



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 in 2021 is worse than the global average.

0.498



0.465



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

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

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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



62.5 years (2021)



69 years (2021)



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

74 years (2021)

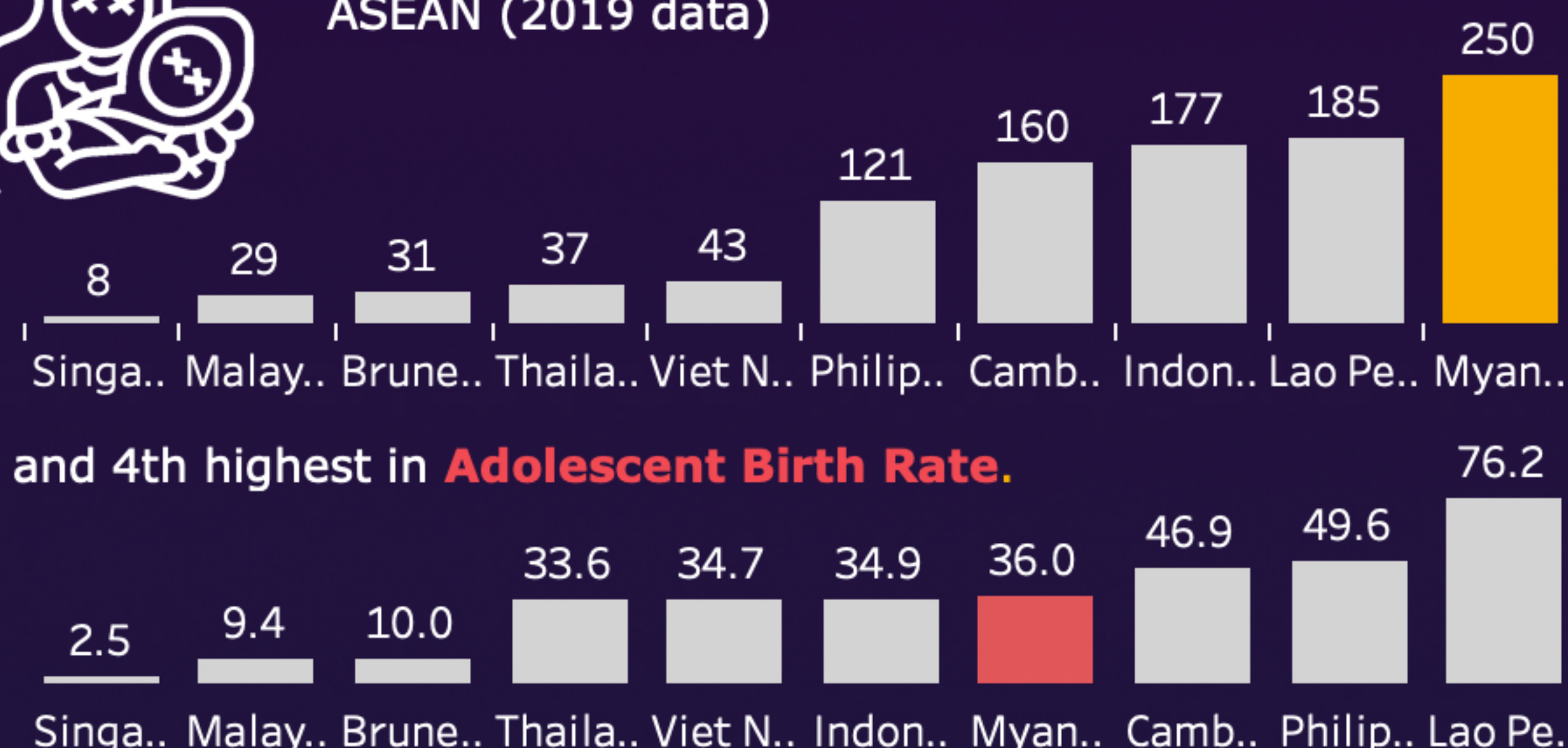


Myanmar has seen no improvement in **Maternal Mortality** (deaths per 100,000 live births) and **Adolescent Birth Rate** (births per 1,000 women age 15-19)

	2014	2019
Maternal Mortality	33	36
Adolescent Birth Rate	247	250



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



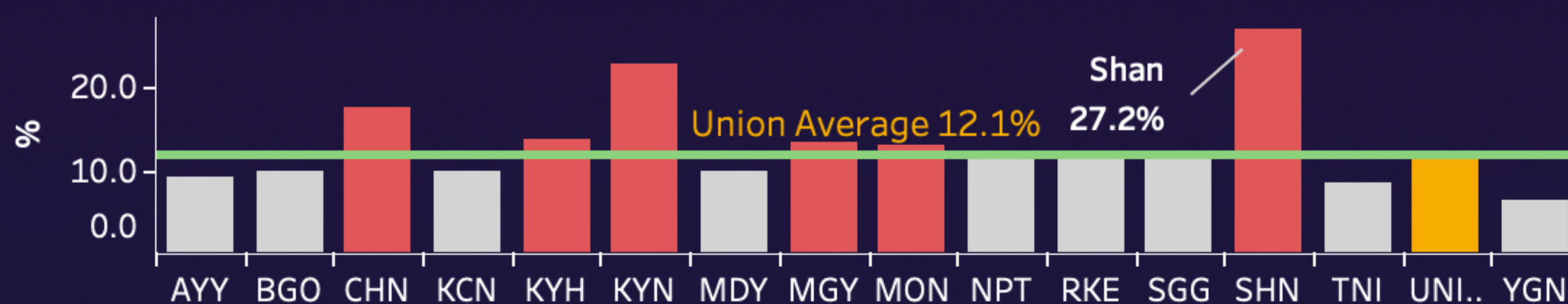
EMPOWERMENT



Many women were still without any schooling according to Myanmar's 2019 Intercensal Survey.

12.1 %

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



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

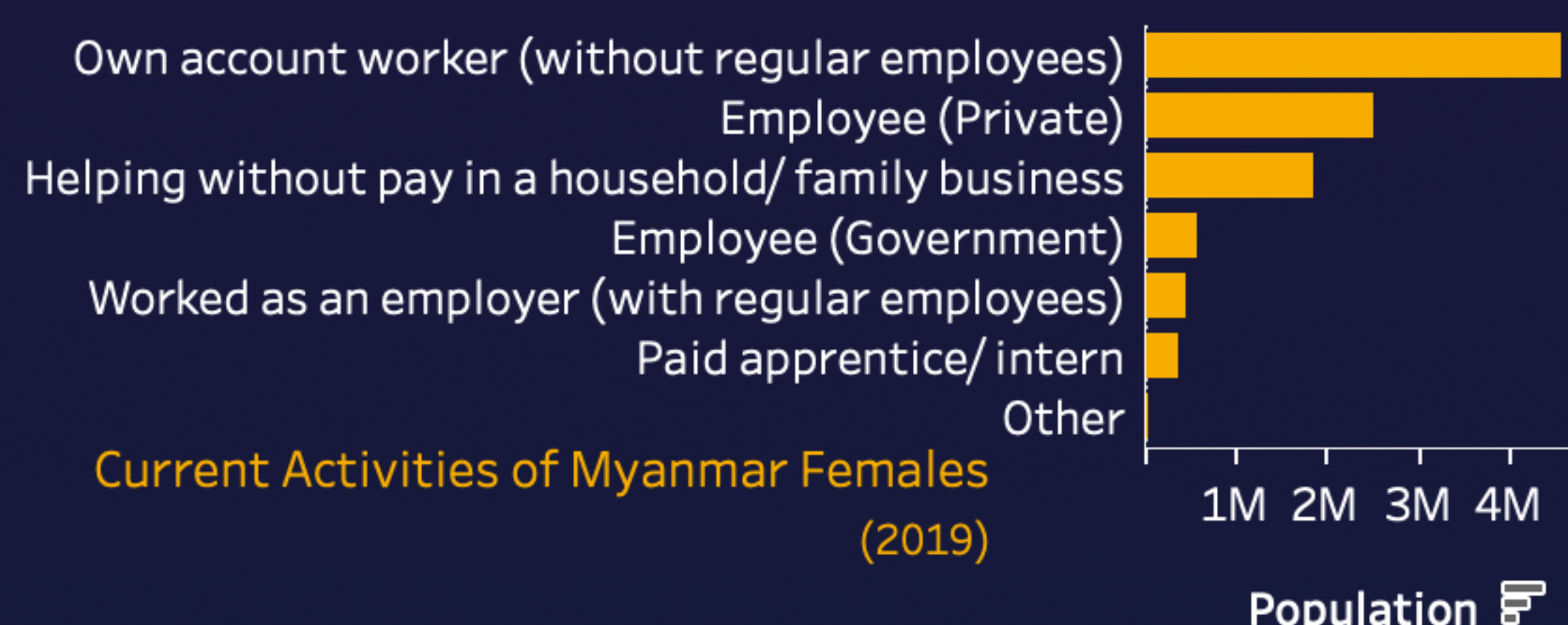
LABOUR MARKET

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.

2,619 \$ female annual income (2021)
5,093 \$ male (2021)



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



SOURCES

UNDP. 2022. Human Development Report 2021/2022 | UNFPA. 2022. Sub-national population projections Myanmar | 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census | 2019 Myanmar Intercensal Survey | 2015-2016 DHS