### Gender Statistics

in Myanmar 2020

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"Reduce the gender gaps in public and political life through better gender statistics"

### **GENDER STATISTICS IN MYANMAR 2020**

"Reduce the gender gaps in public and political life through better gender statistics"

International Training Program (ITP) Project 2019-2020 Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) Statistics Sweden (SCB)

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### **PREFACE**

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency - SIDA and Statistics Sweden organized the International Training Program (ITP) Gender Statistics 307 in 2019 May in Sweden and November in Zambia for government and non-governmental staff from Cambodia, Ethiopia, Liberia, Myanmar, and Zambia. Five participants fully attended the training and develop this Gender Statistics in Myanmar Booklet as a pilot program for Myanmar. The ITP in Gender statistics is specially designed for professional qualification, aiming to initiate process of change at various levels. It supports to strengthen, adapt and maintain capacity overtime so that organizations can define and achieve goals in both the short and long term.

The information in this booklet has primarily been taken from the official statistics. This booklet provides information on gender gaps and as it can create operational guidance for national statistical offices and gender programs interested in conducting a statistical analysis on women and men for wider dissemination to users of various backgrounds and statistical orientation. The main responsibility for the gender statistics publication lies with the national statistical office but that strong user producer collaboration and advisory mechanism are necessary to secure the moral support, technical input and realistic orientation required for the success of the intended publication. Reliable data disaggregated by sex high-light the conditions for women and men as well as between girls and boys. This also provides Gender-Equality programming and policy advocacy. This booklet has 10 chapters with recommendations which are not covered for all and yet, this is a pilot program for developing more accurate and reliable data in the future. Statistics pointing out to gender inequalities will contribute to dialogue and debate in society and are a prerequisite to improve the living conditions for women and men and promote gender equality. This is to develop national capacities in the production and dissemination of gender statistics in Myanmar.

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

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The team also would like to thank SIDA for the financial assistance and technical support for the training program in Sweden, and the regional training program in Zambia. The team also thanks the Zambia team for their warm hospitality and other arrangements.

Last not but the least, the team is grateful for the technical and other necessary support from the Statistics Sweden. The trainings in Sweden and Zambia brought powerful insights, and further motivation for strive to gender equality in Myanmar through statistics. Special thanks go to Mr. Linus Garp for his patience, encouragement, and most importantly sharing his expertise along with his experience.

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## Chapter 1 Women and Men

in Population

### **Chapter 1 Women and Men in Population**

The estimated population for Myanmar in 2019 was about 54.3 million. The female population was 28.3 million, while for male population was 26.1 million. The sex ratio was 92.1 percent. It means that we have slightly more women than men.

In the age group 0-14, the male population were 3 percent more than the female population in 2019 and 2030, it mentions the narrow gaps between men and women. The population age group 0-14 was about one-third of the total population.

The number of men and women in the age group 15 - 64 was almost equal in 2019 and 2030, it is expected to constitute about two-third of the total population.

For the age group of 60 and above, women were 2 percent more than men in 2019 and 3 percent more than men in 2030. The Population of 65 Years and Older were usually described as the dependent population, along with children aged 0-14.

Table 1.1 Union population size by age group, 2019 and 2030

Age group	20	19	2030		
Age group	Women	Men	Women	Men	
0-4	2,469,304	2,533,457	2,400,263	2,473,270	
5-9	2,368,300	2,416,554	2,425,480	2,488,444	
10-14	2,480,807	2,556,565	2,433,684	2,487,060	
15-19	2,486,369	2,550,720	2,356,597	2,392,037	
20-24	2,338,608	2,269,657	2,358,192	2,380,521	
25-29	2,228,486	2,033,348	2,386,890	2,378,897	
30-34	2,150,604	1,939,847	2,243,288	2,106,657	
35-39	2,026,824	1,838,755	2,144,514	1,880,207	
40-44	1,870,784	1,668,004	2,079,748	1,776,182	
45-49	1,745,845	1,509,563	1,977,433	1,693,690	
50-54	1,579,913	1,332,423	1,818,244	1,530,052	
55-59	1,378,292	1,130,258	1,674,444	1,352,041	
60-64	1,101,528	865,980	1,488,591	1,145,834	
65-69	826,635	618,539	1,249,551	902,933	
70-74	541,758	373,459	934,395	618,989	
75-79	330,080	206,594	617,042	371,711	
80+	365,782	206,124	549,257	282,905	

Note: Projection data based on 2014 census Source: Department of Population

Figure 1.1 Population pyramid by sex and by age, 2019 and 2030

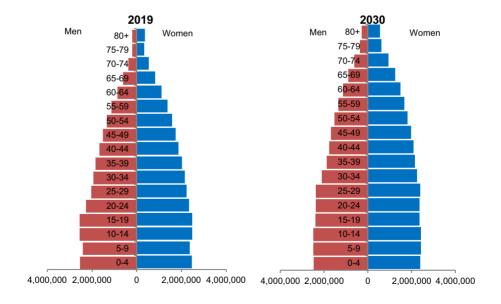


Table 1.2 Population by sex and by states and regions, 2019 and 2030 (population in million)

	2019			2030		
States and Regions	Women	Men	Sex ratio	Women	Men	Sex ratio
Union	28.3	26.1	92.1	31.1	28.3	90.8
Urban	8.5	7.7	90.0	9.9	8.7	88.2
Rural	19.8	18.4	93.0	21.2	19.5	91.9
Kachin	0.9	1.0	108.8	1.1	1.2	108.2
Kayah	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.2	0.2	100.0
Kayin	8.0	0.8	96.3	0.9	0.8	92.1
Chin	0.3	0.3	92.6	0.3	0.3	93.3
Sagaing	3.0	2.6	88.8	3.2	2.8	88.0
Tanintharyi	0.8	0.7	98.7	0.8	0.8	96.4
Bago	2.6	2.3	90.0	2.7	2.4	88.7
Magway	2.1	1.8	85.0	2.1	1.7	82.5
Mandalay	3.4	3.1	89.2	3.8	3.3	87.9
Mon	1.1	0.9	89.5	1.0	0.9	85.3
Rakhine	1.8	1.6	90.3	1.9	1.6	88.6
Yangon	4.4	3.9	89.7	5.5	4.9	88.4
Shan	3.2	3.2	99.4	3.8	3.7	98.7
Ayeyawady	3.2	3.0	94.1	3.2	3.0	93.1
Naypyitaw	0.7	0.6	93.9	0.8	0.7	92.3

Figure 1.2 Sex ratio by states and regions, 2019

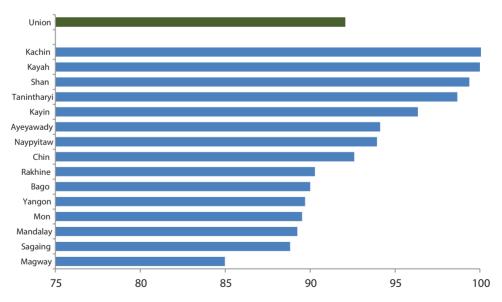
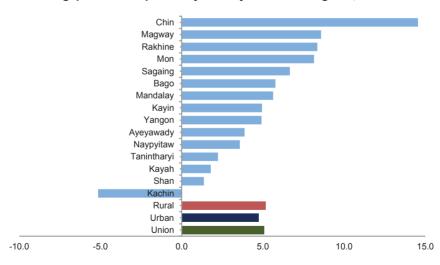


Table 1.3 Child dependency ratio by sex and by states and regions, 2019 and 2030

		2019			2030	
States and Regions	Women	Men	Gender gap	Women	Men	Gender gap
Union	38.7	43.8	5.1	38.7	40.0	1.3
Urban	29.6	34.3	4.7	29.6	33.6	4.1
Rural	43.0	48.2	5.2	43.0	43.1	0.0
Kachin	46.4	41.3	-5.1	46.4	37.8	-8.6
Kayah	52.6	54.4	1.8	52.6	48.6	-4.0
Kayin	51.6	56.5	4.9	51.6	48.3	-3.3
Chin	68.6	83.1	14.6	68.6	74.8	6.3
Sagaing	38.1	44.8	6.7	38.1	40.4	2.3
Tanintharyi	50.1	52.4	2.2	50.1	46.5	-3.7
Bago	36.7	42.5	5.8	36.7	38.2	1.5
Magway	35.6	44.1	8.6	35.6	39.4	3.8
Mandalay	33.3	39.0	5.6	33.3	36.3	3.0
Mon	40.5	48.6	8.1	40.5	43.3	2.8
Rakhine	43.0	51.4	8.4	43.0	46.5	3.5
Yangon	29.0	33.9	4.9	29.0	34.1	5.2
Shan	47.1	48.5	1.4	47.1	44.3	-2.8
Ayeyawady	42.0	45.9	3.9	42.0	40.3	-1.7
Naypyitaw	38.6	42.2	3.6	38.6	37.6	-1.0

Figure 1.3 Gender gap of child dependency ratio by states and regions, 2019



<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup>Gender gap "Male - Female"
if result is "+" it means "females more than males"
if result is "-" it means "females less than males"

Table 1.4 Old-age dependency ratio by sex and by states and regions, 2019 and 2030

Otataa and		2019			2030	
States and Regions	Women	Men	Gender gap	Women	Men	Gender gap
Union	10.9	8.2	-2.7	10.9	11.7	0.8
Urban	10.8	7.4	-3.4	10.8	10.0	-0.8
Rural	11.0	8.6	-2.4	11.0	12.5	1.5
Kachin	8.5	4.5	-4.0	8.5	6.8	-1.7
Kayah	7.6	5.5	-2.1	7.6	7.6	-0.1
Kayin	11.0	8.5	-2.5	11.0	11.8	8.0
Chin	9.6	8.8	-0.8	9.6	10.8	1.3
Sagaing	11.6	8.4	-3.2	11.6	12.0	0.4
Tanintharyi	10.0	7.6	-2.4	10.0	11.4	1.4
Bago	12.1	9.3	-2.8	12.1	14.4	2.3
Magway	13.3	10.5	-2.8	13.3	14.9	1.7
Mandalay	11.4	8.1	-3.3	11.4	11.1	-0.3
Mon	12.9	10.3	-2.6	12.9	15.0	2.0
Rakhine	11.8	9.9	-1.9	11.8	13.4	1.6
Yangon	9.7	7.2	-2.5	9.7	9.8	0.0
Shan	8.7	6.5	-2.2	8.7	9.3	0.6
Ayeyawady	11.5	9.4	-2.1	11.5	15.2	3.7
Naypyitaw	9.1	6.4	-2.6	9.1	10.9	1.8

Figure 1.4 Gender gap of old-age dependency ratio by states and regions, 2019

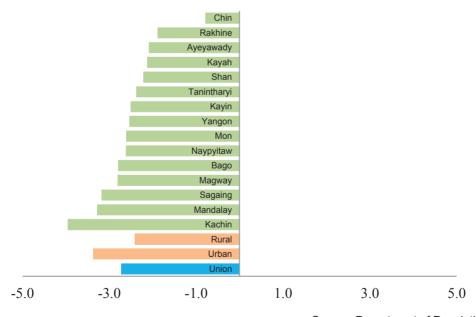


Table 1.5 Total dependency ratio by sex and by states and regions, 2019 and 2030

Otataa and		2019			2030	
States and Regions	Women	Men	Gender gap	Women	Men	Gender gap
Union	49.6	52.0	2.4	49.6	51.7	2.0
Urban	40.3	41.7	1.4	40.3	43.6	3.2
Rural	54.0	56.8	2.7	54.0	55.6	1.6
Kachin	54.9	45.8	-9.1	54.9	44.6	-10.3
Kayah	60.2	59.9	-0.3	60.2	56.2	-4.1
Kayin	62.6	65.1	2.4	62.6	60.1	-2.5
Chin	78.1	91.9	13.8	78.1	85.7	7.6
Sagaing	49.7	53.2	3.5	49.7	52.4	2.7
Tanintharyi	60.1	60.0	-0.2	60.1	57.8	-2.3
Bago	48.8	51.8	3.0	48.8	52.6	3.8
Magway	48.9	54.6	5.8	48.9	54.3	5.5
Mandalay	44.7	47.1	2.4	44.7	47.4	2.7
Mon	53.4	59.0	5.5	53.4	58.3	4.9
Rakhine	54.9	61.3	6.5	54.9	60.0	5.1
Yangon	38.7	41.1	2.4	38.7	43.9	5.2
Shan	55.8	54.9	-0.9	55.8	53.7	-2.1
Ayeyawady	53.5	55.3	1.8	53.5	55.5	2.0
Naypyitaw	47.6	48.6	1.0	47.6	48.4	0.8

Figure 1.5 Gender gap of total dependency ratio by states and regions, 2019

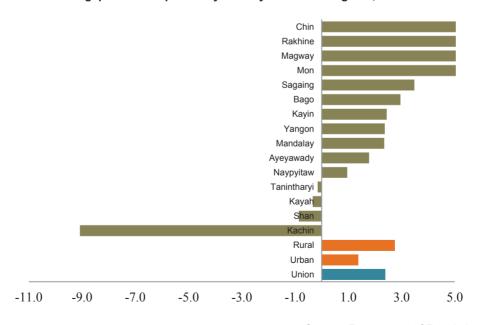


Table 1.6 Number of deaths by sex and by states and regions, 2019

States and	Num	ber	Percent D	istribution	Sex Di	stribution
Regions	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Union	198,309	266,250	100.0	100.0	42.7	57.3
Urban	58,475	83,595	29.5	31.4	41.2	58.8
Rural	139,833	182,656	70.5	68.6	43.4	56.6
Kachin	5,538	8,608	2.8	3.2	39.2	60.9
Kayah	868	1,437	0.4	0.5	37.7	62.3
Kayin	6,269	8,716	3.2	3.3	41.8	58.2
Chin	2,181	2,634	1.1	1.0	45.3	54.7
Sagaing	20,378	26,057	10.3	9.8	43.9	56.1
Tanintharyi	4,974	6,328	2.5	2.4	44.0	56.0
Bago	19,070	24,533	9.6	9.2	43.7	56.3
Magway	17,698	22,481	8.9	8.4	44.1	56.0
Mandalay	24,285	32,881	12.3	12.4	42.5	57.5
Mon	8,321	11,699	4.2	4.4	41.6	58.4
Rakhine	12,777	16,113	6.4	6.1	44.2	55.8
Yangon	28,193	40,100	14.2	15.1	41.3	58.7
Shan	19,264	28,668	9.7	10.8	40.2	59.8
Ayeyawady	24,776	31,176	12.5	11.7	44.3	55.7
Naypyitaw	3,719	4,817	1.9	1.8	43.6	56.4

Figure 1.6 Sex Distribution of Deaths by states and regions, 2019

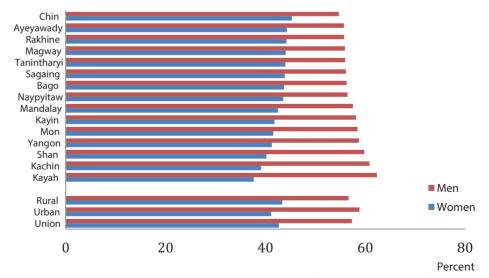


Table 1.7 Number of births by sex and by states and regions, 2019

States and	Numb	oer	Percent I	Distribution	Sex Dis	stribution
Regions	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Union	516,734	537,403	100.0	100.0	49.0	51.0
Urban	135,353	140,768	26.2	26.2	49.0	51.0
Rural	381,380	396,636	73.8	73.8	49.0	51.0
Kachin	20,629	21,454	4.0	4.0	49.0	51.0
Kayah	4,021	4,182	0.8	0.8	49.0	51.0
Kayin	16,592	17,256	3.2	3.2	49.0	51.0
Chin	7,944	8,263	1.5	1.5	49.0	51.0
Sagaing	52,109	54,193	10.1	10.1	49.0	51.0
Tanintharyi	16,252	16,902	3.2	3.2	49.0	51.0
Bago	42,856	44,571	8.3	8.3	49.0	51.0
Magway	34,001	35,362	6.6	6.6	49.0	51.0
Mandalay	56,548	58,809	10.9	10.9	49.0	51.0
Mon	16,710	17,378	3.2	3.2	49.0	51.0
Rakhine	33,545	34,886	6.5	6.5	49.0	51.0
Yangon	70,327	73,139	13.6	13.6	49.0	51.0
Shan	71,950	74,827	13.9	13.9	49.0	51.0
Ayeyawady	60,774	63,205	11.8	11.8	49.0	51.0
Naypyitaw	12,477	12,976	2.4	2.4	49.0	51.0

Figure 1.7 Sex Distribution of Births by states and regions, 2019

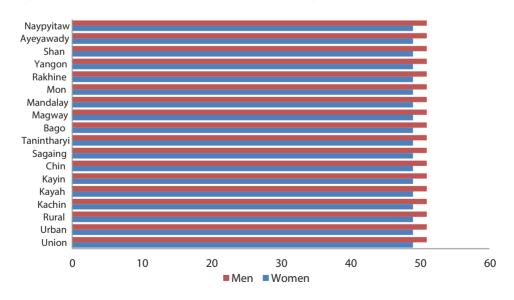
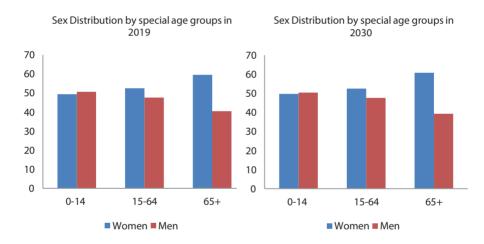


Table 1.8 Population by special age groups, 2019 and 2030

Year	Age	Number (in Million)		Percent Distribution		Sex Distribution	
roui	group	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
_	0-14 (child age)	7.3	7.5	25.9	28.8	49.4	50.6
2019	15-64 (working age)	18.9	17.1	66.8	65.8	52.5	47.6
	65+ (older)	2.1	1.4	7.3	5.4	59.5	40.5
	Total	28.3	26.0	100.0	100.0		
	0-14 (child age)	7.3	7.4	23.4	26.2	49.7	50.3
2030	15-64 (working age)	20.5	18.6	65.7	66.0	52.4	47.6
	65+ (older)	3.4	2.2	10.9	7.8	60.7	39.3
	Total	31.2	28.2	100.0	100.0		

Figure 1.8 Union Population by special age groups, 2019 and 2030



# Chapter 2 Women and Men in Political Life

### Chapter 2 Women and Men in Political Life

In 2019 the women participation in National Parliament was 11.6 percent, Pyithu Hluttaw was 11.3 percent and Amyothar Hluttaw was 12.1 percent respectively. In 2019, the women participation in Local Parliament was 10.2 percent and the highest was 19.4 percent in Mon State and the lowest was 5.3 percent in Mandalay Region. There were no women participation in Local Parliament in Kayah, Chin, and Rakhine States.

13 percent of women participated in 2015 general election for states and regions parliaments. In Kayah State, Chin State and Rakhine State participated as candidates, women are not elected. 12 percent of women were elected in 2015 general election for states and regions parliaments. One woman was a member of Union Government. The women participation in Local Government was 0.8 percent. The highest was 3.4 percent in Kayin State and the lowest was 0.1 percent in Sagaing Region. At the Local Government of Nay Pyi Taw, there were no women's participation. Auditor position was equal percent in women and men participation and the lowest percent in Township Administrator; 0.26 percent. In Mayor and District Administrator position, women are not participation.

The sex distribution of Judges Officers was 54.0 percent women and 46 percent men in total Judges Officer. In Chin State there were no women Judges Officers. The highest percentage of women Judges Officer was in Mon State; 66.7 percent and lowest percentage of women Judges Officer was in Rakhine State; 24.4 percent.

The sex distribution of Law Officers was 53.8 percent women and 46.2 percent men in total Law Officer. In Kayah State, there were no women Law Officers. The highest percentage of women Law Officer was in Bago Region; 64.9 percent and lowest percentage of women Judges Officer was in Rakhine State; 14 percent.

The sex distribution of Police Officers was 11.7 percent women and 88.3 percent men in total Police Officer. The highest percentage of women Police Officer was in Mandalay Region with 21 percent and lowest percent of women Police Officer was in Rakhine State with 1.3 percent.

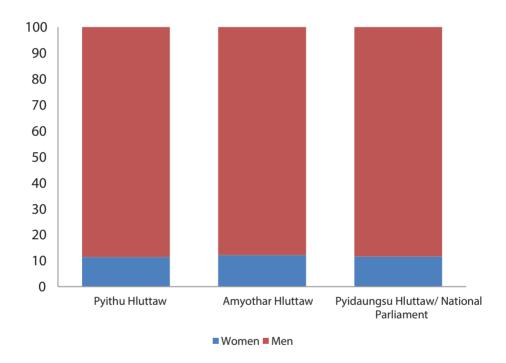
Table 2.1 Participation in National Parliament by sex, 2019

Hluttaw	Number		Percent Distribution		Sex Distribution	
	Women	Women Men Women Men		Men	Women	Men
Pyithu Hluttaw	49	383	64.47	66.15	11.34	88.66
Amyothar Hluttaw	27	196	35.53	33.85	12.11	87.89
Pyidaungsu Hluttaw/ National Parliament	76 579		100.00 100.00		11.60	88.40

Note: National Parliaments included selected from Senior General.

Source: Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Office

Figure 2.1 Sex Distribution of Participation in National Parliament, 2019



Source: Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Office

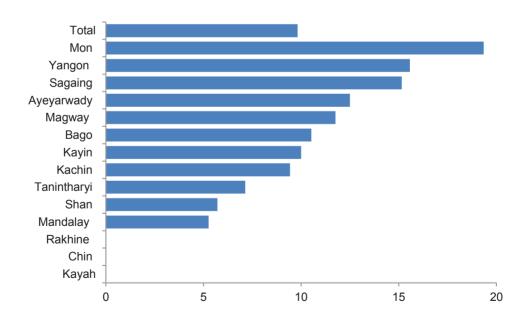
Table 2.2 Participation in Local Parliament by sex and by states and regions, 2019

State and Region	Percentage	Distribution	Sex Distr	ibution
Parliament	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kachin	5.81	6.08	9.43	90.57
Kayah	-	2.53	-	100.00
Kayin	2.33	2.28	10.00	90.00
Chin	-	3.04	-	100.00
Sagaing	17.44	10.63	15.15	84.85
Tanintharyi	2.33	3.29	7.14	92.86
Bago	9.30	8.61	10.53	89.47
Magway	9.30	7.59	11.76	88.24
Mandalay	4.65	9.11	5.26	94.74
Mon	6.98	3.16	19.35	80.65
Rakhine	=	5.95	=	100.00
Yangon	22.09	13.04	15.57	84.43
Shan	9.30	16.71	5.71	94.29
Ayeyarwady	10.47	7.97	12.50	87.50
Total Percent	100.00	100.00	9.82	90.18
Total Number	86	790		

Note: Local Parliamentary members included selected person from Senior General.

Source: Union Election Commission

Figure 2.2 Women Participation in Local Parliament by states and regions, 2019



Source: Union Election Commission

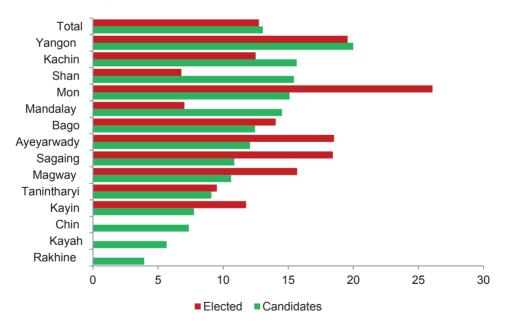
Table 2.3 Running as candidates and elected persons in states and regions parliamentary elections by sex , 2015

		Sex Distribution						
States and Regions	Cand	lidates	Elected					
	Women	Men	Women	Men				
Kachin	15.65	84.35	12.50	87.50				
Kayah	5.66	94.34	0.00	100.00				
Kayin	7.75	92.25	11.76	88.24				
Chin	7.37	92.63	0.00	100.00				
Sagaing	10.86	89.14	18.42	81.58				
Tanintharyi	9.09	90.91	9.52	90.48				
Bago	12.46	87.54	14.04	85.96				
Magway	10.62	89.38	15.69	84.31				
Mandalay	14.53	85.47	7.02	92.98				
Mon	15.11	84.89	26.09	73.91				
Rakhine	3.94	96.06	0.00	100.00				
Yangon	20.00	80.00	19.57	80.43				
Shan	15.43	84.57	6.80	93.20				
Ayeyarwady	12.07	87.93	18.52	81.48				
Total	13.04	86.96	12.75	87.25				
Total Number	446	2973	84	575				

Note: Myanmar was held General Election in 2015.

Source: Union Election Commission

Figure 2.3 Women participation at Running as candidates and elected persons in states and regions parliamentary elections, 2015



Source: Union Election Commission

Table 2.4 Participation of Local Government by sex and by states and regions, 2019

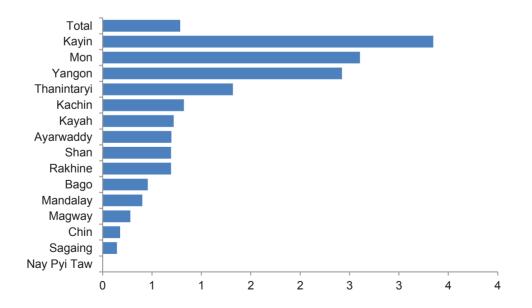
States and Regions	Percentage	Distribution	Sex Distr	ribution
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kachin	3.76	3.59	0.82	99.18
Kayah	0.75	0.82	0.72	99.28
Kayin	11.28	2.58	3.35	96.65
Chin	0.75	3.36	0.18	99.82
Sagaing	2.26	12.32	0.14	99.86
Thanintaryi	3.76	2.23	1.32	98.68
Bago	6.02	10.37	0.46	99.54
Magway	3.76	10.57	0.28	99.72
Mandalay	5.26	10.34	0.40	99.60
Mon	9.77	2.89	2.61	97.39
Rakhine	6.02	6.82	0.69	99.31
Yangon	24.81	7.91	2.42	97.58
Shan	9.77	11.09	0.69	99.31
Ayarwaddy	12.03	13.57	0.70	99.30
Nay Pyi Taw	-	1.53	-	100.00
Total Percent	100.00	100.00	0.79	99.21
Total Number	133	16796		

Note: Local government members included

Source: General Administration Department

- selected person from Senior General
- appointed person from ruling party and
- government staff (according to Constitution Law)

Figure 2.4 Women participation of Local Government by states and regions, 2019



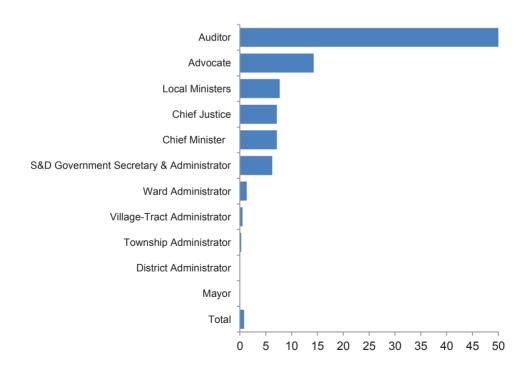
Source: States and Regions Central Statistical Organization

Table 2.5 Participation of Local Government by sex and by position, 2019

Sr.	Position	Percen Distrib	•	Sex Distr	ibution
NO		Women	Men	Women	Men
1	Chief Minister	0.75	0.08	7.14	92.86
2	Mayor	-	0.02	-	100.00
3	State/Region Advocate	1.50	0.07	14.29	85.71
4	State/Region Chief Justice	0.75	0.08	7.14	92.86
5	State/Region Auditor	5.26	0.04	50.00	50.00
6	Local Ministers	7.52	0.71	7.75	92.25
7	State/ Region, Government Secretary & Administrator	0.75	0.10	5.88	94.12
8	District Administrator	-	0.43	-	100.00
9	Township Administrator	0.75	2.29	0.26	99.74
10	Ward Administrator	33.08	19.55	1.32	98.68
11	Village-Tract Administrator	49.62	76.64	0.51	99.49
	Total Percent	100.00	100.00	0.79	99.21
	Total Number	133	16,796		

Source: States and Regions Central Statistical Organization

Figure 2.5 Women participation of Local Government by position, 2019



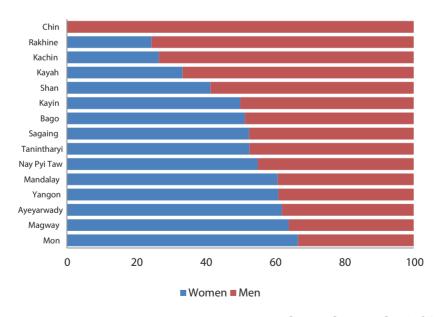
Source: States and Regions Central Statistical Organization

Table 2.6 Judges Officers by sex and by states and regions, 2018

State/Pagion	Percentage Di	stribution	Sex Distr	ibution
State/Region	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kachin	1.83	5.94	26.53	73.47
Kayah	1.30	3.30	33.33	66.67
Kayin	1.97	2.31	50.00	50.00
Chin	-	3.30	-	100.00
Sagaing	7.30	7.76	52.53	47.47
Tanintharyi	2.80	2.97	52.63	47.37
Bago	8.00	9.08	51.33	48.67
Magway	6.60	4.46	64.00	36.00
Mandalay	13.48	10.23	60.76	39.24
Mon	4.49	2.64	66.67	33.33
Rakhine	1.40	5.12	24.39	75.61
Yangon	22.60	17.00	60.98	39.02
Shan	5.76	9.57	41.41	58.59
Ayeyarwady	8.70	6.27	62.00	38.00
Nay Pyi Taw	13.76	13.20	55.06	44.94
Total Percent	100.00	100.00	54.02	45.98
Total Number	712	606		

Source: Supreme Court of the Union

Figure 2.6 Sex Distribution of Judges Officers by sex and by states and regions, 2018



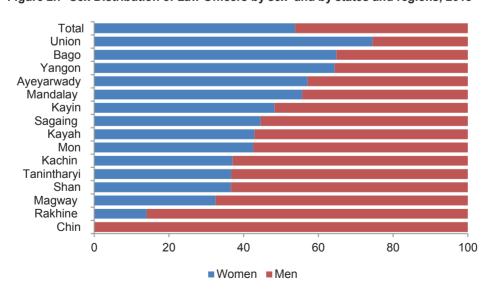
Source: Supreme Court of the Union

Table 2.7 Law Officers by sex and by states and regions, 2018

States and Regions	Percentage Distribution		Sex Distribution	
States and Regions	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kachin	2.5	4.9	37.0	63.0
Kayah	0.7	1.2	42.9	57.1
Kayin	1.7	1.7 2.2 48.3		51.7
Chin	-	2.4	-	100.0
Sagaing	6.5	9.5	44.5	55.5
Tanintharyi	1.4	2.7	36.7	63.3
Bago	8.9	5.6	64.9	35.1
Magway	3.1	7.5	32.5	67.5
Mandalay	15.2	14.1	55.7	44.3
Mon	2.5	3.9	42.6	57.5 86.0
Rakhine	0.9	6.2	14.0	
Yangon	20.7	13.4	64.4	35.6
Shan	5.6	11.2	36.6	63.4
Ayeyarwady	6.9	6.0	57.1	42.9
Union Attorney General	00.5	0.0	74.5	05.5
Office	23.5	9.3	74.5	25.5
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	53.8	46.2
Total Number	810	696		

Source: Union Attorney General Office

Figure 2.7 Sex Distribution of Law Officers by sex and by states and regions, 2018



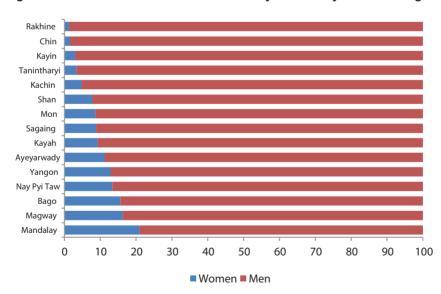
Source: Union Attorney General Office

Table 2.8 Police Officers by sex and by states and regions, 2018

States and Regions	Percentage Distribution		Sex Distribution	
States and Regions	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kachin	1.2	3.2	4.8	95.2
Kayah	0.8	1.0	9.3	90.7 97.1
Kayin	0.6	2.5	3.0	
Chin	0.1	0.9	1.6	98.4
Sagaing	4.7	6.4	8.9	91.1
Tanintharyi	0.5	2.0	3.4	96.6
Bago	8.9	6.4	15.6	84.4
Magway	6.3	4.3	16.3	83.7
Mandalay	17.1	8.5	20.9	79.1
Mon	1.7	2.4	8.7	91.3 98.7
Rakhine	0.8	7.7	1.3	
Yangon	9.6	8.6	12.9	87.1
Shan	5.6	8.9	7.7	92.3
Ayeyarwady	5.2	5.5	11.2	88.8
Nay Pyi Taw	36.8	31.5	13.4	86.6
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	11.7	88.3
Total Number	1,724	13,019		

Source: Myanmar Police Force

Figure 2.8 Sex Distribution of Police Officers by sex and by states and regions, 2018



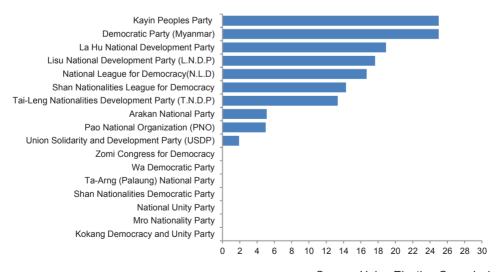
Source: Myanmar Police Force

Table 2.9 Executive Board Members in Political Party by sex and by party, 2015

Sr.	Sr. Party wich are elected person in 2015 No General Election	Number		Sex Distribution	
No		Women	Men	Women	Men
1	Arakan National Party	2	37	5.1	94.9
2	Democratic Party (Myanmar)	6	18	25.0	75.0
3	Kayin Peoples Party	4	12	25.0	75.0
4	Kokang Democracy and Unity Party	-	19	-	100.0
5	La Hu National Development Party	7	30	18.9	81.1
6	Lisu National Development Party (L.N.D.P)	6	28	17.7	82.4
7	Mro Nationality Party	-	19	-	100.0
8	National League for Democracy(N.L.D)	2	10	16.7	83.3
9	National Unity Party	-	23	-	100.0
10	Pao National Organization (PNO)	2	38	5.0	95.0
11	Shan Nationalities Democratic Party	-	14	-	100.0
12	Shan Nationalities League for Democracy	1	6	14.3	85.7
13	Ta-Arng (Palaung) National Party	-	21	=	100.0
14	Tai-Leng Nationalities Development Party (T.N.D.P)	2	13	13.3	86.7
15	Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP)	1	51	1.9	98.1
16	Wa Democratic Party	-	14	-	100.0
17	Zomi Congress for Democracy	-	11	-	100.0

Source: Union Election Commission

Figure 2.9 Women Participation in Executive Board Members in Political Party by party, 2015



Source: Union Election Commission

## Chapter 3 Women Participation

in Peace Process

### **Women Participation in Peace Process**

More than 670 women are contributing to peace building in Myanmar, and the highest participation was in Yangon Region; 16.2 percent and lowest participation was in Bago Region; 2.8 percent of total women are contributing in the peace process. But only about one quarter of them serve as delegates to the formal Union Peace Conference process.

The highest participation was 23.3 percent in Yangon Region, and the lowest participation was 1.4 percent in Magway Region was attended in Union Peace Conference 21st Century Panglong. Although Mandalay Region was contributing to the peace process, not attended the Union Peace Conference.

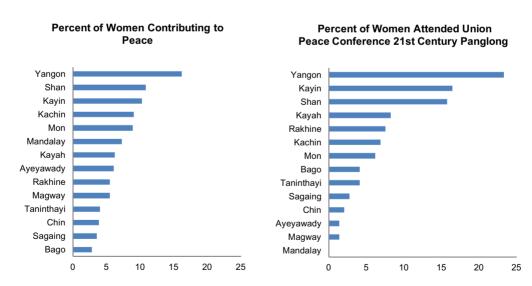
Women were participating in the sector-wide discussions which are Political, Security, Economic, Social and Land and Environment sectors in the Union Peace Conference. Bago Region had the highest of women political participation in 2018 with 68 percent, and Rakhine had the lowest with 13 percent. However, Mandalay Region was not a participant in this sector.

Table 3.1 Women Participation in Peace Process by states and regions, 2019

States and	Women	Contributing to Peace Process		Attended Union Peace e 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Panglong
Regions	Number	Percentage Distribution	Number	Percentage Distribution
Kachin	61	9.1	10	6.9
Kayah	42	6.2	12	8.2
Kayin	69	10.2	24	16.4
Chin	26	3.9	3	2.1
Sagaing	24	3.6	4	2.7
Taninthayi	27	4.0	6	4.1
Bago	19	2.8	6	4.1
Magway	37	5.5	2	1.4
Mandalay	49	7.3	-	0.0
Mon	60	8.9	9	6.2
Rakhine	37	5.5	11	7.5
Yangon	109	16.2	34	23.3
Shan	73	10.8	23	15.8
Ayeyawady	41	6.1	2	1.4
Union	674	100.0	146	100.0

Source: Institute for Strategy and Policy- ISP- Myanmar

Figure 3.1 Women participation in Peace Process by states and regions, 2019



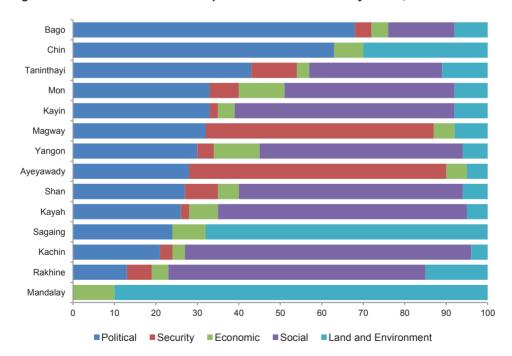
Source: Institute for Strategy and Policy- ISP- Myanmar

Table 3.2 Percent of Women Participation in Peace Process by sector, 2019

States and Regions	Political	Security	Economic	Social	Land and Environment	Total
Kachin	21	3	3	69	4	100
Kayah	26	2	7	60	5	100
Kayin	33	2	4	53	8	100
Chin	63	-	7	-	30	100
Sagaing	24	-	8	-	68	100
Taninthayi	43	11	3	32	11	100
Bago	68	4	4	16	8	100
Magway	32	55	5	-	8	100
Mandalay	-	-	10	-	90	100
Mon	33	7	11	41	8	100
Rakhine	13	6	4	62	15	100
Yangon	30	4	11	49	6	100
Shan	27	8	5	54	6	100
Ayeyawady	28	62	5	-	5	100

Source: Institute for Strategy and Policy- ISP- Myanmar

Figure 3.2 Percent of Women Participation in Peace Process by sector, 2019



Source: Institute for Strategy and Policy- ISP- Myanmar

## Chapter 4 Women and Men in Public Administration

### Women and Men in Public Administration

In 2018, out of all Myanmar's Civil Servants. 62.6 percent were women and 37.4 percent were men. In all government institutions, women were serving with a position as Director and above (Decision Making Level) were 44.4 percent, Gazetted Position were 57.6 percent and Non-Gazetted Position were 63.1 percent women respectively.

The highest percentage of women's distribution in civil servants by state and region is 71.9 percent in Tanintharyi Region and the lowest percentage is 51.7 percent in Chin State. Shares of women by types of government institutions are 41.7 percent in union organisations, 45.6 percent in ministries, 10.1 percent in Nay Pyi Taw City Development Committee and 9.4 percent in States and Regions' governments.

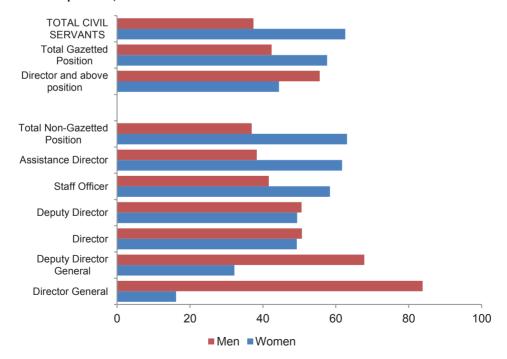
Women generally hold somewhat higher shares within the lower-level nongazetted positions than in the higher-level gazetted positions, and particularly lower in the two top management positions (Director General and Deputy Director General). Across government institutions, the shares of women however vary. Three union organizations stand out as female dominated across all positions, including in the top management positions.

Table 4.1 Civil Servants in Public Administration by sex and by position, 2018

Position	Nun	nber	Percentage Distribution		Sex Distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Director General	51	263	0.0	0.1	16.2	83.8
Deputy Director General	311	656	0.1	0.2	32.2	67.8
Director	2,092	2,151	0.3	0.6	49.3	50.7
Deputy Director	3,630	3,718	0.6	1.0	49.4	50.6
Assistance Director	14,200	8,815	2.3	2.3	61.7	38.3
Staff Officer	30,182	21,500	4.8	5.7	58.4	41.6
Total Gazetted Position	50,466	37,103	8.0	9.9	57.6	42.4
Director and above position (Decision Making Level)	2,453	3,071	0.4	0.8	44.4	55.6
Total Non-Gazetted Position	579,975	339,551	92.0	90.2	63.1	36.9
TOTAL CIVIL SERVANTS	630,441	376,654	100.0	100.0	62.6	37.4

Source: Project Appraisal and Progress Reporting Department

Figure 4.1 Sex Distribution of Civil Servants in Public Administration by sex and by position, 2018



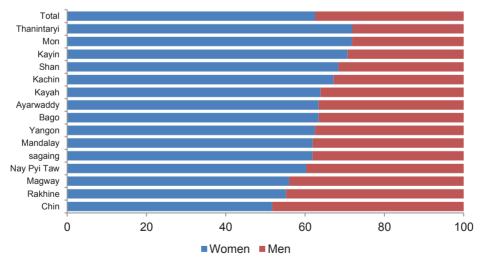
Source: Project Appraisal and Progress Reporting Department

Table 4.2 Civil Servants in Public Administration by sex and by states and regions, 2018

States and	Nun	nber	Percentage I	Distribution	Sex Distri	bution
Regions	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kachin	20,989	10,244	3.3	2.7	67.2	32.8
Kayah	6,947	3,924	1.1	1.0	63.9	36.1
Kayin	17,223	7,138	2.7	1.9	70.7	29.3
Chin	10,486	9,797	1.7	2.6	51.7	48.3
Sagaing	61,464	37,832	9.8	10.0	61.9	38.1
Thanintaryi	17,979	7,026	2.9	1.9	71.9	28.1
Bago	57,217	33,030	9.1	8.8	63.4	36.6
Magway	48,502	38,109	7.7	10.1	56.0	44.0
Mandalay	69,714	42,910	11.1	11.4	61.9	38.1
Mon	23,437	9,205	3.7	2.4	71.8	28.2
Rakhine	25,801	20,940	4.1	5.6	55.2	44.8
Yangon	85,643	51,386	13.6	13.6	62.5	37.5
Shan	56,622	26,159	9.0	6.9	68.4	31.6
Ayarwaddy	61,558	35,536	9.8	9.4	63.4	36.6
Nay Pyi Taw	66,497	43,780	10.6	11.6	60.3	39.7
Total	630,078	377,017	100.0	100.0	62.6	37.4

Source: Project Appraisal and Progress Reporting Department

Figure 4.2 Sex Distribution of Civil Servants in Public Administration by states and regions, 2018



Source: Project Appraisal and Progress Reporting Department

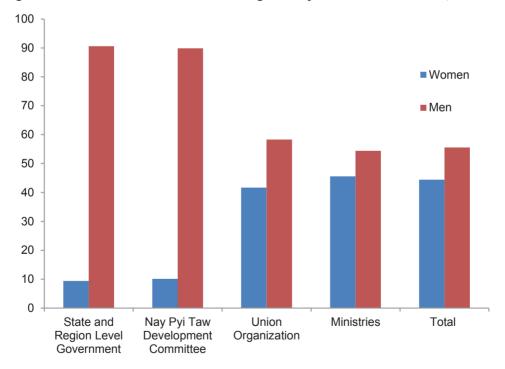
Table 4.3 Decision Making Level in Public Administration by sex and by Government Institution, 2018

Government Institution	Number		Percen Distrib	Ū	Sex Distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Union Organization	118	165	4.8	5.4	41.7	58.3
Ministries	2,320	2,767	94.6	90.1	45.6	54.4
Nay Pyi Taw Development Committee	7	62	0.3	2.0	10.1	89.9
State and Region Level Government	8	77	0.3	2.5	9.4	90.6
Total	2,453	3,071	100.0	100.0	44.4	55.6

Decision Making Level= Director and above position

Source: Project Appraisal and Progress Reporting Department

Figure 4.3 Sex Distribution in Decision Making Level by Government Institution, 2018



Source: Project Appraisal and Progress Reporting Department

Women and Men in Education

### Women and Men in Education

In 2017-2018, there were 48.7 percent for girls and 51.3 percent for boys who attended at Primary level, 51.1 percent for girls and 48.9 percent for boys attended at Middle level and 54.7 percent for girls and 45.3 percent for boys attended at High level. In the gross enrollment rate, girls' enrollment at the primary level is slightly lower than boys' enrollment and middle and high levels, girls' enrollment is higher than boys' enrollment. Although girls' net enrollment at the primary level is slightly lower than boys' enrollment and middle and high levels, girls' net enrollment rate is higher than boys' enrollment.

In Myanmar, there were "female oriented" settings in that most teachers are women. In 2017-2018, there were 81.7 percent for women and 18.3 percent for men teaching in the Primary level, 89.9 percent for women and 10.1 percent for men teaching in the Middle level and 82.7 percent for women and 17.3 percent for men teaching in High level.

According to the Myanmar Living Conditions Survey 2017 (MLCS-2017), the adult literacy rate for women 85.6 percent which is lower than the men 92.8 percent literacy rate. There was also an adult numeracy rate for women 88.7 percent is lower than the men 94.1 percent numeracy rate. Men are slightly less than women in Education attainment of high level. Highest reason of dropout among school-age children was a lack of affordability to school and the need to work.

Table 5.1 Teachers and Students in Primary Level by sex and by states and regions, 2017-2018

		Teac	hers			Stude	nts	
States and Regions	Perc Distrib		Sex Distribution			cent oution	Sex Distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Union	100.0	100.0	81.7	18.3	100.0	100.0	48.7	51.3
Kachin	3.8	2.2	88.7	11.3	3.4	3.5	48.2	51.8
Kayah	1.0	0.7	86.1	14.0	0.7	0.8	47.8	52.2
Kayin	3.9	2.9	85.7	14.3	4.1	4.0	49.2	50.8
Chin	2.1	4.7	66.9	33.1	1.6	1.6	48.6	51.4
Sagaing	10.9	14.2	77.5	22.5	10.7	10.9	48.3	51.7
Taninthayi	3.6	1.9	89.3	10.7	3.7	3.8	48.5	51.5
Bago	10.7	10.5	82.0	18.0	10.0	10.1	48.4	51.6
Magway	8.1	11.6	75.8	24.3	7.5	7.4	48.8	51.2
Mandalay	10.1	9.8	82.1	17.9	10.2	10.2	48.6	51.4
Mon	4.4	1.8	91.8	8.2	4.6	4.6	48.6	51.4
Rakhine	5.4	10.8	69.1	30.9	6.4	6.7	47.6	52.4
Yangon	8.3	4.3	89.7	10.3	10.4	10.4	48.5	51.5
Shan	11.7	6.7	88.7	11.3	10.9	10.3	50.1	49.9
Ayeyawady	14.0	16.1	79.5	20.5	13.5	13.5	48.7	51.3
Nay Pyi Taw	2.0	1.8	83.5	16.5	2.3	2.3	48.5	51.5

Note: (1) Year refer to School year (June to March).

(2) Students are inclusive of affiliated students

Source: Ministry of Education

Figure 5.1 Sex Distribution of Teachers and Students in Primary Level, 2017-2018

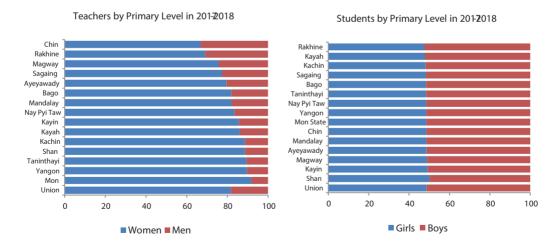


Table 5.2 Teachers and Students in Middle Level by sex and by states and regions, 2017-2018

		Tead	chers			Stude	nts		
States and Regions	Perd Distrik		Sex Distri	bution		Percent Distribution		Sex Distribution	
ŭ	Wome n	Men	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	
Union	100.0	100.0	89.9	10.1	100.0	100.0	51.1	48.9	
Kachin	3.5	1.6	95.1	4.9	4.2	4.2	51.2	48.8	
Kayah	0.8	0.4	95.0	5.0	8.0	8.0	51.7	48.3	
Kayin	2.9	2.0	92.8	7.2	3.3	2.9	54.6	45.4	
Chin	1.5	4.6	73.9	26.1	1.4	1.4	50.7	49.3	
Sagaing	12.7	18.4	86.1	14.0	11.9	11.9	51.1	49.0	
Taninthayi	3.3	0.9	97.0	3.0	3.5	3.2	53.6	46.4	
Bago	12.1	9.1	92.2	7.8	10.1	10.3	50.8	49.2	
Magway	9.6	15.1	85.0	15.0	8.8	9.0	50.6	49.4	
Mandalay	11.1	12.7	88.7	11.4	11.7	12.0	50.5	49.6	
Mon	4.5	1.2	97.1	2.9	4.3	4.1	52.6	47.4	
Rakhine	5.7	13.0	79.6	20.4	4.9	5.7	47.5	52.5	
Yangon	10.8	3.2	96.7	3.3	12.1	12.8	49.9	50.1	
Shan	7.8	3.6	95.1	4.9	8.4	7.3	54.8	45.3	
Ayeyawady	11.7	12.2	89.5	10.5	12.1	12.0	51.2	48.8	
Nay Pyi Taw	2.1	2.0	90.2	9.8	2.6	2.6	50.4	49.7	

Note:(1) Year refer to School year (June to March).

Source: Ministry of Education

(2) Students are inclusive of affiliated students

Figure 5.2 Sex Distribution of Teachers and Students in Middle Level by states and regions, 2017-2018

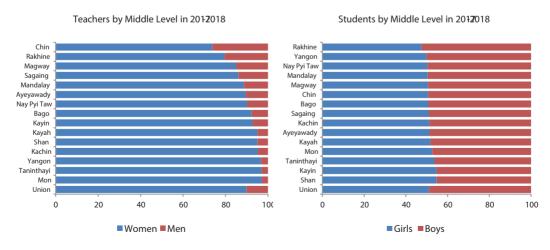


Table 5.3 Teachers and Students in High Level by sex and by states and regions, 2017-2018

		Teac	hers			Stude	ents	
States and Regions	Percent Distribution		Sex Distr	Sex Distribution		cent bution	Sex Distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Union	100.0	100.0	82.7	17.3	100.0	100.0	54.7	45.3
Kachin	4.0	3.9	82.9	17.1	4.5	4.1	57.0	43.0
Kayah	1.2	1.3	81.1	18.9	1.1	8.0	60.5	39.6
Kayin	3.4	2.2	88.3	11.8	3.0	2.4	60.5	39.5
Chin	1.2	4.4	57.1	42.9	1.2	1.1	55.8	44.2
Sagaing	10.5	17.4	74.3	25.7	12.0	11.9	54.7	45.3
Taninthayi	3.5	1.7	90.7	9.3	3.1	2.4	61.3	38.7
Bago	11.1	7.8	87.2	12.8	10.1	10.2	54.4	45.6
Magway	7.6	11.3	76.2	23.8	9.0	9.6	53.2	46.9
Mandalay	10.8	12.9	80.1	19.9	10.9	11.3	53.7	46.3
Mon	4.7	2.6	89.7	10.3	4.6	4.0	58.2	41.8
Rakhine	4.7	9.4	70.5	29.6	4.4	5.2	50.4	49.6
Yangon	14.6	4.5	94.0	6.0	13.5	15.3	51.6	48.4
Shan	8.1	6.6	85.5	14.5	7.6	6.3	59.3	40.7
Ayeyawady	12.2	11.8	83.2	16.8	12.9	12.8	54.9	45.1
Nay Pyi Taw	2.4	2.4	83.2	16.8	2.4	2.6	52.1	47.9

Note:(1) Year refer to School year (June to March).

Source: Ministry of Education

(2) Students are inclusive of affiliated students

Figure 5.3 Sex Distribution of Teachers and Students in High Level, 2017-2018

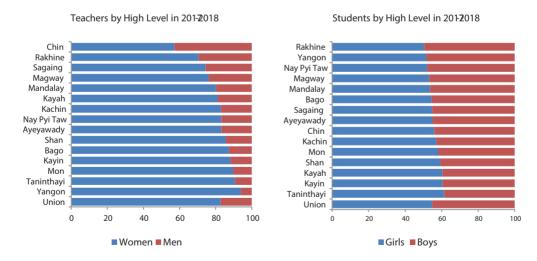
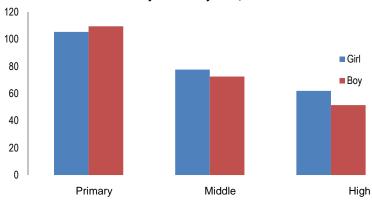


Table 5.4 Gross Enrollment Rate by sex and by level, 2015-2016 to 2017-2018

Year	Prim	nary	Mid	dle	High		
	Girl	Воу	Girl	Воу	Girl	Boy	
2015-2016	109.5	109.2	73.1	66.6	52.1	41.6	
2016-2017	99.9	104.9	72.4	67.0	52.4	42.5	
2017-2018	105.3	109.5	77.6	72.5	61.9	51.4	

Source: Ministry of Education

Figure 5.4 Gross Enrollment Rate by sex and by level, 2017-2018



Source: Ministry of Education

Table 5.5 Net Enrollment Rate by sex and by level, 2015-2016 to 2017-2018

Year	Prir	mary	Middl	High		
t ear	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy
2015-2016	94.7	95.5	58.2	58.8	33.0	25.9
2016-2017	94.7	99.1	63.6	53.7	31.2	38.6
2017-2018	97.4	96.6	66.4	61.1	50.0	41.4

Figure 5.5 Net Enrollment Rate by sex, 2017-2018

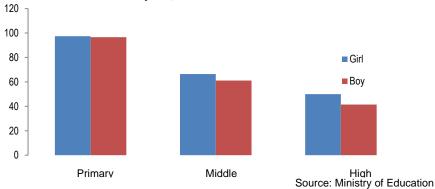
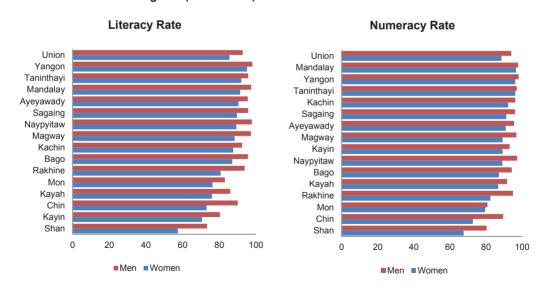


Table 5.6 Literacy and Numeracy Rate in the population age 15 and above by sex and by states and regions (MLCS- 2017)

States and	Lite	racy Rate		Num	eracy Rate	)
Regions	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Kachin	87.6	92.5	90	92.4	96.3	94.3
Kayah	76.1	86.1	81	86.8	91.8	89.3
Kayin	70.6	80.4	75.1	89.3	93.2	91.1
Chin	73.1	90.1	80.8	72.8	89.6	80.4
Sagaing	89.7	95.8	92.5	91.3	96.1	93.5
Taninthayi	92	95.8	93.8	96.3	97.1	96.7
Bago	87.1	95.7	91.1	87.2	94.4	90.5
Magway	88.4	97.3	92.1	89.3	96.9	92.5
Mandalay	91.5	97.4	94.1	96.7	97.9	97.2
Mon	76.4	83.1	79.3	79.6	80.9	80.2
Rakhine	80.8	93.9	86.8	82.6	95.1	88.3
Yangon	95.2	98.1	96.5	96.3	98.2	97.2
Shan	57.4	73.4	65.2	67.7	80.4	73.9
Ayeyawady	90.5	95.6	92.9	91	95.6	93.2
Naypyitaw	89.3	97.8	93.2	89.1	97.4	92.9
Union	85.6	92.8	88.9	88.7	94.1	91.2

Source: Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS-2017)

Figure 5.6 Literacy and Numeracy Rate in the population age 15 and above by sex and by states and regions (MLCS-2017)



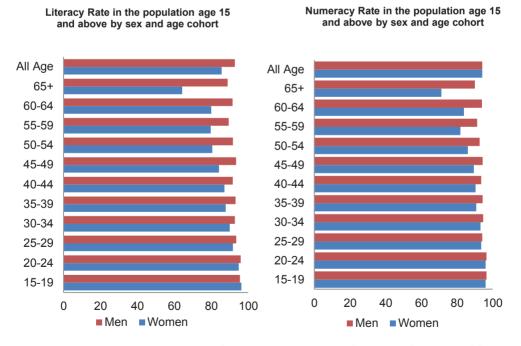
Source: Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS-2017)

Table 5.7 Literacy Rate and Numeracy Rate in the population age 15 and above by sex and age cohort (MLCS-2017)

una aga	I	iteracy Rate		Nu	meracy Rat	'e
Age Group	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
15-19	96.3	95.5	95.9	96	96.5	96.3
20-24	94.9	95.9	95.4	96	96.5	96.3
25-29	91.7	93.5	92.5	93.5	94.1	93.8
30-34	90	92.8	91.3	93.1	94.6	93.8
35-39	87.8	93.1	90.3	90.8	94.3	92.5
40-44	87.1	91.6	89.1	90.4	93.5	91.8
45-49	84.2	93.4	88.3	89.4	94.3	91.6
50-54	80.5	91.7	85.5	86	92.7	89
55-59	79.7	89.4	84	81.9	91.3	86
60-64	80	91.5	85.1	83.9	93.9	88.3
65+	64.2	88.8	74.4	71.2	90	79
All Age	85.6	92.8	88.9	94.1	94.1	88.7

Source: Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS-2017)

Figure 5.7 Literacy Rate and Numeracy Rate in the population age 15 and above by sex and age cohort (MLCS-2017)



Source: Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS-2017)

Table 5.8 Educational attainment among adults age 15 and over by sex, by level and by area, MLCS-2017 (in percent)

Particulars	Union	Urban	Rural	Women	Men
No education	9.7	4.8	11.8	12.7	6.1
Monastic	7.0	2.9	8.7	4.9	9.4
Below primary	19.7	11.8	23.1	21.9	17.1
Primary	33.6	27.7	36.1	31.8	35.7
Middle	17.6	26.4	13.9	15.6	20
High	5.6	10.2	3.6	5.2	6.1
Tertiary	6.9	16.2	2.8	7.9	5.6

Note: Below primary indicates that the individual has some primary education but has not completed primary education.

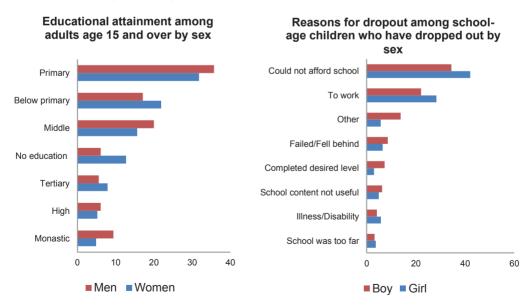
Source: Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS-2017)

Table 5.9 Reasons for dropout among school-age children who have dropped out by sex and by area, MLCS-2017 (in percent)

Particulars	Union	Urban	Rural	Girl	Boy
Could not afford school	38.2	40.0	37.8	42.1	34.4
To work	25.1	18.0	27.0	28.3	22.1
Failed/Fell behind	7.5	8.9	7.2	6.5	8.6
School content not useful	5.6	5.7	5.6	4.9	6.3
Completed desired level	5.2	6.5	4.9	3	7.3
Illness/Disability	5.0	6.3	4.6	5.8	4.1
School was too far	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.2
Other	9.8	11.5	9.4	5.7	13.8

Source: Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS-2017)

Figure 5.8 Educational attainment among adults age 15 and over and Reason for dropout among school-age children by sex, MLCS-2017



Source: Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS-2017)

Women and Men
in Health, Sports,
and Social Well-being

### Women and Men in Health, Sports, and Social Well-being

In 2017, life expectancy for women was 71.8 years and for men is 60.4 years in urban area. In rural area, for women was 69.8 years and for men is 61.2 years. Life expectancy for women was higher in both urban and rural areas.

In 2017, Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight was the first leading cause of infant mortality in Myanmar, and low birth weight of female and male were 7.8 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively. The highest Fatality rate per 1,000 discharges and deaths was among infants under age 1 in female for 36.3 percent and male for 32.8 percent, while the lowest was for children aged 5-14 in female for 4.4 percent and male for 4.5 percent.

Share of women athletes in the South East Asia Games was 37.1 percent in 2019. Women athletes are less than men athletes in SEA Games from 2001 to 2019.

In 2017-2018, Myanmar Government started the Maternal and Child Cash Transfer Program (MCCT) with Chin State, Sagaing Division and Rakhine State. In 2018-2019, the growth rate of MCCT program was 177.5 percent and two states were increased which are Kachin State and Kayin State. In 2017-2018, Social Cash Transfer Program for Elderly People who are Myanmar citizens and 85 years of age and above. In 2018-2019, the growth rate of this program was 361.4 percent.

In 2017-2018 Fiscal Year, share of women pensioners was 39.97 percent in for Political Pension, 35 percent in Department Pension and 2.6 percent in Defense Pension. Women pensioners are less than men pensioners in all type of pension.

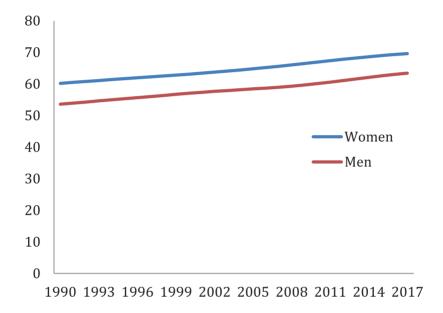
Table 6.1 Life Expectancy at Birth for women and men, 2016 and 2017

Area	2016		2017	,
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Urban	71.4	60	71.8	60.4
Rural	69.3	60.8	69.8	61.2

Note: Based on Vital Registration system.

Source: Central Statistical Organization

Figure 6.1 Life Expectancy at Birth for women and men, 1990-2017



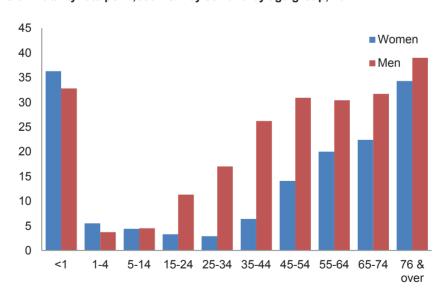
Source: World Bank

Table 6.2 Fatality rate per 1,000 D&D by sex and by age group, 2017

Age group	Percentage Composition of Discharges and Death (D&D)		Percentage Composition of Death		Fatality F	·
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<1	6.2	10.2	22.4	16	36.3	32.8
1-4	6.1	10.2	3.3	1.8	5.5	3.7
5-14	6.6	11.2	2.9	2.4	4.4	4.5
15-24	19.3	11.4	6.4	6.2	3.3	11.3
25-34	23.4	13.7	6.7	11.1	2.9	17
35-44	13.9	13.1	8.8	16.4	6.4	26.2
45-54	8.4	11.3	11.8	16.8	14.1	30.9
55-64	7.4	9.2	14.7	13.4	20	30.4
65-74	5.3	6.1	11.8	9.3	22.4	31.7
76 & over	3.3	3.5	11.3	6.5	34.3	39.0
All Age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Department of Public Health

Figure 6.2 Fatality rate per 1,000 D&D by sex and by age group, 2017



Source: Department of Public Health

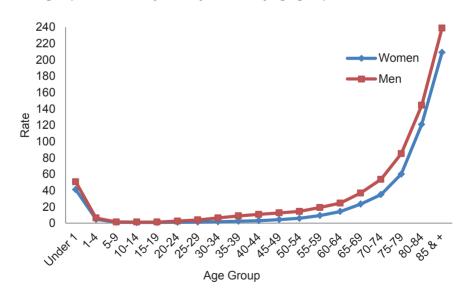
Table 6.3 Age Specific Mortality Rate by sex and by age group, 2014-2016

(per 1,000 population in each age group) 2015 2014 2016 **Age Group** Women Women Women Men Men Men Under 1 43.8 53.7 42.2 51.8 41.0 50.5 1-4 5.0 6.5 4.9 6.4 4.7 6.3 5-9 1.1 1.5 1.1 1.5 1.1 1.5 10-14 0.9 1.4 0.9 8.0 1.4 1.4 15-19 0.9 1.5 0.9 1.5 8.0 1.4 20-24 1.3 2.5 1.1 2.5 1.1 2.5 25-29 4.2 1.6 4.2 1.4 1.4 4.0 30-34 2.1 6.7 1.9 6.9 1.8 6.4 35-39 2.8 9.6 2.7 9.6 2.4 8.9 40-44 3.1 10.7 3.6 11.7 3.3 11.5 45-49 4.8 14.1 4.6 13.7 4.4 12.6 50-54 6.6 15.6 6.0 14.4 6.4 15.3 55-59 10.4 21.5 9.9 20.1 9.3 19.2 24.5 60-64 15.5 26.1 14.7 25.4 14.3 65-69 39.9 24.6 38.8 23.4 36.8 25.7 70-74 27.7 56.0 36.0 52.9 35.0 53.6 75-79 62.3 85.8 61.3 83.3 60.1 85.1 80-84 124.2 143.5 122.6 136.6 120.9 144.3 85 & + 195.1 220.5 201.3 219.3 209.0 238.8

Note: Based on Vital Registration system.

Source: Central Statistical Organization

Figure 6.3 Age Specific Mortality Rate by sex and by age group, 2016



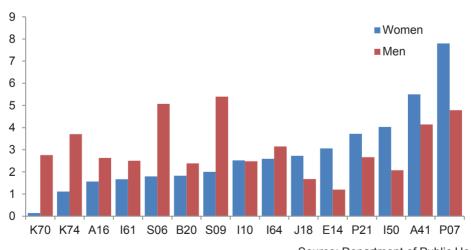
Source: Central Statistical Organization

Table 6.4 Leading Causes of Mortality in Public Hospital by sex, 2017

ICD-10	Single leading causes of mortality	Perc Distrib		Sex Distribution	
Code	omgo ionumg canoos or moramity	Women	Men	Women	Men
P07	Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified	7.8	4.8	50.5	49.6
A41	Other septicemia	5.5	4.1	45.3	54.7
S09	Other and unspecified injuries of head	2.0	5.4	18.8	81.2
S06	Intracranial injury	1.8	5.1	18.1	81.9
P21	Birth asphyxia	3.7	2.7	46.6	53.4
164	Stroke, not specified as hemorrhage or infarction	2.6	3.2	33.9	66.1
150	Heart failure	4.0	2.1	54.8	45.2
K74	Fibrosis and cirrhosis of liver	1.1	3.7	15.8	84.2
I10	Essential (primary) hypertension	2.5	2.5	38.8	61.2
A16	Respiratory tuberculosis, not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically	1.6	2.6	27.1	72.9
I61	Intracerebral hemorrhage	1.7	2.5	29.4	70.6
B20	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease resulting in infectious and parasitic diseases	1.8	2.4	32.4	67.6
J18	Pneumonia, organism unspecified	2.7	1.7	50.4	49.6
E14	Unspecified diabetes mellitus	3.1	1.2	61.5	38.5
K70	Alcoholic liver disease	0.1	2.8	3.0	97.0
	All Other Causes	58.0	53.4	40.4	59.6
	Total Percent	100.0	100.0	38.4	61.6
	Total	16,626	26,649		

Source: Department of Public Health

Figure 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Leading Causes of Mortality in Public Hospital by sex, 2017



Source: Department of Public Health

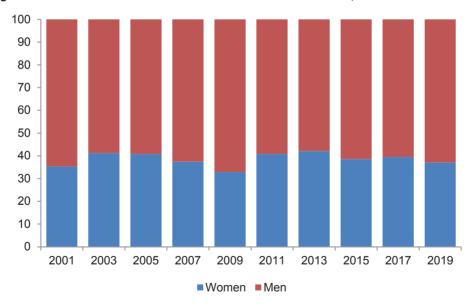
Table 6.5 Athletes in South East Asia Games, 2001-2019

Year	Hoot Country	Sport	Numb	er	Sex Dist	ribution
Teal	Host Country	Events	Women	Men	Women	Men
2001	Malaysia	24	89	163	35.3	64.7
2003	Vietnam	21	120	171	41.2	58.8
2005	Philippines	21	132	191	40.9	59.1
2007	Thailand	30	150	251	37.4	62.6
2009	Laos	25	108	220	32.9	67.1
2011	Indonesia	30	195	282	40.9	59.1
2013	Myanmar	33	410	565	42.1	58.0
2015	Singapore	31	152	242	38.6	61.4
2017	Malaysia	29	151	231	39.5	60.5
2019	Philippines	31	130	221	37.0	63.0

Note: South East Asia Games have been held every two years.

Source: Sports and Physical Education Department

Figure 6.5 Sex Distribution of Athletes in South East Asia Games, 2001-2019



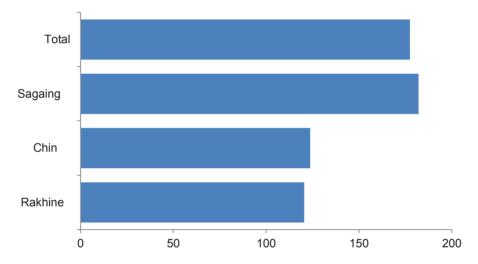
Source: Sports and Physical Education Department

Table 6.6 Number of Pregnant women and children under 2 who are receiving social cash transfers by states and regions, 2017-2018 and 2018-2019

	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
States and Regions	2017-2018	2018-2019	Growth rate
Kayah	-	8,296	=
Kayin	-	31,815	-
Chin	15,163	33,918	123.7
Sagaing	2,370	6,685	182.1
Rakhine	56,560	124,719	120.5
Total Number	74,039	205,433	177.5

Source: Department of Social Welfare

Figure 6.6 Number of Pregnant women and children under 2 who are receiving social cash transfers by states and regions, 2017-2018 and 2018-2019



Source: Department of Social Welfare

**Note:** *Pregnant Women and Children under2*: With the intention of promoting Nutrition Status, the cash transfer program invests in a unique window opportunity period; early thousand days from women's pregnant life to her child 2<sup>nd</sup> birthday

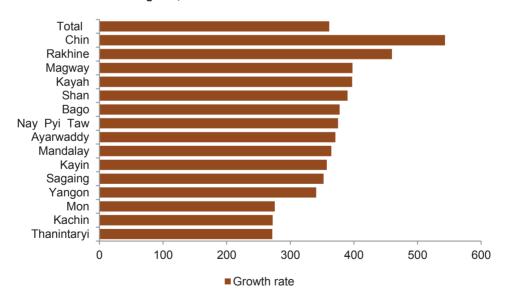
Cash Transfer: monthly direct transfer payment which are disbursed to entitled beneficiary from Government expenditure through focal departments with the purpose of improving social well-being of beneficiary

Table 6.7 Number of elderly person who are receiving social cash transfers by states and regions, 2017-2018 and 2018-2019

States and Regions	2017-2018	2018-2019	Growth rate
Kachin	934	3,478	272.4
Kayah	116	577	397.4
Kayin	981	4,488	357.5
Chin	260	1,673	543.5
Sagaing	5,143	23,266	352.4
Thanintaryi	1,450	5,392	271.9
Bago	4,966	23,721	377.7
Magway	3,967	19,749	397.8
Mandalay	5,479	25,459	364.7
Mon	2,402	9,028	275.9
Rakhine	1,717	9,616	460.1
Yangon	5,451	24,031	340.9
Shan	1,742	8,540	390.2
Ayarwaddy	5,417	25,521	371.1
Nay Pyi Taw	884	4,201	375.2
Total	40,909	188,740	361.4

Source: Department of Social Welfare

Figure 6.7 Growth rate of elderly person who are receiving social cash transfers by states and regions, 2017-2018 and 2018-2019



Source: Department of Social Welfare

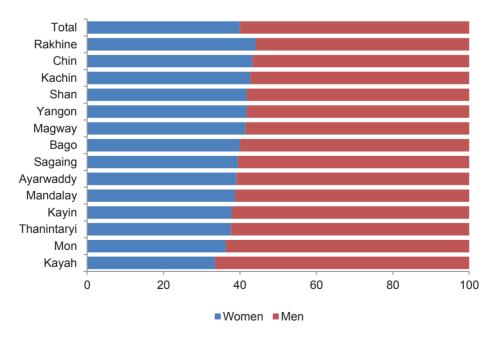
Note: Elderly People mean all Myanmar citizens who are 85 years of age and above.

Table 6.8 Pensioners for Political Pension by states and regions, 2017-2018

States and	Number		Percentage D	Distribution	Sex Distribution	
Regions	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kachin	666	894	3.3	2.9	42.7	57.3
Kayah	149	296	0.7	1.0	33.5	66.5
Kayin	281	461	1.4	1.5	37.9	62.1
Chin	564	739	2.8	2.4	43.3	56.7
Sagaing	2,782	4,269	13.7	14.0	39.5	60.5
Thanintaryi	305	505	1.5	1.7	37.7	62.4
Bago	2,344	3,510	11.5	11.5	40.0	60.0
Magway	2,288	3,236	11.2	10.6	41.4	58.6
Mandalay	2,723	4,309	13.4	14.1	38.7	61.3
Mon	555	974	2.7	3.2	36.3	63.7
Rakhine	1,641	2,078	8.1	6.8	44.1	55.9
Yangon	2,314	3,232	11.4	10.6	41.7	58.3
Shan	4,510	6,284	22.2	20.6	41.8	58.2
Ayarwaddy	2,651	4,139	13.0	13.5	39.0	61.0
Total	20,363	30,583	100.0	100.0	40.0	60.0

Source: Pension Department

Figure 6.8 Sex Distribution of Pensioners for Political Pension by states and regions, 2017-2018



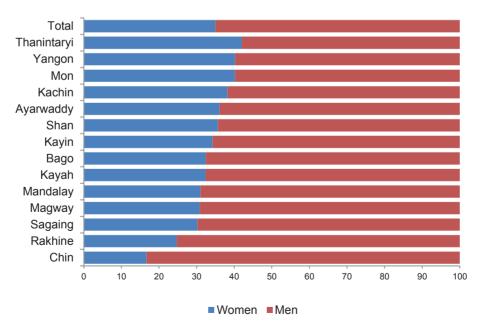
Source: Pension Department

Table 6.9 Pensioners for Department Pension by states and regions, 2017-2018

States and	Number		Percentage	Distribution	Sex Distribution	
Regions	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kachin	3,178	5,137	2.2	1.9	38.2	61.8
Kayah	893	1,861	0.6	0.7	32.4	67.6
Kayin	2,072	3,978	1.4	1.5	34.3	65.8
Chin	782	3,917	0.5	1.4	16.6	83.4
Sagaing	10,152	23,431	6.9	8.6	30.2	69.8
Thanintaryi	2,165	2,985	1.5	1.1	42.0	58.0
Bago	14,104	29,355	9.6	10.8	32.5	67.6
Magway	9,414	21,089	6.4	7.8	30.9	69.1
Mandalay	19,663	43,768	13.4	16.1	31.0	69.0
Mon	5,561	8,263	3.8	3.0	40.2	59.8
Rakhine	3,728	11,341	2.5	4.2	24.7	75.3
Yangon	53,954	80,145	36.8	29.4	40.2	59.8
Shan	6,344	11,422	4.3	4.2	35.7	64.3
Ayarwaddy	14,476	25,592	9.9	9.4	36.1	63.9
Total	146,486	272,284	100.0	100.0	35.0	65.0

Source: Pension Department

Figure 6.9 Sex Distribution of Pensioners for Department Pension by states and regions, 2017-2018



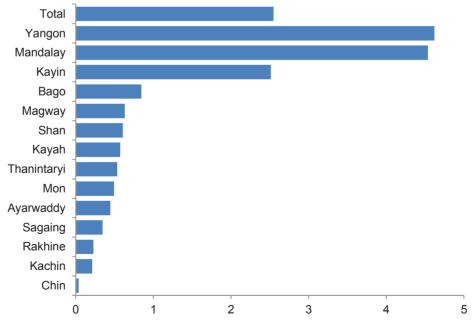
Source: Pension Department

Table 6.10 Pensioners for Defense Pension by states and regions, 2017-2018

States and	Number		Percentage Distribution		Sex Distribution	
Regions	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kachin	18	8,461	0.3	3.2	0.2	99.8
Kayah	9	1,562	0.1	0.6	0.6	99.4
Kayin	143	5,546	2.0	2.1	2.5	97.5
Chin	1	2,755	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Sagaing	44	12,649	0.6	4.7	0.4	99.7
Thanintaryi	18	3,357	0.3	1.3	0.5	99.5
Bago	280	32,857	4.0	12.3	0.8	99.2
Magway	97	15,274	1.4	5.7	0.6	99.4
Mandalay	1,881	39,588	26.9	14.8	4.5	95.5
Mon	52	10,505	0.7	3.9	0.5	99.5
Rakhine	20	8,801	0.3	3.3	0.2	99.8
Yangon	4,223	87,155	60.4	32.6	4.6	95.4
Shan	133	21,793	1.9	8.2	0.6	99.4
Ayarwaddy	77	17,188	1.1	6.4	0.5	99.6
Total	6,996	267,491	100.0	100.0	2.6	97.5

Source: Pension Department

Figure 6.10 Women Participation of Pensioners for Defense Pension by states and regions, 2017-2018



Source: Pension Department

# Chapter 7 Women and Men in Labour Force

### Women and Men in Labour Force

In 2017, women make up 54.3 percent of the working age population above 15 years at 19.8 million while the number of men accounts for 45.7 percent of the working age population at 16.6 million. That makes the gender split at 54.3 percent women and 45.7 percent men.

The labour force of women were 9.4 million and men were 12.9 million. The labour force participation of women were lower than men. Ayarwaddy Region has the lowest and Magway Region has the highest share of women labor force participation.

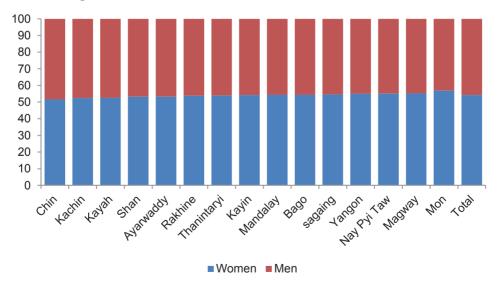
The labour force participation in working age for women were 47.7 percent and men were 77.3 percent. Although women working age participation was more than men, labor force participation of women was less than men. Ayarwaddy Region has the lowest and Shan State has the highest percentage of women labour force participation in women working age.

Table 7.1 Working age population above 15 years by sex and by states and regions, 2017

States and Regions	Number (Million)		Percentage Distribution		Sex Distribution	
rtogiono	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kachin	0.5	0.5	2.6	2.8	52.5	47.5
Kayah	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	52.6	47.4
Kayin	0.5	0.4	2.6	2.6	54.3	45.7
Chin	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	51.6	48.4
Sagaing	2.3	1.9	11.4	11.3	54.6	45.4
Thanintaryi	0.5	0.4	2.4	2.5	53.9	46.1
Bago	2.0	1.7	10.0	9.9	54.4	45.6
Magway	1.8	1.5	9.1	8.7	55.3	44.8
Mandalay	2.5	2.1	12.5	12.5	54.4	45.6
Mon	0.7	0.6	3.7	3.4	56.9	43.1
Rakhine	1.0	0.8	5.0	5.1	53.9	46.2
Yangon	3.1	2.5	15.6	15.2	55.0	45.0
Shan	2.0	1.7	9.9	10.3	53.3	46.7
Ayarwaddy	2.3	2.0	11.7	12.2	53.3	46.7
Nay Pyi Taw	0.4	0.4	2.2	2.1	55.1	44.9
Total	19.8	16.6	100.0	100.0	54.3	45.7

Source: Myanmar Annual Labour Force Survey, 2017

Figure 7.1: Sex Distribution of Working age Population above 15 years by states and regions, 2017



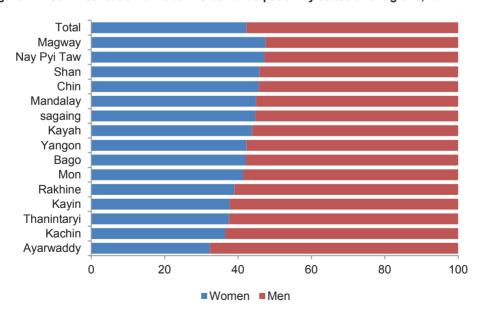
Source: Myanmar Annual Labour Force Survey, 2017

Table 7.2: Labor Force Participation by sex and by states and regions, 2017

States and Regions	Number (Million)		Percentage Distribution		Sex Distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kachin	0.2	0.3	1.9	2.5	36.5	63.5
Kayah	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	43.8	56.2
Kayin	0.2	0.3	2.0	2.4	37.8	62.2
Chin	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	45.7	54.3
Sagaing	1.2	1.5	12.9	11.7	44.7	55.3
Thanintaryi	0.2	0.3	1.9	2.4	37.5	62.5
Bago	1.0	1.4	10.4	10.5	42.1	57.9
Magway	1.0	1.1	10.4	8.5	47.4	52.6
Mandalay	1.3	1.6	14.0	12.6	44.9	55.1
Mon	0.3	0.4	3.2	3.3	41.4	58.6
Rakhine	0.4	0.7	4.5	5.1	39.1	60.9
Yangon	1.3	1.8	13.9	13.9	42.3	57.7
Shan	1.2	1.4	12.8	11.1	45.8	54.2
Ayarwaddy	0.8	1.7	8.5	13.0	32.4	67.6
Nay Pyi Taw	0.2	0.3	2.6	2.1	47.2	52.9
Total	9.4	12.9	100.0	100.0	42.3	57.7

Source: Myanmar Annual Labour Force Survey, 2017

Figure 7.2: Sex Distribution of Labor Force Participation by states and regions, 2017



Source: Myanmar Annual Labour Force Survey, 2017

Table 7.3: Labor force participation in Working age by sex and by states and regions, 2017

201		Women			Men	
States and Regions	Working age (Million)	Labor Force Participat -ion (Million)	Percent of Labor force participat -ion in Working age	Working age (Million)	Labor Force Participat -ion (Million)	Percent of Labor force participat- ion in Working age
Kachin	0.5	0.2	35.1	0.5	0.3	67.5
Kayah	0.1	0.1	53.4	0.1	0.1	76.0
Kayin	0.5	0.2	36.0	0.4	0.3	70.3
Chin	0.2	0.1	36.3	0.2	0.1	46.0
Sagaing	2.3	1.2	54.2	1.9	1.5	80.6
Thanintaryi	0.5	0.2	38.1	0.4	0.3	74.2
Bago	2.0	1.0	49.8	1.7	1.4	81.8
Magway	1.8	1.0	54.9	1.5	1.1	75.1
Mandalay	2.5	1.3	53.2	2.1	1.6	77.7
Mon	0.7	0.3	40.1	0.6	0.4	74.9
Rakhine	1.0	0.4	42.9	0.8	0.7	78.1
Yangon	3.1	1.3	42.3	2.5	1.8	70.5
Shan	2.0	1.2	61.7	1.7	1.4	83.2
Ayarwaddy	2.3	0.8	34.5	2.0	1.7	82.4
Nay Pyi Taw	0.4	0.2	56.5	0.4	0.3	77.8
Total	19.8	9.4	47.7	16.6	12.9	77.3

Figure 7.3: Percent of Labor force participation in working age by states and regions, 2017

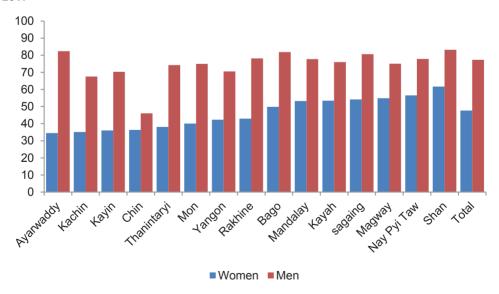


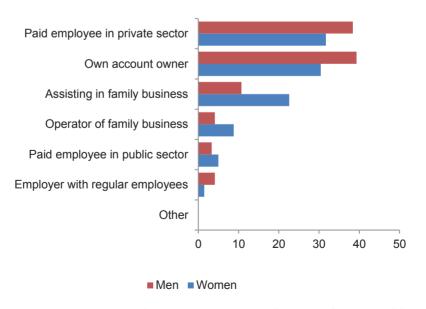
Table 7.4: Position in primary job, by sex and by residential area , 12-month recall , MLCS-2017 (in percent)

Particulars	Union	Urban	Rural	Women	Men
Paid employee in public sector	4.1	8.2	2.5	5.0	3.3
Paid employee in private sector	35.3	42.1	32.7	31.7	38.4
Employer with regular employees	2.9	4.1	2.4	1.5	4.1
Own account owner	35.3	31.8	36.5	30.4	39.3
Operator of family business	6.3	3.4	7.3	8.8	4.1
Assisting in family business	16.1	10.1	18.4	22.6	10.7
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Note: Labour Force participation and employment are based on

ICLS-19 definitions.

Figure 7.4: Position in primary job by sex and by residential area, 12-month recall , MLCS-2017



Source: Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS-2017)

Source: Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS-2017)

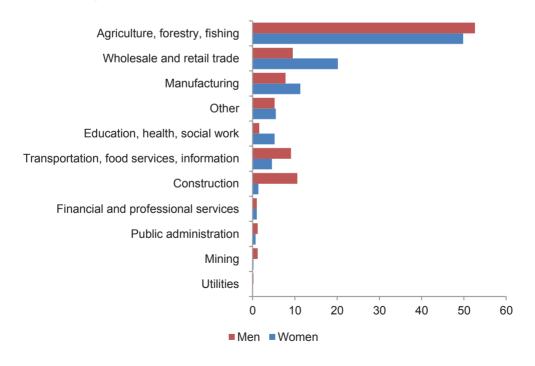
Table 7.5: Sector of primary job by sex and by residential area, 12-month recall, MLCS-

2017				(III percer	11.)
Sector	Union	Urban	Rural	Female	Male
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	51.3	9.6	67.1	49.8	52.6
Industry	16.6	25.3	13.4	13.0	19.7
Mining	8.0	0.6	8.0	0.2	1.2
Manufacturing	9.4	15.2	7.2	11.3	7.8
Utilities	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Construction	6.3	9.2	5.3	1.4	10.6
Services	32.1	65.1	19.5	37.3	27.7
Wholesale and retail trade	14.4	28.4	9.1	20.2	9.5
Transportation, food services, information	7.0	14.4	4.2	4.6	9.1
Financial and professional services	1.0	2.9	0.3	1.0	1.0
Public administration	1.0	2.7	0.4	0.7	1.2
Education, health, social work	3.3	6.1	2.2	5.2	1.6
Other	5.4	10.6	3.4	5.5	5.2

Notes: Labour force participation and employment are based on ICLS-19 definitions. Sector classifications are based on the ISIC-08.

Source: Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS-2017)

Figure 7.5: Sector of primary job, by residential area and by sex, 12-month recall, MLCS-2017



Source: Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS-2017)

## Chapter 8 Women and Men

in **E**mployment

### **Chapter 8**

### Women and Men in Employment

In 2017, the women employed population were 9.3 million and men employed were 12.7 million. The employment percent of women was lower than men. Ayarwaddy Region has the lowest and Chin State has the highest share of women employment.

The labor force totaled 22.3 million, consisting of 190,548 women and 156,299 men are unemploymed. The share of women unemployed was 55 percent and men was 45.1 percent. Women unemployment were higher than for men and Rakhine State is the lowest and Sagaing Region is the highest share of women unemployment.

The largest percentage of women and men employed worked in skilled agriculture, with 33.2 percent and 4.4 percent. Sex Distribution by occupation is Professionals, women 74.5 percent and men 25.5 percent.

The most common occupations for employed were plant and machine operators and assemblers, with 10.5 percent women and 89.5 percent men.

Informal employment is generally a larger source of employment for women than for men in developing countries. The contribution of the informal employment reaches up to 82.4 percent is as high as 90.2 percent and 76.8 percent, respectively, in women and men. In Magway Region, the share of women with informal employment was 53.8 percent and which is the highest percentage of all States and Regions.

Table 8.1 Employment Person by sex and by states and regions, 2017

States and Regions		nber lion)	Percer Distrib	_	Sex Distri	bution
Regions	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kachin	0.2	0.3	2.0	2.5	36.4	63.6
Kayah	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	46.7	53.3
Kayin	0.2	0.3	1.9	2.4	36.6	63.4
Chin	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	47.7	52.3
Sagaing	1.2	1.5	13.0	11.9	44.3	55.7
Thanintaryi	0.2	0.3	2.0	2.3	38.8	61.2
Bago	0.9	1.3	9.7	10.1	41.2	58.8
Magway	1.0	1.1	10.6	8.5	47.6	52.4
Mandalay	1.3	1.6	14.3	12.7	45.1	54.9
Mon	0.3	0.4	3.2	3.3	41.4	58.6
Rakhine	0.4	0.7	4.5	5.1	39.1	60.9
Yangon	1.3	1.8	13.8	13.8	42.2	57.8
Shan	1.2	1.4	12.8	11.1	45.7	54.3
Ayarwaddy	0.8	1.7	8.6	13.2	32.2	67.8
Nay Pyi Taw	0.2	0.3	2.5	2.1	46.5	53.5
Total	9.3	12.7	100.0	100.0	42.2	57.8

Figure 8.1 Sex Distribution of Employment Person by states and regions, 2017

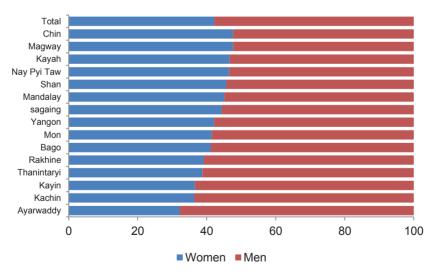


Table 8.2 Unemployment Person by sex and by states and regions, 2017

States and Regions	l Number			Percentage Distribution		Sex Distribution	
Regions	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Kachin	1,959	1,700	1.0	1.1	53.5	46.5	
Kayah	527	819	0.3	0.5	39.2	60.9	
Kayin	2,702	1,795	1.4	1.2	60.1	39.9	
Chin	8,412	9,196	4.4	5.9	47.8	52.2	
Sagaing	9,917	1,216	5.2	0.8	89.1	10.9	
Thanintaryi	1,890	3,121	1.0	2.0	37.7	62.3	
Bago	86,747	66,694	45.5	42.7	56.5	43.5	
Magway	4,884	3,075	2.6	2.0	61.4	38.6	
Mandalay	784	7,436	0.4	4.8	9.5	90.5	
Mon	1,917	2,385	1.0	1.5	44.6	55.4	
Rakhine	3,491	9,007	1.8	5.8	27.9	72.1	
Yangon	34,045	30,674	17.9	19.6	52.6	47.4	
Shan	19,246	7,521	10.1	4.8	71.9	28.1	
Ayarwaddy	4,972	4,678	2.6	3.0	51.5	48.5	
Nay Pyi Taw	9,055	6,982	4.8	4.5	56.5	43.5	
Total	190,548	156,299	100.0	100.0	54.9	45.1	

Figure 8.2 Sex Distribution of Unemployment Person by states and regions, 2017

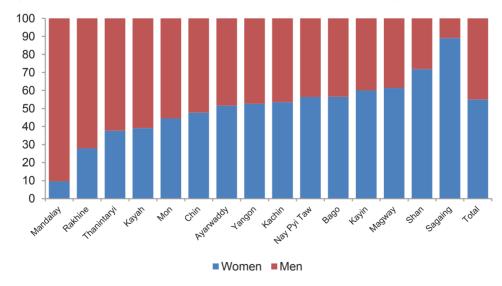


Table 8.3 Employment by sex and by occupation, 2017

Occupations	Number (Million)		Percentage Distribution		Sex Distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Armed forces occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Managers	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	34.2	65.8
Professionals	0.5	0.2	5.6	1.4	74.5	25.5
Technicians and associate professionals	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.7	34.0	66.0
Clerical support workers	0.2	0.2	2.6	1.4	57.5	42.5
Services and sales workers	2.3	1.5	24.4	11.7	60.4	39.7
Skilled agricultural workers	3.1	5.1	33.2	40.4	37.5	62.5
Craft and related trades workers	1.0	1.4	10.3	11.0	40.6	59.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.1	1.0	1.3	8.1	10.5	89.5
Elementary occupations	1.9	3.0	20.9	23.4	39.4	60.6
Total Employment	9.3	12.7	100.0	100.0	42.2	57.8

Figure 8.3 Sex Distribution of Employment by occupation, 2017

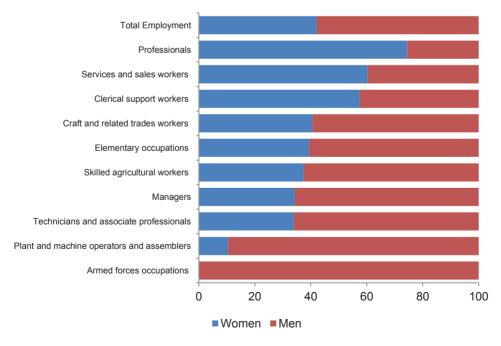
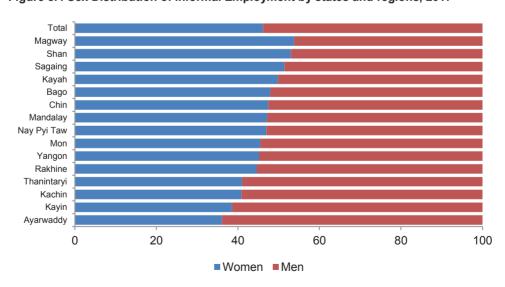


Table 8.4 Informal Employment by sex and by states and regions, 2017

States and	Numbe (Millio		Percen Distrib	_	Sex Distri	bution
Regions	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kachin	0.2	0.2	1.9	2.4	40.9	59.1
Kayah	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	49.8	50.2
Kayin	0.2	0.2	1.8	2.4	38.6	61.4
Chin	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	47.5	52.5
Sagaing	1.1	1.0	12.8	10.4	51.4	48.6
Thanintaryi	0.2	0.2	2.0	2.5	41.0	59.0
Bago	0.8	0.9	9.6	9.0	47.9	52.1
Magway	0.9	0.7	10.4	7.6	53.8	46.2
Mandalay	1.3	1.4	15.1	14.5	47.2	52.8
Mon	0.3	0.3	3.3	3.4	45.5	54.5
Rakhine	0.4	0.5	4.6	4.9	44.6	55.4
Yangon	1.1	1.3	12.7	13.2	45.2	54.8
Shan	1.1	1.0	13.4	10.2	53.0	47.0
Ayarwaddy	0.7	1.3	8.8	13.3	36.1	63.9
Nay Pyi Taw	0.2	0.2	2.5	2.4	47.0	53.0
Total	8.3	9.7	100.0	100.0	46.2	53.9

Figure 8.4 Sex Distribution of Informal Employment by states and regions, 2017



### Chapter 9

Women and Men in Wages and Working Hour

### **Chapter 9**

### Women and Men in Wages and Working Hour

The average monthly wages for all women in Myanmar were 160.2 kyats in thousand and for women in urban areas the wages were 227.6 kyats in thousand and for women in rural areas wages were 124.3 kyats in thousand.

The average monthly wages for all men in Myanmar were 180.0 kyats in thousand and for men in urban areas the wages were 244.2 kyats in thousand and for men in rural areas wages were 145.1 kyats in thousand.

The highest percent of wages was 41 percent (under 100 kyats in thousand) in all women employees at the union level. Women's wages are less than men in all residences, age-group, sectors, and employment. Wage gap between women and men is still in Myanmar.

The average weekly hours for women were 49 hours in union level, 48 hours in urban area and 49 hours in rural areas. Almost women are working 51 to 60 hours in a week. The average weekly hours for men were 52 hours in union level, urban area and rural areas.

Table 9.1 Percentage Distribution of Monthly Wages of all employed persons by sex and by area, 2017

Monthly Wages	Unio	n	Urba	n	Rura	ıl
(000 MMK)	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<100	41.0	26.1	20.0	11.8	52.1	34.0
100-149	21.4	28.2	17.9	22.4	23.2	31.3
150-199	25.7	24.7	38.2	29.1	19.1	22.3
200-249	5.1	10.2	8.2	15.6	3.5	7.2
250-299	2.6	3.7	6.3	7.2	0.6	1.9
300-349	1.5	3.0	3.3	5.9	0.5	1.4
350-399	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.4
400+	2.2	3.2	4.9	6.3	0.9	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Monthly Wages (000 MMK)	160.2	180.0	227.6	244.2	124.3	145.1

Figure 9.1 Percentage Distribution of Monthly Wages of all employed persons by sex and by area, 2017

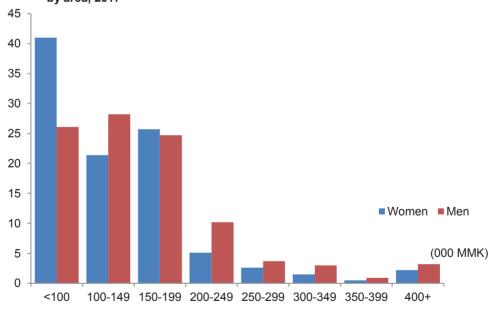


Table 9.2 Monthly Wages of all employed persons by sex, by age group, by sector, by employment and by area, 2017

Monthly Wages	Unio	n	Urba	ın	Rura	al
(000 MMK)	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
		Age-group				
15-24	148.4	151.9	175.7	166.6	135.5	149.8
25+	170.9	227.9	219.4	261.6	143.8	213.8
	Ec	onomic Sect	or			
Agriculture	130.4	214.0	156.5	221.8	129.1	213.5
Industry	184.9	209.9	218	237.8	158.3	186.1
Services	180.4	229.5	212.1	258.7	149.3	193.8
	ı	Employment				
Employees	160.2	180.0	227.6	244.2	124.3	145.1
Self-employed	175.1	248.2	189.5	254.3	167.1	246.2
Of which: Employers	300.9	371.8	347.2	416	285.3	353.9

Figure 9.2 Monthly Wages of all employed persons by sex, by age group, by sector, by employment and by area, 2017

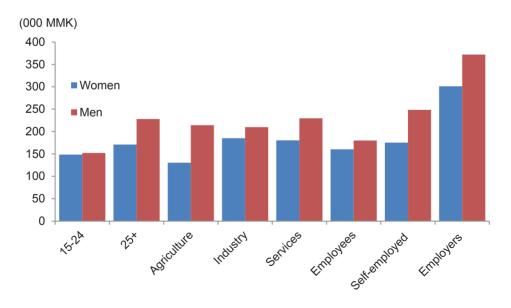
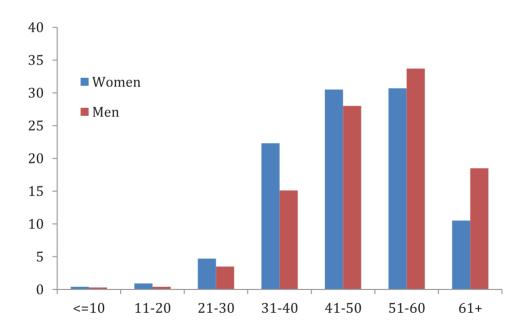


Table 9.3 Percentage Distribution of Weekly Working Hour of all employed persons by sex and by area, 2017

Weekly Working	Unio	n	Urban		Rura	al
Hour	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<=10	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
11-20	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.0
21-30	4.7	3.5	3.7	2.6	5.2	4.0
31-40	22.3	15.1	27.3	16.8	19.7	14.1
41-50	30.5	28.0	31.7	28.9	29.9	27.4
51-60	30.7	33.7	27.8	31.5	32.2	35.0
61+	10.5	18.5	8.8	19.3	11.4	18.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Weekly Working Hour	49	52	48	52	49	52

Figure 9.3 Percentage Distribution of Weekly Working Hour of all employed persons by sex and by area, 2017



# Chapter 10 Women and Men in Gender Based Violence

### **Chapter 10**

### Women and Men in Gender Based Violence

In 2017, the number of reported cases of Trafficking in Person-TIP increased compared with the previous year. Share of the perpetrator of TIP were women 67 percent and men were 33 percent. Share of the survivor of TIP were women 80.6 percent and men were 19.4 percent. Women are more than men by perpetrator and survivor in cases of TIP.

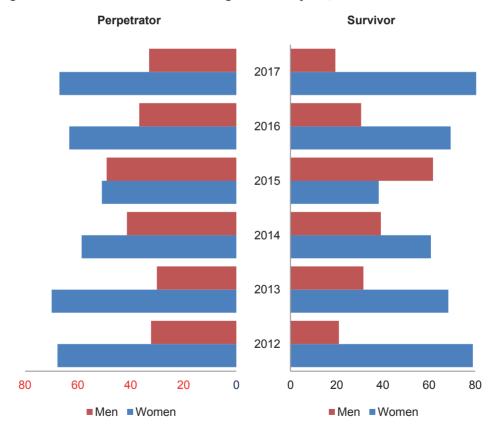
28.1 percent of ever-married women age between 15 and 19 has ever experienced physical or sexual or emotional violence by their husbands. 28.6 percent has ever experienced physical or sexual or emotional violence by their husband in ever-married women age 15-49. In Kayin State, Women's Violence Against their Spouse was 19.3 percent and its highest percent in all States and Regions.

Table 10.1 Trafficking in Person by sex and by cases, 2012-2017

	No. of Cases	Perpetrator				Survivor			
Year		Number		Sex Distribution		Number		Sex Distribution	
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2012	120	220	105	67.7	32.3	214	57	79.0	21.0
2013	102	188	81	69.9	30.1	175	81	68.4	31.6
2014	124	215	152	58.6	41.4	188	121	60.8	39.2
2015	130	196	189	50.9	49.1	246	397	38.3	61.7
2016	130	258	150	63.2	36.8	213	94	69.4	30.6
2017	224	430	212	67.0	33.0	286	69	80.6	19.4

Source: Myanmar Police Force

Figure 10.1 Sex Distribution of Trafficking in Person by sex, 2012-2017



Source: Myanmar Police Force

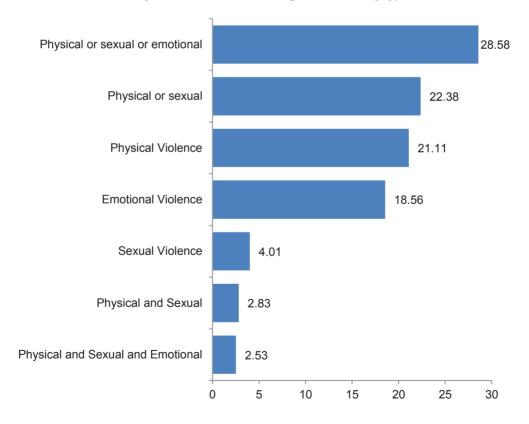
Table 10.2 Percentage of ever-married women who have ever experienced violence committed by their husband, by type and by age group, 2015-16

Type of Violence	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49
Emotional Violence	19.0	12.1	16.8	12.3	13.4
Physical Violence	22.5	15.7	16.7	14.9	14.6
Sexual Violence	5.0	3.7	3.1	2.0	3.5
Physical and Sexual	3.6	1.7	2.4	1.3	2.8
Physical and Sexual and Emotional	3.6	1.5	1.9	1.0	2.8
Physical or sexual	24.0	17.8	17.5	15.6	15.4
Physical or sexual or emotional	28.1	20.6	24.0	20.1	19.6
Number of ever-married women	91	337	486	1171	973

Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey-2015-2016

Note; Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Figure 10.2 Percentage of ever-married women who have ever experienced violence committed by their husband in 15-49 age of women, by type, 2015-16



Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey-2015-2016

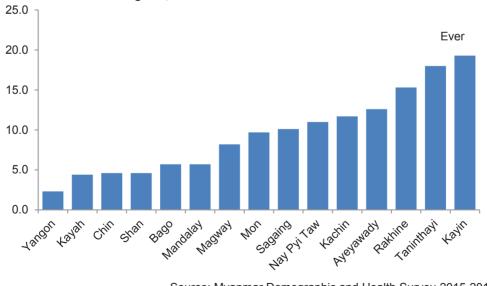
Table 10.3 Women's Violence Against their Spouse by states and regions, 2015-2016

States and Regions	Percentage who have violence agains	Number of ever- married women	
	Ever*	Ever* Past 12 months	
Kachin	11.7	11.4	91
Kayah	4.4	2.8	15
Kayin	19.3	13.3	88
Chin	4.6	3.9	25
Sagaing	10.1	6.4	324
Taninthayi	18.0	7.6	62
Bago	5.7	2	330
Magway	8.2	6.6	252
Mandalay	5.7	3.8	339
Mon	9.7	6.2	104
Rakhine	15.3	11.7	191
Yangon	2.3	1.6	414
Shan	4.6	4	325
Ayeyawady	12.6	9.4	416
Nay Pyi Taw	11	7.3	79

Note; Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey-2015-2016

Figure 10.3 Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband by states and regions, 2015-2016



Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey-2015-2016

<sup>\*</sup> Includes in the past 12 months



### **KEY FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### Women and Men in Population

In 2019, there are slightly more women in the working age group (15-64) than men, with 52 percent of women and 48 percent of men. For the elderly population of 65 years and above, women outnumber men with 60 percent of women and 40 percent of men in the sex distribution. The Department of Population expects this trend to continue until 2030 according to the projection by the Department of Population. There would be more elderly women than men from 2019 to 2030.

The number of deaths of men is around 57 percent compared to 43 percent from women at the Union level, and there is not much difference being in urban or rural areas. The difference between the deaths of women and men are the highest in Kayah State, and lowest in Chin State.

Older population (65 years and above) is projected to increase from 2019 to 2030. More than 60 percent of older people (65 years and above) are women. Further research would be needed to assess the situation of elderly women's living, family support, income, health and welfare, disability and social connectedness.

Myanmar is implementing the Universal Pension Scheme since 2017. Now, this scheme covers all the elderly people 85 years and above. It is learned that this scheme will be expanded phase by phase. The expansion of the Universal Pension Scheme is important to fill the gaps in limited pension coverage among older people.

### Women and Men in Political Life

Gender gaps in political participation were found in both Union level and Local level. Only 12 percent of all national parliamentarians were women and 10 percent are serving as local parliamentarians. There were no women in local parliaments of Kayah, Chin and Rakhine States.

Few women participated in the administrative branch of the government; both Union and local level. There were slightly more women among Judges Officers and Law Officers, but only around 12percent of women were Police Officers.

Women's political participation is very few, and need arises to find out what has contributed to limited participation of women in politics and decision-making at the local level.

While 12 percent of the Members of Parliaments were women in the National Parliament, the Administrative branch both at the Union Level and States/Regional Level governments had even fewer women's participation. The analysis observed that there are local parliaments such as in Kayah, Chin and Rakhine States, and States/Regional/Local governments such as in Kayah and Nay PyiTaw, women were not present at the political level. In the police force, less than 12 percent of police officers were women, and the lowest percentage of women police officers were found

in Rakhine State with only 1.3 percent. Women are still dominated by men in Executive Board Members of Political Parties.

### Women and Men in Peace Process

The majority of women participated in the Union Peace Conference 21<sup>st</sup> Century Panglong were mostly from Yangon. For the women participated in the peace process, women participation are mainly in the political and social sector, and less in security and economic sector.

The peace process also needs more women's participation, not just in the numbers but also in the different areas of the peace process. Women's participation in the security and economic areas of the peace process should be enhanced.

### Women and Men in Public Administration

There are more women than men in public service. Women dominated the lower level non-gazetted officer level. Only 16 percent of Director Generals were women, and 32 percent of Deputy Director Generals were women. Union Level Organizations have comparatively more gender balance at the decision making level than States and Regional Level Government Organizations.

For women's participation in public administration, this gender statistics book focuses only on the public sector. There is a huge gender gap for women in the public sector. Although there were more women (63 percent) than men (37 percent) in the public service, the senior level positions were still dominated by men. This analysis noted that 16 percent of Director Generals were women, and 32 percent of Deputy Director Generals were women. This is also an important research area for further analysis. There is also a different level of women's participation at the decision making level between the Union Level Organizations and States/Regional Level Organizations. States/ Regional Level Organizations need to improve the current situation with more women at the decision making level.

### Women and Men in Education

In the education sector men are not interest in teaching and needs to appoint women than men. Although boys and girls are same enroll in primary level, dropout rate speedily increase in middle and high level especially boys. In education attainment for 15 years above of gender gap has close in 2017. In Myanmar is occurring dropout rate rapidly with school going age after primary school emphasizing that grate-to-grate transition in middle and high school. For students who completed primary level, needs to generate awards and scholarships. And also needs to check and to improve free and compulsory education policy in middle and high level especially in rural area and poor people. However, needs to develop school infrastructure network and class size.

### Women and Men in Health, Sports and Social Well-being

Infant mortality and maternal mortality rate are high in Myanmar and to reduce these rates have to review on health facilities strategies. Making family plans also can reduce these rates. To make knowledge sharing and advocacy for reproductive and use of contraceptive can reduce these rates.

As part of the National Strategic Plan on Social Protection (2014), the Maternal and Child Cash Transfer (MCCT) program was started in 2017-2018 fiscal year in a phased roll out approach. MCCT program is a cash transfer program with health education programs and behavioural change program attached, and it was first started in Chin and Rakhine States and Naga Self-Administered Region in Sagaing Region, which are the least developed areas in Myanmar. This programs was extended to Kayah and Kayin States in 2018-2019 fiscal year. Planning and financing arrangements are currently being made to extend MCCT programs to Shan State and Ayeyarwaddy Region. Table 6.6 shows the number of beneficiaries in the States and Regions, where the MCCT program is currently being implemented. Over the time, further analysis could be made on how the MCCT could affect the women's empowerment and participation in these areas.

Another social protection program is the social pension programs. This social pension program is the universal social pension system and it was started in 2017-2018 fiscal year, with the beneficiary being identified as all people over 90 years of age. The eligibility age was reduced to 85 years and older in 2018-2019 fiscal year, and the number of beneficiaries increased from over 40,000 people to nearly 190,000 people. As the role of taking care of elderly in the family is often taken by women in the household, and elderly women's population is more than men, the universal social pension program could have effect on more women's participation at various level over the next few years. This gender statistics could be used as a baseline for future production and analysis of the role of social protection programs in women's participation.

### Women and Men in Labor Force

Significant gender gaps were found in labour force participation. Among the nearly 20 million working-age women, less than half of them (48 percent) were in the labour force. This figure; 7.1 is comparatively higher among the 16.6 million working-age men, where more than two-third (77 percent) were in the labour force. The causes behind while half of the working age women were not in the labour force should be explored, and necessary arrangements and policy should be put in place to encourage women to get in the labour force. It should also be noted that the role of social and cultural norms, the availability of social services such as child care facilities should further be explored.

### Women and Men in Employment

Informal employment is very large and women informal employment is 90.2 percent in women employment and men informal employment is 76.8 percent in men employment. From the gender point of view, the percentage of women in informal employment was higher than men. In the union level, informal employment was 83.8 percent in employment. It is needs transition from informal to formal employment for the employees and knowledge sharing to employers.

### Women and Men in Wages and Working Hour

The difference in monthly wages between women and men were found when the monthly wages are 200,000 kyats and above. Women earned less in the average monthly wages and earnings at the union level, and the gaps were even higher in rural areas.

### Women and Men in Gender Based Violence

Gender based violence-GBV area is also an important area as nearly 29 percent of women between 15-49 years of age experienced physical or sexual or emotional violence committed by their husband. This analysis could not do a detailed analysis of the GBV or the various causes. This analysis can support for further GBV analysis. Number of reported TIP cases increased in 2017, both men and women Perpetrators are in great number. It shows that the violence against is not only men to women but also women to women. The state acceded the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and has obliged to summit the periodically and to respond the CEDAW committee report Concluding Observation. With this data, it cannot give for the report. Government needs to collaborate with all government sectors and non-government organizations in collecting data for trafficking and gender based violence.

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