



The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

THEMATIC REPORT ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Census Report Volume 4-M



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

With technical assistance from UNFPA



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The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

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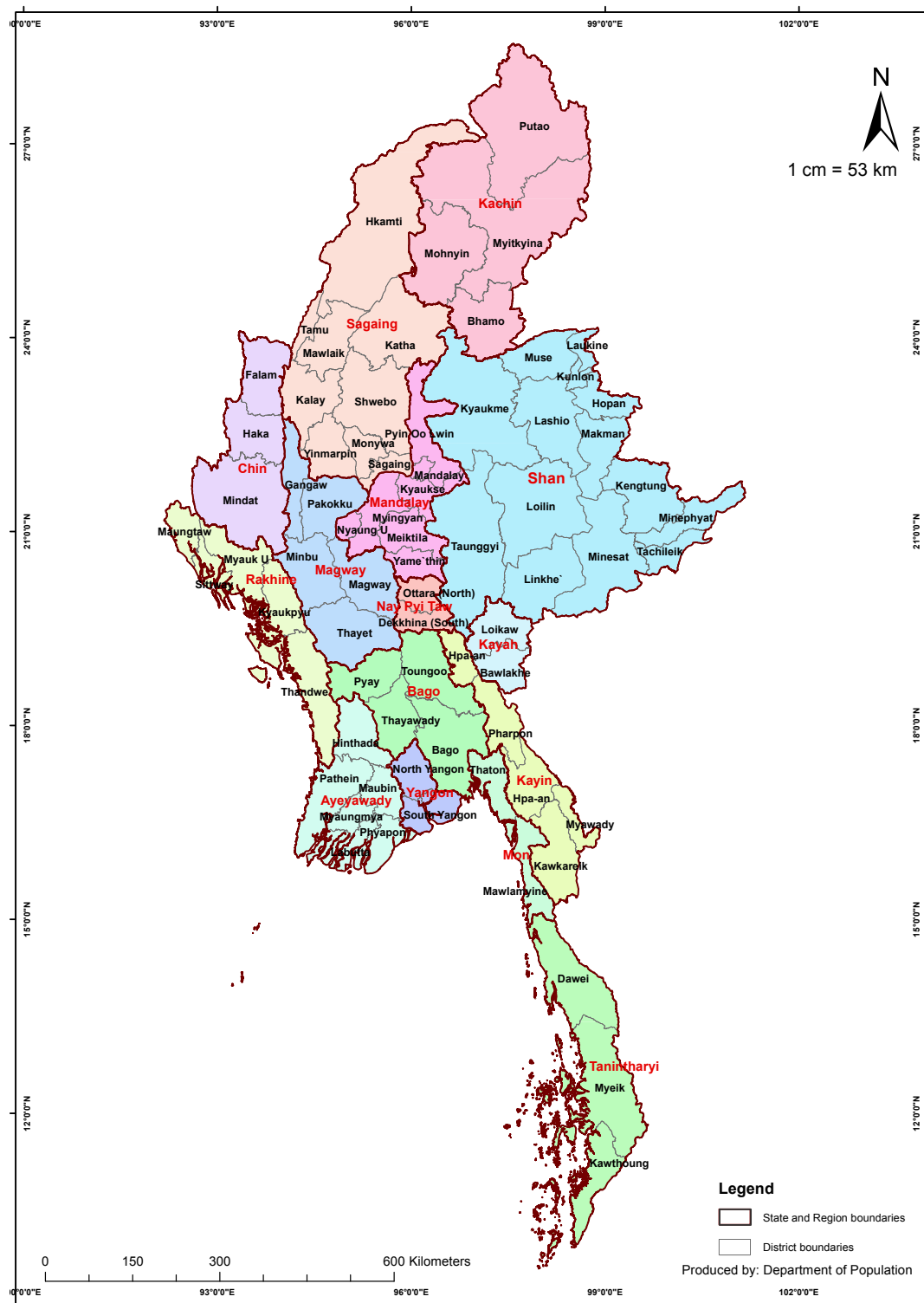
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Figure 1

Map of Myanmar by State/Region and District



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 objectives of the 2014 Census are to provide the Government and other stakeholders with essential information on the population, in regard to demographic, social and economic characteristics, and 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 Older Population; 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; Population Projections; the Labour Force; Education; Housing Conditions and Household Amenities; Gender Dimensions; Disability; and the Older Population.

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.

The children and youth in Myanmar today represent the future of our country. This report draws on the information collected in the Census to present a picture of the younger generation in order to assess how well children are being given a good start in life through better health, a nurturing home life, and improved educational opportunities, and how youth are transitioning to adulthood in ways that will contribute to the country's social and economic development.

The total number of children and youth rose from 16.9 million in 1973 to 23.4 million in 2014. Assuming continued fertility decline and improvements in child mortality, it is anticipated

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that over the next ten years the number of children and youth will increase very little, and that in the following two decades the numbers will even decline from 24.5 million in 2024 to 23.1 million by 2044.

With still close to half of the population comprising children and youth, the country should benefit from the “demographic dividend” through savings and investments for the modernization of agriculture and the development of manufacturing sectors, where most 15 to 29 year olds are working.

One in three children live in households which use kerosene or candles as the main source of energy for lighting, while a significant proportion live in households which use solid fuels or kerosene for cooking. These could put children at risk of respiratory diseases, poisoning and fire. More than two thirds of rural children and one fifth of urban children live in households with two or more of these health risks.

Eight per cent of children aged 10-13 in Myanmar are engaged in child labour. The Government of Myanmar is committed to reduce, if not eliminate, child labour. This commitment was stipulated in the 1993 Child Law which was amended in 2014, and states that children under the age of 12 should not work and those between the ages of 12 to 14 should only take on light work which will not interfere with their education, health or development.

Attending and completing at least some primary school grades has become an almost universal experience for children in Myanmar. However, not all children complete primary school, and even fewer pursue secondary school. Education reform is needed to reduce obstacles and increase the benefits of schooling to encourage children and families to complete higher education.

The results presented in this report show the need to invest in a healthy foundation for children, especially in rural areas, by improving access to safe water and sanitation, better availability of electricity and affordable health care. There is also a need to invest in meaningful and accessible education by reducing the obstacles which children face in attending school beyond primary level.

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
CDR	Child Dependency Ratio
DoP	Department of Population
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IHLCA	Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment
ILO	International Labour Organization
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNPED	Ministry for National Planning and Economic Development
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SITAN	Situation Analysis of Children in Myanmar
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

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Children and youth are the future of any country. This thematic report presents the situation of children and youth in Myanmar using data from the 2014 Population and Housing Census (hereafter referred to as the 2014 Census). Specifically, the report seeks to assess firstly, how well the children of Myanmar are being given a good start in life through better health, a nurturing home environment and educational opportunities; and secondly, whether or not youth are transitioning to adulthood in ways that will contribute to the economic and social development of the country. The report defines children as persons aged 0-14 and youth as persons aged 15-24. This is to ensure comparability with data reported from past censuses and surveys and with the United Nations recommendations. However, to make the report as relevant to as wide a group of users as possible, in some instances, key indicators for children aged 0-17 and youth aged 15-29 are also presented.

The 2014 Census enumerated 14.4 million children in Myanmar, constituting 29 per cent of the total population; and 9 million youth, constituting a further 18 per cent of the total population. Together, the two population groups comprised 23.4 million persons, 46.5 per cent of the total population. Most live in rural areas (three quarters of children and two thirds of youth). Half of all rural children and youth live in the large rural States/Regions of Ayeyawady, Shan, Sagaing and Mandalay, while half of all urban children live in Yangon and Mandalay.

The child dependency ratio has decreased from 67.1 children to every 100 adults in the working-age group 15-64 years in 1983 to 43.7 in 2014, and is projected to decline further over the next thirty years to 32.5 by 2044. Furthermore, the absolute numbers of children and youth have only grown from 20.2 million in 1983 to 23.4 million in 2014 and are projected to stabilize at about that level until around 2044.

More than four out of every five children and youth in conventional households (87 per cent and 85 per cent, respectively) live in owner-occupied housing units. Only a small proportion of children live in condominiums/apartments/bungalows/brick houses (9 per cent) compared with youth (12 per cent). Two thirds of children (66 per cent) live in households with access to an improved source of drinking water compared to 70 per cent of youth. Slightly larger proportions of children and youth live in households with access to improved sanitation (69 per cent and 75 per cent respectively). These patterns are observed in both urban and rural areas as well as across States/Regions. Thirty-two per cent of children live in households which use kerosene or candles as the main source of energy for lighting, while 86 per cent live in a household which uses solid fuels or kerosene for cooking. The use of these fuels put children at risk of diarrhoeal and respiratory diseases, poisoning and fire. More than two thirds of rural children and one fifth of urban children live in a household with two or more of these health risks.

A larger proportion of children live in households with neither a television nor a radio (37 per cent) compared with youth (30 per cent), while 42 per cent of children and 35 per cent of youth live in a household without either a bicycle or a motorcycle. Being without any mode of transport is more common in rural than in urban areas.

Most children live in a household headed by a parent (three quarters) or a grandparent (one fifth), while a few (about 5 per cent) live without a parent. Close to 60,000 children under the

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age of five (or 1.3 per cent of all children in this age group) were enumerated in an institution. Out of 1,000 live births, 62 Myanmar infants die before their first birthday while 72 die before they are five years old. Child mortality is higher in rural areas.

Seventy-one per cent of primary school age children (aged 5-9) are currently attending school. A higher proportion of children (aged 10-13) attend lower secondary/middle school. However, only about half (51 per cent) of upper secondary/high school age children (aged 14-15) are currently attending school, with this proportion being even lower in rural areas (47 per cent). The proportion for urban areas is 59 per cent. The pattern where current school attendance is lowest among upper secondary school age children is observed across States/Regions. However, there are wide variations between States/Regions in attendance levels of children of all school ages, with Chin and Kachin having the highest rates while Shan and Bago report the lowest.

Eighteen per cent of children aged nine had completed primary education, while 45 per cent and 68 per cent of children aged 10 and 11 respectively had completed primary education, indicating that many children start formal school at the age of six or seven. The completion rate declined after primary school. Children aged 14 to 16 years are expected to have completed their middle school grades. However, only 32 per cent of children aged 14 years and 26 per cent of children aged 16 years had done so.

Eight per cent of children aged 10-13 in Myanmar are working, with this proportion being more than twice as high in rural areas (9 per cent) than in urban areas (4 per cent). Shan State has the highest proportion of working children (17 per cent) which is more than twice the proportions in the second highest Regions of Magway and Sagaing. The lowest proportions of working children are in Chin, Rakhine, Kachin and Tanintharyi (less than 5 per cent). Using the international definition of a child as a person below the age of 18, about one in five children aged 10-17 (21 per cent) in Myanmar are working, with this proportion being a little higher among boys (23 per cent) than girls (19 per cent), and higher among children in rural areas (23 per cent) than those in urban areas (15 per cent). The need to send children to work is one reason why many do not complete their schooling, but it is not the only factor.

Most youth live with their parents. This reflects a strong cultural preference for living with the family as well as, particularly in urban areas, the lack of available and affordable housing. Eighty six per cent of youth aged 15-19 live in a household headed by a parent or other family member (grandparent or sibling) while 71 per cent of those aged 20-24 do so. Only at ages 25-29 are 47 per cent living independently (as head/spouse, with other relatives and non-relatives). Urban youth are more likely to be living in a non-family headed household while rural youth, who on average marry earlier than urban youth, are more likely to be heading their own household.

Three in five of young males aged 15-19 (60 per cent) and 44.2 per cent of young females are in the labour force. For males the rate continues to increase throughout their twenties, reaching 92.3 per cent by ages 25-29. The labour force participation rate for females increases to 59.7 per cent at ages 20-24, but then levels drop off and even decline slightly to 57.7 per cent at ages 25-29.

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Rural and urban youth work in very different occupations and industries. Two thirds of employed rural youth work in the agricultural sector while urban youth have diverse occupations (18 per cent work in manufacturing; 18 per cent in trade; 12 per cent in construction; and 10 per cent in food and accommodation services).

The distribution of youth in occupations and industries is fairly uniform from ages 15 to 29, suggesting that most youth continue to do the same type of work that they did when they started working. Advancing into more productive areas may be very difficult, perhaps because of the educational requirements to be employed in some industries.

Most employed children aged 10-13 work as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers (43 per cent) and in elementary occupations (23 per cent). This pattern is observed among both males and females as well as in rural areas. In urban areas, most children work as services and sales workers (29 per cent) and craft and related trades workers (25 per cent).

In many low and middle income countries, youth unemployment and youth who have given up looking for work present serious social and economic problems. This is not the case in Myanmar where youth unemployment is low (9 per cent) compared to other ASEAN countries. The Census revealed that the more education a youth has received, the more likely he or she is to be unemployed. Ten per cent of male youth are not in full-time education nor employed: 11 per cent in urban areas and 9 per cent in rural areas. The rate is much higher for females (29 per cent) but falls to 4 per cent if 'household production' (housework) is counted as an economic activity.

Most youth have never married; among 20-24 year olds, only 44 per cent of females and 30 per cent of males have married. One of the many factors leading to the rise in age at marriage and the declining proportions married is the trade-off that young women have to make between work and family. Young women in urban areas have particularly difficult choices. They strive to gain higher education to be able to get a good job, but marriage and children may mean that they will have to leave that work and forgo the income that it brings. Unmarried females aged 20-24 in urban areas have a labour force participation rate of 67 per cent compared with 45 per cent for those who are married with no children and only 29 per cent for those with at least one child. The pattern is similar for young rural women aged 20-24.

At the Union level, 6 per cent of girls aged 15-17 are married, but in Shan State the proportion is 9 per cent and in Ayeyawady and Nay Pyi Taw it is 8 per cent. The adolescent fertility rate at the Union level (live births to 15-19 year olds per 1,000 females of the same age) is 33. Shan and Chin have the highest adolescent fertility rates at 59 and 50 respectively.

Although most youth remain in the Township of their birth, almost one in five (19 per cent) of youth aged 15-24 have moved from the Township where they were born. Internal migration becomes increasingly more common as young people get older. The most common form of migration within Myanmar is between States or Regions; 57 per cent of youth who are lifetime migrants have moved to another State/Region. Yangon is the main destination for young migrants and almost half (48 per cent) of all inter-State/Region lifetime migrants

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aged 15-24 have moved to Yangon from nearby States/Regions.

A total of 671,000 people left Myanmar as a youth prior to the 2014 Census, which means that there are at least eight youth who live abroad for every 100 living in Myanmar. In some border Districts, the ratio is 50-60 youth living abroad for every 100 living in Myanmar. About 60 per cent of international emigrants are males.

The results presented in this report show the need to invest in a healthy foundation for children, especially in rural areas, by improving access to safe water and sanitation, better availability of electricity and affordable health care. There is also a need to invest in meaningful and accessible education by reducing the obstacles that children face in attending school beyond primary level; and for increasing the quality of education so that the benefits of staying in school are apparent to both children and parents.

There is a need to make it less hard for youth to gain decent employment through vocational training and encouraging industries to install safety mechanisms at work; and to encourage female labour force participation by addressing cultural and other obstacles that women face in the workplace. One way to increase children's and youth's capacity to contribute to national development is to give targeted support to those who face significant disadvantages. These include children living in houses built in part from bamboo, or living in a hut, or other types of dwelling units; children living in households with neither a television nor a radio; those children who have never attended school; and children who live with some form of disability.

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1.1 Background

1.1.1 Children, youth and development

The living conditions of children and youth and their experiences as they progress towards adulthood are critical for understanding the challenges and opportunities for national development. Children and youth are important demographically, economically and as the parents and leaders of upcoming generations.

The number of children and youth living today is the result of declining fertility over the past 40 to 50 years. In the mid-1960s the average woman in Myanmar had five and a half children throughout her life. This declined to about three and a half children around 1990. Based on the 2014 Census, in 2013 the average woman had two and a half children. Most of the decline in fertility occurred in the 1980s and 1990s. Although there has not been a detailed analysis of the factors driving the country's fertility decline, it has almost certainly been affected by the nation's development from a rural, subsistence economy to one that is more market-driven.

A consequence of the fertility decline has been a slowing down of the absolute number of births and a reduction in the population growth rate. Population projections suggest that the numbers of children and youth (in total) will remain steady, though the numbers in some particular age groups, and their total proportion of the population, will fall. This means that there will be a growing number of adults of working age to invest in children and youth, helping them to be healthier, better educated, and more productive adults. This demographic change will be described in more detail in Chapter 2.

Children and youth are vital to the current and future economy. This period in life is an important time to gain knowledge and skills that can result in a more productive labour force. The more opportunities they have to continue in education and to find employment, the greater their contribution will be to the economy. Young people today are better educated than their parents, they are postponing marriage, and are likely to have fewer children. Analysis of the early economic successes in East Asian countries attributes 25 to 40 per cent of the economic growth to the ability of the country to put the large numbers of young people of working ages into productive employment, following rapid fertility declines (Bloom, Canning and Malaney, 2000).

Education is a way of securing a better future. Analysis of poverty dynamics from the Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (2009-2010) found that people who were literate and had completed at least primary school were more likely to 'escape' from poverty than those without an education (IHLCA Project Technical Unit, 2011). Furthermore, educated parents, and especially educated mothers, have fewer and healthier children.

Children and youth need the support of their respective families, their wider communities and the Government. Indeed, they are not physically or emotionally mature, and they do not have the knowledge and skills they need to support themselves and a family (WHO, 2014).

The goal of the National Comprehensive Development Plan is to improve the quality of

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education and health systems and to promote industrialization and other economic reforms in order to give people a better quality of life (Myanmar Development Cooperation Forum, 2013). Yet the country is amongst the poorest in South-East Asia. According to the World Development Indicators from the World Bank's databank, gross national income per capita was only US\$1,270 in 2014. Transport infrastructure is poor and most of the population living in rural areas have no electricity. The economy is dominated by agriculture and the level of manufacturing and other industry is low.

Fortunately, there is a strong evidence base for devising policies and programmes that will promote national development while benefiting children and youth, through:

- Investing in quality services for children and youth
- Creating opportunities for employment and reducing barriers to employment
- Giving people second chances and protecting those in greatest need.

Myanmar already has a strong policy framework for designing and implementing pro-child and youth programmes. The 2014 Amendments to the Child Law provide a legal framework for the minimum ages for work and marriage, and stress the importance of equal access to basic schooling and the protection of children under the age of 18 with a disability, children in conflict with the law, or children in need of special protection. The 'Five-Year Strategic Plan for Young People's Health' (2016-2020) recognizes that adolescent years (defined in this particular context as those aged 10-24), are critical periods of life.

Young people face a heightened risk of infectious diseases, unwanted pregnancies, road traffic injuries, assaults, including violence against women, and the use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco and other substances. The strategic plan aims to promote healthier behaviours through creating greater awareness among youth and increasing the capacity of teachers and health professionals to address these issues. In addition, educational reforms are prioritizing the increased provision of vocational training linked to growth industries (Tanaka, Spohr, and D'Amico, 2015). Centres have been established around the country to help older children and youth receive accurate information on employment and migration opportunities within and across national borders.

1.1.2 Defining a child and youth

Defining who is a 'child' and who is a 'youth' is not straightforward, as the definitions vary depending on the context. The 1993 Child Law (2014 Amendments) of Myanmar, for example, defines a child as a person aged under 18, while for statistical purposes, the United Nations defines a child as a person aged 0-14 and a youth as a person aged 15-24 (United Nations, 2008).

International conventions, national policies and programmes and census enumeration procedures all contributed to the selection of the age groupings used in this report. The primary classification is 0-14 years for children and 15-24 years for youth. This is to ensure comparability with other data from past censuses and surveys, in line with the United Nations recommendations (United Nations, 2008).

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To make this report as useful to as many users as possible, key indicators for children and youth are also given in five-year age groups. In addition, other age groups are considered when relevant for specific topics. The age group 0-17 (or 10-17 or 15-17 depending on data availability) is used to highlight the conditions of children and youth below the age of majority. In Chapter 6 on children's education and labour, some information is presented using age groups associated with the different levels of the education system. When describing labour force participation (in Chapter 7, for example), information reflects age categories related to the legal ages of employment and takes into account the former Ministry of Labour's definition of youth as being those aged 15-29, following the International Labour Organization's (ILO) convention for some indicators.

The transition of Myanmar's children to adulthood, such as living apart from parents and working, starts as young as the age of 10. The more fortunate remain in the parental home to finish school and start employment later. To understand the pace of these important life changes, and to explore the differences between urban and rural areas as well as between States/Regions, much of the analysis of youth starts at the age of 10 and continues to age 29.

Not all the 2014 Census questions were asked of all children. Questions on economic activity, occupation and industry, for example, were asked of those aged 10 and over. And following demographic conventions, questions about children ever born and the last birth were only asked of ever-married women aged 15 and over. Marital status was asked of every person aged 10 and over; those under 10 were assumed to be unmarried. School attendance was only reported for persons aged five and over.

1.2 Objectives of the report

This report uses the recent Census data to analyse the living conditions of children and youth. It examines the foundations for adulthood: being safe from health risks in the home; living with family in the early years; having access to the means to complete education; gaining decent employment with the potential for advancement; and starting to form their own households and families. The report also looks at the disability status of children and youth.

This report addresses two broad questions:

- How well are the children of Myanmar being given a good start in life through better health, a nurturing home environment and educational opportunities?
- Are youth transitioning to adulthood in a way that will enable them to contribute to the economic and social development of the country?

1.3 Data quality and limitations

The 2014 Census is the country's first census in three decades. In the post-independence period, two comprehensive population and housing censuses were undertaken in 1973 and 1983, respectively. The 2014 Census aimed to enumerate all persons who were within the

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borders of Myanmar on the night of 29th March 2014 (Census Night). Technical details of the Census are available in previously published reports (Department of Population, 2014a, 2015).

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. Any such data should therefore be treated with caution. In the rest of the States/Regions and at the Union level, the indicators can be regarded as accurate.

The 2014 Census enumerated the population living in both conventional households and institutions. Institutions include hospitals, prisons, work camps, barracks and religious institutions among others. Some Census information, including data on literacy, school attendance, occupation and industry, migration, mortality and fertility were not collected for the institutional population.

A further feature of the 2014 Census is that people in conventional households were asked about former household members living abroad. Two million people were reported to be living abroad. Nearly half (47 per cent) first left when they were aged between 15 and 24. The number of two million is widely assumed to be an underestimate, not only because of households' concerns about reporting unregistered migrations but also because in some instances the entire household may have migrated or because the migrant had previously been living in an institution. The analyses of fertility and mortality rates have taken this into account.

This report is concerned with the pace and variation in transitions to adulthood, so age is a crucial variable. Unfortunately, in countries with a legacy of low education levels, age is also one of the most difficult characteristics on which to collect accurate information, and poses challenges to the editing of reported responses. A common problem encountered in age reporting in censuses is the inability of respondents to accurately recall their exact age or date of birth, resulting in the rounding of their age during the interview to the closest number ending in zero or five, or a culturally significant age such as 18. This may lead to age heaping once the collected data are tabulated.

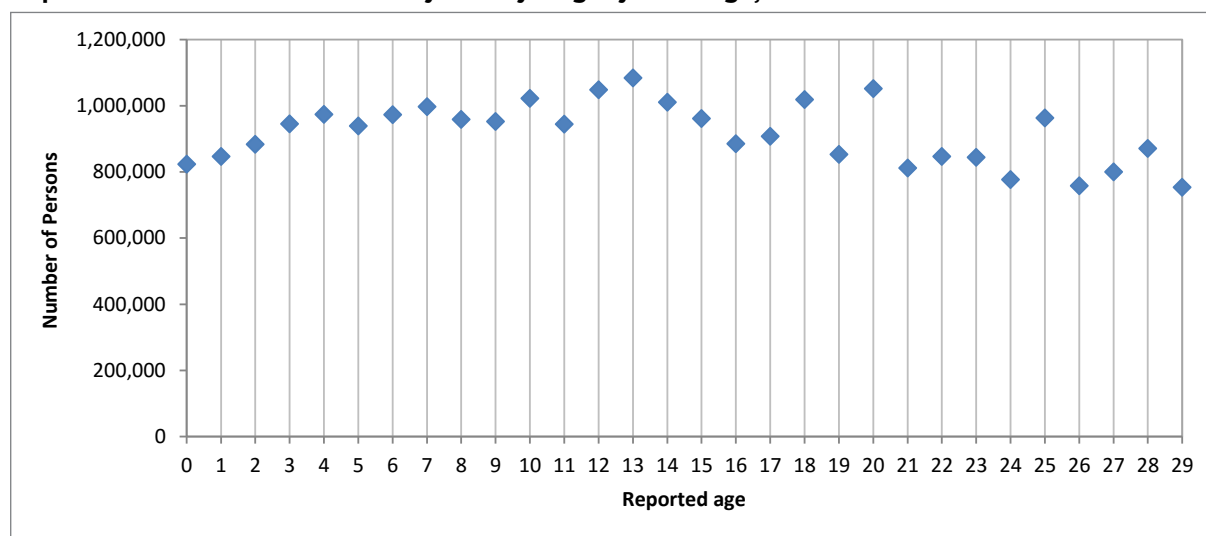
The 2014 Census thematic report on Population Dynamics (Department of Population,

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2016a) measured the extent of age heaping in the data and found that it was definitely present, and that the resulting age distribution is on the borderline of being ‘reasonable’ and ‘inaccurate’. Among children and youth, there were some preferences for reporting ages 10, 12 to 14, 18, 20 and 25 (Figure 1.1). The pattern is not pronounced but could contribute to some uneven patterns by single year of age.

Figure 1.1

Reported number of children and youth by single year of age, 2014 Census



Many topics of potential importance concerning children and youth are not generally covered in a census, and are therefore beyond the scope of this report. These include civic engagement, such as voting, and aspects of health of particular concern among older children and youth such as mental health, the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, and the risk of trauma including road injuries and interpersonal violence. These dimensions should not be forgotten even though they cannot be addressed here.

1.4 Overview of the report

The present report is one of a series of thematic reports designed to provide users with a more complete set of data from, and insights into, the 2014 Census. Other reports consider a range of topics covering mortality, maternal mortality, fertility and nuptiality, migration and urbanization, population dynamics, population projections, gender dimensions, housing conditions and household amenities, education, the labour force, disability and the older population.

This report has benefited from the detailed analysis that has already been undertaken on the results of the Census. Drawing on all of the thematic topics above, the report uses a child and youth lens to investigate their particular characteristics. It starts with the demographic foundations, and then moves to the living conditions of children and youth. The following chapters appraise the life course starting with early childhood; schooling and child labour; youth's educational attainment; entry and progression into the workforce; marriage; and migration.

Chapter 2. Demographic characteristics of children and youth

Today's cohorts of children and youth are the largest in history (UNFPA, 2014). Globally nearly half of the 7.4 billion people are aged under 25. This is also true for Myanmar. The 2014 Census provides the first comprehensive information on children and youth since the last census in 1983, more than thirty years ago. It enumerated 23.4 million children and youth aged 0-24, comprising 46.5 per cent of the total population. There are 3.2 million more children and youth in 2014 than enumerated in the 1983 census, and 6.5 million more than enumerated in the 1973 census. However, they comprise a smaller percentage of the total population. Children and youth made up 59 per cent of the population in 1983 and as much as 60 per cent in 1973.

As a result of a gradual fertility decline since 1983, the absolute numbers of children and youth are growing relatively slowly. This new dynamic means that the Government, development partners, private business, civil society and families have the opportunity to invest more in improving the opportunities for children and youth to have a healthy and productive future.

2.1 Population size and geographic distribution

Of the 50.3 million people counted in the 2014 Census, 23.4 million, or 46.5 per cent of the total population, were children and youth aged under 25. Children aged under 15 accounted for 14.4 million (28.6 per cent) and youth aged 15-24 accounted for 9 million (17.8 per cent) of the total population.

Table 2.1 shows that half of children and youth aged 0-24 live in the four most populous States/Regions: Yangon, Shan, Ayeyawady and Mandalay. Eighty two per cent live in eight States/Regions. However, the States/Regions with the largest share of the proportion of children and youth do not necessarily have the largest numbers of young people. For example, though Yangon has the greatest share of the total population aged 0-24 (14 per cent) it has the second to lowest percentage of its population in this age group (44 per cent), while the highest proportion of the population aged under 25 (57 per cent) in Chin, accounts for only 1 per cent of the share of the country's children and youth.

Myanmar is primarily a rural country. Seven out of every ten children and youth live in rural areas, the same proportion as the total population. Figure 2.1 shows that the proportions of children and youth living in rural and urban areas are not evenly distributed. In terms of proportions, Yangon is home to 34 per cent of all urban children and youth; an additional 15 per cent live in Mandalay. These two Regions thus comprise nearly half of all urban children and youth. Conversely, half of all rural children and youth live in Ayeyawady, Shan, Sagaing and Mandalay.

Chapter 2. Demographic characteristics of children and youth

Table 2.1

Distribution of children and youth ranked by State/Region, 2014 Census

State/Region	Population aged 0-24	Percentage of total population	Percentage of Union population	Cumulative percentage of Union population
UNION	23,356,627	46.5	100	
Yangon	3,218,110	43.7	13.8	13.8
Shan	2,964,427	50.9	12.7	26.5
Ayeyawady	2,825,674	45.7	12.1	38.6
Mandalay	2,740,413	44.4	11.7	50.3
Sagaing	2,451,584	46.0	10.5	60.8
Bago	2,193,995	45.1	9.4	70.2
Magway	1,678,254	42.8	7.2	77.4
Rakhine	1,009,086	48.1	4.3	81.7
Mon	975,587	47.5	4.2	85.9
Kachin	830,079	50.5	3.6	89.4
Kayin	779,081	51.8	3.3	92.8
Tanintharyi	724,419	51.4	3.1	95.9
Nay Pyi Taw	538,892	46.4	2.3	98.2
Chin	273,378	57.1	1.2	99.3
Kayah	153,648	53.6	0.7	100

Figure 2.1

Percentage of children and youth aged 0-24 years in urban and rural areas, State/Region, ranked by size of urban population, 2014 Census

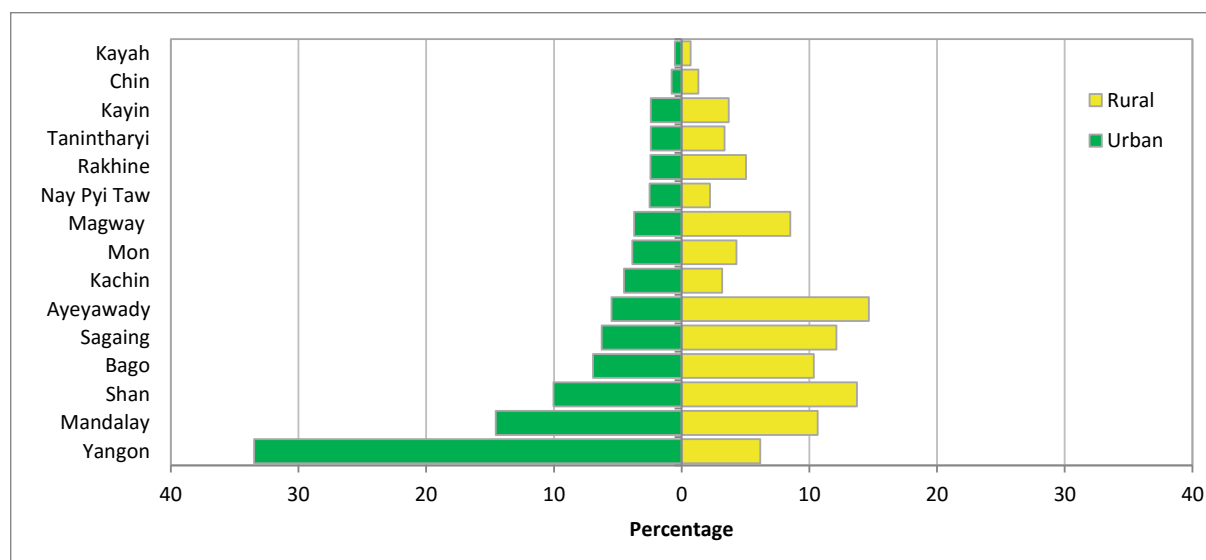
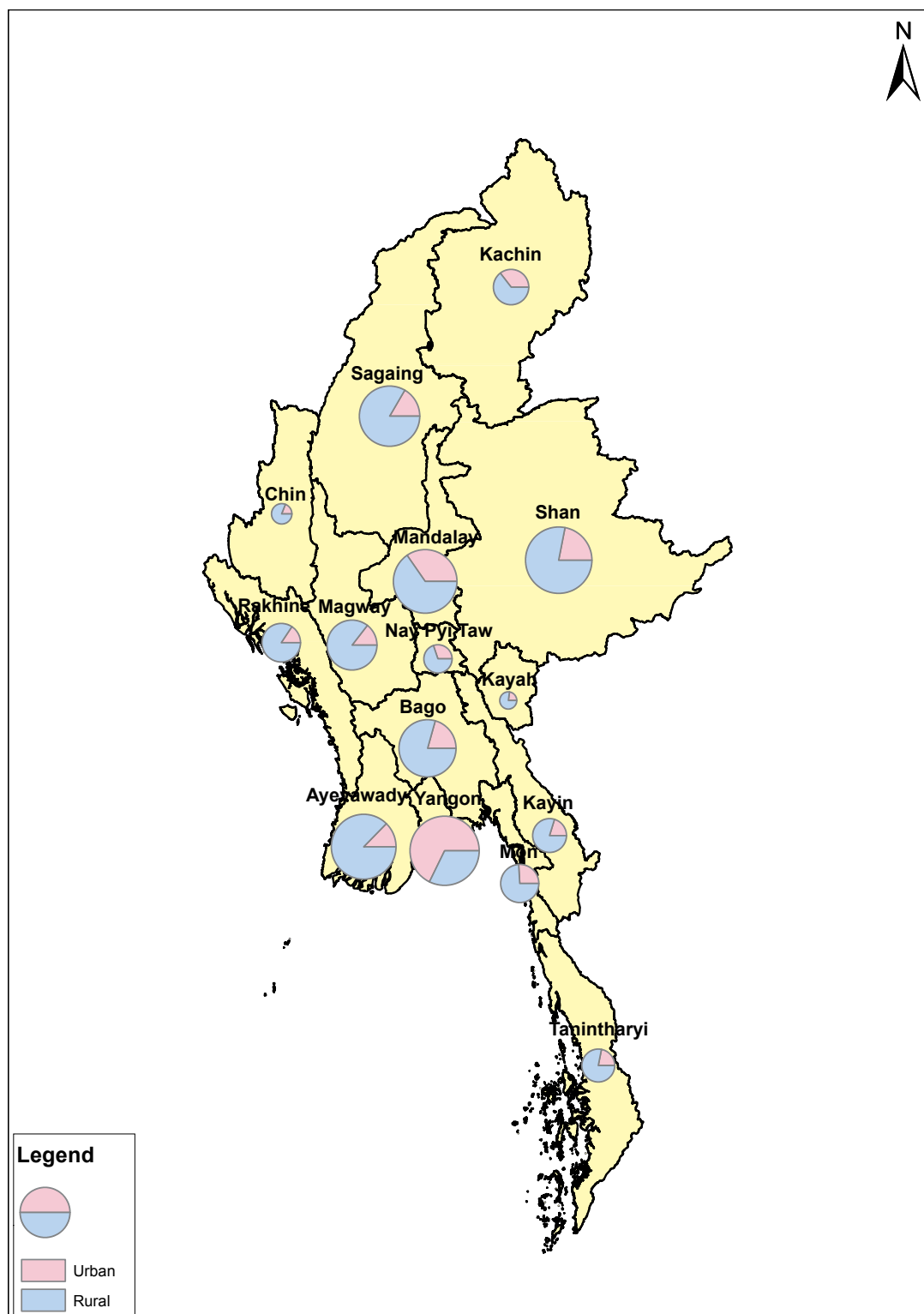


Figure 2.2

Relative size of the population of children and youth aged 0-24 in urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census



Chapter 2. Demographic characteristics of children and youth

Another way to view where children and youth live is shown in the map at Figure 2.2. The size of the circles on the map are proportional to the size of the population of children and youth in each State/Region. The pink and blue slices of the pie chart show the proportions living in urban and rural areas, respectively. The map shows the more populated States/Regions lying in the centre of the country, from Yangon and Ayeyawady to Sagaing and Shan. Appendix 2, Table A2.1 presents the numbers from which Figure 2.2 was derived.

2.2 Population growth

The population of Myanmar has grown steadily between the 1973 and 2014 censuses. The total population nearly doubled from 28.1 million in 1973 to 50.3 million in 2014. However, as a result of a decline in fertility, over the same period the total number of children and youth only grew by 38 per cent from 16.9 million to 23.4 million (Table 2.2). The official population projections, assuming continued fertility decline and improvements in child mortality, anticipate that over the next ten years the number of children and youth will increase very little, and that in the following two decades the numbers will even decline from 24.5 million in 2024 to 23.1 million by 2044 (Department of Population 2017a). Figure 2.3 shows the population totals in broad age groups: children aged 0-14; youth aged 15-24; adults aged 25-64; and the population aged 65 and over.

Table 2.2

Past and projected number of children and youth by sex, 1973-2044

Age group/Sex	Censuses			Projections		
	1973	1983	2014	2024	2034	2044
Both sexes						
0-14	11,643,840	13,159,645	14,399,569	14,675,392	14,500,291	13,570,845
15-24	5,239,473	7,021,759	8,957,058	9,855,744	9,456,655	9,547,981
0-24	16,883,313	20,181,404	23,356,627	24,531,136	23,956,946	23,118,826
Male						
0-14	5,865,616	6,663,105	7,296,904	7,421,185	7,350,391	6,892,361
15-24	2,578,504	3,454,558	4,382,523	4,973,919	4,754,705	4,817,038
0-24	8,444,120	10,117,663	11,679,427	12,395,104	12,105,096	11,709,399
Female						
0-14	5,778,224	6,496,540	7,102,665	7,254,207	7,149,900	6,678,484
15-24	2,660,969	3,567,201	4,574,535	4,881,825	4,701,950	4,730,943
0-24	8,439,193	10,063,741	11,677,200	12,136,032	11,851,850	11,409,427

Figure 2.3

Past and projected population growth by population group, 1973-2044

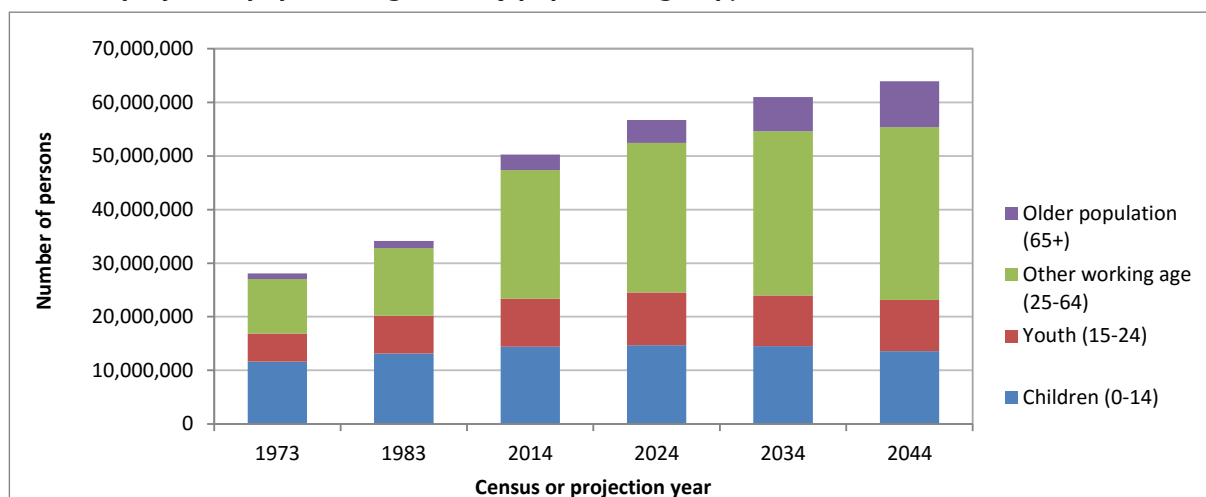


Figure 2.4

Average annual change in the number of children and youth between censuses and decennial projections, 1973-2044

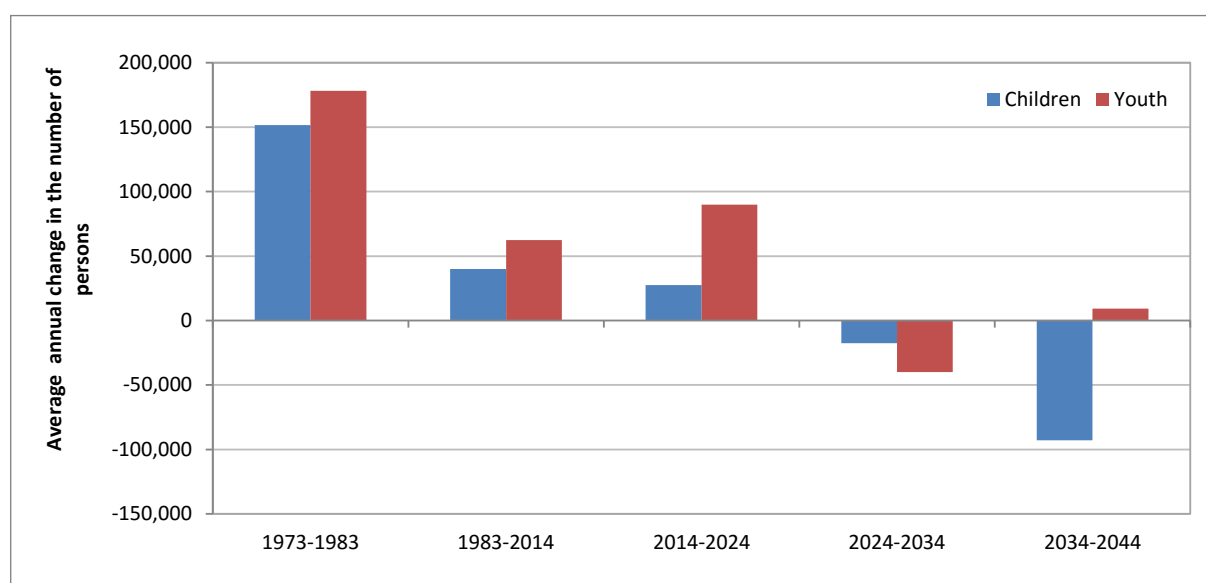


Figure 2.4 shows the past and projected annual changes in the numbers of children and youth. The relatively small increase of children between 1983 and 2014, and the near stable or decline in the number of children and youth projected for the next thirty years, is, as has already been noted, the result of a decline in fertility.

2.3 Age and sex composition

2.3.1 Child dependency ratios

The child dependency ratio (CDR) is the ratio of the population of children aged 0-14 to the working-age population aged 15-64, per 100 working-age persons. It is an indication of the number of children that people in their productive years must support. At the Union level, it can be regarded as the ratio between the population in greatest need of public education and health care services, and the population that contributes more to the economy through paid and unpaid work than they take from such services. The higher the child dependency ratio, the greater the number of children that working-age adults must support, and the more challenging it becomes to provide for children's education and health care.

Table 2.3 shows that from 1973 to 2014 the child dependency ratio declined rapidly (see also Department of Population, 2015), and the current population projections show that this trend will continue for the next thirty years as a result of a continued growth in the working-age population and the decline in the number of children.

Table 2.3

Child dependency ratio, 1973-2044

	Censuses			Projections		
	1973	1983	2014	2024	2034	2044
CDR	75.6	67.1	43.7	38.9	36.2	32.5

At the State/Region level, Yangon had the lowest child dependency ratio in 2014 (33) and Chin State (which, as will be seen in Chapter 8, had the highest level of fertility), had the highest ratio (Figure 2.5). In all States/Regions, the child dependency ratio is lower in urban areas than in rural areas though the difference varies across the country (Figure 2.6). While there is very little difference in Kachin, for example, in Chin the rural ratio is higher by 24.5 percentage points. (See also Appendix 2, Table A2.2).

Figure 2.5

Child dependency ratio, State/Region, 2014 Census

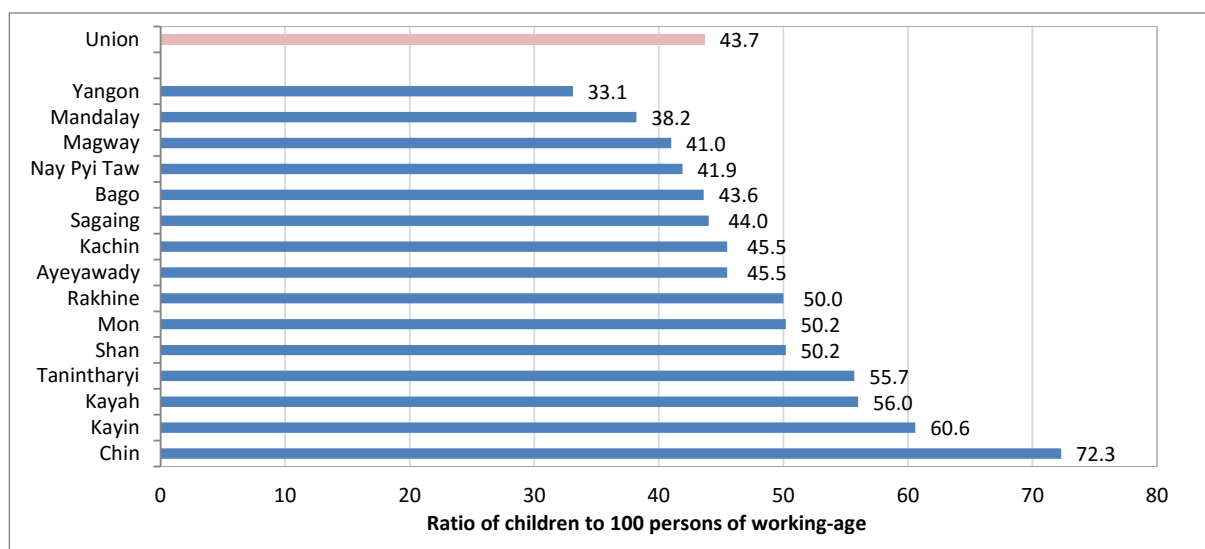
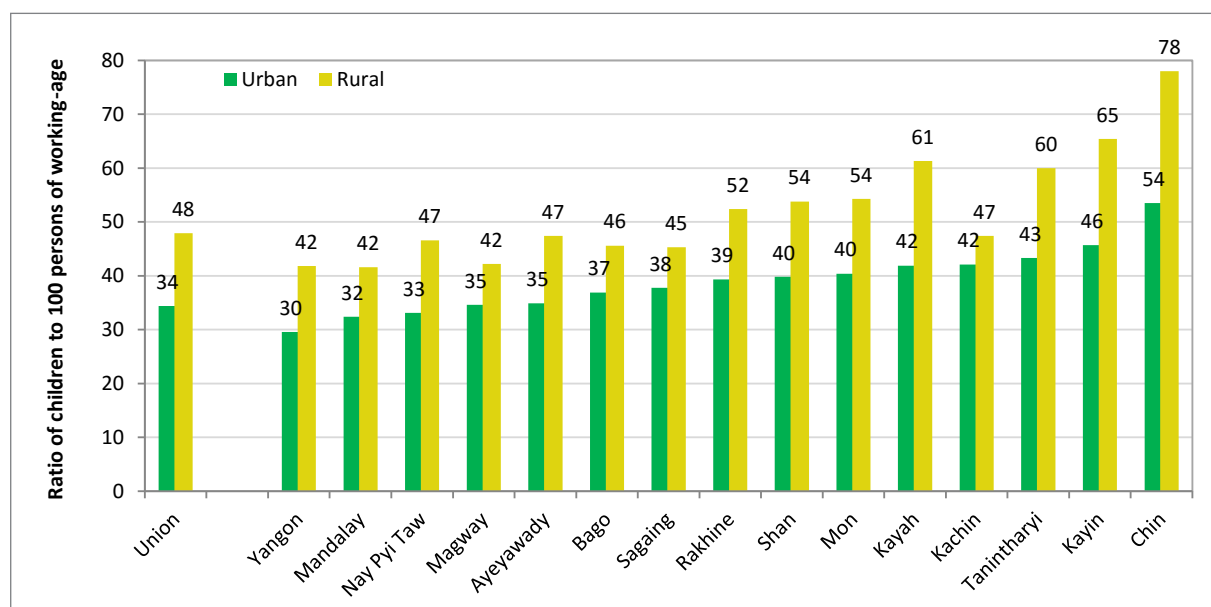


Figure 2.6

Child dependency ratio, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census



2.3.2 The youth bulge

Some populations have a pronounced ‘youth bulge’; that is, where the percentage of the total working-age population who are aged 15-24 is high and rising. This occurs when fertility has declined very quickly, creating a temporary ‘bulge’ in the age distribution as the largest birth cohort subsequently age.

If the population of working age increases and can be fully employed in productive activities, other things being equal, the level of average income per capita should increase as a result. This is called the ‘demographic dividend’ - a benefit that comes from rapidly declining fertility (Bloom, Canning, and Sevilla, 2003). However, if many youth and young adults cannot find decent work, the ‘youth bulge’ within the working-age population will become a demographic burden. In some parts of the world, a large mass of frustrated youth has added to social and political instability (World Bank, 2006). (A more detailed discussion of the demographic dividend is given in Department of Population, 2016a).

At the Union level, the proportion of youth in the working-age population is largely determined by the level and pace of fertility decline that took place more than 15 years ago. The migration of young people (mainly out of the country) has some impact, but is not a major factor. A youth bulge (or youth deficit) does occur, however, where migration rates into (or out of) a State/Region are high and dominated by youth seeking employment opportunities. This can be seen in Figure 2.7 where there was a lower than average proportion of youth among the working population in Magway, Ayeyawady and Bago, where some areas have high outmigration.

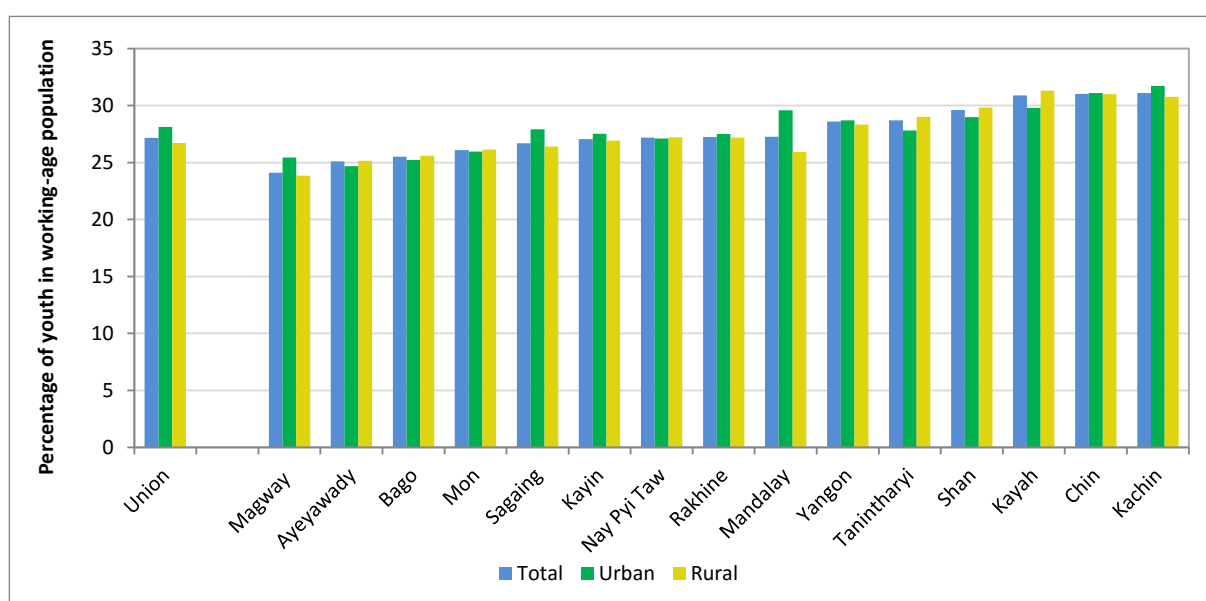
The percentage of youth in the working-age population was highest in Kachin, Chin, Kayah and Shan (see also Appendix 2, Table A2.2). This will be explored in more detail in Chapter

Chapter 2. Demographic characteristics of children and youth

9. One of the characteristics of youth migration in Myanmar is that youth tend to move from rural areas to a nearby urban area, and from smaller urban areas to larger cities. This can be seen from the difference in the urban and rural areas in Mandalay, and the lower than average proportion of youth in urban Ayeyawady and Bago, which are the main areas of origin for young migrants to Yangon. (Appendix 2, Table A2.3 provides more details of the size of the urban and rural populations by age group for each State and Region).

Figure 2.7

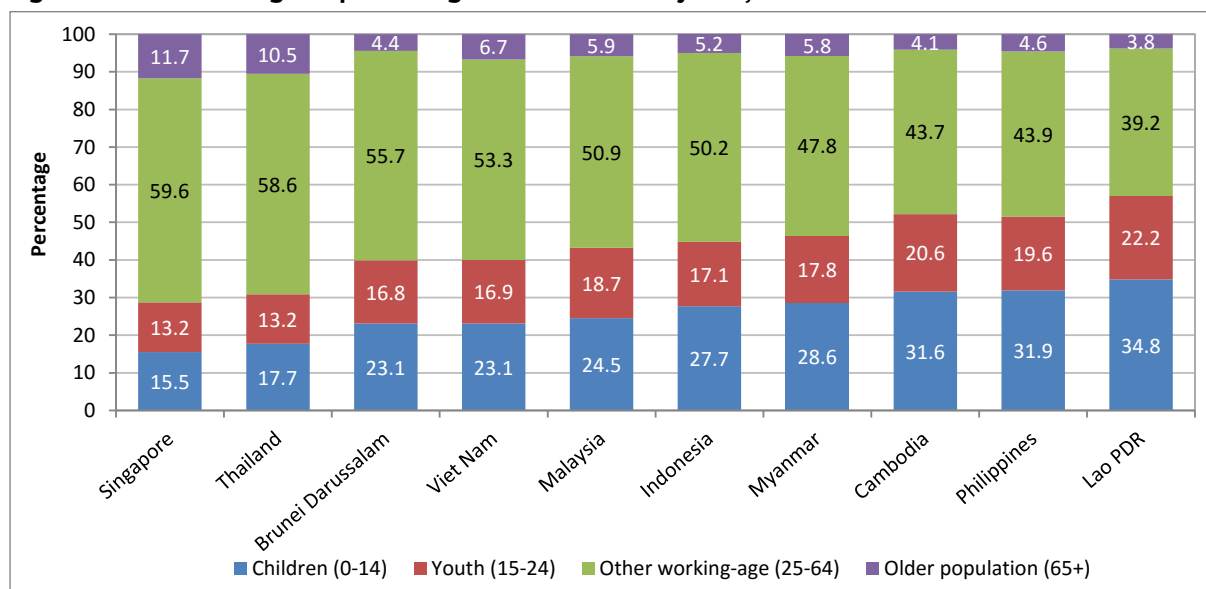
Youth as a proportion of the working-age population, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census



Viewed from a regional perspective, Myanmar's age structure is fairly typical of ASEAN countries. Figure 2.8 shows that it is more youthful than those countries with lower fertility rates such as Singapore and Thailand, but less youthful than Cambodia, the Philippines and Lao PDR where a decline in fertility rates has been even slower than in Myanmar.

Figure 2.8

Age structure showing the percentage of children and youth, selected ASEAN countries



Sources: Myanmar: 2014 Census; Other countries: ESCAP Statistical Database, based on 2015 population projections for 2015.

2.3.3 Sex ratio

Demographers use the sex ratio, that is, the number of males in a population per 100 females, to investigate the balance between the sexes. Sex ratios can be very informative about the underlying demographic, social and economic dynamics of a population.

In all human populations, more boys than girls are conceived. In normal populations, the sex ratio at birth varies between around 102 and 107. While boys have slightly higher child mortality rates, the preponderance of boys to girls continues throughout childhood. However, as they grow older, males have a higher probability of dying at each age. Consequently, among the older population, there are usually many more surviving females than males. Therefore, in a normal population, overall there will be more females than males among the older population, and the sex ratio in the total population will be below 100.

The main exceptions to this trend are in societies where boys are more highly valued than girls (UNFPA APRO, 2012). For instance, if a society prefers male children and uses technology to identify the sex of the foetus, sex ratios at birth may rise above 110. Even without sex-selective termination of pregnancy, social attitudes to girls can lead to greater neglect and higher mortality rates. As infants grow, such neglect of girls can result in higher female infant mortality, raising the sex ratio.

In Myanmar there is an equal preference for sons and daughters (DoP and UNFPA, 2009, Chapter 2). For the Union as a whole, the sex ratio of children aged under one is 102.4, which is within the usual range. As Table 2.4 shows, the sex ratio of children does not exceed 107 in the urban or rural areas of any State/Region. Child sex ratios are higher in urban areas in

Chapter 2. Demographic characteristics of children and youth

most States/Regions. This is true even for children under five, but the reason behind this is not clear. (Appendix 2, Table A2.3 presents the numbers from which the sex ratios have been derived).

Table 2.4

Sex ratio* of children and youth, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/Region	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Children	Youth	Children	Youth	Children	Youth
UNION	103	96	105	98	102	95
Kachin	103	124	103	109	103	134
Kayah	103	105	102	103	103	106
Kayin	103	100	105	102	103	99
Chin	102	89	101	89	102	89
Sagaing	102	92	105	97	101	90
Tanintharyi	103	100	104	95	103	102
Bago	103	93	105	95	102	92
Magway	101	86	103	95	100	85
Mandalay	103	96	107	106	102	90
Mon	104	96	106	101	103	94
Rakhine	103	86	104	94	102	84
Yangon	104	95	104	94	104	95
Shan	102	102	107	105	101	101
Ayeyawady	102	97	104	96	102	97
Nay Pyi Taw	103	97	105	99	103	96

* Males per 100 females.

However, there is considerable variation across the country in sex ratios of youth aged 15-24. The highest youth sex ratio is in rural Kachin, where there is a lot of mining. The lowest sex ratios - where there are more females than males - are in areas where there is an outmigration of males to work elsewhere in Myanmar or across international borders, or, in urban Yangon, where there is a large influx of females seeking work. These sex-selective migration trends will be discussed in detail in Chapter 9.

2.4 Summary

Children and youth comprised 46.5 per cent of the 50.3 million people counted in the 2014 Census. There were 14.4 million children aged 0-14 and 9 million youth aged 15 to 24.

Similar to the profile of the total population, approximately 70 per cent of children and youth live in rural areas. Yangon and Mandalay comprise nearly half of all urban children and youth while half of all rural children and youth live in Ayeyawady, Shan, Sagaing and Mandalay.

The numbers of children and youth have grown steadily between the 1973 and 2014 censuses. However, the rate of growth is slowing. Population projections based on the 2014 Census anticipate that there will be 24.5 million children and youth by 2024, but that there will be fewer ten years later (24.0 million) and fewer still by 2044 (23.1 million). The child dependency ratio will start declining earlier: from 43.7 children to 100 persons of working age in 2014, to 38.9 in 2024, 36.2 in 2034 and 32.5 in 2044.

Chapter 2. Demographic characteristics of children and youth

The sex ratio (males to 100 females) for children is within the normal range of 102 to 107 but different migration patterns for males and females result in more extreme youth sex ratios in some areas. For example, urban Yangon has more female youth than male youth, while in rural Kachin, where there is a concentration of mining activity, there are as many as 134 males for every 100 females.

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Safe and affordable housing is essential for the health and development of children and youth. The current state of housing is poor in both urban and rural areas of Myanmar, and improving access to quality housing is a priority for the Government. An estimated 30 per cent of people in urban Myanmar live in sub-standard accommodation characterized by a lack of secure tenure, over-crowding and limited energy, water and sanitation services, due to large numbers of people migrating to cities from other parts of the country and a scarcity of modern affordable housing for households of low and low-to-middle incomes (U Khin Mg Thein, 2014). In rural areas, the basic infrastructure is lacking, with the majority of rural households not connected to the electricity grid and without access to improved sources of water and sanitation (World Bank, 2014; Department of Population, 2017b). In some parts of the country, rural people have been displaced due to natural disasters or on-going conflict and are living in temporary and inadequate accommodation.

The Government of Myanmar is addressing these issues on multiple fronts, encouraging greater public and private investment in affordable urban housing, developing land use policies and plans, and improving rural infrastructures. The information contained in the 2014 Census is important for informing these plans and monitoring progress.

The 2014 Census asked several questions about the characteristics of the dwellings of conventional households (see Appendix 1). These included ownership of the dwelling; the type of structure; and the construction materials of the walls, roof and floor. Information was also collected on amenities - cooking fuel, lighting, sources of drinking and non-drinking water, and type of toilet - that have a direct impact on risks to health. In addition, there is information on household's access to transport and communication assets. These are key assets that enable households to connect to education and health services as well as employment and markets.

This chapter looks at housing characteristics and access to household services as they affect children and youth. It refers to, and builds on, the data reported in the 2014 Census thematic report on Housing Conditions and Household Amenities (Department of Population, 2017b). The characteristics of children's and youth's domestic environment are discussed separately under housing characteristics, risks to health, and transport and communication.

3.1 Housing type and tenure

Growing up in poverty is one of the greatest threats to healthy child development (MNPED and UNICEF, 2012). Poverty can impede children's cognitive and physical development and their ability to learn as a result of poor nutrition, unsafe and unhealthy environments, and the consequences of financial stress. It can contribute to behavioural, social and emotional problems, and poor health. Poverty status can be inferred through housing conditions. Therefore, the information from the Census on the living conditions of the households in which children and youth live gives some insight into the environment in which they are brought up in, and their families' wealth.

A large majority of children and youth live in households in which their dwelling is owned by a member of the household. Throughout the Union, 87.0 per cent of children and 85.0

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per cent of youth were reported as living in owned housing. Ownership was more prevalent in rural areas, where the proportion was 93.5 per cent for both children and youth (Table 3.1). Two thirds of urban children and youth lived in owned housing (67.1 and 66.2 per cent, respectively) and an additional one fifth lived in rented accommodation (19.5 per cent of urban children and 21.6 per cent of urban youth). Only a small minority of children and youth lived under other forms of housing tenure. Less than 3 per cent of children and youth lived in government housing, and less than 1 per cent in private company quarters. It should be noted that these various proportions are, not surprisingly, broadly similar to those for the population as a whole (see Department of Population, 2017b).

Table 3.1

Percentage of children and youth in conventional households by tenure of dwelling, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Age group/ Area	Total population (=100%)	Tenure					
		Owner	Renter	Provided free (individual)	Government quarters	Private company quarters	Other
0-14							
Union	13,995,368	87.0	6.5	2.5	2.6	0.7	0.6
Urban	3,440,519	67.1	19.5	4.6	6.2	1.0	1.5
Rural	10,554,849	93.5	2.3	1.8	1.5	0.6	0.3
15-24							
Union	8,182,858	85.0	8.5	2.3	2.8	0.8	0.7
Urban	2,531,720	66.2	21.6	4.0	5.7	1.1	1.4
Rural	5,651,138	93.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.4

Table 3.2 (and Appendix 2, Table A2.4) groups the type of housing into three groups: the first group consists of condominiums, apartments or flats, bungalows and brick houses; the second group consists of semi-pacca and wooden houses; and the third group consists of housing units constructed from bamboo, huts, and other types of dwelling units - the latter group considered as being constructed from poor quality materials or impermanent structures that require regular maintenance to be an effective shelter.

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Table 3.2

Percentage of children and youth in conventional households by type of housing by tenure, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Type of housing	Total population	Tenure					
		Owner	Renter	Provided free (individual)	Government quarters	Private company quarters	Other
Children 0-14							
UNION							
Total (=100%)	13,995,368	12,180,724	910,424	352,868	368,254	94,109	88,989
Condominium/Apartment/Bungalow/Brick house	8.9	6.7	16.5	8.4	62.5	16.9	3.7
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	45.4	46.2	44.7	49.0	29.5	36.3	14.3
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	45.6	47.1	38.8	42.6	8.0	46.8	82.0
Urban							
Total (=100%)	3,440,519	2,308,410	672,234	159,711	213,085	34,016	53,063
Condominium/Apartment/Bungalow/Brick house	21.2	19.3	19.6	13.9	56.4	21.6	4.9
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	47.4	49.1	47.2	51.8	35.2	40.9	16.1
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	31.4	31.6	33.2	34.3	8.4	37.5	79.0
Rural							
Total (=100%)	10,554,849	9,872,314	238,190	193,157	155,169	60,093	35,926
Condominium/Apartment/Bungalow/Brick house	4.9	3.8	7.7	3.9	70.9	14.2	1.9
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	44.8	45.5	37.7	46.6	21.7	33.7	11.6
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	50.3	50.7	54.6	49.5	7.5	52.1	86.6
Youth 15-24							
UNION							
Total (=100%)	8,182,858	6,958,037	691,604	186,682	227,819	63,500	55,216
Condominium/Apartment/Bungalow/Brick house	12.3	9.6	23.8	12.4	60.4	22.4	8.3
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	49.1	50.3	46.5	49.7	31.5	36.2	16.3
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	38.5	40.1	29.7	37.9	8.0	41.4	75.3
Urban							
Total (=100%)	2,531,720	1,675,361	547,687	101,035	145,161	27,389	35,087
Condominium/Apartment/Bungalow/Brick house	26.2	24.1	27.0	18.6	55.7	30.0	11.3
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	48.6	50.5	47.7	53.1	36.3	38.8	19.0
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	25.2	25.4	25.3	28.3	8.0	31.3	69.7
Rural							
Total (=100%)	5,651,138	5,282,676	143,917	85,647	82,658	36,111	20,129
Condominium/Apartment/Bungalow/Brick house	6.1	4.9	11.8	5.1	68.8	16.6	3.1
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	49.3	50.2	41.9	45.7	23.1	34.2	11.8
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	44.5	44.8	46.2	49.2	8.1	49.2	85.1

The Census reported that almost half of children (45.6 per cent) and more than a third of youth (38.5 per cent) lived in poor quality housing (housing made from bamboo, a hut or other types of dwelling units). This was more common in rural areas, where just over half (50.3 per cent) of children and 44.5 per cent of youth did so, compared with just less than

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a third (31.4 per cent) of urban children and a quarter (25.2 per cent) of urban youth - levels that are still uncomfortably high. This is broadly consistent with the Ministry of Construction's estimate of one third of urban households living in slums (U Khin Mg Thein, 2014). Table 3.2 also shows that higher proportions of youth (12.3 per cent) than children (8.9 per cent) lived in better quality housing (condominiums, apartments, bungalows, brick houses), and that this was generally the case for all tenure categories except those living in government quarters.

The 'other' category of tenure referred to in Table 3.2 is made up of households without specific rights to their housing. A small proportion of children and youth lived under these circumstances, amounting to 89 thousand children and 55 thousand youth in total. As can be noted from Table 3.1, these numbers are less than 1 per cent of their respective population groups. Though these proportions are small, the children in this group are very disadvantaged because most of the housing units under this type of tenure are made from poorer quality materials (73 per cent of households had the lowest housing quality rank, Department of Population 2017b). As can be seen from Table 3.2, the housing units of 82.0 per cent of children that were reported under the 'other' tenure type were classified as housing made from bamboo, a hut, or other types of housing. This proportion was much higher than that of youth (75.3 per cent).

In Myanmar's rural households, roofing material has been found to be a sensitive indicator of chronic poverty (IHLCA Project Technical Unit, 2011). This is possibly because it is easier for a household to upgrade their dwelling's roofing material than its walls, when money becomes available. Table 3.3 shows the proportion of children and youth by type of housing and type of roofing material (see also Appendix 2, Table A2.5). Almost all (99 per cent) of children who were reported as living in condominiums/apartments/bungalows/brick houses had durable roofs, but for 62.4 per cent of children living in housing made from bamboo, a hut, or other types of housing the roofing was made from dhani, theke, leaf or bamboo; materials which require more regular maintenance.

While the types of materials used to construct houses are probably related to health, there is no evidence that some types of construction materials for walls, roofs and floors are a direct cause of ill-health. This may be because other factors such as climate, construction methods and maintenance affect dampness and air ventilation. However, construction material may nevertheless have some effects on health through its association with wealth or poverty (Bradley and Putnick, 2012).

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Table 3.3

Percentage of children and youth in conventional households by type of housing, by roofing material, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Housing type/Area	Type of roofing material				
	Total (=100%)	Dhani/Theke/ Leaf/Bamboo	Corrugated sheet	Tile/Brick/ Concrete	Wood or other
Children 0-14 years					
UNION					
Total	13,995,368	40.1	56.5	1.9	1.5
Condominium/Apartment/ Bungalow/Brick house	1,249,451	0.8	88.0	10.9	0.2
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	6,360,277	25.5	72.0	1.7	0.7
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	6,385,640	62.4	34.9	0.4	2.4
Urban					
Total	3,440,519	17.4	78.3	3.7	0.6
Condominium/Apartment/ Bungalow/Brick house	729,815	0.3	85.9	13.5	0.3
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	1,631,803	9.7	88.4	1.6	0.3
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	1,078,901	40.6	57.7	0.2	1.4
Rural					
Total	10,554,849	47.5	49.4	1.4	1.7
Condominium/Apartment/ Bungalow/Brick house	519,636	1.6	90.9	7.3	0.2
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	4,728,474	31.0	66.3	1.8	0.9
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	5,306,739	66.8	30.2	0.4	2.6
Youth 15-24 years					
UNION					
Total	8,182,858	32.4	63.9	2.6	1.2
Condominium/Apartment/ Bungalow/Brick house	1,010,097	0.6	86.5	12.7	0.2
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	4,018,595	21.0	76.7	1.8	0.6
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	3,154,166	57.1	40.3	0.4	2.3
Urban					
Total	2,531,720	12.8	81.6	5.0	0.6
Condominium/Apartment/ Bungalow/Brick house	663,811	0.2	83.9	15.7	0.3
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	1,230,833	7.7	90.4	1.7	0.3
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	637,076	36.0	62.4	0.3	1.3
Rural					
Total	5,651,138	41.1	55.9	1.5	1.5
Condominium/Apartment/ Bungalow/Brick house	346,286	1.4	91.5	7.0	0.2
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	2,787,762	26.9	70.6	1.8	0.7
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	2,517,090	62.4	34.7	0.4	2.5

3.2 Infrastructure for health

The 2014 Census collected information on the fuel used for cooking, the energy source for lighting, the source of drinking water and the type of toilet (see Appendix 1). There is robust evidence that the quality of these amenities have a profound effect on health, especially that of young children who spend large amounts of time inside the home and who are particularly susceptible to diseases from contaminated water, exposure to human excrement and indoor air pollution (Bradley and Putnick 2012). Diarrhoeal and respiratory illnesses are the main causes of death of children under five in Myanmar (MNPED and UNICEF, 2012).

A World Bank assessment of poverty in Myanmar published in 2014 noted that access to electricity, water and sanitation was probably low in rural areas, but that the data then available was inadequate to form a complete picture (World Bank, 2014). A recommendation was that improving data sources was a priority. The 2014 Census provides the much-needed data and confirms concerns about the lack of such infrastructure.

Young children are particularly susceptible to diarrhoeal and respiratory diseases and injuries resulting from an unhealthy or unsafe domestic environment. For this reason, this section mainly presents information on children's conditions in the household, although the supporting data in Appendix 2, Tables A2.5-A2.9 also provide comparable information for the youth population.

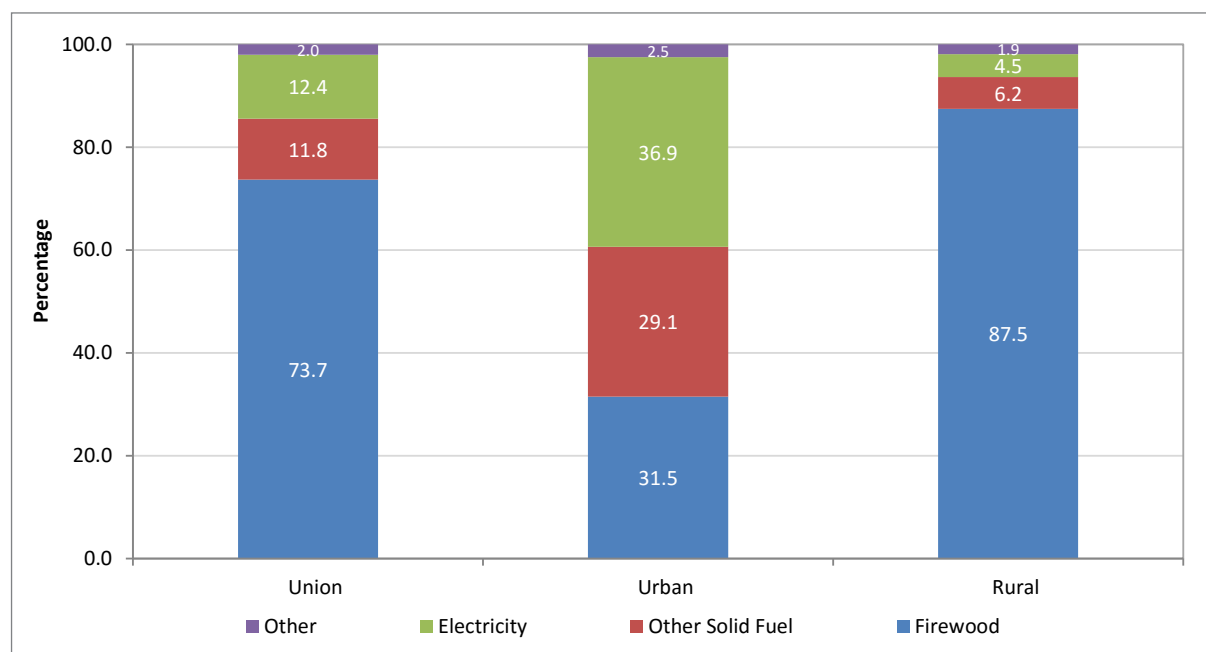
3.2.1 Cooking fuel

Over 85 per cent of children aged 0-14 in Myanmar live in a household that uses firewood or other solid fuels for cooking (Figure 3.1). These fuels emit large quantities of health-damaging particulate matter and climate warming pollutants (such as black carbon) into the household environment, increasing the risk of respiratory illnesses, including childhood pneumonia and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cardiovascular disease, and lung cancer (Bruce *et al*, 2000; WHO, 2014).

The use of these fuels is far more prevalent, indeed, almost universal, in rural areas - around 94 per cent of rural children live in households using solid fuels compared to 61 per cent of urban children. Figure 3.1 shows that firewood was the single most commonly used fuel in rural areas, where 87.5 per cent of children were reported as living in households using such fuel, compared to just less than a third (31.5 per cent) in urban areas, where, instead, electricity was the more common source of energy for cooking (36.9 per cent). Less than 5 per cent of rural children lived in households that used this cleaner source of energy for cooking. (See Appendix 2, Table A2.6 for the percentage use of the full set of solid and other fuels identified in the 2014 Census).

Figure 3.1

Percentage of children aged 0-14 in conventional households by main type of fuel for cooking, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



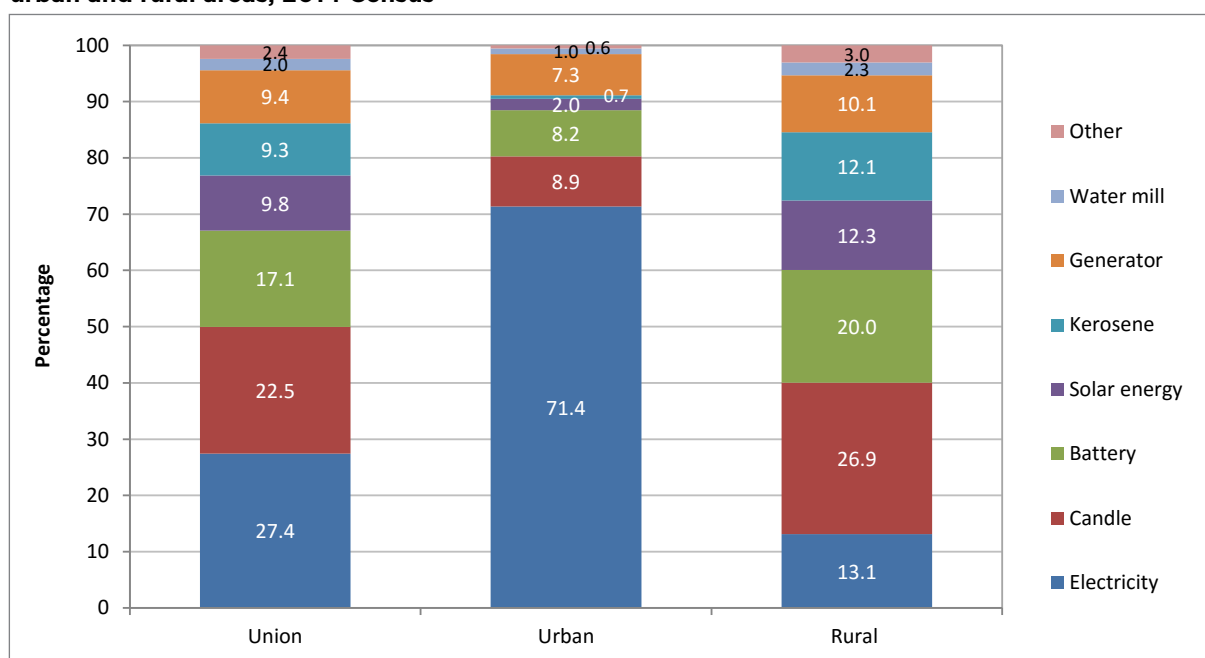
Note: 'Other' includes liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), kerosene, biogas and the residual 'other' category in the 2014 Census question on cooking fuels (see Appendix 1).

3.2.2 Main source of lighting

A picture of the striking difference in the exposure of children to different sources of energy for lighting is shown at Figure 3.2. The most common source of lighting in urban households is electricity; 71.4 per cent of urban children were reported as living in a household that had lighting powered by electricity. In rural areas, by comparison, the proportion of children was only 13.1 per cent. Some households have to create their own source of electricity through a private generator, water mill or with a solar energy system. Rural children were much more likely to live in households that employed these methods than children in urban households. Battery power is another lighting source that rural children rely on much more than their urban counterparts.

Figure 3.2

Percentage of children aged 0-14 in conventional households by main type of energy for lighting, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



Candle power provides the most common type of lighting for rural children; 26.9 per cent of rural children lived in households using candles for lighting compared to 8.9 per cent of urban children. A further 12.1 per cent of rural children lived in households using kerosene compared with less than 1 per cent of children in urban households. Both kerosene and candles cause air pollution, which is a health risk for young children and women who stay inside the house. Poisoning due to children ingesting kerosene, or accidents and death as a result of fires from candles or kerosene lamps, are ever-present dangers (Mills, 2014). A detailed table, showing the type of lighting children and youth have in their households by age group and urban/rural areas, is presented at Appendix 2, Table A2.7.

3.2.3 Main source of drinking water

The 2014 Census recorded (separately) households' main sources of water for drinking and other purposes. Only the sources of drinking water are examined here. But before looking at the results in detail, it should be noted that the Census data can only give a partial view of the source and quality of drinking water. Firstly, the Census did not record where the household's water source was located. The MICS (2009-2010) found that only 24 per cent of rural households had their water source on their premises; the remaining 76 per cent had to fetch water (MNPED and UNICEF, 2012). The majority (64 per cent) of urban households, however, had water on their premises. Children rarely fetched water and very few households reported having to spend more than one hour for a round trip to fetch water. Secondly, the Census only recorded the main source of drinking water, and thus required only a single response to the question (see Q35 at Appendix 1). If a household used two sources, such as a tube well and bottled water, enumerators were instructed to probe for the source used most often. Thirdly, an improved source does not guarantee that householders are drinking uncontaminated water. Piped water is not necessarily safe for drinking, and water storage

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and handling practices can contaminate water. The Census did not record if households boiled or otherwise treated their water.

In Myanmar, the classification of improved and unimproved sources of water differs from international conventions. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water and Sanitation has developed a clean water 'ladder' distinguishing between improved and unimproved sources of drinking water (Department of Population, 2017b). In that classification, reliance on bottled water is considered as 'unimproved', the argument being that bottled water is relatively expensive and, in many countries, the quality of water is not regulated. However, in urban areas of Myanmar, bottled water is commonly used as a practical source of reliable drinking water, since it is relatively inexpensive and widely available through robust supply chains. Water is stored in large plastic containers that people take to a water vendor to refill when empty. Such bottles are used in many households, offices, worksites and even in the fields. Therefore, in the Myanmar context, this report classifies bottled water as an 'improved' source even though its quality cannot always be assured.

With these limitations in mind, the Census still provides a good description of the most common sources of drinking water in Myanmar. Of the sources identified in the questionnaire, those that are regarded as 'improved' include bottled water, tap or piped water, tube well or borehole, and protected spring, while other sources (an unprotected well or spring, a pool, pond or lake, a river, stream or canal, waterfall or rainwater, or water from a tanker or truck, or from other sources) are regarded as 'unimproved'. Table 3.4 shows that 84.9 per cent of urban children were living in households with access to an improved source of drinking water. In rural areas, less than 60 per cent of children had access to an improved source of drinking water. For youth, the respective percentages were a little higher.

Table 3.4

Percentage of children and youth living in conventional households by access to improved sources of drinking water, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

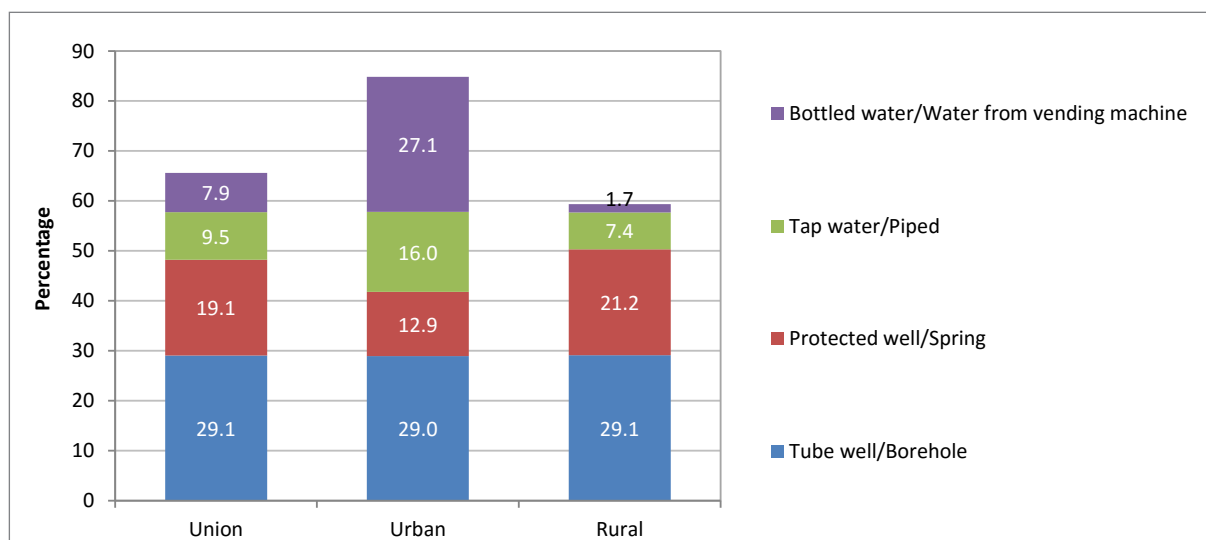
Age group	Union		Urban		Rural	
	With access	Without access	With access	Without access	With access	Without access
Children 0-14	65.6	34.4	84.9	15.1	59.4	40.6
Youth 15-24	69.9	30.1	87.7	12.3	61.9	38.1
Population 25+	71.4	28.6	87.8	12.2	64.1	35.9
Total population	69.4	30.6	87.1	12.9	62.3	37.7

Note: The percentage of households recording 'other' source of drinking water is not shown. This equates to about 2 per cent.

The type of water source to which urban and rural households have access is also very different. As Figure 3.3 shows, approximately the same proportion of rural and urban children used water from a tube well or borehole, but a protected well or spring water was a more common source for rural children, while piped water to a tap was a more common source for urban children. The biggest difference is that 27.1 per cent of urban children lived in households using bottled water, whereas very few rural children had regular access to such a source of water. Appendix 2, Table A2.8 gives the percentages of urban and rural children and youth for each type of water source.

Figure 3.3

Percentage of children aged 0-14 in conventional households, by type of improved sources of drinking water, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



3.2.4 Type of toilet

Sanitation is an important factor when considering health conditions. Household access to improved sanitation brings health benefits to its members and the wider community. In addition, the privacy that comes with having an improved toilet is an important issue for the security of children and youth, especially girls. Improving access to improved sanitation was a Millennium Development Goal, and the Sustainable Development Goals call for universal access.

For every conventional household, the 2014 Census recorded the type of toilet used. The response options were: flush, water seal (improved pit latrine), pit (traditional pit latrine), bucket (surface latrine), other, and none (see Appendix 1). Using this classification, 'improved sanitation' was defined as being either flush or water seal, while responses of pit, bucket, and none were classified as 'unimproved sanitation'. This classification is consistent with international standards. About 1 per cent of children lived in a household with a toilet recorded as 'other' (less than 0.5 per cent in urban areas and 1.2 per cent in rural areas). However, for the analysis in this report the category 'other' has not been included in either the improved or unimproved classification. As Table 3.5 shows, at least 90 per cent of urban children and youth had access to improved sanitation. Only 62 per cent of rural children and 68 per cent of rural youth had such access.

Table 3.5

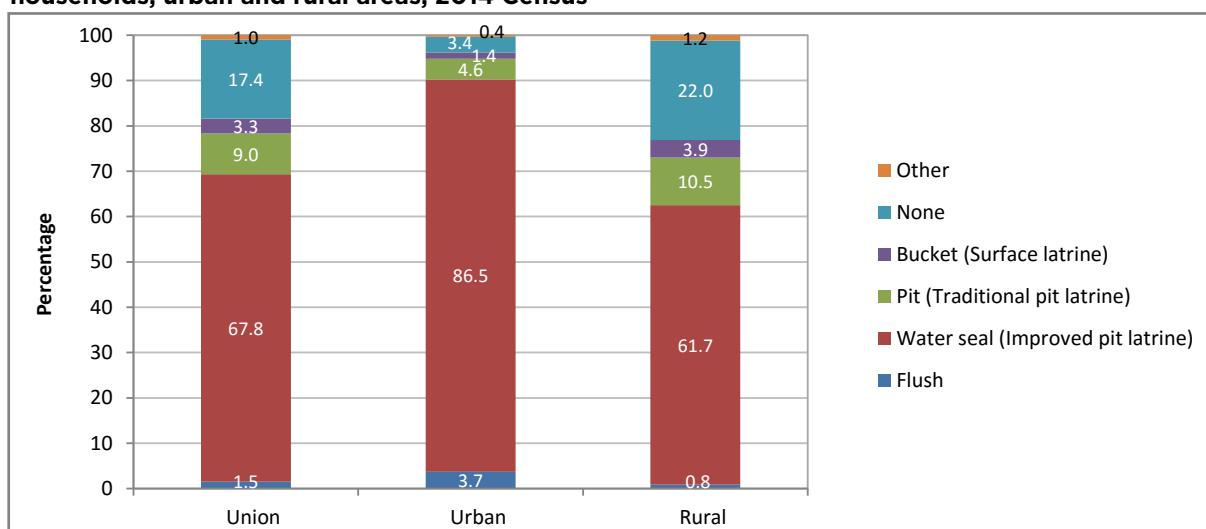
Percentage of children and youth in conventional households with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Age group	Union		Urban		Rural	
	With access to improved sanitation	Without access to improved sanitation	With access to improved sanitation	Without access to improved sanitation	With access to improved sanitation	Without access to improved sanitation
Total Population	74.5	25.5	92.5	7.5	67.2	32.8
Children 0-14	69.3	30.7	90.2	9.8	62.5	37.5
Youth 15-24	75.3	24.7	92.7	7.3	67.5	32.5

Figure 3.4 shows that the water seal/improved pit latrine was the most common type of toilet for children in both urban and rural areas (86.5 per cent and 61.7 per cent, respectively). A small proportion of urban children were reported as living in a household with a flush toilet (3.7 per cent) but the proportion was even lower in rural areas (less than 1 per cent). Rural children are more than twice as likely to have access to a traditional pit latrine (10.5 per cent) than urban children (4.6 per cent). The biggest differential was that more than one in five rural children (22.0 per cent) had no access to any type of toilet whatsoever, while only 3.4 per cent of urban children were similarly deprived. Full details of the type of toilet for both children and youth are presented in Appendix 2, Table A2.9.

Figure 3.4

Percentage of children aged 0-14 in conventional households by type of toilet accessible to their households, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



As with the indicator for source of drinking water, information on the type of toilet should be interpreted with caution. The question referred to the type of toilet 'used' by the household but did not enquire into the location of the amenity, or whether or not it was shared with other households. Shared toilets (whatever their type) are not considered to be 'improved', according to the WHO/UNICEF definition. Also, in some parts of the country, not all latrines that use water are actually water sealed (MNPED and UNICEF, 2012). The Census results may, therefore, overestimate the number of children who live in a house with access to 'improved sanitation' as defined internationally.

3.2.5 Summary of the healthiness of households

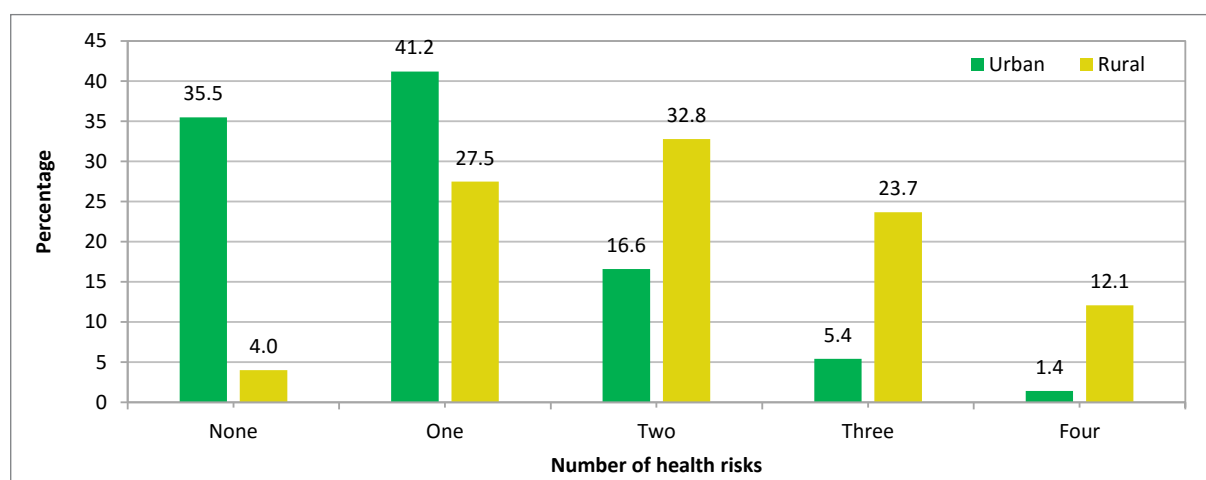
The amenities discussed above describe the housing conditions in which children and youth live. They can be combined in a way that provides strong evidence supporting a link between the domestic environment and health. As the youngest children are most at risk from the injurious effects of infectious diseases caused by unhealthy domestic environments, the data is presented below for children aged 0-4. These measures do not, however, give a complete picture of health risks to children in the household. In particular, the Census did not measure overcrowding. Information was collected on household size but not on the size of the dwelling or the number of rooms available to the household.

The health risk factors captured in the Census are: unimproved sources of drinking water and unimproved sanitation; use of solid fuels for cooking; and fuel-based lighting. The index is simply the number of these health risks that are present for each child or youth, with a score ranging from 0 indicating no health risks present to 4, representing all four health risks.

As Figure 3.5 shows, more than one-third of young urban children were reported as living in a household with none of the health risks, while two-fifths were exposed to only one health risk. In stark contrast, only 4 per cent of young children in rural areas had no health risk, and more than two thirds were exposed to two or more health risks.

Figure 3.5

Percentage of children aged 0-4 in conventional households by exposure to health risks, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

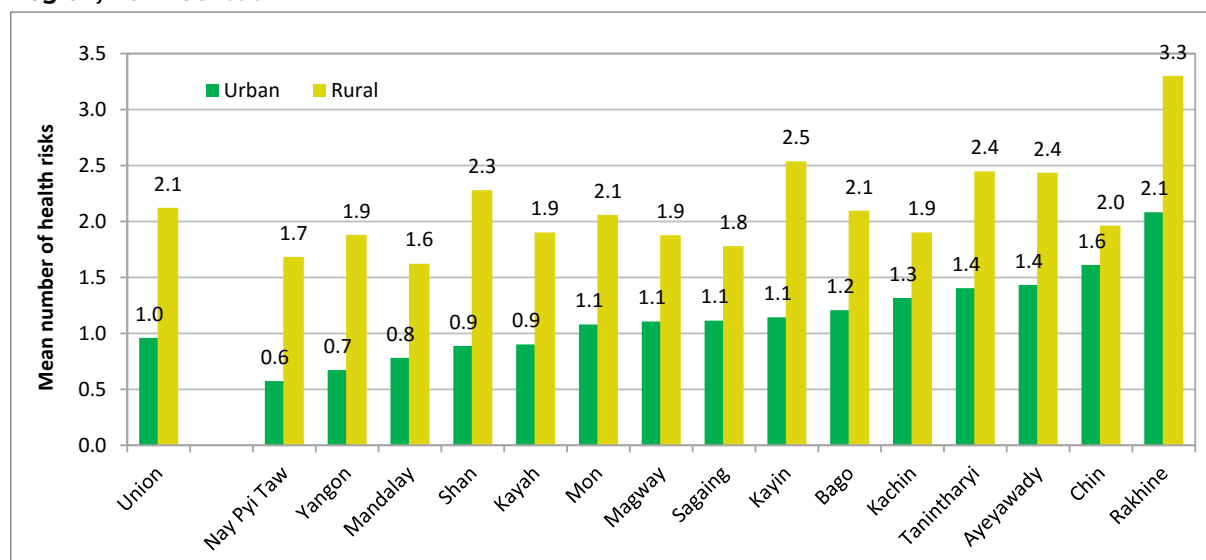


The mean number of health risks in the domestic environment is shown for each State/Region by urban and rural area at Figure 3.6. From the information collected in the Census, rural young children had, in different States/Regions, a range of 1.6 to 3.3 health risks in their household (with an average score of 2.1). The outlier is rural Rakhine (3.3) though this figure is likely to undervalue the true health risk score since it tended to be those areas with much poorer quality housing - and, therefore, with a greater number of health risks - that were not enumerated in the Census. Though there is generally a lower risk to health in urban areas (where the average score is 1.0) there is greater variation across States/Regions, with the average number of health risks ranging from 0.6 in Nay Pyi Taw to 2.1 in urban Rakhine. The

detailed data by State/Region, including the proportions with unsafe or unhealthy sources of lighting, cooking fuel, sanitation and drinking water are presented in Appendix 2, Table A2.10.

Figure 3.6

Mean number of health risks in households with children aged 0-4, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census



There is, of course, a close link between the quality of housing and the number of health risks. Figure 3.7 shows that nearly 90 per cent of young children (aged 0-4) living in condominiums/apartments/bungalows/brick houses had one or no health risks in their household. Half of children living in semi-pacca/wooden houses had no more than one health risk, but less than 30 per cent of children in houses made from bamboo, a hut, or in other types of housing units enjoyed as equally a healthy environment.

In rural areas, even housing units built with better quality materials can lack infrastructure such as electricity, access to improved water sources, improved sanitation, and the use of fuel that is not harmful to health that would otherwise reduce young children's risk of disease. Table 3.6 shows that at least a quarter of rural households with children aged 0-4 living in condominiums/apartments/bungalows/brick houses are exposed to two or more health risks compared with 4.3 per cent of urban households living in the same types of housing.

Figure 3.7

Percentage of households with children aged 0-4 by number of health risks by type of housing, 2014 Census

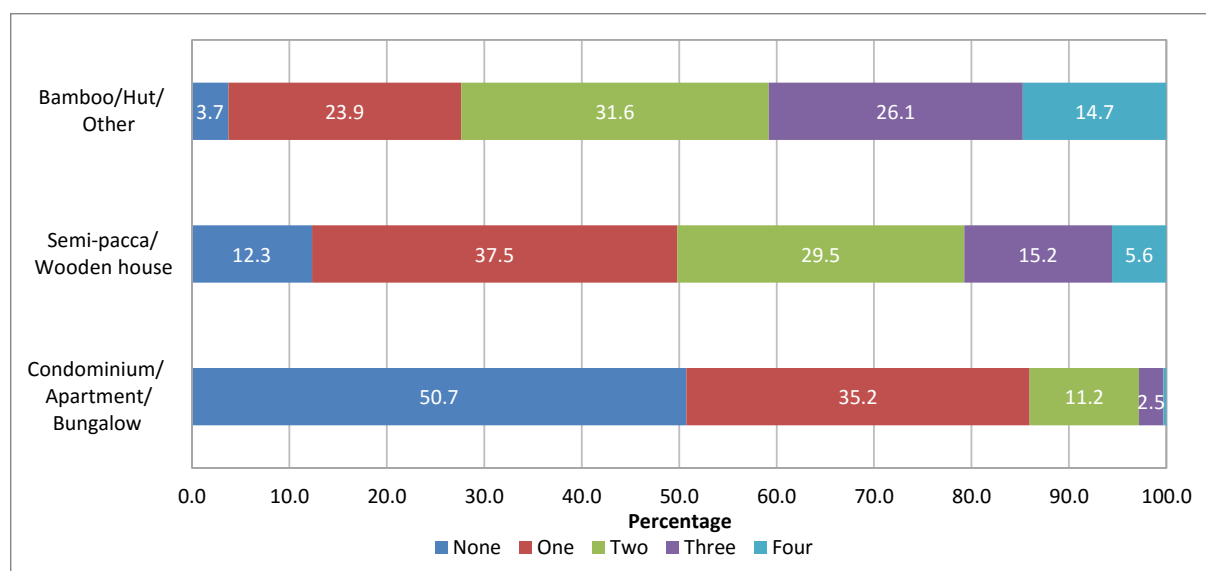


Table 3.6

Percentage of households with children aged 0-4 by number of health risks by type of housing, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Type of housing/Area	Number of health risks to which each child aged 0-4 is exposed					
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Total
UNION						
Total	11.6	30.8	28.9	19.3	9.5	100
Condominium/Apartment/Bungalow/Brick house	50.7	35.2	11.2	2.5	0.3	100
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	12.3	37.5	29.5	15.2	5.6	100
Bamboo/Hut/Other	3.7	23.9	31.6	26.1	14.7	100
Urban						
Total	35.5	41.2	16.6	5.4	1.4	100
Condominium/Apartment/Bungalow/Brick house	67.8	27.9	3.9	0.4	0.0	100
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	35.5	46.1	14.7	3.2	0.5	100
Bamboo/Hut/Other	15.0	42.7	27.1	11.7	3.4	100
Rural						
Total	4.0	27.5	32.8	23.7	12.1	100
Condominium/Apartment/Bungalow/Brick house	27.9	45.1	21.1	5.3	0.7	100
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	4.3	34.5	34.5	19.3	7.3	100
Bamboo/Hut/Other	1.5	20.2	32.5	28.9	17.0	100

3.3 Connectivity

For Myanmar to achieve its goal of economic growth for greater prosperity, its children and youth need to be connected to the wider world. Firstly, they need a safe and reliable means of getting to and from school. For some, that will mean walking, but many children and youth, especially in rural areas, live a long way from primary and secondary schools. Youth also need transport for ready access to employment opportunities and markets. Secondly, to take their place in the outside world, children and youth need to transcend distance to learn about local, national and international events. They also need to form and communicate their opinions, find out about work opportunities and stay in touch with family and friends. The 2014 Census provided some indicators of youth connectivity through information on transport assets, televisions and radios, telephones and whether the internet was available to the household.

3.3.1 Transport

Transport infrastructures are poor in Myanmar. It has the second lowest road density (kilometres of road per 1,000 square kilometres) among ASEAN countries (World Bank, 2014). In rural areas, the roads that do exist are of poor quality and are often not passable in bad weather. The largest cities of Yangon and Mandalay regularly experience very high traffic congestion.

Coupled with poor infrastructures, many households have the additional disadvantage of having no available transport means, lacking even a bicycle or motorcycle for travel to school, work and markets. Table 3.7 shows that, at the Union level, a slightly smaller proportion of children were living in households with access to a bicycle (36.8 per cent) compared with youth (40.4 per cent). In urban areas, just more than a half of both children and youth had access to a bicycle at their house, while in rural areas less than a third of children had such access. In total, 42 per cent of children and 35 per cent of youth live in a household without access to either a bicycle or a motorcycle. Being without any mode of transport is more common in rural areas than in urban areas. Details on the availability of all modes of transport by age group are presented in Appendix 2, Table A2.11.

Table 3.7

Percentage of children and youth in households by mode of transport available to household, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Age/ Group/ Area	Total population (=100%)	Type of transport available to household							
		Bicycle	Motorcycle/ moped/ tuk tuk	No bicycle or motorcycle/ moped/tuk tuk	Car/ pick-up/ truck/van	Cart (Bullock)	4-wheel tractor	Canoe/ boat	Motor boat
UNION									
0-14	13,995,368	36.8	39.1	41.7	2.8	22.3	2.7	4.4	2.6
15-24	8,182,858	40.4	45.6	35.0	4.3	23.9	3.2	4.3	2.7
Urban									
0-14	3,440,519	50.8	43.7	29.3	7.7	3.2	1.7	0.8	0.7
15-24	2,531,720	51.9	43.7	27.7	10.2	2.9	1.8	0.7	0.6
Rural									
0-14	10,554,849	32.2	37.6	45.7	1.2	28.5	3.0	5.6	3.3
15-24	5,651,138	35.2	45.9	38.2	1.7	33.4	3.9	5.9	3.6

3.3.2 Communication assets

Based on the 2014 Census, access to a television is more common than access to a radio among households with children and youth. Just less than half of children (47.9 per cent) and just over half of youth (54.9 per cent) were reported as living in households with access to a television (Table 3.8). Urban children (74.9 per cent) and youth (78.4 per cent) are almost twice as likely to have a television in their house as those living in rural areas (39.1 per cent and 44.4 per cent, respectively). There is international evidence that having a television in the house is beneficial for children's learning, reinforcing reading and comprehension lessons received at school.

In urban areas, only a quarter of children and youth live in a household with a radio (24.5 per cent of children and 27.1 per cent of youth). In rural households, radios are, however, more common though still not as prevalent as televisions. Here, over a third of children (34.3 per cent) and 40.1 per cent of youth have access to a radio. Nevertheless, one-fifth of urban children and two-fifths of rural children live in a household with neither a radio nor a television (Figure 3.8).

Table 3.8

Percentage of children and youth living in a household with or without a television or radio, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Age group/Area	Total	Percentage with a television	Percentage with a radio	Percentage with neither a television nor a radio
UNION				
0-14	13,995,368	47.9	31.9	36.8
15-24	8,182,858	54.9	36.1	29.9
Urban				
0-14	3,440,519	74.9	24.5	20.3
15-24	2,531,720	78.4	27.1	17.2
Rural				
0-14	10,554,849	39.1	34.3	42.2
15-24	5,651,138	44.4	40.1	35.5

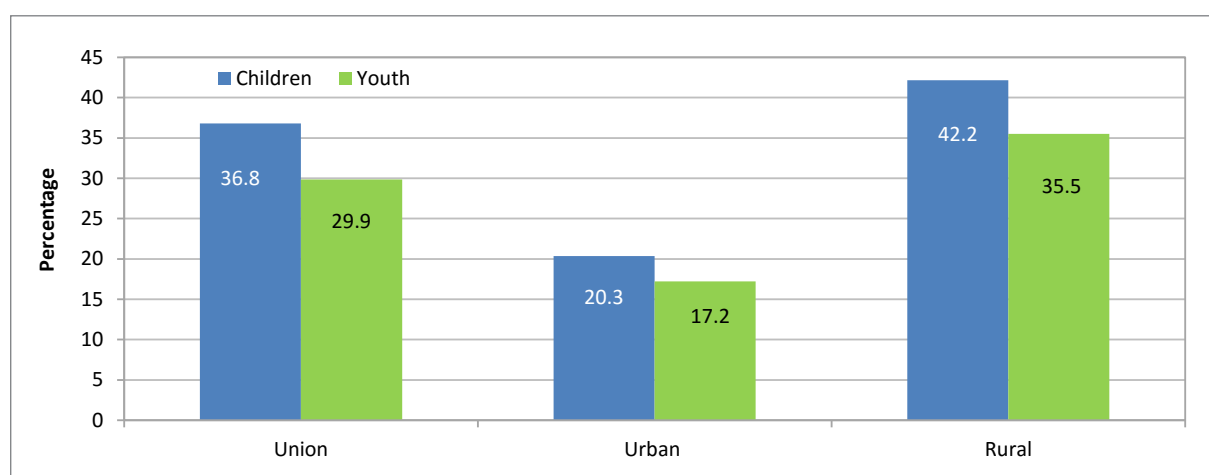
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The means to communicate with the wider outside world assists households to take advantage of economic opportunities. The wide penetration of mobile phones, at least in urban areas, at the time of the 2014 Census shows that many households are able to take advantage of new ways to stay in touch with employers and markets, in addition to family and friends. The relatively high ownership of televisions is also a positive finding.

In 2014, mobile phones had significantly penetrated urban households, with two thirds (67.2 per cent) of youth living in a house with at least one mobile phone. Children in urban households were not far behind; 58.1 per cent lived in a household with a mobile phone. However, overall, less than one in five children (18.4 per cent) and one quarter (24.9 per cent) of rural youth lived in a household with a mobile phone (Appendix 2, Table A2.12).

Figure 3.8

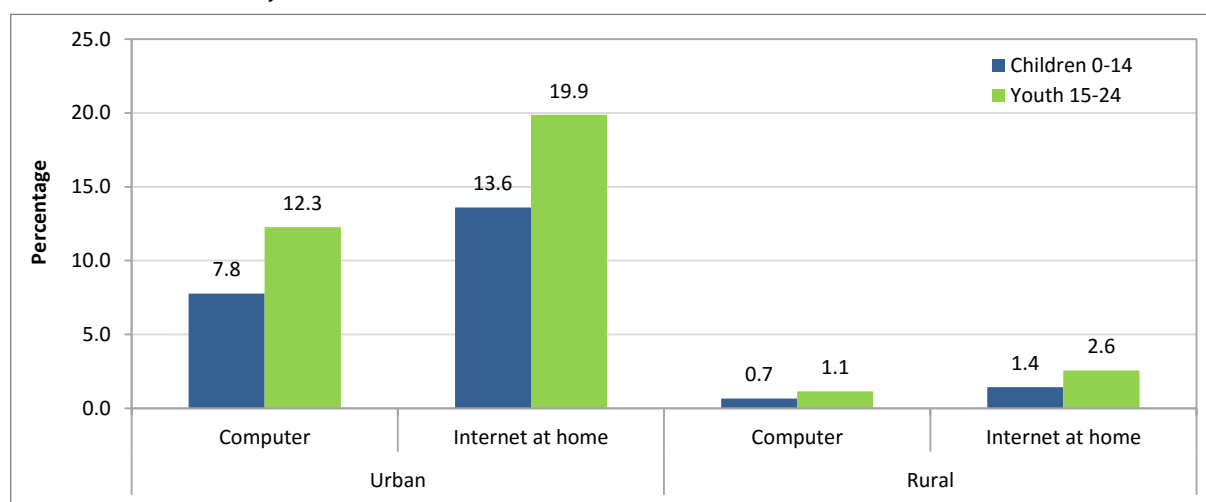
Percentage of children and youth living in a household without access to a television or radio, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



Although mobile phone coverage was high in urban areas, Figure 3.9 shows that having a computer and access to the internet at home was far less common for children and youth, particularly in rural areas, where barely 1 per cent of youth and less than 1 per cent of children had access to a computer, compared to 12.3 per cent and 7.8 per cent of urban youth and children, respectively.

Figure 3.9

Percentage of children and youth living in a household with access to a computer and internet, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



3.4 Summary

The 2014 Census shows that between a quarter and a half of children and youth lived in households lacking the basic requirements for good health and prosperity. Among the findings presented in this chapter are:

- 45.6 per cent of children and 38.5 per cent of youth live in poor quality housing that requires frequent maintenance.
- 41 per cent of rural children and 15 per cent of urban children do not have access to an improved source of drinking water.
- 38 per cent of rural children and 10 per cent of urban children live in a household without access to improved sanitation, and 22 per cent of rural children and 18 per cent of rural youth have no access to any form of toilet.
- 94 per cent of rural children aged 0-4 live in a house using solid fuels or kerosene for cooking, as a result of which, more than two thirds (68.6 per cent) of rural children and one fifth (23.4 per cent) of urban children live with two or more health risks in their domestic environment.
- 42 per cent of children and 35 per cent of youth do not have access to a bicycle or motorcycle/moped/tuk tuk.
- 37 per cent of children and 30 per cent of youth have no access to a radio or a television.

Despite the evidence of widespread poverty, there are also many promising findings. The majority of children and youth in urban areas live in a safe and healthy environment. By 2014, mobile phones were penetrating ordinary households in rural as well as urban areas. Youth live in more favourable circumstances than children, possibly suggesting that as their parents' age they have been able to acquire more wealth to invest in housing, improve services and acquire assets.

Chapter 4. Living arrangements of children and youth

Whereas Chapter 3 considered the physical aspects of domestic life, to the extent possible from the information collected in the Census, this chapter discusses the people with whom children and youth live. The principal questions are whether or not children are living with at least one parent, and whether or not youth have made the transition to living independently. The final section in this chapter explores the broad economic position of the households in which children and youth live as assessed by a wealth index using information on the characteristics of housing and households collected in the Census.

The 2014 Census enumerated people living in conventional households and institutions. A conventional household was defined in the field manual for enumerators as:

One or more persons who usually share their living quarters (single quarter or compound) and share their meals. In common usage it might be said that a household consists of ‘all persons living and eating together or eating from the same cooking pot’. They may be residing in several structures within a compound as in rural areas.

The term ‘family’ does not have the same meaning as ‘household’ in this Census. A family consists of all persons related by blood or marriage whether or not they live miles apart. To be members of the same household, all persons must live and eat together as defined above. A household might be a family, a group of unrelated people living together, or a single person living alone. In some cases one family living in the same dwelling might be considered as two households (Department of Population, 2014b, pp. 4-5).

The instructions defined the head of household for each conventional household as one person who “generally undertakes key decisions and who is recognized as such by all household members”. Every household member is described by their relationship to the head, such as a spouse, child, sibling, other relative or non-relative.

‘Institutions’ are defined as groups of people who live together but were not living as a conventional household with a head and other members who could be described in relation to that head. The main types of institutions enumerated in the Census were old-people’s homes; orphanages; hospitals; boarding schools; hotels, hostels and inns; institutions for persons with disabilities; prisons; monasteries; convents; military and police barracks; and camps for workers. Homeless people and persons living in other collective quarters were also enumerated through the institution questionnaire.

4.1 Living arrangements of children in conventional households

Nearly 14 million children were enumerated in conventional households. Figure 4.1 shows the distribution of children by their relationship to the head of the household in urban and rural areas. Three quarters of children (73.7 per cent) lived in households headed by a parent, and most of the remaining children (another 21.0 per cent) lived in households headed by a grandparent. The proportion with a grandparent was higher in urban areas (25.9 per cent) than in rural areas (19.3 per cent), possibly reflecting the more limited availability of housing in cities. Older children are more likely to live in a household headed by their parent. This is

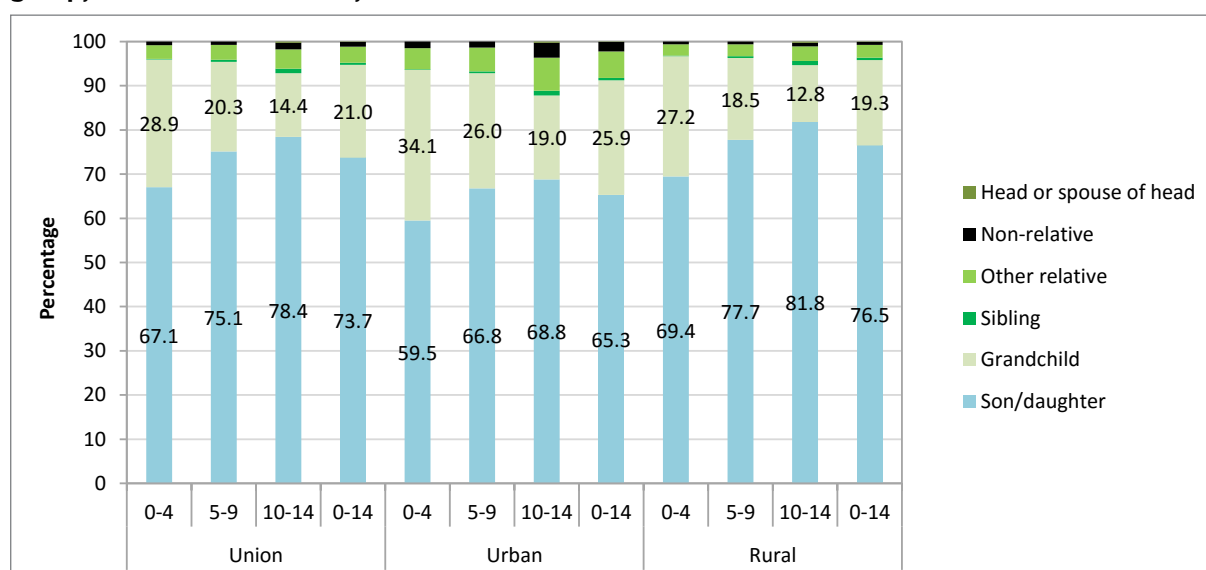
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because older children have, on average, older parents who will have acquired more resources, enabling them to establish their own residence, and whose own parents (grandparents of children) are more likely to have died.

The Census reported that only 5.2 per cent of children aged 0-14 lived in households headed by someone other than a parent or grandparent; but living arrangements varied between urban and rural areas and by the age of the child. The percentage of children living in a household headed by another relative (that is, not a grandparent or sibling) or a non-relative, increased with age from 3.9 per cent of 0-4 year olds to 5.8 per cent of 10-14 year olds. (A detailed breakdown of children's relationship to the household head by age and urban and rural areas is given in Appendix 2, Table A2.13). The proportions of such children were twice as high in urban areas: among all urban children 8.1 per cent were living in these types of households compared to 3.6 per cent of rural children. More than one out of 10 urban children aged 10-14 were living in a household headed by someone other than a parent or grandparent. For all age groups and in both urban and rural areas, living with a household head who is another relative was more common than living with non-relatives.

Figure 4.1

Percentage of children in conventional households by relationship to the head of household by age group, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



Note: Son/daughter category includes adoptive child and son/daughter-in-law. Grandchild includes great-grandchild.

A factor of great importance for the protection of children is the number and proportion of children who are not living with their parents. The 2014 Census was not specifically designed to answer this question directly. Household members were only described in terms of their relationship to the household head. Thus, a child's parent could have been living in a household in which a grandparent was designated as head. Myanmar culture regards elders as the head if they are present in the household. In such a case the relationship between a child and its parent would not have been specifically identified.

Chapter 4. Living arrangements of children and youth

However, the number of children living with a parent (regardless of the designated head) can be approximated by looking in detail at the household composition of households headed by a child's grandparent or sibling. If a household headed by a grandparent also had one or more members described as a son/daughter or son/daughter-in-law it can be assumed that the child was living with his or her parent, although it is possible that the child was living with an aunt or uncle. For households headed by a sibling, if there was a household member who was a parent to the head of household that person would also be the child's parent. It was not, however, possible to identify probable parents in households headed by another relative or a non-relative.

At the Union level, Table 4.1 shows that 73.7 per cent of children aged 0-14 in the country live in a household headed by a parent. Adding households headed by a grandparent or sibling with someone from the parental generation who is also a resident, brings the approximate percentage of children living with their parents up to 93.1 per cent: this is slightly lower in urban areas (89.6 per cent) and higher in rural areas (94.2 per cent). The reason for the difference is the higher proportion of households headed by another relative or a non-relative in urban areas. It is, however, not possible to determine, from an analysis solely of the Census data, what proportion of these households include the child's parent.

Approximately, over half a million children were living in households headed by 'other relative' or non-relative. This is equivalent to 4.7 per cent of the total number of children and is broadly consistent with the results of the national MICS survey, which found that about 5 per cent of children were not living with their biological parents (MNPED, MOH, and UNICEF, 2011).

Table 4.1

Estimated number of children aged 0-14 in conventional households living with a parent, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Household composition	Union		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	13,995,368	100	3,440,519	100	10,554,849	100
With parent	13,027,983	93.1	3,082,281	89.6	9,945,702	94.2
Household head is parent	10,320,187	73.7	2,246,218	65.3	8,073,969	76.5
Grandparent is head, parental generation is present in household	2,683,682	19.2	830,133	24.1	1,853,549	17.6
Sibling is head, parent lives in house	24,114	0.2	5,930	0.2	18,184	0.2
Not with parent	313,826	2.2	79,574	2.3	234,252	2.2
Head or spouse	12,623	0.1	3,435	0.1	9,188	0.1
Grandparent is head, no one from parental generation is present in household	250,734	1.8	62,158	1.8	188,576	1.8
Sibling is head, parent does not live in household	50,469	0.4	13,981	0.4	36,488	0.3
Unclassifiable	653,559	4.7	278,664	8.1	374,895	3.6
Other relative	508,951	3.6	205,918	6.0	303,033	2.9
Non-relative	144,608	1.0	72,746	2.1	71,862	0.7

Table 4.2 presents these estimates of children with and without their parents for the States/Regions ranked in the order of the proportion of children living with their parents. Chin State has the highest estimated proportion of children who are living with their parents (96.1 per

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cent), while the lowest percentages are in Yangon, Tanintharyi, Kayin and Mon (each under 91 per cent). In almost all cases, the vast majority of 'unclassifiable' households were those headed by 'other relatives'. Only in Yangon were more than 2 per cent of children reported as living in a household headed by a non-relative.

Table 4.2

Estimated percentage of children aged 0-14 in conventional households living with or without a parent, ranked by percentage living with parents, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/Region	Living with parents	Living without parents	Other relative	Non-relative	Total
Chin	96.1	1.4	2.1	0.4	100
Kayah	95.2	1.3	2.9	0.7	100
Rakhine	95.1	1.7	2.6	0.5	100
Magway	94.6	1.9	2.8	0.7	100
Nay Pyi Taw	94.2	1.6	3.1	1.0	100
Sagaing	94.2	1.7	3.3	0.8	100
Ayeyawady	94.1	2.1	3.0	0.8	100
Shan	94.1	1.8	3.2	0.9	100
Bago	93.3	2.4	3.5	0.8	100
Mandalay	93.3	1.7	3.6	1.4	100
Kachin	91.4	2.2	5.3	1.1	100
Yangon	90.9	1.7	5.3	2.1	100
Tanintharyi	90.9	3.8	4.2	1.1	100
Kayin	90.1	5.1	4.1	0.7	100
Mon	88.6	5.9	4.6	0.9	100

Note: Children with parents include: children who are the son/daughter or adopted child of the head of household; the grandchild of the head with a son or daughter or son/daughter-in-law also living in the house; or a sibling of the head of household with a parent also living in the household. Children not living with a parent are a head or spouse of head, or live with a grandparent or sibling as head without someone who could be a parent.

Table 4.3

The ten Districts with the highest and lowest percentages of children 0-14 years in conventional households living with a parent, 2014 Census

State/Region	District	%	State/Region	District	%
Districts with the highest percentages			Districts with the lowest percentages		
Chin	Mindat	96.4	Tanintharyi	Kawthoung	90.8
Shan	Laukine	96.4	Kayin	Myawady	90.8
Rakhine	Maungtau	96.1	Mon	Thaton	90.2
Chin	Falam	96.0	Kachin	Myitkyina	89.6
Shan	Minephyat	95.9	Kayin	Hpa-An	89.4
Rakhine	Myauk U	95.9	Mandalay	Mandalay	89.4
Chin	Hakha	95.4	Yangon	East Yangon	88.5
Mandalay	Yame`Thin	95.4	Tanintharyi	Dawei	87.4
Magway	Thayet	95.3	Mon	Mawlamyine	87.4
Shan	Kunlon	95.3	Yangon	West Yangon	85.3

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Appendix 2, Table A2.14 provides the same details as at Table 4.2 for all Districts. From these data, the ten Districts with the highest and lowest percentages of children living with a parent are identified and shown at Table 4.3.

There are three main reasons for a child to be living without a parent. One is that the parents have died and the child is an orphan, living on his or her own or being looked after by a relative. Secondly, one or both parents are alive but are not living with the child for work or other reasons. Thirdly, the child has left the parental home for educational purposes or to pursue employment opportunities. These reasons will be explored in detail in Chapter 6, which describes the schooling and employment of children, and in Chapter 9 on migration.

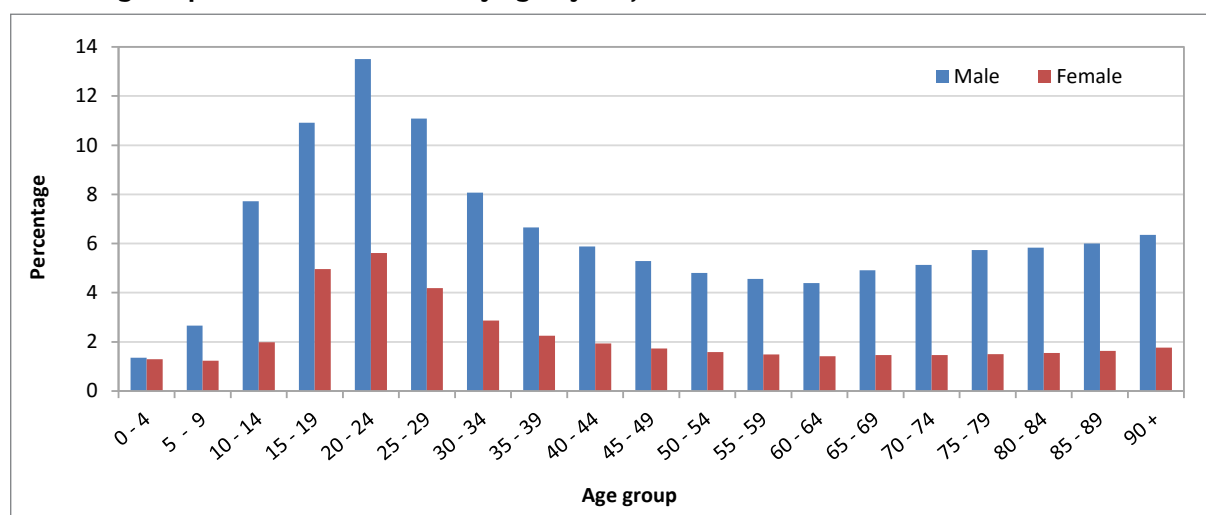
The Census cannot give any insight about the quality of care that children living apart from a parent receive. However, it can be noted that States/Regions with the lowest percentages of children living with a parent are in areas with high in-migration (Yangon, Mandalay, Kachin, and Kayin) or international emigration (Mon, Kayin and Tanintharyi) (Department of Population, 2017a). A threshold of about 4 or 5 per cent of children living apart from a parent or in a household not headed by a parent or a grandparent suggests that there are some factors that prevail across most parts of the country, including the death or incapacitation of parents or the need for children to move for education.

4.2 Children in institutions

Some 2.3 million people (4.7 per cent of the Myanmar population) were living in institutions at the time of the 2014 Census (Department of Population, 2015). As Figure 4.2 shows, this proportion varied by age. For all but the youngest of children, the proportion was much higher for males. Since work camps, monasteries, prisons and military and police barracks comprise many of the institutions, this selectivity towards males is understandable for youth and adults. However, it is also true for older children. The 2014 Census counted 404,201 children (aged 0-14) living in institutions, with almost three times as many boys than girls. This disparity has been noted before: a national survey of 174 registered residential facilities found more than three times as many boys than girls (Myanmar Survey Research, 2011).

Figure 4.2

Percentage of persons in institutions by age by sex, 2014 Census



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Young children aged 0-4 had the lowest proportion of those living in an institution. The 2014 Census enumerated 59,278 young children living in institutions, representing 1.3 per cent of all young children (Appendix 2, Table A2.15a). There were slightly more boys (30,612) than girls (28,666), representing 1.4 per cent and 1.3 per cent of all young children respectively. This figure is a benchmark for further efforts to reduce the number of children aged 0-3 in institutions to zero, which is the goal of the Myanmar Policy for Early Childhood Care and Development (Department of Population, 2014c). (Appendix 2, Table A2.15b gives the number and percentages of all children (aged 0-14) living in institutions at the District level).

There are many reasons why a child would be in an institution. Types of institutions are diverse, ranging from hospitals to orphanages and other residential care facilities for children with specific needs. Religious centres house both children and youth who are long-term residents, studying the public school curriculum, and those receiving short-term religious instruction. Other institutions include places of learning, employment or a combination of both. It is possible that some children are living with their parents within some institutions such as a work camp. Other children may be homeless. The institutional questionnaire did not record if children were attending school, but the main activity of children aged 10 and over was recorded in the questionnaires for both conventional households and institutions. Table 4.4 shows that children in institutions were much less likely to be described as full-time students (43.4 per cent) than children in conventional households (78.5 per cent). More than half of boys aged 10-14 and one in five of girls in institutions were described as 'other', whereas only about one in ten were so described in conventional households.

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Table 4.4

Percentage of children aged 10-14 years in institutions and conventional households by sex by economic activity, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/Economic activity	Institutions			Conventional households		
	Union	Urban	Rural	Union	Urban	Rural
Both sexes						
Total (=100%)	250,407	95,661	154,746	4,857,955	1,260,131	3,597,824
Employee	8.9	9.5	8.5	4.1	4.5	3.9
Own account worker	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.7	0.8	2.1
Contributing family worker	1.0	0.5	1.3	4.8	0.8	6.2
Sought work	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.6	1.1	1.7
Full-time student	43.4	44.4	42.8	78.5	84.6	76.3
Other	45.2	44.5	45.7	9.4	8.1	9.8
Male						
Total (=100%)	200,522	72,598	127,924	2,395,227	630,707	1,764,520
Employee	7.2	8.5	6.4	4.5	5.1	4.2
Own account worker	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.9	0.8	2.3
Contributing family worker	0.7	0.5	0.9	4.9	0.9	6.4
Sought work	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	1.6	2.1
Full-time student	39.0	39.0	39.0	78.9	84.6	76.9
Other	51.6	51.0	52.0	7.9	7.0	8.2
Female						
Total (=100%)	49,885	23,063	26,822	2,462,728	629,424	1,833,304
Employee	15.8	12.4	18.6	5.3	4.6	3.6
Own account worker	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.7	1.9
Contributing family worker	2.1	0.8	3.1	4.7	0.8	6.0
Sought work	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.7	1.4
Full-time student	61.2	61.5	61.0	78.0	84.7	75.7
Other	19.4	24.0	15.5	10.8	9.2	11.4

Table 4.5 shows the number and proportion of children in institutions by State/Region ranked by the share of the Union population. However, because of the wide range of types of institutions, attracting different proportions of children of different ages, focusing on the number of young children aged 0-4 is more relevant for policy. (As noted above, this information is given by State/Region and District in Appendix 2, Table A2.15a). By far the largest number of young children in institutions was in Kachin State, where 13,536 children, or nearly 9 per cent of all young children in Kachin, were living in an institution. Almost a quarter of all young children in institutions live in Kachin, the most northern State of Myanmar.

There, institutions include camps for persons who have been displaced as a result of conflict, but it was not possible to specifically identify these from the Census. These children were mainly concentrated in Mohnyin District, where 7,494 young children were reported as living in institutions, comprising 13.1 per cent of all young children in that District. Myitkyina and Bhamo Districts also had particularly large numbers of young children living in institutions (3,325 and 2,611; comprising 6.2 per cent and 7.8 per cent of all young children in those Districts respectively). A large number of children lived in institutions in Sagaing Region;

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in most of its Districts the percentage of all young children in institutions was at, or below, the Union average of 1.3 per cent, but in the District of Hkamti along the northern border with India there were 4,937 young children living in institutions, representing 9.5 per cent of all young children in the District. Nay Pyi Taw also reported a disproportionately large population of young children living in institutions, mostly located in Dekkhina District where a level of 4.5 per cent of all young children was reported.

Table 4.5

Number of children aged 0-14 living in institutions by sex, and percentage living in institutions, State/Region ranked by share of total population in institution, 2014 Census

State/Region	Number of children aged 0-14 in institutions			% of children in institutions	Percentage share of children in institutions
	Both sexes	Male	Female		
UNION	404,201	296,168	108,033	2.8	100
Shan	79,913	66,096	13,817	4.3	19.8
Mandalay	55,042	43,831	11,211	3.4	13.6
Sagaing	48,586	33,796	14,790	3.2	12.0
Yangon	47,919	32,120	15,799	2.8	11.9
Kachin	41,377	22,741	18,636	8.4	10.2
Ayeyawady	25,459	19,141	6,318	1.4	6.3
Magway	23,650	17,545	6,105	2.2	5.9
Mon	20,341	14,443	5,898	3.2	5.0
Bago	19,477	15,753	3,724	1.4	4.8
Nay Pyi Taw	12,518	8,102	4,416	3.8	3.1
Rakhine	10,496	8,168	2,328	1.6	2.6
Kayin	8,778	6,946	1,832	1.6	2.2
Tanintharyi	7,374	5,363	2,011	1.5	1.8
Kayah	1,843	1,259	584	1.9	0.5
Chin	1,428	864	564	0.7	0.4

One factor driving these high rates may be the outmigration of parents in border regions. Another very important factor is that many of these young children live with a parent in a work camp. Yet another explanation for the high rates in particular Districts could be the presence of an institution which attracts children in need of care from surrounding Districts both within and beyond the State/Region boundary. Without an in-depth understanding of their localities it is difficult to determine the specific reasons for children living in institutions.

4.3 Living arrangements of youth

Most young people leave their parental home to undertake further study, to work or seek work, or to join a new household following marriage. The age when youth leave their parents' home depends on a number of factors including the education and employment opportunities where they live and the availability of other affordable housing. For some youth, their employment comes with a place to stay within an institution such as a work camp or hostel. Others may attend boarding school or live in student accommodation. To describe the transitions to adulthood, data in this section will be given for young people from age 10-29 by five-year age groups together with a subtotal for 15-24 year olds.

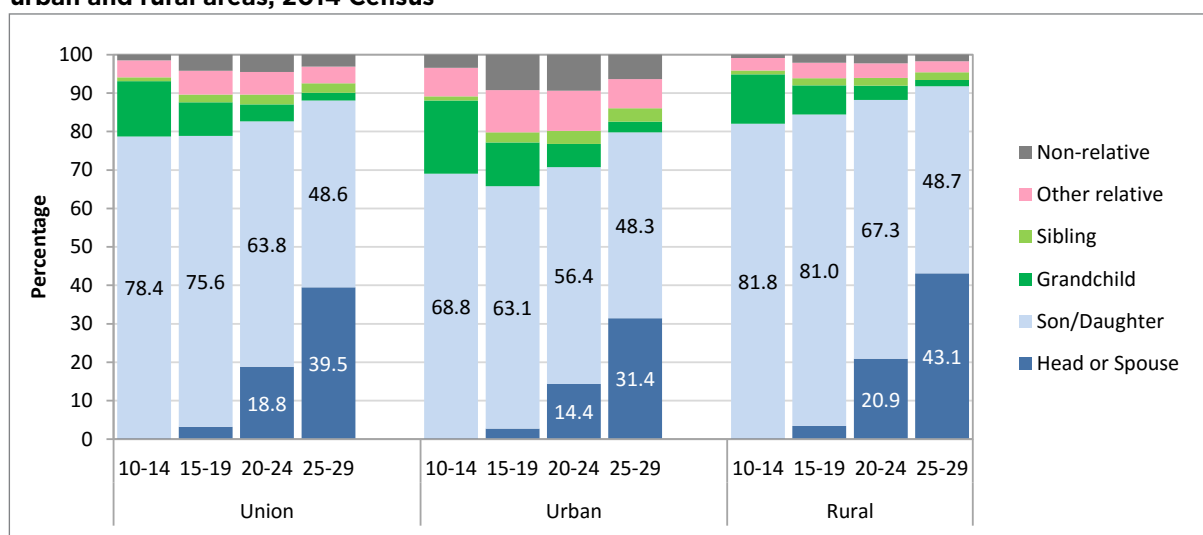
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4.3.1 Youth in conventional households

Some 8.2 million youth (or 91 per cent of the 9.0 million aged 15-24 in the Union) live in conventional households. As with children, the investigation into the living arrangements of youth starts with their relationship to the head of household. Also, as with children, male and female youth have similar living arrangements. Figure 4.3 highlights the difference in the relationship to the head of household between urban and rural young people. Detailed information of youth's relationship to the head of household by sex, age and urban-rural area is given in Appendix 2, Table A2.16.

Figure 4.3

Percentage of youth in conventional households by relationship to the head of household by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



Becoming the head of a household (or becoming the spouse of a head) is more common among rural youth than among urban youth. One in five rural youth aged 20-24 were reported to be the head of a household (or the spouse of one) compared to just one in seven among their urban peers. This is partly due to a younger age at marriage in rural areas and probably also facilitated by easier access to space for separate cooking and eating areas thus creating separate households. Chapter 8 will explore the living arrangements of young married people.

The other major difference between urban and rural areas is the larger proportion of youth aged 15-19 and 20-24 living with other relatives and non-relatives. Such household arrangements account for around a fifth of urban youth in these age groups compared with around just 6 per cent in rural households. However, living in different household composition types does not mean that youth are living in smaller households. As Table 4.6 shows, very few youth live as single person households. The mean household size declines by about half a person for households with children aged 10-14 to those with youth aged 25-29, but for each age group, the mean household size is larger in urban areas than in rural area.

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Table 4.6

Percentage of households with children/youth by age of children/youth by size of household, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Age group	Total number of households (=100%)	Number of persons in household									Mean household size
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more	
UNION											
10 - 14	3,822,038	*	1.9	9.6	21.2	22.8	17.6	11.6	7.7	7.6	5.5
15 - 19	3,346,631	0.2	3.9	10.9	18.7	20.6	16.9	11.8	8.4	8.5	5.5
20 - 24	3,019,820	0.5	7.2	16.3	17.9	17.3	14.2	10.3	7.7	8.6	5.2
25 - 29	2,988,117	0.7	7.2	19.9	20.9	16.6	12.2	8.4	6.4	7.6	4.9
15 - 24	5,106,447	0.5	6.3	15.7	19.8	19.1	14.8	10.0	7.0	6.9	5.1
15 - 29	6,676,116	0.7	7.1	18.5	21.4	18.5	13.5	8.7	6.0	5.7	4.9
Urban											
10 - 14	993,999	*	1.8	9.3	20.8	21.5	16.3	11.1	8.2	10.9	5.6
15 - 19	972,242	0.3	3.9	10.6	18.7	19.8	15.7	11.1	8.5	11.4	5.6
20 - 24	927,761	0.7	7.2	14.1	17.2	17.1	13.9	10.3	8.2	11.4	5.3
25 - 29	892,221	1.1	7.9	17.2	18.2	15.6	12.4	9.2	7.6	11.0	5.2
15 - 24	1,503,992	0.6	6.4	14.3	19.3	18.6	14.2	9.9	7.4	9.3	5.2
15 - 29	1,927,663	1.0	7.7	16.9	20.2	17.8	13.1	8.9	6.5	7.9	5.0
Rural											
10 - 14	2,828,039	*	1.9	9.7	21.3	23.2	18.1	11.7	7.6	6.5	5.4
15 - 19	2,374,389	0.2	3.9	11.1	18.7	20.9	17.4	12.1	8.3	7.4	5.4
20 - 24	2,092,059	0.4	7.2	17.3	18.2	17.4	14.3	10.2	7.5	7.4	5.1
25 - 29	2,095,896	0.6	6.9	21.1	22.0	17.0	12.2	8.1	5.9	6.2	4.8
15 - 24	3,602,455	0.4	6.2	16.2	20.0	19.3	15.1	10.1	6.8	5.9	5.1
15 - 29	4,748,453	0.6	6.9	19.1	21.8	18.8	13.6	8.7	5.7	4.8	4.8

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

4.3.2 Youth in institutions

Another distinctive feature about young people's living arrangements is the relatively high proportion living in institutions. As already seen in Figure 4.2, youth have higher proportions living in institutions than any other age group. Males aged 20-24 have the highest rates of persons living in institutions (13.5 per cent) while the lowest rates are found among female youth aged 25-29 (4.2 per cent). The rate for female youth compared to other females is also high, but less than half of males: some 5.3 per cent of female youth aged 15-24 live in institutions compared with more than twice this percentage (12.2 per cent) of their male counterparts (Table 4.7). Thus, of the 774,200 youth aged 15-24 living in institutions, approximately two thirds are males.

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Table 4.7

Number and percentage of youth living in institutions by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014

Census

Age group/ Area	Numbers living in an institution			Percentage living in an institution		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
UNION						
15-19	365,926	250,114	115,812	7.9	10.9	5.0
20-24	408,274	282,400	125,874	9.4	13.5	5.6
25-29	311,133	221,177	89,956	7.5	11.1	4.2
15-24	774,200	532,514	241,686	8.6	12.2	5.3
15-29	1,085,333	753,691	331,642	8.3	11.8	4.9
Urban						
15-19	190,530	124,822	65,708	13.0	16.8	9.0
20-24	205,442	131,144	74,298	14.1	18.4	9.9
25-29	144,919	96,107	48,812	11.0	15.0	7.2
15-24	395,972	255,966	140,006	13.5	17.6	9.5
15-29	540,891	352,073	188,818	12.7	16.8	8.8
Rural						
15-19	175,396	125,292	50,104	5.6	8.1	3.1
20-24	202,832	151,256	51,576	7.1	11.0	3.5
25-29	166,214	125,070	41,144	5.9	9.2	2.8
15-24	378,228	276,548	101,680	6.3	9.4	3.3
15-29	544,442	401,618	142,824	6.1	9.4	3.1

The main economic activity was recorded for everyone aged 10 and over living in an institution. This gives some possible indication of the reasons why youth are living in institutions. Employment appears to be the most important reason. Table 4.8 reports that more than two thirds of both male and female youth living in an institution at the time of the Census were employed during the 12 months prior to the Census (68.7 per cent and 67.0 per cent, respectively). The level of activity was only slightly lower among males in conventional households, of whom 65.5 per cent were working, but less than half of female youth in conventional households (45.8 per cent) were working, reflecting the fact that over a quarter (25.4 per cent) were engaged in household activities. One in ten males and one in five females in institutions were reported to be full-time students.

Male youth living in institutions were three times more likely to be classified as having an 'other' main activity than those in conventional households. This is likely to be primarily male youth staying in religious institutions but may also reflect a higher proportion of young males with disabilities, as discussed in Chapter 5.

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Table 4.8

Percentage of youth aged 15-24 living in conventional households and institutions by sex by economic activity status, 2014 Census

Sex/Type of population	Percentage in the labour force				Percentage not in labour force			
	Total persons	Working	Seeking work	Total	Full-time student	Housework	Other	Total
Both sexes								
Conventional household	8,182,858	55.1	6.2	61.2	19.3	14.5	5.0	38.8
Institution population	774,200	68.2	1.0	69.2	14.1	2.2	14.5	30.8
Total	8,957,058	56.2	5.7	61.9	18.8	13.5	5.8	38.1
Male								
Conventional household	3,850,009	65.5	7.5	72.9	19.0	2.3	5.8	27.1
Institution population	532,514	68.7	0.9	69.6	11.5	0.2	18.7	30.4
Total	4,382,523	65.9	6.6	72.5	18.1	2.0	7.4	27.5
Female								
Conventional household	4,332,849	45.8	5.1	50.9	19.5	25.4	4.2	49.1
Institution population	241,686	67.0	1.3	68.3	19.9	6.6	5.1	31.7
Total	4,574,535	46.9	4.9	51.8	19.5	24.4	4.2	48.2

4.3.3 Youth living independently

By combining the information on relationship to the head of household for youth living in conventional households and the percentage of youth living in institutions, it is possible to calculate the percentage of youth living independently. This is defined as being a head (or spouse of the head) of household, living in a house headed by an 'other' relative or non-relative, or living in an institution. The proportion living independently rises from a fifth of those aged 15-19 to more than a third of the 20-24 age group, and to just over a half of those aged 25-29 (Table 4.9). The proportions are similar for males and females.

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Table 4.9

Percentage of youth living independently by sex by age, 2014 Census

Sex/Age group	Relationship to head			Living in an institution	Total
	All persons (=100%)	Head or spouse of head	Other relative* or non-relative		
Both sexes					
15-19	4,625,989	3.0	9.5	7.9	20.4
20-24	4,331,069	17.0	9.4	9.4	35.9
25-29	4,146,134	36.6	6.9	7.5	50.9
15-24	8,957,058	9.8	9.5	8.6	27.9
15-29	13,103,192	18.3	8.7	8.3	35.2
Male					
15-19	2,290,998	1.6	9.3	10.9	21.8
20-24	2,091,525	13.0	9.5	13.5	36.0
25-29	1,995,465	32.8	7.2	11.1	51.1
15-24	4,382,523	7.0	9.4	12.2	28.6
15-29	6,377,988	15.1	8.7	11.8	35.6
Female					
15-19	2,334,991	4.3	9.8	5.0	19.1
20-24	2,239,544	20.8	9.3	5.6	35.8
25-29	2,150,669	40.1	6.5	4.2	50.7
15-24	4,574,535	12.4	9.6	5.3	27.3
15-29	6,725,204	21.3	8.6	4.9	34.8

* 'Other relative' is a head of household who is not a parent, grand/great grand parent or sibling.

4.4 Wealth status of households in which children and youth live

This report looks at many aspects of children's and youth's welfare and describes their activities. To understand what is influencing the patterns of school attendance, child labour, educational attainment, employment and migration it is helpful to look at the economic environment in which children and youth grow up. Such information can help ascertain, for example, if unemployment is associated with poverty or relative privilege.

When examining children and youth, it is common to look at the characteristics of their parents - such as literacy, education and occupation - to infer socioeconomic status. This is problematic for census data because, as explained above, it is not always possible to link children and youth to their parents. In particular, many children live in households headed by their grandparents. Their parents may also be members of the household but it is not possible from the codes used in the questionnaire to be certain who is the child's father and mother. With census data, the characteristics of the head of household are often used as an indicator of the socioeconomic status of the household as a whole. Table 4.10 illustrates why this can be misleading if the focus is on children and youth.

It was shown above that many children and youth lived in a household headed by their grandparent, but had a member of their parental generation also living with them. If only the head of household is considered, Table 4.10 shows that children in households headed

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by grandparents are less likely to have a household head who is literate. In households with children where the parent is the head, 88.5 per cent of children live with a literate head, but where a grandparent is the head this proportion falls to 80.2 per cent - a difference of 8 percentage points. The differential is greater for youth among whom the proportion falls from 88.6 per cent to 78.9 per cent - a difference of almost 10 percentage points, and is even greater in rural areas. The difference is probably because of the recent increases in school attendance and educational attainment. These children's parents are more likely to have similar levels of literacy as the grandparent who headed their own households.

Table 4.10

Percentage of children and youth living in a household whose head is literate by age by relationship to the head, 2014 Census

Age group	Union		Urban		Rural	
	Parent is head (%)	Grandparent is head (%)	Parent is head (%)	Grandparent is head (%)	Parent is head (%)	Grandparent is head (%)
Total	88.5	80.2	94.6	86.9	86.6	77.0
0-4	88.9	81.2	95.4	88.6	87.1	78.2
5-9	88.2	80.2	94.9	87.2	86.4	77.1
10-14	88.6	79.8	94.6	86.1	86.8	76.6
15-19	88.5	79.2	94.4	85.2	86.5	75.4
20-24	88.8	78.4	94.3	84.5	86.5	73.7
25-29	88.1	76.5	93.5	82.4	85.7	72.1
Children 0-14	88.5	80.5	94.9	87.5	86.7	77.5
Youth 15-24	88.6	78.9	94.4	85.0	86.5	74.9

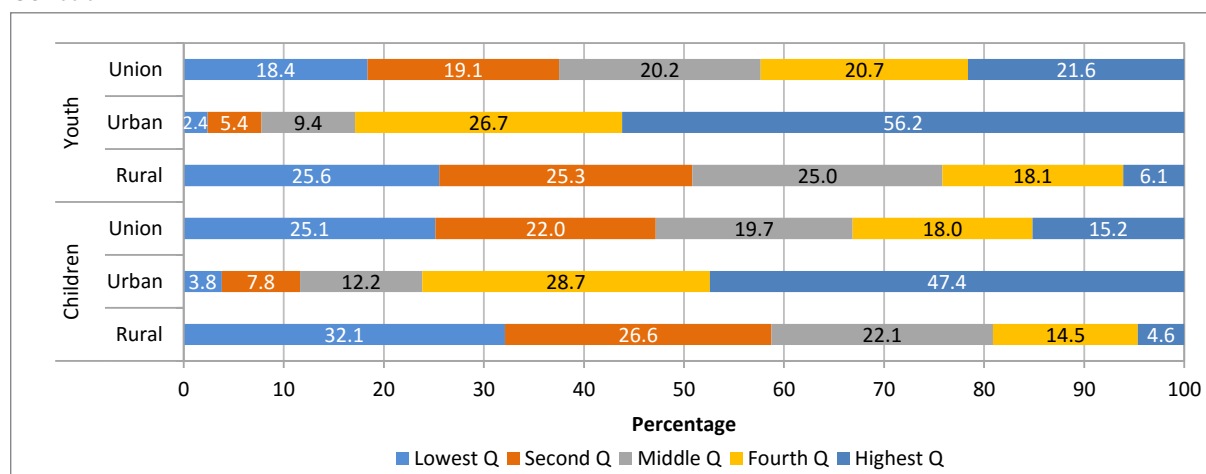
A wealth index, using Census information available at the household level, was also constructed to understand the different characteristics of children and youth. The wealth index was generated based on the type of household and information on access to particular household assets collected in the Census (see Appendix 3). This was then used to assign each household member one of five wealth quintiles - equal sized groups of the population each representing 20 per cent of the total population. The wealth index is, therefore, fundamentally different from information on income or consumption, which are direct indicators of absolute poverty. Instead, it provides a measure of relative poverty/wealth as it gives the position of a household compared to other households in the country.

Figure 4.4 shows the percentage of children and youth within each quintile. More than half of rural children (58.7 per cent) and youth (50.9 per cent) are in the lowest two quintiles. In contrast, urban children and youth live in much better wealth conditions than rural children; just under half of urban children (47.4 per cent) and over half of urban youth (56.2 per cent) live in the highest wealth quintile compared with just 6.1 per cent of rural youth and 4.6 per cent of rural children. Only 3.8 per cent of urban children and 2.4 per cent of urban youth were assigned to the lowest quintile.

Chapter 4. Living arrangements of children and youth

Figure 4.4

Percentage distribution of children and youth by wealth index quintile, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



The distribution of children by wealth index varies considerably across the States/Regions of Myanmar. Table 4.11 shows that Yangon, Kayah, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, and Shan have higher proportions of children who are in the highest quintile of the household wealth index than the lowest quintile (as shown by the negative differences in the Table). In particular, 44.1 per cent of Yangon children live in the highest wealth quintile, while only 3.2 per cent of Ayeyawady children do so. In contrast 66.9 per cent of children in Rakhine were in the lowest quintile (though some caution should be given to the accuracy of this score in view of the extent of under-enumeration in this State). Ayeyawady, Magway, Bago, Tanintharyi, and Kayin are also among the States/Regions with proportions of the poorest children that are above the Union average of 25.1 per cent. Detailed results by urban and rural areas for each State and Region are presented for both children and youth in Appendix 2, Table A2.17.

Table 4.11

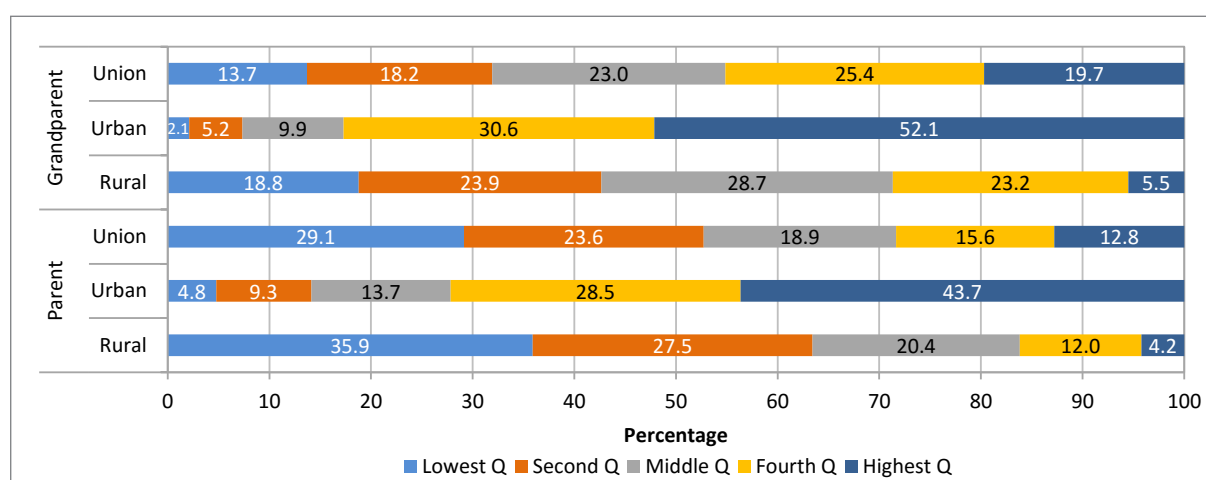
Percentage distribution of children aged 0-14 by wealth index quintile, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region	Total number of children (=100%)	Wealth index quintile					Difference Lowest-highest
		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
UNION	13,995,368	25.1	22.0	19.7	18.0	15.2	10.0
Kachin	451,502	13.6	19.6	24.4	28.8	13.6	0.0
Kayah	97,160	9.8	16.6	27.0	28.4	18.2	-8.4
Kayin	529,818	25.8	18.4	21.6	21.2	13.0	12.8
Chin	189,862	20.2	13.4	30.4	29.9	6.1	14.1
Sagaing	1,477,357	18.1	27.8	27.7	19.7	6.8	11.3
Tanintharyi	470,653	25.2	23.9	22.1	19.4	9.4	15.8
Bago	1,364,369	28.2	25.9	20.3	17.1	8.5	19.6
Magway	1,033,009	28.8	29.9	21.6	13.0	6.7	22.1
Mandalay	1,544,174	12.7	22.9	22.5	21.6	20.2	-7.5
Mon	621,619	21.6	18.7	19.6	24.6	15.5	6.1
Rakhine	642,837	66.9	16.6	7.6	5.2	3.7	63.2
Yangon	1,677,494	12.2	12.1	11.7	19.9	44.1	-32.0
Shan	1,785,380	17.2	21.2	21.7	21.2	18.6	-1.4
Ayeyawady	1,795,695	49.1	24.7	14.8	8.2	3.2	45.9
Nay Pyi Taw	314,439	17.1	21.3	20.8	18.6	22.2	-5.1

Chapter 4. Living arrangements of children and youth

Figure 4.5

Percentage distribution of children by relationship to the head of the household by wealth index quintile, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



Using this index, Figure 4.5 shows that children living in households headed by a grandparent are not necessarily disadvantaged. In fact, they are much more likely to be in the highest wealth quintile in both urban and rural areas. For example, in urban areas, 52.1 per cent of children living in a household headed by a grandparent belong to the highest quintile, compared with 43.7 per cent of children living in parent-headed households.

4.5 Summary

This chapter has described the living arrangements of children and youth, both the people they live with and their economic conditions.

At the Union level, 400,000 children aged 0-14 - less than 3 per cent of children - were enumerated in an institution. The proportion of children in institutions varied between States/Regions; the highest was in Kachin State (8.4 per cent) and the lowest was in Chin State (0.7 per cent).

Most children in Myanmar live in conventional households headed by a parent (74 per cent) or grandparent (21 per cent). In most cases, a parent is also present in households headed by a grandparent. Using the relationships between members of the household and the household head, it can be estimated that about 5 per cent of children in conventional households live without a parent. The rates of living with a parent are lowest in areas of high in-migration, such as Yangon, or high international emigration.

Youth living in institutions are more likely to be in the age group 15 to 24 than in any other age group: about 12 per cent of male youth and 5 per cent of female youth. Youth living independently is most likely due to marriage (as head or spouse of head). One fifth of youth aged 15-19; more than a third aged 20-24; and over a half aged 25-29 were living independently.

More than half of rural children (58.7 per cent) and youth (50.9 per cent) were classified in the lowest two quintile groups of the household wealth index.

Chapter 5. Health: mortality and disability

The 2014 Census collected data on three topic-related characteristics of population and housing directly related to health. One is the living conditions known to be associated with diarrhoeal and respiratory diseases. These were presented in Chapter 3. Another is information on the birth history of ever-married women aged 15 and over, and deaths in the household during the 12 months prior to the Census, which enables estimates of child and adult mortality to be made. The third is the identification of people who have a disability which makes it difficult for them to perform normal everyday functions. This chapter discusses the last two of these indicators of health.

This information about health is vital for Myanmar since it does not have a fully functioning death registration system, and so any understanding of mortality levels and patterns can only come from surveys and censuses. Several past fertility surveys have attempted to estimate infant and child mortality, but they were not designed to capture the mortality of youth and adults. The 2014 Census provides the most robust estimates of mortality that have so far been available for Myanmar.

Supporting people with disabilities is enshrined in the 2008 Constitution and the 2014 National Social Protection Strategic Plan. Myanmar is also a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Accurate information on the prevalence of people with disabilities is essential in order to achieve these policies (UNICEF, 2013). Myanmar does not have a fully functioning system to identify and support people with disabilities. The 2014 Census is the first attempt to collect information on disability on a large scale using international standards of classification.

High levels of mortality and disability in developing countries have many of the same causes. Poor health services, poor living conditions, natural disasters, conflicts and lack of financial resources contribute to high mortality. They also cause and exacerbate disabilities and the difficulties that people with these conditions experience. International studies have consistently shown that the poorest households and communities have the highest prevalence of disabilities (WHO and World Bank, 2011).

Children and youth are directly affected by mortality and disability. This chapter discusses the risks they face and some factors associated with these risks. There are many things that a government can do to improve child and youth survival and to reduce the number of people with a disability and the difficulties they face in participating in society. A strong public health system, accompanied with increasing prosperity in rural and urban areas through improved infrastructure; increased agricultural productivity; and more education, training and employment opportunities are central to the country's Comprehensive National Development Plan and will bring substantial health improvements (World Bank, 2014). The importance of making progress in improving health conditions is part of the 2014 amendments of the 1993 Child Law (Box 5.1).

Box 5.1

Child Law (2014 Amendments) as it relates to health

71. The Ministry of Health
- (a) Shall make a submission to the Union Government in order to allocate the necessary support and resources from the State to ensure that children's right to health is fulfilled.
 - (b) Shall develop and implement projects for child survival, universal coverage of vaccination and administration of prophylactic medicine, breastfeeding and supplementary nutritious food for children, family health including safe and sufficient nutrition, elimination of iodine deficiency, as well as Vitamin A, Vitamin B1 and Iron deficiency, prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, prevention of mother to child transmission of the disease, school health, reproductive health activities including sex education for teenagers, family planning for mothers, health for pregnant women, prenatal and postnatal health for mothers and infants, maternal mortality reduction, upgrading of safe drinking water and sanitation systems.
 - (c) Shall take appropriate measures to progressively reduce and eliminate traditional practices that can be harmful to child health.
 - (d) Shall take steps to minimize infant and child mortality while maximizing the number of healthy well-developed children.
 - (e) Shall take necessary measures to remove or revise policies and regulations that do not contribute or are harmful to child health.

5.1 Mortality of young children

This section will show that children and youth in Myanmar have a higher risk of dying than their peers in most other countries in the South-East Asian region. Of particular concern are the high levels of infant mortality and the high rates of male mortality at all ages, but especially during childhood and youth. Using the findings from the Census thematic report on Mortality (Department of Population, 2016b), this section discusses some of the possible causes of the high mortality of young children and male youth.

5.1.1 Mortality of infants and children under five

The Census thematic report on Mortality estimated the infant, child and under-five mortality rates using indirect methods based on simple retrospective questions on the number of children recorded for all ever-married women aged 15 and over in the 2014 Census. These questions were 'number of children born alive' and 'how many of those children are no longer alive (dead)?' (See Appendix 1). The numbers of male and female children were recorded separately. See the report Department of Population, 2016b, for a full explanation of the methods used.

As Table 5.1 shows, at the Union level, 62 infants out of 1,000 live births die in the first year of life (the infant mortality rate). This is when young children are at the greatest risk of dying. Between the ages of one and four years, 10 children die out of every 1,000 who survived to their first year. Overall, out of every 1,000 live births, 72 will die before their fifth birthday.

Chapter 5. Health: mortality and disability

Table 5.1

Mortality rates of infants and children under five, urban and rural areas, State/Region, ranked by level of under-five mortality, 2014 Census

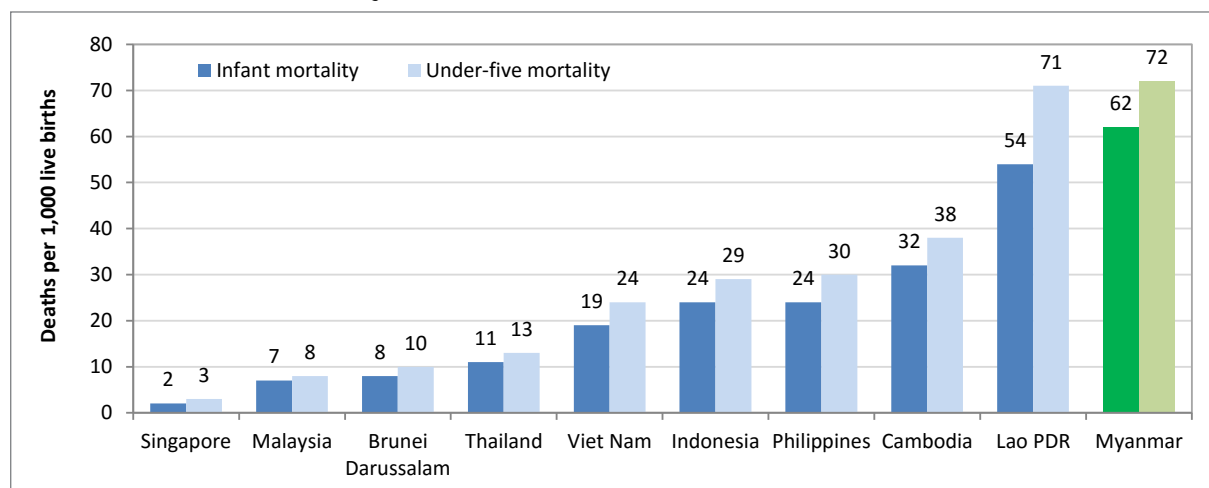
State/Region/ Area	Infant mortality	Child mortality (ages 1-4)	Under-five mortality
UNION	61.8	10.0	71.8
Urban	41.0	5.3	46.3
Rural	67.2	11.6	78.8
Ayeyawady	86.2	17.4	103.6
Magway	83.9	16.7	100.6
Chin	75.5	14.1	89.6
Tanintharyi	70.8	12.6	83.4
Bago	61.9	10.1	72.0
Rakhine	61.1	9.9	71.0
Kayah	60.1	9.6	69.7
Sagaing	60.0	9.6	69.6
Shan	55.5	8.5	64.0
Nay Pyi Taw	55.4	8.4	63.8
Kayin	53.6	8.0	61.6
Kachin	52.8	7.8	60.6
Mandalay	50.3	8.1	58.4
Yangon	44.9	6.1	51.0
Mon	41.9	5.4	47.3

Source: Department of Population, 2016(b), Table 2.4.

Table 5.1 ranks the States/Regions by levels of mortality. As measured by all three rates, mortality is highest in the States/Regions of Ayeyawady and Magway and lowest in Yangon and Mon. Table 5.1 also shows that mortality is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The infant mortality rate is 41.0 in urban areas and 67.2 in rural areas, while under-five mortality rates are 46.3 and 78.8 respectively. Child mortality is more than twice as high in rural areas. Compared to other ASEAN countries, Figure 5.1 shows that Myanmar's estimated infant and under-five mortality rates are very high. Only Lao PDR has a similar level. The rest of the countries shown have rates between 2 to 38 deaths per 1,000 live births. However, the comparison should be interpreted with some caution. While the Myanmar data is from the 2014 Census, the rates for the other ASEAN countries are derived from a range of sources, most of them prior to 2013.

Figure 5.1

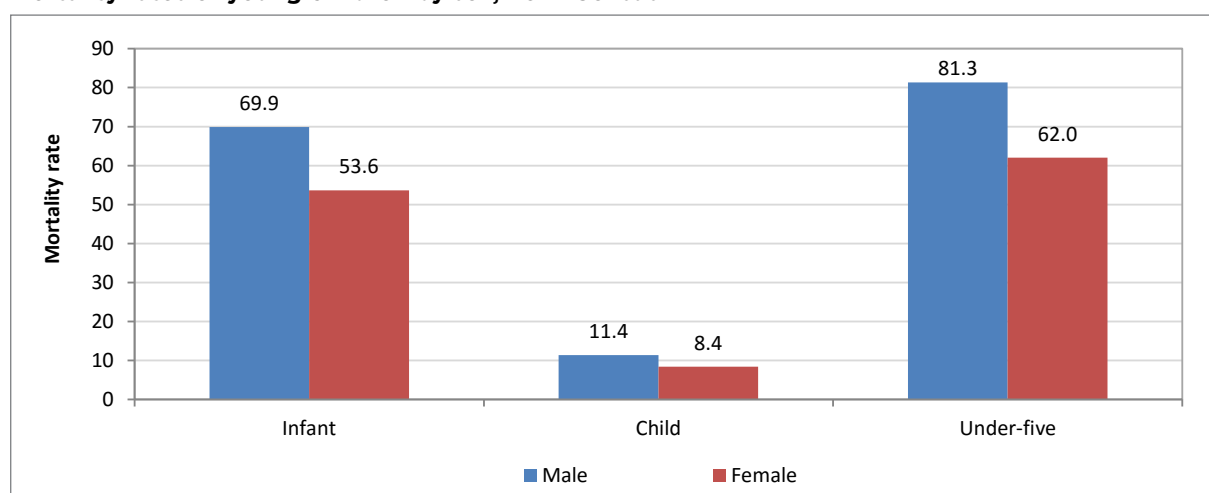
Infant and under-five mortality rates in selected ASEAN countries



Source: ESCAP Statistical Database for other ASEAN countries.

Figure 5.2

Mortality rates of young children by sex, 2014 Census



Source: Department of Population, 2016(b), Figure 2.6.

Another distinctive feature of mortality in Myanmar is the size of the differential in mortality rates among young boys and girls (Figure 5.2). The male infant, child and under-five mortality rates are 30 per cent or more higher than the female rates. In most countries, male mortality is only slightly higher at very young ages (Alkema *et al*, 2014). In a few countries with strong preferences for sons, female children have higher mortality rates. Significantly higher male early-age mortality rates are rare in developing countries. A possible explanation is that in Myanmar infant boys may be permitted, or even encouraged to be more mobile resulting in greater risks from accidents and, potentially, exposure to infectious diseases (Department of Population, 2016b).

5.1.2 Factors influencing infant and child mortality

The Census thematic report on Mortality, referred to above, investigated infant and child mortality for many population subgroups. The intention was to learn if some characteristics of the mother, domestic environment or household composition were associated with differentials in the risk of infants and children dying. The results at the Union level are summarized in Table 5.2. The biggest differences were associated with a mother's parity (the number of previous live births a woman has had). Children of women with higher parities have higher probabilities of dying than children of women with lower parities. Children of women who have given birth five or more times have a five times greater probability of dying before the age of five than children born to women who have given birth one or two times. Even children born to women who have had three or four children have three times the probability of dying before the age of five than children of women who have given birth one or two times.

Another large differential shown in Table 5.2 is related to the measures of educational status of their mothers. Children of mothers who are literate and who have attended primary school or high school have lower probabilities of dying. This relationship has been observed across the world, and demonstrates one important reason for ensuring that girls and young women are able to attend and complete their schooling (Cleland and van Ginneken, 1988).

The children of mothers living with other adult females and young children (not necessarily their own) have lower probabilities of dying at a young age. This suggests that the traditional extended family, or more precisely, the presence of more women to look after children, has a protective effect, contributing to better child survival.

A final set of differentials in Table 5.2 captures both the degree of household poverty and indicates the level of economic development in the local area of the mother's residence. Possession of/access to modern communication devices, the presence of electricity, and the head of household's literacy and high school completion are all associated with lower probabilities of early child mortality.

Chapter 5. Health: mortality and disability

Table 5.2

Infant, child and under-five mortality rates by selected characteristics, 2014 Census

Characteristic	Infant mortality	Child mortality	Under-five mortality
UNION	61.8	10.0	71.8
Mother's parity			
1-2 children	30.0	3.5	33.5
3-4 children	92.1	19.4	111.5
5 or more children	139.4	38.4	177.8
Mother's literacy			
Literate	58.9	9.3	68.2
Illiterate	76.3	14.2	90.5
Mother's educational level attained			
None	74.9	13.9	88.8
Primary and middle school and vocational training	62.6	10.2	72.8
High school and higher levels	36.6	4.5	41.1
Safe drinking water in mother's household			
Tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, and protected well/spring	57.5	9.0	66.5
All other sources	67.1	11.5	78.6
Type of toilet in mother's household			
Flush and water seal (improved pit latrine)	52.5	7.7	60.2
All other types	76.7	14.4	91.1
Availability of electricity in the household			
Yes	54.2	9.9	64.1
No	74.7	16.3	91.0
Access to modern communication devices*			
Yes	50.1	6.7	56.8
No	75.5	15.0	90.5
Number of adult women in mother's household			
1	64.3	10.8	75.1
2	55.5	8.4	63.9
3 or more	47.5	6.7	54.2
Number of children in mother's household			
1	54.3	8.1	62.4
2	41.2	5.4	46.6
3 or more	33.8	4.1	37.9
Literacy of the head of mother's household			
Literate	60.6	9.8	70.4
Illiterate	68.6	12.0	80.6
Educational level attained by the head of mother's household			
None	68.4	11.9	80.3
Primary and middle school and vocational training	62.4	10.2	72.6
High school and higher levels	39.3	5.0	44.3

* Includes landline phone, mobile phone and internet at home.

Source: Department of Population, 2016b, Table 4.1.

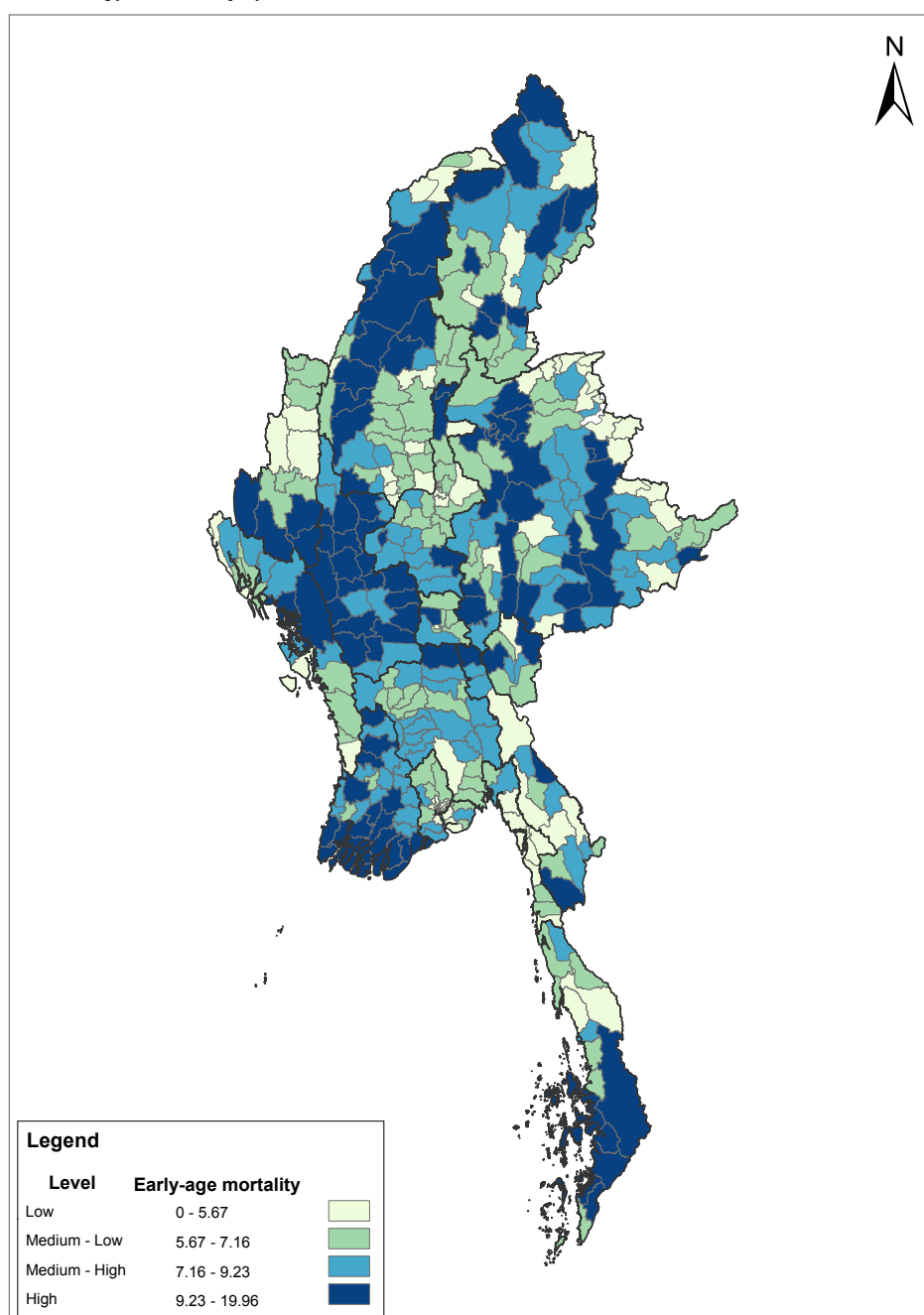
It should be noted that these differentials are not additive. Several of these factors may be measuring the same causes of under-five mortality, such as the number and timing of births,

Chapter 5. Health: mortality and disability

and poverty and child care practices. Investigating all of the factors together could result in some associations with mortality disappearing and others becoming more important. For example, the effect of improved sanitation may disappear if considered together with a mother's education or availability of electricity. This observation has policy implications. Changing one factor, such as access to a flush toilet, may not necessarily result in lower child mortality if other factors are not also improved.

Figure 5.3

Early-age mortality, Townships, 2014 Census



Source: Department of Population, 2016(b), Figure 5.1.

5.2 Mortality of older children and youth

In addition to information on the deaths of children of ever-married women, the 2014 Census asked people in conventional households if a usual resident had died in the previous 12 months, and the sex and age at death was recorded for each person who had died. Because this information is known to underestimate deaths, the Census thematic report on Mortality used the age pattern of reported deaths along with other information on the age structure and mortality patterns in model life tables to make indirect estimates of mortality among the population aged five years and above. A detailed explanation of the methods used is given in the Report (Department of Population, 2016b).

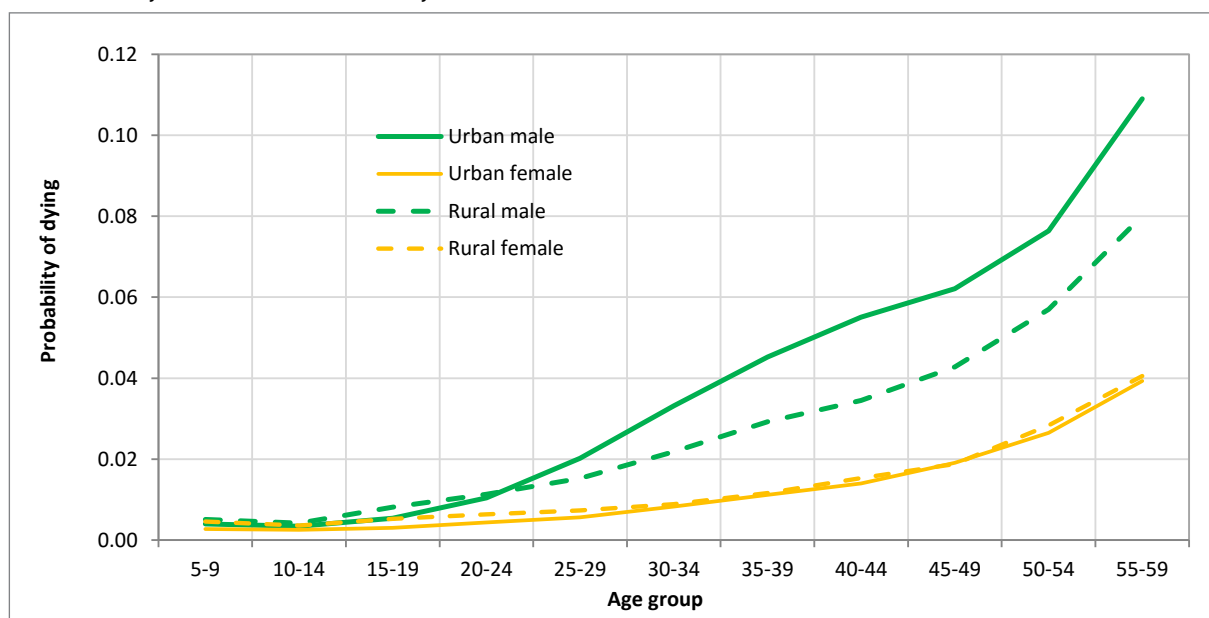
The results show that, as in the case with early-age mortality, male adult mortality is high. Life expectancy at birth, which can be interpreted as the average number of years that a newborn baby can expect to live if it were to experience, throughout its lifetime, current levels of mortality, is 60.2 years for males and 69.3 years for females. This nine-year difference between males and females is due principally to higher male mortality starting in youth and continuing throughout their adult years. Such a large difference in mortality between the sexes is unusual in developing countries (UN Population Division, 2013).

Figure 5.4 shows the probability of dying, ($q(x)$), in each age group from ages 5-9 to 55-59. (This figure is the proportion of people who will die during the interval, out of all people alive at the start of the interval. For example, $q(5)$ means the proportion of children who are alive at age five and will die before reaching the age of ten). At all ages female mortality is lower than male mortality and there is little difference between urban and rural females. Male mortality rates start to diverge considerably from female rates at ages 20-24. Moreover, at ages 25-29 male mortality rates in urban areas are noticeably higher than in rural areas.

The mortality rates for children aged five and over and for youth up to age 29 are shown at Table 5.3. Male mortality is higher at every age, and the difference increases during their twenties. Compared to females, males in urban areas are almost twice as likely to die between the ages of 15 and 19 and more than three times as likely to die between the ages of 25 to 29. The Census thematic report on Mortality also found that, although the size of the gap varies, every State/Region demonstrates higher male mortality at all ages. Addressing high male mortality will require identifying the risk factors that develop between the ages of 15 to 24.

Figure 5.4

Probability of dying within the five-year interval ($q(x)$), for males and females in conventional households, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



Source: Department of Population, 2016(b).

Table 5.3

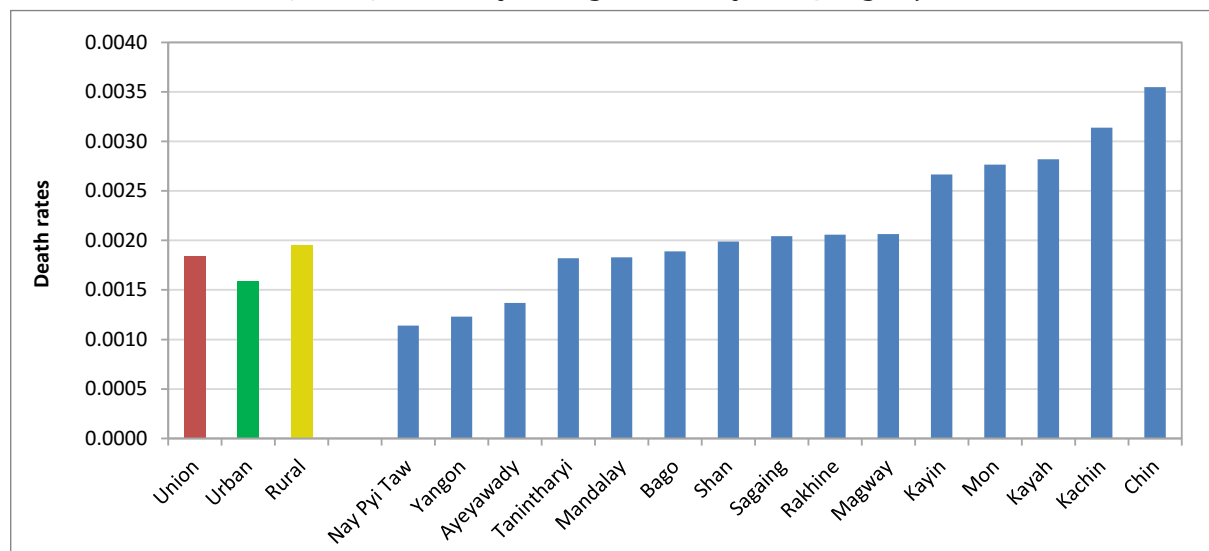
Probability of dying $q(x)$ for children and youth aged 5-29 by five-year age group, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Age group	Union		Urban		Rural		Ratio of male to female rates		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Union	Urban	Rural
5-9	0.00484	0.00411	0.00402	0.00273	0.00509	0.00455	1.2	1.5	1.1
10-14	0.00398	0.00331	0.00341	0.00253	0.00418	0.00359	1.2	1.3	1.2
15-19	0.00734	0.00460	0.00540	0.00303	0.00816	0.00527	1.6	1.8	1.5
20-24	0.01103	0.00572	0.01042	0.00435	0.01133	0.00637	1.9	2.4	1.8
25-29	0.01674	0.00680	0.02018	0.00563	0.01526	0.00733	2.5	3.6	2.1

Figure 5.5 shows the estimated level of male youth mortality in States/Regions. It is derived from the Union life tables presented in Appendix E of the Census thematic report on Mortality. As shown in Table 5.3, at ages 15-24 rural mortality, at the Union level, is higher than urban mortality, but some of the border States/Regions experience the highest levels of male youth mortality, including those States/Regions that have been affected by conflict.

Figure 5.5

Estimated death rates (10m15) for male youth aged 15-24 by State/Region, 2014 Census



The reasons for the high rates cannot, of course, be determined from the Census data, and there are no robust cause of death data for Myanmar. Internationally, it is more common to find male mortality to be much higher than female mortality in developed countries. In developing countries the gender gap is usually smaller (UN Population Division, 2013), but there is a trend of increasing mortality among young adults in developing countries (GBD 2013 Mortality and Causes of Death Collaborators, 2015). The leading causes of death in this age group are from road traffic injuries, suicide and interpersonal violence. In some countries, alcohol, tobacco and other drug misuse are major causes of death. One or more of these causes may be behind the high rates of young male mortality in Myanmar. Underlying these causes are behaviours established in youth, which continue through adulthood and can contribute to higher male mortality at every age. These behaviours need to be altered in youth, before they become lifelong habits.

5.3 Children and youth with disabilities

The prevalence of disability in a population is the result of a complex and dynamic relationship between health conditions and contextual factors, both personal and environmental (WHO and World Bank, 2011, p. 32).

According to the Child Law (2014 Amendment) a child with a disability means a child suffering from one or more forms of long term impairment; physical, visual, speech, auditory, cognitive, mental, intellectual, or sensory, which may be either congenital or otherwise.

The Myanmar Policy for Early Childhood Care and Development recognized the rights of young children aged 0-8 with special needs, and specifically those with developmental delays and disabilities (Department of Population, 2014c). The objective is to help each child reach his or her full potential and to reduce stigma, abuse, neglect and exploitation. One target is to end the practice of very young children being placed in institutions. These objectives are

Chapter 5. Health: mortality and disability

to be achieved through a combination of community outreach, identification and referral to support services.

The 2014 Census measured disability with a four-dimensional question, consistent with the International Classification of Functioning, Disabilities and Health (ICF); recently available guidelines of WHO and UNESCAP; and national documents as the framework and guidelines for analysis. The question measures ‘functional disability’, that is the extent that an individual’s health condition limits his or her activities and ability to participate in daily activities. The degree of disability experienced is affected by the individual’s environment. The Census question covered four core domains of functioning: seeing, hearing, walking, and remembering or concentrating. Each domain had four response categories: 1) No, no difficulty; 2) Yes, some difficulty; 3) Yes, a lot of difficulty; and 4) Cannot do at all (see Q9 at Appendix 1).

These four degrees of difficulty were used to capture the full spectrum of functioning from ‘none’ to ‘mild’ (some difficulty), ‘moderate’ (a lot of difficulty), and ‘severe’ (cannot do at all), or four levels of disability on the disability continuum. Individuals may, of course, have a disability in one or more domains. When a person reported multiple disabilities, he or she was classified based on the classification for the most severe disability. For example, if a child was reported as having ‘some difficulty’ walking and ‘a lot of difficulty’ seeing, he or she was classified as having ‘a lot of difficulty’ (or moderate). Children with a disability are those with mild, moderate, or severe levels of disabilities across one or more domains.

This section refers to, and builds on, the information on children and youth published in the 2014 Census thematic report on Disability (Department of Population, 2017c). The primary indicator of the prevalence of disability is the proportion of children and youth reported as having at least a mild disability.

5.3.1 Prevalence of disability

Table 5.4 shows the percentage of children and youth reported to have some degree of disability. The overall rate for both sexes was 1.4 per cent for children and 1.2 per cent for youth, amounting to some 197,000 children and 110,000 youth reported to have a disability. The prevalence in childhood and youth is lower than in the total population as a whole (4.6 per cent) and, not surprisingly, much lower than the 23.3 per cent reported for older persons aged 60 and over. However, the prevalence of disability in children should be interpreted with caution. The numbers enumerated in the 2014 Census are probably underestimates of the number of children with these conditions. Disabilities can be difficult to discern at younger ages (Department of Population, 2017c).

Table 5.4

Percentage of children and youth with a disability by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014

Census

Age group	Union			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total Population	4.60	4.36	4.82	3.58	3.33	3.80	5.03	4.79	5.25
0-4	1.69	1.71	1.66	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.90	1.94	1.86
5-9	1.17	1.27	1.07	0.87	0.94	0.80	1.27	1.37	1.16
10-14	1.28	1.38	1.18	1.00	1.03	0.97	1.38	1.51	1.25
15-19	1.22	1.29	1.16	0.92	0.96	0.87	1.36	1.44	1.28
20-24	1.24	1.33	1.15	0.87	0.95	0.80	1.43	1.53	1.33
Children 0-14	1.37	1.45	1.29	0.97	1.00	0.93	1.50	1.60	1.41
Youth 15-24	1.23	1.31	1.15	0.89	0.96	0.83	1.39	1.48	1.31
Adults 25-59	4.28	4.36	4.20	3.16	3.29	3.04	4.79	4.84	4.74
Population 60+	23.31	22.38	24.01	18.34	17.29	19.08	25.50	24.49	26.28

Among children and youth, boys were more likely to be reported as having a disability than girls. It is not possible to determine from the Census data if boys actually suffered higher levels of prevalence or if their disabilities were just more likely to be identified. The true answer is likely to be that both factors are present. Underlying the higher mortality rates of boys and male youth would be higher morbidity and trauma, which could result in disabilities. The expectation that young males are more physically active than females may result in disabilities being recognized and constituting a greater handicap in performing expected roles.

Attempts to measure the prevalence of disability are relatively recent and involve a number of methodological challenges (WHO and World Bank, 2011). The rate of disability in children reported in the 2014 Census is lower than the estimated 5.2 per cent of children aged 0-14 in South-East Asia who have moderate to severe disabilities, based on the 2004 Global Burden of Disease Study. In addition to the challenges of measuring disability in childhood, the lower prevalence may be the result of the use of only four domains of disability rather than the six recommended by the Washington Group (United Nations, 2008).

Among children and youth who reported some level of disability, Table 5.5 shows that about 60 per cent were reported to have only a mild form of disability in one or more domains.

Chapter 5. Health: mortality and disability

Table 5.5

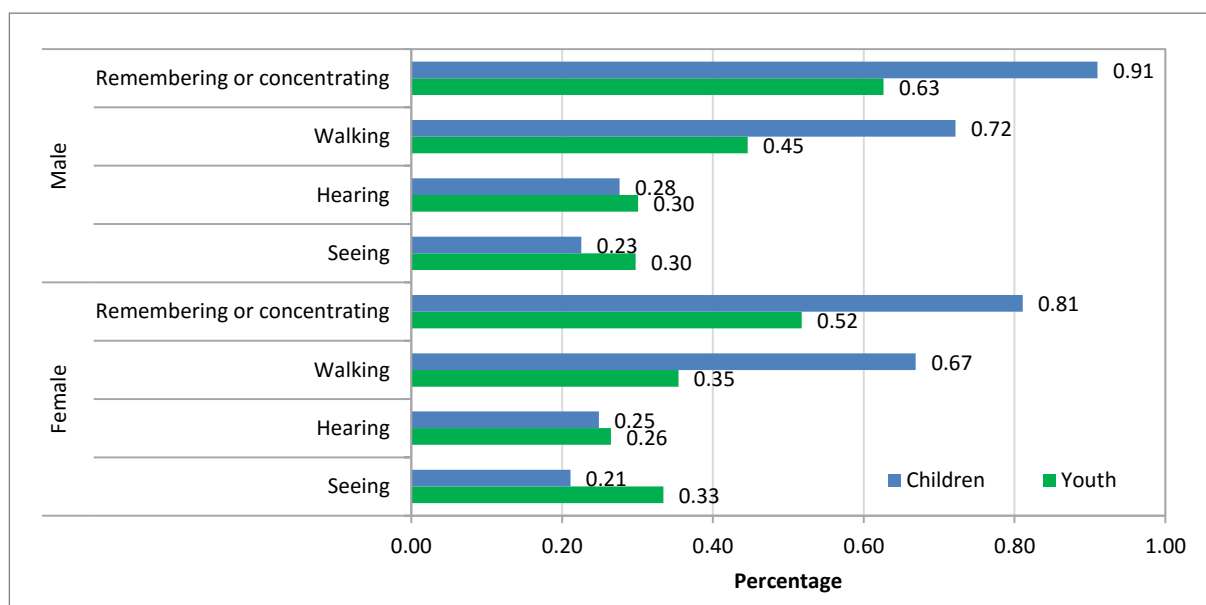
Percentage distribution of children and youth with a disability by degree of disability, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Population group	Degree of disability (percentage)			
	Total number (=100%)	Mild (Some difficulty)	Moderate (A lot of difficulty)	Severe (Cannot do at all)
UNION				
Children 0-14	197,163	60.1	21.9	18.0
Youth 15-24	110,118	63.5	19.1	17.4
Children and youth (0-24)	307,281	61.3	20.9	17.8
Urban				
Children 0-14	34,595	56.4	21.7	21.9
Youth 15-24	26,187	64.9	17.2	17.9
Children and youth (0-24)	60,782	60.1	19.8	20.2
Rural				
Children 0-14	162,568	60.8	21.9	17.2
Youth 15-24	83,931	63.1	19.7	17.2
Children and youth (0-24)	246,499	61.6	21.2	17.2

Figure 5.6 shows the prevalence for each of the four domains of disability. 'Remembering or concentrating' and 'walking' were the most commonly reported domains of disability. Children of both sexes were more likely to be reported as having at least some difficulty walking and remembering or concentrating than youth, but the reverse is true for the hearing and seeing domains. Females were somewhat less likely to be reported as experiencing disabilities across most domains. The percentages were higher in rural areas than urban areas but the patterns were much the same. A detailed table of the prevalence of disability in each domain by sex and age is given at Appendix 2, Table A2.18.

Figure 5.6

Percentage of children and youth with a disability by sex by domain of disability, 2014 Census

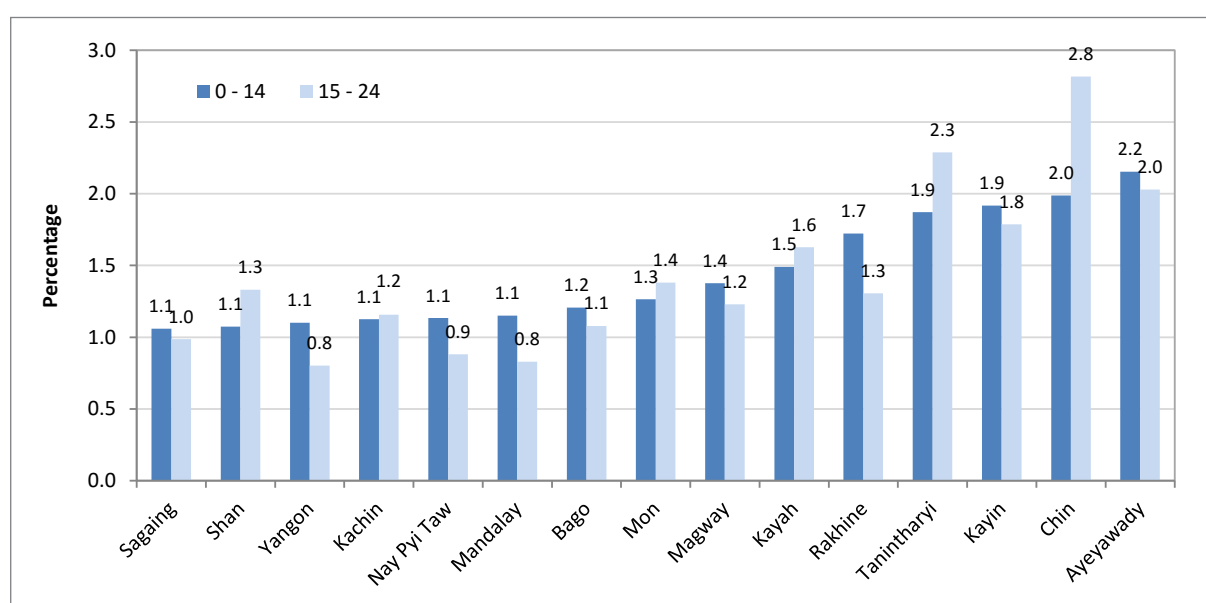


5.3.2 Geographic distribution of children and youth with disabilities

The recent Social Protection Policy and amendments to the Child Law emphasize the importance of ensuring that children and youth with disabilities receive the appropriate services. These documents acknowledge that this will be difficult, and that some targeting of programmes to reach areas where there is the greatest need may be necessary in the initial stages of implementation. Figure 5.7 accordingly shows the distribution of children and youth with a disability as a percentage of all children and youth by State/Region, while Table 5.6 lists, in terms of absolute numbers, the ten Districts with the highest number of children with reported disabilities. The full data set is presented in Appendix 2, Table A2.19.

Figure 5.7

Percentage of children and youth with a disability, State/Region, 2014 Census



The percentage of children with a disability is low and a range of between 1 and 2 per cent may not be meaningful - though it is noted that the highest levels of prevalence (in Chin and Ayeyawady) are twice the level reported in Sagaing. Nevertheless, the prevalence for the States/Regions and Districts reflect the link between poverty and disability found throughout the world.

Table 5.6

Top ten Districts with the highest numbers of children aged 0-14 with a disability, 2014 Census

State/Region	District	Number of children with a disability
Ayeyawady	Pathein	9,610
Ayeyawady	Phyapon	7,150
Yangon	North Yangon	7,093
Ayeyawady	Hinthada	6,057
Ayeyawady	Labutta	5,847
Shan	Taunggyi	5,722
Bago	Bago	5,627
Tanintharyi	Myeik	5,586
Kayin	Hpa-an	5,584
Ayeyawady	Maubin	5,525

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5.3.3 Children with a disability in institutions

Chapter 4 presented information on children living in institutions. This section considers whether children with disabilities are more likely to be living in an institution than in a conventional household. Only data on young children aged 0-4 are shown because the Government of Myanmar has indicated their intention to reduce the number of children aged three and under in institutions to zero (Department of Population, 2014c).

Table 5.7 shows that of the total number of young children with a disability, 1.5 per cent were enumerated in an institution. This rate is only slightly higher than the percentage of all young children without a disability living in an institution at the time of the Census (1.3 per cent). However, children, and in particular boys, with a severe disability were about twice as likely to be living in an institution. Young children with at least some difficulty seeing or hearing were two times more likely to be living in an institution than those children with at least some difficulties walking or remembering or concentrating.

Table 5.7

Number and percentage of young children aged 0-4 in institutions by sex by degree and domain of disability, 2014 Census

Total population and living in institution/Sex	No disability	Degree of disability			
		Mild	Moderate	Severe	With a disability
Young children 0-4					
Both sexes					
Total population	4,396,733	44,279	18,361	12,757	75,397
% living in institution	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.5
Male					
Total population	2,223,978	22,678	9,555	6,572	38,805
% living in institution	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.7	1.7
Female					
Total population	2,172,755	21,601	8,806	6,185	36,592
% living in institution	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4
Total population and living in institution/Sex	Domain of disability				
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering or concentrating	
Both sexes					
Total population	9,584	10,256	57,297	53,178	
% living in institution	3.2	2.8	1.6	1.7	
Male					
Total population	4,902	5,271	29,484	27,111	
% living in institution	3.7	3.3	1.8	1.8	
Female					
Total population	4,682	4,985	27,813	26,067	
% living in institution	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.5	

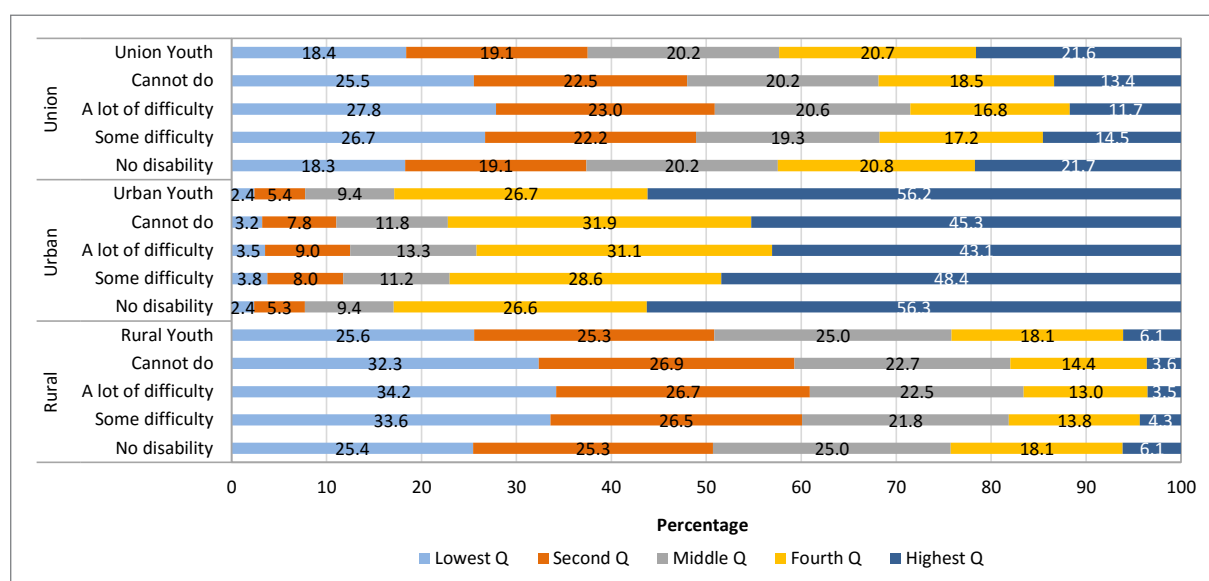
5.3.4 Childhood disability and poverty

A recurring finding in the growing evidence concerning disabilities is that they are more prevalent amongst the poor (WHO and World Bank, 2011). This is the result of the higher disease burden in poor households and communities and the lack of resources to minimize difficulties through aids such as glasses, wheelchairs and therapy.

Table 5.4 above showed that children and youth in rural areas have higher levels of prevalence of disabilities than those in urban areas. Figure 5.8 shows that youth with at least some disability are more likely to live in poorer households. The table uses the household-based wealth index presented in Chapter 4 as a measure of poverty. The difference in the urban/rural profiles is stark. Among rural youth with a mild disability (some difficulty), only 4.3 per cent belong to the highest wealth quintile, compared with almost half (48.4 per cent) of urban youth with a disability. Similar urban/rural differences can be seen in the profiles of those youth with higher degrees of disability. There are very little gender differences in the different levels of disability by wealth index quintiles as presented in Appendix 2, Table A2.20.

Figure 5.8

Percentage of youth in conventional households by disability status by sex by wealth index quintile, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



5.3.5 Disability and transitions into adulthood

Another global finding is that children and youth with disabilities are excluded from participating in regular activities. Increasing opportunities for participation is a human right and forms an important part of the Government of Myanmar's National Social Protection Strategic Plan (Department of Population, 2014c). This section presents evidence on the degree of participation in schooling, employment and marriage.

Table 5.8 shows stark differences in school attendance between children with and without a disability. While 72.1 per cent of children without a disability were reported as currently

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attending school, less than half (45.8 per cent) of children with some degree of disability were currently attending. Not surprisingly, this proportion dramatically decreases as the level of severity of disability increases. Among boys aged 10-14, for example, the proportion currently attending school fell from 59.1 per cent for those with only a mild disability to 15.7 per cent for those with a severe disability. Children with difficulty walking or remembering or concentrating were the least likely to be attending school.

Table 5.8

Percentage of children aged 5-14 in conventional households currently attending school by degree and domain of disability by sex by age, 2014 Census

Age group/Sex	No disability	Degree of disability			
		Some difficulty (mild)	A lot of difficulty (moderate)	Cannot do at all (severe)	With a disability
Both sexes					
5-9	71.5	58.8	35.4	18.6	46.2
10-14	72.7	58.5	33.0	15.7	45.4
Total (5-14)	72.1	58.6	34.1	17.1	45.8
Male					
5-9	71.0	59.3	36.5	18.2	46.9
10-14	73.0	59.1	34.4	15.7	45.9
Total (5-14)	72.0	59.2	35.4	16.9	46.4
Female					
5-9	71.9	58.1	34.0	19.0	45.3
10-14	72.4	57.8	31.3	15.6	44.9
Total (5-14)	72.2	57.9	32.5	17.3	45.0
Age group/Sex	Domain of disability				
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering or concentrating	
Both sexes					
5-9	51.5	48.2	34.3	38.0	
10-14	56.0	47.5	36.3	33.9	
Total (5-14)	54.2	47.8	35.2	35.9	
Male					
5-9	51.6	48.4	35.1	39.1	
10-14	55.4	48.0	37.1	35.4	
Total (5-14)	53.7	48.2	36.1	37.2	
Female					
5-9	51.4	47.9	33.3	36.8	
10-14	56.7	47.0	35.3	32.0	
Total (5-14)	54.6	47.4	34.3	34.3	

Low school attendance during childhood means that youth with a disability are less likely to be literate. Table 5.9 shows that youth literacy as measured in the Census was nearly universal among youth without a disability (94.3 per cent), but for those with a mild disability this proportion dropped to 78.8 per cent, and to just over a half for youth with a moderate disability (52.2 per cent). Only a third of those with a severe disability (33.1 per cent) were literate. Youth with difficulties remembering or concentrating had the lowest literacy rate among the domains.

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Table 5.9

Percentage of youth aged 15-24 in conventional households who are literate by degree and domain of disability by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/Area	No disability	Degree of disability			
		Mild	Moderate	Severe	With a disability
UNION					
Both sexes	94.3	78.8	52.2	33.1	65.5
Male	94.9	78.4	54.2	34.4	65.1
Female	93.8	79.1	49.9	31.5	65.8
Urban					
Both sexes	97.8	83.9	54.2	37.1	70.0
Male	98.1	82.9	55.4	37.7	68.9
Female	97.5	84.8	52.8	36.3	71.2
Rural					
Both sexes	92.8	77.2	51.7	31.9	64.1
Male	93.4	77.0	53.9	33.4	64.0
Female	92.2	77.5	49.2	30.1	64.3
Sex/Area	Domain of disability				
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering or concentrating	
UNION					
Both sexes	81.3	61.4	63.4	44.7	
Male	79.1	61.4	65.2	45.2	
Female	83.0	61.4	61.3	44.2	
Urban					
Both sexes	88.5	67.7	62.6	45.7	
Male	87.3	66.7	65.2	46.4	
Female	89.4	68.6	59.5	44.9	
Rural					
Both sexes	78.3	60.0	63.6	44.4	
Male	75.8	60.2	65.2	44.8	
Female	80.4	59.8	61.7	44.0	

Everyone over the age of ten living in conventional households and institutions had their main activity in the 12 months preceding the Census recorded. Table 5.10 shows that children and youth with a disability were less likely than those without a disability to be employed or reported as a student, and (not surprisingly) much more likely to be recorded as 'ill or disabled'.

Table 5.11 shows that young men and women with disabilities were also less likely to be married.

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Table 5.10

Percentage distribution of children and youth by disability status by economic activity by sex, 2014 Census

Sex/ Age group	Without a disability						With a disability					
	Employed	Unemployed	Household Work	Student	Other	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Household Work	Student	Other	Total
Both sexes												
10-14	10.7	1.5	4.5	77.0	6.3	100	8.9	1.4	6.2	51.1	32.5	100
15-19	47.0	5.3	10.4	31.3	6.0	100	31.5	3.6	12.1	19.3	33.4	100
20-24	66.5	6.2	16.8	5.7	4.8	100	45.6	4.1	16.5	3.3	30.5	100
Male												
10-14	11.1	1.8	2.4	76.1	8.5	100	9.6	1.7	3.6	51.3	33.8	100
15-19	53.8	6.5	2.4	29.5	7.8	100	37.1	4.5	4.1	17.4	36.9	100
20-24	79.7	6.8	1.6	5.7	6.2	100	54.0	4.7	3.4	3.1	34.8	100
Female												
10-14	10.2	1.2	6.6	78.0	4.0	100	8.0	1.0	9.4	50.8	30.8	100
15-19	40.3	4.2	18.2	33.1	4.3	100	25.3	2.7	20.9	21.4	29.7	100
20-24	54.2	5.7	30.9	5.6	3.6	100	36.6	3.4	30.6	3.5	25.9	100

Source: Department of Population (2017c).

Table 5.11

Percentage of youth never married and renounced by disability status by age by sex, 2014 Census

Sex/Age group	Per cent never married/renounced among youth	
	Without a disability	With a disability
Both sexes		
15-19	91.1	94.2
20-24	61.3	76.2
25-29	35.8	55.5
Male		
15-19	95.3	96.8
20-24	68.5	82.7
25-29	40.1	61.4
Female		
15-19	87.0	91.3
20-24	54.5	69.2
25-29	31.9	49.2

Source: Department of Population (2017c).

5.4 Summary

This chapter covered two aspects of health - mortality and disability. These are closely related as the underlying causes of high mortality and disability are determined by rates of illness and injury which are caused mainly by unsafe and unhygienic living conditions and poor health services.

Among all of the ASEAN countries, Myanmar and Lao PDR have the highest rates of infant and under-five mortality. As reported in the Census thematic report on Mortality, out of every 1,000 babies born alive in Myanmar, 62 will die before their first birthday and a further

Chapter 5. Health: mortality and disability

72 will die before they are five years old. Rural children are much more likely to die than urban children: the rural infant mortality rate was 67 per 1,000 live births compared with the urban rate of 41. Individual factors associated with a greater risk of dying include maternal education and the number of children a mother has had; access to improved sources of drinking water; access to improved sanitation; electricity; a phone/internet at home; and the number of adult women living in the household.

In Myanmar, males suffer substantially higher levels of mortality at all ages. This disadvantage accumulates; the life expectancy for males is only 60.2 years compared to 69.3 for females. A gap this large is unusual for developing countries. Based on the experiences of other countries, male mortality may be the result of disproportionately high rates of road traffic injuries, suicide, interpersonal violence, alcohol, tobacco and other drug misuse. Many of these behaviours start in early youth.

The prevalence of disability in a population is the result of a complex and dynamic relationship between health conditions and contextual factors, both personal and environmental. Questions in the 2014 Census identified how well children and adults could function across four domains: hearing, seeing, walking and remembering or concentrating. Anyone who was reported as having at least some difficulty in any one of the four domains was classified as having a disability.

The resulting rates are believed to be underestimates but the underlying patterns are still informative. Males are more likely to have a disability than females at all ages. Children and youth with a disability are more likely to live in rural areas, the poorer States/Regions, and poorer households. The vast majority of children and youth with a disability live in conventional households. The rate of young children with a disability living in an institution is slightly higher than those children without a disability living in an institution. Children with a disability are less likely to be attending school and youth with a disability are more likely to be illiterate and less likely to be employed and married.

Chapter 6. Children at school and work

This chapter traces children's progress through school and early employment and is intended to assist in monitoring the national goal of universal basic education (see Box 6.1) as well as policies and laws that govern children's participation in the labour market, particularly child labour. It examines children's attendance and educational attainment at each age, with an emphasis on the transition to, and completion of, each level of schooling. Some additional details are provided about children who do not complete their school education.

The chapter describes the proportion of children who are economically active, their occupations, and the industries in which they work in the different parts of the country. To the extent possible, it also explores the trade-offs between schooling and work and the characteristics of persons who choose either of these options.

Throughout this report generally 'children' are defined specifically as persons aged 0-14. However, the International Convention on the Rights of the Child and international organizations such as UNICEF define 'children' as everyone under the age of 18. This distinction is particularly important when considering issues such as child labour, discussed in this chapter, and marriage, discussed in Chapter 8. Consequently, several different age groups are discussed in this chapter, not only to reflect the structure of the public school system and the laws relating to children's work, but also to be more consistent with international definitions of children.

Box 6.1

Child Law (includes 2014 Amendments) on education

73. The Ministry of Education

- (a) Shall make a submission to the Union Government in order to allocate the necessary support and resources from the State to ensure that children's right to education is fulfilled.
- (b) Shall implement free compulsory primary education across the country.
- (c) Shall make plans to implement free compulsory education up to middle school level and then to high school level, depending on national economic development.
- (d) Shall take necessary measures to ensure school enrollment and regular attendance of children, reduce drop-out rates and enable completion of education.
- (e) Shall implement non-formal education programmes for out-of-school children who cannot attend schools established by the State for various reasons to provide them with basic literacy and numeracy.
- (f) Shall make arrangements to enable the use of ethnic languages in schools as the medium of instruction in accordance with the guidance of the Union Government.

6.1 Starting school, staying in school and completing school

This section is concerned with school attendance and the attainment of basic educational qualifications, from primary to high school, focusing on children and adolescents from age 5 to 19. It also explores the links between child labour and schooling. Chapter 7 will then investigate how educational attainment subsequently affects working, living arrangements and family formation of youth between the ages of 15 and 24 or 29.

In 2014, the public school system in Myanmar consisted of primary school, middle school

Chapter 6. Children at school and work

(more often now referred to as lower secondary school), and high school (upper secondary); encompassing a period of education of eleven years in total. The structure of the three levels and the normative ages of students for each grade are summarized in Box 6.2. Children can start school from the age of five but many start later (Department of Population, 2017d). Because of this, and because some children repeat grades, the concordance between age and grade attended or completed is not perfect.

At the time of the 2014 Census, there were private and public pre-schools for children aged three and four years old, and the current policy is to expand pre-schools and introduce kindergartens. However, information on pre-school and kindergarten attendance was not captured in the Census, which only recorded attendance in respect of persons aged five years and over at school or in post-school educational institutions such as universities.

Box 6.2

Structure of Myanmar's basic education system

Level	Normative age	Grade
Primary school	Age 5-9	Grade 1-5
Middle School	Age 10-13	Grade 6-9
High School	Age 14-15	Grade 10-11

6.1.1 Measuring schooling

Children's schooling was measured in the 2014 Census through four questions. Each question captures a different aspect of schooling (see Appendix 1). The first question (Q19) related to education was on literacy, and asked whether the person could read and write in any language. Illiteracy rates for youth are presented in Chapter 7.

Q20 on the conventional household questionnaire, asked if each person aged five and over 'is currently attending, previously attended or never attended school/college'? This question was not included in the institutional questionnaire. Because the Census was conducted between 29 March and 10 April, corresponding to a school holiday - marking the end of the academic year - enumerators were instructed to ask about attendance in the school year that had just finished. Still, this could have resulted in some confusion between currently attending and previously attended categories. For these and other reasons, the number of children reported as 'currently attending' is not necessarily equal to the number who attended school at any time during the previous school year.

The third question about education in the Census was Q21 in the conventional household questionnaire (which was also asked in the institutional questionnaire). All persons aged five and over were asked: 'What is the highest education grade/level completed'? Nineteen answers were coded: none; Grades 1 to 11; college; vocational training; undergraduate diploma; graduate; postgraduate diploma; master's degree; PhD; and other. In most cases, 'other' refers to advanced religious training. The highest grade completed allows comparisons of educational qualifications across all age groups and is the primary indicator of schooling used in this report.

Chapter 6. Children at school and work

More details about the education questions are given in the 2014 Census thematic report on Education (Department of Population, 2017d).

A fourth Census question enquired into a person's economic activity status, recorded for every person aged 10 and over in both institutions and conventional households (Q22 on the household questionnaire). Being a full-time student was one of the pre-coded answers for activity status in addition to being employed (as an employee in the government or in a private organization); an employer; being self-employed (own account worker) or as an unpaid worker in a family business (contributing family worker); seeking work; household work; and being ill or disabled. This question referred to the main (or usual) activity during the 12 months prior to the Census which was therefore not necessarily the same as the person's current status at the time of the Census in the same way that the status of attending or previously attending school was, as recorded in the question on school attendance.

6.1.2 Children currently attending school

At the time of the Census, 71.2 per cent of primary school-age children (aged 5-9) were reported as currently attending school, with little or no variation between urban and rural areas and sexes (Table 6.1). The proportion of lower secondary-age (middle school) children (aged 10-13) attending school was slightly higher (76.2 per cent) but, again, with little variation between urban and rural areas and sexes. However, notable differences were observed for upper secondary-age (high school) children (aged 14-15), where only about half were currently attending school, and with this proportion being much higher in urban areas (59.2 per cent) than in rural areas (47.3 per cent). Gender parity in current school attendance was maintained in this age group. The general pattern where current school attendance was lowest among upper secondary children and where there was gender parity was observed across all States/Regions. However, there were wide variations in attendance rates of children of all school ages, with Chin and Kachin reporting the highest rates while Shan and Kayin reported the lowest.

Table 6.1

Current school attendance rates of children by school-age group by sex, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area	Attendance rates											
	Primary school age (5-9)			Lower secondary (middle school) age (10-13)			Upper secondary (high school) age (14-15)			Total school age (5-15)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
UNION	71.2	70.7	71.7	76.2	76.4	76.0	50.5	50.2	50.9	69.4	69.3	69.5
Urban	70.7	70.3	71.0	77.2	77.2	77.3	59.2	58.0	60.2	70.9	70.6	71.2
Rural	71.4	70.9	71.8	75.9	76.2	75.6	47.3	47.2	47.3	68.9	68.9	69.0
Kachin	77.6	77.2	78.1	87.8	86.9	88.7	68.9	64.6	73.0	79.9	78.7	81.2
Kayah	77.9	77.4	78.5	85.0	84.5	85.5	61.6	57.8	65.4	77.9	76.8	79.0
Kayin	65.2	63.8	66.6	74.7	72.1	77.3	49.2	45.1	53.2	66.2	63.9	68.4
Chin	74.6	74.5	74.7	91.2	91.7	90.6	78.3	78.5	78.1	81.1	81.2	80.9
Sagaing	76.8	76.4	77.3	80.2	80.4	80.0	51.5	51.4	51.5	73.7	73.7	73.7
Tanintharyi	71.4	70.8	72.0	82.0	80.8	83.2	54.6	50.2	58.9	72.5	71.1	73.9
Bago	74.5	74.1	75.0	76.0	76.5	75.4	45.8	45.8	45.9	69.9	70.1	69.8
Magway	75.4	74.9	75.8	79.2	79.8	78.6	54.0	55.1	53.1	73.1	73.4	72.9
Mandalay	74.7	74.2	75.2	76.9	77.2	76.7	50.7	50.8	50.7	71.1	71.1	71.1
Mon	71.1	70.5	71.7	75.7	74.7	76.7	47.8	44.5	50.8	68.8	67.7	69.9
Rakhine	72.9	72.8	73.0	78.2	79.5	76.8	51.2	55.1	47.5	71.2	72.5	70.0
Yangon	70.5	70.2	70.7	75.1	75.8	74.5	54.5	55.0	53.9	69.0	69.3	68.7
Shan	55.9	55.2	56.6	64.7	64.6	64.7	41.3	40.6	42.0	56.6	56.1	57.1
Ayeyawady	72.5	72.1	72.8	75.4	75.9	74.9	46.6	46.2	46.9	69.1	69.1	69.1
Nay Pyi Taw	76.4	76.0	76.7	82.6	83.0	82.2	60.3	61.0	59.6	75.8	75.9	75.7

6.1.3 Children's educational attainment

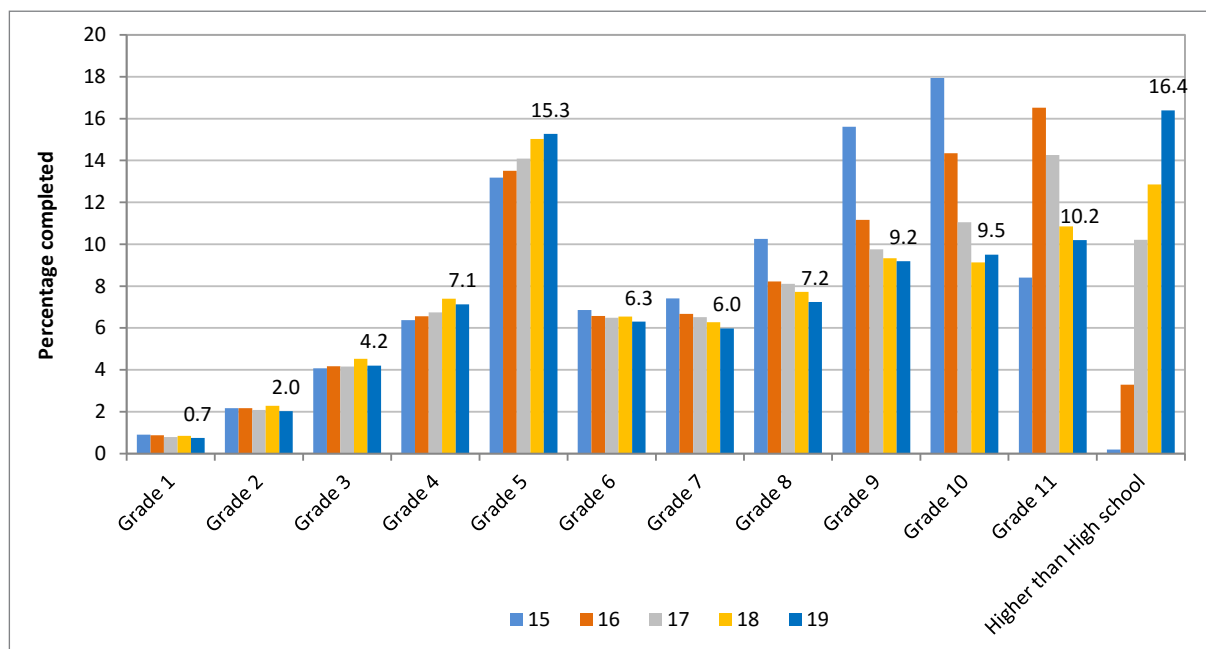
Attending and completing at least some primary school grades has become an almost universal experience for children in Myanmar. However, not all children complete primary school, and even fewer go on to attend and finish lower and upper secondary school. Figure 6.1 shows the highest grade completed for children aged 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 years old at the time of the Census. All 19 year olds can be assumed to have finished their basic schooling.

Among children aged nine only 17.7 per cent had completed primary and some secondary education. Among children aged 10 and 11, the figures were 45.3 per cent and 67.9 per cent respectively, indicating that most children start formal school at the age of six or seven. The completion rate declines after primary school. Children aged 14 to 16 are expected to have completed their middle school grades. However, only 32.1 per cent of children aged 14 years and 25.5 per cent of children aged 16 years had done so. Table 6.2 provides the information for the key educational stages: starting primary school (Grade 1); finishing primary school (Grade 5); finishing lower secondary school (Grade 9); and finishing upper secondary school (Grade 11).

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Figure 6.1

Proportion of children and youth by highest grade completed by age, 2014 Census



Note: The proportions shown in the Figure refer to the 19-year old cohort.

Table 6.2

Percentage distribution of persons aged 7-19 by highest grade completed by age, 2014 Census

Age	Total persons (=100%)	None (%)	Grade 1 to 4 (%)	Grade 5 to 8 (%)	Grade 9 to 10 (%)	Grade 11 and higher (%)
7	996,330	11.3	88.7			
8	957,490	8.2	89.4	2.4		
9	951,527	5.5	76.8	17.7		
10	1,021,064	6.3	48.4	45.3		
11	942,615	4.3	27.8	67.9		
12	1,046,459	5.2	20.1	73.0	1.6	
13	1,081,270	5.0	15.1	66.7	13.2	*
14	1,007,522	4.8	13.2	48.6	32.1	1.3
15	958,937	6.6	13.5	37.7	33.6	8.6
16	882,756	5.9	13.8	35.0	25.5	19.8
17	904,626	5.7	13.8	35.2	20.8	24.5
18	1,015,518	7.2	15.1	35.6	18.5	23.7
19	849,728	5.8	14.1	34.8	18.7	26.6

*Less than 0.1 per cent.

As noted above, there is not a perfect correspondence between the age and the grade completed because children start school at different ages and many repeat grades, although the completion rates in Table 6.2 stabilize two to three years after the age when children are expected to complete a level of schooling. This finding suggests it takes a long time for a cohort to complete and progress to the next level or to leave school permanently.

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6.1.4 Factors influencing children's educational attainment

To understand variations in levels of educational attainment by variables such as sex and socioeconomic status, and between urban and rural areas, this section highlights the experiences of children aged selectively 12, 15 and 17. Note that the Census asks about completing grades and not about passing the final exams to matriculate from upper secondary/high school. Many students retake the matriculation exam until they pass, leading to higher proportions completing in successive years (Tanaka *et al*, 2015).

Table 6.3 compares the highest educational attainment of boys and girls in urban and rural areas. In both settings, boys aged 15 and 17 are more likely to complete lower secondary school (Grades 9/10) while girls are more likely to complete Grade 11 or higher education. In urban areas, 43.2 per cent of females aged 17 had completed Grade 11 while this figure was only 34 per cent among boys of the same age. The respective proportions in rural areas were 20.5 per cent of girls and 15.1 per cent of boys.

Table 6.3

Percentage of children/youth by highest grade completed by selected age by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/ Age	Union					Urban					Rural				
	None	Grade 1 to 4 (%)	Grade 5 to 8 (%)	Grade 9 to 10 (%)	Grade 11 and higher (%)	None	Grade 1 to 4 (%)	Grade 5 to 8 (%)	Grade 9 to 10 (%)	Grade 11 and higher (%)	None	Grade 1 to 4 (%)	Grade 5 to 8 (%)	Grade 9 to 10 (%)	Grade 11 and higher (%)
Both sexes															
12	5.2	20.1	73.0	1.6		2.7	13.7	81.1	2.5		6.1	22.4	70.2	1.3	
15	6.6	13.5	37.7	33.6	8.6	2.8	9.4	28.5	44.8	14.6	8.2	15.2	41.4	29.1	6.2
17	5.7	13.8	35.2	20.8	24.5	2.6	9.5	25.3	24.0	38.5	7.2	15.8	39.9	19.3	17.8
Male															
12	5.7	21.6	71.2	1.5		3.1	14.7	79.7	2.5		6.6	24.1	68.2	1.2	
15	6.8	14.0	39.5	32.7	7.0	2.9	9.6	31.6	43.7	12.1	8.5	15.9	42.7	28.1	4.9
17	5.8	13.9	36.0	22.9	21.3	2.6	9.5	27.0	26.9	34.0	7.4	16.0	40.5	21.0	15.1
Female															
12	4.8	18.6	74.9	1.7		2.4	12.5	82.6	2.5		5.6	20.7	72.3	1.4	
15	6.4	13.0	35.9	34.5	10.2	2.6	9.1	25.3	45.9	17.2	7.9	14.5	40.1	30.0	7.5
17	5.7	13.7	34.4	18.7	27.6	2.6	9.6	23.5	21.1	43.2	7.1	15.5	39.3	17.7	20.5

Rural children are more likely to complete primary education, while urban children are more likely to complete upper secondary and higher education. By age 17, urban children reported higher proportions of completion than rural children in both Grades 9/10 and 11 and higher. Some 24 per cent had completed Grades 9/10 compared with 19.3 per cent of rural children; and 38.5 per cent had completed Grade 11 or higher compared with 17.8 per cent of rural children.

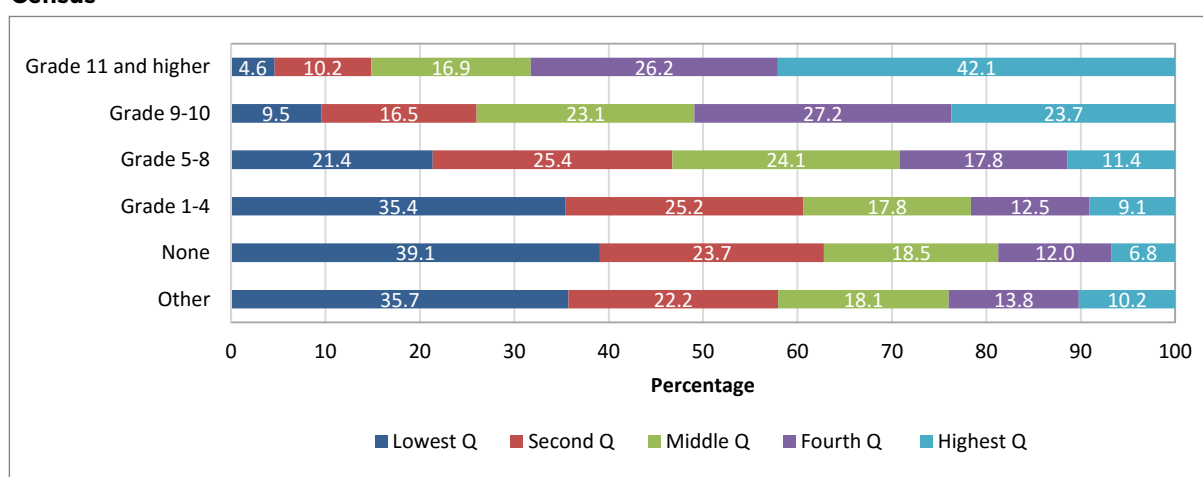
The opportunity for children and youth to stay in school long enough to complete primary, lower and upper secondary levels is affected by their families' economic status. Figure 6.2 shows the proportion of youth aged 17 who completed each level of education by the household's wealth index score (see Appendix 3 for a description of this). A clear relationship between level of education and household wealth emerges. The percentage of the population

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aged 17 with no completed level of education (none) was highest in the lowest quintile (39.1 per cent) and lowest in the highest quintile (6.8 per cent), while the reverse was the case for those who completed Grade 11 or higher education (4.6 per cent compared with 42.1 per cent). Details are presented by sex, wealth index, and urban and rural areas in Appendix 2, Table A2.21.

Figure 6.2

Percentage of 17 year olds by highest level of education completed by wealth index quintile, 2014 Census



There are many factors that affect the level of school attendance and subsequent level of educational attainment that the Census cannot measure. Several reports undertaken in collaboration with the Government of Myanmar have investigated the reasons why children do not attend school nor continue beyond primary level education. These include the direct and indirect costs of sending a child to school; the distance to secondary school establishments (and associated travel and boarding costs); poor quality teaching; the need for the child or youth to help support the family; and a lack of confidence that further education will be beneficial (MNPED and UNICEF, 2012). However, although the 2014 Census cannot provide more information on the reasons why some children do not continue schooling, it can provide insights into what they are doing instead of attending school. But first, it is necessary to look at children's participation in the labour force.

6.2 Children and work

Children who enter the labour force too early will have limited options to attract better paying work as they grow older (World Bank, 2006). Their education has been compromised and they are restricted to vulnerable employment and low skilled occupations. An option for some of these young people will be to take on high risk employment, either across national borders or within Myanmar.

The Census showed that many children in Myanmar are economically active. They may be working as an employee, as unpaid workers in family businesses, or as 'own account' workers by earning little amounts of money for doing small jobs. This section describes the proportion

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of children who, as reported in the Census, were economically active, their occupations and the industries in which they were working.

6.2.1 Labour force participation rates

Over the past 30 years there has been no decline, and even a slight increase, in the proportion of children in the labour force. The 1983 census reported that 10.8 per cent of children aged 10-14 were in the labour force: 10.2 per cent of boys and 11.5 per cent of girls. In the 2014 Census, the labour force participation rate for this age group had risen to 12.1 per cent at the Union level: 12.9 per cent for boys and 11.3 per cent for girls (Department of Population, 2017e).

Recently, the Government has strengthened its commitment to reduce child labour. The 2014 amendments to the 1993 Child Law stipulates that children under the age of 12 should not work, and those between the ages of 12 and 14 should only take on light work which will not interfere with their education, health or development (Box 6.3). Employment in Government and some private industry is not permitted before the age of 18. It will, however, take time to fully implement the child employment laws across the country.

The 2014 Census measured labour force participation by recording the main activity in the 12 months prior to the Census for every person aged 10 and over. The pre-coded categories were: Employee (Government); Employee (Private); Employer; Own account worker; Contributing family worker; Sought work; Did not seek work; Full-time student; Household work; Pensioner, retired, older person; Ill, disabled; and Other (see Q22 at Appendix 1). Only one response per person was recorded.

Figure 6.3 shows that the Census reported 7.8 per cent of children aged 10-13 in Myanmar as working, with this proportion being more than twice as high in rural areas (9.0 per cent) than in urban areas (4.3 per cent). There is almost gender parity with only slightly more boys working than girls.

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Box 6.3

1993 Child law (2014 Amendments) on employment

Chapter 16 The Rights to Employment	
74.	<p>(a) No child shall be employed for or forced to provide the worst forms of labour that are dangerous.</p> <p>(b) A child considered employable shall not be younger than 14 years of age. If the free compulsory education system envisaged by the State requires children to be in school until after they have attained the age of 14 years, children in school younger than that age shall not be considered employable.</p> <p>(c) A child between the ages of 12 years and 14 years may be employed for non-hazardous light work, if such employment is not detrimental to the child's formal education, vocational education or health and development.</p> <p>(d) A child who has attained the age specified in Sub Section (b) has the right to voluntary employment within the prescribed working hours, the right to leisure and the right to other benefits in accordance with existing labour and employment laws, provided that he or she is in good health and capable of fulfilling the tasks concerned.</p>
75.	<p>The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security</p> <p>(a) Shall establish the hazardous types of employment according to the nature of the work in consultation with the relevant employer and employee organizations.</p> <p>(b) Shall establish the types of employment allowed for children between the ages of 12 and 14 years under Section 74, Sub Section (c), the maximum working hours and other regulations.</p> <p>(c) Shall coordinate with relevant Union Ministries to ensure compliance with this Law in the employment of children, the occupational safety, full enjoyment of rights and protection for working children.</p>

The small gender differentials observed are also observed across States/Regions (Table 6.4). Shan Region has the highest proportion of working children (17 per cent) which is more than twice the proportion in the second highest Regions of Magway and Sagaing (both less than 8 per cent). The lowest proportions of working children were in Chin, Rakhine, Kachin, and Tanintharyi (less than 5 per cent).

In recognizing the international definition of a child as a person below the age of 18, Table 6.4 also shows that about one in five children aged 10-17 (21 per cent) in Myanmar were working, with this proportion being higher both for boys (23 per cent) than girls (19 per cent), and for children in rural areas (23.2 per cent) than those in urban areas (15.4 per cent). This pattern of a higher proportion of boys than girls is observed across States/Regions. The proportions among the States/Regions show that Shan reported the highest percentages and Chin the lowest.

Figure 6.3

Percentage of children aged 10-13 who were working by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

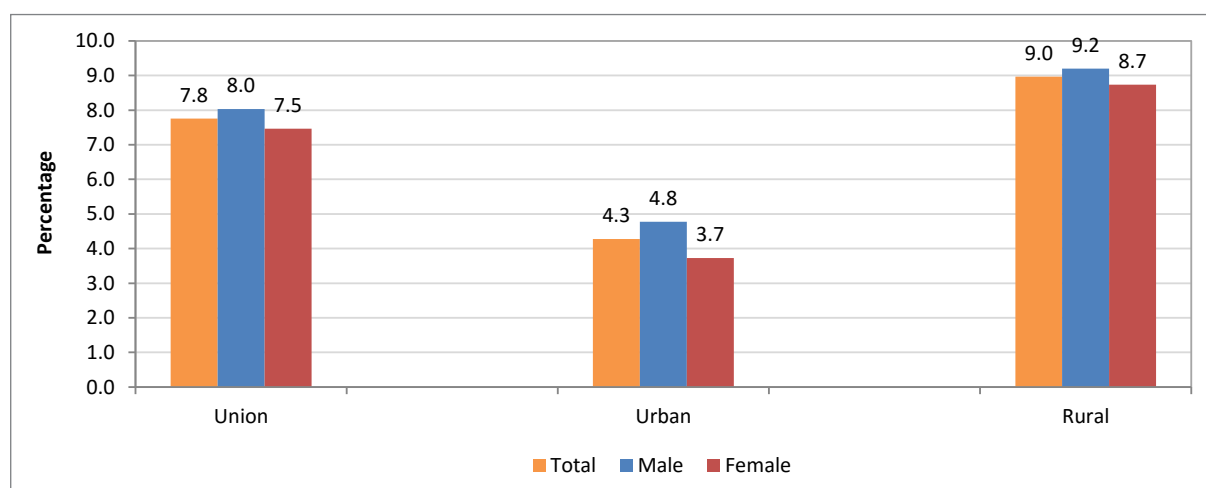


Table 6.4

Percentage of children who were working by age group by sex, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/Region/Area	Children aged 10-13			Children aged 10-17		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
UNION	7.8	8.0	7.5	21.0	23.0	19.0
Urban	4.3	4.8	3.7	15.4	17.5	13.2
Rural	9.0	9.2	8.7	23.2	25.2	21.2
Kachin	4.0	4.8	3.2	15.8	20.4	10.9
Kayah	6.4	6.9	5.9	20.8	24.0	17.5
Kayin	7.3	8.7	5.9	16.8	20.2	13.2
Chin	3.6	3.3	3.8	10.2	10.5	9.9
Sagaing	7.6	7.7	7.6	23.2	24.5	22.0
Tanintharyi	4.8	6.3	3.3	16.3	21.8	10.7
Bago	7.0	7.7	6.4	20.6	23.2	17.9
Magway	7.8	7.6	8.0	21.5	21.9	21.1
Mandalay	7.2	7.3	7.2	22.4	23.8	21.0
Mon	5.6	6.5	4.6	16.5	20.1	12.8
Rakhine	3.9	4.2	3.6	11.1	13.0	9.3
Yangon	5.0	5.3	4.7	18.4	19.6	17.1
Shan	16.8	16.0	17.7	31.5	31.9	31.1
Ayeyawady	7.4	8.3	6.5	20.7	24.5	16.9
Nay Pyi Taw	5.0	5.0	4.9	18.3	19.8	16.8

Figure 6.4 shows the proportion of children who were employed or who were not employed but who sought work. Few children under the age of 12 were recorded as being in the labour force: just 2.1 per cent of children in urban areas and 5.4 per cent in rural areas, totalling 90,329 children. As children get older, they are more likely to be in the labour force particularly in rural areas where almost 15 per cent were working or seeking work. By age 14-17 many

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children are in the labour force, 29.2 per cent in urban areas and 44.5 per cent in rural areas.

Figure 6.4

Percentage of children/youth working or seeking work by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

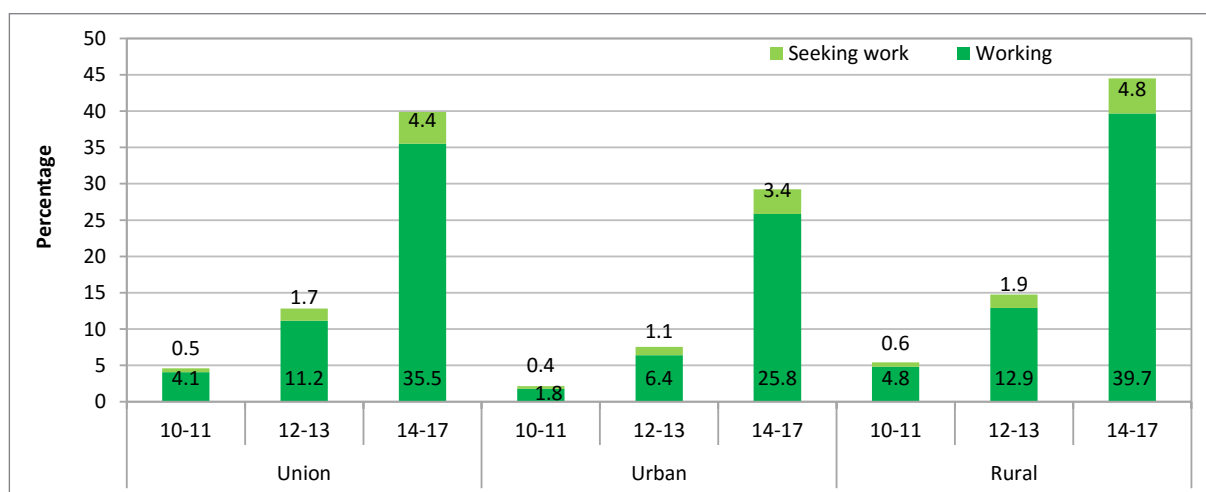


Table 6.5 gives more details about the type of engagement these young people have in the labour force. Unemployment is high among some groups. For example, close to 10 per cent of urban girls aged 14-17 in the labour force were recorded as seeking work. This, of course, will have included many that had finished their schooling and were looking for an appropriate job.

In rural areas, more than half of working children were in 'vulnerable' employment. This means that they were either working as unpaid family workers or as 'own account' workers; they were not employed in the formal economy or for a wage. This type of work was less common among working children in urban areas, although it still occurred, especially among children under 12 years old, among whom just under a third who were economically active (31.2 per cent) were undertaking such vulnerable work. Rural girls were more likely to be engaged in vulnerable work than boys at all ages.

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Table 6.5

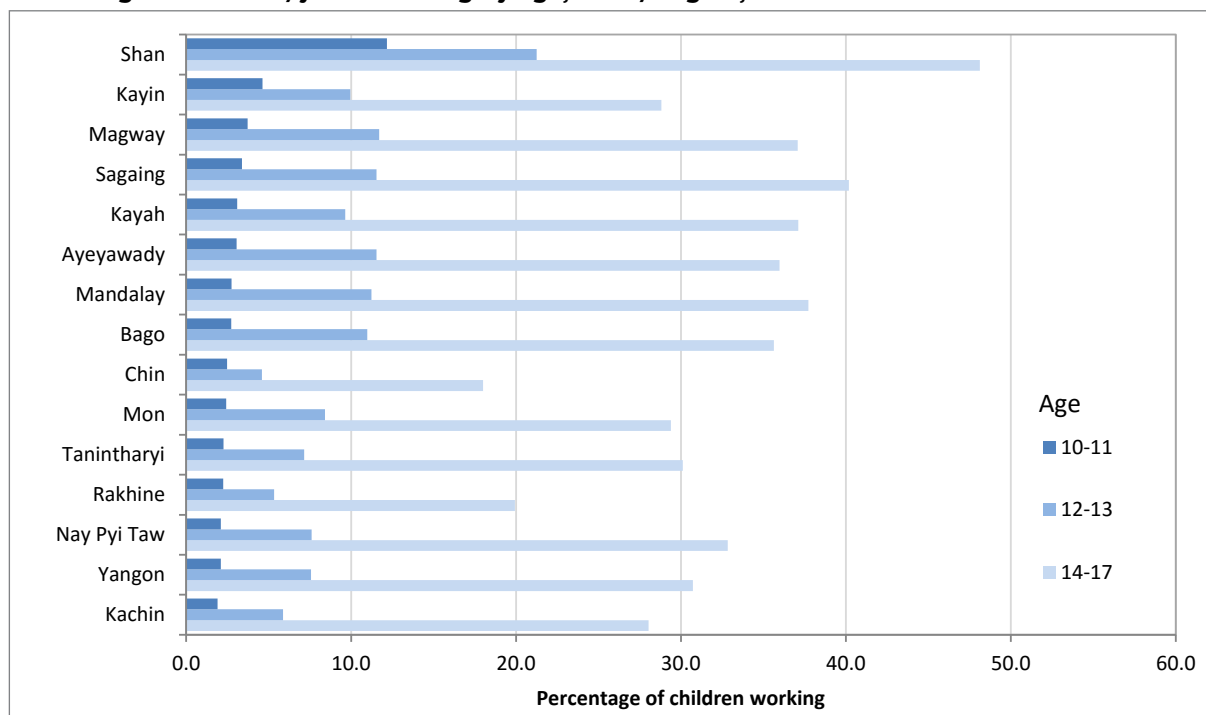
Percentage of children/youth by type of activity in the labour force (including vulnerable work) by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Sex	Age group	Working (%)	Seeking work (unemployed) (%)	In labour force (%)	Vulnerable work	
					Percentage of population in age group	Percentage of economically active in age group
UNION						
Both sexes	10-11	4.1	0.5	4.6	3.0	65.9
	12-13	11.2	1.7	12.8	6.7	52.4
	14-17	35.5	4.4	39.9	18.3	45.8
Male	10-11	4.2	0.6	4.8	3.0	63.3
	12-13	11.6	2.0	13.6	6.7	49.6
	14-17	39.7	5.4	45.1	19.9	44.2
Female	10-11	3.9	0.5	4.4	3.0	68.9
	12-13	10.7	1.3	12.0	6.7	55.6
	14-17	31.4	3.3	34.7	16.6	48.0
Urban						
Both sexes	10-11	1.8	0.4	2.1	0.7	31.2
	12-13	6.4	1.1	7.5	1.6	21.6
	14-17	25.8	3.4	29.2	5.7	19.4
Male	10-11	2.0	0.5	2.4	0.7	28.0
	12-13	7.1	1.5	8.6	1.7	19.7
	14-17	29.5	4.6	34.1	6.6	19.5
Female	10-11	1.5	0.3	1.8	0.6	35.8
	12-13	5.6	0.7	6.4	1.6	24.5
	14-17	22.0	2.2	24.1	4.6	19.2
Rural						
Both sexes	10-11	4.8	0.6	5.4	3.8	70.4
	12-13	12.9	1.9	14.8	8.6	58.1
	14-17	39.7	4.8	44.5	23.7	53.3
Male	10-11	4.9	0.7	5.6	3.8	68.6
	12-13	13.3	2.2	15.5	8.7	55.9
	14-17	44.2	5.8	50.0	25.8	51.7
Female	10-11	4.7	0.5	5.2	3.8	72.5
	12-13	12.5	1.5	14.0	8.5	60.6
	14-17	35.3	3.8	39.1	21.7	55.4

At the State/Region level, Figure 6.5 shows that the percentage of children aged 10-11 recorded as working ranged from under 2 per cent in Kachin to over 12 per cent in Shan. In fact, children at each age in Shan were more likely to be working than in any other State/Region; over a third (39 per cent) of all children in Myanmar aged 10-11 who are working live in Shan State.

Figure 6.5

Percentage of children/youth working by age, State/Region, 2014 Census



Appendix 2, Table A2.22 gives the percentages of children aged 10-17 in the labour force by type of activity (including those in vulnerable employment) by age for each State/Region, while Appendix 2, Table A2.23 gives the number of children in the labour force by age in each District.

6.2.2 Occupation and industry

Table 6.6 shows that most of employed children aged 10-13 work as skilled agricultural forestry and fishing workers (43.1 per cent) and in elementary occupations (23 per cent). This pattern is observed among both males and females and is dominated by the extent of agricultural work in rural areas. In urban areas, most children were employed as services and sales workers (28.6 per cent) or as craft and related trades workers (25.2 per cent). Note that the data reported in this section refers only to children living in conventional households as information on occupation and industry was not collected from persons living in institutions.

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Table 6.6

Percentage of employed children aged 10-13 in conventional households by occupation by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Occupation	Union			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total Number (=100%)	301,447	156,849	144,598	39,671	22,392	17,279	261,776	134,457	127,319
Managers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-
Professionals	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	*	*	0.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	*
Clerical Support Workers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	*	0.1
Services and Sales Workers	6.1	6.2	5.9	28.6	30.0	26.8	2.6	2.3	3.0
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	43.1	43.3	42.9	6.7	7.5	5.6	48.6	49.3	47.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	8.0	7.9	8.1	25.2	27.9	21.7	5.4	4.6	6.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.4	2.3	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.3
Elementary Occupations	23.0	23.7	22.3	18.4	15.1	22.7	23.7	25.1	22.2
Not stated	18.9	17.8	20.0	17.7	16.1	19.6	19.0	18.1	20.1

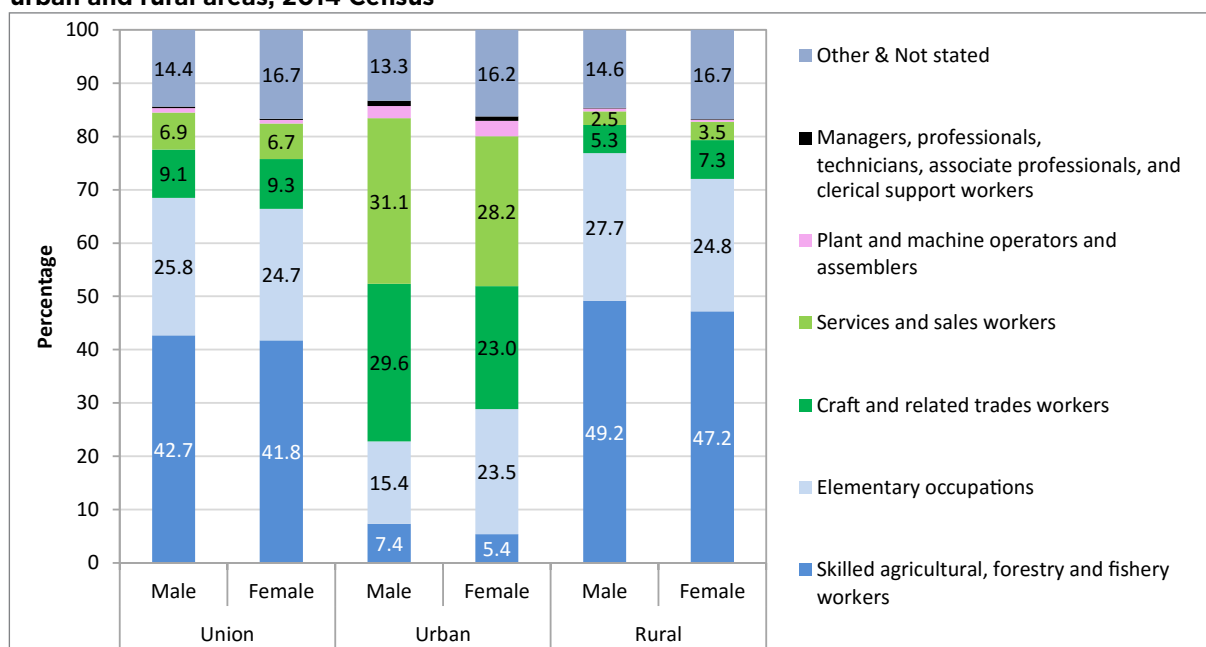
* Less than 0.1 per cent.

"-" Denotes no value (zero).

Figure 6.6 shows the occupations of working children aged 12-13. As with most of the indicators concerning children, the gender differences at these ages are less dramatic than the differences between urban and rural areas. In rural areas about one half of both working boys and girls were employed in agriculture, whereas in urban areas the majority were working in craft or service occupations. Compared to boys of the same age, older girls in urban areas were more likely to be working in elementary occupations and less likely to be working in crafts and related trades. (Elementary occupations is a term used by the International Labour Organization to describe jobs consisting of simple and routine tasks which mainly require the use of hand-held tools and often require some physical effort). The occupations of working children for all age groups are shown in more detail in Appendix 2, Table A2.24.

Figure 6.6

Percentage of employed children aged 12-13 in conventional households by sex by occupation, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



The industries in which children were working shows a pattern similar to the distribution of their occupations, which is not surprising bearing in mind the dominance of agricultural employment. Up to two thirds of employed rural children were working in the agricultural sector while most of the remaining children were in the 'not stated' category (where insufficient information was recorded on the Census questionnaire to enable an industry to be coded during data processing). Rural boys and girls work in similar industries. Differences emerged in urban areas where there is a greater diversity of industries employing children, and where girls aged 10 to 17 years old were more likely to be in manufacturing, trade, and food and accommodation services, and boys were more likely to be working in construction and utilities (Figure 6.7). Full details of the percentage distribution of working children by industry are given in Appendix 2, Table A2.25.

6.3 Combining school and labour

When children leave school, even at an early age, they do not immediately start employment. For many, their main activity as reported in the Census was described as 'housework' or 'other'. Figure 6.8 illustrates the transition out of childhood in urban and rural areas. The percentages are given in full in Appendix 2, Table A2.26.

Figure 6.7

Percentage of urban working children/youth aged 10-17 in conventional households by type of industry by sex, 2014 Census

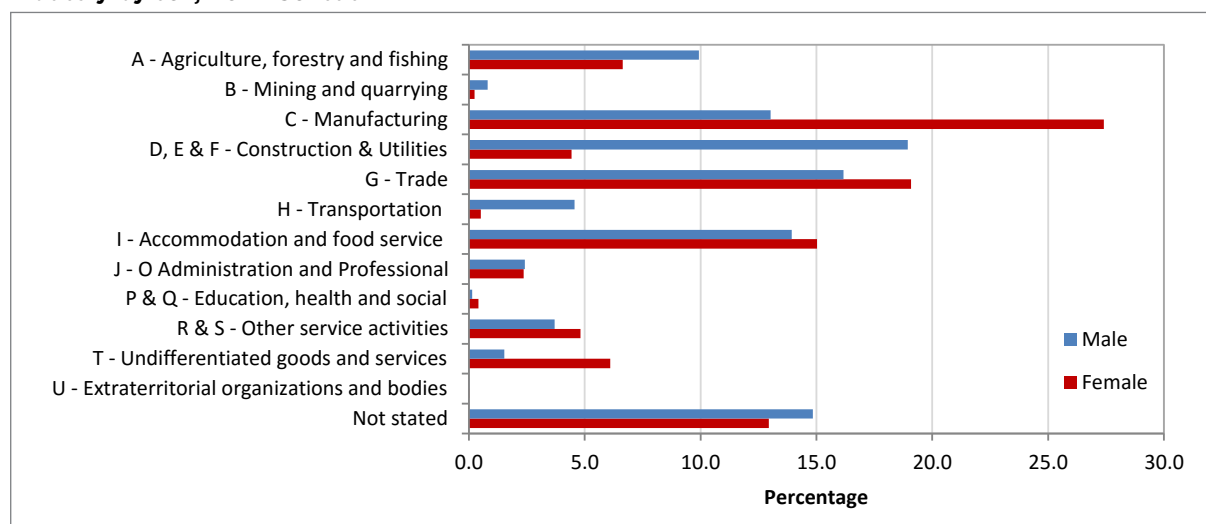
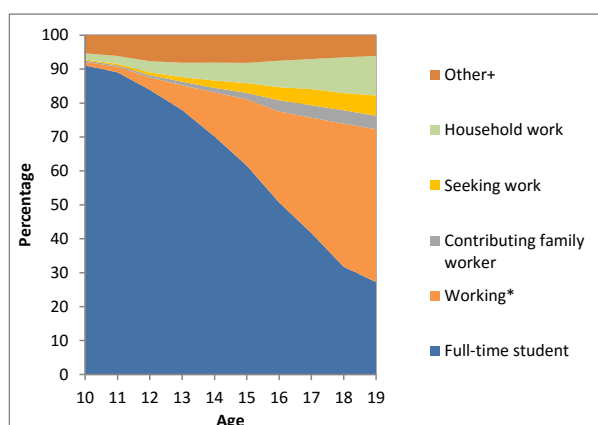


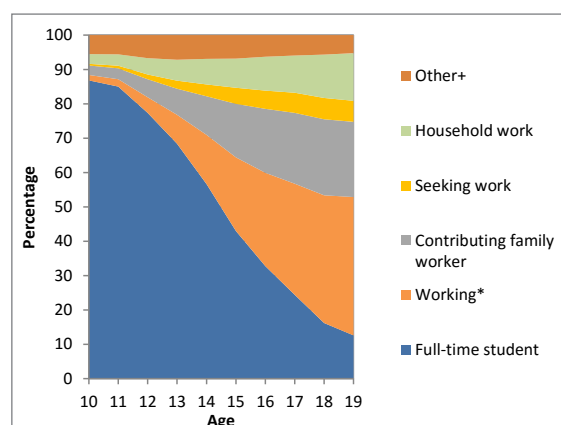
Figure 6.8

Percentage of children and youth by age by main economic activity, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

a) Urban



b) Rural



Note: Other+ includes those who did not seek work, were ill or disabled, and other.

*Working does not include the contributing family worker category, both are shown separately.

At every age the Census reported that urban children were more likely than their rural peers to be in school. Dropping out of school starts much earlier in rural areas, and many children were working as unpaid family members rather than as employees or as own account workers. By the age of 15, almost half of rural children were working, contributing as unpaid family workers or doing housework. Among urban children, it is not until the age of 17 that almost half were 'active' in this way. Up to the age of 12, urban children who were not full-time students were more likely to be doing housework or contributing to the family business, rather than being employed as employees, employers or own account workers. In rural areas, it is not until the age of 18 that more than one-third of young people out of school were working outside of the family business.

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Table 6.7 looks at the relationship between education and employment in a different way. The table gives the percentage of children who were working, by their highest completed grade. A high proportion of rural children who did not complete any grade were working. The proportion working generally declines with the level completed, suggesting that it is the students who drop out early who go to work. Those who had made progress through school relative to their age, had lower employment rates. This is as expected, as those with higher education would have just completed their education and were likely to be looking for work compared to those who had left school earlier. The link between leaving school early and starting employment is strong but, as shown in Figure 6.8, it is also common for children to stop attending school without joining the labour force. This finding suggests that the need for child labour is not the only reason children and their parents decide not to continue with school education. Improved access to schools, better infrastructure and teaching and more tangible benefits of remaining in school are needed to increase retention levels.

Table 6.7

Employment rates for children by age by highest level of education, urban and rural areas, 2014
Census

Age group/Area	Highest level of education				
	No education	Incomplete primary	Complete primary	Incomplete lower secondary school	Complete lower secondary school
UNION					
10-11	28.8	3.5	2.6	1.5	-
12-13	40.6	20.0	19.5	4.5	2.4
14-17	60.1	57.8	60.3	40.8	20.8
10-13	34.8	8.9	8.8	3.5	2.4
10-17	47.5	24.1	27.7	17.0	17.0
Urban					
10-11	9.2	2.5	1.3	1.1	-
12-13	19.5	19.2	12.4	3.1	1.9
14-17	41.7	56.5	52.4	37.9	17.2
10-13	14.9	7.9	4.6	2.4	1.9
10-17	28.8	24.3	19.5	13.6	13.7
Rural					
10-11	31.5	3.7	3.2	1.7	-
12-13	44.1	20.1	21.3	5.1	2.8
14-17	63.1	58.2	62.2	41.9	22.7
10-13	37.8	9.2	10.2	4.0	2.8
10-17	50.5	24.1	30.1	18.5	18.9

6.4 Summary

This chapter looked at children in school and work. Most children attend some level of schooling but Myanmar is a long way from the goal of achieving universal basic education from primary through to senior secondary school.

Based on the educational characteristics of children aged under 18, the Census reported that 17.7 per cent of children aged nine years had completed primary education, while this

Chapter 6. Children at school and work

figure was 45 per cent and 68 per cent respectively among children aged 10 and 11 years. The completion rate declines after completing primary education. Only 32 per cent of children aged 14 years had completed middle school. Boys aged 15 and 17 are more likely to complete primary and lower secondary school (Grades 9/10) while girls are more likely to complete Grade 11 or higher education. In urban areas, 43.2 per cent of females aged 17 had completed Grade 11 while this figure was only 34 per cent among boys of the same age. Household poverty levels, as measured by the wealth index, are also a predictor of educational attainment. Children from poorer households leave school earlier than children from better-off households.

Despite amendments to the Child Law, child labour is still prevalent in Myanmar. Eight per cent of 10-13 year olds were in the labour force in the 2014 Census, about the same proportion as recorded in the 1983 census. The proportion of young children aged 10-11 who were working was 4 per cent, while 13 per cent of 12-13 year olds were in the labour force. By ages 14-17, when most children had left school, 39.9 per cent were in the labour force: 29.2 per cent in urban areas and 44.5 per cent in rural areas. More than half of working children were in 'vulnerable' work, meaning they were unpaid family labourers or working as own account workers outside of the formal economy. Shan State had the highest proportion of children out of school and in the labour force.

Children who have not continued in school are more likely to be employed than children who have stayed in school to complete primary, middle or senior secondary school. However, not all children who have left school are in the labour force. Many stay at home doing housework or no specific tasks. This finding suggests that child labour is not the only reason that children and their parents decide not to continue with schooling. Education reform is needed to reduce obstacles and increase the benefits of schooling as well as to establish mechanisms to discourage children (and their families) entering the labour force at too young an age.

Chapter 7. Transition from school to work for youth

This chapter focuses on youth's transition to adulthood. Chapter 6 has noted that by age 15 most young people in Myanmar had finished their basic education (meaning up to the end of secondary school). It is important, however, to contextualize this: by age 15, every child is expected to have completed Grade 11 but the statistics from Chapter 6 (see Table 6.2) show that less than 20 per cent had done so by age 16 (the percentage for age 15 is not given in the table).

This chapter starts with a brief discussion on literacy, the most important skill that youth take into adulthood. Then it describes the highest level of education youth have completed and their progression into employment. It reviews the main activities of youth and, for those employed, their occupations and the industries in which they work. Particular attention is given to the differences in urban and rural areas and the different paths taken by males and females. There is also an exploration of how educational attainment influences employment opportunities.

Information on youth labour force participation and employment by industry and occupation is presented for young people up to age 29. This extended age group is used here because both the International Labour Organization and Myanmar's Department of Labour define youth as those aged 15 to 29. The wider age span is also useful to see the pace of transition to adulthood.

7.1 Youth and literacy

In the 2014 Census, literacy was recorded with one question asked of all residents over the age of five living in conventional households. The question was 'Can [Name] read and write in any language?' (See Q19 at Appendix 1). The literacy rate is the total number of literate persons in a given age group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

While no country can achieve 100 per cent literacy, economic development depends on a literate population. Every child should learn to read and write. Considering that almost all children complete at least some level of primary school education, as shown in Chapter 6, it is to be expected that most of Myanmar's youth are literate. And this is largely true. Table 7.1 shows that the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 was 94.0 per cent. However, this still leaves almost half a million youth illiterate, nearly half of whom live in Shan State. The low literacy rates in Shan are also consistent with children's low educational attainment rates reported for this State in Chapter 6.

Though not shown in Table 7.1, it can be noted here that the 2014 Census thematic report on Education (Department of Population, 2017d) reported that the literacy rate for the age group 25-29 was 92.2 per cent, reflecting the pattern of diminishing levels of literacy with increasing age.

Chapter 7. Transition from school to work for youth

Table 7.1

Literacy rate and number of people illiterate among youth aged 15-24 in conventional households by sex, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/Region	Percentage literate			Number illiterate		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
UNION	94.0	94.5	93.5	494,328	213,524	280,804
Kachin	97.8	97.8	97.8	5,551	2,769	2,782
Kayah	94.5	95.2	93.7	2,767	1,163	1,604
Kayin	86.8	86.0	87.5	29,834	15,248	14,586
Chin	93.3	95.7	91.2	5,312	1,568	3,744
Sagaing	97.4	97.7	97.2	21,782	8,998	12,784
Tanintharyi	96.1	95.9	96.1	9,138	4,538	4,600
Bago	96.7	97.1	96.3	25,726	10,519	15,207
Magway	97.1	97.6	96.7	16,865	6,195	10,670
Mandalay	97.6	98.0	97.2	25,001	9,660	15,341
Mon	93.8	93.5	94.1	18,890	9,278	9,612
Rakhine	91.3	94.1	89.1	29,347	8,883	20,464
Yangon	97.9	98.1	97.7	28,209	11,870	16,339
Shan	76.8	78.4	75.3	231,192	103,741	127,451
Ayeyawady	95.9	96.3	95.5	39,822	17,491	22,331
Nay Pyi Taw	97.3	98.2	96.6	4,892	1,603	3,289

7.2 Educational attainment of youth

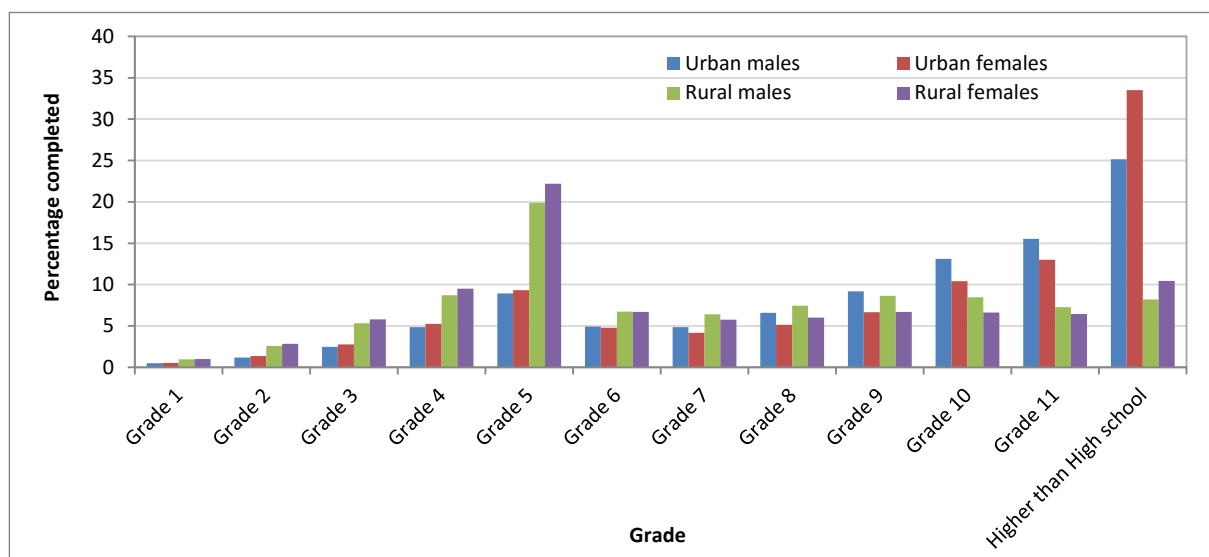
7.2.1 Basic education

Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of youth aged 20-24 by level of education completed. Information on education attainment was asked of persons in institutions as well as conventional households.

The Census reported some gender differences in school completion rates. Male youth had slightly higher completion rates from Grade 7 to Grade 11 but girls are more likely to complete education higher than high school. Compared to their urban counterparts, rural boys are more likely to complete Grade 1 to 8 while urban boys are more likely to complete middle and upper high school as well as a level higher than high school. (The full data set is given in Appendix 2, Table A2.27).

Figure 7.1

Proportion of youth aged 20-24 by highest grade completed by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



The higher rates of male youth completing primary and lower secondary school grades compared with females were not found among younger children. Table 6.3 showed higher completion rates for girls at these levels. It is possible that girls' higher school completion is a recent phenomenon. Another possible explanation is that boys take more years to complete their schooling.

Gender differences are, however, overshadowed by the very large differences between rural and urban areas. Urban youth are more likely to have completed any level of schooling. They are more likely to have stayed in primary school until they have completed Grade 5, to remain in, and finish, lower secondary school, and to continue into upper secondary/high school and then into higher education. This pattern is true for all age groups and for both males and females (see Appendix 2, Table A2.27).

Table 7.2 shows that literacy rates (for youth in conventional households only) were very low among those who had not completed any level of schooling. For this group, only about one in five was reported as literate. Females are particularly disadvantaged. About one in four of male youth who did not complete any level of education was literate whereas only one in seven females in the same circumstances was literate. The rates were very similar for urban and rural areas suggesting that some amount of formal schooling is essential to learn how to read and write.

Table 7.2

Literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 in conventional households by level of education by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Level of education	Union			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	94.0	94.5	93.5	97.5	97.8	97.2	92.4	92.9	91.9
No education	18.6	24.3	13.7	20.8	25.9	16.8	18.3	24.1	13.3
Incomplete primary	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.2	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.3	98.4
Completed primary	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9

7.2.2 Higher education

At the time of the Census approximately 15.5 to 16.1 per cent of Myanmar youth aged 20-24 or 25-29 had taken a higher education course (Figure 7.2 and Appendix 2, Table A.2.27). Students may have attended on campus, or were studying off-site or a combination of both. Most of the youth who reported having higher education had attended college or university. Vocational training is not widely available in Myanmar. Table 7.3 shows the attainment rate for different forms of higher education. University or college comprises over 90 per cent of the total. Young women are slightly more likely to have completed post-secondary school than young men (18.2 per cent aged 20-24 and 17.0 per cent aged 25-29 compared to 14.0 per cent for men in each of the respective age groups).

Table 7.3

Percentage of youth by completion of post-secondary school education by age by sex, 2014 Census

Sex/Age group	Total persons*	Diploma (%)	University/college (%)	Post-graduate and above (%)	Vocational training	Total % with higher education
Both sexes						
20-24	4,313,430	0.6	14.8	0.4	0.3	16.1
25-29	4,124,850	0.4	14.4	0.6	0.1	15.5
Male						
20-24	2,079,579	0.7	12.7	0.2	0.3	14.0
25-29	1,981,022	0.6	12.8	0.5	0.2	14.0
Female						
20-24	2,233,851	0.6	16.7	0.6	0.3	18.2
25-29	2,143,828	0.3	15.9	0.8	0.1	17.0

* Total excludes those with 'other' as the highest level of education.

The proportion of people completing higher education has been increasing steadily over time. In the 2014 Census, older cohorts had smaller proportions reporting completing higher education for both sexes as shown in Figure 7.2

Figure 7.2

Completion of higher education among older adult cohorts, 2014 Census

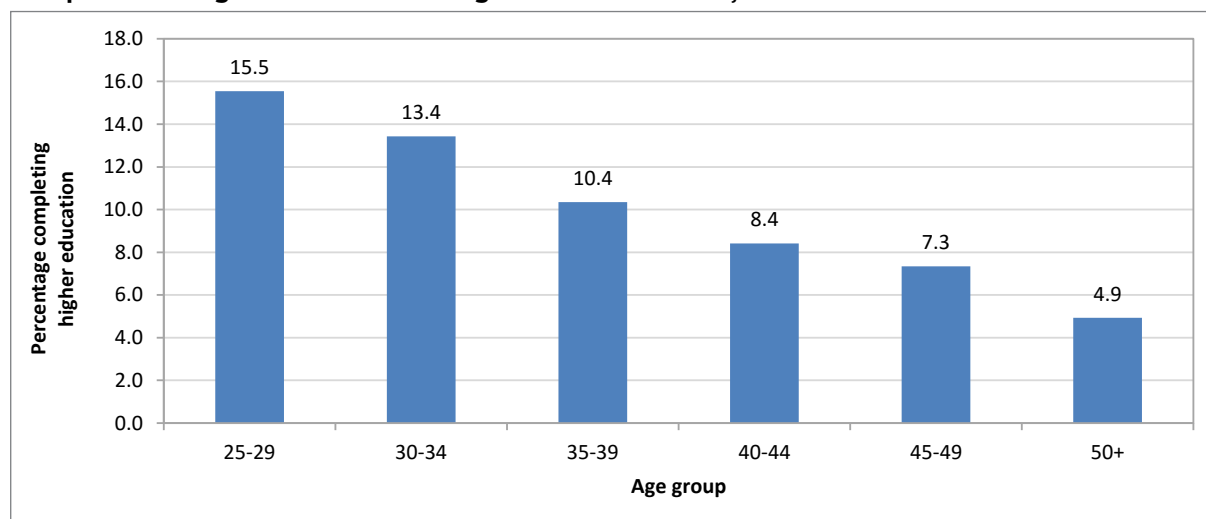


Table 7.4 shows that urban youth are more than three times as likely to have completed some higher education as rural youth. Even the absolute numbers of youth with higher education are much greater in urban areas. The table highlights only the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 because many aged 15-19 at the time of the Census would have been too young to have completed a higher educational level.

Table 7.4

Completion of higher education among the older youth, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Age group	Percentage of youth with higher education		Number of youth with higher education	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
20-24	29.4	9.4	429,257	267,348
25-29	30.4	8.6	400,504	240,866

Later sections will explore youth economic activity. It is important to note that the Census did not collect information on the quality of higher education, nor was any attempt made to verify diplomas or certificates during enumeration. Also, young people who had started college or university were recorded as having higher education even if they had not completed the entire degree. Many of those who reported completion of higher education also reported that they were still full-time students, which will be shown in more detail in Section 7.5.

7.3 Participation of youth in the labour force

7.3.1 Labour force participation rates

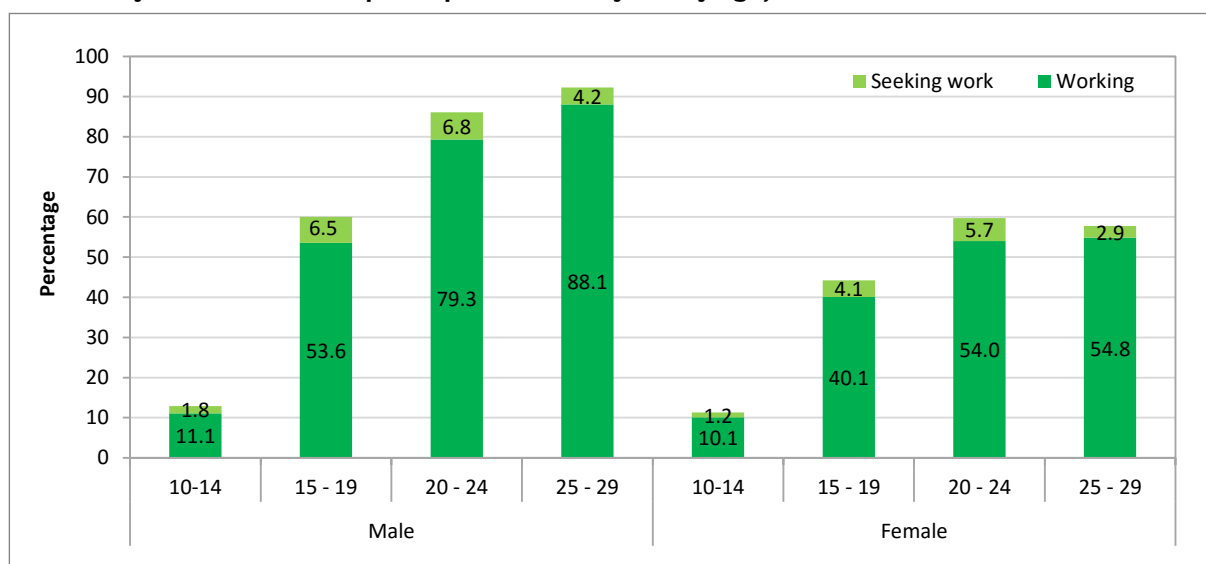
Chapter 6 described children at school and work. This section focuses on the transition of youth into the labour force from the age of 15 up to 24 (or 29). However, to fully understand the path from child labour to economically active adulthood, it is necessary to start at age 10, the youngest age at which the Census recorded economic activity. The question on economic activity status was asked in the Census of persons both in institutions and conventional households.

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Figure 7.3 shows the trend in labour force participation from ages 10-29 for males and females. Some 60.0 per cent of males and 44.2 per cent of females aged 15-19 were in the labour force. That is, they were either working (as employees, employers, own account workers or as unpaid workers in the family business) or seeking work. The rate continues to increase throughout their twenties for males, reaching 92.3 per cent in the last age group. The labour force participation rate for females increases to 59.7 per cent at ages 20-24 but then levels drop off and even decline slightly to 57.7 per cent at ages 25-29. Table 7.5 shows that for both sexes and at every age, the participation rates are higher in rural than in urban areas (see also Appendix 2, Table A2.28).

Figure 7.3

Child and youth labour force participation rates by sex by age, 2014 Census



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Table 7.5

Child and youth labour force participation rates by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/ Age group	Union		Urban			Rural			
	Working	Seeking work	In labour force	Working	Seeking work	In labour force	Working	Seeking work	In labour force
Both sexes									
10-14	10.6	1.5	12.1	6.5	1.1	7.6	12.1	1.7	13.8
15-19	46.8	5.3	52.1	37.4	4.6	41.9	51.1	5.6	56.7
20-24	66.2	6.2	72.5	61.4	7.4	68.8	68.7	5.6	74.3
25-29	70.8	3.6	74.4	68.7	4.4	73.1	71.8	3.2	75.0
15-24	56.2	5.7	61.9	49.4	6.0	55.3	59.5	5.6	65.1
15-29	60.8	5.0	65.9	55.4	5.5	60.9	63.4	4.8	68.3
Male									
10-14	11.1	1.8	12.9	7.2	1.4	8.6	12.6	2.0	14.5
15-19	53.6	6.5	60.0	43.4	5.9	49.3	58.4	6.7	65.1
20-24	79.3	6.8	86.1	72.6	8.0	80.6	82.8	6.1	89.0
25-29	88.1	4.2	92.3	84.9	5.4	90.2	89.5	3.7	93.3
15-24	65.9	6.6	72.5	57.7	7.0	64.7	69.9	6.4	76.4
15-29	72.8	5.9	78.7	66.0	6.5	72.5	76.1	5.6	81.7
Female									
10-14	10.1	1.2	11.3	5.7	0.7	6.4	11.7	1.4	13.1
15-19	40.1	4.1	44.2	31.2	3.1	34.4	44.1	4.6	48.7
20-24	54.0	5.7	59.7	50.8	6.8	57.6	55.6	5.1	60.7
25-29	54.8	2.9	57.7	53.5	3.5	56.9	55.4	2.7	58.1
15-24	46.9	4.9	51.8	41.2	5.0	46.2	49.6	4.9	54.5
15-29	49.4	4.3	53.7	45.1	4.5	49.6	51.5	4.2	55.6

The labour force participation of youth has increased since the 1983 census (Immigration and Manpower Department, 1986, Table A-10). Table 7.6 shows that in the three decades between the two censuses, the participation of males and females aged 15-19 increased by at least 8 percentage points. The participation rates of older youth aged 20-29 increased by over 10 percentage points for males, and jumped to 18 percentage points for females.

Table 7.6

Labour force participation rates for youth by sex by age, 1983 and 2014 censuses

Age group	Male		Female	
	1983	2014	1983	2014
15-19	48.3	60.0	35.8	44.2
20-29	78.7	89.1	40.3	58.7

7.3.2 Starting work

It is not possible to extract from the Census data a clear picture of what proportion of youth are going to school and not working, or working and not going to school, or those who are combining school and work. This is because, as noted in Chapter 6, the questions on economic activity and school attendance referred to different timeframes. The Census took place during the end of the school year break. Enumerators, who were mostly teachers, were told to count a child as a student if he or she was attending in the school year that had

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just finished. Labour force participation was, however, calculated by asking about the main activity in the 12-month period prior to the Census. If a youth was going to school or college and working part-time or seasonally, his or her main activity would have been listed as 'full-time student' as only one response was permitted to the activity question.

For those who had just left school and were moving into the workplace, the average age of beginning employment derived from the Census is artificially high. A 15-year old who had completed his/her school in the school year that had just finished and was now working full-time, would be classified as a full-time student and not a worker, even though he/she had started work at the age of 15. At the same time, a 16-year old worker who had left school the year before would be classified as a worker. This difference is not a major problem for older youth and adults but presents an upward bias in the ages of students and workers at ages 14-17 when young people are rapidly changing their economic activity status. Their responses given in the Census referred to their usual/main activity status rather than their current activity status.

Figure 7.4 (and Appendix 2, Table A2.28) shows the proportion of all young people aged 10-29 who were working by single year of age. By their late twenties, around 70 per cent of youth were employed, with this proportion being higher for males (90 per cent) than females (about 55 per cent). The percentage of employed females peaks at 56 per cent at age 25 and declines slightly to 54 per cent by age 29. The Census also reported higher proportions employed in rural areas indicating that rural children and youth generally start working at much younger ages than their urban peers, as illustrated at Figure 7.5.

Figure 7.4

Percentage of children and youth who were employed by sex by age, 2014 Census

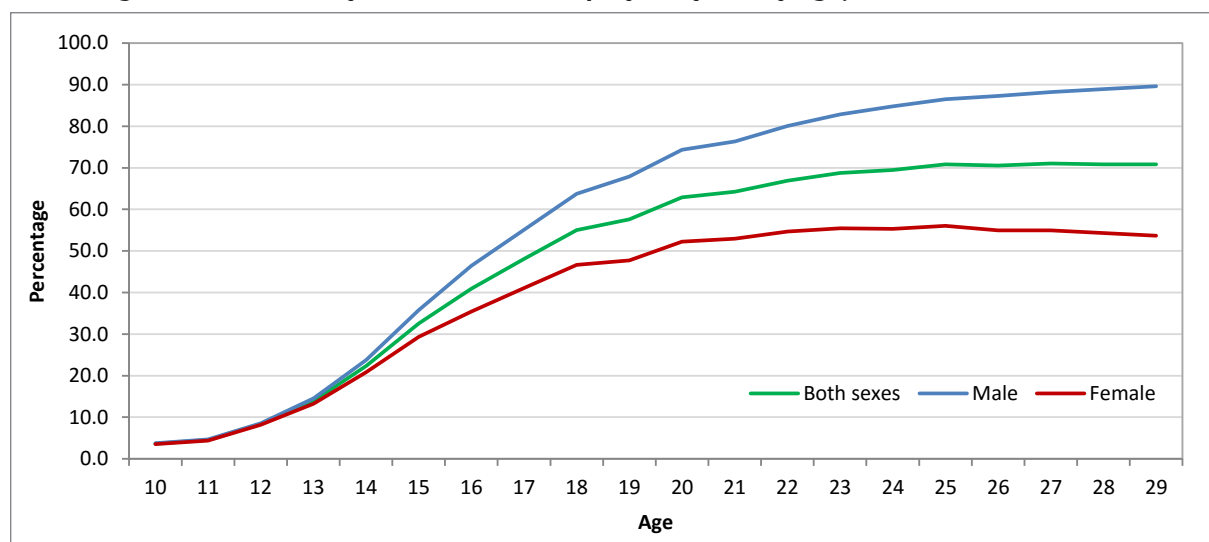
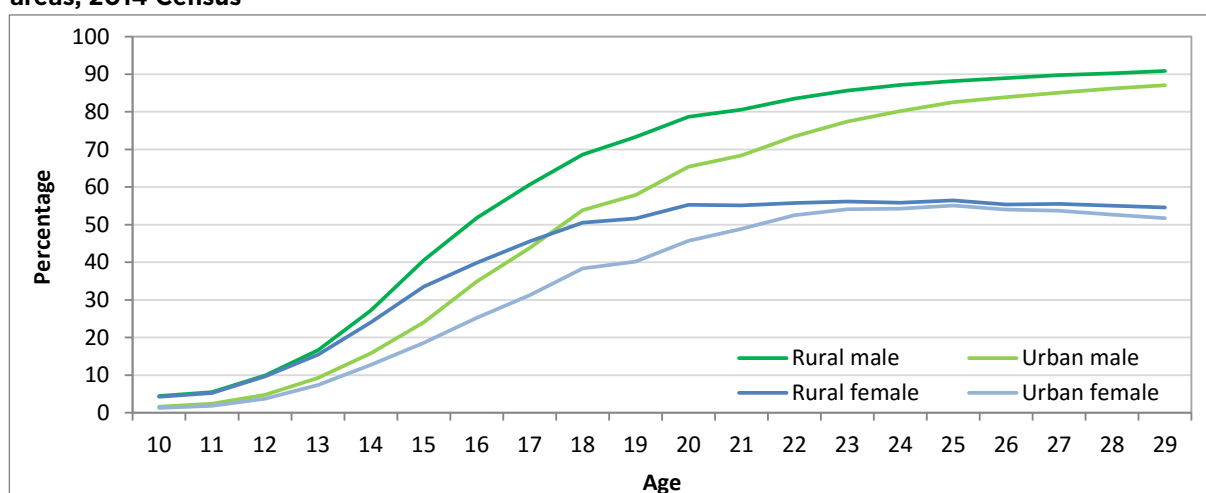


Figure 7.5

Percentage of children and youth who were employed by sex by single year of age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



The proportions of children and youth employed can be used to estimate a mean age of starting employment, among those who will be in the labour force (Bernard *et al*, 2014; Hajnal, 1953). This method is similar to the one used to estimate the average age of marriage from the Census data and is explained in Chapter 8. It calculates the average number of years spent not working up to age 29. The proportion employed at age 30 is used as the estimate of the proportion of children and youth who will ever have employment. The estimated singulate mean age at employment is shown at Table 7.7. The average ages of starting work, of those who can be expected to ever work, are younger for rural males and females. Note once again that main activity here refers to the 12-month period prior to the Census rather than the current status at the time of the Census, so these median ages are likely to overstate the age of starting work by an average of six months.

Table 7.7

Singulate mean age of starting work*, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex	Urban	Rural
Male	17.0	16.5
Female	14.4	14.8

*Average age of starting employment for those children and youth who will join the labour force by age 30.

7.3.3 Youth unemployment

An unemployment rate is the number of persons unemployed and seeking work divided by the entire labour force of those employed and unemployed. Globally, unemployment rates are higher among youth than for older adults. This is because youth generally lack the skills, experience, networks and track record necessary to gain work (World Bank, 2006). Figure 7.3 and Table 7.5 above include the percentage of youth who are not working but are seeking work. This amounts to 6.2 per cent of those aged 20-24 and 3.6 per cent of those aged 25-29. Males at these ages have higher proportions seeking work than females; and the proportions are consistently lower in rural areas but show the same sex/age-specific pattern as in urban areas.

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Table 7.8 shows, however, that the youth unemployment rate (for 15-24 year olds) overall is 9.3 per cent, and that unemployment is more prevalent in urban than in rural areas (10.8 per cent compared to 8.6 per cent), and, to a lesser degree, higher among females than males (9.5 per cent compared with 9.1 per cent). The periods when young people are transitioning from education to employment are associated with higher rates of unemployment - children aged 10-14, who would be leaving primary and lower secondary school, and 20-24 year olds completing higher education. However, these figures should be interpreted with caution. The Census is likely to underestimate the true extent of unemployment because it asked about the main activity in the 12-month period prior to the Census. Shorter periods of unemployment prior to the Census would not have been recorded.

Table 7.8

Youth unemployment rates by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

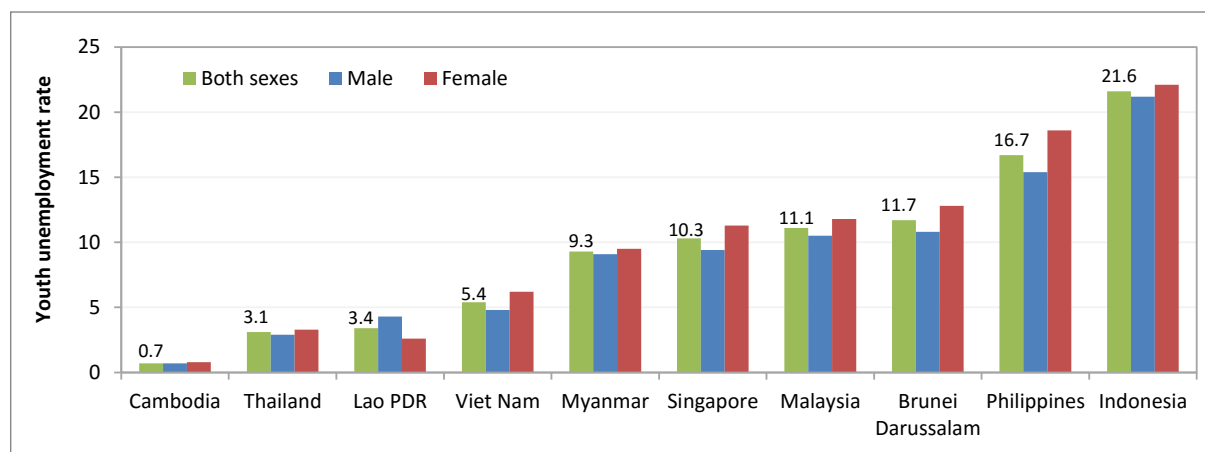
Sex/Age group	Union	Urban	Rural
Both sexes			
10 - 14	12.5	14.3	12.1
15 - 19	10.2	10.9	9.9
20 - 24	8.6	10.7	7.6
25 - 29	4.8	6.0	4.2
15 - 24	9.3	10.8	8.6
15 - 29	7.7	9.0	7.1
Male			
10 - 14	14.1	16.5	13.5
15 - 19	10.8	12.0	10.3
20 - 24	7.9	10.0	6.9
25 - 29	4.6	5.9	4.0
15 - 24	9.1	10.8	8.4
15 - 29	7.5	8.9	6.8
Female			
10 - 14	10.5	11.0	10.5
15 - 19	9.4	9.1	9.4
20 - 24	9.5	11.7	8.5
25 - 29	5.0	6.1	4.6
15 - 24	9.5	10.8	8.9
15 - 29	7.9	9.1	7.5

Youth unemployment rates have increased since the last census, more so in some age groups. In 1983, the percentage of youth seeking work among all youth in the labour force was just 3.9 per cent for 15-19 year olds and 2.7 per cent for 20-29 year olds (Immigration and Manpower Department, 1986). In 2014, it was 10.2 per cent for 15-19 year olds and 6.7 per cent for 20-29 year olds (derived from numbers given in Appendix 2, Table A2.28).

Myanmar's youth unemployment rate ranks around the average of the ASEAN countries shown at Figure 7.6. Many factors can influence the extent of youth employment including the size and growth of the economy and the availability of employment suitable for unskilled youth. As shown elsewhere in this chapter, the high proportion of youth working in the informal economy and in low skilled occupations means that most youth in Myanmar can find work.

Figure 7.6

Youth unemployment rate for 15-24 year olds in Myanmar and other ASEAN countries



Source: ESCAP Statistical Database for other ASEAN countries. Data refers to 2013, the last year available.

In Myanmar unemployment is positively correlated with levels of education. Table 7.9 shows this relationship for youth aged 20-24. As reported in the Census, youth with lower levels of completed education were much less likely to be reported as spending the previous 12 months seeking work. Males were more likely to be unemployed than females at every level of educational attainment up to, and including, upper secondary school. Among youth with higher education, females had higher levels of unemployment than males.

Rural females aged 20-24 with higher education have a particularly high level of unemployment (20 per cent), demonstrating the lack of employment options for highly educated people, and especially women, in rural areas. One possible factor is that these highly-educated young women had rejoined their family on completion of their education, or had accompanied a husband to a rural area, and were not able to find work locally. The unemployment of highly educated males and females, regardless of the reasons, represents an underutilization of skills which are badly needed for future economic development.

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Table 7.9

Percentage of youth aged 20-24 who were unemployed by highest level of educational attainment by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Sex	Total persons	No education	Incomplete primary	Complete primary	Incomplete lower secondary	Complete lower secondary	Incomplete upper secondary	Complete upper secondary	Higher education
UNION									
Both sexes	6.2	2.8	3.7	3.3	4.3	5.2	6.9	7.4	14.8
Male	6.8	3.7	4.7	4.2	5.4	6.3	8.4	9.0	12.9
Female	5.7	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.8	5.1	5.7	16.1
Urban									
Both sexes	7.4	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.9	5.1	7.2	7.5	13.1
Male	8.0	3.6	4.0	3.6	5.1	6.4	9.4	9.5	12.4
Female	6.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.5	3.3	4.6	5.2	13.6
Rural									
Both sexes	5.6	2.9	3.9	3.5	4.5	5.2	6.6	7.4	17.4
Male	6.2	3.7	4.9	4.4	5.5	6.2	7.6	8.5	13.8
Female	5.2	2.2	3.0	2.7	3.4	4.1	5.4	6.2	20.0

* Excludes those with 'other' as the highest level of education.

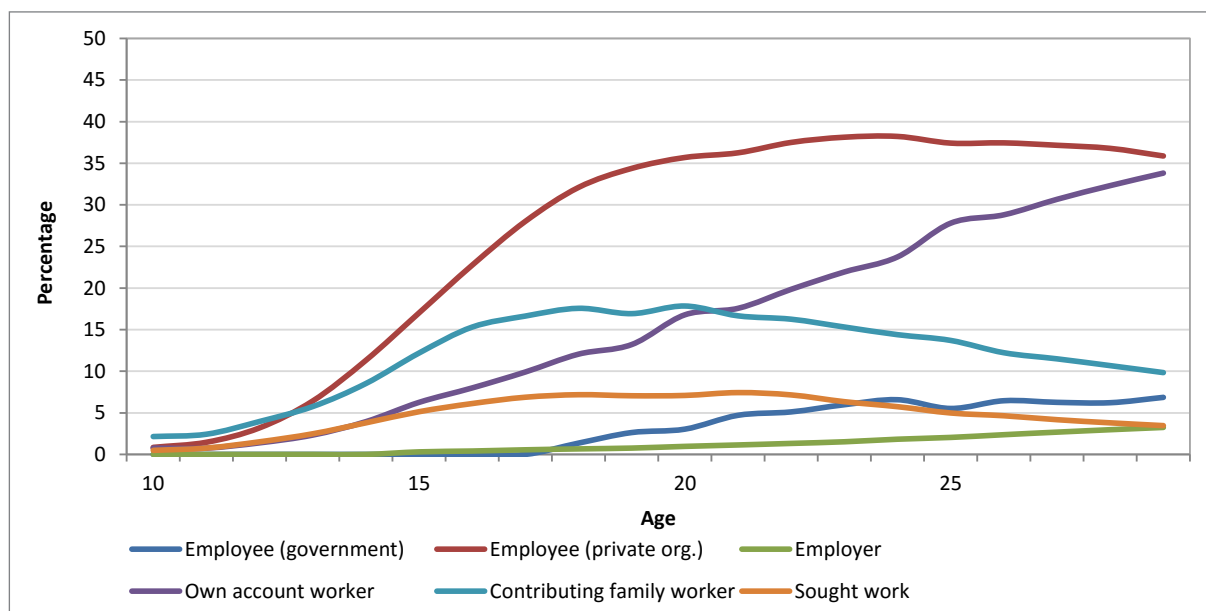
7.3.4 Type of youth employment

Figure 7.7 illustrates the employment profile of males and females in urban and rural areas. It clearly shows that Government employment starts at age 18 and rises gradually with age. Private employment starts as early as age 10 and increases more rapidly throughout the teenage years, particularly in urban areas (see Appendix 2, Table A2.29). The prevalence peaks in the early twenties in rural areas. Young women start retreating from private employment in their early twenties, particularly in urban areas. Males increasingly work as own account workers as they grow older in both rural and urban areas. This trend is less pronounced for females. Being an unpaid family worker remains common for rural males and females throughout their twenties. Unemployment declines in the late twenties.

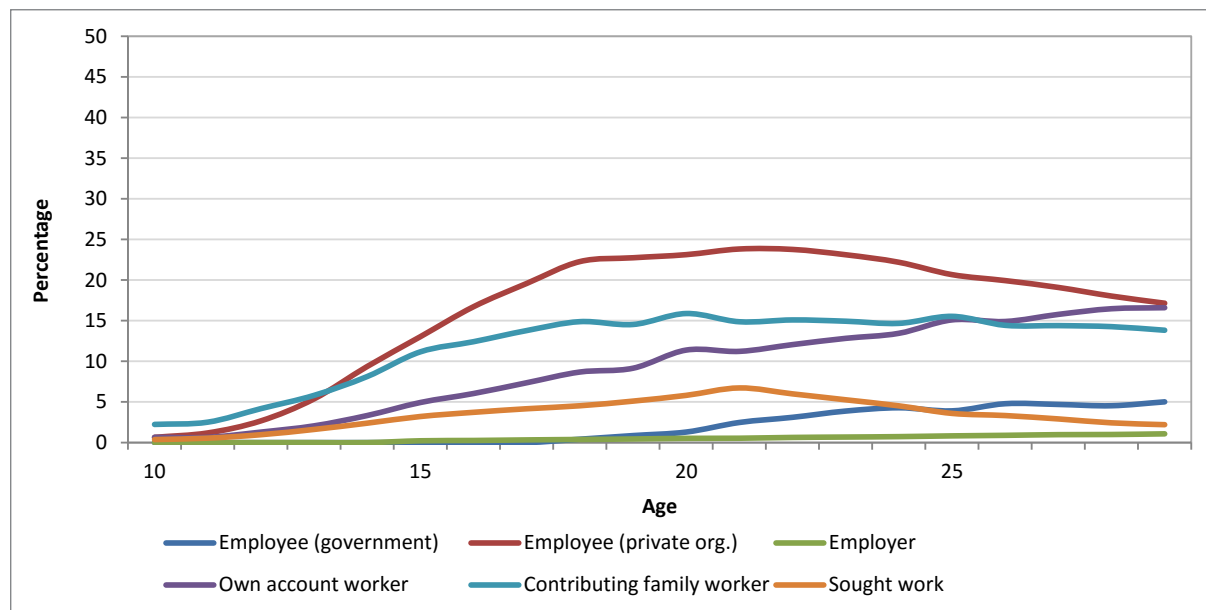
Figure 7.7

Percentage of youth by type of employment by age by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

a) Male Union

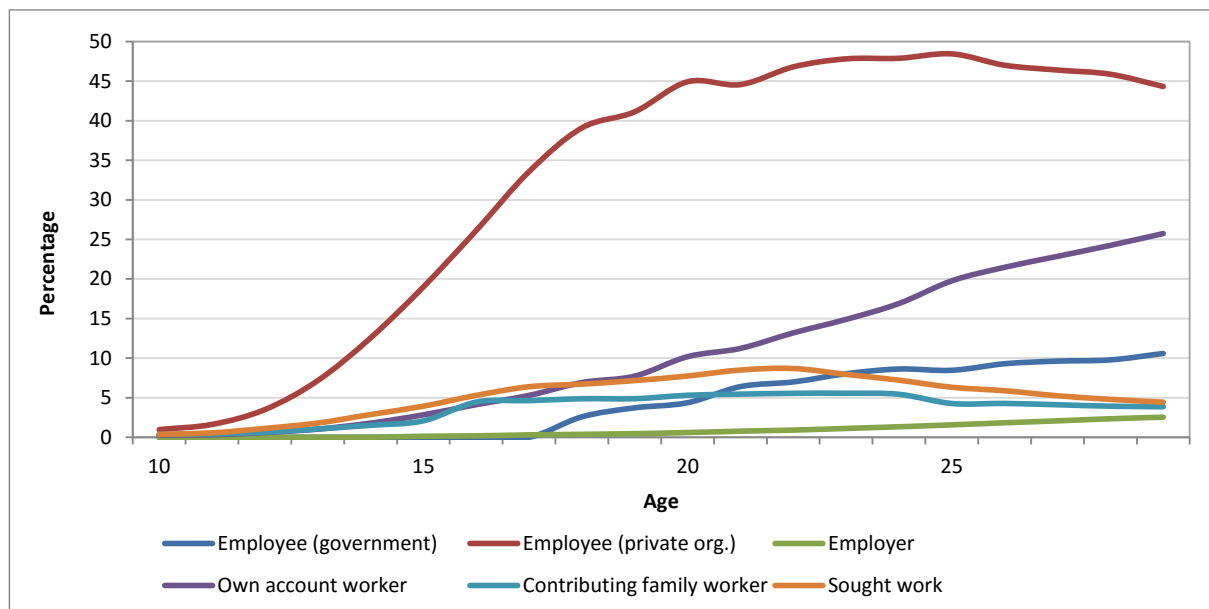


b) Female Union

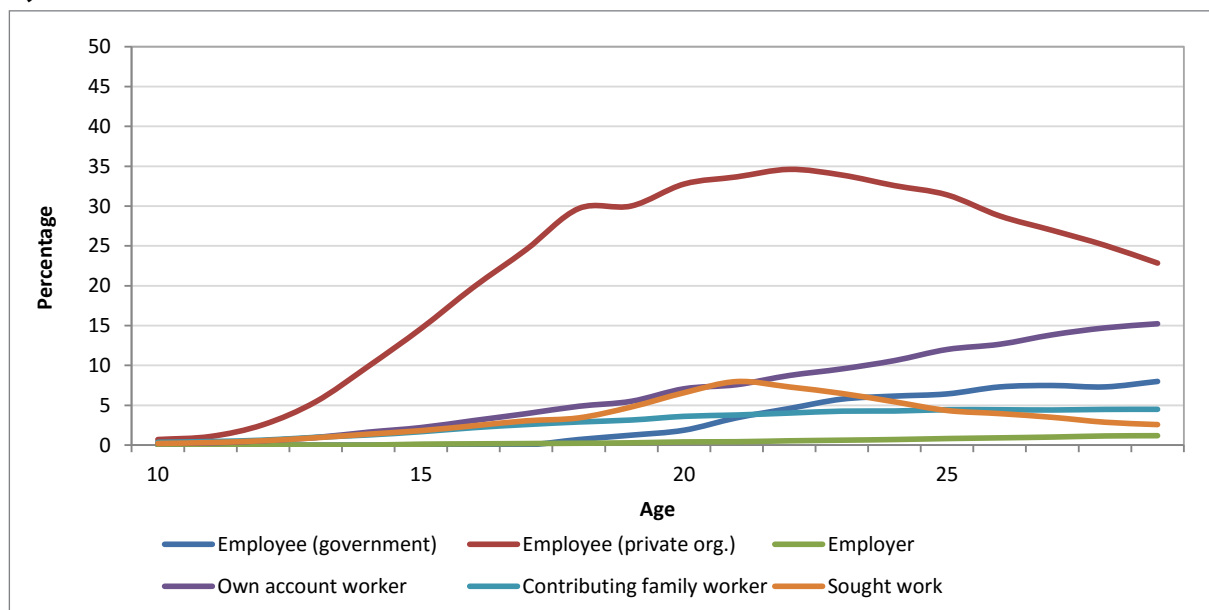


Chapter 7. Transition from school to work for youth

c) Male Urban

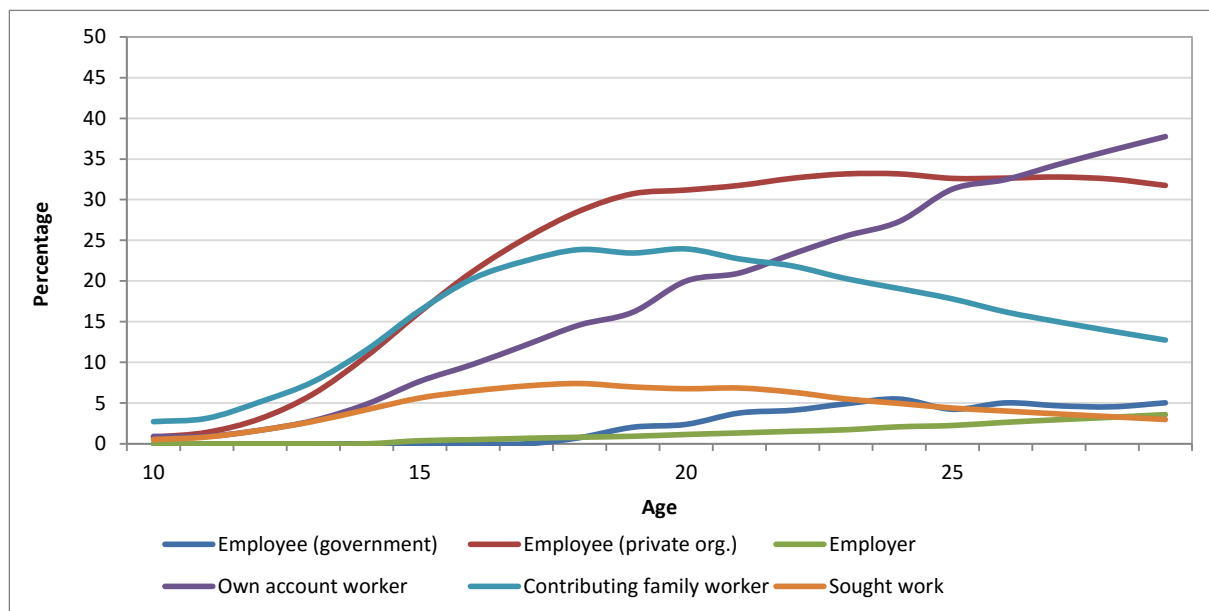


d) Female Urban

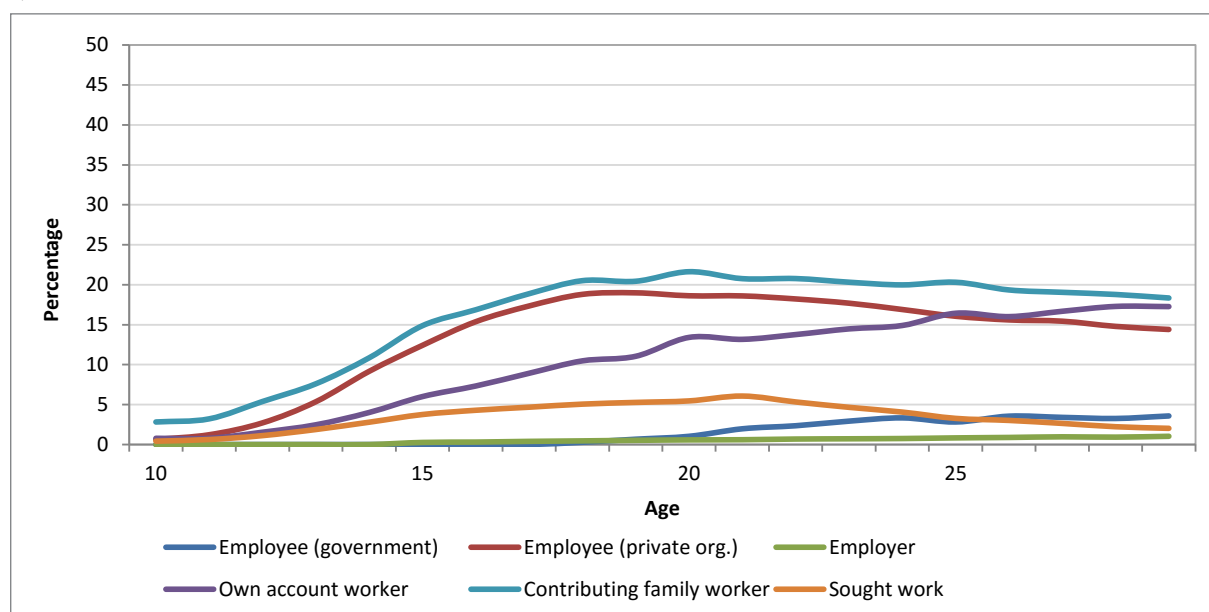


Chapter 7. Transition from school to work for youth

e) Male Rural



f) Female Rural



7.4 Returns from education

In this section youth's education and employment are brought together. Expanding opportunities for education, and the emergence of a more open and diverse economy, are giving youth and their parents more choices. The decision to continue with basic schooling and to pursue higher education is made with imperfect knowledge about the jobs that are available. Of course, future employment is not the only reason for study. As schools become more widely accessible and the quality of education improves, more children will continue through to secondary school as a matter of course.

Chapter 7. Transition from school to work for youth

This section first looks at the outcomes of educational attainment for today's youth by looking at their main economic activities. The occupations in which youth are working, the industries employing them, and the educational attainment required to gain employment in these fields are then examined.

7.4.1 Main economic activities and educational attainment

In many countries youth find it difficult to find employment. This may result in them becoming discouraged and withdrawing from the labour force. Table 7.10 gives an overview of this phenomenon in Myanmar. The Census showed that male youth had a NEET rate (those not in employment, education or training) of 10.6 per cent at ages 15-19. This declined slightly with age. In contrast, female youth started with a much higher NEET rate (22.9 per cent) and this increased with age. However, adjusting the female NEET by considering household work as productive domestic work (referred to here as 'home production'), brings the rate down to a level that is lower than that of males.

Table 7.10

Percentage of youth not employed and not in education or training (NEET) by age by sex and (for females) adjusted for home production, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/Age group	Union	Urban	Rural
Male			
15-19	10.6	11.9	10.0
20-24	8.2	9.5	7.5
25-29	7.0	8.4	6.3
15-24	9.5	10.7	8.9
Female			
15-19	22.9	20.5	24.0
20-24	34.8	33.0	35.7
25-29	41.7	42.0	41.6
15-24	28.7	26.8	29.6
Female (adjusted for home production)			
15-19	4.6	4.5	4.7
20-24	3.9	4.1	3.8
25-29	3.3	3.6	3.1
15-24	4.3	4.3	4.3

Separately identifying, among the economically inactive youth, those who can be classified as NEET, Table 7.11 presents the main activity status of those aged 20-24 by level of education. The first noticeable result is that those who have no reported educational attainment or with incomplete primary education have the highest rate of not being either employed or studying/training. This is in contrast to the higher rate of employment of children who had no education shown in Chapter 6. It appears that as these children grow older, there is less work available for them.

The second notable finding is that for females the likelihood of being employed is greater for those who have completed primary school than for those who dropped out. This shows that becoming economically active is not the only motivation for girls to leave school before

Chapter 7. Transition from school to work for youth

finishing primary school. As will be discussed in Chapter 8, girls with less education are more likely to marry young, and those who are married are less likely to be in the labour force. For males and females, higher educational attainment is associated with lower employment rates. However, youth in higher education have the lowest NEET rate because many reported being full-time students rather than being unemployed.

Table 7.11

Percentage of youth aged 20-24 by sex by main activity status by highest level of educational attainment, 2014 Census

Sex/Activity status	Total	No education	Incomplete primary	Complete primary	Incomplete lower secondary	Complete lower secondary	Incomplete upper secondary	Complete upper secondary	Higher education
Both sexes									
Total (=100%)	4,313,430	321,278	662,672	735,068	777,680	332,412	384,872	402,843	696,605
Employed	66.2	69.3	68.2	72.8	72.7	71.4	66.9	61.6	48.4
Unemployed	6.2	2.8	3.7	3.3	4.3	5.2	6.9	7.4	14.8
Full-time student	5.7	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.6	3.9	8.1	25.5
NEET*	21.9	27.6	27.6	23.4	22.1	21.9	22.3	22.8	11.3
Male									
Total (=100%)	2,079,579	148,820	304,415	335,591	398,046	183,271	208,818	209,705	290,913
Employed	79.3	83.6	86.7	88.2	86.8	82.9	79.2	72.6	51.7
Unemployed	6.8	3.7	4.7	4.2	5.4	6.3	8.4	9	12.9
Full-time student	5.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.7	3.7	7.9	29.2
NEET*	8.1	12.5	8.1	7.1	6.9	9.1	8.7	10.4	6.2
Female									
Total (=100%)	2,233,851	172,458	358,257	399,477	379,634	149,141	176,054	193,138	405,692
Employed	54.0	57.0	52.4	59.9	58.0	57.2	52.4	49.8	46.1
Unemployed	5.7	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.8	5.1	5.7	16.1
Full-time student	5.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.4	4.1	8.3	22.8
NEET*	34.7	40.6	44.2	37.1	38.1	37.6	38.4	36.2	15.0

* NEET refers to those not employed and not in education or training. Totals do not include youth with 'other' as their educational attainment.

7.4.2 Occupation, industry and educational attainment

This section presents the main occupational groups and industries in which youth are employed. It then explores occupations and industries of youth by their educational attainment. The main question to answer is whether or not continuing education beyond primary school brings new employment opportunities at this stage of Myanmar's development.

Information on occupation and industry was only collected in the 2014 Census for people in conventional households who were reported in the main activity question as working. That is, the tables do not cover people who were unemployed or who were living in an institution.

The distribution by occupation shown at Figure 7.8 (and detailed in Appendix 2, Table A2.30) reflects the economic structure of the country, which is primarily agricultural. The overall occupation pattern is one of continuity from age 10 to 29, particularly in rural areas, suggesting that, with relatively few alternatives within the economy, once a young person takes up a particular occupation, he or she is likely to remain in it.

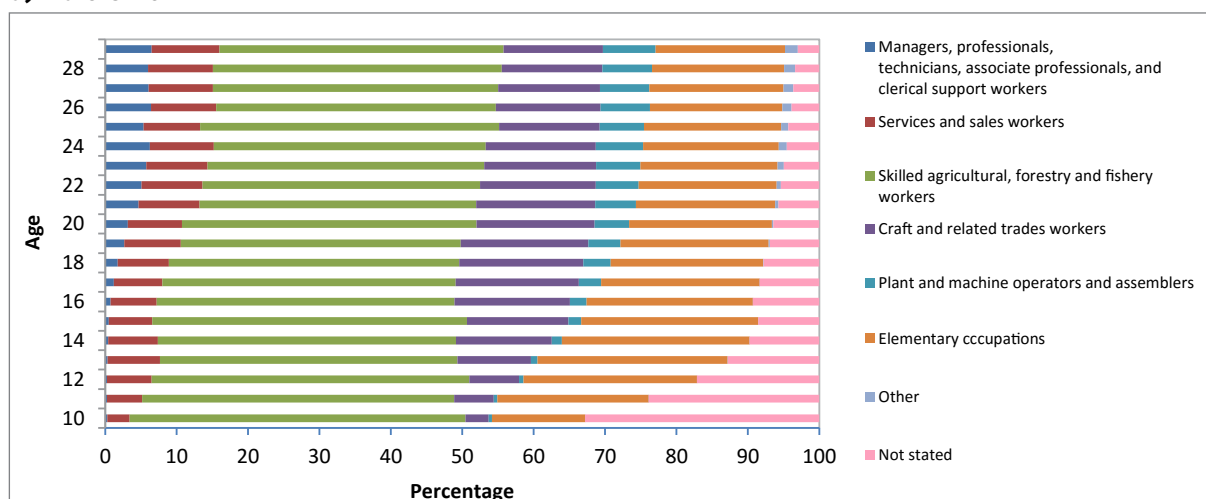
Chapter 7. Transition from school to work for youth

The profiles in rural and urban areas have pronounced differences and, within these areas, there are differences between males and females. Agriculture is the dominant occupation in rural areas, followed by elementary occupations between the ages of 12 and 17. Many of the children whose occupations were 'not stated' may also have been doing such unskilled work. In urban areas, from the age of 21, a fifth of young women who were working were in management, professional or clerical jobs. This proportion reached 28 per cent by age 29. Many other girls and young women were working in service occupations and this proportion slightly increases over the years. Boys in urban areas up to age 12 tended to be working in services. Working in crafts and trades was the most common occupation among urban males after the age of 12.

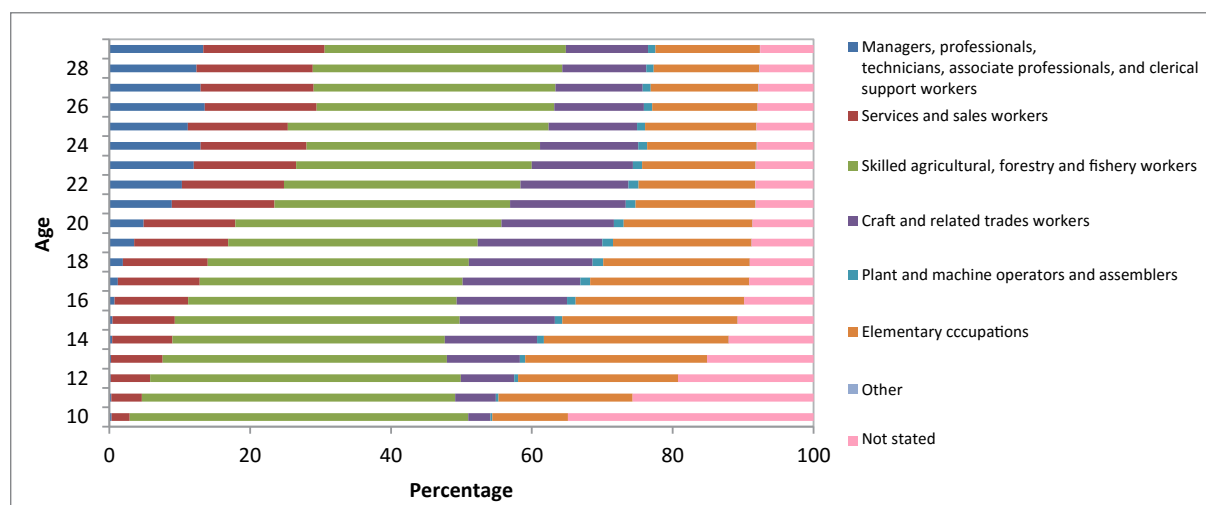
Figure 7.8

Percentage of employed youth by occupation by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

a) Male Union

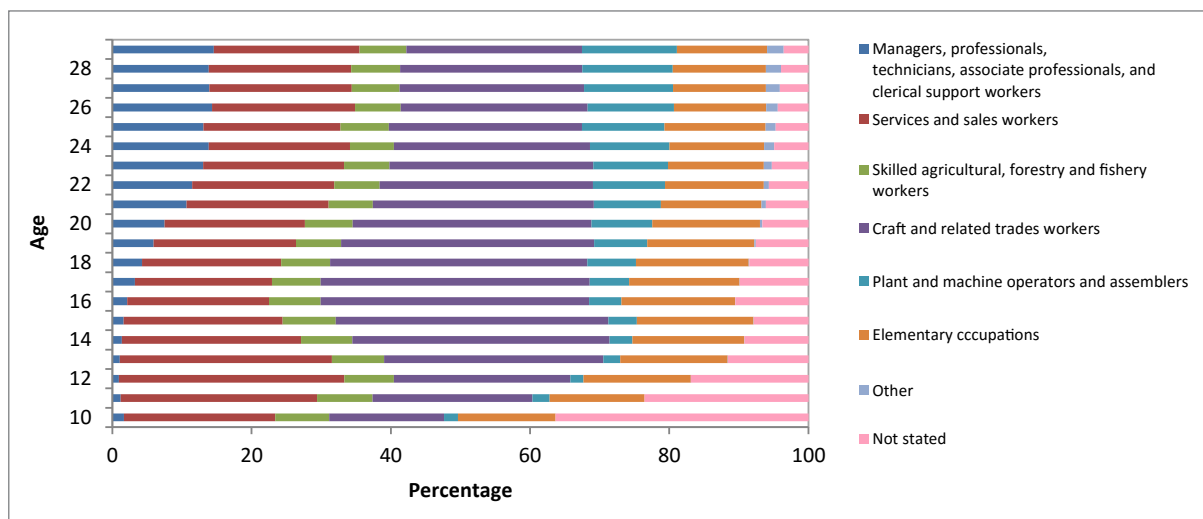


b) Female Union

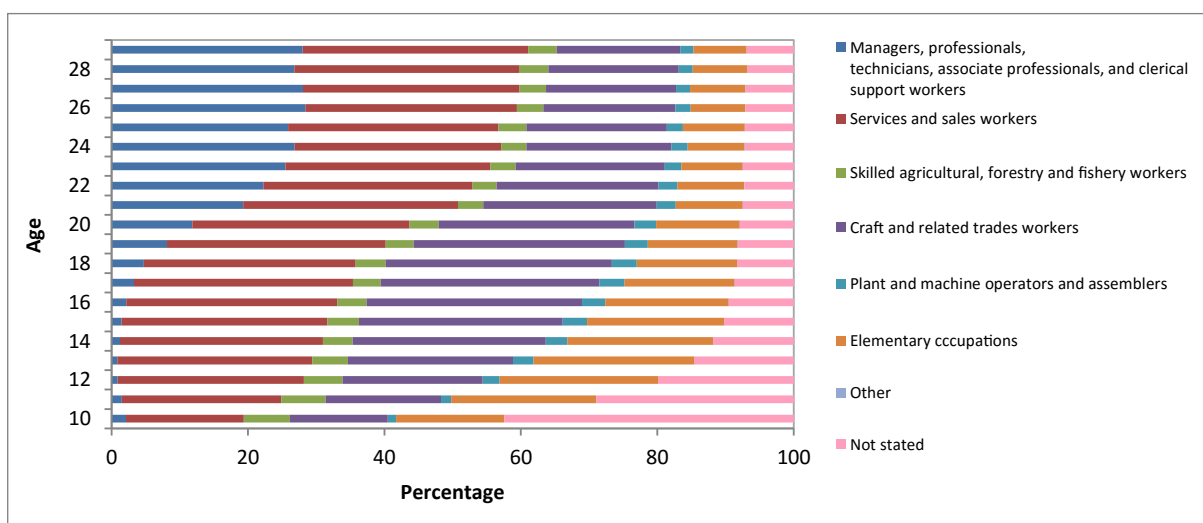


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c) Male Urban

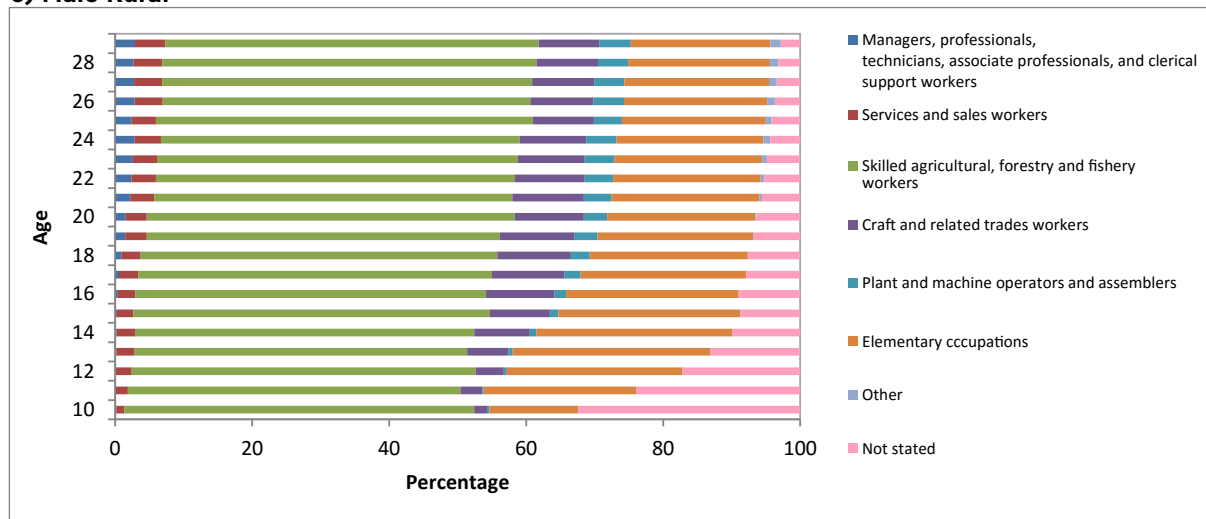


d) Female Urban



Chapter 7. Transition from school to work for youth

e) Male Rural



f) Female Rural

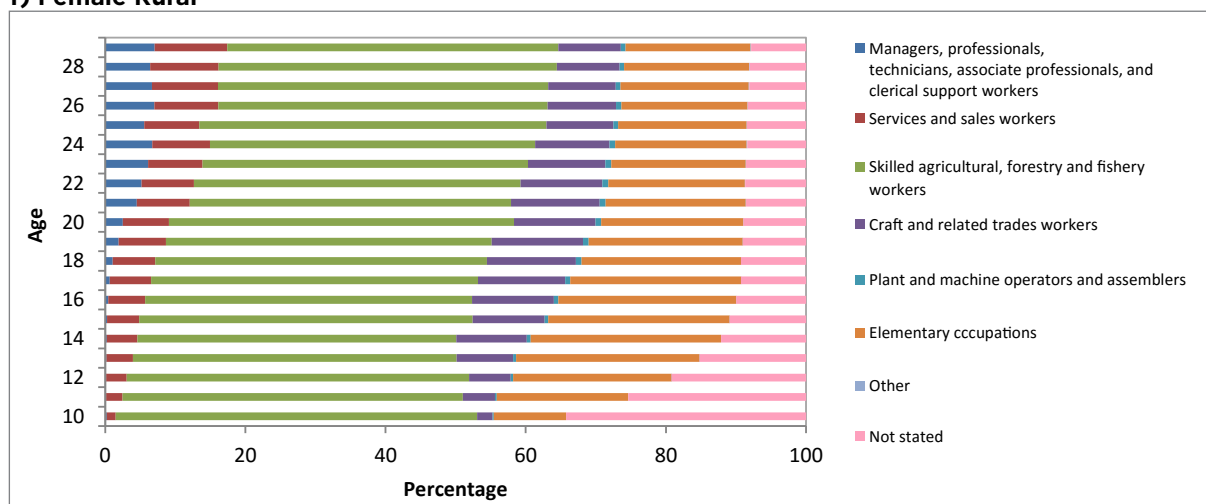
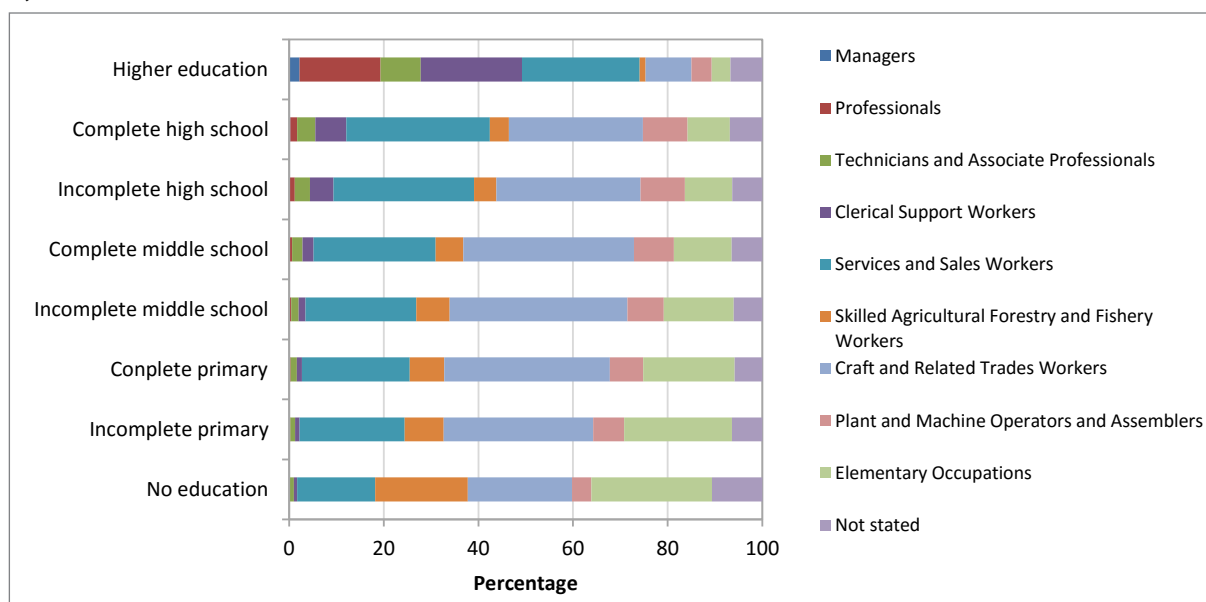


Figure 7.9 examines the relationship between occupation and highest educational attainment in urban and rural areas. (Appendix 2, Table A2.31 presents the detailed results by sex and at the Union level). There are several points of interest. Firstly, the dominance of agricultural work in rural areas is clear. At the time of the Census more than half of all rural employed youth were working in agricultural occupations, though among those with post-secondary education only one in five did so. Secondly, there is a concentration of managerial, professional, technical and clerical jobs among urban youth with higher education. Collectively, these jobs were held by almost half of highly educated urban youth but by only 12 per cent of urban youth who had completed high school. Thirdly, in both urban and rural areas the proportion of youth employed in services and sales increased with education level and the proportion employed in elementary occupations declined. Fourthly, there was a relatively small difference in the occupations between those who completed and did not complete primary school and secondary school. The fact that completing a level of schooling does not lead to a better occupation may be one of the reasons for the poor completion rates.

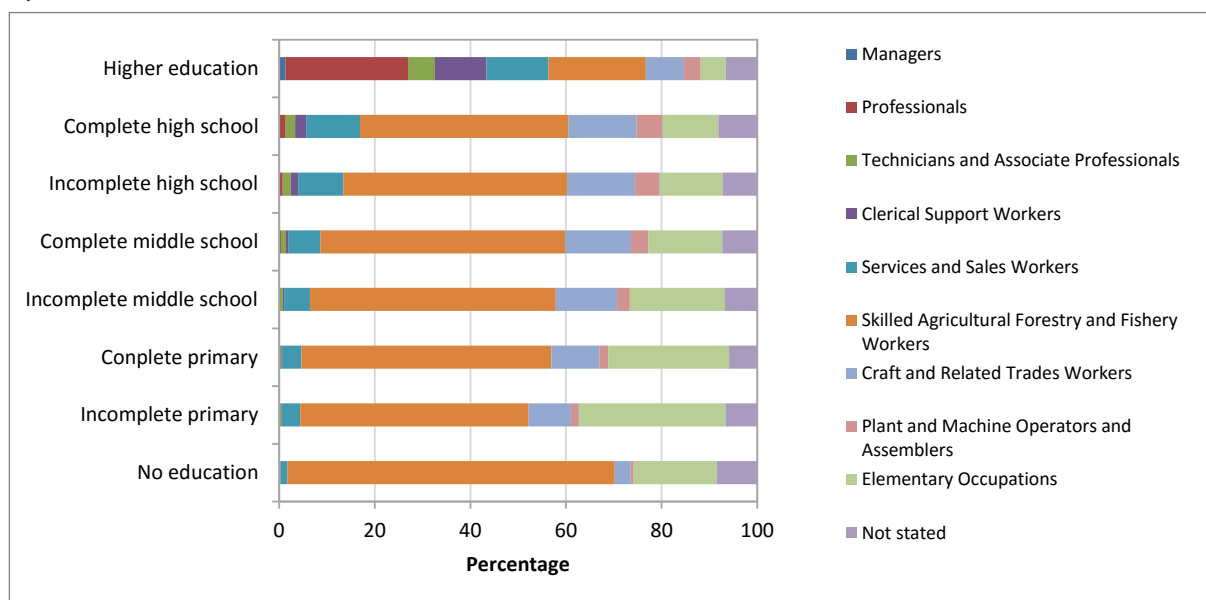
Figure 7.9

Percentage of employed youth aged 15-29 by occupation by highest level of educational attainment, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

a) Urban



b) Rural

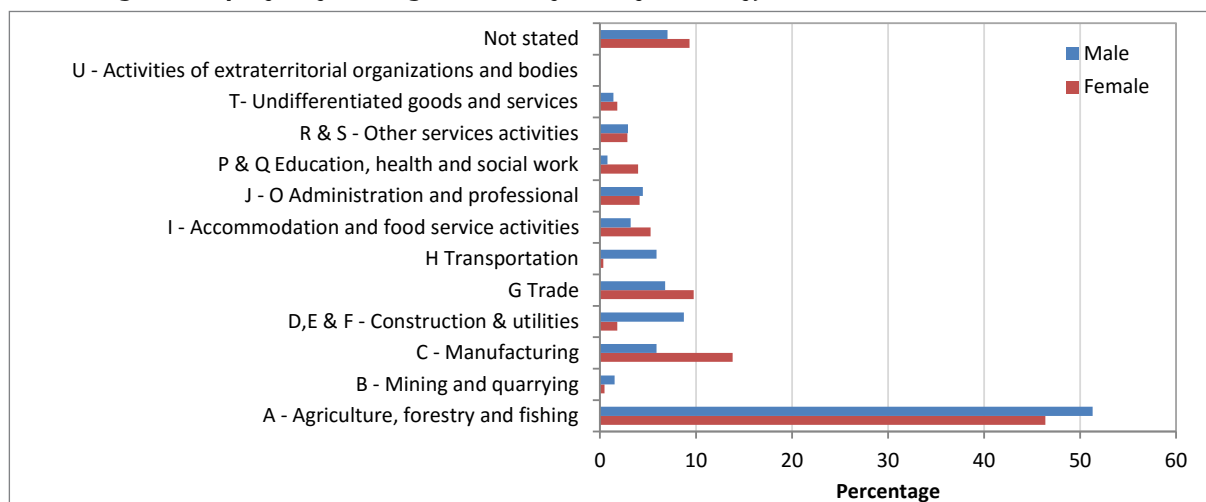


Note: 'Not stated' refers to those cases where responses given to the question on occupation were either missing or did not provide sufficient information for the occupation group to be correctly identified.

A look at the industry profile shows a similar pattern. Not surprisingly, half of employed youth aged 15-29 (51.3 per cent of young males and 46.4 per cent of young females) were working in agriculture (Figure 7.10). The industry employing the next largest percentage of female youth was manufacturing (13.8 per cent) followed by trade 9.8 per cent. A full data set is presented in Appendix 2, Table A2.32.

Figure 7.10

Percentage of employed youth aged 15-29 by sex by industry, 2014 Census

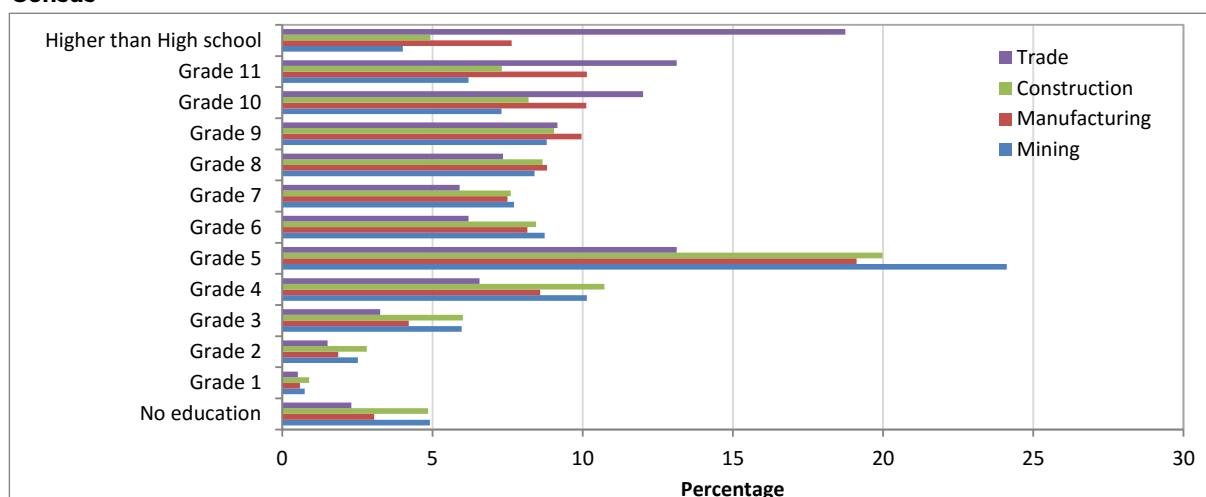


Note: 'Not stated' refers to those cases where responses given to the question on industry were either missing or did not provide sufficient information for the industry group to be correctly identified.

To explore the relationship between industry and education, Figure 7.11 shows the profile of the proportion of youth working in selected industries (mining and quarrying; manufacturing; construction; and trade) by level of education completion. The peaks at grade five show high proportions of youth who left school after completing primary school. Youth working in mining were more likely to have only completed primary school compared to those working in other industries, while young workers in manufacturing were more likely to have completed only lower secondary school (Grade 9). However, these differences are not large, reflecting no more than a couple of percentage points. The only large difference was in the trade sector, which encompasses a wide range of industries such as wholesale and retail trade and the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. Youth working in trade were almost twice as likely as those working in other industries to have completed Grade 11 or to have gone on to higher education.

Figure 7.11

Percentage of youth aged 15-29 employed in selected industries by highest grade completed, 2014 Census



7.5 Young women's work

The previous sections have already highlighted major differences between male and female educational attainment and employment. Key findings were that girls were slightly less likely to complete every level of basic education except upper secondary/high school. When they had graduated from high school, they were more likely to continue on to higher education, but they had slightly lower employment rates and a higher likelihood of being unemployed if they did continue onto higher education.

Rising educational attainment and declining fertility have enabled young women to participate in the labour force in greater proportions than at the time of the 1983 census. They are now taking up jobs in modern sectors of the economy. However, paradoxically, those who go on to higher education face higher rates of unemployment than young women with less education, and somewhat higher rates compared to males with the same education. They are more than twice as likely not to be in education and/or employment than males with the same education (see Table 7.11 above).

As working children, boys and girls have very similar employment patterns: they have equal rates of child labour force participation and work in similar occupations. This pattern changes as they grow older. Most importantly, young women start to withdraw from the labour force. By age 29 only 54 per cent of young women were reported as employed, compared to 90 per cent of young men of the same age (Appendix 2, Table A2.29). This is due to a combination of social factors which discourage some young women from pursuing employment opportunities and the obligations to devote time to family life and home production. These will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 8, which examines the effect of marriage and children on young women's labour force participation.

The 2014 Census did not ask young women why they did not participate in the labour force, but it does show that women remain active even if they are out of the labour force because

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of their household work or home production duties. An adjusted labour force participation rate reflects this important role. As Table 7.12 shows, when home production is considered, female labour force participation is greater than that of males.

Table 7.12

Labour force participation rate for children and youth by sex, and (for females) adjusted rate, by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Age group	Union			Urban			Rural		
	Female		Male participation rate	Female		Male participation rate	Female		Male participation rate
	Participation rate	Adjusted participation rate		Participation rate	Adjusted participation rate		Participation rate	Adjusted participation rate	
10-14	11.3	18.0	12.9	6.4	11.6	8.6	13.1	20.2	14.5
15-19	44.2	62.5	60.0	34.4	50.3	49.3	48.7	68.0	65.1
20-24	59.7	90.6	86.1	57.6	86.5	80.6	60.7	92.6	89.0
25-29	57.7	96.2	92.3	56.9	95.4	90.2	58.1	96.6	93.3
15-24	51.8	76.2	72.5	46.2	68.7	64.7	54.5	79.8	76.4

7.6 Summary

Today's youth are better educated than any previous cohorts. They are embracing opportunities for education, especially those in urban areas where the education facilities and employment opportunities are located. Importantly, there are few if any disparities in basic education. Nevertheless, there are huge differences in the education and employment patterns of rural and urban youth.

Employment in rural areas is dominated by agriculture and elementary occupations. Overall, female youth are less likely to be in the labour force than male youth. The participation rate peaks for females at ages 20-24, at 60 per cent. It then begins to decline. This movement out of the workforce is accompanied by a movement into home production. However, when adjusted for home production, the labour force participation rate of female youth is not very different from, and in fact becomes slightly higher than that of male youth.

In urban areas, young men and women are increasing their chances for better employment by continuing on to higher education. Thirty per cent of urban youth aged 20-29 have received some post-secondary education. However, unemployment rates are highest amongst the higher educated. Women with higher education and who do work, are much more likely to be in managerial, professional, technical or clerical positions than their peers who have only completed secondary school.

At the other end of the scale, youth with no education or with incomplete primary education are more likely to be not employed or studying/training. Even manual industries such as mining and construction employ disproportionate numbers of youth with a level of education beyond primary school. Half a million youth are illiterate.

Chapter 8. Starting a family

The previous chapters have examined how youth are transitioning to adulthood by studying, leaving the parental home to live independently, and taking up employment. This chapter focuses on youth starting their own families. It considers the decisions that young people make about marriage and childbearing. Of particular interest is how female youth are balancing marriage and labour force participation. The timing of these life events is affected by a number of factors including, but not limited to, cultural preferences for when young adults marry and where they live after marriage, economic opportunity and the availability of affordable housing.

8.1 Marriage

According to the Child Law of 1993 (2014 Amendment) the minimum age of marriage for males and females is 15 years old. However, marriage is governed primarily by customary law and practices vary by area and religion (MNPED and UNICEF, 2012). Before analyzing the proportions of youth who are married, it is necessary to review how marriage was recorded in the 2014 Census.

8.1.1 Census recording of marital status

The 2014 Census reported marital status for all persons aged 10 and over (See Q6 at Appendix 1), but all children aged 10-14 were recorded as single (never married). Marriages involving girls under 15 years are rare, but they most likely exist even though the Census did not attempt to record them. Indeed, from the information collected on relationship to household head, the Census reported that 7,972 people aged 10-14 (0.2 per cent) were recorded as a 'spouse'.

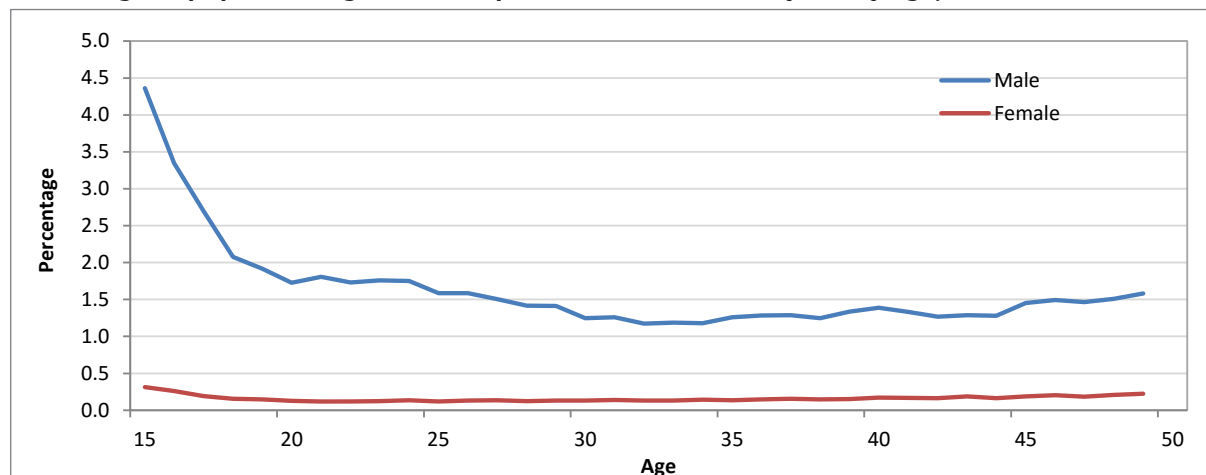
Data on marital status in Myanmar censuses and surveys include a 'renounced' category. Almost all of youth who are reported as 'renounced' (98 per cent) were living in institutions – such as monasteries and other religious establishments. Many Buddhist parents in Myanmar send their sons, and sometimes their daughters, to a religious order for a period ranging from days to months. The holiday period (during which the 2014 Census was taken) is a popular time to fulfil this obligation. However, such activity does not mean that young people are expected to join a religious order permanently. Older people, from age 20, can make the decision to become a monk or nun. Some of these people may do this after having married, hence 'renouncing' their former married life. Others will have never married; becoming a monk or nun is 'renouncing' the opportunity to marry.

Figure 8.1 shows the proportion of 'renounced' males and females by single year from age 15 to 49. The high numbers of male youth reflect the practice of receiving religious instruction while young. By age 25, the proportion of males who are 'renounced' has settled at a level just above 1.5 per cent, increasing slightly later in life. Females exhibit a much more even pattern at each age and at a much lower rate.

For the purposes of examining the trend in marital status, renounced males and females below the age of 30 are assumed to have never been married. Half of those in their thirties and all of those aged 40 and over are assumed to have been previously married.

Figure 8.1

Percentage of population aged 15-49 reported as 'renounced' by sex by age, 2014 Census



8.1.2 Proportions marrying or remaining single

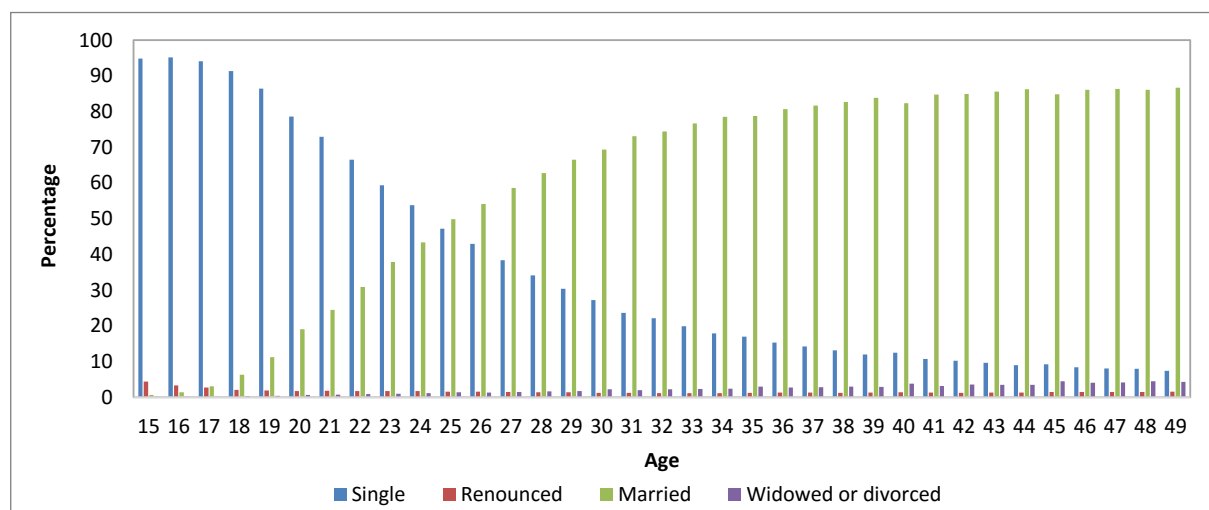
Figure 8.2 shows the proportions of males and females by marital status from ages 15 to 49 by single years. The data from which these graphs are generated are set out in Appendix 2, Table A2.33. There are a number of interesting features about these graphs. Firstly, the proportions of females married increases quite rapidly from age 15, and particularly after the age of 17. For males, the proportions married do not start to increase until they are in their early twenties. Secondly, the Census reported that there was a fairly large proportion of females in their forties who have never married; by age 49 this was 12.4 per cent. It is less common for males of that age not to have been married (just 7.4 per cent).

The 2014 Census thematic report on Fertility and Nuptiality (Department of Population, 2016d) notes that a high proportion of women in Myanmar remain single. Just under 12 per cent of women aged 50-54 were reported as never married in the 2014 Census. In 1983, only 5.9 per cent of women that age had never married.

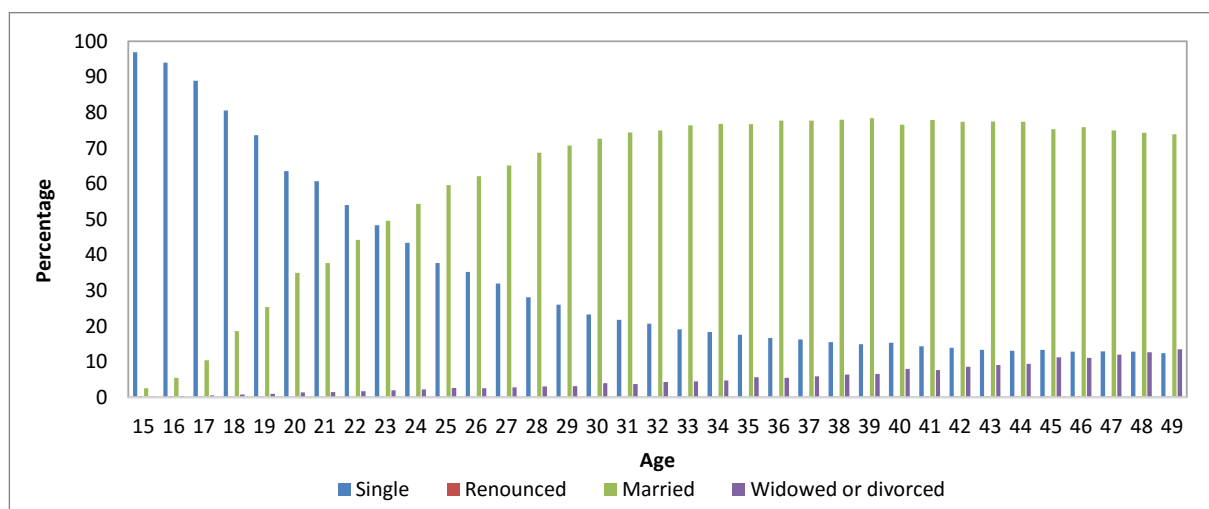
Figure 8.2

Percentage of population aged 15-49 by marital status by sex by age, 2014 Census

a) Male



b) Female



A similar increase in the proportion of women never marrying has occurred in many East and South-East Asian countries and has been attributed to several reasons. The first is the collapse of the arranged marriage system along with the absence of alternative ways to meet and court potential marriage partners (Jones, 2007). The 2004 Family and Youth Survey asked youth who should make the decision about a marriage partner (Department of Population and UNFPA, 2009). Among male youth, two thirds (68 per cent) said that they themselves had made the decision, and 29 per cent said that their parents had, whereas females were evenly split both with a 48 per cent response.

The second reason, as Table 8.1 shows, is that high proportions of never married are more common among young women living in cities and towns. In addition, the Census showed that the proportions of males and females never married increased with level of education,

Chapter 8. Starting a family

culminating in half of males and females who had post-secondary school education being unmarried at age 29 (Figure 8.3). In urban Myanmar, almost 19 per cent of women in their early forties had never married. A marriage squeeze may be at work here; that is, there are too few suitable men for them to marry. In urban areas, there are many well-educated women and a low sex ratio as discussed in Chapters 2 and 7. Young urban women have fewer potential husbands; the numbers are even less if they, or their potential husbands, believe that the man should have the same or higher level of education as the woman.

Thirdly, the high proportion of never married is culturally supported in Myanmar, where there is both the tradition of nuns and religious lay people, and an acceptability of women remaining with their family of origin to care for ageing parents.

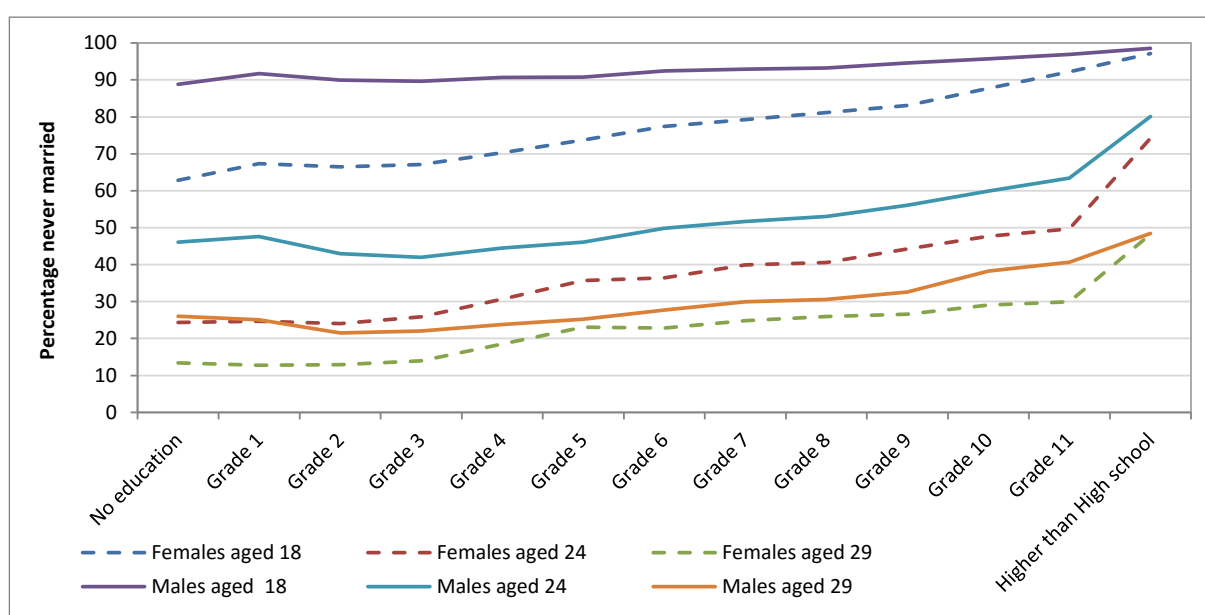
Table 8.1

Percentage of females never married by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Age group	Union	Urban	Rural
15-19	87.0	90.2	85.6
20-24	54.7	65.2	49.3
25-29	32.1	41.8	27.6
30-34	20.8	27.1	18.0
35-39	16.2	21.2	14.1
40-44	14.1	18.7	11.9
45-49	12.9	17.1	10.9
50-54	11.9	15.9	10.1

Figure 8.3

Percentage of persons never married by selected ages by sex by highest grade completed, 2014 Census



Chapter 8. Starting a family

Fourthly, economic factors are likely to influence this trend (Jones, 2007). Myanmar's economy has been stagnant for decades. Only very recently has it started to expand, but most employment in the government and private sector is either difficult to get into or is insecure. Section 8.3 shows that marriage and working outside of the home is still uncommon for married women in Myanmar. Potential marriage partners may choose to delay marriage or to never marry if it means relying on only the husband's income (Gender Equality Network, 2015).

8.1.3 Early marriage

There is a global movement to eliminate child marriages by encouraging the delay of first marriage until after the age of 18 - the age of majority in most parts of the world (UNFPA, 2012). Postponing marriage is beneficial for young women and for socioeconomic development. The greater responsibility that comes with marriage means that young women (and men) who marry in their teens or early twenties are less likely to continue their education and learn skills that will lead to decent wages and productive work. Older, better educated mothers are also more likely to have fewer children with a higher probability of survival. Very young brides are likely to have more high-risk pregnancies during adolescence. Furthermore, child marriage is a human rights issue; marriage should involve the free and full consent of both partners. Children, generally, do not have the maturity to give such consent.

As noted at the start of this chapter, the legal minimum age for marriage in Myanmar is 15. This means that according to the definition of a child being used in this report, there should be no child marriages in the country. But it has already been noted that from the information collected on relationship to the household head, the Census reported that 7,972 people aged 10-14 (0.2 per cent) were recorded as a 'spouse'. Moreover, using the international definition of a child as a person below the age of 18, cases of 'child' marriages clearly occur. As can be seen from Table 8.2, some 1.4 per cent of children aged 10-17 were reported as having ever been married in Myanmar, with this proportion being slightly higher in rural areas (1.6 per cent) than in urban areas (1.1 per cent) and generally higher for females (2.3 per cent) than for males (0.6 per cent). There was little variation across States/Regions. The proportion ever-married was highest among females in rural Shan (3.7 per cent) and lowest among males in urban Kayah and Tanintharyi (0.3 per cent).

Table 8.2

Percentage of children aged 10-17 ever-married by sex, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014

Census

State/Region	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
UNION	1.4	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	2.3	1.8	2.4
Kachin	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.2	1.9
Kayah	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
Kayin	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.0	2.1	2.0
Chin	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.3	1.6
Sagaing	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.9	1.7	1.9
Tanintharyi	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.5	1.8
Bago	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.4	2.0	2.5
Magway	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.7	2.0
Mandalay	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.6	2.0
Mon	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.9	1.7	2.0
Rakhine	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Yangon	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	2.1	1.8	2.6
Shan	2.1	1.2	2.4	0.9	0.5	1.0	3.3	1.9	3.7
Ayeyawady	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.8	2.4	2.8
Nay Pyi Taw	1.7	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.7	2.0	2.9

Table 8.3 shows the proportions of youth aged 15-17 (that is, those under 18) and 15-19 who have ever-married (that is whose marital status in the Census was recorded as married, widowed or divorced/separated) for the Union and States/Regions. Early marriage is more common in rural areas than in urban areas and, of course, more common for females than males. Some 4.7 per cent of male adolescents aged 15-19 were reported as ever-married; 3.6 per cent in urban areas and 5.2 per cent in rural areas. Among adolescent females, almost three times the proportion (13.0 per cent) were ever-married; 9.8 per cent in urban areas and 14.4 per cent in rural areas. In urban areas, the proportion of adolescent females ever-married ranged from 7.1 per cent in Chin to 13.4 per cent in Ayeyawady, while in rural areas, the range was from 11.2 per cent in Sagaing to 19.5 per cent in Shan.

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Table 8.3

Percentage of adolescents ever-married by sex by age, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014

Census

Sex/State/ Region	Union		Rural		Urban	
	15-17	15-19	15-17	15-19	15-17	15-19
Male						
UNION	1.8	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.0	5.2
Kachin	1.3	3.0	1.0	2.4	1.4	3.3
Kayah	1.4	3.0	0.8	2.3	1.6	3.3
Kayin	1.7	4.1	1.6	4.5	1.7	4.0
Chin	1.5	3.5	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.7
Sagaing	1.7	4.6	1.3	3.9	1.8	4.8
Tanintharyi	1.3	3.3	1.0	2.8	1.3	3.5
Bago	1.8	5.1	1.5	4.4	1.9	5.3
Magway	1.9	4.9	1.5	3.9	1.9	5.1
Mandalay	1.7	4.6	1.2	3.5	2.0	5.4
Mon	1.5	4.0	1.3	3.3	1.6	4.3
Rakhine	1.4	4.1	1.6	3.7	1.4	4.1
Yangon	1.6	4.0	1.4	3.5	2.1	5.4
Shan	2.5	5.7	1.4	3.3	2.9	6.5
Ayeyawady	2.1	5.5	2.1	5.0	2.1	5.6
Nay Pyi Taw	2.0	5.3	1.6	4.0	2.2	6.0
Female						
UNION	6.4	13.0	4.7	9.8	7.1	14.4
Kachin	4.7	10.6	3.3	7.7	5.6	12.5
Kayah	4.7	10.4	4.1	7.8	4.9	11.3
Kayin	6.6	13.3	6.1	12.9	6.7	13.4
Chin	4.7	11.1	3.4	7.1	5.1	12.2
Sagaing	5.3	10.8	4.3	9.2	5.5	11.2
Tanintharyi	5.3	12.1	4.1	9.2	5.7	13.0
Bago	6.7	13.9	5.4	11.2	7.1	14.7
Magway	5.5	11.2	4.4	9.0	5.7	11.6
Mandalay	4.9	10.6	3.9	8.8	5.5	11.7
Mon	5.8	12.0	4.7	10.2	6.3	12.7
Rakhine	7.2	15.4	6.3	12.8	7.4	15.9
Yangon	5.4	10.8	4.5	9.1	7.3	15.0
Shan	9.3	17.4	5.1	10.6	10.6	19.5
Ayeyawady	8.1	16.1	6.5	13.4	8.4	16.6
Nay Pyi Taw	7.6	16.1	5.3	12.4	8.5	17.7

As might be expected the prevalence of adolescent marriage varied more at the District level. The 28 Districts where at least 14.8 per cent of female youth aged 15-19 were ever-married are listed at Table 8.4 in ranked order. The rates for all Districts for those aged 15-17 and 15-19 are given in Appendix 2, Table A2.34.

Table 8.4

Districts with the highest proportions of females aged 15-19 ever-married, 2014 Census

District	State/ Region	Percentage ever-married aged 15-19	District	State/Region	Percentage ever-married aged 15-19
Minesat	Shan	31.2	Hinthada	Ayeyawady	16.7
Minephyat	Shan	26.8	Kyaukme	Shan	16.7
Linkhe`	Shan	24.3	Kyaukpyu	Rakhine	16.2
Loilin	Shan	22.9	Pathein	Ayeyawady	16.1
Kunlon	Shan	22.4	Thayet	Magway	15.9
Kawthoung	Tanintharyi	21.8	Bawlakhe	Kayah	15.9
Thandwe	Rakhine	21.6	Pyay	Bago	15.7
Myawady	Kayin	20.9	Lashio	Shan	15.3
Kengtung	Shan	20.6	Taunggyi	Shan	15.3
Labutta	Ayeyawady	20.5	Myauk U	Rakhine	15.2
Tachileik	Shan	20.4	Laukine	Shan	15.2
Phyapon	Ayeyawady	18.3	Dekkhina (South)	Nay Pyi Taw	15.0
Thayawady	Bago	17.8	Makman	Shan	15.0
Ottara (North)	Nay Pyi Taw	17.4	South Yangon	Yangon	14.8

8.1.4 Average age at marriage

Using the proportions of single (never married) by age, an estimate of the average age at first marriage of those who will marry can be calculated. The singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) is an indicator devised and used with census data on marital status by age and sex. SMAM is derived by adding the years spent single up to age 50 minus those years single by people who have not married by age 50, and divided by the proportions of those never marrying by age 50 (Hajnal, 1953) (see Glossary of terms and definitions).

The Union level SMAM is 26.3 for males and 23.6 for females. Table 8.5 shows the variation in age at marriage across States/Regions ranked by the female SMAM. Among females, the estimated age at first marriage of those who will marry ranges from 22.2 in Ayeyawady to 25.2 in Yangon. Estimated SMAM for males ranges from 25.0 (again in Ayeyawady) to 28.3 in Kachin.

Age at marriage has been increasing in Myanmar. The SMAM derived from the 1983 census was 24.7 for males and 22.4 for females. These were 1.6 and 1.2 years younger, respectively, than those estimated from the 2014 Census data.

The 2004 Family and Youth Survey asked a national sample of youth about the ideal age for males and females to marry (Department of Population and UNFPA, 2009). Table 8.6 shows that the ideal ages reported in that survey were a little lower for females in urban areas than the actual ages derived from the 2014 Census and much lower for males in both urban and rural areas.

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Table 8.5

Singulate mean age at marriage by sex, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/Region/Area	Male	Female
UNION	26.3	23.6
Urban	27.5	24.9
Rural	25.7	23.0
Ayeyawady	25.0	22.2
Rakhine	25.4	22.4
Shan	26.1	22.6
Chin	25.7	22.7
Bago	25.5	22.8
Kayin	26.2	22.8
Nay Pyi Taw	25.9	23.0
Tanintharyi	27.2	23.6
Mon	26.6	23.7
Kayah	27.0	23.9
Kachin	28.3	23.9
Magway	25.8	24.0
Sagaing	26.2	24.2
Mandalay	26.5	24.4
Yangon	27.4	25.2

Table 8.6

Mean ideal age for marriage for 15-24 year olds, 2004 Family and Youth Survey

Reported by:	Mean ideal age for marriage	
	Male	Female
Female		
Union	24.4	23.6
Urban	25.4	24.3
Rural	24.0	23.3
Male		
Union	24.2	22.6
Urban	24.8	23.1
Rural	23.9	22.4

Source: Department of Population and UNFPA 2009, pp 41-42.

8.1.5 Characteristics of the young married

Around the world, child marriages are more prevalent in rural than in urban areas and among the poorest and least educated (UNFPA, 2012). The higher rates of ever-married adolescents aged 15-17 in rural Myanmar were shown at Table 8.3. More than 30 per cent of 18 year old females who had not completed primary school were married, compared to 20 per cent of those who had attended lower secondary (middle) school (Grade 9) (Figure 8.3).

Youth, who at the time of the Census were currently married, were more likely to be living in their own household as head or spouse of head, compared to unmarried youth (Table 8.7). However, the majority of currently married youth aged 15-19 live with parents or parents-in-

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laws. Whereas a fifth of never married youth live in households headed by other relatives or non-relatives, this was true of about 11 per cent of 15-19 years old who were married and even fewer older married youth.

Table 8.7

Percentage of youth by marital status by relationship to head of household by sex by age, 2014

Census

Sex/Age group	Currently married				Never married			
	Total persons (=100%)	Head or spouse of head	Son/daughter or son/daughter-in-law	Other relative or non-relative	Total persons (=100%)	Head or spouse of head	Son/daughter or son/daughter-in-law	Other relative or non-relative
Male								
15-19	96,523	25.5	63.0	11.4	1,938,008	0.6	77.1	22.3
20-24	603,031	40.6	50.2	9.2	1,188,335	2.1	74.3	23.6
25-29	1,097,434	56.7	36.4	6.9	647,790	4.5	72.2	23.2
15-24	699,554	38.5	52.0	9.5	3,126,343	1.2	76.1	22.8
15-29	1,796,988	49.6	42.5	7.9	3,774,133	1.8	75.4	22.8
Female								
15-19	281,621	31.8	58.1	10.2	1,924,625	0.6	76.2	23.2
20-24	951,788	46.8	45.5	7.8	1,124,097	1.7	73.7	24.6
25-29	1,368,316	60.6	33.6	5.8	632,556	3.6	73.5	22.9
15-24	1,233,409	43.3	48.3	8.3	3,048,722	1.0	75.2	23.8
15-29	2,601,725	52.4	40.6	7.0	3,681,278	1.4	74.9	23.6

Table 8.8 shows the differences in the wealth index profile among married and unmarried youth by sex and age.

For the never married (single), the highest proportions are in the highest wealth quintile and the lowest proportions are in the lowest quintile regardless of age and sex, though the gradient increases with age such that almost a third of never married young women aged 25-29 (32.1 per cent) are in the highest quintile while only 9.3 per cent are in the lowest quintile. For the ever-married (those married, widowed, or divorced), the reverse is the case with higher proportions of both male and female youth belonging to the lowest household wealth quintile though the profile gradients are less pronounced.

See Appendix 3 for a description of the wealth index.

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Table 8.8

Percentage of never married and ever-married youth by sex by age by wealth index quintile, 2014

Census

Marital status	Sex	Age group	Wealth quintile					Total
			Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Never married	Both sexes	15-19	17.6	19.6	20.7	20.8	21.3	3,862,633
		20-24	12.6	16.7	20.1	22.5	28.1	2,312,432
		25-29	10.6	15.6	20.2	23.4	30.3	1,280,346
		Total	14.9	18.0	20.4	21.8	24.9	7,455,411
	Male	15-19	18.1	19.7	20.7	20.7	20.8	1,938,008
		20-24	13.7	17.2	20.4	22.5	26.2	1,188,335
		25-29	11.8	16.2	20.3	23.2	28.5	647,790
		Total	15.7	18.3	20.5	21.7	23.8	3,774,133
	Female	15-19	17.1	19.5	20.7	20.8	21.9	1,924,625
		20-24	11.4	16.2	19.8	22.6	30.0	1,124,097
		25-29	9.3	15.0	20.0	23.6	32.1	632,556
		Total	14.0	17.7	20.3	21.8	26.1	3,681,278
Ever-married	Both sexes	15-19	28.1	21.9	20.0	18.1	12.0	396,055
		20-24	26.1	20.8	19.0	18.7	15.4	1,609,694
		25-29	24.8	20.7	18.3	18.5	17.7	2,554,053
		Total	25.6	20.8	18.7	18.5	16.4	4,559,802
	Male	15-19	25.6	22.0	20.9	19.0	12.4	101,663
		20-24	25.5	20.9	19.4	19.3	15.0	620,200
		25-29	24.9	20.7	18.4	18.6	17.4	1,126,004
		Total	25.2	20.8	18.8	18.9	16.3	1,847,867
	Female	15-19	28.9	21.9	19.6	17.7	11.8	294,392
		20-24	26.5	20.8	18.7	18.4	15.6	989,494
		25-29	24.7	20.7	18.2	18.4	18.0	1,428,049
		Total	25.8	20.9	18.6	18.3	16.4	2,711,935
Total (Never married + ever-married)	Both sexes	15-19	18.6	19.8	20.6	20.5	20.5	4,258,688
		20-24	18.1	18.4	19.7	21.0	22.9	3,922,126
		25-29	20.1	19.0	18.9	20.1	21.9	3,834,399
		Total	18.9	19.1	19.8	20.5	21.7	12,015,213
	Male	15-19	18.5	19.8	20.7	20.7	20.4	2,039,671
		20-24	17.8	18.4	20.1	21.4	22.4	1,808,535
		25-29	20.2	19.1	19.1	20.3	21.4	1,773,794
		Total	18.8	19.1	20.0	20.8	21.3	5,622,000
	Female	15-19	18.7	19.8	20.6	20.4	20.5	2,219,017
		20-24	18.5	18.4	19.3	20.6	23.3	2,113,591
		25-29	20.0	18.9	18.8	20.0	22.3	2,060,605
		Total	19.0	19.1	19.6	20.3	22.0	6,393,213

8.2 Teenage fertility

Teenage fertility is an issue of international concern. The 2014 Census data reveals that, at the Union level, the fertility rate of females aged 15-19 was 33 births per 1,000 women. Figure 8.4 shows that the rate was much lower in urban areas (22) than in rural areas (38) and among States/Regions the level ranged from a low of 21 in Yangon Region to a high of 59 in Shan State, almost three times higher.

Figure 8.4

Adolescent fertility rate (15-19 years), urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

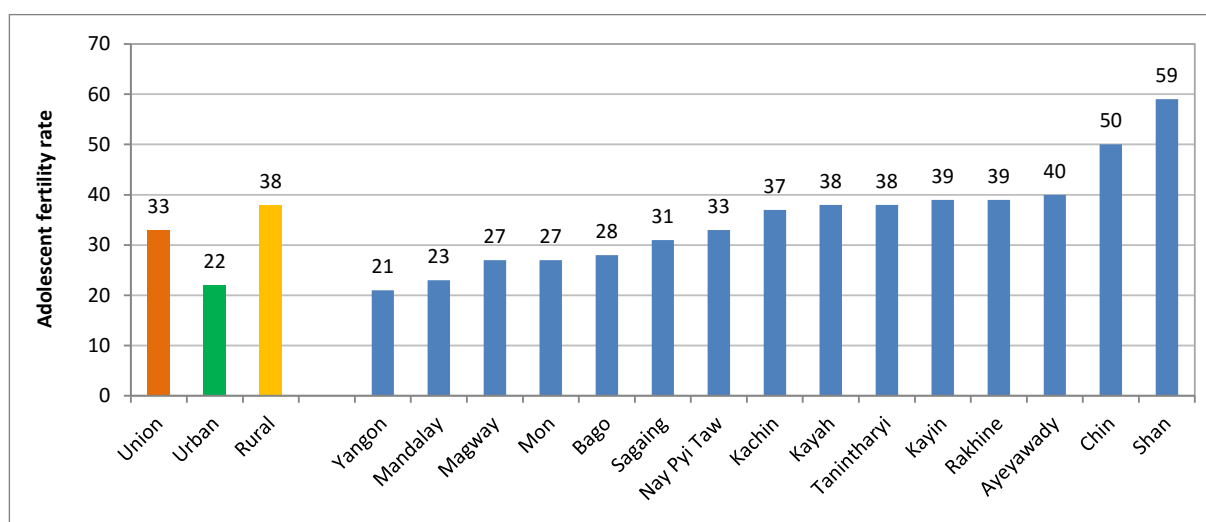
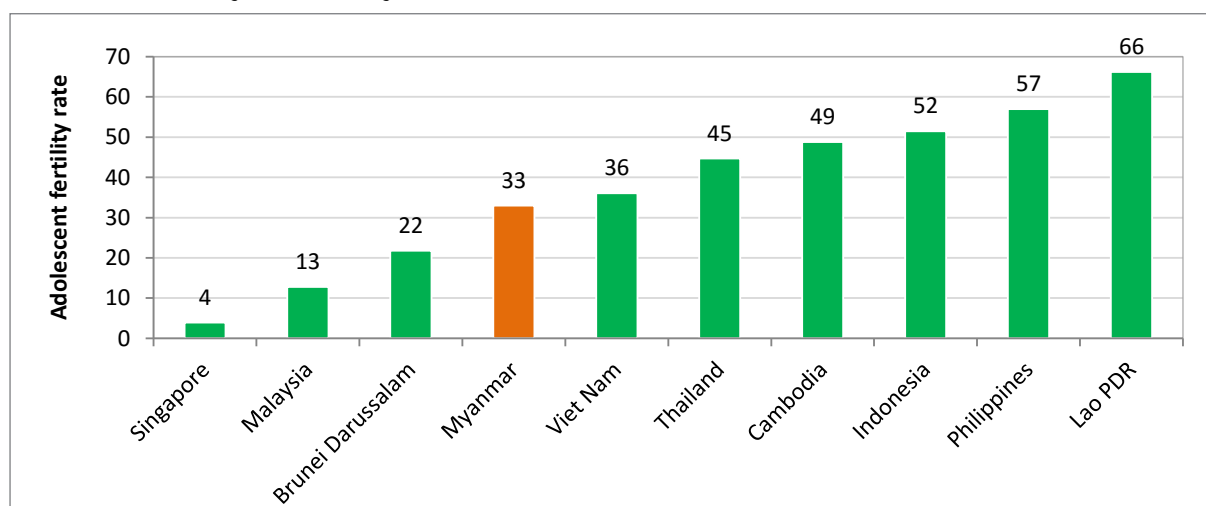


Figure 8.5

Adolescent fertility rates for Myanmar and other ASEAN countries



Source: ESCAP Statistical Database for countries other than Myanmar derived from the United Nations Population Division 2015 Population Prospects.

Figure 8.5 shows that, compared to other ASEAN countries, Myanmar has a relatively low adolescent fertility rate, although it should be noted that the rates for other countries have been derived from population projections and assumptions about fertility trends.

8.3 Managing marriage, children and work for young women

To explore why young women leave the labour force, Table 8.9 shows their main economic activity by whether they were single (never married), married without children or married with one or more children. The differences are stark. Never married women have a high labour force participation rate, especially after they finish their education. At the time of the Census, nearly four out of five never married women aged 25-29 were in the labour force in both rural and urban areas. This was almost as high as the labour force participation rates for young men of that age. The percentage reported to be doing household work in urban areas ranged from only 12.7 per cent for those aged 15-19 to 15.7 per cent for those aged 25-29 and from 15.8 per cent for those aged 15-19 to 17.2 per cent for those aged 25-29 in rural areas.

Being a full-time student is uncommon among young ever-married women, and particularly so if they have children. Women, seemingly, prefer to wait until they finish their education before they marry least their marriage interrupts their studies. The timing of these events cannot, however, be specifically determined from the Census.

Table 8.9

Percentage of female youth who are never married, ever-married with and without children by age by main economic activity, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Marital status/ Age	Urban					Rural				
	Total	In labour force	Full-time student	Household work	Other	Total	In labour force	Full-time student	Household work	Other
Never married										
15-19	592,372	32.6	50.4	12.7	4.3	1,332,415	47.7	31.8	15.8	4.8
20-24	424,418	66.7	13.7	15.1	4.5	699,758	71.0	6.8	17.5	4.7
25-29	249,084	78.2	1.9	15.7	4.2	383,580	77.3	0.8	17.2	4.6
Ever-married, no children										
15-19	49,835	36.4	7.4	51.7	4.5	155,920	53.1	2.8	40.0	4.1
20-24	113,098	44.9	2.7	48.9	3.5	270,939	55.2	0.9	40.3	3.6
25-29	102,676	52.1	0.8	43.8	3.3	182,325	57.6	0.4	38.5	3.5
Ever-married, with 1 or more children										
15-19	18,249	24.1	3.8	68.3	3.8	70,388	46.2	1.1	49.9	2.8
20-24	137,353	28.8	1.1	67.4	2.7	468,104	46.6	0.3	50.8	2.3
25-29	281,178	35.5	0.5	61.7	2.4	861,870	48.7	0.2	49.1	2.0

The largest withdrawal from the labour force occurs after marriage. Married women in their twenties with no children have labour force participation rates that are at least 20 percentage points lower than their unmarried peers. Their labour force participation rates are between 45 and 52 per cent in urban areas and 55 and 58 per cent in rural areas. Young married women with children have even lower labour force participation rates: about a third in urban areas and just less than a half in rural areas.

The low labour force participation among young married women, even those without children, has a firm social and cultural foundation. A qualitative study on gender found that women of all backgrounds expressed the belief that women should not be, or should be discouraged from, working after marriage (Gender Equality Network, 2015). The ideal is that the husband

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should be able to support the family through his hard work and greater abilities. The wife's job is to maintain the house and other domestic responsibilities. It is acceptable for a wife to work if it is considered necessary, for example to earn extra money for the family, but it is considered an exception and not a desirable or permanent arrangement. Furthermore, work choices for married women are constrained because women need to conform to gender roles regarding relations with men and positions of responsibility and leadership.

The 2004 Family and Youth Survey asked a national sample of youth if married women should work outside of the home (Department of Population and UNFPA, 2006). The majority of young men and women in rural areas opposed it, as did over 45 per cent of those in urban areas (Table 8.10). Only about a quarter expressed outright approval, and 14 to 22 per cent said 'it depends'. Young urban women were the exception: over a third (35 per cent) approved of married women working outside of the home.

Table 8.10

Opinion of youth aged 15-24 regarding married women working outside the home for pay

	Union		Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	23.0	27.9	26.6	34.9	21.7	25.3
It 'depends on ...'	22.0	14.0	27.6	17.5	20.0	12.8
No	54.9	58.0	45.7	47.5	58.1	61.7
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number sampled	5,612	6,830	1,437	1,803	4,175	5,027

Source: Department of Population and UNFPA, Family and Youth Survey 2004 Country Report, 2006, Table 5.8, p 68.

8.4 Summary

Like many South-East Asian countries, age at marriage is increasing in Myanmar. Most youth in their early twenties are not married: 54.7 per cent of females and 67 per cent of males aged 20-24 have never been married. The singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM), which represents the average age at marriage for people who will marry by age 50 if current marriage rates persist, is 23.6 for females and 26.3 for males. These were 1.2 and 1.6 years later than recorded in the 1983 census. Urban youth marry later than rural youth and, for both sexes, the higher the completed level of education, the less likely a youth is to have been married.

In recent decades an increasing proportion of women have not married at all. The 2014 Census reported that 27 per cent of urban women and 18 per cent of rural women aged 30 to 34 had never married. This phenomenon has occurred in other Asian countries and has been attributed to several cultural and economic changes which has made finding a marriage partner more difficult and increased the economic risks of marrying. Regardless of educational attainment, young women who are married but without children have a lower labour force participation rate than never married women; those who are married and have one or more children have the lowest labour force participation rates of all.

Despite the trend towards later marriage, child marriage and adolescent childbearing is still common in parts of Myanmar. Six per cent of girls aged 15-17 have been married. Girl child marriage is most common in Shan (9.3 per cent), Ayeyawady (8.1 per cent) and Nay Pyi Taw (7.6 per cent). There are 28 Districts (12 of them in Shan) where at least 14.8 per cent of girls aged 15-19 have been married. Ninety per cent of these young ever-married girls are living in a household headed by themselves or their husband (32 per cent) or with a parent or parent-in-law (58 per cent). They are much more likely to be living in a household in the lowest wealth index quintile than their unmarried peers.

Because child marriage is low and childbearing outside of marriage very rare, the adolescent fertility rate is low: 33 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19. The rates are highest in Shan and Chin.

Chapter 9. Youth on the move

9.1 Introduction

Youth are the most mobile members of the community. They move in search of education and employment opportunities not available in the Townships and Districts where they were born. During their twenties is also the time of life when many people marry and start a family, prompting a move for affordable living arrangements and more permanent employment.

The 2014 Census thematic report on Migration and Urbanization (Department of Population, 2016c) found that, on average, migrants to urban areas were better off than non-migrants in those communities. They were more likely to be employed and to live in better quality housing. In most cases, they had completed a higher level of education.

This report will investigate this trend with a focus on youth. While the full extent of youth migration cannot be measured for a number of reasons (see Section 9.1.2 below), young migrants can be identified, and their characteristics and their reasons for migrating can be described.

9.1.1 Youth migration, national development and policies

Young people are better educated, have higher workforce participation rates and are relatively less unencumbered with other responsibilities than older adults. Consequently, they can make an enormous contribution to the national economy. Facilitating the free and safe movement of young people for employment has become an economic policy priority for most developing economies, including Myanmar (World Bank, 2006, 2014).

Over the last few years, the Ministry of Labour has adopted a multi-faceted strategy to address the twin challenges of employment and migration (World Bank, 2014). It has opened employment centres across the country to assist youth and the unemployed population to access both domestic and overseas job markets, and to register migrant workers who work in neighbouring Thailand - a phenomenon previously regarded as an illegal activity subject to heavy fines and punishment by law. Vocational education to better prepare youth who have not completed secondary school for the modern economy is a focus of planned reforms by the Ministry of Education (Tanaka *et al*, 2015).

Migration, both internal and international, also provides an important pathway to adulthood for youth. Migration enables young people to apply their education and early life experiences to determine where they can have the best future. Analysis of international patterns of the timing of migrations has found that it is closely related to the ages of other transitions: leaving school, starting employment and marriage (Bernard *et al*, 2014).

9.1.2 Concepts and definitions for internal migration

The 2014 Census asked eight questions in the conventional household questionnaire from which a great deal of information about residential mobility within Myanmar can be derived (see Appendix 1). The first question (Q11) asked where each person was born. The name of the Township was recorded, but in order to determine the urban or rural status of the place

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of birth the enumerator also ascertained whether the birthplace within the Township was a ward (indicating an urban locality) or a village tract (indicating a rural settlement). This was recorded at Q12. The Township and urban/rural classification of the person's place of usual residence was similarly recorded at Q13 and Q14 where usual residence was defined as where the person had lived for six months or more or intended to stay for six months.

Those who had moved were asked in Q15 how many years they had lived in their current Township, and Q16 asked the person why they had moved to their current usual residence. A move from one house to another within the same Township was not considered as a move for migration purposes. The responses to the reason for move question were coded as:

- Employment/in search of employment
- Education
- Marriage
- Followed family
- Conflict
- Did not move
- Other.

In Q17 and Q18, the Township where they previously usually lived and its urban/rural classification was recorded.

These questions capture the complexities when analyzing migration. In particular, migrants can be defined as those moving to their current place of residence over any interval from just after birth to a period of one year before the Census. This is valuable for studying youth migration. The conventional method of defining a 'recent migrant' is anyone who changed their place of usual residence in the five-year period prior to the Census. However, five years is a long time in the life of a 15-year old, so in this chapter migrations in both the previous five years and one year before the Census are used to explore recent internal migration trends.

The migration questions, however, have two main limitations common with migration data from all population censuses generally. Firstly, (as noted above) only residential movement between Townships is recorded as a migration. Moving, for example, from a village tract to the largest town within the same Township was not recorded. Secondly, only two moves at most are captured – the move from place of birth to previous usual residence, and then to current residence. Thus persons who may often move between their place of birth (or family home) and other locations for a period of more than six months at a time (frequent migrants) were not recorded.

A further limitation is that the 2014 Census only recorded migration information for people living in conventional households. Since youth have the highest probability of living in an institution (as students for example) and since, in most cases, being in an institution involved a move from a former residence, the total amount of youth migration is underestimated. Despite these limitations, the Census provides a unique insight into a behaviour which is becoming a more common and significant part of Myanmar's youth transition to adulthood.

9.1.3 Concepts and definitions for international outmigration

Respondents in conventional households were asked if a former household member was living abroad. This was followed by a question about that member's relationship to the head of household, and the migrant's current age, year of departure and current country of residence (see Q40 at Appendix 1).

The total number of Myanmar people reported as living abroad is considered to be a significant underestimate for several reasons (Department of Population, 2017c):

- Householders may have been reluctant to report people who had travelled abroad without documentation.
- The entire household may have moved abroad, leaving no one to report them as migrants.
- The household respondents may have been unaware that a former household member was living abroad or did not consider the migrant to be a former member of their household.
- The migrant's former household may no longer have existed as an entity.
- The migrant had been living in an institution prior to travelling abroad and was therefore not reported.

Thus the extent of youth international migration is also underestimated from the data collected in the Census.

9.2 Internal migration of youth

This section examines youth migration within Myanmar using two measures. The first is lifetime migration, particularly between States/Regions. This is the most stable measure of migration, enabling migrants to be compared to those who have remained at their place of birth. The frequency of migration and the age at which people moved is measured through the proportion of youth who have changed their usual residence to a new Township in the more recent past (recent migration).

9.2.1 Lifetime migration

Figure 9.1 shows the percentage of children and youth (in conventional households) who were reported in the Census as lifetime migrants by type of move. By age 29 about a quarter of both males and females had moved away from their Township of birth. Somewhat over half of the moves were to another State/Region (see also Appendix 2, Table A2.35). Females in their late teens and early twenties were more likely than males to move, particularly to another State/Region. However, by their late twenties, males were slightly more likely to be lifetime migrants.

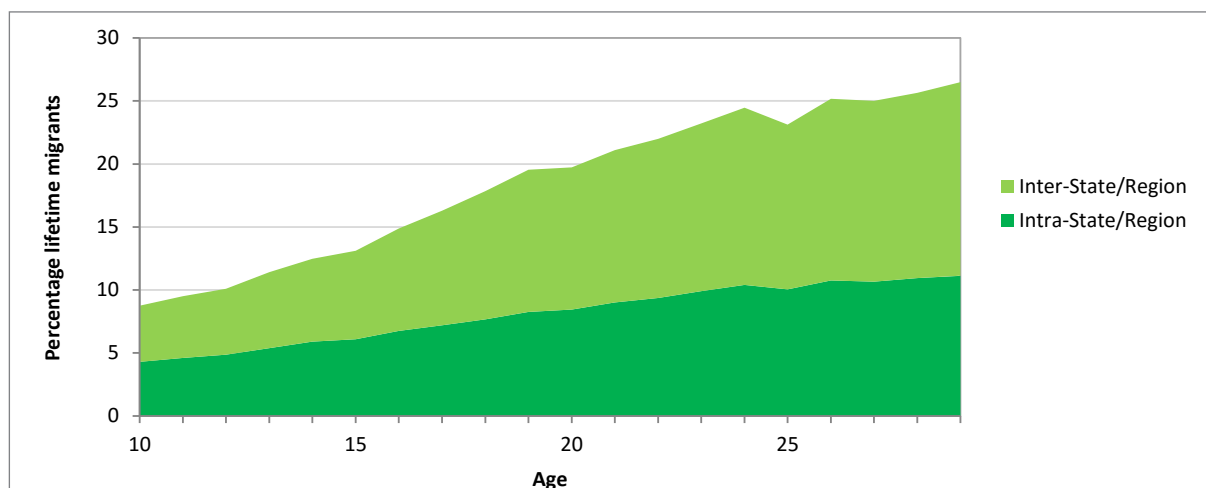
Among all youth aged 15-24 living in conventional households, 19.3 per cent were living in a Township that was not the one in which they were born (Figure 9.2). Altogether, more than half (57 per cent) of these youth had moved to another State/Region. But the ratio of inter-State to intra-State moves varies across the country. Appendix 2, Table A2.36 presents the numbers of male and female youth who were lifetime migrants by State/Region of birth and whether the move was within the same State/Region or to another.

Figure 9.1

Percentage of lifetime migrants among children and youth by sex by age by type of move, 2014

Census

a) Male



b) Female

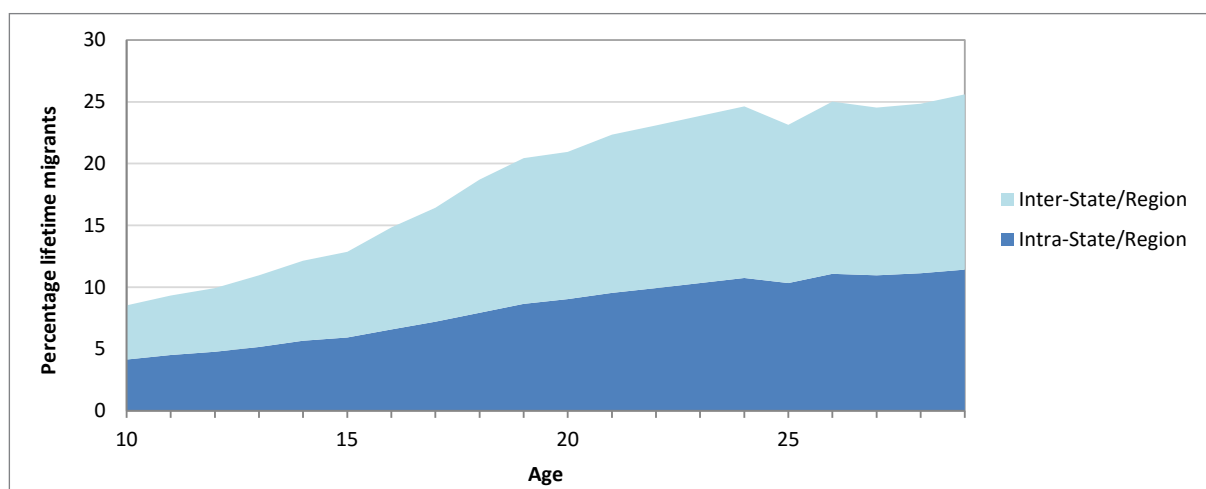


Figure 9.2 shows that youth born in the central part of the country, including for example Bago and Magway, known for its dry, hot climate and poor agricultural productivity, are proportionately, more likely than others to move to another State/Region. In addition, the Figure presents the States/Regions in the order of the increasing proportion of intra-State/Region moves, and shows that young people from the more prosperous States/Regions are more likely to make such moves. The most extreme example is Yangon; one quarter of youth born in Yangon have moved to another Township within Yangon. Youth migrants whose birthplace is Yangon make up 19 per cent of all youth who are lifetime migrants.

Almost half of youth who had moved inter-State/Region, had moved to Yangon (Figure 9.3). Mandalay, which contains the country's second largest city, was the second most common destination, but was home to only 12 per cent of youth who had moved inter-State/Region since birth.

Figure 9.2

Percentage of lifetime migrants among youth aged 15-24 by State/Region of birth by type of move, 2014 Census

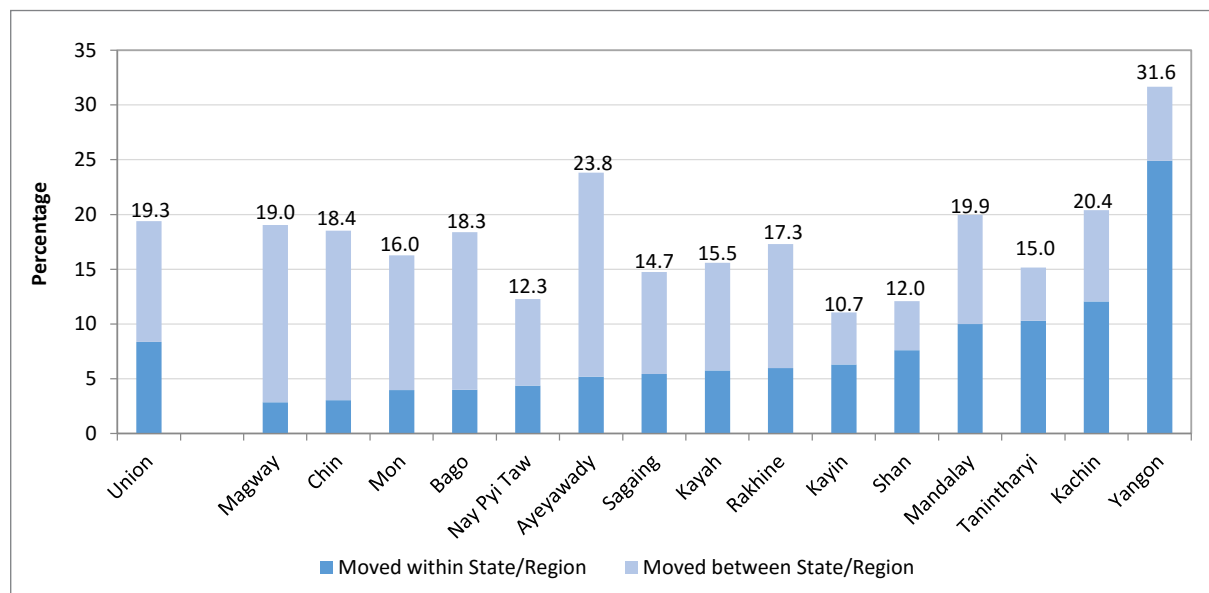
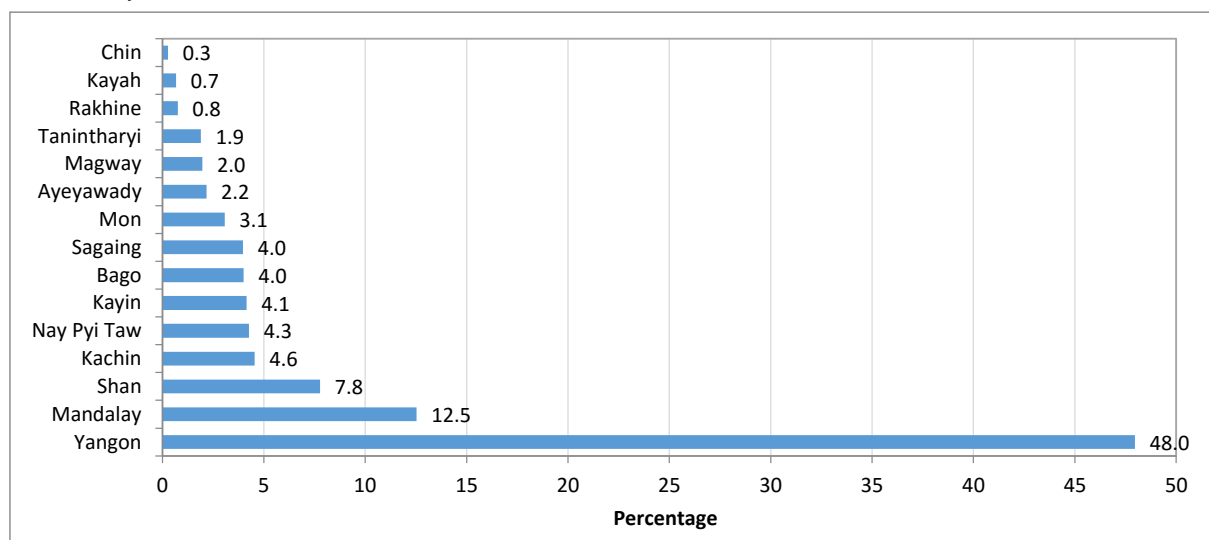


Figure 9.3

Percentage distribution of lifetime inter-State/Region migrants aged 15-24 by State/Region of residence, 2014 Census



Yangon is the prime destination for the nearest, southern, States/Regions of Ayeyawady, Rakhine, Tanintharyi, Bago, Mon and Magway (Table 9.1). Youth born in the more northerly Sagaing were more likely to move to neighbouring Mandalay, while those born in Chin were, in turn, more likely to move to neighbouring Sagaing. Youth born in Kayah were most likely to move to Shan. The remainder of the States/Regions were themselves destinations for some migrants; although one quarter to one-third of inter-State/Region migrants from these States/Regions had moved to Yangon, while other migrants were dispersed across the country.

Table 9.1

Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who were lifetime inter-State/Region migrants by State/Region of birth by State/Region of usual residence, 2014 Census

State/Region of usual residence	State/Region of birth															
	Total	Ayeyawady	Rakhine	Tanintharyi	Bago	Mon	Magway	Sagaing	Chin	Kayah	Kachin	Kayin	Mandalay	Shan	Nay Pyi Taw	Yangon
Yangon	48.0	80.7	73.7	58.4	56.0	40.9	39.5	16.9	21.7	18.9	23.4	30.0	31.9	29.4	30.3	19.3
Mandalay	12.5	2.2	3.0	4.7	5.0	3.0	24.1	43.1	4.5	10.0	27.4	4.5	5.4	31.6	20.4	11.7
Shan	7.8	1.6	2.5	2.0	4.1	2.0	9.7	8.1	2.8	43.2	13.4	3.7	26.5	6.3	16.4	7.1
Kachin	4.6	0.7	4.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	3.2	20.2	3.3	1.9	5.7	1.7	6.6	8.9	2.9	2.9
Nay Pyi Taw	4.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	5.1	1.5	5.7	1.9	0.9	3.9	2.3	2.5	7.7	3.8	6.0	12.6
Kayin	4.1	1.8	1.1	4.4	9.2	33.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	2.6	1.0	7.6	1.1	1.5	2.1	6.0
Bago	4.0	3.0	2.6	4.1	2.5	4.5	4.7	1.3	1.1	5.1	2.5	14.9	4.0	3.5	10.6	11.8
Sagaing	4.0	0.5	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.7	5.6	3.4	51.4	1.7	15.7	1.9	9.2	3.6	2.7	2.6
Mon	3.1	2.9	1.1	10.1	7.3	2.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.1	23.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	6.6
Tanintharyi	2.2	1.6	2.5	3.4	2.6	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.7	1.0	2.2	1.2	9.2
Ayeyawady	2.0	0.7	1.2	1.3	2.3	0.8	2.3	2.2	7.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	3.1	2.1	3.7	2.8
Magway	1.9	1.9	1.6	5.0	2.6	7.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	3.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	5.0
Rakhine	0.8	0.7	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.7
Kayah	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	6.2	0.4	1.6	1.5	4.7	1.0	0.5
Chin	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

In Myanmar, young people from urban areas are more likely to move between States/Regions than young people from rural areas. As shown in Table 9.2, over half of youth who have undertaken inter-State/Region lifetime migration were born in an urban area and mostly moved to an urban area. This is a large percentage against the backdrop that only 30 per cent of Myanmar's population live in urban areas. Higher levels of education and better economic positions are probably two factors that enable the greater mobility of urban youth. In all States/Regions, more than half of youth who migrated during their lifetime moved to an urban area. Table 9.3 ranks the States/Regions in the order of the proportion of urban-urban moves. It was only those born in Kayah and Nay Pyi Taw that reported less than 60 per cent of migrating youth moving to an urban area.

Table 9.2

Percentage distribution of flow of youth lifetime inter-State/Region migrants between urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Current usual resident	Birthplace		Total
	Urban	Rural	
UNION	51.6	48.4	100.0
Urban	43.3	25.5	68.8
Rural	8.3	22.8	31.2

Table 9.3

Percentage distribution of flows of youth lifetime inter-State/Region migrants from urban and rural areas by State/Region of birth, 2014 Census

State/Region of birth	Total lifetime inter-State migrants (number= 100%)	Migration flow (percentage)*				Moved to an urban area (%)	Moved to a rural area (%)
		Urban-Urban	Rural-urban	Urban-rural	Rural-rural		
UNION	885,634	43.3	25.5	8.3	22.8	68.8	31.2
Tanintharyi	10,292	64.6	10.6	10.0	14.8	75.2	24.8
Shan	63,199	58.6	5.3	20.0	16.0	64.0	36.0
Kachin	41,713	57.9	11.8	11.7	18.7	69.6	30.4
Yangon	18,922	56.4	11.4	10.1	22.1	67.8	32.2
Mon	37,339	53.7	15.1	10.0	21.2	68.8	31.2
Rakhine	41,849	51.4	26.0	7.5	15.1	77.4	22.6
Kayin	8,528	45.8	16.1	10.3	27.8	61.9	38.1
Kayah	100,534	45.1	23.2	9.0	22.7	68.3	31.7
Mandalay	4,661	44.7	8.8	14.8	31.6	53.5	46.5
Nay Pyi Taw	12,312	40.7	18.2	10.0	31.2	58.9	41.1
Bago	123,250	40.5	24.0	8.2	27.2	64.5	35.5
Ayeyawady	217,526	39.4	33.9	5.7	21.0	73.4	26.6
Magway	109,013	35.6	34.8	6.0	23.7	70.3	29.7
Sagaing	82,643	34.4	29.4	6.0	30.2	63.8	36.2
Chin	13,853	29.6	38.5	4.7	27.2	68.1	31.9

*From birthplace to usual residence.

Notes: Percentages do not sum to 100 per cent because some persons whose birthplace or current usual residence could not be classified as urban or rural are not included. Migrants born outside of Myanmar are excluded.

Table 9.4 shows the type of area where youth lifetime inter-State/Region migrants were born. In Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw, at least 55 per cent of young migrants who had moved into the Region/Union Territory had come from an urban area. However, in all other States/Regions, a half or more of young migrants had moved from rural areas.

Table 9.4

Percentage distribution of flows of youth lifetime inter-State/Region migrants to the State/Region of usual residence, 2014 Census

Current usual residence	Total inter-State/Region migrants	Migration flow*					
		Urban - urban	Urban - rural	Moved from urban	Rural - urban	Rural - rural	Moved from rural
UNION	885,634	43.3	8.3	51.6	25.5	22.8	48.4
Kachin	40,417	32.7	14.0	46.7	17.4	35.9	53.3
Kayah	5,865	26.4	12.0	38.4	19.4	42.3	61.6
Kayin	36,802	38.0	11.8	49.8	19.0	31.2	50.2
Chin	2,453	34.7	5.9	40.6	17.5	41.9	59.4
Sagaing	35,279	29.8	9.7	39.4	21.5	39.1	60.6
Tanintharyi	16,728	27.0	21.2	48.2	9.8	42.0	51.8
Bago	35,605	30.9	17.0	47.9	10.4	41.8	52.1
Magway	17,505	29.6	16.0	45.6	10.6	43.7	54.4
Mandalay	109,878	40.2	7.0	47.1	29.7	23.2	52.9
Mon	27,262	26.9	16.4	43.3	12.0	44.7	56.7
Rakhine	6,700	29.9	19.3	49.2	8.7	42.1	50.8
Yangon	425,155	51.8	4.5	56.3	31.3	12.4	43.7
Shan	68,888	38.5	9.8	48.3	24.8	26.9	51.7
Ayeyawady	19,259	27.5	18.3	45.7	7.8	46.4	54.3
Nay Pyi Taw	37,838	45.1	11.8	56.8	20.0	23.2	43.2

*From birthplace to usual residence.

Notes: Percentages do not sum to 100 per cent because some persons whose birthplace or current usual residence could not be classified as urban or rural are not included. Migrants born outside of Myanmar are excluded.

To explore if young people who moved within Myanmar improved their economic circumstances, the economic conditions and educational qualifications of youth aged 15 to 24 who had moved inter-State/Region are compared with the total youth population. Because of the great disparities between urban and rural children and youth with respect to a healthy environment, education and employment described in previous chapters of this report, the comparisons are made between those youth born in urban areas and those born in rural areas.

Figure 9.4 summarizes the household wealth distribution of lifetime inter-State/Region migrants measured by a wealth index (described in Appendix 3). Three quarters of urban-born youth who had moved from one urban area to another (75.2 per cent) were in the highest wealth quintile - a proportion higher than for any other type of move. However, as with all of the information presented in this section, it is not possible to determine whether it is youth from better-off households who were more likely to move, thereby maintaining their higher wealth status after the move, or whether young people were able to improve their household wealth as a result of their migration. The details by sex and type of migration flow are presented in Appendix 2, Table A2.37.

Figure 9.4 also shows that not all moves are necessarily beneficial. Young people born in urban areas, who at the time of the Census were living in a rural area, were living in more disadvantaged circumstances than those who moved from one urban area to another (only

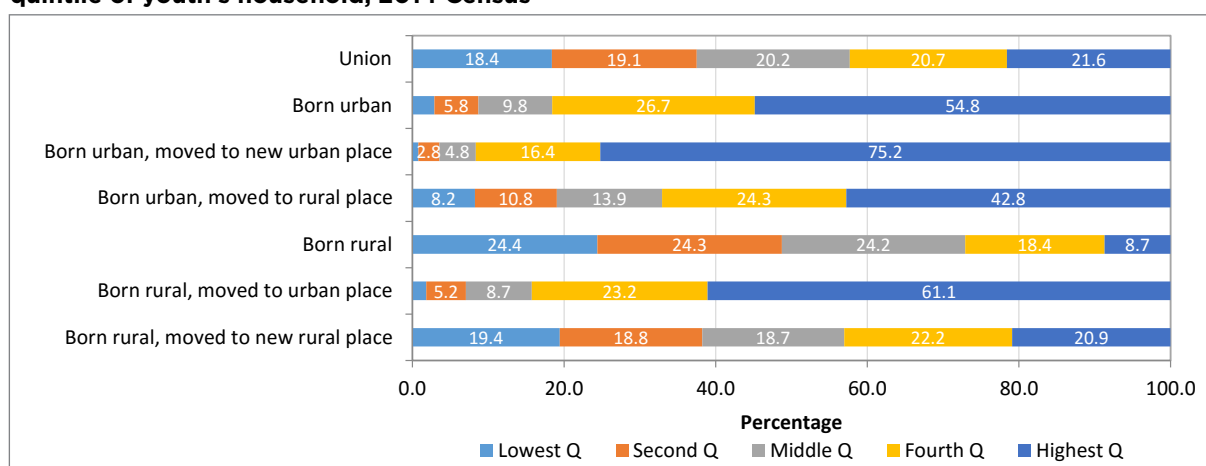
Chapter 9. Youth on the move

42.8 per cent were in the highest wealth quintile). However, these young people were still better off than rural-born migrant youth of whom only 8.7 per cent were in the highest quintile, and of whom almost half (48.7 per cent) were in the lower two quintiles. Urban to rural migrants appear to take their urban advantage with them when they move to a rural area.

But rural-born youth who had moved into an urban area improved their household wealth conditions greatly, comprising 61.1 per cent of the highest quintile. Those who had moved to another rural area also improved their wealth status making up 20.9 per cent of the highest quintile, compared with 8.7 per cent of the total rural-born youth.

Figure 9.4

Percentage of urban- and rural-born youth lifetime migrants by type of migration by wealth index quintile of youth's household, 2014 Census



Using different measures of comparison, Table 9.5 contrasts the experiences of urban- and rural-born youth who had moved from their birthplace to another State/Region by selected characteristics covering marital status, main economic activity, educational attainment, and industry of employment, and compares these with the characteristics of non-migrant youth. The results reinforce the benefits of migration for most young people. However, this should not detract from the fact, which cannot be explored using the Census data, that some young migrants experienced forced employment and trafficking (Rogovin, 2015).

As shown earlier in this report, urban youth are generally much better educated than rural youth. Table 9.5 shows that this is also the case for inter-State/Region migrant youth. Among urban-born migrants, the proportions of those with higher education attainment, both for migrants to urban and to rural areas in another State/Region (26.0 per cent and 15.3 per cent respectively), were two times higher than their rural-born peers (12.8 per cent and 6.7 per cent). At the other end of the educational scale, more than 30 per cent of rural-urban migrants and about 40 per cent of rural-rural migrants had only attended primary school compared with less than 20 per cent of migrants to urban areas and just over 22 per cent of migrants to rural areas by urban-born youth.

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Table 9.5

Percentage of urban- and rural-born youth lifetime inter-State/Region migrants by type of migration flow, and non-migrants, by selected characteristics, 2014 Census

	Urban-born youth migrants			Rural-born youth migrants		
	Non-migrant	Moved to an urban area	Moved to a rural area	Non-migrant	Moved to an urban area	Moved to a rural area
Total (=100%)	1,828,237	383,504	73,796	5,459,647	226,218	202,116
Marital status						
Ever-married	19.6	21.0	34.4	25.8	22.7	39.2
Main economic activity						
Employed	29.5	43.4	38.9	21.6	58.9	46.0
Own account worker	8.7	6.9	7.8	14.9	7.8	9.8
Contributing family worker	21.9	3.3	6.1	21.9	3.4	9.5
Sought work	7.4	5.3	5.4	6.0	3.4	4.0
Full-time student	30.6	22.0	18.8	16.0	10.9	9.3
Household work	14.1	14.5	18.4	14.6	12.4	17.1
Other (Did not seek work, Pensioner, Ill, other)	5.3	4.6	4.5	5.0	3.2	4.3
Highest education level attained						
No education	2.9	1.9	2.9	9.1	2.7	5.6
Some primary	9.1	9.3	11.6	17.4	14.3	20.4
Completed primary	7.0	9.1	10.6	19.0	15.8	19.1
Some lower secondary	15.3	16.2	19.0	21.6	22.7	22.3
Completed lower secondary	9.5	8.8	10.3	9.1	9.8	8.9
Some high school	15.6	12.9	14.9	9.0	10.7	9.0
Completed high school	17.5	15.8	15.4	8.0	11.2	8.0
Higher education	23.1	26.0	15.3	6.8	12.8	6.7
Industry of employment						
Agriculture	9.2	2.5	18.6	66.3	3.6	33.5
Mining	0.7	0.4	3.3	1.1	0.6	5.3
Manufacturing	16.0	21.0	20.2	6.7	27.0	17.6
Construction	12.0	10.7	10.8	3.5	13.3	10.2
Trade	18.7	16.9	10.4	3.9	14.3	6.9
Transport	6.8	4.8	4.5	1.7	4.4	3.1
Accommodation & food	8.8	11.7	6.2	1.8	13.9	4.8
Administration and professional	8.7	12.2	11.1	1.2	6.7	4.8
Education, health and social work	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1
Other service activities	4.1	4.6	3.4	2.5	4.1	3.2
Undifferentiated & not stated	12.0	12.7	9.6	10.2	11.0	9.6

Those youth who moved from an urban birthplace to another urban area are almost as likely to have not been married as urban-born non-migrants in an urban area. Those who were born in rural areas and who moved to an urban area have a similarly low proportion of ever-married (22.7 per cent) as urban-urban migrants. Youth who migrated to rural areas in another State/Region, whether they were urban- or rural-born, are much more likely to be married (34.4 per cent and 39.2 per cent) – even more likely than rural-born non-migrants (25.8 per cent). Though not shown in the Table, this is true for both males and females. It is likely, therefore, that many young people who move to rural areas are doing so for the purpose of marriage.

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Youth who are lifetime inter-State/Region migrants are much more likely to be employed compared to non-migrant youth. This is particularly striking for those who were born in rural areas. Only 21.6 per cent of rural-born non-migrants reported that they worked for government or a private employer, while 58.9 per cent of the rural-born who had moved to an urban area, and 46.0 per cent of those who had moved to another rural area, were so employed. A similar pattern, but less marked, is shown for the urban-born youth. In contrast, rural non-migrant youth are more likely to be working for a family business (21.9 per cent) or as an own account worker (14.9 per cent). Less than half the proportion of rural-born migrants were reported as full-time students compared with urban-born migrants (for both types of move).

The industries in which lifetime inter-State/Region migrants were working are indicative of the big changes that have occurred in youth's lives, especially for those migrants born in rural areas. Rural-born migrants - even those who moved to another rural area - are much less likely to be working in agriculture than the non-migrants they leave behind (a third compared with two thirds). They are, instead, much more likely to be working in other industries including manufacturing and construction and, if they moved to an urban area, aside from these two industries, trade and accommodation and food services are also common industries for these types of migrants. Urban-born migrants who move to another urban area are somewhat more likely to be working in manufacturing (21.0 per cent). However, a similar proportion of urban-born migrants who move to rural areas were working in agriculture (18.6 per cent), but in many other respects work in industries similar to their non-migrant peers.

9.2.2 Recent migration

Figure 9.5 shows the age-specific rates of migration over the period 12 months and five years prior to the Census for males and females aged 10-29 (see also Appendix 2, Table A2.38). A similar pattern of earlier, and higher levels of, migration of females as seen in lifetime migration (in Figure 9.1) is also shown here. Some 1.7 per cent of children (10-14) and 3.6 per cent of all youth (aged 15-29) had moved to a new Township in the 12 months prior to the Census, and 5.2 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively, had moved less than five years before the Census, suggesting that rates have been increasing annually. Table 9.6 shows the reasons given for the most recent moves in each of these periods.

The majority of recent migrant children (aged 10-14) were reported as moving with their family: 53.5 per cent of boys and 54.6 per cent of girls in the 12 months before the Census, and 67.2 per cent and 67.8 per cent, respectively, less than five years before the Census. But the prime reason that youth, particularly older recent migrants, move is to find employment; for males aged 20-24, 64.1 per cent of migrants who had moved less than one year prior to the Census and 58.4 per cent of migrants who had moved less than five years prior to the Census reported this as the reason for moving. For both males and females, a higher percentage of one-year moves were for employment compared to five-year moves (though the rates for females were lower than for males). This suggests that young people are making frequent moves until they find steady employment.

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Figure 9.5

Less than one- and less than five-year recent migration rates for youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, 2014 Census

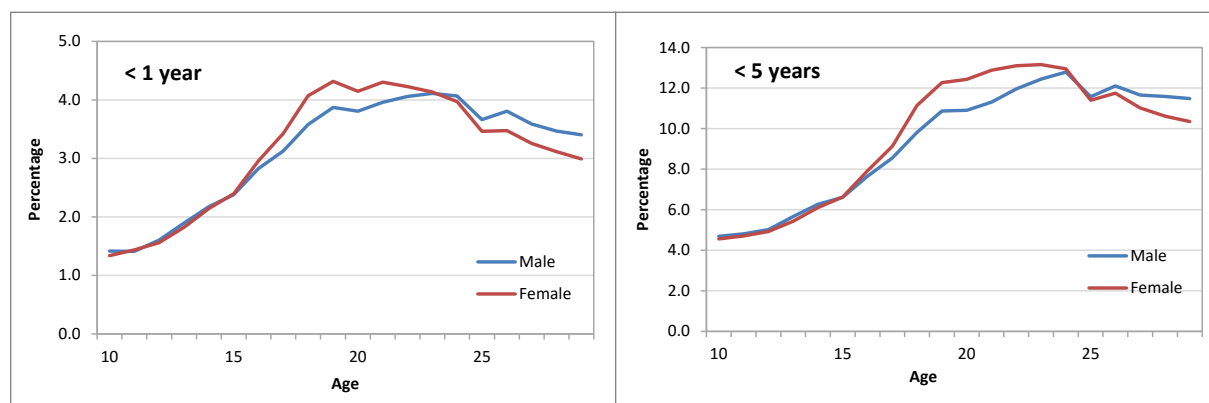


Table 9.6

Percentage of less than one-year and less than five-year migrants aged 10-29 by reason for move by sex and age, 2014 Census

Sex/Age	Total number of migrants (=100%)	Employment/searching for employment	Education	Marriage	Followed family	Conflict	Other	Not stated
Male								
< 1-year migration								
10-14	40,387	22.7	5.8	0.5	53.5	0.4	16.9	0.1
15-19	63,531	56.9	4.9	2.6	25.8	0.2	9.5	0.1
20-24	71,391	64.1	2.7	9.2	15.9	0.1	7.7	0.1
25-29	62,645	67.2	1.0	10.5	12.4	0.1	8.6	0.1
15-24	134,922	60.7	3.7	6.1	20.6	0.2	8.6	0.1
15-29	197,567	62.8	2.9	7.5	18.0	0.2	8.6	0.1
< 5-year migration								
10-14	125,851	15.2	7.4	0.6	67.2	0.9	8.6	0.1
15-19	175,436	47.6	6.3	2.2	37.4	0.5	5.9	0.1
20-24	212,285	58.4	3.0	11.8	21.3	0.3	5.0	0.1
25-29	205,117	62.3	1.0	16.5	14.5	0.3	5.3	0.1
15-24	387,721	53.5	4.5	7.5	28.6	0.4	5.4	0.1
15-29	592,838	56.5	3.3	10.6	23.7	0.4	5.4	0.1
Female								
< 1-year migration								
10-14	40,644	18.4	6.4	0.7	54.6	0.4	19.4	0.2
15-19	75,657	43.4	4.8	11.5	27.8	0.2	12.2	0.1
20-24	87,166	42.9	2.9	18.4	26.3	0.2	9.2	0.2
25-29	66,448	37.8	1.3	18.3	32.2	0.2	10.1	0.1
15-24	162,823	43.1	3.8	15.2	27.0	0.2	10.6	0.1
15-29	229,271	41.6	3.1	16.1	28.5	0.2	10.4	0.1
< 5-year migration								
10-14	126,140	12.6	8.0	0.7	67.8	0.9	9.9	0.1
15-19	207,645	37.4	6.4	10.6	37.2	0.5	7.7	0.1
20-24	270,794	37.9	3.0	23.7	29.2	0.3	5.8	0.1
25-29	225,609	34.4	1.1	24.8	33.4	0.4	5.7	0.1
15-24	478,439	37.7	4.5	18.0	32.6	0.4	6.6	0.1
15-29	704,048	36.7	3.4	20.2	32.9	0.4	6.3	0.1

9.3 International migration of youth

In total, 556,643 former household members aged 15-24 were reported in the 2014 Census to be living abroad who left Myanmar between 2010-2014, comprising 338,289 males and 218,354 females. Figure 9.6 shows the age distribution of the 1.4 million international emigrants between 2010 and 2014, by the age when they left. It shows that more males than females were reported to have moved abroad at every age. For both males and females, the ages 15-19 and 20-24 were the most common ages at departure. Table 9.7 shows that two-fifths (over 41 per cent) of recent international emigrants left Myanmar between the ages of 15-24.

The number of migrant youth currently living abroad (671,000) - is quite large, and is, in fact, likely to be even larger, as the number of people reported to be living abroad is generally considered to be an undercount for the reasons noted earlier. The 2014 Census enumerated 8.2 million youth living in conventional households in Myanmar, thus for every 100 youth resident in Myanmar, another eight were living in another country. In some States/Regions and Districts the ratio was much higher, suggesting that international youth migration has become a common occurrence in some areas.

Figure 9.6

Number of former household members living abroad who left Myanmar in 2010-2014 by sex by age at departure, 2014 Census

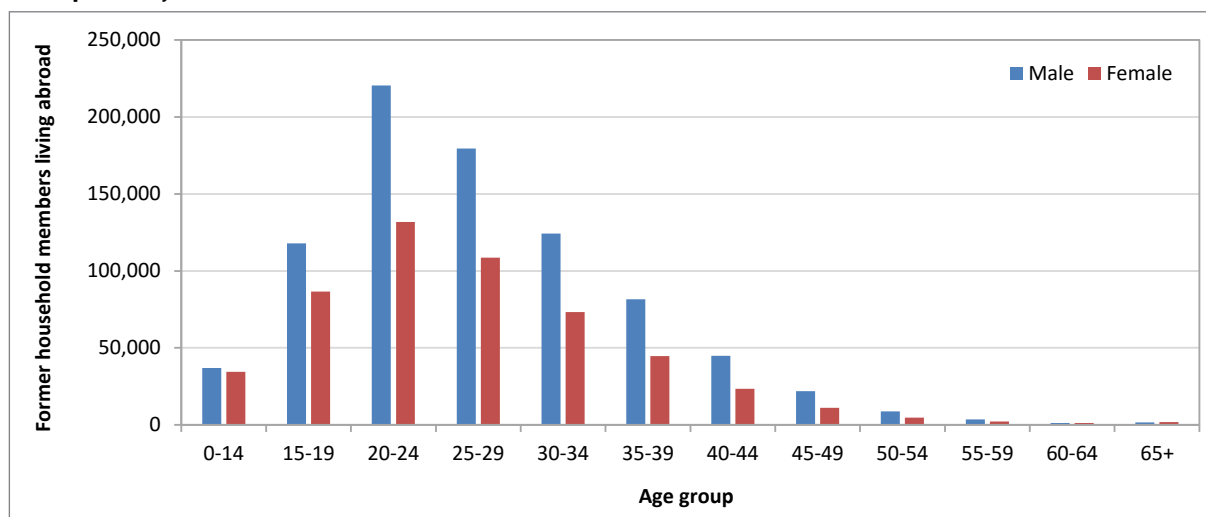


Table 9.7

Former household members living abroad who left Myanmar in 2010-2014 by sex by age at departure, 2014 Census

Age at departure	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-14	71,471	5.2	37038	4.4	34,433	6.6
15-19	204,513	15.0	117946	14.0	86,567	16.5
20-24	352,130	25.8	220343	26.1	131,787	25.2
15-24	556,643	40.7	338,289	40.1	218,354	41.7
25-29	288,065	21.1	179486	21.3	108,579	20.7
30-34	197,611	14.5	124333	14.8	73,278	14.0
35-39	126,202	9.2	81550	9.7	44,652	8.5
40-44	68,240	5.0	44797	5.3	23,443	4.5
45-49	32,914	2.4	21866	2.6	11,048	2.1
50-54	13,575	1.0	8818	1.0	4,757	0.9
55-59	5,751	0.4	3576	0.4	2,175	0.4
60-64	2,442	0.2	1267	0.2	1,175	0.2
65 and over	3,379	0.2	1664	0.2	1,715	0.3
Total	1,366,293	100.0	842,684	100.0	523,609	100.0

Table 9.8 shows the number of youth reported to be living abroad by each State/Region of origin, which have been ranked in order of the ratio of international migrants to those resident in those States/Regions at the time of the Census. The largest number of youth living abroad are from Mon – almost 135,000 representing one in five of all emigrant youth. For every 100 youth resident in this State, the Census reported another 44.3 living in another country, although the ratio is highest in Kayin (52.3). The border areas Tanintharyi and Chin also have ratios of migrant youth to usual residents in excess of 20. Shan also reported a large youth population (82,524) living abroad, but because of the size of the States' total population the ratio of migrants to usual residents (8.3 per 100) is about the same as the Union average.

The Districts with the most extensive international youth emigration are listed in Table 9.9. They are all in the five States/Regions mentioned as having a large number or ratio of international migrants, and are all either Districts bordering international borders or are neighbouring such Districts. (The data for all Districts is given in Appendix 2, Table A2.39.)

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Table 9.8

Number of Myanmar youth aged 15-24 living abroad and ratio to every 100 usual residents of the same age by State/Region of origin, 2014 Census

State/ Region	Number of youth reported to be living abroad*			Ratio of youth living abroad to 100 youth resident in State/Region at the 2014 Census		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
UNION	670,613	400,698	269,915	8.2	10.4	6.2
Kayin	118,292	61,483	56,809	52.3	56.4	48.6
Mon	134,839	76,477	58,362	44.3	53.8	36.0
Tanintharyi	69,835	37,789	32,046	30.2	33.7	26.8
Chin	18,453	11,780	6,673	23.4	32.3	15.7
Rakhine	39,298	32,285	7,013	11.7	21.6	3.7
Bago	66,709	42,072	24,637	8.6	11.6	6.0
Shan	82,524	40,758	41,766	8.3	8.5	8.1
Kayah	3,159	1,865	1,294	6.3	7.7	5.1
Magway	30,236	23,212	7,024	5.2	8.8	2.2
Kachin	7,301	3,440	3,861	2.9	2.8	3.0
Sagaing	22,423	14,676	7,747	2.6	3.8	1.7
Mandalay	25,677	19,310	6,367	2.5	4.0	1.2
Yangon	29,510	19,691	9,819	2.2	3.2	1.4
Nay Pyi Taw	3,792	2,904	888	2.1	3.3	0.9
Ayeyawady	18,565	12,956	5,609	1.9	2.8	1.1

*Irrespective of the year of departure.

Table 9.9

Districts with a ratio of 10 or more youth aged 15-24 living abroad to every 100 usual residents of the same age, 2014 Census

State/Region	District	Number of youth living abroad	Ratio of youth living abroad to 100 youth living in District
Kayin	Hpa-An	73,757	65.6
Tanintharyi	Dawei	43,449	60.0
Kayin	Kawkareik	34,917	47.6
Mon	Mawlamyine	86,207	47.5
Shan	Linkhe`	8,904	40.8
Chin	Hakha	6,560	40.0
Mon	Thaton	48,632	39.5
Tanintharyi	Kawthoung	9,252	25.3
Kayin	Myawady	8,450	24.6
Chin	Falam	6,128	21.2
Shan	Loilin	19,032	21.2
Kayin	Pharpon	1,168	19.6
Chin	Mindat	5,765	17.1
Shan	Kunlon	1,471	15.9
Sagaing	Tamu	2,806	14.6
Rakhine	Myauk U	16,410	14.3
Rakhine	Sittway	13,425	14.2
Tanintharyi	Myeik	17,134	14.0
Bago	Bago	40,608	13.8
Rakhine	Kyaukpyu	6,892	11.5
Bago	Toungoo	19,454	10.6
Sagaing	Kalay	8,944	10.4

Chapter 9. Youth on the move

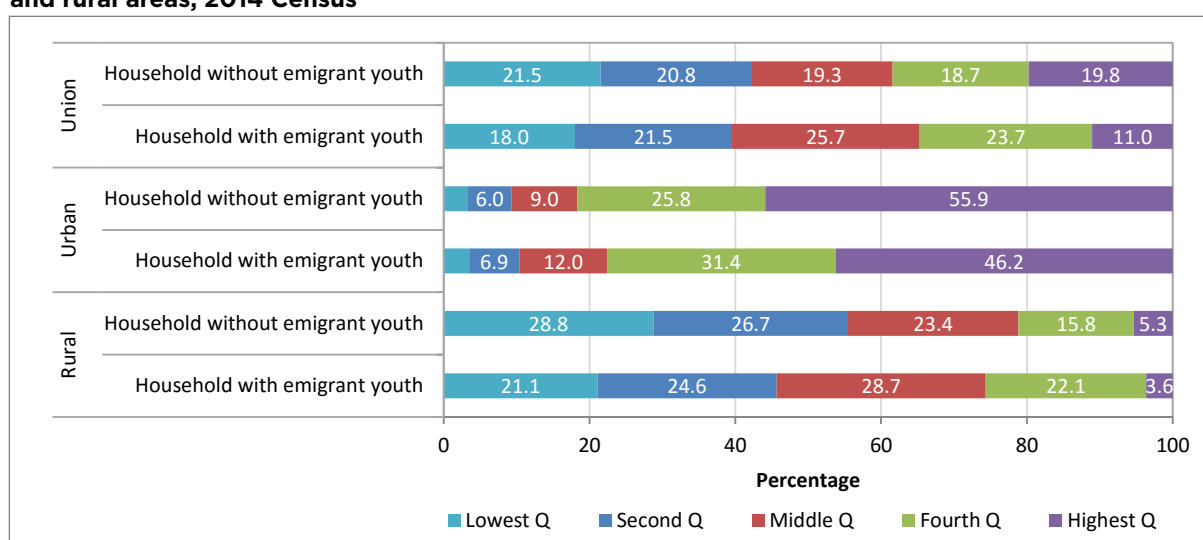
Out of 10,877,832 households enumerated at the Union level, only 491,370 (4.5 per cent) of the total households reported having at least one emigrant youth, and of these a large majority (405,677 households, 82.6 per cent) were located in rural areas. This implies that the impact of youth emigration on the Union is greatly influenced by emigrant youth from rural areas.

The 2014 Census has shown that households with at least one youth living abroad tend to be more economically disadvantaged than those households with no such migrants. Figure 9.7 shows the distribution of households with and without an emigrant youth by wealth index (described in Appendix 3). In urban areas, households with an emigrant youth are somewhat disadvantaged in the wealth index distribution as indicated by the difference in the proportions of households with and without an emigrant youth in the highest quintile (46.2 per cent with an emigrant compared to 55.9 per cent without).

In rural areas, however, the proportion of households with an emigrant youth is distinctly lower in the lowest wealth quintile (21.1 per cent) than households without an emigrant youth (28.8 per cent). Indeed, well over half of households without an emigrant youth (55.5 per cent) are in the lower two quintiles compared to 45.7 per cent of households with an emigrant youth, suggesting that in rural areas it is households without an emigrant youth that are more disadvantaged. At the Union level, the profile of households without an emigrant (being the majority) shows a distribution close to the equal spread of 20 per cent of all households among each of the quintile groups. Those households with an emigrant youth, however, show a lower proportion in the highest quintile (just 11 per cent) with more households distributed among the middle three categories.

Figure 9.7

Percentage of households with and without an international emigrant youth by wealth index, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



The preponderance of households with an emigrant youth in the middle three quintiles shown at the Union level at Figure 9.7 is broadly reflected in most States/Regions with the exception of Yangon and Rakhine. In Rakhine, the lowest quintile has the highest proportion (68.3 per cent) of households with a former youth household member living abroad. In Yangon, the

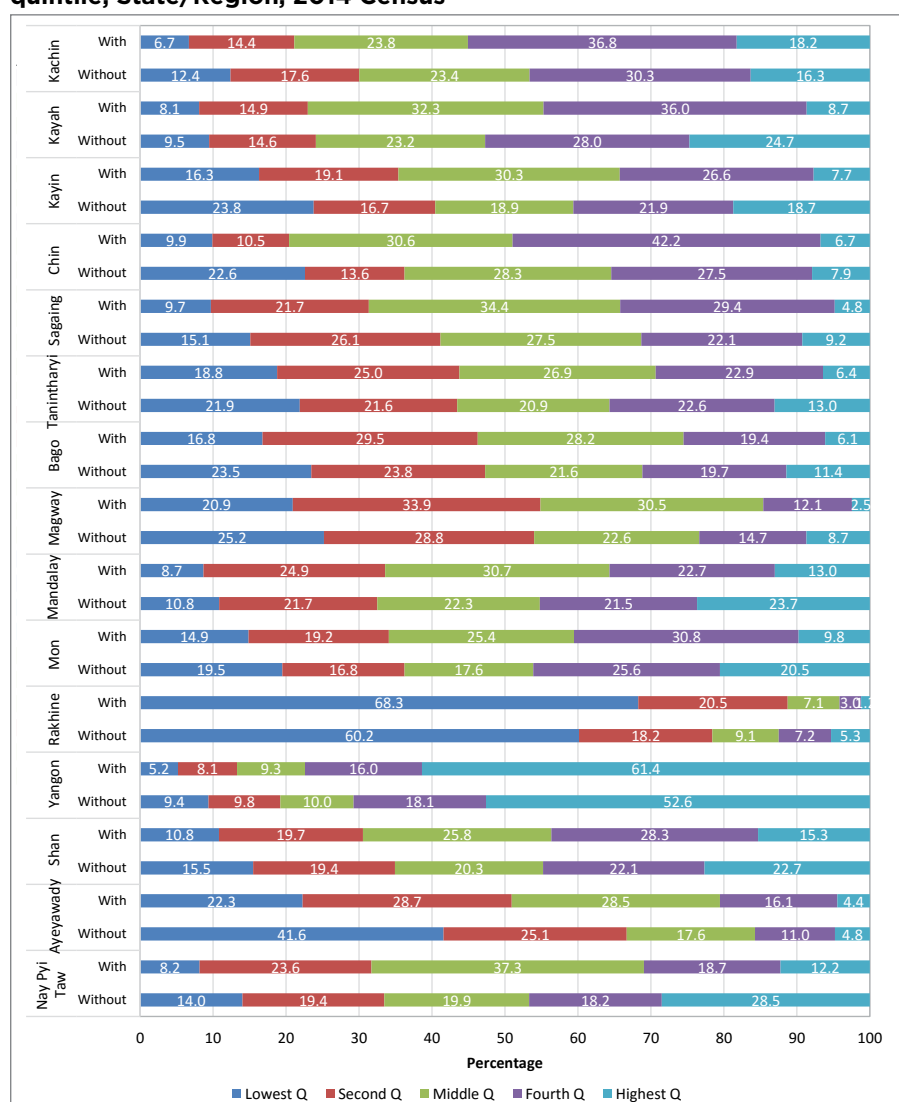
Chapter 9. Youth on the move

reverse is the case; there the highest proportion of households with an emigrant youth (61.4 per cent) is in the highest wealth quintile. Numbers and proportions of households with and without youth emigrants by wealth index quintile are presented in Appendix 2, Table A2.40a and b.

Compared to households without an emigrant youth, those with an emigrant youth show three types of wealth distribution at the State/Region level: Yangon and Kachin show higher proportions of households in the highest quintile with lower proportions in the lower quintiles; Rakhine shows a higher proportion in the lower two quintiles with a lower proportion in the three highest quintiles; and the rest of the States/Regions show higher proportions in the three middle quintiles (Appendix 2, Table 2.40b). Note that as mentioned earlier in this report, the data for Rakhine might have been affected by the non-enumeration of populations in certain parts of the State.

Figure 9.8

Percentage of households with and without an international emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region, 2014 Census



Note: 'With' means households with an emigrant youth; 'Without' means households without an emigrant youth.

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The same pattern is observed by comparing the highest quintile and the lowest quintile as presented at Appendix 2, Table A2.40c. In Yangon and Kachin, households with an emigrant youth show higher proportions in the highest quintile and lower proportions in the lowest quintile than households without an emigrant youth. In Rakhine, however, households with an emigrant youth show higher proportions in the lowest quintile and lower proportions in the highest quintile than households without an emigrant youth.

Analysis at the District level also shows three types of household wealth distribution as presented in the same Appendix tables. The first type is a disadvantage to households with an emigrant youth, where there are higher proportions in the lowest quintile and lower proportions in the highest quintile, compared to households without an emigrant youth. These Districts include Loikaw (in Kayah), Monywa and Hkamti (in Sagaing), Sittway, Maungtaw, and Kyaukpadaung (in Rakhine), Pakokku and Gangaw (in Magway), and Makman (in Shan). The second type is an advantage to households with an emigrant youth, where there are higher proportions in the highest quintile and lower proportions in the lowest quintile. Fifteen Districts show this type of pattern: Mohnyin (in Kachin), Katha and Mawlaik (in Sagaing), Kawthoung (in Tanintharyi), Pyaw (in Bago), Mandalay and Pyin Oo Lwin (in Mandalay), North, East, South, and West Yangon (in Yangon), Hopan and Minephyat (in Shan), and Phyapong and Labutta (in Ayeyawady). The majority of Districts, however, show that households with an emigrant youth have lower proportions in both the lowest and highest quintile, compared with households without an emigrant youth.

Throughout this section, the interpretation of results on the emigration of youth by wealth index at various levels of geographic units, should be treated with caution. Whether wealth distribution is the cause or effect of the international emigration of youth cannot be derived from the Census-based data.

9.4 Summary

The 2014 Census is a rich data source for exploring the dynamics and consequences of the migration of youth. This chapter could only touch on some of the issues but it has revealed how beneficial migration can be for youth.

Almost one in five (19 per cent) of youth aged 15-24 have moved from the Township where they were born. Moving away from one's birthplace increases during these important years. At age 15 only 13 per cent have moved away; by age 25, 23 per cent have done so. The majority (57 per cent) of youth who are lifetime migrants have moved to another State/Region but the breakdown between inter- and intra-State/Region moves varies between States/Regions. In more prosperous areas, such as Yangon Region and Kachin State, young people stay within the same State/Region. Indeed, young people whose birthplace was Yangon account for 19 per cent of all lifetime migrations by Myanmar youth. In the poorer States/Regions, more young migrants move away.

Yangon is the main destination for young inter-State/Region migrants. Almost half (48 per cent) of all inter-State/Region lifetime migrants aged 15-24 moved to Yangon. Most of the young people that do so come from the nearby States/Regions of Ayeyawady, Rakhine,

Chapter 9. Youth on the move

Tanintharyi, Bago, Mon and Magway.

Both rural- and urban-born youth migrate to urban areas. The majority of inter-State/Region migrants into Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw are from urban areas. Young migrants in other States/Regions are more likely to be from rural areas. Overall, young people benefit from migration. They are more likely to be employed as a result of moving.

As Myanmar has opened up its borders, youth have moved to live abroad. A total of 671,000 people were reported to have left Myanmar aged 15-24 prior to the Census. This amounts to eight youth living abroad for every 100 youth resident in Myanmar. Males comprise 60 per cent of young international migrants. The border States/Regions of Kayin, Mon, Tanintharyi, and Chin have the highest ratio of international migrants to resident youth. Overall, households with a youth living abroad have a slightly higher wealth index score than households without a youth living abroad.

Chapter 10. Conclusions and recommendations

10.1 Transitions to adulthood

This report has described children's and youth's pathways to adulthood. School attendance is nearly universal for children aged under 12 but declines steadily thereafter. By age 13 or 14 the proportion of children in the labour force starts to increase. By age 23, about 90 per cent of males are in the labour force. In contrast, the female labour force participation rates level off at 60 per cent at age 21 and start to decline from age 25. Girls start to marry from the age of 17, and by age 23 half are married. Boys marry later; it is only by age 25 that half of males are married. However, the proportions of youth living outside the parental home lag behind levels of employment and marriage; it is only by age 25-29 that one half of youth are living independently of their parents, either as a head of household or spouse of a head, with other relatives or non-relatives, or in institutions.

10.2 The state of children and youth

This report has addressed two broad questions:

- How well are the children of Myanmar being given a good start in life through better health, a nurturing home environment and educational opportunities?
- Are youth transitioning to adulthood in ways which will contribute to the economic and social development of the country?

The vast majority of children live with at least one parent, attend school, and gain basic literacy skills. However, extensive poverty and a poor rural infrastructure means that many children are living in unhealthy domestic environments, putting them at risk of infectious diseases and injuries. A sizable proportion of children and youth live in households without access to basic transport and are not connected to the wider world through a radio or television. In 2014, mobile phones and the internet had not penetrated most rural, and many urban households. Poverty and the lack of public services are contributing to infant and child mortality rates, which are the second highest among ASEAN countries.

Many children are extremely vulnerable. About 12 per cent of children aged 10-14 are in the labour force, a rate that has not changed significantly in thirty years. In some parts of the country the proportions of children living in institutions are unusually high. At the Union level, 6 per cent of girls aged 15-17 are married.

Many youth are getting more opportunities to enter the labour force. Over one in five urban youth have studied beyond high school, and unemployment rates are very low, except for 20-24 year olds with higher education. However, many jobs are low skilled, insecure and, in some cases, dangerous. Females quickly withdraw from the labour force when they marry, resulting in fewer economically productive adults. High proportions never marrying means that females who remain in the labour force may never marry.

There are also some youth that are particularly disadvantaged, notably the illiterate and those with a disability. Children who have no education go to work at an early age but, as they grow older, they are more likely to become unemployed.

10.3 Recommendations

10.3.1 Recommendations for the next census

The 2014 Census is a rich source of information on children and youth. In time, researchers and policy advisors will gain more insights than could be included in this report. Especially valuable will be analysis at the household level, and further understanding of the linkages between education, migration and employment.

To enhance the value of the next census, the following changes should be considered.

- Poverty is still prevalent in Myanmar and a major determinant of the life chances of children and youth. Prior to the next census a robust, but simple, poverty indicator should be developed and verified, and its component variables collected.
- Parents are fundamental to the healthy development of their children. By only recording the relationship between individuals and the head of household, it is not possible to identify definite mother-child pairings unless the mother is the head of household. The census would be more informative if it could add a record linking children to their parents, regardless of the head of household. This is particularly important in Myanmar where so many three-generation households are headed by a member of the oldest generation.
- Every attempt should be made during pre-census tests to identify the use of the 'other' and 'not stated' categories and to create new codes to minimize their use.
- Incorporating the migration questions into the institutional questionnaire would provide a much fuller picture of youth mobility particularly among students. About 9 per cent of youth were enumerated using the institution questionnaire. Many of these youth would have moved from another Township for employment or education.

10.3.2 Recommendations for policy

There are three types of policies needed to support children and youth to allow them to become healthy and prosperous adults (World Bank, 2006). Firstly, policies should direct resources towards essential infrastructure and services to give all children the best possible start in life and prepare them for productive work. Secondly, policies should support young people to find employment, including vocational training, and ensure appropriate workplace standards. Thirdly, policies should give disadvantaged young people more chances to gain basic skills and opportunities for safe housing and meaningful work.

The Government of Myanmar is developing and implementing all three types of policies. The information from the Census indicates where efforts are most needed and provides a baseline to monitor progress. Five broad priorities emerged from the results in this report:

1. Invest in a healthy foundation

Improving the health infrastructure in rural areas will go a long way to reducing the risk of disease. This includes not only increasing access to improved drinking water and sanitation, but also the wider provision of electricity, roads and affordable primary health care services in the most disadvantaged communities.

Chapter 10. Conclusions and recommendations

2. Invest in meaningful and accessible education

Too many children are not completing primary school, and fewer still secondary school. Barriers to attendance need to be addressed. These include the cost of school fees, textbooks, uniforms, transport, food and lodging and the insufficient numbers (and quality) of lower and upper secondary schools in some areas. Changing the perceived and actual value of remaining in school is also important.

3. Make it easier for youth to gain decent employment

As the economy expands, young people should have a greater opportunity to find employment. This means encouraging industries to offer safe working conditions for workers with a range of skills. Vocational training and more workplace-relevant basic schooling will help youth find work in the new economy.

4. Encourage female labour force participation

Workplaces and the broader community need to reduce the cultural and practical barriers to women staying in the labour force after marriage and childbirth. Increasing the labour force participation of women will lead to greater economic growth.

5. Offer second chances

A growing economy should not neglect its most disadvantaged members. Opportunities for adult education and disability-inclusive economic and social participation are needed.

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Glossary of terms and definitions

Adjusted labour force participation: is similar to labour force participation but where 'household work' is included.

Adolescent fertility rate: is the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19, typically expressed in terms of per 1,000 women for more convenient presentation.

Age-specific fertility rate: is the number of births to women in a specific age-group during a specified time period divided by the person-years lived by women in the same age-group during the period.

Child dependency ratio (CDR): is the number of children aged 0-14 per 100 persons in the working-age population (those aged 15-64).

Child mortality rate: is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying between the age of 1 year and before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period. It is expressed as the number of children that die between age 1 and 4 divided by the number of children alive at age 1 multiplied by 1,000.

Children: is generally taken to mean those persons aged 0-14. Different definitions are applied to some analyses in this report (see Section 1.1.2).

Conventional household: includes one or more persons who are either related or unrelated and share living quarters (single quarter or compound) and meals. The household members would usually eat food prepared from the same cooking pot. In most cases, there would be one person acknowledged by the household members as the head of the household.

Decent employment/work: according to the International Labour Organization (ILO), decent work involves opportunities for work that are productive and deliver a fair income; security in the workplace and social protection for families; better prospects for personal development and social integration; freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.

Demographic dividend: is the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15-64) is larger than the non-working age share of the population.

Elementary occupations: are those occupations consisting of simple and routine tasks which mainly require the use of hand-held tools and often require some physical effort.

Employed: are persons reported in the 2014 Census as either an employee, employer, own account worker, or contributing family worker.

Employment rate: is the proportion of the working-age population that is employed. This is also known as the employment-to-population ratio.

Glossary of terms and definitions

Head of (conventional) household: is the household member (of either sex) who makes key decisions and is generally recognized as the head by the other members. That person is not necessarily responsible for earning the main livelihood for the household. In the 2014 Census if the head of household was not present in the household on Census Night (and thus not enumerated in the household) the next most responsible member was reported as the *de facto* head.

Improved drinking water: is drinking water from a source that is defined as one that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is likely to be protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with faecal matter. The 2014 Census identified the following sources as 'Improved': Tap/piped water; Tube well/borehole; Protected well/spring; and Bottled/purified water. All other sources of drinking water identified in the Census were classified as 'Unimproved'.

Improved sanitation: is a toilet facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. The 2014 Census identified the following toilet facilities as 'improved': Flush; Water seal (improved latrine); and Pit latrine. All other types of toilet identified in the Census were classified as 'Unimproved'.

Infant mortality rate: is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 1 year, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed as the ratio of deaths of children under one year of age to the number of live births in the same year. The rate is generally expressed per 1,000 live births.

Institution population: are a group of people who live together but cannot be said to belong to a conventional household. Examples of institutions include: old-people's homes; orphanages; hospitals; boarding schools; hotels, hostels and inns; institutions for persons with disabilities; prisons; monasteries; convents; military and police barracks; and camps for workers.

Labour force: is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number unemployed and seeking work. Thus, participation in the labour force includes employees, employers, own account workers, contributing family workers, and those that sought work.

Labour force participation rate: is the ratio of the labour force to the working-age population.

Life expectancy at birth: is the average number of years that a newborn baby is expected to live if the mortality conditions of the year corresponding to the life table remain constant.

Lifetime migrant: see Migrant.

Literacy: is the ability to both read and write in any one language with reasonable understanding. A literate person is one who can read and write a short simple statement on everyday life in any one language. An illiterate person is one who cannot.

Glossary of terms and definitions

Literacy rate: is the total number of literate persons in a given age-group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age-group.

Migrant: is a person who, at some time in their lives, lived in a Township different to the one they were born in.

NEET rate: is the percentage of a population group not in employment, education or training.

Primary school age: children aged 5-9 years.

Recent migrant: is a migrant who changed the Township of their place of usual residence either in the one-year or five-year period before the Census.

Rural area: is an area defined by the Department of General Administration as a village tract. Generally these areas have relatively low levels of population density, and a land use that is predominantly agricultural.

Secondary school age: children aged 10-15. Those aged 10-13 are referred to as lower secondary; those aged 14-15 as upper secondary. Lower secondary is sometimes referred to as Middle school. Upper secondary is sometimes referred to as High school.

Sex ratio: is the number of males per 100 females in a population.

Singulate mean age at employment: is the average age of starting employment for those children and youth who will join the labour force by the age of 30.

Singulate mean at marriage: is the average length of never married life for those who subsequently marry before the age of 50. It is calculated by adding the years spent single up to the age of 50 minus those years single by people who have not married by the age of 50 and divided by the proportions of never married by age 50.

Skilled agricultural work: skilled agricultural and fishery workers grow and harvest field or tree and shrub crops; gather wild fruits and plants; breed, tend or hunt animals; produce a variety of animal husbandry products; cultivate, conserve and exploit forests; breed or catch fish; and cultivate or gather other forms of aquatic life in order to provide food, shelter and income for themselves and their households.

Total fertility rate: is a summary measure of the level of fertility in a population. It is the average number of children per woman that would be observed for the reproductive age span for a birth cohort of women who experience given age-specific fertility rates. When the reproductive age span is taken to be 15-49 years, and birth rates are given for five-year age groups, total fertility is calculated as five times the sum of the age-specific fertility rates for ages 15-19 through to 45-49.

Glossary of terms and definitions

Under-five mortality rate: is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period. It is expressed as the number of children who die before reaching the age of five per 1,000 live births in a given period.

Unemployment rate: is the ratio resulting from dividing the total number of unemployed by the corresponding labour force. Unemployed persons do not have work but are seeking work.

Unimproved sanitation: see Improved sanitation.

Unimproved sources of drinking water: see Improved drinking water.

Urban area: is an area defined by the Department of General Administration as a ward. Generally these areas have relatively higher levels of population density, building structures and infrastructural development.

Wealth index: the 2014 Census did not contain a question on personal or household income. However, a number of questions were included in the main census questionnaire that made it possible to construct a wealth index and divide the population in to wealth quintiles, that is equal sized groups of people each representing 20 per cent of the population. (For more details see Appendix 3).

Working-age population: those persons aged 15-64 years.

Youth: are generally taken to mean those persons aged 15-24. Some analyses in this report extends this age group to include those aged 15-29.

Youth bulge: is the percentage of the working-age population (15-64) that are aged 15-24.

Youth unemployment rate: is the unemployment rate of persons aged 15 to 24.

Appendices

Appendix 1. The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Questionnaires

The Myanmar 2014 Census used two questionnaires:

a) Main Questionnaire

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

MINISTRY OF IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION 2014 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Main Questionnaire

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION

USE 2B BLACK PENCIL ONLY. Write then shade like this:

or this: 23 0 1 2

Write numbers like this:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Questionnaire number

of

for this household

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

State/Region	District	Township/ Sub-Township	Ward/Village Tract	Urban or Rural	Enumeration Area (Block No.)	Household No.
(0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Serial number of household member	2. Name (Write all persons who spent the night of 29 March 2014 in this household. Make sure to include babies, elderly persons, disabled persons and visitors) ONLY PERSONS WHO SPENT THE CENSUS NIGHT IN THIS HOUSEHOLD	3. Relationship to the head of the household	4. Sex	5. Completed Age (If age greater than or equal to 98, write "98". If less than one write "00".)	6. Marital status	7. Religion	8. Ethnicity	9. Does (Name) have any difficulty...?																			
								Seeing	Hearing	Walking																	
1	Female	Head of household	Female	1 2	Single (Never married)	Buddhist	Amist	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
2	Male	Non Relative	Male	1 2	Divorced/Separated	Buddhist	Amist	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
3	Female	Grandchild	Female	1 2	Married	Buddhist	Amist	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
4	Male	Grandchild	Male	1 2	Married	Buddhist	Amist	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
5	Female	Grandchild	Female	1 2	Married	Buddhist	Amist	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
6	Male	Grandchild	Male	1 2	Married	Buddhist	Amist	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
7	Female	Grandchild	Female	1 2	Married	Buddhist	Amist	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
8	Male	Grandchild	Male	1 2	Married	Buddhist	Amist	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

CONFIDENTIALITY:

We assure that the personal information collected in this interview is confidential and will not be disclosed in any way.

12345678 (90)

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12345678 (90)

[illegible]

[illegible]

40. Number of former household members living abroad

LIST OF FORMER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING ABROAD

Serial number	Name of former household member living abroad	Relationship to head of household	Completed age (current)	Sex	Year of Departure	Country of residence
(1)		Spouse		Male		Thailand
(2)		Son/Daughter-in-law		Female		Malaysia
(3)		Grandchild				Singapore
(4)		Parent/Parent-in-law				China
(5)		Sibling				Korea
(6)		Grandparent				India
(7)		Other Relative				USA
(8)		Adopted Child				Other
(9)		Non Relative				

MALE

FEMALE

TOTAL

ENUMERATOR

Signature

Name

Date

SUPERVISOR

Signature

Name

Date

IF MORE THAN ONE QUESTIONNAIRE IS USED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, THEN SUMMARY COUNTS OF ALL MEMBERS MUST BE FILLED IN ON THE FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE USED

41. Number of deaths in this household in the last 12 months (30-3-2013 to 29-3-2014)

DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Serial number	Name of the deceased	Was the deceased Male or Female?	Age at death If age is unknown, estimate age using local historic calendar. Record age in completed years.	FEMALES AGED 15-49		
				pregnancy?	delivery?	the first 6 weeks after delivery?
(1)		Male		Yes	Yes	Yes
(2)		Female		No	No	No
(3)		Male		Yes	Yes	Yes
(4)		Female		No	No	No
(5)		Male		Yes	Yes	Yes
(6)		Female		No	No	No
(7)		Male		Yes	Yes	Yes
(8)		Female		No	No	No

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b) Institution Questionnaire

CONFIDENTIALITY: We assure that the personal information collected in this interview is confidential and will not be disclosed in any way.

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Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.1

Number and percentage of children and youth aged 0-24 years, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/Region	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Total
UNION	23,356,627	6,511,488	16,845,139	27.9	72.1	100
Yangon	3,218,110	2,180,729	1,037,381	67.8	32.2	100
Mandalay	2,740,413	947,484	1,792,929	34.6	65.4	100
Shan	2,964,427	653,241	2,311,186	22.0	78.0	100
Bago	2,193,995	451,513	1,742,482	20.6	79.4	100
Sagaing	2,451,584	407,806	2,043,778	16.6	83.4	100
Ayeyawady	2,825,674	357,613	2,468,061	12.7	87.3	100
Kachin	830,079	294,013	536,066	35.4	64.6	100
Mon	975,587	251,304	724,283	25.8	74.2	100
Magway	1,678,254	242,826	1,435,428	14.5	85.5	100
Nay Pyi Taw	538,892	163,196	375,696	30.3	69.7	100
Rakhine	1,009,086	158,583	850,503	15.7	84.3	100
Tanintharyi	724,419	158,198	566,221	21.8	78.2	100
Kayin	779,081	158,162	620,919	20.3	79.7	100
Chin	273,378	51,965	221,413	19.0	81.0	100
Kayah	153,648	34,855	118,793	22.7	77.3	100

Table A2.2

Child dependency ratio and proportion of youth in working-age population, urban and rural, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/Region	Child dependency ratio			% of youth in working-age population		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
UNION	43.7	34.4	47.9	27.2	28.1	26.7
Kachin	45.5	42.1	47.4	31.1	31.7	30.7
Kayah	56.0	41.9	61.3	30.9	29.8	31.3
Kayin	60.6	45.7	65.4	27.1	27.5	26.9
Chin	72.3	53.5	78.0	31.0	31.1	31.0
Sagaing	44.0	37.8	45.3	26.7	27.9	26.4
Tanintharyi	55.7	43.3	60.0	28.7	27.8	29.0
Bago	43.6	36.9	45.6	25.5	25.2	25.6
Magway	41.0	34.6	42.2	24.1	25.4	23.9
Mandalay	38.2	32.4	41.6	27.3	29.6	25.9
Mon	50.2	40.4	54.3	26.1	26.0	26.1
Rakhine	50.0	39.3	52.4	27.2	27.5	27.2
Yangon	33.1	29.6	41.8	28.6	28.7	28.3
Shan	50.2	39.8	53.8	29.6	29.0	29.8
Ayeyawady	45.5	34.9	47.4	25.1	24.7	25.2
Nay Pyi Taw	41.9	33.1	46.6	27.2	27.1	27.2

Table A2.3

Population by sex by age, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

Sex/State/ Region/Area	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	0-14	15-24	15-29	25-64	29-64	65 and over
Both sexes													
UNION	50,279,900	4,472,130	4,819,077	5,108,362	4,625,989	4,331,069	4,146,134	14,399,569	8,957,058	13,103,192	24,025,710	20,633,451	2,897,563
Urban	14,877,943	1,081,128	1,146,876	1,355,792	1,467,120	1,460,572	1,320,591	3,583,796	2,927,692	4,248,283	7,478,907	6,404,601	887,548
Rural	35,401,957	3,391,002	3,672,201	3,752,570	3,158,869	2,870,497	2,825,543	10,815,773	6,029,366	8,854,909	16,546,803	14,228,850	2,010,015
Kachin	1,642,841	155,371	164,054	173,454	171,686	165,514	150,758	492,879	337,200	487,958	746,896	622,604	65,866
Urban	592,368	51,090	54,669	61,889	65,981	60,384	53,393	167,648	126,365	179,758	272,056	228,071	26,299
Rural	1,050,473	104,281	109,385	111,565	105,705	105,130	97,365	325,231	210,835	308,200	474,840	394,533	39,567
Kayah	286,627	33,486	32,894	32,623	28,566	26,079	24,111	99,003	54,645	78,756	122,289	102,559	10,690
Urban	72,418	6,370	6,501	7,494	7,452	7,038	6,318	20,365	14,490	20,808	34,151	29,056	3,412
Rural	214,209	27,116	26,393	25,129	21,114	19,041	17,793	78,638	40,155	57,948	88,138	73,503	7,278
Kayin	1,504,326	176,517	179,144	182,935	130,686	109,799	100,547	538,596	240,485	341,032	648,157	564,940	77,088
Urban	329,166	32,315	32,012	34,393	30,616	28,826	27,808	98,720	59,442	87,250	156,544	133,821	14,460
Rural	1,175,160	144,202	147,132	148,542	100,070	80,973	72,739	439,876	181,043	253,782	491,613	431,119	62,628
Chin	478,801	65,940	65,395	59,955	47,094	34,994	30,877	191,290	82,088	112,965	182,517	157,162	22,906
Urban	99,809	10,559	10,997	11,297	10,635	8,477	7,221	32,853	19,112	26,333	42,343	36,470	5,501
Rural	378,992	55,381	54,398	48,658	36,459	26,517	23,656	158,437	62,976	86,632	140,174	120,692	17,405
Sagaing	5,325,347	476,748	507,209	541,986	486,022	439,619	433,717	1,525,943	925,641	1,359,358	2,543,224	2,189,234	330,539
Urban	911,335	71,027	74,673	88,735	91,198	82,173	76,211	234,435	173,371	249,582	447,615	385,856	55,914
Rural	4,414,012	405,721	432,536	453,251	394,824	357,446	357,506	1,291,508	752,270	1,109,776	2,095,609	1,803,378	274,625
Tanintharyi	1,408,401	147,818	164,683	165,526	131,499	114,893	108,066	478,027	246,392	354,458	612,027	523,530	71,955
Urban	338,419	28,484	32,629	35,184	31,958	29,943	27,679	96,297	61,901	89,580	160,657	138,232	19,564
Rural	1,069,982	119,334	132,054	130,342	99,541	84,950	80,387	381,730	184,491	264,878	451,370	385,298	52,391
Bago	4,867,373	424,867	464,776	494,203	425,726	384,423	378,649	1,383,846	810,149	1,188,798	2,365,036	2,055,683	308,342
Urban	1,072,336	80,389	87,107	100,635	95,784	87,598	83,315	268,131	183,382	266,697	543,449	476,135	77,374
Rural	3,795,037	344,478	377,669	393,568	329,942	296,825	295,334	1,115,715	626,767	922,101	1,821,587	1,579,548	230,968
Magway	3,917,055	326,259	358,646	371,754	317,865	303,730	314,702	1,056,659	621,595	936,297	1,957,201	1,704,400	281,600
Urban	588,031	42,655	45,486	51,776	52,773	50,136	47,179	139,917	102,909	150,088	301,614	263,514	43,591
Rural	3,329,024	283,604	313,160	319,978	265,092	253,594	267,523	916,742	518,686	786,209	1,655,587	1,440,886	238,009
Mandalay	6,165,723	492,433	526,850	579,933	578,347	562,850	532,818	1,599,216	1,141,197	1,674,015	3,045,188	2,610,829	380,122
Urban	2,143,436	149,362	155,591	189,953	227,242	225,336	200,141	494,906	452,578	652,719	1,077,451	913,778	118,801
Rural	4,022,287	343,071	371,259	389,980	351,105	337,514	332,677	1,104,310	688,619	1,021,296	1,968,037	1,697,051	261,321

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.3 (continued) Population by sex by age, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

Sex/State/ Region/Area	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	0-14	15-24	25-64	29-64	65 and over
Mon	2,054,393	194,155	215,220	232,585	180,880	152,747	143,225	641,960	333,627	945,368	827,993	133,438
Urban	572,189	44,762	49,839	58,316	52,209	46,178	43,708	152,917	98,387	280,469	245,012	40,416
Rural	1,482,204	149,393	165,381	174,269	128,671	106,569	99,517	489,043	235,240	664,899	582,981	93,022
Rakhine	2,098,807	179,087	228,728	245,518	195,491	160,262	160,895	653,333	355,753	949,808	815,720	139,913
Urban	354,288	25,533	30,411	37,335	35,227	30,077	29,114	93,279	65,304	172,244	148,213	23,461
Rural	1,744,519	153,554	198,317	208,183	160,264	130,185	131,781	560,054	290,449	777,564	667,507	116,452
Yangon	7,360,703	523,772	557,302	644,339	723,788	768,909	683,437	1,725,413	1,492,697	3,727,244	3,170,658	415,349
Urban	5,160,512	333,027	351,300	422,776	513,321	560,305	487,588	1,107,103	1,073,626	2,666,682	2,269,779	313,101
Rural	2,200,191	190,745	206,002	221,563	210,467	208,604	195,849	618,310	419,071	1,060,562	900,879	102,248
Shan	5,824,432	596,709	626,534	642,050	580,164	518,970	484,417	1,865,293	1,099,134	2,613,062	2,208,273	246,943
Urban	1,395,847	113,173	118,144	146,855	142,808	132,261	121,251	378,172	275,069	674,231	575,489	68,375
Rural	4,428,585	483,536	508,390	495,195	437,356	386,709	363,166	1,487,121	824,065	1,938,831	1,632,784	178,568
Ayeyawady	6,184,829	574,132	616,013	631,009	526,625	477,895	488,008	1,821,154	1,004,520	2,999,830	2,603,154	359,325
Urban	872,600	62,320	68,357	78,640	77,268	71,028	68,770	209,317	148,296	452,277	396,890	62,710
Rural	5,312,229	511,812	547,656	552,369	449,357	406,867	419,238	1,611,837	856,224	2,547,553	2,206,264	296,615
Nay Pyi Taw	1,160,242	104,836	111,629	110,492	101,550	110,385	111,907	326,957	211,935	567,863	476,712	53,487
Urban	375,189	30,062	29,160	30,514	32,648	40,812	40,895	89,736	73,460	197,424	164,285	14,569
Rural	785,053	74,774	82,469	79,978	68,902	69,573	71,012	237,221	138,475	370,439	312,427	38,918
Male												
UNION	24,228,714	2,262,783	2,438,372	2,595,749	2,290,998	2,091,525	1,995,465	7,296,904	4,382,523	11,339,987	9,704,979	1,209,300
Urban	7,114,224	549,584	583,310	703,305	740,956	711,405	638,841	1,836,199	1,452,361	3,469,755	2,948,987	355,909
Rural	17,114,490	1,713,199	1,855,062	1,892,444	1,550,042	1,380,120	1,356,624	5,460,705	2,930,162	7,870,232	6,755,992	853,391
Kachin	855,353	78,823	83,427	88,250	91,568	95,058	86,269	250,500	186,626	392,437	320,978	25,790
Urban	297,643	25,959	27,823	31,435	33,668	32,319	28,881	85,217	65,987	136,337	112,480	10,102
Rural	557,710	52,864	55,604	56,815	57,900	62,739	57,388	165,283	120,639	256,100	208,498	15,688
Kayah	143,213	17,114	16,581	16,536	14,577	13,408	12,370	50,231	27,985	60,350	50,234	4,647
Urban	35,679	3,257	3,284	3,767	3,742	3,626	3,281	10,308	7,368	16,585	13,944	1,418
Rural	107,534	13,857	13,297	12,769	10,835	9,782	9,089	39,923	20,617	43,765	36,290	3,229
Kayin	739,127	89,662	90,934	93,245	65,431	54,640	49,454	273,841	120,071	311,317	270,320	33,898
Urban	163,280	16,447	16,341	17,699	15,647	14,366	14,040	50,487	30,013	76,835	65,373	5,945
Rural	575,847	73,215	74,593	75,546	49,784	40,274	35,414	223,354	90,058	234,482	204,947	27,953
Chin	229,604	33,192	33,192	29,980	22,841	15,852	13,649	96,364	38,693	83,942	72,799	10,605
Urban	47,198	5,314	5,574	5,615	5,042	3,958	3,271	16,503	9,000	19,167	16,511	2,528
Rural	182,406	27,878	27,618	24,365	17,799	11,894	10,378	79,861	29,693	64,775	56,288	8,077

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.3 (continued) Population by sex by age, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

Sex/State/ Region/Area	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	0-14	15-24	15-29	25-64	29-64	65 and over
Sagaing	2,516,949	241,364	256,092	272,349	235,309	207,069	204,123	769,805	442,378	646,501	1,173,507	1,006,689	131,259
Urban	430,408	36,006	37,869	45,961	45,663	39,882	36,249	119,836	85,545	121,794	203,116	173,683	21,911
Rural	2,086,541	205,358	218,223	226,388	189,646	167,187	167,874	649,969	356,833	524,707	970,391	833,006	109,348
Tanintharyi	700,619	75,170	83,521	83,982	65,633	57,670	55,004	242,673	123,303	178,307	303,635	258,475	31,008
Urban	164,982	14,589	16,704	17,851	15,584	14,631	13,973	49,144	30,215	44,188	77,916	66,595	7,707
Rural	535,637	60,581	66,817	66,131	50,049	43,039	41,031	193,529	93,088	134,119	225,719	191,880	23,301
Bago	2,322,338	215,206	235,130	250,907	208,076	181,787	178,470	701,243	389,863	568,333	1,102,870	956,939	128,362
Urban	501,157	40,786	44,354	52,029	47,388	41,899	39,297	137,169	89,287	128,584	244,410	212,598	30,291
Rural	1,821,181	174,420	190,776	198,878	160,688	139,888	139,173	564,074	300,576	439,749	858,460	744,341	98,071
Magway	1,813,974	164,363	180,038	185,921	150,890	137,127	141,908	530,322	288,017	429,925	882,674	768,529	112,961
Urban	270,624	21,545	22,738	26,784	26,216	23,969	21,801	71,067	50,185	71,986	132,877	115,143	16,495
Rural	1,543,350	142,818	157,300	159,137	124,674	113,158	120,107	459,255	237,832	357,939	749,797	653,386	96,466
Mandalay	2,928,367	248,942	266,887	297,376	288,642	270,469	252,673	813,205	559,111	811,784	1,404,414	1,197,683	151,637
Urban	1,033,433	75,998	79,005	100,939	120,436	112,458	97,769	255,942	232,894	330,663	497,975	417,766	46,622
Rural	1,894,934	172,944	187,882	196,437	168,206	158,011	154,904	557,263	326,217	481,121	906,439	779,917	105,015
Mon	987,392	98,575	109,610	119,174	89,473	74,073	68,537	327,359	163,546	232,083	438,094	391,687	58,393
Urban	273,561	22,689	25,396	30,555	26,662	22,777	21,245	78,640	49,439	70,684	129,064	111,760	16,418
Rural	713,831	75,886	84,214	88,619	62,811	51,296	47,292	248,719	114,107	161,399	309,030	269,927	41,975
Rakhine	989,702	90,629	116,211	124,154	93,828	70,599	71,507	330,994	164,427	235,934	434,197	374,701	60,084
Urban	166,857	12,971	15,482	19,200	17,350	14,206	13,491	47,653	31,556	45,047	78,421	67,262	9,227
Rural	822,845	77,658	100,729	104,954	76,478	56,393	58,016	283,341	132,871	190,887	355,776	307,439	50,857
Yangon	3,516,403	265,917	283,461	330,787	359,758	365,868	324,763	880,165	725,626	1,050,389	1,737,974	1,473,308	172,638
Urban	2,441,229	169,347	178,729	217,577	255,272	265,703	230,221	565,653	520,975	751,196	1,226,145	1,038,462	128,456
Rural	1,075,174	96,570	104,732	113,210	104,486	100,165	94,542	314,512	204,651	299,193	511,829	434,846	44,182
Shan	2,910,710	300,857	316,206	326,912	291,109	263,710	246,793	943,975	554,819	801,612	1,303,335	1,097,155	108,581
Urban	692,453	57,693	60,588	77,555	73,118	67,744	62,520	195,836	140,862	203,382	327,904	276,880	27,851
Rural	2,218,257	243,164	255,618	249,357	217,991	195,966	184,273	748,139	413,957	598,230	975,431	820,275	80,730
Ayeyawady	3,009,808	289,630	310,699	319,759	263,151	230,567	235,180	920,088	493,718	728,898	1,437,788	1,246,607	158,214
Urban	412,693	31,592	34,666	40,604	38,519	34,019	32,782	106,862	72,538	105,320	208,019	181,705	25,274
Rural	2,597,115	258,038	276,033	279,155	224,632	196,548	202,398	813,226	421,180	623,578	1,229,769	1,064,902	132,940
Nay Pyi Taw	565,155	53,339	56,383	56,417	50,712	53,628	54,765	166,139	104,340	159,105	273,453	228,875	21,223
Urban	183,027	15,391	14,757	15,734	16,649	19,848	20,020	45,882	36,497	56,517	94,984	78,825	5,664
Rural	382,128	37,948	41,626	40,683	34,063	33,780	34,745	120,257	67,843	102,588	178,469	150,050	15,559

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.3 (continued) Population by sex by age, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

Sex/State/ Region/Area	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	0-14	15-24	15-29	25-64	29-64	65 and over
Female													
UNION	26,051,186	2,209,347	2,380,705	2,512,613	2,334,991	2,239,544	2,150,669	7,102,665	4,574,535	6,725,204	12,685,723	10,928,472	1,688,263
Urban	7,763,719	531,544	563,566	652,487	726,164	749,167	681,750	1,747,597	1,475,331	2,157,081	4,009,152	3,455,614	531,639
Rural	18,287,467	1,677,803	1,817,139	1,860,126	1,608,827	1,490,377	1,468,919	5,355,068	3,099,204	4,568,123	8,676,571	7,472,858	1,156,624
Kachin	787,488	76,548	80,627	85,204	80,118	70,456	64,489	242,379	150,574	215,063	354,459	301,626	40,076
Urban	294,725	25,131	26,846	30,454	32,313	28,065	24,512	82,431	60,378	84,890	135,719	115,591	16,197
Rural	492,763	51,417	53,781	54,750	47,805	42,391	39,977	159,948	90,196	130,173	218,740	186,035	23,879
Kayah	143,414	16,372	16,313	16,087	13,989	12,671	11,741	48,772	26,660	38,401	61,939	52,325	6,043
Urban	36,739	3,113	3,217	3,727	3,710	3,412	3,037	10,057	7,122	10,159	17,566	15,112	1,994
Rural	106,675	13,259	13,096	12,360	10,279	9,259	8,704	38,715	19,538	28,242	44,373	37,213	4,049
Kayin	765,199	86,855	88,210	89,690	65,255	55,159	51,093	264,755	120,414	171,507	336,840	294,620	43,190
Urban	165,886	15,868	15,671	16,694	14,969	14,460	13,768	48,233	29,429	43,197	79,709	68,448	8,515
Rural	599,313	70,987	72,539	72,996	50,286	40,699	37,325	216,522	90,985	128,310	257,131	226,172	34,675
Chin	249,197	32,748	32,203	29,975	24,253	19,142	17,228	94,926	43,395	60,623	98,575	84,363	12,301
Urban	52,611	5,245	5,423	5,682	5,593	4,519	3,950	16,350	10,112	14,062	23,176	19,959	2,973
Rural	196,586	27,503	26,780	24,293	18,660	14,623	13,278	78,576	33,283	46,561	75,399	64,404	9,328
Sagaing	2,808,398	235,384	251,117	269,637	250,713	232,550	229,594	756,138	483,263	712,857	1,369,717	1,182,545	199,280
Urban	480,927	35,021	36,804	42,774	45,535	42,291	39,962	114,599	87,826	127,788	244,499	212,173	34,003
Rural	2,327,471	200,363	214,313	226,863	205,178	190,259	189,632	641,539	395,437	585,069	1,125,218	970,372	165,277
Tanintharyi	707,782	72,648	81,162	81,544	65,866	57,223	53,062	235,354	123,089	176,151	308,392	265,055	40,947
Urban	173,437	13,895	15,925	17,333	16,374	15,312	13,706	47,153	31,686	45,392	82,741	71,637	11,857
Rural	534,345	58,753	65,237	64,211	49,492	41,911	39,356	188,201	91,403	130,759	225,651	193,418	29,090
Bago	2,545,035	209,661	229,646	243,296	217,650	202,636	200,179	682,603	420,286	620,465	1,262,166	1,098,744	179,980
Urban	571,179	39,603	42,753	48,606	48,396	45,699	44,018	130,962	94,095	138,113	299,039	263,537	47,083
Rural	1,973,856	170,058	186,893	194,690	169,254	156,937	156,161	551,641	326,191	482,352	963,127	835,207	132,897
Magway	2,103,081	161,896	178,608	185,833	166,975	166,603	172,794	526,337	333,578	506,372	1,074,527	935,871	168,639
Urban	317,407	21,110	22,748	24,992	26,557	26,167	25,378	68,850	52,724	78,102	168,737	148,371	27,096
Rural	1,785,674	140,786	155,860	160,841	140,418	140,436	147,416	457,487	280,854	428,270	905,790	787,500	141,543
Mandalay	3,237,356	243,491	259,963	282,557	289,705	292,381	280,145	786,011	582,086	862,231	1,640,774	1,413,146	228,485
Urban	1,110,003	73,364	76,586	89,014	106,806	112,878	102,372	238,964	219,684	322,056	579,176	496,012	72,179
Rural	2,127,353	170,127	183,377	193,543	182,899	179,503	177,773	547,047	362,402	540,175	1,061,598	917,134	156,306

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.3 (continued) Population by sex by age, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

Sex/State/ Region/Area	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	0-14	15-24	15-29	25-64	29-64	65 and over
Mon	1,067,001	95,580	105,610	113,411	91,407	78,674	74,688	314,601	170,081	244,769	507,274	446,306	75,045
Urban	298,628	22,073	24,443	27,761	25,547	23,401	22,463	74,277	48,948	71,411	151,405	133,252	23,998
Rural	768,373	73,507	81,167	85,650	65,860	55,273	52,225	240,324	121,133	173,358	355,869	313,054	51,047
Rakhine	1,109,105	88,458	112,517	121,364	101,663	89,663	89,388	322,339	191,326	280,714	515,611	441,019	79,829
Urban	187,431	12,562	14,929	18,135	17,877	15,871	15,623	45,626	33,748	49,371	93,823	80,951	14,234
Rural	921,674	75,896	97,588	103,229	83,786	73,792	73,765	276,713	157,578	231,343	421,788	360,068	65,595
Yangon	3,844,300	257,855	273,841	313,552	364,030	403,041	358,674	845,248	767,071	1,125,745	1,989,270	1,697,350	242,711
Urban	2,719,283	163,680	172,571	205,199	258,049	294,602	257,367	541,450	552,651	810,018	1,440,537	1,231,317	184,645
Rural	1,125,017	94,175	101,270	108,353	105,981	108,439	101,307	303,798	214,420	315,727	548,733	466,033	58,066
Shan	2,913,722	295,852	310,328	315,138	289,055	255,260	237,624	921,318	544,315	781,939	1,309,727	1,111,118	138,362
Urban	703,394	55,480	57,556	69,300	69,690	64,517	58,731	182,336	134,207	192,938	346,327	298,609	40,524
Rural	2,210,328	240,372	252,772	245,838	219,365	190,743	178,893	738,982	410,108	589,001	963,400	812,509	97,838
Ayeyawady	3,175,021	284,502	305,314	311,250	263,474	247,328	252,828	901,066	510,802	763,630	1,562,042	1,356,547	201,111
Urban	459,907	30,728	33,691	38,036	38,749	37,009	35,988	102,455	75,758	111,746	244,258	215,185	37,436
Rural	2,715,114	253,774	271,623	273,214	224,725	210,319	216,840	798,611	435,044	651,884	1,317,784	1,141,362	163,675
Nay Pyi Taw	595,087	51,497	55,246	54,075	50,838	56,757	57,142	160,818	107,595	164,737	294,410	247,837	32,264
Urban	192,162	14,671	14,403	14,780	15,999	20,964	20,875	43,854	36,963	57,838	102,440	85,460	8,905
Rural	402,925	36,826	40,843	39,295	34,839	35,793	36,267	116,964	70,632	106,899	191,970	162,377	23,359

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.4

Percentage of children and youth in conventional households by type of housing by tenure, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Age group/Area/Housing type	Total number (=100%)	Tenure					
		Owner	Renter	Provided free	Government quarters	Private company quarters	Other
Children 0-14							
UNION							
Condominium/Apartment/Bungalow/Brick house	1,249,451	65.6	12.0	2.4	18.4	1.3	0.3
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	6,360,277	88.4	6.4	2.7	1.7	0.5	0.2
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	6,385,640	89.8	5.5	2.4	0.5	0.7	1.1
Total	13,995,368	87.0	6.5	2.5	2.6	0.7	0.6
Urban							
Condominium/Apartment/Bungalow/Brick house	729,815	61.1	18.1	3.0	16.5	1.0	0.4
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	1,631,803	69.5	19.4	5.1	4.6	0.9	0.5
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	1,078,901	67.5	20.7	5.1	1.7	1.2	3.9
Total	3,440,519	67.1	19.5	4.6	6.2	1.0	1.5
Rural							
Condominium/Apartment/Bungalow/Brick house	519,636	72.1	3.5	1.5	21.2	1.6	0.1
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	4,728,474	95.0	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.1
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	5,306,739	94.4	2.4	1.8	0.2	0.6	0.6
Total	10,554,849	93.5	2.3	1.8	1.5	0.6	0.3
Youth 15-24							
UNION							
Condominium/Apartment/Bungalow/Brick house	1,010,097	65.9	16.3	2.3	13.6	1.4	0.5
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	4,018,595	87.1	8.0	2.3	1.8	0.6	0.2
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	3,154,166	88.5	6.5	2.2	0.6	0.8	1.3
Total	8,182,858	85.0	8.5	2.3	2.8	0.8	0.7
Urban							
Condominium/Apartment/Bungalow/Brick house	663,811	60.9	22.3	2.8	12.2	1.2	0.6
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	1,230,833	68.7	21.2	4.4	4.3	0.9	0.5
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	637,076	66.8	21.7	4.5	1.8	1.3	3.8
Total	2,531,720	66.2	21.6	4.0	5.7	1.1	1.4
Rural							
Condominium/Apartment/Bungalow/Brick house	346,286	75.5	4.9	1.3	16.4	1.7	0.2
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	2,787,762	95.2	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.1
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	2,517,090	94.0	2.6	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.7
Total	5,651,138	93.4	2.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.4

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.5

Percentage of children and youth in conventional households by type of housing, by roofing material, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Age group/Area/Housing type	Total	Type of roofing material			
		Dhani/Theke/ Leaf or bamboo	Corrugated sheet	Tile/Brick/ Concrete	Wood or Other
Children 0-14 years					
UNION					
Total (=100%)	13,995,368	5,615,526	7,906,125	270,566	203,151
Condominium/Apartment/ Bungalow/Brick house	8.9	0.2	13.9	50.4	1.5
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	45.4	28.9	57.9	40.9	22.9
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	45.6	70.9	28.2	8.6	75.6
Urban					
Total (=100%)	3,440,519	598,382	2,693,432	126,650	22,055
Condominium/Apartment/ Bungalow/Brick house	21.2	0.4	23.3	77.9	8.8
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	47.4	26.4	53.6	20.2	23.7
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	31.4	73.3	23.1	1.9	67.5
Rural					
Total (=100%)	10,554,849	5,017,144	5,212,693	143,916	181,096
Condominium/Apartment/ Bungalow/Brick house	4.9	0.2	9.1	26.3	0.6
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	44.8	29.2	60.2	59.2	22.8
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	50.3	70.6	30.8	14.5	76.6
Youth 15-24 years					
UNION					
Total (=100%)	8,182,858	2,649,945	5,224,933	211,300	96,680
Condominium/Apartment/ Bungalow/Brick house	12.3	0.2	16.7	60.6	2.6
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	49.1	31.8	59.0	33.7	23.9
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	38.5	67.9	24.3	5.7	73.5
Urban					
Total (=100%)	2,531,720	324,868	2,066,520	126,407	13,925
Condominium/Apartment/ Bungalow/Brick house	26.2	0.4	26.9	82.2	12.8
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	48.6	29.0	53.8	16.5	26.0
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	25.2	70.5	19.2	1.3	61.2
Rural					
Total (=100%)	5,651,138	2,325,077	3,158,413	84,893	82,755
Condominium/Apartment/ Bungalow/Brick house	6.1	0.2	10.0	28.4	0.9
Semi-pacca/Wooden house	49.3	32.2	62.3	59.4	23.6
Bamboo/Hut/Other types	44.5	67.6	27.7	12.2	75.6

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.6

Percentage of children and youth in conventional households by age by type of cooking fuel used, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Age Group	Total number (=100%)	Type of cooking fuel								
		Electricity	LPG	Kerosene	Biogas	Firewood	Charcoal	Coal	Straw/ Grass	Other
UNION										
0-4	4,412,852	12.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	73.8	11.6	0.3	0.1	1.2
5-9	4,724,561	11.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	74.6	11.2	0.3	0.1	1.3
10-14	4,857,955	13.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	72.7	11.6	0.3	0.1	1.3
15-19	4,260,063	15.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	68.6	12.8	0.3	0.1	1.3
20-24	3,922,795	18.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	65.6	13.6	0.3	0.1	1.2
25-29	3,835,001	17.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	66.4	13.3	0.3	0.1	1.2
Children 0-14	13,995,368	12.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	73.7	11.5	0.3	0.1	1.2
Youth 15-24	8,182,858	17.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	67.2	13.2	0.3	0.1	1.3
Urban										
0-4	1,061,272	36.8	1.0	*	0.7	31.5	28.6	0.7	*	0.7
5-9	1,119,116	36.1	1.0	*	0.6	32.4	28.4	0.7	*	0.7
10-14	1,260,131	37.5	1.2	*	0.7	30.8	28.3	0.7	*	0.7
15-19	1,276,590	41.0	1.6	*	0.8	26.8	28.3	0.7	*	0.8
20-24	1,255,130	44.1	1.5	*	0.8	23.7	28.3	0.7	*	0.9
25-29	1,175,672	44.5	1.4	*	0.8	23.7	28.1	0.7	*	0.9
Children 0-14	3,440,519	36.9	1.1	*	0.7	31.5	28.4	0.7	*	0.7
Youth 15-24	2,531,720	42.5	1.6	*	0.8	25.2	28.3	0.7	*	0.8
Rural										
0-4	3,351,580	4.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	87.2	6.2	0.2	0.1	1.3
5-9	3,605,445	4.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	87.7	5.9	0.1	0.1	1.4
10-14	3,597,824	4.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	87.4	5.8	0.1	0.1	1.5
15-19	2,983,473	5.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	86.5	6.2	0.2	0.1	1.5
20-24	2,667,665	5.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	85.3	6.7	0.2	0.1	1.4
25-29	2,659,329	5.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	85.3	6.7	0.2	0.1	1.4
Children 0-14	10,554,849	4.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	87.5	6.0	0.2	0.1	1.4
Youth 15-24	5,651,138	5.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	86.0	6.4	0.2	0.1	1.4

*Less than 0.1 per cent.

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.7

Percentage of children and youth in conventional households by age by type of lighting, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Age Group	Total number (=100%)	Type of lighting							
		Electricity	Kerosene	Candle	Battery	Generator	Water mill	Solar energy	Other
UNION									
0-4	4,412,852	26.7	9.6	23.1	17.2	9.0	2.1	9.7	2.6
5-9	4,724,561	26.3	9.6	23.2	17.2	9.3	2.0	9.9	2.5
10-14	4,857,955	29.2	8.8	21.4	16.9	9.9	1.9	9.8	2.2
15-19	4,260,063	33.9	7.6	18.7	16.0	9.9	1.9	10.0	2.0
20-24	3,922,795	36.4	7.1	17.9	15.6	9.7	1.8	9.5	1.9
25-29	3,835,001	35.2	7.4	18.7	16.2	9.5	1.7	9.2	2.0
Children 0-14	13,995,368	27.4	9.3	22.5	17.1	9.4	2.0	9.8	2.4
Youth 15-24	8,182,858	35.1	7.4	18.3	15.8	9.8	1.9	9.8	1.9
Urban									
0-4	1,061,272	70.3	0.7	9.3	8.8	7.3	1.0	2.0	0.6
5-9	1,119,116	70.3	0.7	9.4	8.4	7.5	1.0	2.1	0.6
10-14	1,260,131	73.3	0.6	8.1	7.5	7.1	1.0	1.9	0.5
15-19	1,276,590	77.3	0.5	6.4	6.3	6.5	0.9	1.6	0.4
20-24	1,255,130	79.4	0.4	5.8	5.7	6.1	0.9	1.4	0.4
25-29	1,175,672	79.0	0.4	6.1	5.8	6.0	0.8	1.4	0.4
Children 0-14	3,440,519	71.4	0.7	8.9	8.2	7.3	1.0	2.0	0.6
Youth 15-24	2,531,720	78.3	0.4	6.1	6.0	6.3	0.9	1.5	0.4
Rural									
0-4	3,351,580	13.0	12.4	27.4	19.9	9.6	2.4	12.2	3.2
5-9	3,605,445	12.7	12.3	27.4	19.9	9.9	2.3	12.3	3.1
10-14	3,597,824	13.7	11.6	26.0	20.3	10.8	2.2	12.5	2.8
15-19	2,983,473	15.3	10.7	24.0	20.2	11.4	2.3	13.6	2.6
20-24	2,667,665	16.3	10.3	23.6	20.2	11.4	2.3	13.4	2.6
25-29	2,659,329	15.8	10.5	24.3	20.8	11.0	2.1	12.7	2.7
Children 0-14	10,554,849	13.1	12.1	26.9	20.0	10.1	2.3	12.3	3.0
Youth 15-24	5,651,138	15.7	10.5	23.8	20.2	11.4	2.3	13.5	2.6

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.8

Percentage of children and youth in conventional households by age by source of drinking water, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Age Group	Total number (=100%)	Improved source				Unimproved source					
		Bottled water	Tap water/ Piped	Tube well/ Borehole	Protected well/Spring	Unprotected well/Spring	Pool/ Pond/ Lake	River/ Stream/ Canal	Waterfall/ Rain water	Tanker/ Truck	Other
UNION											
0-4	4,412,852	8.0	9.6	28.8	18.9	6.8	12.4	8.7	4.4	0.5	2.1
5-9	4,724,561	7.5	9.4	28.9	19.2	6.7	13.2	8.5	4.2	0.5	2.0
10-14	4,857,955	8.3	9.5	29.6	19.4	6.3	13.0	7.9	3.7	0.5	1.9
15-19	4,260,063	10.7	10.0	30.2	18.1	5.6	12.0	7.4	3.6	0.5	1.8
20-24	3,922,795	12.3	10.2	30.8	17.4	5.1	11.4	7.1	3.4	0.5	1.8
25-29	3,835,001	11.8	9.8	31.1	17.6	5.1	11.8	7.3	3.3	0.5	1.8
Children 0-14	13,995,368	7.9	9.5	29.1	19.1	6.6	12.9	8.3	4.1	0.5	2.0
Youth 15-24	8,182,858	11.5	10.1	30.5	17.8	5.4	11.7	7.3	3.5	0.5	1.8
Urban											
0-4	1,061,272	27.4	15.7	29.1	12.6	2.5	6.6	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.9
5-9	1,119,116	26.4	15.9	29.1	13.0	2.5	6.9	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.9
10-14	1,260,131	27.3	16.3	28.7	12.9	2.3	6.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.8
15-19	1,276,590	31.3	16.4	27.9	11.5	1.9	5.8	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.5
20-24	1,255,130	33.5	16.6	27.7	10.4	1.6	5.4	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.5
25-29	1,175,672	33.1	16.4	27.8	10.5	1.6	5.6	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.5
Children 0-14	3,440,519	27.1	16.0	29.0	12.9	2.4	6.7	2.0	0.8	1.3	1.9
Youth 15-24	2,531,720	32.4	16.5	27.8	11.0	1.8	5.6	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.5
Rural											
0-4	3,351,580	1.8	7.6	28.7	20.9	8.1	14.3	10.7	5.5	0.2	2.1
5-9	3,605,445	1.6	7.4	28.8	21.1	8.0	15.1	10.5	5.3	0.2	2.1
10-14	3,597,824	1.6	7.1	29.9	21.6	7.7	15.3	10.0	4.7	0.2	1.9
15-19	2,983,473	1.9	7.3	31.2	20.9	7.2	14.6	9.8	4.9	0.2	1.9
20-24	2,667,665	2.4	7.1	32.3	20.7	6.8	14.2	9.7	4.6	0.2	1.9
25-29	2,659,329	2.4	6.8	32.6	20.7	6.6	14.5	9.8	4.4	0.2	1.9
Children 0-14	10,554,849	1.7	7.4	29.1	21.2	7.9	14.9	10.4	5.2	0.2	2.0
Youth 15-24	5,651,138	2.1	7.2	31.7	20.8	7.0	14.4	9.8	4.8	0.2	1.9

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.9

Percentage of children and youth in conventional households by age by type of toilet, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/ Age Group	Total number (=100%)	Type of toilet used in household						Classification	
		Flush	Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	Bucket (Surface latrine)	None	Other	Improved	Unimproved
UNION									
0-4	4,412,852	1.5	66.5	9.3	3.3	18.4	1.0	68.0	32.0
5-9	4,724,561	1.5	66.8	9.2	3.4	18.1	1.0	68.3	31.7
10-14	4,857,955	1.7	69.8	8.6	3.1	15.8	0.9	71.5	28.5
15-19	4,260,063	2.1	72.6	8.3	2.8	13.3	0.8	74.7	25.3
20-24	3,922,795	2.3	73.7	7.8	2.6	12.8	0.8	76.0	24.0
25-29	3,835,001	2.2	72.8	7.8	2.6	13.8	0.8	75.0	25.0
Children 0-14	13,995,368	1.5	67.8	9.0	3.3	17.4	1.0	69.3	30.7
Youth 15-24	8,182,858	2.2	73.1	8.1	2.7	13.1	0.8	75.3	24.7
Urban									
0-4	1,061,272	3.6	86.1	4.7	1.4	3.8	0.4	89.6	10.4
5-9	1,119,116	3.6	86.2	4.7	1.5	3.7	0.4	89.8	10.2
10-14	1,260,131	4.0	87.1	4.4	1.3	2.9	0.3	91.1	8.9
15-19	1,276,590	4.9	87.5	3.9	1.1	2.3	0.3	92.5	7.5
20-24	1,255,130	5.1	87.9	3.6	1.0	2.2	0.2	93.0	7.0
25-29	1,175,672	5.0	87.7	3.7	1.0	2.4	0.3	92.7	7.3
Children 0-14	3,440,519	3.7	86.5	4.6	1.4	3.4	0.4	90.2	9.8
Youth 15-24	2,531,720	5.0	87.7	3.8	1.0	2.2	0.3	92.7	7.3
Rural									
0-4	3,351,580	0.8	60.3	10.7	3.9	23.0	1.2	61.2	38.8
5-9	3,605,445	0.8	60.8	10.6	4.0	22.6	1.2	61.6	38.4
10-14	3,597,824	0.9	63.8	10.1	3.8	20.4	1.1	64.6	35.4
15-19	2,983,473	0.9	66.2	10.2	3.6	18.1	1.1	67.1	32.9
20-24	2,667,665	0.9	67.0	9.8	3.4	17.8	1.0	67.9	32.1
25-29	2,659,329	0.9	66.2	9.6	3.4	18.9	1.0	67.1	32.9
Children 0-14	10,554,849	0.8	61.7	10.5	3.9	22.0	1.2	62.5	37.5
Youth 15-24	5,651,138	0.9	66.6	10.0	3.5	18.0	1.0	67.5	32.5

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.10

Percentage of children aged 0-4 in conventional households living with domestic health risks, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area	Total Number (=100%)	Health risks in the household (per cent)				Number of health risks experienced by each child (per cent)					
		Lighting (kerosene or candle)	Cooking fuel (kerosene or firewood or charcoal or coal or straw/grass)	Latrine (pit or bucket or no toilet)	Unimproved drinking water	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Mean
UNION	4,412,852	32.6	86.0	30.9	34.8	11.6	30.8	28.9	19.3	9.5	1.8
Kachin	141,835	32.6	95.7	15.7	26.9	3.8	44.6	32.6	14.8	4.1	1.7
Kayah	33,248	28.5	83.8	13.1	45.8	12.7	29.5	35.1	19.2	3.5	1.7
Kayin	175,612	60.1	91.6	35.7	40.9	7.5	22.2	25.7	23.7	20.9	2.3
Chin	65,687	33.4	99.2	26.7	31.3	0.7	44.2	29.4	15.2	10.5	1.9
Sagaing	467,806	20.2	93.1	32.6	22.0	5.7	42.6	32.9	15.7	3.1	1.7
Tanintharyi	146,536	46.2	97.7	40.1	40.6	2.0	29.6	26.7	25.4	16.4	2.2
Bago	422,868	41.5	89.4	31.2	30.7	7.2	31.5	31.7	20.3	9.3	1.9
Magway	322,575	24.4	92.3	35.7	25.3	6.4	36.5	34.8	17.9	4.5	1.8
Mandalay	487,304	15.9	80.8	24.3	15.9	17.5	43.2	26.5	10.7	2.2	1.4
Mon	190,837	40.1	82.6	25.3	35.1	14.6	30.2	24.0	19.8	11.4	1.8
Rakhine	177,525	74.3	98.4	73.4	66.5	0.8	10.0	13.6	26.9	48.7	3.1
Yangon	517,688	16.2	57.2	11.8	25.8	37.1	30.8	19.1	9.9	3.1	1.1
Shan	590,965	23.3	87.8	41.8	48.8	10.2	23.9	30.1	25.4	10.3	2.0
Ayeyawady	570,497	51.8	94.3	31.3	55.3	2.1	19.1	36.2	29.1	13.5	2.3
Nay Pyi Taw	101,869	36.6	70.3	15.9	14.8	27.4	27.0	29.9	12.1	3.7	1.4
Urban	1,061,272	10.0	60.8	10.0	15.2	35.5	41.2	16.6	5.4	1.4	1.0
Kachin	46,575	17.8	91.1	8.4	14.3	8.1	60.4	24.2	6.4	0.9	1.3
Kayah	6,257	8.9	50.9	6.3	23.8	41.4	35.6	15.9	5.8	1.3	0.9
Kayin	32,053	17.3	76.8	7.3	13.0	21.8	52.7	16.9	6.4	2.2	1.1
Chin	10,477	37.8	97.3	7.4	18.7	2.6	52.2	30.4	11.1	3.8	1.6
Sagaing	69,683	7.6	76.9	11.6	15.4	20.2	55.3	18.5	5.1	1.0	1.1
Tanintharyi	28,060	17.1	93.0	13.4	16.8	6.4	61.8	20.0	8.6	3.2	1.4
Bago	79,449	14.2	72.0	13.7	20.6	21.6	46.3	23.3	7.4	1.4	1.2
Magway	42,042	6.2	66.9	20.3	17.3	28.5	41.7	21.5	7.3	1.0	1.1
Mandalay	147,121	4.9	54.7	9.4	9.1	42.1	41.6	12.7	3.2	0.3	0.8
Mon	44,091	18.7	64.0	9.0	16.3	33.2	37.9	18.5	8.3	2.0	1.1
Rakhine	25,270	38.9	95.2	31.6	42.5	3.8	34.3	27.2	19.2	15.5	2.1
Yangon	329,963	4.8	44.3	6.5	11.6	51.5	33.8	11.3	2.9	0.5	0.7
Shan	110,750	9.2	55.6	9.0	15.0	40.1	38.8	14.5	5.2	1.3	0.9
Ayeyawady	61,467	15.4	81.9	13.1	32.8	13.5	44.1	30.2	10.2	2.1	1.4
Nay Pyi Taw	28,014	11.4	33.2	6.9	5.7	63.4	20.7	11.8	3.5	0.6	0.6

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.10 (continued) Percentage of children aged 0-4 in conventional households living with domestic health risks, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area	Total Number (=100%)	Health risks in the household (per cent)				Number of health risks experienced by each child (per cent)					
		Lighting (kerosene or candle)	Cooking fuel (kerosene or firewood or charcoal or coal or straw/grass)	Latrine (pit or bucket or no toilet)	Unimproved drinking water	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Mean
Rural	3,351,580	39.8	94.0	37.6	41.0	4.0	27.5	32.8	23.7	12.1	2.1
Kachin	95,260	39.8	98.0	19.2	33.0	1.7	36.9	36.8	19.0	5.7	1.9
Kayah	26,991	33.0	91.4	14.7	50.9	6.1	28.1	39.5	22.3	4.0	1.9
Kayin	143,559	69.6	94.9	42.1	47.1	4.3	15.4	27.7	27.6	25.0	2.5
Chin	55,210	32.6	99.6	30.3	33.7	0.3	42.7	29.2	16.0	11.7	2.0
Sagaing	398,123	22.4	95.9	36.3	23.2	3.1	40.4	35.5	17.6	3.4	1.8
Tanintharyi	118,476	53.1	98.8	46.5	46.3	0.9	22.0	28.3	29.3	19.5	2.4
Bago	343,419	47.8	93.5	35.3	33.0	3.9	28.1	33.6	23.3	11.1	2.1
Magway	280,533	27.1	96.1	38.0	26.5	3.1	35.7	36.8	19.5	5.0	1.9
Mandalay	340,183	20.6	92.1	30.7	18.9	6.8	43.9	32.5	13.9	3.0	1.6
Mon	146,746	46.6	88.2	30.2	40.7	9.0	27.9	25.6	23.2	14.2	2.1
Rakhine	152,255	80.2	98.9	80.4	70.5	0.3	6.0	11.3	28.2	54.2	3.3
Yangon	187,725	36.4	79.8	21.0	50.8	11.8	25.7	32.8	22.2	7.5	1.9
Shan	480,215	26.6	95.2	49.4	56.6	3.3	20.5	33.7	30.1	12.4	2.3
Ayeyawady	509,030	56.2	95.8	33.5	58.1	0.7	16.1	36.9	31.4	14.9	2.4
Nay Pyi Taw	73,855	46.2	84.4	19.4	18.3	13.7	29.3	36.7	15.3	4.9	1.7

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.11

Percentage of children and youth in conventional households by age by mode of transport available to households, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/ Age group	Total Population (=100%)	Modes of transport available to households						
		Car/Pick-up/ Truck/Van	Motorcycle/ Moped/Tuk tuk	Bicycle	4-wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (Bullock)
UNION								
0-4	4,412,852	2.7	39.0	30.7	2.7	4.2	2.4	21.1
5-9	4,724,561	2.6	38.2	35.5	2.6	4.4	2.6	22.2
10-14	4,857,955	3.1	40.2	43.6	2.8	4.6	2.8	23.4
15-19	4,260,063	4.3	45.0	42.7	3.2	4.5	2.8	24.3
20-24	3,922,795	4.4	46.2	38.0	3.3	4.1	2.6	23.5
25-29	3,835,001	3.8	44.7	34.3	3.0	4.0	2.4	22.8
Children 0-14	13,995,368	2.8	39.1	36.8	2.7	4.4	2.6	22.3
Youth 15-24	8,182,858	4.3	45.6	40.4	3.2	4.3	2.7	23.9
Urban								
0-4	1,061,272	7.2	43.9	44.5	1.7	0.8	0.6	3.0
5-9	1,119,116	7.4	43.4	50.1	1.7	0.8	0.7	3.2
10-14	1,260,131	8.3	43.9	56.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	3.3
15-19	1,276,590	10.5	45.1	54.5	1.8	0.8	0.7	3.0
20-24	1,255,130	9.9	44.6	49.3	1.7	0.7	0.6	2.7
25-29	1,175,672	8.9	45.2	46.5	1.6	0.6	0.5	2.6
Children 0-14	3,440,519	7.7	43.7	50.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	3.2
Youth 15-24	2,531,720	10.2	44.8	51.9	1.8	0.7	0.6	2.9
Rural								
0-4	3,351,580	1.3	37.4	26.3	3.0	5.3	3.0	26.9
5-9	3,605,445	1.2	36.6	30.9	2.9	5.5	3.2	28.1
10-14	3,597,824	1.3	38.9	39.0	3.2	5.9	3.5	30.5
15-19	2,983,473	1.6	44.9	37.6	3.8	6.0	3.7	33.4
20-24	2,667,665	1.7	47.0	32.6	4.0	5.7	3.5	33.3
25-29	2,659,329	1.6	44.4	28.9	3.6	5.5	3.2	31.7
Children 0-14	10,554,849	1.2	37.6	32.2	3.0	5.6	3.3	28.5
Youth 15-24	5,651,138	1.7	45.9	35.2	3.9	5.9	3.6	33.4

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.12

Percentage of children and youth in conventional households by age by access to ICT devices, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/ Age group	Total Population	ICT devices available to households						Three or more devices	None of these devices
		Radio	Television	Landline phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home		
UNION									
0-4	4,412,852	29.2	45.5	3.6	27.1	2.2	4.4	11.9	37.2
5-9	4,724,561	31.6	47.2	3.7	26.9	2.2	4.1	12.0	34.5
10-14	4,857,955	34.7	50.8	4.5	30.3	2.8	4.8	14.2	30.1
15-19	4,260,063	36.6	54.8	5.8	36.4	4.3	7.2	18.4	26.0
20-24	3,922,795	35.6	55.0	5.9	39.8	4.9	8.7	20.3	26.2
25-29	3,835,001	33.8	53.4	5.3	38.1	4.4	8.2	18.9	28.3
Children 0-14	13,995,368	31.9	47.9	3.9	28.1	2.4	4.4	12.8	33.8
Youth 15-24	8,182,858	36.1	54.9	5.9	38.0	4.6	7.9	19.3	26.1
Urban									
0-4	1,061,272	22.8	72.4	6.7	56.7	7.1	13.5	26.1	19.0
5-9	1,119,116	24.2	74.6	7.1	56.9	7.2	12.9	26.5	17.3
10-14	1,260,131	26.1	77.3	8.5	60.3	8.8	14.3	29.5	14.8
15-19	1,276,590	27.4	78.9	10.9	65.7	11.8	18.7	35.0	12.8
20-24	1,255,130	26.8	77.9	10.5	68.7	12.7	21.1	36.6	12.7
25-29	1,175,672	25.9	77.9	9.4	68.3	11.6	20.5	35.5	12.9
Children 0-14	3,440,519	24.5	74.9	7.5	58.1	7.8	13.6	27.5	16.9
Youth 15-24	2,531,720	27.1	78.4	10.7	67.2	12.3	19.9	35.8	12.7
Rural									
0-4	3,351,580	31.2	36.9	2.6	17.7	0.7	1.5	7.5	42.9
5-9	3,605,445	33.9	38.8	2.6	17.6	0.6	1.3	7.5	39.9
10-14	3,597,824	37.7	41.5	3.1	19.7	0.7	1.5	8.9	35.5
15-19	2,983,473	40.5	44.5	3.7	23.9	1.0	2.2	11.3	31.7
20-24	2,667,665	39.7	44.2	3.8	26.1	1.2	2.9	12.6	32.6
25-29	2,659,329	37.3	42.5	3.5	24.7	1.1	2.8	11.6	35.1
Children 0-14	10,554,849	34.3	39.1	2.8	18.4	0.7	1.4	8.0	39.3
Youth 15-24	5,651,138	40.1	44.4	3.7	24.9	1.1	2.6	11.9	32.1

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.13

Percentage of children in conventional households by sex by age by relationship to the head of household, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Sex/ Age group	Total Population (=100%)	Head or spouse of head	Son/ daughter	Grandchild	Sibling	Other relative	Non-relative
UNION							
Both sexes							
0-4	4,412,852	-	67.1	28.9	0.1	3.1	0.8
5-9	4,724,561	-	75.1	20.3	0.4	3.4	0.8
10-14	4,857,955	0.3	78.4	14.4	1.0	4.3	1.5
0-14	13,995,368	0.1	73.7	21	0.5	3.6	1.0
Male							
0-4	2,232,171	-	67.0	29.0	0.1	3.1	0.8
5-9	2,373,338	-	75.1	20.4	0.4	3.3	0.8
10-14	2,395,227	0.2	78.7	14.4	1.0	4.3	1.5
0-14	7,000,736	0.1	73.7	21.1	0.5	3.6	1.0
Female							
0-4	2,180,681	-	67.1	28.8	0.1	3.2	0.8
5-9	2,351,223	-	75.2	20.2	0.4	3.4	0.8
10-14	2,462,728	0.3	78.2	14.5	1.0	4.4	1.5
0-14	6,994,632	0.1	73.7	20.9	0.6	3.7	1.0
Urban							
Both sexes							
0-4	1,061,272	-	59.5	34.1	0.1	4.8	1.5
5-9	1,119,116	-	66.8	26.0	0.4	5.4	1.3
10-14	1,260,131	0.3	68.8	19.0	1.1	7.4	3.4
0-14	3,440,519	0.1	65.3	25.9	0.6	6.0	2.1
Male							
0-4	539,186	-	59.4	34.2	0.1	4.8	1.4
5-9	566,038	-	66.9	26.0	0.4	5.4	1.3
10-14	630,707	0.2	69.2	18.9	1.1	7.2	3.4
0-14	1,735,931	0.1	65.4	26.0	0.6	5.9	2.1
Female							
0-4	522,086	-	59.6	33.9	0.1	4.9	1.5
5-9	553,078	-	66.7	26	0.4	5.5	1.4
10-14	629,424	0.3	68.4	19.1	1.1	7.7	3.4
0-14	1,704,588	0.1	65.2	25.9	0.6	6.1	2.1

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.13 (continued) Percentage of children in conventional households by sex by age by relationship to the head of household, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Sex/ Age group	Total Population (=100%)	Head or spouse of head	Son/ daughter	Grandchild	Sibling	Other relative	Non-relative
Rural							
Both sexes							
0-4	3,351,580	-	69.4	27.2	0.1	2.6	0.6
5-9	3,605,445	-	77.7	18.5	0.4	2.7	0.6
10-14	3,597,824	0.3	81.8	12.8	1.0	3.3	0.9
0-14	10,554,849	0.1	76.5	19.3	0.5	2.9	0.7
Male							
0-4	1,692,985	-	69.4	27.3	0.1	2.6	0.6
5-9	1,807,300	-	77.7	18.6	0.4	2.7	0.6
10-14	1,764,520	0.2	82	12.7	1.0	3.2	0.9
0-14	5,264,805	0.1	76.5	19.4	0.5	2.8	0.7
Female							
0-4	1,658,595	0.0	69.5	27.1	0.1	2.6	0.6
5-9	1,798,145	0.0	77.8	18.4	0.4	2.8	0.6
10-14	1,833,304	0.3	81.6	12.9	1.0	3.3	0.8
0-14	5,290,044	0.1	76.5	19.3	0.5	2.9	0.7

Notes: “-” Denotes no value (or zero).

Son/daughter category includes adoptive child and son(s)/daughter(s)-in-law. Grandchild includes great-grandchildren.

Table A2.14

Estimated percentages of children aged 0-14 in conventional households living with or without their parents, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region and District	Total (=100%)	Living with parents	Living without parents	Other relative	Non- relative
UNION	13,995,368	93.1	2.2	3.6	1.0
Kachin	451,502	91.4	2.2	5.3	1.1
Myitkyina	158,642	89.6	2.2	6.8	1.4
Mohnyin	158,262	91.0	2.2	5.6	1.3
Bhamo	100,483	93.5	2.3	3.5	0.7
Putao	34,115	95.2	1.7	2.7	0.5
Kayah	97,160	95.2	1.3	2.9	0.7
Loikaw	83,897	95.2	1.3	2.8	0.7
Bawlakhe	13,263	94.9	1.2	3.1	0.8
Kayin	529,818	90.1	5.1	4.1	0.7
Hpa-An	281,121	89.4	5.9	4.1	0.6
Pharpon	12,543	91.8	2.8	4.8	0.5
Myawady	68,837	90.8	3.1	4.8	1.3
Kawkareik	167,317	90.8	4.8	3.6	0.8
Chin	189,862	96.1	1.4	2.1	0.4
Hakha	36,627	95.4	1.8	2.3	0.4
Falam	66,804	96.0	1.4	2.1	0.5
Mindat	86,431	96.4	1.2	2.0	0.4

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.14 (continued) Estimated percentages of children aged 0-14 in conventional households living with or without their parents, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region and District	Total (=100%)	Living with parents	Living without parents	Other relative	Non-relative
Sagaing	1,477,357	94.2	1.7	3.3	0.8
Sagaing	116,431	93.5	1.9	3.7	0.9
Shwebo	383,723	94.6	1.7	3.0	0.7
Monywa	180,016	92.6	1.8	4.4	1.2
Katha	262,299	94.7	1.5	3.1	0.7
Kalay	153,351	94.3	1.6	3.2	0.9
Tamu	40,005	93.9	1.8	3.4	1.0
Mawlaik	56,835	93.8	1.8	3.7	0.6
Hkamti	138,181	93.8	1.6	3.7	0.9
Yinmarpin	146,516	94.8	1.7	2.8	0.6
Tanintharyi	470,653	90.9	3.8	4.2	1.1
Dawei	156,610	87.4	6.4	5.2	1.0
Myeik	239,833	93.2	2.2	3.6	1.0
Kawthoung	74,210	90.8	3.3	3.9	2.0
Bago	1,364,369	93.3	2.4	3.5	0.8
Bago	554,266	92.9	2.7	3.6	0.9
Toungoo	344,443	93.5	2.3	3.6	0.6
Pyay	194,700	93.9	1.8	3.5	0.8
Thayawady	270,960	93.6	2.6	3.0	0.8
Magway	1,033,009	94.6	1.9	2.8	0.7
Magway	334,783	94.3	2.1	3.0	0.6
Minbu	179,863	95.1	1.6	2.6	0.6
Thayet	173,057	95.3	1.7	2.5	0.5
Pakokku	283,711	94.2	2.0	2.9	0.9
Gangaw	61,595	94.9	1.6	2.8	0.7
Mandalay	1,544,174	93.3	1.7	3.6	1.4
Mandalay	386,027	89.4	1.4	5.8	3.4
Pyin Oo Lwin	274,384	93.9	1.6	3.1	1.4
Kyaukse	190,170	95.3	1.4	2.6	0.7
Myingyan	272,855	94.7	2.0	2.7	0.5
Nyaung U	59,217	94.9	1.3	3.1	0.7
Yame` Thin	133,909	95.4	1.5	2.7	0.5
Meiktila	227,612	94.0	2.2	3.2	0.7
Mon	621,619	88.6	5.9	4.6	0.9
Mawlamyine	356,755	87.4	6.5	5.1	1.0
Thaton	264,864	90.2	5.2	3.9	0.7
Rakhine	642,837	95.1	1.7	2.6	0.5
Sittway	170,742	94.8	1.8	2.8	0.6
Myauk U	221,584	95.9	1.5	2.2	0.4
Maungtau	32,208	96.1	1.2	2.3	0.4
Kyaukpyu	127,756	94.9	2.1	2.5	0.5
Thandwe	90,547	94.0	1.9	3.3	0.8

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.14 (continued) Estimated percentages of children aged 0-14 in conventional households living with or without their parents, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region and District	Total (=100%)	Living with parents	Living without parents	Other relative	Non-relative
Yangon	1,677,494	90.9	1.7	5.3	2.1
North Yangon	638,484	92.0	1.7	4.3	1.9
East Yangon	494,056	88.5	1.7	7.3	2.6
South Yangon	389,198	94.5	1.7	3.0	0.8
West Yangon	155,756	85.3	1.9	8.6	4.2
Shan	1,785,380	94.1	1.8	3.2	0.9
Taunggyi	502,707	95.0	1.4	2.8	0.8
Loilin	174,378	93.3	2.4	3.4	0.9
Linkhe`	38,338	92.6	3.3	3.2	0.9
Lashio	187,415	91.8	2.5	4.5	1.2
Muse	140,309	92.9	2.2	3.8	1.1
Kyaukme	223,265	93.5	2.2	3.4	0.9
Kunlon	21,776	95.3	1.1	2.9	0.7
Laukine	51,986	96.4	0.8	2.3	0.5
Hopan	85,928	95.3	1.4	2.7	0.6
Makman	85,688	94.6	1.3	3.3	0.8
Kengtung	107,933	95.2	1.7	2.5	0.6
Minesat	87,545	95.1	1.5	2.7	0.7
Tachileik	47,313	91.4	2.3	4.5	1.7
Minephyat	30,799	95.9	1.4	2.3	0.4
Ayeyawady	1,795,695	94.1	2.1	3.0	0.8
Pathein	459,972	94.5	1.9	2.9	0.8
Phyapon	326,439	93.8	2.0	3.2	1.0
Maubin	283,310	94.3	2.0	2.9	0.7
Myaungmya	235,547	94.0	1.8	3.2	1.0
Labutta	196,685	93.5	2.1	3.4	1.0
Hinthada	293,742	94.3	2.6	2.5	0.5
Nay Pyi Taw	314,439	94.2	1.6	3.1	1.0
Ottara (North)	148,127	94.7	1.8	2.8	0.8
Dekkhina (South)	166,312	93.8	1.5	3.4	1.3

Note: Children with parents include children who are the son/daughter or adopted child of the head of household; the grandchildren of the head with a son or daughter or a son/daughter-in-law also living in the house; or a sibling of the head of household with a parent also living in the household. Children not living with a parent are a head or spouse of head, or live with a grandparent or sibling as head without someone who could be a parent.

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.15a

Young children aged 0-4 living in an institution, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District	Total population			Population in institutions			% Population in institutions		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
UNION	4,472,130	2,262,783	2,209,347	59,278	30,612	28,666	1.3	1.4	1.3
Kachin	155,371	78,823	76,548	13,536	6,846	6,690	8.7	8.7	8.7
Myitkyina	53,308	26,900	26,408	3,325	1,699	1,626	6.2	6.3	6.2
Mohnyin	57,364	29,344	28,020	7,494	3,819	3,675	13.1	13.0	13.1
Bhamo	33,266	16,837	16,429	2,611	1,272	1,339	7.8	7.6	8.2
Putao	11,433	5,742	5,691	106	56	50	0.9	1.0	0.9
Kayah	33,486	17,114	16,372	238	132	106	0.7	0.8	0.6
Loikaw	28,654	14,652	14,002	157	86	71	0.5	0.6	0.5
Bawlakhe	4,832	2,462	2,370	81	46	35	1.7	1.9	1.5
Kayin	176,517	89,662	86,855	905	463	442	0.5	0.5	0.5
Hpa-An	92,584	47,169	45,415	465	226	239	0.5	0.5	0.5
Pharpon	4,021	2,059	1,962	26	14	12	0.6	0.7	0.6
Myawady	24,388	12,451	11,937	92	53	39	0.4	0.4	0.3
Kawkareik	55,524	27,983	27,541	322	170	152	0.6	0.6	0.6
Chin	65,940	33,192	32,748	253	132	121	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hakha	12,743	6,433	6,310	53	23	30	0.4	0.4	0.5
Falam	22,759	11,359	11,400	68	39	29	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mindat	30,438	15,400	15,038	132	70	62	0.4	0.5	0.4
Sagaing	476,748	241,364	235,384	8,942	4,627	4,315	1.9	1.9	1.8
Sagaing	36,780	18,659	18,121	512	272	240	1.4	1.5	1.3
Shwebo	119,910	60,384	59,526	654	344	310	0.5	0.6	0.5
Monywa	56,865	28,858	28,007	628	338	290	1.1	1.2	1.0
Katha	86,393	43,870	42,523	1,357	729	628	1.6	1.7	1.5
Kalay	48,733	24,553	24,180	376	192	184	0.8	0.8	0.8
Tamu	13,447	6,865	6,582	70	30	40	0.5	0.4	0.6
Mawlaik	18,568	9,410	9,158	94	52	42	0.5	0.6	0.5
Hkamti	51,756	26,418	25,338	4,937	2,495	2,442	9.5	9.4	9.6
Yinmarpin	44,296	22,347	21,949	314	175	139	0.7	0.8	0.6
Tanintharyi	147,818	75,170	72,648	1,282	675	607	0.9	0.9	0.8
Dawei	47,673	24,509	23,164	690	364	326	1.4	1.5	1.4
Myeik	75,690	38,413	37,277	309	162	147	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kawthoung	24,455	12,248	12,207	283	149	134	1.2	1.2	1.1
Bago	424,867	215,206	209,661	1,999	1,049	950	0.5	0.5	0.5
Bago	171,991	87,009	84,982	683	343	340	0.4	0.4	0.4
Toungoo	109,242	55,242	54,000	521	286	235	0.5	0.5	0.4
Pyay	59,744	30,323	29,421	483	253	230	0.8	0.8	0.8
Thayawady	83,890	42,632	41,258	312	167	145	0.4	0.4	0.4
Magway	326,259	164,363	161,896	3,684	1,862	1,822	1.1	1.1	1.1
Magway	104,312	52,556	51,756	442	226	216	0.4	0.4	0.4
Minbu	57,290	28,976	28,314	625	325	300	1.1	1.1	1.1
Thayet	56,353	28,561	27,792	1,807	909	898	3.2	3.2	3.2
Pakokku	89,160	44,671	44,489	606	295	311	0.7	0.7	0.7
Gangaw	19,144	9,599	9,545	204	107	97	1.1	1.1	1.0
Mandalay	492,433	248,942	243,491	5,129	2,720	2,409	1.0	1.1	1.0
Mandalay	126,170	64,342	61,828	2,095	1,095	1,000	1.7	1.7	1.6

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.15a (continued) Young children aged 0-4 living in an institution, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District	Total population			Population in institutions			% Population in institutions		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pyin Oo Lwin	89,765	45,252	44,513	1,083	588	495	1.2	1.3	1.1
Kyaukse	61,599	31,128	30,471	346	183	163	0.6	0.6	0.5
Myingyan	82,957	41,769	41,188	302	154	148	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nyaung U	18,047	9,080	8,967	138	79	59	0.8	0.9	0.7
Yame` Thin	41,583	20,845	20,738	701	361	340	1.7	1.7	1.6
Meiktila	72,312	36,526	35,786	464	260	204	0.6	0.7	0.6
Mon	194,155	98,575	95,580	3,318	1,687	1,631	1.7	1.7	1.7
Mawlamyine	112,451	57,132	55,319	2,532	1,275	1,257	2.3	2.2	2.3
Thaton	81,704	41,443	40,261	786	412	374	1.0	1.0	0.9
Rakhine	179,087	90,629	88,458	1,562	783	779	0.9	0.9	0.9
Sittway	43,317	22,024	21,293	249	127	122	0.6	0.6	0.6
Myauk U	60,084	30,393	29,691	221	125	96	0.4	0.4	0.3
Maungtau	9,873	5,039	4,834	12	5	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kyaukpyu	38,014	19,139	18,875	494	258	236	1.3	1.3	1.3
Thandwe	27,799	14,034	13,765	586	268	318	2.1	1.9	2.3
Yangon	523,772	265,917	257,855	6,084	3,225	2,859	1.2	1.2	1.1
North Yangon	206,464	104,490	101,974	3,313	1,703	1,610	1.6	1.6	1.6
East Yangon	151,608	77,263	74,345	906	459	447	0.6	0.6	0.6
South Yangon	119,524	60,492	59,032	501	272	229	0.4	0.5	0.4
West Yangon	46,176	23,672	22,504	1,364	791	573	3.0	3.3	2.5
Shan	596,709	300,857	295,852	5,744	2,994	2,750	1.0	1.0	0.9
Taunggyi	164,933	83,348	81,585	1,178	629	549	0.7	0.8	0.7
Loilin	57,394	28,819	28,575	320	173	147	0.6	0.6	0.5
Linkhe`	13,001	6,577	6,424	80	52	28	0.6	0.8	0.4
Lashio	61,294	30,868	30,426	327	179	148	0.5	0.6	0.5
Muse	47,098	23,805	23,293	648	300	348	1.4	1.3	1.5
Kyaukme	76,555	38,792	37,763	1,454	752	702	1.9	1.9	1.9
Kunlon	7,287	3,662	3,625	68	38	30	0.9	1.0	0.8
Laukine	16,810	8,482	8,328	514	264	250	3.1	3.1	3.0
Hopan	27,041	13,476	13,565	37	23	14	0.1	0.2	0.1
Makman	29,856	14,994	14,862	324	176	148	1.1	1.2	1.0
Kengtung	36,298	18,237	18,061	442	227	215	1.2	1.2	1.2
Minesat	31,905	16,182	15,723	178	100	78	0.6	0.6	0.5
Tachileik	16,229	8,114	8,115	113	48	65	0.7	0.6	0.8
Minephyat	11,008	5,501	5,507	61	33	28	0.6	0.6	0.5
Ayeyawady	574,132	289,630	284,502	3,635	1,878	1,757	0.6	0.6	0.6
Pathein	145,850	73,811	72,039	913	472	441	0.6	0.6	0.6
Phyapon	104,270	52,449	51,821	1,065	540	525	1.0	1.0	1.0
Maubin	89,075	44,889	44,186	471	243	228	0.5	0.5	0.5
Myaungmya	72,495	36,563	35,932	386	195	191	0.5	0.5	0.5
Labutta	69,303	34,903	34,400	349	186	163	0.5	0.5	0.5
Hinthada	93,139	47,015	46,124	451	242	209	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nay Pyi Taw	104,836	53,339	51,497	2,967	1,539	1,428	2.8	2.9	2.8
Ottara (North)	49,080	25,019	24,061	449	225	224	0.9	0.9	0.9
Dekkhina (South)	55,756	28,320	27,436	2,518	1,314	1,204	4.5	4.6	4.4

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.15b

Children aged 0-14 living in an institution, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District	Total population			Population in institutions			% Population in institutions		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
UNION	14,399,569	7,296,904	7,102,665	404,201	296,168	108,033	2.8	4.1	1.5
Kachin	492,879	250,500	242,379	41,377	22,741	18,636	8.4	9.1	7.7
Myitkyina	169,378	85,757	83,621	10,736	5,719	5,017	6.3	6.7	6.0
Mohnyin	179,545	91,827	87,718	21,283	11,894	9,389	11.9	13.0	10.7
Bhamo	109,417	55,625	53,792	8,934	4,890	4,044	8.2	8.8	7.5
Putao	34,539	17,291	17,248	424	238	186	1.2	1.4	1.1
Kayah	99,003	50,231	48,772	1,843	1,259	584	1.9	2.5	1.2
Loikaw	85,291	43,254	42,037	1,394	947	447	1.6	2.2	1.1
Bawlakhe	13,712	6,977	6,735	449	312	137	3.3	4.5	2.0
Kayin	538,596	273,841	264,755	8,778	6,946	1,832	1.6	2.5	0.7
Hpa-An	285,304	145,451	139,853	4,183	3,347	836	1.5	2.3	0.6
Pharpon	12,768	6,510	6,258	225	173	52	1.8	2.7	0.8
Myawady	69,753	35,881	33,872	916	754	162	1.3	2.1	0.5
Kawkareik	170,771	85,999	84,772	3,454	2,672	782	2.0	3.1	0.9
Chin	191,290	96,364	94,926	1,428	864	564	0.7	0.9	0.6
Hakha	36,902	18,606	18,296	275	158	117	0.7	0.8	0.6
Falam	67,294	33,749	33,545	490	277	213	0.7	0.8	0.6
Mindat	87,094	44,009	43,085	663	429	234	0.8	1.0	0.5
Sagaing	1,525,943	769,805	756,138	48,586	33,796	14,790	3.2	4.4	2.0
Sagaing	123,917	62,906	61,011	7,486	5,290	2,196	6.0	8.4	3.6
Shwebo	392,309	197,000	195,309	8,586	7,027	1,559	2.2	3.6	0.8
Monywa	186,990	94,673	92,317	6,974	5,241	1,733	3.7	5.5	1.9
Katha	268,582	135,930	132,652	6,283	4,524	1,759	2.3	3.3	1.3
Kalay	155,613	78,441	77,172	2,262	1,362	900	1.5	1.7	1.2
Tamu	40,558	20,533	20,025	553	314	239	1.4	1.5	1.2
Mawlaik	57,298	29,076	28,222	463	381	82	0.8	1.3	0.3
Hkamti	151,113	76,477	74,636	12,932	7,180	5,752	8.6	9.4	7.7
Yinmarpin	149,563	74,769	74,794	3,047	2,477	570	2.0	3.3	0.8
Tanintharyi	478,027	242,673	235,354	7,374	5,363	2,011	1.5	2.2	0.9
Dawei	160,192	81,900	78,292	3,582	2,527	1,055	2.2	3.1	1.3
Myeik	242,238	122,632	119,606	2,405	1,847	,558	1.0	1.5	0.5
Kawthoung	75,597	38,141	37,456	1,387	989	398	1.8	2.6	1.1
Bago	1,383,846	701,243	682,603	19,477	15,753	3,724	1.4	2.2	0.5
Bago	563,413	285,786	277,627	9,147	7,617	1,530	1.6	2.7	0.6
Toungoo	348,788	176,,448	172,340	4,345	3,564	,781	1.2	2.0	0.5
Pyay	198,139	100,631	97,508	3,439	2,432	1,007	1.7	2.4	1.0
Thayawady	273,506	138,378	135,128	2,546	2,140	406	0.9	1.5	0.3
Magway	1,056,659	530,322	526,337	23,650	17,545	6,105	2.2	3.3	1.2
Magway	342,238	171,945	170,293	7,455	6,482	973	2.2	3.8	0.6
Minbu	185,337	93,037	92,300	5,474	3,923	1,551	3.0	4.2	1.7
Thayet	179,316	90,710	88,606	6,259	3,828	2,431	3.5	4.2	2.7
Pakokku	287,403	143,590	143,813	3,692	2,820	872	1.3	2.0	0.6
Gangaw	62,365	31,040	31,325	770	492	278	1.2	1.6	0.9
Mandalay	1,599,216	813,205	786,011	55,042	43,831	11,211	3.4	5.4	1.4
Mandalay	405,898	210,232	195,666	19,871	14,672	5,199	4.9	7.0	2.7

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.15b (continued) Children aged 0-14 living in an institution, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District	Total population			Population in institutions			% Population in institutions		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pyin Oo Lwin	284,619	144,308	140,311	10,235	7,724	2,511	3.6	5.4	1.8
Kyaukse	195,317	99,182	96,135	5,147	4,381	766	2.6	4.4	0.8
Myingyan	278,744	139,928	138,816	5,889	5,304	585	2.1	3.8	0.4
Nyaung U	60,266	30,552	29,714	1,049	864	185	1.7	2.8	0.6
Yame` Thin	139,538	70,671	68,867	5,629	4,606	1,023	4.0	6.5	1.5
Meiktila	234,834	118,332	116,502	7,222	6,280	942	3.1	5.3	0.8
Mon	641,960	327,359	314,601	20,341	14,443	5,898	3.2	4.4	1.9
Mawlamyine	369,719	188,468	181,251	12,964	8,918	4,046	3.5	4.7	2.2
Thaton	272,241	138,891	133,350	7,377	5,525	1,852	2.7	4.0	1.4
Rakhine	653,333	330,994	322,339	10,496	8,168	2,328	1.6	2.5	0.7
Sittway	173,575	88,206	85,369	2,833	2,442	391	1.6	2.8	0.5
Myauk U	224,171	113,306	110,865	2,587	2,236	351	1.2	2.0	0.3
Maungtaw	32,386	16,535	15,851	178	155	23	0.5	0.9	0.1
Kyaukpyu	130,349	65,836	64,513	2,593	1,835	758	2.0	2.8	1.2
Thandwe	92,852	47,111	45,741	2,305	1,500	805	2.5	3.2	1.8
Yangon	1,725,413	880,165	845,248	47,919	32,120	15,799	2.8	3.6	1.9
North Yangon	659,290	335,514	323,776	20,806	13,102	7,704	3.2	3.9	2.4
East Yangon	505,319	259,236	246,083	11,263	8,239	3,024	2.2	3.2	1.2
South Yangon	396,251	201,097	195,154	7,053	4,742	2,311	1.8	2.4	1.2
West Yangon	164,553	84,318	80,235	8,797	6,037	2,760	5.3	7.2	3.4
Shan	1,865,293	943,975	921,318	79,913	66,096	13,817	4.3	7.0	1.5
Taunggyi	524,251	264,677	259,574	21,544	18,429	3,115	4.1	7.0	1.2
Loilin	184,378	92,918	91,460	10,000	9,360	640	5.4	10.1	0.7
Linkhe`	40,430	20,442	19,988	2,092	1,958	134	5.2	9.6	0.7
Lashio	195,984	98,948	97,036	8,569	7,523	1,046	4.4	7.6	1.1
Muse	145,629	73,567	72,062	5,320	3,629	1,691	3.7	4.9	2.3
Kyaukme	235,846	118,608	117,238	12,581	9,771	2,810	5.3	8.2	2.4
Kunlon	22,363	11,541	10,822	587	439	148	2.6	3.8	1.4
Laukine	53,290	27,028	26,262	1,304	697	607	2.4	2.6	2.3
Hopan	87,228	44,165	43,063	1,300	1,007	293	1.5	2.3	0.7
Makman	89,611	45,853	43,758	3,923	2,958	965	4.4	6.5	2.2
Kengtung	113,318	57,840	55,478	5,385	4,363	1,022	4.8	7.5	1.8
Minesat	90,932	46,517	44,415	3,387	2,546	841	3.7	5.5	1.9
Tachileik	49,528	25,262	24,266	2,215	1,884	331	4.5	7.5	1.4
Minephyat	32,505	16,609	15,896	1,706	1,532	174	5.2	9.2	1.1
Ayeyawady	1,821,154	920,088	901,066	25,459	19,141	6,318	1.4	2.1	0.7
Pathein	466,235	236,197	230,038	6,263	4,390	1,873	1.3	1.9	0.8
Phyapon	332,255	167,781	164,474	5,816	4,096	1,720	1.8	2.4	1.0
Maubin	287,173	144,902	142,271	3,863	3,020	843	1.3	2.1	0.6
Myaungmya	238,315	120,550	117,765	2,768	2,049	719	1.2	1.7	0.6
Labutta	198,874	100,240	98,634	2,189	1,756	433	1.1	1.8	0.4
Hinthada	298,302	150,418	147,884	4,560	3,830	730	1.5	2.5	0.5
Nay Pyi Taw	326,957	166,139	160,818	12,518	8,102	4,416	3.8	4.9	2.7
Ottara (North)	151,007	76,565	74,442	2,880	2,172	708	1.9	2.8	1.0
Dekkhhina (South)	175,950	89,574	86,376	9,638	5,930	3,708	5.5	6.6	4.3

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.16

Percentage of youth in conventional households by sex by age by their relationship to head of household, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Sex/ Age group	Total Population (=100%)	Head or spouse of head	Son/ daughter	Grandparent	Sibling	Other relative	Non-relative
UNION							
Both sexes							
10-14	4,857,955	0.3	78.4	14.4	1.0	4.3	1.5
15-19	4,260,063	3.2	75.6	8.7	2.0	6.2	4.2
20-24	3,922,795	18.8	63.8	4.4	2.5	5.9	4.5
25-29	3,835,001	39.5	48.6	2.0	2.5	4.3	3.1
15-24	8,182,858	10.7	70.0	6.7	2.3	6.0	4.4
15-29	12,017,859	19.9	63.1	5.2	2.3	5.5	4.0
Male							
10-14	2,395,227	0.2	78.7	14.4	1.0	4.3	1.5
15-19	2,040,884	1.8	77.0	8.7	2.1	6.1	4.3
20-24	1,809,125	15.0	66.7	4.6	2.7	6.1	4.9
25-29	1,774,288	36.9	50.3	2.1	2.6	4.6	3.5
15-24	3,850,009	8.0	72.2	6.8	2.4	6.1	4.6
15-29	5,624,297	17.1	65.3	5.3	2.4	5.7	4.2
Female							
10-14	2,462,728	0.3	78.2	14.5	1.0	4.4	1.5
15-19	2,219,179	4.6	74.4	8.7	2.0	6.2	4.1
20-24	2,113,670	22.1	61.4	4.3	2.4	5.7	4.2
25-29	2,060,713	41.8	47.1	2.0	2.4	4.0	2.8
15-24	4,332,849	13.1	68.0	6.6	2.2	5.9	4.2
15-29	6,393,562	22.4	61.3	5.1	2.2	5.3	3.7
Urban							
Both sexes							
10-14	1,260,131	0.3	68.8	19.0	1.1	7.4	3.4
15-19	1,276,590	2.7	63.1	11.4	2.6	11.0	9.2
20-24	1,255,130	14.4	56.4	6.0	3.4	10.4	9.4
25-29	1,175,672	31.4	48.3	2.9	3.4	7.6	6.4
15-24	2,531,720	8.5	59.8	8.7	3.0	10.7	9.3
15-29	3,707,392	15.8	56.1	6.9	3.2	9.7	8.4
Male							
10-14	630,707	0.2	69.2	18.9	1.1	7.2	3.4
15-19	616,134	1.8	64.5	11.5	2.6	10.6	9.1
20-24	580,261	12.0	58.5	6.3	3.5	10.3	9.4
25-29	542,734	29.5	49.7	3.0	3.5	7.7	6.6
15-24	1,196,395	6.7	61.6	8.9	3.0	10.4	9.3
15-29	1,739,129	13.8	57.9	7.1	3.2	9.6	8.4
Female							
10-14	629,424	0.3	68.4	19.1	1.1	7.7	3.4
15-19	660,456	3.6	61.8	11.3	2.6	11.4	9.3
20-24	674,869	16.4	54.6	5.8	3.4	10.5	9.3
25-29	632,938	33.1	47.2	2.8	3.4	7.4	6.1
15-24	1,335,325	10.1	58.1	8.5	3.0	11.0	9.3
15-29	1,968,263	17.5	54.6	6.7	3.1	9.8	8.3

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.16 (continued) Percentage of youth in conventional households by sex by age by their relationship to head of household, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Sex/ Age group	Total Population (=100%)	Head or spouse of head	Son/ daughter	Grandparent	Sibling	Other relative	Non-relative
Rural							
Both sexes							
10-14	3,597,824	0.3	81.8	12.8	1.0	3.3	0.9
15-19	2,983,473	3.5	81.0	7.6	1.8	4.1	2.1
20-24	2,667,665	20.9	67.3	3.7	2.1	3.8	2.2
25-29	2,659,329	43.1	48.7	1.6	2.0	2.9	1.7
15-24	5,651,138	11.7	74.6	5.7	1.9	3.9	2.1
15-29	8,310,467	21.7	66.3	4.4	2.0	3.6	2.0
Male							
10-14	1,764,520	0.2	82.0	12.7	1.0	3.2	0.9
15-19	1,424,750	1.8	82.4	7.5	1.8	4.2	2.2
20-24	1,228,864	16.4	70.6	3.8	2.3	4.2	2.7
25-29	1,231,554	40.1	50.6	1.7	2.2	3.3	2.1
15-24	2,653,614	8.6	76.9	5.8	2.1	4.2	2.5
15-29	3,885,168	18.6	68.6	4.5	2.1	3.9	2.4
Female							
10-14	1,833,304	0.3	81.6	12.9	1.0	3.3	0.8
15-19	1,558,723	5.0	79.7	7.6	1.8	4.0	1.9
20-24	1,438,801	24.8	64.6	3.6	1.9	3.4	1.8
25-29	1,427,775	45.7	47.0	1.6	1.9	2.5	1.3
15-24	2,997,524	14.5	72.4	5.7	1.8	3.7	1.9
15-29	4,425,299	24.5	64.2	4.4	1.9	3.3	1.7

Note: Son/daughter includes adopted child and son(s)/daughter(s) in-law. Grandparents include great-grandparents.

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.17

Percentage distribution of children and youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

State/Region/ Area	0-14 year olds						15-24 year olds					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	Total	1	2	3	4	5
UNION												
Total	13,995,368	25.1	22.0	19.7	18.0	15.2	8,182,858	18.4	19.1	20.2	20.7	21.6
Kachin	451,502	13.6	19.6	24.4	28.8	13.6	251,680	9.5	15.4	23.4	32.9	18.8
Kayah	97,160	9.8	16.6	27.0	28.4	18.2	49,925	7.7	12.0	24.1	32.1	24.1
Kayin	529,818	25.8	18.4	21.6	21.2	13.0	226,023	20.5	16.7	21.4	23.4	17.9
Chin	189,862	20.2	13.4	30.4	29.9	6.1	78,898	17.9	11.7	27.7	33.9	8.8
Sagaing	1,477,357	18.1	27.8	27.7	19.7	6.8	846,570	12.8	24.0	29.3	24.2	9.8
Tanintharyi	470,653	25.2	23.9	22.1	19.4	9.4	231,357	18.8	21.8	23.5	23.3	12.7
Bago	1,364,369	28.2	25.9	20.3	17.1	8.5	774,451	21.4	23.3	22.6	21.6	11.1
Magway	1,033,009	28.8	29.9	21.6	13.0	6.7	583,990	22.1	28.1	25.0	16.1	8.8
Mandalay	1,544,174	12.7	22.9	22.5	21.6	20.2	1,025,291	8.4	18.4	22.4	23.8	27.0
Mon	621,619	21.6	18.7	19.6	24.6	15.5	304,370	16.2	17.0	19.5	27.2	20.2
Rakhine	642,837	66.9	16.6	7.6	5.2	3.7	336,874	60.1	18.3	9.4	7.0	5.2
Yangon	1,677,494	12.2	12.1	11.7	19.9	44.1	1,322,807	7.2	8.6	9.7	19.4	55.0
Shan	1,785,380	17.2	21.2	21.7	21.2	18.6	996,002	12.8	18.4	21.9	23.7	23.3
Ayeyawady	1,795,695	49.1	24.7	14.8	8.2	3.2	970,234	39.6	25.0	18.4	12.0	5.0
Nay Pyi Taw	314,439	17.1	21.3	20.8	18.6	22.2	184,386	13.2	18.4	21.4	20.7	26.3
Urban												
Total	3,440,519	3.8	7.8	12.2	28.7	47.4	2,531,720	2.4	5.4	9.4	26.7	56.2
Kachin	152,127	2.4	8.8	18.9	40.0	29.9	98,770	1.5	6.0	15.8	39.8	36.9
Kayah	19,482	0.8	2.7	7.8	31.3	57.4	12,652	0.6	1.8	5.5	28.7	63.5
Kayin	96,719	2.6	7.3	12.1	31.6	46.4	54,349	1.8	5.6	10.6	30.2	51.8
Chin	32,136	2.2	4.6	9.4	52.0	31.8	17,280	1.6	3.6	7.9	50.3	36.6
Sagaing	223,954	2.8	9.1	20.2	39.1	28.8	152,661	1.7	6.4	16.5	39.4	36.0
Tanintharyi	93,911	3.3	11.5	24.0	34.3	26.9	57,185	2.1	9.1	22.5	35.6	30.7
Bago	260,574	6.0	12.9	16.7	34.8	29.7	165,950	3.9	9.3	14.4	36.5	35.9
Magway	135,615	2.6	7.6	18.1	39.9	31.8	90,077	1.6	5.5	14.9	39.8	38.2
Mandalay	470,434	1.4	4.2	10.0	32.2	52.3	376,914	0.9	2.8	7.4	28.8	60.1
Mon	147,399	4.3	12.3	14.7	29.4	39.3	87,875	2.8	9.7	12.7	29.7	45.1
Rakhine	91,019	23.9	19.4	17.9	23.2	15.6	59,419	18.7	17.1	17.7	25.6	20.9
Yangon	1,077,805	2.7	5.7	7.5	21.6	62.4	940,214	1.5	3.6	5.3	18.8	70.8
Shan	354,806	0.6	3.2	8.2	24.0	63.9	231,446	0.4	2.3	6.1	21.4	69.8
Ayeyawady	202,365	14.4	19.4	17.2	27.8	21.2	133,065	10.1	15.4	15.6	30.9	28.0
Nay Pyi Taw	82,173	1.2	4.4	10.2	24.1	60.0	53,863	0.8	3.3	8.4	23.3	64.2
Rural												
Total	10,554,849	32.1	26.6	22.1	14.5	4.6	5,651,138	25.6	25.3	25.0	18.1	6.1
Kachin	299,375	19.3	25.1	27.2	23.2	5.3	152,910	14.6	21.5	28.4	28.5	7.1
Kayah	77,678	12.1	20.1	31.8	27.7	8.4	37,273	10.1	15.5	30.4	33.3	10.7
Kayin	433,099	31.0	20.8	23.7	18.9	5.6	171,674	26.4	20.2	24.8	21.3	7.2
Chin	157,726	23.9	15.2	34.7	25.4	0.8	61,618	22.5	13.9	33.3	29.3	1.0
Sagaing	1,253,403	20.8	31.2	29.0	16.2	2.8	693,909	15.2	27.9	32.1	20.8	4.0
Tanintharyi	376,742	30.7	27.0	21.6	15.7	5.1	174,172	24.2	25.9	23.8	19.3	6.7
Bago	1,103,795	33.4	29.0	21.2	12.9	3.5	608,501	26.2	27.1	24.8	17.6	4.4
Magway	897,394	32.8	33.3	22.1	9.0	2.9	493,913	25.8	32.2	26.8	11.8	3.4
Mandalay	1,073,740	17.7	31.2	28.0	17.0	6.2	648,377	12.9	27.4	31.2	20.8	7.7
Mon	474,220	26.9	20.7	21.1	23.2	8.1	216,495	21.6	19.9	22.2	26.1	10.1
Rakhine	551,818	74.0	16.1	6.0	2.2	1.7	277,455	68.9	18.6	7.6	3.1	1.8
Yangon	599,689	29.2	23.5	19.2	16.7	11.3	382,593	21.2	21.0	20.6	20.9	16.3
Shan	1,430,574	21.3	25.6	25.1	20.5	7.4	764,556	16.6	23.3	26.6	24.3	9.2
Ayeyawady	1,593,330	53.5	25.4	14.5	5.8	0.9	837,169	44.3	26.5	18.9	9.0	1.3
Nay Pyi Taw	232,266	22.7	27.3	24.6	16.6	8.8	130,523	18.4	24.6	26.7	19.7	10.6

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.18

Children and youth with a disability by domain of disability by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/Area/Age group	Total number (=100%)	No disability	Percentage of persons with a disability by domain			
			Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering/ concentrating
Both sexes						
UNION						
0-4	4,472,130	98.3	0.21	0.23	1.28	1.19
5-9	4,819,077	98.8	0.19	0.26	0.46	0.70
10-14	5,108,362	98.7	0.25	0.29	0.41	0.72
15-19	4,625,989	98.8	0.32	0.27	0.39	0.59
20-24	4,331,069	98.8	0.31	0.29	0.41	0.55
Children 0-14	14,399,569	98.6	0.22	0.26	0.70	0.86
Youth 15-24	8,957,058	98.8	0.32	0.28	0.40	0.57
Urban						
0-4	1,081,128	99.0	0.15	0.15	0.80	0.65
5-9	1,146,876	99.1	0.16	0.18	0.36	0.51
10-14	1,355,792	99.0	0.24	0.21	0.32	0.56
15-19	1,467,120	99.1	0.31	0.17	0.27	0.41
20-24	1,460,572	99.1	0.28	0.16	0.28	0.35
Children 0-14	3,583,796	99.0	0.19	0.18	0.48	0.57
Youth 15-24	2,927,692	99.1	0.29	0.16	0.27	0.38
Rural						
0-4	3,391,002	98.1	0.23	0.25	1.43	1.36
5-9	3,672,201	98.7	0.20	0.28	0.49	0.76
10-14	3,752,570	98.6	0.26	0.33	0.44	0.78
15-19	3,158,869	98.6	0.33	0.32	0.44	0.67
20-24	2,870,497	98.6	0.33	0.36	0.48	0.65
Children 0-14	10,815,773	98.5	0.23	0.29	0.77	0.96
Youth 15-24	6,029,366	98.6	0.33	0.34	0.46	0.66
Male						
UNION						
0-4	2,262,783	98.3	0.22	0.23	1.30	1.20
5-9	2,438,372	98.7	0.20	0.28	0.49	0.76
10-14	2,595,749	98.6	0.25	0.31	0.43	0.80
15-19	2,290,998	98.7	0.30	0.29	0.42	0.65
20-24	2,091,525	98.7	0.30	0.31	0.47	0.60
Children 0-14	7,296,904	98.6	0.23	0.28	0.72	0.91
Youth 15-24	4,382,523	98.7	0.30	0.30	0.45	0.63
Urban						
0-4	549,584	99.0	0.16	0.16	0.81	0.65
5-9	583,310	99.1	0.17	0.19	0.39	0.56
10-14	703,305	99.0	0.22	0.21	0.33	0.59
15-19	740,956	99.0	0.28	0.18	0.30	0.47
20-24	711,405	99.0	0.27	0.17	0.33	0.41
Children 0-14	1,836,199	99.0	0.19	0.19	0.49	0.60
Youth 15-24	1,452,361	99.0	0.27	0.17	0.31	0.44
Rural						
0-4	1,713,199	98.1	0.24	0.26	1.46	1.38
5-9	1,855,062	98.6	0.21	0.31	0.52	0.83
10-14	1,892,444	98.5	0.27	0.35	0.47	0.88
15-19	1,550,042	98.6	0.30	0.34	0.48	0.73
20-24	1,380,120	98.5	0.32	0.39	0.55	0.70
Children 0-14	5,460,705	98.4	0.24	0.31	0.80	1.02
Youth 15-24	2,930,162	98.5	0.31	0.36	0.51	0.72

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table 2.18 (continued) Children and youth with a disability by domain of disability by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/Area/Age group	Total number (=100%)	No disability	Percentage of persons with a disability by domain			
			Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering/ concentrating
Female						
UNION						
0-4	2,209,347	98.3	0.21	0.23	1.26	1.18
5-9	2,380,705	98.9	0.17	0.24	0.43	0.64
10-14	2,512,613	98.8	0.25	0.28	0.38	0.65
15-19	2,334,991	98.8	0.35	0.25	0.35	0.53
20-24	2,239,544	98.8	0.32	0.28	0.36	0.50
Children 0-14	7,102,665	98.7	0.21	0.25	0.67	0.81
Youth 15-24	4,574,535	98.8	0.33	0.26	0.35	0.52
Urban						
0-4	531,544	99.0	0.15	0.15	0.79	0.65
5-9	563,566	99.2	0.15	0.18	0.33	0.46
10-14	652,487	99.0	0.25	0.20	0.31	0.52
15-19	726,164	99.1	0.34	0.16	0.24	0.36
20-24	749,167	99.2	0.29	0.15	0.23	0.30
Children 0-14	1,747,597	99.1	0.19	0.18	0.46	0.54
Youth 15-24	1,475,331	99.2	0.32	0.16	0.23	0.33
Rural						
0-4	1,677,803	98.1	0.23	0.25	1.41	1.35
5-9	1,817,139	98.8	0.18	0.26	0.46	0.70
10-14	1,860,126	98.8	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.69
15-19	1,608,827	98.7	0.35	0.30	0.40	0.61
20-24	1,490,377	98.7	0.34	0.34	0.42	0.60
Children 0-14	5,355,068	98.6	0.22	0.27	0.74	0.90
Youth 15-24	3,099,204	98.7	0.34	0.32	0.41	0.61

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.19

Children and youth with a disability, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region and District	Union				Urban				Rural			
	0 - 14		15 - 24		0 - 14		15 - 24		0 - 14		15 - 24	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UNION	197,163	1.37	110,118	1.23	34,595	0.97	26,187	0.89	162,568	1.50	83,931	1.39
Kachin	5,546	1.13	3,899	1.16	1,461	0.87	1,295	1.02	4,085	1.26	2,604	1.24
Myitkyina	2,047	1.21	1,546	1.44	714	0.78	671	0.99	1,333	1.71	875	2.19
Mohnyin	1,637	0.91	1,084	0.73	266	0.74	228	0.68	1,371	0.96	856	0.75
Bhamo	1,361	1.24	1,001	1.54	338	1.04	325	1.57	1,023	1.33	676	1.53
Putao	501	1.45	268	1.64	143	1.83	71	1.64	358	1.34	197	1.64
Kayah	1,475	1.49	889	1.63	212	1.04	217	1.50	1,263	1.61	672	1.67
Loikaw	1,353	1.59	818	1.80	176	0.99	193	1.54	1,177	1.74	625	1.90
Bawlakhe	122	0.89	71	0.77	36	1.36	24	1.23	86	0.78	47	0.65
Kayin	10,321	1.92	4,298	1.79	1,370	1.39	806	1.36	8,951	2.03	3,492	1.93
Hpa-an	5,584	1.96	2,220	1.86	316	0.98	211	1.02	5,268	2.08	2,009	2.03
Pharpon	322	2.52	197	2.94	170	2.77	120	3.87	152	2.30	77	2.13
Myawady	640	0.92	385	1.04	322	0.90	212	1.01	318	0.94	173	1.08
Kawkareik	3,775	2.21	1,496	1.94	562	2.31	263	1.80	3,213	2.19	1,233	1.97
Chin	3,801	1.99	2,312	2.82	254	0.77	243	1.27	3,547	2.24	2,069	3.29
Hakha	631	1.71	315	1.83	66	0.66	73	1.13	565	2.10	242	2.24
Falam	1,060	1.58	889	2.97	64	0.62	87	1.40	996	1.75	802	3.37
Mindat	2,110	2.42	1,108	3.17	124	0.99	83	1.28	1,986	2.66	1,025	3.61
Sagaing	16,151	1.06	9,132	0.99	2,000	0.85	1,430	0.82	14,151	1.10	7,702	1.02
Sagaing	1,082	0.87	635	0.74	187	0.76	133	0.67	895	0.90	502	0.76
Shwebo	4,010	1.02	2,202	0.91	310	0.72	236	0.68	3,700	1.06	1,966	0.95
Monywa	2,126	1.14	1,178	0.90	590	1.04	374	0.79	1,536	1.18	804	0.96
Katha	2,925	1.09	1,602	1.02	155	0.63	135	0.80	2,770	1.13	1,467	1.04
Kalay	1,481	0.95	1,022	1.13	279	0.68	234	0.84	1,202	1.05	788	1.25
Tamu	470	1.16	305	1.54	237	1.19	141	1.35	233	1.13	164	1.76
Mawlaik	548	0.96	336	1.20	32	0.60	26	0.77	516	0.99	310	1.26
Hkamti	1,870	1.24	979	1.17	167	1.14	130	1.33	1,703	1.25	849	1.15
Yinmarpin	1,639	1.10	873	1.00	43	0.95	21	0.70	1,596	1.10	852	1.01
Tanintharyi	8,950	1.87	5,640	2.29	1,173	1.22	977	1.58	7,777	2.04	4,663	2.53
Dawei	2,397	1.50	1,471	1.88	303	1.10	280	1.48	2,094	1.58	1,191	2.00
Myeik	5,586	2.31	3,475	2.71	674	1.54	509	1.74	4,912	2.47	2,966	2.99
Kawthoung	967	1.28	694	1.75	196	0.78	188	1.37	771	1.52	506	1.95
Bago	16,683	1.21	8,735	1.08	2,697	1.01	1,638	0.89	13,986	1.25	7,097	1.13
Bago	5,627	1.00	2,879	0.94	1,079	0.85	668	0.81	4,548	1.04	2,211	0.99
Toungoo	4,812	1.38	2,712	1.39	643	1.09	421	1.01	4,169	1.44	2,291	1.50
Pyay	2,923	1.48	1,395	0.97	613	1.27	317	0.86	2,310	1.54	1,078	1.01
Thayawady	3,321	1.21	1,749	1.05	362	1.05	232	1.05	2,959	1.24	1,517	1.05
Magway	14,537	1.38	7,644	1.23	1,313	0.94	883	0.86	13,224	1.44	6,761	1.30
Magway	4,066	1.19	2,109	1.07	529	0.89	359	0.76	3,537	1.25	1,750	1.17
Minbu	2,187	1.18	1,217	1.07	103	0.63	83	0.72	2,084	1.23	1,134	1.11
Thayet	2,855	1.59	1,567	1.31	252	1.08	162	1.03	2,603	1.67	1,405	1.36
Pakokku	4,137	1.44	2,184	1.41	282	0.83	217	0.91	3,855	1.52	1,967	1.50
Gangaw	1,292	2.07	567	1.54	147	2.16	62	1.36	1,145	2.06	505	1.57

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.19 (continued) Children and youth with a disability, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region and District	Union				Urban				Rural			
	0 - 14		15 - 24		0 - 14		15 - 24		0 - 14		15 - 24	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Mandalay	18,383	1.15	9,465	0.83	4,121	0.83	3,392	0.75	14,262	1.29	6,073	0.88
Mandalay	3,234	0.80	2,653	0.71	2,044	0.69	1,958	0.67	1,190	1.07	695	0.86
Pyin Oo Lwin	2,822	0.99	1,751	0.89	535	0.74	518	0.89	2,287	1.08	1,233	0.89
Kyaukse	1,587	0.81	892	0.69	86	0.45	79	0.52	1,501	0.85	813	0.71
Myingyan	3,133	1.12	1,736	1.03	468	1.16	398	1.32	2,665	1.12	1,338	0.97
Nyaung U	650	1.08	397	1.04	95	0.76	79	0.81	555	1.16	318	1.12
Yame` Thin	4,244	3.04	848	0.94	522	3.63	92	0.75	3,722	2.97	756	0.97
Meiktila	2,713	1.16	1,188	0.82	371	0.87	268	0.81	2,342	1.22	920	0.83
Mon	8,123	1.27	4,606	1.38	1,411	0.92	1,124	1.14	6,712	1.37	3,482	1.48
Mawlamyine	4,169	1.13	2,663	1.33	1,025	0.90	817	1.08	3,144	1.23	1,846	1.49
Thaton	3,954	1.45	1,943	1.45	386	0.98	307	1.36	3,568	1.53	1,636	1.47
Rakhine	11,257	1.72	4,644	1.31	1,140	1.22	535	0.82	10,117	1.81	4,109	1.41
Sittway	2,404	1.38	1,029	1.04	230	0.66	163	0.62	2,174	1.57	866	1.19
Myauk U	3,988	1.78	1,837	1.56	525	2.01	159	0.96	3,463	1.75	1,678	1.66
Maungtau	856	2.64	258	1.42	107	1.73	46	1.12	749	2.86	212	1.51
Kyaukpyu	2,911	2.23	835	1.29	136	1.24	84	1.05	2,775	2.32	751	1.32
Thandwe	1,098	1.18	685	1.22	142	0.93	83	0.81	956	1.23	602	1.32
Yangon	18,980	1.10	11,975	0.80	10,510	0.95	8,207	0.76	8,470	1.37	3,768	0.90
North Yangon	7,093	1.08	4,253	0.78	3,396	1.01	2,258	0.74	3,697	1.14	1,995	0.82
East Yangon	4,970	0.98	3,733	0.78	4,702	0.95	3,692	0.78	268	3.30	41	0.75
South Yangon	5,451	1.38	2,492	1.01	946	0.86	760	0.98	4,505	1.57	1,732	1.02
West Yangon	1,466	0.89	1,497	0.69	1,466	0.89	1,497	0.69	-	0.00	-	0.00
Shan	20,019	1.07	14,633	1.33	2,709	0.72	2,502	0.91	17,310	1.16	12,131	1.47
Taunggyi	5,722	1.09	4,091	1.22	937	0.77	988	1.05	4,785	1.19	3,103	1.28
Loilin	1,690	0.92	1,477	1.52	223	0.59	219	0.95	1,467	1.00	1,258	1.69
Linkhe`	486	1.20	407	1.69	93	0.89	108	1.50	393	1.31	299	1.78
Lashio	1,035	0.53	1,044	0.92	325	0.50	368	0.83	710	0.54	676	0.98
Muse	980	0.67	575	0.66	259	0.56	152	0.45	721	0.73	423	0.79
Kyaukme	2,495	1.06	1,924	1.41	263	0.80	220	1.05	2,232	1.10	1,704	1.48
Kunlon	283	1.27	153	1.46	14	0.77	13	1.38	269	1.31	140	1.47
Laukine	898	1.69	483	1.49	75	1.02	111	1.63	823	1.79	372	1.45
Hopan	2,478	2.84	1,225	2.67	210	2.02	111	1.91	2,268	2.95	1,114	2.78
Makman	907	1.01	1,051	2.08	8	0.19	10	0.19	899	1.05	1,041	2.29
Kengtung	733	0.65	498	0.72	96	0.61	80	0.54	637	0.65	418	0.77
Minesat	1,052	1.16	985	2.18	97	1.29	55	1.10	955	1.15	930	2.31
Tachileik	582	1.18	328	1.00	90	0.63	50	0.43	492	1.40	278	1.32
Minephyat	678	2.09	392	2.12	19	0.64	17	0.92	659	2.23	375	2.26
Ayeyawady	39,232	2.15	20,379	2.03	3,387	1.62	2,380	1.60	35,845	2.22	17,999	2.10
Pathein	9,610	2.06	5,069	1.89	1,054	1.48	794	1.49	8,556	2.17	4,275	1.99
Phyapon	7,150	2.15	3,910	2.33	589	1.69	385	1.70	6,561	2.21	3,525	2.43
Maubin	5,525	1.92	2,283	1.42	255	0.97	173	0.93	5,270	2.02	2,110	1.49
Myaungmya	5,043	2.12	2,481	1.95	388	1.69	355	2.20	4,655	2.16	2,126	1.92
Labutta	5,847	2.94	3,492	3.34	334	2.00	260	2.28	5,513	3.03	3,232	3.47
Hinthada	6,057	2.03	3,144	1.78	767	2.05	413	1.58	5,290	2.03	2,731	1.81
Nay Pyi Taw	3,705	1.13	1,867	0.88	837	0.93	558	0.76	2,868	1.21	1,309	0.95
Ottara (North)	1,711	1.13	796	0.86	397	1.02	204	0.77	1,314	1.17	592	0.89
Dekkhina (South)	1,994	1.13	1,071	0.90	440	0.86	354	0.76	1,554	1.24	717	0.99

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.20

Number of youth by sex by degree of disability by wealth index quintile, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Sex/Degree of disability			Wealth quintile					Total
			1	2	3	4	5	
UNION	Male	No disability	685,251	725,556	774,400	798,542	813,105	3,796,854
		Some difficulty	8,520	7,203	6,306	5,594	4,483	32,106
		A lot of difficulty	3,011	2,563	2,282	1,900	1,327	11,083
		Cannot do	2,504	2,216	2,027	1,864	1,355	9,966
		Total	699,286	737,538	785,015	807,900	820,270	3,850,009
	Female	No disability	791,262	816,325	854,433	879,562	940,270	4,281,852
		Some difficulty	8,891	7,293	6,310	5,637	4,996	33,127
		A lot of difficulty	2,675	2,142	1,927	1,529	1,065	9,338
		Cannot do	2,219	1,938	1,702	1,558	1,115	8,532
		Total	805,047	827,698	864,372	888,286	947,446	4,332,849
	Total	No disability	1,476,513	1,541,881	1,628,833	1,678,104	1,753,375	8,078,706
		Some difficulty	17,411	14,496	12,616	11,231	9,479	65,233
		A lot of difficulty	5,686	4,705	4,209	3,429	2,392	20,421
		Cannot do	4,723	4,154	3,729	3,422	2,470	18,498
		Total	1,504,333	1,565,236	1,649,387	1,696,186	1,767,716	8,182,858
Urban	Male	No disability	28,611	65,389	114,360	320,003	655,845	1,184,208
		Some difficulty	299	612	874	2,190	3,517	7,492
		A lot of difficulty	83	187	312	754	1,009	2,345
		Cannot do	70	197	282	742	1,059	2,350
		Total	29,063	66,385	115,828	323,689	661,430	1,196,395
	Female	No disability	30,935	68,457	120,491	348,394	755,591	1,323,868
		Some difficulty	271	591	819	2,126	3,785	7,592
		A lot of difficulty	66	192	251	563	812	1,884
		Cannot do	70	141	227	641	902	1,981
		Total	31,342	69,381	121,788	351,724	761,090	1,335,325
	Total	No disability	59,546	133,846	234,851	668,397	1,411,436	2,508,076
		Some difficulty	570	1,203	1,693	4,316	7,302	15,084
		A lot of difficulty	149	379	563	1,317	1,821	4,229
		Cannot do	140	338	509	1,383	1,961	4,331
		Total	60,405	135,766	237,616	675,413	1,422,520	2,531,720
Rural	Male	No disability	656,640	660,167	660,040	478,539	157,260	2,612,646
		Some difficulty	8,221	6,591	5,432	3,404	966	24,614
		A lot of difficulty	2,928	2,376	1,970	1,146	318	8,738
		Cannot do	2,434	2,019	1,745	1,122	296	7,616
		Total	670,223	671,153	669,187	484,211	158,840	2,653,614
	Female	No disability	760,327	747,868	733,942	531,168	184,679	2,957,984
		Some difficulty	8,620	6,702	5,491	3,511	1,211	25,535
		A lot of difficulty	2,609	1,950	1,676	966	253	7,454
		Cannot do	2,149	1,797	1,475	917	213	6,551
		Total	773,705	758,317	742,584	536,562	186,356	2,997,524
	Total	No disability	1,416,967	1,408,035	1,393,982	1,009,707	341,939	5,570,630
		Some difficulty	16,841	13,293	10,923	6,915	2,177	50,149
		A lot of difficulty	5,537	4,326	3,646	2,112	571	16,192
		Cannot do	4,583	3,816	3,220	2,039	509	14,167
		Total	1,443,928	1,429,470	1,411,771	1,020,773	345,196	5,651,138

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.21

Percentage of 17 year olds by completed level of education by sex by wealth index quintile, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Sex/Level of education	Total (=100%)	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
UNION						
Both sexes	838,258	17.9	19.7	20.9	20.7	20.8
None	48,717	39.1	23.7	18.5	12.0	6.8
Completed Grade 1 (Grade 1-4)	116,911	35.4	25.2	17.8	12.5	9.1
Completed Primary school (Grade 5-8)	293,342	21.4	25.4	24.1	17.8	11.4
Completed Lower secondary (Grade 9-10)	173,118	9.5	16.5	23.1	27.2	23.7
Completed Upper secondary and Higher (Grade 11 and Higher)	203,935	4.6	10.2	16.9	26.2	42.1
Other	2,235	35.7	22.2	18.1	13.8	10.2
Male	404,761	17.8	19.7	20.9	20.8	20.9
None	23,737	38.2	24.2	19.1	12.4	6.1
Completed Grade 1 (Grade 1-4)	57,282	34.1	25.7	18.6	13.3	8.2
Completed Primary school (Grade 5-8)	144,079	21.0	24.9	24.1	18.5	11.5
Completed Lower secondary (Grade 9-10)	91,425	9.3	16.0	22.7	27.2	24.9
Completed Upper secondary and Higher (Grade 11 and Higher)	86,766	4.6	9.6	15.7	25.2	44.9
Other	1,472	36.1	22.8	18.3	14.0	8.8
Female	433,497	18.0	19.8	20.9	20.6	20.8
None	24,980	39.9	23.2	17.9	11.5	7.4
Completed Grade 1 (Grade 1-4)	59,629	36.6	24.7	17.0	11.8	9.9
Completed Primary school (Grade 5-8)	149,263	21.7	25.9	24.0	17.0	11.3
Completed Lower secondary (Grade 9-10)	81,693	9.9	17.0	23.4	27.3	22.4
Completed Upper secondary and Higher (Grade 11 and Higher)	117,169	4.6	10.7	17.8	26.9	40.0
Other	763	35.0	21.0	17.7	13.4	13.0
Urban						
Both sexes	254,315	2.4	5.6	9.8	27.1	55.1
None	6,514	10.3	15.0	16.3	22.7	35.7
Completed Grade 1 (Grade 1-4)	24,546	7.9	14.0	16.9	26.4	34.8
Completed Primary school (Grade 5-8)	61,849	3.4	8.4	14.4	31.5	42.2
Completed Lower secondary (Grade 9-10)	60,900	1.3	4.4	9.8	31.8	52.7
Completed Upper secondary and Higher (Grade 11 and Higher)	100,153	0.5	1.8	4.8	21.9	70.9
Other	353	8.5	12.7	13.3	20.1	45.3
Male	124,475	2.4	5.7	10.0	27.2	54.7
None	3,088	10.2	16.0	17.9	24.2	31.7
Completed Grade 1 (Grade 1-4)	11,958	8.1	14.7	17.9	28.5	30.8
Completed Primary school (Grade 5-8)	31,852	3.5	8.5	14.8	32.7	40.5
Completed Lower secondary (Grade 9-10)	32,942	1.2	4.3	9.6	30.8	54.1
Completed Upper secondary and Higher (Grade 11 and Higher)	44,427	0.5	1.5	4.2	20.5	73.3
Other	208	10.6	10.6	16.8	22.1	39.9
Female	129,840	2.3	5.4	9.7	27.0	55.6
None	3,426	10.4	14.1	14.8	21.4	39.3
Completed Grade 1 (Grade 1-4)	12,588	7.7	13.2	16.0	24.5	38.6
Completed Primary school (Grade 5-8)	29,997	3.4	8.3	14.1	30.4	43.9
Completed Lower secondary (Grade 9-10)	27,958	1.5	4.5	10.1	33.0	50.9
Completed Upper secondary and Higher (Grade 11 and Higher)	55,726	0.5	2.0	5.4	23.1	69.1
Other	145	5.5	15.9	8.3	17.2	53.1

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.21 (continued) Percentage of 17 year olds by completed level of education by sex by wealth index quintile, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Sex/Level of education	Total (=100%)	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Rural						
Both sexes	583,943	24.6	25.9	25.7	17.9	5.9
None	42,203	43.5	25.1	18.8	10.3	2.3
Completed Grade 1 (Grade 1-4)	92,365	42.7	28.2	18.0	8.8	2.3
Completed Primary school (Grade 5-8)	231,493	26.2	29.9	26.6	14.1	3.2
Completed Lower secondary (Grade 9-10)	112,218	14.0	23.0	30.2	24.7	8.0
Completed Upper secondary and Higher (Grade 11 and Higher)	103,782	8.6	18.4	28.5	30.2	14.3
Other	1,882	40.9	24.0	19.0	12.6	3.6
Male	280,286	24.6	25.9	25.7	17.9	5.9
None	20,649	42.4	25.5	19.3	10.6	2.3
Completed Grade 1 (Grade 1-4)	45,324	41.0	28.5	18.8	9.4	2.3
Completed Primary school (Grade 5-8)	112,227	26.0	29.5	26.8	14.5	3.3
Completed Lower secondary (Grade 9-10)	58,483	13.8	22.5	30.1	25.1	8.4
Completed Upper secondary and Higher (Grade 11 and Higher)	42,339	9.0	18.2	27.8	30.0	15.1
Other	1,264	40.3	24.8	18.5	12.7	3.6
Female	303,657	24.7	25.9	25.7	17.8	5.9
None	21,554	44.6	24.7	18.4	10.0	2.4
Completed Grade 1 (Grade 1-4)	47,041	44.4	27.8	17.2	8.4	2.2
Completed Primary school (Grade 5-8)	119,266	26.3	30.3	26.5	13.7	3.1
Completed Lower secondary (Grade 9-10)	53,735	14.3	23.6	30.4	24.2	7.6
Completed Upper secondary and Higher (Grade 11 and Higher)	61,443	8.3	18.5	29.1	30.4	13.7
Other	618	41.9	22.2	19.9	12.5	3.6

Table A2.22

Percentage of children/youth aged 10-17 in the labour force by type of activity by age by sex, State/Region, 2014 Census

Sex/State/ Region	Total number	Children aged 10-11				Total number	Children aged 12-13				Total number	Children/Youth aged 14-17		
		Percentage			Working		Percentage			Working		Percentage		
		Working	Seeking work	In vulnerable work			Working	Seeking work	In vulnerable work			Working	Seeking work	In vulnerable work
Both sexes														
UNION	1,966,212	4.1	0.5	3.0	2,131,976	11.2	1.7	6.7	3,764,388	35.5	4.4	18.3		
Kachin	65,663	1.9	0.2	1.3	73,126	5.9	0.7	3.7	133,369	28.0	2.9	15.8		
Kayah	12,951	3.1	0.2	2.6	13,509	9.6	0.8	8.1	23,284	37.1	2.7	27.7		
Kayin	72,798	4.6	1.1	4.0	75,713	10.0	2.9	7.6	116,044	28.8	7.3	19.5		
Chin	23,895	2.5	0.1	2.4	24,455	4.6	0.3	4.4	41,430	18.0	2.2	16.4		
Sagaing	208,134	3.4	0.4	2.6	227,004	11.5	1.3	7.7	399,951	40.2	3.9	24.9		
Tanintharyi	64,307	2.3	0.4	1.5	68,706	7.2	1.5	3.7	111,212	30.1	4.7	12.7		
Bago	190,111	2.7	0.8	1.5	205,635	11.0	2.6	5.0	357,894	35.6	6.4	15.9		
Magway	147,055	3.7	0.3	2.8	152,438	11.7	0.9	7.7	264,774	37.1	3.3	23.3		
Mandalay	216,850	2.7	0.4	1.4	243,330	11.2	1.4	4.7	455,915	37.7	3.5	14.6		
Mon	88,781	2.4	0.8	1.4	97,341	8.4	2.7	3.8	158,529	29.4	6.1	11.8		
Rakhine	92,063	2.2	1.3	1.9	107,719	5.3	3.9	3.9	162,818	19.9	12.0	12.3		
Yangon	236,260	2.1	0.3	0.8	267,672	7.6	1.2	2.1	547,647	30.7	3.4	5.9		
Shan	257,032	12.2	0.6	11.3	268,122	21.3	1.2	18.7	464,692	48.1	2.8	38.0		
Ayeyawady	247,868	3.1	0.5	1.6	261,397	11.5	1.8	5.3	445,397	36.0	4.4	16.6		
Nay Pyi Taw	42,444	2.1	0.2	1.3	45,809	7.6	0.8	3.5	81,432	32.8	3.1	12.7		
Male														
UNION	1,000,397	4.2	0.6	3.0	1,088,598	11.6	2.0	6.7	1,881,277	39.7	5.4	19.9		
Kachin	33,326	2.2	0.3	1.4	37,495	7.1	1.1	4.5	68,721	36.5	3.8	20.1		
Kayah	6,453	3.4	0.2	2.9	6,907	10.2	1.0	8.4	11,897	43.1	3.6	30.4		
Kayin	37,274	5.4	1.3	4.6	38,564	12.0	3.7	9.0	58,674	35.0	9.4	23.1		
Chin	11,895	2.3	0.2	2.1	12,414	4.2	0.4	3.9	20,395	19.2	2.7	16.8		
Sagaing	105,397	3.4	0.4	2.5	114,582	11.6	1.6	7.5	195,060	43.4	4.8	25.7		
Tanintharyi	32,953	2.8	0.5	1.8	34,910	9.5	1.9	4.9	55,333	40.9	6.1	17.2		
Bago	96,227	3.1	0.9	1.7	105,026	11.9	3.2	5.6	178,062	40.8	7.8	19.1		
Magway	73,702	3.7	0.4	2.7	76,687	11.3	1.1	7.4	127,977	38.8	4.0	24.1		
Mandalay	110,948	2.8	0.5	1.3	125,823	11.2	1.7	4.3	229,086	40.9	4.4	14.8		
Mon	45,732	2.8	1.0	1.5	50,053	9.9	3.4	4.3	79,577	36.5	7.8	14.0		
Rakhine	46,943	2.4	1.4	1.9	54,537	5.8	4.2	4.0	79,748	24.1	13.5	13.9		
Yangon	120,981	2.3	0.4	0.8	138,089	8.0	1.5	2.1	277,852	33.0	4.5	7.1		
Shan	131,217	11.8	0.7	10.8	137,207	20.0	1.3	17.2	232,788	50.2	3.4	38.0		
Ayeyawady	125,637	3.3	0.6	1.8	132,921	13.0	2.3	6.1	224,783	43.1	5.4	20.3		
Nay Pyi Taw	21,712	2.1	0.2	1.2	23,383	7.7	1.0	3.4	41,324	35.9	3.8	13.5		

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.22 (continued) Percentage of children/youth aged 10-17 in the labour force by type of activity by age by sex, State/Region, 2014 Census

Sex/State/ Region	Total number	Children aged 10-11			Total number	Children aged 12-13			Total number	Children/Youth aged 14-17		
		Working	Seeking work	In vulnerable work		Working	Seeking work	In vulnerable work		Working	Seeking work	In vulnerable work
Female												
UNION	965,815	3.9	0.5	3.0	1,043,378	10.7	1.3	6.7	1,883,111	31.4	3.3	16.6
Kachin	32,337	1.6	0.2	1.1	35,631	4.6	0.4	2.8	64,648	19.0	1.9	11.1
Kayah	6,498	2.8	0.2	2.4	6,602	9.1	0.5	7.8	11,387	30.9	1.9	24.8
Kayin	35,524	3.8	0.8	3.4	37,149	7.8	2.0	6.2	57,370	22.5	5.2	15.7
Chin	12,000	2.7	0.1	2.6	12,041	5.0	0.2	4.8	21,035	16.9	1.7	16.0
Sagaing	102,737	3.4	0.3	2.6	112,422	11.4	1.1	7.8	204,891	37.2	3.1	24.2
Tanintharyi	31,354	1.7	0.3	1.1	33,796	4.7	1.0	2.4	55,879	19.5	3.4	8.3
Bago	93,884	2.4	0.6	1.3	100,609	10.1	2.1	4.3	179,832	30.5	4.9	12.7
Magway	73,353	3.7	0.3	2.8	75,751	12.2	0.8	8.0	136,797	35.4	2.6	22.5
Mandalay	105,902	2.7	0.4	1.5	117,507	11.3	1.0	5.1	226,829	34.5	2.6	14.4
Mon	43,049	2.1	0.6	1.3	47,288	6.9	1.9	3.3	78,952	22.2	4.5	9.6
Rakhine	45,120	2.1	1.2	1.8	53,182	4.9	3.6	3.9	83,070	15.9	10.5	10.8
Yangon	115,279	1.9	0.3	0.8	129,583	7.1	0.9	2.0	269,795	28.4	2.1	4.7
Shan	125,815	12.6	0.6	11.9	130,915	22.5	1.0	20.3	231,904	46.0	2.3	37.9
Ayeyawady	122,231	2.8	0.4	1.5	128,476	10.0	1.3	4.6	220,614	28.7	3.3	12.9
Nay Pyi Taw	20,732	2.1	0.2	1.3	22,426	7.5	0.6	3.6	40,108	29.7	2.3	11.9

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.23

Numbers of children/youth aged 10-17 in the labour force (working and seeking work) by sex by age, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	10-11	12-13	14-17	10-11	12-13	14-17	10-11	12-13	14-17
UNION	90,329	273,424	1,501,604	47,989	147,831	848,223	42,340	125,593	653,381
Kachin	1,406	4,833	41,266	818	3,061	27,709	588	1,772	13,557
Myitkyina	588	1,487	10,750	334	877	6,795	254	610	3,955
Mohnyin	458	1,714	18,324	292	1,207	13,567	166	507	4,757
Bhamo	308	1,516	11,177	168	909	6,662	140	607	4,515
Putao	52	116	1,015	24	68	685	28	48	330
Kayah	422	1,407	9,278	231	773	5,549	191	634	3,729
Loikaw	352	1,166	7,708	191	635	4,526	161	531	3,182
Bawlakhe	70	241	1,570	40	138	1,023	30	103	547
Kayin	4,149	9,706	41,923	2,485	6,036	26,006	1,664	3,670	15,917
Hpa-an	1,993	4,866	20,517	1,216	3,082	12,957	777	1,784	7,560
Pharpon	40	144	788	27	106	541	13	38	247
Myawady	505	1,181	5,792	317	720	3,668	188	461	2,124
Kawkareik	1,611	3,515	14,826	925	2,128	8,840	686	1,387	5,986
Chin	630	1,203	8,370	292	576	4,466	338	627	3,904
Hakha	98	163	1,543	52	92	985	46	71	558
Falam	156	446	3,559	84	232	2,032	72	214	1,527
Mindat	376	594	3,268	156	252	1,449	220	342	1,819
Sagaing	7,802	29,200	176,464	4,021	15,132	93,928	3,781	14,068	82,536
Sagaing	851	3,090	15,137	476	1,606	7,913	375	1,484	7,224
Shwebo	1,606	7,771	48,884	801	3,778	24,010	805	3,993	24,874
Monywa	814	3,645	22,057	442	1,863	11,141	372	1,782	10,916
Katha	1,277	5,915	35,497	682	3,243	20,167	595	2,672	15,330
Kalay	363	2,003	14,271	193	1,131	8,135	170	872	6,136
Tamu	67	339	2,864	43	235	1,972	24	104	892
Mawlaik	308	1,203	6,813	164	624	3,562	144	579	3,251
Hkamti	1,978	2,911	15,598	967	1,553	9,465	1,011	1,358	6,133
Yinmarpin	538	2,323	15,343	253	1,099	7,563	285	1,224	7,780
Tanintharyi	1,717	5,925	38,736	1,084	3,988	25,983	633	1,937	12,753
Dawei	566	1,961	12,565	337	1,264	8,140	229	697	4,425
Myeik	810	2,923	20,130	526	2,028	13,546	284	895	6,584
Kawthoung	341	1,041	6,041	221	696	4,297	120	345	1,744
Bago	6,665	27,995	150,292	3,824	15,784	86,672	2,841	12,211	63,620
Bago	2,583	10,900	60,642	1,461	5,821	33,770	1,122	5,079	26,872
Toungoo	1,512	6,584	37,051	885	3,710	20,842	627	2,874	16,209
Pyay	1,176	4,585	23,131	675	2,685	13,476	501	1,900	9,655
Thayawady	1,394	5,926	29,468	803	3,568	18,584	591	2,358	10,884
Magway	5,947	19,268	106,789	3,012	9,447	54,766	2,935	9,821	52,023
Magway	1,677	5,800	32,552	807	2,669	16,067	870	3,131	16,485
Minbu	1,496	4,071	21,177	737	1,934	10,707	759	2,137	10,470
Thayet	1,106	4,465	24,106	624	2,353	13,122	482	2,112	10,984
Pakokku	1,374	3,979	22,827	693	1,951	11,459	681	2,028	11,368
Gangaw	294	953	6,127	151	540	3,411	143	413	2,716

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.23 (continued) Numbers of children/youth aged 10-17 in the labour force (working and seeking work) by sex by age, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	10-11	12-13	14-17	10-11	12-13	14-17	10-11	12-13	14-17
Mandalay	6,858	30,743	187,891	3,616	16,269	103,660	3,242	14,474	84,231
Mandalay	1,714	8,541	55,326	1,052	5,320	33,433	662	3,221	21,893
Pyin Oo Lwin	1,301	5,548	35,266	700	3,068	20,785	601	2,480	14,481
Kyaukse	820	3,944	23,100	477	2,131	12,826	343	1,813	10,274
Myingyan	1,224	4,799	27,541	568	2,198	13,636	656	2,601	13,905
Nyaung U	181	765	5,490	84	336	2,751	97	429	2,739
Yame` Thin	613	2,731	15,991	246	1,159	7,731	367	1,572	8,260
Meiktila	1,005	4,415	25,177	489	2,057	12,498	516	2,358	12,679
Mon	2,888	10,806	56,307	1,741	6,643	35,224	1,147	4,163	21,083
Mawlamyine	1,777	6,308	32,667	1,050	3,795	20,046	727	2,513	12,621
Thaton	1,111	4,498	23,640	691	2,848	15,178	420	1,650	8,462
Rakhine	3,248	9,924	51,961	1,750	5,428	29,962	1,498	4,496	21,999
Sittway	901	3,001	14,530	502	1,691	8,326	399	1,310	6,204
Myauk U	1,093	3,647	19,466	587	1,932	10,770	506	1,715	8,696
Maungtau	456	685	2,327	224	326	1,327	232	359	1,000
Kyaukpyu	490	1,409	8,063	261	769	4,562	229	640	3,501
Thandwe	308	1,182	7,575	176	710	4,977	132	472	2,598
Yangon	5,750	23,453	186,684	3,245	13,075	104,257	2,505	10,378	82,427
North Yangon	2,311	9,174	76,771	1,300	4,891	40,088	1,011	4,283	36,683
East Yangon	1,347	5,659	50,348	799	3,362	29,531	548	2,297	20,817
South Yangon	1,551	6,431	40,311	831	3,573	23,700	720	2,858	16,611
West Yangon	541	2,189	19,254	315	1,249	10,938	226	940	8,316
Shan	32,957	60,147	236,826	16,371	29,265	124,753	16,586	30,882	112,073
Taunggyi	4,102	14,150	73,593	1,793	6,361	38,497	2,309	7,789	35,096
Loilin	4,734	7,519	22,758	2,294	3,384	11,358	2,440	4,135	11,400
Linkhe`	1,060	1,802	5,785	481	824	2,908	579	978	2,877
Lashio	3,477	6,158	21,954	1,699	3,034	11,641	1,778	3,124	10,313
Muse	1,108	2,412	13,978	553	1,286	8,038	555	1,126	5,940
Kyaukme	2,827	6,855	30,737	1,425	3,421	15,821	1,402	3,434	14,916
Kunlon	641	958	2,810	349	538	1,619	292	420	1,191
Laukine	1,033	1,665	7,370	500	811	3,916	533	854	3,454
Hopan	3,311	4,216	11,134	1,729	2,137	5,811	1,582	2,079	5,323
Makman	3,919	4,859	13,304	2,006	2,479	6,726	1,913	2,380	6,578
Kengtung	3,152	4,348	13,622	1,651	2,205	7,175	1,501	2,143	6,447
Minesat	2,358	3,280	10,888	1,243	1,810	6,369	1,115	1,470	4,519
Tachileik	463	874	5,128	249	447	2,929	214	427	2,199
Minephyat	772	1,051	3,765	399	528	1,945	373	523	1,820
Ayeyawady	8,913	34,941	179,584	4,999	20,316	108,854	3,914	14,625	70,730
Patheingyi	1,999	8,785	44,984	1,135	5,279	27,754	864	3,506	17,230
Phyapong	1,258	4,892	27,871	752	3,009	18,247	506	1,883	9,624
Maubin	1,824	6,555	31,520	974	3,549	18,118	850	3,006	13,402
Myaungmya	1,377	4,971	24,800	813	2,981	14,751	564	1,990	10,049
Labutta	894	3,094	17,421	529	1,859	11,192	365	1,235	6,229
Hinthada	1,561	6,644	32,988	796	3,639	18,792	765	3,005	14,196
Nay Pyi Taw	977	3,873	29,233	500	2,038	16,434	477	1,835	12,799
Ottara	336	1,566	12,439	167	814	6,766	169	752	5,673
Dekkhina	641	2,307	16,794	333	1,224	9,668	308	1,083	7,126

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.24

Percentage of employed children/youth in conventional households by age by sex by occupation, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Occupation	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	10-11	12-13	14-17	Total 10-17	10-11	12-13	14-17	Total 10-17	10-11	12-13	14-17	Total 10-17
UNION												
Total number (=100%)	75,336	226,111	1,240,327	1,541,774	38,753	118,096	681,608	838,457	36,583	108,015	558,719	703,317
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	45.7	42.3	40.5	41.0	45.3	42.7	42.1	42.3	46.2	41.8	38.5	39.4
Elementary Occupations	16.3	25.2	23.9	23.8	17.4	25.8	23.8	23.8	15.2	24.7	24.2	23.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4.5	9.2	15.3	13.9	4.5	9.1	15.6	14.2	4.6	9.3	15.0	13.6
Services and Sales Workers	3.8	6.8	8.1	7.7	4.1	6.9	6.5	6.5	3.5	6.7	10.1	9.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.4	0.8	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.8	2.3	2.0	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.1
Managers, Professionals, Technicians, Associate Professionals, and Clerical Support Workers	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.7
Other and not stated	29.0	15.5	9.5	11.3	28.1	14.4	8.9	10.6	30.0	16.7	10.3	12.3
Urban												
Total number (=100%)	7,348	32,323	250,346	290,017	4,125	18,267	142,997	165,389	3,223	14,056	107,349	12,4628
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	7.3	6.5	6.0	6.1	7.9	7.4	7.3	7.3	6.6	5.4	4.3	4.5
Elementary Occupations	16.1	18.9	17.1	17.3	13.8	15.4	16.2	16.1	19.1	23.5	18.3	18.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	18.4	26.7	35.2	33.9	20.3	29.6	38.5	37.0	15.9	23.0	30.9	29.6
Services and Sales Workers	23.5	29.8	25.5	26.0	25.6	31.1	21.4	22.6	20.9	28.2	31.0	30.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.9	2.5	4.2	3.9	2.3	2.3	4.7	4.4	1.4	2.9	3.5	3.4
Managers, Professionals, Technicians, Associate Professionals, and Clerical Support Workers	1.5	1.0	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.0	2.3	2.2	1.7	0.9	2.3	2.1
Other and not stated	31.3	14.6	9.6	10.7	28.8	13.3	9.6	10.5	34.5	16.2	9.7	11.1
Rural												
Total number (=100%)	67,988	193,788	989,981	1,251,757	34,628	99,829	538,611	673,068	33,360	93,959	451,370	578,689
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	49.9	48.2	49.2	49.1	49.7	49.2	51.3	50.9	50.0	47.2	46.7	46.9
Elementary Occupations	16.3	26.3	25.7	25.3	17.8	27.7	25.8	25.7	14.8	24.8	25.5	24.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3.0	6.3	10.3	9.3	2.6	5.3	9.5	8.6	3.5	7.3	11.3	10.2
Services and Sales Workers	1.7	3.0	3.8	3.5	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.8	3.5	5.1	4.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.7	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6
Managers, Professionals, Technicians, Associate Professionals, and Clerical Support Workers	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4
Other and not stated	28.8	15.6	9.5	11.5	28.0	14.6	8.7	10.6	29.5	16.7	10.4	12.5

Table A2.25

Percentage of employed children/youth in conventional households by age by sex by industry, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Industry	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	10-11	12-13	14-17	10-17	10-11	12-13	14-17	10-17	10-11	12-13	14-17	10-17
UNION												
Total (=100%)	75,336	226,111	1,240,327	1,541,774	38,753	118,096	681,608	838,457	36,583	108,015	558,719	703,317
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	57.0	59.4	55.6	56.2	57.8	61.0	57.1	57.7	56.1	57.6	53.7	54.4
B - Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5
C - Manufacturing	3.7	6.5	9.5	8.8	2.8	4.3	5.8	5.4	4.7	9.0	14.1	12.8
D, E & F - Construction & utilities	1.2	2.8	5.7	5.0	1.6	4.0	8.6	7.7	0.7	1.5	2.0	1.9
G - Trade	2.5	4.4	6.0	5.6	2.4	4.3	5.4	5.1	2.5	4.5	6.9	6.3
H - Transportation	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	2.1	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
I - Accommodation and food services	2.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	2.8	4.8	3.5	3.7	1.7	3.5	4.5	4.2
J-O Administration and professional	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8
P & Q - Education, health and social work	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.2	0.2
R & S - Other service activities	1.5	2.5	2.9	2.8	1.4	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.6	2.7	3.1	3.0
T - Undifferentiated goods and services	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
U - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	*	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	*	*
Not stated	29.8	16.7	10.9	12.7	29.1	15.9	10.6	12.2	30.6	17.6	11.2	13.2
Urban												
Total (=100%)	7,348	32,323	250,346	290,017	4,125	18,267	142,997	165,389	3,223	14,056	107,349	124,628
A - Agriculture forestry and fishing	10.3	9.5	8.3	8.5	10.9	10.4	9.8	9.9	9.5	8.2	6.3	6.6
B - Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
C - Manufacturing	12.2	15.5	19.9	19.2	10.2	11.4	13.3	13.0	14.8	20.9	28.6	27.4
D, E & F - Construction & utilities	4.4	8.3	13.5	12.7	6.2	11.4	20.3	18.9	2.2	4.4	4.5	4.4
G - Trade	13.1	16.6	17.7	17.4	13.0	16.5	16.2	16.2	13.1	16.8	19.6	19.1
H - Transportation	1.3	1.2	3.1	2.8	1.8	1.7	5.0	4.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
I - Accommodation and food services	15.9	20.6	13.6	14.4	19.3	23.8	12.5	13.9	11.5	16.5	14.9	15.0
J-O Administration and professional	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.3	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.5	2.5	2.4
P & Q - Education, health and social work	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
R & S - Other service activities	2.9	3.7	4.3	4.2	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.1	4.3	4.9	4.8
T - Undifferentiated goods and services	3.9	4.5	3.3	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	6.8	8.2	5.8	6.1
U - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	*	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	*	*
Not stated	34.1	18.1	12.9	14.0	32.4	18.0	13.9	14.8	36.3	18.2	11.6	12.9

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A.2.25 (continued) Percentage of employed children/youth in conventional households by age by sex by industry, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Industry	Both sexes			Male			Female					
	10-11	12-13	14-17	10-17	10-11	12-13	14-17	10-11	12-13	14-17	10-17	
Rural												
Total (=100%)	67,988	193,788	989,981	1,251,757	34,628	99,829	538,611	673,068	33,360	93,959	451,370	578,689
A - Agriculture forestry and fishing	62.0	67.7	67.5	67.2	63.4	70.2	69.7	69.4	60.6	65.0	64.9	64.7
B - Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6
C - Manufacturing	2.8	5.0	6.9	6.4	1.9	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	7.2	10.6	9.7
D, E & F - Construction & utilities	0.8	1.9	3.7	3.3	1.1	2.7	5.6	4.9	0.5	1.1	1.5	1.3
G - Trade	1.3	2.4	3.1	2.9	1.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.7	3.9	3.5
H - Transportation	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
I - Accommodation and food services	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.6	2.1	1.9
J-O Administration and professional	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
P & Q - Education, health and social work	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1
R & S - Other service activities	1.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.4	2.5	2.7	2.6
T - Undifferentiated goods and services	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.8
U - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-
Not stated	29.4	16.5	10.4	12.3	28.8	15.5	9.7	11.6	30.0	17.5	11.1	13.2

*Less than 0.1 per cent.

“-” Denotes no value (or zero).

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.26

Percentage of children and youth aged 10-19 by sex by age by main economic activity, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/ Sex/Age	Total Population (=100%)	Main economic activity					
		Full-time student	Worker	Seeking work	Contributing family worker	Housework	Other
UNION							
Both sexes							
10	1,022,356	87.8	1.4	0.4	2.2	2.6	5.5
11	943,856	86.0	2.0	0.7	2.5	3.1	5.7
12	1,048,282	79.1	4.3	1.3	4.1	4.4	6.9
13	1,083,694	71.0	8.1	2.1	5.8	5.6	7.4
14	1,010,174	60.5	14.0	3.1	8.3	6.8	7.3
15	961,689	48.3	20.9	4.2	11.7	7.8	7.2
16	885,313	38.3	27.1	4.9	13.8	9.2	6.7
17	907,212	30.0	32.8	5.5	15.2	10.2	6.3
18	1,018,958	21.2	38.8	5.8	16.2	11.9	6.0
19	852,817	17.7	41.9	6.1	15.7	13.1	5.6
10-19	9,734,351	55.1	18.5	3.3	9.3	7.3	6.5
Male							
10	521,961	86.9	1.6	0.5	2.1	2.0	6.9
11	478,436	84.9	2.2	0.8	2.4	2.1	7.6
12	535,067	78.0	4.6	1.5	4.0	2.6	9.3
13	553,531	70.1	8.7	2.5	5.8	2.7	10.1
14	506,754	59.8	15.2	3.8	8.5	2.8	9.9
15	484,239	46.8	23.6	5.1	12.2	2.7	9.6
16	439,132	36.2	31.2	6.1	15.3	2.5	8.7
17	451,152	27.6	38.5	6.9	16.6	2.4	8.0
18	498,135	19.3	46.2	7.2	17.6	2.3	7.5
19	418,340	16.0	51.0	7.1	16.9	2.0	7.0
10-19	4,886,747	54.1	21.2	4.0	9.8	2.4	8.5
Female							
10	500,395	88.9	1.3	0.4	2.2	3.2	4.0
11	465,420	87.2	1.8	0.5	2.5	4.1	3.8
12	513,215	80.1	4.0	1.0	4.2	6.3	4.5
13	530,163	72.0	7.4	1.6	5.8	8.5	4.6
14	503,420	61.3	12.7	2.4	8.1	10.8	4.7
15	477,450	49.8	18.2	3.2	11.2	12.8	4.8
16	446,181	40.4	23.0	3.7	12.4	15.7	4.7
17	456,060	32.3	27.3	4.2	13.8	17.9	4.6
18	520,823	23.1	31.8	4.5	14.9	21.2	4.6
19	434,477	19.2	33.2	5.1	14.5	23.7	4.2
10-19	4,847,604	56.1	15.7	2.6	8.8	12.2	4.4

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.26 (continued) Percentage of children and youth aged 10-19 by sex by age by main economic activity, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/ Sex/Age	Total Population (=100%)	Main economic activity					
		Full-time student	Worker	Seeking work	Contributing family worker	Housework	Other
URBAN							
Both sexes							
10	245,582	91.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.8	5.4
11	242,064	89.1	1.7	0.4	0.4	2.3	6.1
12	271,274	83.9	3.6	0.8	0.6	3.3	7.6
13	301,423	77.9	7.3	1.4	1.0	4.2	8.1
14	295,449	70.1	13.0	2.1	1.4	5.2	8.1
15	275,886	61.6	19.5	2.9	1.9	6.0	8.1
16	273,821	50.7	26.8	3.9	3.3	7.8	7.5
17	290,639	41.7	34.0	4.8	3.6	8.9	7.1
18	331,665	31.7	42.2	5.1	3.9	10.5	6.5
19	295,109	27.3	45.0	6.0	4.0	11.6	6.1
10-19	2,822,912	61.1	20.4	2.9	2.1	6.4	7.1
Male							
10	127,041	90.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.4	6.7
11	124,268	87.6	1.9	0.6	0.4	1.6	7.8
12	141,354	82.0	4.1	1.1	0.7	2.0	10.2
13	158,129	75.6	8.2	1.8	1.0	2.2	11.2
14	152,513	67.6	14.3	2.9	1.5	2.3	11.3
15	141,795	58.4	22.0	3.9	2.1	2.3	11.3
16	138,622	47.1	30.4	5.3	4.5	2.3	10.3
17	148,250	37.9	39.2	6.4	4.6	2.4	9.5
18	165,354	28.5	49.0	6.7	4.9	2.3	8.7
19	146,935	24.7	53.1	7.2	4.9	2.1	8.2
10-19	1,444,261	58.8	23.2	3.7	2.6	2.1	9.6
Female							
10	118,541	92.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	2.3	4.0
11	117,796	90.6	1.3	0.3	0.4	3.1	4.3
12	129,920	86.1	3.1	0.5	0.6	4.7	4.9
13	143,294	80.5	6.4	0.9	1.0	6.4	4.8
14	142,936	72.8	11.5	1.4	1.3	8.4	4.7
15	134,091	65.0	16.9	1.8	1.7	9.8	4.8
16	135,199	54.4	23.1	2.4	2.2	13.3	4.7
17	142,389	45.6	28.7	3.0	2.6	15.6	4.5
18	166,311	35.0	35.5	3.4	2.9	18.8	4.4
19	148,174	29.8	37.0	4.8	3.1	21.1	4.1
10-19	1,378,651	63.5	17.5	2.0	1.7	10.8	4.5

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.26 (continued) Percentage of children and youth aged 10-19 by sex by age by main economic activity, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/ Sex/Age	Total Population (=100%)	Main economic activity					
		Full-time student	Worker	Seeking work	Contributing family worker	Housework	Other
Rural							
Both sexes							
10	776,774	86.8	1.6	0.5	2.8	2.8	5.5
11	701,792	85.0	2.2	0.7	3.2	3.3	5.6
12	777,008	77.4	4.5	1.4	5.3	4.8	6.7
13	782,271	68.4	8.4	2.3	7.6	6.1	7.2
14	714,725	56.6	14.4	3.5	11.2	7.4	7.0
15	685,803	42.9	21.5	4.7	15.6	8.5	6.8
16	611,492	32.8	27.2	5.4	18.6	9.8	6.3
17	616,573	24.4	32.3	5.9	20.7	10.8	5.9
18	687,293	16.2	37.2	6.2	22.1	12.6	5.7
19	557,708	12.6	40.3	6.1	21.9	13.8	5.3
10-19	6,911,439	52.6	17.7	3.5	12.2	7.7	6.2
Male							
10	394,920	85.9	1.7	0.5	2.7	2.2	7.0
11	354,168	84.0	2.3	0.8	3.1	2.2	7.5
12	393,713	76.6	4.8	1.7	5.1	2.8	9.0
13	395,402	67.9	9.0	2.7	7.6	3.0	9.7
14	354,241	56.4	15.6	4.2	11.5	2.9	9.3
15	342,444	42.0	24.2	5.6	16.4	2.9	8.9
16	300,510	31.2	31.5	6.5	20.3	2.6	7.9
17	302,902	22.6	38.1	7.1	22.5	2.4	7.3
18	332,781	14.8	44.8	7.4	23.9	2.3	6.9
19	271,405	11.3	49.9	7.0	23.4	2.0	6.4
10-19	3,442,486	52.1	20.4	4.1	12.8	2.5	8.1
Female							
10	381,854	87.8	1.4	0.4	2.8	3.5	4.0
11	347,624	86.0	2.0	0.6	3.2	4.5	3.7
12	383,295	78.1	4.3	1.1	5.4	6.8	4.3
13	386,869	68.8	7.8	1.9	7.6	9.3	4.6
14	360,484	56.8	13.2	2.8	10.9	11.8	4.7
15	343,359	43.9	18.7	3.8	14.9	14.0	4.8
16	310,982	34.3	23.0	4.3	16.9	16.7	4.8
17	313,671	26.2	26.7	4.7	18.9	19.0	4.6
18	354,512	17.5	30.0	5.1	20.5	22.3	4.6
19	286,303	13.7	31.2	5.3	20.4	25.1	4.2
10-19	3,468,953	53.2	15.0	2.9	11.7	12.8	4.4

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.27

Percentage of youth by highest level of education by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014

Census

Sex/Age/ Area	Total (=100%)	No education	Incomplete primary	Complete primary	Incomplete middle school	Complete middle school	Incomplete high school	Complete high school	Higher education
UNION									
Both sexes									
15-19	4,611,565	6.3	14.1	14.2	21.5	11.0	12.4	12.0	8.5
20-24	4,313,430	7.4	15.4	17.0	18.0	7.7	8.9	9.3	16.1
25-29	4,124,850	9.1	18.9	20.5	15.2	5.6	7.1	8.1	15.5
15-24	8,924,995	6.8	14.7	15.6	19.8	9.4	10.7	10.7	12.2
15-29	13,049,845	7.6	16.0	17.1	18.3	8.2	9.6	9.9	13.3
Male									
15-19	2,281,057	6.3	14.2	13.9	22.7	12.4	12.5	11.0	6.9
20-24	2,079,579	7.2	14.6	16.1	19.1	8.8	10.0	10.1	14.0
25-29	1,981,022	8.3	17.3	19.6	16.5	6.6	8.3	9.3	14.0
15-24	4,360,636	6.7	14.4	15.0	21.0	10.7	11.3	10.6	10.3
15-29	6,341,658	7.2	15.3	16.4	19.6	9.4	10.4	10.2	11.5
Female									
15-19	2,330,508	6.2	14.0	14.5	20.3	9.7	12.3	12.9	10.1
20-24	2,233,851	7.7	16.0	17.9	17.0	6.7	7.9	8.6	18.2
25-29	2,143,828	9.8	20.3	21.3	13.9	4.7	5.9	7.0	17.0
15-24	4,564,359	7.0	15.0	16.1	18.7	8.2	10.1	10.8	14.0
15-29	6,708,187	7.9	16.7	17.8	17.2	7.1	8.8	9.6	15.0
Urban									
Both sexes									
15-19	1,464,643	2.7	9.6	8.7	17.4	11.6	16.5	17.6	15.9
20-24	1,457,805	3.0	9.4	9.1	15.2	7.9	11.7	14.2	29.4
25-29	1,317,278	3.6	11.4	10.8	14.6	6.3	9.9	12.9	30.4
15-24	2,922,448	2.8	9.5	8.9	16.3	9.8	14.1	15.9	22.6
15-29	4,239,726	3.1	10.1	9.5	15.8	8.7	12.8	15.0	25.1
Male									
15-19	739,368	2.7	9.5	9.2	18.7	13.5	16.7	16.5	13.1
20-24	709,648	2.8	9.0	8.9	16.3	9.2	13.1	15.5	25.2
25-29	636,693	3.3	10.5	10.6	15.7	7.3	11.3	14.7	26.7
15-24	1,449,016	2.8	9.3	9.1	17.6	11.4	14.9	16.0	19.0
15-29	2,085,709	2.9	9.6	9.5	17.0	10.1	13.8	15.6	21.3
Female									
15-19	725,275	2.7	9.7	8.2	16.0	9.7	16.3	18.7	18.7
20-24	748,157	3.1	9.9	9.3	14.1	6.6	10.4	13.0	33.5
25-29	680,585	3.9	12.4	11.1	13.5	5.4	8.6	11.3	33.9
15-24	1,473,432	2.9	9.8	8.8	15.0	8.2	13.3	15.8	26.2
15-29	2,154,017	3.2	10.6	9.5	14.6	7.3	11.8	14.4	28.6

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.27 (continued) Percentage of youth by highest level of education by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/Age/ Area	Total (=100%)	No education	Incomplete primary	Complete primary	Incomplete middle school	Complete middle school	Incomplete high school	Complete high school	Higher education
Rural									
Both sexes									
15-19	3,146,922	8.0	16.1	16.8	23.4	10.8	10.5	9.4	5.1
20-24	2,855,625	9.7	18.4	21.1	19.5	7.6	7.5	6.8	9.4
25-29	2,807,572	11.6	22.4	25.1	15.5	5.3	5.7	5.9	8.6
15-24	6,002,547	8.8	17.2	18.8	21.5	9.3	9.1	8.2	7.1
15-29	8,810,119	9.7	18.9	20.8	19.6	8.0	8.0	7.4	7.6
Male									
15-19	1,541,689	8.1	16.4	16.2	24.6	11.9	10.5	8.4	4.0
20-24	1,369,931	9.4	17.6	19.9	20.6	8.6	8.5	7.3	8.2
25-29	1,344,329	10.7	20.5	23.9	16.9	6.2	6.8	6.8	8.0
15-24	2,911,620	8.7	16.9	17.9	22.7	10.3	9.6	7.8	6.0
15-29	4,255,949	9.3	18.1	19.8	20.9	9.1	8.7	7.5	6.6
Female									
15-19	1,605,233	7.8	15.9	17.3	22.2	9.7	10.5	10.3	6.2
20-24	1,485,694	10.0	19.1	22.2	18.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	10.4
25-29	1,463,243	12.5	24.0	26.1	14.1	4.4	4.7	5.1	9.1
15-24	3,090,927	8.9	17.5	19.7	20.4	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.2
15-29	4,554,170	10.0	19.6	21.7	18.4	7.0	7.4	7.4	8.5

Note: "Other" category in the educational attainment was excluded.

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.28

Labour force participation among children and youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/ Sex/Age	Working- age population	Labour force participation numbers			Labour force participation rate		
		Total	Working (employed)	Seeking work (unemployed)	Total	Working (employed)	Seeking work (unemployed)
UNION							
Both sexes							
10	1,022,356	41,657	37,235	4,422	4.1	3.6	0.4
11	943,856	48,672	42,489	6,183	5.2	4.5	0.7
12	1,048,282	100,618	87,513	13,105	9.6	8.3	1.3
13	1,083,694	172,806	150,496	22,310	15.9	13.9	2.1
14	1,010,174	256,569	225,307	31,262	25.4	22.3	3.1
10-14	5,108,362	620,322	543,040	77,282	12.1	10.6	1.5
15	961,689	353,512	313,334	40,178	36.8	32.6	4.2
16	885,313	405,604	362,124	43,480	45.8	40.9	4.9
17	907,212	485,919	435,916	50,003	53.6	48.1	5.5
18	1,018,958	619,770	560,408	59,362	60.8	55.0	5.8
19	852,817	543,166	491,485	51,681	63.7	57.6	6.1
20	1,051,510	729,173	661,543	67,630	69.3	62.9	6.4
21	812,123	578,980	521,587	57,393	71.3	64.2	7.1
22	846,990	621,872	566,379	55,493	73.4	66.9	6.6
23	843,788	628,993	580,158	48,835	74.5	68.8	5.8
24	776,658	579,152	539,493	39,659	74.6	69.5	5.1
15-24	8,957,058	5,546,141	5,032,427	513,714	61.9	56.2	5.7
25	963,502	723,413	682,307	41,106	75.1	70.8	4.3
26	757,985	564,952	534,905	30,047	74.5	70.6	4.0
27	799,907	596,404	568,238	28,166	74.6	71.0	3.5
28	870,865	643,412	616,580	26,832	73.9	70.8	3.1
29	753,875	555,313	534,173	21,140	73.7	70.9	2.8
20-29	8,477,203	6,221,664	5,805,363	416,301	73.4	68.5	4.9
15-29	13,103,192	8,629,635	7,968,630	661,005	65.9	60.8	5.0
Male							
10	521,961	22,109	19,560	2,549	4.2	3.7	0.5
11	478,436	25,880	22,242	3,638	5.4	4.6	0.8
12	535,067	53,836	45,716	8,120	10.1	8.5	1.5
13	553,531	93,995	80,272	13,723	17.0	14.5	2.5
14	506,754	139,682	120,453	19,229	27.6	23.8	3.8
10-14	2,595,749	335,502	288,243	47,259	12.9	11.1	1.8
15	484,239	198,027	173,173	24,854	40.9	35.8	5.1
16	439,132	230,869	204,008	26,861	52.6	46.5	6.1
17	451,152	279,645	248,633	31,012	62.0	55.1	6.9
18	498,135	353,226	317,474	35,752	70.9	63.7	7.2
19	418,340	313,555	284,054	29,501	75.0	67.9	7.1
20	509,100	414,432	378,338	36,094	81.4	74.3	7.1
21	392,262	328,498	299,346	29,152	83.7	76.3	7.4
22	407,417	355,204	326,070	29,134	87.2	80.0	7.2
23	409,687	365,448	339,482	25,966	89.2	82.9	6.3

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.28 (continued) Labour force participation among children and youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/ Sex/Age	Working- age population	Labour force participation numbers			Labour force participation rate		
		Total	Working (employed)	Seeking work (unemployed)	Total	Working (employed)	Seeking work (unemployed)
24	373,059	337,596	316,192	21,404	90.5	84.8	5.7
15-24	4,382,523	3,176,500	2,886,770	289,730	72.5	65.9	6.6
25	467,701	427,766	404,478	23,288	91.5	86.5	5.0
26	366,050	336,560	319,552	17,008	91.9	87.3	4.6
27	386,618	357,320	341,188	16,132	92.4	88.2	4.2
28	414,639	384,581	368,841	15,740	92.8	89.0	3.8
29	360,457	335,515	323,042	12,473	93.1	89.6	3.5
20-29	4,086,990	3,642,920	3,416,529	226,391	89.1	83.6	5.5
15-29	6,377,988	5,018,242	4,643,871	374,371	78.7	72.8	5.9
Female							
10	500,395	19,548	17,675	1,873	3.9	3.5	0.4
11	465,420	22,792	20,247	2,545	4.9	4.4	0.5
12	513,215	46,782	41,797	4,985	9.1	8.1	1.0
13	530,163	78,811	70,224	8,587	14.9	13.2	1.6
14	503,420	116,887	104,854	12,033	23.2	20.8	2.4
10-14	2,512,613	284,820	254,797	30,023	11.3	10.1	1.2
15	477,450	155,485	140,161	15,324	32.6	29.4	3.2
16	446,181	174,735	158,116	16,619	39.2	35.4	3.7
17	456,060	206,274	187,283	18,991	45.2	41.1	4.2
18	520,823	266,544	242,934	23,610	51.2	46.6	4.5
19	434,477	229,611	207,431	22,180	52.8	47.7	5.1
20	542,410	314,741	283,205	31,536	58.0	52.2	5.8
21	419,861	250,482	222,241	28,241	59.7	52.9	6.7
22	439,573	266,668	240,309	26,359	60.7	54.7	6.0
23	434,101	263,545	240,676	22,869	60.7	55.4	5.3
24	403,599	241,556	223,301	18,255	59.9	55.3	4.5
15-24	4,574,535	2,369,641	2,145,657	223,984	51.8	46.9	4.9
25	495,801	295,647	277,829	17,818	59.6	56.0	3.6
26	391,935	228,392	215,353	13,039	58.3	54.9	3.3
27	413,289	239,084	227,050	12,034	57.8	54.9	2.9
28	456,226	258,831	247,739	11,092	56.7	54.3	2.4
29	393,418	219,798	211,131	8,667	55.9	53.7	2.2
20-29	4,390,213	2,578,744	2,388,834	189,910	58.7	54.4	4.3
15-29	6,725,204	3,611,393	3,324,759	286,634	53.7	49.4	4.3

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.28 (continued) Labour force participation among children and youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/ Sex/Age	Working- age population	Labour force participation numbers			Labour force participation rate		
		Total	Working (employed)	Seeking work (unemployed)	Total	Working (employed)	Seeking work (unemployed)
Urban							
Both sexes							
10	245,582	4,252	3,531	721	1.7	1.4	0.3
11	242,064	6,126	5,059	1,067	2.5	2.1	0.4
12	271,274	13,868	11,574	2,294	5.1	4.3	0.8
13	301,423	29,315	25,152	4,163	9.7	8.3	1.4
14	295,449	48,804	42,452	6,352	16.5	14.4	2.1
10-14	1,355,792	102,365	87,768	14,597	7.6	6.5	1.1
15	275,886	67,057	59,057	8,000	24.3	21.4	2.9
16	273,821	93,103	82,485	10,618	34.0	30.1	3.9
17	290,639	123,232	109,421	13,811	42.4	37.6	4.8
18	331,665	169,699	152,913	16,786	51.2	46.1	5.1
19	295,109	162,276	144,653	17,623	55.0	49.0	6.0
20	339,876	212,488	188,202	24,286	62.5	55.4	7.1
21	283,297	188,687	165,377	23,310	66.6	58.4	8.2
22	288,927	204,038	180,999	23,039	70.6	62.6	8.0
23	284,038	206,462	186,016	20,446	72.7	65.5	7.2
24	264,434	193,377	176,733	16,644	73.1	66.8	6.3
15-24	2,927,692	1,620,419	1,445,856	174,563	55.3	49.4	6.0
25	290,995	214,669	199,228	15,441	73.8	68.5	5.3
26	251,493	184,744	172,449	12,295	73.5	68.6	4.9
27	255,456	187,192	176,108	11,084	73.3	68.9	4.3
28	276,362	200,462	189,985	10,477	72.5	68.7	3.8
29	246,285	177,644	169,111	8,533	72.1	68.7	3.5
20-29	2,781,163	1,969,763	1,804,208	165,555	70.8	64.9	6.0
15-29	4,248,283	2,585,130	2,352,737	232,393	60.9	55.4	5.5
Male							
10	127,041	2,509	2,034	475	2.0	1.6	0.4
11	124,268	3,648	2,950	698	2.9	2.4	0.6
12	141,354	8,322	6,737	1,585	5.9	4.8	1.1
13	158,129	17,457	14,607	2,850	11.0	9.2	1.8
14	152,513	28,580	24,188	4,392	18.7	15.9	2.9
10-14	703,305	60,516	50,516	10,000	8.6	7.2	1.4
15	141,795	39,686	34,112	5,574	28.0	24.1	3.9
16	138,622	55,709	48,365	7,344	40.2	34.9	5.3
17	148,250	74,418	64,941	9,477	50.2	43.8	6.4
18	165,354	100,171	89,066	11,105	60.6	53.9	6.7
19	146,935	95,652	85,120	10,532	65.1	57.9	7.2
20	166,942	122,110	109,180	12,930	73.1	65.4	7.7
21	137,722	105,962	94,255	11,707	76.9	68.4	8.5
22	139,994	115,014	102,842	12,172	82.2	73.5	8.7
23	138,690	118,432	107,402	11,030	85.4	77.4	8.0
24	128,057	111,940	102,699	9,241	87.4	80.2	7.2

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.28 (continued) Labour force participation among children and youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/ Sex/Age	Working- age population	Labour force participation numbers			Labour force participation rate		
		Total	Working (employed)	Seeking work (unemployed)	Total	Working (employed)	Seeking work (unemployed)
15-24	1,452,361	939,094	837,982	101,112	64.7	57.7	7.0
25	141,886	126,063	117,091	8,972	88.8	82.5	6.3
26	122,308	109,811	102,619	7,192	89.8	83.9	5.9
27	124,148	112,141	105,628	6,513	90.3	85.1	5.2
28	132,426	120,476	114,127	6,349	91.0	86.2	4.8
29	118,073	108,040	102,801	5,239	91.5	87.1	4.4
20-29	1,350,246	1,149,989	1,058,644	91,345	85.2	78.4	6.8
15-29	2,091,202	1,515,625	1,380,248	135,377	72.5	66.0	6.5
Female							
10	118,541	1,743	1,497	246	1.5	1.3	0.2
11	117,796	2,478	2,109	369	2.1	1.8	0.3
12	129,920	5,546	4,837	709	4.3	3.7	0.5
13	143,294	11,858	10,545	1,313	8.3	7.4	0.9
14	142,936	20,224	18,264	1,960	14.1	12.8	1.4
10-14	652,487	190,253	185,656	4,597	29.2	28.5	0.7
15	134,091	27,371	24,945	2,426	20.4	18.6	1.8
16	135,199	37,394	34,120	3,274	27.7	25.2	2.4
17	142,389	48,814	44,480	4,334	34.3	31.2	3.0
18	166,311	69,528	63,847	5,681	41.8	38.4	3.4
19	148,174	66,624	59,533	7,091	45.0	40.2	4.8
20	172,934	90,378	79,022	11,356	52.3	45.7	6.6
21	145,575	82,725	71,122	11,603	56.8	48.9	8.0
22	148,933	89,024	78,157	10,867	59.8	52.5	7.3
23	145,348	88,030	78,614	9,416	60.6	54.1	6.5
24	136,377	81,437	74,034	7,403	59.7	54.3	5.4
15-24	1,475,331	681,325	607,874	73,451	46.2	41.2	5.0
25	149,109	88,606	82,137	6,469	59.4	55.1	4.3
26	129,185	74,933	69,830	5,103	58.0	54.1	4.0
27	131,308	75,051	70,480	4,571	57.2	53.7	3.5
28	143,936	79,986	75,858	4,128	55.6	52.7	2.9
29	128,212	69,604	66,310	3,294	54.3	51.7	2.6
20-29	1,430,917	819,774	745,564	74,210	57.3	52.1	5.2
15-29	1,579,091	1,069,505	972,489	97,016	67.7	61.6	6.1

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.28 (continued) Labour force participation among children and youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/ Sex/Age	Working- age population	Labour force participation numbers			Labour force participation rate		
		Total	Working (employed)	Seeking work (unemployed)	Total	Working (employed)	Seeking work (unemployed)
Rural							
Both sexes							
10	776,774	37,405	33,704	3,701	4.8	4.3	0.5
11	701,792	42,546	37,430	5,116	6.1	5.3	0.7
12	777,008	86,750	75,939	10,811	11.2	9.8	1.4
13	782,271	143,491	125,344	18,147	18.3	16.0	2.3
14	714,725	207,765	182,855	24,910	29.1	25.6	3.5
10-14	3,752,570	517,957	455,272	62,685	13.8	12.1	1.7
15	685,803	286,455	254,277	32,178	41.8	37.1	4.7
16	611,492	312,501	279,639	32,862	51.1	45.7	5.4
17	616,573	362,687	326,495	36,192	58.8	53.0	5.9
18	687,293	450,071	407,495	42,576	65.5	59.3	6.2
19	557,708	380,890	346,832	34,058	68.3	62.2	6.1
20	711,634	516,685	473,341	43,344	72.6	66.5	6.1
21	528,826	390,293	356,210	34,083	73.8	67.4	6.4
22	558,063	417,834	385,380	32,454	74.9	69.1	5.8
23	559,750	422,531	394,142	28,389	75.5	70.4	5.1
24	512,224	385,775	362,760	23,015	75.3	70.8	4.5
15-24	6,029,366	3,925,722	3,586,571	339,151	65.1	59.5	5.6
25	672,507	508,744	483,079	25,665	75.6	71.8	3.8
26	506,492	380,208	362,456	17,752	75.1	71.6	3.5
27	544,451	409,212	392,130	17,082	75.2	72.0	3.1
28	594,503	442,950	426,595	16,355	74.5	71.8	2.8
29	507,590	377,669	365,062	12,607	74.4	71.9	2.5
20-29	5,696,040	4,251,901	4,001,155	250,746	74.6	70.2	4.4
15-29	8,854,909	6,044,505	5,615,893	428,612	68.3	63.4	4.8
Male							
10	394,920	19,600	17,526	2,074	5.0	4.4	0.5
11	354,168	22,232	19,292	2,940	6.3	5.4	0.8
12	393,713	45,514	38,979	6,535	11.6	9.9	1.7
13	395,402	76,538	65,665	10,873	19.4	16.6	2.7
14	354,241	111,102	96,265	14,837	31.4	27.2	4.2
10-14	1,892,444	274,986	237,727	37,259	14.5	12.6	2.0
15	342,444	158,341	139,061	19,280	46.2	40.6	5.6
16	300,510	175,160	155,643	19,517	58.3	51.8	6.5
17	302,902	205,227	183,692	21,535	67.8	60.6	7.1
18	332,781	253,055	228,408	24,647	76.0	68.6	7.4
19	271,405	217,903	198,934	18,969	80.3	73.3	7.0
20	342,158	292,322	269,158	23,164	85.4	78.7	6.8
21	254,540	222,536	205,091	17,445	87.4	80.6	6.9
22	267,423	240,190	223,228	16,962	89.8	83.5	6.3
23	270,997	247,016	232,080	14,936	91.2	85.6	5.5
24	245,002	225,656	213,493	12,163	92.1	87.1	5.0

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.28 (continued) Labour force participation among children and youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/ Sex/Age	Working- age population	Labour force participation numbers			Labour force participation rate		
		Total	Working (employed)	Seeking work (unemployed)	Total	Working (employed)	Seeking work (unemployed)
15-24	2,930,162	2,237,406	2,048,788	188,618	76.4	69.9	6.4
25	325,815	301,703	287,387	14,316	92.6	88.2	4.4
26	243,742	226,749	216,933	9,816	93.0	89.0	4.0
27	262,470	245,179	235,560	9,619	93.4	89.7	3.7
28	282,213	264,105	254,714	9,391	93.6	90.3	3.3
29	242,384	227,475	220,241	7,234	93.8	90.9	3.0
20-29	2,736,744	2,492,931	2,357,885	135,046	91.1	86.2	4.9
15-29	4,286,786	3,502,617	3,263,623	238,994	81.7	76.1	5.6
Female							
10	381,854	17,805	16,178	1,627	4.7	4.2	0.4
11	347,624	20,314	18,138	2,176	5.8	5.2	0.6
12	383,295	41,236	36,960	4,276	10.8	9.6	1.1
13	386,869	66,953	59,679	7,274	17.3	15.4	1.9
14	360,484	96,663	86,590	10,073	26.8	24.0	2.8
10-14	1,860,126	242,971	217,545	25,426	13.1	11.7	1.4
15	343,359	128,114	115,216	12,898	37.3	33.6	3.8
16	310,982	137,341	123,996	13,345	44.2	39.9	4.3
17	313,671	157,460	142,803	14,657	50.2	45.5	4.7
18	354,512	197,016	179,087	17,929	55.6	50.5	5.1
19	286,303	162,987	147,898	15,089	56.9	51.7	5.3
20	369,476	224,363	204,183	20,180	60.7	55.3	5.5
21	274,286	167,757	151,119	16,638	61.2	55.1	6.1
22	290,640	177,644	162,152	15,492	61.1	55.8	5.3
23	288,753	175,515	162,062	13,453	60.8	56.1	4.7
24	267,222	160,119	149,267	10,852	59.9	55.9	4.1
15-24	3,099,204	1,688,316	1,537,783	150,533	54.5	49.6	4.9
25	346,692	201,065	195,692	5,373	58.0	56.4	1.5
26	262,750	153,459	145,523	7,936	58.4	55.4	3.0
27	281,981	164,033	156,570	7,463	58.2	55.5	2.6
28	312,290	178,845	171,881	6,964	57.3	55.0	2.2
29	265,206	150,194	144,821	5,373	56.6	54.6	2.0
20-29	2,959,296	1,758,970	1,643,270	115,700	59.4	55.5	3.9
15-29	4,568,123	2,541,888	2,352,270	189,618	55.6	51.5	4.2

Table A2.29

Economic activity among children and youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/ Area/ Age	Total Population	Economically active						Economically inactive					
		Total	Employee		Employer	Own account worker	Family worker	Seeking work	Total	Full-time student	NEET		
			Government	Private									
UNION													
Both sexes													
10	1,022,356	41,657	-	7,637	-	7,187	22,411	4,422	980,699	898,085		82,614	
11	943,856	48,672	-	12,527	-	6,644	23,318	6,183	895,184	812,065		83,119	
12	1,048,282	100,618	-	30,800	-	14,071	42,642	13,105	947,664	828,901		118,763	
13	1,083,694	172,806	-	64,060	-	23,791	62,645	22,310	910,888	769,770		141,118	
14	1,010,174	256,569	-	104,455	-	36,736	84,116	31,262	753,605	611,607		141,998	
10-14	5,108,362	620,322	-	219,479	-	88,429	235,132	77,282	4,488,040	3,920,428		567,612	
15	961,689	353,512	-	144,593	2,548	53,860	112,333	40,178	608,177	464,275		143,902	
16	885,313	405,604	-	174,517	2,953	62,042	122,612	43,480	479,709	339,213		140,496	
17	907,212	485,919	-	215,715	4,019	78,284	137,898	50,003	421,293	271,717		149,576	
18	1,018,958	619,770	8,959	275,876	5,312	105,260	165,001	59,362	399,188	216,522		182,666	
19	852,817	543,166	14,749	242,646	5,118	95,015	133,957	51,681	309,651	150,547		159,104	
15-19	4,625,989	2,407,971	23,708	1,053,347	19,950	394,461	671,801	244,704	2,218,018	1,442,274		775,744	
20	1,051,510	729,173	22,503	307,138	7,760	147,190	176,952	67,630	322,337	106,941		215,396	
21	812,123	578,980	28,842	242,226	6,729	116,019	127,771	57,393	233,143	63,053		170,090	
22	846,990	621,872	34,494	257,274	8,183	133,864	132,564	55,493	225,118	38,095		187,023	
23	843,788	628,993	41,307	256,544	9,193	145,536	127,578	48,835	214,795	22,590		192,205	
24	776,658	579,152	41,814	232,149	9,781	142,840	112,909	39,659	197,506	13,589		183,917	
20-24	4,331,069	3,138,170	168,960	1,295,331	41,646	685,449	677,774	269,010	1,192,899	244,268		948,631	
25	963,502	723,413	45,193	277,483	13,660	204,862	141,109	41,106	240,089	10,020		230,069	
26	757,985	564,952	42,389	215,206	12,181	163,831	101,298	30,047	193,033	6,477		186,556	
27	799,907	596,404	43,608	222,560	14,407	183,757	103,906	28,166	203,503	5,174		198,329	
28	870,865	643,412	46,472	234,784	16,856	209,128	109,340	26,832	227,453	4,448		223,005	
29	753,875	555,313	44,439	196,763	15,942	187,190	89,839	21,140	198,562	3,293		195,269	
15-29	13,103,192	8,629,635	414,769	3,495,474	134,642	2,028,678	1,895,067	661,005	4,473,557	1,715,954		2,757,603	

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.29 (continued) Economic activity among children and youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/ Area/ Age	Total Population	Economically active						Economically inactive			
		Total	Employee		Employer	Own account worker	Family worker	Seeking work	Total	Full-time student	NEET
			Government	Private							
Male											
10	521,961	22,109	-	4,408	-	3,940	11,212	2,549	499,852	453,343	46,509
11	478,436	25,880	-	6,993	-	3,631	11,618	3,638	452,556	406,299	46,257
12	535,067	53,836	-	17,085	-	7,443	21,188	8,120	481,231	417,564	63,667
13	553,531	93,995	-	35,551	-	12,878	31,843	13,723	459,536	388,204	71,332
14	506,754	139,682	-	57,305	-	19,963	43,185	19,229	367,072	302,937	64,135
10-14	2,595,749	335,502	-	121,342	-	47,855	119,046	47,259	2,260,247	1,968,347	291,900
15	484,239	198,027	-	82,367	1,491	30,302	59,013	24,854	286,212	226,472	59,740
16	439,132	230,869	-	99,910	1,785	35,099	67,214	26,861	208,263	159,012	49,251
17	451,152	279,645	-	126,397	2,507	44,697	75,032	31,012	171,507	124,536	46,971
18	498,135	353,226	6,781	159,863	3,307	60,040	87,483	35,752	144,909	96,308	48,601
19	418,340	313,555	10,996	143,827	3,187	55,246	70,798	29,501	104,785	67,031	37,754
15-19	2,290,998	1,375,322	17,777	612,364	12,277	225,384	359,540	147,980	915,676	673,359	242,317
20	509,100	414,432	15,468	181,703	4,922	85,435	90,810	36,094	94,668	49,740	44,928
21	392,262	328,498	18,454	142,206	4,463	68,881	65,342	29,152	63,764	30,919	32,845
22	407,417	355,204	20,823	152,789	5,387	80,859	66,212	29,134	52,213	19,311	32,902
23	409,687	365,448	24,471	156,203	6,226	89,850	62,732	25,966	44,239	12,160	32,079
24	373,059	337,596	24,521	142,587	6,822	88,566	53,696	21,404	35,463	7,357	28,106
20-24	2,091,525	1,801,178	103,737	775,488	27,820	413,591	338,792	141,750	290,347	119,487	170,860
25	467,701	427,766	25,832	175,008	9,554	130,005	64,079	23,288	39,935	5,394	34,541
26	366,050	336,560	23,627	137,081	8,679	105,425	44,740	17,008	29,490	3,493	25,997
27	386,618	357,320	24,205	143,657	10,362	118,551	44,413	16,132	29,298	2,776	26,522
28	414,639	384,581	25,777	152,524	12,316	133,975	44,249	15,740	30,058	2,245	27,813
29	360,457	335,515	24,711	129,294	11,697	121,890	35,450	12,473	24,942	1,607	23,335
15-29	6,377,988	5,018,242	245,666	2,125,416	92,705	1,248,821	931,263	374,371	1,359,746	808,361	551,385

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.29 (continued) Economic activity among children and youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/ Area/ Age	Total Population	Economically active							Economically inactive		
		Total	Employee		Employer	Own account worker	Family worker	Seeking work	Total	Full-time student	NEET
			Government	Private							
Female											
10	500,395	19,548	-	3,229	-	3,247	11,199	1,873	480,847	444,742	36,105
11	465,420	22,792	-	5,534	-	3,013	11,700	2,545	442,628	405,766	36,862
12	513,215	46,782	-	13,715	-	6,628	21,454	4,985	466,433	411,337	55,096
13	530,163	78,811	-	28,509	-	10,913	30,802	8,587	451,352	381,566	69,786
14	503,420	116,887	-	47,150	-	16,773	40,931	12,033	386,533	308,670	77,863
10-14	2,512,613	284,820	-	98,137	-	40,574	116,086	30,023	2,227,793	1,952,081	275,712
15	477,450	155,485	-	62,226	1,057	23,558	53,320	15,324	321,965	237,803	84,162
16	446,181	174,735	-	74,607	1,168	26,943	55,398	16,619	271,446	180,201	91,245
17	456,060	206,274	-	89,318	1,512	33,587	62,866	18,991	249,786	147,181	102,605
18	520,823	266,544	2,178	116,013	2,005	45,220	77,518	23,610	254,279	120,214	134,065
19	434,477	229,611	3,753	98,819	1,931	39,769	63,159	22,180	204,866	83,516	121,350
15-19	2,334,991	1,032,649	5,931	440,983	7,673	169,077	312,261	96,724	1,302,342	768,915	533,427
20	542,410	314,741	7,035	125,435	2,838	61,755	86,142	31,536	227,669	57,201	170,468
21	419,861	250,482	10,388	100,020	2,266	47,138	62,429	28,241	169,379	32,134	137,245
22	439,573	266,668	13,671	104,485	2,796	53,005	66,352	26,359	172,905	18,784	154,121
23	434,101	263,545	16,836	100,341	2,967	55,686	64,846	22,869	170,556	10,430	160,126
24	403,599	241,556	17,293	89,562	2,959	54,274	59,213	18,255	162,043	6,232	155,811
20-24	2,239,544	1,336,992	65,223	519,843	13,826	271,858	338,982	127,260	902,552	124,781	777,771
25	495,801	295,647	19,361	102,475	4,106	74,857	77,030	17,818	200,154	4,626	195,528
26	391,935	228,392	18,762	78,125	3,502	58,406	56,558	13,039	163,543	2,984	160,559
27	413,289	239,084	19,403	78,903	4,045	65,206	59,493	12,034	174,205	2,398	171,807
28	456,226	258,831	20,695	82,260	4,540	75,153	65,091	11,092	197,395	2,203	195,192
29	393,418	219,798	19,728	67,469	4,245	65,300	54,389	8,667	173,620	1,686	171,934
15-29	6,725,204	3,611,393	169,103	1,370,058	41,937	779,857	963,804	286,634	3,113,811	907,593	2,206,218

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.29 (continued) Economic activity among children and youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/ Area/ Age	Total Population	Economically active							Economically inactive			
		Total	Employee		Employer	Own account worker	Family worker	Seeking work	Total	Full-time student	NEET	
			Government	Private								
Urban												
Both sexes												
10	245,582	4,252	-	2,059	-	589	883	721	241,330	223,681	17,649	
11	242,064	6,126	-	3,294	-	713	1,052	1,067	235,938	215,599	20,339	
12	271,274	13,868	-	8,270	-	1,576	1,728	2,294	257,406	227,712	29,694	
13	301,423	29,315	-	19,110	-	2,987	3,055	4,163	272,108	234,899	37,209	
14	295,449	48,804	-	33,281	-	5,045	4,126	6,352	246,645	207,212	39,433	
10-14	1,355,792	102,365	-	66,014	-	10,910	10,844	14,597	1,253,427	1,109,103	144,324	
15	275,886	67,057	-	46,540	347	6,967	5,203	8,000	208,829	169,947	38,882	
16	273,821	93,103	-	63,020	462	9,878	9,125	10,618	180,718	138,842	41,876	
17	290,639	123,232	-	84,705	724	13,463	10,529	13,811	167,407	121,164	46,243	
18	331,665	169,699	5,439	114,040	1,008	19,545	12,881	16,786	161,966	105,286	56,680	
19	295,109	162,276	7,314	104,904	1,096	19,513	11,826	17,623	132,833	80,442	52,391	
15-19	1,467,120	615,367	12,753	413,209	3,637	69,366	49,564	66,838	851,753	615,681	236,072	
20	339,876	212,488	10,524	131,664	1,689	29,226	15,099	24,286	127,388	59,256	68,132	
21	283,297	188,687	13,803	110,385	1,680	26,505	13,004	23,310	94,610	37,138	57,472	
22	288,927	204,038	16,626	117,062	2,074	31,477	13,760	23,039	84,889	22,499	62,390	
23	284,038	206,462	19,520	115,585	2,440	34,566	13,905	20,446	77,576	13,671	63,905	
24	264,434	193,377	19,431	105,742	2,655	36,117	12,788	16,644	71,057	8,223	62,834	
20-24	1,460,572	1,005,052	79,904	580,438	10,538	157,891	68,556	107,725	455,520	140,787	314,733	
25	290,995	214,669	21,587	115,562	3,447	45,949	12,683	15,441	76,326	5,647	70,679	
26	251,493	184,744	20,799	94,648	3,416	42,624	10,962	12,295	66,749	3,784	62,965	
27	255,456	187,192	21,764	92,995	3,901	46,564	10,884	11,084	68,264	3,052	65,212	
28	276,362	200,462	23,460	96,835	4,748	53,292	11,650	10,477	75,900	2,571	73,329	
29	246,285	177,644	22,745	81,627	4,513	49,914	10,312	8,533	68,641	1,825	66,816	
15-29	4,248,283	2,585,130	203,012	1,475,314	34,200	465,600	174,611	232,393	1,663,153	773,347	889,806	

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.29 (continued) Economic activity among children and youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/ Area/ Age	Total Population	Economically active							Economically inactive		
		Total	Employee		Employer	Own account worker	Family worker	Seeking work	Total	Full-time student	NEET
			Government	Private							
Male											
10	127,041	2,509	-	1,235	-	334	465	475	124,532	114,283	10,249
11	124,268	3,648	-	2,024	-	396	530	698	120,620	108,900	11,720
12	141,354	8,322	-	4,949	-	865	923	1,585	133,032	115,844	17,188
13	158,129	17,457	-	11,319	-	1,628	1,660	2,850	140,672	119,535	21,137
14	152,513	28,580	-	19,149	-	2,729	2,310	4,392	123,933	103,122	20,811
10-14	703,305	60,516	-	38,676	-	5,952	5,888	10,000	642,789	561,684	81,105
15	141,795	39,686	-	26,943	194	4,023	2,952	5,574	102,109	82,784	19,325
16	138,622	55,709	-	36,221	252	5,722	6,170	7,344	82,913	65,347	17,566
17	148,250	74,418	-	49,774	454	7,849	6,864	9,477	73,832	56,214	17,618
18	165,354	100,171	4,281	64,656	623	11,445	8,061	11,105	65,183	47,073	18,110
19	146,935	95,652	5,470	60,438	678	11,366	7,168	10,532	51,283	36,233	15,050
15-19	740,956	365,636	9,751	238,032	2,201	40,405	31,215	44,032	375,320	287,651	87,669
20	166,942	122,110	7,296	75,008	1,000	17,009	8,867	12,930	44,832	28,014	16,818
21	137,722	105,962	8,823	61,382	1,067	15,472	7,511	11,707	31,760	18,586	13,174
22	139,994	115,014	9,792	65,524	1,277	18,471	7,778	12,172	24,980	11,717	13,263
23	138,690	118,432	11,138	66,324	1,552	20,668	7,720	11,030	20,258	7,534	12,724
24	128,057	111,940	11,050	61,329	1,707	21,654	6,959	9,241	16,117	4,563	11,554
20-24	711,405	573,458	48,099	329,567	6,603	93,274	38,835	57,080	137,947	70,414	67,533
25	141,886	126,063	12,009	68,740	2,229	28,055	6,058	8,972	15,823	3,082	12,741
26	122,308	109,811	11,370	57,496	2,244	26,275	5,234	7,192	12,497	2,115	10,382
27	124,148	112,141	11,948	57,610	2,581	28,385	5,104	6,513	12,007	1,641	10,366
28	132,426	120,476	12,952	60,749	3,103	32,119	5,204	6,349	11,950	1,341	10,609
29	118,073	108,040	12,504	52,343	3,002	30,393	4,559	5,239	10,033	925	9,108
15-29	2,091,202	1,515,625	118,633	864,537	21,963	278,906	96,209	135,377	575,577	367,169	208,408

Table A2.29 (continued) Economic activity among children and youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/ Area/ Age	Total Population	Economically active							Economically inactive		
		Total	Employee		Employer	Own account worker	Family worker	Seeking work	Total	Full-time student	NEET
			Government	Private							
Female											
10	118,541	1,743	-	824	-	255	418	246	116,798	109,398	7,400
11	117,796	2,478	-	1,270	-	317	522	369	115,318	106,699	8,619
12	129,920	5,546	-	3,321	-	711	805	709	124,374	111,868	12,506
13	143,294	11,858	-	7,791	-	1,359	1,395	1,313	131,436	115,364	16,072
14	142,936	20,224	-	14,132	-	2,316	1,816	1,960	122,712	104,090	18,622
10-14	652,487	41,849	-	27,338	-	4,958	4,956	4,597	610,638	547,419	63,219
15	134,091	27,371	-	19,597	153	2,944	2,251	2,426	106,720	87,163	19,557
16	135,199	37,394	-	26,799	210	4,156	2,955	3,274	97,805	73,495	24,310
17	142,389	48,814	-	34,931	270	5,614	3,665	4,334	93,575	64,950	28,625
18	166,311	69,528	1,158	49,384	385	8,100	4,820	5,681	96,783	58,213	38,570
19	148,174	66,624	1,844	44,466	418	8,147	4,658	7,091	81,550	44,209	37,341
15-19	726,164	249,731	3,002	175,177	1,436	28,961	18,349	22,806	476,433	328,030	148,403
20	172,934	90,378	3,228	56,656	689	12,217	6,232	11,356	82,556	31,242	51,314
21	145,575	82,725	4,980	49,003	613	11,033	5,493	11,603	62,850	18,552	44,298
22	148,933	89,024	6,834	51,538	797	13,006	5,982	10,867	59,909	10,782	49,127
23	145,348	88,030	8,382	49,261	888	13,898	6,185	9,416	57,318	6,137	51,181
24	136,377	81,437	8,381	44,413	948	14,463	5,829	7,403	54,940	3,660	51,280
20-24	749,167	431,594	31,805	250,871	3,935	64,617	29,721	50,645	317,573	70,373	247,200
25	149,109	88,606	9,578	46,822	1,218	17,894	6,625	6,469	60,503	2,565	57,938
26	129,185	74,933	9,429	37,152	1,172	16,349	5,728	5,103	54,252	1,669	52,583
27	131,308	75,051	9,816	35,385	1,320	18,179	5,780	4,571	56,257	1,411	54,846
28	143,936	79,986	10,508	36,086	1,645	21,173	6,446	4,128	63,950	1,230	62,720
29	128,212	69,604	10,241	29,284	1,511	19,521	5,753	3,294	58,608	900	57,708
15-29	2,157,081	1,069,505	84,379	610,777	12,237	186,694	78,402	97,016	1,087,576	406,178	681,398

Table A2.29 (continued) Economic activity among children and youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/ Area/ Age	Total Population	Economically active							Economically inactive		
		Total	Employee		Employer	Own account worker	Family worker	Seeking work	Total	Full-time student	NEET
			Government	Private							
Rural											
Both sexes											
10	776,774	37,405	-	5,578	-	6,598	21,528	3,701	739,369	674,404	64,965
11	701,792	42,546	-	9,233	-	5,931	22,266	5,116	659,246	596,466	62,780
12	777,008	86,750	-	22,530	-	12,495	40,914	10,811	690,258	601,189	89,069
13	782,271	143,491	-	44,950	-	20,804	59,590	18,147	638,780	534,871	103,909
14	714,725	207,765	-	71,174	-	31,691	79,990	24,910	506,960	404,395	102,565
10-14	3,752,570	517,957	-	153,465	-	77,519	224,288	62,685	3,234,613	2,811,325	423,288
15	685,803	286,455	-	98,053	2,201	46,893	107,130	32,178	399,348	294,328	105,020
16	611,492	312,501	-	111,497	2,491	52,164	113,487	32,862	298,991	200,371	98,620
17	616,573	362,687	-	131,010	3,295	64,821	127,369	36,192	253,886	150,553	103,333
18	687,293	450,071	3,520	161,836	4,304	85,715	152,120	42,576	237,222	111,236	125,986
19	557,708	380,890	7,435	137,742	4,022	75,502	122,131	34,058	176,818	70,105	106,713
15-19	3,158,869	1,792,604	10,955	640,138	16,313	325,095	622,237	177,866	1,366,265	826,593	539,672
20	711,634	516,685	11,979	175,474	6,071	117,964	161,853	43,344	194,949	47,685	147,264
21	528,826	390,293	15,039	131,841	5,049	89,514	114,767	34,083	138,533	25,915	112,618
22	558,063	417,834	17,868	140,212	6,109	102,387	118,804	32,454	140,229	15,596	124,633
23	559,750	422,531	21,787	140,959	6,753	110,970	113,673	28,389	137,219	8,919	128,300
24	512,224	385,775	22,383	126,407	7,126	106,723	100,121	23,015	126,449	5,366	121,083
20-24	2,870,497	2,133,118	89,056	714,893	31,108	527,558	609,218	161,285	737,379	103,481	633,898
25	672,507	508,744	23,606	161,921	10,213	158,913	128,426	25,665	163,763	4,373	159,390
26	506,492	380,208	21,590	120,558	8,765	121,207	90,336	17,752	126,284	2,693	123,591
27	544,451	409,212	21,844	129,565	10,506	137,193	93,022	17,082	135,239	2,122	133,117
28	594,503	442,950	23,012	137,949	12,108	155,836	97,690	16,355	151,553	1,877	149,676
29	507,590	377,669	21,694	115,136	11,429	137,276	79,527	12,607	129,921	1,468	128,453
15-29	8,854,909	6,044,505	211,757	2,020,160	100,442	1,563,078	1,720,456	428,612	2,810,404	942,607	1,867,797

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.29 (continued) Economic activity among children and youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/ Area/ Age	Total Population	Economically active							Economically inactive				
		Total	Employee		Employer	Own account worker	Family worker	Seeking work	Total	Full-time student	NEET		
			Government	Private									
Male													
10	394,920	19,600	-	3,173	-	3,606	10,747	2,074	375,320	339,060	36,260		
11	354,168	22,232	-	4,969	-	3,235	11,088	2,940	331,936	297,399	34,537		
12	393,713	45,514	-	12,136	-	6,578	20,265	6,535	348,199	301,720	46,479		
13	395,402	76,538	-	24,232	-	11,250	30,183	10,873	318,864	268,669	50,195		
14	354,241	111,102	-	38,156	-	17,234	40,875	14,837	243,139	199,815	43,324		
10-14	1,892,444	274,986	-	82,666	-	41,903	113,158	37,259	1,617,458	1,406,663	210,795		
15	342,444	158,341	-	55,424	1,297	26,279	56,061	19,280	184,103	143,688	40,415		
16	300,510	175,160	-	63,689	1,533	29,377	61,044	19,517	125,350	93,665	31,685		
17	302,902	205,227	-	76,623	2,053	36,848	68,168	21,535	97,675	68,322	29,353		
18	332,781	253,055	2,500	95,207	2,684	48,595	79,422	24,647	79,726	49,235	30,491		
19	271,405	217,903	5,526	83,389	2,509	43,880	63,630	18,969	53,502	30,798	22,704		
15-19	1,550,042	1,009,686	8,026	374,332	10,076	184,979	328,325	103,948	540,356	385,708	154,648		
20	342,158	292,322	8,172	106,695	3,922	68,426	81,943	23,164	49,836	21,726	28,110		
21	254,540	222,536	9,631	80,824	3,396	53,409	57,831	17,445	32,004	12,333	19,671		
22	267,423	240,190	11,031	87,265	4,110	62,388	58,434	16,962	27,233	7,594	19,639		
23	270,997	247,016	13,333	89,879	4,674	69,182	55,012	14,936	23,981	4,626	19,355		
24	245,002	225,656	13,471	81,258	5,115	66,912	46,737	12,163	19,346	2,794	16,552		
20-24	1,380,120	1,227,720	55,638	445,921	21,217	320,317	299,957	84,670	152,400	49,073	103,327		
25	325,815	301,703	13,823	106,268	7,325	101,950	58,021	14,316	24,112	2,312	21,800		
26	243,742	226,749	12,257	79,585	6,435	79,150	39,506	9,816	16,993	1,378	15,615		
27	262,470	245,179	12,257	86,047	7,781	90,166	39,309	9,619	17,291	1,135	16,156		
28	282,213	264,105	12,825	91,775	9,213	101,856	39,045	9,391	18,108	904	17,204		
29	242,384	227,475	12,207	76,951	8,695	91,497	30,891	7,234	14,909	682	14,227		
15-29	4,286,786	3,502,617	127,033	1,260,879	70,742	969,915	835,054	238,994	784,169	441,192	342,977		

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.29 (continued) Economic activity among children and youth aged 10-29 by sex by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Sex/ Area/ Age	Total Population	Economically active						Economically inactive			
		Total	Employee		Employer	Own account worker	Family worker	Seeking work	Total	Full-time student	NEET
			Government	Private							
Female											
10	381,854	17,805	-	2,405	-	2,992	10,781	1,627	364,049	335,344	28,705
11	347,624	20,314	-	4,264	-	2,696	11,178	2,176	327,310	299,067	28,243
12	383,295	41,236	-	10,394	-	5,917	20,649	4,276	342,059	299,469	42,590
13	386,869	66,953	-	20,718	-	9,554	29,407	7,274	319,916	266,202	53,714
14	360,484	96,663	-	33,018	-	14,457	39,115	10,073	263,821	204,580	59,241
10-14	1,860,126	242,971	-	70,799	-	35,616	111,130	25,426	1,617,155	1,404,662	212,493
15	343,359	128,114	-	42,629	904	20,614	51,069	12,898	215,245	150,640	64,605
16	310,982	137,341	-	47,808	958	22,787	52,443	13,345	173,641	106,706	66,935
17	313,671	157,460	-	54,387	1,242	27,973	59,201	14,657	156,211	82,231	73,980
18	354,512	197,016	1,020	66,629	1,620	37,120	72,698	17,929	157,496	62,001	95,495
19	286,303	162,987	1,909	54,353	1,513	31,622	58,501	15,089	123,316	39,307	84,009
15-19	1,608,827	782,918	2,929	265,806	6,237	140,116	293,912	73,918	825,909	440,885	385,024
20	369,476	224,363	3,807	68,779	2,149	49,538	79,910	20,180	145,113	25,959	119,154
21	274,286	167,757	5,408	51,017	1,653	36,105	56,936	16,638	106,529	13,582	92,947
22	290,640	177,644	6,837	52,947	1,999	39,999	60,370	15,492	112,996	8,002	104,994
23	288,753	175,515	8,454	51,080	2,079	41,788	58,661	13,453	113,238	4,293	108,945
24	267,222	160,119	8,912	45,149	2,011	39,811	53,384	10,852	107,103	2,572	104,531
20-24	1,490,377	905,398	33,418	268,972	9,891	207,241	309,261	76,615	584,979	54,408	530,571
25	346,692	207,041	9,783	55,653	2,888	56,963	70,405	11,349	139,651	2,061	137,590
26	262,750	153,459	9,333	40,973	2,330	42,057	50,830	7,936	109,291	1,315	107,976
27	281,981	164,033	9,587	43,518	2,725	47,027	53,713	7,463	117,948	987	116,961
28	312,290	178,845	10,187	46,174	2,895	53,980	58,645	6,964	133,445	973	132,472
29	265,206	150,194	9,487	38,185	2,734	45,779	48,636	5,373	115,012	786	114,226
15-29	4,568,123	2,541,888	84,724	759,281	29,700	593,163	885,402	189,618	2,026,235	501,415	1,524,820

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.30

Percentage of employed children and youth in conventional households by occupation by age by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Sex/Occupation	Total (10-29)	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29
UNION						
Both sexes						
Total (=100%)	7,701,273	514,924	1,958,519	2,546,150	2,681,680	7,186,349
Managers	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.2
Professionals	2.1	0.1	0.3	2.5	3.4	2.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	2.4	0.1	0.9	3.1	3.3	2.6
Services and Sales Workers	10.5	6.7	9.0	11.0	11.8	10.7
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	38.4	42.0	39.5	37.1	38.2	38.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	14.8	10.2	16.7	15.7	13.4	15.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3.5	0.9	2.4	3.9	4.5	3.7
Elementary Occupations	19.3	24.4	22.2	18.3	17.2	18.9
Other	0.4	*	*	0.4	0.8	0.5
Not stated	7.3	15.5	8.7	6.7	5.4	6.7
Male						
Total (=100%)	4,365,529	269,673	1,087,290	1,433,753	1,574,813	4,095,856
Managers	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.2
Professionals	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.4	1.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.7	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	2.0	0.1	0.9	2.6	2.6	2.1
Services and Sales Workers	8.1	6.5	7.0	8.4	8.9	8.2
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	40.3	42.7	41.1	39.2	40.3	40.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	15.2	10.2	16.8	16.1	14.2	15.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	5.3	1.0	3.3	5.8	6.9	5.6
Elementary Occupations	20.2	24.8	22.2	19.4	18.6	19.9
Other	0.7	*	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.8
Not stated	6.0	14.4	8.1	5.4	3.7	5.5
Female						
Total (=100%)	3,335,744	245,251	871,229	1,112,397	1,106,867	3,090,493
Managers	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.4	0.2
Professionals	3.6	0.1	0.5	4.2	6.2	3.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.1	0.1	0.3	1.4	1.7	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	2.9	0.1	0.8	3.8	4.3	3.2
Services and Sales Workers	13.5	7.0	11.5	14.3	15.9	14.1
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	35.9	41.2	37.5	34.4	35.1	35.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	14.2	10.2	16.5	15.2	12.3	14.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3
Elementary Occupations	18.1	23.9	22.1	16.8	15.2	17.7
Other	*	*	*	*	0.1	*
Not stated	9.0	16.8	9.4	8.3	7.8	8.4

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.30 (continued) Percentage of employed children and youth in conventional households by occupation by age by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Sex/Occupation	Total (10-29)	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29
Urban						
Both sexes						
Total (=100%)	2,063,734	77,226	451,852	742,995	791,661	1,986,508
Managers	0.5	*	*	0.3	0.9	0.5
Professionals	4.1	0.2	0.7	4.3	6.2	4.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.8	0.3	1.0	3.0	4.0	2.9
Clerical Support Workers	6.6	0.6	2.4	8.0	8.3	6.9
Services and Sales Workers	25.2	28.1	25.1	24.9	25.1	25.0
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	5.6	6.4	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	27.9	29.0	35.1	27.9	23.5	27.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	6.9	2.8	5.1	6.9	8.4	7.1
Elementary Occupations	13.0	18.4	15.9	12.3	11.3	12.7
Other	0.6	*	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.7
Not stated	6.8	14.1	8.8	6.5	5.3	6.5
Male						
Total (=100%)	1,187,390	43,288	258,415	418,828	466,859	1,144,102
Managers	0.4	*	*	0.3	0.8	0.4
Professionals	1.9	0.2	0.4	2.0	2.9	2.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.8	0.4	1.1	2.8	4.0	2.9
Clerical Support Workers	5.2	0.6	2.3	6.2	6.2	5.3
Services and Sales Workers	20.6	28.0	20.4	20.3	20.4	20.4
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	6.8	7.4	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	30.7	32.3	37.6	30.8	26.5	30.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	10.0	2.8	6.2	10.2	12.7	10.3
Elementary Occupations	14.4	15.6	16.0	14.3	13.5	14.4
Other	1.1	*	0.1	0.9	1.9	1.1
Not stated	6.0	12.8	8.8	5.7	4.1	5.8
Female						
Total (=100%)	876,344	33,938	193,437	324,167	324,802	842,406
Managers	0.5	*	*	0.4	1.0	0.5
Professionals	7.1	0.3	1.1	7.4	11.1	7.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.8	0.2	0.7	3.2	4.0	2.9
Clerical Support Workers	8.6	0.6	2.6	10.3	11.3	8.9
Services and Sales Workers	31.3	28.2	31.4	30.9	31.9	31.4
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	4.0	5.0	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	24.1	24.9	31.7	24.2	19.3	24.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.7	2.9	3.6	2.7	2.1	2.7
Elementary Occupations	11.0	22.0	15.7	9.8	8.2	10.6
Other	*	*	*	*	0.1	*
Not stated	7.9	15.8	8.8	7.4	7.0	7.6

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.30 (continued) Percentage of employed children and youth in conventional households by occupation by age by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Sex/Occupation	Total (10-29)	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29
Rural						
Both sexes						
Total (=100%)	5,637,539	437,698	1,506,667	1,803,155	1,890,019	5,199,841
Managers	*	*	*	*	0.1	*
Professionals	1.4	*	0.2	1.7	2.2	1.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5
Clerical Support Workers	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	5.1	3.0	4.1	5.2	6.2	5.3
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	50.4	48.2	49.6	50.2	51.7	50.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	10.0	6.9	11.1	10.7	9.1	10.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.3	0.5	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.4
Elementary Occupations	21.6	25.4	24.0	20.7	19.7	21.3
Other	0.3	*	*	0.3	0.7	0.4
Not stated	7.5	15.8	8.7	6.8	5.4	6.8
Male						
Total (=100%)	3,178,139	226,385	828,875	1,014,925	1,107,954	2,951,754
Managers	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1
Professionals	0.5	*	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5
Clerical Support Workers	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	3.4	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.0	3.5
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	52.8	49.4	51.7	52.7	54.4	53.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	9.4	6.0	10.3	10.0	9.0	9.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3.5	0.7	2.4	4.0	4.4	3.7
Elementary Occupations	22.3	26.5	24.2	21.6	20.8	22.0
Other	0.6	*	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.6
Not stated	6.0	14.7	7.9	5.3	3.5	5.4
Female						
Total (=100%)	2,459,400	211,313	677,792	788,230	782,065	2,248,087
Managers	*	-	*	*	0.1	*
Professionals	2.4	0.1	0.4	3.0	4.2	2.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.6
Clerical Support Workers	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.4	1.0
Services and Sales Workers	7.2	3.6	5.8	7.5	9.2	7.6
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	47.3	47.0	46.9	47.1	48.0	47.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	10.7	7.8	12.1	11.5	9.3	11.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Elementary Occupations	20.7	24.2	23.9	19.6	18.1	20.4
Other	*	*	*	*	0.1	*
Not stated	9.5	16.9	9.6	8.6	8.2	8.8

*Less than 0.1 per cent.

"-" Denotes no value (zero).

Table A2.31

Percentage of employed youth aged 15-29 by occupation by highest educational attainment by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Sex/Occupation	Total	No education	Primary		Lower secondary school		Upper secondary		Higher education
			Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	
URBAN									
Both sexes									
Total (=100%)	1,982,253	59,972	243,891	230,516	372,766	167,755	219,232	248,039	440,082
Managers	0.6	-	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.2
Professionals	4.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.4	17.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3.5	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.8	8.5
Clerical Support Workers	6.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	2.4	5.0	6.6	21.5
Services and Sales Workers	25.1	16.5	22.2	22.8	23.4	25.8	29.7	30.3	24.8
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	5.6	19.5	8.2	7.3	7.0	5.9	4.7	4.0	1.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	27.8	22.0	31.6	34.9	37.6	36.1	30.5	28.3	9.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	7.1	4.1	6.5	7.1	7.7	8.4	9.4	9.4	4.3
Elementary Occupations	12.7	25.5	22.8	19.3	14.8	12.2	10.0	8.9	3.9
Not stated	6.5	10.6	6.4	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.7
Male									
Total (=100%)	1,141,004	35,309	143,720	133,667	232,509	109,587	141,081	154,284	190,847
Managers	0.6	-	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.9
Professionals	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	9.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3.9	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.9	4.7	9.7
Clerical Support Workers	5.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.4	2.3	5.0	6.6	18.4
Services and Sales Workers	20.4	12.1	16.4	17.3	18.5	20.9	23.7	24.3	23.5
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	6.7	20.9	9.9	8.4	8.0	6.6	5.3	4.5	2.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	30.6	24.7	33.8	36.5	38.4	36.6	31.6	29.2	12.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	10.3	5.6	8.8	9.4	10.1	11.1	12.9	13.4	8.5
Elementary Occupations	14.3	24.9	23.8	20.6	16.0	13.4	11.2	10.1	5.1
Not stated	5.8	9.8	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.7	5.6	6.0	7.5

Table A2.31 (continued) percentage of employed youth aged 15-29 by occupation by highest educational attainment by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014
Census

Area/Sex/Occupation		Total	No education	Primary		Lower secondary school		Upper secondary		Higher education
				Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	
Female										
Total (=100%)		841,249	24,663	100,171	96,849	140,257	58,168	78,151	93,755	249,235
Managers		0.5	-	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7
Professionals		7.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.7	2.3	22.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals		3.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.5	7.6
Clerical Support Workers		8.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.4	5.1	6.6	23.8
Services and Sales Workers		31.4	22.8	30.5	30.4	31.6	34.9	40.5	40.2	25.8
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers		4.0	17.6	5.9	5.8	5.4	4.6	3.7	3.2	0.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers		24.0	18.2	28.5	32.8	36.2	35.1	28.5	26.9	7.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers		2.7	2.1	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	1.1
Elementary Occupations		10.6	26.2	21.4	17.5	12.8	9.8	7.9	7.0	3.1
Not stated		7.6	11.8	8.7	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.7	8.3	6.1
Rural										
Both sexes										
Total (=100%)		5,168,690	579,662	1,062,461	1,249,856	1,080,966	378,552	306,561	251,130	259,502
Managers		0.1	-	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.3
Professionals		1.5	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	25.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals		0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.7	2.0	5.7
Clerical Support Workers		0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.6	2.3	10.8
Services and Sales Workers		5.3	1.5	3.8	4.0	5.4	6.6	9.5	11.3	12.9
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers		50.6	68.4	47.8	52.3	51.4	51.2	46.8	43.6	20.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers		10.3	3.4	8.8	10.1	12.8	13.8	14.2	14.2	8.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers		2.4	0.6	1.7	1.8	2.7	3.6	5.1	5.4	3.5
Elementary Occupations		21.3	17.3	30.7	25.3	19.8	15.5	13.2	11.6	5.3
Not stated		6.8	8.5	6.6	5.9	6.8	7.3	7.2	8.1	6.6

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.31 (continued) percentage of employed youth aged 15-29 by occupation by highest educational attainment by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014
Census

Area/Sex/Occupation	Total	No education	Primary		Lower secondary school		Upper secondary		Higher education
			Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	
Male									
Total (=100%)	2,928,327	311,728	605,736	674,464	636,694	235,849	195,024	152,686	116,146
Managers	0.1	-	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	2.0
Professionals	0.6	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	12.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.4	2.1	2.3	6.4
Clerical Support Workers	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.4	2.3	11.8
Services and Sales Workers	3.5	1.0	2.2	2.3	3.4	4.5	6.6	8.0	11.2
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	53.1	67.9	50.4	54.2	53.9	53.6	49.9	46.6	28.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	9.7	3.7	8.3	9.4	11.8	12.4	12.9	13.0	8.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3.7	0.9	2.5	2.9	4.0	5.1	7.2	8.0	6.5
Elementary Occupations	22.0	18.3	31.0	26.2	20.3	16.2	13.8	12.4	6.8
Not stated	5.4	7.8	4.7	4.2	5.3	6.0	5.7	6.6	6.0
Female									
Total (=100%)	2,240,363	267,934	456,725	575,392	444,272	142,703	111,537	98,444	143,356
Managers	0.1	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.7
Professionals	2.6	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	2.3	36.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.4	5.0
Clerical Support Workers	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.8	2.3	9.9
Services and Sales Workers	7.6	2.0	5.9	6.0	8.3	10.1	14.4	16.4	14.3
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	47.3	69.1	44.3	50.1	47.8	47.1	41.5	39.0	13.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	11.0	3.0	9.5	10.9	14.3	16.2	16.6	16.2	7.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1
Elementary Occupations	20.4	16.3	30.3	24.2	19.1	14.3	12.0	10.5	4.0
Not stated	8.8	9.4	9.1	7.9	8.8	9.5	9.9	10.5	7.0

Note: Total excludes "Other" category.

*Less than 0.1 per cent.

"-" Denotes no value (zero).

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.32

Percentage of employed children and youth by industry by age by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014
Census

Area/Sex/Industry	Total	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-24	15-29
UNION							
Both sexes							
Total (=100%)	7,701,273	514,924	1,958,519	2,546,150	2,681,680	4,504,669	7,186,349
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	49.8	58.3	52.9	47.6	48.0	49.9	49.2
B - Mining and quarrying	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
C - Manufacturing	9.1	7.0	10.4	9.9	7.9	10.1	9.3
D, E & F - Construction & utilities	5.6	3.3	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.8
G - Trade	7.8	4.6	6.7	8.2	8.9	7.6	8.1
H - Transportation	3.3	0.5	1.9	3.6	4.6	2.9	3.5
I - Accommodation and food services	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1
J - O Administration and professional	4.1	0.5	1.5	4.9	5.9	3.4	4.3
P & Q - Education, health and social work	2.0	0.0	0.4	2.4	3.2	1.5	2.2
R & S - Other service activities	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9
T - Undifferentiated goods and services	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6
U - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not stated	8.6	16.7	10.1	8.0	6.6	8.9	8.0
Male							
Total (=100%)	4,365,529	269,673	1,087,290	1,433,753	1,574,813	2,521,043	4,095,856
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51.8	59.9	54.4	49.8	50.5	51.8	51.3
B - Mining and quarrying	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
C - Manufacturing	5.8	4.5	6.3	6.2	5.3	6.3	5.9
D, E & F - Construction & utilities	8.5	4.9	9.3	8.9	8.1	9.1	8.7
G - Trade	6.6	4.4	5.8	6.9	7.3	6.4	6.8
H - Transportation	5.6	0.8	3.2	6.2	7.5	4.9	5.9
I - Accommodation and food services	3.3	4.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
J - O Administration and professional	4.2	0.5	1.7	4.9	6.0	3.5	4.5
P & Q - Education, health and social work	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.8
R & S - Other service activities	2.9	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
T - Undifferentiated goods and services	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
U - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	*	-	*	*	*	*	*
Not stated	7.6	16.0	9.8	7.0	5.1	8.2	7.0
Female							
Total (=100%)	3,335,744	245,251	871,229	1,112,397	1,106,867	1,983,626	3,090,493
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47.1	56.5	51.0	44.6	44.5	47.4	46.4
B - Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
C - Manufacturing	13.5	9.7	15.6	14.7	11.6	15.1	13.8
D, E & F - Construction & utilities	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8
G - Trade	9.4	4.7	7.9	9.9	11.1	9.0	9.8
H - Transportation	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
I - Accommodation and food services	5.1	3.6	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.0	5.3
J - O Administration and professional	3.9	0.5	1.4	4.8	5.6	3.3	4.1
P & Q - Education, health and social work	3.7	0.1	0.6	4.4	6.2	2.7	4.0
R & S - Other service activities	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.9
T - Undifferentiated goods and services	1.9	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.8
U - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not stated	10.0	17.6	10.4	9.2	8.7	9.7	9.3

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.32 (continued) Percentage of employed children and youth by industry by age by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Sex/Industry	Total	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-24	15-29
Urban							
Both sexes							
Total (=100%)	2,063,734	77,226	451,852	742,995	791,661	1,194,847	1,986,508
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.4	9.1	8.0	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3
B - Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
C - Manufacturing	16.1	16.7	20.5	16.7	13.0	18.1	16.1
D, E & F - Construction & utilities	11.1	9.8	13.2	11.0	10.0	11.8	11.1
G - Trade	18.0	16.7	17.9	18.0	18.2	17.9	18.0
H - Transportation	7.2	1.5	4.1	7.2	9.6	6.1	7.5
I - Accommodation and food services	10.4	18.5	11.8	9.5	9.6	10.4	10.1
J - O Administration and professional	10.4	1.5	4.1	11.7	13.7	8.8	10.7
P & Q - Education, health and social work	3.6	0.1	0.7	3.8	5.3	2.6	3.7
R & S - Other service activities	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.1
T - Undifferentiated goods and services	1.8	4.3	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.7
U - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*
Not stated	9.4	17.5	11.9	9.0	7.6	10.1	9.1
Male							
Total (=100%)	1,187,390	43,288	258,415	418,828	466,859	677,243	1,144,102
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.8	10.3	9.4	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.7
B - Mining and quarrying	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
C - Manufacturing	11.1	12.0	13.5	11.5	9.4	12.3	11.1
D, E & F - Construction & utilities	16.7	13.9	20.1	16.8	14.9	18.0	16.8
G - Trade	16.1	16.4	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.1	16.1
H - Transportation	12.0	2.3	6.8	12.1	15.6	10.1	12.3
I - Accommodation and food services	8.8	20.5	10.4	8.0	7.6	8.9	8.4
J - O Administration and professional	10.0	1.4	4.2	11.1	13.0	8.5	10.3
P & Q - Education, health and social work	1.2	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.9	0.9	1.3
R & S - Other service activities	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
T - Undifferentiated goods and services	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1
U - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	*	-	*	*	*	*	*
Not stated	9.3	17.5	12.9	8.9	7.0	10.5	9.0
Female							
Total (=100%)	876,344	33,938	193,437	324,167	324,802	517,604	842,406
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.5	7.6	6.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4
B - Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C - Manufacturing	22.9	22.7	29.9	23.4	18.2	25.8	22.9
D, E & F - Construction & utilities	3.5	4.5	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.4
G - Trade	20.5	17.0	20.2	20.5	21.1	20.4	20.6
H - Transportation	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
I - Accommodation and food services	12.5	16.0	13.8	11.5	12.4	12.3	12.4
J - O Administration and professional	10.9	1.7	3.8	12.5	14.6	9.2	11.3
P & Q - Education, health and social work	6.7	0.2	1.2	7.1	10.2	4.9	7.0
R & S - Other service activities	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.4	3.8	4.6	4.3
T - Undifferentiated goods and services	2.7	7.5	4.6	2.2	1.6	3.1	2.5
U - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*
Not stated	9.5	17.6	10.6	9.0	8.5	9.6	9.2

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.32 (continued) Percentage of employed children and youth by industry by age by sex, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Area/Sex/Industry	Total	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-24	15-29
Rural							
Both sexes							
Total (=100%)	5,637,539	437,698	1,506,667	1,803,155	1,890,019	3,309,822	5,199,841
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	65.3	66.9	66.4	64.3	65.1	65.3	65.2
B - Mining and quarrying	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
C - Manufacturing	6.6	5.2	7.4	7.1	5.7	7.2	6.7
D, E & F - Construction & utilities	3.6	2.2	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.7
G - Trade	4.1	2.4	3.4	4.2	5.0	3.8	4.3
H - Transportation	1.9	0.3	1.2	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.0
I - Accommodation and food services	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8
J - O Administration and professional	1.8	0.3	0.8	2.0	2.6	1.5	1.9
P & Q - Education, health and social work	1.5	0.0	0.3	1.9	2.4	1.1	1.6
R & S - Other service activities	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
T - Undifferentiated goods and services	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
U - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	*	-	*	*	*	*	*
Not stated	8.3	16.6	9.5	7.6	6.1	8.5	7.6
Male							
Total (=100%)	3,178,139	226,385	828,875	1,014,925	1,107,954	1,843,800	2,951,754
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	67.9	69.4	68.5	66.9	68.1	67.6	67.8
B - Mining and quarrying	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
C - Manufacturing	3.8	3.0	4.1	4.1	3.6	4.1	3.9
D, E & F - Construction & utilities	5.4	3.2	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.8	5.6
G - Trade	3.1	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.6	2.9	3.2
H - Transportation	3.2	0.5	2.0	3.7	4.1	2.9	3.4
I - Accommodation and food services	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
J - O Administration and professional	2.1	0.3	0.9	2.4	3.1	1.7	2.2
P & Q - Education, health and social work	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6
R & S - Other service activities	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
T - Undifferentiated goods and services	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
U - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	*	-	*	*	*	*	*
Not stated	6.9	15.7	8.9	6.2	4.3	7.4	6.3
Female							
Total (=100%)	2,459,400	211,313	677,792	788,230	782,065	1,466,022	2,248,087
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	62.0	64.3	63.9	60.9	60.8	62.3	61.7
B - Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
C - Manufacturing	10.2	7.6	11.5	11.1	8.8	11.3	10.4
D, E & F - Construction & utilities	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2
G - Trade	5.4	2.7	4.4	5.6	6.9	5.0	5.7
H - Transportation	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
I - Accommodation and food services	2.5	1.6	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.6
J - O Administration and professional	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.4
P & Q - Education, health and social work	2.6	0.0	0.4	3.3	4.6	2.0	2.9
R & S - Other service activities	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3
T - Undifferentiated goods and services	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6
U - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	*	-	*	*	*	*	*
Not stated	10.1	17.6	10.3	9.3	8.8	9.8	9.4

*Less than 0.1 per cent.

"-" Denotes no value (zero).

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.33

Percentage of population aged 15-49 by marital status by sex by age, 2014 Census

Sex/Age	Total persons (=100%)	Single	Renounced	Married	Widowed or divorced
UNION					
Both sexes					
15	961,689	95.9	2.4	1.6	0.2
16	885,313	94.6	1.8	3.4	0.2
17	907,212	91.5	1.4	6.7	0.3
18	1,018,958	85.8	1.1	12.6	0.5
19	852,817	79.9	1.0	18.4	0.7
15-19	4,625,989	89.6	1.5	8.5	0.4
20	1,051,510	70.8	0.9	27.3	1.0
21	812,123	66.6	0.9	31.3	1.1
22	846,990	60.0	0.9	37.8	1.3
23	843,788	53.7	0.9	43.9	1.5
24	776,658	48.3	0.9	49.1	1.7
20-24	4,331,069	60.5	0.9	37.2	1.3
25	963,502	42.3	0.8	54.9	2.0
26	757,985	39.0	0.8	58.2	2.0
27	799,907	35.0	0.8	62.0	2.2
28	870,865	31.0	0.7	65.9	2.4
29	753,875	28.1	0.7	68.7	2.5
25-29	4,146,134	35.3	0.8	61.7	2.2
30	1,022,304	25.2	0.7	71.0	3.1
31	695,719	22.7	0.7	73.8	2.9
32	775,435	21.4	0.6	74.7	3.3
33	757,258	19.4	0.6	76.5	3.4
34	648,145	18.1	0.6	77.6	3.6
30-34	3,898,861	21.7	0.7	74.4	3.2
35	888,099	17.3	0.7	77.7	4.3
36	644,903	16.0	0.7	79.1	4.2
37	663,473	15.3	0.7	79.6	4.4
38	748,514	14.4	0.7	80.2	4.8
39	618,491	13.5	0.7	81.0	4.8
35-39	3,563,480	15.4	0.7	79.4	4.5
40	826,428	14.0	0.7	79.3	6.0
41	534,363	12.6	0.7	81.1	5.5
42	715,974	12.1	0.7	81.0	6.2
43	645,825	11.6	0.7	81.3	6.4
44	560,483	11.2	0.7	81.5	6.7
40-44	3,283,073	12.4	0.7	80.7	6.2
45	782,193	11.3	0.8	79.8	8.0
46	551,084	10.7	0.8	80.7	7.8
47	547,248	10.7	0.8	80.2	8.4
48	590,377	10.6	0.8	79.7	8.9
49	475,246	10.1	0.9	79.8	9.3
45-49	2,946,148	10.8	0.8	80.0	8.4
15-49	26,794,754	38.6	0.9	57.1	3.4

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.33 (continued) Percentage of population aged 15-49 by marital status by sex by age, 2014 Census

Sex/Age	Total persons (=100%)	Single	Renounced	Married	Widowed or divorced
Male					
15	484,239	94.8	4.4	0.7	0.1
16	439,132	95.2	3.3	1.4	0.1
17	451,152	94.1	2.7	3.0	0.2
18	498,135	91.3	2.1	6.3	0.3
19	418,340	86.4	1.9	11.2	0.4
15-19	2,290,998	92.4	2.9	4.4	0.2
20	509,100	78.6	1.7	19.1	0.7
21	392,262	72.9	1.8	24.5	0.8
22	407,417	66.5	1.7	30.9	0.9
23	409,687	59.4	1.8	37.9	1.0
24	373,059	53.7	1.7	43.4	1.1
20-24	2,091,525	67.0	1.8	30.4	0.9
25	467,701	47.2	1.6	49.8	1.4
26	366,050	43.0	1.6	54.1	1.4
27	386,618	38.4	1.5	58.6	1.5
28	414,639	34.1	1.4	62.8	1.7
29	360,457	30.4	1.4	66.5	1.7
25-29	1,995,465	39.0	1.5	58.0	1.5
30	497,181	27.2	1.2	69.3	2.2
31	337,737	23.6	1.3	73.1	2.0
32	374,824	22.1	1.2	74.4	2.3
33	363,998	19.9	1.2	76.7	2.3
34	310,809	17.9	1.2	78.5	2.4
30-34	1,884,549	22.6	1.2	73.9	2.2
35	435,199	17.0	1.3	78.7	3.0
36	306,858	15.3	1.3	80.7	2.7
37	316,744	14.2	1.3	81.7	2.8
38	354,112	13.1	1.2	82.7	3.0
39	292,717	12.0	1.3	83.8	2.9
35-39	1,705,630	14.5	1.3	81.3	2.9
40	392,116	12.5	1.4	82.3	3.8
41	250,982	10.7	1.3	84.8	3.2
42	340,675	10.2	1.3	84.9	3.6
43	304,002	9.6	1.3	85.6	3.5
44	261,167	9.0	1.3	86.2	3.5
40-44	1,548,942	10.6	1.3	84.6	3.5
45	373,487	9.2	1.5	84.8	4.5
46	257,407	8.4	1.5	86.1	4.0
47	253,423	8.1	1.5	86.3	4.1
48	271,640	8.0	1.5	86.1	4.4
49	219,084	7.4	1.6	86.7	4.3
45-49	1,375,041	8.3	1.5	85.9	4.3
15-49	12,892,150	40.7	1.7	55.6	2.0

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.33 (continued) Percentage of population aged 15-49 by marital status by sex by age, 2014 Census

Sex/Age	Total persons (=100%)	Single	Renounced	Married	Widowed or divorced
Female					
15	477,450	96.9	0.3	2.5	0.2
16	446,181	94.0	0.3	5.4	0.3
17	456,060	88.9	0.2	10.4	0.5
18	520,823	80.5	0.2	18.5	0.8
19	434,477	73.6	0.1	25.3	1.0
15-19	2,334,991	86.8	0.2	12.4	0.6
20	542,410	63.5	0.1	35.0	1.4
21	419,861	60.7	0.1	37.7	1.5
22	439,573	54.0	0.1	44.2	1.7
23	434,101	48.3	0.1	49.6	2.0
24	403,599	43.4	0.1	54.3	2.2
20-24	2,239,544	54.5	0.1	43.6	1.7
25	495,801	37.7	0.1	59.6	2.6
26	391,935	35.2	0.1	62.1	2.6
27	413,289	31.9	0.1	65.1	2.8
28	456,226	28.1	0.1	68.7	3.1
29	393,418	26.1	0.1	70.7	3.1
25-29	2,150,669	32.0	0.1	65.1	2.8
30	525,123	23.2	0.1	72.7	4.0
31	357,982	21.8	0.1	74.4	3.7
32	400,611	20.7	0.1	75.0	4.3
33	393,260	19.1	0.1	76.4	4.4
34	337,336	18.3	0.1	76.8	4.7
30-34	2,014,312	20.8	0.1	74.8	4.2
35	452,900	17.5	0.1	76.7	5.6
36	338,045	16.7	0.1	77.8	5.4
37	346,729	16.3	0.2	77.7	5.9
38	394,402	15.5	0.1	78.0	6.4
39	325,774	14.9	0.2	78.4	6.5
35-39	1,857,850	16.2	0.1	77.7	5.9
40	434,312	15.3	0.2	76.5	8.0
41	283,381	14.3	0.2	77.9	7.6
42	375,299	13.9	0.2	77.4	8.6
43	341,823	13.3	0.2	77.5	9.0
44	299,316	13.1	0.2	77.4	9.4
40-44	1,734,131	14.1	0.2	77.3	8.5
45	408,706	13.3	0.2	75.3	11.2
46	293,677	12.8	0.2	75.9	11.1
47	293,825	12.9	0.2	74.9	12.0
48	318,737	12.8	0.2	74.3	12.7
49	256,162	12.4	0.2	73.9	13.5
45-49	1,571,107	12.9	0.2	74.9	12.0
15-49	13,902,604	36.7	0.2	58.5	4.6

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.34

Adolescent ever-married rate for 15-17 and 15-19 year olds by sex, State/Region and District, 2014

Census

State/Region and District	Male		Female	
	15-17	15-19	15-17	15-19
UNION	1.8	4.7	6.4	13.0
Kachin	1.3	3.0	4.7	10.6
Myitkyina	1.3	2.9	3.9	9.3
Mohnyin	1.2	2.7	4.8	10.6
Bhamo	1.5	4.1	6.0	13.3
Putao	1.0	1.7	3.7	7.7
Kayah	1.4	3.0	4.7	10.4
Loikaw	1.3	2.8	4.1	9.5
Bawlakhe	1.9	4.1	8.0	15.9
Kayin	1.7	4.1	6.6	13.3
Hpa-an	1.3	3.1	5.4	10.9
Pharpon	1.0	2.6	4.8	11.7
Myawady	2.7	6.9	11.0	20.9
Kawkareik	1.9	4.8	6.8	13.9
Chin	1.5	3.5	4.7	11.1
Hakha	2.4	5.1	6.1	13.8
Falam	1.5	3.0	4.7	10.6
Mindat	1.1	3.2	4.0	10.2
Sagaing	1.7	4.6	5.3	10.8
Sagaing	1.4	4.2	4.4	8.6
Shwebo	1.9	5.2	5.0	10.5
Monywa	1.8	5.1	4.4	9.2
Katha	1.8	4.8	6.5	13.3
Kalay	1.6	4.4	6.4	12.3
Tamu	1.3	3.7	6.2	13.0
Mawlaik	1.6	4.2	5.7	11.7
Hkamti	1.4	3.3	5.4	11.4
Yinmarpin	1.9	4.7	4.6	9.4
Tanintharyi	1.3	3.3	5.3	12.1
Dawei	1.4	3.4	4.7	10.3
Myeik	1.1	2.9	4.4	10.5
Kawthoung	1.6	4.7	9.9	21.8
Bago	1.8	5.1	6.7	13.9
Bago	1.6	4.6	5.6	12.2
Toungoo	1.7	4.6	5.9	12.3
Pyay	2.0	5.5	8.1	15.7
Thayawady	2.3	6.2	9.0	17.8
Magway	1.9	4.9	5.5	11.2
Magway	1.8	4.5	4.5	9.6
Minbu	2.0	5.5	5.8	12.1
Thayet	2.2	5.8	8.2	15.9
Pakokku	1.6	4.2	4.2	8.9
Gangaw	2.2	5.4	8.0	13.8

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.34 (continued) Adolescent ever-married rate for 15-17 and 15-19 year olds by sex, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region and District	Male		Female	
	15-17	15-19	15-17	15-19
Mandalay	1.7	4.6	4.9	10.6
Mandalay	1.5	4.0	4.8	10.1
Pyin oo lwin	1.6	4.4	5.9	12.9
Kyaukse	2.3	6.4	6.3	13.7
Myingyan	1.7	4.3	3.8	8.0
Nyaung u	1.9	5.3	4.4	9.2
Yame`thin	2.4	5.8	5.6	12.0
Meiktila	1.5	4.3	4.0	9.1
Mon	1.5	4.0	5.8	12.0
Mawlamyine	1.6	4.0	6.0	12.2
Thaton	1.4	3.9	5.6	11.7
Rakhine	1.4	4.1	7.2	15.4
Sittway	1.1	3.0	5.4	12.0
Myauk u	1.3	3.9	6.9	15.2
Maungdaw	1.1	2.8	5.2	14.6
Kyaukpyu	1.6	4.8	7.3	16.2
Thandwe	2.1	5.8	11.7	21.6
Yangon	1.6	4.0	5.4	10.8
North Yangon	1.9	5.0	6.3	12.7
East Yangon	1.3	3.3	4.4	8.9
South Yangon	2.0	5.1	7.2	14.8
West Yangon	0.9	2.0	2.6	4.9
Shan	2.5	5.7	9.3	17.4
Taunggyi	2.0	5.3	7.7	15.3
Lolilin	4.6	9.3	13.6	22.9
Linkhe`	3.8	8.7	14.9	24.3
Lashio	2.5	5.6	7.8	15.3
Muse	1.6	4.2	6.5	14.2
Kyaukme	2.3	6.2	7.8	16.7
Kunlon	1.6	5.0	11.7	22.4
Laukine	1.6	3.8	7.0	15.2
Hopan	1.6	2.6	6.3	11.5
Makman	1.8	3.3	8.9	15.0
Kengtung	3.3	6.3	12.1	20.6
Minesat	5.0	8.8	20.7	31.2
Tachileik	3.2	5.6	12.0	20.4
Minephyat	3.4	6.1	16.0	26.8
Ayeyawady	2.1	5.5	8.1	16.1
Pathein	2.1	5.6	8.3	16.1
Phyapon	2.1	5.6	9.2	18.3
Maubin	1.9	5.1	6.5	13.7
Myaungmya	1.6	4.4	5.7	12.2
Labutta	1.8	5.4	10.2	20.5
Hinthada	2.6	6.5	8.9	16.7
Nay Pyi Taw	2.0	5.3	7.6	16.1
Ottara (North)	2.0	5.7	8.2	17.4
Dekkhina (South)	1.9	5.0	7.1	15.0

Note: "Renounced" category is excluded.

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.35

Lifetime internal migrants among children and youth by sex by age by type of move, 2014 Census

Sex/Age	Total persons	Non-migrants	Moved within State/Region	Moved between State/Region	Total lifetime migrants
Both sexes					
10	983,814	91.4	4.2	4.4	8.6
11	903,562	90.6	4.6	4.8	9.4
12	994,525	90.0	4.8	5.2	10.0
13	1,022,246	88.8	5.3	5.9	11.2
14	949,625	87.7	5.8	6.5	12.3
15	899,439	87.0	6.0	7.0	13.0
16	824,784	85.2	6.7	8.2	14.8
17	837,553	83.7	7.2	9.1	16.3
18	927,899	81.7	7.8	10.5	18.3
19	766,496	80.0	8.5	11.5	20.0
20	952,515	79.6	8.8	11.6	20.4
21	733,070	78.3	9.3	12.4	21.7
22	766,492	77.5	9.7	12.9	22.5
23	761,882	76.5	10.1	13.4	23.5
24	703,388	75.5	10.6	13.9	24.5
25	882,416	76.9	10.2	12.9	23.1
26	696,068	75.0	10.9	14.1	25.0
27	738,757	75.3	10.8	13.9	24.7
28	808,623	74.8	11.1	14.1	25.2
29	702,383	74.0	11.3	14.7	26.0
10-14	4,853,772	89.7	4.9	5.4	10.3
15-19	4,256,171	83.6	7.2	9.2	16.4
20-24	3,917,347	77.6	9.6	12.8	22.4
25-29	3,828,247	75.3	10.8	13.9	24.7
15-24	8,173,518	80.7	8.4	10.9	19.3
15-29	12,001,765	79.0	9.2	11.9	21.0

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.35 (continued) Lifetime internal migrants among children and youth by sex by age by type of move, 2014 Census

Sex/Age	Total persons	Non-migrants	Moved within State/Region	Moved between State/Region	Total lifetime migrants
Male					
10	491,180	91.3	4.3	4.4	8.7
11	446,000	90.5	4.6	4.9	9.5
12	491,109	89.9	4.9	5.2	10.1
13	503,772	88.6	5.4	6.0	11.4
14	461,081	87.5	5.9	6.6	12.5
15	439,509	86.9	6.1	7.0	13.1
16	396,913	85.1	6.7	8.1	14.9
17	404,404	83.7	7.2	9.1	16.3
18	438,099	82.2	7.7	10.1	17.8
19	360,038	80.5	8.3	11.3	19.5
20	442,229	80.3	8.4	11.3	19.7
21	338,255	78.9	9.0	12.1	21.1
22	352,011	78.0	9.4	12.6	22.0
23	352,233	76.8	9.9	13.3	23.2
24	321,554	75.6	10.4	14.0	24.4
25	410,570	76.9	10.1	13.0	23.1
26	322,304	74.9	10.8	14.4	25.1
27	343,351	75.1	10.7	14.2	24.9
28	370,737	74.4	11.0	14.6	25.6
29	323,708	73.6	11.1	15.3	26.4
10-14	2,393,142	89.6	5.0	5.4	10.4
15-19	2,038,963	83.8	7.2	9.1	16.2
20-24	1,806,282	78.1	9.4	12.5	21.9
25-29	1,770,670	75.1	10.7	14.3	24.9
15-24	3,845,245	81.1	8.2	10.7	18.9
15-29	5,615,915	79.2	9.0	11.8	20.8

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.35 (continued) Lifetime internal migrants among children and youth by sex by age by type of move, 2014 Census

Sex/Age	Total persons	Non-migrants	Moved within State/Region	Moved between State/Region	Total lifetime migrants
Female					
10	492,634	91.5	4.1	4.4	8.5
11	457,562	90.7	4.5	4.8	9.3
12	503,416	90.1	4.8	5.1	9.9
13	518,474	89.0	5.2	5.8	11.0
14	488,544	87.9	5.7	6.5	12.1
15	459,930	87.1	5.9	6.9	12.9
16	427,871	85.2	6.6	8.2	14.8
17	433,149	83.6	7.2	9.2	16.4
18	489,800	81.3	7.9	10.8	18.7
19	406,458	79.6	8.7	11.8	20.4
20	510,286	79.1	9.0	11.9	20.9
21	394,815	77.7	9.5	12.8	22.3
22	414,481	77.0	9.9	13.1	23.0
23	409,649	76.2	10.3	13.5	23.8
24	381,834	75.4	10.7	13.9	24.6
25	471,846	76.9	10.3	12.8	23.1
26	373,764	75.0	11.1	13.9	25.0
27	395,406	75.5	11.0	13.5	24.5
28	437,886	75.2	11.1	13.7	24.8
29	378,675	74.4	11.4	14.1	25.6
10-14	2,460,630	89.8	4.9	5.3	10.2
15-19	2,217,208	83.4	7.3	9.4	16.6
20-24	2,111,065	77.2	9.9	13.0	22.8
25-29	2,057,577	75.5	11.0	13.6	24.5
15-24	4,328,273	80.4	8.5	11.1	19.6
15-29	6,385,850	78.8	9.3	11.9	21.2

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.36

Lifetime migrants aged 15-24 by type of move by sex, State/Region, 2014 Census

Sex/State/ Region of birth	Total population	Non- migrants	Lifetime (internal) migrants		
			Total migrants (number) (=100%)	Between State/Region	Within State/Region
Both sexes					
Total	8,173,518	6,596,749	1,576,769	56.6	43.4
Kachin	230,235	183,319	46,916	40.8	59.2
Kayah	48,151	40,689	7,462	62.9	37.1
Kayin	193,873	173,045	20,828	41.2	58.8
Chin	90,479	73,808	16,671	83.5	16.5
Sagaing	898,375	765,990	132,385	63.2	36.8
Tanintharyi	222,831	189,478	33,353	31.0	69.0
Bago	865,497	706,915	158,582	78.2	21.8
Magway	681,114	551,624	129,490	85.0	15.0
Mandalay	1,017,434	814,581	202,853	49.9	50.1
Mon	313,252	263,241	50,011	75.1	24.9
Rakhine	372,747	308,321	64,426	65.4	34.6
Yangon	946,182	646,806	299,376	21.3	78.7
Shan	960,502	845,322	115,180	36.6	63.4
Ayeyawady	1,175,379	895,455	279,924	78.2	21.8
Nay Pyi Taw	157,467	138,155	19,312	64.3	35.7
Male					
Total	3,845,245	3,118,693	726,552	56.6	43.4
Kachin	109,891	89,036	20,855	40.0	60.0
Kayah	23,231	19,925	3,306	63.3	36.7
Kayin	92,703	83,291	9,412	37.8	62.2
Chin	41,429	34,162	7,267	84.3	15.7
Sagaing	413,332	349,969	63,363	65.3	34.7
Tanintharyi	106,389	91,318	15,071	28.9	71.1
Bago	406,298	335,084	71,214	79.8	20.2
Magway	308,334	248,412	59,922	86.2	13.8
Mandalay	478,095	380,112	97,983	50.5	49.5
Mon	144,169	122,085	22,084	74.9	25.1
Rakhine	163,409	136,931	26,478	64.4	35.6
Yangon	460,297	319,156	141,141	21.1	78.9
Shan	459,612	406,759	52,853	36.0	64.0
Ayeyawady	563,580	436,479	127,101	78.4	21.6
Nay Pyi Taw	74,476	65,974	8,502	65.3	34.7

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.36 (continued) Lifetime migrants aged 15-24 by type of move by sex, State/Region, 2014 Census

Sex/State/ Region of birth	Total population	Non- migrants	Lifetime (internal) migrants		
			Total migrants (number) (=100%)	Between State/Region	Within State/Region
Female					
Total	4,328,273	3,478,056	850,217	56.6	43.4
Kachin	120,344	94,283	26,061	41.4	58.6
Kayah	24,920	20,764	4,156	62.5	37.5
Kayin	101,170	89,754	11,416	44.0	56.0
Chin	49,050	39,646	9,404	83.0	17.0
Sagaing	485,043	416,021	69,022	61.2	38.8
Tanintharyi	116,442	98,160	18,282	32.9	67.1
Bago	459,199	371,831	87,368	77.0	23.0
Magway	372,780	303,212	69,568	84.0	16.0
Mandalay	539,339	434,469	104,870	49.3	50.7
Mon	169,083	141,156	27,927	75.4	24.6
Rakhine	209,338	171,390	37,948	66.0	34.0
Yangon	485,885	327,650	158,235	21.4	78.6
Shan	500,890	438,563	62,327	37.0	63.0
Ayeyawady	611,799	458,976	152,823	78.1	21.9
Nay Pyi Taw	82,991	72,181	10,810	63.6	36.4

Table A2.37

Percentage distribution of lifetime internal inter-State/Region migrant youth aged 15-24 by sex by type of move by wealth index quintile, 2014 Census

Sex/Type of move	Total Population (=100%)	Wealth quintile				
		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Both sexes	885,634					
Born urban	2,285,537	2.9	5.8	9.8	26.7	54.8
Born urban, moved to an urban place	383,504	0.8	2.8	4.8	16.4	75.2
Born urban, moved to a rural place	73,796	8.2	10.8	13.9	24.3	42.8
Born rural	5,887,981	24.4	24.3	24.2	18.4	8.7
Born rural, moved to urban place	226,218	1.8	5.2	8.7	23.2	61.1
Born rural, moved to a rural place	202,116	19.4	18.8	18.7	22.2	20.9
Male	408,251					
Born urban	1,087,614	2.9	5.9	10.0	27.1	54.0
Born urban, moved to an urban place	174,006	0.8	3.0	5.3	17.1	73.7
Born urban, moved to a rural place	34,396	8.2	11.1	14.2	25.3	41.2
Born rural	2,757,631	24.2	24.4	24.5	18.6	8.4
Born rural, moved to urban place	104,152	2.0	5.7	9.3	23.8	59.3
Born rural, moved to a rural place	95,697	19.4	19.0	19.1	22.9	19.6
Female	477,383					
Born urban	1,197,923	2.9	5.6	9.5	26.4	55.6
Born urban, moved to an urban place	209,498	0.8	2.5	4.4	15.8	76.5
Born urban, moved to a rural place	39,400	8.3	10.5	13.6	23.4	44.2
Born rural	3,130,350	24.6	24.3	23.9	18.2	9.0
Born rural, moved to urban place	122,066	1.7	4.8	8.2	22.7	62.6
Born rural, moved to a rural place	106,419	19.4	18.6	18.4	21.5	22.1

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.38

Less than one- and less than five-year recent migration rates for youth, by age and sex,
2014 Census

Age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total persons	< 1-year migration rate	< 5-year migration rate	Total persons	< 1-year migration rate	< 5-year migration rate	Total persons	< 1-year migration rate	< 5-year migration rate
10	983,814	1.4	4.6	491,180	1.4	4.7	492,634	1.3	4.5
11	903,562	1.4	4.7	446,000	1.4	4.8	457,562	1.4	4.7
12	994,525	1.6	4.9	491,109	1.6	5.0	503,416	1.6	4.9
13	1,022,246	1.8	5.5	503,772	1.9	5.6	518,474	1.8	5.4
14	949,625	2.1	6.2	461,081	2.2	6.2	488,544	2.1	6.1
15	899,439	2.4	6.6	439,509	2.4	6.6	459,930	2.4	6.6
16	824,784	2.9	7.8	396,913	2.8	7.6	427,871	2.9	7.9
17	837,553	3.3	8.8	404,404	3.1	8.5	433,149	3.4	9.1
18	927,899	3.8	10.5	438,099	3.6	9.8	489,800	4.0	11.1
19	766,496	4.1	11.6	360,038	3.8	10.8	406,458	4.3	12.2
20	952,515	4.0	11.7	442,229	3.8	10.8	510,286	4.1	12.4
21	733,070	4.1	12.1	338,255	3.9	11.3	394,815	4.3	12.8
22	766,492	4.1	12.5	352,011	4.0	11.9	414,481	4.2	13.0
23	761,882	4.1	12.8	352,233	4.1	12.4	409,649	4.1	13.1
24	703,388	4.0	12.8	321,554	4.0	12.7	381,834	3.9	12.9
25	882,416	3.5	11.4	410,570	3.6	11.5	471,846	3.4	11.3
26	696,068	3.6	11.8	322,304	3.8	12.0	373,764	3.4	11.7
27	738,757	3.4	11.2	343,351	3.5	11.6	395,406	3.2	10.9
28	808,623	3.2	11.0	370,737	3.4	11.5	437,886	3.1	10.5
29	702,383	3.1	10.8	323,708	3.4	11.4	378,675	3.0	10.3
10-14	4,853,772	1.7	5.2	2,393,142	1.7	5.3	2,460,630	1.7	5.1
15-19	4,256,171	3.3	9.0	2,038,963	3.1	8.6	2,217,208	3.4	9.4
20-24	3,917,347	4.0	12.3	1,806,282	4.0	11.8	2,111,065	4.1	12.8
25-29	3,828,247	3.4	11.3	1,770,670	3.5	11.6	2,057,577	3.2	11.0
15-24	8,173,518	3.6	10.6	3,845,245	3.5	10.1	4,328,273	3.8	11.1
15-29	12,001,765	3.6	10.8	5,615,915	3.5	10.6	6,385,850	3.6	11.0

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.39

Former household members aged 15-24 living abroad by sex by State/Region and District of reporting household, 2014 Census

State/Region and District of reporting household	Youth living in conventional households			Living abroad*			Ratio of international migrants per 100 usual residents		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
UNION	8,182,858	3,850,009	4,332,849	670,613	400,698	269,915	8.2	10.4	6.2
Kachin	251,680	123,516	128,164	7,301	3,440	3,861	2.9	2.8	3.0
Myitkyina	91,976	44,607	47,369	4,281	2,092	2,189	4.7	4.7	4.6
Mohnyin	88,168	43,716	44,452	1,354	640	714	1.5	1.5	1.6
Bhamo	56,279	27,661	28,618	1,388	622	766	2.5	2.2	2.7
Putao	15,257	7,532	7,725	278	86	192	1.8	1.1	2.5
Kayah	49,925	24,323	25,602	3,159	1,865	1,294	6.3	7.7	5.1
Loikaw	42,753	20,657	22,096	2,977	1,769	1,208	7.0	8.6	5.5
Bawlakhe	7,172	3,666	3,506	182	96	86	2.5	2.6	2.5
Kayin	226,023	109,077	116,946	118,292	61,483	56,809	52.3	56.4	48.6
Hpa-An	112,452	54,805	57,647	73,757	37,934	35,823	65.6	69.2	62.1
Pharpon	5,946	2,790	3,156	1,168	723	445	19.6	25.9	14.1
Myawady	34,293	16,750	17,543	8,450	4,352	4,098	24.6	26.0	23.4
Kawkareik	73,332	34,732	38,600	34,917	18,474	16,443	47.6	53.2	42.6
Chin	78,898	36,473	42,425	18,453	11,780	6,673	23.4	32.3	15.7
Hakha	16,417	7,799	8,618	6,560	3,636	2,924	40.0	46.6	33.9
Falam	28,848	13,884	14,964	6,128	3,811	2,317	21.2	27.4	15.5
Mindat	33,633	14,790	18,843	5,765	4,333	1,432	17.1	29.3	7.6
Sagaing	846,570	386,729	459,841	22,423	14,676	7,747	2.6	3.8	1.7
Sagaing	76,009	34,576	41,433	747	546	201	1.0	1.6	0.5
Shwebo	230,098	102,468	127,630	2,679	2,234	445	1.2	2.2	0.3
Monywa	118,923	53,244	65,679	2,512	2,057	455	2.1	3.9	0.7
Katha	145,004	68,083	76,921	259	191	68	0.2	0.3	0.1
Kalay	86,351	40,590	45,761	8,944	5,174	3,770	10.4	12.7	8.2
Tamu	19,167	9,529	9,638	2,806	1,426	1,380	14.6	15.0	14.3
Mawlaik	26,895	12,343	14,552	14	10	4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Hkamti	59,216	27,969	31,247	1,225	728	497	2.1	2.6	1.6
Yinmarpin	84,907	37,927	46,980	3,237	2,310	927	3.8	6.1	2.0
Tanintharyi	231,357	111,968	119,389	69,835	37,789	32,046	30.2	33.7	26.8
Dawei	72,361	34,281	38,080	43,449	23,379	20,070	60.0	68.2	52.7
Myeik	122,474	59,483	62,991	17,134	9,544	7,590	14.0	16.0	12.0
Kawthoung	36,522	18,204	18,318	9,252	4,866	4,386	25.3	26.7	23.9
Bago	774,451	363,674	410,777	66,709	42,072	24,637	8.6	11.6	6.0
Bago	293,764	137,209	156,555	40,608	24,514	16,094	13.8	17.9	10.3
Toungoo	183,853	85,227	98,626	19,454	12,400	7,054	10.6	14.5	7.2
Pyay	133,838	63,095	70,743	1,975	1,586	389	1.5	2.5	0.5
Thayawady	162,996	78,143	84,853	4,672	3,572	1,100	2.9	4.6	1.3
Magway	583,990	262,288	321,702	30,236	23,212	7,024	5.2	8.8	2.2
Magway	184,418	82,720	101,698	8,538	7,049	1,489	4.6	8.5	1.5
Minbu	107,357	49,259	58,098	1,733	1,332	401	1.6	2.7	0.7
Thayet	109,831	51,228	58,603	5,848	4,340	1,508	5.3	8.5	2.6
Pakokku	148,064	63,767	84,297	12,635	9,467	3,168	8.5	14.8	3.8
Gangaw	34,320	15,314	19,006	1,482	1,024	458	4.3	6.7	2.4

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.39 (continued) Former household members aged 15-24 living abroad by sex by State/Region and District of reporting household, 2014 Census

State/Region and District of reporting household	Youth living in conventional households			Living abroad*			Ratio of international migrants per 100 usual residents		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Mandalay	1,025,291	479,294	545,997	25,677	19,310	6,367	2.5	4.0	1.2
Mandalay	314,543	152,975	161,568	1,490	923	567	0.5	0.6	0.4
Pyin Oo Lwin	175,424	85,462	89,962	3,957	2,075	1,882	2.3	2.4	2.1
Kyaukse	122,093	57,419	64,674	727	576	151	0.6	1.0	0.2
Myingyan	162,569	71,449	91,120	8,957	7,578	1,379	5.5	10.6	1.5
Nyaung U	36,017	16,007	20,010	1,387	1,279	108	3.9	8.0	0.5
Yame` Thin	81,113	35,830	45,283	3,910	3,413	497	4.8	9.5	1.1
Meiktila	133,532	60,152	73,380	5,249	3,466	1,783	3.9	5.8	2.4
Mon	304,370	142,172	162,198	134,839	76,477	58,362	44.3	53.8	36.0
Mawlamyine	181,309	83,749	97,560	86,207	49,317	36,890	47.5	58.9	37.8
Thaton	123,061	58,423	64,638	48,632	27,160	21,472	39.5	46.5	33.2
Rakhine	336,874	149,346	187,528	39,298	32,285	7,013	11.7	21.6	3.7
Sittway	94,383	41,210	53,173	13,425	10,743	2,682	14.2	26.1	5.0
Myauk U	114,484	49,412	65,072	16,410	13,763	2,647	14.3	27.9	4.1
Maungdaw	15,984	7,091	8,893	821	708	113	5.1	10.0	1.3
Kyaukpyu	59,998	26,976	33,022	6,892	5,597	1,295	11.5	20.7	3.9
Thandwe	52,025	24,657	27,368	1,750	1,474	276	3.4	6.0	1.0
Yangon	1,322,807	624,191	698,616	29,510	19,691	9,819	2.2	3.2	1.4
North Yangon	489,094	226,871	262,223	8,726	5,545	3,181	1.8	2.4	1.2
East Yangon	430,061	208,031	222,030	9,731	6,411	3,320	2.3	3.1	1.5
South Yangon	236,097	114,658	121,439	6,110	4,798	1,312	2.6	4.2	1.1
West Yangon	167,555	74,631	92,924	4,943	2,937	2,006	3.0	3.9	2.2
Shan	996,002	480,461	515,541	82,524	40,758	41,766	8.3	8.5	8.1
Taunggyi	308,141	148,235	159,906	12,843	7,541	5,302	4.2	5.1	3.3
Loilin	89,937	41,540	48,397	19,032	9,226	9,806	21.2	22.2	20.3
Linkhe`	21,811	10,353	11,458	8,904	4,406	4,498	40.8	42.6	39.3
Lashio	104,177	48,457	55,720	9,132	4,521	4,611	8.8	9.3	8.3
Muse	80,233	40,436	39,797	7,334	3,028	4,306	9.1	7.5	10.8
Kyaukme	122,141	57,173	64,968	11,226	6,149	5,077	9.2	10.8	7.8
Kunlon	9,238	4,907	4,331	1,471	711	760	15.9	14.5	17.5
Laukine	28,668	15,035	13,633	1,385	549	836	4.8	3.7	6.1
Hopan	45,020	22,391	22,629	722	351	371	1.6	1.6	1.6
Makman	42,777	20,714	22,063	794	307	487	1.9	1.5	2.2
Kengtung	59,264	29,120	30,144	3,866	1,624	2,242	6.5	5.6	7.4
Minesat	38,426	19,312	19,114	1,714	802	912	4.5	4.2	4.8
Tachileik	29,701	14,541	15,160	2,523	1,107	1,416	8.5	7.6	9.3
Minephyat	16,468	8,247	8,221	1,578	436	1,142	9.6	5.3	13.9
Ayeyawady	970,234	469,657	500,577	18,565	12,956	5,609	1.9	2.8	1.1
Patheingyi	255,735	123,686	132,049	5,374	3,387	1,987	2.1	2.7	1.5
Phayapon	161,223	78,820	82,403	1,700	1,241	459	1.1	1.6	0.6
Maubin	155,406	74,979	80,427	3,485	2,502	983	2.2	3.3	1.2
Myaungmya	123,385	59,842	63,543	2,710	1,748	962	2.2	2.9	1.5
Labutta	102,426	50,196	52,230	889	661	228	0.9	1.3	0.4
Hinthada	172,059	82,134	89,925	4,407	3,417	990	2.6	4.2	1.1
Nay Pyi Taw	184,386	86,840	97,546	3,792	2,904	888	2.1	3.3	0.9
Ottara (North)	84,246	39,048	45,198	2,561	2,028	533	3.0	5.2	1.2
Dekkhina (South)	100,140	47,792	52,348	1,231	876	355	1.2	1.8	0.7

*Irrespective of the year of departure.

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40a

Numbers of households with and without an emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	HH Classification	Wealth quintile					Total
			Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
UNION	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	88,580	105,669	126,498	116,329	54,294	491,370
		HH without Emigrant Youth	2,235,307	2,157,832	2,003,237	1,937,555	2,052,531	10,386,462
		Total	2,323,887	2,263,501	2,129,735	2,053,884	2,106,825	10,877,832
Kachin	Myitkyina	HH with Emigrant Youth	195	408	679	1,213	721	3,216
		HH without Emigrant Youth	10,661	13,866	17,431	23,627	19,842	85,427
		Total	10,856	14,274	18,110	24,840	20,563	88,643
	Mohnyin	HH with Emigrant Youth	48	121	254	431	157	1,011
		HH without Emigrant Youth	8,360	16,752	25,159	37,292	12,578	100,141
		Total	8,408	16,873	25,413	37,723	12,735	101,152
	Bhamo	HH with Emigrant Youth	79	205	341	373	143	1,141
		HH without Emigrant Youth	5,221	12,359	16,905	17,909	10,171	62,565
		Total	5,300	12,564	17,246	18,282	10,314	63,706
	Putao	HH with Emigrant Youth	54	77	64	52	4	251
		HH without Emigrant Youth	8,445	3,525	2,104	1,097	442	15,613
		Total	8,499	3,602	2,168	1,149	446	15,864
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	376	811	1,338	2,069	1,025	5,619
		HH without Emigrant Youth	32,687	46,502	61,599	79,925	43,033	263,746
		Total	33,063	47,313	62,937	81,994	44,058	269,365
Kayah	Loikaw	HH with Emigrant Youth	185	351	802	912	214	2,464
		HH without Emigrant Youth	3,406	6,412	10,872	13,551	12,453	46,694
		Total	3,591	6,763	11,674	14,463	12,667	49,158
	Bawlahe	HH with Emigrant Youth	27	39	44	32	13	155
		HH without Emigrant Youth	1,771	1,583	1,793	1,755	1,059	7,961
		Total	1,798	1,622	1,837	1,787	1,072	8,116
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	212	390	846	944	227	2,619
		HH without Emigrant Youth	5,177	7,995	12,665	15,306	13,512	54,655
		Total	5,389	8,385	13,511	16,250	13,739	57,274
Kayin	Hpa-an	HH with Emigrant Youth	7,722	9,207	15,407	11,368	2,562	46,266
		HH without Emigrant Youth	29,407	20,563	24,116	22,488	18,617	115,191
		Total	37,129	29,770	39,523	33,856	21,179	161,457
	Pharpon	HH with Emigrant Youth	180	230	264	143	22	839
		HH without Emigrant Youth	1,860	1,227	1,024	962	590	5,663
		Total	2,040	1,457	1,288	1,105	612	6,502
	Myawady	HH with Emigrant Youth	273	519	799	2,388	1,707	5,686
		HH without Emigrant Youth	3,840	3,877	4,335	10,681	15,597	38,330
		Total	4,113	4,396	5,134	13,069	17,304	44,016
	Kawkareik	HH with Emigrant Youth	4,165	4,533	6,505	6,229	1,555	22,987
		HH without Emigrant Youth	20,116	13,049	14,513	16,739	8,662	73,079
		Total	24,281	17,582	21,018	22,968	10,217	96,066
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	12,340	14,489	22,975	20,128	5,846	75,778
		HH without Emigrant Youth	55,223	38,716	43,988	50,870	43,466	232,263
		Total	67,563	53,205	66,963	70,998	49,312	308,041

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40a (continued) Numbers of households with and without an emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	HH Classification	Wealth quintile					Total
			Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Chin	Hakha	HH with Emigrant Youth	36	167	1,337	2,738	519	4,797
		HH without Emigrant Youth	265	942	4,765	6,914	2,016	14,902
		Total	301	1,109	6,102	9,652	2,535	19,699
	Falam	HH with Emigrant Youth	67	263	1,573	2,329	339	4,571
		HH without Emigrant Youth	741	2,144	9,509	9,660	2,625	24,679
		Total	808	2,407	11,082	11,989	2,964	29,250
	Mindat	HH with Emigrant Youth	1,303	1,060	1,433	924	98	4,818
		HH without Emigrant Youth	16,379	7,399	7,534	4,602	1,440	37,354
		Total	17,682	8,459	8,967	5,526	1,538	42,172
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	1,406	1,490	4,343	5,991	956	14,186
		HH without Emigrant Youth	17,385	10,485	21,808	21,176	6,081	76,935
		Total	18,791	11,975	26,151	27,167	7,037	91,121
Sagaing	Sagaing	HH with Emigrant Youth	74	208	172	132	85	671
		HH without Emigrant Youth	15,312	29,825	25,624	26,268	17,009	114,038
		Total	15,386	30,033	25,796	26,400	17,094	114,709
	Shwebo	HH with Emigrant Youth	302	637	885	519	106	2,449
		HH without Emigrant Youth	53,466	83,906	86,734	60,239	24,683	309,028
		Total	53,768	84,543	87,619	60,758	24,789	311,477
	Monywa	HH with Emigrant Youth	307	661	598	508	156	2,230
		HH without Emigrant Youth	17,419	38,208	35,430	42,060	28,198	161,315
		Total	17,726	38,869	36,028	42,568	28,354	163,545
	Katha	HH with Emigrant Youth	4	33	60	84	56	237
		HH without Emigrant Youth	19,242	46,416	49,948	39,727	12,386	167,719
		Total	19,246	46,449	50,008	39,811	12,442	167,956
	Kalay	HH with Emigrant Youth	130	867	2,773	2,658	329	6,757
		HH without Emigrant Youth	9,893	22,768	34,977	25,659	6,508	99,805
		Total	10,023	23,635	37,750	28,317	6,837	106,562
	Tamu	HH with Emigrant Youth	116	448	713	734	71	2,082
		HH without Emigrant Youth	1,734	5,218	6,121	5,912	1,524	20,509
		Total	1,850	5,666	6,834	6,646	1,595	22,591
	Mawlaik	HH with Emigrant Youth	1	1	3	7	2	14
		HH without Emigrant Youth	3,446	9,007	10,979	6,001	1,144	30,577
		Total	3,447	9,008	10,982	6,008	1,146	30,591
	Hkamti	HH with Emigrant Youth	538	261	108	24	11	942
		HH without Emigrant Youth	21,148	13,212	14,740	9,452	2,348	60,900
		Total	21,686	13,473	14,848	9,476	2,359	61,842
	Yinmarpin	HH with Emigrant Youth	290	827	954	681	61	2,813
		HH without Emigrant Youth	21,271	32,580	32,319	22,640	5,961	114,771
		Total	21,561	33,407	33,273	23,321	6,022	117,584
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	1,762	3,943	6,266	5,347	877	18,195
		HH without Emigrant Youth	162,931	281,140	296,872	237,958	99,761	1,078,662
		Total	164,693	285,083	303,138	243,305	100,638	1,096,857

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40a (continued) Numbers of households with and without an emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	HH Classification	Wealth quintile					Total
			Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Tanintharyi	Dawei	HH with Emigrant Youth	5,374	7,410	7,933	5,891	719	27,327
		HH without Emigrant Youth	17,145	16,440	17,207	17,897	8,076	76,765
		Total	22,519	23,850	25,140	23,788	8,795	104,092
	Myeik	HH with Emigrant Youth	2,774	3,220	3,157	2,277	454	11,882
		HH without Emigrant Youth	29,511	28,067	25,013	25,051	13,395	121,037
		Total	32,285	31,287	28,170	27,328	13,849	132,919
	Kawthoung	HH with Emigrant Youth	353	685	1,098	2,218	1,735	6,089
		HH without Emigrant Youth	5,342	6,823	7,444	10,852	9,538	39,999
		Total	5,695	7,508	8,542	13,070	11,273	46,088
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	8,501	11,315	12,188	10,386	2,908	45,298
		HH without Emigrant Youth	51,998	51,330	49,664	53,800	31,009	237,801
		Total	60,499	62,645	61,852	64,186	33,917	283,099
Bago	Bago	HH with Emigrant Youth	6,194	8,435	7,973	5,471	1,886	29,959
		HH without Emigrant Youth	90,846	84,524	68,166	66,101	47,166	356,803
		Total	97,040	92,959	76,139	71,572	49,052	386,762
	Toungoo	HH with Emigrant Youth	1,594	5,196	4,429	3,066	711	14,996
		HH without Emigrant Youth	51,130	60,040	45,183	47,345	30,758	234,456
		Total	52,724	65,236	49,612	50,411	31,469	249,452
	Pyay	HH with Emigrant Youth	215	300	517	481	315	1,828
		HH without Emigrant Youth	44,681	45,472	55,567	55,548	32,914	234,182
		Total	44,896	45,772	56,084	56,029	33,229	236,010
	Thayawady	HH with Emigrant Youth	547	1,093	1,458	868	206	4,172
		HH without Emigrant Youth	69,613	69,899	66,581	46,325	14,160	266,578
		Total	70,160	70,992	68,039	47,193	14,366	270,750
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	8,550	15,024	14,377	9,886	3,118	50,955
		HH without Emigrant Youth	256,270	259,935	235,497	215,319	124,998	1,092,019
		Total	264,820	274,959	249,874	225,205	128,116	1,142,974
Magway	Magway	HH with Emigrant Youth	1,099	2,791	2,576	1,021	198	7,685
		HH without Emigrant Youth	66,309	84,041	60,520	42,447	30,430	283,747
		Total	67,408	86,832	63,096	43,468	30,628	291,432
	Minbu	HH with Emigrant Youth	366	563	420	178	51	1,578
		HH without Emigrant Youth	50,220	49,349	31,665	19,577	10,034	160,845
		Total	50,586	49,912	32,085	19,755	10,085	162,423
	Thayet	HH with Emigrant Youth	1,534	1,607	1,531	433	120	5,225
		HH without Emigrant Youth	58,508	41,434	39,630	21,992	13,050	174,614
		Total	60,042	43,041	41,161	22,425	13,170	179,839
	Pakokku	HH with Emigrant Youth	2,354	3,588	2,995	1,299	236	10,472
		HH without Emigrant Youth	46,186	66,049	49,916	35,751	21,331	219,233
		Total	48,540	69,637	52,911	37,050	21,567	229,705
	Gangaw	HH with Emigrant Youth	150	375	507	257	43	1,332
		HH without Emigrant Youth	3,955	16,495	20,455	11,386	2,755	55,046
		Total	4,105	16,870	20,962	11,643	2,798	56,378
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	5,503	8,924	8,029	3,188	648	26,292
		HH without Emigrant Youth	225,178	257,368	202,186	131,153	77,600	893,485
		Total	230,681	266,292	210,215	134,341	78,248	919,777

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40a (continued) Numbers of households with and without an emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	HH Classification	Wealth quintile					Total
			Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Mandalay	Mandalay	HH with Emigrant Youth	11	29	71	208	949	1,268
		HH without Emigrant Youth	8,363	19,505	34,522	87,721	173,098	323,209
		Total	8,374	19,534	34,593	87,929	174,047	324,477
	Pyin Oo Lwin	HH with Emigrant Youth	84	285	581	1,036	1,096	3,082
		HH without Emigrant Youth	32,186	40,641	44,538	45,748	48,753	211,866
		Total	32,270	40,926	45,119	46,784	49,849	214,948
	Kyaukse	HH with Emigrant Youth	64	178	181	135	83	641
		HH without Emigrant Youth	20,491	49,585	43,417	33,553	22,301	169,347
		Total	20,555	49,763	43,598	33,688	22,384	169,988
	Myingyan	HH with Emigrant Youth	931	2,510	2,523	1,514	342	7,820
		HH without Emigrant Youth	38,440	75,125	59,062	41,905	20,604	235,136
		Total	39,371	77,635	61,585	43,419	20,946	242,956
	Nyaung U	HH with Emigrant Youth	250	410	263	268	87	1,278
		HH without Emigrant Youth	12,625	15,120	8,949	9,890	6,611	53,195
		Total	12,875	15,530	9,212	10,158	6,698	54,473
	Yame` Thin	HH with Emigrant Youth	313	930	1,522	680	63	3,508
		HH without Emigrant Youth	12,765	31,343	40,159	20,153	8,194	112,614
		Total	13,078	32,273	41,681	20,833	8,257	116,122
	Meiktila	HH with Emigrant Youth	251	1,109	1,594	1,127	230	4,311
		HH without Emigrant Youth	16,119	50,723	59,273	41,426	28,375	195,916
		Total	16,370	51,832	60,867	42,553	28,605	200,227
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	1,904	5,451	6,735	4,968	2,850	21,908
		HH without Emigrant Youth	140,989	282,042	289,920	280,396	307,936	1,301,283
		Total	142,893	287,493	296,655	285,364	310,786	1,323,191
Mon	Mawlamyine	HH with Emigrant Youth	6,603	10,032	14,481	18,942	5,343	55,401
		HH without Emigrant Youth	26,686	29,079	36,983	58,555	46,579	197,882
		Total	33,289	39,111	51,464	77,497	51,922	253,283
	Thaton	HH with Emigrant Youth	6,488	6,879	7,851	8,157	3,247	32,622
		HH without Emigrant Youth	38,481	26,967	22,038	27,123	22,098	136,707
		Total	44,969	33,846	29,889	35,280	25,345	169,329
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	13,091	16,911	22,332	27,099	8,590	88,023
		HH without Emigrant Youth	65,167	56,046	59,021	85,678	68,677	334,589
		Total	78,258	72,957	81,353	112,777	77,267	422,612

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40a (continued) Numbers of households with and without an emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	HH Classification	Wealth quintile					Total
			Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Rakhine	Sittway	HH with Emigrant Youth	7,659	2,222	606	362	197	11,046
		HH without Emigrant Youth	60,440	14,441	6,725	7,811	8,793	98,210
		Total	68,099	16,663	7,331	8,173	8,990	109,256
	Myauk U	HH with Emigrant Youth	10,411	2,443	830	243	70	13,997
		HH without Emigrant Youth	99,712	17,003	7,449	4,731	3,095	131,990
		Total	110,123	19,446	8,279	4,974	3,165	145,987
	Maungdaw	HH with Emigrant Youth	435	95	101	44	29	704
		HH without Emigrant Youth	9,598	2,494	1,887	2,142	2,335	18,456
		Total	10,033	2,589	1,988	2,186	2,364	19,160
	Kyaukpadaung	HH with Emigrant Youth	3,861	1,541	440	150	48	6,040
		HH without Emigrant Youth	58,718	19,140	8,340	5,434	4,104	95,736
		Total	62,579	20,681	8,780	5,584	4,152	101,776
	Thandwe	HH with Emigrant Youth	447	532	400	187	58	1,624
		HH without Emigrant Youth	28,004	24,720	14,438	10,423	4,384	81,969
		Total	28,451	25,252	14,838	10,610	4,442	83,593
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	22,813	6,833	2,377	986	402	33,411
		HH without Emigrant Youth	256,472	77,798	38,839	30,541	22,711	426,361
		Total	279,285	84,631	41,216	31,527	23,113	459,772
Yangon	North Yangon	HH with Emigrant Youth	265	776	1,046	2,072	3,550	7,709
		HH without Emigrant Youth	42,626	65,752	70,959	136,414	242,707	558,458
		Total	42,891	66,528	72,005	138,486	246,257	566,167
	East Yangon	HH with Emigrant Youth	19	74	132	789	7,652	8,666
		HH without Emigrant Youth	5,499	13,822	20,591	70,257	367,955	478,124
		Total	5,518	13,896	20,723	71,046	375,607	486,790
	South Yangon	HH with Emigrant Youth	1,072	1,256	1,245	1,215	683	5,471
		HH without Emigrant Youth	96,661	72,021	62,460	63,938	38,654	333,734
		Total	97,733	73,277	63,705	65,153	39,337	339,205
	West Yangon	HH with Emigrant Youth	1	5	13	117	4,151	4,287
		HH without Emigrant Youth	1,296	1,690	2,211	11,761	169,537	186,495
		Total	1,297	1,695	2,224	11,878	173,688	190,782
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	1,357	2,111	2,436	4,193	16,036	26,133
		HH without Emigrant Youth	146,082	153,285	156,221	282,370	818,853	1,556,811
		Total	147,439	155,396	158,657	286,563	834,889	1,582,944

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40a (continued) Numbers of households with and without an emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	HH Classification	Wealth quintile					Total
			Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Shan	Taunggyi	HH with Emigrant Youth	672	2,378	3,159	2,720	1,358	10,287
		HH without Emigrant Youth	37,682	77,746	81,507	84,349	76,938	358,222
		Total	38,354	80,124	84,666	87,069	78,296	368,509
	Loilin	HH with Emigrant Youth	2,334	3,254	4,079	3,132	1,344	14,143
		HH without Emigrant Youth	24,000	21,767	21,315	17,886	16,371	101,339
		Total	26,334	25,021	25,394	21,018	17,715	115,482
	Linkhe`	HH with Emigrant Youth	920	984	1,218	1,965	947	6,034
		HH without Emigrant Youth	5,393	4,359	4,002	5,331	5,529	24,614
		Total	6,313	5,343	5,220	7,296	6,476	30,648
	Lashio	HH with Emigrant Youth	541	1,318	1,679	2,213	1,484	7,235
		HH without Emigrant Youth	22,022	21,480	19,543	19,888	35,013	117,946
		Total	22,563	22,798	21,222	22,101	36,497	125,181
	Muse	HH with Emigrant Youth	448	867	1,134	1,580	1,482	5,511
		HH without Emigrant Youth	7,738	11,270	11,736	18,675	31,325	80,744
		Total	8,186	12,137	12,870	20,255	32,807	86,255
	Kyaukme	HH with Emigrant Youth	965	2,268	2,879	1,903	926	8,941
		HH without Emigrant Youth	26,924	34,476	35,411	31,352	26,575	154,738
		Total	27,889	36,744	38,290	33,255	27,501	163,679
	Kunlon	HH with Emigrant Youth	69	240	261	415	86	1,071
		HH without Emigrant Youth	1,435	2,711	1,887	2,119	1,169	9,321
		Total	1,504	2,951	2,148	2,534	1,255	10,392
	Laukine	HH with Emigrant Youth	44	174	255	381	185	1,039
		HH without Emigrant Youth	2,200	3,823	4,838	6,686	6,260	23,807
		Total	2,244	3,997	5,093	7,067	6,445	24,846
	Hopan	HH with Emigrant Youth	31	105	105	182	141	564
		HH without Emigrant Youth	4,291	6,403	9,790	9,835	4,747	35,066
		Total	4,322	6,508	9,895	10,017	4,888	35,630
	Makman	HH with Emigrant Youth	153	162	169	90	67	641
		HH without Emigrant Youth	7,920	8,470	7,963	6,471	4,784	35,608
		Total	8,073	8,632	8,132	6,561	4,851	36,249
	Kengtung	HH with Emigrant Youth	257	336	726	1,241	370	2,930
		HH without Emigrant Youth	11,442	8,738	12,461	17,278	13,884	63,803
		Total	11,699	9,074	13,187	18,519	14,254	66,733
	Minesat	HH with Emigrant Youth	216	171	267	535	134	1,323
		HH without Emigrant Youth	15,067	9,139	6,552	7,776	5,074	43,608
		Total	15,283	9,310	6,819	8,311	5,208	44,931
	Tachileik	HH with Emigrant Youth	138	136	166	729	783	1,952
		HH without Emigrant Youth	3,261	2,124	3,033	7,744	19,559	35,721
		Total	3,399	2,260	3,199	8,473	20,342	37,673
	Minephyat	HH with Emigrant Youth	22	51	179	765	357	1,374
		HH without Emigrant Youth	1,990	2,443	4,718	9,334	3,502	21,987
		Total	2,012	2,494	4,897	10,099	3,859	23,361
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	6,810	12,444	16,276	17,851	9,664	63,045
		HH without Emigrant Youth	171,365	214,949	224,756	244,724	250,730	1,106,524
		Total	178,175	227,393	241,032	262,575	260,394	1,169,569

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40a (continued) Numbers of households with and without an emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	HH Classification	Wealth quintile					Total
			Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Ayeyawady	Patheingyi	HH with Emigrant Youth	1,040	1,367	1,318	759	270	4,754
		HH without Emigrant Youth	136,916	102,195	73,426	49,439	27,417	389,393
		Total	137,956	103,562	74,744	50,198	27,687	394,147
	Phayapong	HH with Emigrant Youth	597	420	272	173	48	1,510
		HH without Emigrant Youth	148,699	43,738	22,440	15,374	6,000	236,251
		Total	149,296	44,158	22,712	15,547	6,048	237,761
	Mawlaik	HH with Emigrant Youth	509	925	1,085	479	111	3,109
		HH without Emigrant Youth	66,218	70,788	53,527	24,356	10,081	224,970
		Total	66,727	71,713	54,612	24,835	10,192	228,079
	Mawlaikmya	HH with Emigrant Youth	701	734	553	272	97	2,357
		HH without Emigrant Youth	91,646	40,727	22,733	14,928	7,684	177,718
		Total	92,347	41,461	23,286	15,200	7,781	180,075
	Labutta	HH with Emigrant Youth	353	247	121	52	17	790
		HH without Emigrant Youth	94,995	29,564	14,522	7,332	3,266	149,679
		Total	95,348	29,811	14,643	7,384	3,283	150,469
	Hinthada	HH with Emigrant Youth	479	1,043	1,368	924	190	4,004
		HH without Emigrant Youth	73,590	82,954	72,147	49,857	15,900	294,448
		Total	74,069	83,997	73,515	50,781	16,090	298,452
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	3,679	4,736	4,717	2,659	733	16,524
		HH without Emigrant Youth	612,064	369,966	258,795	161,286	70,348	1,472,459
		Total	615,743	374,702	263,512	163,945	71,081	1,488,983
Nay Pyi Taw	Ottara	HH with Emigrant Youth	144	548	1,024	404	159	2,279
		HH without Emigrant Youth	13,583	26,026	30,353	20,569	31,289	121,820
		Total	13,727	26,574	31,377	20,973	31,448	124,099
	Dekkhina	HH with Emigrant Youth	132	249	239	230	255	1,105
		HH without Emigrant Youth	22,736	24,249	21,053	26,484	42,527	137,049
		Total	22,868	24,498	21,292	26,714	42,782	138,154
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	276	797	1,263	634	414	3,384
		HH without Emigrant Youth	36,319	50,275	51,406	47,053	73,816	258,869
		Total	36,595	51,072	52,669	47,687	74,230	262,253

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40b

Percentage of households with and without an emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	HH Classification	Wealth quintile						
			Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total	Difference (Highest- Lowest)
UNION	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	18.0	21.5	25.7	23.7	11.0	100	-7.0
		HH without Emigrant Youth	21.5	20.8	19.3	18.7	19.8	100	-1.8
		Total	21.4	20.8	19.6	18.9	19.4	100	-2.0
Kachin	Myitkyina	HH with Emigrant Youth	6.1	12.7	21.1	37.7	22.4	100	16.4
		HH without Emigrant Youth	12.5	16.2	20.4	27.7	23.2	100	10.7
		Total	12.2	16.1	20.4	28.0	23.2	100	11.0
	Mohnyin	HH with Emigrant Youth	4.7	12.0	25.1	42.6	15.5	100	10.8
		HH without Emigrant Youth	8.3	16.7	25.1	37.2	12.6	100	4.2
		Total	8.3	16.7	25.1	37.3	12.6	100	4.3
	Bhamo	HH with Emigrant Youth	6.9	18.0	29.9	32.7	12.5	100	5.6
		HH without Emigrant Youth	8.3	19.8	27.0	28.6	16.3	100	7.9
		Total	8.3	19.7	27.1	28.7	16.2	100	7.9
	Putao	HH with Emigrant Youth	21.5	30.7	25.5	20.7	1.6	100	-19.9
		HH without Emigrant Youth	54.1	22.6	13.5	7.0	2.8	100	-51.3
		Total	53.6	22.7	13.7	7.2	2.8	100	-50.8
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	6.7	14.4	23.8	36.8	18.2	100	11.6
		HH without Emigrant Youth	12.4	17.6	23.4	30.3	16.3	100	3.9
		Total	12.3	17.6	23.4	30.4	16.4	100	4.1
Kayah	Loikaw	HH with Emigrant Youth	7.5	14.2	32.5	37.0	8.7	100	1.2
		HH without Emigrant Youth	7.3	13.7	23.3	29.0	26.7	100	19.4
		Total	7.3	13.8	23.7	29.4	25.8	100	18.5
	Bawlahe	HH with Emigrant Youth	17.4	25.2	28.4	20.6	8.4	100	-9.0
		HH without Emigrant Youth	22.2	19.9	22.5	22.0	13.3	100	-8.9
		Total	22.2	20.0	22.6	22.0	13.2	100	-8.9
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	8.1	14.9	32.3	36.0	8.7	100	0.6
		HH without Emigrant Youth	9.5	14.6	23.2	28.0	24.7	100	15.3
		Total	9.4	14.6	23.6	28.4	24.0	100	14.6
Kayin	Hpa-an	HH with Emigrant Youth	16.7	19.9	33.3	24.6	5.5	100	-11.2
		HH without Emigrant Youth	25.5	17.9	20.9	19.5	16.2	100	-9.4
		Total	23.0	18.4	24.5	21.0	13.1	100	-9.9
	Pharpon	HH with Emigrant Youth	21.5	27.4	31.5	17.0	2.6	100	-18.8
		HH without Emigrant Youth	32.8	21.7	18.1	17.0	10.4	100	-22.4
		Total	31.4	22.4	19.8	17.0	9.4	100	-22.0
	Myawady	HH with Emigrant Youth	4.8	9.1	14.1	42.0	30.0	100	25.2
		HH without Emigrant Youth	10.0	10.1	11.3	27.9	40.7	100	30.7
		Total	9.3	10.0	11.7	29.7	39.3	100	30.0
	Kawkareik	HH with Emigrant Youth	18.1	19.7	28.3	27.1	6.8	100	-11.4
		HH without Emigrant Youth	27.5	17.9	19.9	22.9	11.9	100	-15.7
		Total	25.3	18.3	21.9	23.9	10.6	100	-14.6
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	16.3	19.1	30.3	26.6	7.7	100	-8.6
		HH without Emigrant Youth	23.8	16.7	18.9	21.9	18.7	100	-5.1
		Total	21.9	17.3	21.7	23.0	16.0	100	-5.9

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40b (continued) Percentage of households with and without an emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	HH Classification	Wealth quintile						
			Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total	Difference (Highest- Lowest)
Chin	Hakha	HH with Emigrant Youth	0.8	3.5	27.9	57.1	10.8	100	10.1
		HH without Emigrant Youth	1.8	6.3	32.0	46.4	13.5	100	11.8
		Total	1.5	5.6	31.0	49.0	12.9	100	11.3
	Falam	HH with Emigrant Youth	1.5	5.8	34.4	51.0	7.4	100	6.0
		HH without Emigrant Youth	3.0	8.7	38.5	39.1	10.6	100	7.6
		Total	2.8	8.2	37.9	41.0	10.1	100	7.4
	Mindat	HH with Emigrant Youth	27.0	22.0	29.7	19.2	2.0	100	-25.0
		HH without Emigrant Youth	43.8	19.8	20.2	12.3	3.9	100	-40.0
		Total	41.9	20.1	21.3	13.1	3.6	100	-38.3
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	9.9	10.5	30.6	42.2	6.7	100	-3.2
		HH without Emigrant Youth	22.6	13.6	28.3	27.5	7.9	100	-14.7
		Total	20.6	13.1	28.7	29.8	7.7	100	-12.9
Sagaing	Sagaing	HH with Emigrant Youth	11.0	31.0	25.6	19.7	12.7	100	1.6
		HH without Emigrant Youth	13.4	26.2	22.5	23.0	14.9	100	1.5
		Total	13.4	26.2	22.5	23.0	14.9	100	1.5
	Shwebo	HH with Emigrant Youth	12.3	26.0	36.1	21.2	4.3	100	-8.0
		HH without Emigrant Youth	17.3	27.2	28.1	19.5	8.0	100	-9.3
		Total	17.3	27.1	28.1	19.5	8.0	100	-9.3
	Monywa	HH with Emigrant Youth	13.8	29.6	26.8	22.8	7.0	100	-6.8
		HH without Emigrant Youth	10.8	23.7	22.0	26.1	17.5	100	6.7
		Total	10.8	23.8	22.0	26.0	17.3	100	6.5
	Katha	HH with Emigrant Youth	1.7	13.9	25.3	35.4	23.6	100	21.9
		HH without Emigrant Youth	11.5	27.7	29.8	23.7	7.4	100	-4.1
		Total	11.5	27.7	29.8	23.7	7.4	100	-4.1
	Kalay	HH with Emigrant Youth	1.9	12.8	41.0	39.3	4.9	100	2.9
		HH without Emigrant Youth	9.9	22.8	35.0	25.7	6.5	100	-3.4
		Total	9.4	22.2	35.4	26.6	6.4	100	-3.0
	Tamu	HH with Emigrant Youth	5.6	21.5	34.2	35.3	3.4	100	-2.2
		HH without Emigrant Youth	8.5	25.4	29.8	28.8	7.4	100	-1.0
		Total	8.2	25.1	30.3	29.4	7.1	100	-1.1
	Mawlaik	HH with Emigrant Youth	7.1	7.1	21.4	50.0	14.3	100	7.1
		HH without Emigrant Youth	11.3	29.5	35.9	19.6	3.7	100	-7.5
		Total	11.3	29.4	35.9	19.6	3.7	100	-7.5
	Hkamti	HH with Emigrant Youth	57.1	27.7	11.5	2.5	1.2	100	-55.9
		HH without Emigrant Youth	34.7	21.7	24.2	15.5	3.9	100	-30.9
		Total	35.1	21.8	24.0	15.3	3.8	100	-31.3
	Yinmarpin	HH with Emigrant Youth	10.3	29.4	33.9	24.2	2.2	100	-8.1
		HH without Emigrant Youth	18.5	28.4	28.2	19.7	5.2	100	-13.3
		Total	18.3	28.4	28.3	19.8	5.1	100	-13.2
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	9.7	21.7	34.4	29.4	4.8	100	-4.9
		HH without Emigrant Youth	15.1	26.1	27.5	22.1	9.2	100	-5.9
		Total	15.0	26.0	27.6	22.2	9.2	100	-5.8

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40b (continued) Percentage of households with and without an emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	HH Classification	Wealth quintile						
			Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total	Difference (Highest- Lowest)
Tanintharyi	Dawei	HH with Emigrant Youth	19.7	27.1	29.0	21.6	2.6	100	-17.0
		HH without Emigrant Youth	22.3	21.4	22.4	23.3	10.5	100	-11.8
		Total	21.6	22.9	24.2	22.9	8.4	100	-13.2
	Myeik	HH with Emigrant Youth	23.3	27.1	26.6	19.2	3.8	100	-19.5
		HH without Emigrant Youth	24.4	23.2	20.7	20.7	11.1	100	-13.3
		Total	24.3	23.5	21.2	20.6	10.4	100	-13.9
	Kawthoung	HH with Emigrant Youth	5.8	11.2	18.0	36.4	28.5	100	22.7
		HH without Emigrant Youth	13.4	17.1	18.6	27.1	23.8	100	10.5
		Total	12.4	16.3	18.5	28.4	24.5	100	12.1
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	18.8	25.0	26.9	22.9	6.4	100	-12.3
		HH without Emigrant Youth	21.9	21.6	20.9	22.6	13.0	100	-8.8
		Total	21.4	22.1	21.8	22.7	12.0	100	-9.4
Bago	Bago	HH with Emigrant Youth	20.7	28.2	26.6	18.3	6.3	100	-14.4
		HH without Emigrant Youth	25.5	23.7	19.1	18.5	13.2	100	-12.2
		Total	25.1	24.0	19.7	18.5	12.7	100	-12.4
	Toungoo	HH with Emigrant Youth	10.6	34.6	29.5	20.4	4.7	100	-5.9
		HH without Emigrant Youth	21.8	25.6	19.3	20.2	13.1	100	-8.7
		Total	21.1	26.2	19.9	20.2	12.6	100	-8.5
	Pyay	HH with Emigrant Youth	11.8	16.4	28.3	26.3	17.2	100	5.5
		HH without Emigrant Youth	19.1	19.4	23.7	23.7	14.1	100	-5.0
		Total	19.0	19.4	23.8	23.7	14.1	100	-4.9
	Thayawady	HH with Emigrant Youth	13.1	26.2	34.9	20.8	4.9	100	-8.2
		HH without Emigrant Youth	26.1	26.2	25.0	17.4	5.3	100	-20.8
		Total	25.9	26.2	25.1	17.4	5.3	100	-20.6
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	16.8	29.5	28.2	19.4	6.1	100	-10.7
		HH without Emigrant Youth	23.5	23.8	21.6	19.7	11.4	100	-12.0
		Total	23.2	24.1	21.9	19.7	11.2	100	-12.0

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40b (continued) Percentage of households with and without an emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	HH Classification	Wealth quintile						
			Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total	Difference (Highest- Lowest)
Magway	Magway	HH with Emigrant Youth	14.3	36.3	33.5	13.3	2.6	100	-11.7
		HH without Emigrant Youth	23.4	29.6	21.3	15.0	10.7	100	-12.6
		Total	23.1	29.8	21.7	14.9	10.5	100	-12.6
	Minbu	HH with Emigrant Youth	23.2	35.7	26.6	11.3	3.2	100	-20.0
		HH without Emigrant Youth	31.2	30.7	19.7	12.2	6.2	100	-25.0
		Total	31.1	30.7	19.8	12.2	6.2	100	-24.9
	Thayet	HH with Emigrant Youth	29.4	30.8	29.3	8.3	2.3	100	-27.1
		HH without Emigrant Youth	33.5	23.7	22.7	12.6	7.5	100	-26.0
		Total	33.4	23.9	22.9	12.5	7.3	100	-26.1
	Pakokku	HH with Emigrant Youth	22.5	34.3	28.6	12.4	2.3	100	-20.2
		HH without Emigrant Youth	21.1	30.1	22.8	16.3	9.7	100	-11.3
		Total	21.1	30.3	23.0	16.1	9.4	100	-11.7
	Gangaw	HH with Emigrant Youth	11.3	28.2	38.1	19.3	3.2	100	-8.0
		HH without Emigrant Youth	7.2	30.0	37.2	20.7	5.0	100	-2.2
		Total	7.3	29.9	37.2	20.7	5.0	100	-2.3
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	20.9	33.9	30.5	12.1	2.5	100	-18.5
		HH without Emigrant Youth	25.2	28.8	22.6	14.7	8.7	100	-16.5
		Total	25.1	29.0	22.9	14.6	8.5	100	-16.6
Mandalay	Mandalay	HH with Emigrant Youth	0.9	2.3	5.6	16.4	74.8	100	74.0
		HH without Emigrant Youth	2.6	6.0	10.7	27.1	53.6	100	51.0
		Total	2.6	6.0	10.7	27.1	53.6	100	51.1
	Pyin Oo Lwin	HH with Emigrant Youth	2.7	9.2	18.9	33.6	35.6	100	32.8
		HH without Emigrant Youth	15.2	19.2	21.0	21.6	23.0	100	7.8
		Total	15.0	19.0	21.0	21.8	23.2	100	8.2
	Kyaukse	HH with Emigrant Youth	10.0	27.8	28.2	21.1	12.9	100	3.0
		HH without Emigrant Youth	12.1	29.3	25.6	19.8	13.2	100	1.1
		Total	12.1	29.3	25.6	19.8	13.2	100	1.1
	Myingyan	HH with Emigrant Youth	11.9	32.1	32.3	19.4	4.4	100	-7.5
		HH without Emigrant Youth	16.3	31.9	25.1	17.8	8.8	100	-7.6
		Total	16.2	32.0	25.3	17.9	8.6	100	-7.6
	Nyaung U	HH with Emigrant Youth	19.6	32.1	20.6	21.0	6.8	100	-12.8
		HH without Emigrant Youth	23.7	28.4	16.8	18.6	12.4	100	-11.3
		Total	23.6	28.5	16.9	18.6	12.3	100	-11.3
	Yame` Thin	HH with Emigrant Youth	8.9	26.5	43.4	19.4	1.8	100	-7.1
		HH without Emigrant Youth	11.3	27.8	35.7	17.9	7.3	100	-4.1
		Total	11.3	27.8	35.9	17.9	7.1	100	-4.2
	Meiktila	HH with Emigrant Youth	5.8	25.7	37.0	26.1	5.3	100	-0.5
		HH without Emigrant Youth	8.2	25.9	30.3	21.1	14.5	100	6.3
		Total	8.2	25.9	30.4	21.3	14.3	100	6.1
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	8.7	24.9	30.7	22.7	13.0	100	4.3
		HH without Emigrant Youth	10.8	21.7	22.3	21.5	23.7	100	12.8
		Total	10.8	21.7	22.4	21.6	23.5	100	12.7

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40b (continued) Percentage of households with and without an emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	HH Classification	Wealth quintile						
			Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total	Difference (Highest- Lowest)
Mon	Mawlamyine	HH with Emigrant Youth	11.9	18.1	26.1	34.2	9.6	100	-2.3
		HH without Emigrant Youth	13.5	14.7	18.7	29.6	23.5	100	10.1
		Total	13.1	15.4	20.3	30.6	20.5	100	7.4
	Thaton	HH with Emigrant Youth	19.9	21.1	24.1	25.0	10.0	100	-9.9
		HH without Emigrant Youth	28.1	19.7	16.1	19.8	16.2	100	-12.0
		Total	26.6	20.0	17.7	20.8	15.0	100	-11.6
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	14.9	19.2	25.4	30.8	9.8	100	-5.1
		HH without Emigrant Youth	19.5	16.8	17.6	25.6	20.5	100	1.0
		Total	18.5	17.3	19.3	26.7	18.3	100	-0.2
Rakhine	Sittway	HH with Emigrant Youth	69.3	20.1	5.5	3.3	1.8	100	-67.6
		HH without Emigrant Youth	61.5	14.7	6.8	8.0	9.0	100	-52.6
		Total	62.3	15.3	6.7	7.5	8.2	100	-54.1
	Myauk U	HH with Emigrant Youth	74.4	17.5	5.9	1.7	0.5	100	-73.9
		HH without Emigrant Youth	75.5	12.9	5.6	3.6	2.3	100	-73.2
		Total	75.4	13.3	5.7	3.4	2.2	100	-73.3
	Maungtau	HH with Emigrant Youth	61.8	13.5	14.3	6.3	4.1	100	-57.7
		HH without Emigrant Youth	52.0	13.5	10.2	11.6	12.7	100	-39.4
		Total	52.4	13.5	10.4	11.4	12.3	100	-40.0
	Kyaukpyu	HH with Emigrant Youth	63.9	25.5	7.3	2.5	0.8	100	-63.1
		HH without Emigrant Youth	61.3	20.0	8.7	5.7	4.3	100	-57.0
		Total	61.5	20.3	8.6	5.5	4.1	100	-57.4
	Thandwe	HH with Emigrant Youth	27.5	32.8	24.6	11.5	3.6	100	-24.0
		HH without Emigrant Youth	34.2	30.2	17.6	12.7	5.3	100	-28.8
		Total	34.0	30.2	17.8	12.7	5.3	100	-28.7
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	68.3	20.5	7.1	3.0	1.2	100	-67.1
		HH without Emigrant Youth	60.2	18.2	9.1	7.2	5.3	100	-54.8
		Total	60.7	18.4	9.0	6.9	5.0	100	-55.7
Yangon	North Yangon	HH with Emigrant Youth	3.4	10.1	13.6	26.9	46.1	100	42.6
		HH without Emigrant Youth	7.6	11.8	12.7	24.4	43.5	100	35.8
		Total	7.6	11.8	12.7	24.5	43.5	100	35.9
	East Yangon	HH with Emigrant Youth	0.2	0.9	1.5	9.1	88.3	100	88.1
		HH without Emigrant Youth	1.2	2.9	4.3	14.7	77.0	100	75.8
		Total	1.1	2.9	4.3	14.6	77.2	100	76.0
	South Yangon	HH with Emigrant Youth	19.6	23.0	22.8	22.2	12.5	100	-7.1
		HH without Emigrant Youth	29.0	21.6	18.7	19.2	11.6	100	-17.4
		Total	28.8	21.6	18.8	19.2	11.6	100	-17.2
	West Yangon	HH with Emigrant Youth	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.7	96.8	100	96.8
		HH without Emigrant Youth	0.7	0.9	1.2	6.3	90.9	100	90.2
		Total	0.7	0.9	1.2	6.2	91.0	100	90.4
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	5.2	8.1	9.3	16.0	61.4	100	56.2
		HH without Emigrant Youth	9.4	9.8	10.0	18.1	52.6	100	43.2
		Total	9.3	9.8	10.0	18.1	52.7	100	43.4

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40b (continued) Percentage of households with and without an emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	HH Classification	Wealth quintile					Total	Difference (Highest- Lowest)
			Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Shan	Taunggyi	HH with Emigrant Youth	6.5	23.1	30.7	26.4	13.2	100	6.7
		HH without Emigrant Youth	10.5	21.7	22.8	23.5	21.5	100	11.0
		Total	10.4	21.7	23.0	23.6	21.2	100	10.8
	Loilin	HH with Emigrant Youth	16.5	23.0	28.8	22.1	9.5	100	-7.0
		HH without Emigrant Youth	23.7	21.5	21.0	17.6	16.2	100	-7.5
		Total	22.8	21.7	22.0	18.2	15.3	100	-7.5
	Linkhe`	HH with Emigrant Youth	15.2	16.3	20.2	32.6	15.7	100	0.4
		HH without Emigrant Youth	21.9	17.7	16.3	21.7	22.5	100	0.6
		Total	20.6	17.4	17.0	23.8	21.1	100	0.5
	Lashio	HH with Emigrant Youth	7.5	18.2	23.2	30.6	20.5	100	13.0
		HH without Emigrant Youth	18.7	18.2	16.6	16.9	29.7	100	11.0
		Total	18.0	18.2	17.0	17.7	29.2	100	11.1
	Muse	HH with Emigrant Youth	8.1	15.7	20.6	28.7	26.9	100	18.8
		HH without Emigrant Youth	9.6	14.0	14.5	23.1	38.8	100	29.2
		Total	9.5	14.1	14.9	23.5	38.0	100	28.5
	Kyaukme	HH with Emigrant Youth	10.8	25.4	32.2	21.3	10.4	100	-0.4
		HH without Emigrant Youth	17.4	22.3	22.9	20.3	17.2	100	-0.2
		Total	17.0	22.4	23.4	20.3	16.8	100	-0.2
	Kunlon	HH with Emigrant Youth	6.4	22.4	24.4	38.7	8.0	100	1.6
		HH without Emigrant Youth	15.4	29.1	20.2	22.7	12.5	100	-2.9
		Total	14.5	28.4	20.7	24.4	12.1	100	-2.4
	Laukine	HH with Emigrant Youth	4.2	16.7	24.5	36.7	17.8	100	13.6
		HH without Emigrant Youth	9.2	16.1	20.3	28.1	26.3	100	17.1
		Total	9.0	16.1	20.5	28.4	25.9	100	16.9
	Hopan	HH with Emigrant Youth	5.5	18.6	18.6	32.3	25.0	100	19.5
		HH without Emigrant Youth	12.2	18.3	27.9	28.0	13.5	100	1.3
		Total	12.1	18.3	27.8	28.1	13.7	100	1.6
	Makman	HH with Emigrant Youth	23.9	25.3	26.4	14.0	10.5	100	-13.4
		HH without Emigrant Youth	22.2	23.8	22.4	18.2	13.4	100	-8.8
		Total	22.3	23.8	22.4	18.1	13.4	100	-8.9
	Kengtung	HH with Emigrant Youth	8.8	11.5	24.8	42.4	12.6	100	3.9
		HH without Emigrant Youth	17.9	13.7	19.5	27.1	21.8	100	3.8
		Total	17.5	13.6	19.8	27.8	21.4	100	3.8
	Minesat	HH with Emigrant Youth	16.3	12.9	20.2	40.4	10.1	100	-6.2
		HH without Emigrant Youth	34.6	21.0	15.0	17.8	11.6	100	-22.9
		Total	34.0	20.7	15.2	18.5	11.6	100	-22.4
	Tachileik	HH with Emigrant Youth	7.1	7.0	8.5	37.3	40.1	100	33.0
		HH without Emigrant Youth	9.1	5.9	8.5	21.7	54.8	100	45.6
		Total	9.0	6.0	8.5	22.5	54.0	100	45.0
	Minephyat	HH with Emigrant Youth	1.6	3.7	13.0	55.7	26.0	100	24.4
		HH without Emigrant Youth	9.1	11.1	21.5	42.5	15.9	100	6.9
		Total	8.6	10.7	21.0	43.2	16.5	100	7.9
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	10.8	19.7	25.8	28.3	15.3	100	4.5
		HH without Emigrant Youth	15.5	19.4	20.3	22.1	22.7	100	7.2
		Total	15.2	19.4	20.6	22.5	22.3	100	7.0

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40b (continued) Percentage of households with and without an emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	HH Classification	Wealth quintile						
			Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total	Difference (Highest- Lowest)
Ayeyawady	Patheingyi	HH with Emigrant Youth	21.9	28.8	27.7	16.0	5.7	100	-16.2
		HH without Emigrant Youth	35.2	26.2	18.9	12.7	7.0	100	-28.1
		Total	35.0	26.3	19.0	12.7	7.0	100	-28.0
	Phayapong	HH with Emigrant Youth	39.5	27.8	18.0	11.5	3.2	100	-36.4
		HH without Emigrant Youth	62.9	18.5	9.5	6.5	2.5	100	-60.4
		Total	62.8	18.6	9.6	6.5	2.5	100	-60.2
	Mawlaik	HH with Emigrant Youth	16.4	29.8	34.9	15.4	3.6	100	-12.8
		HH without Emigrant Youth	29.4	31.5	23.8	10.8	4.5	100	-25.0
		Total	29.3	31.4	23.9	10.9	4.5	100	-24.8
	Mawlaik	HH with Emigrant Youth	29.7	31.1	23.5	11.5	4.1	100	-25.6
		HH without Emigrant Youth	51.6	22.9	12.8	8.4	4.3	100	-47.2
		Total	51.3	23.0	12.9	8.4	4.3	100	-47.0
	Labutta	HH with Emigrant Youth	44.7	31.3	15.3	6.6	2.2	100	-42.5
		HH without Emigrant Youth	63.5	19.8	9.7	4.9	2.2	100	-61.3
		Total	63.4	19.8	9.7	4.9	2.2	100	-61.2
	Hinthada	HH with Emigrant Youth	12.0	26.0	34.2	23.1	4.7	100	-7.2
		HH without Emigrant Youth	25.0	28.2	24.5	16.9	5.4	100	-19.6
		Total	24.8	28.1	24.6	17.0	5.4	100	-19.4
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	22.3	28.7	28.5	16.1	4.4	100	-17.8
		HH without Emigrant Youth	41.6	25.1	17.6	11.0	4.8	100	-36.8
		Total	41.4	25.2	17.7	11.0	4.8	100	-36.6
Nay Pyi Taw	Ottara	HH with Emigrant Youth	6.3	24.0	44.9	17.7	7.0	100	0.7
		HH without Emigrant Youth	11.2	21.4	24.9	16.9	25.7	100	14.5
		Total	11.1	21.4	25.3	16.9	25.3	100	14.3
	Dekkhina	HH with Emigrant Youth	11.9	22.5	21.6	20.8	23.1	100	11.1
		HH without Emigrant Youth	16.6	17.7	15.4	19.3	31.0	100	14.4
		Total	16.6	17.7	15.4	19.3	31.0	100	14.4
	Total	HH with Emigrant Youth	8.2	23.6	37.3	18.7	12.2	100	4.1
		HH without Emigrant Youth	14.0	19.4	19.9	18.2	28.5	100	14.5
		Total	14.0	19.5	20.1	18.2	28.3	100	14.4

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40c

Differences in the percentages of households with and without emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census*

State/Region	District	Wealth quintile				
		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
UNION		-3.5	0.7	6.5	5.0	-8.7
Kachin	Myitkyina	-6.4	-3.5	0.7	10.1	-0.8
	Mohnyin	-3.6	-4.8	0.0	5.4	3.0
	Bhamo	-1.4	-1.8	2.9	4.1	-3.7
	Putao	-32.6	8.1	12.0	13.7	-1.2
	Total	-5.7	-3.2	0.5	6.5	1.9
Kayah	Loikaw	0.2	0.5	9.3	8.0	-18.0
	Bawlakhe	-4.8	5.3	5.9	-1.4	-4.9
	Total	-1.4	0.3	9.1	8.0	-16.1
Kayin	Hpa-an	-8.8	2.0	12.4	5.0	-10.6
	Pharpon	-11.4	5.7	13.4	0.1	-7.8
	Myawady	-5.2	-1.0	2.7	14.1	-10.7
	Kawkareik	-9.4	1.9	8.4	4.2	-5.1
	Total	-7.5	2.5	11.4	4.7	-11.0
Chin	Hakha	-1.0	-2.8	-4.1	10.7	-2.7
	Falam	-1.5	-2.9	-4.1	11.8	-3.2
	Mindat	-16.8	2.2	9.6	6.9	-1.8
	Total	-12.7	-3.1	2.3	14.7	-1.2
Sagaing	Sagaing	-2.4	4.8	3.2	-3.4	-2.2
	Shwebo	-5.0	-1.1	8.1	1.7	-3.7
	Monywa	3.0	6.0	4.9	-3.3	-10.5
	Katha	-9.8	-13.8	-4.5	11.8	16.2
	Kalay	-8.0	-10.0	6.0	13.6	-1.7
	Tamu	-2.9	-3.9	4.4	6.4	-4.0
	Mawlaik	-4.1	-22.3	-14.5	30.4	10.5
	Hkamti	22.4	6.0	-12.7	-13.0	-2.7
	Yinmarpin	-8.2	1.0	5.8	4.5	-3.0
	Total	-5.4	-4.4	6.9	7.3	-4.4
Tanintharyi	Dawei	-2.7	5.7	6.6	-1.8	-7.9
	Myeik	-1.0	3.9	5.9	-1.5	-7.2
	Kawthoung	-7.6	-5.8	-0.6	9.3	4.6
	Total	-3.1	3.4	6.0	0.3	-6.6
Bago	Bago	-4.8	4.5	7.5	-0.3	-6.9
	Toungoo	-11.2	9.0	10.3	0.3	-8.4
	Pyay	-7.3	-3.0	4.6	2.6	3.2
	Thayawady	-13.0	0.0	10.0	3.4	-0.4
	Total	-6.7	5.7	6.6	-0.3	-5.3
Magway	Magway	-9.1	6.7	12.2	-1.7	-8.1
	Minbu	-8.0	5.0	6.9	-0.9	-3.0
	Thayet	-4.1	7.0	6.6	-4.3	-5.2
	Pakokku	1.4	4.1	5.8	-3.9	-7.5
	Gangaw	4.1	-1.8	0.9	-1.4	-1.8
	Total	-4.3	5.1	7.9	-2.6	-6.2

Appendix 2. Appendix Tables

Table A2.40c (continued) Differences in the percentages of households with and without emigrant youth by wealth index quintile, State/Region and District, 2014 Census*

State/Region	District	Wealth quintile				
		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Mandalay	Mandalay	-1.7	-3.7	-5.1	-10.7	21.3
	Pyin Oo Lwin	-12.5	-9.9	-2.2	12.0	12.6
	Kyaukse	-2.1	-1.5	2.6	1.2	-0.2
	Myingyan	-4.4	0.1	7.1	1.5	-4.4
	Nyaung U	-4.2	3.7	3.8	2.4	-5.6
	Yame` Thin	-2.4	-1.3	7.7	1.5	-5.5
	Meiktila	-2.4	-0.2	6.7	5.0	-9.1
	Total	-2.1	3.2	8.5	1.1	-10.7
Mon	Mawlamyine	-1.6	3.4	7.4	4.6	-13.9
	Thaton	-8.3	1.4	7.9	5.2	-6.2
	Total	-4.6	2.5	7.7	5.2	-10.8
Rakhine	Sittway	7.8	5.4	-1.4	-4.7	-7.2
	Myauk U	-1.2	4.6	0.3	-1.8	-1.8
	Maungtaw	9.8	0.0	4.1	-5.4	-8.5
	Kyaukpyu	2.6	5.5	-1.4	-3.2	-3.5
	Thandwe	-6.6	2.6	7.0	-1.2	-1.8
	Total	8.1	2.2	-2.0	-4.2	-4.1
Yangon	North Yangon	-4.2	-1.7	0.9	2.5	2.6
	East Yangon	-0.9	-2.0	-2.8	-5.6	11.3
	South Yangon	-9.4	1.4	4.0	3.0	0.9
	West Yangon	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-3.6	5.9
	Total	-4.2	-1.8	-0.7	-2.1	8.8
Shan	Taunggyi	-4.0	1.4	8.0	2.9	-8.3
	Loilin	-7.2	1.5	7.8	4.5	-6.7
	Linkhe`	-6.7	-1.4	3.9	10.9	-6.8
	Lashio	-11.2	0.0	6.6	13.7	-9.2
	Muse	-1.5	1.8	6.0	5.5	-11.9
	Kyaukme	-6.6	3.1	9.3	1.0	-6.8
	Kunlon	-9.0	-6.7	4.1	16.0	-4.5
	Laukine	-5.0	0.7	4.2	8.6	-8.5
	Hopan	-6.7	0.4	-9.3	4.2	11.5
	Makman	1.6	1.5	4.0	-4.1	-3.0
	Kengtung	-9.2	-2.2	5.2	15.3	-9.1
	Minesat	-18.2	-8.0	5.2	22.6	-1.5
	Tachileik	-2.1	1.0	0.0	15.7	-14.6
	Minephyat	-7.4	-7.4	-8.4	13.2	10.1
	Total	-4.7	0.3	5.5	6.2	-7.3
Ayeyawady	Patheingyi	-13.3	2.5	8.9	3.3	-1.4
	Phayapon	-23.4	9.3	8.5	4.9	0.6
	Maubin	-13.1	-1.7	11.1	4.6	-0.9
	Myaungmya	-21.8	8.2	10.7	3.1	-0.2
	Labutta	-18.8	11.5	5.6	1.7	0.0
	Hinthada	-13.0	-2.1	9.7	6.1	-0.7
	Total	-19.3	3.5	11.0	5.1	-0.3
Nay Pyi Taw	Ottara	-4.8	2.7	20.0	0.8	-18.7
	Dekkhina	-4.6	4.8	6.3	1.5	-8.0
	Total	-5.9	4.1	17.5	0.6	-16.3

*Percentage of households (hh) with an emigrant youth. Percentage of hh without an emigrant youth.

Appendix 3. Wealth Index

A wealth index is a composite measure of a household's cumulative living standard. 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 the household's 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 household's 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 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 main building construction materials).

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.

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**Thematic Report on Children and Youth
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www.dop.gov.mm

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