INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY IN MYANMAR
(2009-2010)

MDG DATA REPORT

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PREPARED BY:

IHLCA PROJECT TECHNICAL UNIT
YANGON, THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

WITH SUPPORT FROM:

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
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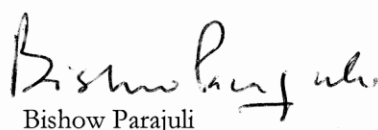BANGKOK, THAILAND

FOREWORD

The Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment (IHLCA) project provides the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the UN and other national and international stakeholders with statistical data for determining living conditions in the country. The first nation-wide survey was carried out in 2004-2005. This second survey, in addition to providing the most recent state of living conditions and poverty levels, also provides opportunities to make comparisons and trend analysis for contributing to well-informed, pro-poor decision making.

The overall survey design of the IHLCA-II was chosen to mirror the IHLCA-I, in order to secure comparability. For this reason almost half of the number of interviewed households was the same households as in 2004-2005, allowing for poverty dynamics analysis. The survey included a nationwide representative sample of 18,660 households. As in the first survey, all of the field work was divided into two rounds; the first round took place between December 2009 and January 2010 (after the harvest) and the second round from May 2010 onwards (before the harvest).

The survey has been undertaken in close cooperation with the Planning Department of the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development (MNPED), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The survey methodology and process follows international control standards and the project team has received extensive technical oversight and support from organizations such as the World Bank and Statistic Sweden, as well as from technical staff from UNICEF and UNDP. These partners have also monitored the survey process from design and methodology to data analysis.

Being one of the most comprehensive surveys on living conditions and poverty undertaken in Myanmar we trust that this statistical data will be useful and valuable for various purposes and a variety of stakeholders, and it is our hope that this will lead to well-informed planning and decision making and subsequent improvements in the well-being of the Myanmar population.

Bishow Parajuli

Resident Representative UNDP Myanmar

Daw Lai Lai Thein

Director General, Planning Department

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Acronyms

MNPED   Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development

Sida   Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

UNICEF   United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Summary

Introduction

The *MDG Data Report* presents data from the IHLCA-II survey on selected MDG indicators. Its core objective is to provide information on levels and, where possible, trends of these indicators with a view to inform public 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; 7) Environmental Sustainability.

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

National poverty incidence appears to have fallen from 32% to 26% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Rural poverty remains considerably higher than urban poverty, at 29% and 16% respectively, and poverty has fallen at a faster rate in urban than rural areas at 27% and 18%, respectively. The highest values of poverty incidence are in Chin at 73% followed by Rakhine (44%), Tanintharyi (33%), Shan (33%) and Ayeyarwady (32%).

The poverty gap ratio appears to have fallen by around 35% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. The gap is considerably higher in rural than urban areas, at 0.047 and 0.023 respectively, and poverty has fallen at a much faster rate in urban than rural areas at 44% and 34%, respectively. The highest values of the poverty gap are in Chin (0.167) followed by Rakhine (0.076), Tanintharyi (0.066) and Shan (0.06).

The consumption share of the poorest quintile in national consumption has risen slightly from 11.1% to 12%, a difference which is not statistically significant. The share is higher in rural than urban areas, at 12.6% and 11.1% respectively, but has increased at a faster rate in urban than rural areas at 10% and 7%, respectively. There is little variation in the level of this indicator across States and Regions.

The *employment/population ratio* increased from 54.3% to 57.1% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. The ratio is considerably higher in rural than urban areas, at 59.8% and 49.7% respectively, and has increased somewhat more rapidly in urban than in rural areas at 7.2% and 4.4%, respectively. The ratio remains much lower for females than males, at 46.3% and 69% respectively, though the rate of increase is twice as high for the females than males at 7.3% and 3.6% respectively. The lowest values of this indicator are found in Rakhine (46.2%), Yangon (47.9%) and Kachin (49.1%) and Tanintaryi (51.1%).

Levels and trends of the *proportion of employed persons living below the national poverty line, or working poor,* follows a very similar pattern to that of poverty incidence as the vast majority of the poor are economically active. Accordingly, the working poor are declining in percentage terms, from 32.3% to 25.5%, and remain disproportionately rural, at 28.6%, compared to 15.2% for urban households. Interestingly, the rate of decline is higher for females than males at 25.3% and 18.2% respectively. As with poverty, Chin has the highest proportion of working poverty followed by Rakhine, Shan, Tanintharyi and Ayeyarwady

The *proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment* is a measure of the vulnerability of employment. This indicator increased from 51.8% to 54.3% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant (at the 94% level). Interestingly, the proportion is lower for poor than non-poor households, at 45% and 57.5% respectively, and declined by 9% for the former between 2005 and 2010. The ratio is higher in rural than urban areas, at 57% and 45.7% respectively, and for females than males at 57% and 52.4%, respectively. The highest values of this indicator are found in Shan (74.2%), Chin (71.5%) and Kayin (64.9%).

The *prevalence of moderate underweight children under 5, or moderate malnutrition*, has fallen from 34.3% to 32% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is not statistically significant. Malnutrition remains considerably higher in rural than urban areas, at 33.7% and 25.5% respectively, and has fallen at a much faster rate in urban than rural areas at 18.8% and 3.8%, respectively. It is also higher among the poor than non-poor, at 35.2% and 30.6% respectively, but has fallen at a faster rate among the poor than non-poor at 7.1% vs. 4.7%, respectively. The highest levels of moderate malnutrition are found in Rakhin at 52.8% followed by Magwe (37%) Ayeyarwaddy (34%) and Chin (33.4%).

The *proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption, or undernourishment*, is proxied by food poverty incidence. Overall, food poverty incidence appears to have fallen from 10% to 5% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Rural food poverty remains considerably higher than urban poverty, at 6% and 2% respectively, and has fallen at a faster rate in urban than rural areas at 59% and 48%, respectively. The highest values of poverty incidence are in Chin at 25% followed by Rakhine (10%), Tanintharyi (9.6%) and Shan (9%).

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

The *net enrolment in primary education* increased from 84.7% to 87.7% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Enrolment rates of the poor are considerably lower than the non-poor, at 81.3% and 90.3% respectively, and have increased at a slower rate for the poor than non-poor, at 1.5% and 3.6% respectively. Enrolment rates in rural areas are lower than in urban areas, at 86.7% and 91.8% respectively, and has increased at a slightly higher rate in urban than rural areas at 4.8% and 3.2%, respectively. There are no differences in net enrolment rates along gender lines. The lowest State-level primary enrolment rates, by a wider margin, are found in Rakhine (71%).

The *literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds* increased from 91.9% to 95.8% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Literacy rates of the poor are significantly lower than the non-poor, at 91.3% and 97.7% respectively, but have increased at a similar rate for the poor and non-poor, at 4.2% and 3.8% respectively. Literacy rates in rural areas are lower than in urban areas, at 95.1% and 98.2% respectively, but have increased at a higher rate in rural than urban areas at 5.0% and 2.3%, respectively. There are very slight differences in net enrolment rates along gender lines, which are not statistically significant. The lowest State-level literacy rates, is found in Rakhine (80%).

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

The *ratio of girls to boys in primary education, or the Gender Parity Index*, declined from 96.1% to 92.6% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is not statistically significant. This ratio is higher for the poor than non-poor at 96.7% and 91% respectively. The measure is higher in rural than in urban areas, at 93.3% and 89.8% respectively, and has increased in urban but has fallen in rural areas. The lowest ratios of girls to boys in primary education are found in Kayah (80.2%), Sagaing (82.5%), Mon (86%) and Bago (86.6%).

The *ratio of girls to boys in secondary education* declined from 102.5% to 95.6% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is not statistically significant. This ratio is higher for the poor than non-poor at 100.7% and 94.4% respectively. The measure is lower in rural than in urban areas, at 93.4% and 100.8% respectively, and has increased in urban but has fallen in rural areas. The lowest State-level ratios of girls to boys in primary education, by a wide margin, are found in Rakhine (70%) and Bago (79.7%).

The *share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector* is a measure of women's integration into the monetary economy, and access to labour markets in industry and services. Overall, this indicator has increased from 41.3% to 44.7% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Women's share in wage employment among the poor than non-poor at 40.3% and 46.7% respectively, and has increased more rapidly in the latter than the former at 10.8% and 4.1% respectively. There is little difference between rural and urban households. The lowest Sate-level value of this indicator, by a wide margin, is found in Chin at 21.7%.

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

The *proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles* increased from 80.3% to 82.3% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is not statistically significant. This ratio is considerably lower for the poor than non-poor at 75.5% and 85.6% respectively and has fallen for the poor from its 2005 level of 78.4% (though this change is not statistically significant). The measure is lower in rural than in urban areas, at 79.6% and 91.5% respectively, and has increased among urban households but has fallen among rural ones. The lowest State-level values are found in Chin (58.5%), Bago (64.6%), Kachin (65%) and Rakhine (68.2%).

Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health

The *proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel* increased from 72.5% to 77.9% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Levels are considerably lower for the poor than non-poor at 69.3% and 81.4% respectively, though the rate of increase between 2005 and 2010 is slightly higher for the poor than non-poor, at 7.2 and 5.9% respectively. The measure is considerably lower in rural than in urban areas, at 74.2% and 92.6% respectively, but has increased more rapidly in rural than urban areas, at 9.3% and 4.5% respectively. The lowest values of the indicator are found in Rakhine (55.2%) and Chin (61.3%).

Contraceptive prevalence stood at around 39.5% in 2010. There are considerable differences between women from poor and non-poor households, at 32% and 41.9% respectively, and from rural and urban areas, at 37.2% and 46.5% respectively. The lowest level, by a wide margin, is found in Chin at 3%

Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) increased slightly from 82.5% to 83.3% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is not statistically significant. Levels are considerably lower for the poor than non-poor at 77.2% and 85.7% respectively, though poor households experienced a 2.3% increase between 2005 and 2010 compared to a -0.8% decline for non-poor households. The measure is considerably lower in rural than in urban areas, at 80.8% and 93.3% respectively, but has increased more rapidly in rural than urban areas, at 1.6% and 0.4% respectively. The lowest values of the indicator are found in Rakhine (67%) and Chin (60.1%).

The *unmet need for family planning,* or the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behaviour, affects around 24% of married women. There are moderate differences between women from poor and non-poor households, at 28.3% and 22.9% respectively. Much larger differences exist between married women from rural and urban areas, at 27.3% and 14.8% respectively. The highest levels are found in Magwe (37.5%) and Chin (32.8%).

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

The *proportion of the population, 15-24 years, with comprehensive, corrects knowledge of HIV/AIDS* is quite high at around 92.1%. There are small differences between poor and non-poor respondents, at 89.2% and 93.2% respectively and between rural and urban dwellers at 91.2% and 95.3%. The lowest level, by a wide margin, is found in Rakhine (80.2%).

The *ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans* is one partial measure of the impact of the AIDS epidemic on orphans. Overall, the attendance of orphans was around 0.7% that of non-orphans in 2010. The ratio is higher for poor than non-poor respondents at 1% and 0.6% respectively, and for urban than rural dwellers, at 1.3% and 0.5% respectively. There is no difference along gender lines.

The *proportion of children under 4 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets* was around 11.1% in 2010. The proportion is lower for poor than non-poor respondents at 9.3% and 11.8% respectively. It is also lower

for urban than rural dwellers, at 6.9% and 12.1% respectively, a finding which undoubtedly reflects the higher risk of malarial exposure in rural areas. Females are slightly more likely than males to sleep under bednets, at 11.8% and 10.4% respectively.

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

The *proportion of the population using an improved drinking water* source, which excludes bottled water, increased from 62.6% to 69.4% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Levels are considerably lower for the poor than non-poor at 62.2% and 71.9% respectively, and the rate of increase between 2005 and 2010 is higher for the non-poor than the poor, at 12% and 4.7%, respectively. The measure is considerably lower in rural than in urban areas, at 65.2% and 81.4% respectively, but has increased by 18% in rural areas. Use of an improved drinking source has actually fallen by 9.2% in urban areas due to the greater use of bottled water, which increased from 6% to 13.4%. The lowest values of the indicator are found in Ayeyarwaddy (44.6%) and Rakhine (49.5%).

The *proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility* increased from 67.3% to 79% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Levels are considerably lower for the poor than non-poor at 71.5% and 81.6% respectively, though the rate of increase between 2005 and 2010 has been higher for the poor than the non-poor, at 21.9% and 14.2% respectively. The measure is lower in rural than in urban areas, at 77.2% and 84.1% respectively, but has increased by 19.9% in rural areas compared to 11.3% in urban areas. The lowest value of the indicator, by a wide margin, is found in Rakhine (54.3%).

The *proportion of the urban population living in slums* is defined as those households lacking one or more of the following characteristics: access to improved water; access to improved sanitation; sufficient-living area; durability of housing. Around 65% of household lack any one required characteristics and 27% lack any two. Poor households fare worse in both cases, with 82.5% and 50.8% lacking any one or any two characteristics respectively compared to 62.1% and 23.1% for non-poor households, respectively. There is considerable variation across States and Regions, with Tanintharyi and Rakhine ranking among the worst in both cases.

Summary: Trends in Key MDG Indicators, 2005-2010

The majority of MDG indicators below have improved between 2005-2010 though only around one-third of such improvements are statistically significant. The major areas of statistically significant improvement relate to poverty, employment, net enrolment in primary education and use of an improved sanitation facility. The major areas of regress concern gender parity in primary and secondary education as well as immunization against measles for poor households, though these changes are not statistically significant. The rise in own-account and contributing family workers may suggest an increase in vulnerable employment, though it should be noted that this indicator has fallen among the poor. Overall, these data suggest a general, but modest, improvement across a range of dimensions of well-being in Myanmar between 2005 and 2010.

Trends in Key MDG Indicators, 2005-2010

		Improvement		Deterioration		No Change	
		Poor	All	Poor	All	Poor	All
Goal 1 - Poverty and Hunger							
1	Poverty Incidence		X*				
2	Poverty Gap		X*				
3	Poorest 20% in National Consumption		X				
4	Employment/Population		X*				
5	Working Poor		X*				
6	Own-Account & Contributing Family Workers	X*			X		
7	Moderate Underweight	X	X				
8	Food Poverty Incidence		X*				
Goal 2 - Universal Primary Education							
9	Net Enrolment	X	X*				
10	Literacy	X*	X*				
Goal 3 - Gender Equality							
11	Girls/Boys in Primary			X	X		
12	Girls/Boys in Secondary			X	X		
13	Women in Wage Employment, non-Agriculture	X	X*				
Goal 4 - Child Mortality							
14	1 Year-olds Immunized Against Measles		X	X			
Goal 5 - Maternal Health							
15	Births Attended by Skilled Personnel	X	X*				
16	Antenatal Care Coverage (1 Visit)	X					X
Goal 7 - Environmental Sustainability							
17	Improved Drinking Water Source	X	X*				
18	Improved Sanitation Facility	X*	X*				

* Statistically significant at 95%

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment (IHLCA) is a multi-purpose household survey which provides data on key dimensions of living conditions and well-being. The first IHLCA survey was conducted in 2004-2005 with the support of the United Nations Development Programme and national partners including the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development and the Central Statistical Organization. The IHLCA-I was a nationally representative sample of 18 660 households in both rural and urban areas across Myanmar. It allowed for the estimation of poverty levels drawing on a detailed consumption module, using modern, 'industry-standard' techniques to set the poverty line.

At the request of the government of Myanmar, UNDP, UNICEF and Sida have supported a follow-up survey to the original IHLCA. The core objective is to update the 2004-2005 data, shedding new light on levels and trends in living conditions. To this end, a technical workshop was held with stakeholders in April, 2009 to discuss issues of survey design, data analysis and processing. It was agreed that the IHLCA-II should retain a similar format as the IHLCA-I to facilitate consistent comparisons of results over time.

1.2 Data Sources, Collection and Analysis[1]

The IHLCA-II survey is comprised of three main instruments: the Household Questionnaire, the Community Questionnaire for Key Informants and the Community Price Questionnaire.

The Household Questionnaire forms the basis of most of the information presented in the *MDG Data Report*. It contains the following modules:

i. Household Characteristics;
ii. Housing;
iii. Education and Literacy;
iv. Health, Nutrition and Mortality;
v. Consumption Expenditure;
vi. Household Assets, Gifts and Remittances;
vii. Labour and Employment;
viii. Business Activities;
ix. Finance and Savings.

The Community Questionnaire for Key Informant contains a range of community-level information on infrastructure, housing, economic activities, schools, health facilities, etc. These data are not presented in the *MDG Data Report* which focuses on household level information. Data from the Community Price Questionnaire were used to adjust consumption expenditure data for difference across space (states, regions) and over time (between 2004-2005 and 2009-2010).

Following the format of IHLCA-I, data collection was conducted in two rounds, December-January, 2009-2010 and May, 2010. The original rationale to conduct two rounds was to capture seasonal variation in core well-being indicators associated primarily with the agricultural cycle. Generally, December-January marks a period of greater prosperity for many rural households following, or during, the harvesting of the monsoon paddy. May falls within the summer months and is a time of greater hardship. Data from the two separate rounds is necessary to estimate 'true' average, annual figures for data which experience

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[1] These issues are discussed in much greater detail in IHLCA-II, *Technical Report on Survey Design and Implementation,* Feb. 15, 2010.

higher and lower levels over the course of the year, such as consumption expenditure. The IHLCA-II retained this format for those indicators which are expected to vary seasonally.

At the level of data collection, a number of measures were put in place to reduce measurement error. Consistency checks were performed on-site by field supervisors which allowed enumerators to return to respondents and probe discrepant information. Field enumerators were recruited locally to increase the likelihood that translation issues, or contextual differences in interpretation, did not influence results. In addition, field teams comprised both male and female enumerators to ensure that respondents could be interviewed by persons of their same gender. The aim was to enhance the validity of sensitive information on issues such as reproductive health.

Data entry and cleaning has been undertaken by the Planning Department (PD) of the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development (MNPED) with technical assistance from the World Bank. Data analysis has been conducted by the IHLCA Technical Unit drawing on technical support and training provided during the first IHLCA. Analytical support concerning sampling, and standard error estimation, has been provided by Statistics Sweden.

1.3 Sampling Issues[2]

The IHLCA-II is a nationally 'representative,' 50% 'panel' survey with sample size of 18,660 households. It is important to clarify at the outset the meaning of the terms 'representative' and 'panel' and to say a word about the special sampling problems posed by cyclone *Nargis* in May, 2008.

The IHLCA surveys are 'representative' of the population of Myanmar in the sense that it is possible to estimate the relationship between sample results and the 'true' results in the entire population. In order to make such estimates, and interpret them correctly, it is important to define four additional concepts: i) standard errors; ii) sampling error; iii) confidence intervals and iv) levels of statistical significance.

i.   *Standard errors* provide a measure of how far estimated sample statistics differ from their 'true' values in the entire population. They are calculated on the basis of the variance and number of observations in the sample. The variance is a measure of the dispersion, or the spread, of the values of a variable.
ii. The estimated difference between sample estimates and population values is known as *sampling error*. The extent of sampling error is known by examination of the size of the standard errors in question.
iii. *Confidence intervals* provide a range of plausible values for an unknown population parameter. The wider the confidence interval, the more uncertain we are about the unknown parameter. Confidence limits are the lower and upper boundaries of a confidence interval.
iv. *Levels of statistical significance* provide a degree of certainty that sample results are not due to chance. By convention, statistical significance is often set at the 95% level.

These four concepts are relevant to the interpretation of results in the *MDG Data Report* in two ways:

First, standard errors are presented (in parenthesis) below all results in the *MDG Data Report*. If we multiply the standard error by approximately 2 (1.96), and subsequently add and subtract that value from the value of our results, we arrive at 95% confidence intervals for all data in the *MDG Data Report*. Otherwise stated, the reader can determine, with 95% certainty, how far the estimated sample results from the IHLCA-II differ from the 'true' population results in Myanmar.

Second, tests of statistical significance of differences between 2005 and 2010 are reported in the text and presented in the Statistical Appendix at the end of this volume. If differences are deemed to be statistically significant, we simply mean that we are at least 95% certain that such differences reflect 'real'

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[2] These issues are discussed in much greater detail in IHLCA-II, *Technical Report on Survey Design and Implementation,* Feb. 15, 2010.

differences in the population of Myanmar, and not differences in the samples, due to chance. It does *not* mean that such differences are economically or socially significant. It should also be noted that we present actual 'p-values' in the Statistical appendix, which represent the actual probabilities that observed differences are due to chance. So, all 'p-value' less than or equal to 0.05, are those which are statistically significant at the 95% level.

The IHLCA-II contains a 'panel' element, in that 50% of households are the same as those selected in 2004-05. Panel data facilitates the analysis of poverty dynamics, i.e. the entry into, and escape from, poverty of individual households, and not simply the analysis of stocks of poverty at different points of time. Otherwise stated, it allows for an analysis of both transitory and chronic poverty which may call for very different policy responses. These types of issues are addressed at greater length in the companion *Poverty Dynamics Report.*

From the point of view of sampling, cyclone *Nargis* poses immediate challenges in that certain villages have either 'disappeared' or have been so extensively damaged to preclude conducting a survey. In particular, the issue arose for eleven villages in Bogalay and Laputta Township in Ayeyarwady Division. To address this problem, eleven villages with similar characteristics, from the same or nearby village tracts, have been substituted into the sampling frame. It should be emphasized that widespread loss of life associated with this tragedy will not increase poverty rates or worsen social indicators, if those who perished were on average no worse/better off than those who survived.[3]

1.4 Format and Objectives of the MDG Data Report

The *MDG Data Report* presents data from the IHLCA-II survey on selected MDG indicators.[4] Its core objective is to provide information on levels and, where possible, trends of these indicators with a view to inform public policy decisions.

It should be emphasized that the *MDG Data Report* differs from a standard *MDG Report* in at least three ways. First, it relies exclusively on IHLCA-II survey data and does not attempt to incorporate data from other sources. Second, it only covers those MDGs which can be calculated on the basis of IHLCA-II data. Accordingly, a range of indicators are excluded. Third, it does not present an analysis of constraints on the realization of specific MDGs, nor policy options (though, certain of these issues may be explored in planned thematic reports).

A complete list of MDG indicators, following the January, 2008 revision, is presented in the Executive Summary and at the end of this report. A number of these indicators have been modified slightly in light of data availability. For example, the national poverty incidence is used instead of poverty incidence calculated accorded to a purchasing power parity adjusted poverty line (Section 1.1).

Within the main body of the report, national-level data are presented in tabular form alongside State/Region-level data in bar graphs. The national-level estimates are disaggregated, where relevant, by poverty status, strata and gender. Typically, data are presented for 2005 and 2010, though there are exceptions in cases where certain information was not collected in the IHLCA-I. The complete tabular data, from which the above are drawn, are presented in chapter Appendices.

There are two companion volumes to the *MDG Data Report*. First, the *Poverty Profile*, presents data on a range of indicators of economic and social dimensions of well-being with emphasis on consumption poverty and its correlates. There is some overlap between the *Poverty Profile* and the *MDG Data Report* as

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[3] This paradox of well-being measurement is explored in Kanbur R. and D. Mukherjee, 2007, "Premature Mortality and Poverty Measurement," *Bulletin of Economic Research*, Vol. 59. No. 4.
[4] A list of the 2008 MDGs covered in the present report, and in the 2005 *MDG Relevant Information Report,* is presented at the end of this volume.

the former also contains certain MDG indicators. Second, the *Poverty Dynamics Report*, exploits the panel dimension of the IHLCA-II and reviews data on trajectories of individual households with respect to consumption poverty and other core indicators.

In terms of format, 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; 7) Environmental Sustainability.

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the Proportion of People whose Income is less than one Dollar a Day

1.1 National Poverty Incidence

National poverty incidence is defined as the population proportion unable to acquire a bundle of basic food and non-food items. Overall, poverty incidence appears to have fallen from 32% to 26% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Rural poverty remains considerably higher than urban poverty, at 29% and 16% respectively, and poverty has fallen at a faster rate in urban than rural areas at 27% and 18%, respectively. The highest values of poverty incidence are in Chin at 73% followed by Rakhine (44%), Tanintharyi (33%), Shan (33%) and Ayeyarwady (32%). The downward trend is found in most States/Regions, though many of these differences are not statistically significant (see Table 9 in Appendix).

Table 1   National Poverty Incidence by Strata, 2005-2010

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	2005	**2010**	**% Change 2005-2010**	**2005**	**2010**	**% Change 2005-2010**	**2005**	**2010**	**% Change 2005-2010**
Union	**21.5** (1.86)	**15.7** (1.08)	**-27**	**35.8** (1.90)	**29.2** (1.55)	**-18**	**32.1** (1.67)	**25.6** (1.36)	**-20**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 1   National Poverty Incidence by State/Region, 2005-2010
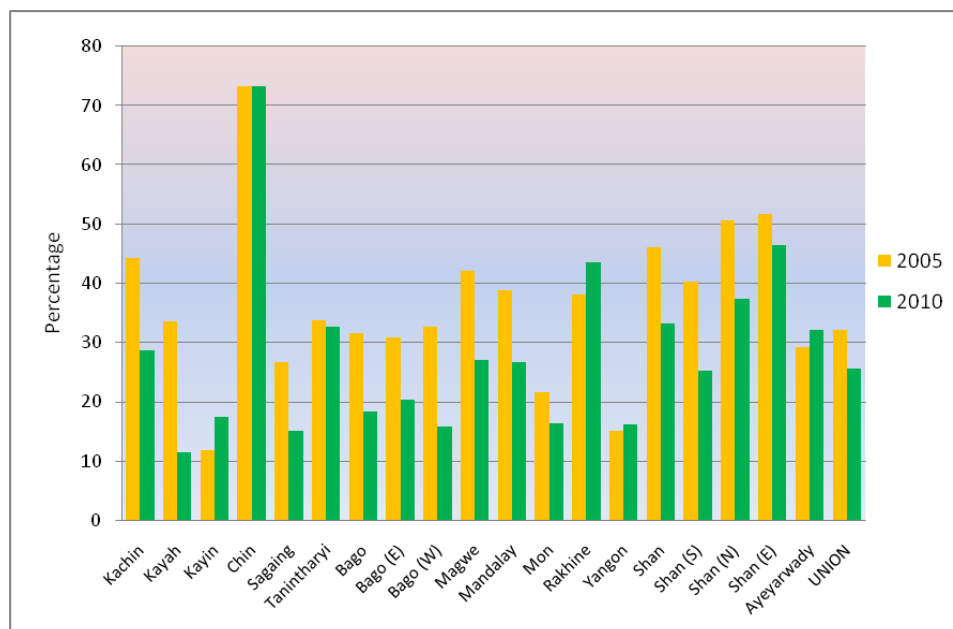
Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

1.2 Poverty Gap Ratio

The poverty gap ratio is the average shortfall of the poor from the poverty line multiplied by the poverty incidence. It is a measure of the depth and incidence of poverty. Overall, the poverty gap ratio appears to have fallen by around 35% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. The gap is considerably higher in rural than urban areas, at 0.047 and 0.023 respectively, and has fallen at a much faster rate in urban than rural areas at 44% and 34%, respectively. The highest values of the poverty gap are in Chin (0.167) followed by Rakhine (0.076), Tanintharyi (0.066) and Shan (0.06). The downward trend is found in all almost States/Regions, though many of these differences are not statistically significant (see Table 10 in Appendix).

Table 2   Poverty Gap Ratio by Strata, 2005-2010

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	2005	2010	% Change 2005-2010	2005	2010	% Change 2005-2010	2005	2010	% Change 2005-2010
Union	0.042 (0.005)	0.023 (0.002)	-44	0.071 (0.004)	0.047 (0.004)	-34	0.064 (0.004)	0.041 (0.003)	-35

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 2   Poverty Gap Ratio by State/Region, 2005-2010

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

1.3 Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption

The consumption share of the poorest quintile in national consumption is an indicator of relative inequality. This measure remains constant as long as everyone's consumption increases or decreases at the same rate. Overall, this indicator has risen slightly from 11.1% to 12%, a difference which is not statistically significant. The share is higher in rural than urban areas, at 12.6% and 11.1% respectively, but has increased at a faster rate in urban than rural areas at 10% and 7%, respectively. There is little variation in the level of this indicator across States and Regions. The upward trend is found across all States/Regions though many of these differences are not statistically significant (see Table 11 in Appendix).

Table 3   Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption by Strata, 2005-2010

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	2005	**2010**	**% Change 2005-2010**	**2005**	**2010**	**% Change 2005-2010**	**2005**	**2010**	**% Change 2005-2010**
UNION	10.0 (1.48)	11.1 (1.12)	10	11.8 (0.92)	12.6 (0.92)	7	11.1 (0.90)	12.0 (0.81)	8

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 3   Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption by State/Region, 2005-2010
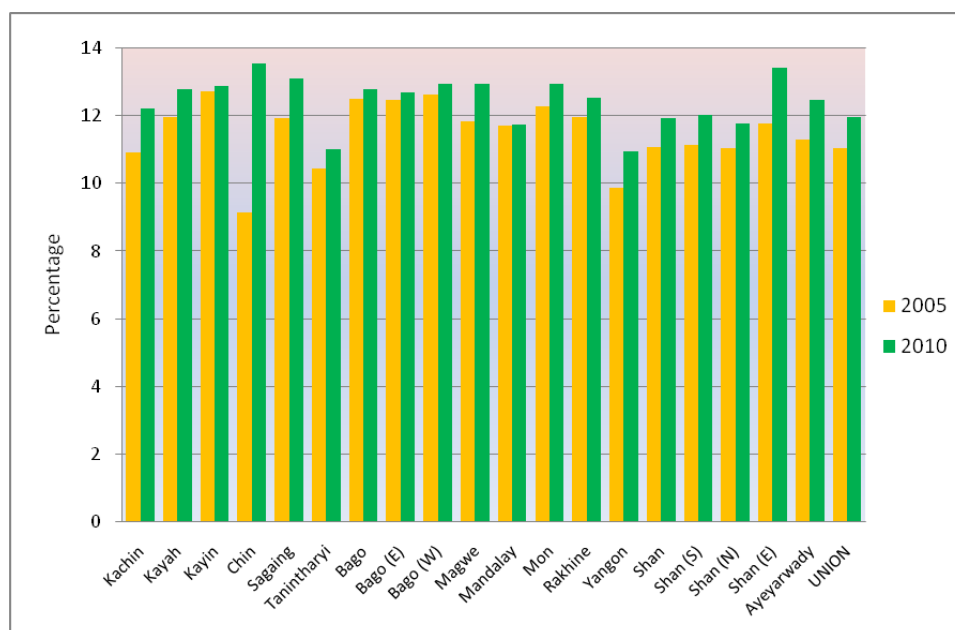
Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Target 1B: Achieve Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All, including Women and Young People

1.4 Employment/Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. Employment here refers to those aged 10 years and over who worked in the past 7 days, or did not work in the last 7 days but held permanent jobs. It excludes those doing fulltime unpaid domestic work. Overall, the employment/population ratio increased from 54.3% to 57.1% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. The ratio is considerably higher in rural than urban areas, at 59.8% and 49.7% respectively, and has increased somewhat more rapidly in urban than in rural areas at 7.2% and 4.4%, respectively. The ratio remains much lower for females than males, at 46.3% and 69% respectively, though the rate of increase is twice as high for the females than males at 7.3% and 3.6% respectively. The lowest values of this indicator are found in Rakhine (46.2%), Yangon (47.9%) and Kachin (49.1%) and Tanintharyi (51.1%). The upward trend is found in most States/ Regions, though many of these differences are not statistically significant (see Table 12 in Appendix).

Table 4   Employment/Population Ratio by Strata and Gender, 2005-2010

	Strata		Gender		Total
	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
2010	**49.7**	**59.8**	**69.0**	**46.3**	**57.1**
	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.5)
2005	**46.3**	**57.3**	**66.6**	**43.1**	**54.3**
	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.6)
Change (%)	**7.2**	**4.4**	**3.6**	**7.3**	**5.1**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 4   Employment/Population Ratio by State/Region, 2005-2010
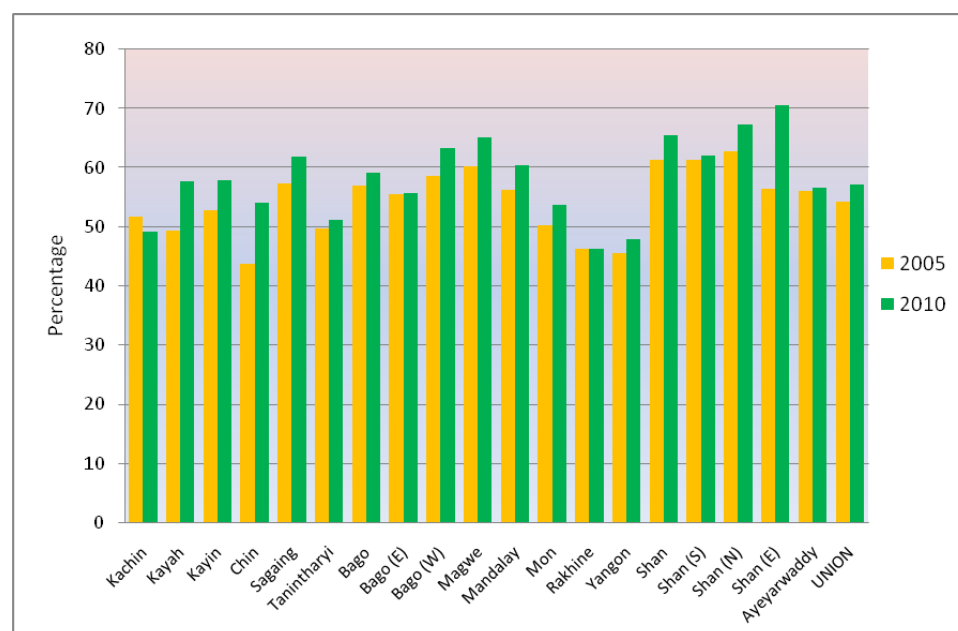
Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

1.5 Proportion of Employed People Living Below the National Poverty Line

The proportion of employed persons living below the national poverty line, or working poor, is the share of individuals who are employed, but live in a household whose members are classified as poor. The results below are virtually identical to those in Table 1 on national poverty incidence, as the vast majority of the poor are economically active. Accordingly, the working poor are declining in percentage terms, from 32.3% to 25.5%, and remain disproportionately rural, at 28.6%, compared to 15.2% for urban households. Interestingly, the rate of decline is higher for females than males at 25.3% and 18.2% respectively. As with poverty, Chin has the highest proportion of working poverty followed by Rakhine, Shan, Tanintharyi and Ayeyarwady (see Table 13 in Appendix).

Table 5   Proportion of Employed People Below National Poverty Line by Strata and Gender, 2005-2010

	Strata		Gender		Total
	Urban	**Rural**	**Male**	**Female**	
2010	15.2	28.6	25.9	24.8	25.5
	(1.1)	(1.7)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.5)
2005	21.0	35.8	31.7	33.2	32.3
	(1.8)	(2.0)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.7)
Change (%)	-27.8	-19.9	-18.2	-25.3	-21.2

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 5   Proportion of Employed People Below National Poverty Line by State/Region, 2005-2010
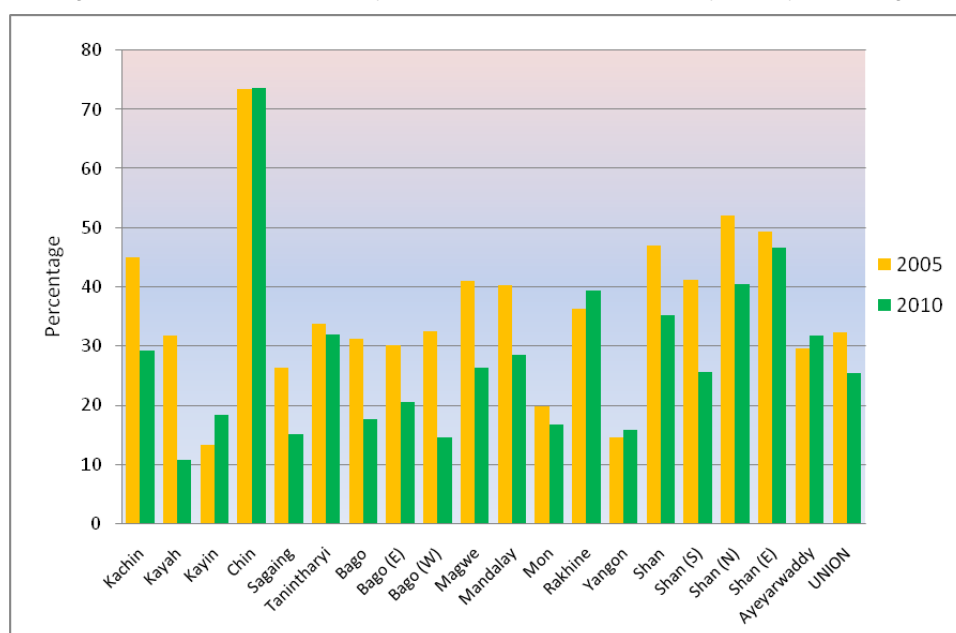
Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

1.6 Proportion of Own-account and Contributing Family Workers in Total Employment

Own-account workers are mainly self-employed whereas contributing (unpaid) family workers are self-employed workers in establishments owned by a household member. This indicator provides a measure of vulnerable employment. Overall, this indicator increased from 51.8% to 54.3% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant (at the 95% level). Interestingly, the proportion is lower for poor than non-poor households, at 45% and 57.5% respectively, and declined by 9% for the former between 2005 and 2010. As such, it is not a good proxy measure of consumption poverty. The ratio is higher in rural than urban areas, at 57.% and 45.7% respectively, and for females than males at 57% and 52.4%, respectively. There is considerable variation across States/Region though many of the differences are not statistically significant. The highest values of this indicator are found in Shan (74.2%), Chin (71.5%) and Kayin (64.9%) (see Table 14 in Appendix).

Table 6   Proportion of Own-account and Contributing Family Workers in Total Employment by Poverty Status, Strata and Gender, 2005-2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Gender		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
2010	**45.0**	**57.5**	**45.7**	**57.0**	**52.4**	**57.0**	**54.3**
	(1.9)	(1.3)	(2.3)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.2)
2005	**49.4**	**52.9**	**42.6**	**54.6**	**47.1**	**58.4**	**51.8**
	(1.6)	(1.2)	(1.8)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.0)
Change (%)	**-9.0**	**8.7**	**7.1**	**4.4**	**11.1**	**-2.3**	**4.9**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 6   Proportion of Own-account and Contributing Family Workers in Total Employment by State/Region, 2005-2010
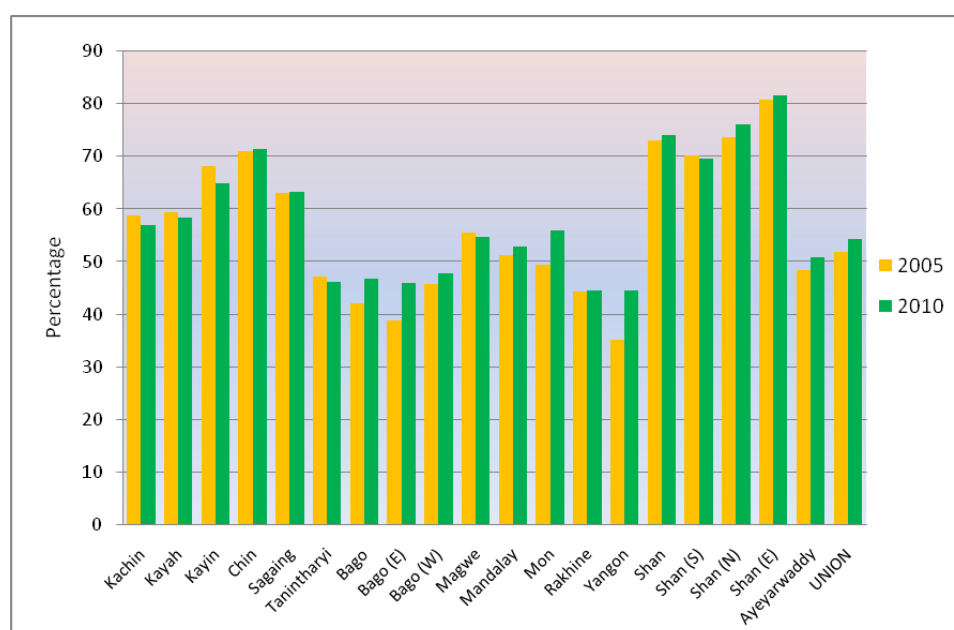
Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the Proportion of People who Suffer from Hunger

1.7 Prevalence of Moderate Underweight Children under Five Years of Age

The prevalence of moderate underweight children under five years of age is defined as the population proportion falling below two standard deviations of a reference population norm. It is a composite indicator of malnutrition, which takes into account stunting (height for age) and wasting (weight for height). Overall, the prevalence of moderate malnutrition has fallen from 34.3% to 32% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is not statistically significant. Malnutrition remains considerably higher in rural than urban areas, at 33.7% and 25.5% respectively, and has fallen at a much faster rate in urban than rural areas at 18.8% and 3.8%, respectively. It is also higher among the poor than non-poor, at 35.2% and 30.6% respectively, but has fallen at a faster rate among the poor than non-poor at 7.1% vs. 4.7%, respectively. The highest levels of moderate malnutrition are found in Rakhin at 52.8% followed by Magwe (37%) Ayeyarwaddy (34%) and Chin (33.4%). The downward trend is found in most States/Regions, though many of these differences are not statistically significant (see Table 15 in Appendix).

Table 7   Proportion of Moderate Underweight Children under Five by Strata and Poverty Status, 2005-2010

	Strata		Poverty Status		Total
	Urban	Rural	Poor	Non poor	
2010	**25.5**	**33.7**	**35.2**	**30.6**	**32.0**
	(2.7)	(1.3)	(2.0)	(1.2)	(1.2)
2005	**31.4**	**35.0**	**37.9**	**32.1**	**34.3**
	(3.0)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.3)
Change (%)	**-18.8**	**-3.8**	**-7.1**	**-4.7**	**-6.6**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 7   Proportion of Moderate Underweight Children under Five by State/Region, 2005-2010
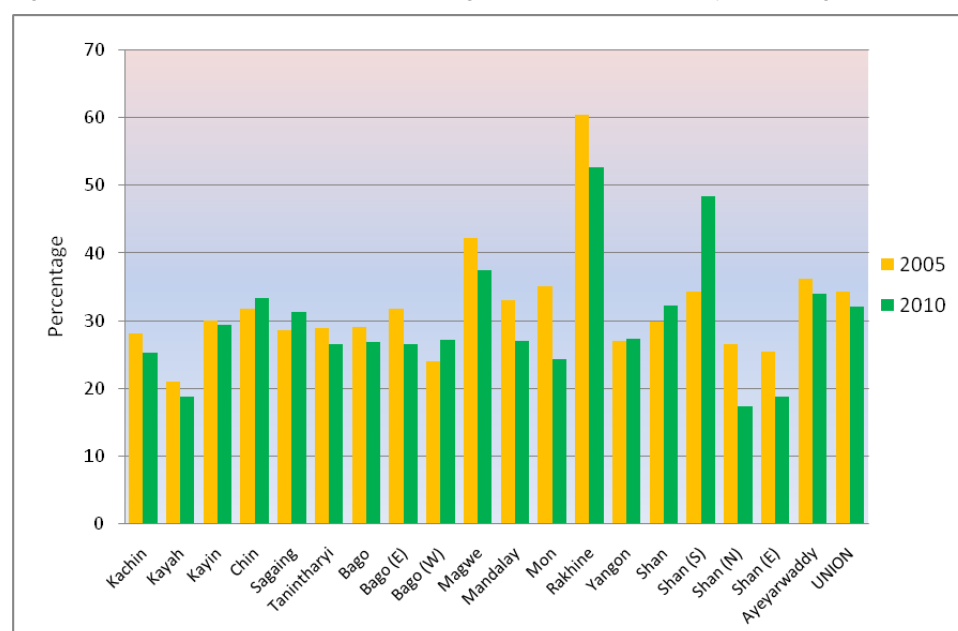
Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

1.8 Proportion of the Population below the Minimum Level of Dietary Energy Consumption

The proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption, or the prevalence of undernourishment, is the percentage of the population whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements. A proxy measure is food poverty incidence, which is defined as the population percentage unable to acquire a bundle of basic food items (corresponding to minimal dietary energy requirements). Overall, food poverty incidence appears to have fallen from 10% to 5% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Rural food poverty remains considerably higher than urban poverty, at 6% and 2% respectively, and poverty has fallen at a faster rate in urban than rural areas at 59% and 48%, respectively. The highest values of food poverty incidence are in Chin at 25% followed by Rakhine (10%), Tanintharyi (9.6%) and Shan (9%). The downward trend is found in all almost States/Regions, including a very large decline in Chin, though many of these differences are not statistically significant (see Table 16 in Appendix).

Table 8   National Food Poverty Incidence by Strata, 2005-2010

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	2005	2010	% Change 2005-2010	2005	2010	% Change, 2005-2010	2005	2010	% Change 2005-2010
Union	6 (0.93)	2 (0.36)	-59	11 (0.73)	6 (0.70)	-48	10 (0.66)	5 (0.56)	-50

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 8   National Food Poverty Incidence by State/Region, 2005-2010

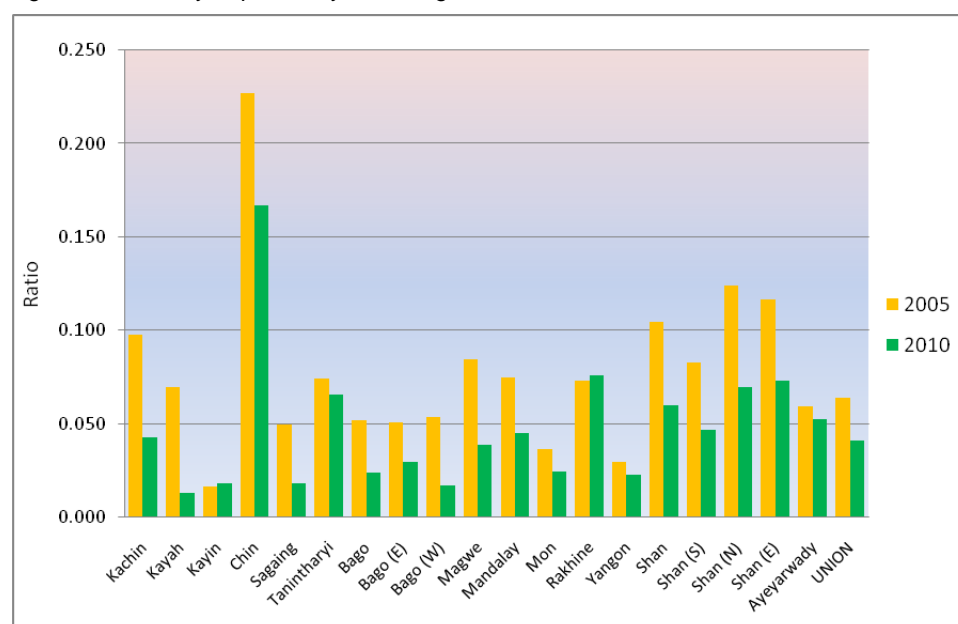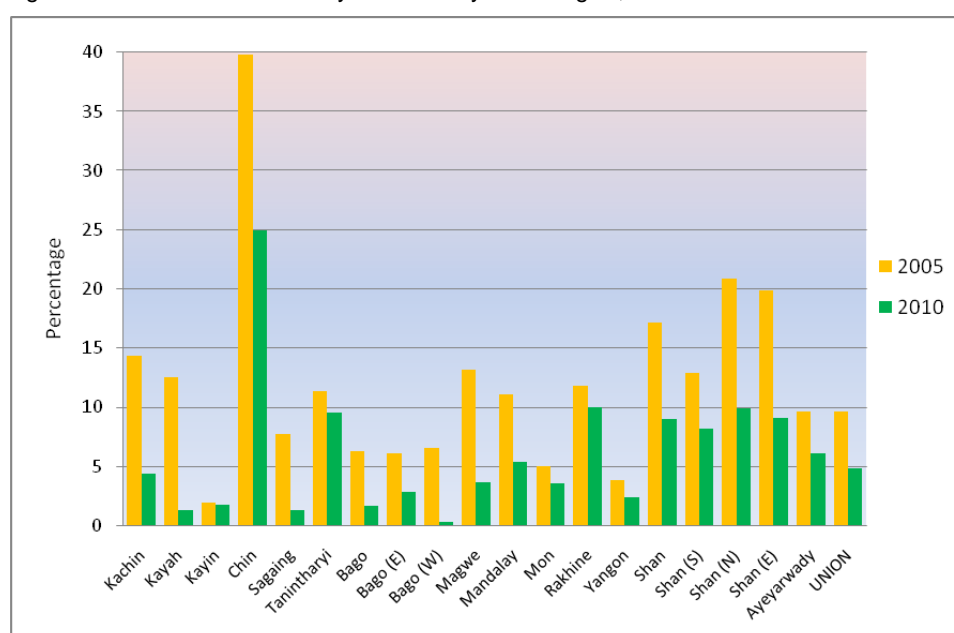Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Goal 1 Appendix Tables

Table 9   National Poverty Incidence by State/Region, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	Urban			Rural			Total		
	2005	2010	% Change 2005-2010	2005	2010	% Change 2005-2010	2005	2010	% Change 2005-2010
Kachin	38 (2.34)	23 (3.22)	-38	47 (8.83)	31 (2.57)	-35	44 (5.70)	29 (2.62)	-35
Kayah	26 (7.45)	2 (2.82)	-91	38 (3.31)	16 (2.52)	-57	34 (1.64)	11 (0.37)	-66
Kayin	8 (3.36)	17 (3.08)	115	12 (4.09)	18 (0.39)	41	12 (4.14)	17 (0.51)	48
Chin	46 (3.41)	52 (3.88)	14	81 (10.31)	80 (4.20)	-1	73 (6.10)	73 (2.18)	0
Sagaing	22 (2.57)	16 (2.51)	-27	27 (4.58)	15 (1.43)	-46	27 (3.88)	15 (1.49)	-43
Tanintharyi	21 (15.67)	17 (12.53)	-20	37 (5.85)	37 (7.96)	1	34 (7.58)	33 (9.43)	-3
Bago	31 (5.40)	19 (2.54)	-38	32 (4.99)	18 (2.13)	-43	32 (4.95)	18 (2.00)	-42
- Bago (E)	35 (6.97)	21 (2.39)	-40	30 (6.73)	20 (4.03)	-33	31 (7.00)	20 (3.57)	-34
- Bago (W)	23 (2.32)	16 (6.83)	-32	34 (7.13)	16 (0.62)	-53	33 (6.74)	16 (1.07)	-51
Magwe	26 (4.65)	16 (5.20)	-39	44 (7.44)	28 (3.85)	-36	42 (7.58)	27 (2.98)	-36
Mandalay	24 (3.20)	14 (2.04)	-41	45 (5.27)	32 (7.25)	-29	39 (4.07)	27 (5.77)	-32
Mon	23 (5.84)	18 (2.05)	-21	21 (9.26)	16 (1.95)	-25	22 (7.73)	16 (1.53)	-24
Rakhine	26 (2.66)	22 (1.38)	-14	41 (2.66)	49 (4.37)	19	38 (2.88)	44 (7.24)	14
Yangon	14 (3.68)	12 (1.99)	-17	17 (17.39)	29 (2.93)	65	15 (6.19)	16 (1.68)	7
Shan	31 (9.27)	14 (7.56)	-55	50 (4.66)	39 (4.96)	-22	46 (6.75)	33 (7.22)	-28
- Shan (S)	26 (14.81)	8 (11.28)	-68	44 (10.79)	31 (10.44)	-30	40 (14.32)	25 (14.77)	-37
- Shan (N)	35 (12.01)	16 (6.07)	-53	55 (4.93)	43 (8.09)	-22	51 (6.86)	37 (8.72)	-26
- Shan (E)	37 (7.41)	29 (5.81)	-23	56 (11.03)	52 (4.06)	-7	52 (9.23)	46 (3.77)	-10
Ayeyarwady	24 (6.14)	23 (3.16)	-5	30 (2.49)	34 (2.87)	12	29 (1.91)	32 (2.94)	10
UNION	**22 (1.86)**	**16 (1.08)**	**-27**	**36 (1.90)**	**29 (1.55)**	**-18**	**32 (1.67)**	**26 (1.36)**	**-20**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Table 10   Poverty Gap Ratio by State/Region, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	Urban			Rural			Total		
	2005	2010	% Change 2005-2010	2005	2010	% Change 2005-2010	2005	2010	% Change 2005-2010
Kachin	0.070 (0.018)	0.037 (0.007)	-47	0.108 (0.026)	0.045 (0.006)	-58	0.098 (0.017)	0.043 (0.004)	-56
Kayah	0.044 (0.02)	0.002 (0.00)	-97	0.085 (0.01)	0.019 (0.01)	-77	0.070 (0.00)	0.013 (0.00)	-81
Kayin	0.007 (0.003)	0.020 (0.009)	178	0.018 (0.005)	0.018 (0.005)	1	0.016 (0.006)	0.018 (0.003)	12
Chin	0.064 (0.01)	0.076 (0.00)	18	0.273 (0.07)	0.196 (0.03)	-28	0.227 (0.03)	0.167 (0.01)	-26
Sagaing	0.035 (0.006)	0.024 (0.005)	-32	0.052 (0.013)	0.017 (0.003)	-67	0.050 (0.010)	0.018 (0.003)	-63
Tanintharyi	0.055 (0.05)	0.029 (0.03)	-48	0.080 (0.01)	0.077 (0.02)	-3	0.074 (0.02)	0.066 (0.02)	-12
Bago	0.061 (0.015)	0.032 (0.005)	-47	0.051 (0.009)	0.023 (0.004)	-55	0.052 (0.010)	0.024 (0.004)	-54
- Bago (E)	0.072 (0.02)	0.040 (0.00)	-44	0.047 (0.01)	0.028 (0.01)	-41	0.051 (0.01)	0.030 (0.01)	-42
- Bago (W)	0.040 (0.004)	0.018 (0.008)	-54	0.056 (0.014)	0.017 (0.001)	-69	0.054 (0.013)	0.017 (0.001)	-68
Magwe	0.051 (0.01)	0.022 (0.01)	-57	0.088 (0.01)	0.040 (0.01)	-54	0.085 (0.01)	0.039 (0.01)	-54
Mandalay	0.045 (0.007)	0.021 (0.004)	-54	0.086 (0.011)	0.055 (0.017)	-36	0.075 (0.008)	0.045 (0.013)	-39
Mon	0.047 (0.02)	0.024 (0.01)	-48	0.034 (0.02)	0.025 (0.00)	-28	0.037 (0.02)	0.025 (0.00)	-32
Rakhine	0.045 (0.006)	0.032 (0.002)	-28	0.080 (0.008)	0.087 (0.014)	9	0.073 (0.009)	0.076 (0.019)	4
Yangon	0.028 (0.01)	0.016 (0.00)	-44	0.034 (0.03)	0.043 (0.01)	25	0.030 (0.01)	0.023 (0.00)	-24
Shan	0.062 (0.026)	0.025 (0.015)	-60	0.117 (0.011)	0.071 (0.012)	-39	0.105 (0.017)	0.060 (0.016)	-43
- Shan (S)	0.049 (0.04)	0.019 (0.03)	-62	0.093 (0.02)	0.057 (0.03)	-39	0.083 (0.03)	0.047 (0.03)	-44
- Shan (N)	0.079 (0.036)	0.028 (0.010)	-65	0.136 (0.015)	0.081 (0.017)	-41	0.124 (0.020)	0.070 (0.017)	-44
- Shan (E)	0.059 (0.01)	0.040 (0.01)	-33	0.133 (0.05)	0.084 (0.01)	-37	0.117 (0.04)	0.073 (0.01)	-37
Ayeyarwady	0.053 (0.017)	0.037 (0.004)	-31	0.060 (0.006)	0.056 (0.008)	-8	0.059 (0.005)	0.053 (0.007)	-11
UNION	**0.042** (0.005)	**0.023** (0.002)	**-44**	**0.071** (0.004)	**0.047** (0.004)	**-34**	**0.064** (0.004)	**0.041** (0.003)	**-35**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Table 11   Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption by State/Region, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	Urban			Rural			Total		
	2005	2010	% Change 2005-2010	2005	2010	% Change 2005-2010	2005	2010	% Change 2005-2010
Kachin	10.4 (3.33)	11.6 (1.53)	12	11.2 (3.58)	12.4 (1.03)	11	10.9 (2.46)	12.2 (0.88)	12
Kayah	13.2 (3.63)	14.4 (4.33)	9	11.3 (0.27)	12.4 (2.18)	9	12.0 (2.42)	12.8 (0.47)	7
Kayin	11.2 (6.81)	11.7 (0.61)	5	12.8 (3.82)	13.1 (0.57)	2	12.7 (4.59)	12.9 (0.84)	1
Chin	14.0 (2.32)	13.3 (2.57)	-5	8.8 (4.30)	13.9 (4.06)	58	9.2 (3.30)	13.6 (2.71)	48
Sagaing	11.6 (2.32)	11.3 (2.07)	-3	12.0 (2.60)	13.5 (1.46)	13	11.9 (2.30)	13.1 (1.25)	10
Tanintharyi	9.1 (6.30)	11.1 (7.11)	21	11.1 (2.84)	11.3 (3.97)	2	10.4 (3.43)	11.0 (4.32)	5
Bago	11.2 (3.11)	11.7 (2.58)	4	12.7 (2.63)	13.0 (1.64)	2	12.5 (2.73)	12.8 (1.62)	2
- Bago (E)	10.8 (3.16)	11.7 (1.90)	8	12.7 (3.82)	12.8 (2.79)	1	12.5 (4.21)	12.7 (2.71)	2
- Bago (W)	11.6 (2.07)	11.9 (7.73)	3	12.7 (3.21)	13.1 (1.81)	3	12.6 (3.25)	13.0 (2.06)	3
Magwe	11.0 (2.71)	11.5 (2.44)	4	12.0 (2.75)	13.3 (2.27)	10	11.8 (3.13)	13.0 (1.56)	9
Mandalay	10.7 (2.61)	11.1 (1.66)	3	12.5 (2.20)	12.5 (3.73)	0	11.7 (1.84)	11.7 (2.94)	0
Mon	11.3 (1.93)	11.6 (0.85)	3	12.3 (6.25)	13.2 (1.82)	7	12.3 (5.29)	12.9 (1.24)	5
Rakhine	11.7 (1.54)	11.9 (0.94)	2	12.1 (1.43)	13.1 (2.57)	8	12.0 (1.77)	12.5 (4.18)	5
Yangon	9.5 (3.65)	10.9 (2.88)	15	12.0 (13.84)	12.6 (3.80)	5	9.9 (5.14)	11.0 (2.09)	11
Shan	10.6 (3.76)	11.6 (4.78)	9	11.5 (1.83)	12.5 (2.39)	9	11.1 (2.69)	11.9 (3.79)	8
- Shan (S)	10.7 (6.17)	11.3 (4.80)	5	11.6 (3.66)	12.7 (7.06)	9	11.2 (5.12)	12.0 (8.97)	8
- Shan (N)	10.2 (5.12)	11.5 (6.48)	13	11.4 (1.72)	12.3 (4.04)	8	11.1 (2.57)	11.8 (4.54)	7
- Shan (E)	11.0 (4.04)	12.4 (3.40)	12	11.8 (5.25)	14.0 (1.24)	18	11.8 (5.47)	13.4 (1.43)	14
Ayeyarwady	10.4 (3.49)	11.3 (2.94)	8	11.5 (1.12)	12.8 (1.87)	11	11.3 (1.00)	12.5 (2.06)	11
UNION	**10.0** (1.48)	**11.1** (1.12)	**10**	**11.8** (0.92)	**12.6** (0.92)	**7**	**11.1** (0.90)	**12.0** (0.81)	**8**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Table 12   Employment/Population Ratio by Strata, Gender and State/Region, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010					2005 Total	% Change 2005-2010
	Strata		Gender		Total		
	Urban	Rural	Male	Female			
Kachin	46.9 (4.2)	50.1 (2.7)	58.6 (2.3)	40.2 (4.0)	49.1 (2.1)	51.8 (2.2)	-5.1
Kayah	52.7 (0.6)	61.0 (5.6)	66.7 (5.2)	48.9 (2.8)	57.8 (4.2)	49.4 (2.0)	17.0
Kayin	57.3 (5.3)	58.0 (1.3)	68.6 (4.7)	48.0 (0.5)	57.9 (2.0)	52.8 (1.8)	9.6
Chin	36.7 (7.1)	60.1 (3.3)	65.3 (5.6)	43.6 (7.0)	54.1 (6.5)	43.6 (8.1)	24.0
Sagaing	55.5 (1.1)	62.9 (0.3)	71.5 (0.5)	53.1 (1.0)	61.9 (0.6)	57.3 (2.2)	7.9
Tanintharyi	47.4 (2.2)	52.2 (0.8)	64.4 (2.4)	38.8 (1.2)	51.1 (1.3)	49.7 (1.6)	2.8
Bago	50.6 (0.7)	60.5 (2.9)	71.9 (1.9)	47.6 (3.8)	59.1 (2.7)	57.0 (2.3)	3.8
- Bago (E)	50.2 (0.9)	56.6 (1.2)	68.4 (2.0)	44.1 (0.3)	55.6 (0.9)	55.6 (0.8)	0.1
- Bago (W)	51.3 (1.2)	64.9 (5.4)	76.0 (1.2)	51.8 (8.9)	63.4 (5.3)	58.7 (5.7)	8.0
Magwe	53.1 (2.0)	66.6 (0.5)	74.1 (0.5)	57.8 (1.3)	65.2 (0.6)	60.3 (1.4)	8.2
Mandalay	51.8 (1.2)	63.8 (1.1)	71.9 (0.9)	50.4 (1.7)	60.3 (1.3)	56.2 (1.0)	7.4
Mon	52.4 (0.9)	53.9 (2.5)	68.8 (1.1)	39.2 (4.2)	53.6 (2.0)	50.3 (1.4)	6.6
Rakhine	44.1 (0.6)	46.8 (1.9)	60.4 (0.8)	32.9 (1.9)	46.2 (1.3)	46.2 (0.8)	0.0
Yangon	46.4 (1.0)	52.6 (2.3)	60.3 (1.5)	37.0 (0.8)	47.9 (1.0)	45.5 (1.3)	5.2
Shan	55.8 (1.3)	68.7 (2.7)	72.5 (1.9)	58.7 (2.4)	65.5 (1.9)	61.2 (1.5)	6.9
- Shan (S)	55.1 (0.6)	64.9 (4.9)	69.2 (0.9)	55.0 (4.3)	62.1 (1.6)	61.3 (1.4)	1.4
- Shan (N)	54.2 (3.4)	70.9 (2.3)	74.1 (3.7)	61.0 (2.6)	67.3 (3.0)	62.7 (3.3)	7.3
- Shan (E)	62.4 (1.5)	73.6 (3.5)	78.2 (4.6)	62.8 (2.7)	70.7 (3.9)	56.4 (3.4)	25.4
Ayeyarwaddy	52.7 (1.4)	57.5 (1.2)	72.7 (1.0)	41.7 (1.5)	56.7 (1.1)	56.0 (1.2)	1.2
UNION	**49.7** (0.7)	**59.8** (0.6)	**69.0** (0.5)	**46.3** (0.7)	**57.1** (0.5)	**54.3** (0.6)	**5.1**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Table 13   Proportion of Employed People Below National Poverty Line by Strata, Gender and State/Region, 2005-2010
(Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010					2005 Total	% Change 2005-2010
	Strata		Gender		Total		
	Urban	Rural	Male	Female			
Kachin	29.3 (4.4)	29.1 (1.7)	30.1 (2.4)	27.8 (1.5)	29.2 (1.2)	45.1 (5.6)	-35.3
Kayah	2.3 (2.7)	15.3 (2.2)	10.4 (0.5)	11.2 (1.1)	10.7 (0.7)	31.8 (2.3)	-66.3
Kayin	14.3 (1.5)	19.2 (0.4)	17.2 (0.7)	19.9 (0.5)	18.4 (0.5)	13.2 (4.8)	39.4
Chin	48.9 (1.5)	78.9 (2.7)	77.4 (1.6)	68.4 (3.0)	73.7 (1.7)	73.5 (10.2)	0.3
Sagaing	16.3 (2.4)	14.9 (1.2)	14.9 (1.1)	15.2 (1.9)	15.1 (1.3)	26.3 (2.9)	-42.8
Tanintharyi	14.5 (11.7)	36.8 (7.5)	31.9 (9.3)	32.2 (7.2)	32.0 (8.5)	33.7 (7.0)	-4.9
Bago	19.2 (3.9)	17.4 (4.2)	18.4 (4.5)	16.6 (3.8)	17.6 (4.1)	31.2 (5.1)	-43.5
- Bago (E)	21.4 (4.1)	20.4 (3.8)	21.0 (4.2)	19.9 (2.5)	20.6 (3.5)	30.1 (8.4)	-31.8
- Bago (W)	15.4 (6.2)	14.5 (0.5)	15.5 (1.7)	13.2 (1.7)	14.5 (0.4)	32.4 (7.2)	-55.1
Magwe	16.0 (4.6)	27.3 (3.7)	27.3 (2.7)	25.4 (3.5)	26.4 (3.1)	41.0 (7.9)	-35.7
Mandalay	15.4 (1.9)	32.7 (7.7)	27.9 (5.9)	29.0 (6.9)	28.4 (6.3)	40.3 (4.4)	-29.4
Mon	18.6 (1.6)	16.4 (1.8)	16.1 (1.6)	17.8 (0.7)	16.8 (1.2)	19.7 (7.5)	-15.0
Rakhine	16.2 (1.4)	45.7 (4.7)	43.5 (8.1)	32.1 (8.2)	39.3 (8.1)	36.3 (4.2)	8.1
Yangon	11.3 (2.1)	28.5 (3.9)	16.9 (2.3)	14.4 (2.1)	15.9 (2.2)	14.6 (6.5)	8.7
Shan	13.6 (7.0)	41.2 (6.8)	35.3 (7.4)	35.2 (7.6)	35.2 (7.5)	47.0 (6.1)	-25.0
- Shan (S)	6.7 (9.2)	32.0 (12.8)	26.4 (16.0)	24.5 (15.6)	25.6 (15.8)	41.2 (14.5)	-38.0
- Shan (N)	16.4 (5.3)	45.6 (9.0)	40.1 (9.2)	41.0 (9.4)	40.5 (9.3)	52.0 (8.0)	-22.1
- Shan (E)	28.7 (6.2)	52.0 (2.8)	46.5 (3.6)	46.8 (3.5)	46.7 (3.1)	49.4 (7.4)	-5.5
Ayeyarwaddy	20.9 (3.7)	33.8 (3.3)	31.4 (3.3)	32.2 (3.7)	31.8 (3.3)	29.6 (1.6)	7.3
UNION	**15.2** (1.1)	**28.6** (1.7)	**25.9** (1.4)	**24.8** (1.6)	**25.5** (1.5)	**32.3** (1.7)	**-21.2**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Table 14   Proportion of Own-account and Contributing Family Workers in Total Employment by Poverty Status, Strata, Gender and State/Region, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

| State and Region | 2010 | | | | | | Total | 2005 Total | % Change 2005-2010 |
| | Poverty Status | | Strata | | Gender | | | | |
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	Male	Female			
Kachin	52.7 (0.7)	58.8 (3.0)	47.4 (4.9)	60.6 (2.0)	56.8 (2.8)	57.3 (3.1)	57.0 (2.2)	58.8 (4.0)	-3.0
Kayah	48.2 (4.4)	59.5 (8.2)	51.7 (1.6)	61.9 (9.7)	53.2 (8.1)	65.1 (7.8)	58.3 (7.7)	59.3 (5.3)	-1.8
Kayin	59.9 (12.1)	66.1 (7.3)	60.3 (9.0)	65.9 (8.1)	64.1 (8.1)	66.0 (8.3)	64.9 (8.2)	68.3 (4.9)	-4.9
Chin	71.3 (3.6)	72.0 (3.4)	49.5 (6.4)	76.1 (1.8)	65.2 (3.8)	80.2 (2.9)	71.5 (3.5)	71.1 (2.8)	0.6
Sagaing	49.5 (5.2)	65.7 (1.7)	45.6 (1.8)	65.8 (1.8)	61.6 (1.6)	65.3 (2.9)	63.3 (2.1)	63.0 (3.2)	0.4
Tanintharyi	33.9 (4.0)	51.9 (3.6)	47.8 (1.6)	45.6 (5.4)	44.1 (5.6)	49.2 (3.4)	46.1 (4.5)	47.2 (3.6)	-2.3
Bago	31.4 (2.4)	50.1 (1.8)	42.3 (2.5)	47.4 (1.4)	47.7 (1.8)	45.6 (2.0)	46.8 (1.3)	42.0 (2.0)	11.4
- Bago (E)	28.7 (3.9)	50.3 (0.5)	42.2 (4.1)	46.5 (1.2)	48.6 (2.1)	42.0 (1.6)	45.9 (0.7)	38.8 (1.2)	18.3
- Bago (W)	35.5 (3.0)	49.9 (3.9)	42.4 (4.0)	48.3 (3.1)	46.6 (3.8)	49.3 (2.2)	47.8 (3.1)	45.8 (2.5)	4.4
Magwe	47.0 (4.0)	57.4 (3.0)	37.3 (2.3)	56.2 (2.8)	52.1 (3.6)	57.4 (2.6)	54.6 (3.1)	55.6 (4.0)	-1.7
Mandalay	40.7 (3.3)	57.7 (4.0)	44.7 (2.7)	55.6 (4.4)	51.4 (3.2)	54.7 (4.2)	52.9 (3.5)	51.2 (1.9)	3.2
Mon	34.2 (4.4)	60.2 (3.4)	52.4 (3.2)	56.6 (2.4)	52.5 (2.7)	61.4 (2.6)	55.8 (2.2)	49.4 (1.5)	13.0
Rakhine	35.5 (7.9)	50.4 (2.7)	34.3 (4.0)	47.4 (7.1)	41.8 (3.2)	49.2 (5.1)	44.5 (3.8)	44.3 (1.6)	0.5
Yangon	30.7 (5.7)	47.1 (6.8)	44.1 (5.8)	45.5 (10.3)	41.8 (6.5)	48.4 (6.0)	44.5 (6.3)	35.1 (3.0)	26.7
Shan	79.3 (4.4)	71.4 (3.7)	52.6 (6.7)	80.1 (2.2)	72.3 (3.7)	76.3 (3.9)	74.2 (3.6)	73.1 (3.3)	1.5
- Shan (S)	75.5 (4.7)	67.4 (5.3)	45.4 (7.5)	77.7 (0.8)	67.4 (7.1)	72.2 (5.9)	69.5 (6.4)	70.2 (8.3)	-1.0
- Shan (N)	80.0 (6.6)	73.4 (5.4)	53.5 (12.5)	80.9 (4.1)	74.9 (5.0)	77.4 (7.9)	76.1 (6.3)	73.7 (3.6)	3.2
- Shan (E)	83.4 (1.4)	80.2 (2.5)	73.5 (5.4)	84.1 (2.9)	79.0 (2.1)	85.1 (2.0)	81.7 (2.0)	80.9 (6.5)	0.9
Ayeyarwaddy	36.1 (1.6)	57.7 (1.5)	51.4 (3.1)	50.8 (1.0)	49.1 (0.9)	53.7 (0.9)	50.9 (0.5)	48.4 (2.5)	5.0
UNION	**45.0** (1.9)	**57.5** (1.3)	**45.7** (2.3)	**57.0** (1.1)	**52.4** (1.2)	**57.0** (1.3)	**54.3** (1.2)	**51.8** (1.0)	**4.9**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Table 15   Proportion of Moderate Underweight Children under Five by Strata, Poverty Status and State/Region, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010					2005 Total	% Change 2005-2010
	Strata		Poverty Status		Total		
	Urban	Rural	Poor	Non poor			
Kachin	40.4 (6.6)	23.0 (8.9)	20.6 (14.8)	28.0 (8.8)	25.3 (9.4)	28.2 (0.6)	-10.4
Kayah	44.1 (28.3)	13.4 (2.5)	9.1 (9.9)	20.4 (6.0)	18.7 (3.7)	21.0 (6.5)	-11.0
Kayin	26.2 (5.9)	29.7 (1.3)	16.0 (3.3)	32.3 (1.8)	29.3 (1.7)	30.0 (8.1)	-2.1
Chin	35.9 (8.6)	32.6 (13.3)	33.2 (10.2)	33.8 (6.3)	33.4 (9.1)	31.7 (6.7)	5.2
Sagaing	29.9 (6.7)	31.5 (3.2)	35.0 (2.4)	30.5 (2.9)	31.3 (2.7)	28.5 (3.4)	9.7
Tanintharyi	32.2 (9.8)	24.9 (6.1)	27.4 (3.2)	26.1 (8.8)	26.6 (6.4)	28.9 (1.7)	-7.9
Bago	36.4 (5.6)	25.4 (3.2)	25.6 (2.4)	27.2 (4.8)	26.8 (3.6)	29.1 (2.7)	-7.9
- Bago (E)	39.2 (4.2)	24.4 (3.6)	30.6 (5.0)	25.3 (5.8)	26.5 (4.3)	31.8 (1.2)	-16.5
- Bago (W)	30.4 (14.0)	26.9 (5.3)	18.8 (3.1)	30.1 (6.8)	27.2 (6.0)	24.0 (6.8)	13.3
Magwe	19.0 (4.0)	38.9 (4.3)	35.8 (6.6)	38.3 (5.2)	37.4 (4.6)	42.3 (4.1)	-11.4
Mandalay	13.6 (1.4)	31.5 (3.1)	30.8 (4.7)	25.1 (2.3)	27.0 (2.5)	33.0 (3.8)	-18.2
Mon	16.0 (4.0)	26.0 (4.1)	19.5 (3.0)	24.8 (5.2)	24.2 (4.8)	35.1 (9.2)	-30.9
Rakhine	34.1 (5.9)	54.4 (1.8)	56.7 (4.2)	48.7 (2.8)	52.8 (2.4)	60.5 (3.3)	-12.8
Yangon	24.5 (5.9)	34.1 (2.8)	38.2 (11.6)	23.9 (2.5)	27.3 (4.4)	27.0 (5.0)	0.8
Shan	32.4 (13.1)	32.1 (4.5)	33.6 (5.3)	31.6 (2.4)	32.2 (2.1)	29.8 (5.3)	8.1
- Shan (S)	59.1 (13.6)	45.8 (0.8)	46.3 (0.8)	49.0 (5.2)	48.3 (4.0)	34.2 (7.9)	41.3
- Shan (N)	8.4 (3.4)	19.3 (4.9)	25.1 (7.6)	14.4 (5.0)	17.2 (4.6)	26.5 (7.3)	-34.9
- Shan (E)	2.3 (0.5)	21.9 (4.2)	24.9 (7.0)	12.4 (4.7)	18.7 (4.1)	25.3 (5.1)	-26.0
Ayeyarwaddy	32.5 (3.2)	34.2 (4.1)	33.5 (4.0)	34.3 (3.8)	34.0 (3.7)	36.2 (4.0)	-6.1
UNION	**25.5** (2.7)	**33.7** (1.3)	**35.2** (2.0)	**30.6** (1.2)	**32.0** (1.2)	**34.3** (1.3)	**-6.6**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

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Table 16   Food Poverty Incidence by State/Region, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	Urban		% Change 2005-2010	Rural		% Change 2005-2010	Total		% Change 2005-2010
	2005	2010		2005	2010		2005	2010	
Kachin	9 (4.66)	3 (1.60)	-71	17 (5.32)	5 (2.16)	-70	14 (4.11)	4 (1.12)	-70
Kayah	5 (0.41)	0 (0.00)	-100	17 (4.59)	2 (2.10)	-89	13 (2.17)	1 (1.22)	-90
Kayin	0 0.00	0 (0.00)	n.a	2 (0.77)	2 (0.73)	-6	2 (0.76)	2 (0.61)	-8
Chin	5 (1.65)	6 (0.76)	18	49 (14.23)	31 (8.03)	-38	40 (7.65)	25 (3.83)	-37
Sagaing	4 (1.39)	2 (1.07)	-39	8 (2.43)	1 (0.53)	-87	8 (1.96)	1 (0.55)	-83
Tanintharyi	9 (10.44)	4 (4.51)	-51	12 (1.78)	11 (4.32)	-7	11 (3.30)	10 (4.00)	-16
Bago	10 (2.22)	3 (0.83)	-66	6 (1.40)	1 (0.53)	-75	6 (1.59)	2 (0.50)	-73
- Bago (E)	12 (2.74)	5 (0.80)	-61	5 (2.05)	2 (1.02)	-51	6 (2.53)	3 (0.96)	-54
- Bago (W)	5 (1.48)	1 (0.54)	-87	7 (1.70)	0 (0.24)	-96	7 (1.52)	0 (0.15)	-95
Magwe	7 (1.23)	2 (0.90)	-70	14 (2.59)	4 (1.01)	-72	13 (2.58)	4 (0.87)	-72
Mandalay	6 (1.22)	2 (0.38)	-61	13 (1.47)	7 (2.68)	-50	11 (1.17)	5 (1.98)	-52
Mon	8 (4.19)	2 (0.79)	-71	4 (2.80)	4 (1.46)	-11	5 (2.60)	4 (1.30)	-29
Rakhine	7 (1.54)	4 (0.40)	-38	13 (2.11)	11 (3.65)	-11	12 (1.93)	10 (3.85)	-15
Yangon	4 (1.77)	2 (0.63)	-55	5 (4.99)	5 (2.53)	-1	4 (1.93)	2 (0.52)	-37
Shan	11 (5.68)	4 (2.76)	-68	19 (2.24)	11 (2.54)	-43	17 (3.27)	9 (3.12)	-47
- Shan (S)	8 (9.11)	4 (5.19)	-54	14 (4.49)	10 (5.54)	-32	13 (6.51)	8 (6.57)	-37
- Shan (N)	16 (7.38)	3 (2.95)	-78	22 (2.85)	12 (2.64)	-48	21 (3.83)	10 (2.81)	-53
- Shan (E)	8 (3.60)	3 (1.45)	-59	23 (9.87)	11 (1.49)	-53	20 (8.67)	9 (1.27)	-54
Ayeyarwady	9 (3.46)	4 (0.66)	-59	10 (1.36)	6 (1.59)	-33	10 (1.39)	6 (1.30)	-37
UNION	**6** (0.93)	**2** (0.36)	**-59**	**11** (0.73)	**6** (0.70)	**-48**	**10** (0.66)	**5** (0.56)	**-50**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Target 2A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

2.1 Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education

The net enrolment rate in primary education is the number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total primary school age population. The indicator attempts to measure both the coverage and efficiency of the education system. Overall, net enrolment in primary education increased from 84.7% to 87.7% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Enrolment rates of the poor are considerably lower than the non-poor, at 81.3% and 90.3% respectively, and have increased at a slower rate for the poor than non-poor, at 1.5% and 3.6% respectively. Enrolment rates in rural areas are lower than in urban areas, at 86.7% and 91.8% respectively, and has increased at a slightly higher rate in urban than rural areas at 4.8% and 3.2%, respectively. There are no differences in net enrolment rates along gender lines. The lowest State-level primary net enrolment rates, by a wider margin, are found in Rakhine (71%). The upward trend is found in most States/Regions, though many of these differences are not statistically significant (see Table 19 in Appendix).

Table 17 Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education by Poverty Status, Strata and Gender, 2005-2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Gender		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
2010	81.3	90.3	91.8	86.7	87.8	87.6	87.7
	(1.3)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.7)
2005	80.1	87.2	87.6	84.0	84.2	85.2	84.7
	(1.1)	(0.7)	(1.3)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.7)
Change (%)	1.5	3.6	4.8	3.2	4.2	2.9	3.6

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 9 Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education by State/Region, 2005-2010
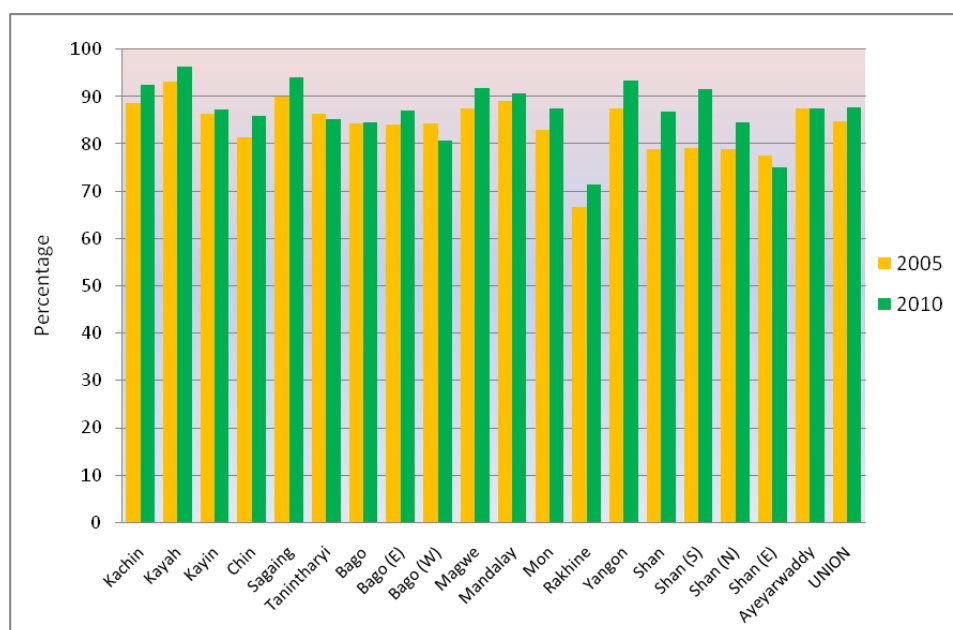
Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

2.2 Literacy Rate of 15-24 Year-olds, Women and Men

Literacy is defined as those able to easily read and understand a simple text, and solve simple mathematical problems or any individual who has completed the second standard. The literacy rate is a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system over the long-term and may also be considered a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. Overall, literacy increased from 91.9% to 95.8% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Literacy rates of the poor are significantly lower than the non-poor, at 91.3% and 97.7% respectively, but have increased at a similar rate for the poor and non-poor, at 4.2% and 3.8% respectively. Literacy rates in rural areas are lower than in urban areas, at 95.1% and 98.2% respectively, but have increased at a higher rate in rural than urban areas at 5.0% and 2.3%, respectively. There are very slight differences in literacy rates along gender lines, which are not statistically significant. The lowest State-level literacy rates, is found in Rakhine (80%). The upward trend is found in all almost States/Regions, though many of these differences are not statistically significant (see Table 20 in Appendix).

Table 18 Literacy Rates of 15-24 Year-olds by Poverty Status, Strata and Gender, 2005-2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Gender		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
2010	91.3	97.7	98.2	95.1	96.1	95.5	95.8
	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.5)
2005	87.6	94.1	95.9	90.6	92.3	91.4	91.9
	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.7)
Change (%)	**4.2**	**3.8**	**2.3**	**5.0**	**4.1**	**4.5**	**4.3**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 10   Male Literacy Rates by State/Region, 2005-2010
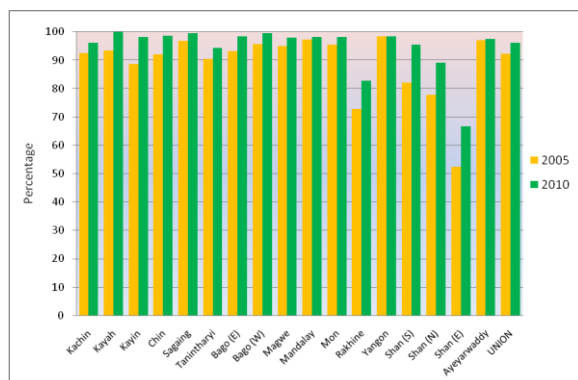
Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 11   Female Literacy Rates by State/Region, 2005-2010
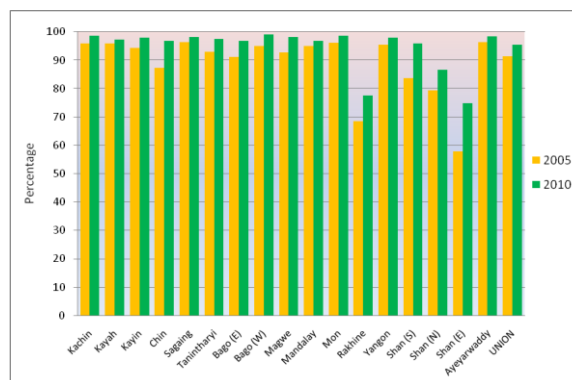
Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Goal 2 Appendix Tables

Table 19 Net Primary Enrolment Rate by Poverty Status, Strata, Gender and State/Region, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010							2005 Total	% Change 2005-2010
	Poverty Status		Strata		Gender		Total		
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	Male	Female			
Kachin	91.5 (2.7)	93.0 (3.1)	94.4 (4.0)	91.9 (2.1)	93.0 (2.7)	92.1 (3.3)	92.6 (2.9)	88.6 (1.0)	4.5
Kayah	100.0 (0.0)	95.8 (0.3)	95.9 (6.5)	96.4 (2.1)	94.9 (2.7)	97.8 (2.3)	96.3 (0.2)	93.1 (5.3)	3.4
Kayin	76.6 (4.4)	89.0 (0.7)	79.9 (13.6)	88.2 (1.7)	84.6 (1.1)	90.1 (1.9)	87.2 (0.2)	86.4 (1.2)	0.9
Chin	83.9 (1.8)	91.4 (2.5)	91.0 (1.1)	84.7 (2.9)	86.6 (1.2)	85.1 (3.7)	85.8 (2.2)	81.4 (4.0)	5.4
Sagaing	92.9 (2.9)	94.3 (1.0)	90.9 (2.1)	94.5 (0.8)	93.9 (0.8)	94.3 (1.0)	94.1 (0.6)	90.1 (1.2)	4.4
Tanintharyi	79.6 (3.0)	87.9 (0.7)	86.7 (1.4)	84.8 (1.1)	87.2 (1.5)	83.3 (2.0)	85.2 (0.6)	86.3 (1.4)	-1.3
Bago	72.3 (3.4)	88.1 (2.3)	88.2 (1.4)	84.0 (3.1)	87.4 (2.5)	81.3 (3.3)	84.5 (2.8)	84.3 (1.6)	0.2
- Bago (E)	77.1 (0.2)	90.2 (0.4)	88.3 (0.3)	86.9 (0.9)	88.9 (1.2)	85.2 (0.4)	87.1 (0.8)	84.2 (2.8)	3.4
- Bago (W)	64.4 (6.4)	85.2 (0.9)	88.0 (3.5)	80.0 (0.5)	85.3 (0.7)	75.4 (0.3)	80.7 (0.4)	84.4 (1.7)	-4.4
Magwe	85.6 (2.6)	94.3 (1.0)	93.5 (2.0)	91.6 (1.3)	93.4 (1.7)	90.1 (1.2)	91.7 (1.2)	87.6 (2.7)	4.7
Mandalay	87.4 (2.3)	92.1 (1.7)	91.2 (3.1)	90.6 (1.5)	91.6 (1.5)	89.9 (2.0)	90.7 (1.4)	89.0 (1.5)	1.9
Mon	82.7 (4.1)	88.2 (2.3)	82.6 (7.8)	88.6 (1.2)	87.8 (2.6)	87.3 (2.9)	87.5 (2.5)	82.9 (1.7)	5.6
Rakhine	63.7 (3.8)	78.3 (3.9)	88.6 (2.1)	68.8 (4.6)	68.5 (3.6)	74.3 (6.4)	71.4 (3.7)	66.7 (4.5)	7.1
Yangon	86.4 (2.7)	95.0 (0.8)	94.3 (1.2)	91.3 (1.6)	94.3 (1.2)	92.5 (1.6)	93.4 (0.8)	87.5 (2.2)	6.7
Shan	82.8 (6.2)	88.9 (1.9)	92.9 (2.8)	85.5 (2.9)	84.8 (2.3)	89.1 (3.3)	86.8 (2.3)	79.0 (1.9)	10.0
- Shan (S)	93.1 (1.2)	90.9 (4.3)	94.1 (6.2)	91.1 (1.5)	88.3 (4.4)	95.7 (0.6)	91.5 (2.5)	79.2 (4.2)	15.6
- Shan (N)	80.9 (6.3)	86.6 (1.5)	94.5 (2.8)	81.9 (3.6)	83.9 (2.7)	85.2 (2.5)	84.6 (2.2)	79.0 (2.6)	7.0
- Shan (E)	62.6 (16.2)	87.1 (1.2)	83.0 (6.4)	73.3 (10.9)	71.3 (9.3)	78.9 (10.1)	75.1 (9.7)	77.6 (2.3)	-3.2
Ayeyarwaddy	85.0 (3.0)	88.8 (3.1)	93.5 (3.7)	86.7 (2.5)	86.7 (3.4)	88.3 (2.9)	87.5 (2.8)	87.6 (1.6)	-0.1
UNION	**81.3** (1.3)	**90.3** (0.7)	**91.8** (1.0)	**86.7** (0.7)	**87.8** (0.8)	**87.6** (0.9)	**87.7** (0.7)	**84.7** (0.7)	**3.6**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Table 20 Literacy Rates of 15-24 Year-olds by Poverty Status, Strata, Gender and State/Region, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010							2005 Total	% Change 2005-2010
	Poverty Status		Strata		Gender		Total		
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	Male	Female			
Kachin	95.1 (2.2)	98.4 (0.8)	99.2 (0.5)	96.7 (1.5)	96.0 (2.0)	98.6 (0.7)	97.3 (1.2)	94.2 (2.6)	3.3
Kayah	100.0 (0.0)	98.7 (1.1)	100.0 (0.0)	98.0 (1.4)	100.0 (0.0)	97.2 (2.4)	98.8 (1.0)	94.7 (0.3)	4.3
Kayin	98.7 (1.3)	97.9 (0.5)	99.3 (0.4)	97.8 (0.6)	98.1 (1.0)	97.9 (0.7)	98.0 (0.5)	91.5 (1.3)	7.2
Chin	97.2 (1.7)	100.0 (0.0)	99.5 (0.5)	97.2 (2.0)	98.7 (1.0)	96.8 (1.6)	97.7 (1.3)	89.5 (3.8)	9.2
Sagaing	96.0 (0.8)	99.3 (0.2)	98.5 (0.9)	98.9 (0.1)	99.6 (0.3)	98.1 (0.3)	98.8 (0.2)	96.6 (0.6)	2.3
Tanintharyi	92.3 (3.6)	97.7 (0.5)	97.2 (0.9)	95.4 (0.8)	94.3 (0.9)	97.4 (2.0)	95.8 (0.6)	91.7 (0.8)	4.5
Bago	97.2 (1.5)	98.5 (0.7)	99.2 (0.8)	98.1 (0.7)	98.8 (0.5)	97.7 (1.1)	98.2 (0.6)	93.5 (1.4)	5.1
- Bago (E)	97.8 (1.6)	97.4 (0.4)	98.9 (1.4)	97.3 (0.6)	98.3 (0.6)	96.8 (1.7)	97.5 (0.7)	92.1 (2.5)	5.9
- Bago (W)	96.0 (4.5)	100.0 (0.0)	100.0 (0.0)	99.3 (0.7)	99.5 (0.4)	99.1 (0.9)	99.3 (0.7)	95.4 (1.4)	4.2
Magwe	97.9 (1.0)	98.3 (1.1)	99.0 (0.5)	98.1 (0.9)	98.0 (0.8)	98.2 (0.9)	98.1 (0.9)	93.8 (1.8)	4.6
Mandalay	95.3 (1.1)	98.4 (0.6)	98.8 (0.5)	97.0 (0.9)	98.1 (0.7)	96.9 (0.8)	97.5 (0.8)	96.1 (0.4)	1.4
Mon	96.4 (2.6)	98.9 (0.2)	98.8 (1.3)	98.3 (1.0)	98.1 (0.4)	98.6 (0.7)	98.4 (0.6)	95.9 (0.4)	2.6
Rakhine	69.7 (3.7)	90.0 (3.3)	93.6 (0.7)	76.3 (3.9)	82.7 (2.3)	77.6 (6.8)	80.1 (4.6)	70.6 (5.6)	13.5
Yangon	95.0 (2.0)	99.0 (0.6)	98.7 (0.7)	97.2 (2.9)	98.4 (1.0)	98.0 (0.7)	98.2 (0.8)	96.8 (0.7)	1.4
Shan	84.4 (4.8)	93.0 (2.7)	96.3 (1.3)	88.1 (3.9)	89.6 (3.5)	89.8 (3.5)	89.7 (3.4)	77.6 (4.2)	15.6
- Shan (S)	89.9 (0.9)	98.4 (0.6)	95.7 (1.3)	95.6 (1.4)	95.4 (1.7)	95.9 (1.0)	95.6 (1.4)	82.8 (8.6)	15.5
- Shan (N)	85.9 (3.4)	89.5 (3.0)	99.4 (0.5)	85.8 (3.7)	89.2 (2.9)	86.7 (3.2)	87.9 (2.9)	78.6 (4.7)	11.8
- Shan (E)	62.8 (24.2)	77.5 (9.0)	90.4 (5.0)	64.7 (18.1)	66.6 (18.3)	74.8 (14.2)	70.4 (16.6)	55.4 (18.2)	27.2
Ayeyarwaddy	96.5 (2.3)	98.8 (0.2)	98.8 (0.5)	97.8 (1.1)	97.6 (1.2)	98.3 (0.8)	97.9 (1.0)	96.7 (0.5)	1.3
UNION	**91.3** (1.0)	**97.7** (0.2)	**98.2** (0.4)	**95.1** (0.6)	**96.1** (0.4)	**95.5** (0.6)	**95.8** (0.5)	**91.9** (0.7)	**4.3**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 3A: Eliminate Gender Disparity in Primary and Secondary Education, preferably by 2005, and all Levels of Education no Later than 2015

3.1 Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary Education

The ratio of girls to boys in primary education, or the Gender Parity Index, is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary level to the number of male students. The indicator is a measure of the accessibility of schooling for girls relative to boys. Overall, the ratio declined from 96.1% to 92.6% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is not statistically significant. This ratio is higher for the poor than non-poor at 96.7% and 91% respectively. The measure is higher in rural than in urban areas, at 93.3% and 89.8% respectively, and has increased in urban but has fallen in rural areas. The lowest ratios of girls to boys in primary education are found in Kayah (80.2%), Sagaing (82.3%), Mon (86%) and Bago (86.6%). The downward trend is found in most States/Regions, though many of these differences are not statistically significant (see Table 24 in Appendix).

Table 21 Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary Education by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	96.7	91.0	89.8	93.3	92.6
	(5.1)	(2.8)	(5.8)	(2.9)	(2.5)
2005	100.5	93.7	87.8	98.0	96.1
	(4.0)	(2.6)	(4.1)	(2.7)	(2.3)
Change	-3.8	-2.9	2.3	-4.9	-3.6

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 12 Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary Education by State/Region, 2005-2010
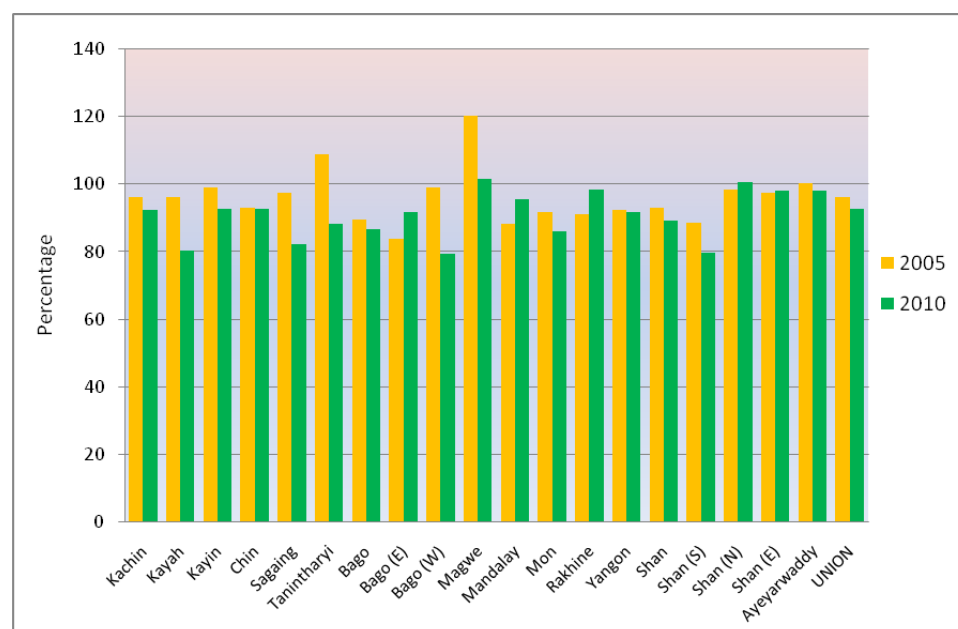
Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

3.2 Ratios of Girls to Boys in Secondary Education

The ratio of girls to boys in secondary education, or the Gender Parity Index, is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at secondary level to the number of male students. The indicator is a measure of the accessibility of schooling for girls relative to boys. As with secondary education, the ratio declined from 102.5% to 95.6% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is not statistically significant. This ratio is higher for the poor than non-poor at 100.7% and 94.4% respectively. The measure is lower in rural than in urban areas, at 93.4% and 100.8% respectively, and has increased in urban but has fallen in rural areas. The lowest State-level ratios of girls to boys in primary education, by a wide margin, are found in Rakhine (70%) and Bago (79.7%). The downward trend is found in most States/Regions, though many of these differences are not statistically significant (see Table 25 in Appendix).

Table 22 Ratio of Girls to Boys in Secondary Education by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	**100.7**	**94.4**	**100.8**	**93.4**	**95.6**
	(5.8)	(2.5)	(5.4)	(2.5)	(2.3)
2005	**102.2**	**102.6**	**99.3**	**104.1**	**102.5**
	(9.0)	(4.3)	(6.9)	(4.6)	(3.6)
Change	**-1.5**	**-8.0**	**1.5**	**-10.2**	**-6.7**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 13 Ratio of Girls to Boys in Secondary Education by State/Region, 2005-2010
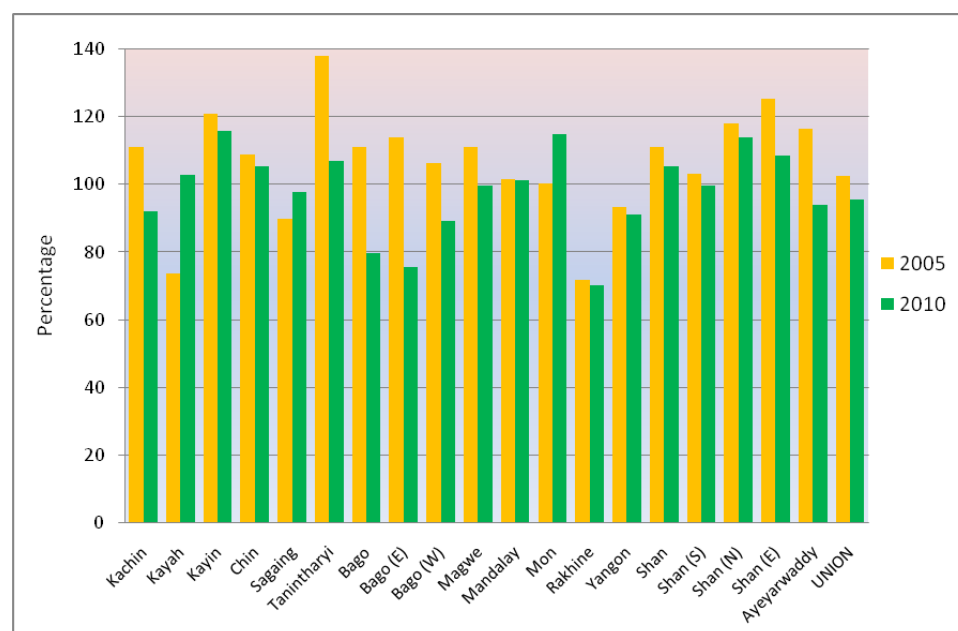
Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

3.3 Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-agriculture Sector

The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is a measure of women's integration into the monetary economy, and access to labour markets in industry and services. Overall, this indicator has increased from 41.3% to 44.7% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Women's share in wage employment is lower among the poor than non-poor at 40.3% and 46.7% respectively, and has increased more rapidly in the latter than the former at 10.8% and 4.1% respectively. There is little difference between rural and urban households. There is considerable variation across State/Regions, though not all differences are statistically significant. The lowest State-level value of this indicator, by a wide margin, is found in Chin at 21.7% (see Table 26 in Appendix).

Table 23   Share of Women in Wage Employment in the non-Agricultural Sector by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	**40.3**	**46.7**	**44.0**	**44.9**	**44.7**
	(2.4)	(2.2)	(3.9)	(1.6)	(1.6)
2005	**38.8**	**42.1**	**40.5**	**42.3**	**41.3**
	(1.7)	(1.3)	(1.9)	(1.3)	(1.2)
Change (%)	**4.1**	**10.8**	**8.7**	**6.2**	**8.3**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 14   Share of Women in Wage Employment in the non-Agricultural Sector by State/Region, 2005-2010

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Goal 3 Appendix Tables

Table 24   Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary Education by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010					2005 Total	% Change 2005-2010
	Poverty Status		Strata		Total		
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural			
Kachin	68.8 (27.2)	105.9 (10.5)	95.7 (21.6)	91.6 (17.6)	92.5 (13.2)	96.1 (12.1)	-3.7
Kayah	127.0 (49.5)	75.0 (18.9)	112.9 (7.4)	70.7 (33.5)	80.2 (21.6)	96.3 (28.8)	-16.7
Kayin	70.5 (31.9)	96.6 (11.6)	81.4 (14.0)	94.1 (6.8)	92.8 (7.4)	98.9 (4.6)	-6.2
Chin	90.3 (8.7)	98.9 (21.8)	125.8 (11.1)	87.5 (15.0)	92.5 (12.1)	92.9 (9.9)	-0.4
Sagaing	85.9 (9.6)	81.5 (8.2)	81.3 (13.1)	82.5 (6.8)	82.3 (7.3)	97.6 (12.7)	-15.6
Tanintharyi	75.5 (13.4)	95.8 (10.8)	86.0 (6.1)	88.8 (2.6)	88.3 (3.1)	108.9 (5.6)	-19.0
Bago	89.9 (15.5)	85.8 (7.9)	84.2 (14.7)	86.9 (6.2)	86.6 (5.9)	89.4 (4.4)	-3.1
- Bago (E)	92.0 (29.7)	91.8 (10.9)	73.5 (10.3)	94.3 (6.7)	91.8 (5.3)	83.9 (2.0)	9.4
- Bago (W)	86.6 (6.8)	77.6 (8.9)	107.9 (25.7)	76.9 (6.7)	79.3 (8.7)	99.1 (4.5)	-20.0
Magwe	128.7 (20.8)	92.5 (9.9)	85.8 (12.2)	102.7 (11.5)	101.6 (9.4)	120.2 (7.4)	-15.5
Mandalay	90.8 (9.1)	97.5 (5.8)	104.6 (14.2)	93.0 (6.0)	95.6 (6.1)	88.3 (3.2)	8.2
Mon	108.8 (36.8)	82.8 (10.6)	47.9 (12.8)	94.8 (11.7)	86.0 (13.4)	91.7 (12.1)	-6.2
Rakhine	98.5 (17.1)	98.1 (13.0)	112.7 (8.5)	96.2 (11.7)	98.3 (9.6)	91.0 (12.4)	8.0
Yangon	126.9 (32.5)	85.4 (11.9)	93.9 (14.2)	87.4 (4.8)	91.9 (8.4)	92.4 (7.0)	-0.5
Shan	85.2 (7.8)	91.2 (7.4)	69.8 (11.8)	93.5 (9.8)	89.1 (6.1)	93.1 (4.0)	-4.3
- Shan (S)	68.4 (7.4)	85.2 (8.8)	58.8 (11.1)	83.7 (12.4)	79.8 (5.6)	88.6 (3.4)	-9.9
- Shan (N)	104.7 (10.5)	98.4 (19.6)	70.5 (20.4)	110.0 (12.4)	100.7 (9.8)	98.3 (11.6)	2.4
- Shan (E)	94.5 (3.7)	100.4 (11.6)	121.6 (21.1)	93.0 (7.7)	98.0 (7.9)	97.3 (7.6)	0.7
Ayeyarwaddy	104.8 (14.0)	94.3 (7.2)	82.5 (14.2)	100.0 (10.1)	98.0 (8.9)	100.2 (3.7)	-2.2
UNION	**96.7** (5.1)	**91.0** (2.8)	**89.8** (5.8)	**93.3** (2.9)	**92.6** (2.5)	**96.1** (2.3)	**-3.6**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Table 25   Ratio of Girls to Boys in Secondary Education by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010					2005 Total	% Change 2005-2010
	Poverty Status		Strata		Total		
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural			
Kachin	108.4 (23.6)	87.2 (6.2)	82.0 (9.9)	96.1 (10.4)	92.1 (9.5)	111.2 (16.6)	-17.2
Kayah	103.8 (93.1)	102.7 (3.9)	135.5 (6.0)	86.1 (9.3)	102.8 (12.6)	73.8 (15.3)	39.4
Kayin	92.9 (21.5)	120.2 (2.3)	160.5 (17.1)	108.2 (8.5)	115.8 (6.6)	120.9 (33.5)	-4.3
Chin	117.1 (17.2)	81.7 (21.2)	121.5 (8.3)	100.5 (15.2)	105.5 (11.7)	108.7 (31.6)	-3.0
Sagaing	93.5 (21.0)	98.4 (5.0)	79.8 (8.1)	101.4 (9.6)	97.8 (6.4)	90.0 (9.5)	8.7
Tanintharyi	110.3 (4.9)	106.0 (9.7)	109.0 (3.9)	106.2 (7.3)	107.0 (6.1)	138.1 (32.2)	-22.5
Bago	48.1 (6.1)	84.3 (5.4)	82.7 (11.9)	79.0 (7.3)	79.7 (5.7)	111.2 (9.3)	-28.3
- Bago (E)	48.3 (5.3)	80.2 (1.2)	86.1 (18.5)	73.0 (5.0)	75.6 (1.7)	114.1 (7.3)	-33.7
- Bago (W)	47.4 (10.3)	93.5 (9.5)	72.6 (17.5)	92.4 (11.2)	89.3 (8.5)	106.5 (25.1)	-16.2
Magwe	105.0 (14.2)	98.1 (9.4)	111.7 (9.7)	97.8 (9.3)	99.6 (8.2)	111.0 (22.6)	-10.3
Mandalay	112.4 (18.6)	98.5 (6.1)	119.6 (10.0)	92.8 (6.3)	101.2 (5.7)	101.6 (5.2)	-0.4
Mon	193.0 (33.3)	109.0 (15.0)	132.7 (44.2)	110.7 (6.9)	115.0 (14.7)	100.2 (12.1)	14.8
Rakhine	45.5 (9.7)	78.6 (3.0)	80.8 (2.8)	66.0 (6.0)	70.2 (7.2)	71.7 (4.8)	-2.0
Yangon	147.7 (31.0)	84.9 (8.8)	90.6 (8.8)	92.3 (15.1)	91.0 (8.5)	93.5 (10.7)	-2.6
Shan	111.3 (18.9)	103.0 (7.4)	96.9 (20.4)	108.7 (6.2)	105.4 (7.6)	111.1 (6.8)	-5.1
- Shan (S)	105.5 (4.5)	97.3 (12.5)	61.5 (17.0)	112.1 (4.8)	99.8 (8.9)	103.1 (2.2)	-3.2
- Shan (N)	112.7 (66.2)	114.5 (15.8)	131.0 (22.8)	105.9 (21.4)	114.0 (21.4)	118.0 (7.4)	-3.4
- Shan (E)	135.9 (21.8)	94.2 (14.6)	137.3 (55.5)	96.1 (4.8)	108.7 (15.9)	125.3 (23.0)	-13.2
Ayeyarwaddy	96.7 (12.4)	93.2 (8.8)	138.6 (26.1)	86.6 (6.4)	94.1 (8.0)	116.4 (10.3)	-19.2
UNION	**100.7** (5.8)	**94.4** (2.5)	**100.8** (5.4)	**93.4** (2.5)	**95.6** (2.3)	**102.5** (3.6)	**-6.7**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

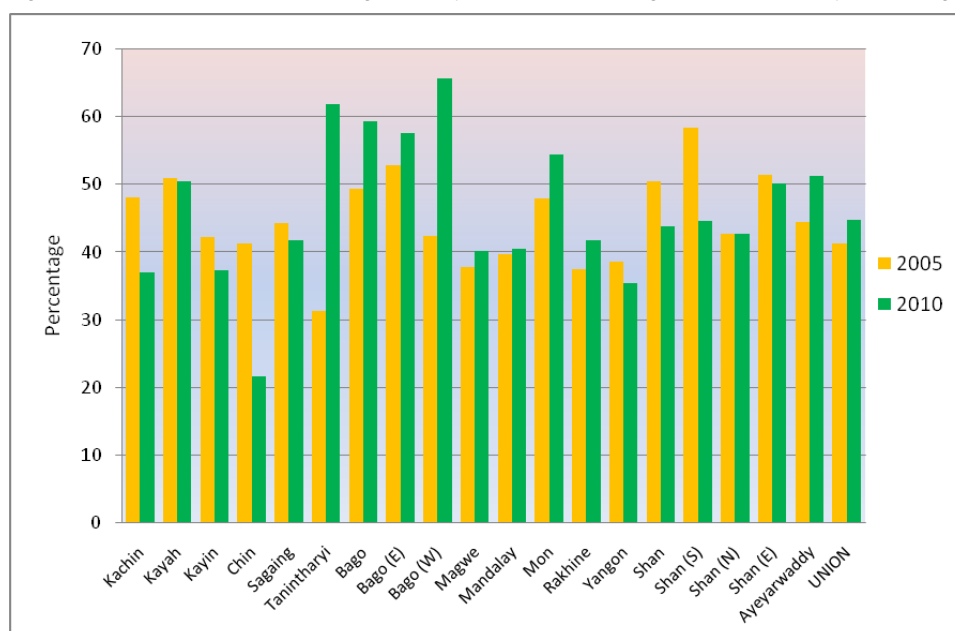Table 26   Share of Women in Wage Employment in the non-Agricultural Sector by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010					2005 Total	% Change 2005-2010
	Poverty Status		Strata		Total		
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural			
Kachin	33.4 (3.1)	39.8 (4.0)	33.8 (11.9)	37.5 (1.2)	37.0 (1.9)	48.1 (4.7)	-23.0
Kayah	30.4 (0.0)	52.8 (29.1)	35.6 (35.0)	59.4 (15.3)	50.5 (24.1)	50.9 (8.4)	-0.8
Kayin	100.0 (0.0)	32.3 (5.3)	36.5 (3.5)	37.7 (8.4)	37.4 (5.8)	42.3 (0.7)	-11.6
Chin	25.8 (7.5)	11.6 (13.5)	0.0 (0.0)	26.7 (5.4)	21.7 (9.8)	41.3 (4.5)	-47.5
Sagaing	32.6 (5.2)	43.9 (4.7)	39.9 (6.4)	41.9 (4.7)	41.7 (4.0)	44.3 (2.8)	-5.8
Tanintharyi	55.1 (8.0)	64.4 (7.4)	33.2 (7.2)	69.7 (7.2)	61.9 (6.1)	31.3 (3.7)	97.9
Bago	34.4 (6.3)	70.8 (4.2)	65.8 (9.8)	58.0 (6.7)	59.4 (4.9)	49.4 (3.5)	20.2
- Bago (E)	31.5 (5.5)	70.8 (1.9)	64.4 (15.2)	56.2 (9.9)	57.6 (6.5)	52.8 (5.1)	9.2
- Bago (W)	48.6 (17.9)	71.0 (7.2)	70.9 (2.9)	64.5 (9.7)	65.6 (7.4)	42.3 (1.9)	55.1
Magwe	41.6 (8.2)	39.6 (4.9)	53.2 (4.0)	38.6 (1.8)	40.2 (1.9)	37.8 (4.0)	6.2
Mandalay	41.6 (6.3)	39.5 (6.5)	35.0 (8.3)	41.7 (5.0)	40.5 (4.7)	39.7 (2.6)	1.9
Mon	35.3 (5.5)	63.2 (12.3)	55.1 (23.4)	54.4 (5.4)	54.5 (7.9)	47.9 (3.0)	13.8
Rakhine	30.0 (2.3)	51.0 (4.3)	58.7 (2.7)	36.0 (1.4)	41.8 (4.3)	37.5 (2.5)	11.6
Yangon	44.6 (40.9)	34.9 (6.3)	33.9 (6.5)	44.8 (13.2)	35.4 (5.7)	38.6 (2.7)	-8.3
Shan	40.0 (6.2)	45.4 (4.8)	58.3 (10.0)	36.7 (6.3)	43.8 (3.5)	50.5 (2.8)	-13.4
- Shan (S)	36.0 (3.6)	46.3 (3.2)	44.0 (21.0)	44.8 (1.7)	44.6 (4.2)	58.4 (8.0)	-23.7
- Shan (N)	40.7 (9.4)	44.3 (9.3)	69.3 (10.9)	27.6 (11.4)	42.8 (4.9)	42.7 (1.3)	0.2
- Shan (E)	75.2 (26.4)	45.4 (25.1)	32.7 (31.1)	87.5 (15.4)	50.1 (23.3)	51.4 (6.3)	-2.5
Ayeyarwaddy	50.3 (4.5)	51.9 (3.6)	52.9 (3.0)	50.9 (3.0)	51.2 (2.3)	44.5 (3.2)	15.2
UNION	**40.3** (2.4)	**46.7** (2.2)	**44.0** (3.9)	**44.9** (1.6)	**44.7** (1.6)	**41.3** (1.2)	**8.3**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Target 4A: Reduce by Two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under-five Mortality Rate

4.1 Proportion of 1 Year-old Children Immunized against Measles

The proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles is an indicator of immunization coverage. Overall, coverage increased from 80.3% to 82.3% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is not statistically significant. This ratio is considerably lower for the poor than non-poor at 75.5% and 85.6% respectively and has fallen for the poor from its 2005 level of 78.4% (though this change is not statistically significant). The measure is lower in rural than in urban areas, at 79.6% and 91.5% respectively, and has increased among urban households but has fallen among rural ones. There is considerable variation in levels and trends across State/Regions. The lowest State-level values are found in Chin (58.5%), Bago (64.6%), Kachin (65%) and Rakhine (68.2%) (see Table 28 in Appendix).

Table 27   Proportion of 1 Year-old Children Immunized against Measles by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Total
	Poor	**Non poor**	**Urban**	**Rural**	
2010	**75.5**	**85.6**	**91.5**	**79.6**	**82.3**
	(3.4)	(1.8)	(2.6)	(2.3)	(2.0)
2005	**78.4**	**81.4**	**79.7**	**80.4**	**80.3**
	(2.4)	(1.8)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(1.7)
Change (%)	**-3.7**	**5.2**	**14.8**	**-1.1**	**2.4**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 15   Proportion of 1 Year-old Children Immunized against Measles by State/Region, 2005-2010
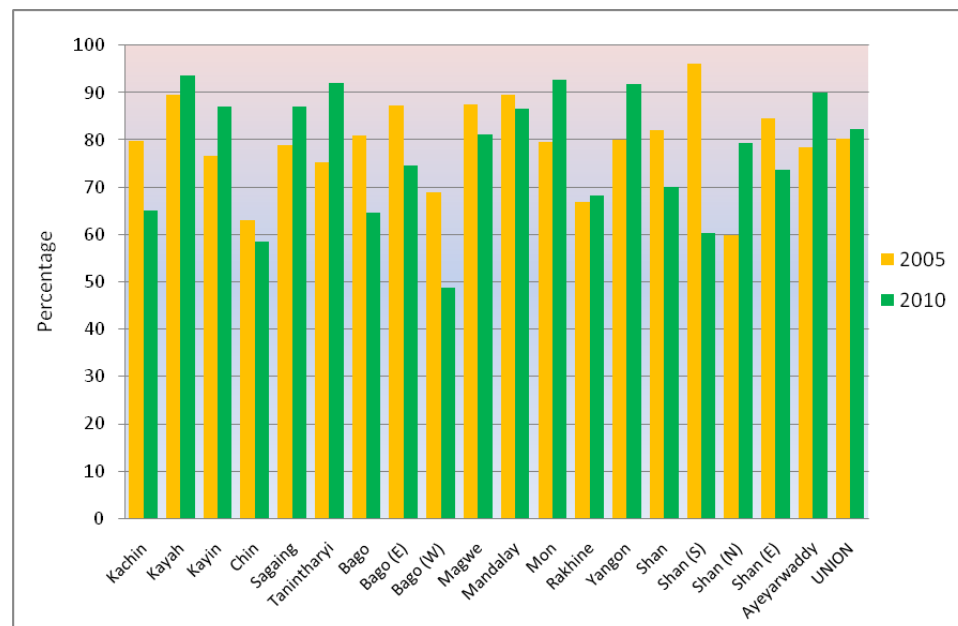
Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Goal 4 Appendix Tables

Table 28   Proportion of 1 Year-old Children Immunized against Measles by Poverty Status, Strata and State/Region, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010					2005 Total	% Change 2005-2010
	Poverty Status		Strata		Total		
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural			
Kachin	66.4 (13.1)	64.0 (10.4)	70.4 (21.1)	65.0 (11.1)	65.0 (11.0)	79.8 (9.0)	-18.5
Kayah	65.7 (26.4)	100.0 (0.0)	100.0 (0.0)	93.1 (6.2)	93.6 (6.2)	89.6 (14.9)	4.5
Kayin	100.0 (0.0)	82.0 (9.6)	95.7 (4.1)	86.2 (5.1)	87.0 (4.8)	76.6 (15.4)	13.5
Chin	57.3 (14.2)	60.3 (29.5)	19.7 (25.8)	83.8 (7.3)	58.5 (20.2)	62.9 (14.0)	-7.0
Sagaing	89.5 (4.3)	86.5 (7.6)	83.6 (9.1)	87.6 (6.3)	87.1 (5.7)	78.8 (1.8)	10.5
Tanintharyi	94.9 (3.3)	89.7 (3.9)	79.0 (10.8)	95.0 (0.6)	92.0 (1.8)	75.2 (4.8)	22.4
Bago	56.7 (22.4)	67.4 (9.9)	96.2 (4.3)	61.6 (12.0)	64.6 (11.1)	80.9 (5.6)	-20.1
- Bago (E)	64.0 (30.5)	78.7 (9.4)	100.0 (0.0)	72.2 (14.7)	74.5 (13.9)	87.4 (6.5)	-14.7
- Bago (W)	39.1 (47.6)	51.2 (19.1)	91.3 (9.1)	44.2 (20.0)	48.8 (19.2)	69.0 (4.4)	-29.3
Magwe	83.8 (11.1)	79.6 (5.7)	100.0 (0.0)	79.4 (7.5)	81.2 (6.7)	87.5 (2.6)	-7.2
Mandalay	77.9 (7.9)	91.4 (4.0)	89.6 (5.0)	84.9 (7.6)	86.5 (6.1)	89.6 (3.1)	-3.4
Mon	65.7 (4.6)	97.8 (2.2)	100.0 (0.0)	91.7 (5.0)	92.8 (4.9)	79.5 (1.4)	16.7
Rakhine	61.1 (9.5)	78.1 (6.4)	76.3 (13.4)	67.3 (8.6)	68.2 (6.7)	66.8 (8.2)	2.1
Yangon	74.0 (7.9)	96.3 (1.6)	97.6 (2.4)	72.2 (4.8)	91.8 (3.0)	80.0 (4.7)	14.8
Shan	50.5 (9.6)	78.9 (6.2)	90.1 (8.9)	65.5 (7.3)	70.0 (8.5)	82.0 (10.4)	-14.6
- Shan (S)	33.6 (1.2)	75.3 (10.6)	85.9 (23.0)	53.8 (2.8)	60.3 (14.1)	96.1 (5.4)	-37.2
- Shan (N)	69.1 (18.7)	82.0 (10.5)	94.1 (5.9)	75.7 (14.7)	79.4 (12.0)	59.9 (6.1)	32.6
- Shan (E)	69.0 (3.8)	78.7 (5.3)	100.0 (0.0)	72.3 (3.7)	73.6 (4.8)	84.6 (7.0)	-13.0
Ayeyarwaddy	87.7 (5.3)	91.2 (1.9)	94.1 (4.4)	89.1 (1.8)	89.9 (1.7)	78.4 (5.1)	14.7
UNION	**75.5** (3.4)	**85.6** (1.8)	**91.5** (2.6)	**79.6** (2.3)	**82.3** (2.0)	**80.3** (1.7)	**2.4**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health

Target 5A: Reduce by Three Quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Ratio

5.1 Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel

The number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) is a measure of a health system's ability to provide adequate care for pregnant women. It is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period. Overall, the indicator increased from 72.5% to 77.9% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Levels are considerably lower for the poor than non-poor at 69.3% and 81.4% respectively, though the rate of increase between 2005 and 2010 is slightly higher for the poor than non-poor, at 7.2% and 5.9% respectively. The measure is considerably lower in rural than in urban areas, at 74.2% and 92.6% respectively, but has increased more rapidly in rural than urban areas, at 9.3% and 4.5% respectively. The lowest values of the indicator are found in Rakhine (55.2%) and Chin (61.3%). The upward trend is found in almost all States/Regions, though many of these differences are not statistically significant (see Table 33 in Appendix).

Table 29   Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Total
	Poor	**Non poor**	**Urban**	**Rural**	
2010	**69.3**	**81.4**	**92.6**	**74.2**	**77.9**
	(2.8)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.5)
2005	**64.6**	**76.9**	**88.6**	**67.9**	**72.5**
	(2.0)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.7)
Change (%)	**7.2**	**5.9**	**4.5**	**9.3**	**7.6**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 16   Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel by State/Region, 2005-2010
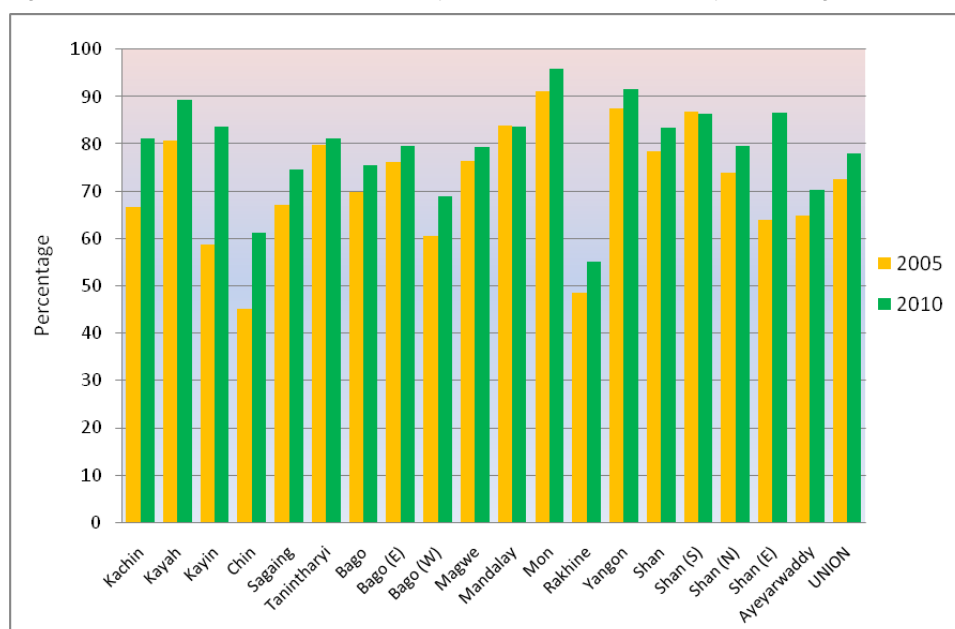
Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Target 5B: Achieve, by 2015, Universal Access to Reproductive Health

5.2 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Contraceptive prevalence is the percentage of women married or in-union, aged 15 to 49, who are currently using either traditional or modern methods of contraception. It is a measure of the extent of family planning and women's control over reproduction decisions. Data are available only from the IHLCA-II in 2010. Overall, contraceptive prevalence stands at around 39.5%. There are considerable differences between women from poor and non-poor households, at 32% and 41.9% respectively, and from rural and urban areas, at 37.2% and 46.5% respectively. There is considerable variation across States/Regions, though certain of the differences are not statistically significant. The lowest level, by a wide margin, is found in Chin at 3% (see Table 34 in Appendix).

Table 30   Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Poverty Status and Strata, 2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	32.0	41.9	46.5	37.2	39.5
	(1.57)	(1.28)	(2.47)	(1.33)	(1.20)

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 17   Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State/Region, 2010
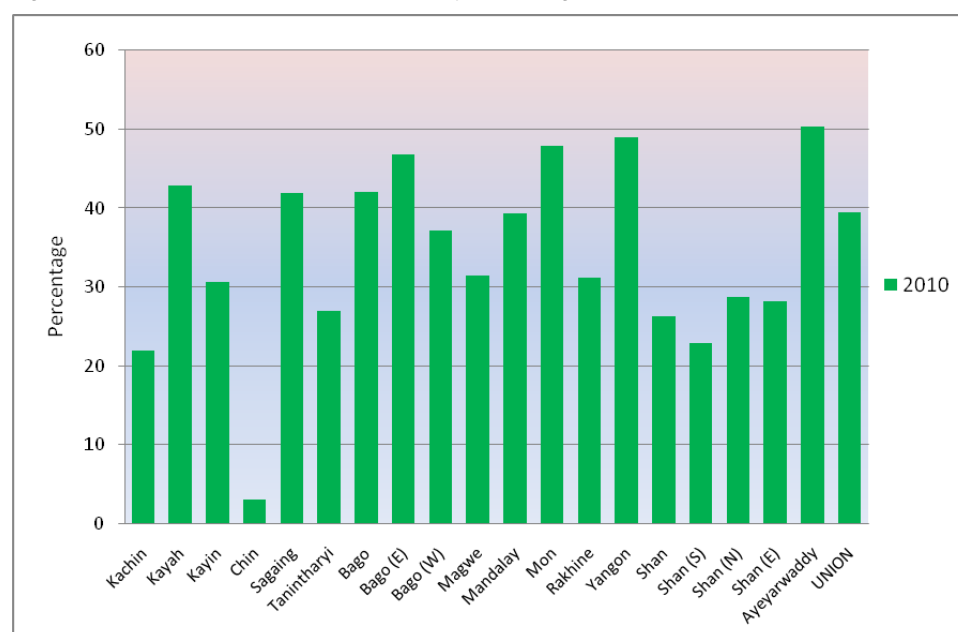
Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

5.3 Antenatal Care Coverage (at least one Visit)

Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period. It is a measure of the ability of the health system to reach pregnant women during the antenatal period with interventions that may be vital to their health and that of their infants. Overall, the indicator increased slightly from 82.5% to 83.3% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is not statistically significant. Levels are considerably lower for the poor than non-poor at 77.2% and 85.7% respectively, though poor households experienced a 2.3% increase between 2005 and 2010 compared to a -0.8% decline for non-poor households. The measure is considerably lower in rural than in urban areas, at 80.8% and 93.3% respectively, but has increased more rapidly in rural than urban areas, at 1.6% and 0.4% respectively. The lowest values of the indicator are found in Chin (60.1%) and Rakhine (67%). There is considerable variation in both levels and trends across States/Regions, though many of these differences are not statistically significant (see Table 35 in Appendix).

Table 31   Antenatal Care Coverage (at least one visit) by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	77.2	85.7	93.3	80.8	83.3
	(2.2)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.2)
2005	75.5	86.4	92.9	79.5	82.5
	(2.1)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(1.4)
Change (%)	2.3	-0.8	0.4	1.6	1.0

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 18   Antenatal Care Coverage (at least one visit) by State/Region, 2005-2010
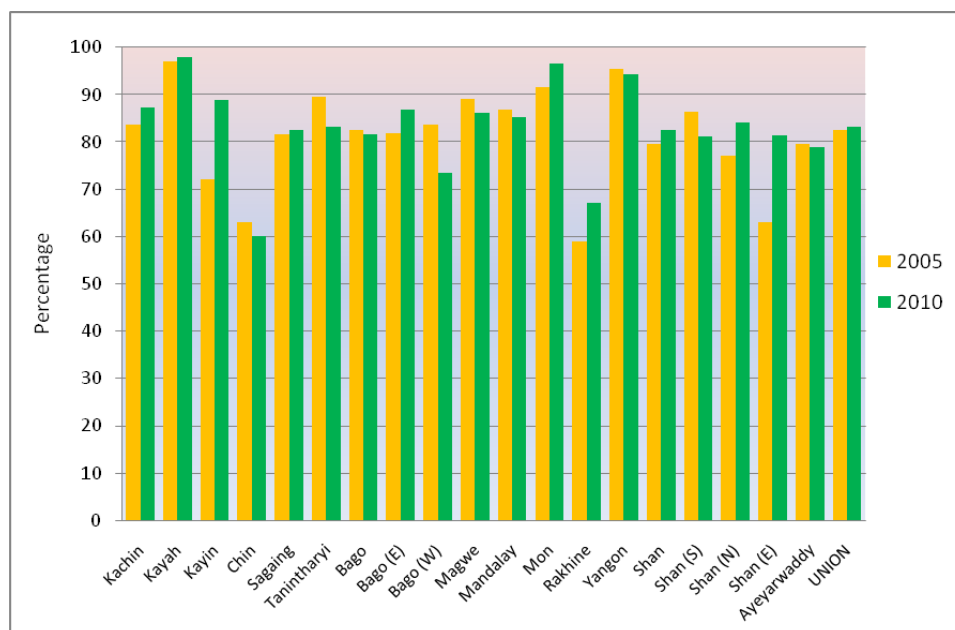
Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

5.4 Unmet Need for Family Planning

Unmet need for family planning is defined in terms of married women who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception, and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child. It should be noted that traditional methods of contraception are included in the definition. The indicator measures the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behaviour. Data are available only from the IHLCA-II in 2010. Overall, around 24% of married women report an unmet need for family planning. There are moderate differences between women from poor and non-poor households, at 28.3% and 22.9% respectively. Much larger differences exist between married women from rural and urban areas, at 27.3% and 14.8% respectively. There is considerable variation across States/Regions, though many of these differences are not statistically significant. The highest levels are found in Magwe (37.5%) and Chin (32.8%) (see Table 36 in Appendix).

Table 32   Unmet Need for Family Planning by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005

	Poverty Status		Strata		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	28.3	22.9	14.8	27.3	24.2
	(1.61)	(1.20)	(1.52)	(1.31)	(1.20)

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 19   Unmet Need for Family Planning by State/Region, 2005
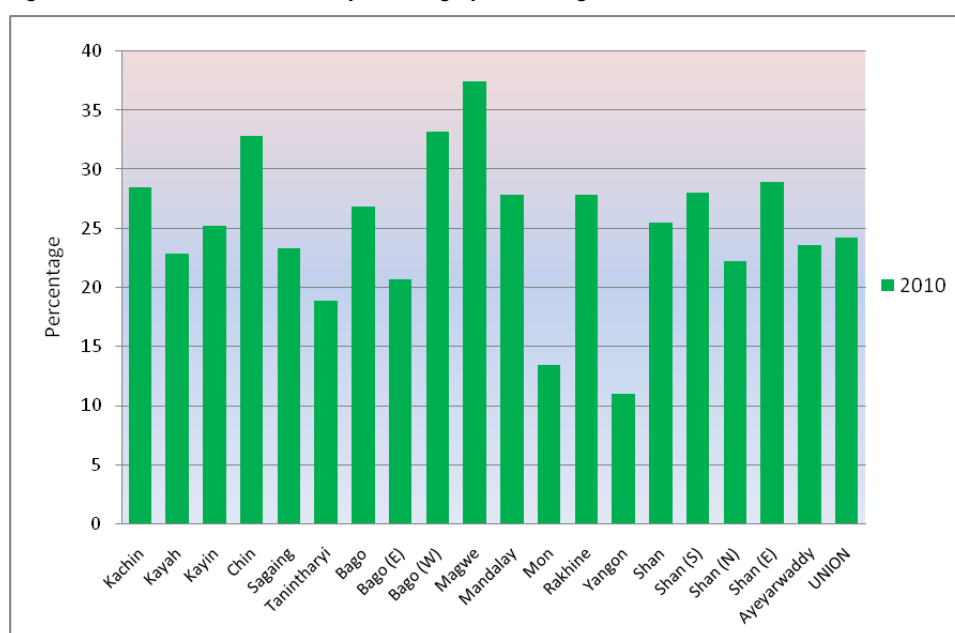
Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Goal 5 Appendix Tables

Table 33   Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel by Poverty Status, Strata and State/Region, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State And Region	2010					2005 Total	% Change 2005-2010
	Poverty Status		Strata		Total		
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural			
Kachin	76.0 (2.8)	83.4 (4.4)	92.7 (7.1)	79.1 (4.7)	81.2 (2.7)	66.6 (5.3)	22.0
Kayah	100.0 (0.0)	87.6 (0.8)	86.7 (19.6)	89.8 (3.1)	89.3 (0.5)	80.8 (6.6)	10.6
Kayin	94.0 (5.9)	80.9 (1.4)	97.2 (2.2)	81.8 (2.8)	83.6 (2.5)	58.8 (10.0)	42.1
Chin	57.3 (9.7)	70.5 (10.7)	98.3 (2.4)	49.7 (7.8)	61.3 (9.0)	45.2 (9.1)	35.8
Sagaing	81.2 (7.0)	73.3 (7.1)	90.5 (3.3)	72.5 (6.2)	74.6 (5.8)	67.1 (7.3)	11.3
Tanintharyi	72.5 (10.2)	84.8 (4.5)	88.3 (9.7)	79.0 (6.3)	81.2 (6.7)	79.7 (4.3)	1.8
Bago	61.6 (14.6)	79.6 (3.0)	87.5 (8.0)	73.9 (6.7)	75.5 (5.8)	69.9 (3.6)	8.0
- Bago (E)	73.9 (5.2)	81.3 (2.9)	86.0 (13.5)	78.6 (5.4)	79.6 (2.7)	76.2 (3.8)	4.4
- Bago (W)	42.5 (32.7)	76.9 (6.9)	91.3 (5.5)	66.7 (13.4)	68.8 (13.8)	60.6 (0.1)	13.6
Magwe	74.2 (5.4)	81.9 (3.9)	87.0 (9.2)	78.9 (3.9)	79.4 (4.1)	76.3 (1.5)	4.1
Mandalay	75.1 (2.2)	87.6 (2.0)	88.9 (4.6)	81.8 (3.1)	83.6 (1.8)	83.9 (2.2)	-0.3
Mon	96.8 (4.1)	95.7 (0.9)	100.0 (0.0)	95.0 (1.6)	95.9 (0.9)	91.2 (1.1)	5.1
Rakhine	45.0 (13.6)	64.4 (11.9)	78.1 (11.9)	52.8 (11.0)	55.2 (10.3)	48.5 (4.3)	13.9
Yangon	76.6 (8.8)	95.3 (2.6)	96.6 (2.4)	80.4 (3.9)	91.7 (3.8)	87.5 (2.1)	4.7
Shan	83.9 (3.1)	83.2 (5.1)	99.0 (0.9)	79.2 (3.9)	83.4 (3.7)	78.5 (4.4)	6.3
- Shan (S)	78.4 (2.9)	89.2 (3.7)	100.0 (0.0)	82.4 (3.2)	86.5 (4.6)	86.8 (3.6)	-0.4
- Shan (N)	88.7 (3.0)	76.6 (8.4)	97.9 (1.8)	75.1 (6.8)	79.6 (6.4)	73.9 (5.1)	7.8
- Shan (E)	85.3 (3.5)	87.4 (6.4)	99.1 (0.3)	83.6 (4.9)	86.6 (4.1)	63.9 (20.3)	35.5
Ayeyarwaddy	63.7 (2.2)	73.9 (3.0)	88.9 (4.8)	68.0 (3.1)	70.4 (2.3)	64.8 (6.3)	8.7
UNION	**69.3** (2.8)	**81.4** (1.5)	**92.6** (1.6)	**74.2** (1.7)	**77.9** (1.5)	**72.5** (1.7)	**7.6**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

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Table 34   Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Poverty Status, Strata and State/Region, 2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010				
	Poverty Status		Strata		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
Kachin	20.5 (0.60)	22.5 (3.33)	19.5 (5.47)	22.6 (3.16)	21.9 (2.38)
Kayah	27.2 (12.22)	44.4 (8.95)	42.9 (9.39)	42.8 (9.07)	42.8 (9.15)
Kayin	19.4 (3.06)	33.0 (6.36)	29.7 (7.79)	30.7 (5.74)	30.6 (5.79)
Chin	0.8 (0.77)	8.1 (7.74)	10.5 (4.41)	0.7 (0.82)	3.0 (2.67)
Sagaing	39.7 (3.48)	42.2 (3.47)	50.0 (2.76)	40.7 (2.75)	41.9 (2.88)
Tanintharyi	14.0 (4.70)	33.5 (1.91)	38.5 (3.58)	24.1 (3.63)	26.9 (3.21)
Bago	38.6 (2.87)	42.7 (3.70)	46.7 (4.56)	41.3 (3.29)	42.0 (3.31)
- Bago (E)	39.8 (4.53)	48.3 (5.58)	53.4 (0.90)	45.4 (5.76)	46.7 (5.12)
- Bago (W)	37.2 (5.14)	37.1 (3.92)	33.6 (0.99)	37.4 (4.10)	37.1 (3.76)
Magwe	30.6 (5.99)	31.7 (5.26)	38.0 (4.71)	30.7 (5.04)	31.4 (5.10)
Mandalay	33.0 (2.58)	41.4 (3.15)	47.9 (4.13)	36.1 (2.15)	39.4 (2.28)
Mon	42.7 (4.46)	48.8 (3.70)	53.0 (9.57)	46.8 (2.36)	47.9 (3.74)
Rakhine	22.3 (1.49)	37.9 (4.14)	42.4 (1.67)	28.0 (3.27)	31.2 (3.73)
Yangon	35.0 (6.39)	51.7 (4.01)	48.3 (5.91)	50.6 (0.86)	48.9 (4.32)
Shan	23.3 (2.24)	27.5 (4.22)	37.5 (2.07)	23.4 (3.41)	26.2 (3.36)
- Shan (S)	20.9 (3.45)	23.4 (12.15)	35.0 (5.42)	19.6 (9.79)	22.9 (10.63)
- Shan (N)	26.6 (2.57)	29.8 (3.35)	39.6 (2.93)	26.2 (3.92)	28.7 (2.79)
- Shan (E)	18.4 (10.73)	35.7 (9.72)	39.0 (4.73)	25.1 (11.75)	28.1 (10.74)
Ayeyarwaddy	45.8 (4.57)	52.3 (3.62)	59.4 (5.36)	48.8 (3.90)	50.3 (3.34)
UNION	**32.0** (1.57)	**41.9** (1.28)	**46.5** (2.47)	**37.2** (1.33)	**39.5** (1.20)

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Table 35   Antenatal Care Coverage by Poverty Status, Strata and State/Region, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010					2005 Total	% Change 2005-2010
	Poverty Status		Strata		Total		
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural			
Kachin	89.1 (2.9)	86.7 (5.1)	99.6 (0.2)	85.2 (4.6)	87.4 (3.9)	83.7 (2.4)	4.4
Kayah	100.0 (0.0)	97.5 (3.0)	88.6 (17.6)	100.0 (0.0)	97.8 (2.5)	97.1 (2.8)	0.8
Kayin	93.9 (7.2)	87.7 (1.2)	93.4 (3.7)	88.4 (2.7)	89.0 (2.7)	72.1 (11.9)	23.4
Chin	57.5 (11.6)	66.0 (9.2)	97.5 (2.9)	48.3 (7.7)	60.1 (9.7)	63.1 (11.6)	-4.8
Sagaing	87.5 (3.8)	81.5 (2.8)	91.1 (3.2)	81.3 (2.2)	82.5 (2.2)	81.6 (4.5)	1.1
Tanintharyi	70.1 (13.4)	88.7 (4.6)	84.4 (10.5)	82.9 (8.0)	83.2 (8.3)	89.6 (2.8)	-7.1
Bago	70.6 (12.8)	84.9 (3.0)	94.9 (3.1)	79.9 (5.7)	81.7 (5.1)	82.6 (1.4)	-1.1
- Bago (E)	84.4 (6.5)	87.6 (4.0)	97.0 (3.7)	85.2 (6.0)	86.8 (4.4)	81.9 (1.8)	6.0
- Bago (W)	49.3 (25.1)	80.8 (4.3)	89.5 (2.0)	72.0 (10.0)	73.5 (9.8)	83.6 (1.2)	-12.1
Magwe	80.8 (5.1)	88.8 (3.3)	86.1 (11.5)	86.3 (3.5)	86.3 (3.8)	89.1 (0.9)	-3.2
Mandalay	77.7 (3.5)	88.6 (2.0)	90.5 (3.0)	83.3 (3.3)	85.1 (2.1)	86.9 (1.5)	-2.1
Mon	100.0 (0.0)	96.0 (1.7)	100.0 (0.0)	95.9 (2.3)	96.6 (1.5)	91.5 (1.7)	5.5
Rakhine	64.7 (6.6)	69.1 (2.8)	75.1 (9.8)	66.2 (4.3)	67.0 (3.9)	59.0 (5.9)	13.5
Yangon	81.2 (7.7)	97.4 (1.8)	96.7 (2.4)	88.4 (3.1)	94.2 (3.1)	95.4 (2.8)	-1.3
Shan	80.9 (3.6)	83.1 (4.8)	97.1 (1.9)	78.6 (3.7)	82.5 (4.1)	79.5 (3.4)	3.7
- Shan (S)	80.7 (6.7)	81.2 (12.2)	96.1 (5.1)	76.6 (9.5)	81.1 (10.9)	86.4 (6.5)	-6.1
- Shan (N)	81.8 (7.9)	84.9 (5.5)	97.6 (1.8)	80.7 (4.2)	84.1 (3.9)	77.2 (1.5)	9.0
- Shan (E)	79.4 (3.7)	82.8 (5.7)	99.1 (0.3)	77.2 (4.5)	81.4 (4.2)	63.0 (18.4)	29.1
Ayeyarwaddy	76.9 (3.4)	79.9 (3.6)	91.5 (4.8)	77.3 (3.2)	78.9 (3.2)	79.6 (4.5)	-0.9
UNION	**77.2** (2.2)	**85.7** (1.0)	**93.3** (1.4)	**80.8** (1.4)	**83.3** (1.2)	**82.5** (1.4)	**1.0**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Table 36   Unmet Need for Family Planning by Poverty Status, Strata and State/Region, 2005 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010				
	Poverty Status		Strata		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
Kachin	26.9 (9.53)	29.1 (4.45)	20.8 (2.68)	30.6 (5.67)	28.5 (5.44)
Kayah	16.6 (3.24)	23.4 (3.99)	22.3 (6.72)	23.1 (1.93)	22.8 (3.38)
Kayin	28.4 (14.96)	24.6 (9.57)	10.8 (5.30)	27.6 (13.00)	25.2 (10.56)
Chin	36.3 (0.65)	24.6 (11.91)	31.2 (16.96)	33.3 (2.24)	32.8 (3.66)
Sagaing	25.2 (4.04)	23.1 (1.97)	15.2 (2.55)	24.5 (1.68)	23.4 (1.72)
Tanintharyi	18.2 (4.59)	19.2 (2.85)	15.7 (4.97)	19.6 (3.08)	18.8 (3.32)
Bago	31.6 (6.86)	25.8 (3.82)	21.7 (7.29)	27.6 (3.67)	26.9 (3.86)
- Bago (E)	30.0 (5.37)	18.6 (2.99)	12.5 (1.55)	22.4 (4.09)	20.7 (3.11)
- Bago (W)	33.4 (16.50)	33.1 (4.96)	39.9 (13.24)	32.5 (5.97)	33.2 (6.47)
Magwe	38.8 (4.10)	37.0 (3.78)	29.3 (1.72)	38.3 (3.55)	37.5 (3.32)
Mandalay	32.4 (3.11)	26.3 (1.73)	19.8 (3.39)	30.9 (1.58)	27.8 (1.92)
Mon	13.2 (3.86)	13.5 (3.99)	10.1 (1.68)	14.2 (4.07)	13.5 (3.64)
Rakhine	28.2 (2.80)	27.5 (5.34)	16.8 (1.37)	30.9 (2.51)	27.8 (3.20)
Yangon	16.1 (6.01)	10.0 (2.40)	8.0 (2.79)	19.0 (4.91)	11.0 (2.91)
Shan	29.9 (4.67)	23.7 (2.34)	21.7 (2.73)	26.5 (3.22)	25.5 (2.92)
- Shan (S)	44.2 (6.09)	23.9 (3.98)	27.3 (3.06)	28.3 (7.38)	28.1 (6.55)
- Shan (N)	20.5 (2.73)	23.1 (5.42)	16.3 (4.59)	23.5 (4.85)	22.2 (4.50)
- Shan (E)	34.1 (13.16)	24.9 (5.43)	20.1 (6.11)	31.4 (8.68)	28.9 (8.53)
Ayeyarwaddy	27.5 (4.26)	21.8 (5.31)	17.5 (3.92)	24.6 (5.18)	23.5 (4.80)
UNION	28.3 (1.61)	22.9 (1.20)	14.8 (1.52)	27.3 (1.31)	24.2 (1.20)

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

Target 6A: Have halted by 2015 and Begun to Reverse the Spread of HIV/AIDS

6.1 Proportion of Population, 15-24 years, with Comprehensive Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

This indicator is defined as the percentage of young persons aged 15–24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission. Data are available only from the IHLCA-II in 2010. Overall, the level of this indicator is quite high at around 92.1%. There are small differences between poor and non-poor respondents, at 89.2% and 93.2% respectively and between rural and urban dwellers at 91.2% and 95.3%. The lowest level, by a wide margin, is found in Rakhine (80.2%), though many differences at the State/Region are not statistically significant (see Table 40 in Appendix).

Table 37   Proportion of Population aged 15-24 Years with Comprehensive Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS by Poverty Status, Strata and Gender, 2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Gender		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
2010	**89.2**	**93.2**	**95.3**	**91.2**	**92.8**	**91.6**	**92.1**
	(1.84)	(0.95)	(0.78)	(1.05)	(1.11)	(0.81)	(0.87)

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 1   Proportion of Population aged 15-24 Years with Comprehensive Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS by State/Region, 2010

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

6.2 Ratio of School Attendance of Orphans to School Attendance of Non-Orphans

This indicator is defined as the ratio of the current school attendance of children aged 10–14 both of whose biological parents have died to the current school attendance of children aged 10–14 both of whose parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent. It is one partial measure of the impact of the AIDS epidemic on orphans. Data are available only from the IHLCA-II in 2010. Overall, the attendance ratio of orphans is around 0.7% that of non-orphans. The ratio is higher for poor than non-poor respondents at 1% and 0.6% respectively, and for urban than rural dwellers, at 1.3% and 0.5% respectively. There is no difference along gender lines. There is considerable variation at the State/Region level, though many differences at the State/Region are not statistically significant (see Table 41 in Appendix).

Table 38   Ratio of School Attendance of Orphans to School Attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 Years by Poverty Status, Strata and Gender, 2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Gender		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
2010	**1.0** (0.29)	**0.6** (0.12)	**1.3** (0.38)	**0.5** (0.12)	**0.7** (0.18)	**0.7** (0.16)	**0.7** (0.12)

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 21   Ratio of School Attendance of Orphans to School Attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 by State/Region, 2010
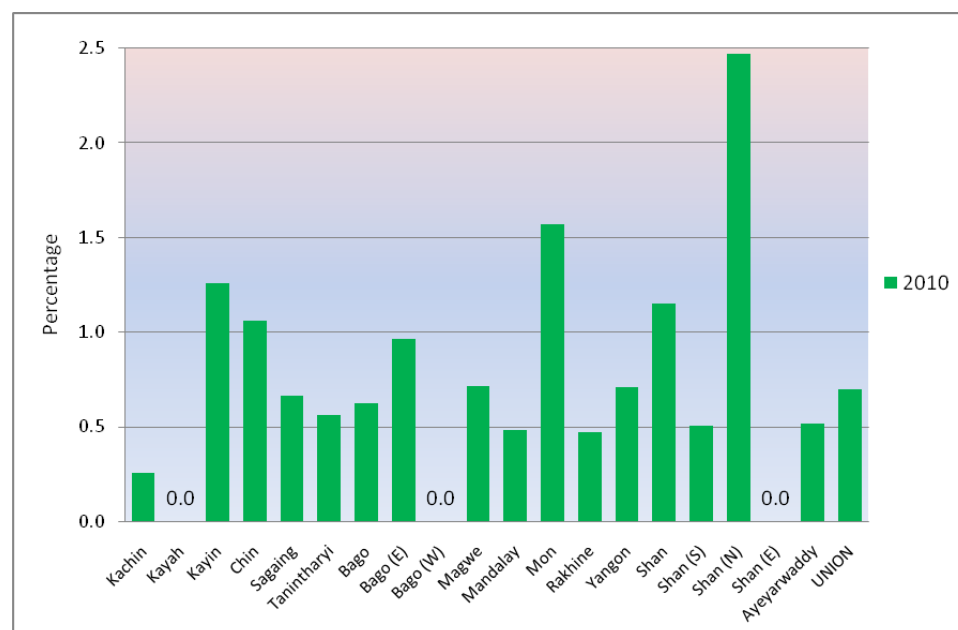
Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Target 6C: Have halted by 2015 and Begun to Reverse the Incidence of Malaria and other Major Diseases

6.3 Proportion of Children under 5 Sleeping under Insecticide-Treated Bednets

This indicator is defined as the number of children aged 0-59 months who slept under an insecticide-treated mosquito net the night prior to the survey, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children aged 0-59 months included in the survey. It is a measure of the population coverage of one effective anti-malarial intervention. Data are available only from the IHLCA-II in 2010. Overall, only around 11.1% of children sleep under insecticide-treated bednets. The proportion is lower for poor than non-poor respondents at 9.3% and 11.8% respectively. It is also lower for urban than rural dwellers, at 6.9% and 12.1% respectively, a finding which undoubtedly reflects the higher risk of malarial exposure in rural areas. Females are slightly more likely than males to sleep under bednets, at 11.8% and 10.4% respectively. There is considerable variation at the State/Region level though high standard errors which urge caution in interpretation (see Table 42 in Appendix).

Table 39   Proportion of Children under 5 Sleeping under Insecticide-Treated Bednets by Poverty Status, Strata and Gender, 2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Gender		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
2010	9.3	11.8	6.9	12.1	10.4	11.8	11.1
	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 22   Proportion of Children under 5 Sleeping under Insecticide-Treated Bednets by State/Region, 2010

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

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Goal 6 Appendix Tables

Table 40   Proportion of Population aged 15-24 years with Comprehensive Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS by Poverty Status, Strata, Gender and State/Region, 2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010						
	Poverty Status		Strata		Gender		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
Kachin	91.5 (3.82)	90.1 (3.83)	100.0 (0.00)	87.5 (4.33)	89.8 (2.75)	91.0 (3.27)	90.6 (2.78)
Kayah	100.0 (0.00)	96.1 (0.94)	100.0 (0.00)	92.7 (0.68)	100.0 (0.00)	93.3 (2.05)	96.2 (0.98)
Kayin	100.0 (0.00)	94.3 (2.79)	96.8 (2.67)	95.4 (2.30)	94.0 (2.34)	96.6 (2.36)	95.7 (2.32)
Chin	89.8 (2.12)	87.7 (4.26)	91.1 (2.16)	88.8 (3.35)	89.8 (3.31)	88.9 (2.61)	89.3 (2.57)
Sagaing	92.3 (3.24)	92.1 (2.97)	89.4 (2.23)	92.5 (2.77)	91.8 (4.16)	92.4 (1.97)	92.1 (2.69)
Tanintharyi	94.0 (2.59)	95.7 (2.55)	100.0 (0.00)	93.9 (3.26)	95.4 (1.93)	95.1 (3.28)	95.2 (2.73)
Bago	95.2 (1.49)	97.5 (1.30)	98.2 (1.25)	97.0 (1.48)	97.6 (1.49)	96.8 (1.32)	97.1 (1.31)
- Bago (E)	96.0 (3.70)	98.5 (1.35)	100.0 (0.00)	97.7 (1.88)	99.1 (0.84)	97.4 (2.29)	98.1 (1.71)
- Bago (W)	94.7 (1.48)	96.7 (2.14)	95.4 (1.34)	96.4 (2.23)	96.5 (2.27)	96.2 (1.82)	96.3 (1.91)
Magwe	92.9 (2.23)	93.6 (1.76)	92.4 (1.70)	93.4 (1.18)	96.9 (1.29)	91.1 (1.33)	93.3 (1.06)
Mandalay	95.5 (2.51)	96.4 (1.22)	97.6 (1.53)	95.6 (1.26)	95.5 (1.79)	96.6 (0.59)	96.1 (1.11)
Mon	90.0 (10.27)	90.3 (9.43)	96.3 (5.83)	88.3 (9.60)	91.6 (8.47)	89.4 (10.03)	90.2 (9.54)
Rakhine	70.5 (8.46)	87.3 (1.12)	91.6 (0.66)	74.7 (5.10)	82.8 (5.00)	77.9 (5.26)	80.2 (5.02)
Yangon	91.5 (3.40)	97.5 (0.98)	97.9 (1.04)	92.6 (1.97)	97.1 (1.79)	95.9 (1.24)	96.4 (1.41)
Shan	96.7 (2.15)	92.2 (1.64)	95.7 (1.52)	93.2 (1.79)	94.8 (1.48)	93.0 (1.71)	93.9 (1.39)
- Shan (S)	100.0 (0.00)	93.2 (3.65)	95.4 (2.14)	95.9 (1.50)	95.6 (0.49)	96.0 (1.17)	95.8 (0.52)
- Shan (N)	92.2 (5.27)	89.4 (0.70)	94.9 (2.43)	88.8 (3.53)	92.4 (4.21)	89.1 (3.13)	90.4 (2.34)
- Shan (E)	96.2 (2.62)	96.2 (2.12)	99.1 (1.11)	95.2 (2.17)	97.2 (2.06)	95.3 (1.60)	96.2 (1.71)
Ayeyarwaddy	86.8 (7.01)	86.7 (3.69)	91.3 (2.34)	85.8 (5.15)	88.5 (4.10)	85.2 (4.16)	86.7 (4.16)
UNION	**89.2** (1.84)	**93.2** (0.95)	**95.3** (0.78)	**91.2** (1.05)	**92.8** (1.11)	**91.6** (0.81)	**92.1** (0.87)

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Table 41   Ratio of School Attendance of Orphans to non-Orphans by Poverty Status, Strata, Gender and State/Region, 2010 (Appendix Table)

| State and Region | 2010 | | | | | | |
| | Poverty Status | | Strata | | Gender | | Total |
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
Kachin	0.0 (0.00)	0.3 (0.34)	0.0 (0.00)	0.3 (0.33)	0.0 (0.00)	0.6 (0.57)	0.3 (0.25)
Kayah	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)
Kayin	0.0 (0.00)	1.5 (0.82)	9.2 (9.87)	0.3 (0.31)	0.0 (0.00)	2.5 (1.29)	1.3 (0.72)
Chin	0.8 (0.91)	1.7 (2.14)	0.0 (0.00)	1.3 (1.25)	1.3 (1.61)	0.8 (0.86)	1.1 (0.92)
Sagaing	0.0 (0.00)	0.8 (0.61)	3.4 (2.12)	0.3 (0.17)	0.9 (0.71)	0.4 (0.31)	0.7 (0.50)
Tanintharyi	1.9 (1.55)	0.0 (0.00)	0.8 (1.06)	0.5 (0.50)	0.7 (0.69)	0.4 (0.44)	0.6 (0.43)
Bago	0.0 (0.00)	0.7 (0.32)	2.1 (0.63)	0.4 (0.26)	0.6 (0.41)	0.7 (0.41)	0.6 (0.26)
- Bago (E)	0.0 (0.00)	1.1 (0.47)	2.8 (0.19)	0.6 (0.44)	0.9 (0.66)	1.1 (0.46)	1.0 (0.36)
- Bago (W)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)
Magwe	1.7 (1.63)	0.4 (0.47)	3.8 (2.59)	0.4 (0.36)	0.8 (0.67)	0.6 (0.66)	0.7 (0.03)
Mandalay	1.2 (0.89)	0.3 (0.20)	1.3 (1.08)	0.2 (0.16)	0.7 (0.58)	0.3 (0.24)	0.5 (0.32)
Mon	3.4 (2.96)	1.4 (0.37)	5.2 (5.38)	0.8 (0.13)	1.1 (0.47)	2.1 (1.41)	1.6 (0.50)
Rakhine	1.0 (0.30)	0.2 (0.20)	0.0 (0.00)	0.6 (0.21)	0.8 (0.25)	0.0 (0.00)	0.5 (0.14)
Yangon	1.8 (1.81)	0.5 (0.36)	0.4 (0.31)	1.6 (1.64)	0.5 (0.41)	1.0 (0.71)	0.7 (0.52)
Shan	1.5 (1.35)	1.0 (0.51)	2.2 (1.62)	0.9 (0.64)	0.9 (0.85)	1.4 (0.73)	1.2 (0.64)
- Shan (S)	0.0 (0.00)	0.7 (0.65)	0.7 (0.69)	0.5 (0.69)	0.0 (0.00)	1.1 (1.23)	0.5 (0.56)
- Shan (N)	4.4 (2.81)	1.6 (0.41)	4.4 (1.13)	1.8 (1.50)	2.9 (2.51)	2.1 (0.89)	2.5 (1.23)
- Shan (E)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)
Ayeyarwaddy	0.4 (0.38)	0.6 (0.32)	0.7 (0.26)	0.5 (0.35)	0.8 (0.59)	0.2 (0.02)	0.5 (0.31)
UNION	**1.0** (0.29)	**0.6** (0.12)	**1.3** (0.38)	**0.5** (0.12)	**0.7** (0.18)	**0.7** (0.16)	**0.7** (0.12)

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Table 42   Proportion of Children under 5 Sleeping under Insecticide-Treated Bednets by Poverty status, Strata, Gender and State/Region, 2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010						
	Poverty Status		Strata		Gender		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
Kachin	9.8 (2.3)	11.5 (5.9)	7.7 (6.1)	11.5 (4.7)	9.2 (3.7)	13.3 (5.3)	11.0 (4.3)
Kayah	64.9 (3.3)	49.4 (1.0)	0.0 (0.0)	59.7 (2.0)	51.7 (4.6)	53.0 (6.9)	52.3 (1.2)
Kayin	7.2 (6.5)	16.0 (5.6)	14.3 (6.3)	14.3 (2.9)	15.0 (2.5)	13.6 (3.8)	14.3 (3.2)
Chin	30.6 (15.6)	34.0 (12.9)	7.7 (8.4)	37.9 (14.8)	25.4 (14.9)	36.7 (14.4)	31.5 (14.9)
Sagaing	13.6 (5.3)	12.9 (4.8)	18.3 (4.9)	12.4 (4.8)	12.9 (5.0)	13.1 (4.5)	13.0 (4.7)
Tanintharyi	18.7 (0.8)	23.2 (10.4)	3.8 (1.9)	27.9 (8.2)	21.7 (8.0)	21.8 (7.3)	21.8 (7.1)
Bago	0.5 (0.4)	2.0 (0.8)	3.5 (2.0)	1.4 (0.5)	1.1 (0.8)	2.1 (0.7)	1.6 (0.6)
- Bago (E)	0.8 (0.8)	2.2 (1.4)	4.8 (2.5)	1.4 (0.8)	1.9 (1.5)	1.8 (0.9)	1.8 (1.2)
- Bago (W)	0.0 (0.0)	1.7 (1.0)	1.0 (1.2)	1.3 (0.9)	0.2 (0.2)	2.4 (1.7)	1.3 (0.8)
Magwe	6.1 (2.0)	8.8 (2.2)	11.4 (2.5)	7.6 (1.9)	6.5 (1.1)	9.0 (2.7)	7.8 (1.8)
Mandalay	0.8 (0.5)	4.3 (1.3)	6.5 (2.0)	2.0 (0.7)	2.5 (1.0)	3.8 (1.5)	3.2 (1.1)
Mon	39.4 (12.1)	38.2 (11.3)	40.6 (10.6)	37.9 (11.3)	38.0 (9.7)	38.6 (12.3)	38.4 (11.1)
Rakhine	9.3 (5.1)	10.7 (4.9)	12.2 (9.2)	9.7 (4.0)	11.8 (5.3)	8.2 (3.1)	9.9 (4.2)
Yangon	2.4 (2.1)	3.8 (1.9)	2.3 (1.4)	6.4 (4.6)	3.8 (2.3)	3.1 (1.5)	3.5 (1.9)
Shan	14.2 (3.4)	19.4 (5.9)	1.3 (0.9)	21.3 (4.9)	17.6 (4.0)	18.1 (5.1)	17.9 (4.4)
- Shan (S)	18.8 (1.8)	14.4 (4.1)	0.3 (0.5)	18.5 (1.5)	14.7 (4.1)	16.5 (3.9)	15.4 (3.9)
- Shan (N)	13.4 (3.1)	28.5 (12.8)	1.0 (0.9)	28.7 (10.0)	25.4 (6.4)	22.5 (10.9)	24.0 (8.5)
- Shan (E)	6.0 (6.3)	8.5 (5.3)	6.4 (3.5)	7.4 (6.2)	6.4 (4.3)	8.1 (7.2)	7.2 (5.7)
Ayeyarwaddy	12.3 (4.3)	14.0 (4.1)	9.9 (3.4)	13.8 (4.5)	11.7 (4.1)	14.9 (4.1)	13.4 (4.0)
UNION	9.3 (1.4)	11.8 (1.3)	6.9 (1.3)	12.1 (1.3)	10.4 (1.2)	11.8 (1.2)	11.1 (1.2)

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 7C: Halve, by 2015, the Proportion of People without Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation

7.1 Proportion of Population using an Improved Drinking Water Source

This indicator is here defined as the population percentage within 30 minutes walking distance, or approximately 1 kilometer, of a private tap water, public tap or stand pipe, tube well or bore hole, protected hand dug well and protected spring/pond/rainwater. It is a measure of access to safe drinking water. Overall, the indicator increased from 62.6% to 69.4% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Levels are considerably lower for the poor than non-poor at 62.2% and 71.9% respectively, and the rate of increase between 2005 and 2010 is higher for the non-poor than the poor, at 12% and 4.7%, respectively. The measure is considerably lower in rural than in urban areas, at 65.2% and 81.4% respectively, but has increased by 18% in rural areas. Use of an improved drinking source has actually fallen by 9.2% in urban areas due to the greater use of bottled water, which increased from 6% to 13.4% (not shown here). The lowest values of the indicator are found in Ayeyarwaddy (44.6%) and Rakhine (49.5%). The upward trend is found in almost all States/Regions though many of the level and trend differences across States/Regions are not statistically significant (see Table 46 in Appendix).

Table 43   Proportion of Population using an Improved Drinking Water Source by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	62.2 (3.4)	71.9 (1.6)	81.4 (2.3)	65.2 (2.3)	69.4 (1.9)
2005	59.4 (2.9)	64.2 (2.2)	89.6 (1.1)	55.3 (2.4)	62.6 (2.3)
Change (%)	**4.7**	**12.0**	**-9.2**	**18.0**	**10.9**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 23   Proportion of Population using an Improved Drinking Water Source by State/Region, 2005-2010
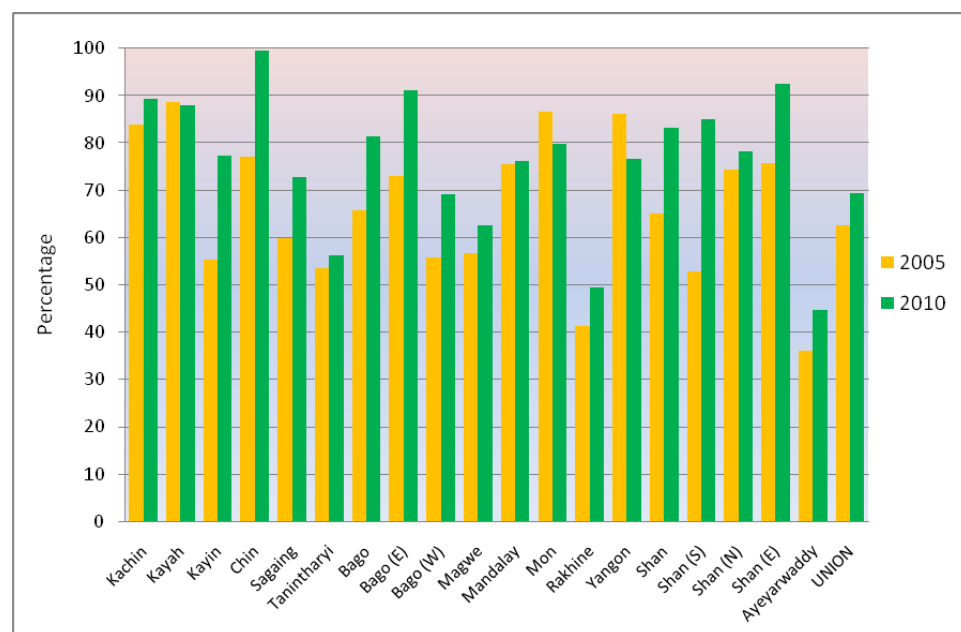
Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

7.2 Proportion of Population using an Improved Sanitation Facility

This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. An improved sanitation facility includes: a flush toilet connected to sewage system or septic tank; a pour flush toilet with water seal; a covered pit latrine with foot step lid and a direct and indirect covered pit latrine without foot step lid. Overall, the indicator increased from 67.3% to 79% between 2005 and 2010, a change which is statistically significant. Levels are considerably lower for the poor than non-poor at 71.5% and 81.6% respectively, though the rate of increase between 2005 and 2010 has been higher for the poor than the non-poor, at 21.9% and 14.2% respectively. The measure is lower in rural than in urban areas, at 77.2% and 84.1% respectively, but has increased by 19.9% in rural areas compared to 11.3% in urban areas. The lowest value of the indicator, by a wide margin, is found in Rakhine (54.3%). The upward trend is found in almost all States/Regions though many of the level and trend differences across States/Regions are not statistically significant (see Table 47 in Appendix).

Table 44   Proportion of Population using an Improved Sanitation Facility by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Total
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	71.5 (2.2)	81.6 (1.0)	84.1 (2.0)	77.2 (1.3)	79.0 (1.2)
2005	58.7 (1.8)	71.4 (1.9)	75.6 (2.4)	64.4 (2.0)	67.3 (1.7)
Change (%)	**21.9**	**14.2**	**11.3**	**19.9**	**17.3**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 24   Proportion of Population using an Improved Sanitation Facility by State/Region, 2005-2010
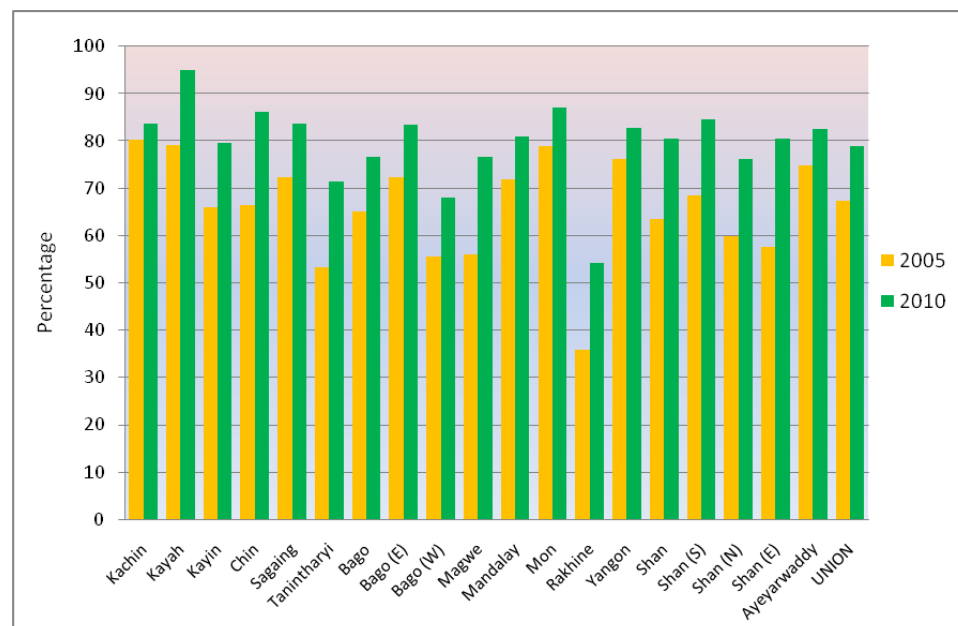

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Target 7D: By 2020, to have achieved a Significant Improvement in the Lives of at least 100 Million Slum Dwellers

7.3 Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums

For this indicator, a slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following characteristics: access to improved water; access to improved sanitation; sufficient-living area; durability of housing. The first two indicators have been defined above. Durability of housing is met if a dwelling is built on a non-hazardous location and has a structure permanent and adequate enough to protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions. Sufficient living area requires that not more than three people share the same habitable (minimum of four square meters) room. The data below is for households lacking any one or any two of the required characteristics. Overall, around 65% of household lack any one required characteristics and 27% lack any two. Poor households fare worse in both cases, with 82.5% and 50.8% lacking any one or any two characteristics respectively compared to 62.1% and 23.1% for non-poor households, respectively. There is considerable variation across States and Regions, with Tanintharyi and Rakhine ranking among the worst in both cases (see Table 48 in Appendix).

Table 45   Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums by Poverty Status, 2010

	Lacking Any One or More Characteristic			Lacking Any Two or More Characteristics		
	Poverty Status		Total	Poverty Status		Total
	Poor	Non-poor		Poor	Non-poor	
2010	**82.5**	**62.1**	**65.3**	**50.8**	**23.1**	**27.5**
	(3.3)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(4.5)	(2.0)	(2.0)

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 25   Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums (Lacking Any One Characteristic) by State/Region, 2010
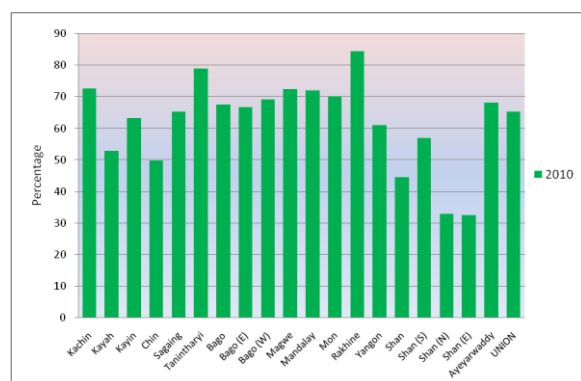
Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Figure 1   Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums (Lacking Any Two Characteristics) by State/Region, 2010
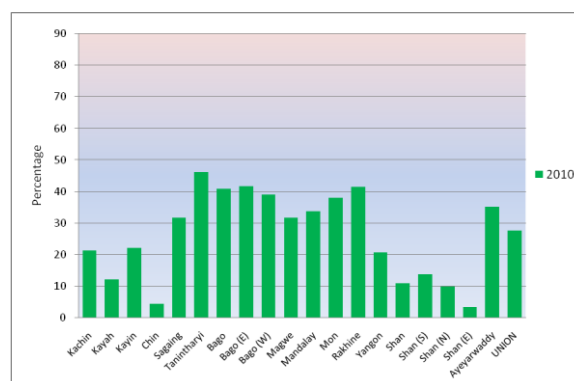
Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Goal 7 Appendix Tables

Table 46   Proportion of Population using an Improved Drinking Water Source by Poverty Status, Strata and State/Region, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010					2005 Total	% Change 2005-2010
	Poverty Status		Strata		Total		
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural			
Kachin	80.7 (6.0)	92.9 (3.2)	95.9 (1.8)	87.0 (3.8)	89.4 (4.1)	83.9 (6.3)	6.6
Kayah	77.3 (4.9)	89.4 (0.5)	91.8 (4.8)	85.9 (1.7)	88.0 (1.1)	88.5 (4.6)	-0.6
Kayin	77.8 (13.0)	77.2 (4.0)	80.3 (1.4)	76.7 (6.8)	77.3 (5.5)	55.4 (2.5)	39.4
Chin	99.5 (0.6)	99.4 (0.7)	100.0 (0.0)	99.3 (0.8)	99.4 (0.6)	77.0 (6.6)	29.1
Sagaing	64.9 (5.4)	74.2 (2.1)	78.6 (3.6)	71.8 (2.6)	72.8 (2.6)	59.9 (4.4)	21.4
Tanintharyi	55.6 (13.6)	56.7 (11.1)	56.8 (12.2)	56.2 (12.0)	56.4 (11.6)	53.5 (7.6)	5.3
Bago	81.9 (7.8)	81.2 (6.0)	87.1 (9.8)	80.4 (5.6)	81.3 (6.2)	65.8 (7.6)	23.5
- Bago (E)	92.2 (5.3)	90.8 (4.9)	99.7 (0.3)	89.6 (5.0)	91.1 (4.8)	73.1 (4.5)	24.6
- Bago (W)	65.3 (15.1)	69.8 (9.8)	64.6 (18.2)	69.6 (9.7)	69.1 (10.6)	55.8 (7.0)	23.7
Magwe	64.4 (5.4)	61.9 (6.7)	85.3 (6.0)	60.2 (5.9)	62.6 (5.6)	56.8 (8.5)	10.3
Mandalay	67.7 (8.2)	79.4 (4.0)	88.2 (2.9)	71.5 (5.8)	76.3 (4.8)	75.5 (3.9)	1.0
Mon	65.2 (9.6)	82.8 (4.7)	82.1 (2.4)	79.4 (6.5)	79.9 (5.6)	86.6 (2.3)	-7.7
Rakhine	42.6 (15.7)	54.9 (12.2)	73.7 (3.8)	43.2 (12.4)	49.5 (14.0)	41.4 (14.8)	19.6
Yangon	57.6 (14.2)	80.3 (6.3)	81.8 (5.6)	61.0 (18.1)	76.7 (6.9)	86.1 (6.3)	-10.9
Shan	81.3 (3.8)	84.0 (2.6)	91.2 (2.8)	80.6 (3.5)	83.1 (2.8)	65.1 (8.3)	27.7
- Shan (S)	83.3 (1.5)	85.7 (1.9)	88.3 (4.3)	84.0 (1.7)	85.1 (1.5)	52.8 (19.2)	61.1
- Shan (N)	76.8 (6.3)	79.2 (3.9)	93.0 (2.7)	74.3 (5.1)	78.3 (4.5)	74.4 (9.4)	5.3
Shan (E)	89.9 (6.2)	94.5 (2.4)	96.8 (1.7)	91.0 (5.1)	92.4 (4.2)	75.8 (11.0)	21.9
Ayeyarwaddy	44.1 (7.0)	44.9 (3.0)	61.3 (5.9)	41.5 (5.3)	44.6 (4.1)	36.1 (5.3)	23.8
UNION	**62.2** (3.4)	**71.9** (1.6)	**81.4** (2.3)	**65.2** (2.3)	**69.4** (1.9)	**62.6** (2.3)	**10.9**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Table 47   Proportion of Population using an Improved Sanitation Facility by Poverty Status, Strata and State/Region, 2005-2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	2010					2005 Total	% Change 2005-2010
	Poverty Status		Strata		Total		
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural			
Kachin	81.5 (4.3)	84.6 (1.6)	79.3 (2.6)	85.4 (1.0)	83.7 (0.7)	80.1 (3.5)	4.4
Kayah	100.0 (0.0)	94.5 (0.9)	92.5 (3.7)	96.5 (1.2)	95.1 (0.8)	79.0 (2.4)	20.3
Kayin	77.8 (2.3)	79.9 (1.6)	83.2 (2.6)	78.8 (1.6)	79.5 (1.7)	65.9 (10.5)	20.6
Chin	86.6 (4.0)	85.0 (6.6)	89.5 (6.2)	85.1 (4.2)	86.2 (4.1)	66.3 (7.3)	29.9
Sagaing	75.8 (4.2)	85.0 (1.8)	85.2 (4.5)	83.3 (2.0)	83.6 (2.1)	72.2 (3.6)	15.7
Tanintharyi	59.9 (4.8)	77.1 (5.4)	92.9 (1.5)	65.0 (7.0)	71.3 (6.4)	53.4 (12.5)	33.6
Bago	58.4 (10.6)	80.7 (3.2)	79.2 (6.9)	76.2 (4.7)	76.6 (4.6)	65.1 (3.9)	17.7
- Bago (E)	76.6 (5.4)	85.1 (2.1)	83.7 (0.2)	83.3 (2.7)	83.4 (2.4)	72.3 (4.0)	15.4
- Bago (W)	29.3 (1.8)	75.4 (2.2)	71.1 (17.9)	67.8 (0.7)	68.1 (2.4)	55.6 (0.6)	22.5
Magwe	71.9 (1.4)	78.3 (2.3)	89.1 (2.2)	75.3 (2.5)	76.6 (2.0)	56.0 (4.9)	36.9
Mandalay	75.3 (4.0)	83.0 (1.8)	82.3 (3.7)	80.4 (2.0)	80.9 (2.2)	72.0 (3.8)	12.5
Mon	79.2 (2.9)	88.6 (1.3)	88.2 (2.1)	86.8 (1.7)	87.1 (1.6)	79.0 (1.3)	10.2
Rakhine	49.0 (10.7)	58.4 (11.5)	86.4 (2.1)	45.9 (7.3)	54.3 (11.8)	35.8 (12.8)	51.7
Yangon	69.4 (6.5)	85.4 (3.7)	82.8 (4.8)	83.0 (7.6)	82.8 (4.0)	76.2 (7.0)	8.7
Shan	81.1 (5.6)	80.1 (3.6)	85.8 (2.9)	78.8 (5.0)	80.5 (3.8)	63.4 (4.0)	26.9
- Shan (S)	87.5 (2.0)	83.5 (1.7)	82.8 (4.5)	85.2 (2.7)	84.6 (1.9)	68.4 (6.3)	23.7
- Shan (N)	80.4 (7.0)	73.7 (4.8)	87.1 (1.8)	73.2 (5.7)	76.2 (4.4)	59.9 (2.1)	27.1
- Shan (E)	71.1 (19.9)	88.7 (5.4)	92.9 (1.6)	76.5 (14.5)	80.6 (12.6)	57.6 (23.1)	39.9
Ayeyarwaddy	79.2 (3.6)	84.0 (2.7)	87.7 (5.1)	81.4 (3.3)	82.4 (3.0)	74.8 (2.9)	10.3
UNION	**71.5** (2.2)	**81.6** (1.0)	**84.1** (2.0)	**77.2** (1.3)	**79.0** (1.2)	**67.3** (1.7)	**17.3**

Source: IHLCA Survey 2004-2005, IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Table 48   Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums by Poverty Status and State/Region, 2010 (Appendix Table)

State and Region	Lacking Any One or More Characteristic			Lacking Any Two or More Characteristic		
	Poverty Status		Total	Poverty Status		Total
	Poor	Non poor		Poor	Non poor	
Kachin	95.6 (5.0)	65.5 (6.1)	72.6 (6.4)	70.8 (11.9)	5.6 (4.8)	21.2 (5.5)
Kayah	0.0 (0.0)	54.1 (1.6)	52.8 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	12.4 (1.5)	12.1 (1.1)
Kayin	68.4 (19.6)	62.3 (1.2)	63.3 (2.6)	40.7 (7.9)	18.1 (6.9)	22.0 (5.8)
Chin	75.8 (9.0)	20.4 (6.5)	49.9 (9.0)	7.2 (4.4)	0.9 (0.8)	4.3 (2.4)
Sagaing	87.2 (8.2)	61.2 (3.4)	65.4 (4.1)	55.8 (7.4)	26.9 (4.4)	31.6 (4.7)
Tanintharyi	98.6 (1.5)	74.9 (3.6)	79.0 (5.8)	84.2 (5.7)	38.3 (7.1)	46.2 (9.9)
Bago	91.0 (3.9)	62.0 (4.1)	67.6 (4.5)	75.4 (7.5)	32.5 (5.1)	40.7 (6.3)
- Bago (E)	89.0 (4.5)	60.7 (2.5)	66.7 (1.3)	76.0 (8.6)	32.5 (4.3)	41.7 (2.1)
- Bago (W)	95.8 (6.9)	64.2 (10.2)	69.1 (11.7)	74.1 (16.6)	32.5 (10.7)	38.9 (14.3)
Magwe	89.8 (3.8)	69.2 (7.7)	72.4 (7.3)	47.9 (8.9)	28.7 (1.8)	31.7 (2.6)
Mandalay	95.2 (2.5)	68.2 (8.2)	72.0 (7.0)	61.6 (5.8)	29.2 (6.0)	33.7 (5.6)
Mon	92.0 (4.7)	65.5 (6.7)	70.3 (6.7)	75.8 (3.2)	29.7 (1.0)	38.1 (1.4)
Rakhine	99.4 (0.7)	80.1 (1.2)	84.4 (1.0)	43.2 (7.9)	41.0 (3.4)	41.5 (4.3)
Yangon	69.1 (7.5)	59.9 (3.3)	61.0 (3.5)	43.3 (12.6)	17.6 (4.0)	20.7 (4.3)
Shan	57.1 (2.7)	42.4 (9.0)	44.4 (7.0)	6.3 (2.9)	11.6 (2.5)	10.8 (2.7)
- Shan (S)	77.0 (1.2)	55.0 (8.5)	56.9 (5.2)	1.4 (0.3)	14.9 (2.7)	13.7 (3.9)
- Shan (N)	52.1 (5.8)	29.2 (2.5)	32.8 (1.0)	12.2 (2.6)	9.4 (2.4)	9.8 (2.2)
- Shan (E)	44.0 (9.9)	27.7 (6.7)	32.4 (6.7)	2.2 (3.1)	3.6 (1.0)	3.2 (1.3)
Ayeyarwady	86.4 (6.1)	62.5 (8.4)	68.1 (8.4)	59.2 (8.9)	27.7 (6.7)	35.1 (7.3)
UNION	**82.5** (3.3)	**62.1** (2.2)	**65.3** (2.2)	**50.8** (4.5)	**23.1** (2.0)	**27.5** (2.0)

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

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Summary: Trends in Key MDG Indicators, 2005-2010

Table 49 below summarizes the key findings on trends in MDG indicators from the *MDG Data Report*. It should be recalled that for certain indicators, data were only collected in 2010, and accordingly, no trend information is available. The table distinguishes between improvements, deteriorations or no change for the poor and for all relevant households. Changes which are statistically significant appear with an asterix.

The majority of MDG indicators below have improved between 2005-2010 though only around one-third of such improvements are statistically significant. The major areas of statistically significant improvement relate to poverty, employment, net enrolment in primary education and use of an improved sanitation facility. The major areas of regress concern gender parity in primary and secondary education as well as immunization against measles for poor households, though these changes are not statistically significant. The rise in own-account and contributing family workers may suggest an increase in vulnerable employment, though it should be noted that this indicator has fallen among the poor. Overall, these data suggest a general, but modest, improvement across a range of dimensions of well-being in Myanmar between 2005 and 2010.

Table 49   Trends in Key MDG Indicators, 2005-2010

		Improvement		Deterioration		No Change	
		Poor	All	Poor	All	Poor	All
Goal 1 - Poverty and Hunger							
1	**Poverty Incidence**		X*				
2	**Poverty Gap**		X*				
3	**Poorest 20% in National Consumption**		X				
4	**Employment/Population**		X*				
5	**Working Poor**		X*				
6	**Own-Account & Contributing Family Workers**	X*			X		
7	**Moderate Underweight**	X	X				
8	**Food Poverty Incidence**		X*				
Goal 2 - Universal Primary Education							
9	**Net Enrolment**	X	X*				
10	**Literacy**	X*	X*				
Goal 3 - Gender Equality							
11	**Girls/Boys in Primary**			X	X		
12	**Girls/Boys in Secondary**			X	X		
13	**Women in Wage Employment, non-Agriculture**	X	X*				
Goal 4 - Child Mortality							
14	**1 Year-olds Immunized Against Measles**		X	X			
Goal 5 - Maternal Health							
15	**Births Attended by Skilled Personnel**	X	X*				
16	**Antenatal Care Coverage (1 Visit)**	X					X
Goal 7 - Environmental Sustainability							
17	**Improved Drinking Water Source**	X	X*				
18	**Improved Sanitation Facility**	X*	X*				
* Statistically significant at 95%							

MDG Goals, Targets and Indicators (January, 2008 Revision)

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets **(from the Millennium Declaration)**	**Indicators for monitoring progress**
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day[5] 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

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[5] For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums[6]
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly) Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	*Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.* Official development assistance (ODA) 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 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) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes Market access 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity Debt sustainability 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population 8.16 Internet users per 100 population

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[6] The actual proportion of people living in slums is measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: (a) lack of access to improved water supply; (b) lack of access to improved sanitation; (c) overcrowding (3 or more persons per room); and (d) dwellings made of non-durable material.

MDG Coverage in the *MDG Data Reports*

Table 50   MDG Coverage in the 2005 and 2010 Reports

	2005	2010
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day (national poverty line used)	X	X
1.2 Poverty gap ratio	X	X
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	X	X
1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed		
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio		X
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day (national poverty line used)		X
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment		X
1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	X	X
1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (food poverty)		X
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education		
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	X	X
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary		
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men	X	X
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women		
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	X	X
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	X	X
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality		
4.1 Under-five mortality rate		
4.2 Infant mortality rate		
4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	X	X
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio		
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	X	X
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate		X
5.4 Adolescent birth rate		
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)		X
5.6 Unmet need for family planning		X
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years		
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex		
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS		X
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years		X
6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs		
6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria		
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets		X
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs		
6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis		
6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course		

Table 50 MDG Coverage in the 2005 and 2010 Reports (Cont.)

	2005	2010
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest		
7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)		
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances		
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits		
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used		
7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected		
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction		
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	X	X
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	X	X
7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums		X

MDG Goals, Targets and Indicators (January, 2008 Revision)
Statistical Appendix

Table 51 below presents results of tests of statistical significance of the mean differences in MDG indicator values discussed in the text. The formula used to calculate these differences is as follows:

$$SE(MeanDif_{2005,\ 2010}) = \sqrt{(var_{2005} + var_{2010}) * (1 - 0.5R)}$$

This formula takes into account the fact the 2005 and 2010 samples are not independent, in that there is a 50% panel. The R value is 0.6, based on estimates from the panel data.

Table 51   Statistical Appendix

Indicator		2005	2010	Mean % Difference	Mean Difference Confidence Interval		p value
Goal 1 - Poverty and Hunger							
1	**Poverty Incidence**	32.100	25.600	6.500	2.953	10.047	0.000
2	**Poverty Gap**	0.064	0.041	0.023	0.015	0.031	0.000
3	**Poorest 20% in National Consumption**	11.100	12.000	0.900	-1.088	2.888	0.373
4	**Employment/Population**	54.300	57.100	2.800	0.997	4.603	0.000
5	**Working Poor**	32.300	25.500	6.800	3.076	10.524	0.000
6	**Own-Account & Contributing Family Workers**						
	Poor	49.400	45.000	4.400	0.314	8.486	0.035
	All	51.800	54.300	2.500	-0.071	5.071	0.056
7	**Moderate Underweight**						
	Poor	37.900	35.200	2.700	-1.435	6.835	0.201
	All	34.300	32.000	2.300	-0.603	5.203	0.121
8	**Food Poverty Incidence**	9.600	4.800	4.800	3.377	6.223	0.000
Goal 2 - Universal Primary Education							
9	**Net Enrolment**						
	Poor	80.100	81.300	1.200	-4.001	1.601	0.401
	All	84.700	87.700	3.000	1.377	4.623	0.000
10	Literacy						
	Poor	87.600	91.300	3.700	1.129	6.271	0.005
	All	91.900	95.800	3.900	2.473	5.327	0.000
Goal 3 - Gender Equality							
11	**Girls/Boys in Primary**						
	Poor	100.500	96.700	3.800	-6.894	14.494	0.484
	All	96.100	92.600	3.500	-2.075	9.075	0.219
12	**Girls/Boys in Secondary**						
	Poor	102.200	100.700	1.500	-16.391	19.391	0.873
	All	102.500	95.600	6.900	-0.243	14.043	0.059
13	**Women in Wage Employment, non-Ag.**						
	Poor	38.800	40.300	1.500	-6.381	3.381	0.549
	All	41.300	44.700	3.400	0.092	6.708	0.044
Goal 4 - Child Mortality							
14	**1 Year-olds Immunized Against Measles**						
	Poor	78.400	75.500	2.900	-9.809	4.009	0.412
	All	80.284	82.251	1.967	-2.375	6.309	0.373

Table 51 Statistical Appendix (Cont.)

Indicator			2005	2010	Mean % Difference	Mean Difference Confidence Interval		p value
Goal 5 - Maternal Health								
15	Births Attended by Skilled Personnel							
		Poor	64.600	69.300	4.700	-1.008	10.408	0.107
		All	72.453	77.939	5.486	1.860	9.112	0.003
16	Antenatal Care Coverage (1 Visit)							
		Poor	75.500	77.200	1.700	-3.289	6.689	0.503
		All	82.469	83.293	0.825	-2.146	3.795	0.589
Goal 7 - Environmental Sustainability								
17	Improved Drinking Water Source							
		Poor	59.400	62.200	2.800	-4.548	10.148	0.453
		All	62.600	69.400	6.800	1.889	11.711	0.007
18	Improved Sanitation Facility							
		Poor	58.700	71.500	12.800	8.119	17.481	0.000
		All	67.300	79.000	11.700	8.246	15.154	0.000