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

Report on

Myanmar Labour Force Survey-2015

In collaboration with International Labour Organization

2016   **Nay Pyi Taw**

Report on Myanmar Labour Force Survey, 2015

Map of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

N

Kachin

Sagaing

Chin

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Mandalay

Magway

Rakhine

Nay Pyi Taw

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Ayeyawady

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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 on the other.

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

H. E, U Thein Swe
Union Minister
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population
The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

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

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

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

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Key Indicators

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Unit	Total	Male	Female
1	**Population(only conventional households)**				
	Total	Number	47,930,046	22,554,598	25,375,448
	Urban	Number	13,839,854	6,422,375	7,417,478
	Rural	Number	34,090,192	16,132,222	17,957,969
2	**Population by age group**				
	0-14	Number	13,995,384	7,000,741	6,994,643
	15-64	Number	31,126,534	14,408,699	16,717,835
	65+	Number	2,808,128	1,145,158	1,662,970
3 a	**Working age population (15 years and above)**				
	Total	Number	33,934,662	15,553,856	18,380,805
	Urban	Number	10,399,332	4,686,445	5,712,887
	Rural	Number	23,535,330	10,867,412	12,667,918
3 b	**Working age population (10 years and above)**				
	Total	Number	38,792,625	17,949,088	20,843,537
	Urban	Number	11,659,465	5,317,153	6,342,312
	Rural	Number	27,133,161	12,631,936	14,501,225
4	**Youth population (15-29 years)**				
	Total	Number	12,017,870	5,624,303	6,393,567
	Urban	Number	3,707,390	1,739,128	1,968,263
	Rural	Number	8,310,480	3,885,175	4,425,304
	Youth population (15-24 years)				
	Total	Number	8,182,866	3,850,013	4,332,853
	Urban	Number	2,531,719	1,196,394	1,335,325
	Rural	Number	5,651,147	2,653,619	2,997,529
5	**Children (5-17 years)**				
	Total	Number	12,146,463	6,010,459	6,136,004
	Urban	Number	3,122,218	1,559,162	1,563,057
	Rural	Number	9,024,244	4,451,298	4,572,947
6	**Dependency ratio**				
	Total dependency ratio	%	53.98	x	x
	Child dependency ratio	%	44.96	x	x
	Aged dependency ratio	%	9.02	x	x
7	**Average household size**				
	Total	Number	4.41	x	x
	Urban	Number	4.54	x	x
	Rural	Number	4.35	x	x
8	**People with disabilities (5+ population)**				
	Any form of disability	%	7.7	6.9	8.4
	Seeing	%	5.7	5.0	6.3
	Hearing	%	2.0	1.8	2.2
	Walking	%	3.4	2.8	3.9
	Remembering/concentrating	%	1.7	1.4	1.9
	Self-care	%	1.3	1.1	1.4
	Communication	%	0.9	0.9	0.9

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Unit	Total	Male	Female
9 a	**Employed population and employment-to-population ratio (15+)**				
	Total	Number	21,791,335	12,391,395	9,399,940
		%	64.2	79.7	51.1
	Urban	Number	6,171,127	3,528,955	2,642,172
		%	59.3	75.3	46.2
	Rural	Number	15,620,207	8,862,439	6,757,768
		%	66.4	81.6	53.3
9 b	**Employed population and employment-to-population ratio (10+)**				
	Total	Number	22,097,045	12,545,212	9,551,833
		%	57.0	69.9	45.8
	Urban	Number	6,232,224	3,560,904	2,671,320
		%	53.5	67.0	42.1
	Rural	Number	15,864,821	8,984,308	6,880,513
		%	58.5	71.1	47.4
10	**Labour underutilization, numbers and rates (LU)**				
	LU1: Unemployment rate				
	Total	Number	168,462	83,100	85,362
		%	0.8	0.7	0.9
	Urban	Number	87,497	41,854	45,643
		%	1.4	1.2	1.7
	Rural	Number	80,965	41,247	39,719
		%	0.5	0.5	0.6
	LU2: Combined rate of time related underemployment and unemployment				
	Total	Number	1,330,871	694,972	635,899
		%	6.1	5.6	6.7
	Urban	Number	375,540	200,356	175,183
		%	6.0	5.6	6.5
	Rural	Number	955,331	494,616	460,715
		%	6.1	5.6	6.8
	LU3: Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force				
	Total	Number	378,107	144,364	233,743
		%	1.7	1.2	2.4
	Urban	Number	159,881	63,057	96,824
		%	2.5	1.8	3.5
	Rural	Number	218,226	81,307	136,919
		%	1.4	0.9	2.0
	LU4: Aggregate measure of labour underutilization				
	Total	Number	1,540,516	756,236	784,280
		%	6.9	6.0	8.1
	Urban	Number	447,924	221,560	226,364
		%	7.1	6.2	8.3
	Rural	Number	1,092,592	534,676	557,916
		%	6.9	6.0	8.1

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Unit	Total	Male	Female
11	**Population labour force (15+)**				
	Total	Number	21,959,797	12,474,495	9,485,302
		%	64.7	80.2	51.6
	Urban	Number	6,258,624	3,570,809	2,687,816
		%	60.2	76.2	47.0
	Rural	Number	15,701,173	8,903,686	6,797,487
		%	66.7	81.9	53.7
12	**Population outside labour force (15+)**				
	Total	Number	11,974,865	3,079,362	8,895,503
		%	35.3	19.8	48.4
	Urban	Number	4,140,708	1,115,636	3,025,071
		%	39.8	23.8	53.0
	Rural	Number	7,834,157	1,963,725	5,870,432
		%	33.3	18.1	46.3
13	**Reason for outside labour force**				
	In school or training	%	15.1	27.4	10.9
	Housework/family responsibility	%	51.1	13.9	63.9
	Illness, injury or disability	%	8.0	15.2	5.6
	Retired, too old for work	%	19.9	30.2	16.3
	Off-season	%	2.5	5.3	1.6
	working condition not acceptable	%	2.1	5.3	1.0
	engaged in subsistence farming/fishing	%	0.6	1.4	0.3
	Other	%	0.7	1.3	0.5
14 a	**Employed population by employment status (15+)**				
	Employee	Number	8,390,441	4,887,918	3,502,523
		%	38.5	39.4	37.3
	Self-employed	Number	13,400,943	7,503,529	5,897,463
		%	61.5	60.6	62.7
	Employers	Number	832,563	661,053	171,510
		%	3.8	5.3	1.8
	Own account workers	Number	10,003,712	5,889,651	4,114,061
		%	45.9	47.5	43.8
	Unpaid family workers	Number	2,564,619	952,773	1,611,846
		%	11.8	7.7	17.1
14 b	**Employed population by employment status (10+)**				
	Employee	Number	8,573,844	4,980,619	3,593,225
		%	38.8	39.7	37.6
	Self-employed	Number	13,523,200	7,564,593	5,958,608
		%	61.2	60.3	62.4
	Employers	Number	832,563	661,053	171,510
		%	3.8	5.3	1.8
	Own account workers	Number	10,052,478	5,915,362	4,137,116
		%	45.5	47.2	43.3

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Unit	Total	Male	Female
	Unpaid family workers	Number	2,638,160	988,178	1,649,982
		%	11.9	7.9	17.3
15 a	**Employed persons by broad industry (15+)**				
	Agriculture	%	51.7	52.8	50.2
	Industry	%	16.8	18.5	14.5
	Services	%	31.5	28.7	35.3
15 b	**Employed persons by broad industry (10+)**				
	Agriculture	%	51.8	52.9	50.4
	Industry	%	16.8	18.5	14.5
	Services	%	31.4	28.6	35.2
16 a	**Employment sector (15+)**				
	Formal sector	Number	5,222,140	2,992,440	2,229,700
		%	24.1	24.3	23.9
	Informal sector	Number	16,388,715	9,315,880	7,072,835
		%	75.6	75.6	75.7
	Private households	Number	54,509	12,200	42,309
		%	0.3	0.1	0.5
16 b	**Employment sector (10+)**				
	Formal sector	Number	5,264,710	3,011,600	2,253,110
		%	24.0	24.1	23.7
	Informal sector	Number	16,648,073	9,448,785	7,199,287
		%	75.8	75.8	75.8
	Private households	Number	54,591	12,200	42,391
		%	0.2	0.1	0.4
17 a	**Type of employment (15+)**				
	Formal employment - Urban	Number	476,892	209,591	267,301
		%	59.9	61.6	58.5
	Formal employment - Rural	Number	319,903	130,463	189,440
		%	40.1	38.4	41.5
	Informal employment - Urban	Number	4,757,825	2,722,155	2,035,670
		%	26.6	27.0	26.0
	Informal employment - Rural	Number	13,142,681	7,358,044	5,784,637
		%	73.4	73.0	74.0
17 b	**Type of employment (10+)**				
	Formal employment - Urban	Number	476,892	209,591	267,301
		%	59.9	61.6	58.5
	Formal employment - Rural	Number	319,903	130,463	189,440
		%	40.1	38.4	41.5
	Informal employment - Urban	Number	4,812,229	2,749,826	2,062,403
		%	26.5	26.9	25.9
	Informal employment - Rural	Number	13,365,844	7,472,568	5,893,276
		%	73.5	73.1	74.1

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Unit	Total	Male	Female
18 a	**Employed persons by weekly hours (15+)**				
	Less than 20 hours	%	2.6	2.1	3.1
	20-39 hours	%	15.4	12.8	18.9
	40-49 hours	%	25.7	25.1	26.4
	50-59 hours	%	29.5	31.4	26.9
	60+ hours	%	26.9	28.6	24.7
	Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
18 b	**Employed persons by weekly hours (10+)**				
	Less than 20 hors	%	2.6	2.2	3.1
	20-39 hours	%	15.4	12.8	18.8
	40-49 hours	%	25.6	25.0	26.3
	50-59 hours	%	29.5	31.5	27.0
	60+ hours	%	26.9	28.5	24.7
	Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
19 a	**Frequency of wage/ salary payment (15+)**				
	Monthly	%	40.0	37.7	43.2
	Daily	%	53.3	54.7	51.3
	Weekly	%	4.6	4.6	4.4
	Other	%	2.1	2.9	1.1
	Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
19 b	**Frequency of wage/ salary payment (10+)**				
	Monthly	%	39.8	37.5	43.0
	Daily	%	53.4	54.9	51.4
	Weekly	%	4.6	4.6	4.5
	Other	%	2.2	2.9	1.1
	Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
19 c	**Average earning**				
	Monthly	('000 Ks)	134.49	147.20	119.04
	Daily	('000 Ks)	4.28	4.90	3.34
	Daily (all payment period converted into day)	('000 Ks)	4.76	5.32	3.99
20 a	**Employed population with work related injuries (15+)**				
	Occupational injury rate (ratio of the employed population)	Ratio	1.8	2.2	1.3
	Total occupational injury persons	Number	408,781	283,463	125,318
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Superficial injuries or open wounds	Number	298,905	207,992	90,913
		%	73.1	73.4	72.5
	Concussion or internal injury	Number	4,608	2,897	1,711
		%	1.1	1.0	1.4
	Other injury	Number	105,268	72,574	32,694
		%	25.8	25.6	26.1

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Unit	Total	Male	Female
20 b	**Employed population with work related injuries (10+)**				
	Total occupational injury	Number	413,102	286,472	126,631
	persons	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Superficial injuries or open	Number	302,909	211,000	91,909
	wounds	%	73.3	73.7	72.6
	Concussion or internal injury	Number	4,608	2,897	1,711
		%	1.1	1.0	1.4
	Other injury	Number	105,585	72,574	33,011
		%	25.6	25.3	26.1
21 a	**No. of persons producing goods for household consumption (15+)**				
	Doing farm work	Number	1,702,691	890,706	811,985
		%	5.1	5.8	4.5
	Raising, tending animals	Number	2,088,898	978,739	1,110,159
		%	6.2	6.4	6.1
	Fishing, hunting and gathering	Number	309,716	199,357	110,359
	foodstuff	%	0.9	1.3	0.6
	Preparing foodstuffs for storage	Number	410,754	77,255	333,498
		%	1.2	0.5	1.8
	Making any goods or craft for	Number	480,644	164,848	315,796
	household/family use	%	1.4	1.1	1.7
	Fetching water from natural or	Number	6,650,401	2,868,409	3,781,991
	other public sources	%	19.8	18.6	20.8
	Collecting firewood, dung or	Number	4,560,718	2,546,332	2,014,386
	other goods for fuel	%	13.6	16.5	11.1
	Construction or major repair	Number	445,098	317,492	127,606
	work in the household premises	%	1.3	2.1	0.7
21 b	**No. of persons producing goods for household consumption (10+)**				
	Doing farm work	Number	1,737,403	906,022	831,381
		%	4.5	5.1	4.0
	Raising, tending animals	Number	2,145,942	1,008,157	1,137,784
		%	5.6	5.7	5.5
	Fishing, hunting and gathering	Number	314,297	201,324	112,973
	foodstuff	%	0.8	1.1	0.6
	Preparing foodstuffs for storage	Number	419,153	79,581	339,571
		%	1.1	0.4	1.7
	Making any goods or craft for	Number	501,092	173,766	327,325
	household/family use	%	1.3	1.0	1.6
	Fetching water from natural or	Number	7,142,446	3,085,112	4,057,334
	other public sources	%	18.7	17.4	19.8
	Collecting firewood, dung or	Number	4,738,142	2,636,417	2,101,726
	other goods for fuel	%	12.4	14.9	10.2
	Construction or major repair	Number	457,547	323,154	134,392
	work in the household premises	%	1.2	1.8	0.7
22	**No. of persons producing goods for household consumption (5+)**				
	Doing farm work	Number	1,741,193	907,296	833,896
		%	4.1	4.5	3.7

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Unit	Total	Male	Female
	Raising, tending animals	Number	2,161,618	1,015,375	1,146,244
		%	5.1	5.1	5.0
	Fishing, hunting and gathering foodstuff	Number	317,007	202,866	114,141
		%	0.7	1.0	0.5
	Preparing foodstuffs for storage	Number	424,161	83,198	340,963
		%	1.0	0.4	1.5
	Making any goods or craft for household/family use	Number	511,219	178,872	332,348
		%	1.2	0.9	1.5
	Fetching water from natural or other public sources	Number	7,241,850	3,135,525	4,106,324
		%	17.0	15.7	18.1
	Collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	Number	4,775,333	2,655,604	2,119,729
		%	11.2	13.3	9.3
	Construction or major repair work in the household premises	Number	471,087	330,091	140,997
		%	1.1	1.7	0.6
23 a	Labour force participation rate (15+)	%	64.7	80.2	51.6
	Employment rate (15+)	%	99.2	99.3	99.1
	Unemployment rate (15+)	%	0.8	0.7	0.9
	Under employment rate (15+)	%	5.3	4.9	5.8
23 b	Labour force participation rate (13+)	%	57.3	70.2	46.1
	Employment rate (13+)	%	99.2	99.3	99.1
	Unemployment rate (13+)	%	0.8	0.7	0.9
	Under employment rate (13+)	%	5.3	4.9	5.8

Executive summary

Household composition and demographic characteristics

- The estimated conventional population of Myanmar is approximately 48 million people living in 10.9 million households.
- 72 per cent are living in rural areas and 28 per cent in urban areas.
- Persons in the working age group 15-64 years account for 64.9 per cent, while children in the age-group 0-14 years and old people over the age of 65 years account for 29.2 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively.

Disability

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

Literacy and education level

- 20 per cent of the households in Myanmar at the national level have no member of working age who could not read or write a simple message with understanding. However, it was as low as 11.6 per cent for urban areas but 23.4 per cent in rural areas.
- For the working age population (persons aged 15 years and above), the literacy rate for the country was 89.6 per cent.
- Literacy for females was lower than males and for rural areas lower than urban areas.
- At the national level, the proportion of the working age population (persons aged 15 years and above) that have completed high school is 6.5 per cent. It is 11.1 per cent in urban areas and only 4.4 per cent in rural areas.
- Regarding attaining higher levels of education, the proportion is slightly favourable for males compared to females.
- The proportion of the working age population with a graduate education qualification and above is 5.8 per cent. In urban areas it is 13 per cent while in rural areas it is 2.6 per cent.

Training outside formal education

- The data shows 0.7 per cent of the working age population had undergone trainings in the last year.
- The proportion is 2 per cent for undergoing any such training during one's life time.

Labour force participation

- In 2015, the working age population was 33.9 million, of which females constituted 54 per cent and males 46 per cent.
- Rural areas have 71 per cent of the working age population while urban areas have 29 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate was 64.7 per cent, however, the rate for males was 80 per cent, considerably higher than that for females by 52 per cent. In terms of rural and urban

areas, rural areas are covered by 67 per cent of the labour force participation while urban areas over 60 per cent.

Employment

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

- For the main job, 51.7 per cent of the employed persons were working in the agriculture sector, 16.8 per cent were working in industry sector and 31.5 per cent were working in services sector.

- The main occupations in Myanmar are: Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers 44.8 per cent; elementary occupations 15.8 per cent; service and sales workers 15.3 per cent; craft and related trades workers 11.2 per cent.

Unemployment and labour underutilization

- The overall unemployment rate was 0.8 per cent, with a male rate of 0.7 per cent and female 0.9 per cent.

- The aggregate measure of the labour underutilization rate, which comprises unemployment, underemployment and potential labour force, was 6.9 per cent and higher for females compared to males.

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

Outside the labour force

- About half of the people outside the labour force are occupied with housework or family responsibilities in both urban and rural areas.

- The proportion is slightly higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Another reason for not being in the labour force is old age i.e. either retired or too old for work. It accounts for about one-fifth of the people belonging to the outside labour force group.

- About 64 per cent of females are engaged in housework while only 14 per cent of males look after housework.

Ownership and size of business/establishment

- 90.6 per cent of the employed persons work in a business/establishment privately owned, including businesses owned by foreigner(s) and 7.3 per cent work in government or joint ventures.

- Only 0.3 per cent of establishments (including own account farm/business) are owned by households for domestic purposes.

- More than 61 per cent of employed persons work in a business or establishment with a size of less than five persons.

Weekly working hours

- Employed persons worked an estimated average of 51.6 hours a week, with male employees working marginally more hours on average, at 52.7 hours, than female employees, at 50 hours. The average working hours were more or less the same in both urban and rural areas.
- By occupation, the highest average of working hours per week was found for the armed forces (the number of people sampled was only 59) occupations at 56.16 hours.
- The second highest average hours per week worked was in service and sales, at 54.06 hours and the shortest weekly working hours, 39.49 hours was for professionals.
- It also revealed that there are only a few employed persons working less than 40 hours per week of about 19 per cent.

Average daily wage and monthly wage

- Considering all employees, the average wage per day (periodically all types of receipts are converted to day) was 4,760 Kyats and for the daily wagers 4,280 Kyats. It is much higher in urban areas than rural areas. Similarly males get higher wages than females.

- The service sector has the highest wage rates. Monthly wages or salaries also have the same features as daily wage rates.

- At the national level the average monthly income of the monthly wage earner is 124,100 Kyats, out of which the share of basic pay is 109,700 Kyats. Fixed allowances account for 6,600 Kyats, while bonuses and overtime account for 5,200 Kyats and 4,100 Kyats respectively.
- Regarding subsidies or free goods from employers, food provided by the employer has the highest proportion followed by housing, then clothing and transport.
- The average value of total benefits per employee getting benefit(s) was 36,120 Kyats.[1]

Monthly income for self employed

- The survey shows 20 per cent of the own account enterprises/ employers/cooperative members get a monthly income of 178,000Kyats. The number of months the business operated was 10.1. It is higher for females compared to males.

Informal sector

- The percentage distribution of employed persons by their type of industry sector were 24.1% in formal sector, 75.6% in informal sector and 0.3% in private household.
- By their type of employment status, 15.1% were working in formal employment and 84.9% were working in informal employment.

Internal migration

- About 20 per cent of the people were not born in the same village-tract/ward they are currently living, 5.7 per cent in the same township and 14.4 per cent in another township.

- However, in rural areas the proportion of persons working in the same village-tract/ ward is very high (89 per cent) but the same is only 59 per cent in urban areas.

- 25 per cent of the persons changed their place of residence due to employment purposes. 53 per cent of people changed their usual place of residence due to the movement of their family.

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

International migration

- The former household member who living abroad were estimated 1.12 millions in 2015. Among them, about 60% were male and 40% were female.

- The national average age of the persons living abroad is 26 years old which is slightly more for urban areas than rural areas.

- Almost all the people living abroad went mainly for employment. Most of them, about 85 per cent, remit either money or goods to their former household members.

- 74.3 per cent of the persons living abroad went to Thailand. The next important destination is Malaysia (14.5per cent.), followed by Singapore (2.4 per cent).

- In Thailand females among persons living abroad are more in number while in Malaysia males are more.

- For the urban rural comparison, people from rural areas go to Thailand and Malaysia proportionately more in number compared to rural areas. Just the opposite is true for other countries.

Chapter 1
Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar covers over 678,500 sq. km with a population density of 76 per sq. km. It lies between north latitudes 9˚ 58′ and 28˚ 31′ and east longitudes 92˚ 10′ and 101˚ 10′. It has a shared border with China, India, Bangladesh, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and the Bay of Bengal. The country has a coast line of 1,930 km and a little less than half of the area of the country is covered by forest.

The country consists of seven States: Kachine State, Kayah State, Kayin State, Chin State, Mon State, Rakhine State, Shan State, seven Regions: Sagaing Region, Taninthayi Region, Bago Region, Magway Region, Mandalay Region, Yangon Region, Ayeyawady Region and one Union Territory: Nay Pyi Taw.

The country is rich in diversity on account of ethnicity, dress, food and geography with different ethnic groups living in the Western Hills Region, Central Valley Region and Eastern Hills Region.

The population is about 51 million comprising both conventional households and the institutional population as per the population and housing census 2014.

Much of the country lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Equator, in the monsoon region of Asia, with the coastal region receiving over 5,000 mm (197 in) of rain annually. Annual rainfall in the delta region is approximately 2,500 mm (99 in), while average annual rainfall in the dry zone in central Myanmar is less than 1,000 mm (39 in). The northern regions of Myanmar are the coolest, with average temperatures of 21˚ C (70 F) while coastal and delta regions have an average maximum temperature of 32˚ C (90 F).

1.2 Background

The previous labour force survey was conducted by the Department of Labour (DOL) in 1990 with the assistance of the International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). None of the technical persons who were involved in the survey are still working with the concerned Government institutions.

The lack of up to date and comprehensive labour market data is a key constraint in the development of an employment policy, active labour market policies and social protection policies in the country. In response to this need, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security jointly with the Central Statistical Organization conducted a national labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition survey in2015 (LF-CL-SWTS) with the financial and technical support of the International Labour Organization. The sample size in this survey was 24,000 households covering over 1,500 enumeration areas (EAs) of the population and housing census, 2014.

The LF-CL-SWTS collected detailed information on the participation of the population in the labour market, including the number of persons employed and unemployed and their characteristics, as well as their participation in subsistence activities that contribute to household survival and wellbeing. It also provided information about working children and about the transition from school to work among the youth.

1.3. Objectives of the survey

The main objectives of the LF-CL-SWTSwas to collect detailed information on the population aged 5 years and above disaggregated by age, sex, State/Region, sector and social category. The survey provided information on the national labour market that can be used to develop, manage and evaluate labour market policies and programmes. Also, the survey provided detailed information on child workers, subsistence workers, occupational injuries and hazards at work and the nature and ways of transition from school to work for youth.

The survey intended to support a gender mainstreamed analysis of the labour market and compiled national and State/Region level statistics relating to employment including informal employment, income from employment as well as unemployment. These statistics are especially useful to the government as it attempts to identify the problems that Myanmar faces in the area of employment promotion. With this information available, planners and policy makers will then be better placed to develop policies and programmes to improve the welfare of the people.

1.4. Scope of the survey

As the title of the survey suggests, data collected in the survey covered the topics: labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition. The target population of the survey were the people living in conventional households. For the labour force, data was collected for all persons aged 13 years and above while for child labour, 5-17 years and for school-to-work transition, 15-29 years. The scope of the survey covered the following topics.

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

Only some demographic particulars and details of migration – both internal and international - were collected for all the household members irrespective of their age. For a full summary of the data, please refer to the tables in Appendix I.

1.5. Coverage of the survey

The survey covered the whole Union of Myanmar. However, due to the insurgency and inaccessible areas parts of Shan State Wan Hong, Maing Maw, Wein Kaung, Mine Pauk, Pan San Township, sub-township Mong Long of Kyukme Township could not be surveyed. Some samples in other States, namely, Kachin, Kayin and Chin were also not surveyed due to in-accessibility.

1.6. Reference period of the survey

The survey was conducted from 1 January to 31 March 2015. However, the survey period was extended in Rakhine State up to 30 April 2015 because of remote and conflict areas.

1.7. Sample design

In the survey, a stratified two-stage sampling design was adopted for the selection of the sampling units for urban as well as rural areas. The first stage units (FSUs) were enumeration area (EAs) blocks. The second stage units (SSUs) were the households. In the country, altogether 1,500 EAs were selected for the survey from the EA blocks of the population and housing census of Myanmar 2014, covering 522 urban EAs and 978 rural EAs. Out of which 1,468 EAs comprising 519 EAs in urban and 949 EAs in rural areas were surveyed. The details of the sample design are provided in chapter 3.

1.8. Content of this report

This report contains:
- Chapter (1) Introduction
- Chapter (2) Survey methodology
- Chapter (3) Concepts and definitions
- Chapter (4) Sample design for Myanmar; labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition survey 2015
- Chapter (5) Assessment of data quality
- Chapter (6) Households and population
- Chapter (7) Education and training
- Chapter (8) Labour force
- Chapter (9) Employment
- Chapter (10) Informal sector and informal employment
- Chapter (11) Labour underutilization
- Chapter (12) Quality and stability of employment
- Chapter (13) Migration
- Chapter (14) Own use production
- Appendix I: The detailed tables
- Appendix II: The listing questionnaire and
- Appendix III: Household questionnaire.

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

Chapter 2

Survey methodology

2.1.   Introduction

The Myanmar labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition survey is first of its kind. The only other labour force survey was carried out in Myanmar was in 1990. None of the present staff of the department of labour have experience conducting a large scale survey. In the survey methodology, necessary preparatory activities were implemented before conducting the survey.

2.2.   Preparation of the questionnaire, form and training manual

Keeping in view the objective of the survey a draft household questionnaire was design following approaches used by the ILO when providing support to other countries in the Asia region. It was adapted through technical group discussions and a number of consultations with the workers' organization, employers' organization, ILO specialists and other ILO projects in Myanmar. Please see Appendix II for a copy of the listing questionnaire and Appendix III for a copy of the survey questionnaire.

The household questionnaire was finalised based on a pilot study. Other survey instruments such as the listing questionnaire, field operations manual, supervisor's monitoring sheet and a scrutiny programme were prepared for implementing the fieldwork.

2.3.   Pilot test

The pilot test of the Myanmar labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition survey comprised of a training on the questionnaire and field testing. Initial training for the pilot test was conducted over two days in Nay Pyi Taw. The training included a mock test to familiarize participants with the questions.

To capture all aspects relating to implementation of the survey the pilot test covered six locations in the country: Nay Pyi Taw (Union Territory), Mandalay, Lashio, Hakha, Pathein and Yangon. In each centre, the test was carried out in two localities – one urban and the other rural. In total, 62 officials from the Department of Labour, Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Department of Population, Department of Technical and Vocational Education, Department of Human Resources and Educational Planning participated in the pilot test.

The layout of the questionnaire was designed so as to minimize errors while collecting data in the field.

2.4.   Survey personnel training

As there was no organizational memory and expertise to conduct the labour force survey or any large scale survey, a series of trainings – national and international - were arranged by the International Labour Organization. Field work training was arranged in two groups for 208 interviewers, 35 supervisors and other senior officers. Training also included a written examination for interviewers and a video demonstrating interview techniques. In addition, a special training was arranged for supervisors.

2.5. Updating of household list

The Department of Population provided (i) a list of census households (ii) a ward map and (iii) EA block map. A listing questionnaire was developed to prepare an updated list of households. Updating of the household list started on 1 January 2015. This exercise was carried out by the interviewers with their supervisors. The questionnaires administered by the interviewers were scrutinized by their supervisors and then they sent the questionnaires to the labour force survey core team for selection of sample households.

2.6. Labour force survey core team

A labour force survey core team comprised of 13 officials from the Department of Labour and CSO and was formed to deal with technical issues like the selection of sample households, providing clarification to the field staff and pre-data entry scrutiny before handing over the filled-in questionnaires to the CSO for data processing. They were also responsible for monitoring the field survey.

2.7. Data collection and supervision of field work

The Department of Labour used their own officials as interviewers and supervisors to collect the data for the survey. They worked for the township office, State/Region office and at headquarters. Supervisors were staff or deputy staff officers. The head of the State/Region labour office played the role of coordinator. A team comprised of the Chief Technical Adviser, an International Labour Organization National Officer and officers from the Department of Labour headquarters who visited to ensure the quality of the data throughout the country. The composition of the field staff teams for carrying out the survey are given in figure 1.

Figure 1. Composition of the survey team
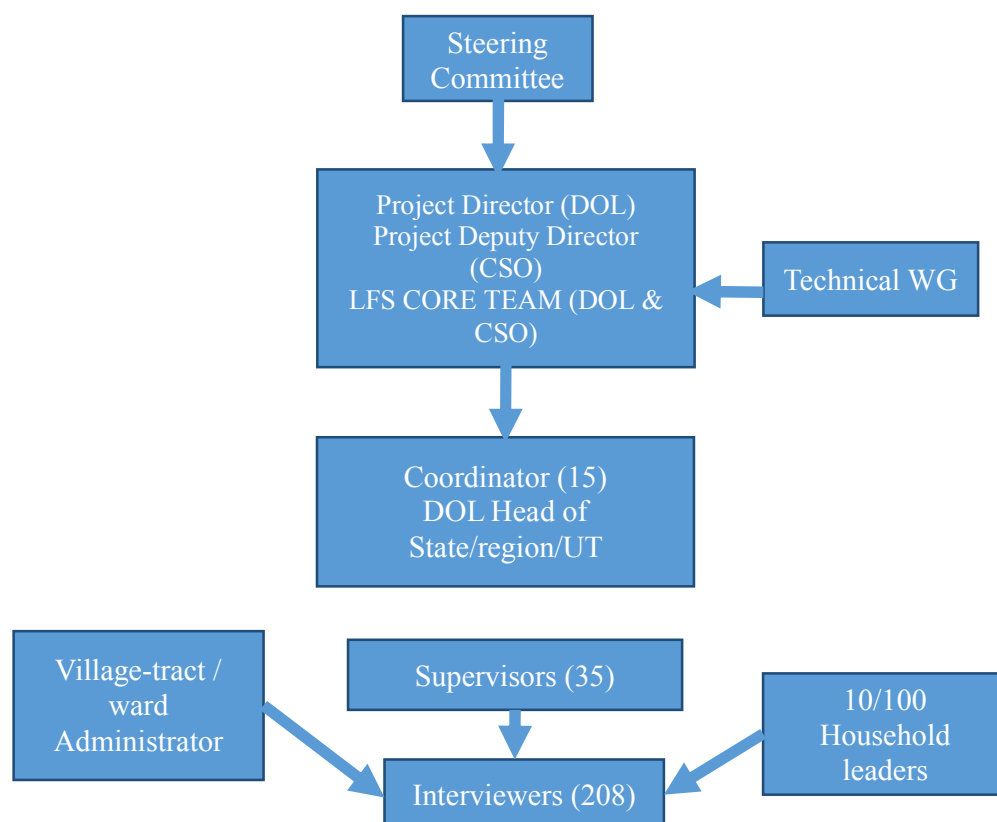
The village-tract/ward administrator office was very useful for carrying out fieldwork. It supported by 10 or 100 household leaders. These local leaders are greatly respected and helped with the management and facilitation of the data collection operations.

2.8. Data processing

According to the survey plan, the data processing of the survey data was the responsibility of CSO. They made data entry and initial validation of the data in Microsoft Access (2007). Thereafter, the Department of Labour further validated the data using a statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) software.

An expert was hired by the International Labour Organization to review the quality of the data and to finalise the data set and weights.

2.9. Limitations

The survey had the following limitations:

(a) The aggregate population was underestimated and there was age-heaping. This may be due to digit preference and the data on age recoding. The questionnaire had different age cut-off points for different questions/sections. This also induced some errors in the recoding age. It appeared that the youth population (aged 15 - 29 years old) could have been underestimated. However, the population aggregates have been calibrated to match the size and structure of the population as per the census.

(b) The questionnaire was too long. It attempted to collect too many topics and the core questions on the labour force were in the middle or end resulting in a big impact on the quality of the data.

(c) During the survey the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population (MOLIP) conducted another large scale survey on the cost of living which limited the number of human resources available in some States and regions.

(d) The survey period was in the off-season and only one. So, the results pertaining to the employment characteristics will be somewhat restricted.

(e) There were data quality problems with data entry, partly because of the roster format used.

2.10. Post design weights

The estimated population was underestimated by 6.47%. An expert has reviewed the whole data set and base weights have been revised to match with the size and structure of the census population at the state/region level.

Chapter 3

Concepts and definitions

3.1. Introduction

This chapter provides a quick reference to the most commonly encountered concepts in the LF-CL-SWTS questionnaire and terminologies used in this report.

3.2. Definitions

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

However, some of the exceptions are:
   (i)   Addition of member within last six months by way of birth or marriage will be included;
   (ii)   Students and seasonal workers who have not been living in, or as part of, another household will also be included; and
   (iii)   Persons living together for less than six months but who are expected to live in the household permanently (or for a long duration).

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

Urban/rural area: The Department of General Administration (GAD) classifies rural areas as village tracts and urban areas as wards. Generally, rural areas are with low population density and land use is predominantly agricultural. Urban areas normally have a high density of building structures and better infrastructure e.g. roads, electricity, water, etc.

Dependency ratio*:* It is a measure of the pressure on productive population. According to the international definition, the productive part of the population is assumed to be of age 15 to 64 years. Dependent parts of the population are either children below 15 years or older persons of age 65 years or more. In other words, it has two components –child and age dependency – defined as:

Child dependency ratio = 100.0 × no. of children in the age-group 0 – 14 years ÷ total no. of persons in the age group 15 – 64 years.

Aged dependency ratio = 100.0 × no. of aged persons in the age-group 65+ years ÷ total no. of persons in the age group 15 – 64 years.

Dependency ratio =   Child dependency ratio + Aged dependency ratio.

Sex ratio*:* The number of males per 100 females in a population.

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

- Employed persons at work, i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour;
- Employed persons not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime and compensatory leave for overtime).

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

    (a)   *Time-related underemployment*, when the working time of persons below 44 hours per week based on the Factory Act in employment is insufficient in relation to alternative employment situations in which they are willing and available to engage;

    (b)   *Unemployment*, reflecting an active job search by persons not in employment who are available for this form of work; and

    (c)   *Potential labour force*, referring to persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search and/or their availability.

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

    (a)   Not in employment is assessed with respect to the short reference period (7 days) for the measurement of employment;

    (b)   To seek employment refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking. This includes also part-time, informal, temporary, seasonal or casual employment, within the national territory or abroad.Examples of such activities are:

- arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licenses;
- looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs;
- seeking the assistance of friends, relatives or other types of intermediaries;
- registering with or contacting public or private employment services;
- applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets or other assembly places;
- placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements; and
- placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online.

    (c)   The point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial resources become available, the necessary infrastructure or materials are in place or the first client or order is received, depending on the context;

    (d)   Currently available serves as a test of readiness to start a job in the present, assessed with respect to a short reference period, say two weeks, comprising that used to measure employment:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Person employed in the informal sector: The informal sector consists of unregistered and small unincorporated private enterprises engaged in the production of goods or services for sale or barter. The enterprises typically operate on a small scale at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production. An unincorporated enterprise is a production unit that is not constituted as a separate legal entity independently of the individual (or group of individuals) who owns it and for which no complete set of accounts is kept.

Informal employment: The conceptual framework as per 17th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) guidelines is shown in figure 2. Employees with informal jobs in either a formal or informal sector enterprise or as paid domestic workers in a household are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (such as advance notice of dismissal, severance pay or paid annual or sick leave).

Figure 2. Conceptual framework for informal employment

Production units by type	Jobs by status in employment								
	Own-account workers		Employers		Contributing family workers	Employees		Members of producer cooperatives	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Formal sector enterprises					1	2			
Informal sector enterprises [b]	3		4		5	6	7	8	
Households [c]	9					10			

Notes: (a) *Cells shaded in dark gray refer to jobs, which by definition do not exist in the type of production unit in question. Cells shaded in light gray refer to formal jobs. Unshaded cells represent the various types of informal jobs.*
(b) *As defined by the 15th ICLS resolution (excluding households employing paid domestic workers).*
(c) *Households producing goods exclusively for their own final use and households employing paid domestic workers.*

Informal employment:	*Cells 1 to 6 and 8 to 10.*
Employment in the informal sector:	*Cells 3 to 8.*
Informal employment outside the informal sector:	*Cells 1, 2, 9 and 10.*

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

Production of goods

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

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

***Occupation*:** It refers to the kind of work done by the person in a specific job, irrespective of being self-employed or paid employee. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) groups similar kind of occupations together in a hierarchical order. The most recent version was adopted in December 2007 and is known as ISCO-08 and the same was used in the labour force survey.

Industry: It refers to the type of economic activity carried out by the establishment, business or organization where the person holds a job, including own account enterprises. The type of economic activity is determined by the main goods and services produced or provided to other units or persons. Its international classification is known as the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). Its latest version Revision 4 (ISIC-4) was used in this survey. An establishment may produce or provide a number of goods and services which do not belong the same activity code as per ISIC. In

such cases, the activity which produces the maximum value of output has been considered for industrial classification.

Occupational accident: An unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of violence, arising out of or in connection with work which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury, disease or death. Occupational accidents include travel, transport or road traffic accidents in which workers are injured and which arise out of or in the course of work, i.e. while engaged in an economic activity (industry) or at work or carrying on the business of the employer.

Occupational injury: An occupational injury may be any kind of wound, and can range from a minor injury, such as a bruise, scrape or cut, to more severe injuries such as shock, concussion, loss of a limb or an eye, fractured bones, suffocation, poisoning or an illness such as cancer resulting from a single accidental exposure to radiation.

Chapter 4

Sample design for the Myanmar Labour Force, Child Labour and School-to-Work Transition Survey, 2015

4.1. Objective

The main objective of the national labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition survey 2015 was to improve the availability of labour market information in Myanmar. The survey covered the whole country comprising all seven States, seven regions and one Union Territory. The survey provided reliable data pertaining to the labour force in Myanmar at the national, urban and rural levels as well as by State/region level. It also provided data relating to child labour and school-to-work transition.

4.2. Broad sample design

The housing and population census of Myanmar was conducted in 2014. The population census was used as a sampling frame for this survey. During the census, enumeration area (EA) blocks were formed covering the population with 125-150 households each. However, in difficult to access areas, scattered areas, snow-bound areas and conflict areas, the norm has been reduced by half. Small villages with a population of about 100 households or 500 persons were treated as a single EA. In total there were 81,744 EAs, however, only 80,577 EAs could be enumerated. The rest could not be enumerated due to armed conflict or ethnicity and other issues. The total population as per the census in the country was 51,419,420 of which 50,213,067 have been counted and the rest were estimated. As the urban-rural break-down was available only for the counted population the same was adjusted for the uncounted population in the proportion of the counted population in the State. For this survey, EAs were taken as first stage units (FSUs) or primary sampling units (PSUs) and households were treated as second stage units (SSUs) or ultimate sampling units (USUs).

4.3. Stratification

The sample design had two stages. Each type of residency - rural or urban - in a State/Region/Union Territory was treated as a basic stratum. As there are seven States, seven Regions and one Union Territory in the country, there will be $(7+7+1) \times 2 = 30$ basic strata in total.

4.4. Sample size

Considering, cost, time and manpower resources the targeted sample size in terms of FSUs were determined as 1,500 EAs.[2] In each EA 16 households were selected for the survey. As such, the total number of households surveyed was about 24,000.

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[2]The most of the indicators to be generated from the survey data are proportions. Under simple random sampling, a sample proportion, say r, is considered to be normally distributed with mean = $\bar{r}$ and standard error of r =

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{N-n}{N-1}\right)\frac{\bar{r}(1-\bar{r})}{n}}$$

where N = population size, n= sample size

Allocation of FSUs: For allocation of FSUs among urban and rural areas, urban areas were given 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 low population size. The proportion of urban population in the State Yangon was much higher and as such no overweight-age was given to its urban area. Further, with a view to producing both domain-level and national-level estimates the allocation will be made in proportion to the square-root of the population size.[3]

In three States viz. Kachin, Kayin and Rakhine, the population could not be counted in some areas during the population census of 2014. The estimated total population of these States as published by the Government was used as it is. However, the distribution of urban and rural population of these States was adjusted based on the census mapping and structure listing data.

Effectively, the stratum level allocation of sample size was made using:

$$n_i \propto M_i^{1/2},$$

where n_i = allocated sample size

M_i = size measure of stratum i

$M_i = P_{ir} + \alpha \cdot P_{iu}$

P_{ir} = population for rural areas of i-th stratum

P_{iu} = population for urban areas of i-th stratum

$\alpha = 1$ for State Yangon

$\sqrt{\left(\frac{N-n}{N-1}\right)\frac{\bar{r}(1-\bar{r})}{n}}$ $\sqrt{\left(\frac{N-n}{N-1}\right)\frac{\bar{r}(1-\bar{r})}{n}}\alpha = 1.5$ for States other than Yangon

---

The variance of an estimate of proportion is maximum when its value is 0.5. So, estimating it requires a minimum sample size for a desired level of confidence. To cover almost all indicators to be estimated an indicator was chosen with a very small value. One such indicator is unemployment rate.

The estimate of relative standard error (RSE) of $\bar{r}$ is given by

$$\text{RSE} = \frac{1}{\bar{r}}\sqrt{\left(\frac{N-n}{N-1}\right)\frac{\bar{r}(1-\bar{r})}{n}} \quad = \sqrt{\left(\frac{N-n}{N-1}\right)\frac{(1-\bar{r})}{\bar{r}.n}} \quad \approx \sqrt{\frac{(1-\bar{r})}{\bar{r}.n}} \quad \text{(since N is large)}$$

From the population census, the unemployment rate was 4%. So, $\bar{r} = 0.04$. Assuming the relative standard error for estimating the proportion is allowable up to 20% we get the value of n from the following equation:

$$\sqrt{\frac{(1-\bar{r})}{\bar{r}.n}} = 0.20 \qquad => n = 600$$

The targeted population in the survey are:

        Labour force : 13+ years

        Child labour   : 5-17 years

        Youth: 15- 29 years.

According to the population census results the proportion of persons for the age-group 13+ years is 76%, for 5-17 years is 25% and for 15-29 years is 26% and national average household size = 4.4.

Therefore the requirement for the sample size for population with the following age-groups are calculated as under:

        Labour force $\rightarrow$ $600 \div (0.76 \times 4.4)$ = 180

        Child labour $\rightarrow$ $600 \div (0.25 \times 4.4)$ = 540

        School-to-work transition $\rightarrow$ $600 \div (0.26 \times 4.4)$ = 520

Further, we assume that the design effect for the stratified sampling reported for the survey would be at most 2. Using a design effect as 2, the number of sample households required for the survey comes out to be the following:

        Labour force $\rightarrow$ 360

        Child labour $\rightarrow$ 1080

        School-to-work transition $\rightarrow$ 1040.

[3]The estimates with adequate sample size will only be produced.

Once the State level allocation was made, the sample size between urban areas and rural areas was made in proportion to their population with 1.5 times weight for urban populations with the exception of the State of Yangon where weights are 1:1.

$$n_{ir} = (P_{ir}. n_i) \div (P_{ir} + \alpha . P_{iu}) \text{ and}$$
$$n_{iu} = (\alpha . P_{iu} \times n_i) \div (P_{ir} + \alpha . P_{iu})$$

Based on the above allocation rules the number of FSUs i.e. EAs allocated to States separately for urban and rural areas are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Allocation of sample EAs

State/Region	No. of EAs allotted		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Kachin	36	42	78
Kayah	12	20	32
Kayin	22	52	74
Chin	12	28	40
Sagaing	32	100	132
Tanintharyi	22	48	70
Bago	38	90	128
Magway	24	90	114
Mandalay	66	82	148
Mon	32	52	84
Rakhine	22	82	104
Yangon	104	46	150
Shan	44	96	140
Ayeyawady	28	114	142
Nay Pyi Taw	28	36	64
Total	**522**	**978**	**1500**

4.5.   *Formation and selection of sub-blocks*

With a view to controlling the workload mainly at the stage of listing of households, sub-block formation was resorted to in the large EAs having 400 households or more. A large EA was divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called sub-blocks. The number of sub-blocks formed (i.e. the value of D) depended on the approximate present population of the sample EA. The criterion for deciding the number of sub-block formation is given below:

Number of households in a sample EA	Number of sub-blocks to be formed
Less than 400	1*
400 - 599	3
600 - 800	4
800 - 1,000	5
………………..	
*The household list will be updated for the whole EA.	

For the EA with sub-block formation, one sub-block was selected by simple random sampling for the survey.

4.6. Preparation of sampling frame at second stage

For preparing a 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. If a household was temporarily absent the required information was collected from the neighbour.

4.6.1 Allocation of SSUs

In total 16 households were allocated to a sample EA. When the number of households in an EA was less than 16, all the households were surveyed.

4.6.2 Selection of FSUs

For the selection of FSUs a master sampling frame was developed for conducting surveys.[4] It comprised of 4,000 FSUs with four replicates – each containing 1,000 FSUs. The FSUs in the master sample were selected with circular systematic sampling with probability proportional to size, size being the number of households of EAs. Sample FSUs were drawn in the form of two replicates from each stratum i.e. half of the allocated sample FSUs were selected from replicate one and the other half of the sample FSUs from replicate three using random systematic sampling with equal probability.

4.7. Selection of households

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

4.7.1 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. The substitution was obtained from the project director. Any substitution was recorded with proper justification. However, if the substituted EA could not be surveyed as well, there was not any further substitution.

There was no substitution of a sample household at all except in the case where a household was selected and found to be a locked household as per the listing questionnaire. In spite of all efforts if a household could not be surveyed it was treated as a casualty.

4.8. Estimation procedure

The following notations were used:
    s = subscript for s-th stratum (s = 1-30).
    i = subscript for i-th sample FSU.
    j = subscript for j-th sample household.
    k = subscript for k-th person in a sample household.
    P = total number of households of the sample FSU used for selection.
    p = total number of households in a stratum as per the frame.
    n = number of sample FSUs excluding casualty cases.
    D = number of segments formed in the FSU.
    H = total number of households listed in the frame.

---

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

h = number of sample households available for tabulation.

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

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

y_{sijk} = observed value of the character Y for the k-th person of j-th sample household belonging of i-th FSU (EA) of the s-th stratum. Normally, y = 1 or 0.

4.9. Formulae for estimation

The estimate of aggregate (Y_s) for stratum s:

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

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

We denote this multiplier by M.

So,

$$M_{si} = \frac{P_s \times D_{si} \times H_{si}}{n_s \times p_{si} \times h_{si}}$$

Value of P, p, n, D, H & h
- The values of P_s are given in Table 4.2.
- The values of n_s were obtained by counting the number of sample FSUs (EAs) available for tabulation. If there was no casualty of FSUs, it was the same as allotted number of FSUs.
- Value of p_{si} is the entry in item 8: Frame population of ID, section I, listing questionnaire.
- Value of D_i is the entry in item 9: Number of segments formed of section I, ID particulars, listing questionnaire.
- Value of H is given in column 2, section VII, listing questionnaire.
- Values of h are in given column 3, section VII, listing questionnaire. These are obtained by counting the number of household questionnaires available for tabulation excluding casualty cases.

4.10. Ratio estimates

The estimate of the ratio R = $\dfrac{Y}{X}$ (X is the population total of an auxiliary variable) is given by $\hat{R} = \dfrac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$

In the survey, the number of households in a FSU was taken as X.

4.11. Error estimates

For estimating errors we treated the FSU sample as a PPS with replacement.[5] The estimate of variance of a total, say, Y was obtained by using:

$$V(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{s=1}^{L} \left[\frac{1}{n_s(n_s-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \left(\hat{Y}_{si} - \frac{\hat{Y}_s}{n_s} \right)^2 \right],$$

Where $\hat{Y}_{si} = \sum_{j=1}^{h_i} W_{si} \, y_{sij}$, $\qquad \hat{Y}_s = \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \hat{Y}_{si}$ and $\qquad W_{si} = \frac{H_{si}}{h_{si}} \times \frac{P_s}{p_s}$ and L = 30

And, the estimate of variance of a ratio estimator was calculated using:

$$V(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \left[V(\hat{Y}) + \hat{R}^2 \, V(\hat{X}) - 2 \, \hat{R} \, COV(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) \right],$$

Where:

$V(\hat{Y})$ and $V(\hat{X})$ are calculated according to the formula for the variance of a total.

$$COV(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \left[\frac{1}{n_s(n_s-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \left(\hat{X}_{si} - \frac{\hat{X}_s}{n_s} \right) \left(\hat{Y}_{si} - \frac{\hat{Y}_s}{n_s} \right) \right]$$

Relative standard errors (RSEs) of $\hat{Y}$ and $\hat{R}$ are given by:

$$RSE(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100 \text{ and } \quad RSE(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

Table 2. Distribution of private households by region and urban/rural stratum, preliminary results of 2014 Myanmar census of population and housing

State/region	Urban	Rural	Total
Kachin	91907	174945	266852
Kayah	13730	41162	54892
Kayin	63951	237614	301565
Chin	19022	71475	90497
Sagaing	179736	909647	1089383
Tanintharyi	63170	207729	270899
Bago	234228	891334	1125562
Magway	128363	777702	906065
Mandalay	406173	898061	1304234
Mon	111929	303825	415754
Rakhine	74120	493336	567456
Yangon	1051226	499273	1550499
Shan	265943	875137	1141080
Ayeyawady	198294	1286144	1484438
Nay Pyi Taw	68639	178654	247293
Total	**2970431**	**7846038**	**10816469**

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[5]This estimator was biased for a systematic sample, but the bias was expected to be reasonably small when the population was large enough and the list of FSUs in the sampling frame were in an approximately random order.

Chapter 5

Assessment of data quality

5.1. Introduction

The Myanmar labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition survey was implemented by the Department of Labour which is primarily a non-statistical organisation that uses staff through its manpower unit. As the staff in general do not have a statistics or sample survey background it took a while to develop their capacity. In spite of all these limitations, the quality of data was quite satisfactory.

5.2. Population estimates

The population estimate from the labour force survey was 44.8 million. The population census which was conducted within the last year prior to the survey produced a population total of 47.9 million. It means that the population has been underestimated by 6.47%. 28 reasons were identified for the mismatch in data. The predominant five main reasons were: (i) households listed during the census have moved to other places and (ii) houses are lying vacant (iii) locked households (iv) new households have moved into the FSU and (v) households paying rent have vacated the house and it is no longer occupied.

5.3. Fieldwork supervision

The fieldwork was supervised by the deputy staff officer and staff officers. The coordinators also inspected some FSUs. A team comprising of the CTA, a National Officer and Department of Labour Officer(s) from headquarters inspected some sample FSUs covering the whole country.

5.4. Data processing

The data entry work was done by the CSO.

5.5. Non-sampling errors

Some of the non-sampling errors may not have affected the ultimate quality of the data but did put a lot of hardship in finalizing the dataset.

The estimates of key indicators did not change significantly from the raw data and over the different data processing phases even though a large number of data were edited at every stage.

Other issues:

The staffs were fully sincere and made an effort to maintain the quality of the data but there were a lot of limitations due to the background of the associated staff and adaptability.

5.6. Non-response

At the FSU level, 1,468 out of 1,500 FSUs were surveyed and 32 were treated as non-response cases. The reason for non-responses was mainly because of inaccessibility due to the insurgency.

At the household level, there were in total 575 non-response cases. The reasons for non-response were mainly non-availability of the respondents.

At the question level, the non-response cases were mainly for interviewers skipping a question, refusal by the respondents or questions had been wrongly filled-out and the data finally deleted. The non-response cases for selected questions are given below in figure 3.

Figure 3. Data for non-response answers

Question no.	No. of entries with valid entry	No. of non-response	% of non-response	Question no.	No. of entries with valid entry	No. of non-response	% of non-response
Q4				Q69	43223	5	0.01
Q5				Q70	47597	0	0.00
Q12				Q84	17323	191	1.09
Q62	47399	198	0.42	Q103	2142	159	6.91
Q63ii	47401	196	0.41	Q111	31519	0	0
Q67	47343	254	0.53	Q119	78816	198	0.3

5.7. Sampling errors

The relative standard error was calculated for the key indicators and presented in the table 3 and table 4.

Table 3. Relative standard error (RSE) of key headcount indicators for monitoring labour market performance

Domain	Labour force	Persons outside the labour force	Persons in employ-ment	Persons in time-related under-employ-ment	Persons in unemploy-ment	Potential labour force	Subsis-tence foodstuff produ-cers
All-Myanmar	1.3	1.0	5.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
Sex							
Male	1.3	0.9	5.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Female	1.9	1.4	7.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6
Residence							
Urban	1.8	1.3	8.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3
Rural	1.8	1.3	7.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.8
Age-group							
15-19	2.9	2.1	12.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6
20-24	2.5	1.8	10.4	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.8
25-29	2.2	1.6	9.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7
30-34	2.2	1.6	9.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.9
35-39	2.0	1.4	8.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9
40-44	2.1	1.5	8.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9
45-49	2.4	1.8	10.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.0
50-54	2.8	2.0	11.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9
55-59	2.8	2.0	11.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.9
State/Region							
Kachin	3.7	2.7	15.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.4
Kayah	3.7	2.7	15.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.8
Kayin	6.2	4.5	25.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	4.2
Chin	4.9	3.5	48.5	1.6	13.1	1.0	3.3
Sagaing	2.9	2.1	11.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.1
Taninthayi	4.3	3.1	17.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.7
Bago	3.0	2.2	12.9	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.3
Magway	6.4	4.7	26.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	3.1
Mandalay	2.9	2.1	12.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.9
Mon	2.8	2.0	11.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.6
Rakhine	4.6	3.4	18.6	2.4	1.0	0.6	1.6
Yangon	3.1	2.2	14.2	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.3
Shan	6.8	4.9	27.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	3.2
Ayeyawady	4.1	3.0	16.8	1.6	0.6	0.3	1.9
Nay Pyi Taw	2.2	1.6	9.5	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.0

Table 4. Relative standard error of key indicators for monitoring labour market performance

Domain	Employ-ment to popula-tion ratio	Labour force partici-pation rate	Rate of sub-sistence foodstuff producers	State/ Region	Employ-ment to population ratio	Labour force partici-pation rate	Rate of subsistence foodstuff producers
All-Myanmar	0.0	0.0	3.2	Kachin	1.7	1.5	28.0
Sex				Kayah	3.1	2.2	3.8
Male	0.0	0.0	5.7	Kayin	2.8	2.7	17.5
Female	0.3	0.3	0.6	Chin	5.8	2.9	7.8
Residence				Sagaing	0.1	0.1	9.9
Urban	0.1	0.1	0.3	Taninthayi	1.3	1.4	36.9
Rural	0.1	0.1	3.1	Bago	0.2	0.3	6.6
Age-group				Magway	0.1	0.0	10.3
15-19	0.7	0.8	16.3	Mandalay	0.3	0.3	25.5
20-24	0.6	0.6	5.4	Mon	1.7	1.6	11.5
25-29	0.9	0.7	1.4	Rakhine	2.8	2.7	7.4
30-34	1.0	1.0	4.0	Yangon	1.3	1.1	0.5
35-39	0.1	0.1	0.5	Shan	0.4	0.4	5.4
40-44	0.6	0.6	1.3	Ayeyawady	1.0	0.9	15.9
45-49	0.8	0.7	8.0	Nay Pyi Taw	1.3	1.7	14.6
50-54	0.5	0.5	12.3				
55-59	0.4	0.2	9.1				
60-64	0.4	0.6	1.2				
65+	3.3	3.2	4.1				

Chapter 6

Households and population

6.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the household and population characteristics obtained from the Myanmar labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition survey. The household and housing characteristics that are discussed are household size, ownership of housing, type of housing structure, land possession, households by source of income, average monthly consumer expenditure of households, etc. The population characteristics that are included are age-sex distribution, literacy, level of education, marital status etc.

6.2. Use of estimated aggregates

Compared to the census population, population estimates from the survey are, in general, on the lower side. This difference arises mainly due to the differences in coverage and methods adopted in the survey in comparison with the census operation. To make the aggregate estimates usable directly, the users' weights were calibrated. However, item level non-responses have been treated as missing values and have not been imputed. These would lead to a mismatch among aggregated numbers of different tables. To facilitate the deriving aggregate estimate the total number as per the survey estimate including the item-level non-response cases are provided.

6.3. Reference period of the estimates

The estimates presented in the report, in general, refer to the mid-point of the survey period (January – March 2015). The estimates for land cultivated have the reference period of the year 2014.

6.4 Estimate of households and population

The target population of the survey was persons living in conventional households. It excluded the institutional population. All the estimates presented in this report relate to population living in conventional households.

Table 5. Estimated number of households, number of persons, average household size and sex ratio during Jan - March 2015

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

Table 5 gives the estimates of number of households and number of persons along with average household size and sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) as obtained from the survey. The population estimates have been calibrated to match the population as per the population and housing census of 2014. Accordingly, the estimate is about 48 million people living in 10.9 million households. In total 72 per cent of them are living in rural areas compared to 28 per cent in urban areas, see figure 4. However, it may be noted that there is no explicit definition for urban areas in the country.

Figure 4. Distribution of urban and rural population

28%

72%
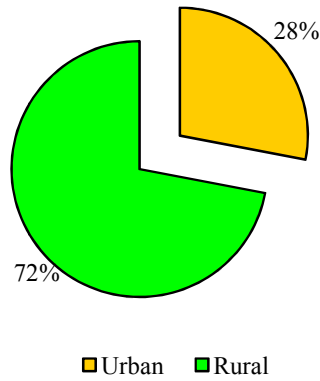
☐ Urban   ☐ Rural

The average household size i.e. the average number of persons in a household was 4.4. It was seen that the average was higher for urban rather than rural areas. However, the sex-ratio was favourable to females. There are more females than males in the country. Comparatively, sex-ratio is lower in urban areas than rural areas.

The households have been classified by head of household. In the country 21 per cent of households are headed by females. This proportion of female headed households is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Figure 5.shows that the household size was not affected by area type i.e. urban or rural areas. The chart shows the modal value of household size was four. It also indicates higher household size was more common in rural areas than in urban areas.

Figure 5: Distribution of households by households size

household size-->	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
Urban	4.6	12.4	19.9	21.3	16.5	10.4	6.8	4	1.8	2.3
Rural	4.9	12.8	19.1	20.4	15.7	9.1	7.3	4.9	2.3	3.4
All-Myanmar	4.5	12.3	20.2	21.7	16.8	10.9	6.6	3.7	1.5	1.8
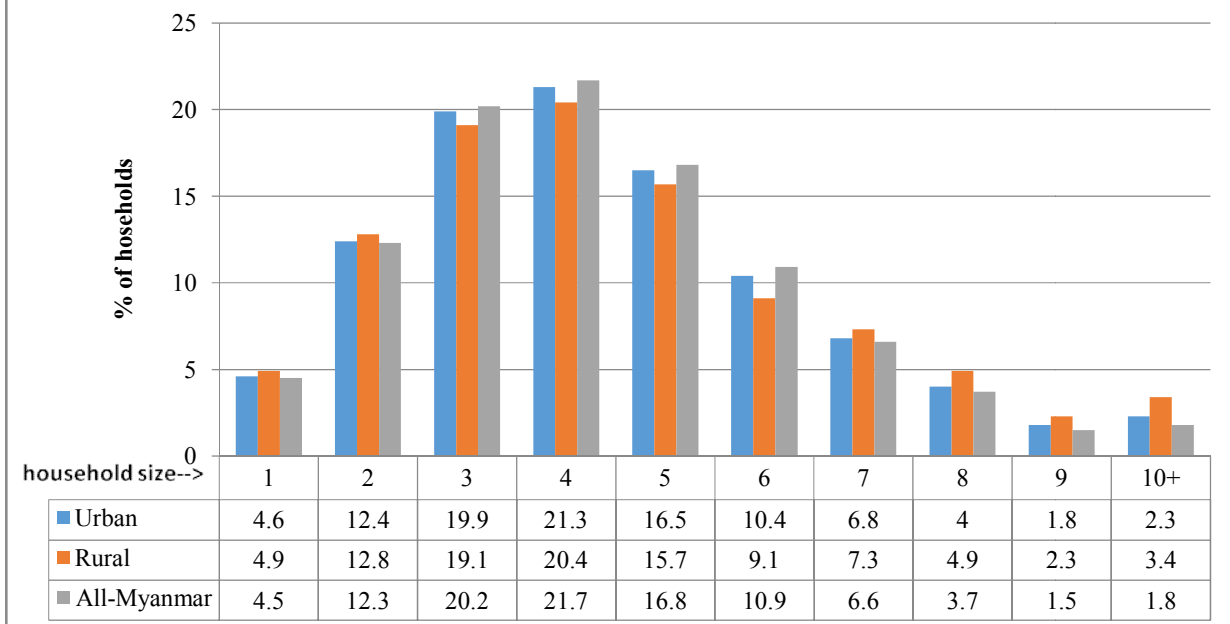
6.5. Sex-ratio

As shown in Figure 6. the sex ratio is favourable to females. For females the proportion of females ranged from 51.5 per cent to 54.5 per cent and consequently the proportion for males ranged from 45.5 per cent to 48.5 per cent. It shows that the number of females in general was higher than males for all 15 States, regions and the Union Territory. Out of 15, four States/regions have a female proportion in the range of 53.5 – 54.5 per cent.

Figure 6: Proportion of males and females by State

State	Male	Female
All-Myanmar	47.1	52.9
Nay Pyi Taw	47.5	52.5
Ayeyawady	48.1	51.9
Shan	48.4	51.6
Yangon	46.9	53.1
Rakhaine	46.1	53.9
Mon	46.8	53.2
Mandalay	46.1	53.9
Magway	45.5	54.5
Bago	47	53
Tanintharyi	48.5	51.5
Sagaing	46.1	53.9
Chin	47.5	52.5
Kayin	48.1	51.9
Kayah	48.5	51.5
Kachin	48.5	51.5
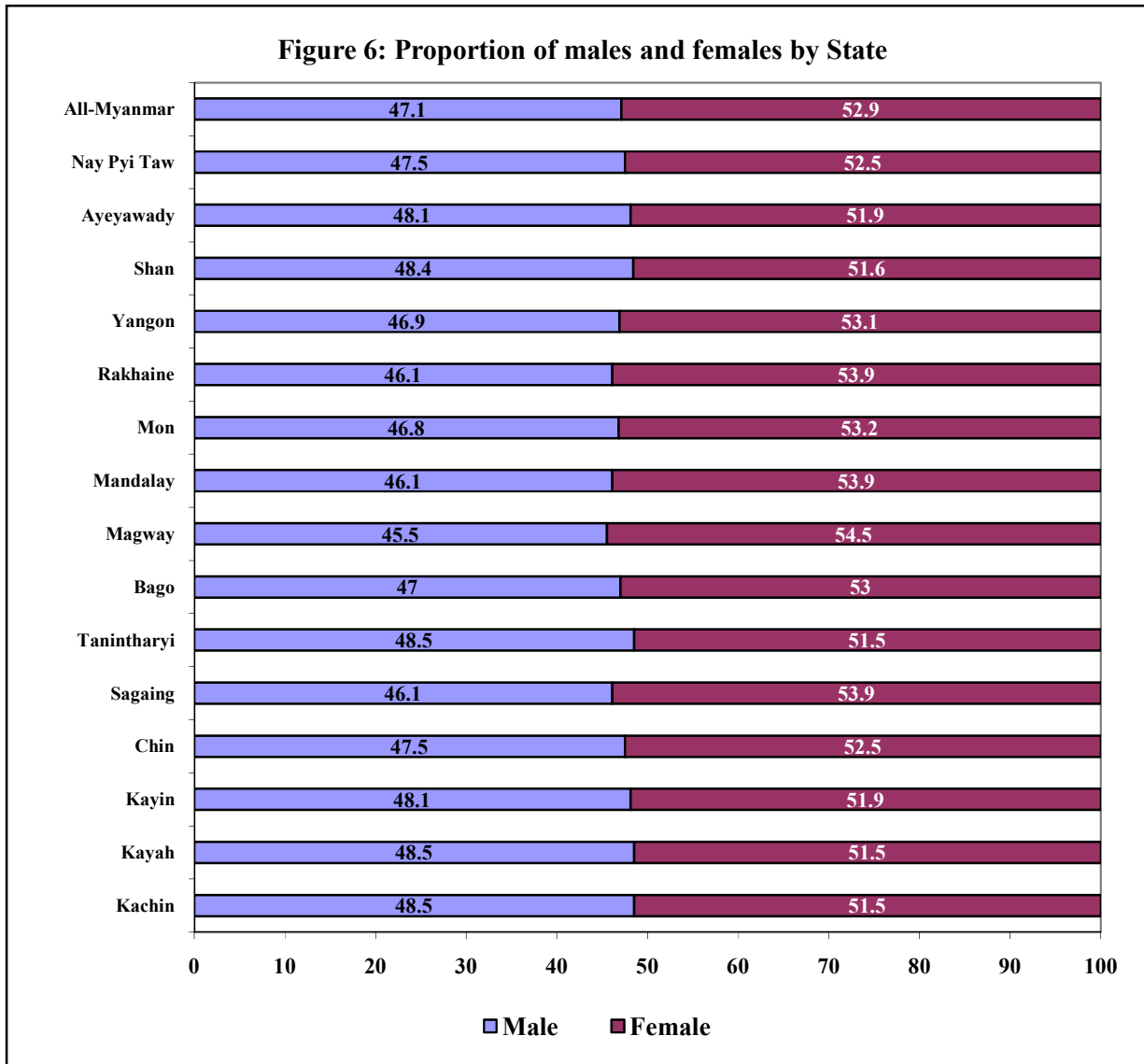
Figure 7. presents a population pyramid of the country. It appears somewhat uneven especially for lower age-groups. From the age-distribution one may conclude that number of children is declining during the last 15 years.

Figure 7: Distribution of population by sex

Figure 8: Composition of population by age-group
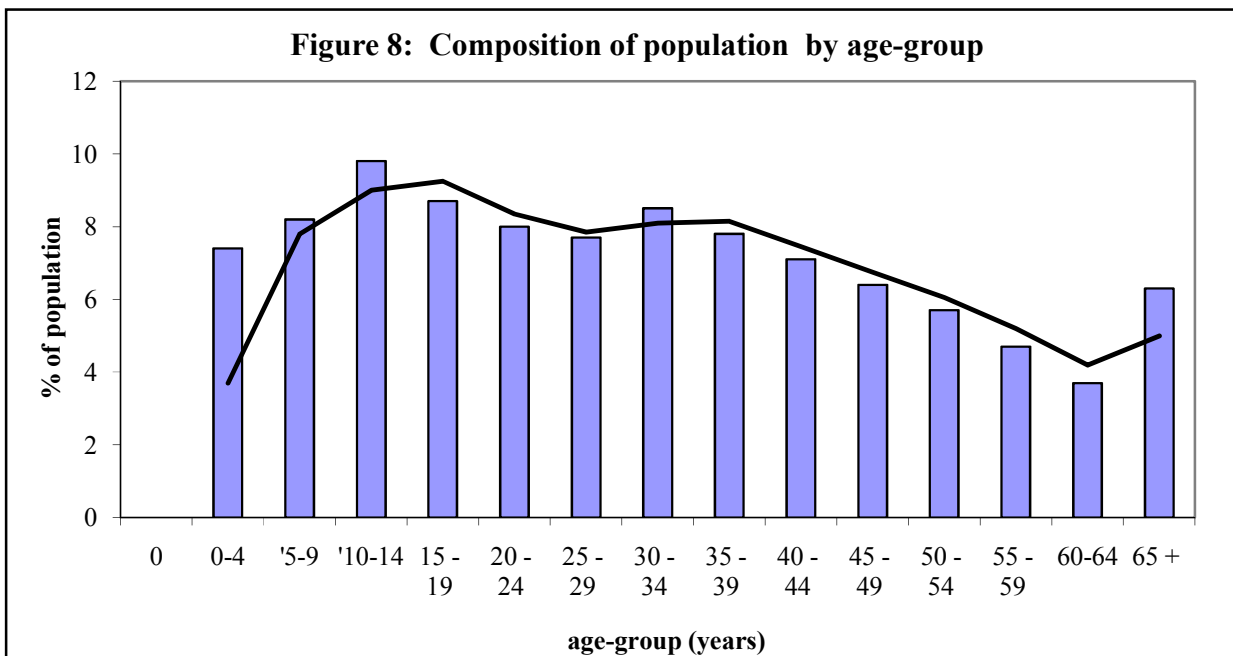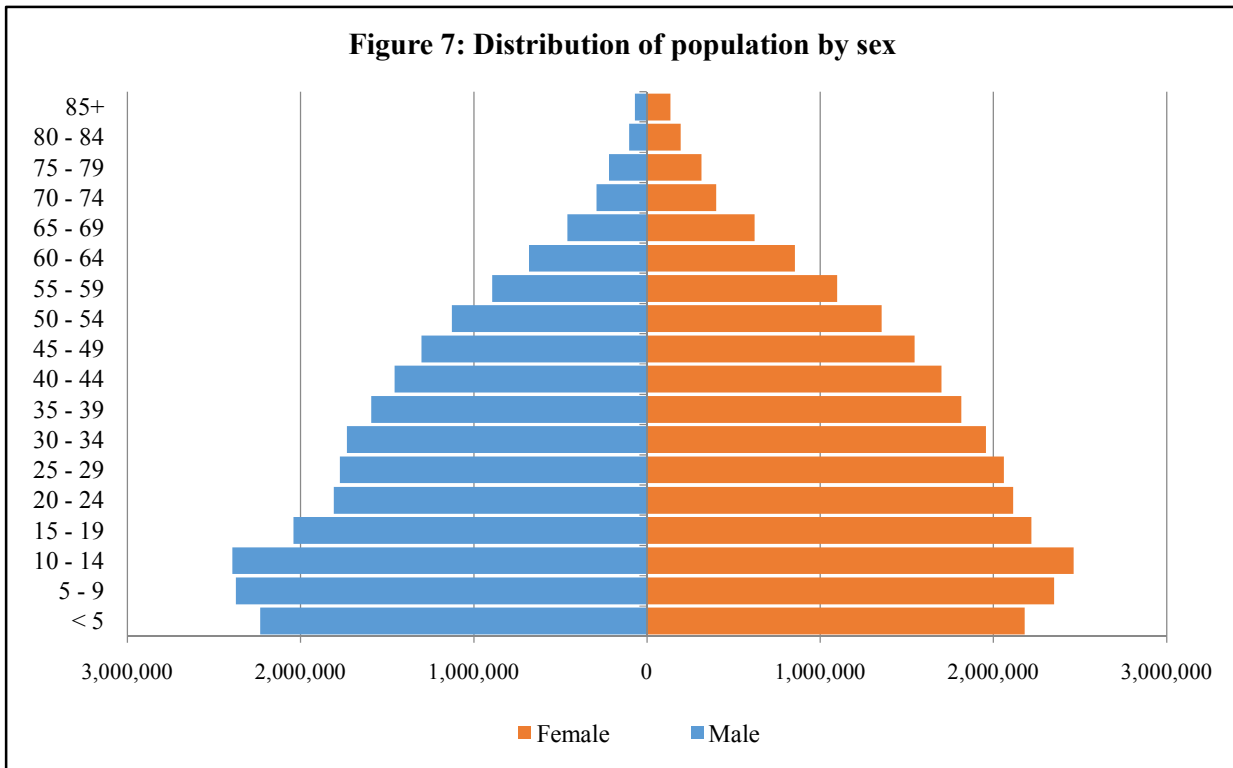
Figure 8. presents the distribution of the population at the national level by age-group. It shows the share of the population in the age group 10-14 years was somewhat higher than the other quinquennial age groups and thereafter it is falling. It also shows the population size in the quinquennial age groups among 15-19 years to 40-44 years remained nearly the same. The people in these age groups were born during the period 1970 to 2000. It appears the birth rate during this period was more or less stable or net out-migration neutralised the population growth in these cohorts.

Table 6. Percentage distribution of population by age-group

Age-group (years)	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
0-4	9.9	8.6	7.7	9.8	9.2
5-9	10.5	9.3	8.1	10.6	9.9
10-14	10.6	9.7	9.1	10.6	10.1
15 - 19	9.0	8.7	9.2	8.8	8.9
20 - 24	8.0	8.3	9.1	7.8	8.2
25 - 29	7.9	8.1	8.5	7.8	8.0
30 - 34	7.7	7.7	8.2	7.5	7.7
35 - 39	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.1
40 - 44	6.5	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.6
45 - 49	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.9
50 - 54	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.2
55 - 59	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2
60-64	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2
65 +	5.1	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.9
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Overall, the country has a good population structure. Persons in the working age group 15-64 years account for 64.9 per cent while children in the age-group 0–14 years and old people over 65 years and more account for 29.2 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively as shown in table 6.

6.6.   Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is the proportion of children aged 0-14 years and older persons aged 65 and above to the proportion of persons of working age (15-64 years). As the children and old people are expected to be taken care of by the working age population, it gives a measure of burden on the working age population in the total population. As given in Table 7, the total dependency ratio in the country was about 54 per cent. In rural areas it was almost half of the population and it is higher than the corresponding ratio for urban areas by 13 percentage points. The dependency ratio for female headed households is marginally lower than male headed households but the aged dependency ratio is higher for female headed households while for male-headed households, it is higher for the child dependency ratio.

Table 7. Dependency ratio

Head of household	Domain	Child dependency ratio	Aged dependency ratio	Total dependency ratio
Male	All-Myanmar	47.0	7.5	54.5
Female	All-Myanmar	37.1	14.9	52.0
Male + Female	All-Myanmar	45.0	9.0	54.0
Male + Female	Urban	36.0	8.9	45.0
Male + Female	Rural	48.9	9.1	58.0

6.7.   Marital status

The base of a conventional household is the institution of marriage in any society. So, marital status plays an important role. It has a far reaching impact on economic activities and thereby employment-unemployment. As in most of the household surveys, the marital status of the person was collected. However, this information was collected for all persons aged 13 years or more. To keep consistency with the working age population, the estimates were presented for persons with age 15 years or more. It may be seen that the proportion of never married in rural areas is less than in urban areas while the proportion of currently married is opposite in rural and urban areas. The rate of divorce or separation

was slightly higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Among the widowed persons, females are proportionately much higher than the males. The reasons may be the wives are generally younger than their husbands and females live relatively longer than males as seen in Table 8. The distribution of population by age is presented separately for each marital status in Figure 9.

Table 8. Percentage distribution of working age population by marital status (15 years and above)

Domain	Marital status					
	Never married	Currently married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Total
All-Myanmar	**31.9**	**57.8**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**8.3**	**100**
Area Type						
Urban	36.2	53.0	1.2	1.2	8.4	100
Rural	30.0	60.0	0.9	0.9	8.2	100
Sex						
Male	32.9	61.9	0.6	0.7	3.8	100
Female	31.0	54.4	1.3	1.2	12.0	100

Figure 9: Distribution of persons by marital status and age-group
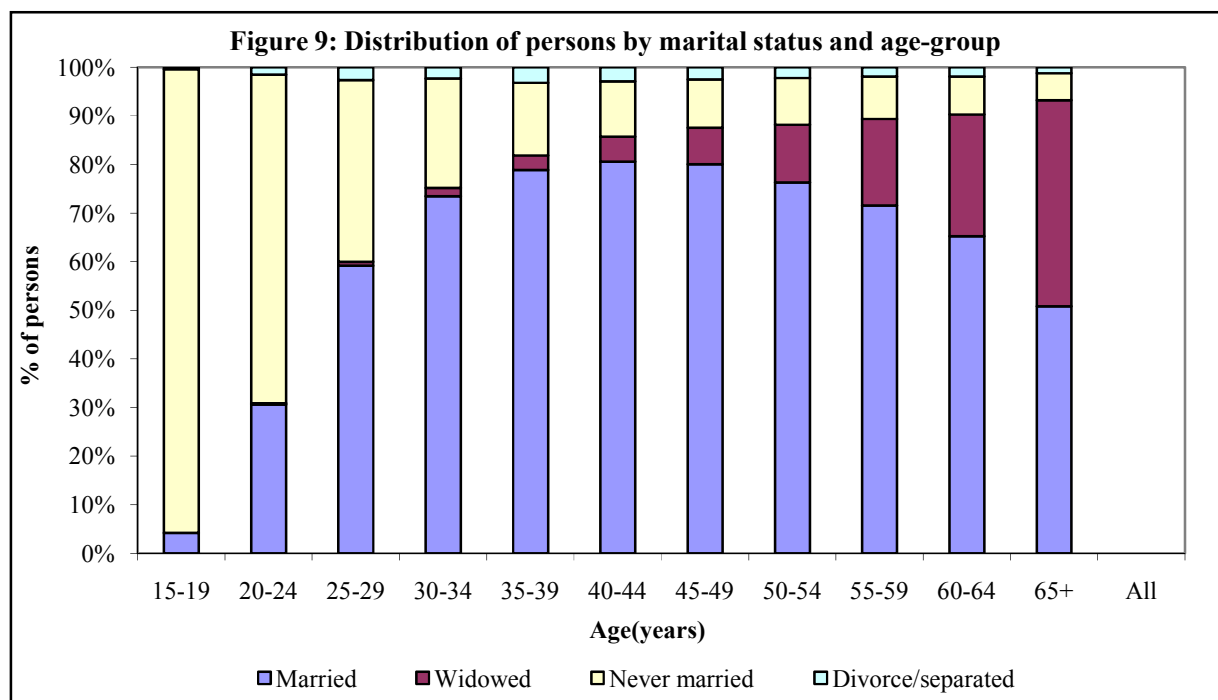
6.8. *Disability*

A set of six standard questions on disability were asked to sample persons of aged 5 years or more. These questions were:
- 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?
- Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
- Does (NAME) have difficulty (with self- care such as) washing all over or dressing?
- 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)?

Irrespective of any degree of difficulty, any affirmative response was treated as disability. Under this assumption, the proportion of persons having any disability by sex and area are presented in Table 9. It

may be seen that at all-Myanmar level, 7.7 per cent of the population of age five or more are victims of one or more types of six disabilities. The proportion is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Among the six specified disabilities having difficulty in seeing even if wearing glasses has the highest prevalence. It is 5.7 per cent at the national level and highest for females. The next prominent disability related to difficulty in walking or climbing steps.

Table 9. Percentage of persons having disability (5 years and above)

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

The age 5+ population was classified at the national level by degree of each type of disability in Table 10. Accordingly, persons with total disability was about 0 - 0.2 per cent. For difficulty in hearing, the proportion of persons with no hearing ability at all was less than 0.1 per cent. Similar is the case for difficulty in remembering or concentrating.

Table 10. Percentage distribution of persons having disability by level of difficulty (5+ years)

Level of difficulty	Seeing	Hearing	Walking or climbing steps	Remembering or concentrating	With self-care	Communicating because of physical, mental or emotional health condition
No difficulty	94.3	98.0	96.6	98.3	98.7	99.1
Some difficulty	5.3	1.8	2.8	1.4	0.9	0.7
A lot of difficulty	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cannot do it at all	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

6.9. *Dwelling unit*

The distribution of households by their tenure of dwelling units is presented in Table 11. It shows about 91 per cent of households in the country owned their dwelling unit while 96 per cent in rural areas and about 77 per cent in urban areas. As expected, all other tenure-ship of dwelling units were higher in urban areas compared to rural areas.It also showed that households without any dwelling unit exist in rural areas only.

Table 11. Percentage distribution of persons with tenure of dwelling unit

Domain	Owned	Rented: govt housing	Rented other	Provide free	Govt. Quarter	Private company quarter	No dwelling unit	Other	Total
All-Myanmar	**90.5**	**1.1**	**4.9**	**2.1**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**
Urban	77.0	2.6	13.5	3.4	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	100.0
Rural	95.9	0.5	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0

The distribution of households by type of material used for the walls of the dwelling unit is presented in Table 12. It shows bamboo is the main material used for walls of the dwelling units. It constitutes more than half of the dwelling units. In the country the main materials used are bamboo, wood and bricks. In urban areas, each of them constitutes more than 28 per cent of the dwelling units. In rural areas, bamboo walls are followed by wood walls and then by brick walls.

Table 12. Percentage distribution of households by type of materials used for walls of their dwelling unit

Domain	Brick	Stone	Wood	Bamboo	Leaves	Other	Total
All-Myanmar	**17.6**	**0.4**	**26.0**	**50.9**	**4.2**	**0.8**	**100.0**
Urban	35.3	0.7	28.4	34.4	0.6	0.6	100.0
Rural	10.7	0.3	25.1	57.4	5.6	0.9	100.0

The distribution of households by type of material used for roofs of dwelling units is presented in Table 13. It shows tin is the main material used as a roof of the dwelling units in the country – both in urban and rural areas. However in rural areas, thatches/leaves constitute more than one-third of the roofs of the dwelling units.

Table 13. Percentage distribution of households by type of materials used for roof of their dwelling unit

Domain	Concrete	Tin	Tile	Thatches/ leaves	Bamboo/ log	Other	Total
All-Myanmar	**1.6**	**66.6**	**0.9**	**28.9**	**1.6**	**0.4**	**100.0**
Urban	4.9	82.2	1.3	10.4	1.2	0.1	100.0
Rural	0.4	60.5	0.8	36.1	1.7	0.5	100.0

6.10. Land possession

The distribution of households by size class of land possessed is given in Table 14. Here land possessed means use of land irrespective of its ownership. It shows that more than one-fifth of the households possess land of less than 0.2 acre including landless households. In urban areas half of the households possessed 0.2 to 0.99 acres of land. The average land possessed by a household is 2.7 acres in the country –1.0 acre in urban and 3.4 acres in rural areas.

Table 14. Percentage distribution of households by size class of households possessed

Domain	Size class of household land possessed (acres)							Average land possessed (acres)
	<0.2	0.2 - 0.99	1.00- 2.49	2.50- 4.99	5.00 - 9.99	10.00 or more	all	
All-Myanmar	**21.2**	**36.7**	**13.3**	**11.3**	**10.4**	**7.1**	**100.0**	**2.7**
Urban	34.5	49.5	9.5	2.8	1.9	1.7	100.0	1.0
Rural	16.1	31.7	14.8	14.5	13.7	9.2	100.0	3.4

Cultivation is primarily an activity in rural areas. But, the country does not have much distinction between urban and rural areas except a few cities/towns. Gross area cultivated was found substantially in urban areas as well. Moreover, people living in urban areas are often landlords having large holdings. Average land cultivated by urban or rural households were found to be in the same order 6.1 acres for urban, 6.4 acres for rural areas as shown in Table 15.

Table 15. Percentage distribution of land of households by gross area cultivated

Domain	Percentage of households cultivated land	Gross area cultivated (acres)							Average land cultivated (acres)
		<0.2	0.2 – 0.99	1.00-2.49	2.50-4.99	5.00 - 9.99	10.00 or more	all	
All-Myanmar	**34.1**	**8.7**	**1.7**	**21.0**	**21.7**	**25.0**	**21.9**	**100.0**	**6.4**
Urban	6.7	10.0	2.3	24.7	20.4	22.0	20.7	100.0	6.1
Rural	44.7	8.6	1.7	20.8	21.7	25.1	22.0	100.0	6.4

6.11. Sources of income

Data on sources of income of sample households were collected in the survey. There were eight specified sources of income along with the other category. As the sources of income may be multiple they are not mutually exclusive and as such they are not additive.

From Table 16. it may be seen more than half of the households had income from agriculture in rural areas and non-agricultural enterprises in urban areas. For urban areas, more than half of the households also had income from wage/salaried employment. The proportions of households receiving income from remittances or transfer payment are higher for female headed households than male headed households.

Table 16. Percentage of households by source of income

Domain	Agri-culture	Non-agricultural enter-prise	Wage/ salaried employ-ment	Pension	Rent	Trans-fer from other house-hold	Remit-tances	Inte-rest & dividen ds	Other
All-Myanmar	**37.7**	**32.0**	**42.4**	**3.6**	**2.4**	**5.9**	**5.0**	**0.7**	**1.6**
Urban	7.9	51.2	52.2	8.4	3.5	7.5	3.1	1.3	1.7
Rural	49.3	24.5	38.6	1.7	2.0	5.2	5.8	0.4	1.5
Female headed household	27.3	31.7	42.1	4.9	4.0	11.7	8.6	0.9	1.9

Chapter 7

Education and training

7.1. Introduction

Education, training and skills are key factors for finding decent work along with the job opportunities in an economy. The progress of a country depends on its education system. Education and skills imparted to the youth through the general education system or outside the general education system are important to study in the labour statistics. This chapter focuses on this aspect of the population.

Information on literacy and level of education were collected for the persons aged 5 years and above. As regards to training received outside the general education system, the data was collected for persons aged 12 years or more. However, in this chapter the estimates have been presented either for persons five years or more or for the working age population i.e. 15 years or more.

7.2. Literacy

The first internationally agreed-upon definition of literacy based on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recommendation of 1958 is that a literate person is one who can, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on his or her everyday life.[6] In the survey, the same definition has been adopted for defining literacy.

Literacy, together with educational attainment, is highly related to one's employment prospects. One can easily visualise the type of job one can expect without literacy. In furtherance to it if a household does not have any literate household member there is no doubt that their decent living is in question. To understand the most unwelcome condition, at the outset, it is important to know the proportion of households having no literate persons. Again, the sex of the head of a household has a socio-economic impact and as such households with female heads and no literate person may be the worst effected in the labour market. Table 17. shows the percentage of households with no literate member at the national level was 20 per cent. However, it is as low as 11.6 per cent for urban areas but 23.4 per cent in rural areas. The percentage of households with no literate female members among households having a female member of working age was 18 per cent. The corresponding figures for urban and rural areas are similar to all households.

Table 17. Percentage of households with no literate member/female member of age 15 years and above

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

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

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[6]*The Plurality of Literacy and its implications for Policies and Programs (PDF)*. UNESCO Education Sector Position Paper: 13. 2004.

Table 18. Percentage of literate persons (5 years and above)

Sex	Urban	Rural	All-Myanmar
			5 years and above
Male	95.6	90.2	91.8
Female	93.6	85.8	88.1
Total	**94.5**	**87.9**	**89.8**
			15 years and above
Male	96.5	90.5	92.3
Female	93.7	84.4	87.3
Total	**95.0**	**87.2**	**89.6**

The percentage of literate persons, known as the literacy rate, for persons aged 5 years or more is presented in Table 18. and in Figure 10. The literacy rate in the country was 89.8 per cent. It may be seen that literacy for females was lower than males and for rural areas lower than urban areas. These facts lead to rural females having the lowest literacy rate. It is also revealed that the proportion of not literate in the rural areas is more than double the literacy rate in urban areas. If the literacy rate is compared between persons of five years or more and 15 years or more, there is very little change observed and that too for rural females only. This implies proportionately more girls of younger ages are becoming literate.

Figure 10: Percentage of literate persons aged 5 years and above
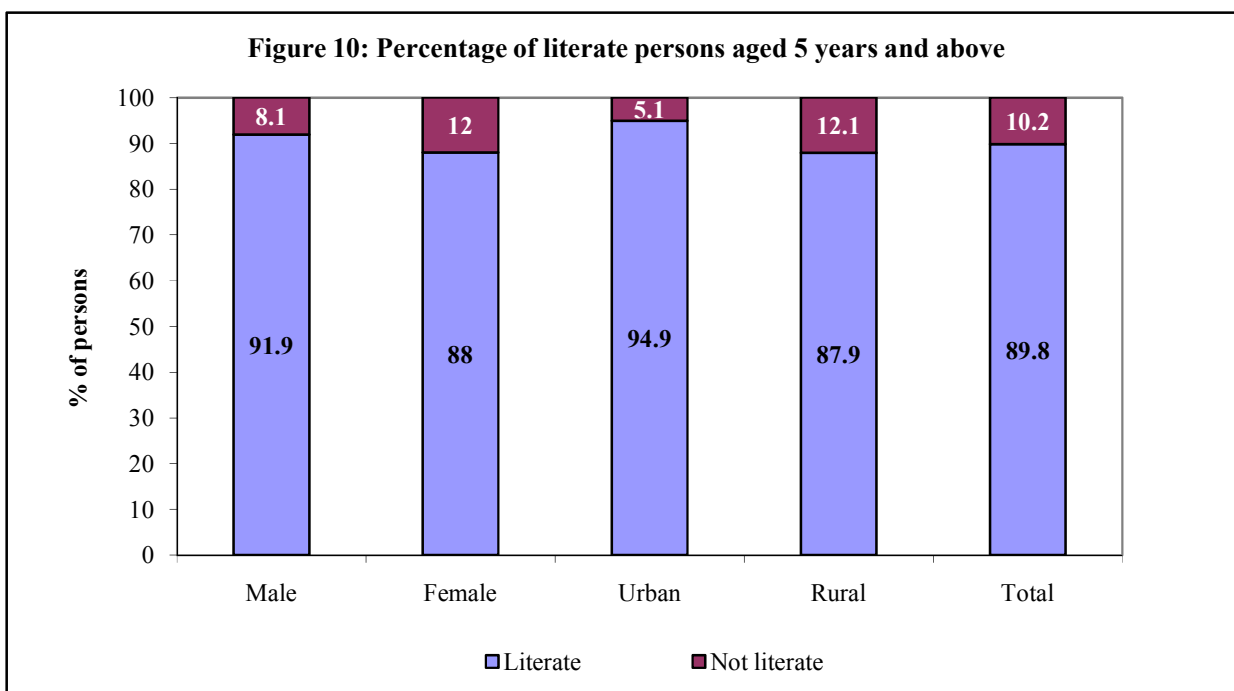
7.3. Level of education

Table 19. presents the distribution of persons aged five years or above and also for persons aged 15 years and above by the level of education attained. It shows that at the national level 14 per cent of people age 5 years and above had not attained any educational level. At the national level, the proportion of working age population (persons aged 15 years) who completed high school was 6.5 per cent. It was 11.1 per cent in urban and only 4.4 per cent in rural areas. As regards to attaining a higher level of education, the proportion is slightly favourable for males compared to females.

The proportion of the working age population that graduated with an educational qualification and above was 5.8 per cent. In urban areas it was 13 per cent while in rural areas it was 2.6 per cent. Although there are differences in the educational attainment between urban and rural areas the gap between males and females was not that much pronounced.

Table 19. Percentage of persons of age by educational level

Domain	Not literate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Vocational certificate	High school	Under graduate diploma	Bachelor degree & above	Total
								5 years & above	
All-Myanmar	**14.0**	**25.2**	**33.0**	**17.2**	**0.2**	**5.0**	**0.8**	**4.5**	**100.0**
Urban	8.0	17.9	27.6	24.7	0.4	9.1	1.9	10.6	100.0
Rural	16.6	28.3	35.2	14.1	0.1	3.4	0.4	2.0	100.0
Male	12.5	25.3	33.0	19.0	0.2	5.6	0.9	3.5	100.0
Female	15.4	25.2	33.0	15.6	0.1	4.5	0.8	5.4	100.0
								15 years & above	
All-Myanmar	**12.2**	**18.7**	**34.1**	**21.4**	**0.2**	**6.5**	**1.1**	**5.8**	**100.0**
Urban	5.9	11.7	26.0	29.6	0.5	11.1	2.3	13.0	100.0
Rural	15.0	21.9	37.7	17.7	0.1	4.4	0.5	2.6	100.0
Male	10.0	18.0	34.5	24.1	0.3	7.4	1.1	4.6	100.0
Female	14.1	19.4	33.8	19.1	0.2	5.7	1.0	6.8	100.0

The distribution of the working age population by field of study among those who have the highest educational qualification beyond high school is presented in Table 20. The percentage figures show that field of study has a larger impact than age as in figure 11. For example, more people studied arts and humanities and natural sciences, mathematics and statistics in all age-groups.

Table 20. Percentage of persons with level of education above high school in the working age population

Field of study	Age-group (years)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	all (15+)
All-Myanmar	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Education	5.1	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2	2.0	5.0	2.6
Arts and humanities	28.7	33.5	28.6	31.4	33.1	35.7	32.0	31.8
Social Science, journalism and information	10.3	7.3	8.5	14.0	10.5	6.3	7.6	9.1
Business, administration and law	3.9	3.9	9.1	8.5	3.1	1.7	5.0	5.5
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	32.1	38.3	38.2	33.9	41.1	46.3	37.7	38.2
Engineering manufacturing and construction	11.9	9.1	6.0	5.2	5.0	3.8	5.7	6.4
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	2.5
Health and welfare	4.3	2.4	2.9	1.5	1.1	0.4	3.0	2.2
Others	2.0	1.8	3.7	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.3	1.6

Figure 11: Percentage distribution of persons by field of study

Legend:
- Others
- Health and welfare
- Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary
- Engineering manufacturing and construction
- Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics
- Business, administration and law
- Social Science, journalism and information
- Arts and Humanities
- Education
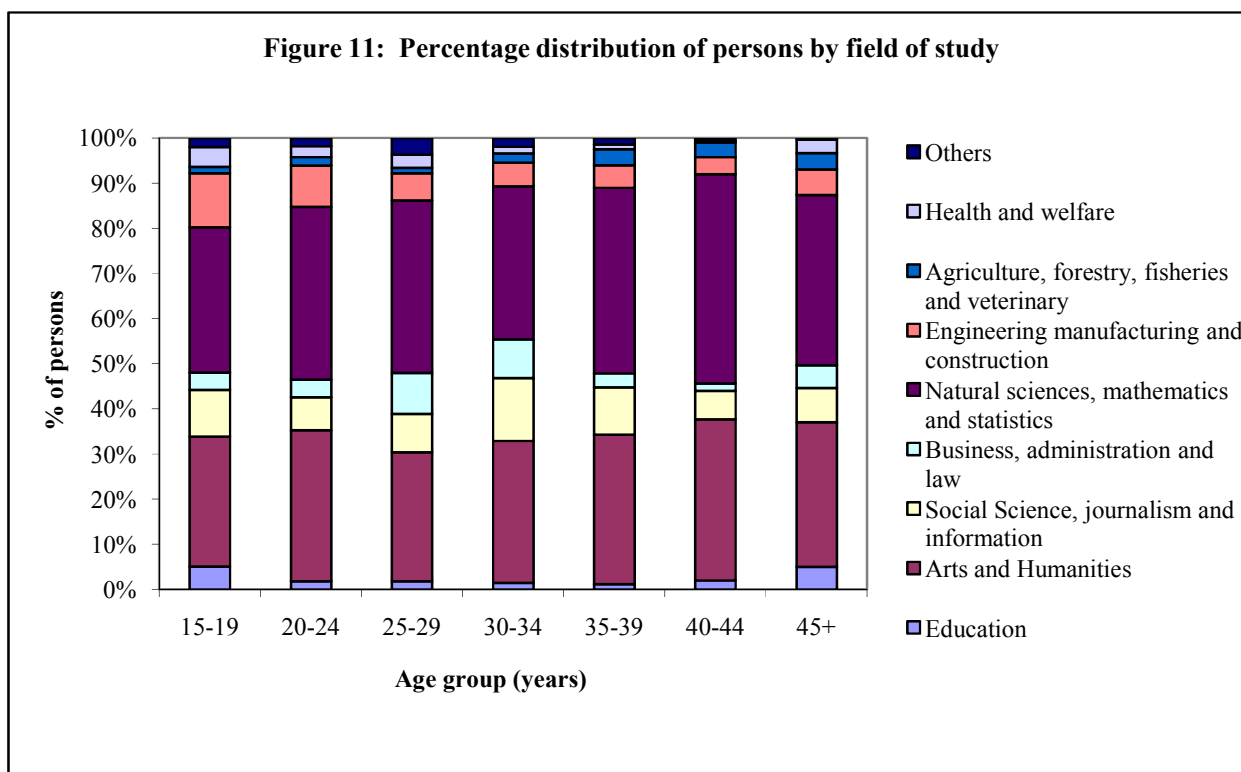
7.4. *Vocational training*

Vocational training outside the formal education system plays an important role in improving the employability of a person. Data was collected on attending such trainings for persons aged 12 years or more. However, as the number of persons who received such training was too small and working age is necessary to understand its relation with the workforce the result has been presented for the persons with age 15 years or more. For the field of training the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) – field of training and education code was collected at the 4-digit level. However, due to the sample size the estimates could not be presented for all the 1-digit codes.

The distribution of persons having training outside the formal education system by age group, sex and area is presented in Table 21. It shows 0.7% of the working age population had undergone such training in the last year. The proportion becomes 2% for undergoing any such training during one's life time.

Table 21. Percentage of persons that had training outside the formal education system by age-group (years)

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

Chapter 8

Labour force

8.1. Introduction

This chapter focuses on the labour force and related aspects. Estimates are provided for the working age population that was defined as all the persons aged 15 years or above. In this chapter the term population refers to working age population.

8.2. Working age population by sex and area

Among the working age population females constitute 54 per cent while males, 46 per cent, see Figure12 and Figure 13. Moreover, 71 per cent of the working age population live in rural areas and 29 per cent live in urban areas.

Figure 12: Distribution of working age population by sex

Figure 13: Distribution of working age population by area
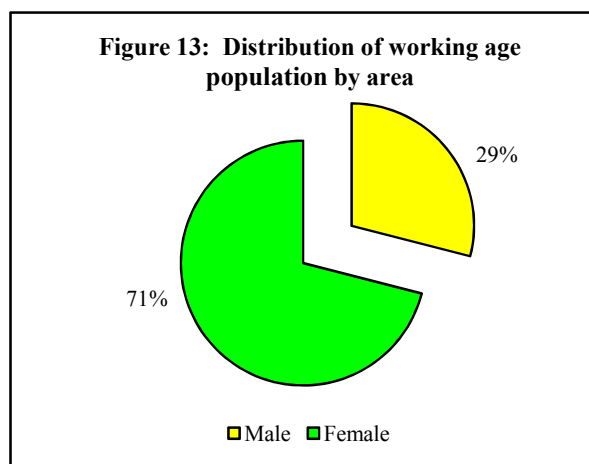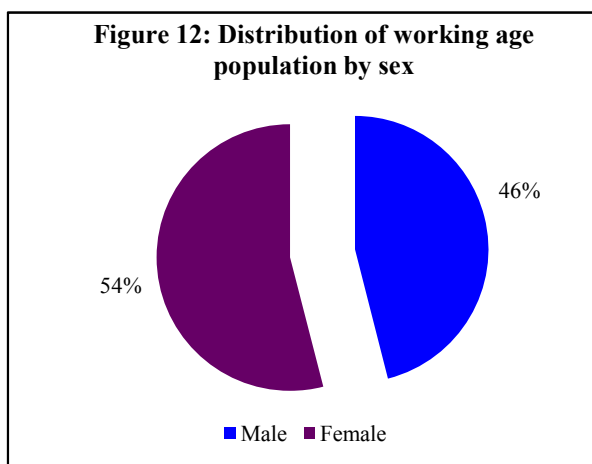
8.3. Labour force status by sex and area

In the survey, a person was classified under his/her labour force status by referring to the period of the last seven days that preceded the date of survey as under.[7]

- Employed - if worked for at least one hour for pay or profit during the last seven days.
- Unemployed – If not employed during the last seven days but sought work for pay or profit during the last month and will be able to take up the job within two weeks if an opportunity is given.
- Outside labour force – if neither employed nor unemployed.

Mathematically,

Labour force = Employed + Unemployed
Working age population = Labour force + Outside labour force

The distribution of persons by labour force status for sex and area are provided in Table 22. It shows 64.6 per cent of the population in the country constitutes the labour force and the remaining 35.4 per cent are outside the labour force. The labour force consists of 79.9 per cent males and 51.4 per cent females. For both males and females, the labour force participation rate was higher in rural areas than in urban areas and for both urban and rural areas labour force participation was higher for males than females a shown in figures 14 and 15.

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[7]The concepts and definitions are given in Chapter 3.

Table 22. Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by labour force status

Domain	Urban			Rural			All-Myanmar		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
All-Myanmar	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Labour force	76.2	47.0	60.2	81.9	53.7	66.7	80.2	51.6	64.7
Employed	75.3	46.2	59.3	81.6	53.3	66.4	79.7	51.1	64.2
Unemployed	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Outside the labour force	23.8	53.0	39.8	18.1	46.3	33.3	19.8	48.4	35.3

Figure 14: Labour force participation by sex

43% | 57%

Male | Female

Figure 15: Labour force participation by area

28%

72%

Urban | Rural
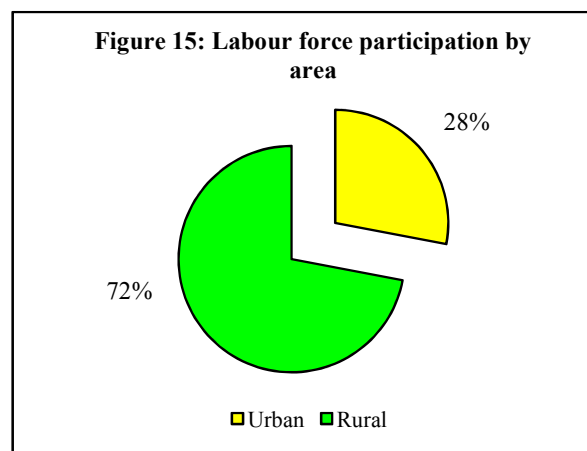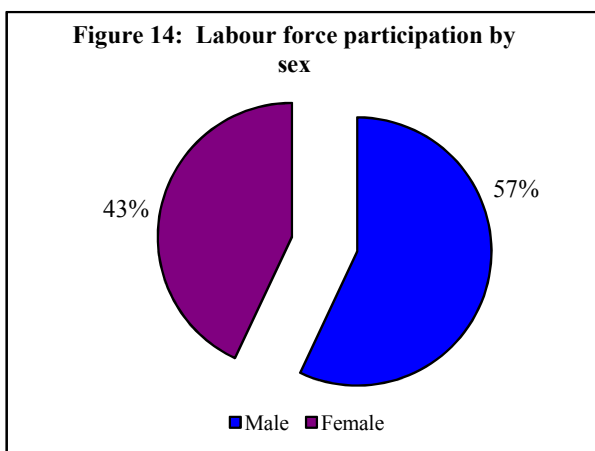
The labour force participation by working age population in urban and rural areas was somewhat close to population structures in urban and rural areas. In contrast, the participation of females was lower than males although females were numerically higher.

Figure 16: Proportion of males and females by labour force status

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force
All person	64.1	0.5	35.4
Rural person	66.1	0.4	33.5
Urban person	59	0.8	40.2
All female	50.9	0.5	48.6
Rural female	52.8	0.3	46.8
Urban female	46.5	0.7	52.8
All Male	79.4	0.5	20.1
Rural Male	81.4	0.4	18.2
Urban Male	74.2	0.8	25
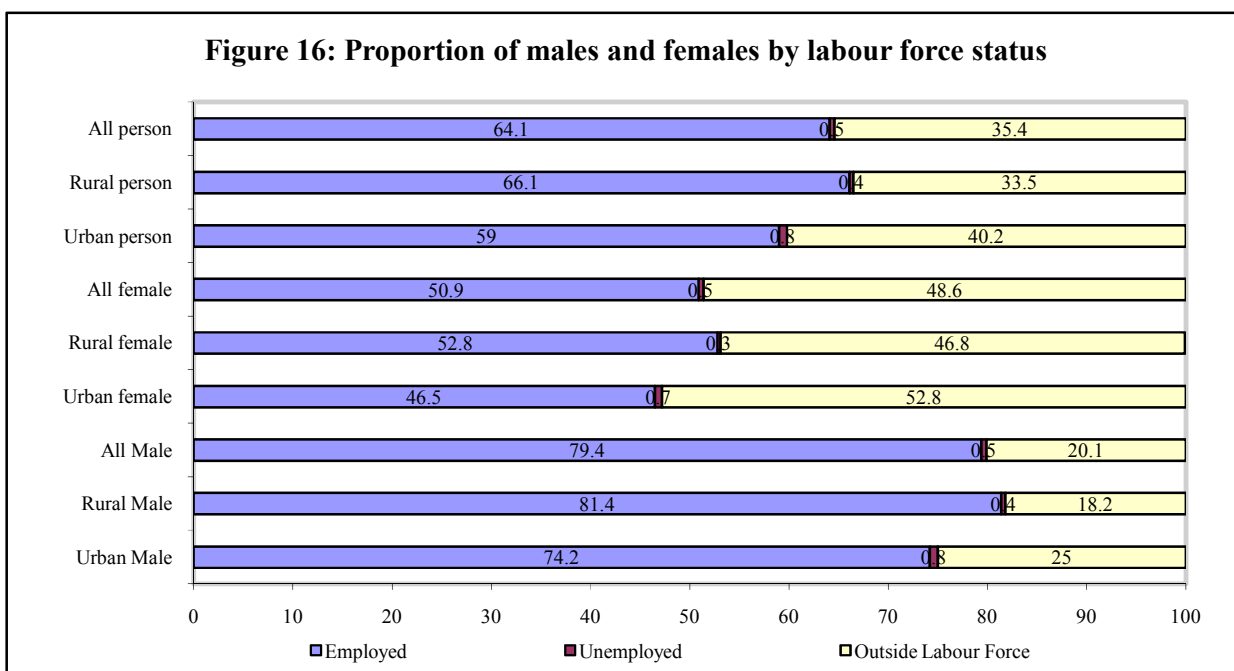
8.4. Labour force status by State/Region

The distribution of the population by labour force status for each State is presented in Table 23. The proportion of males in the labour force ranged between 72.8 per cent and 83.8 per cent while females between 34.8 per cent and 62.3 per cent and all persons between 55.5 per cent and 70.4 per cent. Among males, out of the 15 States, Regions and Union Territory only in Chin State is the proportion of people employed below 70 per cent and six of the remaining States had a proportion above 80 per cent.

Among females, the proportion of employed was below 50 per cent of the working age population in 8 States and Regions. While, only two States have a proportion that is above 60 per cent. From the table it is clear that variations of the different labour force status are mainly over sex and not States, except Chin State where employment opportunities are very rare.

Table 23. Percentage of persons aged 15 years and above by labour force status and State/Region

Sex	Labour Force status	All-Myanmar	Kachin	Kayah	Kayin	Chin	Sagaing	Tanintharyi	Bago
Male	Employed	79.7	76.1	76.5	76.3	65.6	80.6	78.4	81.2
	Unemployed	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	7.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
	Labour force	80.2	76.7	77.1	76.6	72.8	80.8	78.5	82.0
	Outside labour Force	19.8	23.3	22.9	23.4	27.2	19.2	21.5	18.0
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Female	Employed	51.1	42.9	52.7	39.2	47.7	59.4	34.8	55.6
	Unemployed	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.1	6.8	0.2	0.0	0.6
	Labour force	51.6	43.4	53.6	39.3	54.6	59.6	34.8	56.2
	Outside labour Force	48.4	56.6	46.4	60.7	45.4	40.4	65.2	43.8
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Person	Employed	64.2	58.7	64.0	56.6	55.9	68.9	55.5	67.3
	Unemployed	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
	Labour force	64.7	59.2	64.8	56.8	62.9	69.0	55.5	68.0
	Outside labour Force	35.3	40.8	35.2	43.2	37.1	31.0	44.5	32.0
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Sex	Labour force status	Magway	Mandalay	Mon	Rakhine	Yangon	Shan	Ayeyawady	Nay Pyi Taw
Male	Employed	79.8	82.2	73.8	80.1	76.4	79.7	82.9	82.9
	Unemployed	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.9
	Labour force	80.2	82.4	74.6	80.7	77.3	80.0	83.3	83.8
	Outside labour Force	19.8	17.6	25.4	19.3	22.7	20.0	16.7	16.2
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Female	Employed	61.9	56.2	39.4	42.2	42.8	60.2	43.9	58.0
	Unemployed	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.8
	Labour force	62.3	56.3	39.9	43.2	43.6	60.4	44.2	58.9
	Outside labour Force	37.7	43.7	60.1	56.8	56.4	39.6	55.8	41.1
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Person	Employed	69.8	67.9	54.9	59.0	58.2	69.5	62.3	69.6
	Unemployed	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.9
	Labour force	70.1	68.0	55.5	59.8	59.0	69.8	62.7	70.4
	Outside labour Force	29.9	32.0	44.5	40.2	41.0	30.2	37.3	29.6
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

8.5. Labour force status by age and sex

The distribution of population by labour force status for each quinquennial age groups and sex is presented in Table 24. It shows the unemployment rate was low in all categories. However, it is relatively higher in young ages (15 – 29 years). The high proportion of persons in the age-group 25-49 years was observed among the employed persons while the high proportion of persons outside the labour force was found in lower ages (15-19 years) and older ages (60+ years).

Table 24. Percentage of persons aged 15 years and above by labour force status

Age-group (years)	Male			Female			Total		
	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force
15-19	51.6	0.9	47.5	42.1	0.6	57.3	46.7	0.8	52.6
20-24	83.9	1.1	15.0	62.2	1.2	36.6	72.2	1.2	26.6
25-29	92.0	1.0	7.0	62.4	0.8	36.8	76.1	0.9	23.0
30-34	94.4	0.5	5.1	60.0	0.6	39.4	76.1	0.6	23.3
35-39	95.0	0.3	4.7	64.7	0.3	35.0	78.8	0.3	20.9
40-44	94.5	0.1	5.4	61.2	0.2	38.6	76.6	0.2	23.3

Age-group (years)	Male			Female			Total		
	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force
45-49	93.9	0.4	5.8	60.0	0.2	39.8	75.5	0.2	24.2
50-54	87.8	0.2	12.0	51.4	0.0	48.6	67.9	0.1	32.0
55-59	81.7	0.3	18.0	42.2	0.2	57.6	59.9	0.2	39.9
60-64	59.8	0.4	39.8	25.8	0.1	74.1	40.9	0.2	58.9
65+	27.4	0.0	72.6	10.2	0.0	89.8	17.2	0.0	82.8
All	**79.7**	**0.5**	**19.8**	**51.1**	**0.5**	**48.4**	**64.2**	**0.5**	**35.3**

The cumulative distribution of the labour force by age over sex is presented in Figure 17. It shows the distribution for males and females is almost similar. However, at younger ages the proportion of females in the labour force is marginally higher than males.

Figure 17: Labour Force participation rate by sex and age
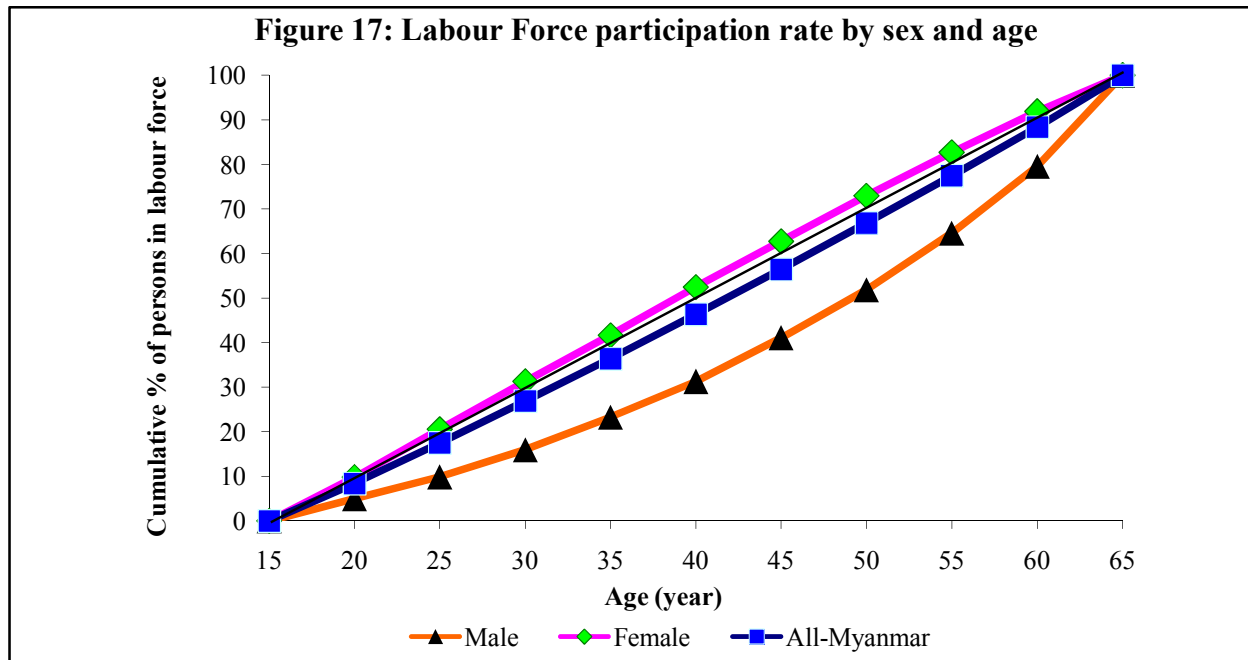
8.6. Labour force status by literacy

The distribution of persons by attainment of education level for labour force status and sex is shown in Table 25. Although there is a gross similarity between the distributions of males and females, in the labour force – for both employed and unemployed categories – the proportion of females was higher in the categories of not literate, below primary and bachelor degree and above. The same is true for the category outside labour force but the difference between proportions for males and females are much smaller.

Table 25. Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by labour force status, sex and education

Education level	Employed			Unemployed			Outside labour force		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Not literate	8.4	10.8	9.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	16.5	17.7	17.4
Below primary	19.3	20.6	19.9	10.9	9.1	10.0	12.8	18.1	16.8
Primary	36.1	35.1	35.7	18.3	24.0	21.2	28.4	32.6	31.5
Middle	23.6	18.4	21.3	31.1	20.9	25.9	26.1	19.8	21.4
Vocational certificate	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
High school	6.8	5.3	6.2	18.4	8.3	13.3	9.1	6.0	6.8
Under graduate diploma	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.3	1.6	2.0
Bachelor degree & above	4.9	9.2	6.8	14.4	30.3	22.4	3.1	4.0	3.7
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The percentage distribution of persons having vocational training outside the formal education system during the last year is presented in Table 26. It shows, more than one-third of the persons outside the labour force had training in information and communication.

Table 26. Distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who have undergone training outside the formal education system during the last year

Field of study	Employed	Unemployed*	Outside labour force	All
Generic programmes and qualifications	1.9	0.0	0.8	1.5
Education	15.3	11.5	5.3	11.5
Arts and humanities	11.7	8.8	22.8	15.7
Social Science, journalism and information	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.8
Business, administration and law	4.2	0.0	7.9	5.4
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	4.1	8.9	3.5	4.0
Information and communication technologies	22.4	43.3	36.2	28.2
Engineering manufacturing and construction	13.6	12.7	11.5	12.8
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	3.0	0.0	0.9	2.1
Health and welfare	11.2	4.4	7.7	9.6
Services	11.4	10.5	3.4	8.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

*Sample count is only 22

8.7. *Labour force status by level of consumption*

The distribution of the population by monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) decile class for labour force status and sex are given in Table 27. Although MPCE decile class is a household characteristic, the category has been assigned to all members of the household. As households comprise males and females more or less evenly there is not much deviation observed. But the same distribution over urban and rural areas shows that consumption patterns are different for urban and rural areas for employed people but not much different for unemployed and outside labour force category.

Table 27. Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by labour force status and monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) decile class

MPCE decile class	Employed			Unemployed			Outside labour force		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
0-10	9.7	9.3	9.5	8.4	10.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4
10-20	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.8	11.3	9.2	9.3	9.3
20-30	10.1	10.3	10.2	5.6	10.3	8.0	9.2	9.3	9.3
30-40	9.9	9.9	9.9	7.2	7.3	7.3	8.8	9.3	9.2
40-50	10.2	10.0	10.1	5.6	7.9	6.8	9.5	9.7	9.7
50-60	10.0	9.6	9.8	13.1	13.1	13.1	9.6	9.8	9.7
60-70	10.0	9.9	9.9	11.8	4.8	8.3	10.1	9.9	9.9
70-80	10.0	9.7	9.9	12.6	11.7	12.2	10.2	10.4	10.3
80-90	9.7	9.8	9.7	10.0	12.8	11.5	10.7	11.2	11.1
90-100	9.8	10.7	10.2	14.7	10.2	12.4	13.5	11.6	12.1
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

8.8. *Labour force status by land possessed*

The distribution of persons by size class of household land possession over labour force status and sex has been presented in Table 28. It shows that modal class is 0.2 – 0.99 acres for persons of all types of labour force status residing in urban or rural areas. As expected, in urban areas a higher proportion of people have less than 0.2 acres compared to rural areas.

Table 28. Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by size class of household land possessed

Size class of household land possessed (0.00 acre)	Employed			Unemployed			Outside labour force		
	Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All
<0.20	32.2	13.0	18.5	44.7	10.8	28.4	31.9	14.5	20.5
0.20 – 0.99	50.1	29.2	35.1	42.0	32.8	37.6	52.0	30.3	37.8
1.00-2.49	10.1	14.2	13.1	8.1	29.7	18.5	9.9	13.4	12.2
2.50- 4.99	3.3	16.2	12.6	2.1	12.1	6.9	2.6	15.0	10.7
5.00 -9.99	2.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	6.7	4.2	1.9	14.9	10.4
10.00 or more	2.0	11.3	8.7	1.2	8.0	4.5	1.8	11.8	8.4
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

8.9. *Labour force status by disability*

The proportion of persons with some degree of disability within a category of labour force status is shown in Table 29. Across the whole country the percentage of persons aged 15+ years with some difficulty in any one of the sex types of disability was about 10 per cent.

Table 29. Percentage of persons aged 15 years and above by labour force status and disability

Labour force status	Seeing	Hearing	Walking or climbing steps	Remem-bering or concen-trating	With self-care	Commu-nicating because of physical, mental or emotional health condition	Any type of disability
All-Myanmar	**7.2**	**2.5**	**4.2**	**2.1**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**9.6**
Employed	4.0	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	5.0
Unemployed	4.2	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.6	5.2
Labour force	4.0	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	5.0
Outside the labour force	13.2	5.6	9.7	5.0	3.9	2.7	18.1

8.10. Outside labour force by reason

To understand the labour market of any country it is important to know the extent of the population that is outside the labour force and why they are outside it. Earlier it was seen that more than one-third of the people in Myanmar were outside the labour force. Either they do not want to work or are not available for work. For the person who does not want to work or is not available to work, the reason thereof was assessed. In total, six response-options were specified. These were (i) attending school or training (ii) illness, injury or disability (iii) retired, too old for work (iv) off season (v) working conditions not acceptable (vi) engaged in subsistence farming or fishing.

As Table 30. indicates, about half of the people outside the labour force are occupied with housework or family responsibilities in both urban and rural areas. The proportion is slightly higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Another reason for not being in the labour force was old age i.e. either retired or too old for work. It accounts for about one-fifth of the people belonging to the group outside the labour force. Although the distribution by reason are of a similar pattern between urban and rural areas, there are striking differences between males and females for not being in the labour force. About 64 per cent of females are engaged in housework while only 14 per cent of males look after housework. The reasons for which males are proportionately more than females for not being in the labour force are in all specified reasons except housework.

Table 30. Percentage of persons not in the labour force by main reason

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

Chapter 9

Employment

9.1. Introduction

This chapter deals with the characteristics of the employed population such as age-sex distribution, occupations, industry of the activity they are engaged in, working hours, income etc. It covers both their main job and secondary job during the last seven days. It also includes usual employment/ job during the last one year. Usual job is the main job during the reference year. To be more specific, usual job is the one in which the maximum amount of time is spent during the last year preceding the date of the survey. However, most of the employment characteristics presented in this chapter are for the main job. If a job is not specified, it will refer to main job.

9.2. Employed persons by age and sex

The employment to population ratio is presented in Table 31. It shows that the share of each age-group in the range 20 to 49 years 10 per cent or more in urban Myanmar. The same is true for rural Myanmar in the age rage 20 to 44 years. The modal age group is 30-34 years irrespective of sex or type of residence. The distribution of employed persons by broad industry is presented in Figure 18. It shows that agriculture sector was 51.7 per cent, industry sector was 16.8 per cent and services sector was 31.5 per cent.

Table 31. Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by age-group

Age-group (years)	Urban			Rural			All-Myanmar		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
15-19	6.9	8.3	7.5	9.1	10.6	9.8	8.5	9.9	9.1
20-24	12.7	13.8	13.2	12.1	14.0	12.9	12.3	14.0	13.0
25-29	13.8	13.8	13.8	12.9	13.6	13.2	13.2	13.7	13.4
30-34	14.0	12.4	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.7	13.2	12.5	12.9
35-39	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.1	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.3
40-44	11.5	11.5	11.5	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.1
45-49	10.1	10.4	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.9
50-54	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.2	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.7
55-59	5.6	5.4	5.5	6.0	4.8	5.5	5.9	4.9	5.5
60-64	2.8	2.2	2.6	3.5	2.4	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.9
65+	2.2	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.2
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Figure 18: Distribution of employed persons by broad industry

- 31.5%
- 51.7%
- 16.8%

■ Agriculture ■ Industry ■ Services
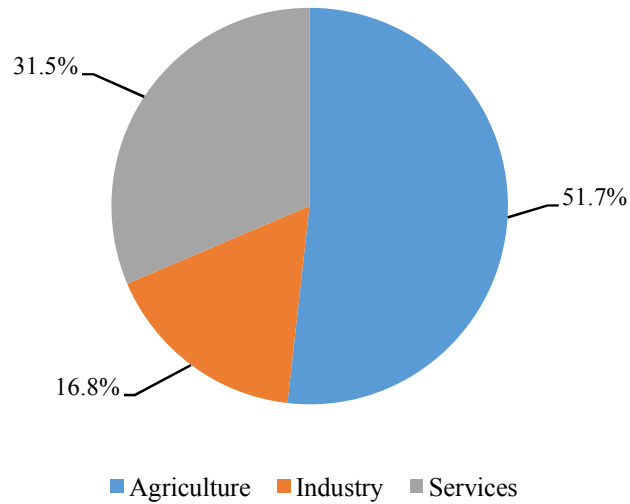
The employment rate is defined as the percentage of the employed population in the labour force of working age. As expected it is very high nearing to 100. Table 32. presents the employment rates for age-group, sex and type of area. It varies from 96.4 per cent to 100 per cent. The rate is relatively low in younger ages.

Figure 19: Distribution of employed persons (15+) by age and sex

Cumulative % of persons vs Age (year)

—▲— Male —◆— Female —■— All-Myanmar
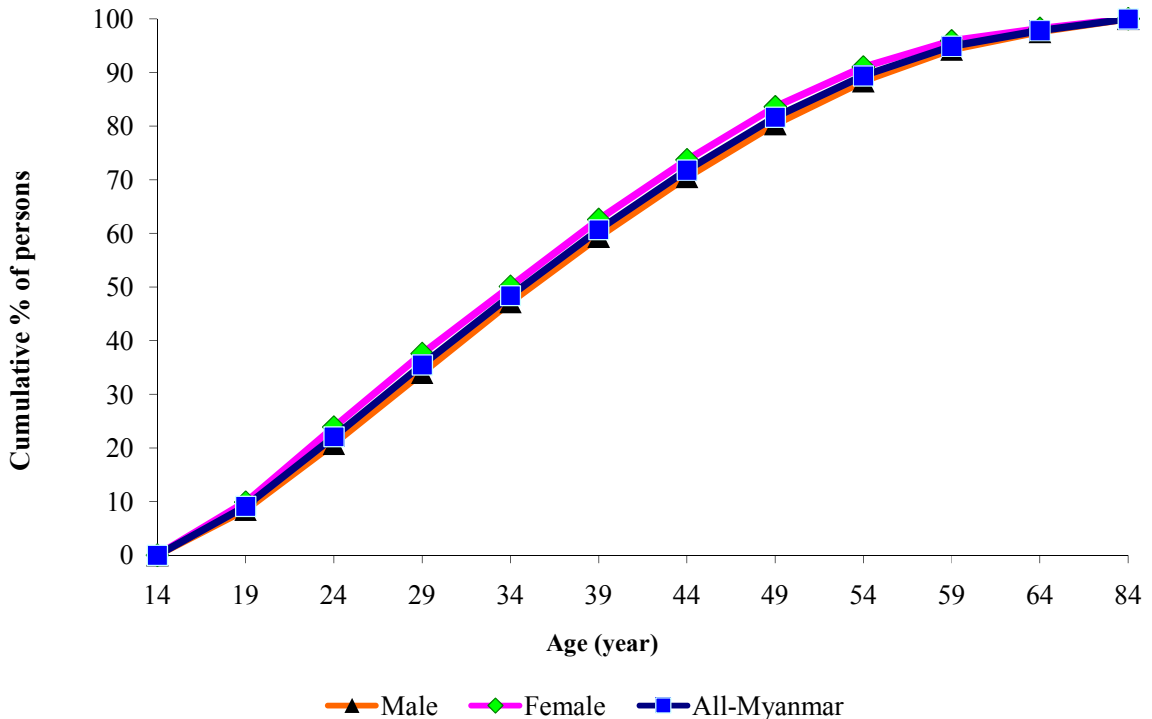
Table 32. Employment rates of working age population by age-group

Age-group (years)	Urban			Rural			All-Myanmar		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
All-Myanmar	**98.8**	**98.3**	**98.6**	**99.5**	**99.4**	**99.5**	**99.3**	**99.1**	**99.2**
15-19	96.4	97.4	96.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.3	98.5	98.4
20-24	97.5	95.7	96.7	99.2	99.0	99.1	98.7	98.0	98.4
25-29	98.3	97.0	97.7	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.0	98.7	98.8
30-34	98.9	97.4	98.3	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.4	98.9	99.2
35-39	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.6
40-44	99.7	99.4	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.8
45-49	99.4	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7
50-54	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8
55-59	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6
60-64	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.1	99.7	99.3	99.3	99.7	99.4
65+	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.4	99.8	100.0	99.6	99.8

9.3. *Employment by industrial sector*

The distribution of employed persons by industrial sector separately for type of jobs and sex are presented in Table 33. Only the industrial sectors with a significant share have been included in the table.

It may be seen that the main job is the usual job. The distributions are very close to each other. However, the distribution of secondary jobs is different from main jobs. Here main job refers to the job in which the maximum time is spent during the last seven days preceding the date of the survey.

At the main job 54.2 per cent of the employed persons were working in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors. It is followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles 13.9 per cent, manufacturing 10.6 per cent, transportation and storage 4.2 per cent, other service activities 4 per cent, construction 3.4 per cent. All other sectors account for less than 3 per cent.

Comparing males and females at their main job, the pattern of distribution by industrial sector is more or less similar. However, the proportion of females in the manufacturing sector; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and education was significantly higher than males but just the opposite for construction, transportation and storage.

At the secondary job, about three-fourths of persons having more than one job during the last seven days preceding the date of survey were employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. The pattern of the distribution was similar to the main job for both urban and rural areas.

The distribution of the working age population employed under usual status by industrial sector was found to have a similar pattern to the main job. From this, one may conclude that employed people are normally in the same job.

Table 33. Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above in employment as per current job and pre-dominant job in last year by industrial sector

Industrial sector	Main job			Secondary job			Usual job		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	56.1	51.6	54.2	73.4	75.1	74	56.6	52.1	54.7
Manufacturing	9.3	12.3	10.6	6.6	7	6.8	9.2	12.2	10.5
Construction	5.4	0.8	3.4	4	0.7	2.8	5.3	0.8	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.4	19.8	13.9	5.1	10.1	6.9	9.3	19.6	13.7
Transportation and Storage	7.1	0.5	4.2	3.2	0.1	2.1	7	0.5	4.2
Administrative and support service activities	2.5	1.9	2.2	1.6	0.4	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.2
Other service activities	4.6	3.3	4.0	3.3	2.1	2.9	4.5	3.3	4.0
Other	5.6	9.8	7.5	2.8	4.5	3.3	5.7	9.6	7.3
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

9.4. *Employment by major occupation*

The distributions of employed persons by major occupation grouped separately for types of job and sex are presented in Table 34.

At the main job, the main occupations were:
- Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (44.8 per cent);
- Elementary occupations (15.8 per cent);
- Service and sales workers (15.3 per cent); and
- Craft and related trades workers (11.2 per cent).

At the secondary job, the pattern of distribution was similar to the main job but the proportion was much higher for skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers at 63.6 per cent.

The distribution of employed persons by occupation major group as per usual employment was very close to main job.

Table 34. Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above in employment as per current job and predominant job in last year by occupation major group

Occupation major group	Main job			Secondary job			Usual job		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Armed forces occupations	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Managers	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7
Professionals	1.9	5.3	3.4	1.4	2.6	1.8	2.0	5.3	3.4
Technicians and associate professionals	2.4	1.3	1.9	1.5	0.1	1.0	2.4	1.2	1.9
Clerical support workers	1.2	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.1	1.6
Service and sales workers	10.3	22.1	15.3	5.3	11.1	7.4	10.2	21.8	15.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	47.2	41.6	44.8	64.3	62.5	63.6	47.6	42.2	45.3
Craft and related trades workers	12.3	9.8	11.2	7.7	5.4	6.9	12.1	9.7	11.1
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	6.6	1.5	4.4	3.0	0.6	2.1	6.5	1.5	4.3
Elementary occupations	17.2	15.8	16.6	15.7	17.6	16.4	17.0	15.7	16.4
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

9.5. *Employment status*

For all employed persons, information was collected about their employment status. The employment status was classified as (i) employee (including paid apprentices); (ii) employer (with regular employee); (iii) own account worker (including cooperation of a household or family business); (iv) contributing family worker (helping without a pay in a household or family business) and (v) cooperative member (not getting salary). Table 35 presents the distribution of employed persons by employment status.

The category of cooperative members was almost nil. The share may be negligible or they are actively engaged in the cooperative and are getting a salary also or they have some other job.

The 15+ population employed persons constituted 65.3 per cent and in turn employees constituted 38 per cent of the employed persons while own account workers 47 per cent and 12 per cent by unpaid family workers. Thus, the majority of the employed persons are engaged in small family enterprises.

In urban areas the proportion of employees among employed persons was higher than in rural areas while it is just the opposite for own account workers or contributing family workers. The proportion of employers are more or less similar in both urban and rural areas.

Regarding male and female employed persons, the category employer had a higher proportion of males than females and the same was true for own account workers. Females were proportionately higher in the category of contributing family workers. This shows the household or family business are usually owned by male partners and females are prone to be unpaid family workers.

Table 35. Percentage distribution of employed persons of age 15 years and above by employment

All-Myanmar (15+)	Employee	Employer	Own account worker	Contribu-ting family worker	Cooperative member	Total	Percentage of persons employed
Job: Main job							
All-Myanmar	**38.5**	**3.8**	**45.9**	**11.8**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**64.2**
Urban	47.2	4.2	42.8	5.9	0.0	100.0	59.3
Rural	35.1	3.7	47.1	14.1	0.0	100.0	66.4
Male	39.4	5.3	47.5	7.7	0.0	100.0	79.7
Female	37.3	1.8	43.8	17.1	0.0	100.0	51.1
Job: Secondary job							
All-Myanmar	**49.0**	**1.9**	**45.1**	**3.8**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**4.5**
Urban	33.2	5.8	56.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	1.3
Rural	50.5	1.6	44.1	3.7	0.1	100.0	5.8
Male	48.1	2.6	46.8	2.4	0.1	100.0	5.0
Female	50.6	0.8	42.4	6.1	0.1	100.0	3.9
Job: Usual job							
All-Myanmar	**38.0**	**3.8**	**46.5**	**11.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**65.3**
Urban	47.0	4.2	42.9	5.9	0.0	100.0	59.6
Rural	34.5	3.6	47.9	14.0	0.0	100.0	67.8
Male	38.9	5.2	48.0	7.8	0.0	100.0	80.9
Female	36.8	1.8	44.5	16.9	0.0	100.0	52.1

9.6.   *Employment by education level*

Table 36. presents the distribution of the working age population by education level for main job (at current status) as well as the usual status job.

It shows an education level of 56 per cent of the employed population at primary or below primary schooling. The proportion rose to 77 per cent for an education level below high school and 13 per cent have an education level of high school or above. The percentage of the employed population with an education level of bachelor degree and above is highest in the service sector among broad industry. It is higher for males between sexes and higher in urban areas between area types.

Regarding the usual job, the pattern and level is almost the same as main job at current status.

Table 36. Percentage distribution of employed persons of age 15 years and above by educational level

Education level	All-Myanmar	Area		Sex		Industry		
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Job: Main job								
Not literate	9.4	4.4	11.4	8.4	10.8	12.9	5.9	5.7
Below primary	19.9	11.8	23.1	19.3	20.6	24.5	17.9	13.5
Primary	35.7	26.0	39.5	36.1	35.1	40.6	34.5	28.2
Middle	21.3	29.7	18.0	23.6	18.4	16.9	27.4	25.3
Vocational certificate	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4
High school	6.2	10.7	4.4	6.8	5.3	3.8	7.6	9.3
Under graduate diploma	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.2
Bachelor degree & above	6.8	15.8	3.2	4.9	9.2	1.1	5.8	16.5
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Education level	All-Myanmar	Area		Sex		Industry		
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Job: Usual								
Not literate	10.0	4.4	12.2	8.9	11.5	14.1	5.4	5.6
Below primary	19.9	11.8	23.0	19.3	20.6	24.5	17.4	13.3
Primary	35.4	25.9	39.1	35.9	34.8	39.9	34.5	28.3
Middle	21.1	29.7	17.8	23.4	18.2	16.5	28.0	25.4
Vocational certificate	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4
High school	6.1	10.7	4.3	6.8	5.3	3.7	7.8	9.3
Under graduate diploma	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.2
Bachelor degree & above	6.7	15.8	3.1	4.9	9.1	1.1	5.9	16.6
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

9.7. Institutional sector of employment

The type of ownership was studied based on the distribution of employed persons by type of ownership of the business or establishment and is presented in Table 37. It showed that 90.6 per cent of the employed persons working in the business/establishment were privately owned, including businesses owned by foreigner(s) and 7.3 per cent owned by the government or joint ventures. Only 0.3 per cent of establishments (including own account farm/business) were owned by households for domestic purposes.

Table 37. Percentage distribution of persons of age 15 years and above in employment by institutional sector

Domain	Government / public	Co-operative	Joint venture owned by national and foreign companies	Joint venture owned by public and foreign company	Joint venture owned by public and national company (s)	Private including household business owned by national(s)	Private including business owned by foreigner(s)	Private households (employing domestic workers)	Other	Total
All-Myanmar	**5.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**90.6**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**1.1**	**100.0**
Male	4.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.0	91.8	0.6	0.1	1.1	100.0
Female	6.1	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.8	89.0	0.8	0.5	1.2	100.0
Urban	9.7	0.2	1.9	0.6	2.3	82.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	100.0
Rural	3.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	93.7	0.6	0.1	1.2	100.0
Agriculture	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	97.2	0.6	0.0	1.2	100.0
Industry	5.0	0.2	3.6	0.8	2.9	86.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0
Services	12.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.2	82.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	100.0

The share of government jobs or joint ventures in the total employment in urban areas is comparatively more than in rural areas. Consequently, business/establishments privately owned including household businesses owned by national(s) were the highest (93.7 per cent) in rural areas. Regarding males and females, this proportion was slightly favourable to females.

By industry, the share of employees in government or joint ventures was the lowest for agriculture (1.1 per cent) and the highest for services (14.7 per cent).

9.8. Establishment size

The distribution of employed persons by the business/establishment where they are working is a measure of how the business/ establishments are organised in the country. Table 38. shows that about 18 per cent of employed persons work in businesses or establishments of one person. More than 61 per cent of employed persons work with a business or establishment size of less than 5 persons. On the other hand, establishment size is 50 or more for only 3.3 per cent of employed persons.

Table 38. Percentage distribution of employed persons of age 15 years and above by the size of their establishment

Domain	Establishment size							
	Works alone	2 -4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	All
All-Myanmar	**18.1**	**42.7**	**22.8**	**9.2**	**3.7**	**1.2**	**2.3**	**100.0**
Sex								
Male	16.5	44.5	23.3	9.1	3.8	1.1	1.6	100.0
Female	20.2	40.4	22.0	9.3	3.6	1.3	3.1	100.0
Area type								
Urban	23.8	34.4	17.2	10.7	6.9	2.3	4.7	100.0
Rural	15.9	46.0	24.9	8.7	2.5	0.7	1.3	100.0
Sector								
Agriculture	9.0	51.6	28.4	8.7	1.8	0.4	0.2	100.0
Industry	14.8	29.9	24.3	11.5	7.4	2.6	9.5	100.0
Services	34.9	35.0	12.7	8.9	4.9	1.7	1.8	100.0

9.9. Length of service

The distribution of employed persons by length of service in their current job is presented in Table 39. However, it has some limitations due to it not accounting their total length of service since being employed for the first time. 45.2 per cent of the employed persons have been working for 10 years or more at the same job. As it is an average, one may conclude that there are many opportunities to change jobs.

Table 39. Percentage distribution of employed persons of age 15 years and above by length of service in main job

Domain	Less than 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 years or more	Total
All-Myanmar	2.1	1.8	3.1	9.0	19.1	19.7	45.2	100.0
Sex								
Male	2.0	1.7	2.8	8.7	18.7	19.6	46.5	100.0
Female	2.2	1.9	3.4	9.5	19.5	19.9	43.5	100.0
Area type								
Urban	2.0	2.0	4.8	13.2	23.6	19.6	34.7	100.0
Rural	2.1	1.7	2.4	7.4	17.3	19.8	49.4	100.0

Domain	Less than 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 years or more	Total
Sector								
Agriculture	1.5	0.8	1.5	5.4	14.8	19.2	56.7	100.0
Industry	4.0	4.0	5.6	12.6	23.8	20.0	30.0	100.0
Services	2.1	2.1	4.3	13.0	23.5	20.5	34.4	100.0

9.10. Place of work

During the survey information was collected on the place of work for all employed persons. The distribution of employed persons by place of work was presented in Table 40. It revealed that almost half of the employed people work at farms, agricultural plots, sea, rivers and construction sites. Another 11.6 per cent of employed persons worked in the private house of an employer/ client and 12.8 per cent worked at fixed locations with a permanent structure. As expected persons employed in agriculture worked less in the private house of an employer/client and they are mainly working on farms, agricultural plots, sea and rivers.

Table 40. Percentage distribution of employed persons of age 15 years and above by their place of work

Domain	Inside his/her home	Next to /in front of home	Private house of employer/ client	At fixed location with permanent structure	At fixed location with temporary structure/ kiosk/stall	At fixed location without any structure	Without fixed location (street, vendors etc.)	Farm, agricultural plot, sea, river, construction sites	Other	Total
All-Myanmar	**6.5**	**9.2**	**11.6**	**12.8**	**1.9**	**3.2**	**5.8**	**48.5**	**0.6**	**100.0**
Sex										
Male	3.7	8.6	13.5	11.3	1.5	3.8	6.4	50.5	0.7	100.0
Female	10.2	10.0	9.1	14.9	2.4	2.3	5.1	45.7	0.3	100.0
Area type										
Urban	10.7	12.9	17.9	31.0	3.7	4.8	8.1	10.2	0.7	100.0
Rural	4.8	7.8	9.1	5.7	1.2	2.5	4.9	63.5	0.5	100.0
Sector										
Agriculture	0.6	4.7	3.4	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.2	87.3	0.4	100.0
Industry	15.5	8.6	30.0	21.9	2.5	4.2	5.0	11.6	0.6	100.0
Services	11.4	16.9	15.2	27.5	4.2	5.7	13.8	4.4	0.9	100.0

9.11. Working hours

During the survey data was collected for the number of hours usually worked in a day and number of days usually worked in a week, along with the number of hours actually worked in the last working day for the main job as well as other jobs.

In Table 41. average number of hours worked per week by the labour force are presented. As reflected in the table, employed persons worked an estimated average of 51.6 hours a week, with male employees working marginally more hours on average, at 52.9 hours, than female employees, at 50 hours. The average working hours were more or less the same in both urban and rural areas.

Table 41. **Average hours worked per week per person of age 15 years or above taking into account main and other job(s) by employment status at main job**

Domain	Employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Cooperative member	All
All-Myanmar	51.70	53.27	51.58	50.39	46.86	51.55
Sex						
Male	52.90	54.11	52.72	51.15	45.38	52.74
Female	50.02	50.01	49.94	49.94	52.00	49.97
Area type						
Urban	51.14	53.94	52.28	49.89	9.00	51.67
Rural	51.99	52.96	51.33	50.48	51.30	51.50

Table 42. presents the usual weekly working hours and also estimated working hours based on the actual number of hours worked in the last working day. It shows the number of hours worked per day in a secondary job was about 19 hours – one-third of the main job. At the national level, average working hours per day was not affected even by the other jobs i.e. secondary or any other job. This feature was true for either sex or the area of residence. It is observed that the estimated hours worked estimated based on usual working time and actual working time is more or less the same. This feature is true for broad industry as well.

As regards to usual status job, number of hours worked per week was almost the same as in main job. This is mainly because the main job and usual job are generally coterminous.

Table 42. Average hours worked per week per person of age 15 years or above by main job and other jobs

Domain	No. of hours usually worked per week (0.00 hr)			Estimated weekly working time based on actual no. of hours worked in a day (0.00 hr)			No. of hours usually worked per week at usual job in last year (0.00 hr)
	Main job	Other job(s)	Total	Main job	Other job(s)	Total	
All-Myanmar	50.84	18.83	51.55	50.81	19.11	51.38	50.76
Sex							
Male	51.93	19.48	52.74	51.92	19.69	52.57	51.92
Female	49.41	17.72	49.97	49.34	18.14	49.80	49.23
Area type							
Urban	51.50	16.21	51.67	51.42	16.42	51.55	51.31
Rural	50.58	19.06	51.50	50.57	19.34	51.31	50.54
Sector							
Agriculture	50.39	19.51	51.45	50.38	19.78	51.23	50.53
Industry	51.31	16.96	51.67	51.23	18.24	51.51	51.53
Services	51.32	16.66	51.64	51.28	16.46	51.55	51.07

Table 43. Percentage distribution of persons of age 15 years and above by number of hours usually worked per week on main job

Domain	No. of hours worked per week							
	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
All-Myanmar	1.0	2.0	5.9	10.3	26.0	28.9	26.0	100.0
Sex								
Male	0.9	1.6	4.7	9.0	25.5	30.7	27.5	100.0
Female	1.0	2.5	7.4	12.1	26.5	26.5	24.0	100.0
Area type								
Urban	1.1	1.9	5.3	10.0	30.6	22.2	29.0	100.0
Rural	0.9	2.0	6.1	10.5	24.1	31.6	24.8	100.0
Sector								
Agriculture	0.9	2.0	6.0	10.5	23.1	34.5	23.0	100.0
Industry	0.8	1.3	3.9	6.9	34.2	27.4	25.5	100.0
Services	1.2	2.5	6.7	11.8	26.4	20.5	31.0	100.0

The distribution of employed persons by number of hours worked is presented in Table 43. It indicates only 1 per cent of the employed persons worked nine hours or less at their main job. About 19 per cent work less than 40 hours while more than 50 per cent of employed persons work for at least 50 hours per week at their main job.

Average weekly hours of work by occupation: The distribution of the working age population by number of hours worked in their main job is presented in Table 44. By occupation, the highest average of working hours per week was found for armed forces occupations at 56.16 hours.[8] The second-highest average hours per week was in service and sales, at 54.06 hours and the shortest weekly working hours, 39.49 hours was for professionals.

It also revealed that there are only a few employed persons working less than 40 hours per week of about 19 per cent. The pattern is similar in all the occupational major groups. Only for professionals is it somewhat lower being consistent with their low average working hours.

Table 44. Percentage distribution of persons of age 15 years and above by number of hours usually worked per week for each occupation major group on main job

Occupation major group	No. of hours worked per week								Average hours of work per week
	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total	
All-Myanmar	**1.0**	**2.0**	**5.9**	**10.3**	**26.0**	**28.9**	**26.0**	**100.0**	**50.84**
Armed forces occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	31.4	36.7	22.9	100.0	56.16
Managers	1.0	1.2	1.5	6.1	54.1	19.9	16.2	100.0	49.78
Professionals	1.6	2.2	7.9	26.9	45.9	9.8	5.8	100.0	39.49
Technicians and associate professionals	1.6	2.6	5.8	15.7	37.0	20.2	17.1	100.0	46.44
Clerical support workers	0.6	0.8	0.8	13.6	60.8	9.8	13.7	100.0	46.52

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[8] The number of sample persons from armed forces is only 59.

Occupation major group	No. of hours worked per week								Average hours of work per week
	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total	
Service and sales workers	1.2	2.4	7.5	10.1	20.3	20.5	38.1	100.0	54.06
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.8	2.2	6.1	11.1	23.0	33.8	23.0	100.0	50.14
Craft and related trades workers	0.8	1.3	3.8	7.4	31.3	27.7	27.6	100.0	51.88
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1.3	1.5	4.6	8.0	24.4	25.7	34.5	100.0	53.27
Elementary occupations	1.1	1.9	5.8	7.8	26.5	32.3	24.6	100.0	50.99

Average weekly hours worked by major industries: The distribution of employed persons by number of hours worked for type of industry is presented in Table 45. It shows the average working hours per week is 51 hours. About 26 per cent of the employed persons work 60 hours per week. Except real estate activities and education, average weekly working hours for all other industrial sectors is more than 39 hours. A significant number of persons work 60 hours or more in a week. At the national level it constitutes 26 per cent. About 44 per cent in activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services production activities of households work 60 hours or more per week. This category mainly covers domestic workers, watchmen etc.

Table 45. Percentage distribution of persons age 15 years and above by numbers of hours usually worked per week for each industrial sector on main job

Industrial sector	No. of hours worked per week					Average hours of work per week
	1-19	20-39	40-59	60+	total	
All-Myanmar	**3.0**	**16.2**	**54.7**	**26.1**	**100.0**	**50.87**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.9	16.5	57.6	23.0	100.0	50.39
Mining and quarrying	2.2	14.3	64.5	18.9	100.0	49.21
Manufacturing	2.6	12.0	58.1	27.4	100.0	51.32
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply*	0.0	15.7	68.1	16.2	100.0	45.45
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities*	0.6	22.4	71.8	5.2	100.0	46.18
Construction	1.0	5.5	67.7	25.8	100.0	52.97
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.3	17.0	42.5	37.2	100.0	53.81
Transportation and storage	3.0	12.4	41.8	42.8	100.0	55.43
Accommodation and food service activities	2.2	22.9	39.3	35.6	100.0	52.68
Information and communication	2.2	14.7	60.0	23.0	100.0	50.1
Financial and insurance activities	4.6	12.3	73.5	9.6	100.0	44.31
Real estate activities*	19.8	32.8	31.0	16.5	100.0	38.41

Industrial sector	No. of hours worked per week					Average hours of work per week
	1-19	20-39	40-59	60+	total	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.6	16.0	71.6	10.8	100.0	44.79
Administrative and support service activities	4.1	15.6	55.3	25.2	100.0	50.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.7	19.6	61.3	17.5	100.0	47.71
Education	3.1	40.5	52.8	3.6	100.0	37.7
Human health and social work activities	4.3	13.1	62.1	20.5	100.0	49.23
Arts, entertainment and recreation*	6.2	22.6	45.1	26.0	100.0	46.62
Other Service activities	5.6	19.0	54.2	21.1	100.0	48.43
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services production activities of households	5.4	25.5	25.0	44.1	100.0	56.18

* No. of sample persons for the section are of in the range of 50 -99.

9.12. *Income from main job*

During the survey information on the characteristics about the main job of an employed person were also collected. One of these characteristics was income received in lieu of employment at the main job (in case of a person is perusing more than one job). For employees data were collected on the mode of receipt of payment and wage/salary last received, along with the number of days for which the payment had been received. Data was also been collected for them on other benefits, if any, received by them during the period of the last 30 days preceding the date of survey.

The income received against employment may be either cash or kind. It is seen from Table 46.that only 0.7 per cent get payment in kind. There is variation over sex, area of residence or industry. It may be seen that the proportion, although low, is the highest in the agricultural sector.

Table 46. Percentage of employees receiving payments in kind only

Sex		Area		Industry			All-Myanmar
Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
0.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.7

The distribution of employees by frequency of payment is presented in Table 47. It shows the payment terms are normally either daily or monthly. These two together account for about 93 per cent. In rural areas the majority of the employees receive daily wages while in urban areas they get a monthly wage/salary. This is mainly because employees in rural areas are mainly agricultural labourers while in urban areas they are working mainly in the service sector.

Between male-female employees, males are proportionately more daily wage earners than females while the opposite is true for monthly wage/salary earners.

Table 47. Percentage distribution of employees by their period of payment at main job

Domain	One day	One week	Two week	One month	Other	Total
All-Myanmar	**53.3**	**4.6**	**0.5**	**40.0**	**1.6**	**100.0**
Sex						
Male	54.7	4.6	0.7	37.7	2.2	100.0
Female	51.3	4.4	0.3	43.2	0.8	100.0
Area type						
Urban	30.1	4.2	0.4	64.7	0.6	100.0
Rural	65.6	4.7	0.5	26.9	2.2	100.0
Sector						
Agriculture	77.1	4.7	0.3	14.7	3.2	100.0
Industry	49.6	7.5	0.9	40.9	1.1	100.0
Services	31.8	2.1	0.4	65.2	0.5	100.0

Figure 20: Average daily wage for daily wager and all employee
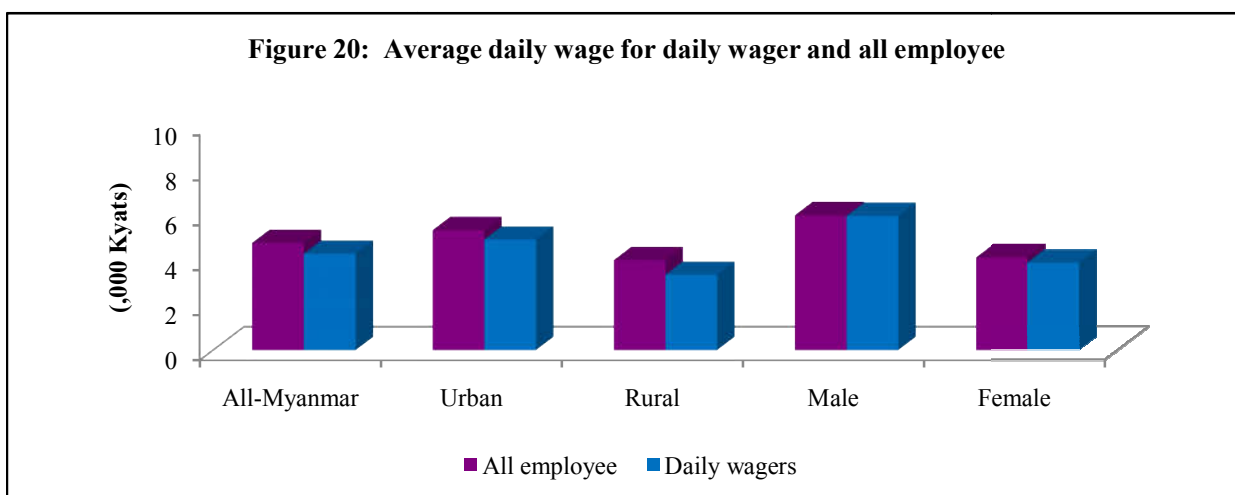
Average earning per day by a daily wage earner is presented in Figure 20. It shows the daily income for males was higher than females and that urban areas are higher than rural areas. The variation of average wages for daily wage earners was lower than combined for all employees.

The distribution of daily wage earners by daily wage classes is given in Table 48.

Table 48. Percentage of employees aged 15 years and above by daily income received at main job by daily wage earners

Domain	Wage/salary per day (000 Ks)					Average earning per day (000 Ks)
	< 2.00	2.00 - 2.99	3.00 - 4.99	5.00+	Total	
All-Myanmar	**2.7**	**24.9**	**49.2**	**23.2**	**100.0**	**4.28**
Sex						
Male	1.0	13.7	51.5	33.7	100.0	4.90
Female	5.3	41.6	45.7	7.4	100.0	3.34
Area type						
Urban	2.5	13.1	40.8	43.6	100.0	5.95
Rural	2.8	27.7	51.2	18.3	100.0	3.87
Industries						
Agriculture	3.0	34.2	54.6	8.2	100.0	3.15
Industry	1.7	12.5	43.0	42.7	100.0	5.02
Services	3.3	16.7	42.7	37.2	100.0	6.20

The average wage rate was provided in Table 49. Considering all employees, the average wage per day was 4,760 Kyats and for the daily wage earners 4,280 Kyats. It is much higher in urban areas than rural areas. Similarly males get higher wages than females. By industrial sectors, the service sector gets the highest wage rate. The table also shows the average monthly wage or salary for those who receive a monthly wage/salary. The monthly wage or salary also has the same features as daily wage rates.

Table 49. Average wage rate (000 Ks)

Domain	Average daily wage		Average monthly wage/salary with mode of payment month
	All employees	Daily wagers	
All-Myanmar	**4.76**	**4.28**	**134.48**
Sex			
Male	5.32	4.90	147.20
Female	3.99	3.34	119.04
Area Type			
Urban	5.98	5.95	147.95
Rural	4.11	3.87	117.11
Sector			
Agriculture	3.33	3.15	111.41
Industry	5.18	5.02	138.94
Services	5.89	6.20	137.47

The distribution of employees receiving a monthly wage/salary by income category is presented in Table 50. It shows 22 per cent of these employees get 160 thousand Kyats per month. The corresponding percentage for females is only 13.4 per cent and for rural areas it is 15.5 per cent.

Table 50. Percentage distribution of employees by monthly salary received at main job

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

To understand the wage/salary structure of the paid employed persons, information on the components of their salary was collected in the survey. The distribution by component of the wage/salary of the persons getting a monthly wage/salary by industrial sector is presented in Table 51. At the national level the average monthly income was 124,100 Kyats out of which the share of basic pay was 109,700 Kyats. Fixed allowances account for 6,600 Kyats, while bonuses and overtime account for 5,200 Kyats and 4,100 Kyats respectively.

Over-time is relatively high for the industrial sector and for professional, scientific and technical activities and information and communication. Bonuses are relatively high in the agricultural sector as

the workers getting a monthly wage are working mainly in the government sector. Fixed allowances are high in education and public administration and defence; compulsory social security.

Table 51. Break-down of average monthly income of employees aged 15 years and above by industrial sector at main job

Industrial sector	Income per month under the head (000 Ks)					
	Basic Pay	Over time	Fixed allowances	Bonus	Other	Total
All Myanmar	**109.7**	**4.1**	**6.6**	**5.2**	**1.4**	**124.1**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	89.6	1.2	1.0	7.6	1.7	101.1
Mining and quarrying	137.6	4.0	7.0	0.4	0.0	144.3
Manufacturing	105.9	4.5	3.9	5.6	0.6	119.5
Construction	154.8	3.6	2.4	3.7	1.7	166.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	105.4	2.1	1.2	2.7	0.5	105.4
Transportation and storage	142.1	5.1	4.9	10.6	5.4	165.7
Accommodation and food service activities	90.8	1.6	1.5	7.1	0.5	102.7
Information and communication	165.5	12.5	6.9	2.7	0.6	188.1
Financial and insurance activities	158.0	5.1	5.8	7.8	0.4	172.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	102.1	8.8	12.2	3.1	0.9	128.6
Administrative and support service activities	109.4	5.0	12.5	5.2	1.7	123.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	112.8	7.6	15.0	2.2	1.4	137.4
Education	101.0	5.6	17.6	2.0	1.1	123.4
Human health and social work activities	103.8	3.0	9.6	5.2	1.2	116.6
Other service activities	116.1	2.6	2.3	7.3	1.7	128.1

Table 52. presents the percentage of employees that received benefits from employers through subsidized or free goods and services by industrial sector. The industrial sector having a small sample size, has been dropped from this table. It shows that providing any extra benefit other than wages is uncommon in Myanmar. However, among these benefits, providing food by employer has the highest proportion, followed by housing then by clothing and transport.

Among the industrial sectors, over a quarter of employees receive housing facilities in four sectors namely activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services production activities of households for own; professional, scientific and technical activities, human health and social work activities and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Receiving food from employers is mainly in the industrial sectors of activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies and activities of households as employers and undifferentiated goods and services production activities of households for own. Transport facilities are given more in the industrial sector professional, scientific and technical activities, while the proportion of employees in the industrial sector activities of households as employers and undifferentiated goods and services production activities of households for own is the highest for getting clothing from their employers.

Table 52. Percentage of employees that received benefits from employers through subsidized or free goods and services

Industrial sector	Housing	Food	Transport	Clothing	Others	Monthly value of goods and services provided by employer (000 Ks)
All Myanmar	**8.3**	**8.9**	**4.7**	**7.0**	**1.7**	**36.12**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.5	6.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	27.51
Mining and quarrying	13.9	6.2	9.3	7.8	1.4	74.65
Manufacturing	9.1	7.3	12.0	12.7	1.4	26.75
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	30.8	8.4	19.2	19.1	4.7	39.94
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16.4	7.3	6.6	6.4	0.0	23.30
Construction	3.6	4.8	3.1	2.2	0.5	32.47
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19.1	22.1	5.2	13.8	4.5	39.24
Transportation and storage	8.4	11.3	5.7	12.6	2.0	31.74
Accommodation and food service activities	30.0	47.4	5.2	27.0	3.7	49.55
Information and communication	4.7	2.8	7.5	12.0	0.5	31.16
Financial and insurance activities	7.2	5.4	15.0	30.4	1.6	30.80
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.00
Professional, scientific and technical activities	38.3	14.0	23.5	14.7	4.9	52.07
Administrative and support service activities	13.8	8.5	8.2	15.9	3.3	39.93
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	27.5	16.5	11.4	22.2	1.6	60.05
Education	7.6	1.6	0.6	2.9	0.8	25.75
Human health and social work activities	35.1	27.0	6.7	21.9	0.7	37.22
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13.2	18.6	15.7	27.2	11.2	82.81
Other service activities	6.9	8.6	2.0	3.4	2.5	50.16
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services production activities of households for own	45.5	56.3	12.4	44.9	34.4	58.14
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	88.0	88.0	0.0	0.0	190.00

The average value of total benefits per employee was 36,120 Kyats[9]. It was highest for the industrial sector activities of extraterritorial, 190,000 Kyats and the lowest for water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, 23,300 Kyats.

Table 53. Average earnings of employees

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

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

Monthly income of self-employed: As regards to self-employed people, data was collected on profit and number of operating months during the last year. However, for own account enterprise data it was collected from only one person and that was not distributed to other family members working in the enterprise, namely co-operator of a household/ family business and household members helping without pay in a household/ family business. Thus, monthly income received by them is actually the profit of the own account enterprise rather than income per person. The monthly income can be estimated using a ratio estimator but here it was restricted to the person reported income. Table 54. presents the distribution of self-employed people by income class. However, it ignores the number of household members that work in a family business/household. Effectively, the table provides profit per household/family business. It shows 20 per cent of the own account enterprises/ employers/cooperative members get a monthly income of 178,000 Kyats.

Table 54. Percentage distribution of self-employed persons aged 15 years and above by monthly income received at main job

Domain	Monthly income (000 Ks)					
	< 51.50	51.50 - 83.32	83.33 - 124.99	125.00 - 177.99	178.00+	Total
All-Myanmar	**20.0**	**20.0**	**19.2**	**20.5**	**20.4**	**100.0**
Sex						
Male	17.7	18.5	18.7	21.7	23.4	100.0
Female	24.8	23.3	20.4	17.7	13.8	100.0
Area type						
Urban	18.9	17.9	19.7	21.1	22.4	100.0
Rural	20.4	20.8	19.0	20.2	19.5	100.0
Industries						
Agriculture	19.0	19.4	18.2	21.0	22.4	100.0
Industry	19.5	19.7	17.3	21.4	22.0	100.0
Services	21.5	20.8	21.3	19.4	16.9	100.0

Table 55. presents the average monthly income received from self-employed persons and the number of months of their operation of business in the last year. It shows the number of months the business operated was 10.1. It is higher for females compared to males. It is higher for urban areas compared to rural areas. Within industries, the service sector has the highest number of months of operation.

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

Table 55. Average monthly income received and number of months worked during the last year by self-employed persons at main job

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

Chapter 10

Informal employment and employment in the informal sector

10.1. Introduction

This chapter is devoted to the informal sector and informal employment in the country. To understand the informality in the labour market, the extent of the registration of the establishment and the maintenance of accounts by the establishment were examined. The share of the informal sector was examined with reference to the important classifications of the activities - industry, occupation, education etc., as a person's job may be informal, irrespective of whether they are working in the formal sector or not. The extent of informal employment has also been highlighted.

In this report the informal sector was defined as:
    (i)   Ownership of the business is private or not government/joint venture; and
    (ii) Business/farm is not registered under any ministry.

Informal employment was defined if:
    (i)   Contributing family workers;
    (ii)   Other self-employed with an informal sector enterprise;
    (iii)   Employees with no employer contribution to social security;
    (iv)   Employees with employer contribution to social security but no paid annual leave; or
    (v)   Employees with employer contribution to social security and paid annual leave but no paid sick leave.

10.2. Registration of establishment/business

The percentage of persons working in an establishment/ business by the ministry where the unit is registered is given in Table 56. The category other is only prominent. It is mainly for small businesses which are registered under the City Development Committee. About 57 per cent of employed persons work in a business which does not require any registration. If don't know replies are ignored, the percentage of units not required for registration becomes 77 per cent.

Table 56. Percentage of employed persons of age 15 years and above by registration of their workplace

Domain	Registered with ministry						Not registered		Don't know
	National Planning & Eco develop.	Commerce	Hotel and Tourism	Health	Other	Any	Not required	In the process	
All-Myanmar	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**16.6**	**18.2**	**57.5**	**1.7**	**22.7**
Sex									
Male	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	17.7	19.1	55.0	1.7	24.1
Female	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	15.0	16.8	60.9	1.6	20.7
Area Type									
Urban	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.3	19.1	22.1	49.2	1.5	27.2
Rural	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	15.7	16.8	60.4	1.8	21.1

10.3. Employment sector

Table 57. presents distribution of employed persons by employment sector and status. At the national level about 24% of employed persons were working in formal sector and 0.3% in private households and the remaining 75.6% in informal sector. Relatively, presence of formal sector is higher in urban areas than rural areas. Persons working in household/family business are generally working in informal sector.

Table 57. **Percentage distribution of employed persons of age 15 years and above by employment sector and status**

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

The distribution of employed persons by employment status is presented in Table 58. It shows among the employees, females work more in the formal sector compared to males while in the informal sector it was the opposite. Regarding the type of employment, the distribution of employed persons by employment status was similar for the formal and informal sector. In both sectors, the majority of the employed persons are employed as own account workers although in the formal sector it is higher.

Table 58. **Percentage of employed persons by employment status over sector of employment and type of job (nature of job)**

Domain	Sex	Employee	Employer	Own-account worker	Helping without pay in a household / family business	All employed persons
Sector						
Formal	Male	41.8	7.0	45.3	5.9	100.0
	Female	49.0	2.5	33.9	14.6	100.0
Informal	Male	38.6	4.8	48.4	8.2	100.0
	Female	33.3	1.6	47.2	17.9	100.0

Domain	Sex	Employee	Employer	Own-account worker	Helping without pay in a household / family business	All employed persons
Private	Male	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
households	Female	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0
Type of employment						
Formal	Male	17.8	10.9	71.2	0.0	100.0
	Female	35.9	4.5	59.6	0.0	100.0
Informal	Male	41.4	4.4	44.8	9.5	100.0
	Female	35.2	1.4	42.7	20.6	100.0
Total	Male	37.6	5.5	49.0	8.0	100.0
	Female	35.3	1.9	45.1	17.7	100.0

Chapter 11

Labour underutilization

11.1. Introduction

This chapter deals with labour underutilization in Myanmar. It covers unemployment rates, its duration and variation of key factors such as education, sex, area etc. It would also include reason for unemployment and labour force attachment and different forms of labour underutilization.

The unemployment rate in the country was too low especially because the country does not have unemployment benefits and people have to take up a job irrespective of their choice for their survival. In the circumstances, 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 as defined below:

LU1: Unemployment rate = [persons in unemployment / labour force] x 100

LU2: Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment
= [(persons in time-related underemployment + persons in unemployment) / labour force] x 100

LU3: Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force =
= [(persons in unemployment + potential labour force) / (extended labour force)] x 100

LU4: Composite measure of labour underutilization =
= [(persons in time-related underemployment + persons in unemployment + potential labour force) / (extended labour force)] x 100

Where:

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 44 hours per week.

Potential labour force is the population outside 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.

Extended labour force = Labour force + Potential labour force.

The structure of the population by labour force status with a focus on labour underutilization is presented in figure 21.

Figure 21. Labour force status with a focus on labour underutilization
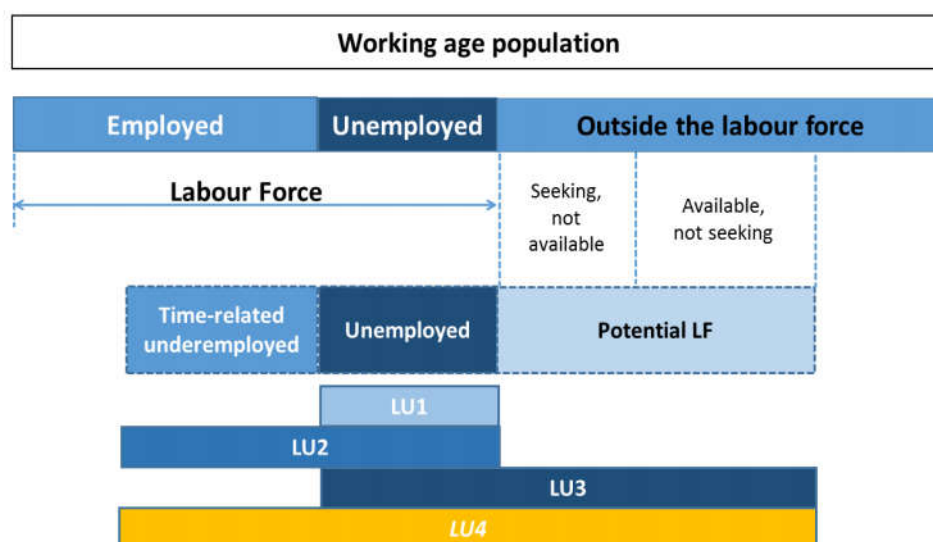
11.2. Unemployment rate by age

Table 59. gives unemployment rates by sex and area of residence. It shows that at the national level the unemployment rate was 0.8. Although the rate is quite low, it is higher for younger ages. Further, it shows that the rate was slightly higher for females than males.

Table 59. Unemployment rate by age-group, sex and area of residence

Age-group (years)	Urban			Rural			All-Myanmar		
	Male	**Female**	**Person**	**Male**	**Female**	**Person**	**Male**	**Female**	**Person**
All-Myanmar	**1.2**	**1.7**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**0.8**
15-19	3.6	2.6	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.6
20-24	2.5	4.3	3.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.6
25-29	1.7	3.0	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.2
30-34	1.1	2.6	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.8
35-39	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
40-44	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
45-49	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
50-54	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
55-59	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
60-64	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2

11.3. Unemployment rate by level of education

Unemployment rate by level of education attainment is presented in Table 60. It is observed that the unemployment rate increases with the education level. It is relatively high for those who have completed any vocational course.

Table 60. Percentage of unemployed persons aged 15 years and above by education level

Level of education	Urban			Rural			All-Myanmar		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
All-Myanmar	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**
Nil	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Below primary	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Primary	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Middle	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
Vocational certificate	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.8	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
High school	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.0
Under graduate diploma	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.1
Bachelor degree & above	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.9

11.4. *Unemployment and underemployment*

Table 61. Percentage distribution of persons age 15 years and above by type of time related underemployment

Domain		Percentage of time-related underemployed persons among employed persons			
		Seeking to change job	Seeking extra work in addition to current employment(s)	Seeking to change job as well as extra work in addition to current employment(s)	Underemployed with respect to time but not willing to change current employment(s)
All-Myanmar		1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Sex					
Male		1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0
Female		1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5
Area type					
Urban		1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Rural		1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
All employed	Agriculture	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.3
	Industry	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.8
	Services	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3
Employee	Agriculture	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.7
	Industry	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.5
	Services	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2
Self-employed	Agriculture	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2
	Industry	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3
	Services	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4

Table 62. Percentage of persons with time related underemployment by reason

Reason for change of employment situation	Area		Sex		All-Myanmar
	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
Present job is temporary	16.2	16.5	17.4	15.2	16.4
Wage/ salary in present job is low	35.2	42.5	41.2	40.3	40.8
To make better use of skills	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.0
To work more hours	2.5	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.8
Commute to work place is not convenient	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5
To change location of workplace	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.4
To have job security	10.8	3.7	4.3	6.7	5.4
To work fewer hours	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4
To improve working conditions	27.7	32.2	31.5	30.6	31.1
Other	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Percentage of under-employed persons among employed persons	24.8	75.2	52.6	47.4	100.0

11.5. Duration of unemployment

To understand the extent of unemployment at an individual level Table 63. is presented. It gives the average duration of unemployment. Long-term unemployed people can be found in urban areas and are mostly female.

Table 63. Percentage distribution of unemployed persons by duration of job search

Domain	Less than 3 months	3 months< 6 months	6 months < 12 months	12 months or more	Total
All-Myanmar	**34.8**	**27.5**	**17.1**	**20.6**	**100.0**
Area type					
Urban	26.8	31.6	17.6	23.9	100.0
Rural	42.4	23.6	16.6	17.5	100.0
Sex					
Male	36.2	36.3	14.4	13.1	100.0
Female	33.5	19.5	19.6	27.4	100.0

11.6. Labour force attachment

Table 64. Distribution of persons who are not currently working by labour market attachment

Domain	Distribution of persons who are not currently working					
	Seeking and available	Seeking, not available	Not seeking, available	Not seeking, not available, wants work	Does not want work	Total
All-Myanmar	**1.4**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**1.7**	**95.2**	**100.0**
Sex						
Male	2.6	0.5	1.5	1.4	94.1	100.0
Female	1.0	0.2	1.5	1.9	95.5	100.0
Area type						
Urban	2.1	0.3	1.5	1.6	94.6	100.0
Rural	1.0	0.2	1.5	1.8	95.4	100.0

Domain	Distribution of persons who are not currently working					
	Seeking and available	Seeking, not available	Not seeking, available	Not seeking, not available, wants work	Does not want work	Total
Age (year)						
15-19	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.7	96.4	100.0
20-24	4.2	0.8	3.9	3.1	88.1	100.0
25-29	3.8	0.8	2.7	3.6	89.3	100.0
30-34	2.5	0.3	2.3	4.1	90.9	100.0
35-39	1.4	0.3	2.8	3.7	91.8	100.0
40-44	0.7	0.3	1.8	2.9	94.2	100.0
45-49	1.0	0.1	1.4	2.2	95.3	100.0
50-54	0.4	0.0	1.1	1.6	97.0	100.0
55-59	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.9	97.5	100.0
60-64	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	98.6	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	99.7	100.0

11.7. Indicators of labour underutilization

Table 65. Indicators of labour underutilization

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

Chapter 12

Quality and stability of employment

12.1. Introduction

This chapter deals with the quality of jobs, including the length of service, occupational safety and health relating to a job, social security coverage etc. It does not include informality as it has been presented in a separate chapter.

12.2. Length of service

Length of service in a job is a good measure of the stability of a job. Frequent changes in job may lead to lowering the length. In the labour market if there are job opportunities according to available skilled personnel then it would be reflected in the increase in number of jobs and thereby reducing the length of service.

Table 66. shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by the length of service at their employer/this business or activity. In the country 47 per cent of employed persons are currently continuing with their present job. The survey data on date of joining first employment and number of jobs worked in the past for all employed persons was not collected, except for youth aged 15-29 years, it cannot categorically indicate the stability of a job.

The length of service at the present main job does not vary much for gender but for type of residence variation it is higher for urban areas in general compared to rural areas.

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

Table 66. Percentage distribution of employed persons age 15 years and above by length of service in main job

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

12.3. Social security

The extent of social security measures received by the employees was assessed and is presented in Table 67. Accordingly, only 11.8 per cent of employees have the provision of either a pension and/or gratuity. Between sexes, the proportion of females is relatively higher and between the type of residence, the proportion is higher for urban areas and among industries, services has the highest proportion.

In regards to paid annual leave, 17 per cent of employees in the country had this facility in their job. The proportion is double for the service sector (33 per cent) and minimum for agriculture (1.8 per cent). Like pensions and gratuity, the proportion of females among female employees was higher than their counterpart males. The same feature was found for the facility of sick leave or medical benefits. For maternity benefits it also has similar features but at a lower level. These benefits are mainly because females are mainly employed in government jobs and the government offices are mainly located in urban areas.

Table 67. Percentage of employees aged 15 years and above benefiting from any form of national social security scheme for their main job

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

12.4. Job contract

Employees were asked whether they were employed on the basis of a written contract or oral agreement and whether the contract or agreement was temporary, the duration and reason for temporary contract.

Figure 22. Type of agreement by duration
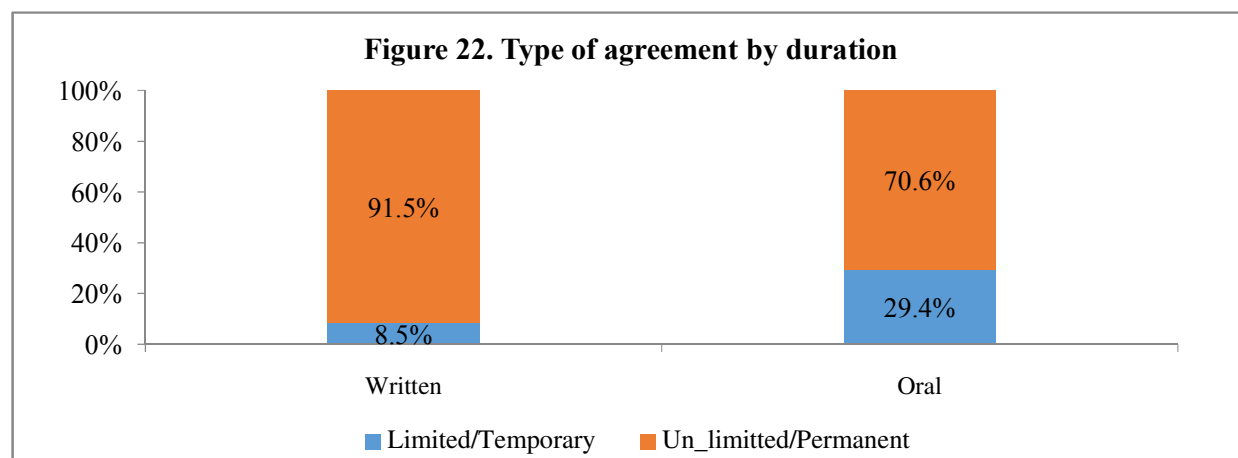
In rural areas the proportion of limited contracts (i.e., the duration of agreement is limited/temporary) was higher than in the urban areas. It is 62 per cent in rural areas and 25 per cent in urban areas. However, with reference to sex, there is no perceptible difference between male and female – both are the similar to the national average.

On examining the distribution of employees by the type of their contract, it was found that almost one-third of the employees irrespective of sex or type of residence reported they are not aware of the type of contract. It may be because the data was collected through proxy respondents.

At national level, 56.2 per cent of employees reported that their contract is an oral contract and only 13 per cent have written contracts. If these figures are adjusted for don't know cases, they become 82 per cent and 18 per cent. This means less than one-fifth of the total employees have a written contract. Female employees have a higher rate of having written contracts than the male employees and urban employees have a higher rate of written contracts than oral contracts.

Table 68. Percentage distribution of employees aged 15 years and above by type of job contract

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

Figure 23: Percentage of employees having limited contract
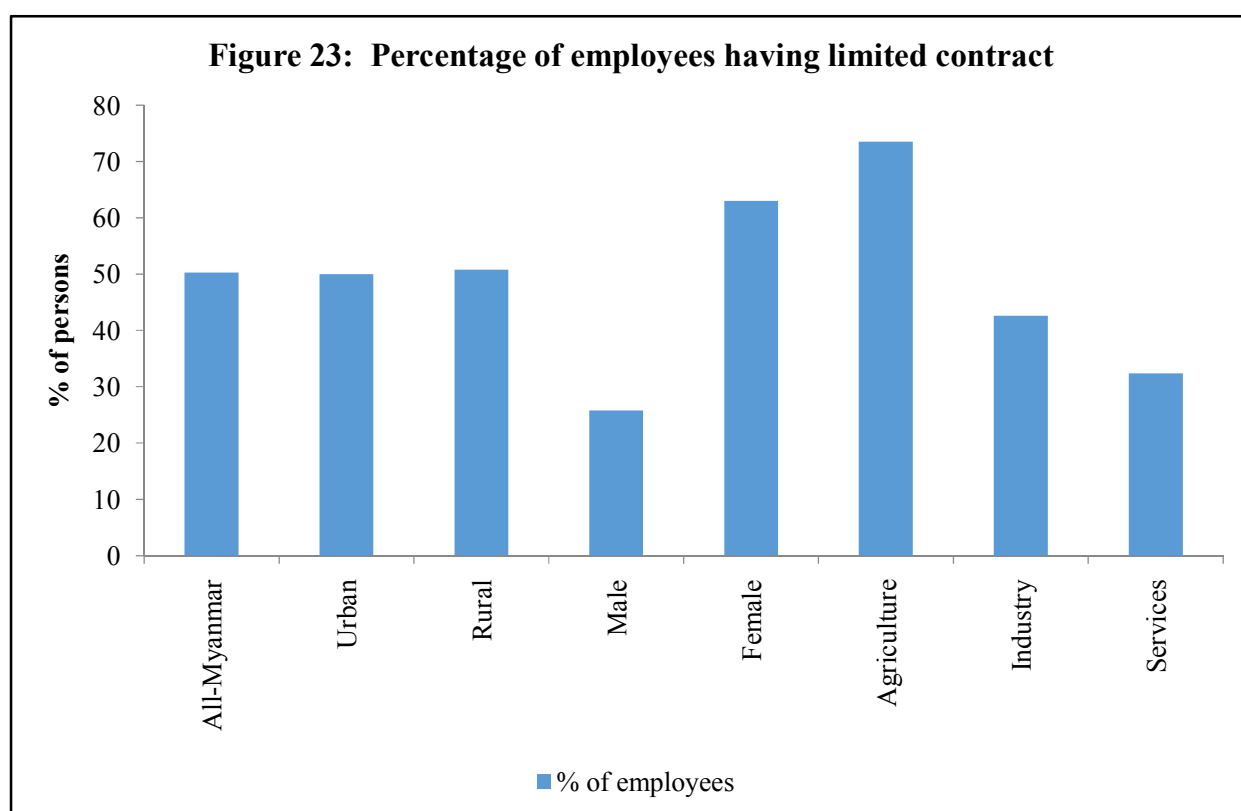
For employees with limited contracts, the length of contract was ascertained irrespective of their type of contract. It is seen that three-fourths are attributed to daily arrangements. It is also seen that male-female difference in daily arrangements is not much pronounced like urban-rural areas. In rural areas daily arrangement account for 80 per cent compared to 58 per cent in urban areas.

For a 12 month contract period or more, the national average was 4 per cent; females have an edge over males but the rate is much higher for urban areas compared to rural areas.

Table 69. Percentage distribution of employees aged 15 years and above by duration of contract

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

The distribution of employee with limited contracts is presented in Table 70. It was found that the main reason was occasional/ daily work accounting for 58.2 per cent at national level followed by seasonal work which accounts for 32 per cent. The reasons vary over sex and type of area but the urban-rural divergence is prominent for limited contracts due to seasonal work.

Table 70. Percentage distribution of employees aged 15 years and above having limited job contract by reason

Domain	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
All-Myanmar	**1.9**	**2.0**	**32.0**	**58.2**	**4.0**	**1.4**	**0.4**	**100.0**
Sex								
Male	1.8	1.6	29.7	61.8	2.8	1.6	0.6	100.0
Female	2.0	2.4	35.0	53.5	5.6	1.3	0.2	100.0
Area type								
Urban	7.4	6.4	8.0	59.0	12.3	6.0	1.0	100.0
Rural	0.7	1.0	37.1	58.1	2.3	0.5	0.3	100.0

The information regarding membership of employed persons with a labour organization – workers' organisation or employers' organization as the case may be – was obtained during the survey along with related information. Table 71. presents awareness and membership of the employed persons. It shows a very low percentage of membership – only 0.1 per cent at the national level for employers and 0.4 per cent for workers. More than 88 per cent of the employers as well as workers are not member of an employers' or workers' organization and about 12 per cent were not aware about membership of a worker or employer organisation.

In regards to rights given in becoming member of workers' or employers' organizations the awareness is quite low and at the national level it was only 2.4 per cent for employers and 4.1 per cent for workers.

Table 71. Membership of employed persons aged 15 years and above with labour organization

Domain	Percentage of employed persons				
	Having membership of workers'/ employers' organization	Not having membership of workers'/ employers' organization	Don't know about membership of workers'/ employers' organization	Heard about labour organization laws	Aware of rights to form or join workers' or employers' organization
					Employers
All-Myanmar	**0.1**	**88.4**	**11.5**	**2.9**	**2.4**
Sex					
Male	0.1	88.0	11.8	3.4	2.9
Female	0.1	89.0	10.9	2.1	1.7
Area type					
Urban	0.3	85.7	14.1	4.7	3.9
Rural	0.1	89.4	10.5	2.2	1.9
Industries					
Agriculture	0.1	89.6	10.2	2.1	1.7
Industry	0.2	86.4	13.4	4.0	3.0
Services	0.1	86.9	13.1	3.9	3.4
					Workers
All-Myanmar	**0.4**	**87.5**	**12.1**	**5.3**	**4.1**
Sex					
Male	0.4	87.5	12.0	5.1	3.9
Female	0.4	87.4	12.2	5.6	4.4
Area type					
Urban	0.3	85.7	14.0	9.6	7.5
Rural	0.5	88.5	11.1	3.0	2.3
Industries					
Agriculture	0.4	89.0	10.6	1.1	0.9
Industry	0.4	87.8	11.8	5.3	4.4
Services	0.4	85.7	13.9	9.5	7.1

The reason for not being a member of an employers' or workers' organization was assessed and the summary is presented in Table 72. It shows that the main reason was not aware of workers'/ employers' organization followed by no time and no workers' or employers' organization. This has not much effect on gender. However, it has some impact on whether the employed persons are living in urban or rural areas. The agricultural sector was somewhat different than the other two sectors industry and services.

Table 72. Percentage of employed persons not having membership of a workers' or employers' organization

Domain	No workers' / employers' organisation	Not aware of workers' / employers' organisation	Negative perception of workers employers' organisation	Discouraged by employer	Fear of repercussions	Never been approached to join workers' / employers' organisation	No time	Other	All
									Employers
All-Myanmar	**10.2**	**65.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**8.6**	**14.6**	**0.9**	**100.0**
Sex									
Male	10.2	65.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.9	14.4	0.9	100.0
Female	10.2	65.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	14.9	0.9	100.0
Area type									
Urban	7.1	59.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.0	23.5	1.5	100.0
Rural	11.3	67.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	11.3	0.7	100.0
Industries									
Agriculture	12.0	67.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	10.7	0.5	100.0
Industry	7.4	62.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.7	18.6	1.9	100.0
Services	7.8	62.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.9	19.9	1.4	100.0
									Workers
All-Myanmar	**9.7**	**59.9**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**11.4**	**17.8**	**0.8**	**100.0**
Sex									
Male	9.2	61.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	10.3	17.6	0.8	100.0
Female	10.3	57.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	13.0	18.1	0.9	100.0
Area type									
Urban	7.3	54.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	10.7	25.3	1.4	100.0
Rural	10.9	62.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.8	13.8	0.5	100.0
Industries									
Agriculture	12.1	64.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	10.9	11.3	0.6	100.0
Industry	8.3	58.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	11.0	20.9	1.0	100.0
Services	8.2	56.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	12.2	22.0	1.0	100.0

12.5. Occupational injuries

During the survey questions were asked relating to working persons aged 15 years and above about work related injuries or illness due to accidents during the last 12 months. Here accident means an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of violence, arising out of or in connection with work, which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury or disease. It would include travel, transport and road traffic accidents in which workers are injured and which arise out of or in the course of work.

The average number of injuries and person-days lost by occupation major groups during the last year preceding the date of the survey are presented in Table 73. The occupation groups with smaller sample size have been dropped. It shows, at the national level the average number of injuries during the last 12 months was 0.04 per cent and the average number of person-days lost per injury was 0.63 days.

Table 73. Average number of employed persons aged 15 years and above by type of injury over occupation major groups

Occupation major group	Average no. of injuries per 100 employed persons	Average no. of person-days lost due to (per) injury
All Myanmar	**0.04**	**0.63**
Managers	0.02	1.22
Professionals	0.01	0.18
Technicians and associate professionals	0.02	0.24
Clerical support workers	0.00	0.02
Service and sales workers	0.02	0.38
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.04	0.69
Craft and related trades workers	0.05	0.93
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.02	0.50
Elementary occupations	0.04	0.67

The injuries were classified by type and are presented in percentage terms in Table 74. Accordingly, it showed most of the injuries are not of a serious nature and mainly superficial injuries accounting for more than 73 per cent of injuries. This is found highest in the occupation major group service and sales workers. Among the other reasons, the most important injury was found to be dislocation, sprain and strain followed by fracture.

Table 74. Percentage of persons having a work accident during the last one year per 100 injured employed persons by type of injury

Occupation major group	Superficial injury	Fracture	Dislocation sprain, strain	Amputation	Concussion, internal injury	Burn, corrosion scald	Acute poisoning or infection	Other injury	Total
All Myanmar	**72.8**	**5.2**	**8.8**	**1.9**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**8.7**	**100.0**
Managers	38.2	37.0	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Professionals	61.7	9.2	3.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	100.0
Technicians and associate professionals	38.8	2.2	17.0	0.0	19.9	0.0	0.0	22.2	100.0
Clerical support workers	74.2	5.8	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Service and sales workers	77.0	5.6	8.8	0.8	2.7	1.0	0.0	4.1	100.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	72.4	2.7	8.9	1.6	0.6	0.0	2.0	11.9	100.0
Craft and related trades workers	76.2	8.9	6.6	2.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.8	100.0
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	57.3	21.9	14.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Elementary occupations	73.9	4.4	9.4	1.9	2.2	0.4	0.5	7.4	100.0

The incidence of injury by industrial sector was tabulated and placed in Table 75. It shows the average number of injuries per 10,000 employed persons was 4 and the average number of person-days lost was 0.6 days. Not much variability was found over industries except construction.

Table 75. Percentage of injured person pre 100 employed persons aged 15 years and above by industrial sector

Industrial sector	Average no. of injuries per (100) employed persons	Average no. of person-days lost due to injury
All Myanmar	**0.04**	**0.63**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.04	0.66
Mining and quarrying	0.04	0.80
Manufacturing	0.03	0.80
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.00	0.01
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.03	0.10
Construction	0.10	1.19
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.02	0.46
Transportation and storage	0.02	0.42
Accommodation and food service activities	0.01	0.40
Information and communication	0.00	0.00
Financial and insurance activities	0.03	0.61
Real estate activities	0.00	0.00
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.02	0.34
Administrative and support service activities	0.03	0.63
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.01	0.52
Education	0.01	0.16
Human health and social work activities	0.02	0.25
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.00	0.00
Other service activities	0.04	0.54
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services production activities of households	0.02	0.44
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.00	0.00

Like occupation groups, the incidence of injury was classified by type. Superficial injuries were highest among the industrial sectors (73 per cent).The agriculture sector corresponded to the national average for superficial injuries.

For manufacturing, superficial injuries were relatively low. It implies that there were more severe injuries in manufacturing. Moreover, 17 per cent of the injuries in the manufacturing sector were dislocation, sprain and strain followed by amputation (5.6 per cent). However, amputations were highest in the transport and storage sector as expected.

Table 76. Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above having a work accident during the last one year by type of injury of the most serious accident.

Industrial sector	Superficial injury	Fracture	Dislocation, sprain, strain	Amputation	Concussion, internal injury	Burn, corrosion, scald	Acute poisoning or infection	Other injury	Total
All Myanmar	**72.7**	**5.2**	**8.8**	**1.9**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**8.7**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	73.1	3.0	7.4	1.5	0.8	0.0	1.6	12.6	100.0
Manufacturing	62.9	2.7	18.5	6.2	1.6	2.6	0.0	5.5	100.0
Construction	76.7	14.0	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	77.0	5.1	8.9	0.0	2.6	1.8	0.0	4.7	100.0
Transportation and storage	62.1	12.7	11.4	9.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other service activities	89.3	2.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0

Chapter 13

Migration

13.1. Introduction

This chapter deals with the migration of the household members and former members of the household living abroad. Migration was defined as the process of changing residence from one geographical location to another. In this survey geographical location was considered as village-tract or ward. For internal migration questions were asked to all sample persons irrespective of age about birthplace and previous place of residence, if any, lived continuously for six months.

13.2. Place of birth

Place of birth vis-à-vis present place of residence gives an idea about migration of the people in a country. Most of the people responded that they were born in the same village tract or ward. As presented in Table 77, about 20 per cent of people were not born in the same village-tract/ward they are currently living, 5.7 per cent in the same township and 14.4 percent in another township. However, in rural areas the proportion of people working in the same village-tract/ ward was very high (89 per cent) but the same was only 59 per cent in urban areas. The proportion was almost similar between males and females.

Among the States/Regions the trend of the distribution of persons by place of birth is somewhat similar but a very high proportion of people living in Yangon were born in other townships. Other than Yangon, the States having a higher proportion of the population who were born in other townships are Nay Pyi Taw (23.8 per cent) followed by Kayah (19 per cent), Kachin (17.1 per cent), Kayin (17 per cent) as shown in Table 77.

Table 77. Percentage distribution of persons by place of birth

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

13.3. Domestic migration between States/Regions

The proportion of persons that migrated to the present place of residence during 2011-14 and during their life time are presented in Table 78. During the last four years from 2011 to 2014, only 3.3 per cent of people in Myanmar changed their usual place of residence from one township to another. While 13.5 per cent of the population changed their usual place of residence from one township to another in their lifetime. The proportion is much higher for the people currently living in urban areas compared to rural areas.

The State/Region distribution was somewhat similar to the place of birth given in Table 77. 42.3 per cent of people living currently in Yangon have migrated in their lifetime from another State/region.

Table 78. Percentage of persons that migrated from another township during the reference period

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

The distribution of persons who changed their usual place of residence by their reason of change are presented in Table 79. It shows 25 percent of the persons changed their place of residence due to employment. The employment purpose here refers to in search of employment or business opportunities, to take up new employment or start a new business and job transfer. 53 per cent of people changed their usual place of residence due to the movement of their family. The third most important reason was marriage. All other reasons accounted for only about 5 percent. The table reveals that most of the people moved to Yangon for employment purposes.

Table 79. Percentage distribution of persons that migrated within the country by reason

Domain	Percentage of persons that migrated from another village-tract / ward	Percentage of persons that migrated due to the main reason				
		Employment	Marriage	Family moved	Other	Total
All-Myanmar	**17.2**	**25.4**	**17.2**	**52.8**	**4.6**	**100.0**
Sex						
Male	17.2	34.7	14.8	46.4	4.2	100.0
Female	17.2	17.6	19.3	58.2	4.9	100.0
Area Type						
Urban	36.9	25.0	11.0	59.2	4.8	100.0
Rural	8.5	26.3	29.1	40.4	4.2	100.0
Age Group						
15-24	12.9	25.6	9.4	57.1	7.9	100.0
25-64	18.6	25.9	17.9	52.5	3.6	100.0
65+	20.0	21.5	13.6	57.6	7.4	100.0
State/Region						
Kachin	18.3	36.8	7.4	47.8	8.0	100.0
Kayah	21.8	31.7	16.6	45.4	6.2	100.0
Kayin	18.3	41.0	10.6	47.6	0.8	100.0
Chin	8.6	25.8	12.7	54.4	7.2	100.0
Sagaing	10.7	24.7	31.0	40.3	3.9	100.0
Tanintharyi	24.7	39.9	15.3	40.3	4.6	100.0
Bago	9.2	22.1	36.5	36.9	4.5	100.0
Magway	3.7	21.4	35.9	35.3	7.4	100.0
Mandalay	10.6	37.1	16.8	36.3	9.8	100.0
Mon	18.0	24.2	21.6	50.2	3.9	100.0
Rakhine	6.3	20.4	33.6	40.6	5.4	100.0
Yangon	50.2	19.8	9.5	67.7	3.0	100.0
Shan	14.0	28.8	24.0	41.2	6.0	100.0
Ayeyawady	5.9	19.5	36.3	35.0	9.1	100.0
NPT	28.2	43.6	16.5	36.0	3.8	100.0

13.4. *Persons living abroad*

The data regarding the former member(s) of the household who were at the time of the survey living or intended to live abroad for more than six months was collected. By definition these persons are not residents.

Table 80. shows some features of the persons living abroad. It shows the national average age of the persons while living abroad was 26 years old which was slightly more for urban areas than rural areas. Almost all people living abroad went mainly for employment. Most of them, about 85 per cent, remit either money or goods to their former household members. In this regard, the proportion was a little higher for persons from rural areas. However, a people from a rural area only send an average of 2.1 million Kyats per annum while from urban areas it was 43.3 million Kyats. The average number of years people lived abroad was four years. Urban people were living abroad for a marginally longer time than rural people.

Table 80. Some features of persons living abroad

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

Table 81. shows the percentage of households that had a former member living abroad and average number of persons living abroad per household.[10] It shows at the national level about 6 per cent of households had at least one member currently living abroad. The percentage in rural areas was almost double that in the urban areas. However, on average, of these households 1.7 persons are living abroad. There is no perceptible change between urban and rural areas in this regard. From a gender perspective, the proportion of males was slightly higher than females among the persons living in abroad.

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[10]The denominator is the number of households having at least one former member living abroad.

Table 81. Proportion of households having a former member living abroad

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

The distribution of persons living abroad is presented in Table 82. It shows 98 per cent of the persons living abroad went for employment – either to search for a job or to take up a job or for transfer of job. Out of these 98 per cent, 74 per cent went to search for a job and 23.4 per cent of them to join a job. The next important reason was associated with the moving of a family member. It accounts for 1 per cent.

Table 82. Percentage distribution of persons living abroad by reason

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

The distribution of persons living abroad by the country of destination is presented in Table 83. Accordingly 74.3 per cent of the persons living abroad are in Thailand. The next important destination was Malaysia (14.5 per cent) followed by Singapore (2.4 per cent). In Thailand, the number of females living abroad is higher while in Malaysia males are more. People from rural areas go to Thailand and Malaysia proportionately in more numbers compared to urban areas. The opposite was true for other countries.

Table 83. Percentage distribution of persons living abroad by country

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

Chapter 14

Own-use production

14.1. Introduction

This chapter deals with person in own-use production work. It refers to all persons aged five years and above who performed any activity to produce goods, for a cumulative total of at least one hour during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey, intended mainly for own final use by their household or by family members living in other households. These activities refer to:

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

A large proportion of the 15+ population were engaged in activities producing goods for their own use. Here own use refers to consumption by either members of the household or family members living in another household.

14.2. Population producing goods for own use

The percentage of persons who work to produce goods for household consumption during the last 30 days for eight listed activities is presented in Table 84. At the national level, it shows that 29.9 per cent of the working age population were engaged in work producing goods for their own use. The corresponding figure for 5+ populations was 25 per cent. The most prominent activities were fetching water 19.8 per cent and collecting firewood 13.6 per cent for the working age population. The proportion of persons working in fishing, hunting and gathering was very low. In rural areas, the proportion was relatively more people than in urban areas.

The proportion of people aged 15+ showed a little higher proportion of persons engaged in activities producing goods for household consumption.

The subsistence food producers i.e. persons who are engaged in farm work, raising or tending animals, or fishing, hunting or gathering foodstuff separately for urban and rural areas as a percentage of working age population is provided by State/ region in Figure 24.

Table 84. Percentage of persons who worked to produce goods for household consumption during the last 30 days

Activities	All-Myanmar	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
				5 years	and above
Doing farm work	4.1	4.5	3.7	1.1	5.3
Raising, tending animals	5.1	5.1	5.0	1.0	6.8
Fishing, hunting or gathering foodstuff	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	1.0
Preparing foodstuffs for storage	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.7	1.1
Making any goods or craft for household/family use	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.4
Fetching water from natural or other public sources	17.0	15.7	18.1	6.7	21.2
Collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	11.2	13.3	9.3	2.2	14.9
Construction or major repair work in the household premises	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.6	1.3
Own-use producer of goods (any activity)	**25.0**	**25.1**	**25.0**	**9.2**	**31.6**

Activities	All-Myanmar	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
					15 years and above
Doing farm work	5.1	5.8	4.5	1.3	6.7
Raising, tending animals	6.2	6.4	6.1	1.2	8.4
Fishing, hunting or gathering foodstuff	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.1	1.3
Preparing foodstuffs for storage	1.2	0.5	1.8	0.7	1.4
Making any goods or craft for household/family use	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.7
Fetching water from natural or other public sources	19.8	18.6	20.8	7.5	25.3
Collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	13.6	16.5	11.1	2.6	18.5
Construction or major repair work in the household premises	1.3	2.1	0.7	0.7	1.6
Own-use producer of goods (any activity)	**29.9**	**30.5**	**29.4**	**10.6**	**38.4**

It shows the proportion of subsistence food producers in urban areas was lower than in rural areas. The proportion varies from 0.4 to 1.5. The own user producers as a percentage of the working age population is provided separately for urban and rural areas in Figure 25.
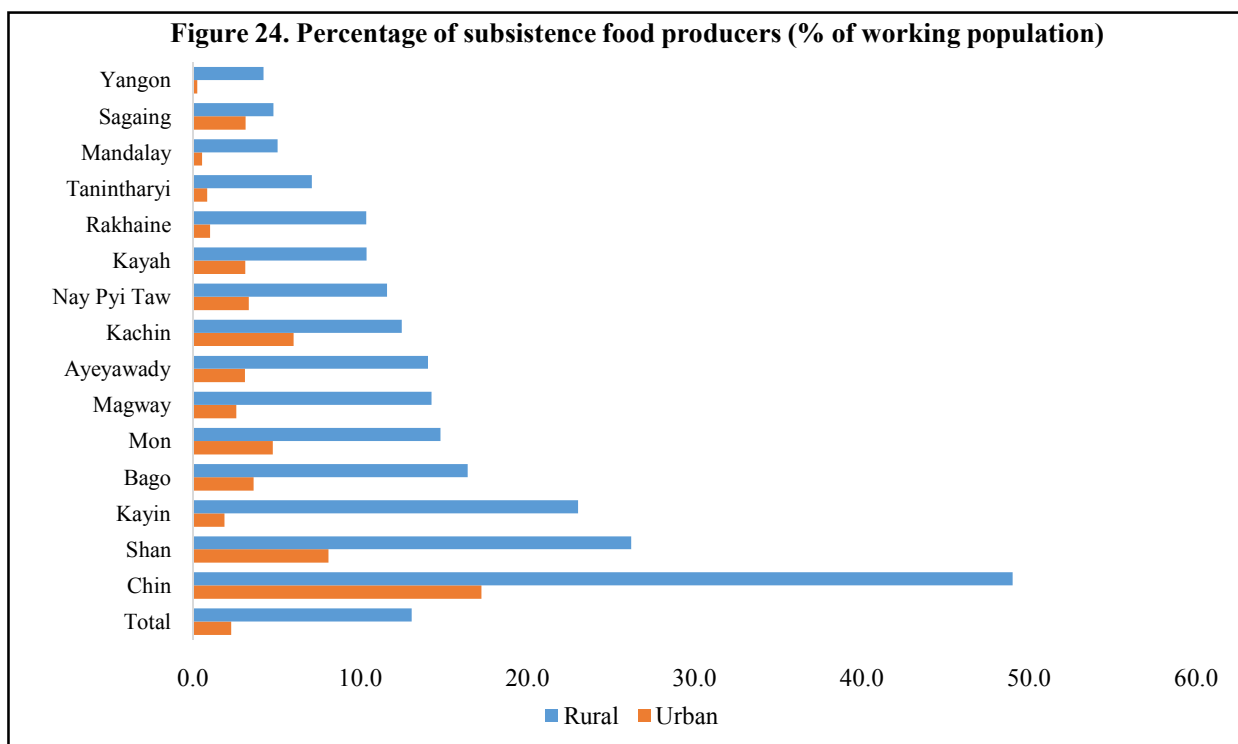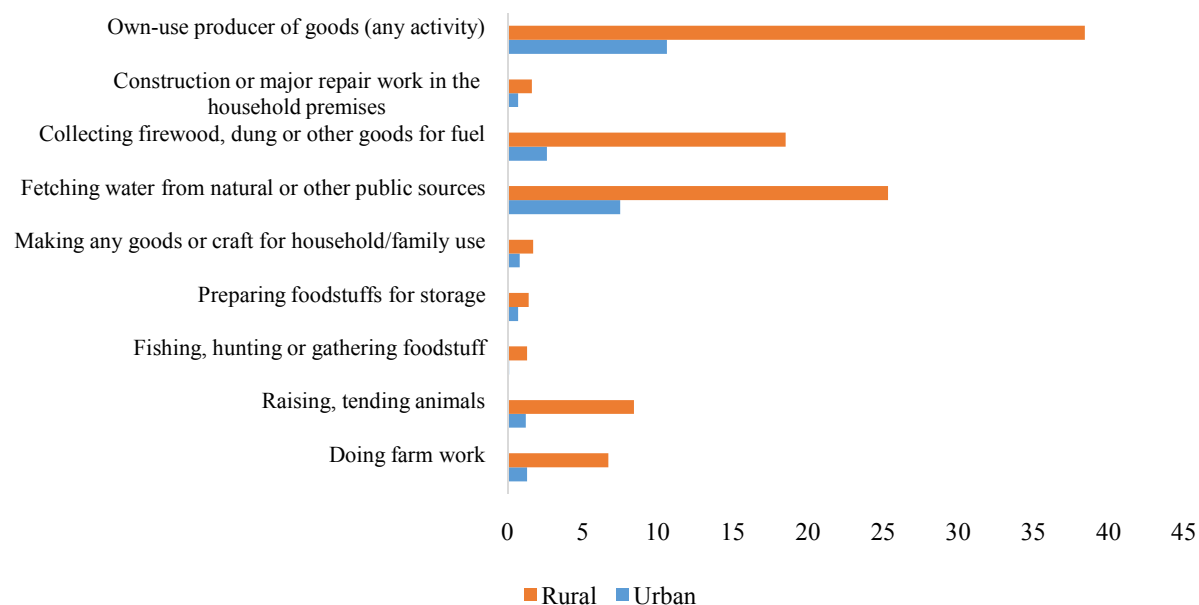

Figure 24. Percentage of subsistence food producers (% of working population)

Figure 25. Percentage of own use producers (% of working age population)

14.3. *Production of goods for own consumption by labour force status*

It is worth examining the persons who are working to produce goods for their own use by labour force status. The distribution of the working age population by employment status is given in Table 85. It shows self-employed people are normally engaged in the production of goods for their own use in addition to their main activities. Considering the proportion of the population by employment status, employees and also those that are outside the labour force normally carry out activities producing goods for household use. On the contrary, self-employed people and unemployed people were working relatively in higher proportions. It may be seen that about four-fifths of the self-employed people were engaged in farming activities. However, this proportion has not been standardised and as such they are not strictly comparable, especially for unemployed persons. The persons outside the labour force were normally working for these activities in more numbers compared to employees.

Table 85. Percentage distribution of persons by activities to produce goods for household consumption during the last 30 days by labour force status (15 years and above)

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

14.4. Hours worked to produce goods for own consumption

The average hours worked in a month (30 days) for the activities to produce goods for own consumption is presented in Table 86. by labour force status. It shows self-employed persons spent more time working in these activities. Among the unemployed people they worked in activities related to producing food.

Table 86. Average hours spent in activities to produce goods for household use per person aged 15 years and above during the last 30 days

Activities to produce goods for household use	Urban			Rural			All-Myanmar		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Producing food staff	74.5	55.6	65.4	72.0	55.2	63.5	72.1	55.3	63.6
Preparing foodstuffs for storage	45.2	24.4	30.0	33.4	13.6	17.0	36.5	15.4	19.3
Making any goods or crafts for household/family use	21.1	21.6	21.4	31.7	37.8	35.7	29.8	35.1	33.2
Fetching water from natural or other public sources	16.2	18.3	17.4	17.9	18.7	18.4	17.7	18.7	18.3
Collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	29.1	19.7	24.5	24.8	19.7	22.5	25.0	19.7	22.7
Construction or major repair work in the household premises	32.9	12.1	25.7	22.2	13.7	19.8	23.8	13.4	20.8
Own-use producer of goods (any activity)	43.8	32.5	37.5	53.0	41.8	47.1	52.0	40.8	46.0

Table 87. Hours spent in activities to produce own-goods (any activity) per person aged 15 years and above during the last 30 days

Domain	Percentage distribution by hours spend							
	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
All-Myanmar	**19.4**	**25.2**	**8.9**	**17.2**	**4.9**	**2.1**	**22.2**	**100.0**
Sex								
Male	18.1	23.9	8.8	16.1	5.4	2.5	25.2	100.0
Female	20.6	26.2	9.1	18.2	4.6	1.7	19.6	100.0
Area Type								
Urban	30.2	26.8	6.3	15.8	3.5	1.0	16.5	100.0
Rural	18.1	25.0	9.3	17.4	5.1	2.2	22.9	100.0
Labour Force Status								
Employee	20.8	29.3	10.7	18.4	5.5	2.1	13.2	100.0
Self employed	16.3	22.3	8.5	15.8	5.2	2.2	29.8	100.0
Unemployed	18.8	18.0	10.6	11.4	5.0	10.0	26.1	100.0
Out of Labour Force	23.9	27.0	8.4	18.8	4.2	1.7	15.9	100.0

The average time spent in hours for carrying out activities to produce goods for their own use in a period of 30 days is presented by labour force status in Table 88. It shows self-employed persons working for more hours generally. However, the variation of average spending time for employees among these activities was less compared to other categories of labour force.

Table 88. Average hours spent in activities to produce goods for household use per person aged 15 years and above during the last 30 days

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

14.5. *Labour underutilization and work for own consumption*

The extent of engagement in producing goods for own use for different groups of underutilized labour was also examined. It revealed that the percentage of persons who worked to fetch water from natural or other public sources was the highest followed by collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel. The pattern was similar for different categories of persons in time related underemployment. The percentage of persons working was more or less following a similar pattern for the listed activities. Except the unemployed persons, other categories of underemployment accounted for about half of the people while one-third of the unemployed persons worked for any listed eight activity.

Average hours spent in activities to produce goods for household use per person of working age population during a period of 30 days are presented in Table 89. It shows an average person in any category of labour underutilization varied between 44–51 hours. The pattern was almost similar for all categories. For unemployed persons, the sample size was small as such the estimates may not be robust.

Table 89. Percentage of persons by activities to produce goods for household consumption during the last 30 days by labour force status (age 15+)

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

Table 90. Average hours spent in activities to produce goods for household use per person aged 15 years and above during the last 30 days

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

Abbreviations

CSO	Central Statistical Organization
DOL	Department of Labour
EA	Enumeration Area
FSU	First Stage Unit
GAD	Department of General Administration
ILO	International Labour Organization
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
Ks	Kyats
LF-CL-SWTS	Labour Force, Child Labour and School-to-Work Transition Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MOLIP	Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SSU	Second Stage Unit
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USU	Ultimate Sampling Unit