

Chapter: IV

Analysis of Myanmar Economic Prospects

The previous chapter explained the research methodology used in this study. In this chapter, the results of the survey study are shown. The questionnaires were distributed to 120 workers and the totals of 98 questionnaires were returned, so it shows that the rate of return was 81.87 percent. The study of survey in this chapter was divided into four sections as follows:

4.1 General background information of the respondents

4.2 Factor supporting to growth of Myanmar economy

4.3 People's attitudes need to reform for prospects of Myanmar economic

4.4 Problems or challenges for prospects of Myanmar economic

The data analysis was conducted by using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21 to calculate the frequency, percentage, mean, mode and standard deviation.

4.1 General Background Information of the Respondents

Table 1. Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	70	71.4	71.4	71.4
Valid Female	28	28.6	28.6	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

As show in Table 1, the total number of the respondents was 98, with 70 male respondents and 28 female respondents. In other word, most male respondents (71.4%) and the rest were female (28.6%).

Table 2. Age

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
21-30 years old	58	59.2	59.2	59.2
31-40 years old	26	26.5	26.5	85.7
41-50 years old	9	9.2	9.2	94.9
Valid 51 over years old	5	5.1	5.1	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

In term of age, in table 2, most respondents were 21-30 years old (59.2%), 31-40 years old (26.5%), 41-50 years old (9.2%), and 51-over years old (5.1%) reportedly.

Table 3. Education Background

Education Background	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
High School	20	20.4	20.4	20.4
Bachelor's Degree	34	34.7	34.7	55.1
Valid Master's Degree	26	26.5	26.5	81.6
PhD	8	8.2	8.2	89.8
Other	10	10.2	10.2	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

According to table 3, most of the respondents in education background are Bachelor's degree (34.7%), Master's degree (26.5%), High school (20.4%), other (10.2%) and PhD (8.2%).

Table 4. Nationality

Nationality	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Thai	15	15.3	15.3	15.3
Myanmar	49	50.0	50.0	65.3
Vietnamese	8	8.2	8.2	73.5
Western	7	7.1	7.1	80.6
Other	19	19.4	19.4	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

In this table 4, majority of the respondents is respectfully Myanmar (50.0%), other (19.4%), Thai (15.3%), Vietnamese (8.2%) and Western (7.1%).

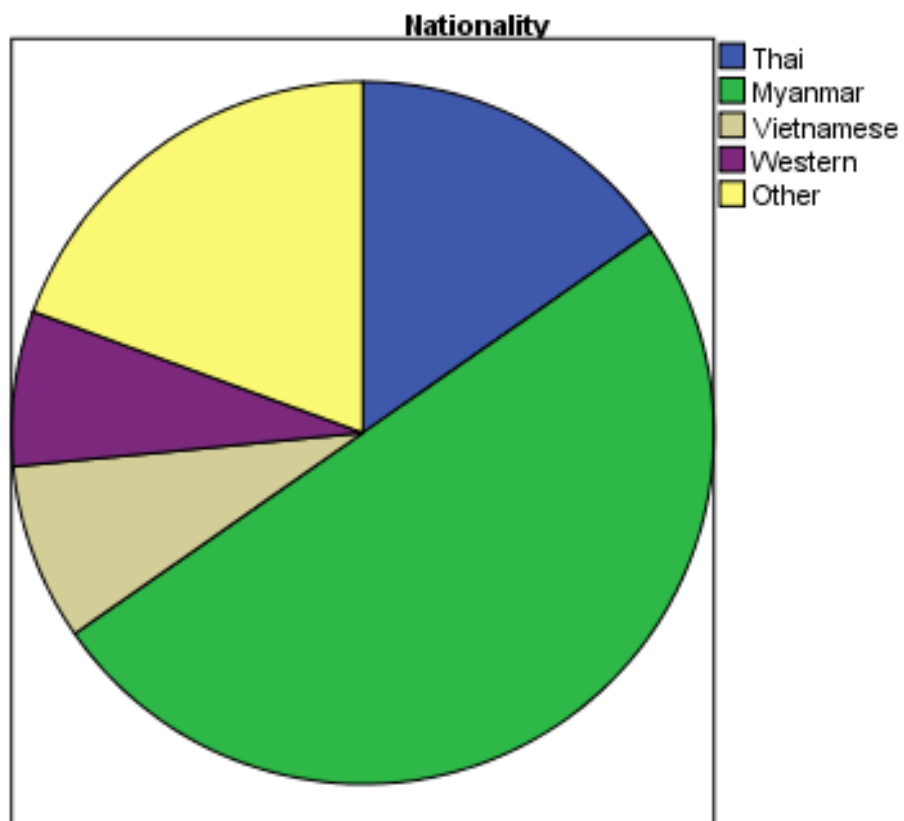


Figure 1. Nationality

Table 5. Current Position

Current Position	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Student	47	48.0	48.0	48.0
Worker	25	25.5	25.5	73.5
Manager	13	13.3	13.3	86.7
Valid General Administration Officer	5	5.1	5.1	91.8
Other	8	8.2	8.2	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

From table 5, the majority of people are students (48.0%), worker (25.5%), manager ((13.3%) and other (8.2%) and general administration officer (5.1%).

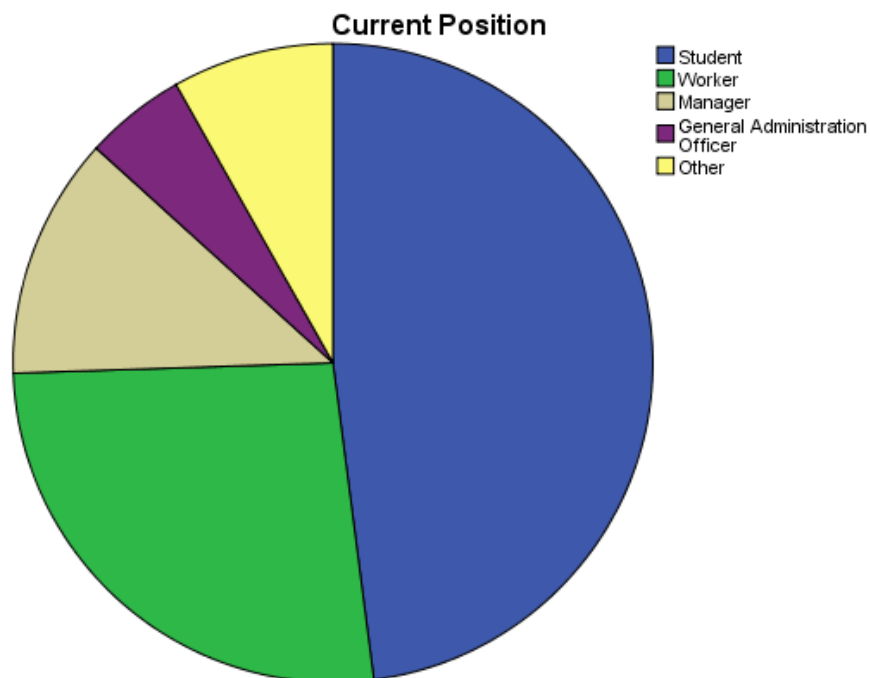


Figure 2. Current Position

4.2 Factor supporting to growth of Myanmar economy

Table 6. Agriculture supporting to growth of Myanmar economy

Agriculture	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest support	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Small support	8	8.2	8.2	9.2
Moderate	12	12.2	12.2	21.4
Support	25	25.5	25.5	46.9
Strongly support	52	53.1	53.1	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

From table 6, Most of the respondent in agriculture supporting to growth of Myanmar economy are strongly supporting 52 (53.1%), support 25 (25.5%, moderate 12 (12.5%), small support 8 (8.2%) and smallest support 1 (1.0%).

Table 7. Energy supporting to growth of Myanmar economy

Energy	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest support	4	4.1	4.1	4.1
Small support	12	12.2	12.2	16.3
Moderate	11	11.2	11.2	27.6
Support	57	58.2	58.2	85.7
Strongly support	14	14.3	14.3	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

According to table 7, the majority of respondents in energy supporting to growth of Myanmar economy are support 57 (58.2%), strongly support 14 (14.3%), small support 12 (12.2%), moderate 11 (11.2%), and smallest support 4(4.1%).

Table 8. International Trade and Foreign direct investment supporting to growth of Myanmar economic

International Trade and Foreign Direct investment	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest support	6	6.1	6.1	6.1
Small support	19	19.4	19.4	25.5
Moderate	43	43.9	43.9	69.4
Support	18	18.4	18.4	87.8
Strongly support	12	12.2	12.2	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

As result of table 8, most of the respondents are moderate 43 (43.9%), small support 19 (19.4%), support 18 (18.4%), strongly support 12 (12.2%) and smallest support 6 (6.1%).

Table 9. Industry supporting to growth of Myanmar economic

Industry	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest support	16	16.3	16.3	16.3
Small support	34	34.7	34.7	51.0
Moderate	24	24.5	24.5	75.5
Support	5	5.1	5.1	80.6
Strongly support	19	19.4	19.4	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

From the table 9, majority of respondents are small support 34 (34.7%), moderate 24 (24.5%) strongly support 19 (19.4%), smallest support 16 (16.3%) and support 5 (5.1%).

Table 10. Hotel and Tourism supporting to growth of Myanmar economic

Hotel and Tourism	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest support	14	14.3	14.3	14.3
Small support	35	35.7	35.7	50.0
Moderate	22	22.4	22.4	72.4
Support	18	18.4	18.4	90.8
Strongly support	9	9.2	9.2	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

In this table 10, most of the respondents are small support 35 (35.7%), moderate 22 (22.4%), support 18 (18.4%), smallest support 14 (14.3%) and strongly support 9 (9.2%).

Table 11. Construction supporting to growth of Myanmar economic

Construction	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest support	23	23.5	23.5	23.5
Small support	30	30.6	30.6	54.1
Moderate	18	18.4	18.4	72.4
Support	8	8.2	8.2	80.6
Strongly support	19	19.4	19.4	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

According to table 11, majority of respondents are small support 30 (30.6%), smallest support 23 (23.5%), strongly support 19 (19.4%), moderate 18 (18.2%) and support 8 (8.2%).

Table 12. Labor force is supporting to growth of Myanmar economic

Labor Force	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest support	40	40.8	40.8	40.8
Small support	11	11.2	11.2	52.0
Moderate	17	17.3	17.3	69.4
Support	12	12.2	12.2	81.6
Strongly support	18	18.4	18.4	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

From this table 12, most of the respondents are smallest support 40 (40.8%), strongly support 18 (18.4%), moderate 17 (17.3%), support 12 (12.2%) and small support 11 (11.2%).

4.3 People's attitudes need to Reform for Prospects of Myanmar Economic

Table 13. Government policy needed to reform for prospects of Myanmar economic

Government Policy	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	10	10.2	10.2	10.2
Disagree	13	13.3	13.3	23.5
Undecided	27	27.6	27.6	51.0
Agree	10	10.2	10.2	61.2
Strongly agree	38	38.8	38.8	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

As result of table 13, most of the respondents are strongly agree 38 (38.8%), undecided 27 (27.6%), disagree 13 (13.3%), agree 10 (10.2%) and strongly disagree 10 (10.2%).

Table 14. Trade, Foreign direct investment needed to reform for prospects of Myanmar economic

Trade, Foreign Direct Investment	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Disagree	16	16.3	16.3	18.4
Undecided	20	20.4	20.4	38.8
Agree	30	30.6	30.6	69.4
Strongly agree	30	30.6	30.6	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

According to table 14, majority of respondents are agree 30 (30.6%), strongly agree 30 (30.6%), undecided 20 (20.4%), disagree 16 (16.3%) and strongly disagree 2 (2.0%).

Table 15. Infrastructure needed to reform for prospects of Myanmar economic

Infrastructure	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Disagree	1	1.0	1.0	2.0
Undecided	26	26.5	26.5	28.6
Agree	35	35.7	35.7	64.3
Strongly agree	35	35.7	35.7	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

From this table 15, most of the respondents are strongly 35 (35.7%), agree 35 (35.7%), undecided 26 (26.5%) disagree 1 (1.0%) and strongly disagree 1 (1.0%).

Table 16. Education needed to reform for prospects of Myanmar economic

Education	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Disagree	6	6.1	6.1	8.2
Undecided	22	22.4	22.4	30.6
Agree	27	27.6	27.6	58.2
Strongly agree	41	41.8	41.8	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

From this table 16, most of the respondents are strongly agree 41 (41.8%), agree 27 (27.6%), undecided 22 (22.4%), disagree 6 (6.1%) and strongly disagree 2 (2.0%).

Table 17. Labor wage needed to reform for prospects of Myanmar economic

Labor	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Disagree	10	10.2	10.2	13.3
Undecided	22	22.4	22.4	35.7
Agree	31	31.6	31.6	67.3
Strongly agree	32	32.7	32.7	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

According to table 17, majority of respondents are strongly agree 32 (32.7%), agree 31 (31.6%), undecided 22 (22.4%), disagree 10 (10.2%) and strongly disagree 3 (3.1%).

Table 18. Health Care needed to reform for prospects of Myanmar economic

Health Care	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	4	4.1	4.1	4.1
Disagree	8	8.2	8.2	12.2
Undecided	29	29.6	29.6	41.8
Agree	25	25.5	25.5	67.3
Strongly agree	32	32.7	32.7	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

From this table 18, most of the respondents are strongly agree 32 (32.7%), undecided 29 (29.6%), agree 25 (25.5%), disagree 8 (8.2 %) and strongly disagree 4 (4.1%).

Table 19. Corruption needed to reform for prospects of Myanmar economic

Corruption	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	9	9.2	9.2	9.2
Disagree	7	7.1	7.1	16.3
Undecided	24	24.5	24.5	40.8
Agree	21	21.4	21.4	62.2
Strongly agree	37	37.8	37.8	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

As result of table 19, majority of respondents are strongly agree 37 (37.8%), undecided 24 (24.5%) agree 21 (21.4%), strongly disagree 9 (9.2%) and disagree 7 (7.1%).

Table 20. Exchange rate needed to reform for prospects of Myanmar economic

Exchange Rate	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	5	5.1	5.1	5.1
Disagree	16	16.3	16.3	21.4
Undecided	29	29.6	29.6	51.0
Agree	26	26.5	26.5	77.6
Strongly agree	22	22.4	22.4	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

According to table 20, most of the respondents are undecided 29 (29.6%), agree 26 (26.5%), strongly agree 22 (22.4%) and disagree 16 (16.3%) and strongly disagree 5 (5.1%).

Table 21. Collection of tax needed to reform for prospects of Myanmar economic

Collection of Tax	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	9	9.2	9.2	9.2
Disagree	15	15.3	15.3	24.5
Undecided	25	25.5	25.5	50.0
Agree	24	24.5	24.5	74.5
Strongly agree	25	25.5	25.5	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

From this table 21, majority of the respondents are undecided 25 (25.5%) and strongly agree 25 (25.5%), agree 24 (24.5%), disagree 15 (15.3%), and strongly disagree 9 (9.2%).

Table 22. Lend needed to reform for prospects of Myanmar economic

Lend	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	4	4.1	4.1	4.1
Disagree	15	15.3	15.3	19.4
Undecided	36	36.7	36.7	56.1
Agree	24	24.5	24.5	80.6
Strongly agree	19	19.4	19.4	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

As result of this table 22, most of the respondents are undecided 36 (36.7%), agree 24 (24.5%), strongly agree 19 (19.4%), disagree 15 (15.3%), and strongly disagree 4 (4.1%).

Table 23. Agriculture needed to reform for prospects of Myanmar economic

Agriculture	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	11	11.2	11.2	11.2
Disagree	10	10.2	10.2	21.4
Undecided	14	14.3	14.3	35.7
Agree	22	22.4	22.4	58.2
Strongly agree	41	41.8	41.8	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

From this table 23, the majority of respondents are strongly agree 41 (41.8%), agree 22 (22.4%), undecided 14 (14.3%), strongly 11 (11.2%) and disagree 10 (10.2%).

4.4 Problems or challenges for prospects of Myanmar economic

Table 24. Civil war problem or challenge for prospects of Myanmar economic

Civil War	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest problem	11	11.2	11.2	11.2
Small problem	11	11.2	11.2	22.4
Neutral	12	12.2	12.2	34.7
Problem	17	17.3	17.3	52.0
Big problem	47	48.0	48.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

As result of the table 24, most of the respondents are big problem 47 (48.0%), problem 17 (17.3%), neutral 12 (12.2%) and small problem 11 (11.2%) and smallest problem 11 (11.2%).

Table 25. Political and macroeconomic stability problem or challenge for prospects of Myanmar economic

Political and Macroeconomic stability	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest problem	4	4.1	4.1	4.1
Small problem	10	10.2	10.2	14.3
Neutral	19	19.4	19.4	33.7
Problem	25	25.5	25.5	59.2
Big problem	40	40.8	40.8	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

According to table 25, the majority of respondents are big problem 40 (40.8%), problem 25 (25.5%), neutral 19 (19.4%), small problem 10 (10.2%) and smallest 4 (4.1%).

Table 26. Electronic problem or challenge for prospects of Myanmar economic

Electronic	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest problem	5	5.1	5.1	5.1
Small problem	4	4.1	4.1	9.2
Neutral	25	25.5	25.5	34.7
Problem	32	32.7	32.7	67.3
Big problem	32	32.7	32.7	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

From this table 26, most of the respondents are big problem 32 (32.7%) and problem 32 (32.7%), neutral 25 (25.5%), smallest problem 5 (5.1%) and small problem 4 (4.1%).

Table 27. Transportation problem or challenge for prospects of Myanmar economic

Transportation	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest problem	3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Small problem	5	5.1	5.1	8.2
Neutral	26	26.5	26.5	34.7
Problem	34	34.7	34.7	69.4
Big problem	30	30.6	30.6	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

According to table 27, the majority of the respondents are problem 34 (34.7%), big problem 30 (30.6%), neutral 26 (26.5%), small problem 5 (5.1%), and smallest problem 3 (3.1%).

Table 28. Corruption is problem or challenge for prospects of Myanmar economic

Corruption	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest problem	3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Small problem	10	10.2	10.2	13.3
Neutral	21	21.4	21.4	34.7
Problem	24	24.5	24.5	59.2
Big problem	40	40.8	40.8	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

As result of the table 28, most of the respondents are big problem 40 (40.8%), problem 24 (24.5%), neutral 21 (21.4%), small problem 10 (10.2%), and smallest problem 3 (3.1%).

Table 29. The rules of law problem or challenge for prospects of Myanmar economic

The Rules of Law	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest problem	8	8.2	8.2	8.2
Small problem	6	6.1	6.1	14.3
Neutral	19	19.4	19.4	33.7
Problem	25	25.5	25.5	59.2
Big problem	40	40.8	40.8	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

From this table 29, the majority of respondents are big problem 40 (40.8%), problem 25 (25.5%), neutral 19 (19.4%), smallest problem 8 (8.2%), and small problem 6 (6.1%).

Table 30. Human right problem or challenge for prospects of Myanmar economic

Human Right	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest problem	8	8.2	8.2	8.2
Small problem	14	14.3	14.3	22.4
Neutral	23	23.5	23.5	45.9
Problem	20	20.4	20.4	66.3
Big problem	33	33.7	33.7	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

According to table 30, most of the respondents are big problem 33 (33.7%), neutral 23 (23.5%), problem 20 (20.4%), small problem 14 (14.3%), and smallest problem 8 (8.2%).

Table 31. Labor skill problem or challenge for prospects of Myanmar economic

Labor Skill	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest problem	8	8.2	8.2	8.2
Small problem	9	9.2	9.2	17.3
Neutral	27	27.6	27.6	44.9
Problem	28	28.6	28.6	73.5
Big problem	26	26.5	26.5	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

Form this table 31, majority of the respondents are problem 28 (28.6%), neutral 27 (27.6%), big problem 26, (26.5%), small problem 9 (9.2%), and smallest problem 8 (8.2%).

Table 32. Government policy not enough to generate growth problem or challenge for prospects of Myanmar economic

Government policy is not enough to generate growth	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Smallest problem	15	15.3	15.3	15.3
Small problem	4	4.1	4.1	19.4
Neutral	18	18.4	18.4	37.8
Problem	24	24.5	24.5	62.2
Big problem	37	37.8	37.8	100.0
Total	98	100.0	100.0	

From this table 32, most of the respondents are big problem 37 (37.8%), problem 24 (24.5%), neutral 18 (18.4), smallest problem 15 (15.3%), and small problem 4 (4.1%).