

MIMU



Funded by the  
European Union



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

**Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC**

# Household Amenities in Myanmar (2014-2019)

---

[themimu.info](http://themimu.info)

May - 2022

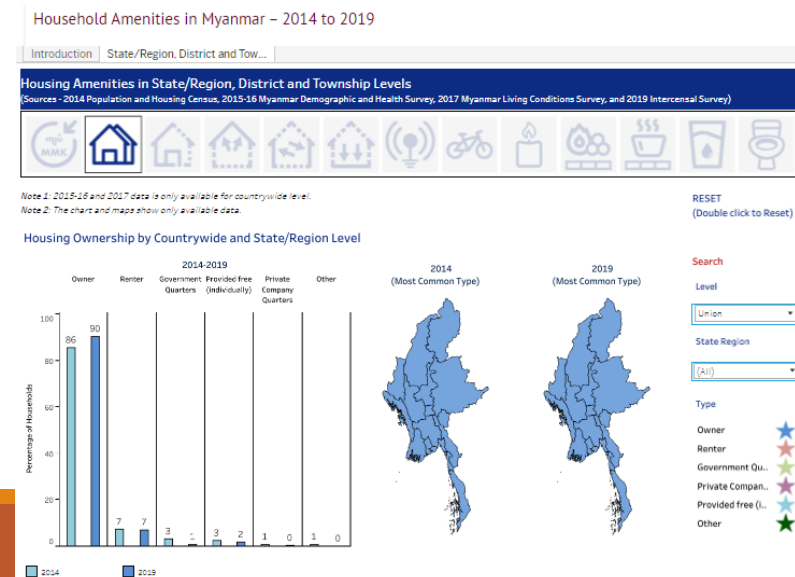
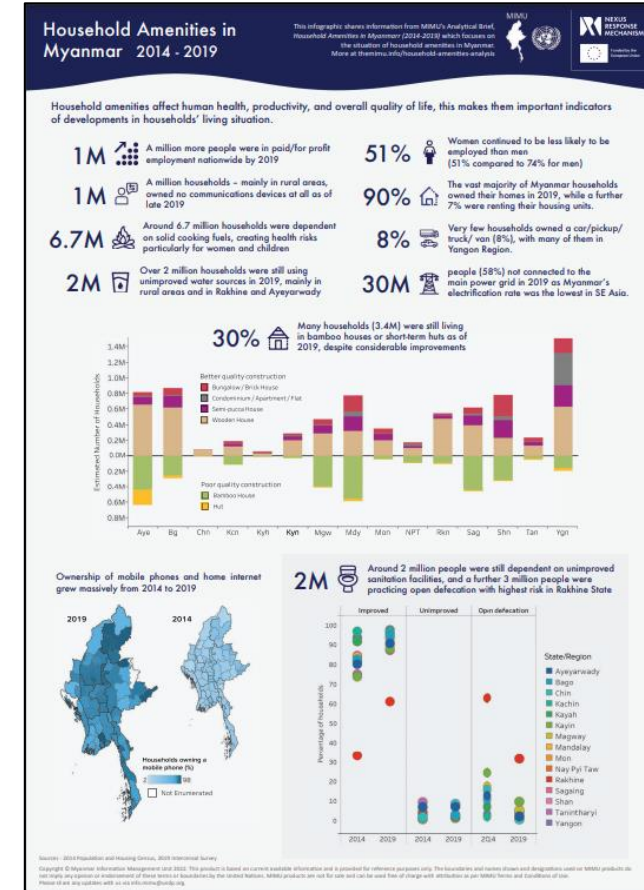
# Introduction

- Household amenities affect human health, productivity, and overall quality of life  
E.g access to safe drinking water, sanitation, electricity → improved health outcomes, quality of life.

## Main data sources 2014-2019

- 2014 Population and Housing Census
- 2015-16 Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey
- 2017 Myanmar Living Conditions
- 2019 Intercensal Survey

→ compare measurements using 2019 ICS calculation methodology



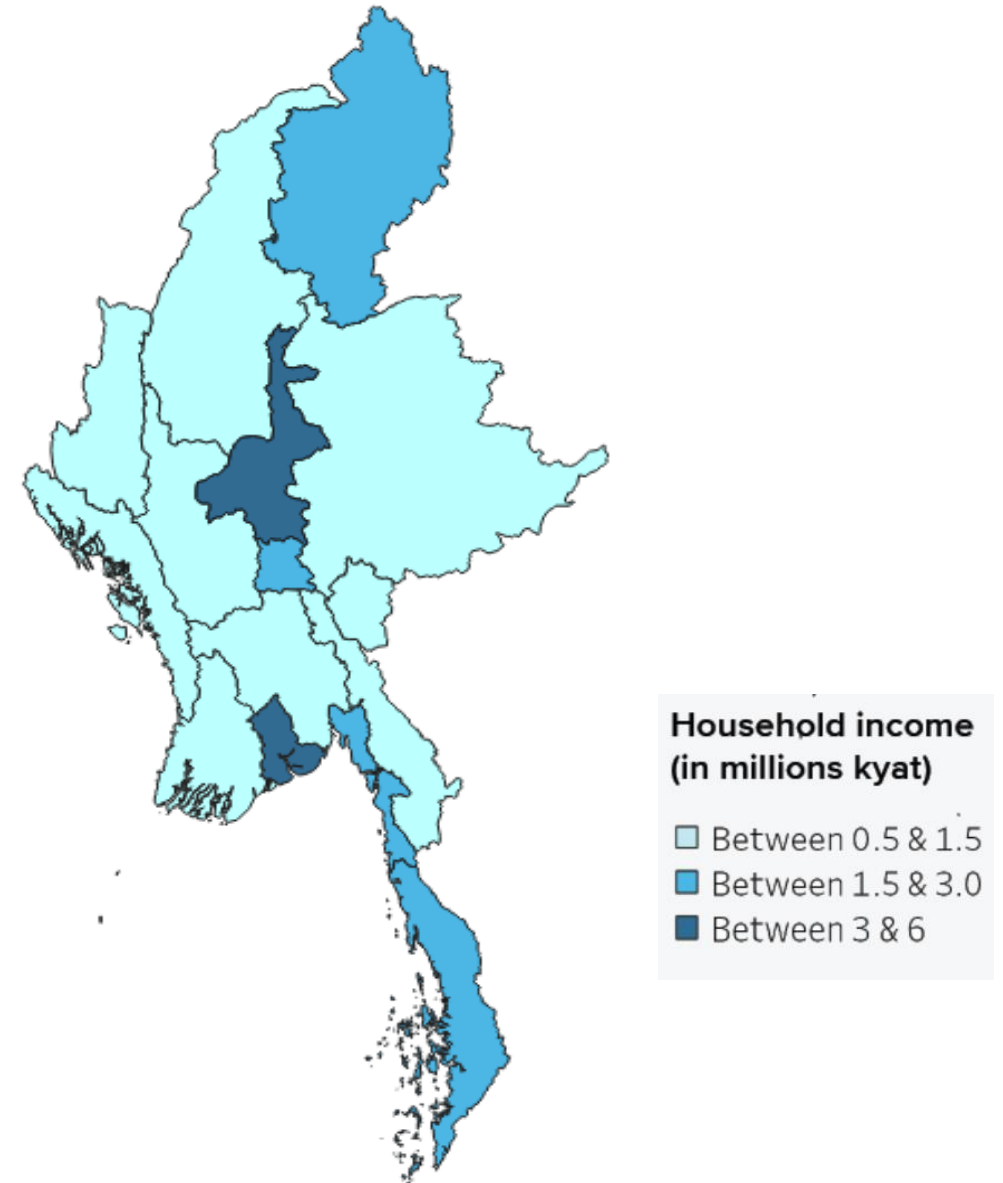
# Methodology

---

- Based on publicly available information, i.e, not all data from 2019 ICS released; unable to request detailed breakdown of data
- 2019 ICS is collected with sampling methodology. Result as district level only some information not available (e.g. Urban/rural at union level only).
- Some areas partially or not enumerated, meaning some populations under-represented.
  - 2014 Census - particularly in Rakhine State, where an estimated 1,090,000 persons were not enumerated, specific areas in Kachin State (46,600 persons from 97 villages not enumerated) and Kayin State (69,753 persons not fully enumerated).
  - 2019 ICS – Self-administered zones, Mrauk-U and Maungdaw in Rakhine State and Hopang and Matman in Shan State
- Some indicators not collected in both Census exercise. (e.g. Annual Average Household income in 2019 ICS only)

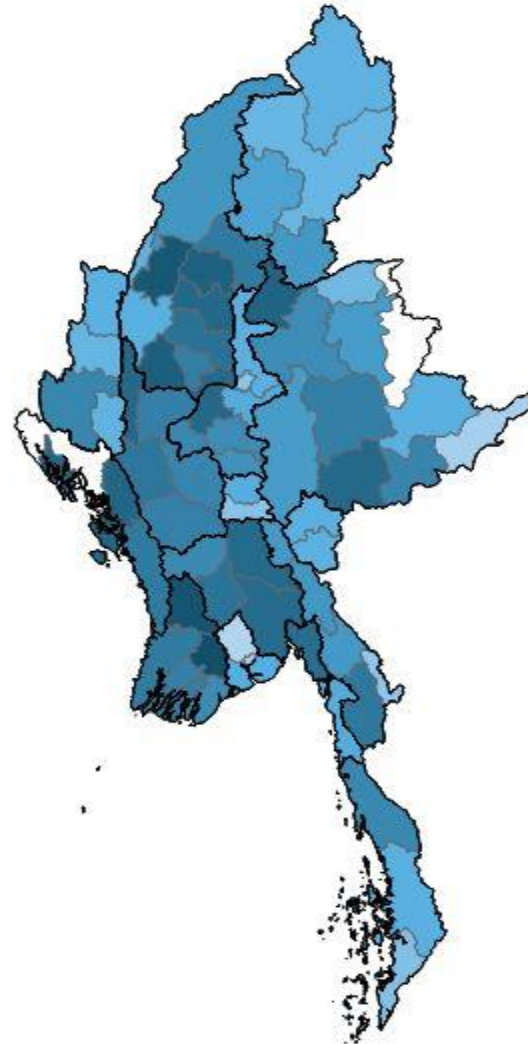
# Annual Average Household Income

- First collected 2019 ICS.
- A million more people in paid employment but women still less likely to be employed than men.
- More employed in rural areas, but rural households earning significantly less than urban.
- In 2019, two thirds of the households annually earn an average of less than 3 million kyat.
- 10% HH earning very-low-income i.e, less than 0.5 million kyats per year, mainly in Chin and Kayah States.



# Household Ownership

- Home-ownership grew to 90% and above in all states and regions other than Yangon Region (70%) and Nay Pyi Taw (85%) by 2019.

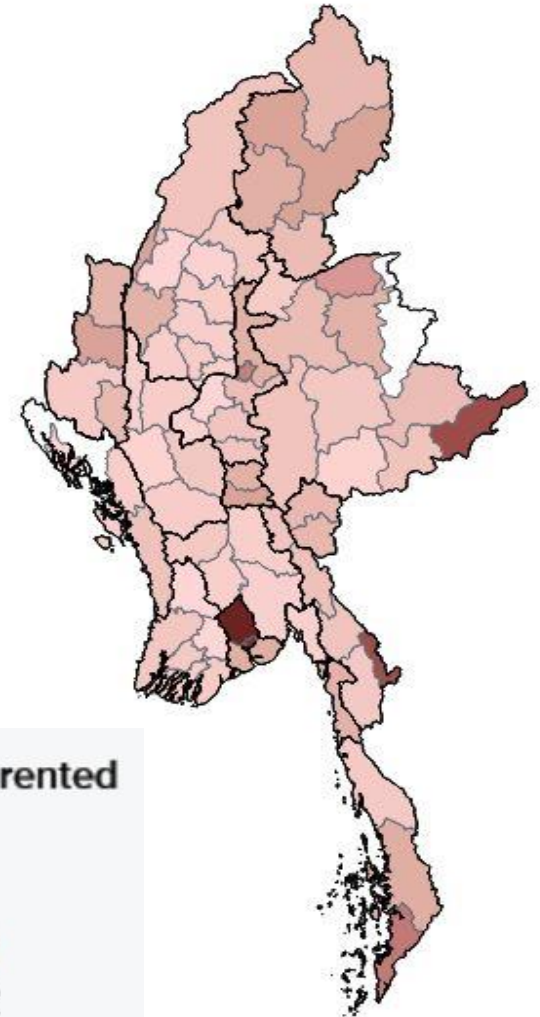


Households with own accommodation (2019) (%)

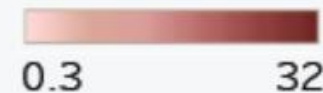


□ Not enumerated

- Yangon Region, which is rich in business and employment opportunities, had the highest use of rental accommodation (26% of housing units in 2019).



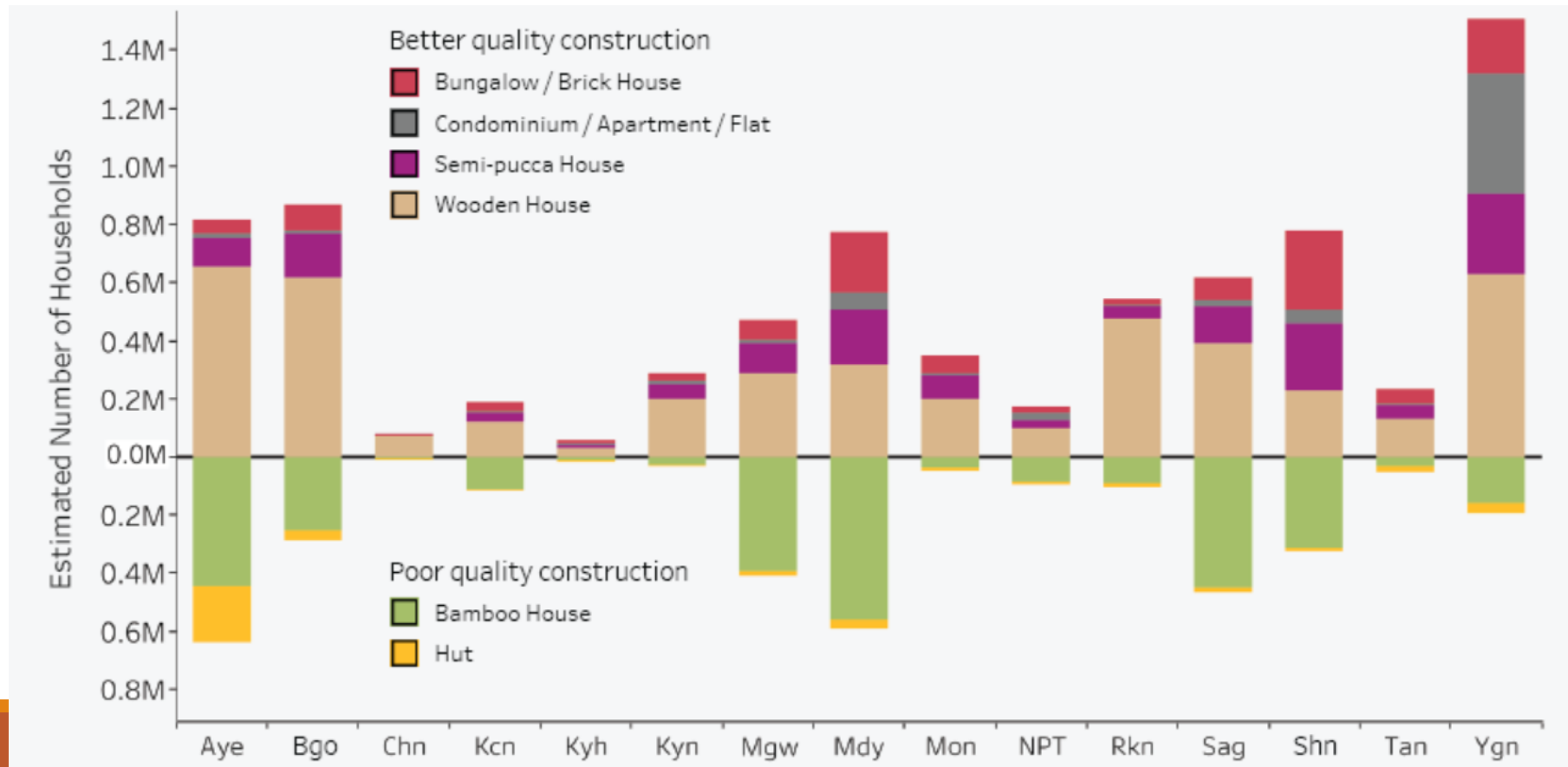
Households with rented accommodation (2019) (%)



□ Not enumerated

# Shelter and Housing

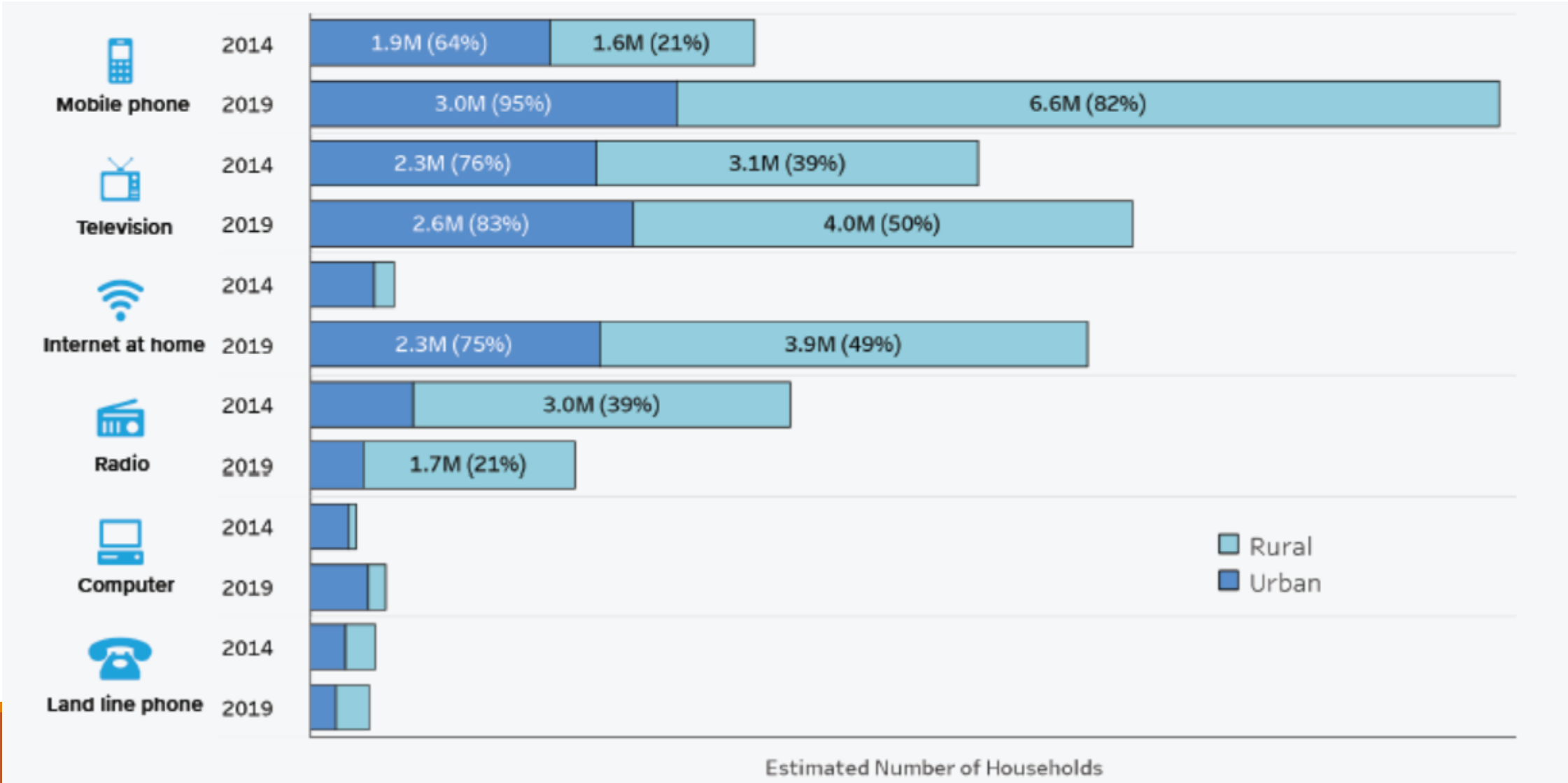
- Improvements in Shelter quality
  - Increased 12% - semi-pucca and bungalow/brick houses, condominiums/apartments and flats
  - Decreased 12% - wooden and bamboo houses
- A third of the country's households were still living in bamboo houses or short-term huts as of 2019.
  - Bamboo houses - Dry Zone area (Magway, Sagaing, Mandalay Regions) and Shan State
  - Huts – Ayeyarwady Region.





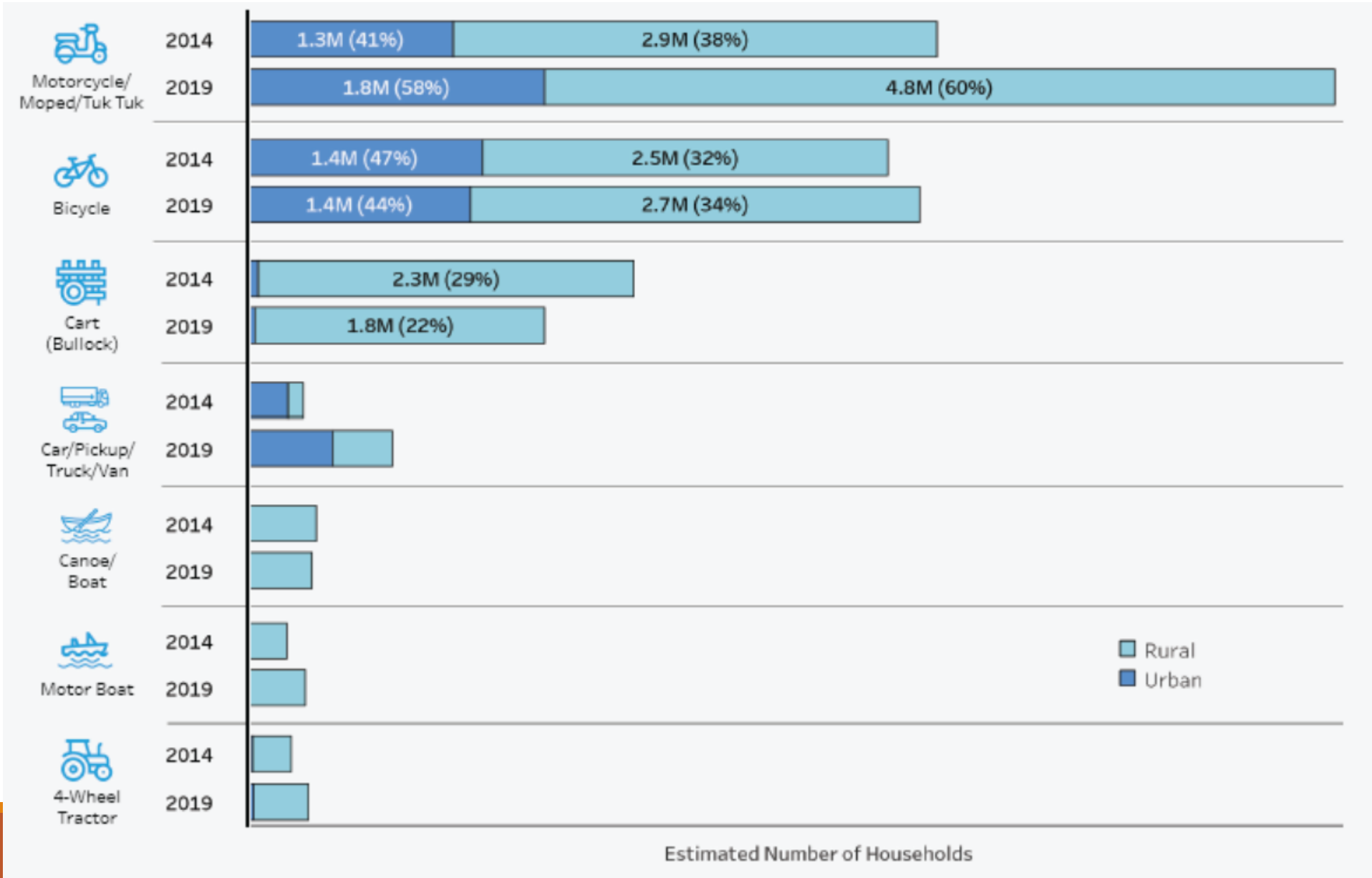
# Communication Devices

- Household ownership of mobile phones and home internet grew massively between 2014 and 2019.
- The use of land line phones and radios declined significantly
- A million households – mainly in rural areas, owned no communications devices at all as of late 2019.



# Transportation Resources

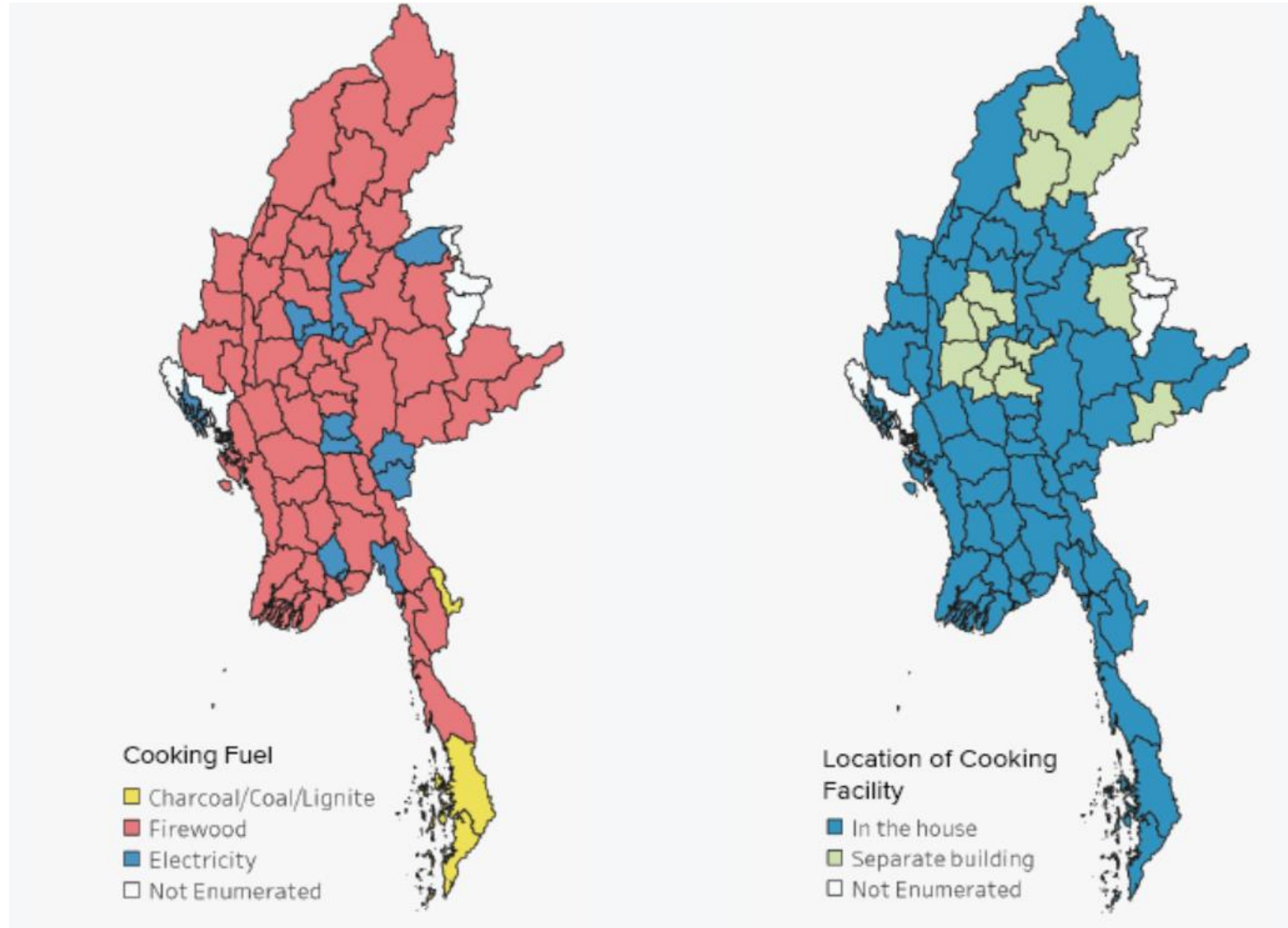
- Very few households owned a car/pickup/truck/van (8%), with many of them in Yangon Region.





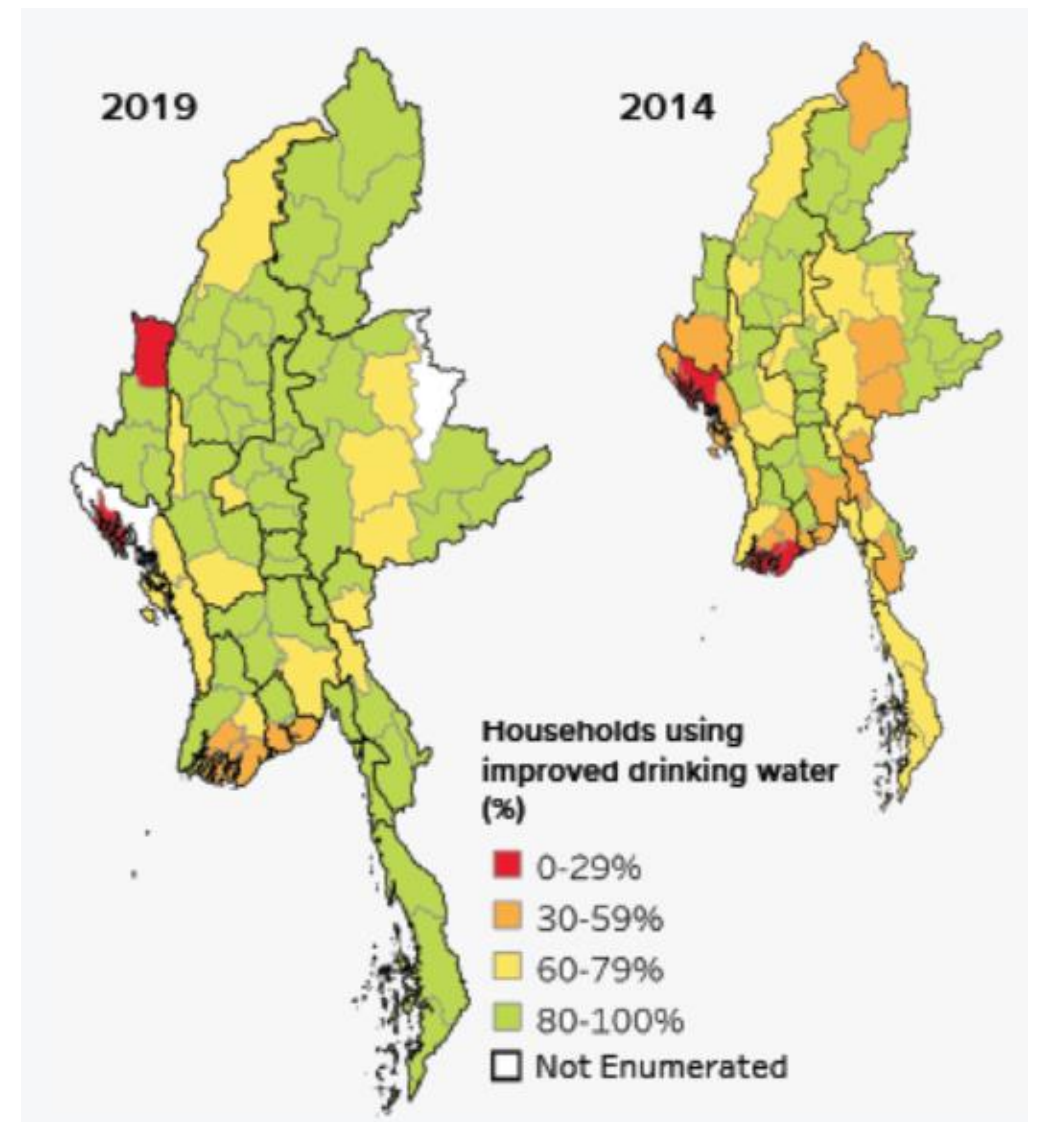
# Source of Lighting and Cooking Fuel

- Myanmar had the lowest electrification rate in South East Asia in 2019.
- 30 million people in Myanmar - 58% of the population - were not connected to the main power grid in early 2019.
- Around 6.7 million households were dependent on solid cooking fuels.
- 69% of household's cooking facilities were located mainly inside houses.



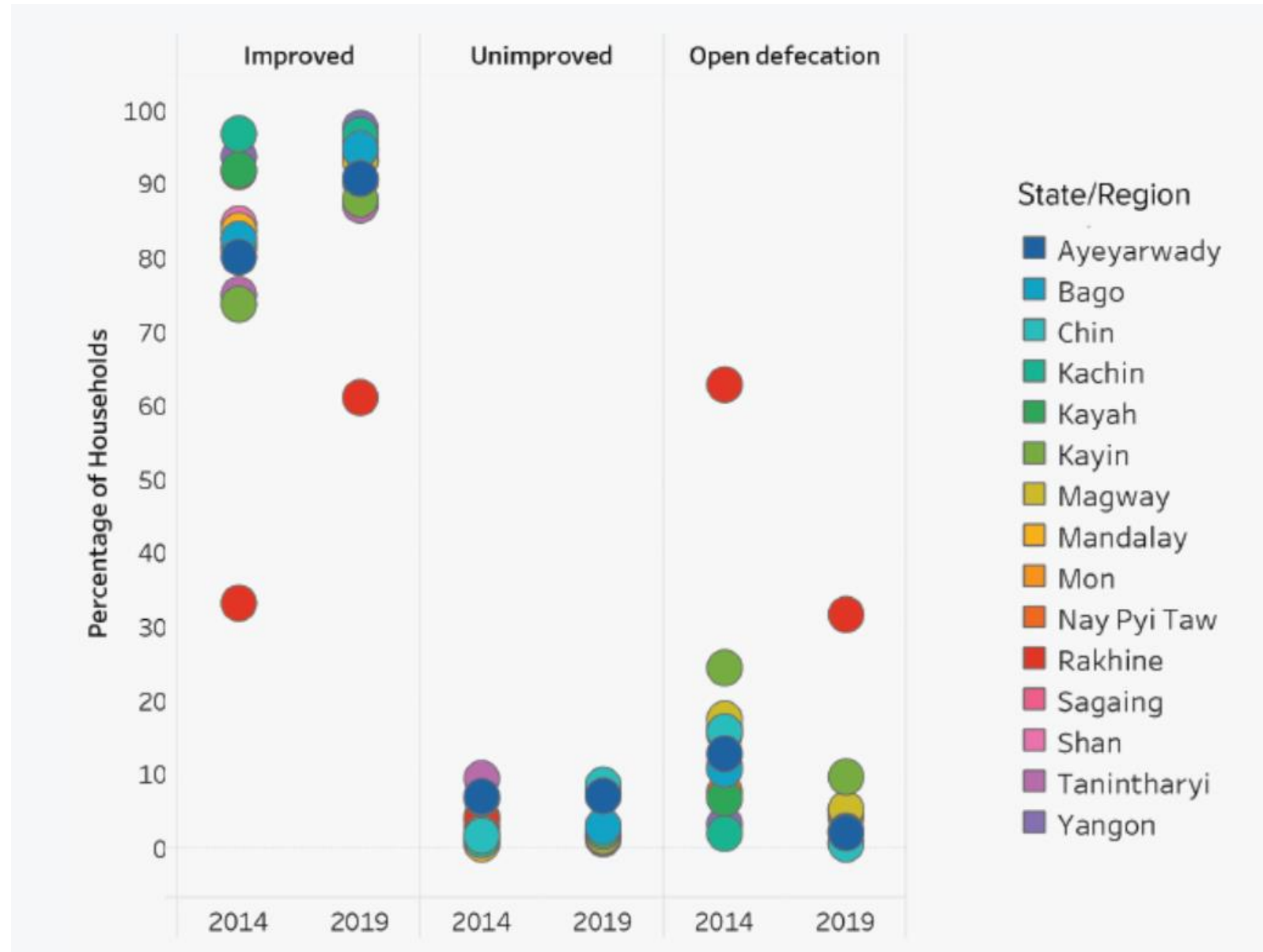
# Drinking Water

- 82% of HH/ 42 million people with improved sources in 2019, mainly in Yangon and Manadalay regions.
- Over 2 million households were still using unimproved water sources in 2019, mainly in rural areas.
- Rakhine and Ayeyarwady continue to have the highest reliance on unimproved water sources.
- For more details see MIMU's [Changing Sources of Drinking Water in Myanmar \(2014 - 2019\)](#)



# Sanitation

- 91% of HH / 47 million people with improved sanitation by late 2019.
- 2 million people still dependent on unimproved sanitation facilities.
- A further 3 million people were still practicing open defecation.
- Rakhine State continued to have the highest use of open defecation from 2014 through 2019.



# Conclusion

---

- A third of all households in Myanmar were still living in bamboo houses or huts in 2019.
- Ownership of mobile phones and home internet grew massively between 2014 and 2019, alongside a decrease in use of radio and landline phones.
- 30 million people not connected to the main power grid.
- 82% of HH / 42 million people - using drinking water from improved sources in 2019.
- 91% of HH / around 47 million people – had access to improved sanitation facilities by late 2019.