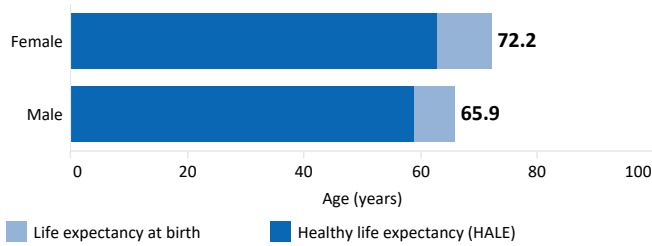


Myanmar

Population (000s) ¹	Urban population ²	Poverty ³ (PPP <US\$ 2.15 a day)	GDP per capita ⁴ (current US\$)	Current health expenditure as share of GDP ⁴
54 578	32.1%	2.0%	1559.5	4.6%

Monitoring the health SDG goal: Indicator of overall health and well-being

Life expectancy at birth⁵



Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a newborn is expected to live if s/he were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory or geographical area.

Healthy life expectancy (HALE)⁵ at birth is the average number of years that a person can expect to live in 'full health' by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury.

Compared to males, females have 6.3 years of longer life expectancy and 4.0 years of more HALE.

Universal health coverage (UHC): at the centre of health-related SDGs

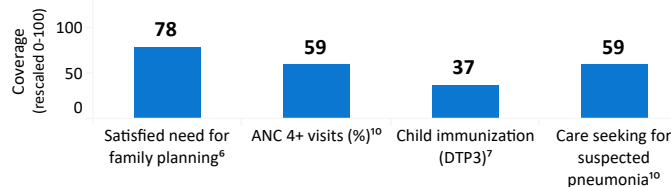
The goal of UHC (SDG3 Target 3.8) is to ensure that every individual and community, irrespective of their circumstances, should receive the health services they need without risking financial hardship. To monitor Target 3.8, two indicators are regularly estimated: 3.8.1, which captures the population coverage dimension of UHC and 3.8.2, which captures the financial protection dimension of UHC.

HEALTH SERVICE COVERAGE

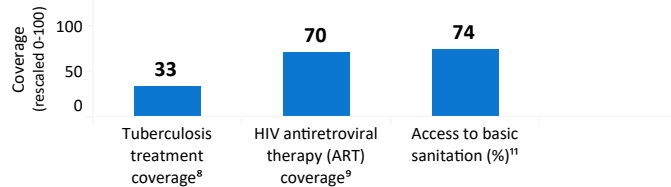
The summary measure of essential health service coverage is the *service coverage index* of sub-indicators in four main areas:

- (1) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child and adolescent health; (2) infectious diseases; (3) noncommunicable diseases; (4) service capacity, access and health security.

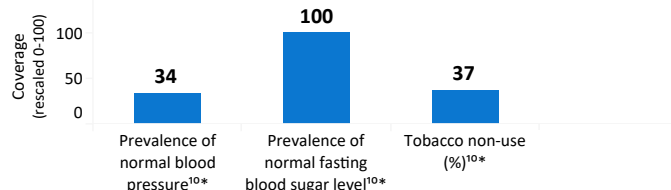
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCAH)



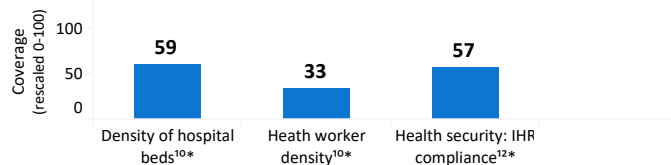
Infectious diseases



Noncommunicable diseases



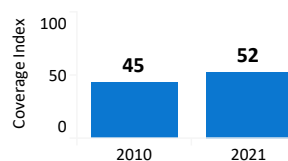
Service capacity, access and health security



UHC Service Coverage Index (UHC SCI) of essential health services

UHC SCI is a single indicator computed from tracer indicators of the coverage of essential services in the areas of RMNCAH, infectious disease control, NCDs and service capacity and access. Presented on a scale of 0 to 100 (full coverage), the index is constructed from geometric means of the tracer indicators; first, within each of the four categories, and then across the four category-specific means to obtain the final summary index.

UHC service coverage index



FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Financial protection in health occurs when families who get needed care do not suffer undue financial hardship as a result. The official SDG indicators for financial protection are:

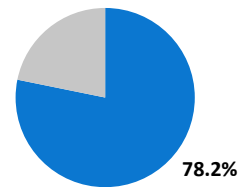
- (1) Impoverishment due to out-of-pocket health spending, and
- (2) catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure.

Impoverishment: **1.4%** or **approximately 764 092** people are being pushed into poverty (at US\$ 2.15 level) because of out-of-pocket health spending³.

Catastrophic expenditure on health: **12.7%** of people spent more than 10% of their household's total expenditure (income or consumption) on health care³.

Out-of-pocket expenditure⁴

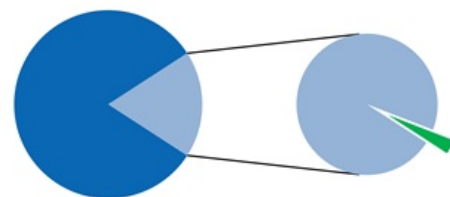
In most cases, a high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure out of the current health expenditure is associated with low financial protection.



■ Out-of-pocket (OOPS) as % of current health expenditure (CHE)

Public spending on health⁴

Is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and the level of priority it attaches to the health sector.

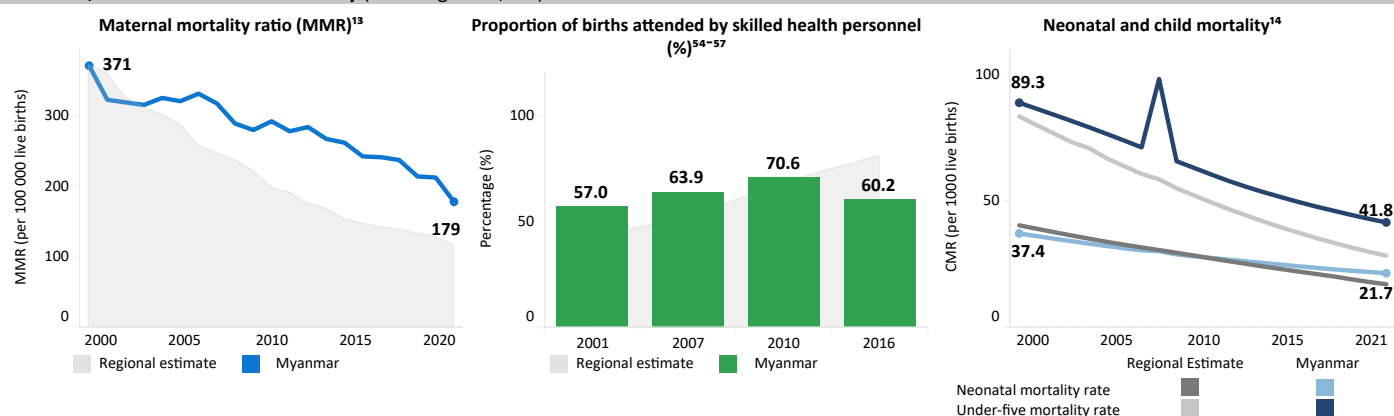


- Gross domestic product (GDP)
- General Government Expenditure (GGE) as % gross domestic product (GDP); Value for Myanmar = **21.6%**
- Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) (%); Value for Myanmar = **3.4%**

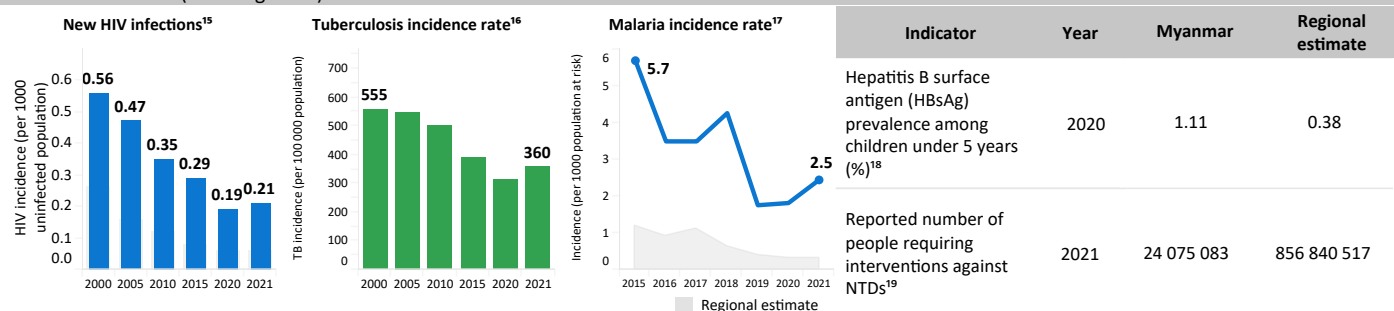
This health and health-related SDG country profile is a tool for action. It supports each country to assess progress in population health and to identify opportunities to address intervention coverage gaps and accelerate progress in improving coverage and health outcomes. It also includes indicators to monitor WHO's Thirteenth General Programme of Work 2019–2025 (GPW13) Impact Framework programmatic targets.

SDG 3: Health targets

Maternal, neonatal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)



Infectious diseases (SDG target 3.3)



Noncommunicable diseases, substance abuse and road traffic injuries

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Myanmar	Regional estimate
Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases (%) ²⁰	3.4.1	2010	28.3	23.4
		2019	24.9	21.6
Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population) ²¹	3.4.2	2010	3.5	11.6
		2019	2.9	10.1
Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year (in litres of pure alcohol) ²²	3.5.2	2010	1.1	3.6
		2019	2.1	3.8
Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population) ²³	3.6.1	2010	19.1	17.6
		2019	20.4	15.8

Sexual and reproductive health

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Myanmar	Regional estimate
Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) ^{54, 57}	3.7.1	2001	58.5	–
		2016	74.9	–
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women age 10–14 years) ²⁴	3.7.2	2015	0.0	0.6
		2019	0.1	0.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years) ²⁴	3.7.2	2008	39.8	53.8
		2019	24.5	26.9

Mortality due to environment pollution

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Myanmar	Regional estimate
Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population) ²⁵	3.9.1	–	–	–
		2019	184.1	132.8
Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services (per 100 000 population) ²⁶	3.9.2	2010	–	–
		2019	12.9	29.6
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population) ²⁷	3.9.3	2010	2.0	0.5
		2019	1.4	0.3

Tobacco use

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Myanmar	Regional estimate
Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ^{28, 29}	3.a.1	2010	54.6	37.6
		2020	44.1	29.0

Note: En dash (–) implies relevant data are not available

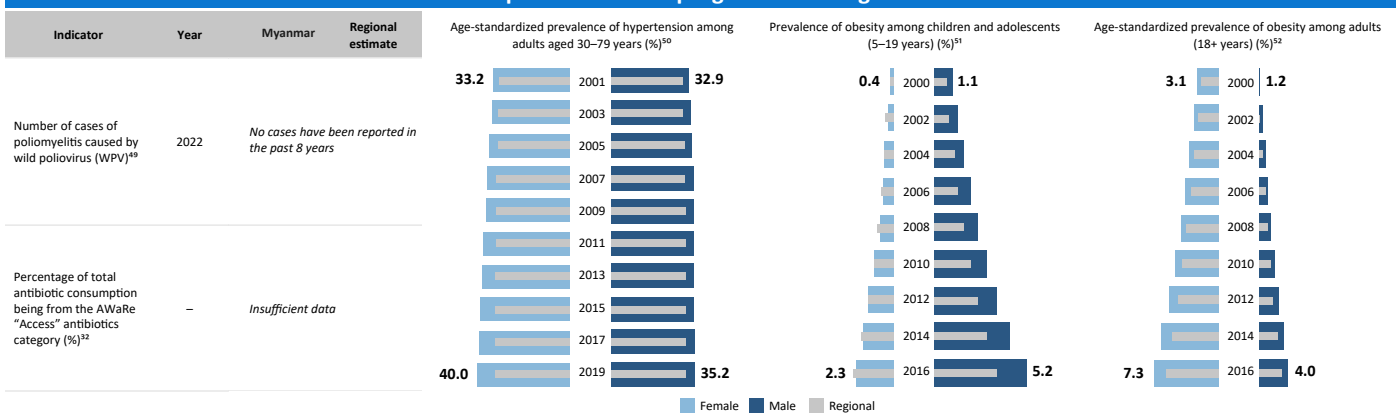
Indicator	SDG target	Year	Myanmar	Regional estimate
Essential medicines and vaccines				
Diphtheria–tetanus–pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) ⁷	3.b.1	2010	90.0	82.0
		2022	71.0	91.0
Measles-containing vaccine second-dose (MCV2) immunization coverage by the nationally recommended age (%) ⁷	3.b.1	2010	75.0	15.0
		2022	64.0	85.0
Pneumococcal conjugate 3rd dose (PCV3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) ³⁰	3.b.1	2016	14.0	9.0
		2022	57.0	58.0
Human papillomavirus (HPV) immunization coverage estimates among 15 year-old girls (%) ⁷	3.b.1	–	–	–
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors per capita (US\$), by recipient country ³¹	3.b.2	–	–	–
		2021	3.2	1.0
Proportion of health facilities with a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (%) ³²	3.b.3	–	–	–
Health workforce density				
Density of medical doctors (per 10 000 population) ³³	3.c.1	2010	5.4	–
		2019	7.5	–
Density of nursing and midwifery personnel (per 10 000 population) ³³	3.c.1	2010	9.2	–
		2019	11.0	–
Density of dentists (per 10 000 population) ³³	3.c.1	2010	0.5	–
		2019	0.7	–
Density of pharmacists (per 10 000 population) ³³	3.c.1	2017	0.4	–
		2019	0.8	–
Early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks				
Average of 15 International Health Regulations (2005) Core Capacity scores ¹²	3.d.1	2021	57.0	64.0
		2022	61.0	68.0
Percentage of bloodstream infections due to methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (%) ³⁴	3.d.2	2018	74.1	–
		2020	51.0	–
Percentage of bloodstream infections due to <i>Escherichia coli</i> resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin (%) ³⁵	3.d.2	2018	84.9	–
		2020	80.6	–
Other health-related SDGs				
General government health expenditure				
Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) (%) ⁴	1.a.2	2010	1.4	–
		2020	3.4	–
Malnutrition				
Stunting prevalence among children under 5 years of age (%) ³⁶	2.2.1	2010	33.0	41.5
		2022	24.1	30.1
Wasting prevalence among children under 5 years of age (%) ^{53, 55}	2.2.2	2009	7.9	–
		2018	7.4	–
Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age (%) ³⁶	2.2.2	2010	2.2	3.0
		2022	0.8	3.8
Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) (%) ³⁷	2.2.3	2010	39.6	45.8
		2019	42.1	46.6
Intimate partner violence				
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15–49 years subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months (%) ³⁸	5.2.1	–	–	–
		2018	11.0	17.0
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15–49 years subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in their lifetime (%) ³⁹	5.2.1	–	–	–
		2018	19.0	33.0

Note: En dash (–) implies relevant data are not available

Drinking water services and sanitation					
Indicator	SDG target	Year	Myanmar	Regional estimate	
Proportion of the population using safely-managed drinking-water services (%) ⁴⁰	6.1.1	2010	43.2	-	
		2022	57.4	-	
Proportion of the population using safely-managed sanitation services (%) ⁴¹	6.2.1	2010	61.0	27.8	
		2022	60.6	49.2	
Proportion of the population using a handwashing facility with soap and water (%) ⁴²	6.2.1	2015	74.4	63.5	
		2022	74.6	75.9	
Proportion of safely treated domestic and industrial wastewater flows (%) ⁴³	6.3.1	2020	-	-	
		2022	15.1	26.0	
Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan (constant 2020 US\$ millions) ⁴⁴	6.a.1	-	-	-	
		2020	97.2	1,178.0	
Clean household energy					
Proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%) ⁴⁵	7.1.2	2010	9.6	34.3	
		2021	43.5	67.5	
Ambient air pollution					
Annual mean concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m3) ⁴⁶	11.6.2	2010	30.0	50.8	
		2019	27.8	46.4	
Homicide and conflicts					
Number of victims of intentional homicide (per 100 000 population) ⁴⁷	16.1.1	2010	4.5	4.5	
		2019	3.9	3.8	
Birth registration					
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age ^{54, 55}	16.9.1	2010	72.4	-	
		2016	81.3	-	
Cause-of-death data					
Completeness of cause-of-death data (%) ⁴⁸	17.19	-	-	-	
Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (within/after year 2012) ⁴⁸	17.19	Last census date: 30 March–10 April 2014			

Note: En dash (-) implies relevant data are not available

Additional SDG indicators to monitor GPW13 impact framework programmatic targets



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- ***Mean fasting plasma glucose:** Proxy indicator. Mean fasting plasma glucose, which is a continuous measure (units of mmol/L), is converted to a scale of 0 to 100 using the minimum theoretical biological risk (5.1 mmol/L) and observed maximum across countries (7.4 mmol/L). - Mean FPG: rescaled value = $(7.4 - \text{original value})/(7.4-5.1)*100$
- ***Tobacco non-use:** Proxy indicator. Values have been rescaled for incorporation into the index calculations. Prevalence of tobacco non-use are both capped at minimum thresholds, corresponding to the maximum observed across all Member States. Prevalence of tobacco non-use: rescaled value = $(X-30)/(100-30)*100$
- ***Hospital bed density:** Proxy indicator. Hospital bed density is capped at maximum thresholds, and values above this threshold are held constant at 100. These thresholds are based on minimum values observed across OECD countries.
 - hospital beds per 10,000: rescaled value = $\text{minimum}(100, \text{original value} / 18*100)$
- ***Health worker density:** Proxy indicator. Health workforce density are both capped at maximum thresholds, and values above this threshold are held constant at 100. These thresholds are based on minimum values observed across OECD countries.
 - physicians per 1,000: rescaled value = $\text{minimum}(100, \text{original value} / 0.9*100)$
 - psychiatrists per 100,000: rescaled value = $\text{minimum}(100, \text{original value} / 1*100)$
 - surgeons per 100,000: rescaled value = $\text{minimum}(100, \text{original value} / 14*100)$
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