Workshop on Improving the Integration of a Gender Perspective into Official Statistics

Chiba, Japan
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Gender Statistics in Myanmar

Than Zaw

Deputy Director

CSO

General Information

India

China

Bangladesh

MYANMAR

LaoPDR

Bay of Bengal

Thailand

Andaman sea

Area   - 676,578 sq.km,
                261,228 sq.mile

International boundaries –

6151 kilometers

Coastal line - 2229 kilometers

State /Region - 7/8

District/ Township/ Town –

67   /   330/   378

Ward/ Village Tract/ Village-

2930   /13646/   64658

National Race - >100

Population (in million) 2010

Total Population (in million)

Union

Total	Urban	Rural
59.78	18.34(30.68%)	41.44(69.32%)

Male (49.72%)

Total	Urban	Rural
29.72	8.99(30.25%)	20.73(69.75%)

Female (50.28%)

Total	Urban	Rural
30.06	9.35(31.10%)	20.71(68.90%)

Sources of data used to generate health statistics

To obtain by Two ways such as:

      (1) National Mortality Survey

      (2) Vital Registration System

(1)National Mortality Survey(1999)

Sample size   105,600 households

Sample design   Two-stage stratified cluster sampling

Result	National figure
CDR	5.44 (per 1000 pop^n)
CMR	18.00 (per 1000 pop^n)
	M-18.37 F-16.28
IMR	59.77(per 1000 livebirths)
	M-66.79 F-51.55
U5MR	77.77(per 1000 livebirths)
	M-85.16 F-67.83
MMR	255(per 100000 livebiths)

(2) Vital Registration System

The system began since 1962

>> gradually expanded

>> in collaboration with CSO and DOH since 1964

>> DOH - Registration work, CSO - Statistical work

Modified vital registration system

>> It was introduced within the year (2001-2005) by

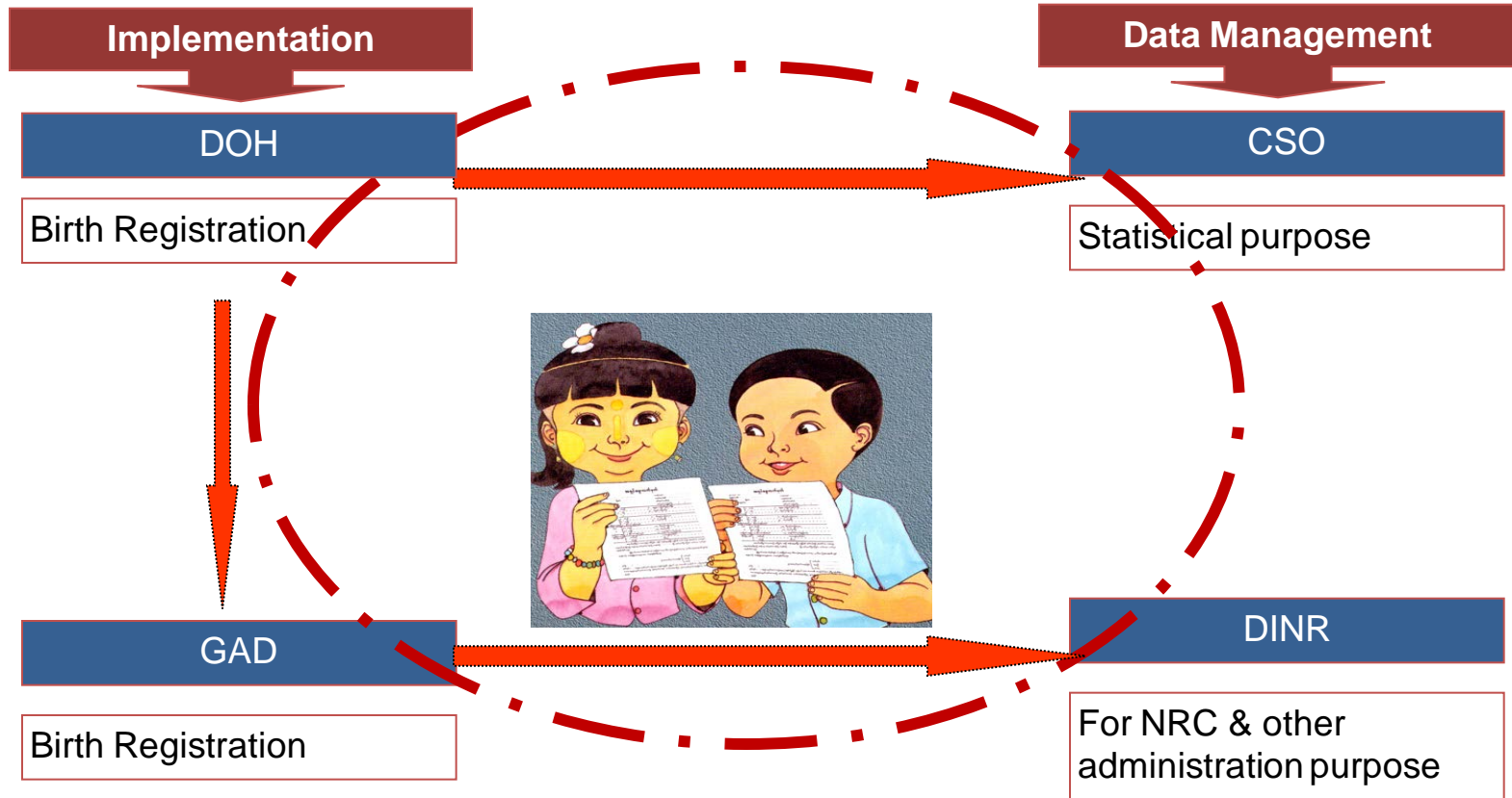the UNICEF- Myanmar Country Programme

(Reduced Form, Form Quality)

Sources of Vital Statistics

- National Population Census

- Vital Registration and Statistics System

- Demographic Surveys and other Social and Health related Survey

Role of CSO

- Development of Vital forms

- Providing & Distribution of forms

- Collection of filled forms

- Computerize & Calculation of Vital Stats

- Training & Refresher training on VRS

- Supervision , Monitoring & Feed-back

System Process

Implementation	Data Management
DOH	**CSO**
Birth Registration	Statistical purpose
GAD	**DINR**
Birth Registration	For NRC & other administration purpose

If the BR system well link with NRC then, the effectiveness of BR will be automatically occur.

Vital Registration System (2011)

	Union	Urban	Rural	
CBR	**16.78**	15.84	17.20	per 1000 pop^n
CDR	**5.71**	5.05	6.00	-do-
LFDR	**11.20**	9.02	12.09	per 1000 live births
	M-11.72, F-10.64			
IMR	**26.99**	25.91	27.44	-do-
	M-29.92, F-23.89			
U5MR	**33.93**	33.55	34.08	-do-
	M-37.26, F-30.39			
MMR	**141**	114	152	per 100,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth

	Union	Urban	Rural
Male	64.89	65.92	64.45
Female	68.65	70.89	67.86

Maternal deaths by cause, 2010(Rural)

S.N	ICD-10	Cause of death	All ages total(%)
1	2	3	4
1	O06	Unspecified abortion	12.83
2	O14	Gestational (Pregnancy-Induced) hypertension with significant proteinuria	5.32
3	O15	Eclampsia	5.80
4	O16	Unspecified maternal hypersion	0.67
5	O20	Haemorrhage in early pregnancy	0.86
6	O25	Malnutrition in pregnancy	0.29
7	O44	Platenca praevia	3.99
8	O45	Abruptio placentae	1.14
9	O46	Anterpartum haemorrhage	3.04
10	O63	Long labour	1.90
11	O64	Obstructed labour due to malposition and malpresentation of fetus	1.05
12	O71	Other obstertrical trauma	1.90
13	O72	Postpartum haemorrhage	54.28
14	O75	Other complications of labour and delivery, not elsewhere classified	0.67
15	O85	Major puerperal infection	3.71
16	O99	Other maternal diseases classifiable elsewhere but complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	2.57
		Total	100

Maternal deaths by cause, 2010(Urban)

S.N	ICD-10	Cause of death	All ages total(%)
1	2	3	4
1	O00	Ectopic Pregancy	1.26
2	O02	Other abnormal products of conception	0.95
3	O03	Spontaneous abortion	0.63
4	O06	Unspecified abortion	39.75
5	O14	Gestational (Pregnancy-Induced)	1.89
		hypertension with significant proteinuria	0.00
6	O15	Eclampsia	9.46
7	O16	Unspecified maternal hypersion	1.26
8	O24	Diabetes mellitus in pregnancy	1.26
9	O30	Multiple Gestation	0.95
10	O36	Maternal care for other known of suspected fetal problems	1.26
11	O44	Platenca praevia	1.58
12	O45	Abruptio placentae	0.95
13	O46	Anterpartum haemorrhage	2.52
14	O63	Long labour	1.89
15	O71	Other obstertrical trauma	3.15
16	O72	Postpartum haemorrhage	26.81
17	O85	Major puerperal infection	1.89
18	O86	Other puerperal infections	0.95
19	O90	Complications of the puerperium, not eleswhere classified	0.95
20	O99	Other maternal diseases classifiable elsewhere but complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.63
		Total	100

Dissemination of gender health statistics
Regular Database

- Yearbook
- Vital Statistics Report

Main users of gender health statistics

❖ MOH

❖ GAD

❖ DINR

❖ Researcher

❖ University

❖ UN Demographic Year Book

Challenges

- ❖ Incomplete registration (under / non reporting)

- ❖ Low public awareness and poor attitude
    towards importance of registration / B.C

- ❖ Weak enforcement of law

- ❖ Low priority given in the job policy

- ❖ Poor supervision

- ❖ Poor incentives

Effort made to improve quality of health

law enforcement

- Review/revise and establish new laws accordingly

Awareness raising

- Training for BHS and VHW on value system of MVRS;

- Advocacy (at all level)- including GAD and local authorities,

- Development of additional IEC materials, engaging media TV spots, Radio, Newspaper, Journals

- Media provide an important channel to deliver information and advocacy messages

- MVRS Weeks

Supervision, monitoring and feedback, Evaluation

Challenges of CSO

1. CSO needs to amend the Statistical authority Act
2. National Statistical Coordination Board should be formed as new organization
3. To capture of private sector data in timely and regularly
4. Need to fulfill the data gaps such as environmental statistics, tourism statistics, trade statistics and some indicators such as HDI, Happiness Index and Well-being Index
5. Frequency of census & survey to estimate the absence of real data
6. Need of human resources, financial assists, technical support and IT resources
7. Consistency in data from different sources
8. Timeline of data & reports
9. Plan for National Statistical Development Strategies to overview, monitor and evaluate management system for statistics

2014 census - data collection

- To encourage every birth registration
- Dissemination of Information
- Non - discriminatory and compulsory
- Easily accessible and Free of charge

THANK YOU

Calculation Method

Crude Birth Rate = Total number of live birth/ Mid-year estimated population *1000

Crude Death Rate= Total number of death/ Mid-year estimated population *1000

Late Foetal Death Ratio = Total number of still Birth / Total number of live birth* 1000

IMR = Total number of Under one Death/ Total number of live birth* 1000

CMR = Total number of 1 to 4 Death/ Total number of live birth*1000

U5MR = Total number of Under 5 Death/ Total number of live birth*1000

Maternal Mortality Ratio =Total number of Mortal Death/ Total number of live birth* 100000