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UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF LABOUR
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HANDBOOK ON HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2008

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UNION OF MYANMAR
Ministry of Labour
Department of Labour



Department of Labour

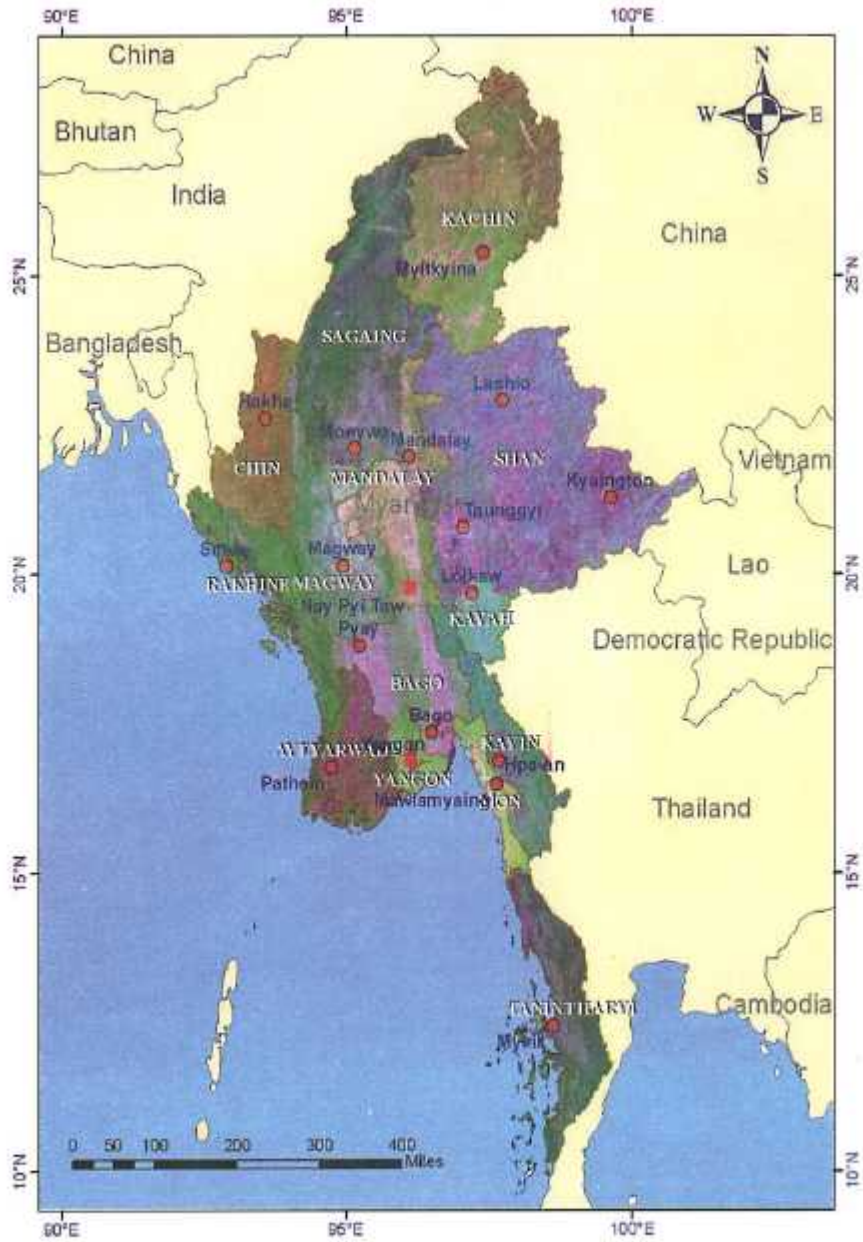
HANDBOOK ON
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
INDICATORS, 2008

2010

Nay Pyi Taw

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Union of Myanmar



Foreword

This Users' Handbook on Human Resources Development Indicators, 2008 is the twelfth 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)
(Indicator No.1) (in million)

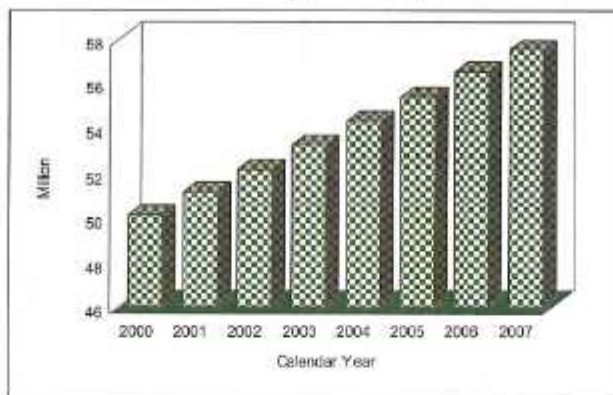
Year	Male	Female	Total	Growth Rate (%)
2000	24.91	25.22	50.13	2.02
2001	25.42	25.72	51.14	2.02
2002	25.94	26.23	52.17	2.02
2003	26.47	26.76	53.23	2.02
2004	27.00	27.30	54.30	2.02
2005	27.54	27.86	55.40	2.02
2006	28.10	28.42	56.52	2.02
2007	28.58	28.92	57.50	1.75

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, 2007

State/Division	Male	Female	Total	Area (sq. km.)	Density (per sq. km.)
Kachin	747,121	764,044	1,511,165	89,042	17
Kayah	170,179	165,782	335,961	11,732	29
Kayin	861,255	878,435	1,739,690	30,383	57
Chin	259,956	273,091	533,047	36,019	15
Sagaing	3,083,336	3,190,719	6,274,055	93,713	67
Tanintharyi	813,986	817,888	1,631,874	43,345	38
Bago	2,911,960	2,880,616	5,792,576	39,404	147
Magway	2,653,360	2,739,086	5,392,446	44,821	120
Mandalay	3,984,159	4,077,549	8,061,708	37,935	213
Mon	1,505,064	1,492,479	2,997,543	12,297	244
Rakhine	1,586,301	1,597,030	3,183,331	36,778	87
Yangon	3,338,084	3,386,190	6,724,274	10,171	661
Shan	2,737,911	2,726,159	5,464,070	155,801	35
Ayeyarwady	3,933,238	3,929,390	7,862,628	35,137	224
Total	28,585,910	28,918,458	57,504,368	676,578	85

Chart I. Estimated Total Population of Myanmar, 2000-2007



The 2007 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, 2007

Age Group	Population (number)			Distribution (%)			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0-4	3,363,688	3,343,543	6,707,231	5.9	5.8	11.7	100.60
5-9	3,119,476	3,073,910	6,193,386	5.4	5.3	10.7	101.48
10-14	2,872,872	2,797,473	5,670,345	5.0	4.9	9.9	102.70
15-19	2,663,451	2,581,419	5,244,870	4.6	4.5	9.1	103.18
20-24	2,489,462	2,406,362	4,895,824	4.3	4.2	8.5	103.45
25-29	2,306,144	2,243,997	4,550,141	4.0	3.9	7.9	102.77
30-34	2,132,042	2,213,639	4,245,681	3.7	3.7	7.4	100.87
35-39	1,927,087	1,942,967	3,870,054	3.4	3.4	6.8	99.18
40-44	1,699,599	1,752,418	3,452,017	3.0	3.0	6.0	96.99
45-49	1,469,065	1,542,081	3,011,146	2.6	2.7	5.3	95.27
50-54	1,217,044	1,297,031	2,514,075	2.1	2.3	4.4	93.83
55-59	1,001,355	1,087,544	2,088,899	1.7	1.9	3.6	92.07
60-64	791,093	879,278	1,670,371	1.4	1.5	2.9	89.97
65-69	624,900	718,536	1,343,436	1.1	1.2	2.3	86.97
70-74	481,420	580,381	1,061,801	0.8	1.0	1.8	82.95
75+	427,212	557,879	985,091	0.7	1.0	1.7	76.58
Total	28,585,910	28,918,458	57,504,368	49.7	50.3	100	98.85

II. Vital Rates

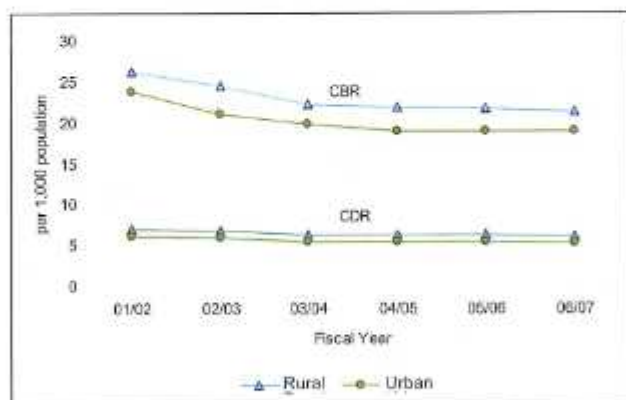
In Myanmar, vital statistics are collected and disseminated by Central Statistical Organization (CSO) in collaboration with the Department of Health (DOH). The vital rates, namely, Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) for the union are derived from the urban 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		01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Crude Birth Rate* (CBR)	Union	25.7	23.8	21.8	21.1	20.4	20.2
	Rural	26.3	24.6	22.4	22.0	21.9	21.5
	Urban	23.9	21.2	19.9	19.1	19.0	19.0
Crude Death Rate* (CDR)	Union	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8
	Rural	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3
	Urban	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio* (MMR)	Union	156	166	135	119	117	116
	Rural	180	190	152	145	143	141
	Urban	104	110	98	98	96	96

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.

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		01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Percentage of Severe and Moderately Malnourished Children under 5	Union		31.8 ^x				
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	Union	55.1 ^o	57.9 ^o	59.9 ^o	62.6 ^o	62.7 ^o	64.5 ^o
Percentage Coverage of Universal Child Immunization	Union	78.0	78.0 ^s	81.0	83.0	79.6	73.8
Number of Villages per Rural Health Centre*		46.1	45.9	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.1
No. of Villages per Rural Health Centre and Sub-Centres		9.2	9.1	9.0	8.09	9.0	8.03
Percentage of Population Accessible to Safe and Convenient Drinking Water	Union		78.8 ^s				
	Rural		74.4 ^s				
	Urban		92.1 ^s				
Percentage of Population Accessible to Proper Sanitation	Union	82.6 #	76.1 ^s	80.5 #	80.1 #	76.6#	78.2
	Rural		70.8 ^s			74.6#	75.4
	Urban		92.6 ^s			82.4#	87.1

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 (RHMS), 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	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
1.	Population per Physician	3,148	2,985	3,146	3,030	2,981*	2,756
2.	Population per Nurse	3,370	3,220	3,280	2,953	2,801*	2,681
3.	Population per Hospital Bed	1,547	1,549	1,607	1,536	1,562*	1,589
4.	Number of Government Hospitals	752	777	791	826	832	832
	• Specialist Hospitals	19	19	19	20	21	21
	• General Hospitals with Specialist Services (200 bed & above)	30	32	35	35	37	37
	• 150 bedded hospitals	8	7	7	7	7	7
	• 100 bedded hospitals	26	29	30	32	30	30
	• 50 bedded hospitals	56	58	57	58	54	54
	• 25 bedded hospitals	86	94	98	123	130	133
	• 16 bedded hospitals	132	123	119	93	86	85
	• Station Hospitals	395	415	426	458	459	457
	• Other Ministry's hospital with bed allotment of different variety	-	-	-	-	8	8

Source: Facility data; Planning Section, DOH, DMS, DHP and other Ministries.

* Planning Division, DHP

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

Sr.	Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
1.	Traditional Medicine Hospitals	11	12	14	14	14	14
	▪ 50 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)	2	2	2	2	2	2
	▪ 16 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)	9	10	12	12	12	12
2.	Dispensaries (Public Sector)	214	230	237	237	237	237
3.	Private Traditional Clinic (Estimated)					1,860	1,860
4.	Registered Traditional Medical Practitioners	8,516	9,045	5,400	5,500	5,933	6,442

Source: DTM, MOH

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		01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Gross Enrollment Ratios by Level	P	88.4	90.6	89.8	88.5	88.7	88.8
	M	41.8	43.8	44.4	43.5	45.9	46.0
	H	31.2	31.4	30.2	29.7	30.3	28.9
Net Enrollment Ratios by Level	P	78.0	79.6	80.8	82.3	82.5	82.7
	M	39.5	40.8	40.0	40.4	42.7	43.7
	H	27.6	27.8	27.1	27.6	28.2	29.5
Transition Rates between Levels	P to M	67.9	70.8	71.6	73.5	73.3	77.1
	M to H	93.1	90.0	92.5	95.2	92.1	93.0
Retention Rates by Level	P	62.6	64.2	71.7	67.7	69.9	70.6
	M	75.0	80.8	79.9	76.6	84.8	84.9
	H	99.0	99.0	99.7	95.9	98.5	98.5
Completion rates by level	P	58.8	63.7	71.6	67.7	67.9	67.9
	M	71.8	79.3	77.1	73.6	75.9	72.8
	H	40.4	39.9	41.4	44.4	34.5	34.6
Internal Efficiency of Primary Education	(a) Efficiency %	78.4	87.1	83.5	83.6	85.5	84.7
	(b) Graduates %	62.1	73.9	67.6	72.9	73.1	72.6
Pupil – Teacher Ratio	P	32.3	32.9	31.6	30.0	30.0	29.0
	M	29.9	32.2	32.0	32.0	33.0	34.0
	H	36.2	33.3	32.2	31.0	31.0	27.0

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	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
1.	Buddhism	198	209	232	195	228	224
	Buddha Desana Diploma		3		1		
	Buddha Dhamma Diploma	59	68	66	62	67	45
	B.A	43	30	44	47	44	42
	M.A			3	19	10	10
	Ph.D					1	2
	Buddhism						
	B.A	82	83	96	47	80	99
	M.A	14	25	23	19	26	26
	2.	Engineering and Architecture	2,714	6,703	6,419	3,732	14,094
B.Tech			4,259	2,619	836	7,972	4,015
B.E. & B.Arch		2,254	1,860	3,107	2,452	5,274	2,788
M.E. & M.Arch		310	325	345	293	730	478
Ph.D		1	2	38	17	84	207
Engineering Science							
B.S				159	79	28	70
M.S		87	206	103	30		108
Ph.D		62	51	48	25	6	58
3.		Computer Science and Technology	2,294	3,297	4,855	5,845	6,064
	Computer Science	1,898	2,828	4,225	4,607	4,791	4,325
	B.C.Sc	1,195	1,675	2,757	2,637	3,036	2,169
	B.C.Sc (Hons.)	129	498	714	1,317	1,259	1,503
	M.C.Sc	66	72	213	69	68	76
	Computer Information Science						
	D.C.Sc	417	432	403	347	371	504
	M.I.Sc	91	115	37		21	
	Ph.D(IT)			34	38		49
	Computer Applied Science						
	D.C.A			67	199	36	24
	M.A.Sc		36				
	Computer Technology	396	469	630	1,238	1,273	1,157
	D.C.M				80		97
	B.C.Tech	327	322	481	917	923	626
	B.C.Tech (Hons.)	63	104	104	217	323	399
M.C.Tech	6	43	45		27	15	
Ph.D (CHT)				24		20	
4.	Economics	1,410	2,688	18,520	17,660	14,767	8,311
	B.A (Economics)	1,100	2,150	17,160	16,550	13,606	7,529
	B.Dev.S (Development Studies)		11	137	142	246	150
	B.Dev.S (Hons.)			2	3		
	BPA (Public Administration)		30	228	120	257	137
	BPA (Hons)			1			
	M.P.A		15	17	83	24	18
	B.Econ (Economics)	286	433	918	688	572	424
	B.Econ (Hons.) (Economics)	1		15	20	16	9
	M.Econ (Economics)	6	4		22	27	13
	M.Dev.S						2
	Ph.D				2		10
	D.E.S	17	45	42	30	19	19

Sr.	Specialization	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
5.	Statistics	141	261	1,299	1,114	1,075	947
	B.Econ (Statistics)	119	211	1,030	861	689	644
	B.Econ (Statistics) (Hons)	5		16	26	34	30
	M.Econ (Statistics)	4	6	1	21	26	26
	B.P.S (Population Studies)		5	217	123	240	231
	B.P.S (Hons)			6	1	7	4
	M.P.S					2	4
	D.S	13	39	29	82	8	8
	Dip.Ds					69	
6.	Commerce	670	1,668	3,136	2,684	1,945	1,404
	B.Com	613	1,250	1,776	1,885	1,099	825
	B.Act		158	658	276	350	206
	BBA (Business Administration)		228	590	257	266	230
	BBA(Hons)					3	
	B.Com (Hons)	6		43	58	83	40
	M.Com	5	8	1	11	54	58
	M.B.A		24	24	104	37	
	D.M.A	46		44	44	53	45
	D.E.M				49		
7.	Education	8,354	7,794	12,323	12,079	16,802	13,961
	B.Ed	1,460	2,999	2,329	868	1,888	2,792
	Diploma*	6,833	4,743	9,949	11,148	14,882	11,096
	M.Ed	61	52	45	63	32	65
	Ph.D						8
8.	Forestry	105	2	40	80	81	38
	B.Sc	101		36	76	69	38
	M.Sc	4	2	4	4	12	
9.	Veterinary	95	92	101	145	147	108
	B.V, Sc	90	81	91	129	141	101
	M.V, Sc (local)	5	9	9	13	4	2
	Ph.D (local)						1
	Ph.D (overseas)		2	1	3	2	4
10.	Arts & Science^o	79, 705	76, 778	133,503	84,967	102,750	87,770
	Arts	42, 698	41, 062	73,038	45,492	63,385	48,781
	B.A	41, 282	40, 070	71,199	42,989	59,867	46,094
	B.A (Business Science)	402	320	480		266	257
	Diploma	179	214	240	813	1,156	430
	M.A	773	415	1,055	1,671	1,470	635
	M.Res	62	16	38	11	157	80
	Ph.D		27	26	8	55	329
	B.A (Hons)					414	956
	Science	37, 007	35, 716	60, 465	39,475	39,365	38,989
	B.Sc	35, 372	34, 040	55, 419	34,763	33,706	31,909
	B.Sc(Hons)					1,195	2,756
	Diploma	15	133	957	134		1,784
	M.Sc	1,455	1,065	3,702	4,325	3,677	1,520
	M.Res	165	386	263	131	695	434
	Ph.D		92	124	122	92	586

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

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

Sr.	Specialization	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
11.	Foreign Languages	190	336	1,705	596	1,223	920
	B.A	187	336	1,272	596	873	565
	Diploma	3		422		336	343
	M.A			11		14	12
12.	Agriculture	244	440	186	345	404	400
	B.Agri.Sc	214	410	151	319	306	291
	M.Agri.Sc	30	30	35	26	14	11
	M.Phil					1	1
	Ph.D					6	6
	Dip ABS*					77	91
13.	Health	3,434	3,278	3,807	5,249	5,968	6,602
	Medical Science	1,230	732	812	860	1,136	1,661
	M.B.,B.S	1,035	483	507	483	792	1,273
	M.Med.Sc	146	196	221	190	218	235
	Dr.Med.Sc	1	13	39	21	51	48
	Ph.D	3	8	7	9	14	13
	Postgraduate Diploma	45	52	38	157	61	92
	Dental Science	46	114	66	88	179	195
	B.D.S	45	110	58	80	165	188
	M.D.Sc	1	4	8	8	14	5
	Dr.D.Sc						2
	Pharmacy	51	76	161	333	224	210
	B.Pharm	51	76	161	333	221	209
	M.Pharm					3	1
	Medical Technology	77	108	200	379	306	227
	B.Med.Tech	77	108	200	366	293	216
	M.Med.Tech				13	13	11
	Nursing Science	638	773	894	1,753	1,868	1,955
	B.N.Sc	61	196	303	600	486	567
	M.N.Sc			4	12	10	4
	Diploma	577	577	587	1,141	1,372	1,384
	Community Health	81	31	45	45	333	120
	B.Comm.H	81	31	45	45	333	120
	Traditional Medicine **	1,311	1,444	1,629	1,791	1,922	2,234
	Diploma	1,311	1,444	1,629	1,791	1,922	2,052
	Bachelor						182

* Diploma in Agricultural Business Studies

** Figures refer to calendar year.

Table 10. Number Completing Skills Training Courses in TAV Institutions
(Indicator No.27)

Sr.	Institution	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
1.	Government Technological Colleges	7,325	2,325	8,699	4,792	6,780	
2.	State Agricultural Institute	826		1,124	1,053	635	739
3.	Forestry Training Schools	990	697	915	962	836	777
4.	Industrial Training Centres	285	155	84	74	73	106
5.	Technical Training Schools	148	86				
6.	Commercial Schools	578	420	367	317	371	217
7.	Machinery Repair & Maintenance Schools	72	62	49	50	39	
8.	Handicraft Schools	566	519	319	362	337	
9.	Lacquer-ware Technology College	27	25	25	25	59	94
10.	Weaving Schools	233	212	181	188	185	215
11.	Schools of Home Science	1,883	1,367	2,302	1,751		
12.	Cooperative Colleges	620	714	500	606	606	630
13.	Cooperative Training Schools	541	573	485	833	1,011	1,003

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

Sr.	Education Level	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
1.	Primary School Level	49.8	50.0	49.70	49.90	49.57	49.45
2.	Middle School Level	47.8	51.5	48.00	49.00	49.01	49.17
3.	High School Level	49.2	50.7	49.30	49.90	50.30	51.58
4.	Professional Institutions	79.7	76.9	73.60	72.51	72.21	45.80
5.	Arts & Science Universities	60.3	60.4	65.96	66.74	62.09	62.61
6.	Government Technological Colleges	52.7	46.4	44.22	43.86	46.81	
7.	State Agricultural Institute	36.2		44.7	49.2	42.0	43.0

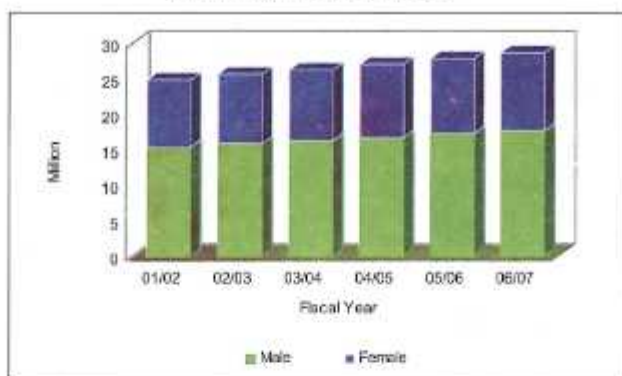
V. Labour Force

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		01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Total Labour Force (million)	T	24.93	25.63	26.35	27.09	27.85	28.63
	M	15.41	15.84	16.29	16.75	17.22	17.70
	F	9.52	9.79	10.06	10.34	10.63	10.93
Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	T	63.63	63.76	64.17	64.56	64.96	65.38
	M	80.26	79.52	80.05	80.57	81.07	81.57
	F	47.65	48.27	48.60	48.84	49.14	49.48
Unemployment Rate (%)	T	4.01	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.01	4.01
	M	3.57	3.60	3.62	3.64	3.66	3.67
	F	4.73	4.70	4.67	4.64	4.61	4.57

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	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
(a) Real GDP at 2000/01 prices K. million	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	13,893,395
Growth Rate (%)						13.1
(a) Real GDP per Capita at 2000/01 prices (Kyats)	55,581	61,032	68,107	75,814	84,396	
(b) Real GDP per Capita at 2005/06 prices (Kyats)					221,799	245,836
Investment (K. million)	413,182	551,750	850,124	1,069,021	1,563,754	2,282,421
Export (K. million)	17,130	19,955	14,119	16,697	20,647	30,026
Import (K. million)	18,378	14,910	13,398	11,339	11,514	16,835
Consumers' Price Index 1997=100	204.09	322.68	403.14	418.33	463.26	585.23

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

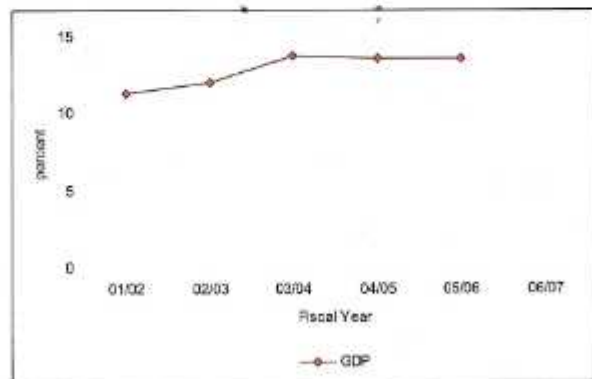


Table 16. Public Expenditure by Sector
(Indicator No.44)

		(million kyats)					
Sr.	Sector	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
	Total	608,787	792,076	1,121,006	1,402,690	1,977,059	3,076,184
1.	Agriculture	75,304	89,621	110,988	98,301	116,041	148,976
2.	Livestock & Fishery	9,467	13,000	15,698	16,198	18,869	27,325
3.	Forestry	20,898	22,074	29,550	45,279	35,714	75,048
4.	Energy	1,652	346	323	886	995	2,900
5.	Mining	31,777	44,734	41,964	52,849	256,884	247,754
6.	Processing & Manufacturing	68,275	117,518	163,183	207,308	212,464	321,423
7.	Electric Power	28,598	21,926	36,075	63,243	88,093	134,077
8.	Construction	84,035	107,075	163,089	202,002	219,679	225,217
9.	Transportation	25,753	39,813	84,890	100,345	168,689	151,739
10.	Communication	5,224	9,708	19,275	44,606	36,991	70,195
11.	Trade	102,156	120,823	95,574	77,702	200,069	374,651
12.	Social	48,970	79,068	102,845	145,904	104,882	259,581
	<i>Education</i>	<i>32,010</i>	<i>42,064</i>	<i>53,549</i>	<i>90,353</i>	<i>51,853</i>	<i>154,242</i>
	<i>Health</i>	<i>8,338</i>	<i>18,140</i>	<i>18,012</i>	<i>24,772</i>	<i>19,890</i>	<i>42,572</i>
	<i>Others</i>	<i>8,622</i>	<i>18,864</i>	<i>31,284</i>	<i>30,779</i>	<i>33,139</i>	<i>62,767</i>
13.	Financial Institutions	20,333	23,810	29,864	43,379	56,230	90,377
14.	Administrative Organizations	86,345	102,560	227,688	304,688	461,459	946,921

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, Forest Department and Settlement and Land Records 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	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Food availability per head (kg.)						
Rice	212.28	210.24	231.67	243.24	264.12	294.25
Edible Oil	10.03	9.60	11.53	12.57	13.60	14.38
Meat	10.04	11.54	14.31	16.80	20.04	22.46
Fish	26.32	27.97	34.93	38.13	43.50	45.14
Beans & Pulses	27.14	28.23	29.49	47.29	54.90	54.24
Gross Sown Area ('000 Acres)	39,153	39,896	41,318	43,073	46,343	50,421
Cultivated land per head (acre)	0.7656	0.7647	0.7762	0.7934	0.8199	0.8769
Land Use ('000 Acres)						
Net Sown Area	24,685	24,921	25,338	25,984	26,989	28,118
Fallow Land	1,536	1,442	1,278	1,086	910	736
Culturable Waste Land	16,466	16,114	16,245	15,855	15,516	14,758
Forest cover*	84,230.5	83,078.0	81,925.5	80,773.0	79,620.5	81,571
Other Wooded land**	26,366	26,467	26,568	26,670	26,771	49,294
Reserved Forest and Protected Public Forest	34,555	35,045	37,420	38,031	38,835	39,267
Protected Area System(PAS)	2,737	3,254	3,922	6,156	6,576	6,576

Source: * Global Forest Resources Assessment, 2005 (FAO).

Annual forest change rate between 2000 and 2005 is estimated to be (-1152.5) thousand acre or (-466.4) thousand hectare. Forest covers for 2001-02 to 2004-05 are calculated based on the annual forest change rate. Similarly, the other wooded land for 2001-02 to 2004-05 are also calculated based on figures of 2000 and 2005 mentioned in FRA 2005. Global Forest Resources Assessment, 2010, Country Report, Myanmar Forest Cover and other wooded land for 2006-07 refer to figures mentioned in FRA 2010.

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	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Number of Motor Vehicles (private) per 1,000 Population+	6.6	6.5	6.4	14.9	14.8	17.14
Number of Motor Vehicles (Total) per 1,000 Population+	8.8	8.9	9.0	17.7	17.7	17.82
Railway Traffic Passenger Miles (million)	2,797.8	2,926.4	2,678.9	2,604.4	2,968.8	3,297.6
Railway Traffic Cargo-Ton Miles (million)	720.2	723.1	599.5	544.6	570.1	551.1
Number of Telephones	307,056	351,763	372,317	434,182	491,181	585,613
Telephones per 1,000 inhabitants	5.99	6.73	6.99	7.99	9.04	10.5
Percentage of households with radio/cassette/ TV / video		47.0*				
Number of Radios	2,198	1,577	6,402 ⁺	882	144	4,300
Radios per 1000 inhabitants	0.04	0.03	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.10
Number of TV Sets	250,876	285,154	239,332 ⁺	217,451	184,160	196,136
TV Sets per 1000 inhabitants	5.12	5.56	4.43	4.03	3.41	3.50
Daily No. in Circulation ('000)	462	447	438	418	296	192
Newspapers						
• Myanmar	437	422	414	396	281	183
• English	25	25	24	22	15	9

Note: * Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey ,2003, DHP
x Number of Radios and TV Sets Licensed
+ Figures refer to calendar year

Chart V. Transportation and Communication Indicators

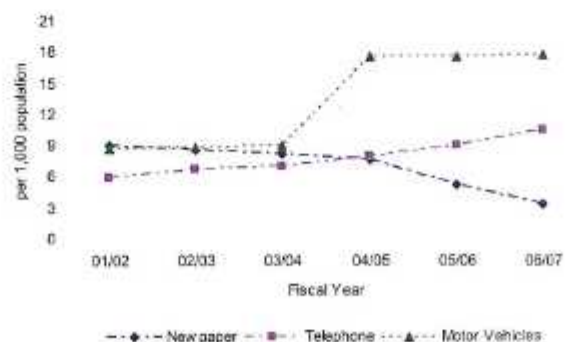


Table 19. Mass Media
(Indicator No. 55)

Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
1. Public						
Other Mass Media						
▪ District Libraries	61	61	61	61	62	62
▪ Township Libraries	248	248	248	250	250	263
▪ Sub-Township Libraries	50	51	60	60	63	63
▪ Readers('000)	4,524	3,997	5,190	5,241	4,654	4,647
2. Private						
▪ Registered Libraries	255	544	941	1,086	1,586	4,149
▪ Self-Reliance Libraries	1,299	1,812	10,994	47,726	55,717	55,755
Cinemas	233	240	247	252	251	242
Video-Parlours	17,108	18,450	17,843	20,792	19,981	22,591
VCD-OK	4,890	3,924	3,020	3,924	1,219	1,623
Video Recording Centres*	4,089	4,915	242	214	162	152
TV Retransmitting Station	150	156	167	183	197	208

* 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 a decrease number of shops.

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

Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Social Welfare Establishments						
Residential Nursery (GOs)						
(1) Number of Nurseries	6	6	6	6	6	6
(2) Number of Children	224	190	171	169	177	146
Pre-Primary School (GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	20	21	62	62	63	63
(2) Number of Children	3,810	4,159	7,725	7,488	7,734	7,804
Home for the Aged (NGOs)						
(1) Number of Homes (Registered)	37	37	39	42	48	51
(2) Number of the Elderly	1,856	1,856	1,880	1,976	2,010	2,036
Training School for Boys(GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	6	6	6	6	6	6
(2) Number of Boys	1,013	1,009	964	884	853	930
Training Schools for Girls(GOs)						
(1) Number of Centres	2	2	2	2	2	2
(2) Number of Girls	460	453	458	404	406	376
Women Development Centre (GOs)						
(1) Number of Centres	2	2	2	2	2	2
(2) Number of Women	221	228	244	252	195	199
Vocational Training Schools for Women (GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	4	4	4	4	4	4
(2) Number of Women	328	357	323	379	195	203
Centre of Women Care (GOs)						
(1) Number of Centres	1	1	1	1	2	2
(2) Number of Women	75	154	202	284	195	295

Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
School for the Blind (GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	1	1	2	2	2	2
(2) Number of Students	121	163	177	145	176	179
School for the Deaf (GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Number of Students	210	254	259	126	219	220
Vocational Training Schools For Adult Disabled (GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Number of Children	89	166	160	127	147	131
Schools for the Disabled Children(GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Number of Children	104	140	150	142	160	150
Rehabilitation Centre for Ex-drug Addicts(GOs)						
(1) Number of Centers	8	9	9	9	9	10
(2) Number of Trainees	346	265	244	404	488	506
School of Home Science(GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	7	7	7	7	7	7
(2) Number of Trainees	1,478	1,761	1,948	1,751	3,597	4,825
Social Welfare Training School(GOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Number of Trainees	236	327	392	461	2,667	941
Voluntary Pre-primary School(NGOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	784	781	796	796	796	809
(2) Number of Children	39,200	39,050	39,800	29,340	18,946	18,640
Voluntary Youth Development Centre(NGOs)						
(1) Number of Centre	134	144	150	151	153	155
(2) Number of Youth	7,080	7,120	7,563	7,749	7,799	13,514
Voluntary Training School for Women (NGOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	9	9	10	10	10	10
(2) Number of Students	707	667	666	627	677	689
Voluntary School for the blind (NGOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	3	3	3	4	4	4
(2) Number of Trainees	321	260	313	309	305	343
Voluntary School for the deaf (NGOs)						
(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Number of Trainees	171	164	153	153	125	155
Voluntary Training Centre for the Persons with disabilities (NGOs)						
(1) Number of Schools					1	1
(2) Number of Trainees					88	91
Voluntary school for the Disable Children (NGOs)						
(1) Number of Centers					1	1
(2) Number of Childre					103	105

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	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Establishments under Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association						
-Early Childhood Development Centers and Day Care Centers	1,033	1,265	1,246	1,344	1,656	1,457
-Number of Children	42,843	51,961	49,624	52,695	62,440	171,545
*Number of Person Attending Sewing Courses				21,068	25,208	30,096
*Number of Person Attending Cooking Courses				50,608	82,136	185,219
*Number of Person Implementing Agriculture and Veterinary Works				62,790	10,7758	20,963
* Other Skill Trainings				16,397	56,777	77,748

*Figures refer to calendar year.

Table 22. Total Number of Villages with Social Services
(Indicator No. 58)

Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Total Number of Villages*	65,148	64,997	65,003	64,957	64,902	64,853
Number of Villages with School	34,644	34,841	35,003	35,109	35,093	35,098
Number of Villages with RHC or Sub-RHC [☆]	7,106	7,131	7,250	7,994	8,007	8,092
Number of Villages with Electric Lighting	1,132	1,134	1,134	1,190	1,240	1,347
Units Consumed(in Million)	3,040.90	3,484.09	3,849.66	3,909.18	4,352.66	4,810.34
No. of Consumers(in Thousand)	1,144.82	1,164.89	1,186.52	1,201.77	1,269.00	1,475.00
Percentage of Villages with School	53.2	53.6	53.8	54.05	54.07	54.12
Percentage of Villages with RHC or Sub-RHC [☆]	10.9	10.9	11.2	12.3	12.3	12.45
Percentage of Villages with Electric Lighting	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1

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

☆ Basic Health Division, DOH

Table 23. Crime Rate
(Indicator No. 59)

Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Crime Rate* (per 100,000 population)	456.11	473.6	455.8	406.9	358.0	344.94
▪ Major Crimes	2.29	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.44
▪ Other Crimes	78.76	75.3	79.1	76.9	74.1	71.38
▪ Preventative Crimes	384.04	396.1	374.4	327.7	281.4	271.12

* Figures refer to calendar year.

Table 24. Dependency Ratio
(Indicator No. 60)

Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Dependency Ratio						
Total	61.4	61.4	61.5	61.6	61.70	61.6
Old-age DR (65+)	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.00	9.1
Young DR (0-14)	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.7	52.70	52.5
Dependency Ratio						
Total	68.6	68.7	68.9	69.1	69.20	69.2
Old-age DR (60+)	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.10	14.2
Young DR (0-14)	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.10	55.0

Table 25. Single Leading Causes of Morbidity
(Indicator No. 61)

Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Single Leading Causes of Morbidity (Percentage)*						
Malaria	12.1	11.5	10.6	7.1	7.1	7.1
Single spontaneous delivery	9.1	8.9	8.8	7.6	9.8	7.3
Other injuries of specified , unspecified and multiple body regions	8.7	8.8	9.9	10.0	10.6	9.4
Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	4.8	5.1	4.9	6.0	7.8	5.6
Other pregnancies with abortive outcome	3.9	4.3	4.1	3.6	4.4	3.4
Other complications of pregnancy and delivery	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.1	6.3	5.1

* Figures refer to calendar year.

Source- Annual Hospital Statistics Report, DHP, 2007

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

Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Single Leading Causes of Mortality (Percentage)						
Malaria	9.9	9.7	7.8	7.7	10.1	9.0
Respiratory Tuberculosis	4.7	3.7	4.0	2.9	5.4	4.6
Other diseases of respiratory system	4.9	2.9	2.8	3.9	4.4	4.8
Stroke, not specified as hemorrhage or infarction	3.5	3.3	3.7	2.7	3.4	3.9
Other injuries of specified , unspecified and multiple body regions	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.4	4.5
Pneumonia	3.5	4.1	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7
Septicemia	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.9	4.0	4.2

Source- Annual Hospital Statistics Report, DHP, 2007

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The first HRDI Handbook was published in 1997. The current hand book happens to be the twelfth 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		01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	
1.	Total Population (Million)	Total	51.14	52.17	53.23	54.30	55.40	56.52	
		Male	25.42	25.94	26.47	27.00	27.54	28.10	
		Female	25.72	26.23	26.76	27.30	27.86	28.42	
2.	Crude Birth Rate * (CSO)	Union	25.7	23.8	21.8	21.1	20.4	20.2	
		Rural	26.3	24.6	22.4	22.0	21.9	21.5	
		Urban	23.9	21.2	19.9	19.1	19.0	19.0	
3.	Crude Death Rate * (CSO)	Union	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	
		Rural	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	
		Urban	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.3	
4.	Total Fertility Rate * (CSO)	Rural	3.35	3.23	3.02	2.85	2.83	2.74	
		Urban	2.93	2.37	2.21	2.15	2.11	2.09	
5.	Under 5 Mortality Rate * (USMR) (Per 1000 live birth) (CSO)	Rural	73.83	73.46	73.19	71.44	71.16	67.03	
		Urban	73.10	72.57	72.21	70.08	70.02	64.15	
6.	Maternal Mortality Ratio * (MMR) (CSO)	Union	156	166	135	119	117	116	
		Rural	180	190	152	145	143	141	
		Urban	104	110	98	98	96	96	
7.	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	Male - Union	61.0	61.5	61.8	62.0	62.25	62.7	
			Rural	60.8	61.3	61.5	61.8	62.0	62.5
			Urban	61.5	61.8	62.1	62.4	62.5	62.9
		Female- Union	63.9	64.4	65.1	65.1	65.74	66.3	
			Rural	63.3	63.8	64.0	64.5	64.9	65.4
			Urban	65.6	66.0	66.2	66.5	66.6	67.3
8.	Percentage of Severe and Moderately Malnourished Children Under 5 (DHP)	Union		31.8 ⁸					
9.	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR%) (DHP)	Union	55.1 ⁷	57.9 ⁷	59.9 ⁷	62.6 ⁷	62.7 ⁷	64.5 ⁷	
10.	Percentage Coverage of Universal Child Immunization (DHP)	Union	78.0	78.0 ⁸	81.0	83.0	79.6	73.8	
11.	Population per Physician ⁹ (DHP)		3,148	2,985	3,146	3,030	2,981 ⁹	2,756	
12.	Population per Nurse ⁹ (DHP)		3,370	3,220	3,280	2,953	2,801 ⁹	2,681	
13.	Population per Hospital Bed ⁹ (DHP)		1,547	1,549	1,607	1,536	1,562 ⁹	1,589	

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.

x Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2003 DHP

+ Reproductive Health Management Information System (RHMISS), DHP (Covered UNFPA supported Townships, 112 townships in 2005) (Based on calendar year)

⁸ Planning Division, DHP

⁹ Facility data, Planning Section DOH, DMS, DHP and Other Ministries

Sr.	Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
14.	Number of Government Hospitals *	752	777	791	826	832	832
	- Specialist Hospitals	19	19	19	20	21	21
	- General Hospitals with Specialist Services (200 bed & above)	30	32	35	35	37	37
	- 150 bedded hospitals	8	7	7	7	7	7
	- 100 bedded hospitals	26	29	30	32	30	30
	- 50 bedded hospitals	56	58	57	58	54	54
	- 25 bedded hospitals	86	94	98	123	130	133
	- 16 bedded hospitals	132	123	119	93	86	85
	- Station Hospitals	395	415	426	458	459	457
	- Other Ministry's hosp with bed allotment of different variety	-	-	-	-	8	8
	(DOH)						
15.	No. of Villages per Rural Health Centres	46.1	45.9	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.1
	No. of Villages per Rural Health Centres and Sub-Centres	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.09	9.0	8.03
	(DOH)						
16.	Traditional Medicine Hospitals	11	12	14	14	14	14
	- 50 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)	2	2	2	2	2	2
	- 16 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)	9	10	12	12	12	12
	Dispensaries (Public Sector)	214	230	237	237	237	237
	Private Traditional Clinic (Estimated)					1,860	1,860
	Registered Traditional Medical Practitioners	8,516	9,045	5,400	5,500	5,933	6,442
	(DTM, MOH)						
17.	Percentage of RHC which are adequately supplied with Staff, Equipment and Essential Drugs	91.0	91.7	91.3	91.7	91.3	91.4
	(DOH)						
18.	Percentage of Population Accessible to Safe and Convenient Drinking Water	Union	78.8 ^a				
		Rural	74.4 ^b				
		Urban	92.1 ^c				
	(DHP)						
19.	Percentage of Population Accessible to Proper Sanitation	Union	82.6 ^a	80.5 ^b	80.1 ^b	76.6 ^b	78.2
		Rural	70.8 ^a			74.6 ^b	75.4
		Urban	92.6 ^a			82.4 ^b	87.1
	(DHP)						
20.	Gross Enrolment Ratios by Level	P	88.4	90.6	89.8	88.5	88.7
		M	41.8	43.8	44.4	43.5	45.9
		H	31.2	31.4	30.2	29.7	30.3
	(DEPT)						
21.	Net Enrolment Ratios by Level	P	78.0	79.6	80.8	82.3	82.5
		M	39.5	40.8	40.0	40.4	42.7
		H	27.6	27.8	27.1	27.6	29.5
	(DEPT)						
22.	Transition Rates bet. Levels	P to M	67.9	70.8	71.6	73.5	73.3
		M to H	93.1	90.0	92.5	95.2	92.1
	(DEPT)						

Note: x Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2003 DHP

^a Health Management Information System (HMIS), DHP (Based on Calendar Year)

^b Facility Data, Planning Section DOH, DMS, DHP and other Ministries.

Restrict

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Sr.	Indicator		01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07		
23.	Retention Rates by Level	P	62.6	64.2	71.7	67.7	69.9	70.6		
		M	75.0	80.8	79.9	76.6	84.8	84.9		
		H	99.0	99.0	99.7	95.9	98.5	98.5		
	Completion rates by level (DEPT)	P	58.8	63.7	71.6	67.7	67.9	67.9		
		M	71.8	79.3	77.1	73.6	75.9	72.8		
		H	40.4	39.9	41.4	44.4	34.5	34.6		
24.	Internal Efficiency of Primary Education	Efficiency (%)	78.4	87.1	83.5	83.6	85.5	84.7		
		Graduates (%)	62.1	73.9	67.6	72.9	73.1	72.6		
	Pupil – Teacher Ratio (DEPT)	P	32.3	32.9	31.6	30.0	30.0	29.0		
		M	29.9	32.2	32.0	32.0	33.0	34.0		
		H	36.2	33.3	32.2	31.0	31.0	27.0		
	25.	Enrollment in: Basic Education Pre-primary (’000) Male Female Primary (’000) Both Sexes Male Female Middle (’000) Both Sexes Male Female High (’000) Both Sexes Male Female Monastic Education Primary (’000) Both Sexes Male Female Middle (’000) Both Sexes Male Female High (’000) Both Sexes Male Female (DEPT, DPPS)	Both Sexes	13.91	18.00	18.90	24.60	24.70	35.00	
Male			6.85	8.75	9.33	11.99	12.00	17.10		
Female			7.06	9.32	9.63	12.68	12.70	17.90		
Both Sexes			4,758	4,994	4,933	4,944	4,918	4,956		
Male			2,386	2,499	2,481	2,480	2,480	2,506		
Female			2,372	2,495	2,452	2,464	2,438	2,450		
Both Sexes			1,741	1,915	1,877	1,935	1,966	1,989		
Male			903	928	976	986	1,004	1,012		
Female			838	987	901	949	964	977		
Both Sexes			627	643	647	650	632	609		
Male			318	317	328	326	314	294		
Female			309	326	319	324	318	315		
Both Sexes			131	135	142	159	160	162		
Male			74	76	80	89	89	89		
Female			57	59	62	70	71	73		
Both Sexes			14	14	16	16	21	27		
Male			8	8	9	9	12	15		
Female			6	6	7	7	9	12		
Both Sexes					2	3	3	4		
Male					1	2	2	2		
Female					1	1	1	2		
26			Number of Graduates by Specialization Buddhism Buddha Desana Diploma Buddha Dhamma Diploma B.A M.A Ph.D Buddhism B.A M.A		198	209	232	195	228	224
						3		1		
		59		68	66	62	67	45		
		43		30	44	47	44	42		
					3	19	10	10		
							1	2		
		82		83	96	47	80	99		
		14		25	23	19	26	26		

Restrict

Sr.	Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
	Engineering & Architecture	2,714	6,703	6,419	3,732	14,094	7,724
	B.Tech		4,259	2,619	836	7,972	4,015
	B.E. & B.Arch	2,254	1,860	3,107	2,452	5,274	2,788
	M.E. & M.Arch	310	325	345	293	730	478
	Ph.D	1	2	38	17	84	207
	Engineering Science						
	B.S			159	79	28	70
	M.S	87	206	103	30		108
	Ph.D	62	51	48	25	6	58
	Computer Science & Technology	2,294	3,297	4,855	5,845	6,064	5,482
	Computer Science	1,898	2,828	4,225	4,607	4,791	4,325
	B.C.Sc	1,195	1,675	2,757	2,637	3,036	2,169
	B.C.Sc (Hons)	129	498	714	1,317	1,259	1,503
	M.C.Sc	66	72	213	69	68	76
	Computer Information Science						
	D.C.Sc	417	432	403	347	371	504
	M.I.Sc	91	115	37		21	
	Ph.D(IT)			34	38		49
	Computer Applied Science						
	D.C.A			67	199	36	24
	M.A.Sc		36				
	Computer Technology	396	469	630	1,238	1,273	1,157
	D.C.M				80		97
	B.C.Tech	327	322	481	917	923	626
	B.C.Tech (Hons)	63	104	104	217	323	399
	M.C.Tech	6	43	45		27	15
	Ph.D (CHT)				24		20
	Economics	1,410	2,688	18,520	17,660	14,767	8,311
	B.A (Economics)	1,100	2,150	17,160	16,550	13,606	7,529
	B.Dev.S (Development Studies)		11	137	142	246	150
	B.Dev.S (Hons)			2	3		
	BPA (Public Administration)		30	228	120	257	137
	BPA (Hons)			1			
	M.P.A.		15	17	83	24	18
	B.Econ (Economics)	286	433	918	688	572	424
	B.Econ (Hons) (Economics)	1		15	20	16	9
	M.Econ (Economics)	6	4		22	27	13
	M.Dev.S						2
	Ph.D				2		10
	D.E.S	17	45	42	30	19	19
	Statistics	141	261	1,299	1,114	1,075	947
	B.Econ (Statistics)	119	211	1,030	861	689	644
	B.Econ (Statistics) (Hons)	5		16	26	34	30
	M.Econ (Statistics)	4	6	1	21	26	26
	BPS (Population Studies)		5	217	123	240	231
	BPS (Hons)			6	1	7	4
	MPS					2	4
	D.S	13	39	29	82	8	8
	Dip DS					69	

Restrict

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Sr.	Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
	Commerce	670	1,668	3,136	2,684	1,945	1,404
	B.Com	613	1,250	1,776	1,885	1,099	825
	B.Act		158	658	276	330	206
	BBA (Business Administration)		228	590	257	266	230
	BBA(Hons)					3	
	B.Com (Hons)	6		43	58	83	40
	M.Com	5	8	1	11	54	58
	M.B.A		24	24	104	37	
	D.M.A	46		44	44	53	45
	DEM				49		
	Education	8,354	7,794	12,323	12,079	16,802	13,961
	B.Ed	1,460	2,999	2,329	868	1,888	2,792
	Diplomas*	6833	4743	9949	11,148	14,882	11,096
	M.Ed	61	52	45	63	32	65
	Ph.D						8
	Forestry	105	2	40	80	81	38
	B.Sc	101		36	76	69	38
	M.Sc	4	2	4	4	12	
	Veterinary	95	92	101	145	147	108
	B.V, Sc	90	81	91	129	141	101
	M.V, Sc (local)	5	9	9	13	4	2
	Ph.D (local)						1
	Ph.D (overseas)		2	1	3	2	4
	Arts & Science^o	79,705	76,778	133,503	84,967	102,750	87,770
	Arts	42,698	41,062	73,038	45,492	63,385	48,781
	B.A.	41,282	40,070	71,199	42,989	59,867	46,094
	B.A (Business Science)	402	320	480		266	257
	Diplomas	179	214	240	813	1,156	430
	M.A	773	415	1,055	1,671	1,470	635
	M.Res	62	16	38	11	157	80
	Ph.D		27	26	8	55	329
	B.A(Hons)					414	956
	Science	37,007	35,716	60,465	39,475	39,365	38,989
	B.Sc	35,372	34,040	55,419	34,763	33,706	31,909
	B.Sc(Hons)					1,195	2,756
	Diplomas	15	133	957	134		1,784
	M.Sc	1,455	1,065	3,702	4,325	3,677	1,520
	M.Res	165	386	263	131	695	434
	Ph.D		92	124	122	92	586
	Foreign Languages	190	336	1,705	596	1,223	920
	B.A (Foreign Languages)	187	336	1,272	596	873	565
	Diploma	3	-	422		336	343
	M.A			11		14	12
	Agriculture	244	440	186	345	404	400
	B.Agri.Sc	214	410	151	319	306	291
	M.Agri.Sc	30	30	35	26	14	11
	M.Phil					1	1
	Ph.D					6	6
	Dip ABS**					77	91

* Diploma refers to PGDT, PGDMA, DTEC and DTEd

** Dip ABS - Diploma in Agricultural Business Studies

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

Sr.	Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
	Health	3,434	3,278	3,807	5,249	5,968	6,602
	Medical Science	1,230	732	812	860	1,136	1,661
	M.B.,B.S	1,035	483	507	483	792	1,273
	M.Med.Sc	146	196	221	190	218	235
	Dr.Med.Sc	1	13	39	21	51	48
	Ph.D	3	8	7	9	14	13
	Post Graduate Diploma	45	32	38	157	61	92
	Dental Science	46	114	66	88	179	195
	B.D.S	45	110	58	80	165	188
	M.D.Sc	1	4	8	8	14	5
	Dr.D.Sc						2
	Pharmacy	51	76	161	333	224	210
	B.Pharm	51	76	161	333	221	209
	M.Pharm					3	1
	Medical Technology	77	108	200	379	306	227
	B.Med.Tech	77	108	200	366	293	216
	M.Med.Tech				13	13	11
	Nursing Science	638	773	894	1,753	1,868	1,955
	B.N.Sc	61	196	303	600	486	567
	M.N.Sc			4	12	10	4
	Diploma	577	577	587	1,141	1,372	1,384
	Community Health	81	31	45	45	333	120
	B.Comm.H	81	31	45	45	333	120
	Traditional Medicine	1,311	1,444	1,629	1,791	1,922	2,234
	Diploma	1,311	1,444	1,629	1,791	1,922	2,052
	Bachelor						182
	(DLF, DAP, DMS, FD, DTM, DPPS, DHE, DAST, DCI)						
27.	Skill Training	7,325	2,325	8,699	4,792	6,780	
	In Technical Agricultural and Vocational Institutions by Skill Level						
	*GTC	826		1,124	1,053	635	739
	*SAI	990	697	915	962	836	777
	*FTS	285	155	84	74	73	106
	*ITC	148	86				
	*TTS	578	420	367	317	371	217
	Commercial School	72	62	49	50	39	
	Machinery Repair & Maintenance Schools	566	519	319	362	337	
	Handicraft Schools	27	25	25	25	59	94
	Lacquer-ware Technology College	233	212	181	188	185	215
	Weaving Schools	1,883	1,367	2,302	1,751		
	Schools for Home Science	620	714	500	606	606	630
	Cooperative Colleges	541	573	485	833	1,011	1,003
	Cooperative Training Schools						
	(DOC, DTVE, DSIW, DAP, DCI, FD, DMIP, DAST)						

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

Sr.	Indicator		01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
28.	Adult Literacy Rate	Both Sexes	91.8	92.2	93.3	94.1	94.4	94.75
		Male	92.2	92.6	93.7	94.5	94.7	94.92
		Female	91.4	91.8	92.9	93.7	94.0	94.58
<i>(DEPT)</i>								
29.	Mean Years of Schooling Per Person Aged 5 & Over ^(a) Union <i>(ENVIPRO)</i>		7.0 ^(b)					
30.	Percentage of Female Students by Education Level	P	49.8	50.0	49.7	49.9	49.57	49.45
		M	47.8	51.5	48.0	49.0	49.01	49.17
		H	49.2	50.7	49.3	49.9	50.3	51.58
		Professional Inst.	79.7	76.9	73.6	72.51	72.21	45.80
		Arts & Science	60.3	60.4	65.96	66.74	62.09	62.61
		GTC	52.7	46.4	44.22	43.86	46.81	
		SAI	36.2		44.7	49.2	42.0	43.0
<i>(DEPT, DAP, DIVE, DHE)</i>								
31.	Percentage of Senior Official Positions held by Women In Public Sector <i>(CSO)</i>		22.92	22.92	30.07	30.29	34.31	33.37
32.	Total Labour Force (million)	Both Sexes	24.93	25.63	26.35	27.09	27.85	28.63
		Male	15.41	15.84	16.29	16.75	17.22	17.70
		Female	9.52	9.79	10.06	10.34	10.63	10.93
<i>(DOL)</i>								
33.	Labour Force Participation Rate (percent)	Both Sexes	63.63	63.76	64.17	64.56	64.96	65.38
		Male	80.26	79.52	80.05	80.57	81.07	81.57
		Female	47.65	48.27	48.60	48.84	49.14	49.48
<i>(DOL)</i>								
34.	Unemployment Rate (percent)	Both Sexes	4.01	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.01	4.01
		Male	3.57	3.60	3.62	3.64	3.66	3.67
		Female	4.73	4.70	4.67	4.64	4.61	4.57
<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: (a) Estimates based on studies made in 40 Area- Focused Townships and 4 Control Townships.
 (b) 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	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	
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						35.3	
	Own Acc. Worker							
	Employee						30.6	
	Unpaid Family Worker						32.6	
Others						0.1		
(DOL)								
38.	No. of Establishments <i>by Ownership</i>							
	Public							
	Cooperative	1,160	984	984	833	108	111	
	Private	100,970	109,104	112,020	113,737	114,523	118,410	
	Joint Venture	837	569	575	328	428	578	
	Pet. Change in Establishments <i>by Ownership</i>							
	Public							
	Cooperative	-47.82%	-15.17%		-15.35%	-2.7%	2.78%	
	Private	2.60%	8.06%	2.67%	1.53%	0.69%	3.39%	
	Joint Venture	-5.74%	-32.02%	1.05%	-42.96%	30.49%	35.05%	
(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	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
39.	Coverage of Social Security Scheme for Eligible Employed Persons (SSB)	531,679	566,717	500,700	492,763	502,263	500,618
	Both Sexes	302,776	317,289	293,468	288,130	290,264	287,100
	Male	228,903	249,428	207,232	204,633	211,999	213,518
40.	(a) Real GDP* at 2000/01 prices - K. million - Growth Rate (%)	2,842,314 11.3	3,184,117 12.0	3,624,926 13.8	4,116,635 13.6	4,675,220 13.6	
	(b) Real GDP at 2005/06 prices - K. million - Growth Rate (%) (PD)					12,286,765	13,893,395 13.1
41.	(a) Real GDP per Capita at 2000/01 prices (Kyats)	55,581	61,032	68,107	75,814	84,396	
	(b) Real GDP per Capita at 2005/06 prices (Kyats) (PD)					221,799	245,836
42.	Food Availability per Head(kg)	212.28	210.24	231.67	243.24	264.12	294.25
	Rice	10.03	9.60	11.53	12.57	13.60	14.38
	Edible Oil	10.04	11.54	14.31	16.80	20.04	22.46
	Meat	26.32	27.97	34.93	38.13	43.50	45.14
	Fish	27.14	28.23	29.49	47.29	54.90	54.24
	(PD) Beans & Pulses						
43.	Investment (K. million)	413,182	551,750	850,124	1,069,021	1,563,754	2,282,421
	Exports (K. million)	17,130	19,955	14,119	16,697	20,647	30,026
	Imports (K. million)	18,378	14,910	13,398	11,359	11,514	16,835
	(PD)						
44.	Public Expenditure by Sector (K. million)	608,787	792,076	1,121,006	1,402,690	1,977,059	3,076,184
	Total	75,304	89,621	110,988	98,301	116,041	148,976
	Agriculture	9,467	13,000	15,698	16,198	18,869	27,325
	Livestock & Fishery	20,898	22,074	29,550	45,279	35,714	75,048
	Forestry	1,652	346	323	886	995	2,900
	Energy	31,777	44,734	41,964	52,849	256,884	247,754
	Mining	68,275	117,518	163,183	207,308	212,464	321,423
	Processing & Manufacturing	28,598	21,926	36,075	63,243	88,093	134,077
	Electric Power	84,035	107,075	163,089	202,002	219,679	225,217
	Construction	25,753	39,813	84,890	100,345	168,689	151,739
	Transportation	5,224	9,708	19,275	44,606	36,991	70,195
	Communication	102,156	120,823	95,574	77,702	200,069	374,651
	Trade	48,970	79,068	102,845	145,904	104,882	259,581
	Social	32,010	42,064	53,549	90,353	51,853	154,242
	Education	8,338	18,140	18,012	24,772	19,890	42,572
	Health	8,622	18,864	31,284	30,779	33,139	62,767
	Others	20,333	23,810	29,864	43,379	56,230	90,377
Financial Institutions	86,345	102,560	227,688	304,688	461,459	946,921	
(PD) Administrative Organizations							
45.	Consumers' Price Index	204.09	322.68	403.14	418.33	463.26	585.23
	Union (1997=100) (CSC)						

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 on wards.

Sr.	Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
46.	Gross Sown Area ('000 acres)	39,153	39,896	41,318	43,073	46,343	50,421
	Cultivated Land per Head (acres) (SLRD)	0.7656	0.7647	0.7762	0.7934	0.8199	0.8769
47.	Land Use ('000 acre)						
	Net Sown Area	24,685	24,921	25,338	25,984	26,989	28,118
	Fallow Land	1,536	1,442	1,278	1,086	910	736
	Culturable Waste Land	16,466	16,114	16,245	15,855	15,516	14,758
	Forest Cover*	84,230.5	83,078.0	81,925.5	80,773.0	79,620.5	81,571
	Other wooded Land*	26,366	26,467	26,568	26,670	26,771	49,294
	Reserved Forest and Protected Public Forest	34,555	35,045	37,420	38,031	38,835	39,267
Protected Area System(PAS) (SLRD,FD)	2,737	3,254	3,922	6,156	6,576	6,576	
48.	Number of Motor Vehicles (Private)§ Per 1,000 Population	6.6	6.5	6.4	14.9	14.8	17.14
	Number of Motor Vehicles (Total)§ Per 1,000 Population	8.8	8.9	9.0	17.7	17.7	17.82
	(RTAD)						
49.	Monthly Household Expenditure of Energy Consumption(Kyat) #						
	Urban	1944.85					6998.15
	Rural	2100.77					8200.55
(CSO)	1882.40					6383.35	
50.	Railway Traffic Passenger Miles (million) (MR)	2,797.8	2,926.4	2,678.9	2,604.4	2,968.8	3,297.6
51.	Railway Traffic Cargo- Ton Miles (million) (MR)	720.2	723.1	599.5	544.6	570.1	551.1
52.	Number of Telephones	307,056	351,763	372,317	434,182	491,181	585,613
	Telephones per 1,000 Inhabitants (MPT)	5.99	6.73	6.99	7.99	9.04	10.5
53.	Percentage of household with radio /cassette /TV/video		47.0**				
	Number of Radios	2,198	1,577	6,402 [†]	882	144	4,300
	Radios per 1000 Inhabitants	0.04	0.03	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.10
	Number of TV Sets	250,876	285,154	239,332 [†]	217,451	184,160	196,136
	TV Sets per 1000 Inhabitants (DHP, MPT)	5.12	5.56	4.43	4.03	3.41	3.50
54.	Daily Newspapers						
	No. in Circulation('000) ***	462	447	438	418	296	192
	• Myanmar	437	422	414	396	281	183
	• English	25	25	24	22	15	9
(NPE)							

Notes : # Household income and expenditure survey, 2001 and 2006

§ Figures refer to calendar year

* Global Forest Resource Assessment, 2005 (FAO), Annual forest change rate between 2000 and 2005 is estimated to be (-1152.5) thousand acres or (-466.4) thousand hectare. Forest covers for 2001-02 to 2004-05 are calculated based on the annual forest change rate. Similarly, the other wooded land for 2001-02 to 2004-05 are also calculated based on figures of 2000 and 2005 mentioned in FRA 2005. Global Forest Resource Assessment, 2010, Country Report, Myanmar Forest Cover and other wooded land for 2006-07 refer to figures mentioned in FRA 2010.

** Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2003, DHP *** Those figures refer to calendar year.

x Number of Radios and TV Sets Licensed

Sr.	Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
55.	1. Public						
	Other Mass Media						
	▪ District Libraries	61	61	61	61	62	62
	▪ Township Libraries	248	248	248	250	250	263
	▪ Sub-Township Libraries	50	51	60	60	63	63
	▪ Readers('000)	4,524	3,997	5,190	5,241	4,654	4,647
	2. Private						
	▪ Registered Libraries	255	544	941	1,086	1,586	4,149
	▪ Self-Reliance Libraries	1,299	1,812	10,994	47,726	55,717	55,755
	Cinemas	233	240	247	252	251	242
	Video-Parlours	17,108	18,450	17,843	20,792	19,981	22,591
	VCD-OK	4,890	3,924	3,020	3,924	1,219	1,623
	Video Recording Centres*	4,089	4,915	242	214	162	152
	TV Retransmitting Station (AMPE, IPRD, MRTV)	150	156	167	183	197	208
56.	Social Welfare Establishments						
	Residential Nursery (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Nurseries	6	6	6	6	6	6
	(2) Number of Children	224	190	171	169	177	146
	Pre-Primary School (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	20	21	62	62	63	63
	(2) Number of Children	3,810	4,159	7,725	7,488	7,734	7,804
	Home for the Aged (NGOs)						
	(1) Number of Homes (Registered)	37	37	39	42	48	51
	(2) Number of the Elderly	1,856	1,856	1,880	1,976	2,010	2,036
	Training School for Boys (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	6	6	6	6	6	6
	(2) Number of Boys	1,013	1,009	964	884	853	930
	Training Schools for Girls (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	2	2	2	2	2	2
	(2) Number of Girls	460	453	458	404	406	376
	Women Development Centre(GOs)						
	(1) Number of Centres	2	2	2	2	2	2
	(2) Number of Women	221	228	244	252	195	199
	Vocational Training Schools for Women (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	4	4	4	4	4	4
	(2) Number of Women	328	357	323	379	195	203
	Centre of Women Care (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Centres	1	1	1	1	2	2
	(2) Number of Women	75	154	202	284	195	295
	School for the Blind (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	1	1	2	2	2	2
	(2) Number of Students	121	163	177	145	176	179
	School for the Deaf (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(2) Number of Students	210	254	259	126	219	220
	Vocational Training Schools For Adult Disabled (GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(2) Number of Children	89	166	160	127	147	131

* 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	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
56.	Schools for the Disabled Children(GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(2) Number of Children	104	140	150	142	160	150
	Rehabilitation Centre for Ex-drug Addicts(GOs)						
	(1) Number of Centers	8	9	9	9	9	10
	(2) Number of Trainees	346	265	244	404	488	506
	School of Home Science(GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	7	7	7	7	7	7
	(2) Number of Trainees	1,478	1,761	1,948	1,751	3,597	4,825
	Social Welfare Training School(GOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(2) Number of Trainees	236	327	392	461	2,667	941
	Voluntary Pre-primary School(NGOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	784	781	796	796	796	809
	(2) Number of Children	39,200	39,050	39,800	29,340	18,946	18,640
	Voluntary Youth Development Centre(NGOs)						
	(1) Number of Centre	134	144	150	151	153	155
	(2) Number of Youth	7,080	7,120	7,563	7,749	7,799	13,514
	Voluntary Training School for Woman (NGOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	9	9	10	10	10	10
	(2) Number of Students	707	667	666	627	677	689
	Voluntary School for the blind (NGOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	3	3	3	4	4	4
	(2) Number of Trainees	321	260	313	309	305	343
	Voluntary School for the deaf (NGOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(2) Number of Trainees	171	164	153	153	125	155
	Voluntary Training Centre for the Persons with disabilities (NGOs)						
	(1) Number of Schools					1	1
	(2) Number of Trainees					88	91
	Voluntary school for the disable children (NGOs) (DSM)						
	(1) Number of Centers					1	1
	(2) Number of Children					103	105
57.	Establishments under Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association						
	-Early Childhood Development Centres and Day Care Centres	1,033	1,265	1,246	1,344	1,656	1457
	-Number of Children	42,843	51,961	49,624	52,695	62,440	171,545
	*Number of Person Attending Sewing Courses				21,058	25,208	30,096
	* Number of Person Attending Cooking Courses				50,608	82,136	185,219
	*Number of Person Implementing Agriculture and Veterinary Works				62,790	107,758	20,963
	*Other Skill Trainings				16,397	56,777	77,748
	(MMCWA)						

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

* Figures refer to calendar year.

Sr.	Indicator	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
58.	Total Number of Villages**	65,148	64,997	65,003	64,957	64,902	64,853
	Number of Villages with School	34,644	34,841	35,003	35,109	35,093	35,098
	Number of Villages with RHC or Sub-RHC*	7,106	7,131	7,250	7,994	8,007	8,092
	Number of Villages with Electric Lighting	1,132	1,134	1,134	1,190	1,240	1,347
	Units Consumed (in Million)	3040.90	3484.09	3849.66	3909.18	4352.66	4810.34
	No. of Consumers (in Thousand)	1144.82	1164.89	1186.52	1201.77	1269.00	1475.00
	Percentage of Villages with School	53.2	53.6	53.8	54.05	54.07	54.12
	Percentage of Villages with RHC or Sub-RHC*	10.9	10.9	11.2	12.3	12.3	12.45
	Percentage of Villages with Electric Lighting (GAD,DHP,DEP,DEPT)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1
59.	Crime Rate (per 100,000 population)*	456.11	473.6	455.8	406.9	358.0	344.94
	Major Crime	2.29	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.44
	Other Crime	78.76	75.3	79.1	76.9	74.1	71.38
	Preventative Crime (MPF)	384.04	396.1	374.4	327.7	281.4	271.12
	60.	Dependency Ratio					
Total		61.4	61.4	61.5	61.6	61.70	61.6
Old-age DR (65+)		8.6	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.00	9.1
Young DR (0-14)		52.8	52.8	52.8	52.7	52.70	52.5
Dependency Ratio							
Total		68.6	68.7	68.9	69.1	69.20	69.2
Old-age DR (60+)	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.10	14.2	
Young DR (0-14)	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.10	55.0	
(DOP)							
61.	Single Leading Causes of Morbidity (Percentage)*						
	Malaria	12.4	12.1	11.5	10.6	7.1	7.1
	Single spontaneous delivery	10.3	9.1	8.9	8.8	9.8	7.3
	Other injuries of specified , unspecified and multiple body regions	9.4	8.7	8.8	9.9	10.6	9.4
	Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.9	7.8	5.6
	Other pregnancies with abortive outcome	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.4	3.4
	Other complications of pregnancy and delivery (DHP)	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	6.3	5.1
	62.	Single Leading Causes of Mortality (Percentage)					
Malaria		9.9	9.7	7.8	7.7	10.1	9.0
Respiratory Tuberculosis		4.7	3.7	4.0	2.9	5.4	4.6
Other diseases of respiratory system		4.9	2.9	2.8	3.9	4.4	4.8
Stroke, not specified as hemorrhage or infarction		3.5	3.3	3.7	2.7	3.4	3.9
Other injuries of specified , unspecified and multiple body regions		3.1	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.4	4.5
Pneumonia		3.5	4.1	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7
Septicemia		2.4	2.1	1.8	2.9	4.0	4.2
(DHP)							

Note: * Figures refer to calendar year
 ** Some villages upgraded to the status of Towns.
 * Basic Health Division, DOH

Source: Annual Hospital Statistics Report, DHP, 2007

DEFINITIONS OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

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**BRIEF DEFINITIONS OF
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS**

1. Population by Age and Sex

The population for each State and Division is estimated independently based on the 1983 census, various Demographic and Health Surveys and adjusted with data from regular vertical data flow system which exist down to the township level. The national figure is arrived at by adding up all the population of the 14 states and divisions. The population estimates are revised whenever there are new findings on the fertility and/or mortality indicators.

An enumeration procedure was taken at selected six townships in August 2007 in order to check the growth rate of the population. It was found that the natural growth rate of Myanmar's population is decreasing. Together with this result and downward trend of population growth rate from series of Demographic and Health Surveys conducted by Department of Population the population projection was revised.

(a) Population Density

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

(b) Sex Ratio

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

(c) Dependency Ratio

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 (U5MR)

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 is 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 is 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 is 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.

(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)

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, 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 are 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.) is 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.

Land Use/Land Cover ('000 acre)

Forest refers 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.

Other wooded land refers to land not classified as "Forest", spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.

Reserved Forest means land constituted as a reserved forest under Forest Law. Protected Public Forest means land declared to be protected public forest under Forest Law.

Protected Area means a geographically defined area which is designed or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives under the Protection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Law.

48. Number of Motor Vehicles per 1000 Population

Total Number of Motor Vehicles means officially registered motor vehicles of various types such as passenger cars, commercial vehicles, motorcycles and trawlgaries.

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 a Voluntary Organization and it was founded on April 30, 1991. The mission is to serve Myanmar society by improving the health and wellbeing of mothers and children and in turn aiming to improve the quality of life of the people.

MMCWA carries out four main activities, namely, education, health, economic and social activities down to the wards and villages all over the country. To implement these activities, MMCWA has networking with the ministries of Health, Education, Social welfare, other NGOs and INGOs.

In co-operating with the Ministry of Education, MMCWA has established pre-primary schools and day-care centres throughout the country since 1997, to accomplish the Goal towards "Education for all".

At these pre-primary schools and day-care centres, the (3-5) years old children are provided with programmes to promote physical as well as mental and emotional development.

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.

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

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>DEP</i>	=	<i>Department of Electric Power</i>
(6)	<i>DEPT</i>	=	<i>Department of Educational Planning and Training</i>
(7)	<i>DHE</i>	=	<i>Department of Higher Education (Lower Myanmar)</i>
(8)	<i>DHP</i>	=	<i>Department of Health Planning</i>
(9)	<i>DLF</i>	=	<i>Directorate of Livestock and Fisheries</i>
(10)	<i>DMIP</i>	=	<i>Directorate of Myanma Industrial Planning</i>
(11)	<i>DMS</i>	=	<i>Department of Medical Science</i>
(12)	<i>DOC</i>	=	<i>Department of Cooperative</i>
(13)	<i>DOH</i>	=	<i>Department of Health</i>
(14)	<i>DOL</i>	=	<i>Department of Labour</i>
(15)	<i>DOP</i>	=	<i>Department of Population</i>
(16)	<i>DPPS</i>	=	<i>Department for the Promotion and Propagation of the Sasana</i>
(17)	<i>DSW</i>	=	<i>Department of Social Welfare</i>
(18)	<i>DTM</i>	=	<i>Department of Traditional Medicine</i>
(19)	<i>DTVE</i>	=	<i>Department of Technical and Vocational Education</i>
(20)	<i>ENVIPRO</i>	=	<i>Environmental Professional (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.</i>
(21)	<i>FD</i>	=	<i>Forest Department</i>
(22)	<i>GAD</i>	=	<i>General Administration Department</i>
(23)	<i>IPRD</i>	=	<i>Information & Public Relation Department</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>Myanma Posts and Telecommunications</i>
(28)	<i>MR</i>	=	<i>Myanma Railways</i>
(29)	<i>MRTV</i>	=	<i>Myanma Radio and Television</i>
(30)	<i>NPE</i>	=	<i>News and Periodicals Enterprise</i>
(31)	<i>PD</i>	=	<i>Planning Department</i>
(32)	<i>RTAD</i>	=	<i>Road Transport Administration Department</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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