Myanmar (2014 - 2021)

GENDER (IN) EQUALITY

UNDP’s Human Development Report includes Gender Inequality Index (GII) as a composite measure of gender (in)equality, reflecting inequality in achievements between men and women in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market.

Myanmar’s GII 2021: 0.498

As the index gets closer to one
- Restricted opportunities and freedom
- Less interaction with others
- Less independent behaviour
- Restricted transmission of new knowledge
- Low self-esteem and self-expression
- Restricted ability to act on their own and children’s best interest

While Myanmar’s GII in 2021 is better than 2014, it has worsened compared to 2020, indicating deteriorating gender equality, compounded by twin crises.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

UNFPA’s 2022 Population Projections for Myanmar show more females than males. Females have higher life expectancy at birth than males.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26,661,211</td>
<td>29,108,696</td>
<td>2,447,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

62.5 years (2021)

69 years (2021)

74 years (2021)

However, Myanmar’s female life expectancy at birth is still lower than the global average.

EMPOWERMENT

Many women were still without any schooling according to Myanmar’s 2019 Interccensal Survey.

12.1% of female at the union level with no schooling as of 2019

LABOUR MARKET

In Myanmar, fewer women participate in the workforce than men and the numbers have been in decline since 2014.

Myanmar women are earning less money than men.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female Annual Income (2021)</th>
<th>Male (2021)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,619 $</td>
<td>5,093 $</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2014
79.80%
51.49%

2021
69.96%
40.99%

Myanmar’s Female Annual Income has been in decline since 2019.

Sources:

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Myanmar has seen no improvement in Maternal Mortality and Adolescent Birth Rate.

Myanmar had the highest maternal mortality in ASEAN (2019 data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2019</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and 4th highest in Adolescent Birth Rate.

As of 2019, 6 states and regions had worse than union level of % of females with no schooling and Shan State was the worst.