Household Amenities in Myanmar 2014 - 2019

Household amenities affect human health, productivity, and overall quality of life, this makes them important indicators of developments in households’ living situation.

1M A million more people were in paid/for profit employment nationwide by 2019

1M A million households – mainly in rural areas, owned no communications devices at all as of late 2019

6.7M Around 6.7 million households were dependent on solid cooking fuels, creating health risks particularly for women and children

2M Over 2 million households were still using unimproved water sources in 2019, mainly in rural areas and in Rakhine and Ayeyarwady

30M Many households (3.4M) were still living in bamboo houses or short-term huts as of 2019, despite considerable improvements

51% Women continued to be less likely to be employed than men (51% compared to 74% for men)

90% The vast majority of Myanmar households owned their homes in 2019, while a further 7% were renting their housing units.

8% Very few households owned a car/pickup/truck/van (8%), with many of them in Yangon Region.

8% people (58%) not connected to the main power grid in 2019 as Myanmar’s electrification rate was the lowest in SE Asia.

30M A million households – mainly in rural areas, owned no communications devices at all as of late 2019

Sources - 2014 Population and Housing Census, 2019 Intercensal Survey

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