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**Report on Child Labour Survey
January-March 2015**



2016, December





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

2015
Report on Child Labour in Myanmar

In collaboration with International Labour Organization

2016

Nay Pyi Taw

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The Republic of the Union of Myanmar



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 on the other.

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



H. E. U Thein Swe
Union Minister

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

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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 Maternal and Child Welfare 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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Key findings of LF-CL-SWTS 2015, Myanmar

Sr. No.	Characteristics/ items	Total	Boys	Girls
1	Child population by age group, 2015			
	5-17 years, total	12,146,463	6,010,459	6,136,004
	5-11 years	6,613,696	3,311,407	3,302,289
	12-14 years	2,968,835	1,457,166	1,511,670
	15-17 years	2,563,931	1,241,887	1,322,044
2	No. of children attending school/ enrolment by age group			
	5-17 years, total	9,449,417	4,642,742	4,806,675
	5-11 years	5,874,854	2,923,536	2,951,318
	12-14 years	2,369,458	1,150,743	1,218,715
	15-17 years	1,205,106	568,463	636,642
3	No. of children not attending school by age group			
	5-17 years, total	1,869,493	931,425	938,068
	5-11 years	146,023	68,124	77,900
	12-14 years	497,695	249,493	248,202
	15-17 years	1,225,775	613,808	611,967
4	No. of children who have never attended school by age group			
	5-17 years, total	792,405	419,851	372,554
	5-11 years	575,511	309,999	265,513
	12-14 years	96,737	53,806	42,931
	15-17 years	120,156	56,046	64,111
5	Percentage of children attending school by age group			
	5-17 years, total	77.8	77.2	78.0
	5-11 years	88.6	88.2	89.1
	12-14 years	80.2	79.8	80.7
	15-17 years	48.2	47.3	49.1
6	Current activity status of children aged 5-17 years			
	Not working	10,867,554	5,334,251	5,533,303
	Working (children in employment)	1,278,909	676,208	602,701
	<i>of which:</i>			
	Child labour, total	1,125,661	601,471	524,190
	Hazardous child labour	616,815	337,318	279,498
	Other child labour	508,846	264,153	244,692
7	No. of working children by age group			
	5-17 years, total	1,278,909	676,208	602,701
	5-11 years	21,936	8,437	13,499
	12-14 years	290,216	148,713	141,503
	15-17 years	966,758	519,059	447,699
8	Child work activity/participation rate (%) by age group			
	5-17 years, total	10.5	11.3	9.8
	5-11 years	0.3	0.3	0.4
	12-14 years	9.8	10.2	9.4
	15-17 years	37.7	41.8	33.9
9	No. of working children by residence, 5-17 years			
	Total	1,278,909	676,208	602,701
	Urban	251,671	139,498	112,173
	Rural	1,027,238	536,711	490,527

Sr. No.	Characteristics/ items	Total	Boys	Girls
10	No. of working children by status in employment, 5-17 years			
	Total	1,278,909	676,208	602,701
	Employee and paid apprentice	724,521	375,065	349,455
	Self-employed	247,245	138,283	108,962
	Unpaid family worker	307,143	162,860	144,283
11	No. of working children by major industry sector, 5-17 years			
	Total	1,278,909	676,208	602,701
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	757,793	394,379	363,414
	Mining and quarrying	10,509	6,306	4,203
	Manufacturing	150,700	75,250	75,450
	Electricity, gas, steam and water supply	2,346	720	1,625
	Construction	50,566	43,163	7,403
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	138,485	61,079	77,406
	Transportation and storage	17,044	15,012	2,033
	Accommodation and food service activities	14,655	6,923	7,732
	Administrative and support service activities	21,922	12,539	9,383
	Domestic services	11,371	1,156	10,215
	Others	76,153	36,631	39,522
	Not reported	27,365	23,050	4,315
12	No. of working children by weekly hours, 5-17 years			
	Total	1,275,396	673,813	601,584
	1-29 hours	98,494	63,136	35,359
	30-43 hours	263,782	127,905	135,878
	44-59 hours	601,430	328,357	273,073
	60+	311,690	154,415	157,275
	Not reported	3,513	2,395	1,118
13	Percentage distribution of working children by weekly hours, 5-17 years			
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1- 39 hours	16.6	16.5	16.7
	40-49 hours	25.4	26.0	24.7
	50-59 hours	33.6	34.6	32.4
	60 hours and more	24.4	22.9	26.1

Executive summary

Background

Myanmar is one of the largest but poorest countries in South-East Asia, with over a quarter of its population living below the poverty line. It covers an area of 0.67 million square kilometres and has a population of 48 million.¹The Myanmar economy has always employed children to work for pay or profit and there is a formidably large child labour market in the country.

The labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition survey 2015 (LF-CL-SWTS) was conducted during the first quarter of 2015 to collect detailed data on children's participation in the workforce and the employment characteristics. The key findings of the survey are presented below:

General population and number of children

- The total population of Myanmar in 2015 was 48 million - females constituted 53 per cent (25.4 million) and males 47 per cent (22.6 million). Children (5-17 years) comprise 27 per cent of the population. The percentage of boys to girls is equally distributed with approximately six million each.
- Of the 12 million children, more than half (54 per cent) are in the youngest age group 5-11 years, while the children in the oldest age group 15-17 years account for about 21 per cent.
- A gender balance exists in all the age groups.
- 74 per cent of children reside in rural areas and the rest reside in urban areas.
- The sex composition of the urban and rural children is close. 25 per cent each in urban areas and in rural areas 75 per cent each.
- Wide variations are observed in the distribution of children in the seven States and seven regions. The highest percent age of Myanmar children live in Shan (13 per cent) and Yangon (12.3 per cent) and the lowest in Kayah (0.7 per cent). The percentage shares of all others fall within 1 and 10.
- Gender parity is observed in all the States/regions/Union Territory (UT).

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

I. School attendance:

- About 78 per cent of children attend schools; 4,642,742 are boys and 4,806,675 are girls. Percentage parity (about 77 per cent) exists between the two sexes.
- Close to 89 per cent in the group 5-11 attend schools, followed by the 12-14 age group which is 80 per cent. However, only half of the 15-17 age group are attending schools.
- A higher percentage of urban boys and girls attend school.
- In Myanmar, 83 per cent of children only attend schools and are not working. This is highest in the 5-11 age group (97.5 per cent). For the 12-14 age group 82.6 per cent attend schools. By the time they reach the age of 15-17, 50 per cent have already quit schooling with more boys than girls having left. Factors responsible for this include: general poverty

¹Myanmar Population and Housing Census, 2014

and subsistence level living; the nature of the agricultural economy which demands more involvement of household members; an ambivalent attitude to work and education and access to schooling, among others.

- Average school attendance levels are more than 80 per cent in all the monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) quintile classes but are lowest in the 0-20 class (79.2 per cent) and highest in the 80-100 class (89 per cent). Children of higher quintile classes are less likely to drop out and join the labour market.
- 14 of the 15 States/regions/UTs have achieved more than a 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 school. 1,225,775 or 65 per cent belong to the 15-17 age group. About 6.5 per cent of children have never attended school.

II. Household chores:

- The major household chores children have to attend to are shopping, cooking, cleaning and washing. Cooking is mainly done by the girls.
- Participation of girls in household chores, by percentage, is higher than the boys. In the rural working children category, the percentage of girls is far greater than the boys in household chores.
- A higher percentage of working children, irrespective of the urban-rural divide, engage in household chores, than their non-working counterparts.
- The highest percentage of children performing household chores is in the 15-17 age group in both working and non-working segments.
- About three quarters of children spent at least one hour in the last seven days doing household chores. Participation in these chores 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 (10.33 hours) in household chores are higher than the boys (9.37 hours).
- 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.

Working children

I. The demographics:

- A total of 1,278,909 or 10.5 per cent of children are working, boys number 676,208, girls 602,701.
- 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 and 53 per cent are boys.
- 57 per cent of all working children are employees, less than half are working as self-employed or unpaid family workers.

II. Major industries of employment and major occupations:

- The major industrial sectors of employment for 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).
- The most preferred occupations among urban boys and girls are craft and related work, services and sales work. Their rural counterparts prefer skilled agriculture and elementary occupations such as agriculture. The rural and agricultural economy is much more dependent on children and provides a range of jobs to boys and girls.

III. Hours of work:

- Children put in 52 hours of work on average per week. Girls a little higher than the boys. About 24.4 per cent and 33.6 per cent of working children have a work schedule of more than 60 hours and 50-59 hours respectively per week. In other words, they have to work for between 8 to 10 hours per day six days a week.
- In the major industries of employment, children work on average 52 hours per week.
- The weekly working hours of urban children is a little higher than the rural children.

IV. Earnings, wages and periodicity of payment:

- About 61 per cent of children in paid employment received the last payment for one day and the percentage of boys was 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 received their last payment for a month against 47 per cent of urban boys.
- In the age group 15-17, the percentage of girls receiving payment for a month and for a day is higher than the boys.
- The earnings of urban boys are more than rural boys. However, rural girls are better placed when wages are paid daily.
- Boys earn more than the girls, irrespective of area/location, whether paid daily or on a monthly basis.
- Across different age groups, the 12-14 group earns the most when paid daily and the 15-17 group earns most when paid monthly.
- On an average, a child worker earns 400 Kyat per hour. Mining and quarrying pays the highest wages of 600 Kyat per hour.

V. Place of work and ownership of workplaces:

- A majority (55.7 per cent) of working children work on farms, agricultural plots, at sea, rivers, etc.
- About 66 per cent in rural areas are employed on farms/plots.
- About 59 per cent in the age group 15-17 and 55 per cent in 12-14 age group work on farms/plots.

Characteristics of child labour and hazardous child labour

I. Extent:

- About 9 per cent of the children, i.e. over 1.1 million, are in child labour. Of these, 0.6 and 0.5 million respectively are boys and girls.
- 7 states/regions have a child labour percentage varying between 9 and 12.
- About 7.1 per cent of urban children or 221,978 are in 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 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 whom are in the age group 12-14 years.

II. 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 just over 5 per cent are in hazardous work. Percentages of boys are more than the girls in both the categories.
- The rural children, both 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 15-17 group. Of the working children in this age group, 18 per cent are in hazardous work, 27 percent do excess work and 32 percent do any other type of child labour. Excess working hours are defined by weekly working hours. For the age group 5-12 it is more than one hour per week, for age group 13-14 it is more than 24 hours a week and for age group 15-17 it is more than 44 hours a week.
- Over 10 per cent of children who never attended school are working. Of these, 8.5 per cent are child labour- half of who engage in hazardous child labour. The percentage of rural boys who never attended schools and are engaged in child labour or hazardous child labour is twice that of urban boys.

III. Child labour and MPCE classes:

- Households falling in the high monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) quintile classes have a considerably lower percentage of child labour as well as a lower percentage of those in hazardous work.
- 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 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 in 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.

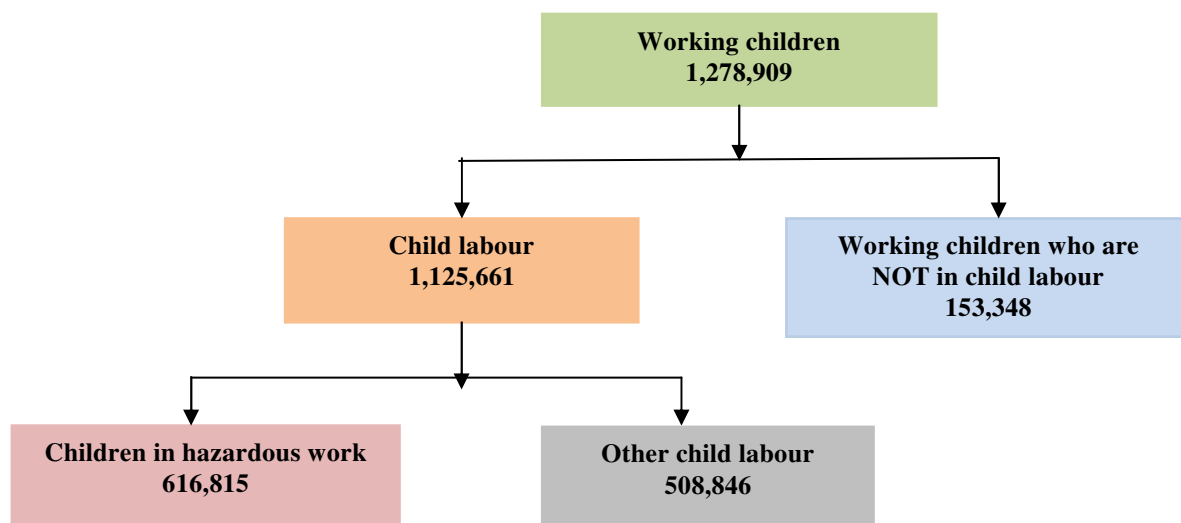
IV. Child labour - status, occupation, major industry of employment and work hours:

- Out of the 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 exposed to hazardous labour (23.2 per cent) too.
- Over 63 per cent or 50,000 of the working children in the construction industry and 54.6 per cent or 758,000 of those in the agriculture, forestry sector, etc. are engaged in hazardous child labour. In aggregate terms, agriculture employs the largest number of hazardous child labour, and the electricity and gas sector the least.
- 92 per cent of all child labour are found in three major occupations: skilled agriculture, forestry, etc.(48 per cent), elementary occupations (30 per cent), and craft and related trades (13 per cent).
- Average weekly hours of work put in by child labour is 54.22 which is more than 9 hours per day. The 15-17 age group clocks in 55.22 hours, the 12-14 group 52.33 hours.
- Urban children and more specifically urban girls work for particularly long hours (53.82 hours) and for rural females it is 57.49 hours.
- A total of 616,815 children engage in hazardous work and work 51.9 hours on average per week. The working children in the age groups 15-17 and 12-14 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.

V. Other relevant characteristics:

- In Myanmar, there are about 11 million households, of which 28 per cent live in urban areas and 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.
- The main forms of hazards faced by children at work places are: exposure to dust and fumes (40 per cent); dangerous tools (16.5 per cent); extreme heat or cold (11 per cent); and pesticides and chemicals (9.5 per cent).
- 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 and pesticides and chemicals.
- Boys are more exposed than girls to hazardous work.
- Children from the 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 endure constant shouting and being repeatedly insulted at work places.
- The percentage of working children sustaining injuries at work during one year is insignificantly small.

Figure 1. Distribution of working children aged 5-17 years in Myanmar 2015



Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1. Introduction

Paucity of up-to-date and comprehensive labour market data is a key constraint in the development of employment policies, including active labour market and social protection policies. Labour force surveys are therefore conducted to meet the need for reliable and timely data on the labour market, providing age-wise and sex-wise estimates of employment and related characteristics by industry and occupation at the regional as well as the national level. In Myanmar, no labour force survey had been conducted for 25 years. The last such survey was carried out in 1990.

Myanmar covers a total area of 678,500 square kilometres and has a population of 51 million as per the 2014 population census. The census gave the median age of the population as 27 years and the overall labour force participation of the working age population (15 years and above) as 67 per cent. Administratively, Myanmar is divided into seven States - Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine and Shan, seven Regions - Sagaing, Tanintharyi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady, and the Union Territory of Nay Pyi Taw (NPT). These are generically called sub-national geographic domains (SNGDs) in the rest of this report.

Myanmar is one of the largest but among the poorest countries in Southeast Asia, with over a quarter of its population subsisting below the poverty line.² Traditionally, the Myanmar economy has been critically dependent on working children, with many working as housecleaners, factory hands and shop assistants. As revealed by a 2006 UNICEF study, about one third of the child population aged 7 to 16 years were engaged in a job of one kind or another.³

The nation-wide labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition survey 2015 (LF-CL-SWTS) was designed to collect detailed up-to-date data on the participation of the population in the labour market, including the number of persons employed and unemployed and their characteristics, as well as their participation in own-account activities that contribute to households' subsistence and wellbeing. It also provides information about working children and about the transition from school to work among the youth.

This report however deals with only the findings of the survey that are related to children's activities, especially the size, composition and nature of the working child population in general and child labour in particular. The present chapter provides background information on the LF-CL-SWTS and aims to put forth the reasons for conducting the survey, along with its scope and objectives. An outline of the structure of the report is also included at the end of the chapter.

1.2. Child labour in perspective

A large child labour market can still be found in many parts of the world today. Factors that usually draw the children of a section of the population to work for pay or profit are the absence of educational opportunities, lingering poverty, lack of social protection and the presence of social discrimination. Often, however, especially in countries with inadequate numbers of decent jobs

²The poverty rate is 25.6% derived from the integrated household living conditions survey in Myanmar (2009-2010).

³Working Children in Myanmar: Child protection, Department of Social Welfare and UNICEF, 2006.

requiring literary skills, poor youth employment prospects serve as disincentives to attending schools and drive the children to join the labour market at an early age.

The extent and nature of children's participation in the labour market, which varies over time and space, have been highly responsive to changing market scenarios and social conditions. As per the ILO's *Global Estimates & Trends-2000-2012* report, there were 168 million child labourers worldwide, of which 120 million were in the age group 5 to 14 years. The largest numbers of child labourers are found in the Asia and Pacific regions, but Sub-Saharan Africa continues to have the highest incidence of child labour.

Child labour has long been recognized as a significant violation of children's fundamental rights while at work and other human rights as well. It is also regarded as an important barrier to national development as it negatively impacts human resource development and magnifies the risk of turning a country's assets into its biggest liabilities.

The *U.N. Commission on Rights of Children* (1989) set the legal standard which was ratified by nearly all countries in the world, it recognized a child's right to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with education or be harmful to a child's health or physical, mental or moral development.

The *International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour* (IPEC), under the auspices of the ILO, was created in 1992 with the overall objective of the progressive elimination of child labour, through a worldwide movement and empowering countries to contact and eliminate child labour. The IPEC encouraged the development of appropriate legal and policy frameworks in line with international standards of child labour. In 2010, a *Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016* was adopted at the *Hague Global Child Labour Conference* which highlighted the urgent need to upscale and accelerate country level actions against child labour by 2016. IPEC has supported more than 250 child labour surveys in more than 100 countries.

A child labour is often defined as working children engaged in activities that deprive them of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and which is harmful to their physical and mental development. This includes work that is physically, psychologically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children. It interferes with proper schooling by depriving them of opportunities to attend school or obliging them to leave school prematurely or requiring them to combine school attendance and extremely long and heavy hours of work.

After a prolonged period of deliberations on the subject and taking cues from the past, the international community established three important standards on how child labour should be defined and prioritized.

ILO Convention No. 138 (1973) formulated the main principles concerned with the minimum age of admission to employment and the workforce. It resolved that children shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and in any case not less than 15 years. For a nation sufficiently developed in economy and education, it initially specifies an age of 14 years, in certain exceptional circumstances. The minimum age for employment in work that may affect health, safety, security is not less than 18 years. Where these aspects have been taken care of, a member State can reduce, by legislation, the minimum age to 16 years. National laws may permit 13-15 years in light work which is not likely to be harmful and does not prejudice attendance at school.

ILO Convention No. 182 (1999) recognized the urgency of action to eliminate as a priority, the worst forms of child labour, without losing the long term goal of the effective elimination of all forms of child labour. The standards set for identifying the worst forms of child labour by the convention are:

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

R 190 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999 states the definition of hazardous work as work:

- Which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- That are performed underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- That are performed with dangerous machinery, equipment or tools or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Carried out in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes or to temperatures or noise levels or vibrations damaging to their health; and
- Carried out 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.

1.3. Objective of the LF-CL-SWTS

Employing children of all ages has always been a culturally accepted practice in Myanmar, even as prohibition against employing those below 13 years of age in shops and factories, and engaging those in the age-group 13 to 15 years in any kind of job for more than 4 hours a day has existed since 1951. As an important part of the economic reforms process initiated in 2011, the Government has taken up major reforms of the existing labour laws and has sought support from the ILO for this purpose.

In 2013, the Parliament ratified the ILO Convention for elimination of worst forms of child labour. A *Technical Working Group on Child Labour (TWGCL)*, composed of stakeholders from the Government, workers, employers, representatives from the United Nations, and international non-governmental organizations was established to suggest steps to eliminate child labour, based on evidence-based situational studies on the prevalence and nature of working children in Myanmar.

In response to the need, the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population (MOLIP) jointly with the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) conducted a nationwide Labour Force, Child Labour and School-to-Work Transition Survey in 2015 (LF-CL-SWTS) with the financial and technical support of the ILO. The survey was conducted on a sample of 24,000 households spread

over 1,500 enumeration areas (EAs) as delineated in the process of conducting the population and housing census of 2014.

The main objectives of the LF-CL-SWTS were to collect detailed information on the population aged five years and above disaggregated by age, sex, SNGDs, industrial sector and socio-economic category. The survey provided information on the national labour market that can be used to develop, manage and evaluate labour market policies and programmes. It also provided detailed information on child workers, subsistence workers, occupational injuries and hazards at work and the nature and ways of transition from school to work for youth.

The survey supported a gender mainstreamed analysis of the labour market and compiled national and SNGD level statistics relating to employment including informal employment, income from employment as well as unemployment. These are expected to be especially useful to the government in its attempt at identifying the problems that Myanmar faces in the area of employment promotion. With this information available, planners and policy makers will be better placed to develop policies and programmes to improve the welfare of the people. To fulfill the objectives, the following topics were included in the questionnaire used for the survey:

- Household composition and characteristics of household members including disabilities, internal and international migration;
- Literacy and formal education including vocational education, and other trainings attended in the last year;
- Current employment, including as paid employees and self-employed, and the characteristics of the main and secondary job(s) or business;
- Job search and availability to work;
- Employment in the last year;
- Occupational injuries and hazards in the last year;
- Production of foodstuff and other goods for consumption or use by the household; and
- The activity history of youth.

1.4. Contents of the report

The present report on child labour is based on the data regarding children collected during the survey, particularly on the topics relating to current employment. The rest of the report provides a brief discussion on the critical elements of the survey, some details about how the survey was conducted, including the methodology and definitions used, and most importantly, a fairly detailed commentary on the survey results relating to child labour. It is organized as follows.

Chapter 2 presents a contextual backdrop against which the features of child labour in Myanmar are discussed in the latter chapters. It is followed by a detailed discussion on the survey methodology in Chapter 3, which also provides technical details regarding data collection and data processing. Chapter 4 provides the conceptual framework on child labour and its adaptation into statistical measurement by indicators. Along with definitions and concepts of the terms used for the survey, this chapter also lays down the exact procedure of identifying child labour.

The next five chapters present the main findings of the survey relating to child labour. Chapter 5 provides the survey findings regarding the different types of activities performed by children, including economic and non-economic activities as well as schooling. Chapter 6 traces the recent trends of key characteristics of the work performed by children. It also consists of an attempt at detecting correlations that determine the incidence of child labour. Chapter 7 narrows the focus of analysis to child labour which constitutes the main theme of the present report. This chapter consists of an analysis of the survey findings on size, composition and variation in respect to correlations of the child labour workforce in Myanmar and its SNGDs. This is followed by Chapter 8, which analyses the educational characteristics of working children. Chapter 9 provides contextual variables relating to socio-economic characteristics of the households in which children reside, together with information on hazards and facilities found at the workplace of working children. Chapter 10, the concluding chapter, summarizes some of the key findings of the survey and identifies the need for collecting additional data to carry out further studies.

The cell-level figures in any of the tables, when added up, may not exactly equal the figure shown against the 'total' column (or line) due to (i) rounding off and/or (ii) presence of non-response cases.

Chapter 2

National context

2.1. Introduction

Myanmar is one of the poorest countries in Southeast Asia. Recent reforms and development initiatives of the government comprise schemes to eradicate the factors that have deterred economic growth and thwarted the enhancement of social welfare in the past. Labour market reforms, including the abolition of the worst forms of child labour, have been among the main issues addressed by the law makers in recent times.

The present chapter provides a backdrop set against which the survey results relating to working children and child labour are discussed in later chapters. It consists of an overview of the national situation, in terms of its demographic parameters, economic performance and labour market characteristics. The overall situation outlined here is mostly based on the estimates of the LF-CL-SWTS.

2.2. Demographic structure

This subsection presents an overview of the size and composition of the national population. Table 1 gives the LF-CL-SWTS estimates of the male and female population in Myanmar by age group. It provides gender-wise age-composition of the population aged 5 or more years by three broad age-groups representing children (in age group 5–17), the working age population (15–64) and the aged population (aged 65 or more years).

Table 1. Age-sex composition of the Myanmar population

Age group	Percentage distribution		
	Male	Female	Person
All age groups	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	9.9	8.6	9.2
5-11	14.7	13.0	13.8
12-14	6.5	6.0	6.2
15-17	5.5	5.2	5.3
5-17	26.6	24.2	25.3
18-64	58.4	60.6	59.6
65+	5.1	6.6	5.9
Estd. persons (000)	22,555	25,375	47,930
Percentage distribution	47.1	52.9	100.0

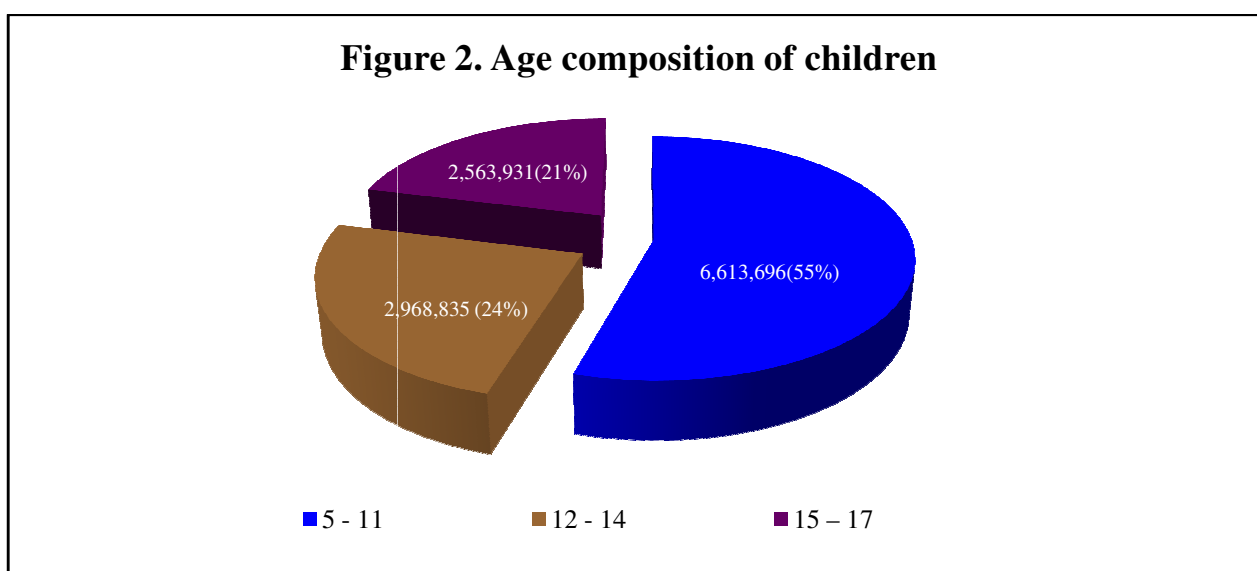
As per the survey, the total conventional household population of Myanmar in 2015 was about 48 million, with by and large evenly balanced shares of female and male populations of about 53 and 47 percent respectively. The survey estimates matches closely with the results of the population and housing census of 2014. The female-to-male ratio obtained for the entire population from the census was 52:48. The marginal divergence of the survey estimate from the census result, in this

case, possibly owes to the difference in population coverage. While the census was conducted on all kind of households, the target population of the LF-CL-SWTS, like most household surveys, was restricted to only conventional households. According to the census, those residing in institutional households constitute about 5 percent of the total population. As the sex composition of institutional households is known to be highly tilted towards the male population, the survey estimate of the male-to-female ratio is expectedly higher than that obtained from the census.

The LF-CL-SWTS shows that the country has a very favourable age structure. As estimated from the survey, the aged populations are: age 0-14 is 13,995,384 (29.2 per cent); age 15-64 is 31,126,534 (64.9 per cent) and age 65+ is 2,808,128 (5.9 per cent).

The size of the child population or 5-17 year age group is estimated to be over 12 million, with evenly matched size of boys and girls populations of 6 million each.

Of the 12 million children in Myanmar, more than a half (55 per cent) fall in the age-group 5-11 years. The age brackets 12-14 and 15-17 constitute 24 percent and 21 percent of the child population. The age-compositions of the boys and girls match each other closely.



The rural-urban distribution of the child population is roughly 74:26, against 71:29 for the total population. The number of boys and girls in the urban areas are evenly balanced, each estimated to be about 1.56 million. But, rural girls outnumber rural boys by about 0.12 million. The lower share of boys in rural areas suggests that rural boys have a higher inclination to migrate to urban areas than the rural girls.

Table 2 gives the LF-CL-SWTS estimates of number and percentage distributions of children by boys and girls over SNGDs in Myanmar. The table reveals high regional variation in the size of the child population of both the sexes. The larger six among the SNGDs – Sagaing, Mandalay, Yangon, Shan, Ayeyawady, and Bago– between them account for about 70 percent of the child population in Myanmar. Each of these has a million plus child population. At the other extreme, the States of Kayah and Chin have just about 84,000 and 157,000 children respectively.

Figure 3. Children in urban and rural areas

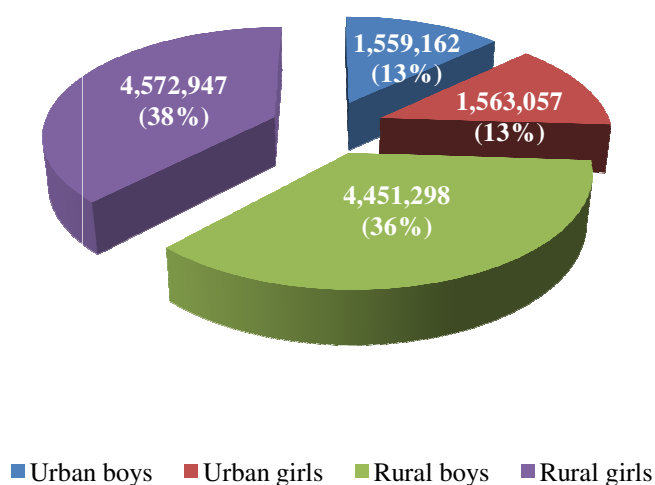


Table 2. Number and percentage distribution of children by sex and SNGD

State/Region	Children		Boys		Girls	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All-Myanmar	12,146,463	100.0	6,010,460	100.0	6,136,004	100.0
Kachin	365,340	3.0	176,640	2.9	188,700	3.1
Kayah	83,762	0.7	41,318	0.7	42,444	0.7
Kayin	446,547	3.7	214,228	3.6	232,319	3.8
Chin	157,210	1.3	75,771	1.3	81,439	1.3
Sagaing	1,318,238	10.9	640,392	10.7	677,847	11.0
Taninthayi	413,447	3.4	200,690	3.3	212,757	3.5
Bago	1,169,195	9.6	578,275	9.6	590,920	9.6
Magway	890,770	7.3	426,641	7.1	464,129	7.6
Mandalay	1,392,507	11.5	687,382	11.4	705,125	11.5
Mon	543,102	4.5	276,444	4.6	266,657	4.3
Rakhine	553,085	4.6	273,216	4.5	279,870	4.6
Yangon	1,498,560	12.3	759,195	12.6	739,365	12.0
Shan	1,579,545	13.0	797,308	13.3	782,237	12.7
Ayeyawady	1,468,321	12.1	735,345	12.2	732,976	11.9
NPT	266,834	2.2	127,615	2.1	139,219	2.3

2.3. Economic and labour market characteristics

In recent years, the Myanmar economy has registered a high annual growth rate (over 8 percent) in per capita gross domestic product (GDP). Structural reforms, initiated in the recent past, and growing domestic demand are regarded as the main factors contributing to the growth. This is undesirably accompanied by persistent inflationary pressures (of around 8 per cent per annum) that

have thwarted economic development for social welfare, especially in amelioration of general living conditions of the people.

As such, the Myanmar population has a high dependency ratio. The dependency ratio is a measure showing the number of dependents (aged 0-14 and over the age of 65) to the total population. In particular, the child dependency ratio is high, i.e. the number of children below 15 years of age per 100 persons in the age group 15-64. Dependency ratios, obtained from the results of the LF-CL-SWTS, for urban and rural areas and the country as whole are given in Table 3. It is seen that for every 100 persons in the age-group 15-64, there are about 54 persons either below 15 years of age or in the age-group 65 years or more. Among the 54 supposedly dependent on 100 economically-active persons, 45 are children (below 15 years of age) and nine are aged persons. Both the dependency rates are clearly higher in the rural areas.

Table 3. Dependency ratios of Myanmar population

Domain	Dependency ratio		
	Child (below 15 years)	Aged (65 years or more)	Total
All-Myanmar	45.0	9.0	54.0
Urban	36.0	8.9	45.8
Rural	48.9	9.1	58.0

Table 4 provides an overview of the employment situation in Myanmar. The **worker-population ratio** (WPR) of employment, derived as the percentage of the working population in the total population of age 15 years or more. As seen from the table, about two-thirds of Myanmar's 15⁺ populations are economically active, i.e. working for pay or profit. The data on employment was collected with a seven day as well as 12 months reference period in the LF-CL-SWTS. This report, however, contains estimates of the working population based only on the data collected with a reference period of seven days. A worker is defined as one who, during a reference period of seven days, is engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit.

Table 4. Worker-population ratio (WPR) of the 15+ population by sex and area type

Domain	WPR (%)		
	Male	Female	Person
All-Myanmar	79.7	51.1	64.2
Urban	75.3	46.2	59.3
Rural	81.6	53.3	66.4

The table clearly shows that there is a substantial difference between the WPRs of the male and female population. Just over a half of the female population are engaged in economic activities, against that of 80 percent for the male population.

Table 4 also reveals a higher participation of the rural population in the workforce than the urban population. For both the male and female populations, the rural WPRs are clearly higher than the urban WPRs. The higher participation in the workforce in rural areas than that in urban areas, as discussed later in Chapters 6 and 7, is also observed for children in the age group 5-17.

Table 5 gives the major industry-wide distributions of workers in Myanmar, as estimated from the LF-CL-SWTS. Besides the six major industries, which between them account for about 87 per cent

of the workforce, all the other economic activities are clubbed into a single category of others in the table. As expected, a clear majority of the workers are engaged in agricultural activities. This is a feature common to both the sexes. Two other major industries— trade and repair of motor vehicles (14 per cent) and manufacturing (11 per cent) have significant shares in the workforce. Agricultural activities apart, the female workers are mostly engaged in trading activities (20 per cent) and manufacturing (12 per cent). Estimates reveal a distinct preference of the transportation and storage industry towards male workers. While about a eighth of the male workers are engaged in this industry, just about half a percent of the female workers are employed in it.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of workers over major industries by sex

Major industry	Percentage distribution by industry		
	Male	Female	Person
All industries	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	52.8	50.2	51.7
Mining and quarrying	1.2	0.4	0.9
Manufacturing	9.6	12.6	10.9
Construction	7.4	1.2	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs, etc.	9.7	20.3	14.3
Transportation and storage	7.3	0.5	4.4
Others	11.9	14.7	13.1

The jobs in rural areas being relatively less remunerative, the rural poor are more likely to join the workforce in larger numbers to secure subsistence level family income. Table 6 gives the estimates of average daily earnings of urban and rural employees, as obtained from the LF-CL-SWTS results.

Table 6. Average earnings of employees by receipt of wages/salaries, sex and area type

Employees	Earnings per	Earnings (in 000 Ks)					Estd. employees (mill.)
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Person	
All employees	Day(converted)	5.95	3.87	4.90	3.34	4.28	8.16
Daily wagers	Day	5.98	4.11	5.32	3.99	4.76	4.37
Monthly salary earners	Month	147.95	117.11	147.20	119.04	134.49	3.26

Of the over eight million employees estimated in Myanmar, more than half are daily wagers. Of the rest, most are monthly salary earners, with just about half a million receiving payments by other means. The second and third rows of the table give the estimates of average daily and monthly earnings of daily wagers and monthly salary earners respectively. The first row gives the average daily earnings of all employees, after having converted the monthly payments and payments of other periodicities into daily rates.

The estimates clearly suggest that average daily earnings of an urban employee are higher by about 50 per cent more than that of a rural employee. Further, the average daily earning of a male employee is higher than that of a woman employee by about one-third of the average earning of the latter. What the table further reveals is that earnings of daily wagers are distinctly less than that of regular monthly salary earners, for both rural and urban areas as well as for both sexes.

Table 7. Average earnings per day of all employees and percentages of daily wagers and monthly salary earners

State/Region	Percentage of		Earnings per day (000 Ks)
	Daily wagers	Monthly salary earners	
All-Myanmar	53.3	40.0	4.76
Kachin	29.8	55.4	5.43
Kayah	49.4	48.1	6.27
Kayin	60.2	33.7	5.20
Chin	16.9	56.7	6.95
Sagaing	50.6	30.0	3.69
Tanintharyi	34.2	57.4	5.23
Bago	72.5	21.6	3.99
Magway	76.0	22.7	4.78
Mandalay	60.4	32.6	4.64
Mon	55.6	39.7	4.47
Rakhine	40.6	47.5	5.65
Yangon	25.4	73.4	6.14
Shan	44.0	37.5	5.43
Ayeyawady	63.2	34.7	3.85
Nay Pyi Taw	53.3	42.6	4.87

Table 7 provides a portrayal of the nature of the regional variations in prevalence of daily-wage and regular-salaried employment as well as the average earnings of employees. The daily wagers and monthly-salaried employees together account for 93 percent of employees in Myanmar. Most of the SNGDs display a similar feature. Except for the State of Chin, with less than 75 per cent of the employees falling in these two categories, all the other administrative divisions have 80 per cent or more employees falling in these two categories. In fact, Chin stands out from all the areas in that the daily wagers constitute only 17 per cent of the employees. The other SNGDs with low prevalence of daily wage employment are Yangon (25 per cent), Kachin (30 per cent) and Tanintharyi (34 per cent). Very high prevalence of wage employment is seen only in the regions Magway (76 per cent) and Bago (72 per cent).

The average earnings of employees vary widely over the SNGDs – from 4,000 Kyats per day in Bago to nearly 7,000 Kyats per day in Chin. Predictably, Chin and Yangon, with a low proportion of daily wagers, have relatively high average earnings. At the other end, Bago and Ayeyawady, with a high proportion of daily wagers have relatively low average earnings. Surprisingly, however, the average earnings of employees in Magway is of the same order as the national average, even though 76 per cent of its employees are daily wagers.

Chapter 3

Survey methodology

3.1 Introduction

The present report on child labour is based on the results of the national labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition survey 2015 (LF-CL-SWTS), which is a household survey. This chapter provides a brief account of the methodological aspects of the survey.

The first three sections of the chapter comprises comprehensive descriptions of:

- Scope and coverage of the survey;
- Modular design of the questionnaire used for data collection; and
- Sample design adopted for sample selection.

The latter part of the chapter includes the main features of:

- The data collection exercise;
- Pre-test and field work;
- Data processing;
- Response rates and weights used in the report; and
- Lessons learned and limitations of the survey.

3.2. Scope and coverage of the survey

The main objective of the LF-CL-SWTS is to improve labour market information systems in Myanmar. All the sub-national geographic domains (SNGDs) of the seven States and seven Regions and the Union Territory of Nay Pyi Taw are included in the coverage of the survey. (In what follows, region stands for one of the States or Regions or the Union Territory). The survey was conducted to collect detailed work-related information on participation of the population aged five years and above (henceforth referred to as 5⁺ population) in the labour market, including the size, composition and character of the workforce and the unemployed section of the labour force. Data has also been collected on participation of the population in subsistence activities that contribute to households' survival and wellbeing. What is of utmost importance in the context of this report is that the survey was designed to collect data on working children in great detail. The survey also provides information on the transition from school to work among youth.

The target population for a study on child labour should ideally be the entire 5+ child population residing in the geographical boundary of the country. But, the actual coverage of the study is restricted by the survey design of LF-CL-SWTS as well as operational constraints under which it was conducted. Being based on a household survey, those living in institutional households are excluded from the scope of the present study. The target population for the survey was restricted to members of non-institutional households. Thus, the present study on child labour covers only the children residing in non-institutional households, which are also referred to as conventional households. For the full estimation procedure of the study please refer to annex I.

Box 1: Target population

The target population for the survey consists of all current members of non-institutional or conventional households. Members of a household could only be those who are residents of Myanmar as per the system of national accounts (SNA) 2008. Thus, the following are included in the coverage of the survey:

- Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes, etc.;
- Members of households residing in open spaces, roadside shelters, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place;
- Foreign nationals who are usual residents in Myanmar; that is who have lived in Myanmar or intend to live in Myanmar for more than six months;
- Members of the household who are temporarily abroad for less than six months for work or other reasons.

However, among those treated as residents, the following are excluded from the target population:

- Convicted prisoners undergoing sentencing will be outside the coverage of the survey;
- Floating population i.e. persons without any normal residence;
- Foreign diplomats will not be listed, nor their family members and domestic employees/workers;
- Barracks of military and Para-military forces; and
- Residents of orphanages, rescue homes, monasteries, ashrams and vagrant houses.

3.3. Questionnaire

This section specifies the organization of the child labour component of the LF-CL-SWTS as it can vary, depending on how and to what extent they are linked to surveys on other topics. The main objective of the LF-CL-SWTS was to provide information on the national labour market that can then be used to develop, manage and evaluate labour market policies and programmes. As the survey was envisaged to provide detailed information on child workers, modules for the collection of information on child labour were incorporated into the survey questionnaire, which was designed to capture employment and unemployment data.

The survey intended to support a gender mainstreamed analysis of the labour market and compiled national and SNGD level statistics relating to employment, child labour and school to work transition. To fulfill the objectives of the survey, data in respect of the following topics were covered:

- Household composition and characteristics of household members including disabilities, internal and international migration;
- Literacy, formal education including vocational education, and other trainings attended in the last year;
- Current employment, including as paid employees and self-employed, and the characteristics of the main and secondary job(s) or business;
- Job search and availability to work.
- Employment in the last year;
- Occupational injuries and hazards in the last year;
- Production of foodstuffs and other goods for consumption or use by the household; and
- Activity history of youth.

The main survey questionnaire consists of two parts.

There were the following 7 and 12 modules in parts I and II respectively:

PART I: Household composition and characteristics

- Module I. Household composition and demographic characteristics.
- Module II. Household characteristics.
- Module III. Household members living abroad.
- Module IV. Migration.
- Module V. Disability.
- Module VI. Literacy and education.
- Module VII. Other training.

PART II: Work and labour force characteristics

- Module I. Identification of employment.
- Module II. Characteristics of the main job/business activity.
- Module III. Income from the main job/business activity.
- Module IV. Characteristics of the second job/business activity.
- Module V. Hours of work.
- Module VI. Underemployment.
- Module VII. Job search and availability.
- Module VIII. Main employment in the last year.
- Module IX. Occupational injuries and hazards at work.
- Module X. Unpaid provision of services for household.
- Module XI. Production of goods intended mainly for household use.
- Module XII. Activity history of the youth.

A copy of the questionnaire is provided in the annex.

3.4. Sampling design and implementation

Broad sample design: The survey was designed on the basis of the framework provided by the housing and population census of Myanmar conducted in 2014. In particular the enumeration area (EA) blocks formed in the census were used as the first stage units (FSUs) or primary sampling units (PSUs) and households as second stage units (SSUs) or ultimate sampling units (USUs).

Stratification: The rural and urban segments of each SNGD are treated as basic strata. There are thus 30 basic strata in all.

Sample size: Considering, cost, time and manpower resources the targeted sample size in terms of FSUs were determined as 1,500 EAs. In each selected EA, 16 households were selected for the survey. As such, the total number of households surveyed was about 24,000.

Table 8. Sample enumeration areas selected and actually surveyed

State/Region	No. of EAs allotted			No. of EAs surveyed		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
All-Myanmar	522	978	1,500	519	949	1,468
Kachin	36	42	78	36	38	74
Kayah	12	20	32	12	20	32
Kayin	22	52	74	22	47	69
Chin	12	28	40	12	27	39
Sagaing	32	100	132	32	100	132
Tanintharyi	22	48	70	22	48	70
Bago	38	90	128	38	90	128
Magway	24	90	114	24	90	114
Mandalay	66	82	148	66	82	148
Mon	32	52	84	32	52	84
Rakhine	22	82	104	22	82	104
Yangon	104	46	150	104	46	150
Shan	44	96	140	41	77	118
Ayeyawady	28	114	142	28	114	142
Nay Pyi Taw	28	36	64	28	36	64

Allocation of FSUs: For the allocation of FSUs among urban and rural areas, urban areas were given a higher weight age to rural areas as 1.5 to 1.0 considering the higher heterogeneity among the employment characteristics in urban areas and its relatively lower population size. The proportion of urban in the State of Yangon is much higher and as such no over weight age was given to its urban area. Further, with a view to producing both domain-level and national-level estimates the allocation was made in proportion to the square-root of the population size.

Formation and selection of sub-blocks: With a view to controlling the workload mainly at the stage of the listing of households, sub-block formations were used in the large EAs having 400 households or more. A large EA was divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called sub-blocks. The number of sub-blocks formed (i.e. the value of D) depended on the approximate present population of the sample EA. For the EA with sub-block formation, one sub-block was selected by a simple random sampling process for the survey.

Preparation of sampling frame at second stage: To prepare a sampling frame of households, all households in the selected EAs or sub-block in the case of larger EAs were listed by door-to-door inquiry.

Selection of FSUs: For the selection of FSUs a master sampling frame was developed for conducting surveys.⁴ It comprised of 4,000 FSUs with four replicates – each containing 1,000 FSUs. The FSUs in the master sample were selected with circular systematic sampling with

⁴ The master sampling frame of 4,000 FSUs was developed by the World Bank for national household surveys in Myanmar.

probability proportional to size. Size being the number of households of EAs. Sample FSUs were drawn in the form of two replicates from each stratum i.e. half of the allocated sample FSUs were selected from replicate one and the other half of the sample FSUs from replicate three using random systematic sampling with equal probability.

Selection of households: Sample households in a sample EA were selected by circular systematic sampling with equal probability from a sample FSU or a selected sub-block of a sample FSU in case of sub-block formation.

Substitution: All efforts were made to survey the originally selected sample EAs. Under unavoidable circumstances, if a sample EA could not be surveyed, it was substituted from the sampling frame of the stratum. However, if the substituted EA could not be surveyed as well, there was no further substitution.

3.5. Pre-test

The questionnaire, one of the main instruments of the survey, was field tested before its finalization. The pilot test was carried out with the objective of obtaining answers to following questions:

- Whether response options provided in the questionnaire were applicable in the country context?
- Whether response options provided in the questionnaire were adequate in the country context?
- Whether questions framed for the questionnaires would be understood by the respondents?
- What could be the special operational needs for carrying out the field survey?
- How to strategize the field implementation of the survey?

The pilot test mission was started on 28 September 2014 and continued till 18 October 2014. The pre-testing consisted mainly of two components - training on the questionnaire and its field testing. Initial training for the pilot test was two days in Nay Pyi Taw. The questionnaire was discussed in detail in the training programme. It also included exercises of mock interviews. To capture all aspects relating to implementation of the survey the pilot test was spread over six places of the country viz. Nay Pyi Taw, Mandalay, Lashio, Hakha, Patheingyi and Yangon. In all 233 pre-testing questionnaires were canvassed during the pre-testing.

The pre-testing exercise brought to the fore a number of technical issues. Based on the experiences of the pre-test, the questionnaire was finalized; particularly the layout of the questionnaire was made more user-friendly.

As such, the observations made during the pre-testing of the questionnaire revealed that self-employed and subsistence farming were the most prevalent means of livelihood. Out-migration was very common where the means of livelihood was mainly subsistence farming. Most importantly, child labour below 15 years of age was not common in the areas where the pre-testing was conducted.

3.6. Training of interviewers and supervisors and field work

Training of interviewers and supervisors: During the training of interviewers (enumerators) and supervisors, each interviewer and supervisor was given a clear idea about his/her responsibility and

to whom and when he/she would report. In general, four to six interviewers worked under one supervisor. The training of the field staff was organized in two distinct phases. First as a part of the pre-testing of the questionnaire and second before commencing the survey.

Field work: Field work was conducted from 1 January to 31 March 2015 and extended up to 30 April for some samples located at insurgent and inaccessible areas. Of the allocated 1,500 FSUs, 58 could not be surveyed by 31 March, owing to the insurgency conflict or inadequacy of staff. These samples were surveyed during the extended period of one month. Ultimately, 32 EAs were left out.

3.7. *Data processing*

Data entry was done by 83 data entry operators at the CSO, using data entry templates developed in Access. Some of them were not trained adequately. Supervision of data entry work was rather weak, resulting in a large number of errors. This took a long time to correct the data set looking back at the paper questionnaires. The data set was made largely consistent after a lot of effort.

Data validation was mostly done by the staff of the Department of Labour (DOL). The process of identifying those currently employed was based on a crucial section of the LFS questionnaire. This consisted of a lot of errors. A number of rounds of manual and computer-aided verification and scrutiny were undertaken at the validation stage to make sure the data set was consistent. All computer aided validation and tabulation were done in SPSS.

3.8. *Quality of estimates*

The quality of the survey estimates depended on the coverage of the sampling frame, sample design adopted for the survey and response rates. Inadequacies of the frame were compensated for by adjusting the design-based weights to benchmark them to external population figures. This is discussed in some detail in the estimation procedure given in Annex I. The quality of the estimates is discussed here in terms of response rates and relative standard errors (RSE) – a measure of sampling error.

Unit non-response rate

Non-responses in the sample survey introduced a bias in the survey estimates. Unit non-responses at various stages of the sample selection are usually taken care of by making adjustments of design-based weights. However, as the adjustments were based on certain assumptions about the non-responding units, they introduced bias in the survey estimates. In the present survey, however, the unit non-responses at the stage of household selection was too small to affect the estimates in any significant way. The non-response rate of households was just 0.27 per cent. Just about 50 households could not be surveyed.

Item non-response rate

The bias introduced by item non-response, on the other hand, was not likely to be as insignificant for all the estimates as that by unit non-responses. The proportion of the sample households who did not respond to specific questions on working children of the survey questionnaire varied from 0.04 per cent to 2.2 per cent. In all, the sample consisted of 23,752 children in the present survey. Of these, 2,302 and 1,237 were reported to be working and those in paid employment. Non-response rates for important items relating to working children are presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Non-response rates of important items for the 2,302 working children and 1,237 children in paid employment in the sample

Item	No. of reporting children in the sample	Non-response rate (%)
Status of employment of working children	2,301	0.04
Industry of working children	2,249	2.30
Occupation of working children	2,282	0.87
Ownership of work place of working children	2,272	1.30
Industry of working children in paid employment	1,220	1.37

The non-response rates for estimates on these items do not seem to have affected the estimates to any significant degree. However, in the discussions on these characteristics of working children in the following chapters, the estimates of the aggregates are all based on the reporting cases only. Thus, these estimates of aggregates are smaller than the estimates of working children or of the children in paid employment.

Relative standard error

Table 10 gives the relative standard error (RSE) of the key indicators of working children for the main domains, i.e. male and female children, children residing in urban and rural areas and SNGDs. All the three indicators for which RSEs are given in the table are estimates of ratios based on standard errors and the corresponding survey estimates expressed in percentages.

Generally, survey estimates that have RSEs within 5 per cent are considered to be reliable. The estimates obtained for the present for all the three indicators– worker population ratio, child labour to population ratio and hazardous child labour to population ratio– RSEs are well within 5 per cent for Myanmar as a whole. This is true for most of the national level domains. In fact, the RSEs of estimates for worker to population ratios for boys and girls, for children residing in urban and rural areas, and for the three broad age groups of children are all below 5 per cent. For the children of different SNGDs too, the RSEs of workers to population ratio are below 5 per cent, except for Kayin and Kayah.

For the child labour to population ratio, the RSEs are higher than 5 per cent for urban areas and the age group 5-11 years, among the national level domains. At the SNGD level, the RSEs for this indicator exceeded 5 per cent in quite a few cases, indicating that the estimates for this indicator are not very reliable particularly for Kachin, Mon and Nay Pyi Taw. The estimators of the indicator hazardous child labour to population ratio are even worse for all the domains mentioned above. In addition, it exceeds 5 per cent also in separate estimates for the rural and urban areas and the SNGDs of Kayin, Chin, Rakhine and Shan.

Table 10. Relative standard error (RSE) of key indicators of working children, child labour and children in hazardous work

Domain	RSE (%) of		
	Worker to population ratio	Child labour to population ratio	Hazardous child labour to population ratio
All-Myanmar	0.4	1.4	2.6
Sex			
Male	0.9	1.7	0.6
Female	1.0	0.7	4.9
Area Type			
Urban	0.3	7.7	18.8
Rural	1.0	3.4	6.8
Age-group			
5 - 11	4.2	5.7	9.8
12 - 14	2.0	1.8	3.6
15 - 17	0.7	1.9	4.0
5 - 17	0.5	0.4	1.8
18+	0.2	-	-
State/Region			
Kachin	1.6	34.2	42.1
Kayah	7.9	10.0	7.2
Kayin	6.1	5.1	15.5
Chin	2.6	10.7	26.4
Sagaing	1.8	2.7	17.8
Taninthayi	2.4	4.7	1.9
Bago	0.8	2.2	4.6
Magway	1.8	4.7	4.6
Mandalay	0.8	3.1	6.9
Mon	0.0	22.3	21.8
Rakhine	3.4	13.0	23.0
Yangon	1.3	12.0	11.7
Shan	1.7	5.0	15.6
Ayeyawady	0.5	15.9	10.4
Nay Pyi Taw	1.8	21.5	47.2

Chapter 4

Concepts and Definitions

4.1. Introduction

This chapter consists of a brief discussion on the concepts and definitions used for carrying out the LF-CL-SWTS. The first section deals with the concept of child labour as it is relevant for Myanmar as well as a brief discussion on the related international labour standards.

4.2. Child labour law in Myanmar and international standards

Children have been associated with Myanmar's economy for a long time, with many working as housecleaners, factory hands and shop assistants. Working children in different occupations are found everywhere and employing children in enterprises, including home businesses, had been a culturally well-accepted practice. UNICEF'S study conducted in 2006 revealed that approximately 33 per cent of children aged 7 to 16 years, had a job of one kind or another.⁵

Law on child labour in Myanmar: The labour legislations in Myanmar are currently composed of a set of old, colonial laws. In 1951, erstwhile Burma barred children below 13 years of age from working in shops and factories and for the 13 to 15 years age group, from working more than four hours a day. In Myanmar, the Shops and Establishments Act of 1951 prohibited children under 13 years old from working in industrial settings. More recently, as of January 2016, the Factories Act and Shops and Establishments Act were amended and the minimum age for employment was raised to 14. Children 14-16 years old are not allowed to work in hazardous work and not allowed overtime.

Another law known as: The Child Law No. 9/93 for the Elimination of Child Labour, Protection of Child and Young Persons states,⁶*inter-alia* -

- Child means who has not attained the age of 16 years and youth who has attained 16 years but below 18 years of age;
- Every child has the right to engage in work in accordance with the law and of his own volition; and
- Every child has the right to hours of employment, rest and leisure and other reliefs prescribed by law.

Since the beginning of the reform process in 2011, the Government of Myanmar has taken a number of initiatives for economic and social reforms. It has sought the ILO's support for its major legal reforms. As a result, an impressive number of laws and regulations have been adopted in the past few years. In 2013, the Parliament ratified the ILO Convention for Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) for its elimination. A Myanmar Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (MyPEC) started working along with the Technical Working Group on Child Labour (TWG-CL). The TWG-CL is composed of stakeholders from among Government, workers, employers, United Nations officers and representatives of international non-

⁵Working Children in Myanmar: Child protection, Department of Social Welfare and UNICEF, 2006.

⁶ The current Child Law is being revised and a new draft is under development as of June 2016.

governmental organizations. They have jointly drafted a Terms of Reference (4.9.2014) and guidelines-approved by the Government.

International labour standards: The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) recognizes the child's right to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

ILO Convention No. 138 contains standards to set the age at which children can legally be employed or work. It calls on member States to set a general minimum age for admission to work (not lower than the end of compulsory education, and generally at least 15 years of age) and a higher minimum age of not less than 18 years for employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons, usually referred to as hazardous work.

The Convention does allow for some flexibility:

- **Minimum age:** Countries with less developed economic or educational infrastructure may set the minimum age at 14 years.
- **Light work:** Countries may permit the employment or work of persons aged between 13 and 15 years if it is (a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and (b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes. The lower age limit for light work can be 12 years for developing countries.

ILO Convention No. 182 (Article 3) emphasizes the urgent focus of action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour which comprise:

- (a) All forms of slavery, and practices similar to slavery, include debt bondage and forced labour, and use of children in armed conflict;
- (b) Use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, pornography, etc.;
- (c) Use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, particularly trafficking in drugs; and
- (d) Work that is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children (hazardous work).

Recommendation No. 190 provides more detailed guidance to countries to define hazardous work within their own borders. Together, these Conventions provide the limits for fixing national legal boundaries for child labour and the legal basis for national and international action against it.

4.3. Key concepts and definitions

This section gives a description of the concepts and definitions adopted for the LF-CL-SWTS. These have been framed keeping the system of national accounts followed in Myanmar as well as the frame of reference and conceptual basis for classifying children's activities as follows from the ILO's conventions on child labour.

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. However, some of the exceptions are: (i) Addition of a member within the last six months by way of birth or marriage will be included. (ii) Students and seasonal workers who have not been living in, or as part of, another household will also be included. (iii) Persons living together for less than six months but who are expected to live in the household permanently (or for a long duration). On the other hand, persons who have lived in the household for more than six months but have permanently left the household (e.g. divorced, dead, or permanently moved away) are not considered to be members of the household.

Since the institutional households were excluded from the coverage of the survey, barracks of military and Para-military forces, orphanages, rescue homes, monasteries, ashrams and vagrant houses were not treated as households. However, student hostels were included in the coverage of the survey and each member of a hostel was treated as a single-member household.

Head of household: Head of the household is the household member who takes over the usual responsibilities 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 respondent should be asked to identify the person who usually takes over the responsibilities of the household head when he/she is away. This household member may be designated as the head.

Work: Work comprises any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use. It is defined irrespective of its formal or informal character or the legality of the activity. However, it excludes activities that do not fall in the production boundary of the system of national accounts, such as begging and stealing, self-care (e.g. personal grooming and hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one's own behalf (e.g. sleeping, learning and activities for own recreation).

To meet different objectives, five mutually exclusive **forms of work** are identified for separate measurement as given in the following diagram.

Figure 4. Forms of work

Intended destination of production	For own final use		For use by others					
	Forms of work	1. Own-use production work		2. Employment (work for pay or profit)	3. Unpaid trainee work	4. Other work activities	5. Volunteer work	
Of services		Of goods	In market and non-market units				In households producing	
							Goods	Services

The form of work identified as employment sets the reference scope of activities for labour force statistics. The concept **labour force** refers to the current supply of labour for the production of goods and services for use by others in exchange for pay or profit.

Persons may engage in one or more forms of work in parallel or consecutively, i.e. persons may be employed, be volunteering, doing unpaid trainee work and/or producing for own use, in any combination.

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; and
- 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).

The following persons are treated as employed:

- Persons who work for pay or profit while on training or skills-enhancement activities required by the job or for another job in the same economic unit, such persons are considered as employed at work in accordance with the international statistical standards on working time;
- Apprentices, interns or trainees who work for pay in cash or in kind;
- Persons who work for pay or profit through employment promotion programmes;
- Persons who work in their own economic units to produce goods intended mainly for sale or barter, even if part of the output is consumed by the household or family;
- Persons with seasonal jobs during the off season, if they continue to perform some tasks and duties of the job, excluding, however, fulfilment of legal or administrative obligations (e.g. pay taxes), irrespective of receipt of remuneration;
- Persons who work for pay or profit payable to the household known as unpaid family workers (i) in market units operated by a family member living in the same or in another household; or (ii) performing tasks or duties of an employee job held by a family member living in the same or in another household; and
- Regular members of the armed forces and persons on military or alternative civilian service who perform this work for pay in cash or in kind.

The persons **excluded** from the workforce are:

- Apprentices, interns and trainees who work **without pay** in cash or in kind;
- Participants in skills training or retraining schemes within employment promotion programmes, when not engaged in the production process of an economic unit;
- Persons who are required to perform work as a condition of continued receipt of a government social benefit such as unemployment insurance;
- Persons receiving transfers, in cash or in kind, not related to employment;
- Persons who work in their own economic units to produce goods intended **mainly for consumption or use by the household or family**, even if the surplus is sold or bartered;
- Persons with seasonal jobs during the off-season, if they cease to perform the tasks and duties of the job;
- Persons who retain a right to return to the same economic unit but who were absent for some specific reasons, when the total duration of the absence exceeds the specified threshold and/or if the test of receipt of remuneration is not fulfilled. The specific reasons are: educational leave, care for others, other personal absences, strikes or lockouts, reduction in economic activity (e.g. temporary lay-off, slack work), disorganization or

suspension of work (e.g. due to bad weather, mechanical, electrical or communication breakdown, problems with information and communication technology, shortage of raw materials or fuels); and

- Persons on indefinite lay-off who do not have an assurance of return to employment with the same economic unit.

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, where:

- Not in employment is assessed with respect to the short reference period (seven days) for the measurement of employment;
- To seek employment refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking. This includes also part-time, informal, temporary, seasonal or casual employment, within the national territory or abroad. Examples of such activities are:
 - Arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licences;
 - Looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs;
 - Seeking the assistance of friends, relatives or other types of intermediaries;
 - Registering with or contacting public or private employment services;
 - Applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets or other assembly places;
 - Placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements; placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online;
- The point when an enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial resources become available, the necessary infrastructure or materials are in place or the first client or order is received, depending on the context; and
- Currently available serves as a test of readiness to start a job in the present, assessed with respect to a short reference period, say two weeks, comprising that used to measure employment.

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

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

It is to be noted that priority is given to employment over the other two categories, and to unemployment over outside the labour force. The three categories of labour force status are mutually exclusive and exhaustive.

Own-use producers of goods: Refers to all persons of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any activity to produce goods intended mainly for own final use by their household or by family members living in other households. Any activity refers to work performed in the various activities listed below and for a cumulative total of at least one hour.

Production of goods:

- Producing and/or processing for storage agricultural, fishing, hunting and gathering products;
- Collecting and/or processing for storage mining and forestry products, including firewood and other fuels;
- Fetching water from natural and other sources;
- Manufacturing household goods (such as furniture, textiles, clothing, footwear, pottery or other durables, including boats and canoes);
- Building, or effecting major repairs to, one's own dwelling, farm buildings, etc.

In the case of agricultural, fishing, hunting or gathering goods intended mainly for own consumption, a part or surplus may nevertheless be sold or bartered.

Children engaged in household chores:⁷ Refers to all children aged 5-17 years who, during a short reference period were engaged in any unpaid activity to provide services for their household or family, such as preparing and serving meals; mending, washing and ironing clothes; shopping; caring for siblings and sick/disabled household members; cleaning and maintaining the household dwelling; repairing household durables; and transporting household members and their goods. The engagement in household tasks will not be included in the estimation of working children.

The definition of working children as defined by the SNA production boundary excludes children engaged in non-economic production (activities leading to the production of unpaid domestic and personal services primarily for use within the child's own household, also called household chores). These activities include cleaning, decorating, preparing and serving meals; caring for children, invalid, or old people in the own home; and making small repairs in one's own household.

The reference period is also stipulated at the lowest feasible time unit (one hour of household chores during the previous seven days), however if the vast majority of children, especially girls, perform household chores at least one hour per week, it might be useful to set a higher time threshold for the analysis of children's household chores.⁸

⁷ Chores refers to unpaid household services in own household.

⁸ The treatment of unpaid household services as non-economic activities has received considerable attention in the debate concerning child labour. Household chores in their own home might sometimes involve conditions that could harm children's health, safety or morals. But, such activities are not considered for this report as defining child labour.

Job: A job is defined as a set of tasks and duties which are carried out by, or can be assigned to, one person for a single economic unit. Persons may have one or more jobs in the short reference period.

Occupation: The term occupation refers to the kind of work done by the person in a specific job, irrespective of his or her status in employment (employee or self-employed) and of the kind of goods or services produced by the establishment where the person works (industry). For analytical purposes it is essential to organize the occupations in some suitable form, so that the information can be easily presented and analyzed. This is done by means of an occupational classification, which groups together occupations of a similar kind in a hierarchical order. The international classification of occupations is called the international standard classification of occupations (ISCO). The most recent version was adopted in December 2007 and is known as ISCO-08. Unlike many countries, Myanmar has adopted ISCO-08 as it is without further adaptation. The same is used in the labour force survey.

Industry: Industry refers to the type of economic activity carried out by the establishment, business or organization where the person holds a job, including own account enterprises. The type of economic activity is determined by the main goods and services produced or provided to other units or persons. An industry is a group of units which carry out similar economic activities. Its international classification is known as the international standard industrial classification (ISIC). Its latest version is revision 4 (ISIC-4). It classifies all economic activities based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, principles and classification rules. It provides a comprehensive framework within which economic data can be collected and reported in a format that is designed for purposes of economic analysis, decision-taking and policy-making. For this labour force survey, ISIC-4 was used. Note that an establishment may produce or provide a number of goods and services which do not belong to the same activity code as per the ISIC. In such cases, the activity which produces the maximum value of output will be considered for industrial classification.

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.

As the age criteria and list of hazardous work has not yet been determined for Myanmar, the exact definition will be decided later. However, the whole spectrum of child labour will not be covered in the survey. 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.

Figure 5. Classification of child labour by type of work

Age group (years)	Work excluded from minimum age legislation	Light work	Non-hazardous work	Worst forms of child labour	
				Hazardous work (44 and more hours weekly)	Worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work (excluded in the survey)
15-17					
13-14					
5-12					

*The minimum age for admission to employment or work is determined by Myanmar national legislation and is set at 14 at present.

The definitions of child labour adopted for this report are in accordance with the international practices where working children of the following types are considered as child labour:

- i. Age 5-17 and engaged in hazardous work for pay or profit for at least one hour per week;
OR
- ii. Age 5-12 and engaged for at least one hour per week for pay or profit;
OR
- iii. Age 13-14 and engaged for more than 24 hours per week or working during night time (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) for pay or profit;
OR
- iv. Age 15-17 and engaged in work more than 44 hours a week for pay or profit.

The remaining working children are not regarded as child labour in this report and are labelled working children other than child labour.

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.

Worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work: Information on the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work also called **unconditional forms of child labour** is an especially important and challenging component of a national statistical program on child labour. However, with standard household survey methodologies, it is very difficult (if not impossible) to capture these forms of child labour, as households may be reluctant to report the involvement of their children in them, even when they are aware of this involvement.

Hazardous work

The LF-CL-SWTS report has to clearly detail the exact types of work that are considered to be hazardous, usually including:

- List of hazardous occupations defined in terms of their codes in the national classification and, to the extent possible, with the latest version of the ISCO 08.
- List of hazardous industries where child engagement is prohibited (usually construction, and mining and quarrying);
- Survey questions used to capture other hazardous work conditions (unhealthy work environment, unsafe equipment or heavy loads, dangerous work location, and exposure to abuse); and
- Specific time threshold for which work is considered to be working for long hours.

Other forms of child labour

Child labour includes any work that is performed by a child who is below the minimum age specified for that kind of work, and which is thus likely to impede the child's education and full development.

Children seeking work

- i. Many children who are not engaged in any economic activity may want to work and be available for work, if offered. For the purpose of child statistics, such children should be referred as children seeking work.
- ii. These children are an important issue in order to obtain a complete overview of the potential population of child workers and child labourers in a country. As data on this group is collected, a simple and brief description of the group's main characteristics is included in the report, providing the picture of a group that is at risk of child labour.

Occupational accident

- i. An occupational accident is an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of violence, arising out of or in connection with work which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury, disease or death. Occupational accidents include travel, transport or road traffic accidents in which workers are injured and which arise out of or in the course of work, i.e. while engaged in an economic activity (industry) or at work or carrying on the business of the employer.
- ii. Occupational accidents cover all accidents causing injury, death or disease occurring at the workplace or elsewhere, while the worker is carrying out the business of the employer (who in the case of an own-account worker is the same person). This might be, for example, an explosion, a fall, loss of control of a machine or a slip.
- iii. Occupational accidents include commuting accidents occurring on the habitual route, in either direction, between the place of work or work-related training and the worker's principal or secondary residence; the place where the worker usually takes his or her meals; or the place where he or she usually receives his or her remuneration, which results in death or personal injury.
- iv. The 16th ICLS decided that occupational accidents should encompass acts of violence, where these occur in connection with or arising out of work. Consequently, aggression by a co-worker or by a member of the public while a worker is engaged in his or her work is an occupational accident (for example, attacks on hospital personnel by patients and armed robberies in shops).

Occupational injury

- i. Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident. An occupational injury is therefore distinct from an occupational disease, which is a disease contracted as a result of an exposure over a period of time to risk factors arising from work activities.
- ii. The consequences of an occupational accident may therefore be a fatal or non-fatal injury. However, fatal injury is outside the purview of this survey as the worker has to be a member of the sample household. A non-fatal injury may be incapacitating, so that the worker is not able to carry on working, either temporarily or permanently, or is unable to carry out all the normal tasks associated with the job at the time of the accident, or may only require first aid or minor treatment, after which work can be resumed as normal.
- iii. An occupational injury may be any kind of wound, and can range from a minor injury, such as a bruise, scrape or cut, to more severe injuries such as shock, concussion, loss of a limb or an eye, fractured bones, suffocation, poisoning or an illness such as cancer resulting from a single accidental exposure to radiation.

Temporary incapacity

- i. Temporary incapacity means that the injured worker eventually recovers to the extent that he or she can return to work and take up all the tasks carried out before the accident. The worker may stop working in order to receive first aid or medical treatment and then be able

to resume work on the same day as the accident; there may also be subsequent treatment not requiring the worker to miss any days of work. If the injury is more severe, the worker may be unable to work after the day of the accident and be absent from work for some time. When sufficiently recovered, he or she returns to work, and is able to carry out the same tasks as before the accident. The absence from work may be for just one day, several days, a week, a month or a longer period.

- ii. An occupational injury may also result in restricted activity, whereby the victim does not stop working, but is temporarily unable to perform the normal tasks of the job. It is also relevant for self-employed workers such as own account workers and employers as their enterprises may depend on their participation.
- iii. The injury may result in a disability, so that even if the worker is able to return to work, he or she is not able to carry out the same tasks as before the accident. It should be noted that diseases are only included within the scope of occupational accidents, and thus counted as occupational injuries, in cases where the disease arose as a direct result of a particular accident. Examples of these are a disease caused by a single accidental exposure to radiation in the workplace, or a single exposure to a virus in the workplace. Occupational diseases, which are contracted as a result of exposure over a period of time to risk factors arising from work activity, are not counted as occupational injuries.

Chapter 5

Activities performed by children

5.1 Introduction

Being a study of child labour, this report focuses on issues relating to the participation of children of age five years and above in economic activities. The age of five years is conventionally considered as the lower age limit for getting engaged in economic activities. The present chapter consists of a discussion on the results of the LF-CL-SWTS on the size, structure and characteristics of the data regarding children engaged in economic activities. It relates to the conditions of the children engaged in economic activities including their current status of attendance in school, the number of hours worked in a day, status in employment, wages earned by the employees, household chores and how they combine these activities based on the estimates obtained from the survey.

Keeping the international norms and existing national labour laws of Myanmar in mind, those below the age of 18 years are considered as children in this report. The minimum age for admission to employment or work is in most countries determined by national legislation. For Myanmar, at present, 14 years is the legal age of entry in to the labour market so far as factories and shops are concerned. However, as the labour laws in Myanmar are under review and revision, the child population for this report is classified into the following three age categories: 5 to 11, 12 to 14 and 15 to 17.

5.2 Main characteristics of the child population

To be exact, this section presents and discusses information on the percentage of children by sex, age-groups, and area type, geographical disaggregation and vulnerability of special children. It provides information regarding the children's composition by main characteristics of age-groups, sex, and area type. Table 11 presents the composition of child population in terms age, sex, area type, of the children residing in Myanmar and its SNGDs.

Myanmar has a child (5-17 years) population of over 12 million, of which 6.0 million are boys and 6.1 million are girls. A majority of the children, over half of the total, fall in the broad age group of 5-11 years (54.4 per cent), followed by 12-14 years group, accounting for less than half of the first group. The lowest percentage is observed in the ultimate stage of 15-17 years, with a share falling short of a quarter of the entire child population.

In all the three broad age groups, the number of boys matches closely with that of the girls, with uniformly higher shares of the latter. Much like the overall urban-rural distribution of the population of all ages, an overwhelming majority (75 per cent) of children reside in rural areas. An almost similar percentage of boys and girls are distributed in urban (about 25 per cent) and rural (about 75 per cent) areas. No appreciable variation is observed in the distribution of children between the two sexes in all the age groups and also in urban and rural areas.

Wide variations, on the other hand, are found in the distribution of children over geographical domains. The SNGDs with a percentage share of around 10 per cent of the child population of Myanmar are Ayeyawady (12.1 per cent), Shan (13 per cent), Mandalay (11.5 per cent), Sagaing (10.9 per cent), Yangon (12.3 per cent) and Bago (9.6 per cent). At the other end, the SNGDs with

very low percentage shares of children are Kayah (0.7 per cent) and Chin (1.3 per cent). The rest of the SNGDs fall within the range of 2.2 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

Table 11. Percentage distribution of children by age-group, area type and State/Region

Main characteristics	Percentage distribution			Boys-Girls ratio
	Boys	Girls	Children	
All-Myanmar	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
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
Nay Pyi Taw	2.1	2.3	2.2	0.92

The percentage distributions of boys and girls over the SNGDs are very similar to that of the children. Accordingly, the boys-girls ratio is very close to unity in all the SNGDs, with four exceptions. In Mon, Yangon, Shan and Ayeyarwady are distinctly in favour of the boys.

Table 12 provides estimates of the distribution of children over age groups separately for each sex and area type. As for Myanmar as a whole, more than half of the child population are in the age group 5 - 11 for both the sexes in both urban and rural areas. What emerges from the table is that the share of age-group 5 - 11 is distinctly higher in rural areas than that in urban areas for all children as well as both the sexes. At the other end, urban areas have a larger proportion of the children in the adolescent age group of 15-17 than that in the rural areas.

Table 12. Distribution of children over age-groups separately for each sex and area type

Domain	Percentage distribution of children by age-group (years)			
	5 – 11	12 – 14	15 – 17	Total
All-Myanmar	54.4	24.4	21.1	100.0
Urban	50.7	25.5	23.8	100.0
Rural	55.8	24.1	20.2	100.0
Boys	55.1	24.2	20.7	100.0
Urban	51.3	25.5	23.2	100.0
Rural	56.4	23.8	19.8	100.0
Girls	53.8	24.6	21.5	100.0
Urban	50.1	25.5	24.3	100.0
Rural	55.1	24.3	20.6	100.0

Table 13 captures the degree of vulnerability of Myanmar's children that compels the children to enter the labour market at an early age. Children who do not live with their parents constitute the majority of such children. Of particular concern is the percentage of foster children which is close to 5 per cent. In urban areas, foster children account for as high 7 per cent of the children, with a marginally higher percentage observed for the girls. The percentage of foster children tends to increase with age. Percentages of foster children in urban boys and girls is higher than in rural areas. One probable reason is that rural children migrate to urban areas in search of a better quality of life and live with foster parents there. The percentage of orphaned children, nationally, is not unduly high (1.1 per cent). It is, however, noticed more among the urban girls in the age group 5-17 years. They are additionally engaged in doing domestic work. Foster and orphaned children are distributed over the three age groups 5-11, 12-14 15-17 as 5.4 per cent, 5.9 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively.

Table 13. Percentage of children in particularly vulnerable situations by type of vulnerability, sex, age-groups and area type

Domain	Percentage of		
	Foster children	Orphans	Foster or orphan children
All-Myanmar	4.7	1.1	5.8
5 - 11	4.6	0.8	5.4
12 - 14	4.7	1.2	5.9
15 - 17	5.4	1.5	6.9
Urban	6.9	1.8	8.7
Rural	4.2	0.8	5.0
Boys	4.6	1.0	5.6
5 - 11	4.5	0.8	5.3
12 - 14	5.3	1.0	6.3
15 - 17	5.9	1.3	7.2
Urban	6.7	1.6	8.3
Rural	4.1	0.8	4.9
Girls	5.0	1.2	6.2
5 - 11	4.5	0.8	5.3
12 - 14	5.3	1.3	6.6
15 - 17	5.9	1.7	7.6
Urban	7.2	2.0	9.2
Rural	4.3	0.9	5.2

5.3 Children's engagement in economic activities

This section of the report presents, in brief, the engagement of children in the age group 5-17 years, in economic production activities which, inter-alia would include work done by them for at least one hour during the reference week and provides information on sex, age groups, area type and state/region. The LF-CL-SWTS has also collected information on children's work status over the 12 month reference period (usual activity status). This report however contains estimates of the working population based only on the data collected with a reference period of seven days. A worker in this case is defined as one who, during a reference period of seven days, is engaged in any activity of production of goods and services for pay or profit.

Table 14 provides estimates of worker-population ratios (WPRs), in percentages, by sex, age-group, and area type. In Myanmar, as seen from the table, over a tenth of the child population work for pay or profit. The WPR (11.4 per cent) in rural areas is clearly higher than that of the urban areas (8.1 per cent).

An appreciable percentage of children in Myanmar (around 10 per cent) usually become engaged in economic production once they cross the age barrier of 12 years and by the time they reach the 15-17 years group, over a third of them are engaged in work for pay or profit.

In all the age groups, except for 5-11, the share of working children in the age-groups is higher for boys compared to girls. Understandably, the WPR is higher in rural areas, where the boys outnumber the girls. Close to 47 per cent of rural boys in the age group 15-17 years are engaged in economic activities. Most likely, with comparatively lower levels of income, rural families are forced to engage more children, boys more than girls, to ensure the families' sustainability. That apart, agriculture and other rural activities, in a non-mechanized set up, demand a high participation of family and local labourers, at nil or low wages.

Table 14. Percentage of working children by sex, age-group and area type

Domain	Sex	Percentage of working children in age-group (years)			
		5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	Total
All-Myanmar	Children	0.3	9.8	37.7	10.5
	Boys	0.3	10.2	41.8	11.3
	Girls	0.4	9.4	33.9	9.8
Area Type					
Urban	Children	0.5	7.1	25.1	8.1
	Boys	0.3	7.7	29.3	8.9
	Girls	0.7	6.6	21.1	7.2
Rural	Children	0.3	10.7	42.8	11.4
	Boys	0.2	11.2	46.9	12.1
	Girls	0.3	10.3	39.0	10.7

The number and percentage (WPRs) of working children that are estimated with a reference period seven days from the survey are presented in Table 15 separately for the boys and girls of the SNGDs. At the national level, the size of the working child population is over 1.2 million, out of a child population of about 12 million. Thus, the WPR for the child population of Myanmar is 10.5 per cent, with a perceptibly higher workforce participation rate for the boys compared to the girls.

The estimates of the table point at a presence of a high order of regional variation in WPRs. The highest WPRs (10 per cent or more) of working children are seen in Sagaing, Kayah, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Ayeyawady and Shan. At the other extreme, the SNGD of Chin has a WPRs of just 4.4 per cent.

Table 15 indicates a clear divergence between the WPRs of boys and girls, with that of the former almost always higher than that of the latter. The only exceptions are the SNGDs of Sagaing, Shan and NPT, where the boys' WPR is higher, though close to, that for the girls.

Table 15. Number and percentage of working children by sex and SNGD

Domain	Children		Boys		Girls	
	Number	WPR	Number	WPR	Number	WPR
All-Myanmar	1,278,909	10.5	676,208	11.3	602,701	9.8
Kachin	26,806	7.3	17,129	9.7	9,677	5.1
Kayah	8,413	10.0	4,112	10.0	4,300	10.1
Kayin	37,886	8.5	24,018	11.2	13,869	6.0
Chin	6,933	4.4	4,069	5.4	2,865	3.5
Sagaing	153,121	11.6	72,492	11.3	80,629	11.9
Taninthayi	34,959	8.5	25,539	12.7	9,420	4.4
Bago	146,248	12.5	76,212	13.2	70,036	11.9
Magway	97,869	11.0	46,150	10.8	51,719	11.1
Mandalay	173,102	12.4	85,807	12.5	87,295	12.4
Mon	47,943	8.8	29,149	10.5	18,794	7.0
Rakhine	49,403	8.9	30,148	11.0	19,254	6.9
Yangon	129,793	8.7	69,016	9.1	60,777	8.2
Shan	163,019	10.3	82,169	10.3	80,850	10.3
Ayeyarwady	181,632	12.4	101,996	13.9	79,636	10.9
Nay Pyi Taw	21,782	8.2	8,201	6.4	13,581	9.8

Table 16 provides the distribution of working children over states/regions and urban-rural breakups separately for each sex. It is seen that 79 per cent of working children reside in rural areas, which is largely determined by the rural areas' share in total population. Accordingly, the percentage shares of urban and rural areas as well as state/region in male and female working children reflect little divergence.

In spite of noticeable variation in the WPRs, the working children are geographically distributed over the SNGDs nearly proportionate to the size of the child population. Thus the SNGDs with large shares of child populations also have large shares in the working child population. The SNGDs of Sagaing, Bago, Mandalay, Yangon, Shan and Ayeyawady have the highest shares of working children, each with more or less 10 per cent. Together they constitute about 70 per cent of Myanmar's working children. Interestingly, these SNGDs have relatively high WPRs as well.

Table 16. Distribution of working children by sex, area type and state/region

Domain	Number of working children		
	Male	Female	Total
All-Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area type			
Urban	20.6	18.6	19.7
Rural	79.4	81.4	80.3
State/Region			
Kachin	2.5	1.6	2.1
Kayah	0.6	0.7	0.7
Kayin	3.6	2.3	3.0
Chin	0.6	0.5	0.5
Sagaing	10.7	13.4	12.0
Tanintharyi	3.8	1.6	2.7
Bago	11.3	11.6	11.4
Magway	6.8	8.6	7.7
Mandalay	12.7	14.5	13.5
Mon	4.3	3.1	3.7
Rakhine	4.5	3.2	3.9
Yangon	10.2	10.1	10.1
Shan	12.2	13.4	12.7
Ayeyarwady	15.1	13.2	14.2
Nay Pyi Taw	1.2	2.3	1.7

5.4 Children's economic activity and level of living

A study correlating different household sizes with the percentage of working children in them would highlight the susceptibility of some households to involving children in EAs. This section discusses the distribution of working children amongst households of different sizes and tries to capture their level of living based on monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE).

Table 17. Percentage of households with working children

Household size	Percentage of households with	
	At least one child	Working children
All -Myanmar	59.4	9.9
1 - 3	25.6	2.9
4 - 6	76.2	11.5
7 - 9	88.4	20.8
10+	92.2	27.1

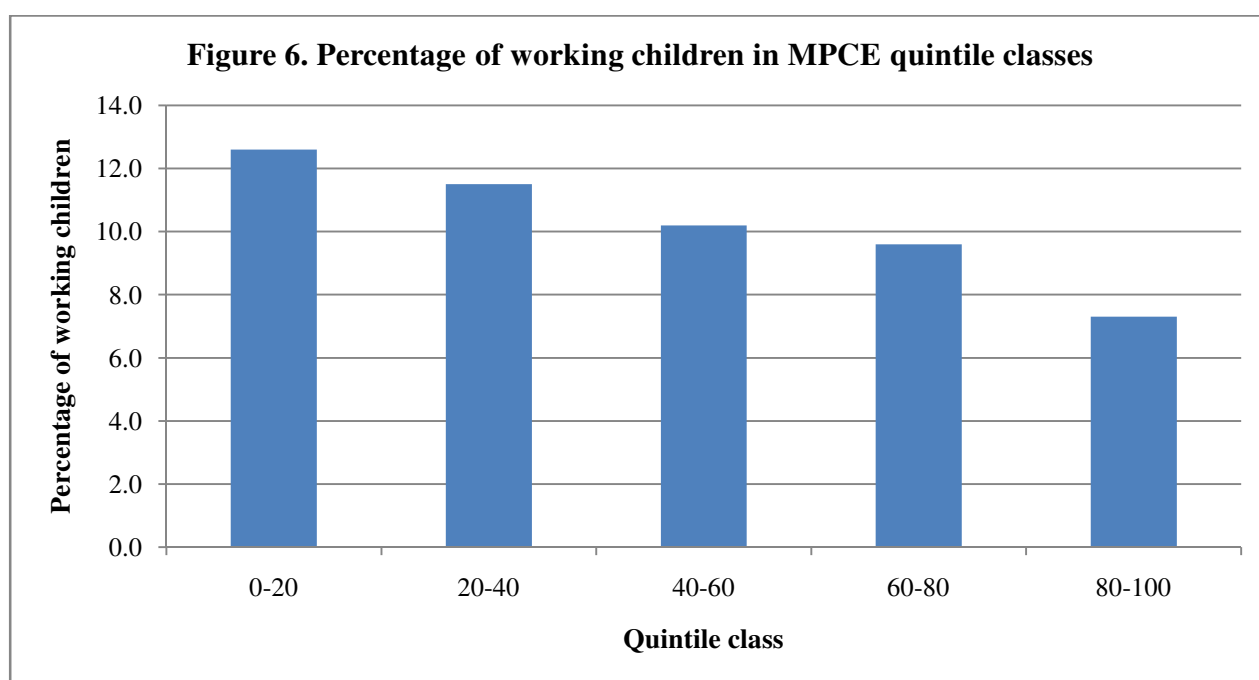
Table 17 shows that in Myanmar, about 60 per cent of households have at least one child. About one in every six households have at least one working child among them. In the smallest size-group household (1-3), a quarter have at least one child and only 3 per cent of households have at least one working child. As the household size increases, the percentage of households of both the categories keeps on increasing as well. What is important to note here is that there is a very sharp increase, more than three times, in the two categories of households from the second size-group of households (4-6) itself. In the largest size-group of households, with 10+ size, this culminates to 92 per cent with at least one child and 27 per cent of households with at least one working child.

This is understandable as in households with larger sizes, there is more likelihood of finding an abundance of children and, to ensure their sustainability, families send out higher numbers of children to work. Evidently, the most vulnerable, from the view point of this report, are the 10+ sized households, followed by 7-9 sized ones.

Table 18. WPR of children by MPCE

MPCE quintile class	Children's	
	P.C. share	WPR
All-Myanmar	100.0	10.5
0 - 20	24.9	12.6
20 - 40	21.7	11.5
40 - 60	20.2	10.2
60 - 80	18.3	9.6
80 - 100	14.8	7.3

Table 18 presents an interesting point, in that the households with greater reach and extent in consumer expenditure levels, the incidence of children working in any economic activity is greatly diminished. In households with lower income and hence, lower consumer expenditure levels, a higher percentage of children are sent to work to supplement the household's meagre financial resources. Poorer households in the 0-20 MPCE quintile class - most vulnerable ones - are more inclined to send their children to work for pay or profit.



5.5 School attendance

Universal education is the cornerstone of national development. It is pertinent to study, therefore, the level the country has achieved in this area, percentage of school dropouts, and enrolments gender wise, age groups of children, differences in urban and rural scenarios.

This section gives a general overview of school attendance levels of boys and girls by main background characteristics. Table 19 includes the number and percentage of children attending school, by sex, age-groups, area type, state/region and other relevant characteristics.

In Myanmar, over three-fourths of the children attend schools and there is no visible gender disparity. Age-wise disaggregation reveals that close to 90 per cent of children go to schools in the age group 5-11 years, with practically no difference between the percentages of girls and boys attending school. The percentage of school attending children is visibly lower (80 per cent) in the next age group of 12-14 years. What is a little disconcerting is that the percentage of school attending children drops to about 50 per cent as one moves from the lower age groups to the adolescent age group of 15-17 years. Clearly, a significant proportion of children discontinue their studies at this stage and join the labour market at an early age.

The girls are ahead of the boys in all the three categories, albeit marginally. The urban children have a better attendance level. A higher proportion of girls attend school, in both the urban and rural areas. The difference between boys' and girls' attendance rates, though marginal, are statistically significant, as the sample sizes are large enough– the lowest sample size in the place of residence and age domains considered here is over two and a half thousand.

Table 19. Percentage of children attending school, age-group, area type and state/region

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-group (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
Nay Pyi Taw	84.9	86.1	83.9

Geographical data reveals an important feature of the 15 states/regions, 14 of which have achieved more than 75 per cent school attendance levels and more significantly, the percentage of girls is higher than the boys in 11 of them. Evidently, the state/region of Rakhine which is far behind the national average and needs to improve. At the national level, attendance in primary/basic level education is good and with strategic effort, significant progress can be made.

5.6 Participation in household chores by children

This section presents the findings concerning the involvement of children in household chores. Participation of children in household chores may have an adverse impact on schooling and their grooming but also has an ingrained voluntary aspect in it.

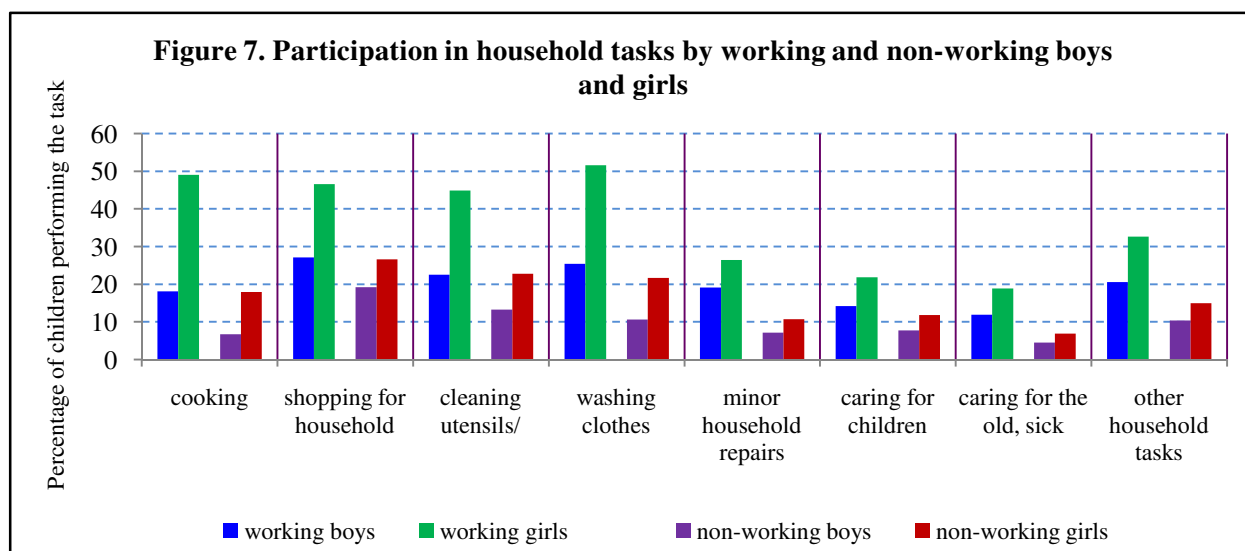
The survey results discussed here describe in some detail the features of children's engagement in household chores. However, the estimates used for this purpose do not have a bearing on whether or not the housekeeping tasks are of hazardous nature. The percentage of children performing household chores by sex, age-groups and area type is presented in Table 20.

Data on household chores performed by children collected in the survey relates to shopping, cooking, cleaning and washing, etc. Boys mainly attend to, as part of their household chores, shopping, washing and cleaning. Girls are entrusted with cooking as well. Predictably, the participation of girls in household chores, in percentage terms, is much higher than the boys.

An important finding from the table is that a greater percentage of working children perform household chores than the non-working children, perhaps because they are from poorer households. This is despite the fact that these working children have spent many gruelling hours outside their homes. There is a significant gap between the four major chores handled by the girls and the boys in the working category.

Table 20. Percentage of children working and non-working 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 household repairs	Caring for children	Caring for the old, sick	Other household tasks
All children								
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



The percentage of children-working and non-working who are performing household tasks, by area type is shown in Table 21. The table indicates that rural children have higher participation of household chores in both the working and non-working category, than the urban children. The four distinct major household chores performed by the children are shopping, cleaning, washing and cooking.

Percentage wise, rural working children are much more active in the areas of cooking, shopping and washing and all other chores. In the areas of cleaning, minor repairs and caring for sick and old, working children in both sectors are almost equally active. Irrespective of the urban-rural divide, participation by working children in household chores is much higher than the non-working children.

Table 21. Percentage of children working and non-working for household tasks by area type

Domain	Percentage of children performing household tasks in last 7 days							
	Cooking	Shopping for household	Cleaning utensils/house	Washing clothes	Minor household repairs	Caring for children	Caring for the old, sick	Other household tasks
All children								
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 22 represents data on working and non-working children performing household tasks by age group. The four major tasks identified by percentage participation of working and non-working children are: Shopping (23.6 per cent); cleaning (19.1 per cent); washing (17.9 per cent); and cooking (14.2 per cent). More than 30 per cent of children in the age group 15-17 years handle the above jobs against 20-34 per cent of those in the age group 12-14 years. This is much lower for the children in the age group 5-11 years.

The working children's participation is: 15-17 group (32-38 per cent), 12-14 group (30-38 per cent), and 5-11 group (19-30) per cent. By far, the highest participation by percentage is in the job of washing clothes, followed by shopping for households. For the non-working category, in terms of order of percentage participation, the most common household chores are shopping, cleaning, washing, and cooking.

Table 22. Percentage of children working and non-working performing household tasks by age-group

Domain	Percentage of children performing household tasks in last 7 days							
	Cooking	Shopping for household	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes	Minor household repairs	Caring for children	Caring for the old, sick	Other household tasks
All children								
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
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

Average weekly hours of household chores by sex, age-groups and area type are shown in Table 23. Data reveals that approximately three-fourths of all children spend at least one hour a week doing household chores. The percentage is higher among girls than among boys. Participation by urban children of both sexes is higher than rural ones and is more pronounced in girls than boys, notwithstanding the urban-rural divide.

Age disaggregation data reveals that almost all (95 per cent) of the girls in the age group 5-11 years are engaged for at least one hour per week. The corresponding figure for boys is only 31 per cent. In fact, in all the three age groups, the percentage of girls participating in household tasks is

higher than the boys. In general, the average weekly hours spent by girls in household tasks are higher than that of the boys across all the age groups both in the urban and rural areas.

Of particular interest is that in urban areas, the percentage of girls performing at least one hour of household chores is higher than that of the boys. But on an average, girls are found to spend less time on household chores than the boys. In rural areas, however, girls spend more time on household chores on average than the boys.

Table 23. Percentage of children performing at least one hour of household tasks in past 7 days and average hours worked by sex, area type and age-group

Domain	Percentage of children performing at least 1 hour of household tasks in last 7 days			Average weekly hours spent for household tasks		
	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls
All-Myanmar	78.6	73.0	84.9	4.6	4.0	5.3
Area type						
Urban	87.1	82.4	93.1	4.3	5.0	3.6
Rural	76.5	71.6	83.1	4.6	3.7	5.7
Age (year)						
5-11	70.7	31.2	95.4	2.3	1.7	2.8
12-14	79.0	74.5	83.8	4.2	3.8	4.6
15-17	78.6	73.2	84.9	4.8	4.0	5.6

5.7 Children grouped by activities performed

This section presents the findings of the number and distribution of children combining schooling and engagement in economic activities by disaggregating the child population into four non-overlapping activity groups, viz. only engaged in economic activity (NASW), only attending school (ASNW), attending school and working (ASW) and those doing neither (NASNW). The child population is disaggregated by sex, age-groups and area type.

Close to 90 per cent of the children in the age group 5-11 are in the ASNW category. This percentage goes down as one moves up the age ladder. For the age group 12-14, 79.7 per cent are in ASNW, 9.4 per cent in NASW, 0.3 per cent in ASW and 10.6 per cent in NASNW. The age group 15-17 years had only about 47 per cent in ASNW and more than 50 per cent in NASW and NASNW put together. By the time they reach this stage, over a third have quit schooling. This is more pronounced among the boys than among the girls.

Table 24. Percentage distribution of children over activity status by sex, area type and age-group

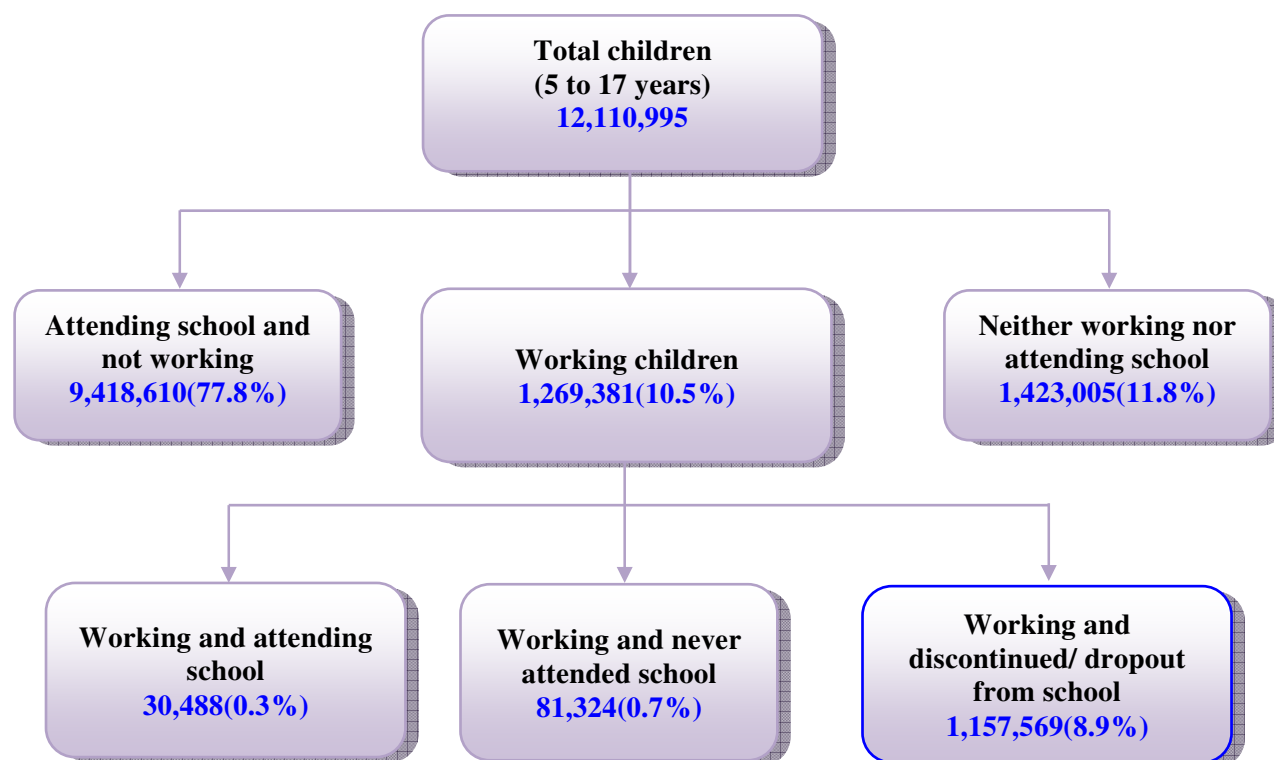
Domain	Sex	Percentage of children				Total
		Attending school and not working	Not attending school and working	Attending school and also working	Not attending school and not working	
All-Myanmar	Children	77.8	10.3	0.3	11.8	100.0
	Boys	77.2	11.0	0.3	11.6	100.0
	Girls	78.3	9.5	0.2	11.9	100.0
Area type						
Urban	Children	81.2	7.7	0.3	10.8	100.0
	Boys	80.2	8.7	0.2	10.9	100.0
	Girls	82.2	6.6	0.4	10.8	100.0
Rural	Children	76.6	11.1	0.2	12.1	100.0
	Boys	76.1	11.7	0.3	11.8	100.0
	Girls	77.0	10.6	0.1	12.3	100.0
Age (year)						
5-11	Children	89.0	0.2	0.1	10.9	100.0
	Boys	88.5	0.2	0.1	11.3	100.0
	Girls	89.5	0.3	0.1	10.3	100.0
12-14	Children	79.7	9.4	0.3	10.6	100.0
	Boys	78.9	9.9	0.3	11.0	100.0
	Girls	80.6	9.1	0.2	10.1	100.0
15-17	Children	46.5	37.0	0.7	15.8	100.0
	Boys	45.1	41.0	0.8	13.1	100.0
	Girls	47.9	33.1	0.6	18.4	100.0

A discussion on the combination of activities the children are engaged in, by disaggregating the child population into eight non-overlapping activity groups involving engagement in economic activity, household chores, and education, is examined later in this section.

Table 24 reveals that a large percentage of children are attending schools and not working (78 per cent). Henceforth this category is denoted by ASNW. The percentage of girls is marginally higher than the boys in this category. The other two categories i.e. children not attending school and working (NASW) and not attending school not working (NASNW) together constitute 22 per cent and denotes the percentage of children who do not attend school.

The percentage of children making both types of engagements that is those attending school and working as well, is only 0.3 per cent. This insignificant percentage alone gives a clear signal as to the unacceptability and effectuality of combining two activities. Moreover, working and doing chores combined may leave little to no time to work more than the stipulated hours per week. In the urban areas, both boys and girls have a higher percentage of ASNW and consequently, a lower percentage of NASW and NASNW. Children not attending school, whether working or not, are significantly higher in rural areas than in urban areas. In the urban areas, non-attendance in schools is seen more in boys than in girls. In the rural areas, this is more or less equal.

Figure 8. Distribution of child population aged 5-17 in Myanmar 2015



Note: The values of sub child group cannot be added to the absolute number of children because of missing values.

Table 25. Percentage distribution of children over combination of activities performed by age-group, sex and area type

Domain	Percentage distribution by activities				Estimated number of children
	5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	5 - 17	
All Children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12,146,463
Working, attending and household chores	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	19,246
Working and attending only	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	11,113
Working and household chores only	0.2	7.7	29.3	8.2	991,339
Working only	0.1	1.9	7.7	2.1	257,210
Attending and household chores only	17.8	34.1	19.9	22.2	2,696,753
Attending only	71.0	45.5	26.4	55.3	6,722,304
Household chores only	1.6	6.6	10.6	4.7	572,184
None	9.3	4.1	5.4	7.2	876,313

To get a more comprehensive view of the time disposition of children, let us now turn to combinations of activities the children are engaged in Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of children disaggregated by eight non-overlapping activity groups involving engagement in economic activity, household chores, and education.

Among the working children (1.28 million), only an insignificant proportion (0.3 per cent) have managed to successfully combine schooling with either working and/or household chores across all the age groups. Working children are most active in doing household chores. About 77 per cent of such working children, despite their long hours at work, attend to household chores and are the mainstay of the households.

Table 25 reveals that more than half of the children (55.3 per cent of 12 million) or about 6.7 million attend schools only. Another 22.2 per cent engaged in housekeeping tasks in addition to schooling. About 78 per cent of the children, i.e. about 9.5 million out of 12 million children, stay connected to the education system. In aggregate terms, this is about five times the number of children with no connections with schools altogether. This in itself is no mean achievement, for the majority of children are doing what they are supposed to be engaged in.

In the attending only category, the 5-11 years age group has the largest percentage (71 per cent), followed by 12-14 group (45.5 per cent). In sharp contrast, the adolescents in the age group 15-17 years have only 26 per cent in this category. Combining schooling with other activities severely impinges and encroaches on children's psychological and physical development. The children in the adolescent age group however are expected to either share the household tasks or contribute towards households' income by taking up work for pay or profit. As a result they discontinue attending school.

Chapter 6

Characteristics of working children

6.1. Introduction

A working child or a child in employment is not necessarily a child labourer. Nevertheless, it is essential to have a comprehensive view of the characteristics and conditions of the children in employment so as to set the study of child labour in its proper perspective. In particular, cognizance of the size, composition and nature of working children and their economic activities is a prerequisite for gauging the prevalence of child labour.

This chapter of the report hence takes a closer look at the nature of children's employment as measured by the industry of employment, occupation and status in employment, working hours, and engagement in non-market economic activities, the characteristics of their earnings and other characteristics of their work.

In this report, the term children refers to all persons in the age group from 5 to 17 years. All activities falling within the general production boundary that is, any human controlled activity resulting in an output capable of being exchanged, are termed as productive activity. Thus, non-productive activities are those for which this condition does not hold and includes such items as education and leisure.

As it follows from above, working children comprises all in the age group from 5 to 17 years engaged in economic production leading to the production of goods and services that are intended for sale in the market. However, all working children do not comprise the child labour. For statistical measurement purposes, child labour is defined as all persons aged between 5 and 17 years who during the specified time period were engaged in one or more of the following activities:

- (a) Worst form of child labor other than hazardous work;
- (b) Hazardous work; and
- (c) Other forms of child labor.

6.2. Industry of employment

This section describes the industry of employment where working boys and girls can be found, which is particularly important for targeting programmes aimed at child labour in specified industries. Table 26 presents the distribution of working children by industry of employment, sex, age-groups and area type. Of particular interest are industries where children can most often be found to be working and differences between the participation of boys and girls, their age-groups and area type.

The percentage distributions presented in Table 26 are estimated on the basis of working children reporting industry of employment. Those not reporting industry codes were not counted while generating the table. The non-response rate in this case was just about 2.3 per cent (53 out of a sample 2,302 working children).

Data reveals that in Myanmar, 59.7 per cent of working children are engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, about three-fourth of whom are rural children. Involvement of boys

and girls is almost at par. A possible explanation for this could be that the rural production set up, by its very nature, presents ample opportunities for children of financially constrained households to enter the labour market. Higher poverty levels drive the children to seek employment. A significant percentage (10 per cent) of urban children are found to work in the agricultural sector. The other broad group of economic activity is the manufacturing sector, engaging 12.0 per cent of working children. Gender inequities are against the girls and a higher percentage of them live in rural areas.

Next come the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles etc. (10.9 per cent) where the percentage share of girls is higher than the boys irrespective of the area type. Other services account for 6.1 per cent where the participation of girls is higher than the boys. Close to 85 per cent of working children are engaged in three major industry categories of agriculture, manufacturing and trade, etc. The participation of girls, both urban and rural, is appreciably higher in most of the industry categories where it counts.

Table 26. 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	8.9	10.7	71.9	72.1	59.7
Mining and quarrying	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8
Manufacturing	22.5	24.8	8.3	9.8	11.9
Electricity, gas, and water supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	18.8	4.0	6.4	0.8	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, etc.	32.0	36.4	3.1	7.5	10.9
Transportation and storage	2.5	0.5	2.2	0.3	1.3
Accommodation and food service activities	2.5	2.6	0.6	1.0	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.7
Domestic services	0.5	7.6	0.1	0.3	0.9
Other services	9.2	9.9	4.6	6.1	6.1
Estimated number of working children	139,498	112,173	536,711	490,527	1,278,909

The industry categories used for Tables 26 and 27 are based on the most recent ISIC Rev. 4. The category others includes: information and communication; financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities; public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities; arts; entertainment and recreation; other service activities and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

Table 27 presents information on the distribution of working children by industry of employment for each age group. The most active age group, by its percentage share of children in employment, is 15-17 (75 per cent), followed by 12-14 group which is one third of it by percentage share.

Expectedly, agriculture engages most children across all the age groups, for the 15-17 group it is 60.1 per cent, followed by the 12-14 group which has 60 per cent. In the manufacturing category too, the 15-17 group is highest. The group 12-14 has more than the others in wholesale, retail trade etc. The most sensitive and tender group 5-11 has the highest participation in manufacturing, trading and transportation and storage activities and though lowest in agriculture, 36 per cent are engaged. This is a matter of grave concern. Leave apart schooling, engagement in hard and laborious work also denies them basic education and leisure time to which they are entitled to.

Table 27. Distribution of working children by industry of employment for each age-group

Industry	5-11	12-14	15-17	All children
All-Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	36.0	60.0	60.1	59.7
Mining and quarrying	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8
Manufacturing	23.0	10.5	12.0	11.9
Electricity, gas, and water supply	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.0	5.0	5.7	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, etc.	14.7	12.3	10.4	10.9
Transportation and storage	11.6	0.6	1.3	1.3
Accommodation and food service activities	7.1	1.2	1.0	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	2.3	1.6	1.7
Domestic services	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9
Other services	6.5	6.9	5.9	6.1
Estimated number of working children	21,935	290,216	966,758	1,278,909

6.3. Occupational classification

Information on the tasks or occupations performed by children at work will be presented in this section. The information in Table 28 displays the distribution of working children by occupation categories, sex and area type. The estimates of percentage distributions presented in the table are based on only those working children for which occupation codes were reported.

As expected, most of the rural children do not have options. They voluntarily or otherwise select skilled agriculture and related work as their main occupation. Girls, especially in rural areas, with their restricted mobility, are exposed to such perils a little lesser than the rural boys. In urban areas, children are under-represented in skilled jobs such as plant and machine operators, either due to paucity of such activities or absence of such skills.

For the urban boys, a little more than one third are engaged in craft and related trade work. About 25.4 per cent are in service and sales, a similar percentage in other elementary occupations. The percentage engaged in other elementary occupations is almost the same in the urban and rural sectors. However, rural girls have a slight edge over others.

The majority of rural girls (about 50 per cent) are predisposed towards agricultural work, their urban counterparts as service and sales workers. About 20-30 per cent are attracted towards elementary occupations.

The distribution of children, boys and girls, in both urban and rural sectors, is the least in occupations such as plant and machine operators, and assemblers. In short, agriculture is the main employment provider in rural areas. More of the urban boys are engaged as craft and related trade workers. Urban girls prefer to work as sales and service workers.

Table 28. 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

Table 29 provides data on the distribution of working children by occupation across age groups. The estimates reveal skilled agriculture alone employs the largest amounts of children in all the age groups (35-45 per cent). Next comes elementary occupations in which a higher percentage of the 12-14 age-group work. Service and sales attract more children in the lower age group of 5-11 years. The 15-17 group has a predilection, after agricultural work, for elementary occupations.

In short, about 73 per cent of all children are attached to production related activities associated with agriculture, forestry and fisheries and elementary occupations. About 72 per cent of the 15-17 group who are on the threshold of achieving adulthood (for the statistical requirement of this study) are engaged in these two occupations.

Table 29. Percentage of working children by occupation groups and age groups

Major occupation group	Percentage of working children of age (years)			
	5 - 11	12 14	15-17	Children
All child workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Service and sales	19.3	13.6	10.3	11.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries	35.7	45.2	45.1	45.0
Craft and related trades	2.8	9.7	14.3	13.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	17.1	1.9	2.6	2.7
Elementary occupations	25.1	29.0	26.7	27.2
Others	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.9
Estimated number of working children	21,935	290,216	966,758	1,278,909

*These categories are based on the most recent International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08).

6.4. Status in employment

This section focuses on the employment status of working boys and girls of the three broad age groups and area type. Status of employment represents the type of contract which a person has with other persons or organizations when performing a particular job. The international classification of status of employment (ICSE-93) consists of six main categories, viz. employees;

employers; own-account workers; cooperative members; contributing family workers; and not classifiable. Among the working children, employers are very rare. Out of the 2,301 working children surveyed, only two were found to be employers. Thus, the categories of employers and own-account workers are clubbed into one category– self-employed.

Table 30 presents the percentage distributions of the extent to which the working children work for pay, are self-employed or render help to the family without direct monetary gain (as unpaid family workers), and the other employment statuses taken together. It is seen that more than a half of the working children in Myanmar are engaged as employees, a quarter as unpaid family workers, and a fifth are self-employed. The distributional pattern does not vary much between the two sexes.

The distributional patterns of employment status for urban and rural areas, however, are distinctly different. What is common is the tendency to work as employees. Of the working urban boys and girls, as high as 72 per cent and 75 per cent respectively work as employees. In rural areas this is much less common (50 per cent and 53 per cent). A lower percentage of employees are distributed over the other two statuses. Rural children engaged as self-employed or unpaid family worker is two times than that of urban percentage.

Table 30. Percentage distribution of working children by status in employment for each sex and area type

Domain	Percentage of working children with employment status					Estd. no. of working children
	Employee	Self-employed	Unpaid family worker	Others	Total	
All-Myanmar	55.7	19.4	24.0	0.9	100.0	1,278,909
Boys	54.1	20.4	24.1	1.4	100.0	676,208
Girls	57.4	18.1	23.9	0.6	100.0	602,701
Area type						
Urban	73.3	11.6	10.9	4.2	100.0	251,671
Boys	71.8	10.6	11.8	5.8	100.0	139,498
Girls	75.3	12.8	9.8	2.1	100.0	112,173
Rural	51.4	21.3	27.2	0.2	100.0	1,027,238
Boys	49.6	23.0	27.3	0.2	100.0	536,711
Girls	53.3	19.3	27.2	0.2	100.0	490,527
Age (year)						
5-11	47.1	5.5	47.4	0.0	100.0	21,935
Boys	12.4	12.5	75.0	0.0	100.0	8,437
Girls	68.8	1.1	30.1	0.0	100.0	13,499
12-14	59.0	16.5	23.3	1.2	100.0	290,216
Boys	59.7	16.8	21.6	1.9	100.0	148,713
Girls	58.2	16.2	25.2	0.5	100.0	141,503
15-17	54.9	20.5	23.7	0.9	100.0	966,758
Boys	53.2	21.5	24.0	1.2	100.0	519,059
Girls	56.8	19.2	23.4	0.6	100.0	447,699

In the age group 5-11, about 47 per cent are employees and the same percentage are unpaid family workers. 30 per cent of girls of this age are unpaid family workers and about twice as many are employees. More importantly, 75 per cent of the boys are unpaid family workers and 69 per cent of the girls are employees.

In the 12-14 and 15-17 age groups it is 55 per cent to 59 per cent respectively, the majority are engaged as employees and the boy-girl ratio is almost equal to one. About a quarter are unpaid family workers, 20-25 per cent are self-employed in both the age groups. The 12-14 group has a higher concentration of employees (59 per cent) but the largest concentration is seen in girls in the 5-11 group (69 per cent). The largest concentration of unpaid family workers occurs in the age group 5-11, where the percentage of boys is two and half times than that of girls. The most preferred status in employment for working children is employees. This is independent of gender and the urban-rural divide. To start and own a business/services, they need to have a minimum level of start-up funds, which is not readily available for most.

6.5. Weekly hours of work

The analysis reveals the categories where children can be most found and the differences between groups. In the analysis of the characteristics of the work performed by children, of special interest is the intensity of their work, as it can be considered as an important proxy for the potential harmfulness of work. Long hours of work are likely to mean less time available for children for education and leisure.

The construction of the indicator weekly hours of work are clarified as they refer to the hours worked during the seven days prior to the survey at the main job or at all jobs. In the case that a child is considered to be working but was temporarily absent from work during the last seven days due to illness, holidays or for other reasons, hours of work could be defined (only for those children) in terms of usual hours of work per week. Table 31 and 32 relates to the number of hours worked per week for the working children by age-group, sex and area type. Of the 2,301 child workers identified in the sample, the hours of work per week was not reported by five of the child workers. The estimates in these tables are based on those reported hours of work.

The data in Table 31 reveals that in Myanmar, children put in 51.7 hours of work on average per week- girls (52 hours) a little higher than the boys (51 hours). This would mean a working day of more than 7 hours, effectively slashing hours meant for their education and leisure. The working hours are more stretched for urban girls (57.4 hours), as against (50.8 hours) urban boys and (51.2 hours) rural girls.

Children in the age groups 12-14 and 15-17 clock in more hours of work per week (approx. 52 hours). The youngest age group 5-11 years who would have been otherwise studying and playing also spend 40 hours per week, with girls a lot more than boys. These young girls are more deprived of their chance to study and have leisure time.

Table 31. Average hours worked per working children by sex, age-groups and area type

Domain	Average no. of working hours per week		
	Children	Boys	Girls
All Myanmar	51.7	51.0	52.4
Area type			
Urban	53.8	50.8	57.4
Rural	51.1	51.0	51.2
Age (year)			
5-11	40.9	30.7	47.3
12-14	51.4	50.0	52.8
15-17	51.9	51.5	52.4
Estimated number of working children	1,278,909	676,208	602,701

Table 32 shows the distribution of children by weekly hours of work put in by them and throws light on vulnerable sections who toil for more than 8-9 hours per working day. Besides robbing them of prospects of school study and spending quality time playing, long and demanding work hours plays havoc with their general wellbeing.

A quarter of all children work for more than 60 hours per week or more than eight hours per day, 33.6 per cent work for 50-59 hours and 25.4 per cent for 40-49 hours per week. This disturbing scenario is found almost uniformly among boys and girls. The percentage of children working for more than eight hours a day is higher in girls than in boys.

In the urban areas, a higher percentage of children (33.3 per cent) are engaged for more than 60 hours per week. But the rural areas have a higher percentage (35.6 per cent) in 50-59 hours category. In the 60+ hours category, a quarter of all children work in both the 12-14 and 15-17 age groups. The percentage of participation is of course higher in the 50-59 hours category (33.6 per cent). In the youngest age group 5-11, 35 per cent work for less than 40 hours and only 12.1 per cent for 60+ hours.

Table 32. 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

Table 33 focuses on the characteristics of children who work for long hours, and it is expected that this process shall identify industries that demand long working hours. It also highlights the main differences between groups by sex, age-group, and area type, school attendance status and industry of employment. The percentage distributions presented in the table are estimated on the basis of working children reporting their industry of employment. Those not reporting an industry code were not counted while generating the table. The non-response rate in this case was just about 2.3 per cent (53 out of a sample of 2,302 working children).

In the major industries of their current employment, children work an average 51.8 hours weekly. Trading and others take up 55 hours while mining and quarrying takes 48.8 hours. Male working children work for about 51 hours per week in the major industries of agriculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trades and others. Female workers put in a little higher average than the males. The gender ratio is almost unity in all the major industries.

The weekly working hours of urban working children is slightly higher than in rural areas. The other industrial category sees the maximum hours of work (59.2 hours) in urban areas, followed by mining and quarrying and trades. The rest follow suit closely. Only in the agriculture and construction industries, hours of work are more than in rural areas.

Working children in the age group 12-14 spend more weekly hours, by comparison with other age groups, in manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail, trade and other industries. This clearly implies that there is little room for combining work with school as once they finish primary level schooling they have to work such long hours (and doing household chores additionally) that there is clearly no time left to go to school. The working children in the 15-17 age group spend their time more equitably among major industries. The youngest group spends less than seven hours per day in major industries of their employment.

Table 33. Average weekly hours of work performed by working children by industry of employment, sex, age-group and area type

Domain	Average weekly hours of work							Estd. no. of working children
	Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale trade, retail etc.	Other	All	
All-Myanmar	50.4	48.8	52.3	52.8	55.0	55.4	51.8	1,251,544
Sex								
Male	50.1	49.0	51.7	52.6	55.6	52.0	51.1	653,158
Female	50.7	48.4	52.9	54.0	54.6	58.9	52.5	598,386
Area type								
Urban	45.1	55.0	52.7	49.2	55.7	59.2	54.0	243,005
Rural	50.5	47.0	52.1	55.7	53.9	53.3	51.2	1,008,539
Age (years)								
5-11	44.5	30.0	23.0	0.0	38.6	54.0	40.9	21,935
12-14	48.5	42.8	55.7	54.0	58.9	55.9	51.5	285,438
15-17	51.0	52.0	52.8	52.4	54.2	55.2	52.1	944,171

6.6. Characteristics of earnings

This section presents information concerning all kinds of remuneration received by children in employment, average earnings and type, frequency of payment and use of earnings. Table 34 shows that an estimated 0.7 million children in Myanmar are in paid employment. Child whose last payment was for a period of a month constitutes about 30 per cent. A majority of children (61.1 per cent) received wages paid daily. For the rest of the frequencies of payment, the percentage of child workers are insignificantly small.

Approximately a third of the girls received the last payment for one month as against 27.3 per cent of boys. The majority of the boys (63.5 per cent) and girls (58.7 per cent) were last paid for one day. About 65 per cent of urban working girls got payment for one month and this percentage is substantially lower for urban working boys (46.8 per cent).

About 41.4 per cent of urban boys and 27.7 per cent of girls received a last payment for one day. The percentage of rural boys (19.5 per cent) and girls (21.9 per cent) receiving payment for one month is far lower than that in urban areas. Almost 70 per cent of rural children got paid for one day. The majority of urban children got paid for one month and the majority of rural children got paid for one day. This reflects relatively more regularity and security of urban employment. The share of girls in employments of a monthly payment nature is higher than the boys.

Table 34. Percentage distribution of children on paid employment over period of payment at main job by sex, area type 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	100.0	716,877
Boys	63.5	5.2	1.0	27.3	3.0	100.0	369,514
Girls	58.7	6.9	0.3	32.7	1.5	100.0	347,364
Area type							
Urban	35.3	7.6	1.1	55.0	1.0	100.0	191,955
Boys	41.4	8.2	2.1	46.8	1.4	100.0	105,130
Girls	27.7	6.8	0.0	65.0	0.4	100.0	86,825
Rural	70.6	5.5	0.5	20.7	2.7	100.0	524,923
Boys	72.2	4.1	0.5	19.5	3.7	100.0	264,384
Girls	69.0	7.0	0.4	21.9	1.8	100.0	260,539
Age-group							
5-11	71.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	100.0	10,332
Boys	67.9	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.0	100.0	1,049*
Girls	71.4	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	100.0	9,282*
12-14	59.2	6.0	1.4	30.1	3.4	100.0	171,922
Boys	62.3	4.2	1.9	26.9	4.6	100.0	88,937
Girls	55.7	7.9	0.9	33.4	2.0	100.0	82,985
15-17	61.6	6.2	0.4	29.8	1.9	100.0	534,624
Boys	63.8	5.6	0.7	27.4	2.5	100.0	279,527
Girls	59.2	6.9	0.1	32.5	1.3	100.0	255,096

* These estimates are based on too few sample - only 3 boys and 12 girls in paid employment in this age group were captured in the sample.

An estimated 29.8 per cent of children in the 15-17 age group are on the pay roll for paid employment. The percentage of girls receiving payment for a month is higher than the boys. A few instances of receiving payment for a week are also there. This phenomenon is repeated in the 12-14 group too, with some minor variations in percentages. The 5-11 group has 29 per cent in paid employment and 71 per cent on daily wage basis.

Table 35. Average earnings per day of working children by sex, age-group and area type

Domain	Daily in cash (Kyat in thousands)	Payment (Kyat in thousands)	
		Per month	Per day (converted)
All-Myanmar	3.5	77.0	3.1
Boys	3.9	81.8	3.3
Girls	3.1	72.7	2.9
Area type			
Urban	4.5	79.8	3.2
Boys	5.7	86.2	3.4
Girls	3.0	74.1	3.0
Rural	3.1	74.2	3.0
Boys	3.2	77.5	3.1
Girls	3.1	71.3	2.9
Age-group			
5-11*	2.5	64.6	2.6
Boys*	3.0	35.0	1.4
Girls*	2.4	68.3	2.7
12-14	3.3	62.6	2.5
Boys	3.0	64.1	2.6
Girls	3.6	61.3	2.5
15-17	3.5	81.9	3.3
Boys	4.1	87.7	3.5
Girls	2.9	76.7	3.1

Note: The estimates of per day wage/ salary rates for monthly payments were obtained assuming an average of 25 working days a month.

* These estimates are based on a too few sample. Only 3 boys and 12 girls in paid employment in this age group were captured in the sample.

Table 35 tries to capture the average earnings per day of work of working children by sex, area type and age-group. Children earn slightly higher wages when paid daily than on a monthly basis (converted to per day payments), probably as a small compensation for the insecurity involved. Boys earn more than the girls, though only marginally.

Earnings of urban boys are more than the rural boys. On the other hand, rural girls are better placed than the urban girls when wages are paid for a day. Boys are paid more than the girls, irrespective of area/location, whether paid daily or on monthly basis. The two groups 12-14 years and 15-17 years earn relatively more when paid on day basis.

Table 36. Average income per hour by industry

Industry	Income (thousands Kyat) per hour		
	Boys	Girls	Children
All-Myanmar	0.5	0.4	0.4
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mining and quarrying	0.4	3.4	0.6
Manufacturing	0.6	0.4	0.5
Construction	0.4	0.8	0.5
Wholesale trade, retail trade, etc.	0.6	0.3	0.5
Other industries	0.5	0.4	0.4

Table 36 shows average income earned by working children per hour by industry in Myanmar. The estimates given in the table are derived from the reported hours of work in a week and the weekly income of paid employees. Of the 1,237 paid employees captured in the sample, in 17 cases either the weekly hours of work or weekly income was not reported. Estimates in the table are, thus, based on data obtained from 1,220 paid employees who reported both weekly hours of work as well as income.

On average, a child worker earns 400 Kyat per hour. The mining and quarrying industry pays the highest wages of 600 Kyat per hour, followed by manufacturing, construction and wholesale and retail trade-each 500 Kyat per hour. The group other industries is close behind with 400 Kyat per hour. In all the major industries except agriculture and construction, the income of boys per hour is more. In the construction industry girls earn twice as much as the boys.

6.7. Other relevant characteristics

This chapter also includes a few other relevant features (in addition to those mentioned in the previous sections) that might be useful to understand the characteristics and conditions of the work performed by boys and girls. These include information and analysis of distribution of working children by place of work, sex, age-groups and area type.

Table 37 provides the estimates of working children by physical location of work. This gives an idea of the kind of environment the child workers spend their working hours of a day.

Table 37. 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, river, 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

Domain	Percentage of children working							Other	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, river, construction sites			
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	

Table 37 reveals that a clear majority (55.7 per cent) of children work on farms, agricultural plots, the sea, rivers and construction sites. A third of this percentage are employed in the private house of an employer/client. Only 9 per cent work inside their own house or next to home, while 7 per cent work in fixed locations with permanent structures.

More than 86 per cent of children work in the three locations/places put together, farms/agricultural plots, inside/next to own house and houses of client/employer. About 58 per cent of boys and 54 per cent of girls work on farms, agricultural plots, etc. The proportion of girls is marginally higher when working in the private house of an employer/client or inside/next to their house. In fact, there is hardly much to choose from between the boys and girls when it comes to distribution by work place.

Expectedly, more than 66 per cent in the rural areas work on farms/plots. The percentage of urban children working at own/next to home, in houses of an employer/clients and fixed locations with permanent structures is much higher than their rural counterparts. A majority of children in age groups 12-14 (52.9 per cent) and 15-17 (56.9 per cent) work on farms/plots. Across all age groups, 20-25 per cent work in the houses of employers/clients. About 22.7 per cent of the 5-11 group work inside/next to the house.

Table 38. 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.

Table 38 reflects ownership patterns of children's workplaces. A plethora of private businesses employ 94 per cent of all working children. Working children in Government/public workplaces are rare (only 1.8 per cent). The percentage of boys working in Government/public places is a mere 1.9 per cent and is slightly higher than the percentage of girls.

About 96 per cent of rural children and 87 per cent of urban children work in private businesses. In the urban sector, about 10 per cent work in other places. The urban share in Government or publicly owned places is thrice than in the rural areas. In all the age groups, an overwhelming majority (93-97 per cent) work in private businesses. The share of other workplaces is too insignificantly small to mention here.

Chapter 7

Child labour and hazardous work

7.1. Introduction

Myanmar ratified the ILO's Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in December 2013. However, at present, there is no official definition on child labour in Myanmar. The Child law defines a child as one who has yet attained the age of 16 years. In the current labour laws of Myanmar, the minimum age for working in factories, shops, commercial or public entertainment establishments is set at 14 years based on the *Shop and Establishment Amendment Act of 2016*. Further, the labour laws prohibit employing children aged 14-16 years for more than four hours a day and they require a certificate of fitness. The working hours as presently applied are less than four hours a day for 14-16 years old and eight hours a day for those aged above 16 years old and they cannot work from 6 pm–6 am. Further, for those in the age-group 16-17, the maximum hours of work permitted in a week is 16.

However, national labour legislation is under the process of review as a whole. The minimum age principles are laid down in ILO Conventions and do not cover children working in the informal economy, where the vast majority of child labour is believed to exist. In order to do so, the chapter begins with the summary of the estimation method used in the report to compute each indicator of child labour, then, takes a closer look at the characteristics of hazardous work.

This chapter focuses on children in child labour, reflecting the engagement of children in prohibited and hazardous activities, or more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable.

As such, in Myanmar, there is no official definition on child labour yet. Therefore, the definitions followed in this survey are in accordance with the international practices where working children of the following types are considered as child labour:

- i.** Age 5-17 and engaged in hazardous work for pay or profit for at least one hour per week;
OR
- ii.** Age 5-12 and engaged for at least one hour per week for pay or profit;
OR
- iii.** Age 13-14 and engaged for more than 24 hours per week or working in the night time (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) for pay or profit;
OR
- iv.** Age 15-17 and engaged in work more than 44 hours a week for pay or profit.

The remaining working children are not regarded as child labour in this report and are labelled working children other than child labour.

As of June 2016, Myanmar had started the process to develop an official list of hazardous industries and occupations in which children may not work. Countries that ratify ILO Convention 182 are obligated to determine hazardous work in national laws or regulations or by the competent authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, taking into consideration relevant international standards. Countries are then obligated to identify where

the types of such work are determined to exist, notify such lists of designated hazardous industries and occupations in which children may not work or be employed, and review and update this list periodically. This process has not yet commenced for Myanmar.

The present study of child labour, however, is based on data on the following collected in LF-CL-SWTS:

- Work which exposes children to dust and fumes; fire, gas and flames, loud noise or vibrations; and extreme cold or heat;
- 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.

It may be noted further that the children satisfying conditions (1) to (3) above were considered as children who are performing hazardous work, which is harmful to their physical and psychological health and there might be a negative impact on the developmental milestones of a child.

The methodology followed in the LFS and CLS was a house-to-house enquiry at the residence of the workers and responses were recorded based on what the respondent said. No further checks at the work site have been conducted based on these feedbacks from the workers or their family members. It is, therefore, impossible to state with certainty the actual hazardous conditions prevailing in the work places. For a more detailed analysis, further research or a survey on this issue is recommended.

7.2. Child labour

In line with the breakdown of child labour set out in Chapter 4, child labourers can be grouped in mutually exclusive categories according to the type and conditions of their work. This categorization provides the distribution of child labour in which children are counted only once, even if they face multiple risks.

As worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work are not captured by household-based child labour surveys, this component of child labour was not included in the estimates of child labour. Accordingly, the child labour classification process for statistical measurement includes:

- (1) Hazardous work:
 - All children aged 5-17 working in designated hazardous industries (namely, mining and quarrying, and construction);

- Among working children aged 5-17 years not working in hazardous industries, those who are working in designated hazardous occupations;
 - Among working children aged 5-17 not working in hazardous industries nor in hazardous occupations, those who are working for long hours (43 hours or more per week);
 - Among working children aged 5-17 not working in hazardous industries, hazardous occupations and not for long hours, those who are working under hazardous conditions.
- (2) Child labour other than hazardous work:
- All children aged 5-11 that are not in hazardous work; and
 - All children aged 12-14 that are not in hazardous work and work for 14 hours or more (not in light work).

7.3. Major child labour characteristics

This section offers a general picture on the extent of child labour in the country and its breakdown into the various elements that it comprises. Information here focuses on the number and percentage of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by sex, age-groups and area type by sex, age-groups and area type.

Table 39 presents data which shows that in Myanmar, 9.3 per cent or 1.12 million out of a total of 12.14 million are child labour. A very small percentage (1.3 per cent or 153,376 in aggregate) are working but are not child labour. The vast majority of children (89.5 per cent or 10.86 million) are not working. 10 per cent of all boys and 8.5 per cent of all girls are employed as child labour. In absolute terms, these are 601,471 and 524,190. The percentage of boys and girls falling in the working but not child labour category are very similar (1.2 per cent and 1.3 per cent).

Rural children (10 per cent), amongst them boys (10.7 per cent) are more disposed towards joining the child labour force, compared to urban children (7.1 per cent) and urban boys (8.0 per cent). This is understandable as the rural economy is based mainly on agriculture and so offers myriad opportunities for work for such children belonging to relatively poorer households. The percentage of children who are working but are not necessarily child labour is also higher in rural areas, both for boys and girls.

The most prolific group of children, from the point of view of their participation in the labour market is of course the 15-17 age range. These children are at the threshold of joining the wider labour market. About one third of these boys (36.2 per cent), a little higher than the girls (28.1 per cent), are child labour. Resultantly, the 15-17 age group are the minority in the not working category but in the working but not child labour category, this group is the majority (5.7 per cent against 0.2 per cent of 12-14). The youngest and the most numerous group 5-11 years, accounts for only 0.3-0.4 per cent as child labour. The 12-14 age group has 9.5 per cent in child labour and is poised to join the 15-17 group in a big way, a few years hence.

Table 39. Number and percentage of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by sex, age-group and area type

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
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
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

Table 40 shows the engagement of children in hazardous work (hazardous industries or occupations) or under difficult conditions (young age, night work, excess hours, etc.). About 7.6 per cent of children do excess hours of work (43 hours per week), boys (8.1 per cent) higher than the girls (7.1 per cent). Nationally, a little more than 5 per cent are engaged in hazardous work (with boys at 5.6 per cent against 4.6 per cent of girls). Participation of boys in any child labour activity is 10.0 per cent, for girls this is 8.5 per cent. A relatively small percentage of children (0.5 per cent) start work at a young age (before 12 years age), a smaller percent (0.3 per cent) do night work (6 PM to 6 AM). The girls obviously are exposed lesser, in percentage terms, to the perils of such hazardous work but a significant number of them have jobs that are ethically and socially unacceptable.

Table 40. Percentage of different categories of child labour by sex and area type

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	
Myanmar	Children	5.1	0.5	0.3	7.6	9.3	12,146,463
	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
Urban	Children	3.4	0.5	0.2	6.1	7.1	3,122,218
	Boys	4.1	0.5	0.0	6.7	8.0	1,559,162
	Girls	2.7	0.4	0.4	5.6	6.3	1,563,057
Rural	Children	5.7	0.6	0.4	8.1	10.0	9,024,244
	Boys	6.2	0.6	0.4	8.6	10.7	4,451,298
	Girls	5.2	0.6	0.3	7.6	9.3	4,572,947

The rural children, both boys and girls, are more vulnerable to being exposed to such hazardous work than their urban counterparts— rural girls are twice as much affected as urban girls (5.2 per cent against 2.7 per cent). Rural children also work for considerably longer hours. They also top the other child labour category (10 per cent against 7.1 per cent).

Table 41. 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	
Myanmar	Children	5.1	0.5	0.3	7.6	9.3	12,146,463
	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

Table 41 shows the percentage of children, in various age groups, doing hazardous and related work. Out of about 2.56 million children in the age group 15-17, 18 per cent are engaged in hazardous work, 27 per cent do excess work and 32 per cent do any other child labour. The boys' percentage is higher than the girls in all the three categories of work but in aggregate, girls outnumber the boys. In the 12-14 age group, the corresponding percentages are about 3 to 4 times lower and in 5-11 group, this is far below 1 per cent. This table again highlights the plight of the 15-17 age group who are the worst sufferers of the ill effects of hazardous work.

Table 42 gives information as to the distribution of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by state/region. In Myanmar, 9.3 per cent of children (1,125,661) are regarded as child labour. Only seven state/region out of 15 have a child labour percentage of 9 to 12. They are Kayah, Sagaing, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Shan and Ayeyawady. Chin has the lowest (3.6 per cent) and Bago the highest (11.6 per cent) percentage of child labour. In absolute terms, Ayeyawady has the highest number of child labourers and Chin the lowest number. In Shan, which is the most populous region/state (for number of children) 9.3 per cent are in child labourers.

Table 42. Number and percentage of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by state/region

Domain	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	9.3	1.3	89.5	100.0	1,125,661	153,376	10,867,426	12,146,463
Kachin	6.3	1.0	92.7	100.0	23,040	3,766	338,534	365,340
Kayah	9.8	0.2	90.0	100.0	8,228	185	75,349	83,762
Kayin	6.9	1.6	91.5	100.0	30,762	7,124	408,661	446,547
Chin	3.6	0.9	95.5	100.0	5,692	1,370	150,148	157,210
Sagaing	9.8	1.8	88.4	100.0	129,678	23,443	1,165,117	1,318,238
Taninthayi	7.7	0.7	91.5	100.0	31,982	2,977	378,488	413,447
Bago	11.6	0.9	87.5	100.0	136,150	10,097	1,022,948	1,169,195
Magway	9.2	1.8	89.0	100.0	82,127	15,742	792,901	890,770
Mandalay	11.1	1.3	87.6	100.0	155,018	18,083	1,219,405	1,392,507
Mon	6.8	2.1	91.2	100.0	36,777	11,166	495,158	543,102
Rakhine	7.0	2.0	91.1	100.0	38,544	10,859	503,683	553,085
Yangon	7.6	1.0	91.3	100.0	114,350	15,442	1,368,767	1,498,560
Shan	9.3	1.1	89.7	100.0	146,425	16,594	1,416,526	1,579,545
Ayeyawady	11.5	0.9	87.6	100.0	168,154	13,478	1,286,689	1,468,321
NPT	7.0	1.1	91.8	100.0	18,734	3,049	245,052	266,834

About 0-2 per cent of children are working, not necessarily as child labourers in all the states/regions, nationally this is only 1.3 per cent. The states/regions where the percentage of children not working is more than 90 per cent are: Chin (95.5 per cent); Kachin (92.7 per cent); Kayin (91.5 per cent); Taninthayi (91.5 per cent); NPT (91.8 per cent); Yangon (91.3 per cent); Mon (91.2 per cent) and Rakhine (91.1 per cent).

Table 43 shows the impact of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) of households over incidence of child labour. The quintile classes at the base of the scale (0-20) have the highest percentage of child labour (10.9 per cent) and the lowest percentage of children not working (87.4 per cent) and the highest incidence of children in hazardous work (5.8 per cent). Moving up the scale, all the three percentages gradually improve and at the peak (80-100 class) the percentage of child labour stands at 6.5 per cent, not working at 92.7 per cent and children in hazardous work at 3.9 per cent. A general observation can be made here that families with high expenditure levels have higher income levels too. The children here do not prefer to get trapped in the child labour market and surrender their schooling and leisure time.

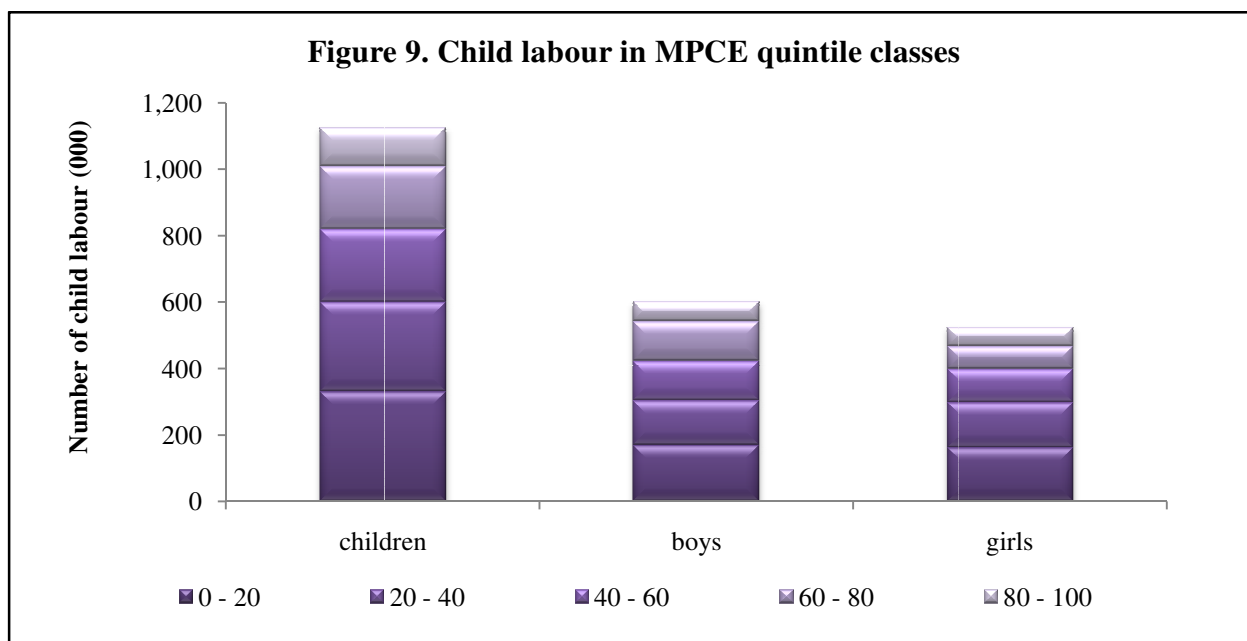


Table 43. Percentage of working and not working children and child labour by sex and MPCE quintile class

Domain	Sex	Percentage of children					Estd. No. of children
		Not working	Working	Total child labour	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour	
All-Myanmar	Children	89.5	10.5	9.3	5.1	4.2	12,146,463
	Boys	88.7	11.3	10.0	5.6	4.4	6,010,459
	Girls	90.2	9.8	8.5	4.6	4.0	6,136,004
0-20	Children	87.4	12.6	10.9	5.8	5.1	3,028,072
	Boys	86.6	13.4	11.6	6.0	5.6	1,462,542
	Girls	88.1	11.9	10.3	5.7	4.7	1,565,530
20-40	Children	88.5	11.5	10.2	4.9	5.3	2,641,439
	Boys	88.7	11.3	10.1	5.1	5.0	1,324,620
	Girls	88.3	11.7	10.3	4.7	5.7	1,316,819
40-60	Children	89.8	10.2	8.9	5.5	3.5	2,457,352
	Boys	89.2	10.8	9.8	6.2	3.5	1,217,979
	Girls	90.5	9.5	8.1	4.7	3.4	1,239,373
60-80	Children	90.4	9.6	8.5	4.8	3.7	2,219,485
	Boys	88.3	11.7	10.7	6.3	4.5	1,112,860
	Girls	92.6	7.4	6.2	3.3	2.9	1,106,625
80-100	Children	92.7	7.3	6.5	3.9	2.6	1,799,614
	Boys	92.3	7.7	6.7	4.0	2.7	892,284
	Girls	93.1	6.9	6.3	3.8	2.5	907,330

In all the quintile classes, the percentage of working children varies between 6.9 per cent and 12 per cent of all children; child labour varies between 6.5 per cent and 10.9 per cent and for children engaged in hazardous labour between 3.9 per cent and 5.8 per cent. The child labour market has typically a gender bias for boys but not much. Girls do not lag far behind. In the quintile class of 20-40, a little higher percentage of the girls are engaged in child labour.

In the MPCE class 60-80, the gap between boys (10.7 per cent) and girls (6.2 per cent) is the largest and is not in sync with the general trend observed in other classes. As a consequence, the participation of boys in hazardous work and other child labour is also much higher than the girls in this class.

7.4. Child labour and hazardous work by children

This section examines the working conditions of children aged 5-17 years engaged in hazardous work. It seeks to provide a comprehensive account of the extent and nature of hazardous work performed by children. The extent is measured in terms of the percentage of children engaged in such activities and identifying the industry, occupation and working place where hazardous jobs have significant prevalence.

Table 44 gives the number and percentage distribution of working children over broad age groups for male and female working children. Myanmar has a working children population of over 1.1 million, of which 0.6 million are boys and 0.5 million girls. Of the 1.1 million working children, over 0.8 million are adolescents (in the age group 15-17), who constitute about three-fourths of the working child population. Those in the age group 12-14 years account for a quarter, while the age group 5-11 years has a share of a meagre 2 per cent in the working population. The percentage distributions over broad age groups for boys and girls closely resemble that of the entire child population. Child labour, as defined for the present survey, includes activities of only those adolescents who are either reported to be engaged in hazardous work. Expectedly, therefore, an overwhelmingly large proportion of the children engaged in hazardous work are from the adolescent age group. About half a million of them are exposed to the perils of hazardous work. In addition, there are about 0.15 million from the age group 12-14 years who carry out hazardous work. Just about 8,000 children, in the age group 5-11 years face these hazards at work.

Table 44. 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

Table 45 gives the percentage of child labour carrying out hazard housework for the MPCE quintile classes, in order to examine whether engaging in hazardous work is in any way related to the standard of living. The MPCE quintile class 40-60 which is midway in the consumption scale shows more dispositions towards hazardous labour (61.7 per cent), closely followed by 80-100 (59.9 per cent) and 60-80 (56.4 per cent). The information here would mean that in households with middle levels of expenditure and income, there is a tendency to send children to hazardous

work more than the other quintile groups. Perhaps a lure of comparative higher wages associated with higher risk and toil is a factor.

Table 45. 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
All-Myanmar	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

In all the classes except 0-20, the percentage of boys participating in such hazardous activities is higher than the girls. The 0-20 class of households sends 53.1 per cent of child labour and 55 per cent of girl child labour to hazardous work.

Table 46 attempts to compare severity in working conditions vis-a-vis status of employment of working children. Among the status of employment, the category others is not included in the table since none in this category was reported in the sample. The categories of employer and own-account worker are also merged into one category self-employed, as only two cases of employers were found in the sample of children. Surprisingly, working children who are themselves employers are most likely to experience hazardous conditions but their numbers are very small (717). However, out of the 90 per cent of working children who work as employees, 48.2 per cent are likely to encounter hazardous conditions and 42.1 per cent work as other child labour. In the own account worker category, 50 per cent work as hazardous child labour, 36 per cent are engaged in other child labours.

Table 46. 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

In the unpaid family worker segment, 46.5 per cent of working children work under severe hazardous conditions and 37.5 per cent are engaged as other child labourers. In all the three major status of employment, close to 50 per cent of children work as hazardous child labour. This gives an indication of the extent to which the malaise of hazardous child labour pervades the nation.

Table 47 throws light on the distribution of hazardous child labour over their employment status. It shows the predominance of employee status in hazardous child labour (56.70 per cent). About 20 per cent of hazardous child labour is self-employed and 23.2 per cent are unpaid family workers. Of great significance is the fact that a good many of unpaid family workers are forced to embrace hazardous labour, seemingly of their own volition.

Figure 10. Hazardous child labour by status of employment

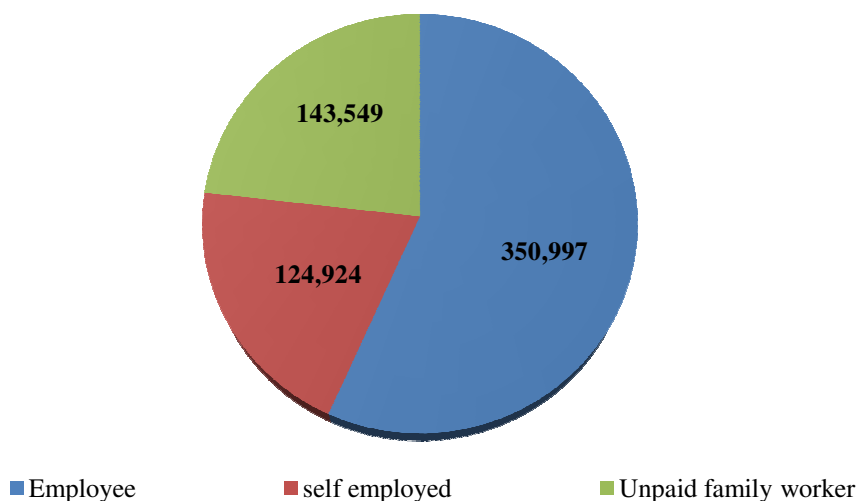


Table 47. Percentage of hazardous child labour by employment status

Status of employment	Percentage of hazardous child labour
Total	100.0
Employee	56.7
Self employed	20.2
Unpaid family worker	23.2

Table 48 presents data on the distribution of working children in designated and non-designated industries where the severity of work impinges on their normal development. By and large, the construction industry employs the largest percentage of hazardous child labour (63.4 per cent of working children), followed by agriculture (54.6 per cent), electricity, gas, etc. (56 per cent), mining and quarrying (43.1 per cent). These are the few major industries with concentrations of hazardous child labour. The other child labour category is more likely to be found in trades, domestic work, mining and manufacturing.

Table 48. Percentage distribution of working children over severity of employment by major industry

Domain	Percentage of working children				Estd. no. of working children
	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour	Not child labour	All working children	
All-Myanmar	47.8	40.2	12.0	100.0	1,251,544
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fisheries	54.6	33.7	11.7	100.0	757,793
Mining and quarrying	43.1	49.2	7.6	100.0	10,509
Manufacturing	41.9	47.7	10.4	100.0	150,700
Electricity, gas and water supply	56.0	0.0	44.0	100.0	455
Construction	63.4	31.9	4.6	100.0	50,566
Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurant and hotels	27.4	59.3	13.3	100.0	138,485
Domestic workers	30.0	51.9	18.1	100.0	11,371
Other industries	33.4	49.9	16.6	100.0	131,666

In aggregate terms, the agricultural sector employs the largest number of hazardous child labour, while electricity, gas, water, etc. employs the least. Agriculture, by its sheer size, also accounts for the largest concentration of other child labour. This again brings to light the fact that in agriculture, more children have to face severe and hazardous work conditions. Electricity, gas and water supply has the largest percentage of working children who are not in child labour.

Table 49 shows the distribution of working children in designated major occupations, hazardous conditions such as long hours, excess work, etc. In aggregate terms, the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery sector employs the highest number of children (570,980). Of these, 51.7 per cent are exposed to hazardous child labour, 34.9 per cent are other child labourers.

Table 49. Percentage distribution of working children over severity of employment by major occupation

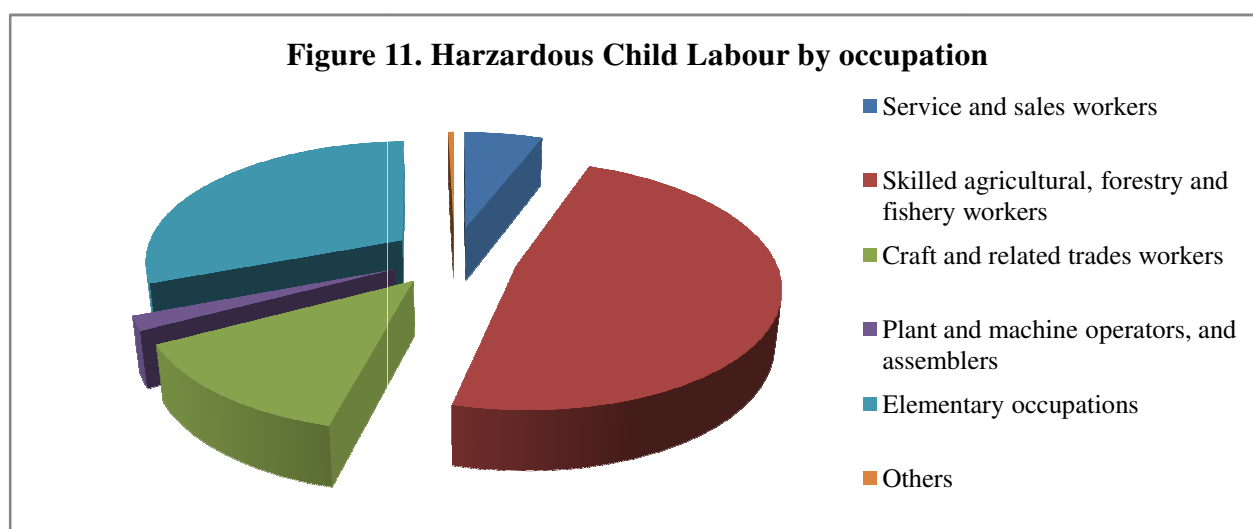
Domain	Percentage of working children				Estd. no. of working children
	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour	Not child labour	All working children	
All-Myanmar	48.3	39.8	11.9	100.0	1,270,096
Service and sales workers	25.0	61.9	13.2	100.0	142,119
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	51.7	34.9	13.4	100.0	570,980
Craft and related trades workers	49.2	36.8	13.9	100.0	165,386
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	34.1	55.5	10.4	100.0	34,560
Elementary occupations	54.0	38.0	8.0	100.0	345,834
Other	22.8	67.3	9.9	100.0	11,218

This sector experiences the highest impact of hazardous conditions. Elementary occupations (e.g. agriculture, mining, etc.) account for about 0.35 million working children (54.0 per cent) in hazardous child labour and 38 per cent in the other child labour category. Craft and related trade workers account for another 0.17 million of which 49.2 per cent are in hazardous work, and 36.8 per cent are other child labourers. Overall, 48.3 per cent of all working children are in hazardous work, 39.8 per cent work in other child labour and 11.9 per cent are not child labour. A little more than half of the children in the three major occupations: agriculture; crafts and trade; and elementary occupations work as hazardous child labour.

Table 50 presents data on the distribution of working children in designated hazardous industries and non-designated industries where conditions of work are severe due to long hours and excess work, etc.

Table 50. Percentage distribution of working children over major occupations for each category of working children

Domain	Percentage distribution over major occupations			
	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour	Not child labour	All working children
All-Myanmar	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 information in the table shows that hazardous child labour is more commonly encountered in the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations (48.1 per cent), followed by the elementary occupations sector (30.4 per cent), and craft and related trades (13.3 per cent). These three occupations put together account for about 92 per cent of the hazardous child labour. The three occupations listed above employ about 77 per cent of the other child labour category. Over

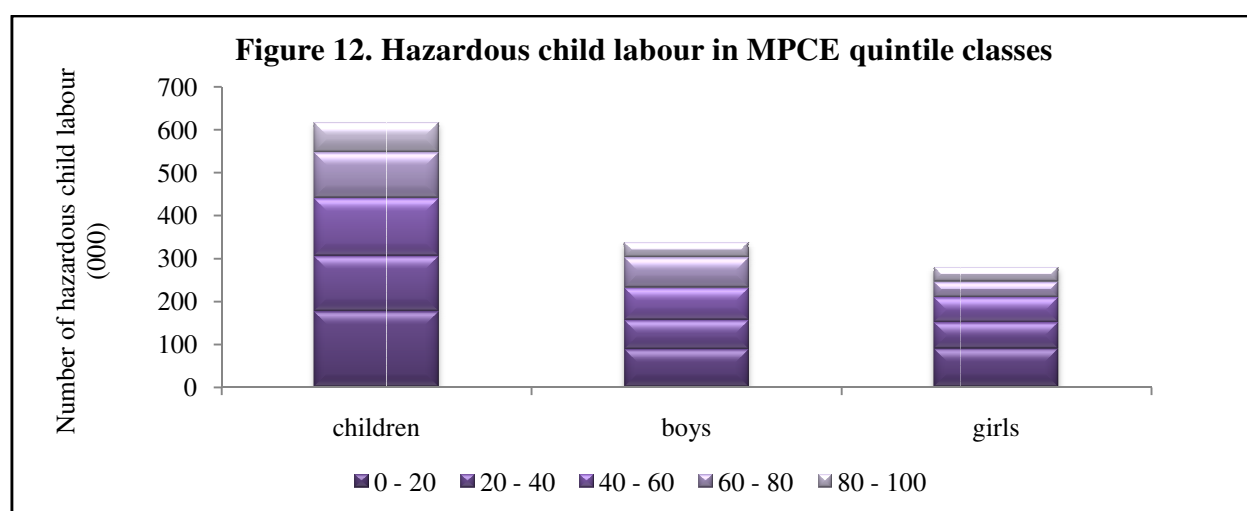
50 per cent of children who are working but are not child labourers are in skilled agriculture, 15 per cent in craft and 18 per cent in elementary occupations. Hazardous labour is more dominant in the sectors of agricultural, forestry and fishing and elementary occupations.

Table 51 reveals that as we move up in the MPCE quintile class scale, the percentage of child labour as well as that of hazardous child labour gradually decreases. In the 0-20 class, almost 30 per cent of children are child labour and 28.5 per cent of the child labour is hazardous in nature. In the 80-100 class, the percentage of child labour is reduced to one third (10.4 per cent) and the percentage of hazardous labour is reduced to 11.4 per cent.

Table 51. Percentage distribution of child labour and hazardous child labour over MPCE classes by sex

Domain	Percentage distribution		
	Children	Boys	Girls
Child labour			
All-Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 20	29.4	28.2	30.8
20 - 40	24.0	22.2	25.9
40 - 60	19.5	19.8	19.2
60 - 80	16.8	19.8	13.1
80 - 100	10.4	9.9	10.9
Hazardous child labour			
All-Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 20	28.5	26.1	31.8
20 - 40	21.0	20.1	22.1
40 - 60	21.9	22.4	20.8
60 - 80	17.3	20.8	13.0
80 - 100	11.4	10.6	12.3

The sex composition of such children of each class is almost uniform for boys and girls, albeit with minor variations, except in one or two instances. In the 60-80 class of households, the boy-girl ratio of working children is more than 1.5 and in favour of boys. Similarly, for hazardous child labour, the boy-girl ratio is more than 1.2 in favour of girls in the 0-20 class and 1.6 in favour of boys in the 60-80 class. Generally, lower MPCE classes have a higher tendency to send more girls than boys to work as child labour and also as hazardous child labour.



7.5. Hazards and facilities at work

According to the definition of hazardous child labour, children working in designated industries, occupations and long hours of work are considered performing hazardous work. In addition, certain working conditions are also included in hazardous work as they have an important impact on the health and safety of working children. Hazardous working conditions can be caused by an unhealthy work environment, unsafe equipment or heavy loads and dangerous work locations. Data available on these particular conditions are analysed in detail in this section.

Table 52 presents in detail data on working children exposed to various forms of hazards at their current industry of employment. The main forms of hazards faced by Myanmar children are: dust and fumes to which 40 per cent of working children are exposed; handling dangerous tools faced by 16.5 per cent, extreme cold or heat by 11.3 per cent, and chemicals and pesticides faced by 9.5 per cent. These together account for 80 per cent of working children's woes.

Agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and construction are the major industries responsible for exposing the maximum number of children to dust and fumes. These industries are also the main reason for exposure of children from handling of dangerous tools, pesticides or chemicals, exposure to heat or cold, lifting weights, etc. The construction industry additionally exposes 30 per cent of children to working at heights.

Table 52. Percentage of working children by hazards exposed at work over major industry sector at current main job

Industry sector	Percentage of working children exposed to hazard 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	5.0	4.7	11.3	16.5	0.7	2.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	49.0	3.8	2.1	14.7	20.6	0.2	1.1
Mining and quarrying	42.0	2.8	15.7	2.0	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	1.0	7.5	0.0	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 52(Contd.)

Industry sector	Percentage of working children exposed to hazard 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	0.0	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	0.0	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

Table 53 details the sex, age compositions and area type of working children exposed to some selected forms of hazards at work places. The table shows that dust and fumes expose the highest percentage of working children to hazards at work.

Table 53. Percentage of working children by selected kinds of hazards exposed at work over age-group and area type

Domain	Percentage of working children exposed to hazard at work						
	Dust, fumes	Fire, gas, flames	Loud noise or vibration	Extreme cold or heat	Dangerous tools (knives etc.)	Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	Other things (lifting weights etc.)
All Myanmar	40.5	4.9	4.8	11.2	16.3	9.8	9.0
Sex							
Boys	41.5	4.3	6.5	13.0	16.3	10.6	11.5
Girls	39.4	5.6	3.0	9.2	16.1	9.0	6.3
Area type							
Urban	28.7	9.2	9.7	5.9	13.4	4.0	7.1
Rural	43.3	3.9	3.7	12.4	16.9	11.2	9.5
Age-group (years)							
5-11	28.9	6.3	8.2	15.4	7.7	4.5	3.9
12-14	43.7	5.4	4.1	14.6	16.4	11.2	8.4
15-17	39.8	4.7	5.0	10.0	16.4	9.5	9.3

Boys, perhaps owing to the greater ability of risk taking in the households, are more exposed to most of the selected hazards. In the rural areas, children are more susceptible to being exposed to hazards from dust and fumes, extreme cold or heat, chemicals, etc. In the urban areas, more dangers are posed by fire and gas, loud noise, etc.

In the age groups 15-17 and 12-14, large proportions are exposed to threats from dust and fumes, extreme heat or cold, dangerous tools, chemicals and pesticides. These dangers are generally associated with agriculture and related work.

Table 54 gives a picture of the distribution of working children exposed to some common hazards over different regions of the country. Exposure to dust and fumes affect 40 per cent of Myanmar's working children. SNGDs with percentages of exposed children above 40 per cent are Kayah, Shan, Bago, Ayeyawady, Magway, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw. Kayah has the highest percentage (58 per cent), Yangon the lowest (16.9 per cent). From extreme cold or heat, the percentage of affected children is more than the national percentage is Kachin, Chin, Tanintharyi, Magway, Mon, Shan and Ayeyawady. Chin, Mon, Shan and Ayeyawady have high percentages for exposure to dangerous tools..

Shan and Ayeyawady pose the maximum threat to children from a few selected hazards. Sagaing, Rakhine and Yangon pose the least threat.

Table 54. Percentage of working children by five most common hazards exposed at work by SNGD

SNGD	Percentage of working children exposed to hazard at work				
	Dust, fumes	Extreme cold or heat	Dangerous tools (knives etc.)	Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	Other things (lifting weights etc.)
All Myanmar	40.5	11.2	16.3	9.8	9.0
Kachin	33.3	15.8	10.5	5.9	9.6
Kayah	58.0	1.2	13.4	1.2	11.8
Kayin	35.8	2.7	3.8	7.2	0.0
Chin	26.7	11.4	23.8	7.3	10.5
Sagaing	26.2	6.4	10.2	5.9	3.3
Tanintharyi	28.7	20.0	11.3	2.6	11.5
Bago	52.1	10.7	9.0	4.1	5.1
Magway	46.8	14.6	16.8	6.3	6.8
Mandalay	46.6	3.2	13.1	5.8	3.8
Mon	23.9	20.1	19.8	3.3	12.1
Rakhine	28.7	6.7	6.0	2.0	4.5
Yangon	16.9	8.1	16.8	4.7	10.9
Shan	56.4	14.2	33.3	34.7	23.1
Ayeyawady	46.2	19.9	20.2	9.6	10.1
NPT	41.7	6.1	3.5	2.7	3.0

Analysis here reveals the particular hazardous work conditions of children, whether there are specific groups of children that are more exposed to certain types of health hazards, and also whether there are certain occupations and industries where exposure to hazards tends to happen more often.

7.6. Weekly hours of work

Table 55 gives an insight in to the severity of work of child labour due to long hours of work by disaggregating sex, age and area type. The aggregate number of child labour in Myanmar is 1,125,661. The average hours put in by them is 54.22 hours per week which is more than nine

hours per day, considering six working days in a week. The females clock in more hours than their male counterparts.

The 15-17 age group comprises 73 per cent of child labour and works more on average per week (55.22 hours) than the other groups. The 12-14 group is of course closely behind (52.33 hours). The youngest age group 5-11 years also works for seven hours per day schedule while their normal physical and psychological development is stunted in the process. The severity of the long hours of work, is more marked in urban children (56.64 hours per week), specifically in urban girls who have to work for more than ten hours per day. The urban child labour in the 15-17 and 12-14 years groups work more hours per week than their rural counterparts. It is only in the 5-11 group that the rural child labour outstrips the urban ones and that too by a big margin.

The male to female ratio is a little more than one in favour of rural girls in the 15-17 and 12-14 age group. But in the 5-11 age group this ratio is 1.54. Comparative prevalence of female child labour is found in the urban 5-11 age group, the sex ratio is 1.78 against a rural ratio of 1.54. In all other age groups, the sex ratio is a little more or less than one in urban areas also.

Table 55. Weekly hours of work performed by child labour by sex, age-group and area type

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Est. number
All-Myanmar				
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

Table 56 focuses on children exposed to hazardous work by sex, age and area type. A total of 616,815 children are engaged in hazardous work and they work 51.9 hours on average per week. The age groups 15-17 (75 per cent) and 12-14 (24 per cent) work about 52 hours per week, about nine hours per day, in a six day working week. The age group 5-11 years works a 6.7 hours per day, 40.2 hours per week schedule and constitute only 1.28 per cent of children in hazardous work.

Females work longer hours than the males. In the 15-17 and 12-14 age groups, male/female work hours per week are almost the same but in the 5-11 age group, female labourers clock in 1.8 times more than the males. This again brings in to focus the plight of girls in the youngest age group 5-11 who are forced to do hazardous work.

Urban children, who constitute 17 per cent of such hazardous labour, work 54.4 hours per week, rural ones (83 per cent) 51.1 hours per week on average. Except in the 5-11 group, urban children work longer hours per week. In the 5-11 group, rural children work 1.3 times longer than the urban children.

Table 56. Weekly hours of work performed by children in hazardous work by sex, age-group and area type

Main background characteristics	Male	Female	Total	Est. Number
All-Myanmar				
Total	51.3	52.7	51.9	616,815
5-11 years	27.2	49.2	40.2	7,948
12-14 years	51.0	52.9	51.9	148,448
15-17 years	51.7	52.7	52.2	460,419
Urban				
Total	51.1	59.4	54.4	105,438
5-11 years	24.5	56.0	32.1	1,404
12-14 years	52.4	59.7	55.8	25,272
15-17 years	51.3	59.3	54.3	78,762
Rural				
Total	51.3	51.6	51.4	511,377
5-11 years	28.5	48.7	41.9	6,544
12-14 years	50.7	51.5	51.1	123,176
15-17 years	51.8	51.6	51.7	381,658

Time and again, the issue of vulnerability in the 5-11 age group, specifically girls, is focused on in this study. Ideally, these children should have been receiving their primary/basic education and having quality leisure time at this stage in life. Instead, they are enlarging the ranks of child labour. More importantly, these budding citizens are performing hazardous work which impedes their normal development. Urgent steps need to be taken at the policy level to stem the flow.

Table 57 seeks to study hours of work performed by children engaged in other than hazardous work. An estimated number of 508,846 children are engaged in this category of work. They work for 56.97 hours on average per week, females little more than the males. The 15-17 age group constitutes 71 per cent of these children and work for 59.13 hours per week, followed by the 12-14 age group (26 per cent) who work for 52.80 hours a week.

The rural population of children in the other than hazardous work category (77 per cent) is more than three times that of the urban children. Urban children work a bit longer per week, except for the 5-11 age group, where the rural children work about two times longer per week.

In the rural areas, the male/female work hour ratio is almost equal to one in the 12-14 and 15-17 age groups. In the urban areas, this is 1.12 in favour of the girls. In the 5-11 age group, the work hours of rural children in the other than hazardous category is about two times of urban children, both in males and females. In the 12-14 age group, the weekly work hours of urban children are more for both boys and girls. In the 15-17 age group, work hours of rural male children are more, female children are less.

Table 57. Weekly hours of work performed by children in other than hazardous work by sex, age-groups and area type

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Est. Number
All-Myanmar				
Total	56.13	57.87	56.97	508,846
5-11 years	32.93	46.36	41.38	13,987
12-14 years	51.54	53.90	52.80	134,611
15-17 years	58.20	60.23	59.13	360,247
Urban				
Total	55.45	62.18	58.69	116,540
5-11 years	16.60	33.70	29.49	6,866
12-14 years	55.04	62.29	58.46	28,109
15-17 years	57.09	66.07	61.23	81,565
Rural				
Total	56.33	56.59	56.45	392,306
5-11 years	40.83	64.41	52.85	7,121
12-14 years	50.46	52.00	51.31	106,502
15-17 years	58.53	58.49	58.51	278,682

Chapter 8

Educational characteristics

8.1. Introduction

Education is a key element in the prevention of child labour, as children with no access to quality education may have no other option than to enter the labour market. On the other hand, child labour is one of the main obstacles to education, since children who are working full time cannot go to school and the academic achievement of children who combine work and school often suffers.

In-depth analysis requires information and discussion of issues including school enrolment and out-of-school children (never attended and drop-outs). It also provides further information on the special challenges faced by working students such as grade attended/age distortions, repetition rates and attendance regularity. Finally, this chapter also includes the engagement of children in vocational training and the impact of parents' education on the activities performed by children.

8.2. School attendance

School attendance or enrolment rates reflect to some extent the engagement of children in what ideally should be their main activity. Accordingly, this section aims at describing school enrolment for working and non-working children and among the different types of child labourers taking into account background information. Table 58 presents data on school attendance and the working status of children, distributed over sex and area type.

In Myanmar, general concern over the impact of employment on the education of children has resulted in sending 78.1 per cent of them to schools. This would mean that an overwhelming majority would not have to go through the rigors of employment and surrender their leisure time. A good achievement no doubt but it must also be noted that over 20 per cent of children do not attend schools at all, rather they are compelled to work for various socio-economic reasons. Another 16 per cent are dropped out from school and 5.9 per cent are neither attending schools nor working. Combining schooling and working is also not a viable alternative as only an insignificant minority (0.3 per cent) embraces this option.

There are no significant variations in boys and girls, in percentage terms, in either of the status noted above. The girls are, however, a little ahead in school attendance than the boys.

By far, school attendance rates are better in urban areas but no appreciable variations are observed over the two sexes.

Table 58. Percentage distribution of children over working and school attendance status by sex and area type

Domain	Sex	Percentage distribution over working and school attendance status							Estd. No. of Children
		attending & not working	attending & working	Not current attending & not working	Not current attending & working	Never attended & not working	Never attended & working	total	
Myanmar	Children	77.8	0.3	5.9	9.6	5.9	0.7	100.0	12,146,463
	Boys	77.2	0.3	5.3	10.3	6.3	0.7	100.0	6,010,459
	Girls	78.3	0.2	6.5	8.8	5.4	0.7	100.0	6,136,004
Urban	Children	81.2	0.3	6.1	7.3	4.7	0.4	100.0	3,122,218
	Boys	80.2	0.2	5.3	8.4	5.6	0.3	100.0	1,559,162
	Girls	82.2	0.5	7.0	6.2	3.8	0.4	100.0	1,563,057
Rural	Children	76.6	0.2	5.8	10.3	6.3	0.8	100.0	9,024,244
	Boys	76.1	0.3	5.2	10.9	6.6	0.8	100.0	4,451,298
	Girls	77.0	0.1	6.3	9.8	6.0	0.8	100.0	4,572,947

Table 59 indicates school attendance levels among children of various age groups. As high as 89 per cent of children (6.6 million) in the age group 5-11 are only attending school, irrespective of their gender. In the 12-14 age group too, 79.7 per cent of children are only attending school and not working. By the time they reach the age of 15-17, about 50 per cent have already quit school and swell the ranks of the other status, mainly of not attending but working category (34.7 per cent). This transitional phenomenon is more marked in the boys (38.7 per cent) than girls (30.8 per cent).

The percentage of children in the not attending, not working category also increases with increased age and is highest at the 15-17 level, higher than the national average. Boys generally are more prone than the girls to quitting school, either joining work or not thereafter. Attention, now, needs to be shifted to the boys and the 15-17 category in general to stem the tide.

Table 59. Percentage distribution of children over working and school attendance status by sex and age groups

Domain	Sex	Percentage distribution over working and school attendance status							Estd. No. of Children
		attending & not working	attending & working	Not current attending & not working	Not current attending & working	Never attended & not working	Never attended & working	total	
Myanmar	Children	77.8	0.3	5.9	9.6	5.9	0.7	100.0	12,146,463
	Boys	77.2	0.3	5.3	10.3	6.3	0.7	100.0	6,010,459
	Girls	78.3	0.2	6.5	8.8	5.4	0.7	100.0	6,136,004
5-11	Children	89.0	0.1	2.0	0.2	8.7	0.0	100.0	6,613,696
	Boys	88.5	0.1	1.9	0.2	9.4	0.0	100.0	3,311,407
	Girls	89.5	0.1	2.1	0.3	8.0	0.0	100.0	3,302,289
12-14	Children	79.7	0.2	8.1	8.7	2.5	0.7	100.0	2,968,835
	Boys	78.9	0.3	8.1	9.1	2.9	0.8	100.0	1,457,166
	Girls	80.6	0.2	8.0	8.4	2.1	0.7	100.0	1,511,670
15-17	Children	46.5	0.7	13.4	34.7	2.4	2.3	100.0	2,563,931
	Boys	45.1	0.8	10.8	38.7	2.3	2.3	100.0	1,241,887
	Girls	47.9	0.6	15.8	30.8	2.6	2.3	100.0	1,322,044

Table 60 aims to establish a relation between expenditure levels of households and school attendance levels of their children. Average attendance is more than 70 per cent in all the MPCE classes but is expectedly lowest in 0-20 (70.9 per cent) and highest in 80-100 class (85 per cent). The 0-20 class alone constitutes about one fourth of all children and not attending schools, working or not (28.9 per cent). Not attending children, whether working or not, halved in the process as we move up the MPCE scale to 80-100 class. The relative high proportion of not attending children goes on unabatedly till the top MPCE class 60-80.

A clear link emerges between expenditure and hence income levels of households and their dispositions over children's education. The lesser the consumer expenditure levels, the higher is their proclivity to withdraw from the ambit of education.

Table 60. Percentage distribution of children over working and school attendance status by sex and quintile class of MPCE

Domain	Sex	Percentage distribution over working and school attendance status							Estd. No. of Children
		attending & not working	attending & working	Not current attending & not working	Not current attending & working	Never attended & not working	Never attended & working	total	
Myanmar	Children	77.8	0.3	5.9	9.6	5.9	0.7	100.0	12,146,463
	Boys	77.2	0.3	5.3	10.3	6.3	0.7	100.0	6,010,459
	Girls	78.3	0.2	6.5	8.8	5.4	0.7	100.0	6,136,004
0-20	Children	70.9	0.2	7.5	10.9	9.2	1.3	100.0	3,028,072
	Boys	69.9	0.4	7.0	11.6	9.8	1.3	100.0	1,462,542
	Girls	71.8	0.1	8.0	10.3	8.6	1.3	100.0	1,565,530
20-40	Children	76.0	0.4	6.5	10.7	6.0	0.5	100.0	2,641,439
	Boys	75.9	0.3	5.9	10.7	6.9	0.3	100.0	1,324,620
	Girls	76.1	0.4	7.2	10.7	5.0	0.6	100.0	1,316,819
40-60	Children	79.3	0.2	5.6	9.4	4.9	0.5	100.0	2,457,352
	Boys	79.9	0.2	4.6	9.9	4.6	0.7	100.0	1,217,979
	Girls	78.7	0.1	6.5	8.9	5.3	0.4	100.0	1,239,373
60-80	Children	81.7	0.2	4.9	9.1	3.9	0.3	100.0	2,219,485
	Boys	79.9	0.1	4.0	11.2	4.4	0.4	100.0	1,112,860
	Girls	83.4	0.2	5.7	6.9	3.5	0.3	100.0	1,106,625
80-100	Children	85.0	0.3	3.8	6.4	3.9	0.6	100.0	1,799,614
	Boys	83.8	0.3	3.8	6.9	4.7	0.5	100.0	892,284
	Girls	86.3	0.4	3.8	5.9	3.0	0.6	100.0	907,330

Table 61 gives an overview of school attendance levels and related data spread over different states/regions of the country. Chin, which has a child population of 157,210 shows the highest degree of school attendance (85.5 per cent), followed by Nay Pyi Taw (84.7 per cent) and Kachin (84.8 per cent). Rakhine with a child population of 553,085 has the lowest of 57.7 per cent. 6 SNGDs are marginally below the national average. Chin also has the distinction of having the highest percentage of children who are both attending schools and are working (1.3 per cent).

Children not attending schools, (working, not working put together), are high in the states/regions of Rakhine and Ayeyawady with more than 20 per cent each. But Kayin and Bago are very close while Chin has the lowest percentage. Shan which has the highest child population, fares relatively better in so much as it has notched up a respectable figure of 81.0 per cent in schooling and below 19 per cent of not attending children.

Table 61. Percentage distribution over working and school attendance by SNGD

SNGD	Percentage distribution over working and school attendance status							Estd. No. of Children
	attending & not working	attending & working	Not current attending & not working	Not current attending & working	Never attended & not working	Never attended & working	total	
Myanmar	77.8	0.3	5.9	9.6	5.9	0.7	100.0	12,146,463
Kachin	84.8	0.2	4.0	7.1	3.8	0.1	100.0	365,340
Kayah	78.5	0.2	7.0	7.9	4.4	2.0	100.0	83,762
Kayin	74.7	0.1	9.5	7.8	7.3	0.7	100.0	446,547
Chin	85.5	1.3	3.3	2.3	7.4	0.1	100.0	157,210
Sagaing	76.7	0.2	5.4	10.8	6.4	0.5	100.0	1,318,238
Taninthayi	79.9	0.1	6.4	7.9	5.2	0.5	100.0	413,447
Bago	77.7	0.4	5.3	12.0	4.5	0.1	100.0	1,169,195
Magway	80.2	0.0	5.6	10.6	3.2	0.3	100.0	890,770
Mandalay	77.5	0.0	4.7	12.1	5.3	0.3	100.0	1,392,507
Mon	76.9	0.3	7.2	7.0	7.1	1.6	100.0	543,102
Rakhine	57.7	0.3	10.7	6.1	22.7	2.6	100.0	553,085
Yangon	80.3	0.6	7.3	7.6	3.9	0.4	100.0	1,498,560
Shan	81.0	0.0	2.8	8.7	5.9	1.6	100.0	1,579,545
Ayeyawady	75.8	0.5	7.6	11.5	4.3	0.3	100.0	1,468,321
NPT	84.7	0.5	2.7	7.5	4.5	0.1	100.0	253,594

8.3. Out-of-school children

This section gives detailed information on children not attending school. This group of children could be disaggregated at a higher level. Children that never attended school and those that attended school previously but dropped out are the main reasons for it and activities performed by these children. These indicators can be used to afford an insight into the impact of work on children's ability to enrol and survive in the school system.

Table 62 gives information on working children, children in hazardous labour, etc. that never attended school, the main reasons for it and the activities performed by these children. In Myanmar, 77.80 per cent of children are attending schools (boys 77.24 per cent, girls 78.34 per cent) but 6.52 per cent have never attended school (working or not). The remaining 15.68 per cent had previously attended school but have currently quit. In all the categories, percentage parity amongst both the sexes is observed. A higher percentage of urban boys and girls attend schools than the rural ones but in absolute terms, the number of such rural boys and girls are much more as they constitute about three fourths of all children. Children in the never attended category (working or not), are also higher in rural areas.

The 15-17 age group are in the oldest age bracket and are at the point of entering the larger labour market. A large percentage of them have already been forced to stop schooling due to socio-economic reasons and have increased the attended but not currently attending category commensurately. Their percentages have been halved from the 5-11 stage and only 47 per cent are currently attending schools. Surprisingly, till at the last but one stage 12-14, 80 per cent were still studying. This tide of children away from education needs to be reduced at all costs.

One more important finding of this study is that the age group 5-11 years, which has the highest percentage of children attending school, also has the highest percentage that never attended school. No appreciable variations were observed in children of both sexes over all the age groups. It must, however, be noted that a higher proportion of girls attend school than the boys.

Table 62. Percentage of children by status of school attendance and participation in work for each sex, age group and area type

Domain	Sex	Percentage of children				All	Estd. number of children
		Attending	Attended but not currently attending	Never attended & working	Never attended & not working		
All-Myanmar	Children	77.80	15.68	0.67	5.85	100.00	12,146,463
	Boys	77.24	15.77	0.66	6.33	100.00	6,010,459
	Girls	78.34	15.59	0.68	5.39	100.00	6,136,004
Urban	Children	81.19	13.79	0.36	4.65	100.00	3,122,218
	Boys	80.19	13.89	0.34	5.57	100.00	1,559,162
	Girls	82.19	13.70	0.38	3.73	100.00	1,563,057
Rural	Children	76.62	16.33	0.78	6.27	100.00	9,024,244
	Boys	76.21	16.43	0.77	6.59	100.00	4,451,298
	Girls	77.02	16.24	0.78	5.96	100.00	4,572,947
5-11	Children	88.83	2.47	0.02	8.68	100.00	6,613,696
	Boys	88.29	2.35	0.01	9.35	100.00	3,311,407
	Girls	89.37	2.59	0.03	8.01	100.00	3,302,289
12-14	Children	79.81	16.93	0.74	2.52	100.00	2,968,835
	Boys	78.97	17.34	0.76	2.94	100.00	1,457,166
	Girls	80.62	16.54	0.72	2.12	100.00	1,511,670
15-17	Children	47.00	48.31	2.26	2.42	100.00	2,563,931
	Boys	45.77	49.71	2.27	2.24	100.00	1,241,887
	Girls	48.16	46.99	2.26	2.59	100.00	1,322,044

The highest prevalence of working children who have never attended school is observed in the 15-17 age group and that too, amongst the boys (50.3 per cent). In 12-14 group, this is almost halved and is reduced to insignificant proportions in 5-11. Male female variations are small in each age group and a difference of 3-4 per cent is observed.

More males fall victim to child labour and hazardous labour than the females. The highest percentage of child labour and also hazardous child labour is seen in group 15-17. This is 38.7 per cent against 20.1 per cent (of working children) of 12-14 year olds. The impact of child labour

and hazardous child labour is at a minimum in the 5-11 group. The percentage of male child labour and hazardous child labour is almost two times that of the corresponding figures in the 12-14 age group. In the other child labour category, the 15-17 age group leads the way which is almost twice the corresponding percentage in the 12-14 age group.

Table 63. Percentage of children by status of school attendance and participation in work by quintile class

Domain	Sex	Percentage of children never attended school					Estd. no. of never attended children
		Not working	Working	Total child labour	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour	
Myanmar	Children	89.7	10.3	8.5	3.7	4.8	792,405
	Boys	90.6	9.4	8.2	4.1	4.2	419,851
	Girls	88.8	11.2	8.8	3.3	5.5	372,554
Urban	Children	92.8	7.2	6.8	2.4	4.4	156,571
	Boys	94.2	5.8	5.3	2.4	2.8	92,240
	Girls	90.7	9.3	9.0	2.4	6.6	64,331
Rural	Children	89.0	11.0	8.9	4.0	4.9	635,834
	Boys	89.6	10.4	9.1	4.5	4.5	327,611
	Girls	88.4	11.6	8.7	3.5	5.2	308,223
5-11	Children	99.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	575,511
	Boys	99.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	309,999
	Girls	99.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	265,513
12-14	Children	77.3	22.7	20.1	8.9	11.2	96,737
	Boys	79.5	20.5	16.8	9.3	7.5	53,806
	Girls	74.5	25.5	24.2	8.5	15.8	42,931
15-17	Children	51.7	48.3	38.7	16.8	21.9	120,156
	Boys	49.7	50.3	45.0	21.1	23.9	56,046
	Girls	53.4	46.6	33.2	13.0	20.2	64,111

Table 64 correlates children who never attended school and are working or not working, hazardous child labour and the other child labour category with MPCE quintile classes. The percentage of working children who never attended school is highest in the 80-100 quintile class (12.6 per cent), followed by 0-20 class (12.2 per cent). Other quintile classes are around 7-10 per cent. In all classes 40-60 percent of such girls are more than the boys. In 40-60, the boy's percentage is two times that of the girls.

Child labour constitutes 8.5 per cent of working children who never attended school, a little higher for girls than boys. There are variations among MPCE classes without any fixed pattern. It is highest at 12.6 per cent in the 80-100 class, followed by 20-40 where it stands at 9.7 per cent. As to sex composition of child labour, except in 0-20 class where the boys girls' percentage is at par, there are wide variations among the two sexes. The percentage of girls is twice as much as boys in the 80-100 and 20-40 classes. The percentage of boys is two times that of girls in 40-60 and three times in 60-80.

On the whole, about 50 per cent of child labour who never attended school are working as hazardous child labour, the other half as other child labour. The distribution of hazardous labour is between 2.7 per cent 3.6 per cent of working children who never attended school among quintile classes except in 40-60 which has 5.6 per cent of working children as child labour.

The distribution of hazardous child labour (who never attended school) between the two sexes is uneven. Between 0-20 at one end and 60-80 at the other, the ratio of boys-girls percentage varies from 1.6 to 3.58 in favour of the boys except in 20-40, it is 1.76 and in 80-100, it is 2.16 in favour of the girls.

Table 64. Percentage of working and not working children and child labour who have never attended school by sex and MPEC quintile class.

Domain	Sex	Percentage of children never attended school					Estd. no. of never attended children
		Not working	Working	Total child labour	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour	
All-Myanmar	Children	89.7	10.3	8.5	3.7	4.8	792,405
	Boys	90.6	9.4	8.2	4.1	4.2	419,851
0-20	Girls	88.8	11.2	8.8	3.3	5.5	372,554
	Children	87.8	12.2	9.7	3.6	6.1	314,717
20-40	Boys	88.6	11.4	9.7	4.5	5.3	161,078
	Girls	87.0	13.0	9.7	2.8	6.9	153,639
40-60	Children	92.9	7.1	6.5	3.3	3.2	169,411
	Boys	95.9	4.1	4.1	2.5	1.6	95,203
60-80	Girls	89.1	10.9	9.7	4.4	5.3	74,208
	Children	90.2	9.8	8.0	5.6	2.4	134,381
80-100	Boys	86.5	13.5	10.8	6.9	3.9	64,302
	Girls	93.5	6.5	5.5	4.4	1.1	70,078
0-20	Children	91.9	8.1	5.1	2.9	2.2	94,496
	Boys	91.9	8.1	7.2	4.3	2.9	52,964
20-40	Girls	91.9	8.1	2.5	1.2	1.3	41,533
	Children	87.4	12.6	12.6	2.7	9.9	79,399
40-60	Boys	91.0	9.0	9.0	1.8	7.3	46,303
	Girls	82.5	17.5	17.5	3.9	13.6	33,096

8.4 Educational performance of children

The preceding sections presented evidence demonstrating the impact of work, and child labour in particular, on school attendance. However, child labour not only represents a severe obstacle to school attendance, it also interferes with the educational performance of children who combine school and work. In order to assess this relation, this section reports information on educational attainments, grade/age distortions, repetition rates and school absenteeism among children.

Table 65 shows attendance in various levels of education by working and not working children, child labour, hazardous child labour, etc. In all, 73,281 numbers of children are currently attending education. 98.8 per cent of children currently attending education (72,401) are not working. Of the working children who are attending, 879 in number, about 11 children are in child labour. Of these, eight are working as hazardous child labour, the rest as other child labour.

Table 65. Percentage of working and not working children and child labour against attendance by grade/level of education

Level of education currently attended	Percentage of children					Estd. no. of currently attending children
	Not working	Working	Total child labour	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour	
All-Myanmar	98.8	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.2	73,281
Grade 1 to 4	97.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	23,920
Grade 5 to 8	99.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	38,208
Grade 9 to 11	99.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	11,153
Vocational training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Under graduate diploma & above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

Largest attendance is recorded in Grades 5 to 8 (38,208 children) of which only 306 are working and only two are in hazardous labour. The highest education attainment level is Grade 9 to 11 where 99.4 per cent are not working. Of the 67 children who are working, one is in hazardous child labour.

Chapter 9

Other relevant characteristics

9.1. Introduction

Earlier chapters focused on the findings of the survey and dealt mainly with activities performed by the children and related work and educational particulars. This chapter covers other important aspects of working children. It examines the findings relating to additional socio-economic characteristics of the households to which the working children belong. These are based on the data on household characteristics collected during the survey.

9.2. Socio-economic characteristics of the households

Housing conditions, level of living and solvency of the households undeniably have bearing on the upbringing of the children, their educational attainment and participation in economic activities, whether at an early age or later in their life. The household characteristics examined in this section, thus, relate to those that are potentially factors inducing engagement in economic activities for pay or profit at an early age.

First, to gain an insight into the extent to which the households let their children work for pay or profit, the estimates of households having working children are presented in Table 66. Besides the estimates of the number of conventional households, it consists of separate estimates of number and percentage of households with at least one child in the age group 5–17 years and of those with at least one working child.

The total number of households in Myanmar is 10,877,842, of which 28 per cent are urban, the remaining 72 per cent are rural. 59.4 per cent of households have at least one child (5-17) member. 56.7 per cent of such urban households and 60.5 per cent of such rural households fall in this category. In aggregate terms, such rural households are 2.7 times (4,732,509) of urban households and are an inexhaustible source of working children. One sixth of all households that have at least one child member also have at least one working child member. They are 1,071,660 in number. Such households are distributed over rural areas (18.4 per cent) and urban areas (11.7 per cent) of households with at least one child. In aggregate terms, the number of such rural households is four times of urban households.

Table 66. Number and percentage of households with a child and with a working child

Type 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 percentage of all households	9.9	6.6	11.1
- as percentage of all households with a child	16.6	11.7	18.4

Table 67 shows the distribution of households with at least one working child over size by area type. Generally speaking, households with larger sizes (7 to more than 10) constitute about one half of all households that have at least one working child. The other half consists of smaller sized households (1 to 6). Clearly, the households of larger sizes are more prone to let their children work than those of lower sizes. This holds true for both urban and rural households.

Interestingly, the urban households display a more pronounced relationship between the household size and proportion of households with at least one working child. In the first three size classes of households (with sizes from 1 to 9), the proportion of households with child labour is higher in the rural areas. In sharp contrast, in the size class 10+, the percentage of households with child labour is higher in urban areas than that in rural areas.

Table 67. Percentage households with at least one working child by size of household

Household size	All-Myanmar	Urban	Rural
All households	9.9	6.6	11.1
1 – 3	2.9	1.9	3.3
4 – 6	11.5	7.9	12.8
7 –9	20.8	9.6	26.1
10+	27.3	28.6	26.3

Table 68 shows the percentage of households with at least one working child by MPCE quintile class. The estimates clearly indicate the higher tendency of children of households in the lower level of living to work for pay or profit. In the two lower quintile classes 0-20 and 20-40, respectively 37 per cent and 27 per cent of households have at least one working child, while in the top quintile class it is about 7.5 per cent.

The percentage of households with at least one working child is clearly much higher in the rural areas than that in the urban areas. In all the MPCE classes, the percentage of such households is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. What is of significance is that both in the rural and urban areas, there are households with working children even in the top quintile class.

Table 68. Percentage of households with at least one working child by MPCE quintile class

MPCE quintile class	Myanmar	Urban	Rural
All households	9.9	6.6	11.1
0-20	36.7	28.3	38.3
20-40	27.1	24.9	27.6
40-60	19.2	14.6	20.7
60-80	14.4	11.7	15.6
80-100	7.5	6.2	8.6

Table 69 indicates the relationship between area cultivated and incidence of working children. This gives the percentage of households with at least one working child among households classified according to area cultivated. The table reveals a clear increasing relationship between area cultivated and the percentage of households with child labour. The relationship however is

not as prominent as those observed for household size and MPCE quintile classes. In fact, it is not even uniformly increasing or decreasing.

Table 69. Percentage distribution of households with at least one working child by gross area cultivated

Gross area cultivated (Ha.)	Myanmar	Urban	Rural
All households	9.9	6.6	11.1
<0.20	9.8	4.9	10.1
0.20 -0.99	13.8	23.4	13.0
1.00 - 2.49	11.4	11.9	11.4
2.50 - 4.99	12.5	6.3	12.8
5.00 - 9.99	11.7	6.0	11.9
10.00+	9.7	5.5	10.0

The percentage of such households is generally higher in rural areas, with the exception of the 0.20-0.99 area group, which has a higher proportion of households with a working child in urban areas than in rural areas. Almost a quarter of urban households with a cultivated area of 0.20-0.99 have at least one working child as their member.

Table 70 compares the incidence of child workers in indebted and non-indebted households. Out of all indebted households, about 12 per cent have at least one working child, while among un-indebted households, about 9 per cent have working children. A higher incidence of working child in the indebted households is seen both in urban and rural areas.

Table 70. Percentage of households with at least one working child by indebtedness status

Households	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

Table 71 throws light on whether the incidence of child labour is in any way related to the tenurial status of housing units of Myanmar households. Clearly a smaller percentage of those living in government housing or government quarters have a child worker as their member. Among those living in other residential units just about 10 per cent have a child worker as its member. In fact, there is not much variation in incidence of child workers among those living in non-government houses, except the category of others. This holds true for both rural and urban areas.

Table 71. Percentage of households with at least one working child by tenure of status of housing unit

Tenurial status	Myanmar	Urban	Rural
All households	9.9	6.6	11.1
Owned by any household member	10.0	6.3	11.1
Rented: Government housing	4.6	3.0	7.4
Rented: Other	10.3	10.1	11.1
Provided free	9.3	7.1	10.9
Government quarters	1.0	1.3	0.0
Other	17.6	11.3	23.8

Table 72 deals with living conditions, specifically materials used for the construction of walls of dwelling units of households that have at least one working children. Use of bamboo and also leaves is common in 12-13 per cent of dwelling units. Bricks, stone and wood are found in half of the units. Units having walls made up of other materials constitute 17.2 per cent. Rural dwelling houses are predominantly made of bamboo, leaves and bricks etc. The urban units also have a spattering of these materials and about 10 per cent are made of stone.

Table 72. Percentage of households with at least one working child by type of materials used for wall of dwelling unit

Wall material	Myanmar	Urban	Rural
All households	9.9	6.6	11.1
Brick	5.5	3.3	8.3
Stone	6.2	9.5	3.5
Wood	7.6	5.6	8.5
Bamboo	12.1	10.5	12.5
Leaves	13.4	9.7	13.6
Other	17.2	22.1	15.9

Similar to above, the Table 73 deals with material used for the construction of roofs of dwelling units of such households. About 8-13 per cent of dwelling units have roofs made of tiles or thatched leaves, tins or other materials. Here unexpectedly, roofs of concrete or tin are higher in rural areas. But in the construction of roofs with other materials, the percentage of rural households is high.

Table 73. Percentage of households with at least one working child by type of materials used for dwelling roof

Roof material	Myanmar	Urban	Rural
All households	9.9	6.6	11.1
Concrete	5.4	5.1	7.2
Tin	8.6	5.7	10.1
Tile	12.2	13.9	11.0
Thatches / leaves	12.9	13.0	12.9
Bamboo / logs	9.7	16.8	7.8
Other	12.4	0.0	12.8

9.3 Hazards and Facilities at work

Information was also collected on the exposure of children to physical and psychological abuse, the number and percentages of children in hazardous work exposed to abuse by type, sex, age-groups, and areas type, industries and occupations.

An analysis of the data presented in Table 74 reveals that about 3.5 per cent of the working children in Myanmar have to face constant shouting and being repeatedly insulted at their work places. There are no major variations across the two sexes or area type.

Table 74. Percentage of working children by type of abuse at workplace

Domain	Percentage of working children abused				
	Constantly shouted at	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

Table 75. Percentage of working children sustaining injuries during one year

Indicator	Estimate
Average no. of injuries per 100 working children	0.04
Average no. of man-days lost due to injury	0.49
Percentage of injuries of superficial nature	73.40
Percentage of injuries of serious nature	26.60

Data gathered in the survey on the effects of work on health gives a more detailed picture of the real hazards faced by boys and girls at work. Information on the extent and nature of accidents, injuries or sickness incurred as a result of work activities were collected with a reference period of one year.

In fact, only 39 cases of accidents and injuries were reported by the working children in the sample. Thus, as the estimates indicate, only about four in every 10,000 working children have some kind of injury from accidents at the workplace in a year. Further, the injuries are mostly of a superficial kind, with just a quarter of the cases being of a serious nature.

Chapter 10

Conclusions and recommendations

10.1. Introduction

The evidence provided by the survey underscores the need for policy interventions to address child labour issues in Myanmar. In particular, the survey results reveal an overwhelming presence of adolescents engaged in hazardous work in the labour market. What the survey unveils is not altogether unknown. The results provide the much-needed quantitative basis for gauging the severity of the current situation and taking effective measures to secure prohibition and elimination of the worst form of child labour.

This chapter presents a brief analytical review of the observations drawn from the survey results discussed in the foregoing chapters. In addition, it seeks to understand how crucial a role the working children play in the labour market of Myanmar and puts forth a few suggestions on how to bring about reforms that would release the children from the labour market and enhance opportunities of acquiring better skills.

10.2. Participation in the workforce

Children in the age-group 5-17 years constitute a quarter of Myanmar's population of 48 million. Of the 12 million children, over half are in the age group 5-11 years. The adolescents (in the age group 15-17 years) constitute over a fifth of the child population and about 5 percent of the total population.

Table 76 gives the worker-population ratios (WPRs) of the children and adults (aged 18 or more), alongside those for 15+ and 5+ populations for comparison. The WPRs for the 15+ population serve as a yardstick for comparison, as this is the domain for the commonly used indicator of WPR that are outcomes from usual labour force surveys. The WPR estimates for the 5+ population, on the other hand, serve as a more comprehensive indicator of labour market participation in countries like Myanmar that have a substantial below 15 years working population.

Table 76. Comparison of WPR of children with others by sex and area type

Domain	WPR for age-group				Total population (000)
	5-17	18+	15+	5+	
All-Myanmar	10.5	66.4	64.2	50.8	47,930
Sex					
Male	11.3	83.0	79.7	61.7	22,555
Female	9.8	52.5	51.1	41.2	25,375
Area type					
Urban	8.1	62.0	59.3	48.8	13,840
Rural	11.4	68.3	66.4	51.6	34,090

The table shows that, in Myanmar, as much as two-thirds of the adults are engaged in economic activities. Even so, more than a tenth of the children are also required to participate in the labour market. In fact, as the table reveals, every other individual of the 5+ population of Myanmar work for pay or profit.

The WPRs for the female population of all age groups shown in the table are considerably lower than that of the male population. The urban rural differential on the other hand is not as pronounced. The rural WPR, however, are higher for all the measures. What is interesting to note is that for the 5+ population, the difference is only marginal.

10.3. Share of working children and child labour in the workforce

Table 77 reflects the importance of working children in the labour market of Myanmar. The working child population constitutes 5.8 percent of the total working population of the country. The share of children below 15 years of age is however as low as 1.4, indicating a very low dependence of the economy on this age group of children.

Table 77. Percentage share of age-groups in 5+ population by area type and sex

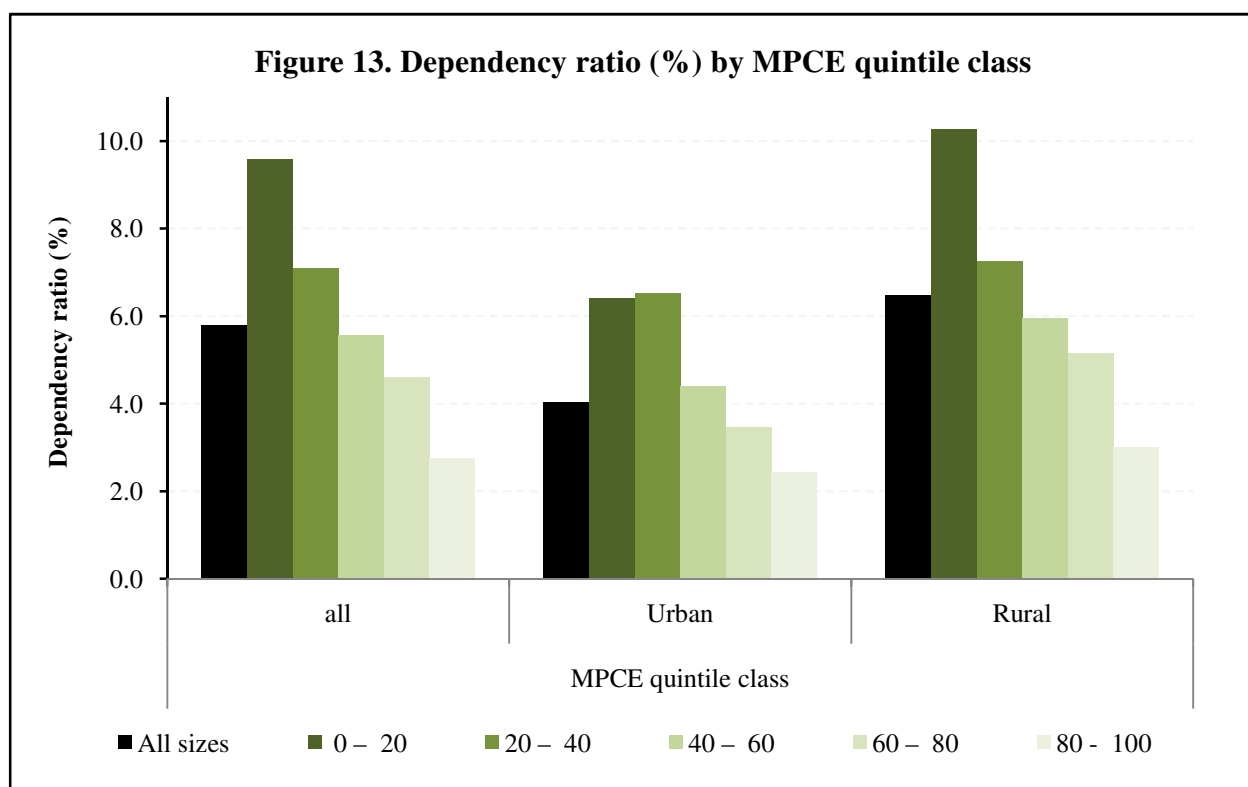
Domain	Percentage share in 5+ workers of age group (years)							5+ populations (000)
	5-11	12-14	15-17	5-17	18+	15+	5+	
All-Myanmar	0.1	1.3	4.4	5.8	94.2	98.6	100.0	22,103
Sex								
Male	0.1	1.2	4.1	5.4	94.6	98.7	100.0	12,549
Female	0.1	1.5	4.7	6.3	93.7	98.4	100.0	9,555
Area type								
Urban	0.1	0.9	3.0	4.0	96.0	99.0	100.0	6,236
Rural	0.1	1.5	4.9	6.5	93.5	98.4	100.0	158,676

The economy's dependence on working children is undeniably not of alarming proportions. One aspect to investigate in a further study may be the role of children who are currently child labour and economic development in the future. While the dependence of industry on child labour may not be significant based on the survey data, the huge number of children leaving school to work will later impact the economy in regards to a lack of skilled and educated workforce and other social problems.

However, working children do still play a decisive role in the subsistence of the poor households. Table 78 shows the dependency ratios of households of working children for MPCE quintile classes. The dependency ratios are derived as the percentages of working children in the working 5+ population of households of respective MPCE quintile classes.

Table 78. Dependency ratios of households of working children

Quintile class of MPCE	Dependency ratio (%)		
	All	Urban	Rural
All sizes	5.79	4.04	6.47
0 – 20	9.60	6.41	10.26
20 – 40	7.10	6.52	7.25
40 – 60	5.57	4.39	5.95
60 – 80	4.62	3.46	5.16
80 – 100	2.76	2.43	3.02



10.4. Working children and child labour in the workforce by industry and occupation

Tables 79 and 80 respectively indicate the dependency of major industries and occupations on working children. The first table clearly indicates that a high percentage of those engaged in domestic work are children in the adolescent age group of 15-17 years old. Among the major occupational groups, elementary occupations have the largest proportion of working children and they are distributed over all the three broad age groups.

The children are drawn into the labour market not only under compulsive economic conditions but also for lack of motivation. As discussed earlier, the children of households with of a higher size are more likely to work for pay or profit than those of households with a lower size.

Table 79. Dependence of major industries on working children

Industry	Age group			
	5-11	12-14	15-17	5-17
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery	7,904	172,712	577,176	757,793
Mining and quarrying	215	3,194	7,101	10,509
Manufacturing	5,048	30,285	115,367	150,700
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	1,259	1,087	2,346
Construction	0	11,797	38,769	50,566
Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurant and hotels	3,233	35,356	99,896	138,485
Domestic workers	0	0	11,371	11,371
Other industries	5,535	834	406	6,775

Again, the lower the MPCE of a household, the higher the likelihood of its children to join the workforce. Both these illustrate that children are drawn into the labour market at an early age under economic compulsions. On the other hand, the survey results also indicate that children's participation in the workforce, and thus abstaining from attending school, are not always, or not necessarily, driven by economic compulsion. Quite often, they do not go to school owing to lack of motivation. As many as 11 percent of the children are found to be neither working nor attending school. If these children are not required to work for supplementing family income why do they abstain from attending school?

Table 80. Number of working children by major occupation

Occupation	Age group			
	5-11	12-14	15-17	5-17
Service and sales workers	4,231	39,093	98,795	142,119
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	7,821	130,348	432,810	570,980
Craft and related trades Workers	623	27,915	136,849	165,386
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,751	5,443	25,366	34,560
Elementary occupations	5,510	83,618	256,707	345,834
Other	0	1,660	9,558	11,218

Apparently the labour market of Myanmar does not provide enough opportunities of decent work requiring high literary skills for the youth. This perhaps acts as a disincentive for the children and their parents to invest time in education. Instead, the children enter, or are made to enter, the labour market early in their life. Only a long-term strategy of developing a labour market with ample opportunities for decent work for the educated youth may help accomplish the eradication of child labour in the future.

10.5. Working children in hazardous work

As per the survey, the WPR of the child population in Myanmar stood at 10.5 percent in 2015, which was less than that of the world average (17 per cent) in 2012. What is a matter of greater concern is that about half of the working children in the adolescent age-group of 15-17 are exposed to hazardous work. ILO Convention No. 182 recognized hazardous work among the children of this age group as the worst form of child labour and a violation of international labour standards.

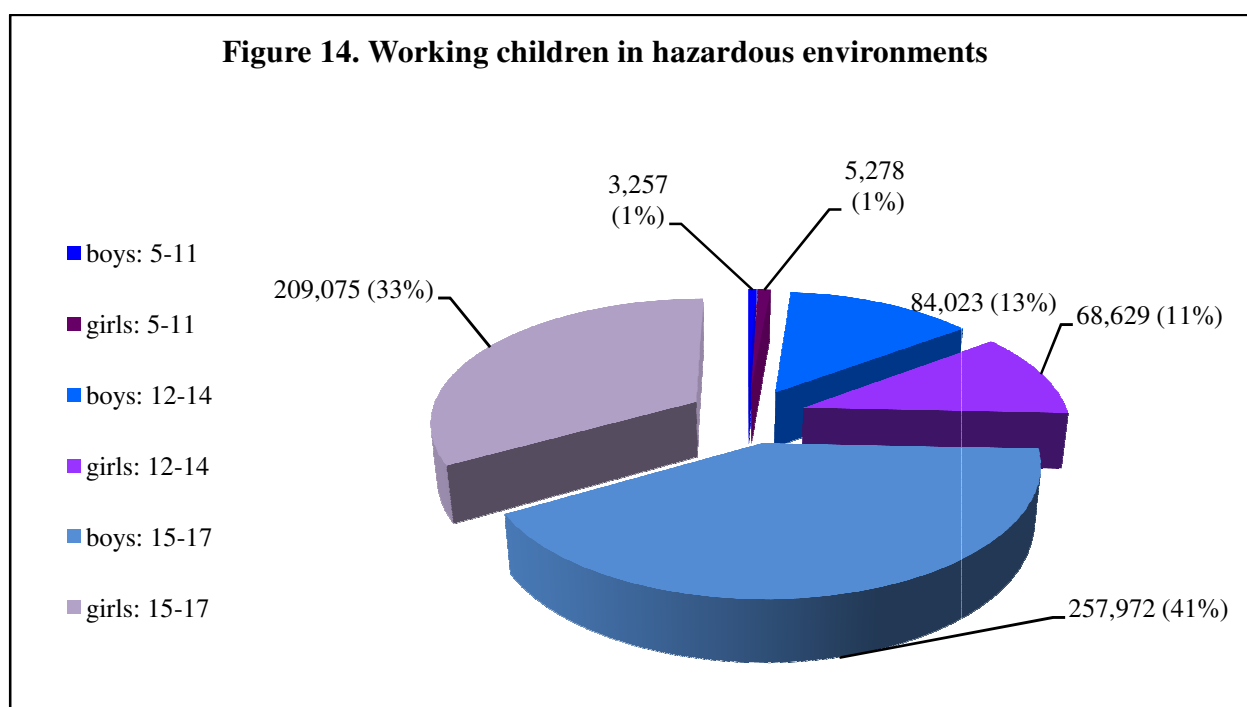
Table 81. Children in hazardous work as a percentage of children and working children

Domain	Percentage of children			Percentage of working children		
	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls
All-Myanmar	5.2	5.8	4.6	49.1	51.1	46.9
5-11	0.1	0.1	0.2	38.9	38.6	39.1
12-14	5.2	5.8	4.6	52.6	56.5	48.5
15-17	18.2	20.8	15.8	48.3	49.7	46.7

Table 81 shows the children in hazardous work as a percentage of the children and that of working children for the three broad age groups. Hazardous work among adolescent children is

regarded as the worst form of child labour. In this age group, the percentage of children performing hazardous work in Myanmar (18 per cent) is much higher than that of the global estimate of 13.0 per cent made in 2012. In Myanmar, they constitute about half of the working children in this age group, while at the global level their share among those in employment was just about two-fifths in 2012. In fact, adolescents aged 15 to 17 years in hazardous work account for over one-third (36 per cent) of the overall group of children in employment and over 40 percent of those in child labour.

In Myanmar, engagement in hazardous work is not only confined to the working children of the age group 15-17 years. In fact, its prevalence among the working children of age group 12-14 is even higher at about 53 percent. However, the severity of the problem of exposure to hazardous work relates mainly to the age group 15-17 years, as two-thirds of those in hazardous work fall in this age group. (Figure-14)



It would be interesting to see how much of the hazardous work currently carried out in Myanmar is borne by the children of the age group 5-17 years to assess the magnitude of redistribution of work that would be required to free the children from hazardous work. Unfortunately, data on hazardous work carried out by the workers aged over 17 years was not collected in the LFS-CL-SWTS. Estimating total demand for hazardous work in the economy is a vital need for devising policy interventions for the eradication of hazardous child labour and should be included as an integral part of any study on child labour in the future.

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Annexe - I

Estimation Procedure

A stratified two stage sampling design was adopted for the LF-CL-SWTS 2015. For each State/Region, rural and urban areas were treated as separate basic strata. Thus, as there are in all 15 states/regions in the country, the entire geographical area of Myanmar was divided into 30 basic strata.

The enumeration areas (EAs) demarcated in the Population Census was taken as the first stage units (FSUs). A sample of EAs was selected from each of the basic stratum at the first stage. For the LF-CL-SWTS, FSUs were drawn from the master sampling frame⁹ developed for conducting surveys. The master sample comprises 4,000 FSUs with 4 replicates – each containing 1,000 FSUs. The FSUs in the master sample were selected with circular systematic sampling with probability proportional to size, size being the number of households of EAs. For the present survey, the sample FSUs was drawn in the form of two replicates from each stratum. A half of the allocated sample FSUs were selected from Replicate 1 and the other half of the sample FSUs from Replicate 3 using random systematic sampling with equal probability.

For each of the selected EA, a sampling frame of households was prepared by visiting each structure of the EA and making a door-to-door enquiry. At this stage of preparing the sampling frame for second-stage selection, if a household was found to be temporarily absent, the required information was collected from the neighbour. However, with a view to controlling the workload mainly at the stage of listing of households, sub-block formation was resorted to in large EAs having 400 households or more. A large EA was divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called sub-blocks, determined on the basis of approximate present population of the sample EA. For the EA with sub-block formation, one sub-block was selected by Simple Random Sampling for the survey.

From the frame thus prepared for each FSU or the selected sub-block from it, a sample of 16 households was selected for the survey. Households were selected by circular systematic sampling with equal probability from a sample FSU or a selected sub-block of a sample FSU in case of sub-block formation.

Estimation Procedure

The estimation procedure adopted for the survey consists of two distinct steps. The first consists of obtaining the design-based estimates, after having adjusted for unit non-response cases. The second step consists of adjusting the design-based weights to benchmark them to external population figures, i.e. provisional/final Census results or demographic projections. The procedure of computing the design-based estimates is described below using the following notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum (s = 1-30)

i = subscript for i-th sample FSU

j = subscript for j-th sample household

k = subscript for k-th person in a sample household

P = total number of households of the sample FSU used for selection

⁹The Master Sampling Frame of 4000 FSUs have been developed by World Bank for National Household Surveys in Myanmar.

p = total number of households in a stratum as per the frame

n = number of sample FSUs excluding casualty cases.

D = number of segments formed in the FSU

H = total number of households listed in the frame

h = number of sample households available for tabulation

x, y = observed value of characters X, Y under estimation

\hat{X}, \hat{Y} = estimate of population total of the characters X, Y .

y_{sijk} = observed value of the character Y for the k -th person of j -th sample household belonging of i -th FSU (EA) of the s -th stratum.

Formulae for design-based estimates:

Estimate of aggregate (Y_s) for stratum s :

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{D_{si} \times H_{si}}{p_{si} \times h_{si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{si}} \sum_k y_{sijk}$$

From the above it is clear that each observation has to be multiplied by a factor $\frac{P_s \times D_{si} \times H_{si}}{n_s \times p_{si} \times h_{si}}$

We denote this multiplier by M .

Estimate of aggregate (Y) for Myanmar is obtained as $\hat{Y} = \sum_{s=1}^{30} \hat{Y}_s$

Calculation of calibrated weights using constraints on population and household figures:

1. Computation of calibrated weights was done by using a software called GENESEES developed by the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). The direct weights M already available were post-adjusted using calibration technique to produce population estimates from LF-CL-SWTS which are consistent with the official population and household figures available from Census Population. For this purpose, the final data from Census 2014 were used as constraints for Calibration because more recent projections were not available. For the population, the Census figures are not published by age-groups. However ILO estimated population figures by sex, age and SNGD based on Census totals for the conventional households. These were used for calculation of calibrated weights.

2. Calculation of calibrated weights involved two stages. In the first stage, a post-adjustment was made by an intermediate calibration step using the number of households at national level for the following groups:

- Total households and by sex of the head (3 constraints): total, total with male head, total with female head)
- Urban/rural households by sex of the head (6 constraints): total urban, urban with male head, urban with female head, total rural, rural with male head, rural with female head.
- Urban/rural households by size (12 constraints): urban by size (1,2,3,4,5,6+), rural by size (1,2,3,4,5,6+).

Similarly, for calibration of number of households at the State level for the following groups were used

- Total household and by size (two groups: 1 to 3, 4+)
- Total households in urban area and by size (two groups: 1 to 3, 4+)
- Total households in rural area and by size (two groups: 1 to 3, 4+).

3. In the final step of calibration several different constraints are put at national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the 15 States. Both the population figures (by sex and age) and the number of households (by sex of the household head and size) were used. The weights were computed such that the member of each household has the same weight, which is also the Household weight. This ensures that the estimates regarding individuals are perfectly consistent with those regarding households. Many different weights were computed using different combination of constraints. The combination which has been found more suitable was obtained with the following constraints:

Constraints at national level

Population at national level for the following groups

- Total population, 15 age groups (0-4, 5-11, 12-14, 15-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65+)
 - Total population, males, 15 age groups (0-4, 5-11, 12-14, 15-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65+)
 - Total population, females, 15 age groups (0-4, 5-11, 12-14, 15-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65+)
- Urban total population, 15 age groups (0-4, 5-11, 12-14, 15-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65+)
 - Urban population, males, 15 age groups (0-4, 5-11, 12-14, 15-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65+)
 - Urban population, females, 15 age groups (0-4, 5-11, 12-14, 15-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65+)
- Rural total population, 15 age groups (0-4, 5-11, 12-14, 15-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65+)
 - Rural population, males, 15 age groups (0-4, 5-11, 12-14, 15-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65+)
 - Rural population, females, 15 age groups (0-4, 5-11, 12-14, 15-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65+)

Number of households at national level for the following groups

- Total households and by sex of the head (3 constraints): total, total with male head, total with female head)
- Urban/rural households by sex of the head (6 constraints): total urban, urban with male head, urban with female head, total rural, rural with male head, rural with female head.

- Urban/rural households by size (12 constraints): urban by size (1,2,3,4,5,6+), rural by size (1,2,3,4,5,6+).
- *Constraints at State level*

The LF-CL-SWTS was conducted by dividing Myanmar geographically into 30 strata, obtained as combination of the 15 SNGDs and urban and rural areas. Each of these is a domain of estimation that the LF-CL-SWTS is expected to provide reliable estimates about their whole population, or its subgroups (e.g. by sex, age-groups, etc.) which are consistent with the external population figures. However, the sample size being limited for these geographical areas the number of constraints that can be put are much lower than those at national level. The actual constraints used are as follows:

Population at the State level for the following groups

- Males and Females, 8 age groups (0-4, 5-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+)
 - Males, 8 age groups (0-4, 5-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+)
 - Females, 8 age groups (0-4, 5-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+)
- Males and Females, urban area, 3 age groups (0-14, 15-64, 65+)
 - Males, urban area, 3 age groups (0-14, 15-64, 65+)
 - Females, urban area, 3 age groups (0-14, 15-64, 65+)
- Males and Females, rural area, 3 age groups (0-14, 15-64, 65+)
 - Males, rural area, 3 age groups (0-14, 15-64, 65+)
 - Females, rural area, 3 age groups (0-14, 15-64, 65+)

Number of households at the SNGD level by urban/rural (3 constraints per State): total households, urban households, rural households.

To keep the variability of final weights under control and avoid extreme weights, the number of constraints was reduced for some SNGDs. In some SNGD, for example, age-groups 0-4 and 5-14 were put together to form a group 0-14.

List of abbreviations

ASNW	Attending Schools and Not Working
CLS	Core Labour Standards
CSO	Central Statistical Organization
DOL	Department of Labour
EA	Enumeration Areas
FSU	First Stage Units
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICSE-93	International Classification of Status of Employment
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LF-CL-SWTS	Labour Force, Child Labour and School-to-Work Transition Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure
MY-PEC	Myanmar Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
NASNW	Not Attending School and Not Working
NASW	Not Attending School and Working
NPT	Nay Pyi Taw
PSU	Primary Sampling Units
SNA	System of National Accounts
SNGD	Sub-National Geographic Domains
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SSU	Second Stage Units
TWGCL	Technical Working Group on Child Labour
U.N.	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USU	Ultimate Sampling Units
U.T.	Union Territory
WPR	Worker-Population Ratio

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

Tabulation Plan

Child Labour Survey

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Table 1. Number of Enumeration Area Blocks (EAs), households and children surveyed by State/Region

State/Region	Number of EAs						No. of households surveyed			No. of children surveyed		
	allotted			surveyed						urban	rural	urban + rural
	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All-Myanmar	522	978	1500	519	949	1468	8269	15156	23425	7384	16368	23752
Kachin	36	42	78	36	38	74	572	606	1178	639	781	1420
Kayah	12	20	32	12	20	32	192	320	512	226	458	684
Kayin	22	52	74	22	47	69	350	750	1100	344	997	1341
Chin	12	28	40	12	27	39	192	431	623	233	613	846
Sagaing	32	100	132	32	100	132	511	1599	2110	467	1671	2138
Tanintharyi	22	48	70	22	48	70	350	766	1116	370	1050	1420
Bago	38	90	128	38	90	128	608	1438	2046	514	1317	1831
Magway	24	90	114	24	90	114	384	1440	1824	273	1220	1493
Mandalay	66	82	148	66	82	148	1054	1312	2366	837	1151	1988
Mon	32	52	84	32	52	84	509	830	1339	513	826	1339
Rakhine	22	82	104	22	82	104	349	1304	1653	361	1874	2235
Yangon	104	46	150	104	46	150	1652	735	2387	1251	648	1899
Shan	44	96	140	41	77	118	654	1230	1884	589	1450	2039
Ayeyawady	28	114	142	28	114	142	444	1820	2264	380	1697	2077
Nay Pyi Taw	28	36	64	28	36	64	448	575	1023	387	615	1002

Table 2. Estimated number of children by age-group

Sex: ALL CHILDREN

Domain	Estimated total no. of children in age-group (years)				Sample children
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All-Myanmar	6613696	2968835	2563931	12146463	23752
Sex					
Boys	3311407	1457166	1241887	6010459	11777
Girls	3302289	1511670	1322044	6136004	11975
Area type					
Urban	1582527	796724	742968	3122218	7384
Rural	5031169	2172112	1820964	9024244	16368
State/ Region					
Kachin	188719	88708	87913	365340	1420
Kayah	47685	19706	16372	83762	684
Kayin	258111	102724	85712	446547	1341
Chin	92357	36009	28844	157210	846
Sagaing	741193	296194	280851	1318238	2138
Tanintharyi	226861	104084	82501	413447	1420
Bago	624723	291576	252897	1169195	1831
Magway	473859	229351	187561	890770	1493
Mandalay	741568	351288	299652	1392507	1988
Mon	297363	136087	109652	543102	1339
Rakhine	311145	134282	107659	553085	2235
Yangon	766530	371663	360367	1498560	1899
Shan	866964	396733	315848	1579545	2039
Ayeyawady	823124	351669	293528	1468321	2077
Nay Pyi Taw	153494	58765	54576	266834	1002
Sample children	12306	6267	5179	23752	x

Table 2. Estimated number of children by age-group

Sex: BOY

Domain	Estimated total no. of children in age-group (years)				Sample children
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All-Myanmar	3311407	1457166	1241887	6010459	11777
Area type					
Urban	799382	397364	362416	1559162	3656
Rural	2512025	1059801	879471	4451298	8121
State/ Region					
Kachin	93297	40248	43096	176640	699
Kayah	23429	9633	8256	41318	340
Kayin	125138	49089	40001	214228	638
Chin	45694	17140	12937	75771	422
Sagaing	363140	141670	135582	640392	1080
Tanintharyi	107510	54745	38435	200690	696
Bago	306177	143936	128162	578275	926
Magway	234163	103914	88563	426641	739
Mandalay	372192	173029	142162	687382	967
Mon	158576	63462	54406	276444	681
Rakhine	154427	68177	50611	273216	1062
Yangon	395200	187358	176637	759195	963
Shan	440257	203076	153975	797308	1070
Ayeyawady	414256	176998	144091	735345	1012
Nay Pyi Taw	77952	24689	24974	127615	482
Sample children	6146	3108	2523	11777	x

Table 2. Estimated number of children by age-group

Sex: GIRL

Domain	Estimated total no. of children in age-group (years)				Sample children
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All-Myanmar	3302289	1511670	1322044	6136004	11975
Area type					
Urban	783145	399359	380552	1563057	3728
Rural	2519144	1112310	941493	4572947	8247
State/ Region					
Kachin	95422	48460	44818	188700	721
Kayah	24256	10072	8116	42444	344
Kayin	132973	53635	45711	232319	703
Chin	46663	18869	15907	81439	424
Sagaing	378053	154524	145269	677847	1058
Tanintharyi	119351	49339	44066	212757	724
Bago	318546	147639	124735	590920	905
Magway	239695	125437	98997	464129	754
Mandalay	369376	178259	157490	705125	1021
Mon	138787	72625	55246	266657	658
Rakhine	156718	66104	57047	279870	1173
Yangon	371330	184305	183730	739365	936
Shan	426708	193656	161873	782237	969
Ayeyawady	408868	174671	149437	732976	1065
Nay Pyi Taw	75542	34075	29602	139219	520
Sample children	6160	3159	2656	11975	x

Table 3. Percentage distribution of households by household characteristics with child over age-groups and working status of children

Area Type: Urban + Rural

Characteristics of household	Percentage of households with children in age-group (years)				Percentage of household with working children	Percentage of households with working children in age-group (years)				Household	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total		5-11	12-14	15-17	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10877842	23425
Area type											
Urban	24.9	26.9	28.3	26.8	6.6	31.0	17.8	18.2	18.9	3049432	8269
Rural	75.1	73.1	71.7	73.2	11.1	69.0	82.2	81.8	81.1	7828410	15156
Household size											
1-3	12.9	9.9	10.1	15.9	2.9	0.0	11.1	10.1	11.0	4018518	8566
4-6	62.1	59.6	57.5	61.9	11.5	54.3	55.8	55.9	56.3	5247486	11960
7-9	20.8	25.7	26.6	18.7	20.8	39.2	27.5	27.3	26.5	1366509	2500
10+	4.2	4.8	5.9	3.5	27.3	6.5	5.6	6.7	6.2	245329	399
Average household size	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.3	5.9	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.9	x	x
Decile class of population by monthly per capita consumer expenditure											
0-10	12.9	13.0	12.1	11.3	20.0	35.3	20.6	16.0	16.5	885647	1644
10-20	12.9	12.6	12.4	11.7	16.7	5.5	15.8	15.3	15.2	975797	1749
20-30	11.8	10.8	10.0	10.9	13.4	21.7	12.9	12.4	12.2	975712	1846
30-40	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.5	13.7	16.3	11.1	12.3	12.4	970641	1949
40-50	10.2	10.5	9.8	10.3	9.7	3.5	8.7	9.9	9.6	1059032	2219
50-60	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.8	9.5	5.1	9.5	9.4	9.6	1078449	2347
60-70	9.3	9.4	9.8	9.8	7.7	1.9	7.1	8.2	8.0	1110882	2436
70-80	8.5	9.0	8.8	9.2	6.7	2.8	6.6	7.2	7.1	1135316	2635
80-90	7.6	7.2	8.0	8.8	4.2	2.6	4.7	4.5	4.9	1256632	2985
90-100	6.3	6.8	9.1	7.8	3.3	5.3	3.0	4.8	4.5	1428381	3610
Gross area cultivated during 2014 (Acre)											
< .20	7.8	7.9	8.5	7.9	9.8	8.2	5.2	7.6	7.6	351319	850
.20 - .99	2.1	2.2	1.5	2.1	13.8	0.0	3.1	1.9	2.1	70615	155
1.00 - 2.49	21.8	21.2	20.2	21.6	11.4	34.1	27.9	20.7	21.3	847714	1752
2.50 - 4.99	21.3	21.4	22.9	21.3	12.5	33.9	22.6	24.9	24.1	874817	1809
5.00 - 9.99	25.3	27.3	26.5	25.8	11.7	23.8	24.9	25.5	25.9	1007577	2100
10.00+	21.7	20.1	20.4	21.3	9.7	0.0	16.3	19.4	19.0	885845	1749

Table 3. Percentage distribution of households by household characteristics with child over age-groups and working status of children

Area Type: Urban + Rural

Characteristics of household	Percentage of households with children in age-group (years)				Percentage of household with working children	Percentage of households with working children in age-group (years)				Household	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total		5-11	12-14	15-17	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Indebtedness											
Indebted households	38.3	40.1	37.9	38.0	12.0	55.8	41.9	42.0	42.7	3816984	7603
Non-indebted households	61.7	59.9	62.1	62.0	8.7	44.2	58.1	58.0	57.3	7060858	15822
Tenure of status of housing unit											
Owned by any household member	91.2	91.5	91.2	91.0	10.0	100.0	90.8	90.9	91.1	9792161	20999
Rented: Government Housing	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	4.6	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	125268	296
Rented: Other	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.5	10.3	0.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	536290	1136
Provided free	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.2	9.3	0.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	270811	568
Government quarter	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	104074	325
Other* ¹	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	17.6	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	49238	101
Type of materials used for wall of dwelling unit											
Brick	14.9	16.0	17.2	16.3	5.5	5.4	7.8	10.2	9.8	1917266	4502
Stone	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	6.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	44721	102
wood	24.5	25.6	26.3	25.2	7.6	10.0	16.0	20.5	20.1	2830977	6745
Bamboo	54.9	52.7	51.1	53.1	12.1	59.0	67.3	61.9	62.8	5539909	11183
Leaves	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.2	13.4	20.2	7.3	5.6	5.7	454032	724
Other	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	17.2	5.5	1.1	1.6	1.5	90938	169
Type of materials used for roof of dwelling unit											
Concrete	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	5.4	2.4	0.3	1.1	0.9	178438	377
Tin	63.9	65.7	66.1	65.8	8.6	53.2	54.4	58.2	58.1	7242786	15906
Tile	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.0	12.2	1.9	0.7	1.3	1.2	101392	222
thatches / leaves	32.2	30.8	29.2	30.1	12.9	42.5	41.7	37.2	37.8	3142060	6501
Bamboo / log	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	9.7	0.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	168694	344
Other	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	12.4	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	44471	75

¹Including code 6: Private company Quarter and code 7: No dwelling unit

Table 3. Percentage distribution of households by household characteristics with child over age-groups and working status of children

Area Type: Urban + Rural

Characteristics of household	Percentage of households with children in age-group (years)				Percentage of household with working children	Percentage of households with working children in age-group (years)				Household	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total		5-11	12-14	15-17	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Source of household income											
Agriculture	40.8	41.7	42.2	40.6	11.5	20.5	43.7	44.7	44.1	4104487	8545
Non-agricultural enterprise	32.8	33.7	34.3	33.8	7.9	27.2	22.0	26.2	25.8	3478191	8189
Wage/ salaried employment	42.9	44.1	44.9	42.9	12.9	65.2	58.4	54.8	55.7	4615445	9673
Pension	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	4.3	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	387473	972
Rent	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.8	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	263870	607
Transfer from other household	3.8	4.0	3.2	3.9	3.2	0.0	2.3	1.8	1.9	636385	1404
Remittances	5.5	6.0	5.3	5.5	6.8	2.9	4.1	3.3	3.5	547096	1527
Interest & dividends	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	73434	171
Other	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.4	8.4	0.0	0.8	1.5	1.3	169383	397
Estd household	4726232	2655328	2307632	6460882	1071660	17527	274112	890994	1071660	x	x
Sample household	9050	5600	4700	13170	1964	30	510	1600	1964	x	x

Table 3. Percentage distribution of households by household characteristics with child over age-groups and working status of children

Area Type: Urban

Characteristics of household	Percentage of households with children in age-group (years)				Percentage of household with working children	Percentage of households with working children in age-group (years)				Household	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total		5-11	12-14	15-17	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3049432	8269
Household size											
1-3	12.5	9.9	9.3	15.1	1.9	0.0	16.4	8.2	10.5	1120117	3021
4-6	57.2	56.2	55.1	57.9	7.9	56.0	50.2	53.7	53.5	1379753	4100
7-9	23.8	26.5	26.4	21.3	9.6	23.0	21.7	22.2	21.2	444965	985
10+	6.5	7.3	9.2	5.7	28.6	21.0	11.7	15.9	14.8	104597	163
Average household size	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.5	6.4	6.9	6.0	6.6	6.4	x	x
Decile class of population by monthly per capita consumer expenditure											
0-10	7.6	7.8	8.4	6.9	17.6	22.9	15.0	10.8	12.6	145825	333
10-20	6.9	7.3	6.6	6.4	10.7	0.0	4.6	8.2	7.5	141347	339
20-30	8.0	7.1	5.7	7.0	11.7	35.3	13.6	9.9	10.2	175838	424
30-40	9.2	9.8	9.3	8.4	13.2	14.0	7.5	14.9	13.4	206636	517
40-50	9.0	9.8	8.7	8.9	7.1	0.0	7.2	9.2	8.4	240140	650
50-60	10.2	9.3	9.9	9.8	7.5	4.7	14.4	9.6	10.3	279797	772
60-70	12.4	11.1	10.7	11.4	5.5	6.2	10.2	8.7	8.8	323170	859
70-80	12.4	12.5	11.1	12.5	6.2	9.1	10.2	11.4	11.5	378304	1062
80-90	12.3	11.5	12.5	13.9	3.5	0.0	6.8	8.2	8.1	466965	1341
90-100	11.9	13.8	17.1	14.6	2.7	7.7	10.4	9.3	9.2	691134	1971
Gross area cultivated during 2014 (Acre)											
< .20	8.8	12.2	8.0	8.6	4.9	0.0	11.0	4.0	6.3	22544	93
.20 - .99	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.8	23.4	0.0	12.0	4.4	6.9	5161	18
1.00 - 2.49	23.0	23.2	30.4	24.8	11.9	0.0	43.9	43.4	38.3	55893	199
2.50 - 4.99	20.6	22.2	19.5	19.6	6.3	0.0	23.7	15.0	16.7	46163	168
5.00 - 9.99	23.2	20.3	18.5	23.2	6.0	0.0	3.3	18.4	17.0	49797	171
10.00+	20.9	19.0	21.0	21.0	5.5	0.0	6.1	14.9	14.7	46824	157

Table 3. Percentage distribution of households by household characteristics with child over age-groups and working status of children

Area Type: Urban

Characteristics of household	Percentage of households with children in age-group (years)				Percentage of household with working children	Percentage of households with working children in age-group (years)				Household	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total		5-11	12-14	15-17	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Indebtedness											
Indebted households	24.6	25.5	23.7	23.5	8.9	45.9	26.9	24.5	26.4	604322	1624
Non-indebted households	75.4	74.5	76.3	76.5	6.1	54.1	73.1	75.5	73.6	2445109	6645
Tenure of status of housing unit											
Owned by any household member	78.5	80.8	80.1	78.8	6.3	100.0	70.7	72.3	72.7	2347663	6596
Rented: Government Housing	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.2	79855	206
Rented: Other	13.0	11.2	12.2	12.8	10.1	0.0	23.5	20.4	20.2	404692	899
Provided free	3.7	3.4	2.9	3.3	7.1	0.0	4.3	3.9	4.1	115855	254
Government quarter	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	76699	262
Other* ²	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	11.3	0.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	24667	52
Type of materials used for wall of dwelling unit											
Brick	29.2	28.9	31.9	31.0	3.3	17.3	15.5	18.3	17.5	1076162	2846
Stone	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	9.5	0.0	2.6	1.2	1.0	20262	51
wood	28.5	28.5	29.0	28.5	5.6	14.8	19.5	24.0	24.0	865215	2438
Bamboo	40.3	40.3	37.3	38.4	10.5	67.9	55.9	54.4	54.7	1050226	2843
Leaves	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	9.7	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.9	18943	48
Other	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	22.1	0.0	4.1	1.7	2.0	18623	43
Type of materials used for roof of dwelling unit											
Concrete	3.4	2.7	4.3	3.6	5.1	7.7	1.5	4.7	3.8	149529	321
Tin	81.4	81.2	80.1	81.6	5.7	81.3	69.3	69.1	70.3	2506538	6809
Tile	1.2	1.8	2.3	1.5	13.9	6.2	3.9	3.0	2.8	40885	109
thatches / leaves	12.6	12.8	11.7	11.9	13.0	4.7	23.1	19.8	20.3	315851	933
Bamboo / log	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	16.8	0.0	2.1	3.4	2.9	35097	94
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1532	3

²Including code 6: Private company Quarter and code 7: No dwelling unit

Table 3. Percentage distribution of households by household characteristics with child over age-groups and working status of children

Area Type: Urban

Characteristics of household	Percentage of households with children in age-group (years)				Percentage of household with working children	Percentage of households with working children in age-group (years)				Household	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total		5-11	12-14	15-17	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Source of household income											
Agriculture	9.2	10.3	9.5	9.5	8.8	0.0	14.6	10.3	10.5	242053	831
Non-agricultural enterprise	56.9	58.7	58.5	56.9	6.8	49.9	45.1	54.5	52.2	1561015	4216
Wage/ salaried employment	51.3	51.7	54.4	51.9	9.1	86.6	77.0	68.6	71.4	1593170	4201
Pension	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.8	2.9	0.0	0.9	4.2	3.6	255550	706
Rent	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	108025	298
Transfer from other household	5.4	5.2	4.8	5.3	1.7	0.0	2.8	1.5	1.9	227751	610
Remittances	3.3	2.8	3.6	3.3	4.7	0.0	2.6	2.4	2.2	93616	365
Interest & dividends	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	38795	100
Other	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.8	12.4	0.0	1.0	3.7	3.2	52700	168
Estd household	1178460	713579	653127	1728373	202488	5433	48914	161776	202488	x	x
Sample household	2806	1790	1585	4312	440	10	114	342	440	x	x

Table 3. Percentage distribution of households by household characteristics with child over age-groups and working status of children
Area Type: Rural

Characteristics of household	Percentage of households with children in age-group (years)				Percentage of children working	Percentage of households with working children in age-group (years)				Household	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total		5-11	12-14	15-17	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7828410	15156
Household size											
1-3	13.0	9.9	10.4	16.2	3.3	0.0	9.9	10.6	11.1	2898401	5545
4-6	63.8	60.8	58.4	63.3	12.8	53.6	57.0	56.4	57.0	3867733	7860
7-9	19.8	25.4	26.7	17.8	26.1	46.4	28.8	28.4	27.7	921544	1515
10+	3.4	3.9	4.6	2.7	26.3	0.0	4.3	4.6	4.3	140732	236
Average household size	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.8	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.8	x	x
Decile class of population by monthly per capita consumer expenditure											
0-10	14.6	14.9	13.6	12.9	20.5	40.9	21.8	17.1	17.4	739823	1311
10-20	14.8	14.6	14.6	13.7	17.8	8.0	18.3	16.9	17.0	834449	1410
20-30	13.1	12.2	11.6	12.3	13.8	15.6	12.7	12.9	12.7	799874	1422
30-40	11.7	11.5	11.2	11.3	13.8	17.3	11.9	11.7	12.1	764006	1432
40-50	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.7	10.5	5.1	9.0	10.1	9.9	818892	1569
50-60	9.3	9.6	9.2	9.8	10.2	5.2	8.5	9.4	9.4	798652	1575
60-70	8.3	8.8	9.4	9.2	8.6	0.0	6.4	8.1	7.8	787711	1577
70-80	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.0	0.0	5.8	6.2	6.1	757011	1573
80-90	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.9	4.6	3.7	4.3	3.7	4.2	789667	1644
90-100	4.4	4.2	5.9	5.3	4.0	4.2	1.4	3.8	3.4	737247	1639
Gross area cultivated during 2014 (Acre)											
< .20	7.7	7.6	8.6	7.9	10.1	8.2	4.9	7.8	7.6	328775	757
.20 - .99	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.0	13.0	0.0	2.8	1.8	2.0	65454	137
1.00 - 2.49	21.8	21.0	19.5	21.4	11.4	34.1	27.2	19.7	20.7	791821	1553
2.50 - 4.99	21.3	21.3	23.1	21.4	12.8	33.9	22.5	25.3	24.4	828655	1641
5.00 - 9.99	25.4	27.7	27.0	25.9	11.9	23.8	25.8	25.8	26.2	957780	1929
10.00+	21.7	20.2	20.4	21.4	10.0	0.0	16.7	19.6	19.2	839020	1592

Table 3. Percentage distribution of households by household characteristics with child over age-groups and working status of children

Area Type: Rural

Characteristics of household	Percentage of households with children in age-group (years)				Percentage of children working	Percentage of households with working children in age-group (years)				Household	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total		5-11	12-14	15-17	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Indebtedness											
Indebted households	42.8	45.4	43.4	43.3	12.6	60.3	45.2	45.9	46.5	3212661	5979
Non-indebted households	57.2	54.6	56.6	56.7	10.1	39.7	54.8	54.1	53.5	4615749	9177
Tenure of status of housing unit											
Owned by any household member	95.4	95.5	95.5	95.4	11.1	100.0	95.1	95.0	95.3	7444498	14403
Rented: Government Housing	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	7.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	45412	90
Rented: Other	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	11.1	0.0	1.0	1.8	1.7	131598	237
Provided free	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.9	10.9	0.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	154956	314
Government quarter	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27375	63
Other* ³	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	23.8	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.7	24571	49
Type of materials used for wall of dwelling unit											
Brick	10.2	11.2	11.5	10.9	8.3	0.0	6.1	8.4	8.0	841103	1656
Stone	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	24459	51
wood	23.1	24.6	25.2	24.0	8.5	7.8	15.2	19.7	19.1	1965762	4307
Bamboo	59.8	57.2	56.6	58.5	12.5	55.0	69.8	63.5	64.6	4489683	8340
Leaves	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.4	13.6	29.2	8.4	6.7	6.8	435089	676
Other	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	15.9	8.0	0.4	1.6	1.3	72315	126
Type of materials used for roof of dwelling unit											
Concrete	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	28909	56
Tin	58.0	59.9	60.6	60.0	10.1	40.6	51.1	55.8	55.3	4736248	9097
Tile	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.8	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	60507	113
thatches / leaves	38.6	37.4	36.1	36.7	12.9	59.4	45.7	41.1	41.9	2826208	5568
Bamboo / log	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	7.8	0.0	1.8	1.3	1.2	133598	250
Other	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	12.8	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.6	42939	72

³Including code 6: Private company Quarter and code 7: No dwelling unit

Table 3. Percentage distribution of households by household characteristics with child over age-groups and working status of children

Area Type: Rural

Characteristics of household	Percentage of households with children in age-group (years)				Percentage of children working	Percentage of households with working children in age-group (years)				Household	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total		5-11	12-14	15-17	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Source of household income											
Agriculture	51.3	53.3	55.1	52.0	11.7	29.6	50.1	52.4	51.9	3862434	7714
Non-agricultural enterprise	24.8	24.6	24.7	25.4	8.9	17.0	17.0	19.9	19.6	1917177	3973
Wage/ salaried employment	40.1	41.4	41.2	39.7	15.0	55.6	54.4	51.7	52.0	3022274	5472
Pension	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	7.2	0.0	1.7	0.9	1.1	131923	266
Rent	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	4.1	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	155844	309
Transfer from other household	3.2	3.6	2.6	3.3	4.1	0.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	408633	794
Remittances	6.2	7.2	6.0	6.3	7.2	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.8	453480	1162
Interest & dividends	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	34639	71
Other	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	6.5	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	116683	229
Estd household	3547771	1941748	1654505	4732509	869172	12095	225198	729219	869172	x	x
Sample household	6244	3810	3115	8858	1524	20	396	1258	1524	x	x

Table 4. Percentage distribution of households by characteristics of the head of households over age-groups and working status of children

Characteristics of head of household	Sex of head of household : Both										
	Percentage households with children in age-group (years)				Percentage of household with working children	Percentage households with working children in age-group (years)				children	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total		5-11	12-14	15-17	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10876149	23422
Age-group (years)											
15-24	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	3.4	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	219979	363
25-34	19.0	6.0	2.7	14.7	3.0	14.8	7.9	3.7	4.6	1666299	3009
35-44	35.2	37.2	30.9	32.0	14.8	47.3	43.9	32.6	34.5	2498709	5320
45-54	22.6	32.1	37.9	27.3	14.2	16.9	28.9	36.3	35.0	2634024	5862
55-64	12.7	13.9	17.5	14.8	8.5	0.0	10.4	18.2	16.7	2093873	4843
65+	10.1	10.4	10.5	10.8	5.2	20.9	7.8	8.5	8.5	1763265	4025
Marital status											
Never married	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.9	0.0	1.8	1.5	1.6	572606	1235
Currently married	82.6	80.6	79.4	80.4	10.7	68.3	82.2	79.2	79.5	7976376	17443
Separated	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	11.8	0.0	1.1	1.5	1.2	112939	238
Divorced	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	10.9	0.0	2.4	1.1	1.4	138654	275
Widowed	13.9	15.2	16.5	15.7	8.4	31.7	12.5	16.7	16.3	2076456	4233
Highest level of education completed											
Not literate	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	10.2	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	87622	173
Below primary	28.5	29.5	28.7	27.7	13.0	45.7	42.3	36.5	37.5	2449807	4769
Primary	42.2	43.4	43.0	42.1	10.6	43.8	48.0	47.7	47.4	3780636	8034
Middle	19.5	18.2	18.3	19.7	5.3	10.6	7.0	11.8	11.3	1799204	4140
Vocational certificate	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	18676	53
High school	4.7	4.0	4.9	5.1	1.7	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.1	537868	1356
Under graduate Diploma +	4.0	3.5	3.9	4.3	2.7	0.0	1.1	1.7	1.6	498632	1256
Employment status											
Employee	29.9	28.1	26.8	28.4	11.3	28.7	34.9	30.3	31.2	2950159	5915
Self-employed	52.3	53.8	53.6	52.7	10.5	50.4	52.1	51.7	51.7	5280564	11429
Unemployed	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	20066	50
Out of Labour Force	17.6	17.9	19.4	18.7	6.9	20.9	13.0	17.8	17.0	2627052	6031
Estd. children	4724538	2654445	2307632	6459189	1071081	17527	273533	890994	1071081	x	x
Sample children	9047	5598	4700	13167	1963	30	509	1600	1963	x	x

+including code 07,08, 10 and 11 of Q35

Table 4. Percentage distribution of households by characteristics of the head of households over age-groups and working status of children

Sex of head of household : Male

Characteristics of head of household	Percentage households with children in age-group (years)				Percentage of household with working children	Percentage households with working children in age-group (years)				children	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total		5-11	12-14	15-17	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8295660	18281
Age-group (years)											
15-24	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	178733	303
25-34	20.6	6.3	2.7	16.2	2.6	20.6	8.2	3.5	4.5	1492881	2713
35-44	37.8	39.8	32.6	34.4	14.8	52.0	46.8	34.3	36.3	2132691	4603
45-54	23.6	34.2	40.2	28.3	15.1	15.9	28.5	37.7	36.2	2069810	4751
55-64	10.5	12.4	17.0	13.0	10.0	0.0	10.3	18.2	16.5	1434619	3473
65+	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.7	5.1	11.5	5.5	5.8	5.9	986926	2438
Marital status											
Never married	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	3.6	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	216104	503
Currently married	95.3	95.1	94.1	94.7	10.8	95.1	95.5	94.1	94.3	7555734	16579
Separated	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.9	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	29007	78
Divorced	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	9.6	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	37566	85
Widowed	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.0	7.9	4.9	2.3	4.4	4.2	458131	1038
Highest level of education completed											
Not literate	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	10.7	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	71134	142
Below primary	27.7	29.3	28.3	26.9	14.2	41.2	40.4	36.9	37.4	1850281	3677
Primary	42.3	43.3	42.3	42.1	11.0	53.5	49.5	46.6	47.0	2999595	6506
Middle	20.3	18.8	19.3	20.5	5.3	5.2	7.1	12.2	11.5	1518837	3535
Vocational certificate	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	15562	43
High school	4.9	4.0	5.1	5.3	1.8	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.1	451073	1151
Under graduate Diploma +	3.7	3.4	3.8	4.1	3.4	0.0	1.2	1.8	1.7	351166	898
Employment status											
Employee	32.6	30.7	28.8	31.0	11.1	33.6	35.6	31.4	32.2	2505382	5128
Self-employed	56.1	57.6	58.1	56.9	11.0	54.9	54.7	56.7	56.3	4456723	9822
Unemployed	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	17680	43
Out of Labour Force	11.1	11.5	12.8	12.0	7.5	11.5	9.7	11.7	11.4	1316757	3290
Estd. children	3902916	2144881	1865796	5220571	866715	12587	228756	718778	866715	x	x
Sample children	7605	4634	3887	10874	1631	24	435	1325	1631	x	x

+including code 07, 08, 10 and 11 of Q35

Table 4. Percentage distribution of households by characteristics of the head of households over age-groups and working status of children

Sex of head of household : Female

Characteristics of head of household	Percentage households with children in age-group (years)				Percentage of children working	Percentage households with working children in age-group (years)				children	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total		5-11	12-14	15-17	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2580489	5141
Age-group (years)											
15-24	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	5.9	0.0	3.5	1.4	1.2	41245	60
25-34	10.9	4.7	2.7	8.4	5.8	0.0	6.4	4.2	4.9	173417	296
35-44	23.1	26.3	23.8	21.7	14.9	35.4	29.1	25.4	26.6	366019	717
45-54	18.3	23.4	28.1	22.9	10.9	19.5	31.1	30.6	30.0	564214	1111
55-64	22.8	20.1	19.7	22.2	5.3	0.0	10.8	18.4	17.3	659255	1370
65+	24.1	24.8	24.6	23.9	5.3	45.1	19.1	20.0	20.0	776339	1587
Marital status											
Never married	4.8	5.7	6.3	5.5	2.6	0.0	6.2	4.6	4.5	356502	732
Currently married	22.1	19.5	17.2	20.1	8.1	0.0	14.3	17.1	16.6	420641	864
Separated	5.2	4.3	4.3	4.7	13.4	0.0	3.7	6.6	5.5	83932	160
Divorced	5.1	7.0	4.4	5.0	11.4	0.0	11.3	3.7	5.6	101089	190
Widowed	62.9	63.5	67.8	64.8	8.6	100.0	64.5	68.0	67.7	1618325	3195
Highest level of education completed											
Not literate	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	8.2	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	16489	31
Below primary	33.0	30.9	30.7	32.0	9.1	55.3	55.5	34.9	37.8	599526	1092
Primary	41.9	44.3	46.9	41.9	9.1	22.6	37.2	52.3	49.1	781041	1528
Middle	15.3	15.2	13.6	15.5	5.2	22.1	6.1	9.5	10.1	280367	605
Vocational certificate	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3115	10
High school	3.5	4.2	3.7	4.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	86795	205
Under graduate Diploma +	5.4	4.3	4.5	5.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	147466	358
Employment status											
Employee	17.2	17.0	18.2	17.2	12.3	16.3	31.2	25.7	26.9	444777	787
Self-employed	34.1	37.9	34.5	35.3	8.0	38.7	39.0	30.9	32.2	823841	1607
Unemployed	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2386	7
Out of Labour Force	48.5	45.1	47.1	47.4	6.4	45.1	29.8	43.3	40.9	1310295	2741
Estd. children	821623	509564	441835	1238619	204366	4940	44777	172217	204366	x	x
Sample children	1442	964	813	2293	332	6	74	275	332	x	x

+including code 07,08,10 and 11 of Q35

Table 5. Distribution of children by age-group separately for working children and all children

Sex: ALL CHILDREN

Domain	Percentage of children in age-group (years)				Percentage of children working	Percentage of working children in age-group (years)				children	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total		5-11	12-14	15-17	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	54.4	24.4	21.1	100.0	10.5	1.7	22.7	75.6	100.0	12146463	23752
Sex											
Boys	55.1	24.2	20.7	100.0	11.3	1.2	22.0	76.8	100.0	6010459	11777
Girls	53.8	24.6	21.5	100.0	9.8	2.2	23.5	74.3	100.0	6136004	11975
Area Type											
Urban	50.7	25.5	23.8	100.0	8.1	3.3	22.6	74.1	100.0	3122218	7384
Rural	55.8	24.1	20.2	100.0	11.4	1.3	22.7	76.0	100.0	9024244	16368
State/ Region											
Kachin	51.7	24.3	24.1	100.0	7.3	0.0	22.0	78.0	100.0	365340	1420
Kayah	56.9	23.5	19.5	100.0	10.0	1.8	22.2	76.0	100.0	83762	684
Kayin	57.8	23.0	19.2	100.0	8.5	0.9	23.2	75.9	100.0	446547	1341
Chin	58.7	22.9	18.3	100.0	4.5	4.2	18.1	77.7	100.0	157210	846
Sagaing	56.2	22.5	21.3	100.0	11.6	0.0	16.9	83.1	100.0	1318238	2138
Tanintharyi	54.9	25.2	20.0	100.0	8.5	0.0	27.1	72.9	100.0	413447	1420
Bago	53.4	24.9	21.6	100.0	12.5	1.0	21.6	77.4	100.0	1169195	1831
Magway	53.2	25.7	21.1	100.0	11.0	1.2	25.4	73.4	100.0	890770	1493
Mandalay	53.3	25.2	21.5	100.0	12.4	1.5	24.7	73.8	100.0	1392507	1988
Mon	54.8	25.1	20.2	100.0	8.8	3.0	22.3	74.7	100.0	543102	1339
Rakhine	56.3	24.3	19.5	100.0	8.9	4.3	32.2	63.6	100.0	553085	2235
Yangon	51.2	24.8	24.0	100.0	8.7	6.6	18.4	75.0	100.0	1498560	1899
Shan	54.9	25.1	20.0	100.0	10.3	1.0	23.5	75.5	100.0	1579545	2039
Ayeyawady	56.1	24.0	20.0	100.0	12.4	1.3	26.0	72.7	100.0	1468321	2077
Nay Pyi Taw	57.5	22.0	20.5	100.0	8.2	0.0	8.4	91.6	100.0	266834	1002
Estd, children	6613696	2968835	2563931	12146463	1279037	21935	290216	966886	1279037	x	x
Sample children	12306	6267	5179	23752	2302	35	549	1718	2302	x	x

Table 5. Distribution of children by age-group separately for working children and all children

Sex: BOY

Domain	Percentage of children in age-group (years)				Percentage of children working	Percentage of working children in age-group (years)				children	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total		5-11	12-14	15-17	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	55.1	24.2	20.7	100.0	11.3	1.2	22.0	76.8	100.0	6010459	11777
Area Type											
Urban	51.3	25.5	23.2	100.0	8.9	2.0	21.8	76.2	100.0	1559162	3656
Rural	56.4	23.8	19.8	100.0	12.1	1.1	22.0	76.9	100.0	4451298	8121
State/ Region											
Kachin	52.8	22.8	24.4	100.0	9.7	0.0	23.2	76.8	100.0	176640	699
Kayah	56.7	23.3	20.0	100.0	10.0	0.0	22.3	77.7	100.0	41318	340
Kayin	58.4	22.9	18.7	100.0	11.2	1.4	20.7	77.9	100.0	214228	638
Chin	60.3	22.6	17.1	100.0	5.4	7.3	15.8	77.0	100.0	75771	422
Sagaing	56.7	22.1	21.2	100.0	11.3	0.0	16.9	83.1	100.0	640392	1080
Tanintharyi	53.6	27.3	19.2	100.0	12.7	0.0	24.8	75.2	100.0	200690	696
Bago	52.9	24.9	22.2	100.0	13.2	0.0	17.9	82.1	100.0	578275	926
Magway	54.9	24.4	20.8	100.0	10.8	0.0	26.1	73.9	100.0	426641	739
Mandalay	54.1	25.2	20.7	100.0	12.5	1.0	24.2	74.8	100.0	687382	967
Mon	57.4	23.0	19.7	100.0	10.5	2.8	26.6	70.6	100.0	276444	681
Rakhine	56.5	25.0	18.5	100.0	11.0	3.6	31.5	64.8	100.0	273216	1062
Yangon	52.1	24.7	23.3	100.0	9.1	5.5	14.6	79.9	100.0	759195	963
Shan	55.2	25.5	19.3	100.0	10.3	0.8	22.6	76.6	100.0	797308	1070
Ayeyawady	56.3	24.1	19.6	100.0	13.9	0.6	25.6	73.9	100.0	735345	1012
Nay Pyi Taw	61.1	19.3	19.6	100.0	6.4	0.0	14.1	85.9	100.0	127615	482
Estd, children	3311407	1457166	1241887	6010459	676208	8437	148713	519059	676208	x	x
Sample children	6146	3108	2523	11777	1265	16	297	952	1265	x	x

Table 5. Distribution of children by age-group separately for working children and all children

Sex: GIRL

Domain	Percentage of children in age-group (years)				Percentage of children working	Percentage of working children in age-group (years)				children	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	total		5-11	12-14	15-17	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	53.8	24.6	21.5	100.0	9.8	2.2	23.5	74.3	100.0	6136004	11975
Area Type											
Urban	50.1	25.5	24.3	100.0	7.2	4.9	23.6	71.5	100.0	1563057	3728
Rural	55.1	24.3	20.6	100.0	10.7	1.6	23.4	74.9	100.0	4572947	8247
State/ Region/ UT											
Kachin	50.6	25.7	23.8	100.0	5.1	0.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	188700	721
Kayah	57.1	23.7	19.1	100.0	10.1	3.5	22.1	74.5	100.0	42444	344
Kayin	57.2	23.1	19.7	100.0	6.0	0.0	27.5	72.5	100.0	232319	703
Chin	57.3	23.2	19.5	100.0	3.7	0.0	21.4	78.6	100.0	81439	424
Sagaing	55.8	22.8	21.4	100.0	11.9	0.0	16.9	83.1	100.0	677847	1058
Tanintharyi	56.1	23.2	20.7	100.0	4.4	0.0	33.4	66.6	100.0	212757	724
Bago	53.9	25.0	21.1	100.0	11.9	2.0	25.6	72.4	100.0	590920	905
Magway	51.6	27.0	21.3	100.0	11.1	2.2	24.8	73.0	100.0	464129	754
Mandalay	52.4	25.3	22.3	100.0	12.4	1.9	25.3	72.8	100.0	705125	1021
Mon	52.0	27.2	20.7	100.0	7.0	3.3	15.7	81.0	100.0	266657	658
Rakhine	56.0	23.6	20.4	100.0	6.9	5.3	33.1	61.6	100.0	279870	1173
Yangon	50.2	24.9	24.8	100.0	8.2	7.9	22.7	69.4	100.0	739365	936
Shan	54.5	24.8	20.7	100.0	10.3	1.2	24.3	74.5	100.0	782237	969
Ayeyawady	55.8	23.8	20.4	100.0	10.9	2.2	26.5	71.3	100.0	732976	1065
Nay Pyi Taw	54.3	24.5	21.3	100.0	9.8	0.0	5.0	95.0	100.0	139219	520
Estd, children	3302289	1511670	1322044	6136004	602828	13499	141503	447827	602828	X	X
Sample children	6160	3159	2656	11975	1037	19	252	766	1037	X	X

Table 6. Percentage distribution of children by status of living with parents

Employment status: All

Domain	Percentage of children										children	
	both parents are alive and child is living with				only mother is alive and child is with mother		only father is alive and child is with father		both parents are not alive	total	estd.	sample
	both	only father	only mother	None of parents	living	not living	living	not living				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All-Myanmar	79.1	0.8	4.7	4.8	6.5	0.5	2.0	0.3	1.2	100.0	12124518	23714
Sex												
Boys	79.3	0.8	4.8	4.5	6.5	0.6	2.2	0.3	1.1	100.0	5998062	11755
Girls	79.0	0.7	4.7	5.0	6.5	0.5	1.9	0.3	1.4	100.0	6126456	11959
Area type												
Urban	73.8	1.3	5.2	6.5	8.0	0.8	1.9	0.5	2.1	100.0	3115707	7373
Rural	81.0	0.6	4.6	4.2	6.0	0.4	2.1	0.2	0.9	100.0	9008811	16341
Age-group (years)												
5-11	81.9	0.7	5.2	4.6	5.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.9	100.0	6603852	12293
12-14	77.4	0.7	4.5	4.5	7.5	0.5	3.0	0.4	1.5	100.0	2962252	6253
15-17	74.0	1.0	3.9	5.7	9.2	0.4	3.9	0.3	1.7	100.0	2558413	5168
Estd. children	9594612	92265	574037	578605	790971	62190	248240	34785	148813	12124518	x	x
Sample children	19005	197	1056	1148	1364	116	476	62	290	23714	x	x

Table 6. Percentage distribution of children by status of living with parents

Domain	Percentage of children										children	
	both parents are alive and child is living with				only mother is alive and child is with mother		only father is alive and child is with father		both parents are not alive	total	estd.	sample
	both	only father	only mother	none of parents	living	not living	living	not living				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All-Myanmar	72.2	1.0	3.8	5.6	9.8	0.4	4.4	0.6	2.4	100.0	1272854	2294
Sex												
Boys	73.5	1.0	3.6	5.0	9.3	0.4	4.9	0.4	1.9	100.0	674809	1262
Girls	70.6	1.0	3.9	6.4	10.3	0.4	3.8	0.7	2.9	100.0	598045	1032
Area type												
Urban	53.8	1.8	4.0	17.2	13.5	0.8	2.1	2.2	4.5	100.0	247732	520
Rural	76.6	0.8	3.7	2.8	8.9	0.3	4.9	0.2	1.9	100.0	1025122	1774
Age-group (years)												
5-11	70.9	0.0	8.7	9.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	21935	35
12-14	74.9	1.6	3.5	4.8	8.9	0.0	2.8	0.6	2.9	100.0	287078	546
15-17	71.4	0.8	3.8	5.8	10.1	0.5	5.0	0.5	2.3	100.0	963841	1713
Estd. children	918385	12475	48102	71728	124592	4601	55730	7011	30229	1272854	x	x
Sample children	1709	24	71	127	210	10	85	9	49	2294	x	x

Table 6. Percentage distribution of children by status of living with parents

Domain	Percentage of children										children	
	both parents are alive and child is living with				only mother is alive and child is with mother		only father is alive and child is with father		both parents are not alive	total	estd.	sample
	both	only father	only mother	None of parents	living	not living	living	not living				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All-Myanmar	80.0	0.7	4.8	4.7	6.1	0.5	1.8	0.3	1.1	100.0	10851664	21420
Sex												
Boys	80.0	0.8	4.9	4.5	6.1	0.6	1.9	0.2	1.0	100.0	5323253	10493
Girls	79.9	0.7	4.8	4.9	6.1	0.5	1.7	0.3	1.2	100.0	5528411	10927
Area type												
Urban	75.5	1.2	5.3	5.5	7.5	0.8	1.9	0.3	1.9	100.0	2867975	6853
Rural	81.5	0.6	4.7	4.4	5.6	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.8	100.0	7983689	14567
Age-group (years)												
5-11	81.9	0.7	5.2	4.5	5.0	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.9	100.0	6581917	12258
12-14	77.7	0.6	4.6	4.4	7.4	0.6	3.0	0.3	1.3	100.0	2675175	5707
15-17	75.5	1.0	4.0	5.6	8.6	0.4	3.3	0.2	1.4	100.0	1594572	3455
Estd. children	8676227	79789	525935	506877	666379	57589	192510	27774	118584	10851664	x	x
Sample children	17296	173	985	1021	1154	106	391	53	241	21420	x	x

Table 7. Percentage distribution of children migrated within the country by reason of migration

All household

Domain	Percentage of children migrated from other Village-tract/Ward	Percentage of children migrated due to the main reason										Estimated children	Sample children
		in search of employment / business opportunity	to take up new employment/ start business	job transfer	study	marriage	family moved	health	armed conflict	other	total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All-Myanmar	6.2	2.2	5.9	1.9	6.7	1.3	79.4	0.1	2.0	0.6	100.0	719886	1469
Sex													
Boys	6.0	2.6	6.1	1.9	5.2	0.8	80.5	0.1	2.2	0.5	100.0	347134	719
Girls	6.3	1.9	5.6	1.9	8.0	1.8	78.3	0.0	1.8	0.7	100.0	372753	750
Area type													
Urban	15.3	2.4	8.5	0.9	7.0	0.3	77.5	0.1	2.9	0.5	100.0	463959	978
Rural	3.0	2.0	1.1	3.8	6.0	3.2	82.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	255928	491
Estimated children	742181	16181	42290	13761	47949	9305	571312	367	14397	4326	719886	x	x
Sample children	1512	37	61	25	99	14	1193	1	29	10	1469	x	x

Table 7. Percentage distribution of children migrated within the country by reason of migration

Male headed household

Domain	Percentage of children migrated from other Village-tract/Ward	Percentage of children migrated due to the main reason										Estimated children	Sample children
		in search of employment / business opportunity	to take up new employment/ start business	job transfer	study	marriage	family moved	health	armed conflict	other	total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All-Myanmar	5.7	2.3	6.7	2.2	3.7	1.7	81.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	100.0	546713	1173
Sex													
Boys	5.7	2.8	6.9	2.1	3.0	1.0	82.3	0.0	1.3	0.6	100.0	270343	587
Girls	5.7	1.8	6.6	2.4	4.4	2.4	79.8	0.0	2.2	0.4	100.0	276371	586
Area type													
Urban	14.5	2.1	9.9	1.0	4.3	0.4	79.4	0.0	2.6	0.2	100.0	343344	761
Rural	2.9	2.5	1.4	4.3	2.6	4.0	83.7	0.0	0.4	1.1	100.0	203369	412
Estimated children	564959	12423	36866	12236	20168	9305	443026	0	9807	2883	546713	x	x
Sample children	1203	31	53	21	52	14	974	0	22	6	1173	x	x

Table 7. Percentage distribution of children migrated within the country by reason of migration

Domain	Percentage of children migrated from other Village-tract / Ward	Percentage of children migrated due to the main reason										Estimated children	Sample children
		in search of employment / business opportunity	to take up new employment / start business	job transfer	study	marriage	family moved	health	armed conflict	other	total		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All-Myanmar	8.2	2.2	3.1	0.9	16.0	0.0	74.1	0.2	2.7	0.8	100.0	173173	296
Sex													
Boys	7.5	2.2	3.5	1.0	13.1	0.0	74.3	0.5	5.1	0.2	100.0	76791	132
Girls	8.8	2.1	2.8	0.8	18.4	0.0	73.9	0.0	0.7	1.3	100.0	96382	164
Area type													
Urban	18.0	3.1	4.5	0.4	14.6	0.0	72.0	0.3	3.8	1.2	100.0	120614	217
Rural	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	19.2	0.0	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52559	79
Estimated children	177222	3757	5424	1525	27781	0	128286	367	4590	1443	173173	x	x
Sample children	309	6	8	4	47	0	219	1	7	4	296	x	x

Table8. Literacy rate for children by age-group, sex and State/Region

Domain	Percentage of children					children	
	working and literate	non-working and literate	working but not literate	non-working and not literate	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All-Myanmar	9.8	81.8	0.7	7.7	100.0	12140684	23738
Sex							
Boys	10.5	80.7	0.7	8.1	100.0	6008238	11772
Girls	9.1	82.9	0.7	7.3	100.0	6132446	11966
Area type							
Urban	7.6	86.1	0.5	5.8	100.0	3120586	7380
Rural	10.6	80.3	0.8	8.3	100.0	9020097	16358
Age-group (years)							
5-11	0.3	88.0	0.0	11.6	100.0	6609582	12297
12-14	9.0	87.0	0.8	3.2	100.0	2967954	6264
15-17	35.3	59.7	2.4	2.6	100.0	2563148	5177
State/ Region							
Kachin	7.1	86.4	0.2	6.3	100.0	365111	1419
Kayah	8.1	82.1	2.0	7.9	100.0	83762	684
Kayin	7.8	83.8	0.7	7.7	100.0	446345	1340
Chin	4.4	81.3	0.1	14.2	100.0	157210	846
Sagaing	11.2	82.3	0.4	6.0	100.0	1316697	2136
Tanintharyi	8.1	82.0	0.4	9.5	100.0	412915	1418
Bago	11.9	81.3	0.6	6.2	100.0	1168218	1829
Magway	10.7	85.3	0.2	3.7	100.0	890770	1493
Mandalay	12.1	80.1	0.3	7.5	100.0	1392507	1988
Mon	7.0	79.7	1.8	11.4	100.0	543102	1339
Rakhine	6.0	64.1	3.0	26.9	100.0	552116	2233
Yangon	8.2	87.1	0.4	4.2	100.0	1498560	1899
Shan	8.9	80.9	1.4	8.8	100.0	1578925	2038
Ayeyawady	11.9	81.7	0.4	5.9	100.0	1468321	2077
Nay Pyi Taw	8.2	85.8	0.0	6.0	100.0	266125	999
Estd children	1191123	9931075	87914	930572	12140684	x	x
Sample children	2132	19554	170	1882	23738	x	x

Table 8. Literacy rate for children by age-group, sex and State/Region

Sex: BOY

Domain	Percentage of children					children	
	working and literate	non-working and literate	working but not literate	non-working and not literate	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All-Myanmar	10.5	80.7	0.7	8.1	100.0	6008238	11772
Area type							
Urban	8.4	84.7	0.5	6.4	100.0	1558542	3655
Rural	11.3	79.3	0.8	8.6	100.0	4449696	8117
Age-group (years)							
5-11	0.2	87.5	0.0	12.3	100.0	3309806	6142
12-14	9.3	86.2	0.9	3.6	100.0	1457166	3108
15-17	39.4	56.1	2.4	2.1	100.0	1241267	2522
State/ Region							
Kachin	9.6	83.4	0.1	6.9	100.0	176640	699
Kayah	9.5	78.7	0.5	11.4	100.0	41318	340
Kayin	10.0	80.6	1.2	8.2	100.0	214026	637
Chin	5.4	80.3	0.0	14.3	100.0	75771	422
Sagaing	10.8	81.3	0.5	7.3	100.0	640392	1080
Tanintharyi	12.2	77.2	0.5	10.0	100.0	200424	695
Bago	12.4	80.8	0.8	6.0	100.0	577786	925
Magway	10.7	85.0	0.1	4.1	100.0	426641	739
Mandalay	12.0	79.8	0.5	7.7	100.0	687382	967
Mon	8.9	76.3	1.6	13.2	100.0	276444	681
Rakhine	7.8	63.4	3.3	25.5	100.0	272571	1061
Yangon	8.8	85.0	0.3	5.9	100.0	759195	963
Shan	9.3	81.8	1.0	7.9	100.0	796688	1069
Ayeyawady	13.4	80.3	0.4	5.9	100.0	735345	1012
Nay Pyi Taw	6.4	86.4	0.0	7.2	100.0	127615	482
Estd children	633631	4848099	42577	483931	6008238	x	x
Sample children	1178	9559	87	948	11772	x	x

Table 8. Literacy rate for children by age-group, sex and State/Region

Sex: GIRL

Domain	Percentage of children					children	
	working and literate	non-working and literate	working but not literate	non-working and not literate	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All-Myanmar	9.1	82.9	0.7	7.3	100.0	6132446	11966
Area type							
Urban	6.8	87.5	0.4	5.3	100.0	1562045	3725
Rural	9.9	81.3	0.9	8.0	100.0	4570401	8241
Age-group (years)							
5-11	0.4	88.6	0.0	11.0	100.0	3299776	6155
12-14	8.6	87.7	0.7	2.9	100.0	1510789	3156
15-17	31.4	63.1	2.5	3.0	100.0	1321881	2655
State/ Region							
Kachin	4.9	89.2	0.2	5.7	100.0	188471	720
Kayah	6.7	85.4	3.4	4.4	100.0	42444	344
Kayin	5.7	86.8	0.2	7.2	100.0	232319	703
Chin	3.5	82.2	0.1	14.2	100.0	81439	424
Sagaing	11.6	83.3	0.3	4.8	100.0	676306	1056
Tanintharyi	4.2	86.5	0.2	9.0	100.0	212491	723
Bago	11.5	81.9	0.4	6.3	100.0	590432	904
Magway	10.8	85.5	0.3	3.4	100.0	464129	754
Mandalay	12.3	80.3	0.1	7.3	100.0	705125	1021
Mon	5.0	83.3	2.1	9.7	100.0	266657	658
Rakhine	4.3	64.8	2.6	28.3	100.0	279546	1172
Yangon	7.7	89.2	0.5	2.6	100.0	739365	936
Shan	8.4	79.9	1.9	9.7	100.0	782237	969
Ayeyawady	10.4	83.2	0.5	5.9	100.0	732976	1065
Nay Pyi Taw	9.8	85.3	0.0	4.9	100.0	138510	517
Estd children	557492	5082976	45337	446641	6132446	x	x
Sample children	954	9995	83	934	11966	x	x

Table 9. Percentage distribution of children by level of education

Domain	Percentage of children having level of education								Employment status: All Children	
	non	below primary	primary	middle	vocational certificate	high school	under graduate diploma +	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All-Myanmar	11.4	43.1	32.6	11.6	0.1	0.9	0.4	100.0	11348279	22169
Sex										
Boys	11.2	44.1	32.2	11.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	5588388	10964
Girls	11.6	42.1	33.0	11.8	0.1	1.0	0.4	100.0	5759892	11205
Area type										
Urban	8.9	37.8	35.0	15.7	0.2	1.5	1.0	100.0	2964016	7055
Rural	12.3	44.9	31.7	10.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	8384264	15114
Age-group (years)										
5-11	21.1	67.1	11.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6034070	11177
12-14	0.6	19.8	72.0	7.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2871217	6040
15-17	0.1	11.0	38.0	44.8	0.4	3.9	1.7	100.0	2442992	4952
State/ Region										
Kachin	10.8	38.0	33.9	16.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	350609	1372
Kayah	12.2	48.2	28.6	10.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	78383	649
Kayin	13.3	46.7	29.7	9.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	410754	1246
Chin	13.6	40.6	32.3	12.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	145521	790
Sagaing	10.0	41.8	32.6	13.9	0.0	1.4	0.4	100.0	1226075	2013
Tanintharyi	12.2	47.1	31.6	8.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	389456	1349
Bago	11.1	43.8	33.4	10.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	1114818	1751
Magway	13.4	36.1	36.2	12.8	0.0	1.2	0.3	100.0	859482	1444
Mandalay	10.0	42.7	33.7	12.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	100.0	1313827	1887
Mon	14.0	42.6	30.3	11.7	0.1	0.9	0.5	100.0	495894	1250
Rakhine	11.1	44.6	33.3	10.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	413069	1731
Yangon	7.9	37.9	36.0	15.6	0.1	1.5	1.1	100.0	1435697	1834
Shan	13.4	45.7	30.9	8.9	0.1	0.8	0.3	100.0	1460060	1909
Ayeyawady	12.7	49.2	29.4	8.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	1400806	1990
Nay Pyi Taw	11.4	45.1	29.2	12.7	0.0	0.9	0.7	100.0	253829	954
Estd. children	1291749	4886819	3699014	1319691	11466	97903	41638	11348279	x	x
Sample children	2268	9056	7639	2879	23	203	101	22169	x	x

+including code 07,08,10 and 11 of Q35

Table 9. Percentage distribution of children by level of education

Domain	Percentage of children having level of education								Employment status: Working Children	
	non	below primary	primary	middle	vocational certificate	high school	under graduate diploma +	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All-Myanmar	0.3	23.1	49.0	25.4	0.2	1.9	0.2	100.0	1197713	2145
Sex										
Boys	0.1	23.5	47.6	26.6	0.3	1.7	0.2	100.0	636737	1183
Girls	0.4	22.6	50.5	24.1	0.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	560976	962
Area type										
Urban	0.3	16.8	47.2	30.8	0.7	3.6	0.6	100.0	240351	499
Rural	0.2	24.6	49.4	24.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	100.0	957363	1646
Age-group (years)										
5-11	3.9	46.7	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20601	31
12-14	0.1	28.6	56.0	14.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	268282	495
15-17	0.2	20.9	46.9	29.2	0.2	2.4	0.2	100.0	908830	1619
State/ Region										
Kachin	0.0	12.4	46.6	38.0	0.0	1.9	1.0	100.0	26338	101
Kayah	0.0	46.0	34.3	18.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	6760	53
Kayin	0.0	22.8	51.1	25.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	34916	93
Chin	0.0	8.6	44.7	40.9	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	6879	41
Sagaing	0.0	3.3	56.4	36.5	0.0	3.5	0.3	100.0	147055	254
Tanintharyi	0.0	22.4	60.8	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33057	119
Bago	0.0	19.6	53.3	26.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	144932	224
Magway	0.8	11.5	42.6	42.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	95103	164
Mandalay	0.0	27.3	47.2	22.3	0.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	168617	224
Mon	0.0	40.3	36.3	22.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	39078	99
Rakhine	2.7	7.6	66.6	21.6	0.0	1.2	0.3	100.0	35186	145
Yangon	0.0	13.4	51.1	29.6	0.4	4.7	0.8	100.0	124238	152
Shan	0.0	30.0	47.3	21.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	137032	162
Ayeyawady	0.8	47.1	40.8	10.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	177025	238
Nay Pyi Taw	0.0	19.0	57.6	20.4	0.0	1.5	1.5	100.0	21495	76
Estd. children	3151	276267	586504	304343	2213	23164	2071	1197713	x	x
Sample children	6	451	1042	593	3	44	6	2145	x	x

+including code 07, 08, 10 and 11 of Q35

Table 9. Percentage distribution of children by level of education

Domain	Percentage of children having level of education								Employment status: Not Working	
	non	below primary	primary	middle	vocational certificate	high school	under graduate diploma +	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All-Myanmar	12.7	45.4	30.7	10.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	100.0	10150566	20024
Sex										
Boys	12.6	46.8	30.2	9.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	4951651	9781
Girls	12.8	44.2	31.1	10.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	100.0	5198915	10243
Area type										
Urban	9.6	39.6	33.9	14.3	0.1	1.3	1.0	100.0	2723665	6556
Rural	13.8	47.5	29.5	8.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	7426901	13468
Age-group (years)										
5-11	21.1	67.2	11.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6013469	11146
12-14	0.7	18.9	73.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2602935	5545
15-17	0.1	5.2	32.7	54.1	0.6	4.8	2.6	100.0	1534162	3333
State/ Region										
Kachin	11.7	40.0	32.9	14.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	324271	1271
Kayah	13.3	48.4	28.1	9.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	71623	596
Kayin	14.6	49.0	27.7	8.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	375838	1153
Chin	14.2	42.2	31.6	11.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	138642	749
Sagaing	11.3	47.1	29.4	10.8	0.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	1079020	1759
Tanintharyi	13.3	49.4	28.9	7.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	356399	1230
Bago	12.8	47.4	30.4	8.6	0.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	969885	1527
Magway	15.0	39.2	35.4	9.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	100.0	764379	1280
Mandalay	11.5	45.0	31.7	10.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	1145210	1663
Mon	15.1	42.8	29.8	10.7	0.1	1.0	0.5	100.0	456816	1151
Rakhine	11.9	48.0	30.2	9.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	377883	1586
Yangon	8.6	40.2	34.5	14.3	0.1	1.2	1.1	100.0	1311458	1682
Shan	14.8	47.3	29.2	7.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	1323027	1747
Ayeyawady	14.4	49.5	27.7	7.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	1223781	1752
Nay Pyi Taw	12.5	47.5	26.6	12.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	100.0	232334	878
Estd. children	1288598	4610552	3112511	1015347	9253	74739	39568	10150566	x	x
Sample children	2262	8605	6597	2286	20	159	95	20024	x	x

+including code 07,08, 10 and 11 of Q35

Table 10. Percentage distribution of children by grade/level of education currently attending

Domain	Percentage of children currently attending														Employment status: All	
	kinder garden/G rade 1	grade 2	grade 3	grade 4	grade 5	grade 6	grade 7	grade 8	grade 9	grade 10	grade 11	voca-tional school	UG diploma & above*	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All-Myanmar	13.2	12.5	12.6	12.1	9.2	9.3	7.8	6.8	6.0	5.2	4.1	0.1	1.1	100.0	9448875	18609
Sex																
Boys	13.0	12.9	13.3	12.2	9.3	9.5	7.6	6.6	5.9	4.9	3.9	0.1	0.9	100.0	4642742	9164
Girls	13.4	12.0	11.9	12.0	9.1	9.1	8.1	7.0	6.2	5.5	4.3	0.2	1.3	100.0	4806133	9445
Area type																
Urban	10.1	11.5	10.1	11.0	8.1	9.7	8.5	8.1	6.8	7.2	6.3	0.3	2.3	100.0	2534408	6160
Rural	14.3	12.8	13.5	12.5	9.6	9.1	7.6	6.3	5.7	4.5	3.3	0.1	0.7	100.0	6914467	12449
Age (years)																
5-11	20.9	19.5	19.3	17.5	11.3	8.3	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	5874312	10888
12-14	0.6	1.4	2.1	4.5	8.3	15.7	23.3	22.8	15.1	5.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	2369458	5068
15-17	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.8	3.5	6.9	16.8	29.8	31.4	1.0	7.5	100.0	1205106	2653
State/ Region																
Kachin	11.9	10.2	10.5	10.4	9.9	9.7	7.8	8.6	6.1	7.9	5.8	0.2	0.9	100.0	310261	1222
Kayah	13.1	13.7	12.4	12.0	9.5	8.9	8.6	5.5	5.6	5.2	4.3	0.1	1.0	100.0	65882	554
Kayin	15.6	14.2	12.4	12.3	11.7	7.4	7.4	5.4	5.7	3.8	3.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	333863	1040
Chin	14.2	12.0	9.2	12.8	8.9	12.2	8.2	4.3	7.2	6.3	4.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	135281	735
Sagaing	11.7	14.4	14.2	11.4	9.6	8.6	7.8	7.2	4.6	5.3	3.8	0.2	1.1	100.0	1009751	1636
Tanintharyi	14.2	13.3	12.1	14.1	9.2	8.9	7.9	6.5	5.6	4.8	2.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	330273	1135
Bago	13.4	12.1	15.2	12.0	9.6	7.9	8.0	7.5	5.7	4.1	4.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	911630	1434
Magway	15.2	10.8	11.4	9.5	8.2	11.6	9.6	7.3	7.3	5.9	2.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	713630	1206
Mandalay	11.8	11.7	12.2	11.0	10.4	9.5	8.5	7.4	6.3	5.1	4.9	0.4	0.8	100.0	1078764	1564
Mon	15.7	10.4	12.5	12.2	8.9	9.0	8.0	5.1	6.5	5.5	4.1	0.0	2.1	100.0	418265	1047
Rakhine	13.5	14.9	16.0	13.3	9.8	8.5	6.3	5.4	4.8	3.5	3.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	318827	1344
Yangon	9.3	11.2	10.0	12.8	7.3	10.8	8.5	6.5	7.3	7.1	6.7	0.0	2.4	100.0	1200243	1546
Shan	14.5	12.6	12.5	13.0	9.0	7.9	7.7	7.5	6.1	4.7	3.1	0.2	1.1	100.0	1276197	1690
Ayeyawady	15.1	14.0	13.0	13.0	9.1	10.2	5.9	6.1	5.5	4.1	3.3	0.1	0.7	100.0	1119427	1602
Nay Pyi Taw	12.8	12.3	13.8	11.2	10.1	8.0	7.4	6.6	4.5	7.2	4.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	226582	854
Estd. children	1243734	1177960	1189107	1142452	868680	879051	739715	642914	567719	494223	386200	12836	104285	9448875	x	x
Sample children	2177	2160	2124	2138	1739	1842	1551	1389	1230	1106	889	32	232	18609	x	x

*including code 07,08,10 and 11 of Q38

Table 10. Percentage distribution of children by grade/level of education currently attending

Domain	Percentage of children currently attending														Employment status: working	
	kinder garden/ Grade 1	grade 2	grade 3	grade 4	grade 5	grade 6	grade 7	grade 8	grade 9	grade 10	grade 11	vocational school	UG diploma & above*	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All-Myanmar	0.0	11.5	8.8	11.5	2.5	18.5	8.7	2.9	13.2	2.6	6.6	0.5	12.7	100.0	30488	74
Sex																
Boys	0.0	12.4	11.7	19.5	3.5	22.5	1.5	3.5	10.1	4.0	5.3	0.0	6.2	100.0	16572	42
Girls	0.0	10.4	5.5	2.1	1.5	13.7	17.2	2.1	16.9	1.0	8.2	1.1	20.4	100.0	13915	32
Area type																
Urban	0.0	12.1	19.4	0.0	0.0	12.5	20.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	6.2	1.5	21.5	100.0	10357	24
Rural	0.0	11.1	3.4	17.5	3.8	21.6	2.8	4.3	16.5	4.0	6.9	0.0	8.1	100.0	20130	50
Age (years)																
5-11	0.0	28.8	37.8	3.5	9.4	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6106	9
12-14	0.0	2.9	6.0	24.4	3.1	29.4	15.5	2.5	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6475	21
15-17	0.0	8.6	0.0	9.6	0.0	13.8	9.1	4.0	16.7	4.5	11.3	0.8	21.6	100.0	17907	44
State/ Region																
Kachin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	0.0	0.0	43.7	100.0	607	3
Kayah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.6	0.0	100.0	130	2
Kayin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	0.0	100.0	303	2
Chin	0.0	0.0	13.8	13.8	0.0	8.0	4.7	19.8	12.0	19.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2137	16
Sagaing	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1	0.0	14.2	0.0	20.0	100.0	2190	4
Tanintharyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	309	1
Bago	0.0	36.3	0.0	18.1	0.0	21.9	10.9	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4240	6
Magway	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	359	1
Mandalay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Mon	0.0	37.4	0.0	24.0	22.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1365	4
Rakhine	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	20.1	0.0	29.3	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	100.0	1523	8
Yangon	0.0	14.5	23.3	0.0	0.0	14.5	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	29.3	100.0	8634	9
Shan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Ayeyawady	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	3.7	39.8	3.7	0.0	22.1	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7276	10
Nay Pyi Taw	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.0	17.9	10.4	0.0	36.4	100.0	1416	8
Estd. children	0	3491	2696	3520	775	5635	2640	870	4023	801	2024	152	3861	30488	x	x
Sample children	0	5	4	6	3	9	8	4	11	6	7	2	9	74	x	x

*including code 07,08, 10 and 11 of Q35

Table 10. Percentage distribution of children by grade/level of education currently attending

Domain	Percentage of children currently attending														Children	
	kinder garden/ Grade 1	grade 2	grade 3	grade 4	grade 5	grade 6	grade 7	grade 8	grade 9	grade 10	grade 11	vocational school	UG diploma& above*	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All-Myanmar	13.2	12.5	12.6	12.1	9.2	9.3	7.8	6.8	6.0	5.2	4.1	0.1	1.1	100.0	9418387	18535
Sex																
Boys	13.0	12.9	13.3	12.2	9.3	9.5	7.6	6.6	5.8	4.9	3.9	0.1	0.9	100.0	4626170	9122
Girls	13.4	12.0	11.9	12.0	9.1	9.1	8.1	7.0	6.1	5.5	4.3	0.2	1.2	100.0	4792218	9413
Area type																
Urban	10.1	11.5	10.1	11.0	8.1	9.7	8.4	8.2	6.8	7.2	6.3	0.3	2.2	100.0	2524051	6136
Rural	14.3	12.8	13.5	12.5	9.6	9.1	7.6	6.3	5.7	4.5	3.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	6894336	12399
Age (years)																
5-11	20.9	19.4	19.3	17.5	11.3	8.3	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	5868206	10879
12-14	0.6	1.4	2.1	4.5	8.4	15.6	23.3	22.9	15.1	5.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	2362982	5047
15-17	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.6	3.4	7.0	16.8	30.2	31.7	1.0	7.3	100.0	1187199	2609
State/ Region																
Kachin	12.0	10.2	10.5	10.5	9.9	9.7	7.9	8.6	6.1	7.9	5.9	0.2	0.8	100.0	309654	1219
Kayah	13.1	13.7	12.4	12.0	9.5	8.8	8.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	65752	552
Kayin	15.6	14.2	12.4	12.3	11.7	7.4	7.3	5.5	5.7	3.8	3.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	333560	1038
Chin	14.4	12.2	9.1	12.8	9.1	12.3	8.2	4.0	7.1	6.1	4.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	133144	719
Sagaing	11.7	14.5	14.2	11.5	9.6	8.6	7.8	7.2	4.5	5.3	3.7	0.2	1.1	100.0	1007561	1632
Tanintharyi	14.2	13.3	12.1	14.1	9.2	8.9	7.9	6.5	5.5	4.8	2.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	329964	1134
Bago	13.5	11.9	15.2	12.0	9.6	7.8	8.0	7.5	5.7	4.1	4.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	907390	1428
Magway	15.2	10.8	11.4	9.5	8.2	11.6	9.6	7.3	7.3	5.9	2.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	713272	1205
Mandalay	11.8	11.7	12.2	11.0	10.4	9.5	8.5	7.4	6.3	5.1	4.9	0.4	0.8	100.0	1078764	1564
Mon	15.8	10.3	12.6	12.1	8.8	9.0	8.0	5.2	6.5	5.5	4.1	0.0	2.1	100.0	416900	1043
Rakhine	13.6	15.0	16.1	13.3	9.9	8.5	6.3	5.3	4.7	3.5	3.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	317304	1336
Yangon	9.4	11.2	9.9	12.9	7.3	10.8	8.5	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.7	0.0	2.2	100.0	1191609	1537
Shan	14.5	12.6	12.5	13.0	9.0	7.9	7.7	7.5	6.1	4.7	3.1	0.2	1.1	100.0	1276197	1690
Ayeyawady	15.2	14.1	13.1	12.9	9.1	10.1	5.9	6.1	5.3	4.1	3.3	0.1	0.7	100.0	1112151	1592
Nay Pyi Taw	12.9	12.3	13.9	11.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	6.7	4.6	7.1	4.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	225166	846
Estd. children	1243734	1174469	1186411	1138932	867905	873415	737075	642044	563696	493422	384176	12684	100423	9418387	x	x
Sample children	2177	2155	2120	2132	1736	1833	1543	1385	1219	1100	882	30	223	18535	x	x

*including code 07, 08, 10 and 11 of Q35

Table11. Percentage distribution of currently attending children by reason of missing any school day during the last 7 days

Domain	Percentage of children missed a school day	Percentage of children missed a school day in the last 7 days due to the reason								Children attending school	
		teacher was absent	bad weather condition	to help in family business/ farm	to help at home with household tasks	to work outside family business	illness/ injury/ disability	other	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	1.2	2.0	4.6	0.5	8.6	1.2	67.3	15.7	100.0	9129403	18044
Sex											
Boys	1.3	3.5	6.5	0.0	7.4	1.7	63.9	17.0	100.0	4485987	8886
Girls	1.1	0.2	2.3	1.0	10.1	0.7	71.3	14.3	100.0	4643417	9158
Area type											
Urban	1.8	0.2	1.1	1.0	12.8	0.4	70.8	13.6	100.0	2458116	5966
Rural	1.0	3.4	7.3	0.0	5.4	1.9	64.6	17.4	100.0	6671288	12078
Age (years)											
5-11	1.2	3.1	6.0	0.7	5.8	0.0	67.0	17.5	100.0	5679752	10546
12-14	1.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	13.4	4.5	63.2	15.7	100.0	2286417	4909
15-17	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	80.4	5.4	100.0	1163234	2589
State/ Region											
Kachin	0.5	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	31.7	100.0	303050	1187
Kayah	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	61957	523
Kayin	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.8	27.2	100.0	323396	1015
Chin	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	129530	696
Sagaing	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	994072	1608
Tanintharyi	1.4	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	2.8	100.0	321842	1106
Bago	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	56.5	39.8	100.0	871479	1380
Magway	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	674515	1141
Mandalay	1.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	0.0	100.0	1047114	1525
Mon	3.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	12.0	3.0	75.3	7.7	100.0	406367	1014
Rakhine	2.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	17.3	71.8	0.0	100.0	315026	1332
Yangon	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	2.4	61.2	9.8	100.0	1175155	1512
Shan	0.4	0.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.7	0.0	100.0	1180826	1587
Ayeyawady	1.4	9.7	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	59.9	21.3	100.0	1103485	1582
Nay Pyi Taw	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	51.3	45.8	100.0	221592	836
Estd. attending	110621	1864	4270	424	8036	1160	62629	14642	93024	x	x
Sample attending children	271	3	8	1	10	4	133	35	194	x	x

Table 12. Percentage distribution of children leaving school by reason of leaving school

Employment status: All

Domain	Percentage of children dropped out school	Percentage of children leaving school due to the reason													Children left school	
		failed exams	disable/ illness/ injury	school closed down / too far	cannot afford schooling	education not considered valuable	school not safe	to learn a job	to work outside family business	to get married	to help unpaid in family business/farm	to help at home with household chores	other	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All-Myanmar	16.5	15.3	2.3	2.7	40.3	6.5	0.3	3.9	6.0	0.2	11.5	9.9	1.2	100.0	1816025	3406
Sex																
Boys	16.7	17.0	2.5	2.6	39.3	8.5	0.3	4.6	6.3	0.0	13.2	3.9	2.0	100.0	905163	1720
Girls	16.3	13.6	2.1	2.8	41.3	4.5	0.4	3.1	5.8	0.4	9.7	15.8	0.4	100.0	910862	1686
Area type																
Urban	14.2	24.3	2.1	1.0	39.3	3.7	0.1	5.5	9.1	0.0	2.8	9.9	2.3	100.0	407371	847
Rural	17.3	12.7	2.4	3.1	40.6	7.3	0.4	3.4	5.1	0.2	14.0	9.9	0.9	100.0	1408654	2559
Age (years)																
5-11	2.4	14.4	3.4	3.9	57.3	5.2	0.4	0.6	5.5	0.0	2.7	4.1	2.5	100.0	119593	220
12-14	17.4	10.4	2.3	3.6	46.9	8.1	0.5	3.5	3.8	0.0	9.5	10.5	1.0	100.0	486908	942
15-17	50.4	17.4	2.2	2.2	36.0	6.0	0.3	4.3	7.0	0.3	13.1	10.2	1.1	100.0	1209525	2244
State/ Region/UT																
Kachin	11.5	17.9	0.9	0.0	26.3	9.5	0.0	0.5	3.7	0.4	14.4	15.6	10.9	100.0	39525	147
Kayah	15.9	13.0	5.1	0.0	36.2	18.6	0.0	5.3	2.8	1.4	8.2	7.8	1.6	100.0	11922	90
Kayin	18.8	13.8	2.6	7.6	29.3	12.7	4.8	3.7	3.0	0.0	9.8	11.9	0.7	100.0	75312	203
Chin	6.1	21.5	5.8	0.0	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.8	1.9	100.0	9534	49
Sagaing	17.4	10.9	2.4	1.2	32.1	5.5	0.0	3.2	6.3	0.0	24.0	13.8	0.7	100.0	207008	362
Tanintharyi	15.2	15.3	4.8	2.0	45.0	10.7	0.0	5.1	4.2	0.0	3.5	8.3	0.9	100.0	57399	209
Bago	18.2	15.5	2.5	1.6	48.6	4.2	0.0	4.4	4.1	0.7	9.3	8.8	0.3	100.0	197496	307
Magway	16.8	6.9	1.2	4.5	36.4	2.2	0.0	3.4	12.3	0.0	20.1	12.7	0.2	100.0	132195	222
Mandalay	17.8	18.4	0.1	2.4	29.5	3.5	0.2	4.4	13.2	0.3	12.0	13.4	2.4	100.0	230136	315
Mon	15.5	9.4	5.6	4.5	33.3	19.1	2.0	7.2	3.6	0.0	5.1	10.2	0.0	100.0	74886	197
Rakhine	22.4	15.0	0.9	2.2	58.3	15.0	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.4	1.4	3.3	0.4	100.0	85245	355
Yangon	15.6	27.8	0.8	1.8	47.0	1.4	0.0	4.0	6.8	0.0	1.4	7.4	1.6	100.0	219854	271
Shan	12.4	14.5	3.1	1.1	26.2	5.9	0.0	4.1	4.0	0.4	30.2	10.2	0.3	100.0	175212	205
Ayeyawady	20.0	12.7	4.1	4.4	54.6	8.5	0.0	4.0	2.1	0.0	2.4	6.1	1.1	100.0	273873	378
Nay Pyi Taw	10.7	9.4	2.1	3.8	49.7	6.0	1.1	0.0	11.8	0.0	8.4	3.9	3.8	100.0	26428	96
Estd children left school	1869493	278304	41950	48355	731722	117748	5862	70253	109328	3474	208011	179118	21901	1816025	x	x
Sample children left school	3506	549	92	90	1357	261	15	125	185	6	358	321	47	3406	x	x

Table 12. Percentage distribution of children leaving school by reason of leaving school

															Employment status: Working	
Domain	Percentage of children dropped out school	Percentage of children leaving school due to the reason													Children left school	
		failed exams	disable/ illness/ injury	school closed down / too far	cannot afford schooling	education not considered valuable	school not safe	to learn a job	to work outside family business	to get married	to help unpaid in family business/farm	to help at home with household chores	other	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All-Myanmar	97.4	12.9	1.4	2.1	39.8	6.2	0.2	4.6	7.8	0.1	14.8	9.2	1.0	100.0	1146177	2041
Sex																
Boys	97.4	14.5	1.5	2.7	38.5	8.3	0.2	5.2	7.8	0.0	15.9	3.8	1.6	100.0	608477	1123
Girls	97.5	11.1	1.2	1.4	41.2	3.8	0.2	3.9	7.8	0.1	13.6	15.3	0.4	100.0	537700	918
Area type																
Urban	95.6	18.3	2.0	0.2	41.1	3.2	0.0	6.3	13.3	0.0	4.3	9.3	2.2	100.0	227677	470
Rural	97.9	11.6	1.2	2.6	39.5	6.9	0.3	4.2	6.4	0.1	17.4	9.1	0.7	100.0	918500	1571
Age (years)																
5-11	70.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	79.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	14495	22
12-14	97.6	7.5	1.0	2.6	46.3	7.5	0.3	4.4	6.2	0.0	13.8	9.9	0.5	100.0	254769	465
15-17	98.0	14.6	1.5	2.0	37.2	5.9	0.2	4.7	8.4	0.1	15.2	9.1	1.2	100.0	876912	1554
State/ Region/UT																
Kachin	97.7	16.1	0.0	0.0	25.4	7.0	0.0	0.8	5.7	0.0	18.8	16.6	9.7	100.0	25731	98
Kayah	98.1	11.7	2.3	0.0	44.2	15.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	12.1	5.3	0.0	100.0	6365	49
Kayin	99.1	13.2	1.5	4.0	17.8	16.2	7.4	5.3	6.6	0.0	16.7	10.9	0.5	100.0	34613	91
Chin	63.1	19.2	6.8	0.0	49.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	100.0	4742	25
Sagaing	98.5	9.4	2.3	0.6	31.5	6.0	0.0	2.1	6.4	0.0	28.5	12.3	0.8	100.0	143172	247
Tanintharyi	99.1	15.1	6.4	1.2	47.5	6.3	0.0	6.0	4.7	0.0	4.9	6.8	1.0	100.0	31582	115
Bago	97.1	12.0	0.4	2.0	53.2	4.9	0.0	5.5	5.2	0.0	10.7	6.0	0.0	100.0	138171	214
Magway	99.6	7.1	0.8	3.5	36.6	1.8	0.0	3.9	14.4	0.0	20.1	11.3	0.3	100.0	92075	160
Mandalay	100.0	14.6	0.0	3.0	26.7	3.7	0.0	4.6	16.4	0.0	14.5	14.4	2.3	100.0	166419	221
Mon	96.5	7.4	0.9	1.1	35.7	21.7	0.0	11.1	5.8	0.0	8.1	8.2	0.0	100.0	36997	94
Rakhine	95.6	21.7	0.8	3.0	64.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.2	0.4	1.1	100.0	33481	136
Yangon	92.9	22.7	0.0	1.4	51.1	0.9	0.0	7.7	9.6	0.0	2.8	2.8	1.1	100.0	114329	141
Shan	100.0	13.2	1.5	1.4	23.6	6.7	0.0	3.3	5.2	0.5	33.0	11.7	0.0	100.0	133542	159
Ayeyawady	95.9	10.3	3.0	2.9	54.8	10.2	0.0	5.5	2.3	0.0	3.6	6.3	1.0	100.0	165090	224
Nay Pyi Taw	93.3	7.1	2.8	3.7	55.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	6.7	3.2	1.0	100.0	19870	67
Estd children left school	1157569	147920	15820	24049	455942	70872	2548	52604	89167	635	169876	105116	11628	1146177	x	x
Sample children left school	2056	291	36	35	815	133	5	88	149	1	292	171	25	2041	x	x

Table 12. Percentage distribution of children leaving school by reason of leaving school

Domain	Percentage of children dropped out school	Percentage of children leaving school due to the reason													Children left school	
		failed exams	disable/ illness/ injury	school closed down / too far	cannot afford schooling	education not considered valuable	school not safe	to learn a job	to work outside family business	to get married	to help unpaid in family business/ farm	to help at home with household chores	other	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All-Myanmar	7.0	19.5	3.9	3.6	41.2	7.0	0.5	2.6	3.0	0.4	5.7	11.0	1.5	100.0	669848	1365
Sex																
Boys	6.4	22.3	4.6	2.3	40.9	8.8	0.4	3.3	3.1	0.0	7.6	4.0	2.7	100.0	296687	597
Girls	7.7	17.2	3.4	4.7	41.4	5.6	0.6	2.1	2.9	0.8	4.2	16.6	0.6	100.0	373162	768
Area type																
Urban	7.0	31.9	2.2	2.0	37.1	4.3	0.3	4.4	3.8	0.1	0.9	10.7	2.4	100.0	179694	377
Rural	7.0	14.9	4.5	4.2	42.7	8.0	0.6	2.0	2.7	0.6	7.5	11.2	1.2	100.0	490154	988
Age (years)																
5-11	2.2	15.5	3.9	4.5	54.3	5.9	0.4	0.2	6.2	0.0	1.6	4.6	2.9	100.0	105098	198
12-14	9.2	13.5	3.7	4.7	47.5	8.8	0.7	2.6	1.1	0.0	4.7	11.1	1.7	100.0	232138	477
15-17	22.3	24.9	4.1	2.6	32.6	6.1	0.4	3.4	3.3	0.9	7.7	13.1	1.0	100.0	332612	690
State/ Region/UT																
Kachin	4.5	21.1	2.6	0.0	28.1	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.1	13.9	13.1	100.0	13794	49
Kayah	8.2	14.5	8.2	0.0	27.1	22.7	0.0	0.6	6.1	3.0	3.7	10.6	3.5	100.0	5558	41
Kayin	11.3	14.4	3.6	10.7	39.2	9.7	2.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	12.7	0.9	100.0	40698	112
Chin	3.7	23.8	4.8	0.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	3.8	100.0	4792	24
Sagaing	6.6	14.2	2.5	2.6	33.4	4.3	0.0	5.6	6.1	0.0	13.8	17.1	0.5	100.0	63836	115
Tanintharyi	7.4	15.6	2.8	2.9	42.0	16.2	0.0	4.1	3.7	0.0	1.7	10.1	0.9	100.0	25818	94
Bago	6.4	23.5	7.4	0.8	37.7	2.5	0.0	2.0	1.7	2.3	6.1	15.1	0.9	100.0	59326	93
Magway	6.5	6.5	2.3	6.9	35.8	3.2	0.0	2.1	7.5	0.0	19.9	15.9	0.0	100.0	40120	62
Mandalay	5.7	28.5	0.5	0.9	36.9	3.2	0.7	4.1	5.1	1.3	5.4	10.6	2.7	100.0	63718	94
Mon	8.5	11.4	10.1	7.8	31.0	16.7	3.9	3.4	1.4	0.0	2.2	12.2	0.0	100.0	37889	103
Rakhine	15.6	10.6	1.0	1.6	54.5	22.2	0.0	2.1	1.8	0.7	0.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	51764	219
Yangon	8.4	33.3	1.7	2.3	42.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	12.4	2.0	100.0	105525	130
Shan	3.3	19.0	8.3	0.0	34.4	3.4	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	21.2	5.5	1.5	100.0	41670	46
Ayeyawady	9.1	16.4	5.6	6.7	54.2	5.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.5	5.8	1.2	100.0	108784	154
Nay Pyi Taw	3.1	16.1	0.0	4.1	32.3	7.0	4.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	13.6	5.9	12.5	100.0	6558	29
Estd children left school	711924	130383	26130	24307	275780	46877	3314	17649	20161	2839	38135	74002	10272	669848	x	x
Sample children left school	1450	258	56	55	542	128	10	37	36	5	66	150	22	1365	x	x

Table 13. Percentage distribution of children never attended school by reason

Employment status: All																	
Domain	Percentage of children never attended school	Percentage of children never attended school due to the reason														Children	
		too young	disabled / illness	no school/ school too far	cannot afford schooling	family did not allow schooling	not interested in school	education not considered valuable	school not safe	to learn a job	to work outside family business	to work as unpaid worker in family business	help at home with household chores	other	total	estd	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All-Myanmar	6.5	49.1	7.6	3.3	14.7	0.9	8.0	8.3	0.3	0.3	3.0	1.3	2.3	0.8	100.0	792405	1569
Sex																	
Boys	7.0	51.3	7.9	4.1	13.8	0.4	8.1	7.7	0.1	0.3	2.9	1.0	1.4	0.8	100.0	419851	808
Girls	6.1	46.6	7.2	2.3	15.8	1.6	7.9	9.1	0.5	0.2	3.0	1.7	3.2	0.8	100.0	372554	761
Area type																	
Urban	5.0	65.8	7.9	0.5	14.2	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	156571	325
Rural	7.0	45.0	7.5	4.0	14.9	1.1	9.2	10.4	0.4	0.2	2.5	1.7	2.8	0.3	100.0	635834	1244
Age (years)																	
5-11	8.7	67.4	5.8	1.8	8.9	0.7	3.7	6.5	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.3	1.9	0.6	100.0	575511	1120
12-14	3.3	0.0	9.7	6.8	26.6	0.3	24.8	17.1	0.6	0.5	7.4	2.3	2.5	1.6	100.0	96737	224
15-17	4.7	1.0	14.4	7.3	33.0	2.7	15.5	10.0	1.1	0.4	4.2	5.5	3.6	1.2	100.0	120156	225
State/ Region/UT																	
Kachin	4.0	72.9	12.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14502	47
Kayah	6.4	30.7	9.4	4.3	30.5	6.9	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	5379	35
Kayin	8.0	55.1	1.4	13.6	9.1	0.5	10.5	1.3	3.6	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	3.2	100.0	35591	94
Chin	7.4	86.5	6.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11689	56
Sagaing	6.9	60.3	6.7	1.9	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.7	0.7	14.4	0.0	100.0	90622	123
Tanintharyi	5.7	64.4	12.7	2.4	11.7	0.0	3.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	23459	69
Bago	4.6	82.9	9.5	0.0	3.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53400	78
Magway	3.5	74.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	3.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	31288	49
Mandalay	5.7	62.4	22.7	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	78681	101
Mon	8.7	50.6	11.6	3.8	18.0	0.5	12.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47208	89
Rakhine	25.2	17.5	1.3	3.3	26.0	1.5	3.0	45.7	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	139047	502
Yangon	4.2	60.5	6.1	0.0	23.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	62863	65
Shan	7.5	21.4	2.9	10.2	14.0	2.0	35.8	1.5	0.8	0.0	2.0	7.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	118865	129
Ayeyawady	4.6	59.2	13.2	0.0	11.6	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	4.1	0.6	100.0	67515	87
Nay Pyi Taw	4.6	74.9	10.4	0.0	10.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12297	45
Estd. children	792405	389146	60265	25910	116818	7459	63661	66157	2293	2198	23592	10523	17969	6414	792405	x	x
Sample children	1569	716	106	49	268	20	97	207	4	5	53	13	20	11	1569	x	x

Table 13. Percentage distribution of children never attended school by reason

Domain	Percentage of children never attended school	Percentage of children never attended school due to the reason														Children		
		too young	disabled / illness	no school/ school too far	cannot afford schooling	family did not allow schooling	not interested in school	education not considered valuable	school not safe	to learn a job	to work outside family business	to work as unpaid worker in family business	help at home with household chores	other	total	estd	sample	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
All-Myanmar	6.4	1.5	1.3	4.8	44.6	2.7	19.5	10.6	1.2	1.1	2.3	4.8	4.6	1.0	100.0	81324	157	
Sex																		
Boys	5.8	3.1	0.5	6.5	47.6	2.1	15.4	12.4	0.0	2.2	2.4	1.5	4.1	2.0	100.0	39472	82	
Girls	6.9	0.0	2.0	3.2	41.8	3.2	23.4	8.9	2.4	0.0	2.3	7.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	41852	75	
Area type																		
Urban	4.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	69.8	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11320	25	
Rural	6.8	1.8	1.2	5.6	40.6	3.1	19.3	12.3	1.4	0.0	2.7	5.6	5.3	1.2	100.0	70003	132	
Age (years)																		
5-11	6.1	0.0	46.6	0.0	53.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1334	4	
12-14	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.8	0.0	27.9	21.7	0.0	2.0	1.5	2.8	0.0	1.3	100.0	21933	54	
15-17	6.0	2.1	0.7	6.8	45.1	3.7	16.7	6.6	1.7	0.8	2.7	5.7	6.4	0.9	100.0	58056	99	
State/ Region/UT																		
Kachin	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	468	1	
Kayah	19.6	0.0	12.3	0.0	55.4	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1653	8	
Kayin	7.8	0.0	0.0	32.0	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	17.5	100.0	2970	8	
Chin	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	182	1	
Sagaing	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	9.8	34.4	0.0	100.0	6066	8	
Tanintharyi	5.4	0.0	10.5	16.7	27.1	0.0	17.2	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	100.0	1902	7	
Bago	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	62.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1315	2	
Magway	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.7	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2766	4	
Mandalay	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4485	5	
Mon	18.5	0.0	7.0	20.5	36.6	0.0	25.9	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8865	13	
Rakhine	28.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	36.2	0.0	4.2	57.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14216	54	
Yangon	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5554	5	
Shan	15.9	4.7	0.0	2.3	24.0	5.2	38.7	1.0	3.9	0.0	2.5	11.4	6.3	0.0	100.0	25987	33	
Ayeyawady	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.9	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4607	6	
Nay Pyi Taw	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	288	2	
Estd.children	81324	1228	1027	3933	36287	2169	15850	8613	1010	884	1899	3896	3721	808	81324	x	x	
Sample children	157	1	3	7	70	2	27	28	1	2	5	6	3	2	157	x	x	

Table 13. Percentage distribution of children never attended school by reason

Employment status: Not Working

Domain	Percentage of children never attended school	Percentage of children never attended school due to the reason														Children	
		too young	disabled / illness	no school/ school too far	cannot afford schooling	family did not allow schooling	not interested in school	education not considered valuable	school not safe	to learn a job	to work outside family business	to work as unpaid worker in family business	help at home with household chores	other	total	estd	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All-Myanmar	6.5	54.6	8.3	3.1	11.3	0.7	6.7	8.1	0.2	0.2	3.1	0.9	2.0	0.8	100.0	711081	1412
Sex																	
Boys	7.1	56.3	8.7	3.8	10.3	0.2	7.4	7.2	0.1	0.1	3.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	100.0	380379	726
Girls	6.0	52.5	7.9	2.2	12.5	1.4	6.0	9.1	0.2	0.2	3.1	0.9	3.0	1.0	100.0	330702	686
Area type																	
Urban	5.1	71.0	8.4	0.5	9.9	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	145250	300
Rural	7.1	50.3	8.3	3.8	11.7	0.9	8.0	10.2	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.2	2.5	0.2	100.0	565831	1112
Age (years)																	
5-11	8.7	67.6	5.7	1.8	8.8	0.7	3.7	6.6	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.3	1.9	0.6	100.0	574177	1116
12-14	2.8	0.0	12.5	8.7	21.9	0.4	23.8	15.7	0.7	0.0	9.1	2.2	3.2	1.7	100.0	74804	170
15-17	3.9	0.0	27.3	7.8	21.7	1.7	14.3	13.1	0.6	0.0	5.6	5.4	1.1	1.4	100.0	62100	126
State/ Region/UT																	
Kachin	4.1	75.3	12.4	0.0	5.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14034	46
Kayah	4.9	44.3	8.1	6.2	19.5	9.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	3726	27
Kayin	8.0	60.1	1.6	11.9	6.0	0.5	11.5	1.4	3.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	32621	86
Chin	7.7	87.9	6.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11506	55
Sagaing	7.3	64.7	7.2	2.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.5	0.0	13.0	0.0	100.0	84556	115
Tanintharyi	5.7	70.0	12.9	1.2	10.4	0.0	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21557	62
Bago	5.1	85.0	9.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52085	76
Magway	3.6	81.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	28523	45
Mandalay	6.1	66.2	24.1	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	74196	96
Mon	7.7	62.3	12.7	0.0	13.7	0.7	9.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38342	76
Rakhine	24.8	19.5	1.5	3.5	24.8	1.7	2.8	44.4	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	124830	448
Yangon	4.2	66.4	6.7	0.0	15.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	57309	60
Shan	6.6	26.0	3.6	12.4	11.2	1.1	35.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	92879	96
Ayeyawady	4.9	63.5	14.2	0.0	7.4	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	4.4	0.6	100.0	62908	81
Nay Pyi Taw	4.9	76.7	10.7	0.0	8.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12009	43
Estd.children	711081	387918	59238	21977	80531	5290	47811	57544	1284	1315	21693	6628	14248	5606	711081	x	x
Sample children	1412	715	103	42	198	18	70	179	3	3	48	7	17	9	1412	x	x

Table 14. Percentage distribution of working children by status of employment

Domain	Percentage of working children with employment status							working children	
	employee	paid apprentice/intern	employer	own account worker	helping without pay in a household/family business	cooperative member	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All-Myanmar	55.7	1.0	0.1	19.3	24.0	0.0	100.0	1278909	2301
Sex									
Boys	54.1	1.3	0.1	20.3	24.1	0.0	100.0	676208	1265
Girls	57.4	0.6	0.0	18.1	23.9	0.0	100.0	602701	1036
Area type									
Urban	73.3	4.2	0.0	11.6	10.9	0.0	100.0	251671	524
Rural	51.4	0.2	0.1	21.2	27.2	0.0	100.0	1027238	1777
Age (years)									
5-11	47.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	47.4	0.0	100.0	21935	35
12-14	59.0	1.2	0.0	16.5	23.3	0.0	100.0	290216	549
15-17	54.9	0.9	0.1	20.4	23.7	0.0	100.0	966758	1717
State/ Region/ UT									
Kachin	34.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	34.5	0.0	100.0	26806	102
Kayah	29.3	0.0	0.0	56.6	14.2	0.0	100.0	8413	61
Kayin	29.0	1.0	0.0	16.7	53.4	0.0	100.0	37886	101
Chin	23.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	26.7	0.0	100.0	6933	41
Sagaing	49.9	0.5	0.3	14.2	35.1	0.0	100.0	153121	262
Tanintharyi	71.5	0.0	0.0	9.4	19.1	0.0	100.0	34959	126
Bago	76.3	0.8	0.0	10.6	12.3	0.0	100.0	146248	226
Magway	58.5	1.7	0.0	31.5	8.3	0.0	100.0	97869	168
Mandalay	61.5	2.8	0.0	11.9	23.8	0.0	100.0	173102	229
Mon	47.5	2.4	0.0	21.8	28.3	0.0	100.0	47943	112
Rakhine	48.1	0.0	0.4	29.7	21.8	0.0	100.0	49403	199
Yangon	66.4	1.8	0.0	15.4	16.4	0.0	100.0	129793	157
Shan	26.7	0.0	0.0	35.3	38.0	0.0	100.0	163019	195
Ayeyawady	64.7	0.0	0.0	14.5	20.8	0.0	100.0	181632	244
Nay Pyi Taw	80.8	0.0	0.0	11.8	7.3	0.0	100.0	21782	78
Estd. working children	712214	12307	717	246528	307143	0	1278909	x	x
Sample working children	1231	20	2	481	567	0	2301	x	x

Table 15. Percentage of children on paid employment by social benefits at main job

Domain	Percentage of children on paid employment						Working children	
	having provision for pension or gratuity	getting paid annual leave	getting paid sick leave in case of			getting medical benefits from the employer	Estd.	sample
			illness/ injury	maternity	both illness/ injury and maternal benefits			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	2.9	5.1	5.6	0.8	2.3	13.7	657803	1132
Sex								
Boys	3.2	4.6	4.2	0.7	1.8	13.1	343872	610
Girls	2.6	5.8	7.2	0.8	2.7	14.4	313931	522
Area type								
Urban	4.8	10.5	16.1	1.9	2.3	31.3	173508	344
Rural	2.2	3.2	1.8	0.3	2.2	7.5	484295	788
Age (years)								
5-11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9067	12
12-14	2.8	5.2	4.2	0.9	1.4	9.8	155776	276
15-17	3.0	5.2	6.2	0.7	2.6	15.2	492960	844
State/ Region/ UT								
Kachin	16.3	9.5	13.3	4.6	9.5	20.5	7490	28
Kayah	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2463	19
Kayin	3.6	3.6	6.1	0.0	12.5	35.9	10559	27
Chin	0.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1592	8
Sagaing	3.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	1.8	1.2	70110	118
Tanintharyi	2.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.3	23490	81
Bago	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	6.7	108098	158
Magway	3.5	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.5	5.7	56372	92
Mandalay	3.5	9.5	13.9	1.5	2.1	27.6	102894	139
Mon	3.1	2.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	7.6	22722	55
Rakhine	0.8	3.6	2.9	0.0	1.2	5.9	20768	75
Yangon	4.5	11.4	17.5	2.1	8.7	41.2	76906	90
Shan	2.2	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.4	33429	44
Ayeyawady	2.1	6.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	103733	143
Nay Pyi Taw	1.4	3.7	6.1	0.0	1.8	7.5	17179	55
Estd. Working children	19348	36082	39708	5375	15835	90361	x	x
Sample working children	33	61	63	8	27	138	x	x

Table 16. Percentage distribution of working children by type of ownership of their workplace

Domain	Percentage of children working in the workplace owned by										working children	
	Government / public	co-operative	joint venture owned by national and foreign companies	joint venture owned by public and foreign company	joint venture owned by public and national company(s)	private including household business owned by national(s)	private including business owned by foreigner(s)	private households (employing domestic workers)	other	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All-Myanmar	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	93.9	0.4	0.9	1.0	100.0	1264712	2274
Sex												
Boys	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	95.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	667731	1247
Girls	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.4	92.7	0.2	1.9	1.0	100.0	596982	1027
Area type												
Urban	3.5	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.7	86.6	0.0	3.7	1.3	100.0	250522	520
Rural	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	95.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	100.0	1014190	1754
Age (years)												
5-11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.7	0.0	3.7	0.7	100.0	21935	35
12-14	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	96.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	286515	544
15-17	2.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	93.0	0.5	1.1	1.0	100.0	956262	1695
State/ Region/ UT												
Kachin	3.5	2.1	0.8	0.6	1.6	91.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26342	100
Kayah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	78.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	8413	61
Kayin	3.3	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.0	91.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	36885	99
Chin	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	88.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	6933	41
Sagaing	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	151767	259
Tanintharyi	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	98.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	34725	125
Bago	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	98.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	144213	223
Magway	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	96.1	0.0	0.8	2.1	100.0	97869	168
Mandalay	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	96.6	0.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	167757	222
Mon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47943	112
Rakhine	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	48438	193
Yangon	2.7	0.0	4.5	3.2	3.7	80.3	0.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	129793	157
Shan	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	92.3	1.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	161022	193
Ayeyawady	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.7	1.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	180831	243
Nay Pyi Taw	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	94.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	21782	78
Estd. working children	22283	2099	10075	6399	7351	1187466	5092	11488	12460	1264712	x	x
Sample working children	41	2	17	10	19	2137	9	15	24	2274	x	x

Table 17. Percentage distribution of working children by the size of their enterprise

Domain	Percentage of children working in the enterprise of size								Working children	
	1 (works alone)	2 -4	5-11	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All-Myanmar	7.0	46.1	30.1	10.2	3.9	0.6	2.1	100.0	1262530	2270
Sex										
Boys	7.2	46.7	30.4	9.6	3.9	0.5	1.6	100.0	668969	1247
Girls	6.8	45.4	29.7	10.8	3.8	0.7	2.8	100.0	593562	1023
Area type										
Urban	6.4	37.2	28.3	16.0	7.5	0.6	3.9	100.0	248044	517
Rural	7.1	48.3	30.5	8.8	3.0	0.6	1.7	100.0	1014486	1753
Age (years)										
5-11	0.0	26.6	70.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21935	35
12-14	8.4	48.0	27.7	10.3	2.6	0.8	2.2	100.0	285570	543
15-17	6.7	46.0	29.9	10.3	4.3	0.5	2.2	100.0	955025	1692
State/ Region/ UT										
Kachin	2.0	58.0	30.8	2.7	4.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	26128	99
Kayah	2.5	55.3	33.8	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8413	61
Kayin	6.2	61.3	22.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	4.5	100.0	36885	99
Chin	1.1	64.7	21.2	5.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	6933	41
Sagaing	9.6	43.4	33.5	11.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	151767	259
Tanintharyi	4.3	38.3	32.0	10.2	10.9	1.3	2.9	100.0	34725	125
Bago	7.1	38.8	38.5	9.7	5.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	144213	223
Magway	5.8	53.2	29.1	7.2	3.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	97869	168
Mandalay	5.9	38.4	25.0	20.3	7.3	2.4	0.6	100.0	165867	220
Mon	10.9	53.4	26.4	4.9	3.4	0.3	0.7	100.0	47943	112
Rakhine	14.7	58.6	16.9	4.9	3.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	48438	193
Yangon	9.3	36.7	22.8	8.9	6.8	0.0	15.5	100.0	128850	156
Shan	2.2	51.8	39.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	161886	193
Ayeyawady	6.9	52.9	28.6	8.8	1.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	180831	243
Nay Pyi Taw	14.2	16.4	31.2	29.2	8.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	21782	78
Estd. Working children	88358	582075	379940	128583	48922	7528	27124	1262530	x	x
Sample working children	174	1071	660	222	88	13	42	2270	x	x

Table 18. Percentage distribution of working children by length of service in current main job

Domain	Percentage of working children having length of service								working children	
	less than 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 years or more	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All-Myanmar	8.9	8.0	14.8	32.9	28.5	4.3	2.5	100.0	1266167	2274
Sex										
Boys	9.0	8.5	16.3	32.5	26.4	4.8	2.4	100.0	669649	1250
Girls	8.9	7.5	13.1	33.4	30.9	3.7	2.7	100.0	596518	1024
Area type										
Urban	11.7	11.0	19.5	39.4	15.4	2.6	0.3	100.0	250988	522
Rural	8.3	7.3	13.6	31.3	31.7	4.7	3.1	100.0	1015179	1752
Age (years)										
5-11	5.8	0.0	28.9	46.9	18.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	22272	36
12-14	14.0	12.7	18.6	29.9	19.7	3.2	1.9	100.0	286212	542
15-17	7.5	6.8	13.3	33.5	31.3	4.7	2.8	100.0	957683	1696
State/ Region/ UT										
Kachin	11.8	5.6	11.5	30.6	23.3	6.3	10.9	100.0	26342	100
Kayah	19.1	6.5	19.2	25.3	24.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	8413	61
Kayin	3.0	2.5	5.7	35.7	40.3	10.7	2.0	100.0	36885	99
Chin	31.5	5.6	11.6	17.5	24.4	8.0	1.5	100.0	6933	41
Sagaing	2.7	7.6	13.9	39.2	30.8	2.9	2.9	100.0	151767	259
Tanintharyi	12.0	20.0	9.6	20.1	36.0	1.8	0.5	100.0	34725	125
Bago	18.2	12.2	14.3	32.1	19.5	2.5	1.1	100.0	144213	223
Magway	6.1	10.5	18.4	26.6	27.2	6.0	5.3	100.0	97869	168
Mandalay	5.5	3.9	13.7	42.1	31.0	1.6	2.1	100.0	167757	222
Mon	12.9	11.2	12.7	35.0	24.3	3.0	0.9	100.0	47943	112
Rakhine	3.6	7.5	16.1	43.4	23.3	5.6	0.7	100.0	48440	192
Yangon	10.1	17.0	20.7	34.5	14.9	2.4	0.4	100.0	129793	157
Shan	9.3	3.7	14.4	24.8	38.2	5.3	4.3	100.0	162474	194
Ayeyawady	9.6	3.9	14.6	28.2	33.1	8.0	2.6	100.0	180831	243
Nay Pyi Taw	10.2	6.7	14.4	40.1	25.2	3.0	0.4	100.0	21782	78
Estd. working child	113221	101759	187162	416791	360673	54301	32260	1266167	x	x
Sample working child	209	190	342	736	630	100	67	2274	x	x

Table 19. Percentage distribution of working children by their place of work

Domain	Percentage of children working										Working children	
	inside his/ her home	work place next to /in front of home	private house of employer/ client	at fixed location with permanent structure	at fixed location with emprory structure/ kiosk/stall	at fixed location without any structure	without fixed location (street, vendors, etc)	farm, agricultural plot, sea, river, construction sites	other	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All-Myanmar	3.4	5.5	21.0	7.2	1.1	1.9	3.6	55.7	0.4	100.0	1264937	2272
Sex												
Boys	1.6	6.0	20.7	6.3	1.2	2.3	3.8	57.6	0.5	100.0	668126	1246
Girls	5.5	5.0	21.4	8.3	1.0	1.5	3.4	53.5	0.4	100.0	596812	1026
Area type												
Urban	5.7	8.5	44.6	20.9	1.4	2.0	3.6	13.1	0.0	100.0	250179	519
Rural	2.9	4.8	15.2	3.9	1.0	1.9	3.6	66.2	0.6	100.0	1014758	1753
Age (years)												
5-11	19.0	3.7	24.8	11.9	0.8	0.6	1.4	37.8	0.0	100.0	21935	35
12-14	2.7	5.8	21.8	8.4	1.2	2.1	4.5	52.9	0.6	100.0	286515	544
15-17	3.3	5.5	20.7	6.8	1.0	1.9	3.4	56.9	0.4	100.0	956487	1693
State/ Region/ UT												
Kachin	0.3	8.2	6.5	5.5	1.1	7.4	0.0	70.1	0.9	100.0	26342	100
Kayah	5.2	0.9	12.5	5.2	0.0	4.7	7.2	64.3	0.0	100.0	8413	61
Kayin	1.3	20.5	8.3	4.8	0.3	2.7	1.8	50.1	10.3	100.0	36885	99
Chin	2.8	9.6	9.4	30.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	46.5	0.0	100.0	6933	41
Sagaing	5.2	2.0	15.1	2.8	0.6	2.0	4.1	68.2	0.0	100.0	151767	259
Tanintharyi	2.1	5.4	21.5	6.9	0.0	2.7	11.7	49.5	0.0	100.0	34725	125
Bago	2.6	5.5	32.9	1.9	0.7	1.2	4.9	50.2	0.0	100.0	144213	223
Magway	3.0	4.5	14.1	2.9	0.4	0.0	1.3	73.9	0.0	100.0	97869	168
Mandalay	2.3	4.7	33.2	5.8	0.1	2.3	2.9	48.8	0.0	100.0	167414	221
Mon	2.7	7.7	25.5	9.6	2.7	3.3	9.0	39.3	0.0	100.0	47943	112
Rakhine	0.7	5.9	26.9	6.8	0.8	2.7	0.5	53.7	2.1	100.0	48268	192
Yangon	6.9	10.7	27.1	29.9	5.5	2.1	1.9	16.0	0.0	100.0	129078	156
Shan	3.5	3.6	7.8	1.5	1.0	1.5	4.5	76.7	0.0	100.0	162474	194
Ayeyawady	3.4	4.1	19.5	6.2	0.2	1.6	2.7	62.0	0.3	100.0	180831	243
Nay Pyi Taw	3.4	3.9	20.5	17.7	0.2	3.2	7.6	43.4	0.0	100.0	21782	78
Estd. working children	43259	69935	266206	91630	13719	24400	45769	704401	5618	1264937	x	x
Sample working children	81	135	475	176	27	53	86	1227	12	2272	x	x

Table 20. Percentage of working children by industrial section

Industry Section (1)	Percentage of working children of age (years)				Working children	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	all children	estd.	sample
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All-Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1251544	2249
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	36.0	60.5	61.1	60.5	757793	1295
Mining and quarrying	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	10509	32
Manufacturing	23.0	10.6	12.2	12.0	150700	280
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	455	2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	1891	4
Construction	0.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	50566	123
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.7	12.4	10.6	11.1	138485	253
Transportation and Storage	11.6	0.6	1.4	1.4	17044	28
Accommodation and food service activities	7.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	14655	32
Information and Communication	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1256	2
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2214	4
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	2.4	1.6	1.8	21922	50
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Education	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	1687	5
Human health and social work activities	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	7141	10
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1032	3
Other Service activities	6.5	5.2	4.9	5.0	62825	111
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- production activities of households for own	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	11371	15
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Estimated working child	21935	285438	944171	1251544	x	x
Sample working child	35	537	1677	2249	x	x

Table 20. Percentage of working children by industrial section

URBAN

Industry Section	Percentage of working children of age (years)				Working children	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	all children	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All-Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	243005	506
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0	10.5	10.3	10.0	24376	58
Mining and quarrying	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.9	2301	6
Manufacturing	61.0	25.0	22.4	24.3	59160	119
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	1004	3
Construction	0.0	8.6	9.9	9.3	22575	58
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	29.3	36.9	34.8	35.1	85229	164
Transportation and Storage	0.0	1.3	1.8	1.6	3926	10
Accommodation and food service activities	0.0	1.8	3.0	2.6	6392	18
Information and Communication	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	508	2
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	3.4	2.3	2.5	6008	17
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Education	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	785	2
Human health and social work activities	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.5	1223	3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	477	1
Other Service activities	9.7	6.6	8.6	8.1	19792	33
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- production activities of households for own	0.0	0.0	5.2	3.8	9248	12
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Estimated working child	8270	55899	178836	243005	x	x
Sample working child	13	130	363	506	x	x

Table 20. Percentage of working children by industrial section

RURAL

Industry Section	Percentage of working children of age (years)				Working children	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	all children	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All-Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1008539	1743
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	57.8	72.7	73.0	72.7	733417	1237
Mining and quarrying	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	8208	26
Manufacturing	0.0	7.1	9.8	9.1	91540	161
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	455	2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	887	1
Construction	0.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	27991	65
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.0	6.4	4.9	5.3	53255	89
Transportation and Storage	18.7	0.4	1.3	1.3	13118	18
Accommodation and food service activities	11.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	8263	14
Information and Communication	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	1256	2
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1706	2
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	2.1	1.4	1.6	15914	33
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Education	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	902	3
Human health and social work activities	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	5918	7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	555	2
Other Service activities	4.6	4.9	4.1	4.3	43032	78
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- production activities of households for own	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	2123	3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Estimated working child	13665	229540	765334	1008539	x	x
Sample working child	22	407	1314	1743	x	x

Table 21. Percentage of working children by occupation group

Area type - All

Major occupation group	Percentage of working children of age (years)				Working children	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	children	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1270096	2282
Armed forces occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Managers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Professionals	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	1180	3
Technicians and associate professionals	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	3616	9
Clerical support workers	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	6422	15
Service and sales workers	19.3	13.6	10.3	11.2	142119	277
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	35.7	45.2	45.1	45.0	570980	1004
Craft and related trades workers	2.8	9.7	14.3	13.0	165386	314
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	17.1	1.9	2.6	2.7	34560	61
Elementary occupations	25.1	29.0	26.7	27.2	345834	599
Estimated working child	21935	288076	960085	1270096	x	x
Sample working child	35	545	1702	2282	x	x

Table 21. Percentage of working children by occupation group

Major occupation group	Percentage of working children of age (years)				Area type - URBAN Working children	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	children	estd. (00)	sample
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	251011	522
Armed forces occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Managers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Technicians and associate professionals	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.0	2572	6
Clerical support workers	0.0	0.9	1.7	1.4	3611	10
Service and sales workers	32.3	41.6	30.6	33.2	83288	170
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.0	8.4	7.9	7.8	19493	49
Craft and related trades workers	7.5	21.7	29.2	26.8	67199	145
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	45.4	3.9	2.0	3.8	9649	17
Elementary occupations	14.8	23.5	27.2	26.0	65198	125
Estimated working child	8270	56892	185849	251011	x	x
Sample working child	13	133	376	522	x	x

Table 21. Percentage of working children by occupation group

Major occupation group	Percentage of working children of age (years)				Area type - RURAL	
	5-11	12-14	15-17	children	Working children	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1019085	1760
Armed forces occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Managers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Professionals	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	1180	3
Technicians and associate professionals	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1043	3
Clerical support workers	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	2811	5
Service and sales workers	11.4	6.7	5.4	5.8	58831	107
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	57.2	54.3	54.0	54.1	551486	955
Craft and related trades workers	0.0	6.7	10.7	9.6	98187	169
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.0	1.4	2.8	2.4	24911	44
Elementary occupations	31.4	30.4	26.6	27.5	280636	474
Estimated working child	13665	231184	774236	1019085	x	x
Sample working child	22	412	1326	1760	x	x

Table 22. Percentage distribution of working children by weekly hours worked

Domain	Percentage of working children with weekly hours worked								Average no. of working hours per week	Working children	
	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 and more	total		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	1.0	1.6	5.1	8.9	25.4	33.6	24.4	100.0	51.7	1275396	2296
Sex											
Boys	1.6	1.6	6.1	7.1	26.0	34.6	22.9	100.0	51.0	673813	1262
Girls	0.3	1.6	4.0	10.8	24.7	32.4	26.1	100.0	52.4	601584	1034
Area type											
Urban	1.4	1.9	5.5	5.9	26.6	25.4	33.3	100.0	53.8	251524	523
Rural	0.9	1.6	5.0	9.6	25.1	35.6	22.3	100.0	51.1	1023872	1773
Age (years)											
5-11	1.9	18.5	11.6	2.9	28.8	24.2	12.1	100.0	41.0	21935	35
12-14	1.9	1.7	7.6	8.4	19.4	35.3	25.8	100.0	51.4	289515	548
15-17	0.7	1.2	4.2	9.1	27.1	33.3	24.3	100.0	52.0	963947	1713
State/ Region/ UT											
Kachin	0.6	3.2	8.0	13.8	11.4	32.9	30.0	100.0	54.7	26806	102
Kayah	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.8	20.5	46.2	30.1	100.0	54.8	8413	61
Kayin	0.3	0.6	10.7	9.7	29.4	39.3	9.9	100.0	48.1	37886	101
Chin	0.0	5.5	9.5	20.6	53.5	10.0	0.9	100.0	41.1	7061	42
Sagaing	0.0	0.8	4.3	10.4	19.5	30.1	35.0	100.0	54.3	151679	259
Tanintharyi	0.8	4.0	5.1	3.9	25.2	20.7	40.3	100.0	54.2	34959	126
Bago	0.6	1.0	2.7	6.2	16.2	43.7	29.5	100.0	55.3	146248	226
Magway	1.0	3.0	5.2	7.7	27.8	44.6	10.8	100.0	48.9	97869	168
Mandalay	0.5	0.0	8.7	7.8	29.0	26.1	27.9	100.0	50.0	173102	229
Mon	0.0	2.3	4.9	17.2	20.9	28.7	26.0	100.0	51.1	47943	112
Rakhine	1.6	9.9	6.5	4.7	15.4	28.3	33.5	100.0	50.6	49403	199
Yangon	1.2	2.7	1.5	8.8	32.5	13.2	40.1	100.0	55.3	129091	156
Shan	1.0	0.4	4.5	12.9	37.7	40.2	3.2	100.0	47.0	163019	195
Ayeyawady	2.8	0.9	4.7	6.5	22.2	43.7	19.2	100.0	51.7	180283	243
Nay Pyi Taw	0.7	2.6	11.3	9.9	16.6	24.6	34.3	100.0	50.6	21636	77
Estd. working children	12540	20799	65156	113008	323864	428340	311690	1275396	x	x	x
Sample working children	24	51	127	208	560	737	589	2296	x	x	x

Table 23 A. Percentage distribution of children on paid employment at main job over area type, age-group and States/Regions/UT (All payment period are inverted into day)

Domain	Percentage of employed persons receiving payments in kind only	Wage/salary per day (000 Ks)						Average earning per day (000 Ks)	No. of employee children	
		< 2.00	2.00 - 2.99	3.00 - 3.99	4.00 - 5.58	5.59+	Total		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All-Myanmar	0.9	11.5	33.8	34.1	14.5	6.1	100.0	3.5	711920	1225
Sex										
Boys	1.7	9.6	28.0	35.9	19.1	7.4	100.0	3.9	365529	651
Girls	0.1	13.5	39.9	32.3	9.6	4.7	100.0	3.1	346391	574
Area type										
Urban	0.4	15.8	23.7	33.4	14.8	12.3	100.0	4.5	191166	384
Rural	1.1	9.9	37.5	34.4	14.4	3.8	100.0	3.1	520754	841
Age-group(years)										
5-11	0.0	15.0	49.7	28.8	6.5	0.0	100.0	2.5	10332	15
12-14	1.3	15.9	38.2	30.9	8.4	6.5	100.0	3.3	170400	300
15-17	0.8	10.0	32.1	35.2	16.6	6.1	100.0	3.5	531188	910
State/Region/ UT										
Kachin	0.0	23.0	7.2	26.4	34.5	9.0	100.0	3.8	9003	31
Kayah	2.8	4.2	5.5	9.0	51.0	30.2	100.0	5.0	2395	18
Kayin	16.6	15.3	13.7	29.6	22.7	18.7	100.0	3.7	10734	30
Chin	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	80.3	4.5	100.0	4.2	1592	8
Sagaing	1.0	8.9	33.7	36.9	16.0	4.6	100.0	3.1	74511	125
Tanintharyi	0.0	17.9	19.4	25.0	33.7	4.0	100.0	3.7	24830	86
Bago	0.0	6.5	25.9	53.5	12.3	1.9	100.0	2.9	112151	166
Magway	1.2	7.2	64.3	16.0	6.6	6.0	100.0	4.0	57939	94
Mandalay	1.5	9.5	33.2	35.0	11.1	11.1	100.0	4.5	109659	148
Mon	1.6	29.0	23.5	18.3	24.2	5.1	100.0	2.8	23688	58
Rakhine	1.9	34.8	11.4	16.9	18.6	18.2	100.0	3.5	22749	84
Yangon	0.0	5.5	33.2	35.9	18.3	7.0	100.0	4.2	86446	105
Shan	0.0	6.0	10.8	52.5	24.4	6.2	100.0	3.5	42345	56
Ayeyawady	0.4	18.6	47.9	25.2	6.3	2.0	100.0	2.5	117056	160
Nay Pyi Taw	1.5	6.2	49.0	28.4	9.5	6.9	100.0	3.6	16822	56
Estd. children on paid employment	6641	81927	240652	242883	103171	43287	711920	x	x	x
Sample children on paid employment	13	165	389	385	198	88	1225	x	x	x

Table 23 B. Percentage distribution of children on paid employment by monthly wage received at main job over type of residence, age-group and States/Regions/UT

Domain	Percentage of employees receiving payment cover one month	Wage/salary per month (000 Ks)						Average earning per month (000 Ks)	No. of children on monthly paid employment	
		< 80.00	80.00 - 106.00	107.00 - 125.00	126.00 - 159.00	160.00+	Total		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All-Myanmar	29.9	58.0	23.0	8.5	6.0	4.5	100.0	77.0	212135	403
Sex										
Boys	27.3	55.0	18.4	10.3	9.3	6.9	100.0	81.8	99421	198
Girls	32.7	60.7	27.0	7.0	3.0	2.3	100.0	72.7	112714	205
Area type										
Urban	55.0	53.3	25.6	7.9	6.4	6.7	100.0	79.8	105669	208
Rural	20.7	62.7	20.4	9.1	5.5	2.2	100.0	74.2	106466	195
Age-group (years)										
5-11	29.0	74.5	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.6	2994	4
12-14	30.1	70.4	16.9	10.1	1.8	0.8	100.0	62.6	51629	113
15-17	29.8	53.7	24.9	8.2	7.4	5.8	100.0	81.9	157513	286
State/Region										
Kachin	39.4	79.5	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.6	3544	14
Kayah	27.9	51.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	41.3	100.0	139.8	620	4
Kayin	31.3	35.2	2.5	14.3	33.9	14.0	100.0	128.5	2936	10
Chin	34.9	43.6	0.0	0.0	43.6	12.9	100.0	97.3	555	3
Sagaing	25.6	53.3	34.2	3.0	6.7	2.9	100.0	75.8	19130	34
Tanintharyi	57.6	53.5	25.6	12.4	3.5	5.0	100.0	81.3	14295	50
Bago	15.6	82.4	8.7	4.4	0.0	4.5	100.0	65.2	17544	28
Magway	7.9	37.9	46.5	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.3	3944	9
Mandalay	26.3	37.5	36.1	10.1	0.0	16.3	100.0	92.3	29072	39
Mon	47.4	72.2	16.4	8.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	60.7	11356	29
Rakhine	56.5	90.2	7.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	45.4	13105	46
Yangon	58.7	43.7	24.8	12.3	16.0	3.2	100.0	90.1	50745	64
Shan	14.3	66.3	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.5	6037	10
Ayeyawady	30.3	72.1	15.9	10.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	67.3	35190	49
Nay Pyi Taw	23.8	59.6	21.2	0.0	10.8	8.5	100.0	85.0	4063	14
Estd. children on paid employment	214241	123110	48783	18086	12663	9494	212135	x	x	x
Sample children on paid employment	408	243	92	30	23	15	403	x	x	x

Table 24. Percentage distribution of children on paid employment by their period of payment at main job over type of residence, age-group and States/Regions/UT

Domain	Period of the last payment						Average period of the last payment (days)	children on paid employment	
	One day	One week	Two week	One month	Other	Total		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All-Myanmar	61.1	6.1	0.6	29.9	2.3	100.0	11.2	716877	1237
Sex									
Boys	63.5	5.2	1.0	27.3	3.0	100.0	12.4	369514	660
Girls	58.7	6.9	0.3	32.7	1.5	100.0	10.0	347364	577
Area type									
Urban	35.3	7.6	1.1	55.0	1.0	100.0	15.6	191955	385
Rural	70.6	5.5	0.5	20.7	2.7	100.0	9.6	524923	852
Age-group (years)									
5-11	71.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	100.0	7.6	10332	15
12-14	59.2	6.0	1.4	30.1	3.4	100.0	13.7	171922	305
15-17	61.6	6.2	0.4	29.8	1.9	100.0	10.5	534624	917
State/Region/ UT									
Kachin	52.7	5.1	2.9	39.4	0.0	100.0	11.6	9003	31
Kayah	72.1	0.0	0.0	27.9	0.0	100.0	8.1	2463	19
Kayin	52.6	0.0	4.9	31.3	11.1	100.0	49.1	11356	31
Chin	18.9	46.2	0.0	34.9	0.0	100.0	13.4	1592	8
Sagaing	51.5	19.0	1.3	25.6	2.6	100.0	10.7	75914	128
Tanintharyi	32.5	4.1	2.3	57.6	3.5	100.0	17.1	24830	86
Bago	79.8	0.8	0.0	15.6	3.7	100.0	9.9	112151	166
Magway	92.1	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	100.0	3.2	58639	95
Mandalay	61.5	10.1	0.0	26.3	2.0	100.0	9.4	110437	149
Mon	45.6	4.4	2.6	47.4	0.0	100.0	13.8	23944	59
Rakhine	34.5	0.0	3.3	56.5	5.6	100.0	20.5	23190	86
Yangon	40.2	1.1	0.0	58.7	0.0	100.0	15.7	86446	105
Shan	49.3	28.0	1.3	14.3	7.2	100.0	5.7	42345	56
Ayeyawady	68.0	0.5	0.0	30.3	1.2	100.0	10.5	117486	161
Nay Pyi Taw	72.7	1.8	1.5	23.8	0.2	100.0	7.6	17083	57
Estd. children on paid employment	438346	43471	4588	214241	16231	716877	x	x	x
Sample children on paid employment	717	71	13	408	28	1237	x	x	x

Table 25. Percentage distribution of self-employed children by monthly income received at main job over area type, age-group and States/Regions/UT

Domain	Wage/salary per month (000 Ks)						Average earning per month (000 Ks)	No. of children on self-employment	
	< 51.50	51.50 - 84.99	85.00 - 124.99	125.00 - 179.99	180.00+	Total		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All-Myanmar	34.0	18.3	19.7	13.5	14.5	100.0	107.4	61603	133
Sex									
Boys	25.5	15.4	21.4	20.1	17.6	100.0	126.1	33044	73
Girls	43.8	21.6	17.6	5.9	11.0	100.0	85.8	28558	60
Area type									
Urban	13.7	23.8	44.9	6.2	11.5	100.0	107.3	9383	23
Rural	37.6	17.3	15.1	14.8	15.1	100.0	107.4	52220	110
Age-group (years)									
5-11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	199.0	247	1
12-14	39.8	0.0	11.3	33.3	15.5	100.0	135.7	8176	20
15-17	33.2	21.2	21.1	10.5	14.0	100.0	102.6	53180	112
State/Region/ UT									
Kachin	0.0	34.2	44.1	21.7	0.0	100.0	97.3	1731	6
Kayah	0.0	0.0	45.1	54.9	0.0	100.0	110.8	461	4
Kayin	14.4	33.7	0.0	51.9	0.0	100.0	102.6	1257	5
Chin	28.2	30.8	0.0	35.3	5.7	100.0	88.0	803	6
Sagaing	45.1	33.5	21.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.3	5336	10
Tanintharyi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.3	1264	5
Bago	84.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.5	1811	3
Magway	47.7	17.3	15.3	19.8	0.0	100.0	81.6	3662	8
Mandalay	0.0	32.7	16.5	16.9	33.8	100.0	164.7	3453	6
Mon	49.7	17.6	20.0	3.2	9.5	100.0	73.0	7873	14
Rakhine	21.3	27.6	10.2	25.8	15.1	100.0	105.6	7074	28
Yangon	26.7	8.5	27.1	16.6	21.2	100.0	137.7	15076	21
Shan	27.3	27.5	32.3	12.9	0.0	100.0	80.1	5690	6
Ayeyawady	46.2	0.0	8.3	0.0	45.5	100.0	166.1	5552	8
Nay Pyi Taw	0.0	0.0	37.6	26.2	36.2	100.0	198.2	560	3
Estd. children on self-employment	20929	11264	12126	8331	8953	61603	x	x	x
Sample children on self-employment	40	29	26	22	16	133	x	x	x

Table 26. Percentage distribution of working children by type of injury due to the most serious work accident during the last one year over Occupation Major Groups

Occupation Major Group	Average no. of injuries per 100 working children	Percentage of working children having injury									Average no. of man-days lost due to injury	Working children	
		superficial injury	fracture	dislocation, sprain, strain	amputation	concussion, internal injury	burn, corrosion, scald	acute poisoning or infection	other injury	total		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total	0.03	73.4	0.6	6.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	18.5	100.0	0.46	22533	39
Armed forces occupations	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Managers	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Professionals	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Technicians and associate professionals	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Clerical support workers	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Service and sales workers	0.03	83.9	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.07	1961	3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.04	63.8	1.3	4.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	27.4	100.0	0.57	10946	17
Craft and related trades workers	0.03	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.52	2692	7
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.01	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.04	346	1
Elementary occupations	0.04	73.9	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	100.0	0.46	6587	11
Estimated number	x	16537	144	1347	0	345	0	0	4160	22533	x	x	x
Sample number	x	28	1	3	0	1	0	0	6	39	x	x	x

Person may be employed at current main job or secondary job or may be at predominant job or any other job in last year reported in Q133.

Table 27. Percentage distribution of working children by type injury over Industry Section

Industry Section	Average no. of injuries per 100 working children	No. of persons having an work accident during the last one year per 100.0working children by type of injury of the most serious accident									Average no. of man-days lost due to injury	Working children	
		superficial injury	fracture	dis-location, sprain, strain	amputa-tion	con-cussion, internal injury	burn, corrosion, scald	acute poisoning or infection	other injury	total		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All Myanmar	0.04	73.4	0.6	6.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	18.5	100.0	0.49	22533	39
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.04	61.2	1.1	3.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	31.5	100.0	0.58	13192	21
Mining and quarrying	0.04	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.14	346	1
Manufacturing	0.02	47.1	0.0	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.75	1049	3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Construction	0.08	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.11	2546	6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.04	86.2	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.05	2293	3
Transportation and Storage	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Accommodation and food service activities	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Information and Communication	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Financial and insurance activities	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Real estate activities	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Administrative and support service activities	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Education	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Human health and social work activities	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Other Service activities	0.05	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.79	3106	5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-production activities of households for own	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0	0
Estimated Number	x	16537	144	1347	0	345	0	0	4160	22533	x	x	x
Sample Number	x	28	1	3	0	1	0	0	6	39	x	x	x

Table28. Percentage of working children by hazards exposed at work over age-group, type of residence and State/region/UT

Domain	Percentage of working children exposed to hazard at work														Working children	
	dust, fumes	fire, gas, flames	loud noise or vibration	extreme cold or heat	dangerous tools (knives etc)	work under ground	work at heights	work in water/ lake/ sea/ river	workplace too dark or donfined	insufficient ventilation	chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc)	explosives	other things (lifting weights etc)	estd.	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
All-Myanmar	40.5	4.9	4.8	11.2	16.3	0.7	3.0	2.9	0.3	0.4	9.8	0.7	9.0	1298948	2328	
Sex																
Boys	41.5	4.3	6.5	13.0	16.3	1.0	5.3	3.7	0.3	0.6	10.6	1.0	11.5	683458	1268	
Girls	39.4	5.6	3.0	9.2	16.1	0.3	0.5	2.1	0.3	0.2	9.0	0.4	6.3	615490	1060	
Area type																
Urban	28.7	9.2	9.7	5.9	13.4	1.9	6.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	4.0	1.4	7.1	249427	521	
Rural	43.3	3.9	3.7	12.4	16.9	0.4	2.1	3.3	0.3	0.4	11.2	0.6	9.5	1049521	1807	
Age-group (years)																
5-11	28.9	6.3	8.2	15.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	3.9	21029	34	
12-14	43.7	5.4	4.1	14.6	16.4	0.3	2.8	2.1	0.1	0.0	11.2	0.8	8.4	298543	554	
15-17	39.8	4.7	5.0	10.0	16.4	0.8	3.2	3.1	0.4	0.5	9.5	0.7	9.3	979376	1740	
State/ Region/ UT																
Kachin	33.3	4.9	5.8	15.8	10.5	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.3	5.9	1.0	9.6	26592	101	
Kayah	58.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	13.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	3.8	11.8	10089	73	
Kayin	35.8	1.3	3.4	2.7	3.8	0.7	0.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.7	0.0	42956	110	
Chin	26.7	0.0	0.0	11.4	23.8	0.0	1.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	10.5	7274	42	
Sagaing	26.2	1.0	2.1	6.4	10.2	1.0	2.8	1.7	1.0	1.0	5.9	0.2	3.3	152706	261	
Tanintharyi	28.7	4.9	16.3	20.0	11.3	0.6	4.5	6.5	1.0	1.3	2.6	0.0	11.5	35109	127	
Bago	52.1	2.0	4.9	10.7	9.0	0.0	3.0	2.7	0.4	0.4	4.1	0.6	5.1	145099	225	
Magway	46.8	2.6	1.9	14.6	16.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.5	6.8	97067	167	
Mandalay	46.6	5.5	4.1	3.2	13.1	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.4	0.0	5.8	0.0	3.8	172050	228	
Mon	23.9	3.0	7.3	20.1	19.8	0.5	3.0	6.9	0.5	0.5	3.3	0.0	12.1	48052	113	
Rakhine	28.7	7.3	1.0	6.7	6.0	0.0	1.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.5	46210	188	
Yangon	16.9	6.8	13.3	8.1	16.8	3.0	7.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.4	10.9	129030	156	
Shan	56.4	13.0	2.8	14.2	33.3	0.2	6.5	2.9	0.0	1.2	34.7	2.0	23.1	182977	215	
Ayeyawady	46.2	3.1	3.7	19.9	20.2	1.1	1.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	10.1	181632	244	
Nay Pyi Taw	41.7	5.9	7.3	6.1	3.5	0.9	4.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.7	0.9	3.0	22106	78	
Estd.	526144	63971	62688	145025	211131	8759	39258	37855	3646	5358	127499	9674	117396	x	x	
Sample working children	901	103	119	247	334	14	70	68	8	11	187	19	202	x	x	

Table 29. Percentage of working children by hazards exposed at work over industry sections at current main job

Industry Section	Percentage of working children exposed to hazard at work													Working children	
	dust, fumes	fire, gas, flames	loud noise or vibration	extreme cold or heat	dangerous tools (knives etc)	work underground	work at heights	work in water/ lake/ sea/ river	work- place too dark or confined	insuffic-ient ventilati-on	chemi-cals (pesticid-es, glues, etc)	explos-ives	other things (lifting weights etc)	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All Myanmar	40.1	5.0	4.7	11.3	16.5	0.7	2.7	2.9	0.3	0.4	9.5	0.8	8.7	1242940	2227
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	49.0	3.8	2.1	14.7	20.6	0.2	1.1	4.2	0.4	0.6	14.3	0.7	9.5	753225	1283
Mining and quarrying	42.0	2.8	15.7	2.0	20.1	3.3	1.2	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	3.3	17.3	10509	32
Manufacturing	27.5	7.7	10.7	6.7	11.5	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.8	6.7	150700	280
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	0.0	455	2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	14.2	14.2	1891	4
Construction	50.2	1.3	13.6	13.4	16.7	0.8	30.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.2	19.6	49815	122
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	23.4	8.8	3.3	1.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.5	137531	251
Transportation and Storage	41.2	0.0	20.9	16.6	0.0	0.0	8.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	17044	28
Accommodation and food service activities	16.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	14655	32
Information and Communication	49.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1256	2
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2214	4
Administrative and support service activities	9.7	1.6	3.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	3.3	0.0	2.1	2.0	0.0	2.9	21922	50
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

Table 29. Percentage of working children by hazards exposed at work over industry sections at current main job

Industry Section	Percentage of working children exposed to hazard at work													Working children	
	dust, fumes	fire, gas, flames	loud noise or vibration	extreme cold or heat	dangerous tools (knives etc)	work underground	work at heights	work in water/ lake/ sea/ river	work- place too dark or confined	insuffic- ient ventilati on	chemi- cals (pesticid es, glues, etc)	explos- ives	other things (lifting weights etc)	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Education	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1687	5
Human health and social work activities	17.3	29.8	0.0	0.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	7141	10
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.0	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1032	3
Other Sevrvice activities	18.8	5.2	13.5	9.8	13.4	6.2	7.5	1.5	0.7	0.4	2.6	4.0	11.4	60493	104
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-production activities of households for own	15.4	19.2	0.0	0.0	10.4	8.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11371	15
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Estimated Number	498940	61582	57869	140220	205581	8759	33070	35758	3646	5274	117858	9525	107890	x	x
Sample Number	853	99	111	236	322	14	59	64	8	10	173	18	187	x	x

Table 30. Percentage of working children by type of abuse at workplace

Domain	Percentage of working children abused					Working children	
	constantly shouted	repeatedly insulted	beaten/ physically hurt	touched or done the child dislike things	other	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All-Myanmar	2.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	1298948	2328
Sex							
Boys	2.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	683458	1268
Girls	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	615490	1060
Area type							
Urban	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	249427	521
Rural	2.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	1049521	1807
Age (years)							
5-11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21029	34
12-14	3.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	298543	554
15-17	2.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	979376	1740
State/ Region/ UT							
Kachin	8.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	26592	101
Kayah	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10089	73
Kayin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42956	110
Chin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7274	42
Sagaing	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	152706	261
Tanintharyi	2.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35109	127
Bago	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	145099	225
Magway	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97067	167
Mandalay	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	172050	228
Mon	4.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	48052	113
Rakhine	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	46210	188
Yangon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	129030	156
Shan	10.1	2.8	0.6	0.6	1.3	182977	215
Ayeyawady	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	181632	244
Nay Pyi Taw	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	22106	78
Estd. working children	35440	9845	2695	2217	2726	x	x
Sample working children	57	18	5	3	3	x	x

Table 31. Percentage of working children by usual work time during the last 7 days

Domain	Percentage of working children usually work at						Working children	
	early morning (from 3 am)	during the day (6 am-6 pm)	in the evening/night (after 6 pm)	during the day and evening	on the week-end	sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	1.5	84.3	1.5	11.0	0.3	1.5	1201454	2142
Sex								
Boys	1.1	84.9	0.8	11.2	0.4	1.6	635035	1175
Girls	2.0	83.6	2.2	10.8	0.1	1.3	566419	967
Area type								
Urban	1.4	83.1	4.9	8.9	0.7	1.0	219457	456
Rural	1.5	84.6	0.7	11.4	0.2	1.6	981997	1686
Age (years)								
5-11	7.8	40.3	20.1	24.6	3.4	3.8	19950	32
12-14	2.1	82.9	1.4	10.9	0.6	2.1	277858	519
15-17	1.2	85.7	1.1	10.7	0.1	1.2	903647	1591
Estd. working children	17941	1013106	17493	132049	3337	17528	x	x
Sample working children	32	1797	30	239	8	36	x	x

Table 32. Percentage distribution of working children by weekly hours of household services performed

Domain	Percentage of children working time per week (in hours)									average weekly performed hour	Working Children	
	0	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 and above	Total		Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All-Myanmar	21.4	70.3	5.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	100.0	4.63	1260636	2263
Sex												
Boys	27.0	66.7	4.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	4.01	668357	1247
Girls	15.1	74.4	6.5	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.1	100.0	5.33	592279	1016
Area type												
Urban	12.9	79.9	4.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.3	100.0	4.39	241607	502
Rural	23.5	68.0	5.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	100.0	4.69	1019029	1761
Age (years)												
5-11	29.3	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	2.38	21935	35
12-14	21.0	72.3	4.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	4.23	283149	535
15-17	21.4	69.7	6.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	100.0	4.80	955552	1693
State/ Region/ UT												
Kachin	32.8	44.2	16.7	4.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.52	25852	99
Kayah	41.1	52.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.89	8413	61
Kayin	21.6	57.0	15.4	5.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.49	37886	101
Chin	40.1	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	100.0	17.35	6692	40
Sagaing	31.0	64.0	2.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	3.72	151929	260
Tanintharyi	21.7	73.2	3.4	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.18	34505	124
Bago	12.2	82.4	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	4.05	144827	223
Magway	9.5	79.7	6.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	3.5	100.0	7.11	97869	168
Mandalay	20.2	74.4	3.0	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	3.96	173102	229
Mon	28.7	59.8	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	3.65	46485	109
Rakhine	31.5	58.4	7.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.8	100.0	4.98	45854	188
Yangon	21.1	74.8	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	3.66	125217	151
Shan	20.9	62.3	11.4	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	100.0	7.57	162466	194
Ayeyawady	23.2	72.9	3.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.63	177792	239
Nay Pyi Taw	6.0	85.3	2.5	4.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	5.07	21748	77
Estd. working children	270091	886288	68632	12513	4553	4109	2186	12262	1260636	x	x	x
Sample working children	529	1535	126	29	13	5	3	23	2263	x	x	x

Table 33. Percentage of children performing household tasks during the last 7 days

Domain	Percentage of children performing household tasks								Labour Force Status - All Children	
	cooking	shopping for household	cleaning utensils/ house	washing clothes	minor household repairs	caring for children	caring for the old, sick	other household tasks	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All-Myanmar	14.2	26.9	22.4	21.2	9.9	11.3	6.6	13.5	12121618	23705
Sex										
Boys	7.7	23.5	18.0	16.2	8.1	8.8	5.2	10.7	5996136	11754
Girls	20.6	30.3	26.7	26.2	11.7	13.7	8.1	16.2	6125482	11951
Area type										
Urban	11.2	26.1	20.8	19.5	8.5	8.8	5.7	11.3	3114336	7371
Rural	15.3	27.2	23.0	21.8	10.4	12.2	7.0	14.3	9007282	16334
Age (years)										
5-11	3.7	14.4	9.5	5.6	4.0	7.2	2.9	6.6	6603352	12287
12-14	21.5	36.9	31.9	31.5	14.1	15.7	8.9	18.6	2962974	6251
15-17	32.8	47.7	44.8	49.6	20.2	16.9	13.7	25.3	2555292	5167
State/ Region/ UT										
Kachin	18.5	22.1	22.2	20.2	11.7	9.3	4.2	9.2	364575	1416
Kayah	15.1	10.8	13.8	15.1	2.7	5.0	0.9	3.8	83630	683
Kayin	17.4	34.6	33.6	23.3	17.0	19.5	10.6	21.7	444846	1335
Chin	30.1	30.9	31.8	27.8	22.1	19.7	9.4	26.1	156616	842
Sagaing	10.5	19.4	15.9	16.2	6.2	7.8	7.8	7.4	1317056	2136
Tanintharyi	11.2	11.8	14.0	15.9	2.5	5.8	2.3	5.5	412708	1418
Bago	14.3	35.2	25.3	23.6	12.7	14.2	6.8	15.8	1165177	1826
Magway	18.2	29.8	28.2	27.0	19.5	17.4	12.0	23.9	890269	1492
Mandalay	11.5	22.8	17.7	16.2	7.5	8.2	4.3	6.9	1390097	1985
Mon	15.0	35.9	27.2	21.5	9.5	15.5	6.6	10.9	542968	1338
Rakhine	15.4	28.0	25.0	21.6	15.3	15.9	7.8	17.8	552660	2233
Yangon	10.2	34.1	19.2	22.4	6.1	6.8	2.5	12.2	1492326	1893
Shan	18.8	21.5	26.5	25.3	12.7	12.6	10.3	19.8	1577643	2036
Ayeyawady	13.1	28.3	20.7	20.3	6.2	10.0	4.3	11.2	1465025	2073
Nay Pyi Taw	14.6	24.1	27.3	19.7	4.2	13.0	10.1	13.6	266023	999
Estd. children	1724651	3269349	2717290	2575904	1201103	1369598	804892	1638650	x	x
Sample children	3470	6330	5473	5011	2474	2534	1602	3262	x	x

Table 33. Percentage of children performing household tasks during the last 7 days

Domain	Percentage of children performing household tasks								Labour Force Status - Working Children	
	cooking	shopping for household	cleaning utensils/ house	washing clothes	minor household repairs	caring for children	caring for the old, sick	other household tasks	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All-Myanmar	32.8	65.5	62.9	67.4	22.1	19.1	15.1	25.9	1275134	2294
Sex										
Boys	17.3	61.8	57.7	60.8	18.5	14.6	11.5	20.0	673587	1260
Girls	50.3	69.7	68.8	74.9	26.1	24.0	19.0	32.6	601547	1034
Area type										
Urban	25.2	72.1	74.3	73.0	23.6	16.6	17.2	25.4	250518	522
Rural	34.7	63.9	60.2	66.1	21.7	19.7	14.5	26.1	1024617	1772
Age (years)										
5-11	23.0	53.0	46.6	42.4	7.2	15.0	5.2	18.4	21935	35
12-14	30.0	68.3	63.8	69.3	21.5	18.1	11.1	23.2	288920	546
15-17	33.9	65.0	63.1	67.5	22.6	19.4	16.5	26.9	964279	1713
State/ Region/ UT										
Kachin	32.6	61.6	58.6	56.4	20.5	16.3	9.4	17.7	26440	101
Kayah	34.7	41.4	40.1	48.7	5.8	4.2	4.2	12.3	8413	61
Kayin	46.6	63.9	63.6	62.3	33.6	34.7	22.7	39.5	37886	101
Chin	48.9	37.3	60.6	46.8	39.8	47.0	29.0	42.3	6592	39
Sagaing	27.7	59.0	56.0	61.9	16.5	13.9	17.8	22.1	153121	262
Tanintharyi	15.0	68.6	70.8	75.7	5.6	3.2	3.9	6.7	34959	126
Bago	31.2	80.9	74.5	80.3	19.6	20.4	11.1	20.6	145093	225
Magway	48.1	74.7	71.6	79.7	40.3	28.2	26.1	48.2	97368	167
Mandalay	30.2	62.7	65.9	64.3	22.5	19.4	13.3	20.2	173102	229
Mon	32.4	65.3	59.5	63.2	19.4	17.5	12.7	15.7	47943	112
Rakhine	20.6	56.6	49.6	48.3	14.4	14.2	16.5	26.4	49403	199
Yangon	22.6	65.9	56.4	67.1	17.5	13.8	9.6	24.4	129005	156
Shan	53.9	57.6	61.6	69.3	37.0	26.8	28.1	45.7	163019	195
Ayeyawady	24.1	68.8	60.4	65.0	13.1	15.4	5.3	14.5	181009	243
Nay Pyi Taw	36.3	61.7	80.1	76.1	15.9	20.1	15.0	29.9	21782	78
Estd. children	419099	836651	802428	860015	281809	242315	191958	330822	x	x
Sample children	724	1477	1424	1506	494	391	345	580	x	x

Table 33. Percentage of children performing household tasks during the last 7 days

Domain	Percentage of children performing household tasks								Labour Force Status - Not Working	
	cooking	shopping for household	cleaning utensils/ house	washing clothes	minor household repairs	caring for children	caring for the old,sick	other household tasks	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All-Myanmar	12.0	22.4	17.7	15.8	8.5	10.4	5.7	12.1	10846484	21411
Sex										
Boys	6.5	18.6	13.0	10.5	6.8	8.1	4.4	9.6	5322549	10494
Girls	17.3	26.0	22.1	20.9	10.1	12.6	6.9	14.5	5523935	10917
Area type										
Urban	9.9	22.1	16.1	14.8	7.1	8.1	4.7	10.0	2863818	6849
Rural	12.8	22.5	18.2	16.2	9.0	11.2	6.0	12.8	7982665	14562
Age (years)										
5-11	3.7	14.3	9.4	5.5	4.0	7.1	2.9	6.6	6581417	12252
12-14	20.6	33.5	28.5	27.4	13.3	15.4	8.7	18.2	2674053	5705
15-17	32.1	37.3	33.7	38.9	18.7	15.4	12.0	24.4	1591013	3454
State/ Region/ UT										
Kachin	17.4	19.0	19.3	17.4	11.0	8.8	3.8	8.6	338135	1315
Kayah	12.9	7.4	10.9	11.3	2.4	5.0	0.5	2.9	75217	622
Kayin	14.7	31.9	30.8	19.7	15.5	18.1	9.5	20.1	406960	1234
Chin	29.3	30.7	30.5	26.9	21.3	18.4	8.5	25.4	150024	803
Sagaing	8.3	14.2	10.6	10.1	4.8	7.0	6.5	5.4	1163935	1874
Tanintharyi	10.8	6.5	8.8	10.4	2.3	6.0	2.2	5.4	377749	1292
Bago	11.9	28.7	18.2	15.6	11.7	13.3	6.2	15.1	1020085	1601
Magway	14.5	24.3	22.9	20.5	16.9	16.1	10.3	20.9	792901	1325
Mandalay	8.9	17.2	11.0	9.5	5.4	6.6	3.1	5.0	1216995	1756
Mon	13.3	33.0	24.1	17.5	8.6	15.3	6.0	10.5	495025	1226
Rakhine	14.9	25.2	22.6	19.0	15.4	16.1	6.9	17.0	503258	2034
Yangon	9.0	31.0	15.7	18.1	5.0	6.1	1.8	11.0	1363321	1737
Shan	14.7	17.3	22.5	20.3	9.9	10.9	8.3	16.8	1414624	1841
Ayeyawady	11.6	22.6	15.0	14.0	5.2	9.3	4.1	10.7	1284015	1830
Nay Pyi Taw	12.7	20.8	22.6	14.7	3.2	12.4	9.7	12.2	244241	921
Estd. children	1305551	2432698	1914862	1715889	919294	1127282	612934	1307828	x	x
Sample children	2746	4853	4049	3505	1980	2143	1257	2682	x	x

Table 34. Percentage of children by activities to produce goods for household consumption

Domain	Percentage of children engaged in									Labour Force Status - All	
	producing foodstuffs			preparing foodstuffs for storage	making any goods or craft for household/family use	fetching water from natural or other public sources	collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	construction or major repair work in the household premises	any works for production of goods for household use	estd.	sample
	doing farm work	raising, tending animals	fishing, hunting or gathering foodstuff								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	9.4	4.1	0.4	11.4	12146463	23752
Sex											
Boys	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	8.7	4.2	0.5	10.9	6010459	11777
Girls	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	10.2	3.9	0.4	11.8	6136004	11975
Area type											
Urban	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	4.1	1.0	0.2	4.6	3122218	7384
Rural	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	11.3	5.1	0.5	13.7	9024244	16368
Age (years)											
5-11	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	3.5	1.3	0.3	4.5	6613696	12306
12-14	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	12.9	4.7	0.3	15.3	2968835	6267
15-17	2.5	2.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	20.3	10.3	0.9	24.5	2563931	5179
State/ Region/ UT											
Kachin	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.9	0.1	3.7	365340	1420
Kayah	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.7	1.9	11.1	8.7	0.9	13.8	83762	684
Kayin	0.7	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	13.7	13.4	0.3	20.0	446547	1341
Chin	3.4	11.1	2.9	0.2	0.7	12.2	6.2	0.2	17.9	157210	846
Sagaing	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.2	1.6	0.2	9.8	1318238	2138
Tanintharyi	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	10.5	1.7	0.5	11.9	413447	1420
Bago	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	9.3	1.6	0.4	10.0	1169195	1831
Magway	1.7	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.8	14.1	7.5	0.5	16.7	890770	1493
Mandalay	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	5.6	3.8	0.2	7.5	1392507	1988
Mon	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	9.3	3.7	0.8	11.1	543102	1339
Rakhine	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	15.7	6.2	0.3	15.9	553085	2235
Yangon	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	3.8	1.5	0.3	4.4	1498560	1899
Shan	3.7	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	11.1	6.5	0.9	15.3	1579545	2039
Ayeyawady	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	11.9	4.0	0.3	13.3	1468321	2077
Nay Pyi Taw	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	13.8	2.9	0.3	14.5	266834	1002
Estd. children	100379	142328	21950	25298	56358	1102004	474343	49334	1381675	x	x
Sample children	166	289	53	47	108	2153	939	81	2691	x	x

Table 34. Percentage of children by activities to produce goods for household consumption

Domain	Percentage of children engaged in									Labour Force Status - Working	
	producing foodstuffs			preparing foodstuffs for storage	making any goods or craft for household/family use	fetching water from natural or other public sources	collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	construction or major repair work in the household premises	any works for production of goods for household use	Children	
	doing farm work	raising, tending animals	fishing, hunting or gathering foodstuff							estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	5.4	5.0	1.0	0.5	1.4	29.1	16.4	1.6	36.2	1278909	2301
Sex											
Boys	5.5	5.8	1.2	0.3	1.5	27.3	17.7	2.4	36.4	676208	1265
Girls	5.3	4.1	0.8	0.6	1.4	31.1	14.9	0.8	36.1	602701	1036
Area type											
Urban	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	10.0	2.9	0.9	12.0	251671	524
Rural	6.4	5.9	1.3	0.5	1.7	33.8	19.7	1.8	42.2	1027238	1777
Age (years)											
5-11	0.0	6.4	2.3	0.0	2.3	16.0	4.4	0.0	16.0	21935	35
12-14	5.5	3.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	27.5	14.8	1.1	34.1	290216	549
15-17	5.5	5.4	1.2	0.6	1.5	29.9	17.1	1.8	37.3	966758	1717
State/ Region/ UT											
Kachin	6.3	3.1	0.7	4.1	4.1	6.1	13.2	1.0	23.6	26806	102
Kayah	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	25.9	24.7	2.5	35.9	8413	61
Kayin	6.3	22.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	43.0	40.8	0.0	55.5	37886	101
Chin	14.5	24.3	9.1	0.0	3.4	15.1	16.6	0.0	43.8	6933	41
Sagaing	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	10.2	1.0	28.6	153121	262
Tanintharyi	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	1.4	0.0	8.6	34959	126
Bago	2.1	4.4	0.6	0.0	1.7	31.9	8.1	1.2	33.8	146248	226
Magway	14.1	11.0	3.6	0.4	3.9	48.8	34.9	0.5	60.1	97869	168
Mandalay	1.9	2.9	0.5	0.0	1.0	21.4	14.0	1.1	26.3	173102	229
Mon	1.6	4.3	7.7	0.0	2.1	27.8	13.3	2.5	31.6	47943	112
Rakhine	2.5	2.1	2.9	0.6	0.9	31.1	21.8	1.2	38.5	49403	199
Yangon	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	3.6	1.5	15.8	129793	157
Shan	23.0	8.5	0.9	1.9	2.8	38.0	33.5	5.1	57.8	163019	195
Ayeyawady	0.8	4.2	0.2	0.4	1.5	34.2	11.9	1.4	39.6	181632	244
Nay Pyi Taw	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.4	13.3	1.4	40.2	21782	78
Estd. children	68256	62767	12676	5999	17968	367486	206743	20691	463414	x	x
Sample children	107	112	25	13	32	611	357	31	790	x	x

Table 34. Percentage of children by activities to produce goods for household consumption

Domain	Percentage of children engaged in									Children	
	producing foodstuffs			preparing foodstuffs for storage	making any goods or craft for household/family use	fetching water from natural or other public sources	collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	construction or major repair work in the household premises	any works for production of goods for household use	estd.	sample
	doing farm work	raising, tending animals	fishing, hunting or gathering foodstuff								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	7.1	2.6	0.3	8.4	10867554	21451
Sex											
Boys	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	6.3	2.5	0.2	7.7	5334251	10512
Girls	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	7.8	2.7	0.3	9.2	5533303	10939
Area type											
Urban	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	3.6	0.8	0.2	3.9	2870547	6860
Rural	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	8.3	3.2	0.3	10.1	7997007	14591
Age (years)											
5-11	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	3.5	1.3	0.3	4.5	6591761	12271
12-14	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	11.3	3.6	0.2	13.3	2678620	5718
15-17	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	14.4	6.1	0.4	16.8	1597173	3462
State/ Region/ UT											
Kachin	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.1	2.2	338534	1318
Kayah	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.6	1.8	9.4	6.8	0.7	11.3	75349	623
Kayin	0.2	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	11.0	10.8	0.3	16.7	408661	1240
Chin	2.9	10.5	2.6	0.2	0.6	12.1	5.7	0.2	16.7	150276	805
Sagaing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.2	0.5	0.1	7.3	1165117	1876
Tanintharyi	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	10.8	1.8	0.6	12.2	378488	1294
Bago	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.9	0.6	0.3	6.6	1022948	1605
Magway	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.6	3.9	0.5	11.3	792901	1325
Mandalay	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.4	2.3	0.1	4.9	1219405	1759
Mon	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	7.5	2.8	0.6	9.1	495158	1227
Rakhine	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	13.9	4.5	0.2	13.7	503683	2036
Yangon	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.7	1.3	0.2	3.3	1368767	1742
Shan	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	7.8	3.3	0.4	10.5	1416526	1844
Ayeyawady	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	8.7	2.8	0.2	9.6	1286689	1833
Nay Pyi Taw	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.9	2.0	0.2	12.2	245052	924
Estd. children	32124	79561	9274	19299	38390	734518	267600	28643	918261	x	x
Sample children	59	177	28	34	76	1542	582	50	1901	x	x

Table35. Average monthly hours worked for production of goods for household use by children during the last 30 days

Domain	Average monthly hours of work							Labour Force Status - All Children	
	producing foodstuffs	preparing foodstuffs for storage	making any goods or craft for household/family use	fetching water from natural or other public sources	collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	doing any construction or major repair work	any work	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All-Myanmar	61.00	8.37	18.78	15.29	22.45	10.90	30.98	12146463	23752
Sex									
Boys	62.52	12.19	8.83	14.86	26.35	13.55	33.08	6010459	11777
Girls	59.38	5.34	26.81	15.65	18.30	7.76	29.08	6136004	11975
Area type									
Urban	62.86	2.64	3.82	15.16	13.20	4.26	20.70	3122218	7384
Rural	60.91	12.99	23.60	15.31	23.08	11.98	32.16	9024244	16368
Age (years)									
5-11	37.11	2.00	4.10	12.23	16.96	4.21	19.17	6613696	12306
12-14	45.26	24.00	15.14	15.06	19.59	9.60	25.30	2968835	6267
15-17	78.52	9.98	31.72	16.77	25.66	16.49	40.74	2563931	5179
State/ Region/ UT									
Kachin	110.04	2.00	2.00	6.00	10.67	11.62	42.24	365340	1420
Kayah	31.62	2.00	2.00	14.16	18.36	1.71	24.05	83762	684
Kayin	56.95	10.00	10.77	16.79	19.91	6.48	39.26	446547	1341
Chin	36.23	2.00	29.47	16.33	29.47	8.00	41.19	157210	846
Sagaing	173.98	30.00	15.00	13.65	19.14	4.07	24.00	1318238	2138
Tanintharyi	20.14	1.31	1.78	13.88	9.40	2.75	15.13	413447	1420
Bago	31.62	0.00	29.46	15.52	12.76	3.83	19.90	1169195	1831
Magway	96.13	2.00	78.27	15.08	16.27	14.86	41.53	890770	1493
Mandalay	60.13	0.00	8.63	17.54	12.16	2.25	24.02	1392507	1988
Mon	34.85	2.00	9.84	12.95	32.71	16.61	27.05	543102	1339
Rakhine	106.46	34.60	23.20	26.73	26.39	13.85	40.90	553085	2235
Yangon	57.53	2.00	2.00	8.85	7.83	3.47	14.89	1498560	1899
Shan	55.80	18.02	13.94	15.83	34.56	21.10	43.65	1579545	2039
Ayeyawady	42.12	3.42	7.85	12.17	26.26	4.76	24.47	1468321	2077
Nay Pyi Taw	11.28	2.00	15.00	17.33	28.68	5.56	21.51	266834	1002
Estd. children	221683	25298	56358	1102004	474343	49334	1381675	x	x
Sample children	417	47	108	2153	939	81	2691	x	x

Table35. Average monthly hours worked for production of goods for household use by children during the last 30 days

Domain	Average monthly hours of work							Labour Force Status - Working Children	
	producing foodstuffs	preparing foodstuffs for storage	making any goods or craft for household/ family use	fetching water from natural or other public sources	collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	doing any construction or major repair work	any work	estd.	sample
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	86.88	25.82	43.14	16.67	26.70	17.05	49.26	1278909	2301
Sex									
Boys	84.16	54.62	12.41	16.98	31.40	19.61	52.38	676208	1265
Girls	90.61	9.08	80.86	16.37	20.46	8.48	45.71	602701	1036
Area type									
Urban	82.61	2.00	10.89	18.40	18.34	3.03	36.91	251671	524
Rural	87.13	28.74	45.36	16.55	27.00	18.66	50.13	1027238	1777
Age (years)									
5-11	12.32	0.00	1.00	11.81	51.44	0.00	31.08	21935	35
12-14	83.45	126.29	28.78	14.20	15.13	8.11	37.88	290216	549
15-17	88.87	17.28	47.60	17.40	29.50	18.64	52.55	966758	1717
State/ Region/ UT									
Kachin	118.65	2.00	2.00	4.59	10.25	30.00	51.71	26806	102
Kayah	29.00	2.00	2.00	21.03	15.80	2.00	26.69	8413	61
Kayin	47.91	10.00	0.00	19.20	20.72	0.00	50.10	37886	101
Chin	43.46	0.00	63.65	29.84	32.57	0.00	51.05	6933	41
Sagaing	184.80	0.00	0.00	17.84	20.32	4.03	40.47	153121	262
Tanintharyi	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.14	6.45	0.00	19.30	34959	126
Bago	44.56	0.00	43.67	15.70	15.95	6.84	26.70	146248	226
Magway	152.34	2.00	128.48	15.74	17.26	5.00	75.69	97869	168
Mandalay	53.98	0.00	5.00	19.35	15.81	2.50	31.17	173102	229
Mon	41.68	0.00	7.80	14.24	66.65	23.97	54.90	47943	112
Rakhine	109.20	81.35	13.43	19.17	31.52	23.26	54.50	49403	199
Yangon	59.01	0.00	0.00	11.13	6.24	2.00	22.79	129793	157
Shan	77.67	40.80	26.61	18.38	36.76	32.71	75.84	163019	195
Ayeyawady	81.94	2.00	11.82	14.92	38.12	2.74	34.94	181632	244
Nay Pyi Taw	30.00	0.00	0.00	17.28	20.17	1.41	22.20	21782	78
Estd. children	115156	5999	17968	367486	206743	20691	463414	x	x
Sample children	195	13	32	611	357	31	790	x	x

Table35. Average monthly hours worked for production of goods for household use by children during the last 30 days

Domain	Average monthly hours of work							Labour Force Status - Non Working Children	
	producing foodstuffs	preparing foodstuffs for storage	making any goods or craft for household/ family use	fetching water from natural or other public sources	collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	doing any construction or major repair work	any work	estd.	sample
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	34.16	3.07	7.61	14.60	19.18	6.65	21.81	10867554	21451
Sex									
Boys	33.57	2.00	6.56	13.65	21.66	5.15	21.57	5334251	10512
Girls	34.65	3.99	8.31	15.32	16.94	7.58	22.00	5533303	10939
Area type									
Urban	23.55	2.68	3.18	14.36	11.57	4.79	16.31	2870547	6860
Rural	34.49	3.54	9.76	14.64	19.88	7.02	22.57	7997007	14591
Age (years)									
5-11	37.96	2.00	4.18	12.23	16.54	4.21	19.03	6591761	12271
12-14	25.75	5.98	10.34	15.29	21.58	10.35	21.81	2678620	5718
15-17	42.22	3.64	11.44	15.97	19.03	10.17	24.88	1597173	3462
State/ Region/ UT									
Kachin	99.55	2.00	2.00	6.61	11.06	5.28	34.42	338534	1318
Kayah	31.95	2.00	2.00	11.97	19.44	1.55	23.12	75349	623
Kayin	62.20	0.00	10.77	15.89	19.62	6.48	35.98	408661	1240
Chin	35.43	2.00	20.00	15.52	29.02	8.00	40.06	150276	805
Sagaing	147.59	30.00	15.00	11.77	15.63	4.11	15.44	1165117	1876
Tanintharyi	20.14	1.31	1.78	13.55	9.62	2.75	14.89	378488	1294
Bago	15.58	0.00	2.00	15.37	6.97	2.00	14.96	1022948	1605
Magway	10.17	2.00	17.79	14.65	15.10	16.26	19.12	792901	1325
Mandalay	73.28	0.00	12.84	15.88	8.99	2.00	18.56	1219405	1759
Mon	22.19	2.00	10.62	12.46	16.59	13.54	17.48	495158	1227
Rakhine	103.68	11.95	29.40	28.60	23.63	5.91	37.19	503683	2036
Yangon	52.58	2.00	2.00	7.62	8.26	4.36	11.32	1368767	1742
Shan	18.17	2.00	6.44	14.35	31.85	4.94	23.31	1416526	1844
Ayeyawady	21.29	3.58	6.30	10.59	19.18	6.81	18.40	1286689	1833
Nay Pyi Taw	6.66	2.00	15.00	17.34	33.92	8.54	21.31	245052	924
Estd. children	106527	19299	38390	734518	267600	28643	918261	x	x
Sample children	222	34	76	1542	582	50	1901	x	x

Table36. Percentage of children by working and school attendance status

Sex: ALL

Domain	Percentage of children							Children	
	attending school but not working	not attending school and not working	attending school and also working	not attending school and working	working and never attended school	not working and never attended school	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All-Myanmar	77.8	5.9	0.3	9.6	0.7	5.9	100.0	12110995	23684
Sex									
Boys	77.2	5.3	0.3	10.3	0.7	6.3	100.0	5994018	11746
Girls	78.3	6.5	0.2	8.8	0.7	5.4	100.0	6116978	11938
Area type									
Urban	81.2	6.1	0.3	7.3	0.4	4.7	100.0	3109747	7357
Rural	76.6	5.8	0.2	10.3	0.8	6.3	100.0	9001249	16327
Age (years)									
5-11	89.0	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	8.7	100.0	6596070	12273
12-14	79.7	8.1	0.2	8.7	0.7	2.5	100.0	2963889	6258
15-17	46.5	13.4	0.7	34.7	2.3	2.4	100.0	2551037	5153
State/ Region/ UT									
Kachin	84.8	4.0	0.2	7.1	0.1	3.8	100.0	364971	1418
Kayah	78.5	7.0	0.2	7.9	2.0	4.4	100.0	83762	684
Kayin	74.7	9.5	0.1	7.8	0.7	7.3	100.0	446345	1340
Chin	85.5	3.3	1.4	2.3	0.1	7.4	100.0	155785	840
Sagaing	76.7	5.4	0.2	10.8	0.5	6.4	100.0	1313537	2130
Tanintharyi	79.9	6.4	0.1	7.9	0.5	5.2	100.0	412915	1418
Bago	77.7	5.3	0.4	12.0	0.1	4.5	100.0	1168218	1829
Magway	80.2	5.6	0.0	10.6	0.3	3.2	100.0	889362	1491
Mandalay	77.5	4.7	0.0	12.1	0.3	5.3	100.0	1391097	1985
Mon	76.9	7.2	0.3	7.0	1.6	7.1	100.0	542043	1335
Rakhine	57.7	10.7	0.3	6.1	2.6	22.7	100.0	549964	2224
Yangon	80.3	7.3	0.6	7.6	0.4	3.9	100.0	1484627	1886
Shan	81.0	2.8	0.0	8.7	1.6	5.9	100.0	1575598	2031
Ayeyawady	75.8	7.6	0.5	11.5	0.3	4.3	100.0	1466885	2075
Nay Pyi Taw	84.7	2.7	0.5	7.5	0.1	4.5	100.0	265890	998
Estd. children	9418610	711924	30488	1157569	81324	711081	12110995	x	x
Sample children	18535	1450	74	2056	157	1412	23684	x	x

Table 36. Percentage of children by working and school attendance status

Sex: BOY

Domain	Percentage of children							Children	
	attending school but not working	not attending school and not working	attending school and also working	not attending school and working	working and never attended school	not working and never attended school	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All-Myanmar	77.2	5.3	0.3	10.3	0.7	6.3	100.0	5994018	11746
Area type									
Urban	80.2	5.3	0.2	8.4	0.3	5.6	100.0	1555991	3648
Rural	76.1	5.2	0.3	10.9	0.8	6.6	100.0	4438026	8098
Age (years)									
5-11	88.5	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	9.4	100.0	3301658	6129
12-14	78.9	8.1	0.3	9.1	0.8	2.9	100.0	1454042	3103
15-17	45.1	10.8	0.8	38.7	2.3	2.3	100.0	1238317	2514
State/ Region/ UT									
Kachin	81.5	4.8	0.2	9.5	0.0	4.0	100.0	176640	699
Kayah	78.1	5.2	0.2	9.3	0.5	6.8	100.0	41318	340
Kayin	73.0	8.2	0.0	10.0	1.2	7.6	100.0	214026	637
Chin	83.5	2.9	2.0	3.2	0.2	8.2	100.0	75582	420
Sagaing	76.6	5.5	0.2	10.3	0.6	6.8	100.0	638453	1076
Tanintharyi	76.8	4.8	0.2	12.1	0.5	5.7	100.0	200424	695
Bago	78.5	4.2	0.6	12.5	0.1	4.2	100.0	577786	925
Magway	79.1	6.2	0.0	10.7	0.1	3.9	100.0	425502	738
Mandalay	77.9	3.9	0.0	12.0	0.5	5.8	100.0	687241	966
Mon	75.6	5.8	0.4	8.8	1.4	8.0	100.0	275780	679
Rakhine	58.5	8.7	0.4	7.7	3.0	21.7	100.0	271419	1056
Yangon	78.7	6.5	0.2	8.6	0.2	5.7	100.0	753262	957
Shan	80.3	3.4	0.0	9.0	1.4	5.9	100.0	794747	1065
Ayeyawady	75.6	6.0	0.7	12.7	0.3	4.7	100.0	734222	1011
Nay Pyi Taw	85.5	2.6	0.6	5.7	0.2	5.4	100.0	127615	482
Estd. children	4626170	314744	16572	616682	39472	380379	5994018	x	x
Sample children	9122	638	42	1136	82	726	11746	x	x

Table 36. Percentage of children by working and school attendance status

Sex: GIRL

Domain	Percentage of children							Children	
	attending school but not working	not attending school and not working	attending school and also working	not attending school and working	working and never attended school	not working and never attended school	total	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All-Myanmar	78.3	6.5	0.2	8.8	0.7	5.4	100.0	6116978	11938
Area type									
Urban	82.2	7.0	0.5	6.2	0.4	3.8	100.0	1553755	3709
Rural	77.0	6.3	0.1	9.8	0.8	6.0	100.0	4563222	8229
Age (years)									
5-11	89.5	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	8.0	100.0	3294411	6144
12-14	80.6	8.0	0.2	8.4	0.7	2.1	100.0	1509847	3155
15-17	47.9	15.8	0.6	30.8	2.3	2.6	100.0	1312719	2639
State/ Region/ UT									
Kachin	87.9	3.2	0.2	4.7	0.2	3.7	100.0	188330	719
Kayah	78.9	8.8	0.1	6.6	3.4	2.2	100.0	42444	344
Kayin	76.1	10.8	0.1	5.7	0.2	7.1	100.0	232319	703
Chin	87.3	3.7	0.8	1.6	0.0	6.6	100.0	80202	420
Sagaing	76.8	5.3	0.2	11.3	0.3	6.1	100.0	675083	1054
Tanintharyi	82.9	8.0	0.0	4.0	0.4	4.8	100.0	212491	723
Bago	77.0	6.4	0.2	11.6	0.1	4.7	100.0	590432	904
Magway	81.2	5.1	0.1	10.5	0.5	2.6	100.0	463860	753
Mandalay	77.2	5.5	0.0	12.2	0.2	4.9	100.0	703857	1019
Mon	78.3	8.6	0.1	5.1	1.9	6.1	100.0	266263	656
Rakhine	56.9	12.6	0.1	4.5	2.2	23.7	100.0	278545	1168
Yangon	81.9	8.2	0.9	6.5	0.5	1.9	100.0	731365	929
Shan	81.7	2.2	0.0	8.3	1.9	5.8	100.0	780850	966
Ayeyawady	76.1	9.2	0.3	10.3	0.3	3.9	100.0	732663	1064
Nay Pyi Taw	83.9	2.7	0.5	9.1	0.0	3.7	100.0	138275	516
Estd. children	4792441	397181	13915	540887	41852	330702	6116978	x	x
Sample children	9413	812	32	920	75	686	11938	x	x

Table 37. Percentage of working children by type of work during the last 7 days

Sex: ALL CHILDREN

Domain	percentage of children working	Percentage of working children					Children	
		work in hazardous environment	long working hours	night work	below 12 years of age	Child Labour	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	10.5	49.1	71.9	3.2	5.2	88.2	12146463	23752
Sex								
Boys	11.3	51.1	71.8	3.0	4.9	89.1	6010459	11777
Girls	9.8	46.9	71.9	3.4	5.5	87.1	6136004	11975
Area type								
Urban	8.1	42.5	76.2	2.5	5.8	88.2	3122218	7384
Rural	11.4	50.7	70.8	3.4	5.1	88.1	9024244	16368
Age (years)								
5-11	0.3	38.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6613696	12306
12-14	9.8	52.6	77.8	14.1	15.4	97.6	2968835	6267
15-17	37.7	48.3	71.7	0.0	0.0	85.0	2563931	5179
Estd. children	1278909	635602	918901	40988	66632	1140364	x	x
Sample children	2301	1106	1656	78	101	2032	x	x

Table 37. Percentage of working children by type of work during the last 7 days

Sex: BOY

Domain	percentage of children working	Percentage of working children					Children	
		work in hazardous environment	long working hours	night work	below 12 years of age	Child Labour	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	11.3	51.1	71.8	3.0	4.9	89.1	6010459	11777
Area type								
Urban	8.9	46.6	74.7	0.5	5.5	88.9	1559162	3656
Rural	12.1	52.3	71.0	3.6	4.7	89.1	4451298	8121
Age (years)								
5-11	0.3	38.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3311407	6146
12-14	10.2	56.5	72.9	13.6	16.7	96.8	1457166	3108
15-17	41.8	49.7	72.6	0.0	0.0	86.6	1241887	2523
Estd. children	676208	349951	485384	20246	33214	610021	x	x
Sample children	1265	636	917	44	52	1129	x	x

Table 37. Percentage of working children by type of work during the last 7 days

Sex: GIRL

Domain	percentage of children working	Percentage of working children					Children	
		work in hazardous environment	long working hours	night work	below 12 years of age	Child Labour	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	9.8	46.9	71.9	3.4	5.5	87.1	6136004	11975
Area type								
Urban	7.2	37.5	78.0	5.0	6.0	87.3	1563057	3728
Rural	10.7	49.0	70.5	3.1	5.4	87.1	4572947	8247
Age (years)								
5-11	0.4	39.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3302289	6160
12-14	9.4	48.5	83.1	14.7	14.1	98.4	1511670	3159
15-17	33.9	46.7	70.6	0.0	0.0	83.1	1322044	2656
Estd. children	602701	285651	433517	20742	33418	530343	x	x
Sample children	1036	470	739	34	49	903	x	x

Section V: Remarks / comments

Interviewer

Supervisory Officer

Section VI: Survey Personnel

Interviewer's Name	
Date of Listing	From ____/____/____ To ____/____/____
Signature	
Supervisor's Name	
Date of Supervision	____/____/____
Signature	
Name of official for selection of sample households	
Signature	

Section II: Sketch map of sub-block formation



Section III: List of sub-blocks and selection of sub-block

Number of sub-blocks (D) : Random no. (R) :

Sub-block no.	Percentage (%) of population in the sub-block	Sample sub-block (Put tick mark (√))
(1)	(2)	(3)
1		

Section IV: List of households and record for selection of households

Line no.	Village/ ward segment	Road/ street name	Building number	House number	Household serial number	Name of household head	Household size	Sample household no.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								
Total household population (in this page)								

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar



Ministry of Labour, Employment
and Social Security, Department of
Labour jointly implemented with
Central Statistical Organization



International Labour Organization with financial
and technical support

CONFIDENTIAL: All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purpose only.

MYANMAR LABOUR FORCE, CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL TO WORK TRANSITION SURVEY 2015

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS													
Simple FSU No.													
EA CODE													
No. of questionnaires used													
Name of household head													
Address of household													
Mobile/Phone number													
INTERVIEWER VISITS													
Visit	Date			Starting time			Ending time			Result*			
First													
Final													
*Code: 1=Completed, 2=No household members at home/no competent respondent, 3=Entire Household absent for extended period of time, 4=Refused, 5=Household not traceable, 9=Other.....													
SURVEY PERSONNEL													
	Interviewer						Supervisor						
Name													
Telephone/Mobile													
Singature													

PART I: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Section I. Household composition and demographic characteristics

The following questions should be asked of all usual members of the household. That is, of all persons who usually live and eat together *has been living in the household for 6 months or more. Addition of member within last six months by way of birth or marriage will also blood/marriage)* and not all those related persons living in the same house or compound are members of the same household.

Person no.	Can you please give me the full names of all persons who are part of this household, starting with the head of the household?	What is (NAME)'s relationship to head of the household?	Is(NAME) male or female?	How old was (NAME) at (his/her) last birthday?
		01= Head of household 02= Spouse 03= Son / Daughter 04= Step child 05 = Sibling/sibling-in-law 06= Daughter-in-law/ son-in-law 07=Grandchild 08= Niece/Nephew 10=Parent/Parent-in-law 11=Domestic worker (live-in) 12=Other relative 13=Non-related	1= Male 2= Female	<i>(Record the age in completed years. Write 0 if less than one year of age)</i>
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				

Section II. Household Characteristics			
Q11	In what type of dwelling does the household live? <i>(Do not ask the question; Observe and write appropriate code)</i>		
	i. Material used for wall 1= Brick 4= Bamboo 2= Stone 5= Leaves 3= wood 9= Other (specify)		
	ii. Material used for roof 1= Concrete 4= thatches / leaves 2= Tin 5= Bamboo / log 3= Tile 9= Other (specify)		
Q12	What is the ownership status of this dwelling?		
	1= Owned by any household member 2= Rented: Government Housing 3= Rented: Other 4= Provided free 5= Government quarter 6 = Private company Quarter 7 = No dwelling unit 9= Other (specify:)		
Q13	At present, how much land can your household use – owned or not? <i>(Consider all land plots by all members of the household.)</i>	Area (0.00)	Unit
	i. Residential land		
	ii. Agriculture land		
	iii. Other land		
	iv. Total		
Q14	How much land did the household cultivate during 2014? <i>(Gross area i.e. sum of the area cultivated during different seasons of the year.)</i>	Area (0.00)	Unit

Survey Questions		
Q15	<p>On average in a month how much does this household consume on ? (000 kyats) <i>READ</i></p>	
	<p>i. Food and drink <i>(e.g. rice, bean ,meat, fish, vegetables, cooking oil, drinks, betel leaf, tobacco & intoxicants)?</i></p>	
	<p>ii. Fuel and light?</p>	
Q16	<p>On average in a month how much does this household spend on non-food items? (000 kyats) <i>e.g. toilet articles, newspaper, magazine, travelling, cable and telephone, house rent, repair and maintenance of household appliances, clothing and footwear etc</i></p>	
Q17	<p>During the last year, i.e. since (DATE) to today, how much did this household spend on ? (000 Kyats) <i>READ</i></p>	
	<p>i. Medical and education expenses</p>	
	<p>ii. Durable goods <i>E.g. refrigerator, TV, computer, furniture & fixtures, cycles, motor cycle and transport equipment, ornaments, crockery and utensils, Mobile, cooking and household appliances and repair and maintenance of residential building etc.</i></p>	
Q18	<p>During the last year, i.e. since (DATE) to today, did any member of this household take any loan? <i>(Include all sources: personal, private and public)</i> 1= Yes 2 = No</p>	
Q19	<p>During the last year, i.e. since (DATE) to today, did any member of this household receive any income from ? <i>(1= Yes, 2= No)</i></p> <p><i>READ</i></p> <p>i. Agriculture ii. Non-agricultural enterprises iii. Wage/salaried employment iv. Pension v. Rent vi. Transfers from other households vii. Remittances viii. Interest and dividends ix. Others</p>	

Section III. Household members living abroad

The following questions should be asked about members of the household who are living at present in another country i.e. former members of this household who left to live abroad for more than 6 months or who intended to live abroad for more than 6 months.

Q20. Are there any members of this household who have left to live abroad for more than six months?

1= Yes

2= No → Q22

Q21. How many of those members are currently living abroad?

Please give me the following information in respect of those family members.

Serial no.	What is his /her relationship to head of the household? 02= Spouse 03= Son / Daughter 04= Step child 05 = Sibling/sibling-in-law 06= Daughter-in-law/son-in-law 07=Grandchild 08= Niece/Nephew 10=Parent/Parent-in-law 12= Other relative	What is his/her sex? 1= Male 2= Female	How old was he /she at (his/her) last birthday? <i>(Record the age in completed years. Write 0 if less than one year of age)</i>	In which year and month did he/she leave the country? <i>(Write as per Myanmar or English calendar)</i>	
				Year (YYYY)	Month (MM)
C1.	C2.	C3.	C4.	C5.	C6.
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

Section IV. Migration

For all members of the household

Person no.	Where was (NAME) born?	What is the name of township and district / country where (NAME) was born?		When (NAME) was born, was this place urban or rural?	Has (NAME) ever lived anywhere other than this village-tract /ward continuously for six months or more?
	1= This village-tract / ward 2= Another village-tract / ward in the township 3= Another township 4= Another country 1, 2 →Q22.2	Name	Township/ country code	1= Urban 2=Rural	1=Yes 2= No 2 →Q27
Q1	Q22	Q22.1		Q22.2	Q23
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

Section V: Disability*For persons aged 5 years and above***READ:** The next questions ask about difficulties (NAME) may have doing certain activities because of a HEALTH PROBLEM

Person no.	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	Does (NAME) have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
	Q1	Q27	Q28
1	1= No, no difficulty 2= Yes, some difficulty 3= Yes, a lot of difficulty 4= Cannot do it at all	1= No, no difficulty 2= Yes, some difficulty 3= Yes, a lot of difficulty 4= Cannot do it at all	1= No, no difficulty 2= Yes, some difficulty 3= Yes, a lot of difficulty 4= Cannot do it at all
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			



Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating? 1= No, no difficulty 2= Yes, some difficulty 3= Yes, a lot of difficulty 4= Cannot do it at all	Does (NAME) have difficulty (with self care such as) washing all over or dressing? 1= No, no difficulty 2= Yes, some difficulty 3= Yes, a lot of difficulty 4= Cannot do it at all	Because of a physical, mental or emotional health condition, does (NAME) have difficulty in communicating (for example understanding others or others understanding him or her)? 1= No, no difficulty 2= Yes, some difficulty 3= Yes, a lot of difficulty 4= Cannot do it at all
Q30	Q31	Q32

Section VI: Literacy and Education

For persons aged 5 years and above

Person no.	Can (NAME) read and write a short simple sentence with understanding in any language? 1= Yes 2= No	Has (NAME) ever attended school? 1= Yes 2= No 2 → Q44	What is the highest level of education that (NAME) completed? 00= NIL 01= Below primary 02= Primary 03= Middle 04= Vocational certificate 05= High school 06=Under graduateDiploma 07= Bachelor degree 08= Post graduatediploma 10= Master degree 11= Phd degree 00 to 05 → Q37
Q1	Q33	Q34	Q35
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

Section VI: Literacy and Education

For persons aged 5 years and above

Person no.	During the last 7 days, did (NAME) miss any school day?	How many school days did (NAME) miss during the last 7 days?	What was the main reason that (NAME) did not go to school during the last 7 days?	
	1= Yes 2= No 2 → Q45			1= Teacher was absent 2= Bad weather condition 3= To help in family business / farm 4= To help at home with household tasks 5= To work outside family business 6= Illness / injury / disability 9= Other (specify) All → Q45
Q1	Q39	Q40	Q41	Q41_other
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				

Why did (NAME) leave schooling?	At what age did (NAME) leave school?	What was the main reason that (NAME) has never attended school?	
<p>01= Completed school</p> <p>08= School not safe</p> <p>02= Failed exams</p> <p>10= To learn a job</p> <p>03= Too old for school</p> <p>11= To work outside</p> <p>04= Disabled/ illness /injuryfamily business</p> <p>05= School closed down/ too far</p> <p>12= To get married</p> <p>06= Cannot afford schooling</p> <p>13= To help unpaid in</p> <p>07= Education not considered family business/ farm Valuable</p> <p>14= To help at home with household tasks</p>	<p>(Age in completed years)</p> <p>All→Q45</p>	<p>READ</p> <p>01=Too young</p> <p>02=Disabled/ illness</p> <p>03= No school/school too far</p> <p>04=Cannot afford schooling</p> <p>05=Family did not allow schooling</p> <p>06=Not interested in school</p> <p>07= Education not considered valuable</p> <p>08=School not safe</p> <p>10= To learn a job</p> <p>11= To work outside family business</p> <p>12= To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm</p> <p>13= Help at home with household chores</p> <p>99=Other (specify)</p>	
Q42	Q43	Q44	Q44_other

Section VII: Training(outside the general education system)

For persons aged 12 years and above

Person no.	Did (NAME) ever attend any vocational / technical training for improving/ acquiring professional/ technical skill?	During the last year i.e. since (DATE) to today, how many trainings did (NAME) attend?	What was the subject of the most recent training that (NAME) attended?	ISCED CODE
	1= Yes 2= No 2 → Q51	0 → Q51		
Q1	Q45	Q46	Q47	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				

PART II: CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Q1 Person no. in Q1	1	2	3
Q5 Age (years)			
Section VIII. Identification of current activities and employment			
<i>For persons aged 5 and above</i>			
<p>Q51 Is the person responding himself/herself?</p> <p>1=Yes 2= No</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Q52 In the last 7 days, did (NAME) do any work for a wage, salary, commission, tips or any other pay even if only for one hour?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q55 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q55 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q55 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Q53 In the last 7 days, did (NAME) run or do any kind of farming or other business, alone or with others, to generate income, even if only for one hour?</p> <p><i>E.g .growing produce or raising animals for sale, making things for sale, buying and reselling things, providing services for pay</i></p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Q54 In the last 7 days, did (NAME) help unpaid in a business owned by a household member, even if only for one hour?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q57</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q57</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q57</p>
<p>Q55 Was this work in agriculture or fishing, including forestry and livestock rearing?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61</p>
<p>Q56 In general, are the products obtained from this activity for sale/barter or for family use?</p> <p>1= Only for sale/barter 2= Mainly for sale/barter 3= Mainly for family use 4= Only for family use</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Q57 In the last 7 days, was (NAME) absent from a paid job or a business, including a household business, to which he/she will return?</p> <p><i>(Waiting for a new job to start does not count as temporary absences.)</i></p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q111</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q111</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q111</p>

Q1 Person no. in Q1	1	2	3
Q5 Age (years) Q58 Why was (NAME) absent from his/her work in the last 7 days? 01= Shift work, flexi time, ... 02= Vacation, holidays 03= Sickness 04= Maternity leave 05= Study or training 06= Other personal reasons (care for family, civic duties, ...) 07= Problems with transport, equipment etc 08= Bad weather 10= Temporary reduction in clients, work break 11= Strike or labour dispute 12= Long-term disability 13= Off season 14= Waiting for new job 99= Other reason (specify)	01 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 02 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 03 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 04 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q111 14 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q111 99 <input type="checkbox"/>	01 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 02 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 03 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 04 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q111 14 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q111 99 <input type="checkbox"/>	01 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 02 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 03 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 04 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q111 14 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q111 99 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q59 Including the time that (NAME) has been absent, will he/she return to that same work ...? <i>READ</i> 1= Within 3 months or less 2= After 3 months <i>DO NOT READ</i> 3= Not sure to return	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q61 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q60 Does (NAME) continue receiving an income from his/her job during this absence? 1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q111	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q111	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q111

Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
Section IX: Characteristics of the current <i>main</i> job/business activity			
<i>For employed persons aged 5 years and above</i>			
<i>Select the current job or business in which the person usually works the most hours (even if absent in the last 7 days).</i>			
Q61	What kind of work does (NAME) usually do in the main job/business that he/she had in the last 7 days? <i>Write the job title, if any</i> <i>Examples: Farmer, Trishaw puller, fisherman, primary school teacher, market food seller</i>		
Q62	What were (NAME)'s main tasks /duties in this job/business? <i>Examples: harvesting rice, transport people and goods locally, catching and cleaning fishes, teaching how to read and write, selling fried fish, teaching mathematics</i>		
	ISCO	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Q63	i. What is the name and/or type of the establishment / place where (NAME) works? <i>Examples: Hotel Shwehin Tahr, Kha Kha Kyi Restaurant, Lapyewynn Grocery Shop, Tailoring service</i> <i>For domestic workers in private household, write "domestic service"; for household farming write "farm"</i>		
	ii. What is the main activity carried out or main products or services produced at (NAME)'s workplace? <i>Examples: Hotel accommodation, serving cooked meals to clients, retail sell of groceries, custom tailoring of garments, domestic services cleaning and cooking, growing rice, repair of electrical equipment</i>		
	ISIC	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Q64	How long has (NAME) worked for this employer / this business or activity? 1 → less than 3 months 2 → 3 months to < 6 months 3 → 6 months to < 12 months 4 → 1 year to < 2 years 5 → 2 years to < 5 years 6 → 5 year to < 10 years 7 → 10 years or more	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/> 7 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/> 7 <input type="text"/>
Q65	How many persons, including (NAME), work at his/her place of work? 1 → Works alone 2 → 2-4 3 → 5-9 4 → 10-19 5 → 20-49 6 → 50-99 7 → 100 or more	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/> 7 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/> 7 <input type="text"/>

Q1	Person no. in Q1	
Q5	Age (years)	
Q66 Where does (NAME) mainly undertake his/her work? 1→ Inside his/her home 2→ Work space next to/in front of home <i>Away from home</i> 3→ Private house of employer/client 4→ At fixed location with permanent structure 5→ At fixed location with temporary structure/kiosk/stall 6→ At fixed location but without any structure 7→ Without fixed location (street vendors, etc.) 8→ Farm, agricultural plot, sea, river, construction sites 9→ Other	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (specify)
Q67 What is the type of ownership of the place where (NAME) works? 1→ Government/Public 2→ Cooperative 3→ Joint venture owned by national and foreign companies 4→ Joint venture owned by public and foreign company 5→ Joint venture owned by public and national company(s) 6→ Private, including household business owned by national(s) 7→ Private, including household business owned by foreigner(s) 8→ Private households (employing domestic workers) 9→ Other (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q70 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q70 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q70 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q70 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q70 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q70 9 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q70 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q70 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q70 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q70 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q70 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q70 9 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (specify)
Q68 Does the business or firm keep books of account? 1→ Yes, keeps complete records 2→ Yes, keeps some records 3→ No 4→ Don't know	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q69 Is the business/farm where (NAME) works registered with any regulatory authority? <i>(Record all that apply, up to 3)</i> <i>Registered:</i> 1→ Min. of National Planning and Economic Development 2→ Ministry of Commerce 3→ Ministry of Hotel & Tourism 4→ Ministry of Health 5→ Other Line Ministry (specify) Not registered: 6→ No registration required 7→ In the process of registration 8→ Don't know	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> (specify) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> (specify) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/>
For persons aged below 13 years Go to Q82		

Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
Q70	In this job is (NAME)... <i>READ</i> 1→ Employee 2→ Paid apprentice / intern Working as an... 3→ Employer (with regular employees) 4→ Own-account worker (without regular employees) 5→ Co-operator of a household / family business 6→ Helping without pay in a household / family business 7→ Cooperative member (not getting salary)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q79 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q79 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q79 6 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q94 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q79 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q79 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q79 6 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q94 7 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q71	Does (NAME)'s job have provision for pension or gratuity? Yes 1→ Civil / Military Service Pension Scheme 2→ Other non-contributory pension scheme including lump sum retirement benefit 3→ Contributory pension scheme incl. lump sum retirement benefit 4→ No 5→ Don't know	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q72	Does (NAME) get paid annual leave? 1→ Yes 2→ No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q73	Does (NAME) get paid sick leave in case of illness, injury or maternity? Yes 1→ Illness/ injury only 2→ Maternal benefits only 3→ Both illness/injury & maternal benefits 4→ No 5→ Don't know	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q74	Does (NAME) get medical benefits from his/her employer? Yes 1→ From social security scheme 2→ Employer directly provide 4→ No 5→ Don't know	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q75	Is (NAME) employed on the basis of a written contract or an oral agreement? 1→ Written contract 2→ Oral agreement 3→ Don't know	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q79	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q79

Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
Q76	Is the contract or agreement of...? <i>READ</i> 1→ Limited duration / temporary 2→ Unlimited duration / permanent 3→ Don't know	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q79 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q79	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q79 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q79
Q77	Why is the contract or agreement of limited duration / temporary? 1→ On-the job training, internship 2→ Probation period 3→ Seasonal work 4→ Occasional/daily work 5→ Public employment programme 6→ Work for a service or specific task 9→ Other (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (specify)
Q78	What is the duration of the contract or agreement? 1→ Daily agreements 2→ More than a day but < 1 month 3→ 1 month to < 3 months 4→ 3 months to < 6 months 5→ 6 month to < 12 months 9→ Other (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (specify)
Q79	On this job, is (NAME) a member of a Workers Organization or Employers Organisation? 1→ Yes 2→ No 3→ Don't know	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q82CHECK 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q82CHECK 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q80	i. Has (NAME) ever heard about the Labour Organization Law passed in 2011? 1→ Yes 2→ No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	ii. Is (NAME) aware of rights to form or join a Workers Organization or Employers organisation under this law? 1→ Yes 2→ No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q81	Why (NAME) is not a member of any Workers Organization or Employers Organisation? 1→ No workers / employers organisation 2→ Not aware that workers /employers organisation 3→ Negative perception of workers /employers organisation 4→ Discouraged by employer 5→ Fear of repercussions 6→ Never been approached to join workers/employers organisation 7→ No time 9→ Other (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (specify)

Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
Section X: Income from the main job/ business activity			
<i>For employed persons aged <u>5 years and above</u></i>			
Q82CHECK			
<i>Employees and Paid apprentice/intern (Q70 = 1 or 2) → Q82</i>			
<i>Employers, own account workers (Q70 =3 or 4) → Q90</i>			
<i>Co-operators of a household / family business (Q70=5, 6, 9) → Q94</i>			
Q82	The last time (NAME) was paid in his/her main job, did he/she receive payment?		
	READ		
	1= In cash only	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q84	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q84
	2= In kind only	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3= Both in cash and in kind	3 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q84	3 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q84
Q83	Estimate the value of in kind pay (000 kyats)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		All → Q85	All → Q85
Q84	The last time (NAME) was paid, how much did he/she receive ... ? (000 kyats)		
	READ		
	Total amount	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Of which</u>		
	i. Basic pay	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	ii. Overtime	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	iii. Fixed allowances	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	iv. Productivity, attendance bonus	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	v. Others (Commission, tips, etc)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Q85	What period did this payment cover?		
	1= One day	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q87	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q87
	2= One week	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3= Two weeks	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4= One month	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9= Other period (specify)	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q86	How many days did (NAME) work in his/her main job during that period?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Q87	Does the pay-amount last received correspond to (NAME)'s usual pay in this job?		
	1= Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2= No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q87	i. IF NO, THEN RECORD USUAL TOTAL AMOUNT (000 kyats)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
Section XII. Hours of work in the last 7 days			
<i>For employed persons aged 5 years or above</i>			
Q100	How many days does (NAME) usually work per week in his/her...?		
	i. Main job	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	ii. Other jobs	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Q101	How many hours does (NAME) usually work per day in his/her...?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	i. Main job	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	ii. Other jobs	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Q102	How many hours did (NAME) actually work yesterday or the last day he/she worked in his/her...?		
	i. Main job	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	ii. Other jobs	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Ask Q103 to persons aged less than 18 years only.			
All others go to Q104			
Q103	During the last 7 days when did (NAME) usually work in his/ her main job?		
	1= Early morning (from 3 am)	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>
	2= During the day (6 am– 6 pm)	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>
	3= In the evening/night (after 6 pm)	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>
	4= During the day and evening	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>
	5= On the week-end	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>
	6= Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>

Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
Section XIII. Underemployment			
<i>For employed persons aged 13 years and above</i>			
Q104	Would (NAME) want to work more hours for pay or profit than he/she usually works? 1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q106	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q106
Q105	If an opportunity for additional work became available, could (NAME) start working more hours within the next 30 days? 1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q106	To what extent is (NAME) satisfied with his/her main job? 1= Very satisfied 2= Somewhat satisfied 3= Somewhat unsatisfied 4= Very unsatisfied	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q107	Would (NAME) like to change his/her current employment situation? 1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q119	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q119
Q108	What is the main reason why (NAME) would like to change his/her employment situation? 01= Present job is temporary/short term 02= Wage/ salary in present job is low 03= To make better use of skills 04= To work more hours 05= To commute to work place is not convenient 06= To change location of workplace 07= To have job security 08= To work fewer hours 10= To improve working conditions 99= Other (specify)	01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (specify)	01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (specify)
Q109	In the last 30 days, did (NAME) look for <u>another job/activity to replace his/her current one(s)</u> 1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q110	In the last 30 days, did (NAME) look for <u>extra work in addition to his/her current one(s)</u> 1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q119 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q119	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q119 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q119
ALL GO TO Q119			

Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
Section XIV. Job search			
<i>For persons not employed in the last 7 days aged 13 <u>years and above</u></i>			
Q111	During the last 30 days, did (NAME) look for a job or try to start a business? 1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q114	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q112	What did (NAME) do in the last 30 days to find a job or try to start a business? 1= Applied / contacted organisations/ employers 2= Checked at work sites, shops, markets, etc 3= Placed or answered job advertisements 4= Sought assistance of friends or relatives 5= Looked for land, building, machinery or equipment or raw materials 6= Arranged for financial resources 7= Applied for license or permit 8= Registered with Labour Exchange Office 9= Other (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> (specify)
Q113	What type of work (NAME) is looking for? 1= Full time paid employment with government 2 = Full time paid employment with business/ industry 3= Part time paid employment 4 = Self-employment 9 = Other	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q116 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q116 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q116 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q116 9 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q116 (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q116 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q116 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q116 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q116 9 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q116 (specify)
Q114	Even though (NAME) did not look for work in the last 30 days, does he/she want to work for pay or profit? 1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q118	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q118
Q115	What was the <u>main</u> reason why (NAME) did not seek work or try to start a business during the last 30 days? 01= Found work but waiting to start 02= Awaiting replies to earlier enquiries 03= Awaiting for the season to start 04= Attended school/training courses 05= Family responsibilities or housework 06= Illness, injury or disability 07= Too young/old to find work 08= Does not know where to look for work 10= Lacks employers' requirements (skills, experience, qualifications) 11= No jobs available in the area 99= Other reasons (specify)	01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 03 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 04 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 05 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 06 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 07 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 08 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 10 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 11 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 99 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 (specify)	01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 03 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 04 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 05 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 06 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 07 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 08 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 10 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 11 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 99 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q117 (specify)

Q1 Person no. in Q1		
Q5 Age (years)		
<p>Q116 How long has (NAME) been without work and trying to find a job or start a business?</p> <p>1= Less than 3 months 2= 3 months < 6 months 3= 6 months < 12 months 4= 1 year < 3 years 5= 3 years < 5 years 6= 5 years or more 7= Don't know</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Q117 If an opportunity to work for pay or to start a business became available, could (NAME) start working within the next two weeks?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q119</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q119</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Q118 What is the main reason why (NAME) does <u>not want</u> or is not available to work?</p> <p>1= In school/ training 2= Housework/ family responsibilities 3= Illness, injury, disability 4= Retired, too old for work 5= Off-season 6= Working conditions not acceptable 7= Engaged in subsistence farming/fishing 9= Other (specify)</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>..... (specify)</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>..... (specify)</p>

Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
Section XV. Usual Employment of household members during the last year i.e. since (DATE) to today			
<i>For persons aged 13 years and above</i>			
<u>READ</u>			
Now, I would like to ask about the income generating activity that (NAME) spent most of the time doing in the last year, i.e. since (DATE) to today. This could be work done for a wage, salary, tips or any other kind of pay, or work in a business or farm producing mainly for sale.			
Q119	In the main job or business activity that (NAME) had in the last year i.e. since (DATE) to today, what kind of work did he/she do?		
	1=Same as main job in the last 7 days 2=Same as second job in the last 7 days 3=Other job 4=Did not work for pay or in own or family business	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q123 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q123 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q125	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q123 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q123 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q125
Q120	i. Job Title <i>Examples: Farmer, Trishaw puller, fisherman, primary school teacher, market food seller, Tuition/coaching teacher</i>		
	ii. What were (NAME)'s main tasks /duties in this job/business? <i>Examples: harvesting rice, transport people and goods locally, catching and cleaning fishes, teaching how to read and write, selling fried fish, teaching mathematics</i>		
		ISCO <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Q121	i. What is the name and/or type of the establishment / place where (NAME) works? <i>Examples: Hotel Shwehin Tahr, Kha Kha Kyi Restaurant, Lapyewynn Grocery Shop, Tailoring service</i> <i>For domestic workers in private household, write "domestic service"; for household farming write "farm"</i>		
	ii. What is the main activity carried out or main products or services produced at the (NAME)'s workplace? <i>Examples: Hotel accommodation, serving cooked meals to clients, retail sell of groceries, custom tailoring of garments, domestic services cleaning and cooking, growing rice, repair of electrical equipment</i>		
		ISIC <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Q122	In this job was (NAME)...		
	<u>READ</u> 1= Employee 2= Paid apprentice / intern	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Working as an 3= Employer (with regular employees) 4= Own-account worker (without regular employees) 5= Co-operator of a household / family business 6= Helping without pay in a household / family business 7 = Cooperative member (not getting salary)	3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/>

Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
Q123	For how many months did (NAME) work in this job/business activity in the last year i.e. since (DATE) to today? [Enter number of months]	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Q124	During the months that (NAME) worked in this activity, on average how many hours → Q123 [Enter average number of hours worked per week]	<u> </u> → Q123	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → Q123
Q125	What did (NAME) mainly do in the last year i.e. since (DATE) to today? 1= Attended educational institution 2= Attended domestic duties 3=Engaged in farming or fishing mainly for household consumption 4=Long-term illness, injury or disability 5=Retired, pensioner, too old to work 9=Other (specify)	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 9 <input type="text"/> (specify)	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 9 <input type="text"/> (specify)
Q126	In the last year i.e. since (DATE) to today, did (NAME) register or renew registration with Labour Exchange Office? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Not applicable (aged below 18 years)	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/>
Q127	In the last year, i.e. since (DATE) to today, did (NAME) do anything else to actively find a job or to start a business? 1=Yes 2=No	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/>
For persons who did not work in the last year (Q119 =4), Go to Q141 CHECK			

Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
Section XVI. Occupational injuries and hazards within the last year i.e. since (DATE) to today <i>For persons <u>aged 5 years and above who worked in the last year</u></i>			
READ Now I would like to ask you about any accidents (NAME) may have had while working in the last year i.e. since (DATE) to today.			
Q128	In the last year i.e. since (DATE) to today, was (NAME) hurt in any accident while working that caused him/her injury/illness? <i>(Include accidents that took place while commuting to/from work)</i> 1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q139CHECK	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q139CHECK
Q129	Did any of the injuries received in the last year i.e. since (DATE) to today result in (NAME) being absent from work or unable to work, for at least one day, apart from the day of the accident? 1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q131 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q131 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q130	Did the injuries seriously restrict (NAME)'s work or activities even though (NAME) was unable to work or not absent from work? 1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q139CHECK 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q139CHECK	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q139CHECK 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q139CHECK
Q131	How many of these injuries/illnesses (with lost time) did (NAME) have in the last year i.e. since (DATE) to today? <i>(record number of accidents)</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Q132	In this work accident / the most serious work accident, what type of injury did (NAME) receive? <i>Code the most severe injury</i> 1= Superficial injury 2= Fracture 3= Dislocation, sprain, strain 4= Amputation 5= Concussion, internal injury 6= Burn, corrosion, scald 7= Acute poisoning or infection 9= Other injury (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q133	What kind of work was (NAME) doing when this accident 1= Main job in the last 7 days 2= Secondary job in the last 7 days 3= Main job in the last 12 months 9= Other job (specify occupation) <i>(If "Other" record the title of the job if there is one)</i>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q137 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q137 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q137 9 <input type="checkbox"/> (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q137 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q137 3 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q137 9 <input type="checkbox"/> (specify)
Q134	What were (NAME)'s main tasks or duties in this job/activity? <i>(Write a short description of the main tasks/duties)</i>		

Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
	ISCO	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Q135	What is the name and/or type of the establishment / place where (NAME) works? <i>Examples: Hotel Shwehin Tahr, Kha Kha Kyi Restaurant, Lapyewynn Grocery Shop, Tailoring service</i> <i>For domestic workers in private household, write "domestic service"; for household farming write "farm"</i>		
Q136	What is the main activity carried out or main products or services produced at the (NAME)'s workplace? <i>Examples: Hotel accommodation, serving cooked meals to clients, retail sell of groceries, custom tailoring of garments, domestic services cleaning and cooking, growing rice, repair of electrical equipment</i>	ISIC	
Q137	Where was (NAME) when accident happened? 1= In usual work area within workplace 2= Another area within workplace 3= In the mobile workplace 4= During work related travel including commuting 9 = Others (specify)	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 9 <input type="text"/> (specify)	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 9 <input type="text"/> (specify)
Q138	How many days was (NAME) away from work or unable to work because of the injury? <i>(Write the number of days.</i> <i>If never return to work due to the injury, write 99.)</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Q139 CHECK: For persons aged 18 and above Go to Q141			
Q139	In the last year i.e. since (DATE) to today, Was (NAME) exposed to any of the following hazards at work...? <i>READ</i>		
i. dust, fumes	1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/>
ii. fire, gas, flames	1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/>
iii. loud noise or vibration	1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/>
iv. extreme cold or heat	1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/>
v. dangerous tools (knives etc)	1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/>
vi. work underground			

Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
	1= Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2= No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
vii. work at heights			
	1= Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2= No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
viii. work in water /lake/ sea /river			
	1= Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2= No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
ix. workplace too dark or confined			
	1= Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2= No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
x. insufficient ventilation			
	1= Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2= No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
xi. chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)			
	1= Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2= No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
xii. explosives			
	1= Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2= No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
xiii. other things (lifting weights etc)			
	1= Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2= No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q140 In the last year i.e. since (DATE) to today, has (NAME) been subjected to the following at work or by customers...?			
READ			
i. constantly shouted at			
	1= Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2= No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
ii. repeatedly insulted			
	1= Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2= No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
iii. beaten /physically hurt			
	1= Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2= No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
iv. touched or done things to you that you did not want			
	1= Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2= No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
v. Other			
	1= Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2= No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	 (specify) (specify)
Q141 CHECK: For persons aged 18 and above, go to Q143.			

Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
Section XVII: Provision for services for household during the last 7 days			
<i>For children aged 5-17 years</i>			
Q141	During the last 7 days did (NAME) do any of the following tasks for this household?		
<i>READ</i>			
i. Cooking			
1= Yes		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2= No		2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
ii. Shopping for household			
1= Yes		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2= No		2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
iii. Cleaning utensils/house			
1= Yes		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2= No		2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
iv. Washing clothes			
1= Yes		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2= No		2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
v. Minor household repairs			
1= Yes		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2= No		2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
vi. Caring for children			
1= Yes		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2= No		2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
vii. Caring for the old, sick			
1= Yes		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2= No		2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
viii. Other household tasks			
1= Yes		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2= No		2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q142	During each day of the the last 7 days how many hours did (Name) spend doing these household tasks? <i>(Record for each day separately)</i>		
i. 7th day			
ii. 6th day			
iii. 5th day			
iv. 4th day			
v. 3rd day			
vi. 2nd day			
vii. 1st day			
Total			

Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
Section XVIII: Production of goods for household use			
<i>For persons aged <u>5 years and above</u></i>			
Q143	In the last 30 days, did (NAME) do any of the following activities to produce foodstuff intended mainly for consumption by the household or family...?		
<i>READ</i>			
i. farm work (preparing the land, planting, growing, harvesting, etc)			
1=Yes		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
2=No		2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
ii. raise, tend animals such as chicken, oxen, cattle			
1=Yes		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
2=No		2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
iii. fishing, hunting or gathering foodstuff			
1=Yes		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
2=No		2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
If code=2 for all these activities, skip to Q148.			
Q144	What was the main activity that (NAME) carried out or the main goods produced?		
<i>Example: Growing rice, vegetables, raising chickens, catching fish /shrimp, bee keeping</i>			
		ISIC	
Q145	During the last 30 days, how many hours did (NAME) spend on these activities?		
[No. hours]			
Q146	In general, does the household sell or barter any part of the goods obtained from this work?		
1 = No, never sells		1 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q148	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q148
2 = Sell excess from time to time		2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q148	2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q148
3 = Yes, regularly sell a part		3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q147	About how much does the household regularly sell?		
1=1/4 or less		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2= More than ¼ but less than half		2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3=More than half (>51%)		3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q148	In the last 30 days, did (NAME) prepare foodstuff for storage, such fish paste, dried fish, dried mango, wine, bamboo shoots, etc. intended mainly for consumption by the household or family?		
1=Yes		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2=No		2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q150	2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q150
Q149	In the last 30 days, how many hours did (NAME) work on these activities?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
Q150	In the last 30 days, did (NAME) make any other goods or crafts <u>exclusively</u> for use by the household or family, such as furniture, pottery, clothing or other textiles, baskets, mats, etc. (excluding foodstuff)? 1=Yes 2=No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q152	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q152
Q151	During the last 30 days, how many hours did (NAME) spend on this activity? [No. hours]	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Q152	In the last 30 days, did (NAME) fetch water from natural or other public sources, such as a well, river, etc <u>exclusively</u> for use by the household or family? 1=Yes 2=No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q154	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q154
Q153	In the last 30 days, how many hours did (NAME) spend on this activity? [No. hours]	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Q154	In the last 30 days, did (NAME) collect firewood, dung or other goods to use as fuel <u>exclusively</u> for use by the household or family? 1=Yes 2=No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q156	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q156
Q155	In the last 30 days, how many hours did (NAME) spend on this activity? [No. hours]	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Q156	In the last 30 days, did (NAME) do any construction or major repair work to the household premises, for example, build or expand a room, replace the roof, put or fix a fence, etc? 1=Yes 2=No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q158	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →Q158
Q157	In the last 30 days, how many hours did (NAME) spend on this activity? [No. hours]	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Section XIX: Activity history of Youth

Ask the following questions to persons aged 15-29 years if employed at least once irrespective of duration. Otherwise, Thank the respondent and continue with next household member, if any .

Q1	Person no. in Q1																																		
Q5	Age (years)																																		
Q158	Activity Number																																		
Q159	When did (NAME) start his/her first employment experience (or when did you start looking for a job)?	YYYY	MM																																
Q160	Which of the following activities best corresponds to what (NAME) was doing? 1= Work for wage/salary with an employer (full- or part-time) 2= Self-employed 3= Work as unpaid family member (work for family gain) 4= Engaged in an apprenticeship/ internship 5= Available and actively looking for work 6= Full-time education or training 7= Engaged in home duties (including child care) 8= Did not work or seek work for other reasons than home duties (disability, etc.)	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </table>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	5	<input type="text"/>	6	<input type="text"/>	7	<input type="text"/>	8	<input type="text"/>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </table>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	5	<input type="text"/>	6	<input type="text"/>	7	<input type="text"/>	8	<input type="text"/>
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Q161	Is (NAME) still doing this activity? 1= Yes 2= No	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td>→ END</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td></td></tr> </table>	1	<input type="text"/>	→ END	2	<input type="text"/>		<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td>→ END</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td></td></tr> </table>	1	<input type="text"/>	→ END	2	<input type="text"/>																					
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Q162	Was (NAME) employed on the basis of? 1= A written agreement 2= An oral agreement 3 = No contract (self-employed...)	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </table> →Q166	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </table> →Q166	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>																				
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!63	Was (NAME) contract or agreement of? 1= Limited duration /temporary 2= Else	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </table> →Q166	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </table> →Q166	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>																								
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Q164	What was the duration of (NAME)'s contract or agreement? 1= Less than 12 months 2= 12 months to < 36 months 3= 36 months or more	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </table>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </table>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>																				
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Q165	Why was (NAME)'s contract or agreement of limited duration? 1= On-the job training, internship 2= Probation period 3= Seasonal work 4= Occasional/daily work 5= Public employment programme 6= Work for a service or specific task 9= Other (specify)	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </table> (specify)	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	5	<input type="text"/>	6	<input type="text"/>	9	<input type="text"/>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </table> (specify)	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	5	<input type="text"/>	6	<input type="text"/>	9	<input type="text"/>				
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Q166	To what extent was (NAME) satisfied with the job? 1= Very satisfied 2= Somewhat satisfied 3= Somewhat unsatisfied	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </table>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </table>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>																				
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Q1	Person no. in Q1		
Q5	Age (years)		
Q158	Activity Number		
	4= Very unsatisfied	4	4
Q167	On what date did (NAME) stop doing that activity? (Year /Month)	YYYY MM	YYYY MM
Q168	Which of the following best describes why you stopped that job?		
	01= Left for better job	01	01
	02= Dismissed/let go	02	02
	03= Left because unhappy with workplace	03	03
	04= Temporary job ended	04	04
	05= Health reasons	05	05
	06= Left to have baby	06	06
	07= Look after family	07	07
	08= Moved area	08	08
	10= Started education/training/apprenticeship prog.	10	10
	99= Other reason	99	99
	 (specify) (specify)
Go to Q160 and continue with next activity			

Section XX : Remarks

Interviewer

Supervisor:

END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE



Myanmar

Report on Child Labour Survey

January-March 2015

