



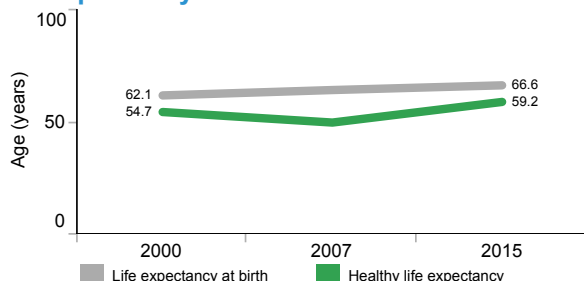
2017 Health SDG Profile: Myanmar

Last updated on June, 2017

Population (000s)¹ 53 897	Urban population² 34.1%	Poverty (ppp < \$1.90 a day) <i>Relevant data is not available</i>	GDP per capita² (Current US\$) 1161.5	Total health expenditure as share of GDP³ 2.3%
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Monitoring the health SDG goal: Indicators of overall progress

Life expectancy



Life expectancy at birth⁴ provides an indication of overall mortality of a country's population. In Myanmar, from 2000 (62.1 years) to 2015 (66.6 years), the life expectancy at birth has improved by 4.5 years.

Healthy life expectancy⁵ reflects overall health of the country's population. In Myanmar, from 2000 (54.7 years) to 2015 (59.2 years), healthy life expectancy has improved by 4.5 years.

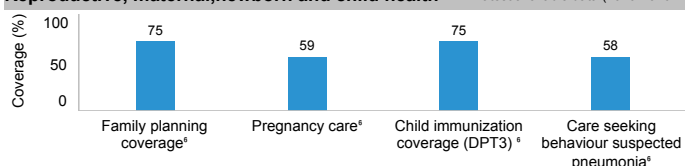
Universal health coverage: At the centre of the health goal

The goal of universal health coverage (UHC) is that all people and communities receive the health care they need, without suffering financial hardship. Monitoring UHC requires measuring **health service coverage** and **financial protection** (SDG target 3.8).

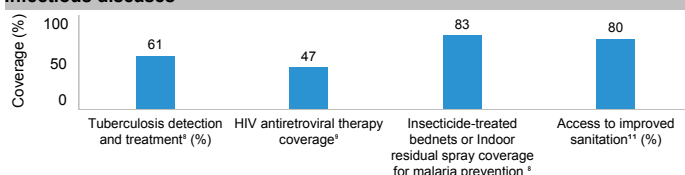
HEALTH SERVICE COVERAGE

A new summary measure of health service coverage, a composite *service coverage index*, is currently under development: 16 indicators are derived from four main areas of work: (1) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; (2) infectious diseases; (3) noncommunicable diseases; (4) service capacity, access and health security.

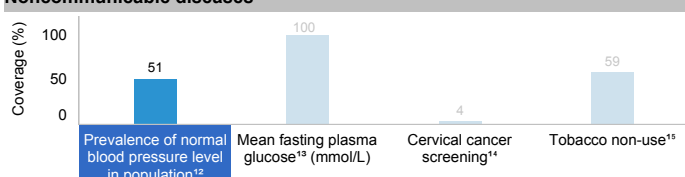
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health Latest available data (2010-2016)



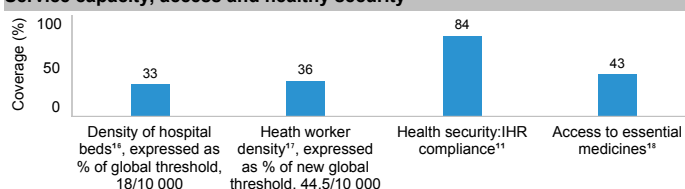
Infectious diseases



Noncommunicable diseases



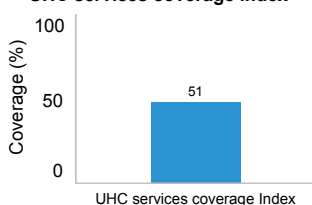
Service capacity, access and healthy security



UHC services coverage index of essential health services

To provide a summary measure of coverage, an index of national service coverage is computed by averaging service coverage values across the 16 tracer indicators. The UHC coverage index ranges from 0% to 100%, with 100% implying full coverage across a range of services.

UHC services coverage index



FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Financial protection is measured through two indicators: (1) impoverishment, and (2) catastrophic health expenditure.

Impoverishment: Insufficient data

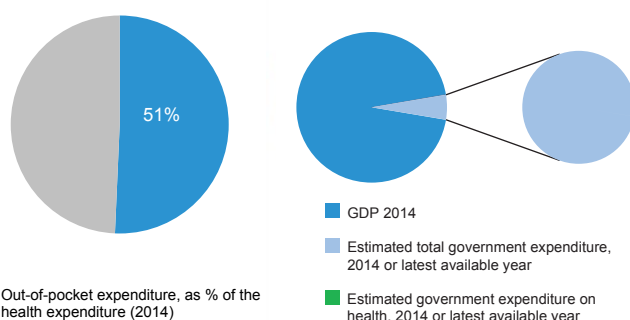
Catastrophic expenditure on health: Insufficient data

Out-of-pocket expenditure³

In most cases, high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure out of the total health expenditure associated with low financial protection

Public spending on health³ is

determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and allocate it to health.

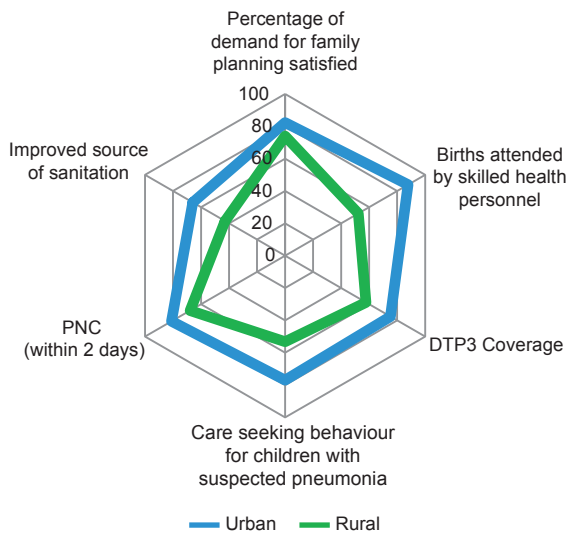


■ Out-of-pocket expenditure, as % of the health expenditure (2014)

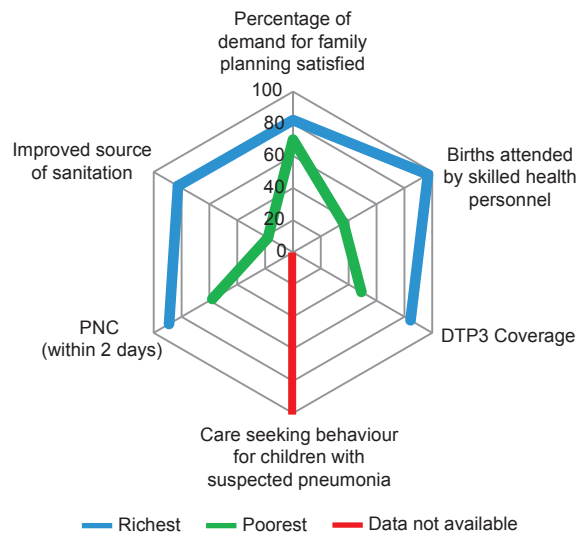
This profile provides an overview of the current status of achieving better health towards the 13 targets under the Sustainable Development Goal #3 (SDG3): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. 25 SDG3 indicators plus other selected health-related indicators are presented where data is available.

Equity: Leave no one behind

Variation, urban versus rural⁶



Variation by income⁶



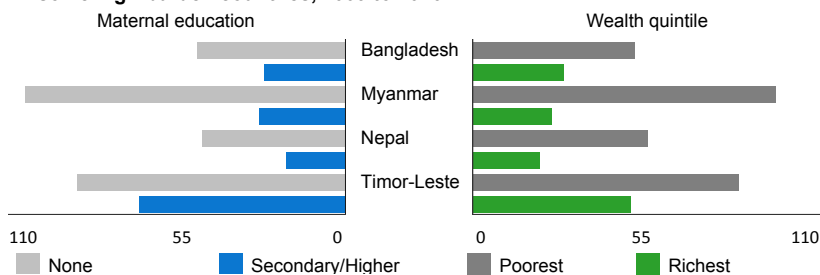
Variation in risk factors, by sex

Indicator	Female	Male
Adults aged ≥18 years who are obese ¹⁹ (%)	5.4	2.0
Prevalence of raised blood pressure among adults aged ≥ 18 years ¹² (%)	24.2	24.9
Prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose among adults aged ≥ 18 years ²⁰ (%)	7.9	6.9

Tracking inequalities and targeting disadvantaged groups in health service coverage is central to monitoring progress towards UHC. Currently national health information systems and periodic surveys are inadequate for capturing data disaggregated by health equity stratifiers. The SDG target 17.18 highlighted below emphasizes the importance for countries to improve data and statistics available by multiple equity dimensions in all sectors, including health.

Measuring the degree of inequity in service coverage is not currently feasible for most indicators, and data is generally only available for indicators in reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health using data from international household health surveys. A relative inequality score based on the ratio of the mean coverages among the poorest populations to the national average can be computed. A value of 100 means no difference at all, whereas the smaller value indicates greater gap between the poorest and the national average.

Child under-five mortality rate inequality by maternal education and wealth quintile in some high-burden countries, 2009 to 2016²¹

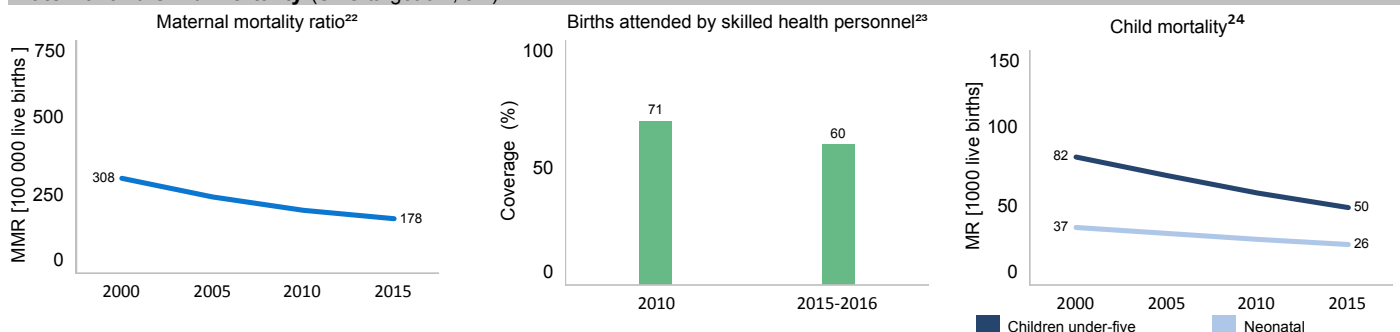


SDGs emphasis on equity

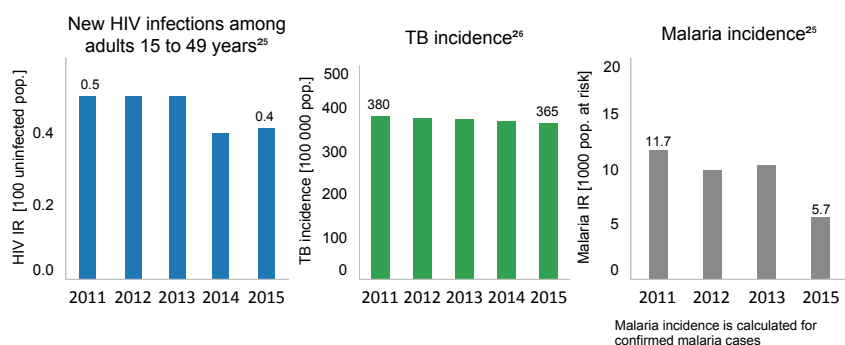
SDG target 17.18 emphasizes the need for disaggregated data. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

SDG 3: Health targets

Maternal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)



Communicable diseases (SDG target 3.3)



Indicators	Year	Myanmar	Regional estimate
Hepatitis B incidence	-	-	-
Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases ⁵	2015	41 292 086	726,474,894

Noncommunicable diseases and injuries

Indicators	SDG target	Year	Myanmar	Regional estimate
Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases ¹¹ (%)	3.4.1	2015	24.5	23.2
Suicide mortality rate ¹¹ (per 100 000 population)	3.4.2	2015	4.3	12.9
Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption ¹¹	3.5.2	2016	2.2	4
Mortality rate from road traffic injuries ¹¹ (per 100 000 population)	3.6.1	2013	20.3	17

Sexual and reproductive health

Proportion of married or in-union women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods ⁵ (%)	3.7.1	2015-2016	75	74.1
Adolescent birth rate ⁵ (per 1000 women aged 15 to 19 years)	3.7.2	2015-2016	36	33.9

Mortality due to environmental pollution

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution ¹¹ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.1	2012	128.2	119.9
Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services ¹¹ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.2	2012	10.4	20.1
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning ¹¹ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.3	2015	1.8	1.5

Tobacco use

Prevalence of tobacco use among persons 15 years and older-Female ¹⁵	3.a.1	2015	21	18
Prevalence of tobacco use among persons 15 years and older-Male ¹⁵	3.a.1	2015	74	52

Essential medicines and vaccines

Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis ¹⁸	3.b.1	2015	43	-
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health per capita ¹¹ (constant 2014 US\$)	3.b.2	2014	3	0.47

Health workforce

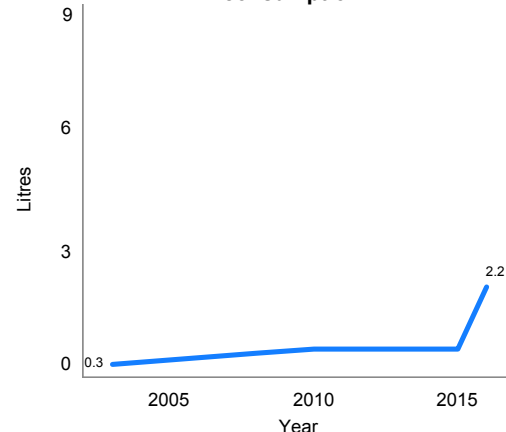
Health worker density ¹¹ (per 10 000 population)	3.c.1	2016	15	24.6
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National and global health risks

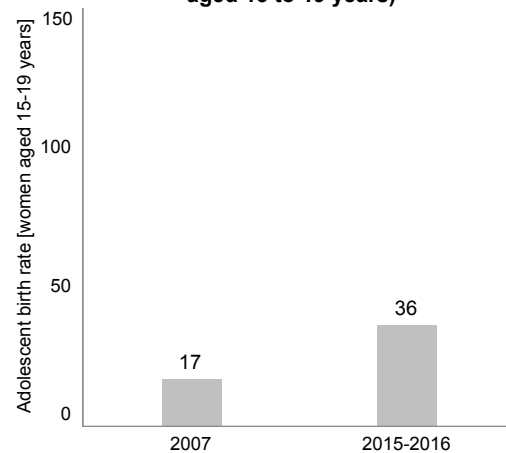
International Health Regulations Core Capacity Index ¹¹	3.d.1	2016	84	80
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Note: A dash (-) implies relevant data are not available

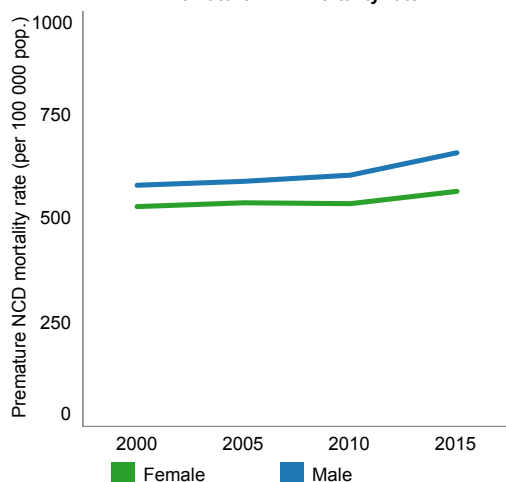
Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption²³



Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15 to 19 years)²⁹



Premature NCD mortality rate³⁰



Other health-related SDGs

General government health expenditure

Indicators	SDG target	Year	Myanmar	Regional estimate
General government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure ¹¹	1.a	2014	3.6	9.3

Child nutrition

Children under 5 years who are stunted ⁶	2.2.1	2015-2016	29	33.8
Children under 5 years who are wasted ⁶	2.2.2	2015-2016	7	15.3
Children under 5 years who are overweight ⁶	2.2.3	2015-2016	1.3	5.3

Drinking water services and sanitation

Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources ¹¹	6.1	2015	81	92
Proportion of population using improved sanitation ¹¹	6.2	2015	80	49

Clean household energy

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuel ¹¹	7.1	2014	9	35
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Ambient air pollution

Air pollution level in cities ¹¹ (PM 2.5) (µg/m ³)	11.6.2	2014	56.6	58.8
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Natural disasters

Number of deaths by disaster ¹¹ (per 100 000 people)	13.1.2	2011-2015	0.1	0.3
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Homicide and conflicts

Mortality rate due to homicide ¹¹ (per 100 000 population)	16.1.1	2015	3.9	4
Estimated direct deaths from major conflicts ¹¹ (per 100 000 population)	16.1.2	2011-2015	1.6	0.1

Birth registration

Birth registration coverage ⁶	16.9.1	2015-2016	81	-
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Cause-of-death data

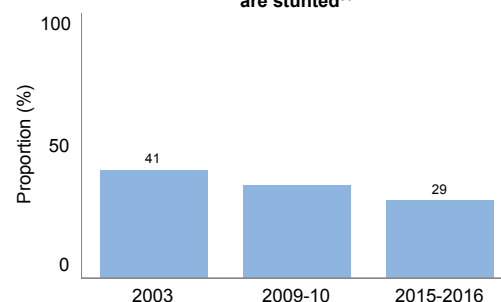
Completeness of cause-of-death data ¹¹ (%)	17.19.2	2005-2015	-	11
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Note: A dash (-) implies relevant data are not available

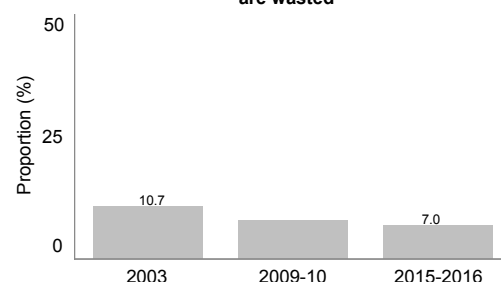
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Prevalence of children under 5 years of age who are stunted³¹



Prevalence of children under 5 years of age who are wasted³¹



Prevalence of children under 5 years who are overweight³¹

