

MYANMAR

Labour Force, Child Labour and School-to-Work
Transition Survey, 2015

Executive Summary Report

January-March 2015



2016, August





The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population
Department of Labour



Myanmar
Labour Force, Child Labour and School-to-Work
Transition Survey, 2015

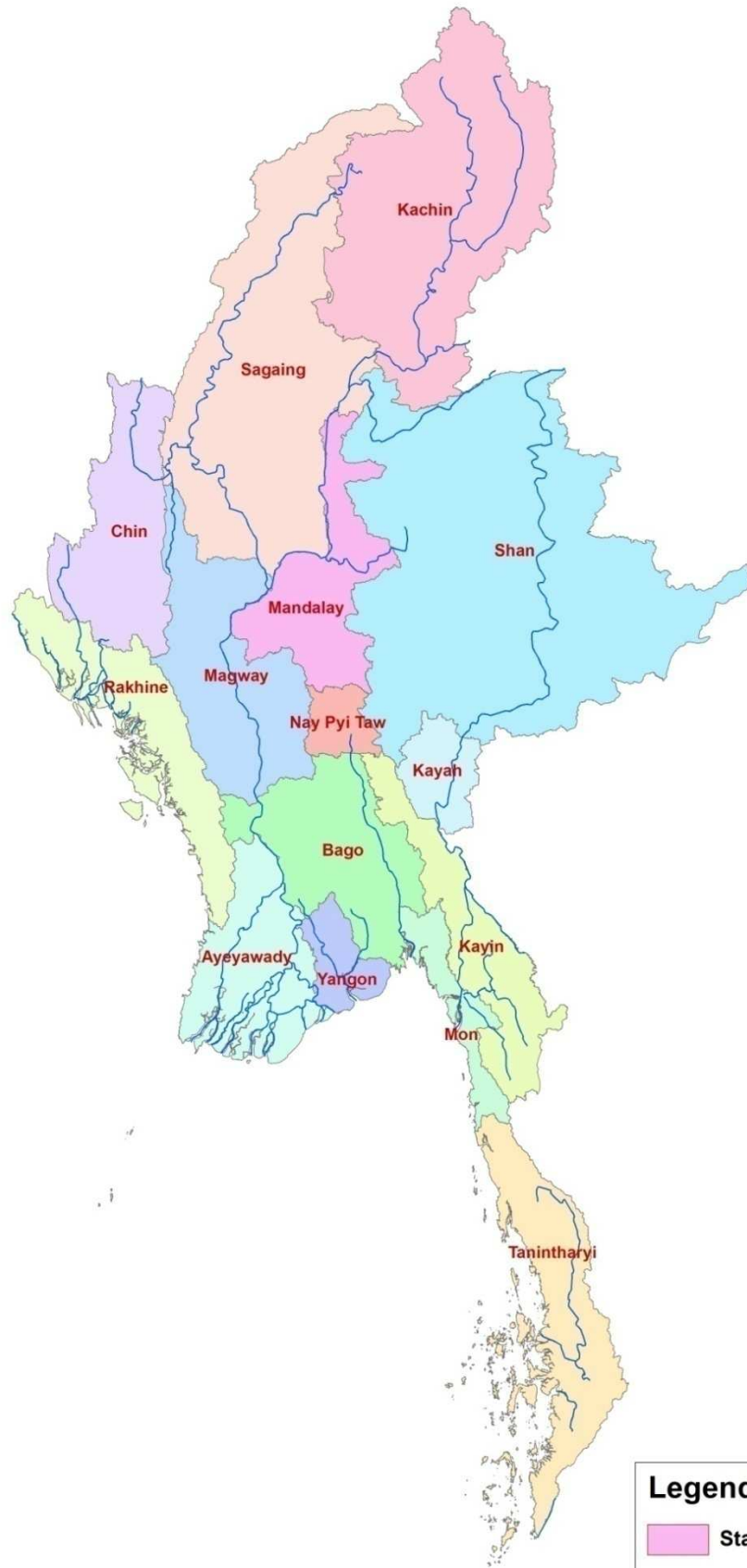
Executive Summary Report

In collaboration with the International Labour Organization

2016

Nay Pyi Taw

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar



Legend

- State/Region Boundaries
- Rivers

Foreword

It is to be recalled that in Myanmar, the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population conducted the Household Labour Force Sample Survey in 1990 with the collaboration and cooperation of ILO, UNDP and UNFPA and after that no survey of this kind had ever been carried out for more than two and a half decades. As a matter of fact, the nation's labour force data had been available only the estimates based on the 1990 Labour Force Sample Survey for the following years. However, these estimated data could no longer meet the needs of the present day situations of the country and shortage of reliable Labour Force data had prevailed for years. The dearth of such kind of reliable statistical information had been the weakness for the adoption of labour market policies and programmes in Myanmar. In view of this, the Department of Labour under the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population had made consultations with the International Labour Organization-ILO in 2014 for conducting a new Labour Force Survey.

Due to this effort, it had become materialized in 2015. The conduct of the "Myanmar Labour Force, Child Labour and School-to-Work Transition Survey" had been conducted from 1st January to 31st March, 2015. As it was a sample survey, the sample frame was based upon 2014, Population and Housing Census in which there were 80,557 enumeration areas. Out of this, a sample of 1,500 enumeration areas had been selected and within these areas 24,000 households had been chosen for the survey. It was fully convinced that the success of this "Myanmar Labour Force, Child Labour and School-to-Work Transition Survey" was not only expedient for the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population but for the effective use in reform process of the Union Government as well-in particular for the adoption of Employment and Labour policies and their implementation and formulation of plans.

In the endeavour for conducting the "Myanmar Labour Force, Child Labour and School-to-Work Transition Survey", the Steering Committee had been formed headed by the Director- General of the Department of Labour. The Technical Committee was subsequently formed with the Deputy Director-General of the Department of Labour as the Chair and ILO-Chief Technical Advisor as the Vice-Chair and also comprising statisticians and representatives from the relevant departments and organizations. These committees took initiatives in providing necessary administrative and technical directives for the successful conduct of the above survey.

It is to be reiterated that the 2015 Labour Force Survey was the very first of its kind after the 1990 Household Labour Force Sample Survey and accordingly it had been the first experience for the present day officials and staffs of the Department of Labour. With a view to the successful implementation of the survey programmes, the ILO initiated several training courses and workshops for the supervisors, enumerators, members of the Labour Force Survey Core Team and Technical Committee. Above all, overseas training courses and study tour programmes had also been arranged for them to have wider knowledge and experience on the subject matter.

Prior to the commencement of the survey, efforts had been made to enhance public awareness and to earn public cooperation and support, the survey programme had been publicized through the state-owned newspapers and TV-programmes. Furthermore, also erecting vinyl advertisement boards at public areas like bazaars, market places, street corners and at the Labour Exchange Offices established in various regions and states.

First and foremost, we wish to express our profound appreciation and thanks to the ILO which provided us with both financial and technical assistance to the realization of this Labour Force Survey.

Moreover, my deep appreciation and gratefulness should go to those government organizations viz: the Department of Population, Central Statistical Organization, Department of Technical and Vocational Education, Department of Human Resources and Education Planning which extended their close cooperation in the practical exercise of the survey. And to those representatives from Worker and Employer Organizations, the Directors-General and staffs of the various concerned Departments who actively participated in the Steering Committee from the very beginning and to the end of the Survey. My special thanks and appreciation should be accorded to ILO-Chief Technical Advisor Mr. Debi Prasad Mondal and National Program Officer Daw Win Myint for their close supervision all along the entire survey process. Likewise, our sincere gratitude to those statisticians from the ILO who earnestly delivered interesting and useful lectures and discussions at the various training courses as supervisors training, field enumerators training, technical trainings and workshops, etc.. Furthermore, we wish to express our thanks to members of the Technical Committee who actively cooperate in this endeavour and ward, village, township and district administration officers from all respective areas who extended their helping hands in the field survey operations. Our vote of thanks would not be complete without acknowledging the role of private research organizations and personnel from the Department of Labour who were involved in the survey programme one way or the other.

Last, but not the least, we should also express our deep gratitude to all those people all over the country including our brethren-the national races who earnestly and patiently provided answers to the relevant questionnaires of the survey.

Union Minister

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Acknowledgements

We express our sincerely thank to the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar for allowing Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population to conduct the Myanmar Labour Force, Child Labour and School-to-Work Transition Survey, 2015.

And also thank to all organization and persons who involved in the implementation of Myanmar Labour Force, Child Labour and School-to-Work Transition Survey.

We appreciate the statistical partners for their support during all the survey process as General Administration Department, Central Statistical Organization, Planning Department, Foreign Economic Relation Department, Agricultural Planning Department, Human Resource and Education Planning Department, Department of Health, Department of Population, Myanmar Mother and Child Care Association, Employer Organization and Worker's Organization; staffs from township labour exchange offices under the Department of Labour for actively participated in field survey, the responsible person of the state, region, district, township, ward and village-tract administrators for supporting in field survey, and the members of Labour Force Core Team from Central Statistical Organization and Department of Labour Head Office. And also appreciate all the statistical organizations, research institutes, statisticians, and private organizations for supporting and providing in the survey.

Special thanks go also to the International Labour Organization (ILO) for their financial and technical support to the Labour Force, Child Labour and School-to-Work Transition Survey, more specifically former Liaison Officer Mr. Steve Marshall, Acting Liaison Officer Ms. Piyamal Pichaiwongse, Regional Labour Statistician Mr. Tite Habiyakare from ILO Regional Office (Bangkok), Chief Technical Advisor Mr. Debi Prasad Mondal and National Program Officer Daw Win Myint for their keen interest and support for project activities.

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Executive Summary

I. Background

The Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population and the Central Statistical Organization of Myanmar conducted a Labour Force, Child Labour and School-to-Work Transition Survey (LF-CL-SWTS) from 1 January to 31 March 2015, with the financial and technical support of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The survey covered 23,425 households throughout the country, covering 1,468 enumeration areas (EAs) as delineated in the Myanmar Population and Housing Census of 2014.

The main objective of LF-CL-SWTS 2015 was to collect the latest information on the size, structure, distribution and characteristics of the labour force, employment, unemployment and other economic characteristics of the population as well as aspects relating to child labour and the school-to-work transition. As the population estimate from the survey was low compared to the Myanmar Population and Housing Census of 2014, the population figures have been calibrated to match with the census figures.

The LF-CL-SWTS 2015 summary data is based on the latest conceptual framework of statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization adopted at the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in October 2013.

This executive summary report presents the results of the survey.

II. Household composition and demographic characteristics

The estimated conventional population of Myanmar is approximately 48 million people living in 10.9 million households. 72 per cent are living in rural areas and 28 per cent in urban areas.

Overall, the country has a good population structure. Persons in the working age group 15-64 years account for 64.94 per cent, while children in the age-group 0-14 years and old people over the age of 65 years account for 29.20 per cent and 5.86 per cent respectively.

Table 1. Summary of demographics

Description	All Myanmar	Urban	Rural
Number of households	10,877,842	3,049,432	7,828,410
Number of persons	47,930,046	13,839,854	34,090,192
Average household size	4.41	4.54	4.35
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	89	86	91
Percentage of female headed households	21	26	19

Disability

In Myanmar 7.7 per cent of the population age five or over have one or more types of disability. The proportion is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Among the six specified disabilities, having difficulty in seeing even if wearing glasses has the highest prevalence with 5.7 per cent at the national level and highest for males. The next prominent disability relates to difficulty in walking or climbing steps.

Table 2. Percentage of population with a disability

Domain	Seeing	Hearing	Walking or climbing steps	Remembering or concentrating	With self-care	Communicating because of physical, mental or emotional health condition	Any type of disability
All Myanmar	5.7	2.0	3.4	1.7	1.3	0.9	7.7
Urban	7.0	1.6	3.5	1.8	1.2	1.0	9.1
Rural	5.1	2.2	3.3	1.6	1.3	0.9	7.2
Male	5.0	1.8	2.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	6.9
Female	6.3	2.2	3.9	1.9	1.4	0.9	8.4

Dwelling unit

91 per cent of households in the country owned their dwelling unit, with 96 per cent in rural areas and about 77 per cent in urban areas. As expected, all other types of tenure of dwelling units are higher in urban areas compared to rural areas.

In rural areas the main materials used for dwelling walls are bamboo, wood and bricks. In urban areas, each of them constitutes more than 28 per cent of the dwelling units. In rural areas, bamboo is used followed by wood and brick for the walls.

Tin is the main material used as roofing for the dwelling units in the country both in urban and rural areas. However, in rural areas, thatches/leaves constitute more than one-third of the roofs of the dwelling units.

Land possession

More than one-fifth of the households possess land of less than 0.2 acres including landless households. In urban areas half of the households possessed 0.2 to 0.99 acres of land. On average, land possessed by a household is 2.7 acres in the country with 1.0 acre in urban areas and 3.4 acres in rural areas.

Cultivation is primarily an activity in rural areas, although the country does not have much distinction between urban and rural areas except for a few cities/towns. Gross area cultivated is found substantially in urban areas as well as in the countryside. Moreover people living in urban areas are landlords with large holdings. Average land cultivated by urban or rural households is found to be in the same order, 6.1 acres for urban areas and 6.4 acres for rural areas.

Literacy and education level

Literacy, together with educational attainment, is highly related to one's employment prospects. 20 per cent of the households in Myanmar at the national level have no member of working age who could not read or write a simple message with understanding. However, it was as low as 11.6 per cent for urban areas but 23.4 per cent in rural areas. The percentage of households with no literate female members among households having a female member of working age is 18 per cent. The corresponding figures for urban and rural areas are similar to all households.

Table 3. Literacy level

Characteristic	Urban	Rural	All-Myanmar
Percentage of households with no literate member	11.6	23.4	20.1
Percentage of households with no literate female member*	10.3	21.0	18.0

* The denominator for these ratio is all households having at least one female member.

For the working age population (persons aged 15 years and above), the literacy rate for the country was 89.6 per cent. Literacy for females was lower than males and for rural areas lower than urban areas.

Table 4. Working age population literacy rate

Sex	Urban	Rural	All Myanmar
All-Myanmar	95.0	87.2	89.6
Male	96.5	90.5	92.3
Female	93.7	84.4	87.3

At the national level, the proportion of the working age population that have completed high school is 6.5 per cent. It is 11.1 per cent in urban areas and only 4.4 per cent in rural areas. Regarding attaining higher levels of education, the proportion is slightly favorable for males compared to females. The proportion of the working age population with a graduate education qualification and above is 5.8 per cent. In urban areas it is 13 per cent while in rural areas it is 2.6 per cent. Although there are differences in the education attainment between urban and rural areas, the gap between males and females are not much pronounced.

Table 5. Education attainment of working age population

Domain	Percentage of working age population								Total
	Not literate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Vocational certificate	High school	Under graduate diploma	Bachelor degree & above	
All-Myanmar	12.2	18.7	34.1	21.4	0.2	6.5	1.1	5.8	100.0
Urban	5.9	11.7	26.0	29.6	0.5	11.1	2.3	13.0	100.0
Rural	15.0	21.9	37.7	17.7	0.1	4.4	0.5	2.6	100.0
Male	10.0	18.0	34.5	24.1	0.3	7.4	1.1	4.6	100.0
Female	14.1	19.4	33.8	19.1	0.2	5.7	1.0	6.8	100.0

Training outside formal education

Training outside the formal education system plays an important role in improving the employability of a person. The data shows 0.7 per cent of the working age population had undergone trainings in the last year. The proportion is 2 per cent for undergoing any such training during one's life time.

Table 6. Training outside the formal education system

Domain	Age group(year)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	All (15+)
Percentage of working age persons having training in the last year								
All-Myanmar	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7
Male	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6
Female	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8
Urban	1.4	3.5	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.4
Rural	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Percentage of working age persons having training life time								
All-Myanmar	1.7	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0
Male	1.5	2.8	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.0	2.0
Female	2.0	3.4	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.1
Urban	2.4	5.6	4.8	4.1	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.6
Rural	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3

III. Labour force survey findings

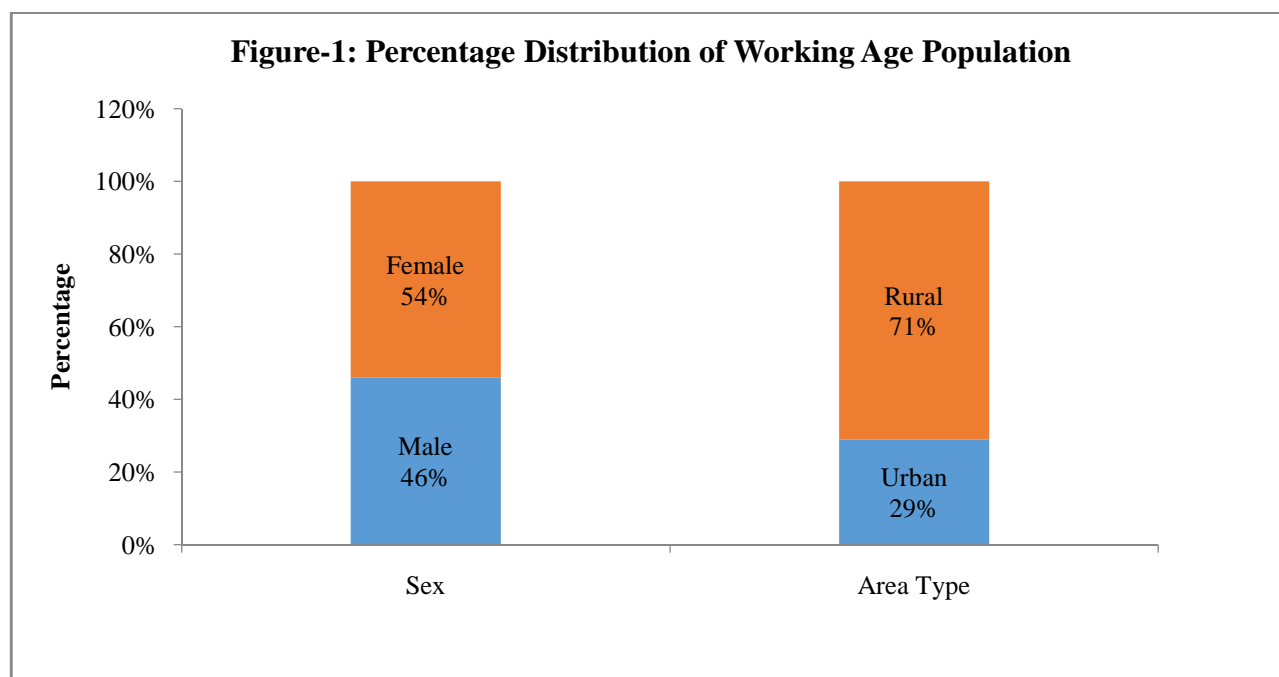
This section is a summary of the results from the Myanmar labour force survey 2015.

Table 7. Summary of labour force statistics

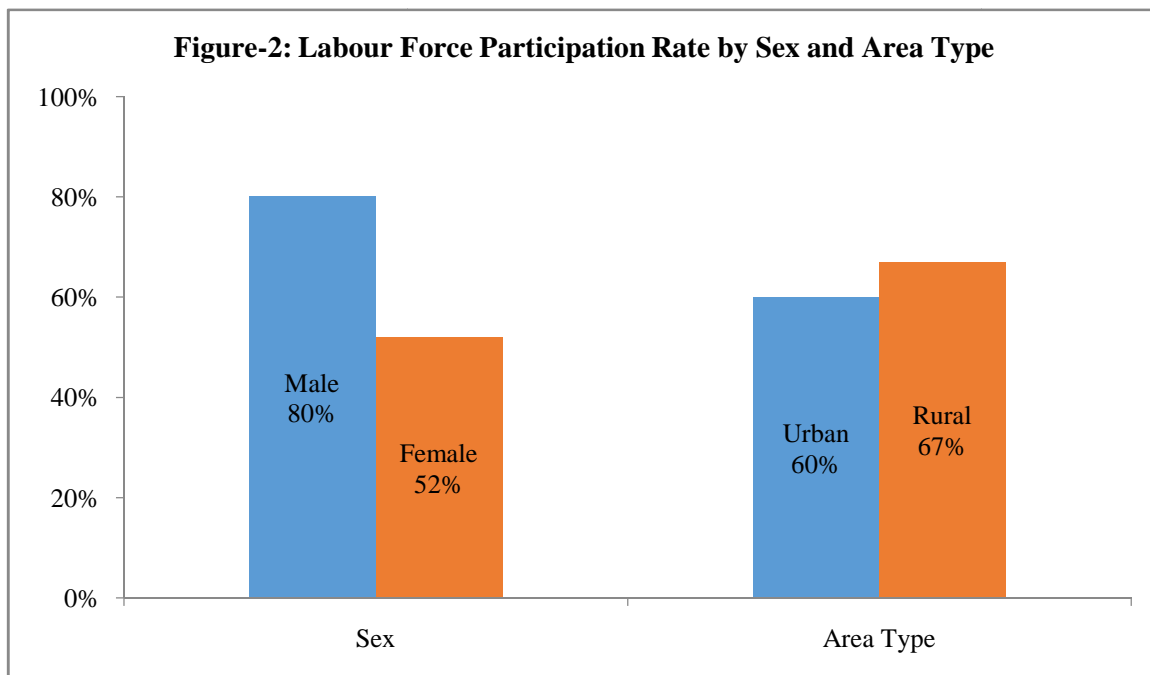
Domain	Total	Male	Female
Working age population (15 years and above)	33,934,662	15,553,856	18,380,805
Labour force	21,959,797	12,474,495	9,485,302
Employment	21,791,335	12,391,395	9,399,940
Unemployment	168,462	83,100	85,362
Labour force participation rate (%)	64.7	80.2	51.6
Unemployment rate (%)	0.8	0.7	0.9
Aggregate measure of labour underutilization (%)	6.9	6.0	8.1
Population outside labour force	35.3	19.8	48.4
Average weekly working hours	51.55	52.74	49.97
Average daily wage (in ,000 Kyats)	4.76	5.32	3.99
Average monthly wage (in ,000 Kyats)	134.49	147.20	119.04

Working age Population and Labour force participation

In 2015, the working age population was 33.9 million, of which females constituted 54 per cent and males 46 per cent. Rural areas have 71 per cent of the working age population while urban areas have 29 per cent.

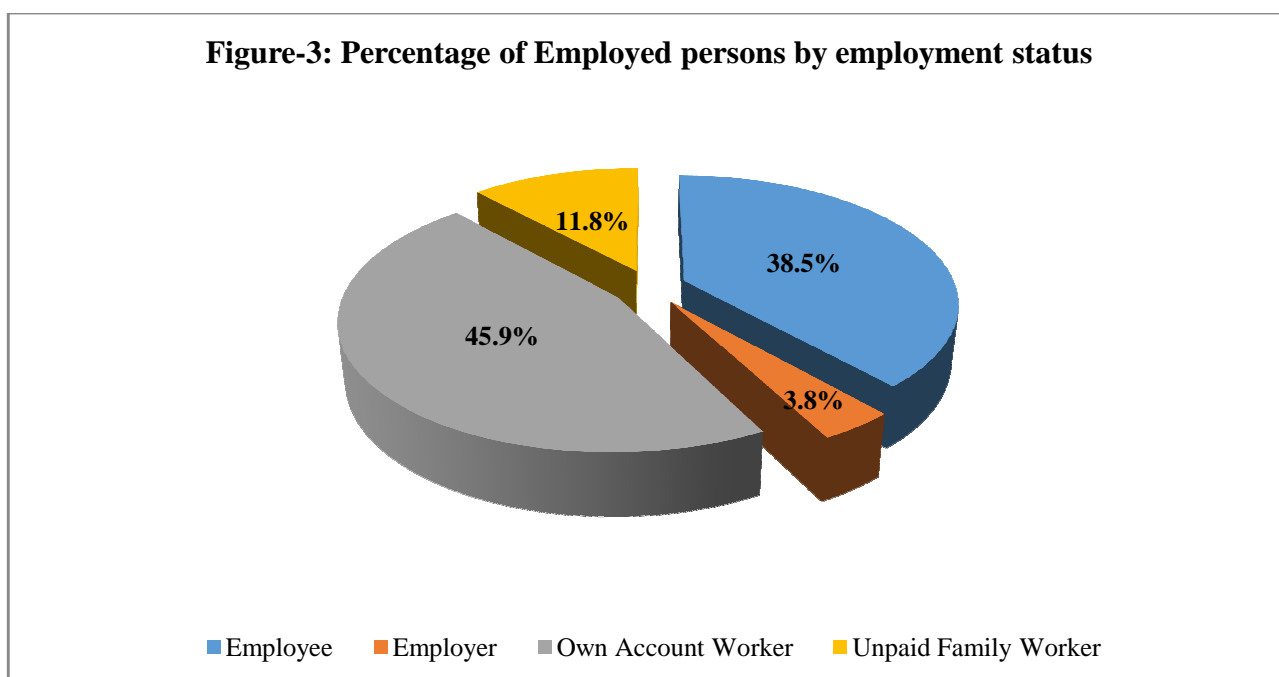


The labour force participation rate was 64.7 per cent, however, the rate for males was 80 per cent, considerably higher than that for females by 52 per cent. In terms of rural and urban areas, rural areas are covered by 67 per cent of the labour force participation while urban areas over 60 per cent. The labour force participation by working age population in urban and rural areas is somewhat close to the population structure in urban and rural areas. In contrast, the participation of females is lower than males, although females are numerically higher.



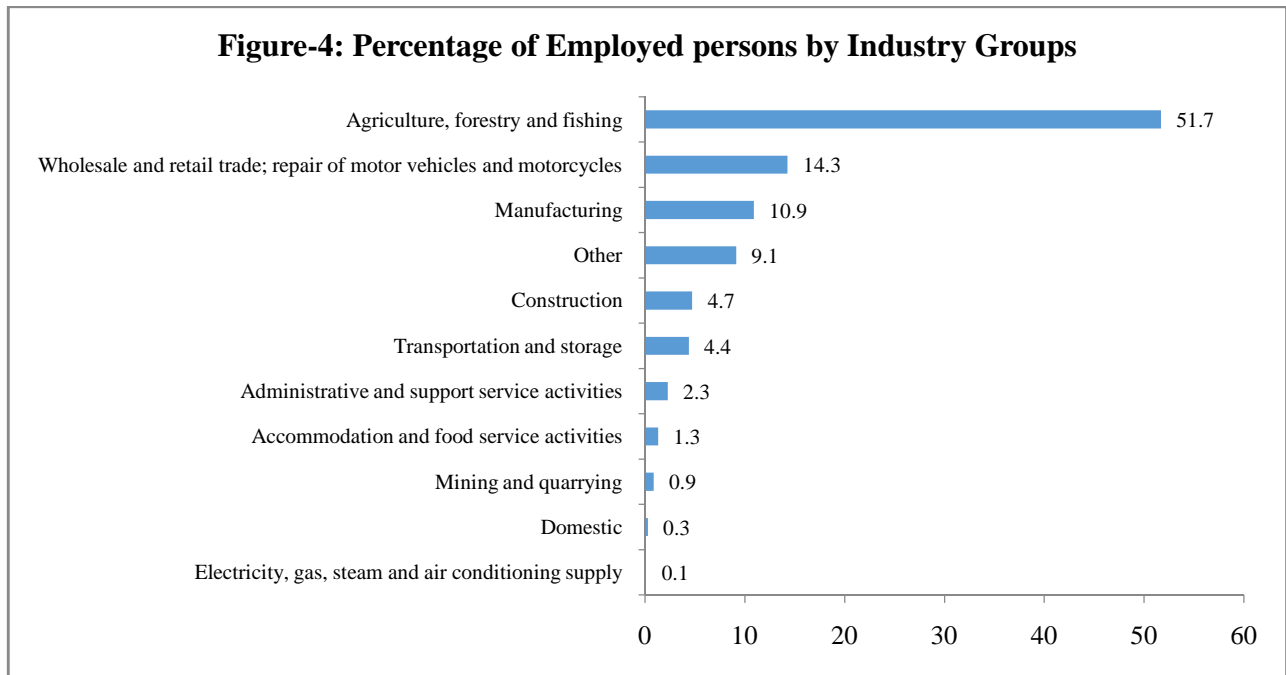
Employment

Employment totalled 21.8 million, with females accounting for only 43.1 per cent. 38.5 per cent of all persons in employment were wage employees, 3.8 per cent were employers, 45.9 per cent were own account workers and 11.8 per cent were contributing family workers.



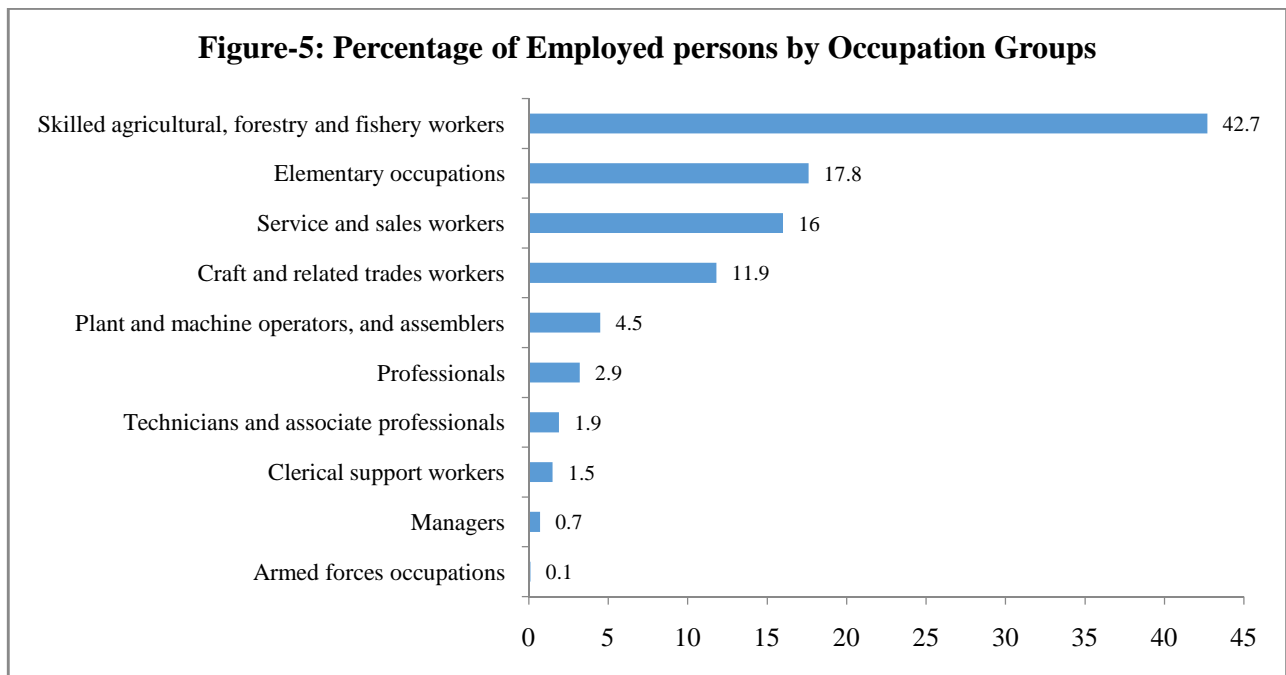
For the main job, 51.7 per cent of the employed persons were working in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, followed by the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles at 14.3 per cent, manufacturing 10.9 per cent, transportation and storage 4.4 per cent, other service activities 9.1 per cent and construction 4.7 per cent. All other sectors account for less than 3 per cent.

Figure-4: Percentage of Employed persons by Industry Groups



The main occupations in Myanmar are: Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (42.7 per cent); elementary occupations (17.8 per cent); service and sales workers (16 per cent); craft and related trades workers (11.9 per cent).

Figure-5: Percentage of Employed persons by Occupation Groups



The survey reveals that almost half of the employed people work on farms, agricultural plots, sea, rivers, or construction sites. Another 11.6 per cent of employed persons work in the private house of an employer/ client and 12.8 per cent work at a fixed location with a permanent structure.

Unemployment and labour underutilization

The overall unemployment rate was 0.8 per cent, with a male rate of 0.7 per cent and female 0.9 per cent. The aggregate measure of the labour underutilization rate, which comprises unemployment, underemployment and potential labour force, was 6.9 per cent and higher for females compared to males.

Labour underutilization refers to a mismatch between labour supply and demand leading to an unmet need of employment among the population. The unemployment rate in the country is too low especially because the country does not have unemployment benefits and people have to take up jobs irrespective of choice just for survival. In these circumstances, it would be prudent to use labour underutilization (LU) indicators for policy formulation in the country.

Table 8. Indicators of labour underutilization

Domain	Percentage of persons			
	Unemployed (LU1: Unemployment rate)	Unemployed or time-related underemployed (LU2: combined rate of time-related under-employment and unemployment)	Unemployed or out of labour force but part of potential labour force (LU3: combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force)	Unemployed or time-related underemployed or out of labour force but part of potential labour force (LU4: aggregate measure of labour underutilization)
All-Myanmar	0.8	6.1	1.7	6.9
Sex				
Male	0.7	5.6	1.2	6.0
Female	0.9	6.7	2.4	8.1
Area Type				
Urban	1.4	6.0	2.5	7.1
Rural	0.5	6.1	1.4	6.9
Age-group (years)				
15-19	1.6	8.6	3.2	10.1
20-24	1.6	7.7	3.3	9.3
25-29	1.2	7.1	2.2	8.0
30-34	0.8	6.2	1.6	6.9
35-39	0.4	5.7	1.2	6.5
40-44	0.2	5.0	0.9	5.6
45-49	0.3	5.7	0.8	6.1
50-54	0.2	4.2	0.7	4.7
55-59	0.4	3.9	1.1	4.6
60-64	0.6	4.1	1.3	4.8
65+	0.2	2.3	0.7	2.8

Outside the labour force

About half of the people outside the labour force are occupied with housework or family responsibilities in both urban and rural areas. The proportion is slightly higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Another reason for not being in the labour force is old age i.e. either retired or too old for work. It accounts for about one-fifth of the people belonging to the outside labour force group. Although distributions by reason are of similar patterns between urban and rural areas, there are striking differences between males and females for not being in the labour force. About 64 per cent of females are engaged in housework while only 14 per cent of males look after

housework. The reasons for which males are proportionately more than females as not being in the labour force are in all specified reasons except housework.

Table 9. Reasons for not being in the labour force

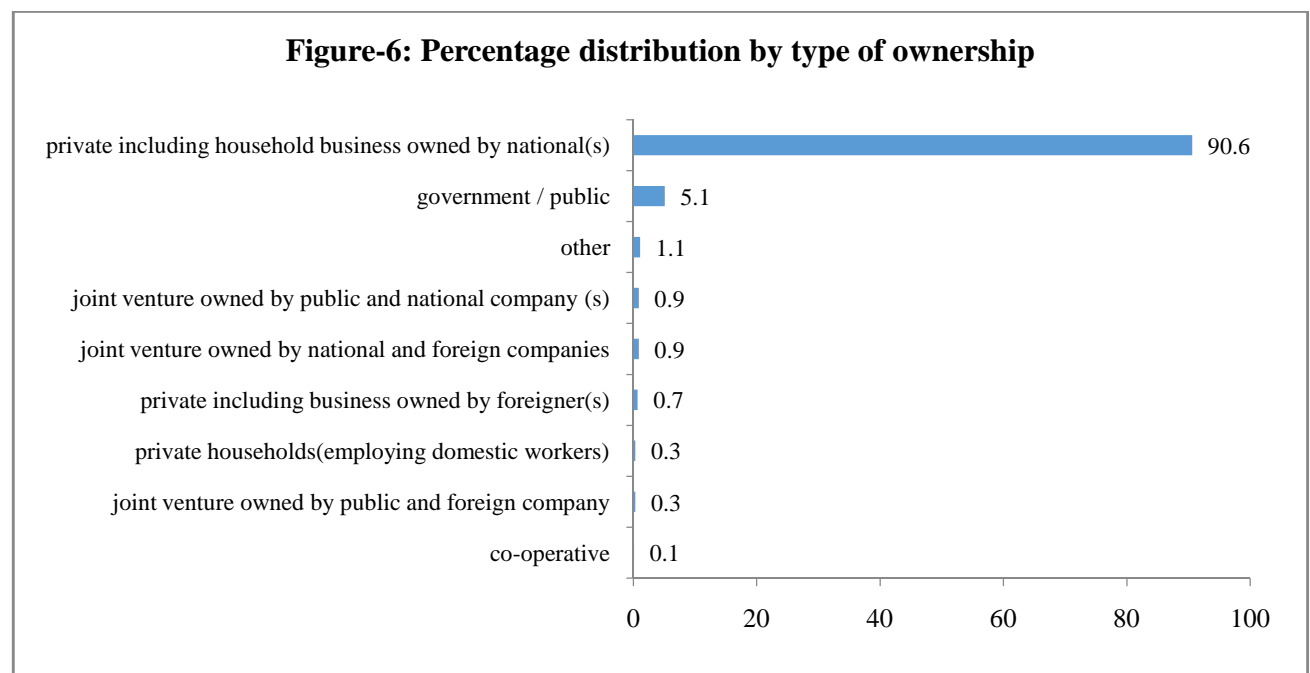
Reason for not being in the labour force	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	All-Myanmar
Percentage of persons not in labour force	39.8	33.3	19.8	48.4	35.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In school /training	18.4	13.4	27.4	10.9	15.1
Housework / family responsibility	49.6	51.9	13.9	63.9	51.1
Illness, injury, disability	7.4	8.4	15.2	5.6	8.0
Retired, too old for work	20.0	19.8	30.2	16.3	19.9
Off-season	0.6	3.6	5.3	1.6	2.5
Working condition not acceptable	2.8	1.7	5.3	1.0	2.1
Engaged in subsistence farming/ fishing	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.6
Other	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.7

Characteristics of main job

The survey shows that 56 per cent of the employed population at a main job have a primary or below primary level of education. The proportion rose to 77 per cent for an education level below high school and 13 per cent have an education level of high school or above. The percentage of the employed population with an education level of bachelor degree and above is highest in the service sector. It is higher for males and higher in urban areas.

Ownership and size of business/establishment

90.6 per cent of the employed persons work in a business/establishment privately owned, including businesses owned by foreigner(s) and 7.3 per cent work in government or joint ventures. Only 0.3 per cent of establishments (including own account farm/business) are owned by households for domestic purposes. More than 61 per cent of employed persons work in a business or establishment with a size of less than five persons.



Length of service and job satisfaction

The survey had some limitations by not accounting the total length of service since being employed for the first time, however, 45.2 per cent of the employed persons reported that they had been working for 10 years or more at the same job. One may conclude that there are less opportunities to change a job.

The survey shows half of the employed persons are very satisfied with their present main job. The degree of job satisfaction is almost the same for both males and females and for urban areas the employed persons are more satisfied than in rural areas. The employed persons in the category employer are found to be more satisfied than other categories of self-employed persons, while unpaid family workers are the most dissatisfied group.

Weekly working hours

Employed persons worked an estimated average of 51.6 hours a week, with male employees working marginally more hours on average, at 52.7 hours, than female employees, at 50 hours. The average working hours were more or less the same in both urban and rural areas.

Only 1 per cent of the employed persons worked nine hours or less per week at their main job. About 19 per cent work less than 40 hours, while more than 50 per cent of employed persons work for at least 50 hours per week at their main job.

By occupation, the highest average of working hours per week was found for the armed forces¹ (the number of people sampled was only 59) occupations at 56.16 hours. The second highest average hours per week worked was in service and sales, at 54.06 hours and the shortest weekly working hours, 39.49 hours was for professionals. It also revealed that there are only a few employed persons working less than 40 hours per week of about 19 per cent.

About 26 per cent of the employed persons work 60 hours per week. Except real estate activities and education, average weekly working hours for all other industrial sectors was more than 39 hours. About 44 per cent work in activities of households as employer and undifferentiated goods and services production activities of households and work 60 hours or more per week. This category mainly covers domestic workers, watchmen, etc.

Average daily wage and monthly wage

Considering all employees, the average wage per day (periodically all types of receipts are converted to day) was 4,760 Kyats and for the daily wagers 4,280 Kyats. It is much higher in urban areas than rural areas. Similarly males get higher wages than females. The service sector has the highest wage rates. Monthly wages or salaries also have the same features as daily wage rates.

Table 10. Average earnings

Employees by periodicity of receipt of wages/salaries	Earnings per	Average earnings (in 000 Ks)					Estd. employees (in mill.)
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Person	
Daily wagers	Day	5.95	3.87	4.90	3.34	4.28	4.37
Monthly salary earners	Month	147.59	117.11	147.20	119.04	134.49	3.26
All employees	Day* (converted)	5.98	4.11	5.32	3.99	4.76	8.16

*Periodicity of all type of receipts is converted to day.

¹ The number of sample persons from armed forces is only 59.

22 per cent of employees who covered the one month payment period in this survey got around 160,000 Kyats or above per month. The corresponding percentage for females is only 13.4 per cent and for rural areas, 15.5 per cent.

Table 11. Wage/salary per month

Domain	Wage /salary per month (000 Ks)					Total
	< 80.00	80.00 - 109.00	110.00 - 126.00	127.00 - 159.00	160.00+	
All Myanmar	18.9	20.3	20.1	19.0	21.7	100.0
Male	16.1	19.1	16.3	19.9	28.6	100.0
Female	22.2	21.8	24.6	18.0	13.4	100.0
Urban	13.5	19.3	19.7	21.0	26.6	100.0
Rural	25.9	21.6	20.5	16.6	15.5	100.0
Agriculture	40.0	23.4	11.4	9.2	15.9	100.0
Industry	12.0	26.4	18.5	21.5	21.6	100.0
Services	17.5	16.8	22.7	20.0	23.1	100.0

At the national level the average monthly income is 124,100 Kyats, out of which the share of basic pay is 109,700 Kyats. Fixed allowances account for 6,600 Kyats, while bonuses and overtime account for 5,200 Kyats and 4,100 Kyats respectively. Overtime pay is relatively high for the industrial sectors of professionals, scientific and technical activities and information and communication. Bonuses are relatively high in the agriculture sector as the workers that receive monthly wages are working mainly in the government sector. Fixed allowances are high in education, public administration and defence.

Regarding subsidies or free goods from employers, food provided by the employer has the highest proportion followed by housing, then clothing and transport.

The average value of total benefits per employee getting benefit(s) was 36,120 Kyats.² It is highest for the industrial sector activities of extra territorial at 190,000 Kyats and the lowest for the water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector with 2,330 Kyats.

Monthly income for self employed

The survey shows 20 per cent of the own account enterprises/ employers/cooperative members get a monthly income of 178,000Kyats. The number of months the business operated was 10.1. It is higher for females compared to males. It is higher for urban areas compared to rural areas. Within industries, the service sector has the highest number of months of operation.

Table 12. Monthly income

Domain	Monthly income (000 Ks)					Total
	< 51.50	51.50 - 83.32	83.33 - 124.99	125.00 - 177.99	178.00+	
All-Myanmar	20.0	20.0	19.2	20.5	20.4	100.0
Sex						
Male	17.7	18.5	18.7	21.7	23.4	100.0
Female	24.8	23.3	20.4	17.7	13.8	100.0
Area type						
Urban	18.9	17.9	19.7	21.1	22.4	100.0
Rural	20.4	20.8	19.0	20.2	19.5	100.0

²It has been averaged over the employees getting any of the benefits. It has not taken all the employees into account.

Domain	Monthly income (000 Ks)					Total
	< 51.50	51.50 - 83.32	83.33 - 124.99	125.00 - 177.99	178.00+	
Industries						
Agriculture	19.0	19.4	18.2	21.0	22.4	100.0
Industry	19.5	19.7	17.3	21.4	22.0	100.0
Services	21.5	20.8	21.3	19.4	16.9	100.0

Table 13. Average monthly earnings per self-employed person

Domain	Average monthly earnings per self-employed person (000 Ks)	Average no. of months worked during the last year
All-Myanmar	129.41	10.06
Sex		
Male	137.57	9.85
Female	111.72	10.52
Area type		
Urban	135.19	11.23
Rural	127.07	9.59
Industries		
Agriculture	133.27	9.05
Industry	132.85	10.79
Services	122.84	11.25

Informal sector

Among the employees, females work more in the formal sector compared to males, while in the informal sector it is the opposite. The distribution of employed persons by employment status is similar for both the formal and informal sector. In both sectors, the majority of the employed persons are employed as own account workers in the informal sector and higher than in the formal sector.

Table 14. Percentage of persons employed in the informal sector

Employment status	Percentage of employed persons in			Total
	Formal sector	Informal sector	Private household	
All employed persons	24.1	75.6	0.3	100.0
Urban	33.5	65.9	0.6	100.0
Rural	20.4	79.5	0.1	100.0
Male	24.3	75.6	0.1	100.0
Female	23.9	75.7	0.5	100.0
Employee	28.1	71.3	0.6	100.0
Employer	32.2	67.8	0.0	100.0
Own-account worker	21.2	78.8	0.0	100.0
Helping without paid in a household/ family business	19.8	80.2	0.0	100.0
Formal employment	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0
Informal employment	10.6	89.1	0.3	100.0

Table 15. Informal sector percentages of employed persons

Domain	Sex	Employee	Employer	Own-account worker	Helping without pay in a household/family business	All employed persons
Sector		Percentage of employed persons				
Formal	Male	41.8	7.0	45.3	5.9	100.0
	Female	49.0	2.5	33.9	14.6	100.0
	Total	44.9	5.1	40.5	9.6	100.0
Informal	Male	38.6	4.8	48.4	8.2	100.0
	Female	33.3	1.6	47.2	17.9	100.0
	Total	36.3	3.4	47.9	12.4	100.0
Private households	Male	89.8	0.0	10.2	0.0	100.0
	Female	91.7	0.0	6.6	1.7	100.0
	Total	91.3	0.0	7.5	1.3	100.0
Type of employment						
Formal		37.7	7.0	55.3	0.0	100.0
Informal		38.7	3.1	43.9	14.3	100.0
Total	Male	39.4	5.3	47.5	7.7	100.0
	Female	37.3	1.8	43.8	17.1	100.0
	Total	38.5	3.8	45.9	11.8	100.0

Job stability

Length of service in a job is a good measure of the stability of a job. The length of service at present main job did not vary much over sex but for type of residence the variation is quite high for urban areas compared to rural areas.

In the agriculture sector 56.7 per cent of employed persons had continued with their main job for 10 years or more. It implies the persons employed in agriculture may not have enough avenues to find other jobs.

Table 16. Job stability

Domain	Percentage distribution of employed persons of working age population							Total
	Less than 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 years or more	
All-Myanmar	2.1	1.8	3.1	9.0	19.1	19.7	45.2	100.0
Sex								
Male	2.0	1.7	2.8	8.7	18.7	19.6	46.5	100.0
Female	2.2	1.9	3.4	9.5	19.5	19.9	43.5	100.0
Area type								
Urban	2.0	2.0	4.8	13.2	23.6	19.6	34.7	100.0
Rural	2.1	1.7	2.4	7.4	17.3	19.8	49.4	100.0
Industry								
Agriculture	1.5	0.8	1.5	5.4	14.8	19.2	56.7	100.0
Industry	4.0	4.0	5.6	12.6	23.8	20.0	30.0	100.0
Services	2.1	2.1	4.3	13.0	23.5	20.5	34.4	100.0

Social security facilities

Only 11.8 per cent of employees had provisions of either a pension and/or gratuity. Between the sexes, the proportion of females is relatively higher and is higher for urban areas and the services sector has the highest proportion.

In regards to paid annual leave, 17 per cent of employees in the country had this facility in their job. The proportion is double for the service sector (33 per cent) and at minimum for the agriculture sector (1.8 per cent). Like pensions and gratuity, the facilities for paid annual leave for female employees are higher than their male counterparts. The same feature is found for the facilities of sick leave or medical benefits. Maternity benefits also have similar features but at a lower level.

These benefits are mainly because females are employed in government jobs and the government offices are mainly located in urban areas.

Table 17. Percentage of employees with social security benefits

Domain	Percentage of employees of working age population								
	Pension or gratuity			Paid annual leave	Paid sick leave	Maternal benefits only	Paid sick leave and maternity benefits	Medical benefits	Benefit from Social Security Scheme
	Non contributory	Contributory	Total						
All-Myanmar	11.2	0.6	11.8	16.9	8.0	0.6	11.7	19.2	27.9
Sex									
Male	8.6	0.4	9.0	13.6	10.1	0.3	6.1	17.6	24.4
Female	14.8	0.8	15.6	21.6	5.1	1.0	19.6	21.3	32.8
Area type									
Urban	18.6	0.9	19.4	30.1	15.7	1.0	20.2	36.0	48.3
Rural	7.2	0.4	7.7	9.9	3.9	0.4	7.2	10.3	17.1
Industries									
Agriculture	1.7	0.1	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	4.8	7.0
Industry	6.4	0.3	6.6	15.8	9.3	0.4	12.6	27.5	31.9
Services	24.5	1.3	25.8	33.0	14.0	1.2	21.7	27.6	46.1
Type of Employment									
Formal	59.5	2.4	61.9	64.5	16.4	1.1	48.2	41.4	100.0
Informal	2.0	0.2	2.3	7.5	6.3	0.5	4.5	15.6	20.2

Type of job contract

In rural areas the proportion of limited contracts is lower than in urban areas. It is 62 per cent in rural areas and 25 per cent in urban areas. However, with reference to sex, there is no perceptible difference between males and females as both are similar to the national average.

On examining the distribution of employees by the type of their contract, almost one-third of the employees, irrespective of sex or type of residence, reported they are not aware of the type of contract. It may be because much of the data was collected through proxy respondents. Female employees have a higher rate of written contracts than male employees and urban employees have a higher rate of written contracts than oral contracts.

Table 18. Type of job contract

Domain	Type of job contract			
	Written contract	Oral contract	Don't know	Total
All Myanmar	12.6	56.2	31.2	100.0
Sex				
Male	10.0	57.6	32.4	100.0
Female	16.1	54.3	29.6	100.0
Area type				
Urban	19.3	48.7	32.1	100.0
Rural	9.0	60.2	30.8	100.0

For employees with limited contracts, the length of the contract was ascertained irrespective of their contract type. The male-female difference in daily arrangements is not much pronounced like in urban-rural areas. In rural areas daily arrangements account for 80 per cent as against 58 per cent in urban areas. For a contract period of 12 months or more, the national average is 4 per cent; females have more than males and the rate is much higher for urban areas compared to rural areas.

Table 19. Duration of limited contracts

Domain	Duration of limited contract						Total
	Daily arrangement	2 days - 1 month	1- 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	12+ months	
All-Myanmar	75.9	7.2	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.1	100.0
Sex							
Male	75.0	7.4	3.6	4.5	6.1	3.4	100.0
Female	77.0	6.9	2.7	3.6	4.7	5.1	100.0
Area type							
Urban	58.1	11.1	3.4	4.8	10.8	11.9	100.0
Rural	79.7	6.3	3.2	4.0	4.4	2.4	100.0

Occasional/ daily work accounts for 58.2 per cent at the national level followed by seasonal work which accounts for 32 per cent. The reasons vary over sex and type of area but the urban-rural divergence is prominent for limited contracts due to seasonal work.

Table 20. Reasons for having a limited job contract

Domain	Reasons for having a limited job contract							Total
	On the job training/ internship	Probation period	Seasonal work	Occasional/ daily work	Public employment programme	Work for a service or specific task	Other reason	
All-Myanmar	1.9	2.0	32.0	58.2	4.0	1.4	0.4	100.0
Sex								
Male	1.8	1.6	29.7	61.8	2.8	1.6	0.6	100.0
Female	2.0	2.4	35.0	53.5	5.6	1.3	0.2	100.0
Area type								
Urban	7.4	6.4	8.0	59.0	12.3	6.0	1.0	100.0
Rural	0.7	1.0	37.1	58.1	2.3	0.5	0.3	100.0

Awareness and membership of labour organizations

Awareness and membership of labour organizations by employed persons has a very low percentage of membership in Myanmar with only 0.1 per cent at the national level for employers and 0.4 per cent for workers. More than 88 per cent of the employers as well as workers are not a member of an employers' or workers' organization and about 12 per cent were not aware of membership in a workers'/employers' organization. In regards to rights given in becoming a member of a workers' /employers' organization, awareness is still quite low and at the national level it was only 2.4 per cent for employers and 4.1 per cent for workers.

Occupational injuries

At the national level the average number of injuries per annum is 0.04 and the average number of man-days lost per injury is 0.63 days. It shows most of the injuries are not of a serious nature and mainly superficial injuries account for more than 73 per cent of all injuries. The most important injuries found were dislocations, sprains and strains followed by fractures. Not much variability is found over industries except in construction.

Superficial injury is highest among the industrial sectors (73 per cent). The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector corresponds to the national average for superficial injuries. For the manufacturing sector superficial injuries are relatively low. It implies that there are more severe injuries in manufacturing. 17 per cent of the injuries in the manufacturing sector are dislocations, sprains and strains followed by amputations at 5.6 per cent.

Table 21. Occupational injuries by industrial sector

Industrial sector	Average number of injuries per annum	Average no. of man-days lost due to injury	Distribution of person by type of injuries								
			Superficial injury	Fracture	Dislocation, sprain, strain	Amputation	Concussion, internal injury	Burn, corrosion, scald	Acute poisoning or infection	Other injury	Total
All Myanmar	0.04	0.63	72.7	5.2	8.8	1.9	1.2	0.4	1.0	8.7	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.04	0.66	73.1	3.0	7.4	1.5	0.8	0.0	1.6	12.6	100.0
Manufacturing	0.03	0.80	65.5	3.1	17.0	5.6	1.5	2.4	0.0	4.9	100.0
Construction	0.10	1.19	76.7	14.0	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.02	0.46	77.0	5.1	8.9	0.0	2.6	1.8	0.0	4.7	100.0
Transportation and storage	0.02	0.42	62.1	12.7	11.4	9.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other service activities	0.04	0.54	89.3	2.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0

Internal migration

Most of the people responded that they were born in the same village or ward as where they live now. About 20 per cent of the people were not born in the same village-tract/ward they are currently living, 5.7 per cent in the same township and 14.4 per cent in another township. However, in rural areas the proportion of persons working in the same village-tract/ward is very high (89 per cent) but the same is only 59 per cent in urban areas. The proportion is similar between males and females. Among the States/regions the trend of the distribution of persons by place of birth is somewhat similar but a very high proportion of people living in Yangon were born in other townships. Other than Yangon, the States that had a higher proportion of the population who were born in other townships were Nay Pyi Taw (23.8 per cent) followed by Kayah (19 per cent), Kachin (17.1 per cent) and Kayin (17 per cent).

Table 22. Percentage of persons born in another place

Domain	Percentage of persons born in another place ³				
	This village-tract/ward	Another village-tract/ward in the township	Another township	Another country	Total
All-Myanmar	79.9	5.7	14.4	0.0	100.0
Sex					
Male	79.9	5.5	14.5	0.0	100.0
Female	79.8	5.8	14.4	0.0	100.0
Area type					
Urban	58.9	7.4	33.6	0.0	100.0
Rural	89.1	4.9	6.0	0.0	100.0
State/Region					
Kachin	77.5	5.4	17.1	0.0	100.0
Kayah	77.0	4.0	19.0	0.0	100.0
Kayin	80.4	2.7	16.9	0.0	100.0
Chin	90.3	7.6	2.1	0.0	100.0
Sagaing	88.3	4.3	7.4	0.0	100.0
Tanintharyi	73.8	10.9	15.2	0.1	100.0
Bago	86.9	6.4	6.8	0.0	100.0
Magway	94.8	3.1	2.1	0.0	100.0
Mandalay	85.7	5.0	9.3	0.0	100.0
Mon	81.6	5.2	13.2	0.0	100.0
Rakhine	86.5	9.8	3.6	0.0	100.0
Yangon	48.2	3.6	48.2	0.0	100.0
Shan	83.6	6.3	10.1	0.0	100.0
Ayeyawady	88.4	8.4	3.3	0.0	100.0
NPT	67.8	8.5	23.8	0.0	100.0

During the years 2011 to 2014, only 3.3 per cent of people in Myanmar changed their usual place of residence from one township to another. While 13.5 per cent of the population has changed their usual place of residence from one township to another in their lifetime. The proportion is much high for the people currently living in urban areas compared to rural areas. 42.3 per cent of people currently living in Yangon have migrated in their lifetime from other State or region.

³ For all estimated population (aged 0+).

Table 23. Percentage of persons that have migrated

Domain	Percentage of persons that have migrated ⁴									
	2011 - 2014					Life time				
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
All-Myanmar	3.3	3.3	7.9	1.4	3.3	13.3	13.7	30.7	6.5	13.5
State/Region										
Kachin	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.2	2.6	13.8	13.4	19.2	10.3	13.6
Kayah	1.8	1.7	2.8	1.4	1.7	15.7	14.6	23.8	12.3	15.1
Kayin	2.1	1.8	6.8	0.6	1.9	13.1	13.5	37.1	6.8	13.3
Chin	1.4	0.8	4.3	0.2	1.1	6.2	6.1	17.7	3.3	6.2
Sagaing	1.4	1.1	3.3	0.8	1.2	8.2	8.2	23.2	5.1	8.2
Tanintharyi	4.0	3.1	6.0	2.8	3.5	20.3	17.0	28.0	15.7	18.6
Bago	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.3	6.6	7.4	14.0	5.1	7.0
Magway	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.8	2.7	3.3	6.1	2.5	3.0
Mandalay	3.4	2.7	6.7	1.1	3.0	8.8	8.4	15.9	4.8	8.6
Mon	3.2	3.1	7.4	1.5	3.1	14.3	14.4	25.5	10.1	14.3
Rakhine	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.6	4.4	4.8	9.1	3.7	4.6
Yangon	11.1	11.9	14.0	5.7	11.5	41.0	43.5	52.5	18.1	42.3
Shan	1.9	2.2	3.2	1.7	2.1	10.1	10.7	19.7	7.6	10.4
Ayeyawady	0.9	0.7	3.0	0.4	0.8	4.5	4.7	12.3	3.4	4.6
NPT	7.6	8.0	17.6	3.7	7.8	22.6	23.4	44.2	14.1	23.0

25 per cent of the persons changed their place of residence due to employment purposes. Employment purpose here refers to in search of employment or business opportunities; to take up new employment or start a new business; and job transfer. 53 per cent of people changed their usual place of residence due to the movement of their family.

Table 24. Reasons for migration

Domain	Percentage of persons migrated from other village-tract/ward	Percentage of persons migrated due to the main reason				
		Employment	Marriage	Family moved	Other	Total
All-Myanmar	17.2	25.4	17.2	52.8	4.6	100.0
Area type						
Urban	17.2	34.7	14.8	46.4	4.2	100.0
Rural	17.2	17.6	19.3	58.2	4.9	100.0
Sex						
Male	36.9	25.0	11.0	59.2	4.8	100.0
Female	8.5	26.3	29.1	40.4	4.2	100.0
Age Group						
15-24	12.9	25.6	9.4	57.1	7.9	100.0
25-64	18.6	25.9	17.9	52.5	3.6	100.0
65+	20.0	21.5	13.6	57.6	7.4	100.0
State/region/UT						
Kachin	18.3	36.8	7.4	47.8	8.0	100.0
Kayah	21.8	31.7	16.6	45.4	6.2	100.0
Kayin	18.3	41.0	10.6	47.6	0.8	100.0
Chin	8.6	25.8	12.7	54.4	7.2	100.0
Sagaing	10.7	24.7	31.0	40.3	3.9	100.0
Tanintharyi	24.7	39.9	15.3	40.3	4.6	100.0
Bago	9.2	22.1	36.5	36.9	4.5	100.0

⁴ For all estimated population (aged 0+)

Domain	Percentage of persons migrated from other village-tract/ward	Percentage of persons migrated due to the main reason				
		Employment	Marriage	Family moved	Other	Total
Magway	3.7	21.4	35.9	35.3	7.4	100.0
Mandalay	10.6	37.1	16.8	36.3	9.8	100.0
Mon	18.0	24.2	21.6	50.2	3.9	100.0
Rakhine	6.3	20.4	33.6	40.6	5.4	100.0
Yangon	50.2	19.8	9.5	67.7	3.0	100.0
Shan	14.0	28.8	24.0	41.2	6.0	100.0
Ayeyawady	5.9	19.5	36.3	35.0	9.1	100.0
NPT	28.2	43.6	16.5	36.0	3.8	100.0

International migration

The data regarding the former member(s) of the household who at the time of the survey lived or intended to live abroad for more than six months was collected. The national average age of the persons living abroad is 26 years old which is slightly more for urban areas than rural areas. Almost all the people living abroad went mainly for employment. Most of them, about 85 per cent, remit either money or goods to their former household members. In this regard the proportion is a little higher for people from rural areas. However, a person from a rural area sends on average only 2.1 million Kyats per annum. The average number of years living abroad is 4 years. Urban people are living abroad a marginally longer time than rural people.

Table 25. Household members living abroad

Domain	Average age while leaving country (years)	Average no. of years living abroad	Percentage of persons living abroad for employment	No. of persons sending money or goods per 100 persons living abroad	Average annual receipt from per person living abroad (000 Ks)
All-Myanmar	25.5	3.8	97.9	85.1	8,669.4
Area type					
Urban	27.1	4.3	96.6	81.4	43,329.4
Rural	25.2	3.7	98.2	85.8	2,159.3
State/region					
Kachin	23.6	4.2	89.8	65.7	628.0
Kayah	26.2	3.1	97.6	92.8	1,160.3
Kayin	24.7	5.3	97.0	90.9	917.3
Chin	22.3	6.1	90.0	86.3	949.4
Sagaing	25.3	3.0	98.3	83.2	3,231.8
Tanintharyi	27.0	2.8	99.8	79.6	615.6
Bago	25.3	2.9	99.5	92.2	17,678.0
Magway	26.1	2.4	97.9	90.4	9,818.2
Mandalay	24.2	3.7	98.9	94.9	1,980.6
Mon	26.5	3.0	99.0	76.3	765.8
Rakhine	26.4	4.0	99.8	83.7	2,491.4
Yangon	27.6	5.2	100.0	92.1	126,745.0
Shan	22.3	3.5	95.8	95.9	869.7
Ayeyawady	25.9	3.3	95.7	56.4	66,462.3
NPT	28.6	3.1	98.9	90.4	2,113.0

At the national level about 6 per cent of households had at least one member currently living abroad. The percentage from rural areas is almost double in urban areas. However, on average 1.7 persons in these households are living abroad. There is no perceptible change between urban and rural areas in this regard. From a gender perspective, the proportion of males is slightly higher than females among the persons living abroad.

Table 26. Percentage of households with person living abroad

Domain	Percentage of households with person living abroad	Average number of persons per household living abroad		
		Male	Female	Persons
All-Myanmar	6.0	1.0	0.7	1.7
Area type				
Urban	3.6	1.0	0.7	1.6
Rural	6.9	1.0	0.7	1.7
State/Region				
Kachin	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.4
Kayah	3.4	0.9	0.1	1.1
Kayin	39.0	1.2	0.9	2.1
Chin	28.9	1.3	0.5	1.8
Sagaing	2.7	1.0	0.4	1.3
Tanintharyi	19.1	0.9	0.9	1.8
Bago	6.1	0.9	0.6	1.6
Magway	4.2	1.0	0.3	1.3
Mandalay	3.1	1.0	0.2	1.2
Mon	32.3	1.1	0.9	2.1
Rakhine	8.0	1.2	0.3	1.4
Yangon	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.3
Shan	3.6	0.5	1.0	1.5
Ayeyawady	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.5
NPT	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.5

98 per cent of the persons living abroad went for employment, either to search for a job or to take up a job or to transfer to a job. Out of these 98 per cent, 74 per cent are searching for a job and 23.4 per cent of them went to join a job. The next important reason is associated with moving family members and accounts for 1 per cent.

Table 27. Percentage of persons living abroad by reason

Domain	Percentage of persons living abroad by reason									
	In search of employment/ business opportunity	To take up a job	Job transfer	Study	Marriage	Family	Health	Armed conflict	Other	Total
All-Myanmar	74.0	23.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area type										
Urban	66.8	29.8	0.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural	75.4	22.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sex										
Male	73.9	23.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	74.2	23.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
Age-group (years)										
5-14	27.8	6.3	0.0	20.1	0.0	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	73.0	25.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-44	75.7	21.9	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
45-64	78.5	18.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

74.3 per cent of the persons living abroad went to Thailand. The next important destination is Malaysia (14.5per cent.), followed by Singapore (2.4 per cent). In Thailand females among persons living abroad are more in number while in Malaysia males are more. For the urban rural comparison, people from rural areas go to Thailand and Malaysia proportionately more in number compared to rural areas. Just the opposite is true for other countries.

Table 28. Percentage of persons living in foreign countries

Domain	Percentage of persons living in foreign countries ²										
	Thailand	Malaysia	Singapore	USA	Brunei	South Korea	Switzerland	Japan	Germany	Other	Total
All-Myanmar	74.3	14.5	2.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	3.5	100.0
Sex											
Male	68.4	19.7	1.9	1.8	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.5	4.2	100.0
Female	82.9	6.9	3.1	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.4	100.0
Area type											
Urban	57.2	14.9	7.7	4.8	4.0	3.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	4.6	100.0
Rural	77.4	14.4	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	3.4	100.0

Producing goods for household use

The survey shows self-employed people are normally engaged in the production of goods for their own use in addition to their main activities.

Table 29. Activities to produce goods for household use

Activities to produce goods for household use	Employee	Self-employed	Unemployed	Out of the labour force	All
Doing farm work	9.5	78.3	0.8	11.5	100.0
Raising, tending animals	14.6	56.9	0.8	27.7	100.0
Fishing, hunting or gathering foodstuff	14.8	67.5	3.4	14.3	100.0
Preparing foodstuffs for storage	12.2	42.0	0.9	44.8	100.0
Making any goods or craft for household/family use	15.8	53.1	0.4	30.7	100.0
Fetching water from natural or other public sources	26.2	47.4	0.5	25.9	100.0
Collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	23.4	56.6	0.6	19.5	100.0
Construction or major repair work in the household premises	26.1	56.4	1.0	16.5	100.0
Any works for production of goods for household use	22.8	52.2	0.5	24.5	100.0

Self-employed persons work more hours generally. However, the variation of average spending time for employees among these activities is less compared to other categories of the labour force.

Table 30. Activities to produce goods for household use and self-employed persons

Activities to produce goods for household use	Employee	Self-employed	Unemployed	Out of the labour force	All
Producing foodstuffs	36.89	78.95	62.45	35.17	63.60
Preparing foodstuffs for storage	31.53	24.44	5.72	11.60	19.35
Making any goods or craft for household/family use	31.55	41.23	14.13	20.62	33.24
Fetching water from natural or other public sources	16.46	18.77	18.60	19.16	18.26
Collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	19.54	24.48	25.16	21.01	22.65
Construction or major repair work in the household premises	14.43	26.39	14.32	12.14	20.77
Any works for production of goods for household use	30.97	58.59	50.62	33.28	46.03

Labour underutilization and work for household consumption

The extent of engagement in producing goods for own use for different groups of underutilized labour was also examined. It reveals that the percentage of persons that work to fetch water from natural or other public sources is the highest followed by collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel. The pattern is similar for different categories of persons in time related underemployment.

Table 31. Producing goods for own use for different groups of underutilized labour

Domain	Time related under-employment	Un-employed	Potential labour force	Unemployed or time-related underemployed or out of labour force but part of potential labour force
Doing farm work	7.3	7.9	10.8	7.8
Raising, tending animals	8.8	10.5	13.5	9.6
Fishing, hunting or gathering foodstuff	2.3	6.3	3.4	2.9
Preparing foodstuffs for storage	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.5
Making any goods or craft for household/family use	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.7
Fetching water from natural or other public sources	37.4	18.4	39.6	35.7
Collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	25.9	15.8	22.4	24.4
Construction or major repair work in the household premises	3.1	2.7	3.8	3.1
Any works for production of goods for household use	50.4	31.1	51.2	48.5

It shows an average person in any category of labour underutilization varied between 44 -51 hours. The pattern is almost similar for all categories. For unemployed persons, the sample size was small, so the estimates may not be robust.

Table 32. Labour underutilization

Activities to produce goods for household use	Average hours			
	Time-related under-employment	Unemployed	Potential labour force	Unemployed or time-related underemployed or out of the labour force but part of potential labour force
Producing foodstuffs	48.98	62.45	50.10	50.52
Preparing foodstuffs for storage	46.98	5.72	17.84	35.45
Making any goods or craft for household/family use	57.44	14.13	51.85	53.85
Fetching water from natural or other public sources	18.07	18.60	22.57	18.80
Collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	25.45	25.16	25.55	25.45
Construction or major repair work in the household premises	11.76	14.32	11.75	12.01
Any works for production of goods for household use	44.21	50.62	47.85	45.24

IV. Child labour survey findings

This section presents the key findings from the child labour survey.

Table 33. Key figures from the child labour survey

Description	Total	Male	Female
Child population (5-17 years)	12,146,463	6,010,459	6,136,004
Working child	1,278,909	676,208	602,701
Child labour	1,125,661	601,471	524,190
Hazardous child labour	616,815	337,318	279,498
Other child labour	508,846	264,153	244,693
Proportion of working children	10.5	11.3	9.8
Proportion of child labour	9.3	10.0	8.5
Proportion of hazardous child labour	5.1	5.6	4.6
Proportion of other child labour	4.2	4.4	4.0

General population and number of children

The total population of Myanmar in 2015 was approximately 48 million, females constituted 53 per cent (25.4 million) and males 47 per cent (22.6 million). Children (5-17 years) comprised 27 per cent of the population with over 12 million with boys and girls accounting for 6 million each. Of the 12 million children, more than half (55 per cent) are in the youngest age group 5-11 years, while the children in the oldest age group 15-17 account for just about 21 per cent. Gender balance exists in all the age groups.

74 per cent of children reside in the rural areas, only a third in urban areas. Sex composition of the urban and rural children is close with urban boys and girls 25 per cent each, rural boys and girls 75 per cent each. Wide variations are observed in the distribution of children in the seven States and seven Regions/UTs. The highest percentage of Myanmar children live in Shan (13 per cent), Yangon (12.3 per cent) and the lowest in Kayah (0.7 per cent). The percentage shares of all others fall within one and ten. Gender parity is observed in all the States/Regions/UTs.

Table 34. Percentage distribution of children by age-group, area of residence and SNGD

Main characteristics	Percentage distribution			Boy-girl ratio
	Boys	Girls	Children	
Total	100	100	100	0.98
Age groups				
5-11 years	55.1	53.8	54.4	1.00
12-14 years	24.2	24.6	24.4	0.96
15-17 years	20.7	21.5	21.1	0.94
Area type				
Urban	25.9	25.5	25.7	1.00
Rural	74.1	74.5	74.3	0.99
State/Region				
Kachin	2.9	3.1	3.0	0.94
Kayah	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.97
Kayin	3.6	3.8	3.7	0.92
Chin	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.93
Sagaing	10.7	11.0	10.9	0.94
Tanintharyi	3.3	3.5	3.4	0.94
Bago	9.6	9.6	9.6	0.98

Main characteristics	Percentage distribution			Boy-girl ratio
	Boys	Girls	Children	
Magway	7.1	7.6	7.3	0.92
Mandalay	11.4	11.5	11.5	0.97
Mon	4.6	4.3	4.5	1.04
Rakhine	4.5	4.6	4.6	0.98
Yangon	12.6	12.0	12.3	1.03
Shan	13.3	12.7	13.0	1.02
Ayeyawady	12.2	11.9	12.1	1.00
NPT	2.1	2.3	2.2	0.92

School attendance and household chores by working and non-working children

About 78 per cent of children are attending schools, of which 4,642,742 are boys and 4,806,675 are girls, and percentage parity (about 77 per cent) exists between the two sexes.

Close to 89 per cent in the group 5-11 years attend schools, followed by 12-14 years which is 80 per cent. The group 15-17 years sends only half to schools. The girls are ahead of the boys, marginally, in all the age groups. A higher percentage of urban boys and girls attend school.

Table 35. Percentage of children attending school by sex, age-group, area of residence and SNGD

Domain	Percentage of currently attending children		
	Children	Boys	Girls
All-Myanmar	77.8	77.2	78.3
Area type			
Urban	81.2	80.2	82.2
Rural	76.6	76.2	77.0
Age (year)			
5-11	88.8	88.3	89.4
12-14	79.8	79.0	80.6
15-17	47.0	45.8	48.2
State/Region			
Kachin	84.9	81.7	88.0
Kayah	78.7	78.3	79.0
Kayin	74.8	73.0	76.4
Chin	86.1	85.3	86.8
Sagaing	76.6	76.5	76.7
Tanintharyi	79.9	76.8	82.8
Bago	78.0	78.9	77.0
Magway	80.1	78.9	81.2
Mandalay	77.5	77.9	77.1
Mon	77.0	75.9	78.2
Rakhine	57.6	58.6	56.7
Yangon	80.1	78.3	82.0
Shan	80.8	80.1	81.5
Ayeyawady	76.2	76.2	76.3
NPT	84.9	86.1	83.9

In Myanmar, 83 per cent of children who ever attended school are only attending schools and not working. This is highest in the 5-11 years group (97.5 per cent). For the 12-14 years group 82.6 per cent attend school. By the time they reach the age of 15-17 years, 50 per cent have already quit schooling and boys more than the girls. Factors responsible for this downslide can include: General poverty and subsistence level living; the nature of the agricultural economy which demands more involvement of household members; ambivalent attitudes towards work and education and access to schooling, etc.

Table 36. Percentage of distribution over working and school attendance status by age group

Age group	Sex	Percentage distribution over working and school attendance status					Estd. no. of children
		Attending & not working	Attending & working	Not attending & not working	Not attending & working	Total	
All-Myanmar	Children	83.2	0.3	6.3	10.2	100.0	11,318,910
	Boys	83.0	0.3	5.6	11.1	100.0	5,574,167
	Girls	83.4	0.3	6.9	9.4	100.0	5,744,743
5-11	Children	97.5	0.1	2.2	0.2	100.0	6,020,877
	Boys	97.6	0.1	2.1	0.2	100.0	2,991,660
	Girls	97.3	0.1	2.3	0.3	100.0	3,029,218
12-14	Children	82.4	0.2	8.3	9.0	100.0	2,867,152
	Boys	81.9	0.2	8.4	9.4	100.0	1,400,236
	Girls	82.9	0.2	8.3	8.7	100.0	1,466,916
15-17	Children	48.8	0.7	14.1	36.4	100.0	2,430,880
	Boys	47.3	0.8	11.3	40.6	100.0	1,182,272
	Girls	50.3	0.7	16.6	32.4	100.0	1,248,609

Average school attendance levels are more than 80 per cent in all MPCE quintile classes but lowest in 0-20 classes (79.2 per cent) and highest in 80-100 classes (89 per cent). Children of higher quintile classes are less likely to drop out of school and join the labour market.

14 of the 15 States/regions/UTs have achieved a more than 75 per cent level of school attendance. The percentage of girls is a little higher than the boys in 13 of them. An estimated 15 per cent of children or 1,869,493 are not attending schools. 1,225,775 or 65 per cent belong to 15-17 age group. About 6.5 per cent of children have never attended a school.

Household chores

The major household chores children have to do are shopping, cooking, cleaning and washing. Cooking is mainly in the domain of girls. The participation of girls in household chores, by percentage, is higher than the boys. In the rural working children category, the percentage of girls was far greater than the boys in household chores.

A higher percentage of working children, irrespective of the urban rural divide, toil in household chores than their non-working counterparts. The most active age group in handling household chores is 15-17 years in both working and non-working segments.

About three quarters of the children spent at least one hour in the last seven days doing household chores. Participation by urban children of both sexes is higher than the rural ones and is more pronounced in girls than the boys, notwithstanding the urban rural divide. Average weekly hours spent by the girls in household chores are much higher than the boys.

About 90 per cent of the girls in the age group 5-11 years are engaged for at least one hour a week, for the boys this is only 34 per cent.

Table 37. Percentage of children working and performing household tasks by sex

Domain	Percentage of children performing household tasks in last 7 days							
	Cooking	Shopping for household	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes	Minor house-hold repairs	Caring for children	Caring for the old, sick	Other house-hold tasks
All-Myanmar	14.2	23.6	19.1	17.9	9.9	11.3	6.6	13.5
Boys	7.7	19.3	13.8	11.9	8.1	8.8	5.2	10.7
Girls	20.6	27.9	24.3	23.8	11.7	13.7	8.1	16.2
Working children								
All-Myanmar	32.8	35.9	33.3	37.8	22.1	19.1	15.1	25.9
Boys	17.3	26.1	22.0	25.1	18.5	14.6	11.5	20.0
Girls	50.3	46.9	45.9	52.1	26.1	24.0	19.0	32.6
Non-working children								
All-Myanmar	12.0	22.2	17.4	15.6	8.5	10.4	5.7	12.1
Boys	6.5	18.4	12.8	10.3	6.8	8.1	4.4	9.6
Girls	17.3	25.8	22.0	20.7	10.1	12.6	6.9	14.5

Table 38. Percentage of children working and performing household tasks by area of residence

Domain	Percentage of children performing household tasks in last 7 days							
	Cooking	Shopping for household	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes	Minor house-hold repairs	Caring for children	Caring for the old, sick	Other house-hold tasks
All-Myanmar	14.2	23.6	19.1	17.9	9.9	11.3	6.6	13.5
Urban	11.2	22.4	17.1	15.7	8.5	8.8	5.7	11.3
Rural	15.3	24.1	19.8	18.7	10.4	12.2	7.0	14.3
Working children								
All-Myanmar	32.8	35.9	33.3	37.8	22.1	19.1	15.1	25.9
Urban	25.2	30.2	32.3	31.0	23.6	16.6	17.2	25.4
Rural	34.7	37.3	33.5	39.5	21.7	19.7	14.5	26.1
Non-working children								
All-Myanmar	12.0	22.2	17.4	15.6	8.5	10.4	5.7	12.1
Urban	9.9	21.7	15.8	14.4	7.1	8.1	4.7	10.0
Rural	12.8	22.4	18.0	16.0	9.0	11.2	6.0	12.8

Table 39. Percentage of children working and performing household tasks by age-group

Domain	Percentage of children performing household tasks in last 7 days							
	Cooking	Shopping for house-hold	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes	Minor house-hold repairs	Caring For children	Caring for the old, sick	Other house-hold tasks
All-Myanmar	14.2	23.6	19.1	17.9	9.9	11.3	6.6	13.5
5-11	3.7	14.2	9.3	5.4	4.0	7.2	2.9	6.6
12-14	21.5	33.5	28.5	28.1	14.1	15.7	8.9	18.6

Domain	Percentage of children performing household tasks in last 7 days							
	Cooking	Shopping for house-hold	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes	Minor house-hold repairs	Caring For children	Caring for the old, sick	Other house-hold tasks
15-17	32.8	36.7	33.7	38.6	20.2	16.9	13.7	25.3
Working children								
All-Myanmar	32.8	35.9	33.3	37.8	22.1	19.1	15.1	25.9
5-11	23.0	30.0	23.6	19.4	7.2	15.0	5.2	18.4
12-14	30.0	36.7	32.2	37.7	21.5	18.1	11.1	23.2
15-17	33.9	35.8	33.8	38.3	22.6	19.4	16.5	26.9
Non-working children								
All-Myanmar	12.0	22.2	17.4	15.6	8.5	10.4	5.7	12.1
5-11	3.7	14.1	9.2	5.3	4.0	7.1	2.9	6.6
12-14	20.6	33.1	28.1	27.0	13.3	15.4	8.7	18.2
15-17	32.1	37.2	33.6	38.8	18.7	15.4	12.0	24.4

Working children demographics

A total of 1,278,909 or 10.5 per cent of children are working with 676,208 boys and 602,701 girls. The 15-17 age group constitutes 75 per cent or 966,758 of all working children. 53 per cent are boys, 47 per cent are girls. Almost 80 per cent of working children reside in rural areas, 53 per cent of who are boys. 57 per cent of all working children are employees, less than half are working as self-employed or unpaid family workers.

Major industries of employment and major occupations

The major sectors employing working children, percentage wise, are agriculture, forestry and fishing (60.5 per cent), followed by manufacturing (12 per cent), trades (11.1 per cent), and other services (6.1 per cent).

Table 40. Percentage distribution of working children by industry of employment and sex

Industry category	Percentage distribution				
	Urban boys	Urban girls	Rural boys	Rural girls	All children
All Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.4	10.8	73.2	72.2	60.5
Mining and quarrying	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8
Manufacturing	23.8	25.0	8.4	9.8	12.0
Electricity, gas & water supply	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2
Construction	14.3	3.4	4.7	0.7	4.0
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, etc.	33.8	36.6	3.2	7.5	11.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2.7	2.6	0.7	1.0	1.2
Transportation and storage	2.6	0.5	2.2	0.3	1.4
Administrative and support service activities	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.8
Domestic services	0.5	7.7	0.1	0.3	0.9
Other services	9.2	9.3	4.7	6.1	6.1
Estimated number of working children	139,498	112,173	536,711	490,527	1,278,909

The preferred occupations among urban boys and girls are craft and related work; and service and sales work. Their rural counterparts prefer skilled agriculture and elementary occupations. The rural and agricultural economy is much more dependent on children and offers myriad job opportunities to boys and girls.

Table 41. Percentage of working children by occupation group for boys and girls in urban and rural areas

Major occupation group	Urban boys	Urban girls	Rural boys	Rural girls
All child workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Service and sales workers	25.4	42.8	3.7	8.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	7.8	7.7	57.6	50.3
Craft and related trades workers	35.1	16.4	9.7	9.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.3	3.3	2.8	2.0
Elementary occupations	25.3	26.8	25.7	29.5
Others	2.1	3.0	0.5	0.7
Estimated number of working children	139,498	112,173	536,711	490,527

Hours of work

Children put in 52 hours of work on average per week and girls a little higher than the boys. About 24.4 per cent and 33.6 per cent of working children have a long work schedule of more than 60 hours and 50-59 hours respectively per week. In other words, they have to work between eight to ten hours per day six days a week. The percentage of boys is higher than the girls except in the 60 hours category, where the percentage of girls is higher.

Table 42. Percentage distribution of working children by weekly hours of work

Domain	Percentage of working children with working hours					Estd. no. working children
	Less than 40	40-49	50-59	60 and more	Total	
All-Myanmar	17.6	25.4	33.6	24.4	100.0	1,278,909
Sex						
Boys	16.4	26.0	34.6	22.9	100.0	676,208
Girls	16.7	24.7	32.4	26.1	100.0	602,701
Area type						
Urban	14.7	26.6	25.4	33.3	100.0	251,671
Rural	17.1	25.1	35.6	22.3	100.0	1,027,238
Age (year)						
5-11	34.9	28.8	24.2	12.1	100.0	21,935
12-14	19.6	19.4	35.3	35.8	100.0	290,216
15-17	15.2	27.1	33.3	24.3	100.0	966,758

In the major industries of their current employment, children work on average 52 hours per week. The weekly working hours of urban children is a little higher than the rural children.

Earnings, wages and periodicity of payments

About 61 per cent of children in paid employment received the last payment for one day with the percentage of boys higher than the girls. The majority of urban children were paid for one month and the majority of rural children were paid for a day. About 65 per cent of urban working girls got their last payment for a month against 47 per cent of urban boys. Rural percentages for monthly payments is by far smaller.

In the age group 15-17 years, the percentage of girls receiving payment for a month and also for a day is higher than the boys.

Earnings of urban boys are more than rural ones. On the other hand, rural girls are better placed when wages are paid for a day. Boys earn more than the girls, irrespective of area/location, whether paid daily or on monthly basis.

Across different age groups, the 12-14 years group earns most when paid daily and the 15-17 years group earns most when paid monthly. On an average, a child worker earns 400 Kyats per hour. Mining and quarrying pays the highest wages of 600 Kyats per hour.

Table 43. Percentage distribution of children on paid employment over a period of payment at their main job by sex, type of residence and age-group

Domain	Period of the last payment						Estd. children on paid employment
	One day	One week	Two week	One month	Other	Total	
All-Myanmar	61.1	6.1	0.6	29.9	2.3	100	716,877
Boys	63.5	5.2	1.0	27.3	3.0	100	369,514
Girls	58.7	6.9	0.3	32.7	1.5	100	347,364
Area type							
Urban	35.3	7.6	1.1	55.0	1.0	100	191,955
Boys	41.4	8.2	2.1	46.8	1.4	100	105,130
Girls	27.7	6.8	0.0	65.0	0.4	100	86,825
Rural	70.6	5.5	0.5	20.7	2.7	100	524,923
Boys	72.2	4.1	0.5	19.5	3.7	100	264,384
Girls	69.0	7.0	0.4	21.9	1.8	100	260,539
Age-group							
5-11	71.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	100	10,332
Boys	67.9	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.0	100	1,049*
Girls	71.4	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	100	9,282*
12-14	59.2	6.0	1.4	30.1	3.4	100	171,922
Boys	62.3	4.2	1.9	26.9	4.6	100	88,937
Girls	55.7	7.9	0.9	33.4	2.0	100	82,985
15-17	61.6	6.2	0.4	29.8	1.9	100	534,624
Boys	63.8	5.6	0.7	27.4	2.5	100	279,527
Girls	59.2	6.9	0.1	32.5	1.3	100	255,096

* These estimates are based on small sample. In the age-group, only 3 boys and 12 girls were employees

Place of work and ownership of workplaces

The majority (55.7 per cent) of working children work in farms, agricultural plots, sea, rivers, etc. A third of them work in private houses of employers/clients. About 66 per cent in rural areas are employed on farms/plots.

About 57 per cent in the age group 15-17 years and 53 per cent in 12-14 years age group work on farms/plots.

Table 44. Percentage distribution of working children by their place of work

Domain	Percentage of children working							Total
	Inside or next to home	Private house of employer/ client	Fixed location with permanent structure	Fixed location without permanent structure	Without fixed location (street vendors, etc.)	Farms, agricultural plot, sea, rivers, construction sites	Other	
All-Myanmar	8.9	21.0	7.2	3.0	3.6	55.7	0.4	100.0
Sex								
Boys	7.6	20.7	6.3	3.5	3.8	57.6	0.5	100.0
Girls	10.5	21.4	8.3	2.5	3.4	53.5	0.4	100.0
Area type								
Urban	14.2	44.6	20.9	3.4	3.6	13.1	0.0	100.0
Rural	7.7	15.2	3.9	2.9	3.6	66.2	0.6	100.0
Age (year)								
5-11	22.7	24.8	11.9	1.4	1.4	37.8	0.0	100.0
12-14	8.5	21.8	8.4	3.3	4.5	52.9	0.6	100.0
15-17	8.8	20.7	6.8	2.9	3.4	56.9	0.4	100.0

About 96 per cent of rural children and 87 per cent of urban children work in private businesses and the majority (93-95 per cent) of boys and girls work here.

Table 45. Percentage distribution of working children by type of ownership of their workplace

Domain	Govt./ public	Private Business	Others	Total	Estd. no. of working children (reporting ownership of work place)
All-Myanmar	1.8	93.9	4.3	100.0	1,264,712
Sex					
Boys	1.9	95.0	3.1	100.0	667,731
Girls	1.6	92.7	5.7	100.0	596,982
Area type					
Urban	3.5	86.6	9.9	100.0	250,522
Rural	1.3	95.7	3.0	100.0	1,014,190
Age (year)					
5-11	0.0	95.7	4.3	100.0	21,935
12-14	0.8	96.9	2.3	100.0	286,515
15-17	2.1	93.0	4.9	100.0	956,262

Note: Private business in the table represents all private businesses run by nationals, including household enterprises.

Definitions of child labour and hazardous child labour

In view of the national legislation and standards set by the ILO, **child labour**, for the purpose of this survey, includes all persons aged 5-17 years old, who during a specified time period, were engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities:

- Worst forms of child labour;
- Employment below the minimum age; and
- Hazardous unpaid household services.

The worst forms of child labour comprise:

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, as well as forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflicts;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in relevant international treaties; and
- Work, which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

For determining **hazardous work conditions** of children, the following criteria were taken into account:

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health; and
- Work particularly under difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

Characteristics of child labour and hazardous child labour

About 9 per cent of the children, i.e. over 1.1 million are child labour. Of which, 0.6 and 0.5 million respectively are boys and girls. Seven states/regions have a child labour percentage varying between 9 and 12.

Table 46. Number and percentage of children in child labour, working children not in child labour, and non-working children by sex, age-groups and area of residence

Domain	Sex	Percentage of				Aggregates			
		Total child labour	Working but not child labour	Not working	Total	Total child labour	Working but not child labour	Not working	Total
All-Myanmar	Children	9.3	1.3	89.5	100.0	1,125,661	153,376	10,867,426	12,146,463
	Boys	10.0	1.2	88.7	100.0	601,471	74,737	5,334,251	6,010,459
	Girls	8.5	1.3	90.2	100.0	524,190	78,638	5,533,175	6,136,004
Urban	Children	7.1	1.0	91.9	100.0	221,978	29,693	2,870,547	3,122,218
	Boys	8.0	1.0	91.1	100.0	124,046	15,452	1,419,664	1,559,162
	Girls	6.3	0.9	92.8	100.0	97,931	14,242	1,450,884	1,563,057
Rural	Children	10.0	1.4	88.6	100.0	903,683	123,683	7,996,879	9,024,244
	Boys	10.7	1.3	87.9	100.0	477,424	59,287	3,914,587	4,451,298
	Girls	9.3	1.4	89.3	100.0	426,259	64,396	4,082,292	4,572,947

Domain	Sex	Percentage of				Aggregates			
		Total child labour	Working but not child labour	Not working	Total	Total child labour	Working but not child labour	Not working	Total
5 - 11	Children	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	21,935	0	6,591,761	6,613,696
	Boys	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	8,437	0	3,302,970	3,311,407
	Girls	0.4	0.0	99.6	100.0	13,499	0	3,288,791	3,302,289
12 - 14	Children	9.5	0.2	90.2	100.0	283,060	7,156	2,678,620	2,968,835
	Boys	9.9	0.3	89.8	100.0	143,823	4,890	1,308,453	1,457,166
	Girls	9.2	0.1	90.6	100.0	139,237	2,266	1,370,167	1,511,670
15 - 17	Children	32.0	5.7	62.3	100.0	820,666	146,220	1,597,046	2,563,931
	Boys	36.2	5.6	58.2	100.0	449,211	69,848	722,828	1,241,887
	Girls	28.1	5.8	66.1	100.0	371,455	76,372	874,218	1,322,044

About 7.1 per cent of urban children or 221,978 are child labour, of which 124,046 are boys and 97,931 are girls. The age composition of child labour is 73 per cent or 820,666 in the age group 15-17 years, followed by 25 per cent in the age group 12-14 years. Only 2 per cent of the child labour fall in the age group 5-11 years. Of all those engaged in hazardous child labour, 75 per cent are in the age group 15-17 years, a third of this in the age group 12-14 years.

Table 47. Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour by sex and age group

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labour						
Total	1,125,661	100.0	601,471	100.0	524,190	100.0
5 - 11	21,935	1.9	8,437	1.4	8,437	1.6
12 - 14	283,060	25.1	143,823	23.9	139,237	26.6
15 - 17	820,666	72.9	449,211	74.7	371,455	70.9
Hazardous child labour						
Total	616,815	100.0	337,318	100.0	279,498	100.0
5 - 11	7,948	1.3	3,255	1.0	4,693	1.7
12 - 14	148,448	24.1	81,134	24.1	67,314	24.1
15 - 17	460,419	74.6	252,928	75.0	207,491	74.2

Child labour and hazardous child labour

About 7.6 per cent of working children do excess hours of work (more than 43 hours per week) and a little more than 5 per cent are in hazardous work. The percentages of boys are more than the girls in both the categories.

Both rural boys and girls are more vulnerable to hazardous work than their urban counterparts. They also work for considerably longer hours.

The most vulnerable age group for hazardous work is the 15-17 age group. Of the working children in this age group, 18 per cent are in hazardous work, 27 per cent do excess work and 32 per cent do any other child labour.

Table 48. Percentage of different categories of child labour by sex and age group

Domain	Sex	Percentage of children					Estd. no. of children
		Working in hazardous work	Working in young age	Night work	Excess hours work	Any child labour	
All-	Children	5.1	0.5	0.3	7.6	9.3	12,146,463
Myanmar	Boys	5.6	0.6	0.3	8.1	10.0	6,010,459
	Girls	4.6	0.5	0.3	7.1	8.5	6,136,004
5 - 11	Children	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	6,613,696
	Boys	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	3,311,407
	Girls	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	3,302,289
12 - 14	Children	5.0	1.5	1.4	7.6	9.5	2,968,835
	Boys	5.6	1.7	1.4	7.4	9.9	1,457,166
	Girls	4.5	1.3	1.4	7.8	9.2	1,511,670
15 - 17	Children	18.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	32.0	2,563,931
	Boys	20.4	0.0	0.0	30.4	36.2	1,241,887
	Girls	15.7	0.0	0.0	23.9	28.1	1,322,044

Over 10 per cent of children who never attended school are working. Of these, 8.5 per cent are child labour, half of whom are in hazardous child labour. The percentage of rural boys who never attended schools and are engaged as child labour or hazardous child labour is twice that of urban boys.

Child labour and MPCE classes

Households falling in the high MPCE quintile classes have considerably lower percentages of child labour, as well as lower percentages of those in hazardous work. The incidences of child labour and hazardous child labour decreases as one moves up the MPCE class scale.

In the MPCE quintile class 60-80, the participation of boys in hazardous and other child labour is much higher than the girls and does not conform to the general trend observed in other classes.

The MPCE 40-60 quintile class reveals a greater disposition towards hazardous labour (61.7 per cent), followed by the 80-100 class (59.9 per cent).

Generally, lower MPCE quintile classes have a higher tendency to send more boys than girls to work as child labour and hazardous child labour. In all the MPCE quintile classes, except 0-20, the percentage of boys in hazardous labour is higher than the girls.

Table 49. Percentage of hazardous child labour among child labour by quintile class

MPCE quintile class	Hazardous child labour as percentage of child labour		
	Children	Boys	Girls
Total	54.8	56.1	53.3
0 - 20	53.1	51.8	55.0
20 - 40	48.0	50.6	45.4
40 - 60	61.7	63.4	57.7
60 - 80	56.4	59.0	52.9
80 - 100	59.9	59.8	60.0

Status, occupation, major industry of employment and work hours for child labour

Out of 90 per cent of children with employee status, 48.2 per cent are likely to encounter hazardous conditions, while 42.1 per cent work as other child labour. Many unpaid family workers are also exposed to hazardous labour.

Table 50. Percentage distribution of working children over severity of employment by status of employment

Status of employment	Percentage of working children				Estd. no. of children
	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour	Not child labour	All working children	
Total	5.1	4.2	90.7	100.0	12,146,463
Employee	48.2	42.1	9.6	100.0	724,521
Self-employed	50.2	35.8	14.0	100.0	247,372
Unpaid family worker	46.5	37.5	16.0	100.0	307,143

Over 63 per cent of the working children in the construction industry and 54.6 per cent of those in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery industry are engaged in hazardous child labour.

Table 51. Percentage distribution of working children over severity of employment by major industry

Major industry	Percentage of working children				Estd. no. of working children
	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour	Not child labour	All working children	
Total	47.8	40.2	12.0	100	1,251,544
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery	54.6	33.7	11.7	100	757,793
Mining and quarrying	43.1	49.2	7.6	100	10,509
Manufacturing	41.9	47.7	10.4	100	150,700
Electricity, gas and water	56.0	0.0	44.0	100	455
Construction	63.4	31.9	4.6	100	50,566
Wholesale trade, retail, restaurants and hotels	27.4	59.3	13.3	100	138,485
Domestic workers	30.0	51.9	18.1	100	11,371
Other industries	33.4	49.9	16.6	100	131,666

In aggregate terms, agriculture employs the largest number of hazardous child labour, and the electricity and gas sector the least. The three major occupations, skilled agriculture, forestry, etc. (48 per cent), elementary occupations (30 per cent), and craft and related trades (13 per cent) account for 92 per cent of all child labour.

Table 52. Percentage distribution of working children over major occupations for each category of working children

Major occupation	Percentage distribution over major occupations			
	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour	Not child labour	All working children
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Service and sales workers	5.8	17.4	12.4	11.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	48.1	39.4	50.6	45.0
Craft and related trades workers	13.3	12.0	15.2	13.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.9	3.8	2.4	2.7
Elementary occupations	30.4	26.0	18.3	27.2
Others	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.9

The average weekly hours of work by child labour is 54.22 which is more than nine hours per day. The 15-17 age group clocks 55.22 hours and the 12-14 age group 52.33 hours.

Table 53. Weekly hours of work performed by child labour by sex, age-group and area of residence

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Est. number
Total	53.42	55.13	54.22	1,125,661
5-11 years	30.71	47.35	40.95	21,935
12-14 years	51.25	53.44	52.33	283,060
15-17 years	54.54	56.04	55.22	820,666
Urban				
Total	53.21	60.99	56.64	221,978
5-11 years	19.66	35.06	29.93	8,270
12-14 years	53.78	61.06	57.20	53,381
15-17 years	54.04	63.08	57.84	160,326
Rural				
Total	53.47	53.78	53.62	903,683
5-11 years	36.08	55.83	47.62	13,665
12-14 years	50.63	51.76	51.19	229,678
15-17 years	54.67	54.48	54.59	660,340

Urban children and more specifically urban girls work for extremely long hours. A total of 616,815 children are in hazardous work and they work an average of 51.9 hours per week. The working children in the age groups 15-17 years and 12-14 years work for about 52 hours per week. Urban children, who constitute 17 per cent of those in hazardous work, on average work for 54.4 hours per week.

Table 54. Weekly hours of work performed by children in hazardous work by sex, age-groups and area of residence

Main background characteristics	Male	Female	Total	Est. number	Sample no.
Total	51.3	52.7	51.9	616,815	1,069
5-11 years	27.2	49.2	40.2	7,948	16
12-14 years	51.0	52.9	51.9	148,448	271
15-17 years	51.7	52.7	52.2	460,419	782
Urban					
Total	51.1	59.4	54.4	105,438	217
5-11 years	24.5	56.0	32.1	1,404	4
12-14 years	52.4	59.7	55.8	25,272	64
15-17 years	51.3	59.3	54.3	78,762	149
Rural					
Total	51.3	51.6	51.4	511,377	852
5-11 years	28.5	48.7	41.9	6,544	12
12-14 years	50.7	51.5	51.1	123,176	207
15-17 years	51.8	51.6	51.7	381,658	633

Other relevant characteristics

In Myanmar there are about 11 million households, of which 28 per cent reside in urban areas, 72 per cent in rural areas. Of these, about 60 per cent have at least one child as its member. One sixth of such households have at least one working child. About 12 per cent of households are indebted.

Table 55. Number and percentage of households with a child and with a working child

Kind of household	Myanmar	Urban	Rural
All households - number	10,877,842	3,049,432	7,828,410
with a child (in age group 1-17 years) - number	6,460,882	1,728,373	4,732,509
- as percentage of all households	59.4	56.7	60.5
with at least one working child - number	1,071,660	202,488	869,172
- as a percentage of all households	9.9	6.6	11.1
- as a percentage of all households with a child	16.6	11.7	18.4

Table 56. Percentage of households with at least one working child by indebtedness status

Household	Myanmar	Urban	Rural
All households	9.9	6.6	11.1
Indebted households	12.0	8.9	12.6
Non-indebted households	8.7	6.1	10.1

The main hazards faced by children at work are: Exposure to dust and fumes (40 per cent); dangerous tools (16.5 per cent); extreme heat or cold (11 per cent); pesticides; and chemicals (9.5 per cent).

Table 57. Percentage of working children by hazards exposed at work over major industrial sectors at current main job

Industrial sector	Percentage of working children exposed to hazards at work						
	Dust, fumes	Fire, gas, flames	Loud noise or vibration	Extreme cold or heat	Dangerous tools (knives, etc.)	Work under ground	Work at heights
All Myanmar	40.1	5	4.7	11.3	16.5	0.7	2.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	49	3.8	2.1	14.7	20.6	0.2	1.1
Mining and quarrying	42	2.8	15.7	2	20.1	3.3	1.2
Manufacturing	27.5	7.7	10.7	6.7	11.5	1.1	1.4
Construction	50.2	1.3	13.6	13.4	16.7	0.8	30.3
Wholesale and retail trade, etc.	23.4	8.8	3.3	1	7.5	0	0
Other activities	19.2	5.9	9.3	7.7	8.8	3.4	5.6
Estimated number	498,940	61,582	57,869	140,220	205,581	8,759	33,070
Sample number	853	99	111	236	322	14	59

Table 57. Continued

Industrial sector	Percentage of working children exposed to hazards at work					
	Work in water/lake/sea/river	Workplace too dark or confined	Insufficient ventilation	Chemicals (pesticide, glues, etc.)	Explosives	Other things (lifting weights, etc.)
All Myanmar	2.9	0.3	0.4	9.5	0.8	8.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.2	0.4	0.6	14.3	0.7	9.5
Mining and quarrying	0	3.3	3.3	0.0	3.3	17.3
Manufacturing	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.8	6.7
Construction	0.2	0.4	0	1.5	0.2	19.6
Wholesale and retail trade, etc.	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.5
Other activities	2.2	0.3	0.5	1.8	1.7	7.0
Estimated number	35,758	3,646	5,274	117,858	9,525	107,890
Sample number	64	8	10	173	18	187

Agriculture, mining, manufacturing and construction are the major industries responsible for exposing the maximum number of children to dangers from dust and fumes, dangerous tools, heat and cold, pesticides and chemicals.

Boys are more exposed than girls to hazards at work. Children from rural areas are more exposed to hazardous work. Large proportions of children in the age group 12-14 and 15-17 are more vulnerable to such hazards.

About 3.5 per cent of working children have to encounter constant shouting and being repeatedly insulted at work places. The percentage of working children sustaining injuries at work places during one year is insignificantly small.

Table 58. Percentage of working children by type of abuse at workplace

Domain	Percentage of working children abused				
	Constantly shouted	Repeatedly insulted	Beaten/ physically hurt	Touched or done things the child disliked	Other
All-Myanmar	2.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sex					
Boys	2.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Girls	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Area type					
Urban	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Rural	2.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3

Figure-7: Distribution of working children aged 5-17 years in Myanmar 2015

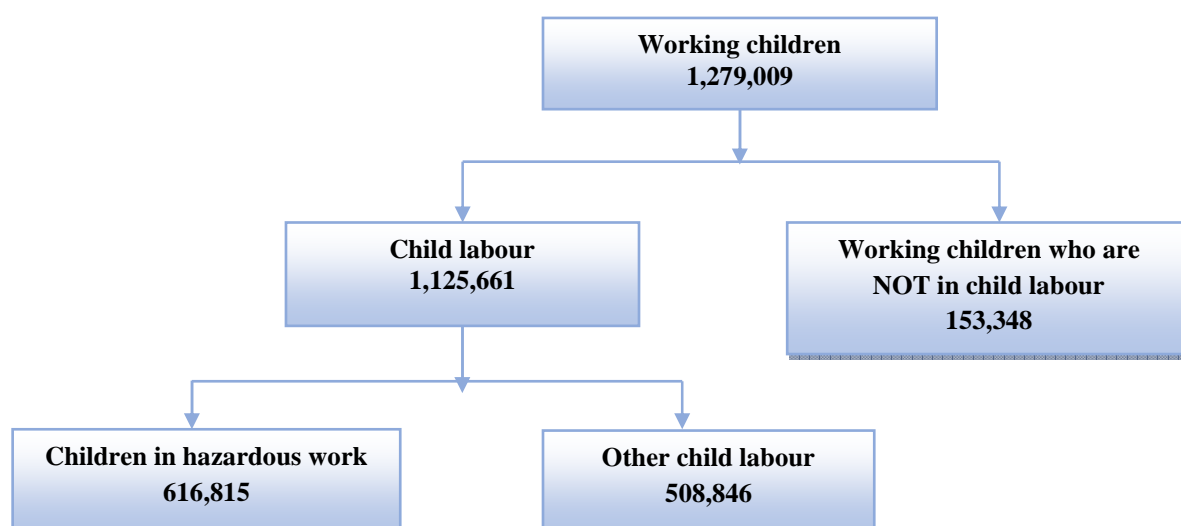
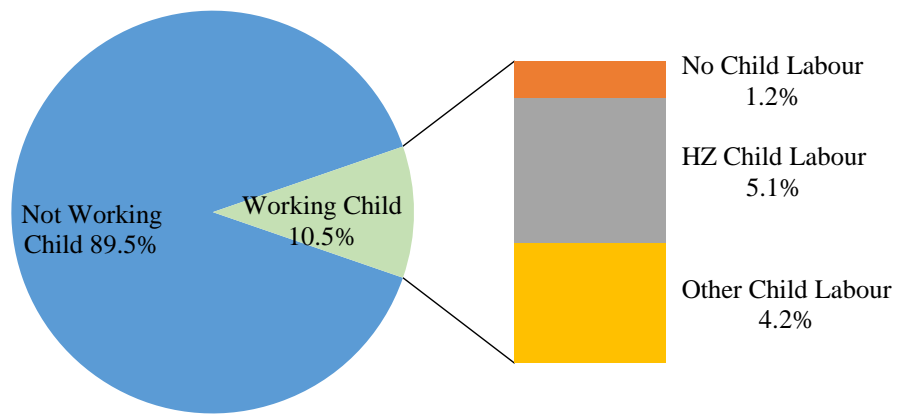


Figure-8: Percentage Distribution of working child and not working child



V. School-to-work transition survey findings

This section is a summary of the main findings from the Myanmar school-to-work transition survey.

Table 59. Key figures of school-to-work transition

Item	Total	Male	Female
Youth population (15-29 years)	12,017,870	5,624,303	6,393,567
Labour force	7,851,225	4,259,483	3,591,741
Employment	7,738,779	4,204,769	3,534,011
Unemployment	112,446	54,715	57,731
Labour force participation rate (%)	65.3	75.7	56.2
Unemployment rate (%)	1.4	1.3	1.6
Aggregate measure of labour underutilization (%)	9.0	7.9	10.3
Youth transitioned to stability and satisfaction job	5,981,031	3,201,635	2,779,397
Youth in transition	2,417,563	627,012	1,790,551
Youth not yet started transition	3,619,275	1,795,656	1,823,619
Youth transitioned to stability and satisfaction job (%)	49.8	56.9	43.5
In transition (%)	20.1	11.1	28.0
Not yet started transition (%)	30.1	31.9	28.5

Youth population and activity status

The youth population forms 26 percent of the total population of Myanmar and was estimated at 12.1 million in 2015. Female youths outnumber males by 0.77 million. 30 per cent of the youth live in urban areas. 35.4 percent of the youth are in the 15 to 19 years age group. 16.2 percent of Myanmar youth live in Yangon State.

Table 60. Estimated number and proportion of youth in different groups

Domain	Estimated total no. of youths in age group (years)			
	15-19	20-24	25-29	Total
All-Myanmar	4,260,067	3,922,800	3,835,003	12,017,870
Area Type				
Urban	1,276,590	1,255,129	1,175,671	3,707,390
Rural	2,983,477	2,667,671	2,659,332	8,310,480
Sex				
Male	2,040,883	1,809,130	1,774,290	5,624,303
Female	2,219,183	2,113,671	2,060,713	6,393,567
State/Region				
Kachin	138,530	113,151	101,981	353,662
Kayah	24,800	25,126	21,791	71,717
Kayin	133,208	92,817	91,153	317,178
Chin	46,430	32,469	28,482	107,381
Sagaing	459,259	387,312	446,423	1,292,994
Tanintharyi	128,063	103,294	102,108	333,465
Bago	419,312	355,139	379,477	1,153,928
Magway	313,146	270,843	288,065	872,054
Mandalay	509,750	515,541	481,547	1,506,838
Mon	162,699	141,673	140,464	444,836
Rakhine	179,404	157,472	154,078	490,954

Domain	Estimated total no. of youths in age group (years)			
	15-19	20-24	25-29	Total
Yangon	646,153	676,654	622,509	1,945,316
Shan	509,244	486,757	380,107	1,376,108
Ayeyawady	500,652	469,584	495,833	146,606
NPT	89,416	94,970	100,984	285,370

Marital status of youth

26.9 percent of the male youth and 33.4 percent of the female youth are currently married. In the age group 25 to 29 years 60.6 percent of the females are currently married.

Table 61. Percentage of currently married among different categories of youth

Domain	Currently married		
	Male	Female	All
All-Myanmar	26.9	33.4	30.4
Urban	22.6	28.1	25.5
Rural	28.8	35.8	32.5
Employee	32.4	25	29.1
Self-employed	35.2	37.3	36.2
Unemployed	12.9	24.5	19.1
Out of the labour force	6.2	36.4	26.4
15-19	2.0	6.2	4.2
20-24	24.8	35.5	30.6
25-29	57.6	60.6	59.2

General educational level of youth

5.5 percent of the youth have no education. 17.2 percent of the youth have a high school and above level of education. 52 percent of the youth have left school without completing middle school. The average age of leaving school is 13.3 years. Gender differences are negligible in education levels and dropping out but there exist significant rural urban differences.

Table 62. Educational status of youth

Domain	Percentage of youths with level of education								HS and above	Literate below HS
	Not literate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Vocational certificate	High school	Under graduate diploma	Bachelor degree and above		
All Myanmar	5.5	13.9	32.8	30.3	0.4	9.0	2.4	5.8	17.2	77.4
Male	5.2	13.9	32.5	32	0.4	9.6	2.3	4.1	16.0	78.8
Female	5.8	13.9	33	28.8	0.3	8.5	2.4	7.3	18.2	76.0
Urban	2.4	7.8	23	36	0.7	13.5	4.8	11.8	30.1	67.5
Rural	6.9	16.6	37.1	27.7	0.2	7	1.3	3.1	11.4	81.6

Migration

29 percent of the urban youth and 5.1 percent of rural youth have migrated to their present place. Close to half the urban youth are migrants in Yangon, Kayin and NPT. 17.5 percent of all youth in the Yangon region had migrated during 2011-14. Employment related factors have caused the migration of youth in 26 per cent of the cases. Marriage and family reasons are reported as the reason for migration in over 68.5 per cent of the cases.

Table 63. Percentage distribution of youths migrated within the country by reason

Domain	Percentage of youths migrated by reason							Total
	In search of employment/business opportunity	To take up a job	Job transfer	Study	Marriage	Family	Other	
All Myanmar	7.4	14.9	4	3.4	13.2	55.3	1.7	100
Male	9.4	18	5.4	2.4	8.9	54.2	1.7	100
Female	5.7	12.4	2.9	4.2	16.7	56.3	1.7	100
Urban	7.1	18.1	3.6	4.2	8.5	56.7	1.9	100
Rural	8.1	8	4.9	1.6	23.5	52.4	1.4	100
Age-group (years)								
15-19	3.8	17.1	2	4.3	3.8	67.2	1.9	100
20-24	8.4	16.8	3.2	4.9	13.8	51.1	1.9	100
25-29	8.9	11.8	6.1	1.5	18.9	51.3	1.5	100

Work participation

74.8 per cent of the male youth and 55.3 per cent of the female youth are employed. Of the 64.4 per cent total youth working, employees consist of 31.9 per cent and the self-employed at 32.5 per cent.

Table 64. Percentage distribution of youth population by labour force status

Domain	Percentage of youths by labour force status					Total
	Employee	Self-employed	Total employed	Unemployed	Out of labour force	
All-Myanmar	31.9	32.5	64.4	0.9	34.7	100.0
Male	37.3	37.4	74.8	1.0	24.3	100.0
Female	27.1	28.2	55.3	0.9	43.8	100.0
Urban	36.1	21.2	57.4	1.7	40.9	100.0
Rural	30.0	37.5	67.5	0.6	31.9	100.0
15-19	25.6	21.0	46.7	0.8	52.6	100.0
20-24	35.9	36.3	72.2	1.2	26.6	100.0
25-29	34.8	41.4	76.1	0.9	23.0	100.0

49.9 per cent of the employed are in agriculture and only 20.5 per cent are in industry. Among rural youth 65.5 per cent are employed in the agricultural sector.

Table 65. Percentage distribution of youth employment by aggregate industrial sector

Domain	Percentage of youths in employment			
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total
All-Myanmar	49.9	20.5	29.6	100.0
Urban	8.8	34.9	56.3	100.0
Rural	65.5	15.0	19.5	100.0
Male	49.4	21.3	29.3	100.0
Female	50.5	19.4	30.0	100.0
Age (years)				
15-19	55.8	21.1	23.1	100.0
20-24	48.5	21.2	30.3	100.0
25-29	47.3	19.3	33.4	100.0

40 per cent of the workers are working as skilled agricultural, fishery and forestry workers. 21 per cent of workers are in elementary occupations. No significant gender differences in occupations or industry of were observed in the survey.

Table 66. Percentage of youths in employment by occupation

Major occupation group	Percentage of working youth		
	Male	Female	Person
Managers	0.3	0.3	0.3
Professionals	1.4	4.3	2.7
Technicians and associate professionals	1.7	0.9	1.4
Clerical support workers	1.6	2.4	2.0
Service and sales workers	9.9	17.3	13.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	40.5	39.1	39.9
Craft and related trades workers	15.5	14.0	14.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.7	2.0	4.6
Elementary occupations	22.2	19.7	21.0
Armed forces occupations	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

52 hours average working hours a week estimated. Average daily wage/salary is 4,800 Kyats for male workers and 3,800 Kyats for females. Monthly earnings of the self-employed are 124,200 Kyats for males and 109,100 for females. Earnings from self-employment are lower than wage/salary income.

Table 67. Percentage distribution of youth employed by usual hours worked per week and average weekly working hours

Domain	Percentage of working youths with weekly hours worked								Average weekly working hours
	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total	
All Myanmar	0.7	1.4	4.1	9.0	27.7	31.3	25.8	100	52.0
Male	0.7	1.2	3.3	8.2	26.8	33.5	26.3	100	52.7
Female	0.8	1.6	5.0	9.9	28.8	28.7	25.2	100	51.1
Urban	0.8	1.4	3.4	8.0	34.9	23.7	27.9	100	52.4
Rural	0.7	1.4	4.4	9.4	25.0	34.2	25.0	100	51.8

Domain	Percentage of working youths with weekly hours worked								Average weekly working hours
	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total	
15-19	0.6	1.4	3.9	8.6	27.8	32.7	25.1	100	52.2
20-24	0.6	1.4	4.3	9.3	28.2	31.1	25.1	100	51.8
25-29	1.0	1.3	4.0	9.0	27.3	30.6	26.9	100	52.1
Employee									
Agriculture	0.3	0.6	3.5	6.0	23.4	42.5	23.7	100	53.2
Industry	0.6	0.4	2.0	3.5	40.7	26.4	26.4	100	52.6
Services	0.3	1.4	2.8	9.1	36.8	23.5	26.2	100	52.1
All	0.4	0.8	2.8	6.4	33.4	30.9	25.4	100	52.6
Self-employed									
Agriculture	0.8	1.7	5.2	12.2	22.7	35.5	21.9	100	50.6
Industry	1.2	1.2	3.9	8.4	26.4	31.2	27.8	100	52.1
Services	1.9	3.0	6.5	11.1	18.6	21.6	37.3	100	53.1
All	1.1	1.9	5.4	11.5	22.1	31.8	26.2	100	51.4
All employed									
Agriculture	0.6	1.3	4.6	10.1	22.9	37.9	22.5	100	51.5
Industry	0.7	0.6	2.5	4.8	36.9	27.7	26.8	100	52.5
Services	0.9	2.0	4.3	9.9	29.5	22.7	30.7	100	52.5
All	0.7	1.4	4.1	9.0	27.7	31.3	25.8	100	52.0

Table 68. Average income earned by wage/salaried workers and self employed

Domain	Average daily income (000 Ks) of wage paid / salaried youth	Average monthly income (000 Ks) of self-employed youth
All-Myanmar	4.4	118.8
Urban	5.4	131.5
Rural	3.8	113.4
Male	4.8	124.2
Female	3.8	109.1

NEET and Unemployment

17 per cent of youth are not in education nor in employment, 25.4 per cent of females and 7.5 per cent of males.

Table 69. Percentage of NEET youth

Domain	% of youth in NEET to youth population	Percentage of NEET youths in age-group (years)		
		15-19	20-24	25-29
All-Myanmar	17.1	13.6	18.2	19.8
Area Type				
Urban	19.3	13.9	21.0	23.1
Rural	16.1	13.4	16.9	18.3
Sex				
Male	7.5	9.9	7.5	4.9
Female	25.4	16.9	27.4	32.7

Unemployment rate reported at only 1.4 per cent, however aggregate labour underutilization is 9.0 per cent. Time-related and open unemployment is reported at 7.7 per cent.

Table 70. Indicators of labour underutilization

Domain	Percentage of youth			
	Unemployed (LU1: Unemployment rate)	Unemployed or time-related underemployed (LU2: Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment)	Unemployed or out of labour force but part of potential labour force (LU3: Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force)	Unemployed or time-related underemployed or out of the labour force but part of potential labour force (LU4: Aggregate measure of labour underutilization)
All-Myanmar	1.4	7.7	2.8	9.0
Male	1.3	7.1	2.1	7.9
Female	1.6	8.3	3.7	10.3
Urban	2.9	7.6	4.6	9.3
Rural	0.9	7.7	2.2	8.9
Age group (years)				
15-19	1.6	8.6	3.2	10.1
20-24	1.6	7.7	3.3	9.3
25-29	1.2	7.1	2.2	8.0

Percentage of females looking for paid government jobs more than males. Overall 29.4 per cent of the unemployed look for government jobs.

Work transition

Close to 57 per cent of the male youth and 43.5 per cent of female youth have transitioned to acceptable work. More rural workers have transitioned than urban workers. Overall 20 per cent of youth are in transition.

Table 71. Percentage distribution of youth by stage of transition over level of education

Level of education	Percentage of youths in stage of transition		
	Transitioned	In transition	Transition not yet started
All-Myanmar	49.8	20.1	30.1
Not literate	47.0	1.9	51.2
Below primary	58.6	22.5	18.9
Primary	52.5	22.2	25.3
Middle	45.6	19.4	35.0
High school	45.3	23.5	31.1
Undergraduate diploma	16.4	8.2	75.4
University and post graduate	58.2	23.8	18.0

Among the transitioned, more belong to the lower education levels and the university degree holders rather than the middle and high school level. 65 per cent of the male youth not yet in transition are in school, compared to 36.6 per cent of female youth.

Of those transitioned and in transition only 14.4 per cent have transitioned to stable paid employment, while 56.8 per cent have transitioned to self-employment only. Of those yet to transition and are in

transition 87.4 per cent are in unpaid family employment (both satisfactory and non-satisfactory) or are inactive and not in school with an aim to work later.

Table 72. Percentage distribution of youth in transition

Domain	Percentage of youths in transition				
	Unemployed	In non-satisfactory temporary paid employment	In non-satisfactory self-employment	Other	Total
All-Myanmar	4.4	2.8	5.4	87.4	100.0
Male	7.9	6.6	13.4	72.1	100.0
Female	3.2	1.5	2.6	92.8	100.0
Urban	6.8	2.6	2.4	88.2	100.0
Rural	3.1	2.9	7.0	87.0	100.0

Transited in Myanmar youth is primarily due to self-satisfaction, and not to stable employment. Those in self-employment and reporting satisfaction in their status are mostly in elementary occupations.

VI. Definitions

Household: A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, who share the same housekeeping arrangements and who are catered for as one unit. Members of a household are not necessarily related to each other either by blood or marriage. Conversely, members who live together in the same house or compound and are related by blood or marriage do not necessarily belong to the same household. In order to be considered a household member, a person must reside with the other household members in the dwelling for six months or more and must not be a member of any other household.

Head of household: Head of the household is the household member who takes over the responsibility of the household. Persons who have lived away from the household for more than six months are not considered as members of the household in this survey and thus cannot be designated as the head of the household. In such cases, the person who usually takes over the responsibilities of the household head when he/she is away will be designated as head of the household. This household member may be designated as the head.

Employment: Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a reference period of seven days, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. They comprise:

- Employed persons “at work”, i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour;
- Employed persons “not at work” due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime and compensatory leave for overtime).
- Helping without pay in a household/ family business

Unemployment: Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.

Labour force: Persons who are either in employment or in unemployment as defined above constitute labour force. The sum of persons in employment and in unemployment equals the labour force.

Outside labour force: Persons outside labour force are those of working age who were neither in employment nor in unemployment in the short reference period.

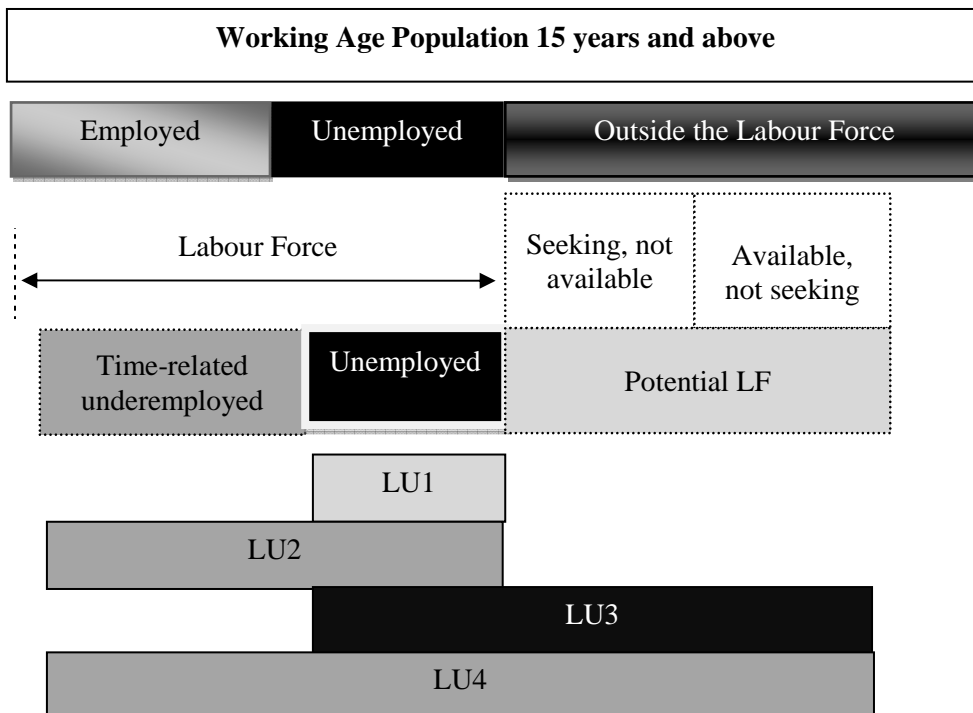
Labour underutilization: It refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate in to an unmet need for employment among the population. Measures of labour underutilization include, but may not be restricted to:

- (a) **time-related underemployment**, when the working time of persons in employment is insufficient in relation to alternative employment situations in which they are willing and available to engage;
- (b) **unemployment**, reflecting an active job search by persons not in employment who are available for this form of work;
- (c) **potential labour force**, referring to persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search and/or their availability.

Formula

LU1: Unemployment rate	=	$\frac{\text{persons in unemployment}}{\text{labour force}}$	x 100
LU2: Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment	=	$\frac{(\text{persons in time-related underemployment} + \text{persons in unemployment})}{\text{labour force}}$	x 100
LU3: Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force	=	$\frac{(\text{persons in unemployment} + \text{potential labour force})}{(\text{extended labour force})}$	x 100
LU4: Aggregate measure of labour underutilization	=	$\frac{(\text{persons in time-related underemployment} + \text{persons in unemployment} + \text{potential labour force})}{\text{extended labour force}}$	x 100

Figure-9. Labour Force Status



Main job: It is the current job or business in which a person usually works the most hours even if absent during the last 7 days.

Secondary job: The secondary job during the last seven days is the one on which the person spent usually second most of his/her time.

Usual employment/job: It is the main job or business held by persons of working age during the last year. It gives the predominant employment situation of persons over a longer period.

Employee: A person who performs work for somebody else in return for payment in cash or in kind. Included in this group are wage/salary-earners, paid apprentices/interns, casual workers, persons who are working on a piece rate, etc.

Employer (His/her own business with employees): Persons who run business on their own or with one or more partners, including a farm, etc. and who hire paid employees on regular basis while doing so, are considered to be employers.

Own account worker: This refers to a self-employed person who does not hire paid employees on a regular basis. Own account workers may work on their own, or with one or more partners, and engage unpaid family workers to run a business or farm, etc. A person working for commission should also be categorized as an own account worker. If more than one member of a household is in the same business or farm on equal terms they have been identified as co-operator of a household/family business in the survey. In the report they have been classified as own account worker.

Helping without pay in a household/ family business: Persons who work without receiving a wage or a salary in a market-oriented establishment / farm operated by a related person (usually a person living in the same household). Such persons cannot be regarded as a business partner.

Cooperative member: A person working in a cooperative in which he/she is a member. He/she does not get a wage or salary for his/ her work. Instead, he/she gets a share of the profit. Then he/she will be classified as a cooperative member. However, if he/ she is a cooperative member but gets a salary/wage in addition to a share of the profit he/she will be considered as an employee.

Self-employed: All the persons under the categories other than paid employment i.e. employer, own account worker, helping without pay in a household/ family business and cooperative member are all termed as self-employed.

Child: In accordance with the ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 (1999), and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child should be defined as an individual under 18 years old. For this survey, the target population for measuring child labour comprises all persons in the age group from 5 to 17 years, where age is measured as the number of completed years at the child's last birthday.

Child labour: The term child labour reflects the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable as guided by national legislation, the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), as well as their respective supplementing Recommendations (Nos. 146 and 190).

For the purpose of statistical measurement, children engaged in child labour include all persons aged 5 to 17 years who, during a specified time period, were engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities:

- Worst forms of child labour;
- Employment below the minimum age; and
- Hazardous unpaid household services.

The worst forms of child labour comprise:

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, as well as forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in relevant international treaties; and
- Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

The survey covered only the last type among the above mentioned four types of worst forms of child labour. This type is referred to as **hazardous work**. For determining hazardous work conditions of children at the national level the following criteria were taken into account:

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health; and
- Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

For the present report, **Youth** is defined as the person age between 15-29 years.

For the present report, the **transited youth who are currently employed** in a fixed-term and satisfactory job or a fixed-term but non-satisfactory job or a temporary but satisfactory job; or self-employed and satisfied were used.

Youth reporting **in transition** were those who were employed in a temporary and non-satisfactory job or in wage and salaried employment with no contract or self-employed and unsatisfied or in unpaid family employment (both satisfactory and non-satisfactory) or unemployed or out side the labour force and not in school, with an aim to work later.

Those for whom **transition has not yet started** were persons who are still in school and inactive (inactive student); or out side the labour force and not in education or training (inactive non-student), with no intention of looking for work.

Various situations leading to the above three transition statuses.

Transited youth	Youth in transition	Youth not yet transited
<p>• Youth who is currently employed in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A fixed-term and satisfactory job;• A fixed-term but non-satisfactory job;• A temporary but satisfactory job; or• Self-employed and satisfied.	<p>• Youth who has any of the following current statuses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employed in a temporary and non-satisfactory job;• In wage and salaried employment with no contract;• Self-employed and unsatisfied;• In unpaid family employment (both satisfactory and non-satisfactory);• Unemployed; or• Outside the labour force and not in school, with an aim to work later	<p>• Youth who has either of the following statuses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In school; or• Outside the labour force and not in school, with no intention of looking for work

Myanmar

Labour Force, Child Labour and
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Executive Summary Report

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