



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

Annual Labour Force Survey-2017

Quarterly Report
(1st Quarter, January-March 2017)

Technically supported by the ILO

၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ နှစ်စဉ်လုပ်သားအင်အားစစ်တမ်း

သုံးလပတ်အစီရင်ခံစာ

(ပထမသုံးလပတ်၊ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ-မတ်လ)

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ဥပဒေ

အလုပ်သမား၊ လူဝင်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးနှင့် ပြည်သူ့အင်အားဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ အလုပ်သမားညွှန်ကြားရေး ဦးစီးဌာနအနေဖြင့် လုပ်သားအင်အားဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များ စဉ်ဆက်မပြတ်ရရှိစေရေးနှင့် ရာသီချိန် အလိုက် အလုပ်အကိုင်ပြောင်းလဲမှုအခြေအနေကို သိရှိနိုင်ရန်အတွက် နှစ်စဉ်လုပ်သားအင်အားစစ်တမ်းကို နှစ်ကြိမ်ခွဲကောက်ယူနိုင်ရေး နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတရုံးသို့ စီမံချက်ရေးဆွဲတင်ပြခဲ့ရာ နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတရုံး၏ ခွင့်ပြုချက်အရ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ နှစ်စဉ်လုပ်သားအင်အားစစ်တမ်း ကောက်ယူခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများကို ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ ပါသည်။

၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ နှစ်စဉ်လုပ်သားအင်အားစစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူရာတွင် အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ အလုပ်သမား ရေးရာအဖွဲ့ (ILO) က နည်းပညာပံ့ပိုးကူညီပေးခဲ့ပြီး နိုင်ငံတော်ဘဏ္ဍာငွေဖြင့် ကောက်ယူဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ နှစ်စဉ်လုပ်သားအင်အားစစ်တမ်းဆိုင်ရာ ဦးစီးကော်မတီနှင့် နည်းပညာကော်မတီတို့ကို စစ်တမ်းများနှင့် စာရင်းအင်းဆိုင်ရာ စံသတ်မှတ်ချက်များလုပ်ငန်းအဖွဲ့ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်များနှင့် အဖွဲ့ဝင်များဖြင့် ဖွဲ့စည်း၍ စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူမှု လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များ အောင်မြင်စေရေးအတွက် လိုအပ်သော စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုနှင့် နည်းပညာညွှန်ကြားချက်များဖြင့် ဦးဆောင်ဦးရွက်ပြု ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ကြပါသည်။

၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ နှစ်စဉ်လုပ်သားအင်အားစစ်တမ်း (ပထမအကြိမ်) ကောက်ယူခြင်းကို ဇန်နဝါရီလမှ မတ်လအထိ ပြည်ထောင်စုနယ်မြေအပါအဝင် တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ပြည်နယ်အသီးသီးရှိ စာရင်းကောက်ကွက် ၇၈၀ မှ နမူနာအိမ်ထောင်စု ၁၄,၀၄၀ အိမ်ထောင်စုကို ကွင်းဆင်းကောက်ယူရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့သော်လည်း တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကချင်ပြည်နယ်နှင့် ရှမ်းပြည်နယ်တို့မှ စာရင်းကောက်ကွက် ၈ ကွက်ကို နယ်မြေလုံခြုံမှုအခြေအနေအရ ကောက်ယူနိုင်ခဲ့ခြင်းမရှိခဲ့သည့်အတွက် စုစုပေါင်း စာရင်းကောက်ကွက် ၇၇၂ ကွက်မှ နမူနာအိမ်ထောင်စုပေါင်း ၁၃,၈၉၅ အိမ်ထောင်စုကို ကွင်းဆင်းကောက်ယူနိုင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ ကွင်းဆင်း စာရင်း ကောက်ယူခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် အလုပ်သမားညွှန်ကြားရေးဦးစီးဌာနမှ ဝန်ထမ်းများကို စီစဉ်သူ၊ ကြီးကြပ်ရေးမှူးနှင့် စာရင်းကောက်များအဖြစ် အသီးသီးတာဝန်ပေးအပ်ခဲ့ပြီး လုပ်သားအင်အားကောက်ယူပြုစုရေးဌာနခွဲမှ ဝန်ထမ်းများကိုလည်း လုပ်သားအင်အားစစ်တမ်းအဖွဲ့အဖြစ် သီးခြားတာဝန်ပေးအပ် ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

လုပ်သားအင်အားစစ်တမ်းအဖွဲ့မှ တာဝန်ရှိသူများက အချက်အလက်များ မှန်ကန်မှုရှိစေရေးအတွက် ကွင်းဆင်းကောက်ယူမှုလုပ်ငန်းများကို ကွင်းဆင်းကြီးကြပ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပြီး ကွင်းဆင်းကောက်ယူ၍ ပေးပို့ လာသောမေးခွန်းလွှာများကို စိစစ်မှုများပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ကြပါသည်။ စိစစ်ပြီးမေးခွန်းလွှာများ ကွန်ပျူတာစာရင်း ရေးသွင်းခြင်းကို ILO ၏အကူအညီဖြင့် ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံ၊ National Statistical Office, Social Statistics Bureau မှ Mr. Chirawat Poonsab က တာဝန်ယူရေးသားပေးခဲ့သော CSPro အချက်အလက် ရေးသွင်းခြင်းပရိုဂရမ်ဖြင့် စာရင်းရေးသွင်းခြင်းကို ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ မတ်လနှင့် ဧပြီလတို့တွင် ဝန်ထမ်း ၂၂ ဦး ဖြင့် Double Entry ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပြီး ရေးသွင်းထားသည့်အချက်အလက်များ ကိုက်ညီမှု ရှိ၊ မရှိကို Data Entry Manager ၃ ဦးက ကြီးကြပ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ ရေးသွင်းပြီး အချက်အလက်များကို Mr. Chirawat Poonsab ကလာရောက်စိစစ်မှုများပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပြီး အချက်အလက်များထုတ်ယူခြင်း၊ Weight တွက်ချက်ခြင်းနှင့် အစီရင်ခံစာရေးသားပြုစုခြင်းတို့အတွက် ILO Regional Office for Asia and the

Pacific မှ Regional Labour Statistician Mr. Tite Habiyakare ကလာရောက်၍ ကြီးကြပ် ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခဲ့ပါသည်။

ယခုကဲ့သို့ စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူမှုလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များ အောင်အောင်မြင်မြင် ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရေး အဘက်ဘက်မှ ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခဲ့ကြသော ILO မှ တာဝန်ရှိသူများ၊ စစ်တမ်းများနှင့် စာရင်းအင်း ဆိုင်ရာ စံသတ်မှတ်ချက်များလုပ်ငန်းအဖွဲ့ ပြည်သူ့အင်အားဦးစီးဌာနမှ တာဝန်ရှိသူများနှင့် ဝန်ထမ်းများ၊ အလုပ်သမားညွှန်ကြားရေးဦးစီးဌာနမှ ဝန်ထမ်းများ၊ သက်ဆိုင်ရာနယ်မြေများရှိ ရပ်ကွက်၊ ကျေးရွာ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးများနှင့် ဝန်ထမ်းများ၊ ရာအိမ်မှူး၊ ဆယ်အိမ်မှူးများ၊ အထူးသဖြင့် မေးခွန်းများကို ဖြေဆို ပေးခဲ့ကြပါသော ပြည်သူများကို အထူးပင်ကျေးဇူးတင်ရှိကြောင်း ဖော်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။

ယခုစစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူခြင်းမှ ရရှိလာသောအချက်အလက်များဖြင့် နိုင်ငံတော်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေး နှင့် ပြုပြင်ပြောင်းလဲရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ အထူးသဖြင့် အလုပ်အကိုင်နှင့် အလုပ်သမားရေးရာ မူဝါဒများ၊ စီမံကိန်းများ ချမှတ်အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရာတွင် ထိရောက်စွာအသုံးပြုနိုင်မည်ဟု ကျွန်ုပ်အနေဖြင့် လေးနက်စွာ ယုံကြည်မျှော်လင့်မိပါကြောင်း ဖော်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။

ဦးသိန်းဆွေ
ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
အလုပ်သမား၊ လူဝင်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးနှင့် ပြည်သူ့အင်အားဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်



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Sample Design

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

Expecting quarterly labour force survey will be conducted after a couple of years, now it is intended to collect labour market information at high and low seasons. It is planned to collect first round, Q1 at January-March and at September-November for the second round Q2. Considering, cost, time and manpower resources the targeted sample size in terms of FSUs has been determined as 780EAs per each round. In each EA 18 households will be selected for survey. As such, the total expected number of households to be surveyed will be about 14040 for each round. For annual labour force survey, it will use data from all rounds.

For allocation of FSUs among urban and rural areas, urban areas were given higher weight-age to rural areas as 1.5 to 1.0 considering the higher heterogeneity among the employment characteristics in urban areas and its relatively low population size. Proportion of urban population in the State 'Yangon' was much higher and as such no over weight-age was given to its urban area. Both urban and rural areas were given the same weights i.e. 1:1. Further, with a view to produce both domain-level and national-level estimates the proportional allocation will be adopted with adjustment for minimum sample size at State level.

Concepts and definitions

Employment

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

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

Unemployment

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

Labour force

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

Outside labour force

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

Labour underutilization

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

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

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

Child

In accordance with the ILO—s Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 (1999), and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child should be defined as an individual under 18 years old. For this survey, the target population for measuring child labour comprises all persons in the age group from 5 to 17 years, where age is measured as the number of completed years at the child—s last birthday.

Child labour

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

- i. Age 5-17 and engaged in hazardous work for pay or profit for at least one hour per week or working in the night time (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) for pay or profit;
OR
- ii. Age 5-11 and engaged for at least one hour per week for pay or profit;
OR
- iii. Age 12-14 and engaged for more than 24 hours per week;
OR
- iv. Age 15-17 and engaged in work more than 44 hours a week for pay or profit.

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

Key figures

	2015	Q1 2017	Q3 2017
Working-age population (000)	33,935	36,394	
Male	15,554	16,618	
Female	18,381	19,776	
Labour force (000)	21,960	22,389	
Male	12,475	12,955	
Female	9,485	9,434	
Employment (000)	21,791	21,912	
Male	12,391	12,757	
Female	9,400	9,155	
Labour force participation rate (%)	64.7	61.5	
Male	80.2	78.0	
Female	51.6	47.7	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	64.2	60.2	
Male	79.7	76.8	
Female	51.1	46.3	
Unemployment rate (%)	0.8	2.1	
Male	0.7	1.5	
Female	0.9	3.0	
Composite rate of labour underutilization (%)	6.9	7.7	
Male	6.0	6.6	
Female	8.1	9.3	
Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24 (%)	1.6	5.0	
Male	1.4	3.9	
Female	1.8	6.2	
Share of wage workers in total employment (%)	38.5	39.9	
Male	39.4	40.1	
Female	37.3	39.6	
Share of informal employment in total employment (%)	87.5	83.0	
Male	86.0	77.4	
Female	89.5	90.7	
Average monthly wages (000 kyat)	115.4	169.8	
Male	128.9	178.7	
Female	96.7	157.3	

	2015	Q1 2017	Q3 2017
Total children population aged 5-17 years(000)	12,146	12,410	
Male	6,010	6,157	
Female	6,136	6,253	
Working children in total population of children (%)	10.5	6.5	
Male	11.3	7.3	
Female	9.8	5.7	
Child labour in total population of children (%)	9.3	5.0	
Male	10.0	5.7	
Female	8.5	4.4	

Key findings

- In 2017, the working-age population (aged 15+) was 36,394 thousand, of which slightly more than one-half were women.
- The labour force participation rate was 61.5 percent, however the rate for men was considerably higher than that for women by 30.3 percentage points.
- Employment totalled 21,912 thousand, with women accounting for only 41.8 percent, and the vast majority of employment was based in rural areas (72.3 percent).
- Only 39.9 percent of all workers were wage employees, and a vast majority (77.7 percent) were either own-account or contributing family workers.
- Employment was heavily concentrated in the agricultural sector (48.8 percent), followed by wholesale and retail trade (15.9 percent), Manufacturing (10.8 percent) and transportation and storage (4.7 percent). Education accounted for 3.0 percent of total employment.
- The overall unemployment rate was 2.1 percent, with a male-female gap of 1.5 percentage points, which is double for female compared to male rate.
- The overall composite rate of labour underutilization was 7.7 percent, and the male-female gap was 2.7 in percentage points. The key component that drives such high labour underutilization is not unemployment, but rather underemployment (at 6.6 percent).
- In comparison, the youth unemployment rate was significantly higher (5.0 percent), and the rate was higher for young women (6.2 percent) compared to young men (3.9 percent).
- Average monthly wages were 169.8 thousand kyat and substantially lower for women vis-à-vis men.
- Total population of children (aged 5-17) accounted for 12,410 thousand. Among them, 805 thousand are working children, and 637 thousand were found in child labour, i.e. 5.1 percent (5.9 percent for males and 4.4 percent for female).

1. Population and labour force

Table 1. Working-age population and labour force by age, sex and urban/rural

	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Working-age population (000)	16,618	19,776	10,591	25,803	36,394
<i>By age</i>					
15-24	4,115	4,513	2,408	6,220	8,628
25-34	3,593	4,196	2,174	5,615	7,789
35-44	3,230	3,733	2,030	4,933	6,963
45-54	2,630	3,172	1,816	3,986	5,802
55-64	1,800	2,284	1,185	2,899	4,084
65+	1,250	1,878	978	2,150	3,128
Labour force (000)	12,955	9,434	6,241	16,148	22,389
<i>By age</i>					
15-24	2,541	2,120	1,117	3,544	4,661
25+	10,414	7,314	5,124	12,604	17,728
<i>By education (% distribution)</i>					
Less than primary	24.7	24.9	13.2	29.3	24.8
Completed primary	59.6	55.2	53.7	59.4	57.8
Completed secondary	9.3	7.8	14.3	6.6	8.7
Tertiary (first stage or completed)	6.3	12.0	18.9	4.8	8.7
Labour force participation rate (%)	78.0	47.7	58.9	62.6	61.5
<i>By age</i>					
15-24	61.7	47.0	46.4	57.0	54.0
25+	83.3	47.9	62.6	64.4	63.9

Source: Myanmar Annual Labour Force Survey, Q1 2017

In 2017, the working-age population (aged 15+) was 36.4 million and among them females constitute 54.3 percent while males, 45.7 percent. In terms of rural and urban areas, rural area is covers 70.9 percent of working age population while urban area, 29.1 percent. It is relatively higher percentage in younger age groups among the distribution of working age population for each 10 years age groups of working age population.

The labour force was 22.4 million and in which youths constitute 20.8 percent while adults, 79.2 percent. The labour force participation for youth was lower than that of adult, but female participation rates of both youths and adults were nearly equal as 47.0 percent and 47.9 percent.

61.5 percent of working age population in the country constitutes labour force and remaining 38.5 percent is outside the labour force. Among the males, labour force constitutes 78.0 percent and for females, 51.4 percent. For both males and females, labour force participation is higher in rural areas than urban areas and for both urban and rural areas labour force participation is higher for males than females.

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

The distribution of persons by attainment of education level for labour force, the highest was at primary completed level. Although there is gross similarity between the distributions of males and females, the proportion of females is higher at the tertiary of whether first stage or completed. As regards to attaining a higher level of education, the proportion is favourable in urban compared to rural.

2. Employment and job quality

Table 2. Employment by age, sex and urban/rural

	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Employment (000)	12,757	9,155	6,071	15,841	21,912
<i>By age</i>					
15-24	2,442	1,988	1,033	3,397	4,430
25+	10,315	7,167	5,038	12,444	17,482
<i>By broad industry (% distribution)</i>					
Agriculture	51.6	44.9	9.3	63.9	48.8
Industry	19.1	16.1	28.0	13.9	17.8
Services	29.3	39.0	62.7	22.1	33.4
<i>By economic sector (% distribution)</i>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	51.6	44.9	9.3	63.9	48.8
Mining and quarrying	1.7	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.2
Manufacturing	8.7	13.7	17.4	8.3	10.8
Electricity, gas, etc	0.1*	0.0*	0.2*	0.1*	0.1*
water supply and other	0.2*	0.1*	0.4*	0.0*	0.2*
Construction	8.3	1.7	9.2	4.2	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	10.9	23.0	31.2	10.1	15.9
Transportation and storage	7.7	0.4*	9.3	2.9	4.7
Accommodation and food services	1.4	2.3	3.4	1.2	1.8
Information and communications	0.2*	0.1*	0.5	0.0*	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.2*	0.6	1.1	0.1*	0.4
Real estate activities	0.2*	0.1*	0.4*	0.1*	0.2*
Professional, technical	0.3	0.3*	0.6	0.2*	0.3
Administrative	1.0	0.9	2.6	0.3*	0.9
Public administration and defence	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.7
Education	1.3	5.4	5.1	2.2	3.0
Human health and social work activities	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.2*	0.6
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.2*	0.1*	0.4*	0.0*	0.1*
Other service activities	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.5
Activities of households as employers	0.1*	0.1*	0.2*	0.0*	0.1*
Activities of extraterritorial	0.0*	0.1*	0.2*	0.0*	0.0*

Source: Myanmar Annual Labour Force Survey, Q1 2017

* Denotes high relative error from too few observations (<50 cases)

	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
<i>By employment status (% distribution)</i>					
Employees	40.1	39.6	47.5	37.0	39.9
Employers	3.2	1.2	2.2	2.5	2.4
Own-account workers	41.1	24.2	35.4	33.5	34.0
Contributing family workers	15.5	35.0	14.9	27.0	23.7
<i>By occupation (% distribution)</i>					
Managers	0.8	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.7
Professionals	1.5	5.8	5.8	2.3	3.3
Technicians and associate professionals	1.8	1.1	3.6	0.7	1.5
Clerical support workers	1.4	2.6	4.7	0.8	1.9
Services and sales workers	11.6	24.3	33.1	10.6	16.9
Skilled agricultural workers	36.6	30.4	7.3	44.2	34.0
Craft and related trades workers	12.1	10.0	19.0	8.2	11.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.1	1.5	9.8	3.6	5.3
Elementary occupations	26.1	23.8	14.5	29.2	25.1
Armed forces occupations	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
<i>By informal status (% distribution)</i>					
Informal	77.4	90.7	78.7	84.6	83.0
Formal	22.6	9.3	21.3	15.4	17.0
Employment in the informal sector	58.9	62.1	55.7	62.0	60.2
Informal employment outside the informal sector	19.6	29.8	23.8	23.9	23.9

Source: Myanmar Annual Labour Force Survey, Q1 2017

In 2017, 48.8 percent of the employed persons were working in Agriculture, forestry and fishing section. It is followed by Wholesale and retail trade (15.9 percent), manufacturing (10.8 percent), construction (5.5 percent), transportation and storage (4.7 percent), other service activities (4.5 percent), education (3.0 percent). All other section accounts less than 3percent.

The main occupations are: skilled agricultural workers (34.0percent), elementary occupations (25.1 percent), service and sales workers (16.9 percent) and craft and related trades workers (11.2 percent).

Comparing over male and female, the pattern of distribution by industry section is more or less similar. But, the proportion of females in industry section (i) manufacturing section (ii) Wholesale and retail trade and (iii) education is significantly higher than males while the just opposite for industry sections (i) Construction and (ii) Transportation and Storage.

Comparing type of residence, in rural area, the distribution of agriculture, forestry and fishery section occupied large portion (63.9 percent), higher share of distribution from other sections are developed in urban area.

Among the 15+ population employed persons constitute 60.2 percent and in turn employees constitute 39.9 percent of the employed persons while employer occupied 2.4 percent, own account accounts 34 percent and 23.7 percent by unpaid family workers.

In urban areas proportion of employees among employed persons is higher than rural areas while it is just opposite for unpaid family worker. The proportion of employers also own account worker are more or less in both urban and rural areas.

As regards male and female employed persons, the category employer has higher proportion for males than females and the same is true for own account workers. Females are proportionately higher in the category unpaid family workers. This shows the household or family business are prone to be owned by male partners and females are prone to be unpaid family workers. And there is gross similarity between the distributions of males and females, for the employees.

The same as other developing countries, informal employment is very large and at the national level, informal employment is accounted 83 percent. Relatively, presence of formal employment is higher in urban areas than rural areas. For the gender perspective, the share of females in informal employment was much higher than that of male. At the national level, employment in the informal sector was 60.2 percent and informal employment outside the informal sector was 23.9 percent.

3. Wages and earnings

Table 3. Monthly wages and earnings of wage employees by age, sex and urban/rural

	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Average monthly wages and earnings (000 kyat)	178.7	157.3	235.9	137.4	169.8
<i>By age</i>					
15-24	150.3	144.5	171.1	137.8	147.6
25+	188.0	162.7	256.1	137.2	177.9
<i>By economic sector</i>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	114.3	82.6	209.9	94.7	100.2
Mining and quarrying	157.6	*	213.5	135.8	147.9
Manufacturing	213.9	191.4	218.0	190.2	202.2
Electricity, gas, water supply and other	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	184.6	178.5	213.7	159.4	183.8
Wholesale and retail trade	216.9	141.4	209.5	128.9	180.4
Transportation and storage	273.2	*	284.9	248.3	266.9
Accommodation and food services	193.1	180.8	201.3	*	187.3
Information and communications	*	*	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	*	435.6	412.0	*	375.6
Real estate activities	*	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical Administrative	271.0	233.6	265.4		255.2
Public administration and defence	241.9	421.9	325.4	271.2	300.6
Education	191.4	223.7	185.8	241.9	216.2
Human health and social work activities	223.7	419.1	381.9		344.8
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	*	*	*	*	*
Other service activities	175.0	103.8	270.3	106.0	145.8
Activities of households as employers	*	*	*	*	*
Activities of extraterritorial	*	*	*	*	*

Source: Myanmar Annual Labour Force Survey, Q1 2017

* Denotes high relative error from too few observations (<50 cases)

	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
<i>By occupation</i>					
Managers	685.7	390.6	646.3	289.3	590.9
Professionals	291.7	223.2	239.7	237.5	238.5
Technicians and associate professionals	296.1	250.3	275.1	278.4	276.0
Clerical support workers	275.2	324.8	339.8	228.1	303.9
Services and sales workers	162.7	193.8	197.3	146.3	178.0
Skilled agricultural workers	118.1	88.0	173.3	101.9	106.0
Craft and related trades workers	197.4	222.0	207.1	203.0	204.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	256.0	112.7	228.2	236.1	232.4
Elementary occupations	131.6	92.6	184.0	100.3	115.4
Armed forces occupations	*	*	*	*	*
<i>By education</i>					
Less than primary	129.4	89.9	146.9	107.3	114.5
Completed primary	159.5	124.9	182.3	131.9	146.5
Completed secondary	215.0	173.9	200.3	199.4	199.9
Tertiary (first stage or completed)	412.1	283.4	395.7	224.0	327.6
<i>By informal status</i>					
Informal	167.8	146.4	213.4	135.0	159.1
Formal	392.1	304.6	398.7	229.7	348.2
Employment in the informal sector	145.5	124.0	176.5	122.8	137.1
Informal employment outside the informal sector	221.9	211.4	261.8	188.1	217.2
Median Monthly wages ('000 Kyat)	120.0	102.9	161.5	108.0	120.0

Source: Myanmar Annual Labour Force Survey, Q1 2017

* Denotes high relative error from too few observations (<50 cases)

Table 4. Total monthly wages and earnings of all employed persons by age, sex and urban/rural

	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Average monthly wages and earnings (000 kyat)	224.6	165.8	230.1	191.9	203.7
<i>By age</i>					
15-24	154.6	141.8	167.8	141.0	148.9
25+	236.0	172.1	241.6	202.1	214.4
<i>By broad economic sector</i>					
Agriculture	232.9	134.7	252.9	203.9	206.4
Industry	207.5	172.7	219.5	176.4	195.1
Services	224.1	183.1	232.8	176.4	205.7
<i>By status in employment</i>					
Employees	178.7	157.3	235.9	137.4	169.8
Self-employed	266.0	179.1	222.8	247.9	240.7
Of which: Employers	415.0	372.2	437.0	395.3	406.0
<i>By informal status</i>					
Informal	191.6	148.5	206.2	161.4	174.7
Formal	314.8	268.9	301.2	305.9	304.3
Employment in the informal sector	184.1	136.2	183.9	159.2	165.9
Informal employment outside the informal sector	222.8	210.9	262.8	188.0	217.5
	150.0	112.7	165.0	120.0	142.0

Source: Myanmar Annual Labour Force Survey, Q1 2017

The Wages and earnings of the employed persons were presented for paid employment and all employment either paid or self-employed including employer. For the paid employment, the wages and earnings were collected the component of wages also their received benefits, if any receiving during the period of the last 30 days preceding the date of survey.

For the paid employment, the average monthly rate was 169.8 kyats in thousand and the adult (177.9 kyats in thousand) get higher rate than youth (147.6 Kyats in thousand) in all genders and all type of residences. It is much higher in urban and males get higher than females. One of the interesting point is in rural areas, adult and youth get the same rate.

Among the industrial sectors, it was highest for the industrial sector activities of extraterritorial, 474.2 kyats in thousand and the lowest for agriculture, forestry and fishery activities, 100.2 kyats in thousand. Managers get the highest monthly average rate of 590.9 kyats in thousand and again, the skilled agricultural workers get the lowest rate of 106.0 kyats in thousand.

The employees get higher average rate in line with higher educational attainment. Considering informal status, employee, working in informal employment get lesser wages and earnings than the one, in formal employment. But the employees working in informal employment outside the informal sector can earned more than employees in informal employment.

For all employed persons, the average monthly rate was 203.7 kyats in thousand and the adult (214.4 kyats in thousand) get higher rate than youth (148.9 kyats in thousand) in all genders and types of residences. By broad economic sector, the agriculture sector gets the highest earning average rate. By status in employment, employees get the lowest rate of (169.8 kyats in thousand) and in general self-employed gets (240.7 kyat in thousand), of which employers get the highest rate of 406.0 kyats in thousand. The same as paid employment, for all employed persons, working in informal employment get lesser wages and earnings than the one, in formal employment. And for all employed persons, working in informal employment outside the informal sector can earned more than those of working in informal employment and the rates are the same value for employees alone.

4. Labour underutilization

Table 5. Labour underutilization by age, sex and urban/rural

	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Labour underutilization (Aged 15+) (000)					
Time-related underemployment	572	431	187	816	1,003
Unemployment	197	280	170	307	477
Potential labour force (marginal attachment)	94	179	61	212	273
Unemployment rate (%)	1.5	3.0	2.7	1.9	2.1
Composite rate of labour underutilization (%)	6.6	9.3	6.6	8.2	7.7
Youth labour underutilization, aged 15-24 (000)					
Time-related underemployment	180	157	*	294	337
Unemployment	99	132	84	147	231
Potential labour force	*	77	*	91	119
Unemployment rate (%)	3.9	6.2	7.5	4.1	5.0
Composite rate of labour underutilization (%)	12.4	16.7	13.5	14.7	14.4

Source: Myanmar Annual Labour Force Survey, Q1 2017

* Denotes high relative error from too few observations (<50 cases)

At the national level the unemployment rate is 2.1 percent. Although the rate is low, it is higher for younger ages (15-24) (5.0 percent). Further, it shows that the rate is almost double for females, than males.

The unemployment rate in the country is low especially because the country does not have social security system and people had to take up job irrespective of their choice for their survival. In the circumstances, it is prudent to use Labour Underutilisation (LU) indicators for policy formulation in the country. Labour underutilization refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand leading to an unmet need of employment among the population.

Potential labour force is the working age population outside the labour force but either not available for a job but seeking a job or available for a job but not seeking any job for pay or profit. The potential labour force was 273 thousands and among them females constitute 65.7 percent while males, 34.3 percent. In terms of rural and urban areas, rural area is covers 77.7 percent of potential labour force while urban area, 22.3 percent. In youth, 119 thousands have marginal attachment with labour market and of which nearly mostly are females (77 thousands) also in rural (91 thousands).

Composite rate of labour underutilization takes in to account the unemployed, and those working less than the desired working hours (time related underemployment), those not counted in the labour force but are available for work but not seeking work and those seeking work but may not be currently available for work.

Overall 7.7 percent of the working age population falls within the composite rate of labour underutilization and for the youth (aged 15-24), the rate is 14.4 percent. Both cases, this percentage is higher for female also is higher in rural areas.

5. Working age population outside the labour force

Table 6. Working-age population outside the labour force by age, sex and urban/rural

	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Working-age population outside the labour force (-000)	3,662	10,342	4,350	9,654	1,4004
<i>By age</i>					
15-24	1,574	2,393	1,291	2,676	3,967
25+	2,088	7,949	3,059	6,978	10,037
<i>By marginal attachment to the labour force</i>					
Seeking employment, but not available	9	11	5	14	19
Available, but not seeking employment	86	171	56	200	257
<i>Of which: Discouraged job seekers</i>	*	*	*	62	71
Want employment, but not seeking & not available	*	139	71	101	172
Does not want employment	3,537	10,023	4,219	9,341	13,560
<i>By marginal attachment to the labour force (%)</i>	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2
The main reasons for not seeking work					
(a) Family responsibilities or housework	10.8	67.2	62.7	46.4	51.2
(b) Awaiting for the season to start	24.6	6.5	2.7	15.4	11.6
(c) No jobs available in the area	17.4	5.9	2.1	12.1	9.1
<i>The main reasons for not want/available work (%)</i>					
(a) Housework/ family responsibilities	6.6	61.2	42.3	49.1	47.0
(b) In school/ training	34.6	13.9	23.0	17.6	19.3
(c) Retired, too old for work	25.7	14.7	20.8	16.1	17.6
<i>By education</i>					
Less than primary	973	3,652	846	3,779	4,625
Completed primary	1,686	4,850	2,075	4,461	6,536
Completed secondary	763	1,236	887	1,112	1,999
Tertiary (first stage or completed)	240	601	539	302	841

Source: Myanmar Annual Labour Force Survey, Q1 2017

* Denotes high relative error from too few observations (<50 cases)

Being in school or busy with family chores are cited as the two major reasons for being outside the labour force. The youth who are not part of the labour force have reported about 67.2 percent of them as still in educational institutions and this percentage is much higher for urban (75.3 percent) and male (78.9 percent) youth compared to rural and female youth.

Busy with family chores are cited as a clear distinction between sexes but not in type of residence. In the country 51.2 percent of currently not employed persons have reported family responsibilities of housework as the reason for not seeking work. For the women about 61.2 percent of them have reported family responsibilities or household chores. This percentage is higher for adult female (69.5 percent) compared to youth female (33.2 percent).

Among out of the labour force, only 3.2 percent have reported as being marginal attachment to the labour force. The rest are reported that they do not want employment.

In countries with a substantial informal economy dominated by family enterprises, it is not expected that the unemployed will make visible attempts to seek jobs especially if they do not have any specialized skills or high educational achievements. Currently not employed persons have reported about 16 percent as discourage job seekers and this rate is higher for male youth and in rural.

6. Working children and child labour

Table 7. Working children and child labour by age, sex and urban/rural

	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Total children population (000)	6,157	6,253	3,025	9,385	12,410
<i>By age</i>					
5-11	3,336	3,336	1,537	5,135	6,672
12-14	1,451	1,493	719	2,225	2,944
15-17	1,370	1,424	769	2,025	2,794
<i>By sub-categories</i>					
Working children	448	357	159	646	805
Child labour	350	273	124	499	623
Hazardous child labour	343	265	122	486	608
<i>By sub-categories (% of total child population)</i>					
Working children% of total child population	7.3	5.7	5.3	6.9	6.5
Child Labour % of total child pop.	5.7	4.4	4.1	5.3	5.0
Hazardous child labour% of total child population	5.6	4.2	4.0	5.2	4.9
<i>Child labourers by age ('000)</i>					
5-11	1*	3*	2*	2*	4*
12-14	55	33*	19*	69	88
15-17	294	237	103	428	531
<i>Child labourers, by age (%)</i>					
5-11	0.0*	0.1*	0.1*	0.0*	0.1*
12-14	3.8	2.2*	2.6*	3.1	3.0
15-17	21.4	16.7	13.5	21.1	19.0
<i>Child labourers, by education ('000)</i>					
Less than primary	68	58	25*	101	126
Completed primary	267	200	92	375	467
Completed secondary	15*	13*	7*	21*	28*
Tertiary (first stage or completed)	0*	2*	0*	2*	2*

Source: Myanmar Annual Labour Force Survey, Q1 2017

* Denotes high relative error from too few observations (<50 cases)

	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Child Labours by education (%)					
Below Primary	19.6	21.2	20.5*	20.2	20.3
Primary	41.2	48.2	40.6	45.2	44.3
Middle	35.0*	25.1*	33.1*	30.1*	30.7*
High School and above	4.2*	5.5*	5.8*	4.5*	4.8*

Source: Myanmar Annual Labour Force Survey, Q1 2017

* Denotes high relative error from too few observations (<50 cases)

The child population (aged 5-17) is over 12,410 thousands, of which 6,157 thousands are boys and 6,235 thousands are girls. A majority of the children, over half of the total, fall in the broad age group of 5-11 years (53.8 percent), followed by 12-14 years group (about 24 percent), accounting for less than half of the first group. The lowest percentage is observed in the ultimate stage of 15-17 years, with falling short of a quarter of the entire child population. In the older broad age two groups, the number of boys matches closely with that of the girls, with higher shares of the girls except the equal share of boys and girls in youngest group. The overwhelming majority (75.5 percent) of children reside in rural areas.

At the national level, the size of the working child population 805 thousands out of a child population of 12,410 thousands. The worker-population ratio (WPR) is 6.5 percent with a higher participation rate for the boys (7.3 percent) compared to the girls (5.7 percent) and mostly working in rural areas.

In 2017, 5.0 percent or 623 thousands out of a total of 12,410 thousands are child labour. 5.7 percent of all boys and 4.4 percent of all girls are employed as child labour. In absolute terms, these are 349,605 and 273,247. Rural children (5.3 percent), amongst them boys (6.3 percent) more disposed towards joining the child labour, compared to urban children (4.1 percent) and urban boys (4.5 percent). The percentage of children who are working but are not necessarily child labour is also higher in rural areas, both for boys and girls.

The most prolific group of children, from the point of view of their participation in the labour market is of course the 15-17 age range. These children are at the threshold of joining the wider labour market. About one fifth of these boys (21.4 percent), a little higher than the girls (16.7 percent), are child labour. By the level of education attained, almost all child labour were educated only completed primary level. The youngest and the most numerous group 5-11 years, accounts for only 0.1 percent as child labour. The 12-14 age group has 3.0 percent in child labour and is poised to join the 15-17 group in a big way (19.0 percent), a few years hence.

The child population is over 12,410 thousands, of which 608 thousands are exposed to the perils of hazardous work. In terms of boys and girls, there are 343 thousands and 265 thousands. Expectedly, an overwhelmingly large proportion of the children engaged in hazardous work are from 15-17 age group.

