



HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY SURVEY (HVS)

Key Findings: Rapid assessment of the economic impact of COVID-19 restrictions on vulnerable households. December 2020



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Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry

Office No. 26, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

<https://www.mopfi.gov.mm/>



Foreword from MoPFI

The Household Vulnerability Survey (HVS) is conducted by the Central Statistical Organization of the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry and supported by the United Nations Development Programme. The aim of the survey is to quickly respond to the need for data to understand how households are affected by, and coping with, the changes in their economic circumstances due to the restrictions relating to COVID-19.

The COVID-19 pandemic is having major consequences on the Myanmar economy. The government has acted quickly to try and support vulnerable people. The Myanmar Living Conditions Survey 2017 three years ago reported that 24.8 percent of the population was living below the poverty line and a further 32.9 percent were vulnerable, living close to the poverty line. The HVS shows that almost all households have seen their household incomes fall in 2020, and generally the extent of the fall has been quite dramatic. Households that had been doing quite well have experienced the biggest drop in income. HVS also shows the enormous impact that the COVID-19 restrictions have had on businesses being run by households.

A more positive finding from the survey is that by September/October nearly half of HVS households (49.7 percent) had received at least one cash payment. It is positive to see that disbursements have been generally targeted, with poor households almost twice more likely to receive cash than households with higher incomes.

The HVS findings will inform actions for the forthcoming Myanmar Economic Resilience and Reform Plan (MERRP) that aligns with the long term aims of the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP). Myanmar had been making good progress on poverty reduction, and the MERRP will facilitate the process of re-building the economy and supporting households to recover.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) for their adaptability and willingness to absorb new technology and survey methodologies to undertake the HVS and, I am also grateful for the technical and financial assistance of UNDP.

His Excellency U Soe Win

Union Minister

Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry



Foreword from UNDP

As the Household Vulnerability Survey 2020 (HVS) report is released, the world contends with the widespread and multi-faceted impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. For Myanmar, the impact may well significantly reverse its remarkable progress in poverty reduction. The HVS is strongly signalling that poor households are being pushed further below the poverty line, vulnerable households will now be moving even closer to it and previously financially secure households face massive shocks due to the temporary closure of their small businesses. It has been a universal setback for Myanmar's households.

Myanmar, which relies heavily on trade, tourism and remittances from abroad, will have to contend with an economic shock, which is not likely to end quickly. The economic repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic are expected to be long-lasting and lead to economic scarring through recession. Even before the outbreak, Myanmar was progressing slowly on delivering the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - relative to many in the Region - and now the overall prospects for SDG attainment will be challenged further.

Statistics need to take centre stage in the monitoring of the pandemic and rarely has access to timely, high-quality data and analysis been so vital. One key to a resilient recovery will be to use data to create robust, evidence-based policies. The CSO and UNDP have responded rapidly to the need for data in this rapid assessment which monitors the impact of the first six months of the COVID-19 restrictions. There will be further work, firstly, using this data for more detailed analysis and undertaking further interviews in 2021. It will be essential to take a periodic pulse of the economic and social impact of COVID-19 on households in Myanmar.

The HVS was built on a strong bedrock of earlier investment. HVS respondents lived in households that had been interviewed three years previously, by the CSO, for the Myanmar Living Conditions Survey 2017. I congratulate the CSO on the rapid production of this Key Findings Report which provides data to understand and monitor the differentiated impact of the crisis.

Through the Myanmar Economic Resilience and Recovery Plan (MERRP) and other initiatives in response to COVID-19, the Government and Donor Partners can significantly alleviate the impacts and set the country on a course towards more resilient and sustainable development. Working together, and informed by robust data, we can ensure lasting and equitable prospects for all the people of Myanmar.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Titon Mitra'.

Titon Mitra
Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme
Myanmar

Acknowledgement

The **Household Vulnerability Survey** has two “firsts” for the CSO. It is the first telephone survey using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) where the data is entered directly into a laptop. In addition, it is the CSO’s first longitudinal survey where the **same people** are re-interviewed again. For the HVS the sample was some of the people who had been interviewed for the 2017 Myanmar Living Conditions Survey. Both these decisions were made in order to create rapid and relevant statistics, in the face of CSO’s staff and potential respondents facing restrictions due to COVID-19.

COVID-19 has presented several challenges for the CSO including working shifts where staff members had to work from home and postponing of surveys that can only take place with face-to-face interviews. Usually telephone surveys suffer from high non-response as it is very easy to put the phone down. However, in the case of the HVS, the CSO had left a good impression with the MLCS respondents in 2017, and this helped to convince people to be interviewed again. As well as being the official source of poverty data in Myanmar, the MLCS provides data for several of the SDGs and NIF indicators.

The HVS contains statistically robust data to compare households living in urban and rural areas. It can also be used to compare how households in the States (as one group) and Regions (another group) are doing. The data also examines differences in relation to the MLCS poverty status of the households.

The great benefit of CATI surveys is that the data can be available quickly. HVS fieldwork took place from September 21 until October 26, 2020 and the report is available two months later. One of the CSO’s key missions is *to provide statistical publications for policy makers, planners, researchers and other statistical users*. As the COVID-19 pandemic is an extreme situation that is changing Myanmar’s circumstances it is important to quickly understand the impact it is having on society.

HVS is the first CATI survey of CSO and CSO has now greatly built its capacity to undertake CATI interviews. Given the likelihood that COVID-19 will continue to challenge face-to-face interviews in Myanmar in the upcoming months, this has been a valuable experience for CSO.



Htun Zaw
Director General
Central Statistical Organization
Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry

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Acronyms

CATI	Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing
CERP	COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CSO	Central Statistical Organization
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System software
EA	Enumeration Area
GAD	General Administration Department
GOM	Government of Myanmar
IPA	Innovations for Poverty Action
MERRP	Myanmar Economic Resilience and Reform Plan
MoEE	Ministry of Electricity and Energy
MLCS 2017	Myanmar Living Conditions Survey 2017
NIF	National Indicator Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme



Summary

The global COVID-19 pandemic is a severe economic blow to Myanmar's households. According to the respondents in the Household Vulnerability Survey, their household income has been cut almost in half since the beginning of the year.

Health-wise Myanmar was relatively unscathed during the early months of the COVID-19 outbreak (the first wave), recording only around 800 infections up to the end of August. From August onwards, cases started increasing rapidly, and on August 16 the Myanmar government issued stay-at-home orders, curfews, bans on public gatherings etc. in order to stem the second wave. At the time of the report writing Myanmar had not seen a significant reduction in the number of daily infections.

Restrictions resulting from COVID-19 have had an almost universal economic impact. The survey results show that previously financially secure households have experienced the biggest drop in their incomes. Poor and vulnerable households, however, who are even less able to afford a loss in income, have also suffered large losses. Households in the Regions have experienced a larger drop than those living in the States. The cities of Yangon and Mandalay, where many small businesses are located, have been hotspots in terms of the number of infections. Households in the Regions running their own business reported a 62 percent drop in their household income.

Myanmar had been making good strides into poverty, but the pandemic has withered this progress. Halting and then reversing the damage is likely to be the top of the agenda for the new NLD-led government. Up until now the Government has supported households through food and cash payments. By September/October nearly half of HVS households (49.7 percent) had received at least one cash payment. It is positive to see that disbursements have been generally targeted with poor households almost twice more likely to receive cash than households with higher incomes (63.1 and 35.3 percent respectively).



Building capacity

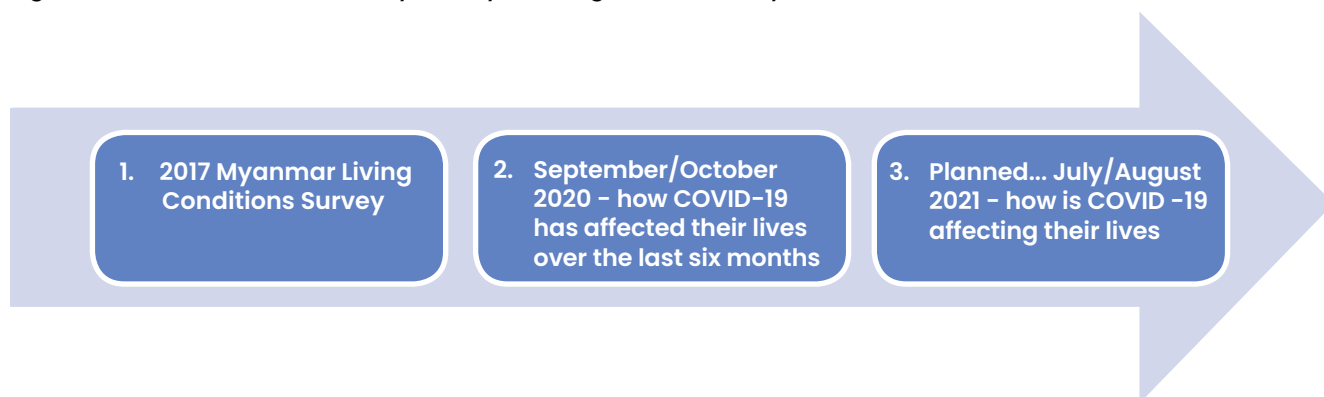
The Household Vulnerability Survey has been a partnership between the Central Statistical Organization and the UNDP. Cooperation between the two entities has a long history, beginning in 2015 with the Myanmar Business Survey. This was followed with the Myanmar Living Conditions Survey 2017, the Public Perception Survey of Government Services 2019 and now the HVS 2020. Each time these large scale surveys have supported an important aim, in addition to the data itself, enabling CSO to fulfil its mission statement to build a coherent National Statistical System in Myanmar that produces comprehensive, accurate and high-quality socio-economic statistics. Over the years the surveys have become more complex, keeping up with the latest technology and survey methodologies. Using laptops for data collection and most recently with the HVS doing interviews by phone and entering data directly onto tablets. Every time CSO has successfully absorbed this new knowledge and utilised it in their core activities.

Methodology

The Household Vulnerability Survey 2020 (HVS) is a survey conducted by Myanmar's Central Statistical Organization of the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry. A total of 2,016 households were interviewed during September and October 2020, by telephone. The survey is representative of the Union, all States combined, all Regions combined and urban and rural areas.

The sample was households who already participated in the Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS) 2017. They were interviewed for a second time to see how their situation had changed with restrictions due to COVID-19. Therefore the design is a longitudinal survey and the aim is to return to same households again next year to examine how COVID-19 is affecting their lives

Figure 1: Household Vulnerability Survey – a longitudinal survey



All tables in this report are broken down by the **MLCS 2017 Poverty Status**

- **Poor:** person lived on **less than 1,590 kyat a day** in 2017.
- **Vulnerable:** person lived on **between 1,590 to 2,385 kyat a day** in 2017.
- **Secure:** person lived on **more than 2,385 kyat a day** in 2017.

Based on all the issued households that had a telephone the response rate was 90.3%. This is very high for a telephone interview and was greatly helped by the hard work of the CSO regional coordinators, GAD and CSO Survey Department to find and contact MLCS respondents.

In Enumeration Areas (EAs) where many households did not have their own phone, arrangements were made in which a village leader or similar would allow respondents to use their phone. Enumeration Areas that had no mobile phone coverage and no contact was possible is shown in the Technical Report.

Over half of the interviews were conducted with women (52.2 percent compared to 47.8 percent of men). In all questions the respondent was asked about the situation of the household and the respondent acted as a proxy for the whole household. Female headed households account for 11.9 percent of all households.

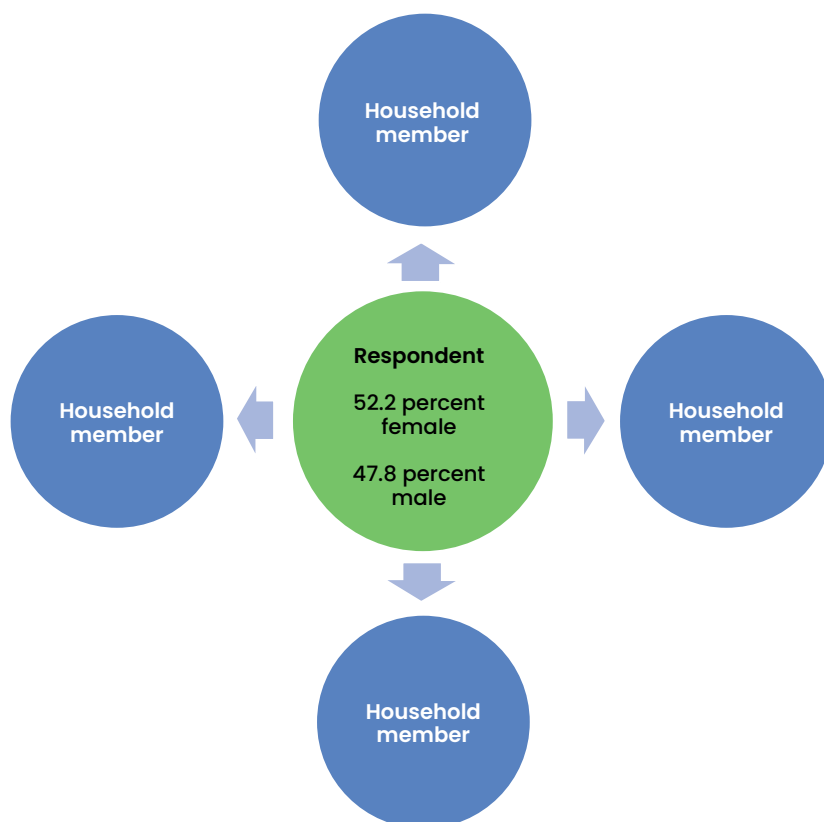


Table 1: Number of interviewed households and weighted households

Characteristic of household	Number of households in the data	Weighted number of households with access to a telephone	Percentage (weighted)
Union	2,016	10,943,906	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>			
Poor	520	2,622,653	24.0 ¹
Vulnerable	666	3,761,255	34.4
Secure	830	4,559,998	41.6
State ²	898	2,931,093	26.8 ³
Region	1,118	8,012,813	73.2
Urban	732	3,287,710	30.0
Rural	1,284	7,656,197	70.0
Male headed household	1,763	9,639,630	88.1
Female headed household	253	1,304,276	11.9
Household no children	619	3,703,176	33.8
Household with children (0-17)	1,397	7,240,730	66.2

¹ Poverty status percentages match closely to those MLCS 2017 distribution

² State = Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan and Region=Sagaing, Tanintharyi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon, Ayeyarwady and (for purposes of statistical analysis) Naypyitaw.

³ State/Region and Urban/Rural percentages match closely to Census 2014 (the original sampling frame)

Team contributing to the HVS

Name	Title	Organization
U Htun Zaw	Director General	CSO
U San Myint	Former Director General	CSO
U Than Zaw	Deputy Director General	CSO
Daw Khin Sett Yi	Deputy Director	CSO
Daw War War Myint	Assistant Director	CSO
Daw Ohn Mar Myint	Assistant Director	CSO
Daw Ohnmar Soe	Staff Officer	CSO
Daw Hsu Shwe Sin	Staff Officer	CSO
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Chapter 1

How COVID-19 restrictions have impacted household income



Key findings from Chapter 1

How the COVID-19 restrictions have impacted household income

- Over fourth-fifths of households in Myanmar have reported a drop in income since the beginning of the year. Rural households and households with children are more likely to report a reduction in income.
- Between 2019 and 2020 households have, on average, faced a 46.5 percent drop in their household income. Urban households and households in the regions have seen the biggest reduction. Household businesses in the regions have been affected most of all and, their household income has dropped by 61.6 percent between 2019 and 2020.
- Most households state that their change in income is directly due to restrictions around COVID-19. Urban households are more likely to cite COVID-19 as the cause.
- Household businesses that are not a farm, for example, selling at the market, hairdressing, and tailor etc. have been hit hardest, and the reduction in income is nearly all related to COVID-19 restrictions.
- The sector that has been least affected is the waged workers, especially those classified as “financially secure” in 2017. However, even in this comparatively safe sector, 53.8 percent of them reported a reduction in household income
- Before March 2020, the average number of earners in a household was 1.8. Since March 2020 it has dropped to 1.4. Rural and financially vulnerable households have seen the largest reduction in the number of earners.
- 9.4 percent of poor households had a household member working in another state/region in March 2020 but now the percentage has dropped to 6.8. While 7.1 percent of households had a family member working abroad before March 2020 but that has dropped to 5.0 percent since the COVID-19 restrictions.
- The HVS not only captures the objective measures of income reduction above, but it also gauges how financially vulnerable households feel. A tenth of all households put themselves on the lowest rung of the ladder, reporting that they felt “very financially insecure”.
- 13.9 percent of households reported that education related COVID-19 restrictions had negatively impacted their household income

Restrictions and action around COVID-19 mainly started in March 2020 and most of the results below refer to the period from March 2020 to the day of the interview (September or October). There is evidence from other surveys that most households did not feel any economic impact from COVID-19 until March onwards ⁴.

Over four-fifths (83.3 percent) of households in Myanmar have reported a drop in income since the beginning of the year. Table 1.1 shows similar patterns for all the main groups. Rural households are more likely to report a reduction in income. Households with children aged 0-17 are also more likely to report a drop in income (86.2 percent).

Table 1.1: Whether from January⁵ 2020 to until now household income gone up, gone down or stayed the same (percent)

Characteristic of household	Gone up	Gone down	No change	Total
Union	1.8	83.3	14.9	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>				
Poor	1.4	84.5	14.0	100%
Vulnerable	1.9	86.4	11.7	100%
Secure	1.9	79.9	18.1	100%
<i>State</i>				
State	1.5	86.7	11.8	100%
Region	1.9	82.0	16.1	100%
<i>Urban/Rural</i>				
Urban	1.4	77.0	21.6	100%
Rural	2.0	86.1	12.0	100%
<i>Household type</i>				
Male headed household	1.9	84.3	13.9	100%
Female headed household	1.3	76.2	22.5	100%
<i>Household with children</i>				
Household no children	1.8	77.5	20.8	100%
Household with children (0-17)	1.8	86.2	12.0	100%

Most households (81.8 percent) state that their loss in income is directly due to restrictions around COVID-19. Urban households are more likely to cite COVID-19 as the cause.

⁴ Quantitative and qualitative measures confirm severe and widespread income losses. In January just 16 percent of households reported zero income, mostly in rural areas. With the second wave of COVID-19 infections and accompanying lockdowns 35 percent of respondents in September stated their household earned no income, while 30 percent reported no income in October. Results from the Poverty, food insecurity, and social protection during COVID-19 in Myanmar Combined evidence from a household telephone survey and micro-simulations. November 2020.

⁵ The question on household income in 2020 asked people to refer to January onwards as it aids recall for respondents to think about a calendar year.

Figure 1.1: Whether the household income loss is due to COVID-19 or something else (percent)

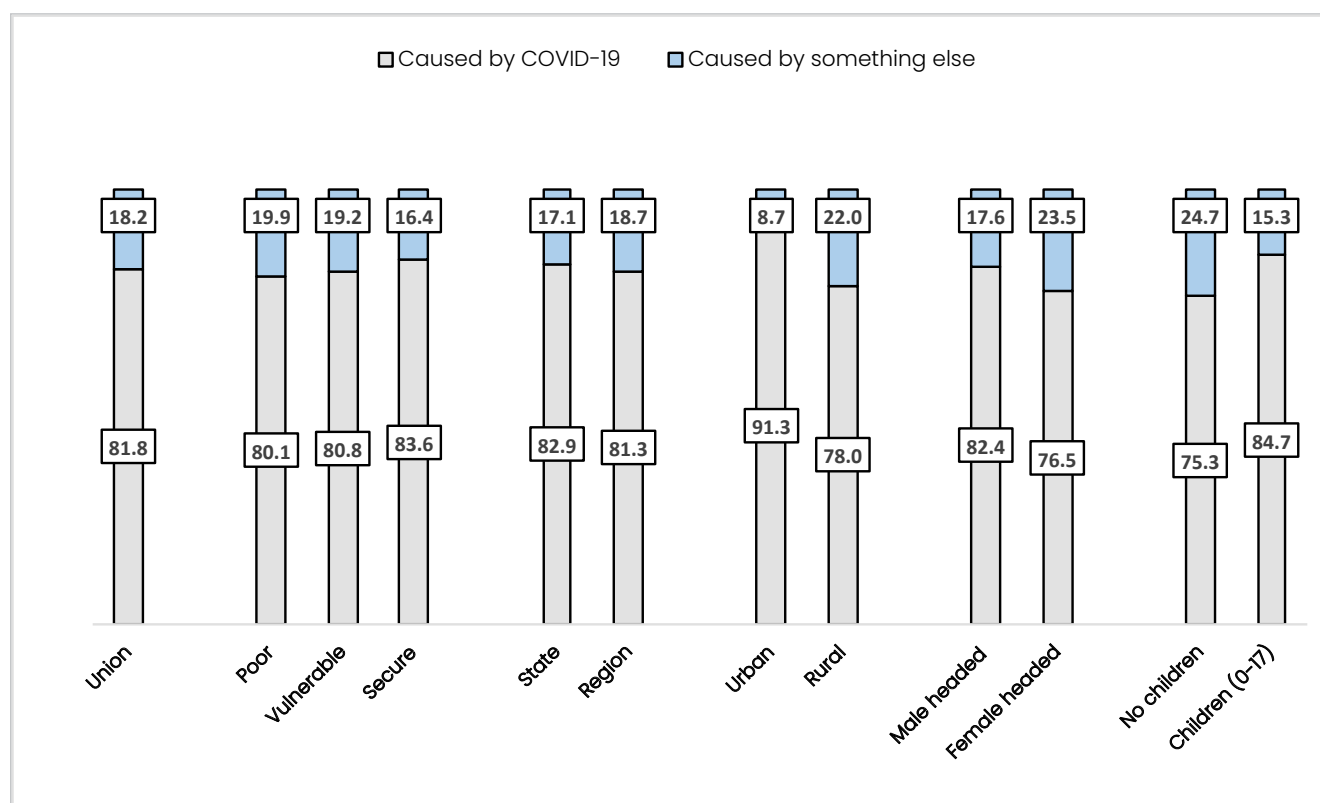


Table 1.2 shows in which activities households have experienced the largest drop in their income. Household businesses that are not a farm, for example selling at the market, hairdressing, tailor etc. have been hit hardest and the reduction in income has nearly all been related to COVID-19 restrictions.

Table 1.2: Loss in income by activity and MLCS poverty status and whether the household income loss is due to COVID-19 or something else (percent)

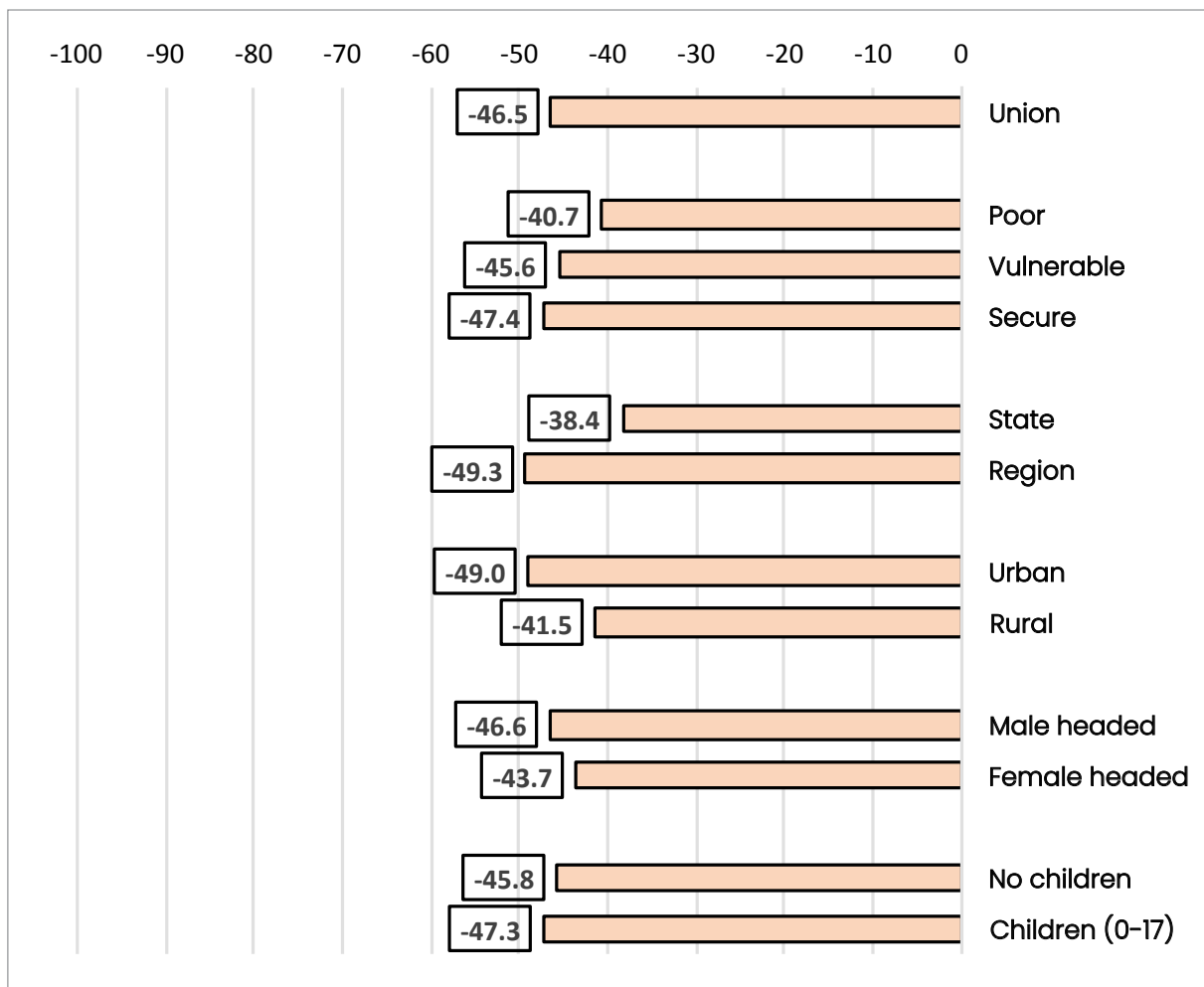
	Percentage of households reporting a loss in income	Loss due to COVID-19	Loss due to something else	Total %
Household farming, fishing				
Poor	75.4	60.5	39.5	100%
Vulnerable	81.8	61.4	38.6	100%
Secure	80.4	64.8	35.2	100%
Household business -non farm				
Poor	81.8	91.2	8.8	100%
Vulnerable	92.4	91.3	8.7	100%
Secure	92.4	94.7	5.3	100%
Waged jobs				
Poor	84.1	76.1	23.9	100%
Vulnerable	83.3	80.8	19.2	100%
Secure	53.8	80.3	19.7	100%

6 A similar finding comes from the World Bank: Myanmar COVID-19 Monitoring 09 July 2020 Brief No. 1: "Family-run small businesses were badly hit. They have been particularly exposed, as 60 percent of them are in the retail trade sector. Eight out of 10 reported earning less or no income at all since March 2020".

The sector that has been least affected is waged workers, especially those classified as Secure in MLCS 2017. However even in this comparatively safe sector, 53.8 percent of households reported a reduction in income. It's interesting to see that farming has also been hit by COVID-19 restrictions but a sizable amount of their income reduction is from other factors that can make farming a precarious activity.

The data above shows that the economic impact of COVID-19 has been widespread. The data in Figure 1.2 shows the extent of the reduction in income that households have faced. On average, households have faced a 46.5 percent drop in their household income. That is if in 2019 their monthly household income was 100,000 kyat in 2020 so far it's been an average of 53,500 kyat a month. Urban households and households in the regions have seen the biggest relative drop. Secure households have seen a larger drop than poor households, but poor households have much less manoeuvrability and, as seen later, two-fifths of them have taken loans from non-family sources since March 2020. Similar results are being noted in other surveys conducted in the second wave .

Figure 1.2: Percentage reduction in household income between 2019 and 2020 (percent)



7 "Income-based poverty rose at an alarming rate between August and October 2020. Food insecurity and inadequate maternal dietary diversity are also rising sharply in the urban subsample. The poor continue to cope with declining incomes mainly by resorting to loans or other credit sources, while better off households draw down on their savings". Results from the Poverty, food insecurity, and social protection during COVID-19 in Myanmar Combined evidence from a household telephone survey and micro-simulations. Strategy Support Program Policy Note 35. November 2020

The results in Table 1.3 highlight that activities around having a household business have seen the largest reduction in household income from 2019 to 2020. Household businesses run in the regions have been affected most of all, their income has dropped by 61.6 percent.

Table 1.3: Percentage reduction in household income between 2019 and 2020 by activity

Characteristic of household	Household owned farm, fishing or aquaculture	Household business (not a farm)	Waged job – agriculture and non-agriculture
Union	-49.1	-54.1	-37.9
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>			
Poor	-36.8	-46.7	-37.3
Vulnerable	-53.8	-53.4	-38.3
Secure	-51.7	-54.4	-37.9
<i>State</i>			
State	-49.2	-37.6	-28.7
Region	-49.0	-61.6	-39.3
<i>Urban/Rural</i>			
Urban	-	-55.6	-41.6
Rural	-	-46.5	-31.4

Before March 2020 the average number of earners in a household was 1.8. Since March 2020 it has dropped to 1.4. Urban and vulnerable households have seen a largest reduction in the number of earners (31.7 and 29.3 percent respectively).

Table 1.4: Whether more or fewer earners in the household since March 2020 (percent)

Characteristic of household	More earners	Same number of earners	Fewer earners	Total %
Union	1.4	72.5	26.0	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>				
Poor	1.9	76.0	22.2	100%
Vulnerable	1.2	69.6	29.3	100%
Secure	1.4	73.0	25.6	100%
<i>State</i>				
State	1.3	79.0	19.7	100%
Region	1.5	70.2	28.4	100%
<i>Urban/Rural</i>				
Urban	2.1	66.3	31.7	100%
Rural	1.2	75.2	23.6	100%
<i>Household type</i>				
Male headed household	1.6	71.2	27.3	100%
Female headed household	0.4	82.6	16.9	100%
<i>Household with children</i>				
Household no children	1.5	74.6	23.9	100%
Household with children (0-17)	1.4	71.5	27.1	100%

* Household members were asked how many household members were earning an income this year. If a farmer wasn't actually earning money in March because it was not the season for selling the produce, this is still included as earning an income because the farm has not closed activity.

In order to understand if MLCS households had seen an improvement in their households' financial situation before COVID-19 they were asked to compare it to 2017 (Table 1.5). About fourth-fifths of households had experienced no change or had been a little worse off. One fifth (20.1 percent) had

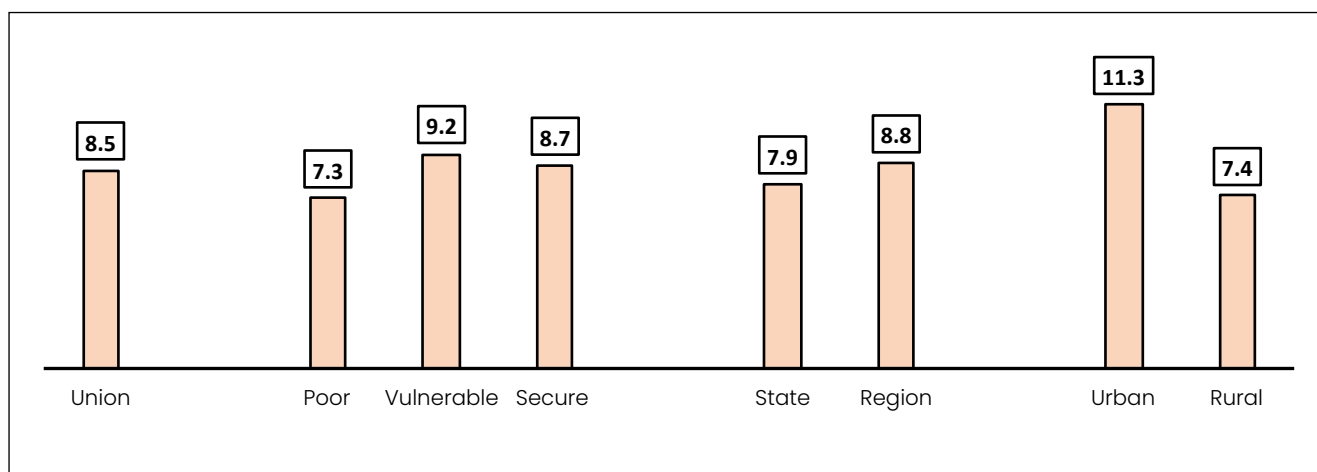
seen a small improvement. Households living in regions had been doing a little better than those living in states.

Table 1.5: Before COVID-19 happened, compared to when interviewed for MLCS 2017, how the household was doing financially (percent)

Characteristic of household	Much better off	A little better off	No change	A little worse off	Much worse off	Total
Union	1.5	20.1	44.0	30.6	3.8	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>						
Poor	1.0	20.3	40.5	33.2	5.0	100%
Vulnerable	2.3	20.2	40.2	32	5.4	100%
Secure	1.1	19.9	49.1	28	1.9	100%
<i>State</i>						
State	0.3	16.7	43.3	34.5	5.3	100%
Region	1.9	21.3	44.2	29.2	3.3	100%
<i>Urban</i>						
Urban	2.3	18.8	47.0	29.1	2.8	100%
Rural	1.2	20.7	42.6	31.3	4.2	100%
<i>Male headed household</i>						
Male headed household	1.7	21.6	41.6	31.3	3.9	100%
<i>Female headed household</i>						
Female headed household	0.0	9.3	61.4	26.0	3.3	100%
<i>Household no children</i>						
Household no children	1.1	14.7	50.3	31.3	2.6	100%
<i>Household with children (0-17)</i>						
Household with children (0-17)	1.7	22.9	40.7	30.3	4.4	100%

A small percentage of households (8.5 percent) reported that a household member had found a job or income earning activity since March 2020. This was slightly more prevalent in urban areas (11.3 percent).

Figure 1.3: Households who have a member who found a job or income earning activity since March 2020 (percent)



As of November 7th 2020, 371,884 migrant workers had returned home⁸ and this movement is visible in the HVS results. The largest drop is in poor households where 9.4 percent of households had a household member working in another state/region in March 2020 but now the percentage has dropped to 6.8 (Table 1.6).

⁸ Mimeo, data gathered by GAD and CSO

Table 1.6: Working in another state/region or abroad, during March 2020 and now (percent)

Characteristic of household	Working in another state/region		Working abroad	
	March 2020	Now	March 2020	Now
Union	8.1	6.8	7.1	5.0
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>				
Poor	9.4	6.8	5.2	4.1
Vulnerable	7.3	7.2	6.7	5.2
Secure	8.0	6.6	8.5	5.3
<i>State</i>				
State	7.4	7.4	11.8	7.1
Region	8.3	6.6	5.4	4.2
<i>Urban/Rural</i>				
Urban	5.2	4.8	8.2	5.5
Rural	9.3	7.7	6.6	4.8
<i>Household type</i>				
Male headed household	7.4	6.5	7.3	4.9
Female headed household	13.1	9.2	5.6	5.4
<i>Household with children</i>				
Household no children	9.3	7.8	8.0	5.1
Household with children (0-17)	7.5	6.4	6.7	4.9

Some household members have returned from abroad, particularly for households in the states (which often border other countries). While 7.1 percent of households had a family member working abroad before March 2020 but that has dropped to 5.0 percent since the COVID-19 restrictions. Secure households have also seen quite a reduction from 8.5 percent to 5.3 percent.

Only 4.2 percent of households reported a family member who had permanently left the household but has since returned due to COVID-19.

Households living in the states have been particularly affected by losing household income due to children not being at school or university⁹. Over a fifth (21.2 percent) of households reported that education related COVID-19 restrictions had negatively impacted their household income (Table 1.7). This could be due to lost income from parents who had to reduce work to care for children and additional costs involved in online teaching.

Table 1.7: Whether children not being at school/university due to Covid-19 restrictions has negatively affected household income (percent)

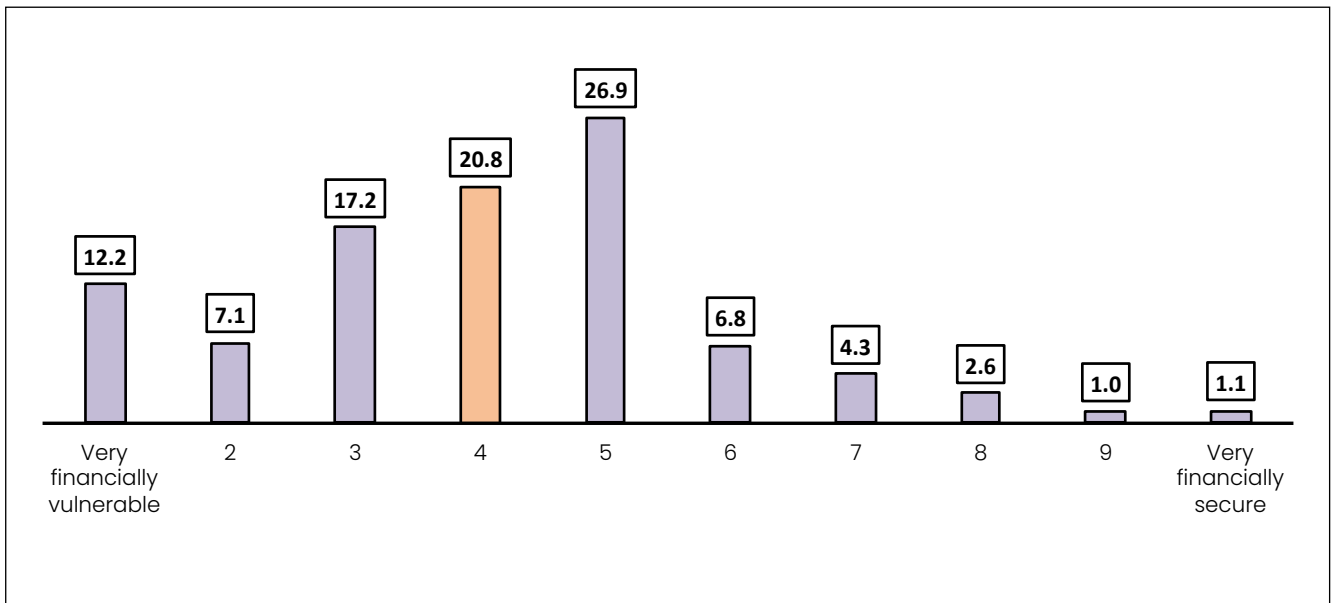
Characteristic of household*	Yes	No	Total %
Union	13.9	86.1	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>			
Poor	15.8	84.2	100%
Vulnerable	14.8	85.2	100%
Secure	11.5	88.5	100%
<i>State</i>			
State	21.2	78.8	100%
Region	11.1	88.9	100%
<i>Urban/Rural</i>			
Urban	15.8	84.2	100%
Rural	13.1	86.9	100%

* Includes only households with children

⁹ Of the 7,173 basic education high schools, only 4,675 opened temporarily for high school students for three weeks in August 2020, and all government schools are still closed. (Statement from the Ministry of Education).

Generally people are feeling rather financially vulnerable. Households were asked "On a ten point scale with ten that you feel very financially secure and one that you feel very vulnerable about your financial situation, what number would you give your household currently" On average, households reported 4 regardless of poverty status, urban rural or state/region¹⁰. Around a tenth of households (12.2 percent) put themselves on the lowest rung of the ladder reporting that they felt very financially insecure.

Figure 1.4: Ten point scale of financial vulnerability (percent)



¹⁰ Using the median instead of the mean gives the same results.

Chapter 2

Government support



Key findings on government support

- Nearly half of households had received cash from the government in relation to the COVID-19 situation. Payments had generally been targeted with poor households almost twice more likely to receive cash than secure households. The majority of poor households have received one or more support packages.
- Households in regions, rural households and households with children were more likely to receive cash from the Government.
- In terms of receiving food from the government, the distribution has reached fewer households (35.1 percent) but the targeting was better.
- Almost a tenth of rural households had received a Government provided special relief loan to farmers to relieve the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- At the beginning of COVID-19 the MoEE introduced a policy to cut electricity tariffs. Virtually all households (89.3 percent) felt that the price cut had a positive effect on their household income.
- The highest awareness of the government seed production scheme was amongst farming households who owned a tractor or tiller (33.4 percent) and paddy farmers.

Respondents were asked whether they had received a series of government packages since March 2020. Nearly half of households (49.7 percent) had received cash in relation to the COVID-19 situation (this is a similar result to another survey conducted at around the same time ¹¹). It is positive to see that payments have been generally been targeted with poor households almost twice more likely to receive cash than secure households (63.1 and 35.3 percent respectively).

Table 2.1: Whether received financial support from the Government from March 2020 until Sept/Oct 2020 (percent)

Characteristic of household	Cash for household		Food supply for household		Loan for Farmer	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Union	49.7	50.3	35.1	64.9	6.8	93.2
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>						
Poor	63.1	36.9	48.0	52.0	6.5	93.5
Vulnerable	57.7	42.3	42.5	57.5	7.3	92.7
Secure	35.3	64.7	21.6	78.4	6.6	93.4
<i>State</i>						
State	33.2	66.8	20.7	79.3	3.3	96.7
Region	55.7	44.3	40.3	59.7	8.1	91.9
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
Urban	37.1	62.9	30.2	69.8	1.2	98.8
Rural	55.1	44.9	37.2	62.8	9.2	90.8
<i>Male/Female headed household</i>						
Male headed household	49.6	50.4	34.5	65.5	7.2	92.8
Female headed household	50.1	49.9	39.5	60.5	4.4	95.6
<i>Household with/without children</i>						
Household no children	45.1	54.9	31.2	68.8	5.5	94.5
Household with children (0-17)	52.0	48.0	37.1	62.9	7.5	92.5

Households in regions, rural households and households with children were more likely to receive cash.

In terms of receiving food, the distribution has reached fewer households (35.1 percent) but the targeting has been better with 48.0 percent of poor receiving food compared to 21.6 percent of secure households. It must be noted that secure households were secure in 2017 due to running small businesses. This section of society that has been greatly affected and currently receiving low or zero income because their activity has closed.

Almost a tenth of rural households (9.2 percent) had received one of the Government provided special relief loan to farmers to relieve the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the agricultural sector ¹².

¹¹ "Over half of the survey households received government cash assistance of 20,000 Myanmar Kyat in September. Yet, accurate targeting of these transfers remains a problem". Results from the Poverty, food insecurity, and social protection during COVID-19 in Myanmar Combined evidence from a household telephone survey and micro-simulations. Strategy Support Program Policy Note 35. November 2020.

¹² Local farmers were provided with 50,000 kyats (35.7 U.S. dollars) loans per acre at 5 percent annual interest rate.

Other Government initiatives focussed on smaller specific groups. The small numbers in the data for these cases means there is no statistically significant differences by urban/rural and state/region etc. The Union level results are as follows:

Cash for elderly people	2.7 percent
No interest loans for civil servant	1.9 percent
Loan for SME	1.3 percent
Cash for work	1.2 percent
Cash for pregnant women	1.0 percent
Cash for disabled people	0.9 percent

The majority of poor households have received one or more support packages (70.6 percent). When two or more packages are received it is usually a combination of cash and food. Rural households in the regions are most likely to receive some kind of support.

Table 2.2: Number of Government support packages received per household from March 2020 until Sept/Oct 2020 (percent)

Characteristic of household	None	One	Two or more	Total %
Union	39.6	24.2	36.3	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>				
Poor	29.4	20.4	50.2	100%
Vulnerable	33.8	21.6	44.5	100%
Secure	49.9	28.4	21.7	100%
<i>State</i>				
State	53.4	28.3	18.4	100%
<i>Region</i>				
Region	34.6	22.7	42.7	100%
<i>Urban</i>				
Urban	49.5	21.9	28.7	100%
<i>Rural</i>				
Rural	35.2	25.2	39.6	100%
<i>Male headed household</i>				
Male headed household	39.4	24.9	35.6	100%
<i>Female headed household</i>				
Female headed household	40.6	18.5	40.9	100%
<i>Household no children</i>				
Household no children	42.6	24.8	32.6	100%
<i>Household with children (0-17)</i>				
Household with children (0-17)	38.0	23.8	38.1	100%

At the beginning of COVID-19 the MoEE introduced a policy to cut electricity tariffs¹⁴. Virtually all households (89.3 percent) felt that the price cut had a positive effect on their household income.

¹³ Maternal and Child Cash Transfer scheme (240,000 beneficiaries' pre-COVID-19) is active in Chin, Kayah, Kayin and Rakhine States.

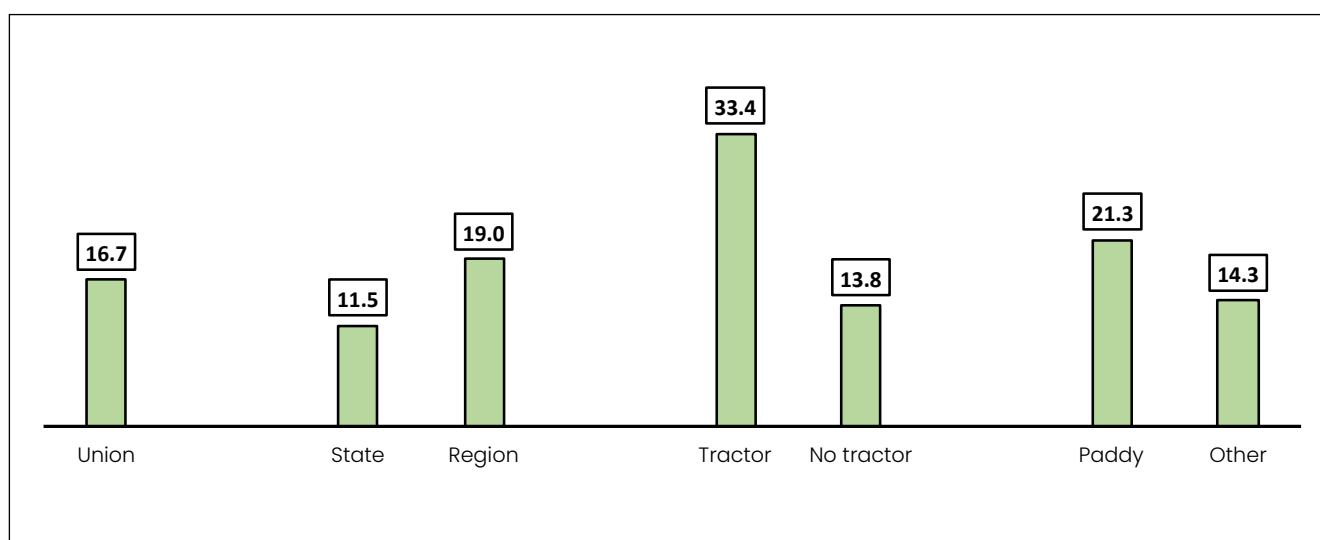
¹⁴ CERP Item 4.1.1. Electricity Tariff Exemptions for all households (excluding embassies and international organizations) up to 150 units per month (MoEE)

Table 2.3: Whether electricity price cuts had a positive effect on household income (percent)

Characteristic of household*	Yes	No	Total %
Union	89.3	10.7	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>			
Poor	91.7	8.3	100%
Vulnerable	84.8	15.2	100%
Secure	91.3	8.7	100%
<i>State</i>			
State	92.8	7.2	100%
Region	88.1	11.9	100%
<i>Urban/Rural</i>			
Urban	86.3	13.7	100%
Rural	92.1	7.9	100%
<i>Household type</i>			
Male headed household	88.6	11.4	100%
Female headed household	94.1	5.9	100%
<i>Household with children</i>			
Household no children	91.0	9.0	100%
Household with children (0-17)	88.2	11.8	100%

Another government initiative, focusing particularly on agricultural activities, was a contract farming project for seed production in response to COVID-19¹⁵. Agricultural households were asked whether they had heard of this initiative (whether used or not). Less than a fifth (16.7 percent) had heard of the scheme. The highest awareness was amongst farming households who owned a tractor or tiller (33.4 percent)¹⁶ and those farmers where their most important crop economically is paddy (21.3 percent).

Figure 2.1: Heard about the government contract farming project for seed production in response to COVID-19 (percent)



¹⁵ As part of CERP the Dept of Agriculture led in implementing a 100,000 acres of paddy seed production project. K14,91 billion will be used in 287 townships until end of September.

¹⁶ In MLCS 2017 ownership of a tractor/tiller was a factor for a household not to be poor, i.e. these are larger farms.

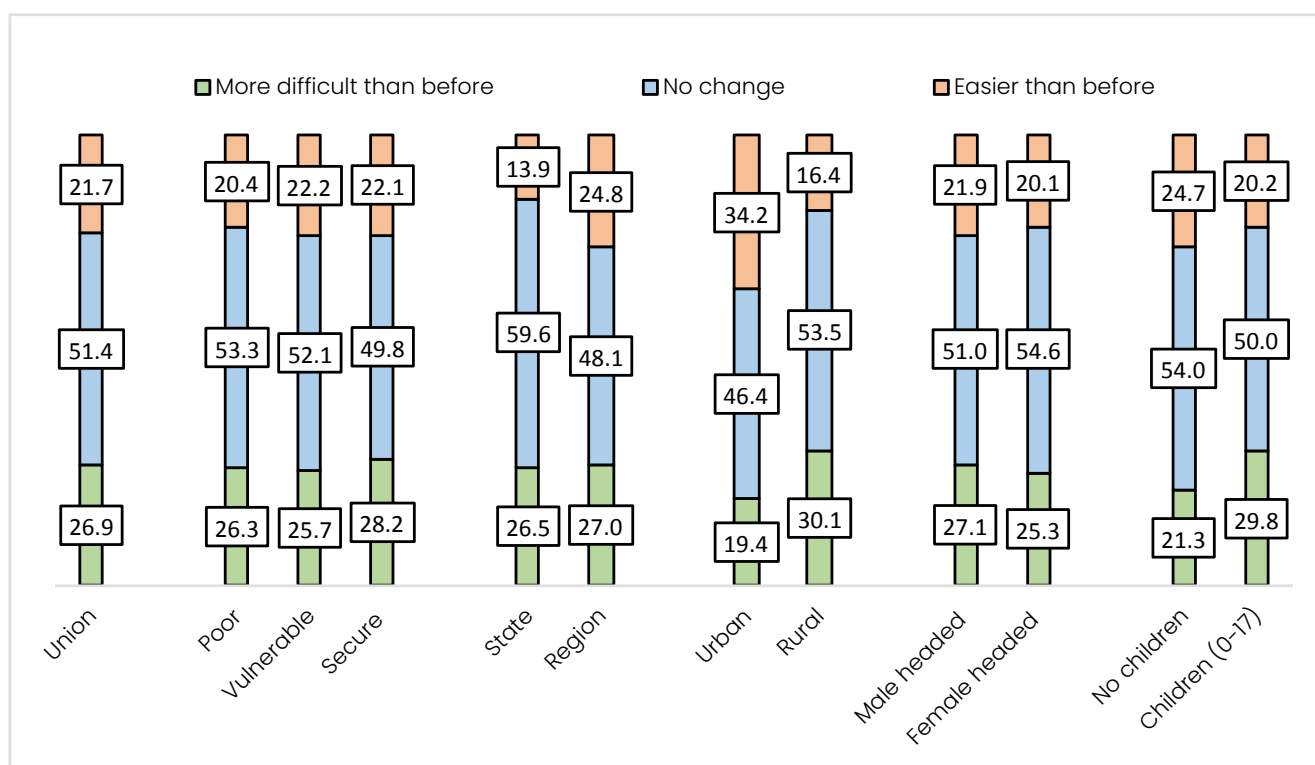
In terms of government support in relation to non-farming business, only 1.1 percent of households were receiving government support to help their business. When asked why they hadn't applied the responses in Table 2.4 were given.

Table 2.4: Reasons did not apply for Government support for the non-farm business (percent)

	Yes	No	Total %
Not aware of any such programs	61.1	38.9	100%
Don't need government support	45.3	54.7	100%
Would not fit the criteria	58.2	41.8	100%
I'd have to pay a bribe	0.4	99.6	100%

The number of COVID-19 cases began to grow quite quickly during the period of data collection (September and October) and respondents were asked their opinion (whether used or not) on accessing government health services in the last month. Half of households (51.4 percent) reported that they thought there had been no change. A quarter (26.9 percent) thought it had become more difficult and this view was more prevalent in rural areas. A fifth (21.7 percent) thought that access was easier than before. Urban respondents and people living in the regions were more likely to have this view.

Figure 2.2: Whether accessing Government Health Services in the last one month has been easier or more difficult than before (percent)



Chapter 3

Sources of information about COVID-19

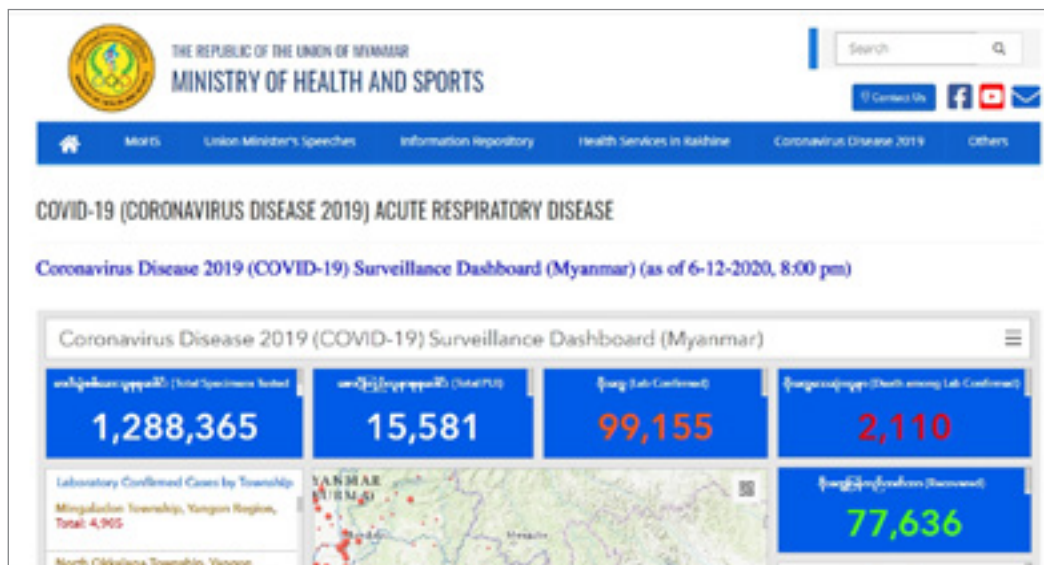
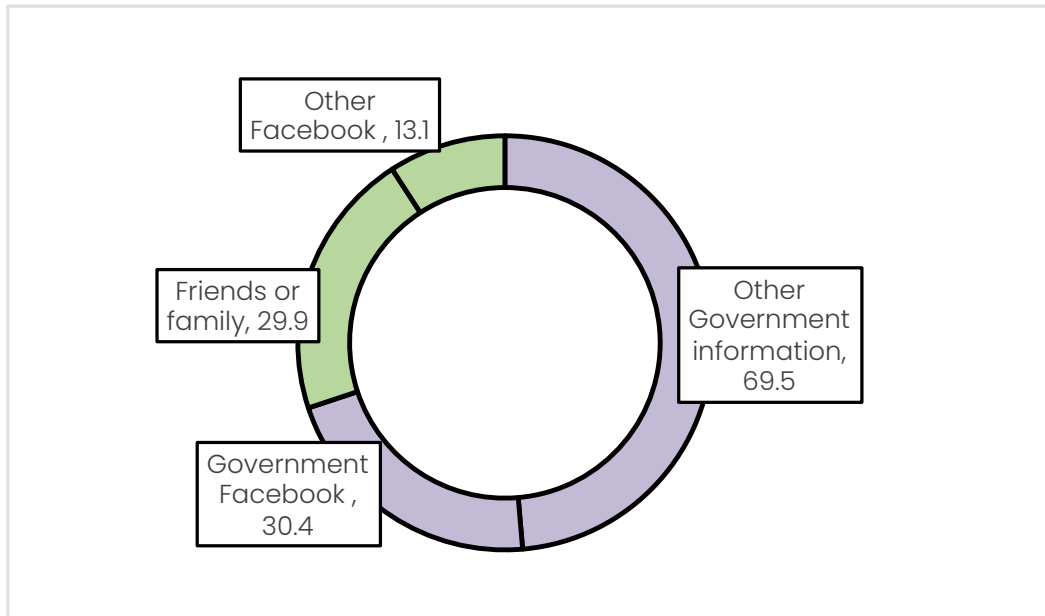
Key findings

- Most households (69.5 percent) get information about COVID-19 from a variety of government sources. A further third get it specifically from Facebook pages posted by the Government.
- If a household is using only government sources of information 97.0 percent of them trust the information provided. A high proportion of poor households are reliant on information from friends or family (40.8 percent), demonstrating their reduced access to online information.



Households were asked about all the sources they use to get information about COVID-19. Most households (69.5 percent) get information about COVID-19 from a variety of government sources. A further third (30.4 percent) get it specifically from Facebook pages posted by the Government.

Figure 3.1: Sources of information about COVID-19 (percent)



If a household is using only government sources of information 97.0 percent of them trust the information provided. If the household is using only non-government sources of information the level of trust drops slightly to 91.3 percent. Generally the trust in COVID-19 related information is very high.

Table 3.1: Sources of information about COVID-19 (percent)

Characteristic of household	Facebook information provided by government	Other type of Government information	Friends or family	Non-government Facebook information	None of these
Union	30.4	69.5	29.9	13.1	1.5
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>					
Poor	18.8	64.1	40.8	10.2	3.2
Vulnerable	23.8	71.0	30.9	12.6	2.1
Secure	42.4	71.3	22.8	15.1	0.2
<i>State</i>					
State	23.8	51.3	34.9	17.9	4.0
Region	32.8	76.1	28.0	11.3	0.7
<i>Urban</i>					
Urban	50.6	71.0	19.0	15.1	0.6
Rural	21.7	68.8	34.5	12.2	2.0
<i>Male headed household</i>					
Male headed household	32.1	71.2	28.1	13.9	1.4
<i>Female headed household</i>					
Female headed household	17.3	56.4	42.8	7.2	2.5
<i>Household no children</i>					
Household no children	36.2	70.8	26.9	9.8	1.8
<i>Household with children (0-17)</i>					
Household with children (0-17)	27.4	68.8	31.4	14.8	1.4

Multiple response question

A high proportion of poor households are reliant on information from friends or family (40.8 percent). This demonstrates their reduced access to online information. Only 18.8 percent of poor households are viewing Government COVID-19 information provided on Facebook.

Chapter 4

How are households and their community coping?

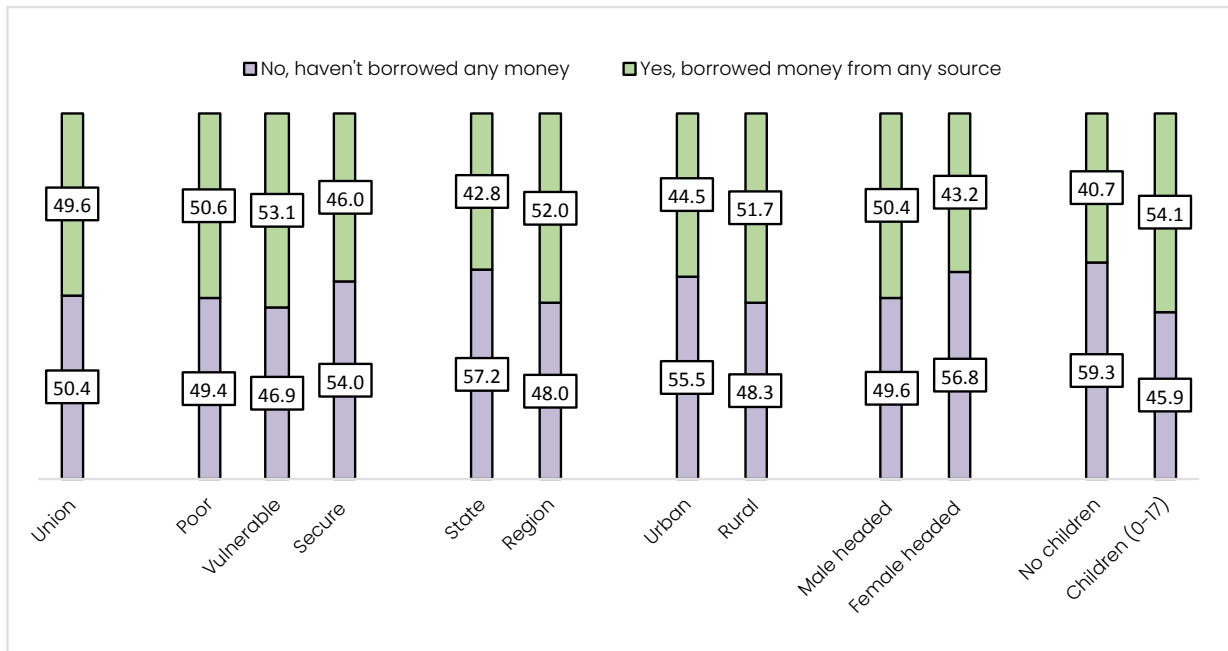
Key findings

- Since March 2020 nearly half of households have borrowed money. Borrowing is most prevalent in the regions and in rural households. The most common strategy is to borrow money from non-family sources such as banks, money lenders and pawn brokers. Over a third of households had done this, and it was most frequent among vulnerable households.
- In addition to asking how households were coping individually, households were asked about the situation in their community. Overall three-fifths of households reported no change in this period. Poor households were the most likely to report that the community is supporting each other more now.



Households were asked about the various coping strategies they have used to help cover living expenses during the COVID-19 restrictions. Since March 2020 nearly half of households (49.6 percent) have borrowed money (Figure 4.1). Borrowing is most prevalent in the regions and in rural households.

Figure 4.1: Whether borrowed money from any source since March 2020 (percent)



The most common strategy was to borrow money from non-family sources such as banks, money lenders and pawn brokers (Table 4.1). Over a third (37.6 percent) of households had taken on a formal debt. It was most frequent among households with children (43.6 percent) and vulnerable households (42.1 percent).

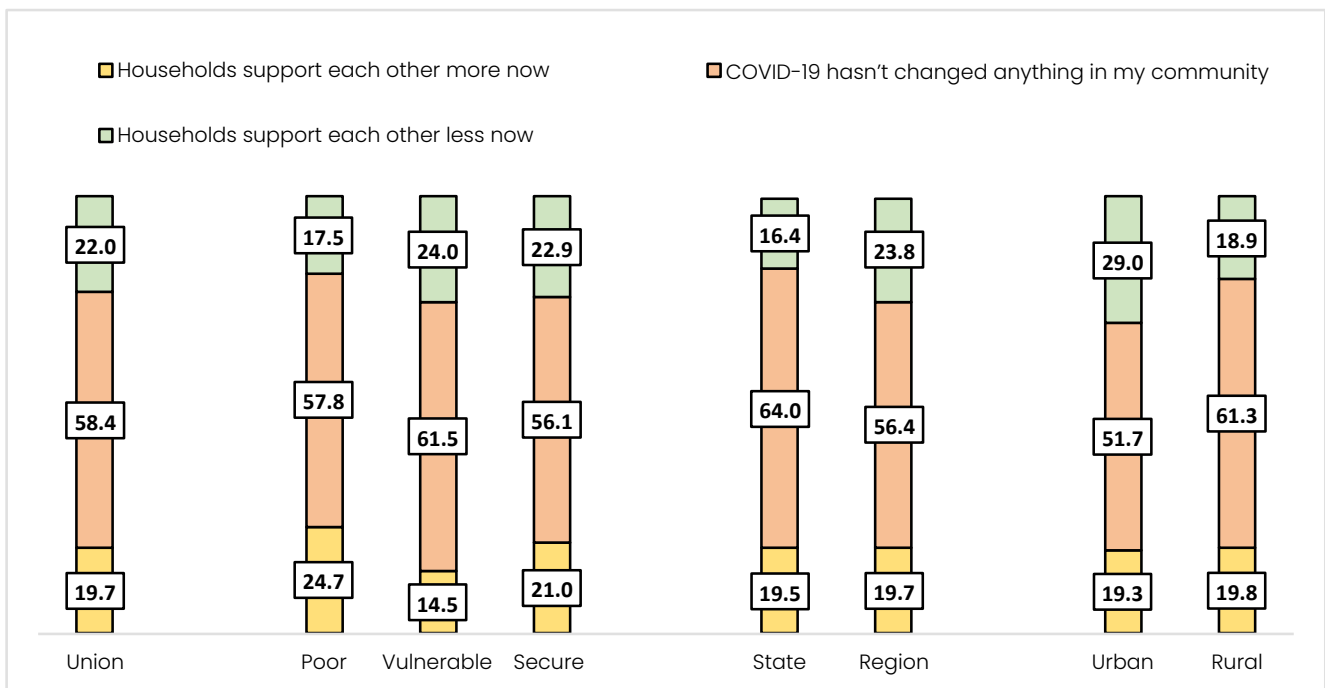
Table 4.1: Whether household has borrowed money formally or informally, March 2020 until Sept/Oct (percent)

Characteristic of household	Formal: Borrowed money from non-family sources		Informal: Borrowed from family or friends	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Union	37.6	62.4	21.3	78.7
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>				
Poor	41.9	58.1	17.1	82.9
Vulnerable	42.1	57.9	20.8	79.2
Secure	31.4	68.6	24.1	75.9
<i>State</i>				
State	28.6	71.4	21.4	78.6
Region	40.9	59.1	21.3	78.7
<i>Urban</i>				
Urban	30.6	69.4	23.3	76.7
Rural	40.6	59.4	20.4	79.6
<i>Household type</i>				
Male headed household	39.4	60.6	20.6	79.4
Female headed household	24.4	75.6	26.2	73.8
<i>Household with children</i>				
Household no children	25.9	74.1	18.8	81.2
Household with children (0-17)	43.6	56.4	22.6	77.4

A fifth of households (21.3 percent) had relied on the help of extended family members to cover living expenses (Table 4.1). The percentages were highest among the financially secure households (24.1 percent) and urban households (23.3 percent).

In addition to asking how households were coping individually, households were asked about the situation in their community (Figure 4.2). Overall three-fifths (58.4 percent) of households report no change in this period. Poor households are the most likely to report that the community is supporting each other more now (24.7 percent). In contrast, vulnerable (24.0 percent), urban (29.0 percent) and households in the regions (23.8) are more likely to feel that social cohesion has got worse.

Figure 4.2: Social cohesion during COVID -19 (percent)



Chapter 5

Access to food from March to October

Key findings

- Overall 44.0 percent of farming households had eaten most of their crop production and this rose to 59.4 percent in farming households without a tractor or tiller (smaller farms). Eating the majority of own production was particularly widespread in households relying on paddy as the main source of agricultural income.
- Almost a half of the households living in the states reported eating less than usual since March 2020.
- Almost two-fifths of households had purchased food on credit or borrowed food from shops or neighbours since March 2020. The situation was worse for poor households where more than half of households had resorted to this.



Households growing crops were asked if since March 2020 household members had eaten the majority of their own crop production. Overall 44.0 percent had eaten most of their crop production and this rose to 59.4 percent in farming households without a tractor or tiller (smaller farms). Eating the majority of own production was particularly widespread in households relying on paddy as their main source of agricultural income (66.0 percent).

Table 5.1: Whether eaten majority of own crop production* (percent)

Characteristic of household	Yes	No	Total %
Union	44.0	56.0	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>			
Poor	46.2	53.8	100%
Vulnerable	45.9	54.1	100%
Secure	41.1	58.9	100%
<i>State</i>			
State	56.2	43.8	100%
<i>Region</i>			
Region	39.0	61.0	100%
<i>Farmer has tractor/tiller</i>			
Farmer has tractor/tiller	48.6	51.4	100%
Farmer no tractor/tiller	59.4	40.6	100%
<i>Main crop</i>			
Paddy	66.0	34.0	100%
Other	51.7	48.3	100%

*Includes only households with agricultural activities

Almost two-fifths of households (39.0 percent) had purchased food on credit or borrowed food from shops or neighbours since March 2020. The situation was worse in poor households where more than half of the households (52.8 percent) had resorted to this (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Whether purchased food on credit or borrowed from neighbours (percent)

Characteristic of household	Yes	No	Total %
Union	39.0	61.0	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>			
Poor	52.8	47.2	100%
Vulnerable	43.7	56.3	100%
Secure	27.2	72.8	100%
<i>State</i>			
State	41.6	58.4	100%
<i>Region</i>			
Region	38.0	62.0	100%
<i>Urban</i>			
Urban	25.7	74.3	100%
<i>Rural</i>			
Rural	44.7	55.3	100%
<i>Male headed household</i>			
Male headed household	40.6	59.4	100%
<i>Female headed household</i>			
Female headed household	26.7	73.3	100%
<i>Household no children</i>			
Household no children	30.3	69.7	100%
<i>Household with children (0-17)</i>			
Household with children (0-17)	43.4	56.6	100%

A similar scenario is seen in terms of household members eating less due to a lack of money (Table 5.3). Almost a half (49.2 percent) of households living in the states reported eating less than usual since March 2020.

Table 5.3: Whether ate less due to a lack of money or other resources (percent)

Characteristic of household	Yes	No	Total %
Union	37.5	62.5	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>			
Poor	46.7	53.3	100%
Vulnerable	38.2	61.8	100%
Secure	31.7	68.3	100%
<i>State</i>			
State	49.2	50.8	100%
<i>Region</i>			
Region	33.3	66.7	100%
<i>Urban</i>			
Urban	30.7	69.3	100%
<i>Rural</i>			
Rural	40.5	59.5	100%
<i>Male headed household</i>			
Male headed household	38.4	61.6	100%
<i>Female headed household</i>			
Female headed household	31.2	68.8	100%
<i>Household no children</i>			
Household no children	31.8	68.2	100%
<i>Household with children (0-17)</i>			
Household with children (0-17)	40.5	59.5	100%

In some parts of Myanmar certain food items have become cheaper due to COVID-19 restrictions limiting the export of some products. A fifth of HVS respondents noticed some items being cheaper. This was slightly more prevalent in households living in the states (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Whether noticed food being less expensive (percent)

Characteristic of household	Yes	No	Total %
Union	21.0	79.0	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>			
Poor	21.8	78.2	100%
Vulnerable	18.2	81.8	100%
Secure	22.8	77.2	100%
<i>State</i>			
State	24.1	75.9	100%
<i>Region</i>			
Region	19.9	80.1	100%
<i>Urban</i>			
Urban	22.3	77.7	100%
<i>Rural</i>			
Rural	20.4	79.6	100%
<i>Male headed household</i>			
Male headed household	21.2	78.8	100%
<i>Female headed household</i>			
Female headed household	19.1	80.9	100%
<i>Household no children</i>			
Household no children	20.1	79.9	100%
<i>Household with children (0-17)</i>			
Household with children (0-17)	21.4	78.6	100%

Chapter 6

The impact of COVID-19 on farming, fishing and aquaculture activities

Key findings

- Three quarters of farmers said they would be able to sell their crop in the usual location.
- A quarter of farmers reported having difficulties getting inputs.
- 3.7 percent of farmers had changed the crops grown on their farm because of COVID-19.
- 8.4 percent of farmers had left the farm fallow because of COVID-19.



Nearly half (45.1 percent) of households were earning money from a family farm (includes growing crops, forestry, raising livestock, fishing and aquaculture). Nearly four-fifths (79.4 percent) reported losing income from this activity since March 2020. Larger farms where the household owned a tractor or tiller were a little more cushioned, but still over two thirds (67.0 percent) had been impacted.

Table 6.1: Whether the household has lost or gained money from farming/fishing/aquaculture activities (percent)

Characteristic of household	Lost	Gained	The same	Total %
Union	79.4	5.5	15.1	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>				
Poor	75.4	5.1	19.5	100%
Vulnerable	81.8	3.9	14.	100%
Secure	80.4	7.7	11.9	100%
<i>State</i>				
State	82.6	3.7	13.8	100%
<i>Region</i>				
Region	77.8	6.4	15.8	100%
<i>Urban</i>				
Urban	75.9	7.4	16.7	100%
<i>Rural</i>				
Rural	79.7	5.3	14.9	100%
<i>Farmer has tractor/tiller</i>				
Farmer has tractor/tiller	67.0	10.2	22.8	100%
<i>Farmer no tractor/tiller</i>				
Farmer no tractor/tiller	81.4	4.6	14.0	100%
<i>Main crop</i>				
Paddy	79.1	3.6	17.3	100%
Other	81.3	5.4	13.3	100%

Table 6.2: Whether the loss in agriculture income is due to COVID-19 or something else (percent)

Characteristic of household	COVID-19	Something else	Total %
Union	62.3	37.7	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>			
Poor	60.5	39.5	100%
Vulnerable	61.4	38.6	100%
Secure	64.8	35.2	100%
<i>State</i>			
State	64.3	35.7	100%
<i>Region</i>			
Region	61.2	38.8	100%
<i>Urban</i>			
Urban	65.7	34.3	100%
<i>Rural</i>			
Rural	62.0	38.0	100%
<i>Farmer has tractor/tiller</i>			
Farmer has tractor/tiller	68.1	31.9	100%
<i>Farmer no tractor/tiller</i>			
Farmer no tractor/tiller	61.9	38.1	100%
<i>Main crop</i>			
Paddy	51.4	48.6	100%
Other	67.5	32.5	100%

Farming respondents were asked whether more or fewer days worked on the farm were paid compared to the same season in 2019 (Table 6.3). Overall, two thirds (67.7 percent) paid the same number of days and 15.6 percent paid more. Farmers with larger farms (with tractor/tiller) and those growing paddy were more likely to be paying for more days in 2020 (28.1 percent and 22.3 percent respectively).

Table 6.3: Whether more or fewer days paid for work on the farm compared to the same season in 2019 (percent)

Characteristic of household	Fewer	The same	More	Total %
Union	16.7	67.7	15.6	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>				
Poor	15.3	69.8	14.8	100%
Vulnerable	18.6	65.6	15.9	100%
Secure	16.1	67.8	16.1	100%
<i>State</i>				
State	15.2	75.9	8.9	100%
Region	17.3	64.6	18.2	100%
<i>Urban/Rural</i>				
Urban	15.7	74.5	9.9	100%
Rural	16.8	67.2	16.0	100%
<i>Farmer has tractor/tiller</i>				
Farmer has tractor/tiller	12.5	59.4	28.1	100%
Farmer no tractor/tiller	17.5	69.2	13.3	100%
<i>Main crop</i>				
Paddy	16.0	61.7	22.3	100%
Other	17.1	68.5	14.5	100%

With COVID-19 restrictions relating to travelling and meetings of large groups there was concern whether farmers would be able to sell their products in the markets they usually use. Three quarters (75.9 percent) of farmers said they would be able to sell their crop in the usual location. Poor households were the most likely to report using the same location, perhaps as this was near to their farming activity.

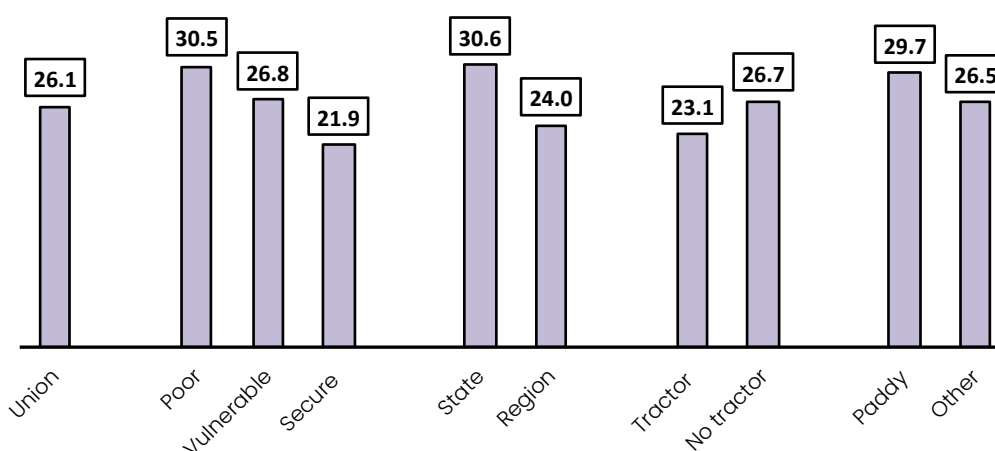
Table 6.4: Whether household expects to be able to sell crop in the locations where usually sold (percent)

Characteristic of household	Yes	No, but I expect to find other channels	No, I'm likely not be able to sell all my crop	No, I'm likely not be able to sell any of my crop	Total %
Union	75.9	12.2	4.8	7.2	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>					
Poor	83.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	100%
Vulnerable	71.5	13.8	5.2	9.5	100%
Secure	74.3	15.8	3.7	6.2	100%
<i>State</i>					
State	79.9	11.1	6.6	2.3	100%
Region	74.1	12.6	4.0	9.3	100%
<i>Urban/Rural</i>					
Urban	64.4	23.5	3.1	9.0	100%
Rural	76.8	11.2	4.9	7.0	100%
<i>Farmer has tractor/tiller</i>					
Farmer has tractor/tiller	73.2	21.5	1.6	3.7	100%
Farmer no tractor/tiller	76.3	10.5	5.5	7.7	100%
<i>Main crop</i>					
Paddy	76.2	10.3	7.3	6.2	100%
Other	78.1	11.4	3.8	6.7	100%

For the remaining 24.1 percent of farmers who thought they would have to find another solution for their crops, 12.2 percent thought they would find other channels to sell all their crop, 4.2 percent stated they would only be able to partially sell their crop and 7.2 percent reported that they wouldn't be able to sell any of it. Unfortunately, not being able to sell any of it rose to 9.5 percent for vulnerable households. There were no real differences between farmers growing paddy or farmers growing other crops.

Again, due to travel restrictions and other difficulties caused by Covid-19 constraints, there were concerns that farmers might not be able to get the inputs they need for their activities. Overall a quarter (26.1 percent) of farmers reported having difficulties getting inputs. This rose to 30.5 percent in poor households and might have been related to access to finance. It was also a little more challenging in states compared to the regions (30.6 percent and 24.0 percent respectively).

Figure 6.1: Since March had difficulties getting inputs such as seeds and fertilizer because of issues related to COVID-19 (percent)



Only 8.4 percent of farmers had left the farm fallow because of COVID-19 (Table 6.5). Farmers were also asked whether or not in the last 60 days they had changed the crops grown on the farm because of COVID-19. Only 3.7% percent of farmers reported that this was the case.

Table 6.5: Whether in the last 60 days left the farm fallow because of COVID-19 (percent)

Characteristic of household	Yes	No	Total %
Union	8.6	91.4	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>			
Poor	9.1	90.9	100%
Vulnerable	10.6	89.4	100%
Secure	6.0	94.0	100%
<i>State</i>			
State	11.1	88.9	100%
Region	7.3	92.7	100%
<i>Farmer has tractor/tiller</i>			
Farmer has tractor/tiller	4.9	95.1	100%
Farmer no tractor/tiller	9.4	90.6	100%
<i>Main crop</i>			
Paddy	9.7	90.3	100%
Other	8.1	91.9	100%

Chapter 7

Household businesses

Key findings

- Household businesses related to buying and selling have been massively impacted by COVID-19 restrictions with 94.4 percent of respondents reporting a loss of income in this activity.
- Before COVID-19 the average number of paid employees was four. During COVID-19 an average of two people had been laid off temporarily and one person had faced a reduction in earnings. No respondents reported laying off employees permanently.
- Some households reported that they could only keep the business going for another 4 weeks. This was particularly prevalent in manufacturing businesses (12.4 percent). There is polarization in the manufacturing businesses with some prospering and others on the verge of closure due to COVID-19 issues.



Almost two-fifths (37.8 percent) of households have a non-farm business where at least one person is receiving any income from that business. As seen earlier, activities around running a business that is not a farm have been extremely affected by restrictions related to COVID-19.

Household businesses related to buying and selling have been massively impacted by COVID-19 restrictions with 94.4 percent of respondents reporting a loss of income in this activity.

Table 7.1: Whether the household has lost or gained money from any non-farm businesses run by the household (percent)

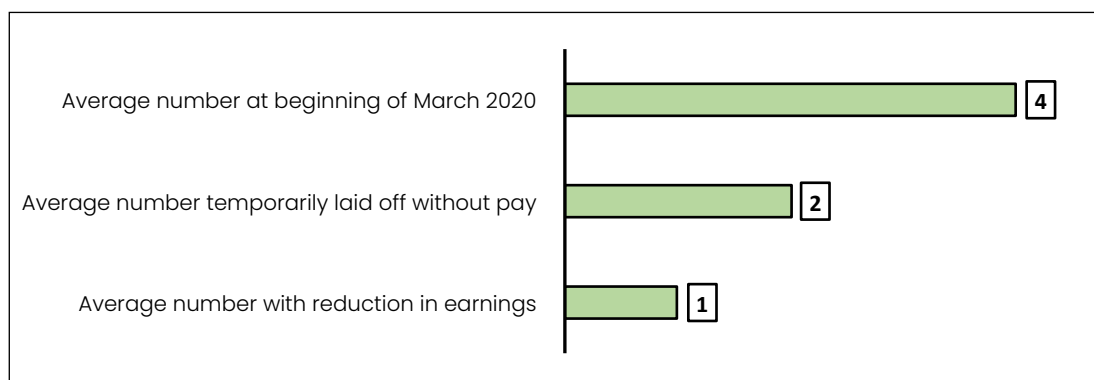
Characteristic of household	Lost	Gained	The same	Total %
Union	90.9	3.4	5.7	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>				
Poor	81.8	4.7	13.5	100%
Vulnerable	92.4	4.4	3.3	100%
Secure	92.4	2.6	5	100%
<i>State</i>				
Region	89.7	4.2	6.2	100%
<i>Urban</i>				
Rural	91.3	3.2	5.5	100%
<i>Sector of main business</i>				
Manufacturing	91.5	1.9	6.6	100%
Buying and selling	90.4	4.7	5	100%
Personal services	80.6	8.9	10.5	100%
Other	94.4	2	3.5	100%
	92.3	1.8	5.9	100%
	85.1	6	8.9	100%

Table 7.2: Whether the loss in the non-farm business income is due to COVID-19 or something else (percent)

Characteristic of household	COVID-19	Something else	Total %
Union	93.2	6.8	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>			
Poor	91.2	8.8	100%
Vulnerable	91.3	8.7	100%
Secure	94.7	5.3	100%
<i>State</i>			
Region	91.3	8.7	100%
<i>Urban</i>			
Rural	93.8	6.2	100%
<i>Sector of main business</i>			
Manufacturing	95.8	4.2	100%
Buying and selling	91.0	9.0	100%
Personal services	93.8	6.2	100%
Other	95.4	4.6	100%
	89.1	10.9	100%
	90.0	10.0	100%

Over four-fifths (83.1 percent) of these businesses do not employ people outside the household, they are a family business or a “one-man show”. Households who did pay employees were asked if any employees had been laid off because of COVID-19 related issues. Before COVID-19 the average number of paid employees was 4. During COVID-19 times an average of 2 had been laid off temporarily and 1 had faced a reduction in earnings. No respondents reported laying off employees permanently.

Figure 7.1: Average number of paid employees in household businesses



Business owning households were asked how long they could keep their business running under the current conditions. Over half (52.4 percent) said they had “no idea” and households in the states were most likely to give this response (73.7 percent).

Some households reported that they could only keep the business going for another 4 weeks. This was particularly prevalent in manufacturing businesses (12.4 percent). Over a third of households (34.8 percent) think that they can keep their business open for more than six months. Two-fifths (40.5 percent) of manufacturing businesses mention keeping the business open for more than six months. There seems to be polarization in the manufacturing sector with some prospering and other suffering due to COVID-19 issues.

Table 7.3: Under current conditions how long the main business will stay operational (percent)

Characteristic of household	Less than 2 weeks	2-4 weeks	1-2 months	2-6 months	More than 6 months	No idea	Total %
Union	5.4	1.6	2.0	3.8	34.8	52.4	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>							
Poor	5.1	1.5	5.3	6.0	37	45.1	100%
Vulnerable	7.8	3.1	0.5	4.5	29	55.1	100%
Secure	4.2	0.9	2.0	2.8	37.3	52.7	100%
<i>State</i>							
State	2.6	0.9	0.8	2.8	19.1	73.7	100%
<i>Region</i>							
Region	6.3	1.8	2.4	4.1	39.9	45.4	100%
<i>Urban</i>							
Urban	3.3	2.0	1.5	1.9	33.3	58.1	100%
<i>Rural</i>							
Rural	7.1	1.3	2.5	5.3	36.0	47.9	100%
<i>Sector of main business</i>							
Manufacturing	10.9	12.4	2.7	4.1	40.5	29.4	100%
Buying and selling	4.9	0.3	1.9	4.4	36.6	51.9	100%
Personal services	2.0	0.5	1.7	0.4	37.4	57.9	100%
Other	7.1	0.8	1.8	4.8	25.7	59.8	100%

Chapter 8

Wage paying jobs (non-agricultural and agricultural)

Key findings

- Nearly three quarters of households have lost money from waged jobs. Having a professional occupation provides protection and stability as 39.2 percent of professional workers have lost income compared to 85.3 percent working in elementary jobs.
- In 35.8 percent of cases the worker was working as usual. However, over a third were temporarily not working because of COVID-19 restrictions. Professionals, permanent job holders and urban households were most likely to be temporarily not working. Overall 4.9 percent of the waged workers had lost their job because of COVID-19 issues.
- 57.6 percent of wage earners were working in the same location. Around a quarter were working in a different location (probably home) all the time and 21.7 percent for some shifts. Professionals and other occupations and permanent positions are the most likely to have the flexibility to work in other locations.



Households were asked about household members who worked for wages. Over a quarter of households (27.5 percent) had a household member receiving wages from working on other peoples farms and 38.0 percent of a household member working in a non-family, non-farm job.

Nearly three quarters (72.9 percent) have lost money from waged jobs. Having a professional occupation provides much more protection and stability as 39.2 percent of professional workers have lost income compared to 85.3 percent working in elementary jobs.

Table 8.1: Whether the household has lost or gained money from all waged jobs in the household (percent)

Characteristic of household	Lost	Gained	The same	Total %
Union	72.9	2.9	24.2	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>				
Poor	84.1	2.8	13.1	100%
Vulnerable	83.3	2.8	13.9	100%
Secure	53.8	2.9	43.2	100%
<i>State</i>				
State	74.2	5.2	20.6	100%
Region	72.5	2.2	25.3	100%
<i>Urban</i>				
Urban	57.7	2.5	39.8	100%
Rural	79.6	3.0	17.4	100%
<i>Occupation</i>				
Agriculture	81.2	1.4	17.4	100%
Elementary occupation ¹⁷	85.3	2.5	12.3	100%
Professional	39.2	3.2	57.6	100%
Other	56.3	4.6	39.1	100%
<i>Job type</i>				
Permanent job	62.6	2.3	35.0	100%
Temporary job	86.3	3.6	10.1	100%

¹⁷ Elementary occupations include: selling goods in streets and public places, providing various street services; cleaning, washing, taking care of hotels, offices and other buildings; washing windows and other glass surfaces of buildings; delivering messages or goods; carrying luggage; simple tasks connected with mining, construction and manufacturing including product-sorting and simple hand-assembling of components; packing by hand; freight handling; pedalling or hand-guiding vehicles to transport passengers and goods.

Table 8.2: Whether the loss in waged job income is due to COVID-19 or something else (percent)

Characteristic of household	COVID-19	Something else	Total %
Union	79.2	20.8	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>			
Poor	76.1	23.9	100%
Vulnerable	80.8	19.2	100%
Secure	80.3	19.7	100%
<i>State</i>			
State	77.9	22.1	100%
Region	79.6	20.4	100%
<i>Urban</i>			
Urban	91.8	8.2	100%
Rural	75.2	24.8	100%
<i>Occupation</i>			
Agriculture	72.6	27.4	100%
Elementary occupation	77.7	22.3	100%
Professional	75.9	24.1	100%
Other	92.5	7.5	100%
<i>Permanent job</i>			
Permanent job	87.2	12.8	100%
Temporary job	71.5	28.5	100%

In relation to the wage-paying job that brought the most income into the household, in 35.8 percent of cases the worker was working as usual (Table 8.3). However, over a third (33.6 percent) were temporarily not working because of COVID-19 restrictions. Professionals (43.8 percent), permanent jobs (41.6 percent) and urban households (40.8 percent) were most likely to be temporarily not working. Overall 4.9 percent of these waged workers had lost their job because of COVID-19 issues.

Table 8.3: Impact of Covid-19 on the status of the main job bringing the most money into the household(percent)

Characteristic of household	Temporarily not working because of COVID-19 related issues	Job lost because of COVID-19 related issues	Working as usual	Not currently working, but not because of COVID-19	Total %
Union	33.6	4.9	35.8	25.6	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>					
Poor	29.9	4.7	33.4	32.0	100%
Vulnerable	34.0	5.6	29.9	30.5	100%
Secure	35.9	4.5	43.7	15.9	100%
<i>State</i>					
State	19.1	5.6	42.4	32.9	100%
Region	37.7	4.7	34.0	23.6	100%
<i>Urban</i>					
Urban	40.8	4.1	47.0	8.0	100%
Rural	30.4	5.3	30.9	33.4	100%
<i>Occupation</i>					
Agriculture	26.0	3.6	19.7	50.7	100%
Elementary occupation	32.6	4.4	33.7	29.3	100%
Professional	43.8	2.8	38.7	14.7	100%
Other	34.0	8.7	49.1	8.3	100%
<i>Permanent job</i>					
Permanent job	41.6	4.4	45.8	8.2	100%
Temporary job	23.1	5.6	22.7	48.5	100%

Households were also asked whether or not any of the wage earners in the household were now working in a different location to that in which they worked before COVID-19. Overall 57.6 percent of wage earners were working in the same location (Table 8.4). Around a quarter (23.8 percent) were working in a different location (probably home) all the time and 21.7 percent for some shifts. Professionals and other occupations and permanent positions are by far the most likely to have the flexibility to work in other locations.

Table 8.4: Whether any wage earners in the household are working in a different location since COVID-19 (percent)

Characteristic of household	Yes, all the time	Yes, some shifts	No
Union	23.8	21.7	57.6
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>			
Poor	20.3	14.3	65.4
Vulnerable	16.5	18.5	66.3
Secure	30.7	28.1	47.2
<i>State</i>			
State	12.1	13.0	76.5
<i>Region</i>			
Region	27.8	24.8	51.0
<i>Urban</i>			
Urban	33.3	38.4	35.0
<i>Rural</i>			
Rural	17.3	10.5	72.8
<i>Occupation</i>			
Agriculture	35.3	12.3	52.4
Elementary occupation	17.3	12.2	71.3
Professional	36.6	46.0	36.1
Other	26.5	29.0	44.5
<i>Permanent job</i>			
Permanent job	29.6	26.0	48.7
<i>Temporary job</i>			
Temporary job	8.0	10.3	81.7

Multiple response question

Annex 1: Additional tables

Table A1.1: Main reason was financially worse off since interviewed for MLCS 2017 (percent).

Characteristic of household	Lost job/scarcity of jobs/ number of earners in the household decreased	Revenue from own business or farm fell	Other	Total %
Union	56.4	22.4	21.2	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>				
Poor	61.5	19.2	19.3	100%
Vulnerable	56.7	18.9	24.4	100%
Secure	52.4	28.4	19.2	100%

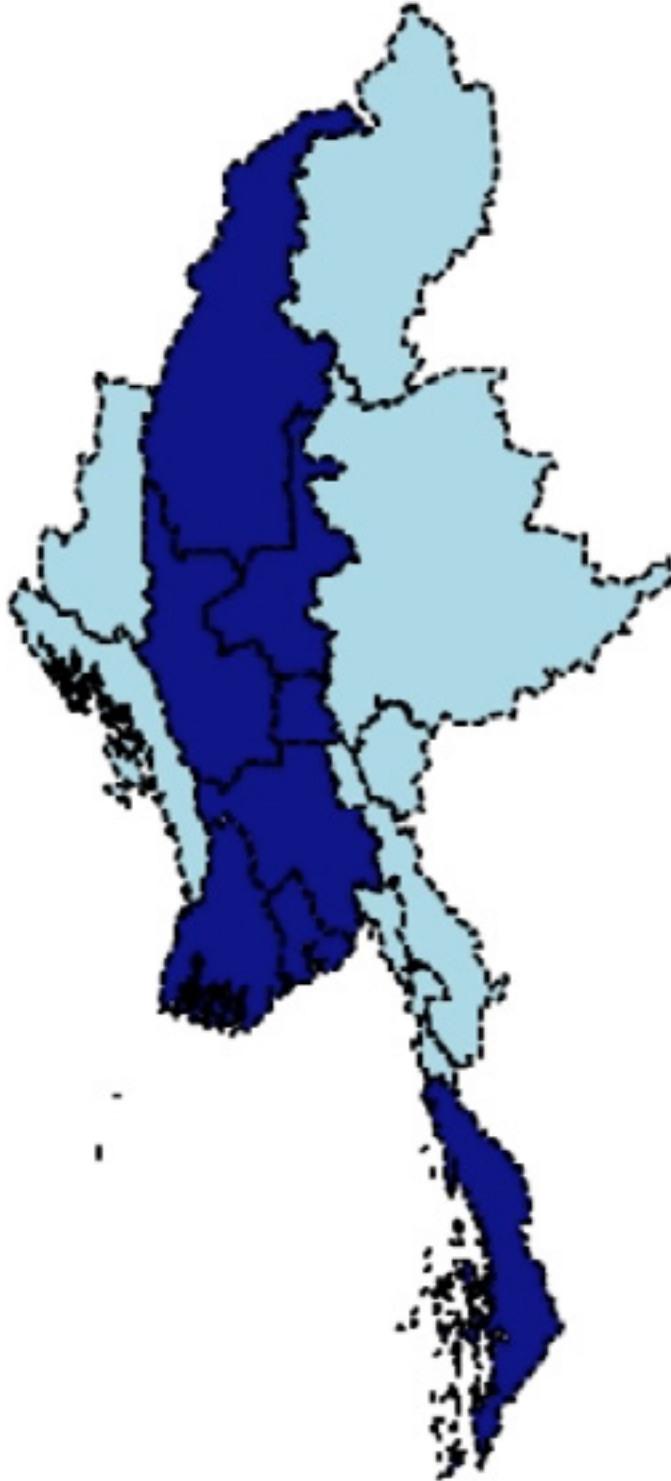
Table A1.2: Main reason was financially better off since interviewed for MLCS 2017 (percent).

Characteristic of household	Access to better jobs/ increased income earners	Revenue from own business or farm went up	Other	Total %
Union	67.2	28.0	4.8	100%
<i>MLCS Poverty status</i>				
Poor	65.4	28.5	6.0	100%
Vulnerable	68.5	24.8	6.6	100%
Secure	67.0	30.5	2.5	100%

Annex 2: States and Regions of Myanmar

States include **Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan.**

Regions include **Sagaing, Tanintharyi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon, Ayeyarwady** and (for the purposes of statistical analysis) **Naypyitaw.**



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