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UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF LABOUR
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



Department of Labour

HANDBOOK ON HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2007

2009, Nay Pji Taw

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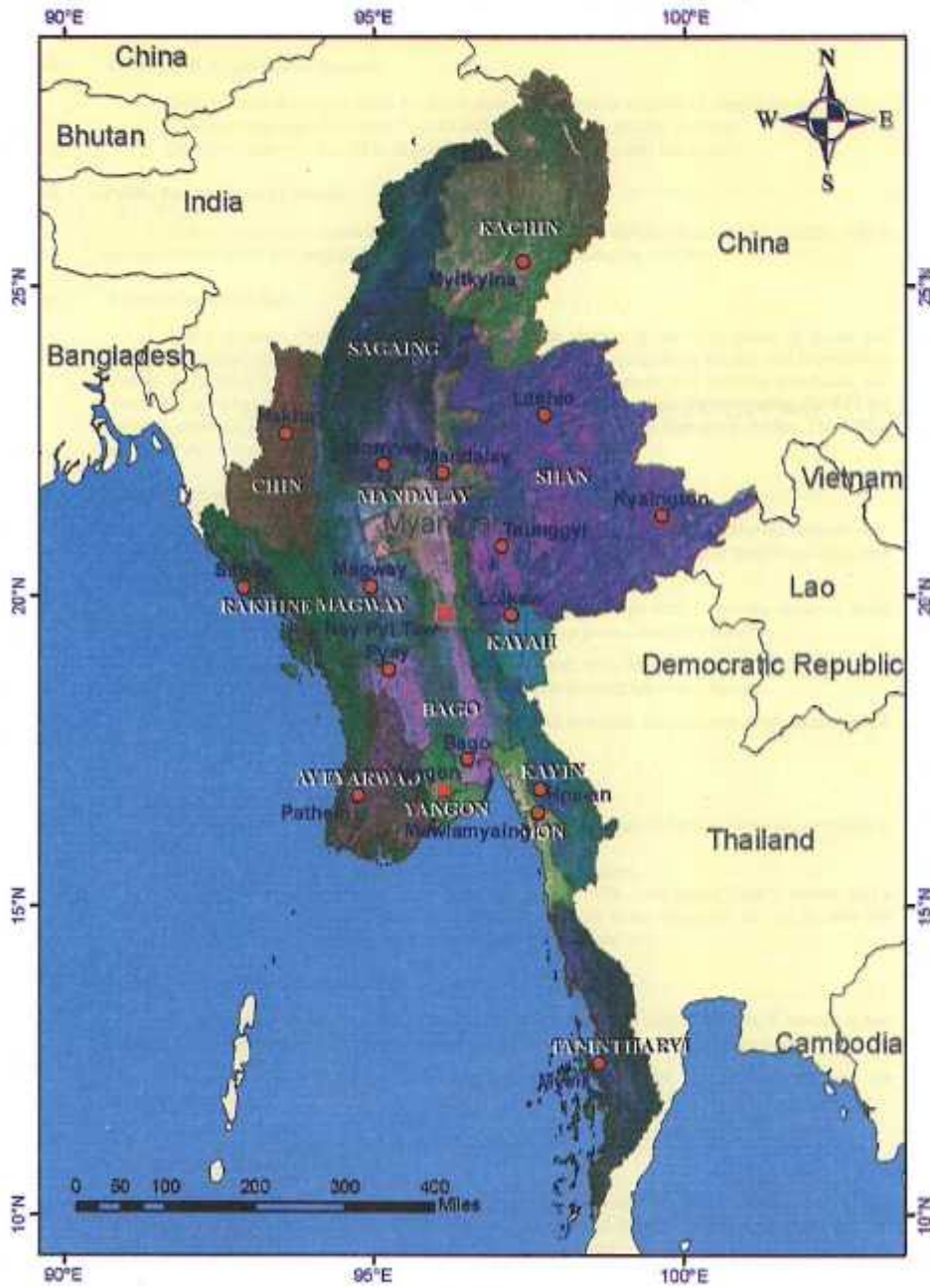
2009

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Foreword

This Users' Handbook on Human Resources Development Indicators, 2007 is the eleventh Handbook among the series of this kind published since 1997. This is indeed the fruitful outcome of close cooperation among the Department of Labour and concerned government departments, private organizations and NGOs.

The same number of indicators are well maintained in this Handbook as in the previous publications. At the same time, the Department of Labour takes great care in its efforts to improve both the quantity and the quality aspects of this Handbook.

The indicators contained herein are being carefully chosen as the most salient core HRD indicators with a view to fulfill the Users' needs and thus looks forward to their satisfaction.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to express my profound thanks to all members of HRDI Core Working and concerned Ministries for their valuable contributions to the availability of most reliable indicators. Lastly, I sincerely believe that we shall be able to keep this tradition of cooperation in the years to come.

Director General
Department of Labour

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I. Population

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

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

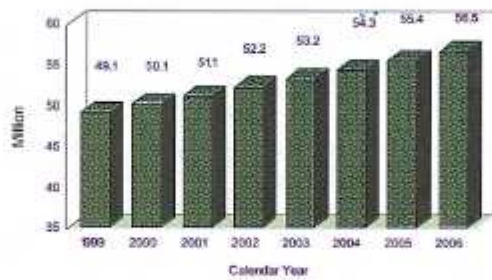
Year	(Indicator No.1)		(in million)	
	Male	Female	Total	Growth Rate (%)
1999	24.40	24.73	49.13	2.02
2000	24.91	25.22	50.13	2.02
2001	25.42	25.72	51.14	2.02
2002	25.94	26.23	52.17	2.02
2003	26.47	26.76	53.23	2.02
2004	27.00	27.30	54.30	2.02
2005	27.54	27.86	55.40	2.02
2006	28.10	28.42	56.52	2.02

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

Table 2. Population, Area and Density by State and Division, 2006

State/Division	Male	Female	Total	Area (sq. km.)	Density (per sq. km.)
Kachin	733,734	750,145	1,483,879	89,042	17
Kayah	166,172	161,660	327,832	11,732	28
Kayin	846,166	862,986	1,709,152	30,383	56
Chin	256,474	269,587	526,061	36,019	15
Sagaing	3,025,820	3,132,856	6,158,676	93,713	66
Tanintharyi	797,899	800,976	1,598,875	43,345	37
Bago	2,869,364	2,837,559	5,706,923	39,404	145
Magway	2,605,946	2,690,037	5,295,983	44,821	118
Mandalay	3,908,713	4,001,380	7,910,093	37,935	209
Mon	1,474,398	1,462,276	2,936,674	12,297	239
Rakhine	1,561,964	1,571,891	3,133,855	36,778	85
Yangon	3,277,858	3,322,196	6,600,054	10,171	649
Shan	2,701,145	2,689,029	5,390,174	155,801	35
Ayeyarwady	3,871,242	3,865,876	7,737,118	35,137	220
Total	28,096,895	28,418,454	56,515,349	676,578	84

Chart I. Estimated Total Population of Myanmar, 1999-2006



The 2006 projected population by age and sex is given in Table 3 along with sex ratios as of 1st October.

Table 3. Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 2006

Age Group	Population (number)			Distribution (%)			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0-4	3,323,487	3,284,880	6,608,367	5.9	5.8	11.7	101.18
5-9	3,075,472	3,042,132	6,117,604	5.4	5.4	10.8	101.10
10-14	2,822,773	2,818,226	5,640,999	5.0	5.0	10.0	100.16
15-19	2,574,101	2,405,763	4,979,864	4.6	4.3	8.9	107.00
20-24	2,467,860	2,324,861	4,792,721	4.4	4.1	8.5	106.15
25-29	2,333,831	2,271,450	4,605,281	4.1	4.0	8.1	102.75
30-34	2,138,110	2,136,067	4,274,177	3.8	3.8	7.6	100.10
35-39	1,928,087	1,986,071	3,914,158	3.4	3.5	6.9	97.08
40-44	1,699,174	1,779,372	3,478,546	3.0	3.1	6.1	95.49
45-49	1,430,931	1,512,413	2,943,344	2.5	2.7	5.2	94.61
50-54	1,188,760	1,272,536	2,461,296	2.1	2.2	4.3	93.42
55-59	939,617	1,018,334	1,957,951	1.7	1.8	3.5	92.27
60-64	740,919	823,063	1,563,982	1.3	1.5	2.8	90.02
65-69	572,008	664,111	1,236,119	1.0	1.2	2.2	86.13
70-74	414,491	499,905	914,396	0.7	0.9	1.6	82.91
75+	447,274	579,270	1,026,544	0.8	1.0	1.8	77.21
Total	28,096,895	28,418,454	56,515,349	49.7	50.3	100	98.87

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)

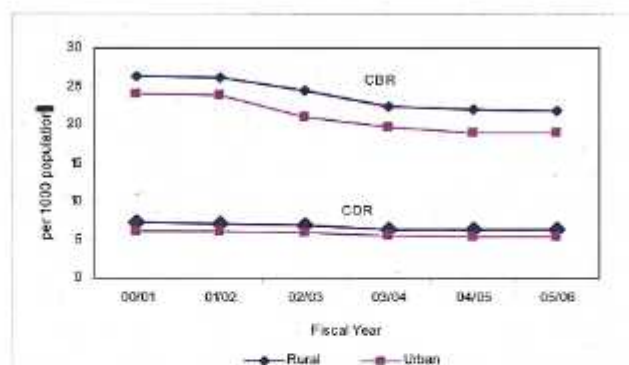
Indicator		00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Crude Birth Rate* (CBR)	Union	25.9	25.7	23.8	21.8	21.1	20.4
	Rural	26.4	26.3	24.6	22.4	22.0	21.9
	Urban	24.2	23.9	21.2	19.9	19.1	19.0
Crude Death Rate* (CDR)	Union	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.9
	Rural	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.4
	Urban	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio* (MMR)	Union	166	156	166	135	119	117(p)
	Rural	186	180	190	152	145	143(p)
	Urban	113	104	110	98	98	96(p)

Note: * These figures represent calendar year.

Figures are obtained from the regular reporting system of vital registration and they may differ if new figures become available from surveys.

(p) Provisional data

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 of these indicators are obtained from Health Information System; however, a few from *ad hoc* 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		00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Percentage of Severe and Moderately Malnourished Children under 5 (DHP)	Union			31.8 [*]			
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR%) (DHP)	Union	52.7 ^o	55.1 ^o	57.9 ^o	59.9 ^o	62.6 ^o	62.7 ^o
Percentage Coverage of Universal Child Immunization (DHP)	Union	86.0	78.0	78.0 ^x	81.0	83.0	79.6
Number of Villages per Rural Health Centre* No. of Villages per Rural Health Centre and Sub-Centres (DOH)		46.4 9.2	46.1 9.2	45.9 9.1	44.8 9.0	44.8 8.09	44.8 9.0
Percentage of Population Accessible to Safe and Convenient Drinking Water (DHP)	Union Rural Urban			78.8 ^x 74.4 ^x 92.1 ^x			
Percentage of Population Accessible to Proper Sanitation (DHP)	Union Rural Urban	83.7 ⁺ 	82.6 ⁺ 	76.1 ^x 70.8 ^x 92.6 ^x	80.5 ⁺ 	80.1 ⁺ 	76.6 ⁺ 74.6 ⁺ 82.4 ⁺

Note: * Basic Health Division, DOH
 + Health Management Information System(HMIS), DHP (Based on Calendar Year)
 x Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2003, DHP
 o Reproductive Health Management Information System(RHMIS), DHP (Covered UNFPA supported Township, 112 township in 2005) (Based on Calendar Year)

A composite indicator for measuring the quality of health care services in the rural areas, namely, *percentage of rural health centres which are adequately equipped with staff, equipment and essential drug* is of recent induction. 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)

Sr.	Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
1.	*Population per Physician	3,432	3,148	2,985	3,146	3,030	2,981
2.	*Population per Nurse	3,646	3,370	3,220	3,280	2,953	2,801
3.	*Population per Hospital Bed	1,602	1,547	1,549	1,607	1,536	1,562
4.	Number of Government Hospitals *	747	752	777	791	826	832
	• Specialist Hospitals	19	19	19	19	20	21
	• General Hospitals with Specialist Services (200 bed & above)	26	30	32	35	35	37
	• 150 bedded hospitals	10	8	7	7	7	7
	• 100 bedded hospitals	26	26	29	30	32	30
	• 50 bedded hospitals	50	56	58	57	58	54
	• 25 bedded hospitals	86	86	94	98	123	130
	• 16 bedded hospitals	135	132	123	119	93	86
	• Station Hospitals	395	395	415	426	458	459
	• Other Ministry's hospital with bed allotment of different variety	-	-	-	-	-	8

Source: Facility data: Planning Section, DOH

* Health Management Information System, DOH and other Ministries.

Table 7. Traditional Health Facilities
(Indicator No. 16)

Sr.	Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
1.	Traditional Medicine Hospitals	10	11	12	14	14	14
	▪ 50 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)	2	2	2	2	2	2
	▪ 16 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)	8	9	10	12	12	12
2.	Dispensaries (Public Sector)	204	214	230	237	237	237
3.	Private Traditional Clinic (Estimated)						1,860
4.	Registered Traditional Medical Practitioners	8,001	8,516	9,045	5,400	5,500	5,933

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 on basic education and teacher education are usually obtained from the Department of Educational Planning and Training. The indicators on higher education are obtained from the Departments of Higher Education and other 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.

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

Indicator		00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Gross Enrollment Ratios by Level	P	87.5	88.4	90.6	89.8	88.5	88.7
	M	40.2	41.8	43.8	44.4	43.5	45.9
	H	31.3	31.2	31.4	30.2	29.7	30.3
Net Enrollment Ratios by Level	P	77.5	78.0	79.6	80.8	82.3	82.5
	M	38.2	39.5	40.8	40.0	40.4	42.7
	H	27.2	27.6	27.8	27.1	27.6	28.2
Transition Rates between Levels	P to M	68.2	67.9	70.8	71.6	73.5	73.3
	M to H	94.4	93.1	90.0	92.5	95.2	92.1
Retention Rates by Level	P	53.7	56.9	64.2	71.7	66.1	69.9
	M	69.2	75.0	80.8	79.9	76.6	84.8
	H	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.7	95.9	98.5
Internal Efficiency of Primary Education	(a) Efficiency %	73.5	78.4	87.1	83.5	83.6	85.5
	(b) Graduates %	56.7	62.1	73.9	67.6	72.9	73.1
Pupil – Teacher Ratio	Primary School	31.9	32.3	32.9	31.6	30.4	30.0
	Middle School	29.2	29.9	32.2	32.0	31.5	33.0
	High School	37.6	36.2	33.3	32.2	31.3	31.0

Note: P = Primary School Level M = Middle School Level 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 on Specialization
(Indicator No. 26)

Sr.	Specialization	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
1.	Buddhism	147	198	209	232	195	228
	<i>Buddha Desana Diploma</i>			3		1	
	<i>Buddha Dhamma Diploma</i>	46	59	68	66	62	67
	B.A		43	30	44	47	44
	M.A				3	19	10
	Ph.D						1
	<i>Buddhism</i>						
	B.A	81	82	83	96	47	80
	M.A	20	14	25	23	19	26
2.	Engineering and Architecture*	689	2,714	6,703	6,419	3,732	14,094
	B.Tech			4,259	2,619	836	7,972
	B.E. & B. Arch	533	2,254	1,860	3,107	2,452	5,274
	M.E. & M. Arch	24	310	325	345	293	730
	Ph.D	1	1	2	38	17	84
	<i>Engineering Science</i>						
	B.S				159	79	28
	M.S	80	87	206	103	30	
	Ph.D	51	62	51	48	25	6
3.	Computer Science and Technology	676	2,294	3,297	4,855	5,845	6,064
	<i>Computer Science</i>						
	B. C. Sc	236	1,195	1,675	2,757	2,637	3,036
	B. C. Sc (Hons.)	111	129	498	714	1,317	1,259
	M. C. Sc	10	66	72	213	69	68
	<i>Computer Information Science</i>						
	D.C.Sc	89	417	432	403	347	371
	M. I. Sc	113	91	115	37		21
	Ph.D(IT)				34	38	
	<i>Computer Applied Science</i>						
	D.C.A				67	199	36
	M.A. Sc	15		36			
	<i>Computer Technology</i>						
	D.C.M					80	
	B.C. Tech	80	327	322	481	917	923
	B. C. Tech (Hons.)	15	63	104	104	217	323
	M. C. Tech	7	6	43	45		27
	Ph.D (IT)					24	
4.	Economics	2,218	1,410	2,688	18,520	17,660	14,767
	B.A (Economics)		1,100	2,150	17,160	16,550	13,606
	B. Dev. S (Development Studies)			11	137	142	246
	B. Dev. S (Hons.)				2	3	
	BPA (Public Administration)			30	228	120	257
	BPA (Hons)				1		
	M.P.A			15	17	83	24
	B. Econ (Economics)		286	433	918	688	572
	B. Econ (Hons.) (Economics)		1		15	20	16
	M. Econ (Economics)		6	4		22	27
	Ph.D					2	
	D.E.S		17	45	42	30	19

* refers to calendar year

Sr.	Specialization	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
5.	Statistics		141	261	1,299	1,114	1,075
	B. Econ (Statistics.)		119	211	1,030	861	689
	B. Econ (Statistics.) (Hons.)		5		16	26	34
	M. Econ (Statistics.)		4	6	1	21	26
	B.P.S (Population Studies)			5	217	123	240
	B.P.S (Hons)				6	1	7
	D.S		13	39	29	82	8
	Dip.Ds						69
	M.P.S						2
6.	Commerce		670	1,668	3,136	2,684	1,945
	B.Com		613	1,250	1,776	1,885	1,099
	B. Act			158	658	276	350
	BBA (Business Administration)			228	590	257	266
	B.Com (Hons.)		6		43	58	83
	M. Com		5	8	1	11	54
	M.B.A			24	24	104	37
	D.M.A		46		44	44	53
	D.E.M					49	
	BBA(Hons)						3
7.	Education	4,939	8,354	7,794	12,323	12,079	16,802
	B. Ed		1,460	2,999	2,329	868	1,888
	Diploma*	4,939	6,833	4,743	9,949	11,148	14,882
	M. Ed		61	52	45	63	32
8.	Forestry	51	105	2	40	80	81
	B. Sc	49	101		36	76	69
	M. Sc	2	4	2	4	4	12
9.	Veterinary	132	95	92	101	145	148
	B. V. Sc	116	90	81	91	129	141
	M. Phil.	1					
	M.V. Sc (local)	15	5	9	9	13	4
	Ph. D (overseas)			2	1	3	3
10.	Arts & Science [⊖]	79,855	79,705	76,778	133,503	84,967	102,750
	Arts		42,698	41,062	73,038	45,492	63,385
	B. A		41,282	40,070	71,199	42,989	59,867
	B. A (Business Science) [⊖]		402	320	480		266
	Diploma		179	214	240	813	1,156
	M.A		773	415	1,055	1,671	1,470
	M. Res		62	16	38	11	157
	Ph. D			27	26	8	55
	B.A (Hons)						414
	Science		37,007	35,716	60,465	39,475	39,365
	B. Sc		35,372	34,040	55,419	34,763	33,706
	B.Sc(Hons)						1,195
	Diploma		15	133	957	134	
	M. Sc		1,455	1,065	3,702	4,325	3,677
	M. Res		165	386	263	131	695
	Ph. D			92	124	122	92

Note: * Diploma refers to PGDT, PGDMA, D.TEC & D.Ted

⊖ Arts and Science refers to arts disciplines such as history, geography, law etc. and to science disciplines such as zoology, botany, chemistry, mathematics, etc.

⊙ Conferred by Cooperative Colleges

Sr.	Specialization	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
11.	Foreign Languages	191	190	336	1,705	596	1,223
	B.A		187	336	1,272	596	873
	Diploma		3		422		336
	M.A				11		14
12.	Agriculture	242	244	440	186	345	404
	B. Agri. Sc	235	214	410	151	319	306
	M. Agri. Sc	7	30	30	35	26	14
	M.Phil						1
	Ph.D						6
	Dip ABS*						77
13.	Health	3,012	3,434	3,278	3,807	5,249	6,035
	<i>Medical Science</i>						
	M.B.,B.S	503	1,035	483	507	483	792
	M. Med. Sc (Master)	64	146	196	221	190	218
	Dr. Med. Sc	2	1	13	39	21	51
	Ph.D	-	3	8	7	9	14
	Postgraduate Diploma	106	45	32	38	157	61
	<i>Dental Science</i>						
	B.D.S	52	45	110	58	80	165
	M. D. Sc	7	1	4	8	8	14
	<i>Pharmacy</i>						
	B. Pharm	97	51	76	161	333	221
	M.Pharm						3
	<i>Medical Technology</i>						
	B. Med.Tech	64	77	108	200	366	293
	M.Med.Tech					13	13
	<i>Nursing Science</i>						
	B.N. Sc (Nursing Science)	75	61	196	303	600	486
	M.N. Sc (Nursing Science)				4	12	10
	Diploma	739	577	577	587	1,141	1,372
	<i>Community Health</i>						
	B. Comm. H	90	81	31	45	45	333
	<i>Traditional Medicine</i>						
	Diploma	1,213	1,311	1,444	1,629	1,791	1,989

* Diploma in agricultural business studies

Table 10. Number Completing Skills Training Courses in TAV Institutions

(Indicator No.27)

Sr.	Institution	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
1.	Government Technological Colleges	8,480	7,325	2,325	8,699	4,792	6,780
2.	State Agricultural Institute	647	826		1,124	1,053	535
3.	Forestry Training Schools	1,005	990	697	915	962	836
4.	Industrial Training Centres	256	285	155	84	74	73
5.	Technical Training Schools	241	148	86			
6.	Commercial Schools	881	578	420	367	317	371
7.	Machinery Repair & Maintenance Schools	102	72	62	49	50	39
8.	Handicraft Schools	707	566	519	319	362	337
9.	Lacquerware Technology college	50	27	25	25	25	59
10.	Weaving Schools	296	233	212	181	188	185
11.	Schools of Home Science	1,619	1,883	1,367	2,302	1,751	
12.	Cooperative Colleges	541	620	714	500	606	606
13.	Cooperative Training Schools	846	541	573	485	833	1,011

Table 11. Percentage of Female Students by Education Level

(Indicator No.30)

Sr.	Education Level	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
1.	Primary School Level	49.6	49.8	50.0	49.70	49.90	49.60
2.	Middle School Level	47.9	47.8	51.5	48.00	49.00	49.00
3.	High School Level	49.9	49.2	50.7	49.30	49.90	50.30
4.	Professional Institutions	76.0	79.7	76.9	73.60	72.51	
5.	Arts & Science Universities	59.5	60.3	60.4	65.96	66.74	
6.	Government Technological College	48.6	52.7	46.4	44.22	43.86	46.81
7.	State Agricultural Institute	30.4	36.2		44.70	49.20	42.0

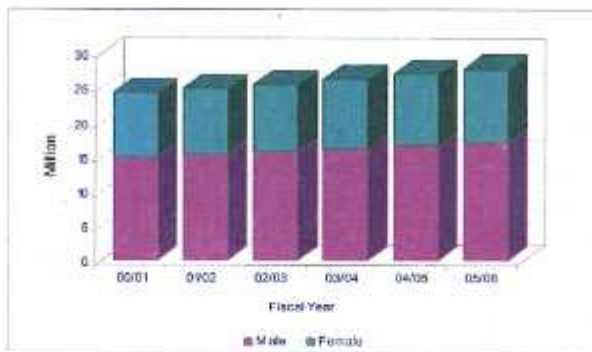
V. Labour Force

Information Labour Force is usually obtained from two sources: Labour Force Surveys and Population Censuses. The volume of labour force and the rate of unemployment 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, Labour Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate
(Indicator No. 32, 33 & 34)

Indicator		00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Total Labour Force (million)	T	24.30	24.93	25.63	26.35	27.09	27.85
	M	15.02	15.41	15.84	16.29	16.75	17.22
	F	9.28	9.52	9.79	10.06	10.34	10.63
Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	T	63.18	63.63	63.76	64.17	64.56	64.96
	M	79.68	80.26	79.52	80.05	80.57	81.07
	F	47.32	47.65	48.27	48.60	48.84	49.14
Unemployment Rate (%)	T	4.03	4.01	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.01
	M	3.60	3.57	3.60	3.62	3.64	3.66
	F	4.74	4.73	4.70	4.67	4.64	4.61

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)

Sr.	Occupation	Percent (%)
1.	Legislators and Senior Officials & Managers	0.4
2.	Professionals	2.8
3.	Technical and Associate Professionals	2.0
4.	Clerks	2.1
5.	Services, Shop & Market Sales Workers	10.1
6.	Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	32.8
7.	Craft and Related Workers	11.6
8.	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3.4
9.	Elementary Occupation	34.8
	Total	100.0

Note: 1990 Labour Force Survey, DOL

Table 14. Employed Population by Industry Group

(Indicator No.36)

Sr.	Industry	Percent (%)
1.	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	56.5
2.	Mining and Quarrying	1.0
3.	Manufacturing	11.4
4.	Electricity, Gas and Water	0.2
5.	Construction	2.6
6.	Wholesales and Retail Trade and Restaurant & Hotels	15.8
7.	Transport, Storage and Communication	3.8
8.	Financial Institution	0.3
9.	Community, Social and Personal Services	7.7
10.	Activities not Adequately Defined	0.8
	Total	100.0

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 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	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
(a) Real GDP at 2000/01 prices K. million	2,552,733	2,842,314	3,184,117	3,624,926	4,116,635	4,675,220
Growth Rate (%)		11.3	12.0	13.8	13.6	13.6
(b) Real GDP at 2005/06 prices K. million						12,286,765
Growth Rate (%)						
(a) Real GDP per Capita at 2000/01 prices (Kyats)	50,927	55,581	61,032	68,107	75,814	84,396
(b) Real GDP per Capita at 2005/06 prices (Kyats)						221,799
Investment (K. million)	300,981	413,182	551,750	850,124	1,069,021	1,563,754
Export (K. million)	12,736	17,130	19,955	14,119	16,697	20,647
Import (K. million)	15,073	18,378	14,910	13,398	11,339	11,514
Consumers' Price Index 1997=100	151.74	204.09	322.68	403.14	418.33	463.26

Note: Real GDP are valued at 2000/01 constant prices from 2001/02 to 2004/05 and at 2005/06 constant prices from 2005/06 and onwards.

Chart IV. GDP Growth Rate

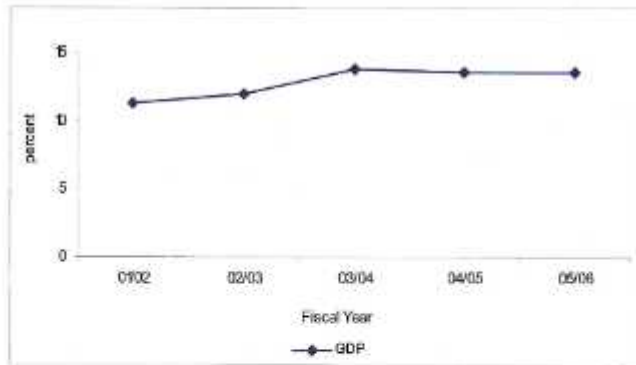


Table 16. Public Expenditure by Sector

(Indicator No.44)

(million kyats)

Sr.	Sector	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
	Total	562,451	608,787	792,076	1,121,006	1,402,690	1,977,059
1.	Agriculture	83,564	75,304	89,621	110,988	98,301	116,041
2.	Livestock & Fishery	10,202	9,467	13,000	15,698	16,198	13,869
3.	Forestry	18,637	20,898	22,074	29,550	45,279	35,714
4.	Energy	1,631	1,652	346	323	886	995
5.	Mining	46,944	31,777	44,734	41,964	52,849	256,884
6.	Processing & Manufacturing	42,603	68,275	117,518	163,183	207,308	212,464
7.	Electric Power	23,882	28,598	21,926	36,075	63,243	88,093
8.	Construction	58,082	84,035	107,075	163,089	202,002	219,679
9.	Transportation	18,297	25,753	39,813	84,890	100,345	168,689
10.	Communication	4,567	5,224	9,708	19,275	44,606	36,991
11.	Trade	111,721	102,156	120,823	95,574	77,702	200,069
12.	Social	42,988	48,970	79,068	102,845	145,904	104,882
	<i>Education</i>	<i>27,882</i>	<i>32,010</i>	<i>42,064</i>	<i>53,549</i>	<i>90,353</i>	<i>51,853</i>
	<i>Health</i>	<i>6,997</i>	<i>8,338</i>	<i>18,140</i>	<i>18,072</i>	<i>24,772</i>	<i>19,890</i>
	<i>Others</i>	<i>8,109</i>	<i>8,622</i>	<i>18,864</i>	<i>31,284</i>	<i>30,779</i>	<i>33,139</i>
13.	Financial Institutions	16,708	20,333	23,810	29,864	43,379	56,230
14.	Administrative Organizations	82,625	86,345	102,560	227,688	304,688	461,459

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. 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	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Food availability per head (kg.)						
Rice	222.83	212.28	210.24	231.67	243.24	264.12
Edible Oil	10.79	10.03	9.60	11.53	12.57	13.60
Meat	9.01	10.04	11.54	14.31	16.80	20.04
Fish	24.05	26.32	27.97	34.93	38.13	43.50
Beans & Pulses	23.86	27.14	28.23	29.49	47.29	54.90
Gross Sown Area ('000 acres)	38,177	39,153	39,896	41,318	43,073	46,343
Cultivated land per head (acre)	0.7616	0.7656	0.7647	0.7762	0.7934	0.8199
Land Use ('000 Acres)						
Net Sown Area	24,486	24,685	24,921	25,338	25,984	26,989
Forests & Woodland	84,896	84,896	87,413	87,413	87,413	106,348.32
Forest Cover*	85,383.0	84,230.5	83,078.0	81,925.5	80,773.0	79,620.5
Reserved Forest & Protected Public Forest	31,987	34,555	35,045	37,420	38,031	38,835
Protected Area System(PAS)	2,693	2,737	3,254	3,922	6,156	6,576

Note: * Source: Forest Resource Assessment, 2005 (FAO). Annual forest change rate between 2000 and 2005 is estimated to be (-1152.5) thousand acre or (-466.4) thousand hectare cover for 2001-02 to 2004-05 are calculated based on the annual forest change rate.

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, or with clinic and or with electricity are available. 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	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Number of Motor Vehicles (private) per 1,000 Population	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	14.9	14.8
Number of Motor Vehicles (Total) per 1,000 Population	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	17.7	17.7
Railway Traffic Passenger Miles (million)	2,763.2	2,797.8	2,926.4	2,678.9	2,604.4	2,968.8
Railway Traffic Cargo-Ton Miles (million)	750.0	720.2	723.1	599.5	544.6	570.1
Number of Telephones	282,853	307,056	351,763	372,317	434,182	500,396
Telephones per 1,000 inhabitants	5.52	5.99	6.73	6.99	7.99	9.2
Percentage of households with radio/cassette/ TV / video			47.0*			
Number of Radios	18,500	2,198	1,577	6,402*	882	144
Radios per 1000 inhabitants	0.37	0.04	0.03	0.11	0.01	0.01
Number of TV Sets	296,353	250,876	285,154	239,332*	217,451	184,160
TV Sets per 1000 inhabitants	6.34	5.12	5.56	4.43	4.03	3.41
Daily No. in Circulation ('000)	428	462	447	438	418	296
Newspapers						
• Myanmar	403	437	422	414	396	281
• English	25	25	25	24	22	15

Note: * Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey ,2003, DHP

x Number of Radios and TV Sets Licensed

Chart V. Transportation and Communication Indicators

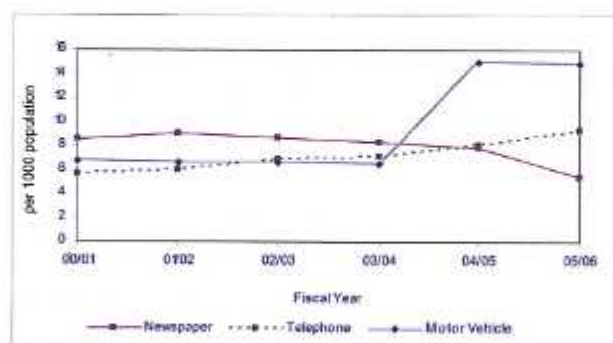


Table 19. Mass Media

(Indicator No. 55)

Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
1. Public						
Other Mass Media						
▪ District Libraries	61	61	61	61	61	62
▪ Township Libraries	245	248	248	248	250	250
▪ Sub-Township Libraries	8	50	51	60	60	63
▪ Readers('000)	3,567	4,524	3,997	5,190	5,241	4,654
2. Private						
▪ Registered Libraries	142	255	544	941	1,086	1,586
▪ Self-Reliance Libraries		1,299	1,812	10,994	47,726	55,717
Cinemas	251	233	240	247	252	251
Video-Parlours	20,696	17,108	18,450	17,843	20,792	19,981
VCD-OK	7,304	4,890	3,924	3,020	3,924	1,219
Video Recording Centres*	4,286	4,089	4,915	242	214	162
TV Retransmitting Station	139	150	156	167	183	197

* After the fiscal year 2003-2004, the shops renting video tapes weren't allowed to copy the video tapes and then only to those who are producers and distributors are issued the license for making copy. Therefore, there is the difference in the numbers of shops.

Table 20. Social Welfare Establishments

(Indicator No. 56)

Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Residential Nurseries (GOs)						
(1) Number of Nurseries	6	6	6	6	6	6
(2) Number of Children	245	224	190	171	169	177
Pre-Primary School (GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	20	20	21	62	62	63
(2) Number of Children	4,189	3,810	4,159	7,725	7,488	7,734
Day Care Centres (GOs)						
(1) Number of Centres	41	41	41			
(2) Number of Children	3,539	3,529	3,619			
Home for the Aged (NGOs)						
(1) Number of Homes (Registered)	33	37	37	39	42	48
(2) Number of the Elderly	1,585	1,856	1,856	1,880	1,976	2,010
Training School for Boys						
(1) Number of Schools	6	6	6	6	6	6
(2) Number of Boys	992	1,013	1,009	964	884	853
Training Schools for Girls						
(1) Number of Centres	2	2	2	2	2	2
(2) Number of Girls	447	460	453	458	404	406
Women Development Centre (GOs)						
(1) Number of Centres	2	2	2	2	2	2
(2) Number of Women	225	221	228	244	252	195

Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Vocational Training Schools for Women (GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	4	4	4	4	4	4
(2) Number of Women	317	328	357	323	379	195
Centre for Women Care (GOs)						
(1) Number of Centres	-	1	1	1	1	2
(2) Number of Women	-	75	154	202	284	195
School for the Blind (GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	2	2	2
(2) Number of Students	105	121	163	177	145	176
School for the Deaf (GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Number of Students	186	210	254	259	126	219
Vocational Training Schools For Adult Disabled (GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Number of Children	76	89	166	160	127	147
Schools for the Disabled Children(GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Number of Children	103	104	140	150	142	160
Rehabilitation Centre for Ex-drug Addicts(GOs)						
(1) Number of Centers		8	9	9	9	9
(2) Number of Trainees		346	265	244	404	488
School of Home Science(GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	7	7	7	7	7	7
(2) Number of Trainees	1,619	1,478	1,761	1,948	1,751	3,597
Social Welfare Training School(GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Number of Trainees	223	236	327	392	461	2,667
Voluntary Pre-primary School(NGOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	780	784	781	796	796	796
(2) Number of Children	39,000	39,200	39,050	39,800	29,340	18,946
Voluntary Youth Development Centre(NGOs)						
(1) Number of Centre	126	134	144	150	151	153
(2) Number of Youth	6,284	7,080	7,120	7,563	7,749	7,799
Voluntary Training School for Women (NGOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	8	9	9	10	10	10
(2) Number of Students	574	707	667	666	627	677
Voluntary School for the blind (NGOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	3	3	3	3	4	4
(2) Number of Trainees	254	321	260	313	309	305

Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Voluntary School for the deaf (NGOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Number of Trainees	143	171	164	153	153	350
Voluntary Training Centre for the Persons with disabilities (NGOs)						
(1) Number of Schools						1
(2) Number of Trainees						88
Eden Centre for disable children (GOs)						
(1) Number of Centre						1
(2) Number of Children						103

Note: All Day Care Centres are upgraded to pre-primary schools, since 2003-2004.

Table 21. Establishments under Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association

(Indicator No. 57)

Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
(a) Early Childhood Development Centers and Day Care Centers	783	1,034	1,266	1,252	1,246	1,324
(b) Number of Children	31,665	43,043	52,161	49,614	49,624	85,486

Table 22. Total Number of Villages with Social Services

(Indicator No. 58)

Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Total Number of Villages ^a	65,175	65,148	64,997	65,003	64,957	64,902
Number of Villages with School	34,627	34,644	34,841	35,003	35,109	35,093
Number of Villages with RHC or Sub-RHC ^a	7,061	7,106	7,131	7,250	7,994	8,007
Number of Villages with Electric Lighting	1,095	1,161	1,172	1,172	1,190	1,240
Percentage of Villages with School	53.1	53.2	53.6	53.8	54.05	54.07
Percentage of Villages with RHC or Sub-RHC ^a	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.2	12.3	12.3
Percentage of Villages with Electric Lighting	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0

Note: ^a Some villages upgraded to the status of Towns.

^a Basic Health Division, DOH

Table 23. Crime Rate

(Indicator No. 59)

Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Crime Rate *(per 100,000 population)	456.54	456.11	473.6	455.8	406.9	358.0
▪ Major Crime	2.56	2.29	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5
▪ Other Crimes	83.38	78.76	75.3	79.1	76.9	74.1
▪ Preventative Crime	369.93	384.04	396.1	374.4	327.7	281.4

* Figures refer to calendar year.

Table 24. Dependency Ratio

(Indicator No. 60)

Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Dependency Ratio Total	61.4	61.4	61.4	61.5	61.6	61.7
Old-age DR (65+)	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.0
Young DR (0-14)	52.9	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.7	52.7
Dependency Ratio Total	68.7	68.6	68.7	68.9	69.1	69.2
Old-age DR (60+)	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.1
Young DR (0-14)	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.1

(DOP)

Table 25. Single Leading Causes of Morbidity

(Indicator No. 61)

Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Single Leading Causes of Morbidity (Percentage)*						
Malaria	12.4	12.1	11.5	10.6	7.1	7.1
Single spontaneous delivery	10.5	9.1	8.9	8.8	7.6	9.8
Other injuries of specified , unspecified and multiple body regions	9.4	8.7	8.8	9.9	10.0	10.6
Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.9	6.0	7.8
Other pregnancies with abortive outcome	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.1	3.6	4.4
Other complications of pregnancy and delivery	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.1	6.3

* Figures refer to calendar year

Source- Annual Hospital Statistics Report, DHP, 2005

Table 26. Single Leading Causes of Mortality
(Indicator No. 62)

Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Single Leading Causes of Mortality (Percentage)*						
Malaria	11.5	9.9	9.7	7.8	7.7	10.1
Respiratory Tuberculosis	4.6	4.7	3.7	4.0	2.9	5.4
Other diseases of respiratory system	3.4	4.9	2.9	2.8	3.9	4.4
Stroke, not specified as hemorrhage or infarction	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.7	2.7	3.4
Other injuries of specified , unspecified and multiple body regions	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.4
Pneumonia	2.1	3.5	4.1	2.4	2.9	2.7
Septicemia (DHP)	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.9	4.0

* Figures refer to calendar year

Source- Annual Hospital Statistics Report, DHP, 2005

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The first HRDI Handbook was published in 1997. The current hand book happens to be the eleventh consecutive publication. New indicators are added to the original set of core indicators. Additional indicators for the public and the private sectors will be included in due course. 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		00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	
1.	Total Population (Million) (DOP)	Total	50.13	51.14	52.17	53.23	54.30	55.40	
		Male	24.91	25.42	25.94	26.47	27.00	27.54	
		Female	25.22	25.72	26.23	26.76	27.30	27.86	
2.	Crude Birth Rate * (CSO)	Union	25.9	25.7	23.8	21.8	21.1	20.4	
		Rural	26.4	26.3	24.6	22.4	22.0	21.9	
		Urban	24.2	23.9	21.2	19.9	19.1	19.0	
3.	Crude Death Rate * (CSO)	Union	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.9	
		Rural	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.4	
		Urban	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.3	
4.	Total Fertility Rate * (CSO)	Rural	3.49	3.35	3.23	3.02	2.85	2.83	
		Urban	2.96	2.93	2.37	2.21	2.15	2.11	
5.	Under 5 Mortality Rate * (U5MR) (Per 1000 live birth) (CSO)	Rural	76.31	73.83	73.46	73.19	71.44	71.16	
		Urban	73.54	73.10	72.57	72.21	70.08	70.02	
6.	Maternal Mortality Ratio * (MMR) (CSO)	Union	166	156	166	135	119	117(p)	
		Rural	186	180	190	152	145	143(p)	
		Urban	113	104	110	98	98	96(p)	
7.	Life Expectancy * at Birth (years) (CSO)	Male - Union	60.6	61.0	61.5	61.8	62.0	62.25	
			Rural	60.4	60.8	61.3	61.5	61.8	62.00
			Urban	61.1	61.5	61.8	62.1	62.4	62.50
		Female- Union	63.4	63.9	64.4	65.1	65.1	65.74	
			Rural	62.8	63.3	63.8	64.0	64.5	64.90
			Urban	65.1	65.6	66.0	66.2	66.5	66.60
8.	Percentage of Severe and Moderately Malnourished Children Under 5 (DHP)	Union			31.8 ^a				
9.	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR%) (DHP)	Union	52.7 ^x	55.1 ^x	57.9 ^x	59.9 ^x	62.6 ^x	62.7 ^x	
10.	Percentage Coverage of Universal Child Immunization (DHP)	Union	86.0	78.0	78.0 ⁺	81.0	83.0	79.6	
11.	Population per Physician (DHP)		3,432	3,148	2,985	3,146	3,030	2,981 ^a	
12.	Population per Nurse (DHP)		3,646	3,370	3,220	3,280	2,953	2,801 ^a	
13.	Population per Hospital Bed (DHP)		1,602	1,547	1,549	1,607	1,536	1,562 ^a	

Note: * These figures represent calendar year. (P) Provisional data
 Figures are obtained from the regular reporting system of vital registration and they may differ if new figures become available from surveys.
 x Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, DHP
 + Reproductive Health Management Information System (RHIMIS), DHP (Covered UNFPA supported Townships, 112 townships in 2005) (Based on calendar year)
 a Planning Division, DHP

Sr.	Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
14.	Number of Government Hospitals ^a	747	752	777	791	826	832
	• Specialist Hospitals	19	19	19	19	20	21
	• General Hospitals with Specialist Services (200 bed & above)	26	30	32	35	35	37
	• 150 bedded hospitals	10	8	7	7	7	7
	• 100 bedded hospitals	26	26	29	30	32	30
	• 50 bedded hospitals	50	56	58	57	58	54
	• 25 bedded hospitals	86	86	94	98	123	130
	• 16 bedded hospitals	135	132	123	119	93	86
	• Station Hospitals	395	395	415	426	458	459
	• Other Ministry's hosp with bed allotment of different variety (DOH)	-	-	-	-	-	8
15.	No. of Villages per Rural Health Centres	46.4	46.1	45.9	44.8	44.8	44.8
	No. of Villages per Rural Health Centres and Sub- Centres (DOH)	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.09	9.0
16.	Traditional Medicine Hospitals	10	11	12	14	14	14
	- 50 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)	2	2	2	2	2	2
	- 16 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)	8	9	10	12	12	12
	Dispensaries(Public Sector)	204	214	230	237	237	237
	Private traditional Clinic (Estimated)						1,860
	Registered Traditional Medical Practitioners: (DTM)	8,001	8,516	9,045	5,400	5,500	5,933
17.	Percentage of RHC which are adequately supplied with Staff, Equipment and Essential Drugs (DOH)	80.9	91.0	91.7	91.3	91.7	91.3
18.	Percentage of Population Accessible to Safe and Convenient Drinking Water (DHP)	Union		78.8 ^a			
		Rural		74.4 ^a			
		Urban		92.1 ^a			
19.	Percentage of Population Accessible to Proper Sanitation (DHP)	Union	83.7 ^a	82.6 ^a	76.1 ^a	80.5 ^a	80.1 ^a
		Rural			70.8 ^a		74.6 ^a
		Urban			92.6 ^a		82.4 ^a
20.	Gross Enrollment Ratios by Level (DEPT)	P	87.5	88.4	90.6	89.8	88.5
		M	40.2	41.8	43.8	44.4	43.5
		H	31.3	31.2	31.4	30.2	29.7
21.	Net Enrollment Ratios by Level (DEPT)	P	77.5	78.0	79.6	80.8	82.3
		M	38.2	39.5	40.8	40.0	40.4
		H	27.2	27.6	27.8	27.1	27.6
22.	Transition Rates bet. Levels (DEPT)	P to M	68.2	67.9	70.8	71.6	73.5
		M to H	94.4	93.1	90.0	92.5	92.1

Note: ^a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, DHP

^a Health Management Information System (HMIS), DHP (Based on Calendar Year)
Planning Section DOH, other Ministries.

Sr.	Indicator		00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
23.	Retention Rates by Level	P	53.7	56.9	64.2	71.7	66.1	69.9
		M	69.2	75.0	80.8	79.9	76.6	84.8
	(DEPT)	H	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.7	95.9	98.5
24.	Internal Efficiency of	Efficiency (%)	73.5	78.4	87.1	83.5	83.6	85.5
	Primary Education	Graduates (%)	56.7	62.1	73.9	67.6	72.9	73.1
	Pupil – Teacher Ratio	Primary School	31.9	32.3	32.9	31.6	30.4	30.0
		Middle School	29.2	29.9	32.2	32.0	31.5	33.0
	(DEPT)	High School	37.6	36.2	33.3	32.2	31.3	31.0
25.	Enrollment in:							
	Basic Education							
	Pre-primary (’000)	Both Sexes	12.58	13.91	18.07	18.96	24.67	24.7
		Male	6.15	6.85	8.75	9.33	11.99	12.0
		Female	6.43	7.06	9.32	9.63	12.68	12.7
	Primary (’000)	Both Sexes	4,664	4,758	4,994	4,933	4,944	4,918
		Male	2,352	2,386	2,499	2,481	2,480	2,480
		Female	2,312	2,372	2,495	2,452	2,464	2,438
	Middle (’000)	Both Sexes	1,667	1,741	1,915	1,877	1,935	1,966
		Male	868	903	928	976	986	1,004
		Female	799	838	987	901	949	964
	High (’000)	Both Sexes	621	627	643	647	650	632
		Male	311	318	317	328	326	314
		Female	310	309	326	319	324	318
	Monastic Education							
	Primary (’000)	Both Sexes	114	131	135	142	159	160
		Male	67	74	76	80	89	89
		Female	47	57	59	62	70	71
	Middle (’000)	Both Sexes	11	14	14	16	16	21
		Male	7	8	8	9	9	12
Female		4	6	6	7	7	9	
High (’000)	Both Sexes				2	3	3	
	Male				1	2	2	
	Female				1	1	1	
(DEPT, DPPS)								

Sr.	Specialization	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
26	Number of Graduates by Specialization						
	Buddhism	147	198	209	232	195	228
	<i>Buddha Desana Diploma</i>			3		1	
	<i>Buddha Dhamma Diploma</i>	46	59	68	66	62	67
	B.A		43	30	44	47	44
	M.A				3	19	10
	Ph.D						1
	<i>Buddhism</i>						
	B.A	81	82	83	96	47	80
	M.A	20	14	25	23	19	26
	Engineering & Architecture *	689	2,714	6,703	6,419	3,732	14,094
	B.Tech			4,259	2,619	836	7,972
	B.E. & B.Arch	533	2,254	1,860	3,107	2,452	5,274
	M.E. & M.Arch.	24	310	325	345	293	730
	Ph. D	1	1	2	38	17	84
	Engineering Science						
	B.S				159	79	28
	M.S	80	87	206	103	30	
	Ph.D	51	62	51	48	25	6
	Computer Science & Technology	676	2,294	3,297	4,855	5,845	6,064
	<i>Computer Science</i>						
	B. C. Sc	236	1,195	1,675	2,757	2,637	3,036
	B. C. Sc (Hons.)	111	129	498	714	1,317	1,259
	M. C. Sc	10	66	72	213	69	68
	Computer Information Science						
	D.C.Sc	89	417	452	403	347	371
	M. I. Sc	113	91	115	37		21
	Ph.D(IT)				34	38	
	Computer Applied Science						
	D.C.A				67	199	36
	M. A. Sc	15		36			

Note * refers to calendar year

Sr.	Specialization	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
	Computer Technology						
	D.C.M					80	
	B.C. Tech	80	327	322	481	917	923
	B. C.Tech (Hons.)	15	63	104	104	217	323
	M.C. Tech	7	6	43	45		27
	Ph.D (IT)					24	
	Economics	2,218	1,410	2,688	18,520	17,660	14,767
	B.A (Economics)		1,100	2,150	17,160	16,550	13,606
	B. Dev. S (Development Studies)			11	137	142	246
	B. Dev. S (Hons)				2	3	
	BPA (Public Administration)			30	228	120	257
	BPA (Hons)				1		
	M.P.A.			15	17	83	24
	B. Econ (Economics)		286	433	918	688	572
	B. Econ (Hons.) (Economics)		1		15	20	16
	M. Econ (Economics)		6	4		22	27
	Ph.D					2	
	D.E.S		17	45	42	30	19
	Statistics		141	261	1,299	1,114	1,075
	B. Econ (Statistics)		119	211	1,030	861	689
	B. Econ (Statistics) (Hons)		5		16	26	34
	M. Econ (Statistics)		4	6	1	21	26
	BPS (Population Studies)			5	217	123	240
	BPS (Hons)				6	1	7
	D.S		13	39	29	82	8
	Dip DS						69
	MPS						2
	Commerce		670	1,668	3,136	2,684	1,945
	B.Com		613	1,250	1,776	1,885	1,099
	B. Act			158	658	276	350
	BBA (Business Administration)			228	590	257	266
	B. Com (Hons)		6		43	58	83
	M. Com		5	8	1	11	54
	M.B.A			24	24	104	37
	D.M.A		46		44	44	53
	DEM					49	
	BBA(Hons)						3

Sr.	Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
	Education	4,939	8,354	7,794	12,323	12,079	1,6802
	B. Ed		1,460	2,999	2,329	868	1,888
	Diplomas*	4,939	6,833	4,743	9,949	11,148	14,882
	M.Ed		61	52	45	63	32
	Forestry	51	105	2	40	80	81
	B. Sc	49	101		36	76	69
	M. Sc	2	4	2	4	4	12
	Veterinary	132	95	92	101	145	148
	B. V. Sc	116	90	81	91	129	141
	M. Phil	1					
	M. V. Sc (local)	15	5	9	9	13	4
	Ph. D (overseas)			2	1	3	3
	Arts & Science	79,855	79,705	76,778	133,503	84,967	102,750
	Arts		42,698	41,062	73,038	45,492	63,385
	B. A.		41,282	40,070	71,199	42,989	59,867
	B. A (Business Science)		402	320	480		266
	Diplomas		179	214	240	813	1,156
	M. A		773	415	1,055	1,671	1,470
	M.Res		62	16	38	11	157
	Ph. D			27	26	8	55
	B.A(Hons)						414
	Science		37,007	35,716	60,465	39,475	39,365
	B.Sc		35,372	34,040	55,419	34,763	33,706
	B.Sc(Hons)						1,195
	Diplomas		15	133	957	134	
	M. Sc		1,455	1,065	3,702	4,325	3,677
	M.Res		165	386	263	131	695
	Ph. D			92	124	122	92
	Foreign Languages	191	190	336	1,705	596	1,223
	B.A (Foreign Languages)		187	336	1,272	596	873
	Diploma		3	-	422		336
	M. A				11		14
	Agriculture	242	244	440	186	345	404
	B. Agri. Sc	235	214	410	151	319	306
	M. Agri. Sc	7	30	30	35	26	14
	M.Phil						1
	Ph.D						6
	Dip ABS**						77

* Diploma refers to PGDT, PGDMA,D.TEC and D.TEd

** Dip ABS - Diploma in agricultural business studies

Sr.	Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
	Health	3,012	3,434	3,278	3,807	5,249	6,035
	<i>Medical Science</i>						
	M.B.,B.S	503	1,035	483	507	483	792
	M. Med. Sc (Master)	64	146	196	221	190	218
	Dr. Med. Sc	2	1	13	39	21	51
	Ph.D		3	8	7	9	14
	Post Graduate Diploma	106	45	32	38	157	61
	<i>Dental Science</i>						
	B.D.S	52	45	110	58	80	165
	M. D. Sc	7	1	4	8	8	14
	<i>Pharmacy</i>						
	B. Pharm	97	51	76	161	333	221
	M. Pharm						3
	<i>Medical Technology</i>						
	B. Med.Tech	64	77	108	200	366	293
	M.Med.Tech					13	13
	<i>Nursing Science</i>						
	B.N. Sc (Nursing Science)	75	61	196	303	600	486
	M.N. Sc (Nursing Science)				4	12	10
	Diploma	739	577	577	587	1,141	1,372
	<i>Community Health</i>						
	B. Comm. H	90	81	31	45	45	333
	<i>Traditional Medicine</i>						
	Diploma (DLF, DAP, DMS, SD, DPM, DPPS,DIIE,DAST)	1,213	1,311	1,444	1,629	1,791	1,989
27.	Skill Training *GTC	8, 480	7, 325	2, 325	8, 699	4,792	6,780
	In Technical Agricultural and * SAI	647	826		1, 124	1,053	635
	Vocational Institutions by *FTS	1, 005	990	697	915	962	836
	Skill Level *ITC	256	285	155	84	74	73
	*TTS	241	148	86			
	Commercial Schools	881	578	420	367	317	371
	Machinery Repair & Maintenance Schools	102	72	62	49	50	39
	Handicraft Schools	707	566	519	319	362	337
	Lacquerware Technology College	50	27	25	25	25	59
	Weaving Schools	296	233	212	181	188	185
	Schools for Home Science	1, 619	1, 883	1, 367	2, 302	1,751	
	Cooperative Colleges	541	620	714	500	606	606
	Cooperative Training Schools	846	541	573	485	833	1,011
	(DOC, DTVE, DSW, DAP, DCI, FD, DMIP, DAST)						

Note: * GTC = Government Technological College * ITC = Industrial Training Centre
 * SAI = State Agriculture Institute * TTS = Technical Training School
 * FTS = Forestry Training Schools * Postgraduate only

Sr.	Indicator		00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
28.	Adult Literacy Rate	Union	91.4	91.8	92.2	93.3	94.1	94.4
		Male	91.8	92.2	92.6	93.7	94.5	94.7
		Female	91.0	91.4	91.8	92.9	93.7	94.0
<i>(DEPT)</i>								
29.	Mean Years of Schooling Per Person Aged 5 & Over*	Union	6.8	7.0 ⁰				
<i>(ENVIPRO)</i>								
30.	Percentage of Female Students by Education Level	P	49.6	49.8	50.0	49.7	49.9	49.6
		M	47.9	47.8	51.5	48.0	49.0	49.0
		H	49.9	49.2	50.7	49.3	49.9	50.3
		Professional Inst.	76.0	79.7	76.9	73.6	72.51	
		Arts & Science	59.5	60.3	60.4	65.96	66.74	
		GTC	48.6	52.7	46.4	44.22	43.86	46.81
		SAI	30.4	36.2		44.7	49.2	42.0
<i>(DEPT, DAP, DTVE)</i>								
31.	Percentage of Senior Official Positions Held by Women In Public Sector		19.40	22.92	22.92	30.07	30.29	34.31
<i>(CSO)</i>								
32.	Total Labour Force (million)	Both Sexes	24.30	24.93	25.63	26.35	27.09	27.85
		Male	15.02	15.41	15.84	16.29	16.75	17.22
		Female	9.28	9.52	9.79	10.06	10.34	10.63
<i>(DOL)</i>								
33.	Labour Force Participation Rate (percent)	Both Sexes	63.18	63.63	63.76	64.17	64.56	64.96
		Male	79.68	80.26	79.52	80.05	80.57	81.07
		Female	47.32	47.65	48.27	48.60	48.84	49.14
<i>(DOL)</i>								
34.	Unemployment Rate (percent)	Both Sexes	4.03	4.01	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.01
		Male	3.60	3.57	3.60	3.62	3.64	3.66
		Female	4.74	4.73	4.70	4.67	4.64	4.61
<i>(DOL)</i>								
35.	Labour Force by Ed. Level (percent)	Illiterate						9.99
		Literate						47.6
		Primary						27.3
		Secondary						12.4
		Higher Ed.						2.7
<i>(DOL)</i>								

Note: ⁰ Estimates based on studies made in 40 Area- Focused Townships and 4 Control Townships.

⁰ 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.

Sr.	Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	
36.	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population <i>by Occupation Group</i>						100.0	
	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	
		LFS 1990 Figures Reproduced						
	<i>by Industry Group</i>						100.0	
	Agriculture, 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)								
37.	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population <i>by Employment Status</i>						1.5	
	Employer Own Acc. Worker						35.3	
		LFS 1990 Figures Reproduced						
	Employee Unpaid Family Worker						30.6	
	Others						32.6	
(DOL)							0.1	
38.	No. of Establishments <i>by Ownership</i>							
	Public	24,229						
	Cooperative	2,223	1,160	984	984	833	108	
	Private	98,410	100,970	109,104	112,020	113,737	114,523	
	Joint Venture	888	837	569	575	328	428	
	Pct. Change in Establishments <i>by Ownership</i>							
	Public	17.32%						
	Cooperative	-8.71%	-47.82%	-15.17%		-15.35%	-2.7%	
	Private	16.01%	2.60%	8.06%	2.67%	1.53%	0.69%	
	Joint Venture	-21.35%	-5.74%	-32.02%	1.05%	-42.96%	30.49%	
(DOL, DOC)								

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 **Establishment Surveys** conducted once every two years by the Department of Labour. Since 2002, this survey was being conducted every year. These surveys covered establishments only in the private sector, located in urban areas, and operated by the owners (self employed) with casual labour.

Sr.	Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
39.	Coverage of Social Security Scheme for Employed Persons (SSB)						
	Both Sexes	508,877	531,679	566,717	500,700	492,763	502,263
	Male	283,753	302,776	317,289	293,468	288,130	290,264
	Female	225,124	228,903	249,428	207,232	204,633	211,999
40.	(a) Real GDP* at 2000/01 prices						
	- K. million	2,552,733	2,842,314	3,184,117	3,624,926	4,116,635	4,675,220
	- Growth Rate (%)		11.3	12.0	13.8	13.6	13.6
	(b) Real GDP at 2005/06 prices						12,286,765
	- K. million						
	- Growth Rate (%)						
	(PD)						
41.	(a) Real GDP per Capita at 2000/01 prices (Kyats)	50,927	55,581	61,032	68,107	75,814	84,396
	(b) Real GDP per Capita at 2005/06 prices (Kyats)						221,799
	(PD)						
42.	Food Availability per Head(kg)						
	Rice	222.83	212.28	210.24	231.67	243.24	264.12
	Edible Oil	10.79	10.03	9.60	11.53	12.57	13.60
	Meat	9.01	10.04	11.54	14.31	16.80	20.04
	Fish	24.05	26.32	27.97	34.93	38.13	43.50
	Beans & Pulses	23.86	27.14	28.23	29.49	47.29	54.90
	(PD)						
43.	Investment (K. million)	300,981	413,182	551,750	850,124	1,069,021	1,563,754
	Exports (K. million)	12,736	17,130	19,955	14,119	16,697	20,647
	Imports (K. million)	15,073	18,378	14,910	13,398	11,339	11,514
	(PD)						
44.	Public Expenditure by Sector (K. million)	562,451	608,787	792,076	1,121,006	1,402,690	1,977,059
	Total						
	Agriculture	83,564	75,304	89,621	110,988	98,301	116,041
	Livestock & Fishery	10,202	9,467	13,000	15,698	16,198	18,869
	Forestry	18,637	20,898	22,074	29,550	45,279	35,714
	Energy	1,631	1,652	346	323	886	995
	Mining	46,944	31,777	44,734	41,964	52,849	256,884
	Processing & Manufacturing	42,603	68,275	117,518	163,183	207,308	212,464
	Electric Power	23,882	28,598	21,926	36,075	63,243	88,093
	Construction	58,082	84,035	107,075	163,089	202,002	219,679
	Transportation	18,297	25,753	39,813	84,890	100,345	168,689
	Communication	4,567	5,224	9,708	19,275	44,606	36,991
	Trade	111,721	102,156	120,823	95,574	77,702	200,069
	Social	42,988	48,970	79,068	102,845	145,904	104,882
	Education	27,882	32,010	42,064	53,549	90,353	51,853
	Health	6,997	8,338	18,140	18,012	24,772	19,890
	Others	8,109	8,622	18,864	31,284	30,779	33,139
Financial Institutions	16,708	20,333	23,810	29,864	43,379	56,230	
Administrative Organizations	82,625	86,345	102,560	227,688	304,688	461,459	
	(PD)						
45.	Consumers' Price Index (1997=100)	151.74	204.09	322.68	403.14	418.33	463.26
	(CSO)						

Note: *Real GDP are valued at 2000/01 Constant Prices from 2001/02 to 2004/05 and at 2005/06 Constant Prices from 2005/06 and onwards.

Sr.	Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
46.	Gross Sown Area (000 acres)	38,177	39,153	39,896	41,318	43,073	46,343
	Cultivated Land per Head (Acres) (SLRD)	0.7616	0.7656	0.7647	0.7762	0.7934	0.8199
47.	Land Use(000 acre)						
	Net Sown Area	24,486	24,685	24,921	25,338	25,984	26,989
	Forest & Woodland	84,896	84,896	87,413	87,413	87,413	106,348.32
	Forest Cover*	85,383.0	84,230.5	83,078.0	81,925.5	80,773.0	79,620.5
	Reserved Forest & Protected Public Forest	31,987	34,555	35,045	37,420	38,031	38,835
	Protected Area System(PAS) (SLRD, FD)	2,693	2,737	3,254	3,922	6,156	6,576
48.	Number of Motor Vehicles (Private) Per 1,000 Population	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	14.9	14.8
	Number of Motor Vehicles (Total) Per 1,000 Population	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	17.7	17.7
	(RTA)						
49.	Percentage distribution of Energy Consumption in Yangon City by Type#						
	Firewood	70.84	70.84				
	Charcoal	23.29	23.29				
	Kerosene						
	Electricity	1.49	1.49				
	Gas	0.44	0.44				
Candle							
Others ^o	3.94	3.94					
(CSO)							
50.	Railway Traffic Passenger Miles (million) (MR)	2,763.2	2,797.8	2,926.4	2,678.9	2,604.4	2,968.8
51.	Railway Traffic Cargo- Ton Miles (million) (MR)	750.0	720.2	723.1	599.5	544.6	570.1
52.	Number of Telephones	282,853	307,056	351,763	372,317	434,182	500,396
	Telephones per 1,000 Inhabitants (MPT)	5.52	5.99	6.73	6.99	7.99	9.2
53.	Percentage of household with radio /cassette /TV/video			47.0**			
	Number of Radios	18,500	2,198	1,577	6,402 ^x	882	144
	Radios per 1000 Inhabitants	0.37	0.04	0.03	0.11	0.01	0.01
	Number of TV Sets	296,353	250,876	285,154	239,332 ^x	217,451	184,160
	TV Sets per 1000 Inhabitants (DHP)(MPT)	6.34	5.12	5.56	4.43	4.03	3.41
54.	Daily Newspapers						
	No. in Circulation(000) ***	428	462	447	438	418	296
	▪ Myanmar	403	437	422	414	396	281
	▪ English	25	25	25	24	22	15
(NPE)							

Notes: # Household income and expenditure survey, 2001 o Includes substitute for firewood
 ** Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, DHP *** These figures refer to calendar year.
 x Number of Radios and TV Sets Licensed
 * Forest Resource Assessment, 2005 (FAO), Annual forest change rate between 2000 and 2005 is estimated to be (-1152.5) thousand acre or (-466.4) thousand hectare cover for 2001-02 to 2004-05 are calculated based on the annual forest change rate.

Sr.	Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
55	I. Public						
	Other Mass Media						
	▪ District Libraries	61	61	61	61	61	62
	▪ Township Libraries	245	248	248	248	250	250
	▪ Sub-Township Libraries	8	50	31	60	60	63
	▪ Readers('000)	3,567	4,524	3,997	5,190	5,241	4,654
	2. Private						
	• Registered Libraries	142	255	544	941	1,086	1,586
	• Self-Reliance Libraries		1,299	1,812	10,994	47,726	55,717
	Cinemas	251	233	240	247	252	251
	Video-Parlours	20,696	17,108	18,450	17,843	20,792	19,981
	VCD-OK	7,304	4,890	3,924	3,020	3,924	1,219
	Video Recording Centres*	4,286	4,089	4,915	242	214	162
	TV Retransmitting Station (MMPE, IPRD, MRTV)	139	150	156	167	183	197
56.	Social Welfare Establishments						
	Residential Nurseries (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Nurseries	6	6	6	6	6	6
	(2) Number of Children	245	224	190	171	169	177
	Pre-Primary School (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	20	20	21	62	62	63
	(2) Number of Children	4,189	3,810	4,159	7,725	7,488	7,734
	Day Care Centres (GOs) **						
	(1) Number of Centres	41	41	41			
	(2) Number of Children	3,539	3,529	3,619			
	Home for the Aged (NGOs)						
	(1) Number of Homes (Registered)	33	37	37	39	42	48
	(2) Number of the Elderly	1,585	1,856	1,856	1,880	1,976	2,010
	Training School for Boys (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	6	6	6	6	6	6
	(2) Number of Boys	992	1,013	1,009	964	884	853
	Training Schools for Girls (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	2	2	2	2	2	2
	(2) Number of Girls	447	460	453	458	404	406
	Women Development Centre(GOs)						
	(1) Number of Centres	2	2	2	2	2	2
	(2) Number of Women	225	221	228	244	252	195
	Vocational Training Schools for Women (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	4	4	4	4	4	4
	(2) Number of Women	317	328	357	323	379	195

** All Day Care Centres are upgraded to pre-primary schools, since 2003-2004.

* After the fiscal year 2003-2004, the shops renting video tapes weren't allowed to copy the video tapes and then only to those who are producers and distributors are issued the license for making copy. Therefore, there is the difference numbers of shops.

Sr.	Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
	Centre of Women Care (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Centres		1	1	1	1	2
	(2) Number of Women		75	154	202	284	195
	School for the Blind (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	2	2	2
	(2) Number of Students	105	121	163	177	145	176
	School for the Deaf (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(2) Number of Students	186	210	254	259	126	219
	Vocational Training Schools For Adult Disabled (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(2) Number of Children	76	89	166	160	127	147
	Schools for the Disabled Children(GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(2) Number of Children	103	104	140	150	142	160
	Rehabilitation Centre for Ex-drug Addicts(GOs)						
	(1) Number of Centers		8	9	9	9	9
	(2) Number of Trainees		346	265	244	404	488
	School of Home Science(GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	7	7	7	7	7	7
	(2) Number of Trainees	1,619	1,478	1,761	1,948	1,751	3,597
	Social Welfare Training School(GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(2) Number of Trainees	223	236	327	392	461	2,667
	Voluntary Pre-primary School(NGOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	780	784	781	796	796	796
	(2) Number of Children	39,000	39,200	39,050	39,800	29,340	18,946
	Voluntary Youth Development Centre(NGOs)						
	(1) Number of Centre	126	134	144	150	151	153
	(2) Number of Youth	6,284	7,080	7,120	7,563	7,749	7,799
	Voluntary Training School for Woman (NGOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	8	9	9	10	10	10
	(2) Number of Students	574	707	667	666	627	677
	Voluntary School for the blind (NGOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	3	3	3	3	4	4
	(2) Number of Trainees	254	321	260	313	309	305
	Voluntary School for the deaf (NGOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(2) Number of Trainees	143	171	164	153	153	350

Sr.	Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
	Voluntary Training Centre for the Persons with disabilities (NGOs) (1) Number of Schools (2) Number of Trainees Eden Centre for disable children (GOs) (1) Number of Centre (2) Number of Children (DSW)						1 88 1 103
57.	Establishments under Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association (a) Early Childhood Development Centres and Day Care Centres (b) Number of Children (MMCWA)	783 31,665	1,034 43,043	1,266 52,161	1,252 49,614	1,246 49,624	1,324 85,486
58.	Total Number of Villages* Number of Villages with School Number of Villages with RHC or Sub-RHC ^o Number of Villages with Electric Lighting Percentage of Villages with School Percentage of Villages with RHC or Sub-RHC ^o Percentage of Villages with Electric Lighting (GAD, DHP, MEPE, DEPT)	65,175 34,627 7,061 1,095 53.1 10.8 1.7	65,148 34,644 7,106 1,161 53.2 10.9 1.8	64,997 34,841 7,131 1,172 53.6 10.9 1.9	65,003 35,003 7,250 1,172 53.8 11.2 1.9	64,957 35,109 7,994 1,190 54.05 12.3 1.9	64,902 35,093 8,007 1,240 54.07 12.3 2.0
59.	Crime Rate (per 100,000 population)** Major Crime Other Crime Preventative Crime (MPF)	456.54 2.56 83.38 369.93	456.11 2.29 78.76 384.04	473.6 2.2 75.3 396.1	455.8 2.4 79.1 374.4	406.9 2.2 76.9 327.7	358.0 2.5 74.1 281.4

Note : * Some villages upgraded to the status of Towns.

^o Basic Health Division, DOH

** Figures refer to calendar year.

Sr.	Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
60.	Dependency Ratio Total	61.4	61.4	61.4	61.5	61.6	61.70
	Old-age DR (65+)	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.00
	Young DR (0-14)	52.9	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.7	52.70
	Dependency Ratio Total	68.7	68.6	68.7	68.9	69.1	69.20
	Old-age DR (60+)	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.10
	Young DR (0-14)	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.10
(DOP)							
61.	Single Leading Causes of Morbidity (Percentage)*						
	Malaria	12.4	12.1	11.5	10.6	7.1	7.1
	Single spontaneous delivery	10.5	9.1	8.9	8.8	7.6	9.8
	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	9.4	8.7	8.8	9.9	10.0	10.6
	Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.9	6.0	7.8
	Other pregnancies with abortive outcome	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.1	3.6	4.4
	Other complications of pregnancy and delivery	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.1	6.3
(DHP)							

* Figures refer to calendar year.

Source- Annual Hospital Statistics Report, DHP, 2005

Sr.	Indicator	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
62.	Single Leading Causes of Mortality						
	(Percentage)*						
	Malaria	11.5	9.9	9.7	7.8	7.7	10.1
	Respiratory Tuberculosis	4.6	4.7	3.7	4.0	2.9	5.4
	Other diseases of respiratory system	3.4	4.9	2.9	2.8	3.9	4.4
	Stroke, not specified as hemorrhage or infarction	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.7	2.7	3.4
	Other injuries of specified , unspecified and multiple body regions	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.4
	Pneumonia	2.1	3.5	4.1	2.4	2.9	2.7
	Septicemia	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.9	4.0
	(DHP)						

* Figures refer to calendar year.

Source- Annual Hospital Statistics Report, DHP, 2005

DEFINITIONS OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

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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.

Population density is the average number of population living within certain area (usually one square or kilometer).

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 (TFR)

It is the average number of children that would be born alive per woman, if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age specific fertility rates.

5. Under 5 Mortality Rate (USMR)

It is defined as the number of deaths of children aged 0-4 years to the total number of live-births in the same calendar year. It is usually expressed as rate per 1,000 live births.

6. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

It is the ratio of the number of the pregnancy related deaths of women occurring while pregnant or within 42 days of childbirth to the total number of livebirths which took place in the same calendar year. It is usually expressed as ratio per 100,000 live-births.

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) 25 to 50 Bedded Hospitals

25 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 Desana naya, Bethitsa naya, Netkhata 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 RHC 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 (RHC) 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), five public health supervisors II (PHS II; one in main centre and four in the sub-centres), and one watchman. Supplies and equipment in RHC include RHC-kit, HA-kit, LHV-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 is 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 is 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 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	(ii) Condensed List
1. No Education	1. Illiterate
2. Standard 1-4	2. Literate, no formal Education
3. Standard 5-8	3. Primary
4. Standard 9-10	4. Secondary (middle & high)
5. Monastic Education	5. Higher
6. Under Graduate	
7. Diploma	
8. Graduate	
9. Post Graduate	
10. Certificate	
11. Others	

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, owns 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 –

Sector	Major Groupings
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 Employees are liable to pay monthly contribution of 2.5 percent and 1.5 percent of the insured wages respectively according to the fifteen wage classes which is determined for contributions and benefits.

Benefits

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 "1997 Household Income and Expenditure Survey" conducted by the Central Statistical Organization. All goods and services purchased and consumed are grouped into five major categories and goods and services for computing the CPI are selected on the basis of their importance and representativeness for the respective groups. The CPI is computed according to the Laspeyre's Formula.

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.

Net sown area is the net area actually used in growing crops.

Forest refer to land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.

48. Number of Motor Vehicles per 1000 Population

Total Number of Motor Vehicles means, officially registered motor vehicles of various types, passenger 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 over distance of one 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 households that possess radio or cassette or television or video in their houses.

Number of Radios and Television receivers licensed. The figures on receivers relate to all types of receivers for radio broadcasts and television broadcasts to the general public.

54. Daily Newspaper: Number in 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 across 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 accordance 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 is established by local populace for the purposes of reading by themselves and for disseminating knowledge among local communities.

(e) TV Retransmitting Stations

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

56. Social Welfare Establishments

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.

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

Note: Information on age, type of crime, region, etc are not included.

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

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

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