UNION OF MYANMAR

Ministry of Labour

Department of Labour / UNFPA

HANDBOOK ON

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

INDICATORS, 2002

Department of Labour

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FOREWORD

This publication of Handbook on Human Resources Development Indicators is the latest follow up of the project carried out jointly by Department of Labour of the Ministry of Labour and UNFPA since 1997. Since then we have made sure that each publication must surpass the previous publication qualitatively.

Even though this is only a part of the routine work of the Department of Labour, the task nevertheless requires full attention of the respective division. Because of this, we find that this handbook gained certain acceptance by various Government Departments and NGOs and there were suggestions to print this handbook for the public.

We take care that the content of this handbook should be both informative and user friendly and the above suggestion shows that we are on the right track. Furthermore, in accordance with the recommendation made by last year's Users' Workshop on Human Resources Development Indicators-2001, we have increased the number of indicators to sixty instead of usual number of fifty-five. Those indicators improved the usefulness of the handbook and at the same time we must not forget the fact that this is a handbook and not a statistical yearbook. Our objective is to include only the indicators that will give direct reflection to the development of human resources of the country and I hope that this publication will be able to serve the purpose of the users.

From here I must convey my thanks to UNFPA and all those who provide us the necessary indicators. I hope that we shall be able to work together in future in this endeavour.

U Soe Nyunt
Director-General
Department of Labour

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS, 2002

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I. Population

Population information is usually collected and published by the Department of Population (DOP). The projected total population figures by gender and by growth rate during 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(%)
1994	21.83	22.09	43.92	1.87
1995	22.23	22.51	44.74	1.84
1996	22.63	22.94	45.57	1.84
1997	23.04	23.36	46.40	1.84
1998	23.46	23.79	47.25	1.84
1999	24.40	24.73	49.13	2.02
2000	24.91	25.22	50.13	2.02
2001	25.42	25.72	51.14	2.02

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

Table 2. Population, Area and Density by State and Division, 2001

State/Division	Male	Female	Total	Area (sq. km.)	Density (per sq. km.)
Kachin	661205	674811	1336016	89042	15
Kayah	144455	140175	284630	11732	24
Kayin	764172	778935	1543107	30383	51
Chin	237486	249875	487361	36019	14
Sagaing	2717138	2817897	5535035	93713	59
Tanintharyi	710119	711082	1421201	43345	33
Bago	2628614	2607392	5236006	39404	133
Magway	2346655	2426279	4772934	44821	106
Mandalay	3501711	3587432	7089143	37935	187
Mon	1309721	1299151	2608872	12297	212
Rakhine	1426729	1436127	2862856	36778	78
Yangon	2946499	2980518	5927017	10171	583
Shan	2496731	2485282	4982013	155801	32
Ayeyarwady	3529844	3521504	7051348	35137	201
Total	25421079	25716460	51137539	676578	76

Chart I. Estimated Total Population of Myanmar, 1994-2001

Population distribution by age and gender together with sex ratios, and dependency ratios, as of 1st October 2001, are given in Table 3.
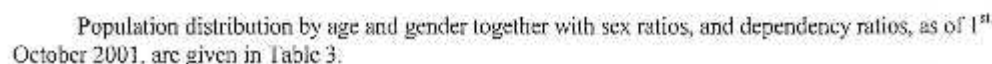
Table 3. Population Distribution by Age and by Sex, 2001

Age Group	Population (number)			Distribution (%)			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0-4	3101078	3037530	6138608	6.1	5.9	12.0	102.09
5-9	2816723	2817186	5633909	5.5	5.5	11.0	99.98
10-14	2566376	2392802	4959178	5.0	4.7	9.7	107.25
15-19	2471868	2319010	4790878	4.8	4.5	9.3	106.59
20-24	2344462	2270441	4614903	4.6	4.5	9.1	103.26
25-29	2149649	2137992	4287641	4.2	4.2	8.4	100.55
30-34	1941115	1990965	3932080	3.8	3.9	7.7	97.50
35-39	1716161	1789418	3505579	3.4	3.5	6.9	95.91
40-44	1454230	1528462	2982692	2.8	3.0	5.8	95.14
45-49	1221650	1296237	2517887	2.4	2.5	4.9	94.25
50-54	981251	1049954	2031205	1.9	2.1	4.0	93.46
55-59	793972	866613	1660585	1.6	1.7	3.3	91.62
60-64	639195	724573	1363768	1.2	1.4	2.6	88.22
65-69	493717	578851	1072568	1.0	1.1	2.1	85.29
70-74	360126	434772	794898	0.7	0.9	1.6	82.83
75+	369506	481654	851160	0.7	0.9	1.6	76.72
Total	25421079	25716460	51137539	49.7	50.3	100.0	98.85
Dependency Ratio Total = 61.4%; Old-age DR (65+) = 8.6%; Young DR (0-14) = 52.8%							
Dependency Ratio Total = 68.6%; Old-age DR (60+) = 13.4%; Young DR (0-14) = 55.2%							

II. Vital Rates

In Myanmar, vital statistics such as Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Maternal Mortality Ratio(MMR) and Late Foetal Death Ratio are collected and disseminated by Central Statistical Organization (CSO) in collaboration with the Department of Health Planning (DHP). The vital rates for the union are interpolated 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 Statistics (Indicator No. 2,3 & 7)

| Indicator		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Crude Birth Rate**	Union	29.6	29.5	28.9	28.7	26.5	25.9(p)
(CBR)	Rural	30.1	30.0	29.2	29.1	27.1	26.4(p)
	Urban	28.0	28.1	27.8	27.5	24.5	24.2(p)
Crude Death Rate**	Union	9.6	9.6	8.8	8.6	5.6	7.1(p)
(CDR)	Rural	9.9	9.9	8.9	8.7	5.7	7.3(p)
	Urban	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.2	5.1	6.3(p)
Maternal Mortality Ratio**	Union	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	*2.55	1.7(p)
(MMR)	Rural	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	*2.81	1.9(p)
	Urban	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	*1.78	1.1(p)

Note: In previous publications, these figures are shown in fiscal year. Starting from this publication these figures will be presented in calendar year.

   * National Mortality Survey, 1999, CSO.

   ** These figures are obtained from the regular reporting system of vital registration and they may differ if surveys are conducted.

(p) Provisional

Chart II. Crude Birth & Crude Death Rates
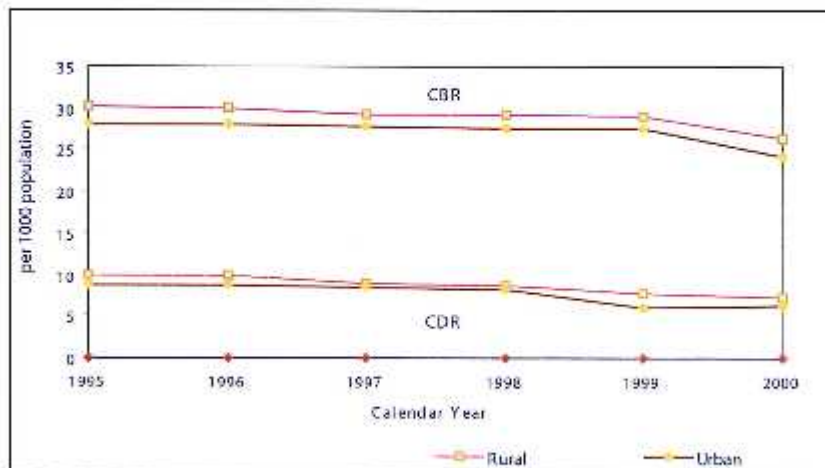
III. Health and Nutrition

There are several indicators concerning health and nutrition. The indicators are usually obtained from the Department of Health Planning (DHP) and the Department of Health (DOH). Most indicators are obtained from regular administrative statistics, however, few from 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. 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 19 & 20)

Indicator		95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
Percentage of Severely Malnourished Children under 5	Union	15.8	-	12.6	-	7.9	7.9^x
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Union	28.6	32.7^*	43.7^+	-	49.9^+	52.7
Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies	Union	16.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	10	n.a
Percentage Coverage of Universal Child Immunization	Union	85.0	86.0	89.0	79.9	79.9	79.9^x
Number of Villages per Rural Health Care Center	Union	44.3	47.1	45.3	46.9	43.8	46.4^{**}
Percentage of Population Accessible to Safe and Convenient Drinking Water^x	Union	49.1	57.0	66.0	71.5^x	71.5^x	71.5^x
	Rural	42.5	50.0	59.9	65.8^x	65.8^x	65.8^x
	Urban	68.7	78.0	87.9	89.2^x	89.2^x	89.2^x
Percentage of Population Accessible to Proper Sanitation^x	Union	41.0	45.7	45.2	63.1^x	63.1^x	63.1^x
	Rural	36.0	39.2	39.0	56.5^x	56.5^x	56.5^x
	Urban	56.0	65.1	64.5	83.6^x	83.6^x	83.6^x

Note: * From "Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey, 1997, DOP.
    ** Basic Health Division, DOH
    x Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2000)
    + From (72) Birth Spacing Project Townships

A composite indicator for measuring the quality of health care services in the rural areas, namely, "percentage of rural health care centres which are adequately equipped with staff, equipment and essential drugs" is available only for the current year. Three 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. 13, 14 & 15)

Indicator	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
Population per Physician*	3455	3451	3311	3352	3290	3432
Population per Nurse*	4525	4614	3921	3775	3723	3646
Population per Hospital Bed*	1577	1588	1602	1591	1558	1602

* Health Management Information System, DHP

Table 7. Traditional Health Facilities

(Indicators No. 17)

Indicator	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
50 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)						2
16 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)						10
Dispensaries (Public Sector)	165	168	179	183	194	204
Private Traditional Clinic (Estimated)						830
Registered Traditional Medical Practitioners						8001
Non-registered Traditional Medical Practitioners (Estimated)						8723

IV. Education and Training

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

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

Indicator No. 30 "mean years of schooling" is available only from the nation-wide surveys conducted by ENVIPRO (Myanmar) Co., Ltd., a national research firm.

Table 8. Indicators on Basic Education (Indicator No. 21, 22, 23 , 24 & 25)

Indicator		96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
Gross Enrolment Ratios by Level	P	99.7	97.6	95.2	95.2	91.2
	M	39.2	43.5	40.7	40.7	40.2
	H	20.8	22.7	30.0	30.0	32.0
Net Enrolment Ratios by Level	P	74.8	75.2	77.0	77.0	77.5
	M	34.3	37.0	37.8	37.8	38.2
	H	18.2	19.3	25.5	25.5	27.2
Transition Rates Between Levels	P to M	66.4	66.3	68.9	68.9	68.4
	M to H	91.0	89.1	91.2	91.2	94.2
Retention Rates by Level	Primary	40.4	47.5	48.5	48.5	53.7
	Middle	61.1	62.4	64.3	64.3	69.2
	High	88.1	88.0	99.1	99.3	99.1
Internal Efficiency of Primary Education	[a]Efficiency %	49.80	75.9	73.1	72.0	82.4
	[b]Graduates %	35.10	56.8	54.3	55.6	66.9

Note: P = Primary   M = Middle   H = High School level
(a)   Internal Efficiency Coefficient for Primary Education (per cent).
(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 Specialization (Indicator No.27)

Sr.	Specialization	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
1	**Buddhism**					
	Buddha Desana _(Diploma)		16		9	-
	Buddha Dhamma (Diploma)		87		46	59
	Buddhism (M.A)		11	5	11	14
	Buddhism (B.A)		105	85	63	81
	Buddha Dhamma (B.A)					43
2.	**Engineering and Architecture**	**959**	**1199**	**1028**	**1097**	**1163**
	Engineering and Architect (B.E)					1031
	Engineering and Architect (M.E)					75
	Number of Ph.D					57
3.	**Computer Science and Technology**	**72**	**256**	**242**	**191**	**405**
	Computer Science and Technology (B.C.Sc)					100
	Computer Science and Technology (B.C. Tech)					30
	Computer Science and Technology (B.C.Sc ,Hons:)					111
	Computer Science and Technology (B.C.Tech ,Hons:)					15
	Computer Science and Technology (M.C.Sc)					10
	Computer Science and Technology (M.C.Tech)					7
	Computer Science and Technology (M.I.Sc)					115
	Computer Science and Technology (M.A.Sc)					17
4.	**Economics**	1063	126*	91*	897	2218
5.	**Education**	331	1196	1114	1146	1157
6.	**Forestry**	39	53	46	40	49
7.	**Veterinary**	108	116	111	101	116
8.	**Arts and Science**[a]	14440	1735	6962	47209	79763
9.	**Foreign Languages**	220	241	481	198	191
10.	**Agriculture**	**217**	**7**	**6**	**251**	**244**
	Master of Agriculture(M.Agri.Sc)	-	7	6	16	9
	Agriculture (B.Agri. Sc)	217	-	-	235	235

Sr.	Specialization	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
11.	Health Personnel	1278	1957	1868	2066	1709
	Medical Science (MBBS)	78	448	404	912	503
	Dental Science (BDS)	--	48	40	52	52
	Paramedical Science (BPSc)	-	-	**18	***64	64
	Pharmacy (B.Pharm)	-	-	**2	**43	97
	Nursing Science (Diploma)	998	1010	940	730	739
	Nursing Science (BNSc)	-	112	***95	75	75
	Community Health (B.Comm.H)	-	-	**14	-	-
	Diploma (Postgraduate)	8	202	124	109	106
	Master (M.Med.Sc)	194	137	231	79	72
	Doctorate (Dr.Med.Sc)	-	-	-	2	1

* Postgraduate only   ** Bridge Course   ***Generic Course

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

Table 10. Persons Trained in TAV Institutions under various Government Ministries (Indicator No.28)

Sr.	Institution	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
1.	Government Technical Institute	3954	3317	4177	7888	8480
2.	Technical High Schools	1130	2094	2080	-	-
3.	State Agricultural Institute	545	784	695	498	647
4.	Agricultural High Schools	498	645	-	-	-
5.	Industrial Training Centres	92	231	98	109	256
6.	Technical Training Schools	-	-	200	231	241
7.	Commercial Schools	284	749	1490	555	881
8.	Machinery Repair & Maintenance Schs.	118	180	85	96	102
9.	Handicraft Schools	823	1244	556	984	707
10.	Myanma Lacquer-Ware Institute	20	39	37	49	36
11.	Weaving Schools	127	137	129	89	353
12.	Schools for Home Science	1853	1900	1424	4564	1619
13.	Cooperative Colleges	340	-	511	369	633
14.	Cooperative Training Schools	1952	699	832	685	846
15.	Forestry Training Schools	918	1145	925	676	1005

Table 11. Percentage of Female Students by Education Level (Indicator No.31)

Sr.	Education Level	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
1.	Primary Level	48.8	49.3	49.2	49.2	49.3
2.	Middle School Level	49.1	49.2	48.3	49.3	49.6
3.	High School Level	54.5	53.9	53.2	53.2	53.9
4.	Professional Institutions	66.7	67.0	67.0	*69.6	76.0
5.	Arts & Science Universities	62.3	62.0	62.0	62.6	59.5
6.	Government Technical Institute	27.1	27.0	36.9	47.5	48.6
7.	State Agricultural Institute	35.4	35.5	30.5	32.55	

* Under Ministry of Education only
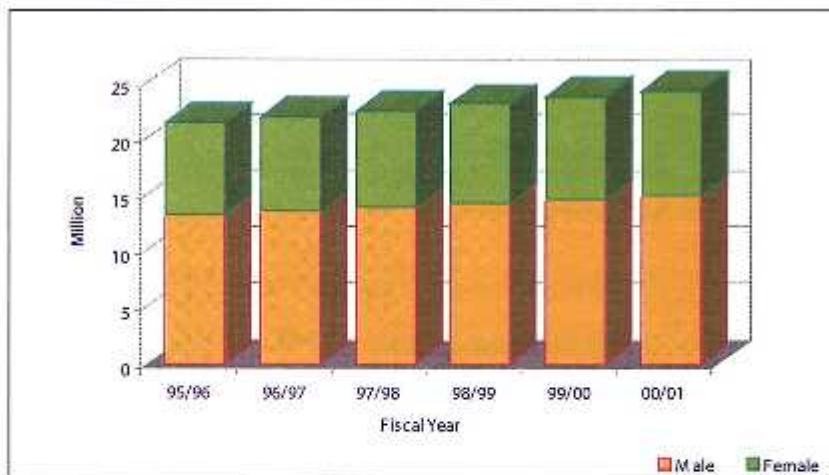
V. Labour Force

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

Table 12. Labour Force, LFPR and Unemployment Rate

(Indicator No. 33 ,34 & 35)

Indicator		95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
Total Labour Force	M	13.23	13.57	13.92	14.28	14.65	15.02
(million)	F	8.17	8.38	8.60	8.82	9.05	9.28
	T	21.40	21.95	22.52	23.10	23.70	24.30
Labour Force Participation	M	76.56	78.57	79.09	78.63	79.19	79.68
Rate (LFPR)	F	46.00	47.18	47.64	46.67	47.01	47.32
	T	61.07	62.66	63.17	62.35	62.78	63.18
Unemployment Rate	M	3.70	3.68	3.66	3.64	3.62	3.60
	F	4.77	4.77	4.77	4.76	4.75	4.74
	T	4.11	4.10	4.08	4.07	4.05	4.03

Chart III. Labour Force by Gender

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 12 and Table 13.

Table 13. Employed Population by Occupation Group (Indicator No.37)

(in thousand)

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

Note: 1990 Labour Force Survey (DOL).

Table 14. Employed Population by Industry Group (Indicator No.37)

(in thousand)

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

Note: 1990 Labour Force Survey (DOL).

Information on establishments by ownership is obtained from labour statistics , which is usually collected once in every two years through township labour offices. Similarly, the number of establishments and persons covered by social security scheme are obtained from the service statistics of Social Security Board (SSB).

VI. Economic Indicators

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

Table 15. Indicators on Economic Performance

(Indicator No. 41,42,44 & 46)

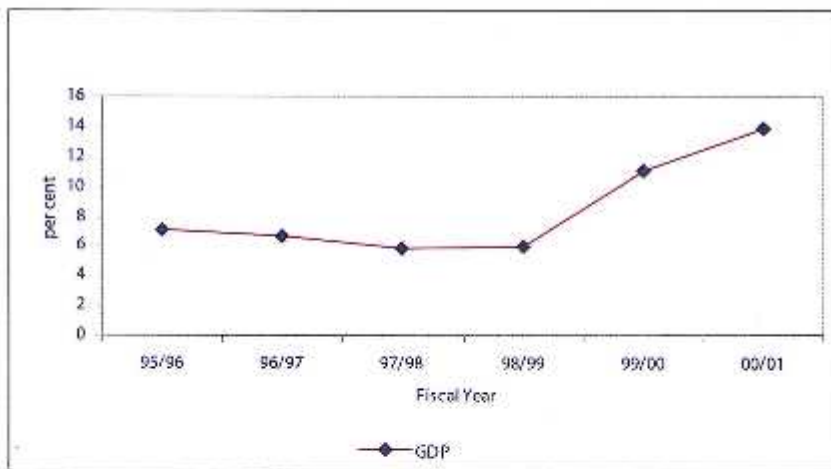| Indicator	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
Real GDP (K. million)	66742	71042	75123	79460	88157	100275
Growth Rate of GDP (%)	6.9	6.4	5.7	5.8	10.9	13.7
Real GDP per Capita (K)	1492	1559	1619	1650	1794	2000
Investment (K. million)	82582	118313	150240	206912	255408	300981
Export (K. million)	5033	5488	6290	7700	n.a	n.a
Import (K. million)	10302	11779	14258	16941	n.a	n.a
CPI ('86=100; Yangon)	735.5	882.8	102.63	133.51	154.40	251.74

Chart IV. GDP Growth Rate

Table 16. Public Expenditure by Sector (Indicator No.45)

(million kyats)

Sr.	Sector	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
	Total	**190180**	**293760**	**388210**	**438435**	**562451**
1.	Agriculture	30244	38402	46521	58829	83564
2.	Livestock & Fishery	1449	1666	2059	2693	10202
3.	Forestry	5901	7408	10119	14405	18637
4.	Energy	6614	269	516	613	1631
5.	Mining	1961	28413	29114	36508	46944
6.	Processing & Manufacturing	11828	17095	30295	33308	42603
7.	Electric Power	4532	7092	8088	19619	23882
8.	Construction	26215	42272	46031	54167	58082
9.	Transportation	12761	16495	20555	19743	18297
10.	Communication	2148	2626	3153	2957	4567
11.	Trade	25847	67320	115757	107207	111721
12.	Social	17120	16804	15954	19389	42988
	Education	*9974*	*9207*	*8525*	*10149*	*27882*
	Health	*2731*	*3025*	*3020*	*3881*	*6997*
	Others	*4415*	*4572*	*4409*	*5359*	*8109*
13.	Financial Institutions	8551	10324	12736	13767	16708
14.	Administrative Organisations	35009	37574	47312	55230	82625
15.	Reserved Fund	-	-	-	-	-

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

VII. Food Availability and Land Use

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

Table 17: Food Production and Land Use (Indicator No. 43, 47 & 48)

Indicator	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
Food availability per head (kg.)						
Rice	205.78	204.08	195.58	189.45	217.35	222.79
Edible Oil	10.27	7.10	7.71	7.99	8.75	10.70
Meat	5.45	5.89	6.38	6.52	7.71	9.01
Fish	13.59	17.29	17.90	19.19	22.68	24.05
Beans & Pulses	14.58	14.44	15.32	18.89	22.08	23.92
Cultivated land per head (acre)	0.7115	0.6676	0.6538	0.6828	0.7446	0.7616
Land Use ('000 Acres)						
Gross Area Sown	31837	30422	30336	32882	36582	38177
Reserved & Other Forests	84919	84909	84903	84903	84896	84896

VIII. Other Indicators

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

Table 18. Transportation, Communication and Information Indicators
(Indicator No. 49, 51, 52, 53, 54 & 55)

Indicator	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
Number of Motor Vehicles (private) per 1,000 Population	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.8	6.7
Railway Traffic Passenger Miles (million)	2725	2492	2528	2609	2763.23
Railway Traffic Cargo-Ton Miles (million)	577.7	565.2	612.5	684	750.04
Number of Telephones	199017	225315	240673	260579	282853
Telephones per 1,000 inhabitants	4.45	4.94	5.09	5.31	5.52
Daily Newspapers No. in Myanmar	425	405	373	393	403
Circulation ('000)* English	24	25	24	24	25
Number of Radios	13007	32293	35591	9380	18500
Number of TV Sets	282504	284642	260724	278161	296353
Radios per 1,000 inhabitants	0.29	0.70	0.75	0.19	0.37
TV Sets per 1,000 inhabitants	6.31	6.24	5.51	5.67	6.34

Note: Figures for radios and television sets refer to licenses issued rather than the actual numbers.

* These figures represent calendar year.

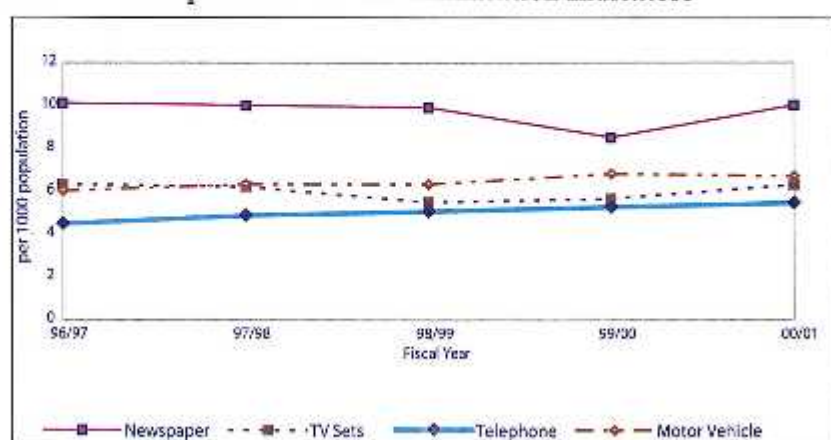## Chart V.   Transportation and Communication Indicators

Table 19. Other Mass Media
(Indicator No. 56)

Indicator	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
Other Mass Media					
District Libraries	53	59	59	61	61
Township Libraries	240	241	243	244	245
Sub-Township Libraries	-	1	2	7	8
Readers	2435035	2999749	3006824	3311917	3567464
Registered Libraries	5	3	7	32	142
Mass Media					
Cinemas	328	302	230	224	251
Video-Parlours	3236	4386	10609	13880	20696
VCD-OK	-	28	78	1299	7304
Recording centers	980	1209	2481	2595	4286

Table 20. Social Welfare Establishments
(Indicator No. 57)

Indicator	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
Social Welfare Establishments					
Residential Nurseries (GOs)					
(a)Number of Nurseries	6	6	6	6	6
(b) Number of Children	257	247	227	235	245
Pre-Primary School (GOs)					
(a)Number of Schools	20	20	20	20	20
(b) Number of Children	4933	4686	4461	4320	4189
Day Care Centres (GOs)					
(a)Number of Centres	41	41	41	41	41
(b) Number of Children	4342	4062	3681	3491	3539
Home for the Aged (NGOs)					
(a)Number of Homes	27	30	30	30	33
(Registered Homes)					
(b)Number of the Elderly	1288	1500	1503	1496	1585

Table 21. Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Establishments
(Indicator No. 58)

Indicator	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Establishments					
(a)Early Childhood Development Centres and Day Care Centres		287	549	685	738
(b) Number of Children		19286	19342	27347	31665

Table 22. Total Number of Villages
(Indicator No. 59)

Indicator	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
Total Number of Villages	65238	65238	65212*	65205*	65175*
Number of Villages with School	32603	34557	34574	34574	34627
RHC or Sub-RHC	6974	6980	6990	6729	7161[+]
Electric Lighting	1051	1075	1089	1093	1095
All 3 amentities	n.a.	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Percentage of Villages with School	50.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.1
RHC or Sub-RHC	10.7	10.7	10.7	11.3	10.9[+]
Electric Lighting	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	-
All 3 amentities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Table 23. Crime Rate
(Indicator No. 60)

Indicator	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Crime Rate (per 100 000 pop$^=$)	361.32	256.26	407.42[Ø]	391.03[Ø]	432.98[Ø]

Note: Ø   The data for the years 1998, 1999 and 2000 are inclusive of prevention.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

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

Sr.	Indicator		95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
1.	Total Population (Million)	Total	44.74	45.57	46.40	47.25	49.13	50.13
		Male	22.23	22.63	23.04	23.46	24.40	24.91
	(DOP)	Female	22.51	22.94	23.36	23.79	24.73	25.22
2.	Crude Birth Rate #	Union	29.6	29.5	28.9	28.7	26.5	25.9(p)
		Rural	30.1	30.0	29.2	29.1	27.1	26.4(p)
	(CSO)	Urban	28.0	28.1	27.8	27.5	24.5	24.2(p)
3.	Crude Death Rate #	Union	9.6	9.6	8.8	8.6	5.6	7.1(p)
		Rural	9.9	9.9	8.9	8.7	5.7	7.3(p)
	(CSO)	Urban	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.2	5.1	6.3(p)
4.	Total Fertility Rate	Rural	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a	n.a
	(CSO)	Urban	3.49	3.48	3.45	3.43	3.05	2.96(p)
5.	Migration rate		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a	
6.	Under 5 Mortality Rate	Rural	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	85.16*	n.a
	(U5MR) (CSO)	Urban	72.4	72.34	72.28	72.20	65.12*	73.02(p)
7.	Maternal Mortality Ratio #	Union	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.55*	1.7(p)
	(MMR)	Rural	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.81*	1.9(p)
	(CSO)	Urban	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.78*	1.1(p)
8.	Life Expectancy	Male- Union	60.0	60.2	60.2	60.4	60.5	60.6(p)
	at Birth (years)	Rural	59.9	60.1	60.1	60.2	60.3	60.4(p)
		Urban	60.4	60.6	60.6	60.8	61.0	61.1(p)
		Female- Union	62.6	62.8	62.5	63.1	63.3	63.4(p)
		Rural	62.0	62.2	62.3	62.5	62.7	62.8(p)
	(CSO)	Urban	64.3	64.5	64.6	64.9	65.1	65.1(p)
9.	Percentage of Severely Malnourished Children Under 5 (DHP)	Union	15.8	-	12.6	-	7.9	7.9
10.	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate or Prevalence Rate (CPR; %) (DHP, DOP)	Union	28.6	**32.7	+43.7	-	+49.9	52.7
11.	Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies (DHP)		16.0	n.a.	n.a	n.a	10	n.a
12.	Percentage Coverage of Universal Child Immunization (DHP)	Union	85.0	86.0	89.0	79.9	79.9	79.9

Note: * National Mortality Survey, 1999, CSO
    ** From Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey 1997, DOP
    + From (72) Birth Spacing Project Townships
    # These figures represent calendar year. Obtained from the regular reporting system of vital registration and they may differ if surveys are conducted.
    (p) Provisional

Sr.	Indicator		95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
13.	Population per Physician (DHP)		3455	3451	3311	3352	3290	3432
14.	Population per Nursing Personnel (DHP)		4525	4614	3921	3775	3723	3646
15.	Population per Hospital Bed (DHP)		1577	1588	1602	1591	1558	1602
16.	No. of Villages per Rural Health Care Center		44.3	47.1	45.3	46.9	43.8	46.4
	No. of Villages per Rural Health Care Center and Sub-Centers (DHP)		-	-	-	9.31	11.0	9.1
17.	Traditional Medicine Hospitals 50 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)		-	-	-	-	-	2
	16 bedded hospitals (Public Sector)		-	-	-	-	-	10
	Number of Dispensary Dispensaries (Public Sector)		165	168	179	183	194	204
	Number of Private Traditional Clinic (Estimated)		-	-	-	-	-	830
	Number of Registered Traditional Medical Practitioners		-	-	-	-	-	8001
	Number of Non-registered Traditional Medical Practitioners (Estimated) (DTM)		-	-	-	-	-	8723
18	Percentage of RHC which are adequately supplied with Staff, Equipment and Essential Drugs Union (DHP)		-	-	-	-	70.68	80.9
19.	Percentage of Population Accessible to Safe and Convenient Drinking Water (DHP)	Union	49.1	57.0	66.0	71.5^x	71.5^x	71.5^x
		Rural	42.5	50.0	59.9	65.8^x	65.8^x	65.8^x
		Urban	68.7	78.0	87.9	89.2^x	89.2^x	89.2^x
20.	Percentage of Population Accessible to Proper Sanitation (DHP)	Union	41.0	45.7	45.2	63.1^x	63.1^x	63.1^x
		Rural	36.0	39.2	39.0	56.5^x	56.5^x	56.5^x
		Urban	56.0	65.1	64.5	83.6^x	83.6^x	83.6^x
21.	Gross Enrolment Ratios by Level (DEPT, MERB)	P	104.6	99.7	97.6	95.2	95.2	91.2
		M	38.3	39.2	43.5	40.7	40.7	40.2
		H	20.6	20.8	22.7	30.0	30.0	32.0
22.	Net Enrolment Ratios by Level (DEPT, MERB)	P	75.8	74.8	75.2	77.0	77.0	77.5
		M	32.7	34.3	37.0	37.8	37.8	38.2
		H	17.6	18.2	19.3	25.5	25.5	27.2
23.	Transition Rates bet. Levels (DEPT, MERB)	P to M	70.9	66.4	66.3	68.9	68.9	68.4
		M to H	90.8	91.0	89.1	91.2	91.2	94.2
24.	Retention Rates by Level Primary (DEPT)	Primary	34.5	40.4	47.5	48.5	48.5	53.7
		Middle	62.4	61.1	62.4	64.3	64.3	69.2
		High	89.4	88.1	88.0	99.1	99.3	99.1
25.	Internal Efficiency of Primary Education (DEPT, MERB)	Efficiency(%)	50.86	49.80	75.9	73.1	72.0	82.4
		Graduates(%)	35.90	35.10	56.8	54.3	55.6	66.9

x   Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2000)

Sr.	Indicator	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
26.	Enrolment in:						
	Basic Education						
	Primary						
	Both Sexes	5380761	5302866	4799006	4848025	4676619	4644634
	Male	2757009	2664578	2434631	2466121	2378609	2342592
	Female	2623752	2538288	2364375	2381904	2298010	2302042
	Middle		-				
	Both Sexes	1588823	1653394	1642232	1638189	1624861	1558806
	Male	812666	845799	838035	850222	815001	811789
	Female	776157	807595	804197	787967	809860	747017
	High						
	Both Sexes	416467	424438	421582	579270	626597	639377
	Male	190984	193738	194423	276865	289308	320169
	Female	225483	230700	227159	302405	337289	319208
	Monastic Education						
	Primary						
	Both Sexes	83328	94394	94454	90328	100511	114326
	Male	57636	65759	65799	58582	60097	67090
	Female	25692	28635	28655	31746	40414	47236
	Middle						
	Both Sexes	-	-	-	5232	7762	10737
	Male	-	-	-	3312	4842	6593
	Female	-	-	-	1920	2920	4144
	(DEPT, DPPS)						
27	**Number of Graduates by Specialization**						
	Buddha Desana (Diploma)	-	-	16	-	9	-
	Buddha Dhamma (Diploma)	-	-	87	-	46	59
	Buddhism (M.A)	-	-	11	5	11	14
	Buddhism (B.A)	98	-	105	85	63	81
	Buddha Dhamma (B.A)	-	-	-	-	-	43
	Engineering & Architecture	**1620**	**959**	**1199**	**1028**	**1097**	**1163**
	Engineering and Architect (B.E)	-	-	-	-	-	1031
	Engineering and Architect (M.E)	-	-	-	-	-	75
	Number of Ph. D						57
	Computer Science & Technology	**210**	**72**	**256**	**242**	**191**	**405**
	Computer Science and Technology (B.C.Sc)	-	-	-	-	-	100
	Computer Science and Technology (B.C. Tech)	-	-	-	-	-	30
	Computer Science and Technology (B.C.Sc., Hons:)	-	-	-	-	-	111
	Computer Science and Technology(B.C.Tech,Hons:)	-	-	-	-	-	15
	Computer Science and Technology (M.C.Sc)	-	-	-	-	-	10

Sr.	Indicator	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
	Computer Science and Technology (M.C.Tech)	-	-	-	-	-	7
	Computer Science and Technology (M.I.Sc)	-	-	-	-	-	115
	Computer Science and Technology (M.A.Sc)	-	-	-	-	-	17
	Economics	1882	1063	126*	91*	897	2218
	Education	1642	331	1196	1114	1146	1157
	Forestry	35	39	53	46	40	49
	Veterinary	110	108	116	111	101	116
	Arts & Science	80658	14440	1735	6962	47209	79763
	Foreign Languages	274	220	241	481	198	191
	Agriculture	213	217	7	6	251	244
	Master of Agriculture(M.Agri.Sc)	-	-	7	6	16	9
	Agriculture(B.Agri.Sc)	213	217	-	-	235	235
	Health Personnel	1812	1278	1957	1868	2066	1709
	Medical Sc(MBBS)	387	78	448	404	912	503
	Dental Sc(BDS)	48	-	48	40	52	52
	Paramedical Sc(BPSc)	-	-	-	**18	***64	64
	Pharmacy(B.Pharm)	**21	-	-	**2	**43	97
	Nursing Sc (Diploma)	1162	998	1010	940	730	739
	Nursing Sc (BNSc)	**66	-	112	***95	75	75
	Community Health (B.Comm.H)	-	-	-	**14	-	-
	Diploma (Postgraduates)	3	8	202	124	109	106
	Master (M.Med.Sc.)	125	194	137	231	79	72
	Doctorate (Dr. Med.Sc)	-	-	-	-	2	1
	(DLF, MERB, DAP, DMS, FD, DAST, DTM, DPPS)						
28.	**Number of Persons Trained** *GTI	3342	3954	3317	4177	7888	8480
	in Technical, Agricultural *THS	1674	1130	2094	2080	-	-
	and Vocational Institutions *SAI	381	545	784	695	498	647
	by Skill Level *AHS	497	498	645	-	-	-
	*ITC	96	92	231	98	109	256
	*TTS	-	-	-	200	231	241
	Commercial Schools	284	284	749	1490	555	881
	Machinery Repair & Maintenance Schools	144	118	180	85	96	102
	Handicraft Schools	1524	823	1244	556	984	707
	Myanma Lacquer-Ware Institute	10	20	39	37	49	36
	Weaving Schools	143	127	137	129	89	353
	Schools for Home Science	2148	1853	1900	1424	4564	1619
	Cooperative Colleges	459	340	-	511	369	633
	Cooperative Training Schools	-	1952	699	832	685	846
	Forestry Training Schools	1086	918	1145	925	676	1005
	(DOC, DTVE ,DSW, DAP, DCI, FD, DMIP)						

*GTI = Government Technical Institute   * TTS = Technical Training School
*THS = Technical High School   * = Postgraduate only
*SAI – State Agriculture Institute   ** = Bridge Course
*AHS = Agriculture High School   *** = Generic Course
*ITC = Industrial Training Centre

Sr.	Indicator		95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
29.	Adult Literacy Rate	Union	85.8	87.1	88.4	89.7	89.7	91.0
		Male	88.2	89.0	89.8	90.6	91.4	91.4
		Female	83.3	85.1	86.9	88.7	90.6	90.6
	(DEPT)							
30.	Mean Years of Schooling per Person Aged 5 & Over *(ENVIPRO)*	Union	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8
31.	Percentage of	Primary	48.8	48.8	49.3	49.2	49.2	49.3
	Female Students	Middle	49.1	49.1	49.2	48.3	49.3	49.6
	by Level	High	54.2	54.5	53.9	53.2	53.2	53.9
		Professional Inst.	42.3	66.7	67.0	67.0	*69.6	76.0
		Arts & Science	60.8	62.3	62.0	62.0	62.6	59.5
		GTI	24.8	27.1	27.0	36.9	47.5	48.6
	(DEPT,MERB, DAP,DTVE)	SAI	42.4	35.4	35.5	30.5	32.55	-
32.	Percentage of Senior Official Positions Held by Women in Public Sector *(CSO)*		13.10	13.88	14.72	17.60	19.29	19.40
33.	Total Labour Force	Both Sexes	21.40	21.95	22.52	23.10	23.70	24.30
	(million)	Male	13.23	13.57	13.92	14.28	14.65	15.02
		Female	8.17	8.38	8.60	8.82	9.05	9.28
	(DOL)							
34.	Labour Force	Both Sexes	61.07	62.66	63.17	62.35	62.78	63.18
	Participation Rate (percent)	Male	76.56	78.57	79.09	78.63	79.19	79.68
		Female	46.00	47.18	47.64	46.67	47.01	47.32
	(DOL)							
35.	Unemployment Rate	Both Sexes	4.11	4.10	4.08	4.07	4.05	4.03
	(per cent)	Male	3.70	3.68	3.66	3.64	3.62	3.60
		Female	4.77	4.77	4.77	4.76	4.75	4.74
	(DOL)							
36.	Labour Force by Ed. Level	Illiterate			9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99
	(per cent)	Literate	LFS 1990 Figures Reproduced		47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6
		Primary			27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3
		Secondary			12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
		Higher Ed.			2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
	(DOL)							

* Under Ministry of Education only

Sr.	Indicator		95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
37.	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population							
	by Occupation Group				100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Legislators, Senior Off. & Managers				0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Professionals				2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
	Technical & Associate Professionals				2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Clerks				2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Services, Shops, etc. sales workers				10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
	Skilled Agri. & Fishery Workers				32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8
	Craft and Related Workers				11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
	Machine Operators and Assemblers				3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
	Elementary Occupation	LFS 1990 Figures Reproduced			34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8
	by Industry Group				100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Agri. , Hunting, Forestry & Fishing				56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5
	Mining and Quarrying				1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Manufacturing				11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
	Electricity, Gas and Water				0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Construction				2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
	Trade, Restaurants & Hotels				15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
	Transport, Storage & Communication				3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
	Financial Institution				0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Social and Personal Services				7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
	Activities not Adequately Defined *(DOL)*				0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
38.	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Employment Status	Employer			1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
		Own Acc.Worker	LFS 1990 Figures Reproduced		35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3
		Employee			30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6
		Unpaid Family Worker			32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6
	(DOL)	Others			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
39.	No. of Establishments by Ownership	Public	-	30874		20652		24229
		Cooperative		3261		2435		2223
		Private		67036		84760		98410
		Joint Venture		2098		1129		888
	Pct. Change in Establishments By Ownership	Public		36.2%		-33.10%		17.32%
		Cooperative		-58.4%		-25.32%		-8.71%
		Private		39.5%		26.43%		16.01%
	(DOL)	Joint Venture		606.4%		-46.18%		-21.35%

Note: The values of indicators No. 36, 37 and 38 are reproduced from Labour Force Survey, 1990. In the absence of Population Censuses, large scale Labour Force Surveys need to be Conducted in order to reflect the changing pattern of employment and the quality of the Labour force. Information on the number of establishments by ownership (ie. Indicator 39) Does the Department of conduct available once in two years from establishment surveys Labour. Now, the survey is planned to be conducted every year.

Sr.	Indicator		95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00-01
40.	Coverage of Social	Both Sexes	340320	364834	387253	414289	451307	508877
	Security Scheme for Eligible	Male	241624	244474	253141	259880	268651	283753
	Employed Persons	Female	98696	120360	134112	154409	182356	225124
	(SSB)							
41.	Real GDP (K. million)		66742	71042	75123	79460	88157	100275
	Growth Rate of GDP (%)		6.9	6.4	5.7	5.8	10.9	13.7
	(PD)							
42.	Real GDP per Capita (Kyats)		1492	1559	1619	1650	1794	2000
	(PD)							
43.	Food Availability per Head(kg)	Rice	205.78	204.08	195.58	189.45	217.35	222.79
		Edible Oil	10.27	7.10	7.71	7.99	8.75	10.70
		Meat	5.45	5.89	6.38	6.52	7.71	9.01
		Fish	13.59	17.29	17.90	19.19	22.68	24.05
	(PD)	Beans & Pulses	14.58	14.44	15.32	18.89	22.08	23.92
44.	Investment (K. million)		82582	118313	150240	206912	255408	300981
	Exports (K. million)		5033	5488	6290	7700	n.a	n.a
	Imports (K. million)		10302	11779	14258	16941	n.a	n.a
	(PD)							
45.	Public Expenditure by Sector	Total	149546	190180	293760	388210	438435	562451
	(K. million)	Agriculture	25626	30244	38402	46521	58829	83564
		Livestock & Fishery	1758	1449	1666	2059	2693	10202
		Forestry	4252	5901	7408	10119	14405	18637
		Energy	4361	6614	269	516	613	1631
		Mining	1777	1961	28413	29114	36508	46944
	Processing & Manufacturing		9925	11828	17095	30295	33308	42603
		Electric Power	3244	4532	7092	8088	19619	23882
		Construction	17730	26215	42272	46031	54167	58082
		Transportation	10616	12761	16495	20555	19743	18297
		Communication	-	2148	2626	3153	2957	4567
		Trade	21709	25847	67320	115757	107207	111721
		Social	11562	17120	16804	15954	19389	42988
		Education	6547	9974	9207	8525	10149	27882
		Health	2306	2731	3025	3020	3881	6997
		Others	2709	4415	4572	4409	5359	8109
	Financial Institutions		6982	8551	10324	12736	13767	16708
	Administrative Organizations		29991	35009	37574	47312	55230	82625
		Reserve Fund	13	-	-	-	-	-
	(PD)							
46.	Consumer Price Index	Yangon	735.5	882.8	102.63	133.51	154.40	251.74
	(CSO)	(1997=100)						
47.	Cultivated Land per Head (Acres)		0.7115	0.6676	0.6538	0.6828	0.7446	0.7616
	(CSO)							

Sr.	Indicator	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
48.	Land Use('000 acre) Gross Area Sown	31837	30422	30336	32882	36582	38177
	Reserved & Other Forests (CSO,FD)	84919	84909	84903	84903	84896	84896
49.	Number of Motor Vehicles (Private) Per 1,000 Population	5.3	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.8	6.7
	Number of Motor Vehicles (Total) Per 1,000 Population (RTA)	6.7	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.8
50.	Percentage distribution of						
	Energy Consumption Firewood	14.60		9.37			
	in Yangon City by Charcoal	40.39		45.69			
	Type # Kerosene	1.76		0.82			
	Electricity	26.54		23.97			
	Gas	6.61		0.90			
	Candle	1.06		12.22			
	(CSO) Others	9.04		7.03			
51.	Railway Traffic Passenger Miles (million) (MR)	2818	2725	2492	2528	2609	2763.23
52.	Railway Traffic Cargo-Ton Miles (million) (MR)	551.6	577.7	565.2	612.5	684	750.04
53.	Number of Telephones	160160	199017	225315	240673	260579	282853
	Telephones per 1,000 Inhabitants (MPT)	3.58	4.45	4.94	5.09	5.31	5.52
54.	Daily Newspaper: No. Myanmar	422	425	405	373	393	403
	in Circulation('000)* English (CSO)	24	24	25	24	24	25
55.	Number of Radios	22643	13007	32293	35591	9380	18500
	Number of TV Sets	279251	282504	284642	260724	278161	296353
	Radios per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.51	0.29	0.70	0.75	0.19	0.37
	TV Sets per 1,000 Inhabitants (MPT)	6.24	6.31	6.24	5.51	5.67	6.34
56.	**Other Mass Media**						
	District Libraries	53	53	59	59	61	61
	Township Libraries	239	240	241	243	244	245
	Sub-Township Libraries	-	-	1	2	7	8
	Readers	-	2435035	2999749	3006824	3311917	3567464
	Registered Libraries		5	3	7	32	142
	Mass Media						
	Cinemas	334	328	302	230	224	251
	Video-Parlours	2806	3216	4386	10609	13880	20696
	VCD-OK	-	-	28	78	1299	7304
	Recording centres (IPRD,MMPE)	724	980	1209	2481	2595	4286

Notes: # Household income and expenditure survey, 1995,1997.
" These figures represent calendar year.

Sr.	Indicator	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
57.	**Social Welfare Establishments**						
	Residential Nurseries (GOs)						
	(a)Number of Nurseries	6	6	6	6	6	6
	(b) Number of Children	253	257	247	227	235	245
	Pre-Primary School (GOs)						
	(a)Number of Schools	20	20	20	20	20	20
	(b) Number of Children	4856	4933	4686	4461	4320	4189
	Day Care Centres (GOs)						
	(a)Number of Centres	41	41	41	41	41	41
	(b) Number of Children	4464	4342	4062	3681	3491	3539
	Home for the Aged (NGOs)						
	(a)Number of Homes (Registered Homes)	26	27	30	30	30	33
	(b)Number of the Elderly *(DSW)*	1279	1288	1500	1503	1496	1585
58.	**Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Establishments**						
	(a)Early Childhood Development Centres and Day Care Centres			287	549	685	738
	(b) Number of Children *(MMCWA)*			19286	19342	27347	31665
59.	**Total Number of Villages**	65238	65238	65238	65212*	65205*	65175*
	Number of Villages with School	32568	32603	34557	34574	34574	34627
	RHC or Sub-RHC	6944	6974	6980	6990	6729	7161[+]
	Electric Lighting	1015	1051	1075	1089	1093	1095
	All 3 amentities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	Percentage of Villages with School	49.9	50.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.1
	RHC or Sub-RHC	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	11.3	10.9[+]
	Electric Lighting	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	-
	All 3 amentities *(GAD,DHP,MERB,MEPE,DEPT)*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a	n.a
60.	Crime Rate (per 100,000 pop") *(CSO)*		361.32	256.26	407.42ᵉ	391.03ᵉ	432.98ᵉ

Note: *   Villages upgraded to Small Towns

  Ø   The data for the year of 1998, 1999 and 2000 are inclusive of prevention. These figures represent calendar year.

  +   Basic Health Division, DOH

Additional HRD Indicators

Dependency Ratio

Sr.	Indicator		96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
1.	Dependency Ratio	Total	62.3	61.9	61.7	61.4	61.4
		Old-age DR (65+)	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6
		Young DR (0-14)	54.0	53.6	53.3	52.9	52.8
	Dependency Ratio	Total	69.4	69.1	68.9	68.7	68.6
		Old-age DR (60+)	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.4
		Young DR (0-14)	56.4	56.0	55.6	55.3	55.2

Source - Department of Population, DOP.

Single Leading Causes of Mortality by Trend (1996-2000)

Sr.	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%	1999	%	2000	%
1.	Malaria	19.0	Malaria	16.2	Malaria	18.5	Malaria	18.3	Malaria	15.6
2.	Diarrhoea and gastroen-teritis of presumed infectious origin	6.0	Diarrhoea and gastroen-teritis of presumed infectious origin	6.7	Other diseases of respiratory system	6.0	Pulmo-nary Tubercu-losis	9.4	Pulmo-nary Tubercu-losis	6.3
3.	Pneumonia	4.6	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5.7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5.7	Other diseases of respiratory system	4.8	Stroke, not Specified as hemorr-hage or infarc-tion	4.9
4.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4.5	Other diseases of respiratory system	5.3	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	4.8	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	3.8	Other diseases of respiratory system	4.7
5.	Other diseases of respiratory system	4.4	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	4.1	Stroke, not specified as hemorehage or infarction	4.6	Stroke, not specified as hemorrhage or infarction	3.7	Other injuries of speci-fied, unspeci-fied and multiple body regions	4.6

Source - Health Management Information System, DHP.

Single Leading Causes of Morbidity by Trend (1996-2000)

Sr	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%	1999	%	2000	%
1.	Malaria	15.1	Malaria	14.5	Malaria	15.8	Malaria	15.6	Malaria	12.4
2.	Single spontaneous delivery	9.6	Single spontaneous delivery	10.2	Single spontaneous delivery	9.8	Single spontaneous delivery	9.9	Single spontaneous delivery	10.5
3.	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	7.8	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	8.9	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	8.7	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	8.8	Other injuries of specified, unspecified and multiple body regions	9.4
4.	Diarrhoea and gastroen-teritis of presumed infectious origin	7.7	Diarrhoea and gastroen-teritis of presumed infectious origin	8.4	Diarrhoea and gastroen-teritis of presumed infectious origin	5.0	Diarrhoea and gastroen-teritis of presumed infectious origin	5.8	Diarrhoea and gastroen-teritis of presumed infectious origin	4.5
5.	Other pregnancies with abortive outcome	4.5	Other pregnancies with abortive outcome	5.0	Other pregnancies with abortive outcome	4.8	Other pregnancies with abortive outcome	4.6	Other pregnancies with abortive outcome	4.4

Source - Health Management Information System, DHP.

DEFINITIONS OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS
CONTENTS

BRIEF DEFINITIONS OF
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

1.   **Population by Age and Gender**

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

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

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

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

2.   **Crude Birth Rate**

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

3.   **Crude Death Rate**

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

4.   **Total Fertility Rate**

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

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

5. Migration

Migration is a form of geographic or spatial mobility involving a change of usual place of residence between clearly defined geographic units; or it can be defined as the movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent residence.

There are two types of migration namely international migration (migration between countries) and internal migration (migration within a country).

Immigration (in-migration) Rate is the number of immigrants arriving at a destination per 1,000 population at that destination in a given year.

Emigration (out-migration) Rate is the number of emigrants departing or moving out from an area of origin per 1,000 population at that area of origin in a given year.

Net Migration Rate is the net effect of immigration and emigration as an increase or decrease per 1,000 population of the area in a given year.

Usually place of birth and place of residence at a fixed past date are included in the questionnaires in censuses or surveys to get the information on migration. The difference in the place of birth and current place of residence gives the lifetime migration. Question on previous place of residence at a fixed date generates information on migration since that specified date.

Questions on place of birth, place of residence 5 years ago and duration of residence at the current place are included in the 1991 Population Changes and Fertility Survey (PCFS). It gives us the direction of the streams of migration from one state/division to another and the rate of migration.

6. Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)

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

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

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

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

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

8.   **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.

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

The children under 5 years with the body weight lying in red zone (3 standard deviations under the average normal weight for age) are assumed as severely malnourished children.

Thus, this indicator is computed as the ratio of children under 5 years of age who suffered from severely malnourished to the total number of children under 5 years of age in a given year.

10.   **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.

11.   **Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies**

Number of live births having body weight less than 2,500 grams per 100 live births.

12. **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.

13. **Population per Physician**

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

14. **Population per Nursing Personnel**

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

15. **Population per Hospital Bed**

Number of population per hospital bed in a given year.

16. **(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 centre, both in preventive and curative aspects in a given year. The rural health centre includes both main centre (RHC) and sub-centre (Sub-RHC)

17. **(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.

18. **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), one public health supervisor II (PHS II), and one watchman. Supplies and equipment in a RHC include RHC-kit, HA-kit, LHV-kit and sufficient number of MW-kits.

19. **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, 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.

20. **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.

21. **Gross Enrolment Ratios by Level**

Enrolment by level as percentage of population of the corresponding age group 5-9 for primary level, 10-13 for middle school (lower secondary) level and 14-15 for high school (upper secondary) level.

22. Net Enrolment Ratios by Level

Enrolment of the respective age group by level as percentage of population of the corresponding age group (5-9) for primary level, (10-13) for middle school (lower secondary) level and (14-15) for high school (upper secondary) level.

23. 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.

24. 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).

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. **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.

28. **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.

29. **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.

30. **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.

31. **Percentage of Female Student by Level**

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

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

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

33.   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.

34.   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 basic of two different concepts; (i) one which treats all the unpaid family workers as employed, and (ii) the other which does not.

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

35. **Unemployment Rate**

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

36. **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:

(a) **Complete List**
1. No Education
2. Standard 1-4

3. Standard 5-8
4. Standard 9-10

5. Monastic Education

6. Under Graduate
7. Diploma
8. Graduate
9. Post Graduate
10. Certificate
11. Others

(b) **Condensed List**
1. Illiterate
2. Literate, no formal education
3. Primary
4. Secondary (middle & high)
5. Higher education

37.   **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.

38.   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.

39.   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.

40.   Coverage of Social Security Scheme for Registered Employed Persons

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

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

Contribution

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

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

41.   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.

42. **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.

43. **Food Availability per Head**

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

44. **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.

45. **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.

46. **Consumers' Price Index**

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

47. **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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

50. **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 millions 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).

51. **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.

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

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

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

Number of telephone lines subscribed.

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

Total number of daily newspapers circulated in a day.

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

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.

56. **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 accord with the 1964 Library and Exhibition Management Law. Registered library is a library enlisted according to this Law.

(c) Reader

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

57. **Social Welfare Establishments**

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

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

58.   **Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Establishments**

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

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

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

59.   **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.

60.   **Crime Rate**

$$\text{Crime Rate} = \frac{\text{Total No. of Crime}}{\text{Population}} \times 100000$$

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

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

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