



MULTIDIMENSIONAL WELFARE IN MYANMAR

The Multidimensional Welfare in Myanmar report, jointly produced by the Department of Population (Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population) and the World Bank, aims to formulate a multidimensional view on how deprived a household in Myanmar is, understand the intensity and determinants of multidimensional disadvantages, and provide a view of multidimensional disadvantage at the sub-national level, pointing to relative disadvantage of each township in Myanmar.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL DISADVANTAGE INDEX (MDI) IS COMPOSED OF 6 DOMAINS MADE UP OF 14 INDICATORS

EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT	HEALTH	WATER & SANITATION	HOUSING	ASSETS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literacy Primary education School attendance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment Casual employment Child work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability Child and youth mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking water Sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dwelling Lighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication assets Mobility assets

DOMAINS INDICATORS

A large variation of multiple disadvantages is found across states and regions.

People with disadvantage in 5 or more indicators

6 in 10
in Rakhine

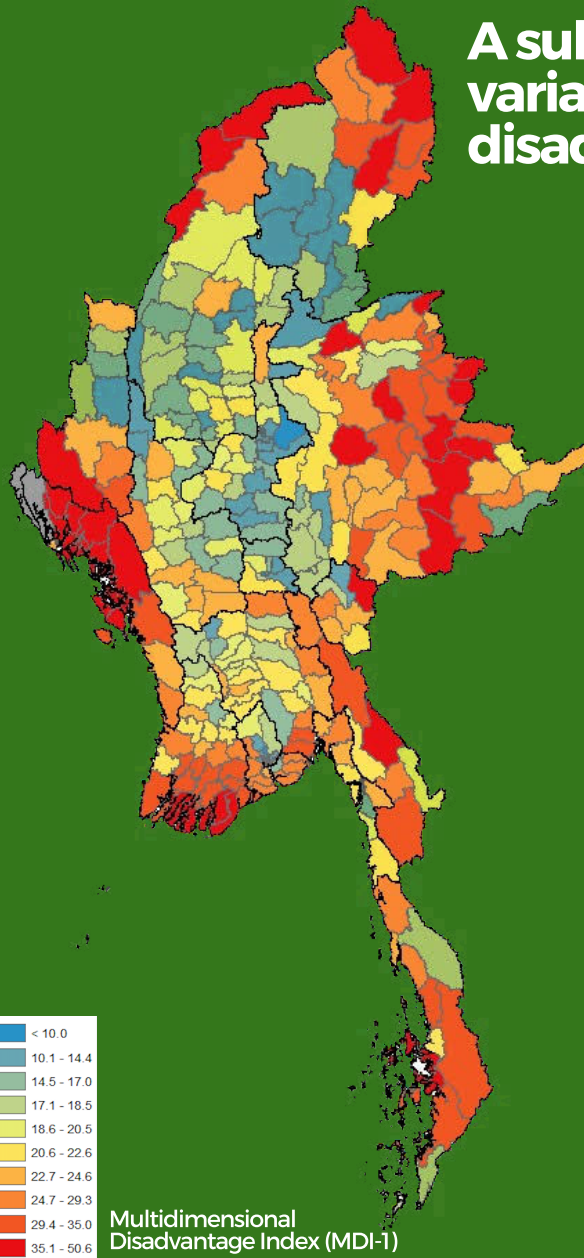
4 in 10
in Kayah

1 in 10
in Yangon

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Different contributing factors to the overall MDI. Which domains influence the MDI?

Chin: ASSETS (39%)	Rakhine: WATER & SANITATION (28%)
Shan: EDUCATION (23%)	Tanintharyi: HOUSING (34%)



A substantial spatial variation in disadvantages

Multiple disadvantage is a common phenomenon for many people in Myanmar.

2 in 3
of the population disadvantaged in at least 2 indicators

1 in 2
in at least 3 indicators

1 in 5
in 5 or more indicators

Variation is also striking across townships. For instance,

Rural Yangon townships
are worse off than some townships in

Chin

