



**MINISTRY OF
NATIONAL PLANNING
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**



INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY IN MYANMAR

MDG-RELEVANT INFORMATION



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INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY IN MYANMAR:

MDG-RELEVANT INFORMATION

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The objective of this report is to present results on indicators relevant for MDG monitoring. It does not intend to be an MDG report since it does not cover all MDGs and does not analyze trends over the years. The IHLCA quantitative survey allowed for the calculation of 16 of the 48 standard MDG indicators. Those 16 indicators are presented for each relevant¹ MDG in sequence.

MDG 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

2. The food poverty headcount index measures the proportion of the national population that is considered food poor by a national standard. The food poverty headcount index is defined as the proportion of individuals whose normalized consumption expenditure per adult equivalent is lower than the Food Poverty Line. This refers to households with insufficient consumption expenditure to cover their food needs. At Union level, 10% of the population falls below the FPL. There are large disparities between S/Ds. Food poverty is highest in Chin State with a food poverty headcount index of 40%, followed by Shan North and Shan East. It is lowest in Kayin (2%), followed by Yangon and Mon.
3. The poverty headcount index allows for monitoring the proportion of the national population that is considered poor by a national standard. The poverty headcount index is the proportion of individuals whose normalized consumption expenditures per adult equivalent is lower than the Poverty Line. Such households have insufficient consumption expenditure to cover basic food and non-food needs. The poverty headcount index at Union level stands at 32%. However, this figure hides important disparities between S/Ds. Chin State is the poorest S/D with 73% poor, followed by Shan East (52%) and Shan North (51%). The lowest poverty headcount indices are encountered in Kayin (12%), Yangon (15%) and Mon (22%).
4. The poverty gap index measures the intensity of poverty, i.e. the average shortfall from the poverty line of the poor multiplied by the poverty headcount. This index can be used to provide an estimate of the sums required to raise the consumption level of all poor families to the poverty line. At Union level, the poverty gap index stands at 0.07 which means that the total sum required to eradicate poverty equals 7% of the poverty line multiplied by the population (assuming perfect targeting, no disincentive effects, etc.). There is variation across S/Ds. The highest values are found in Chin State (0.23) followed by Shan North (0.12) and Shan East (0.12). The lowest values are found in Kayin (0.02), Yangon (0.03) and Mon (0.04).

¹ No indicator was collected on HIV/AIDS, hence MDG6 is not mentioned.

5. The squared poverty gap is an indicator of the severity of poverty. It differs from the poverty gap index in that it gives more weight to the poorest households (i.e. those furthest from the poverty line). The squared poverty gap has no intuitive interpretation analogous to the poverty gap index. Again, it is highest in Chin, Shan North and Shan East and lowest in Kayin, Yangon and Mon.
6. The share of the poorest quintile in consumption is a measure of inequality. It provides information on the percentage of total consumption accounted for by the poorest fifth of the population. It is the third official MDG indicator for Target 1. At the Union level, the poorest quintile represents 12.2% of consumption expenditure. Variation is less important between S/Ds for this indicator, which ranges between 10.7% and 12.9%. The lowest shares are in Shan South, Chin and Tanintharyi and the highest in Bago (E), Mon and Bago (W).

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

7. The first official MDG indicator for Target 2 is the prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age². It is linked to poverty, low levels of education, health and sanitation and poor access to health services. It is defined as the proportion of children under five years old whose weight³ for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months⁴. The prevalence of moderately underweight children at Union level is 34%. It is slightly higher for rural than urban areas at 35% and 32%, respectively. The prevalence of moderately underweight children is higher for children from poor than non-poor households at 38% and 32%, respectively. There is no significant difference between girls and boys in terms of prevalence of moderate malnutrition. There are very important differences across SDs. Moderate malnutrition is highest in Rakhine (60%), Magwe (42%) and Ayeyarwaddy (36%) and lowest in Kayah (21%), Bago (W) (24%), and Shan (E) (25%).

² The second official MDG indicator for Target 2, the proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption, cannot be calculated from data contained in this survey.

³ Children were weighted using Salter weighing scales. Two separate readings of weight were made, one by a local nurse or midwife and the other by the survey enumerator.

⁴ The weight-for-age indicator reflects body mass relative to chronological age and is influenced by both the height of the child (height for age) and weight-for-height. Its composite nature makes interpretation complex. For example, weight for age fails to distinguish between short children of adequate body weight and tall, thin children. Low height for age or stunting measures the cumulative deficient growth associated with long-term factors, including chronic insufficient daily protein intake. Low weight for height, or wasting indicates in most cases a recent and severe process of weight loss, often associated with acute starvation or severe disease. Unfortunately, it was decided not to measure height for logistical reasons so it was not possible to measure the prevalence of stunting and wasting in children aged less than 5 years.

MDG 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

8. The net enrolment rate in primary education is the first official MDG indicator for Target 3.⁵ It is defined as the ratio of students of official primary school age over the total population of primary school age. The indicator is a measure of the coverage and efficiency of the school system. The net enrolment rate in primary education at Union level is 85%. It is slightly lower in rural areas (84%) than in urban areas (88%). The net enrolment rate for children from poor households is lower at 80% compared to 87% for non poor children. The net enrolment rate is lowest in Rakhine (67%) followed by Shan (E) and Shan (N) and highest in Kayah (93%) followed by Sagaing and Mandalay.
9. The literacy rate⁶ of 15-24 year olds may be used as a supplementary indicator to monitor Target 3. The rate is 92% at Union level and slightly lower in rural than urban areas (91% and 96% respectively). Individuals in poor households have lower literacy rates than individuals in non poor households (88% and 94% respectively). Rates vary across SDs. They are lowest in Shan East (55%), Rakhine (71%) and Shan North (79%) and highest in Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy and Sagaing (97%).

MDG 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015

10. The ratio of girls to boys in primary education is the first official MDG indicator for Target 4.⁷ It measures the gender equity of educational opportunity in terms of school enrolment. The ratio of girls to boys in primary education is 96 at the Union level. It is higher in rural than urban areas at 98 and 88 respectively. The ratio is also higher for poor than non-poor children at 101 and 94 respectively. This indicator varies significantly across SDs. It is above 100 in Magwe, Tanintharyi and Ayeyarwaddy, while it ranges around 85% in Shan South, Mandalay and Bago East.

⁵ The second official MDG indicator for Target 3, the proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, cannot be calculated from data contained in this survey.

⁶ The IHLCA survey used the literacy definition from the Department of Basic Education. It is defined as those 15 and above who can read with an understanding in local language (Myanmar of eight other national languages) of a simple text and resolve a simple calculation problem or those who have completed the 2nd standard. This definition is also consistent with the MDG definition.

⁷ The last official MDG indicator for Target 4, the proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, is not relevant in Myanmar. The other official indicators are presented below.

11. The ratio of girls to boys in secondary education is also one component of the first official MDG indicator for Target 4. The ratio is 103 at Union level. There are differences between rural and urban areas (104 and 99 respectively), and no significant differences between poor and non poor children. The indicator varies significantly across SDs. It is above 100 in most SDs though it falls considerably below 100 in Rakhine (72), Kayah (74), Sagaing (90) and Yangon (94).
12. The ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old, an expected outcome of attending school and a key indicator of empowerment of women, measures progress towards gender equity in literacy and learning opportunities. It is the second official MDG indicator for Target 4. The ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old is 98 at Union level. There are slight differences between rural and urban areas (98 and 99 respectively). The ratio varies significantly across SDs. It exceeds 100 in Kayin, Kachin, Kayah, Shan South and Tanintharyi, while it is lowest in Shan East followed by Rakhine.
13. The integration of women in the labor market is an indicator of employment opportunity and economic efficiency. It is measured by the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector, the third official MDG indicator for Target 4. There is a slight variation between the two survey rounds with 41% in the first round and 40% in the second round at Union level. The ratio between rural and urban areas for both rounds is almost equal. In the first round, higher ratios are found in Shan South, Bago East and Shan East (58%, 53%, and 51% respectively) and the lower ratios in Tanintharyi followed by Rakhine, Magwe and Yangon (31%, 37%, 38% and 39% respectively). In the second round, the highest ratios are found in Shan East, Shan South and Bago East (51%, 47% and 46% respectively) and the lowest in Tanintharyi followed by Rakhine, and Chin (30%, 33% and 34% respectively) The ratio varies significantly at SD level between the two survey rounds. The highest variation between first and second round is found in Shan South (58% and 47%), followed by Kayah (51% and 42%), Bago East (53% and 46%) and Chin (41% and 34%). There is no difference between the two survey rounds in Kayin and Bago West and very low differences in Mandalay, Shan East, Shan North and Tanintharyi.

MDG 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

14. The proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles, the third official MDG indicator of target 5, provides a measure of the coverage and the quality of the child health care system in a country. For measles, immunization coverage should be above 90% to stop transmission of the virus. At Union level, immunization coverage is 80% in the second round. There are important differences across SDs and strata. SDs with the lowest coverage are Shan

North (60%), Chin (63%) and Rakhine (67). A slightly lower proportion of children from poor than non-poor families have been immunized against measles at 78% and 81% respectively.

MDG 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

15. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is the second official MDG indicator of Target 6.⁸ It measures the percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, midwives⁹) trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period, to conduct deliveries and care for newborns. At Union level, 73% of births are attended by skilled health personnel with much higher rates in urban (89%) than in rural areas (68%). The indicator is higher for women from non poor households (77%) than for women from poor households (65%). There are important differences across SDs with much lower rates found in Chin (45%) and Rakhine (49%) compared to other SDs.

MDG 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources

16. The proportion of population using solid fuels¹⁰ is one of the official MDG indicators for Target 9.¹¹ There are important linkages between household solid fuel use, indoor air pollution, deforestation, soil erosion and greenhouse gas emissions. According to survey data, a majority of the population in Myanmar use solid fuel (92%). Solid fuel usage is significantly higher in rural (96%) than urban (82%) areas. A higher proportion of poor households use solid fuel than non poor households. The indicator varies significantly across SDs. It is lowest in Yangon (69%), followed by Bago East (84%).

⁸ The first official MDG indicator, the maternal mortality ratio, cannot be calculated with high precision from the survey as it requires a very large sample size.

⁹ Excluding Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs).

¹⁰ It included charcoal, firewood and charcoal/ firewood substitutes.

¹¹ There are four other official MDG indicators which are not covered by the survey, namely: the proportion of land area covered by forest; the ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area; energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) and carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons).

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation

17. The official MDG indicator for Target 10 is the proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural. Consuming unsafe water is a direct cause of the disease transmission in developing countries. This indicator is based on the assumption that increased access to safe water will increase actual consumption. At Union level, only 63% of the population has access which is mainly due to the low levels of access in rural areas (55%). Access is better in urban areas at 90%. Rural areas where access to safe drinking water is particularly problematic include Ayeyarwaddy (36%) and Rakhine (41%). The poor have lower access to a safe and convenient drinking water source than the non poor (59% compared to 64%).

18. The second official MDG indicator of Target 10 is the proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural. At Union level, 76% of urban households and 64% of rural households have access to improved sanitation. The average across all households is 67%. A smaller proportion of poor than non-poor households have access to improved sanitation at 59% and 71% respectively. SDs where less than 60% of households have access to improved sanitation include Rakhine (36%), Tanintharyi (53%) and Bago West (56%).

Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

19. The official MDG indicator for Target 11 is the proportion of households with access to secure tenure, i.e. the right of all individuals and groups to effective protection by the State against unlawful evictions. Households without secure tenure are defined as squatters (whether or not they pay rent), homeless and households with no formal agreement. According to survey data, almost all of the households in urban and rural areas have access to secure tenure (99%). There is no difference between poor and non poor households. The lowest access to secure tenure is found in non poor households in Tanintharyi urban (90%).

MDG 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

20. The unemployment rate among 15-24 year olds is the official MDG indicator for Target 16. It is a measure of the economic and social integration of youth as well as the performance of government policies and programs and the economy more broadly: According to survey data,

the unemployment rate for 15-24 year olds in the last 6 months¹² is at around 4% in both survey rounds. There are significant differences between rural and urban areas at around 3% and 10% respectively in both rounds. The unemployment rate is slightly lower for individuals from poor than non-poor households and also for females than males. The highest difference between the two rounds is found in Chin with 10% in the first round and 5% in the second round. The unemployment rate varies significantly across SDs with the highest rate found in Rakhine and the lowest in Kayah.

¹² Unemployed people are all those who are not employed during a specified reference period but are available for work and have taken concrete steps to seek paid employment or self-employment.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

FPL	Food Poverty Line
PL	Poverty Line
SD	State/Division
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVE

In order to provide the Government of Myanmar and donor agencies a reliable and up-to-date integrated assessment of all major aspects of household living conditions in the Union of Myanmar, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of the Union of Myanmar have agreed on the implementation of an Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment (IHLCA) in 2003-2005. The Planning Department (PD) of the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development (MNPED) has implemented the IHLCA in collaboration with the Central Statistical Office (CSO), with the financial assistance of UNDP and the technical assistance of the IDEA International Institute.

The outputs of this project include:

- € A nationwide qualitative study on people's perceptions of poverty in Myanmar including 224 focus groups in December 2003. The results of this study were published in July 2004 in four volumes¹³;
- € A nationwide quantitative survey of 18 660 households with two rounds of data collection (November-December 2004 and May 2005)
- € A Poverty Management Information System (PMIS).

The first analysis of IHLCA data led to the preparation of four reports:

- € Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment in Myanmar: Poverty Profile;
- € Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment in Myanmar: Vulnerability-Relevant Information;
- € Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment in Myanmar: MDG-Relevant Information (the present report);
- € Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment in Myanmar: Quantitative Survey Technical Report¹⁴.

The objective of this report is to present results on indicators relevant for MDG monitoring. It does not intend to be an MDG report since it does not cover all MDGs and does not analyse trends over the years. The IHLCA quantitative survey allowed for the calculation of 16 of the 48 standard MDG indicators. Those 16 indicators are presented for each relevant¹⁵ MDG in sequence.

¹³ Qualitative study on household living conditions in Myanmar: Volume I: Methodology; Volume II: Results Aggregated at Union Level; Volume III: Results Aggregated at State/division level; Volume IV: Summary of Main Findings, July 2004.

¹⁴ For the detailed survey methodology, please refer to the IHLCA Quantitative Survey Technical Report.

¹⁵ No indicator was collected on HIV/AIDS, hence MDG6 is not mentioned.

1. MDG 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

There are 2 targets and 5 indicators to monitor this goal (see Appendix 1):

- € Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day
- € Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

1.1 TARGET 1: HALVE, BETWEEN 1990 AND 2015, THE PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IS LESS THAN ONE DOLLAR A DAY

The following indicators for target 1 are presented:

- € Food poverty headcount index;
- € Poverty headcount index;
- € Poverty gap index;
- € Squared poverty gap index;
- € Share of poorest quintile in national consumption.

Food Poverty Headcount Index

The food poverty headcount index measures the proportion of the national population that is considered food poor by a national standard. The food poverty headcount index is defined as the proportion of individuals whose normalized consumption expenditure per adult equivalent is lower than the Food Poverty Line. This refers to households with insufficient consumption expenditure to cover their food needs. At Union level, 10%

of the population falls below the FPL. There are large disparities between S/Ds. Food poverty is highest in Chin State with a food poverty headcount index of 40%, followed by Shan North and Shan East. It is lowest in Kayah (2%), followed by Yangon and Mon. (see Table 1.1)

Figure 1: Food poverty headcount index (%)

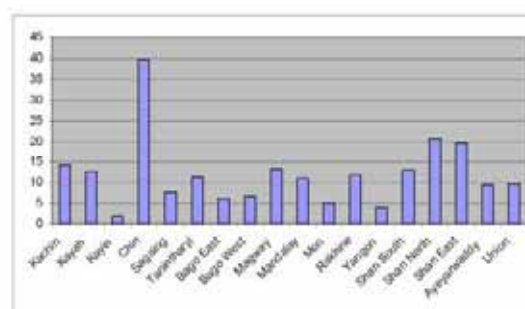
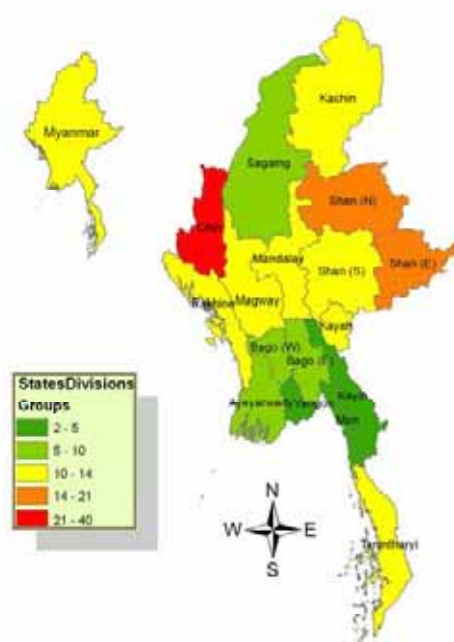


Table 1.1: Food Poverty Headcount Index (%)¹⁶

S/D and Union	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Incidence (%)	Rank	Incidence (%)	Rank	Incidence (%)	Rank
Kayin	2	1	0	1	2	1
Yangon	5	4	4	2	4	2
Mon	4	2	8	11	5	3
Bago (E)	5	3	12	16	6	4
Bago (W)	7	5	5	5	7	5
Sagaing	8	6	4	3	8	6
Ayeyarwaddy	10	7	9	15	10	7
Mandalay	13	10	6	7	11	8
Tanintharyi	12	8	9	14	11	9
Rakhine	13	9	7	9	12	10
Kayah	17	14	5	4	13	11
Shan (S)	14	12	8	10	13	12
Magwe	14	11	7	8	13	13
Kachin	17	13	9	13	14	14
Shan (E)	23	16	8	12	20	15
Shan (N)	22	15	16	17	21	16
Chin	49	17	5	6	40	17
Union	11		6		10	

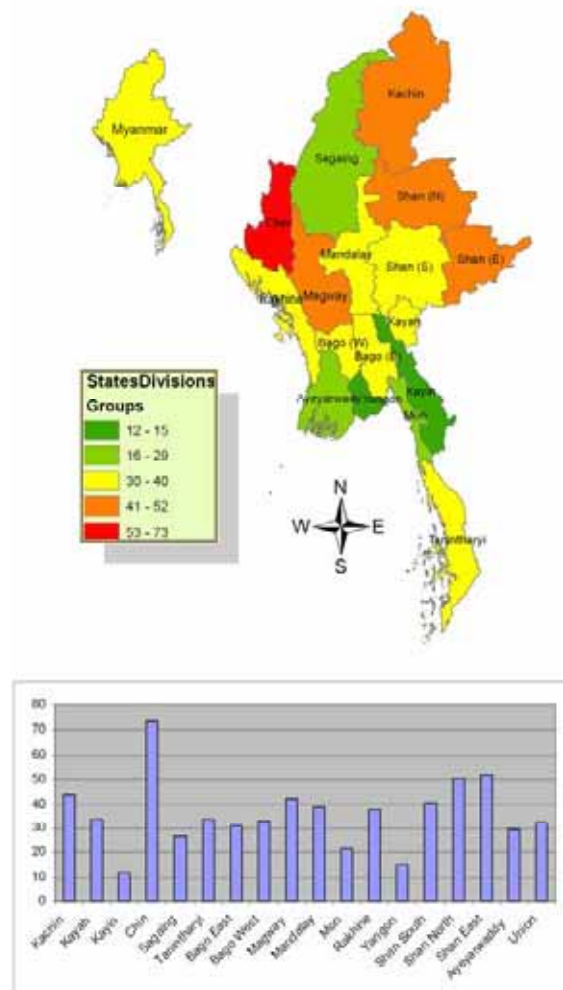
Table 1.2: Poverty Headcount Index (%)

S/D and Union	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Incidence (%)	Rank	Incidence (%)	Rank	Incidence (%)	Rank
Kayin	12	1	8	1	12	1
Yangon	17	2	14	2	15	2
Mon	21	3	23	5	22	3
Sagaing	27	4	22	4	27	4
Ayeyarwaddy	30	6	24	8	29	5
Bago (E)	30	5	35	14	31	6
Bago (W)	34	7	23	6	33	7
Kayah	38	9	26	12	34	8
Tanintharyi	37	8	21	3	34	9
Rakhine	41	10	26	9	38	10
Mandalay	45	13	24	7	39	11
Shan (S)	44	12	26	11	40	12
Magwe	44	11	26	10	42	13
Kachin	47	14	38	16	44	14
Shan (N)	55	15	35	13	51	15
Shan (E)	56	16	37	15	52	16
Chin	81	17	46	17	73	17
Union	36		22		32	

¹⁶ In all the tables, the value which corresponds to the best situation is given rank 1, while the value which corresponds to the worst situation is given rank 17.

Poverty Headcount Index

Figure 2: Poverty headcount index (%)

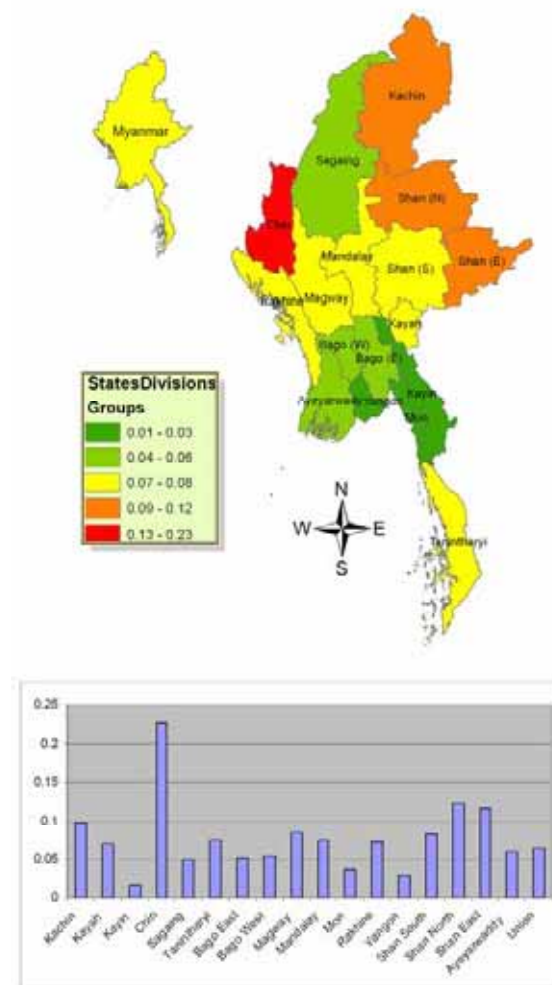


The poverty headcount index allows for monitoring the proportion of the national population that is considered poor by a national standard. The poverty headcount index is the proportion of individuals whose normalized consumption expenditures per adult equivalent is lower than the Poverty Line. Such households have insufficient consumption expenditure to cover basic food and non-food needs. The poverty headcount index at Union level stands at 32%. However, this figure hides important disparities between S/Ds. Chin State is the poorest S/D

with 73% poor, followed by Shan East (52%) and Shan North (51%). The lowest poverty headcount indices are encountered in Kayin (12%), Yangon (15%) and Mon (22%). (see Table 1.2)

Poverty Gap Index

Figure 3: Poverty gap index



The poverty gap index measures the intensity of poverty, i.e. the average shortfall from the poverty line of the poor multiplied by the poverty headcount. This index can be used to provide an estimate of the sums required to raise the consumption level of all poor families to the poverty line. At Union

level, the poverty gap index stands at 0.07 which means that the total sum required to eradicate poverty equals 7% of the poverty line multiplied by the population (assuming perfect targeting, no disincentive effects, etc.). There is variation across S/Ds. The highest values are found in Chin State (0.23) followed by Shan North (0.12) and Shan East (0.12). The lowest values are found in Kayin (0.02), Yangon (0.03) and Mon (0.04). (see Table 1.3)

Squared Poverty Gap Index

The squared poverty gap is an indicator of the severity of poverty. It differs from the poverty gap index in that it gives more weight to the poorest households (i.e. those furthest from the poverty line). The squared poverty gap has no intuitive interpretation analogous to the poverty gap index. Again, it is highest in Chin, Shan North and Shan East and lowest in Kayin, Yangon and Mon. (see Table 1.4)

Figure 4: Squared poverty gap index

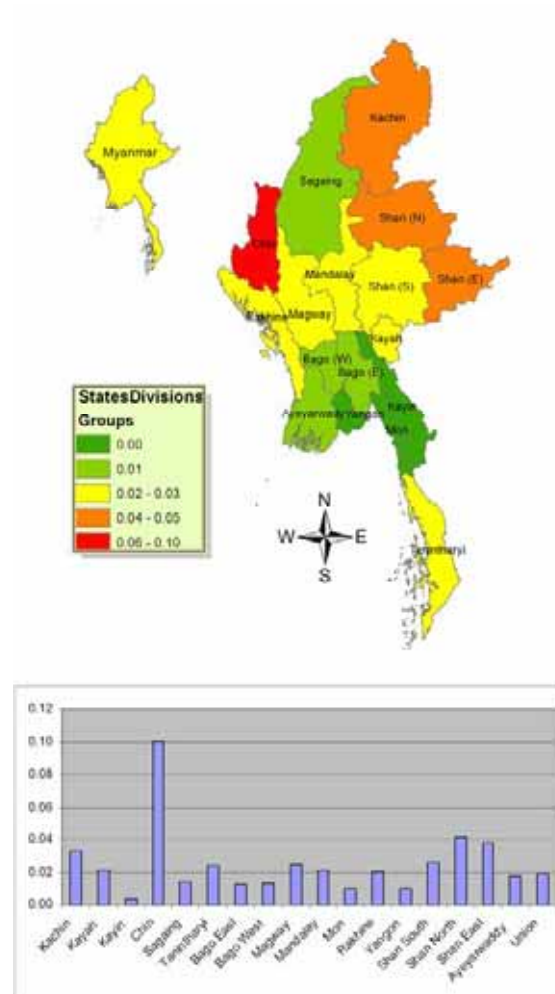


Table 1.3: Poverty Gap Index

S/D and Union	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Gap	Rank	Gap	Rank	Gap	Rank
Kayin	0.02	1	0.01	1	0.02	1
Yangon	0.03	2	0.03	2	0.03	2
Mon	0.03	3	0.05	8	0.04	3
Sagaing	0.05	5	0.03	3	0.05	4
Bago (E)	0.05	4	0.07	16	0.05	5
Bago (W)	0.06	6	0.04	4	0.05	6
Ayeyarwaddy	0.06	7	0.05	11	0.06	7
Kayah	0.09	10	0.04	5	0.07	8
Rakhine	0.08	9	0.05	6	0.07	9
Tanintharyi	0.08	8	0.05	12	0.07	10
Mandalay	0.09	11	0.05	7	0.07	11
Shan (S)	0.09	13	0.05	9	0.08	12
Magwe	0.09	12	0.05	10	0.08	13
Kachin	0.11	14	0.07	15	0.10	14
Shan (E)	0.13	15	0.06	13	0.12	15
Shan (N)	0.14	16	0.08	17	0.12	16
Chin	0.27	17	0.06	14	0.23	17
Union	0.07		0.04		0.07	

Table 1.4: Squared Poverty Gap Index

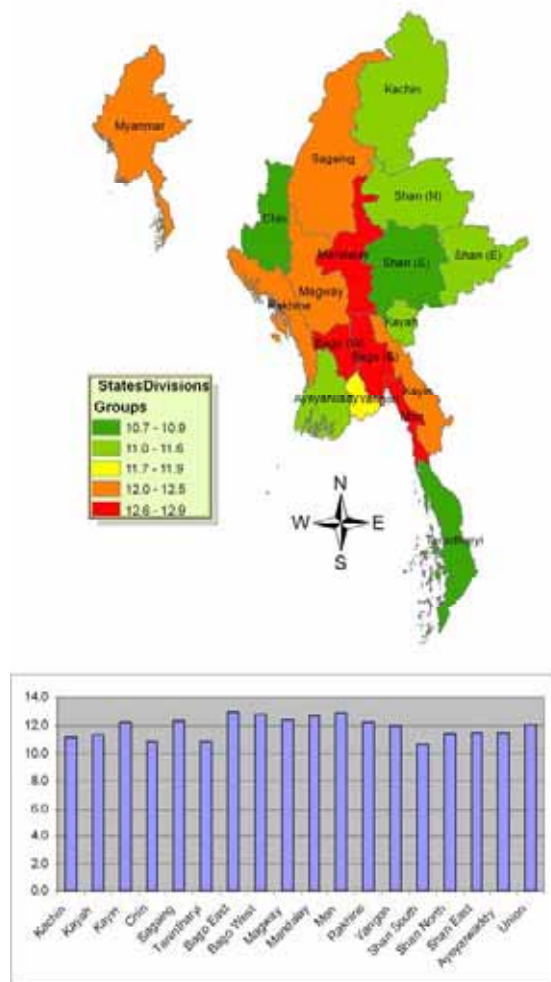
S/D and Union	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Gap	Rank	Gap	Rank	Gap	Rank
Kayin	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1
Yangon	0.01	3	0.01	3	0.01	2
Mon	0.01	2	0.01	7	0.01	3
Bago (E)	0.01	4	0.02	16	0.01	4
Bago (W)	0.01	5	0.01	4	0.01	5
Sagaing	0.01	6	0.01	2	0.01	6
Ayeyarwaddy	0.02	7	0.02	12	0.02	7
Rakhine	0.02	8	0.01	6	0.02	8
Kayah	0.03	12	0.01	5	0.02	9
Mandalay	0.02	10	0.01	9	0.02	10
Tanintharyi	0.02	9	0.02	15	0.02	11
Magwe	0.03	11	0.01	11	0.02	12
Shan (S)	0.03	13	0.01	8	0.03	13
Kachin	0.04	14	0.02	14	0.03	14
Shan (E)	0.05	15	0.01	10	0.04	15
Shan (N)	0.05	16	0.03	17	0.04	16
Chin	0.12	17	0.02	13	0.10	17
Union	0.02		0.01		0.02	

Table 1.5: Share of poorest quintile in consumption (%)

S/D and Union	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Share (%)	Rank	Share (%)	Rank	Share (%)	Rank
Bago (E)	13.0	4	12.5	1	12.9	1
Mon	13.1	3	11.6	6	12.8	2
Bago (W)	12.9	5	12.3	2	12.8	3
Mandalay	13.2	2	11.8	4	12.7	4
Magwe	12.6	6	11.4	7	12.5	5
Sagaing	12.6	7	11.2	10	12.3	6
Rakhine	12.4	9	11.9	3	12.3	7
Kayin	12.5	8	11.1	11	12.3	8
Yangon	13.2	1	11.8	5	12.0	9
Shan (E)	11.8	11	10.9	12	11.6	10
Ayeyarwaddy	11.7	13	10.8	13	11.5	11
Shan (N)	11.8	12	10.6	14	11.5	12
Kayah	12.4	10	10.0	17	11.3	13
Kachin	11.6	14	10.1	16	11.2	14
Tanintharyi	10.7	16	11.3	8	10.9	15
Chin	10.7	17	11.3	9	10.9	16
Shan (S)	10.8	15	10.6	15	10.7	17
Union	12.4		11.6		12.2	

Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

Figure 5: Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (%)



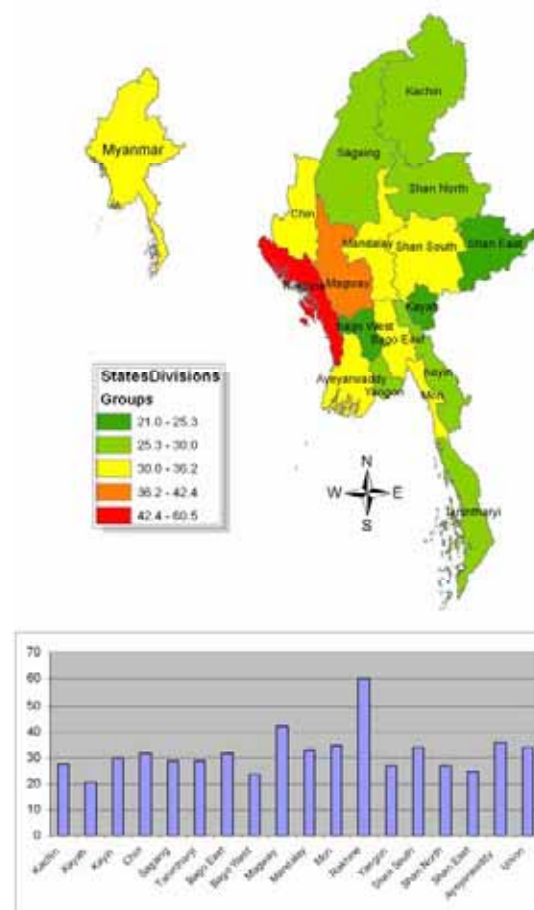
The share of the poorest quintile in consumption is a measure of inequality. It provides information on the percentage of total consumption accounted for by the poorest fifth of the population. It is the third official MDG indicator for Target 1. At the Union level, the poorest quintile represents 12.2% of consumption expenditure. Variation is less important between S/Ds for this indicator, which ranges between 10.7% and 12.9%. The lowest shares are in Shan South, Chin and Tanintharyi and the highest in Bago (E), Mon and Bago (W). (see Table 1.5)

1.2 TARGET 2: HALVE, BETWEEN 1990 AND 2015, THE PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO SUFFER FROM HUNGER

Only one of the two indicators to monitor target 2 is presented.

Prevalence of underweight (moderate) children under five years

Figure 6: Prevalence of underweight (moderate) children under five years (second round)



The first official MDG indicator for Target 2 is the prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age¹⁷. It is linked to poverty, low levels of education, health and sanitation and poor access to health services. It is defined as the proportion of children under five years old whose weight¹⁸ for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months¹⁹. The prevalence of moderately underweight children at Union level is 34%. It is slightly higher for rural than urban areas at 35% and 32%, respectively. The prevalence of moderately underweight children is higher for children from poor than non-poor households at 38% and 32%, respectively. There is no significant difference between girls and boys in terms of prevalence of moderate malnutrition. There are very important differences across SDs. Moderate malnutrition is highest in Rakhine (60%), Magwe (42%) and Ayeyarwaddy (36%) and lowest in Kayah (21%), Bago (W) (24%), and Shan (E) (25%). (see Table 1.6)

Table 1.6: Prevalence of moderately underweight children under 5 years of age (%) (second round)

S/D and Union	By strata		By poverty status		By gender		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non Poor	Female	Male	Value	Rank
Kayah	20.5	22.3	13.6	25.6	35.5	6.5	21.0	1
Bago (W)	23.2	37.3	25.1	23.5	28.9	19.2	24.2	2
Shan (E)	26.0	22.9	26.5	23.8	33.0	19.1	25.3	3
Shan (N)	26.5	26.9	32.3	20.5	27.7	25.2	26.6	4
Yangon	30.9	25.9	36.3	24.9	23.1	32.0	27.1	5
Kachin	29.4	23.8	36.3	21.5	26.9	29.9	28.2	6
Tanintharyi	32.0	16.9	31.8	27.3	30.9	27.1	28.9	7
Sagaing	27.6	38.1	33.9	26.6	31.6	25.8	28.9	8
Kayin	29.6	32.2	8.0	32.7	29.5	30.4	30.0	9
Chin	30.7	38.2	30.1	35.6	30.6	33.1	31.7	10
Bago (E)	31.4	34.2	36.4	29.4	28.5	35.1	31.8	11
Mandalay	34.0	30.4	34.1	32.3	33.2	33.0	33.1	12
Shan (S)	36.1	23.4	34.7	33.8	36.0	32.9	34.2	13
Mon	34.3	39.2	37.9	34.0	39.6	31.1	35.1	14
Ayeyarwaddy	36.0	37.9	40.1	34.2	33.7	39.0	36.2	15
Magwe	42.5	41.4	46.7	38.5	43.1	41.7	42.4	16
Rakhine	58.5	80.2	59.7	61.1	63.8	56.4	60.5	17
Union	35.1	31.5	38.0	32.2	34.5	34.2	34.4	

¹⁷ The second official MDG indicator for Target 2, the proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption, cannot be calculated from data contained in this survey.

¹⁸ Children were weighted using Salter weighing scales. Two separate readings of weight were made, one by a local nurse or midwife and the other by the survey enumerator.

¹⁹ The weight-for-age indicator reflects body mass relative to chronological age and is influenced by both the height of the child (height for age) and weight-for-height. Its composite nature makes interpretation complex. For example, weight for age fails to distinguish between short children of adequate body weight and tall, thin children. Low height for age or stunting measures the cumulative deficient growth associated with long-term factors, including chronic insufficient daily protein intake. Low weight for height, or wasting indicates in most cases a recent and severe process of weight loss, often associated with acute starvation or severe disease. Unfortunately, it was decided not to measure height for logistical reasons so it was not possible to measure the prevalence of stunting and wasting in children aged less than 5 years.

2. MDG 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

2.1 TARGET 3: ENSURE THAT, BY 2015, CHILDREN EVERYWHERE, BOYS AND GIRLS ALIKE, WILL BE ABLE TO COMPLETE A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY SCHOOLING

There is 1 target with 3 indicators to monitor this goal (see Appendix 1). The survey covers 2 of these indicators:

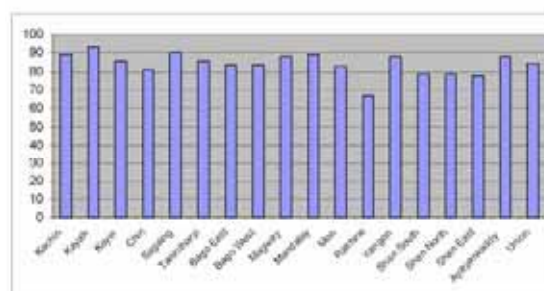
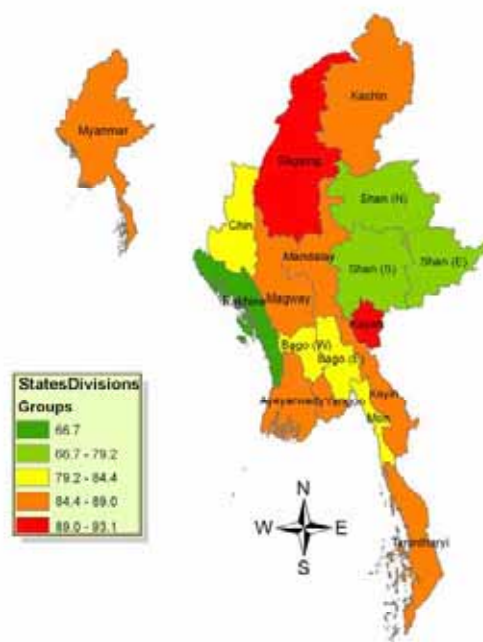
- € Net enrolment ratio in primary education;
- € Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds.

Net enrolment ratio in primary education

The net enrolment rate in primary education is the first official MDG indicator for Target 3.²⁰ It is defined as the ratio of students of official primary school age over the total population of primary school age. The indicator is a measure of the coverage and efficiency of the school system. The net enrolment rate in primary education at Union level is 85%. It is slightly lower in rural areas (84%) than in urban areas (88%). The net enrolment rate for children from poor households is lower at 80% compared to 87% for non poor children. The net enrolment rate is lowest in Rakhine (67%) followed by Shan (E) and Shan (N) and highest in Kayah (93%) followed by Sagaing and Mandalay. (see Table 2.1)

²⁰ The second official MDG indicator for Target 3, the proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, cannot be calculated from data contained in this survey.

Figure 7: Net enrolment ratio in primary education (first round)



Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds

The literacy rate²¹ of 15-24 year olds may be used as a supplementary indicator to monitor

²¹ The IHLCA survey used the literacy definition from the Department of Basic Education. It is defined as those 15 and above who can read with an understanding in local language (Myanmar or one of eight other national languages) of a simple text and resolve a simple calculation problem or those who have completed the 2nd standard. To be identified as literate an individual had to be able to read easily and explain the meaning of a simple text, and correctly solve a number of simple mathematical problems. This definition is also consistent with the MDG definition.

Target 3. The rate is 92% at Union level and slightly lower in rural than urban areas (91% and 96% respectively). Individuals in poor households have lower literacy rates than individuals in non poor households (88% and 94% respectively). Rates vary across SDs.

They are lowest in Shan East (55%), Rakhine (71%) and Shan North (79%) and highest in Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy and Sagaing (97%). (see Table 2.2)

Table 2.1: Net enrolment rate in primary education (first round)

S/D and Union	By strata		By poverty status		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non Poor	Value	Rank
Kayah	89.2	100.0	84.8	97.2	93.1	1
Sagaing	91.3	79.7	91.1	89.7	90.1	2
Mandalay	89.0	89.1	85.2	91.7	89.0	3
Kachin	88.2	89.6	88.0	89.0	88.6	4
Magwe	87.5	88.9	86.4	88.7	87.6	5
Ayeyarwaddy	87.1	91.2	85.0	88.7	87.6	6
Yangon	84.1	89.2	82.2	89.0	87.5	7
Kayin	86.0	90.9	77.7	88.2	86.4	8
Tanintharyi	86.0	87.8	79.0	89.7	86.3	9
Bago (W)	83.9	89.6	82.3	85.4	84.4	10
Bago (E)	82.9	91.5	72.7	89.9	84.2	11
Mon	81.2	92.9	77.1	84.7	82.9	12
Chin	81.0	83.1	80.5	84.1	81.4	13
Shan (S)	79.2	79.4	72.4	83.7	79.2	14
Shan (N)	76.3	89.3	74.3	83.8	79.0	15
Shan (E)	76.0	83.3	76.8	78.6	77.6	16
Rakhine	65.3	74.2	58.9	72.1	66.7	17
Union	84.0	87.6	80.1	87.2	84.7	

Table 2.2: Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds (%) (second round)

S/D and Union	By strata		By poverty status		By gender		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non Poor	Female	Male	Value	Rank
Yangon	94.8	97.6	92.9	97.7	95.5	98.4	96.8	1
Ayeyarwaddy	96.4	98.3	95.3	97.3	96.3	97.0	96.7	2
Sagaing	96.5	97.1	96.3	96.7	96.3	96.9	96.6	3
Mandalay	95.6	97.5	95.1	96.9	95.0	97.3	96.1	4
Mon	95.6	96.8	90.0	97.4	96.2	95.5	95.9	5
Bago (W)	95.1	97.3	92.2	97.2	95.0	95.7	95.4	6
Kayah	91.9	98.7	93.1	95.7	95.9	93.3	94.7	7
Kachin	92.9	98.2	91.1	96.9	95.8	92.6	94.2	8
Magwe	93.4	98.9	89.4	97.2	92.8	95.0	93.8	9
Bago (E)	91.9	93.4	90.6	92.9	91.2	93.1	92.1	10
Tanintharyi	91.8	91.2	89.3	93.0	92.9	90.4	91.7	11
Kayin	90.9	94.8	92.4	91.3	94.2	88.6	91.5	12
Chin	87.6	95.9	90.8	84.8	87.2	92.1	89.5	13
Shan (S)	79.6	94.2	76.6	87.9	83.6	82.1	82.8	14
Shan (N)	77.0	86.1	75.0	83.0	79.4	77.8	78.6	15
Rakhine	66.7	85.8	60.8	76.7	68.4	72.8	70.6	16
Shan (E)	47.8	84.1	46.4	66.3	57.9	53.2	55.4	17
Union	90.6	95.9	87.6	94.1	91.4	92.3	91.9	

3. MDG 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

There is 1 target with 4 indicators to monitor this goal (see Appendix 1).

3.1 TARGET 4: ELIMINATE GENDER DISPARITIES IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION PREFERABLY BY 2005 AND TO ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION NO LATER THAN 2015

The survey covers 3 indicators:

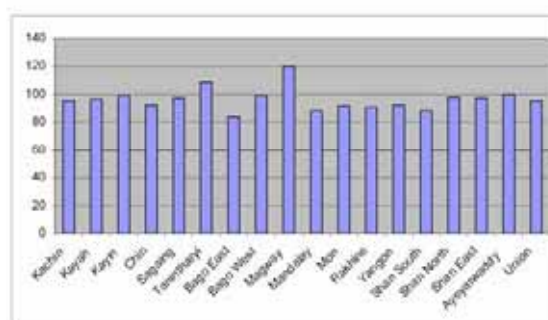
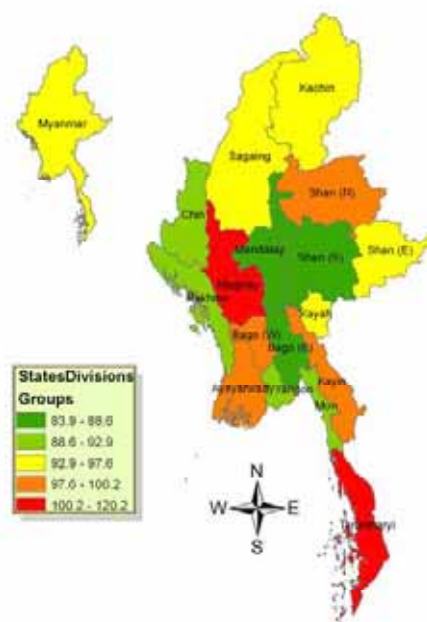
- € Ratios of girls to boys in primary education, and secondary education;
- € Ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old;
- € Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.

Ratio of girls to boys in primary education

The ratio of girls to boys in primary education is the first official MDG indicator for Target 4.²² It measures the gender equity of educational opportunity in terms of school enrolment. The ratio of girls to boys in primary education is 96 at the Union level. It is higher in rural than urban areas at 98 and 88 respectively. The ratio is also higher for poor than non-poor children at 101 and 94 respectively. This indicator varies significantly across SDs. It is above 100 in Magwe, Tanintharyi and Ayeyarwaddy, while it ranges around 85% in Shan South, Mandalay and Bago East. (see Table 3.1)

²² The last official MDG indicator for Target 4, the proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, is not relevant in Myanmar. The other official indicators are presented below.

Figure 8: Ratio of girls to boys in primary education (first round)



Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education

The ratio of girls to boys in secondary education is also one component of the first official MDG indicator for Target 4. The ratio is 103 at Union level. There are differences between rural and urban areas (104 and 99 respectively), and no significant differences between poor and non poor children. The indicator varies significantly across SDs. It is above 100 in most SDs

though it falls considerably below 100 in Yangon (94). (see Table 3.2)
Rakhine (72) Kayah (74), Sagaing (90) and

Table 3.1: Girls to boys ratio in primary level enrolment (per 100) (first round)

S/D and Union	By strata		By poverty status		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non Poor	Value	Rank
Magwe	124.6	67.9	137.1	106.4	120.2	1
Tanintharyi	111.7	95.3	103.7	111.6	108.9	2
Ayeyarwaddy	100.2	99.8	101.1	99.8	100.2	3
Bago (W)	99.2	97.1	102.8	96.9	99.1	4
Kayin	101.2	80.5	106.3	97.8	98.9	5
Shan (N)	96.7	105.0	92.2	105.7	98.3	6
Sagaing	98.3	90.6	105.5	94.4	97.6	7
Shan (E)	98.5	92.8	99.7	94.3	97.3	8
Kayah	73.5	143.4	91.8	98.5	96.3	9
Kachin	102.7	76.7	123.8	76.5	96.1	10
Chin	97.6	73.8	102.7	65.5	92.9	11
Yangon	97.1	89.9	113.8	87.6	92.4	12
Mon	94.3	79.2	130.5	82.4	91.7	13
Rakhine	91.3	89.4	89.4	92.0	91.0	14
Shan (S)	90.4	76.8	99.5	81.4	88.6	15
Mandalay	88.9	86.3	81.7	93.4	88.3	16
Bago (E)	86.2	71.3	78.4	86.7	83.9	17
Union	98.0	87.8	100.5	93.7	96.1	

Table 3.2: Ratio of girls to boys in secondary school (per 100) (first round)

S/D and Union	By strata		By poverty status		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non Poor	Value	Rank
Tanintharyi	135.6	146.6	146.0	135.8	138.1	1
Shan (E)	97.7	210.8	122.2	126.9	125.3	2
Kayin	122.4	112.9	70.2	125.9	120.9	3
Shan (N)	131.8	98.0	151.2	102.9	118.0	4
Ayeyarwaddy	113.5	126.9	92.7	122.9	116.4	5
Bago (E)	114.4	113.0	125.5	111.4	114.1	6
Kachin	111.9	109.9	118.2	107.0	111.2	7
Magwe	113.4	96.8	106.1	113.6	111.0	8
Chin	101.8	127.1	128.2	65.7	108.7	9
Bago (W)	105.9	109.5	79.3	115.7	106.5	10
Shan (S)	116.8	69.4	114.9	98.0	103.1	11
Mandalay	101.7	101.5	120.7	94.8	101.6	12
Mon	96.8	111.9	123.3	97.0	100.2	13
Yangon	95.3	93.0	74.0	95.9	93.5	14
Sagaing	88.2	100.0	68.0	98.8	90.0	15
Kayah	79.4	66.3	87.2	71.4	73.8	16
Rakhine	71.5	71.9	95.2	65.4	71.7	17
Union	104.1	99.3	102.2	102.6	102.5	

Ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old

The ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old, an expected outcome of attending school and a key indicator of empowerment of women, measures progress towards gender equity in literacy and learning opportunities. It is the second official MDG indicator for Target 4. The ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old is 98 at Union level. There are slight differences between rural and urban areas (98 and 99 respectively). The ratio varies significantly across SDs. It exceeds 100 in Kayin, Kachin, Kayah, Shan South and Tanintharyi, while it is lowest in Shan East followed by Rakhine. (see Table 3.3)

Table 3.3: Ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old (per 100) (second round)

S/D and Union	By strata		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Value	Rank
Kayin	106.4	100.2	105.3	1
Kachin	102.5	103.8	102.9	2
Kayah	107.1	97.5	102.9	3
Shan (S)	100.6	97.5	100.9	4
Tanintharyi	100.8	100.0	100.6	5
Mon	99.8	98.0	99.5	6
Sagaing	99.3	100.4	99.4	7
Ayeyarwaddy	98.1	100.3	98.5	8
Bago (W)	98.3	98.6	98.3	9
Yangon	93.0	98.8	97.2	10
Mandalay	96.3	99.4	97.1	11
Magwe	96.7	98.8	96.8	12
Bago (E)	95.7	97.6	96.0	13
Shan (N)	94.1	96.7	94.6	14
Chin	94.7	94.9	94.4	15
Rakhine	90.7	96.1	92.7	16
Shan (E)	78.3	96.2	83.6	17
Union	97.5	98.9	97.9	

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

The integration of women in the labor market is an indicator of employment opportunity and economic efficiency. It is measured by the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector, the third official MDG indicator for Target 4. There is a slight variation between the two survey rounds with 41% in the first round and 40% in the second round at Union level. The ratio between rural and urban areas for both rounds is almost equal. In the first round, higher ratios are found in Shan South, Bago East and Shan East (58%, 53%, and 51% respectively) and the lower ratios in Tanintharyi followed by Rakhine, Magwe and Yangon (31%, 37%, 38% and 39% respectively). In the second round, the highest ratios are found in Shan East, Shan South and Bago East (51%, 47% and 46% respectively) and the lowest in Tanintharyi followed by Rakhine, and Chin (30%, 33% and 34% respectively). The ratio varies significantly at SD level between the two survey rounds. The highest variation between first and second round is found in Shan South (58% and 47%), followed by Kayah (51% and 42%), Bago East (53% and 46%) and Chin (41% and 34%). There is no difference between the two survey rounds in Kayin and Bago West and very low differences in Mandalay, Shan East, Shan North and Tanintharyi. (see Table 3.4 and Table 3.5)

Table 3.4: Share of 15+ year old women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (%) (first round)

S/D and Union	By strata		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Value	Rank
Shan (S)	70.8	53.5	58.4	1
Bago (E)	55.1	47.9	52.8	2
Shan (E)	53.1	50.2	51.4	3
Kayah	52.4	50.2	50.9	4
Kachin	50.7	45.6	48.1	5
Mon	46.3	51.0	47.9	6
Ayeyarwaddy	43.0	47.6	44.5	7
Sagaing	45.6	41.6	44.3	8
Shan (N)	46.3	40.2	42.7	9
Bago (W)	31.9	53.7	42.3	10
Kayin	48.7	32.0	42.3	11
Chin	27.4	58.5	41.3	12
Mandalay	42.5	37.3	39.7	13
Yangon	40.9	38.2	38.6	14
Magwe	37.2	39.5	37.8	15
Rakhine	30.2	42.3	37.5	16
Tanintharyi	28.9	42.1	31.3	17
Union	42.3	40.5	41.3	

Table 3.5: Share of 15+ year old women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (%) (second round)

S/D and Union	By strata		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Value	Rank
Shan (E)	51.0	50.7	50.8	1
Shan (S)	48.4	46.3	47.1	2
Bago (E)	45.9	47.3	46.3	3
Kayin	46.7	34.4	42.4	4
Ayeyarwaddy	40.7	45.4	42.4	5
Kayah	34.0	47.8	42.3	6
Kachin	46.5	38.2	42.2	7
Bago (W)	33.5	53.2	42.2	8
Mon	38.3	48.8	41.9	9
Shan (N)	48.1	37.2	41.6	10
Mandalay	43.2	39.4	41.2	11
Sagaing	40.9	41.3	41.0	12
Yangon	41.9	37.2	37.9	13
Magwe	33.2	39.3	35.0	14
Chin	16.5	53.1	33.9	15
Rakhine	23.7	38.2	32.8	16
Tanintharyi	25.7	45.8	29.6	17
Union	39.8	39.6	39.7	

4. MDG 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

There is 1 target with three indicators to monitor this goal (see Appendix 1).

4.1 TARGET 5: REDUCE BY TWO-THIRDS, BETWEEN 1990 AND 2015, THE UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

The survey covers one indicator under this target:

- Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles.

Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles

The proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles, the third official MDG indicator of target 5, provides a measure of the coverage and the quality of the child health care system in a country. For measles, immunization coverage should be above 90% to stop transmission of the virus. At Union level, immunization coverage is 80% in the second round. There are important differences across SDs and strata. SDs with the lowest coverage are Shan North (60%), Chin (63%) and Rakhine (67). A slightly lower proportion of children from poor than non-poor families have been immunized against measles at 78% and 81% respectively. (see Table 4.1)

Figure 9: Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles (second round)

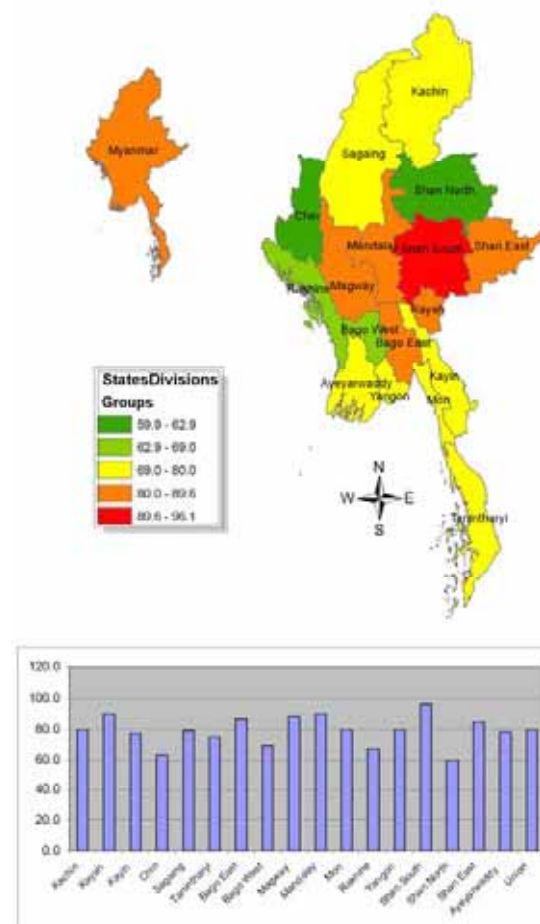


Table 4.1: Percentage of 1 year old children immunized against measles (second round)

S/D and Union	By strata		By poverty status		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non Poor	Value	Rank
Shan (S)	95.8	100.0	96.9	95.2	96.1	1
Kayah	92.5	81.8	100.0	80.7	89.6	2
Mandalay	90.7	86.0	83.2	95.5	89.6	3
Magwe	87.7	84.6	86.4	88.6	87.5	4
Bago (E)	90.9	54.0	85.5	88.8	87.4	5
Shan (E)	88.3	67.9	89.6	81.5	84.6	6
Yangon	86.4	78.6	71.2	81.5	80.0	7
Kachin	83.1	66.9	65.4	89.6	79.8	8
Mon	77.8	89.5	75.0	81.1	79.5	9
Sagaing	78.9	78.7	76.0	79.9	78.8	10
Ayeyarwaddy	78.1	80.8	80.3	77.3	78.4	11
Kayin	76.1	81.8	100.0	74.9	76.6	12
Tanintharyi	75.8	72.9	72.5	76.8	75.2	13
Bago (W)	67.9	81.3	79.2	59.4	69.0	14
Rakhine	62.5	87.7	62.1	70.1	66.8	15
Chin	57.0	87.9	57.0	80.7	62.9	16
Shan (N)	58.3	66.9	59.4	60.4	59.9	17
Union	80.4	79.7	78.4	81.4	80.3	

5. MDG 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

There is 1 target with 2 indicators to monitor this goal (see Appendix 1).

5.1 TARGET 6: REDUCE BY THREE-QUARTERS, BETWEEN 1990 AND 2015, THE MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

The survey covers 1 indicator under this target:

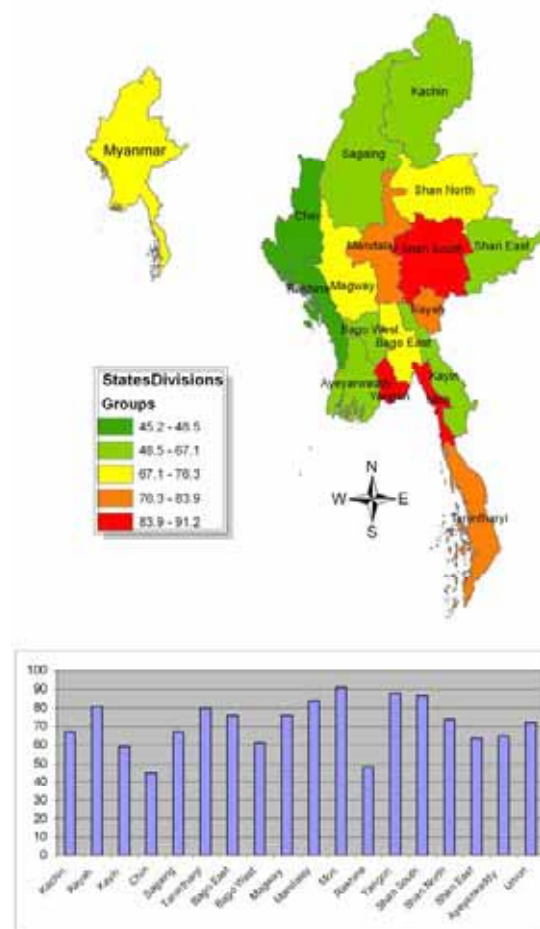
- € Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is the second official MDG indicator of Target 6.²³ It measures the percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, midwives²⁴) trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period, to conduct deliveries and care for newborns. At Union level, 73% of births are attended by skilled health personnel with much higher rates in urban (89%) than in rural areas (68%). The indicator is higher for women from non poor households (77%) than for women from poor households (65%). There are important differences across SDs with much lower rates found in Chin (45%) and

Rakhine (49%) compared to other SDs. (see Table 5.1)

Figure 10: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (second round)



²³ The first official MDG indicator, the maternal mortality ratio, cannot be calculated with high precision from the survey as it requires a very large sample size.

²⁴ Excluding Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs).

Table 5.1: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (% of deliveries in the last 5 years) (second round)

S/D and Union	By strata		By poverty status		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non Poor	Value	Rank
Mon	90.1	96.4	93.8	90.2	91.2	1
Yangon	73.1	92.3	73.0	91.1	87.5	2
Shan (S)	85.8	92.0	79.9	91.7	86.8	3
Mandalay	81.9	89.6	78.4	88.0	83.9	4
Kayah	72.3	100.0	82.7	79.6	80.8	5
Tanintharyi	77.6	87.2	80.0	79.6	79.7	6
Magwe	75.3	89.0	72.3	79.8	76.3	7
Bago (E)	74.6	85.5	68.5	80.2	76.2	8
Shan (N)	69.8	96.5	64.1	83.3	73.9	9
Sagaing	65.6	79.1	61.9	69.2	67.1	10
Kachin	63.4	79.4	58.4	75.4	66.6	11
Ayeyarwaddy	61.4	88.4	55.9	69.6	64.8	12
Shan (E)	60.2	80.0	52.7	77.7	63.9	13
Bago (W)	58.0	93.5	57.4	62.7	60.6	14
Kayin	55.2	80.4	41.7	61.0	58.8	15
Rakhine	44.2	73.0	36.8	56.1	48.5	16
Chin	41.2	61.6	42.0	52.1	45.2	17
Union	67.9	88.6	64.6	76.9	72.5	

6. MDG 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

MDG 7²⁵ has 3 targets with 8 indicators to monitor this goal (see Appendix 1):

- € Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
- € Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation.
- € Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

6.1 TARGET 9: INTEGRATE THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INTO COUNTRY POLICIES AND PROGRAMS AND REVERSE THE LOSS OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

The survey covers 1 indicator under this target:

- € Proportion of population using solid fuels.

Proportion of population using solid fuels

The proportion of population using solid fuels is one of the official MDG indicators for Target 9.²⁶ There are important linkages between household solid fuel use, indoor air pollution, deforestation, soil erosion and greenhouse gas emissions. According to survey data, a majority of the population in Myanmar use solid fuel (92%). Solid fuel usage is significantly higher in rural (96%) than urban (82%) areas. A higher proportion of poor households use solid fuel than non poor households. The indicator varies significantly across SDs. It is lowest in Yangon (69%), followed by Bago East (84%). (see Table 6.1)

²⁵ There are 3 targets with 8 indicators to monitor this goal. The survey covers 4 indicators (indicator 29, 30, 31, 32) under these targets.

²⁶ There are four other official MDG indicators which are not covered by the survey, namely: the proportion of land area covered by forest; the ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area; energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) and carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons).

Table 6.1: Proportion of population using solid fuels (%) (first round)

S/D and Union	By strata		By poverty status		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non Poor	Value	Rank
Yangon	87.7	63.3	83.9	66.6	69.2	1
Bago (E)	89.5	56.7	77.2	87.4	84.3	2
Kayah	97.8	81.0	97.3	88.4	91.4	3
Ayeyarwaddy	93.3	90.7	93.9	92.4	92.9	4
Bago (W)	95.5	81.4	95.1	93.3	93.9	5
Shan (E)	97.3	82.8	95.7	92.3	94.0	6
Magwe	96.4	87.5	96.3	95.0	95.6	7
Rakhine	95.4	99.6	97.0	95.9	96.3	8
Mandalay	99.2	92.0	99.1	96.0	97.2	9
Sagaing	97.5	97.1	96.7	97.7	97.4	10
Kayin	98.7	89.9	100.0	97.1	97.5	11
Mon	97.8	96.0	95.8	98.0	97.5	12
Shan (S)	99.1	92.4	98.4	97.0	97.6	13
Kachin	98.9	97.0	98.3	98.4	98.3	14
Tanintharyi	98.9	98.0	98.2	98.9	98.7	15
Chin	99.1	99.3	100.0	96.8	99.1	16
Shan (N)	99.5	97.7	99.7	98.6	99.1	17
Union	96.0	81.6	95.2	90.5	92.3	

Table 6.2: Proportion of the population with access to a safe and convenient drinking water source²⁷ (%) (first round)

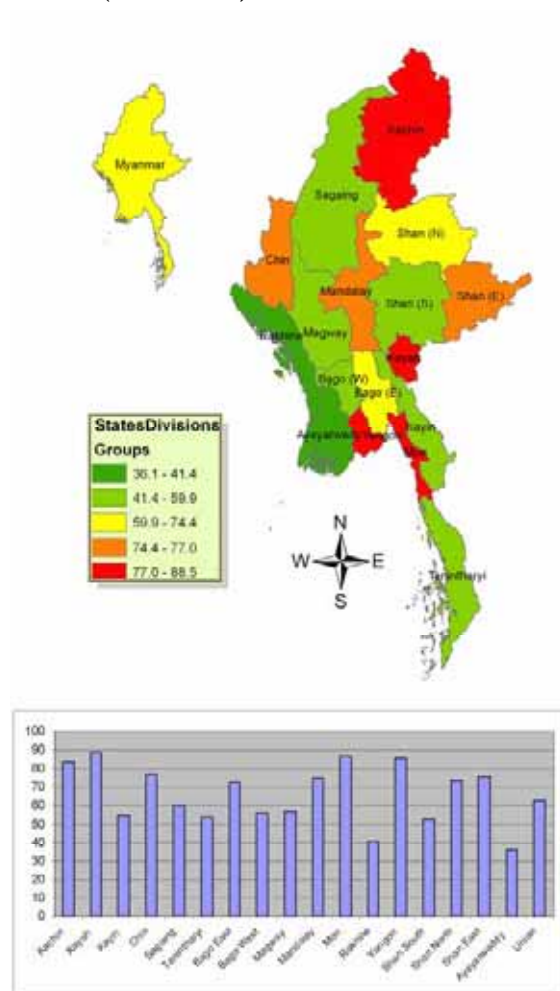
SD and Union	By strata		By poverty status		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non Poor	Value	Rank
Kayah	83.5	97.0	87.7	89.0	88.5	1
Mon	84.7	94.7	79.1	88.6	86.6	2
Yangon	63.8	97.4	93.5	84.6	86.1	3
Kachin	79.0	97.2	78.8	88.0	83.9	4
Chin	74.9	84.7	72.8	88.9	77.0	5
Shan (E)	71.5	94.9	67.5	85.8	75.8	6
Mandalay	68.7	96.3	66.6	81.4	75.5	7
Shan (N)	69.3	94.3	68.2	80.9	74.4	8
Bago (E)	69.2	93.7	73.4	73.0	73.1	9
Sagaing	57.8	74.5	58.5	60.5	59.9	10
Magwe	53.7	94.1	52.1	60.4	56.8	11
Bago (W)	53.4	82.7	57.7	54.9	55.8	12
Kayin	53.1	70.7	40.7	57.5	55.4	13
Tanintharyi	49.2	79.4	52.8	53.9	53.5	14
Shan (S)	46.3	78.4	40.8	61.4	52.8	15
Rakhine	33.9	71.7	42.6	40.6	41.4	16
Ayeyarwaddy	30.1	76.4	43.1	32.8	36.1	17
Union	55.3	89.6	59.4	64.2	62.6	

²⁷ The proportion of the population with sustainable access to a safe drinking water source within 1 kilometre (30 minutes walking distance) of user's dwelling. Safe drinking water source includes: private and public tap water and stand pipes, tube well, borehole or pump, protected wells, protected spring/pond or protected rainwater. It does not include: commercial bottled drinking water, water sold by vendor (truck, cart, etc.), unprotected hand dug well, unprotected spring/pond or unprotected rainwater, river/streams, and lakes/dams.

6.2 TARGET 10: HALVE, BY 2015, THE PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WITHOUT SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source

Figure 11: Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source (first round)

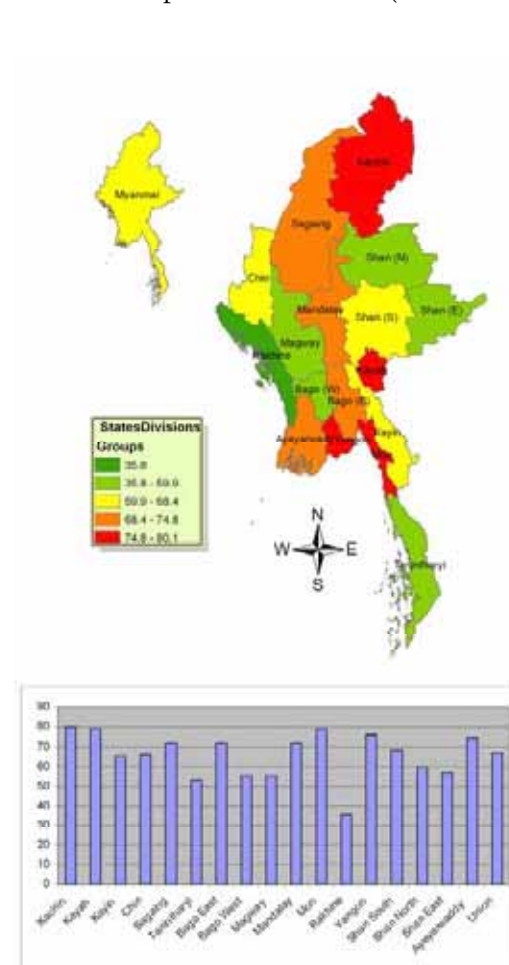


The official MDG indicator for Target 10 is the proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural. Consuming unsafe water is a direct cause of the disease transmission in developing countries. This indicator is based on the assumption that

increased access to safe water will increase actual consumption. At Union level, only 63% of the population has access which is mainly due to the low levels of access in rural areas (55%). Access is better in urban areas at 90%. Rural areas where access to safe drinking water is particularly problematic include Ayeyarwaddy (36%) and Rakhine (41%). The poor have lower access to a safe and convenient drinking water source than the non poor (59% compared to 64%). (see Table 6.2)

Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation

Figure 12: Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (first round)



The second official MDG indicator of Target 10 is the proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural. At Union level, 76% of urban households and 64% of rural households have access to improved sanitation. The average across all households is 67%. A smaller proportion of poor than non-poor households have access to improved sanitation at 59% and 71% respectively. SDs where less than 60% of households have access to improved sanitation include Rakhine (36%), Tanintharyi (53%) and Bago West (56%). (see Table 6.3)

6.3 TARGET 11: BY 2020, TO HAVE ACHIEVED A SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE LIVES OF AT LEAST 100 MILLION SLUM DWELLERS

Proportion of households with access to secure tenure

The official MDG indicator for Target 11 is the proportion of households with access to secure tenure, i.e. the right of all individuals and groups to effective protection by the State against unlawful evictions. Households without secure tenure are defined as squatters (whether or not they pay rent), homeless and households with no formal agreement. According to survey data, almost all of the households in urban and rural areas have access to secure tenure (99%). There is no difference between poor and non poor households. The lowest access to secure tenure is found in non poor households in Tanintharyi urban (90%). (see Table 6.4)

Table 6.3: Proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation²⁸ (%) (first round)

S/D and Union	By strata		By poverty status		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non Poor	Value	Rank
Kachin	82.1	75.2	75.1	84.1	80.1	1
Kayah	78.7	79.6	73.4	81.9	79.0	2
Mon	77.5	85.4	72.1	80.9	79.0	3
Yangon	74.4	76.8	59.0	79.2	76.2	4
Ayeyarwaddy	73.8	79.3	69.8	76.8	74.8	5
Bago (E)	70.4	81.8	73.1	71.9	72.3	6
Sagaing	71.8	74.9	69.7	73.1	72.2	7
Mandalay	71.5	73.1	66.7	75.3	72.0	8
Shan (S)	67.1	72.6	63.2	71.9	68.4	9
Chin	63.5	76.3	64.3	72.0	66.3	10
Kayin	63.8	79.3	49.4	68.2	65.9	11
Shan (N)	55.8	74.8	55.7	64.3	59.9	12
Shan (E)	50.2	83.3	42.3	74.0	57.6	13
Magwe	53.9	75.2	43.2	65.2	56.0	14
Bago (W)	52.5	79.7	43.8	61.3	55.6	15
Tanintharyi	49.8	67.1	36.3	62.1	53.4	16
Rakhine	29.3	61.4	31.2	38.6	35.8	17
Union	64.4	75.6	58.7	71.4	67.3	

²⁸ Access to improved sanitation is defined as the proportion of the population with access to unshared facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. It includes: flush toilets, pour flush toilets with water seal, covered pit latrines with foot lid, indirect covered pit latrines and direct covered pit latrines.

Table 6.4: Percentage of households with access to secure tenure (first round)

S/D and Union	By strata		By poverty status		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non Poor	Value	Rank
Kayah	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Bago (W)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Chin	100.0	99.6	99.8	100.0	99.9	3
Kayin	99.9	99.1	98.9	99.9	99.8	4
Kachin	100.0	99.2	100.0	99.7	99.8	5
Magwe	99.8	99.0	99.8	99.7	99.7	6
Bago (E)	99.8	99.1	99.3	99.8	99.7	7
Shan (N)	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.7	8
Shan (S)	99.4	100.0	99.7	99.5	99.6	9
Shan (E)	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.6	10
Ayeyarwaddy	99.3	99.7	99.4	99.3	99.4	11
Mon	99.2	99.7	99.1	99.4	99.3	12
Mandalay	99.5	98.7	99.2	99.3	99.3	13
Sagaing	99.5	97.8	99.2	99.2	99.2	14
Rakhine	99.6	97.6	99.3	99.2	99.2	15
Yangon	99.3	98.9	98.7	99.1	99.0	16
Tanintharyi	98.1	89.5	99.3	95.2	96.3	17
Union	99.5	98.8	99.4	99.3	99.3	

7. MDG 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

There are 7 targets with 16 indicators to monitor this goal (see Appendix 1). The survey covers only indicator 45 of target 16:

€ Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total.

7.1 TARGET 16: IN CO-OPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES FOR DECENT AND PRODUCTIVE WORK FOR YOUTH

Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total

The unemployment rate among 15-24 year olds is the official MDG indicator for Target 16. It is a measure of the economic and social integration of youth as well as the performance of government policies and programs and the economy more broadly: According to survey data, the unemployment rate for 15-24 year olds in the last 6 months²⁹ is quite low at around 4% in both survey rounds. There are significant differences between rural and urban areas at around 3% and 10% respectively in both rounds. The unemployment rate is slightly lower for individuals from poor than non-poor households and also for females than males. The highest difference between the two rounds is found in Chin with 10% in the first round and 5% in the second round. The unemployment rate varies significantly across SDs with the highest rate found in Rakhine and the lowest in Kayah. (see Table 7.1 and Table 7.2)

Table 7.1: Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds in the last 6 months (%) (first round)

S/D and Union	By strata		By poverty status		By gender		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non Poor	Female	Male	Value	Rank
Kayah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Shan (S)	0.2	10.5	0.9	2.9	1.7	2.3	2.0	2
Mandalay	1.3	5.3	2.5	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.1	3
Ayeyarwaddy	2.0	4.4	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.8	2.3	4
Shan (N)	1.5	7.3	3.1	1.2	2.6	1.9	2.3	5
Magwe	1.8	10.7	3.5	1.3	3.3	1.4	2.3	6
Kachin	2.4	2.5	2.9	1.9	3.2	1.1	2.4	7
Sagaing	1.7	9.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	8
Shan (E)	1.0	11.3	1.1	5.4	1.9	4.1	2.9	9
Bago (W)	2.6	9.3	3.8	2.7	2.8	3.7	3.2	10
Bago (E)	3.0	7.2	2.4	4.0	2.7	4.3	3.4	11
Tanintharyi	3.4	8.5	4.9	4.0	2.7	6.9	4.3	12
Kayin	3.5	10.2	0.0	5.2	6.1	1.6	4.4	13
Mon	5.8	14.3	13.1	5.4	5.6	9.3	7.1	14
Chin	8.2	16.7	10.6	6.2	4.4	13.8	9.6	15
Yangon	2.5	13.7	10.4	9.6	8.2	11.9	9.8	16
Rakhine	9.9	17.1	10.6	12.1	10.7	12.9	11.5	17
Union	2.7	10.4	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.1	

²⁹ Unemployed people are all those who are not employed during a specified reference period but are available for work and have taken concrete steps to seek paid employment or self-employment.

Table 7.2: Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds in the last 6 months (%) (second round)

S/D and Union	By strata		By poverty status		By gender		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non Poor	Female	Male	Value	Rank
Kayah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Magwe	1.0	3.6	1.9	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.2	2
Kayin	1.0	7.8	0.0	2.2	2.8	0.6	2.0	3
Shan (S)	0.6	8.9	1.1	2.8	0.8	3.3	2.0	4
Mandalay	1.5	4.5	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	5
Sagaing	2.0	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.1	6
Shan (N)	1.8	5.5	2.9	1.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	7
Bago (W)	1.8	8.7	2.5	2.4	2.8	1.8	2.4	8
Ayeyarwaddy	2.3	3.9	3.6	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	9
Tanintharyi	1.4	7.1	1.6	3.2	2.4	2.9	2.6	10
Shan (E)	1.7	8.9	0.9	5.8	2.0	4.3	2.9	11
Kachin	3.4	0.9	3.5	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.0	12
Bago (E)	3.4	12.3	5.1	4.2	4.0	5.2	4.5	13
Chin	4.1	12.6	6.3	2.2	5.0	5.9	5.5	14
Mon	6.5	6.2	7.0	6.3	5.7	7.7	6.5	15
Yangon	1.4	14.3	11.1	9.9	8.0	12.8	10.2	16
Rakhine	9.8	16.5	11.8	10.8	11.0	11.6	11.2	17
Union	2.5	9.5	3.6	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.8	

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APPENDIX 1: TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goals and Targets	Indicators for monitoring progress
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day ^a 2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against Measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate ^b 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS ^c
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures ^d 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) 28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural 31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented)

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
<p>Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p> <p>Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries (LDCs)</p> <p>Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States</p> <p>Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p>	<p>Official development assistance</p> <p>33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income</p> <p>34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p> <p>36. ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs</p> <p>37. ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs</p> <p>38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and LDCs, admitted free of duties</p> <p>39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</p> <p>40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP</p> <p>41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p>42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p>43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative</p> <p>44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p>
<p>Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p>	<p>45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total</p>
<p>Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
<p>Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population</p> <p>48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population</p>

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration signed by 189 countries, including 147 Heads of State, in September 2000 (www.un.org/documents/ga/res/55/a55r002.pdf - A/RES/55/2). The goals and targets are inter-related and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries determined, as the Declaration states, "to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty.

^a For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

^b Amongst contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. The contraceptive prevalence rate is also useful in tracking progress in other health, gender and poverty goals. Because the condom use rate is only measured amongst women in union, it will be supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high risk situations. These indicators will be augmented with an indicator of knowledge and misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS by 15-24 year-olds (UNICEF – WHO).

^c To be measured by the ratio of proportion of orphans to non-orphans aged 10-14 who are attending school.

^d Prevention to be measured by the % of under 5s sleeping under insecticide treated bednets; treatment to be measured by % of under 5s who are appropriately treated.

APPENDIX 2: SELECTED INDICATORS FROM SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES

Table A2.1: Poverty headcount index³⁰ in other South Asia and Southeast Asia countries³¹

Country	Year	Population in poverty (%)		
		Rural	Urban	Total
Southeast Asia				
Cambodia	1999	40.1	18.2	35.9
Indonesia	2002	21.1	14.5	18.2
Lao PDR	1997	41.0	26.9	38.6
Malaysia	1999	12.4	3.4	7.5
Philippines	2003	-	-	30.4
Thailand	2002	12.6	4.0	9.8
Vietnam	2002	35.6	6.6	28.9
South Asia				
Bangladesh	2000	53.0	36.6	49.8
Bhutan	2000	-	-	25.3
India	2000	30.2	24.7	28.6
Maldives	1998	50.0	20.0	43.0
Nepal	2004	34.6	9.6	30.9
Pakistan	1999	34.8	25.9	32.6
Sri-Lanka	1996	27.0	15.0	25.0

Source: Asian Development Bank, 2005.

Table A2.2: Set of health indicators from selected Asian countries³²

	% of 1 year old children immunized against measles	Skilled Birth Attendance
Bangladesh	77	14
Cambodia	65	32
Myanmar*	80	73
Lao	42	19
Thailand	94	99
Vietnam	93	85

Source: World Health Report, WHO, 2005.

* Data for Myanmar from: IHLCA, 2004-2005.

³⁰ One must be careful when comparing poverty rates across countries since methodologies used are different. Since the information necessary to calculate a \$1 PPP poverty line is not available in Myanmar, data presented in Table A2.1 are based on national poverty lines. Table A2.1 aims to provide some indication of the situation of poverty in Myanmar compared to other Asian Countries.

³¹ When available, official poverty lines were used.

³² Definitions and methods of calculation used for these health indicators are usually standard internationally.

Table A2.3: Indicators for goal 7 of the MDGs (Ensure Environmental Sustainability)³³

	% of population with access to an improved water source	% of population with access to improved sanitation
Bangladesh ¹	75	48
Cambodia ¹	34	16
Myanmar*	63	67
Lao ¹	43	24
Thailand ¹	85	99
Vietnam ¹	73	41

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, 2005. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi.asp>

* Data for Myanmar from: IHLCA, 2004-2005.

¹ 2002 figures.

Table A2.4: Indicators related to education³⁴

	Net enrolment rate in primary education	Girls to boys ratio in primary level enrolment
Bangladesh ¹	87	102
Cambodia ¹	86	89
Myanmar*	85	96
Lao ¹	83	86
Thailand ¹	86	96
Vietnam ¹	94	93

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, 2005. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi.asp>

* Data for Myanmar from: IHLCA, 2004-2005.

¹ 2001 figures.

³³ Definitions used for access to water and sanitation indicators were not specified. Therefore, figures are indicative only.

³⁴ Definitions of indicators related to education were not specified. Therefore, figures are indicative only.

