**The Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

# THEMATIC REPORT ON LABOUR FORCE

Census Report Volume 4-G

**Department of Population**
**Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population**

**With technical assistance from UNFPA**

**JUNE 2017**

# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

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Census Report
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## Figure 1

**Map of Myanmar by State/Region and District**



Legend

State and Region boundaries

District boundaries

Produced by: Department of Population

1 cm = 53 km

0    150    300    600 Kilometers
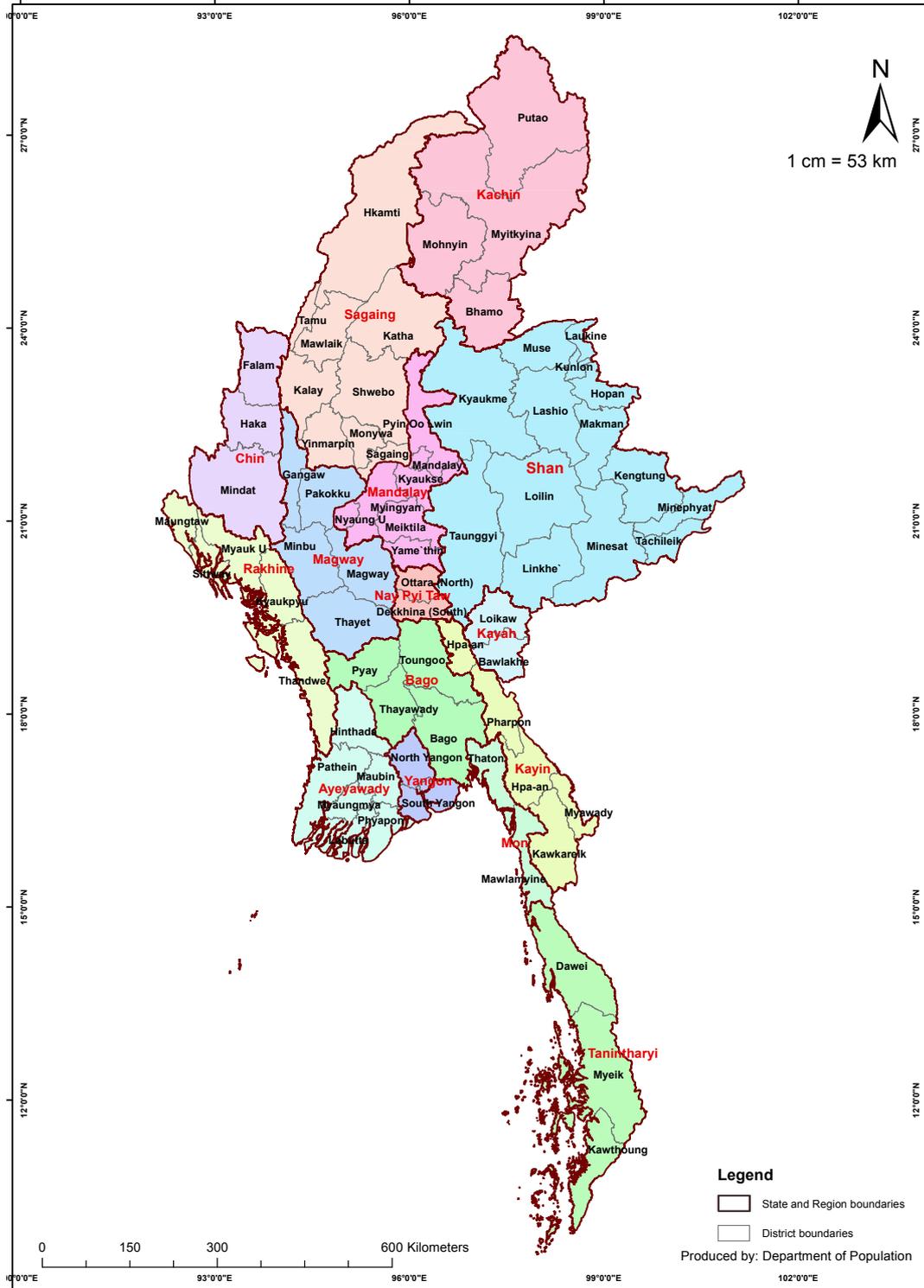
# Foreword

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census (2014 Census) was conducted with midnight of 29 March 2014 as the reference point. This is the first Census in 30 years; the last was conducted in 1983. Planning and execution of this Census was spearheaded by the former Ministry of Immigration and Population, now the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, on behalf of the Government, in accordance with the Population and Housing Census Law, 2013. The main objective of the 2014 Census is to provide the Government and other stakeholders with essential information on the population, in regard to demographic, social and economic characteristics, housing conditions and household amenities. By generating such information at all administrative levels, it is also intended to provide a sound basis for evidence-based decision-making, and to evaluate the impact of social and economic policies and programmes in the country.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the *Provisional Results* (Census Volume 1), released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included *The Union Report* (Census Report Volume 2), *Highlights of the Main Results* (Census Report Volume 2-A), and the reports for each of the 15 States and Regions (Census Report Volume 3[A-O]). The reports on *Occupation and Industry* (Census Report Volume 2-B), and *Religion* (Census Report Volume 2-C) were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprises 13 thematic reports and a Census Atlas. They address issues on Fertility and Nuptiality; Mortality; Maternal Mortality; Migration and Urbanization; Population Projections; Population Dynamics; the Elderly; Children and Youth; Education; Labour Force; Disability; Gender Dimensions; and Housing Conditions and Household Amenities. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts with both local and international experts as well as various Government Ministries, Departments and research institutions. The thematic reports published to date include: Fertility and Nuptiality; Mortality; Maternal Mortality; Migration and Urbanization; Population Dynamics; and Population Projections.

Data capture for the Census was undertaken using scanning technology. The processes were highly integrated, with tight controls to guarantee accuracy of results. To achieve internal consistency and minimize errors, rigorous data editing, cleaning and validation were carried out to facilitate further analysis of the results. The information presented in these reports is therefore based on more cleaned data sets, and the reader should be aware that there may be some small differences from the results published in the earlier set of volumes.

In recent years, Myanmar has gone through some unique historical developments. The political and policy changes that have taken place will have a profound effect on the country's economic and social development. Changes in the labour market will play a crucial role in the country's ability to attain a higher standard of living for its population. This report presents the findings on the characteristics of the labour force, through the information collected from a range of questions in the 2014 Census.

The labour force in Myanmar has a young age structure with many more men than women working: 13.4 million males compared with 8.6 million females. The total participation rate

for males is also higher than for females (82 per cent compared with 47 per cent), while for those in the active age groups (15-64 years), the participation rate for men is 86 per cent compared with 51 per cent for women. Participation in men's most active years (at ages 25-49) is above 90 per cent. In contrast, more than twice as many women than men are inactive: 12.2 million women compared with 5.3 million men.

In Myanmar, the level of child work is very high; more than half a million children in the 10-14 age-group were reported in the Census as already working, and more than 77 thousand were looking for work. Work clearly has a negative effect on children's chances to pursue an education. All the children who were reported as working in the Census had very low levels of school attendance. At age 10, about 82 per cent of children working no longer attended school or had never even attended, and by age 12, this proportion had risen to 91 per cent.

The Census has shown that Myanmar still depends on a basically agrarian economy. More than 40 per cent of all employed persons were working in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations. The Census clearly showed that the industrial sector in which a person worked was related to the wealth status of the household in which they lived. The primary (agricultural) sector in which the most people are employed is also the poorest. Less than 4 per cent of persons working in the primary sector belong to more wealthy households.

As in many countries, the level of unemployment in Myanmar is highest among young people. In the age group 20-24, the Census recorded over 10 per cent of persons in urban areas and about 8 per cent in rural areas as being out of work. Large differences in the levels of unemployment were reported between the country's States/Regions. Unemployment is highest in Rakhine, with 1 in 10 persons out of work, and lowest in Shan, with an unemployment rate of only 1 in 50 persons out of work.

There is no doubt that the labour market situation in Myanmar will drastically change in the coming years, with the developing social, economic and political landscape. It is hoped that the information and recommendations contained in this report will help policymakers and planners give direction to the further development of the country, which will lead to an improvement in the living conditions of the people of Myanmar.

On behalf of the Government of Myanmar, I wish to thank the teams at the Department of Population, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the authors for their contribution towards the preparation of this thematic report. I would also like to thank our development partners, namely: Australia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom for their support to undertake the Census, as well as the technical support provided by the United States of America.

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# List of Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| **ASEAN** | Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| **DHS** | Demographic Health Survey |
| **DoL** | Department of Labour |
| **ESCAP** | Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |
| **EU** | European Union |
| **FRHS** | Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey |
| **IAEG** | Inter-Agency and Expert Group |
| **ILO** | International Labour Organization |
| **IPEC** | International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour |
| **ISCED** | International Standard Classification of Education |
| **ISCO** | International Standard Classification of Occupations |
| **ISIC** | International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities |
| **ITAB** | International Technical Advisory Board |
| **KAP** | Knowledge, attitude and practices |
| **KILM** | Key Indicators of the Labour Market |
| **Lao PDR** | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| **LFS** | Labour Force Survey |
| **M.A.** | Master of Arts |
| **NEET** | Not in Education, Employment, or Training |
| **PhD** | Doctor of Philosophy |
| **RFMP** | Ratio of female to male participation in the workforce |
| **SDGs** | Sustainable Development Goals |
| **SIMPOC** | Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour |
| **UN** | United Nations |
| **UNDP** | United Nations Development Programme |
| **UN-DESA** | United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| **UNESCO** | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| **UNFPA** | United Nations Population Fund |
| **UNICEF** | United Nations Children's Fund |
| **UPS** | Usual Principal Activity Status |
| **WG** | Washington Group |
| **WHO** | World Health Organization |

# Executive Summary

**Background**

In recent years, Myanmar has gone through some unique historical developments. The political and policy changes that have taken place will have a profound effect on the country's economic and social development. Changes in the labour market will play a crucial role in the country's ability to attain a higher standard of living for its population. The country's efforts to reduce poverty and to create jobs are in line with the International Labour Organization's (ILO) principles of 'Decent Work' and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 'Decent Work' agenda sets standards and guidelines for social protection, rights at work, employment, and social dialogue. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to address the root causes of poverty and achieve sustainable development by applying a global and integrated strategy. The three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) are indivisible and should be given equal priority. In this thematic report on the labour force situation in Myanmar, both the principles of Decent Work and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda served as a general guidance.

**Overview of Myanmar's labour market**

The 2014 Census reported an estimated population of 51,486,253 persons. Three areas in the country were only partially enumerated (see 1.2 Methodology and quality assessment, page 3 for a detailed explanation); a total of 50,279,900 persons were actually enumerated. The Census collected information on the economic activity status for all persons aged 10 and over of whom 23,456,054 persons were in the labour force and 17,532,639 were outside the labour force. Internationally, statistics on the labour force are normally restricted to persons aged 15 and over, and at the time of the Census there were 22,832,653 such persons in the labour force and 13,047,677 outside the labour force. Almost 1 million people reported that they had 'usually' been looking for work during the 12 months prior to the Census, while 22,415,579 were employed. 'Own account workers' formed the largest group among all those employed (8,718,292), followed by employees working in a private organization (7,384,592). Almost four million persons were contributing family workers. Many persons reported working as government employees (1,347,086), and a total of 1,042,235 employers was recorded.

**Labour force participation rates**

The labour force in Myanmar has a young age structure with many more men than women working: 13.4 million males aged 15 and over compared with 8.6 million females. The participation rate for males in this age-group was also higher than for females (82.0 per cent compared with 47.2 per cent), while for those in the active age groups (15-64 years) the participation rate for men was 85.6 per cent compared with 50.6 per cent for women. The labour participation in men's most active years (at ages 25-49) was above 90 per cent. On the contrary, more than twice as many women than men aged 10 and over were inactive: 12.2 million women compared with 5.3 million men.

It is a disturbing fact that more than half a million children in the 10-14 age-group were reported in the Census as already working, and that more than 77 thousand were looking for work. Unfortunately, no economic activity information for children below the age of 10 was collected in the Census, so the extent of even younger child labour is not known. Among those in the age group 15-19, more than half (52.2 per cent) were already economically active:

60.2 per cent of young males and 44.4 per cent of young females. Since the previous census in 1983, the participation of older persons has declined, but it is still high. In 2014, 30.4 per cent of all persons aged 60 and over were still economically active.

People with different geo-demographic characteristics experience different levels of participation in the labour force. For example, participation was generally higher in rural areas (69.3 per cent) than in urban areas (62.9 per cent). Educational attainment has been shown to be closely related to a person's labour participation. Up to grade 7 the participation rate increased for each additional grade. At grade 7, the rate was high (72.7 per cent), but after this it decreased. Only 41 per cent of persons with a college diploma played an active role in the labour market. However, people with postgraduate qualifications had the highest participation rates: 82.1 per cent of persons who obtained a Master's Degree and 86.7 per cent of those with a PhD were economically active.

**Unemployment**

In the 2014 Census, 877,224 persons aged 15 and over indicated that they were out of work: 520,070 males and 357,154 females. The unemployment rate for the population aged 15 and over was 3.8 per cent, and for the active age-group aged 15-64 it was 3.9 per cent. Unemployment for females was higher than for males. In Myanmar, with its high levels of employment in the primary sector, the concept of underemployment is important. However, the Census collected no information relevant to determining the volume of time-related underemployment (that is, the total additional time people could have worked) and the degree of underemployment in the population.

As in many countries, the level of unemployment in Myanmar is highest among young people. In the age group 20-24, the Census recorded 10.7 per cent of persons in urban areas and 7.5 per cent in rural areas as being out of work. Large differences in the levels of unemployment were reported between the country's States/Regions. Unemployment was highest in Rakhine, with 10.4 per cent of persons out of work and lowest in Shan with an unemployment rate of only 2.0 per cent. Unemployment was also high in Kayin (7.5 per cent) and Mon (6.2 per cent). Despite being a main attraction point for economic migrants from other areas, Yangon has been able to keep unemployment at a relatively low level (4.1 per cent).

There is an interesting relationship between educational attainment and the level of unemployment. As in some neighbouring countries, persons with a college or graduate degree have the highest unemployment (9.1 and 9.3 per cent, respectively), which is about five times higher than persons with no education (1.9 per cent). To analyse the relationship between a person's unemployment status and his/her socio-demographic characteristics, a logistic regression was run for persons aged 15-64 years old. After the model was controlled for other intervening factors, women showed a lower chance of being unemployed than men. The odds ratio of being unemployed for women was found to be 88 compared with the measure of 100 for men. The difference between urban and rural employment was substantive (4.8 against 3.6 per cent) but became much smaller (odds ratio = 0.95) after the other variables were controlled. The age pattern of unemployment remained more or less the same, with much higher unemployment rates for younger people compared to the adult group. Also, educational attainment retained its rather peculiar pattern.

**Type of employment**

In terms of the type of employment of the working population aged 10 and over, the 2014 Census found that the group of own account workers made up 38.8 per cent of the working population, employees in private organizations accounted for 32.9 per cent, contributing family workers 17.5 per cent, government employees 6.0 per cent, and employers 4.6 per cent. A total of 5,659,633 male own account workers were reported compared with 3,058,659 females.

Over the years, some noticeable changes have taken place in the type of employment profile in Myanmar. For example, the 1983 census reported that 30.2 per cent of employed persons indicated they were unpaid family workers, compared with 17.5 per cent in 2014, while the percentage of employees in private organizations increased from 18.1 to 32.9 per cent over the same period. The percentage of own account workers has remained almost the same.

An important aspect of the labour market is the number of persons in vulnerable employment. The ILO defines persons in vulnerable employment as those who are employed as either own account workers or contributing family workers. The 2014 Census found that 56.2 per cent of the country's working population was engaged in such employment, but that this represented a decrease from the 70.0 per cent reported in the 1983 census. A higher proportion of women than men work in vulnerable employment: 61.2 per cent compared with 53.0 per cent. The degree of vulnerability was highest among the older age groups. At ages 60-79, the vulnerable employment rate was well above 70 per cent for women and above 60 per cent for men.

The lion's share of people in Myanmar depend on agricultural, forestry and fishery activities to make their daily living. Out of a total of 22.2 million enumerated people in the workforce, 9.1 million (or 40.8 per cent of all employed persons aged 10 and over) were working in 'Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations'. 'Elementary occupations' formed the second largest occupational category with almost 3.4 million people, followed by 'Services and sales workers' (2.7 million) and 'Craft and related trade workers' with 2.5 million workers.

With so many people working as farmers, it should come as no surprise that the largest proportion of workers are employed in the agricultural sector. Out of 22.2 million employed persons, 11.1 million (49.8 per cent) reported working in 'agriculture, forestry and fishing'. The percentage would even be as high as 55.3, if it was assumed that the percentage of persons whose industrial activity was not stated was evenly distributed among all categories. The tertiary sector employed 6.1 million people (27.6 per cent of the national workforce), while the secondary sector employed only 2.6 million people (11.9 per cent).

On the basis of a selection of information collected in the Census, a wealth index for each household was constructed that was then used to divide the population into wealth quintiles, (that is, five groups of people each representing 20 per cent of the population). The Census clearly showed that the industrial section in which a person was working was related to the wealth status of the household in which he/she lived. The industrial section which contained most people (agriculture, forestry and fishing) was the one which came out the poorest. Only 3.6 per cent of persons working in the primary sector belonged to the highest wealth

quintile. At the other end of the scale, in some industrial sectors the majority of employed persons were allocated to the highest quintile (six of these categories have more than 70 per cent in the highest quintile).

**Child labour**

In many countries in the less developed world, child labour is still a serious problem. In Myanmar, the level of child labour is unacceptably high. The notion of child labour is hard to define, the difficulty being that child work is not necessarily child labour. Some work that children do (such as at home, on the family farm or in a family business to earn some pocket money) cannot be considered as child labour. Unfortunately, the data obtained from the Census does not allow a distinction to be made between 'child work' and 'child labour' as no information was collected on the number of hours that children worked and the risks involved. Also, no economic activity data were collected at all for children under the age of 10. The 2014 Census can therefore only give a rough indication of the levels of child labour. An accurate assessment of child labour in Myanmar can only be made on the basis of a much more labour-focused survey. The information in this report, based on the limited information from the Census, should therefore only be regarded as indicative and not be used as an overall indicator of child labour in Myanmar.

Among all the 7,862,576 children in the 10-17 age-group for whom valid information was collected, 1,661,519, or 21.1 per cent, were classified as being 'usually' employed in the 12 months before the Census, and 210,943 children (2.7 per cent) reported their usual activity as looking for work. At age 10, 3.8 per cent of boys and 3.6 per cent of girls were already working, and by age 16 this proportion had risen to 46.6 per cent for young boys and 35.6 per cent for young girls. Levels of child work were found to be consistently higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The highest percentage of children aged 10-17 working was reported in Shan State, at 31.6 per cent; Chin State had the lowest level (10.2 per cent).

Work has a negative effect on children's chances to pursue an education. All the children who were reported to be working in the Census had very low levels of school attendance. At age 10, 82.4 per cent of children who were working no longer attended school or had never attended school, and by age 12, this proportion had risen to 90.6 per cent. By comparison, at age 10, some 15.0 per cent of children who were economically inactive were out of school and at age 12, this percentage was 17.8 per cent. Almost all of the employed children aged 10-17 were working in four major occupational categories: 'Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers' accounted for 47.2 per cent of boys and 44.9 per cent of girls; 'Elementary occupations' a further 26.7 per cent of boys, and 27.2 per cent of girls; 'Craft and related trade workers' (15.8 per cent of boys, and 15.5 per cent of girls); and 'Services and sales workers' (7.3 per cent of boys, and 10.5 per cent of girls).

**Youth**

Currently, after years of economic weakness, a global crisis of youth unemployment is taking place. According to figures from the ILO, globally, youth unemployment was around 13.0 per cent during the period 2012-2014. Youth unemployment is relatively high in Myanmar: the 2014 Census reported that 10.8 per cent of males and 9.4 per cent of females aged 15-19 were unemployed. The Census also revealed that youth unemployment is linked to socioeconomic

status. At age 15, unemployment was slightly higher among young people in the poorest wealth quintile. However, youth unemployment among the more wealthy segments of society increased with age, and after age 18 was highest in the richest quintile. It is interesting to note that between the ages of 20 and 24, if a person belonged to a poorer section of society, their chances of being unemployed were lower.

Another important indicator of the position of young people in the labour market is the percentage of youth (aged 15-24) 'not in education, employment, or training' (referred to as 'NEET'). For all youth, the NEET indicator stood at 25.6 per cent. The percentage was considerably higher for female youth (34.9 per cent) than for male youth (15.8 per cent). However, it should be noted that the Census did not include specific questions on training, and that, as a consequence, the NEET indicator is not fully in line with its conceptual framework.

**Disabled persons**
In the current report, no single overall variable for 'Disabled' was used, because information on only four of the six domains recommended by the Washington Group was collected in the 2014 Census. Consequently, not all persons living with a disability would have been identified. For the purposes of this report, persons reporting a disability were classified as having a 'mild disability' or a 'moderate or severe disability'. The difference in participation rates between those reporting no disability and those with a mild disability were quite moderate. Much bigger differences were observed, however, between persons with mild and moderate or severe disabilities. Only 22.9 per cent of persons with a moderate or severe walking disability were in the labour force: 28.8 per cent of males and 15.1 per cent of females. Those who reported having moderate or severe problems remembering or concentrating fared little better: only a quarter were economically active (29.8 per cent of males and 20.7 per cent of females).

Again, a logistic regression was run to estimate the net effect of having a particular disability on a person's chances of being in the labour market. The regression revealed that at the time of the Census, a person with a moderate or severe sight disability had odds which were 50 per cent lower, and persons who had moderate or severe mobility difficulties had odds of about eight times lower than persons with no disabilities.

**Elderly persons**
The end of Myanmar's demographic transition will lead to a gradual increase in the number of older persons in the country. It is therefore important to examine the position of older persons in the labour force. In Myanmar, a significant proportion of older persons remain economically active. Between the ages of 60 and 69, only 29.8 per cent of males and 30.5 per cent of females reported that they were retired. Many more older males remain economically active than older females. Among persons aged 60 and over, 46.7 per cent of males were still working compared with just 17.8 per cent of females. In order to review the way in which males and females leave the labour force (through retirement or death), a working life table was constructed. The working life tables for men and women were very different. At age 10, males have an expectancy of 41.1 years in the labour force, taking into account their levels of pre-retirement mortality. For women, this expectation is just 25.1 years. As men and women have a life expectancy at age 10 of 56.1 and 63.5 years, respectively, their average net inactive

life expectancy is 15.0 years and 38.5 years, respectively. At age 15, active life expectancy is 40.6 years for men and 24.6 years for women: a difference of 16.0 years.

The analysis showed that the larger proportions of older persons working were in the lower wealth quintiles. One in three persons (33.3 per cent) aged between 60 and 64 who belonged to the highest wealth quintile were still working, compared with just over a half (51.2 per cent) of those in the lowest quintile.

**Internal migrants**

Information was collected in the 2014 Census that allowed for the analysis of the levels of labour force participation of lifetime internal migrants. Such migrants play a crucial role in the development of the new, modern economy in Myanmar. The Census reported a high representation of migrants among employees in both the government and the private sector, and that, conversely, migrants had a much lower percentage in vulnerable employment than non-migrants. There were 65,122 male migrant managers compared to 33,327 male non-migrant managers. Migrants were far less active in the primary sector, but were more commonly working in the 'construction', 'wholesale and retail trade' and 'transportation' industries. More than half of all people working in Yangon were migrants, while at the other end of the spectrum, in Chin State and Magway Region, 92.0 and 91.7 per cent of employed persons, respectively, had never moved out of the Township in which they were born.

**Labour force projections**

Using the information on labour force participation reported in the 2014 Census and the recently produced population projections, labour force projections were made for the period 2015 to 2030 for the Union as a whole and for each State/Region individually. Three variant projections were made based on:

(a)  The status quo scenario, considered as the 'low' variant which leaves Myanmar's participation rates unchanged throughout the projection period. This means that any changes in the size and structure of the labour force are the sole result of changes in the age and sex composition of Myanmar's population between 2015 and 2030.

(b)  The so-called 'Thailand' scenario (high variant) which assumes that in 2030 the participation rates of Myanmar's labour force will be the same as Thailand's labour force as recorded in the 2010 census.

(c)  A 'Thailand Halfway' scenario (medium variant) which assumes that in 15 years' time Myanmar will not have reached Thailand's current level, but that age and sex participation rates will be exactly at the midpoint of Myanmar's and Thailand's current levels.

If, by 2030, the age-specific participation rates were to be midway between Myanmar's and Thailand's current level (medium variant), then the total labour force would be 29,694,671, which is over 5 million more than it was at the time of the 2014 Census. The main growth would be among women, whose participation rates would increase from 9.6 million in 2015 to 13.3 million in 2030. The number of men in the labour force would increase from 14.8 million in 2015 to 16.4 million in 2030. It can be expected that, through the economic changes

that are currently taking place, participation of women in the labour force will grow rapidly. If in the next 15 years Myanmar were to develop to Thailand's current position, then the 2030 labour force would comprise 31.1 million people. At that time, the number of women in the labour force would be almost equal to the number of men: 15.4 million women compared with 15.7 million men. The age structure of the active population would change drastically, not in the least because there would no longer be any children in the workforce.

There is no doubt that the labour market situation in Myanmar will drastically change in the coming years, with the developing social, economic and political landscape. It is hoped that the information and recommendations contained in this report will help policymakers and planners give direction to the further development of the country, which will lead to an improvement in the living conditions of the people of Myanmar.

# Chapter 1. Introduction

The main objectives of this report are to provide a comprehensive analysis of the current status of the labour market in Myanmar and to conduct an analysis of future trends using labour force projections. Attention is paid to regional and socioeconomic differences using internationally approved concepts and definitions and accepted statistical methods. In this introduction, the guiding principles and the methodology of the report are explained and a quality assessment of the data on labour force characteristics reported in the 2014 Census is made. In Chapter 2, the general characteristics of the labour force in Myanmar are described. Attention is paid to labour force participation, unemployment, employment-to-population ratio, type of employment for the employed population, and the occupation and industry in which employed people are active. Chapter 3 focuses on the position of vulnerable groups in the labour market. The following themes are investigated: child labour, youth, the position of persons living with disabilities in the labour market, older persons and migrants. In Chapter 4, labour force projections are made at the national and State/Region level. Finally, Chapter 5 provides some conclusions and recommendations based on the findings.

## 1.1 Guiding principles

Global efforts to reduce poverty and to create jobs are guided by the ILO's principles of 'Decent Work' and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Decent Work agenda is based on four strategic pillars: full and productive employment, rights at work, social protection and the promotion of social dialogue. Decent work programmes create opportunities for both women and men to find lucrative and productive work, in secure conditions while guaranteeing freedom, security, equity and human dignity (ILO, EU, 2012). Important aspects of the decent work agenda include: the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right of workers to collectively bargain labour conditions; the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour; the effective eradication of child labour; and the elimination of discrimination with respect to employment and occupation.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, extends the Goals and Targets of the Millennium Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to address the root causes of poverty and achieve sustainable development by applying a global and integrated strategy. The three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) are indivisible and should be given equal priority. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development contains 17 goals with a total of 169 targets, covering economic and social development, and environmental protection. Sustainable Development Goal 8 ('Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all') specifically deals with aspects of employment and the promotion of decent work. The overall goal of SDG 8 is to increase economic growth in a sustainable manner, with an envisaged growth of 7 per cent per annum in the least developed countries. Several targets of SDG 8 are closely connected to labour force dynamics and are interwoven with the ILO's Agenda for Decent Work:

- Target 8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

- Target 8.6. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- Target 8.7. Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- Target 8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- Target 8.B. By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization (see https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300).

Some other dimensions of the decent work agenda are included in several other SDG Goals, such as: Goal 1 (social protection), Goal 4 (vocational training), Goal 5 (unpaid work and women participation in senior occupations), Goal 9 (manufacturing employment), Goal 10 (recruitment costs of migrant workers), and Goal 16 (human trafficking).

This thematic report on the labour force situation in Myanmar aims to follow the principles of Decent Work and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, and provides as much information as possible on aspects related to these agendas. For both agendas, guidelines have been developed to create a set of indicators for measuring progress towards the realization of the goals and targets[1]. The suggestion by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) to disaggregate the indicators wherever relevant by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics has been followed. However, it should be made clear from the onset that a lot of these indicators are not readily available. The Census only had a limited number of questions on employment and many of these indicators are new and do not yet form part of many countries' statistical systems.

Myanmar's unique historical developments since 2011, with its political and policy reforms brought about by the civilian-led Government elected in 2015, will have a profound effect on the country's economic and social development and the labour market. These new dynamics are supported by active policies to promote economic development and the introduction of legislation to better regulate the labour market and protect workers[2]. Among others, in 2011, the Labour Organization Law was adopted to regulate collective industrial relations including trade unions, employers' associations, collective actions and lockouts. In 2013, the Law of Protection of the Farmer Rights and Enhancement of their Benefits was introduced. The adoption of this law led to a rapid increase in the number of labour organizations in Myanmar. Within two years after the law was adopted, 670 labour organizations were registered under the legislation with about 200,000 members (Jinyoung Park, 2014, p.5). Other important

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[1] The proposed indicators to monitor the Decent Work Agenda are presented in: ILO, European Union (2012). The indicators to monitor progress in the implementation of the SDGs were presented at the Statistical Commission by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (Statistical Commission, 2016). Although the majority of indicators were approved, some needed further work and were being finalized in 2016. The indicators were presented in: United Nations, Economic and Social Council (2015).
[2] Copies of these labour laws can be found at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/country_profiles.nationalLaw?p_lang=en&p_country=MMR

legislation adopted to improve the living and working conditions of working people include the 2013 Minimum Wages Act, the Social Security Law (Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 15 of 2012) and the Settlement of Labour Disputes Law (Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 5 of 2012).

Both the international agendas and the national context have been used as guiding standards for this report. To make comparisons possible with other countries in the region, international definitions and indicators have been applied throughout the report.

The general aim of the report is to provide quality information to policymakers and planners on current and future characteristics of the labour force, and to promote sustainable economic development within an environment of social and ecological protection.

## 1.2 Methodology and quality assessment

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census adopted a *de facto* approach where, with some exceptions, individuals were enumerated at the place they were present on March 29, 2014 (Census Night). The field operation was completed in almost all areas within 12 days of the start of enumeration, with the total enumerated population being 50,279,900.

Some populations in three areas of the country were not enumerated. This included an estimate of 1,090,000 persons residing in Rakhine State, 69,800 persons living in Kayin State and 46,600 persons living in Kachin State (see Department of Population, 2015 for the reasons that these populations were not enumerated). In total, therefore, it is estimated that 1,206,400 persons were not enumerated in the Census. The estimated total population of Myanmar on Census Night, both enumerated and non-enumerated, was 51,486,253.

The analysis in this report covers only the enumerated population. It is worth noting that in Rakhine State an estimated 34 per cent of the population were not enumerated as members of some communities were not counted because they were not allowed to self-identify using a name that was not recognized by the Government. The Government made the decision in the interest of security and to avoid the possibility of violence occurring due to inter-communal tension. Consequently, data for Rakhine State, as well as for several Districts and Townships within it, are incomplete, and only represent about two-thirds of the estimated population.

Extensive efforts were undertaken to ensure that the results of the Census conformed to international standards and guidelines. These efforts included the formation of an International Technical Advisory Board (ITAB) comprising 15 experts from different countries. The ITAB has been involved in providing advice and recommendations at all stages of the Census. In addition, community support groups were involved and a well-developed management structure oversaw the planning and implementation of the Census. The United Nations provided technical support through UNFPA at all stages of the Census.

The methodology of the 2014 Census is described in detail in the 'Department of Population, *The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census: The Union Report.'* (2015). This publication can be referred to for a detailed description of the process of planning and implementation of the Census.

In a population census one of two concepts of economic activity status of the population can be adopted: (a) the current activity status or (b) the usual activity status of the population. The 'current' activity status is based on questions about a person's activities during a short reference period; often one week before the census. The 'usual' activity status measures a person's activity status for a longer period; generally, one year (for the purposes of this report, this is called the 'labour force'). The 'Principles and Recommendations for Population Censuses' advises that countries should try to measure both the usual and actual number of persons in the labour force (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2008a, p.185). However, due to limitations in the length of the questionnaire and expense, many countries choose to adopt one of the two approaches. For these reasons a decision was made to collect information on usual activity in the 2014 Myanmar Census rather than current activity status. The usual activity approach is more appropriate in circumstances where the economic activity of people varies widely over the year, as it does in agricultural communities. The usual activity status may be further subdivided into usual principal activity status (UPS) and usual secondary activity status. The UPS is the activity status in which a person interviewed in the 2014 Census was engaged in for the larger part of the 12-month reference period before the Census. In the 2014 Census, only the UPS was considered. It should be made clear that whenever information on activity status, occupation or industry is given in this report, it always refers to the usual principal activity status of the population during the 12 months before the Census and not to the activity prevailing at the time of the Census.



The 2014 Census contained three general questions on the labour force. The first question, shown here, asked about the activity status of all persons in the household aged 10 and over. The question could not be asked directly of the respondent as formulated, as it contained several layers. To properly establish the usual activity status of the respondent, the enumerator first had to establish whether the person was working or not. If the respondent had spent most of his/her time working during the 12 months prior to the Census, the enumerator then had to ask about the type of work the person was doing such as Employee (Government), Employee (Private Organization), Employer, Own account worker, Contributing family worker or Other. If the person had not been working, the enumerator first had to establish whether the respondent was unemployed or not. If the person was not employed, was available for work and was looking for work, the enumerator coded the respondent as 'Sought work'. If the person was not working, available for work but not looking for work, the option 'Did not seek work' was recorded. If the person was not active and not looking for work, then the enumerator had to find out why the respondent was not economically active: (Full-time student; Household work; Pensioner, retired, elderly person; Ill, disabled; or Other).

## Chapter 1. Introduction

In an ILO Working Paper discussing economic questions to be asked in censuses, the authors discuss the problems of multi-purpose questions:

> It has been common to determine the economically active population through a question with response alternatives which allow the derivation of particular categories, e.g. for 'status in employment'. The categories for 'status in employment' would be used as prompts. For example: "In the last seven days did you do any work as a) a wage earner/paid employee, or b) own account worker with employees, or … etc.". To do this may save space on the questionnaire, but it has almost certainly helped to underestimate the economically active population. This problem was enhanced by the use of technical terms such as 'own account' which are difficult for non-statisticians to understand correctly. If at all possible the initial question on employment should be left to stand alone, and questions for other topics should be asked separately (International Labour Office; Bureau of Statistics (undated)).

The above explanation shows that the task of the enumerator to establish the activity status of a person, through one general question, was not straightforward. It can be expected that, because of the complexity of the question, some errors were made by the enumerators. Also, as respondents were obviously unaware of the definitions being used, some may have placed themselves in the wrong category. For instance, volunteers, workers in the informal sector or apprentices could easily have indicated they were economically inactive and subsequently been coded as unemployed, while according to the Census definitions they should have been recorded as employed. Due to the use of technical terms such as 'own account' which are difficult for non-experts to correctly understand, it is possible that there was misreporting in the status of employment. In hindsight, perhaps information on activity status could have been better collected through several questions, rather than placing everything in one all-encompassing question, leaving the specifics to each individual enumerator. However, the space available on the questionnaire did not leave much room for the enumerators to expand on the number of questions they asked.

| AGE 10 AND ABOVE AND EMPLOYED | |
|---|---|
| LABOUR FORCE | |
| Occupation | Industry |
| 23. What work was (Name) mainly doing during the last 12 months? Write detailed work descriptions (for example, Primary teacher, Rice farmer, Taxi driver) | 24. What is the major product or service provided in the organisation/enterprise where (Name) mainly worked during the last 12 months? Write detailed descriptions (e.g. Hotel service, Building construction, Garment manufacture) |
| 1 | |
| 2 | |

*(Column at far left labelled "Serial Number")*

Information on the type of occupation and type of industry the respondent was usually engaged in during the 12 months before the Census, was collected in two open-ended questions (see above). The questions were only asked of people aged 10 and over who indicated in the previous question that they were usually working. Information was gathered

on main occupation and industry, that is, the economic activity where the person spent most of their time working during the 12 months prior to the Census. Enumerators were instructed to give a concise, but detailed, description of the respondent's occupation and industry (Department of Population, 2014). While information on activity status was collected from respondents in conventional households and institutions, questions on occupation and industry were only asked of respondents in conventional households. Therefore, in this report, the population base for activity status is different from that for the occupation and industry data.

In terms of occupation and industry it should be noted that on Census Night, most army personnel were in military camps and, consequently, were enumerated there. This means that no information on their occupation and industry category was collected, nor is it presented in the Census tables, as these are restricted to persons in conventional households.

Coding of the written information took place after the publication of the main results of the 2014 Census in the Union Report (Department of Population, 2015). The subsequent report on Occupation and Industry (Department of Population, 2016a) was released as a supplement to the Union Report in March 2016. Occupation was coded using the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 2008) at 3-digit level, while industry was coded using the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4) at 2-digit level. For both variables, a careful approach was adopted using independent coding by two Department of Population staff members. If codes given by the two staff members were not the same, the questionnaire was sent to an expert coder, who made the final decision. Despite this approach, for 9.6 per cent of persons, occupation could not be coded from the information given in the questionnaire; for industry, the figure was 10.7 per cent.

After the Census report on Occupation and Industry had been released, some inconsistencies and errors were detected in the Census data and corrections had to be made. Therefore, total figures on activity status presented in this report may be somewhat different from those published in the Occupation and Industry report. Another difference is that the category 'Other' (activity status), which was placed in the earlier report under 'Inactive population', is now subdivided in two: 'Other active' and 'Other inactive' population. Out of a total of 1,655,801 persons classified as 'Other', 85,969 had an ISCO and/or ISIC code and belonged in fact to the active category. Therefore, the category 'Other active' was created and these people were placed under this. The remaining 1,569,832 were kept in the renamed category 'Other inactive'.

The 2014 census thematic report on Population Dynamics (Department of Population, 2016d, p.145) showed that in the Census some age misreporting took place, which led to age heaping, starting at age 20 and continuing in a systematic way thereafter, among all age groups. Tests were carried out to evaluate the seriousness of age misreporting[3]. These tests showed that although some problems of heaping existed, there is no doubt that the Census information on age provided reliable results and indicators. As the assessment of the quality of the data could not determine age reporting as 'very inaccurate', cross tabulation of labour

[3] Tests that were made include Wipple's index, Myer's index and age ratios. An explanation of these measures can be found in: United Nations (1955).

force variables with age will only be mildly biased because of this.

The 2014 Census did not contain a question on personal or household income. However, a number of questions were included that make it possible to construct a wealth index and divide the population into wealth quintiles, that is, equal sized groups of people each representing 20 per cent of the population. The first quintile represents the lowest fifth of the population in terms of their wealth status, the second quintile represents the second and so on. It should be made clear that the wealth index is fundamentally different from information on income or consumption, which are direct indicators of absolute poverty. The wealth index is a measure of relative poverty/wealth as it gives the position of a household compared to other households in the country. The methodology is used extensively worldwide in Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), where it has proven to be one of the most valuable background characteristics (Rutstein, 2008). To construct the Wealth Index, the Department of Population used the following four steps:

- Constructed a common wealth index using the subset of indicator variables that were thought to relate to wealth in the same way in both urban and rural areas[4].
- Constructed an urban wealth index using the subset of indicator variables that were thought to be relevant to urban areas.
- Constructed a rural wealth index using the subset of indicator variables that were thought to be relevant to rural areas.
- Estimated a combined wealth index using simple linear regression models.

The wealth index and quintiles were calculated at the household level. For this analysis, the household wealth index/quintiles of the household were linked to each person belonging to that household. In the report, the wealth quintiles are used to indicate the position of certain groups in terms of their wealth status and vulnerable position. For instance, when looking at child labour, it is important to understand the economic background of the household children live in.

Over the years, very little information has been gathered about the size and characteristics of the labour force in Myanmar. Before the 2014 Census, the main sources of information were the 1983 Population Census (Immigration and Manpower Department, 1986), and the 1990 Labour Force Survey (LFS), which was conducted by the Department of Labour (DoL) in collaboration with the ILO, UNFPA and UNDP (Department of Labour, 1992). A comparison between the 2014 and 1983 censuses and the 1990 LFS is, unfortunately, very difficult. Although the 1983 census was held around the same time of year as the 2014 Census (Census Nights were, respectively, 1 April 1983 and 29 March 2014), the measurements of activity status are different. As noted above, the 2014 Census used the usual activity status concept, while the 1983 census measured current activity with a reference period of 14 days before the census. A comparison between both censuses can therefore never be more than purely indicative. The issue with figures from the 1990 LFS is that, there too, current activity was measured, but in addition, the timing of the survey was different. The fieldwork for the 1990 LFS took place from 9-20 November, which was the 'nearest peak period to agricultural activities and

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[4] Relevant variables were the number of *de facto* household members, live-in domestic workers and dwelling characteristics, asset ownership and access to basic services: all variables associated with questions 32 to 39 on the 2014 Census household questionnaire.

the best season for travel' (Department of Labour, 1992, p. 13). It should, therefore, not come as a surprise that, because of seasonal variability, labour force participation was, seemingly, much higher in 1990 than in 1983: 62.7 per cent for males in 1983 against 76.3 per cent in 1990, and 34.4 per cent for females in 1983 against 46.9 per cent in 1990 (Department of Labour, 1992, p. 34).

Some large-scale household surveys held in Myanmar also included some background information on labour force participation. For instance, the 2001 and 2007 Fertility and Reproductive Health Surveys (FRHS) (Department of Population, 2003 and 2009) had information on actual economic activity for both males and females aged 10 and over during a reference period of 14 days before the survey. Because of these large differences in the type of information collected on labour force participation, this current report will only occasionally refer to these earlier studies. In 2015, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security and the Central Statistical Organization, in collaboration with the ILO, organized the 'Myanmar Labour Force, Child Labour and School-to-Work Transition Survey'. Unfortunately, at the time of writing of the current report, the results of the study were not yet publicly available. As the labour survey went much more into detail about the labour market situation in Myanmar than the 2014 Census, it will be a source of valuable information in the near future. However, again, comparisons with the 2014 Census will be difficult because the information collected referred to current activity status.

# Chapter 2. Characteristics of the labour force

## 2.1 Labour force in Myanmar

### 2.1.1 Introduction

Figure 2.1 presents an overview of the structure of the labour force in Myanmar. The 2014 Census estimated a population of 51,486,253 persons. However, as noted in Chapter 1, because three areas in the country were not fully enumerated, a total of 50,279,900 persons were actually reported. The Census collected information on the activity status for all persons aged 10 and over, who were subdivided into the active and inactive population. The inactive population was then further subdivided into groups based on the reason for their inactivity. The active population was classified as either employed or unemployed. The status of employment for the employed is shown in Figure 2.1.

**Figure 2.1**

**Schematic overview of the labour force, 2014 Census**
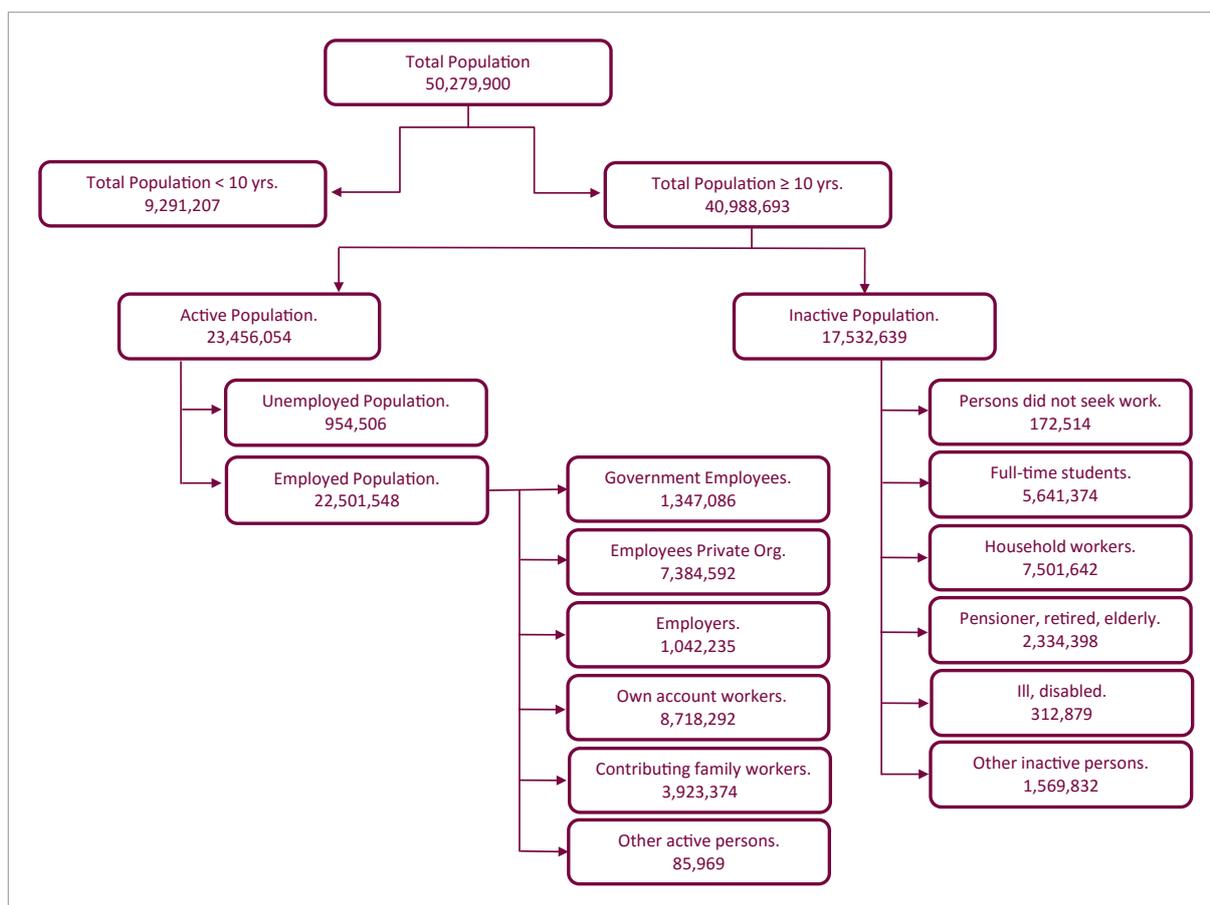


The 2014 Census found that 23,456,054 persons aged 10 and over were in the labour force and 17,532,639 were outside the labour force. Internationally, statistics on the labour force are normally restricted to age 15 years and above: therefore, for the sake of comparability, this report notes that at the time of the Census 22,832,653 persons aged 15 years and over were in the labour force compared to 13,047,677 that were outside the labour force. Almost one million people reported that they had been looking for work during the 12 months prior to the Census, while 22,501,548 were employed.

'Own account workers' was the largest group among all those employed (8,718,292) followed by employees working in a private organization (7,384,592). Almost 4 million persons were contributing family workers. The Government employs a considerable proportion of the labour force (1,347,086). In the Census a total of 1,042,235 employers were enumerated.

The largest groups of inactive persons reported in the Census were household workers (7,501,642) and students (5,641,374). Household workers are persons of either sex involved in household chores in their own home. This category does not include those who are otherwise employed. Together, household workers and students constituted three quarters of all inactive persons in Myanmar. In addition, 2,334,398 persons were pensioned and 312,879 were reported as unable to work due to illness or disability. 'Did not seek work' and 'other inactive' are two less obvious categories. The group of persons who did not seek work were persons who were not working nor looking for work because they were discouraged, but would have taken up a job if offered one. In total, there were 172,514 persons in this position. The 'other inactive' was a large category (1,569,832), but it is unclear what type of people are included in this group. It is possible that many of them could be reclassified in other categories if more information was available.

Table 2.1 shows the male and female population aged 10 years and over by activity status (employed, unemployed and inactive) by five-year age categories. The data is illustrated in the population pyramid in Figure 2.2. This more clearly shows that the labour force in Myanmar has a young age structure, with a broad base and a narrow top. This means that a large inflow of new workers into the labour force will take place in the coming years, and that a large number of new jobs will have to be created to keep unemployment under control.

Table 2.1 also indicates that a number of older people reported that they were unemployed implying that they were looking for work. It is very unlikely, however, that these people were indeed actively looking for work, and were therefore more probably, economically inactive.

## Table 2.1

**Population by activity status by age\* by sex, 2014 Census**

| Age groups | Males | | | Females | | | Both sexes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employed | Unemployed | Inactive | Employed | Unemployed | Inactive | Employed | Unemployed | Inactive |
| 10 - 14 | 289,950 | 47,259 | 2,258,540 | 256,169 | 30,023 | 2,226,421 | 546,119 | 77,282 | 4,484,961 |
| 15 - 19 | 1,231,575 | 147,980 | 911,443 | 939,021 | 96,724 | 1,299,246 | 2,170,596 | 244,704 | 2,210,689 |
| 20 - 24 | 1,665,199 | 141,750 | 284,576 | 1,213,318 | 127,260 | 898,966 | 2,878,517 | 269,010 | 1,183,542 |
| 25 - 29 | 1,764,054 | 84,641 | 146,770 | 1,182,733 | 62,650 | 905,286 | 2,946,787 | 147,291 | 1,052,056 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,716,969 | 51,132 | 116,448 | 1,078,751 | 31,164 | 904,397 | 2,795,720 | 82,296 | 1,020,845 |
| 35 - 39 | 1,570,540 | 32,619 | 102,471 | 986,201 | 16,121 | 855,528 | 2,556,741 | 48,740 | 957,999 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,428,456 | 22,128 | 98,358 | 899,736 | 9,019 | 825,376 | 2,328,192 | 31,147 | 923,734 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,257,538 | 16,305 | 101,198 | 780,753 | 5,702 | 784,652 | 2,038,291 | 22,007 | 885,850 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,049,464 | 10,948 | 121,929 | 622,073 | 3,704 | 751,113 | 1,671,537 | 14,652 | 873,042 |
| 55 - 59 | 779,844 | 6,814 | 149,321 | 437,077 | 2,357 | 676,524 | 1,216,921 | 9,171 | 825,845 |
| 60 - 64 | 473,234 | 3,300 | 235,506 | 240,740 | 1,110 | 622,955 | 713,974 | 4,410 | 858,461 |
| 65 - 69 | 241,389 | 1,426 | 223,803 | 120,205 | 599 | 477,071 | 361,594 | 2,025 | 700,874 |
| 70 - 74 | 101,237 | 487 | 199,955 | 49,805 | 280 | 361,406 | 151,042 | 767 | 561,361 |
| 75 - 79 | 51,542 | 263 | 176,510 | 25,719 | 200 | 299,064 | 77,261 | 463 | 475,574 |
| 80 - 84 | 19,728 | 144 | 111,003 | 10,882 | 147 | 193,672 | 30,610 | 291 | 304,675 |
| 85 - 89 | 7,096 | 68 | 49,815 | 4,702 | 68 | 96,320 | 11,798 | 136 | 146,135 |
| 90 - 94 | 2,204 | 43 | 15,448 | 1,463 | 32 | 32,192 | 3,667 | 75 | 47,640 |
| 95+ | 1,345 | 22 | 5,772 | 836 | 17 | 13,583 | 2,181 | 39 | 19,355 |
| **Total** | **13,651,364** | **567,329** | **5,308,866** | **8,850,184** | **387,177** | **12,223,772** | **22,501,548** | **954,506** | **17,532,638** |

\* According to the ILO, the lower age limit to calculate unemployment rates is 15 years of age. However, as the Census also provides information on the age group 10-14 years, it was decided to include this information in this table.

## Figure 2.2

**Population pyramid by activity status, 2014 Census**
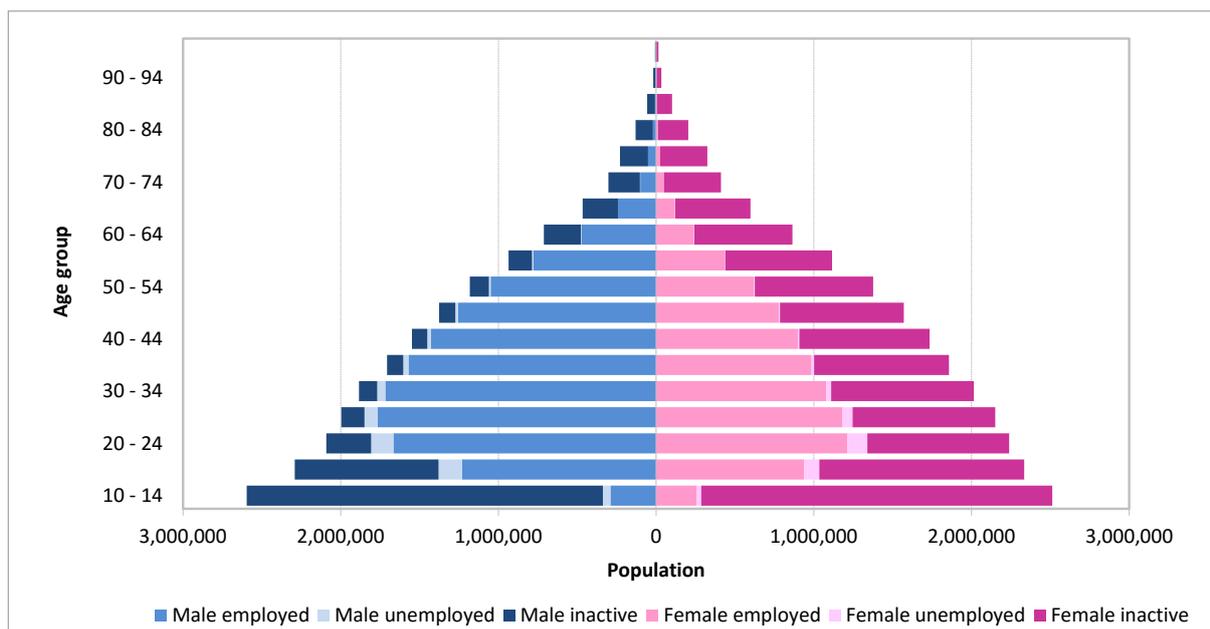


Legend: Male employed · Male unemployed · Male inactive · Female employed · Female unemployed · Female inactive

The pyramid also shows the much higher number of employed males than females in the workforce: 13.7 million males aged 10 and over reported that they were employed, compared with 8.9 million females. It is disturbing that more than half a million children in the 10-14 age-group were already working. In addition, more than 77 thousand children were recorded as unemployed. As described in Chapter 1, the 2014 Myanmar Census only collected information on 'usual' activity status; this means that for children who indicated that they were working, they were employed for more time than in any other activity during the 12 months prior to the Census, including being at school. It also means that many others may have worked, but that it was not their most significant activity. Their situation will be looked at in more detail in Chapter 3. Also, many people aged 60 and over continue to work: some 898 thousand older men and 454 thousand older women were still working at the time of the Census.

More than two times as many women than men were reported in the inactive category: 12.2 million women as opposed to 5.3 million men. The pyramid also clearly shows that the largest group of unemployed people can be found among young males and females.

### 2.1.2 Labour force participation
The labour force participation rate is the most important indicator of a population's inclusion in the labour force. It is defined as the percentage of the working-age population who are economically active, where 'economically active' includes the number of employed and unemployed persons. The participation rate is typically calculated for the population aged 15 and over. However, it can easily be calculated for the population aged 15-64 years, or even aged 10 and over. From the information collected in the 2014 Census the participation rate for the population aged 15 and over was 63.6 per cent; the rate for males was considerably higher than for females: 82.0 per cent compared with 47.2 per cent.

The age and sex composition of participation in the Myanmar labour force shows some distinguished features (Table 2.2 and Figure 2.3)[5]. Age-specific labour force participation rates are more accurate indicators to measure trends in economic activity than overall participation rates, as they are independent of the general age (and sex) structure of the population. Labour force participation of males in the five-year age-groups 25 to 49 years as recorded in the Census was well above 90 per cent. At age 50, the percentage of males in the labour force starts to decline gradually. However, even at older ages a substantive proportion of males remain economically active. In 2014, between the ages of 70 and 74, one in three males was still in the labour force, and even above the age of 85, more than 10 per cent continued to be active. The age pattern of female labour force participation is different. At the national level, Table 2.2 shows that participation rates were highest in the 20-24 age-group (59.9 per cent), and thereafter declined steadily as women left the workforce after marriage and/or childbirth. Between the ages of 60 and 64 only a quarter or more (28.0 per cent) of women were still economically active, compared with two thirds (66.9 per cent) of males. In Chapter 3, the report will look at the situation of the elderly and their position and effect on the labour market.

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[5] To look at child labour and older persons in the labour market, persons outside the active age-groups were also included.

## Table 2.2

**Age-specific participation rates by sex, 2014 Census**

| Age groups | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 - 14 | 13.0 | 11.4 | 12.2 |
| 15 - 19 | 60.2 | 44.4 | 52.2 |
| 20 - 24 | 86.4 | 59.9 | 72.7 |
| 25 - 29 | 92.6 | 57.9 | 74.6 |
| 30 - 34 | 93.8 | 55.1 | 73.8 |
| 35 - 39 | 94.0 | 54.0 | 73.1 |
| 40 - 44 | 93.6 | 52.4 | 71.9 |
| 45 - 49 | 92.6 | 50.1 | 69.9 |
| 50 - 54 | 89.7 | 45.4 | 65.9 |
| 55 - 59 | 84.0 | 39.4 | 59.8 |
| 60 - 64 | 66.9 | 28.0 | 45.6 |
| 65 - 69 | 52.0 | 20.2 | 34.2 |
| 70 - 74 | 33.7 | 12.2 | 21.3 |
| 75 - 79 | 22.7 | 8.0 | 14.0 |
| 80 - 84 | 15.2 | 5.4 | 9.2 |
| 85+ | 13.2 | 4.8 | 7.7 |

## Figure 2.3

**Age-specific labour force participation rates by sex, 2014 Census**
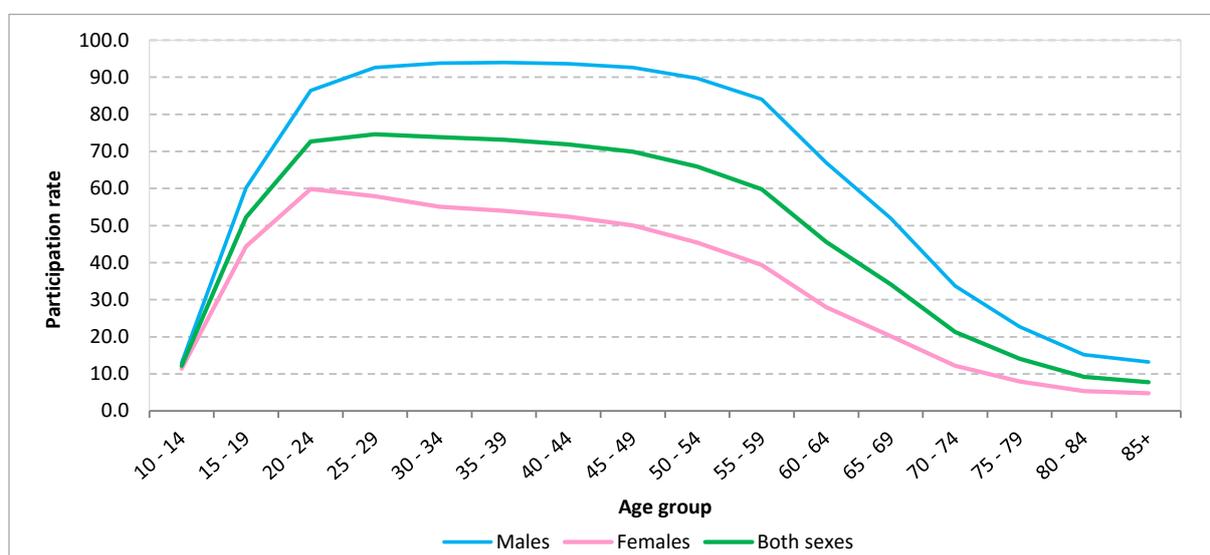


Another important feature of the Myanmar labour force is the position of children and adolescents. In the age-group 15-19, more than half (52.2 per cent) were reported as being economically active: 60.2 per cent of young males and 44.4 per cent of young females. Of more concern, perhaps, is the fact that one in eight children aged 10-14 (12.2 per cent) were already part of the labour force. Levels of child labour are somewhat higher for boys than girls: 13.0 per cent compared with 11.4 per cent. No data were collected on the activity status of children below the age of 10. In Chapter 3, the characteristics of child labour are reviewed in more detail.

There is some indication that the age pattern of labour force participation has changed over time. Figure 2.4 shows labour force participation rates by age and sex for the 2014 and 1983 censuses. For 2014, data labels have been added. However, comparing participation rates between the two censuses poses some problems. Not only are the points in time far apart, but also the concepts used in the two censuses are somewhat different: in 1983, persons in the labour force included all those who were working or seeking work during a specified period of 14 days before the census ('current' activity status) (Immigration and Manpower Department, 1986), while in 2014 information on the 'usual' activity status during the 12 months prior to the Census was collected. As historic information on the labour market in Myanmar is very scarce, it was, nevertheless, decided to make an indicative comparison of the participation rates between the two censuses. The graph clearly shows for both censuses the higher participation of males compared to females at all ages, with the exception of the youngest age category (10-14 years). There is some evidence that over the years, the participation of males and females aged 15-49 has increased significantly. Apparently, it seems that little or no progress has been made in reducing levels of child labour since 1983. For both young boys and girls, around 12 per cent of all children were recorded as participating in the labour force in both censuses.

Over the years, the participation of persons aged 60 and over has declined. In 1983, 44.0 per cent of all persons aged 60 plus were still economically active, but this had declined to 30.4 per cent in the 2014 Census. Labour force participation for females aged 50-59 has remained more or less at the same level, while male participation has increased from 81.0 to 87.2 per cent. However, as previously explained, any comparison between the 1983 and 2014 censuses should be treated with caution, as activity status in the 1983 census referred to current activity status, while figures from the 2014 Census referred to usual activity status.

## Figure 2.4

**Labour force participation rates by 10-year age group\* by sex, 1983 and 2014 censuses**
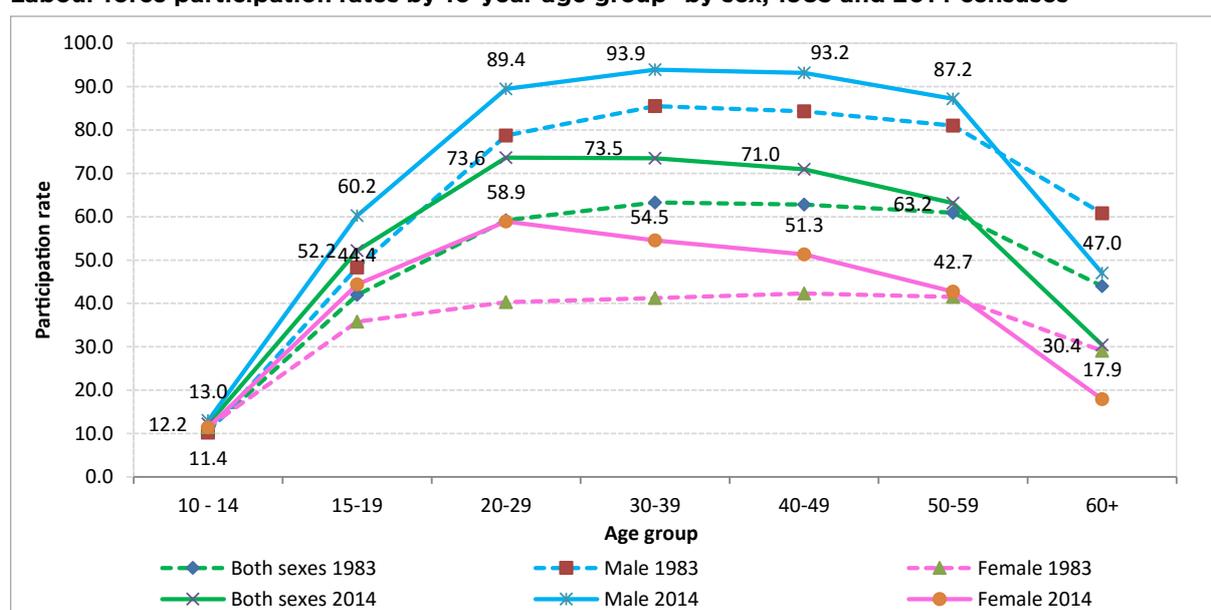


\* Age categories are different from those that are used in the rest of the report as this was the only information available in the 1983 census report.

For both males and females, participation rates are somewhat higher in rural areas than in urban areas. At the time of the 2014 Census, the proportion of economically active persons was 53.6 per cent in urban areas and 58.9 per cent in rural areas (Table 2.3). The somewhat higher participation in rural areas is present for both sexes and for all age groups (see Figure 2.5 and Appendix 1, Table A1.5). The difference between rural and urban rates was greater at older ages (60 years plus) but less so in the younger age groups. The fact that participation is higher in rural areas at older ages may be because people working in agriculture tend not to retire at a predetermined, fixed age in the way that employees in the public and private sector often do.

## Table 2.3

**Age-specific labour force participation rates by sex, urban/rural areas, 2014 Census**

| Age groups | Males | | Females | | Both sexes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Urban** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Rural** |
| 10 - 14 | 8.6 | 14.6 | 6.4 | 13.1 | 7.6 | 13.9 |
| 15 - 19 | 49.5 | 65.3 | 34.5 | 48.8 | 42.1 | 56.9 |
| 20 - 24 | 80.9 | 89.2 | 57.8 | 60.9 | 69.0 | 74.5 |
| 25 - 29 | 90.6 | 93.6 | 57.1 | 58.3 | 73.3 | 75.2 |
| 30 - 34 | 92.4 | 94.5 | 52.5 | 56.3 | 71.9 | 74.7 |
| 35 - 39 | 92.5 | 94.7 | 51.2 | 55.2 | 70.8 | 74.1 |
| 40 - 44 | 91.7 | 94.5 | 49.7 | 53.7 | 69.1 | 73.1 |
| 45 - 49 | 89.8 | 93.9 | 47.2 | 51.4 | 66.4 | 71.5 |
| 50 - 54 | 85.0 | 91.6 | 41.9 | 47.1 | 61.0 | 68.1 |
| 55 - 59 | 76.6 | 87.2 | 35.0 | 41.4 | 53.1 | 62.7 |
| 60 - 64 | 52.2 | 72.9 | 20.3 | 31.4 | 34.1 | 50.5 |
| 65 - 69 | 36.1 | 58.9 | 13.6 | 23.4 | 23.1 | 39.2 |
| 70 - 74 | 21.6 | 38.7 | 7.8 | 14.1 | 13.5 | 24.6 |
| 75 - 79 | 13.6 | 26.4 | 5.0 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 16.4 |
| 80 - 84 | 10.4 | 17.1 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 10.5 |
| 85 + | 10.7 | 14.2 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 8.6 |
| **Total** | **68.8** | **74.6** | **39.9** | **44.5** | **53.6** | **58.9** |

**Figure 2.5**

**Labour force participation rates for persons aged 10 and over by sex, urban/rural area, 2014 Census**
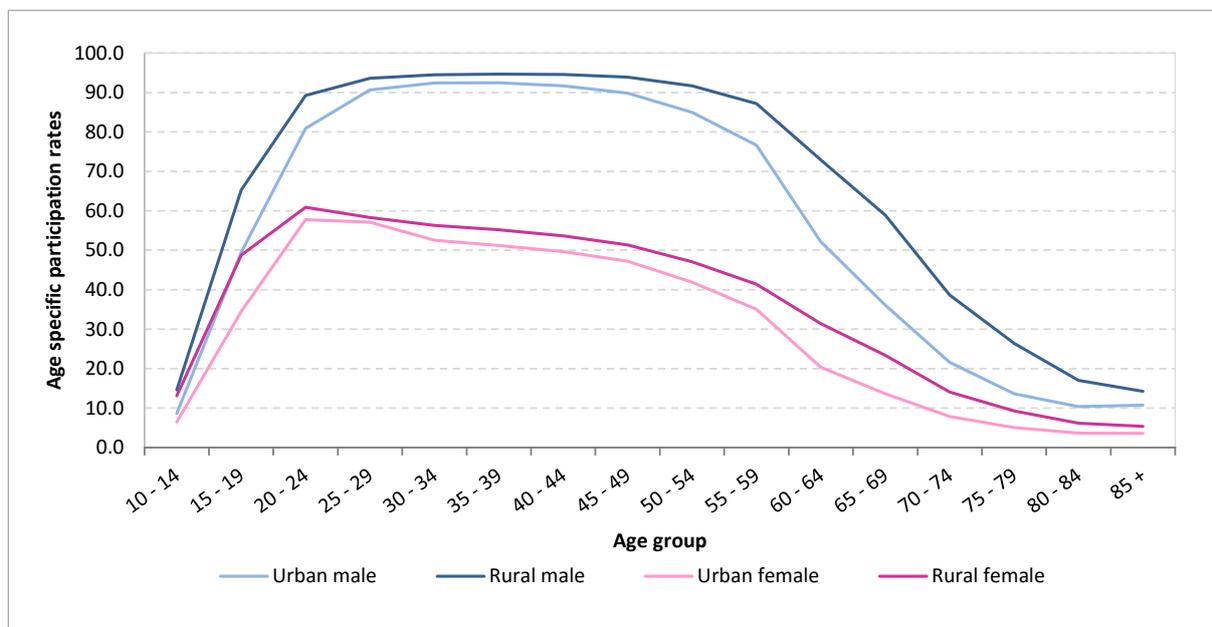


Figure 2.6 and Appendix 1, Table A1.4 show that large differences in participation rates were reported between different States/Regions of Myanmar. To avoid distorting the figures caused by the atypical rates for the very young and the older age groups, data in the graph are restricted to the population aged 15-64. Shan was the State/Region with the highest degree of participation in the labour force; 77.7 per cent of the population were economically active. This is 18.5 percentage points higher than in Rakhine, where only 59.2 per cent of the enumerated population were economically active. Rakhine was the only State/Region where less than 60 per cent of the population was economically active. However, as stated before, an estimated 1,090,000 persons, or 34 per cent of the population, residing in Rakhine were not enumerated. If these people had other labour force characteristics than those who were enumerated in the State then this, clearly, would lead to a bias in the results.

## Figure 2.6

**Labour force participation rates for persons aged 15-64, States/Regions, 2014 Census**
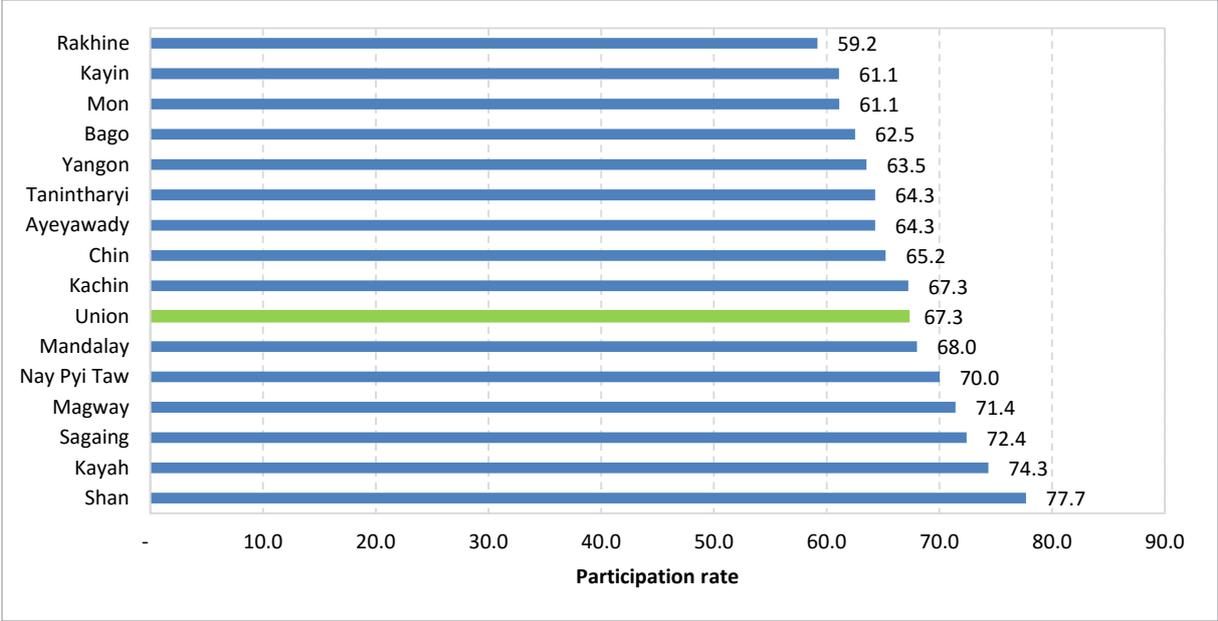


The diversity in labour participation is further illustrated in in the map at Figure 2.7 which shows rates by District. Figure 2.7 shows the rates for both sexes aged 15-64, while Figure 2.8 shows the rates for males and females separately. (The figures on which these maps are based are given in Appendix 1, Table A1.7). Participation rates for both sexes vary from as low as 53.0 per cent in Sittway (Rakhine) to 82.0 per cent in Mawlaik (Sagaing). In general, Shan and Sagaing have the highest concentrations of Districts with high participation rates. It is interesting to note that in the Southern States/Regions of the country not a single District can be found with participation rates higher than 70 per cent. Even the four Districts comprising Yangon - which is the country's principle economic and industrial centre - score relatively low with an overall participation rate of 65 per cent or lower. Mandalay, Myanmar's other major economic centre, scores slightly higher than Yangon. Of the 10 Districts with the highest proportion of people who are economically active, 9 are situated in Shan, Myanmar's largest State/Region. The tenth is in Sagaing.

## Figure 2.7

**Labour force participation rates, Districts, 2014 Census**



**Legend**

— State/Region Boundaries
- - - District Boundaries

**Participation Rate**

- 50 - 59.9
- 60 - 69.9
- 70 - 79.9
- 80 - 89.9
- 90 - 100.0
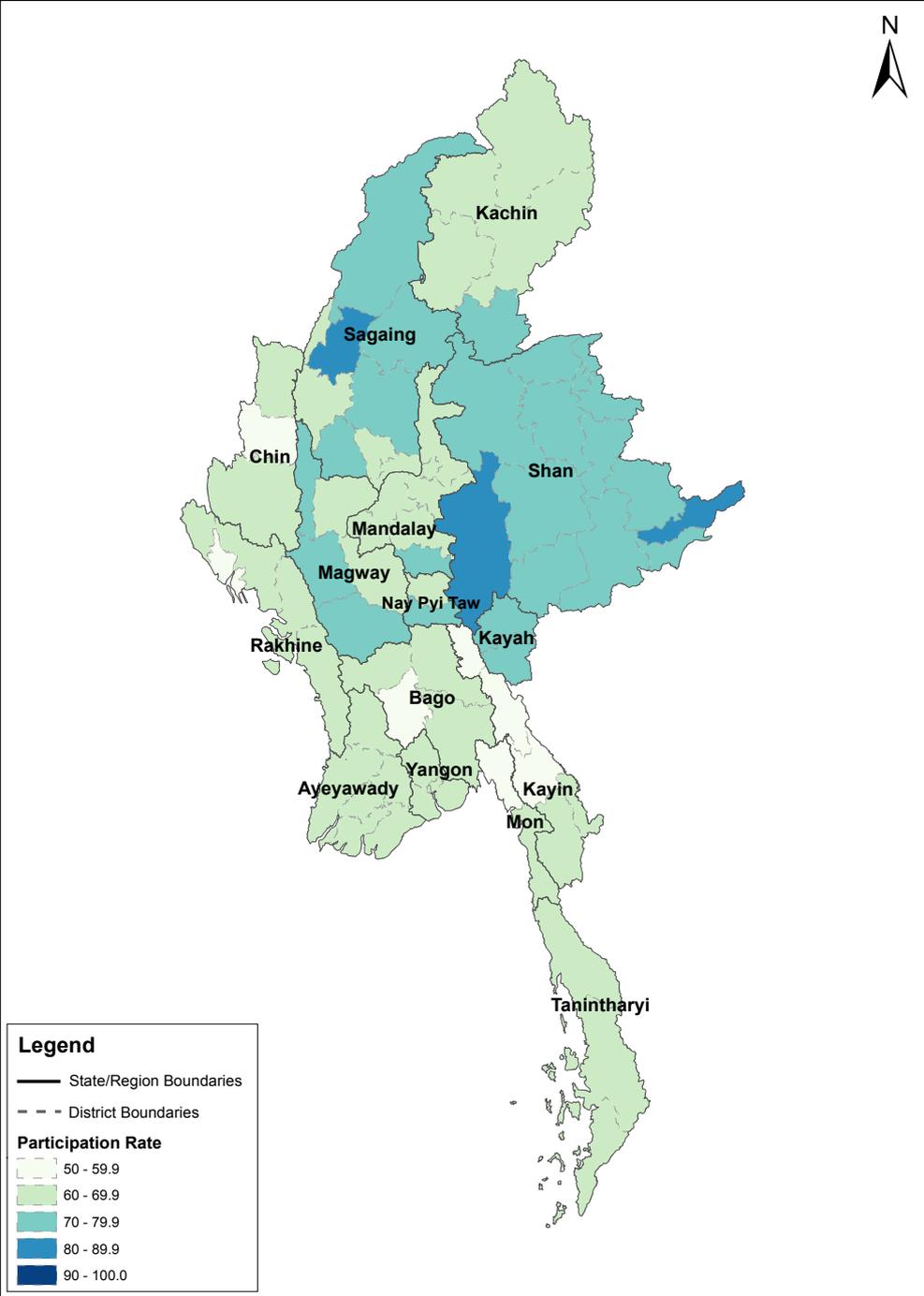
## Figure 2.8

**Labour force participation rates by sex, Districts, 2014 Census**
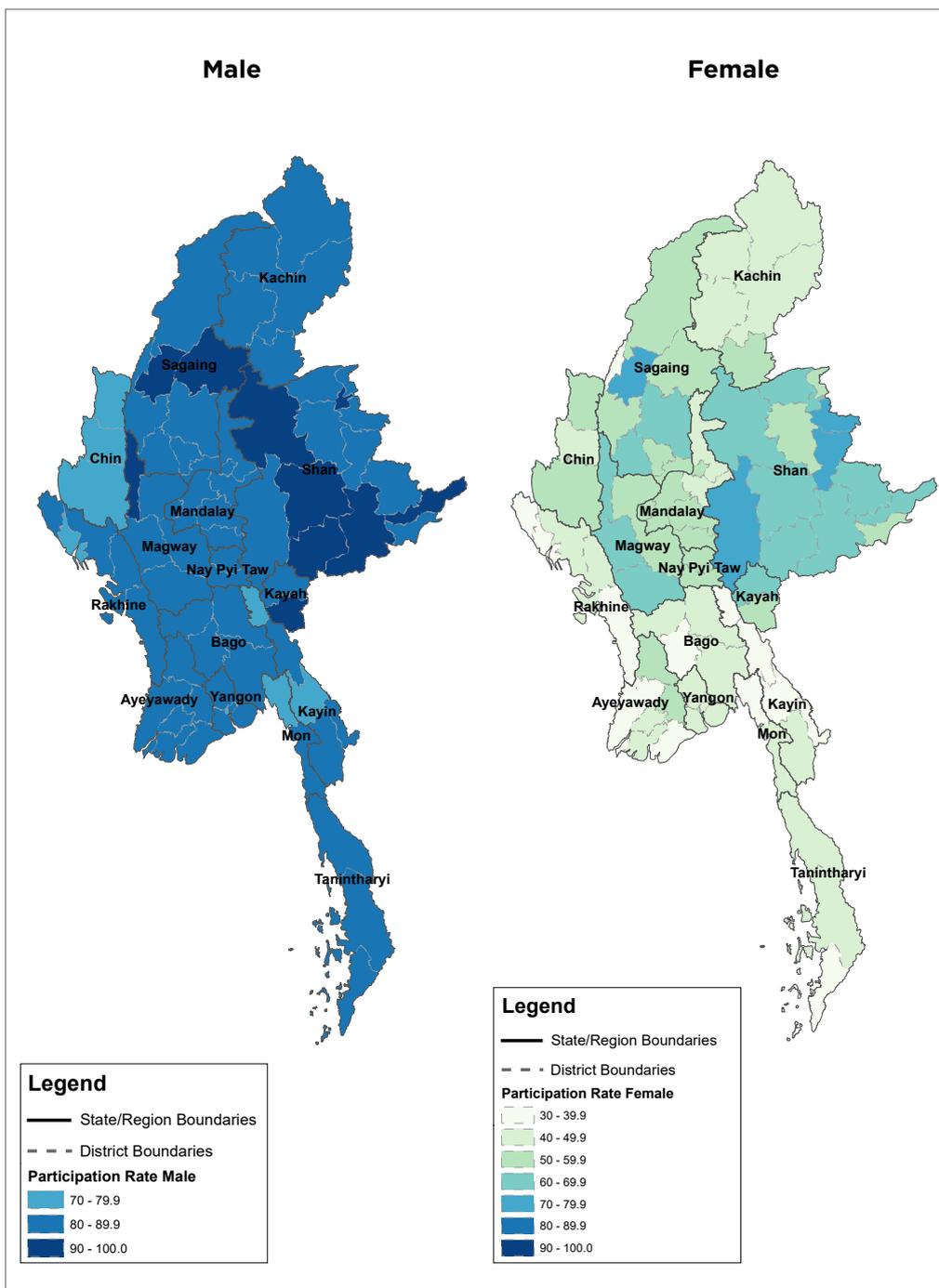


Figure 2.8 clearly shows the differences in labour force participation between males and females at the District level. In none of the Districts is the participation of females higher than males. The District with the highest male participation in the labour force is Bawlakhe in Kayah State where no less than 92.8 per cent of males aged 15-64 were reported in the Census as economically active. Having such a high male active labour force participation

is no guarantee that females are also highly active in the labour market. Indeed, only 53.8 per cent of women were economically active in Bawlakhe District. The highest level of economic activity of women was reported in Mawlaik in Sagaing Region, with a labour force participation of 72.8 per cent. In this District, male participation was also very high (92.3 per cent). Both maps show clear, distinctive patterns; a high or low participation for one of the sexes does not necessarily mean that the other sex will also score high or low.

A standard way to show sex differentials in labour participation is the ratio of female-to-male labour force participation rates (RFMP), where the female participation rate is divided by the male participation rate and multiplied by 100. Figure 2.9 shows the variation in female-to-male labour participation by State/Region.

**Figure 2.9**

**Ratio of female-to-male participation in the workforce for persons aged 15-64, States/Regions, 2014 Census**
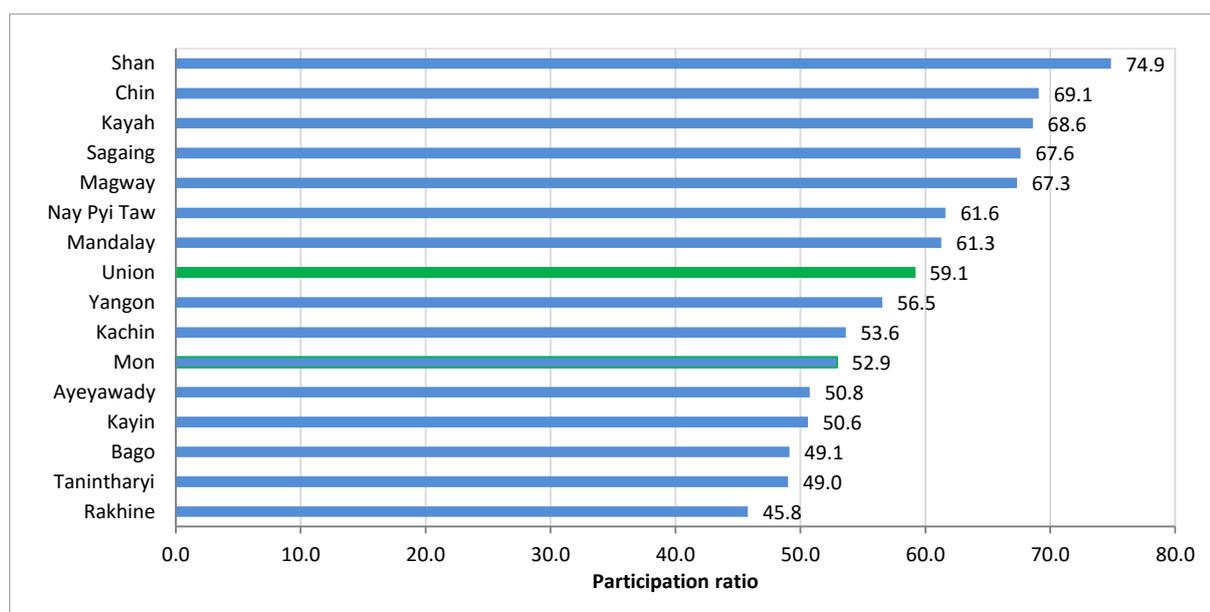


At the national level, the RFMP stands at 59.1. At the State/Region level, the ratio ranges from 45.8 (in Rakhine) to 74.9 (in Shan). This means that in Shan for every four economically active men the Census reported three economically active women; in Rakhine, this is less than two. Note that both States were also at the extremes of overall participation rates. This should come as no surprise as the participation of women in economic activity has a direct impact on overall participation rates. In both Yangon and Mandalay, the economic participation of women comes close to the national average. From the Census data, it is unclear what causes the large differences in participation rates between different States/Regions and Districts. A more in-depth study is needed to look into differential macro-economic factors, agricultural and industrial zoning and cultural and climatic conditions.

People with different background characteristics have different levels of participation in the labour force. Figure 2.10 shows the labour participation of persons in the 15-64 age-group by urban/rural place of residence, sex, marital status, educational attainment, literacy and school attendance.

The Census showed that Myanmar is still very much a rural society, with 70 per cent of the population living in rural areas (Department of Population, 2015, p 17). Participation in the labour force is higher in rural areas than in urban areas: 69.3 per cent and 62.9 per cent, respectively.

Persons who are single experience almost the same level of participation in the labour force as those who are married; at 68.8 per cent and 67.8 per cent, respectively. As might be expected, persons who were widowed had lower levels of participation than those who were married or single, as widowhood most frequently takes place at older ages when labour participation is lower. The 2014 Census showed that 56.7 per cent of widowed persons were economically active. Voluntary marriage dissolution is rare in Myanmar, with only 1.5 per cent of persons aged 10 and over reporting themselves as either separated or divorced. Their participation rate (73.7 per cent) is higher than for married people, due, perhaps, to the fact that they have to depend more on themselves to provide the necessities for day to day living. The fifth marital category is 'renounced'. This category is specific to Myanmar and indicates persons, both men and women, who were at one time married but subsequently decided to become a Buddhist monk or nun. The participation rate of these people is very low (13.6 per cent), indicating that most are not economically active, the exceptions normally being those who teach or provide other services.

**Figure 2.10**

**Participation rates for persons aged 15-64 by background characteristics, 2014 Census**
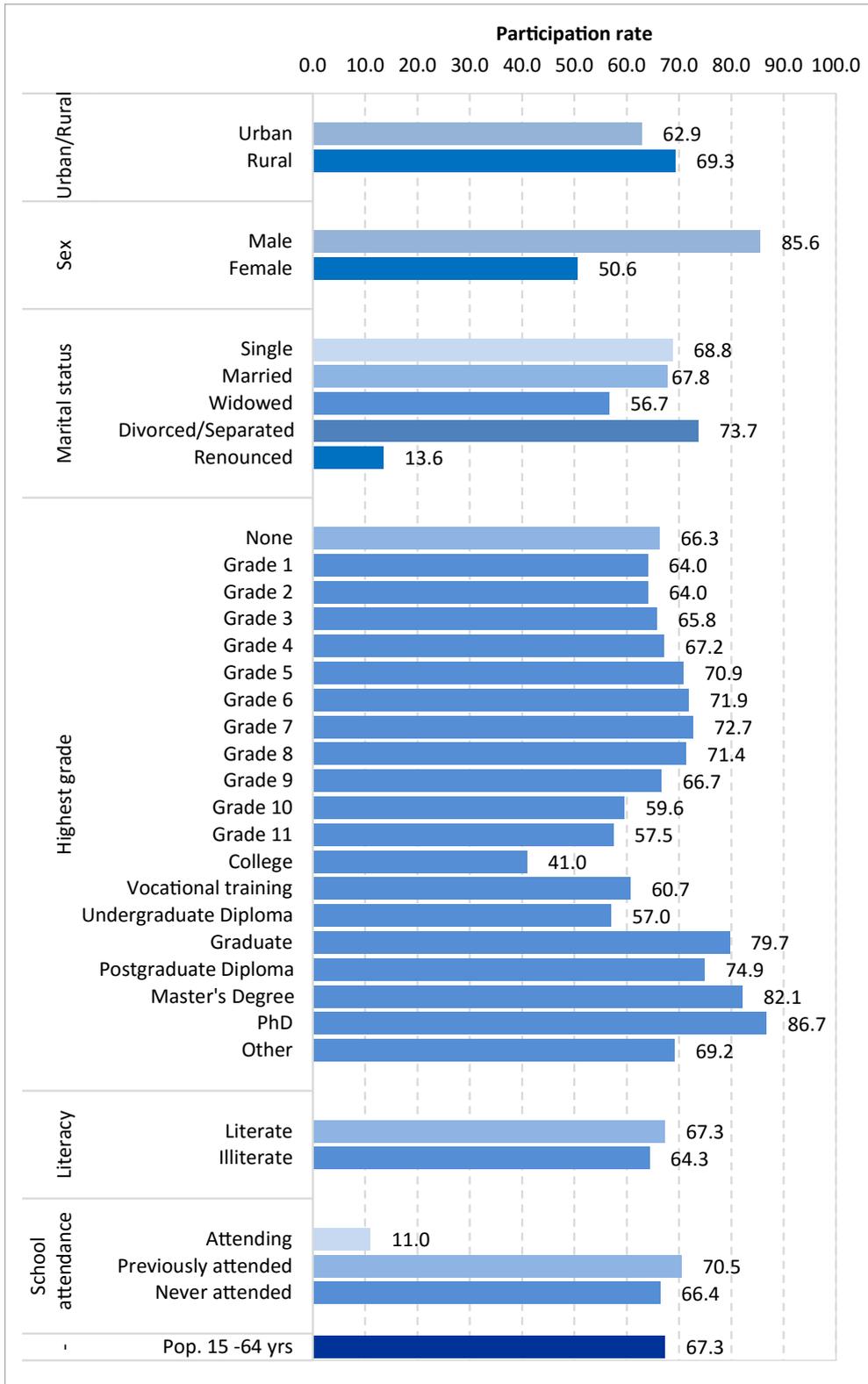
Labour force participation by educational attainment shows a very distinctive pattern. Two thirds (66.3 per cent) of persons without any formal education were reported as economically active in the Census. Figure 2.10 shows that up to grade 7 the participation rate increased for each additional grade. At grade 7, the participation rate was relatively high (72.7 per cent), but, peculiarly, after this it started to decrease. Persons who had progressed no further than college scored the lowest in terms of participating in the labour force at only 41 per cent. But persons with a higher university degree had the highest participation rate: 82.1 per cent of persons who obtained a Master's degree and 86.7 per cent of those with a PhD were economically active.

The Census showed that literacy rates for persons aged 15 and over stood at 89.5 per cent. Those who were unable to read and/or write had a slightly lower labour force participation than literate persons (67.3 per cent compared with 64.3 per cent) (Department of Population, 2015).

Finally, it is interesting to note that 11.0 per cent of persons who indicated they were still attending school were also recorded as economically active. Those who had attended school in the past scored slightly better than those who had never attended school (70.5 per cent compared with 66.4 per cent).

### 2.1.3 International comparisons

It is not straightforward to make international comparisons with regards to activity status between different countries. Many countries use different definitions and methods of data collection. The International Labour Organization (ILO) stores key national indicators of the labour market in its international database. These data are a combination of nationally reported and imputed data. To account for differences in data collection and tabulation methods between different countries, data are harmonized. Data on labour force participation in the ILO database refer to the population aged 15 years and over.

To compare Myanmar with other countries in the region, participation rates for South-East Asian countries and Myanmar's neighbouring countries for 2015 were taken from the ILO database and compared to the participation rates for persons aged 15 and over obtained from the 2014 Census. Readers should be aware that the comparison poses some problems because of differences in the definitions and methodology underlying the data ('usual' versus 'current' activity status, observed/modelled data). Therefore, the values should be seen as being purely indicative of labour force differences between these countries.

**Figure 2.11**

**Labour force participation rates for persons aged 15 and over for selected Asian countries**
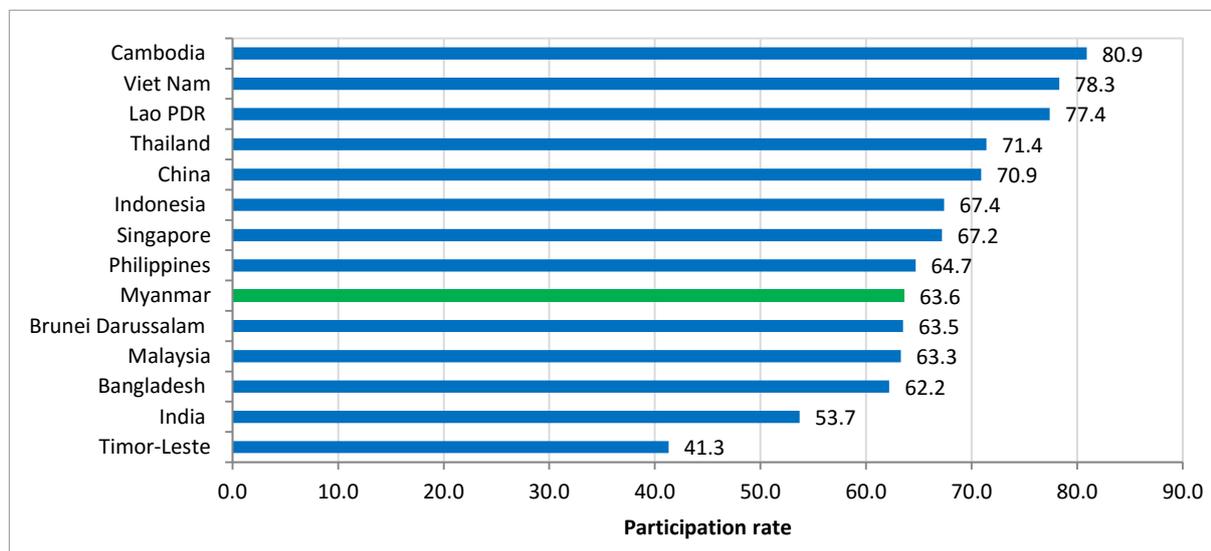


*Source:* Data for this graph were obtained from the website http://world-statistics.org/. This website reproduces development statistics from a large collection of international sources in an organized fashion. Myanmar data is from the 2014 Census.

In the region, the country with the highest labour force participation (Cambodia, 80.9 per cent) scores almost twice as high as the country with the lowest rate (Timor-Leste, 41.3 per cent). Myanmar, together with the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia and Bangladesh score somewhere in the middle between both extremes. Note that in this case a higher or lower score is not necessarily better or worse. In some cases, it may even be that a high participation ratio is not particularly positive, for example, in instances when older persons cannot afford to retire or when educational opportunities are limited and young persons have to work to contribute to the family income. As data refer to the population aged 15 and over, the height of the indicator is determined by a number of intervening factors such as the age structure of the population, the age-specific pattern of economic activity in the active age-groups and the labour force participation of older persons and women.

## 2.2 Unemployment

The unemployment rate is probably the most widely used labour force indicator. It gives an indication of the unutilized labour supply. For the 2014 Census, the definition of the ILO for the unemployed was adopted[6]. According to the ILO definition, the unemployed comprises 'all persons above a specified age who, during the reference period' were:

    (a)  "Without work", in other words, were not in paid employment or self-employment.
    (b)  "Currently available for work", i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period.

[6] This definition was also used in the UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2, p. 190.

(c) "Seeking work", i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified reference period to seek paid employment or self-employment.

The unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed during the reference period; the economically active population being those who are either employed or unemployed. As noted above, the 2014 Census collected information on the 'usual' activity status of the enumerated population. This has some consequences for the interpretation of the unemployment rate. The activity status of a person in the Census was determined by the longest time spent in a particular activity status. This means that short-term unemployment was not really taken into account. If a person was, for example, unemployed for three months, there would always be another activity status in which he/she spent more time. Therefore, unemployment rates based on 'usual' activity status have a tendency to be lower than those based on 'current' activity status.

The 2014 Census showed that there were 877,224 persons aged 15 and over, who reported that they were out of work: 520,070 males and 357,154 females. The unemployment rate stood at 3.8 per cent for the national population aged 15 and over, and 3.9 per cent for the population in the active age-group 15-64. Although the actual number of unemployed males is higher than the number of unemployed females, the unemployment rate for females aged 15 and over is higher than for males: 4.0 per cent compared with 3.7 per cent, due to the much higher absolute number of males in the labour force.

Information on levels of unemployment in the last 30 years is very scarce. The 1983 census measured an unemployment rate of 1.6 per cent: 1.9 per cent for males and 1.1 per cent for females (Immigration and Manpower Department, 1986). According to the 1990 Labour Force Survey (LFS), unemployment stood at 4.1 per cent (Department of Labour, 1992), being exactly at the same level as in the 2014 Census[7]. However, it should be noted that the 1990 LFS' unemployment refers to the current status, which included unemployed seasonal workers. In 1983, these formed a separate category in the census with a total of 1,511,974 persons and they were not considered to be in the labour force. They constituted 11.7 per cent of the economically inactive group aged 10 and over (Immigration and Manpower Department, 1986). In the 2014 Census, unemployed seasonal workers were not placed in a separate group given the usual activity status adopted. It remains unclear whether unemployed seasonal workers were classified by the enumerators as 'unemployed persons' or perhaps as 'other inactive persons', or 'employed' as they may have been in work for more time than they were out of work. Unemployment was also measured in the 2001 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey[8]. The survey found an unemployment rate of 1.4 per cent: 1.7 per cent for females and 1.1 per cent for males (aged 15 and over) (Department of Population, 2003).

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[7] The 1990 Labour Force Survey presented two different unemployment rates, one with unpaid family workers included (4.12 per cent) and one with family workers not included (5.99 per cent). As the 2014 Census also included unpaid family workers in the employed population, the 1990 figure with family workers included was selected. Moreover, ILO makes it clear that unpaid family workers should be included in the labour force (Ralf Hussmanns, 2007).

[8] Other household surveys did not have information on unemployment or, as in the case of the 2009 Non-communicable Disease Risk Factor Survey, Myanmar uses a definition that is not compatible with the figures in this report (WHO, 2011).

Although the few historic figures given in the previous paragraph show a rather erratic pattern of unemployment, they all suggest very low levels. However, in Myanmar, as in many less developed countries, though the unemployment rate is widely used as an indicator of the strength of the labour supply, unemployment levels can be a poor measure of the conditions of the labour market. Within the ILO labour force framework, unemployment is considered as an 'extreme situation of total lack of work' (Ralf Hussmanns, 2007). Most people in less developed countries cannot afford to be continually unemployed because of the lack of a social safety net and will engage in whatever temporary work that becomes available. To measure the grey zone between employment and unemployment, the concept of underemployment has been developed. The definition of underemployment by the ILO is based on time-related conditions and contains three criteria (Mata Adriana, ILO Bureau of Statistics, 1999). To be considered underemployed a person has to be:

(1) Willing to work additional hours
(2) Available to work additional hours
(3) Worked less than a number of hours set forth during a specified reference period, measured by the total number of hours worked.

In the 2014 Census no questions were asked to determine the volume of time-related underemployment (that is, the total additional time people could work) and the degree of underemployment in the population. The reader should, however, be aware of the importance of this phenomenon in the country and the limitations of the traditional unemployment rate. Hopefully, the results from the 2015 Labour Force Survey will shed more light on unemployment and underemployment as a determining factor of labour market conditions in Myanmar.

Age-specific unemployment rates are quite similar for males and females in Myanmar (Figure 2.12). They follow a typical exponential decay function. Unemployment rates are high at ages below 25 and thereafter drop to very low levels for persons aged 30 and over. It is surprising that unemployment is highest among children aged 10-14: 14.0 per cent of young boys and 10.5 per cent of young girls reported that for most of the time during the 12 months prior to the Census they were looking for work. The analysis will focus on this peculiar characteristic in Chapter 3 in the section on child labour. Below the age of 20 unemployment is above 10 per cent.

**Figure 2.12**

**Age-specific unemployment rates by sex, 2014 Census**
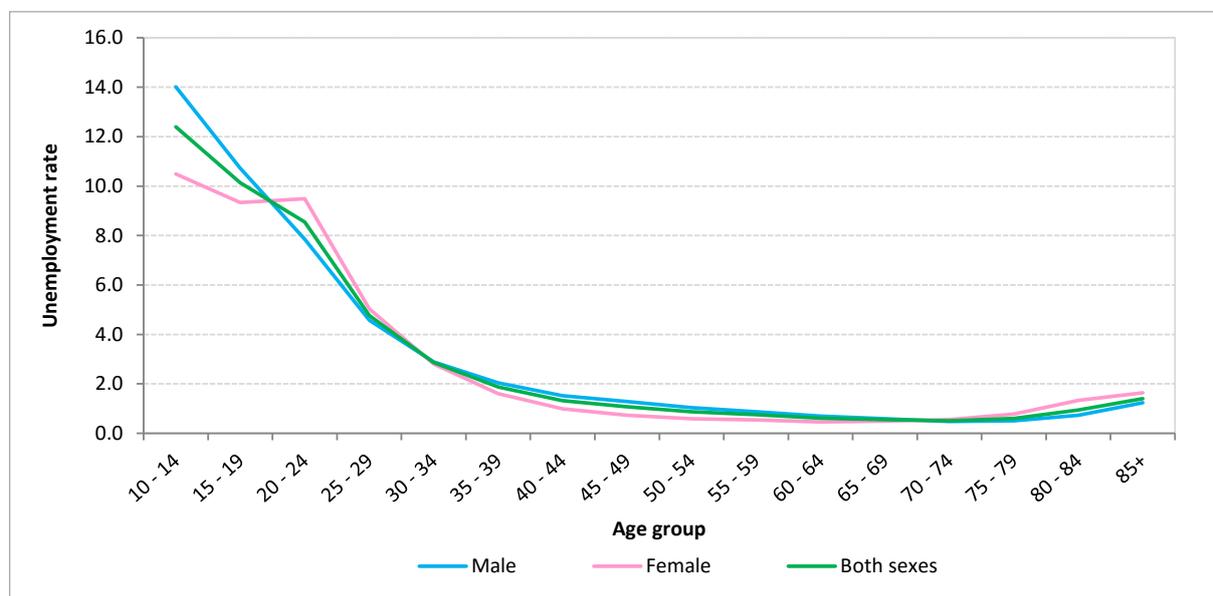


At the time of the 2014 Census, unemployment for persons aged 10 and over was 4.9 per cent in urban areas and 3.7 per cent in rural areas. For the age-group 15-64, unemployment rates were 4.8 per cent and 3.6 per cent, respectively (Appendix 1, Table A1.5). Up to about age 60, unemployment rates in urban areas were higher than in rural areas (Figure 2.13). Differences between urban and rural unemployment rates were highest for the age-group 20-24 among whom 10.7 per cent of persons in urban areas and 7.5 per cent in rural areas found themselves out of work. When comparing urban and rural unemployment, the fundamentally different nature of unemployment has to be taken into account between urban-industrialized and rural-agricultural areas. The type of unemployment is closely connected to the nature of the labour economy in both areas. While labour in urban areas is related to the increasingly competitive, export-oriented, industrialized global economy with a demand for high productivity; rural agricultural work by own account farmers and wage labourers is still largely dominated by subsistence agriculture and domestic market production with low labour productivity and strong seasonal variations in the volume of work. Consequently, the distinction between the employed and unemployment status is more clear cut in urban than in rural areas. Rural unemployment is often masked by serious underemployment and low productivity. Any comparison between levels of unemployment between urban and rural areas should take this into account.

## Table 2.4

**Age-specific unemployment rates by sex, 2014 Census**

| Age groups | Both sexes | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 - 14 | 12.4 | 14.0 | 10.5 |
| 15 - 19 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 9.3 |
| 20 - 24 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 9.5 |
| 25 - 29 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| 30 - 34 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| 35 - 39 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| 40 - 44 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| 45 - 49 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| 50 - 54 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| 55 - 59 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| 60 - 64 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| 65 - 69 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 70 - 74 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 75 - 79 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| 80 - 84 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| 85+ | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| **10-64** | **4.2** | **4.1** | **4.3** |

## Figure 2.13

**Unemployment rates by age, urban/rural area, 2014 Census**
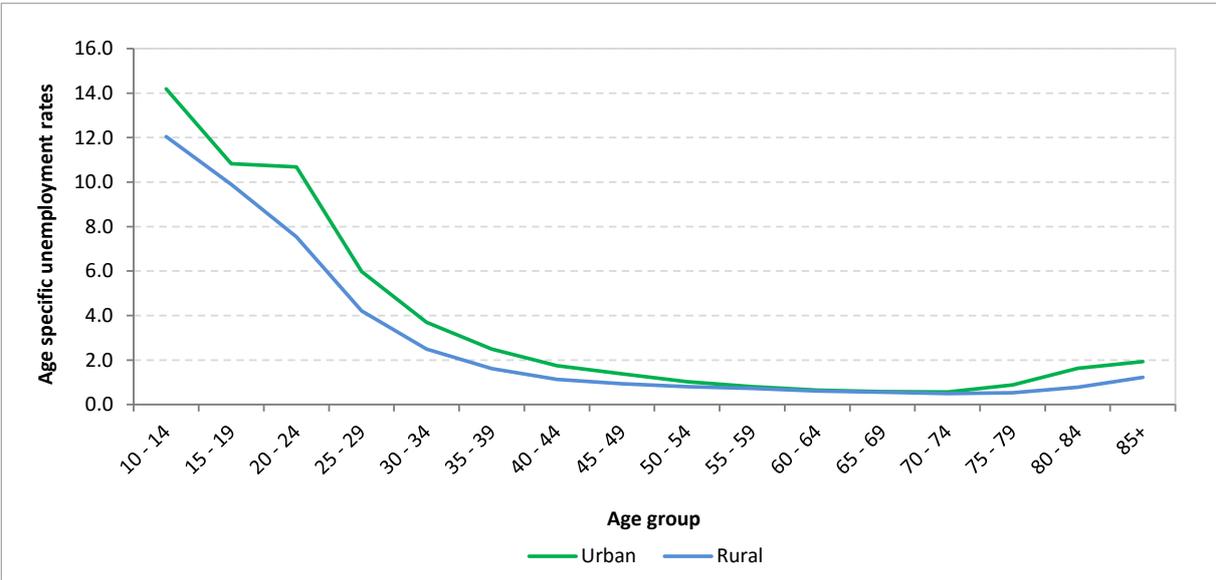


To see whether or not differentials exist between males and females according to their urban/rural place of residence, ratios of female-to-male unemployment rates, by age and urban/rural type of residence were calculated (see Figure 2.14). In terms of female-to-male unemployment, rural and urban areas followed more or less the same age-pattern. Before age 20, the unemployment level was higher for males than for females. In their twenties, young women were out of job at a higher rate than young men. Then, between the ages

of 30 and 69 the rate of male unemployment was significantly higher for males than for females. At age 70, the unemployment rate for females, compared to males, caught up again and at older ages unemployment was higher for females. Obviously, at these older ages, the absolute number of persons unemployed was much lower than in the active age-groups, as the overall labour force was much smaller.

**Figure 2.14**

**Ratio of female-to-male unemployment rates by age, urban/rural area, 2014 Census**
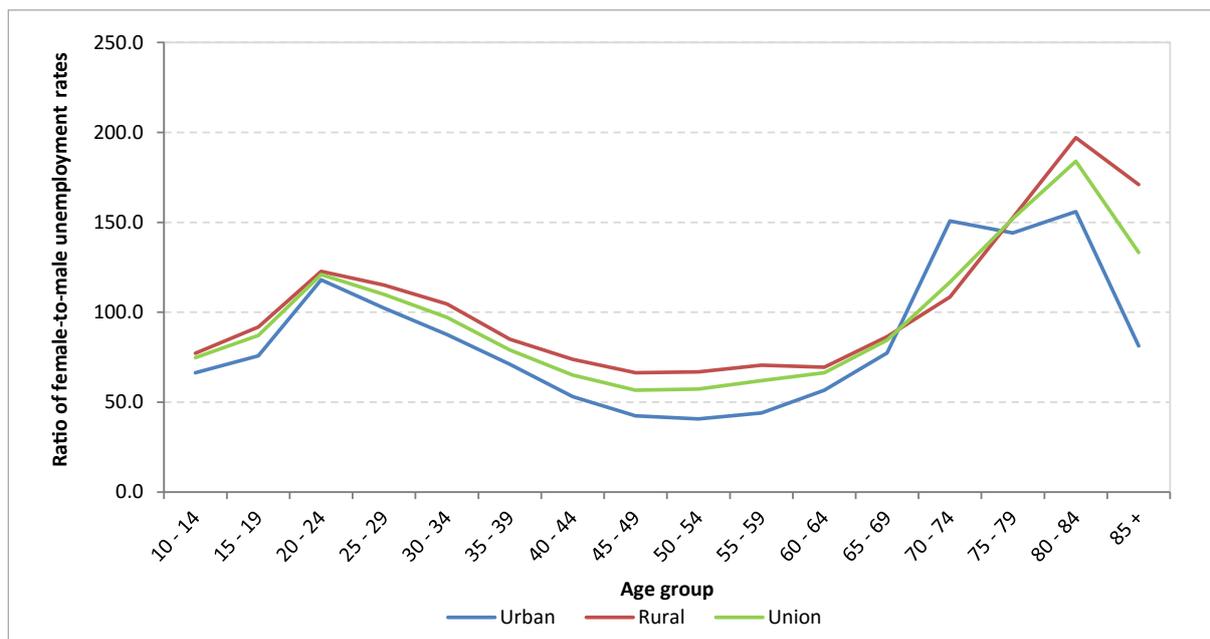


Within Myanmar, large regional differences exist in terms of unemployment of the population (Figure 2.15 and Appendix 1, Tables A1.3 and A1.4). At the time of the Census, Rakhine had the highest level of unemployment, with 10.4 per cent of its population aged 15-64 out of work. This was more than five times higher than in Shan State, where a mere 2.0 per cent were unemployed. Unemployment was also high in Kayin (7.5 per cent) and Mon (6.2 per cent).

**Figure 2.15**

**Unemployment rates for persons aged 15-64, States/Regions, 2014 Census**
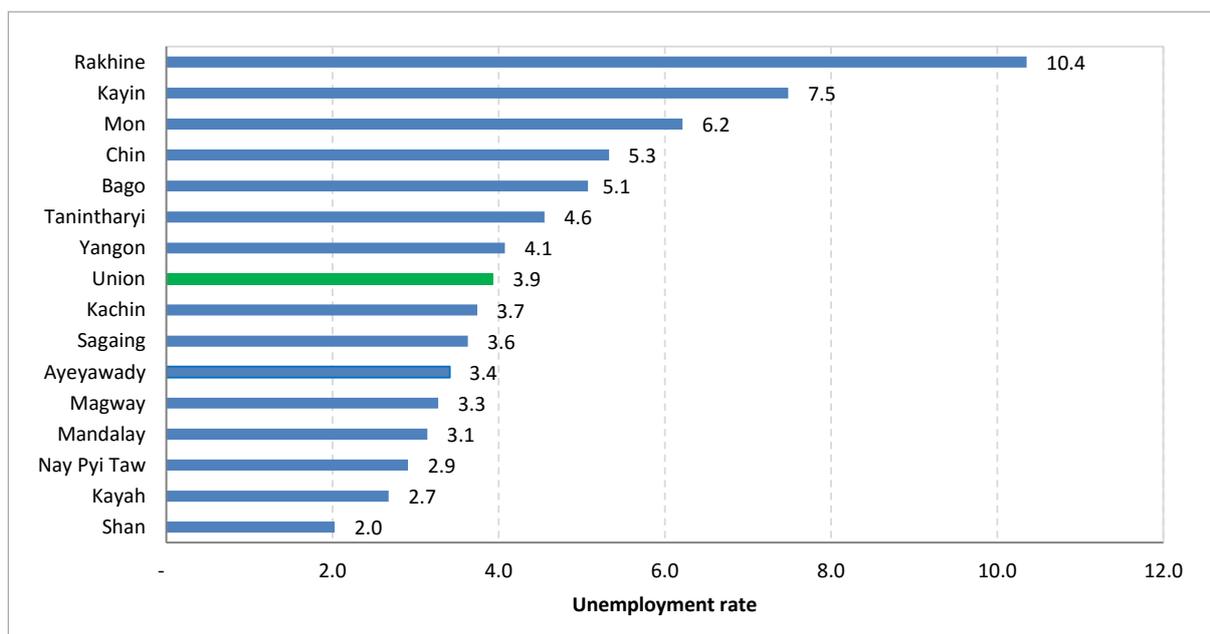


Even larger differences across the country exist at the District level. The map at Figure 2.16 (derived from the data presented in Appendix 1, Tables A1.6 and A1.7) shows two clusters of various Districts with high unemployment. The first is situated in the northern part of Rakhine State and the second covers the northern Districts of Kayin State. It is unclear why both regions show such high rates of unemployment. However, it should again be noted that in Rakhine State, an estimated 1,090,000 persons, about a third of the population, mainly residing in these northern Districts, were not allowed to self-identify using a name that was not recognized by the Government. Also in Kayin, some areas could not be visited during the Census due to access issues. Perhaps the higher unemployment was due to the specific conditions in both regions, or due to a selection process where those who were enumerated had higher unemployment than those who were not enumerated.

Unemployment was lowest in the entire western part of Shan State. In this vast area, with extensive agricultural activity, unemployment was below 2 per cent. Other States/Regions, bordering Shan (Nay Pyi Taw and Kayah) enjoyed unemployment levels of under 3 per cent.

Over the years, Yangon has become a main point of attraction for migrants from other States and Regions. Large numbers of rural migrants are attracted by the job opportunities in the industrial zones of the former capital. Out of the population living in conventional households in Yangon (6,923,377), some 1,752,595 (25.3 per cent), were lifetime migrants from other States/Regions and another 744,323 (10.8 per cent) were lifetime migrants who had moved from other Districts of Yangon Region (Department of Population, 2016b). Of the top 20 flows of recent migration in the country, 19 were to one of the four Districts constituting Yangon Region. Despite this large influx of migrants, Yangon has been able to keep unemployment at a relatively low level (4.1 per cent) demonstrating that through rapid industrial development, the region has been able to absorb this large flow of migrants

into its labour market. Mandalay also attracts large scores of migrants, and has also kept its unemployment at a low level (3.1 per cent).

**Figure 2.16**

**Unemployment rate, Districts, 2014 Census**
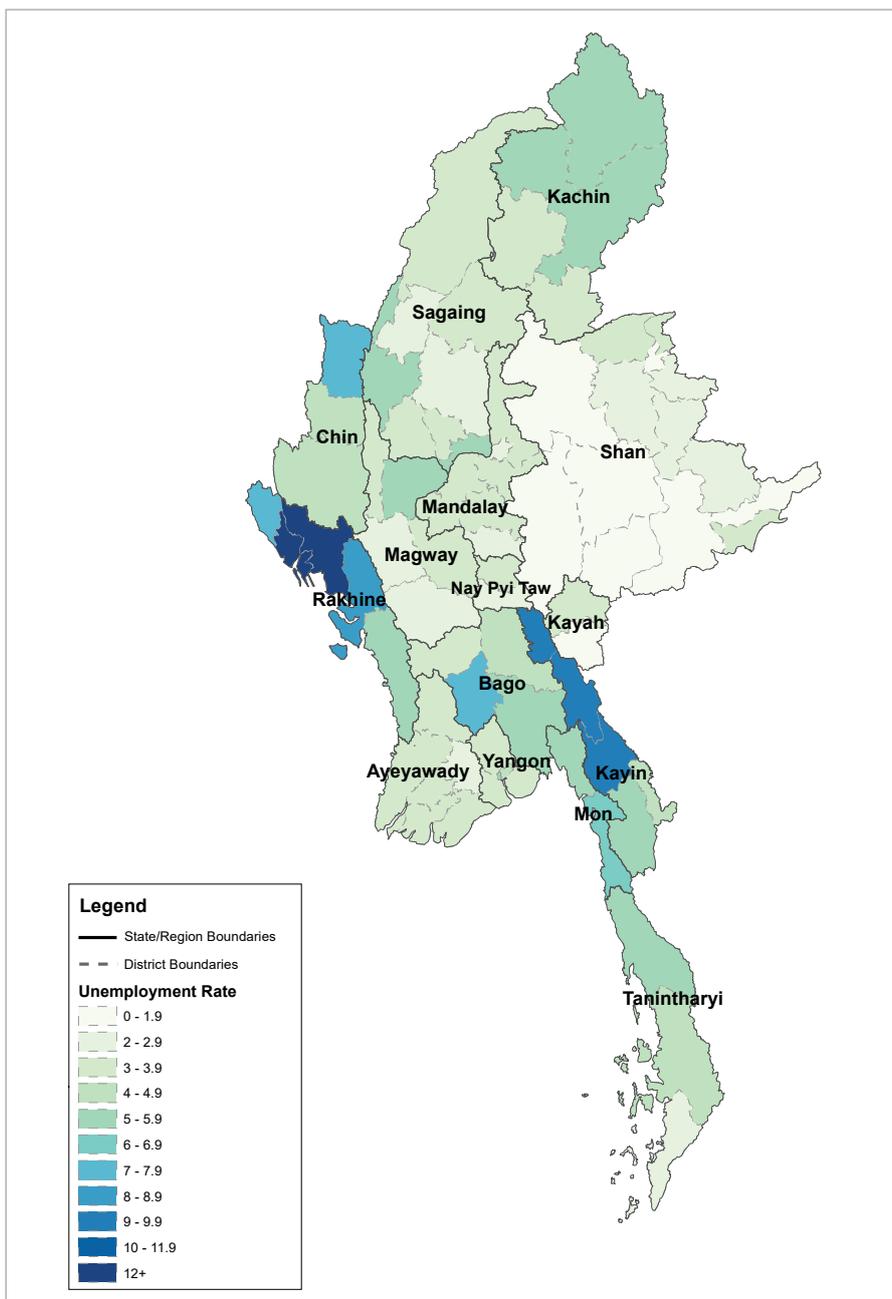


Figure 2.17 summarizes the diversity of unemployment (for those aged 15-64) across different groups within society using the same variables shown earlier in Figure 2.10. This age restriction was applied to avoid any differences between background categories caused by differential patterns in the number of very young or old persons in the population and the labour market.

**Figure 2.17**

**Unemployment rates for population aged 15-64 by background characteristics, 2014 Census**
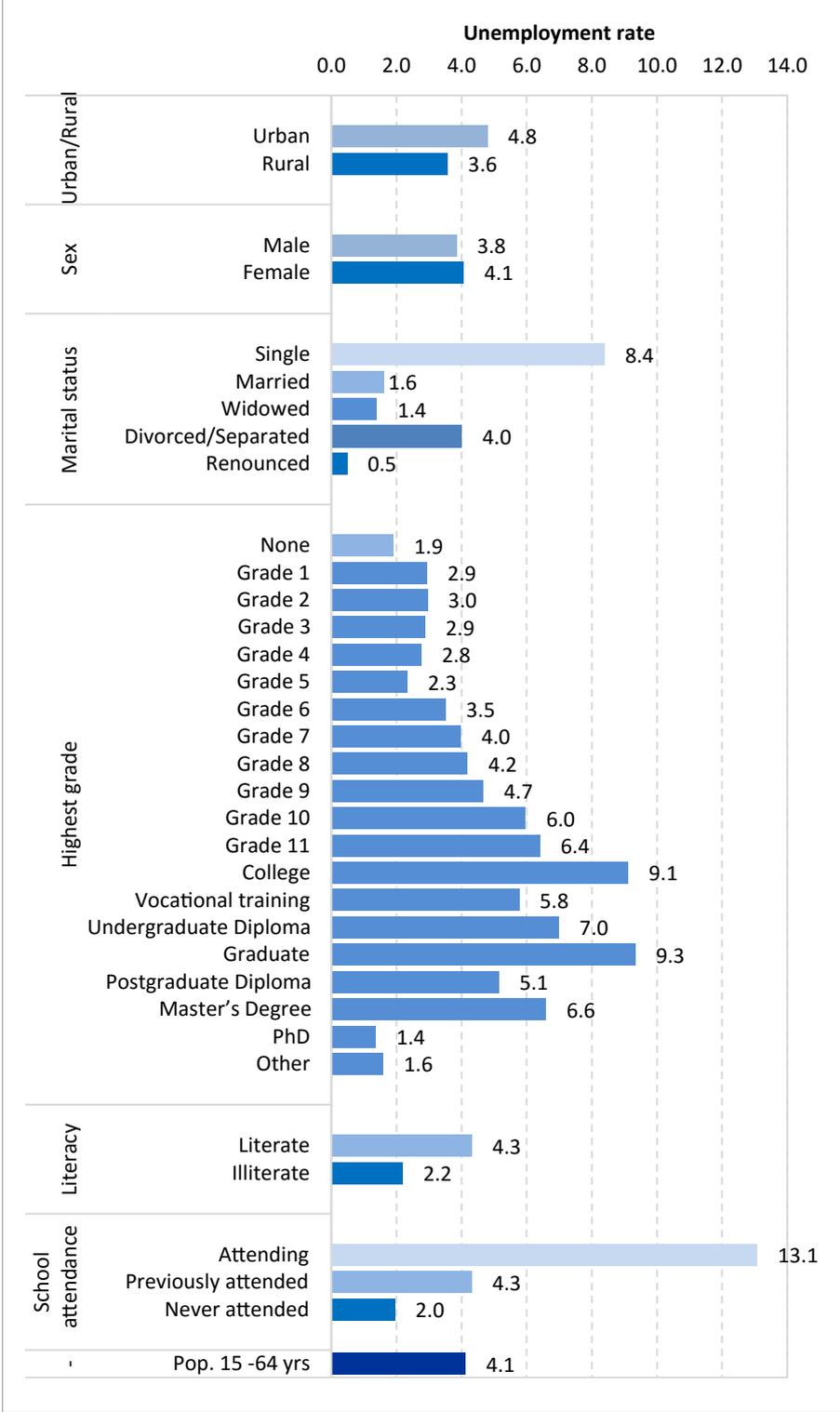
Unemployment recorded by the 2014 Census was considerably higher among single persons than among all other persons; 8.4 per cent of single persons reported that they were unemployed. No doubt this has more to do with the fact that single persons are on average younger than persons in the other marital status categories, and youth unemployment is generally high. Likewise, widowed persons have much lower levels of unemployment, reflecting the fact that they are, on average, older than the other groups, and that older persons have relatively low unemployment. Among the other marital statuses, the unemployment rate for divorced/separated persons is, at 4 per cent, somewhat higher than for the other marital status groups except single. Perhaps the need for divorced persons to work is greater as they cannot rely on a partner to help earn a living. As noted earlier, persons who renounced their marriage usually lead lives as monks or nuns and are not looking for employment; their level of unemployment is consequently very low (0.5 per cent).

There is an interesting relationship between educational attainment and the level of unemployment. It would be expected that persons with higher educational attainment have better chances in the labour market and would face lower unemployment. This is not the case. Among all levels of educational attainment, those with a college or graduate degree have the highest unemployment (9.1 and 9.3 per cent, respectively). This is about five times more than persons with no education at all (1.9 per cent). This scenario will become more evident as increasingly more young people opt for higher education. Myanmar is not the only country that has to deal with the problem of unemployment among young, educated people. For instance, in neighbouring India, the educated youth face a much higher risk of unemployment than the more poorly educated. Schmid (2015, p3) reports that the unemployment rate among highly-educated (graduated and above) young Indian women in urban areas is 23 per cent compared to only 2 per cent among those young women who have a low educational attainment ('literate - primary level').

From grade 5 onwards, for each step on the educational ladder, the level of unemployment increases, from 2.3 per cent at grade 5 to 4.7 per cent at grade 9, to 9.1 per cent for persons with a college diploma. Note that persons who obtained a graduate degree, have almost similar levels of unemployment to persons with a college diploma. Persons with a postgraduate diploma and a Master's degree seem to have better chances of employment (5.1 and 6.6 per cent respectively were unemployed); while a PhD degree almost guarantees work - only 1.4 per cent were unemployed.

The percentage of persons who were unemployed was higher for those who were literate (4.3 per cent) than for illiterate persons (2.2 per cent). In fact, the same remark as made above for the nature of unemployment in urban-industrial and rural-agricultural areas holds for literate and illiterate persons. Illiterate persons are proportionately more often found in rural, less productive agricultural jobs, in which underemployment and seasonal unemployment play a much bigger role.

It is interesting that children who, at the time of the Census, were still attending school were looking for work at a higher rate (13.1 per cent) than those who had previously attended school (4.3 per cent) or those who had never attended school (2.0 per cent). This can mean one of two things: either those who were still in school were already looking for work for

when they finished their education, either with a diploma or as a school dropout, or those who were looking for work while still at school needed a job to finance their studies.

It is clear from the above that the relationship between these basic socio-demographic characteristics and unemployment is most often influenced by other intervening factors: persons who are single are on average younger, and as young people have more schooling than older people, their educational attainment is on average also better than married, widowed or divorced persons. Consequently, the level of unemployment of single persons does not reflect the net effect of being single compared with other marital states, but reflects the effect of a combination of the features of single persons. To show the net effect of an explanatory variable on another depending variable, statisticians rely on multivariate regression techniques. The goal of a multivariate regression is typically to quantify how variable A influences variable B without the intervening effects of a set of other variables. Many multivariate regression techniques exist. In case the dependent variable is a dichotomy, a logistic regression is used[9].

Therefore, to identify the characteristics of persons that were unemployed during the 12 months before the Census, while controlling for other intervening factors, a logistic-regression was run for persons in the age-group 15-64 who were either employed or unemployed. The dependent variable in this regression was whether the person was unemployed or not (unemployed = 1) or employed (= 0). To determine whether or not there were social and demographic differences in the chances of being unemployed, a set of explanatory variables was introduced into the regression equation: sex of the person, State/Region of residence, educational attainment, urban/rural place of residence, marital status, and age recorded in five-year age-groups. For each variable, a reference category had to be chosen. Reference categories were: sex = male, State/Region = Kachin State, educational attainment = none, married status = single, and five-year age-group = 15-19 years. Note that the variables illiteracy and school attendance were not included in the regression model, as they have a high degree of correlation with education attainment. This would cause problems of what is referred to as multicollinearity[10].

The results of the regression analysis are presented in Table 2.5. Column 'B' shows the regression coefficients, which are the natural logarithms of the 'odds ratios' for persons aged 50 and over to have been unemployed. The larger the B-coefficient, the larger the effect of the explanatory variable on the logistic of the dependent variable. Clearly, this measure is hard to interpret. Therefore, the exponential function of the regression coefficients (Exp(B)) is normally calculated. This measure gives the odds ratio (that is the ratio of the probability of experiencing the event against the probability of not experiencing the event) to the reference category. As such it is a measure of the likelihood that a person with a certain characteristic (being female, for example) was unemployed during the 12 months before the Census compared to a male (reference category).

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[9] An introduction to logistic regression can be found at: http://data.princeton.edu/wws509/notes/c3.pdf
[10] In statistics, multicollinearity exists when two or more explanatory variables in a regression equation are highly correlated. If correlated explanatory variables are used in a regression model, it leads to erratic estimates of the regression coefficients.

## Table 2.5

**Logistic regression coefficients, unemployment status, (population aged 15-64), 2014 Census**

| | | B | Exp(B) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age group** | 15 - 19 | | 1.000 |
| | 20 - 24 | -0.252 | 0.778 |
| | 25 - 29 | -0.742 | 0.476 |
| | 30 - 34 | -1.087 | 0.337 |
| | 35 - 39 | -1.396 | 0.247 |
| | 40 - 44 | -1.689 | 0.185 |
| | 45 - 49 | -1.878 | 0.153 |
| | 50 - 54 | -2.056 | 0.128 |
| | 55 - 59 | -2.213 | 0.109 |
| | 60 - 64 | -2.336 | 0.097 |
| **Sex** | Male | | 1.000 |
| | Female | -0.125 | 0.883 |
| **Urban/Rural** | Urban | | 1.000 |
| | Rural | -0.050 | 0.951 |
| **State/Region** | Kachin | | 1.000 |
| | Kayah | -0.304 | 0.738 |
| | Kayin | 1.064 | 2.897 |
| | Chin | 0.657 | 1.928 |
| | Sagaing | 0.158 | 1.172 |
| | Tanintharyi | 0.332 | 1.393 |
| | Bago | 0.539 | 1.714 |
| | Magway | 0.140 | 1.151 |
| | Mandalay | -0.131 | 0.877 |
| | Mon | 0.757 | 2.131 |
| | Rakhine | 1.457 | 4.292 |
| | Yangon | -0.113 | 0.893 |
| | Shan | -0.409 | 0.664 |
| | Ayeyawady | 0.199 | 1.220 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | -0.257 | 0.774 |
| **Highest grade of education** | None | | 1.000 |
| | Grade 1 | 0.107 | 1.113 |
| | Grade 2 | 0.095 | 1.100 |
| | Grade 3 | 0.062 | 1.064 |
| | Grade 4 | 0.044 | 1.045 |
| | Grade 5 | -0.097 | 0.907 |
| | Grade 6 | 0.048 | 1.049 |
| | Grade 7 | 0.094 | 1.099 |
| | Grade 8 | 0.141 | 1.151 |
| | Grade 9 | 0.268 | 1.308 |
| | Grade 10 | 0.585 | 1.794 |
| | Grade 11 | 0.742 | 2.100 |
| | College | 0.996 | 2.709 |
| | Vocational training | 0.843 | 2.324 |
| | Undergraduate Diploma | 0.877 | 2.404 |
| | Graduate | 1.333 | 3.793 |
| | Postgraduate Diploma | 0.729 | 2.073 |
| | Master's Degree | 1.156 | 3.177 |
| | PhD | -0.030 | 0.970 |
| | Other | 0.067 | 1.069 |
| **Marital status** | Single | | |
| | Married | -0.909 | 0.403 |
| | Widowed | -0.363 | 0.695 |
| | Divorced/Separated | 0.099 | 1.105 |
| | Renounced | -2.711 | 0.066 |
| | Constant | -2.400 | 0.091 |

Figure 2.18 gives a visual representation of the odds ratios. The reference categories for each variable have value '1' and are depicted in green. The other categories show the odds ratio compared to the reference category. Note that no levels of significance are included in the analysis, as the data belong to a population census (covering the whole population) rather than a sample survey.

The logistic regression shows some interesting results. Firstly, Figure 2.18 showed that female unemployment was slightly higher than male unemployment. After the model was controlled for other intervening factors, women actually had a lower chance of being unemployed than men. The odds ratio of being unemployed for women, compared to men, was 88 against 100. The difference between urban and rural employment was substantive (4.8 against 3.6 per cent) but became much smaller (odds ratio = 0.95) after the other variables were controlled. The age pattern of unemployment remains more or less the same, with much higher unemployment rates for younger people compared to the adult group.

The logistic regression model shows much larger differences between States and Regions. For instance, the bivariate analysis (illustrated in Figure 2.15) shows an unemployment rate of 3.7 per cent in Kachin and 10.4 per cent in Rakhine, which gives a ratio of 2.8 between both States. After statistically controlling for differences between urban/rural, education and other variables, the difference between Rakhine and Kachin (the reference category) is shown to be greater (4.9). The odds ratio of Rakhine compared to Kachin is 4.3. The difference between some other States/Regions in unemployment rates also becomes more distinctive after controlling for the other intervening variables.

The odds ratios of married people compared to single persons is 0.40 in the logistic regression, that is, the odds for single persons to be looking for work is exactly two and a half times higher than for married persons. Widowed persons have higher odds than married people (0.70), while divorced or separated people score slightly higher than single people (1.10). The same trends observed in the bivariate analysis remain with much higher levels of unemployment for persons who attained higher education, with the exception of those who obtained a PhD. The odds of being unemployed is almost four times higher (3.79) for persons with a graduate degree than for those with no schooling at all.

**Figure 2.18**

**Odds ratios logistic regression, unemployment (population aged 15-64), 2014 Census**
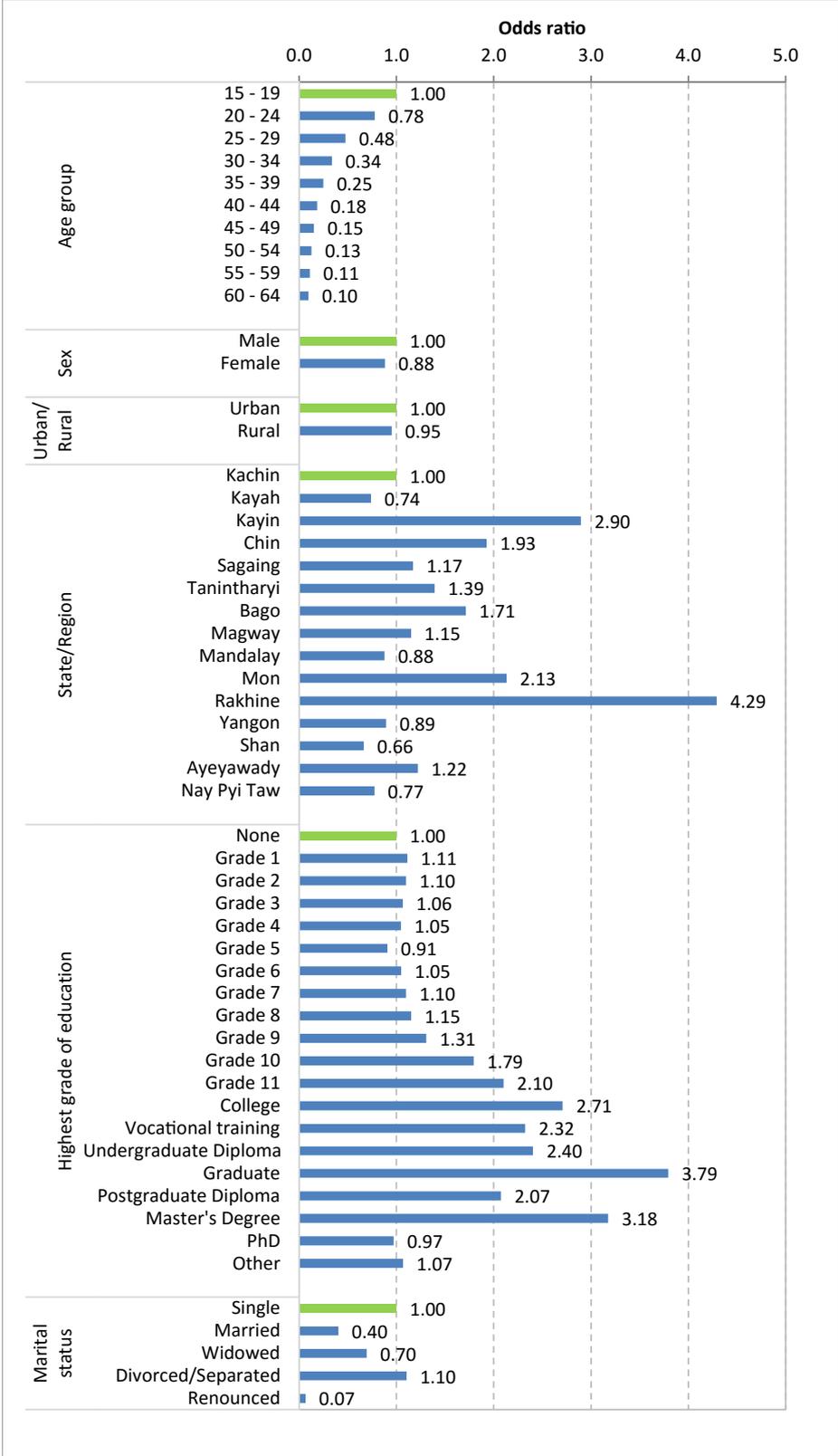
## 2.3 Employment-to-population ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is an indicator which is closely related to the participation rate. According to the ILO definition (ILO, undated), the employment-to-population ratio is defined as the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. If levels of unemployment are low, the employment-to-population ratio will come very close to the participation rate. The ratio is an indicator of the ability of a country to provide employment to its population. In many less developed countries, with high levels of informal employment and casual day labourers, the indicator can in some cases be more insightful than the unemployment rate.

According to the 2014 Census, the employment-to-population ratio stood at 54.9 per cent for the population aged 10 and over. For the age group 15-64, the ratio was 64.6 per cent. As the level of unemployment in many areas was relatively low, the employment-to-population ratio and the participation rates were quite similar. Figure 2.19 shows both indicators by State/Region. As both measures show similar values, there is no particular reason to make a detailed analysis of the employment-to-population ratios here, as this would only repeat what has already been discussed earlier in the report.

**Figure 2.19**

**Participation rates\* and employment-to-population ratios\* for persons aged 15-64, States/Regions, 2014 Census**
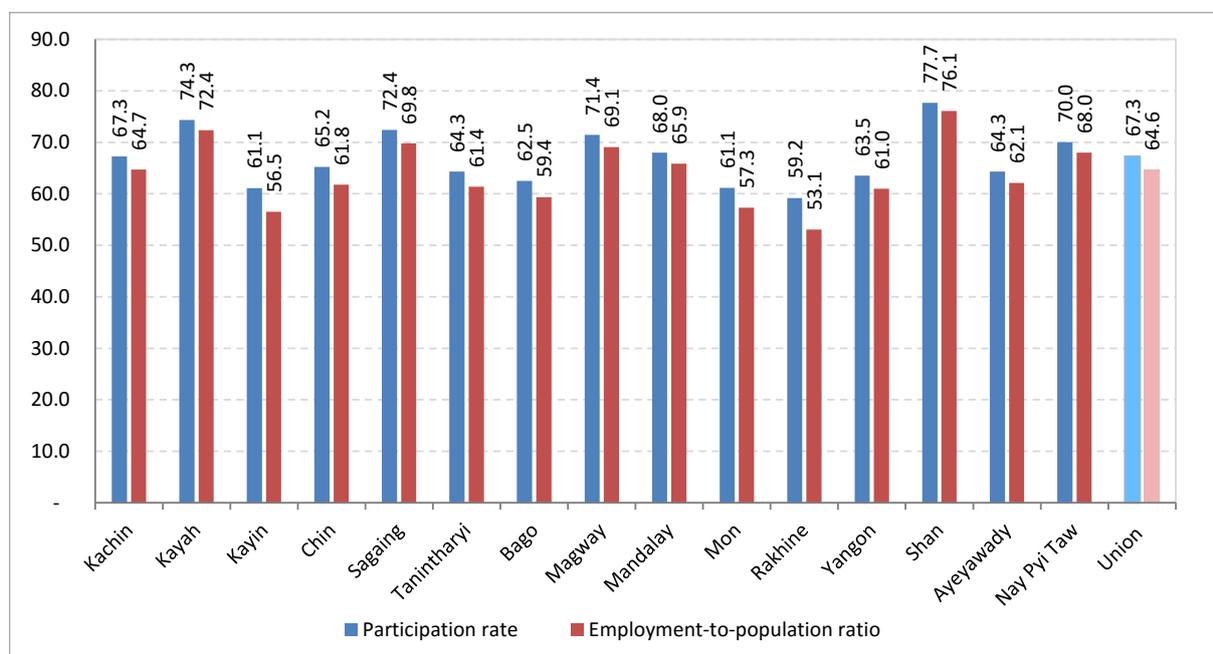


\* See Glossary of terms and definitions.

## 2.4 Type of employment

### 2.4.1 Activity status

In the 2014 Census, employed people were classified into one of five different activity statuses: employee (government), employee (private organization), employer, own account worker and contributing family worker. As explained earlier, in the Union Report, the 'Other' category of the activity status question was classified as non-active. However, the analysis showed that about 86,000 persons in the age-group 15-64 in the 'other' category had provided information on occupation and/or industry. Therefore, an extra category was created ('other active').

The 2014 Myanmar Census defines own account workers as those self-employed persons who worked on their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain and did not have any employees. This category could include, for example, artisans, self-employed mechanics, traders in farm produce and family workers offering services in their own or a family business. Any member of the household working on a family holding for pay fell under Employee (Private, Organization). On the other hand, contributing family workers are those working without pay in the business or farm of another household/family member.

Figure 2.20 shows that among the total population aged 10 and over who were employed, the group of own account workers made up 38.8 per cent, employees in private organizations accounted for 32.9 per cent, contributing family workers a further 17.5 per cent, government employees 6.0 per cent and employers 4.6 per cent. The small residual group 'other active' accounted for only 0.2 per cent of the total employed population.

**Figure 2.20**

**Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 10 and over by type of employment, 2014 Census**
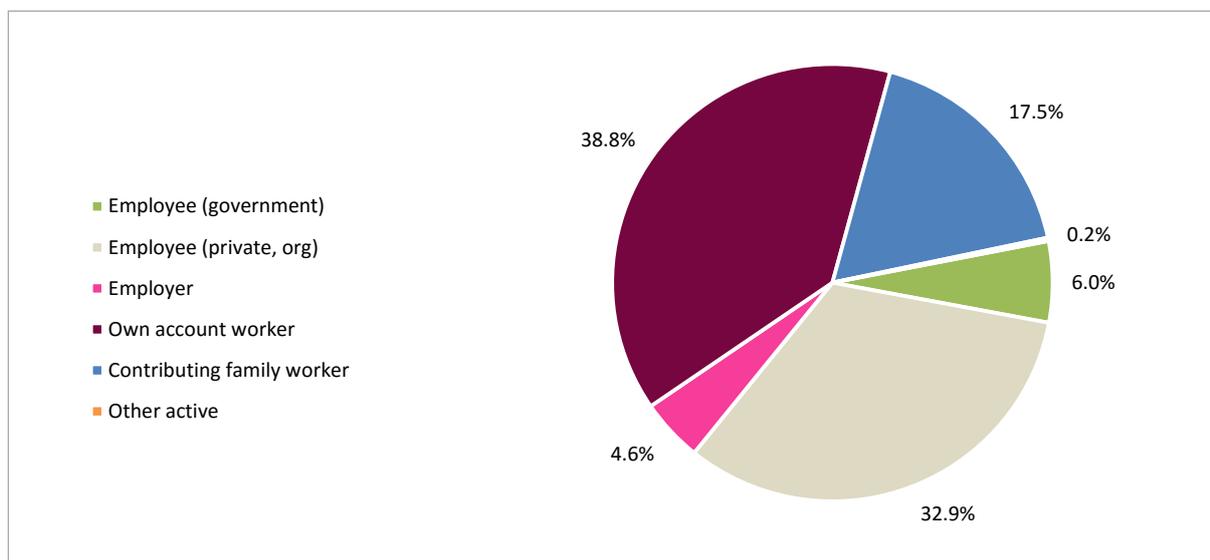


The population pyramid at Figure 2.21 shows the age and sex distribution of the employed labour force by type of employment. Both for males and females, own account workers form the biggest group. In the 2014 Census, a total of 5,659,633 male own account workers were reported against a total of 3,058,659 female own account workers. The second largest group were employees in private organizations, comprising 4,819,128 males and 2,565,464 females. A large group of people in Myanmar were economically active as contributing family workers (1,570,015 males and 2,353,359 females). Employers were defined in the Census as 'persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons'. A total of 775,197 male employers and 267,038 female employers were counted in the Census. The Government sector is quite extensive in Myanmar: in 2014, 1.35 million persons were on the Government payroll: 57.2 per cent were males and 42.8 per cent were females.

**Figure 2.21**

**Population pyramid of employed persons by type of employment, 2014 Census**
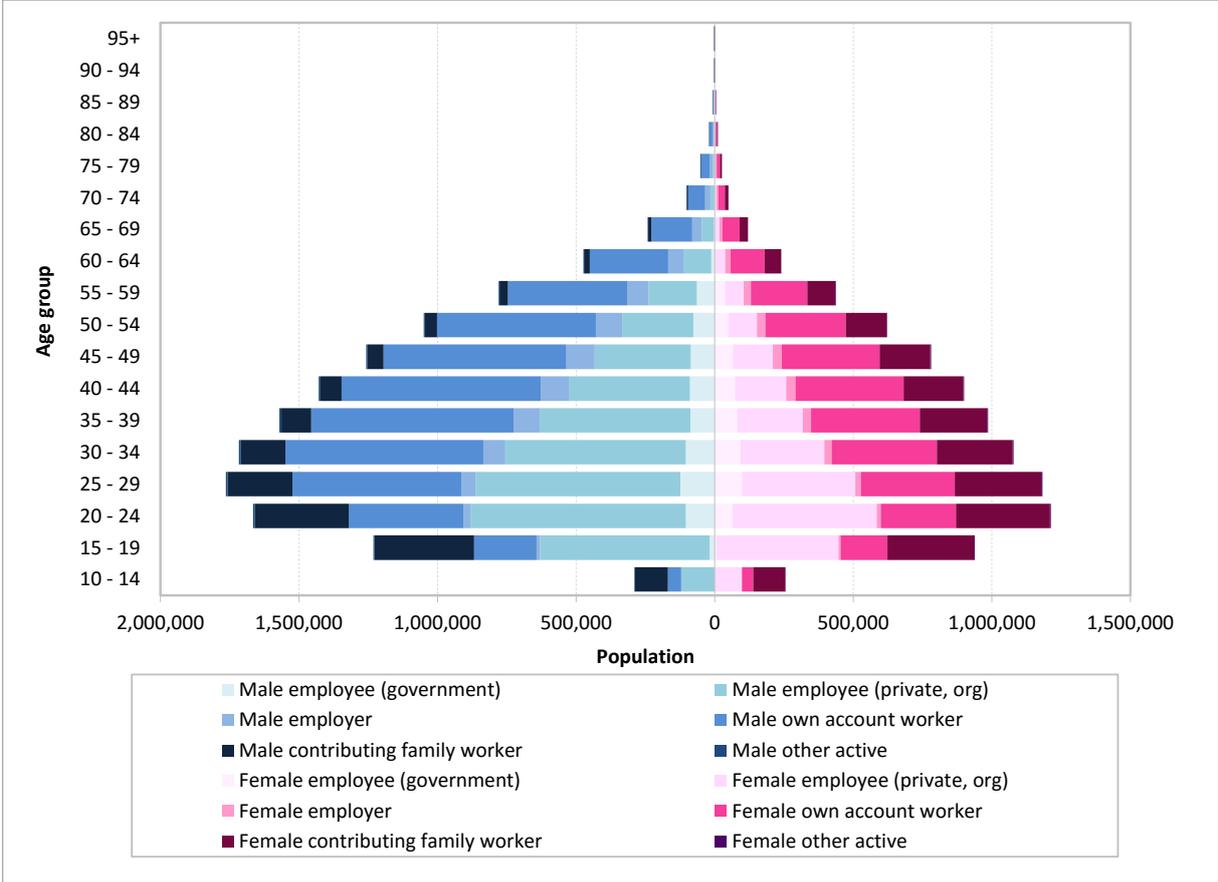


Although the population pyramid shows how at each age the population is divided among the different types of employment categories, it is not able to clearly show the dynamics over the various age-groups of the population. Figures 2.22 shows the relative distribution of males and females by type of employment by age. The graph is restricted to the age-groups 10-64 because of the rather erratic patterns after age 65.

**Figure 2.22**

**Percentage of employed population by type of employment by age by sex, 2014 Census**
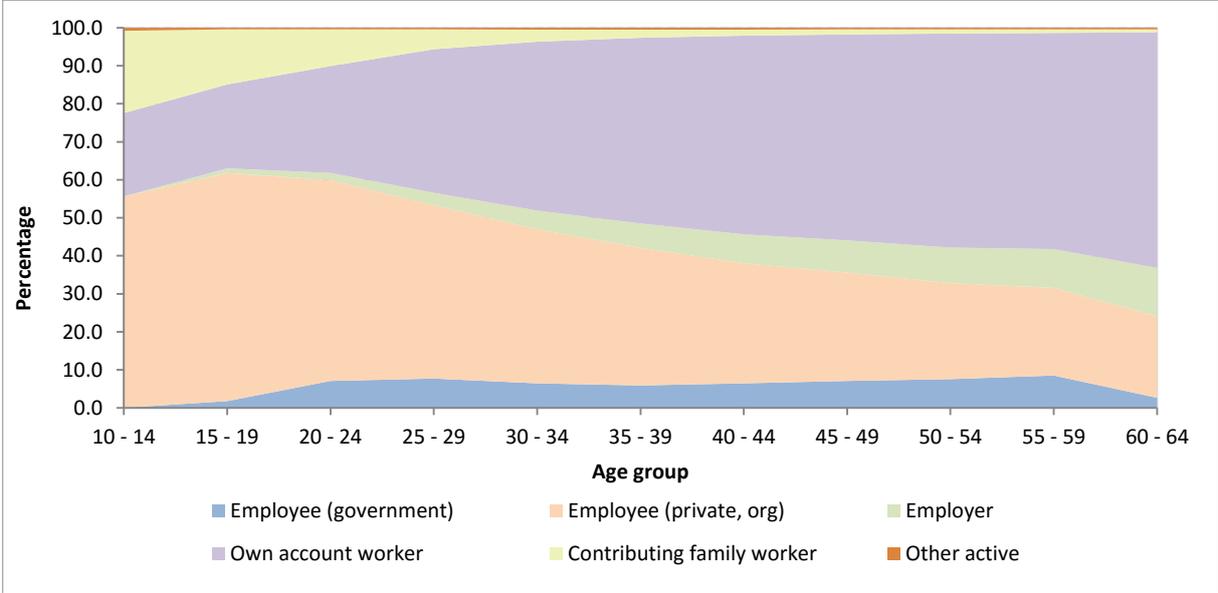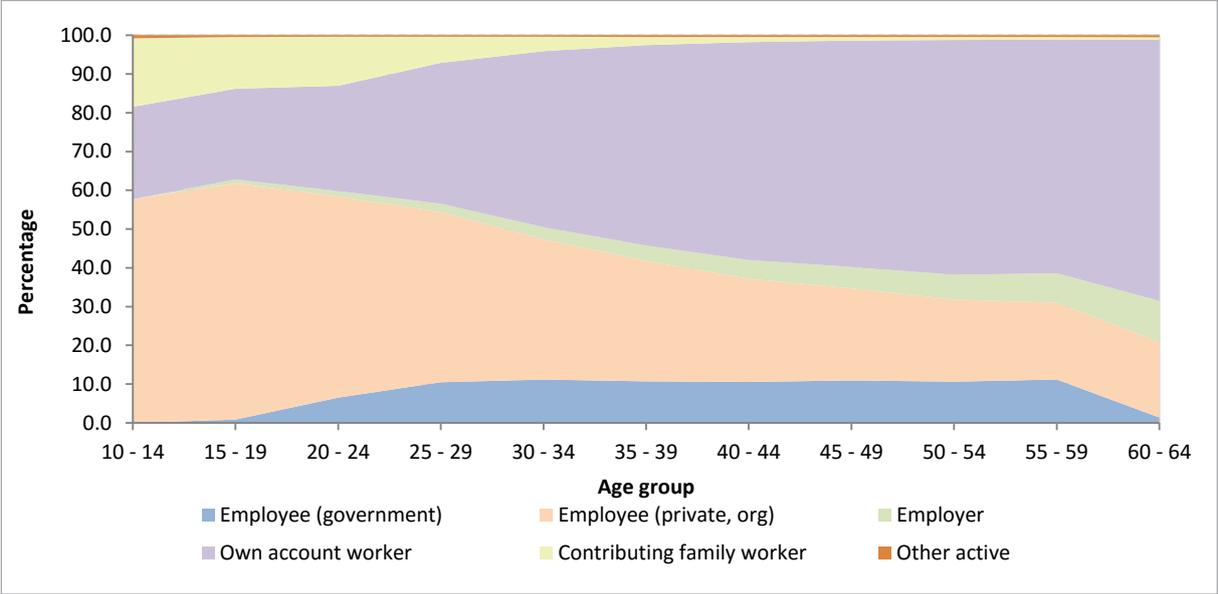
**a) Males**



**b) Females**



It is interesting that an almost similar age pattern exists between males and females in terms of type of employment. At very young ages, employment in private organizations is the main type of employment for both sexes. In the age-group 15-19, more than 60 per cent of both sexes were so employed. From age 30 more men and women are employed as own account workers. The increase in the percentage of own account workers in the labour force increases with age and in the age-group 60-64, more than 60 per cent of men and women were economically active as own account workers. In the meantime, with progressing age, the proportion of people working as contributing family workers declines. The relative

importance of working for the Government was higher for females than for males. The percentage of government employees in the labour force increases in the age-group 15-19 years, and remains at a more or less constant level until age 60 and then decreases as civil servants retire.

Although labour force information from the 1983 and the 2014 censuses are not directly comparable (see section 1.2), and caution is needed when comparing data from both enumerations, some general patterns can still be detected when comparing results from both censuses. Over the years, significant changes have taken place in the labour force in terms of type of employment (Figure 2.23). Firstly, it seems that the proportion of persons who work as unpaid family workers has reduced considerably. In 1983, 30.2 per cent of persons indicated they were unpaid family workers, against 17.5 per cent in 2014. Secondly, the proportion of persons active as employees in private organizations has increased from 18.1 per cent in 1983 to 32.9 per cent in 2014. And thirdly, this increase goes together with an increase in the number of employers: from 1.6 to 4.6 per cent between 1983 and 2014. Their growth in absolute numbers is even more impressive: in 1983, the census counted 189,020 employers in the country, while the 2014 Census found 1,042,235 persons who were active employers; a more than fivefold increase. The increase in the relative numbers of employees in private organizations and employers is indicative of the economic changes that are taking place in the country. With the opening-up of the country, the further development of the private sector and the shift of workers from low-productivity agriculture to high-productivity, non-agricultural activities, it can be expected that both proportions of employers and employees will further increase in the coming years.

## Figure 2.23

**Percentage of employed persons aged 10 and over by type of employment, 1983 and 2014 censuses**
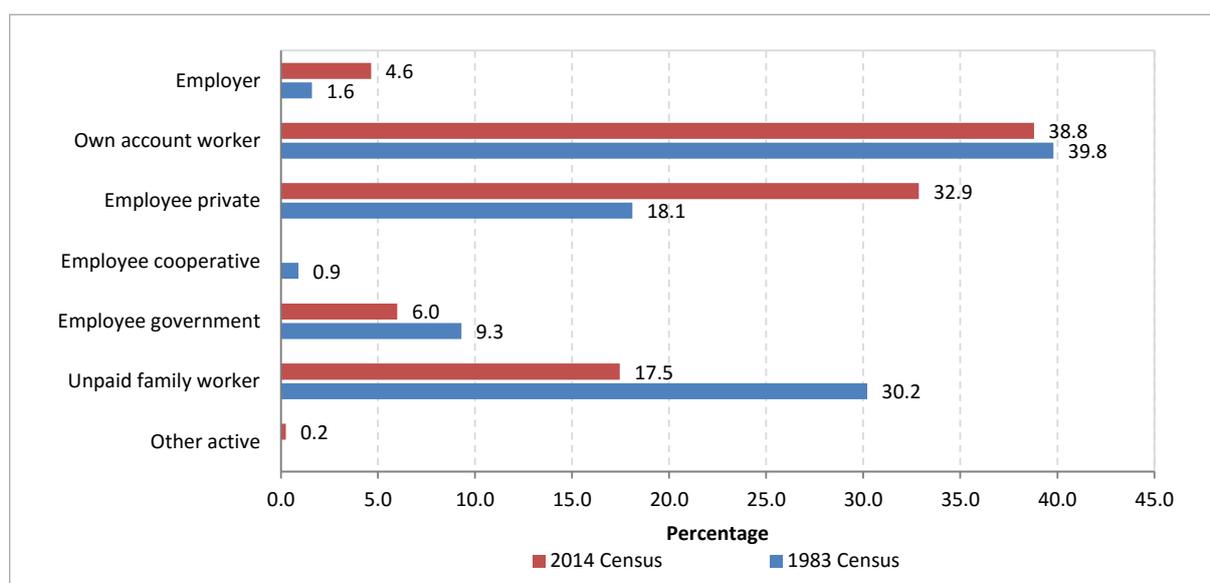


The proportion of own account workers has remained more or less stable in terms of its relative proportion to the total employed population (39.8 per cent in 1983 and 38.8 per cent

in 2014). However, in terms of absolute size the group of own account workers has increased from 4,774,978 (Immigration and Manpower Department, 1986, p. 2-129) in 1983 to 8,718,292 in 2014, reflecting an increase of 1.9 per cent per annum. Over the years, a smaller percentage of the population has found work as government employees. The percentage of employees in the Government sector dropped from 9.3 to 6.0 per cent between the 1983 and the 2014 censuses.

### 2.4.2 Vulnerable employment

According to the ILO's report on Global Employment Trends for 2014, countries in South-East Asia and the Pacific continue to have high levels of so-called 'vulnerable' employment. Such employment refers to those who are employed as own-account workers or contributing family workers. As such it is closely connected to the ILO's notion of 'Decent Work'. Vulnerable employment is measured by dividing the number of own-account workers plus the number of contributing family workers by the total number of persons employed (x 100) (International Labour Office, 2009, p 26). For the whole region it was estimated as 59.0 per cent in 2013. Incidence rates were higher among working women (63.1 per cent of all women employed) than among men (56.0 per cent of all employed men) (International Labour Office, 2014).

The vulnerable employment rate is an indicator that gives information on a persons' vulnerability due to economic risks because of weak employment arrangements. Own account workers and contributing family workers are considered to be vulnerable because they are likely to:

(a) Lack contractual arrangements which can lead to a lack of job security.
(b) Lack the degree of social protection and social safety nets that govern wage and salaried workers and are therefore not likely to benefit from social security, health or unemployment coverage[11].

The 2014 Census showed that the percentage of all people working in vulnerable employment is slightly lower in Myanmar than in the region as a whole: 56.2 per cent of the country's employed population was classified as vulnerable. As in the rest of the South-East Asian and Pacific region, a higher proportion of women than men work in vulnerable employment: 61.2 per cent for females against 53.0 per cent for males. Compared to 1983, vulnerable employment has decreased significantly. At that time 70.0 per cent of all workers were working in vulnerable positions: 66.7 per cent males and 75.6 per cent females. In the 1990 LFS, a total of 68.0 per cent of the working population was either an own account worker or a contributing family worker (Ministry of Labour, 1992, p. 40).

Figure 2.24 compares the vulnerability in employment in Myanmar (as reported in the 2014 Census) with other countries in the region, according to the ILO's 'Key Indicators of the Labour Market' database'[12]. The ILO indicators place Myanmar somewhere in the middle between other countries in South-East Asia. Countries that neighbour Myanmar have levels of vulnerability in employment that are very high: India (80.8 per cent) and Lao PDR (83.9 per

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[11] http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/econ_development/vulnerable_employment.pdf
[12] http://world-statistics.org/index-res.php?code=SL.EMP.VULN.ZS?name=Vulnerable%20employment,%20total%20%28%%20of%20total%20employment%29#top-result

cent). Singapore is an outlier, with only 8.7 per cent of its working population in vulnerable employment, almost a tenth of that of India. Myanmar scores about the same in terms of vulnerable employment as Thailand and Bangladesh.

## Figure 2.24

**Percentage of working population in vulnerable employment, ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market database for selected Asian countries***
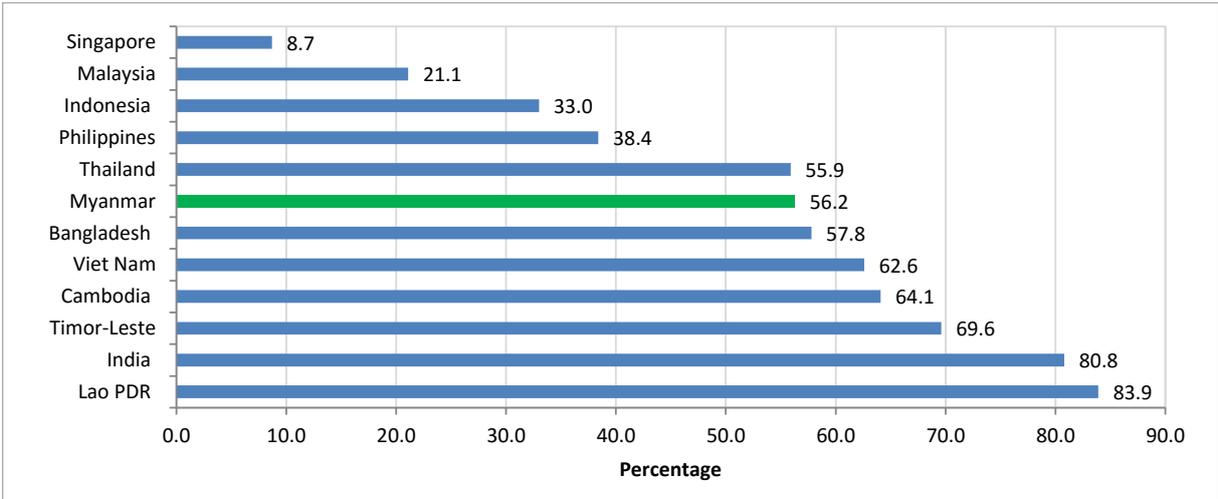


* No data were found for China, and data for Brunei Darussalam were outdated. All indicators refer to the years between 2010 and 2014, depending on the country. Data for Lao DPR, India, and Timor-Leste refer to 2010, Bangladesh to 2011, Cambodia to 2012, Viet Nam, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia and Singapore to 2013 and Malaysia and Myanmar to 2014.

The percentage of workers in vulnerable employment is highest for both men and women in their sixties and seventies. In these age-groups, Figure 2.25 shows that the vulnerable employment rate is well above 70 per cent for women and above 60 per cent for men. Probably because younger people enter a more modern, job-oriented economy than older workers, their vulnerability rate is lower, with the exception of those who are involved in child labour. Note that the nature of vulnerability between the young and the old is different. While more young people were employed as contributing family workers, older people were more often employed as own account workers. Also, it should be noted that vulnerability among children is not confined to contributing family workers and own account workers, but that all children who are working may be considered as vulnerable. To some extent, the same holds for older persons in the labour market.

**Figure 2.25**

**Vulnerable employment rate by age by sex, 2014 Census**
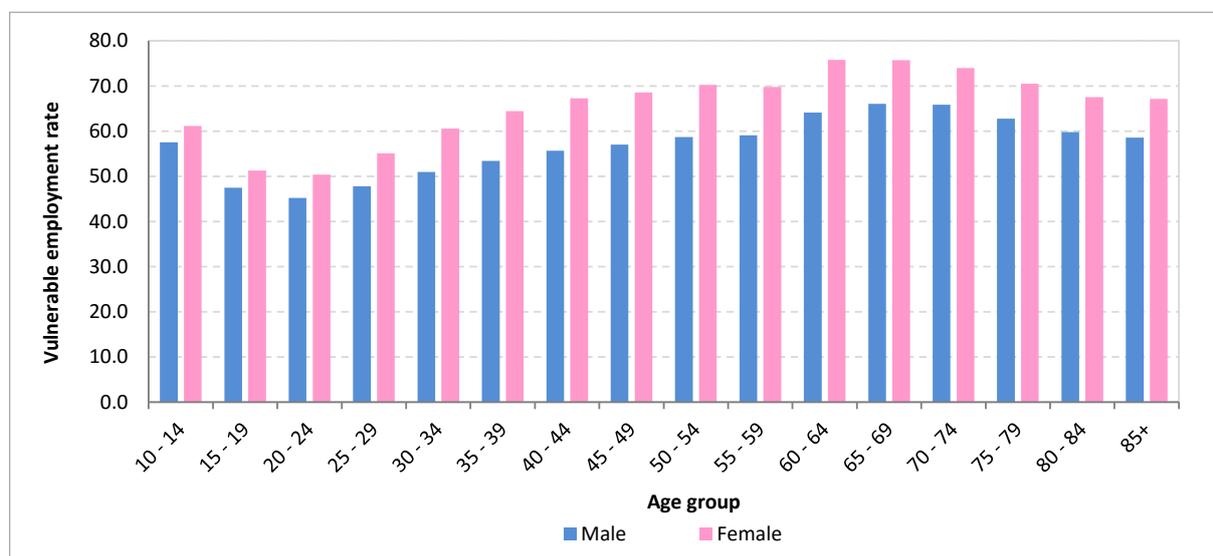


Large differences exist in vulnerability in employment as a result of regional and social characteristics of persons. Figure 2.26 depicts the percentage of persons aged 10 and over who work in vulnerable employment by various background characteristics[13]. Persons residing in rural areas have a much greater chance of being in vulnerable employment than urban dwellers: 62.6 per cent compared with 40.1 per cent. States/Regions show a different pattern of employment vulnerability, varying from proportions as low as 33.3 per cent in Yangon Region to 81.8 per cent in Chin State. Also, Shan (76.1 per cent), Kayah (69.0 per cent) and Kayin (67.9 per cent) show very high levels of employment vulnerability, while Nay Pyi Taw, with its large population of civil servants shows a lower level (42.8 per cent). Other States/Regions are more centred around the national average of 56.2 per cent.

Single persons had the lowest vulnerability (48.7 per cent) while widowed persons (63.9 per cent) scored significantly above the national average. This should not come as a surprise as single persons are much younger than widowed persons, and are more engaged in paid employment, either in the Government or the private sector. Vulnerability in employment was very high among persons who had renounced their marriage. However, it should be noted that the group of persons in this marital status who are working is very small.

Type and level of education is an important indicator for people's vulnerability in employment. Illiterate persons scored much higher in vulnerability than literate persons: 75.8 per cent compared with 56.8 per cent. Equally, persons who never attended school had higher values than the other two attendance categories. Finally, Figure 2.26 shows that the higher a person's level of completed education, the less their likelihood was of working in vulnerable employment: 72.2 per cent of persons with no education found themselves in vulnerable employment, compared with 38.8 per cent of people with a college education and only

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[13] The number of persons in vulnerable employment by background characteristics on which Figure 2.26 is based are presented in Appendix 1, Table A1.9. Note that in the table some totals add up to 22,501,548 while others add up to 21,146,507. This is due to the fact that, as noted earlier, some of the variables included in the table were only recorded for persons in conventional households, while others were recorded for both conventional households and institutions.

15.6 and 10.0 per cent of people with a postgraduate, master's degree or PhD, respectively. People in the 'other' category of completed level of education comprise mainly those who had attended religious schools or received informal education; their percentage in vulnerable employment was consequently very high (60 per cent).

## Figure 2.26

**Percentage of employed persons aged 10 and over who work in vulnerable employment by background characteristics, 2014 Census**
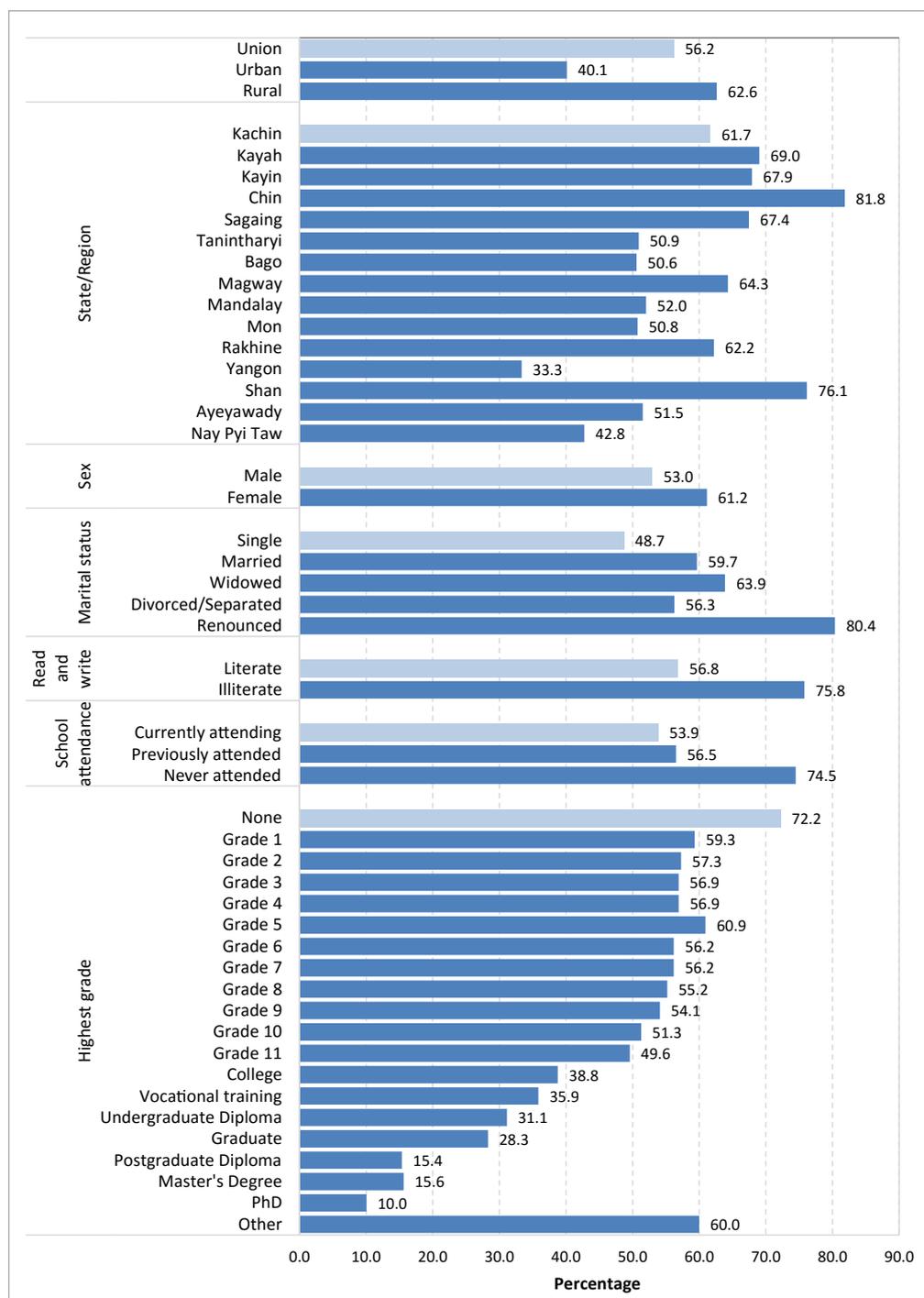
The diversity in the proportion of the working population that are in vulnerable employment is further demonstrated in the map at Figure 2.27 that shows the degree of vulnerability at the District level. Vulnerable employment is typically lowest in the urban centres of Yangon and Mandalay, while (as noted above), very high levels exist in some of the Districts in Chin and Shan States.

**Figure 2.27**

**Percentage of employed population in vulnerable employment, Districts, 2014 Census**
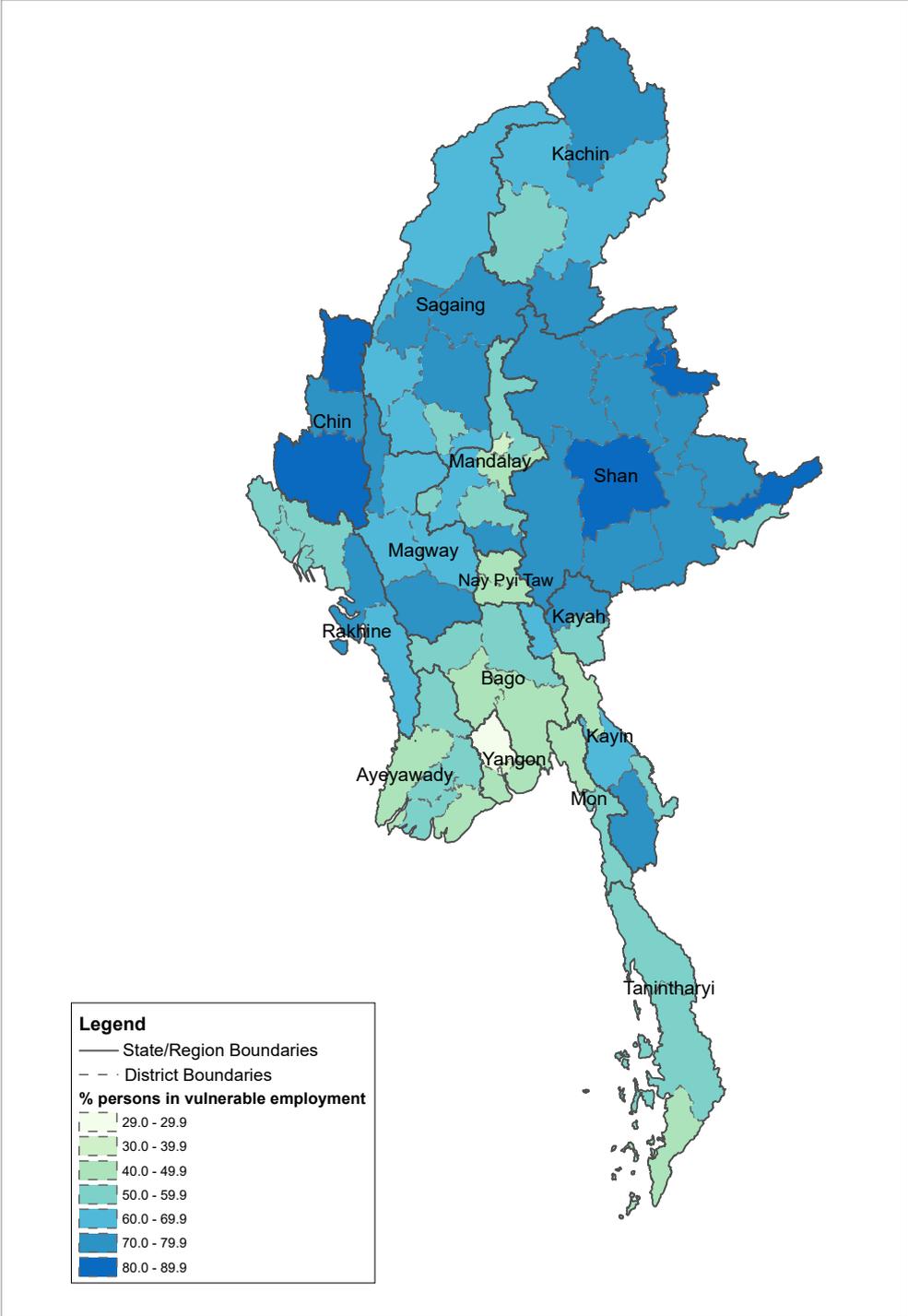
Closely connected to the principle of vulnerable employment is the notion of forced labour. Measuring the incidence and characteristics of forced labour is completely outside the scope and possibilities of a population census and thus no 2014 Census data on this topic is available. Although little substantive information is available on the subject in Myanmar, forced labour in its many forms is considered a serious problem. Over the years, the ILO has been active in addressing problems of forced labour in Myanmar. In July 2012, the Government of Myanmar approved a joint strategy with the ILO to eliminate all forms of forced labour by December 2015[14]. The ILO explains that their strategy is a combination of support to:

> National legal and policy frameworks; capacity building of relevant institutions; awareness raising of rights and responsibilities of target groups; and provision of support services (such as livelihood skills training, community village infrastructure, social and economic reintegration services and legal support) to targeted individuals, including women, children, labour migrants, individuals and households in conflict-affected areas and victims of trafficking and former child soldiers[15].

## 2.5 Occupation

In the 2014 Census, the question on occupation was only asked of persons living in conventional households. Thus, no information on occupation was collected on persons living in institutions – including those in military camps. Responses to the occupation question were coded at the 3-digit level, using ISCO-08. This level of coding provides detailed information on the type of occupation in which people are engaged. Unfortunately, in many cases, the information on occupation was either missing or was not sufficiently recorded for an occupational category to be determined and hence an ISCO-code to be allocated.

Over the years, Myanmar has remained a country where the majority of its people rely on agricultural, forestry and fishery activities to make their daily living. Out of a total workforce of 22.2 million people enumerated in households, just over 9 million (or 40.8 per cent of all employed persons aged 10 and over) were classified in the major ISCO-08 category 'Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers' (see Table 2.6). Significantly more men than women were working in agriculture, forestry and fishing: 5.8 million compared with 3.2 million women.

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[14] Joint Government of the Republic of Union of Myanmar/International Labour Organization Strategy for the Elimination of Forced Labour.
[15] Information extracted from ILO's website: http://www.ilo.org/yangon/areas/forcedlabour/lang--en/index.htm

## Table 2.6

**Main occupational categories (ISCO-08) of employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households by sex, 2014 Census**

| | Numbers | | | Percentages | | | Sex ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Males** | **Females** | **Both sexes** | **Males** | **Females** | **Both sexes** | |
| Managers | 98,449 | 49,631 | 148,080 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 198.4 |
| Professionals | 136,722 | 353,675 | 490,397 | 1 | 4 | 2.2 | 38.7 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 376,331 | 136,742 | 513,073 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 275.2 |
| Clerical support workers | 239,344 | 225,464 | 464,808 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 106.2 |
| Services and sales workers | 1,142,733 | 1,535,348 | 2,678,081 | 8.6 | 17.2 | 12.1 | 74.4 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 5,818,167 | 3,235,358 | 9,053,525 | 43.9 | 36.3 | 40.8 | 179.8 |
| Craft and related trade workers | 1,582,561 | 884,081 | 2,466,642 | 11.9 | 9.9 | 11.1 | 179 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 711,447 | 75,731 | 787,178 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 939.4 |
| Elementary occupations | 2,168,893 | 1,273,405 | 3,442,298 | 16.4 | 14.3 | 15.5 | 170.3 |
| Not stated | 990,075 | 1,147,530 | 2,137,604 | 7.5 | 12.9 | 9.6 | 86.3 |
| **Total** | **13,264,722** | **8,916,965** | **22,181,687** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **148.8** |

The second largest occupational group is 'Elementary occupations' with almost 3.4 million people, followed by 'Services and sales workers' (2.7 million) and 'Craft and related trade workers' with 2.5 million workers. The groups of 'Managers', 'Professionals' and 'Technical and associate professionals' are small in comparison. The three groups together constitute only 5.2 per cent of all persons employed.

Some occupational categories are particularly male dominated while some others are female dominated. The last column of Table 2.6 shows the sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) within each occupational category, and Figure 2.28 ranks each category by the size of the ratio. In fact, only two occupational categories are dominated by women: 'Professional occupations' (for which the ratio is just 38.7 males per 100 females) and 'Services and sales workers' (74.4). No doubt the low sex ratio for professionals results from the higher number of women than men with higher levels of education. Among all 3,226,966 persons that reported their highest level of education as university/college, 1,826,895 (56.6 per cent) were women, and among the 134,585 persons with a postgraduate qualification (MA or PhD), 86,544 (64.3 per cent) were women (Department of Population, 2017a). However, in absolute terms, the group of professionals is small.

**Figure 2.28**

**Sex ratios (males per 100 females) for employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households by major occupational categories, 2014 Census**
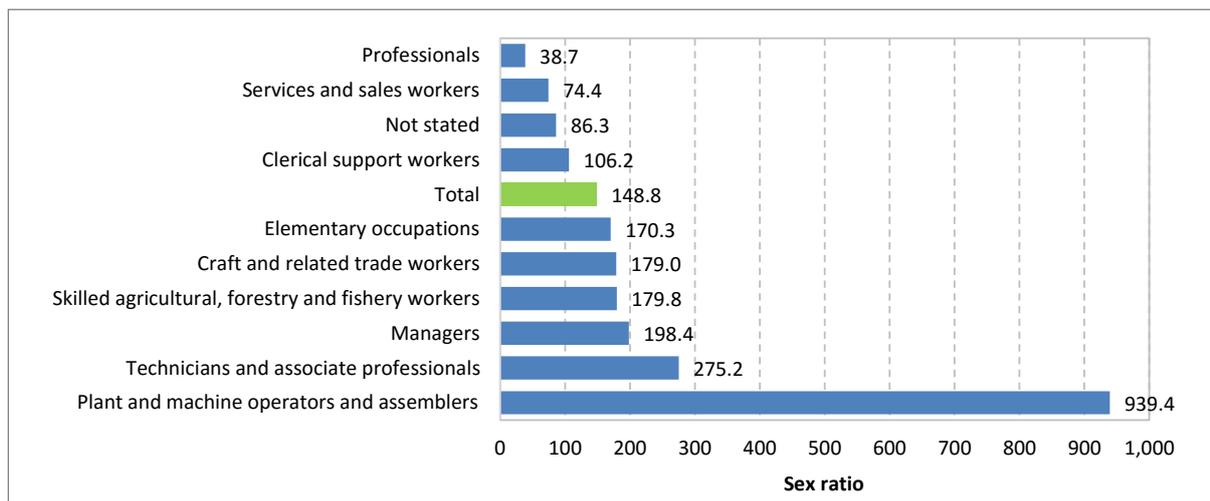


Figure 2.29 shows that only 4.0 per cent of women and 1.0 per cent of men fall into the 'Professionals' category. Despite their elevated levels of higher educational attainment, women still lag far behind in managerial positions. Among managers, almost twice as many men than women were reported.

The group of 'Plant and machine operators' shows the highest sex ratios. In this category, almost 10 men were employed for each woman, with 5.4 per cent of men and 0.8 per cent of women working in this group. Another occupational category with very high male versus female participation is 'Technicians and associate professionals', with a sex ratio of 275.2 compared to a ratio of 148.8 for the total employed. Among 'Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers', the country's largest occupational group, there were 179.8 male workers for every 100 female workers, which is about the same as for 'Craft and related trade workers' (179.0).

**Figure 2.29**

**Percentage of employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households by main occupational categories (ISCO-08) by sex, 2014 Census**
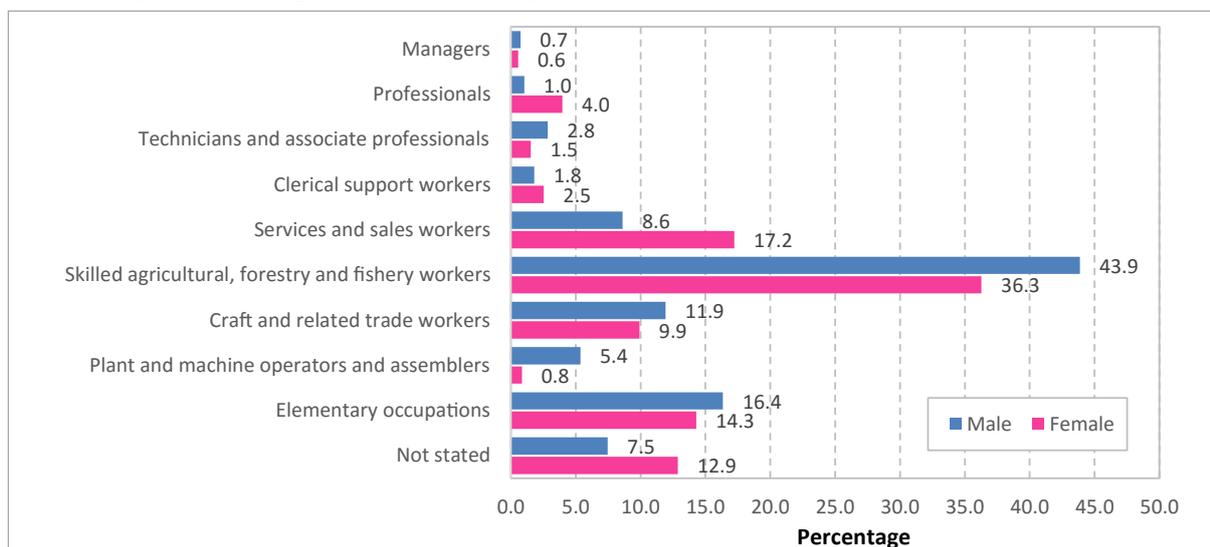


The pattern of the age profile within occupational groups for males and females is shown in Figures 2.30(a) (Males) and 2.30(b) (Females) (derived from data presented in Appendix 1, Table A1.11). These show the predominance of agricultural occupations at all ages and for both sexes. It can be seen that with age, the proportion of people in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishery' increases. 'Craft and related trade workers' are much more prevalent at younger than at older ages; the same holds true for 'Elementary occupations'. The proportion of persons employed as 'Services and sales workers' remains quite stable over age-groups. Finally, the very small proportions of 'Managers', 'Professionals', 'Technicians and associate professionals' and 'Clerical support workers' show that the economy is still largely based on the primary, and to a lesser extent the secondary, sectors. Only for females, in the age-groups 20-59, was the sum of these four occupational groups greater than 10 per cent.

It is difficult to compare the data on occupation from the 2014 Census with earlier information. The 1983 census provided some data on occupation, but unfortunately it seems that the ISCO-coding system was not followed: the category 'elementary occupation' was not identified and 'administrative and managerial workers' were combined into one category. However, according to the 1983 census, 64.2 per cent of the employed population were working as 'Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen and Hunters', 9.4 per cent as 'Sales Workers', and 17.9 per cent as 'Productions and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers'. No other category comprised more than 3 per cent (Immigration and Manpower Department, 1986, pp 1–30). As no elementary occupations were separately identified in the 1983 census, it is very possible that a large group of them were classified in the agriculture/fishery/hunter category.

The 1990 LFS, which used ISCO-88 for coding occupation, reported 33.2 per cent of employed people as 'Skilled agricultural and fishery workers'. This was much lower than the percentage of persons in 'Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen and Hunters'

in the 1983 census (64.2 per cent) and more in line with the 2014 Census figure (40.8 per cent). In 1990, 34.4 per cent of employed people were reported in 'Elementary occupations', 9.9 per cent as 'Services workers, shop and market sales workers' and 11.9 per cent in 'Craft and related workers' (Ministry of Labour, Department of Labour, 1992, p. 48). Compared to the 1990 data, the proportion of people in elementary occupations in the 2014 Census has decreased significantly (15.5 per cent) while the percentage in 'Services workers, shop and market sales workers' and 'Craft and related workers' has remained more or less at the same level. But again, because of differences in definitions, coding and methodology ('usual' versus 'current' activity status) caution should be exercised and not too much value should be placed on these comparisons.

### Figure 2.30

**Percentage distribution of employed persons in conventional households by major occupation categories (ISCO-08) by age by sex, 2014 Census**
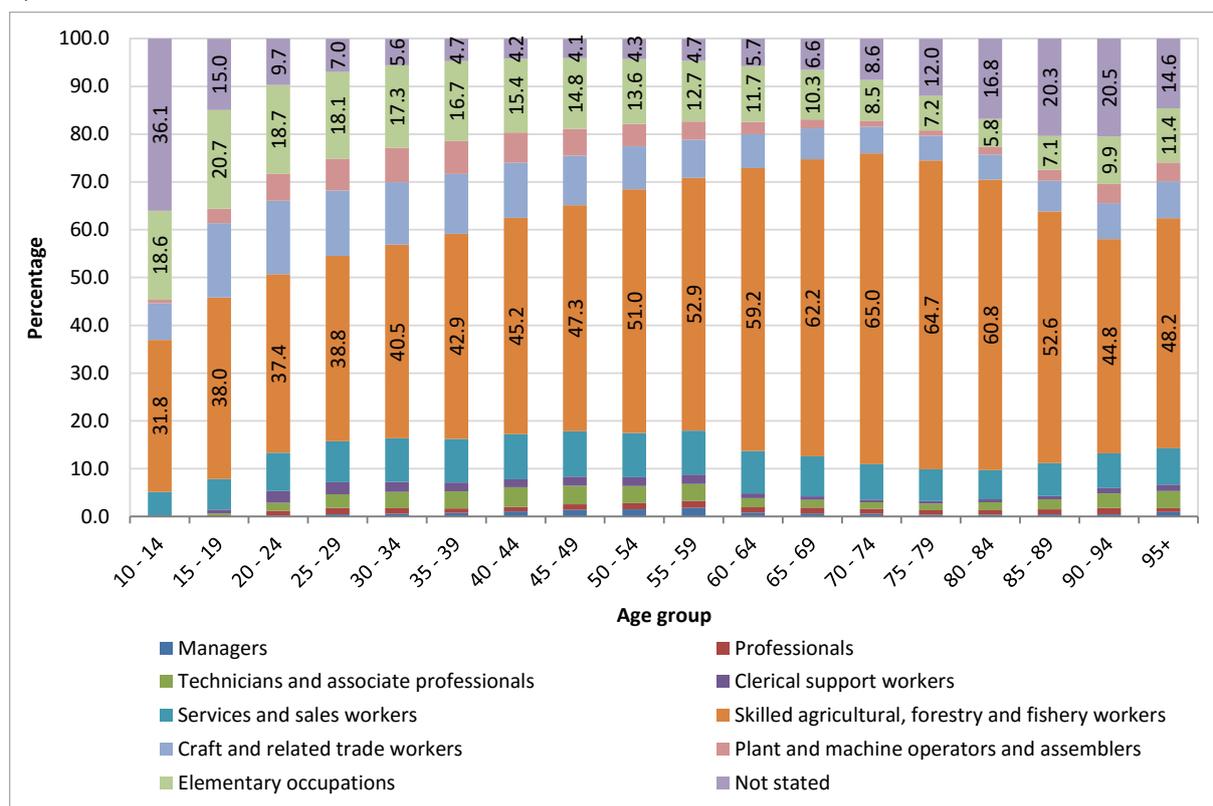
**a) Males**

**b) Females**
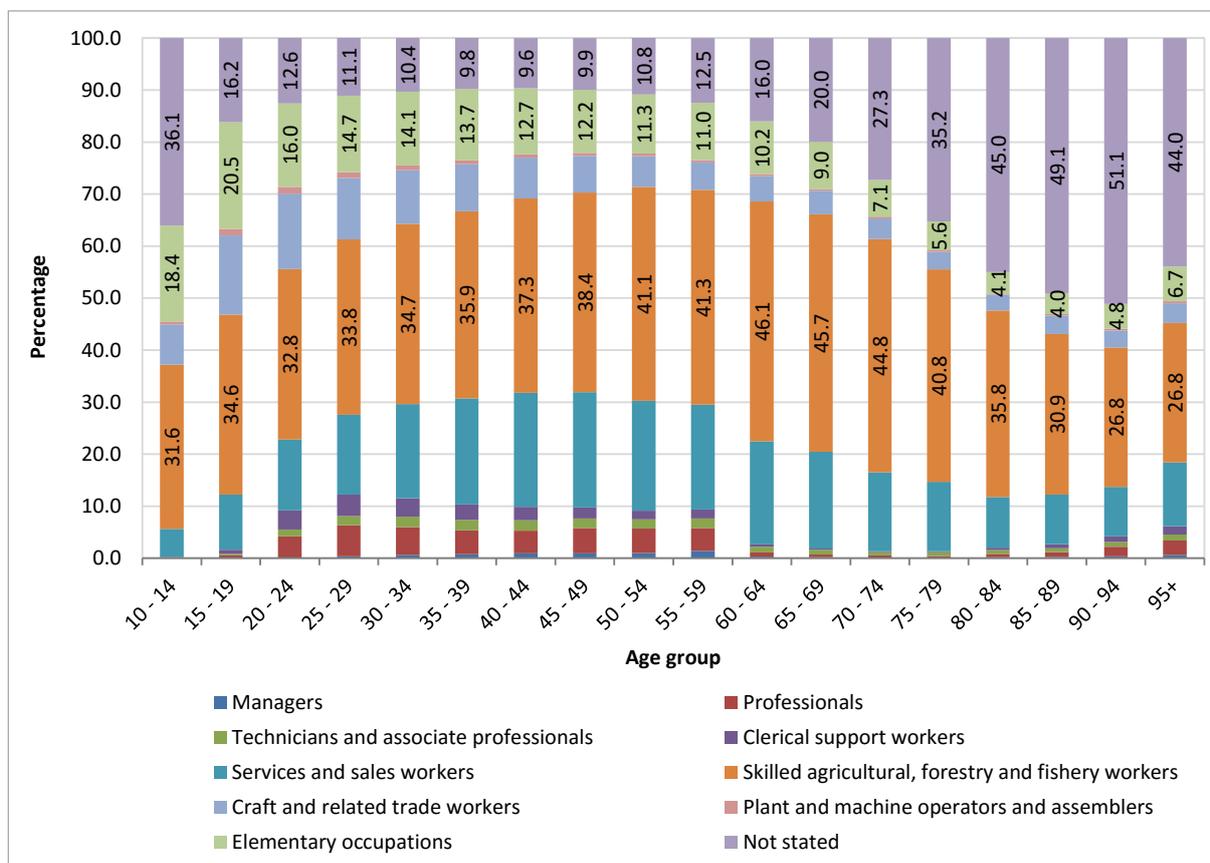


In the previous section, vulnerability in employment was discussed. Vulnerability is closely connected to occupational category as the number of persons working as own account workers or as unpaid family workers varies considerably among occupations. Persons working in the occupational category 'Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers' had the highest degree of vulnerability. No less than 81.8 per cent of persons in this category were reported as being in vulnerable employment (Figure 2.31), which was much higher than the national average of 58.6 per cent for all occupational groups. Another category with high employment vulnerability are 'Services and sales workers', many of whom work as street and market sales persons who sell their products from day to day in the informal sector. In the occupation category 'Not stated' 78.7 per cent belonged to the group in vulnerable employment. This suggests that many of these people either belong to the skilled agricultural or the sales and service work groups. Persons who work in the least vulnerable types of employment were those in the categories 'Clerical support workers' (5.2 per cent), 'Managers' (5.5 per cent) and 'Professionals' (12.8 per cent).

**Figure 2.31**

**Percentage of employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households who are in vulnerable employment by occupational category (ISCO-08), 2014 Census**
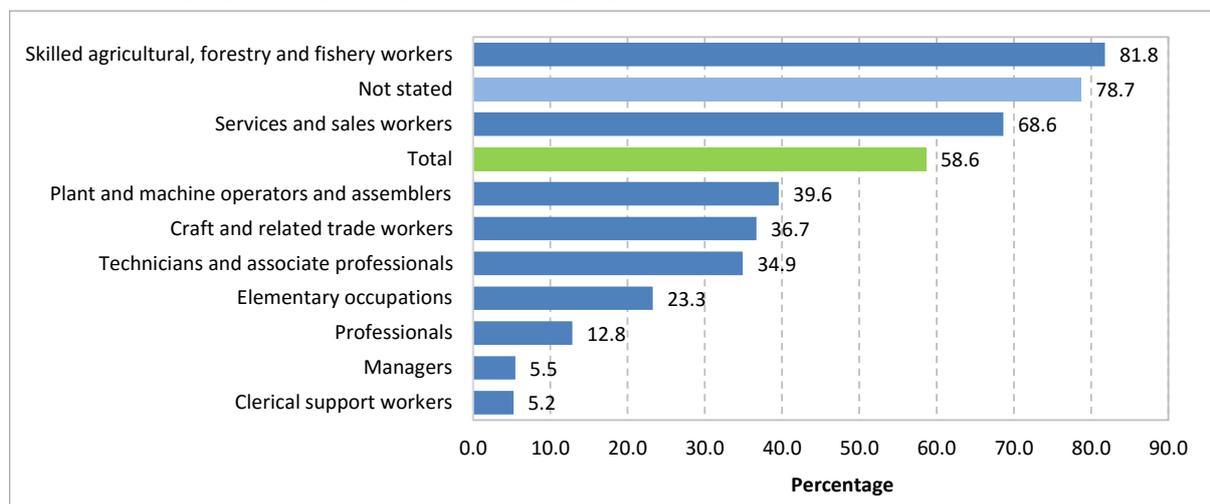


Within any country, it is always interesting to know the most common occupations. Table 2.7 shows Myanmar's 10 largest occupational groups, ranked larger to smaller by sex. The table clearly shows the importance of occupations related to agriculture. In total, three out of the top four largest occupational groups are related to agriculture: 'market gardeners and crop growers', 'agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers' and 'rice and paddy farmers'. The other category in the top four is 'shop salespersons'. The top 10 occupations contain 15.7 million workers, representing more than two thirds (70.8 per cent) of all persons working. Despite the dominance of agriculture in the Myanmar economy, some manufacturing and construction jobs are included in the top 10. Moreover, Myanmar is well known for its handicraft products, and the Census shows that handicraft workers still form a substantive group: 372 thousand persons (226 thousand men and 146 thousand women) were employed in this trade.

## Table 2.7

**Top 10 most common occupational groups ranked by sex, 2014 Census**

| Both sexes | | Males | | Females | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market gardeners and crop growers | 7,167,721 | Market gardeners and crop growers | 4,519,893 | Market gardeners and crop growers | 2,647,828 |
| Shop salespersons | 1,989,626 | Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers | 1,077,846 | Shop salespersons | 1,207,439 |
| Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers | 1,807,789 | Rice and paddy farmers | 838,748 | Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers | 729,943 |
| Rice and paddy farmers | 1,298,856 | Shop salespersons | 782,187 | Rice and paddy farmers | 460,108 |
| Other elementary workers | 1,063,801 | Building frame and related trades workers | 690,257 | Garment and related trades workers | 416,770 |
| Building frame and related trades workers | 754,539 | Other elementary workers | 681,102 | Other elementary workers | 382,699 |
| Garment and related trades workers | 483,236 | Car, van and motorcycle drivers | 378,259 | Street and market salespersons | 204,638 |
| Fishery workers, hunters and trappers | 385,137 | Fishery workers, hunters and trappers | 344,039 | Food processing and related trades workers | 162,916 |
| Car, van and motorcycle drivers | 382,525 | Handicraft workers | 226,080 | Handicraft workers | 145,695 |
| Handicraft workers | 371,775 | Transport and storage labourers | 209,259 | General office clerks | 134,718 |
| **Total top 10** | **15,705,005** | **Total top 10** | **9,747,670** | **Total top 10** | **6,492,754** |

Because of the predominance of the primary sector, it warrants some particular attention. However, the group of workers coded only as 'Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery' workers does not include all workers in the primary sector. Looking at the minor occupational categories (using the 3-digit ISCO-code), some occupations that fall in other major occupational categories were also taken into account (for example, code 314: Agriculture and Farm Associates, 315: Forest Associate professionals and 921: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery labourers). Using these codes, all persons with an agricultural/forestry/fishery profession were considered together. This added up to 10.45 million persons with an agricultural/forestry/fishery-related occupation nationwide.

Figure 2.32 shows that the two States/Regions with the highest proportion of their workforce in agriculture, forestry or fishing jobs (defined in this way) are in Chin State (80.5 per cent) and Shan State (75.4 per cent). Magway, Kayah, Sagaing and Ayeyawady all have percentages of their employed population in agricultural jobs above 60 per cent. By far the least agricultural State/Region is Yangon, where only 13.5 per cent of the workforce have agricultural jobs.

**Figure 2.32**

**Percentage of employed population in conventional households working in agriculture, States/ Regions, 2014 Census**
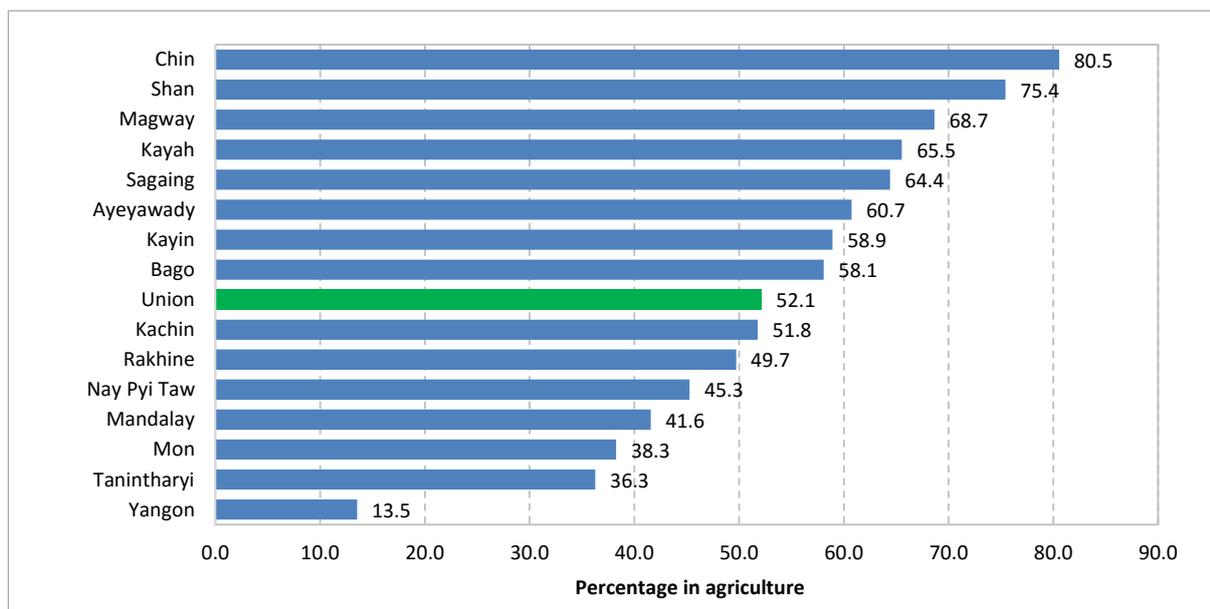


However, looking only at the percentages (and not the absolute numbers) of the population who are active in agriculture/forestry/fishing would give a very one-sided perspective of the regional importance of the primary sector. Figure 2.33 shows the regional distribution of the absolute number of persons working in agricultural/forestry/fishery jobs by sex[16]. With more than 2 million working in agricultural/forestry/fishery jobs, Shan is by far the State/Region with the largest primary occupation group. Chin, which looked so dominant in the previous graph, has now shifted to the bottom of the graph with only 123 thousand people working in primary occupations just above Kayah (78 thousand), but far below Yangon that has 391 thousand people involved in agricultural/forestry/fishery work.

[16] The figures for this graph are presented in Appendix 1, Table A10. This table also includes the sex ratios of persons working in agriculture/forestry/fishery for each State/Region.

**Figure 2.33**

**Number of employed persons in conventional households working in agriculture by sex, States/ Regions, 2014 Census**
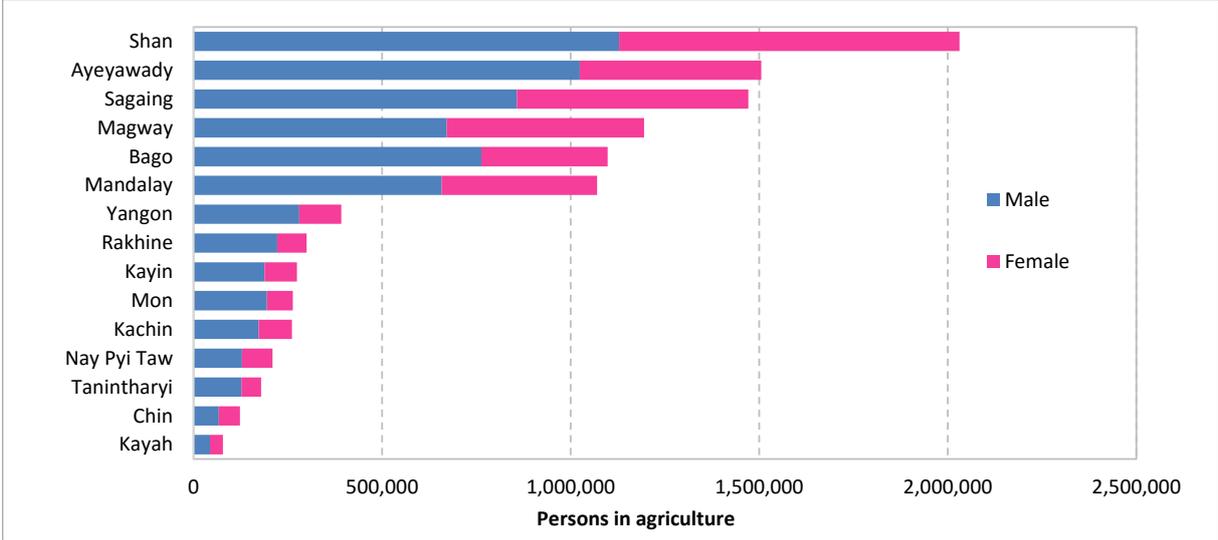


The number of persons with occupations in agriculture/forestry/fishery, compared to those involved in other types of work shows interesting differential age patterns. Figure 2.34 shows a population pyramid with the number of males and females working in agriculture/forestry/ fishery and other, non-agricultural, professions. The pyramid shows a typical pattern with a higher number of males than females in each age-group in agriculture/forestry/fishery and significant proportions in agriculture/forestry/fishery within each age-group. The graph at Figure 2.35 shows the pattern of differential employment in agriculture/forestry/fishery in terms of the ratio of persons employed in agriculture/forestry/fishery to every 100 of those working in other occupations.

## Figure 2.34

**Population pyramid of persons in conventional households working in agricultural or non-agricultural occupations, 2014 Census**
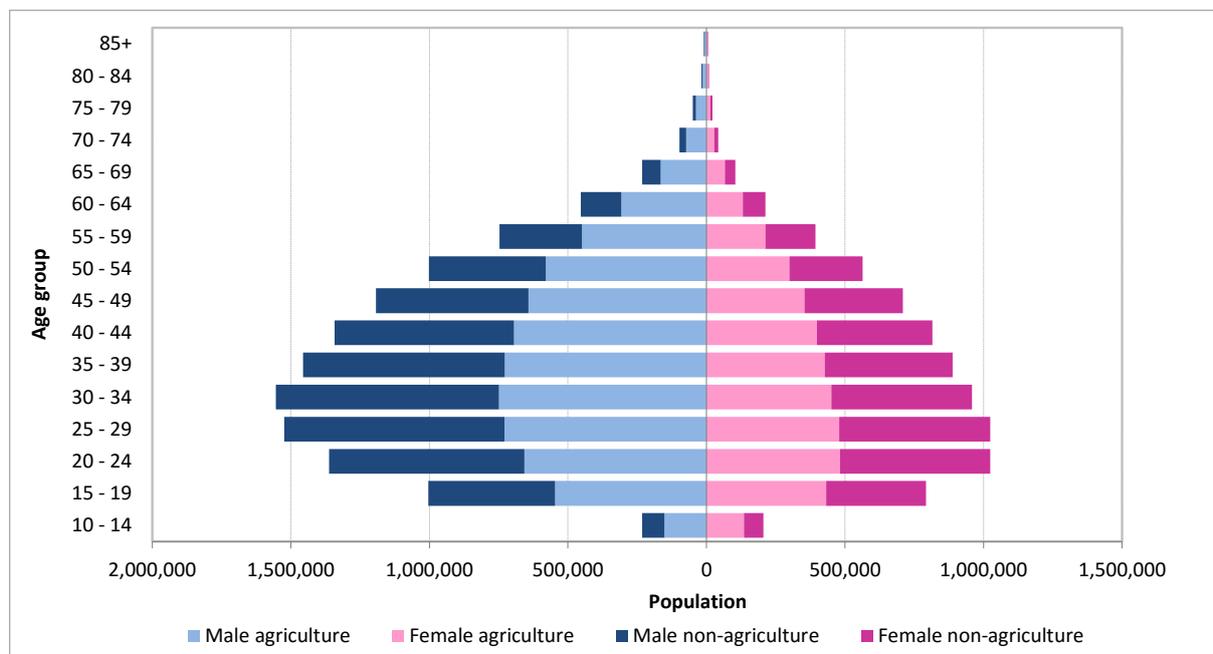


## Figure 2.35

**Number of persons in conventional households working in agricultural occupations per 100 persons working in non-agricultural occupations by age by sex, 2014 Census**
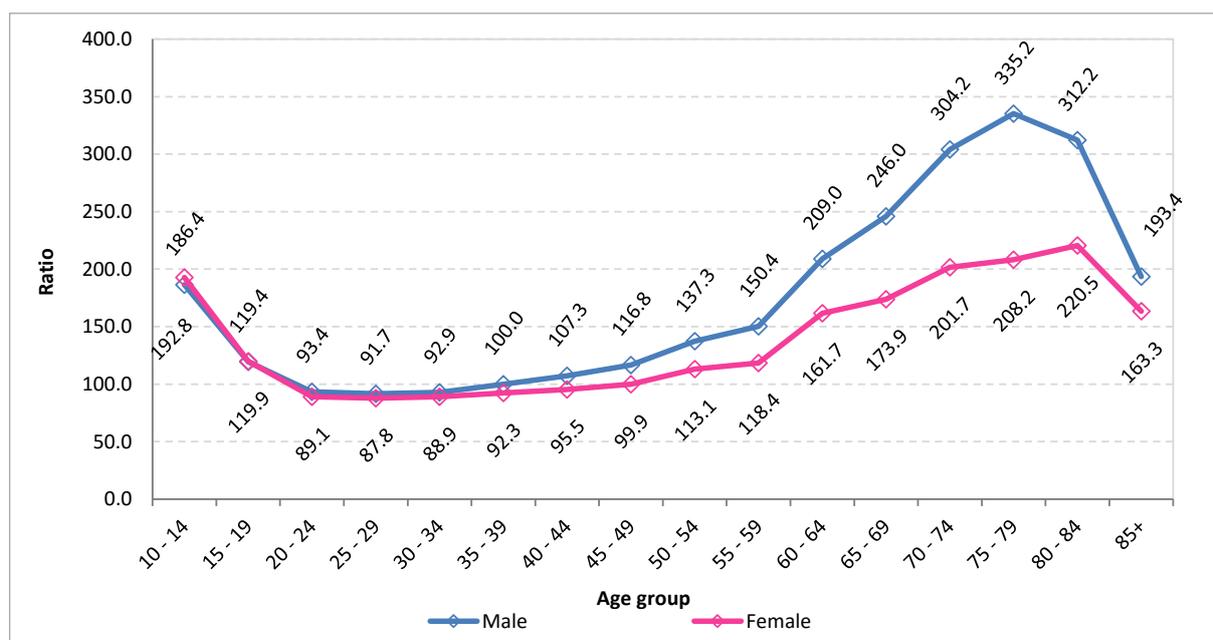


The graph shows that at younger ages, more persons work as farmers/fishermen. Boys and girls below the age of 15, who were working in the year before the Census, were almost twice as likely to be employed in agriculture/forestry/fishery than in any other employment.

At ages 15-19, about 20 per cent more young people work as farmers/fishermen than in any other non-agricultural occupations. The pattern changes for those aged 20-34 among whom more people work in non-agriculture/forestry/fishery jobs. After age 54, the number of persons working in agricultural/fishery jobs increases rapidly again, and from the age of 60 far more people work as farmers/fishermen than as non-farmers/fishermen; the trend being more pronounced for males than for females.

Skill-related inadequate employment is caused by an insufficient utilization and mismatch between a person's type of employment and occupational skills (Hussmanns Ralf, 2007, p. 21). At the societal level it indicates a poor utilization of human capital and inadequate job opportunities for educated persons. Although no direct questions were asked in the Census to determine skill-related inadequate employment[17], the concept of 'skill level' in ISCO-08 can be used to give a rough idea about job-education mismatch in Myanmar. Skill level in ISCO-08 is defined as, "a function of the complexity and range of tasks and duties to be performed in an occupation". ISCO-08 discerns four different skill levels in occupation (International Labour Office, 2012, p 12).

- Occupations at skill level 1 typically involve performance of simple and routine physical or manual tasks. Skill level 1 matches with a primary level of education or lower.
- Occupations at skill level 2 typically involve the performance of tasks such as operating machinery and electronic equipment: driving vehicles, maintenance and repair of electrical and mechanical equipment; and manipulating, ordering and storage of information. Skill level 2 requires post-secondary (non-tertiary education), upper secondary and lower secondary education.
- Occupations at skill level 3 typically involve the performance of complex technical and practical tasks that require an extensive body of factual, technical and procedural knowledge in a specialized field. Occupations at this level require a first stage of tertiary education (short or medium term duration).
- Occupations at skill level 4 typically involve the performance of tasks that require complex problem-solving, decision-making and creativity based on an extensive body of theoretical and factual knowledge in a specialized field. The education needed for skill level 4 is typically a first stage of tertiary education (short or medium duration) or a second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification).

Skill levels in ISCO-08 are directly related to the categories adopted by the International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) (see UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, 2015). However, no ISCED codes were used in the 2014 Census. Therefore, a country-specific translation from the categories used in the Census to the four skill levels was made[18]. ISCO-08 specifies the relationship between the major occupational groups and skill level as presented in Table 2.8.

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[17] Skill-related inadequate employment can be measured by asking all employed persons whether they 'wanted or sought to change their current work situation in order to use their current occupational skills more fully, and who were available to do so'. See: Ralf Hussmanns (ILO Bureau of Statistics, p. 21).
[18] The following recode was made: grade 0 until 8, skill level 1; grade 9 to 11, skill level 2; vocational training, skill level 3; and college, undergraduate, graduate, postgraduate diploma, master's degree and PhD, skill level 4.

## Table 2.8

**Relationship of ISCO-08 major occupational groups to skill levels, 2014 Census**

| ISCO-08 major groups | Skill Level |
|---|---|
| 1 – Managers | 3 + 4 |
| 2 - Professionals | 4 |
| 3 - Technicians and associate professionals | 3 |
| 4 - Clerical support workers | 2 |
| 5 - Service and sales workers | 2 |
| 6 - Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 2 |
| 7 - Craft and related trade workers | 2 |
| 8 - Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 2 |
| 9 - Elementary occupations | 1 |
| 0 – Military occupations | 1 + 2 + 4 |

Table 2.9 combines the relationship between the ISCO major occupational groups and the skill levels that were assigned to employed persons, according to their educational attainment level. This information allows for an assessment of 'skill-related inadequate employment' in Myanmar. As noted above, skill-related inadequate employment is present when there is a poor utilization of human capital and a mismatch of occupational skills. If the skill level of a person is lower than the level laid out by ISCO, then he/she is technically underqualified for his/her particular category. Conversely, if the skill level is higher than the required skill for the occupational category level then the person is overqualified. This can be an indication that the person was unable to find a job in accordance with his/her qualifications and opted to accept a job below his/her qualifications and educational attainment. In Table 2.9 cells containing the number of persons underqualified for their occupational position are coloured pink, cells containing the number of persons overqualified for the position they hold are coloured blue. Cells in green show the number of persons who are working at their skill level. It should be clear that the figures contained in the table are only indicative and that they should not be over-interpreted. For a number of persons, skill level could not be determined. These persons are placed in the white columns.

Especially in less developed countries, a large variation exists between occupational categories and skill levels. For instance, it is well known that many people who run small shops are often reported as 'managers', although, clearly, they may not need skill level 3 or 4 to do so. The same argument can be used for farmers. Many farmers are skilled without ever having obtained a formal education. Their skill in being good farmers is passed on from parent to child over generations. However, to move their farms from subsistence farming into small, modern agricultural enterprises they would need more educational background than a primary education.

## Table 2.9

**Employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households by major occupational category by skill level by sex, 2014 Census**

| | Male | | | | | Female | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skill level 1 | Skill level 2 | Skill level 3 | Skill level 4 | Not reported | Skill level 1 | Skill level 2 | Skill level 3 | Skill level 4 | Not reported |
| Managers | 12,726 | 20,948 | 1,026 | 63,474 | 275 | 1,509 | 3,753 | 258 | 44,037 | 74 |
| Professionals | 14,053 | 19,412 | 1,988 | 100,772 | 497 | 6,402 | 21,180 | 1,676 | 324,111 | 306 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 138,931 | 126,192 | 2,502 | 107,294 | 1,412 | 30,671 | 29,601 | 1,705 | 74,302 | 463 |
| Clerical support workers | 47,851 | 82,501 | 1,721 | 106,827 | 444 | 23,475 | 46,791 | 619 | 154,415 | 164 |
| Services and sales workers | 579,822 | 379,135 | 2,586 | 174,188 | 7,001 | 984,029 | 341,777 | 1,176 | 199,858 | 8,508 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 4,911,076 | 684,427 | 2,541 | 102,426 | 117,696 | 2,893,990 | 261,576 | 556 | 42,958 | 36,274 |
| Craft and related trade workers | 1,069,488 | 414,322 | 4,554 | 81,261 | 12,936 | 620,538 | 200,135 | 1,981 | 57,915 | 3,509 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 370,111 | 257,987 | 2,149 | 77,909 | 3,291 | 46,757 | 19,121 | 74 | 9,553 | 226 |
| Elementary occupations | 1,836,242 | 250,943 | 911 | 37,551 | 43,246 | 1,141,737 | 95,682 | 185 | 21,913 | 13,888 |
| **Total** | **8,980,300** | **2,235,867** | **19,978** | **851,702** | **186,798** | **5,749,108** | **1,019,616** | **8,230** | **929,062** | **63,412** |

| Underqualified for employment category | Rightly qualified for job category | Overqualified for employment category |
|---|---|---|

Table 2.9 can be looked at in two different ways. Firstly, looking at the table vertically shows the number of men and women with a given skill level who are overqualified or underqualified for the work they are doing. Secondly, looking at the table horizontally shows the number of persons in a given occupational category who are over or underqualified, or on a par with their skill level.

The table shows that large inconsistencies exist between skill levels and major occupational groups. For instance, for males with skill level 1 about 1.8 million work at their appropriate level in elementary occupations, while the remainder (about 7 million) work in occupations that are above their skill level. For women, 4.6 million are similarly underqualified. At the other end of the spectrum, at skill level 4, about 164 thousand men and 368 thousand women work in occupations appropriate to their skill level. However, it seems that about 687 thousand men and 561 thousand women with skill level 4 work below their educational attainment. The above figures clearly show a significant mismatch between occupations that people have and the educational level required to perform tasks related to their job.

The highest levels of under qualification occur among 'Services and sales workers', 'Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers' and 'Craft and related trade workers'. Again, note that the ISCO-skill levels are based on educational attainment, but that for each of these

three major groups on-the-job training can play a very important role.

Many persons with skill level 4 have ended up in occupational groups far below their educational attainment: for instance, the 2014 Census reported that 37 thousand men and 22 thousand women with a higher education were employed as 'Elementary workers', and that 281 thousand men and 354 thousand women worked either as 'Services and sales workers' or as 'Clerical support workers'. The figures show that for its economic development the country still has a huge reservoir of employed persons with higher skills, who can be drawn from their current work into employment for which they are more suitably qualified. On the other hand, the fact that so many people seem to be underqualified in terms of the education required for the work that they do, may in the long run act as a brake to rapid economic development. As these issues are very important for the country's further development, more in-depth research is needed on the subject.

The type of occupational group to which a person belongs is closely linked to the wealth status of the household in which he/she resides. Figure 2.36 shows the percentage of persons belonging to each wealth quintile by major occupational group. The group with the largest representation in the highest wealth quintile are, not surprisingly, 'Managers'; almost three quarters (73.5 per cent) of persons working as managers live in a household belonging to the highest wealth quintile. They are closely followed by the group of 'Technicians and associate professionals', of whom 71.2 per cent live in a household in the highest wealth quintile. The group with the highest percentage in the lower quintiles is, as might be expected, 'Elementary occupations' with more than 60 per cent in the lowest two quintiles. Workers in those categories that require the highest skills, are also those that belong more to the highest wealth quintiles. The figure clearly shows that the largest group of workers ('Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers') belongs to the poorest quintile. Almost half belong to the lowest two quintiles and only 3.9 per cent make it to the highest quintile.

## Figure 2.36

**Percentage of persons aged 10 and over in conventional households by major occupational group by wealth index quintile, 2014 Census**
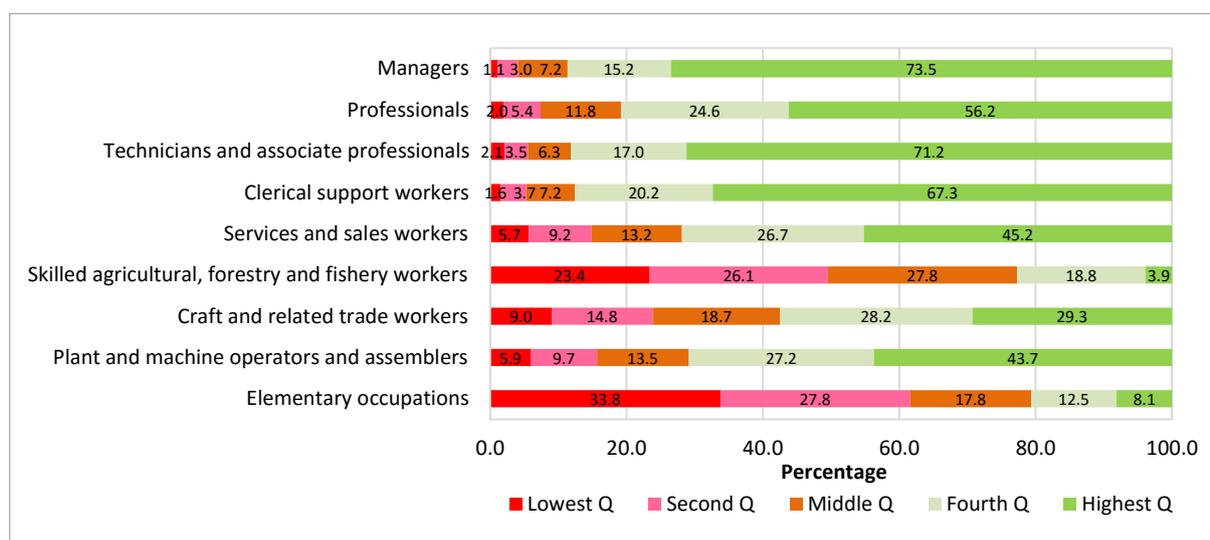
## 2.6 Industry

Information on the type of industry where employed persons work was, as with occupation discussed in the previous section, only collected in the Census for people living in conventional households and not for those in institutional households. The information in this section is therefore restricted to persons who were enumerated in conventional households. Enumerators were instructed to ask: "What is the major product or service produced in the organization/enterprise where [NAME] mainly worked during the last 12 months?" and were instructed to write as detailed a description as possible from the response given. These written responses were subsequently coded using the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities - Revision 4 (ISIC–04). Coding was done at the level of ISIC two-digit division. Most of the tables in this report refer to the section level. These sections are formed of 21 broad groupings (labelled A to U) of ISIC-divisions that divide the large spectrum of economic activity (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, 2008). The interpretation of the data on industrial activity is hampered by the fact that for 10.7 per cent of all employed persons, insufficient information on the Census form was provided to determine the ISIC code. Because of the large size of this group no attempt was made to redistribute these cases over the other categories.

Industrial activities are often grouped into three sectors: the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing); the secondary sector (manufacturing and industry comprising mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities - electricity, gas and water); and the tertiary sector (services, wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage and communications, finance, insurance, real estate and business services, and community, social and personal services)[19]. The ILO provides guidelines to aggregate ISIC-04 sections into these three industrial sectors: ISIC section A is classified as the primary sector; sections B to F are classified as belonging to the secondary sector; and sections G to U as belonging to the tertiary sectors (ILO, 2015a).

Table 2.10 presents the number of employed persons, 10 years of age and over, by major industrial categories by sex at the Union level. Totals for each of the three industrial sectors are included. According to the 2014 Census, 11.1 million out of 22.2 million employed persons (49.8 per cent) were reported working in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing'. If it were to be assumed that the number of persons whose industrial activity was not stated were proportionately distributed among all categories, then the percentage could even be as high as 55.3. About 7 million of people in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' were males and four million were females. Thus, for every 100 females in the sector, there were 174.4 males. The second largest industrial category was 'G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' with 2.0 million people (8.8 per cent of all employed persons); and the third largest, 'C- Manufacturing', encompassing a total of 1.4 million people (6.5 per cent). Each other industrial category had less than 1 million workers.

To show the relative distribution of each industrial category by industrial sector, the tree map chart shown at Figure 2.37 represents each category by a rectangle of proportional size. The

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[19] There is a new trend to treat the production of information as a fourth sector (the quaternary sector), but in this report, it is reported as pertaining to the tertiary/service sector.

colour codes green (for sector 1), orange/brown (sector 2) and blue (sector 3) representing the three industrial sectors are used.

## Figure 2.37

**Tree map of employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households by major industrial category*, 2014 Census**
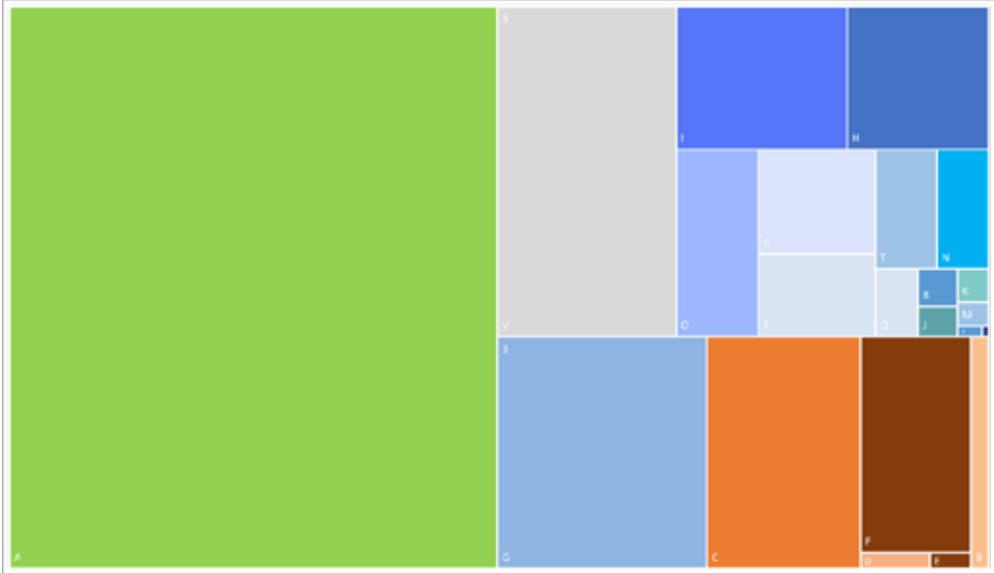


* Letters in the rectangles refer to the ISIC code for each industrial category, see Table 2.10.

The Figure clearly shows the importance of each industrial sector on Myanmar's labour market. Next to 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing', the tertiary sector employs 6.1 million people, equivalent to 27.6 per cent of all persons employed; in comparison, the secondary sector employs only 2.6 million people, representing 11.9 per cent of the total employed. The tree map clearly shows how some of the industrial categories still remain largely undeveloped, in terms of employed persons: for instance, from the figures shown in Table 2.10 it can be seen that just 0.2 per cent were employed in the 'Financial and insurance activities' group; 0.5 per cent in 'Human health and social work activities'; and only 0.1 per cent in the 'Professional, scientific and technical activities' industry. 'Manufacturing' accounted for 6.5 per cent of Myanmar's employed population, but only 0.8 per cent were employed in 'Mining and quarrying'.

All three industrial sectors have more men than women, but some industrial categories are strongly dominated by men and some by women. The last column of Table 2.10 shows the sex ratios (in this case, the number of employed men per 100 employed women) in each industrial category. 'Transportation and storage' is completely dominated by men – 3,016 men work in this category for every 100 women. In the secondary sector, all categories have sex ratios higher than 100, with the exception of 'Manufacturing', which employs 820 thousand female workers compared with just 615 thousand males: in other words, for every four women in manufacturing businesses, only three men were employed. In the tertiary sector, it is noticeable that the 'Education' industry is highly dominated by women. Per one hundred female teachers, only 23.5 men were employed. There were also more women than men in the 'health' category, where the sex ratio was 67.8.

**Table 2.10**

**Employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households by major industrial category by sex, 2014 Census**

| ISIC- 04 Major industrial categories | Numbers | | | Percentages | | | Sex ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | |
| A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 7,023,347 | 4,027,798 | 11,051,145 | 52.9 | 45.2 | 49.8 | 174.4 |
| **Total primary sector** | **7,023,347** | **4,027,798** | **11,051,145** | **52.9** | **45.2** | **49.8** | **174.4** |
| B - Mining and quarrying | 138,284 | 30,097 | 168,381 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 459.5 |
| C - Manufacturing | 615,068 | 820,003 | 1,435,071 | 4.6 | 9.2 | 6.5 | 75 |
| D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 40,491 | 4,358 | 44,849 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.2 | 929.1 |
| E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 21,777 | 4,745 | 26,522 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 458.9 |
| F - Construction | 862,432 | 98,046 | 960,478 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 879.6 |
| **Total secondary sector** | **1,678,052** | **957,249** | **2,635,301** | **12.7** | **10.7** | **11.9** | **175.3** |
| G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 909,398 | 1,046,698 | 1,956,096 | 6.9 | 11.7 | 8.8 | 86.9 |
| H - Transportation and storage | 791,506 | 26,243 | 817,749 | 6 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 3,016.10 |
| I - Accommodation and food service activities | 404,255 | 581,837 | 986,092 | 3 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 69.5 |
| J - Information and communication | 30,079 | 18,133 | 48,212 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 165.9 |
| K - Financial and insurance activities | 17,562 | 25,380 | 42,942 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 69.2 |
| L - Real estate activities | 7,107 | 3,829 | 10,936 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 185.6 |
| M - Professional, scientific and technical activities | 20,102 | 9,599 | 29,701 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 209.4 |
| N - Administrative and support service activities | 151,108 | 99,061 | 250,169 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 152.5 |
| O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 441,739 | 178,242 | 619,981 | 3.3 | 2 | 2.8 | 247.8 |
| P - Education | 74,530 | 316,640 | 391,170 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 23.5 |
| Q - Human health and social work activities | 47,105 | 69,475 | 116,580 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 67.8 |
| R - Arts, entertainment and recreation | 43,208 | 15,822 | 59,030 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 273.1 |
| S - Other service activities | 304,818 | 185,937 | 490,755 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 163.9 |
| T - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services | 162,276 | 132,951 | 295,227 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 122.1 |
| U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 1,531 | 1,419 | 2,950 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107.9 |
| **Total tertiary sector** | **3,406,324** | **2,711,266** | **6,117,590** | **25.7** | **30.4** | **27.6** | **125.6** |
| V - Not stated | 1,156,997 | 1,220,651 | 2,377,648 | 8.7 | 13.7 | 10.7 | 94.8 |
| **Total** | **13,264,720** | **8,916,964** | **22,181,684** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **148.8** |

The particular role that men and women play in the labour market is illustrated by the top 10 ISIC industrial groups in which men and women were reported to be working. Although the largest share of both sexes is in the group 'Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities', Table 2.11 shows that there are large disparities within the other categories. The Census reported that more women than men were active in retail trade, while more men than women were employed in the public sector. A number of the top 10 ISIC-divisions are dominated either by men or by women. Construction, land transport, forestry and logging are typical male-dominated industrial divisions, while the manufacture of wearing apparel, education, and manufacturing of textiles are dominated by females.

## Table 2.11

**Top 10 most common industrial groups ranked by sex, 2014 Census**

| Males | | Females | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities | 6,471,531 | Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities | 3,934,616 |
| Construction of buildings | 796,925 | Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1,029,200 |
| Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 761,406 | Food and beverage service activities | 567,317 |
| Land transport and transport via pipelines | 663,637 | Manufacture of wearing apparel | 394,015 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 441,739 | Education | 316,640 |
| Fishing and aquaculture | 386,358 | Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 178,242 |
| Food and beverage service activities | 383,461 | Other personal service activities | 177,377 |
| Other personal service activities | 282,995 | Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel | 127,327 |
| Forestry and logging | 165,458 | Manufacture of textiles | 100,145 |
| Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel | 154,557 | Construction of buildings | 89,121 |
| **Total top 10** | **10,508,067** | **Total top 10** | **6,914,000** |

According to the ISIC-04 manual, 'Forestry and Logging' includes:

> The production of round wood for forest-based manufacturing industries (ISIC divisions 16 and 17) as well as the extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest products. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities result in products that undergo little processing, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in an unprocessed form (e.g. pit-props, pulpwood etc.). These activities can be carried out in natural or planted forests (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2008a), p.75).

Myanmar's forests are one of its richest natural resources. Over the years, the country has experienced a high degree of deforestation and illegal logging. Recently, the new government has taken steps to temporarily stop logging to preserve its forests[20]. The 2014 Census showed the extent of this industrial division: no less than 165,458 males indicated they were employed in forestry and logging.

[20] News item reported by Reuters: 'Myanmar bans lucrative logging in bid to preserve forests'. Yangon, by Timothy Mclaughlin and Aung Hla Tun. Website: http://www.reuters.com/article/us-myanmar-economy-logging-idUSKCN0XP1JT

Some large differences exist in the ages of persons working in the various industrial categories in Myanmar. Figure 2.38 shows the mean age of all persons working in each industrial category. The results of the Census revealed that mining is the category with the youngest population, with an average age of 31.9 years. The employed population is oldest in the small category of real estate activities (42.6 years), followed by those working in the public sector (39.0 years), health and social work (38.3 years), and in education (37.5 years).

**Figure 2.38**

**Mean age of employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households by industrial category, 2014 Census**
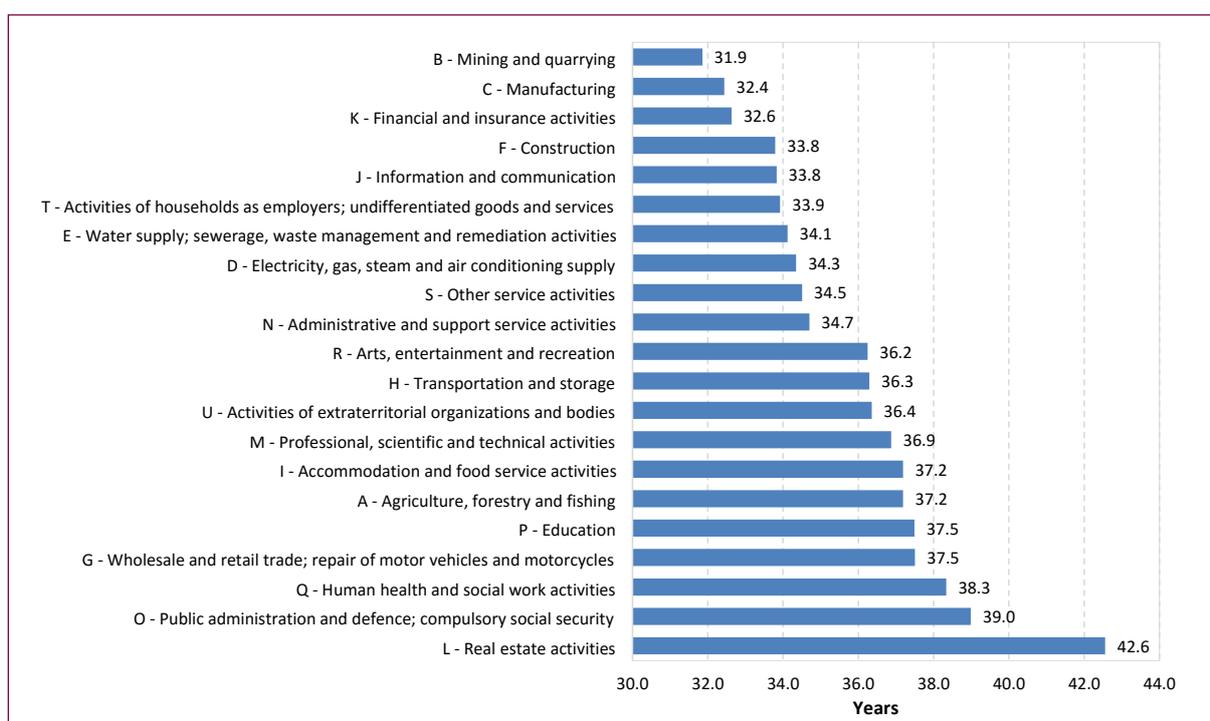


In recent years, the manufacturing sector in Myanmar has gone through impressive growth. A working paper by the Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade by Abe Masato (2014) indicated that in 2013 some drastic changes took place in the type of investments in Myanmar showing a shift to the manufacturing sector: 42 per cent of all domestic and foreign direct investment was in this sector. The development of manufacturing is currently being carried out by a young workforce, the average age of manufacturing workers being 32.4 years.

Reflecting the pattern of the distribution of occupations discussed in section 2.5, the industrial profile of the labour force differs greatly between urban and rural areas. As can be expected, the number of people reported as working in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' was very high in rural areas and low in urban areas. Table 2.12 shows that 10.5 million persons were working in this industrial category in rural areas, against 550 thousand in urban areas. While almost two thirds of all employed people in rural areas worked in agriculture, forestry and fishing, only 8.9 per cent of the urban population worked in these industries. In fact, no

one other industrial category in rural areas provides work for more than 5 per cent of the working population. The second highest category was 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' in which 5.0 per cent of the working population were active; 'Manufacturing' was a close third with 4.7 per cent. The distribution of the working population over different industries was much more diverse in urban than in rural areas. The three most prevalent industrial categories were 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' with 18.7 per cent, 'Manufacturing' with 11.1 per cent and 'Accommodation and food service activities' with 10.6 per cent of all workers. Note that some categories, typical of a modern economy, such as 'Information and communication', 'Financial and insurance activities', 'Real estate activities' and 'Professional, scientific and technical activities' comprised only a small proportion of the working population. Together, these four categories employed 113 thousand persons in urban areas and 18 thousand in rural areas, representing respectively, 1.8 and 0.1 per cent of the urban and rural employed.

**Table 2.12**

**Number of employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households by industrial category, urban/rural residence, 2014 Census**

| | No. of Persons | | Percentages | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Urban** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Rural** |
| A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 550,818 | 10,500,327 | 8.9 | 65.6 |
| B - Mining and quarrying | 30,257 | 138,124 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| C - Manufacturing | 688,055 | 747,016 | 11.1 | 4.7 |
| D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 35,093 | 9,756 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 17,482 | 9,040 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| F - Construction | 498,410 | 462,068 | 8.1 | 2.9 |
| G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1,156,713 | 799,383 | 18.7 | 5.0 |
| H - Transportation and storage | 543,128 | 274,621 | 8.8 | 1.7 |
| I - Accommodation and food service activities | 653,654 | 332,438 | 10.6 | 2.1 |
| J - Information and communication | 41,318 | 6,894 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| K - Financial and insurance activities | 38,384 | 4,558 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| L - Real estate activities | 10,232 | 704 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| M - Professional, scientific and technical activities | 23,513 | 6,188 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| N - Administrative and support service activities | 191,119 | 59,050 | 3.1 | 0.4 |
| O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 379,064 | 240,917 | 6.1 | 1.5 |
| P - Education | 196,761 | 194,409 | 3.2 | 1.2 |
| Q - Human health and social work activities | 76,890 | 39,690 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| R - Arts, entertainment and recreation | 42,140 | 16,890 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| S - Other service activities | 167,833 | 322,922 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| T - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services | 77,983 | 217,244 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 2,583 | 367 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Not stated | 756,783 | 1,620,865 | 12.2 | 10.1 |
| **Total** | **6,178,213** | **16,003,471** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

As with occupation, the industrial sector in which a person is working is related to the wealth status of the household in which he/she lives. Figure 2.39 shows clear differences in the percentage distribution of persons aged 10 and over by industrial sector within each wealth quintile. The industrial section which contains most people (Agriculture, forestry and fishing)

is also the one which has the poorest profile. Only 3.6 per cent of persons working in the primary sector belong to the highest wealth quintile. More than half belong to the two lowest quintiles. It should not come as a surprise that those who work in other households (Section T) score very poorly. At the other extreme, some of the industrial sectors stand out in terms of their presence in the highest quintile (six have more than 70 per cent of their members in the highest quintile, but all of these employ a limited number of persons).

**Figure 2.39**

**Percentage of employed population aged 10 and over in conventional households by industrial category by wealth index quintile, 2014 Census**
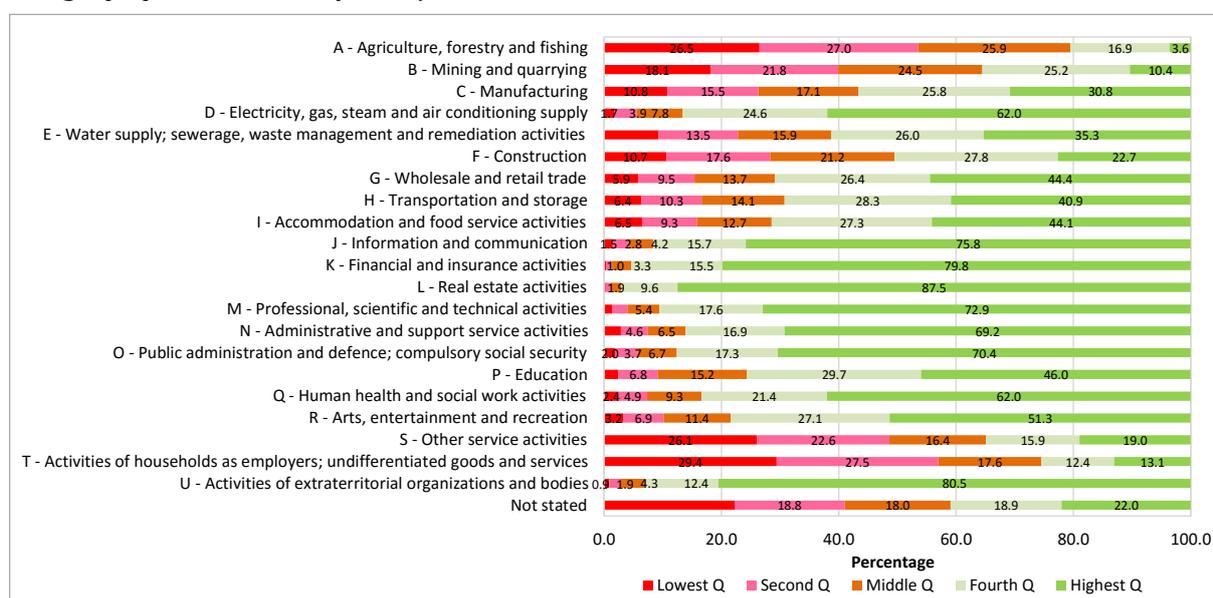


Figure 2.40 shows the difference in the industrial profile between States/Regions in the country. It presents the percentage of all employed persons in the primary, secondary and tertiary sector in each State/Region. States and Regions are ranked according to the percentage of the working population in the primary sector. The Figure is based on data in Appendix 1, Table A1.13.

At the top of the bar chart are the three most urbanized regions. Yangon only has a relatively small percentage of its population in the agriculture/forestry/fishery sector (15.7 per cent) and a larger industrial sector (26.3 per cent). By far the largest sector is 'services' where 58.0 per cent of the population works. Mandalay scores second in terms of the size of its secondary sector (20.1 per cent), but still maintains a considerable part of its employed population in the primary sector (43.1 per cent). It should come as no surprise that the service sector in Nay Pyi Taw is well developed (41.6 per cent), as most of the government departments are situated here; this, in turn, attracts other service industries.

## Figure 2.40

**Percentage of employed population aged 10 and over in conventional households by industrial sector, States/Regions, 2014 Census**
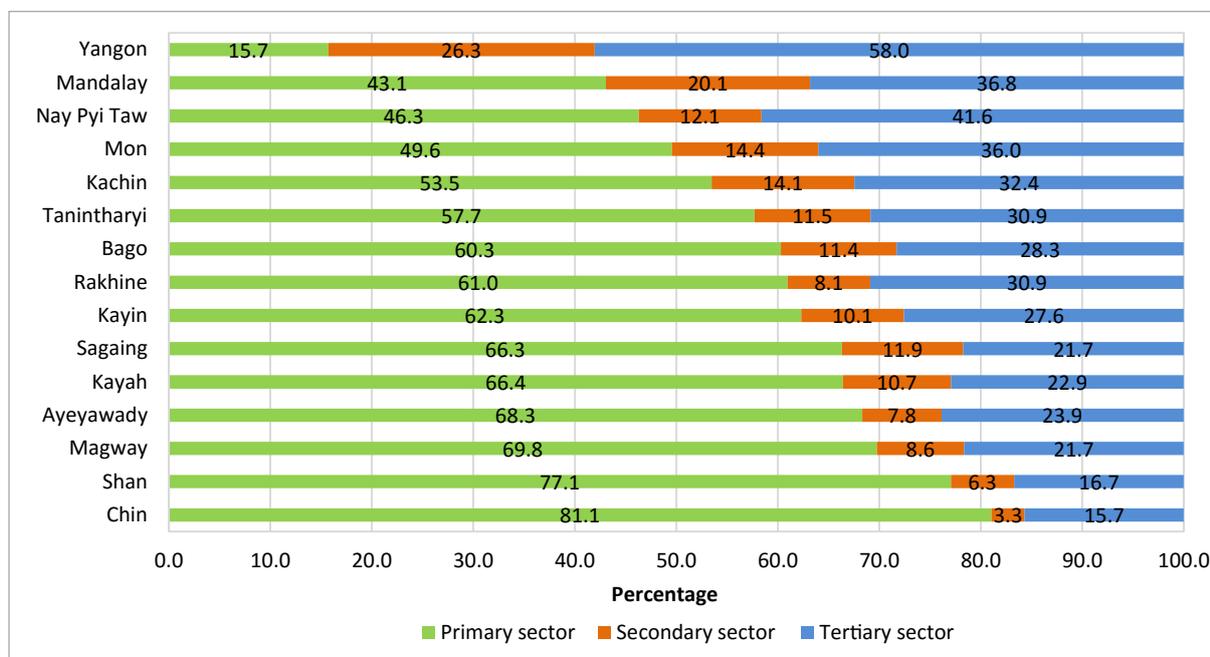


At the other end of the spectrum are the typically agricultural States/Regions, with very high proportions of people working in the primary sector and low percentages in the industrial and service sectors. Chin and Shan again score highest, reflecting the higher proportions of people in agricultural occupations. A number of other States/Regions have very low proportions of persons in the secondary sector, notably Rakhine, Ayeyawady and Magway, each with proportions below 10 per cent.

It is hard to compare information on type of industry from the 2014 Census with earlier censuses and surveys, because of differences in definitions, concepts and reference periods noted earlier in the discussion on occupations. In the 1983 census and the 1990 LFS, only nine industrial categories were included. However, a division was also made between the three industrial sectors. Figure 2.41 shows the percentage of employed population by industrial sector in 1983, 1990 and 2014. During the period 1990-2014, the proportion of employed persons in the primary sector has declined. The percentages in 1983 and 1990 were very similar (63.8 and 64.5 per cent respectively), but by the 2014 Census, just less than a half (49.8 per cent) of employed people were reported as working in the primary sector. However, it should be noted that the percentages derived from the 2014 Census do not add up to 100, as no industrial category could be coded (and hence no industrial sector allocated) for 10.7 per cent of employed persons. The gap between 1990 and 2014 could therefore be smaller than indicated in Figure 2.41, but, nevertheless, even if all the uncoded persons had been employed in the primary sector, a decline would still have taken place.

**Figure 2.41**

**Percentage of employed population by industrial sector, 1983 Census, 1990 LFS*, 2014 Census**
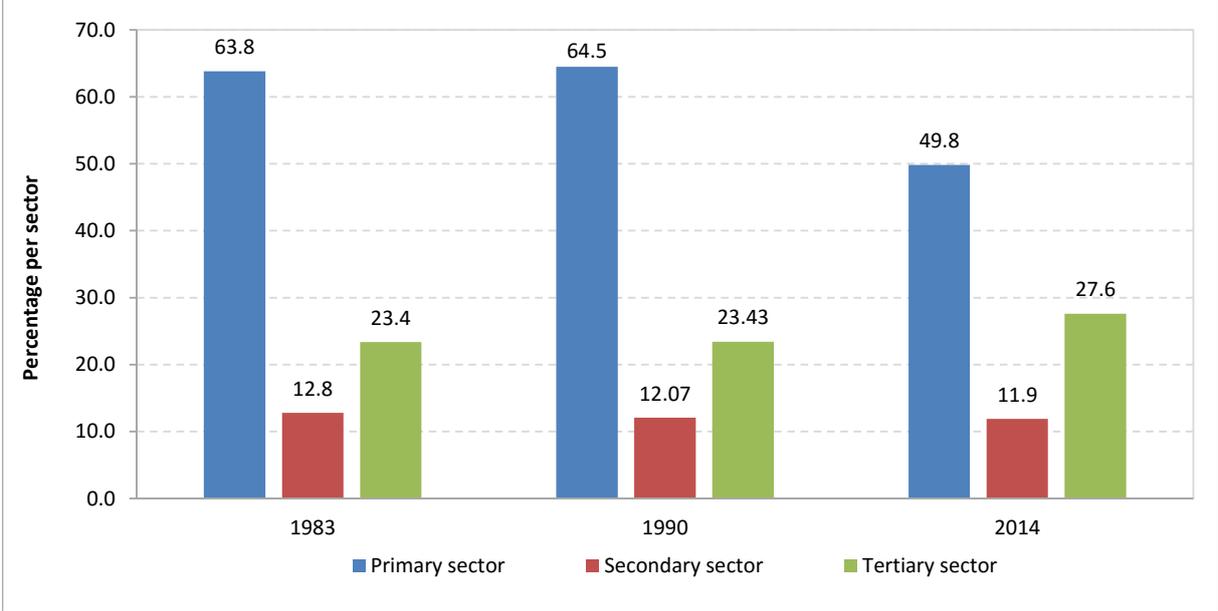


* The 1990 LFS sample represented only 83 per cent of the population. The figures presented were adjusted by the LFS-researchers for under-coverage.

After 2011, the Government took a number of steps to open up the country to the outside world and develop its industrial sector. Seven new industrial zones were created and 18 existing zones were extended. In addition, new laws to promote industrial development and to regulate labour relations were introduced to support the manufacturing and processing sector (Aung Min and Toshihiro Kudo, 2012). Although caution should be exercised not to over-interpret the comparison between the current and 1983 censuses, the data suggest that no real, relative growth in the proportion of persons working in the industrial sector has taken place. The absolute number of people in the secondary sector has almost doubled from 1,353,053 to 2,635,301. This suggests that the development of the industrial sector has been able to keep up with the growth of the active population between 1983 and 2014, but nothing greater, since the percentage of the working population in the industrial sector has not increased.

The tertiary sector grew slightly over the same period. But again, with 10.7 per cent of the working population not classified (compared with just 3.5 per cent in 1983 and 1.0 per cent in 1990) it is hard, if not impossible, to draw any valid conclusions on the relative growth or decline of this and the other two industrial sectors.

International data on the three sectors of industrial activity are available from the ILO's database for employed persons aged 15 and over. These are general data that may differ from the data in the 2014 Myanmar Census in terms of definition and reference period, and should be regarded as being purely indicative. Figure 2.42 shows the number of persons employed by industrial sector, as a percentage of the total employed, for South-East Asian and countries in the region. Note that the figures for Myanmar differ slightly from the ones

presented above, as the data is restricted to persons aged 15 and over. Myanmar is one of the countries in the region with the highest proportion of its working population in the primary sector and has one of the lowest in the secondary and tertiary sector. Only Cambodia and Lao PDR have a larger proportion of the working population in the agricultural/forestry/ fishery sector. In Lao PDR, 71.3 per cent of the working population aged 15 and over works in agriculture; in Cambodia this is 54.1 per cent, slightly higher than in Myanmar. The more industrialized and modernized countries of South-East Asia have very high proportions of their working population in the industrial/manufacturing and service sectors. For example, Singapore has 70.5 per cent of its working population in the service sector and 28.3 per cent in the manufacturing/industrial sector. Brunei Darussalam has an even larger service sector in which 80.8 per cent of its employed population works. Only two countries in the region have a slightly smaller secondary sector than Myanmar, Timor-Leste and Lao PDR, while only Lao PDR's tertiary sector is significantly smaller.

**Figure 2.42**

**Percentage of employed population aged 15 and over by industrial sector, selected Asian countries**
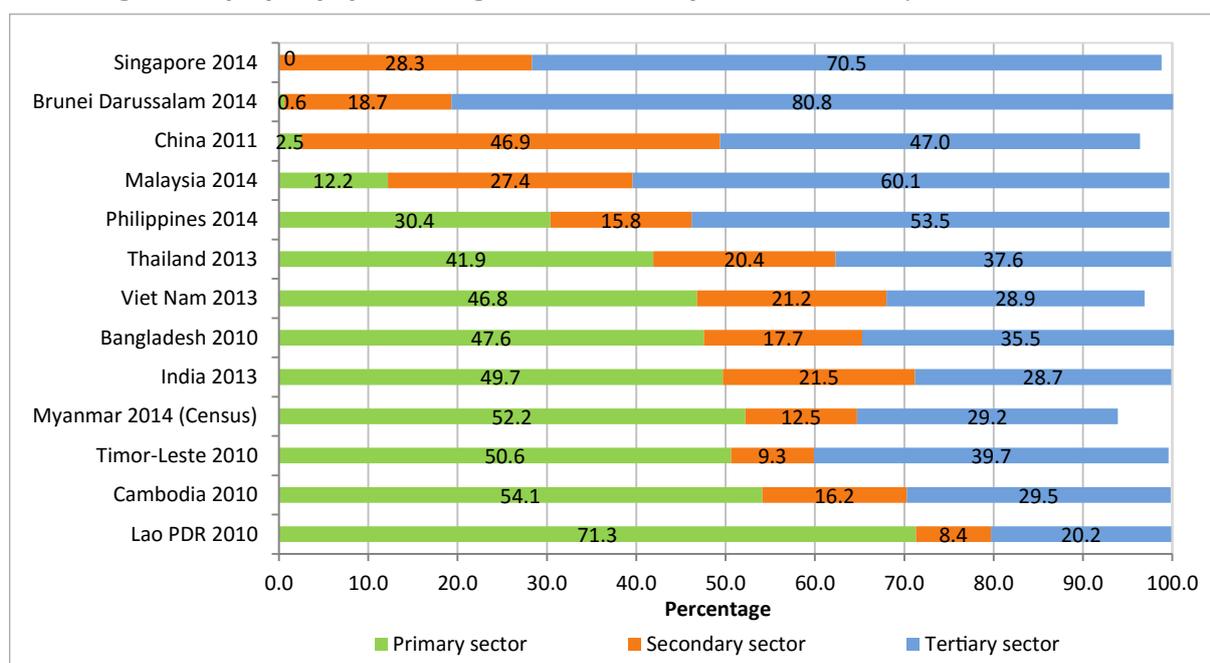


*Source:* Data for this graph were obtained from the website http://world-statistics.org/. This website reproduces development statistics from a large collection of international sources in an organized fashion. No data were available for Indonesia.

As with occupations, different industrial categories need different types of skill. Basically, each industrial category needs people from all four skill levels discussed in the occupation section. The agricultural sector needs manual labourers, but also skilled farmers and agricultural engineers and managers. The banking sector not only needs bankers, but also IT personnel, cleaning staff, and security guards, among others. For manpower planning it is necessary to look at which sectors have the highest and lowest degrees of high skilled labour. Figure 2.43 shows the percentage of employed men and women in each industrial category that have skill level 3 or 4, as defined by ISCO-08.

## Figure 2.43

**Percentage of employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households with ISCO skill level 3 or 4 by industrial category by sex, 2014 Census***
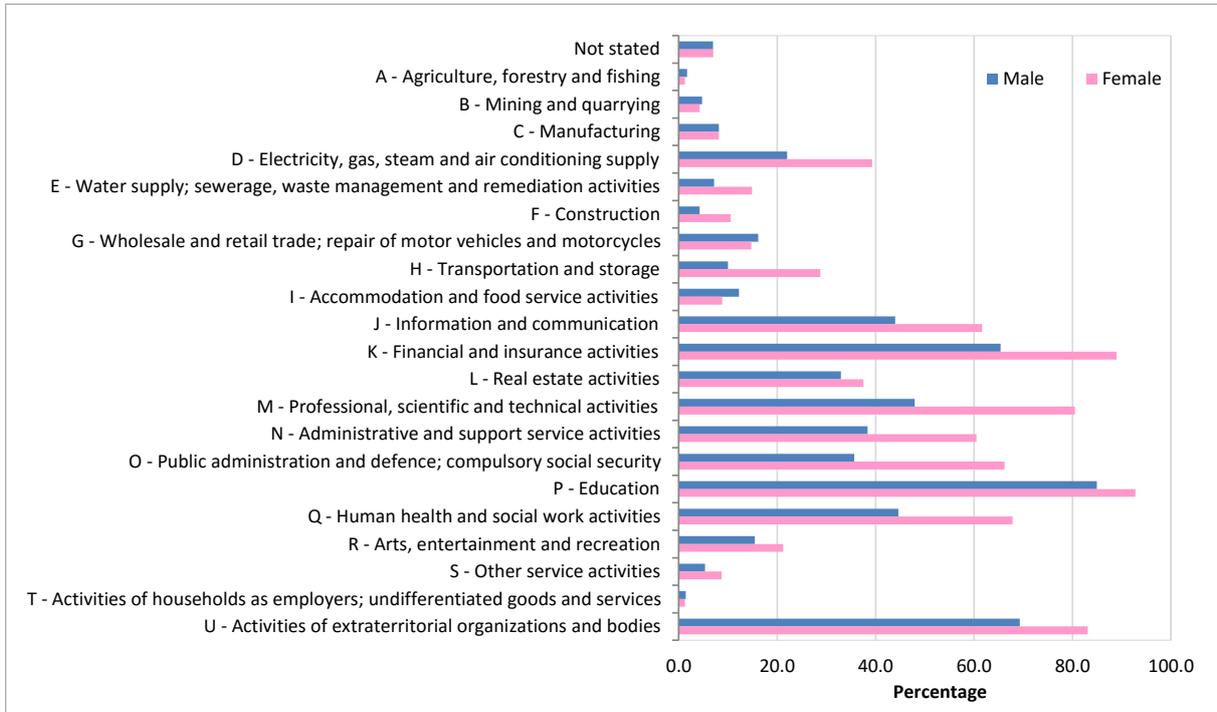


* The figures on which this bar chart is based are given in Appendix 1, Table A1.14.

The first thing that stands out is the predominance of women with high skill levels in almost all industrial categories. Women, in general, have higher educational attainment than men, and this clearly shows at the workplace. The percentage of persons with skill levels 3 and 4 was highest in 'Education' (males 85.0, females 92.8); followed by 'Financial and Insurance Activities' (65.4 per cent males and 89.0 per cent females); 'Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies' (69.3 per cent males and 83.1 per cent females); and 'Professional, scientific and technical activities' (48.0 per cent males and 80.5 per cent females). Levels were lowest in 'Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services' (1.4 per cent males and 1.3 per cent females); and in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' (1.7 per cent males and 1.3 per cent females). A particularly large gender difference exists in terms of skill level in 'Public administration and defence; compulsory social security' in which only just over a third (35.7 per cent) of men have skill level 3 or 4 compared with two thirds (66.2 per cent) of women.

The industrial category where most people with skill level 3 and 4 were employed is 'Education' with 357 thousand highly skilled employees. The second largest industrial category in which people with higher education found employment was in the 'Wholesale and retail trade', where slightly less than three hundred thousand workers were employed. The Government is an important employer for highly educated persons: 275 thousand government employees belong to the highest two skill levels.

Although in relative terms very few people in agriculture, forestry and fishery have high skill levels, due to the sheer size of the sector, about 168 thousand persons with high skill level were employed in the sector. On the other hand, because so few persons were classified as working in 'Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies' the number of highly skilled persons employed is the smallest of all categories (2,231 persons), despite the fact it had one of the highest percentages.

# Chapter 3. Disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in the labour market

It is difficult to clearly define disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in the labour force, as both are highly contextual. A specific group in one particular situation or regional setting may be perceived to be vulnerable or disadvantaged, but not in another. The vulnerability of individuals or groups of people is dependent on the interplay of specific factors that make people susceptible to exploitation, unhealthy or undesirable work conditions, or exclusion and violation of their human rights. For instance, in some cases migrants may have a vulnerable position in the labour market, while in other cases being a migrant may be beneficial – depending on their legal and social position. Vulnerability may sometimes lead to exclusion from the labour market, but on other occasions, to situations of exploitation, forced labour, or exposure to dangerous or unhealthy circumstances. Children may occupy a particularly vulnerable position because they are prone to exploitation, while disabled persons' vulnerability may result from their inability to find appropriate work.

This current chapter reviews some of the groups that are considered to occupy disadvantaged and vulnerable positions in the labour market, and investigates their particular situation within Myanmar. In some cases, the ability of the study to assess the position of these groups is hampered by the limitations of the data, as population censuses typically do not provide in-depth information on working conditions and labour market dynamics. The following themes will be discussed: child labour, youth, persons living with disabilities, older persons and migrants.

## 3.1 Child labour

Child labour is a clear violation of human rights and should be abolished in all its forms. It prevents children from reaching their full potential and can lead to lifelong health problems and psychological issues. Ending child labour is not only a moral, but also an economic necessity. It has been demonstrated that eliminating child labour and its replacement by universal education would result in huge economic benefits. The 2004 ILO study 'Investing in Every Child' estimated that globally the benefits of eliminating child labour would exceed its costs by a ratio of 6.7 to 1 (International Labour Office, 2004).

Over the years, the international community has taken steps to eliminate child labour. In 2010, the Global Child Labour Conference (ILO-IPEC and Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment of the Netherlands, 2010) adopted a 'Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016'. The Sustainable Development Goals also clearly state that by 2025 child labour should be a thing of the past. Target 8.7 states: "Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms" (United Nations, Economic and Social Council, 2015).

In its 2015 World Report on child labour, the ILO estimated that 168 million children 'remain trapped' in child labour. An important conclusion from the report was that persons who have been involved in child labour, are faced with lower educational attainment and with jobs that fall short of the decent work criteria at a later stage in life (ILO, 2015b).

The notion of child labour is hard to operationalize. The difficulty with defining it is that child 'work' is not necessary child 'labour'. Some work that children do cannot be considered as child labour; for example, in the many cases where children or adolescents do some work at home, on the family farm, in a family business, or to earn some pocket money. As long as the work does not hamper their education, health or personal development, it could be positive and can even contribute to their social development. Child work becomes child labour the moment it involves activities that, "deprive children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development" (ILO, undated). Child labour can be distinguished from child work when it: (a) is physically, mentally, morally or psychologically unhealthy and harmful; (b) places a burden on education; (c) prevents children from attending school; or (d) forces them to drop out of school or forces them to combine school with long/heavy work.

For the study of child labour it is important to determine what age boundaries should be used. The ILO has proposed the following age criteria linked to duration of work and labour conditions (Edmonds, 2009):

- A child under 12 who is economically active for one or more hours per week.
- A child 14 and under who is economically active for at least 14 hours per week.
- A child 17 and under who is economically active for at least 43 hours per week.
- A child 17 and under who participates in activities that are "hazardous by nature or circumstance" for one or more hours per week.
- A child 17 and under who participates in an "unconditional worst form of child labour" such as trafficked children, children in bondage or forced labour, armed conflict, prostitution, pornography, and illicit activities.

In Myanmar, the legal framework controlling child labour was established in the 1993 Child Law[21]. In the law, a child is prescribed as a person who has not attained the age of 16 years, and that every child has:

(i) The right to engage in work in accordance with law and of his/her own volition.
(ii) The right to hours of employment, rest and leisure and other reliefs prescribed by law.

Moreover, the law prescribes that: "The Ministry of Labour shall protect and safeguard in accordance with law to ensure safety of children employees at the place of work and prevention of infringement and loss of their rights."

It is stipulated in the law which children are in need of protection and care. Although working children are not included among the seven groups specified, the law states that whoever employs or permits a child to perform work which is hazardous to the life of the child or which may cause disease to the child or which is harmful to the child's moral character, will be punished with a maximum six months' imprisonment or a maximum fine of kyats 1,000 (which at the 2016 exchange rate is a rather paltry amount equivalent to less than one US dollar). In 2014, an amendment was made to the 1993 Child Law to prescribe that children

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[21] The State Law and Order Restoration Council. The Child Law (The State Law and Order Restoration Council Law No.9/93). The 11th Waning Day of 1st Waso, 1355 ME, (14 July, 1993).

under 12 years of age should not work. Children aged 12-14 may be employed, but only if duties involve light work that does not interfere with their schooling, health or development. Older children in the labour force are covered by the general labour laws.

In December 2013, Myanmar ratified Convention No. 182 of ILO (1999) which is directed to the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour. These worst forms of child labour include slavery, trafficking, the use of children in armed conflict, the use of a child for prostitution, pornography and illicit activities (such as drug trafficking) as well as hazardous work. According to the Myanmar 1951 Factories Act, the minimum age for employment varies across industries. Children aged 13-15 can work for up to four hours a day, after obtaining a certificate of fitness. From age 15 children can work under the same conditions as adults. Compared to other countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Myanmar still lags behind in terms of strong legislation to combat child labour[22].

Information on child labour is very sparse in Myanmar. The only research that specifically focused on child labour was a 'Knowledge, attitude and practices' (KAP) study in six communities in Yangon and Ayeyawady Regions and Mon State in 2015, carried out under the auspices of ILO-IPEC Myanmar (2015). In this study, the knowledge of stakeholders, and their attitude and practices towards the issue of child labour were examined. The upper boundary for child labour was taken as age 17 rather than 15, as defined in the 1951 Factories Act, or 16, as prescribed in the 1993 Child Law. The current Census analysis will also follow the same internationally accepted upper boundary and not the age laid down in both pieces of legislation. The 2014 Census thematic report on Children and Youth (Department of Population, 2017b) addresses the topic of child work in some detail, but this current analysis provides additional information on the topic.

Unfortunately, the 2014 Census is not an ideal source to establish the prevalence rate, or to study the characteristics of, child labour in Myanmar. This is due to several reasons:

(a) It is impossible in the Census to make a distinction between 'child work' and 'child labour'. To determine child labour, additional questions on hours worked and the hazardous nature of work (heavy loads, dangerous tools, operates heavy machinery, exposed to dust/fumes/gas, exposed to extreme cold/heat/humidity or exposed to loud noise or vibration) would have needed to be asked[23].

(b) No information on work was gathered for children younger than 10. It is very possible that some of these younger children were exposed to child labour.

(c) The employment status of every respondent was measured on the basis of the 'usual activity' concept. This means that children who work, but also go to school, will have been classified as students if they spent more time during the 12 months before the Census in school than working. On the other hand, the 'usual' status is also a strength. If any child was reported as working, it means that this was his/her major activity

In this report, child work is analysed for the age-group 10-17. Although it refers to the terms 'child work' or 'child labour', this age group includes those who should be referred to, more

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[22] For a comparison see: Kong Liyum and Li Cheng (2013).
[23] For a critical examination of questions to be asked to measure child labour, see Dayıoğlu, 2012.

correctly, as 'adolescents'. The report will, nevertheless, use the term 'child work' when referring to the phenomenon of work performed by this group as a whole.

Because of these limitations, the current analysis is bound to be restricted to child work, and does not address child labour. A real assessment of child labour in Myanmar can only be done on the basis of a much more labour-focused survey. The information in this report, based on the limited information in the Census, should therefore only be seen as indicative and not used as an indicator of child labour in Myanmar. A number of countries in the region have conducted child labour surveys in recent years[24]. These studies contributed to the knowledge of the trends and characteristics of child labour in the region. However, because these are all surveys that have been able to go in-depth into the problem of child labour, and because of the differences in concepts and definitions adopted, it is not possible to make direct comparisons with the situation in Myanmar.

### 3.1.1 Employment status

Of 7,862,576 children in the age-group 10-17 for whom valid information was collected, 1,661,519 (21.1 per cent) were classified as being 'usually' employed in the year before the Census. Table 3.1 hides the fact that other children may also have been working, but were recorded as 'inactive' in that other activities (such as being a full-time student, or doing housework) took up more of their time. In addition, 210,943 children (2.7 per cent) reported their usual activity as looking for work. This group should not be overlooked as they would have been part of the working population if they had been given the opportunity. The resulting age distribution of children in employment is very important, as it would clearly be different if more 10-year-olds had been recoded as working.

Table 3.1 presents the absolute number and percentage of children aged 10-17 by employment status (three categories) and sex. The percentages are shown, additionally, in Figure 3.1. At age 10, 3.8 per cent of boys and 3.6 per cent of girls were already working. Unfortunately, no data are available to see if there were any children younger than 10 that were already working. At the youngest ages, the percentages of children working, inactive and looking for work were similar for boys and girls. After age 12, clear gender differences emerge, with more boys entering the labour market than girls. At age 16, 46.6 per cent of boys were working compared with 35.6 per cent of girls. At age 17, this gender differential was even larger, with 55.3 per cent of boys and 41.2 per cent of girls working. Note that somewhere around age 17, half of all boys were reported as employed. For all ages, unemployment remains fairly low; but at age 15, looking for work was the main economic activity for 5.1 per cent of boys and 3.2 per cent of girls.

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[24] See for instance: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (2015), ILO-IPEC/Thailand (2013), ILO-IPEC/Cambodia (2013), ILO-IPEC/LSB (2012).

## Table 3.1

**Number and percentage of all children aged 10-17 by employment status by age by sex, 2014 Census**

| Age | Both sexes | | | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Working | Looking for work | Inactive | Working | Looking for work | Inactive | Working | Looking for work | Inactive |
| **Numbers** | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 37,609 | 4,422 | 980,325 | 19,757 | 2,549 | 499,655 | 17,852 | 1,873 | 480,670 |
| 11 | 42,834 | 6,183 | 894,839 | 22,440 | 3,638 | 452,358 | 20,394 | 2,545 | 442,481 |
| 12 | 88,083 | 13,105 | 947,094 | 46,025 | 8,120 | 480,922 | 42,058 | 4,985 | 466,172 |
| 13 | 151,328 | 22,310 | 910,056 | 80,746 | 13,723 | 459,062 | 70,582 | 8,587 | 450,994 |
| 14 | 226,265 | 31,262 | 752,647 | 120,982 | 19,229 | 366,543 | 105,283 | 12,033 | 386,104 |
| 15 | 314,624 | 40,178 | 606,887 | 173,904 | 24,854 | 285,481 | 140,720 | 15,324 | 321,406 |
| 16 | 363,439 | 43,480 | 478,394 | 204,745 | 26,861 | 207,526 | 158,694 | 16,619 | 270,868 |
| 17 | 437,337 | 50,003 | 419,872 | 249,461 | 31,012 | 170,679 | 187,876 | 18,991 | 249,193 |
| **Total 10-17** | **1,661,519** | **210,943** | **5,990,114** | **918,060** | **129,986** | **2,922,226** | **743,459** | **80,957** | **3,067,888** |
| **Percentages** | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 95.9 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 95.7 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 96.1 |
| 11 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 94.8 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 94.5 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 95.1 |
| 12 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 90.3 | 8.6 | 1.5 | 89.9 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 90.8 |
| 13 | 14.0 | 2.1 | 84.0 | 14.6 | 2.5 | 82.9 | 13.3 | 1.6 | 85.1 |
| 14 | 22.4 | 3.1 | 74.5 | 23.9 | 3.8 | 72.3 | 20.9 | 2.4 | 76.7 |
| 15 | 32.7 | 4.2 | 63.1 | 35.9 | 5.1 | 59.0 | 29.5 | 3.2 | 67.3 |
| 16 | 41.1 | 4.9 | 54.0 | 46.6 | 6.1 | 47.3 | 35.6 | 3.7 | 60.7 |
| 17 | 48.2 | 5.5 | 46.3 | 55.3 | 6.9 | 37.8 | 41.2 | 4.2 | 54.6 |
| **Total 10-17** | **21.1** | **2.7** | **76.2** | **23.1** | **3.3** | **73.6** | **19.1** | **2.1** | **78.8** |

## Figure 3.1

**Percentage of all children aged 10-17 by employment status by sex, 2014 Census**
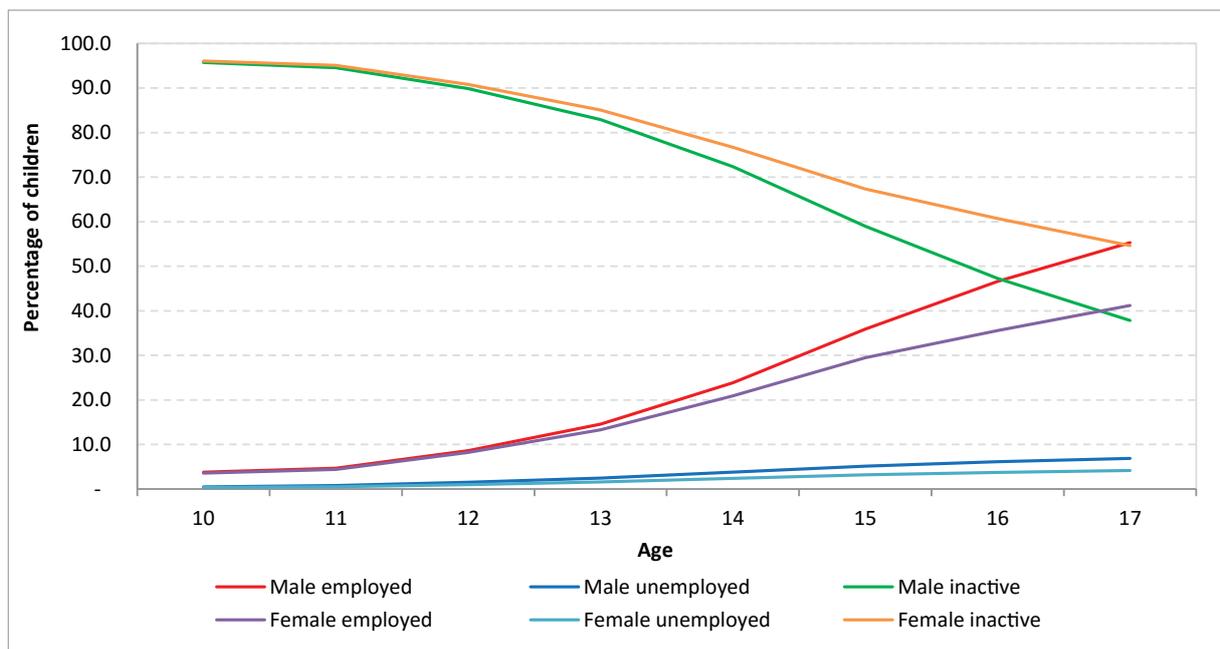
In general, levels of child work are considerably higher in rural than in urban areas. Table 3.2 presents the total number of children aged 10-17 by single years of age and employment status for urban and rural areas of residence. The 2014 Census enumerated 1,321,267 children in rural areas who reported working as their economic activity in the larger part of the preceding 12 months. This was almost four times more than the number of children working in urban areas (340,252). In addition, 163,917 children in rural areas were looking for work compared with 47,026 in urban areas. The much greater absolute numbers in rural areas should not come as a surprise, as Myanmar is still very much a rural society. Figure 3.2 shows the percentage distributions to control for the difference in size between both areas.

## Table 3.2

**Number of all children aged 10-17 by employment status by age, urban/rural area, 2014 Census**

| Age | All children | | | Working | | | Looking for work | | | Inactive | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| 10 | 1,022,356 | 245,582 | 776,774 | 37,609 | 3,553 | 34,056 | 4,422 | 721 | 3,701 | 980,325 | 241,308 | 739,017 |
| 11 | 943,856 | 242,064 | 701,792 | 42,834 | 5,109 | 37,725 | 6,183 | 1,067 | 5,116 | 894,839 | 235,888 | 658,951 |
| 12 | 1,048,282 | 271,274 | 777,008 | 88,083 | 11,661 | 76,422 | 13,105 | 2,294 | 10,811 | 947,094 | 257,319 | 689,775 |
| 13 | 1,083,694 | 301,423 | 782,271 | 151,328 | 25,318 | 126,010 | 22,310 | 4,163 | 18,147 | 910,056 | 271,942 | 638,114 |
| 14 | 1,010,174 | 295,449 | 714,725 | 226,265 | 42,644 | 183,621 | 31,262 | 6,352 | 24,910 | 752,647 | 246,453 | 506,194 |
| 15 | 961,689 | 275,886 | 685,803 | 314,624 | 59,336 | 255,288 | 40,178 | 8,000 | 32,178 | 606,887 | 208,550 | 398,337 |
| 16 | 885,313 | 273,821 | 611,492 | 363,439 | 82,837 | 280,602 | 43,480 | 10,618 | 32,862 | 478,394 | 180,366 | 298,028 |
| 17 | 907,212 | 290,639 | 616,573 | 437,337 | 109,794 | 327,543 | 50,003 | 13,811 | 36,192 | 419,872 | 167,034 | 252,838 |
| Total 10-17 | 7,862,576 | 2,196,138 | 5,666,438 | 1,661,519 | 340,252 | 1,321,267 | 210,943 | 47,026 | 163,917 | 5,990,114 | 1,808,860 | 4,181,254 |

## Figure 3.2

**Percentage of all children aged 10-17 by employment status by age, urban/rural area, 2014 Census**
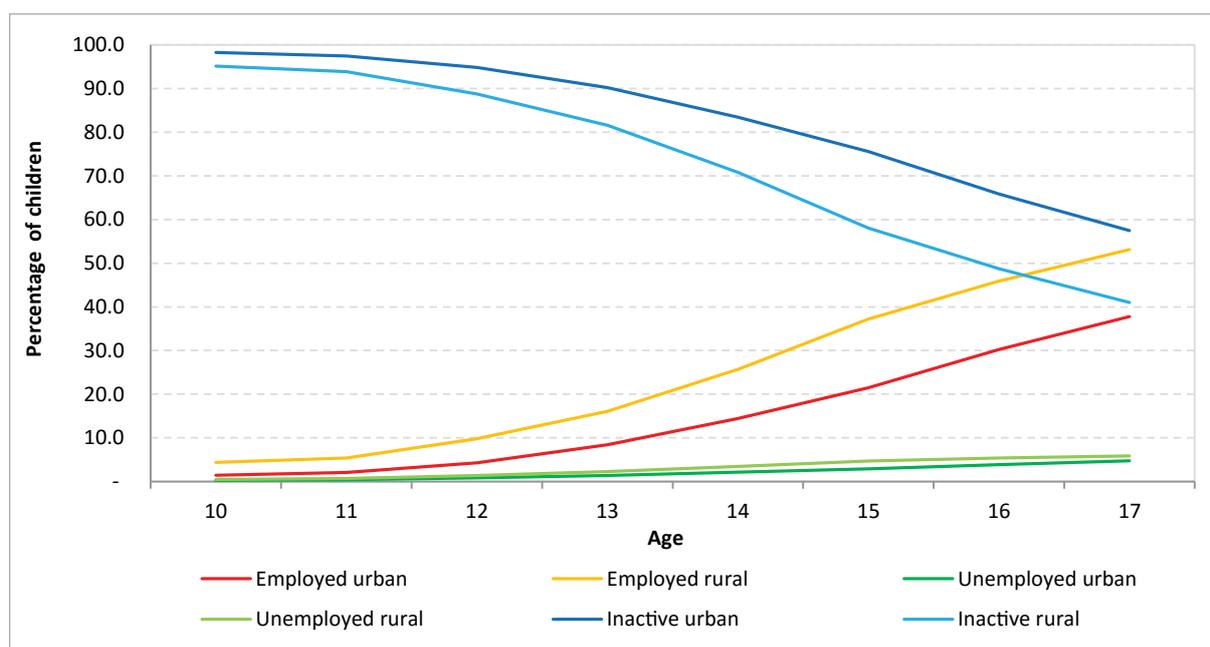
From age 10 onwards, age-specific percentages of children working were higher in rural than in urban areas. With increasing age, the differences between areas get larger. At age 10, 1.5 per cent of children in urban areas were working compared with 4.4 per cent in rural areas. At age 15, these percentages were 21.5 and 37.2, respectively, and at age 17, 37.8 and 53.1 per cent, respectively.

Figure 3.3 shows that the percentage of children who worked varies considerably between States/Regions. The highest level, by far, was reported in Shan State, where 31.6 per cent of 10-17 year olds were working, with little difference between boys and girls. The lowest level was in Chin State, where only 10.2 per cent worked - about three times lower than in Shan State. It would be expected that the industrial centres of Yangon and Mandalay would have low levels of working children, as children should have more opportunities for education. But this does not seem to be the case. Although Yangon (18.5 per cent) had levels slightly below the national average, Mandalay was slightly above (22.5 per cent). In all States/Regions levels of child work were lower for girls than for boys, however, as noted, in Shan the differential was small.

**Figure 3.3**

**Percentage of all children aged 10-17 who were working by sex, States/Regions, 2014 Census**
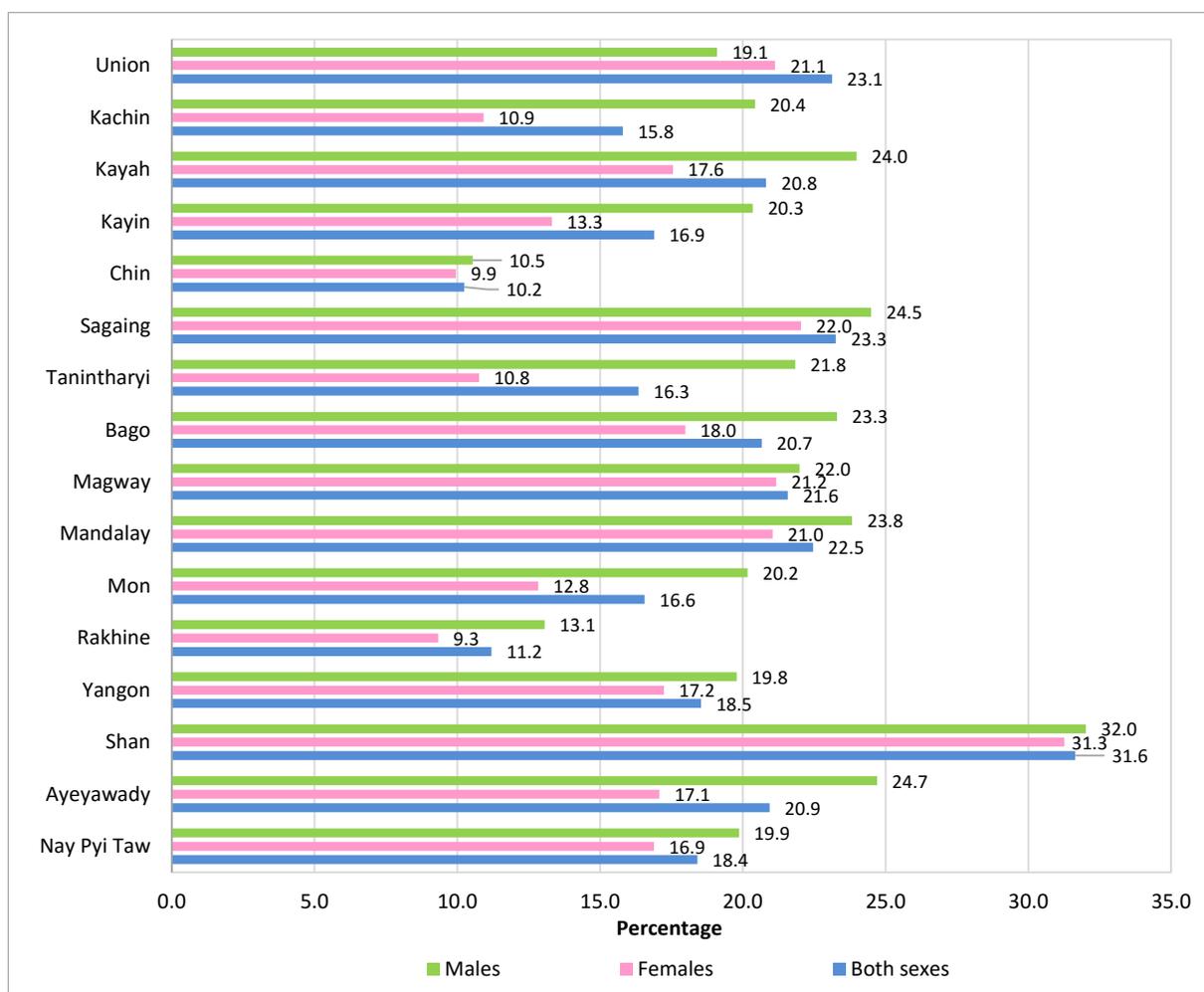
The map at Figure 3.4 shows a more detailed picture, presenting the percentage of children working at the District level. The range of percentages was divided into six equal quantiles to optimally show the differences between Myanmar's Districts. The map clearly shows that child work is highest in some of the Districts in Shan State. The district of Makman has the highest level with 45.4 per cent of children working.

**Figure 3.4**

**Percentage of all children aged 10-17 who were working, Districts, 2014 Census**
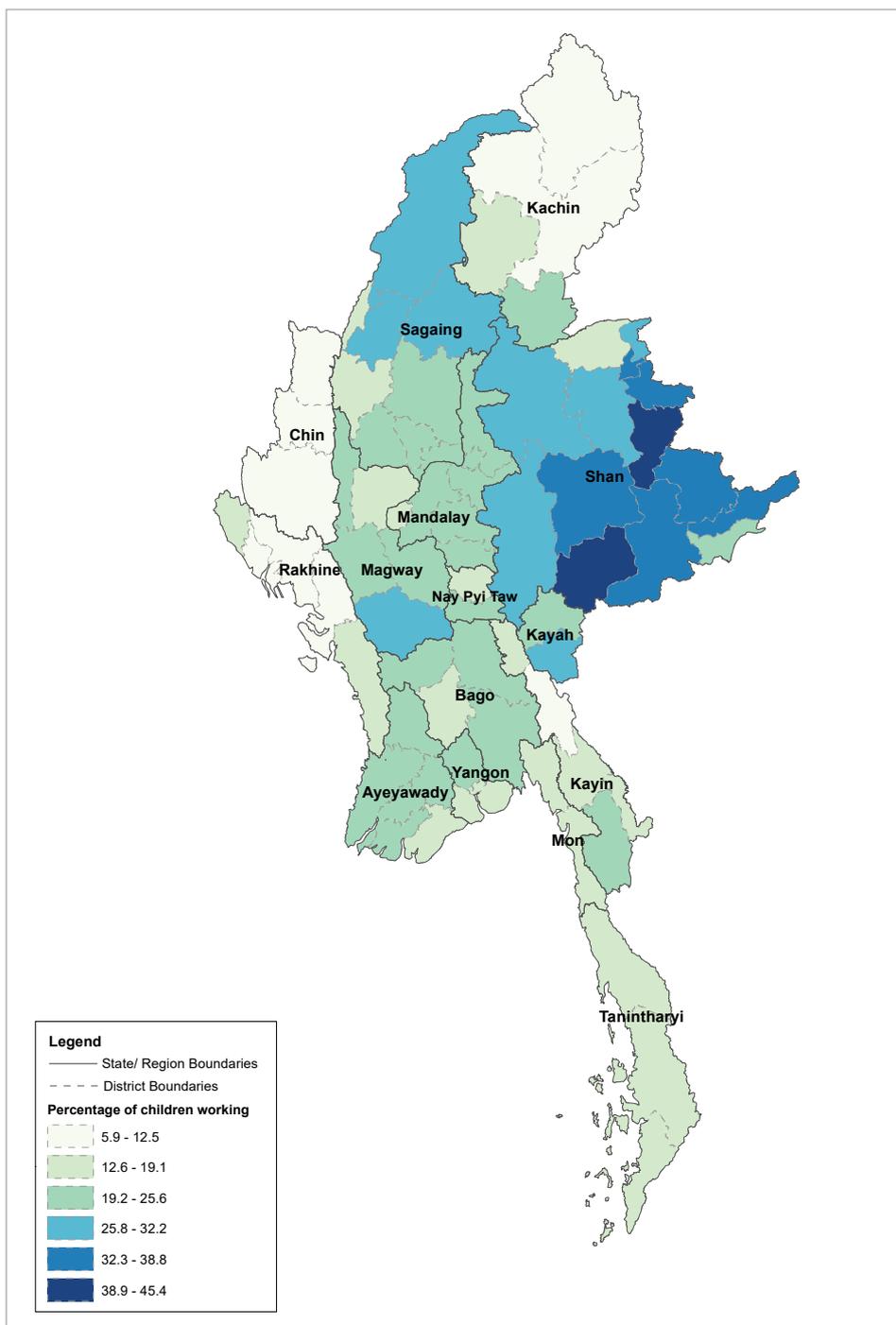
### 3.1.2 Children in institutions

Of the total of 7.9 million children aged 10-17 reported in the Census, 173,514 were enumerated in institutional households. The main types of institutions where most children were living at the time of the Census were religious centres (84,218) and boarding schools, colleges and universities (16,758) (Department of Population, 2015). In addition, the Census enumerated 60,885 persons aged 10-17 years old classified as being either 'homeless' or in 'other collective quarters'. Nevertheless, out of all children living in institutional households, 48,474 were working. Table 3.3 shows these numbers by single year of age and type of institution. By far the highest percentage of children who were working belong to the 'homeless' category (37,456). These children have, for two reasons, the highest degree of vulnerability; firstly because of the very fact they are homeless, and secondly because they have to work at a young age. It should be noted, however, that this figure of the number of 'homeless' children should be treated with some caution for the reasons given in the 2014 Census thematic report on Housing Conditions and Household Amenities (Department of Population, 2017c).

### Table 3.3

**Working children aged 10-17 living in institutions by age by type of institution, 2014 Census**

| Type of institution | Total | Age | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Hotel/Guest group | 1,389 | 11 | 12 | 21 | 85 | 138 | 244 | 352 | 526 |
| Orphanage/Old people's home | 91 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 15 | 20 |
| Religious Centre | 5,377 | 247 | 281 | 415 | 532 | 584 | 634 | 1,230 | 1,454 |
| Boarding school/College/University | 567 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 31 | 53 | 97 | 154 | 205 |
| Hospital | 402 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 32 | 66 | 101 | 161 |
| Camp/Hostel for workers | 2,698 | 52 | 43 | 79 | 178 | 294 | 480 | 638 | 934 |
| Homeless | 37,456 | 550 | 654 | 1,335 | 2,669 | 4,185 | 6,315 | 8,937 | 12,811 |

### 3.1.3 Employment and education

The fact that children are working has a significant effect on their chances of obtaining an education. Figure 3.5 clearly shows the effect on the school attendance of children who were already active in the labour market. For all children who were working, the percentage not attending school was very high. (Note that the data here refer only to children enumerated in conventional households). At age 10, more than four fifths (82.4 per cent) reported that they were no longer at school or had never attended. At age 12, this had risen to 90.6 per cent. Note that the levels were similarly high for children who indicated they were looking for work. By comparison, children who were not in the labour force had far lower levels of non-attendance. At age 10, only 15.0 per cent of children who were economically inactive were out of school, and at age 12, this proportion had only risen to 17.8 per cent.

**Figure 3.5**

**Percentage of children aged 10-17 in conventional households who were not attending school by employment status by age, 2014 Census**
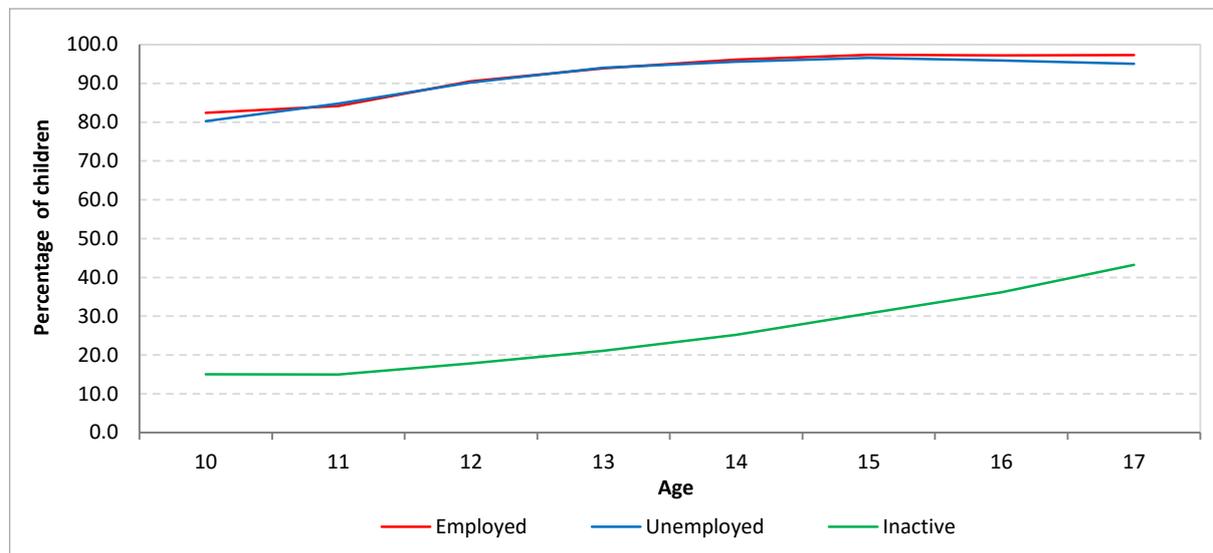


Being economically active at a very young age also has an effect on children's opportunity and ability to learn to read and write. Children who were in the labour force at a very young age were reported as having much higher levels of illiteracy (Figure 3.6). Children who were working at age 10 had an illiteracy rate of 47.3 per cent, and children looking for work at that age had a rate of 31.9 per cent, compared with a level of only 4.4 per cent among those who were not economically active. At older ages, the degree of illiteracy drops rapidly as more and more young people enter the labour market after having finished (at least part) of their education.

**Figure 3.6**

**Percentage of children aged 10-17 in conventional households who were illiterate by employment status by age, 2014 Census**
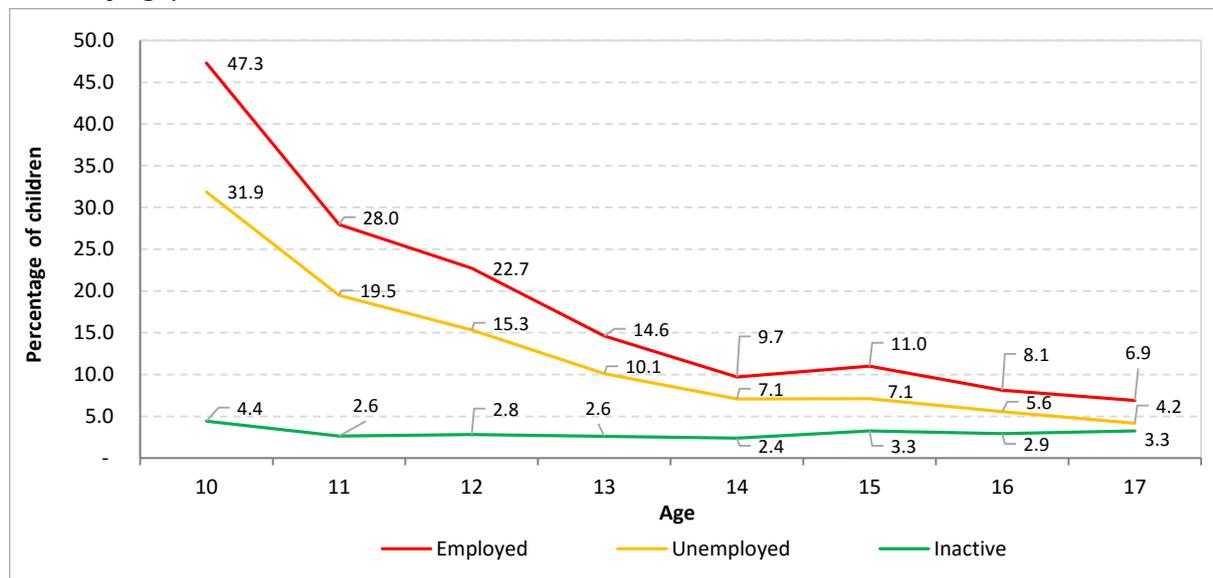
### 3.1.4 Employment and position in the household

The position a child occupies in the household greatly affects his/her participation in the labour market. The proportion working was almost a half (48.4 per cent) if the child was reported as the head of the household, although it should be noted that in such cases a child, even at this young age, may have been reported as the household head just because he/she was the breadwinner of the family. Where the relationship was reported as the spouse of the head, 40.0 per cent were working, and where the child was the son- or daughter-in-law of the head, more than half were working (52.0 per cent). Such relationships indicate that the person is already married and that the level of employment results from the need to take care of his/her family. But the highest proportion was reported among those not related to the head (54.4 per cent), many of whom were likely to be live-in servants.

### Figure 3.7

**Percentage of working children aged 10-17 in conventional households by relationship to the head of the household, 2014 Census**
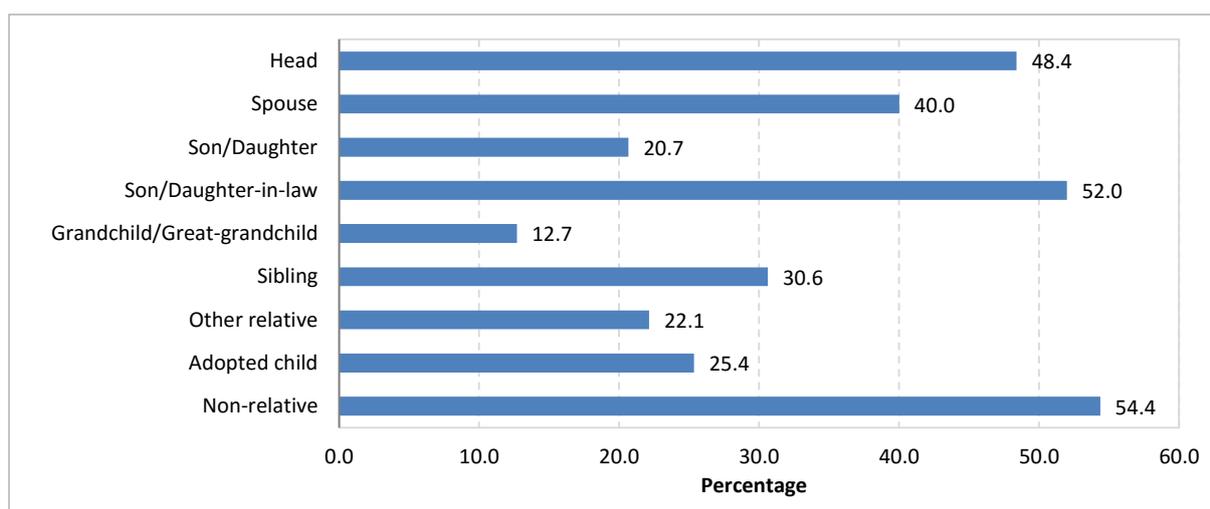


### 3.1.5 Type of economic activity, occupation and industry

Most children in the age group 10-17 who were working, were active as employees in private organizations: 429 thousand boys and 324 thousand girls (Figure 3.8). The second biggest group of young workers were those who were contributing family workers (320 thousand boys and 288 thousand girls). It is interesting to note that so many children were working as own account workers: a total of 283 thousand, comprising 158 thousand boys and 125 thousand girls. Not surprisingly at such young ages, very few were active as government employees, as employers, or were active in some other way. The high numbers of children employed as own account workers or contributing family workers means that the percentages of them working in what is referred to as 'vulnerable employment' (see section 2.4.2) is high: 52.1 per cent for boys and 55.5 per cent for girls. However, in the case of child work it is better not to define any one specific group as being in vulnerable employment, as all working children below the age of 18 should be considered 'vulnerable'.

### Figure 3.8

**Number of working children aged 10-17 in conventional households by type of activity, 2014 Census**
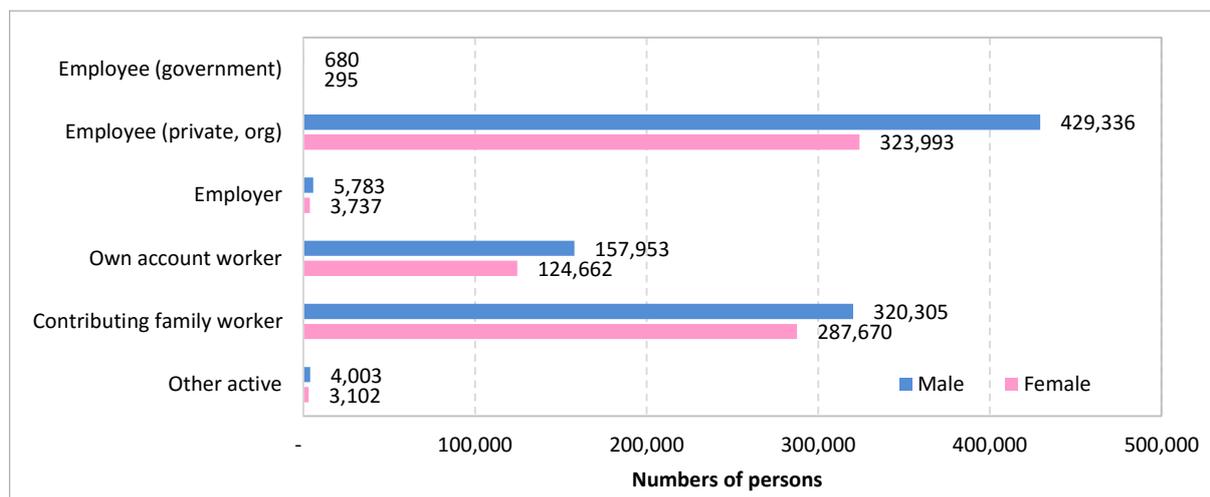


Figure 3.9 shows that children were, with a few exceptions, found in four major occupational categories, the largest being 'Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers' (47.2 per cent of boys and 44.9 per cent of girls); followed by 'Elementary occupations' (26.7 per cent of boys and 27.2 per cent of girls); 'Craft and related trade workers' (15.8 and 15.5 per cent respectively); and 'Services and sales workers' (7.3 and 10.5 per cent). Numbers in the other ISCO-categories were insignificant. (Note that these figures, again, only refer to children in conventional households).

### Figure 3.9

**Percentage of working children aged 10–17 in conventional households by occupation by sex, 2014 Census**
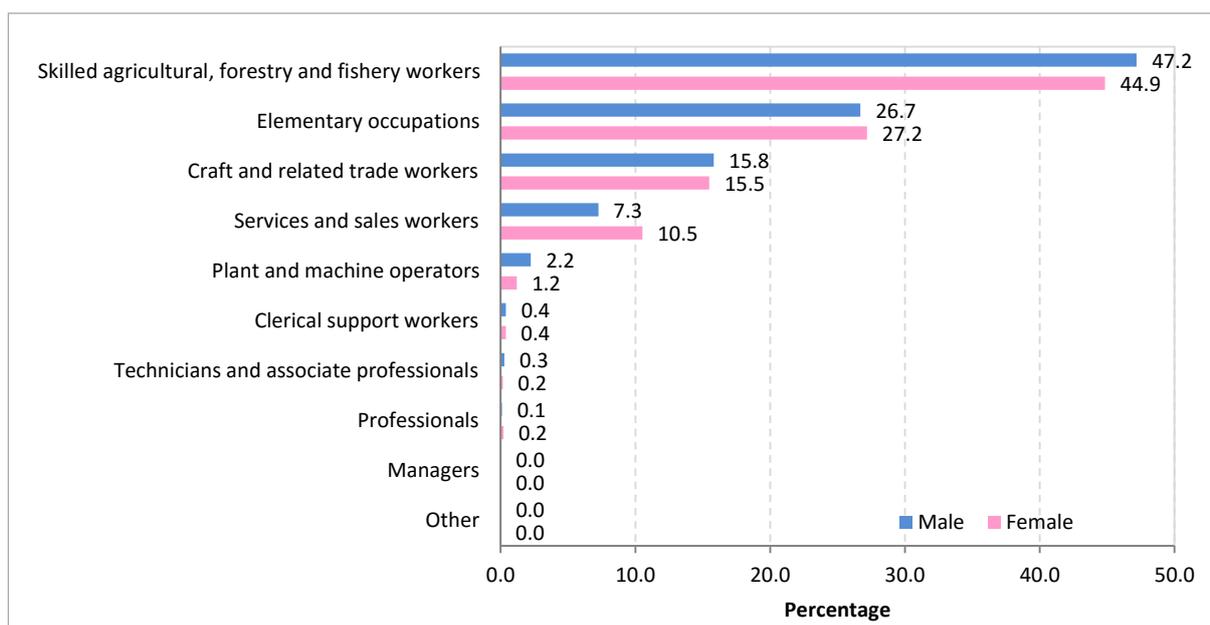
Within the four main occupational categories, children were working in a large variety of different occupations. Table 3.4 presents the 10 largest occupational groups in which children were employed. The table again shows how agricultural occupations attracted most of the young workers. 'Market gardeners and crop growers' was the largest occupational category for both boys and girls. For both sexes combined, almost half a million young workers were active in this occupation. Note that for many children, the Census could not specifically identify from the responses given what work they were doing. In fact, the category 'Not stated' accounted for about 440 thousand children and was the second largest occupational group for both boys and girls.

After the main agricultural occupation group, two other occupations related to farming appear in the top 10: 'Rice and paddy farmers' and 'Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers'. Together, these two occupations account for about 313 thousand workers under 18 years of age. The fact that almost 100,000 elementary jobs are done by the youngest members of the labour force emphasizes the fact that most of the occupations in which they are involved require very low skill levels.

About 50 thousand boys were employed in the group 'Building frame and related trades workers' as masons, carpenters, concrete placers and finishers. This often involves heavy physical labour, as is also demanded of the 25.6 thousand boys employed as fishery workers and the 19.8 thousand as handicraft workers; in many cases both occupations also involve hard labour. Girls tend to be more active as salespersons in shops, or as garment or food processing workers.

## Table 3.4

**Top 10 most common occupational groups for children aged 10-17 in conventional households ranked by sex, 2014 Census**

| Boys | | Girls | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Market gardeners and crop growers | 271,623 | Market gardeners and crop growers | 226,157 |
| Not stated | 235,416 | Not stated | 204,494 |
| Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers | 120,776 | Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers | 99,587 |
| Other elementary workers | 53,995 | Shop salespersons | 45,357 |
| Rice and paddy farmers | 50,511 | Other elementary workers | 45,157 |
| Building frame and related trades workers | 50,326 | Garment and related trades workers | 43,054 |
| Shop salespersons | 30,509 | Rice and paddy farmers | 42,236 |
| Fishery workers, hunters and trappers | 25,568 | Handicraft workers | 18,663 |
| Handicraft workers | 19,803 | Food processing and related trades workers | 16,061 |
| Machinery mechanics and repairers | 15,616 | Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers | 10,253 |
| **Total top 10 boys** | **874,143** | **Total top 10 girls** | **751,019** |

With so many children working in agricultural jobs, it should come as no surprise that a large majority work in the primary sector; the Census reported that 65.6 per cent of boys and 62.6 per cent of girls worked in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing'. For boys, no other industrial category employed more than 10 per cent: the highest being 'Construction' (8.3 per cent), 'Manufacturing' (6.2 per cent) and 'Wholesale and retail trade (5.8 per cent). All

other industrial categories were very small. Those industrial categories in which girls are employed included 'Manufacturing' (14.7 per cent), 'Wholesale and retail trade' (7.2 per cent) and 'Accommodation and food service activities' (4.9 per cent) (see Appendix 1 Table A1.12).

### 3.1.6 Household wealth

Data from the 2014 Census has been used to show that working children aged 10-17 belong to the poorest groups in society. Figure 3.10 shows the percentages of children who were usually working during the 12-month period before the Census by the wealth index quintile of the household in which they live. It clearly shows that for each age, those who belong to the lowest quintiles have a higher chance of being at work. (See Chapter 2 and the Glossary of Terms and Definitions for an explanation of how the wealth index quintiles were derived).

At age 10, some 6.1 per cent of children in the lowest quintile were working, compared with just 1.3 per cent of children in the highest quintile. By age 14, one third of children in the poorest group were working (33.3 per cent). This is three times higher than that of children in the richest group (11.1 per cent). At age 17, the corresponding proportions were 57.7 per cent and 30.4 per cent.

### Figure 3.10

**Percentage of working children aged 10-17 in conventional households by age by wealth index quintile, 2014 Census**
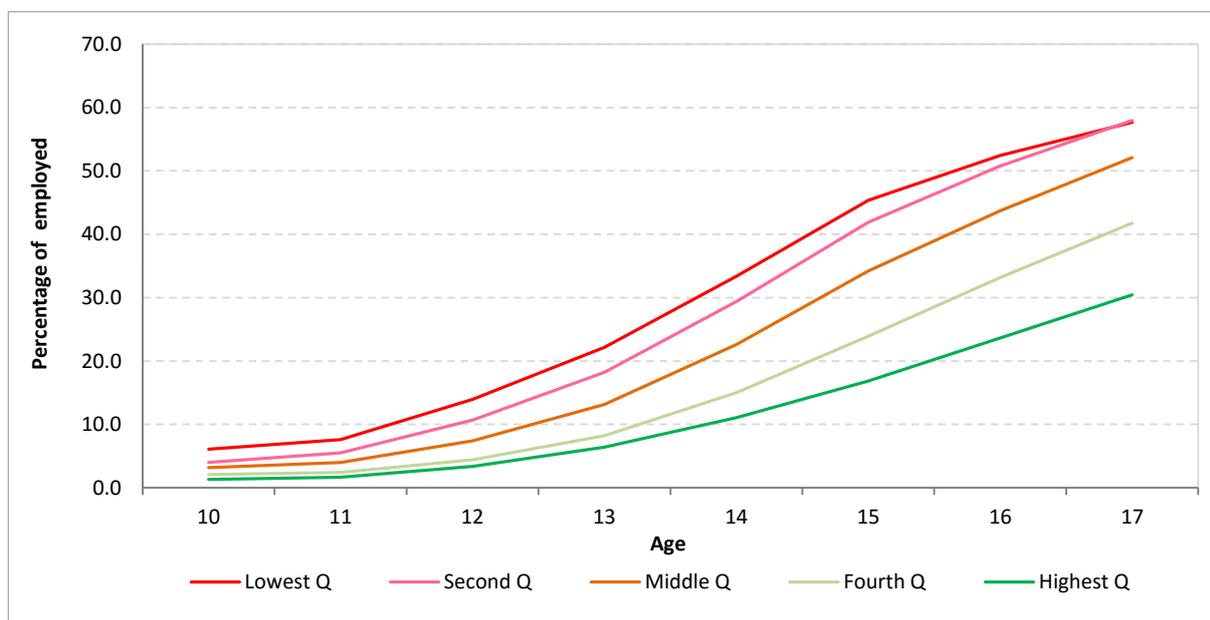


## 3.2 Youth

The United Nations secretariat defines 'youth' (or 'young people') as persons between the ages of 15 and 24. However, while ILO, UNESCO and the UN Secretariat use these age boundaries, some other members of the UN family have adopted other conventions: for example, UNFPA, WHO and UNICEF make distinctions between 'adolescents', 'youth' and

'young persons'. They define 'adolescents' as persons between the ages of 10 and 19; 'young persons' as being aged between 10 and 24; and 'youth' as being between the ages of 15 and 24 (UN Population Division, undated). In this report, the UNFPA definition of youth will be used. All tables on youth will therefore refer to the age-group 15-24.

A recent report by the ILO discussed the global crisis of youth employment (International Labour Organization, 2015c). After high levels of youth unemployment were observed during the height of the economic depression in the period 2007-2010, global youth employment somewhat recovered and youth unemployment hovered around 13.0 per cent during 2012-2014. Globally, an estimated 76.6 million young people were unemployed in 2014. Although the situation of youth unemployment has improved, more than a third (36.7 per cent) of the global unemployed population were youth, while they constitute only one sixth of the total world population. While youth unemployment has decreased in many regions of the world, in some regions, including South-East Asia, levels have risen. In 2014, the youth unemployment rate in South-East Asia was estimated at 13.6 per cent, an increase from 12.7 per cent in 2012 (International Labour Organization, 2015, p. 19).

Global youth unemployment has the attention of the international community and is included in the Sustainable Development Goals. Target 8.6 of the SDGs states: "By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training." Another SDG-target (8.B) directly deals with the problem of youth employment stating: "By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization" (United Nations, Economic and Social Council (2015).

To monitor progress, the Statistical Commission proposes to calculate the 'Percentage of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training'. This indicator is often referred to as NEET (Not in employment, education or training).

As noted in Chapter 2, levels of unemployment were highest among young people. The 2014 Census recorded that, 10.7 per cent of males and 9.3 per cent of females aged 15-19 were unemployed. For older young persons aged 20-24 the rates were 7.8 and 9.5 per cent, respectively.

Unemployment among Myanmar's youth is linked to their socioeconomic status. Figure 3.11 shows that at age 15, unemployment is slightly higher among young people in the lowest quintile of the wealth index. Unemployment among the highest quintile rises after that age and after age 18 becomes the largest among all wealth quintiles. It is interesting to note that after age 20, the lower the level of society that a person belongs to, the less his/her chances are of being unemployed. This may be due to the fact that youth from a more affluent background have acquired higher levels of education, and jobs appropriate to their educational levels are not as easy to find.

**Figure 3.11**

**Percentage of youth unemployed by age by wealth index quintile, 2014 Census**
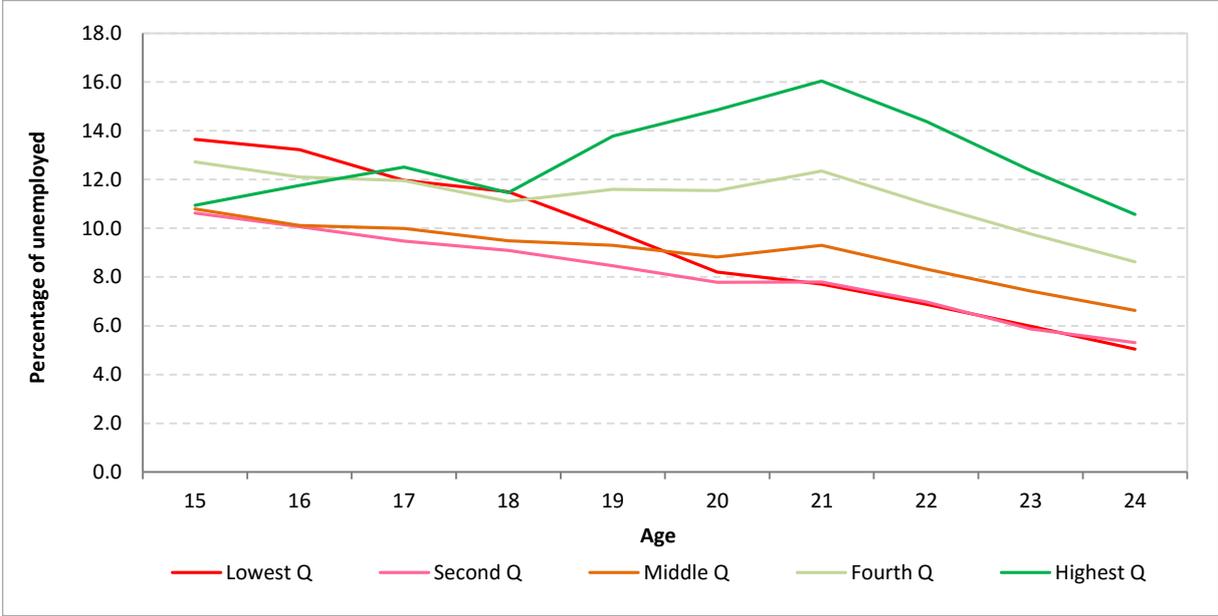


The position of youth in the labour market is discussed extensively in the 2014 Census thematic report on Children and Youth (Department of Population, 2017b). The reader is referred to this report for additional information. Nevertheless, this report does, as noted above, describe the indicator, derived from the Census, which identifies those young persons who are not in employment, education or training (NEET).

The NEET indicator for young persons is, however, slightly biased, in that the economic activity of persons refers to their 'usual' activity status, while school attendance looks at their 'current' status. Moreover, educational status in the Census only looked at formal education, taking no account of any full-time non-formal education.

Figure 3.12 shows the percentage of the youth population that was neither in education nor in employment. In total for all youth, the NEET indicator stood at 25.6 per cent. The percentage was considerably higher for women (34.9) than for men (15.8), and the age profile was completely different for female youth than for male youth. While between the ages of 15 and 24 the percentage of NEET for women rises with age, it reduces for men. At age 15, the percentage not in employment or education was 18.6 for men and 25.4 for women. For women, the NEET rate increase is initially almost linear, reaching a level of 37.8 at age 20, then starts to flatten, while the decline for men is more or less linear to age 24, by which age the rate has fallen to 11.4 per cent. The increase among women is mainly due to those who leave education and immediately start as unpaid household workers in their own family.

**Figure 3.12**

**Percentage of NEET youth by sex by age, 2014 Census**
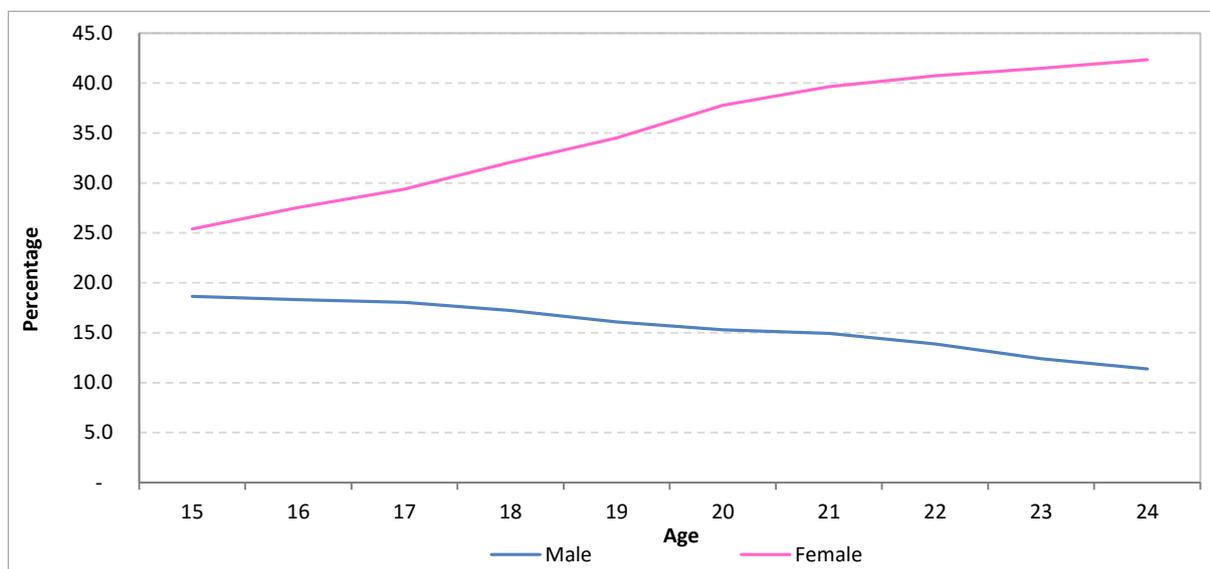


Large differences in the NEET indicator for youth exist between States/Regions, though Figure 3.13 shows that for each State/Region the NEET is consistently much higher for women than for men. The highest youth NEET, both for males and females, can be observed in Rakhine, where 58.7 per cent of young women and 30.0 per cent of young men were neither in employment nor education. The lowest NEET for men and women was in Shan, which as shown before, has very high levels of persons working in agriculture.

**Figure 3.13**

**Percentage of NEET youth by sex, States/Regions, 2014 Census**
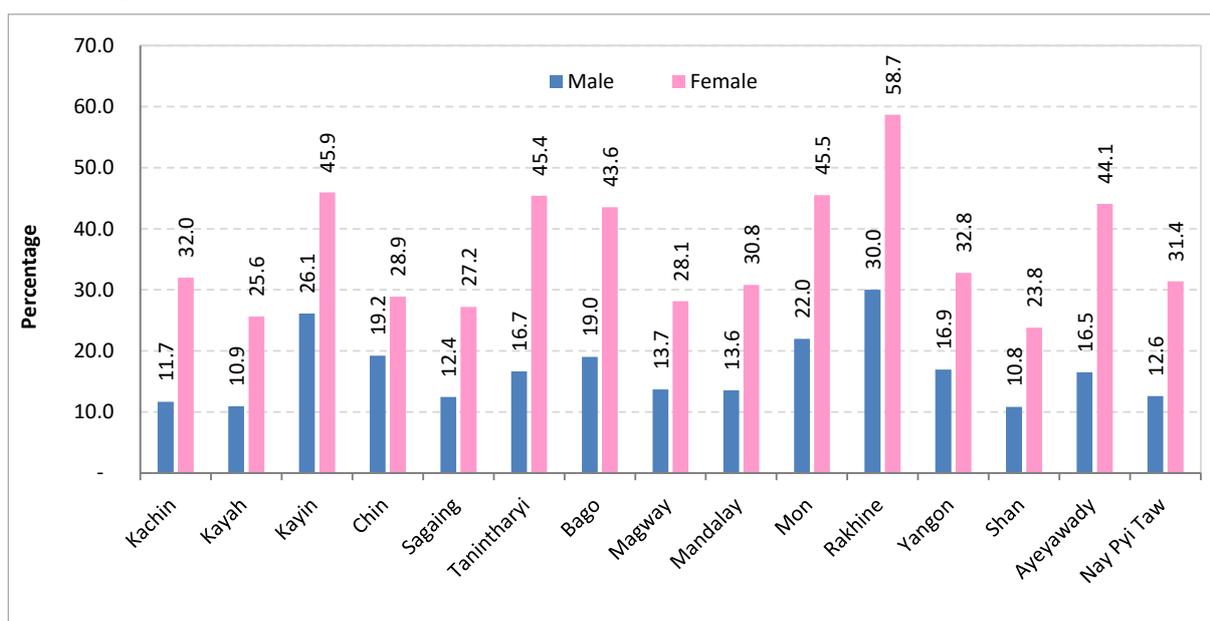
Furthermore, in comparing the NEET rate across educational groups (Figure 3.14) even greater variability is observed for women than for men. While NEET among males shows a relatively small differential between educational categories, with somewhat higher levels at higher educational attainment, for women there is a clear bimodal distribution. The percentage of young women who were neither employed nor in education was high not only for those with a low educational attainment but also those with a high attainment. Levels are lowest for women with vocational training or a college degree.

**Figure 3.14**

**Percentage of NEET youth by highest level of educational attainment by sex, 2014 Census**
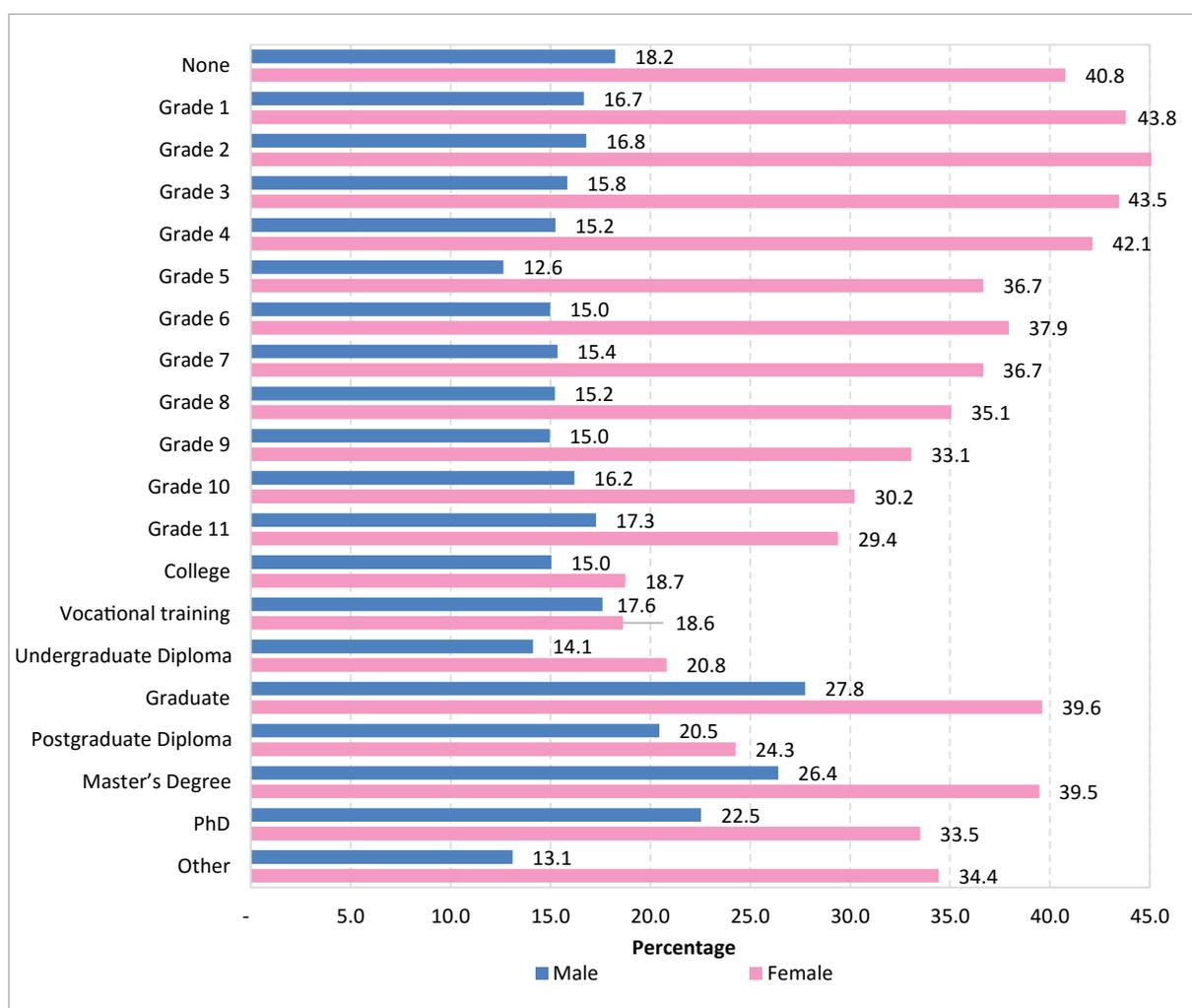


## 3.3 Disabled persons

None of the United Nations SDG's are directly aimed at improving the lives of persons living with a disability. However, several targets are specifically geared towards persons living with a disability, proposing actions to reduce inequality and protect disabled people. SDG Target 8.5 is directed towards decent work for all, but places emphasis on the position of disabled persons: "By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women

and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value" (United Nations, Economic and Social Council, 2015). Countries in the Asian and Pacific region have adopted a common strategy to strive towards an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society for disabled persons. This agenda is named after the South Korean city, Incheon, where the ESCAP Intergovernmental Meeting was held from 29 October to 2 November 2012 (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2012).

The Incheon Strategy includes 10 interrelated goals, 27 targets and 62 indicators. Goal 1 is directly aimed at improving the position of disabled persons in the labour market and its objective is to: 'Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects', along with Target 1B that aims to: 'Increase work and employment for persons of working age with disabilities who can and want to work.' In Myanmar, the government has taken various measures to improve the life of persons with disabilities. These measures are laid down in the 2014 Myanmar National Social Protection Strategic Plan (Government of Myanmar, 2014), which stipulates that job facilities will be established for disabled people who complete vocational training and are capable to work.



The 2014 Census adopted a four-part question (shown here) developed by the Washington Group (WG) to measure the characteristics of disabled persons in Myanmar (Washington Group, 2010). The WG had proposed that information on two additional domains of disability (one on self-care and one on communicating), should, if possible, be collected in a census. However, the 2014 Census attempted to collect information only on the four core elements as recommended by the UN (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2008b).

The 2014 Census thematic report on Disability separately analyses the levels and characteristics of persons with a disability in the workforce (Department of Population, 2017d). The current analysis will build on this work. The degree of disability has an effect on a person's chance of finding decent employment. Therefore, persons with a reported disability were classified (for the purposes of this report) as having a 'mild disability' or a 'moderate or severe disability'. People were categorized as having a mild disability if they answered 'Yes, some difficulty' to a specific WG domain. If they answered 'Yes – a lot of difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all', they were categorized as having a moderate or severe disability. These categories will be used throughout this section. It might be useful for the reader to note that the two-fold classification (mild/moderate or severe) defined here differs from the three-fold level of disability classification (mild/moderate or severe) adopted in the Disability report. Furthermore, though the disability question was asked of people in institutions as well as those in conventional households, information on some of the other characteristics of people discussed in this section were collected only from those in conventional households. For consistency, therefore, all data presented in this section refer only to conventional households.

In the current report, the authors opted not to create a single overall variable 'Disabled', because asking a question on only the four core WG domains and not all six, would result in not all persons with a disability being included. In particular, those with problems with self-care and with communicating, would not be classified as disabled. The analysis therefore focuses on the four separate disability groups. According to the 2014 Census, 362,513 persons aged between 15 and 64 with a mild visual disability and 23,646 with a moderate or severe visual disability were employed. About the same number of persons with the higher level of hearing disability (24,549), walking disability (23,708) and cognitive disability (24,468) were employed. The distribution of persons by type of disability, degree of disability, age, sex and activity status are presented in Appendix 1, Tables A1.15-A1.17.

Figure 3.15 shows the participation rates for persons by type (domain) of disability and the degree of such disability (identifying no disability, mild disability, or moderate/severe disability). For this analysis, only persons in the age group 15-64 were considered, because persons 65 and above were reported as retired. Also at ages below 15 other aspects may come into play. Figure 3.15 shows that, as might be expected, both males and females with a mild disability had lower participation rates than those who did not report having a specific disability, and that the more severely disabled reported the lowest rates of all. The difference in the total participation rates (both sexes) between the categories no disability and mild disability for both sexes is highest for 'walking' (67.6 per cent compared with 47.2 per cent) and lowest for 'seeing' (67.5 per cent compared with 58.4 per cent). But this difference in participation levels is much higher between people with a moderate or severe and mild disability than between those with a mild disability or no disability. This is the case for all four domains. Labour force participation is lowest for persons with a moderate/severe disability for 'walking' (22.9 per cent) and for 'remembering and concentrating' 25.5 per cent.

For each type and degree of disability, male participation rates are considerably higher than female rates. In this respect people with disabilities have a similar profile to those without disabilities.

**Figure 3.15**

**Labour force participation rates among persons aged 15-64 in conventional households by type of disability by degree of disability by sex, 2014 Census**
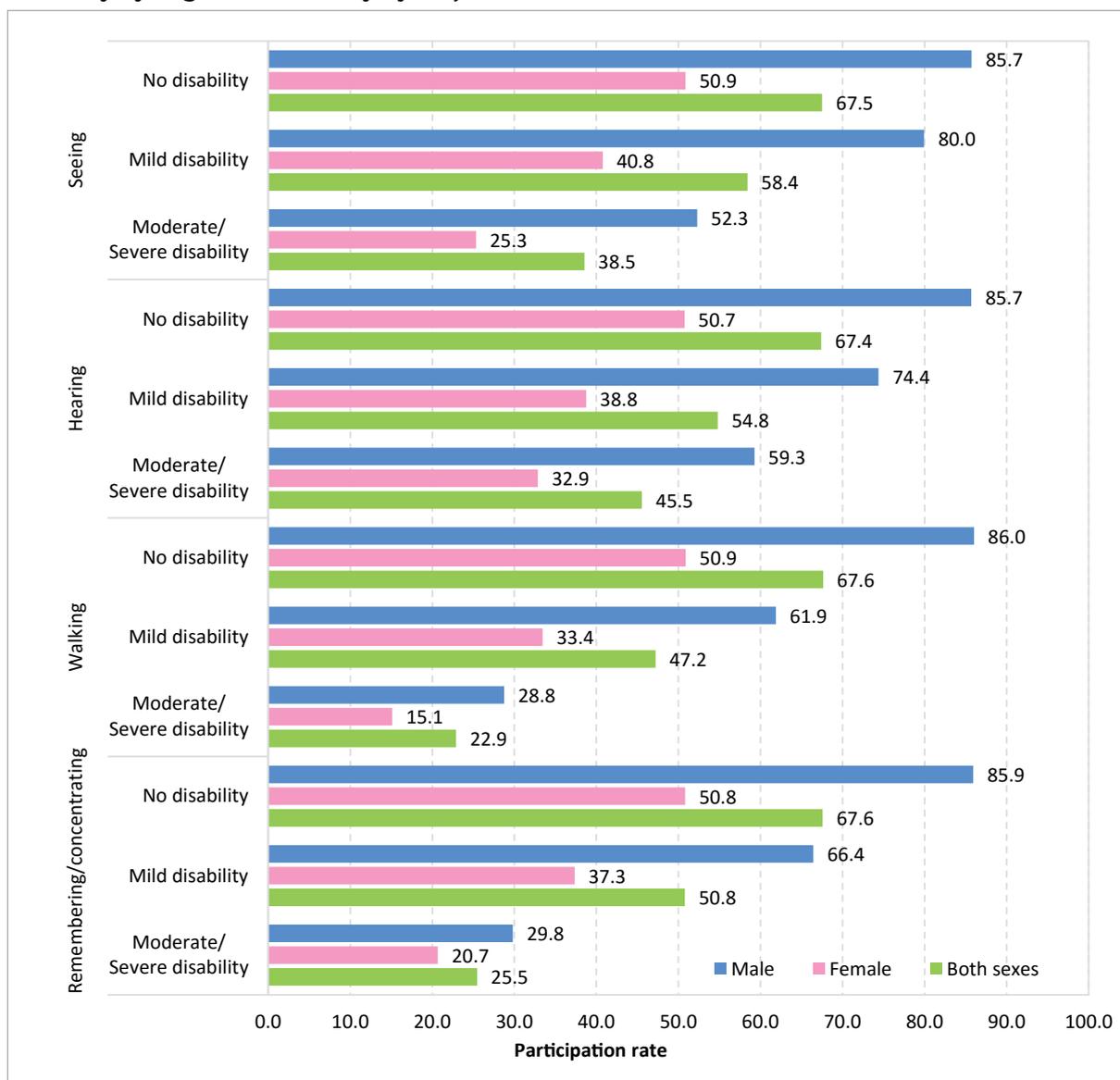


Figure 3.16 presents the profile of labour force participation by people by type and degree of disability at the State/Region level. For all States/Regions participation was considerably lower for persons with a mild, and even more so for persons with a moderate/severe disability. Male participation was higher than for females in all States/Regions and for each domain of disability. Generally, people who reported a walking disability had the lowest participation rates, followed by those with cognitive problems.

Figure 3.16 also shows large differences in labour force participation among the disabled between some States and Regions. For instance, for persons with a moderate/severe mobility disability (walking) in Chin State more than a third (35.2 per cent) were economically active, a level which was more than twice as high as in Yangon (17.5 per cent). More than half of

those persons with a severe visual disability (seeing) in Kayah were active (52.3 per cent), compared with just over a quarter (27.3 per cent) in Sagaing.

**Figure 3.16**

**Labour force participation rates* among persons aged 15-64 in conventional households by type of disability by degree of disability, States/Regions, 2014 Census**
**a) Seeing**
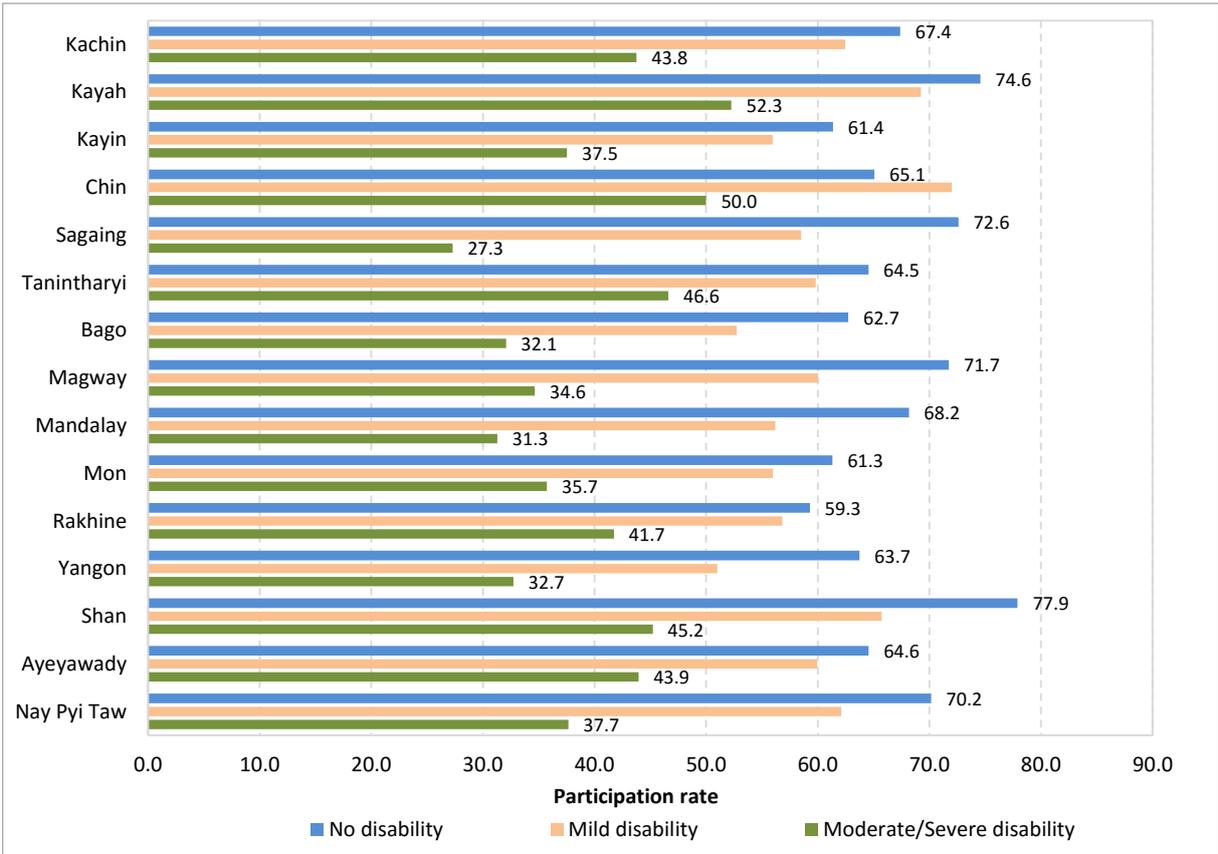
**b) Hearing**



| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/Severe disability |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kachin | 67.4 | | 46.1 |
| Kayah | 74.5 | | 59.6 |
| Kayin | 61.2 | | 46.0 |
| Chin | 65.4 | | 51.6 |
| Sagaing | 72.5 | | 44.6 |
| Tanintharyi | 64.4 | | 47.2 |
| Bago | 62.6 | | 41.0 |
| Magway | 71.6 | | 45.9 |
| Mandalay | 68.1 | | 43.0 |
| Mon | 61.3 | | 39.9 |
| Rakhine | 59.3 | | 42.3 |
| Yangon | 63.7 | | 32.0 |
| Shan | 77.9 | | 56.8 |
| Ayeyawady | 64.4 | | 45.1 |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 70.1 | | 43.0 |

**c) Walking**

| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/Severe disability |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kachin | 67.5 | | 27.9 |
| Kayah | 74.8 | | 30.4 |
| Kayin | 61.5 | | 25.7 |
| Chin | 65.7 | | 35.2 |
| Sagaing | 72.7 | | 19.2 |
| Tanintharyi | 64.7 | | 26.9 |
| Bago | 62.8 | | 16.9 |
| Magway | 71.9 | | 20.6 |
| Mandalay | 68.3 | | 18.8 |
| Mon | 61.5 | | 18.2 |
| Rakhine | 59.4 | | 27.5 |
| Yangon | 63.9 | | 17.5 |
| Shan | 78.0 | | 32.8 |
| Ayeyawady | 64.7 | | 24.2 |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 70.3 | | 21.9 |

Participation rate
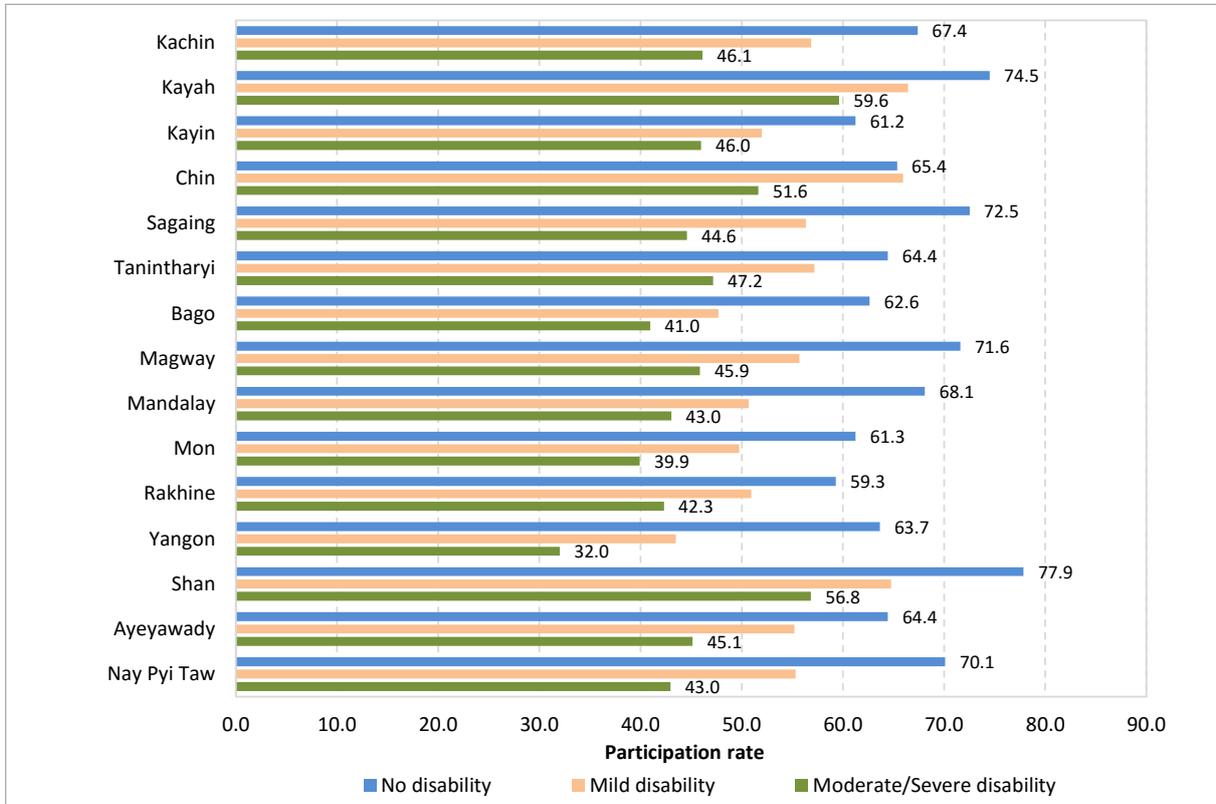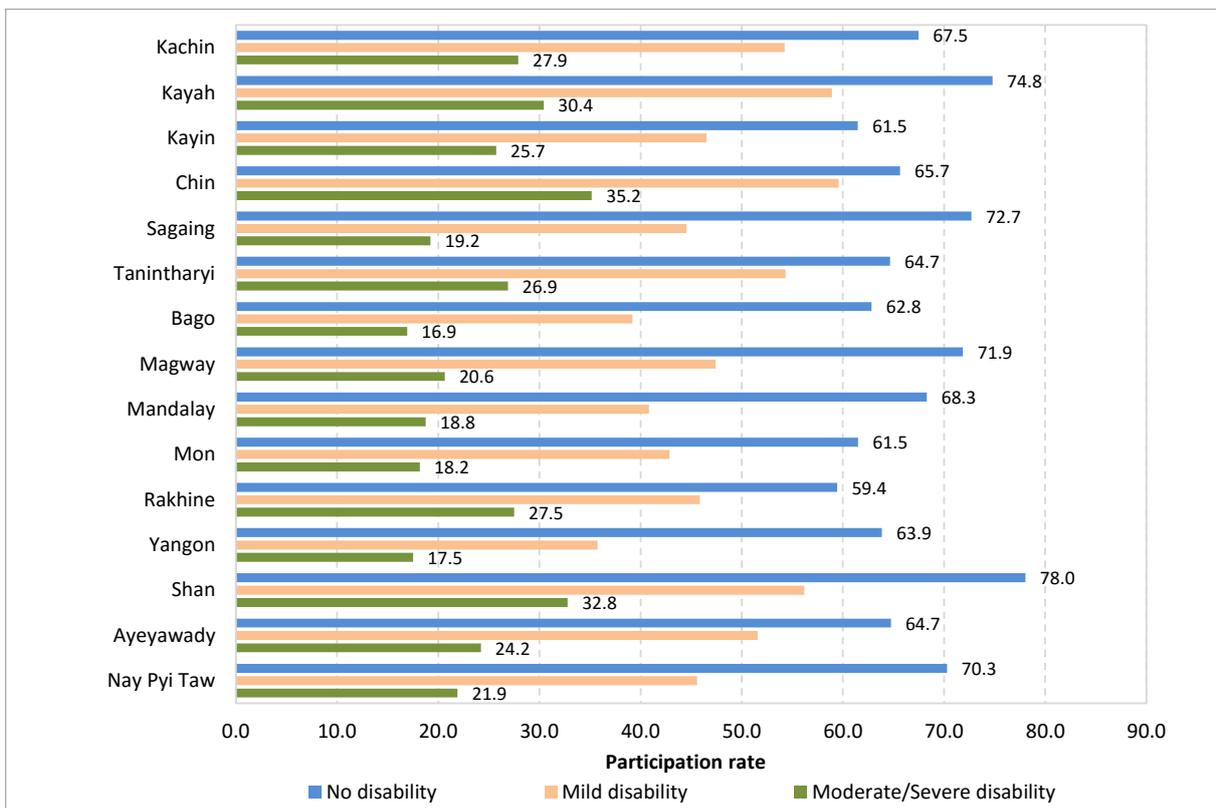
**d) Remembering/concentrating**
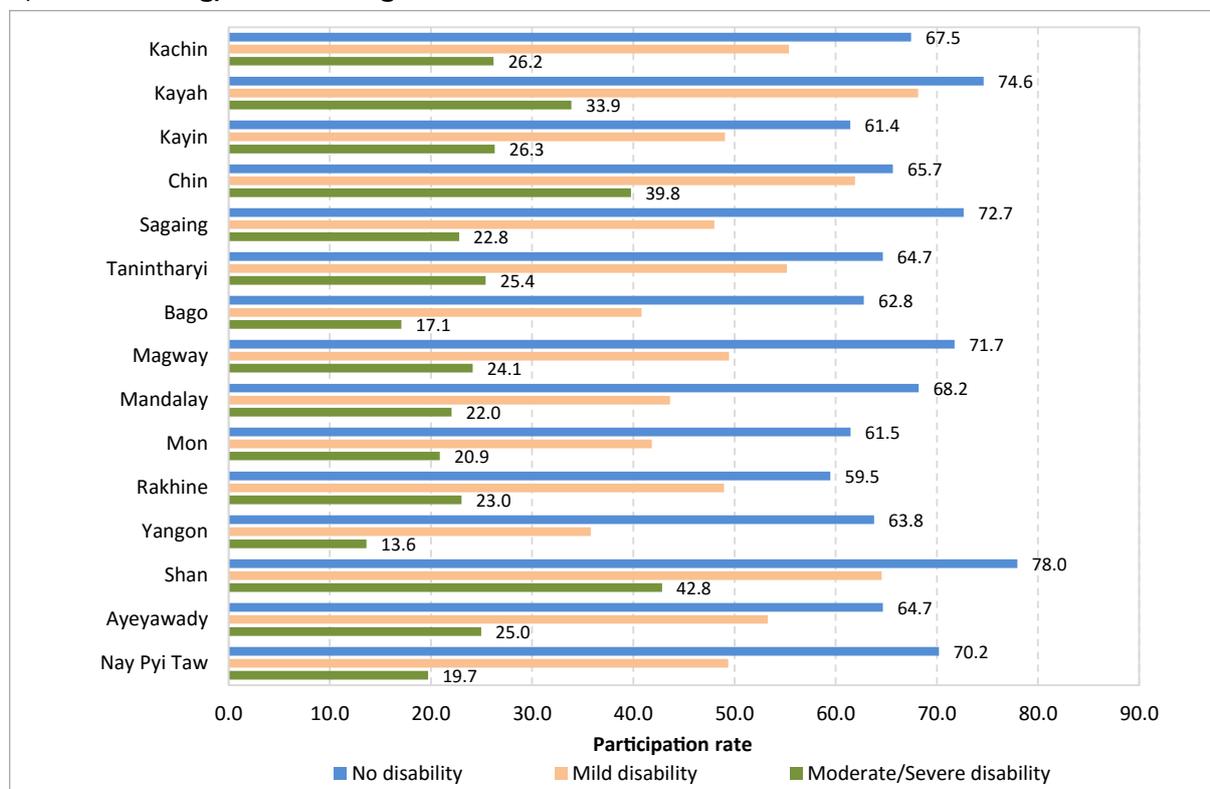


* For the sake of readability actual rates are only shown for 'no disability' and 'moderate/severe disability'.

To estimate the net effect of having a particular disability on a person's chances of participation in the labour market, the authors set up a logistic regression, in which the dependent variable was whether the person was economically active (employed or unemployed) or not (inactive). The four disability domain variables were added as explanatory variables. The three categories for these four disability variables were once again: no disability, mild disability and moderate or severe disability. To calculate the net effect of disability, other intervening factors had to be controlled. For instance, people with a disability generally have lower educational attainment than non-disabled persons, while the degree of disability is higher among females than among males (Department of Population, 2017d). Therefore, a set of additional explanatory variables was introduced in the regression model: age-group, State/Region, urban/rural, sex, marital status, and educational attainment level. Again, the exponential function of the regression coefficients (Exp(B)) were calculated. These measures give the odds ratio of a person being economically active, compared to a person in the reference category. In the case of the disability variables, 'no disability' was the reference category. Table 3.5 presents the odds ratios obtained through the logistic regressions, shown graphically in Figure 3.17.

## Table 3.5

**Logistic regression, odds ratios, labour participation disability, persons aged 15-64 in conventional households, 2014 Census**

| Variable | Category | Exp(B) | Variable | Category | Exp(B) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | 15 - 19 | 1.00 | **Educational attainment** | None | 1.00 |
| | 20 - 24 | 2.85 | | Grade 1 | 0.95 |
| | 25 - 29 | 3.70 | | Grade 2 | 0.97 |
| | 30 - 34 | 3.87 | | Grade 3 | 1.02 |
| | 35 - 39 | 3.89 | | Grade 4 | 1.05 |
| | 40 - 44 | 3.77 | | Grade 5 | 1.19 |
| | 45 - 49 | 3.51 | | Grade 6 | 1.16 |
| | 50 - 54 | 2.86 | | Grade 7 | 1.15 |
| | 55 - 59 | 2.16 | | Grade 8 | 1.07 |
| | 60 - 64 | 1.09 | | Grade 9 | 0.87 |
| **State/Region** | Kachin | 1.00 | | Grade 10 | 0.62 |
| | Kayah | 1.70 | | Grade 11 | 0.58 |
| | Kayin | 0.69 | | College | 0.26 |
| | Chin | 1.04 | | Vocational training | 0.54 |
| | Sagaing | 1.36 | | Undergraduate Diploma | 0.59 |
| | Tanintharyi | 0.86 | | Graduate | 1.49 |
| | Bago | 0.78 | | Postgraduate Diploma | 1.63 |
| | Magway | 1.33 | | Master's Degree | 2.00 |
| | Mandalay | 1.17 | | PhD | 4.52 |
| | Mon | 0.76 | | Other | 1.03 |
| | Rakhine | 0.58 | **Seeing** | No disability | 1.00 |
| | Yangon | 1.03 | | Mild disability | 1.10 |
| | Shan | 2.05 | | Moderate/Severe disability | 0.50 |
| | Ayeyawady | 0.87 | **Hearing** | No disability | 1.00 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 1.24 | | Mild disability | 0.94 |
| **Urban/Rural** | Urban | 1.00 | | Moderate/Severe disability | 0.76 |
| | Rural | 1.34 | **Walking** | No disability | 1.00 |
| **Sex** | Male | 1.00 | | Mild disability | 0.49 |
| | Female | 0.15 | | Moderate/Severe disability | 0.13 |
| **Marital status** | Single | 1.00 | **Remembering/ concentrating** | No disability | 1.00 |
| | Married | 0.72 | | Mild disability | 0.69 |
| | Widowed | 1.00 | | Moderate/Severe disability | 0.16 |
| | Divorced/Separated | 1.19 | **Constant** | | 2.19 |
| | Renounced | 0.03 | | | |

**Figure 3.17**

**Logistic regression, odds ratios labour participation among persons aged 15-64 in conventional households with a disability, 2014 Census**
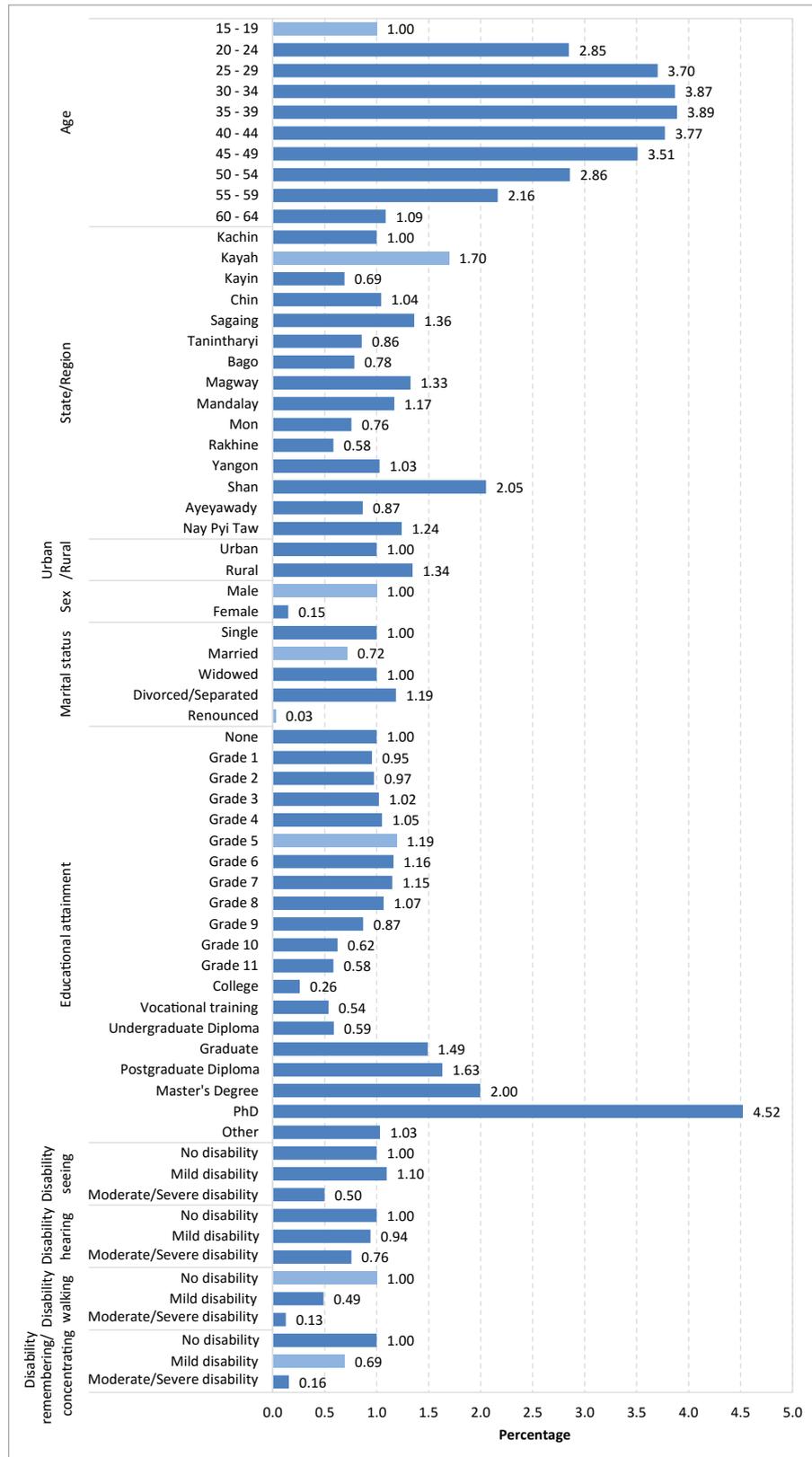
After controlling for other intervening factors, the net effects of having a particular type of disability on a person's chance of being economically active are clearly shown. For persons with a mild visual or hearing disability their odds are almost the same as for persons with no disability at all. Indeed, in the case of persons with a mild visual disability their chances of being economically active appear to be even greater than for persons with no disability. However, the odds for a person with a mild mobility disability being economically active are only about half that for a person with no disability (0.49). Persons with a mild cognitive disability fare a little better with an odds ratio of 0.69.

In the case of persons with moderate or severe disabilities, their chances of being active in the labour market are, as might be expected, even less. Compared to persons with no visual disability, a person with a moderate/severe sight disability has odds which are only half as high (0.50), and those with a moderate/severe hearing disability have odds that are about 25 per cent lower (0.76). The most disadvantaged are those persons with a moderate/ severe mobility or cognitive disability. Their chances of being economically active are slim; persons with moderate/severe difficulties in remembering have odds that are about six times lower (0.16) than persons with no difficulties, and for those with moderate/severe walking problems, the odds are barely a tenth (0.13).

The distribution of people by activity status varies somewhat for people with different disability statuses. Table 3.6 shows this particularly for those that were reported as being economically inactive. Clearly, as would be expected, much higher percentages of people with a more severe disability (whatever the domain) reported they were not working because they were ill/disabled than was the case among persons with a mild disability or none. The fact that people with a disability are on average older than those without a disability is reflected in the much higher percentages of persons who reported that they were not working because they were retired. And the percentages of persons who were inactive because of their student status were much lower for those with some level of disability compared to those with no disability. This again is attributed not only to the fact that on average they are older, but also because their age-specific school attendance rates are lower.

## Table 3.6

**Percentage of persons aged 15-64 in conventional households by type of disability by degree of disability by sex by activity status, 2014 Census***

### A) Seeing

| | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability |
| Employee (government) | 4.0 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 0.3 |
| Employee (private, org) | 25.0 | 14.2 | 8.2 | 12.2 | 5.1 | 2.4 |
| Employer | 3.9 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| Own account worker | 29.0 | 31.0 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 12.1 | 4.7 |
| Contributing family worker | 8.2 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 11.1 | 6.0 | 2.8 |
| Sought work | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Did not seek work | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Full-time student | 14.6 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 13.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Household work | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 33.9 | 31.2 | 14.8 |
| Pensioner, retired, elderly person | 4.3 | 28.4 | 39.1 | 5.4 | 33.9 | 49.6 |
| Ill, disabled | 0.7 | 3.9 | 20.4 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 19.5 |
| Other active | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Other inactive | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.4 |

### B) Hearing

| | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability |
| Employee (government) | 4.0 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Employee (private, org) | 24.9 | 10.9 | 9.1 | 12.1 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Employer | 4.0 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Own account worker | 29.1 | 23.5 | 16.2 | 14.4 | 8.8 | 6.2 |
| Contributing family worker | 8.1 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 11.1 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| Sought work | 2.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Did not seek work | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Full-time student | 14.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 13.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Household work | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 33.9 | 23.9 | 18.1 |
| Pensioner, retired, elderly person | 4.5 | 38.5 | 33.6 | 5.7 | 44.7 | 41.8 |
| Ill, disabled | 0.7 | 6.4 | 18.2 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 17.5 |
| Other active | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other inactive | 5.3 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 4.3 |

### C) Walking

| | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability |
| Employee (government) | 4.0 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Employee (private, org) | 25.0 | 10.2 | 4.2 | 12.2 | 3.4 | 1.2 |
| Employer | 4.0 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| Own account worker | 29.2 | 21.0 | 8.3 | 14.4 | 8.6 | 3.0 |
| Contributing family worker | 8.1 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 11.1 | 5.0 | 2.1 |
| Sought work | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Did not seek work | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Full-time student | 14.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 13.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Household work | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 34.0 | 24.5 | 9.6 |
| Pensioner, retired, elderly person | 4.4 | 34.6 | 29.7 | 5.5 | 42.9 | 41.6 |
| Ill, disabled | 0.4 | 13.0 | 42.7 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 36.7 |
| Other active | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other inactive | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.6 |

### D) Remembering/ concentrating

| | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability |
| Employee (government) | 4.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Employee (private, org) | 24.9 | 11.1 | 4.7 | 12.1 | 4.5 | 2.2 |
| Employer | 4.0 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| Own account worker | 29.2 | 23.0 | 8.3 | 14.4 | 9.7 | 4.3 |
| Contributing family worker | 8.1 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 11.1 | 6.2 | 4.3 |
| Sought work | 2.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Did not seek work | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Full-time student | 14.4 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 13.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Household work | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 33.9 | 25.3 | 13.0 |
| Pensioner, retired, elderly person | 4.6 | 29.4 | 21.5 | 5.8 | 37.8 | 32.8 |
| Ill, disabled | 0.5 | 11.3 | 38.1 | 0.4 | 8.6 | 32.2 |
| Other active | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Other inactive | 5.2 | 7.3 | 12.7 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 7.9 |

* The absolute numbers from which the percentages in this table have been derived are presented in Appendix 1, Table A1.16.

In general, among persons aged 15-64 who were working, the percentage who were engaged in vulnerable employment (that is, own account workers and contributing family workers) was higher among those with a mild or moderate/severe disability than among persons with no disability. Figure 3.18 shows that among persons with a moderate or severe visual disability, 61.2 per cent were engaged in vulnerable employment, compared with 56.1 per cent of those with no visual disability. The percentage working in vulnerable jobs was highest among persons who reported having moderate/severe difficulties remembering and/or concentrating: over two thirds (69.4 per cent) of those persons were in vulnerable employment.

**Figure 3.18**

**Percentage of persons aged 15-64 in conventional households in vulnerable employment by type of disability by degree of disability, 2014 Census**
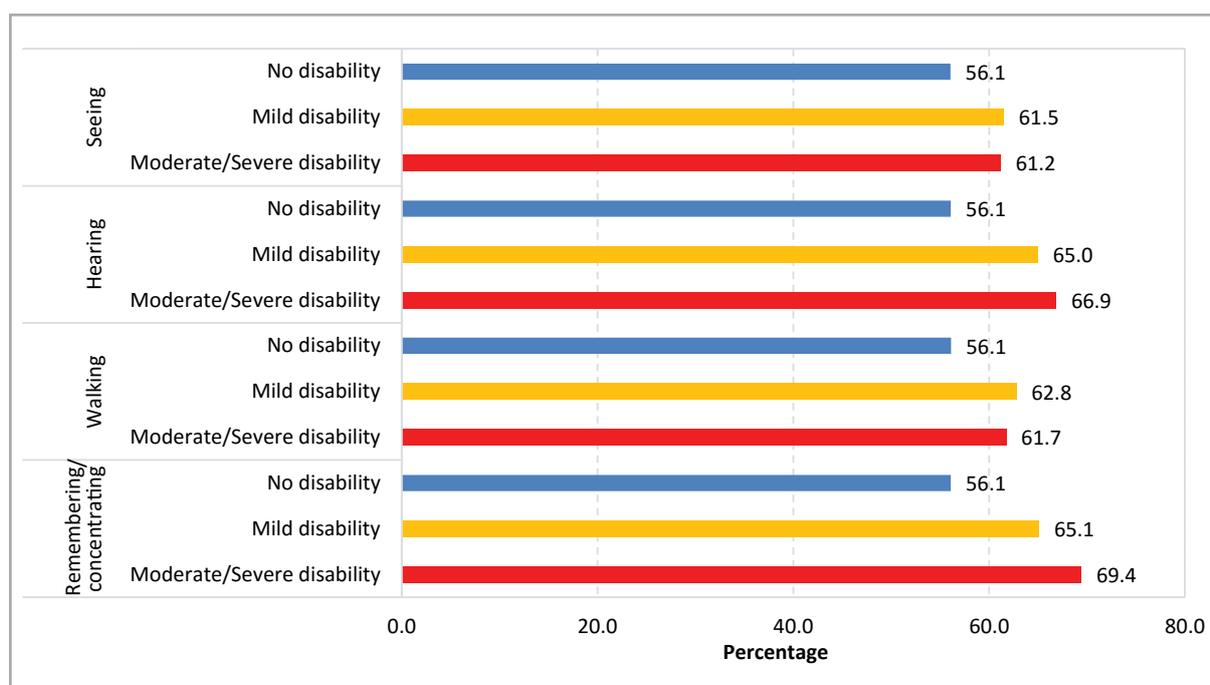


Generally, employed people with a disability were more often reported to be in occupations that require lower skill levels. This is a consequence of the fact that persons with disabilities generally have lower educational attainment levels than persons with no disability (Department of Population, 2017d). This observation is illustrated in Figure 3.19 which shows the percentage of employed persons who were working as skilled agricultural workers or in elementary occupations by type and degree of disability and sex. For each type of disability and sex, the percentage of persons employed as agricultural workers or involved in elementary occupations was considerably higher among persons who reported having a moderate or severe disability than for persons without a disability. For example, 84.2 per cent of males with a moderate/severe hearing difficulty were employed as agricultural workers or in elementary occupations, compared with 64.9 per cent of males with no hearing problem. For women, the differential is quite similar (81.5 per cent against 57.9 per cent). Differences between persons with a severe specific disability and those without a disability were highest in the domain of remembering and concentrating. In this group, 88.0 per cent of males and 86.7 per cent of females were working as agricultural or elementary workers.

**Figure 3.19**

**Percentage of persons aged 15–64 in conventional households who were employed as skilled agricultural workers or in elementary occupations by type of disability by degree of disability by sex, 2014 Census**
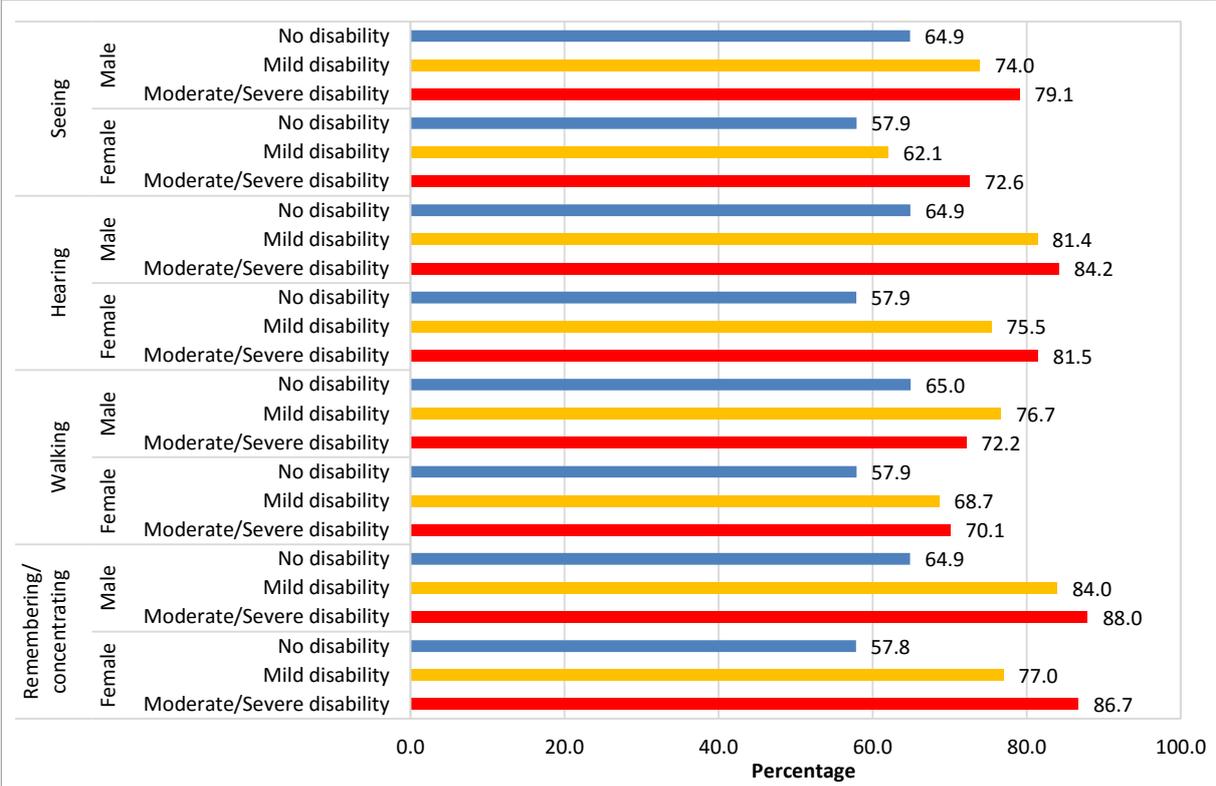


Figure 3.20 shows exactly the opposite picture for occupations that require high skill levels. The bar chart shows the percentages of persons who are employed as managers, professionals or technicians and associate professionals by type of disability, degree of disability and sex. For all but one domain, people with a moderate or severe disability have the lowest representation in occupations that demand high skill levels - the exception being among men who reported moderate/severe walking difficulties: in this group, the proportion (6.4 per cent) was actually higher than those who reported having no mobility difficulties (5.0 per cent) and those who had only mild difficulties (4.8 per cent). It would seem that mobility is often not necessarily required to perform the job of a manager, professional or technician. However, this being the case it seems strange that women do not follow the same pattern as men. The percentage of women with high skilled jobs was extremely low among those with moderate or severe hearing difficulties or a cognitive disability. The percentages for men were also low. This should come as no surprise as these jobs more often require an ability to communicate easily and to process and remember abstract information.

**Figure 3.20**

**Percentage of persons aged 15-64 in conventional households who were employed as managers, professionals or technicians and associate professionals by type of disability by degree of disability by sex, 2014, Census**
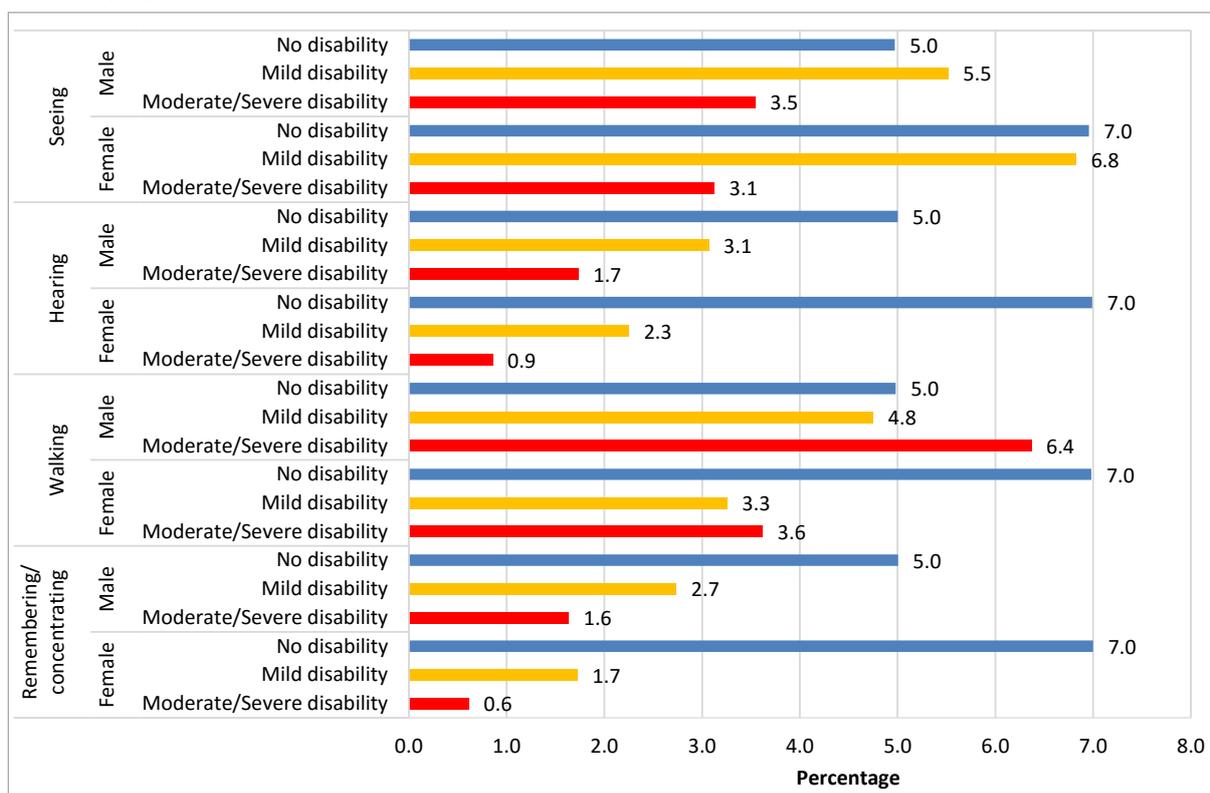


Most persons with disabilities who work are employed in the primary industrial sector. For instance, 60 per cent of males and 44.9 per cent of females with a moderate or severe visual disability reported that they were active in agriculture, forestry or fishing. However, in the case of people with disabilities, generally, the number of persons who did not provide sufficient information in the Census for an industrial sector to be derived was so great that any further analysis would lead to misleading results: almost a third (32.7 per cent) of women with a moderate or severe visual disability were not allocated an industrial category; in the case of walking this was 42.8 per cent and for those with moderate or severe remembering/concentration difficulties the proportion was almost half (48.7 per cent).

Closely related to the pattern of the occupation and industrial groups in which disabled people are employed is their economic profile. Figure 3.21 shows the percentage of people aged 10 and over who are in the lowest wealth index quintile by type and degree of disability. The percentage of persons living in this group is highest for those with a moderate or severe seeing or hearing disability. However, for the 'walking' and 'remembering' domains, the proportion of persons with a mild disability in the lowest wealth quintile is higher than those with a more severe disability.

**Figure 3.21**

**Percentage of persons aged 10 and over in conventional households in lowest wealth index quintile by type of disability by degree of disability, 2014 Census**
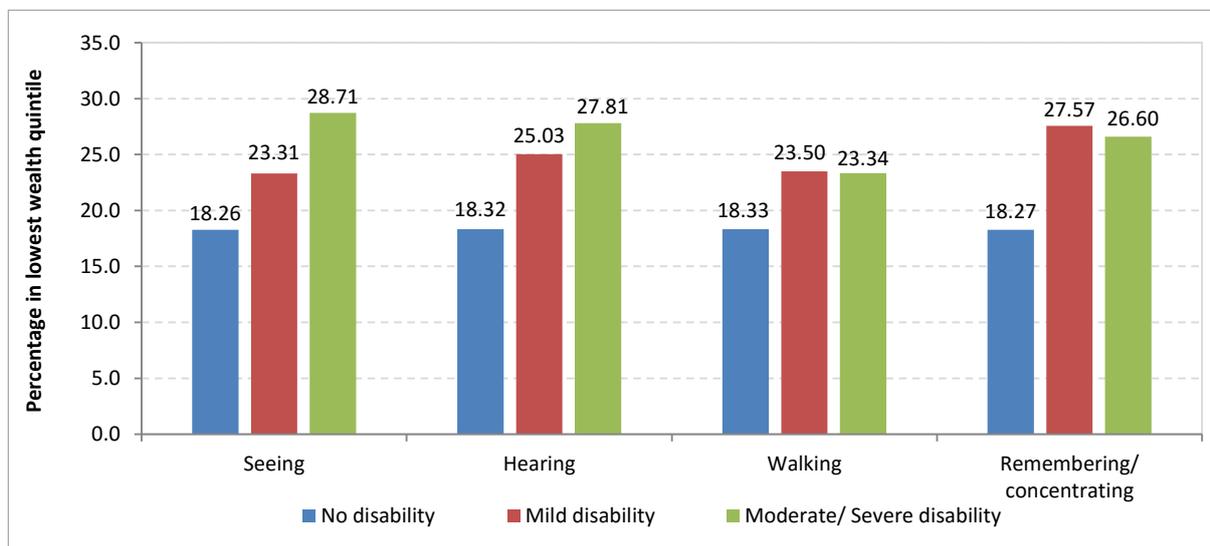


## 3.4 The elderly

The ageing of a population is the inevitable effect of the demographic transition. The 2014 Census thematic report on Population Dynamics showed that between 2015 and 2020, the proportion of the total population aged 65 and over is projected to increase from 5.7 to 6.7 per cent, and during the period 2045-2050 to increase from 13.3 to 14.7 per cent (Department of Population, 2016g). Over the same period, the mean age of the active population aged 15-64 will gradually increase, resulting in an older labour force. These developments make it important to look at the position of older workers in Myanmar's labour market.

Older persons' vulnerability in the labour market is visible in many aspects of their employment status. The negative view of the productivity level of the elderly worker, often results in high long-term unemployment rates at these older ages. Once the elderly drop out of the labour market, they encounter major difficulties in re-entering it. Various characteristics of older persons contribute to their vulnerable position in the labour market: generally, their disability rate is higher; their educational attainment is lower; their physical and mental fitness is lower; and they are perceived to be less flexible and more conservative in their approach. However, there are also opposing aspects of their labour force participation. From the macro-economic point of view, retirement at an older age is beneficial as it limits the use of retirement resources from public and private funds and allows the continuation of the use of the most experienced part of the labour force to produce goods and services (Arifin and Ananta, 2009). At the micro-economic level, a longer work life can contribute to active ageing with positive effects on psychological well-being and health. On the other hand, a person may have to extend his/her active lifespan out of pure necessity, as their only means of survival during old age. This necessity to work, even if their physical and mental conditions are not conducive to it, may have a negative effect on elderly persons' quality of life.

The 2014 Census did not collect enough detailed information to fully assess the status of elderly persons in Myanmar in terms of the number of hours worked or their specific labour force conditions. It only allows users to draw a general picture of the economic activities performed by older persons. Following the approach of the 2014 Census thematic report on the Elderly (Department of Population, 2017e) older persons were subdivided into three categories: (a) the young-old (60-69 years of age), (b) the old-old (70-79), and (c) the oldest (80 and over). Figure 3.22 shows how older persons gradually withdraw from the labour market with increasing age. The first graph gives an overview of all persons aged 60 and over by activity status and sex. The other three look at each of the elderly age groups. At the time of the 2014 Census, 43.1 per cent of males and 46.8 per cent of females aged 60 and over reported that they were retired. Overall, older males remain more economically active than older females: 46.7 per cent of males were still working compared with 17.8 per cent of females. Almost 30 per cent of all older men worked as own account workers representing more than half of working men aged 60 and over. The largest proportion of women who were not retired reported that they were homeworkers (29.4 per cent of all older women). None of the other categories exceeded 10 per cent.

For the young-old group (those aged 60-69), only 29.8 per cent of males and 30.5 per cent of females were reported in the Census as retired. As might be expected, these rates increased significantly for the old-old (those aged 70-79), to 60.6 per cent and 64.3 per cent, respectively, and increased further to 73.5 per cent of males and 77.6 per cent of females for the oldest group (80 and over). Figure 3.22 shows that, nevertheless, there is a group (particularly of males) who do not retire, even among the oldest. Almost 15 per cent of males reported that they were still working after the age of 80, while for women, only 5.0 per cent did so. Among the oldest still working, most were active as own account workers, and, to a lesser extent, as employers. A small group of the oldest women (7.3 per cent) still considered themselves as housewives, doing household work, rather than reporting themselves as retired.

**Figure 3.22**

**Percentage of elderly persons by activity status by broad age-group by sex, 2014 Census**

**a) 60 years of age and older**



**b) 60-69 years**

**c) 70-79 years**



Chart showing percentages by activity status for ages 70-79 (Male/Female):
- Employee (government): Male 0.3, Female 0.1
- Employee (private, org): Male 4.0, Female 1.1
- Employer: Male 5.7, Female 1.6
- Own account worker: Male 17.1, Female 5.0
- Contributing family worker: Male 1.5, Female 2.5
- Sought work: Male 0.1, Female 0.1
- Did not seek work: Male 0.1, Female 0.1
- Full-time student: Male 0.1, Female 0.1
- Household work: Male 1.2, Female 18.7
- Pensioner, retired, elderly person: Male 60.6, Female 64.3
- Ill, disabled: Male 3.1, Female 3.6
- Other active: Male 0.1, Female 0.1
- Other inactive: Male 5.9, Female 2.9

**d) 80+ years**



Chart showing percentages by activity status for ages 80+ (Male/Female):
- Employee (government): Male 0.3, Female 0.1
- Employee (private, org): Male 2.1, Female 0.6
- Employer: Male 3.3, Female 0.9
- Own account worker: Male 7.5, Female 2.2
- Contributing family worker: Male 1.0, Female 1.2
- Sought work: Male 0.1, Female 0.1
- Did not seek work: Male 0.1, Female 0.1
- Full-time student: Male 0.1, Female 0.1
- Household work: Male 0.9, Female 7.3
- Pensioner, retired, elderly person: Male 73.5, Female 77.6
- Ill, disabled: Male 4.7, Female 6.5
- Other active: Male 0.1, Female 0.0
- Other inactive: Male 6.2, Female 3.3

Figure 3.23 shows that the highest levels of participation for males were reported in Ayeyawady, Shan, Rakhine and Chin, all of which had participation rates above 50 per cent. Levels for females were much lower with Shan and Chin being the only States/Regions having a participation rate above 25 per cent. Thus, a high labour force participation of older men does not necessarily imply that the participation for women is also high. The lowest levels were recorded in Yangon, where 35.2 per cent of older males and 11.1 per cent of older females were still economically active. Here, many people were employed in non-

agricultural occupations from which retirement is generally earlier than from agricultural jobs. It is interesting to note that in Nay Pyi Taw, with its many public servants, who are generally obliged to retire at age 60, there were still 48.2 per cent of males and 20.6 per cent of females who were economically active after the age of 60. The differences in participation rates across the country were, however, other than in Yangon, quite modest, ranging for males, by less than 8 percentage points from 44.1 per cent in Mon to 52.3 per cent in Ayeyawady, and for females by slightly more from 14.8 per cent in Bago to 27.8 in Shan.

In addition to the participation rates for each State/Region, Figure 3.23 also shows the ratio of female-to-male participation in the workforce, that is, the participation rate of women aged 60 and over divided by the participation rate of men aged 60 and over (x 100). The highest number of older working women, compared with older men, were reported in Shan and Chin with 53.5 and 52.0 active women per 100 active men respectively. The lowest levels were in Bago (30.8), Rakhine (30.4) and Yangon (31.4).

**Figure 3.23**

**Labour force participation rates of persons aged 60 and over by sex, and sex participation ratio\*, States/Regions, 2014 Census**
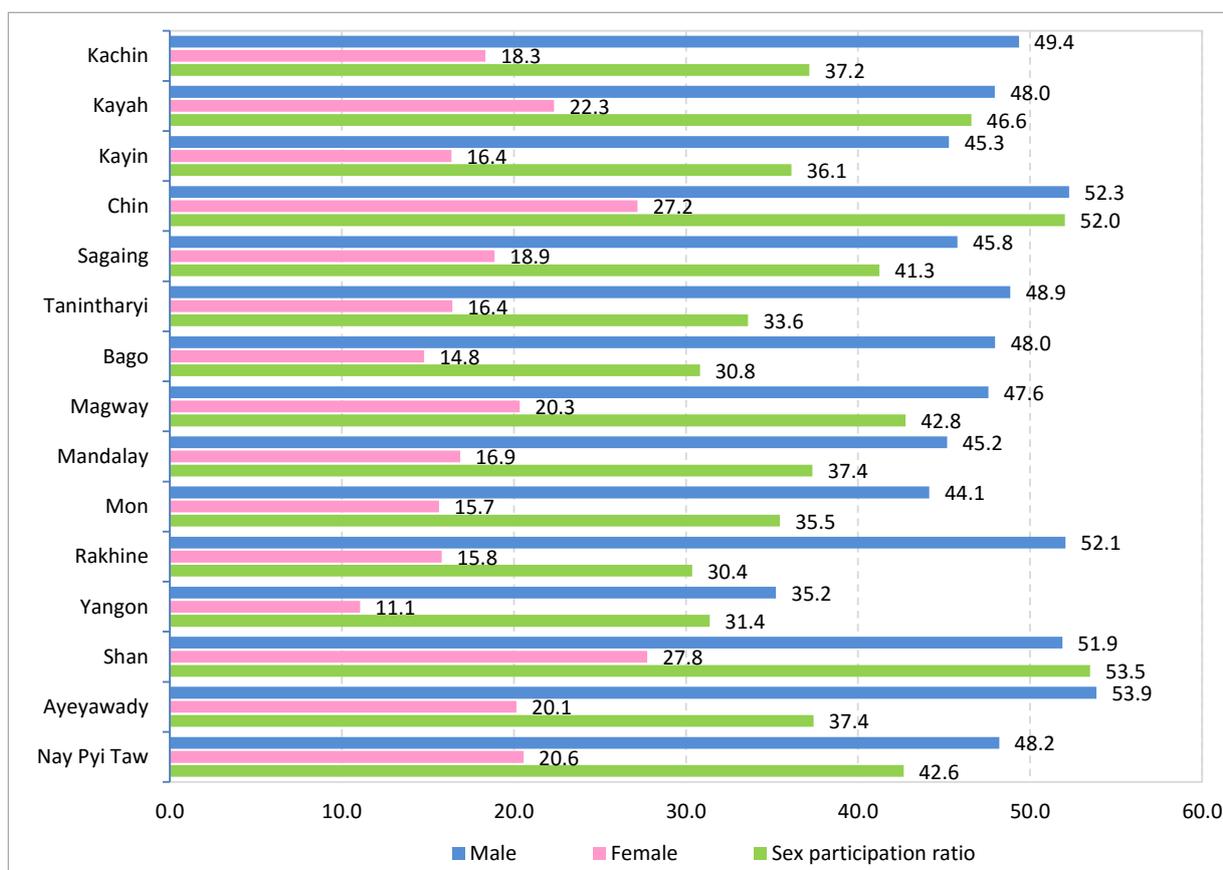


*\*The sex participation ratio is the participation rate of women divided by the participation rate of men (x 100).*

Figure 3.24 presents the employment-to-population ratios by single years of age of older males and females who were still working, and clearly shows the much higher levels for men

than women. By age 60, more than two thirds (70.9 per cent) of men were, at the time of the Census, reported as still working compared with less than a third (31.0 per cent) of women. The age by which half the male population were no longer working was 67 years, while for females the proportion of women working (though not shown on the graph) had already dropped below 50 per cent by the age of 46. For both males and females, after age 60 the employment-to population ratios declined gradually and dropped to about 10 per cent by the age of 80.

**Figure 3.24**

**Employment-to-population ratio\* by age by sex, 2014 Census**
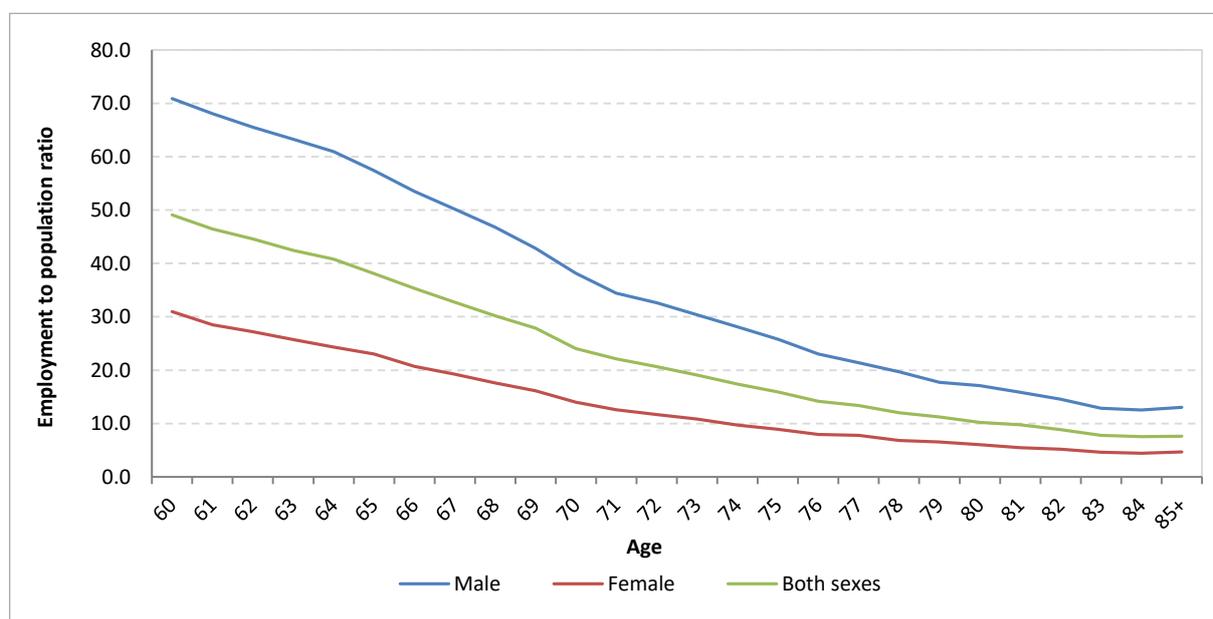


\*Employment-to-population ratio is the percentage of the population at each age that is employed.

Generally, elderly people leave the labour force either through retirement or mortality. The relatively lesser effect of international outmigration on the size of the labour force is recognized but, particularly in respect of the elderly - among whom the impact is small - is not considered here. The working life table brings together the attrition from mortality and retirement in one table and calculates the net average number of years of active and inactive life remaining at each age. Net years of active life take into account both the level of economic activity at each age and the mortality experience of the population. It shows the average number of working years for a population, including persons who never reach retirement because of death. The United Nations has noted the importance of working life tables for a country to: "… help to make the assessment of future trends more accurate and therefore very useful in the construction of assumptions concerning trends in the demographic structure of the labour force, particularly with regard to sex-specific marginal age-groups, which are the most unstable" (United Nations, 1971). A working life table is based on a country's life tables. In this case, these were obtained from the 2014 Census thematic report on Mortality (Department of Population, 2016c).

The method for constructing working life tables is set out in the Glossary of Terms and Definitions. The results for males and females using data collected in the 2014 Census are presented in Table 3.7 and illustrated in Figure 3.25. Often working life tables are derived for persons aged between 15 and 64. However, as the working experience of many people in Myanmar starts before the age of 15 and continues well beyond the age of 65, the working life table here covers the age interval from 10 to 80 years and over.

## Table 3.7

**Working life tables by sex, 2014 Census**

**a) Males**

| Age | l(x) | L(x,n) | e(x) | Activity rates | Years of active life for survivors between ages x, x+5 | Total years of active life remaining at age x | Average net years of being economically active remaining at exact age x (Males) | Average net years of inactive life remaining at exact age x (Males) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 91,694.9 | 457,301 | 56.1 | 13.0 | 59,407 | 3,766,790 | 41.1 | 15.0 |
| 15 | 91,225.4 | 454,297 | 51.3 | 60.2 | 273,561 | 3,707,383 | 40.6 | 10.7 |
| 20 | 90,425.4 | 449,049 | 46.8 | 86.4 | 387,951 | 3,433,822 | 38.0 | 8.8 |
| 25 | 89,126.9 | 441,990 | 42.4 | 92.6 | 409,481 | 3,045,871 | 34.2 | 8.2 |
| 30 | 87,634.0 | 433,971 | 38.1 | 93.8 | 407,156 | 2,636,390 | 30.1 | 8.0 |
| 35 | 85,910.2 | 424,645 | 33.8 | 94.0 | 399,133 | 2,229,234 | 25.9 | 7.9 |
| 40 | 83,877.6 | 413,150 | 29.6 | 93.6 | 386,915 | 1,830,101 | 21.8 | 7.7 |
| 45 | 81,273.2 | 398,404 | 25.4 | 92.6 | 369,083 | 1,443,186 | 17.8 | 7.7 |
| 50 | 77,911.7 | 378,037 | 21.4 | 89.7 | 339,052 | 1,074,103 | 13.8 | 7.6 |
| 55 | 73,038.3 | 349,957 | 17.7 | 84.0 | 294,127 | 735,051 | 10.1 | 7.6 |
| 60 | 66,592.7 | 311,057 | 14.1 | 66.9 | 208,176 | 440,924 | 6.6 | 7.5 |
| 65 | 57,311.0 | 256,669 | 11.0 | 52.0 | 133,563 | 232,749 | 4.1 | 6.9 |
| 70 | 44,845.9 | 187,555 | 8.3 | 33.7 | 63,242 | 99,185 | 2.2 | 6.1 |
| 75 | 29,974.5 | 113,218 | 6.2 | 22.7 | 25,689 | 35,943 | 1.2 | 5.0 |
| 80 | 15,678.8 | 71,153 | 4.5 | 14.4 | 10,254 | 10,254 | 0.7 | 3.9 |

**b) Females**

| Age | l(x) | L(x,n) | e(x) | Activity rates | Years of active life for survivors between ages x, x+5 | Total years of active life remaining at age x | Average net years of being economically active remaining at exact age x (Females) | Average net years of inactive life remaining at exact age x (Females) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 93,656.8 | 467,368 | 63.5 | 11.4 | 53,234 | 2,347,651 | 25.1 | 38.5 |
| 15 | 93,290.6 | 465,319 | 58.8 | 44.4 | 206,404 | 2,294,417 | 24.6 | 34.2 |
| 20 | 92,815.7 | 462,575 | 54.1 | 59.9 | 276,895 | 2,088,013 | 22.5 | 31.6 |
| 25 | 92,188.3 | 459,058 | 49.4 | 57.9 | 265,826 | 1,811,118 | 19.6 | 29.8 |
| 30 | 91,409.3 | 454,793 | 44.8 | 55.1 | 250,597 | 1,545,293 | 16.9 | 27.9 |
| 35 | 90,479.7 | 449,697 | 40.3 | 54.0 | 242,615 | 1,294,695 | 14.3 | 25.9 |
| 40 | 89,359.5 | 443,368 | 35.7 | 52.4 | 232,343 | 1,052,081 | 11.8 | 24.0 |
| 45 | 87,937.8 | 435,605 | 31.3 | 50.1 | 218,053 | 819,738 | 9.3 | 21.9 |
| 50 | 86,230.1 | 425,508 | 26.8 | 45.4 | 193,388 | 601,685 | 7.0 | 19.9 |
| 55 | 83,838.9 | 411,379 | 22.5 | 39.4 | 161,990 | 408,298 | 4.9 | 17.7 |
| 60 | 80,490.4 | 390,297 | 18.3 | 28.0 | 109,150 | 246,308 | 3.1 | 15.3 |
| 65 | 75,215.0 | 356,465 | 14.4 | 20.2 | 72,026 | 137,158 | 1.8 | 12.6 |
| 70 | 66,707.5 | 302,562 | 10.9 | 12.2 | 36,827 | 65,132 | 1.0 | 10.0 |
| 75 | 53,473.4 | 224,329 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 17,891 | 28,306 | 0.5 | 7.5 |
| 80 | 35,652.3 | 203,109 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 10,414 | 10,414 | 0.3 | 5.4 |

**Figure 3.25**

**Average net years of being economically active and inactive remaining at exact age (x) by sex, 2014 Census**
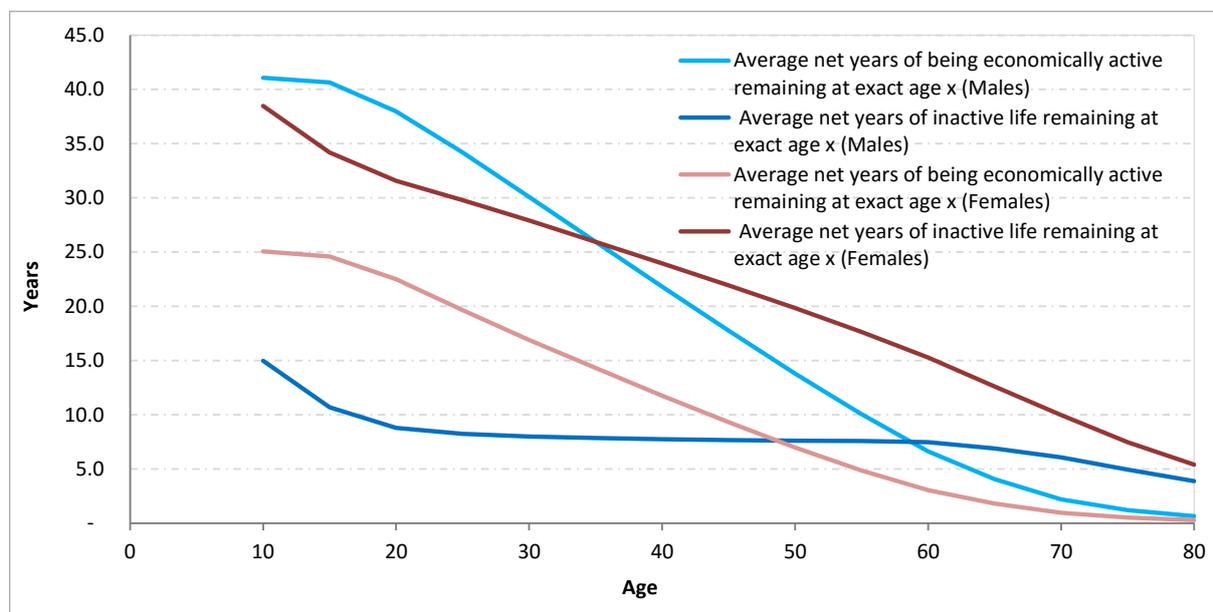


Both Figure 3.25 and the data presented in Table 3.7 show that working life tables for men and women are quite different. At age 10, males have an expectancy of 41.1 years in the labour force, taking into account the fact that they may die before they retire. For women, this expectancy is 25.1 years. As men and women have a life expectancy at age 10 of 56.1 and 63.5 years, their average net inactive life expectancy is respectively 15.0 years and 38.5 years. At age 15, active life expectancy is 40.6 years for men and 24.6 years for women: a difference of 16.0 years. This figure shows the potential for women that is still concealed in the labour force. The 2014 Census thematic report on Population Dynamics notes that: "…a further rise in the employment of women would lead to a considerable increase in the economic support ratio, and result in a dramatic rise in per capita income. As such, the country would create for itself a 'gender dividend' on top of the demographic dividend" (Department of Population, 2016d).

A large part of the older population who were still working were employed in primary sector occupations. Table 3.8 shows that among the top 10 most prevalent occupational groups for older persons, 607 thousand men and 250 thousand women were in occupations that are related to agriculture or fishery[25]. Note that for both sexes the category 'Not stated' is included, to illustrate (as has already been noted) that in more than just a few cases, it was not possible to allocate an ISCO-code. Next to 'Market gardeners and crop growers', the second most important occupation for males (80.7 thousand) was 'Rice and paddy farmers' while for females (72.9 thousand) it was 'Shop salespersons'.

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[25] These occupations are: market gardeners and crop growers, rice and paddy farmers, agricultural and fishery workers and animal producers.

## Table 3.8

**Top 10 most common occupations for persons aged 60 and over in conventional households ranked by sex, 2014 Census**

| Males | | Females | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Market gardeners and crop growers | 461,577 | Market gardeners and crop growers | 188,851 |
| Rice and paddy farmers | 80,694 | Not stated | 106,699 |
| Not stated | 65,799 | Shop salespersons | 72,868 |
| Shop salespersons | 54,669 | Rice and paddy farmers | 29,094 |
| Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers | 52,557 | Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers | 26,545 |
| Other elementary workers | 30,137 | Street and market salespersons | 14,182 |
| Building frame and related trades workers | 24,390 | Other elementary workers | 14,148 |
| Fishery workers, hunters and trappers | 12,832 | Garment and related trades workers | 6,250 |
| Car, van and motorcycle drivers | 10,653 | Animal producers | 5,503 |
| Transport and storage labourers | 7,647 | Food processing and related trades workers | 5,286 |
| **Total** | **800,955** | **Total** | **469,426** |

Table 3.9 shows that older persons who work are mainly concentrated in occupations with lower skill levels. About 3.3 per cent of older workers are active as managers, professionals or technicians and associate professionals. The old-old and oldest groups (aged 70-79 and 80 and over) have somewhat higher levels of people working as 'Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers'. At these older ages, about a fifth were still active as 'Services and sales workers'.

**Table 3.9**

**Number and percentage of elderly working persons in conventional households by sex by age group by ISCO major group, 2014 Census**

| ISCO-08 Major occupation categories | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 60 - 69 | 70 - 79 | 80+ | 60+ | 60 - 69 | 70 - 79 | 80+ | 60+ |
| Managers | 5,481 | 802 | 150 | 6,433 | 1,050 | 119 | 65 | 1,234 |
| Professionals | 8,524 | 1,659 | 328 | 10,511 | 2,737 | 316 | 244 | 3,297 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 13,290 | 2,167 | 658 | 16,115 | 3,798 | 615 | 208 | 4,621 |
| Clerical support workers | 6,421 | 918 | 242 | 7,581 | 1,573 | 165 | 179 | 1,917 |
| Services and sales workers | 63,447 | 11,547 | 2,193 | 77,187 | 74,622 | 13,214 | 2,629 | 90,465 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 439,734 | 104,884 | 19,381 | 563,999 | 176,637 | 39,477 | 8,939 | 225,053 |
| Craft and related trade workers | 50,330 | 8,768 | 1,968 | 61,066 | 18,343 | 3,415 | 871 | 22,629 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 16,906 | 1,979 | 709 | 19,594 | 1,386 | 302 | 79 | 1,767 |
| Elementary occupations | 82,001 | 13,051 | 2,255 | 97,307 | 37,605 | 5,937 | 1,144 | 44,686 |
| **Total** | **686,134** | **145,775** | **27,884** | **859,793** | **317,751** | **63,560** | **14,358** | **395,669** |
| ISCO-08 Major occupation categories | Males | | | | Females | | | |
| | 60 - 69 | 70 - 79 | 80+ | 60+ | 60 - 69 | 70 - 79 | 80+ | 60+ |
| Managers | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Professionals | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Clerical support workers | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| Services and sales workers | 9.2 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 23.5 | 20.8 | 18.3 | 22.9 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 64.1 | 71.9 | 69.5 | 65.6 | 55.6 | 62.1 | 62.3 | 56.9 |
| Craft and related trade workers | 7.3 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 2.5 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Elementary occupations | 12.0 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 11.3 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

*Note:* Totals do not include those occupations classified in Table 3.8 as 'Not stated'.

As noted above, a large proportion of workers were, as reported in the Census, employed in the primary sector. Table 3.10 shows that out of 730 thousand young-old male workers (aged 60-69) (of which 50 thousand could not be allocated an industrial classification), 489 thousand belong to the section 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing'. In total, around 1.4 million older persons (in conventional households) were reported in the Census as working, of which 61.3 per cent were in the primary sector. The second largest industrial group was 'Wholesale and retail trade' with 113 thousand workers. 'Manufacturing' and 'Accommodation and food service activities' each employed about 55 thousand workers.

## Table 3.10

**Elderly persons in conventional households by industry group (ISIC section) by sex by age groups*, 2014 Census**

| Industry | Both sexes | | | | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 60 - 69 | 70 - 79 | 80+ | 60+ | 60 - 69 | 70 - 79 | 80+ | 60+ | 60 - 69 | 70 - 79 | 80+ | 60+ |
| A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 689,363 | 155,789 | 30,203 | 875,355 | 488,597 | 112,737 | 20,596 | 621,930 | 200,766 | 43,052 | 9,607 | 253,425 |
| B - Mining and quarrying | 2,344 | 255 | 119 | 2,718 | 1,962 | 208 | 104 | 2,274 | 382 | 47 | 15 | 444 |
| C - Manufacturing | 44,448 | 9,401 | 2,069 | 55,918 | 27,500 | 6,142 | 1,241 | 34,883 | 16,948 | 3,259 | 828 | 21,035 |
| D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 1,342 | 173 | 51 | 1,566 | 1,297 | 170 | 47 | 1,514 | 45 | 3 | 4 | 52 |
| E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 842 | 129 | 27 | 998 | 739 | 111 | 23 | 873 | 103 | 18 | 4 | 125 |
| F - Construction | 25,730 | 3,167 | 804 | 29,701 | 24,876 | 3,052 | 743 | 28,671 | 854 | 115 | 61 | 1,030 |
| G - Wholesale and retail trade | 93,331 | 16,249 | 3,456 | 113,036 | 43,956 | 7,498 | 1,652 | 53,106 | 49,375 | 8,751 | 1,804 | 59,930 |
| H - Transportation and storage | 20,678 | 2,256 | 759 | 23,693 | 20,038 | 2,123 | 722 | 22,883 | 640 | 133 | 37 | 810 |
| I - Accommodation and food service activities | 46,406 | 7,855 | 1,474 | 55,735 | 18,487 | 3,126 | 599 | 22,212 | 27,919 | 4,729 | 875 | 33,523 |
| J - Information and communication | 1,446 | 254 | 72 | 1,772 | 1,175 | 210 | 57 | 1,442 | 271 | 44 | 15 | 330 |
| K - Financial and insurance activities | 894 | 185 | 61 | 1,140 | 622 | 140 | 37 | 799 | 272 | 45 | 24 | 341 |
| L - Real estate activities | 666 | 93 | 22 | 781 | 470 | 68 | 15 | 553 | 196 | 25 | 7 | 228 |
| M - Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1,947 | 302 | 52 | 2,301 | 1,682 | 283 | 41 | 2,006 | 265 | 19 | 11 | 295 |
| N - Administrative and support service activities | 10,474 | 1,628 | 304 | 12,406 | 9,165 | 1,441 | 220 | 10,826 | 1,309 | 187 | 84 | 1,580 |
| O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 10,205 | 1,324 | 542 | 12,071 | 8,591 | 1,193 | 398 | 10,182 | 1,614 | 131 | 144 | 1,889 |
| P - Education | 3,394 | 477 | 289 | 4,160 | 1,682 | 279 | 72 | 2,033 | 1,712 | 198 | 217 | 2,127 |
| Q - Human health and social work activities | 6,547 | 1,709 | 415 | 8,671 | 4,901 | 1,385 | 317 | 6,603 | 1,646 | 324 | 98 | 2,068 |
| R - Arts, entertainment and recreation | 3,324 | 664 | 136 | 4,124 | 2,979 | 599 | 116 | 3,694 | 345 | 65 | 20 | 430 |
| S - Other service activities | 20,581 | 3,874 | 695 | 25,150 | 14,645 | 2,768 | 463 | 17,876 | 5,936 | 1,106 | 232 | 7,274 |
| T - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services | 11,119 | 2,010 | 319 | 13,448 | 6,647 | 1,171 | 166 | 7,984 | 4,472 | 839 | 153 | 5,464 |
| U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 88 | 8 | 3 | 99 | 65 | 5 | 3 | 73 | 23 | 3 | - | 26 |
| Unknown industrial classification (or) not stated | 119,365 | 44,805 | 18,948 | 183,118 | 50,009 | 16,871 | 6,296 | 73,176 | 69,356 | 27,934 | 12,652 | 109,942 |
| **Total** | **1,114,534** | **252,607** | **60,820** | **1,427,961** | **730,085** | **161,580** | **33,928** | **925,593** | **384,449** | **91,027** | **26,892** | **502,368** |

* A number of persons in the age groups 70-79 and 80 and over were classified in the public administration and defence sector. It is very unlikely that persons of this age were still working this far beyond their retirement age and probably these persons were misclassified, either during enumeration or during coding.

Whether or not a person is still employed at an older age is closely related to his/her economic status. Figure 3.26 shows that for all ages 60 and over, the employment rate is highest for persons belonging to lower wealth quintiles. Over half of all the young-old (51.2 per cent) that belong to the lowest wealth quintile were reported in the Census as still working compared to a third of those (33.3 per cent) in the highest quintile. There was almost no difference in the employment rate between persons of the lowest three quintile groups. This may well indicate that people belonging to all three groups experience similar economic pressures to continue working at older ages to keep the home fire burning.

**Figure 3.26**

**Percentage of elderly employed persons in conventional households by age by wealth index quintile, 2014 Census**
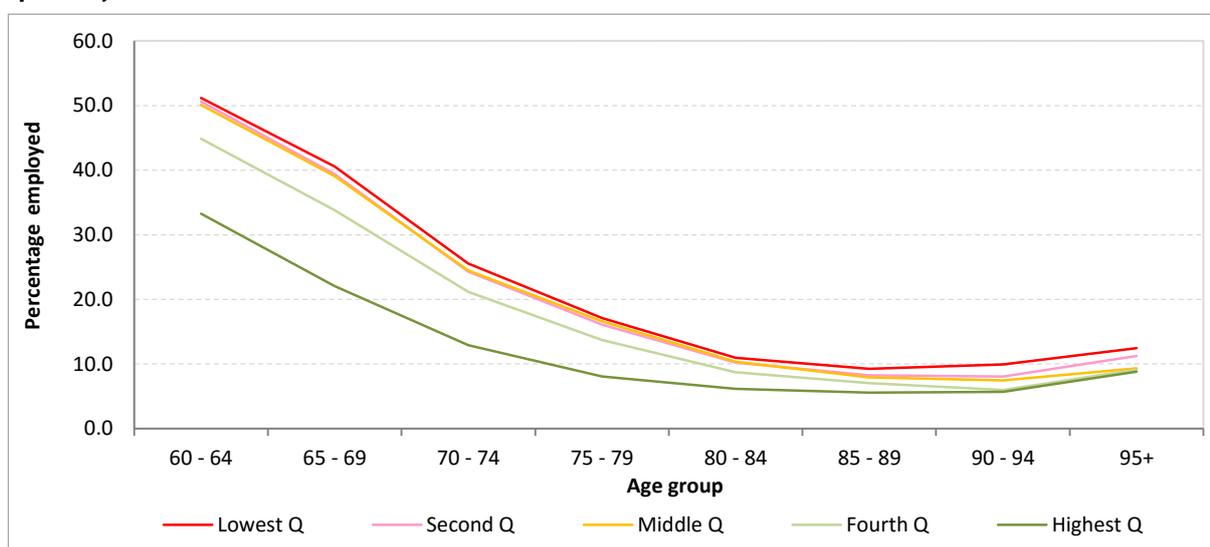


## 3.5 Migrants

Over the years, Myanmar has witnessed significant levels of outmigration to surrounding countries. The 2014 Census household questionnaire included a module on former household members living abroad. For such people information was gathered about their relationship to the head of household, age, sex, year of departure and country of residence. No information, however, was collected about their economic activity status abroad.

A total of 2,021,910 former household members were reported in the Census as living abroad (Department of Population, 2016b). About 70 per cent of all international emigrants were reported to be living in Thailand (1,418,472). The second most popular country of destination was Malaysia, with 303,996 reported cases. However, as household members living abroad could only be reported by household members still living in the country, it is almost certain that the actual levels of outmigrants are much higher than the numbers reported in the Census, as households that have migrated in their entirety would not have had anybody to report on them. (Other reasons why the Census figure is considered to be an underestimate are noted in the 2014 Census thematic report on Migration (Department of Population 2016b).

The figures provided by the United Nations on the number of people from Myanmar living abroad are much higher: the UN-DESA estimated that in 2013 some 2.5 million Myanmar citizens where living abroad, of whom 1.9 million were in Thailand (UN-DESA/180, undated). Several reports have been published about the labour and living conditions of these migrants and their legal status (see for example: Hall, 2012; International Organization for Migration, 2013; and Chantavanich and Vungsiriphisal, 2012). In spite of the implications of international labour migration for Myanmar's economic and social development, the subject of international labour migration lies outside the scope of this report, as insufficient information was available from the Census. However, more evidence is available on the effect of internal migration on the labour market in Myanmar. In this section, the position of these internal migrants will be reviewed. Moreover, it should be noted that information from the Census on migration was only collected from persons in conventional households, and thus the data in this section refers only to this population base.

The analysis concentrates on lifetime migration status at the national level as determined by the moves between Townships reported in the Census. Four internal migration categories were identified from the information collected in the Census: one-time migrant, return migrant, multiple migrant, and non-migrant. A person's migration status in the Census was determined by the combination of the information collected on Township of birth, Township of usual residence and Township of previous usual residence. (The Glossary of Terms and Definitions sets out in more detail how the four categories were derived). Table 3.11 shows that for persons 10 years of age and over, 18.0 per cent of males and 17.5 per cent of females were migrants, 4.1 and 3.8 per cent were multiple migrants and 0.6 per cent were return migrants for both sexes.

**Table 3.11** Persons aged 10 and over in conventional households by internal lifetime migration status by sex, 2014 Census

| | Numbers | | Percentages | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Males** | **Females** | **Males** | **Females** |
| One-time migrants | 3,223,822 | 3,643,549 | 18.0 | 17.5 |
| Return migrants | 112,006 | 132,452 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Multiple migrants | 733,172 | 792,937 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Non-migrants | 13,880,069 | 16,274,579 | 77.3 | 78.1 |
| **Total** | **17,949,069** | **20,843,517** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

Looking at the labour force in the light of internal migration status, it should be noted that the age profile of migrants generally is quite different from those of non-migrants. Figure 3.27 shows how migrants collectively, as reported in the Census, are mainly concentrated in the active age group 15-60. Very few migrants are young children, and even fewer are in the oldest age groups. Note that somewhat more young females than young males were recorded as migrants. Table 3.12 shows that in total there were 3.64 million female one-time migrants, 792 thousand multiple migrants and 132 thousand return migrants. The corresponding numbers for males were 3.22 million, 733 thousand and 112 thousand.

**Figure 3.27**

**Number of persons in conventional households by internal migration status by age by sex, 2014 Census**
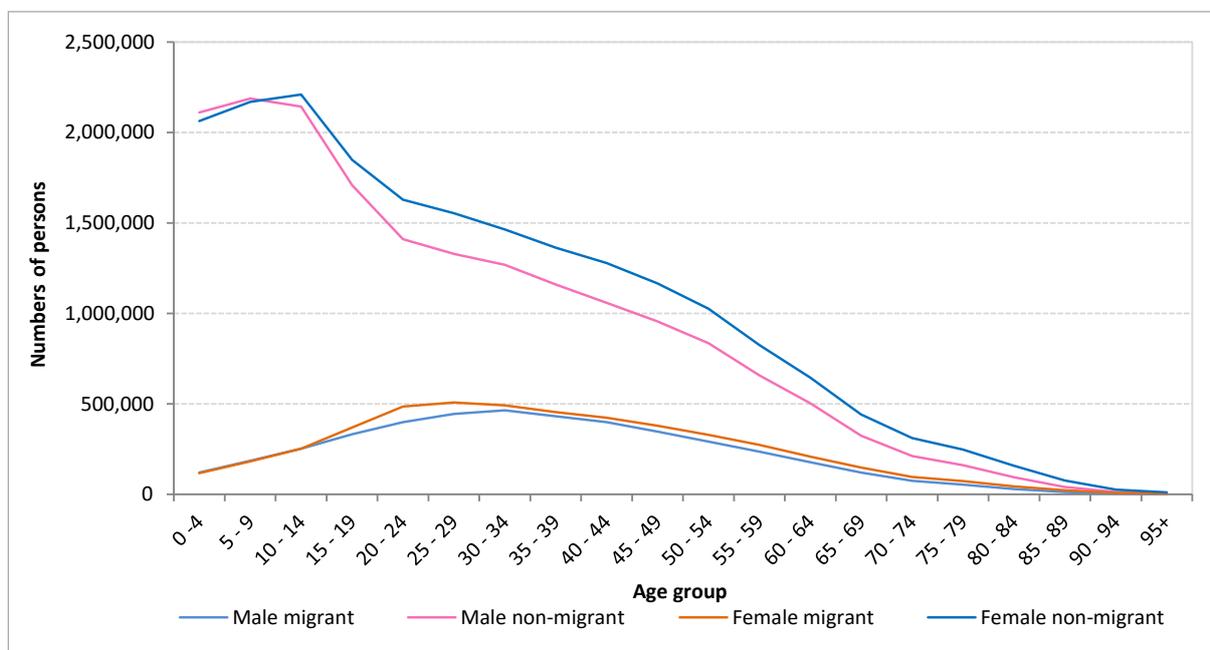


**Table 3.12** **Persons aged 10 and over in conventional households by internal lifetime migration status by activity status by sex, 2014 Census**

| | Migrant status (numbers) | | | | | Migrant status (percentages) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All migrants | One-time migrants | Return migrants | Multiple migrants | Non-migrants | All migrants | One-time migrants | Return migrants | Multiple migrants | Non-migrants |
| **Both sexes** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee (government) | 546,640 | 319,073 | 17,776 | 209,791 | 558,626 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 13.7 | 1.9 |
| Employee (private, org) | 2,138,257 | 1,776,753 | 50,902 | 310,602 | 4,399,334 | 24.8 | 25.9 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 14.6 |
| Employer | 197,988 | 159,640 | 4,802 | 33,546 | 817,463 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| Own account worker | 1,617,980 | 1,350,034 | 41,224 | 226,722 | 6,927,077 | 18.7 | 19.7 | 16.9 | 14.9 | 23.0 |
| Contributing family worker | 393,552 | 340,571 | 13,464 | 39,517 | 3,463,614 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 11.5 |
| Sought work | 165,367 | 133,424 | 6,835 | 25,108 | 775,812 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 2.6 |
| Did not seek work | 30,616 | 24,832 | 1,129 | 4,655 | 136,527 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Full-time student | 668,798 | 539,145 | 35,016 | 94,637 | 4,745,454 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 14.3 | 6.2 | 15.7 |
| Household work | 1,899,220 | 1,493,593 | 47,120 | 358,507 | 5,530,457 | 22.0 | 21.7 | 19.3 | 23.5 | 18.3 |
| Pensioner, retired, elderly person | 668,262 | 477,008 | 15,573 | 175,681 | 1,637,741 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 11.5 | 5.4 |
| Ill, disabled | 62,393 | 48,636 | 1,738 | 12,019 | 246,310 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Other active | 23,267 | 18,971 | 717 | 3,579 | 62,702 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other inactive | 225,598 | 185,691 | 8,162 | 31,745 | 853,531 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.8 |
| **Total** | **8,637,938** | **6,867,371** | **244,458** | **1,526,109** | **30,154,648** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

**Table 3.12** (continued) Persons aged 10 and over in conventional households by internal lifetime migration status by activity status by sex, 2014 Census

| | Migrant status (numbers) | | | | | Migrant status (percentages) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All migrants | One-time migrants | Return migrants | Multiple migrants | Non-migrants | All migrants | One-time migrants | Return migrants | Multiple migrants | Non-migrants |
| **Males** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee (government) | 341,075 | 182,905 | 9,880 | 148,290 | 231,397 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 8.8 | 20.2 | 1.7 |
| Employee (private, org) | 1,422,877 | 1,173,223 | 32,154 | 217,500 | 2,815,597 | 35.0 | 36.4 | 28.7 | 29.7 | 20.3 |
| Employer | 145,924 | 118,347 | 3,369 | 24,208 | 609,702 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 |
| Own account worker | 1,035,500 | 870,269 | 24,634 | 140,597 | 4,498,015 | 25.4 | 27.0 | 22.0 | 19.2 | 32.4 |
| Contributing family worker | 144,244 | 125,373 | 5,427 | 13,444 | 1,380,064 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 9.9 |
| Sought work | 102,122 | 82,609 | 4,034 | 15,479 | 456,744 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 3.3 |
| Did not seek work | 18,312 | 14,900 | 655 | 2,757 | 83,464 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Full-time student | 325,970 | 262,340 | 17,012 | 46,618 | 2,303,696 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 15.2 | 6.4 | 16.6 |
| Household work | 47,291 | 38,999 | 1,292 | 7,000 | 216,860 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Pensioner, retired, elderly person | 315,651 | 215,882 | 7,908 | 91,861 | 637,732 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 12.5 | 4.6 |
| Ill, disabled | 33,239 | 26,003 | 946 | 6,290 | 126,474 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Other active | 15,785 | 12,819 | 454 | 2,512 | 40,286 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Other inactive | 121,010 | 100,153 | 4,241 | 16,616 | 480,038 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| **Total** | **4,069,000** | **3,223,822** | **112,006** | **733,172** | **13,880,069** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Females** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee (government) | 205,565 | 136,168 | 7,896 | 61,501 | 327,229 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 2.0 |
| Employee (private, org) | 715,380 | 603,530 | 18,748 | 93,102 | 1,583,737 | 15.7 | 16.6 | 14.2 | 11.7 | 9.7 |
| Employer | 52,064 | 41,293 | 1,433 | 9,338 | 207,761 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Own account worker | 582,480 | 479,765 | 16,590 | 86,125 | 2,429,062 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 14.9 |
| Contributing family worker | 249,308 | 215,198 | 8,037 | 26,073 | 2,083,550 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 12.8 |
| Sought work | 63,245 | 50,815 | 2,801 | 9,629 | 319,068 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.0 |
| Did not seek work | 12,304 | 9,932 | 474 | 1,898 | 53,063 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Full-time student | 342,828 | 276,805 | 18,004 | 48,019 | 2,441,758 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 13.6 | 6.1 | 15.0 |
| Household work | 1,851,929 | 1,454,594 | 45,828 | 351,507 | 5,313,597 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 34.6 | 44.3 | 32.6 |
| Pensioner, retired, elderly person | 352,611 | 261,126 | 7,665 | 83,820 | 1,000,009 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 10.6 | 6.1 |
| Ill, disabled | 29,154 | 22,633 | 792 | 5,729 | 119,836 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Other active | 7,482 | 6,152 | 263 | 1,067 | 22,416 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other inactive | 104,588 | 85,538 | 3,921 | 15,129 | 373,493 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| **Total** | **4,568,938** | **3,643,549** | **132,452** | **792,937** | **16,274,579** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

Migrants have a high representation as employees in both the Government and the private sector. Indeed, there were more migrant male employees in the Government sector than non-migrants. The implication at first seems to be that government work somehow attracts migrants rather than non-migrants, but a key factor here is that much government work is based in Nay Pyi Taw to which people have had to move from other parts of the country to work. However, in relative terms, migrants were less commonly working as own-account workers and contributing family workers.

Figure 3.28 shows that all three migrant categories have a much lower percentage in vulnerable employment than non-migrants. Respectively 40.1 and 46.9 per cent of one-time male and female working migrants were engaged in vulnerable employment, compared with 61.4 and 67.8 per cent of male and female non-migrants. However, for all migration categories, more working women were in vulnerable employment than men.

### Figure 3.28

**Percentage of employed persons in conventional households working in vulnerable employment by internal lifetime migration status by sex, 2014 Census**
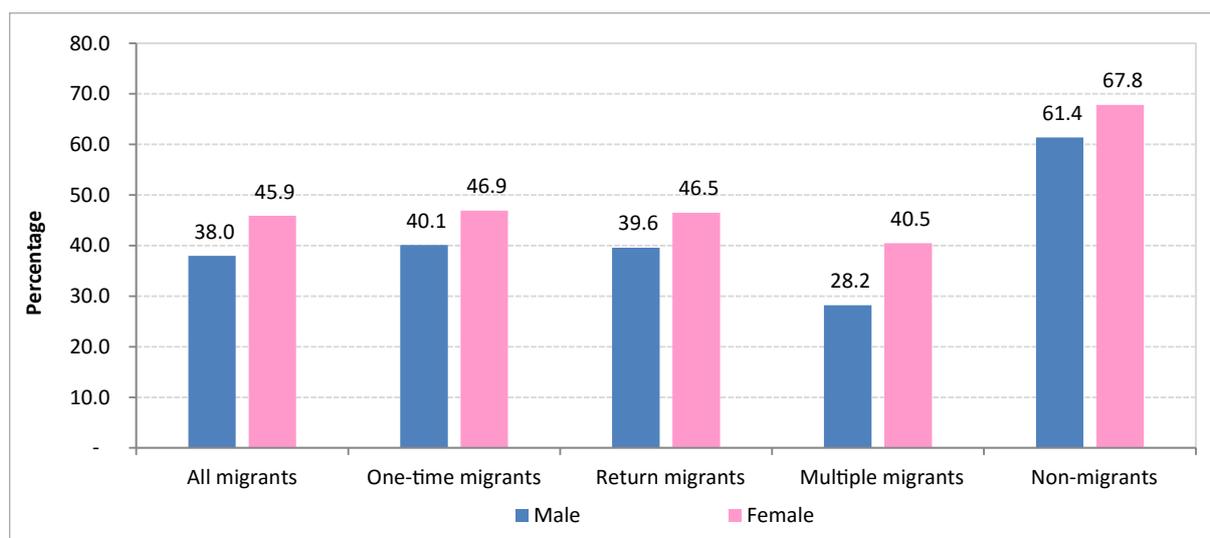


The 2014 Census showed that migrants play a crucial role in the development of the new, modern economy in Myanmar. Table 3.13 shows the extent to which jobs have been taken by people who had left their previous home to go and live in another Township. Both for males and females, the numbers and percentages who were managers in each of the three combined migrant categories were higher than among non-migrants. Indeed, the number of male migrant managers (65,122) was almost double the number of male non-migrant managers 33,327; there were also more female migrant managers (26,889) than non-migrant managers (22,732). Among professionals, the number of non-migrant males was only slightly higher (71,487) than migrants (65,235). However, although female professionals were much more likely to be non-migrants - the Census recorded 232,066 non-migrant professionals, almost double the number of migrants (121,608) - the ratio of migrants to non-migrants among female professionals was still three times greater than for all occupations. This suggests that many females have to move from one part of the country to another in

order to take up professional jobs. But then again, the number of technicians and associate professionals is much higher among migrant than among non-migrant groups. It should not come as a surprise, however, that the vast majority of people working as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers are non-migrants. Also in the other occupational categories, the Census recorded proportionately more non-migrant than migrant workers. However, migrants represent a significant proportion of workers in some occupations such as 'Craft and related workers' and 'Plant and machine operators'.

**Table 3.13**

**Employed persons in conventional households by internal lifetime migration status by major occupational group by sex, 2014 Census**

| Major occupational group | Migrant status (numbers) | | | | | Migrant status (percentages) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All migrants | One-time migrants | Return migrants | Multiple migrants | Non-migrants | All migrants | One-time migrants | Return migrants | Multiple migrants | Non-migrants |
| **Both sexes** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 92,021 | 47,305 | 2,712 | 42,004 | 56,059 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 0.4 |
| Professionals | 186,843 | 125,444 | 7,363 | 54,036 | 303,553 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 2.0 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 319,106 | 191,928 | 7,893 | 119,285 | 193,967 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 15.0 | 1.3 |
| Clerical support workers | 220,927 | 157,978 | 5,789 | 57,160 | 243,881 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 1.6 |
| Services and sales workers | 1,054,574 | 843,993 | 24,186 | 186,395 | 1,623,506 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 19.8 | 23.5 | 10.6 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 838,899 | 757,449 | 27,683 | 53,767 | 8,214,623 | 17.9 | 20.0 | 22.6 | 6.8 | 53.5 |
| Craft and related trade workers | 955,206 | 793,024 | 20,066 | 142,116 | 1,511,436 | 20.3 | 21.0 | 16.4 | 17.9 | 9.8 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 336,198 | 263,458 | 7,052 | 65,688 | 450,979 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 2.9 |
| Elementary occupations | 692,217 | 598,687 | 19,589 | 73,941 | 2,750,080 | 14.7 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 9.3 | 17.9 |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **4,695,991** | **3,779,266** | **122,333** | **794,392** | **15,348,084** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

**Table 3.13** (continued)

**Employed persons in conventional households by internal lifetime migration status by major occupational group by sex, 2014 Census**

| Major occupational group | Migrant status (numbers) | | | | | Migrant status (percentages) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All migrants | One-time migrants | Return migrants | Multiple migrants | Non-migrants | All migrants | One-time migrants | Return migrants | Multiple migrants | Non-migrants |
| **Males** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 65,122 | 31,631 | 1,780 | 31,711 | 33,327 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 0.4 |
| Professionals | 65,235 | 42,437 | 2,087 | 20,711 | 71,487 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 0.8 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 250,389 | 144,562 | 5,683 | 100,144 | 125,942 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 18.7 | 1.4 |
| Clerical support workers | 112,074 | 80,488 | 2,779 | 28,807 | 127,270 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 1.4 |
| Services and sales workers | 527,620 | 415,039 | 11,017 | 101,564 | 615,112 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 15.0 | 19.0 | 6.6 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 576,037 | 520,298 | 18,053 | 37,686 | 5,242,130 | 19.1 | 21.6 | 24.7 | 7.0 | 56.7 |
| Craft and related trade workers | 655,796 | 540,868 | 13,348 | 101,580 | 926,765 | 21.7 | 22.4 | 18.2 | 19.0 | 10.0 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 302,210 | 234,635 | 6,470 | 61,105 | 409,236 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 11.4 | 4.4 |
| Elementary occupations | 468,022 | 403,631 | 12,010 | 52,381 | 1,700,870 | 15.5 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 9.8 | 18.4 |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **3,022,505** | **2,413,589** | **73,227** | **535,689** | **9,252,139** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Females** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 26,899 | 15,674 | 932 | 10,293 | 22,732 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 0.4 |
| Professionals | 121,608 | 83,007 | 5,276 | 33,325 | 232,066 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 10.7 | 12.9 | 3.8 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 68,717 | 47,366 | 2,210 | 19,141 | 68,025 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 7.4 | 1.1 |
| Clerical support workers | 108,853 | 77,490 | 3,010 | 28,353 | 116,611 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 11.0 | 1.9 |
| Services and sales workers | 526,954 | 428,954 | 13,169 | 84,831 | 1,008,394 | 31.5 | 31.4 | 26.8 | 32.8 | 16.5 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 262,862 | 237,151 | 9,630 | 16,081 | 2,972,493 | 15.7 | 17.4 | 19.6 | 6.2 | 48.8 |
| Craft and related trade workers | 299,410 | 252,156 | 6,718 | 40,536 | 584,671 | 17.9 | 18.5 | 13.7 | 15.7 | 9.6 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 33,988 | 28,823 | 582 | 4,583 | 41,743 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| Elementary occupations | 224,195 | 195,056 | 7,579 | 21,560 | 1,049,210 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 15.4 | 8.3 | 17.2 |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **1,673,486** | **1,365,677** | **49,106** | **258,703** | **6,095,945** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

The distribution of working migrants among the country's industrial categories is fundamentally different from those of non-migrants. Table 3.14 shows that although the Census reported that the primary industry sector (comprising jobs in agriculture, forestry and fishing) was where the largest proportion of migrants were employed, their presence was far less prominent than non-migrants, reflecting the predominance of non-migrants in agriculture, forestry and fishing occupations. While 62.6 per cent of employed male non-migrants were working in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishery', this number was only 25.7 per cent for one-time migrants, 8.8 per cent for multiple migrants and 29.1 per cent for return migrants. Female migrants show a similar profile.

Outside of the primary sector, the highest proportion of male migrant workers were active in 'Construction', 'Wholesale and retail trade' and in 'Transportation', each of which employed more than 10 per cent of the total migrant workforce. The industrial divisions in which equally large proportions of female migrant workers were employed were 'Manufacturing', 'Wholesale and retail trade' and 'Accommodation and food service activities'.

## Table 3.14

**Percentage of employed persons in conventional households by internal lifetime migration status by industrial divisions by sex, 2014 Census**

| Major industrial group | Migrant status (numbers) | | | | | Migrant status (percentages) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All migrants | One-time migrants | Return migrants | Multiple migrants | Non-migrants | All migrants | One-time migrants | Return migrants | Multiple migrants | Non-migrants |
| **Both sexes** | | | | | | | | | | |
| A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 1,082,018 | 974,844 | 36,843 | 70,331 | 9,969,124 | 21.1 | 23.5 | 26.9 | 8.2 | 58.5 |
| B - Mining and quarrying | 78,191 | 67,720 | 2,197 | 8,274 | 90,190 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| C - Manufacturing | 519,153 | 434,259 | 10,886 | 74,008 | 915,918 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 5.4 |
| D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 23,335 | 17,680 | 523 | 5,132 | 21,514 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 10,885 | 8,913 | 227 | 1,745 | 15,637 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| F - Construction | 402,238 | 326,262 | 8,974 | 67,002 | 558,240 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 3.3 |
| G - Wholesale and retail trade | 725,472 | 589,744 | 16,354 | 119,374 | 1,230,624 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 7.2 |
| H - Transportation and storage | 342,488 | 267,275 | 7,026 | 68,187 | 475,259 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 2.8 |
| I - Accommodation and food service activities | 422,450 | 344,956 | 8,397 | 69,097 | 563,642 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 3.3 |
| J - Information and communication | 26,020 | 18,708 | 747 | 6,565 | 22,192 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| K - Financial and insurance activities | 19,807 | 13,840 | 616 | 5,351 | 23,135 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| L - Real estate activities | 7,608 | 4,953 | 163 | 2,492 | 3,328 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| M - Professional, scientific and technical activities | 13,942 | 9,793 | 375 | 3,774 | 15,759 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| N - Administrative and support service activities | 151,696 | 109,372 | 3,268 | 39,056 | 98,473 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 0.6 |
| O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 379,434 | 204,239 | 10,666 | 164,529 | 240,547 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 19.2 | 1.4 |
| P - Education | 114,665 | 80,882 | 5,349 | 28,434 | 276,505 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 1.6 |
| Q - Human health and social work activities | 62,158 | 43,078 | 2,112 | 16,968 | 54,421 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| R - Arts, entertainment and recreation | 27,483 | 21,047 | 654 | 5,782 | 31,547 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| S - Other service activities | 132,427 | 110,243 | 3,251 | 18,933 | 358,327 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| T - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services | 67,511 | 59,089 | 1,729 | 6,693 | 227,716 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 1,726 | 1,123 | 43 | 560 | 1,224 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Not stated | 525,933 | 437,112 | 16,396 | 72,425 | 1,851,715 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 8.5 | 10.9 |
| **Total** | **5,136,640** | **4,145,132** | **136,796** | **854,712** | **17,045,037** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

Table 3.14 (continued)

Percentage of employed persons in conventional households by internal lifetime migration status by industrial divisions by sex, 2014 Census

| Major industrial group | Migrant status (numbers) | | | | | Migrant status (percentages) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All migrants | One-time migrants | Return migrants | Multiple migrants | Non-migrants | All migrants | One-time migrants | Return migrants | Multiple migrants | Non-migrants |
| **Males** | | | | | | | | | | |
| A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 736,294 | 663,479 | 23,338 | 49,477 | 6,287,053 | 22.8 | 25.7 | 29.1 | 8.8 | 62.6 |
| B - Mining and quarrying | 66,204 | 57,328 | 1,720 | 7,156 | 72,080 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| C - Manufacturing | 239,449 | 198,547 | 4,978 | 35,924 | 375,619 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 3.7 |
| D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 20,693 | 15,621 | 456 | 4,616 | 19,798 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 8,864 | 7,256 | 183 | 1,425 | 12,913 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| F - Construction | 356,539 | 289,184 | 7,643 | 59,712 | 505,893 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 9.5 | 10.6 | 5.0 |
| G - Wholesale and retail trade | 393,043 | 317,854 | 7,742 | 67,447 | 516,355 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 9.7 | 12.0 | 5.1 |
| H - Transportation and storage | 332,448 | 259,575 | 6,727 | 66,146 | 459,056 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 11.8 | 4.6 |
| I - Accommodation and food service activities | 202,599 | 165,240 | 3,307 | 34,052 | 201,656 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 2.0 |
| J - Information and communication | 16,570 | 11,858 | 454 | 4,258 | 13,509 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| K - Financial and insurance activities | 8,109 | 5,648 | 246 | 2,215 | 9,453 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| L - Real estate activities | 4,945 | 3,244 | 91 | 1,610 | 2,162 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| M - Professional, scientific and technical activities | 9,189 | 6,520 | 237 | 2,432 | 10,913 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| N - Administrative and support service activities | 94,519 | 66,887 | 1,857 | 25,775 | 56,589 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 0.6 |
| O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 289,416 | 147,782 | 8,124 | 133,510 | 152,323 | 9.0 | 5.7 | 10.1 | 23.7 | 1.5 |
| P - Education | 21,555 | 15,795 | 916 | 4,844 | 52,975 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Q - Human health and social work activities | 25,316 | 17,565 | 716 | 7,035 | 21,789 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| R - Arts, entertainment and recreation | 19,739 | 15,041 | 420 | 4,278 | 23,469 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| S - Other service activities | 82,688 | 69,174 | 1,882 | 11,632 | 222,129 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| T - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services | 30,128 | 26,560 | 846 | 2,722 | 132,148 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.3 |
| U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 919 | 602 | 20 | 297 | 612 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Not stated | 265,203 | 220,676 | 8,162 | 36,365 | 891,794 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 6.5 | 8.9 |
| **Total** | **3,224,429** | **2,581,436** | **80,065** | **562,928** | **10,040,288** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

Table 3.14 (continued)
Percentage of employed persons in conventional households by internal lifetime migration status by industrial divisions by sex, 2014 Census

| Major industrial group | Migrant status (numbers) | | | | | Migrant status (percentages) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All migrants | One-time migrants | Return migrants | Multiple migrants | Non-migrants | All migrants | One-time migrants | Return migrants | Multiple migrants | Non-migrants |
| **Females** | | | | | | | | | | |
| A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 345,724 | 311,365 | 13,505 | 20,854 | 3,682,071 | 18.1 | 19.9 | 23.8 | 7.1 | 52.6 |
| B - Mining and quarrying | 11,987 | 10,392 | 477 | 1,118 | 18,110 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| C - Manufacturing | 279,704 | 235,712 | 5,908 | 38,084 | 540,299 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 10.4 | 13.1 | 7.7 |
| D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 2,642 | 2,059 | 67 | 516 | 1,716 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 2,021 | 1,657 | 44 | 320 | 2,724 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| F - Construction | 45,699 | 37,078 | 1,331 | 7,290 | 52,347 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.7 |
| G - Wholesale and retail trade | 332,429 | 271,890 | 8,612 | 51,927 | 714,269 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 15.2 | 17.8 | 10.2 |
| H - Transportation and storage | 10,040 | 7,700 | 299 | 2,041 | 16,203 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| I - Accommodation and food service activities | 219,851 | 179,716 | 5,090 | 35,045 | 361,986 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 5.2 |
| J - Information and communication | 9,450 | 6,850 | 293 | 2,307 | 8,683 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| K - Financial and insurance activities | 11,698 | 8,192 | 370 | 3,136 | 13,682 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| L - Real estate activities | 2,663 | 1,709 | 72 | 882 | 1,166 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| M - Professional, scientific and technical activities | 4,753 | 3,273 | 138 | 1,342 | 4,846 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| N - Administrative and support service activities | 57,177 | 42,485 | 1,411 | 13,281 | 41,884 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 0.6 |
| O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 90,018 | 56,457 | 2,542 | 31,019 | 88,224 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 10.6 | 1.3 |
| P - Education | 93,110 | 65,087 | 4,433 | 23,590 | 223,530 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 3.2 |
| Q - Human health and social work activities | 36,842 | 25,513 | 1,396 | 9,933 | 32,632 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 0.5 |
| R - Arts, entertainment and recreation | 7,744 | 6,006 | 234 | 1,504 | 8,078 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| S - Other service activities | 49,739 | 41,069 | 1,369 | 7,301 | 136,198 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.9 |
| T - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services | 37,383 | 32,529 | 883 | 3,971 | 95,568 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 807 | 521 | 23 | 263 | 612 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Not stated | 260,730 | 216,436 | 8,234 | 36,060 | 959,921 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 14.5 | 12.4 | 13.7 |
| **Total** | **1,912,211** | **1,563,696** | **56,731** | **291,784** | **7,004,749** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

Migrants play a more predominant role in the labour force in some States/Regions than in others. Figure 3.29 shows that Yangon had the highest proportion - more than half (59.0 per cent) - of employed people were lifetime migrants, comprising 44.2 per cent who had migrated only once in their lifetime and 13.7 per cent who were multiple migrants. No other State/Region had a proportion of migrants that exceeded half the workforce; Kachin reported the next highest proportion of migrant workers at 39.1 per cent. At the other end of the spectrum, in Chin State and Magway Region, 92.0 and 91.7 per cent of employed persons, respectively, had never moved out of the Township in which they were born. Other States/Regions with a very low influx of internal migrants were Ayeyawady (11.4 per cent), Rakhine (12.4 per cent), Bago and Sagaing (both 13.2 per cent).

## Figure 3.29

**Percentage of employed persons in conventional households by internal lifetime migration status\*, States/Regions, 2014 Census**
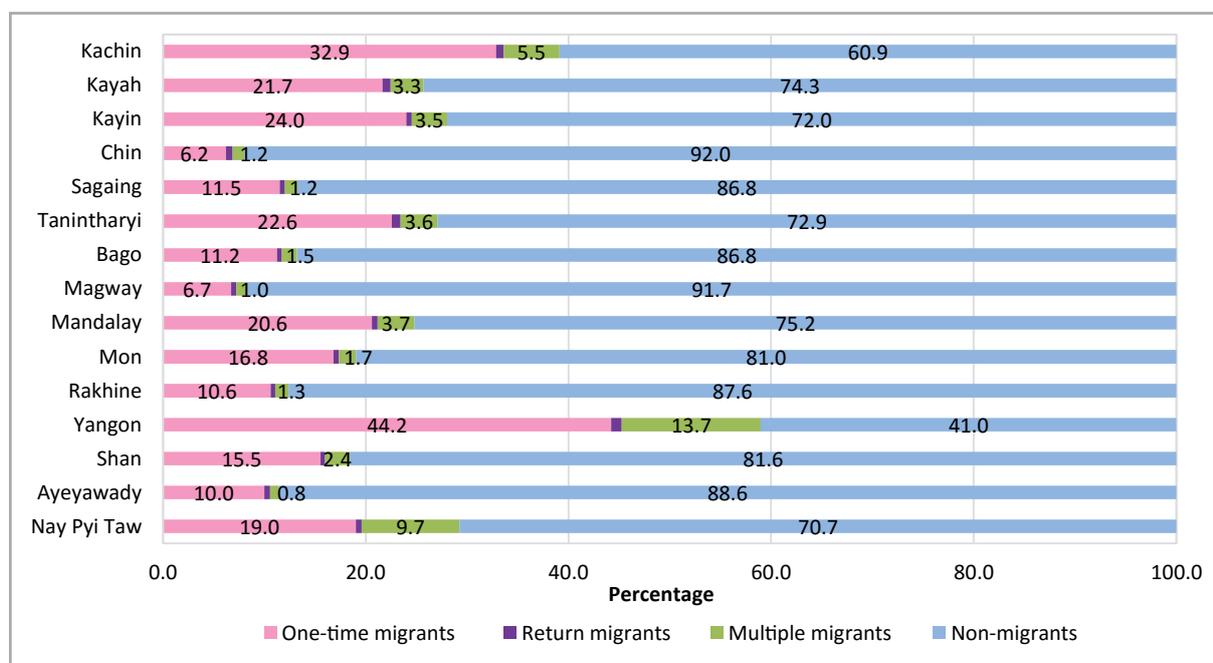


\* For the sake of clarity, the percentages for return migrants are not shown. Only in Yangon did this proportion exceed 1 per cent.

Migration seems to pay for many people. Figure 3.30 shows, for each of the four migration statuses, the relative distribution across the five wealth index groups. Looking at non-migrants, it is clear that they are more or less equally distributed across the quintiles with only the highest wealth quintile dipping below one in five (13.3 per cent). Migrants, on the other hand, are highly concentrated in the highest wealth quintile. No less than 69.2 per cent of multiple migrants can be found in the highest quintile, together with 44.9 per cent of one-time migrants and 42.0 per cent of return migrants.

**Figure 3.30**

**Percentage of persons aged 10 and over in conventional households by internal lifetime migration status by wealth index quintile, 2014 Census**
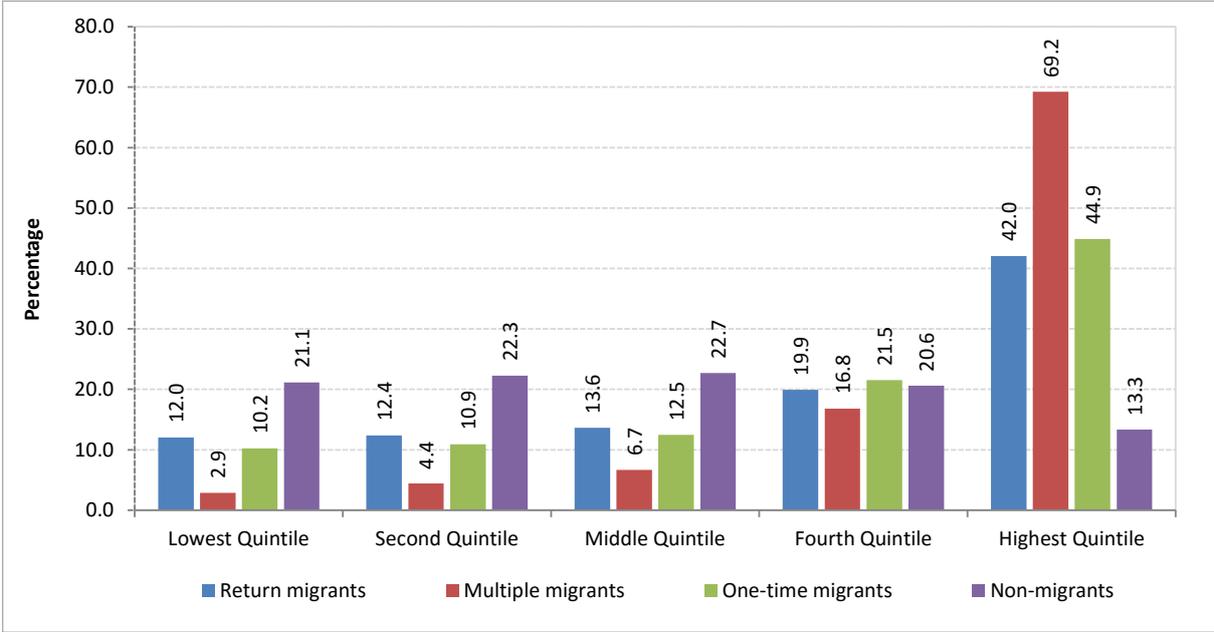
# Chapter 4. Labour force projections

Knowing the exact future size and structure of the labour force would be helpful in managing economic and social development. However, the future labour force cannot be predicted with certainty or precision. Therefore, demographers rely on scenarios to show what the future outcome would be if a particular set of conditions specified in these scenarios were to be fulfilled. As such, labour force projections are the outcome of 'what if' statements. Obviously, the scenarios that are set up are based on past experience and try to follow the most likely path developments that the labour force is taking. However, the reader should always be aware that such projections are not predictions. Given the rapid economic and political changes that are taking place in Myanmar, it is not easy to outline these scenarios and to sketch the course that the labour force is going to take. Many countries base their scenarios on macro-economic models that try to predict which direction the economy and the labour market is going to take. In the case of Myanmar, such models are missing and another approach is necessary.

## 4.1 Projection model

Labour force projections are made for the 15-year period 2015-2030. Often labour projections are restricted to persons in the active age-group (15-64 years). Because a significant proportion of persons aged under 15 and 65 and over are economically active in Myanmar, the age boundaries for the projections were taken from age 10 to 80 and over. It was decided that projections would be made at the State/Region level. The projection at the national level is then simply the sum of all the age- and sex-specific information at the State/Region level. Five-year age-groups are used and the projection interval is also placed at five years. The starting year of the labour force projection is 2015. No separate projections were made for urban and rural place of residence. Because of the rapid changes with industrialization taking place in the country, the distribution of areas that are classified as urban or rural at this moment in time may easily change within the next 15 years, and areas that are currently rural may easily become urban.[26]

Projecting the labour force is methodologically fairly simply and involves two steps: (a) a projection of the State/Region population by age and sex; and (b) applying period-specific age and sex participation rates for the State/Region to the projected population. The result of these two steps gives the total number of people in the labour force in the States/Regions by age and sex for each year for which a projection is made[27]. The size of the labour force projection for a specific age/sex category at the Union level is then simply the sum of the corresponding age/sex categories at the State/Region level. It should be noted that it is the number of persons in the labour force that is projected rather than the number of persons in employment. The labour force consists of both employed and unemployed persons.

Census-based population projections have already been prepared by State/Region (Department of Population, 2016f). Therefore, the labour force projections only involve the second step described above, in which a set of State/Region participation rates are applied to the projected State/Region population. The population projections contained

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[26] While such growth in 'urbanization' is true in most countries, it should be remembered that Myanmar's current urban/rural classification is not based on land use or population density but purely on administrative areas.
[27] This methodology has been explained in great detail in: Manual V: Methods of projecting the economically active population, Chapter V, United Nations (1971).

three scenarios: low, medium and high. The labour force projections only used the medium population projection model. To this medium projection, three different scenarios were applied.

## 4.2 Labour force projection scenarios

Information about the age-structure of the labour force in the past is scarce and no macro-economic model exists for Myanmar. Therefore, a simple, straightforward approach was chosen. The projection scenarios are based on the assumption that over time Myanmar's economic conditions will increasingly resemble that of neighbouring Thailand, and that the age- and sex-specific participation rates of Myanmar's labour force will, over time, look more like Thailand's current structure. Thailand was chosen because of its proximity to Myanmar and its cultural similarities, and because it has already made its transition from an agricultural to a modern, industrial economy. Starting from this assumption, three simple scenarios were set up: (a) a status quo scenario; (b) a 'Thailand' scenario; and (c) a 'Thailand Halfway' scenario.

The first scenario - which is considered the 'low' variant scenario - leaves Myanmar's participation rates unchanged throughout the projection period. This means that any changes in the size and structure of the labour force are the sole result of changes in the age and sex composition of Myanmar's population between 2015 and 2030. The second (medium variant) scenario assumes that in 2030 the participation rates of Myanmar's labour force will be exactly the same as the Thai labour force in its 2010 census. The third (high variant) scenario means that in 15 years' time Myanmar will not have reached Thailand's current level, but that age- and sex-participation rates will be exactly at the midpoint between Myanmar's and Thailand's current levels. Note that for a number of age-groups, participation rates will increase, but for some others (children, for example) they will fall.

The Thai participation rates were taken from the 2010 Thailand Population and Housing Census[28]. Table 4.1 presents the participation rates for Thailand and Myanmar that were used. Figure 4.1 clearly shows the differences. For males, both rates are similar with the exception that at younger ages, they are lower in Thailand, due to higher levels of school attendance. Note that for the age-group 10-14 years no data were available for Thailand. As it is the ultimate goal to ban child labour completely in Myanmar, the 10-14 rate was set to zero for 2030 in the high scenario. At older ages, the male participation rates in Thailand are slightly higher than in Myanmar. The largest differences between both countries are in the participation rates for females. At lower ages, participation rates in Myanmar are considerably higher than in Thailand; for the 20-24 age-group they are almost the same (58.6 and 59.9 per cent), but thereafter female participation in the labour force is much higher in Thailand than in Myanmar. It can be expected that with the modernization of the labour market, the participation of women in the labour force in Myanmar will increase.

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[28] These participation rates were obtained from the digital 2010 Census Report from the website of the National Statistical Office: http://web.nso.go.th/en/census/poph/cen_poph_10.htm

## Table 4.1

**Myanmar and Thailand labour force participation rates by age, by sex**

| Age groups | Thailand | | Myanmar | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Males** | **Females** | **Males** | **Females** |
| 10-14 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 11.4 |
| 15-19 | 31.1 | 22.9 | 60.2 | 44.4 |
| 20-24 | 67.3 | 58.6 | 86.4 | 59.9 |
| 25-29 | 87.7 | 83.6 | 92.6 | 57.9 |
| 30-34 | 92.1 | 86.9 | 93.8 | 55.1 |
| 35-39 | 93.8 | 88.1 | 94.0 | 54.0 |
| 40-44 | 94.2 | 87.8 | 93.6 | 52.4 |
| 45-49 | 93.9 | 86.1 | 92.6 | 50.1 |
| 50-54 | 91.6 | 81.4 | 89.7 | 45.4 |
| 55-59 | 87.0 | 74.2 | 84.0 | 39.4 |
| 60-64 | 72.2 | 59.3 | 66.9 | 28.0 |
| 65-69 | 60.2 | 46.1 | 52.0 | 20.2 |
| 70-74 | 32.6 | 20.6 | 33.7 | 12.2 |
| 75-79 | 22.0 | 13.5 | 22.7 | 8.0 |
| 80+ | 14.2 | 8.7 | 14.7 | 5.2 |

*Note:* Thailand's rates refer to 2010; Myanmar's rates refer to 2014.

## Figure 4.1

**Myanmar and Thailand labour force participation rates by age, by sex**
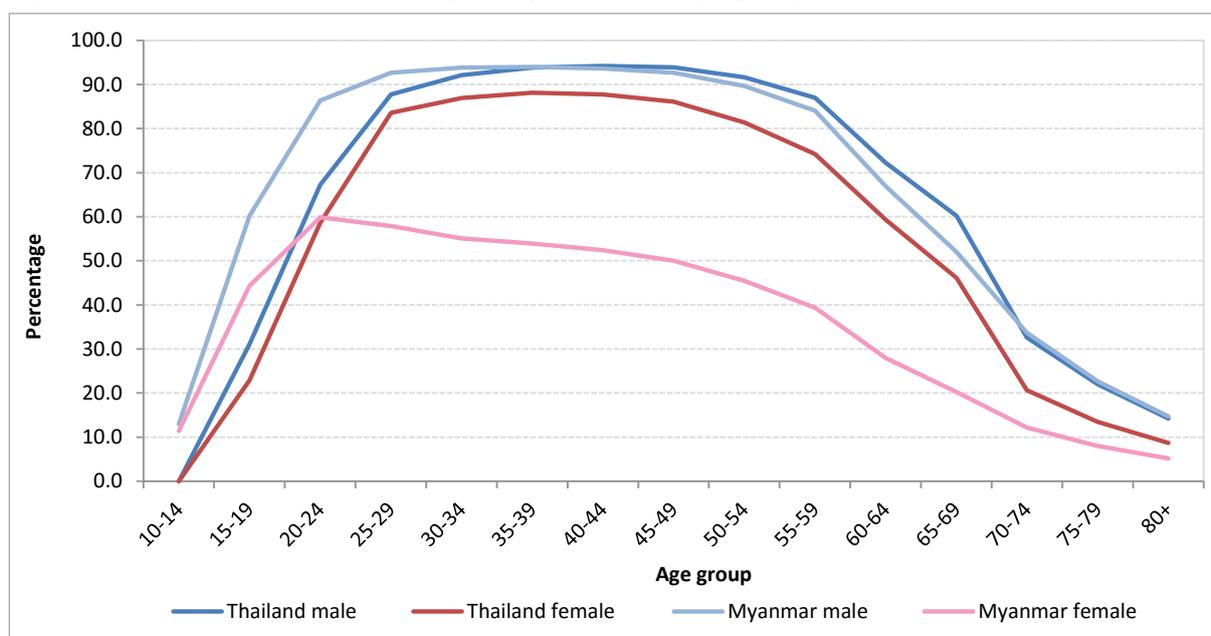


*Note:* Thailand's rates refer to 2010; Myanmar's rates refer to 2014.

For all three scenarios, Myanmar's participation rates for 2015 were taken as the starting point. For the three models, the Myanmar participation rates (status quo model), the Thailand rates

(Thailand model) and the average between the Myanmar and the Thai rates (Thailand Halfway model) were taken as the endpoint for the year 2030. As seen before, large differences exist between States/Regions in terms of age pattern labour force participation. To build in these differences in the scenarios, first, the age- and sex-specific deviation for each State/Region compared to the Union participation rates were calculated. Then these deviation factors were applied to the three model-specific distributions in 2030. If, for instance, in the Thailand model, the participation rate for males aged 20-24 in a specific State/Region was 95 per cent of the Union level, then the equivalent participation rate for Thailand was multiplied by 0.95. This modified participation rate was then used as the endpoint in the projection. For the intervening years, 2020 and 2025, linear interpolations were made between the participation rates at the start and at the end. On the basis of these modified participation rates and the projected State/Region population, the age- and sex-specific numbers of people in the labour force were calculated.

## 4.3 Labour force projections

Table 4.2 shows the projected number of persons in the labour force, by sex for the three variant projections; the totals for males and females are illustrated in Figure 4.2. To avoid confusion, for the rest of this section the 'Thailand Halfway' scenario will be referred to as the 'medium' projection model, the 'status quo' scenario as the 'low' projection model and the 'Thailand' scenario as the 'high' model. All three scenarios would lead to significantly different numbers of people in the labour force in 2030. Tables 4.3 a-c below present the results of the projections for the three scenarios, together with a small set of summary indicators. State/Region projections were made for all three scenarios. However, only State/Region results for the medium model are presented in this report (see Appendix 2). The State/Region projections for the low and high variant models can be obtained from the Department of Population.

### Table 4.2
**Projected numbers of people in the labour force by sex by variant, 2015-2030**

| | 2015 | | | 2020 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Both sexes** | **Males** | **Females** | **Both sexes** | **Males** | **Females** |
| Medium | 24,375,463 | 14,800,411 | 9,575,052 | 26,206,064 | 15,393,731 | 10,812,333 |
| High | 24,375,463 | 14,800,411 | 9,575,052 | 26,556,537 | 15,149,307 | 11,407,230 |
| Low | 24,375,463 | 14,800,411 | 9,575,052 | 25,758,433 | 15,638,156 | 10,120,277 |
| | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
| | **Both sexes** | **Males** | **Females** | **Both sexes** | **Males** | **Females** |
| Medium | 27,994,597 | 15,927,043 | 12,067,554 | 29,694,671 | 16,372,940 | 13,321,730 |
| High | 28,817,809 | 15,446,318 | 13,371,491 | 31,092,491 | 15,672,715 | 15,419,776 |
| Low | 26,965,988 | 16,407,768 | 10,558,220 | 27,971,663 | 17,073,166 | 10,898,498 |

## Figure 4.2

**Projected number of people in the labour force by sex by variant, 2015-2030**
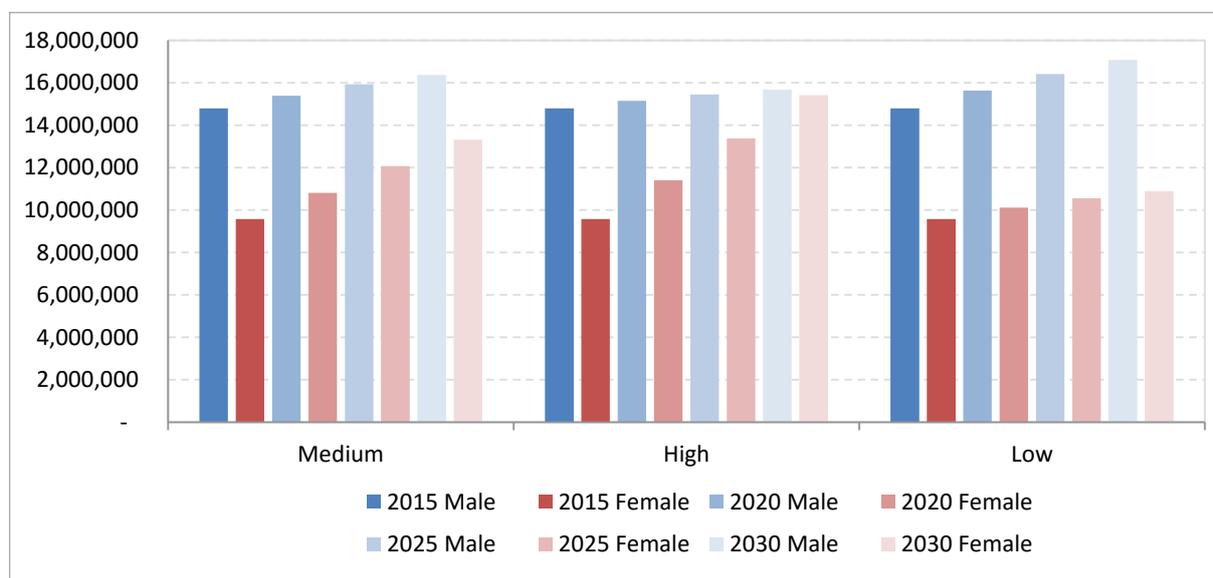


Adopting the medium scenario model, the total labour force would be 29,694,671 in 2030, which is more than 5 million more than at the time of the 2014 Census. The main growth would be among women, whose participation would increase by almost 40 per cent from 9.6 million in 2015 to 13.3 million in 2030. In comparison, the number of men in the labour force would increase by just 10 per cent, from 14.8 million in 2015 to 16.4 million in 2030. If the participation rates were to remain the same as they are now (low model), the total labour force would still increase to 28.0 million. This means that the added 3.6 million would only be due to changes in Myanmar's demographic composition. If in 15 years, Myanmar's labour force participation was to resemble Thailand's current situation (high model), then the 2030 labour force would encompass 31.1 million people, representing an increase of over a quarter. At that time, the number of women in the labour force (15.4 million) would almost be equal to the number of men (15.7 million).

As the high projection model involves a rapid increase in the labour participation of women, it would have a significant effect on the sex ratio in the labour force. Figure 4.3 shows the sex ratios for economically active persons according to the three scenarios for the years 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030. In 2015, the sex ratio stood at 154.6, indicating that 154.6 men were in the labour force for every 100 women. The low model would imply a slight increase to 156.7 in 2030, while in both the medium and high models the sex ratio would gradually drop, to 122.9 in the medium and 101.6 in the high model, respectively.

## Table 4.3 Projected labour force population by sex by five-year age group by summary indicators, 2015-2030

### a) Medium variant

| Age groups | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 624,878 | 338,532 | 286,346 | 499,405 | 269,152 | 230,253 | 389,062 | 208,565 | 180,498 | 298,649 | 160,126 | 138,523 |
| 15-19 | 2,507,002 | 1,443,213 | 1,063,789 | 2,434,911 | 1,425,371 | 1,009,540 | 2,128,871 | 1,241,258 | 887,613 | 1,876,846 | 1,089,226 | 787,619 |
| 20-24 | 3,237,458 | 1,867,196 | 1,370,262 | 3,309,814 | 1,914,321 | 1,395,493 | 3,424,295 | 1,985,570 | 1,438,725 | 3,211,925 | 1,826,436 | 1,385,488 |
| 25-29 | 3,158,553 | 1,883,752 | 1,274,801 | 3,270,109 | 1,880,588 | 1,389,522 | 3,518,475 | 1,995,635 | 1,522,839 | 3,824,590 | 2,142,804 | 1,681,786 |
| 30-34 | 2,971,870 | 1,823,395 | 1,148,475 | 3,109,183 | 1,809,665 | 1,299,518 | 3,260,850 | 1,826,818 | 1,434,031 | 3,552,531 | 1,959,461 | 1,593,070 |
| 35-39 | 2,703,011 | 1,666,268 | 1,036,743 | 2,956,127 | 1,737,643 | 1,218,484 | 3,116,396 | 1,738,133 | 1,378,263 | 3,287,836 | 1,767,658 | 1,520,178 |
| 40-44 | 2,445,316 | 1,505,214 | 940,102 | 2,680,577 | 1,581,406 | 1,099,170 | 2,948,116 | 1,659,554 | 1,288,562 | 3,122,928 | 1,669,708 | 1,453,221 |
| 45-49 | 2,154,050 | 1,331,959 | 822,091 | 2,404,850 | 1,416,379 | 988,471 | 2,649,249 | 1,497,524 | 1,151,726 | 2,927,119 | 1,580,870 | 1,346,249 |
| 50-54 | 1,784,181 | 1,122,062 | 662,120 | 2,039,799 | 1,216,953 | 822,846 | 2,291,372 | 1,303,059 | 988,313 | 2,536,551 | 1,386,683 | 1,149,868 |
| 55-59 | 1,321,775 | 846,781 | 474,995 | 1,616,609 | 977,481 | 639,128 | 1,862,792 | 1,069,649 | 793,143 | 2,107,739 | 1,155,488 | 952,251 |
| 60-64 | 777,286 | 514,056 | 263,230 | 987,145 | 609,022 | 378,123 | 1,229,648 | 715,136 | 514,513 | 1,437,469 | 794,469 | 643,001 |
| 65-69 | 406,389 | 271,097 | 135,292 | 558,387 | 345,431 | 212,956 | 727,666 | 422,231 | 305,435 | 924,315 | 509,462 | 414,852 |
| 70-74 | 159,698 | 106,476 | 53,221 | 210,271 | 132,987 | 77,284 | 281,984 | 169,713 | 112,271 | 358,084 | 206,678 | 151,405 |
| 75-79 | 75,926 | 50,176 | 25,751 | 78,027 | 47,618 | 30,409 | 107,743 | 62,697 | 45,046 | 149,466 | 83,293 | 66,173 |
| 80-84 | 48,070 | 30,234 | 17,836 | 50,850 | 29,713 | 21,137 | 58,078 | 31,501 | 26,577 | 78,623 | 40,576 | 38,047 |
| 85-89 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 90+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | 24,375,463 | 14,800,411 | 9,575,052 | 26,206,064 | 15,393,731 | 10,812,333 | 27,994,597 | 15,927,043 | 12,067,554 | 29,694,671 | 16,372,940 | 13,321,730 |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Population aged 15-64 | 34,401,309 | 16,384,735 | 18,016,574 | 36,448,133 | 17,329,654 | 19,118,479 | 38,006,211 | 18,065,647 | 19,940,564 | 39,164,056 | 18,636,118 | 20,527,938 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 23,060,502 | 14,003,896 | 9,056,606 | 24,809,124 | 14,568,830 | 10,240,294 | 26,430,064 | 15,032,337 | 11,397,727 | 27,885,535 | 15,372,805 | 12,512,730 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 67.0 | 85.5 | 50.3 | 68.1 | 84.1 | 53.6 | 69.5 | 83.2 | 57.2 | 71.2 | 82.5 | 61.0 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 16.7 | 20.2 | 13.5 | 15.8 | 19.3 | 12.6 | 14.6 | 17.9 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 15.6 | 10.6 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 6.1 | 8.3 | 4.1 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 8.1 | 9.9 | 6.6 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 7.8 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 46.5 | 58.6 | 35.2 | 47.8 | 58.7 | 37.8 | 49.0 | 58.4 | 40.3 | 50.0 | 58.0 | 42.7 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | 39.3 | | | 41.3 | | | 43.1 | | | 44.9 | | |
| Sex ratio of persons in labour force (10+) | 154.6 | | | 142.4 | | | 132.0 | | | 122.9 | | |

**Table 4.3** (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by five-year age group by summary indicators, 2015-2030

**b) High variant**

| Age groups | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 624,878 | 338,532 | 286,346 | 399,524 | 215,321 | 184,203 | 194,531 | 104,282 | 90,249 | - | - | - |
| 15-19 | 2,507,002 | 1,443,213 | 1,063,789 | 2,221,318 | 1,300,457 | 920,861 | 1,719,461 | 1,002,804 | 716,658 | 1,277,829 | 742,002 | 535,827 |
| 20-24 | 3,237,458 | 1,867,196 | 1,370,262 | 3,231,737 | 1,840,971 | 1,390,766 | 3,256,294 | 1,827,348 | 1,428,947 | 2,970,380 | 1,599,064 | 1,371,315 |
| 25-29 | 3,158,553 | 1,883,752 | 1,274,801 | 3,343,039 | 1,863,765 | 1,479,273 | 3,665,589 | 1,959,609 | 1,705,980 | 4,050,634 | 2,084,251 | 1,966,383 |
| 30-34 | 2,971,870 | 1,823,395 | 1,148,475 | 3,198,732 | 1,804,235 | 1,394,497 | 3,442,409 | 1,815,821 | 1,626,588 | 3,829,389 | 1,941,715 | 1,887,674 |
| 35-39 | 2,703,011 | 1,666,268 | 1,036,743 | 3,048,463 | 1,737,121 | 1,311,342 | 3,307,190 | 1,737,090 | 1,570,100 | 3,577,607 | 1,766,066 | 1,811,541 |
| 40-44 | 2,445,316 | 1,505,214 | 940,102 | 2,772,639 | 1,582,977 | 1,189,662 | 3,143,011 | 1,662,847 | 1,480,164 | 3,424,476 | 1,674,672 | 1,749,804 |
| 45-49 | 2,154,050 | 1,331,959 | 822,091 | 2,498,010 | 1,419,532 | 1,078,478 | 2,845,710 | 1,504,177 | 1,341,533 | 3,239,172 | 1,591,382 | 1,647,790 |
| 50-54 | 1,784,181 | 1,122,062 | 662,120 | 2,131,788 | 1,221,339 | 910,449 | 2,488,312 | 1,312,418 | 1,175,895 | 2,848,287 | 1,401,568 | 1,446,719 |
| 55-59 | 1,321,775 | 846,781 | 474,995 | 1,700,587 | 983,148 | 717,440 | 2,047,612 | 1,081,978 | 965,634 | 2,405,820 | 1,175,352 | 1,230,468 |
| 60-64 | 777,286 | 514,056 | 263,230 | 1,054,601 | 616,991 | 437,610 | 1,388,005 | 733,609 | 654,396 | 1,698,704 | 824,860 | 873,844 |
| 65-69 | 406,389 | 271,097 | 135,292 | 604,748 | 354,273 | 250,476 | 840,245 | 443,306 | 396,939 | 1,123,668 | 546,677 | 576,991 |
| 70-74 | 159,698 | 106,476 | 53,221 | 217,553 | 132,265 | 85,288 | 301,204 | 167,861 | 133,343 | 393,652 | 203,277 | 190,375 |
| 75-79 | 75,926 | 50,176 | 25,751 | 80,918 | 47,360 | 33,558 | 115,513 | 62,013 | 53,501 | 165,127 | 81,922 | 83,205 |
| 80-84 | 48,070 | 30,234 | 17,836 | 52,878 | 29,552 | 23,326 | 62,723 | 31,157 | 31,566 | 87,748 | 39,908 | 47,840 |
| 85-89 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 90+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | 24,375,463 | 14,800,411 | 9,575,052 | 26,556,537 | 15,149,307 | 11,407,230 | 28,817,809 | 15,446,318 | 13,371,491 | 31,092,491 | 15,672,715 | 15,419,776 |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Population aged 15-64 | 34,401,309 | 16,384,735 | 18,016,574 | 36,448,133 | 17,329,654 | 19,118,479 | 38,006,211 | 18,065,647 | 19,940,564 | 39,164,056 | 18,636,118 | 20,527,938 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 23,060,502 | 14,003,896 | 9,056,606 | 25,200,915 | 14,370,536 | 10,830,380 | 27,303,593 | 14,637,699 | 12,665,894 | 29,322,297 | 14,800,932 | 14,521,366 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 67.0 | 85.5 | 50.3 | 69.1 | 82.9 | 56.6 | 71.8 | 81.0 | 63.5 | 74.9 | 79.4 | 70.7 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 16.7 | 20.2 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 18.1 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 15.7 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 12.6 | 9.3 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 6.1 | 8.3 | 4.1 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 8.1 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.3 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 46.5 | 58.6 | 35.2 | 48.4 | 57.7 | 39.9 | 50.4 | 56.7 | 44.7 | 52.3 | 55.5 | 49.5 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | 39.3 | | | 43.0 | | | 46.4 | | | 49.6 | | |
| Sex ratio of persons in labour force (10+) | 154.6 | | | 132.8 | | | 115.5 | | | 101.6 | | |

**Table 4.3** (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by five-year age group by summary indicators, 2015-2030

**c) Low variant**

| Age groups | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 624,878 | 338,532 | 286,346 | 599,286 | 322,982 | 276,304 | 583,593 | 312,847 | 270,747 | 597,298 | 320,253 | 277,045 |
| 15-19 | 2,507,002 | 1,443,213 | 1,063,789 | 2,648,504 | 1,550,284 | 1,098,220 | 2,538,280 | 1,479,713 | 1,058,568 | 2,475,862 | 1,436,451 | 1,039,411 |
| 20-24 | 3,237,458 | 1,867,196 | 1,370,262 | 3,387,890 | 1,987,671 | 1,400,219 | 3,592,296 | 2,143,793 | 1,448,504 | 3,453,470 | 2,053,808 | 1,399,661 |
| 25-29 | 3,158,553 | 1,883,752 | 1,274,801 | 3,191,216 | 1,897,411 | 1,293,805 | 3,358,222 | 2,031,662 | 1,326,560 | 3,577,680 | 2,201,357 | 1,376,323 |
| 30-34 | 2,971,870 | 1,823,395 | 1,148,475 | 3,000,583 | 1,815,096 | 1,185,487 | 3,040,480 | 1,837,816 | 1,202,665 | 3,213,519 | 1,977,208 | 1,236,311 |
| 35-39 | 2,703,011 | 1,666,268 | 1,036,743 | 2,840,266 | 1,738,165 | 1,102,102 | 2,877,108 | 1,739,177 | 1,137,931 | 2,923,698 | 1,769,251 | 1,154,447 |
| 40-44 | 2,445,316 | 1,505,214 | 940,102 | 2,567,849 | 1,579,836 | 988,013 | 2,708,138 | 1,656,262 | 1,051,877 | 2,751,249 | 1,664,744 | 1,086,505 |
| 45-49 | 2,154,050 | 1,331,959 | 822,091 | 2,295,823 | 1,413,226 | 882,598 | 2,419,747 | 1,490,870 | 928,877 | 2,560,343 | 1,570,359 | 989,985 |
| 50-54 | 1,784,181 | 1,122,062 | 662,120 | 1,939,558 | 1,212,567 | 726,990 | 2,075,776 | 1,293,701 | 782,076 | 2,195,746 | 1,371,798 | 823,948 |
| 55-59 | 1,321,775 | 846,781 | 474,995 | 1,528,797 | 971,815 | 556,981 | 1,669,799 | 1,057,319 | 612,479 | 1,795,784 | 1,135,624 | 660,159 |
| 60-64 | 777,286 | 514,056 | 263,230 | 919,688 | 601,053 | 318,635 | 1,071,292 | 696,663 | 374,629 | 1,176,235 | 764,078 | 412,157 |
| 65-69 | 406,389 | 271,097 | 135,292 | 512,026 | 336,590 | 175,437 | 615,087 | 401,156 | 213,931 | 724,961 | 472,248 | 252,713 |
| 70-74 | 159,698 | 106,476 | 53,221 | 202,988 | 133,709 | 69,280 | 262,763 | 171,565 | 91,198 | 322,516 | 210,080 | 112,436 |
| 75-79 | 75,926 | 50,176 | 25,751 | 75,136 | 47,877 | 27,259 | 99,972 | 63,381 | 36,591 | 133,805 | 84,663 | 49,141 |
| 80-84 | 48,070 | 30,234 | 17,836 | 48,822 | 29,874 | 18,948 | 53,434 | 31,845 | 21,589 | 69,498 | 41,243 | 28,254 |
| 85-89 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 90+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | 24,375,463 | 14,800,411 | 9,575,052 | 25,758,433 | 15,638,156 | 10,120,277 | 26,965,988 | 16,407,768 | 10,558,220 | 27,971,663 | 17,073,166 | 10,898,498 |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Population aged 15-64 | 34,401,309 | 16,384,735 | 18,016,574 | 36,448,133 | 17,329,654 | 19,118,479 | 38,006,211 | 18,065,647 | 19,940,564 | 39,164,056 | 18,636,118 | 20,527,938 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 23,060,502 | 14,003,896 | 9,056,606 | 24,320,173 | 14,767,124 | 9,553,050 | 25,351,139 | 15,426,974 | 9,924,165 | 26,123,586 | 15,944,678 | 10,178,908 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 67.0 | 85.5 | 50.3 | 66.7 | 85.2 | 50.0 | 66.7 | 85.4 | 49.8 | 66.7 | 85.6 | 49.6 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 16.7 | 20.2 | 13.5 | 16.6 | 20.4 | 13.1 | 16.1 | 20.1 | 12.6 | 15.1 | 18.7 | 11.9 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 6.1 | 8.3 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 4.6 | 7.2 | 9.7 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 10.2 | 5.2 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 46.5 | 58.6 | 35.2 | 47.0 | 59.6 | 35.4 | 47.2 | 60.2 | 35.3 | 47.1 | 60.4 | 35.0 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | | | 39.3 | | | 39.3 | | | 39.2 | | | 39.0 |
| Sex ratio of persons in labour force (10+) | | | 154.6 | | | 154.5 | | | 155.4 | | | 156.7 |

**Figure 4.3**

**Sex ratio of the projected numbers of people in the labour force by variant, 2015-2030**
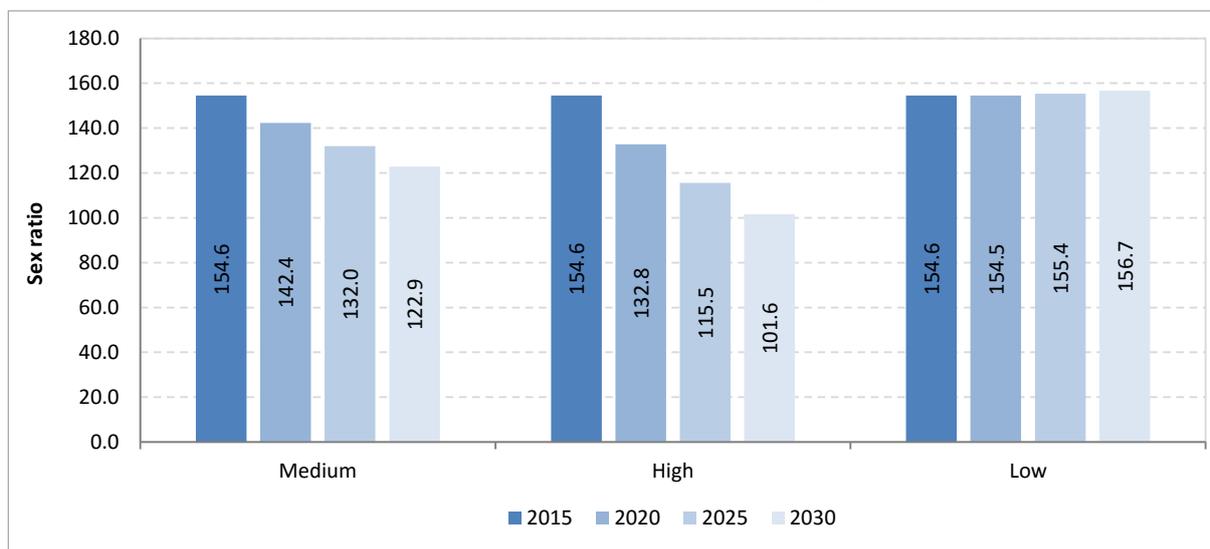


Differences in the size and structure of the labour force can be seen in the population pyramids of economically active men and women (Figure 4.4 a-c). These pyramids show the age structure for each of the three projection scenarios for the year 2030. The main differences exist at the right side of the pyramids, where the numbers of women are much greater in the high and medium projection models, compared to the low scenario. However, some more subtle differences are present. For instance, as participation rates of children aged under 15 were taken to be zero in the high model, Myanmar would no longer have children in its workforce. Also, the number of youth aged 15-24 would be much smaller, as the level of labour force participation in this age group diminished. This is because as the length of education is extended, a greater proportion of young people will be in school rather than in the workforce.

## Figure 4.4

**Age pyramids of the projected labour force population, 2030**

**a) Medium variant**
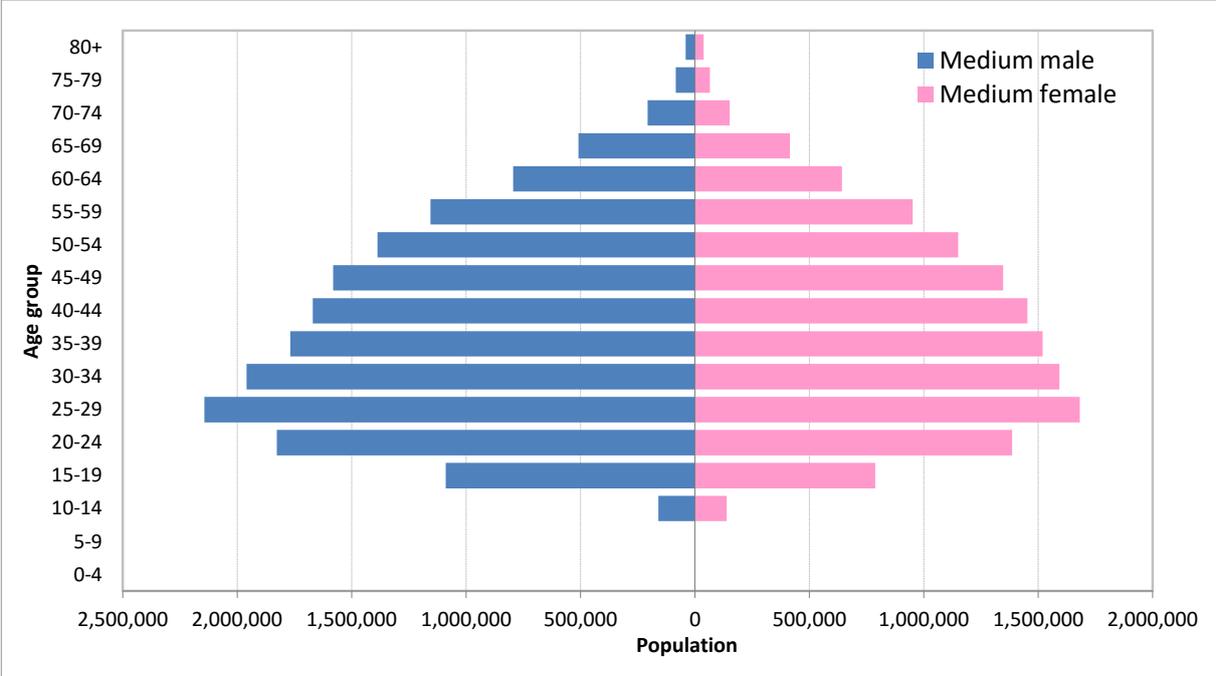


**b) High variant**
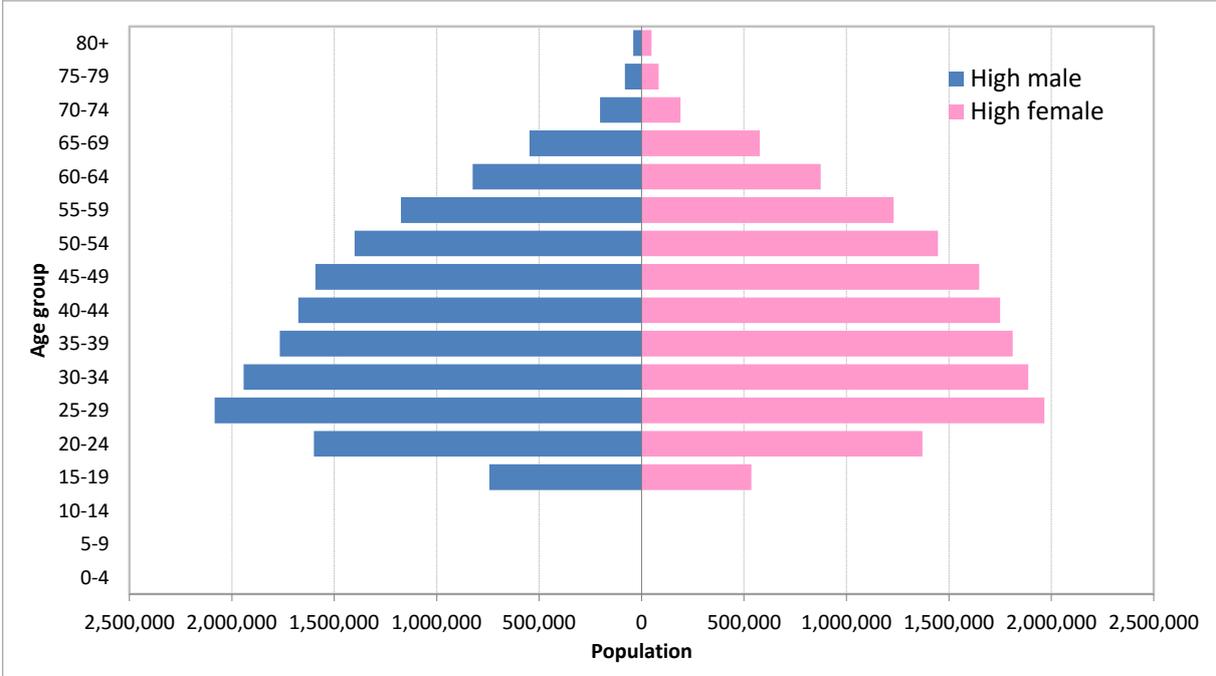
**c) Low variant**
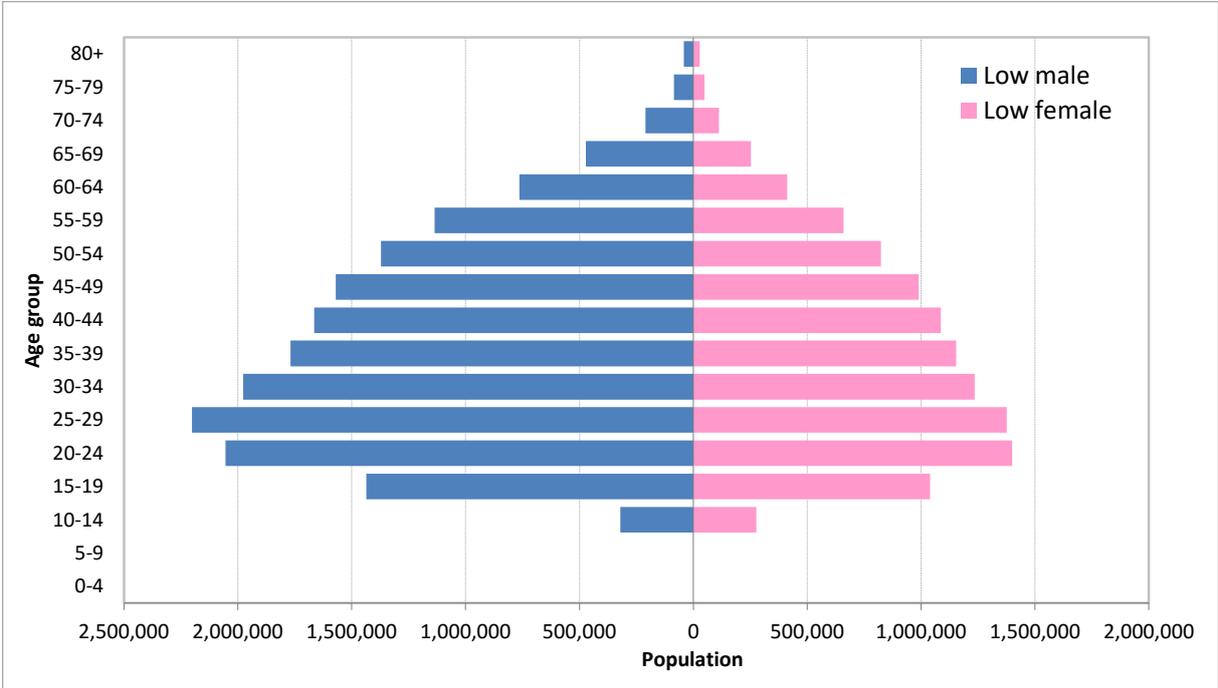


Figure 4.5 shows this effect in terms of those persons aged 15-24 in the labour force as a percentage of the total labour force aged 15-64. If Myanmar were to have the labour participation distribution that Thailand recorded in its 2010 census throughout the projection period (high variant), then 12.5 per cent of all active males would, by 2030, be aged 15-24 compared with 18.7 per cent in the same year for the low variant. If age-specific labour participation rates were to remain the same (low variant), for women, the difference would be less pronounced: 9.3 per cent compared with 11.9 per cent. The medium model would put the proportions of men and women aged 15-24 in 2030 at 15.6 per cent and 10.6 per cent respectively.

## Figure 4.5

**Percentage of the projected labour force population aged 15-24 by sex by variant, 2015-2030**
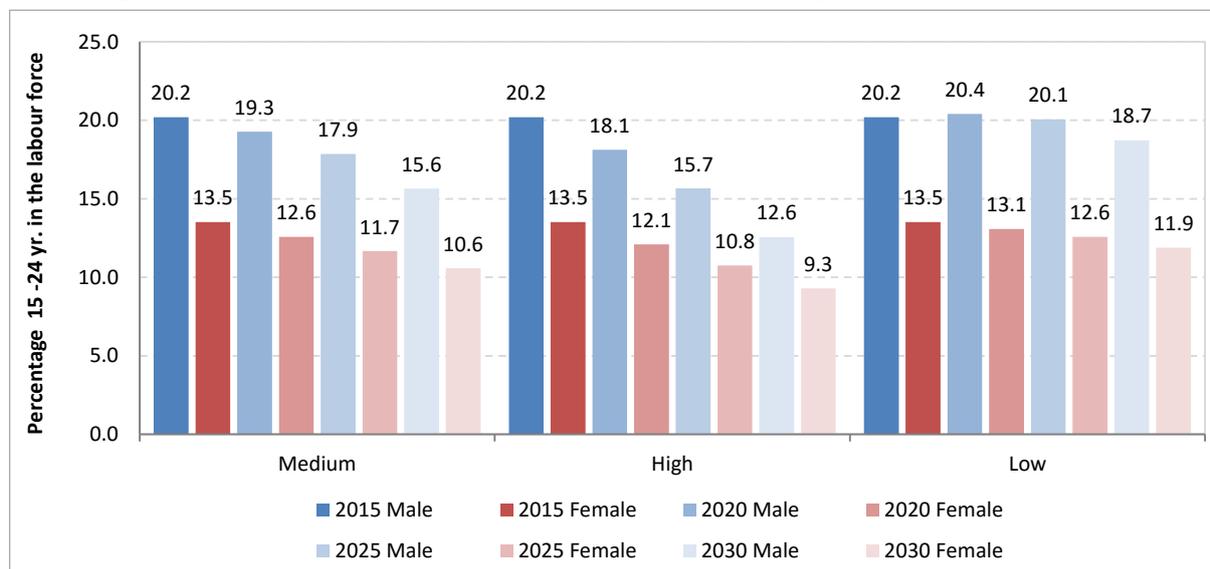


Because of the lower participation of young people and the higher participation of women at all ages in the high and medium models, Figure 4.6 shows that some changes would take place in the proportion of persons between the ages of 55 and 64. In the medium model, the percentage of men in this age-group would increase from 8.3 in 2015 to 10.5 in 2030. For women, participation would increase from 4.1 to 7.8 per cent. In the high projection model, increases would be more dramatic for women, as their participation would rise significantly. In 2030, of the total female labour force 10.2 per cent would be aged between 55 to 64 years. This is almost twice as high as in the low projection model.

## Figure 4.6

**Percentage of the projected labour force population aged 55-64 by sex by variant, 2015-2030**
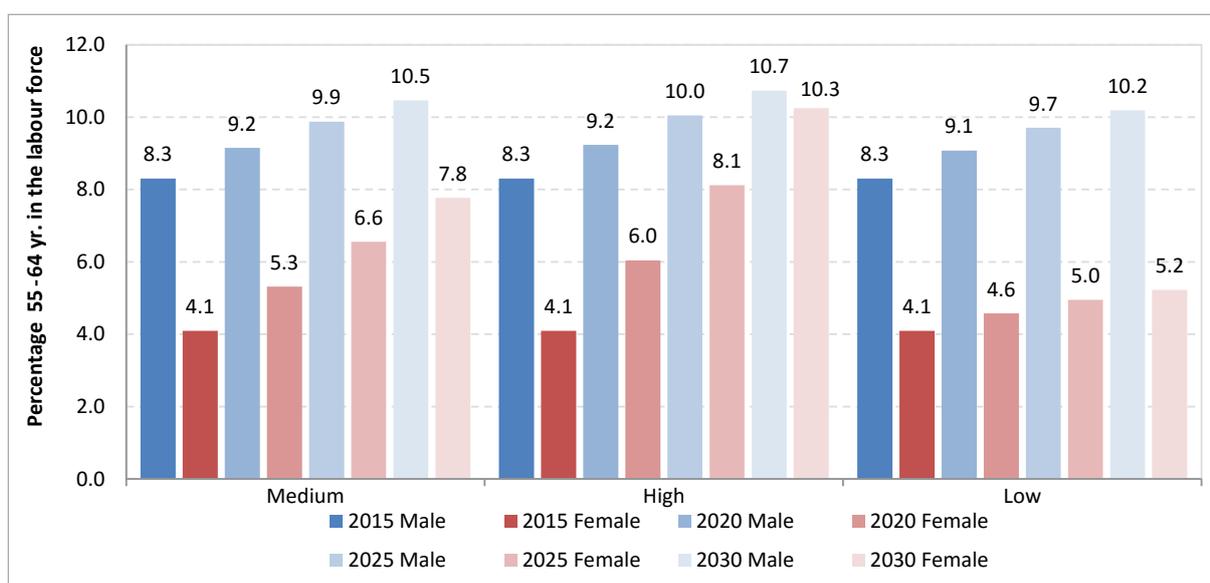
The reader should note that an important aspect of changes in the age pattern of the labour force is due to the demographic phenomena of ageing, and the reduction of the number of young people in the population. Looking at the low projection model, which is purely steered by changes in the demographic composition of the population as participation rates are kept constant, it can be seen that the number of persons aged 15-19 in the labour force increases to 2,648,130 in 2020 and then decreases to 2,536,504 in 2025 and again to 2,480,966 in 2030. These fluctuations are the sole result of changes in the age structure, due to the demographic transition - see Department of Population, 2016(b). In the same way, the low variant model shows an increase in the number of active people in the older age-groups. The active population aged 60-64 would increase from 779,130 in 2015 to 1,176,970 persons in 2030, if participation rates are kept constant. These figures show that the ageing of the labour force slowly starts to take place. The mean age in the low model is 36.2 years in 2015 and would increase to 37.9 years by 2030, if levels of labour force participation were to remain constant.

Another way to show how the labour force could change with further economic progress and accompanying developments is by looking at the age-specific sex ratios in each of the three models. Figure 4.7 shows these ratios for 2030, and for 2015 for comparison.

**Figure 4.7**

**Age-specific sex ratios by projection variant, 2015 and 2030**
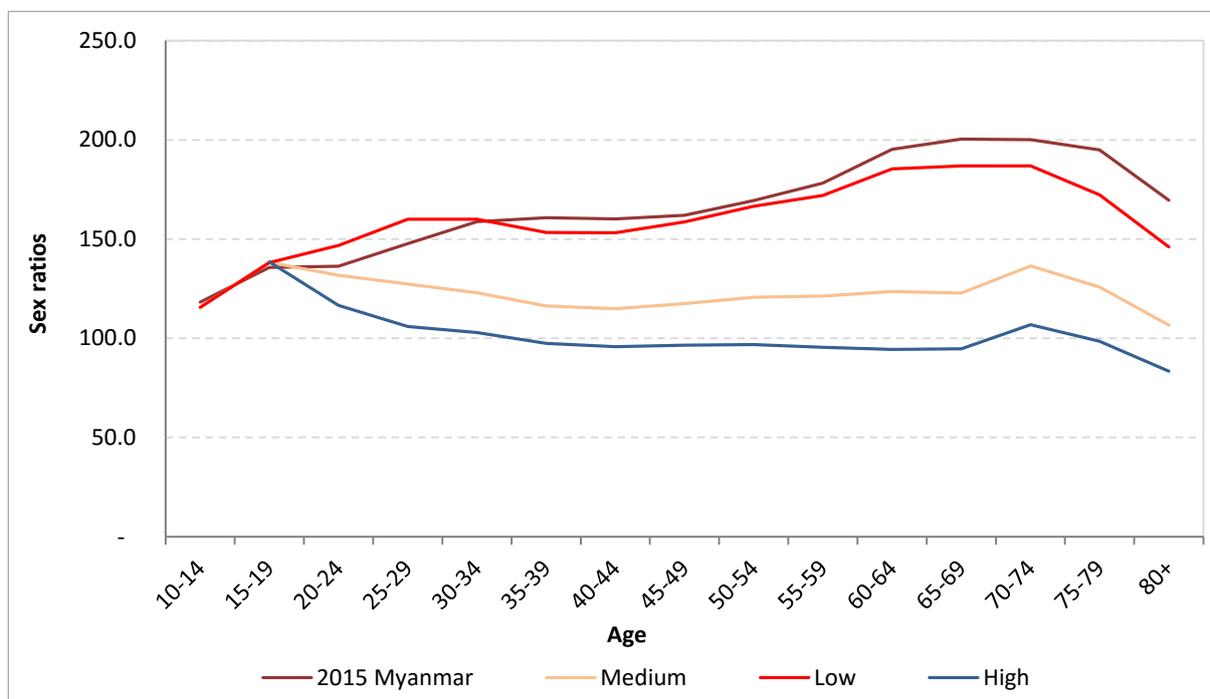


The 2015 ratios are high and well above 150 after age 29. Because of changes in the age structure, these sex ratios will reduce to a degree, as the low projection model shows. The biggest changes, however, may take place if the participation of women in the labour force picks up rapidly. If by 2030, the Myanmar labour force were to resemble Thailand's, then after age 24, sex ratios of people in the workforce would hover around a value of 100, indicating an equal number of people from both sexes being economically active.

# Chapter 5. Conclusions and recommendations

This thematic report has looked into the various aspects of Myanmar's labour force using data from the 2014 Population and Housing Census. The Census has provided the first source of data on developments in the labour market for many years. Information that was gathered on the various aspects of economic activity of the population of Myanmar will be an important input for planning and policy formulation, and will help to guide the country's further economic development.

However, because of the necessarily very general nature of the Census, many unanswered questions about the labour market remain. In the report, some puzzling findings were presented; among others, the fact that persons with a college or graduate degree have higher unemployment rates than persons with lower or no education. The Census is only capable of observing and reporting these unexpected facts; it cannot provide any underlying reason or explanation. Therefore, this current report should be seen merely as a first step in data collection on labour market trends in Myanmar. More research is needed to understand the characteristics of the trends that determine the country's current labour market dynamics.

All information on the labour force gathered in this report was only based on three general questions in the 2014 Census. The first question asked about the activity status of each person in the household aged 10 and over, but could not be asked to the respondent directly as set out on the Census form, as it contained different layers. The second and third questions related to the type of occupation and industry that the respondent was usually involved in during the 12 months before the Census. This information was collected through open, write-in questions, and the responses coded during data processing.

The evaluation of the data on labour force showed that the collection of this information could be further improved in the future by changing the way some questions are asked. Firstly, determining a person's economic activity may be influenced by the interviewer's - or the respondent's - subjective understanding of what is exactly meant by 'work' and/or 'economic activity'. The question on economic activity in the 2014 Census easily allowed for an incorrect interpretation as the question was a rather artificial composite of various implicit sub-questions. Secondly, a person was defined as 'unemployed' if, during the reference period he/she was (a) without work, (b) available for work, and (c) seeking work. In the next census, consideration should be given to asking specific questions about each of these three aspects, in order to determine explicitly whether a person is unemployed or not.

One of the major contributions of the 2014 Census is that it provides - for the first time in many years - a description of the labour market. However, because of the general nature of the Census, this description is not complete. For instance, a census cannot generally provide information on at least four important aspects of the labour force: (a) the level of under-employment; (b) the economic activity of emigrants leaving Myanmar; (c) characteristics of persons working in the informal sector; and (d) the extent, and characteristics, of child labour. It is important to emphasize here that these points are deficiencies of any census generally, and were not shortcomings of the Myanmar Census in particular. Although pressure exists to incorporate questions on a wide range of topics in a census, it would be beneficial if some additional questions on economic activity could be included in the next census. To estimate the level of underemployment and to make the distinction between child work

and child labour, a question could be added on the number of hours a person worked and the respondent's desire/willingness to work more hours. The ILO-definition of child labour also includes notions of hazardous conditions in which children under 17 have to work. If the next census aims to measure the extent of child labour in Myanmar, a question on working conditions should be added. This question can either be restricted to children, or asked of all working persons, as it can provide valuable information about the risks involved at work. It is recognized, however, that such enquiries are far more suited to a labour force survey than a census. Few, if any, international censuses attempt to collect such subjective information, and such questions are not generally recommended by the United Nations. As an alternative, therefore, a more extensive and regular labour force survey should be considered.

It is beyond the scope of this report to provide a detailed list of policy recommendations. To do this, an in-depth study of the current policy environment and labour laws of Myanmar would be necessary. The current analysis only allows for some broad indications of advisable policy interventions. The recommendations are, therefore, of a very broad nature and should by no means be considered to be exhaustive.

- The 2014 Census showed that participation rates of persons aged 15-64 were significantly higher for males than for females: 85.6 per cent compared with 50.6 per cent. In the coming years, the participation of women in the labour force will be a crucial factor in accelerating economic development, especially as the Census showed that there are currently more highly educated women than men. If well planned, the promotion of improved employment for women can lead to a considerable increase in the economic support ratio, and could result in a rise in per capita income. This is discussed in more detail in the 2014 Census thematic report on Population Dynamics (Department of Population 2016d).

- The analysis of the 2014 Census showed large differences between States/Regions in several labour force indicators. In its quest to promote economic growth and improve the living and working conditions of its population, the Government of Myanmar is urged to take this regional diversity of the labour market into account, and to take measures to promote equity in regional economic development.

- Somewhat unexpectedly, the Census showed that persons with a college diploma have the lowest participation rate among all educational groups. Closely related to this observation is the fact that among all levels of educational attainment, persons of both sexes with a college or graduate degree have the highest unemployment. The Census showed that only 41 per cent of persons with a college diploma play an active role in the labour market and that 9.1 and 9.3 per cent of persons with a college or undergraduate diploma, respectively, were unemployed. It is unclear what the reason is for these low participation and high unemployment rates. A further assessment of this phenomena is needed, and proper policy interventions will need to be developed to make full use of this group of well-educated people for the country's further development.

- The Census showed a high degree of inadequate skill-related employment in the country: about 7 million men and 4.6 million women with skill level 1 are actually underqualified for the work they perform. At the other end of the spectrum, some 687 thousand men and 561 thousand women with skill level 4 work below their educational qualifications. It will be a serious challenge for the Government to bring the skill level of its low-educated population in line with the job requirements of an expanding modern economy, and to create sufficient new employment that matches the qualifications of persons with higher education.

- Although it was not possible to establish the rate of child labour on the basis of the Census, there is no doubt that levels are high in Myanmar. A fifth of those in the age-group 10-17 (21.1 per cent) were classified as being 'usually' employed in the 12 months before the Census. Although this percentage is not a true indicator of child labour, it shows the extent of the problem. The Sustainable Development Goals aim to eliminate child labour completely by the year 2025. The 2014 Census showed that Myanmar still has a long way to go to reach this goal, and that urgent measures are needed to reduce, and ultimately ban, child labour.

- Another serious problem is the high level of unemployment among young persons: 10.8 per cent of males and 9.4 per cent of females aged 15-19 were found to be unemployed. In recent years, Myanmar has experienced rapid economic development, but the Census figures show that more action is needed to create sufficient job opportunities for the growing group of young entrants into the labour market.

- Many older persons and persons with disabilities who work are employed in vulnerable occupations in the primary sector. As such they are less likely to have formal work arrangements, and are prone to unhealthy and unsafe working conditions with inadequate social security. Therefore, special attention is needed to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and elderly persons in the labour market and to ensure that they have the opportunity to engage in decent work.

- Finally, any labour policy should take into account the changes that are currently taking place in the size and age composition of the population. These changes are due to the demographic transition that is taking place in Myanmar. During the coming years, a growing group of young persons will enter the labour market, after which time the ageing of the population will start to take effect. Each further phase of Myanmar's demographic transition will pose specific problems and challenges to policymakers that should be addressed with specific policy measures.

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# Glossary of terms and definitions

**Activity status:** This is the relationship of a person to economic activity, based on a specified reference period. In the 2014 Census, the concept used is the 'usual' activity status based on the 12-month period prior to the Census. The status recorded referred to the activity carried out for the greater part (six months or more) of the 12-month period. Persons classified as economically active included those whose activity was recorded in the Census as:

- Employee (government or private organization)
- Employer
- Own account worker
- Contributing family worker
- Sought work

Persons classified as economically inactive included those whose activity was recorded in the Census as:

- Did not seek work
- Full-time student
- Household work
- Pensioner, retired, elderly person
- Ill, disabled
- Other

**Child labour:** The ILO in its Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) proposes the following age criteria linked to duration of work and labour conditions:

- A child under 12 who is economically active for one or more hours per week.
- A child 14 and under who is economically active for at least 14 hours per week.
- A child 17 and under who is economically active for at least 43 hours per week.
- A child 17 and under who participates in activities that are "hazardous by nature or circumstance" for one or more hours per week.
- A child 17 and under who participates in an "unconditional worst form of child labour" such as trafficked children, children in bondage or forced labour, armed conflict, prostitution, pornography, and illicit activities.

**Conventional household:** Includes one or more persons who are either related or unrelated and share living quarters (single quarter or compound) and meals. In most cases, there would be one person acknowledged by the household members as the head of the household.

**Disability:** Disability refers to a condition where a person is at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in performing routine activities (including activities of daily life) or participating in roles (such as work) if no supportive measures are offered. The types of disabilities (or domains) reported in the 2014 Census included:

- (a) Seeing difficulties (low vision, blind)
- (b) Hearing difficulties (partially or completely) deaf
- (c) Walking difficulties (requiring the use of wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps)
- (d) Remembering difficulties (slow learning development making it hard to compete with counterparts at school, or other mental health conditions).

**Economically active:** See Activity status.

**Educational attainment:** This is the highest grade/diploma/degree completed in the education system of the country were the education was received.

**Emigrant (or outmigrant):** A migrant who has moved out of a migration-defining area.

**Employed:** The activity status of those who did any work for more than 6 months in the 12-month period prior to the Census for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

**Employment rate:** The percentage of the total labour force that is employed.

**Employment status:** The classification of all employed persons according to the activity status in the place where they worked during the 12-month period prior to the Census or if they worked in more than one place, where they worked most of the time. There were five employment status categories:
  [1]  Employee (government): those employed and working for the Government including in state organization institutions.
  [2]  Employee (private organization): those employed and working for private employers or private organizations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organizations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.
  [3]  Employer: persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.
  [4]  Own account worker: self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain and did not have any employees.
  [5]  Unpaid family workers: persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

**Employment-to-population ratio:** A statistical ratio that measures the proportion of the country's working-age population (usually aged 15-64) that is employed. Age-specific ratios can, however, be calculated for any particular age-group.

**Industry:** (branch of economic activity) refers to the kind of production or activity of the establishment or similar unit in which the job(s) of the employed person was located during the time-reference period established for data on economic characteristics.

**Informal sector:** This is the part of a country's economy, often referred to as the grey economy, which is not controlled, monitored or taxed by its government.

**In-migrant (or immigrant):** A migrant who has moved into a migration-defining area.

**Institutional Household:** A unit where a group of people are living together other than in a conventional household. Examples include: old people's homes, orphanages, hospitals, boarding schools, hotels, hostels and guest houses, institutions for persons with disabilities, prisons, monasteries, convents, military and police barracks, and camps for workers.

**Labour Force:** A general term covering 'employed and 'unemployed' persons in the population. For the purposes of this report, this refers to the economically active population measured in terms of the persons' usual activity in the past 12 months.

**Labour force participation rate:** The ratio between the labour force and the overall size of the total population of the same age range. This is an important indicator as it measures the proportion of the population that is economically active.

**Lifetime internal migrant:** A person who had moved between Townships at any time since their birth (including those who had returned to their Township of birth in the interval from birth to the date of the 2014 Census). In this report lifetime migrants have been classified into one-time migrants, return migrants and multiple migrants on the basis of their responses to the three migration-related questions.

**Migrant:** A person who has changed his/her usual place of residence from one 'migration-defining' area (in the case of the 2014 Census, the Township) to another, at least once during the migration-defining period.

**Multiple migrant:** A person who has changed his/her Township of usual residence at least two times during their lifetime. As measured by the Census this is where the Township of birth, Township of previous usual residence and Township of usual residence at the time of the 2014 Census were all different.

**Not in labour force:** This category comprised persons who had no work and did not make any positive efforts to find a job during the six months before the 2014 Census, or who were unable to work. This included full-time students, household workers, elderly people, etc.

**Occupation:** The type of work undertaken in a job by the person employed (or the type of work done previously, if the person was unemployed), irrespective of the industry or the status in employment in which the person should be classified.

**One-time migrant:** A person who had changed their place of usual residence only once in their lifetime. As measured by the 2014 Census this was where the recorded Township of previous usual residence was the same as the Township of birth but different to the Township of usual residence at the time of the 2014 Census.

**Primary sector:** Industries covered by the agricultural, forestry and fishing sections.

## Glossary of terms and definitions

**Return migrant:** A person who had moved from their Township of birth at any time during their lifetime but had returned to that Township by the time of the 2014 Census. As measured by the Census this was where a person whose Township of usual residence at the time of the Census was the same as their Township of birth but different to the recorded Township of previous usual residence.

**Rural area:** Areas classified by the Department of General Administration (GAD) as village tracts. Generally, these areas have a low population density and a land use which is predominantly agricultural.

**Secondary sector:** Industries covered by the following sections: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage and waste management and remediation activities; and Construction.

**Tertiary sector:** Those industries not covered by the primary and secondary sectors.

**Underemployment:** A measure based on time-related conditions which contains three criteria:
- Willing to work additional hours
- Available to work additional hours
- Worked less than a number of hours set forth during a specified reference period, measured by the total number of hours worked.

**Unemployed:** This refers to those who had no work but were able to work and actually seeking a job during the reference period, or at the time of the 2014 Census enumeration.

**Unemployment rate:** The percentage of the total labour force that was unemployed but actively seeking employment and willing to work. These are people who were without work, looking for jobs and available for work.

**Urban area:** Areas classified by the GAD as wards. Generally, these areas have an increased density of building structures, population and better infrastructural development.

**Usual activity status:** See Activity status.

**Vulnerable employment:** This refers to the more vulnerable statuses of employment, that is those who are employed as own-account workers or contributing family workers. The vulnerable employment rate is an indicator that provides information on the extent of vulnerability due to economic risk through weak employment arrangements. It is calculated by dividing the number of own account and contributing family workers by the total number of employed persons (x 100).

**Wealth index:** A wealth index is a composite measure of a household's cumulative living standards. It is generally calculated using easy-to-collect data on a household's ownership of selected assets, such as televisions and bicycles; materials used for housing construction; and types of water access and sanitation facilities. The 2014 Census did not contain a question

on personal or household income. However, information was collected from the responses to a number of questions relating to housing characteristics and household assets included in the main census questionnaire (Questions 32-39) that made it possible to construct a wealth index – as a composite measure of a households cumulative living standard – from the 2014 Census data, and to divide the population into wealth quintiles, that is, five equally-sized groups of people each representing 20 per cent of the population. The first quintile represents the lowest fifth of the population in terms of their wealth status, the second quintile represents the second fifth, and so on. It should be clear that the wealth index is fundamentally different from information on income or consumption, which are direct indicators of absolute poverty. Instead, it is a measure of relative poverty/wealth as it gives the position of a household compared to other households in the country.

The relevant indicator variables derived from the 2014 Census were:
- The number of *de facto* household members
- The presence of a live-in domestic worker
- Ownership of household assets (such as a radio, television, mobile phone, access to internet, car etc.)
- Access to basic household amenity services (such as improved sources of drinking water, improved sanitation, electricity supply, and the main building construction materials used for the house in which the household lived).

The wealth index and quintiles were calculated at the household level. However, for the purposes of the analysis in this report, the wealth index/quintiles of individuals were assigned on the basis of the wealth index score of the household in which they were enumerated.

For further information see Ergo (2016).

**Working life tables:** These show the years of active life remaining to persons at particular ages. They are constructed in the following manner:
(a) The number of survivors (lx) is taken from the life table for each sex for persons aged 10 and over, together with the stationary population (Lx,n) (which is the sum of the number of people who are expected to survive from age x to age x+n) and the life expectancy at exact age x (ex).
(b) The age-specific participation rates for both sexes are then calculated from the 2014 Census data.
(c) These participation rates are then multiplied with the stationary population (Lx,n), to obtain the years of active life for survivors between ages x, x+5.
(d) Summing these active years gives the total years of working life remaining at age x.
(e) Dividing these total years by the number of survivors (lx) at exact age x, results in the average net years of being economically active remaining at exact age x.
(f) Subtracting this 'active life expectancy' from the life expectancy in the life table gives the average net years of inactive life remaining at exact age x.

The values are set out in Table 3.7. page 113.

# Appendices

# Appendix 1. Additional tables

## Table A1.1

**Number of persons aged 10 years and over by activity status, States/Regions, 2014 Census**

| State/ Region | Activity status | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employed | Unemployed | Inactive | Total |
| Kachin | 727,387 | 28,665 | 567,364 | 1,323,416 |
| Kayah | 133,615 | 3,757 | 82,875 | 220,247 |
| Kayin | 535,691 | 45,667 | 567,307 | 1,148,665 |
| Chin | 173,258 | 9,466 | 164,742 | 347,466 |
| Sagaing | 2,552,655 | 98,101 | 1,690,634 | 4,341,390 |
| Tanintharyi | 555,063 | 27,698 | 513,139 | 1,095,900 |
| Bago | 2,002,252 | 112,500 | 1,862,978 | 3,977,730 |
| Magway | 1,887,664 | 63,783 | 1,280,703 | 3,232,150 |
| Mandalay | 2,898,666 | 97,000 | 2,150,774 | 5,146,440 |
| Mon | 779,649 | 54,491 | 810,878 | 1,645,018 |
| Rakhine | 739,406 | 89,698 | 861,888 | 1,690,992 |
| Yangon | 3,292,491 | 142,701 | 2,844,437 | 6,279,629 |
| Shan | 3,023,393 | 65,753 | 1,512,043 | 4,601,189 |
| Ayeyawady | 2,648,874 | 98,407 | 2,247,403 | 4,994,684 |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 551,484 | 16,819 | 375,474 | 943,777 |
| **Union** | **22,501,548** | **954,506** | **17,532,639** | **40,988,693** |

## Table A1.2

**Activity status indicators for persons aged 10 years and over, States/Regions, 2014 Census**

| State/ Region | Activity status indicators | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Participation rate | Unemployment rate | Employment-to-population ratio |
| Kachin | 57.1 | 3.8 | 55.0 |
| Kayah | 62.4 | 2.7 | 60.7 |
| Kayin | 50.6 | 7.9 | 46.6 |
| Chin | 52.6 | 5.2 | 49.9 |
| Sagaing | 61.1 | 3.7 | 58.8 |
| Tanintharyi | 53.2 | 4.8 | 50.6 |
| Bago | 53.2 | 5.3 | 50.3 |
| Magway | 60.4 | 3.3 | 58.4 |
| Mandalay | 58.2 | 3.2 | 56.3 |
| Mon | 50.7 | 6.5 | 47.4 |
| Rakhine | 49.0 | 10.8 | 43.7 |
| Yangon | 54.7 | 4.2 | 52.4 |
| Shan | 67.1 | 2.1 | 65.7 |
| Ayeyawady | 55.0 | 3.6 | 53.0 |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 60.2 | 3.0 | 58.4 |
| **Union** | **57.2** | **4.1** | **54.9** |

## Table A1.3

**Number of persons aged 15-64 by activity status, States/Regions, 2014 Census**

| State/Region | Activity status | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employed | Unemployed | Inactive | Total |
| Kachin | 701,824 | 27,286 | 354,986 | 1,084,096 |
| Kayah | 128,026 | 3,520 | 45,388 | 176,934 |
| Kayin | 502,216 | 40,642 | 345,784 | 888,642 |
| Chin | 163,436 | 9,198 | 91,971 | 264,605 |
| Sagaing | 2,420,674 | 91,148 | 957,043 | 3,468,865 |
| Tanintharyi | 526,827 | 25,126 | 306,466 | 858,419 |
| Bago | 1,884,643 | 100,727 | 1,189,815 | 3,175,185 |
| Magway | 1,781,840 | 60,318 | 736,638 | 2,578,796 |
| Mandalay | 2,757,401 | 89,463 | 1,339,521 | 4,186,385 |
| Mon | 733,249 | 48,572 | 497,174 | 1,278,995 |
| Rakhine | 692,822 | 80,024 | 532,715 | 1,305,561 |
| Yangon | 3,181,816 | 135,206 | 1,902,919 | 5,219,941 |
| Shan | 2,825,340 | 58,451 | 828,405 | 3,712,196 |
| Ayeyawady | 2,487,005 | 87,858 | 1,429,487 | 4,004,350 |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 530,157 | 15,889 | 233,752 | 779,798 |
| **Union** | **21,317,276** | **873,428** | **10,792,064** | **32,982,768** |

## Table A1.4

**Activity status indicators for persons aged 15-64, States/Regions, 2014 Census**

| State/ Region | Activity status indicators | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Participation rate | Unemployment rate | Employment-to-population ratio |
| Kachin | 67.3 | 3.7 | 64.7 |
| Kayah | 74.3 | 2.7 | 72.4 |
| Kayin | 61.1 | 7.5 | 56.5 |
| Chin | 65.2 | 5.3 | 61.8 |
| Sagaing | 72.4 | 3.6 | 69.8 |
| Tanintharyi | 64.3 | 4.6 | 61.4 |
| Bago | 62.5 | 5.1 | 59.4 |
| Magway | 71.4 | 3.3 | 69.1 |
| Mandalay | 68.0 | 3.1 | 65.9 |
| Mon | 61.1 | 6.2 | 57.3 |
| Rakhine | 59.2 | 10.4 | 53.1 |
| Yangon | 63.5 | 4.1 | 61.0 |
| Shan | 77.7 | 2.0 | 76.1 |
| Ayeyawady | 64.3 | 3.4 | 62.1 |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 70.0 | 2.9 | 68.0 |
| **Union** | **67.3** | **3.9** | **64.6** |

## Table A1.5

**Number of persons aged 10 years and over by activity status and other labour force indicators by sex by age, urban/rural areas, 2014 Census**

| | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Participation rate | | | Unemployment rate | | | Employment-to-population ratio | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| **Both sexes** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 - 14 | 546,119 | 88,285 | 457,834 | 77,282 | 14,597 | 62,685 | 4,484,961 | 1,252,910 | 3,232,051 | 12.2 | 7.6 | 13.9 | 12.4 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 6.5 | 12.2 |
| 15 - 19 | 2,170,596 | 550,567 | 1,620,029 | 244,704 | 66,838 | 177,866 | 2,210,689 | 849,715 | 1,360,974 | 52.2 | 42.1 | 56.9 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 46.9 | 37.5 | 51.3 |
| 20 - 24 | 2,878,517 | 900,367 | 1,978,150 | 269,010 | 107,725 | 161,285 | 1,183,542 | 452,480 | 731,062 | 72.7 | 69.0 | 74.5 | 8.5 | 10.7 | 7.5 | 66.5 | 61.6 | 68.9 |
| 25 - 29 | 2,946,787 | 910,489 | 2,036,298 | 147,291 | 57,830 | 89,461 | 1,052,056 | 352,272 | 699,784 | 74.6 | 73.3 | 75.2 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 71.1 | 68.9 | 72.1 |
| 30 - 34 | 2,795,720 | 850,572 | 1,945,148 | 82,296 | 32,678 | 49,618 | 1,020,845 | 345,760 | 675,085 | 73.8 | 71.9 | 74.7 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 71.7 | 69.2 | 72.9 |
| 35 - 39 | 2,556,741 | 754,392 | 1,802,349 | 48,740 | 19,258 | 29,482 | 957,999 | 319,266 | 638,733 | 73.1 | 70.8 | 74.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 71.7 | 69.0 | 73.0 |
| 40 - 44 | 2,328,192 | 696,094 | 1,632,098 | 31,147 | 12,408 | 18,739 | 923,734 | 317,167 | 606,567 | 71.9 | 69.1 | 73.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 70.9 | 67.9 | 72.3 |
| 45 - 49 | 2,038,291 | 601,877 | 1,436,414 | 22,007 | 8,433 | 13,574 | 885,850 | 308,300 | 577,550 | 69.9 | 66.4 | 71.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 69.2 | 65.5 | 70.8 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,671,537 | 472,524 | 1,199,013 | 14,652 | 4,923 | 9,729 | 873,042 | 305,879 | 567,163 | 65.9 | 61.0 | 68.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 65.3 | 60.3 | 67.5 |
| 55 - 59 | 1,216,921 | 332,966 | 883,955 | 9,171 | 2,709 | 6,462 | 825,845 | 296,068 | 529,777 | 59.8 | 53.1 | 62.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 59.3 | 52.7 | 62.2 |
| 60 - 64 | 713,974 | 161,666 | 552,308 | 4,410 | 1,058 | 3,352 | 858,461 | 314,317 | 544,144 | 45.6 | 34.1 | 50.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 45.3 | 33.9 | 50.2 |
| 65 - 69 | 361,594 | 76,542 | 285,052 | 2,025 | 443 | 1,582 | 700,874 | 256,762 | 444,112 | 34.2 | 23.1 | 39.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 34.0 | 22.9 | 39.0 |
| 70 - 74 | 151,042 | 28,601 | 122,441 | 767 | 162 | 605 | 561,361 | 183,984 | 377,377 | 21.3 | 13.5 | 24.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 21.2 | 13.4 | 24.5 |
| 75 - 79 | 77,261 | 13,885 | 63,376 | 463 | 123 | 340 | 475,574 | 151,724 | 323,850 | 14.0 | 8.5 | 16.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 14.0 | 8.4 | 16.4 |
| 80 - 84 | 30,610 | 6,026 | 24,584 | 291 | 100 | 191 | 304,675 | 93,447 | 211,228 | 9.2 | 6.2 | 10.5 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 9.1 | 6.1 | 10.4 |
| 85 - 89 | 11,798 | 2,806 | 8,992 | 136 | 44 | 92 | 146,135 | 48,277 | 97,858 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 8.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 8.4 |
| 90 - 94 | 3,667 | 1,006 | 2,661 | 75 | 23 | 52 | 47,640 | 16,676 | 30,964 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 7.9 |
| 95+ | 2,181 | 610 | 1,571 | 39 | 20 | 19 | 19,355 | 6,287 | 13,068 | 10.3 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 10.7 |
| Total 10+ | 22,501,548 | 6,449,275 | 16,052,273 | 954,506 | 329,372 | 625,134 | 17,532,638 | 5,871,291 | 11,661,347 | 57.2 | 53.6 | 58.9 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 54.9 | 51.0 | 56.6 |
| Total 15 - 64 | 21,317,276 | 6,231,514 | 15,085,762 | 873,428 | 313,860 | 559,568 | 10,792,063 | 3,861,224 | 6,930,839 | 67.3 | 62.9 | 69.3 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 64.6 | 59.9 | 66.8 |

**Appendix 1. Additional tables**

**Table A1.5 (continued) Number of persons aged 10 years and over by activity status and other labour force indicators by sex by age, urban/rural areas, 2014 Census**

| | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Participation rate | | | Unemployment rate | | | Employment-to-population ratio | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| **Males** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 - 14 | 289,950 | 50,802 | 239,148 | 47,259 | 10,000 | 37,259 | 2,258,540 | 642,503 | 1,616,037 | 13.0 | 8.6 | 14.6 | 14.0 | 16.4 | 13.5 | 11.2 | 7.2 | 12.6 |
| 15 - 19 | 1,231,575 | 322,732 | 908,843 | 147,980 | 44,032 | 103,948 | 911,443 | 374,192 | 537,251 | 60.2 | 49.5 | 65.3 | 10.7 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 53.8 | 43.6 | 58.6 |
| 20 - 24 | 1,665,199 | 518,250 | 1,146,949 | 141,750 | 57,080 | 84,670 | 284,576 | 136,075 | 148,501 | 86.4 | 80.9 | 89.2 | 7.8 | 9.9 | 6.9 | 79.6 | 72.8 | 83.1 |
| 25 - 29 | 1,764,054 | 544,675 | 1,219,379 | 84,641 | 34,265 | 50,376 | 146,770 | 59,901 | 86,869 | 92.6 | 90.6 | 93.6 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 88.4 | 85.3 | 89.9 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,716,969 | 529,114 | 1,187,855 | 51,132 | 21,367 | 29,765 | 116,448 | 45,068 | 71,380 | 93.8 | 92.4 | 94.5 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 91.1 | 88.8 | 92.2 |
| 35 - 39 | 1,570,540 | 466,377 | 1,104,163 | 32,619 | 13,423 | 19,196 | 102,471 | 39,080 | 63,391 | 94.0 | 92.5 | 94.7 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 92.1 | 89.9 | 93.0 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,428,456 | 425,423 | 1,003,033 | 22,128 | 9,301 | 12,827 | 98,358 | 39,562 | 58,796 | 93.6 | 91.7 | 94.5 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 92.2 | 89.7 | 93.3 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,257,538 | 365,508 | 892,030 | 16,305 | 6,634 | 9,671 | 101,198 | 42,235 | 58,963 | 92.6 | 89.8 | 93.9 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 91.5 | 88.2 | 92.9 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,049,464 | 290,445 | 759,019 | 10,948 | 3,929 | 7,019 | 121,929 | 52,100 | 69,829 | 89.7 | 85.0 | 91.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 88.8 | 83.8 | 90.8 |
| 55 - 59 | 779,844 | 208,603 | 571,241 | 6,814 | 2,149 | 4,665 | 149,321 | 64,424 | 84,897 | 84.0 | 76.6 | 87.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 83.3 | 75.8 | 86.4 |
| 60 - 64 | 473,234 | 106,806 | 366,428 | 3,300 | 820 | 2,480 | 235,506 | 98,546 | 136,960 | 66.9 | 52.2 | 72.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 66.5 | 51.8 | 72.4 |
| 65 - 69 | 241,389 | 50,356 | 191,033 | 1,426 | 316 | 1,110 | 223,803 | 89,644 | 134,159 | 52.0 | 36.1 | 58.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 51.7 | 35.9 | 58.5 |
| 70 - 74 | 101,237 | 18,862 | 82,375 | 487 | 91 | 396 | 199,955 | 68,744 | 131,211 | 33.7 | 21.6 | 38.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 33.6 | 21.5 | 38.5 |
| 75 - 79 | 51,542 | 8,904 | 42,638 | 263 | 68 | 195 | 176,510 | 56,988 | 119,522 | 22.7 | 13.6 | 26.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 22.6 | 13.5 | 26.3 |
| 80 - 84 | 19,728 | 3,796 | 15,932 | 144 | 52 | 92 | 111,003 | 33,097 | 77,906 | 15.2 | 10.4 | 17.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 15.1 | 10.3 | 17.0 |
| 85 - 89 | 7,096 | 1,649 | 5,447 | 68 | 25 | 43 | 49,815 | 15,444 | 34,371 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 13.8 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 12.5 | 9.6 | 13.7 |
| 90 - 94 | 2,204 | 609 | 1,595 | 43 | 16 | 27 | 15,448 | 5,145 | 10,303 | 12.7 | 10.8 | 13.6 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 12.5 | 10.6 | 13.4 |
| 95+ | 1,345 | 367 | 978 | 22 | 15 | 7 | 5,772 | 1,721 | 4,051 | 19.1 | 18.2 | 19.6 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 18.8 | 17.5 | 19.4 |
| Total 10+ | 13,651,364 | 3,913,278 | 9,738,086 | 567,329 | 203,583 | 363,746 | 5,308,866 | 1,864,469 | 3,444,397 | 72.8 | 68.8 | 74.6 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 69.9 | 65.4 | 71.9 |
| Total 15 - 64 | 12,936,873 | 3,777,933 | 9,158,940 | 517,617 | 193,000 | 324,617 | 2,268,020 | 951,183 | 1,316,837 | 85.6 | 80.7 | 87.8 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 82.3 | 76.8 | 84.8 |

**Table A1.5 (continued) Number of persons aged 10 years and over by activity status and other labour force indicators by sex by age, urban/rural areas, 2014 Census**

| | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | | Participation rate | | | Unemployment rate | | | Employment-to-population ratio | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| **Females** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 - 14 | 256,169 | 37,483 | 218,686 | 30,023 | 4,597 | 25,426 | 2,226,421 | 610,407 | 1,616,014 | 11.4 | 6.4 | 13.1 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 5.7 | 11.8 |
| 15 - 19 | 939,021 | 227,835 | 711,186 | 96,724 | 22,806 | 73,918 | 1,299,246 | 475,523 | 823,723 | 44.4 | 34.5 | 48.8 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 40.2 | 31.4 | 44.2 |
| 20 - 24 | 1,213,318 | 382,117 | 831,201 | 127,260 | 50,645 | 76,615 | 898,966 | 316,405 | 582,561 | 59.9 | 57.8 | 60.9 | 9.5 | 11.7 | 8.4 | 54.2 | 51.0 | 55.8 |
| 25 - 29 | 1,182,733 | 365,814 | 816,919 | 62,650 | 23,565 | 39,085 | 905,286 | 292,371 | 612,915 | 57.9 | 57.1 | 58.3 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 55.0 | 53.7 | 55.6 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,078,751 | 321,458 | 757,293 | 31,164 | 11,311 | 19,853 | 904,397 | 300,692 | 603,705 | 55.1 | 52.5 | 56.3 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 53.6 | 50.7 | 54.8 |
| 35 - 39 | 986,201 | 288,015 | 698,186 | 16,121 | 5,835 | 10,286 | 855,528 | 280,186 | 575,342 | 54.0 | 51.2 | 55.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 53.1 | 50.2 | 54.4 |
| 40 - 44 | 899,736 | 270,671 | 629,065 | 9,019 | 3,107 | 5,912 | 825,376 | 277,605 | 547,771 | 52.4 | 49.7 | 53.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 51.9 | 49.1 | 53.2 |
| 45 - 49 | 780,753 | 236,369 | 544,384 | 5,702 | 1,799 | 3,903 | 784,652 | 266,065 | 518,587 | 50.1 | 47.2 | 51.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 49.7 | 46.9 | 51.0 |
| 50 - 54 | 622,073 | 182,079 | 439,994 | 3,704 | 994 | 2,710 | 751,113 | 253,779 | 497,334 | 45.4 | 41.9 | 47.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 45.2 | 41.7 | 46.8 |
| 55 - 59 | 437,077 | 124,363 | 312,714 | 2,357 | 560 | 1,797 | 676,524 | 231,644 | 444,880 | 39.4 | 35.0 | 41.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 39.2 | 34.9 | 41.2 |
| 60 - 64 | 240,740 | 54,860 | 185,880 | 1,110 | 238 | 872 | 622,955 | 215,771 | 407,184 | 28.0 | 20.3 | 31.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 27.8 | 20.3 | 31.3 |
| 65 - 69 | 120,205 | 26,186 | 94,019 | 599 | 127 | 472 | 477,071 | 167,118 | 309,953 | 20.2 | 13.6 | 23.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 20.1 | 13.5 | 23.2 |
| 70 - 74 | 49,805 | 9,739 | 40,066 | 280 | 71 | 209 | 361,406 | 115,240 | 246,166 | 12.2 | 7.8 | 14.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 12.1 | 7.8 | 14.0 |
| 75 - 79 | 25,719 | 4,981 | 20,738 | 200 | 55 | 145 | 299,064 | 94,736 | 204,328 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 9.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 7.9 | 5.0 | 9.2 |
| 80 - 84 | 10,882 | 2,230 | 8,652 | 147 | 48 | 99 | 193,672 | 60,350 | 133,322 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 6.1 |
| 85 - 89 | 4,702 | 1,157 | 3,545 | 68 | 19 | 49 | 96,320 | 32,833 | 63,487 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 5.3 |
| 90 - 94 | 1,463 | 397 | 1,066 | 32 | 7 | 25 | 32,192 | 11,531 | 20,661 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 4.9 |
| 95+ | 836 | 243 | 593 | 17 | 5 | 12 | 13,583 | 4,566 | 9,017 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 6.2 |
| Total 10+ | 8,850,184 | 2,535,997 | 6,314,187 | 387,177 | 125,789 | 261,388 | 12,223,772 | 4,006,822 | 8,216,950 | 43.0 | 39.9 | 44.5 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 41.2 | 38.0 | 42.7 |
| Total 15 - 64 | 8,380,403 | 2,453,581 | 5,926,822 | 355,811 | 120,860 | 234,951 | 8,524,043 | 2,910,041 | 5,614,002 | 50.6 | 46.9 | 52.3 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 48.6 | 44.7 | 50.3 |

## Table A1.6

**Number of persons aged 15-64 by activity status by sex, Districts, 2014 Census**

| State/ Region | District | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Kachin | Myitkyina | 197,950 | 127,398 | 70,552 | 10,858 | 7,039 | 3,819 | 130,384 | 33,748 | 96,636 |
| | Mohnyin | 318,943 | 240,608 | 78,335 | 9,993 | 6,511 | 3,482 | 142,524 | 28,234 | 114,290 |
| | Bhamo | 154,926 | 91,458 | 63,468 | 4,866 | 2,857 | 2,009 | 61,332 | 15,197 | 46,135 |
| | Putao | 30,005 | 19,853 | 10,152 | 1,569 | 1,019 | 550 | 20,746 | 5,141 | 15,605 |
| Kayah | Loikaw | 107,025 | 61,263 | 45,762 | 3,245 | 1,940 | 1,305 | 38,604 | 9,263 | 29,341 |
| | Bawlakhe | 21,001 | 14,549 | 6,452 | 275 | 173 | 102 | 6,784 | 1,147 | 5,637 |
| Kayin | Hpa-an | 235,886 | 155,334 | 80,552 | 24,875 | 16,780 | 8,095 | 192,006 | 45,224 | 146,782 |
| | Pharpon | 11,248 | 8,017 | 3,231 | 1,187 | 802 | 385 | 8,593 | 2,093 | 6,500 |
| | Myawady | 80,416 | 56,163 | 24,253 | 4,107 | 2,800 | 1,307 | 50,340 | 10,127 | 40,213 |
| | Kawkareik | 174,666 | 106,523 | 68,143 | 10,473 | 6,920 | 3,553 | 94,845 | 20,605 | 74,240 |
| Chin | Haka | 31,993 | 19,208 | 12,785 | 1,334 | 759 | 575 | 22,787 | 6,187 | 16,600 |
| | Falam | 57,404 | 31,760 | 25,644 | 4,723 | 2,971 | 1,752 | 31,008 | 9,543 | 21,465 |
| | Mindat | 74,039 | 39,327 | 34,712 | 3,141 | 1,889 | 1,252 | 38,176 | 10,991 | 27,185 |
| Sagaing | Sagaing | 230,508 | 129,538 | 100,970 | 14,171 | 7,338 | 6,833 | 109,376 | 23,519 | 85,857 |
| | Shwebo | 687,113 | 365,402 | 321,711 | 19,466 | 9,532 | 9,934 | 233,034 | 49,399 | 183,635 |
| | Monywa | 343,558 | 189,744 | 153,814 | 12,519 | 6,544 | 5,975 | 158,126 | 33,572 | 124,554 |
| | Katha | 397,184 | 232,641 | 164,543 | 12,364 | 6,703 | 5,661 | 141,694 | 26,791 | 114,903 |
| | Kalay | 208,384 | 125,385 | 82,999 | 12,649 | 7,095 | 5,554 | 107,696 | 23,390 | 84,306 |
| | Tamu | 41,160 | 27,912 | 13,248 | 2,192 | 1,352 | 840 | 26,550 | 5,224 | 21,326 |
| | Mawlaik | 78,444 | 41,835 | 36,609 | 2,269 | 1,078 | 1,191 | 17,750 | 3,599 | 14,151 |
| | Hkamti | 184,837 | 118,441 | 66,396 | 6,243 | 3,891 | 2,352 | 67,063 | 15,449 | 51,614 |
| | Yinmarpin | 249,486 | 135,636 | 113,850 | 9,275 | 4,697 | 4,578 | 95,754 | 20,178 | 75,576 |
| Tanintharyi | Dawei | 185,558 | 115,814 | 69,744 | 11,104 | 7,004 | 4,100 | 102,134 | 19,974 | 82,160 |
| | Myeik | 254,628 | 172,850 | 81,778 | 11,760 | 7,103 | 4,657 | 154,001 | 29,619 | 124,382 |
| | Kawthoung | 86,641 | 64,720 | 21,921 | 2,262 | 1,604 | 658 | 50,331 | 8,250 | 42,081 |
| Bago | Bago | 667,764 | 425,572 | 242,192 | 36,319 | 21,358 | 14,961 | 408,198 | 73,720 | 334,478 |
| | Toungoo | 432,844 | 269,810 | 163,034 | 18,090 | 10,806 | 7,284 | 259,883 | 51,498 | 208,385 |
| | Pyay | 400,394 | 251,610 | 148,784 | 13,979 | 7,425 | 6,554 | 228,214 | 45,550 | 182,664 |
| | Thayawady | 383,641 | 271,200 | 112,441 | 32,339 | 19,957 | 12,382 | 293,520 | 44,227 | 249,293 |
| Magway | Magway | 538,385 | 297,599 | 240,786 | 17,671 | 9,557 | 8,114 | 246,506 | 52,398 | 194,108 |
| | Minbu | 339,799 | 184,020 | 155,779 | 7,190 | 3,705 | 3,485 | 109,372 | 22,811 | 86,561 |
| | Thayet | 367,927 | 209,851 | 158,076 | 9,105 | 4,845 | 4,260 | 129,511 | 27,161 | 102,350 |
| | Pakokku | 409,499 | 225,764 | 183,735 | 21,727 | 10,889 | 10,838 | 212,750 | 42,545 | 170,205 |
| | Gangaw | 126,230 | 69,550 | 56,680 | 4,625 | 2,006 | 2,619 | 38,499 | 7,990 | 30,509 |
| Mandalay | Mandalay | 799,247 | 480,431 | 318,816 | 21,887 | 12,996 | 8,891 | 414,771 | 104,757 | 310,014 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 441,924 | 280,795 | 161,129 | 14,929 | 9,253 | 5,676 | 213,156 | 41,837 | 171,319 |
| | Kyaukse | 326,819 | 203,151 | 123,668 | 10,277 | 5,867 | 4,410 | 165,307 | 27,676 | 137,631 |
| | Myingyan | 456,503 | 246,860 | 209,643 | 18,388 | 10,316 | 8,072 | 216,853 | 44,455 | 172,398 |
| | Nyaung U | 105,544 | 58,693 | 46,851 | 3,284 | 1,780 | 1,504 | 52,982 | 11,217 | 41,765 |
| | Yame`thin | 238,024 | 138,348 | 99,676 | 7,026 | 4,019 | 3,007 | 98,585 | 17,499 | 81,086 |
| | Meiktila | 389,340 | 220,712 | 168,628 | 13,672 | 7,590 | 6,082 | 177,867 | 35,273 | 142,594 |
| Mon | Mawlamyine | 458,428 | 278,547 | 179,881 | 32,589 | 20,062 | 12,527 | 285,861 | 63,327 | 222,534 |
| | Thaton | 274,821 | 181,263 | 93,558 | 15,983 | 9,968 | 6,015 | 211,313 | 48,473 | 162,840 |

**Table A1.6** (continued) **Number of persons aged 15-64 by activity status by sex, Districts, 2014 Census**

| State/<br>Region | District | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Both<br>sexes | Males | Females | Both<br>sexes | Males | Females | Both<br>sexes | Males | Females |
| Rakhine | Sittway | 150,943 | 102,239 | 48,704 | 25,002 | 14,282 | 10,720 | 155,806 | 31,458 | 124,348 |
| | Myauk U | 214,917 | 135,817 | 79,100 | 30,399 | 16,462 | 13,937 | 161,089 | 27,305 | 133,784 |
| | Maungtaw | 35,030 | 24,384 | 10,646 | 2,793 | 1,646 | 1,147 | 22,468 | 4,624 | 17,844 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 153,914 | 99,191 | 54,723 | 13,374 | 7,861 | 5,513 | 104,614 | 18,298 | 86,316 |
| | Thandwe | 138,018 | 94,444 | 43,574 | 8,456 | 5,258 | 3,198 | 88,738 | 15,355 | 73,383 |
| Yangon | North Yangon | 1,156,872 | 704,440 | 452,432 | 38,317 | 24,586 | 13,731 | 631,187 | 138,256 | 492,931 |
| | East Yangon | 993,742 | 613,883 | 379,859 | 50,223 | 32,924 | 17,299 | 666,546 | 158,810 | 507,736 |
| | South Yangon | 586,113 | 378,350 | 207,763 | 23,669 | 14,545 | 9,124 | 337,332 | 63,756 | 273,576 |
| | West Yangon | 445,089 | 249,222 | 195,867 | 22,997 | 13,674 | 9,323 | 267,854 | 71,154 | 196,700 |
| Shan | Taunggyi | 876,763 | 482,752 | 394,011 | 13,547 | 7,481 | 6,066 | 217,463 | 57,680 | 159,783 |
| | Loilin | 272,567 | 153,863 | 118,704 | 4,629 | 2,762 | 1,867 | 80,402 | 17,136 | 63,266 |
| | Linkhe` | 70,398 | 41,319 | 29,079 | 1,246 | 752 | 494 | 20,238 | 4,572 | 15,666 |
| | Lashio | 265,986 | 158,767 | 107,219 | 6,486 | 3,997 | 2,489 | 116,227 | 25,920 | 90,307 |
| | Muse | 210,047 | 121,845 | 88,202 | 8,020 | 4,857 | 3,163 | 69,469 | 18,528 | 50,941 |
| | Kyaukme | 390,428 | 215,705 | 174,723 | 6,889 | 4,297 | 2,592 | 102,095 | 23,017 | 79,078 |
| | Kunlon | 26,232 | 16,236 | 9,996 | 418 | 278 | 140 | 7,080 | 1,721 | 5,359 |
| | Laukine | 69,104 | 43,825 | 25,279 | 2,417 | 1,476 | 941 | 23,791 | 6,128 | 17,663 |
| | Hopan | 101,189 | 56,446 | 44,743 | 2,856 | 1,726 | 1,130 | 27,604 | 8,870 | 18,734 |
| | Makman | 110,347 | 62,332 | 48,015 | 3,144 | 1,859 | 1,285 | 30,205 | 9,848 | 20,357 |
| | Kengtung | 176,200 | 104,525 | 71,675 | 3,699 | 2,174 | 1,525 | 56,801 | 16,046 | 40,755 |
| | Minesat | 110,957 | 70,027 | 40,930 | 1,603 | 1,065 | 538 | 32,679 | 7,336 | 25,343 |
| | Tachileik | 87,062 | 52,998 | 34,064 | 2,617 | 1,544 | 1,073 | 30,694 | 7,169 | 23,525 |
| | Minephyat | 58,060 | 35,280 | 22,780 | 880 | 492 | 388 | 13,657 | 3,503 | 10,154 |
| Ayeyawady | Pathein | 642,976 | 432,807 | 210,169 | 25,266 | 15,098 | 10,168 | 403,758 | 70,098 | 333,660 |
| | Phyapon | 381,362 | 263,634 | 117,728 | 13,091 | 8,290 | 4,801 | 258,891 | 48,615 | 210,276 |
| | Maubin | 413,108 | 253,236 | 159,872 | 12,355 | 7,466 | 4,889 | 202,515 | 41,171 | 161,344 |
| | Myaungmya | 313,346 | 203,040 | 110,306 | 10,937 | 6,587 | 4,350 | 177,801 | 32,932 | 144,869 |
| | Labutta | 248,434 | 167,272 | 81,162 | 8,175 | 5,273 | 2,902 | 143,111 | 26,439 | 116,672 |
| | Hinthada | 487,779 | 293,616 | 194,163 | 18,034 | 10,521 | 7,513 | 243,411 | 45,411 | 198,000 |
| Nay Pyi<br>Taw | Ottara (North) | 230,651 | 144,219 | 86,432 | 8,111 | 4,833 | 3,278 | 112,861 | 22,837 | 90,024 |
| | Dekkhina (South) | 299,506 | 176,004 | 123,502 | 7,778 | 4,751 | 3,027 | 120,891 | 25,149 | 95,742 |

## Table A1.7

**Labour force indicators for persons aged 15-64 by sex, Districts, 2014 Census**

| State/ Region | District | Participation rate | | | Unemployment rate | | | Employment-to-population ratio | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Kachin | Myitkyina | 61.6 | 79.9 | 43.5 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 58.4 | 75.7 | 41.3 |
| | Mohnyin | 69.8 | 89.7 | 41.7 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 67.7 | 87.4 | 39.9 |
| | Bhamo | 72.3 | 86.1 | 58.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 70.1 | 83.5 | 56.9 |
| | Putao | 60.3 | 80.2 | 40.7 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 57.3 | 76.3 | 38.6 |
| Kayah | Loikaw | 74.1 | 87.2 | 61.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 71.9 | 84.5 | 59.9 |
| | Bawlakhe | 75.8 | 92.8 | 53.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 74.8 | 91.7 | 52.9 |
| Kayin | Hpa-an | 57.6 | 79.2 | 37.7 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 52.1 | 71.5 | 34.2 |
| | Pharpon | 59.1 | 80.8 | 35.7 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 53.5 | 73.5 | 31.9 |
| | Myawady | 62.7 | 85.3 | 38.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 59.6 | 81.3 | 36.9 |
| | Kawkareik | 66.1 | 84.6 | 49.1 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 62.4 | 79.5 | 46.7 |
| Chin | Haka | 59.4 | 76.3 | 44.6 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 57.0 | 73.4 | 42.7 |
| | Falam | 66.7 | 78.4 | 56.1 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 61.6 | 71.7 | 52.5 |
| | Mindat | 66.9 | 78.9 | 57.0 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 64.2 | 75.3 | 55.0 |
| Sagaing | Sagaing | 69.1 | 85.3 | 55.7 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 65.1 | 80.8 | 52.1 |
| | Shwebo | 75.2 | 88.4 | 64.4 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 73.1 | 86.1 | 62.4 |
| | Monywa | 69.2 | 85.4 | 56.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 66.8 | 82.5 | 54.1 |
| | Katha | 74.3 | 89.9 | 59.7 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 72.1 | 87.4 | 57.7 |
| | Kalay | 67.2 | 85.0 | 51.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 63.4 | 80.4 | 48.0 |
| | Tamu | 62.0 | 84.9 | 39.8 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 58.9 | 80.9 | 37.4 |
| | Mawlaik | 82.0 | 92.3 | 72.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 79.7 | 89.9 | 70.5 |
| | Hkamti | 74.0 | 88.8 | 57.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 71.6 | 86.0 | 55.2 |
| | Yinmarpin | 73.0 | 87.4 | 61.0 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 70.4 | 84.5 | 58.7 |
| Tanintharyi | Dawei | 65.8 | 86.0 | 47.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 62.1 | 81.1 | 44.7 |
| | Myeik | 63.4 | 85.9 | 41.0 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 60.6 | 82.5 | 38.8 |
| | Kawthoung | 63.9 | 88.9 | 34.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 62.2 | 86.8 | 33.9 |
| Bago | Bago | 63.3 | 85.8 | 43.5 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 60.0 | 81.7 | 40.9 |
| | Toungoo | 63.4 | 84.5 | 45.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 60.9 | 81.2 | 43.1 |
| | Pyay | 64.5 | 85.0 | 46.0 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 62.3 | 82.6 | 44.0 |
| | Thayawady | 58.6 | 86.8 | 33.4 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 9.9 | 54.1 | 80.9 | 30.1 |
| Magway | Magway | 69.3 | 85.4 | 56.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 67.1 | 82.8 | 54.4 |
| | Minbu | 76.0 | 89.2 | 64.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 74.5 | 87.4 | 63.4 |
| | Thayet | 74.4 | 88.8 | 61.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 72.6 | 86.8 | 59.7 |
| | Pakokku | 67.0 | 84.8 | 53.3 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 63.6 | 80.9 | 50.4 |
| | Gangaw | 77.3 | 90.0 | 66.0 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 74.5 | 87.4 | 63.1 |
| Mandalay | Mandalay | 66.4 | 82.5 | 51.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 64.7 | 80.3 | 50.0 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 68.2 | 87.4 | 49.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 66.0 | 84.6 | 47.7 |
| | Kyaukse | 67.1 | 88.3 | 48.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 65.1 | 85.8 | 46.5 |
| | Myingyan | 68.7 | 85.3 | 55.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 66.0 | 81.8 | 53.7 |
| | Nyaung U | 67.3 | 84.4 | 53.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 65.2 | 81.9 | 52.0 |
| | Yame`thin | 71.3 | 89.1 | 55.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 69.3 | 86.5 | 54.2 |
| | Meiktila | 69.4 | 86.6 | 55.1 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 67.0 | 83.7 | 53.1 |
| Mon | Mawlamyine | 63.2 | 82.5 | 46.4 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 59.0 | 77.0 | 43.4 |
| | Thaton | 57.9 | 79.8 | 37.9 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 54.7 | 75.6 | 35.7 |

**Table A1.7** (continued) Labour force indicators for persons aged 15-64 by sex, Districts, 2014 Census

| State/ Region | District | Participation rate | | | Unemployment rate | | | Employment-to-population ratio | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Rakhine | Sittway | 53.0 | 78.7 | 32.3 | 14.2 | 12.3 | 18.0 | 45.5 | 69.1 | 26.5 |
| | Myauk U | 60.4 | 84.8 | 41.0 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 15.0 | 52.9 | 75.6 | 34.9 |
| | Maungtaw | 62.7 | 84.9 | 39.8 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 9.7 | 58.1 | 79.5 | 35.9 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 61.5 | 85.4 | 41.1 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 9.2 | 56.6 | 79.1 | 37.3 |
| | Thandwe | 62.3 | 86.7 | 38.9 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 58.7 | 82.1 | 36.3 |
| Yangon | North Yangon | 65.4 | 84.1 | 48.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 63.3 | 81.2 | 47.2 |
| | East Yangon | 61.0 | 80.3 | 43.9 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 58.1 | 76.2 | 42.0 |
| | South Yangon | 64.4 | 86.0 | 44.2 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 61.9 | 82.9 | 42.4 |
| | West Yangon | 63.6 | 78.7 | 51.1 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 60.5 | 74.6 | 48.7 |
| Shan | Taunggyi | 80.4 | 89.5 | 71.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 79.1 | 88.1 | 70.4 |
| | Loilin | 77.5 | 90.1 | 65.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 76.2 | 88.5 | 64.6 |
| | Linkhe` | 78.0 | 90.2 | 65.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 76.6 | 88.6 | 64.3 |
| | Lashio | 70.1 | 86.3 | 54.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 68.4 | 84.1 | 53.6 |
| | Muse | 75.8 | 87.2 | 64.2 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 73.1 | 83.9 | 62.0 |
| | Kyaukme | 79.6 | 90.5 | 69.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 78.2 | 88.8 | 68.1 |
| | Kunlon | 79.0 | 90.6 | 65.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 77.8 | 89.0 | 64.5 |
| | Laukine | 75.0 | 88.1 | 59.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 72.5 | 85.2 | 57.6 |
| | Hopan | 79.0 | 86.8 | 71.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 76.9 | 84.2 | 69.3 |
| | Makman | 79.0 | 86.7 | 70.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 76.8 | 84.2 | 68.9 |
| | Kengtung | 76.0 | 86.9 | 64.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 74.4 | 85.2 | 62.9 |
| | Minesat | 77.5 | 90.6 | 62.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 76.4 | 89.3 | 61.3 |
| | Tachileik | 74.5 | 88.4 | 59.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 72.3 | 85.9 | 58.1 |
| | Minephyat | 81.2 | 91.1 | 69.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 80.0 | 89.8 | 68.4 |
| Ayeyawady | Pathein | 62.3 | 86.5 | 39.8 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 60.0 | 83.6 | 37.9 |
| | Phyapon | 60.4 | 84.8 | 36.8 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 58.4 | 82.2 | 35.4 |
| | Maubin | 67.8 | 86.4 | 50.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 65.8 | 83.9 | 49.0 |
| | Myaungmya | 64.6 | 86.4 | 44.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 62.4 | 83.7 | 42.5 |
| | Labutta | 64.2 | 86.7 | 41.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 62.2 | 84.1 | 40.4 |
| | Hinthada | 67.5 | 87.0 | 50.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 65.1 | 84.0 | 48.6 |
| Nay Pyi Taw | Ottara (North) | 67.9 | 86.7 | 49.9 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 65.6 | 83.9 | 48.1 |
| | Dekkhina (South) | 71.8 | 87.8 | 56.9 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 69.9 | 85.5 | 55.6 |

## Table A1.8
**Number of employed persons by type of employment by age by sex, 2014 Census**

| Age | Males | | | | | | Females | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employee (government) | Employee (private, org) | Employer | Own account worker | Contributing family worker | Other active | Employee (government) | Employee (private, org) | Employer | Own account worker | Contributing family worker | Other active |
| 10 - 14 | 83 | 121,259 | - | 47,855 | 119,046 | 1,707 | 39 | 98,098 | - | 40,574 | 116,086 | 1,372 |
| 15 - 19 | 18,374 | 611,767 | 12,277 | 225,384 | 359,540 | 4,233 | 6,187 | 440,727 | 7,673 | 169,077 | 312,261 | 3,096 |
| 20 - 24 | 103,737 | 775,488 | 27,820 | 413,591 | 338,792 | 5,771 | 65,223 | 519,843 | 13,826 | 271,858 | 338,982 | 3,586 |
| 25 - 29 | 124,152 | 737,564 | 52,608 | 609,846 | 232,931 | 6,953 | 97,949 | 409,232 | 20,438 | 338,922 | 312,561 | 3,631 |
| 30 - 34 | 104,070 | 651,479 | 78,723 | 714,228 | 161,021 | 7,448 | 93,422 | 302,697 | 26,024 | 379,720 | 273,437 | 3,451 |
| 35 - 39 | 87,714 | 541,507 | 95,527 | 730,698 | 108,038 | 7,056 | 81,215 | 236,024 | 30,198 | 393,324 | 242,242 | 3,198 |
| 40 - 44 | 89,057 | 434,236 | 103,725 | 719,086 | 76,208 | 6,144 | 73,102 | 184,829 | 33,572 | 390,314 | 214,814 | 3,105 |
| 45 - 49 | 86,261 | 346,639 | 102,731 | 658,870 | 57,770 | 5,267 | 65,883 | 143,766 | 32,990 | 352,719 | 182,738 | 2,657 |
| 50 - 54 | 76,753 | 257,200 | 94,900 | 572,799 | 43,476 | 4,336 | 50,855 | 101,628 | 30,574 | 290,221 | 146,643 | 2,152 |
| 55 - 59 | 64,373 | 174,267 | 77,408 | 430,319 | 30,313 | 3,164 | 37,853 | 67,051 | 25,583 | 203,915 | 101,153 | 1,522 |
| 60 - 64 | 12,028 | 97,904 | 57,875 | 282,473 | 20,937 | 2,017 | 2,549 | 35,462 | 19,241 | 122,618 | 59,835 | 1,035 |
| 65 - 69 | 2,591 | 44,018 | 34,333 | 147,799 | 11,563 | 1,085 | 621 | 15,855 | 12,181 | 60,985 | 30,007 | 556 |
| 70 - 74 | 951 | 14,785 | 18,397 | 61,277 | 5,396 | 431 | 247 | 5,640 | 6,823 | 24,576 | 12,263 | 256 |
| 75 - 79 | 528 | 6,521 | 11,838 | 29,557 | 2,805 | 293 | 147 | 2,528 | 4,771 | 12,054 | 6,070 | 149 |
| 80 - 84 | 322 | 2,445 | 5,068 | 10,460 | 1,333 | 100 | 191 | 1,157 | 2,113 | 4,760 | 2,590 | 71 |
| 85 - 89 | 184 | 1,179 | 1,511 | 3,637 | 538 | 47 | 146 | 573 | 823 | 2,007 | 1,111 | 42 |
| 90 - 94 | 76 | 535 | 324 | 1,059 | 199 | 11 | 80 | 220 | 147 | 644 | 363 | 9 |
| 95+ | 66 | 335 | 132 | 695 | 109 | 8 | 57 | 134 | 61 | 371 | 203 | 10 |
| **Total** | **771,320** | **4,819,128** | **775,197** | **5,659,633** | **1,570,015** | **56,071** | **575,766** | **2,565,464** | **267,038** | **3,058,659** | **2,353,359** | **29,898** |

## Table A1.9

**Number of persons aged 10 years and over working or not working in vulnerable employment by selected characteristics, 2014 Census**

| | | Working in vulnerable employment | Not working in vulnerable employment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban/Rural | Urban | 2,588,146 | 3,861,129 | 6,449,275 |
| | Rural | 10,053,520 | 5,998,753 | 16,052,273 |
| **Total** | | **12,641,666** | **9,859,882** | **22,501,548** |
| State/Region | Kachin | 448,600 | 278,787 | 727,387 |
| | Kayah | 92,208 | 41,407 | 133,615 |
| | Kayin | 363,808 | 171,883 | 535,691 |
| | Chin | 141,782 | 31,476 | 173,258 |
| | Sagaing | 1,721,560 | 831,095 | 2,552,655 |
| | Tanintharyi | 282,542 | 272,521 | 555,063 |
| | Bago | 1,013,040 | 989,212 | 2,002,252 |
| | Magway | 1,213,949 | 673,715 | 1,887,664 |
| | Mandalay | 1,507,939 | 1,390,727 | 2,898,666 |
| | Mon | 395,793 | 383,856 | 779,649 |
| | Rakhine | 459,826 | 279,580 | 739,406 |
| | Yangon | 1,097,653 | 2,194,838 | 3,292,491 |
| | Shan | 2,302,213 | 721,180 | 3,023,393 |
| | Ayeyawady | 1,364,940 | 1,283,934 | 2,648,874 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 235,813 | 315,671 | 551,484 |
| **Union** | | **12,641,666** | **9,859,882** | **22,501,548** |
| Sex | Male | 7,229,648 | 6,421,716 | 13,651,364 |
| | Female | 5,412,018 | 3,438,166 | 8,850,184 |
| **Total** | | **12,641,666** | **9,859,882** | **22,501,548** |
| Marital status | Single | 3,623,286 | 3,818,655 | 7,441,941 |
| | Married | 8,177,482 | 5,527,413 | 13,704,895 |
| | Widowed | 570,008 | 322,269 | 892,277 |
| | Divorced/Separated | 235,514 | 182,907 | 418,421 |
| | Renounced | 35,376 | 8,638 | 44,014 |
| **Total** | | **12,641,666** | **9,859,882** | **22,501,548** |
| Read and write | Literate | 10,867,672 | 8,254,037 | 19,121,709 |
| | Illiterate | 1,534,551 | 490,247 | 2,024,798 |
| **Total** | | **12,402,223** | **8,744,284** | **21,146,507** |
| School attendance | Currently attending | 102,432 | 87,782 | 190,214 |
| | Previously attended | 10,397,118 | 8,003,996 | 18,401,114 |
| | Never attended | 1,902,673 | 652,506 | 2,555,179 |
| **Total** | | **12,402,223** | **8,744,284** | **21,146,507** |
| Highest grade | None | 2,068,207 | 796,704 | 2,864,911 |
| | Grade 1 | 147,317 | 100,974 | 248,291 |
| | Grade 2 | 391,719 | 292,287 | 684,006 |
| | Grade 3 | 785,395 | 594,788 | 1,380,183 |
| | Grade 4 | 1,328,460 | 1,005,291 | 2,333,751 |
| | Grade 5 | 3,085,911 | 1,979,165 | 5,065,076 |
| | Grade 6 | 770,233 | 600,595 | 1,370,828 |
| | Grade 7 | 629,162 | 490,883 | 1,120,045 |
| | Grade 8 | 683,147 | 554,150 | 1,237,297 |
| | Grade 9 | 717,254 | 608,780 | 1,326,034 |
| | Grade 10 | 621,525 | 590,442 | 1,211,967 |
| | Grade 11 | 617,011 | 627,897 | 1,244,908 |
| | College | 137,602 | 217,269 | 354,871 |
| | Vocational training | 11,960 | 21,384 | 33,344 |
| | Undergraduate Diploma | 18,307 | 40,521 | 58,828 |
| | Graduate | 453,778 | 1,149,869 | 1,603,647 |
| | Postgraduate Diploma | 6,176 | 34,026 | 40,202 |
| | Master's Degree | 7,232 | 39,034 | 46,266 |
| | PhD | 996 | 8,920 | 9,916 |
| | Other | 160,274 | 106,903 | 267,177 |
| **Total** | | **12,641,666** | **9,859,882** | **22,501,548** |

## Table A1.10

**Population aged 10 years and over in conventional households employed or not employed in agriculture by sex, States/Regions, 2014 Census**

| | In agriculture | | | Not in agriculture | | | Sex ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Both sexes** | **Males** | **Females** | **Both sexes** | **Males** | **Females** | |
| Shan | 2,030,846 | 1,128,825 | 902,021 | 661,216 | 393,002 | 268,214 | 79.9 |
| Ayeyawady | 1,505,093 | 1,024,415 | 480,678 | 973,181 | 607,918 | 365,263 | 46.9 |
| Sagaing | 1,471,027 | 857,584 | 613,443 | 812,725 | 443,651 | 369,074 | 71.5 |
| Magway | 1,194,487 | 670,971 | 523,516 | 545,365 | 306,362 | 239,003 | 78.0 |
| Bago | 1,098,155 | 763,406 | 334,749 | 792,637 | 465,365 | 327,272 | 43.8 |
| Mandalay | 1,070,394 | 658,279 | 412,115 | 1,505,269 | 878,971 | 626,298 | 62.6 |
| Yangon | 391,481 | 280,546 | 110,935 | 2,502,660 | 1,525,029 | 977,631 | 39.5 |
| Rakhine | 299,930 | 221,947 | 77,983 | 303,368 | 197,517 | 105,851 | 35.1 |
| Kayin | 274,424 | 188,298 | 86,126 | 191,329 | 120,607 | 70,722 | 45.7 |
| Mon | 263,448 | 194,884 | 68,564 | 424,925 | 248,414 | 176,511 | 35.2 |
| Kachin | 260,884 | 173,061 | 87,823 | 242,907 | 153,389 | 89,518 | 50.7 |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 209,482 | 128,369 | 81,113 | 253,280 | 156,441 | 96,839 | 63.2 |
| Tanintharyi | 179,142 | 127,238 | 51,904 | 314,711 | 205,297 | 109,414 | 40.8 |
| Chin | 122,814 | 67,272 | 55,542 | 29,662 | 18,738 | 10,924 | 82.6 |
| Kayah | 78,167 | 43,492 | 34,675 | 41,089 | 25,367 | 15,722 | 79.7 |
| **Total** | **10,449,774** | **6,528,587** | **3,921,187** | **9,594,324** | **5,746,068** | **3,848,256** | **60.1** |

## Table A1.11

**Employed population aged 10 years and over in conventional households by occupation major categories (ISCO-08), by age by sex, 2014 Census**

| Sex | ISCO-08 Major occupation categories | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75-79 | 80-84 | 85-89 | 90-94 | 95+ | All ages 10 and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Both sexes | Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Armed Forces | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| | Managers | 18 | 303 | 3,798 | 11,214 | 16,367 | 18,716 | 23,203 | 24,468 | 21,862 | 20,464 | 4,667 | 1,864 | 658 | 263 | 114 | 58 | 21 | 22 | 148,080 |
| | Professionals | 385 | 6,899 | 63,065 | 91,370 | 75,562 | 59,646 | 52,186 | 52,409 | 43,614 | 31,453 | 7,509 | 3,752 | 1,367 | 608 | 300 | 151 | 77 | 44 | 490,397 |
| | Technicians and associate professionals | 553 | 8,072 | 41,211 | 66,768 | 77,537 | 74,888 | 76,149 | 63,403 | 48,112 | 35,644 | 11,952 | 5,136 | 1,787 | 995 | 484 | 219 | 98 | 65 | 513,073 |
| | Clerical support workers | 769 | 16,693 | 79,449 | 88,718 | 72,317 | 56,957 | 46,631 | 40,515 | 30,062 | 23,199 | 5,741 | 2,253 | 730 | 353 | 211 | 117 | 53 | 40 | 464,808 |
| | Services and sales workers | 34,965 | 176,418 | 280,548 | 317,207 | 344,009 | 340,972 | 330,528 | 292,765 | 230,508 | 162,508 | 93,050 | 45,019 | 16,683 | 8,078 | 2,892 | 1,262 | 410 | 258 | 2,678,081 |
| | Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 217,160 | 774,857 | 947,034 | 1,024,925 | 1,036,565 | 1,009,275 | 970,430 | 889,957 | 793,981 | 600,284 | 401,945 | 214,426 | 95,073 | 49,288 | 19,014 | 6,521 | 1,768 | 1,017 | 9,053,525 |
| | Craft and related trade workers | 52,767 | 327,231 | 401,425 | 360,203 | 326,045 | 280,346 | 232,412 | 184,333 | 131,781 | 86,400 | 46,682 | 21,991 | 8,191 | 3,992 | 1,635 | 780 | 268 | 156 | 2,466,642 |
| | Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 4,580 | 47,495 | 99,340 | 120,949 | 127,742 | 113,201 | 94,693 | 73,977 | 52,238 | 31,602 | 13,220 | 5,072 | 1,589 | 692 | 409 | 208 | 109 | 62 | 787,178 |
| | Elementary occupations | 126,774 | 437,739 | 469,336 | 466,363 | 435,799 | 390,865 | 330,785 | 279,997 | 213,574 | 149,073 | 82,106 | 37,500 | 13,143 | 5,845 | 1,925 | 868 | 362 | 244 | 3,442,298 |
| | Not stated | 247,096 | 329,659 | 293,017 | 243,010 | 202,209 | 168,443 | 146,549 | 129,223 | 113,298 | 92,580 | 68,189 | 42,460 | 25,014 | 18,257 | 10,818 | 5,275 | 1,741 | 744 | 2,137,588 |
| | **Total** | **685,067** | **2,125,367** | **2,678,226** | **2,790,729** | **2,714,155** | **2,513,311** | **2,303,566** | **2,031,049** | **1,679,032** | **1,233,208** | **735,061** | **379,473** | **164,235** | **88,372** | **37,802** | **15,459** | **4,907** | **2,652** | **22,181,687** |

**Table A1.11 (continued) Employed population aged 10 years and over in conventional households by occupation major categories (ISCO-08), by age by sex, 2014 Census**

| Sex | ISCO-08 Major occupation categories | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75-79 | 80-84 | 85-89 | 90-94 | 95+ | All ages 10 and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Armed Forces | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| | Managers | 16 | 191 | 2,427 | 7,062 | 9,749 | 11,188 | 14,654 | 16,932 | 15,624 | 14,173 | 3,867 | 1,614 | 581 | 221 | 86 | 38 | 12 | 14 | 98,449 |
| | Professional | 170 | 2,160 | 15,644 | 22,476 | 18,506 | 14,467 | 12,946 | 14,403 | 13,849 | 11,590 | 5,470 | 3,054 | 1,149 | 510 | 201 | 83 | 33 | 11 | 136,722 |
| | Technicians and associate professionals | 369 | 5,280 | 25,168 | 46,738 | 55,798 | 55,247 | 58,212 | 49,015 | 36,954 | 27,435 | 9,285 | 4,005 | 1,418 | 749 | 365 | 166 | 76 | 51 | 376,331 |
| | Clerical support workers | 399 | 9,273 | 36,630 | 41,032 | 34,675 | 27,416 | 23,286 | 23,764 | 19,623 | 15,665 | 4,534 | 1,887 | 620 | 298 | 138 | 56 | 28 | 20 | 239,344 |
| | Services and sales workers | 17,703 | 75,984 | 121,109 | 140,619 | 150,662 | 140,235 | 132,636 | 118,115 | 96,605 | 71,877 | 42,675 | 20,772 | 7,860 | 3,687 | 1,344 | 558 | 182 | 109 | 1,142,733 |
| | Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 115,716 | 447,848 | 563,284 | 636,118 | 666,073 | 655,344 | 633,525 | 587,847 | 533,893 | 414,519 | 284,977 | 154,757 | 69,062 | 35,822 | 13,332 | 4,233 | 1,125 | 691 | 5,818,167 |
| | Craft and related trade workers | 27,736 | 183,171 | 231,637 | 224,087 | 215,762 | 191,288 | 161,683 | 129,146 | 94,179 | 62,806 | 34,275 | 16,055 | 5,893 | 2,875 | 1,153 | 516 | 189 | 110 | 1,582,561 |
| | Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 2,732 | 35,741 | 84,086 | 108,563 | 118,019 | 105,707 | 88,750 | 69,583 | 49,138 | 29,534 | 12,266 | 4,640 | 1,384 | 595 | 366 | 185 | 101 | 57 | 711,447 |
| | Elementary occupations | 67,614 | 243,823 | 281,478 | 296,986 | 284,677 | 255,524 | 215,996 | 184,016 | 141,775 | 99,697 | 56,272 | 25,729 | 9,044 | 4,007 | 1,271 | 573 | 248 | 163 | 2,168,893 |
| | Not stated | 131,099 | 176,411 | 146,064 | 115,049 | 91,414 | 72,289 | 59,505 | 51,213 | 44,664 | 36,556 | 27,595 | 16,356 | 9,168 | 6,636 | 3,683 | 1,637 | 515 | 209 | 990,067 |
| | **Total** | 363,554 | 1,179,883 | 1,507,527 | 1,638,731 | 1,645,336 | 1,528,705 | 1,401,193 | 1,244,036 | 1,046,305 | 783,853 | 481,216 | 248,869 | 106,179 | 55,401 | 21,939 | 8,045 | 2,509 | 1,435 | 13,264,722 |

**Table A1.11 (continued) Employed population aged 10 years and over in conventional households by occupation major categories (ISCO-08), by age by sex, 2014 Census**

| Sex | ISCO-08 Major occupation categories | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75-79 | 80-84 | 85-89 | 90-94 | 95+ | All ages 10 and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Females | Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Armed Forces | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| | Managers | 2 | 112 | 1,371 | 4,152 | 6,618 | 7,528 | 8,549 | 7,536 | 6,238 | 6,291 | 800 | 250 | 77 | 42 | 28 | 20 | 9 | 8 | 49,631 |
| | Professionals | 215 | 4,739 | 47,421 | 68,894 | 57,056 | 45,179 | 39,240 | 38,006 | 29,765 | 19,863 | 2,039 | 698 | 218 | 98 | 99 | 68 | 44 | 33 | 353,675 |
| | Technicians and associate professionals | 184 | 2,792 | 16,043 | 20,030 | 21,739 | 19,641 | 17,937 | 14,388 | 11,158 | 8,209 | 2,667 | 1,131 | 369 | 246 | 119 | 53 | 22 | 14 | 136,742 |
| | Clerical support workers | 370 | 7,420 | 42,819 | 47,686 | 37,642 | 29,541 | 23,345 | 16,751 | 10,439 | 7,534 | 1,207 | 366 | 110 | 55 | 73 | 61 | 25 | 20 | 225,464 |
| | Services and sales workers | 17,262 | 100,434 | 159,439 | 176,588 | 193,347 | 200,737 | 197,892 | 174,650 | 133,903 | 90,631 | 50,375 | 24,247 | 8,823 | 4,391 | 1,548 | 704 | 228 | 149 | 1,535,348 |
| | Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 101,444 | 327,009 | 383,750 | 388,807 | 370,492 | 353,931 | 336,905 | 302,110 | 260,088 | 185,765 | 116,968 | 59,669 | 26,011 | 13,466 | 5,682 | 2,288 | 643 | 326 | 3,235,358 |
| | Craft and related trade workers | 25,031 | 144,060 | 169,788 | 136,116 | 110,283 | 89,058 | 70,729 | 55,187 | 37,602 | 23,594 | 12,407 | 5,936 | 2,298 | 1,117 | 482 | 264 | 79 | 46 | 884,081 |
| | Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 1,848 | 11,754 | 15,254 | 12,386 | 9,723 | 7,494 | 5,943 | 4,394 | 3,100 | 2,068 | 954 | 432 | 205 | 97 | 43 | 23 | 8 | 5 | 75,731 |
| | Elementary occupations | 59,160 | 193,916 | 187,858 | 169,377 | 151,122 | 135,341 | 114,789 | 95,981 | 71,799 | 49,376 | 25,834 | 11,771 | 4,099 | 1,838 | 654 | 295 | 114 | 81 | 1,273,405 |
| | Not stated | 115,997 | 153,248 | 146,953 | 127,961 | 110,795 | 96,154 | 87,044 | 78,010 | 68,634 | 56,024 | 40,594 | 26,104 | 15,846 | 11,621 | 7,135 | 3,638 | 1,226 | 535 | 1,147,521 |
| | **Total** | 321,513 | 945,484 | 1,170,699 | 1,151,998 | 1,068,819 | 984,606 | 902,373 | 787,013 | 632,727 | 449,355 | 253,845 | 130,604 | 58,056 | 32,971 | 15,863 | 7,414 | 2,398 | 1,217 | 8,916,965 |

**Table A1.12 Number and percentage of working children aged 10-17 by industry sector, 2014 Census**

| Industry | Numbers | | | Percentages | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 869,413 | 485,520 | 383,893 | 64.2 | 65.6 | 62.6 |
| B - Mining and quarrying | 14,400 | 10,575 | 3,825 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| C - Manufacturing | 136,062 | 45,713 | 90,349 | 10.1 | 6.2 | 14.7 |
| D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 1,653 | 1,368 | 285 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 2,150 | 1,672 | 478 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| F - Construction | 74,071 | 61,501 | 12,570 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 2.0 |
| G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 87,222 | 42,758 | 44,464 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 7.2 |
| H - Transportation and storage | 16,813 | 15,454 | 1,359 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.2 |
| I - Accommodation and food service activities | 60,860 | 30,990 | 29,870 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| J - Information and communication | 1,709 | 1,033 | 676 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| K - Financial and insurance activities | 160 | 80 | 80 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| L - Real estate activities | 37 | 21 | 16 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| M - Professional, scientific and technical activities | 535 | 406 | 129 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| N - Administrative and support service activities | 6,820 | 3,466 | 3,354 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 3,329 | 2,173 | 1,156 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| P - Education | 846 | 163 | 683 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Q - Human health and social work activities | 701 | 281 | 420 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| R - Arts, entertainment and recreation | 3,063 | 1,877 | 1,186 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| S - Other service activities | 41,132 | 21,042 | 20,090 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| T - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services | 32,222 | 13,637 | 18,585 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 3.0 |
| U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 9 | 5 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **1,353,207** | **739,735** | **613,472** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

## Table A1.13

**Employed population aged 10 years and over in conventional households by industry category, States/Regions, 2014 Census**

| Industry | Union | Kachin | Kayah | Kayin | Chin | Sagaing | Tanintharyi | Bago | Magway | Mandalay | Mon | Rakhine | Yangon | Shan | Ayeyawady | Nay Pyi Taw |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 11,051,145 | 264,416 | 78,670 | 286,950 | 122,952 | 1,492,380 | 282,981 | 1,132,114 | 1,203,089 | 1,087,943 | 338,842 | 360,838 | 446,564 | 2,060,783 | 1,680,700 | 211,923 |
| **Total primary sector** | **11,051,145** | **264,416** | **78,670** | **286,950** | **122,952** | **1,492,380** | **282,981** | **1,132,114** | **1,203,089** | **1,087,943** | **338,842** | **360,838** | **446,564** | **2,060,783** | **1,680,700** | **211,923** |
| B - Mining and quarrying | 168,381 | 30,777 | 3,722 | 1,166 | 117 | 39,463 | 1,469 | 9,901 | 12,973 | 43,325 | 2,129 | 1,692 | 3,968 | 10,677 | 4,202 | 2,800 |
| C - Manufacturing | 1,435,071 | 16,732 | 2,679 | 21,913 | 1,593 | 149,484 | 24,107 | 123,308 | 86,087 | 291,881 | 46,420 | 22,932 | 446,553 | 61,019 | 120,791 | 19,572 |
| D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 44,849 | 608 | 76 | 296 | 28 | 1,796 | 803 | 2,053 | 1,097 | 8,144 | 1,241 | 513 | 22,358 | 1,764 | 2,862 | 1,210 |
| E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities | 26,522 | 524 | 66 | 471 | 9 | 2,215 | 614 | 2,578 | 1,372 | 4,426 | 626 | 193 | 8,277 | 1,677 | 2,413 | 1,061 |
| F - Construction | 960,478 | 20,992 | 6,099 | 22,832 | 3,203 | 75,511 | 29,187 | 75,937 | 46,347 | 159,655 | 48,071 | 22,770 | 265,669 | 92,163 | 61,347 | 30,695 |
| **Total secondary sector** | **2,635,301** | **69,633** | **12,642** | **46,678** | **4,950** | **268,469** | **56,180** | **213,777** | **147,876** | **507,431** | **98,487** | **48,100** | **746,825** | **167,300** | **191,615** | **55,338** |
| G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1,956,096 | 64,976 | 7,671 | 44,752 | 3,094 | 163,788 | 57,168 | 164,460 | 109,626 | 313,385 | 87,161 | 49,082 | 479,206 | 161,485 | 202,547 | 47,695 |
| H - Transportation and storage | 817,749 | 16,865 | 3,177 | 23,487 | 1,094 | 50,297 | 24,137 | 72,911 | 35,684 | 105,713 | 37,791 | 21,546 | 277,402 | 54,884 | 73,301 | 19,460 |
| I - Accommodation and food service activities | 986,092 | 22,079 | 2,520 | 15,318 | 660 | 76,447 | 20,823 | 90,840 | 50,380 | 168,071 | 46,301 | 25,270 | 284,041 | 60,975 | 99,423 | 22,944 |
| J - Information and communication | 48,212 | 755 | 118 | 722 | 215 | 2,049 | 628 | 2,245 | 1,618 | 6,202 | 1,068 | 614 | 26,862 | 2,437 | 1,844 | 835 |
| K - Financial and insurance activities | 42,942 | 536 | 173 | 527 | 180 | 2,015 | 892 | 2,768 | 2,357 | 6,588 | 1,233 | 1,042 | 17,564 | 2,759 | 2,892 | 1,416 |
| L - Real estate activities | 10,936 | 134 | 13 | 30 | - | 106 | 29 | 186 | 47 | 2,261 | 69 | 20 | 7,161 | 640 | 133 | 107 |
| M - Professional, scientific and technical activities | 29,701 | 670 | 91 | 324 | 29 | 2,142 | 707 | 2,024 | 1,470 | 5,476 | 1,134 | 518 | 10,805 | 1,747 | 1,831 | 733 |
| N - Administrative and support service activities | 250,169 | 2,452 | 450 | 3,046 | 170 | 11,257 | 6,150 | 9,131 | 6,781 | 28,969 | 3,182 | 2,667 | 151,221 | 9,464 | 7,526 | 7,703 |
| O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 619,981 | 16,619 | 6,009 | 13,011 | 7,169 | 43,146 | 14,081 | 59,173 | 53,668 | 75,298 | 19,457 | 22,736 | 139,379 | 56,065 | 40,924 | 53,246 |
| P - Education | 391,170 | 12,696 | 2,875 | 9,098 | 5,240 | 42,401 | 11,241 | 38,804 | 32,763 | 51,794 | 17,828 | 18,369 | 64,978 | 30,406 | 45,259 | 7,418 |
| Q - Human health and social work activities | 116,580 | 5,531 | 1,112 | 2,403 | 1,745 | 9,736 | 2,761 | 8,740 | 6,393 | 14,621 | 4,578 | 3,102 | 33,825 | 10,580 | 9,209 | 2,244 |
| R - Arts, entertainment and recreation | 59,030 | 846 | 113 | 912 | 36 | 4,024 | 628 | 3,644 | 2,695 | 15,626 | 1,535 | 535 | 20,187 | 3,148 | 3,529 | 1,572 |
| S - Other service activities | 490,755 | 9,367 | 1,855 | 7,149 | 3,652 | 35,071 | 5,128 | 27,715 | 29,963 | 83,457 | 17,365 | 24,058 | 102,812 | 42,112 | 80,886 | 20,165 |
| T - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services | 295,227 | 6,716 | 942 | 6,123 | 461 | 46,807 | 6,909 | 48,306 | 39,831 | 52,618 | 7,378 | 13,265 | 33,791 | 9,559 | 17,704 | 4,817 |
| U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 2,950 | 169 | 34 | 28 | 34 | 64 | 60 | 31 | 156 | 203 | 73 | 70 | 1,658 | 158 | 184 | 28 |
| **Total tertiary sector** | **6,117,590** | **160,411** | **27,153** | **126,930** | **23,779** | **489,350** | **151,342** | **530,978** | **373,432** | **930,282** | **246,153** | **182,894** | **1,650,892** | **446,419** | **587,192** | **190,383** |
| Not stated | 2,377,648 | 64,697 | 7,391 | 99,671 | 20,573 | 212,023 | 52,538 | 203,751 | 152,707 | 285,145 | 114,174 | 180,292 | 366,658 | 238,283 | 325,094 | 54,651 |
| **Total** | **41,985,720** | **1,053,617** | **244,321** | **1,020,787** | **323,935** | **4,712,421** | **1,033,544** | **3,957,489** | **3,601,501** | **5,336,457** | **1,481,138** | **1,363,956** | **6,055,220** | **5,587,287** | **5,244,108** | **969,939** |

## Table A1.14

**Employed population aged 10 years and over in conventional households by industry sector by ISCO-08 skill level, 2014 Census**

| Industry | Skill level 1 | | Skill level 2 | | Skill level ISCO Skill level 3 | | Skill level 4 | | Not reported | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 5,974,742 | 3,622,262 | 785,734 | 307,778 | 2,866 | 639 | 113,745 | 50,943 | 146,259 | 46,172 |
| **Total primary sector** | **5,974,742** | **3,622,262** | **785,734** | **307,778** | **2,866** | **639** | **113,745** | **50,943** | **146,259** | **46,172** |
| B - Mining and quarrying | 102,558 | 25,395 | 28,043 | 3,283 | 139 | 20 | 6,369 | 1,258 | 1,175 | 141 |
| C - Manufacturing | 397,444 | 554,925 | 162,078 | 195,117 | 1,744 | 1,954 | 48,028 | 64,897 | 5,774 | 3,108 |
| D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 13,050 | 1,250 | 18,423 | 1,390 | 414 | 10 | 8,490 | 1,699 | 114 | 9 |
| E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities | 14,409 | 3,093 | 5,631 | 928 | 43 | 2 | 1,508 | 702 | 186 | 20 |
| F - Construction | 634,677 | 77,647 | 182,938 | 9,601 | 2,472 | 128 | 34,023 | 10,161 | 8,322 | 509 |
| **Total secondary sector** | **1,162,138** | **662,310** | **397,113** | **210,319** | **4,812** | **2,114** | **98,418** | **78,717** | **15,571** | **3,787** |
| G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 460,583 | 655,866 | 297,281 | 231,658 | 2,179 | 743 | 143,742 | 152,555 | 5,613 | 5,876 |
| H - Transportation and storage | 443,747 | 13,648 | 264,647 | 4,980 | 1,938 | 30 | 77,137 | 7,492 | 4,037 | 93 |
| I - Accommodation and food service activities | 230,174 | 412,593 | 122,198 | 114,827 | 713 | 223 | 48,594 | 50,853 | 2,576 | 3,341 |
| J - Information and communication | 6,018 | 3,142 | 10,798 | 3,808 | 218 | 58 | 12,979 | 11,108 | 66 | 17 |
| K - Financial and insurance activities | 1,241 | 1,048 | 4,829 | 1,751 | 58 | 51 | 11,413 | 22,511 | 21 | 19 |
| L - Real estate activities | 1,817 | 956 | 2,934 | 1,432 | 32 | 5 | 2,301 | 1,429 | 23 | 7 |
| M - Professional, scientific and technical activities | 3,823 | 653 | 6,611 | 1,217 | 130 | 28 | 9,488 | 7,696 | 50 | 5 |
| N - Administrative and support service activities | 45,598 | 21,947 | 47,077 | 17,116 | 1,069 | 242 | 56,690 | 59,592 | 674 | 164 |
| O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 139,682 | 25,804 | 143,744 | 34,376 | 3,595 | 712 | 153,724 | 117,140 | 994 | 210 |
| P - Education | 3,545 | 3,695 | 7,645 | 19,094 | 805 | 1,444 | 62,439 | 292,201 | 96 | 206 |
| Q - Human health and social work activities | 12,377 | 7,261 | 13,433 | 15,010 | 556 | 1,618 | 20,247 | 45,345 | 492 | 241 |
| R - Arts, entertainment and recreation | 21,431 | 7,627 | 14,878 | 4,806 | 209 | 27 | 6,435 | 3,327 | 255 | 35 |
| S - Other service activities | 232,048 | 139,922 | 51,509 | 28,402 | 449 | 195 | 15,581 | 15,876 | 5,230 | 1,542 |
| T - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services | 137,962 | 119,495 | 18,710 | 10,580 | 47 | 21 | 2,248 | 1,652 | 3,309 | 1,203 |
| U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 127 | 86 | 340 | 153 | 9 | 6 | 1,045 | 1,171 | 10 | 3 |
| **Total tertiary sector** | **1,740,173** | **1,413,743** | **1,006,634** | **489,210** | **12,007** | **5,403** | **624,063** | **789,948** | **23,446** | **12,962** |
| Not stated | 827,220 | 956,404 | 235,971 | 167,985 | 1,540 | 869 | 77,955 | 84,060 | 14,308 | 11,330 |
| **Total** | **9,704,273** | **6,654,719** | **2,425,452** | **1,175,292** | **21,225** | **9,025** | **914,181** | **1,003,668** | **199,584** | **74,251** |

## Table A1.15

**Population in conventional households by type of disability by degree of disability by sex by activity status, 2014 Census**

**a) Seeing**

| | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | |
| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability |
| **Males** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 - 14 | 289,362 | 440 | 148 | 47,148 | 81 | 30 | 2,252,622 | 4,248 | 1,670 |
| 15 - 19 | 1,229,169 | 1,915 | 491 | 147,647 | 269 | 64 | 907,414 | 2,962 | 1,067 |
| 20 - 24 | 1,661,374 | 3,214 | 611 | 141,357 | 332 | 61 | 282,527 | 1,223 | 826 |
| 25 - 29 | 1,758,543 | 4,682 | 829 | 84,371 | 221 | 49 | 145,062 | 961 | 747 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,709,099 | 6,836 | 1,034 | 50,879 | 208 | 45 | 114,570 | 1,048 | 830 |
| 35 - 39 | 1,559,446 | 9,941 | 1,153 | 32,388 | 204 | 27 | 100,281 | 1,378 | 812 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,403,638 | 23,226 | 1,592 | 21,712 | 383 | 33 | 94,761 | 2,543 | 1,054 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,213,815 | 41,642 | 2,081 | 15,701 | 564 | 40 | 95,397 | 4,574 | 1,227 |
| 50 - 54 | 996,715 | 50,056 | 2,693 | 10,333 | 572 | 43 | 112,278 | 7,871 | 1,780 |
| 55 - 59 | 731,203 | 45,972 | 2,669 | 6,308 | 471 | 35 | 134,909 | 11,959 | 2,453 |
| 60 - 64 | 434,843 | 35,832 | 2,559 | 2,972 | 298 | 30 | 209,210 | 22,363 | 3,933 |
| 65 - 69 | 217,306 | 22,191 | 1,892 | 1,258 | 155 | 13 | 193,510 | 25,471 | 4,822 |
| 70 - 74 | 87,726 | 12,209 | 1,302 | 423 | 54 | 10 | 163,879 | 30,135 | 5,941 |
| 75 - 79 | 43,391 | 7,304 | 847 | 227 | 30 | 6 | 138,754 | 30,804 | 6,952 |
| 80 - 84 | 16,331 | 2,909 | 488 | 129 | 12 | 3 | 81,559 | 22,929 | 6,515 |
| 85 - 89 | 6,079 | 857 | 160 | 61 | 6 | 1 | 35,170 | 10,850 | 3,795 |
| 90 - 94 | 1,949 | 209 | 46 | 41 | 2 | - | 10,315 | 3,500 | 1,633 |
| 95+ | 1,228 | 97 | 20 | 21 | 1 | - | 3,540 | 1,370 | 862 |
| **Females** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 - 14 | 255,752 | 323 | 94 | 29,954 | 58 | 11 | 2,220,645 | 4,408 | 1,368 |
| 15 - 19 | 937,188 | 1,565 | 268 | 96,441 | 242 | 41 | 1,293,241 | 4,890 | 1,115 |
| 20 - 24 | 1,210,281 | 2,734 | 303 | 126,861 | 367 | 32 | 895,232 | 2,845 | 889 |
| 25 - 29 | 1,178,523 | 3,833 | 377 | 62,403 | 217 | 30 | 900,946 | 3,469 | 871 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,073,231 | 5,100 | 420 | 31,011 | 134 | 19 | 898,505 | 4,864 | 1,028 |
| 35 - 39 | 978,006 | 7,677 | 518 | 15,992 | 120 | 9 | 847,037 | 7,352 | 1,139 |
| 40 - 44 | 881,139 | 17,774 | 823 | 8,809 | 202 | 8 | 805,721 | 18,025 | 1,630 |
| 45 - 49 | 752,988 | 26,649 | 1,116 | 5,446 | 248 | 8 | 753,954 | 28,467 | 2,231 |
| 50 - 54 | 591,202 | 29,521 | 1,350 | 3,496 | 200 | 8 | 710,017 | 37,780 | 3,316 |
| 55 - 59 | 409,711 | 25,934 | 1,432 | 2,165 | 177 | 15 | 628,253 | 43,523 | 4,748 |
| 60 - 64 | 221,003 | 18,410 | 1,327 | 974 | 116 | 20 | 561,965 | 53,989 | 7,001 |
| 65 - 69 | 107,712 | 11,423 | 1,070 | 526 | 61 | 12 | 414,591 | 53,810 | 8,670 |
| 70 - 74 | 43,052 | 6,039 | 714 | 242 | 32 | 6 | 295,264 | 54,994 | 11,148 |
| 75 - 79 | 21,618 | 3,607 | 494 | 166 | 26 | 8 | 233,359 | 52,875 | 12,830 |
| 80 - 84 | 8,953 | 1,612 | 317 | 127 | 15 | 5 | 140,790 | 39,849 | 13,033 |
| 85 - 89 | 3,987 | 560 | 155 | 55 | 7 | 6 | 67,694 | 20,228 | 8,398 |
| 90 - 94 | 1,281 | 143 | 39 | 30 | 2 | - | 20,974 | 7,189 | 4,029 |
| 95+ | 755 | 57 | 24 | 16 | 1 | - | 8,300 | 3,055 | 2,228 |

**Table A1.15** (continued) Population in conventional households by type of disability by degree of disability by sex by activity status, 2014 Census

**b) Hearing**

| | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Degree of disability** | | | **Degree of disability** | | | **Degree of disability** | | |
| | **No disability** | **Mild disability** | **Moderate/ Severe disability** | **No disability** | **Mild disability** | **Moderate/ Severe disability** | **No disability** | **Mild disability** | **Moderate/ Severe disability** |
| **Males** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 - 14 | 289,001 | 692 | 257 | 47,103 | 119 | 37 | 2,251,554 | 4,881 | 2,105 |
| 15 - 19 | 1,228,373 | 2,337 | 865 | 147,657 | 244 | 79 | 908,292 | 1,940 | 1,211 |
| 20 - 24 | 1,660,993 | 2,931 | 1,275 | 141,502 | 175 | 73 | 282,524 | 979 | 1,073 |
| 25 - 29 | 1,758,847 | 3,763 | 1,444 | 84,433 | 139 | 69 | 144,957 | 927 | 886 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,710,464 | 4,888 | 1,617 | 50,933 | 145 | 54 | 114,536 | 912 | 1,000 |
| 35 - 39 | 1,563,642 | 5,582 | 1,316 | 32,456 | 129 | 34 | 100,805 | 987 | 679 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,419,968 | 7,074 | 1,414 | 21,985 | 108 | 35 | 96,414 | 1,232 | 712 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,246,485 | 9,382 | 1,671 | 16,133 | 135 | 37 | 98,636 | 1,708 | 854 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,034,547 | 12,868 | 2,049 | 10,752 | 155 | 41 | 117,817 | 3,018 | 1,094 |
| 55 - 59 | 764,188 | 13,748 | 1,908 | 6,617 | 172 | 25 | 143,232 | 4,776 | 1,313 |
| 60 - 64 | 457,977 | 13,518 | 1,739 | 3,154 | 131 | 15 | 223,272 | 10,226 | 2,008 |
| 65 - 69 | 230,270 | 9,850 | 1,269 | 1,348 | 66 | 12 | 208,214 | 13,126 | 2,463 |
| 70 - 74 | 93,425 | 6,840 | 972 | 442 | 38 | 7 | 177,156 | 19,204 | 3,595 |
| 75 - 79 | 46,182 | 4,678 | 682 | 233 | 24 | 6 | 148,894 | 22,902 | 4,714 |
| 80 - 84 | 16,905 | 2,355 | 468 | 128 | 11 | 5 | 85,740 | 20,118 | 5,145 |
| 85 - 89 | 6,112 | 813 | 171 | 64 | 3 | 1 | 36,017 | 10,553 | 3,245 |
| 90 - 94 | 1,941 | 209 | 54 | 41 | 1 | 1 | 10,004 | 3,949 | 1,495 |
| 95+ | 1,242 | 81 | 22 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 3,512 | 1,487 | 773 |
| **Females** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 - 14 | 255,505 | 492 | 172 | 29,946 | 55 | 22 | 2,220,235 | 4,334 | 1,852 |
| 15 - 19 | 937,011 | 1,450 | 560 | 96,556 | 118 | 50 | 1,295,533 | 2,363 | 1,350 |
| 20 - 24 | 1,210,730 | 1,855 | 733 | 127,079 | 143 | 38 | 895,510 | 2,079 | 1,377 |
| 25 - 29 | 1,179,394 | 2,493 | 846 | 62,516 | 106 | 28 | 901,030 | 2,804 | 1,452 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,074,600 | 3,210 | 941 | 31,084 | 66 | 14 | 899,322 | 3,395 | 1,680 |
| 35 - 39 | 981,506 | 3,805 | 890 | 16,051 | 56 | 14 | 850,307 | 3,919 | 1,302 |
| 40 - 44 | 893,683 | 5,130 | 923 | 8,940 | 64 | 15 | 818,511 | 5,414 | 1,451 |
| 45 - 49 | 772,853 | 6,772 | 1,128 | 5,625 | 60 | 17 | 775,213 | 7,610 | 1,829 |
| 50 - 54 | 612,514 | 8,350 | 1,209 | 3,621 | 68 | 15 | 736,927 | 11,776 | 2,410 |
| 55 - 59 | 427,645 | 8,359 | 1,073 | 2,276 | 72 | 9 | 658,198 | 15,574 | 2,752 |
| 60 - 64 | 232,606 | 7,186 | 948 | 1,049 | 49 | 12 | 596,094 | 23,140 | 3,721 |
| 65 - 69 | 114,449 | 5,074 | 682 | 566 | 28 | 5 | 446,724 | 26,117 | 4,230 |
| 70 - 74 | 46,076 | 3,265 | 464 | 255 | 23 | 2 | 323,186 | 32,322 | 5,898 |
| 75 - 79 | 23,071 | 2,329 | 319 | 179 | 15 | 6 | 255,804 | 36,017 | 7,243 |
| 80 - 84 | 9,380 | 1,258 | 244 | 126 | 16 | 5 | 153,047 | 32,298 | 8,327 |
| 85 - 89 | 4,106 | 484 | 112 | 53 | 10 | 5 | 71,920 | 18,700 | 5,700 |
| 90 - 94 | 1,291 | 130 | 42 | 32 | - | - | 21,902 | 7,281 | 3,009 |
| 95+ | 758 | 56 | 22 | 14 | 3 | - | 8,621 | 3,210 | 1,752 |

Table A1.15 (continued) Population in conventional households by type of disability by degree of disability by sex by activity status, 2014 Census

c) Walking

| | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | |
| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability |
| **Males** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 - 14 | 289,161 | 572 | 217 | 47,129 | 91 | 39 | 2,248,219 | 5,421 | 4,900 |
| 15 - 19 | 1,229,103 | 1,901 | 571 | 147,614 | 274 | 92 | 904,644 | 3,377 | 3,422 |
| 20 - 24 | 1,661,107 | 3,078 | 1,014 | 141,312 | 316 | 122 | 279,194 | 2,559 | 2,823 |
| 25 - 29 | 1,757,915 | 4,858 | 1,281 | 84,237 | 319 | 85 | 141,455 | 2,585 | 2,730 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,709,031 | 6,342 | 1,596 | 50,788 | 266 | 78 | 110,782 | 2,823 | 2,843 |
| 35 - 39 | 1,561,056 | 7,728 | 1,756 | 32,304 | 248 | 67 | 96,226 | 3,289 | 2,956 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,416,284 | 10,170 | 2,002 | 21,861 | 220 | 47 | 90,327 | 4,303 | 3,728 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,242,371 | 13,033 | 2,134 | 16,050 | 225 | 30 | 91,226 | 5,527 | 4,445 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,030,893 | 16,084 | 2,487 | 10,665 | 250 | 33 | 108,228 | 8,076 | 5,625 |
| 55 - 59 | 761,185 | 16,457 | 2,202 | 6,625 | 168 | 21 | 132,123 | 10,501 | 6,697 |
| 60 - 64 | 457,126 | 14,183 | 1,925 | 3,163 | 114 | 23 | 210,999 | 16,250 | 8,257 |
| 65 - 69 | 230,488 | 9,574 | 1,327 | 1,342 | 73 | 11 | 198,109 | 17,653 | 8,041 |
| 70 - 74 | 94,109 | 6,162 | 966 | 446 | 37 | 4 | 170,537 | 20,984 | 8,434 |
| 75 - 79 | 46,792 | 4,074 | 676 | 228 | 27 | 8 | 144,157 | 22,744 | 9,609 |
| 80 - 84 | 17,267 | 1,962 | 499 | 135 | 8 | 1 | 83,663 | 18,678 | 8,662 |
| 85 - 89 | 6,263 | 646 | 187 | 63 | 3 | 2 | 34,973 | 9,545 | 5,297 |
| 90 - 94 | 1,979 | 158 | 67 | 41 | 1 | 1 | 9,654 | 3,422 | 2,372 |
| 95+ | 1,247 | 69 | 29 | 21 | 1 | - | 3,256 | 1,304 | 1,212 |
| **Females** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 - 14 | 255,643 | 375 | 151 | 29,944 | 53 | 26 | 2,217,512 | 4,904 | 4,005 |
| 15 - 19 | 937,505 | 1,174 | 342 | 96,560 | 123 | 41 | 1,292,723 | 3,559 | 2,964 |
| 20 - 24 | 1,211,154 | 1,688 | 476 | 127,059 | 157 | 44 | 893,326 | 3,208 | 2,432 |
| 25 - 29 | 1,179,762 | 2,476 | 495 | 62,490 | 122 | 38 | 899,008 | 3,754 | 2,524 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,075,244 | 2,972 | 535 | 31,056 | 88 | 20 | 897,713 | 4,247 | 2,437 |
| 35 - 39 | 981,922 | 3,729 | 550 | 16,055 | 54 | 12 | 848,154 | 5,101 | 2,273 |
| 40 - 44 | 893,546 | 5,541 | 649 | 8,947 | 64 | 8 | 815,072 | 7,527 | 2,777 |
| 45 - 49 | 772,265 | 7,690 | 798 | 5,611 | 78 | 13 | 769,706 | 11,400 | 3,546 |
| 50 - 54 | 610,755 | 10,292 | 1,026 | 3,612 | 84 | 8 | 728,632 | 17,392 | 5,089 |
| 55 - 59 | 425,635 | 10,468 | 974 | 2,270 | 75 | 12 | 647,368 | 22,799 | 6,357 |
| 60 - 64 | 231,298 | 8,547 | 895 | 1,048 | 52 | 10 | 582,922 | 31,399 | 8,634 |
| 65 - 69 | 113,821 | 5,730 | 654 | 560 | 32 | 7 | 434,061 | 33,109 | 9,901 |
| 70 - 74 | 45,861 | 3,403 | 541 | 259 | 15 | 6 | 311,220 | 37,707 | 12,479 |
| 75 - 79 | 23,044 | 2,266 | 409 | 174 | 18 | 8 | 243,445 | 40,133 | 15,486 |
| 80 - 84 | 9,350 | 1,230 | 302 | 127 | 14 | 6 | 143,129 | 33,832 | 16,711 |
| 85 - 89 | 4,078 | 469 | 155 | 54 | 7 | 7 | 65,835 | 18,633 | 11,852 |
| 90 - 94 | 1,294 | 114 | 55 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 19,225 | 6,830 | 6,137 |
| 95+ | 747 | 49 | 40 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 7,356 | 2,989 | 3,238 |

**Table A1.15** (continued) Population in conventional households by type of disability by degree of disability by sex by activity status, 2014 Census

### d) Remembering/concentrating

| | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Inactive | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | |
| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability |
| **Males** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 - 14 | 288,006 | 1,347 | 597 | 46,945 | 209 | 105 | 2,240,076 | 10,218 | 8,246 |
| 15 - 19 | 1,226,759 | 3,468 | 1,348 | 147,448 | 380 | 152 | 901,946 | 4,318 | 5,179 |
| 20 - 24 | 1,659,740 | 3,974 | 1,485 | 141,336 | 282 | 132 | 277,850 | 2,751 | 3,975 |
| 25 - 29 | 1,757,522 | 4,977 | 1,555 | 84,293 | 260 | 88 | 140,760 | 2,538 | 3,472 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,709,181 | 6,085 | 1,703 | 50,812 | 235 | 85 | 110,046 | 2,787 | 3,615 |
| 35 - 39 | 1,562,069 | 6,998 | 1,473 | 32,334 | 210 | 75 | 96,318 | 2,894 | 3,259 |
| 40 - 44 | 1,417,633 | 9,302 | 1,521 | 21,900 | 172 | 56 | 91,672 | 3,319 | 3,367 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,243,974 | 12,019 | 1,545 | 16,047 | 208 | 50 | 94,161 | 3,882 | 3,155 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,032,998 | 14,824 | 1,642 | 10,702 | 206 | 40 | 113,118 | 5,422 | 3,389 |
| 55 - 59 | 764,187 | 14,343 | 1,314 | 6,600 | 193 | 21 | 139,180 | 6,769 | 3,372 |
| 60 - 64 | 459,284 | 12,633 | 1,317 | 3,159 | 122 | 19 | 220,273 | 11,242 | 3,991 |
| 65 - 69 | 232,135 | 8,375 | 879 | 1,351 | 65 | 10 | 207,474 | 12,613 | 3,716 |
| 70 - 74 | 94,992 | 5,496 | 749 | 450 | 34 | 3 | 179,003 | 16,302 | 4,650 |
| 75 - 79 | 47,486 | 3,525 | 531 | 233 | 20 | 10 | 153,431 | 17,843 | 5,236 |
| 80 - 84 | 17,660 | 1,694 | 374 | 135 | 6 | 3 | 90,564 | 15,140 | 5,299 |
| 85 - 89 | 6,402 | 554 | 140 | 63 | 2 | 3 | 38,785 | 7,680 | 3,350 |
| 90 - 94 | 1,998 | 148 | 58 | 41 | 1 | 1 | 11,086 | 2,820 | 1,542 |
| 95+ | 1,255 | 65 | 25 | 22 | - | - | 3,761 | 1,150 | 861 |
| **Females** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 - 14 | 254,851 | 925 | 393 | 29,879 | 95 | 49 | 2,211,627 | 7,968 | 6,826 |
| 15 - 19 | 936,198 | 2,073 | 750 | 96,481 | 160 | 83 | 1,289,870 | 4,628 | 4,748 |
| 20 - 24 | 1,209,933 | 2,503 | 882 | 127,048 | 160 | 52 | 891,316 | 3,839 | 3,811 |
| 25 - 29 | 1,178,843 | 2,983 | 907 | 62,507 | 106 | 37 | 897,558 | 4,224 | 3,504 |
| 30 - 34 | 1,073,971 | 3,806 | 974 | 31,044 | 87 | 33 | 895,911 | 5,009 | 3,477 |
| 35 - 39 | 980,610 | 4,698 | 893 | 16,029 | 71 | 21 | 846,988 | 5,615 | 2,925 |
| 40 - 44 | 892,086 | 6,639 | 1,011 | 8,901 | 99 | 19 | 814,376 | 7,886 | 3,114 |
| 45 - 49 | 771,346 | 8,388 | 1,019 | 5,594 | 92 | 16 | 770,547 | 10,771 | 3,334 |
| 50 - 54 | 610,819 | 10,053 | 1,201 | 3,601 | 85 | 18 | 732,140 | 14,988 | 3,985 |
| 55 - 59 | 426,617 | 9,477 | 983 | 2,272 | 78 | 7 | 654,548 | 18,030 | 3,946 |
| 60 - 64 | 232,052 | 7,743 | 945 | 1,052 | 47 | 11 | 593,327 | 24,618 | 5,010 |
| 65 - 69 | 114,621 | 4,990 | 594 | 565 | 30 | 4 | 446,122 | 25,614 | 5,335 |
| 70 - 74 | 46,322 | 2,983 | 500 | 259 | 15 | 6 | 324,277 | 29,710 | 7,419 |
| 75 - 79 | 23,471 | 1,924 | 324 | 176 | 17 | 7 | 259,249 | 30,971 | 8,844 |
| 80 - 84 | 9,659 | 982 | 241 | 131 | 10 | 6 | 156,400 | 26,961 | 10,311 |
| 85 - 89 | 4,228 | 355 | 119 | 54 | 10 | 4 | 74,409 | 14,917 | 6,994 |
| 90 - 94 | 1,319 | 94 | 50 | 32 | - | - | 22,607 | 5,812 | 3,773 |
| 95+ | 761 | 45 | 30 | 15 | - | 2 | 8,832 | 2,614 | 2,137 |

## Table A1.16

**Population aged 15-64 in conventional households by type of disability by degree of disability by activity status by sex, 2014 Census**

**a) Seeing**

| Activity status | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability |
| Employee (government) | 754,273 | 16,176 | 871 | 564,895 | 10,590 | 281 |
| Employee (private, org) | 4,748,415 | 65,167 | 5,546 | 2,532,532 | 30,646 | 2,286 |
| Employer | 743,005 | 30,110 | 2,082 | 255,123 | 11,043 | 872 |
| Own account worker | 5,506,782 | 142,695 | 10,156 | 2,980,923 | 73,196 | 4,540 |
| Contributing family worker | 1,554,586 | 13,632 | 1,797 | 2,314,189 | 36,416 | 2,754 |
| Sought work | 562,976 | 3,863 | 490 | 384,714 | 2,225 | 238 |
| Did not seek work | 104,311 | 1,290 | 304 | 65,674 | 757 | 178 |
| Full-time student | 2,768,605 | 5,743 | 1,075 | 2,857,598 | 7,424 | 929 |
| Household work | 262,539 | 4,786 | 823 | 7,029,695 | 189,445 | 14,354 |
| Pensioner, retired, elderly person | 811,903 | 130,582 | 26,612 | 1,111,871 | 205,454 | 47,976 |
| Ill, disabled | 130,186 | 17,908 | 13,856 | 109,940 | 22,090 | 18,899 |
| Other active | 54,156 | 1,752 | 163 | 28,720 | 1,070 | 108 |
| Other inactive | 998,214 | 25,880 | 4,249 | 521,711 | 16,442 | 3,336 |
| **Total** | **18,999,951** | **459,584** | **68,024** | **20,757,585** | **606,798** | **96,751** |

**b) Hearing**

| Activity status | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability |
| Employee (government) | 766,834 | 3,982 | 504 | 574,325 | 1,329 | 112 |
| Employee (private, org) | 4,789,548 | 24,659 | 4,921 | 2,550,134 | 12,723 | 2,607 |
| Employer | 764,251 | 9,694 | 1,252 | 262,751 | 3,791 | 496 |
| Own account worker | 5,597,661 | 53,217 | 8,755 | 3,027,966 | 26,411 | 4,282 |
| Contributing family worker | 1,556,962 | 9,429 | 3,624 | 2,332,575 | 17,052 | 3,732 |
| Sought work | 565,001 | 1,796 | 532 | 385,968 | 952 | 257 |
| Did not seek work | 104,722 | 762 | 421 | 65,951 | 440 | 218 |
| Full-time student | 2,770,176 | 4,314 | 933 | 2,861,274 | 3,847 | 830 |
| Household work | 263,891 | 3,149 | 1,108 | 7,149,042 | 72,013 | 12,439 |
| Pensioner, retired, elderly person | 863,727 | 87,216 | 18,154 | 1,202,040 | 134,473 | 28,788 |
| Ill, disabled | 137,643 | 14,470 | 9,837 | 120,514 | 18,324 | 12,091 |
| Other active | 55,306 | 628 | 137 | 29,427 | 392 | 79 |
| Other inactive | 1,011,417 | 13,014 | 3,912 | 529,264 | 9,256 | 2,969 |
| **Total** | **19,247,139** | **226,330** | **54,090** | **21,091,231** | **301,003** | **68,900** |

**Table A1.16** (continued) Population aged 15-64 in conventional households by type of disability by degree of disability by activity status by sex, 2014 Census

### c) Walking

| Activity status | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability |
| Employee (government) | 762,027 | 7,399 | 1,894 | 573,537 | 1,963 | 266 |
| Employee (private, org) | 4,785,930 | 28,432 | 4,766 | 2,551,934 | 12,024 | 1,506 |
| Employer | 760,574 | 12,575 | 2,048 | 260,999 | 5,300 | 739 |
| Own account worker | 5,591,616 | 58,546 | 9,471 | 3,024,121 | 30,712 | 3,826 |
| Contributing family worker | 1,558,097 | 9,336 | 2,582 | 2,332,998 | 17,726 | 2,635 |
| Sought work | 564,024 | 2,641 | 664 | 385,871 | 1,038 | 268 |
| Did not seek work | 104,052 | 1,290 | 563 | 65,793 | 553 | 263 |
| Full-time student | 2,769,232 | 4,397 | 1,794 | 2,860,825 | 3,889 | 1,237 |
| Household work | 262,580 | 4,224 | 1,344 | 7,133,642 | 87,494 | 12,358 |
| Pensioner, retired, elderly person | 838,895 | 96,470 | 33,732 | 1,158,508 | 153,417 | 53,376 |
| Ill, disabled | 77,095 | 36,310 | 48,545 | 71,586 | 32,292 | 47,051 |
| Other active | 55,133 | 763 | 175 | 29,335 | 488 | 75 |
| Other inactive | 1,005,918 | 16,350 | 6,075 | 526,054 | 10,878 | 4,557 |
| **Total** | **19,135,173** | **278,733** | **113,653** | **20,975,203** | **357,774** | **128,157** |

### d) Remembering/concentrating

| Activity status | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability |
| Employee (government) | 766,111 | 4,509 | 700 | 574,624 | 1,032 | 110 |
| Employee (private, org) | 4,788,098 | 26,825 | 4,205 | 2,549,141 | 14,130 | 2,193 |
| Employer | 763,542 | 10,591 | 1,064 | 261,857 | 4,613 | 568 |
| Own account worker | 5,596,511 | 55,721 | 7,401 | 3,023,567 | 30,682 | 4,410 |
| Contributing family worker | 1,553,928 | 11,422 | 4,665 | 2,329,268 | 19,691 | 4,400 |
| Sought work | 563,871 | 2,605 | 853 | 385,640 | 1,162 | 375 |
| Did not seek work | 102,672 | 1,949 | 1,284 | 65,245 | 799 | 565 |
| Full-time student | 2,765,979 | 7,287 | 2,157 | 2,858,993 | 5,403 | 1,555 |
| Household work | 261,647 | 4,448 | 2,053 | 7,140,273 | 80,024 | 13,197 |
| Pensioner, retired, elderly person | 878,915 | 71,064 | 19,118 | 1,212,670 | 119,323 | 33,308 |
| Ill, disabled | 100,801 | 27,367 | 33,782 | 90,896 | 27,246 | 32,787 |
| Other active | 55,091 | 759 | 221 | 29,250 | 513 | 135 |
| Other inactive | 999,490 | 17,573 | 11,280 | 522,028 | 11,380 | 8,081 |
| **Total** | **19,196,656** | **242,120** | **88,783** | **21,043,452** | **315,998** | **101,684** |

## Table A1.17

**Population aged 15-64 in conventional households by industry section by degree of disability by age by sex, 2014 Census**

### a) Seeing

| Industry | Numbers | | | | | | | | | Percentages | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Both sexes | | | Males | | | Females | | | Both sexes | | | Males | | | Females | | |
| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability |
| A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 10,774,224 | 257,380 | 19,541 | 6,835,018 | 174,793 | 13,536 | 3,939,206 | 82,587 | 6,005 | 49.7 | 57.7 | 54.7 | 52.7 | 63.9 | 60.5 | 45.1 | 47.8 | 44.9 |
| B - Mining and quarrying | 166,748 | 1,538 | 95 | 137,009 | 1,201 | 74 | 29,739 | 337 | 21 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| C - Manufacturing | 1,415,161 | 18,693 | 1,217 | 604,346 | 9,944 | 778 | 810,815 | 8,749 | 439 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 9.3 | 5.1 | 3.3 |
| D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 44,256 | 562 | 31 | 39,931 | 530 | 30 | 4,325 | 32 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 26,129 | 350 | 43 | 21,459 | 282 | 36 | 4,670 | 68 | 7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| F - Construction | 948,395 | 11,341 | 742 | 851,104 | 10,631 | 697 | 97,291 | 710 | 45 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1,917,096 | 37,050 | 1,950 | 893,350 | 15,179 | 869 | 1,023,746 | 21,871 | 1,081 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 8.1 |
| H - Transportation and storage | 807,948 | 9,317 | 484 | 782,072 | 8,968 | 466 | 25,876 | 349 | 18 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| I - Accommodation and food service activities | 967,885 | 17,339 | 868 | 398,037 | 5,887 | 331 | 569,848 | 11,452 | 537 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 4.0 |
| J - Information and communication | 47,659 | 526 | 27 | 29,741 | 316 | 22 | 17,918 | 210 | 5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| K - Financial and insurance activities | 42,527 | 401 | 14 | 17,381 | 176 | 5 | 25,146 | 225 | 9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| L - Real estate activities | 10,777 | 150 | 9 | 7,011 | 91 | 5 | 3,766 | 59 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| M - Professional, scientific and technical activities | 29,231 | 450 | 20 | 19,730 | 356 | 16 | 9,501 | 94 | 4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| N - Administrative and support service activities | 247,282 | 2,754 | 133 | 148,999 | 2,017 | 92 | 98,283 | 737 | 41 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 605,616 | 13,810 | 555 | 430,551 | 10,718 | 470 | 175,065 | 3,092 | 85 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| P - Education | 383,041 | 7,918 | 211 | 72,716 | 1,763 | 51 | 310,325 | 6,155 | 160 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 1.2 |
| Q - Human health and social work activities | 113,799 | 2,587 | 194 | 45,578 | 1,386 | 141 | 68,221 | 1,201 | 53 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| R - Arts, entertainment and recreation | 58,042 | 896 | 92 | 42,358 | 764 | 86 | 15,684 | 132 | 6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| S - Other service activities | 480,565 | 9,200 | 990 | 298,173 | 5,949 | 696 | 182,392 | 3,251 | 294 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| T - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services | 290,079 | 4,687 | 461 | 159,406 | 2,599 | 271 | 130,673 | 2,088 | 190 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 2,915 | 35 | - | 1,518 | 13 | - | 1,397 | 22 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | - |
| Not stated | 2,320,320 | 49,263 | 8,065 | 1,133,379 | 19,930 | 3,688 | 1,186,941 | 29,333 | 4,377 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 22.6 | 8.7 | 7.3 | 16.5 | 13.6 | 17.0 | 32.7 |
| **Total** | **21,699,695** | **446,247** | **35,742** | **12,968,867** | **273,493** | **22,360** | **8,730,828** | **172,754** | **13,382** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

Table A1.17 (continued) Population aged 15-64 in conventional households by industry section by degree of disability by age by sex, 2014 Census

b) Hearing

| Industry | Numbers | | | | | | | | | Percentages | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Both sexes | | | Males | | | Females | | | Both sexes | | | Males | | | Females | | |
| | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | |
| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability |
| A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 10,920,749 | 109,556 | 20,840 | 6,937,889 | 71,859 | 13,599 | 3,982,860 | 37,697 | 7,241 | 49.7 | 63.4 | 59.7 | 52.8 | 68.6 | 64.0 | 45.1 | 55.4 | 52.9 |
| B - Mining and quarrying | 167,630 | 643 | 108 | 137,705 | 494 | 85 | 29,925 | 149 | 23 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| C - Manufacturing | 1,427,254 | 6,390 | 1,427 | 610,888 | 3,431 | 749 | 816,366 | 2,959 | 678 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 9.2 | 4.3 | 5.0 |
| D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 44,702 | 120 | 27 | 40,351 | 114 | 26 | 4,351 | 6 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 26,357 | 134 | 31 | 21,649 | 108 | 20 | 4,708 | 26 | 11 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| F - Construction | 955,801 | 3,927 | 750 | 858,109 | 3,623 | 700 | 97,692 | 304 | 50 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1,945,859 | 9,094 | 1,143 | 905,261 | 3,604 | 533 | 1,040,598 | 5,490 | 610 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 11.8 | 8.1 | 4.5 |
| H - Transportation and storage | 815,010 | 2,411 | 328 | 788,886 | 2,308 | 312 | 26,124 | 103 | 16 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| I - Accommodation and food service activities | 980,773 | 4,718 | 601 | 402,476 | 1,560 | 219 | 578,297 | 3,158 | 382 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 2.8 |
| J - Information and communication | 48,106 | 93 | 13 | 30,008 | 61 | 10 | 18,098 | 32 | 3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| K - Financial and insurance activities | 42,877 | 62 | 3 | 17,529 | 31 | 2 | 25,348 | 31 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| L - Real estate activities | 10,893 | 40 | 3 | 7,078 | 26 | 3 | 3,815 | 14 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| M - Professional, scientific and technical activities | 29,601 | 86 | 14 | 20,019 | 72 | 11 | 9,582 | 14 | 3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| N - Administrative and support service activities | 249,395 | 686 | 88 | 150,527 | 522 | 59 | 98,868 | 164 | 29 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 616,687 | 2,976 | 318 | 439,017 | 2,466 | 256 | 177,670 | 510 | 62 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| P - Education | 390,102 | 992 | 76 | 74,193 | 303 | 34 | 315,909 | 689 | 42 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Q - Human health and social work activities | 115,947 | 560 | 73 | 46,655 | 398 | 52 | 69,292 | 162 | 21 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| R - Arts, entertainment and recreation | 58,727 | 265 | 38 | 42,950 | 223 | 35 | 15,777 | 42 | 3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| S - Other service activities | 486,461 | 3,518 | 776 | 302,069 | 2,255 | 494 | 184,392 | 1,263 | 282 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| T - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services | 292,554 | 2,186 | 487 | 160,919 | 1,109 | 248 | 131,635 | 1,077 | 239 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 2,948 | 2 | - | 1,529 | 2 | - | 1,419 | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | - |
| Not stated | 2,345,484 | 24,377 | 7,787 | 1,142,964 | 10,230 | 3,803 | 1,202,520 | 14,147 | 3,984 | 10.7 | 14.1 | 22.3 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 17.9 | 13.6 | 20.8 | 29.1 |
| Total | 21,973,917 | 172,836 | 34,931 | 13,138,671 | 104,799 | 21,250 | 8,835,246 | 68,037 | 13,681 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Table A1.17 (continued) Population aged 15-64 in conventional households by industry section by degree of disability by age by sex, 2014 Census**

## c) Walking

| Industry | Numbers — Both sexes No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/Severe disability | Males No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/Severe disability | Females No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/Severe disability | Percentages — Both sexes No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/Severe disability | Males No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/Severe disability | Females No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/Severe disability |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 10,920,188 | 114,446 | 16,511 | 6,934,978 | 76,552 | 11,817 | 3,985,210 | 37,894 | 4,694 | 49.8 | 58.4 | 45.8 | 52.9 | 63.4 | 50.1 | 45.1 | 50.3 | 37.6 |
| B - Mining and quarrying | 167,738 | 561 | 82 | 137,750 | 456 | 78 | 29,988 | 105 | 4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| C - Manufacturing | 1,425,955 | 7,598 | 1,518 | 609,860 | 4,248 | 960 | 816,095 | 3,350 | 558 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 44,573 | 217 | 59 | 40,229 | 204 | 58 | 4,344 | 13 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 26,366 | 132 | 24 | 21,647 | 109 | 21 | 4,719 | 23 | 3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| F - Construction | 955,809 | 4,079 | 590 | 858,019 | 3,849 | 564 | 97,790 | 230 | 26 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1,940,644 | 13,633 | 1,819 | 902,889 | 5,535 | 974 | 1,037,755 | 8,098 | 845 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 6.8 |
| H - Transportation and storage | 814,110 | 3,160 | 479 | 788,005 | 3,046 | 455 | 26,105 | 114 | 24 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| I - Accommodation and food service activities | 978,282 | 6,973 | 837 | 401,386 | 2,431 | 438 | 576,896 | 4,542 | 399 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 3.2 |
| J - Information and communication | 48,024 | 144 | 44 | 29,943 | 104 | 32 | 18,081 | 40 | 12 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| K - Financial and insurance activities | 42,834 | 93 | 15 | 17,493 | 59 | 10 | 25,341 | 34 | 5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| L - Real estate activities | 10,866 | 62 | 8 | 7,064 | 37 | 6 | 3,802 | 25 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| M - Professional, scientific and technical activities | 29,553 | 125 | 23 | 19,982 | 100 | 20 | 9,571 | 25 | 3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| N - Administrative and support service activities | 249,140 | 856 | 173 | 150,293 | 674 | 141 | 98,847 | 182 | 32 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 613,660 | 5,152 | 1,169 | 436,176 | 4,480 | 1,083 | 177,484 | 672 | 86 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| P - Education | 389,399 | 1,544 | 227 | 73,972 | 476 | 82 | 315,427 | 1,068 | 145 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Q - Human health and social work activities | 115,701 | 755 | 124 | 46,517 | 494 | 94 | 69,184 | 261 | 30 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| R - Arts, entertainment and recreation | 58,564 | 397 | 69 | 42,801 | 344 | 63 | 15,763 | 53 | 6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| S - Other service activities | 485,825 | 4,105 | 825 | 301,339 | 2,823 | 656 | 184,486 | 1,282 | 169 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| T - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services | 292,783 | 2,093 | 351 | 160,789 | 1,228 | 259 | 131,994 | 865 | 92 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 2,938 | 9 | 3 | 1,523 | 5 | 3 | 1,415 | 4 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - |
| Not stated | 2,336,625 | 29,938 | 11,085 | 1,137,740 | 13,507 | 5,750 | 1,198,885 | 16,431 | 5,335 | 10.6 | 15.3 | 30.8 | 8.7 | 11.2 | 24.4 | 13.6 | 21.8 | 42.8 |
| **Total** | **21,949,577** | **196,072** | **36,035** | **13,120,395** | **120,761** | **23,564** | **8,829,182** | **75,311** | **12,471** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

**Table A1.17 (continued) Population aged 15-64 in conventional households by industry section by degree of disability by age by sex, 2014 Census**

**d) Remembering/concentrating**

| Industry | Numbers | | | | | | | | | Percentages | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Both sexes | | | Males | | | Females | | | Both sexes | | | Males | | | Females | | |
| | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | | Degree of disability | | |
| | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability | No disability | Mild disability | Moderate/ Severe disability |
| A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 10,908,347 | 122,885 | 19,913 | 6,932,174 | 78,956 | 12,217 | 3,976,173 | 43,929 | 7,696 | 49.7 | 63.6 | 44.5 | 52.8 | 68.6 | 46.7 | 45.1 | 56.2 | 41.4 |
| B - Mining and quarrying | 167,783 | 536 | 62 | 137,835 | 399 | 50 | 29,948 | 137 | 12 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| C - Manufacturing | 1,428,652 | 5,598 | 821 | 611,713 | 2,918 | 437 | 816,939 | 2,680 | 384 | 6.5 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 9.3 | 3.4 | 2.1 |
| D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 44,743 | 105 | 1 | 40,395 | 95 | 1 | 4,348 | 10 | - | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 26,332 | 147 | 43 | 21,625 | 117 | 35 | 4,707 | 30 | 8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| F - Construction | 956,642 | 3,360 | 476 | 858,968 | 3,049 | 415 | 97,674 | 311 | 61 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1,944,879 | 10,339 | 878 | 905,172 | 3,841 | 385 | 1,039,707 | 6,498 | 493 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 11.8 | 8.3 | 2.7 |
| H - Transportation and storage | 815,172 | 2,297 | 280 | 789,050 | 2,198 | 258 | 26,122 | 99 | 22 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| I - Accommodation and food service activities | 980,585 | 5,032 | 475 | 402,503 | 1,562 | 190 | 578,082 | 3,470 | 285 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 1.5 |
| J - Information and communication | 48,124 | 72 | 16 | 30,022 | 45 | 12 | 18,102 | 27 | 4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| K - Financial and insurance activities | 42,891 | 44 | 7 | 17,531 | 28 | 3 | 25,360 | 16 | 4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| L - Real estate activities | 10,911 | 24 | 1 | 7,095 | 12 | - | 3,816 | 12 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| M - Professional, scientific and technical activities | 29,643 | 51 | 7 | 20,055 | 40 | 7 | 9,588 | 11 | - | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| N - Administrative and support service activities | 249,550 | 534 | 85 | 150,657 | 397 | 54 | 98,893 | 137 | 31 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 616,872 | 2,830 | 279 | 439,025 | 2,481 | 233 | 177,847 | 349 | 46 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| P - Education | 390,395 | 723 | 52 | 74,292 | 212 | 26 | 316,103 | 511 | 26 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Q - Human health and social work activities | 116,090 | 451 | 39 | 46,803 | 277 | 25 | 69,287 | 174 | 14 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| R - Arts, entertainment and recreation | 58,812 | 196 | 22 | 43,032 | 158 | 18 | 15,780 | 38 | 4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| S - Other service activities | 486,200 | 3,859 | 696 | 301,881 | 2,474 | 463 | 184,319 | 1,385 | 233 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| T - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services | 292,674 | 2,082 | 471 | 160,914 | 1,100 | 262 | 131,760 | 982 | 209 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 2,949 | 1 | - | 1,531 | - | - | 1,418 | 1 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | - |
| Not stated | 2,325,404 | 32,117 | 20,127 | 1,131,132 | 14,773 | 11,092 | 1,194,272 | 17,344 | 9,035 | 10.6 | 16.6 | 45.0 | 8.6 | 12.8 | 42.4 | 13.5 | 22.2 | 48.7 |
| **Total** | **21,943,650** | **193,283** | **44,751** | **13,123,405** | **115,132** | **26,183** | **8,820,245** | **78,151** | **18,568** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

# Appendix 2. Labour Force Projections, State/Region tables

## Table A2

**Projected labour force population by sex by age and labour force indicators by sex, medium variant, 2015-2030**

### a) Kachin

| Age groups | 2015 Both sexes | 2015 Males | 2015 Females | 2020 Both sexes | 2020 Males | 2020 Females | 2025 Both sexes | 2025 Males | 2025 Females | 2030 Both sexes | 2030 Males | 2030 Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 12,467 | 7,910 | 4,557 | 10,186 | 6,395 | 3,791 | 8,423 | 5,314 | 3,109 | 6,805 | 4,295 | 2,510 |
| 15-19 | 78,914 | 53,607 | 25,307 | 74,451 | 49,907 | 24,545 | 66,602 | 44,234 | 22,368 | 62,163 | 41,464 | 20,700 |
| 20-24 | 123,099 | 85,420 | 37,679 | 123,933 | 81,547 | 42,386 | 124,498 | 79,802 | 44,697 | 119,074 | 74,529 | 44,544 |
| 25-29 | 120,731 | 86,226 | 34,505 | 135,814 | 94,193 | 41,621 | 143,120 | 92,807 | 50,313 | 150,961 | 94,123 | 56,839 |
| 30-34 | 107,720 | 76,116 | 31,604 | 124,942 | 87,971 | 36,970 | 141,540 | 96,400 | 45,140 | 151,144 | 95,899 | 55,245 |
| 35-39 | 92,469 | 63,984 | 28,484 | 111,718 | 76,117 | 35,600 | 129,831 | 88,214 | 41,617 | 147,673 | 96,895 | 50,778 |
| 40-44 | 82,918 | 55,733 | 27,185 | 95,207 | 63,298 | 31,909 | 115,302 | 75,549 | 39,753 | 134,078 | 87,753 | 46,326 |
| 45-49 | 66,114 | 42,980 | 23,134 | 84,271 | 54,090 | 30,181 | 97,047 | 61,738 | 35,309 | 117,838 | 73,984 | 43,853 |
| 50-54 | 50,889 | 31,707 | 19,182 | 63,970 | 39,888 | 24,082 | 81,902 | 50,517 | 31,384 | 94,698 | 58,017 | 36,680 |
| 55-59 | 35,642 | 21,997 | 13,645 | 46,811 | 27,970 | 18,841 | 59,206 | 35,551 | 23,655 | 76,249 | 45,428 | 30,820 |
| 60-64 | 18,660 | 11,817 | 6,843 | 26,595 | 15,894 | 10,701 | 35,570 | 20,603 | 14,967 | 45,681 | 26,695 | 18,986 |
| 65-69 | 9,482 | 6,216 | 3,266 | 13,355 | 8,084 | 5,270 | 19,486 | 11,245 | 8,241 | 26,528 | 15,016 | 11,512 |
| 70-74 | 3,795 | 2,498 | 1,297 | 4,898 | 3,120 | 1,777 | 6,716 | 4,071 | 2,646 | 9,551 | 5,659 | 3,891 |
| 75-79 | 1,546 | 1,041 | 505 | 1,780 | 1,104 | 676 | 2,404 | 1,460 | 944 | 3,406 | 1,986 | 1,419 |
| 80+ | 1,195 | 788 | 407 | 1,266 | 781 | 485 | 1,544 | 890 | 654 | 2,117 | 1,184 | 933 |
| **Total** | **805,642** | **548,041** | **257,601** | **919,197** | **610,361** | **308,835** | **1,033,189** | **668,393** | **364,797** | **1,147,965** | **722,927** | **425,038** |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 Both sexes | 2015 Males | 2015 Females | 2020 Both sexes | 2020 Males | 2020 Females | 2025 Both sexes | 2025 Males | 2025 Females | 2030 Both sexes | 2030 Males | 2030 Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population aged 15-64 | 1,153,903 | 615,615 | 538,288 | 1,293,049 | 692,193 | 600,856 | 1,416,592 | 760,228 | 656,364 | 1,533,398 | 825,366 | 708,032 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 777,158 | 529,589 | 247,569 | 887,712 | 590,876 | 296,836 | 994,617 | 645,414 | 349,203 | 1,099,559 | 694,787 | 404,772 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 67.4 | 86.0 | 46.0 | 68.7 | 85.4 | 49.4 | 70.2 | 84.9 | 53.2 | 71.7 | 84.2 | 57.2 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 17.5 | 22.6 | 11.7 | 15.3 | 19.0 | 11.1 | 13.5 | 16.3 | 10.2 | 11.8 | 14.1 | 9.2 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 7.0 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 12.1 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 7.9 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 45.8 | 60.0 | 30.4 | 47.7 | 61.2 | 33.3 | 49.2 | 61.5 | 36.0 | 50.4 | 61.3 | 38.7 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | 68.0 | | | 66.4 | | | 64.7 | | | 63.0 | | |

**Table A2 (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by age and labour force indicators by sex, medium variant, 2015-2030**

**b) Kayah**

| Age groups | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 3,289 | 1,860 | 1,430 | 2,878 | 1,614 | 1,263 | 2,460 | 1,387 | 1,073 | 1,982 | 1,119 | 863 |
| 15-19 | 15,928 | 9,507 | 6,420 | 16,465 | 9,845 | 6,621 | 15,780 | 9,370 | 6,409 | 15,231 | 9,087 | 6,145 |
| 20-24 | 21,007 | 12,438 | 8,569 | 22,693 | 13,225 | 9,469 | 25,062 | 14,430 | 10,632 | 25,754 | 14,492 | 11,262 |
| 25-29 | 20,104 | 12,090 | 8,013 | 22,212 | 12,898 | 9,314 | 25,267 | 14,196 | 11,071 | 29,415 | 16,083 | 13,332 |
| 30-34 | 18,477 | 11,104 | 7,374 | 20,613 | 11,958 | 8,655 | 23,014 | 12,835 | 10,179 | 26,532 | 14,276 | 12,256 |
| 35-39 | 15,893 | 9,332 | 6,561 | 19,180 | 10,868 | 8,312 | 21,499 | 11,756 | 9,743 | 24,117 | 12,674 | 11,443 |
| 40-44 | 14,218 | 8,245 | 5,973 | 16,506 | 9,079 | 7,427 | 19,995 | 10,621 | 9,373 | 22,476 | 11,534 | 10,942 |
| 45-49 | 11,571 | 6,609 | 4,962 | 14,251 | 7,910 | 6,341 | 16,616 | 8,762 | 7,855 | 20,176 | 10,301 | 9,875 |
| 50-54 | 9,178 | 5,334 | 3,844 | 11,211 | 6,141 | 5,070 | 13,871 | 7,401 | 6,470 | 16,252 | 8,251 | 8,001 |
| 55-59 | 6,360 | 3,776 | 2,584 | 8,412 | 4,625 | 3,788 | 10,370 | 5,381 | 4,989 | 12,904 | 6,545 | 6,359 |
| 60-64 | 3,496 | 2,202 | 1,295 | 4,755 | 2,730 | 2,025 | 6,411 | 3,409 | 3,002 | 8,032 | 4,044 | 3,988 |
| 65-69 | 1,634 | 1,028 | 606 | 2,439 | 1,415 | 1,024 | 3,413 | 1,815 | 1,598 | 4,698 | 2,335 | 2,363 |
| 70-74 | 631 | 404 | 227 | 852 | 513 | 339 | 1,233 | 707 | 526 | 1,678 | 907 | 771 |
| 75-79 | 273 | 173 | 99 | 311 | 171 | 139 | 442 | 232 | 211 | 662 | 332 | 330 |
| 80+ | 165 | 99 | 67 | 177 | 98 | 78 | 215 | 107 | 108 | 305 | 142 | 163 |
| **Total** | **142,225** | **84,198** | **58,026** | **162,955** | **93,090** | **69,865** | **185,646** | **102,407** | **83,239** | **210,214** | **112,123** | **98,092** |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Population aged 15-64 | 183,394 | 91,404 | 91,990 | 207,054 | 102,937 | 104,117 | 230,766 | 114,628 | 116,138 | 254,812 | 126,895 | 127,917 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 136,231 | 80,635 | 55,596 | 156,299 | 89,277 | 67,021 | 177,883 | 98,159 | 79,724 | 200,890 | 107,288 | 93,602 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 74.3 | 88.2 | 60.4 | 75.5 | 86.7 | 64.4 | 77.1 | 85.6 | 68.6 | 78.8 | 84.5 | 73.2 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 20.1 | 24.0 | 16.3 | 18.9 | 22.4 | 15.5 | 17.7 | 20.8 | 14.7 | 16.1 | 18.6 | 13.6 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.1 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 12.9 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.1 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 47.9 | 57.0 | 38.9 | 49.4 | 57.0 | 41.9 | 51.0 | 57.0 | 45.1 | 52.7 | 57.0 | 48.4 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | | | 59.2 | | | 57.1 | | | 55.2 | | | 53.3 |

**Table A2 (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by age and labour force indicators by sex, medium variant, 2015-2030**

**c) Kayin**

| Age groups | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 23,662 | 14,590 | 9,071 | 19,007 | 11,641 | 7,366 | 13,803 | 8,429 | 5,374 | 10,105 | 6,172 | 3,933 |
| 15-19 | 68,600 | 42,758 | 25,842 | 80,835 | 50,991 | 29,844 | 71,423 | 44,765 | 26,658 | 58,783 | 36,756 | 22,026 |
| 20-24 | 74,226 | 46,621 | 27,605 | 80,031 | 49,941 | 30,090 | 103,287 | 64,488 | 38,800 | 98,748 | 60,436 | 38,312 |
| 25-29 | 68,685 | 44,798 | 23,886 | 65,493 | 41,151 | 24,342 | 75,864 | 46,753 | 29,111 | 105,541 | 64,409 | 41,132 |
| 30-34 | 67,385 | 44,595 | 22,790 | 62,319 | 39,729 | 22,589 | 60,538 | 37,047 | 23,491 | 72,070 | 43,244 | 28,826 |
| 35-39 | 66,082 | 43,927 | 22,155 | 64,086 | 40,484 | 23,601 | 59,859 | 36,409 | 23,450 | 58,777 | 34,294 | 24,483 |
| 40-44 | 64,530 | 42,209 | 22,321 | 64,174 | 40,651 | 23,523 | 62,815 | 37,766 | 25,049 | 59,032 | 34,188 | 24,844 |
| 45-49 | 58,265 | 37,925 | 20,340 | 63,087 | 39,232 | 23,855 | 63,220 | 38,116 | 25,103 | 62,352 | 35,666 | 26,686 |
| 50-54 | 48,656 | 31,909 | 16,746 | 54,851 | 34,282 | 20,570 | 59,980 | 35,833 | 24,147 | 60,557 | 35,145 | 25,412 |
| 55-59 | 35,352 | 23,561 | 11,791 | 42,939 | 27,086 | 15,852 | 49,041 | 29,532 | 19,509 | 54,216 | 31,285 | 22,930 |
| 60-64 | 21,964 | 15,098 | 6,865 | 26,709 | 16,864 | 9,846 | 33,346 | 19,898 | 13,447 | 38,975 | 22,224 | 16,751 |
| 65-69 | 11,334 | 7,924 | 3,410 | 15,028 | 9,708 | 5,319 | 18,940 | 11,287 | 7,653 | 24,267 | 13,799 | 10,468 |
| 70-74 | 4,126 | 2,886 | 1,241 | 5,314 | 3,508 | 1,807 | 6,938 | 4,329 | 2,609 | 8,584 | 5,047 | 3,537 |
| 75-79 | 1,547 | 1,060 | 487 | 1,766 | 1,123 | 644 | 2,412 | 1,454 | 958 | 3,273 | 1,874 | 1,400 |
| 80+ | 886 | 571 | 315 | 975 | 580 | 395 | 1,214 | 670 | 544 | 1,698 | 885 | 813 |
| **Total** | **615,299** | **400,433** | **214,865** | **646,614** | **406,970** | **239,643** | **682,681** | **416,777** | **265,903** | **716,977** | **425,425** | **291,552** |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Population aged 15-64 | 942,652 | 457,666 | 484,986 | 995,745 | 481,821 | 513,924 | 1,041,036 | 503,440 | 537,596 | 1,066,004 | 516,067 | 549,937 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 573,744 | 373,402 | 200,341 | 604,523 | 380,411 | 224,113 | 639,373 | 390,608 | 248,765 | 669,049 | 397,648 | 271,401 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 60.9 | 81.6 | 41.3 | 60.7 | 79.0 | 43.6 | 61.4 | 77.6 | 46.3 | 62.8 | 77.1 | 49.4 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 15.2 | 19.5 | 11.0 | 16.2 | 20.9 | 11.7 | 16.8 | 21.7 | 12.2 | 14.8 | 18.8 | 11.0 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 7.2 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 5.6 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 39.1 | 51.9 | 26.8 | 40.1 | 51.8 | 29.0 | 41.7 | 52.4 | 31.5 | 43.2 | 52.9 | 34.0 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | | | 65.1 | | | 62.9 | | | 61.1 | | | 59.3 |

**Table A2 (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by age and labour force indicators by sex, medium variant, 2015-2030**

**d) Chin**

| Age groups | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 3,106 | 1,524 | 1,582 | 2,794 | 1,374 | 1,420 | 2,365 | 1,168 | 1,198 | 1,791 | 886 | 906 |
| 15-19 | 15,837 | 8,470 | 7,368 | 16,703 | 9,116 | 7,587 | 16,507 | 9,035 | 7,473 | 15,791 | 8,682 | 7,108 |
| 20-24 | 24,280 | 12,573 | 11,707 | 27,571 | 14,442 | 13,129 | 31,613 | 16,750 | 14,863 | 33,786 | 17,706 | 16,080 |
| 25-29 | 22,594 | 11,821 | 10,773 | 22,935 | 11,278 | 11,657 | 27,913 | 13,733 | 14,180 | 34,341 | 16,964 | 17,377 |
| 30-34 | 21,748 | 11,752 | 9,996 | 21,409 | 10,548 | 10,861 | 22,105 | 10,187 | 11,918 | 27,408 | 12,664 | 14,745 |
| 35-39 | 19,521 | 10,816 | 8,706 | 20,783 | 10,512 | 10,271 | 20,674 | 9,512 | 11,161 | 21,499 | 9,257 | 12,243 |
| 40-44 | 19,214 | 10,802 | 8,412 | 18,875 | 9,872 | 9,003 | 20,241 | 9,650 | 10,591 | 20,242 | 8,776 | 11,467 |
| 45-49 | 17,564 | 10,194 | 7,371 | 18,709 | 9,958 | 8,751 | 18,499 | 9,157 | 9,342 | 19,957 | 8,996 | 10,960 |
| 50-54 | 15,428 | 9,141 | 6,287 | 16,580 | 9,257 | 7,323 | 17,809 | 9,109 | 8,700 | 17,722 | 8,432 | 9,289 |
| 55-59 | 11,948 | 7,077 | 4,871 | 14,366 | 8,059 | 6,307 | 15,615 | 8,249 | 7,366 | 16,962 | 8,195 | 8,767 |
| 60-64 | 7,166 | 4,361 | 2,806 | 8,730 | 4,932 | 3,797 | 10,731 | 5,729 | 5,002 | 11,895 | 5,975 | 5,920 |
| 65-69 | 4,048 | 2,546 | 1,501 | 5,320 | 3,003 | 2,318 | 6,663 | 3,510 | 3,153 | 8,361 | 4,196 | 4,165 |
| 70-74 | 1,843 | 1,143 | 700 | 2,166 | 1,294 | 872 | 2,777 | 1,526 | 1,250 | 3,387 | 1,781 | 1,606 |
| 75-79 | 806 | 513 | 292 | 955 | 539 | 416 | 1,182 | 647 | 534 | 1,573 | 796 | 777 |
| 80+ | 552 | 357 | 196 | 564 | 329 | 235 | 700 | 364 | 335 | 924 | 455 | 469 |
| Total | 185,655 | 103,089 | 82,566 | 198,458 | 104,512 | 93,946 | 215,394 | 108,326 | 107,068 | 235,640 | 113,761 | 121,879 |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Population aged 15-64 | 270,226 | 124,934 | 145,292 | 285,228 | 130,775 | 154,453 | 303,475 | 138,663 | 164,812 | 323,048 | 147,594 | 175,454 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 175,301 | 97,006 | 78,296 | 186,659 | 97,973 | 88,686 | 201,707 | 101,110 | 100,597 | 219,604 | 105,648 | 113,956 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 64.9 | 77.6 | 53.9 | 65.4 | 74.9 | 57.4 | 66.5 | 72.9 | 61.0 | 68.0 | 71.6 | 64.9 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 14.8 | 16.8 | 13.1 | 15.5 | 18.0 | 13.4 | 15.9 | 18.6 | 13.6 | 15.3 | 17.9 | 13.2 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 8.1 | 9.9 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 8.4 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 5.6 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 37.4 | 43.3 | 32.0 | 37.6 | 41.2 | 34.3 | 38.8 | 40.5 | 37.1 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.5 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | | | 55.5 | | | 52.7 | | | 50.3 | | | 48.3 |

**Table A2 (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by age and labour force indicators by sex, medium variant, 2015-2030**

## e) Sagaing

| Age groups | 2015 Both sexes | 2015 Males | 2015 Females | 2020 Both sexes | 2020 Males | 2020 Females | 2025 Both sexes | 2025 Males | 2025 Females | 2030 Both sexes | 2030 Males | 2030 Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 65,590 | 33,902 | 31,688 | 52,403 | 27,089 | 25,314 | 40,615 | 20,985 | 19,631 | 30,768 | 15,920 | 14,848 |
| 15-19 | 280,818 | 152,350 | 128,469 | 267,625 | 148,819 | 118,806 | 234,171 | 130,247 | 103,924 | 204,887 | 113,949 | 90,938 |
| 20-24 | 347,353 | 185,645 | 161,708 | 358,268 | 192,567 | 165,701 | 364,159 | 197,632 | 166,526 | 341,429 | 182,219 | 159,210 |
| 25-29 | 345,013 | 189,721 | 155,292 | 345,803 | 182,320 | 163,483 | 375,135 | 195,291 | 179,843 | 401,067 | 207,578 | 193,488 |
| 30-34 | 332,921 | 186,933 | 145,989 | 339,913 | 180,302 | 159,610 | 344,220 | 174,254 | 169,966 | 377,555 | 188,364 | 189,191 |
| 35-39 | 308,637 | 174,315 | 134,322 | 332,244 | 177,694 | 154,550 | 340,931 | 172,125 | 168,806 | 346,592 | 167,033 | 179,559 |
| 40-44 | 276,150 | 157,499 | 118,651 | 306,027 | 165,441 | 140,586 | 330,529 | 169,354 | 161,175 | 340,105 | 164,672 | 175,433 |
| 45-49 | 242,776 | 139,583 | 103,193 | 271,916 | 148,668 | 123,248 | 302,403 | 156,937 | 145,467 | 327,576 | 161,387 | 166,190 |
| 50-54 | 197,560 | 116,141 | 81,419 | 230,037 | 128,477 | 101,560 | 258,719 | 137,625 | 121,094 | 288,755 | 146,062 | 142,693 |
| 55-59 | 142,397 | 86,188 | 56,209 | 178,454 | 101,636 | 76,818 | 209,014 | 113,318 | 95,696 | 236,310 | 122,312 | 113,998 |
| 60-64 | 81,409 | 50,821 | 30,589 | 105,308 | 61,256 | 44,052 | 134,366 | 73,460 | 60,906 | 159,751 | 83,217 | 76,534 |
| 65-69 | 44,419 | 28,098 | 16,320 | 58,017 | 33,750 | 24,267 | 76,742 | 41,885 | 34,857 | 99,723 | 51,627 | 48,097 |
| 70-74 | 17,089 | 10,764 | 6,325 | 21,872 | 13,066 | 8,806 | 27,720 | 15,661 | 12,060 | 35,602 | 19,340 | 16,262 |
| 75-79 | 7,645 | 4,638 | 3,007 | 8,021 | 4,501 | 3,519 | 10,704 | 5,732 | 4,972 | 14,015 | 7,142 | 6,873 |
| 80+ | 4,735 | 2,717 | 2,018 | 5,125 | 2,738 | 2,387 | 5,894 | 2,941 | 2,952 | 7,773 | 3,713 | 4,060 |
| **Total** | **2,694,513** | **1,519,314** | **1,175,199** | **2,881,033** | **1,568,324** | **1,312,709** | **3,055,321** | **1,607,445** | **1,447,876** | **3,211,909** | **1,634,535** | **1,577,373** |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 Both sexes | 2015 Males | 2015 Females | 2020 Both sexes | 2020 Males | 2020 Females | 2025 Both sexes | 2025 Males | 2025 Females | 2030 Both sexes | 2030 Males | 2030 Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population aged 15-64 | 3,534,741 | 1,645,517 | 1,889,224 | 3,715,245 | 1,729,768 | 1,985,477 | 3,838,873 | 1,789,581 | 2,049,292 | 3,909,830 | 1,827,457 | 2,082,373 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 2,555,035 | 1,439,195 | 1,115,840 | 2,735,595 | 1,487,179 | 1,248,416 | 2,893,646 | 1,520,242 | 1,373,404 | 3,024,026 | 1,536,793 | 1,487,233 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 72.3 | 87.5 | 59.1 | 73.6 | 86.0 | 62.9 | 75.4 | 84.9 | 67.0 | 77.3 | 84.1 | 71.4 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 17.8 | 20.5 | 15.4 | 16.8 | 19.7 | 14.3 | 15.6 | 18.3 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 16.2 | 12.0 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 9.4 | 6.1 | 8.9 | 10.4 | 7.6 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 9.1 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 49.8 | 59.4 | 41.1 | 51.4 | 59.6 | 44.2 | 52.8 | 59.4 | 47.1 | 54.1 | 59.0 | 49.9 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | 56.4 | | | 54.4 | | | 52.6 | | | 50.9 | | |

**Table A2 (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by age and labour force indicators by sex, medium variant, 2015-2030**

**f) Tanintharyi**

| Age groups | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 14,444 | 9,590 | 4,854 | 11,602 | 7,680 | 3,922 | 8,752 | 5,788 | 2,964 | 6,698 | 4,433 | 2,265 |
| 15-19 | 65,437 | 43,681 | 21,756 | 71,038 | 47,914 | 23,124 | 62,691 | 42,174 | 20,516 | 53,574 | 36,018 | 17,557 |
| 20-24 | 77,621 | 50,622 | 26,999 | 81,517 | 52,456 | 29,061 | 95,554 | 61,500 | 34,054 | 90,742 | 57,498 | 33,244 |
| 25-29 | 75,572 | 50,791 | 24,780 | 73,533 | 47,249 | 26,284 | 82,116 | 51,337 | 30,779 | 102,474 | 63,352 | 39,122 |
| 30-34 | 72,597 | 49,530 | 23,067 | 71,251 | 46,627 | 24,624 | 70,518 | 43,907 | 26,611 | 80,415 | 48,610 | 31,805 |
| 35-39 | 66,354 | 44,975 | 21,380 | 70,715 | 45,870 | 24,845 | 70,090 | 43,507 | 26,582 | 70,116 | 41,289 | 28,826 |
| 40-44 | 59,597 | 39,556 | 20,041 | 65,094 | 42,289 | 22,805 | 69,845 | 43,376 | 26,469 | 69,630 | 41,354 | 28,277 |
| 45-49 | 52,101 | 34,123 | 17,979 | 58,480 | 37,279 | 21,201 | 64,151 | 40,088 | 24,063 | 69,189 | 41,321 | 27,868 |
| 50-54 | 42,169 | 27,730 | 14,439 | 48,960 | 31,154 | 17,806 | 55,234 | 34,247 | 20,986 | 60,832 | 37,033 | 23,800 |
| 55-59 | 32,666 | 22,036 | 10,631 | 38,569 | 24,679 | 13,889 | 45,055 | 27,932 | 17,123 | 51,093 | 30,918 | 20,175 |
| 60-64 | 19,252 | 13,503 | 5,749 | 26,122 | 17,234 | 8,888 | 31,338 | 19,582 | 11,756 | 37,106 | 22,472 | 14,633 |
| 65-69 | 9,935 | 6,987 | 2,948 | 14,492 | 9,715 | 4,777 | 20,063 | 12,691 | 7,372 | 24,498 | 14,759 | 9,739 |
| 70-74 | 4,179 | 2,957 | 1,221 | 5,484 | 3,761 | 1,723 | 7,764 | 5,186 | 2,578 | 10,436 | 6,697 | 3,739 |
| 75-79 | 2,111 | 1,534 | 576 | 2,047 | 1,398 | 649 | 2,791 | 1,857 | 933 | 4,067 | 2,653 | 1,414 |
| 80+ | 903 | 647 | 256 | 883 | 597 | 285 | 945 | 602 | 344 | 1,237 | 763 | 474 |
| **Total** | **594,938** | **398,262** | **196,675** | **639,786** | **415,902** | **223,883** | **686,905** | **433,774** | **253,131** | **732,106** | **449,170** | **282,936** |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Population aged 15-64 | 878,702 | 436,508 | 442,194 | 941,384 | 466,737 | 474,647 | 990,709 | 491,070 | 499,639 | 1,027,970 | 510,139 | 517,831 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 563,366 | 376,547 | 186,819 | 605,278 | 392,751 | 212,527 | 646,591 | 407,651 | 238,940 | 685,171 | 419,866 | 265,305 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 64.1 | 86.3 | 42.2 | 64.3 | 84.1 | 44.8 | 65.3 | 83.0 | 47.8 | 66.7 | 82.3 | 51.2 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 16.3 | 21.6 | 11.0 | 16.2 | 21.5 | 11.0 | 16.0 | 21.1 | 10.9 | 14.0 | 18.3 | 9.8 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 3.7 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 4.8 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 5.8 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 6.7 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 41.4 | 55.7 | 27.2 | 42.7 | 55.9 | 29.6 | 44.1 | 56.2 | 32.2 | 45.5 | 56.4 | 34.9 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | 66.9 | | | 65.0 | | | 63.1 | | | 61.4 | | |

**Table A2 (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by age and labour force indicators by sex, medium variant, 2015-2030**

**g) Bago**

| Age groups | 2015 Both sexes | 2015 Males | 2015 Females | 2020 Both sexes | 2020 Males | 2020 Females | 2025 Both sexes | 2025 Males | 2025 Females | 2030 Both sexes | 2030 Males | 2030 Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 61,555 | 34,828 | 26,727 | 47,067 | 26,524 | 20,543 | 34,043 | 19,081 | 14,961 | 25,062 | 14,075 | 10,986 |
| 15-19 | 230,036 | 134,812 | 95,224 | 226,587 | 135,768 | 90,819 | 189,674 | 113,236 | 76,438 | 154,784 | 92,001 | 62,783 |
| 20-24 | 263,263 | 158,114 | 105,148 | 268,042 | 162,289 | 105,753 | 282,448 | 172,514 | 109,933 | 253,007 | 151,799 | 101,208 |
| 25-29 | 253,936 | 160,275 | 93,660 | 242,258 | 147,692 | 94,566 | 259,532 | 157,229 | 102,303 | 288,165 | 173,994 | 114,171 |
| 30-34 | 244,983 | 158,858 | 86,125 | 238,728 | 147,344 | 91,384 | 229,865 | 136,577 | 93,288 | 249,317 | 147,092 | 102,224 |
| 35-39 | 233,309 | 152,927 | 80,382 | 236,019 | 147,547 | 88,472 | 231,147 | 137,409 | 93,738 | 223,389 | 127,852 | 95,537 |
| 40-44 | 215,590 | 142,067 | 73,523 | 226,689 | 142,924 | 83,765 | 230,276 | 138,427 | 91,849 | 226,261 | 129,335 | 96,926 |
| 45-49 | 195,335 | 129,373 | 65,962 | 208,982 | 132,341 | 76,640 | 220,748 | 133,771 | 86,978 | 225,101 | 130,086 | 95,015 |
| 50-54 | 165,566 | 112,354 | 53,212 | 182,986 | 118,276 | 64,710 | 196,722 | 121,662 | 75,060 | 208,643 | 123,602 | 85,040 |
| 55-59 | 128,007 | 88,207 | 39,801 | 150,521 | 98,800 | 51,721 | 167,619 | 104,806 | 62,812 | 181,410 | 108,615 | 72,795 |
| 60-64 | 75,920 | 53,721 | 22,199 | 96,231 | 64,580 | 31,651 | 115,151 | 73,530 | 41,621 | 130,206 | 79,216 | 50,990 |
| 65-69 | 40,451 | 28,522 | 11,929 | 56,031 | 37,184 | 18,847 | 72,762 | 45,953 | 26,809 | 88,925 | 53,725 | 35,199 |
| 70-74 | 15,937 | 11,314 | 4,623 | 21,358 | 14,494 | 6,864 | 28,822 | 18,823 | 9,999 | 36,467 | 23,111 | 13,356 |
| 75-79 | 8,331 | 5,859 | 2,473 | 7,874 | 5,179 | 2,695 | 11,033 | 6,963 | 4,070 | 15,377 | 9,389 | 5,988 |
| 80+ | 4,699 | 3,144 | 1,555 | 4,822 | 3,007 | 1,815 | 5,131 | 2,989 | 2,142 | 6,771 | 3,778 | 2,994 |
| **Total** | **2,136,917** | **1,374,375** | **762,542** | **2,214,194** | **1,383,949** | **830,245** | **2,274,972** | **1,382,971** | **892,001** | **2,312,886** | **1,367,672** | **945,214** |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 Both sexes | 2015 Males | 2015 Females | 2020 Both sexes | 2020 Males | 2020 Females | 2025 Both sexes | 2025 Males | 2025 Females | 2030 Both sexes | 2030 Males | 2030 Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population aged 15-64 | 3,216,878 | 1,510,797 | 1,706,081 | 3,304,441 | 1,549,722 | 1,754,719 | 3,324,254 | 1,557,441 | 1,766,813 | 3,283,394 | 1,537,498 | 1,745,896 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 2,005,944 | 1,290,708 | 715,236 | 2,077,043 | 1,297,561 | 779,481 | 2,123,181 | 1,289,161 | 834,020 | 2,140,284 | 1,263,593 | 876,690 |
| Participation rate (15–64) | 62.4 | 85.4 | 41.9 | 62.9 | 83.7 | 44.4 | 63.9 | 82.8 | 47.2 | 65.2 | 82.2 | 50.2 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 15.3 | 19.4 | 11.7 | 15.0 | 19.2 | 11.2 | 14.2 | 18.3 | 10.5 | 12.4 | 15.9 | 9.4 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 6.3 | 9.4 | 3.6 | 7.5 | 10.5 | 4.8 | 8.5 | 11.5 | 5.9 | 9.5 | 12.2 | 7.1 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | -1.2 | -1.3 | -1.2 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 43.6 | 58.9 | 29.7 | 44.7 | 58.9 | 31.8 | 45.5 | 58.7 | 33.8 | 46.1 | 58.0 | 35.6 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | | | 64.3 | | | 62.5 | | | 60.8 | | | 59.1 |

**Table A2 (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by age and labour force indicators by sex, medium variant, 2015-2030**

**h) Magway**

| Age groups | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 43,462 | 21,543 | 21,920 | 34,352 | 17,028 | 17,325 | 25,570 | 12,671 | 12,899 | 18,334 | 9,109 | 9,225 |
| 15-19 | 170,504 | 89,638 | 80,866 | 167,106 | 90,650 | 76,456 | 144,534 | 78,404 | 66,129 | 121,185 | 65,769 | 55,416 |
| 20-24 | 227,814 | 117,659 | 110,155 | 215,385 | 113,500 | 101,885 | 226,063 | 121,177 | 104,885 | 209,506 | 110,409 | 99,097 |
| 25-29 | 242,073 | 127,835 | 114,238 | 213,956 | 107,094 | 106,862 | 213,039 | 106,988 | 106,051 | 235,955 | 118,916 | 117,039 |
| 30-34 | 242,872 | 132,087 | 110,785 | 228,856 | 114,699 | 114,157 | 204,125 | 96,359 | 107,766 | 205,507 | 97,322 | 108,185 |
| 35-39 | 228,984 | 125,404 | 103,580 | 235,282 | 120,520 | 114,762 | 222,997 | 104,991 | 118,005 | 199,569 | 88,438 | 111,132 |
| 40-44 | 209,049 | 115,802 | 93,247 | 224,080 | 116,180 | 107,900 | 231,194 | 112,113 | 119,080 | 219,930 | 97,989 | 121,941 |
| 45-49 | 186,140 | 105,819 | 80,321 | 203,466 | 107,369 | 96,097 | 219,083 | 108,324 | 110,759 | 226,812 | 105,038 | 121,774 |
| 50-54 | 153,124 | 89,999 | 63,126 | 175,635 | 96,399 | 79,236 | 193,133 | 98,496 | 94,637 | 208,903 | 100,011 | 108,891 |
| 55-59 | 114,536 | 69,246 | 45,290 | 137,255 | 77,808 | 59,447 | 158,688 | 84,160 | 74,528 | 175,741 | 86,799 | 88,941 |
| 60-64 | 71,734 | 44,758 | 26,976 | 84,860 | 48,688 | 36,172 | 103,884 | 55,822 | 48,062 | 122,290 | 61,494 | 60,796 |
| 65-69 | 39,587 | 24,940 | 14,647 | 50,498 | 29,101 | 21,397 | 61,384 | 32,739 | 28,646 | 76,736 | 38,717 | 38,019 |
| 70-74 | 15,817 | 9,692 | 6,126 | 19,865 | 11,550 | 8,314 | 24,730 | 13,518 | 11,212 | 29,309 | 15,196 | 14,113 |
| 75-79 | 7,498 | 4,453 | 3,045 | 7,620 | 4,158 | 3,462 | 10,044 | 5,246 | 4,798 | 12,952 | 6,403 | 6,550 |
| 80+ | 4,246 | 2,302 | 1,944 | 4,674 | 2,368 | 2,306 | 5,378 | 2,534 | 2,843 | 7,057 | 3,179 | 3,878 |
| **Total** | **1,957,441** | **1,081,176** | **876,265** | **2,002,890** | **1,057,112** | **945,778** | **2,043,845** | **1,033,544** | **1,010,301** | **2,069,788** | **1,004,789** | **1,064,998** |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Population aged 15-64 | 2,592,454 | 1,173,143 | 1,419,311 | 2,601,648 | 1,167,096 | 1,434,552 | 2,584,151 | 1,152,734 | 1,431,417 | 2,527,647 | 1,123,362 | 1,404,285 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 1,846,831 | 1,018,247 | 828,584 | 1,885,881 | 992,907 | 892,973 | 1,916,739 | 966,836 | 949,902 | 1,925,398 | 932,186 | 993,213 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 71.2 | 86.8 | 58.4 | 72.5 | 85.1 | 62.2 | 74.2 | 83.9 | 66.4 | 76.2 | 83.0 | 70.7 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 15.4 | 17.7 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 17.5 | 12.4 | 14.3 | 17.3 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 15.7 | 11.0 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 7.2 | 9.7 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 10.8 | 6.7 | 10.2 | 12.1 | 8.6 | 11.8 | 13.2 | 10.7 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 0.4 | -0.5 | 1.1 | -0.7 | -1.2 | -0.2 | -2.2 | -2.5 | -1.9 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 49.5 | 59.2 | 41.2 | 50.8 | 58.4 | 44.2 | 52.1 | 57.9 | 47.3 | 53.4 | 57.3 | 50.2 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | 55.2 | | | 52.8 | | | 50.6 | | | 48.5 | | |

**Table A2 (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by age and labour force indicators by sex, medium variant, 2015-2030**

**i) Mandalay**

| Age groups | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 67,084 | 35,286 | 31,798 | 52,920 | 27,588 | 25,332 | 42,079 | 21,856 | 20,223 | 32,682 | 17,008 | 15,674 |
| 15-19 | 307,618 | 174,409 | 133,209 | 276,864 | 158,533 | 118,331 | 239,050 | 135,807 | 103,243 | 214,604 | 121,592 | 93,012 |
| 20-24 | 421,584 | 236,701 | 184,883 | 417,883 | 236,539 | 181,343 | 400,543 | 225,604 | 174,939 | 370,535 | 203,699 | 166,836 |
| 25-29 | 412,410 | 237,168 | 175,242 | 439,454 | 245,708 | 193,747 | 457,616 | 253,564 | 204,052 | 460,747 | 250,174 | 210,574 |
| 30-34 | 378,023 | 223,305 | 154,718 | 411,843 | 231,773 | 180,070 | 444,022 | 242,282 | 201,739 | 467,472 | 252,436 | 215,036 |
| 35-39 | 344,492 | 204,505 | 139,987 | 378,259 | 214,370 | 163,889 | 414,763 | 224,001 | 190,762 | 449,479 | 235,748 | 213,731 |
| 40-44 | 308,118 | 184,578 | 123,540 | 341,999 | 194,816 | 147,183 | 377,231 | 205,436 | 171,795 | 415,363 | 215,942 | 199,420 |
| 45-49 | 272,826 | 165,155 | 107,671 | 301,769 | 173,487 | 128,282 | 336,613 | 184,321 | 152,293 | 372,819 | 195,603 | 177,216 |
| 50-54 | 212,470 | 131,252 | 81,218 | 256,418 | 149,997 | 106,421 | 285,422 | 158,799 | 126,622 | 320,096 | 169,965 | 150,131 |
| 55-59 | 151,554 | 96,038 | 55,516 | 189,002 | 112,916 | 76,085 | 230,056 | 130,426 | 99,630 | 257,985 | 139,495 | 118,491 |
| 60-64 | 90,539 | 59,355 | 31,184 | 110,651 | 67,161 | 43,490 | 141,058 | 80,677 | 60,381 | 174,837 | 95,016 | 79,822 |
| 65-69 | 49,101 | 32,141 | 16,960 | 63,257 | 38,000 | 25,256 | 79,709 | 44,528 | 35,181 | 104,095 | 55,274 | 48,821 |
| 70-74 | 18,873 | 11,964 | 6,909 | 25,106 | 14,948 | 10,158 | 31,697 | 17,745 | 13,952 | 39,049 | 20,790 | 18,260 |
| 75-79 | 8,792 | 5,474 | 3,318 | 9,398 | 5,355 | 4,043 | 13,092 | 7,060 | 6,032 | 17,096 | 8,733 | 8,364 |
| 80+ | 5,523 | 3,167 | 2,356 | 6,067 | 3,258 | 2,810 | 7,131 | 3,559 | 3,572 | 9,757 | 4,619 | 5,139 |
| **Total** | **3,049,007** | **1,800,497** | **1,248,510** | **3,280,890** | **1,874,448** | **1,406,442** | **3,500,082** | **1,935,666** | **1,564,416** | **3,706,618** | **1,986,093** | **1,720,525** |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Population aged 15-64 | 4,267,010 | 1,999,597 | 2,267,413 | 4,508,224 | 2,108,049 | 2,400,175 | 4,691,969 | 2,191,698 | 2,500,271 | 4,830,788 | 2,258,787 | 2,572,001 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 2,899,635 | 1,712,465 | 1,187,169 | 3,124,142 | 1,785,300 | 1,338,842 | 3,326,373 | 1,840,917 | 1,485,456 | 3,503,937 | 1,879,670 | 1,624,267 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 68.0 | 85.6 | 52.4 | 69.3 | 84.7 | 55.8 | 70.9 | 84.0 | 59.4 | 72.5 | 83.2 | 63.2 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 17.1 | 20.6 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 18.7 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 16.5 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 14.4 | 10.1 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 5.7 | 7.8 | 3.8 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 6.4 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 7.7 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 48.6 | 60.6 | 37.8 | 50.0 | 60.8 | 40.5 | 51.2 | 60.6 | 43.0 | 52.3 | 60.1 | 45.4 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | 59.1 | | | 57.1 | | | 55.3 | | | 53.6 | | |

**Table A2 (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by age and labour force indicators by sex, medium variant, 2015-2030**

**j) Mon**

| Age groups | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 24,179 | 14,906 | 9,273 | 17,865 | 10,976 | 6,889 | 12,072 | 7,396 | 4,676 | 8,571 | 5,255 | 3,316 |
| 15-19 | 87,323 | 54,610 | 32,713 | 92,546 | 58,847 | 33,699 | 75,146 | 47,656 | 27,490 | 57,617 | 36,482 | 21,134 |
| 20-24 | 98,981 | 59,941 | 39,041 | 102,487 | 61,754 | 40,733 | 118,165 | 71,709 | 46,456 | 103,632 | 61,895 | 41,737 |
| 25-29 | 93,590 | 57,858 | 35,732 | 84,820 | 50,069 | 34,751 | 94,533 | 54,829 | 39,704 | 117,364 | 67,896 | 49,468 |
| 30-34 | 91,885 | 57,593 | 34,292 | 79,462 | 47,088 | 32,375 | 73,898 | 41,695 | 32,203 | 84,911 | 47,135 | 37,776 |
| 35-39 | 91,362 | 56,796 | 34,567 | 82,532 | 48,153 | 34,379 | 72,604 | 40,005 | 32,599 | 68,643 | 36,018 | 32,625 |
| 40-44 | 87,255 | 53,768 | 33,487 | 84,255 | 49,251 | 35,004 | 77,103 | 42,277 | 34,825 | 68,550 | 35,541 | 33,009 |
| 45-49 | 79,285 | 49,150 | 30,135 | 81,581 | 47,588 | 33,993 | 79,578 | 44,100 | 35,478 | 73,498 | 38,250 | 35,248 |
| 50-54 | 66,950 | 42,382 | 24,568 | 71,869 | 42,765 | 29,104 | 74,767 | 41,919 | 32,847 | 73,562 | 39,283 | 34,279 |
| 55-59 | 51,687 | 33,643 | 18,043 | 58,329 | 35,363 | 22,966 | 63,503 | 36,260 | 27,243 | 66,844 | 36,067 | 30,777 |
| 60-64 | 31,644 | 21,464 | 10,180 | 37,902 | 23,516 | 14,386 | 43,987 | 25,399 | 18,588 | 49,001 | 26,700 | 22,301 |
| 65-69 | 16,937 | 11,746 | 5,191 | 21,887 | 13,984 | 7,903 | 27,137 | 15,955 | 11,182 | 32,334 | 17,878 | 14,456 |
| 70-74 | 6,824 | 4,793 | 2,031 | 8,504 | 5,582 | 2,922 | 10,816 | 6,706 | 4,109 | 13,136 | 7,669 | 5,468 |
| 75-79 | 3,048 | 2,156 | 892 | 3,054 | 1,976 | 1,078 | 4,023 | 2,446 | 1,577 | 5,307 | 3,068 | 2,239 |
| 80+ | 1,838 | 1,244 | 595 | 1,890 | 1,181 | 709 | 2,111 | 1,209 | 902 | 2,747 | 1,465 | 1,282 |
| **Total** | **832,789** | **522,049** | **310,740** | **828,983** | **498,092** | **330,891** | **829,444** | **479,564** | **349,881** | **825,718** | **460,603** | **365,115** |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Population aged 15-64 | 1,282,689 | 600,683 | 682,006 | 1,275,822 | 590,371 | 685,451 | 1,251,148 | 575,609 | 675,539 | 1,203,131 | 552,257 | 650,874 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 779,961 | 487,204 | 292,758 | 775,783 | 464,394 | 311,389 | 773,285 | 445,850 | 327,434 | 763,622 | 425,268 | 338,354 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 60.8 | 81.1 | 42.9 | 60.8 | 78.7 | 45.4 | 61.8 | 77.5 | 48.5 | 63.5 | 77.0 | 52.0 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 14.5 | 19.1 | 10.5 | 15.3 | 20.4 | 10.9 | 15.5 | 20.7 | 10.9 | 13.4 | 17.8 | 9.7 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 6.5 | 9.2 | 4.1 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 5.4 | 8.6 | 10.7 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 11.4 | 8.2 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | -0.5 | -1.7 | 0.5 | -1.9 | -2.5 | -1.4 | -3.8 | -4.1 | -3.7 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 40.9 | 53.6 | 29.3 | 41.8 | 53.0 | 31.7 | 43.0 | 52.9 | 34.3 | 44.2 | 52.8 | 36.8 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | | | 62.7 | | | 60.1 | | | 57.8 | | | 55.8 |

**Table A2 (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by age and labour force indicators by sex, medium variant, 2015-2030**

**k) Rakhine**

| Age groups | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 32,927 | 18,345 | 14,582 | 25,317 | 13,994 | 11,323 | 18,423 | 10,071 | 8,352 | 14,076 | 7,719 | 6,357 |
| 15-19 | 137,636 | 83,697 | 53,939 | 143,865 | 90,200 | 53,664 | 120,955 | 75,347 | 45,608 | 99,231 | 61,294 | 37,937 |
| 20-24 | 150,474 | 93,661 | 56,814 | 172,330 | 111,659 | 60,671 | 192,822 | 127,141 | 65,681 | 173,062 | 112,067 | 60,995 |
| 25-29 | 148,197 | 95,055 | 53,142 | 141,778 | 87,696 | 54,081 | 170,766 | 108,746 | 62,021 | 201,288 | 129,302 | 71,986 |
| 30-34 | 146,649 | 96,585 | 50,064 | 142,414 | 87,332 | 55,082 | 137,776 | 81,114 | 56,662 | 167,713 | 101,933 | 65,780 |
| 35-39 | 134,376 | 89,455 | 44,921 | 144,144 | 89,622 | 54,522 | 141,349 | 81,441 | 59,909 | 137,510 | 75,977 | 61,533 |
| 40-44 | 126,059 | 83,378 | 42,680 | 131,847 | 83,724 | 48,124 | 142,425 | 84,227 | 58,198 | 140,527 | 76,827 | 63,700 |
| 45-49 | 116,931 | 78,342 | 38,590 | 123,052 | 77,974 | 45,078 | 129,334 | 78,691 | 50,643 | 140,529 | 79,505 | 61,024 |
| 50-54 | 105,051 | 71,412 | 33,639 | 112,218 | 72,162 | 40,056 | 118,980 | 72,254 | 46,727 | 125,741 | 73,321 | 52,420 |
| 55-59 | 81,980 | 56,577 | 25,403 | 97,490 | 63,705 | 33,785 | 105,070 | 64,877 | 40,193 | 112,317 | 65,463 | 46,854 |
| 60-64 | 51,713 | 36,744 | 14,969 | 64,981 | 43,621 | 21,360 | 78,658 | 49,904 | 28,754 | 86,117 | 51,596 | 34,521 |
| 65-69 | 31,170 | 22,696 | 8,474 | 38,534 | 26,563 | 11,972 | 49,464 | 32,403 | 17,061 | 60,949 | 38,022 | 22,927 |
| 70-74 | 13,364 | 9,942 | 3,422 | 16,117 | 11,474 | 4,643 | 19,422 | 13,371 | 6,050 | 24,305 | 16,203 | 8,103 |
| 75-79 | 6,037 | 4,573 | 1,464 | 6,166 | 4,372 | 1,794 | 7,760 | 5,287 | 2,472 | 9,658 | 6,403 | 3,254 |
| 80+ | 3,010 | 2,125 | 885 | 3,015 | 2,022 | 993 | 3,330 | 2,099 | 1,231 | 4,214 | 2,535 | 1,679 |
| **Total** | **1,285,575** | **842,589** | **442,986** | **1,363,267** | **866,119** | **497,148** | **1,436,535** | **886,973** | **549,562** | **1,497,237** | **898,166** | **599,071** |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Population aged 15-64 | 2,021,305 | 940,658 | 1,080,647 | 2,134,410 | 993,590 | 1,140,820 | 2,198,611 | 1,022,424 | 1,176,187 | 2,216,933 | 1,029,171 | 1,187,762 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 1,199,066 | 784,906 | 414,160 | 1,274,118 | 807,694 | 466,425 | 1,338,137 | 823,741 | 514,396 | 1,384,035 | 827,285 | 556,750 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 59.3 | 83.4 | 38.3 | 59.7 | 81.3 | 40.9 | 60.9 | 80.6 | 43.7 | 62.4 | 80.4 | 46.9 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 14.3 | 18.9 | 10.2 | 14.8 | 20.3 | 10.0 | 14.3 | 19.8 | 9.5 | 12.3 | 16.8 | 8.3 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 3.7 | 7.6 | 10.8 | 4.8 | 8.4 | 11.2 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 11.4 | 6.9 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 39.3 | 53.9 | 26.0 | 40.5 | 53.9 | 28.2 | 41.5 | 53.7 | 30.3 | 42.3 | 53.2 | 32.3 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | | | 65.5 | | | 63.5 | | | 61.7 | | | 60.0 |

**Table A2 (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by age and labour force indicators by sex, medium variant, 2015-2030**

**l) Yangon**

| Age groups | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 54,738 | 30,030 | 24,708 | 43,968 | 24,173 | 19,795 | 38,279 | 20,736 | 17,543 | 32,636 | 17,715 | 14,921 |
| 15-19 | 346,352 | 193,109 | 153,244 | 312,094 | 175,577 | 136,517 | 274,397 | 154,715 | 119,682 | 267,522 | 148,897 | 118,625 |
| 20-24 | 570,533 | 315,967 | 254,565 | 583,107 | 324,616 | 258,491 | 561,931 | 310,918 | 251,013 | 528,592 | 288,263 | 240,329 |
| 25-29 | 534,697 | 313,646 | 221,051 | 655,887 | 372,668 | 283,219 | 703,378 | 395,165 | 308,213 | 714,286 | 393,094 | 321,192 |
| 30-34 | 458,017 | 287,671 | 170,346 | 556,542 | 329,809 | 226,733 | 683,304 | 391,553 | 291,751 | 740,498 | 419,398 | 321,100 |
| 35-39 | 393,232 | 252,516 | 140,716 | 472,707 | 290,941 | 181,766 | 574,367 | 333,738 | 240,629 | 704,062 | 396,248 | 307,814 |
| 40-44 | 342,633 | 220,326 | 122,307 | 399,939 | 248,180 | 151,759 | 481,754 | 286,797 | 194,957 | 585,781 | 329,474 | 256,307 |
| 45-49 | 300,282 | 194,172 | 106,110 | 341,743 | 211,486 | 130,258 | 400,509 | 239,598 | 160,911 | 483,653 | 278,007 | 205,647 |
| 50-54 | 234,168 | 154,039 | 80,129 | 283,786 | 177,669 | 106,117 | 324,956 | 194,940 | 130,015 | 382,611 | 222,347 | 160,264 |
| 55-59 | 165,383 | 110,092 | 55,291 | 207,941 | 130,983 | 76,958 | 254,339 | 152,619 | 101,720 | 293,621 | 169,126 | 124,496 |
| 60-64 | 82,021 | 57,550 | 24,471 | 107,753 | 70,502 | 37,250 | 138,125 | 85,653 | 52,472 | 171,631 | 101,691 | 69,940 |
| 65-69 | 38,607 | 27,083 | 11,525 | 52,984 | 34,407 | 18,578 | 71,800 | 43,573 | 28,226 | 94,293 | 54,587 | 39,706 |
| 70-74 | 14,022 | 9,640 | 4,382 | 19,397 | 12,467 | 6,930 | 26,160 | 15,852 | 10,307 | 34,699 | 19,998 | 14,701 |
| 75-79 | 6,599 | 4,393 | 2,206 | 7,240 | 4,433 | 2,807 | 10,520 | 6,021 | 4,498 | 14,705 | 7,954 | 6,751 |
| 80+ | 5,013 | 3,271 | 1,743 | 5,578 | 3,412 | 2,166 | 6,662 | 3,793 | 2,869 | 9,402 | 5,027 | 4,375 |
| Total | 3,546,298 | 2,173,505 | 1,372,793 | 4,050,665 | 2,411,322 | 1,639,343 | 4,550,480 | 2,635,673 | 1,914,806 | 5,057,994 | 2,851,826 | 2,206,168 |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Population aged 15-64 | 5,393,208 | 2,540,949 | 2,852,259 | 6,057,621 | 2,841,711 | 3,215,910 | 6,645,787 | 3,114,307 | 3,531,480 | 7,229,316 | 3,388,007 | 3,841,309 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 3,427,318 | 2,099,088 | 1,328,229 | 3,921,498 | 2,332,431 | 1,589,067 | 4,397,059 | 2,545,697 | 1,851,362 | 4,872,259 | 2,746,545 | 2,125,713 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 63.5 | 82.6 | 46.6 | 64.7 | 82.1 | 49.4 | 66.2 | 81.7 | 52.4 | 67.4 | 81.1 | 55.3 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 17.0 | 20.0 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 17.6 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 15.0 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 12.9 | 9.3 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 5.1 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 12.3 | 11.8 | 12.7 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 46.7 | 60.1 | 34.5 | 47.7 | 60.2 | 36.6 | 48.1 | 59.3 | 38.1 | 48.2 | 58.0 | 39.5 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | | | 61.3 | | | 59.5 | | | 57.9 | | | 56.4 |

**Table A2 (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by age and labour force indicators by sex, medium variant, 2015-2030**

**m) Shan**

| Age groups | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 132,975 | 65,291 | 67,684 | 110,284 | 53,890 | 56,394 | 90,258 | 44,157 | 46,101 | 71,816 | 35,177 | 36,639 |
| 15-19 | 375,015 | 203,423 | 171,592 | 367,042 | 201,656 | 165,385 | 333,669 | 182,579 | 151,090 | 308,663 | 169,102 | 139,560 |
| 20-24 | 435,909 | 244,309 | 191,600 | 466,613 | 256,733 | 209,880 | 488,585 | 267,964 | 220,621 | 476,828 | 256,047 | 220,781 |
| 25-29 | 410,866 | 236,428 | 174,438 | 448,703 | 248,400 | 200,302 | 506,457 | 270,023 | 236,434 | 559,222 | 292,300 | 266,922 |
| 30-34 | 383,190 | 225,134 | 158,057 | 418,031 | 233,409 | 184,622 | 461,904 | 246,925 | 214,979 | 528,493 | 271,132 | 257,361 |
| 35-39 | 335,079 | 196,032 | 139,047 | 392,733 | 220,223 | 172,510 | 430,974 | 229,398 | 201,576 | 478,686 | 243,835 | 234,851 |
| 40-44 | 306,949 | 176,584 | 130,365 | 339,640 | 189,605 | 150,035 | 399,602 | 213,950 | 185,652 | 440,152 | 223,777 | 216,375 |
| 45-49 | 254,813 | 145,000 | 109,813 | 307,273 | 168,454 | 138,818 | 341,156 | 181,905 | 159,251 | 402,823 | 206,319 | 196,503 |
| 50-54 | 219,094 | 125,955 | 93,139 | 244,731 | 132,637 | 112,094 | 296,723 | 155,172 | 141,551 | 330,926 | 168,705 | 162,221 |
| 55-59 | 155,006 | 89,944 | 65,062 | 202,041 | 110,144 | 91,898 | 227,828 | 117,237 | 110,591 | 278,065 | 138,454 | 139,610 |
| 60-64 | 90,062 | 53,775 | 36,287 | 118,427 | 64,720 | 53,707 | 157,539 | 80,722 | 76,817 | 180,979 | 87,592 | 93,387 |
| 65-69 | 44,200 | 26,986 | 17,214 | 66,308 | 36,726 | 29,581 | 89,506 | 45,713 | 43,793 | 121,199 | 58,641 | 62,558 |
| 70-74 | 17,245 | 10,583 | 6,662 | 23,251 | 13,470 | 9,781 | 33,762 | 18,271 | 15,490 | 44,321 | 22,728 | 21,594 |
| 75-79 | 7,609 | 4,583 | 3,025 | 8,956 | 4,970 | 3,986 | 12,688 | 6,703 | 5,985 | 18,983 | 9,428 | 9,556 |
| 80+ | 7,044 | 4,215 | 2,829 | 7,492 | 4,094 | 3,398 | 9,199 | 4,661 | 4,539 | 13,076 | 6,318 | 6,758 |
| **Total** | **3,175,057** | **1,808,242** | **1,366,815** | **3,521,524** | **1,939,132** | **1,582,392** | **3,879,848** | **2,065,378** | **1,814,471** | **4,254,231** | **2,189,556** | **2,064,675** |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Population aged 15-64 | 3,820,795 | 1,910,035 | 1,910,760 | 4,179,825 | 2,088,898 | 2,090,927 | 4,504,185 | 2,252,871 | 2,251,314 | 4,802,513 | 2,407,583 | 2,394,930 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 2,965,984 | 1,696,583 | 1,269,401 | 3,305,233 | 1,825,981 | 1,479,252 | 3,644,436 | 1,945,873 | 1,698,563 | 3,984,835 | 2,057,265 | 1,927,571 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 77.6 | 88.8 | 66.4 | 79.1 | 87.4 | 70.7 | 80.9 | 86.4 | 75.4 | 83.0 | 85.4 | 80.5 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 21.2 | 23.4 | 19.0 | 19.9 | 21.9 | 17.9 | 18.3 | 20.0 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 17.7 | 15.0 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.6 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.4 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 53.0 | 60.5 | 45.5 | 54.6 | 60.6 | 48.7 | 56.1 | 60.5 | 51.9 | 57.8 | 60.4 | 55.3 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | 57.0 | | | 55.1 | | | 53.2 | | | 51.5 | | |

**Table A2 (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by age and labour force indicators by sex, medium variant, 2015-2030**

**n) Ayeyawady**

| Age groups | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 75,983 | 43,979 | 32,003 | 60,746 | 35,001 | 25,745 | 45,385 | 26,129 | 19,256 | 32,207 | 18,583 | 13,624 |
| 15-19 | 274,582 | 169,224 | 105,358 | 268,151 | 166,757 | 101,394 | 234,391 | 145,163 | 89,228 | 196,938 | 121,995 | 74,943 |
| 20-24 | 320,118 | 200,586 | 119,532 | 313,150 | 198,610 | 114,540 | 326,025 | 205,964 | 120,061 | 303,919 | 188,562 | 115,357 |
| 25-29 | 323,186 | 208,302 | 114,884 | 291,664 | 183,228 | 108,435 | 298,575 | 187,177 | 111,398 | 326,459 | 201,269 | 125,190 |
| 30-34 | 325,335 | 213,059 | 112,277 | 303,540 | 189,453 | 114,086 | 274,987 | 166,577 | 108,410 | 284,181 | 171,586 | 112,595 |
| 35-39 | 306,172 | 200,141 | 106,030 | 313,554 | 196,449 | 117,105 | 293,183 | 174,650 | 118,532 | 265,551 | 153,423 | 112,128 |
| 40-44 | 276,406 | 180,026 | 96,379 | 297,671 | 185,779 | 111,892 | 305,519 | 182,546 | 122,973 | 286,020 | 162,270 | 123,749 |
| 45-49 | 249,955 | 162,812 | 87,143 | 268,922 | 166,954 | 101,968 | 290,657 | 172,782 | 117,876 | 299,017 | 170,073 | 128,944 |
| 50-54 | 224,136 | 147,836 | 76,300 | 237,356 | 148,562 | 88,794 | 256,655 | 152,944 | 103,711 | 278,477 | 158,830 | 119,647 |
| 55-59 | 178,673 | 118,889 | 59,784 | 206,325 | 130,740 | 75,585 | 219,933 | 132,121 | 87,812 | 239,268 | 136,808 | 102,460 |
| 60-64 | 115,798 | 78,708 | 37,090 | 144,928 | 93,192 | 51,736 | 170,081 | 103,902 | 66,179 | 183,913 | 106,372 | 77,541 |
| 65-69 | 57,526 | 39,187 | 18,339 | 87,557 | 56,222 | 31,335 | 111,830 | 68,209 | 43,621 | 133,540 | 77,827 | 55,712 |
| 70-74 | 22,798 | 15,980 | 6,817 | 31,459 | 21,087 | 10,372 | 46,314 | 29,965 | 16,349 | 57,390 | 35,997 | 21,393 |
| 75-79 | 12,536 | 8,828 | 3,708 | 11,124 | 7,411 | 3,713 | 16,049 | 10,258 | 5,790 | 24,295 | 15,065 | 9,230 |
| 80+ | 7,226 | 5,024 | 2,202 | 7,213 | 4,683 | 2,529 | 7,328 | 4,465 | 2,862 | 9,685 | 5,665 | 4,020 |
| **Total** | **2,770,427** | **1,792,580** | **977,847** | **2,843,358** | **1,784,128** | **1,059,231** | **2,896,912** | **1,762,853** | **1,134,059** | **2,920,860** | **1,724,327** | **1,196,533** |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Population aged 15-64 | 4,041,805 | 1,949,125 | 2,092,680 | 4,069,239 | 1,961,618 | 2,107,621 | 4,037,026 | 1,945,037 | 2,091,989 | 3,945,243 | 1,901,077 | 2,044,166 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 2,594,360 | 1,679,583 | 914,777 | 2,645,260 | 1,659,723 | 985,537 | 2,670,007 | 1,623,826 | 1,046,180 | 2,663,744 | 1,571,189 | 1,092,554 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 64.2 | 86.2 | 43.7 | 65.0 | 84.6 | 46.8 | 66.1 | 83.5 | 50.0 | 67.5 | 82.6 | 53.4 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 14.7 | 19.0 | 10.7 | 14.3 | 18.6 | 10.2 | 13.9 | 18.1 | 10.0 | 12.7 | 16.3 | 9.3 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 4.6 | 8.6 | 11.4 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 12.1 | 7.4 | 10.7 | 12.8 | 8.8 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -2.3 | -2.3 | -2.3 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 44.1 | 58.7 | 30.3 | 45.2 | 58.6 | 32.7 | 46.3 | 58.4 | 35.0 | 47.2 | 58.0 | 37.3 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | 64.7 | | | 62.7 | | | 60.9 | | | 59.0 | | |

**Table A2 (continued) Projected labour force population by sex by age and labour force indicators by sex, medium variant, 2015-2030**

**o) Nay Pyi Taw**

| Age groups | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| 0-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 9,416 | 4,948 | 4,468 | 8,016 | 4,186 | 3,830 | 6,535 | 3,397 | 3,138 | 5,116 | 2,662 | 2,454 |
| 15-19 | 52,402 | 29,918 | 22,484 | 53,540 | 30,791 | 22,748 | 49,881 | 28,525 | 21,356 | 45,873 | 26,139 | 19,734 |
| 20-24 | 81,197 | 46,940 | 34,256 | 76,805 | 44,444 | 32,361 | 83,541 | 47,976 | 35,564 | 83,310 | 46,814 | 36,496 |
| 25-29 | 86,901 | 51,739 | 35,162 | 85,802 | 48,944 | 36,858 | 85,164 | 47,799 | 37,365 | 97,304 | 53,350 | 43,954 |
| 30-34 | 80,067 | 49,074 | 30,993 | 89,322 | 51,624 | 37,699 | 89,034 | 49,107 | 39,927 | 89,315 | 48,370 | 40,945 |
| 35-39 | 67,049 | 41,144 | 25,905 | 82,170 | 48,272 | 33,898 | 92,131 | 50,977 | 41,154 | 92,173 | 48,677 | 43,496 |
| 40-44 | 56,631 | 34,640 | 21,991 | 68,573 | 40,318 | 28,256 | 84,285 | 47,463 | 36,822 | 94,779 | 50,273 | 44,506 |
| 45-49 | 50,091 | 30,723 | 19,367 | 57,347 | 33,589 | 23,759 | 69,634 | 39,236 | 30,398 | 85,779 | 46,332 | 39,447 |
| 50-54 | 39,741 | 24,869 | 14,872 | 49,190 | 29,288 | 19,903 | 56,501 | 32,140 | 24,361 | 68,777 | 37,677 | 31,100 |
| 55-59 | 30,583 | 19,510 | 11,073 | 38,154 | 22,967 | 15,187 | 47,455 | 27,180 | 20,276 | 54,754 | 29,976 | 24,778 |
| 60-64 | 15,907 | 10,180 | 5,727 | 23,194 | 14,133 | 9,061 | 29,404 | 16,846 | 12,557 | 37,056 | 20,165 | 16,891 |
| 65-69 | 7,957 | 4,997 | 2,960 | 12,681 | 7,569 | 5,112 | 18,768 | 10,725 | 8,043 | 24,170 | 13,060 | 11,110 |
| 70-74 | 3,155 | 1,916 | 1,239 | 4,629 | 2,654 | 1,975 | 7,114 | 3,981 | 3,133 | 10,168 | 5,557 | 4,611 |
| 75-79 | 1,549 | 897 | 652 | 1,716 | 927 | 789 | 2,601 | 1,332 | 1,269 | 4,094 | 2,066 | 2,028 |
| 80+ | 1,035 | 565 | 469 | 1,110 | 564 | 546 | 1,296 | 617 | 679 | 1,860 | 849 | 1,011 |
| **Total** | **583,680** | **352,060** | **231,620** | **652,250** | **380,269** | **271,980** | **723,344** | **407,301** | **316,043** | **794,528** | **431,968** | **362,560** |

| Indicators labour force | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Population aged 15-64 | 801,542 | 388,096 | 413,446 | 879,203 | 424,373 | 454,830 | 947,635 | 455,918 | 491,717 | 1,010,023 | 484,855 | 525,168 |
| Labour force aged 15-64 | 560,568 | 338,737 | 221,831 | 624,098 | 364,369 | 259,729 | 687,029 | 387,249 | 299,780 | 749,120 | 407,774 | 341,346 |
| Participation rate (15-64) | 69.9 | 87.3 | 53.7 | 71.0 | 85.9 | 57.1 | 72.5 | 84.9 | 61.0 | 74.2 | 84.1 | 65.0 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 15-24 | 16.7 | 19.8 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 17.7 | 12.1 | 14.1 | 16.8 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 15.0 | 10.7 |
| Percentage of labour force aged 55-64 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 5.3 | 8.1 | 9.7 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 7.9 |
| Percentage growth active population | - | - | - | 9.7 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.8 |
| Labour force as percentage of total population aged 10 and over | 48.7 | 60.4 | 37.6 | 50.2 | 60.5 | 40.5 | 51.6 | 60.4 | 43.4 | 53.0 | 60.2 | 46.3 |
| Percentage of women in labour force aged 10 and over | | | 60.3 | | | 58.3 | | | 56.3 | | | 54.4 |

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