

UNION OF MYANMAR  
Ministry of Labour  
Department of Labour / UNFPA

**HANDBOOK ON  
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT  
INDICATORS, 2004**



Department of Labour



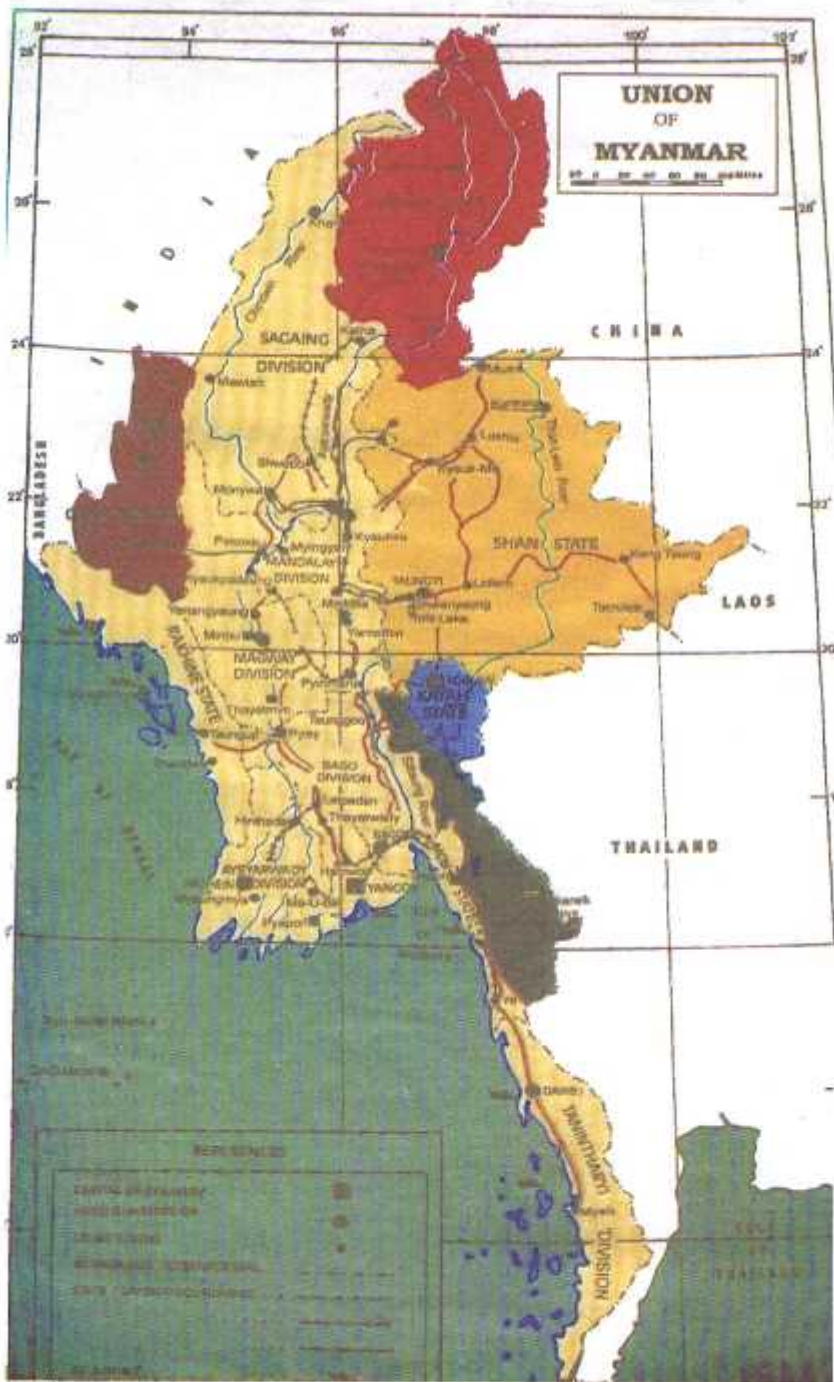
United Nations  
Population Fund

**January 2005, Yangon**

**UNION OF MYANMAR**  
**Ministry of Labour**  
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*UNFPA supported the User Workshop on  
Human Resources Development Indicators and  
printing of the report.*



## FOREWORD

This is the eighth publication of the Users' Handbook on Human Resources Development Indicators of the Union of Myanmar, a fruitful outcome of close cooperation between Department of Labour and several government departments, UN agencies, private organizations and NGOs.

Users will find the handbook not only informative but also user friendly. The indicators were thoroughly reviewed by the Users' Workshop so the indicators are reliable.

It is doubtless that our little HIRDI handbook has established a reputation for its usefulness and the demand for it is gaining momentum. So we have to print more so as to meet the demand. I believed that the users will be satisfied.

Some numbers of indicators are kept in this handbook as the previous one, however, it is expected to add indicators from private sector in the forthcoming publications. Appropriate comments and suggestions on this publication as well as on new indicators to be included in the next publication are most welcomed.

From here, I would like to thank the UNFPA and all those who provide us the necessary indicators. A particular word of appreciation goes to all members of Core Working Group. I believe that we shall be able to keep this tradition of working together in the days to come.

U Soe Nyunt  
Director-General  
Department of Labour

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## 1. Population

Population information is usually collected and published by the Department of Population (DOP). The projected total population figures by sex and by growth rate during the last eight years are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1. Population and Growth Rate (As of 1st. October)**

Year	(Indicator No.1)			(in million)
	Male	Female	Total	Growth Rate (%)
1996	22.63	22.94	45.57	1.84
1997	23.04	23.36	46.40	1.84
1998	23.91	24.25	48.16	2.02
1999	24.40	24.73	49.13	2.02
2000	24.91	25.22	50.13	2.02
2001	25.42	25.72	51.14	2.02
2002	25.94	26.23	52.17	2.02
2003	26.47	26.76	53.23	2.02

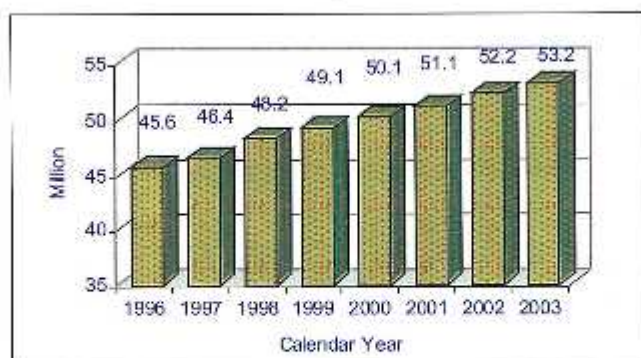
Geographically, Myanmar is divided into 7 states and 7 divisions. Estimated population by sex and population density by state and division are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2. Population, Area and Density by State and Division, 2003**

State/ Division	Male	Female	Total	Area (sq. km.)	Density (per sq.km.)
Kachin	689585	703745	1393330	89042	16
Kayah	152805	148382	301187	11732	26
Kayin	796266	811257	1607523	30383	53
Chin	245031	257486	502517	36019	14
Sagaing	2837823	2938787	5776610	93713	62
Tanintharyi	744204	745591	1489795	43345	34
Bago	2723596	2696018	5419614	39404	138
Magway	2448191	2527545	4975736	44821	111
Mandalay	3660614	3746282	7406896	37935	195
Mon	1373700	1361703	2735403	12297	222
Rakhine	1479728	1488647	2968375	36778	81
Yangon	3075685	3112000	6187685	10171	608
Shan	2576665	2564855	5141520	155801	33
Ayeyarwady	3663485	3654685	7318170	35137	208
Total	26467378	26756983	53224361	676578	79



Chart I. Estimated Total Population of Myanmar, 1996-2003



Population distribution by age and sex together with sex ratios, and dependency ratios, as of 1st. October 2003, are given in Table 3.

Table 3. Population Distribution by Age and by Sex, 2003

Age Group	Population (number)			Distribution (%)			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0-4	3192508	3114928	6307436	6.0	5.9	11.9	102.49
5-9	2925060	2926895	5851955	5.5	5.5	11.0	99.94
10-14	2661770	2569763	5231533	5.0	4.8	9.8	103.58
15-19	2494723	2303673	4798396	4.7	4.3	9.0	108.29
20-24	2404608	2307700	4712308	4.5	4.3	8.8	104.20
25-29	2228235	2197873	4426108	4.2	4.1	8.3	101.38
30-34	2019949	2049508	4069457	3.8	3.9	7.7	98.56
35-39	1803473	1875812	3679285	3.4	3.5	6.9	96.14
40-44	1554175	1631626	3185801	2.9	3.1	6.0	95.25
45-49	1299351	1376629	2675980	2.4	2.6	5.0	94.39
50-54	1063976	1139374	2203350	2.0	2.1	4.1	93.38
55-59	842898	916121	1759019	1.6	1.7	3.3	92.01
60-64	676468	759932	1436400	1.3	1.4	2.7	89.02
65-69	522728	612356	1135084	1.0	1.2	2.2	85.36
70-74	378081	455515	833596	0.7	0.9	1.6	83.00
75+	399375	519278	918653	0.8	0.9	1.7	76.91
Total	26467378	26756983	53224361	49.8	50.2	100	98.92
Dependency Ratio Total = 61.5%; Old-age DR (65+) = 8.7%; Young DR (0-14) = 52.8%							
Dependency Ratio Total = 68.9%; Old-age DR (60+) = 13.7%; Young DR (0-14) = 55.2%							

## II. Vital Rates

In Myanmar, vital statistics are collected and disseminated by Central Statistical Organization (CSO) in collaboration with the Department of Health (DOH). The vital rates, namely, Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) for the union are derived from the urban and rural rates using appropriate weights. Crude Birth and Crude Death Rates are also presented in Chart II. Caution must be taken when comparing figures with other countries or even within the country from one year to the other, since coverage and completeness of the vital registration system vary.

**Table 4. Selected Vital Rates**  
(Indicator No. 2, 3 & 6)

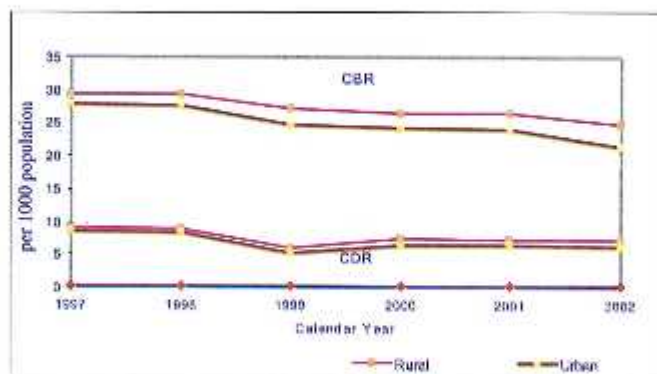
Indicator		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Crude Birth Rate** (CBR)	Union	28.9	28.7	26.5	25.9	25.7	23.8(p)
	Rural	29.2	29.1	27.1	26.4	26.3	24.6(p)
	Urban	27.8	27.5	24.5	24.2	23.9	21.2(p)
Crude Death Rate** (CDR)	Union	8.8	8.6	5.4*	7.1	6.9	6.8(p)
	Rural	8.9	8.7	5.7*	7.3	7.1	7.0(p)
	Urban	8.5	8.2	5.1*	6.3	6.2	6.1(p)
Maternal Mortality Ratio** (MMR)	Union	1.5	1.6	2.55*	1.7	1.6	1.7(p)
	Rural	1.7	1.8	2.81*	1.9	1.8	1.9(p)
	Urban	1.0	1.0	1.78*	1.1	1.0	1.1(p)

Note: \* National Mortality Survey, 1999, CSO.

\*\* These figures are obtained from the regular reporting system of vital registration.

(p) Provisional

**Chart II. Crude Birth & Crude Death Rates**



### III. Health and Nutrition

There are several indicators concerning health and nutrition. The indicators are usually obtained from the Department of Health Planning (DHP) and the Department of Health (DOH). Most indicators are obtained from regular administrative statistics, however, few from adhoc surveys. Values of some indicators are not available for a few years. Table 5 shows selected indicators with reference year.

**Table 5. Health and Nutrition Indicators**  
(Indicator No. 8, 9, 10, 15, 18 & 19)

Indicator		97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Percentage of Severe and Moderately Malnourished Children under 5	Union	35.4 <sup>+</sup>	-	35.3 <sup>o</sup>	-	-	31.8 <sup>x</sup>
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Union	43.7	-	49.9	52.7	55.1	34.3 <sup>x</sup>
Percentage Coverage of Universal Child Immunization	Union	89.0	-	79.9	-	-	78.7 <sup>x</sup>
Number of Villages per Rural Health Care Centre*	Union	45.3	46.9	43.8	46.4	46.1	45.9
No. of Villages per Rural Health Care Centre and Sub-Centres		-	9.31	11.0	9.2	9.2	9.1
Percentage of Population Accessible to Safe and Convenient Drinking Water	Union	66.0	-	71.5	-	-	78.8 <sup>x</sup>
	Rural	59.9	-	65.8	-	-	74.4 <sup>x</sup>
	Urban	87.9	-	89.2	-	-	92.1 <sup>x</sup>
Percentage of Population Accessible to Proper Sanitation	Union	45.2	-	63.1	-	-	76.1 <sup>x</sup>
	Rural	39.0	-	56.5	-	-	70.8 <sup>x</sup>
	Urban	64.5	-	83.6	-	-	92.6 <sup>x</sup>

Note: \* Basic Health Division, DOH  
 + Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (1997), DHP  
 o Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2000), DHP  
 x Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2003), DHP

A composite indicator for measuring the quality of health care services in the rural areas, namely, "percentage of rural health care centres which are adequately equipped with staff, equipment and essential drugs" is available only for the current year. Four indices on the availability of health personnel and hospital facility for the whole country are given in Table 6.

**Table 6. Availability of Health Personnel and Facility**  
(Indicator No. 11, 12, 13 & 14)

Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Population per Physician*	3311	3352	3290	3432	3148	2985
Population per Nurse*	3921	3775	3723	3646	3370	3220
Population per Hospital Bed*	1602	1591	1558	1602	1547	1549
<b>Government Hospitals</b>						
Number of Hospitals	734	745	750	761	777	781
Specialist Hospitals	19	19	19	19	19	20
General Hospitals with Specialist Services	28	29	33	35	35	36
150 bedded hospitals	6	7	5	4	4	4
100 bedded hospitals	28	26	26	29	29	28
50 bedded hospitals	49	50	56	59	58	57
25 bedded hospitals	83	86	86	91	93	95
16 bedded hospitals	133	133	129	122	122	119
Station Hospitals	388	395	396	402	417	422

Note: \* Health Management Information System, DHP

**Table - 7. Traditional Health Facilities**  
(Indicators No. 16)

Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
<b>Traditional Medicine Hospitals</b>						
50 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)	-	1	2	2	2	2
16 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)	2	4	5	8	9	10
Dispensaries (Public Sector)	179	183	194	204	214	230
Private Traditional Clinic (Estimated)	-	-	-	830	884	950
Registered Traditional Medical Practitioners	-	-	-	8001	8516	9045
Non-registered Traditional Medical Practitioners (Estimated)	-	-	-	8723	8774	9200

#### IV. Education and Training

The Ministry of Education is functionally the main sponsor of education and training, especially in the areas of basic education, teacher education and higher education. Education, especially the higher education sub-sector, is shared among 12 different ministries.

The indicators of basic education and teacher education are usually obtained from the Department of Educational Planning and Training and Myanmar Education Research Bureau. The higher education indicators are obtained from the Department of Higher Education and different concerned ministries. Although various types of short term vocational training are conducted by government departments and private institutions, it is difficult to get reliable statistics on such training courses or programmes.

Indicator No. 29 "mean years of schooling" is available only from the nation-wide surveys conducted by ENVIPRO (Myanmar) Co., Ltd., a national research firm.

**Table 8. Indicators on Basic Education**  
(Indicator No. 20, 21, 22, 23 & 24)

Indicator		97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Gross Enrollment Ratios	P	92.5	92.8	88.6	87.5	88.4	90.6
by Level	M	41.5	41.0	40.2	40.8	42.2	43.8
	H	22.2	24.8	32.0	31.3	31.2	31.4
Net Enrollment Ratios	P	75.2	77.0	77.0	77.5	78.0	79.6
by Level	M	37.0	37.8	37.8	38.2	39.5	40.8
	H	19.3	25.5	25.5	27.2	27.6	27.8
Transition Rates	P to M	66.3	68.9	68.9	68.2	67.9	70.8
Between Levels	M to H	89.1	91.2	91.2	94.4	93.1	90.0
Retention Rates	P	47.5	48.5	48.5	53.7	56.9	64.2
by Level	M	62.4	64.3	64.3	69.2	75.0	80.8
	H	88.0	99.1	99.3	99.1	99.0	99.0
Internal Efficiency of	(a) Efficiency %	75.9	73.1	72.0	73.5	78.4	87.1
Primary Education	(b) Graduates %	56.8	54.3	55.6	56.7	62.1	73.9

Note: P = Primary M = Middle H = High School Level

(a) Internal Efficiency Coefficient for Primary Education (percent).

(b) Number of primary level graduates from the cohort of 100 new KG intakes under prevailing student flow rates.

Table 9. Number of Graduates by Field of Study Specialization

(Indicator No. 26)

Sr.	Specialization	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
<b>1.</b>	<b>Buddhism</b>						
	Buddha Desana (Diploma)	16	-	9	-	-	3
	Buddha Dhamma (Diploma)	-	87	-	46	59	68
	Buddhism (M.A)	11	5	11	20	14	25
	Buddhism (B.A)	105	85	63	81	75	82
	Buddha Dhamma (B.A)	-	-	-	-	43	30
<b>2.</b>	<b>Engineering and Architecture</b>	<b>1199</b>	<b>1028</b>	<b>1097</b>	<b>1163</b>	<b>1376</b>	<b>2541</b>
	B.E & B. Arch.	-	-	-	1031	1227	2319
	M.E & M. Arch.	-	-	-	75	91	151
	Ph.D	-	-	-	57	58	71
<b>3.</b>	<b>Computer Science and Technology</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1888</b>	<b>2745</b>
	<b>Computer Science</b>						
	B. C. Sc	-	-	-	100	850	1455
	B. C. Sc (Hons.)	-	-	-	111	291	559
	M. C. Sc	-	-	-	10	117	78
	Computer Information Science(M. I. Sc.)	-	-	-	115	193	154
	Computer Applied Science (M.A. Sc.)	-	-	-	17	-	18
	<b>Computer Technology</b>						
	B.C. Tech	-	-	-	30	331	331
	B. C. Tech. (Hons.)	-	-	-	15	64	112
	M. C. Tech.	-	-	-	7	42	38
<b>4.</b>	<b>Economics</b>	<b>126*</b>	<b>91*</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>2218</b>	<b>1410</b>	<b>2673</b>
	B.A (Eco.)					1100	2150
	B. Devs.					-	11
	B.P.A					-	30
	M.P.A					-	15
	B. Econ. (Eco.)					286	433
	B. Econ. (Hons.)					1	-
	M. Econ. (Eco.)					6	4
	D.E.S.					17	45
<b>5.</b>	<b>Statistics</b>					<b>141</b>	<b>261</b>
	B. Econ. (Stat.)					119	211
	B.P.S					-	5
	B. Econ. (Stat.) (Hons.)					5	-
	M. Econ. (Stat.)					4	6
	D.S.					13	39
<b>6.</b>	<b>Commerce</b>					<b>670</b>	<b>1683</b>
	B.Com.					613	1250
	B. Act					-	158
	B.B.A					-	228
	B.Com (Hons.)					6	-
	M. Com.					5	8
	M.B.A					-	24
	D.M.A					46	-

Note \* Postgraduate only

Sr.	Specialization	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
7.	<b>Education</b>	<b>1196</b>	<b>1114</b>	<b>1146</b>	<b>1157</b>	<b>1552</b>	<b>3497</b>
	B. Ed.					1460	2999
	Diploma					31	446
	M. Ed.					61	52
8.	<b>Forestry</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>101</b>
	B. Sc.		46	40	49	55	101
	M. Sc.		-	-	2	-	-
9.	<b>Veterinary</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>92</b>
	B. V. Sc.	116	111	101	116	90	81
	M. Phil.	5	1	2	1	-	-
	M. V. Sc.	-	1	1	16	5	9
	Ph. D	-	-	-	-	-	2
10.	<b>Arts &amp; Science<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>1735</b>	<b>6962</b>	<b>47209</b>	<b>79855</b>	<b>79705</b>	<b>76659</b>
	<b>Arts</b>					<b>42698</b>	<b>41035</b>
	B. A.					41282	40070
	B. A (Business Science)				92	402	320
	Diploma					179	214
	M.A.					773	415
	M. Res.					62	16
	<b>Science</b>					<b>37007</b>	<b>35624</b>
	B. Sc.					35372	34040
	Diploma					15	133
	M. Sc.					1455	1065
	M. Res.					165	386
	<b>Ph. D</b>						<b>119</b>
	Arts						27
	Science						92
11.	<b>Foreign Languages</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>336</b>
	Diploma					187	336
	M.A.					3	-
12.	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>440</b>
	B. Agri. Sc.	-	-	235	235	214	410
	M. Agri. Sc.	7	16	9	7	30	30
13.	<b>Health</b>	<b>1958</b>	<b>1868</b>	<b>2065</b>	<b>1736</b>	<b>2042</b>	<b>1834</b>
	Medical Science (M.B.B.S)	448	404	912	503	1035	483
	Dental Science (B.D.S)	48	40	52	52	45	110
	Paramedical Science (B. P. Sc.)	-	**18	***64	64	77	108
	Pharmacy (B. Pharm.)	-	**2	**43	97	51	76
	Nursing Science (Diploma)	1011	940	730	766	577	577
	Nursing Science (B.N. Sc.)	112	***95	75	75	61	196
	Community Health (B. Comm. H.)	-	**14	-	-	-	31
	Diploma (Postgraduate)	202	124	109	106	45	32
	Master (M. Med. Sc.)	136	225	74	64	146	196
	M. D. Sc.	1	6	5	7	1	4
	Doctorate (Dr. Med. Sc.)	-	-	1	2	1	13
	Ph.D	-	-	-	-	3	8
	Traditional Medicine (Diploma)	81	81	82	90	81	87

Note: \*\* Bridge Course      \*\*\* Generic Course

(a) "Arts and Science" includes arts disciplines such as history, geography, law etc. and science disciplines such as zoology, botany, chemistry, mathematics, etc.

**Table 10. Skills Training in TAV Institutions  
under various Government Ministries  
(Indicator No.27)**

Sr.	Institution	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
1.	Government Technological College	3317	4177	7888	8480	7325	2325
2.	Technical High Schools	2094	2080	-	-	-	-
3.	State Agricultural Institute	784	695	498	647	826	-
4.	Agricultural High Schools	645	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Forestry Training Schools	1145	925	676	1005	990	697
6.	Industrial Training Centres	231	98	109	256	285	155
7.	Technical Training Schools	-	200	231	241	148	86
8.	Commercial Schools	749	1490	555	881	578	420
9.	Machinery Repair & Maintenance Schools	180	85	80	102	72	62
10.	Handicraft Schools	1244	556	984	707	566	519
11.	Myanmar Lacquer-Ware Institute	39	37	49	36	27	25
12.	Weaving Schools	137	129	89	353	233	212
13.	Schools of Home Science	1900	1424	1287	1619	1883	1367
14.	Cooperative Colleges	-	511	369	541	620	714
15.	Cooperative Training Schools	699	832	685	846	541	573

**Table 11. Percentage of Female Students by Education Level  
(Indicator No.30)**

Sr.	Education Level	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
1.	Primary Level	49.3	49.2	49.1	49.6	49.8	50.0
2.	Middle School Level	49.2	48.3	49.8	47.9	47.8	51.5
3.	High School Level	53.9	53.2	53.8	49.9	49.2	50.7
4.	Professional Institutions	67.0	67.0	69.6*	76.0	79.7	76.9
5.	Arts & Science Universities	62.0	62.0	62.6	59.5	60.3	60.4
6.	Government Technological College	27.0	* 36.9	47.5	48.6	52.7	46.4
7.	State Agricultural Institute	35.5	30.5	32.55	30.5	36.2	-

Note: \* Under Ministry of Education only

#### V. Labour Force

Labour Force Information is usually obtained from two sources: labour force surveys and population censuses. The volume of labour force and unemployment rate by sex were projected on the basis of information collected in the "1990 Labour Force Survey". With changing economic conditions and labour mobility patterns, reliability of the projected labour force and unemployment rates are in question.

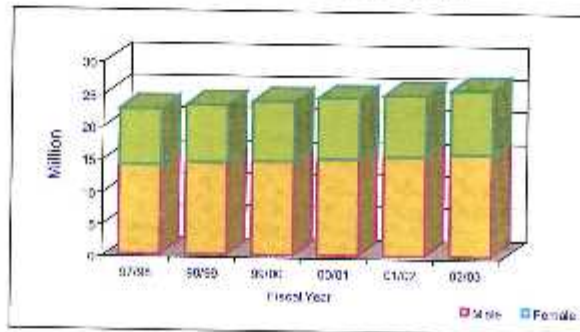


**Table 12. Labour Force, LFPR and Unemployment Rate**  
(Indicator No. 32, 33 & 34)

Indicator		97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Total Labour Force (million)	M	13.92	14.28	14.65	15.02	15.41	15.84
	F	8.60	8.82	9.05	9.28	9.52	9.79
	T	22.52	23.10	23.70	24.30	24.93	25.63
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	M	79.09	78.63	79.19	79.68	84.0*	79.52
	F	47.64	46.67	47.01	47.32	52.3*	48.27
	T	63.17	62.35	62.78	63.18	67.2*	63.76
Unemployment Rate	M	3.66	3.64	3.62	3.60	3.57	3.60
	F	4.77	4.76	4.75	4.74	4.73	4.70
	T	4.08	4.07	4.05	4.03	4.01	4.02

Note: \* 2001 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey by DOP (The refined activity rates refer to the number economically active per hundred of the population aged 15 years and over)

**Chart III. Labour Force by Sex**



Although the total labour force can be projected, characteristics of labour force such as labour force by education level, employed population by occupation and industry and employment status could not be projected. However, the structural characteristics of labour force, the employed population by occupation and industry groups as observed in the "1990 Labour Force Survey" are presented in Table 13 and Table 14.

**Table 13. Employed Population by Occupation Group**  
(Indicator No.36)

(in thousand)

Sr.	Occupation	Number	Percent
1.	Legislators and Senior Officials & Managers	39.2	0.4%
2.	Professionals	294.1	2.8%
3.	Technical and Associate Professionals	211	2.0%
4.	Clerks	221.5	2.1%
5.	Services Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	1078.6	10.1%
6.	Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	3503.7	32.8%
7.	Craft and Related Workers	1235.5	11.6%
8.	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	367	3.4%
9.	Elementary Occupation	3717.1	34.8%
	Total	10667.7	100.0%

Note: 1990 Labour Force Survey (DOF.).

**Table 14. Employed Population by Industry Group**  
(Indicator No.36)

		(in thousand)	
Sr.	Industry	Number	Percent
1.	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	6024.3	56.5%
2.	Mining and Quarrying	101.7	1.0%
3.	Manufacturing	1212.4	11.4%
4.	Electricity, Gas and Water	18.9	0.2%
5.	Construction	281.1	2.6%
6.	Wholesales and Retail Trade and Restaurant & Hotels	1686.7	15.8%
7.	Transport, Storage and Communication	403.3	3.8%
8.	Financial Institution	28.5	0.3%
9.	Community, Social and Personal Services	824.4	7.7%
10.	Activities not Adequately Defined	86.4	0.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10667.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: 1990 Labour Force Survey (DOL).

#### VI. Economic Indicators

Statistics on the performance of the economy are provided by Planning Department (PD) under Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development. The statistics for recent years are termed either as 'provisional' or 'provisional actual'. However, the changes or the differences are minimal. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is calculated and disseminated through its publication called the "Selected Monthly Economic Indicators" by Central Statistical Organization (CSO). GDP in constant producers' prices (real GDP), per capita GDP and other economic statistics together with CPI for Yangon are presented in Table 15. Table 16 gives total government expenditure (current and capital combined) by sectors.

**Table 15. Indicators on Economic Performance**  
(Indicator No. 40, 41, 43 & 45)

Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
(a) Real GDP at 1985/86 prices						
- K. million	75123	79460	88157	100275		
- Growth Rate (%)	5.7	5.8	10.9	13.7		
(b) Real GDP at 2000/01 prices						
- K. million				2552733	2842314	3184117
- Growth Rate (%)					11.3	12.0
(a) Real GDP per Capita at 1985/86 prices (Kyats)	1619	1650	1794	2000		
(b) Real GDP per Capita at 2000/01 prices (Kyats)				50927	55581	61032
Investment (K. million)	150240	206912	255408	300981	413182	551750
Export (K. million)	6447	6756	8947	12736	17131	19955
Import (K. million)	14366	16872	16265	15073	18373	14910
Consumer Price Index Union 1997=100	102.63	133.51	154.40	151.74	204.09	322.68

Chart IV. GDP Growth Rate  
(at 1985/86 constant prices)

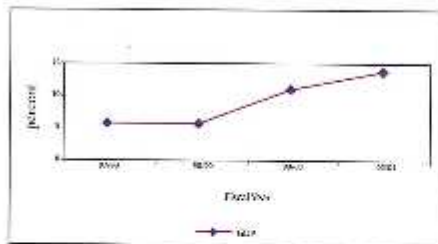


Chart IV. GDP Growth Rate  
(at 2000/01 constant prices)

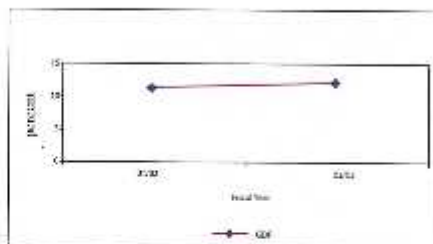


Table 16. Public Expenditure by Sector  
(Indicator No.44)

		(million kyats)					
Sr.	Sector	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
	<b>Total</b>	<b>293760</b>	<b>388210</b>	<b>438435</b>	<b>562451</b>	<b>608787</b>	<b>792076</b>
1.	Agriculture	38402	46521	58829	83564	75304	89621
2.	Livestock & Fishery	1666	2059	2693	10202	9467	13000
3.	Forestry	7408	10119	14405	18637	20898	22074
4.	Energy	269	516	613	1631	1652	346
5.	Mining	28413	29114	36508	46944	31777	44734
6.	Processing & Manufacturing	17095	30295	33308	42603	68275	117518
7.	Electric Power	7092	8088	19619	23882	28598	21926
8.	Construction	42272	46031	54167	58082	84035	107075
9.	Transportation	16495	20555	19743	18297	25753	39813
10.	Communication	2626	3153	2957	4567	5224	9708
11.	Trade	67320	115757	107207	111721	102156	120823
12.	Social	16804	15954	19389	42988	48970	79068
	<i>Education</i>	9207	8525	10149	27882	32010	42063
	<i>Health</i>	3025	3020	3881	6997	8338	18139
	<i>Others</i>	4572	4409	5359	8109	8622	18866
13.	Financial Institutions	10324	12736	13767	16708	20333	23810
14.	Administrative Organizations	37574	47312	55230	82625	86345	102560
15.	Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Beginning from Fiscal Year 1996/97, the Ministry of Transportation and Communication has been reorganized into two separate ministries.

## VII. Food Availability and Land Use

Production, import and export of various commodities are obtained from the Planning Department under the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development. The availability of food items for domestic consumption is obtained by adjusting the production figures with the figures of import and export for these items. Both Central Statistical Organization, Planning Department and Forest Department collect and publish information on land use: land under cultivation, reserved forests and other forests.

**Table 17. Food Production and Land Use**  
(Indicator No. 42, 46 & 47)

Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
<b>Food availability per head (kg.)</b>						
Rice	195.58	189.45	217.35	223.13	212.58	210.30
Edible Oil	7.71	7.99	8.75	10.79	10.03	9.60
Meat	6.38	6.52	7.71	9.01	10.06	11.54
Fish	17.90	19.19	22.68	24.05	26.32	27.97
Beans & Pulses	15.32	18.89	22.08	23.86	27.14	28.23
<b>Cultivated land per head (acre)</b>	0.6538	0.6828	0.7446	0.7616	0.7656	0.7647
<b>Land Use ('000 Acres)</b>						
Gross Area Sown	30336	32882	36582	38177	39153	39896
Reserved & Other Forests	84903	84903	84896	84896	87413	87413

#### VIII. Other Indicators

All indicators described in this section are collected by CSO from the service statistics (administrative records) of various departments. At the moment, one important composite indicator, namely, "Number (Percentage) of Villages with School, Clinic and Electric Lighting" is not available although villages with school, with clinic and with electricity are available. However, indicators on transport, communication and information (public education) are given in Table 18.

**Table 18. Transportation, Communication and Information Indicators**  
(Indicator No. 48, 50, 51, 52, 53 & 54)

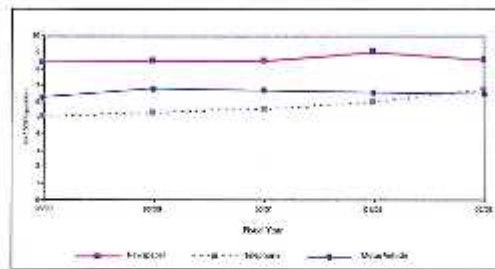
Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Number of Motor Vehicles (private) per 1,000 Population	6.3	6.3	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5
Number of Motor Vehicles (Total) per 1,000 Population	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.9
Railway Traffic Passenger Miles (million)	2491.9	2528.1	2609.7	2763.2	2797.8	2926.4
Railway Traffic Cargo Ton Miles (million)	565.2	612.5	684.0	750.0	720.2	723.1
Number of Telephones	225315	240673	260579	282853	307056	351763
Telephones per 1,000 inhabitants	4.94	5.09	5.31	5.52	5.99	6.73
Percentage of household with radio/cassette/ TV / video	40.5*					47.0**
Daily Newspapers No. in Myanmar	405	373	393	403	437	422
Circulation ('000)*** English	25	24	24	25	25	25

Note: \* Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (1997), DHP

\*\* Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2003), DHP

\*\*\* These figures refer to calendar year.

Chart V. Transportation and Communication Indicators



**Table 19. Mass Media**  
(Indicator No. 55)

Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
<b>Mass Media</b>						
District Libraries	59	59	61	61	61	61
Township Libraries	241	243	244	245	248	248
Sub-Township Libraries	1	2	7	8	50	51
Readers	2999749	3006824	3311917	3567464	4524453	3996946
Registered Libraries (Private)	3	7	32	142	255	544
Self-Reliance Libraries					1299	1812
Cinemas	302	230	224	251	233	240
Video-Parlours	4386	10609	13880	20696	17108	18450
VCD-OK	28	78	1299	7304	4890	3924
Video Recording Centres	1209	2481	2595	4286	4098	4915
TV Retransmitting Station *	130	133	139	148	156	166

Note: \* These figures refer to calendar year.

**Table 20. Social Welfare Establishments**  
(Indicator No. 56)

Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
<b>Social Welfare Establishments</b>						
<b>Residential Nurseries (GOs)</b>						
(a) Number of Nurseries	6	6	6	6	6	6
(b) Number of Children	247	227	235	245	224	190
<b>Pre-Primary School (GOs)</b>						
(a) Number of Schools	20	20	20	20	20	21
(b) Number of Children	4686	4461	4320	4189	3810	4159
<b>Day Care Centres (GOs)</b>						
(a) Number of Centres	41	41	41	41	41	41
(b) Number of Children	4062	3681	3491	3539	3529	3619
<b>Home for the Aged (NGOs)</b>						
(a) Number of Homes (Registered)	30	30	30	33	37	37
(b) Number of the Elderly	1500	1503	1496	1585	1856	1856

**Table 21. Establishments under Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association**  
(Indicator No. 57)

Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
<b>Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Establishments</b>						
(a) Early Childhood Development Centres and Day Care Centres	287	549	685	738	1034	1266
(b) Number of Children	19286	19342	27347	31665	43043	52161

**Table 22. Total Number of Villages**  
(Indicator No. 58)

Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
<b>Total Number of Villages*</b>	65238	65212	65205	65175	65148	64997
Number of Villages with School	34557	34574	34574	34627	34644	34841
Number of Villages with RHC or Sub-RHC+	6980	6990	6729	7061	7106	7131
Number of Villages with Electric Lighting	1075	1089	1093	1095	1161	1230
Percentage of Villages with School	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.1	53.2	53.6
Percentage of Villages with RHC or Sub-RHC+	10.7	10.7	11.3	10.8	10.9	10.9
Percentage of Villages with Electric Lighting	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9

Note: \* Some Villages upgraded to Small Towns  
+ Basic Health Division, DOH

**Table 23. Crime Rate**  
(Indicator No. 59)

Indicator	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Crime Rate ( per 100,000 popn ) <math>\emptyset</math></b>	256.26	407.42	391.03	432.98	456.54	473.6
Major Crime	4.62	2.97	1.93	2.98	2.56	2.2
Other Crime	113.9	98.8	93.54	93.68	83.38	75.3
Preventative Crime	298.23	305.62	295.54	336.3	369.93	396.1

Note:  $\emptyset$  The data for the years of 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 are inclusive of prevention.  
These figures represent calendar year.

### HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The first HRDI Handbook was published in 1997 and this is the eighth consecutive publication of such a handbook. More indicators are included in this booklet, and it is expected to include additional indicators from the public and the private sectors, in the forthcoming publications. Comments and suggestions are invited by the Department of Labour from users on this publication. Suggestions will be incorporated into the future issues.

Sr.	Indicator		97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	
1.	Total Population (Million) (DOP)	Total	46.40	48.16	49.13	50.13	51.14	52.17	
		Male	23.04	23.91	24.40	24.91	25.42	25.94	
		Female	23.36	24.25	24.73	25.22	25.72	26.23	
2.	Crude Birth Rate # (CSO)	Union	28.9	28.7	26.5	25.9	25.7	23.8(p)	
		Rural	29.2	29.1	27.1	26.4	26.3	24.6(p)	
		Urban	27.8	27.5	24.5	24.2	23.9	21.2(p)	
3.	Crude Death Rate # (CSO)	Union	8.8	8.6	5.4*	7.1	6.9	6.8(p)	
		Rural	8.9	8.7	5.7*	7.3	7.1	7.0(p)	
		Urban	8.5	8.2	5.1*	6.3	6.2	6.1(p)	
4.	Total Fertility Rate (Per 1000 live-birth) (CSO)	Rural	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
		Urban	3.45	3.43	3.05	2.96	2.93	2.37(p)	
5.	Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) (Per 1000 live-birth) (CSO)	Rural	n.a.	n.a.	85.16*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
		Urban	72.28	72.20	65.12*	73.02	73.14	72.57(p)	
6.	Maternal Mortality Ratio # (MMR) (Per 1000 live-birth) (CSO)	Union	1.5	1.6	2.55*	1.7	1.6	1.7(p)	
		Rural	1.7	1.8	2.81*	1.9	1.8	1.9(p)	
		Urban	1.0	1.0	1.78*	1.1	1.0	1.1(p)	
7.	Life Expectancy at Birth (years) (CSO)	Male - Union	60.2	60.4	60.5	60.6	61.0	61.5(p)	
			Rural	60.1	60.2	60.3	60.4	60.8	61.3(p)
			Urban	60.6	60.8	61.0	61.1	61.5	61.8(p)
		Female - Union	62.5	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.9	64.4(p)	
			Rural	62.3	62.5	62.7	62.8	63.3	63.8(p)
			Urban	64.6	64.9	65.1	65.1	65.6	66.0(p)
8.	Percentage of Severe and Moderately Malnourished Children Under 5 (DHP)	Union	35.4 <sup>†</sup>		35.3 <sup>Ⓞ</sup>			31.8 <sup>x</sup>	
9.	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate or Prevalence Rate (CPR; %) (DHP)	Union	43.7	-	49.9	52.7	55.1	34.3 <sup>x</sup>	
10.	Percentage Coverage of Universal Child Immunization (DHP)	Union	89.0	-	79.9	-	-	78.7 <sup>x</sup>	
11.	Population per Physician** (DHP)		3311	3352	3290	3432	3148	2985	
12.	Population per Nursing Personnel** (DHP)		3921	3775	3723	3646	3370	3220	
13.	Population per Hospital Bed** (DHP)		1602	1591	1558	1602	1547	1549	

Note: \* National Mortality Survey, 1999, CSO

\*\* Health Management Information System, DHP

# These figures represent calendar year. Obtained from the regular reporting system of vital registration.

+ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (1997), DHP

Ⓞ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2000), DHP

x Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2003), DHP

(p) Provisional

Sr.	Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
14.	<b>Government Hospitals</b>						
	<b>Number of Hospitals</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>781</b>
	Specialist Hospitals	19	19	19	19	19	20
	General Hospitals with Specialist Services	28	29	33	35	35	36
	150 bedded hospitals	6	7	5	4	4	4
	100 bedded hospitals	28	26	26	29	29	28
	50 bedded hospitals	49	50	56	59	58	57
	25 bedded hospitals	83	86	86	91	93	95
	16 bedded hospitals	133	133	129	122	122	119
	Station Hospitals (DHP)	388	395	396	402	417	422
15.	No. of Villages per Rural Health Care Centre	45.3	46.9	43.8	46.4	46.1	45.9
	No. of Villages per Rural Health Care Centre and Sub-Centres (DOH)	-	9.31	11.0	9.2	9.2	9.1
16.	<b>Traditional Medicine Hospitals</b>						
	50 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)	-	1	2	2	2	2
	16 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)	2	4	5	8	9	10
	Number of Dispensary Dispensaries (Public Sector)	179	183	194	204	214	230
	Number of Private Traditional Clinic (Estimated)	-	-	-	830	884	950
	Number of Registered Traditional Medical Practitioners	-	-	-	8001	8516	9045
	Number of Non-registered Traditional Medical Practitioners (Estimated) (DTM)	-	-	-	8723	8774	9200
17.	Percentage of RHC which are adequately supplied with Staff, Equipment and Essential Drugs Union (DOH)	-	-	70.68	80.9	91	91.7
18.	Percentage of Population Union Accessible to Safe and Rural Convenient Drinking Water Urban (DHP)	66.0	-	71.5	-	-	78.8 <sup>x</sup>
		59.9	-	65.8	-	-	74.4 <sup>x</sup>
		87.9	-	89.2	-	-	92.1 <sup>x</sup>
19.	Percentage of Population Union Accessible to Proper Rural Sanitation (DIIP) Urban	45.2	-	63.1	-	-	76.1 <sup>x</sup>
		39.0	-	56.5	-	-	70.8 <sup>x</sup>
		64.5	-	83.6	-	-	92.6 <sup>x</sup>
20.	Gross Enrollment Ratios by Level P M (DEPT, MERB) II	92.5	92.8	88.6	87.5	88.4	90.6
		41.5	41.0	40.2	40.8	42.2	43.8
		22.2	24.8	32.0	31.3	31.2	31.4

Note: x Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2003)



Sr.	Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	
21.	Net Enrollment Ratios by Level (DEPT, MERB)	p	75.2	77.0	77.0	77.5	78.0	79.6
		M	37.0	37.8	37.8	38.2	39.5	40.8
		H	19.3	25.5	25.5	27.2	27.6	27.8
22.	Transition Rates bet. Levels (DEPT, MERB)	P to M	66.3	68.9	68.9	68.2	67.9	70.8
		M to H	89.1	91.2	91.2	94.4	93.1	90.0
23.	Retention Rates by Level (DEPT)	P	47.5	48.5	48.5	53.7	56.9	64.2
		M	62.4	64.3	64.3	69.2	75.0	80.8
		H	88.0	99.1	99.3	99.1	99.0	99.0
24.	Internal Efficiency of Efficiency (%) (DEPT, MERB)	Primary Education	75.9	73.1	72.0	73.5	78.4	87.1
		Graduates (%)	56.8	54.3	55.6	56.7	62.1	73.9
25.	Enrollment in: <b>Basic Education</b> <b>Pre-primary</b> Both Sexes Male Female <b>Primary</b> Both Sexes Male Female <b>Middle</b> Both Sexes Male Female <b>High</b> Both Sexes Male Female <b>Monastic Education</b> <b>Primary</b> Both Sexes Male Female <b>Middle</b> Both Sexes Male Female (DEPT, DPPS)							
								18998
								9279
								9719
		4799006	4848025	4676619	4663701	4757760	4994215	
		2434631	2466121	2378609	2352209	2386161	2498636	
		2364375	2381904	2298010	2311492	2371599	2495579	
		1642232	1638189	1624861	1667018	1741212	1914997	
		838035	850222	815001	868143	908880	928079	
		804197	787967	809860	798875	832332	986918	
		421582	579270	626597	620694	627117	643474	
		194423	276865	289308	310813	318300	317117	
		227159	302405	337289	309881	308817	326357	
		94454	90328	100511	114326	131565	135255	
		65799	58582	60097	67090	74557	76573	
28655	31746	40414	47236	57008	58682			
-	5232	7762	10737	14279	14467			
-	3312	4842	6593	8316	8374			
-	1920	2920	4144	5963	6093			
26.	<b>Number of Graduates by Specialization</b>	Buddha Desana (Diploma)	16	-	9	-	-	3
		Buddha Dhamma (Diploma)	-	87	-	46	59	68
		Buddhism (M.A.)	11	5	11	20	14	25
		Buddhism (B.A.)	105	85	63	81	75	82
		Buddha Dhamma (B.A.)	-	-	-	-	43	30

Sr.	Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
	<b>Engineering &amp; Architecture</b>	<b>1199</b>	<b>1028</b>	<b>1097</b>	<b>1163</b>	<b>1376</b>	<b>2541</b>
	B.E. & B.Arch.	-	-	-	1031	1227	2319
	M.E. & M.Arch.	-	-	-	75	91	151
	Ph. D.	-	-	-	57	58	71
	<b>Computer Science &amp; Technology</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1888</b>	<b>2745</b>
	<b>Computer Science</b>						
	B. C. Sc.	-	-	-	100	850	1455
	B. C. Sc (Hons.)	-	-	-	111	291	559
	M. C. Sc.	-	-	-	10	117	78
	Computer Information Science (M. I. Sc.)	-	-	-	115	193	154
	Computer Applied Science (M. A. Sc.)	-	-	-	17	-	18
	<b>Computer Technology</b>						
	B.C. Tech.	-	-	-	30	331	331
	B. C.Tech. (Hons.)	-	-	-	15	64	112
	M. C. Tech.	-	-	-	7	42	38
	<b>Economics</b>	<b>126*</b>	<b>91*</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>2218</b>	<b>1410</b>	<b>2673</b>
	B.A (Eco.)					1100	2150
	B. Devs.					-	11
	B.P.A					-	30
	M.P.A					-	15
	B. Econ. (Eco.)					286	433
	B. Econ. (Hons.)					1	-
	M. Econ. (Eco.)					6	4
	D.E.S.					17	45
	<b>Statistics</b>					<b>141</b>	<b>261</b>
	B. Econ. (Stat.)					119	211
	B.P.S					-	5
	B. Econ. (Stat.) (Hons.)					5	-
	M. Econ. (Stat.)					4	6
	D.S.					13	39
	<b>Commerce</b>					<b>670</b>	<b>1683</b>
	B.Com.					613	1250
	B. Act					-	158
	B.B.A					-	228
	B. Com. (Hons.)					6	-
	M. Com.					5	8
	M.B.A					-	24
	D.M.A.					46	-
	<b>Education</b>	<b>1196</b>	<b>1114</b>	<b>1146</b>	<b>1157</b>	<b>1552</b>	<b>3497</b>
	B. Ed.					1460	2999
	Diplomas					31	446
	M.Ed.					61	52
	<b>Forestry</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>101</b>
	B. Sc.		46	40	49	55	101
	M. Sc		-	-	2	-	-

Note: \* Post Graduate only

Sr.	Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
	<b>Veterinary</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>92</b>
	B. V. Sc.	116	111	101	116	90	81
	M. Phil.	5	1	2	1	-	-
	M. V. Sc.	0	1	1	16	5	9
	Ph. D						2
	<b>Arts &amp; Science</b>	<b>1735</b>	<b>6962</b>	<b>47209</b>	<b>79855</b>	<b>79705</b>	<b>76659</b>
	<b>Arts</b>					<b>42698</b>	<b>41035</b>
	B. A.					41282	40070
	B. A (Business Science)				92	402	320
	Diplomas					179	214
	M. A.					773	415
	M.Res.					62	16
	<b>Science</b>					<b>37007</b>	<b>35624</b>
	B.Sc.					35372	34040
	Diplomas					15	133
	M. Sc.					1455	1065
	M.Res					165	386
	<b>Ph. D</b>						<b>119</b>
	Arts						27
	Science						92
	<b>Foreign Languages</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>336</b>
	Diplomas					187	336
	M. A.					3	-
	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>440</b>
	B. Agri. Sc.	-	-	235	235	214	410
	M. Agri. Sc.	7	16	9	7	30	30
	<b>Health</b>	<b>1958</b>	<b>1868</b>	<b>2065</b>	<b>1736</b>	<b>2042</b>	<b>1834</b>
	Medical Sc. (M.B.,B.S.)	448	404	912	503	1035	483
	Dental Sc. (B.D.S)	48	40	52	52	45	110
	Paramedical Sc. (B. P. Sc.)	-	**18	***64	64	77	108
	Pharmacy (B. Pharm.)	-	**2	**43	97	51	76
	NursingSc. (Diploma)	1011	940	730	766	577	577
	Nursing Sc. (B. N. Sc.)	112	***95	75	75	61	196
	Community Health (B. Comm. H.)	-	**14	-	-	-	31
	Diploma (Postgraduates)	202	124	109	106	45	32
	Master (M. Med. Sc.)	136	225	74	64	146	196
	M. D. Sc.	1	6	5	7	1	4
	Doctorate (Dr. Med. Sc.)	-	-	1	2	1	13
	Ph.D.	-	-	-	-	3	8
	Traditional Medicine (Diploma)	81	81	82	90	81	87
	(DLF, MERB, DAP, DMS, FD, DAST, DTM, DPPS, DHE)						

Note \* Postgraduate only

\*\* Bridge Course

\*\*\* Generic Course

Sr.	Indicator		97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
27.	Skills Training in Technical, Agricultural and Vocational Institutions by Skill Level	*GTC	3317	4177	7888	8480	7325	2325
		*THS	2094	2080	-	-	-	-
		*SAI	784	695	498	647	826	-
		*AHS	645	-	-	-	-	-
		* FTS	1145	925	676	1005	990	697
		* ITC	231	98	109	256	285	155
		*TTS	-	200	231	241	148	86
		Commercial School	749	1490	555	881	578	420
		Machinery Repair & Maintenance Schools	180	85	80	102	72	62
		Handicraft Schools	1244	556	984	707	566	519
		Myanma Lacquer-Ware Institute	39	37	49	36	27	25
		Weaving Schools	137	129	89	353	233	212
		Schools of Home Science	1900	1424	1287	1619	1883	1367
		Cooperative Colleges	-	511	369	541	620	714
Cooperative Training Schools (DOC, DTVE, DSW, DAP, DCI, FD, DMIP)	699	832	685	846	541	573		
28.	Adult Literacy Rate	Union	88.4	89.7	91.0	91.4	91.8	92.2
		Male	89.8	90.6	91.4	91.8	92.2	92.6
		Female	86.9	88.7	90.6	91.0	91.4	92.2
		(DEPT)						
29.	Mean Years of Schooling Per Person Aged 5 & Over (ENVIPRO)	Union	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0 <sup>Ø</sup>	7.0 <sup>Ø</sup>
30.	Percentage of Female Students By Level	P	49.3	49.2	49.1	49.6	49.8	50.0
		M	49.2	48.3	49.8	47.9	47.8	51.5
		H	53.9	53.2	53.8	49.9	49.2	50.7
		Professional Inst.	67.0	67.0	69.6*	76.0	79.7	76.9
		Arts & Science	62.0	62.0	62.6	59.5	60.3	60.4
		GTC	27.0	36.9	47.5	48.6	52.7	46.4
		SAI	35.5	30.5	32.55	30.5	36.2	-
(DEPT, MERB, DAP, DTVE)								
31.	Percentage of Senior Official Positions Held by Women In Public Sector (CSO)		14.72	17.60	19.29	19.40	22.92	22.92

Note: \* GTC = Government Technological College

\* SAI = State Agriculture Institute

\* FTS = Forestry Training Schools

\* TTS = Technical Training School

Ø Estimated based on the studies in 40 Area- Focused Townships and 4 Control Townships.

\* Under Ministry of Education only

\* THS = Technical High School

\* AHS = Agriculture High School

\* ITC = Industrial Training Centre

Sr.	Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
32.	Total Labour Force (million)	22.52	23.10	23.70	24.30	24.93	25.63
	Both Sexes	13.92	14.28	14.65	15.02	15.41	15.84
	Male	8.60	8.82	9.05	9.28	9.52	9.79
	(DOL)						
33.	Labour Force Participation Rate (percent)	63.17	62.35	62.78	63.18	67.2*	63.76
	Both Sexes	79.09	78.63	79.19	79.68	84.0*	79.52
	Male	47.64	46.67	47.01	47.32	52.3*	48.27
	(DOL)						
34.	Unemployment Rate (percent)	4.08	4.07	4.05	4.03	4.01	4.02
	Both Sexes	3.66	3.64	3.62	3.60	3.57	3.60
	Male	4.77	4.76	4.75	4.74	4.73	4.70
	(DOL)						
35.	Labour Force by Ed. Level (percent)						9.99
	Illiterate						47.6
	Literate						27.3
	Primary						12.4
	Secondary						2.7
	(DOL)						
36.	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population						<b>100.0</b>
	<i>by Occupation Group</i>						
	Legislators, Senior Off. & Managers						0.4
	Professionals						2.8
	Technical & Associate Professionals						2.0
	Clerks						2.1
	Services, Shop, etc. sales workers						10.1
	Skilled Agri. & Fishery Workers						32.8
	Craft and Related Workers						11.6
	Machine Operators and Assemblers						3.4
	Elementary Occupation						34.8
	<i>by Industry Group</i>						<b>100.0</b>
	Agri., Hunting, Forestry & Fishing						56.5
	Mining and Quarrying						1.0
	Manufacturing						11.4
	Electricity, Gas and Water						0.2
	Construction						2.6
	Trade, Restaurants & Hotels						15.8
	Transport, Storage & Communication						3.8
	Financial Institution						0.3
Social and Personal Services						7.7	
Activities not Adequately Defined						0.8	
	(DOL)						

Note : \* 2001 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey by DOP (The refined activity rates refer to the number economically active per hundred of the population aged 15 years and over)

Sr.	Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
37.	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population <i>by Employment Status</i>						
	Employer Own Acc. Worker			LFS 1990 Figures Reproduced			1.5
	Employee Unpaid Family Worker						35.3
	Others						30.6
	(DOL)						32.6
							0.1
38.	No. of Establishments <i>by Ownership</i>		20652		24229		
	Public		2435		2223	1160	984
	Cooperative		84760		98410	100970	109104
	Private		1129		888	837	569
	Joint Venture						
	Pet. Change in Establishments <i>By Ownership</i>		-33.10%		17.32%		
	Public		-25.32%		-8.71%	-47.82%	-15.17%
Cooperative		26.43%		16.01%	2.60%	8.06%	
Private		-46.18%		-21.35%	-5.74%	-32.02%	
Joint Venture							
(DOL, DOC)							
39.	Coverage of Social Security Scheme for Eligible Employed Persons (SSB)						
	Both Sexes	387253	414289	451007	508877	531679	566717
	Male	253141	259880	268651	283753	302776	317289
	Female	134112	154409	182356	225124	228903	249428
40.	(a) Real GDP at 1985/86 prices - K. million	75123	79460	88157	100275		
	- Growth Rate (%)	5.7	5.8	10.9	13.7		
	(b) Real GDP at 2000/01 prices - K. million				2552733	2842314	3184117
	- Growth Rate (%)					11.3	12.0
	(PD)						
41.	(a) Real GDP per Capita at 1985/86 prices (Kyats)	1619	1650	1794	2000		
	(b) Real GDP per Capita at 2000/01 prices (Kyats) (PD)				50927	55581	61032
42.	Food Availability per Head(kg)						
	Rice	195.58	189.45	217.35	223.13	212.58	210.30
	Edible Oil	7.71	7.99	8.75	10.79	10.03	9.60
	Meat	6.38	6.52	7.71	9.01	10.06	11.54
	Fish	17.90	19.19	22.68	24.05	26.32	27.97
(PD)							
	Beans & Pulses	15.32	18.89	22.08	23.86	27.14	28.23

- Note: (1) The values of indicators No. 35, 36 and 37 are reproduced from 1990 Labour Force Survey. In the absence of "Population Censuses", large scale "Labour Force Surveys" need to be conducted in order to reflect the changing pattern and the quality of the Labour Force.
- (2) Information on the number of establishments by ownership (i.e. Indicator 38) was obtained from the "establishment surveys" conducted once every two years by the Department of Labour. But since 2002, this survey is being conducted every year. These surveys covered only in the private sector that are situated in urban areas, self employed and casual labour.

Sr.	Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
43.	Investment (K. million)	150240	206912	255408	300981	413182	551750
	Exports (K. million)	6447	6756	8947	12736	17131	19955
	Imports (K. million)	14366	16872	16265	15073	18373	14910
	(PD)						
44.	Public Expenditure by Sector (K. million)	<b>293760</b>	<b>388210</b>	<b>438435</b>	<b>562451</b>	<b>608787</b>	<b>792076</b>
	Agriculture	38402	46521	58829	83564	75304	89621
	Livestock & Fishery	1666	2059	2693	10202	9467	13000
	Forestry	7408	10119	14405	18637	20898	22074
	Energy	269	516	613	1631	1652	346
	Mining	28413	29114	36508	46944	31777	44734
	Processing & Manufacturing	17095	30295	33308	42603	68275	117518
	Electric Power	7092	8088	19619	23882	28598	21926
	Construction	42272	46031	54167	58082	84035	107075
	Transportation	16495	20555	19743	18297	25753	39813
	Communication	2626	3153	2957	4567	5224	9708
	Trade	67320	115757	107207	111721	102156	120823
	Social	16804	15954	19389	42988	48970	79068
	Education	9207	8525	10149	27882	32010	42063
	Health	3025	3020	3881	6997	8338	18139
	Others	4572	4409	5359	8109	8622	18866
	Financial Institutions	10324	12736	13767	16708	20333	23810
	Administrative Organizations	37574	47312	55230	82625	86345	102560
	(PD)						
	Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
45.	Consumer Price Index Union (1997=100)	102.63	133.51	154.40	151.74	204.09	322.68
	(CSO)						
46.	Cultivated Land per Head (Acres)	0.6538	0.6828	0.7446	0.7616	0.7656	0.7647
	(SLRD)						
47.	Land Use('000 acre)						
	Gross Area Sown	30336	32882	36582	38177	39153	39896
	Reserved & Other Forests	84903	84903	84896	84896	87413	87413
	(SLRD, FD)						
48.	Number of Motor Vehicles (Private) Per 1,000 Population	6.3	6.3	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5
	Number of Motor Vehicles (Total) Per 1,000 Population	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.9
	(RTA)						
49.	Percentage distribution of Energy Consumption in Yangon City by Type #						
	Firewood	74.64					
	Charcoal	17.32					
	Kerosene	-					
	Electricity	6.18					
	Gas	0.25					
	Candle	-					
	Others	1.61					
	(CSO)						

Note: # Household income and expenditure survey, 1995, 1997.

Sr.	Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
50.	Railway Traffic Passenger Miles (million) (MR)	2491.9	2528.1	2609.7	2763.2	2797.8	2926.4
51.	Railway Traffic Cargo-Ton Miles (million) (MR)	565.2	612.5	684.0	750.0	720.2	723.1
52.	Number of Telephones Telephones per 1,000 Inhabitants (MPT)	225315 4.94	240673 5.09	260579 5.31	282853 5.52	307056 5.99	351763 6.73
53.	Percentage of household with radio /cassette /TV/video (DHP)	40.5*					47.0***
54.	Daily Newspaper: Myanmar No. in Circulation(*000)*** English (NPE)	405 25	373 24	393 24	403 25	437 25	422 25
55.	<b>Mass Media</b>						
	District Libraries	59	59	61	61	61	61
	Township Libraries	241	243	244	245	248	248
	Sub-Township Libraries	1	2	7	8	50	51
	Readers	2999749	3006824	3311917	3567464	4524453	3996946
	Registered Libraries (Private)	3	7	32	142	255	544
	Self-Reliance Libraries					1299	1812
	Cinemas	302	230	224	251	233	240
	Video-Parlours	4386	10609	13880	20696	17108	18450
	VCD-OK	28	78	1299	7304	4890	3924
	Video Recording Centres	1209	2481	2595	4286	4098	4915
	TV Retransmitting Station *** (IPRD, MMPE, MRTV)	130	133	139	148	156	166
56.	<b>Social Welfare Establishments</b>						
	<b>Residential Nurseries (GOs)</b>						
	(a) Number of Nurseries	6	6	6	6	6	6
	(b) Number of Children	247	227	235	245	224	190
	<b>Pre-Primary School (GOs)</b>						
	(a) Number of Schools	20	20	20	20	20	21
	(b) Number of Children	4686	4461	4320	4189	3810	4159
	<b>Day Care Centres (GOs)</b>						
	(a) Number of Centres	41	41	41	41	41	41
	(b) Number of Children	4062	3681	3491	3539	3529	3619
	<b>Home for the Aged (NGOs)</b>						
	(a) Number of Homes (Registered)	30	30	30	33	37	37
	(b) Number of the Elderly (DSW)	1500	1503	1496	1585	1856	1856

Notes: \* Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (1997), DIIP

\*\* Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2003), DIIP

\*\*\* These figures refer to calendar year.



Sr.	Indicator	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
57.	<b>Establishments under Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association</b> (a) Early Childhood Development Centres and Day Care Centres (b) Number of Children ( <i>MMCWA</i> )	287 19286	549 19342	685 27347	738 31665	1034 43043	1266 52161
58.	<b>Total Number of Villages*</b> Number of Villages with School Number of Villages with RHC or Sub - RHC+ Number of Villages with Electric Lighting  Percentage of Villages with School Percentage of Villages with RHC or Sub-RHC+ Percentage of Villages with Electric Lighting ( <i>GAD, DIIP, MERB, MEPE, DEPT</i> )	65238 34557 6980  1075  53.0 10.7 1.6	65212 34574 6990  1089  53.0 10.7 1.6	65205 34574 6729  1093  53.0 11.3 1.6	65175 34627 7061  1095  53.1 10.8 1.7	65148 34644 7106  1161  53.2 10.9 1.8	64997 34841 7131  1230  53.6 10.9 1.9
59.	Crime Rate (per 100,000 popn) $\emptyset$ Major Crime Other Crime Preventative Crime ( <i>MPF</i> )	256.26 4.62 113.9 298.23	407.42 2.97 98.8 305.62	391.03 1.93 93.54 295.54	432.98 2.98 93.68 336.3	456.54 2.56 83.38 369.93	473.6 2.2 75.3 396.1

Note: \* Some Villages upgraded to Small Towns

+ Basic Health Division, DOH

$\emptyset$  The data for the year of 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 are inclusive of prevention. These figures represent calendar year.

## Additional HRD Indicators

## Dependency Ratio

Sr.	Indicator	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
1.	Dependency Ratio Total	61.9	61.7	61.4	61.4	61.4
	Old-age DR (65+)	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6
	Young DR (0-14)	53.6	53.3	52.9	52.8	52.8
	Dependency Ratio Total	69.1	68.8	68.7	68.6	68.7
	Old-age DR (60+)	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5
	Young DR (0-14)	56.0	55.6	55.3	55.2	55.2

Source - Department of Population, DOP

## Single Leading Causes of Morbidity by Calendar Year (1999-2002)

Sr.	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%
1.	Malaria	15.6	Malaria	12.4	Malaria	12.1	Malaria	11.5
2.	Single spontaneous delivery	9.9	Single spontaneous delivery	10.5	Single spontaneous delivery	9.1	Single spontaneous delivery	9.2
3.	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	8.8	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	9.4	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	8.7	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	8.8
4.	Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	5.8	Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	4.5	Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	4.8	Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	5.1
5.	Other pregnancies with abortive outcome	4.6	Other pregnancies with abortive outcome	4.4	Other complications of pregnancy and delivery	4.6	Other complications of pregnancy and delivery	4.6

Source- Health Management Information System, DHP

## Single Leading Causes of Mortality by Calendar Year (1999-2002)

Sr.	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%
1.	Malaria	18.3	Malaria	15.6	Malaria	9.8	Malaria	16.8
2.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9.4	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6.3	Other diseases of respiratory system	4.8	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6.4
3.	Stroke, not Specified as hemorrhage or infarction	4.8	Stroke, not Specified as hemorrhage or infarction	4.9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4.7	Stroke, not specified as hemorrhage or infarction	5.8
4.	Other diseases of respiratory system	3.8	Other diseases of respiratory system	4.7	Pneumonia	3.5	Other diseases of respiratory system	5.1
5.	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	3.7	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	4.0	Stroke, not specified as hemorrhage or infarction	3.5	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	5.1

Source - Health Management Information System, DHIP

**DEFINITIONS OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS**  
**CONTENTS**

1. Population by age and sex
2. Crude Birth Rate
3. Crude Death Rate
4. Total Fertility Rate
5. Under 5 Mortality Rate (USMR)
6. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
7. Life Expectancy at Birth
8. Percentage of Moderate to Severely Malnourished Children under 5
9. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate or Prevalence Rate (CPR)
10. Percentage Coverage of Universal Child Immunization
11. Population per Physician
12. Population per Nursing Personnel
13. Population per Hospital Bed
14. Government Hospitals
15. Number of Villages per Rural Health Centre and Sub-centre
16. Traditional Medicine Hospitals
17. Percentage of RHC which are Adequately Supplied with Staff, Equipment and Essential Drugs
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41. Real GDP per Head and Growth Rate
42. Food Availability per Head
43. Investment, Exports and Imports
44. Public Expenditure by Sector
45. Consumers' Price Index
46. Cultivated Land per Head
47. Land Use (under Cultivation, Forest and Others)
48. Number of Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Population
49. Energy Consumption by Type
50. Railway Traffic Passenger Miles
51. Railway Traffic Cargo-Ton Miles
52. Number of Telephones and Telephones per 1,000 Inhabitants
53. Percentage of household with radio /cassette /TV/video
54. Daily Newspaper: Number of Circulation
55. Number of IPRD Libraries
56. Social Welfare Establishments
57. Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Establishments
58. Number (Percentage) of Villages with School, Clinic and Electric Lighting
59. Crime Rate

**BRIEF DEFINITIONS OF  
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS**

**1. Population by Age and Sex**

Total population, from census, is comprised of all persons permanently residing in the Union of Myanmar at the enumeration point of time including inmates of institution, moving population, foreigners, armed services personnel and those who are temporarily abroad; but excludes foreign diplomatic personnel and their families (DOP, 1986).

Censuses provide population at the national and sub-national levels by age groups and sex. For non-census years, population by age and sex is estimated based on the information available from censuses and surveys.

Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females in the reference age group.

Dependency ratio is the number of dependent population per 100 working-age population.

**2. Crude Birth Rate**

The crude birth rate per 1,000 population represents the ratio of the total number of live births reported in a calendar year to the estimated mid-year population.

**3. Crude Death Rate**

The crude death rate per 1,000 population represents the ratio of the total number of deaths reported in a calendar year to the estimated mid-year population.

**4. Total Fertility Rate**

The total fertility rate may be interpreted as the total number of live births that would occur to a woman, if she was to go through her reproductive years, bearing children at the age specific fertility rates prevailing in a given year. In other words, it is the number of children a woman would have if she experienced the prevailing age specific fertility rates of all women in a given year.

It is a summary index of period fertility, that is the fertility of a particular year or period of a given population.

**5. Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)**

Under 5 Mortality Rate is the probability of dying between birth and exact age five. It can also be expressed as the number of deaths to children aged (0-4) years in a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year. Another variant uses the denominator as 1,000 mid-year population of children aged (0-4). This indicator reflects the socio-economic development conditions of an area or sub-group.

In Myanmar, the first definition is officially used, however, U5MR could also be computed using the second definition, if necessary.

**6. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)**

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is the number of maternal deaths i) due to pregnancy related causes and not incidental causes (malaria, accidents, suicides) ii) during pregnancy and up to and including 42 days from the termination of the pregnancy irrespective of the site and duration of pregnancy per 1,000 (or 100,000) live births in a given year.

This rate reflects nutritional status, reproductive health awareness of mothers as well as impacts of social environment and maternal health care programme and services.

**7. Life Expectancy at Birth**

Life expectancy is the average number of additional years a person can expect to live, based on the age specific death rates for a given year.

This measure is influenced significantly by gender and subgroup, and thus is often computed separately. Life expectancy at birth is the most cited measure.

**8. Percentage of Moderate to Severely Malnourished Children under 5**

The children under 5 years of age with the body weight lying in yellow zone (demarcation line of 2 standard deviation under the average normal weight for age) of weight chart are assumed to be moderately malnourished and whose body weight lying in red zone (3 standard deviation under the average normal weight for age) are assumed as severely malnourished children.

**9. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)**

Percentage of currently married women of childbearing age (15-49) who are using, or whose husbands are using any form of contraception with the intention of spacing and/or limiting births. It covers both modern (more effective) and traditional (less effective) methods.

**10. Percentage Coverage of Universal Child Immunization**

Number of infants under 1 covered by universal child immunization per 100 infants under 1 year of age in a given year. Universal child immunization programme includes one dose of BCG at birth, 3 doses of polio and DPT at the baby's age of 1.5, 2.5 and 3.5 months, and one dose of measles at the baby's age of 9 months for every child.

**11. Population per Physician**

Number of population per physician in a given year. Physicians are those in the medical sector trained as health professionals.

**12. Population per Nursing Personnel**

Number of population per nursing personnel in a given year. The nursing personnel include all nurses (Lady Health Visitors and Midwives are not included).

**13. Population per Hospital Bed**

Number of population per hospital bed in a given year.

**14. Government Hospitals****(a) Specialist Hospitals**

Hospitals for specialized diseases such as TB hospital, Orthopedic hospitals, Psychiatric hospital, etc.

**(b) General Hospitals with specialist services**

General hospitals with specialist facilities and services including teaching hospitals such as Yangon General Hospital, New Yangon General Hospital, North Okkalapa General Hospital, Thingangyun General Hospital, Mandalay General Hospital, Mawlamyine State General Hospital, etc.

**(c) 100 to 150 Bedded Hospitals**

100 to 150 Bedded Hospitals are District Hospitals

**(d) 16 to 50 Bedded Hospitals**

16 to 50 Bedded Hospitals are Township Hospitals

**(e) Station Hospitals**

Station Hospitals have 16 beds and are also Sub-township Hospitals.

**15. (a) Number of Villages per Rural Health Centre**

Average number of villages served by a rural health centre, both in preventive and curative aspects in a given year.

**Method of calculation**

Total villages divided by total RHCs

**(b) Number of Villages per Rural Health Centre and Sub-centre**

Average number of villages served by a rural health facility, both in preventive and curative aspects in a given year. The rural health facility includes both main centre (RHC) and sub-centre (Sub-RHC)

**Method of calculation**

Total villages divided by total (RHCs + sub RHCs)

**16. (a) Traditional Medicine**

Traditional medicine means medicine for the physical well being and longevity of people in accordance with any of the four nayas of traditional medicine namely Dcsana naya, Bethisa naya, Neckhata veda naya and Vissadara naya.

**(b) Traditional Medical Practitioner**

Traditional Medical Practitioner means any person, qualified in traditional medicine and registered under the Traditional Medical Council Law.

**17. Percentage of RIIC which are Adequately Supplied with Staff, Equipment and Essential Drugs**

Percentage of rural health centres which are adequately supplied with staff, equipment and essential drugs in a given year. The sanctioned staff in a rural health centre (RIIC) at present includes one health assistant (HA), one lady health visitor (LHV), five midwives (MW; one in main centre and four in the sub-centres), one public health supervisor II (PHS II), and one watchman. Supplies and equipment in a RHC include RIIC-kit, HA-kit, LIIV-kit and sufficient number of MW-kits.

**18. Percentage of Population Accessible to Safe and Convenient Drinking Water**

Safe drinking water is defined to be the water obtained from the safe sources such as pipe, public tap, bottle water, tube well, protected dug well/spring/pond and covered rain water, and available within 500 yards. Therefore, this indicator can be calculated as the number of persons obtaining safe-drinking water in an area divided by the total population living in the same area for the given period of time.

**19. Percentage of Population Accessible to Proper Sanitation**

Those who are using the septic-tank latrine or fly proof pit latrine can be defined as those accessible to proper sanitation. Therefore, this indicator can be calculated as the number of persons using proper sanitary facilities in an area divided by the total population living in the same area for the given period of time.



**20. Gross Enrollment Ratios by Level**

Gross primary enrollment ratios represent the number of children enrolled in primary schools, whether or not they belong in the relevant school age groups, expressed as a percentage of the total number of primary school age children (5-9) in the population. Similarly for gross secondary enrollment ratios where lower secondary school pupils are those aged (10-13) and upper secondary school pupils are those aged (14-15).

**21. Net Enrollment Ratios by Level**

Net primary enrollment rates represent the number of primary school-aged children, that is those aged (5-9) who are enrolled in primary schools expressed as a percentage of the total number of primary school-aged children in the population. Similarly for lower secondary and upper secondary education age groups.

**22. Transition Rates between Levels**

It is the percentage (ratio) of successful candidates (graduates) of a certain level who continue to the initial grade of the next higher level and successful candidates of final grade of that certain level.

**23. Retention Rates by Level**

It is the percentage (ratio) of enrolment in last grade of a certain level and enrolment in first grade X years ago (where X is the duration of certain level minus one).

**24. Internal Efficiency of Primary Education**

Efficiency is defined as the optimal relationship between inputs and outputs of a system. In an education system, the input is measured by the student-years (one student studying at school for a year) and the graduates are the outputs. Therefore, the internal efficiency of primary education can be defined as the ratio of ideal number of student-years and the actual number of student-years spent on an average. For example, in an education system with a 5-year cycle of primary school, if a student spends only 5 years to be graduated on average, then, it is a totally efficient system. If a student spends 6 years to be graduated on average, the internal efficiency of the system is  $5/6$  or 83.3 percent.

**25. Enrolment in Basic and Monastic Education**

Enrolment is the collective term for the number of children who are attending school.

Basic Education Enrolment includes enrolment from public schools, branch schools and affiliated schools, run by the government and community.

Monastic Education Enrolment includes only the enrolment from monastic schools run by the Buddhist Monasteries.

**26. Number of Graduates by Specialization**

Number of Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering, Dental Medicine, Education, Economic, etc. graduates who have successfully completed from the Universities and Institutes during the reporting period.

**27. Number of Persons Trained in Technical, Agricultural and Vocational Institutions by Skill Level**

Number of graduates who have successfully completed from these respective technical, agricultural and vocational institutions (diploma level) and schools, by skill level of trades during the reporting period.

**28. Adult Literacy Rate**

Literate (people with basic reading, writing and numeracy skills) as percentage of population at corresponding age group of aged 15 years and above.

**29. Mean Years of Schooling per Person Aged 5 and Over**

Average number of years that a person spends in education. In general, the education level is directly proportional to number of schooling years, therefore, this indicator like literacy rate, can be used for analyzing the education level of the population.

**30. Percentage of Female Students by Level**

Number of female students by level, expressed as the percentage of total number of students by respective level during the reporting period.

**31. Percentage of Senior Official Positions Held by Women in Public Sector**

Number of women senior officials in public sector, expressed as a percentage of total number of senior officials in public sector during the reporting period. Senior official positions are defined to be those designations equivalent to deputy director or higher in the public sector.

**32. Total Labour Force**

The labour force framework classifies, at a given moment of time, the population aged 10 and over for measuring the economically active population into three categories: employed, unemployed and not in the labour force (or the currently inactive population). Persons below 10 years of age are added to the third category (not in the labour force).

The size of the labour force is basically dependent upon the size of the population and its age distribution, which in turn depends on the demographic factors of the population. The size of the labour force therefore depends not only on population growth but also on the prevailing socio-economic conditions of the population.

*Labour force* is used interchangeably with the *economically active population*. The economically active population is generally defined as that part of the population, which supplies and which is willing to supply labour for production of economic goods and services.

The economically inactive persons are those who are neither working nor looking for work such as those engaged in domestic duties in their own houses, students, the old or very young, the disabled and the persons voluntarily engaged in charitable and religious services.

### 33. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

Age, marital status and education are the primary determinants of individual labour force participation. These demographic and social characteristics are expected to play a major role even at the aggregate or macro level. Age structure affects the aggregate rate of labour force participation by different age groups. The age and gender specific labour force participation rates are calculated on the basis of two different concepts; (i) one which treats all the unpaid family workers as employed, and (ii) the other which does not.

The rate of labour force participation represents the number of people in the labour force aged 10 and above per 100 population of the same age group. The labour force framework classifies, at a given period of time, the entire population aged 10 and over into three categories; employed, unemployed and not in the labour force. The former two categories represent the economically active, while the latter represents the economically inactive.

### 34. Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate is expressed as the ratio of unemployed persons (job seekers) and the labour force.

### 35. Labour Force by Education Level

The employed population by age and gender includes:

- (a) "Employer" - the person who either operates his own business or is engaged independently in a profession or trade for profit and employs, in connection with his business, one or more workers other than unpaid family workers or apprentices.
- (b) "Own account worker" - the person who operates his business alone or is engaged independently in trade or profession for fees or profit and who has no employees in his business other than unpaid family workers. A worker on own account is also referred to as self-employed person;
- (c) "Paid worker" - the person who works for public or private employer and receives remuneration for his work in money wages, piece rates or in kind. A paid worker is also referred to as an employee;
- (d) "Unpaid family worker" - the person who works without pay of any kind in a business operated by any member of the household excluding housekeeping.
- (e) "Unemployed" - persons who are able and willing to work but who are not at work during the period of inquiry and who are actively looking for work.

Usually, education level of the labour force (both employed and unemployed) is defined by one of the following two types:

#### (i) Complete List

1. No Education
2. Standard 1-4
3. Standard 5-8
4. Standard 9-10
5. Monastic Education
6. Under Graduate
7. Diploma
8. Graduate
9. Post Graduate
10. Certificate
11. Others

#### (ii) Condensed List

1. Illiterate
2. Literate, no formal Education
3. Primary
4. Secondary (middle & high)
5. Higher

### 36. Employed Population by Occupation and Industry Group

The type of economic activity that an employed person performs can be looked at from the point of view of:

- (a) the industry or the activity of the establishment in which an economically active person works during the time reference period;
- (b) the occupation or the kind of work done during the time reference period, and
- (c) the status as employee, own account worker or unpaid family worker.

The major groups of occupational classification usually used in Myanmar are:

1. Legislation and Senior Officials and Managers
2. Professionals
3. Technical and Associate Professionals
4. Clerks
5. Services Workers & Shop and Market Sales Workers
6. Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers
7. Craft and Related Workers
8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers
9. Elementary Occupations.

The employed population is primarily distributed by the following major industrial groupings.

1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing
2. Mining and Quarrying
3. Manufacturing
4. Construction
5. Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services
6. Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotel
7. Transport, Storage and Communication
8. Social Services
9. Activities not adequately defined.

They were further regrouped into three broad industrial sectors, viz., primary, secondary and tertiary. Each of these sectors was made up of the following industries -

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Major Groupings</b>
1. Primary	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing.
2. Secondary	Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction.
3. Tertiary	Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary Services, Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels, Transport, Storage and Communication, Social Services, Activities not adequately defined.

### 37. Employed Population by Employment Status

The employed population can be classified by their status at work as follows:

1. Employer
2. Own account worker
3. Employee (Private / Cooperative / Government)
4. Unpaid family worker
5. Other.

**38. Establishments and their Growth by Ownership**

Factories, enterprises and industrial establishments with at least 5 workers are included in this category. The total number of establishments and their relative growth over the previous years by type of ownership (private, cooperative and government) can be used as a rough indicator for industrialization and development towards the market-oriented economic system.

**39. Coverage of Social Security Scheme for Registered Employed Persons**

Employers, employing 5 or more workers in establishments covered by Social Security Scheme and operating in the prescribed areas, have the obligation to insure their workers under the Social Security Insurance Scheme.

The Scheme shall take responsibility for the insured workers in place of the employers in such cases as sickness, sustaining injury from work accidents, maternity and death.

**Contribution**

Employers and Workers are liable to pay monthly contribution of 2.5 percent and 1.5 percent respectively based on monthly wage bill. Benefits provided for insured workers are:

Free Medical Care:	In case of sickness; maternity and work injury and
Cash Benefits:	Sickness Benefit; Maternity Benefit; Funeral Grant, Temporary Disability Benefit; Permanent Disability Pension and Survivors' Pension.

**40. Real GDP and Growth Rate of GDP**

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of all final goods and services produced in an economy during a year. Real GDP is the value of all final goods and services at constant producers' prices.

Growth rate of GDP is the growth of the real GDP of an economy over time.

**41. Real GDP per Head and Growth Rate**

Real GDP per head is real GDP per person. It is computed by dividing total real GDP by total population for a given year.

**42. Food Availability per Head**

The amount of food (rice, edible oil, meat, fish, beans and pulses, etc.) available in the country per person.

**43. Investment, Exports and Imports**

Investment is the expenditure for fixed asset, which makes addition to capital stock.

Exports (value) are the value of goods and services sent to another country.

Imports (value) are the value of goods and services brought into the country.

**44. Public Expenditure by Sector**

Total expenditure incurred by the government for the development of the country which includes both current and capital expenditure and usually expressed by sectors.

**45. Consumers' Price Index**

The *Consumer Price Index* measures the average change in the retail prices of goods and services purchased and consumed. It is computed based on "1986 Household Expenditure Survey" conducted in Yangon by the Central Statistical Organization. All goods and services purchased and consumed are grouped into six major categories and goods and services for computing the CPI are selected on the basis of their importance and representativeness for the respective groups.

**46. Cultivated Land per Head**

Cultivated land or sown area is the area, which is actually planted during the agricultural year. On the other hand, cultivated land can also be expressed as the sum of area under temporary crops and area under permanent crops.

Area under temporary crops includes all land used for crops with a growing cycle of under one year, which needs to be newly sown or planted for further production after harvest.

Land under permanent crops is the land cultivated with crops which occupy it for a long period of time and which do not have to be planted for several years after each harvest.

The cultivated land per head is the amount of land available for each and every person in the country.

**47. Land Use (Gross Area Sown)**

Gross area sown is the total area cultivated during the year, including areas under multiple cropping.

Irrigated areas related to areas purposely provided with water, including land flooded by river water for crop cultivation or pasture improvement, whether this area is irrigated several times or only once during the year stated. Forest and woodland refer to land under natural or planted trees, whether productive or not, and includes land from which forest have been cleared but which will be reforested in the foreseeable future. The information on land-use can be obtained from the Settlement and Land Records Department under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

**48. Number of Motor Vehicles per 1000 Population**

Total Number of Motor Vehicles means, officially registered motor vehicles of various types, passengers cars, commercial vehicles and motor cycles but excluding trailers and farm tractors.

Private use vehicle means passengers and goods vehicle for private use only, not for commercial use.

**49. Energy Consumption by Type**

Major portion of energy is obtained from the firewood, charcoal, electric power and petroleum. The production of firewood and charcoal is expressed in terms of thousand metric ton and crude oil production is measured by million barrels. The electric energy is expressed as the thousands of units (Mega-watt-hour) consumed.

Units consumed indicate the amount of electric power consumed by the power stations for department use plus power used by the consumers. Sale of electric power is classified into four categories such as:

- (i) general purpose (general purpose - domestic use);
- (ii) industrial power;
- (iii) bulk (commercial power); and
- (iv) others (temporary lighting, small power and street lighting).

**50. Railway Traffic Passenger Miles**

One passenger-mile is a mile a passenger is carried. Passenger-kilometers can then be computed by multiplying passenger-miles by 1.6.

**51. Railway Traffic Cargo-Ton Miles**

One cargo (freight ton-mile) is a ton of goods carried a mile. Freight cargo-ton-kilometers can be computed by multiplying cargo-miles by 1.6.

**52. Number of Telephones and Telephones per 1,000 Inhabitants**

Number of telephone lines subscribed.

**53. Number of Radios and TV Sets, and Radios and TV Sets per 1,000 Inhabitants**

Percentage of household that possess radio or cassette or television or video in their house.

**54. Daily Newspaper; Number of Circulation**

Total number of daily newspapers circulated in a day.

**55. Number of IPRD Libraries**

**(a) Library**

The Information and Public Relations Libraries are opened in every district and township cross the country which provide free of charge library services to the general public.

**(b) Registered Library**

Management Committee for Library and Exhibition which is chaired by Director General of IPRD is formed in accord with the 1964 Library and Exhibition Management Law. Registered Library is a library enlisted according to this Law.

**(c) Reader**

Readers are the sum of visitors those who read, listen and watch in IPRD libraries. Daily Readers' Records are kept in all IPRD offices.

**(d) Self-Reliance Library**

Self-Reliance Library is a library which was actively established by local populace in order to read themselves and disseminate knowledge among local communities.

**(e) TV Retransmitting Stations**

TV Retransmitting Stations those receive main programme from Head Office via Satellite Link and then re-transmit to the local populace.

**56. Social Welfare Establishments**

Numbers of Residential Nursery, Pre-primary School and Day Care Centres shown in the table are run by the Department of Social Welfare. There are Pre-primary Schools and Day Care Centres established by NGOs as well and the Department of Social Welfare provides them with financial and technical assistance every year.

Homes for the Aged are established by religious and voluntary social organizations. Registered Homes for the Aged are given financial assistance by the Department of Social Welfare.

**57. Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association**

The Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association is co-operating with the Ministry of Education in realizing its Goal towards "Education for all". Child Day Care Centres for Children (3-5) years old were established by MMCWA since 1997 and it is progressing upto now.

At these Day Care Centres the (3-5) years old children are provided with programmes to promote physical as well as mental and emotional development.

An Early Childhood Development Centre has been established at the Central MMCWA building complex and over several hundreds Child Day Care Centres have been established through out the states and divisions.

**58. Number (Percentage) of Villages with School, Clinic and Electric Lighting**

Proportion of villages with basic education facilities, health care facilities and electric lighting (as communication facility). Here, school includes all types of government schools, affiliated schools and monastic primary schools but exclude private schools. Similarly, clinic includes both rural health care centres and sub-rural health centres.

**59. Crime Rate**

Crime Rate means total number of crimes convicted divided by population and multiplied by 100,000. It indicates crime per hundred thousand of population.

$$\text{Crime Rate} = \frac{\text{Total No. of Crime}}{\text{Population}} \times 100,000$$

Note: age, type of crimes, region wise are not included here.



Note: Acronyms for data sources are presented in *Italics* below:

- ( 1) *CSO* = Central Statistical Organization
- ( 2) *DAP* = Department of Agricultural Planning
- ( 3) *DAST* = Department of Advanced Science and Technology
- ( 4) *DCI* = Department of Cottage Industries
- ( 5) *DEPT* = Department of Educational Planning and Training
- ( 6) *DHE* = Department of Higher Education (Lower Myanmar)
- ( 7) *DHP* = Department of Health Planning
- ( 8) *DLF* = Directorate of Livestock and Fisheries
- ( 9) *DMIP* = Directorate of Myanmar Industrial Planning
- (10) *DMS* = Department of Medical Science
- (11) *DOC* = Department of Cooperative
- (12) *DOH* = Department of Health
- (13) *DOL* = Department of Labour
- (14) *DOP* = Department of Population
- (15) *DPSS* = Department for the Promotion and Propagation of the Sasana
- (16) *DSW* = Department of Social Welfare
- (17) *DTM* = Department of Traditional Medicine
- (18) *DTVE* = Department of Technical and Vocational Education
- (19) *ENVIPRO* = Environmental Professional (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
- (20) *FD* = Forest Department
- (21) *GAD* = General Administration Department
- (22) *IPRD* = Information & Public Relation Department
- (23) *MEPE* = Myanmar Electric Power Enterprise
- (24) *MERB* = Myanmar Education Research Bureau
- (25) *MMCWA* = Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association
- (26) *MMPE* = Myanmar Motion Picture Enterprise
- (27) *MPP* = Myanmar Police Force
- (28) *MPT* = Myanmar Posts and Telecommunications
- (29) *MR* = Myanmar Railways
- (30) *MRIV* = Myanmar Radio and Television
- (31) *NPE* = News and Periodicals Enterprise
- (32) *PD* = Planning Department
- (33) *RTA* = Department of Road Transport Administration
- (34) *SLRD* = Settlement and Land Records Department
- (35) *SSB* = Social Security Board



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