



MYANMAR

**Report on School-to-Work Transition Survey
January-March 2015**



2016, December



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

Report on
Myanmar School-to-Work Transition Survey-2015

In collaboration with International Labour Organization

2016

Nay Pyi Taw

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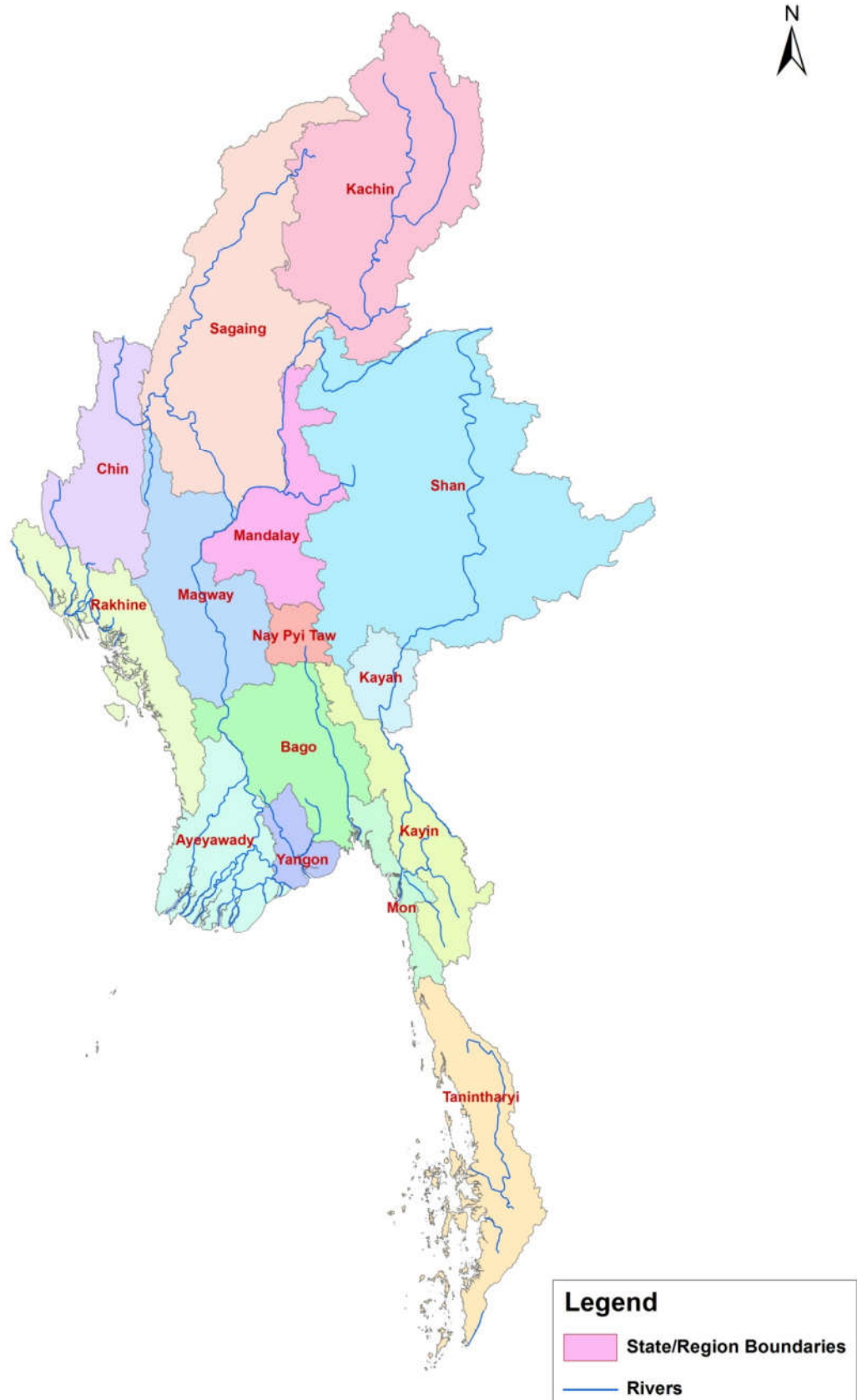
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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



H. E. U Thein Swe
Union Minister

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

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Executive Summary

Youth population and activity status

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

Marital status of youth

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

Education Status

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

Migration

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

Work participation

- 74.8 percent of the male youth and 55.3 percent of the female youth are employed.
- Of the 64.4 percent total youth working, employees consist of 31.9 per cent, employers 0.8 per cent, own-account workers 20 per cent, unpaid family workers 11.8 per cent and unemployed 0.9 per cent.
- 49.9 percent of the employed are in agriculture and only 20.5 percent in industry.
- Among rural youth 65.5 are percent employed in the agriculture sector.
- 40 percent of the workers are working as skilled agricultural, fishery and forestry workers.

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

NEET and Unemployment

- 17 percent of youth are not in education nor in employment, 25.4 percent for females and 7.5 percent for males.
- The unemployment rate of youth was reported as only 1.4 percent, however aggregate labour underutilization is 9.0 per cent.
- The combined rate of time related underemployment and unemployment was reported as 7.7 per cent.
- The percentage of females looking for paid government jobs was more than males. Overall 29.4 percent of the unemployed look for government jobs.

Work transition

- Close to 57 percent of the male youth and 43.5 per cent of female youth have transited to acceptable work.
- More of the rural workers have transited than urban workers.
- Overall 20 percent of youth are in transition.
- Among the transited, more belong to the lower education levels and the university degree holders rather than the middle and high school level.
- 65 percent of the male youths not yet in transition are in school compared to 36.6 percent of female youths.
- Of those who have completed the transition only 14.4 percent have transited to stable paid employment, while 56.8 have transited to satisfactory self-employment or temporary employment.
- Of those in transition 87.4 percent are in unpaid family employment (both satisfactory and non-satisfactory) or outside the labour force and not in school with an aim to work later.
- Transited in Myanmar youth is primarily due to self-satisfaction, and not to stable employment.
- Those in self-employment and reporting satisfaction in their status are mostly in elementary occupations.

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1. Overview of the school-to-work transition survey in Myanmar

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar is administratively divided into seven States and seven regions and the Union Territory (UT) of Nay Pyi Taw (NPT). The States are Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine and Shan. The regions are Sagaing, Tanintharyi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady. In this report, for convenience sake, all the administrative divisions are referred to as States.

Myanmar has a population of 51.4 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. From the survey results, the proportion of youth in the total population is 25.1 percent and the labour force participation rate is 35.2 percent, clearly indicating the significant role of youth in the country's labour market.

The lack of up to date and comprehensive labour market data is a key constraint in the development of employment policies, active labour market policies and social protection policies. In response to this need, the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population (MOLIP) jointly with the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) conducted the national labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition survey in 2015 (LF-CL-SWTS) with the financial and technical support of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The LF-CL-SWTS was the first of its kind in Myanmar. The only other labour force survey was carried out in Myanmar was in 1990.

The objective of the school-to-work transition survey (SWTS) was to collect detailed information on the participation of the youth in the labour market, including the number of persons employed and unemployed and their characteristics, as well as their participation in subsistence activities that contribute to household survival and well being. The survey collected information on the transition to reaching a satisfactory employment situation. The SWTS used specially designed survey instruments that capture various facets of the activity profiles of youth aged 15 to 29 years and their behaviour in relation to the existing labour market as well as revealing their strategies to overcome disadvantages.

This report shows the results of the SWTS. The survey covered the whole Myanmar. However, due to the insurgency and in-accessibility in parts of Shan State, Wan Hong, Maing Maw, We in Kaung, Mine Pauk, Pan San townships and sub-township Mong Long of Kyukme could not be surveyed. A few samples in other States, namely, Kachin, Kayin and Chin were also not surveyed due to in-accessibility issues.

The survey was conducted from 1 January to 31 March, 2015. The survey period was extended in Rakhine State up to 30 April, 2015.

1.2. Survey methodology

Sample design: The survey was designed on the basis of the frame 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 segment of each State/region was treated as a basic stratum. There are thus 30 basic strata in all.

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

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 residents in Yangon State was 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.

Table 1. Sample enumeration areas selected and actually surveyed

State/region/ Union Territory	No. of EAs allotted		No. of EAs surveyed	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Kachin	36	42	36	38
Kayah	12	20	12	20
Kayin	22	52	22	47
Chin	12	28	12	27
Sagaing	32	100	32	100
Tanintharyi	22	48	22	48
Bago	38	90	38	90
Magway	24	90	24	90
Mandalay	66	82	66	82
Mon	32	52	32	52
Rakhine	22	82	22	82
Yangon	104	46	104	46
Shan	44	96	41	77
Ayeyawady	28	114	28	112
Nay Pyi Taw	28	36	28	36
Total	522	978	519	947

Formation and selection of sub-blocks: With a view to controlling the workload at the household listing stage, sub-block formations were used in the EAs that had 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 formations, one sub-block was selected by simple random sampling.

Preparation of sampling frame at second stage: Households were the ultimate stage sampling unit, the list of households in the selected EA or sub-block constituted the sampling frame. For preparing the sampling frame of households, all households in the selected EAs or sub-block in 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.¹ It comprised of 4,000 FSUs with four replicates, each containing 1,000 FSUs.

¹The master sampling frame of 4,000 FSUs was developed by World Bank for national household surveys in Myanmar.

The FSUs in the master sample were selected with circular systematic sampling with probability proportional to size (size being the number of households in each EA). 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 or a selected sub-block of a large EA were selected by circular systematic sampling with equal probability.

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.

Table 2. Number of youths surveyed in different States/regions

State/Region	No. of youths surveyed								
	Urban			Rural			Urban + Rural		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
All-Myanmar	4,173	4,789	8,962	7,435	8,267	15,702	11,608	13,056	24,664
Kachin	332	410	742	367	348	715	699	758	1,457
Kayah	119	124	243	211	227	438	330	351	681
Kayin	147	173	320	245	309	554	392	482	874
Chin	97	142	239	248	276	524	345	418	763
Sagaing	293	330	623	908	995	1,903	1,201	1,325	2,526
Tanintharyi	201	248	449	409	435	844	610	683	1,293
Bago	257	292	549	634	731	1,365	891	1,023	1,914
Magway	163	182	345	661	749	1,410	824	931	1,755
Mandalay	565	595	1,160	601	701	1,302	1,166	1,296	2,462
Mon	210	297	507	288	338	626	498	635	1,133
Rakhine	204	251	455	738	899	1,637	942	1,150	2,092
Yangon	858	969	1,827	377	387	764	1,235	1,356	2,591
Shan	316	314	630	639	690	1,329	955	1,004	1,959
Ayeyawady	216	233	449	833	906	1,739	1,049	1,139	2,188
Nay Pyi Taw	195	229	424	276	276	552	471	505	976

As noted, 1,500 enumeration areas were initially proposed to be surveyed, however only 1,468 enumeration areas were surveyed in the end. The non-surveyed areas were mostly in rural areas besides three urban areas in Shan state. A total of 24,664 youths were surveyed in the whole of Myanmar, of which 53 percent were female.

Chapter 2

Approaches to measuring school to work transitions

2.1. Concepts of employment and unemployment

The SWTS was focused on the youth segment of the population. The youth segment was defined as persons in the age group 15 to 29 years, the most formative stage for people to acquire necessary skills and enter the job market to lead an economically productive life. However, a single dimensional view of youth does not reveal the complete picture as almost all demographic, socio-economic and labour force indicators significantly differ between rural and urban areas, between males and females and several other factors.

The identification of the school to work transition critically depended on the concepts of employment and unemployment. Employment is measured in a current activity framework followed by all standard labour force surveys. The employed are persons who during the previous seven days did any type of work for at least one hour, where the work was either for a wage, salary or any other pay or any income generating activity under taken for profit. Unemployed are those currently not working but are seeking and available for work. The residual category are called those outside the labour force. Labour force consists of those either working or the unemployed.

Unemployment as defined above is an extreme form of labour underutilization. The dimensions and degree of underutilization, which basically are the mismatch between labour supply and demand leading to an unmet need for employment, differ. Based on the data collected in the survey the following characteristics were considered to explain the different dimensions of unemployment.

(a) **Time-related underemployment:** When the working time of persons in employment is insufficient in relation to alternative employment situations in which they are willing and available to engage. The criteria for defining time-related underemployment are: (i) willingness to work additional hours; (ii) availability to work additional hours; and (iii) having worked less than a given threshold of hours per week (43 hours per week used in Myanmar).

(b) **Unemployment:** Reflecting active job searches by persons not in employment who are available for employment for pay or profit.

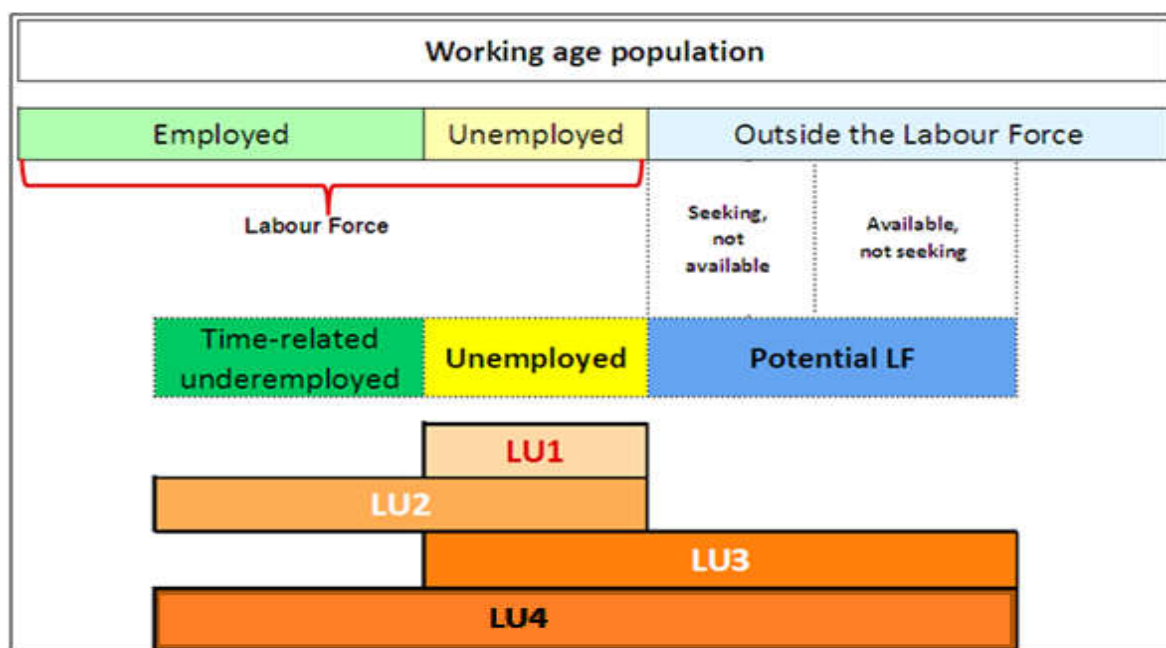
(c) **Potential labour force:** Referring to persons not in employment who express an interest in work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search or their availability.

When the unemployment rate is too low because of various factors, it is prudent to use labour underutilization (LU) indicators for policy formulation in the country. There are four indicators to assess the nature of LU. The most important is the unemployment rate which is the percentage of persons unemployed in the labour force (LU1). Another measure considered is the combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment expressed as the ratio of persons in time-related underemployment and persons in unemployment to the labour force (LU2). The third possible measure is the combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force expressed as the ratio of persons in unemployment + potential labour force to the extended labour force (LU3). The extended labour force is the labour force plus potential labour force. The potential labour force is the population outside of the labour force but either not available for a job but seeking a job or available for a job but not seeking any job for pay or profit.

The fourth measure is the composite measure of labour underutilization which is the ratio of the sum of persons in time-related underemployment and persons in unemployment and the potential labour

force to the extended labour force (LU4). The extended labour force is the sum of the labour force and the potential labour force. The structure of population by labour force status, with a focus on labour underutilization is presented in the following flow chart in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Structure of population by labour force status



Source: International Labour organization, 2016.

2.2. Approaches for measuring transitions

In every society the progression of young people from youth to productively employed adulthood is aided by education and skill training. Education, to a great extent, provides better chances to achieve quality employment in terms of job satisfaction and earning outcomes. Thus, understanding the transition process from education to a stable employment has important policy implications.

More specifically, in this report, the labour market transition is defined as the passage of a young person (aged 15–29) from the end of schooling (or entry to first economic activity) to the first stable or satisfactory job in accordance with the ILO methodology utilized in other SWTS analyses.)² Stable employment is defined in terms of the employment (written or oral) contract and the duration of the contract (greater than 12 months). Introducing the issue of a contract automatically excludes the employment status of the self-employed, where the employment relationship is not defined by a contract. The opposite of stable employment is temporary employment, or wage and salaried employment of limited duration. Satisfactory employment is a subjective concept, based on the self-assessment of the job holder. It implies that respondents consider their jobs to be a good fit with their desired employment path at that moment in time. The contrary is termed non-satisfactory employment, implying sense of dissatisfaction with the job.

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

² See the surveys and reports generated through the ILO's Work4Youth partnership with the MasterCard Foundation at www.ilo.org/w4y, as well as the ILO, *Global Employment Trends for Youth 2015* (Geneva).

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

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

- **Various situations leading to the above three transition statuses.**

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

Chapter 3

Main findings

3.1. Size and age distribution of youth

The 2014 population census of Myanmar showed that the country has a very favorable age structure. The population in the three broad age groups constituting the children, working age population and the aged – i.e. those less than 15 years old, 15-64 years and 65 years and over account for 28.6 percent, 65.6 percent and 5.8 percent of the total population respectively. The percentage of youth in the age group 15 to 29 years was 26 percent of the total population. The percentage of youth in urban areas was slightly higher at 29.4 percent compared to 25 percent in the rural areas. The higher share of urban youth was due to the presence of migrants and education facilities in the towns.

The percentage of youth in the Myanmar population compares well with the neighboring countries of India and Asian countries in less developed regions, excluding China. Bangladesh, for example, has a slightly higher percentage of youth. As can be seen below, the youth population is below 20 percent for high income countries.

Table 3. Percentage of the population in the age group 15 to 29 years for select groups of countries and neighboring countries

Countries	%
Least developed countries	27.9
Less developed regions, excluding China	26.7
High-income countries	19.2
Asia	25.1
Myanmar	26.0
Bangladesh	28.4
India	27.0

Source: Computed from World Population Prospects, 2015 rev. estimates.

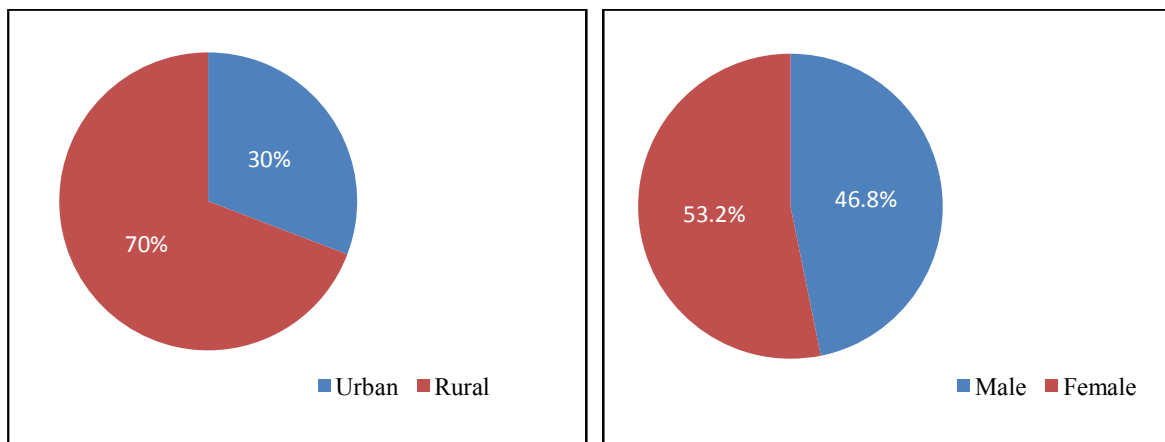
In view of the decreasing fertility rates, the percentage of youth in the population may not rise further in the future. As the present youth, especially in the younger age bracket, progresses to adulthood and enter the workforce, it is important for economic growth to be sustainable so they are enabled to enter in to more productive decent employment.

3.2. Size of the youth population in Myanmar

The number of youths in the age group 15 to 29 years was estimated from the survey to be 12.01 million in Myanmar, which is close to the population count of 13.1 million youth from the 2014 census. The difference in number is almost equally distributed between the urban and rural areas, implying that survey estimates of the youth population were relatively lower in the urban areas when compared to census figures.

The rural urban distribution of the youth population is roughly 70:30, the same as that for the total population. Female youths out number male youths by as much as 0.77 million, there being 53.2 percent females in the total youth numbers as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Rural-urban and male-female distribution of youth in Myanmar



3.3. Distribution of youth by States/regions

Yangon State has 16.2 percent of the country’s youth followed by Mandalay (12.5 percent), Ayeyawady (12.2 percent), Shan (11.5 percent) and Sagaing (10.8 percent) see Figure 3. These five States account for 62.2 percent of the country’s total youth population. Kayah and Chin States contribute less than 2 percent to the country’s youth population. The youth population for various States/regions is presented in Table 4.

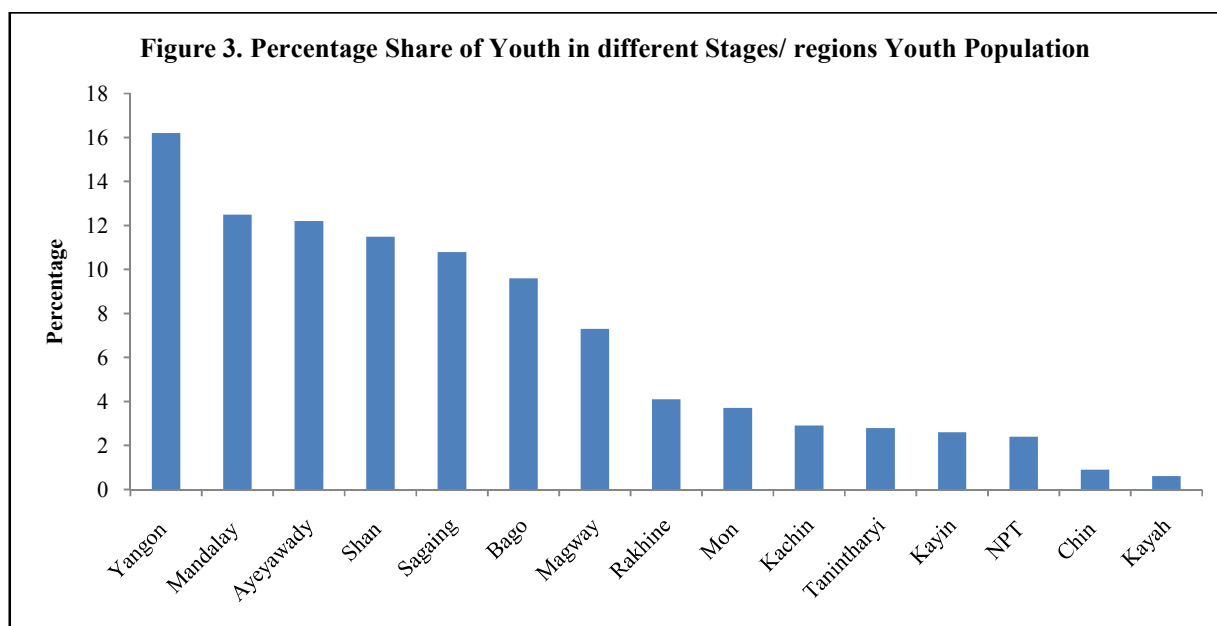


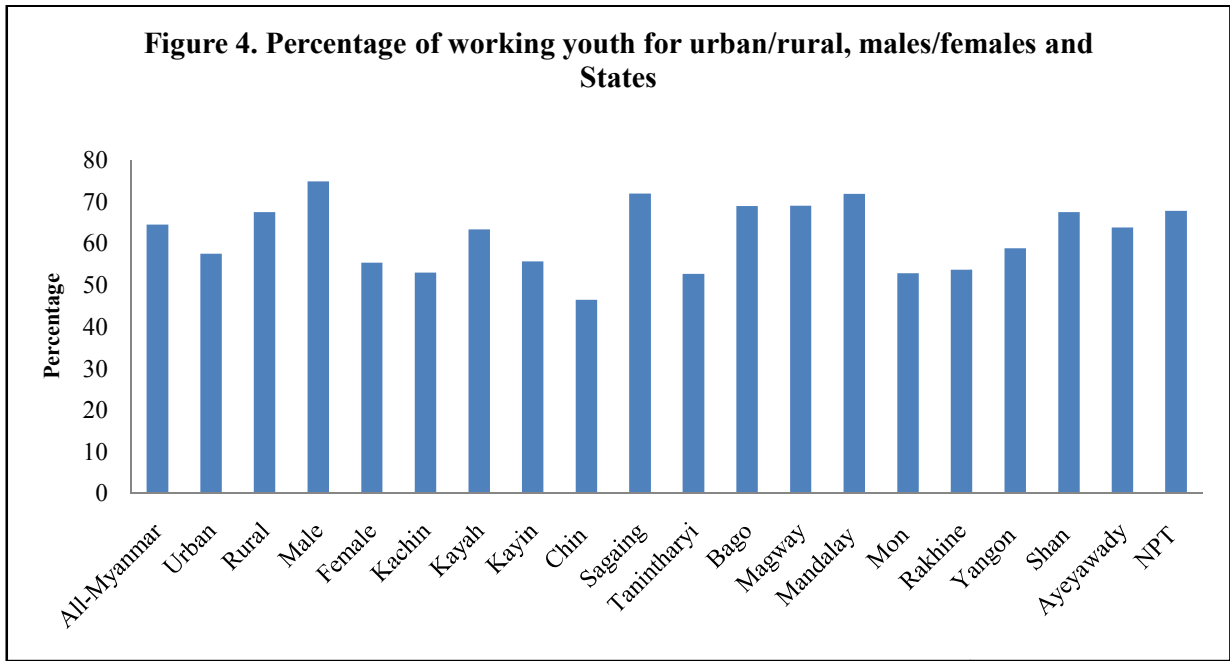
Table 4. Estimated number and proportion of youth in different groups by type of residence, gender, and States/regions in Myanmar

Domain	Estimated total no. of youths in age group (years)			
	15-19	20-24	25-29	Total
All-Myanmar	4,260,067	3,922,800	3,835,003	12,017,870
Type of residence				
Urban	1,276,590	1,255,129	1,175,671	3,707,390
Rural	2,983,477	2,667,671	2,659,332	8,310,479
Sex				
Male	2,040,883	1,809,130	1,774,290	5,624,303
Female	2,219,183	2,113,670	2,060,713	6,393,567
State/ region/UT				
Kachin	138,530	113,151	101,981	353,662
Kayah	24,800	25,126	21,791	71,717
Kayin	133,208	92,817	91,153	317,177
Chin	46,430	32,469	28,482	107,381
Sagaing	459,259	387,312	446,423	1,292,994
Tanintharyi	128,063	103,294	102,108	333,465
Bago	419,312	355,139	379,477	1,153,928
Magway	313,146	270,843	288,065	872,054
Mandalay	509,750	515,541	481,547	1,506,839
Mon	162,699	141,673	140,464	444,836
Rakhine	179,404	157,472	154,078	490,955
Yangon	646,153	676,654	622,509	1,945,317
Shan	509,244	486,757	380,107	1,376,108
Ayeyawady	500,652	469,584	495,833	1,466,068
NPT	89,416	94,970	100,984	285,370

3.4. Percentage of youth in different age groups

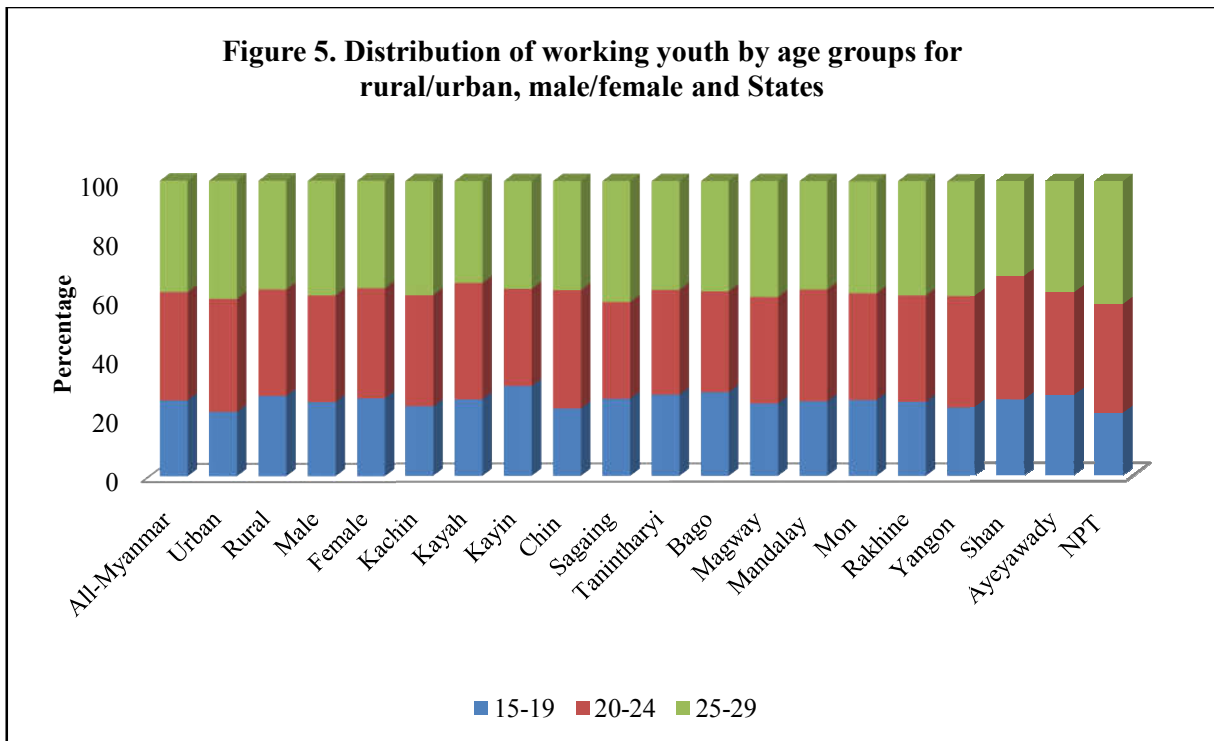
The share of the younger persons (15 to 19 years) in the youth is 35.4 percent. The youth age structure is slightly skewed towards the younger ages as the next two age groups of 20 to 24 years and 25 to 29 years has 32.6 percent and 31.9 percent shares respectively. These figures are close to the census age distribution. The census shares for the three age groups were 35.3 percent, 33.1 per cent and 31.6 percent respectively.

The States of Chin and Kayin have over 40 percent of persons in the age group 15 to 19 years among the youth followed by Kachin State (39.2 percent). This percentage is smallest for NPT (31.3 per cent). This higher figure of younger persons among the youth appears to have brought down the percentage of working youth for these States.(Figure 4. Shows the percentages of working youth for urban and rural areas, sex and area of residence.) The State of Yangon and Mandalay have large urban populations and we find the youth in the three age groups distributed almost equally.



3.5. Percentage of working youth for different age groups

Generally we find that having a larger share of youth in urban areas does not lead to a larger percentage of working youth (Figure 5). However, having a larger share of young people among the youth who are likely to be in education brings down the percentage of those working in the youth population.



3.6. Marital status of the youth

Usually age at marriage is linked to the socio-cultural settings of the society. Economic factors also play a major role in deciding the age at marriage. Marriage at an early age severely constrains the job horizons because many as the family responsibilities restrict the exercising of job options.

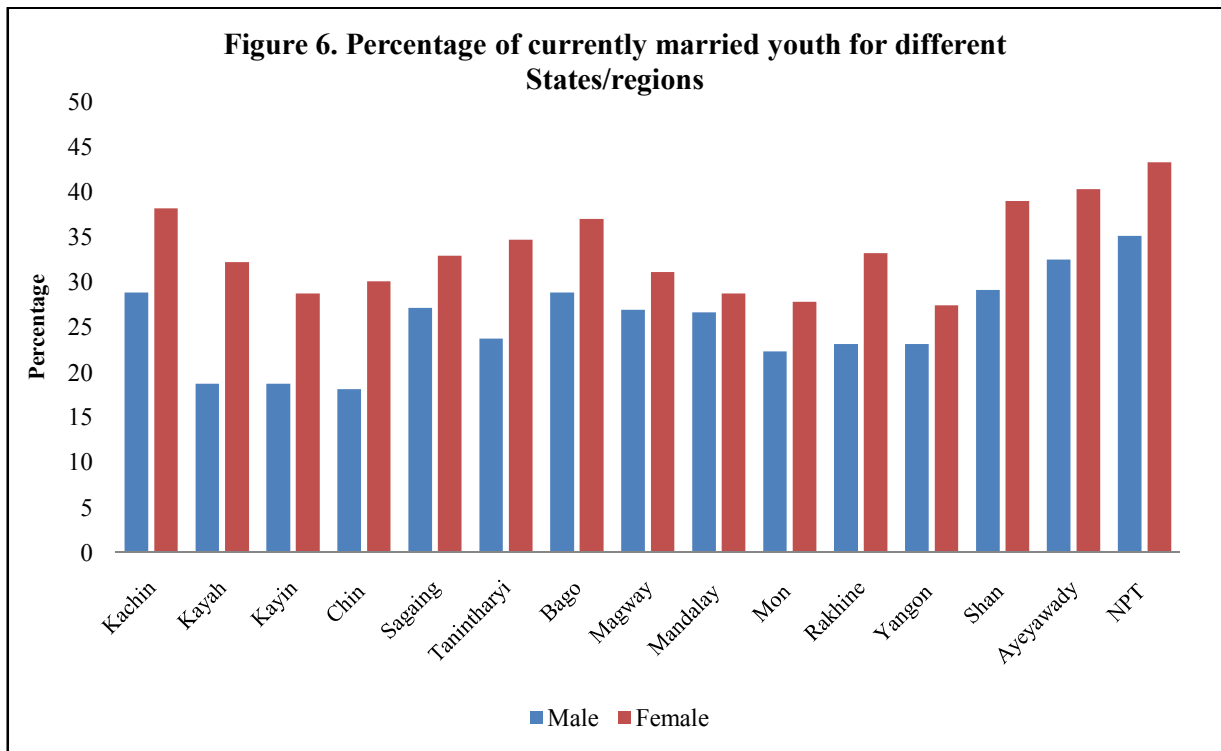
Overall 30.4 percent of the youth are found currently married, the figure going up to 59 percent for the 25 to 29 year age group. The percentage of youth who are separated or widowed, etc. are very small and together account for only 1.8 percent (result not presented). Among the self-employed youth the survey results show that 36.2 percent are currently married. Predictably, the figure for unemployed youth is lower, at 19 percent. Thus the employment status is a determining factor for marriage, at least among young males.

Even in the age group of 25-29, we find that only 59 percent are currently married, which is somewhat different from the marital status of similarly placed people in Asian countries. The percentage of currently married among the female youth is 33.4 percent. Among those in the 25 to 29 age groups we find that only 60.6 percent of females are married. This clearly shows that the youth are prepared to postpone marriage for better employment options. This is quite encouraging from a demographic point of view and holds a promising economic outlook for the country. Some other facts revealed from the data on marital status were that the percentage of currently married are higher in rural areas possibly due to age at marriage being lower, the share of currently married are more for females as they marry at a lower age than the males (Table 5).

Table 5. Percentage of currently married among different categories of youth

Domain	Currently married		
	Male	Female	All
All-Myanmar	26.9	33.4	30.4
Urban	22.6	28.1	25.5
Rural	28.8	35.8	32.5
Employee	32.4	25.0	29.1
Self-employed	35.2	37.3	36.2
Unemployed	12.9	24.5	19.1
Out of labour force	6.2	36.4	26.4
15-19	2.0	6.2	4.2
20-24	24.8	35.5	30.6
25-29	57.6	60.6	59.2

The percentage of currently married youth in different States/regions are shown in Figure 6.

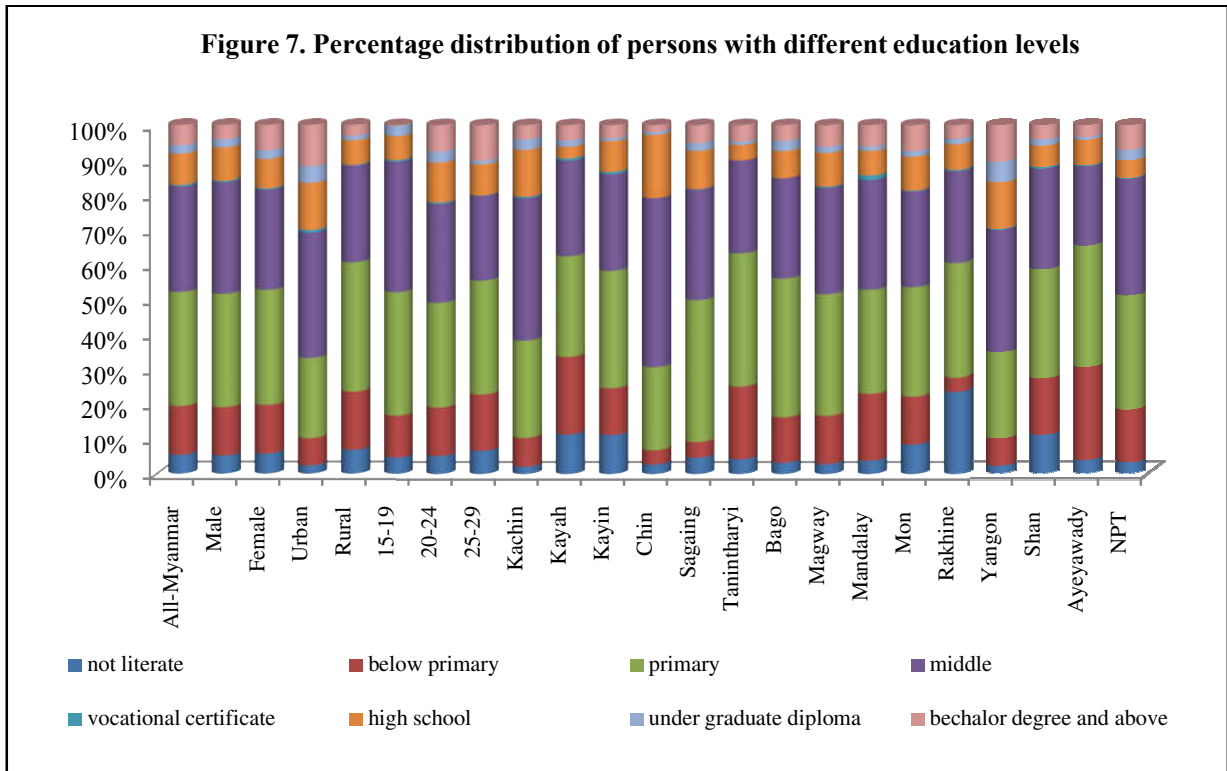


3.7. Education levels of youth

The education level is a measure of the potential of the youth in reaching the goal of employment that meets their capabilities. It is also indicative of the outcome of country's efforts in promoting education. The education levels of older people in developing countries are expectedly low and this is unlikely to improve over time. However, persons in the age group of 15 to 29 are expected to have better education levels and a minimum of high school level education. However, less than half of the youth population meet this goal (secondary or higher). As basic school education usually ends at around 15 years of age, those reported as not having any education or not literate are most likely to continue this status for the rest of their lives as there would be little chance of them acquiring education and skills at a later stage.

The data for the youth population shows that the percentage of illiterates or those without any education is not very high at the national level. The percentage is marginally higher for females at 5.8 percent against 5.2 percent for males, which does not indicate any significant gender differential. However the States of Rakhine (23.6 percent), Kayah (11.4 percent), Kayin (11.2 percent), Shan (11.0 percent) and Mon (8.5 percent) have figures much higher than the national average (Figure 7 and Table 6).

Figure 7. Percentage distribution of persons with different education levels



The percentage of youth reporting vocational certificates are very few. Only 102 persons (2.4 percent) were recorded as having a vocational certificate. Possibly some may have both vocational and other higher education levels.

The overall educational level of youth shows that over three quarters have less than high school education. Surprisingly this is 76 percent for females but 78.8 percent for males. In the age group 25 to 29 the percentage of persons literate with high school education and above is only 20.1 per cent but is slightly better for the next lower age group. This would in due course improve as educational facilities expand and the value of education is better appreciated. The percentage of youth with low levels of education is low or some of the States including Yangon indicating wide interstate variations.

Table 6. Educational status of youth for age groups, gender, place of residence and State/regions

Domain	Percentage of youths with different level of education									
	Not literate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Vocational certificate	High school	Under graduate diploma	Bachelor degree and above	HS and above	Literate below HS
All-Myanmar	5.5	13.9	32.8	30.3	0.4	9.0	2.4	5.8	17.2	77.4
Male	5.2	13.9	32.5	32.0	0.4	9.6	2.3	4.1	16.0	78.8
Female	5.8	13.9	33.0	28.8	0.3	8.5	2.4	7.3	18.2	76.0
Urban	2.4	7.8	23.0	36.0	0.7	13.5	4.8	11.8	30.1	67.5
Rural	6.9	16.6	37.1	27.7	0.2	7.0	1.3	3.1	11.4	81.6
15-19	4.7	12.0	35.4	37.4	0.5	6.8	3.0	0.2	10.0	85.3
20-24	5.2	13.9	30.0	28.3	0.4	11.5	3.1	7.6	22.2	72.6
25-29	6.7	16.1	32.7	24.4	0.1	8.9	1.0	10.2	20.1	73.3
Kachin	2.1	8.3	27.9	40.8	0.4	13.5	3.0	4.0	20.5	77.4
Kayah	11.4	22.3	28.8	27.4	0.7	3.3	1.8	4.4	9.5	79.2
Kayin	11.2	13.4	33.6	27.7	0.6	8.8	0.9	3.7	13.4	75.3
Chin	2.8	4.1	23.8	48.4	0.0	18.1	0.9	1.9	20.9	76.3
Sagaing	4.7	4.5	40.7	31.7	0.1	10.9	2.3	5.1	18.3	77.0
Tanintharyi	4.3	20.8	38.2	26.6	0.0	4.5	0.9	4.7	10.1	85.6
Bago	3.3	13.0	39.8	28.7	0.0	7.8	2.9	4.5	15.2	81.5
Magway	2.9	13.8	34.9	30.5	0.3	9.7	1.7	6.2	17.6	79.5
Mandalay	3.9	19.1	29.9	31.5	1.3	7.0	1.2	6.2	14.4	81.8
Mon	8.5	13.7	31.3	27.5	0.2	9.7	1.6	7.4	18.7	72.7
Rakhine	23.6	4.1	32.9	26.3	0.4	7.4	1.5	3.9	12.8	63.7
Yangon	2.1	7.9	24.8	35.3	0.2	13.5	5.8	10.6	29.9	68.2
Shan	11.0	16.2	31.4	28.9	0.4	6.2	1.8	4.1	12.1	76.9
Ayeyawady	3.8	26.7	34.9	22.8	0.3	7.3	0.7	3.5	11.5	84.7
NPT	3.1	15.1	32.8	33.6	0.2	5.1	3.1	7.0	15.2	81.7

The percentage of illiterates or those without any education as seen from the table above is rather small except for a few States. Usually those without any education have higher work participation in primary sectors and it is expected that open unemployment among the illiterates would be low as these youth have very little choices regarding the type and nature of employment.

Table 7 shows both the percentage of illiterates and those with high school education and above for different categories of the labour force. The percentage of illiterates is not reported among the unemployed as the sample under this category was small, but was present among the out of labour force and employed category. The percentage of educated is highest among the unemployed. It is also clear that the percentage of the educated unemployed was higher among females compared to males. It is likely that the educated female unemployed were waiting to find work that better suits their skill set.

Table 7. Percentage of illiterates and those with high school and above education in different categories of the labour force

Domain	Employed		Unemployed*	Out of labour force	
	No education	HS and above	HS and above	No education	HS and above
All-Myanmar	5.3	15.5	43.9	6.0	19.6
Sex					
Male	5.0	13.9	39.5	5.7	21.6
Female	5.6	17.4	47.8	6.2	18.7
Place of residence					
Urban	2.6	29.1	51.3	2.2	30.6
Rural	6.3	10.3	35.5	8.2	13.3
Age groups					
15-19	5.3	5.5	17.6	4.2	13.9
20-24	4.6	18.0	51.8	6.8	32.5
25-29	5.9	19.9	56.8	9.6	19.1
States/regions					
Kachin	2.2	23.0	55.9	2.1	17.3
Kayah	12.8	10.3	37.3	8.8	7.6
Kayin	9.7	16.1	37.5	13.0	10.3
Chin	3.7	31.2	4.2	2.3	13.5
Sagaing	5.7	15.2	77.9	2.3	25.6
Tanintharyi	2.8	9.2	0.0	5.9	11.1
Bago	3.1	12.6	27.3	3.7	20.6
Magway	2.9	16.6	69.8	2.7	18.4
Mandalay	3.5	12.7	62.1	4.9	18.7
Mon	10.5	17.7	57.0	6.5	19.0
Rakhine	21.1	13.5	41.2	27.5	10.5
Yangon	2.1	27.0	52.9	2.2	33.0
Shan	10.0	10.5	49.5	13.2	14.9
Ayeyawady	4.0	11.0	20.2	3.5	12.5
NPT	3.7	15.1	48.6	1.8	13.7

*Under the category of illiterates only three unemployed persons were surveyed.

3.8. Dropping out from school

A large proportion of youth have only a below middle school level of education which implies that most of the youth drop out of schools at an early age (Figure 8). From the graph, we find that there are three ages where dropping out takes place substantially. The highest dropouts are around the age of ten meaning that they just complete the primary level of education. The second stage at which dropping out happens is around the age of 13 which implies they do not complete high school but drop out at the middle school. This pattern is the dominant pattern in rural areas. In urban areas the drop out happens at a later stage meaning children attend schools for longer periods. Noticeably the urban youth spend more years in education and the third stage of dropping out happens at around the age of 22 which is when they complete their studies and graduate.

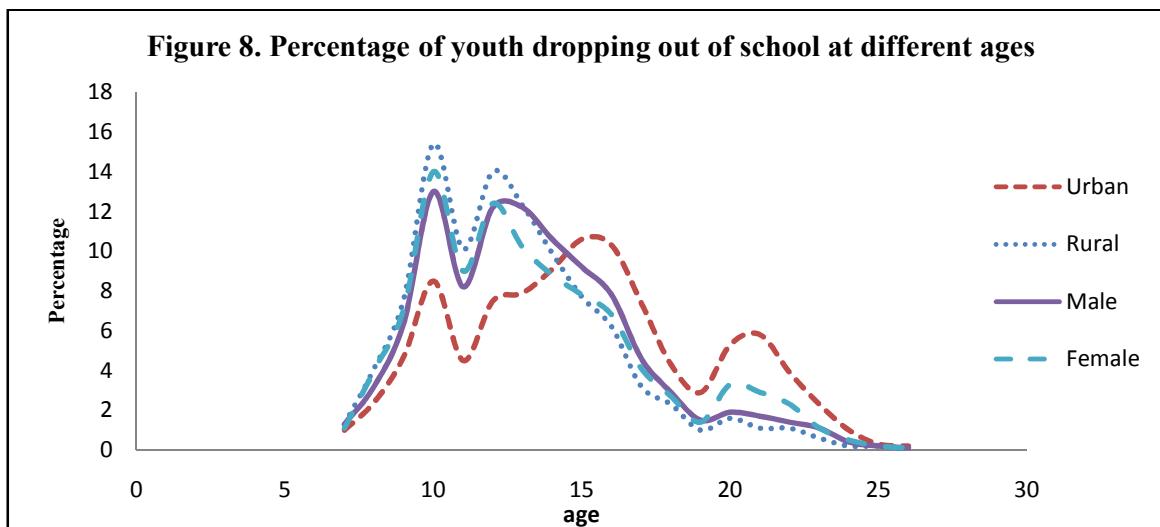


Table 8. Reason for not attending/leaving school

Domain	Percentage of youth leaving school before completing middle school	Average age of youth leaving school(years)	Percentage of youths leaving school due to the reason											
			Completed school	Failed exams	Disable/ illness/injury	School closed down / too far	Cannot afford schooling	Education not considered valuable	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
All-Myanmar	44.9	13.3	7.4	20.9	1.2	2.8	28.0	3.6	4.2	7.0	1.5	12.3	10.3	0.5
Urban	27.6	14.8	15.8	27.7	0.8	1.0	24.0	2.2	5.7	8.2	2.0	3.8	8.1	0.6
Rural	53.0	12.6	3.9	18.0	1.4	3.6	29.8	4.3	3.5	6.5	1.3	15.9	11.2	0.5
Male	44.2	13.2	5.2	23.4	1.4	2.7	28.3	4.7	6.0	9.1	1.0	14.6	2.6	0.8
Female	45.6	13.3	9.4	18.6	1.1	2.9	27.8	2.7	2.5	5.3	2.0	10.3	17.1	0.2
15-19	37.9	12.2	0.3	19.7	2.0	2.4	33.8	5.1	4.3	7.7	0.6	13.1	9.8	0.8
20-24	45.7	13.6	8.6	23.1	1.0	2.4	25.5	3.7	4.2	7.1	1.5	12.3	10.0	0.4
25-29	52.1	13.7	11.2	19.5	0.9	3.5	26.5	2.5	4.0	6.5	2.2	11.8	10.8	0.4

*The reason school unsafe was very small and was omitted.

About 45 percent of the youth have left school before completing middle level. This percentage is higher in rural areas where it is 53 per cent. However, no significant gender difference was observed as the percentage of females leaving school before completing middle school was only marginally higher than males. As is to be expected, in the age group 25 to 29 years we find that more youth have left school before completing middle school compared to the younger age groups. The younger age groups have a better chance of completing higher levels than their older cohorts.

The average age of leaving school was found to be 14.8 years in urban areas and 12.6 years in rural areas. This means that if the existing pattern continues then the majority of the youth will only complete education at high school level.

At the national level only 7.4 percent of the youth who left school have reported that they had completed schooling as the reason for leaving school. This need not necessarily indicate that they have studied up to a very high level. When the expectation from schooling is not very high, or there are pressing requirements at home, children are likely to decide on a lower target for educational achievement. Even when we consider the age groups 20 to 24 or 25 to 29, the percentage who

reported a completion of schooling was not very high. This is a pointer towards other factors that limit the schooling of the youth.

Failure in examinations is reported as the reason for leaving by about one fifth of the youth who have left school. Interestingly this percentage is higher for males and urban youth.

A very high proportion (28 percent) had quoted cannot afford as the reason. Those who have left school to take up jobs either in their family business or in other enterprises constitute about 19.3 percent.

17.1 percent of the females who have left school have reported helping at home in household chores as the reason for leaving school. The perception that schooling is not of much value was quoted as the reason by 3.6 percent of those who have left schools, see Table 8.

3.9. Educational level and activity status

Among the employed youth working as employees, the best educated are mostly found employed in the service sector. Among those employed in the service sector, 20.8 percent have a bachelor degree and above. Agriculture workers are mostly those with low levels of education see Table 9. The level of education among those employed in the industrial sector is usually middle school and below. Higher education is thus seen to open up avenues for employment in the service sector. Those with low levels of education tend to get absorbed in to the agriculture sector.

Among the unemployed the share of youths with higher education is significant. As much as 26.4 percent of the unemployed youth have a bachelor degree and above. Illiterates among the unemployed are insignificant as it happens everywhere. Only one fourth of the unemployed are those with a primary and below level including the illiterates (0.8 percent). They have few choices and given that they come from the poorer households they often engage in unskilled manual work, thereby generally reporting very low levels of unemployment.

Table 9. Percentage distribution of youth population by level of education by labour force status

Labour force status	Industry	Percentage of youths and levels of education						
		Not literate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Under graduate diploma	Bachelor degree and above
All-Myanmar		5.5	13.9	32.8	30.6	9.0	2.4	5.8
Employee	Agriculture	7.7	28.4	43.7	17.0	2.8	0.0	0.3
	Industry	3.8	15.7	36.9	30.0	8.1	0.5	5.0
	Services	3.5	10.4	24.9	27.1	11.1	2.3	20.8
Self-employed	All	5.0	18.1	34.9	24.5	7.4	1.0	9.1
	Agriculture	6.6	16.5	38.3	29.1	7.3	0.3	1.8
	Industry	3.6	15.4	28.8	35.3	10.8	0.8	5.2
All employed	Services	3.6	12.5	28.1	32.4	10.8	1.3	11.5
	All	5.6	15.4	34.9	30.6	8.5	0.6	4.5
	Agriculture	7.0	20.5	40.1	25.0	5.8	0.2	1.3
Unemployed	Industry	3.8	15.6	34.7	31.4	8.8	0.6	5.0
	Services	3.5	11.3	26.1	29.2	11.0	1.9	17.0
	All	5.3	16.8	34.9	27.6	7.9	0.8	6.7
Out of labour force		0.8	6.1	19.2	30.0	15.0	2.5	26.4
		6.0	8.8	29.2	36.3	10.8	5.3	3.5

3.10. Percentage of migrants among youth

Migration is one of the strategies adopted by people for bringing about changes in their socio-economic status. The percentage of migrants in any society is determined by a variety of factors that includes push and pull factors contributed to by unequal economic opportunities in the place of original residence and the current location. Ethnic diversities, differences in language, transportation problems, etc. are inhibiting factors that usually lead to the unequal presence of migrants in different domains.

A migrant is identified as a person who lives in a place other than the current place of residence continuously for six months or more. We can identify migrants with reference to a specific period during which they have migrated or consider the entire lifetime of the individual concerned. The latter is generally referred to as lifetime migration.

Population migration is generally high towards urban areas compared to rural areas. Figure 9 shows the percentage of lifetime migrants separately for urban and rural areas for all the States and regions arranged in descending order of urban migrants. Migrants constitute 29 percent of all urban youth in Myanmar. The percentage of lifetime migrants among the youth population show substantial inter-state differences. The three States with close to half of the urban migrant youth are Yangon, Kayin and NPT. About 49 percent of all youth in the urban Yangon region are people who have lived elsewhere before coming to Yangon. In Kayin and NPT we also see large percentages of migrants in the urban areas (48.6 and 47.5 percent). The other States with a significant presence of migrants in urban areas are Tanintharyi (25.2 percent), Kachin (21.2 percent), Mon (19.7 percent), Mandalay (18.3 percent), Sagaing (18.1 percent) and Kayah (16.2 percent). Though these are lifetime migrants, keeping in view the fact that the population is in the 15 to 29 age group, the migration has happened in the recent past.

Table 10 shows the percentage of youth who reported migration during the last five years. Yangon and NPT reported large percentages of migration during the recent period of 2011-2014. Among Yangon youth, 17.5 percent of all youth in the region are migrants who reported migration during 2011-14. This is followed by NPT with 11 percent of its youth reporting as migrants.

Usually female migrants exceed male migrants in the population when we consider life time migration, as most of the women who get married move to their husband’s place of residence. This is borne out of the data for lifetime migration of youth. As the percentage of currently married are lower in the youth population, the difference between male and female migrants is not very large.

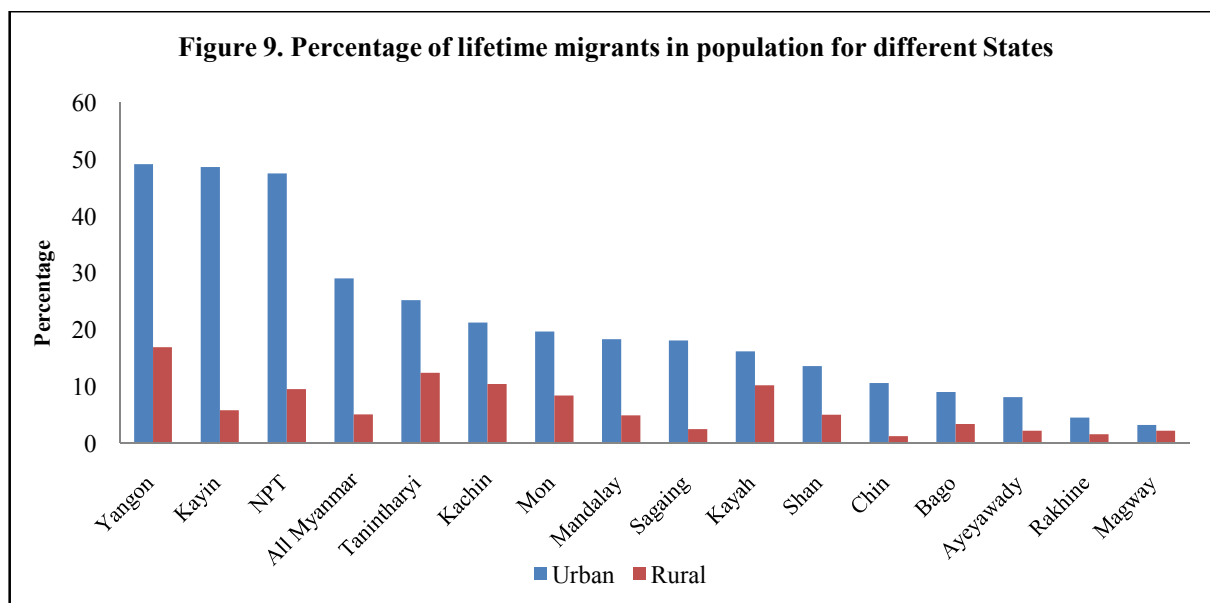


Table 10. Percentage distribution of youth migrated from other township during the reference period

Domain	2011 – 2014*				
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	All
All-Myanmar	5.4	5.6	12.9	2.2	5.5
State/region					
Kachin	3.3	4.7	6.1	2.7	4.0
Kayah	3.5	4.3	6.6	3.1	3.9
Kayin	4.9	3.6	12.4	1.3	4.2
Chin	2.3	0.9	4.2	0.7	1.5
Sagaing	2.2	1.6	4.5	1.2	1.8
Tanintharyi	6.8	3.9	8.7	4.2	5.3
Bago	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.8
Magway	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.4
Mandalay	8.1	4.4	13.4	1.9	6.1
Mon	3.6	3.8	9.4	1.2	3.7
Rakhine	0.9	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.5
Yangon	15.1	19.7	21.9	6.8	17.5
Shan	3.4	3.4	5.1	3.0	3.4
Ayeyawady	1.2	1.4	3.5	0.9	1.3
NPT	10.0	12.2	23.5	5.7	11.1

* From 2011 to the date of survey.

3.11. Reasons for migration

A major reason for migration happens to be due to family related reasons like joining the earning member of the household or marriage. However, among the youth it is also expected that taking up higher studies or employment away from the place of residence would also be significant factors in migration. Employment related factors have caused the migration of youth in 26 percent of the cases, that includes searching for jobs or for a better job, taking up a new job and transfer on account of job related reasons. Marriage and family reasons were reported as the reason in over 68.5 percent of the cases. Employment related reasons are reported more in urban areas compared to rural areas and more for males compared to females (Table 11).

It is interesting that searching for jobs or taking up new jobs are quite significant reasons for migration including for women and is indicative of the willingness of the youth to migrate on account of improving their livelihood.

Table 11. Percentage distribution of youths that migrated within the country by reason

Domain	Percentage of youths that migrated by reason							
	In search of employment/business opportunity	To take up a job	Job transfer	Study	Marriage	Family	Other	Total
All-Myanmar	7.4	14.9	4.0	3.4	13.2	55.3	1.7	100.0
Male	9.4	18.0	5.4	2.4	8.9	54.2	1.7	100.0
Female	5.7	12.4	2.9	4.2	16.7	56.3	1.7	100.0
Urban	7.1	18.1	3.6	4.2	8.5	56.7	1.9	100.0
Rural	8.1	8.0	4.9	1.6	23.5	52.4	1.4	100.0
Age-group (years)								
15-19	3.8	17.1	2.0	4.3	3.8	67.2	1.9	100.0
20-24	8.4	16.8	3.2	4.9	13.8	51.1	1.9	100.0
25-29	8.9	11.8	6.1	1.5	18.9	51.3	1.5	100.0

3.12. Broad activity status of youth

In the labour force framework, the activity statuses of persons are broadly grouped into (i) employed; (ii) unemployed; and (iii) out of the labour force. The employed may be either an employee or be self-employed. Those who are counted as out of the labour force would be those not working and not seeking work such as students, old people and those busy with household chores. As per this distribution, 75 percent of the male youth are employed while this percentage is only 55 per cent for female youth. The percentage of employed youth is higher in urban areas, 78 percent for males and 58 per cent for females. The urban youth are more likely to spend longer time schooling than their rural counterparts which would reduce the work participation for the urban youth.

As rural employment is usually in the primary sector, the employment in the rural sector is more likely to be self-employed rather than as a paid employee. This is because in Myanmar, agriculture is usually a family business and mostly done through contributions from family members. It is small scale farming and does not usually hire permanent employees. We can observe this in the lower share of employees in the data for rural employed.

The percentage of unemployed is rather low at 0.9 per cent of the male and female youth see Table 12 and Table 13. The percentage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Usually an economy dominated by agriculture and the informal sector would not report open unemployment in large numbers. The age group 20 to 24 reported marginally higher unemployment. The share of young females outside the labour force is double that of young men in most of State/Regions. The percentage of employees is considerably low in some States/Regions. An exception is in Chin State where 7.4 percent of males have reported unemployment and the percentage of employed at 53.5 per cent is considerably less than the national average, where the share of young females outside the labour force is double that of young men. In Chin the female youth also reported 7.4 per cent unemployment.

Table 12. Percentage distribution of youth population by labour force status - male

Domain	Percentage of youths by labour force status					
	Employee	Self-employed	Total employed	Unemployed	Out of labour force	Total
All-Myanmar	37.3	37.4	74.8	0.9	24.4	100.0
Urban	41.7	26.1	67.8	1.4	30.8	100.0
Rural	35.4	42.5	77.9	0.6	21.5	100.0
Age (years)						
15-19	27.6	24.0	51.6	0.8	47.6	100.0
20-24	41.9	42.1	83.9	1.0	15.1	100.0
25-29	43.9	48.2	92.0	0.9	7.1	100.0
State/Region						
Kachin	18.1	51.6	69.7	0.7	29.6	100.0
Kayah	32.6	37.9	70.5	0.9	28.6	100.0
Kayin	27.4	43.4	70.8	0.4	28.9	100.0
Chin	12.9	40.5	53.5	7.4	39.2	100.0
Sagaing	35.1	43.2	78.3	0.2	21.5	100.0
Tanintharyi	45.7	28.8	74.4	0.0	25.6	100.0
Bago	47.2	32.1	79.2	1.9	18.9	100.0
Magway	39.2	34.5	73.6	0.8	25.6	100.0
Mandalay	46.0	33.1	79.0	0.6	20.4	100.0
Mon	34.9	32.7	67.6	1.2	31.2	100.0
Rakhine	27.9	44.6	72.4	1.5	26.1	100.0
Yangon	39.0	30.4	69.4	1.4	29.2	100.0
Shan	21.6	50.9	72.5	0.2	27.3	100.0
Ayeyawady	42.3	37.7	80.0	0.4	19.6	100.0
NPT	53.1	25.0	78.1	1.7	20.2	100.0

Table 13. Percentage distribution of youth population by labour force status – female

Domain	Percentage of youths by labour force status					
	Employee	Self-employed	Total employed	Unemployed	Out of labour force	Total
All-Myanmar	27.1	28.2	55.3	0.9	43.8	100.0
Urban	31.2	17.0	48.2	1.6	50.2	100.0
Rural	25.3	33.2	58.4	0.6	41.0	100.0
Age (years)						
15-19	23.8	18.3	42.1	0.6	57.3	100.0
20-24	30.7	31.4	62.2	1.2	36.6	100.0
25-29	26.9	35.5	62.4	0.8	36.8	100.0
State/Region						
Kachin	10.4	26.2	36.7	0.7	62.6	100.0
Kayah	20.8	35.8	56.7	0.3	43.1	100.0
Kayin	13.2	28.4	41.6	0.3	58.2	100.0
Chin	7.5	33.1	40.6	7.4	52.0	100.0
Sagaing	27.3	39.3	66.6	0.3	33.1	100.0
Tanintharyi	18.6	13.9	32.6	0.0	67.4	100.0
Bago	37.1	23.0	60.1	1.3	38.6	100.0
Magway	30.8	34.5	65.3	0.9	33.7	100.0
Mandalay	32.3	33.2	65.5	0.0	34.5	100.0
Mon	17.8	22.1	39.9	0.8	59.3	100.0
Rakhine	15.1	23.7	38.8	2.2	58.9	100.0
Yangon	36.4	12.7	49.1	1.8	49.1	100.0
Shan	12.7	50.1	62.8	0.4	36.9	100.0
Ayeyawady	27.8	21.0	48.7	0.5	50.8	100.0
NPT	36.2	22.0	58.3	2.0	39.7	100.0

Chapter 4

Characteristics of unemployed youth

4.1. Duration of job search

Generally the unemployment rate is found to be higher for youth, especially for educated youth, compared to the other age groups. The overall unemployment ratio among the youth in Myanmar is 0.9 percent which is rather low for countries in the region.

Though the conclusions on the characteristics of the unemployed are based on a small sample, some of these at the national level can be treated as broad indicators of the youth conditions in the labour market. There is a significant presence of unemployed youth who have not been very successful in getting jobs in spite of searching for jobs for over a year, more of whom are from the older age group of 25 to 29 years (Table 14).

Table 14. Percentage distribution of unemployed youths by duration of job search

Domain	Duration of job search					Youth sample
	Less than 3 months	3 months < 6 months	6 months < 12 months	12 months or more	Total	
All Myanmar	28.6	28.5	21.7	21.2	100.0	259
Type of residence						
Urban	22.9	33.5	20.3	23.3	100.0	144
Rural	35.3	22.6	23.4	18.7	100.0	115
Sex						
Male	27.0	36.1	21.6	15.4	100.0	120
Female	30.0	22.1	21.9	26.1	100.0	139
Age (year)						
15-19	39.1	26.3	22.3	12.3	39.1	67
20-24	24.6	34.8	26.0	14.6	24.6	107
25-29	24.6	22.1	15.6	37.6	24.6	85
Sample youths	77	65	58	60	260	

4.2. Type of jobs sought by unemployed youth

Close to 30 percent of the unemployed youth are looking for government jobs; the next preference is for full time employment with others or part time employment. Thus, overall 80 percent of the unemployed youth are looking for paid employment and only 20 percent are looking for self-employment (Table 15). Government jobs remain the first priority given its permanency and the status accorded for government jobs in society. Interestingly we find the percentage of unemployed hoping for government jobs higher in rural areas and among females. The absence of paid employment in industry and business is not very high in rural areas as these establishments are more located in urban areas.

Table 15. Percentage distribution of job seeking youths by type of work sought

Domain	Type of work					
	Full time paid employment with government	Full time paid employment with business/ industry	Part time paid employment	Self-employment	Other	Total
All-Myanmar	29.4	26.1	24.6	13.7	6.3	100
Urban	26.3	34.6	26.9	8.8	3.3	100
Rural	32.9	16.2	21.9	19.4	9.7	100
Male	24.6	24.4	27.8	17.1	6.1	100
Female	33.7	27.6	21.7	10.6	6.4	100
15-19	20.0	24.1	42.8	11.1	2.0	100
20-24	32.2	29.3	17.8	11.6	9.0	100
25-29	33.6	23.7	17.7	18.6	6.4	100
Sample youths	83	51	65	42	18	259

4.3. Unemployed definitions

In countries with a substantial informal economy dominated by family enterprises, it is not expected that the unemployed will make visible attempts to seek jobs especially if they do not have any specialized skills or high educational achievements. If special allowance/benefits are not available to the unemployed and no registration of the unemployed is mandated, it would be difficult to specify a strict definition of the unemployed.

Table 16 shows the distribution of the unemployed and potential labour force for various groups. The male-female and rural-urban differences among the unemployed and potential labour force is conspicuous. Those not openly seeking work are high in the rural areas and among the females. These are not necessarily expecting to work but are potential workers if opportunities are provided.

Table 16. Distribution of unemployed youth by definition of unemployment

Domain	Percentage of youth		
	Seeking and also available	Not seeking but available and willing to work (potential labour force)	Available and willing to work [Col (2)+ Col (3)]
All-Myanmar	100	100	100
Urban	54.0	33.3	43.9
Rural	46.0	66.7	56.1
Male	46.5	26.3	37.4
Female	53.5	73.7	62.6
15-19	27.5	30.6	28.9
20-24	40.9	44.4	42.4
25-29	31.6	25.0	28.7
Sample unemployed youths	272	263	523

4.4. Reasons for not seeking work

Youth who are without work but are available to work may not always be actively seeking work as it is understood in the labour market framework. This can happen due to a variety of reasons that are rooted in individual outlooks and social factors as previously mentioned. In the Myanmar context, 46.7 per cent of the youth have reported family responsibilities or housework as the reason for not seeking work. This percentage is over 50 for rural youth and close to 60 for female youth. In the rural areas where the agricultural operations are seasonal, it is generally found that people wait for the new sowing or harvesting season to start and during the interval may not have many options but wait, knowing that work will turn up. In the rural areas 17 per cent of the youth have reported waiting for the season to start as the reason for not actively seeking work. For males this is as high as 26.6 per cent. As much as 12 per cent of the youth have not sought work actively as they did not know where to look for work. This percentage is higher for urban males compared to rural males. Besides these reasons, attending educational institutions or being on training is also a reason (Table 17).

Table 17. Distribution of youth without work and available for work but not actively seeking work by reason

Domain	Reason for not seeking work							Total
	Found work but waiting to start	Awaiting for the season to start	Attended school/ training courses	Family responsibilities or housework	Does not know where to look for work	No jobs available in the area	Other	
All-Myanmar	2.9	12.9	11.3	46.7	11.6	5.5	9.2	100.0
Urban	4.9	5.0	20.8	38.5	16.8	3.9	10.1	100.0
Rural	1.8	17.0	6.3	51.1	8.8	6.3	8.7	100.0
Male	3.1	26.6	19.2	6.6	18.6	5.2	20.6	100.0
Female	2.8	8.5	8.8	59.6	9.3	5.6	5.5	100.0
Sample youth	14	53	59	195	63	35	42	461

4.5. Method of searching work

In the absence of adequate jobs in the formal labour market, most of the youth are expected to take jobs in the informal sector for which no formal recruitment procedures are required or established institutional selection mechanisms exist. The usual route to achieve stable salaried employment in the formal sector through a formal recruitment process is mainly for the educated unemployed. Only about 24 per cent of the youth have reported applying to contracting organizations or employers for work (Table 18). Registration with the labour exchange was resorted to only by 12 per cent. 27 per cent sought assistance from friends/relatives.

It is also seen from the results that the percentage of those registering with the labour exchange office is smaller in urban compared to rural areas which was not expected. Similarly one finds the registration higher for females compared to males. Possibly these findings arise from the smallness of the sampled youth in the unemployed category or alternately it is possible that the rural or female youth have very little connections to seek the official channels for employment in the formal sector but place their trust in the labour exchanges.

Table 18. Percentage distribution of youths by method of searching job

Domain	Method of job search					Total
	Applied / contacted organizations/ employers	Checked work sites, shops, markets, etc.	Sought assistance of friends or relatives	Registered with labour exchange office	Other	
All-Myanmar	23.8	20.5	27.0	11.7	17.0	100.0
Urban	26.9	24.3	25.6	8.6	14.6	100.0
Rural	20.5	16.3	28.4	15.1	19.6	100.0
Male	22.5	20.8	25.8	9.2	21.7	100.0
Female	25.2	20.1	28.1	14.2	12.4	100.0
Sample youth	78	60	94	43	47	322

*Others include placing or answering advertisements, other activities for starting enterprises

4.6. Reasons for being outside the labour force

The youth who are not part of the labor force, either as employed or unemployed are termed as inactive or outside of the labour force. Being in school or busy with family chores are cited as the two major reasons for being outside the labour force. About 44 per cent of them have reported family responsibilities or household chores. Those citing the reason as still in educational institutions and therefore are yet to enter the labour force are also of the same percentage. This percentage is much higher for urban and male youth compared to rural and female youth. Household chores are higher for rural and female youth (Table 19).

Thus we find a clear distinction between the sexes when it comes to labour market behavior. The females have less chances of reporting active participation in the labour market due to their role in the family. A similar distinction is also observed between urban and rural youth, the latter being less likely to be in the formal labour market due to institutional constraints.

Table 19. Percentage distribution of youths outside the labour force by reason for inactivity

Domain	Reason for inactivity					
	In school / training	Housework / family responsibilities	Illness, injury, disability	Off-season	Working conditions not acceptable	Other reasons
All-Myanmar	43.6	43.9	3.2	2.9	4.5	1.9
Urban	50.1	39.6	2.6	0.4	5.2	2.1
Rural	39.8	46.3	3.5	4.4	4.0	2.0
Male	61.9	17.2	4.9	4.6	8.3	3.1
Female	34.6	57.0	2.4	2.1	2.6	1.3
Sample youths	4,080	3,733	282	220	370	186

4.7. Indicators of labour underutilization

In the absence of severe unemployment, a single dimensional view of unemployment would not be adequate to reflect the unemployment situation. As noted in chapter 2 there are different dimensions of labour underutilization identified as LU1, LU2, LU3 and LU4.

The most inclusive measure of under-utilization of labour time would be LU4, that takes in to account the unemployed, and those working less than the desired working hours(time-related underemployment), those not counted in the labour force but are available for work but not seeking work and those seeking work but may not be currently available for work. Overall 9.0 percent of the youth falls within this aggregated measure of under utilization. We observe that this percentage is higher for female (10.3 percent) compare to male (7.9 percent) and is higher in urban areas (9.3 percent) compared to rural areas (8.9 percent).

Among the States/regions we find that time related underemployment is high in Chin (25.1 percent), NPT (18.7 percent), Rakhine (14.4) and Mon (14.3 percent). This in turn has contributed to a high aggregate measure of labour underutilization in these States (Table 20).

Table 20. Indicators of labour underutilisation

Domain	Percentage of youth			
	Unemployed (LU 1: Unemployment)	Unemployed or time-related underemployed (LU 2: Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment)	Unemployed or out of labour force but part of potential labour force (LU 3: Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force)	Unemployed or time-related underemployed or out of labour force but part of potential labour force (LU 4: Aggregate measure of labour underutilization)
All-Myanmar	1.4	7.7	2.8	9.0
Sex				
Male	1.3	7.1	2.1	7.9
Female	1.6	8.3	3.7	10.3
Area type				
Urban	2.9	7.6	4.6	9.3
Rural	0.9	7.7	2.2	8.9
Age-group (years)				
15-19	1.6	8.6	3.2	10.1
20-24	1.6	7.7	3.3	9.3
25-29	1.2	7.1	2.2	8.0
State/region/UT				
Kachin	1.3	8.6	2.2	9.5
Kayah	0.9	2.7	3.0	4.8
Kayin	0.5	4.2	0.9	4.5
Chin	13.9	25.1	21.3	31.5
Sagaing	0.4	4.4	0.7	4.6
Tanintharyi	0.0	6.5	1.2	7.7
Bago	2.2	9.8	3.4	10.9
Magway	1.3	7.2	2.0	7.9
Mandalay	0.4	6.2	0.5	6.3
Mon	1.9	14.3	8.3	19.9
Rakhine	3.6	14.4	7.7	18.1
Yangon	2.9	6.5	4.0	7.6
Shan	0.4	5.5	2.1	7.1
Ayeyawady	1.0	8.7	3.1	10.6
NPT	2.7	18.7	5.8	21.4
No. of sample persons	272	1,291	564	1,583

Chapter 5

Characteristics of employed youth

5.1. Status in employment

The concept of employment adopted in the labour force surveys starts off from the engagement in any economic activity, which has no quality dimension attached to it. In most labour force surveys, disaggregation of the status of employment to wage/salaried, self-employment, casual work, etc. is provided to get an idea of the diversity in employment.

The employed persons can be classified by their status in employment. Broadly, the statuses are grouped as wage paid employment and paid apprenticeships, self-employed (either as employer or own account workers) and unpaid family labour. The percentage of youth who reported as being an apprentice is negligible in Myanmar. The employer category is also small. The three important groups are the employee category, own account workers and the unpaid family workers. Overall 48.9 percent of the youth are working as employees and 31 percent as own account workers. 18.3 percent of the working youth are helping in the family business. For females this is 20.5 percent, higher than that for males (16.4 percent).

Wage paid employment is much higher in urban areas at 61.8 percent and the share of unpaid family workers in urban areas is correspondingly low at 8.3 percent. However, the share of unpaid family workers is 22 percent in rural areas due to the dominance of the primary sector that will have household farming as a major sector of economic activity (Table 21).

Table 21. Distribution of employed youth by employment status

Domain	Distribution of working youth by employment status				
	Employee	Paid apprentice/ intern	Employer	Own account worker	Helping without pay in a household/ family business
All-Myanmar	48.9	0.7	1.2	31.0	18.3
Sex					
Male	49.3	0.7	1.6	32.1	16.4
Female	48.4	0.6	0.7	29.8	20.5
Age (year)					
15-19	54.2	0.7	0.2	22.3	22.6
20-24	48.9	0.8	0.9	29.8	19.7
25-29	45.1	0.5	2.1	38.2	14.0
Type of residence					
Urban	61.8	1.2	1.6	27.1	8.3
Rural	44.0	0.4	1.0	32.5	22.0
State/ region/UT					
Kachin	26.8	0.1	0.8	55.6	16.6
Kayah	41.4	0.4	0.2	40.6	17.3
Kayin	35.3	0.7	0.7	33.4	29.9
Chin	20.9	0.5	0.0	68.1	10.6
Sagaing	42.5	0.4	0.9	27.8	28.4
Tanintharyi	59.4	0.6	1.0	25.5	13.5
Bago	60.3	0.3	1.0	26.8	11.5
Magway	49.0	1.0	1.2	35.7	13.1
Mandalay	52.6	1.3	0.6	23.9	21.6
Mon	48.0	0.9	0.2	33.4	17.6
Rakhine	37.3	1.4	1.3	41.2	18.8
Yangon	63.6	0.6	2.2	24.7	8.8
Shan	25.0	0.2	1.4	45.1	28.3
Ayeyawady	53.7	0.8	1.1	27.8	16.6
NPT	65.3	0.1	2.0	25.6	7.0
Sample youths	7,213	120	157	4,897	2,808

The percentage of household helpers is higher among the female workers and the share of self-employed is lower. This is likely due to the disparity in ownership of assets between the sexes.

The percentage of employees in paid employment is less than 25 percent in Chin State. It is highest in NPT (65.3 percent) and Yangon (63.6 percent) indicating the highly urban nature of their economy. Unpaid family labour is high in Kayin (29.9 percent), Sagaing (28.4 percent), and Shan (28.3 percent). Among the States/regions we find substantial variations in the type of employment (Table 21).

The employees constitute around 50 percent of the employed and that under the employer category is only 1.2 percent, the question would arise as to who employs the employees. Many of these employees may be casual employees with multiple employers.

5.2. Distribution of employed youth by broad industrial sectors

The agriculture sector provides employment to about half (49.9 percent) of the working youth. Industry and services together employ the remaining 50 percent. Clearly agriculture is absorbing the workforce in substantial numbers and will have an impact on the quality of employment as this sector includes own account workers, unpaid family workers and also has a substantial number of persons with disguised unemployment and under-employment with low levels of productivity. Most importantly the agriculture sector has the potential to conceal open unemployment and understate unemployment in less developed economies.

Table 22. Percentage distribution of youth employment by broad industry

Domain	Percentage of youths in employment			
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total
All-Myanmar	49.9	20.5	29.6	100.0
Type of residence				
Urban	8.8	34.9	56.3	100.0
Rural	65.5	15.0	19.5	100.0
Sex				
Male	49.4	21.3	29.3	100.0
Female	50.5	19.4	30.0	100.0
Age (year)				
15-19	55.8	21.1	23.1	100.0
20-24	48.5	21.2	30.3	100.0
25-29	47.3	19.3	33.4	100.0
State/ region/UT				
Kachin	51.7	22.3	26.0	100.0
Kayah	57.6	21.5	20.9	100.0
Kayin	49.2	16.0	34.8	100.0
Chin	75.1	7.1	17.7	100.0
Sagaing	64.0	14.9	21.1	100.0
Tanintharyi	26.4	25.7	47.8	100.0
Bago	58.7	17.1	24.1	100.0
Magway	64.6	13.1	22.2	100.0
Mandalay	41.8	25.2	33.0	100.0
Mon	30.7	29.1	40.3	100.0
Rakhine	54.9	13.5	31.6	100.0
Yangon	9.0	40.5	50.5	100.0
Shan	74.6	10.5	14.9	100.0
Ayeyawady	61.6	12.1	26.2	100.0
NPT	40.0	27.1	32.9	100.0

Expectedly in rural areas two thirds of the employment is in agriculture. However, gender differences in the structure of the employed is minimal. The youth in the higher age group of 25 to 29 years have more of the employed in the service sector compared to other age groups (Table 22).

The share of agriculture in the workforce is much higher for States like Chin (75.1 percent) and Shan (74.6 percent), and very low for the urbanized province of Yangon (9 percent). If we consider a lower share of agricultural employment as a sign of economic development, then we might say that States like Yangon, Tanintharyi and Mon, with a larger share of employment in the non-agricultural sector as being better off in terms of economic development compared to other States/regions. Even in the Union Territory of NPT agriculture provides employment to about 40 percent of the workforce.

5.3. Occupational distribution of employed youth

The occupational categories of employed youth follow the industrial categorization (Table 23). About 41 percent of the employed are skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. About 21 percent are in elementary occupations that require no essential skills and are basic in nature. The share of those employed as professionals or technicians is not very high (4 per cent). The gender differences are not very striking as far as the occupational categories are concerned.

Table 23. Percentage of youths in employment by occupation (ISCO-2008)

Major occupation group	Percentage of working youths			Working youths
	Male	Female	Total	Sample
Managers	0.3	0.3	0.3	47
Professionals	1.4	4.3	2.7	558
Technicians and associate professionals	1.7	0.9	1.4	237
Clerical support workers	1.6	2.4	2.0	391
Service and sales workers	9.9	17.3	13.3	2,116
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	40.5	39.1	39.9	5,856
Craft and related trades workers	15.5	14.0	14.8	2,210
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	6.7	2.0	4.6	731
Elementary occupations	22.2	19.7	21.0	2,919
Armed forces occupations	0.2	0.0	0.1	23
Total	100	100	100	100

5.4. Employment related benefits

The percentage of young paid employees that receive or are eligible for employment related benefits is presented in the Table 24. Only a small percentage of the employed youth are found enjoying such benefits. Those who have provisions for a pension or gratuity are only 9.1 percent of the employed youth. Paid annual leave is provided to only 14.7 percent while paid leave is available for around 10 percent of the employed either in the form of sick or maternity leave. Employers providing direct medical benefits were reported by 10.6 percent of the employed youth and 8.4 percent reported receiving medical benefits from social security schemes. In comparison, provisions for pensions or gratuity are more in favor of adults than youth.

The urban employed youth are somewhat better placed. Surprisingly, the female employees are slightly better placed than the male youths in terms of receiving service benefits.

Table 24. Percentage of youths in paid employment getting different kinds employment benefits/entitlements

Domain	Provision for pension or gratuity	Getting paid annual leave	Getting paid sick leave in case of			Getting medical benefits from the employer	
			Illness/injury	Maternity	Both illness/injury and maternal benefits	From social security scheme	Directly provided
All-Myanmar	9.1	14.7	7.9	0.6	10.2	8.4	10.6
Type of residence							
Urban	13.2	24.1	15.8	1.1	15.5	14.3	20.7
Rural	6.9	9.6	3.7	0.4	7.4	5.2	5.2
Sex							
Male	7.1	11.0	8.7	0.4	4.6	4.7	11.0
Female	11.5	19.1	7.0	0.9	17.1	12.8	10.0
Age (year)							
15-19	4.0	7.7	6.0	0.6	5.5	5.8	11.3
20-24	9.8	16.8	8.9	0.6	11.6	9.6	11.0
25-29	12.5	18.0	8.4	0.7	12.6	9.1	9.6
30+ (Adult)	15.4	18.8	8.1	0.6	13.0	8.6	8.2

5.5. Earnings from employment

The earnings from employment is an important dimension of the quality of employment. Earnings can be ascertained from wage and salaried workers much more reliably than in the case of the self-employed, as the self-employed have difficulty in quantifying earnings especially when they do not maintain any form recorded accounts. The concept of daily income is also difficult to apply for the self-employed whose earnings are not usually time based. The data presented are therefore the daily earnings in respect of wage paid employees and monthly earnings in the case of self-employed. The average daily/monthly income per thousand kyats is given in Table 25.

The average daily wage/salary of paid employees in Myanmar was found to be 4,400 Kyats. The average daily income/wage received by urban workers was 1.4 times that of rural employees. The male-female ratio was 1.26. The average income received by male workers is 4,800 Kyats. Thus, there are both gender differences and rural-urban differences in the daily earnings of paid workers.

The earnings from self-employment reported on a monthly basis show that, the self-employment earnings are lower than that of the wage/salaried workers. In the case of the self-employed the rural/urban differentials are much less significant, but the male self-employed workers earn about 14 percent more than the female self-employed.

Daily earnings are also positively correlated with the educational level of paid workers, rising from 3,600 Kyats reported by the illiterates to 6,700 Kyats by those who are degree holders and above. Rural and female workers are seen to be disadvantaged even when they have similar educational qualifications with their counter parts. We find uniformly lower wages for rural workers compared to urban workers and also for female workers compared with male workers across all educational levels (Table 26).

Table 25. Average income earned by wage/salaried workers and self-employed

Domain	Average daily income (000 Ks) of wage paid /salaried youth (all payment are converted into day)	Average monthly wage/ salary with mode of payment month	Average monthly income (000 Ks) of self-employed youth
All-Myanmar	4.4	118.1	118.8
Urban	5.4	127.1	131.5
Rural	3.8	106.7	113.4
Male	4.8	128.5	124.2
Female	3.8	108.5	109.1

Table 26. Average daily income of young wage and salaried workers at main job by level of education

Domain	Average daily income of young wage and salaried workers at main job by level of education(,000)							
	Not literate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Under Graduate Diploma	University and post graduate	All
All-Myanmar	3.6	3.4	3.9	4.6	5.7	5.2	6.7	4.4
Urban	4.2	3.8	5.0	5.3	6.3	5.6	7.0	5.4
Rural	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.0	5.1	4.8	6.3	3.8
Male	4.2	3.8	4.4	5.1	6.9	5.3	7.1	4.8
Female	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.9	4.0	5.2	6.5	3.8
15-19	3.5	3.0	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.6
20-24	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	6.7	4.5
25-29	3.8	3.8	4.1	5.0	7.5	6.1	6.7	4.9
Sample youths in paid employment	340	1,153	2,399	1,846	629	84	878	7,329

5.6. Hours worked

On average the employed youth work 52 hours a week, which assuming a six day working week, would be 8.5 hours of work a day. Overall 15.2 percent of the employed youth reported working less than 40 hours a week. Average working hours show very little deviation among the different groups or industrial categories ranging from (Table 27).

Over one quarter of those employed are working 60 hours or more a week, while slightly over 6 per cent had worked only less than 30 hours. Close to 85 percent had reported working more than 40 hours a week on average. Even the younger aged workers have reported long working hours. The data thus does not show wide variations in the hours put in by the employed in Myanmar, the average number of hours worked by the employed in various categories of employment and sectors, all of them being close to the overall average of 52 hours a week.

Table 27. Percentage distribution of youth employed by usual hours worked per week and average weekly working hours

Domain	Percentage of working youths with weekly hours worked								Average weekly working hours
	1 to 9	10–19	20 -29	30–39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60+	Total	
All Myanmar	0.7	1.4	4.1	9.0	27.7	31.3	25.8	100.0	52.0
Male	0.7	1.2	3.3	8.2	26.8	33.5	26.3	100.0	52.7
Female	0.8	1.6	5.0	9.9	28.8	28.7	25.2	100.0	51.1
Urban	0.8	1.4	3.4	8.0	34.9	23.7	27.9	100.0	52.4
Rural	0.7	1.4	4.4	9.4	25.0	34.2	25.0	100.0	51.8
15-19	0.6	1.4	3.9	8.6	27.8	32.7	25.1	100.0	52.2
20-24	0.6	1.4	4.3	9.3	28.2	31.1	25.1	100.0	51.8
25-29	1.0	1.3	4.0	9.0	27.3	30.6	26.9	100.0	52.1
Employee									
Agriculture	0.3	0.6	3.5	6.0	23.4	42.5	23.7	100.0	53.2
Industry	0.6	0.4	2.0	3.5	40.7	26.4	26.4	100.0	52.6
Services	0.3	1.4	2.8	9.1	36.8	23.5	26.2	100.0	52.1
All	0.4	0.8	2.8	6.4	33.4	30.9	25.4	100.0	52.6
Self-employed									
Agriculture	0.8	1.7	5.2	12.2	22.7	35.5	21.9	100.0	50.6
Industry	1.2	1.2	3.9	8.4	26.4	31.2	27.8	100.0	52.1
Services	1.9	3.0	6.5	11.1	18.6	21.6	37.3	100.0	53.1
All	1.1	1.9	5.4	11.5	22.1	31.8	26.2	100.0	51.4
All employed									
Agriculture	0.6	1.3	4.6	10.1	22.9	37.9	22.5	100.0	51.5
Industry	0.7	0.6	2.5	4.8	36.9	27.7	26.8	100.0	52.5
Services	0.9	2.0	4.3	9.9	29.5	22.7	30.7	100.0	52.5
All	0.7	1.4	4.1	9.0	27.7	31.3	25.8	100.0	52.0

5.7. Nature of temporary employment among youth employees

About half of the youth who are employees hold jobs with only a limited job contract. While close to a quarter of the urban employees have a contract of a limited period, this is as high as 63 percent for rural employees. The male/female difference is much narrower (Table 28). There is a larger proportion of working youth in the age group of 15 to 19 years who hold only temporary contracts (55.9 percent) compared to 47.5 percent for the higher age groups.

The main reason for the contract being temporary or limited is because the work is daily or occasional in nature or what is usually called casual work. 56.7 per cent of the youth have quoted this as the reason. The seasonal nature of work is another major reason that was reported (32.8 per cent). In a small number of cases the reasons are due to being on probation, on the job training, public employment programme, etc.

As noted above, it is the rural workers who have a much larger percentage that hold temporary work contracts. The reasons for the temporary contracts are significantly different between urban and rural workers. One major reason cited by the urban youth is being on the job training and probation accounting together for 22 percent. Presumably this would be in preparation for a regular job on a long term contract. Seasonal work is reported as a reason only by 7.2 percent of urban workers.

However, the female youth are seen to hold temporary contracts mostly due to their employment being casual or seasonal jobs.

Table 28. Percentage distribution of youths on temporary contract by reason

Domain	Percentage of employed youths having limited job contract	Percentage of youth employees and reason for limited job contract							Total
		On the job training/ internship	Probation period	Seasonal work	Occasional/daily work	Public employment programme	Work for a service or specific task	Other reason	
All-Myanmar	49.2	3.5	2.7	32.8	56.7	2.5	1.4	0.4	100.0
Male	50.0	3.6	2.0	30.9	60.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	100.0
Female	48.3	3.4	3.5	35.2	52.7	3.5	1.4	0.1	100.0
Urban	23.9	14.0	8.1	7.2	57.6	5.9	6.0	1.0	100.0
Rural	62.6	1.4	1.6	38.0	56.6	1.8	0.4	0.3	100.0
15-19	55.9	5.5	2.1	33.6	56.4	0.6	1.2	0.6	100.0
20-24	45.8	4.1	3.6	33.3	53.8	3.3	1.5	0.4	100.0
25-29	47.5	1.1	2.2	31.6	60.0	3.3	1.5	0.2	100.0

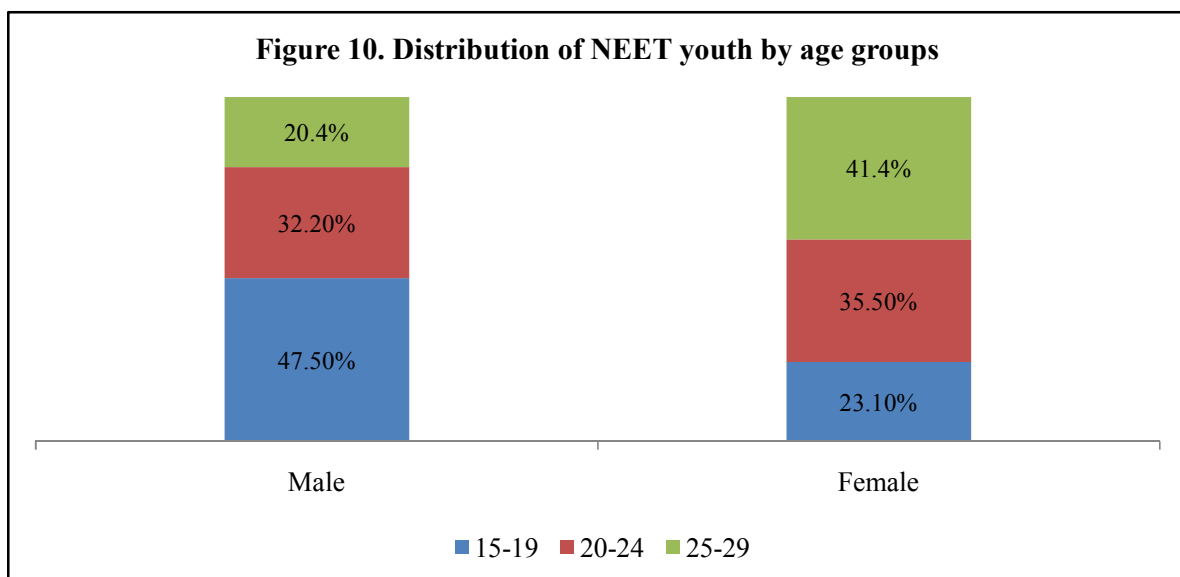
5.8. Youth not in employment or education/training

Youth are expected to be attending educational institutions or in employment or looking for employment (unemployed). Those not in any of these categories are youth referred to as not in employment or in education/training (NEET). Overall 17 percent of the youth are not working and not in education. If we exclude the unemployed or those available for work from the NEET group then we find that about 16 percent of the youth are not in the labour force or in education and thus not contributing to the production of goods and services for the economy or showing the potential to do so. The gender breakup clearly shows that it is the females who are the majority in this category with 25.4 percent of them designated as NEET against 7.5 percent for males. This shows the gender tilt away from participation in economic activities by females. The rural percentage is seen to be slightly lower than the urban estimates by three percentage points.

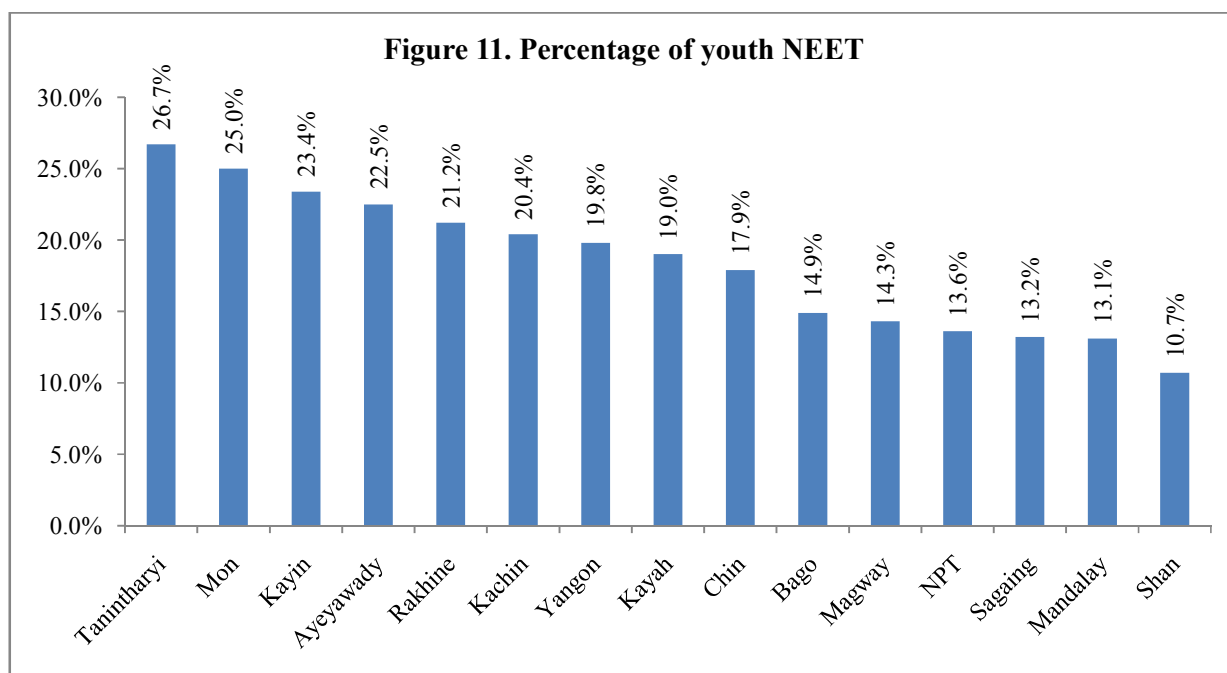
The distribution of NEET in the three broad age groups shows that the percentage of NEET youth is more in the age group 25-29 (Figure 10). The results indicate that in this age group there would be many married females who would not be in the labour market. These are also most likely to have completed education/training (Table 29).

Table 29. Percentage of NEET youth

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



The share of the younger age group is higher for NEET for the males, while for females the larger share is in the highest age group see Figure 10. In the youngest age group, the current attendance rate for females is higher than males and the highest age group of females are often responsible for household tasks. The State/region wise proportion of youth in NEET is presented in Figure 11. A quarter of the youth are in NEET in Tanintharyi and Mon as many of the youth migrate to Thailand, and most of the NEET are females in this area.



5.9. Quality of employment

The level of job satisfaction among employed Myanmar youth is also found to be high which would lead to a higher share of transited youth in the definition as described previously. Overall 95 percent of the employed youth are very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with their current job. The percentage of very satisfied employed youth is higher in urban areas. We do not find significant gender differences among the level of job satisfaction. The degree of job satisfaction also increases with the

level of education. About 67 percent of the employed with a degree or post graduate degree reported very satisfied with their jobs, with another 31 percent reporting somewhat satisfied. As for the illiterates only 35.5 percent have reported very satisfied (Table 30). Job satisfaction is independent of the formal or informal nature as the differences in the distribution is not very significantly different.

Table 30. Percentage distribution of employed youths by degree of their job satisfaction over type of residence, sex and level of educational attainment

Domain	Percentage of employed youths having the extent of job satisfaction				Total
	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	
All-Myanmar	44.7	50.8	4.0	0.5	100.0
Type of residence					
Urban	52.7	44.0	2.8	0.5	100.0
Rural	41.7	53.3	4.4	0.5	100.0
Sex					
Male	43.9	51.1	4.5	0.6	100.0
Female	45.8	50.3	3.4	0.5	100.0
Level of education					
Not literate	35.5	59.0	4.7	0.9	100.0
Below Primary	42.8	53.1	3.2	0.9	100.0
Primary	40.4	54.2	4.9	0.5	100.0
Middle	46.9	48.7	3.9	0.5	100.0
High school	46.6	49.5	3.6	0.3	100.0
Undergraduate diploma	53.3	46.3	0.4	0.0	100.0
University and post graduate	67.1	30.7	1.8	0.3	100.0
Type of employment					
Formal	48.8	47.5	2.8	0.9	100.0
Informal	44.1	51.3	4.2	0.5	100.0

5.10. Employed opting for change of work

A large number of the employed, especially those not in satisfactory employment would usually opt for a change in their jobs. It was observed that 22.6 percent of the employed have reported willingness to change their jobs for various reasons. The main reasons reported were: the temporary nature of the present job; unsatisfactory remuneration; underutilization of their skills; need for changing location of workplace; job security; and improving working conditions.

Most stated the reason for desiring change in their present employment was because the present wage salary was too low (42.5 percent). Improving present working conditions is the second most quoted reason (31.7 percent). The temporary nature of their jobs or lack of job security was reported by 16.5 percent. Other reasons like, skill mismatch, location of workplace, commutation problems, and less working hours are not seen to be significant. No significant differences between rural or urban or between the genders are seen (Table 31).

Table 31. Percentage distribution of employed youths who would like to change their work by reason

Domain	Present job is temporary/ short term or lack of job security	Wage/ salary in present job is low	To make better use of skills	To change location of workplace	To have job security	To improve working conditions	Other reasons
All-Myanmar	16.5	42.5	1.2	1.6	4.2	31.7	2.3
Urban	13.1	48.9	2.7	1.4	6.6	24.2	3.1
Rural	17.5	40.6	0.8	1.7	3.5	33.9	2.0
Male	18.3	41.1	1.2	1.5	4.3	31.4	2.1
Female	14.1	44.4	1.4	1.8	4.1	32.0	2.2
15-19	18.3	42.2	0.9	1.7	3.7	31.7	1.5
20-24	16.0	42.6	1.4	1.4	4.2	32.0	2.6
25-29	15.6	42.7	1.4	1.8	4.7	31.2	2.5

Note: Reasons reported by less than 25 sample persons have been clubbed with other reasons. These are: to work more hours, for ease of commuting to work, to work fewer hours and other unspecified reasons.

Chapter 6

Transition status of youth

6.1. Youth in different stages of transition

A host of factors determine the quality of employment, individual characteristics being the most decisive of them. Many of these characteristics are endogenous to the individuals and determine the final employment outcome, which is a stable fixed term employment in a preferred sector of the economy that meets the basic criteria of decent work. As the entry point to employment happens at the end of schooling, the most pertinent stage to study them is at the point of transition from school to work. Thus, a new quality element is included while studying the transition of the school going youth to an employed person.

As noted at the beginning, a person is not defined as transited until he/she is settled in a job that is permanent and can provide the worker with a sense of security (e.g. a permanent contract), or a job that the worker feels personally satisfied with. Thus the school-to-work transition is defined as the passage of a young person (aged 15 to 29 years) from the end of schooling to the first fixed-term or satisfactory employment.

The various labour market situations are classified according to the three stages of transition:

Transited are young persons who have a fixed-term and satisfactory or a fixed-term but non-satisfactory job or a temporary but satisfactory job or self-employed and satisfied.

In transition are those youth employed in a temporary and non-satisfactory job or in wage and salaried employment with no contract or self-employed and unsatisfied or in unpaid family employment (both satisfactory and non-satisfactory) or the unemployed or those outside the labour force and not in school, with an aim to work later.

Not transited is the residual category, i.e. Youth who are either still in school or outside the labour force or not in school with no intention of looking for work.

The survey results show that the employment to population ratio of the youth in Myanmar was 64.4 percent for the age group 15 to 29. The survey found that 49.8 percent of the youth have transited and 20 percent are in transition. The rest of the 30 percent of youth are not yet transited.

There are differences in the percentage of transited youth in the different States and also between male and female and rural and urban youth (Figure 12). Mandalay has the highest percentage of youth (60.9 per cent) in the transited category followed by NPT (59.5 per cent) and Shan (57.4 per cent). Tanintharyi State has the lowest at 32.9 percent (Table 32).

Figure 12. Distribution of youth by status of transition

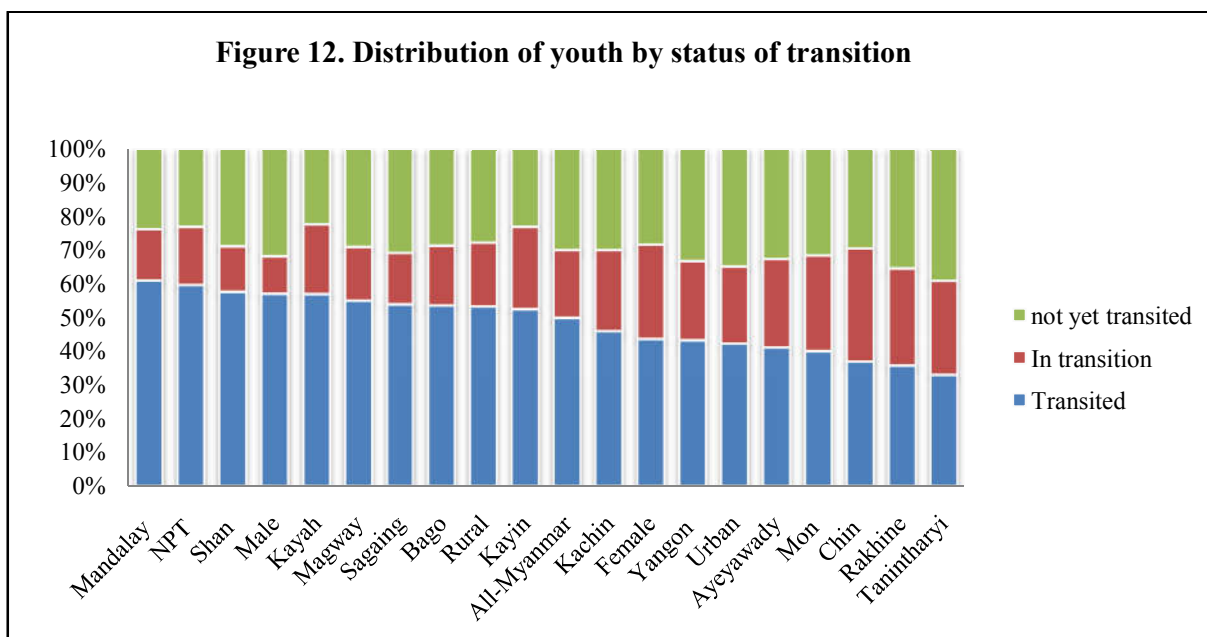


Table 32. Percentage distribution of youth population by stage of transition

Domain	Percentage of youths in stage of transition			Total
	Transited	In transition	Transition not yet started	
All-Myanmar	49.8	20.1	30.1	100.0
Type of residence				
Urban	42.2	22.8	35.0	100.0
Rural	53.2	18.9	27.9	100.0
Sex				
Male	56.9	11.1	31.9	100.0
Female	43.5	28.0	28.5	100.0
State/ region/UT				
Kachin	45.9	24.0	30.1	100.0
Kayah	56.8	20.6	22.5	100.0
Kayin	52.3	24.4	23.2	100.0
Chin	36.8	33.6	29.6	100.0
Sagaing	53.8	15.2	31.0	100.0
Tanintharyi	32.9	27.9	39.2	100.0
Bago	53.5	17.7	28.8	100.0
Magway	54.9	15.9	29.2	100.0
Mandalay	60.9	15.2	23.9	100.0
Mon	39.9	28.3	31.7	100.0
Rakhine	35.7	28.8	35.5	100.0
Yangon	43.2	23.4	33.4	100.0
Shan	57.4	13.5	29.0	100.0
Ayeyawady	41.0	26.2	32.8	100.0
NPT	59.5	17.3	23.2	100.0

6.2. Education and transition

The survey does not show a monotonous association between education and the transited. The young persons with a university degree and higher qualifications would not be currently attending any institutions and would be active in labour market. Among them we find 58.2 percent already transited and 23.8 percent are in transition. Similarly, those with below primary and primary level are

29 years. In these two categories we find the percentage of youth who have transited to be 58.6 percent and 52.5 percent with another 22 percent in transition. The percentage of transited youth are higher at both the educated and non-educated level.

For youth with no education, the transition percentage is only 47 percent with only another 2 percent in transition. The lower percentage for youth who have transited in the category of middle school and high school would appear because they are illiterate and therefore not in education. Instead they may be in active non-students such as young mothers.

On the other hand, not literate youth are a higher percent age for transition not yet started and may be outside the labour force non-students (i.e. young mothers).The transition chances would appear to have improved with education (Table 33).

The distribution of youth going for vocational certificates and undergraduate diplomas are rather small and the survey shows that most of these have not yet started the transition.

Table 33. Percentage distribution of youths by stage of transition over level of education

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

6.3. Status of the transited

As seen earlier 49.8 percent of the youth have transited. Of these, only 20.2 percent got stable employment that ensures permanent jobs with long term contracts. 62.4 percent have only satisfactory temporary. The remaining 17.4 percent have satisfactory self-employment and are therefore transited (Table 34).

The gender differences are not notice able in the distribution. However, in the urban areas, those with stable employment are around 41 percent as against 13 percent for rural areas. This is understandable due to the lack of regular salaried employment in rural areas.

The chance for transited youth being in stable paid employment goes up with education. From 11.1 percent for youth without any education, the share of transited with stable employment goes up to 47.8 percent for those at undergraduate level and 52.1 percent with a Bachelor degree and higher level of education. This clearly highlights the role of education, as the turning point is seen to be high school education.

Table 34. Percentage distribution of status of transition of youths for type of residence and level of education attainment

Domain	Percentage of youths transited		
	Stable employment	Satisfactory temporary employment	Satisfactory self-employment
All-Myanmar	20.2	62.4	17.4
Type of residence			
Urban	41.3	48.6	10.1
Rural	12.8	67.2	20.0
Sex			
Male	19.8	62.3	17.8
Female	20.7	62.4	16.9
Educational attainment			
Not literate	11.1	66.5	22.3
Below primary	14.2	58.8	27.0
Primary	16.6	62.4	21.0
Middle	19.8	68.2	12.0
High school	25.9	65.6	8.5
Under Graduate	47.8	50.6	1.6
Bachelor and above	52.1	40.7	7.2

6.4. Occupations of the transited

While the occupation wise distribution of the employed is known, it is interesting to see if the distribution of those who have transited follows the same pattern. In Table 35 we have the distribution of the employed according to occupation and the distribution of those who have transited under different types of employment by their occupations. Though almost 40 percent of the employed are employed as skilled agricultural, fisheries and forestry workers, only 9 percent of these are in stable paid employment. Those having satisfactory temporary employment constitute about 63 percent. Just 9 percent of those in stable paid employment are working as professionals. Stable paid employment is also reported by those in elementary occupations (20.6 percent) crafts and trade workers (26.2 percent).

Thus one would infer from the results that youth who have transited to stable paid employment are mostly in low rated occupations rather than as professionals or technical workers. Again those in self-employment and reporting satisfied in their status are mostly in elementary occupations.

Table 35. Percentage distribution of total employment and transited youths over major occupation groups

Occupation	Total employed youth	Percentage of youths transited			
		Stable paid employment	Satisfactory temporary employment	Satisfactory self-employment	Total
All Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professionals	2.7	8.9	0.7	1.4	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	1.4	3.2	0.9	0.4	1.3
Clerical support workers	2.0	7.0	0.2	1.0	1.7
Service and sales workers	13.3	17.7	14.7	5.9	13.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	39.9	9.1	63.2	19.7	44.6
Craft and related trades workers	14.8	26.2	9.5	12.6	13.4
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	4.6	5.7	4.4	3.9	4.6
Elementary occupations	21.0	20.6	6.1	55.0	17.6

Note: Occupations in armed forces and as managers where the presence is very small are omitted.

6.5. Path of transition

Direct transition happens when the youth transits to stable employment from school without having to take up intermediate employment on the way. The average length of transition is seen to be five years including those who make direct transition. Excluding the direct transition, this goes up to 8.4 months. The difference in length of transition for stable employment and satisfactory self-employment is comparatively smaller. Thus, on average the youth takes about four to five years after joining the labour force before they settle in a decent job that meets their aspiration level. Females had a slightly lower transition path compared to males (Table 36). The percentage distribution by gender of transited youths for each flow to stable and satisfactory employment is also shown (Table 37).

Table 36. Percentage distribution of transited youth by the classification of duration of transition

Duration of transition	Percentage of transited youth		
	Male	Female	Total
Short transition	20.1	22.2	21.1
Middle transition	8.4	8.9	8.7
Lengthy transition	71.5	68.8	70.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 37. Percentage distribution by gender of transited youths for each flow to stable and/or satisfactory employment

Flow to stable and/or satisfactory employment	Percentage of transited youths		Sample transited youth
	Male	Female	
Direct transition	53.6	46.4	11,120
From unemployment			
From own-account work	67.8	32.2	20
From unpaid family work	29.3	70.7	3
From other employment	50.6	49.4	27
From inactivity			
Total transited non-students	53.6	46.4	11,170

6.6. Distribution of in transition youth

Among the youth in transition, only a small percentage are seen to be unemployed or in non-satisfactory paid or self-employment at 14.2 percent. As the in transition youth are those unemployed or employed in a temporary and non-satisfactory job or in wage and salaried employment with no contract or self-employed and unsatisfied or in unpaid family employment (both satisfactory and non-satisfactory) or those outside the labour force and not in school with an aim to work later, the remaining 85.8 percent belong to the last two categories (Table 38). The key challenge would be to bring these youth in to the job market where they can get opportunities for stable employment to their satisfaction.

Table 38. Percentage distribution of in transition youths

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

6.7. Comparative picture of school to work transitions in selected Asian countries

Based on the results of school-to-work transition surveys conducted on a common conceptual framework, a comparison of the percentage of youths in various stages of transition can now be attempted. The figures for countries in the neighborhood of Myanmar are quoted from the labour market transitions of young women and men in Asia and the Pacific, *Work 4 Youth Publication Series* (Geneva, ILO).

The countries in the region do not show any uniform pattern in the transition profile of youth. Considering that these countries have followed quite different political and economic roads, this is not unexpected. The percentage of youth transited to stable paid employment is seen to be lower for Myanmar compared to the other countries quoted in the table. Unlike other countries, gender

differences in Myanmar in the transition statuses are much less, while rural-urban differences persist as everywhere (Table 39).

Table 39. Youth by stages of transition, sex and area of residence (%) – Comparison of selected countries

Country	Domain	Transited to stable employment	Transited to satisfactory self-or temporary employment	In transition	Transition not yet started
Myanmar	Female	9.0	34.5	28.0	28.5
	Male	11.3	45.6	11.1	31.9
Bangladesh	Female	8.0	5.3	16.7	70.0
	Male	28.8	28.1	14.3	28.8
Cambodia	Female	17.0	50.0	16.7	16.2
	Male	20.6	50.5	10.6	18.3
Nepal	Female	7.4	6.0	45.5	41.0
	Male	16.4	8.9	33.5	41.1
Viet Nam	Female	26.0	25.4	19.7	28.9
	Male	29.4	30.2	17.5	22.9
Myanmar	Rural	6.8	46.4	18.9	27.9
	Urban	17.4	24.8	22.8	35.0
Bangladesh	Rural	15.7	17.3	16.4	50.6
	Urban	24.5	11.4	13.0	51.1
Cambodia	Rural	16.6	53.8	15.2	14.3
	Urban	24.8	39.3	10.2	25.8
Nepal	Rural	12.1	7.8	40.7	39.4
	Urban	13.1	6.8	32.5	47.5
Viet Nam	Rural	23.6	32.0	21.2	23.2
	Urban	37.4	17.8	12.4	32.4

Abbreviations

CSO	Central Statistical Organization
EAs	Enumeration Areas
FSUs	First Stage Units
ILO	International Labour Organization
LF-CL-SWTS	Labour Force, Child Labour and School-To-Work Transition Survey
LU	Labour Underutilization
MOLIP	Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population
NEET	Not in Employment or in Education/Training
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
SWTS	School-to-Work Transition Survey
SSUs	Second Stage Units
USUs	Ultimate Sampling Units

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

Tabulation Plan

School-to-Work Transition

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GLOBAL

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

State/Region/ UT	Number of EAs						No. of households surveyed			No. of youths surveyed								
	allotted			surveyed						urban			rural			urban+rural		
	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	total	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
All-Myanmar	522	978	1500	519	949	1468	8269	15156	23425	4173	4789	8962	7435	8267	15702	11608	13056	24664
Kachin	36	42	78	36	38	74	572	606	1178	332	410	742	367	348	715	699	758	1457
Kayah	12	20	32	12	20	32	192	320	512	119	124	243	211	227	438	330	351	681
Kayin	22	52	74	22	47	69	350	750	1100	147	173	320	245	309	554	392	482	874
Chin	12	28	40	12	27	39	192	431	623	97	142	239	248	276	524	345	418	763
Sagaing	32	100	132	32	100	132	511	1599	2110	293	330	623	908	995	1903	1201	1325	2526
Tanintharyi	22	48	70	22	48	70	350	766	1116	201	248	449	409	435	844	610	683	1293
Bago	38	90	128	38	90	128	608	1438	2046	257	292	549	634	731	1365	891	1023	1914
Magway	24	90	114	24	90	114	384	1440	1824	163	182	345	661	749	1410	824	931	1755
Mandalay	66	82	148	66	82	148	1054	1312	2366	565	595	1160	601	701	1302	1166	1296	2462
Mon	32	52	84	32	52	84	509	830	1339	210	297	507	288	338	626	498	635	1133
Rakhine	22	82	104	22	82	104	349	1304	1653	204	251	455	738	899	1637	942	1150	2092
Yangon	104	46	150	104	46	150	1652	735	2387	858	969	1827	377	387	764	1235	1356	2591
Shan	44	96	140	41	77	118	654	1230	1884	316	314	630	639	690	1329	955	1004	1959
Ayeyawady	28	114	142	28	114	142	444	1820	2264	216	233	449	833	906	1739	1049	1139	2188
Nay Pyi Taw	28	36	64	28	36	64	448	575	1023	195	229	424	276	276	552	471	505	976

Table 2. Estimated number of youths by age-group

Domain	Estimated total no. of youths in age group (years)				Proportion of youth (%)	Sample youths
	15-19	20-24	25-29	total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All-Myanmar	4260067	3922800	3835003	12017870	100.0	24664
Sex						
Male	2040883	1809130	1774290	5624303	46.8	11608
Female	2219183	2113670	2060713	6393567	53.2	13056
Area Type						
Urban	1276590	1255129	1175671	3707390	30.8	8962
Rural	2983477	2667671	2659332	8310479	69.2	15702
State/ Region/UT						
Kachin	138530	113151	101981	353662	2.9	1457
Kayah	24800	25126	21791	71717	0.6	681
Kayin	133208	92817	91153	317177	2.6	874
Chin	46430	32469	28482	107381	0.9	763
Sagaing	459259	387312	446423	1292994	10.8	2526
Tanintharyi	128063	103294	102108	333465	2.8	1293
Bago	419312	355139	379477	1153928	9.6	1914
Magway	313146	270843	288065	872054	7.3	1755
Mandalay	509750	515541	481547	1506839	12.5	2462
Mon	162699	141673	140464	444836	3.7	1133
Rakhine	179404	157472	154078	490955	4.1	2092
Yangon	646153	676654	622509	1945317	16.2	2591
Shan	509244	486757	380107	1376108	11.5	1959
Ayeyawady	500652	469584	495833	1466068	12.2	2188
NPT	89416	94970	100984	285370	2.4	976
Sample youths	8853	8098	7713	24664	x	x

Table 3. Percentage distribution of youth population and working youths by age-group

Domain	Percentage of youths in age group (years)				Percentage of working Youth	Percentage of working youths in age-group (years)				No. of youths	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	total		15-19	20-24	25-29	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	35.4	32.6	31.9	100.0	64.4	25.7	36.6	37.7	100.0	12017870	24664
Sex											
Male	36.3	32.2	31.5	100.0	74.8	25.1	36.1	38.8	100.0	5624303	11608
Female	34.7	33.1	32.2	100.0	55.3	26.4	37.2	36.4	100.0	6393567	13056
Area Type											
Urban	34.4	33.9	31.7	100.0	57.4	21.8	38.2	40.0	100.0	3707390	8962
Rural	35.9	32.1	32.0	100.0	67.5	27.2	36.0	36.9	100.0	8310479	15702
State/ Region/UT											
Kachin	39.2	32.0	28.8	100.0	52.9	23.6	37.7	38.7	100.0	353662	1457
Kayah	34.6	35.0	30.4	100.0	63.3	26.0	39.4	34.6	100.0	71717	681
Kayin	42.0	29.3	28.7	100.0	55.6	30.5	32.9	36.6	100.0	317177	874
Chin	43.2	30.2	26.5	100.0	46.4	22.9	40.1	37.1	100.0	107381	763
Sagaing	35.5	30.0	34.5	100.0	71.9	26.2	32.8	41.0	100.0	1292994	2526
Tanintharyi	38.4	31.0	30.6	100.0	52.6	27.6	35.5	36.9	100.0	333465	1293
Bago	36.3	30.8	32.9	100.0	68.9	28.4	34.2	37.4	100.0	1153928	1914
Magway	35.9	31.1	33.0	100.0	69.0	24.6	36.1	39.3	100.0	872054	1755
Mandalay	33.8	34.2	32.0	100.0	71.8	25.3	37.9	36.8	100.0	1506839	2462
Mon	36.6	31.8	31.6	100.0	52.8	25.8	36.1	38.0	100.0	444836	1133
Rakhine	36.5	32.1	31.4	100.0	53.6	25.1	36.1	38.8	100.0	490955	2092
Yangon	33.2	34.8	32.0	100.0	58.7	23.2	37.8	38.9	100.0	1945317	2591
Shan	37.0	35.4	27.6	100.0	67.5	25.8	42.0	32.2	100.0	1376108	1959
Ayeyawady	34.1	32.0	33.8	100.0	63.8	27.3	34.9	37.8	100.0	1466068	2188
NPT	31.3	33.3	35.4	100.0	67.8	21.2	37.0	41.8	100.0	285370	976
Estd. youths	4260067	3922800	3835003	12017870	7738907	1987894	2832196	2918817	7738907	x	x
Sample youths	8853	8098	7713	24664	15198	3721	5666	5811	15198	x	x

Table 4. Percentage distribution of youth population by Labour Force Status

Sex : All

Domain	Percentage of youths by labour force status						No. of youths	
	Employee	Self-employed	Total employed	Unemployed	Out of Labour force	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2)+(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	31.9	32.5	64.4	0.9	34.7	100.0	12017870	24664
Sex								
Male	37.3	37.4	74.8	0.9	24.4	100.0	5624303	11608
Female	27.1	28.2	55.3	0.9	43.8	100.0	6393567	13056
Area Type								
Urban	36.1	21.2	57.4	1.5	41.1	100.0	3707390	8962
Rural	30.0	37.5	67.5	0.6	31.9	100.0	8310480	15702
Age (years)								
15-19	25.6	21.0	46.7	0.7	52.7	100.0	4260067	8853
20-24	35.9	36.3	72.2	1.1	26.7	100.0	3922800	8098
25-29	34.8	41.4	76.1	0.9	23.0	100.0	3835003	7713
State/ Region/UT								
Kachin	14.2	38.7	52.9	0.7	46.4	100.0	353662	1457
Kayah	26.5	36.8	63.3	0.6	36.1	100.0	71717	681
Kayin	20.0	35.6	55.6	0.3	44.1	100.0	317177	874
Chin	9.9	36.4	46.4	7.4	46.3	100.0	107381	763
Sagaing	30.8	41.0	71.9	0.3	27.9	100.0	1292994	2526
Tanintharyi	31.6	21.0	52.6	0.0	47.4	100.0	333465	1293
Bago	41.7	27.2	68.9	1.5	29.6	100.0	1153928	1914
Magway	34.5	34.5	69.0	0.9	30.1	100.0	872054	1755
Mandalay	38.7	33.1	71.8	0.3	27.9	100.0	1506839	2462
Mon	25.8	27.0	52.8	1.0	46.2	100.0	444836	1133
Rakhine	20.7	32.9	53.6	1.9	44.4	100.0	490955	2092
Yangon	37.6	21.0	58.7	1.6	39.7	100.0	1945317	2591
Shan	17.0	50.5	67.5	0.3	32.2	100.0	1376108	1959
Ayeyawady	34.8	29.0	63.8	0.5	35.7	100.0	1466068	2188
NPT	44.3	23.5	67.8	1.9	30.3	100.0	285370	976
Estd. youths	3831460	3907446	7738907	106283	4172680	12017870	x	x
Sample youths	7333	7865	15198	272	9194	24664	x	x

Table 4. Percentage distribution of youth population by Labour Force Status

Sex : Male

Domain	Percentage of youths by labour force status						No. of youths	
	Employee	Self-employed	Total employed	Unemployed	Out of Labour force	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2)+(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	37.3	37.4	74.8	0.9	24.4	100.0	5624303	11608
Area Type								
Urban	41.7	26.1	67.8	1.4	30.8	100.0	1739128	4173
Rural	35.4	42.5	77.9	0.6	21.5	100.0	3885175	7435
Age (years)								
15-19	27.6	24.0	51.6	0.8	47.6	100.0	2040883	4273
20-24	41.9	42.1	83.9	1.0	15.1	100.0	1809130	3771
25-29	43.9	48.2	92.0	0.9	7.1	100.0	1774290	3564
State/ Region/UT								
Kachin	18.1	51.6	69.7	0.7	29.6	100.0	173698	699
Kayah	32.6	37.9	70.5	0.9	28.6	100.0	34471	330
Kayin	27.4	43.4	70.8	0.4	28.9	100.0	152678	392
Chin	12.9	40.5	53.5	7.4	39.2	100.0	48199	345
Sagaing	35.1	43.2	78.3	0.2	21.5	100.0	584029	1201
Tanintharyi	45.7	28.8	74.4	0.0	25.6	100.0	159552	610
Bago	47.2	32.1	79.2	1.9	18.9	100.0	528918	891
Magway	39.2	34.5	73.6	0.8	25.6	100.0	388810	824
Mandalay	46.0	33.1	79.0	0.6	20.4	100.0	703040	1166
Mon	34.9	32.7	67.6	1.2	31.2	100.0	206584	498
Rakhine	27.9	44.6	72.4	1.5	26.1	100.0	216490	942
Yangon	39.0	30.4	69.4	1.4	29.2	100.0	916288	1235
Shan	21.6	50.9	72.5	0.2	27.3	100.0	665735	955
Ayeyawady	42.3	37.7	80.0	0.4	19.6	100.0	708569	1049
NPT	53.1	25.0	78.1	1.7	20.2	100.0	137243	471
Estd. youths	2099294	2105475	4204769	49474	1370061	5624303	x	x
Sample youths	4086	4289	8375	129	3104	11608	x	x

Table 4. Percentage distribution of youth population by Labour Force Status

Sex : Female

Domain	Percentage of youths by labour force status						No. of youths	
	Employee	Self-employed	Total employed	Unemployed	Out of Labour force	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2)+(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	27.1	28.2	55.3	0.9	43.8	100.0	6393567	13056
Area Type								
Urban	31.2	17.0	48.2	1.6	50.2	100.0	1968263	4789
Rural	25.3	33.2	58.4	0.6	41.0	100.0	4425304	8267
Age (years)								
15-19	23.8	18.3	42.1	0.6	57.3	100.0	2219183	4580
20-24	30.7	31.4	62.2	1.2	36.6	100.0	2113670	4327
25-29	26.9	35.5	62.4	0.8	36.8	100.0	2060713	4149
State/ Region/UT								
Kachin	10.4	26.2	36.7	0.7	62.6	100.0	179964	758
Kayah	20.8	35.8	56.7	0.3	43.1	100.0	37246	351
Kayin	13.2	28.4	41.6	0.3	58.2	100.0	164499	482
Chin	7.5	33.1	40.6	7.4	52.0	100.0	59182	418
Sagaing	27.3	39.3	66.6	0.3	33.1	100.0	708965	1325
Tanintharyi	18.6	13.9	32.6	0.0	67.4	100.0	173913	683
Bago	37.1	23.0	60.1	1.3	38.6	100.0	625010	1023
Magway	30.8	34.5	65.3	0.9	33.7	100.0	483244	931
Mandalay	32.3	33.2	65.5	0.0	34.5	100.0	803799	1296
Mon	17.8	22.1	39.9	0.8	59.3	100.0	238252	635
Rakhine	15.1	23.7	38.8	2.2	58.9	100.0	274464	1150
Yangon	36.4	12.7	49.1	1.8	49.1	100.0	1029029	1356
Shan	12.7	50.1	62.8	0.4	36.9	100.0	710373	1004
Ayeyawady	27.8	21.0	48.7	0.5	50.8	100.0	757500	1139
NPT	36.2	22.0	58.3	2.0	39.7	100.0	148126	505
Estd. youths	1732167	1801972	3534138	56809	2802619	6393567	x	x
Sample youths	3247	3576	6823	143	6090	13056	x	x

Table 4 (A). Percentage distribution of youth population by marital status

Sex : All

Domain	Percentage of youths having marital status						No. of youths	
	never married	currently married	separated	divorced	widowed	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	67.8	30.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	12017204	24663
Area Type								
Urban	72.8	25.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	3707390	8962
Rural	65.6	32.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	8309814	15701
Labour Force Status								
Employee	69.0	29.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	100.0	3831460	7333
Self-employed	61.6	36.2	1.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	3907446	7865
Unemployed	80.5	19.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	106283	272
Out of Labour force	72.2	26.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	4172015	9193
Age (years)								
15-19	95.4	4.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	4259402	8852
20-24	67.6	30.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	100.0	3922800	8098
25-29	37.4	59.2	1.7	0.9	0.8	100.0	3835003	7713
State/ Region/UT								
Kachin	64.9	33.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	100.0	353662	1457
Kayah	73.8	25.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	71717	681
Kayin	75.4	23.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	317177	874
Chin	73.3	24.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	107381	763
Sagaing	67.4	30.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	1292329	2525
Tanintharyi	69.7	29.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	333465	1293
Bago	64.7	33.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	1153928	1914
Magway	69.5	29.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	100.0	872054	1755
Mandalay	70.2	27.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	1506839	2462
Mon	68.3	25.2	5.4	0.8	0.3	100.0	444836	1133
Rakhine	69.8	28.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	490955	2092
Yangon	73.5	25.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	1945317	2591
Shan	64.2	34.2	0.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	1376108	1959
Ayeyawady	62.0	36.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	1466068	2188
NPT	58.3	39.4	0.8	1.1	0.4	100.0	285370	976
Estd. youths	8148292	3651451	115487	61228	40746	12017204	x	x
Sample youths	17683	6553	242	112	73	24663	x	x

Table 4 (A). Percentage distribution of youth population by marital status

Sex : Male

Domain	Percentage of youths having marital status						No. of youths	
	never married	currently married	separated	divorced	widowed	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	72.0	26.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	5624303	11608
Area Type								
Urban	76.4	22.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	1739128	4173
Rural	70.1	28.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	3885175	7435
Labour Force Status								
Employee	66.5	32.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	2099294	4086
Self-employed	63.5	35.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	2105475	4289
Unemployed	86.3	12.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	49474	129
Out of Labour force	93.1	6.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	1370061	3104
Age (years)								
15-19	97.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2040883	4273
20-24	74.0	24.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	1809130	3771
25-29	40.4	57.6	1.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	1774290	3564
State/ Region/UT								
Kachin	70.2	28.8	0.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	173698	699
Kayah	81.3	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34471	330
Kayin	80.8	18.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	152678	392
Chin	81.1	18.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	48199	345
Sagaing	71.5	27.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	584029	1201
Tanintharyi	76.0	23.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	159552	610
Bago	69.6	28.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	100.0	528918	891
Magway	72.7	26.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	388810	824
Mandalay	72.3	26.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	703040	1166
Mon	73.4	22.3	3.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	206584	498
Rakhine	76.0	23.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	216490	942
Yangon	76.4	23.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	916288	1235
Shan	70.1	29.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	665734	955
Ayeyawady	66.6	32.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	708569	1049
NPT	62.0	35.1	0.8	1.7	0.4	100.0	137243	471
Estd. youths	4049985	1513923	34257	20005	6133	5624303	x	x
Sample youths	8797	2675	77	44	15	11608	x	x

Table 4 (A). Percentage distribution of youth population by marital status

Sex : Female

Domain	Percentage of youths having marital status						No. of youths	
	never married	currently married	separated	divorced	widowed	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	64.1	33.4	1.3	0.6	0.5	100.0	6392901	13055
Area Type								
Urban	69.6	28.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	100.0	1968263	4789
Rural	61.7	35.8	1.3	0.7	0.6	100.0	4424639	8266
Labour Force Status								
Employee	72.1	25.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	100.0	1732167	3247
Self-employed	59.3	37.3	1.7	0.8	0.9	100.0	1801972	3576
Unemployed	75.5	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56809	143
Out of Labour force	62.0	36.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	2801954	6089
Age (years)								
15-19	93.2	6.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	2218518	4579
20-24	62.2	35.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	100.0	2113670	4327
25-29	34.8	60.6	2.2	1.1	1.2	100.0	2060713	4149
State/ Region/UT								
Kachin	59.8	38.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	179964	758
Kayah	66.8	32.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	37246	351
Kayin	70.3	28.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	100.0	164499	482
Chin	67.0	30.1	1.3	1.4	0.2	100.0	59182	418
Sagaing	64.1	32.9	1.9	0.6	0.5	100.0	708300	1324
Tanintharyi	64.0	34.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	173913	683
Bago	60.4	37.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	100.0	625010	1023
Magway	66.8	31.1	0.9	0.2	0.9	100.0	483244	931
Mandalay	68.4	28.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	100.0	803799	1296
Mon	63.8	27.8	7.2	0.6	0.5	100.0	238252	635
Rakhine	64.9	33.2	1.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	274464	1150
Yangon	70.9	27.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	100.0	1029029	1356
Shan	58.7	39.0	0.9	1.2	0.2	100.0	710373	1004
Ayeyawady	57.7	40.3	0.8	0.4	0.8	100.0	757500	1139
NPT	54.8	43.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	100.0	148126	505
Estd. youths	4098307	2137528	81230	41223	34613	6392901	x	x
Sample youths	8886	3878	165	68	58	13055	x	x

Table 5. Percentage distribution of youth population by level of education

Domain	Percentage of youths having level of education									No. of youths	
	nil	below primary	primary	middle	vocational certificate	high school	under graduate diploma	bachelor degree and above	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	5.3	16.7	34.9	27.4	0.2	7.9	0.8	6.8	100.0	7737691	15193
Sex											
Male	5.0	16.9	34.6	29.4	0.2	8.6	0.8	4.5	100.0	4204237	8373
Female	5.6	16.6	35.2	25.1	0.1	7.1	0.8	9.5	100.0	3533454	6820
Area Type											
Urban	2.6	10.0	24.2	33.7	0.5	12.2	1.5	15.4	100.0	2126403	4971
Rural	6.3	19.3	38.9	25.1	0.1	6.3	0.5	3.5	100.0	5611288	10222
Age (years)											
15-19	5.3	18.9	41.7	28.5	0.2	4.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	1987628	3720
20-24	4.6	15.3	32.3	29.5	0.3	9.6	0.9	7.5	100.0	2831688	5663
25-29	5.9	16.7	32.8	24.6	0.1	8.4	0.8	10.7	100.0	2918375	5810
State/ Region/UT											
Kachin	2.2	11.6	28.7	34.5	0.2	16.5	1.1	5.4	100.0	187076	747
Kayah	12.8	23.8	31.4	21.2	0.7	3.6	0.3	6.4	100.0	45403	424
Kayin	9.7	15.2	35.7	23.2	0.1	9.7	0.8	5.6	100.0	176381	495
Chin	3.7	3.2	17.4	44.6	0.0	27.9	0.4	2.9	100.0	49779	376
Sagaing	5.7	5.1	44.7	29.3	0.0	9.3	1.0	4.9	100.0	929058	1761
Tanintharyi	2.8	24.2	39.2	24.6	0.0	1.1	0.9	7.2	100.0	174614	679
Bago	3.1	16.8	41.4	26.1	0.0	6.5	1.4	4.7	100.0	795008	1302
Magway	2.9	16.5	36.1	27.5	0.3	9.2	0.6	6.8	100.0	602060	1178
Mandalay	3.5	22.9	31.9	28.5	0.6	5.3	0.4	7.0	100.0	1082121	1694
Mon	10.5	18.5	32.6	20.7	0.0	7.5	0.5	9.7	100.0	234276	584
Rakhine	21.1	4.6	34.1	26.5	0.2	7.0	0.5	6.0	100.0	263325	1097
Yangon	2.1	9.6	27.7	33.5	0.2	12.5	1.5	13.0	100.0	1141190	1503
Shan	10.0	19.1	32.6	27.7	0.1	5.4	0.4	4.7	100.0	928370	1342
Ayeyawady	4.0	30.8	35.4	18.9	0.0	6.5	0.3	4.2	100.0	935521	1365
NPT	3.7	18.2	34.8	28.2	0.2	4.5	1.2	9.4	100.0	193507	646
Estd. youths	408546	1295830	2698922	2121984	13255	614225	60843	524085	7737691	x	x
Sample youths	795	2179	4975	4323	31	1447	137	1306	15193	x	x

Table 5. Percentage distribution of youth population by level of education

Domain	Percentage of youths having level of education									Labour force status: unemployed	
	nil	below primary	primary	middle	vocational certificate	high school	under graduate diploma	bachelor degree and above	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	0.8	6.1	19.2	29.7	0.3	15.0	2.5	26.4	100.0	106283	272
Sex											
Male	1.6	8.0	14.3	36.3	0.4	18.9	0.7	19.9	100.0	49474	129
Female	0.0	4.5	23.5	24.0	0.2	11.6	4.1	32.1	100.0	56809	143
Area Type											
Urban	1.2	7.3	15.3	24.4	0.5	17.6	2.9	30.8	100.0	57349	151
Rural	0.2	4.8	23.7	35.9	0.0	12.0	2.2	21.3	100.0	48934	121
Age (years)											
15-19	1.4	7.1	27.5	46.5	0.0	15.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	29235	70
20-24	0.0	9.1	17.8	20.6	0.7	18.9	3.6	29.3	100.0	43468	112
25-29	1.2	1.4	13.8	26.9	0.0	9.8	1.3	45.7	100.0	33580	90
State/ Region/UT											
Kachin	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1	5.0	24.4	0.0	31.5	100.0	2435	14
Kayah	24.5	0.0	15.8	22.5	0.0	0.0	8.7	28.6	100.0	404	7
Kayin	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	967	4
Chin	0.0	8.3	29.2	58.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.3	100.0	7936	32
Sagaing	0.0	0.0	12.3	9.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	72.7	100.0	3575	10
Tanintharyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Bago	2.2	7.9	24.5	38.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	22.8	100.0	17719	30
Magway	0.0	6.5	4.9	18.8	0.0	9.5	9.9	50.4	100.0	7719	20
Mandalay	0.0	0.0	12.7	25.3	0.0	6.4	0.0	55.7	100.0	3912	9
Mon	0.0	0.0	37.8	5.3	0.0	30.7	0.0	26.3	100.0	4443	16
Rakhine	3.3	3.7	35.7	16.1	0.0	25.2	2.3	13.7	100.0	9474	43
Yangon	0.0	6.6	8.6	31.8	0.0	25.9	2.2	24.8	100.0	31429	44
Shan	0.0	0.0	23.4	22.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	49.5	100.0	4084	8
Ayeyawady	0.0	20.0	33.6	26.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	16.4	100.0	6870	14
NPT	0.0	2.5	24.6	24.3	0.0	16.4	13.5	18.7	100.0	5318	21
Estd. youths	800	6499	20389	31590	299	15922	2698	28086	106283	x	x
Sample youths	3	13	54	72	2	43	8	77	272	x	x

Table 5. Percentage distribution of youth population by level of education

Labour force status: out of labour force

Domain	Percentage of youths having level of education									No. of youths	
	nil	below primary	primary	middle	vocational certificate	high school	under graduate diploma	bachelor degree and above	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	6.0	8.8	29.2	35.6	0.7	10.8	5.3	3.5	100.0	4169903	9185
Sex											
Male	5.7	5.2	26.9	39.7	0.9	12.3	7.0	2.3	100.0	1368140	3099
Female	6.2	10.6	30.3	33.6	0.6	10.1	4.5	4.1	100.0	2801763	6086
Area Type											
Urban	2.2	4.9	21.7	39.6	1.0	15.2	9.5	5.9	100.0	1520782	3830
Rural	8.2	11.1	33.5	33.3	0.6	8.3	2.9	2.1	100.0	2649120	5355
Age (years)											
15-19	4.2	5.9	30.0	45.2	0.9	8.5	5.1	0.3	100.0	2241534	5059
20-24	6.8	10.2	24.4	25.2	0.9	16.5	8.8	7.2	100.0	1046646	2316
25-29	9.6	14.6	33.0	23.5	0.2	10.2	1.7	7.2	100.0	881722	1810
State/ Region/UT											
Kachin	2.1	4.7	27.5	48.0	0.5	10.0	5.3	2.0	100.0	164151	696
Kayah	8.8	20.1	24.4	38.4	0.8	2.8	4.3	0.5	100.0	25910	250
Kayin	13.0	11.2	31.3	33.1	1.2	7.6	1.2	1.5	100.0	139830	375
Chin	2.3	4.3	29.3	50.7	0.0	10.7	1.7	1.1	100.0	49666	355
Sagaing	2.3	2.9	30.7	38.2	0.3	15.1	5.6	4.9	100.0	360361	755
Tanintharyi	5.9	17.1	37.1	28.8	0.0	8.2	0.9	2.0	100.0	157946	609
Bago	3.7	4.7	36.9	34.1	0.0	10.8	6.5	3.3	100.0	341201	582
Magway	2.7	7.8	33.0	37.7	0.4	11.1	3.9	3.4	100.0	262275	557
Mandalay	4.9	9.4	24.7	39.3	3.0	11.5	3.5	3.7	100.0	420805	759
Mon	6.5	8.6	29.7	35.8	0.4	11.7	2.9	4.4	100.0	205674	532
Rakhine	27.5	3.5	31.3	26.4	0.8	7.0	2.7	0.8	100.0	217797	949
Yangon	2.2	5.5	21.1	38.0	0.2	14.3	12.2	6.5	100.0	771814	1042
Shan	13.2	10.4	29.0	31.6	0.9	7.8	4.8	2.3	100.0	442414	607
Ayeyawady	3.5	19.5	34.0	29.6	0.8	9.0	1.5	2.0	100.0	523677	809
NPT	1.8	9.0	28.9	46.4	0.2	5.7	6.8	1.2	100.0	86381	308
Estd. youths	251592	367674	1217972	1483616	29907	451592	222393	145156	4169903	x	x
Sample youths	568	695	2533	3381	69	1083	518	338	9185	x	x

Table 5. Percentage distribution of youth population by level of education

Domain	Percentage of youths having level of education									Labour force status: All	
	nil	below primary	primary	middle	vocational certificate	high school	under graduate diploma	bachelor degree and above	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	5.5	13.9	32.8	30.3	0.4	9.0	2.4	5.8	100.0	12013876	24650
Sex											
Male	5.2	13.9	32.5	32.0	0.4	9.6	2.3	4.1	100.0	5621850	11601
Female	5.8	13.9	33.0	28.8	0.3	8.5	2.4	7.3	100.0	6392026	13049
Area Type											
Urban	2.4	7.8	23.0	36.0	0.7	13.5	4.8	11.8	100.0	3704534	8952
Rural	6.9	16.6	37.1	27.7	0.2	7.0	1.3	3.1	100.0	8309342	15698
Age (years)											
15-19	4.7	12.0	35.4	37.4	0.5	6.8	3.0	0.2	100.0	4258398	8849
20-24	5.2	13.9	30.0	28.3	0.4	11.5	3.1	7.6	100.0	3921801	8091
25-29	6.7	16.1	32.7	24.4	0.1	8.9	1.0	10.2	100.0	3833678	7710
State/ Region/UT											
Kachin	2.1	8.3	27.9	40.8	0.4	13.5	3.0	4.0	100.0	353662	1457
Kayah	11.4	22.3	28.8	27.4	0.7	3.3	1.8	4.4	100.0	71717	681
Kayin	11.2	13.4	33.6	27.7	0.6	8.8	0.9	3.7	100.0	317177	874
Chin	2.8	4.1	23.8	48.4	0.0	18.1	0.9	1.9	100.0	107381	763
Sagaing	4.7	4.5	40.7	31.7	0.1	10.9	2.3	5.1	100.0	1292994	2526
Tanintharyi	4.3	20.8	38.2	26.6	0.0	4.5	0.9	4.7	100.0	332560	1288
Bago	3.3	13.0	39.8	28.7	0.0	7.8	2.9	4.5	100.0	1153928	1914
Magway	2.9	13.8	34.9	30.5	0.3	9.7	1.7	6.2	100.0	872054	1755
Mandalay	3.9	19.1	29.9	31.5	1.3	7.0	1.2	6.2	100.0	1506839	2462
Mon	8.5	13.7	31.3	27.5	0.2	9.7	1.6	7.4	100.0	444394	1132
Rakhine	23.6	4.1	32.9	26.3	0.4	7.4	1.5	3.9	100.0	490595	2089
Yangon	2.1	7.9	24.8	35.3	0.2	13.5	5.8	10.6	100.0	1944433	2589
Shan	11.0	16.2	31.4	28.9	0.4	6.2	1.8	4.1	100.0	1374868	1957
Ayeyawady	3.8	26.7	34.9	22.8	0.3	7.3	0.7	3.5	100.0	1466068	2188
NPT	3.1	15.1	32.8	33.6	0.2	5.1	3.1	7.0	100.0	285206	975
Estd. youths	660938	1670004	3937284	3637190	43460	1081739	285935	697327	12013876	x	x
Sample youths	1366	2887	7562	7776	102	2573	663	1721	24650	x	x

Table 6. Percentage distribution of youth migrated from other township during the reference period

Domain	Percentage of persons migrated										No. of persons	
	2011 – 2014*					Life time					estimated	sample
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Person	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Person		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All-Myanmar	5.4	5.6	12.9	2.2	5.5	12.1	12.8	29.0	5.1	12.5	12017870	24664
State/Region/UT												
Kachin	3.3	4.7	6.1	2.7	4.0	13.6	15.4	21.2	10.4	14.5	353662	1457
Kayah	3.5	4.3	6.6	3.1	3.9	12.9	10.3	16.2	10.2	11.6	71717	681
Kayin	4.9	3.6	12.4	1.3	4.2	14.9	18.8	48.6	5.8	16.9	317177	874
Chin	2.3	0.9	4.2	0.7	1.5	3.2	3.4	10.6	1.2	3.3	107381	763
Sagaing	2.2	1.6	4.5	1.2	1.8	4.8	5.8	18.1	2.5	5.4	1292994	2526
Tanintharyi	6.8	3.9	8.7	4.2	5.3	17.5	13.9	25.2	12.4	15.6	333465	1293
Bago	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.8	4.1	4.9	9.0	3.4	4.5	1153928	1914
Magway	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.4	3.2	2.2	2.3	872054	1755
Mandalay	8.1	4.4	13.4	1.9	6.1	10.9	8.8	18.3	4.9	9.8	1506839	2462
Mon	3.6	3.8	9.4	1.2	3.7	12.7	11.1	19.7	8.4	11.8	444836	1133
Rakhine	0.9	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.3	4.5	1.6	2.1	490955	2092
Yangon	15.1	19.7	21.9	6.8	17.5	37.6	41.8	49.1	16.9	39.8	1945317	2591
Shan	3.4	3.4	5.1	3.0	3.4	6.6	7.2	13.6	5.0	6.9	1376108	1959
Ayeyawady	1.2	1.4	3.5	0.9	1.3	2.6	3.6	8.1	2.2	3.1	1466068	2188
NPT	10.0	12.2	23.5	5.7	11.1	20.8	21.2	47.5	9.5	21.0	285370	976
Estd.youths	301281	359226	479931	180575	660507	681181	815308	1075104	421386	1496490	x	x
Sample youths	500	623	802	321	1123	1297	1572	2068	801	2869	x	x

* Up to date of survey Jan- March 2015

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

Domain	Percentage of youths migrated by reason								No. of youths migrated	
	in search of employment/business opportunity	to take up a job	job transfer	study	marriage	family	other	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All-Myanmar	7.4	14.9	4.0	3.4	13.2	55.3	1.7	100.0	1686099	3250
Sex										
Male	9.4	18.0	5.4	2.4	8.9	54.2	1.7	100.0	767451	1465
Female	5.7	12.4	2.9	4.2	16.7	56.3	1.7	100.0	918648	1785
Area Type										
Urban	7.1	18.1	3.6	4.2	8.5	56.7	1.9	100.0	1160965	2256
Rural	8.1	8.0	4.9	1.6	23.5	52.4	1.4	100.0	525134	994
Age-group (years)										
15-19	3.8	17.1	2.0	4.3	3.8	67.2	1.9	100.0	437615	860
20-24	8.4	16.8	3.2	4.9	13.8	51.1	1.9	100.0	591137	1112
25-29	8.9	11.8	6.1	1.5	18.9	51.3	1.5	100.0	657347	1278
Estd.youths	124632	251939	67694	57189	222333	933233	29081	1686099	x	x
Sample youths	256	360	156	110	392	1910	66	3250	x	x

Table 8. Percentage distribution of youth population by level of education over labour force status

Labour force status	Industry	Percentage of youths having level of education								No. of youths	
		nil	below primary	primary	Middle*	high school	under graduate diploma	bachelor degree and above	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Employee	Agriculture	7.7	28.4	43.7	17.0	2.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	1293794	2152
	Industry	3.8	15.7	36.9	30.0	8.1	0.5	5.0	100.0	1152412	2227
	Services	3.5	10.4	24.9	27.1	11.1	2.3	20.8	100.0	1364831	2921
	All	5.0	18.1	34.9	24.5	7.4	1.0	9.1	100.0	3811037	7300
Self-employed	Agriculture	6.6	16.5	38.3	29.1	7.3	0.3	1.8	100.0	2539969	4954
	Industry	3.6	15.4	28.8	35.3	10.8	0.8	5.2	100.0	418923	879
	Services	3.6	12.5	28.1	32.4	10.8	1.3	11.5	100.0	910535	1950
	All	5.6	15.4	34.9	30.6	8.5	0.6	4.5	100.0	3869427	7783
All employed	Agriculture	7.0	20.5	40.1	25.0	5.8	0.2	1.3	100.0	3833763	7106
	Industry	3.8	15.6	34.7	31.4	8.8	0.6	5.0	100.0	1571335	3106
	Services	3.5	11.3	26.1	29.2	11.0	1.9	17.0	100.0	2275366	4871
	All	5.3	16.8	34.9	27.6	7.9	0.8	6.7	100.0	7680464	15083
Unemployed		0.8	6.1	19.2	30.0	15.0	2.5	26.4	100.0	106283	272
Out of Labour Force		6.0	8.8	29.2	36.3	10.8	5.3	3.5	100.0	4169903	9185
All persons		5.5	13.9	32.8	30.6	9.0	2.4	5.8	100.0	12013876	24650
Estd. youth		660938	1670004	3937284	3680650	1081739	285935	697327	12013876	x	x
Sample youth		1366	2887	7562	7878	2573	663	1721	24650	x	x

*includes vocational certificate

Table 9. Percentage distribution of youth's education achievement by decile class of population by per capita monthly consumer expenditure

Decile class of population by per capita monthly consumer expenditure	Percentage of youths having level of education							
	nil	below primary	primary	Middle*	high school	under graduate diploma	bachelor degree and above	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0-10	26.0	11.6	12.1	8.3	5.8	2.8	3.9	10.4
10-20	13.6	13.8	13.9	9.3	8.4	4.6	6.0	11.3
20-30	10.5	12.3	12.0	9.3	7.5	4.1	5.3	10.1
30-40	9.6	11.4	11.2	9.3	9.0	4.4	4.9	9.8
40-50	10.3	11.0	10.7	11.2	8.7	7.9	7.7	10.5
50-60	8.3	10.2	9.3	10.9	8.1	10.5	8.6	9.7
60-70	5.4	9.8	9.2	10.5	11.1	10.0	9.4	9.7
70-80	6.4	7.6	8.7	10.8	12.4	12.0	12.4	9.7
80-90	5.5	7.1	6.7	10.1	14.3	16.5	17.0	9.3
90-100	4.5	5.1	6.1	10.2	14.7	27.3	24.8	9.5
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estd. youths	660938	1670004	3936696	3680236	1081739	285935	697327	12012874
Sample youths	1366	2887	7560	7877	2573	663	1721	24647

Table 10. Percentage distribution of youths leaving school by reason

Labour force status: Employed

Domain	Percentage of youths leaving school not complete d middle	Average age of youths leaving school (Years)	Percentage of youths leaving school due to the reason														No. of youths	
			completed 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	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
All-Myanmar	54.1	13.2	7.3	19.8	0.9	2.7	28.1	3.6	0.2	4.7	8.5	1.1	14.3	8.3	0.6	100.0	7151989	13997
Sex																		
Male	53.7	13.1	4.9	22.3	1.1	2.7	28.6	4.6	0.1	6.1	9.7	1.1	15.4	2.5	0.8	100.0	3906433	7749
Female	54.5	13.3	10.3	16.8	0.7	2.6	27.6	2.4	0.2	3.0	7.0	1.1	12.9	15.3	0.2	100.0	3245556	6248
Area Type																		
Urban	34.9	14.8	16.7	26.4	0.5	1.0	24.3	1.9	0.1	6.7	10.4	1.4	4.0	5.9	0.7	100.0	1990731	4652
Rural	61.7	12.6	3.7	17.3	1.1	3.3	29.6	4.3	0.2	3.9	7.7	1.0	18.2	9.2	0.5	100.0	5161257	9345
Age (years)																		
15-19	62.9	12.1	0.2	17.3	1.4	2.3	34.8	5.1	0.3	4.8	9.0	0.2	15.1	8.7	0.9	100.0	1809176	3372
20-24	49.7	13.5	8.0	22.3	0.7	2.2	25.8	3.7	0.1	4.8	8.7	0.9	14.2	8.0	0.4	100.0	2635585	5239
25-29	52.4	13.6	11.4	19.1	0.7	3.3	25.9	2.5	0.1	4.6	7.9	1.9	13.7	8.3	0.5	100.0	2707227	5386
Estd. youths	3971652	X	524044	1417829	64551	190299	2012719	257934	10839	336855	606475	78130	1020597	592276	39442	7151989	x	x
Sample youths	7100	X	1324	2940	136	349	3819	497	22	641	1083	140	1881	1080	85	13997	x	x

Table 10. Percentage distribution of youths leaving school by reason

Labour force status: Unemployed

Domain	Percentage of youths leaving school not complete d middle	Average age of youths leaving school (Years)	Percentage of youths leaving school due to the reason														No. of youths	
			completed 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	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
All-Myanmar	23.1	16.2	29.4	23.8	1.6	0.0	23.7	0.6	0.0	5.1	4.4	1.2	6.1	3.8	0.3	100.0	96445	241
Sex																		
Male	20.7	15.8	22.5	30.0	1.3	0.0	27.8	1.2	0.0	6.3	2.9	1.2	5.0	1.0	0.7	100.0	44988	113
Female	25.0	16.6	35.5	18.3	1.9	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	5.6	1.1	7.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	51457	128
Area Type																		
Urban	21.7	16.9	35.2	23.8	0.7	0.0	18.1	0.5	0.0	6.1	0.9	2.2	11.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	51939	136
Rural	24.7	15.5	22.7	23.7	2.7	0.0	30.2	0.7	0.0	3.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.7	100.0	44506	105
Age (years)																		
15-19	26.1	13.6	0.0	43.1	2.2	0.0	25.9	2.4	0.0	11.3	7.6	0.0	1.4	4.6	1.4	100.0	22827	52
20-24	26.9	16.2	30.8	22.0	2.6	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.4	2.8	8.1	5.2	0.0	100.0	40494	101
25-29	15.4	18.1	48.1	12.7	0.0	0.0	22.9	0.0	0.0	4.4	3.3	0.0	6.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	33124	88
Estd. youths	24320	X	28397	22941	1562	0	22837	556	0	4904	4228	1125	5873	3692	330	96445	x	x
Sample youths	61	X	79	55	4	0	59	2	0	13	10	2	6	10	1	241	x	x

Table 10. Percentage distribution of youths leaving school by reason

			Labour force status: Out of Labour Force																
Domain	Percentage of youths leaving school not complete d middle	Average age of youths leaving school (Years)	Percentage of youths leaving school due to the reason														No. of youths		
			completed 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	estimated	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
All-Myanmar	28.3	13.3	6.7	24.3	2.3	3.6	27.9	3.9	0.2	2.2	2.3	3.0	6.0	17.3	0.4	100.0	2091151	4391	
Sex																			
Male	15.6	13.8	6.5	31.8	4.5	3.4	26.0	5.7	0.2	4.5	3.8	0.9	8.4	3.7	0.7	100.0	445158	995	
Female	34.5	13.2	6.8	22.2	1.7	3.6	28.4	3.5	0.2	1.6	1.8	3.6	5.4	21.0	0.3	100.0	1645993	3396	
Area Type																			
Urban	17.7	14.5	11.9	31.2	1.7	1.1	23.6	3.1	0.0	2.9	2.7	3.8	2.8	14.8	0.3	100.0	736112	1744	
Rural	34.8	12.6	3.9	20.5	2.6	4.9	30.2	4.4	0.3	1.8	2.0	2.6	7.7	18.7	0.4	100.0	1355040	2647	
Age (years)																			
15-19	16.0	12.3	0.8	26.2	3.9	2.9	31.1	5.6	0.3	2.7	3.4	1.8	7.3	13.4	0.7	100.0	580265	1256	
20-24	35.4	13.8	9.3	26.2	1.8	3.2	24.5	3.9	0.1	2.1	1.8	3.4	5.8	17.5	0.3	100.0	739689	1575	
25-29	52.6	13.5	8.7	20.9	1.5	4.4	28.7	2.7	0.3	1.9	1.9	3.5	5.2	20.1	0.2	100.0	771197	1560	
Estd. youths	1109668	X	140092	507251	47680	74536	582853	82184	4276	46235	47171	63048	125674	362086	8067	2091151	x	x	
Sample youths	2190	X	314	1085	113	149	1213	210	11	104	95	109	251	715	22	4391	x	x	

Table 10. Percentage distribution of youths leaving school by reason

Labour force status: All

Domain	Percentage of youths leaving school not completed middle	Average age of youths leaving school (Years)	Percentage of youths leaving school due to the reason														No. of youths	
			completed 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	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
All-Myanmar	44.9	13.3	7.4	20.9	1.2	2.8	28.0	3.6	0.2	4.2	7.0	1.5	12.3	10.3	0.5	100.0	9339585	18629
Sex																		
Male	44.2	13.2	5.2	23.4	1.4	2.7	28.3	4.7	0.2	6.0	9.1	1.0	14.6	2.6	0.8	100.0	4396579	8857
Female	45.5	13.3	9.4	18.6	1.1	2.9	27.8	2.7	0.2	2.5	5.3	2.0	10.3	17.1	0.2	100.0	4943006	9772
Area Type																		
Urban	27.6	14.8	15.8	27.7	0.8	1.0	24.0	2.2	0.0	5.7	8.2	2.0	3.8	8.1	0.6	100.0	2778782	6532
Rural	53.0	12.6	3.9	18.0	1.4	3.6	29.8	4.3	0.2	3.5	6.5	1.3	15.9	11.2	0.5	100.0	6560802	12097
Age (years)																		
15-19	37.9	12.2	0.3	19.7	2.0	2.4	33.8	5.1	0.3	4.3	7.7	0.6	13.1	9.8	0.8	100.0	2412269	4680
20-24	45.7	13.6	8.6	23.1	1.0	2.4	25.5	3.7	0.1	4.2	7.1	1.5	12.3	10.0	0.4	100.0	3415768	6915
25-29	52.1	13.7	11.2	19.5	0.9	3.5	26.5	2.5	0.1	4.0	6.5	2.2	11.8	10.8	0.4	100.0	3511548	7034
Estd. youths	5105641	X	692533	1948021	113792	264835	2618408	340673	15115	387993	657875	142303	1152144	958053	47839	9339585	x	x
Sample youths	9351	X	1717	4080	253	498	5091	709	33	758	1188	251	2138	1805	108	18629	x	x

Table 11. Distribution of NEET youth population

Domain	Percentage of NEET youth in total youth population				Proportion of NEET youths (%) in				Percentage of NEET youths						NEET youth	
					age-group (years)				marital status							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	all	15-19	20-24	25-29	all	never married	married	separated	divorced	widowed	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All-Myanmar	13.6	18.2	19.8	17.1	28.1	34.8	37.0	100.0	50.4	47.4	1.4	0.6	0.3	100.0	12017870	24664
Sex																
Male	9.9	7.5	4.9	7.5	47.5	32.2	20.4	100.0	84.6	13.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	100.0	5624303	11608
Female	16.9	27.4	32.7	25.4	23.1	35.5	41.4	100.0	41.5	56.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	6393567	13056
Area Type																
Urban	13.9	21.0	23.1	19.3	24.9	37.0	38.1	100.0	53.8	43.6	1.4	0.8	0.5	100.0	3707390	8962
Rural	13.4	16.9	18.3	16.1	29.9	33.7	36.4	100.0	48.6	49.4	1.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	8310479	15702
State/ Region/UT																
Kachin	12.0	25.7	25.9	20.4	23.1	40.3	36.6	100.0	40.3	56.7	1.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	353662	1457
Kayah	15.2	20.6	21.5	19.0	27.6	38.0	34.4	100.0	52.4	47.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	71717	681
Kayin	21.8	25.2	23.8	23.4	39.1	31.6	29.3	100.0	65.5	33.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	317177	874
Chin	12.0	20.5	24.4	17.9	29.1	34.7	36.2	100.0	60.4	35.7	0.0	3.5	0.5	100.0	107381	763
Sagaing	13.0	14.1	12.8	13.2	34.8	31.8	33.4	100.0	51.8	44.9	1.6	1.1	0.6	100.0	1292994	2526
Tanintharyi	20.2	29.7	31.8	26.7	29.1	34.4	36.5	100.0	52.3	46.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	333465	1293
Bago	11.3	15.5	18.4	14.9	27.6	31.9	40.5	100.0	44.1	52.7	2.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	1153928	1914
Magway	13.7	14.2	15.1	14.3	34.3	30.8	34.9	100.0	64.5	35.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	872054	1755
Mandalay	10.5	13.7	15.3	13.1	27.0	35.8	37.2	100.0	49.8	49.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	1506839	2462
Mon	16.5	29.5	30.3	25.0	24.2	37.6	38.2	100.0	53.8	36.7	8.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	444836	1133
Rakhine	22.7	20.9	19.6	21.2	39.2	31.8	29.0	100.0	58.6	40.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	490955	2092
Yangon	14.6	21.4	23.6	19.8	24.5	37.5	38.0	100.0	53.7	43.5	1.3	1.1	0.5	100.0	1945317	2591
Shan	7.9	10.7	14.4	10.7	27.3	35.5	37.1	100.0	44.0	55.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1376108	1959
Ayeyawady	16.9	24.2	26.7	22.5	25.6	34.4	40.0	100.0	43.8	55.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	1466068	2188
NPT	6.9	16.5	16.7	13.6	16.0	40.4	43.6	100.0	27.8	71.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	285370	976
Estd. NEET youths	577312	714777	759296	2051385	577312	714777	759296	2051385	1034497	972115	27704	11380	5689	2051385	x	x
Sample NEET youths	1250	1524	1537	4311	1250	1524	1537	4311	2401	1815	63	20	12	4311	x	x

NEET: No education, employment or training

UNEMPLOYED

Table 12. Percentage distribution of unemployed youths by duration of job search

Domain	Duration of job search					youths	
	less than 3 months	3 months < 6 months	6 months < 12 months	12 months or more	Total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All-Myanmar	28.6	28.5	21.7	21.2	100.0	102296	259
Sex							
Male	27.0	36.1	21.6	15.4	100.0	46963	120
Female	30.0	22.1	21.9	26.1	100.0	55333	139
Area Type							
Urban	22.9	33.5	20.3	23.3	100.0	55213	144
Rural	35.3	22.6	23.4	18.7	100.0	47083	115
Age (years)							
15-19	39.1	26.3	22.3	12.3	100.0	28164	67
20-24	24.6	34.8	26.0	14.6	100.0	42179	107
25-29	24.6	22.1	15.6	37.6	100.0	31953	85
Estd. youths	29275	29138	22235	21648	102296	x	x
Sample youths	77	65	58	59	259	x	x

Table 12 A. Indicators of labour underutilisation

Domain	Percentage of youth				Estimated youth	Sample youth
	unemployed (LU1: Unemployment rate)	unemployed or time-related underemployed (LU2: Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment)	unemployed or out of labour force but part of potential labour force (LU3: Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force)	unemployed or time-related underemployed or Out of labour force but part of potential labour force (LU4: Aggregate measure of labour underutilization)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All-Myanmar	1.4	7.7	2.8	9.0	12017870	24664
Sex						
Male	1.3	7.1	2.1	7.9	5624303	11608
Female	1.6	8.3	3.7	10.3	6393567	13056
Area type						
Urban	2.9	7.6	4.6	9.3	3707390	8962
Rural	0.9	7.7	2.2	8.9	8310480	15702
Age-group (years)						
15-19	1.6	8.6	3.2	10.1	4260067	8853
20-24	1.6	7.7	3.3	9.3	3922800	8098
25-29	1.2	7.1	2.2	8.0	3835003	7713
State/Region/UT						
Kachin	1.3	8.6	2.2	9.5	353662	1457
Kayah	0.9	2.7	3.0	4.8	71717	681
Kayin	0.5	4.2	0.9	4.5	317177	874
Chin	13.9	25.1	21.3	31.5	107381	763
Sagaing	0.4	4.4	0.7	4.6	1292994	2526
Tanintharyi	0.0	6.5	1.2	7.7	333465	1293
Bago	2.2	9.8	3.4	10.9	1153928	1914
Magway	1.3	7.2	2.0	7.9	872054	1755
Mandalay	0.4	6.2	0.5	6.3	1506839	2462
Mon	1.9	14.3	8.3	19.9	444836	1133
Rakhine	3.6	14.4	7.7	18.1	490955	2092
Yangon	2.9	6.5	4.0	7.6	1945317	2591
Shan	0.4	5.5	2.1	7.1	1376108	1959
Ayeyawady	1.0	8.7	3.1	10.6	1466068	2188
NPT	2.7	18.7	5.8	21.4	285370	976
Estd. no. of persons	106283	597692	218011	709421	x	x
No. of sample persons	272	1298	564	1590	x	x

Table 13. Percentage distribution of unemployed youths by type of work looking for

Domain	Type of work looking for						youths	
	full time paid employment with government	full time paid employment with business/ industry	part time paid employment	self-employment	other	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	29.4	26.1	24.6	13.7	6.3	100.0	101260	259
Sex								
Male	24.6	24.4	27.8	17.1	6.1	100.0	48070	124
Female	33.7	27.6	21.7	10.6	6.4	100.0	53190	135
Area Type								
Urban	26.3	34.6	26.9	8.8	3.3	100.0	54515	144
Rural	32.9	16.2	21.9	19.4	9.7	100.0	46745	115
Age (years)								
15-19	20.0	24.1	42.8	11.1	2.0	100.0	27548	66
20-24	32.2	29.3	17.8	11.6	9.0	100.0	41113	107
25-29	33.6	23.7	17.7	18.6	6.4	100.0	32599	86
Estd. youths	29737	26419	24902	13868	6335	101260	x	x
Sample youths	83	51	65	42	18	259	x	x

Table 14. Percentage distribution of unemployed youths by decile class of population by average household monthly per capita consumer expenditure

Domain	Percentage of unemployed youths in decile class of population											youth	
	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All-Myanmar	5.1	11.5	9.1	6.3	7.2	13.5	9.9	13.8	13.2	10.3	100.0	106283	272
Sex													
Male	4.9	6.4	6.7	8.0	5.1	16.1	15.8	14.0	10.4	12.7	100.0	49474	129
Female	5.3	16.0	11.3	4.9	9.1	11.3	4.7	13.6	15.6	8.2	100.0	56809	143
Area Type													
Urban	7.5	16.9	8.5	3.0	4.5	8.7	10.0	14.1	12.6	14.2	100.0	57349	151
Rural	2.3	5.3	9.9	10.3	10.4	19.2	9.7	13.4	13.8	5.7	100.0	48934	121
Age (years)													
15-19	7.5	4.9	12.9	8.7	14.0	11.6	8.7	13.8	10.3	7.7	100.0	29235	70
20-24	3.6	16.4	5.5	5.7	5.6	14.5	10.1	10.8	14.3	13.4	100.0	43468	112
25-29	5.0	10.9	10.6	5.1	3.6	13.9	10.5	17.7	14.3	8.5	100.0	33580	90
Estd. youth	5439	12242	9722	6744	7698	14383	10482	14655	13991	10926	106283	x	x
Sample youth	11	16	22	19	25	35	29	38	41	36	272	x	x

Table 15. Percentage of youth unemployed by strict and relaxed definition

Domain	Percentage of youth			youths	
	seeking and also available (strict)	not seeking but available and willing to work	available and willing to work (relaxed) [(2)+(3)]	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All-Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	12017870	24664
Sex					
Male	46.5	26.3	37.4	5624303	11608
Female	53.5	73.7	62.6	6393567	13056
Area Type					
Urban	54.0	33.3	43.9	3707390	8962
Rural	46.0	66.7	56.1	8310479	15702
Age (years)					
15-19	27.5	30.6	28.9	4260067	8853
20-24	40.9	44.4	42.4	3922800	8098
25-29	31.6	25.0	28.7	3835003	7713
Estd. youths	106283	94304	195884	x	x
Sample youths	272	263	523	x	x

Table 16. Percentage distribution of youths without work, available for work but not actively seeking work by reason for not seeking work

Domain	Reason for not seeking work								Youths	
	found work but waiting to start	awaiting for the season to start	attended school/ training courses	family response-bilities or housework	does not know where to look for work	no jobs available in the area	Other*	total	estimated	sample
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All-Myanmar	2.9	12.9	11.3	46.7	11.6	5.5	9.2	100.0	181955	461
Sex										
Male	3.1	26.6	19.2	6.6	18.6	5.2	20.6	100.0	44065	131
Female	2.8	8.5	8.8	59.6	9.3	5.6	5.5	100.0	137890	330
Area Type										
Urban	4.9	5.0	20.8	38.5	16.8	3.9	10.1	100.0	62636	195
Rural	1.8	17.0	6.3	51.1	8.8	6.3	8.7	100.0	119319	266
Age (years)										
15-19	3.4	13.6	24.1	29.4	14.0	7.9	7.5	100.0	46793	124
20-24	3.4	12.4	10.7	49.2	12.0	4.5	7.9	100.0	77631	193
25-29	1.7	12.8	1.6	57.5	9.0	5.0	12.3	100.0	57531	144
Estd. youths	5250	23419	20520	85032	21044	10033	16658	181955	x	x
Sample youth	14	53	59	195	63	35	42	461	x	x

* Includes codes 2, 6, 7, 10, 99 of Q115

Table 17. Percentage distribution of youths by method of searching job

Domain	Method of job search						Youths	
	applied /contacted organizations/ employers	checked of work sites, shops, markets, etc	sought assistance of friends or relatives	registered with labour exchange office	Other*	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	23.8	20.5	27.0	11.7	17.0	100.0	134576	322
Sex								
Male	22.5	20.8	25.8	9.2	21.7	100.0	67126	157
Female	25.2	20.1	28.1	14.2	12.4	100.0	67450	165
Area Type								
Urban	26.9	24.3	25.6	8.6	14.6	100.0	69933	172
Rural	20.5	16.3	28.4	15.1	19.6	100.0	64642	150
Age (years)								
15-19	20.8	34.6	29.8	7.6	7.1	100.0	39099	90
20-24	24.8	15.9	24.1	12.6	22.7	100.0	54354	131
25-29	25.4	13.0	28.1	14.5	19.0	100.0	41123	101
Estd. youths	32063	27530	36294	15764	22925	134576	x	x
Sample youth	78	60	94	43	47	322	x	x

* Includes codes 3, 5, 6, 7, 9: Q112

INACTIVE

Table 18. Percentage distribution of inactive youths by reason for inactivity

Domain	Percentage of inactive youths for reason of inactivity								Youths	
	in school / training	housework / family responsibilities	illness, injury, disability	off-season	working conditions not acceptable	engaged in subsistence farming / fishing	other	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All-Myanmar	43.6	43.9	3.2	2.9	4.5	0.8	1.2	100.0	4056583	8871
Sex										
Male	61.9	17.2	4.9	4.6	8.3	1.3	1.7	100.0	1333997	2994
Female	34.6	57.0	2.4	2.1	2.6	0.5	0.9	100.0	2722586	5877
Area Type										
Urban	50.1	39.6	2.6	0.4	5.2	0.1	1.9	100.0	1481552	3702
Rural	39.8	46.3	3.5	4.4	4.0	1.2	0.8	100.0	2575031	5169
Age (years)										
15-19	67.9	22.1	2.4	1.9	4.2	0.6	0.9	100.0	2202344	4959
20-24	24.7	58.7	3.5	4.0	6.0	1.3	1.7	100.0	1001669	2188
25-29	2.8	82.6	4.9	4.4	3.2	0.7	1.5	100.0	852571	1724
Estd. youths	1767733	1779351	129377	118944	181125	31189	48865	4056583	x	x
Sample youths	4080	3733	282	220	370	85	101	8871	x	x

EMPLOYMENT

Table 19. Percentage distribution of youth population by status in employment

Domain	Percentage of working youths with employment status						Working youth	
	employee	paid apprentice/intern	employer	own account worker	helping without pay in a household/ family business	Total*	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	48.9	0.7	1.2	31.0	18.3	100.0	7738907	15198
Sex								
Urban	61.8	1.2	1.6	27.1	8.3	100.0	2126645	4973
Rural	44.0	0.4	1.0	32.5	22.0	100.0	5612262	10225
Area Type								
Male	49.3	0.7	1.6	32.1	16.4	100.0	4204769	8375
Female	48.4	0.6	0.7	29.8	20.5	100.0	3534138	6823
Age (years)								
15-19	54.2	0.7	0.2	22.3	22.6	100.0	1987894	3721
20-24	48.9	0.8	0.9	29.8	19.7	100.0	2832196	5666
25-29	45.1	0.5	2.1	38.2	14.0	100.0	2918817	5811
State/ Region/UT								
Kachin	26.8	0.1	0.8	55.6	16.6	100.0	187076	747
Kayah	41.4	0.4	0.2	40.6	17.3	100.0	45403	424
Kayin	35.3	0.7	0.7	33.4	29.9	100.0	176381	495
Chin	20.9	0.5	0.0	68.1	10.6	100.0	49779	376
Sagaing	42.5	0.4	0.9	27.8	28.4	100.0	929058	1761
Tanintharyi	59.4	0.6	1.0	25.5	13.5	100.0	175388	683
Bago	60.3	0.3	1.0	26.8	11.5	100.0	795008	1302
Magway	49.0	1.0	1.2	35.7	13.1	100.0	602060	1178
Mandalay	52.6	1.3	0.6	23.9	21.6	100.0	1082121	1694
Mon	48.0	0.9	0.2	33.4	17.6	100.0	234718	585
Rakhine	37.3	1.4	1.3	41.2	18.8	100.0	263325	1097
Yangon	63.6	0.6	2.2	24.7	8.8	100.0	1141190	1503
Shan	25.0	0.2	1.4	45.1	28.3	100.0	928370	1342
Ayeyawady	53.7	0.8	1.1	27.8	16.6	100.0	935521	1365
NPT	65.3	0.1	2.0	25.6	7.0	100.0	193507	646
Estd. youths	3781009	50451	90875	2402549	1412937	7738907	x	x
Sample youths	7213	120	157	4897	2808	15198	x	x

* includes cooperative member

Table20. Percentage of working youths by industrial groups

Industry section	Percentage of working youths			Working youths	
	male	female	person	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	7578376	14902
Section A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50.5	50.7	50.6	3833763	7106
Section B Mining	1.5	0.5	1.0	77954	212
Section C Manufacture	11.2	16.9	13.8	1048480	1958
Section D Electricity, gas, steam	0.1	0.1	0.1	8369	17
Section E Water supply	0.2	0.1	0.1	11229	23
Section F Construction	6.7	1.4	4.3	322972	713
Section G Wholesale and retail trade	9.8	15.6	12.4	942737	1920
Section H Transport	6.9	0.5	4.0	299490	621
Section I Accommodation	1.4	1.2	1.3	98235	205
Section J Information and Communication	0.3	0.2	0.2	18490	45
Section K Financial activities	0.4	0.5	0.4	32302	88
Section L Real estate	0.1	0.0	0.1	4790	11
Section M Professional Scientific Activities	0.6	0.7	0.7	51147	145
Section N Administrative and Support Activ.	2.7	2.0	2.4	181649	414
Section O Public Administration	0.5	0.3	0.4	28712	77
Section P Education	0.7	3.4	1.9	146794	396
Section Q Health and social work	0.3	0.9	0.6	43093	103
Section R Arts and entertainment	0.2	0.1	0.1	9337	25
SectionS Other services	6.1	4.0	5.1	388703	770
Section T Private HHs	0.1	0.7	0.4	28908	51
Section U Extra-territorial activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	1222	2
Estd. Working youths	4088774	3489602	7578376	x	x
Sample working youths	8159	6743	14902	x	x

Table 21. Percentage distribution of youth employment by aggregate industrial sector

Domain	Percentage of youths in employment				Working youths	
	agriculture	industry	services	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All-Myanmar	49.9	20.5	29.6	100.0	7681680	15088
Sex						
Male	49.4	21.3	29.3	100.0	4176808	8321
Female	50.5	19.4	30.0	100.0	3504873	6767
Area Type						
Urban	8.8	34.9	56.3	100.0	2110645	4937
Rural	65.5	15.0	19.5	100.0	5571035	10151
Age (years)						
15-19	55.8	21.1	23.1	100.0	1971483	3688
20-24	48.5	21.2	30.3	100.0	2813360	5628
25-29	47.3	19.3	33.4	100.0	2896838	5772
State/ Region/UT						
Kachin	51.7	22.3	26.0	100.0	186327	742
Kayah	57.6	21.5	20.9	100.0	45304	422
Kayin	49.2	16.0	34.8	100.0	173823	489
Chin	75.1	7.1	17.7	100.0	49221	373
Sagaing	64.0	14.9	21.1	100.0	922604	1747
Tanintharyi	26.4	25.7	47.8	100.0	173592	676
Bago	58.7	17.1	24.1	100.0	789472	1293
Magway	64.6	13.1	22.2	100.0	598807	1173
Mandalay	41.8	25.2	33.0	100.0	1074883	1682
Mon	30.7	29.1	40.3	100.0	232349	581
Rakhine	54.9	13.5	31.6	100.0	260426	1086
Yangon	9.0	40.5	50.5	100.0	1131703	1492
Shan	74.6	10.5	14.9	100.0	920959	1330
Ayeyawady	61.6	12.1	26.2	100.0	928704	1356
NPT	40.0	27.1	32.9	100.0	193507	646
Estd. Working youths	3833763	1572309	2275608	7681680	x	x
Sample working youths	7106	3109	4873	15088	x	x

Table 22. Percentage of youths in employment by occupation (ISCO-08)

Major occupation group	Percentage of working youths			Working youths	
	male	female	person	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	7683964	15088
Managers	0.3	0.3	0.3	23436	47
Professionals	1.4	4.3	2.7	207789	558
Technicians and associate professionals	1.7	0.9	1.4	103950	237
Clerical support workers	1.6	2.4	2.0	152223	391
Service and sales workers	9.9	17.3	13.3	1020713	2116
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	40.5	39.1	39.9	3063216	5856
Craft and related trades workers	15.5	14.0	14.8	1136162	2210
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	6.7	2.0	4.6	350782	731
Elementary occupations	22.2	19.7	21.0	1616262	2919
Armed forces occupations	0.2	0.0	0.1	9431	23
Estd. Working youths	4179821	3504142	7683964	x	x
Sample working youths	8323	6765	15088	x	x

Table 23. Percentage distribution of youths on paid employment by access to benefits/entitlements

Domain	Percentage of working youth							Paid employment youths	
	provision for pension or gratuity	getting paid annual leave	getting paid sick leave in case of			getting medical benefits from the employer		estimated	sample
			illness/injury	maternity	both illness/injury and maternal benefits	from social security scheme	directly provided		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All-Myanmar	9.1	14.7	7.9	0.6	10.2	8.4	10.6	3753382	7181
Sex									
Male	7.1	11.0	8.7	0.4	4.6	4.7	11.0	2059274	3999
Female	11.5	19.1	7.0	0.9	17.1	12.8	10.0	1694108	3182
Area Type									
Urban	13.2	24.1	15.8	1.1	15.5	14.3	20.7	1313812	2977
Rural	6.9	9.6	3.7	0.4	7.4	5.2	5.2	2439570	4204
Age (years)									
15-19	4.0	7.7	6.0	0.6	5.5	5.8	11.3	1069045	1915
20-24	9.8	16.8	8.9	0.6	11.6	9.6	11.0	1380383	2747
25-29	12.5	18.0	8.4	0.7	12.6	9.1	9.6	1303954	2519
Estd. youths	317977	549562	297554	22955	383272	314457	397521	x	x
Sample youths	807	1206	562	44	849	526	713	x	x

Table 24. Average daily income of young wage and salaried workers per day at main job by level of education

Domain	Average daily income (000 Ks) of youth in paid employment per day having level of educational attainment								Youths in paid employment	
	nil	below primary	primary	Middle*	high school	Under Graduate Diploma	university and post graduate	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All-Myanmar	3.6	3.4	3.9	4.6	5.7	5.2	6.7	4.4	3830686	7329
Sex										
Male	4.2	3.8	4.4	5.1	6.9	5.3	7.1	4.8	2098762	4084
Female	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.9	4.0	5.2	6.5	3.8	1731924	3245
Area Type										
Urban	4.2	3.8	5.0	5.3	6.3	5.6	7.0	5.4	1338947	3026
Rural	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.0	5.1	4.8	6.3	3.8	2491740	4303
Age (years)										
15-19	3.5	3.0	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.6	1091202	1957
20-24	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	6.7	4.5	1406565	2794
25-29	3.8	3.8	4.1	5.0	7.5	6.1	6.7	4.9	1332919	2578
Estd. youths	191453	693094	1338742	940131	283239	37114	346913	3830686	x	x
Sample youths	340	1153	2399	1846	629	84	878	7329	x	x

* Including vocational certificate

Table 25. Average monthly income of young self- employed worker at main job during the last one year by level of education

Domain	Average monthly income (000 Ks) of self-employed youth having level of educational attainment								Self-employed youths	
	nil	below primary	primary	Middle*	high school	Undergraduate diploma	university and post graduate	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All-Myanmar	93.0	112.6	122.7	124.3	110.3	91.4	130.9	118.8	1362146	2698
Sex										
Male	98.7	116.0	127.4	132.8	113.4	95.0	136.2	124.2	872418	1674
Female	84.7	105.2	113.8	108.5	104.0	67.0	127.0	109.1	489727	1024
Area Type										
Urban	108.8	129.4	127.5	139.9	121.4	100.8	132.9	131.5	405270	939
Rural	91.1	108.8	121.2	116.0	102.5	83.4	126.6	113.4	956875	1759
Age (years)										
15-19	68.5	108.9	118.5	101.9	121.5	92.2	100.0	105.5	144060	304
20-24	89.9	99.3	116.7	111.1	104.4	45.3	124.4	110.1	425938	861
25-29	101.7	118.5	126.9	137.3	112.4	106.8	133.6	125.9	792148	1533
Estd. youths	88545	218812	417510	427873	121031	9396	78978	1362146	x	x
Sample youths	179	360	790	876	294	19	180	2698	x	x

* Including vocational certificate

Table 26. Percentage distribution of youth employment by usual hours worked per week at current weekly status (all current jobs)

Domain	Percentage of working youths with weekly hours worked								Average weekly working hours	Working youths	
	1-9	10-19	20 - 29	30-39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60+	total		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Myanmar	0.7	1.4	4.1	9.0	27.7	31.3	25.8	100.0	52.0	7720524	15149
Sex											
Male	0.7	1.2	3.3	8.2	26.8	33.5	26.3	100.0	52.7	4194310	8343
Female	0.8	1.6	5.0	9.9	28.8	28.7	25.2	100.0	51.1	3526214	6806
Area Type											
Urban	0.8	1.4	3.4	8.0	34.9	23.7	27.9	100.0	52.4	2118953	4944
Rural	0.7	1.4	4.4	9.4	25.0	34.2	25.0	100.0	51.8	5601572	10205
Age (years)											
15-19	0.6	1.4	3.9	8.6	27.8	32.7	25.1	100.0	52.2	1982204	3709
20-24	0.6	1.4	4.3	9.3	28.2	31.1	25.1	100.0	51.8	2822983	5642
25-29	1.0	1.3	4.0	9.0	27.3	30.6	26.9	100.0	52.1	2915338	5798
Employee											
Agriculture	0.3	0.6	3.5	6.0	23.4	42.5	23.7	100.0	53.2	1292540	2145
Industry	0.6	0.4	2.0	3.5	40.7	26.4	26.4	100.0	52.6	1151194	2223
Services	0.3	1.4	2.8	9.1	36.8	23.5	26.2	100.0	52.1	1361708	2912
All	0.4	0.8	2.8	6.4	33.4	30.9	25.4	100.0	52.6	3805441	7280
Self-employed											
Agriculture	0.8	1.7	5.2	12.2	22.7	35.5	21.9	100.0	50.6	2533522	4943
Industry	1.2	1.2	3.9	8.4	26.4	31.2	27.8	100.0	52.1	417544	876
Services	1.9	3.0	6.5	11.1	18.6	21.6	37.3	100.0	53.1	907146	1940
All	1.1	1.9	5.4	11.5	22.1	31.8	26.2	100.0	51.4	3858212	7759
All employed											
Agriculture	0.6	1.3	4.6	10.1	22.9	37.9	22.5	100.0	51.5	3826061	7088
Industry	0.7	0.6	2.5	4.8	36.9	27.7	26.8	100.0	52.5	1568737	3099
Services	0.9	2.0	4.3	9.9	29.5	22.7	30.7	100.0	52.5	2268854	4852
All	0.7	1.4	4.1	9.0	27.7	31.3	25.8	100.0	52.0	7663653	15039
Estd. youths	55962	107553	315689	693124	2139883	2418240	1990074	7720524	x	x	x
Sample youths	101	267	645	1395	4150	4513	4078	15149	x	x	x

Table 27. Percentage distribution of employed youths who would like to change their work by reason

Domain	Percentage of youths willing to change their employment situation for											Employed youths	
	present job is temporary/ short term	wage/ salary in present job is low	to make better use of skills	to work more hours	to commute to work place is not convenient	to change location of workplace	to have job security	to work fewer hours	to improve working conditions	other	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All-Myanmar	16.5	42.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.6	4.2	0.5	31.7	0.7	100.0	1737431	3579
Sex													
Male	18.3	41.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.5	4.3	0.2	31.4	0.7	100.0	1000080	2098
Female	14.1	44.4	1.4	0.7	0.2	1.8	4.1	0.8	32.0	0.5	100.0	737351	1481
Area Type													
Urban	13.1	48.9	2.7	0.6	0.3	1.4	6.6	1.4	24.2	0.8	100.0	398828	982
Rural	17.5	40.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.7	3.5	0.2	33.9	0.6	100.0	1338603	2597
Age (years)													
15-19	18.3	42.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.7	3.7	0.5	31.7	0.3	100.0	501852	1003
20-24	16.0	42.6	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.4	4.2	0.7	32.0	0.8	100.0	635486	1371
25-29	15.6	42.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.8	4.7	0.2	31.2	0.9	100.0	600093	1205
Estd. youths	286864	738468	21694	11607	7329	28220	73676	8127	550095	11350	1737431	x	x
Sample youths	541	1410	40	24	19	56	189	20	1258	22	3579	x	x

Table 28. Percentage distribution of youths on temporary contract by reason

Domain	Percentage of employed youths having limited job contract	Percentage of youth employees having limited job contract due to								Youth	
		on the job training/ internship	probation period	seasonal work	occasional/ daily work	public employment programme	work for a service or specific task	other reason	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All-Myanmar	49.2	3.5	2.7	32.8	56.7	2.5	1.4	0.4	100.0	1240244	2281
Sex											
Male	50.0	3.6	2.0	30.9	60.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	100.0	682251	1289
Female	48.3	3.4	3.5	35.2	52.7	3.5	1.4	0.1	100.0	557993	992
Area Type											
Urban	23.9	14.0	8.1	7.2	57.6	5.9	6.0	1.0	100.0	209204	553
Rural	62.6	1.4	1.6	38.0	56.6	1.8	0.4	0.3	100.0	1031039	1728
Age (years)											
15-19	55.9	5.5	2.1	33.6	56.4	0.6	1.2	0.6	100.0	397762	690
20-24	45.8	4.1	3.6	33.3	53.8	3.3	1.5	0.4	100.0	425869	825
25-29	47.5	1.1	2.2	31.6	60.0	3.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	416613	766
Estd. youth	1248149	43790	33213	407053	703610	30512	17183	4882	1240244	x	x
Sample youths	2290	77	82	661	1313	101	35	12	2281	x	x

Table 29. Percentage distribution of unemployed youths by duration of seeking job

Domain	Percentage of unemployed youths by duration of seeking job						No. of unemployed youths	
	less than 3 months	3months<6 months	6months<12 months	1 year <3 years	3 years or more	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All-Myanmar	28.5	28.4	21.7	14.4	7.0	100.0	102545	260
Sex								
Male	26.8	35.9	21.5	10.8	5.0	100.0	47212	121
Female	30.0	22.1	21.9	17.4	8.6	100.0	55333	139
Area Type								
Urban	22.8	33.3	20.3	17.7	5.9	100.0	55462	145
Rural	35.3	22.6	23.4	10.5	8.2	100.0	47083	115
Age (years)								
15-19	39.1	26.3	22.3	11.2	1.2	100.0	28164	67
20-24	24.5	34.6	25.9	10.1	5.0	100.0	42428	108
25-29	24.6	22.1	15.6	23.0	14.7	100.0	31953	85
Estd. youths	29275	29138	22235	14765	7132	102545	x	x
Sample youths	77	65	58	43	17	260	x	x

Table 30. Percentage distribution of employed youths by degree of their job satisfaction over type of residence, sex and level of educational attainment

Domain	Percentage of employed youths having the extent of job satisfaction					No. of employed youths	
	very satisfied	somewhat satisfied	somewhat unsatisfied	very unsatisfied	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All-Myanmar	44.7	50.8	4.0	0.5	100.0	7666208	15066
Sex							
Male	43.9	51.1	4.5	0.6	100.0	4162636	8297
Female	45.8	50.3	3.4	0.5	100.0	3503572	6769
Area Type							
Urban	52.7	44.0	2.8	0.5	100.0	2111183	4930
Rural	41.7	53.3	4.4	0.5	100.0	5555026	10136
level of educational attainment							
not literate	35.5	59.0	4.7	0.9	100.0	402762	786
below primary	42.8	53.1	3.2	0.9	100.0	1276255	2153
primary	40.4	54.2	4.9	0.5	100.0	2679627	4942
middle*	46.9	48.7	3.9	0.5	100.0	2117259	4314
high school	46.6	49.5	3.6	0.3	100.0	610652	1439
Undergraduate diploma	53.3	46.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	60296	136
university and post graduate	67.1	30.7	1.8	0.3	100.0	518141	1291
Type of employment							
Formal	48.8	47.5	2.8	0.9	100.0	1044078	2190
Informal	44.1	51.3	4.2	0.5	100.0	6622130	12876
Est. youths	3429592	3890693	304740	41184	7666208	x	x
Sample youths	6736	7610	638	82	15066	x	x

* Including vocational certificate

TRANSITION

Table 31. Percentage distribution of youth population by stage of transition

Domain	Percentage of youths in stage of transition				No. of youths	
	transited	in transition	transition not yet started	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All-Myanmar	49.8	20.1	30.1	100.0	12017870	24664
Sex						
Male	56.9	11.1	31.9	100.0	5624303	11608
Female	43.5	28.0	28.5	100.0	6393567	13056
Area Type						
Urban	42.2	22.8	35.0	100.0	3707390	8962
Rural	53.2	18.9	27.9	100.0	8310479	15702
State/ Region/UT						
Kachin	45.9	24.0	30.1	100.0	353662	1457
Kayah	56.8	20.6	22.5	100.0	71717	681
Kayin	52.3	24.4	23.2	100.0	317177	874
Chin	36.8	33.6	29.6	100.0	107381	763
Sagaing	53.8	15.2	31.0	100.0	1292994	2526
Tanintharyi	32.9	27.9	39.2	100.0	333465	1293
Bago	53.5	17.7	28.8	100.0	1153928	1914
Magway	54.9	15.9	29.2	100.0	872054	1755
Mandalay	60.9	15.2	23.9	100.0	1506839	2462
Mon	39.9	28.3	31.7	100.0	444836	1133
Rakhine	35.7	28.8	35.5	100.0	490955	2092
Yangon	43.2	23.4	33.4	100.0	1945317	2591
Shan	57.4	13.5	29.0	100.0	1376108	1959
Ayeyawady	41.0	26.2	32.8	100.0	1466068	2188
NPT	59.5	17.3	23.2	100.0	285370	976
Estd. youths	5981031	2417563	3619275	12017870	x	x
Sample youth	11756	5159	7749	24664	x	x

Table 32. Percentage distribution of youths by stage of transition over level of education

Level of educational attainment	Percentage of youths in stage of transition				No. of youths	
	transited	in transition	transition not yet started	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All-Myanmar	49.8	20.1	30.1	100.0	12013876	24650
Nil	47.0	1.9	51.2	100.0	660938	1366
Below primary	58.6	22.5	18.9	100.0	1670004	2887
Primary	52.5	22.2	25.3	100.0	3937284	7562
Middle*	45.6	19.4	35.0	100.0	3680650	7878
High school	45.3	23.5	31.1	100.0	1081739	2573
Undergraduate diploma	16.4	8.2	75.4	100.0	285935	663
University and post graduate	58.2	23.8	18.0	100.0	697327	1721
Estd. youths	5980347	2417563	3615966	12013876	x	x
Sample youths	11753	5159	7738	24650	x	x

* Including vocational certificate

Table 33. Percentage distribution of youth population by stage of transition over decile class of population by average household monthly per capita consumer expenditure

Decile class of population by per capita monthly consumer expenditure	Percentage of youths in stage of transition				Youths	
	transited	in transition	transition not yet started	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All Myanmar	49.8	20.1	30.1	100.0	12016704	24660
0-10	49.2	20.2	30.6	100.0	1245032	2277
10-20	51.2	19.7	29.1	100.0	1356977	2357
20-30	53.2	19.7	27.1	100.0	1219078	2290
30-40	51.0	21.2	27.8	100.0	1182801	2389
40-50	50.6	19.1	30.3	100.0	1257712	2615
50-60	51.2	20.9	28.0	100.0	1171776	2392
60-70	50.7	20.0	29.3	100.0	1162224	2431
70-80	49.8	19.9	30.3	100.0	1165235	2592
80-90	44.5	21.9	33.7	100.0	1113846	2607
90-100	45.5	18.8	35.7	100.0	1142025	2710
Estd. Youths	5980029	2417563	3619112	12016704	x	x
Sample youths	11753	5159	7748	24660	x	x

Table 34. Percentage distribution of youths who have not started their transition by sub-category

Domain	Percentage of youths not started transition			Youths	
	still in school	currently inactive and not in school with no intension of looking to work	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All-Myanmar	45.9	54.1	100.0	3908181	8595
Sex					
Male	64.9	35.1	100.0	1288133	2933
Female	36.6	63.4	100.0	2620048	5662
Area Type					
Urban	49.7	50.3	100.0	1481810	3743
Rural	43.6	56.4	100.0	2426372	4852
Age (years)					
15-19	72.2	27.8	100.0	2141000	4838
20-24	23.7	76.3	100.0	971624	2139
25-29	2.3	97.7	100.0	795558	1618
Estd. youths	1794960	2113221	3908181	x	x
Sample youths	4145	4450	8595	x	x

Table 35. Percentage distribution of youths by transition group

Domain	Percentage of youths in transition group				Youths in transition	
	transited to stable paid employment	transited to satisfactory self- or temp. employment	in transition	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All-Myanmar	14.4	56.8	28.8	100.0	8398594	16915
Sex						
Male	16.6	67.0	16.4	100.0	3828647	7799
Female	12.6	48.2	39.2	100.0	4569947	9116
Area Type						
Urban	26.8	38.1	35.1	100.0	2408047	5708
Rural	9.4	64.3	26.3	100.0	5990548	11207
Level of educational attainment						
Nil	10.7	85.5	3.8	100.0	322735	643
Below primary	10.2	62.0	27.7	100.0	1354127	2348
Primary	11.7	58.6	29.7	100.0	2941919	5581
Middle*	13.9	56.3	29.8	100.0	2392031	5021
High school	17.1	48.8	34.1	100.0	744894	1776
UG	31.9	34.8	33.3	100.0	70272	149
Bachelor & above	37.0	34.0	29.0	100.0	571933	1394
Decile class of population by per capita monthly consumer expenditure						
0-10	11.7	59.2	29.1	100.0	864289	1533
10-20	8.0	64.2	27.8	100.0	962264	1674
20-30	13.7	59.4	27.0	100.0	888177	1637
30-40	13.3	57.3	29.4	100.0	854107	1703
40-50	15.0	57.7	27.4	100.0	876502	1811
50-60	13.3	57.7	29.0	100.0	844110	1689
60-70	15.5	56.2	28.3	100.0	822249	1694
70-80	17.9	53.5	28.6	100.0	812593	1773
80-90	17.5	49.6	33.0	100.0	738807	1697
90-100	20.6	50.2	29.2	100.0	734495	1701
Estd. youths	1210598	4770434	2417563	8398594	x	x
Sample youths	2434	9322	5159	16915	x	x

* Including vocational certificate

Table 36. Percentage distribution of “in transition “youths by sub- category over type of residence, decile class of population by per capita monthly consumer expenditure and level of educational attainment

Domain	Percentage of youths in transition					No. of youths in transition	
	unemployed (relaxed definition)	in non-satisfactory temporary paid employment	in non-satisfactory self-employment	other	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All-Myanmar	4.4	2.8	5.4	87.4	100.0	2417563	5159
Sex							
Male	7.9	6.6	13.4	72.1	100.0	627012	1413
Female	3.2	1.5	2.6	92.8	100.0	1790551	3746
Area Type							
Urban	6.8	2.6	2.4	88.2	100.0	844697	2010
Rural	3.1	2.9	7.0	87.0	100.0	1572866	3149
Decile class of population by per capita monthly consumer expenditure							
0-10	2.2	3.0	6.6	88.2	100.0	251851	490
10-20	4.6	3.9	3.6	87.9	100.0	267281	493
20-30	4.1	2.1	7.3	86.5	100.0	239597	470
30-40	2.7	1.3	7.8	88.2	100.0	251185	523
40-50	3.2	1.3	5.4	90.1	100.0	239980	546
50-60	5.9	5.2	4.4	84.5	100.0	244651	534
60-70	4.5	2.4	3.8	89.3	100.0	232507	503
70-80	6.3	2.0	5.0	86.6	100.0	232293	521
80-90	5.7	1.6	5.8	86.9	100.0	243601	565
90-100	5.1	5.1	4.1	85.7	100.0	214618	514
level of educational attainment							
Nil	6.5	36.1	51.6	5.9	100.0	12334	37
Below primary	1.7	3.3	4.3	90.6	100.0	375180	709
Primary	2.3	3.4	6.3	88.0	100.0	873979	1746
Middle*	4.5	2.1	5.5	87.9	100.0	712492	1610
High school	6.3	1.8	2.7	89.2	100.0	254380	617
UG	11.5	.0	.0	88.5	100.0	23400	48
Bachelor and above	16.9	1.2	3.9	78.0	100.0	165798	392
Estd. youths	106283	67660	130399	2113221	2417563	x	x
Sample youths	272	118	319	4450	5159	x	x

* Including vocational certificate

Table 37. Percentage distribution of transited youths by sub- category over type of residence, decile class of population over per capita monthly consumer expenditure and level of education attainment

Domain	Percentage of youths transited with				No. of transited youths	
	stable paid employment	satisfactory temporary employment	satisfactory self-employment	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All-Myanmar	20.2	62.4	17.4	100.0	5981031	11756
Sex						
Male	19.8	62.3	17.8	100.0	3201635	6386
Female	20.7	62.4	16.9	100.0	2779396	5370
Area Type						
Urban	41.3	48.6	10.1	100.0	1563350	3698
Rural	12.8	67.2	20.0	100.0	4417681	8058
Decile class of population by per capita monthly consumer expenditure						
0-10	16.4	67.7	15.8	100.0	612438	1043
10-20	11.1	65.0	23.9	100.0	694983	1181
20-30	18.7	62.7	18.6	100.0	648580	1167
30-40	18.9	62.7	18.4	100.0	602922	1180
40-50	20.6	58.9	20.5	100.0	636522	1265
50-60	18.8	60.4	20.8	100.0	599459	1155
60-70	21.6	63.9	14.5	100.0	589742	1191
70-80	25.1	59.2	15.6	100.0	580300	1252
80-90	26.1	60.9	13.1	100.0	495206	1132
90-100	29.1	61.3	9.7	100.0	519877	1187
Level of educational attainment						
Nil	11.1	66.5	22.3	100.0	310400	606
Below primary	14.2	58.8	27.0	100.0	978947	1639
Primary	16.6	62.4	21.0	100.0	2067939	3835
Middle*	19.8	68.2	12.0	100.0	1679539	3411
High school	25.9	65.6	8.5	100.0	490514	1159
UG	47.8	50.6	1.6	100.0	46872	101
Bachelor and above	52.1	40.7	7.2	100.0	406136	1002
Estd. youths	1210598	3729195	1041238	5981031	x	x
Sample youths	2434	7464	1858	11756	x	x

* Including vocational certificate

Table 38. Percentage distribution of total employment and transited youths by sub- category over major occupation groups

Domain	Total employed youth	Percentage of youths transited with				No. of transited youths	
		stable paid employment	satisfactory temporary employment	satisfactory self-employment	total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5951740	11691
Managers	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	20646	38
Professionals	2.7	8.9	0.7	1.4	2.5	148074	393
Technicians and associate professionals	1.4	3.2	0.9	0.4	1.3	77283	180
Clerical support workers	2.0	7.0	0.2	1.0	1.7	101003	264
Service and sales workers	13.3	17.7	14.7	5.9	13.8	821247	1706
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	39.9	9.1	63.2	19.7	44.6	2656321	5077
Craft and related trades workers	14.8	26.2	9.5	12.6	13.4	800402	1556
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	4.6	5.7	4.4	3.9	4.6	274030	580
Elementary occupations	21.0	20.6	6.1	55.0	17.6	1046525	1883
Armed forces occupations	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	6210	14
Estd. youths	7683964	1208984	3702015	1040741	5951740	x	x
Sample youths	15088	2430	7404	1857	11691	x	x

Table 39. Percentage distribution of transited youths by flow to stable and/or satisfactory employment

Flow to stable and/or satisfactory employment	Percentage of transited youths							No. of transited youths	
	male	female	total	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	Total	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Direct transition	53.6	46.4	100.0	24.8	36.6	38.6	100.0	5689735	11120
From unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
From own-account work	67.8	32.2	100.0	2.9	61.8	35.3	100.0	6965	20
From unpaid family work	29.3	70.7	100.0	62.1	37.9	0.0	100.0	924	3
From other employment	50.6	49.4	100.0	9.8	62.8	27.4	100.0	11774	27
From inactivity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Total transited non-students	53.6	46.4	100.0	24.8	36.7	38.6	100.0	5709397	11170
Estd. youths	3060551	2648846	5709397	1413729	2093905	2201763	5709397	x	x
Sample youths	6074	5096	11170	2625	4165	4380	11170	x	x

Table 40 Percentage distribution of transited youths by the path of transition

Path of transition (1)	Percentage of transited youth			No. of transited youths	
	male (2)	female (3)	total (4)	estimated (5)	sample (6)
Average length of transition (year)– excluding direct transition	9.5	7.6	8.4	102407	232
Average length of transition(year) – including direct transition	5.2	4.9	5.0	7756308	15256
Average length of transition to stable employment (year) – including direct transition	5.0	4.4	4.7	1210184	2433
Average length of transition to satisfactory self- or temporary employment (year)– including direct transition	5.0	4.8	4.9	4769846	9320

Table 41. Percentage distribution of transited youth by the classification of duration of transition

Duration of transition (1)	Percentage of transited youth			No. of transited youth	
	male (2)	female (3)	total (4)	estimated (5)	sample (6)
Short transition	20.1	22.2	21.1	1438754	3057
Middling transition	8.4	8.9	8.7	590623	1234
Lengthy transition	71.5	68.8	70.3	4798215	9100
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	6827591	13391
Estd. youth	3665848	3161743	6827591	x	x
Sample youth	7275	6116	13391	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

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			
For employed persons aged <u>5 years and above</u>			
<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 2= In kind only 3= Both in cash and in kind	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q84 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q84	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q84 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q84																																																		
Q83	Estimate the value of in kind pay (000 kyats)	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>5</td></tr></table> All → Q85		2	3	3	5	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> All → Q85																																													
	2	3	3	5																																																	
Q84	The last time (NAME) was paid, how much did he/she receive ... ? (000 kyats) READ Total amount <u><i>Of which</i></u> i. Basic pay ii. Overtime iii. Fixed allowances iv. Productivity, attendance bonus v. Others (Commission, tips, etc)	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																										<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																									
Q85	What period did this payment cover? 1= One day 2= One week 3= Two weeks 4= One month 9= Other period (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q87 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q87 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>																																																		
Q86	How many days did (NAME) work in his/her main job during that period?	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																																															
Q87	Does the pay-amount last received correspond to (NAME)'s usual pay in this job? 1= Yes 2= No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>																																																		
Q87	i. IF NO, THEN RECORD USUAL TOTAL AMOUNT (000 kyats)	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																																													

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"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <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><td>→Q166</td></tr> </table>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	→Q166	<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><td>→Q166</td></tr> </table>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	→Q166																		
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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><td>→Q166</td></tr> </table>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	→Q166	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td>→Q166</td></tr> </table>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	→Q166																						
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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> <p>..... (specify)</p>	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> <p>..... (specify)</p>	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 School-to-Work Transition Survey

January-March 2015

