



#### Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

	2005	2010
4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles (%)	80.3	82.3



#### Goal 5: Improve maternal health

	2005	2010
5.2 Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel (%)	72.5	77.9
5.3 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%)	-	39.5
5.5 Antenatal Care Coverage (at least one Visit) (%)	82.5	83.3
5.6 Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)	-	24.2



#### Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

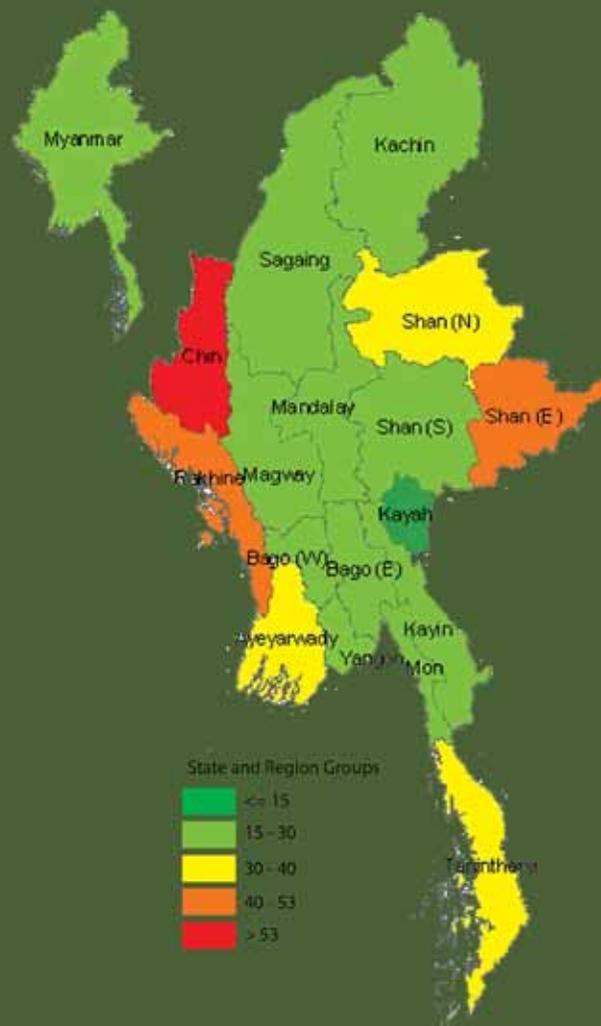
	2005	2010
6.3 Proportion of Population, 15-24 years, with Comprehensive Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)	-	92.1
6.4 Ratio of School Attendance of Orphans to School Attendance of Non-Orphans (%)	-	0.7
6.7 Proportion of Children under 5 Sleeping under Insecticide-Treated Bednets (%)	-	11.1



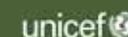
#### Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

	2005	2010
7.8 Proportion of Population using an Improved Drinking Water Source (%)	62.6	69.4
7.9 Proportion of Population using an Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	67.3	79.0
7.10 Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums (%)	-	65.3

### Poverty Incidence Map by State/Region 2010



## INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT IN MYANMAR



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## Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

The Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment (IHLCA) survey is a nationwide survey in which data is collected from more than 18,000 households to determine poverty levels, household living conditions and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators for Myanmar. The survey is initially a joint project between UNDP and the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development in Myanmar. It was later joined by UNICEF and Sida in IHLCA II.

The first IHLCA survey was conducted in 2004-2005 and provided important poverty estimates for Myanmar. The second IHLCA was conducted during 2009-2010. The IHLCA II survey probes more deeply into untapped areas of development data, providing gender-related MDG indicators. UNDP cooperated with UNICEF, the World Bank and Statistics Sweden who provided technical assistance on the survey tools, survey design and analysis.

IHLCA II provides an opportunity to inform and strengthen poverty reduction efforts of the government, UNDP and other UN agencies as well as INGOs/NGOs and other stakeholders.

### Poverty Profile Report

The Poverty Profile presents select results from the IHLCA-II survey with emphasis on poverty and its correlates. Dimensions of living conditions, including health, education, water/sanitation, etc. are reviewed. Its core objective is to provide information on levels and trends in key indicators of well-being, and their correlates, with a view to inform development planning and policy decisions. The Poverty Profile reviews:

- (1) Poverty and Inequality;
- (2) Demographic Characteristics of Households;
- (3) Economic Activities of Households;
- (4) the Labour Market;
- (5) Housing, Water and Sanitation;
- (6) Health and Nutrition and
- (7) Education.

### Selected Poverty-Related Indicators

	2005	2010
<b>Poverty Lines (Kyats)</b>		
Food Poverty Line	118,402	274,990
Poverty Line	162,136	376,151
<b>Poverty Incidence (%)</b>		
Food Poverty Incidence	9.6	4.8
Poverty Incidence	32	26
<b>Poverty Dynamics</b>		
Chronic poverty (%)	-	10.0
Transitory poverty		
Descents (%)	-	11.3
Escapes (%)	-	16.5
Non poor (%)	-	62.1
Access to Quality Roofing (%)	44.1	52.9
<b>Small Assets Ownership (%)</b>		
TV	25.5	39.7
Radio-cassette/ Stereo	27.5	37.5
Bicycle	41.5	44.3
Motor cycle	9.7	24.2

### Demographic Characteristics and Economic Activities

	2005	2010
Household Size (number)	5.2	5.0
Demographic Dependency Ratios	0.6	0.5
Economic Dependency Ratios	0.7	0.7
Agricultural Land (acre)	6.1	6.7
Landless Rate in Agriculture (%)	25.7	23.6
Access to Agricultural Credit (%)	38.1	33.0
Access to Non-agricultural Credit (%)	15.0	11.1

### MDG Data Report

The MDG Data Report presents data from the IHLCA-II survey on select MDG indicators. Its core objective is to provide information on levels and, where possible, trends of these indicators with a view to inform development planning and policy decisions. It differs from a standard MDG Report in that it relies exclusively on IHLCA-II survey data and only covers those MDGs which can be calculated on the basis of IHLCA-II data. The MDG Data Report presents data on seven MDG Goals dealing with: (1) Poverty and Hunger; (2) Primary Education; (3) Gender Equality; (4) Child Mortality; (5) Maternal Health; (6) HIV/AIDs, Malaria and other Diseases; and (7) Environmental Sustainability.

## Poverty Dynamics Report

Poverty Dynamics Report represents the flows of households into and out of poverty and not simply the stock of poverty at one or more given points of time. The characteristic of entrants into poverty and those who escape poverty are presented. The information will be of use to Poverty Reduction Strategies formulation for all the stakeholders.



### Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

	2005	2010
1.1 National Poverty Incidence (%)	32	26
1.2 Poverty Gap Ratio	0.064	0.041
1.3 Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption (%)	11.1	12.0
1.5 Employment/Population Ratio (%)	54.3	57.1
1.6 Proportion of Employed People Living Below the National Poverty Line (%)	32.3	25.5
1.7 Proportion of Own-account and Contributing Family Workers in Total Employment (%)	51.8	54.3
1.8 Prevalence of Moderate Under weight Children under Five Years of Age (%)	34.3	32.0
1.9 National Food Poverty Incidence (%)	10	5



### Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

	2005	2010
2.1 Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education (%)	84.7	87.7
2.3 Literacy Rate of 15-24 Year-olds, Women and Men (%)	91.9	95.8



### Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

	2005	2010
3.1 a Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary Education (%)	96.1	92.6
3.1 b Ratio of Girls to Boys in Secondary Education (%)	102.5	95.6
3.2 Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-agriculture Sector (%)	41.3	44.7