



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

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

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

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

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

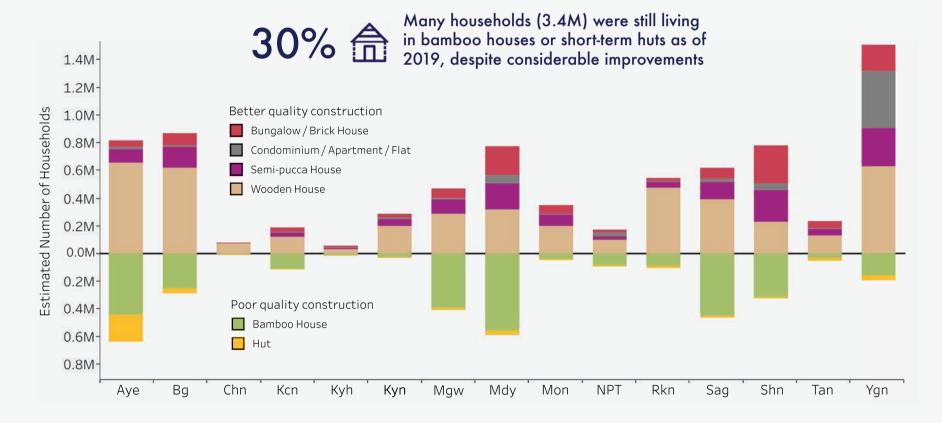
6.7M 🅸

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

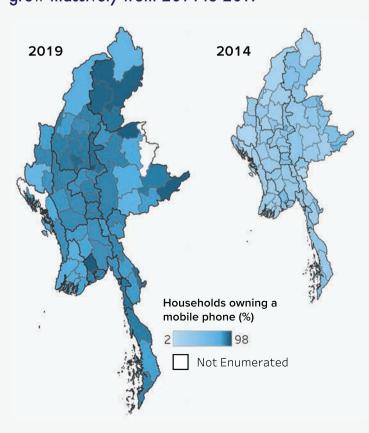
Very few households owned a car/pickup/ truck/ van (8%), with many of them in Yangon Region.

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

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



Ownership of mobile phones and home internet grew massively from 2014 to 2019





Around 2 million people were still dependent on unimproved sanitation facilities, and a further 3 million people were practicing open defecation with highest risk in Rakhine State

