



Myanmar
labour force, child labour
and school to work transition survey
2015

Executive summary
report

Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security
and
Central Statistical Organization

In collaboration with the
International Labour Organization

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Executive summary

I. Background

The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security and the Central Statistical Organization of Myanmar conducted a labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition survey (LF-CL-SWTS) from 1st March to 31st March 2015, with the financial and technical support of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The survey covered 23,425 households throughout the country, covering 1,468 enumeration areas (EAs) as delineated in the Myanmar Population and Housing Census of 2014.

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

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

This executive summary report presents the results of the survey.

II. Household composition and demographic characteristics

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

Overall, the country has a good population structure. Persons in the working age group 15-64 years account for 68.3 per cent, while children in the age-group 0-14 years and old people over the age of 65 years account for 25.4 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively.

Table 1. Summary of demographics

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

✚ Disability

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

Table 2. Percentage of population with a disability

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

✚ Dwelling unit

- 91 per cent of households in the country owned their dwelling unit, with 96 per cent in rural areas and about 77 per cent in urban areas. As expected, all other types of tenure of dwelling units are higher in urban areas compared to rural areas.
- In rural areas the main materials used for dwelling walls are bamboo, wood and bricks. In urban areas, each of them constitutes more than 28 per cent of the dwelling units. In rural areas, bamboo is used followed by wood and brick for the walls.
- Tin is the main material used as roofing for the dwelling units in the country both in urban and rural areas. However, in rural areas, thatches/leaves constitute more than one-third of the roofs of the dwelling units.

✚ Land possession

- More than one-fifth of the households possess land of less than 0.2 acres including landless households. In urban areas half of the households possessed 0.2 to 0.99 acres of land. On average, land possessed by a household is 2.7 acres in the country with 1.0 acre in urban areas and 3.4 acres in rural areas.
- Cultivation is primarily an activity in rural areas, although the country does not have much distinction between urban and rural areas except for a few cities/towns. Gross area cultivated is found substantially in urban areas as well as in the countryside. Moreover

people living in urban areas are landlords with large holdings. Average land cultivated by urban or rural households is found to be in the same order, 6.1 acres for urban areas and 6.4 acres for rural areas.

Decile class of population by MPCE

- Information on household consumption expenditure through a set of five questions were collected to classify the households/ persons by decile class of population based on their average monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE). It showed the share of the population in the top MPCE classes was higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Conversely, the share of the population in the bottom MPCE classes is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. It shows there is almost no disparity in the share of consumption in rural areas of the country. However, the same is not true for urban areas in Myanmar.

Indebtedness

- Indebtedness of a household means it had an outstanding loan of 10,000 Kyats or more on the date of the survey. The percentage of households indebted for all households was higher than female headed households.

Table 3. Percentage of households indebted

Area type		Female headed households	Household size					All households
Urban	Rural		1	2-3	4-6	7-9	10+	
Percentage of household								
19.8	41.0	32.5	15.1	31.8	38.6	37.8	34.2	35.1

Source of income

- Almost half of the households have income from agriculture in rural areas and non-agricultural enterprises in urban areas. In urban areas, more than half of the households also have income from wage/salaried employment. The proportions of households receiving income from remittances or transfer payments are higher for female headed households than male headed households.

Table 4. Sources of income

Domain	Percentage of household									
	Agriculture	Non-agricultural enterprise	Wage/ salaried employment	Pension	Rent	Transfer from other household	Remittances	Interest & dividends	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 households	27.3	31.7	42.1	4.9	4.0	11.7	8.6	0.9	1.9	

Literacy and education level

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

Table 5. Literacy level

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

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

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

Table 6. Working age population literacy rate

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

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

Table 7. Education attainment of working age population

Domain	Percentage of working age population								
	Not literate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Vocational certificate	High school	Under graduate diploma	Bachelor degree & above	Total
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

Field of study

- The data shows that fields of study are found across all ages. For example, more people studied arts and humanities and natural sciences, mathematics and statistics in all age-groups.

Table 8. Field of study of age-groups

Field of study	Age-group (years)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	All (15+)
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
All Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table 9. Training outside the formal education system

Domain	Age group (year)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	All (15+)
Percentage of working age persons having training in the last year								
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
All Myanmar	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7
Percentage of working age persons having training life time								
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
All Myanmar	1.7	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0

III. Labour force survey findings

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

Table 10. Summary of labour force statistics

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

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 cover 60 per cent. The labour force participation by working age population in urban and rural areas is somewhat close to the population structure in urban and rural areas. In contrast, the participation of females is lower than males, although females are numerically higher.

Employment

- Employment totalled 21.8 million, with females accounting for only 43.1 per cent. 38.5 per cent of all persons in employment were wage employees, 3.8 per cent were employers, 45.9 per cent were own account workers and 11.8 per cent were contributing family workers.
- For the main job, 54.2 per cent of the employed persons were working in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, followed by the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles at 13.9 per cent, manufacturing 10.6 per

cent, transportation and storage 4.2 per cent, other service activities 4 per cent and construction 3.4 per cent. All other sectors account for less than 3 per cent.

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

Unemployment and labour underutilization

- The overall unemployment rate was 0.8 per cent, with a male rate of 0.7 per cent and female 0.9 per cent. The aggregate measure of the labour underutilization rate, which comprises unemployment, underemployment and potential labour force, was 6.9 per cent and higher for females compared to males.
- Labour underutilization refers to a mismatch between labour supply and demand leading to an unmet need of employment among the population. The unemployment rate in the country is too low especially because the country does not have unemployment benefits and people have to take up jobs irrespective of choice just for survival. In these circumstances, it would be prudent to use labour underutilization (LU) indicators for policy formulation in the country.

Outside the labour force

- About half of the people outside the labour force are occupied with housework or family responsibilities in both urban and rural areas. The proportion is slightly higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Another reason for not being in the labour force is old age i.e. either retired or too old for work. It accounts for about one-fifth of the people belonging to the outside labour force group. Although distribution by reason are of similar patterns between urban and rural areas, there are striking differences between males and females for not being in the labour force. About 64 per cent of females are engaged in housework while only 14 per cent of males look after housework. The reasons for which males are proportionately more than females as not being in the labour force are in all specified reasons except housework see Table 11.

Table 11. Reasons for not being in the labour force

Reason for not being in the labour force	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	All Myanmar
Percentage of persons not in labour force	39.8	33.3	19.8	48.4	35.3
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

Characteristics of main job

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

Ownership and size of business/establishment

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

Length of service and job satisfaction

- The survey had some limitations by not accounting the total length of service since being employed for the first time, however, 45.2 per cent of the employed persons reported that they had been working for 10 years or more at the same job. One may conclude that there are less opportunities to change a job.
- The survey shows half of the employed persons are very satisfied with their present main job. The degree of job satisfaction is almost the same for both males and females and for urban areas the employed persons are more satisfied than in rural areas. The employed persons in the category employer are found to be more satisfied than other categories of self-employed persons, while unpaid family workers are the most dissatisfied group.

Weekly working hours

- Employed persons worked an estimated average of 51.6 hours a week, with male employees working marginally more hours on average, at 52.9 hours, than female employees, at 50 hours. The average working hours were more or less the same in both urban and rural areas.

- Only 1 per cent of the employed persons worked nine hours or less per week at their main job. About 19 per cent work less than 40 hours, while more than 50 per cent of employed persons work for at least 50 hours per week at their main job.
- By occupation, the highest average of working hours per week was found for the armed 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.
- About 26 per cent of the employed persons work 60 hours per week. Except real estate activities and education, average weekly working hours for all other industrial sectors was more than 39 hours. A significant number of persons work 60 hours or more per week and at the national level it constitutes 26 per cent. About 44 per cent work in activities of households as employer and undifferentiated goods and services production activities of households and work 60 hours or more per week. This category mainly covers domestic workers, watchmen, etc.

Average daily wage and monthly wage

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

Table 12. Average earnings

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

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

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

Table 13. Wage/salary per month

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

- At the national level the average monthly income is 124,100 Kyats, out of which the share of basic pay is 109,700 Kyats. Fixed allowances account for 6,600 Kyats, while bonuses and overtime account for 5,200 Kyats and 4,100 Kyats respectively. Overtime pay is relatively high for the industrial sectors of professionals, scientific and technical activities and information and communication. Bonuses are relatively high in the agriculture sector as the workers that receive monthly wages are working mainly in the government sector. Fixed allowances are high in education, public administration and defence.
- Regarding subsidies or free goods from employers, food provided by the employer has the highest proportion followed by housing, then clothing and transport.
- The average value of total benefits per employee getting benefit(s) was 36,120 Kyats.¹ It is highest for the industrial sector activities of extraterritorial at 190,000 Kyats and the lowest for the water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector with 2,330 Kyats.

Monthly income for self employed

- The survey shows 20 per cent of the own account enterprises/ employers/cooperative members get a monthly income of 178,000 Kyats. The number of months the business operated was 10. 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.

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

Table 14. Monthly income

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

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

 **Informal sector**

- Among the employees, females work more in the formal sector compared to males, while in the informal sector it is the opposite. The distribution of employed persons by employment status is similar for both the formal and

informal sector. In both sectors, the majority of the employed persons are employed as own account workers in the formal sector and higher than in the informal sector.

Table 16. Percentage of persons employed in the informal sector

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

Table 17. Informal sector percentages of employed persons

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

 **Job stability**

- Length of service in a job is a good measure of the stability of a job. The length of service at present main job did not vary much over sex but for type of residence the variation is quite high for urban areas compared to rural areas.
- In the agriculture sector 56.7 per cent of employed persons had continued with their main job for 10 years or more. It implies the persons employed in agriculture may not have enough avenues to find other jobs.

Table 18. Job stability

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
Percentage distribution of employed persons of working age population								
Sex								
Male	2.0	1.7	2.8	8.7	18.7	19.6	46.5	100.0
Female	2.2	1.9	3.4	9.5	19.5	19.9	43.5	100.0
Area type								
Urban	2.0	2.0	4.8	13.2	23.6	19.6	34.7	100.0
Rural	2.1	1.7	2.4	7.4	17.3	19.8	49.4	100.0
Industry								
Agriculture	1.5	0.8	1.5	5.4	14.8	19.2	56.7	100.0
Industry	4.0	4.0	5.6	12.6	23.8	20.0	30.0	100.0
Services	2.1	2.1	4.3	13.0	23.5	20.5	34.4	100.0

 **Social security facilities**

- Only 11.8 per cent of employees had provisions of either a pension and/or gratuity. Between the sexes, the proportion of females is relatively higher and is higher for urban areas and the services sector has the highest proportion.
- In regards to paid annual leave, 17 per cent of employees in the country had this facility in their job. The proportion is double for the service sector (33 per cent) and at minimum for the agriculture sector (1.8 per cent). Like pensions and gratuity, the facilities for paid annual leave for female employees is higher than their male counterparts. The same feature is found for the facilities of sick leave or medical benefits. Maternity benefits also have similar features but at a lower level.
- These benefits are mainly because females are employed in government jobs and the government offices are mainly located in urban areas.

Table 19. Percentage of employees with social security benefits

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

Type of job contract

- In rural areas the proportion of limited contracts is lower than in urban areas. It is 62 per cent in rural areas and 25 per cent in urban areas. However, with reference to sex, there is no perceptible difference between males and females as both are similar to the national average.
- On examining the distribution of employees by the type of their contract, almost one-third of the employees, irrespective of sex or type of residence, reported they are not aware of the type of contract. It may be because much of the data was collected through proxy respondents. Female employees have a higher rate of written contracts than male employees and urban employees have a higher rate of written contracts than oral contracts.

Table 20. Type of job contract

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

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

Table 21. Duration of limited contracts

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

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

Table 22. Reasons for having a limited job contract

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

Awareness and membership of labour organizations

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

Occupational injuries

- At the national level the average number of injuries per annum is 0.04 per cent and the average number of man-days lost per injury is 0.63 per cent. It shows most of the injuries are not of a serious nature and mainly superficial injuries account for more than 73 per cent of all injuries. The most important injuries found were dislocations, sprains and strains followed by fractures. It shows the average number of injuries per 10,000 employed persons is four and the average number of man-days lost is 0.6 days. Not much variability is found over industries except in construction.
- Superficial injury is highest among the industrial sectors (73 per cent). The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector corresponds to the national average for superficial injuries. For the manufacturing sector superficial injuries are relatively low. It implies that there are more severe injuries in manufacturing. 17 per cent of the injuries in the manufacturing sector are dislocations, sprains and strains followed by amputations at 5.6 per cent.

Table 23. Occupational injuries by industrial sector

Industrial sector	Average no. of injuries per (100) employed persons	Average no. of man-days lost due to injury	Superficial injury	Fracture	Dislocation, sprain, strain	Amputation	Concussion, internal injury	Burn, corrosion, scald	Acute poisoning or infection	Other injury	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.04	0.66	73.1	3.0	7.4	1.5	0.8	0.0	1.6	12.6	100.0
Manufacturing	0.03	0.80	62.9	2.7	18.5	6.2	1.6	2.6	0.0	5.5	100.0
Construction	0.10	1.19	76.7	14.0	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.02	0.46	77.0	5.1	8.9	0.0	2.6	1.8	0.0	4.7	100.0
Transportation and storage	0.02	0.42	62.1	12.7	11.4	9.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other service activities	0.04	0.54	89.3	2.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0
All Myanmar	0.04	0.63	72.7	5.2	8.8	1.9	1.2	0.4	1.0	8.7	100.0

Internal migration

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

Table 24. Percentage of persons born in another place

Domain	Percentage of persons born in another place ²				
	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/UT					
Kachin	77.5	5.4	17.1	0.0	100.0
Kayah	77.0	4.0	19.0	0.0	100.0
Kayin	80.4	2.7	16.9	0.0	100.0
Chin	90.3	7.6	2.1	0.0	100.0
Sagaing	88.3	4.3	7.4	0.0	100.0
Tanintharyi	73.8	10.9	15.2	0.1	100.0
Bago	86.9	6.4	6.8	0.0	100.0
Magway	94.8	3.1	2.1	0.0	100.0
Mandalay	85.7	5.0	9.3	0.0	100.0
Mon	81.6	5.2	13.2	0.0	100.0
Rakhine	86.5	9.8	3.6	0.0	100.0
Yangon	48.2	3.6	48.2	0.0	100.0
Shan	83.6	6.3	10.1	0.0	100.0
Ayeyawady	88.4	8.4	3.3	0.0	100.0
NPT	67.8	8.5	23.8	0.0	100.0

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

² For all estimated population (aged 0+).

people currently living in Yangon have migrated in their lifetime from other State or region.

Table 25. Percentage of persons that have migrated

Domain	Percentage of persons that have migrated ²									
	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/UT										
Kachin	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.2	2.6	13.8	13.4	19.2	10.3	13.6
Kayah	1.8	1.7	2.8	1.4	1.7	15.7	14.6	23.8	12.3	15.1
Kayin	2.1	1.8	6.8	0.6	1.9	13.1	13.5	37.1	6.8	13.3
Chin	1.4	0.8	4.3	0.2	1.1	6.2	6.1	17.7	3.3	6.2
Sagaing	1.4	1.1	3.3	0.8	1.2	8.2	8.2	23.2	5.1	8.2
Tanintharyi	4.0	3.1	6.0	2.8	3.5	20.3	17.0	28.0	15.7	18.6
Bago	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.3	6.6	7.4	14.0	5.1	7.0
Magway	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.8	2.7	3.3	6.1	2.5	3.0
Mandalay	3.4	2.7	6.7	1.1	3.0	8.8	8.4	15.9	4.8	8.6
Mon	3.2	3.1	7.4	1.5	3.1	14.3	14.4	25.5	10.1	14.3
Rakhine	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.6	4.4	4.8	9.1	3.7	4.6
Yangon	11.1	11.9	14.0	5.7	11.5	41.0	43.5	52.5	18.1	42.3
Shan	1.9	2.2	3.2	1.7	2.1	10.1	10.7	19.7	7.6	10.4
Ayeyawady	0.9	0.7	3.0	0.4	0.8	4.5	4.7	12.3	3.4	4.6
NPT	7.6	8.0	17.6	3.7	7.8	22.6	23.4	44.2	14.1	23.0

- 25 per cent of the persons changed their place of residence due to employment purposes. Employment purpose here refers to in search of employment or business opportunities; to take up new employment or start a new business; and job transfer. 53 per cent of people changed their usual place of residence due to the movement of their family. The third important reason was marriage. Most of the people moved to Yangon for employment purposes.

Table 26. Reasons for migration

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

International migration

- The data regarding the former member(s) of the household who at the time of the survey lived or intended to live abroad for more than six months was collected. The national average age of the persons living abroad is 26 years old which is slightly more for urban areas than rural areas. Almost all the people living abroad went mainly for employment. Most of them, about 85 per cent, remit either money or goods to their former household members. In this regard the proportion is a little

higher for people from rural areas. However, a person from a rural area sends on average only 2.1 million Kyats per annum. The average number of years living abroad is 4 years. Urban people are living abroad a marginally longer time than rural people.

Table 27. Household members living abroad

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

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

Table 28. Percentage of households with person living abroad

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

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

Table 29. Percentage of persons living abroad by reason

Domain	Percentage of persons living abroad by reason ²									
	In search of employment/business opportunity	To take up a job	Job transfer	Study	Marriage	Family	Health	Armed conflict	Other	Total
All Myanmar	74.0	23.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area type										
Urban	66.8	29.8	0.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural	75.4	22.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sex										
Male	73.9	23.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	74.2	23.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
Age-group (years)										
5-14	27.8	6.3	0.0	20.1	0.0	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	73.0	25.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-44	75.7	21.9	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
45-64	78.5	18.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

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

Table 30. Percentage of persons living in foreign countries

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

 **Producing goods for household use**

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

Table 31. Activities to produce goods for household use

Activities to produce goods for household use	Employee	Self-employed	Unemployed	Out of the labour force	All
Doing farm work	9.42	77.30	0.76	12.52	100
Raising, tending animals	14.11	55.44	0.82	29.63	100
Fishing, hunting or gathering foodstuff	14.43	66.37	3.33	15.87	100
Producing food					
Preparing foodstuffs for storage	15.19	50.27	0.36	34.18	100
Making any goods or craft for household/family use	24.51	44.20	0.46	30.83	100
Fetching water from natural or other public sources	22.57	54.69	0.58	22.15	100
Collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	25.26	53.30	0.95	20.49	100
Construction or major repair work in the household premises	21.59	49.17	0.51	28.73	100
Any works for production of goods for household use	21.6	53.4	0.6	24.5	100

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

Table 32. Activities to produce goods for household use and self-employed persons

Activities to produce goods for household use	Employee	Self-employed	Unemployed	Out of the labour force	All
Producing foodstuffs	37.01	78.99	62.17	34.80	62.91
Preparing foodstuffs for storage	31.53	24.72	5.72	11.00	18.94
Making any goods or craft for household/family use	31.08	41.22	14.13	18.30	31.69
Fetching water from natural or other public sources	16.41	18.70	18.40	17.99	17.92
Collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	19.44	24.40	24.74	20.73	22.47
Construction or major repair work in the household premises	14.25	26.39	14.32	10.59	19.92
Any works for production of goods for household use	30.79	58.47	48.90	30.64	44.42

Labour underutilization and work for household consumption

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

Table 33. Producing goods for own use for different groups of underutilized labour

Activities to produce goods for household use	Time related under-employment	Un-employed	Potential labour force	Unemployed or time-related underemployed or out of labour force but part of potential labour force
Percentage distribution of working age population				
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
Producing foodstuffs				

Preparing foodstuffs for storage	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.5
Making any goods or craft for household/family use	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.7
Fetching water from natural or other public sources	37.4	18.4	39.6	35.7
Collecting firewood, dung or other goods for fuel	25.9	15.8	22.4	24.4
Construction or major repair work in the household premises	3.1	2.7	3.8	3.1
Any works for production of goods for household use	50.4	31.1	51.2	48.5

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

Table 34. Labour underutilization

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

IV. Child labour survey findings

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

Table 35. Key figures from the child labour survey

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

General population and number of children

- The total population of Myanmar in 2015 was approximately 48 million, females constituted 53 per cent (25.4 million) and males 47 per cent (22.6 million). Children (5-17 years) comprised 27 per cent of the population with over 12 million with boys and girls accounting for 6 million each.
- Of the 12 million children, more than half (55 per cent) are in the youngest age group 5-11 years, while the children in the oldest age group 15-17 account for just about 21 per cent.
- Gender balance exists in all the age groups.
- 74 per cent of children reside in the rural areas, only a third in urban areas.
- Sex composition of the urban and rural children is close with urban boys and girls 25 per cent each, rural boys and girls 75 per cent each.
- Wide variations are observed in the distribution of children in the seven States and seven regions/UTs. The highest percentage of Myanmar children live in Ayeyawady (12.2 per cent) and the lowest in Kayah (0.7 per cent). The percentage shares of all others fall within one and ten.
- Gender parity is observed in all the States/regions/UTs.

Table 36. Percentage distribution of children by age-group, area of residence and SNGD

Main characteristics	Percentage distribution			Boy-girl ratio
	Boys	Girls	Children	
Total	100	100	100	0.98
Age groups				
5-11 years	55.1	53.8	54.4	1.00
12-14 years	24.2	24.6	24.4	0.96
15-17 years	20.7	21.5	21.1	0.94
Area of residence				
Urban	25.9	25.5	25.7	1.00
Rural	74.1	74.5	74.3	0.99
SNGD				
Kachin	2.9	3.1	3.0	0.94
Kayah	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.97
Kayin	3.6	3.8	3.7	0.92
Chin	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.93
Sagaing	10.7	11.0	10.9	0.94
Tanintharyi	3.3	3.5	3.4	0.94
Bago	9.6	9.6	9.6	0.98
Magway	7.1	7.6	7.3	0.92
Mandalay	11.4	11.5	11.5	0.97
Mon	4.6	4.3	4.5	1.04
Rakhine	4.5	4.6	4.6	0.98
Yangon	12.6	12.0	12.3	1.03
Shan	13.3	12.7	13.0	1.02
Ayeyawady	12.2	11.9	12.1	1.00
NPT	2.1	2.3	2.2	0.92

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

- About 78 per cent of children are attending schools, of which 4,642,742 are boys and 4,806,675 are girls, and percentage parity (about 77 per cent) exists between the two sexes.
- Close to 89 per cent in the group 5-11 years attend schools, followed by 12-14 years which is 80 per cent. The group 15-17 years sends only half to schools. The girls are ahead of the boys, marginally, in all the age groups.
- A higher percentage of urban boys and girls attend school.

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

Table 37. Percentage of children attending school by sex, age-group, area of residence and SNGD

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

- Average school attendance levels are more than 80 per cent in all MPCE quintile classes but lowest in 0-20 classes (79.2 per cent) and highest in 80-100 classes (89 per cent). Children of higher quintile classes are less likely to drop out of school and join the labour market.
- 14 of the 15 States/regions/UTs have achieved a more than 75 per cent level of school attendance. The percentage of girls is a little higher than the boys in 13 of them.
- An estimated 15 per cent of children or 1,869,493 are not attending schools. 1,225,775 or 65 per cent belong to 15-17 age group. About 6.5 per cent of children have never attended a school.

Household chores

- The major household chores children have to do are shopping, cooking, cleaning and washing. Cooking is mainly in the domain of girls.
- The participation of girls in household chores, by percentage, is higher than the boys. In the rural working children category, the percentage of girls was far greater than the boys in household chores.
- A higher percentage of working children, irrespective of the urban rural divide, toil in household chores than their non-working counterparts.
- The most active age group in handling household chores is 15-17 years in both working and non-working segments.
- About three quarters of the children spent at least one hour in the last seven days doing household chores. Participation by urban children of both sexes is higher than the rural ones and is more pronounced in girls than the boys, notwithstanding the urban rural divide.
- Average weekly hours spent by the girls in household chores are much higher than the boys.
- About 90 per cent of the girls in the age group 5-11 years are engaged for at least one hour a week, for the boys this is only 34 per cent.

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

Domain	Percentage of children performing household tasks in last 7 days							
	Cooking	Shopping for household	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes	Minor household repairs	Caring for children	Caring for the old, sick	Other household tasks
All Myanmar	14.2	23.6	19.1	17.9	9.9	11.3	6.6	13.5
Boys	7.7	19.3	13.8	11.9	8.1	8.8	5.2	10.7
Girls	20.6	27.9	24.3	23.8	11.7	13.7	8.1	16.2

Working children								
All Myanmar	32.8	35.9	33.3	37.8	22.1	19.1	15.1	25.9
Boys	17.3	26.1	22.0	25.1	18.5	14.6	11.5	20.0
Girls	50.3	46.9	45.9	52.1	26.1	24.0	19.0	32.6
Non-working children								
All Myanmar	12.0	22.2	17.4	15.6	8.5	10.4	5.7	12.1
Boys	6.5	18.4	12.8	10.3	6.8	8.1	4.4	9.6
Girls	17.3	25.8	22.0	20.7	10.1	12.6	6.9	14.5

Table 39. Percentage of children working and performing household tasks by area of residence

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

Table 40. Percentage of children working and performing household tasks by age-group

Domain	Percentage of children performing household tasks in last 7 days							
	Cooking	Shopping for household	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes	Minor household repairs	Caring For children	Caring for the old, sick	Other household tasks
All Myanmar	14.2	23.6	19.1	17.9	9.9	11.3	6.6	13.5
5-11	3.7	14.2	9.3	5.4	4.0	7.2	2.9	6.6
12-14	21.5	33.5	28.5	28.1	14.1	15.7	8.9	18.6
15-17	32.8	36.7	33.7	38.6	20.2	16.9	13.7	25.3
Working children								
All Myanmar	32.8	35.9	33.3	37.8	22.1	19.1	15.1	25.9
5-11	23.0	30.0	23.6	19.4	7.2	15.0	5.2	18.4
12-14	30.0	36.7	32.2	37.7	21.5	18.1	11.1	23.2
15-17	33.9	35.8	33.8	38.3	22.6	19.4	16.5	26.9
Non-working children								
All Myanmar	12.0	22.2	17.4	15.6	8.5	10.4	5.7	12.1
5-11	3.7	14.1	9.2	5.3	4.0	7.1	2.9	6.6
12-14	20.6	33.1	28.1	27.0	13.3	15.4	8.7	18.2
15-17	32.1	37.2	33.6	38.8	18.7	15.4	12.0	24.4

Working children demographics

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

Major industries of employment and major occupations

- The major sectors employing working children, percentage wise, are agriculture, forestry and fishing (60.5 per cent), followed by manufacturing (12 per cent), trades (11 per cent), and other services (6.1 per cent).

Table 41. Percentage distribution of working children by industry of employment and sex

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

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

Table 42. Percentage of working children by occupation group for boys and girls in urban and rural areas

Major occupation group	Urban boys	Urban girls	Rural boys	Rural girls
All child workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Service and sales workers	25.4	42.8	3.7	8.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	7.8	7.7	57.6	50.3
Craft and related trades workers	35.1	16.4	9.7	9.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.3	3.3	2.8	2.0

Elementary occupations	25.3	26.8	25.7	29.5
Others	2.1	3.0	0.5	0.7
Estimated number of working children	139 498	112 173	536 711	490 527

Hours of work

- Children put in 52 hours of work on average per week and girls a little higher than the boys. About 24.4 per cent and 37 per cent of working children have a long work schedule of more than 60 hours and 50-59 hours respectively per week. In other words, they have to work between eight to ten hours per day six days a week. The percentage of boys is higher than the girls except in the 60 hours category, where the percentage of girls is higher.

Table 43. Percentage distribution of working children by weekly hours of work

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

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

Earnings, wages and periodicity of payments

- About 61 per cent of children in paid employment received the last payment for one day with the percentage of boys higher than the girls.
- The majority of urban children were paid for one month and the majority of rural children were paid for a day. About 65 per cent of urban working girls got their last payment for a

month against 47 per cent of urban boys. Rural percentages for monthly payments is by far smaller.

- In the age group 15-17 years, the percentage of girls receiving payment for a month and also for a day is higher than the boys.
- Earnings of urban boys are more than rural ones. On the other hand, rural girls are better placed when wages are paid for a day.
- Boys earn more than the girls, irrespective of area/location, whether paid daily or on monthly basis.
- Across different age groups, the 12-14 years group earns most when paid daily and the 15-17 years group earns most when paid monthly.
- On an average, a child worker earns 0.4 Kyats per hour. Mining and quarrying pays the highest wages of 0.6 Kyats per hour.

Table 44. Percentage distribution of children on paid employment over a period of payment at their main job by sex, type of residence and age-group

Domain	Period of the last payment						Estd. children on paid employment
	One day	One week	Two week	One month	Other	Total	
All Myanmar	61.1	6.1	0.6	29.9	2.3	100	716 877
Boys	63.5	5.2	1.0	27.3	3.0	100	369 514
Girls	58.7	6.9	0.3	32.7	1.5	100	347 364
Area type							
Urban	35.3	7.6	1.1	55.0	1.0	100	191 955
Boys	41.4	8.2	2.1	46.8	1.4	100	105 130
Girls	27.7	6.8	0.0	65.0	0.4	100	86 825
Rural	70.6	5.5	0.5	20.7	2.7	100	524 923
Boys	72.2	4.1	0.5	19.5	3.7	100	264 384
Girls	69.0	7.0	0.4	21.9	1.8	100	260 539
Age-group							
5-11	71.0	0	0	29.0	0	100	10 332
Boys	67.9	0	0	32.1	0	100	1 049
Girls	71.4	0	0	28.6	0	100	9 282
12-14	59.2	6.0	1.4	30.1	3.4	100	171 922
Boys	62.3	4.2	1.9	26.9	4.6	100	88 937
Girls	55.7	7.9	0.9	33.4	2.0	100	82 985
15-17	61.6	6.2	0.4	29.8	1.9	100	534 624

Boys	63.8	5.6	0.7	27.4	2.5	100	279 527
Girls	59.2	6.9	0.1	32.5	1.3	100	255 096

Place of work and ownership of work places

- The majority (55.7 per cent) of working children work in farms, agricultural plots, sea, rivers, etc. A third of them work in private houses of employers/clients.
- About 66 per cent in rural areas are employed on farms/plots.
- About 57 per cent in the age group 15-17 years and 53 per cent in 12-14 years age group work on farms/plots.
- About 96 per cent of rural children and 86.6 per cent of urban children work in private businesses and the majority (93-95 per cent) of boys and girls work here.

Table 45. Percentage distribution of working children by their place of work

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

Table 46. Percentage distribution of working children by type of ownership of their workplace

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

Definitions and characteristics of child labour and hazardous child labour

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

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

The worst forms of child labour comprise:

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

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

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;

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

Characteristics of child labour and hazardous child labour

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

Table 47. Number and percentage of children in child labour, working children not in child labour, and non-working children by sex, age-groups and area of residence

Domain	Sex	Percentage of			Aggregates				
		Total child labour	Working but not child labour	Not working	Total	Total child labour	Working but not child labour	Not working	Total
Myanmar	Children	9.3	1.3	89.5	100.0	1 125 661	153 376	10 867 426	12 146 463
	Boys	10.0	1.2	88.7	100.0	601 471	74 737	5 334 251	6 010 459
	Girls	8.5	1.3	90.2	100.0	524 190	78 638	5 533 175	6 136 004
Urban	Children	7.1	1.0	91.9	100.0	221 978	29 693	2 870 547	3 122 218
	Boys	8.0	1.0	91.1	100.0	124 046	15 452	1 419 664	1 559 162
	Girls	6.3	0.9	92.8	100.0	97 931	14 242	1 450 884	1 563 057
Rural	Children	10.0	1.4	88.6	100.0	903 683	123 683	7 996 879	9 024 244
	Boys	10.7	1.3	87.9	100.0	477 424	59 287	3 914 587	4 451 298
	Girls	9.3	1.4	89.3	100.0	426 259	64 396	4 082 292	4 572 947
5 - 11	Children	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	21 935	0	6 591 761	6 613 696
	Boys	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	8 437	0	3 302 970	3 311 407
	Girls	0.4	0.0	99.6	100.0	13 499	0	3 288 791	3 302 289
12 - 14	Children	9.5	0.2	90.2	100.0	283 060	7 156	2 678 620	2 968 835
	Boys	9.9	0.3	89.8	100.0	143 823	4 890	1 308 453	1 457 166
	Girls	9.2	0.1	90.6	100.0	139 237	2 266	1 370 167	1 511 670
15 - 17	Children	32.0	5.7	62.3	100.0	820 666	146 220	1 597 046	2 563 931
	Boys	36.2	5.6	58.2	100.0	449 211	69 848	722 828	1 241 887
	Girls	28.1	5.8	66.1	100.0	371 455	76 372	874 218	1 322 044

- About 7.1 per cent of urban children or 222,000 are child labour, of which 124,000 are boys and 98,000 are girls.
- The age composition of child labour is 73 per cent or 821,000 in the age group 15-17 years, followed by 25 per cent in the age group 12-14 years. Only 2 per cent of the child labour fall in the age group 5-11 years.
- Of all those engaged in hazardous child labour, 75 per cent are in the age group 15-17 years, a third of this in the age group 12-14 years.

Table 48. Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour by sex and age group

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labour						
Total	1 125 661	100	601 471	100	524 190	100
5 - 11	21 935	1.9	8 437	1.4	8 437	1.6
12 - 14	283 060	25.1	143 823	23.9	139 237	26.6
15 - 17	820 666	72.9	449 211	74.7	371 455	70.9
Hazardous child labour						
Total	616 815	100	337 318	100	279 498	100
5 - 11	7 948	1.3	3 255	1.0	4 693	1.7
12 - 14	148 448	24.1	81 134	24.1	67 314	24.1
15 - 17	460 419	74.6	252 928	75.0	207 491	74.2

Child labour and hazardous child labour

- About 7.6 per cent of working children do excess hours of work (more than 43 hours per week) and a little more than 5 per cent are in hazardous work. The percentages of boys are more than the girls in both the categories.
- Both rural boys and girls are more vulnerable to hazardous work than their urban counterparts. They also work for considerably longer hours.
- The most vulnerable age group for hazardous work is the 15-17 age group. Of the working children in this age group, 18 per cent are in hazardous work, 27 per cent do excess work and 32 per cent do any other child labour.

Table 49. Percentage of different categories of child labour by sex and age group

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

- Over 10 per cent or 82,000 children who never attended school (792,000) are working. Of these, 8.5 per cent are child labour, half of whom are in hazardous child labour. The percentage of rural boys who never attended schools and are engaged as child labour or hazardous child labour is twice that of urban boys.

Child labour and MPCE classes

- Households falling in the high MPCE quintile classes have considerably lower percentages of child labour, as well as lower percentages of those in hazardous work. The incidences of child labour and hazardous child labour decreases as one moves up the MPCE class scale.
- In the MPCE quintile class 60-80, the participation of boys in hazardous and other child labour is much higher than the girls and does not conform to the general trend observed in other classes.
- The MPCE 40-60 quintile class reveals a greater disposition towards hazardous labour (61.7 per cent), followed by the 80-100 class (59.9 per cent).
- Generally, lower MPCE quintile classes have a higher tendency to send more boys than girls to work as child labour and hazardous child labour. In all the MPCE quintile classes, except 0-20, the percentage of boys in hazardous labour is higher than the girls.

Table 50. Percentage of hazardous child labour among child labour by quintile class

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

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

- Out of 90 per cent of children with employee status, 48.2 per cent are likely to encounter hazardous conditions, while 42.1 per cent work as other child labour.

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

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

- Many unpaid family workers are also exposed to hazardous labour.
- Over 63 per cent or 50,000 of the working children in the construction industry and 54.6 per cent or 758,000 of those in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery industry are engaged in hazardous child labour. In aggregate terms, agriculture employs the largest number of hazardous child labour, and the electricity and gas sector the least.

Table 52. Percentage distribution of working children over severity of employment by major industry

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

- The three major occupations, skilled agriculture, forestry, etc. (48 per cent), elementary occupations (30 per cent), and craft and related trades (13 per cent) account for 92 per cent of all child labour.

Table 53. Percentage distribution of working children over major occupations for each category of working children

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

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

Table 54. Weekly hours of work performed by child labour by sex, age-group and area of residence

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

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

Table 55. Weekly hours of work performed by children in hazardous work by sex, age-groups and area of residence

Main background characteristics	Male	Female	Total	Est. number	Sample no.
Total	51.3	52.7	51.9	616 815	1 069
5-11 years	27.2	49.2	40.2	7 948	16
12-14 years	51.0	52.9	51.9	148 448	271

15-17 years	51.7	52.7	52.2	460 419	782
Urban					
Total	51.1	59.4	54.4	105 438	217
5-11 years	24.5	56.0	32.1	1 404	4
12-14 years	52.4	59.7	55.8	25 272	64
15-17 years	51.3	59.3	54.3	78 762	149
Rural					
Total	51.3	51.6	51.4	511 377	852
5-11 years	28.5	48.7	41.9	6 544	12
12-14 years	50.7	51.5	51.1	123 176	207
15-17 years	51.8	51.6	51.7	381 658	633

Other relevant characteristics

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

Table 56. Number and percentage of households with a child and with a working child

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

Table 57. Percentage of households with at least one working child by indebtedness status

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

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

Table 58. Percentage of working children by hazards exposed at work over major industrial sectors at current main job

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

Industrial sector	Percentage of working children exposed to hazards at work					
	Work in water/lake/sea/river	Workplace too dark or confined	Insufficient ventilation	Chemicals (pesticide, glues, etc.)	Explosives	Other things (lifting weights, etc.)
All Myanmar	2.9	0.3	0.4	9.5	0.8	8.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.2	0.4	0.6	14.3	0.7	9.5
Mining and quarrying	0	3.3	3.3	0.0	3.3	17.3
Manufacturing	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.8	6.7

Construction	0.2	0.4	0	1.5	0.2	19.6
Wholesale and retail trade, etc.	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.5
Other activities	2.2	0.3	0.5	1.8	1.7	7.0
Estimated number	35 758	3 646	5 274	117 858	9 525	107 890
Sample number	64	8	10	173	18	187

- Agriculture, mining, manufacturing and construction are the major industries responsible for exposing the maximum number of children to dangers from dust and fumes, dangerous tools, heat and cold, pesticides and chemicals.
- Boys are more exposed than girls to hazards at work.
- Children from rural areas are more exposed to hazardous work.
- Large proportions of children in the age group 12-14 and 15-17 are more vulnerable to such hazards.
- About 3.5 per cent of working children have to encounter constant shouting and being repeatedly insulted at work places.
- The percentage of working children sustaining injuries at work places during one year is insignificantly small.

Table 59. Percentage of working children by type of abuse at workplace

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

V. School-to-work transition survey findings

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

Table 60. Key figures of school-to-work transition

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

Youth population and activity status

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

Table 61. Estimated number and proportion of youth in different groups (type of residence, gender, and States/regions in Myanmar)

Domain	Estimated total no. of youths in age group (years)			
	15-19	20-24	25-29	Total
All Myanmar	4 260 067	3 922 800	3 835 003	12 017 870
Type of residence				
Urban	1 276 590	1 255 129	1 175 671	3 707 390
Rural	2 983 477	2 667 671	2 659 332	8 310, 480
Sex				
Male	2 040 883	1 809 130	1 774 290	5 624 303
Female	2 219 183	2 113 671	2 060 713	6 393 567
State/ region/UT				
Kachin	138 530	113 151	101 981	353 662
Kayah	24 800	25 126	21 791	71 717
Kayin	133 208	92 817	91 153	317 178
Chin	46 430	32 469	28 482	107 381
Sagaing	459 259	387 312	446 423	1 292 994
Tanintharyi	128 063	103 294	102 108	333 465
Bago	419 312	355 139	379 477	1 153 928
Magway	313 146	270 843	288 065	872 054
Mandalay	509 750	515 541	481 547	1 506 838
Mon	162 699	141 673	140 464	444 836
Rakhine	179 404	157 472	154 078	490 954
Yangon	646 153	676 654	622 509	1 945 316
Shan	509 244	486 757	380 107	1 376 108
Ayeyawady	500 652	469 584	495 833	1 466 06
NPT	89 416	94 970	100 984	285 370

Marital status of youth

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

Table 62. Percentage of currently married among different categories of youth

Domain	Currently married		
	Male	Female	All
All Myanmar	26.9	33.4	30.4
Urban	22.6	28.1	25.5
Rural	28.8	35.8	32.5
Employee	32.4	25	29.1
Self-employed	35.2	37.3	36.2
Unemployed	12.9	24.5	19.1
Out of the labour force	6.2	36.4	26.4
15-19	2	6.2	4.2
20-24	24.8	35.5	30.6
25-29	57.6	60.6	59.2

🚦 General educational level of youth

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

Table 63. Educational status of youth for age groups, gender, place of residence and State/regions

Domain	Percentage of youths with level of education									
	Not literate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Vocational certificate	High school	Under graduate diploma	Bachelor degree and above	HS and above	Literate below HS
All Myanmar	5.5	13.9	32.8	30.3	0.4	9	2.4	5.8	17.2	77.4
Male	5.2	13.9	32.5	32	0.4	9.6	2.3	4.1	16	78.8
Female	5.8	13.9	33	28.8	0.3	8.5	2.4	7.3	18.2	76
Urban	2.4	7.8	23	36	0.7	13.5	4.8	11.8	30.1	67.5
Rural	6.9	16.6	37.1	27.7	0.2	7	1.3	3.1	11.4	81.6

Migration

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

Table 64. Percentage distribution of youths migrated within the country by reason

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

Work participation

- 74.8 per cent of the male youth and 55.3 per cent of the female youth are employed.
- Of the 64.4 per cent total youth working, employees consist of 31.9 per cent and the self-employed at 32.5 per cent.
- 49.9 per cent of the employed are in agriculture and only 20.5 per cent are in industry.
- Among rural youth 65.5 per cent are employed in the agricultural sector.
- 40 per cent of the workers are working as skilled agricultural, fishery and forestry workers.

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

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

Table 66. Percentage of youths in employment by occupation (ISCO-08)

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

- 21 per cent of workers are in elementary occupations.
- No significant gender differences in occupations or industry of were observed in the survey.
- 52 hours average working hours a week estimated.

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

Domain		Percentage of working youths with weekly hours worked							Total	Average weekly working hours
		1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+		
All Myanmar		0.7	1.4	4.1	9	27.7	31.3	25.8	100	52.0
Male		0.7	1.2	3.3	8.2	26.8	33.5	26.3	100	52.7
Female		0.8	1.6	5	9.9	28.8	28.7	25.2	100	51.1
Urban		0.8	1.4	3.4	8	34.9	23.7	27.9	100	52.4
Rural		0.7	1.4	4.4	9.4	25	34.2	25	100	51.8
15-19		0.6	1.4	3.9	8.6	27.8	32.7	25.1	100	52.2
20-24		0.6	1.4	4.3	9.3	28.2	31.1	25.1	100	51.8
25-29		1	1.3	4	9	27.3	30.6	26.9	100	52.1
Employee	Agriculture	0.3	0.6	3.5	6	23.4	42.5	23.7	100	53.2
	Industry	0.6	0.4	2	3.5	40.7	26.4	26.4	100	52.6
	Services	0.3	1.4	2.8	9.1	36.8	23.5	26.2	100	52.1
	All	0.4	0.8	2.8	6.4	33.4	30.9	25.4	100	52.6
Self-employed	Agriculture	0.8	1.7	5.2	12.2	22.7	35.5	21.9	100	50.6
	Industry	1.2	1.2	3.9	8.4	26.4	31.2	27.8	100	52.1
	Services	1.9	3	6.5	11.1	18.6	21.6	37.3	100	53.1
	All	1.1	1.9	5.4	11.5	22.1	31.8	26.2	100	51.4
All employed	Agriculture	0.6	1.3	4.6	10.1	22.9	37.9	22.5	100	51.5
	Industry	0.7	0.6	2.5	4.8	36.9	27.7	26.8	100	52.5
	Services	0.9	2	4.3	9.9	29.5	22.7	30.7	100	52.5
	All	0.7	1.4	4.1	9	27.7	31.3	25.8	100	52

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

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

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

Unemployment

- 17 per cent of youth are not in education nor in employment, 25.4 per cent of females and 7.5 per cent of males.
- Unemployment rate reported at only 0.9 per cent, however aggregate labour underutilization is 5.9 per cent.
- Time-related and open unemployment is reported at 4.9 per cent.

Table 69. Indicators of labour underutilization

Domain	Percentage of youth			
	Unemployed (LU1: Unemployment rate)	Unemployed or time-related underemployed (LU2: Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment)	Unemployed or out of labour force but part of potential labour force (LU3: Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force)	Unemployed or time-related underemployed or out of the labour force but part of potential labour force (LU4: Aggregate measure of labour underutilization)
All Myanmar	0.9	4.9	1.8	5.9
Sex				
Male	0.9	5.3	1.5	5.9
Female	0.9	4.6	2.1	5.8
Area type				
Urban	1.5	4.3	2.6	5.4
Rural	0.6	5.2	1.5	6.1
Age group (years)				
15-19	0.7	4	1.5	4.8
20-24	1.1	5.5	2.3	6.7
25-29	0.9	5.4	1.7	6.2

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

Work transition

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

Table 70. Percentage distribution of youth by stage of transition over level of education

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

- Among the transited, more belong to the lower education levels and the university degree holders rather than the middle and high school level.
- 65 per cent of the male youth not yet in transition are in school, compared to 36.6 per cent of female youth.
- Of those transited and in transition only 14.4 per cent have transitioned to stable paid employment, while 56.8 per cent have transitioned to self-employment only.
- Of those yet to transit and are in transition 87.4 per cent are in unpaid family employment (both satisfactory and non-satisfactory) or are inactive and not in school with an aim to work later.

Table 71. Percentage distribution of youth in transition

Domain	Percentage of youths in transition				
	Unemployed	In non-satisfactory temporary paid employment	In non-satisfactory self-employment	Other	Total
All Myanmar	4.4	2.8	5.4	87.4	100
Sex					
Male	7.9	6.6	13.4	72.1	100
Female	3.2	1.5	2.6	92.8	100
Urban	6.8	2.6	2.4	88.2	100
Rural	3.1	2.9	7	87	100

