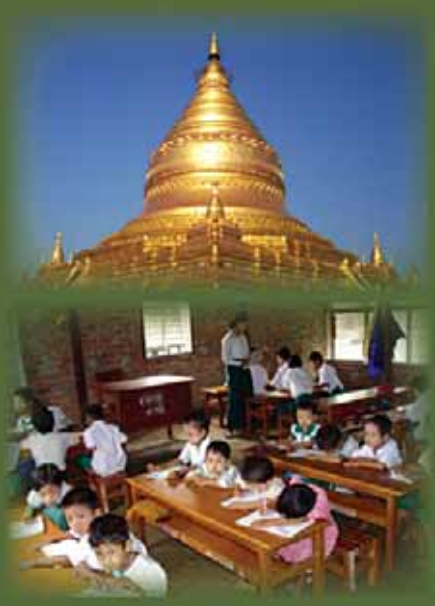
INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY IN MYANMAR (2009-2010)

Selected Poverty Relevant Indicators



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June 2011

Selected Poverty Relevant Indicators

June 2011

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).

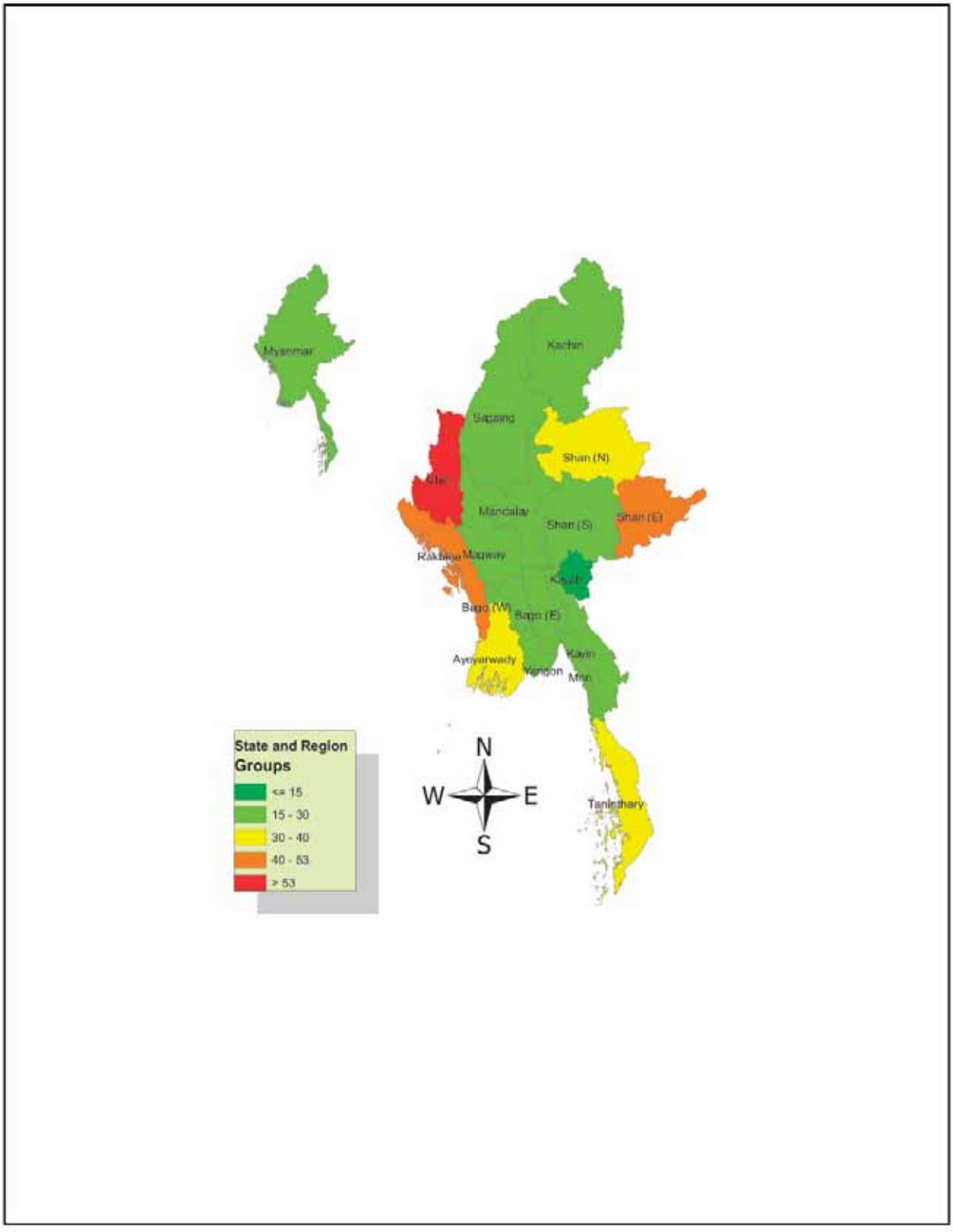
The survey has been undertaken in close cooperation with the Planning Department of the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development (MNPED), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (sida). The survey methodology and process follows 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 on 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

Poverty Incidence by State/Region, 2010 (MAP)



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Poverty Related Indicators

Poverty Lines

Two poverty lines (kyats) are presented in the Poverty Profile, the 'food poverty' and 'poverty' lines. The food poverty line measures how much consumption expenditure is required to meet basic caloric needs only. The poverty line simply adds an allowance for non-food expenditure.

The actual (nominal) values of the food poverty and poverty lines per adult equivalent per year, in 2005 and 2010 kyats, are as follows:

	2005	**2010**
Food Poverty Line	118,402	274,990
Poverty Line	162,136	376,151

These lines are calculated based on the consumption expenditure adjusted to reflect differences in prices, household composition and economies of scale in consumption. The general approach used is "cost of basic needs" method.

The poverty line is used to determine household members whether they are poor or non poor. Demographic, social and economic indicators are then calculated separately for such subgroups as poor and non poor, urban and rural, male and female.

Food Poverty Incidence

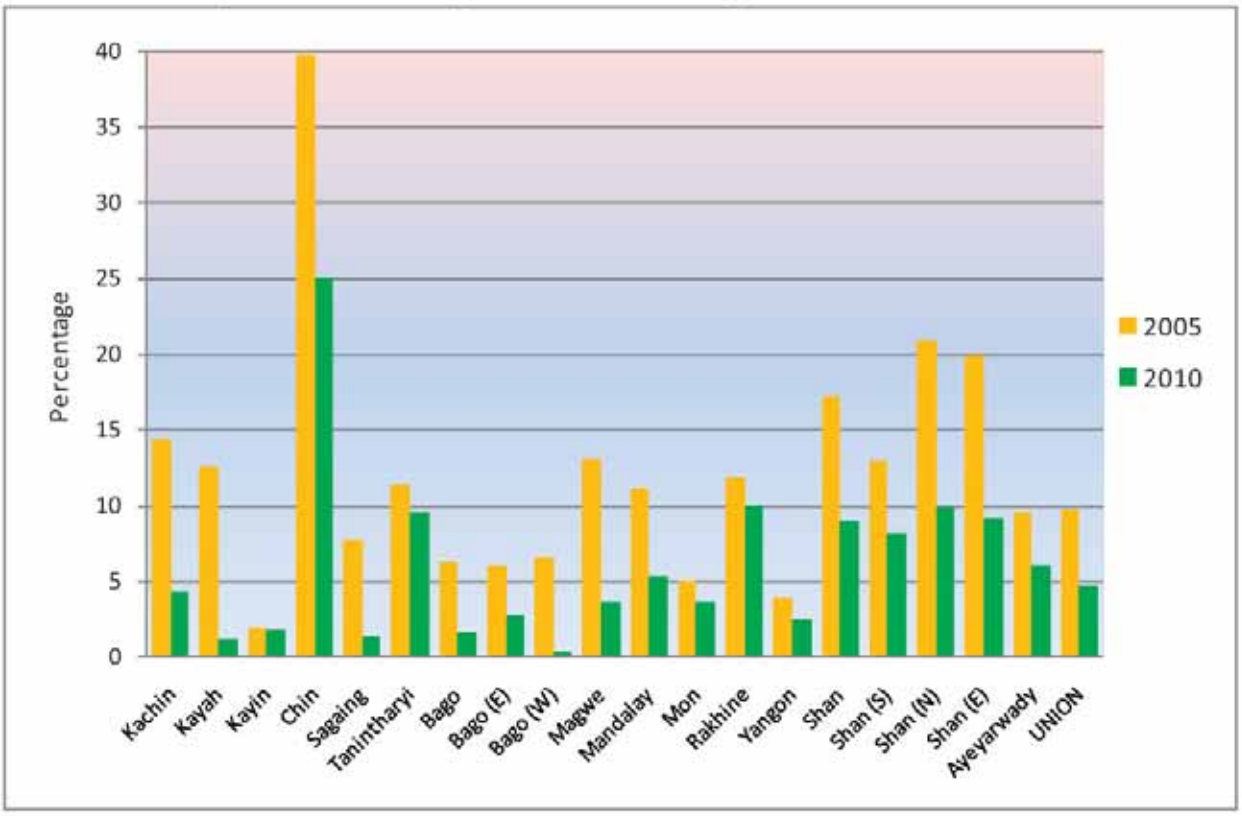
Food Poverty Incidence is defined as the proportion of population of households with insufficient consumption expenditure to cover their food needs.

Food Poverty Incidence by Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Urban	Rural	Union
2010	**2.5**	**5.6**	**4.8**
2005	6.1	10.9	9.6

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

Food Poverty Incidence by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Poverty Incidence

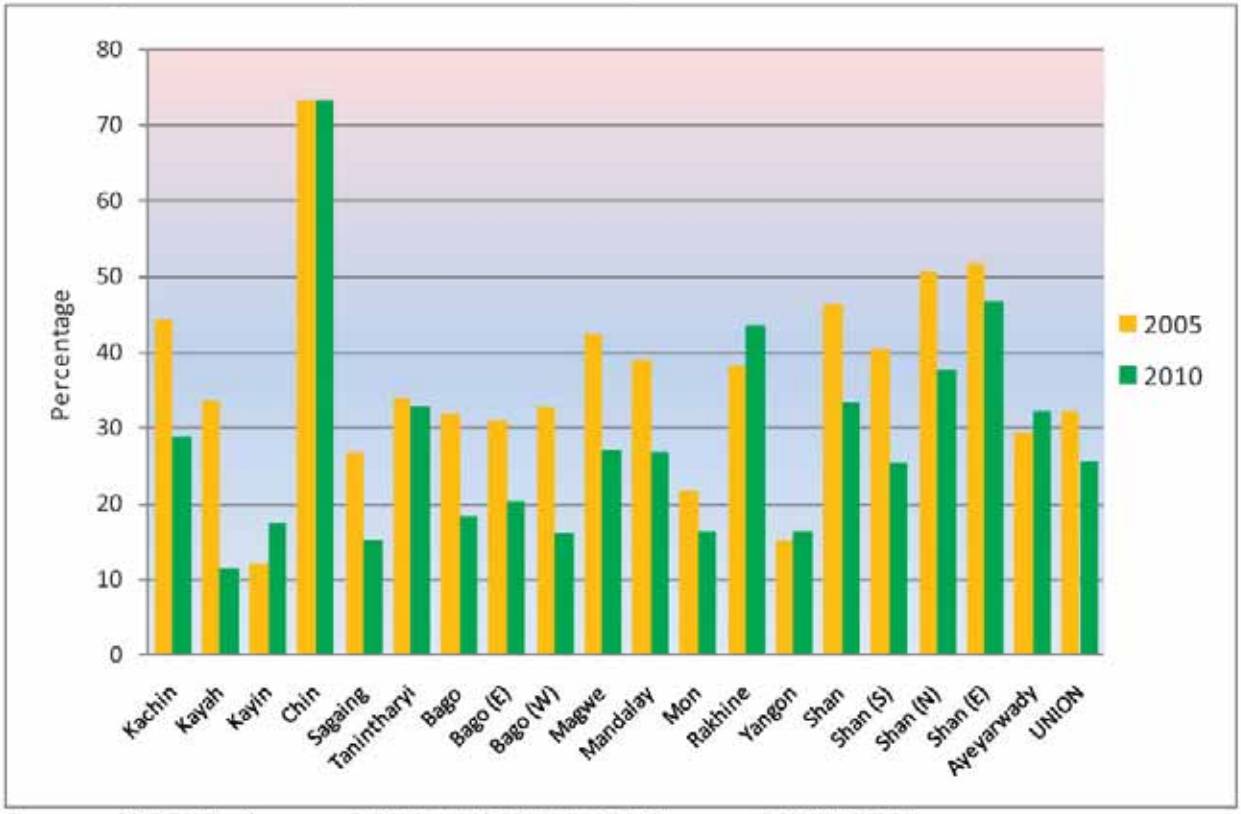
Poverty Incidence is defined as the proportion of population of households with insufficient consumption expenditure to cover their food and non-food needs.

Poverty Incidence by Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Urban	Rural	Union
2010	15.7	29.2	25.6
2005	21.5	35.8	32.1

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

Poverty Incidence by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Poverty Dynamics

The IHLCA survey conducted in 2009-2010 is a panel survey containing a panel element, in that 50% of the households are the same as those selected in IHLCA survey 2004-2005. Panel data facilitates to study the flows of poverty and the analysis of poverty dynamics which is, in principle, quite important for policy purposes to reduce and eradicate the poverty.

Poverty Dynamics is defined as changes in the poverty status of individual households over time. Specifically, it allows one to distinguish between those households which: i) remain poor (chronically poor); ii) escape from or enter in poverty (transitory poor) and iii) remain non-poor.

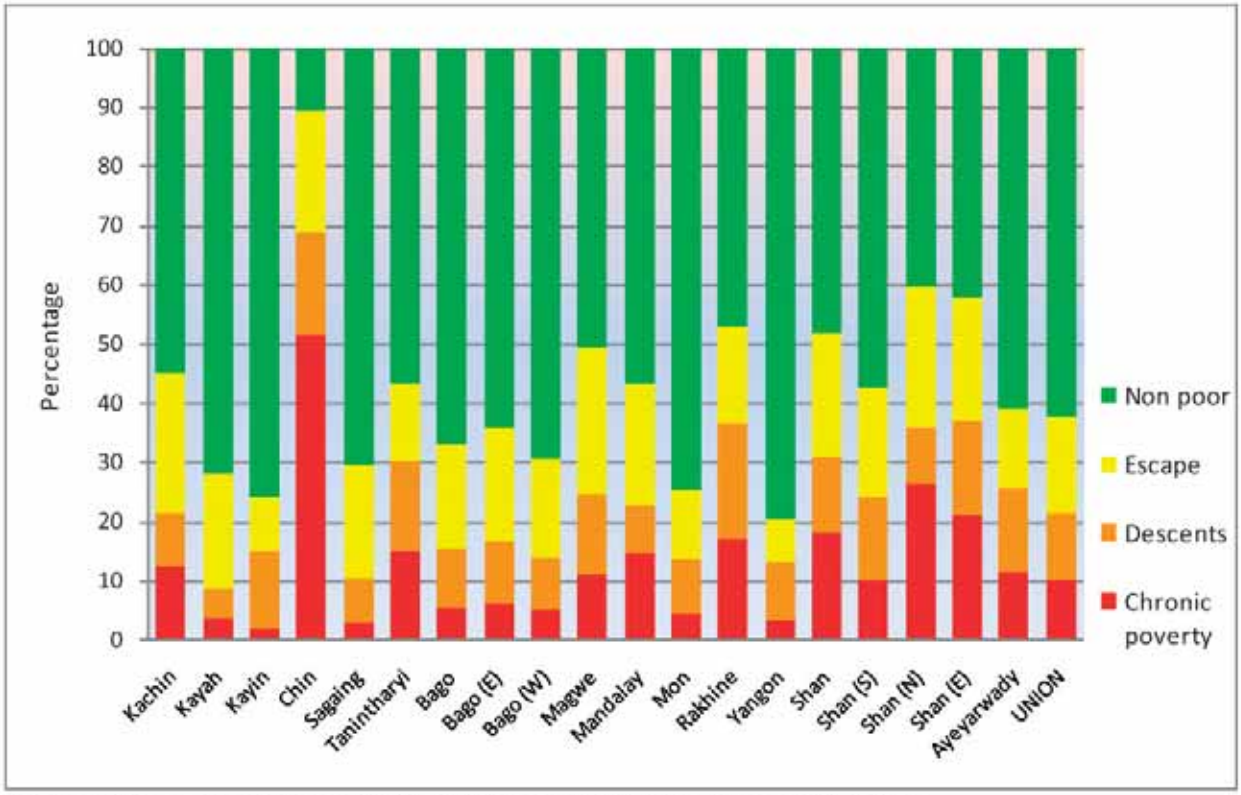
Poverty Dynamics in Myanmar, 2005-2010 (%)

	Chronic Poverty	Transitory Poverty		Non-Poor
		Descents	Escape	
Union	10.0	11.3	16.5	62.1
Urban	5.0	7.4	11.6	76.0
Rural	11.9	12.7	18.3	57.1

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

According to the survey results shown in the above-mentioned table, transitory poverty appears to be a significant phenomenon, close to 3 times the size of chronic poverty.

Poverty Dynamics by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Access to Quality Roofing

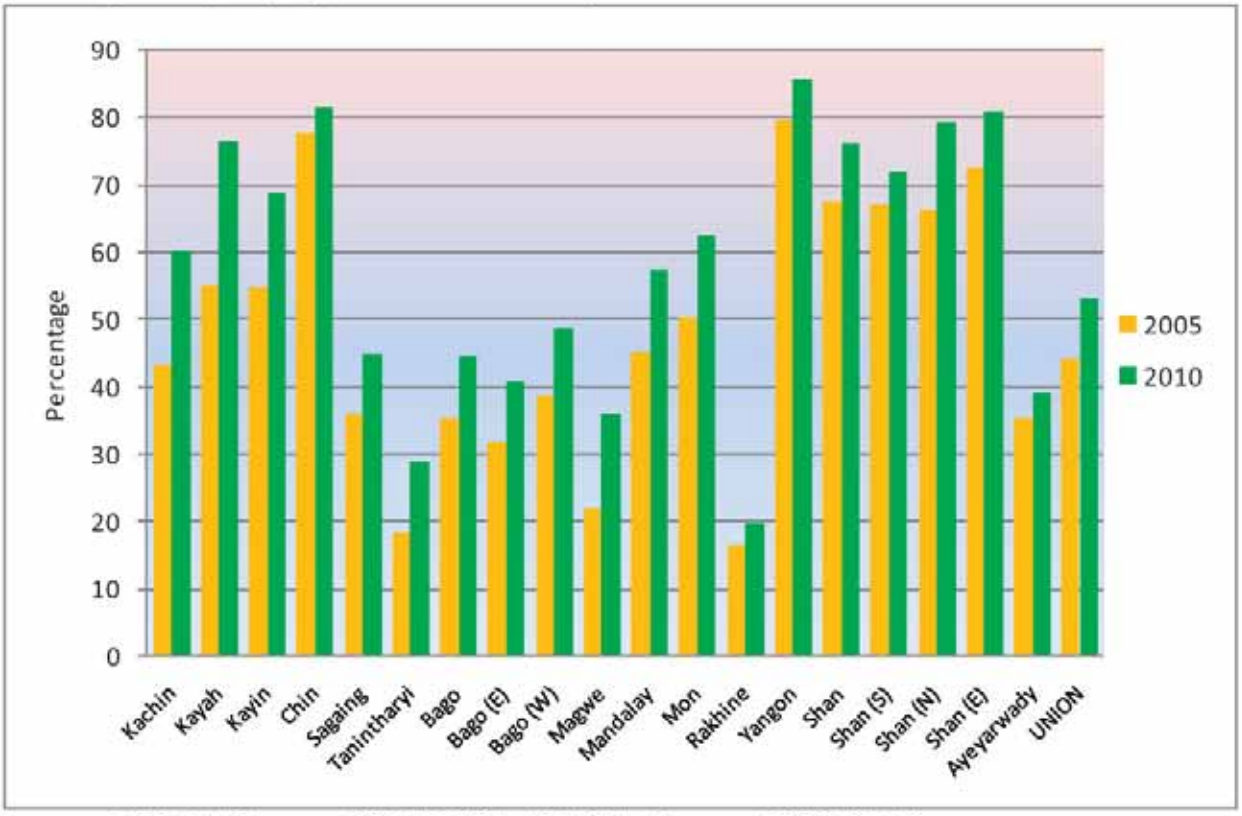
Quality roofing[1] is an important dimension of well-being, as well as sometimes being used as a proxy for consumption poverty.

Quality Roofing by Poverty Status, 2005-2010(%)

	Poverty Status		Union
	Poor	Non poor	
2010	32.0	58.6	52.9
2005	27.8	50.3	44.1

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

Quality Roofing by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

[1] It comprises corrugated metal, tiles, cement, wood shingles and tin pieces.

Small Assets Ownership

Small assets ownership can be taken as a proxy measure of poverty. The percentage of households owning small assets could be the responsive changes in living conditions standards. The respective percentages for four main types of small assets are as shown below:

Small Assets Ownership (Union), 2005-2010 (%)

	2005	2010
Television	25.46	39.66
Radio-cassette/ Stereo	27.48	37.48
Bicycle	41.48	44.26
Motor-cycle	9.74	24.19

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

Poverty Characteristics

Household Size

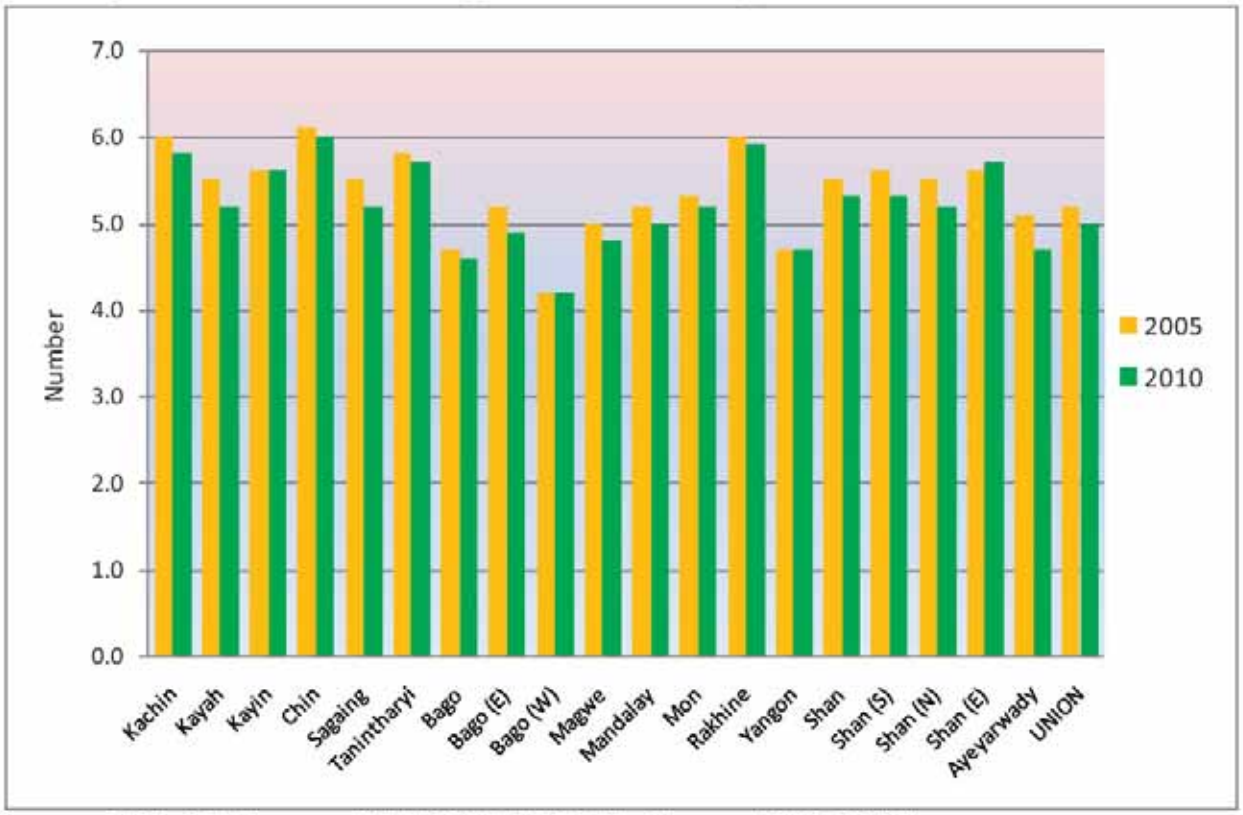
The household size presents the number of household members.

Average Household Size by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	6.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0
2005	6.1	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2

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

Average Household Size by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Demographic Dependency Ratios (DDRs)

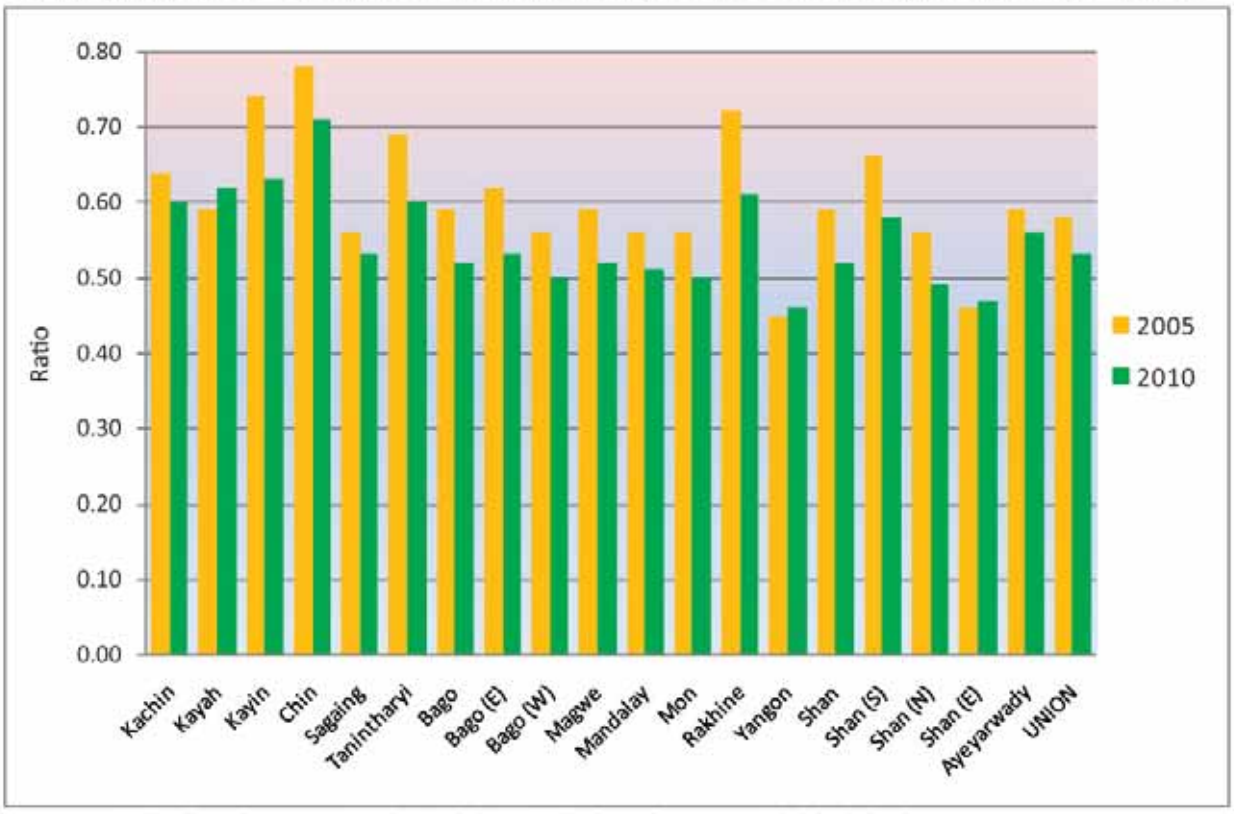
The demographic dependency ratio compares the number of household members less than 15 and over 59 years of age, relative to those between the ages of 15-59.

Demographic Dependency Ratios by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	0.56	0.52	0.46	0.56	0.53
2005	0.62	0.56	0.48	0.61	0.58

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

Demographic Dependency Ratios by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Economic Dependency Ratios (EDRs)

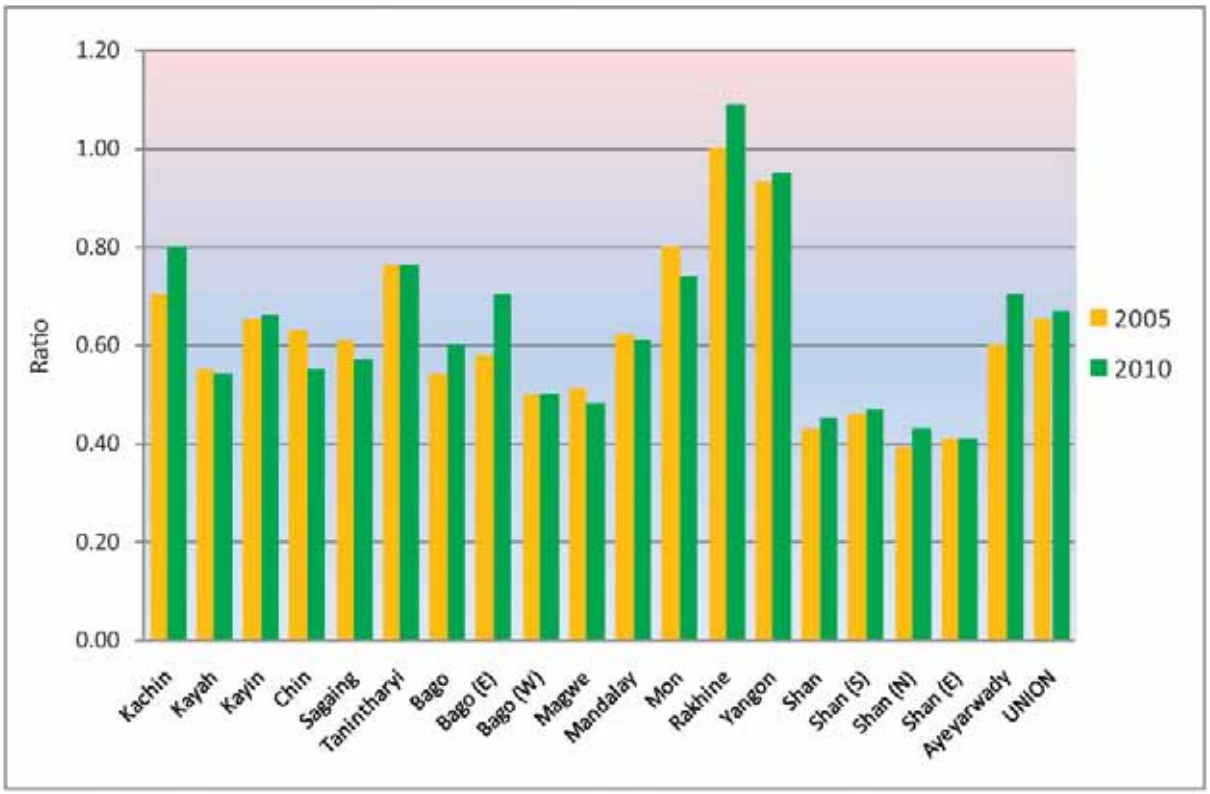
The economic dependency ratio compares the number of economically inactive and active household members between the ages of 15-59. 'Economically active' is defined as being engaged in an economic activity, including a contributing family worker.

Economic Dependency Ratios by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	0.62	0.69	0.88	0.60	0.67
2005	0.57	0.68	0.86	0.58	0.65

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

Economic Dependency Ratios by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Female Headed Households (FHHs)

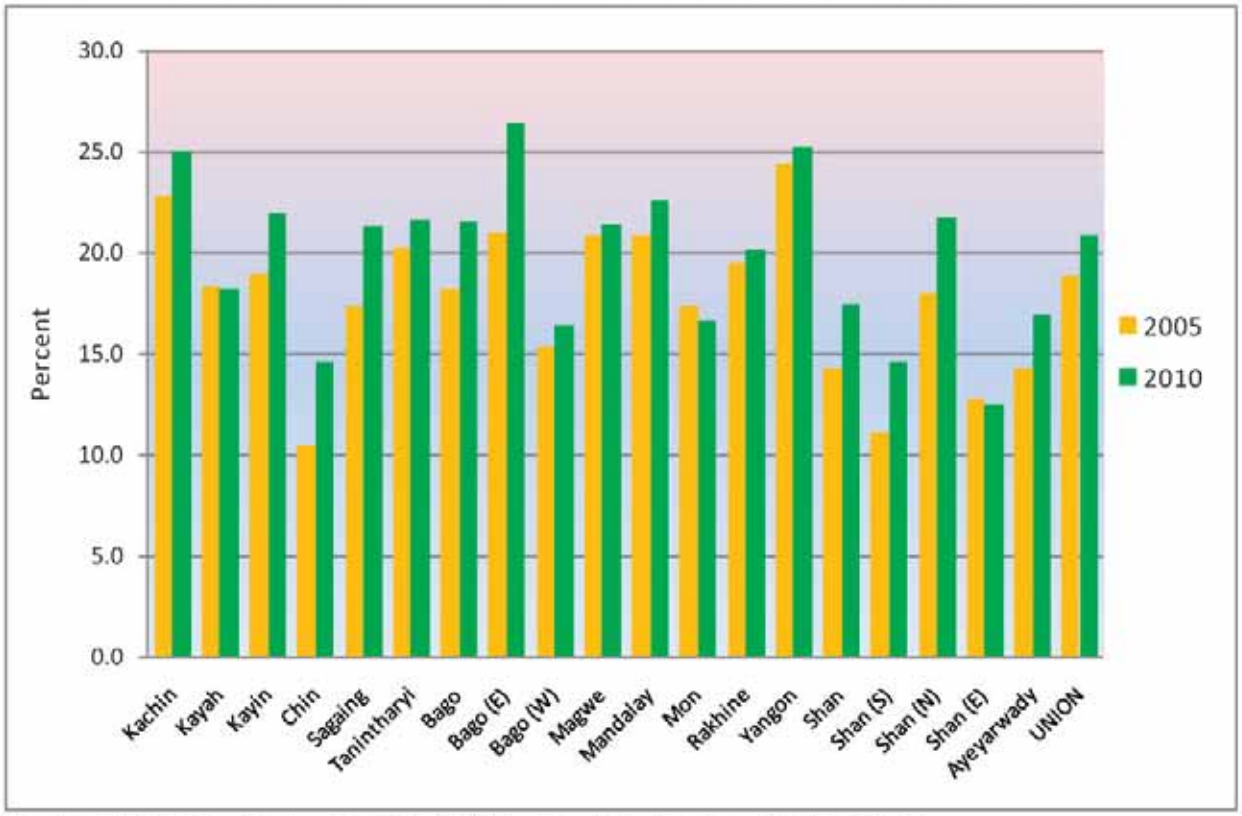
It is the proportion of households headed by female.

Female Headed Households by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	18.5	21.5	26.7	18.7	20.8
2005	18.3	19.1	25.1	16.7	18.9

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

Female Headed Households by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Agricultural Land

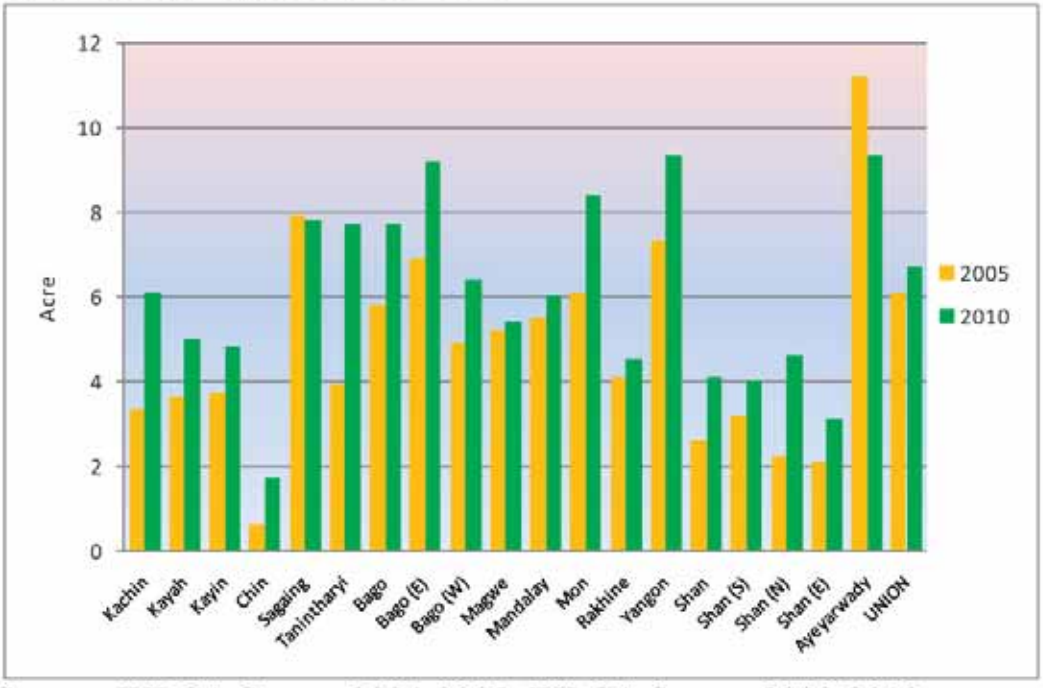
Given the association between poverty and agriculture, the question of land ownership looms large. Land is an income-generating asset if farmed or rented, as well as a source of collateral for access to credit. From the point of view of poverty, two key issues involve average farm size of agricultural households and the extent of landlessness.

Average Land Area (Acre) Owned by Agricultural Households by Poverty Status, 2005-2010

	Poverty Status		Union
	Poor	Non poor	
2010	4.4	7.3	6.7
2005	4.1	6.9	6.1

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

Average Land Area (Acre) Owned by Agricultural Households by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Landless Rate in Agriculture

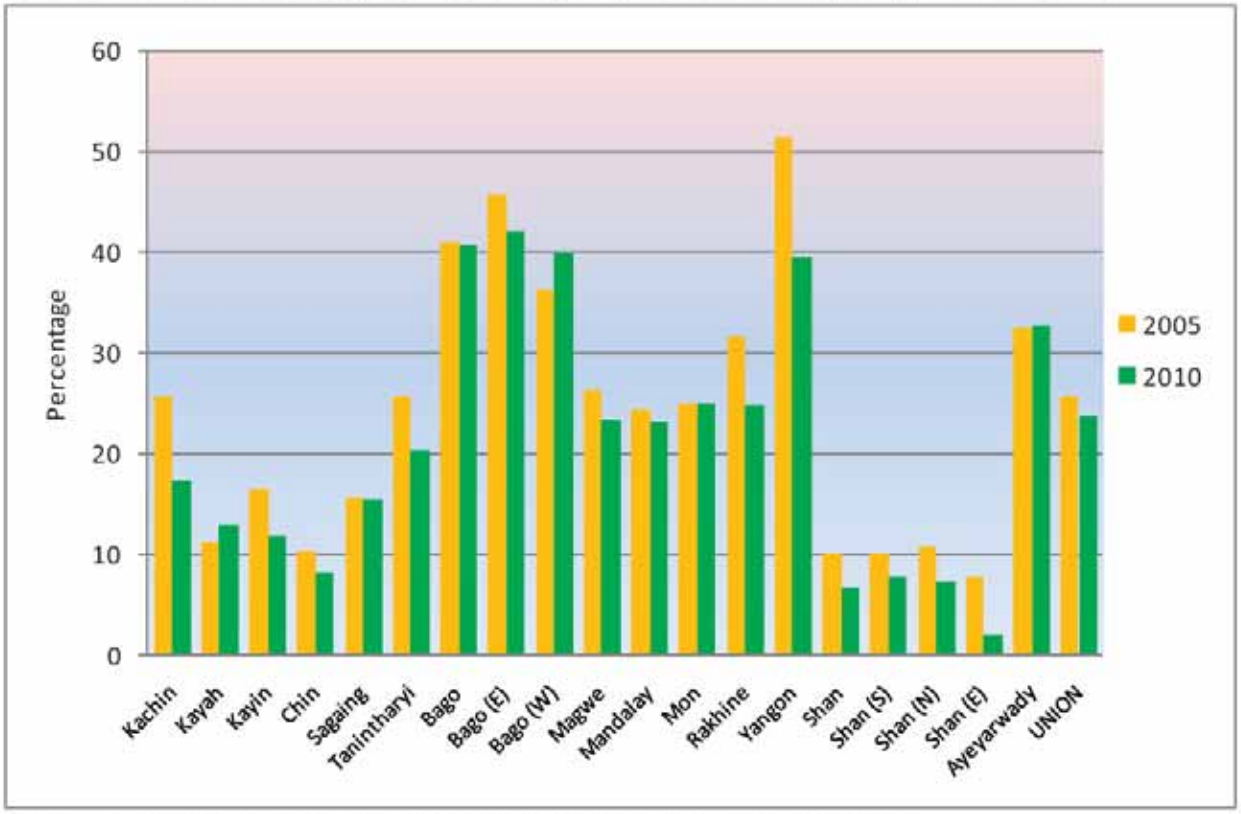
Landlessness is defined as those belonging to households whose main economic activity is agriculture, that do not own any agricultural land. Landless persons include casual workers, employees, contract farmers, etc. It is an important correlate of poverty.

Landless Rate in Agriculture by Poverty Status, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Union
	Poor	Non poor	
2010	33.6	19.8	23.6
2005	31.8	22.0	25.7

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

Landless Rate in Agriculture by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Access to Agricultural Credit

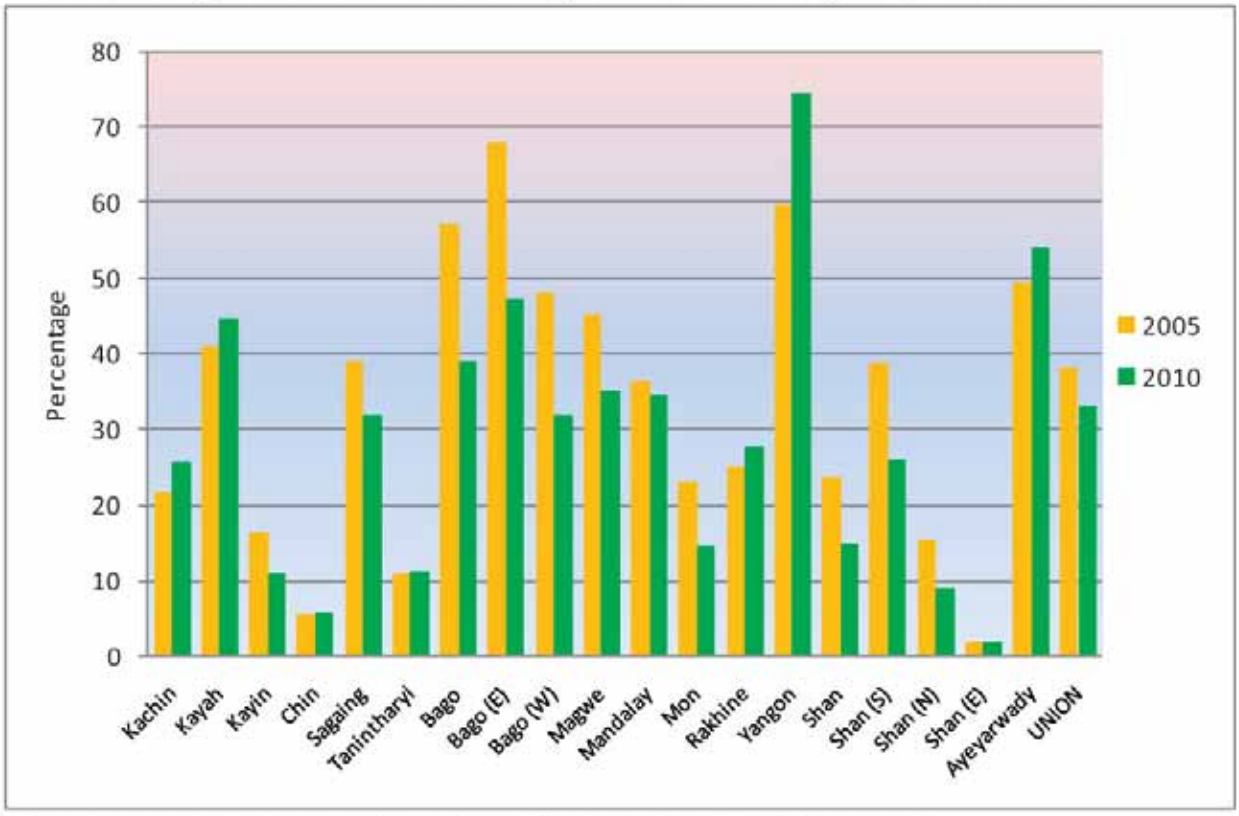
It is defined as the percentage of agricultural households having access to credit for agricultural business. It has a potentially important relationship to poverty.

Access to Agricultural Credit by Poverty Status, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Union
	Poor	Non poor	
2010	29.7	33.8	33.0
2005	36.7	38.6	38.1

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

Access to Agricultural Credit by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Access to Non agricultural Credit

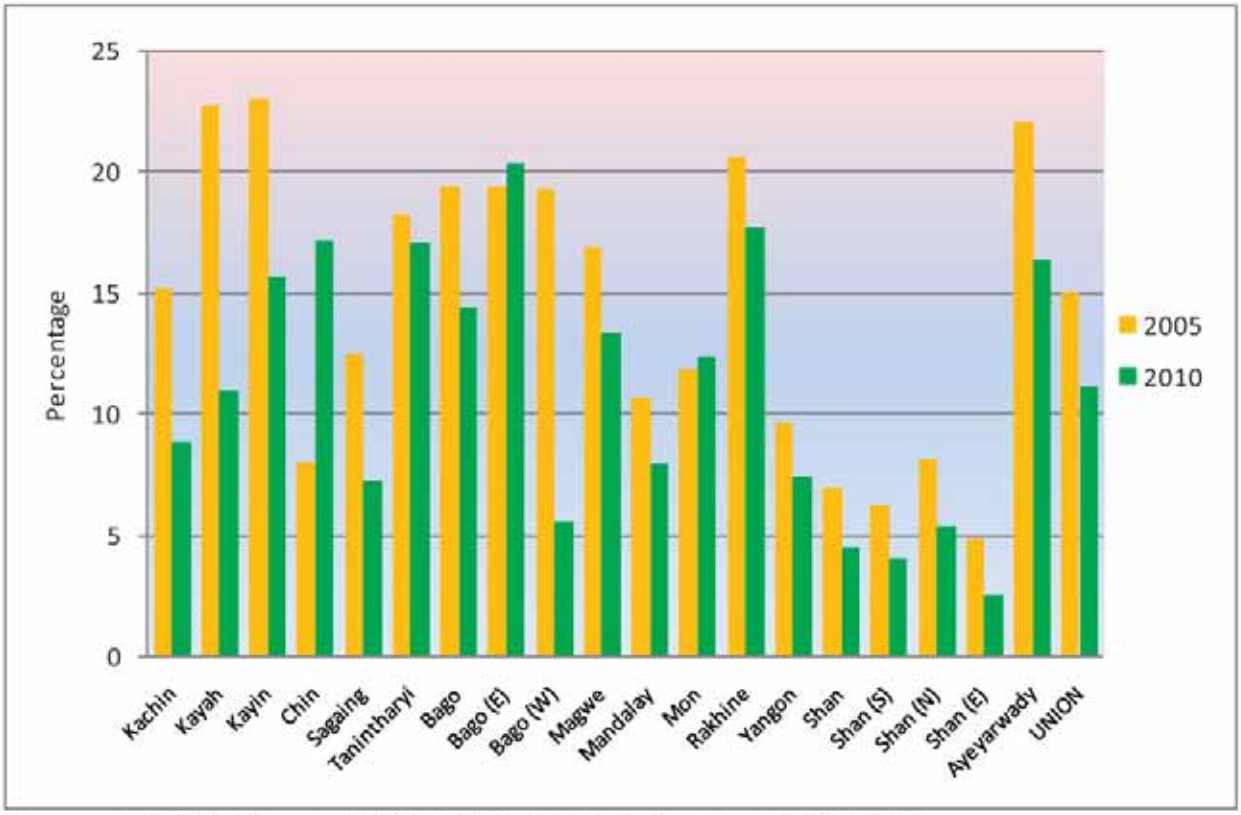
It is defined as the percentage of non-agricultural households having access to credit for non-agricultural business.

Access to Non Agricultural Credit by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	13.5	10.6	8.6	13.2	11.1
2005	18.8	14.0	12.6	16.6	15.0

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

Access to Non Agricultural Credit by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Labour Force Participation Rate

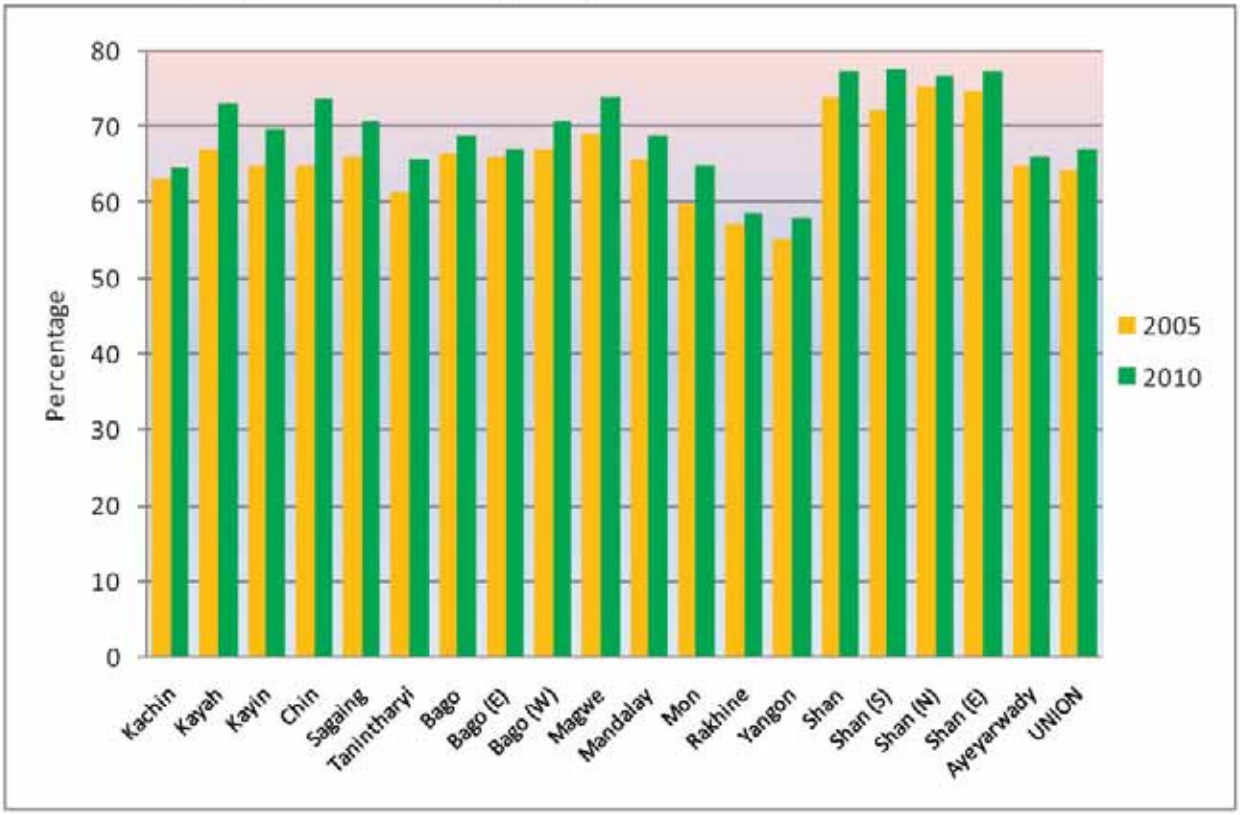
Labour force participation is defined as those who are working or available for work, for a given age group.

Labour Force Participation Rates in the past 6 months (15 years and above) by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	69.4	66.3	59.9	69.9	67.1
2005	67.1	62.7	56.4	67.0	64.1

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

Labour Force Participation Rates in the past 6 months (15 years and above) by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Unemployment Rate

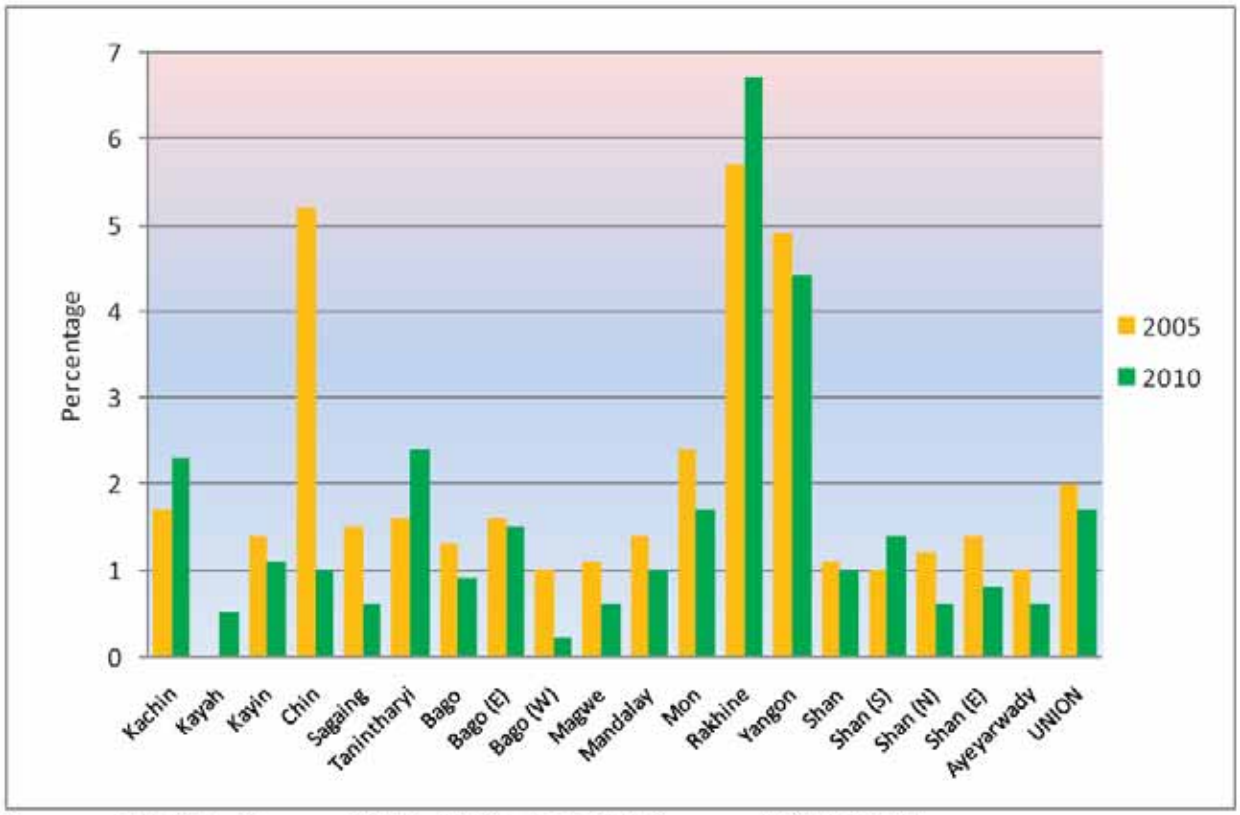
The open unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of the labour force aged 15 and above, who did not work during the six months prior to the interview.

Unemployment Rates in the past 6 months (15 years and above) by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	2.4	1.4	3.5	1.1	1.7
2005	2.3	1.9	4.5	1.2	2.0

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

Unemployment Rates in the past 6 months (15 years and above) by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Underemployment Rate

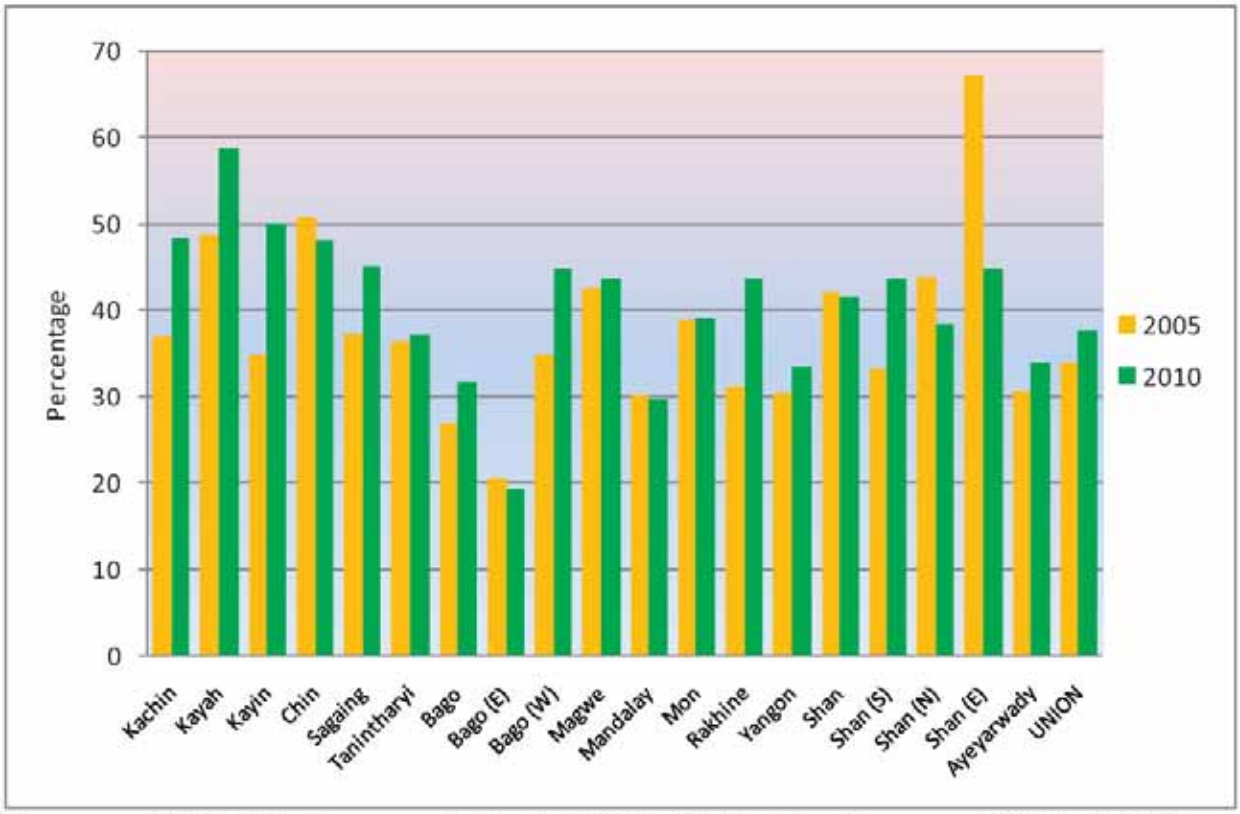
It is defined as the percentage of the working population, aged 15 years and older, who worked for less than 44 hours in the 7 days preceding the interview.

Underemployment Rates in the past 7 days (15 years and above) by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	38.0	37.3	34.8	38.3	37.5
2005	34.5	33.7	34.6	33.8	33.9

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

Underemployment Rates in the past 7 days (15 years and above) by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Adult Literacy Rate

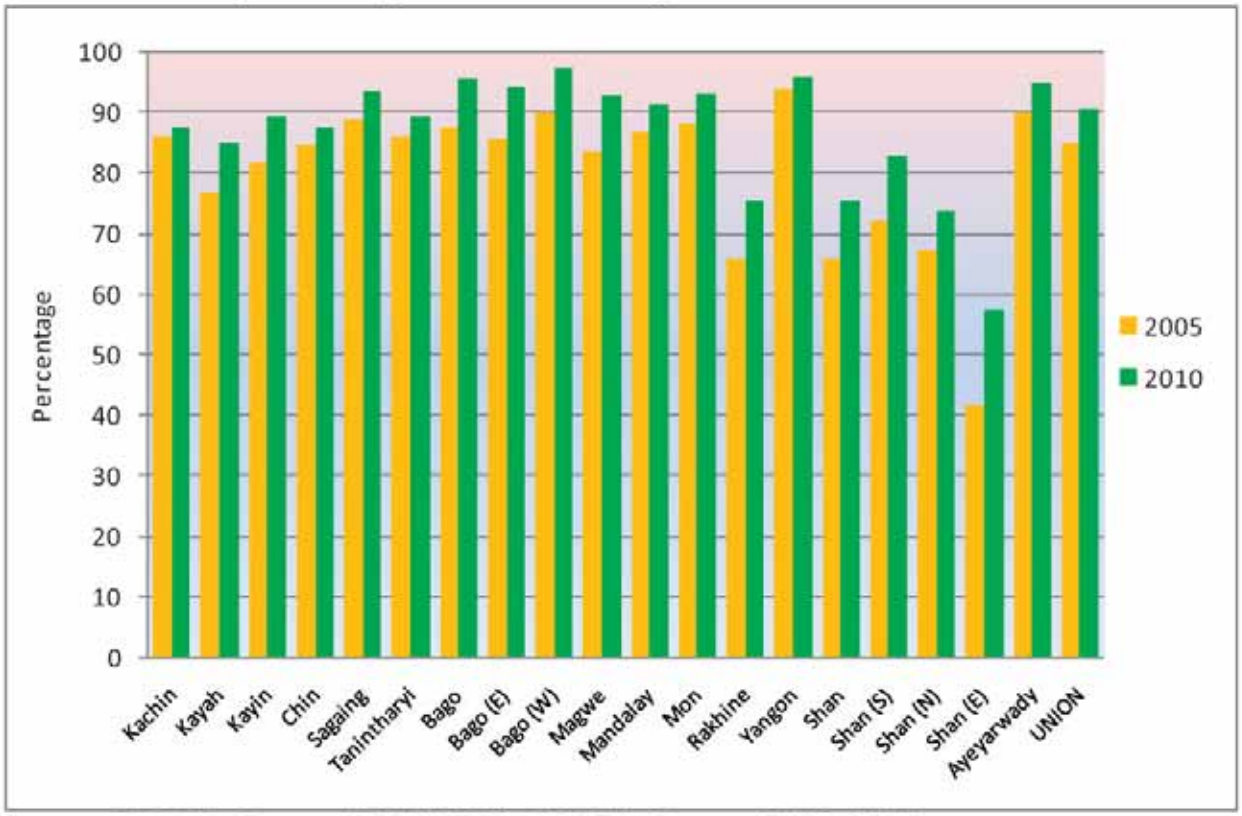
Adult Literacy is defined as those (15 years and above) able to easily read and understand a simple text, and solve simple mathematical problems or any individual who has completed the second standard.

Adult Literacy Rate by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	84.3	92.6	95.3	88.7	90.6
2005	78.8	87.6	92.1	82.1	84.9

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

Adult Literacy Rate by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Selected

MDG Related Indicators

The Millennium Development Goals and targets came from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 heads of State and Government, in September 2000 and from further agreement by member states at the 2005 World Summit.

There were altogether 18 targets and 48 indicators for the original MDG, but only 26 indicators were relevant to be enumerated based on the household survey data. The first IHLCA survey conducted in 2004-2005 allowed to calculate only 16 indicators for Myanmar.

The revised set of MDG targets and indicators took effective by 15 January 2008. There are altogether 21 targets and 60 indicators in the revised set from which 29 indicators are relevant to be estimated from the household survey conducted in Myanmar. This second IHLCA survey undertaken in 2009-2010 allowed for the calculation of 23 indicators.

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

There are altogether 3 targets and 9 indicators under Goal 1. Among them, one indicator – "Growth rate of GDP per person employed" could not be worked out from the household survey. The survey allowed for the calculation of 8 indicators of all targets under Goal 1.

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[2]

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

1.5 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

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[2] In absence of kyats to $1 (PPP) for Myanmar, IHLCA presented "proportion of population below the national poverty line".

1.1 National Poverty Incidence

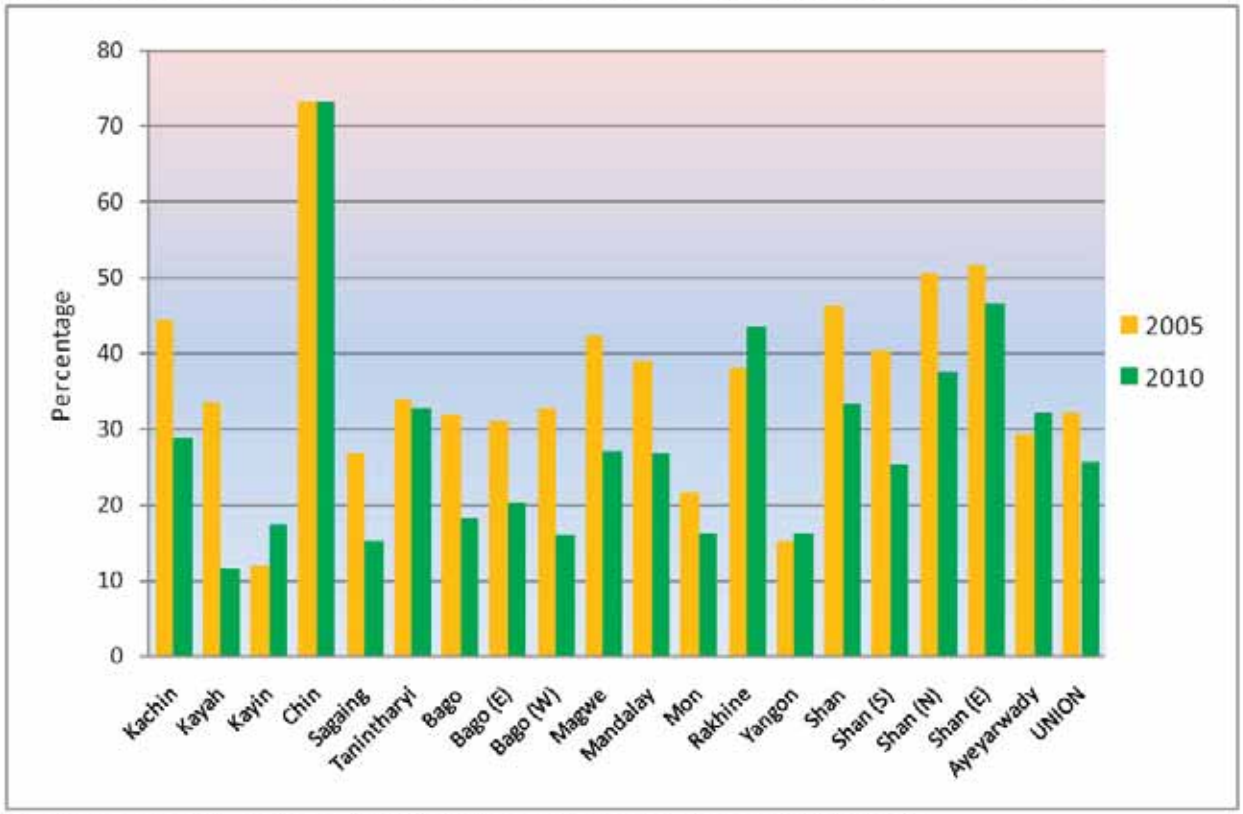
National poverty incidence is defined as the proportion of population of households with insufficient consumption expenditure to cover their food and non-food needs.

National Poverty Incidence by Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Urban	Rural	Union
2010	15.7	29.2	25.6
2005	21.5	35.8	32.1

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

National Poverty Incidence by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

1.2 Poverty Gap Ratio

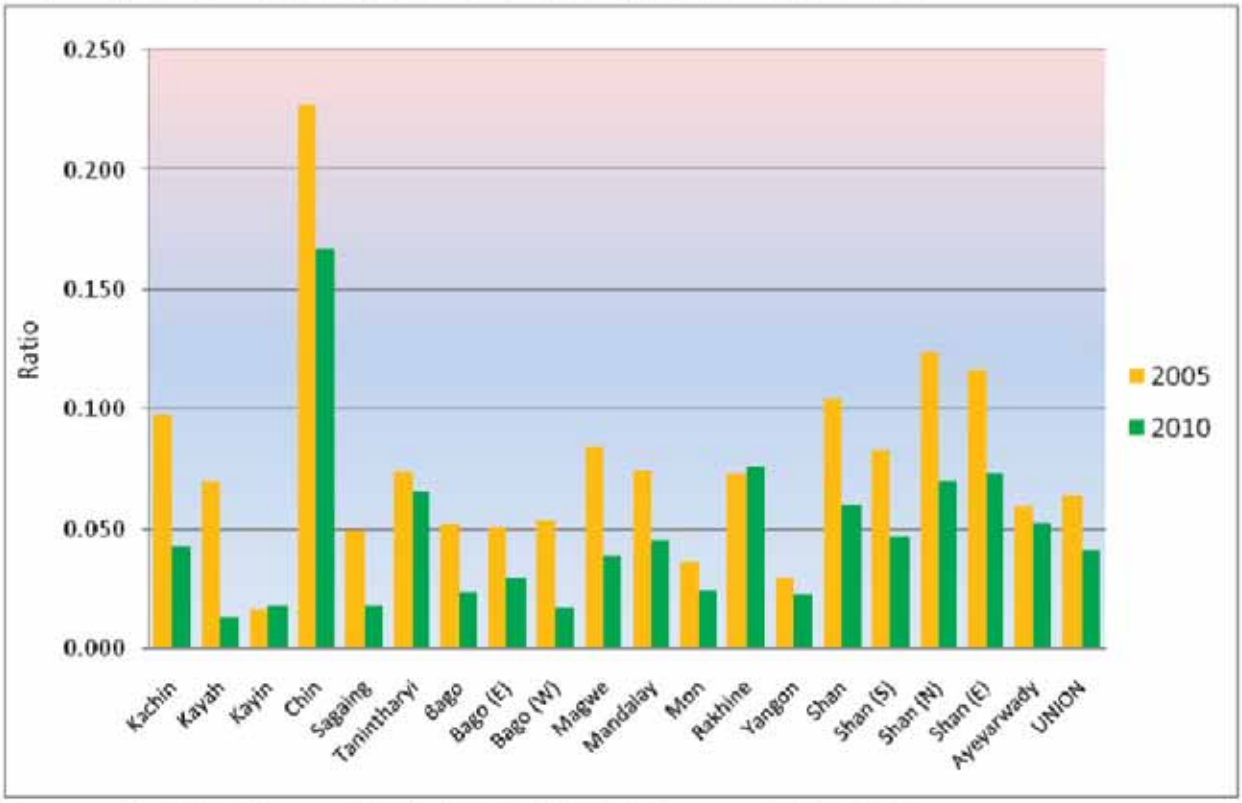
The poverty gap ratio is the average shortfall of the poor from the poverty line multiplied by the poverty incidence. It is a measure of the depth and incidence of poverty.

Poverty Gap Ratio by Strata, 2005-2010

	Urban	Rural	Union
2010	0.023	0.047	0.041
2005	0.042	0.071	0.064

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

Poverty Gap Ratio by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

1.3 Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption

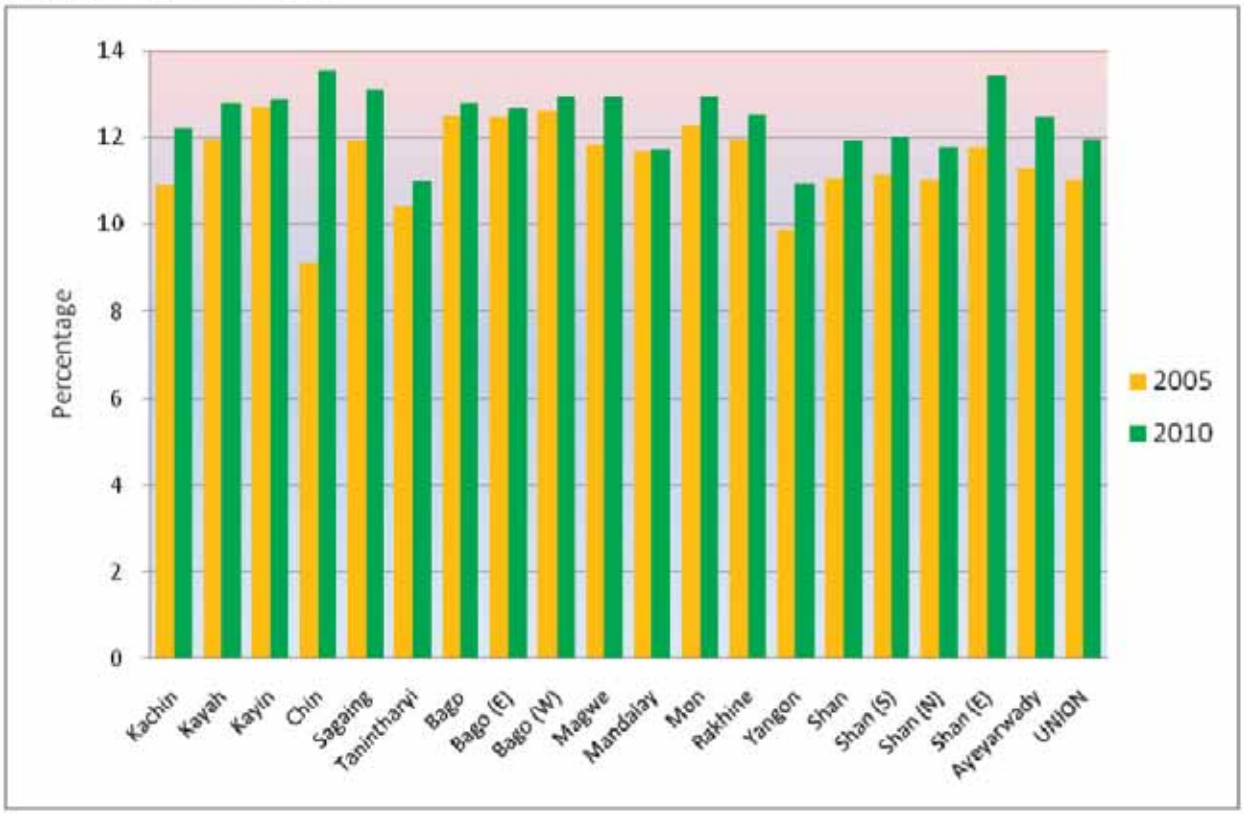
This is an indicator of relative inequality. It indicates the proportion of national consumption accounted for by the poorest fifth of the population. It remains constant as long as everyone's consumption increases or decreases at the same rate.

Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption by Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Urban	Rural	Union
2010	11.1	12.6	12.0
2005	10.0	11.8	11.1

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

Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

1.5 Employment/Population Ratio[3]

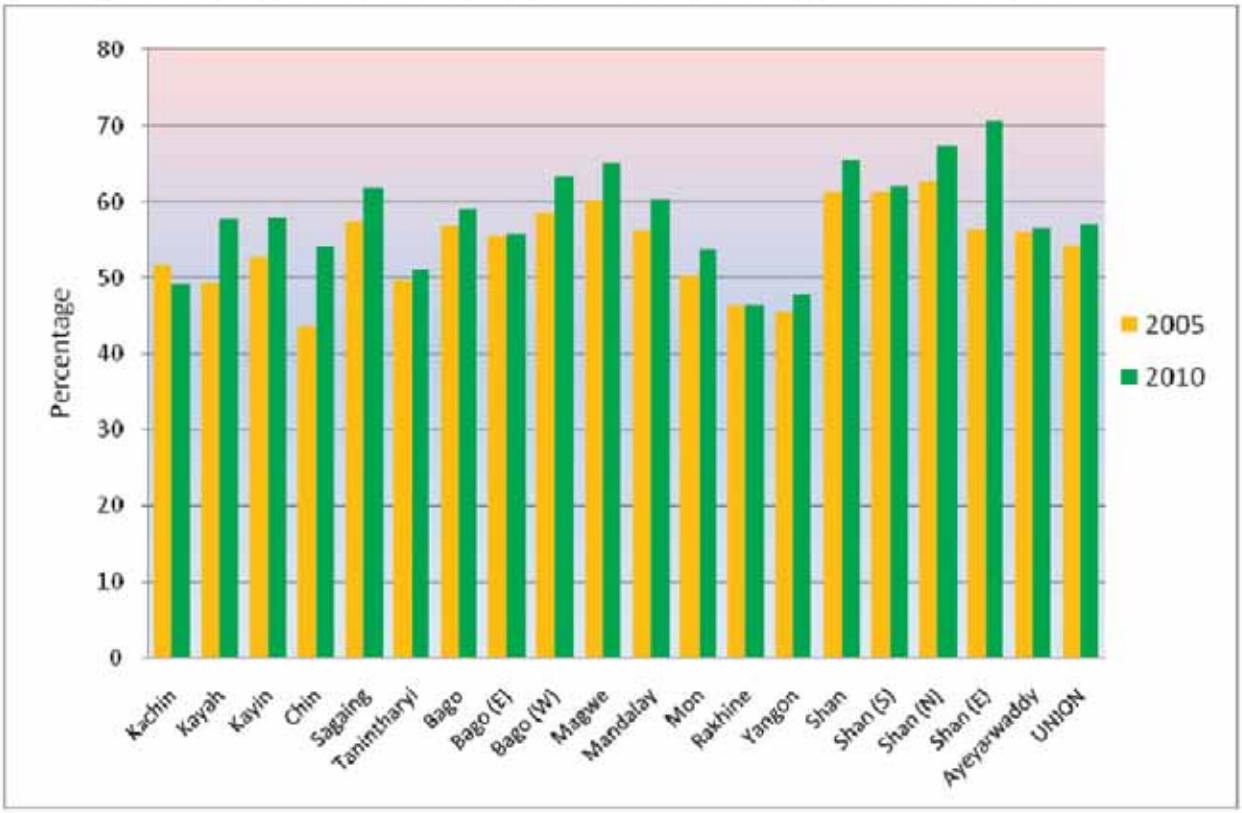
It is the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed.

Employment/Population Ratio by Strata and Gender, 2005-2010 (%)

	Strata		Gender		Union
	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
2010	49.7	59.8	69.0	46.3	57.1
2005	46.3	57.3	66.6	43.1	54.3

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

Employment/Population Ratio by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

[3] Employment refers to those aged 10 years and above 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.

1.6 Proportion of Employed People Living Below the National Poverty Line

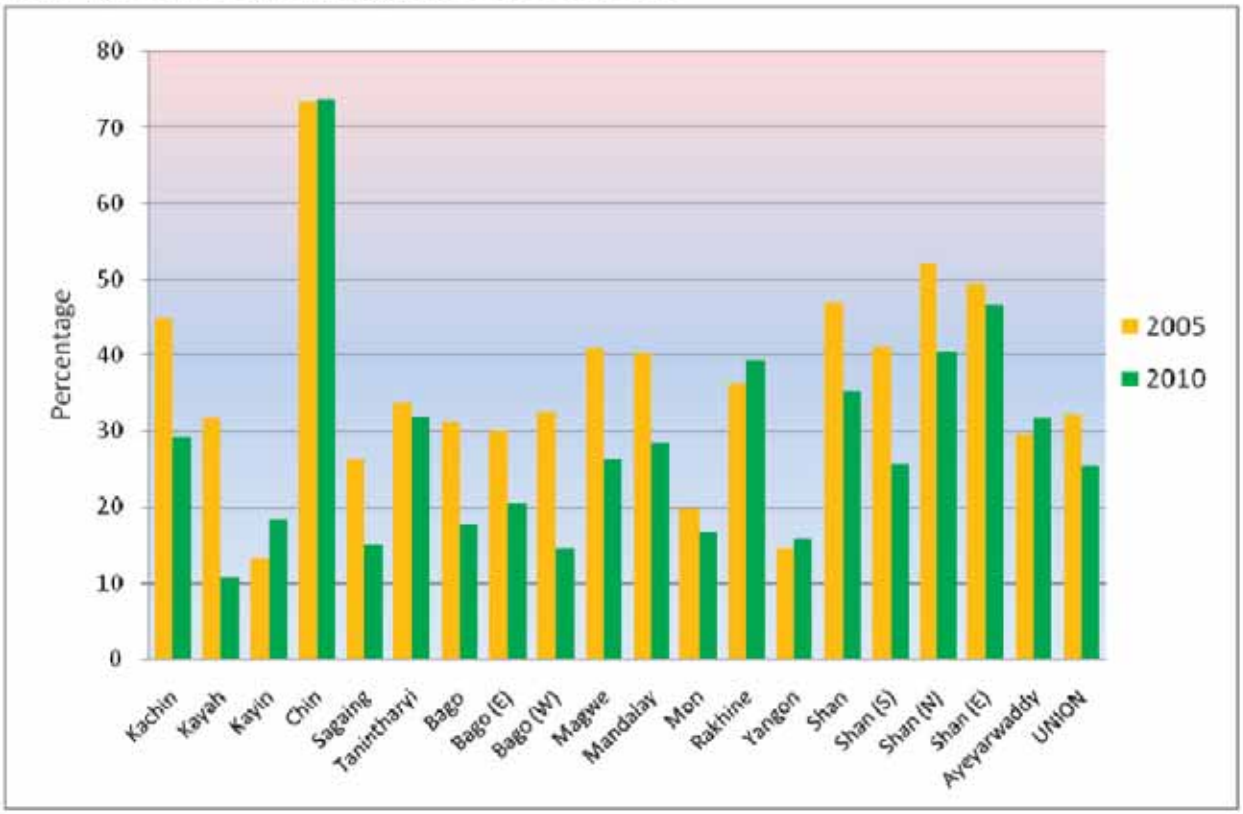
It is the working poor and the share of individuals who are employed, but live in a household whose members are classified as poor.

Proportion of Employed People Living Below the National Poverty Line by Strata and Gender, 2005-2010 (%)

	Strata		Gender		Union
	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
2010	15.2	28.6	25.9	24.8	25.5
2005	21.0	35.8	31.7	33.2	32.3

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

Proportion of Employed People Living Below the National Poverty Line by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

1.7 Proportion of Own account and Contributing Family Workers in Total Employment

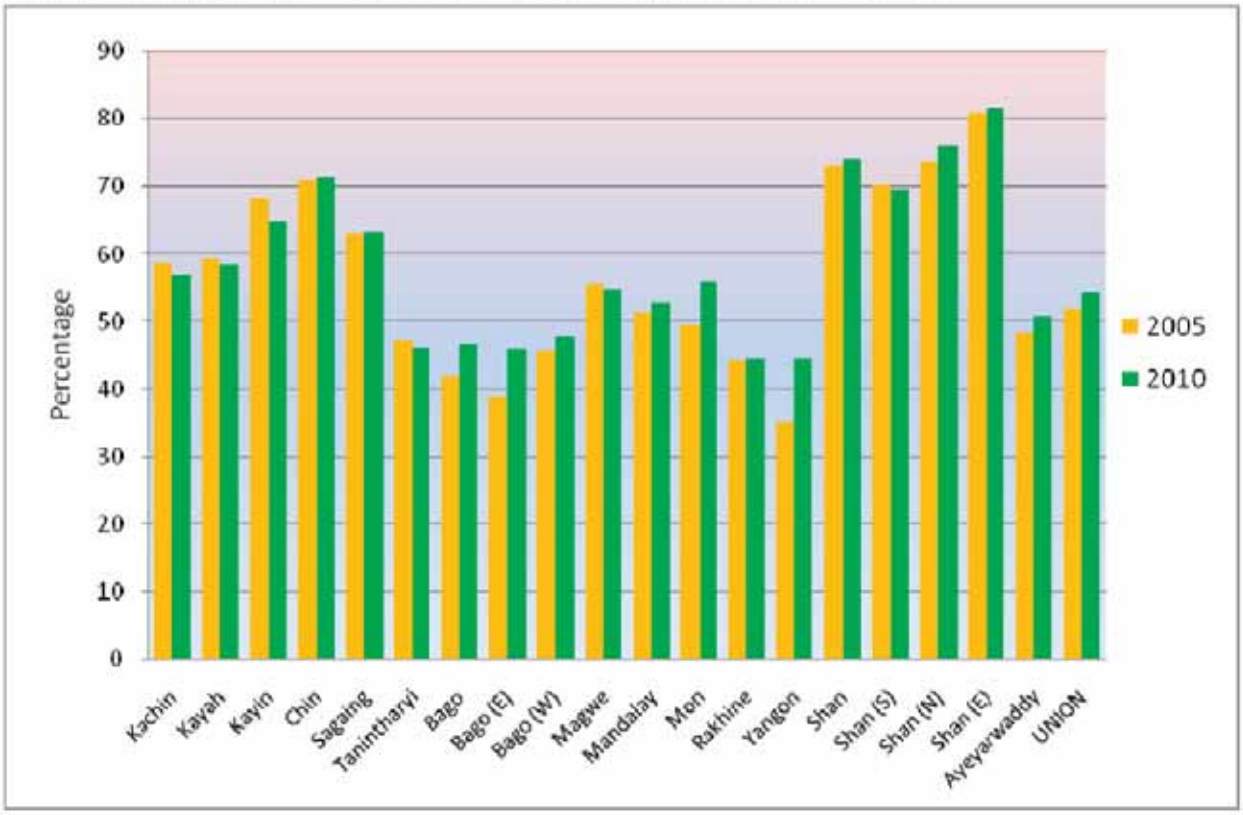
Own-account workers are mainly self-employed whereas contributing (unpaid) family workers are self-employed workers in establishments owned by a household member.

Proportion of Own account and Contributing Family Workers in Total Employment by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010(%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	45.0	57.5	45.7	57.0	54.3
2005	49.4	52.9	42.6	54.6	51.8

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

Proportion of Own account and Contributing Family Workers in Total Employment by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

1.8 Prevalence of Moderate Underweight Children under Five Years of Age

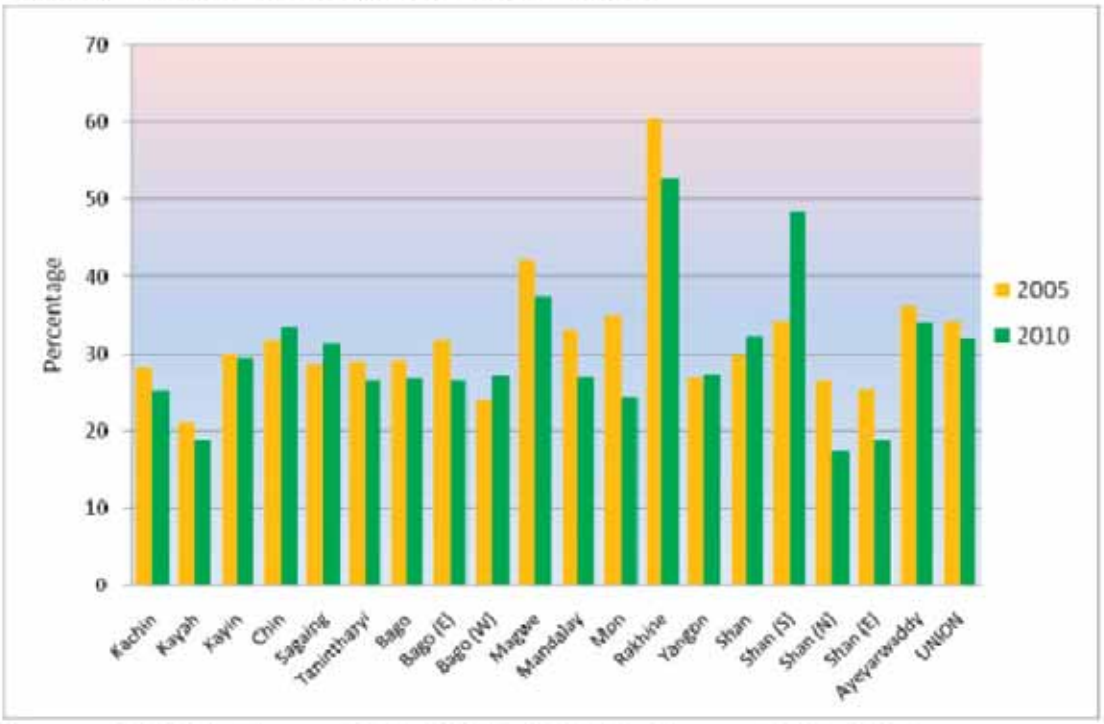
It is defined as the population proportion falling below two standard deviations of a reference population norm. It is a composite indicator of malnutrition, which takes into account stunting (height for age) and wasting (weight for height).

Proportion of Moderate Underweight Children under Five Years of Age by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	35.2	30.6	25.5	33.7	32.0
2005	37.9	32.1	31.4	35.0	34.3

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

Proportion of Moderate Underweight Children under Five Years of Age by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

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

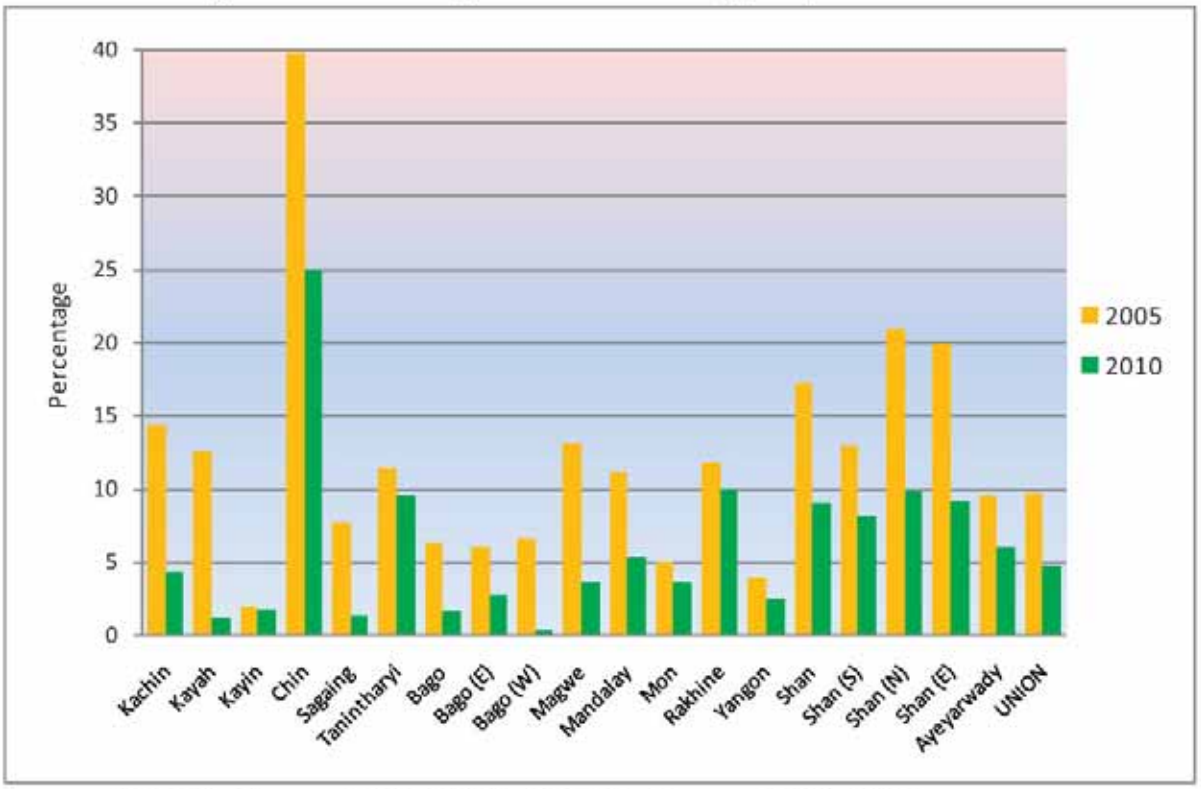
It is the percentage of the population whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements. A proxy measure is food poverty incidence, which is defined as the proportion of population of households with insufficient consumption expenditure to cover their food needs (corresponding to minimal dietary energy requirements).

Food Poverty Incidence by Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Urban	Rural	Union
2010	2.5	5.6	4.8
2005	6.1	10.9	9.6

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

Food Poverty Incidence by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

There are altogether 1 target and 3 indicators under Goal 2. Among them, one indicator – "Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary education" is not calculated on the basis of survey data. The survey yielded data covering for the calculation of 2 indicators as mentioned below.

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

2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men

2.1 Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education

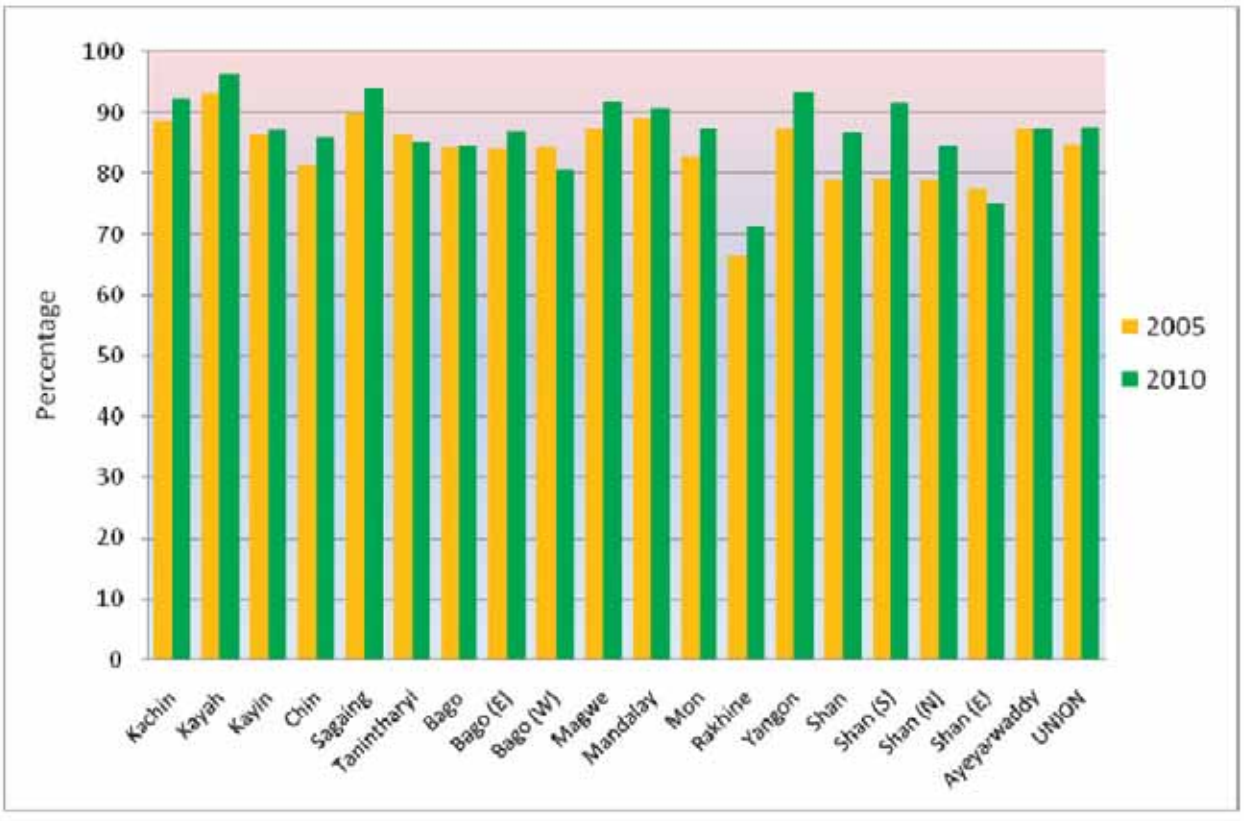
The net enrolment rate in primary education is the number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total primary school age population.

Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	81.3	90.3	91.8	86.7	87.7
2005	80.1	87.2	87.6	84.0	84.7

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

Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education by State and Region, 2005-2010



2.3 Literacy Rate of 15 24 Year olds, Women and Men

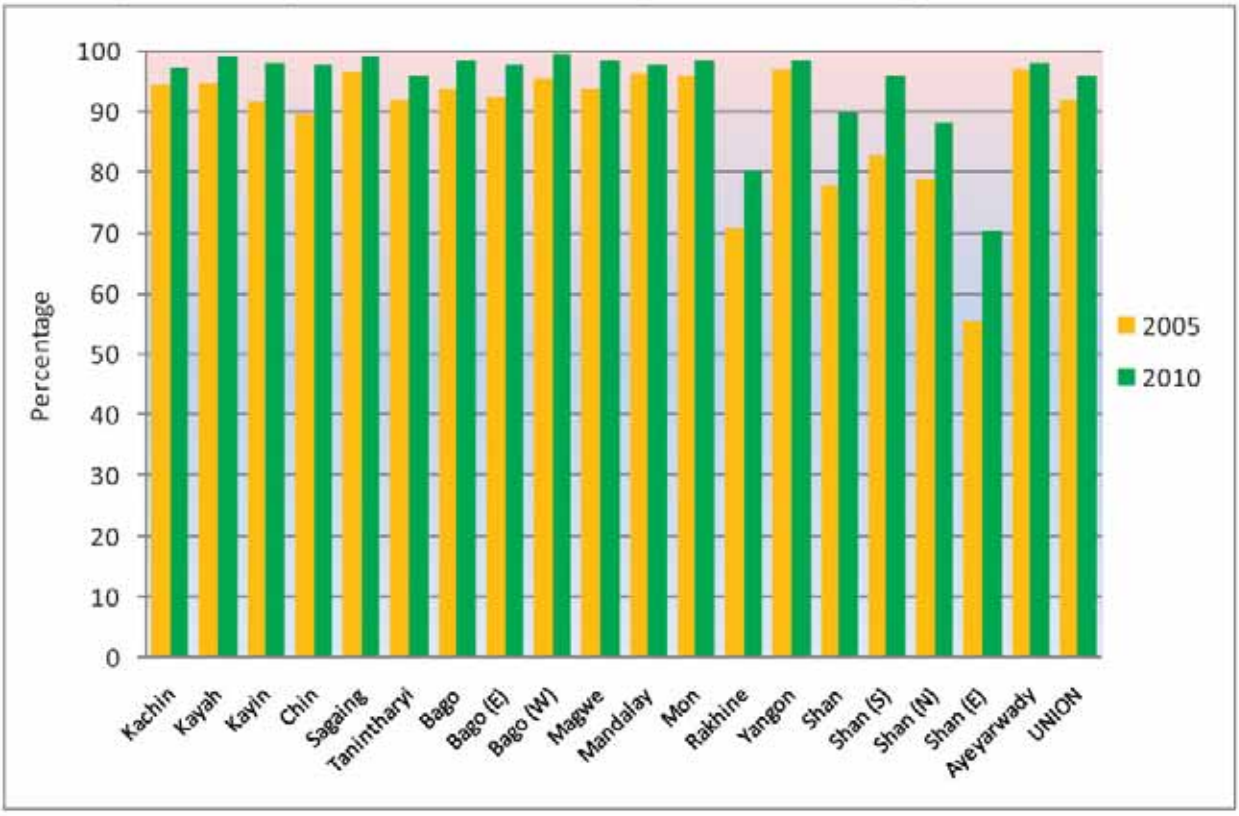
Literacy is defined as those able to easily read and understand a simple text, and solve simple mathematical problems or any individual who has completed the second standard.

Literacy Rates of 15 24 Year olds by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	91.3	97.7	98.2	95.1	95.8
2005	87.6	94.1	95.9	90.6	91.9

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

Literacy Rates of 15 24 Year olds by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

There are altogether 1 target and 3 indicators under Goal 3. Among them, one indicator – "Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament" could not be calculated with the data of household survey. The survey data allows to work out only the following 2 indicators.

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

3.1A Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary Education

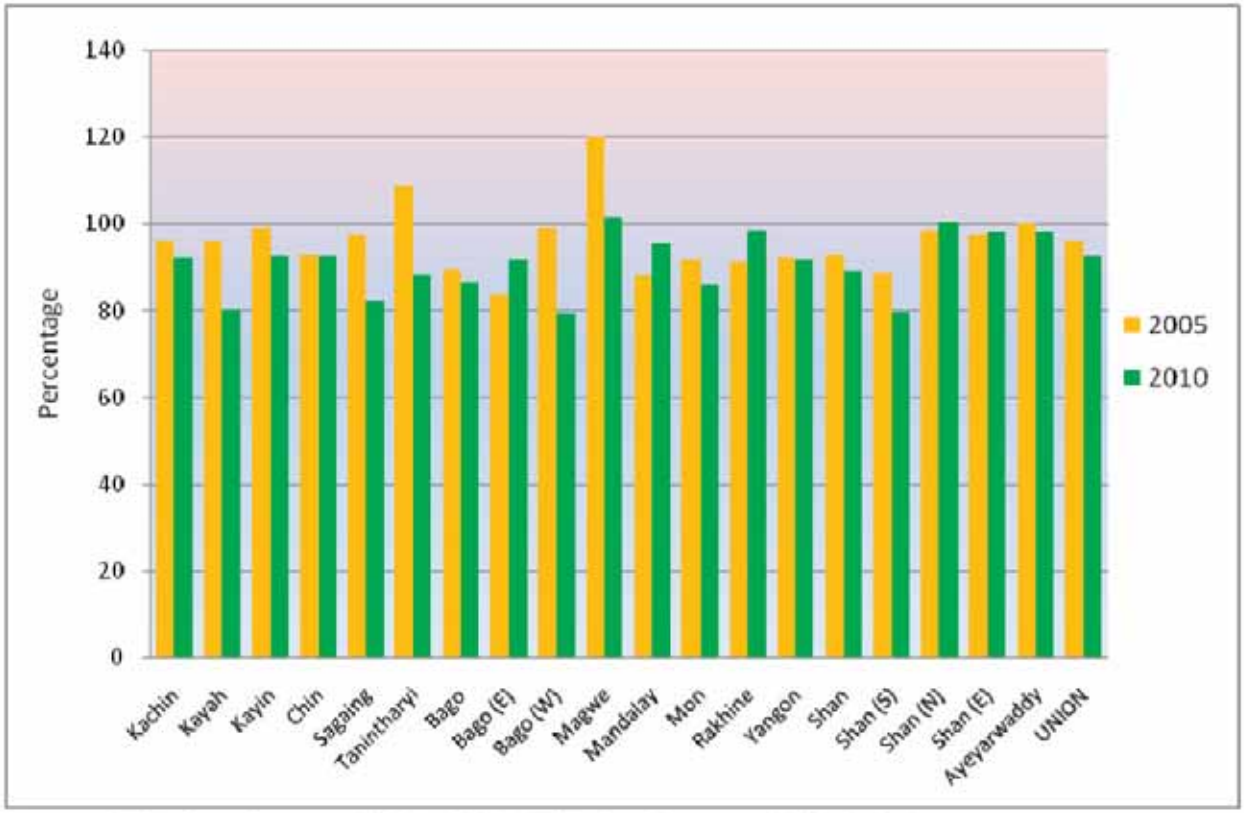
The ratio of girls to boys in primary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary level to the number of male students enrolled at the same level.

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

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	96.7	91.0	89.8	93.3	92.6
2005	100.5	93.7	87.8	98.0	96.1

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

Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary Education by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

3.1B Ratio of Girls to Boys in Secondary Education

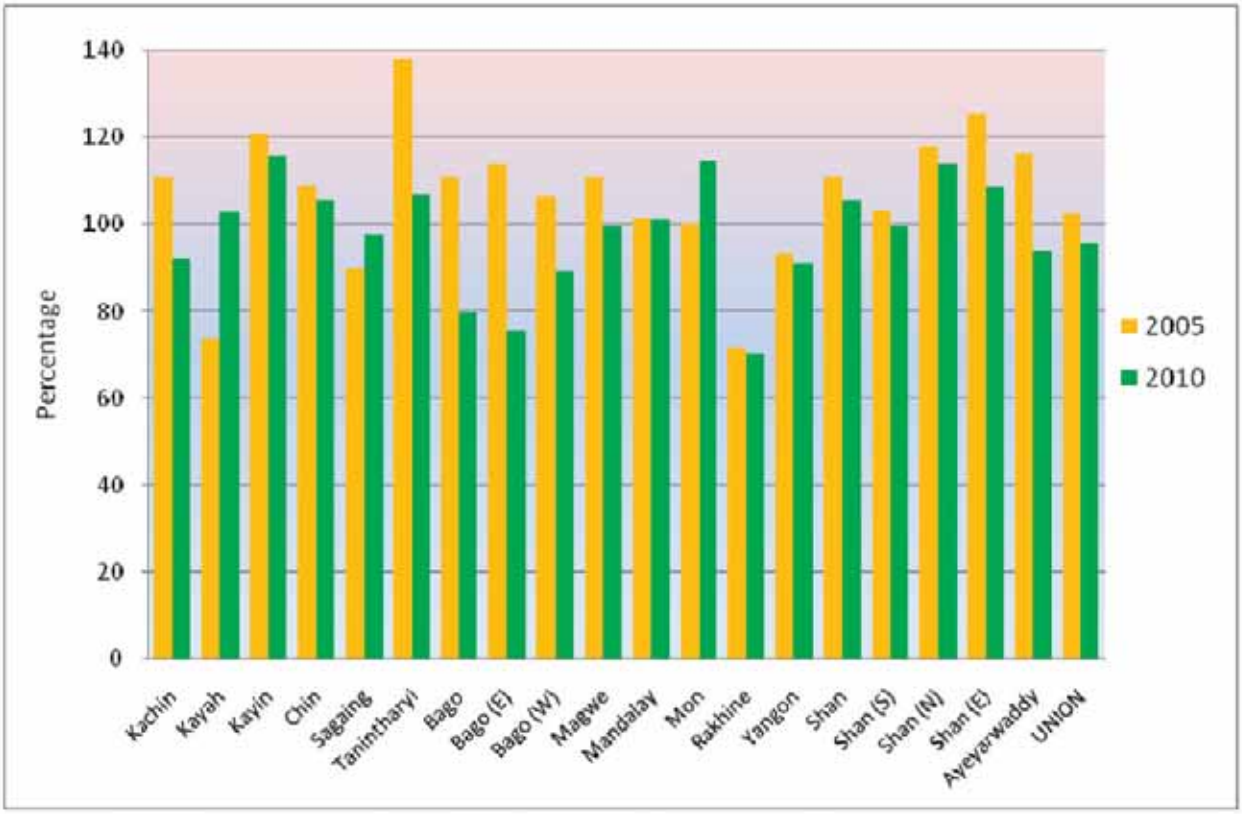
It is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at secondary level to the number of male students enrolled at the same level.

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

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	100.7	94.4	100.8	93.4	95.6
2005	102.2	102.6	99.3	104.1	102.5

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

Ratio of Girls to Boys in Secondary Education by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

3.2 Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non agriculture Sector

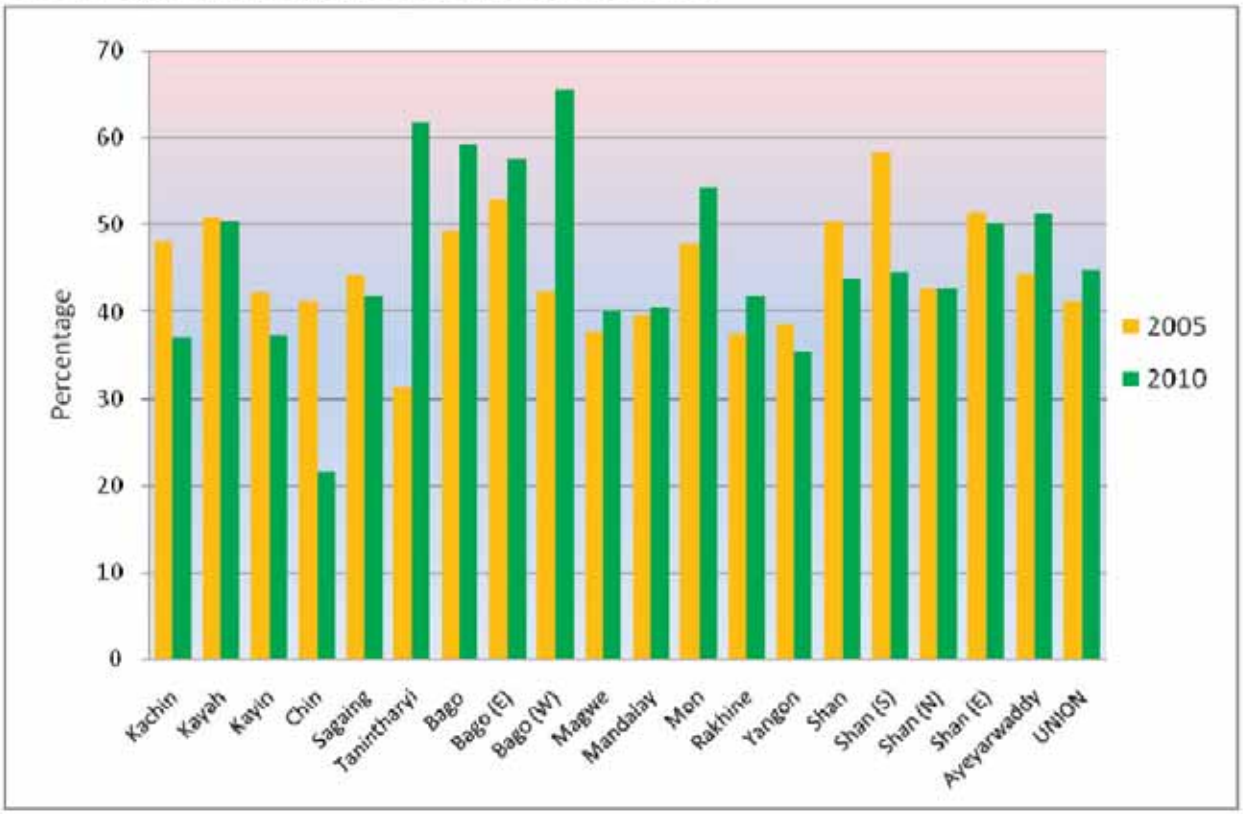
The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is a measure of women's integration into the monetary economy, and access to labour markets in industry and services.

Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non agriculture Sector by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	40.3	46.7	44.0	44.9	44.7
2005	38.8	42.1	40.5	42.3	41.3

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

Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non agriculture Sector by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

There are altogether 1 target and 3 indicators under Goal 4. Though all indicators could be enumerated on the basis of household survey data, two indicators are not calculated due to small sample size. The survey produced data covering for the calculation of 1 indicator as mentioned below.

Target 4.A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under five mortality rate

4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles

4.3 Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles

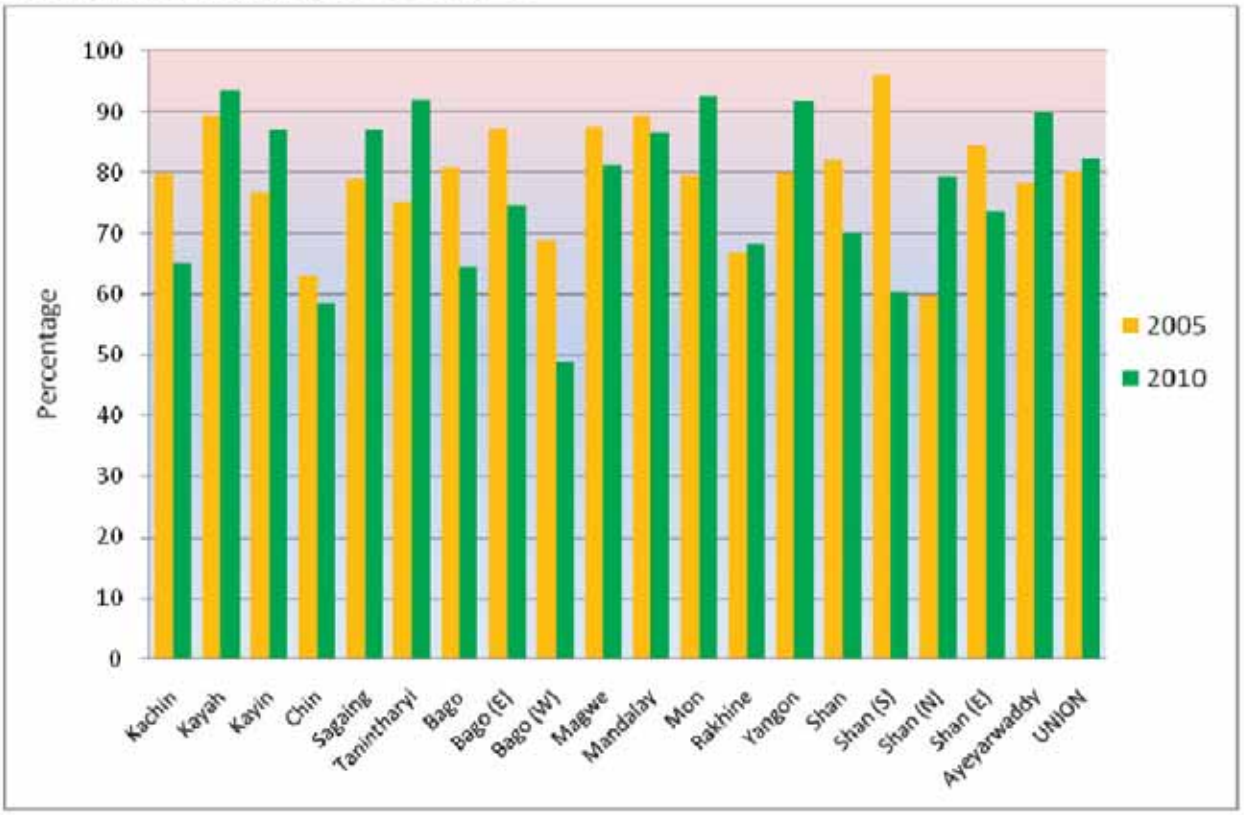
The proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles is an indicator of immunization coverage.

Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	75.5	85.6	91.5	79.6	82.3
2005	78.4	81.4	79.7	80.4	80.3

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

Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

There are altogether 2 targets and 6 indicators under Goal 5. Though all indicators could be calculated using household survey data, one indicator from each target is not calculated due to small sample size. The survey data allowed to work out 4 indicators as mentioned below.

Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the 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

5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)

5.6 Unmet need for family planning

5.2 Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel[4]

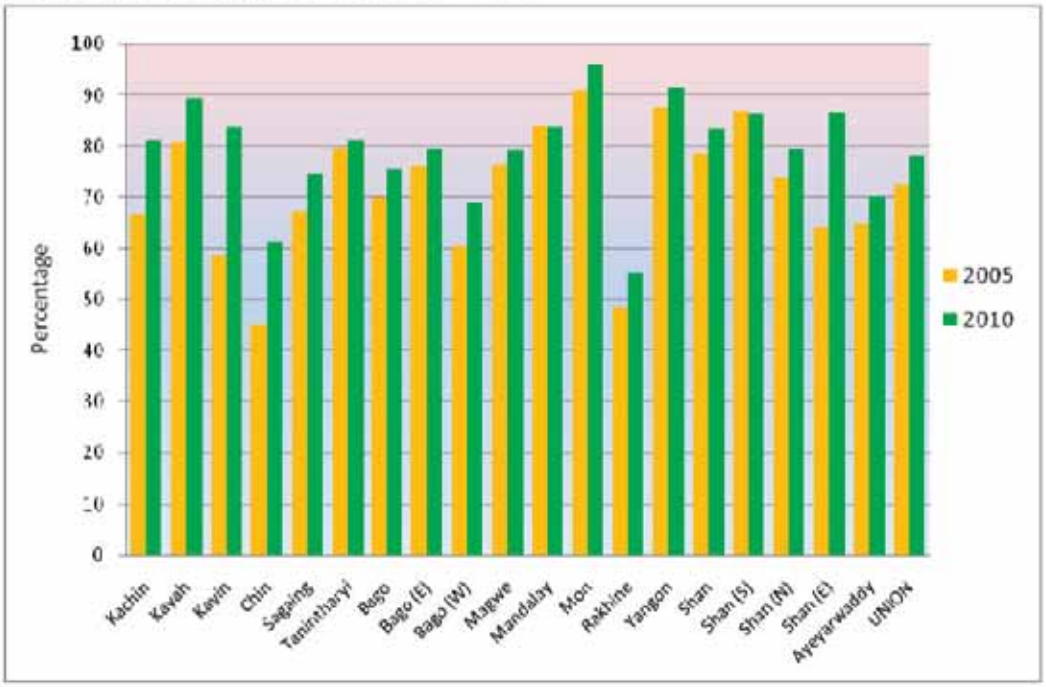
It is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time attended by skilled health personnel.

Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	69.3	81.4	92.6	74.2	77.9
2005	64.6	76.9	88.6	67.9	72.5

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

Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

[4] Skilled Health Personnel includes doctors, nurses or midwives.

5.3 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

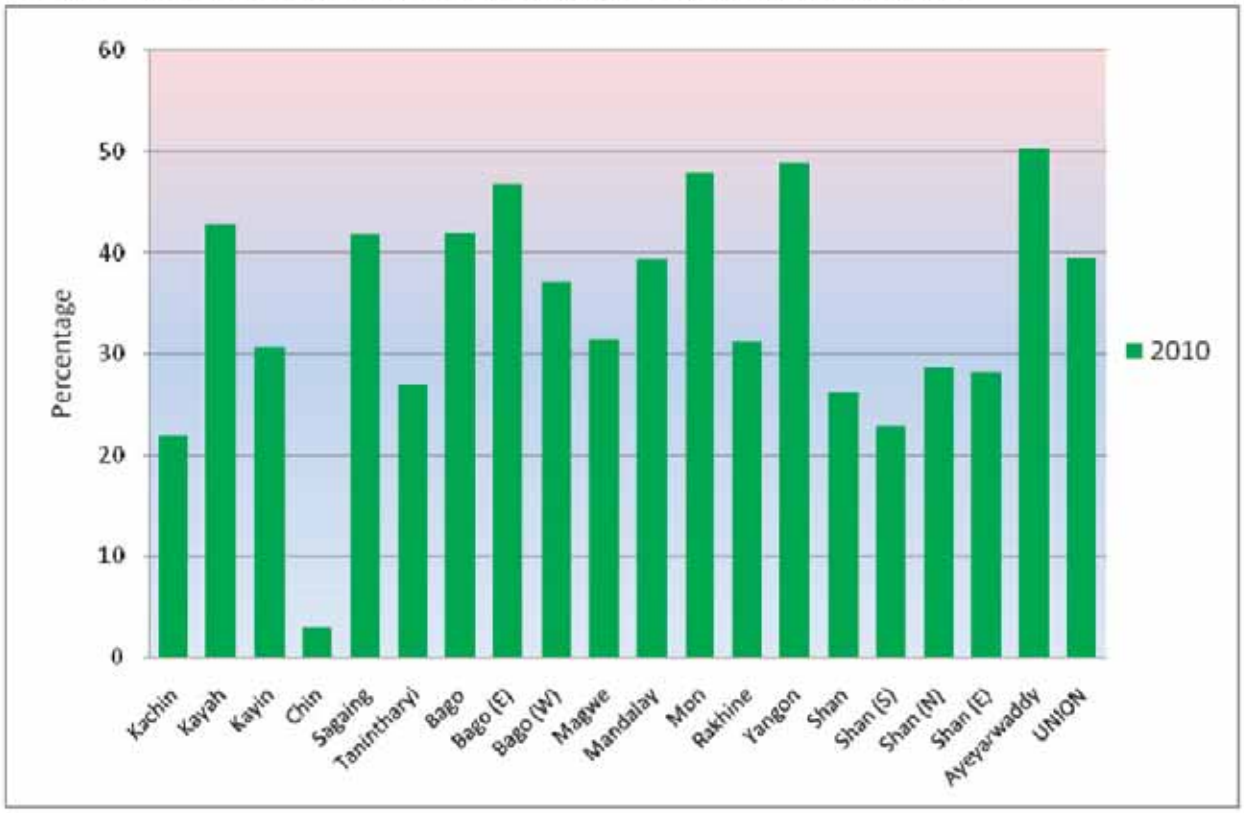
Contraceptive prevalence is the percentage of women married or in-union, aged 15 to 49, who are currently using either traditional or modern methods of contraception.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Poverty Status and Strata, 2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	32.0	41.9	46.5	37.2	39.5

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State and Region, 2010



Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

5.5 Antenatal Care Coverage (at least one Visit)

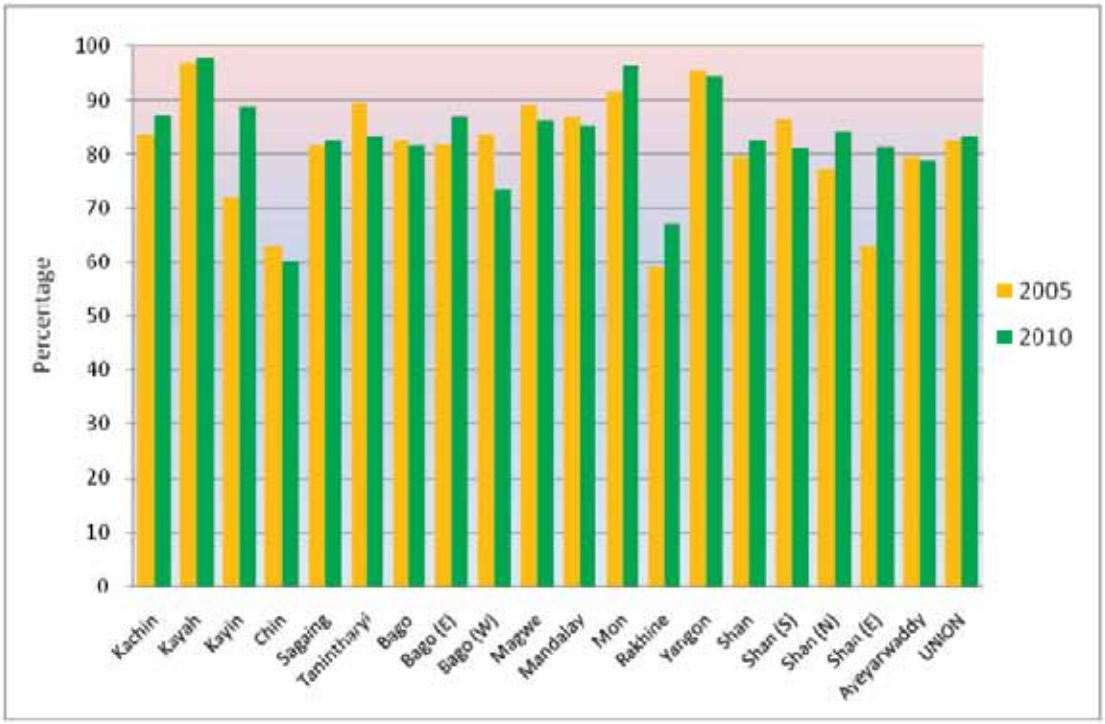
Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period.

Antenatal Care Coverage (at least one Visit) by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	77.2	85.7	93.3	80.8	83.3
2005	75.5	86.4	92.9	79.5	82.5

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

Antenatal Care Coverage (at least one Visit) by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

5.6 Unmet Need for Family Planning

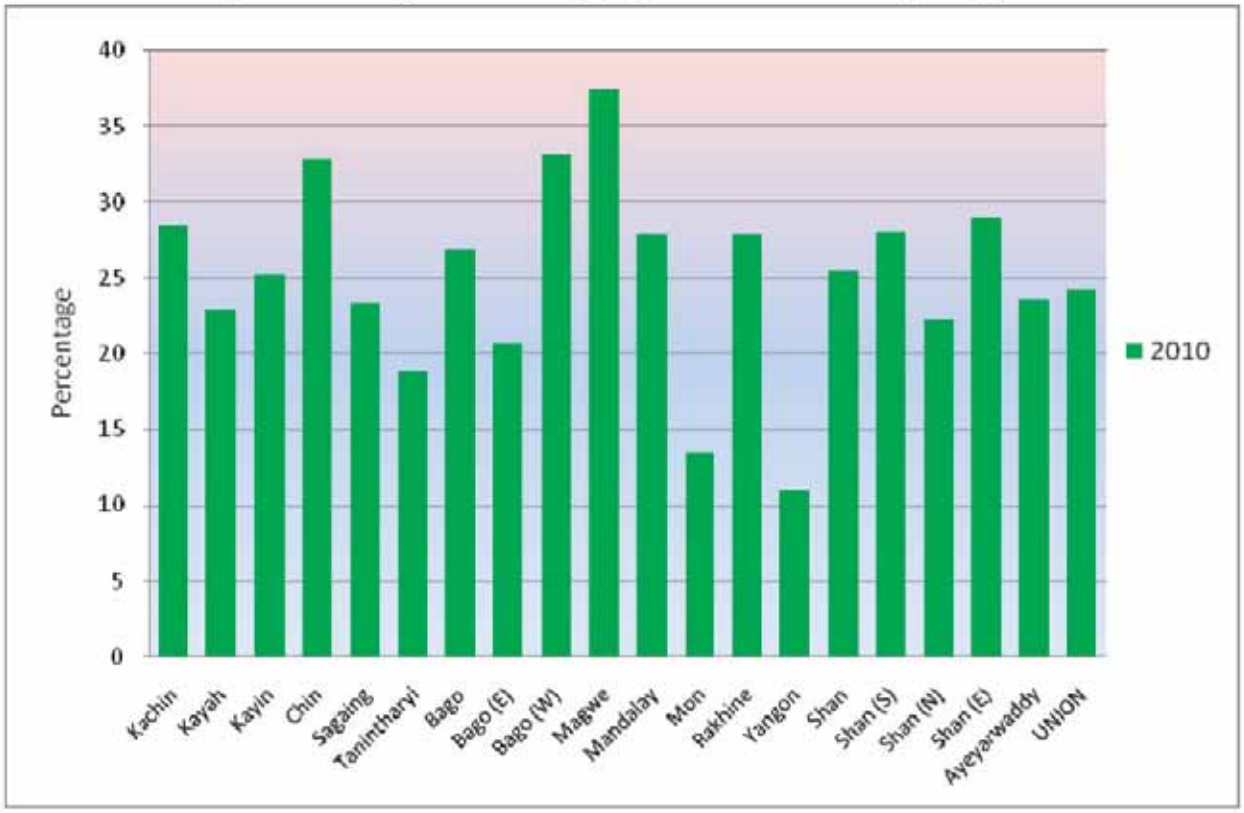
Unmet need for family planning is defined in terms of married women who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception[5], and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child.

Unmet Need for Family Planning by Poverty Status and Strata, 2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	28.3	22.9	14.8	27.3	24.2

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Unmet Need for Family Planning by State and Region, 2010



Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

[5] Traditional methods of contraception are included in the definition.

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

There are altogether 3 targets and 10 indicators under Goal 6. The survey provided data to enumerate 3 indicators as mentioned below.

Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

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.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets

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

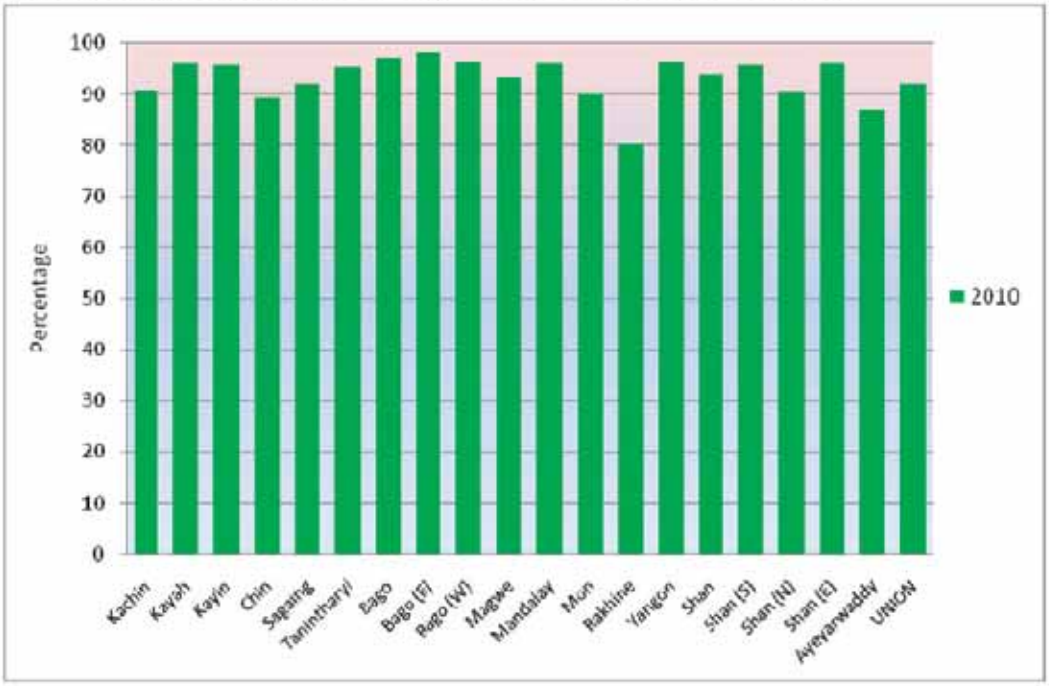
This indicator is defined as the percentage of young persons aged 15–24 years who correctly identify the two major ways[6] of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.

Proportion of Population, 15-24 years, with Comprehensive Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS by Poverty Status and Strata, 2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	89.2	93.2	95.3	91.2	92.1

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Proportion of Population, 15-24 years, with Comprehensive Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS by State and Region, 2010



Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

[6] Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

6.4 Ratio of School Attendance of Orphans to School Attendance of Non Orphans

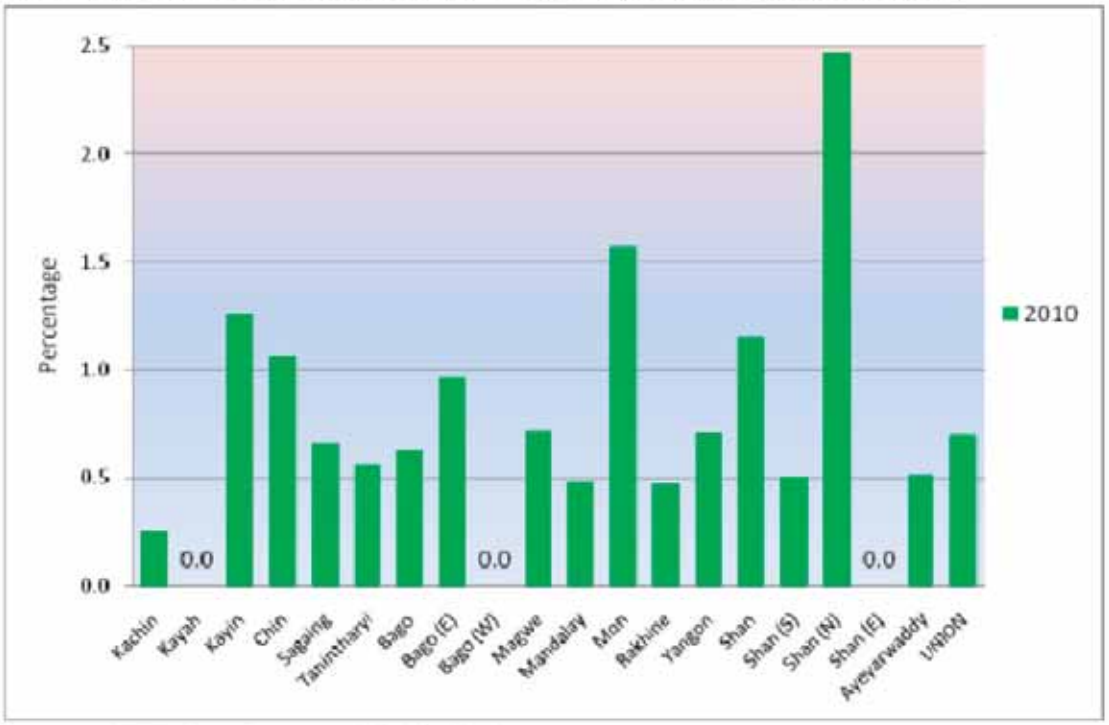
This indicator is defined as the ratio of the current school attendance of children aged 10–14 both of whose biological parents have died to the current school attendance of children aged 10–14 both of whose parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.

Ratio of School Attendance of Orphans to School Attendance of Non Orphans by Poverty Status and Strata, 2010 (as per 100)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.7

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Ratio of School Attendance of Orphans to School Attendance of Non Orphans by State and Region, 2010(as per 100)



Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

6.7 Proportion of Children under 5 Sleeping under Insecticide Treated Bednets

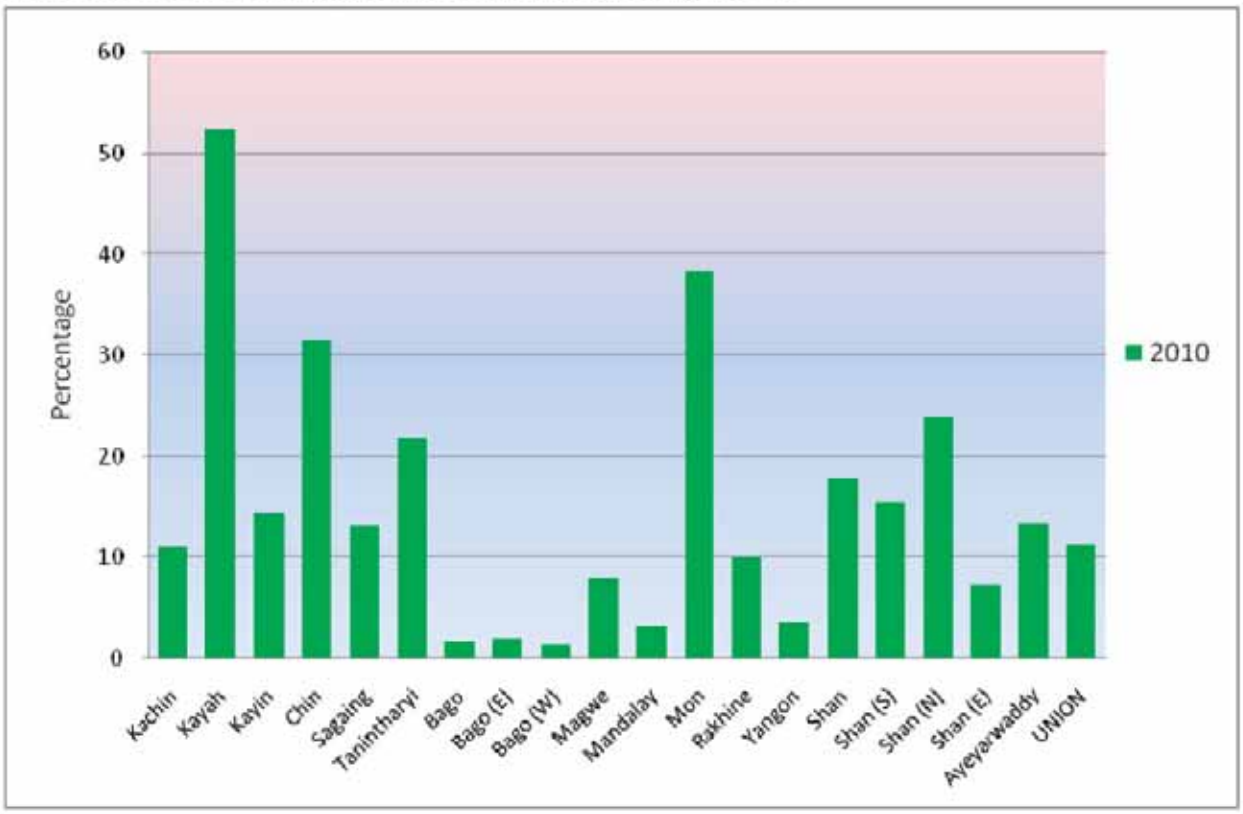
This indicator is defined as the number of children aged 0-59 months who slept under an insecticide-treated mosquito net the night prior to the survey, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children aged 0-59 months included in the survey.

Proportion of Children under 5 Sleeping under Insecticide Treated Bednets by Poverty Status and Strata, 2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	9.3	11.8	6.9	12.1	11.1

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Proportion of Children under 5 Sleeping under Insecticide Treated Bednets by State and Region, 2010



Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

There are altogether 4 targets and 10 indicators under Goal 7. Among them, 7 indicators could not be calculated on the basis of household survey data. The survey yielded the data for the calculation of the rest 3 indicators as mentioned below.

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[7]

[7] 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.

7.8 Proportion of Population using an Improved Drinking Water Source

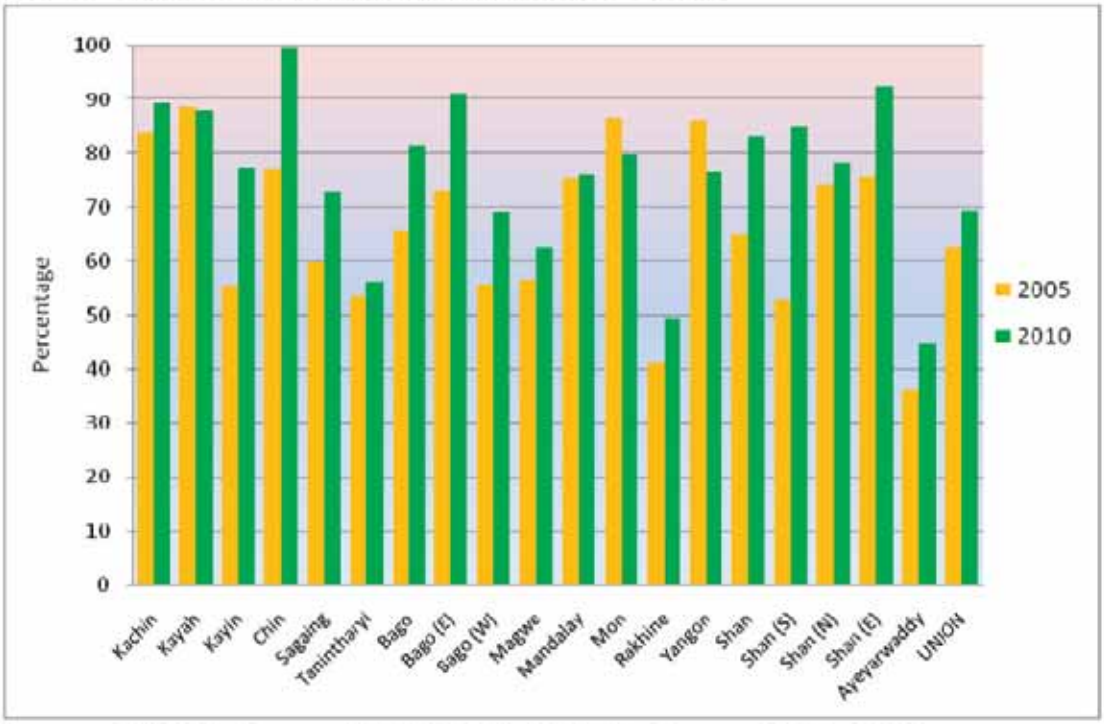
This indicator is defined as the population percentage within 30 minutes walking distance, or approximately 1 kilometer, of a private tap water, public tap or stand pipe, tube well or borehole, protected hand dug well and protected spring/pond/rainwater.

Proportion of Population using an Improved Drinking Water Source by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	62.2	71.9	81.4	65.2	69.4
2005	59.4	64.2	89.6	55.3	62.6

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

Proportion of Population using an Improved Drinking Water Source by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

7.9 Proportion of Population using an Improved Sanitation Facility[8]

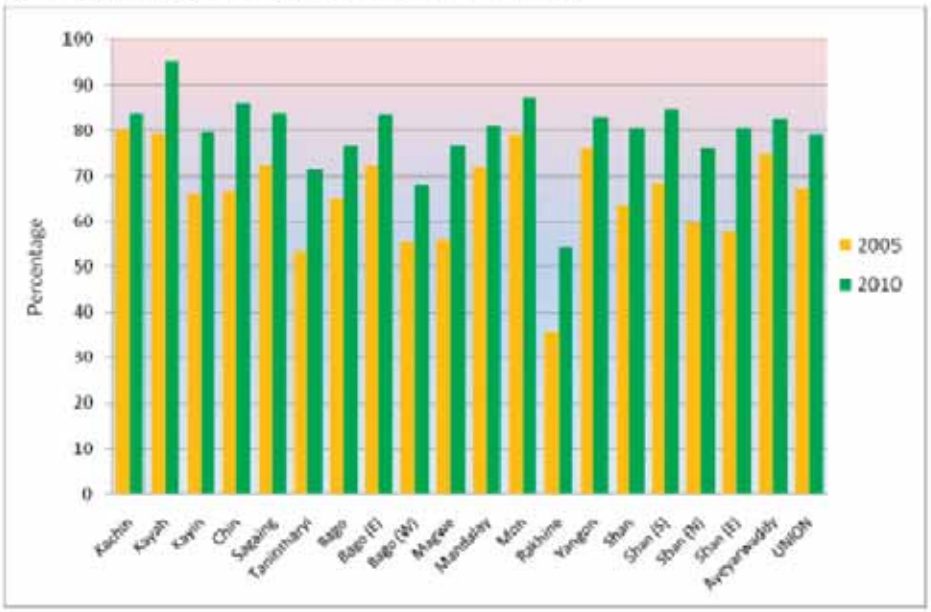
This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact.

Proportion of Population using an Improved Sanitation Facility by Poverty Status and Strata, 2005-2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Strata		Union
	Poor	Non poor	Urban	Rural	
2010	71.5	81.6	84.1	77.2	79.0
2005	58.7	71.4	75.6	64.4	67.3

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

Proportion of Population using an Improved Sanitation Facility by State and Region, 2005-2010



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

[8] Here, 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.

7.10 Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums

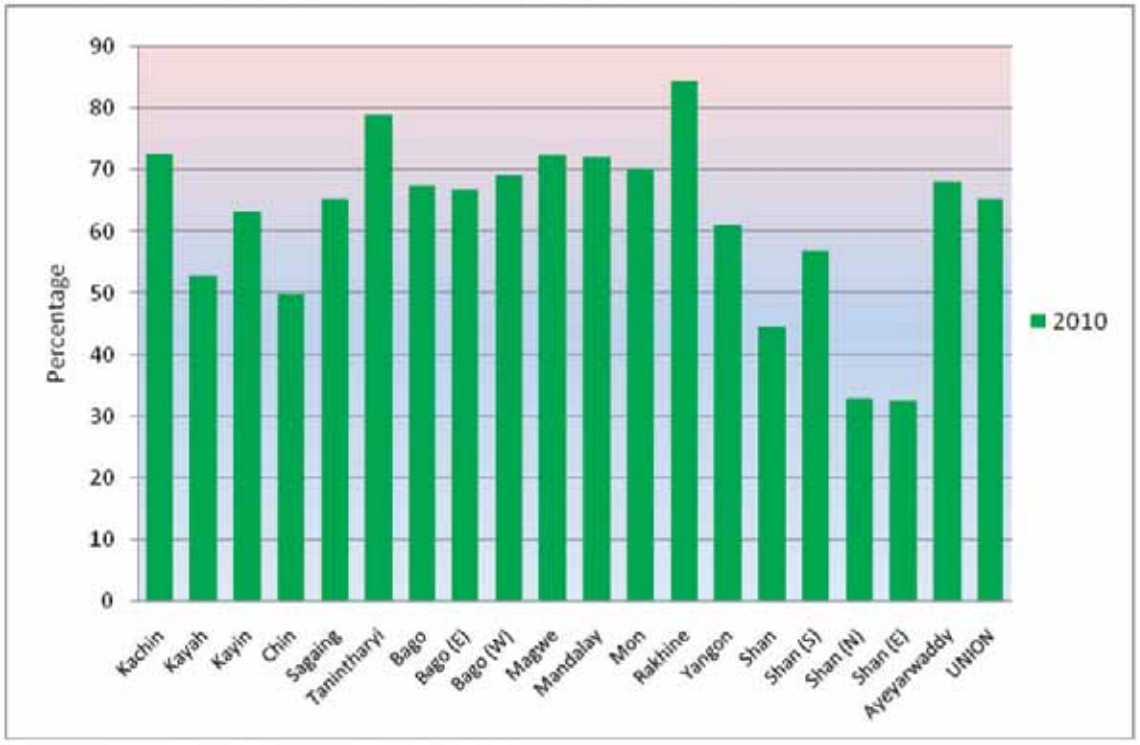
A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following characteristics: access to improved water; access to improved sanitation; sufficient-living area; durability of housing.

Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums (lacking any one characteristic) by Poverty Status, 2010 (%)

	Poverty Status		Union
	Poor	Non poor	
2010	82.5	62.1	65.3

Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums (lacking any one characteristic) by State and Region, 2010



Source: IHLCA Survey 2009-2010

General Information

Main Objectives

- To obtain an accurate and holistic assessment of population well-being by measuring a number of indicators related to living conditions from an integrated perspective;
- To provide reliable and updated data for identifying different levels of poverty in order to help better focus programmatic interventions and prioritize budget allocations;
- To provide quantitative and qualitative data for better understanding the dimensions of well-being and poverty in Myanmar and the endogenous and exogenous factors behind the observed patterns and trends in living conditions;
- To provide baseline information for monitoring progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and other national and international targets;
- To develop a rigorous and standardized methodology for establishing a framework for monitoring living conditions and conducting future time-trend analysis.

Information coverage

The survey was conducted using four types of questionnaire which were: (1) Household questionnaire; (2) Community questionnaire; (3) Community Price questionnaire and; (4) Township Profile questionnaire.

The household questionnaire focused on the information covering the different aspect of household living conditions which were Household Basic Characteristics, Housing,

Education, Health, Consumption Expenditures, Household Assets, Labour and Employment, Business and, Finance and Savings. The Community questionnaire included the questions to collect the data presenting the general information on the villages and wards where the survey was taken. The Community Price questionnaire was to gather information on the prices of specific items in each village or ward surveyed to be used if the quality of implicit prices calculated from the household survey was found to be not satisfactory. The township profile questionnaire was prepared just to get the information about the township included in the survey.

Survey Organization

To ensure that all objectives of the IHLCA were reached, an institutional set-up was implemented which involved representatives of the various line ministries and other stakeholders for stimulating a sense of "survey ownership" so that the information provided was most useful and meaningful for policy and programmatic purposes, as well as researchers and technical experts so that the data gathered were as reliable and accurate as possible.

The institutional set up of the survey organization involves, (1) IHLCA Steering Committee (2) IHLCA Technical Committee and (3) IHLCA Technical Unit.

Survey Design

It is a stratified multi-stage design with 62 strata, which are all districts in the country. The sampling units in the four stages are township, ward/village tract, street segment/ village and household. The sample size is 18660 households, which are selected randomly and proportionately across all strata. IHLCA-I and IHLCA-II have the sample design with half of households from IHLCA-I sample retained in IHLCA-II.

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