



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

MAGWAY REGION, THAYET DISTRICT

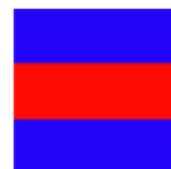
Aunglan Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Magway Region, showing the townships



Aunglan Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	235,222 ²	
Population males	111,765 (47.5%)	
Population females	123,457 (52.5%)	
Percentage of urban population	22.3%	
Area (Km²)	2,677.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	87.9 persons	
Median age	29.6 years	
Number of wards	9	
Number of village tracts	91	
Number of private households	57,609	
Percentage of female headed households	20.7%	
Mean household size	4.0 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	25.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	68.1%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.4%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	46.9	
Child dependency ratio	37.5	
Old dependency ratio	9.4	
Ageing index	25.2	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	91	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.4%	
Male	96.9%	
Female	90.5%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	19,832	8.4
Walking	8,509	3.6
Seeing	13,197	5.6
Hearing	5,536	2.4
Remembering	7,045	3.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	127,648	64.9	
Associate Scrutiny	166	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	464	0.2	
National Registration	3,760	1.9	
Religious	927	0.5	
Temporary Registration	239	0.1	
Foreign Registration	20	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	67	<0.1	
None	63,420	32.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	70.5%	87.4%	55.5%
Unemployment rate	2.3%	2.1%	2.6%
Employment to population ratio	68.9%	85.5%	54.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	52,394	90.9	
Renter	1,786	3.1	
Provided free (individually)	1,633	2.8	
Government quarters	1,375	2.4	
Private company quarters	248	0.4	
Other	173	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	10.2%		39.6%
Bamboo	46.8%	31.1%	2.7%
Earth	0.1%	1.2%	
Wood	33.3%	59.5%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		56.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	9.0%	7.3%	0.8%
Other	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	5,073	8.8	
LPG	24	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	39	0.1	
Firewood	46,588	80.9	
Charcoal	5,407	9.4	
Coal	160	0.3	
Other	307	0.5	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	16,206	28.1
Kerosene	205	0.4
Candle	15,876	27.6
Battery	17,102	29.7
Generator (private)	1,244	2.2
Water mill (private)	36	0.1
Solar system/energy	4,609	8.0
Other	2,331	4.0
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,858	3.2
Tube well, borehole	31,862	55.3
Protected well/spring	8,513	14.8
Bottled/purifier water	1,629	2.8
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>43,862</i>	<i>76.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	2,096	3.6
Pool/pond/lake	765	1.3
River/stream/canal	9,615	16.7
Waterfall/rainwater	141	0.3
Other	1,130	2.0
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>13,747</i>	<i>23.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,300	4.0
Tube well, borehole	34,319	59.6
Protected well/spring	8,870	15.4
Unprotected well/spring	2,100	3.6
Pool/pond/lake	964	1.7
River/stream/canal	7,758	13.5
Waterfall/rainwater	126	0.2
Bottled/purifier water	49	0.1
Other	1,123	1.9

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	456	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	10,177	17.7
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>10,633</i>	<i>18.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	33,961	59.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,040	1.8
Other	1,364	2.3
None	10,611	18.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	20,572	35.7
Television	27,148	47.1
Landline phone	1,392	2.4
Mobile phone	14,800	25.7
Computer	652	1.1
Internet at home	2,968	5.2
Households with none of the items	18,573	32.2
Households with all of the items	75	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	786	1.4
Motorcycle/Moped	16,947	29.4
Bicycle	14,772	25.6
4-Wheel tractor	458	0.8
Canoe/Boat	287	0.5
Motor boat	253	0.4
Cart (bullock)	25,273	43.9

Note: ¹ Population figures for Aunglan Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

³ Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Aunglan Township in Magway Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Aunglan Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	235,222 *		
Males	111,765		
Females	123,457		
Sex ratio	91 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	22.3 %		
Area (Km ²)	2,677.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	87.9 persons		
Number of wards	9		
Number of village tracts	91		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	230,326	50,649	179,677
Number of conventional households	57,609	11,625	45,984
Mean household size	4.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Aunglan Township, there are slightly more females than males with 91 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (22.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Aunglan Township is 88 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.0 persons living in each household in Aunglan Township. This is lower than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

** Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;
Aunglan Township (Thayet District, Magway Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	57,609	235,222	111,765	123,457
	Ward	11,625	52,487	24,632	27,855
1	Ma Gyi Kone(W)	1,083	4,766	2,269	2,497
2	Zay Kone(W)	667	3,266	1,570	1,696
3	Tha Yet Taw(W)	591	2,844	1,294	1,550
4	Kan Gyi(W)	380	1,761	785	976
5	Zay Ya Wa Di(W)	1,158	5,793	2,717	3,076
6	Ta Yaw Kone(W)	1,157	5,299	2,413	2,886
7	San Chaung(W)	1,599	7,728	3,752	3,976
8	Set Yon(W)	2,576	10,963	5,121	5,842
9	Ywa htaung(W)	2,414	10,067	4,711	5,356
	Village Tract	45,984	182,735	87,133	95,602
1	Inn Kone(VT)	708	2,922	1,365	1,557
2	Than(VT)	682	2,616	1,206	1,410
3	Pi Tauk Kone(VT)	440	1,716	821	895
4	Moe Hpone(VT)	617	2,440	1,147	1,293
5	Ywar Pyin(VT)	421	1,827	848	979
6	Shwe Nyaung Pin(VT)	812	3,265	1,582	1,683
7	Moe Kaung(VT)	566	2,379	1,105	1,274
8	Sit Aung(VT)	619	2,764	1,285	1,479
9	Yae Nan Gyi(VT)	424	1,658	780	878
10	Mauk Tin(VT)	713	2,763	1,306	1,457
11	Ta Loke Chaung(VT)	301	1,259	609	650
12	Myo Thit(VT)	521	2,083	1,025	1,058
13	Kyet Yone Ka Lay(VT)	651	2,600	1,249	1,351
14	Pya Loet(VT)	1,899	7,507	3,507	4,000
15	Ma Au Kone(VT)	269	1,048	462	586
16	Taung Nan Thar(VT)	349	1,400	625	775
17	Kyauk Se(VT)	501	2,109	1,004	1,105

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
18	Htauk Kyant Taing(VT)	360	1,635	766	869
19	Ma Har Zin(VT)	329	1,334	636	698
20	Let Myaung(VT)	369	1,657	790	867
21	Ta Zan (Dar San)(VT)	506	2,033	1,006	1,027
22	Si(VT)	369	1,295	626	669
23	Than Bo Gyi(VT)	307	1,369	693	676
24	Pya Gyi(VT)	278	1,118	511	607
25	Taung Tee(VT)	520	2,014	978	1,036
26	Sin Toke(VT)	547	2,237	1,112	1,125
27	Inn Ywar Gyi(VT)	257	1,017	501	516
28	Du Yin Ga Bo(VT)	975	3,918	1,950	1,968
29	Kyi Yat Kone(VT)	626	2,384	1,110	1,274
30	Nga Pyin (Ngar Pyint)(VT)	374	1,403	659	744
31	Kun Laung(VT)	1,065	3,993	1,865	2,128
32	Myin Ka Paing(VT)	850	3,230	1,532	1,698
33	Kywe Thay(VT)	579	2,842	1,555	1,287
34	Nga Me Kan(VT)	849	3,391	1,656	1,735
35	Sa Gyi(VT)	422	1,578	735	843
36	Ka Lon Hmaw(VT)	385	1,462	682	780
37	Let Pa Kan(VT)	465	1,917	945	972
38	Kyauk Oe Taung(VT)	102	487	245	242
39	Tha Yet Taw(VT)	1,130	3,716	1,791	1,925
40	Kar Ma Lay (Kan Ma Lay)(VT)	288	1,290	608	682
41	Zay Yar(VT)	264	1,062	486	576
42	Nyaung Pin Seik(VT)	451	1,635	735	900
43	Than Bu La(VT)	973	3,523	1,597	1,926
44	Nyaung Kaing(VT)	263	998	457	541
45	Dan Daunt(VT)	473	1,772	814	958
46	Maung Ma Hloke(VT)	580	2,151	1,017	1,134

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
47	Aung Myay Kone(VT)	613	2,321	1,071	1,250
48	Pyin Pon(VT)	278	1,199	578	621
49	Bo Lu Kone(VT)	430	1,802	868	934
50	Sat Su Wa(VT)	357	1,566	761	805
51	Hlan Tin(VT)	567	2,134	1,057	1,077
52	Pein Inn(VT)	369	1,377	639	738
53	Ta Loke Pin(VT)	1,222	4,405	2,197	2,208
54	Hnauk San(VT)	347	1,444	720	724
55	Ma Lel Thar(VT)	171	753	373	380
56	Kayin Ma San(VT)	429	2,057	1,096	961
57	Oke Shit Kone(VT)	501	2,315	1,142	1,173
58	Thit Khaung Tee(VT)	385	1,892	951	941
59	Kyauk Pa Taung(VT)	1,141	4,881	2,304	2,577
60	Kyar Thay(VT)	430	1,703	791	912
61	Ywar Ma Htone(VT)	758	3,112	1,501	1,611
62	Hta Ma Kan(VT)	680	2,593	1,188	1,405
63	Nyaung Aing(VT)	598	2,242	1,012	1,230
64	Hle Kar Yar(VT)	172	785	398	387
65	Myo Hla(VT)	619	2,407	1,096	1,311
66	Nyaung Pin Waing(VT)	787	3,429	1,588	1,841
67	Tha Pyay Pin(VT)	745	3,265	1,545	1,720
68	Sa Mya(VT)	581	2,449	1,162	1,287
69	Tei Pin(VT)	1,040	4,068	1,914	2,154
70	Shwe Pan Taw Lay(VT)	223	899	440	459
71	Shwe Pan Taw Gyi(VT)	1,262	4,840	2,248	2,592
72	Zeint(VT)	632	2,268	1,076	1,192
73	Nga Yoke Kone(VT)	143	578	295	283
74	Let Pa Khon(VT)	177	751	370	381
75	Tin Koke(VT)	341	1,165	522	643

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
76	Haing Gyi Doe(VT)	396	1,418	667	751
77	Ma Gyi Zin(VT)	242	959	446	513
78	Myo Mi(VT)	288	936	442	494
79	Nat Mauk(VT)	171	684	324	360
80	Byan Di(VT)	228	936	456	480
81	Tha Hpan San(VT)	311	1,265	594	671
82	Swei Tone(VT)	216	781	365	416
83	Thone Ywar Saing(VT)	252	916	463	453
84	Ye Din(VT)	238	823	375	448
85	Inn Lel(VT)	505	1,803	834	969
86	Chin Sa Khan Gyi(VT)	230	976	452	524
87	Koe Taung(VT)	226	905	450	455
88	Tin Taw(VT)	429	1,672	827	845
89	Kyauk Oe(VT)	158	733	352	381
90	Htu Pauk(VT)	221	685	326	359
91	Khoke Chaung(VT)	426	1,726	873	853

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Aunglan Township

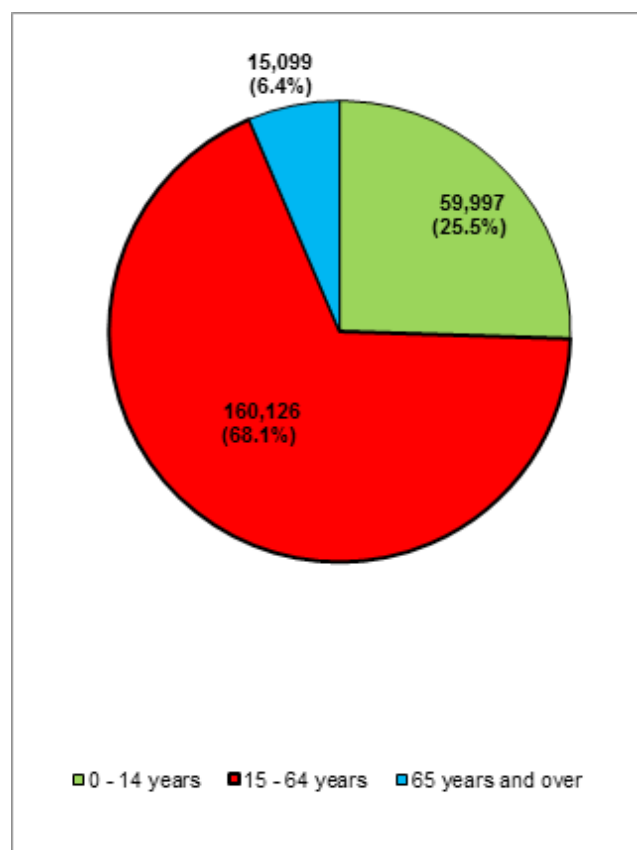
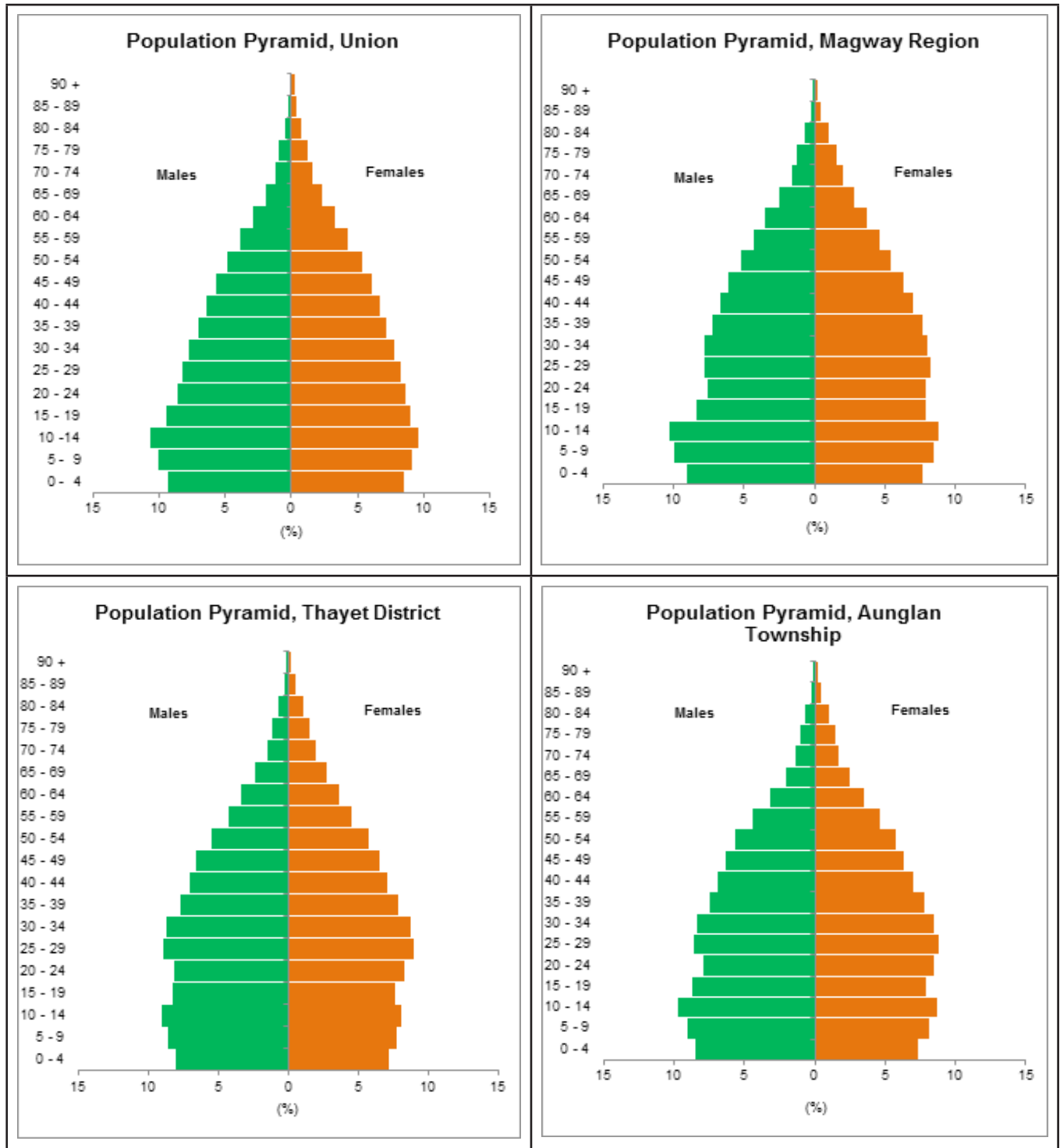


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Aunglan Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	235,222	111,765	123,457
0 - 4	18,499	9,431	9,068
5 - 9	20,012	10,047	9,965
10 - 14	21,486	10,813	10,673
15 - 19	19,523	9,754	9,769
20 - 24	19,264	8,858	10,406
25 - 29	20,556	9,629	10,927
30 - 34	19,756	9,315	10,441
35 - 39	18,015	8,374	9,641
40 - 44	16,223	7,653	8,570
45 - 49	14,975	7,109	7,866
50 - 54	13,370	6,283	7,087
55 - 59	10,665	4,925	5,740
60 - 64	7,779	3,521	4,258
65 - 69	5,298	2,279	3,019
70 - 74	3,546	1,468	2,078
75 - 79	3,026	1,172	1,854
80 - 84	1,984	721	1,263
85 - 89	867	293	574
90 +	378	120	258

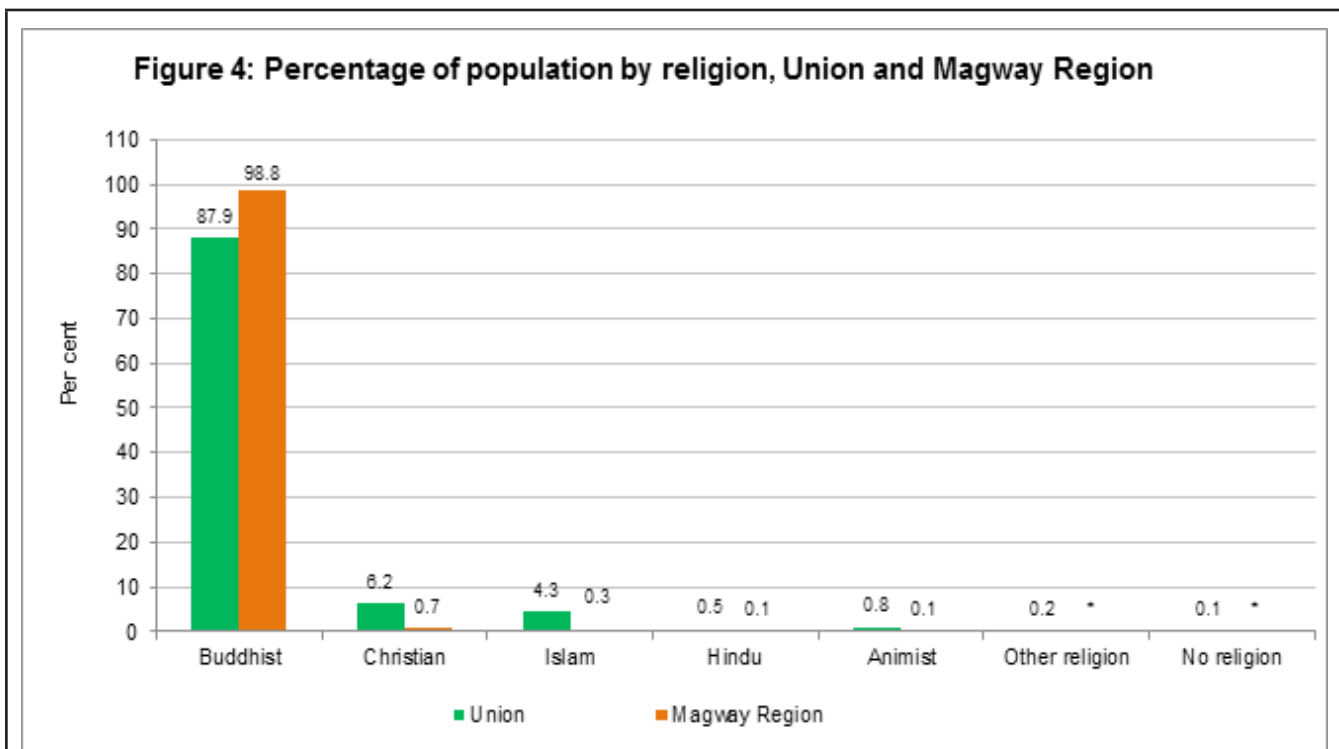
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Aunglan Township is 68.1 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Magway Region, Thayet District and Aunglan Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Aunglan Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards but it increase in age group 25-29.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Aunglan Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are noticeably less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Magway Region, it is 98.8% Buddhist, 0.7% Christian, 0.3% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Animist and less than 0.1% each for Other religion and those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,949	2,017	1,932	1,072	503	569
6	4,044	2,021	2,023	3,079	1,534	1,545
7	4,048	1,996	2,052	3,301	1,631	1,670
8	3,726	1,811	1,915	3,101	1,529	1,572
9	4,031	2,025	2,006	3,286	1,658	1,628
10	4,035	2,025	2,010	3,151	1,570	1,581
11	4,265	2,075	2,190	3,221	1,571	1,650
12	4,021	1,931	2,090	2,732	1,344	1,388
13	4,334	2,140	2,194	2,510	1,254	1,256
14	4,207	2,060	2,147	1,849	901	948
15	4,150	2,114	2,036	1,472	725	747
16	3,587	1,784	1,803	936	444	492
17	3,799	1,891	1,908	691	318	373
18	4,016	1,938	2,078	521	228	293
19	3,467	1,597	1,870	363	139	224
20	4,270	1,919	2,351	241	100	141
21	3,599	1,643	1,956	152	72	80
22	3,653	1,623	2,030	93	38	55
23	3,520	1,616	1,904	62	30	32
24	3,658	1,625	2,033	36	16	20
25	4,385	2,056	2,329	44	22	22
26	3,724	1,731	1,993	27	14	13
27	3,885	1,757	2,128	35	19	16
28	4,132	1,906	2,226	26	12	14
29	3,860	1,738	2,122	15	6	9

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Magway Region and Aunglan Township

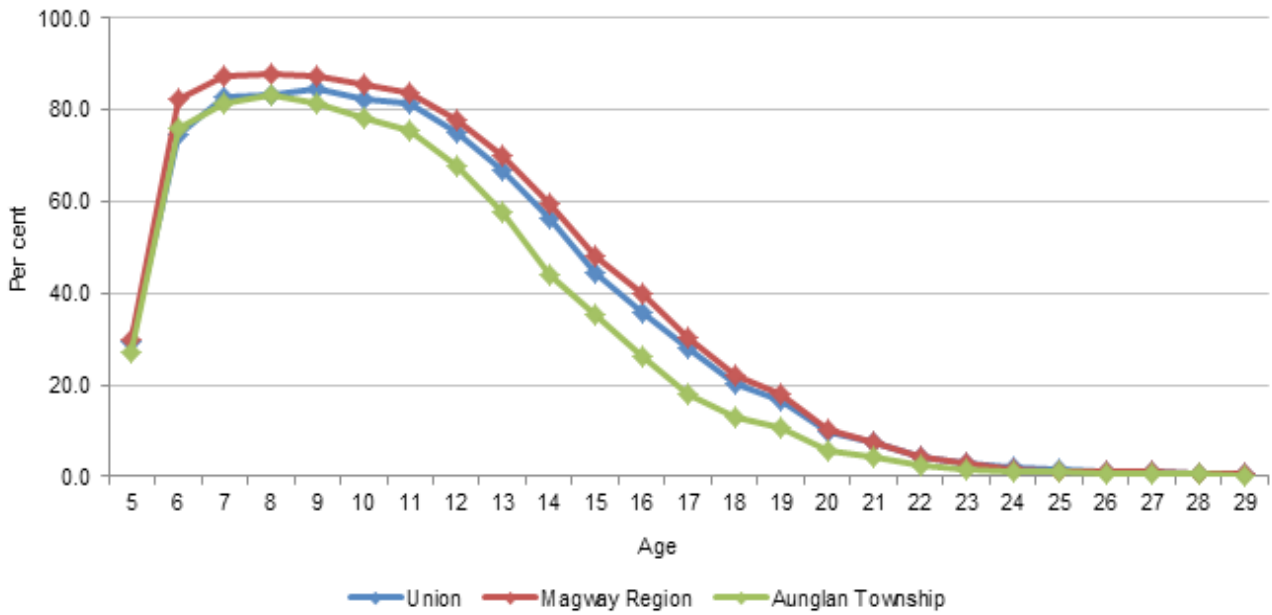
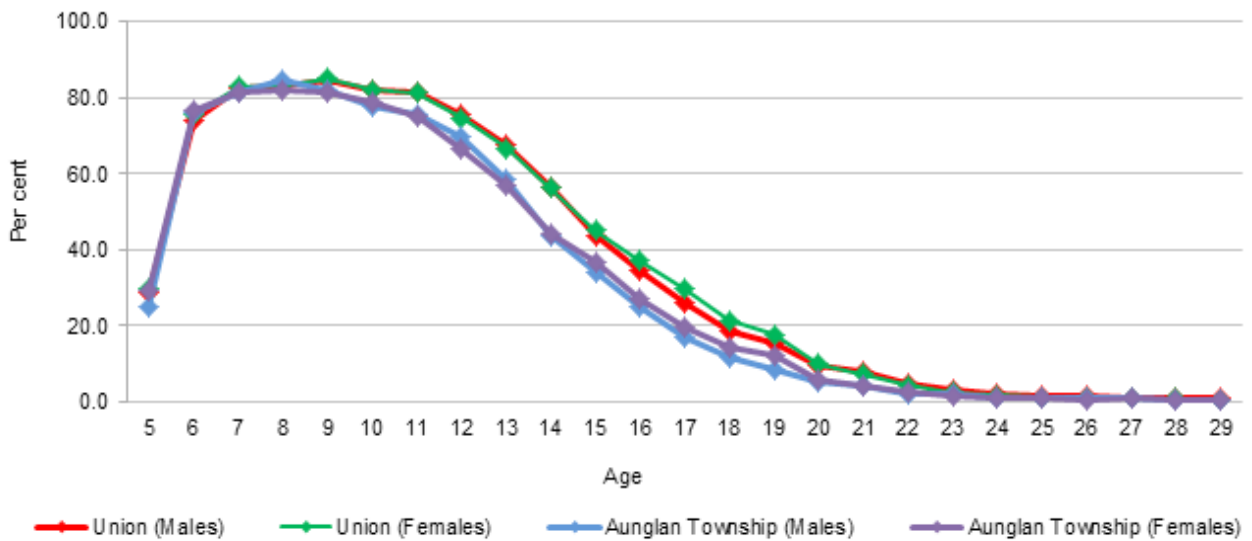
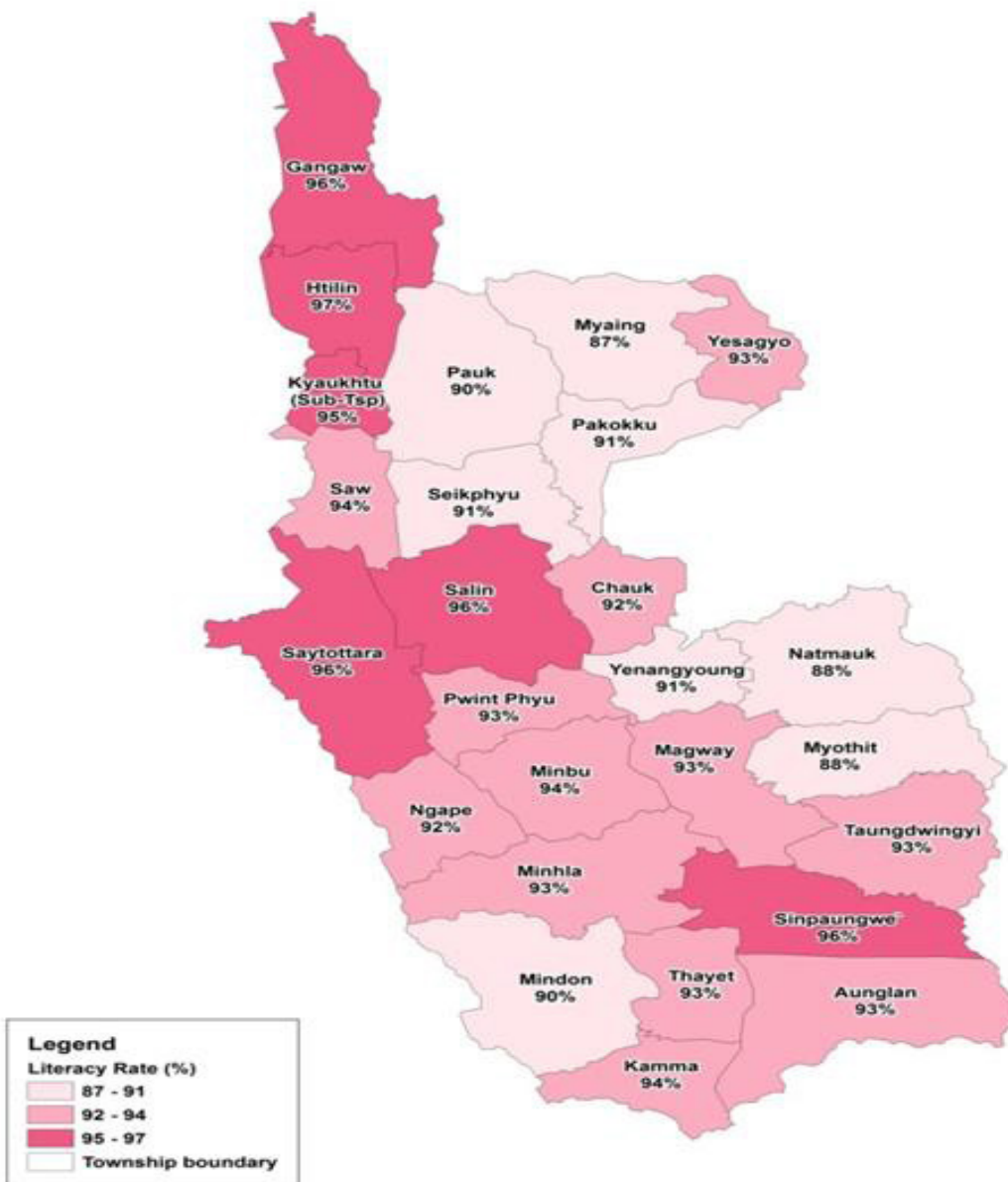


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Aunglan Township



- School attendance in Aunglan Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Aunglan Township is lower than that of the Union after age 10 onwards.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Magway Region (aged 15 and over)



Union	: 89.5%
Magway Region	: 92.2%
Thayet District	: 93.4%
Aunglan Township	: 93.4%

Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Aunglan Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	37,719	96.6
Males	17,750	97.2
Females	19,969	96.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Aunglan Township is 93.4 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rates of Magway Region (92.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 90.5 per cent and for the males it is 96.9 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.6 per cent with 96.0 per cent for females and 97.2 per cent for males.

Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex

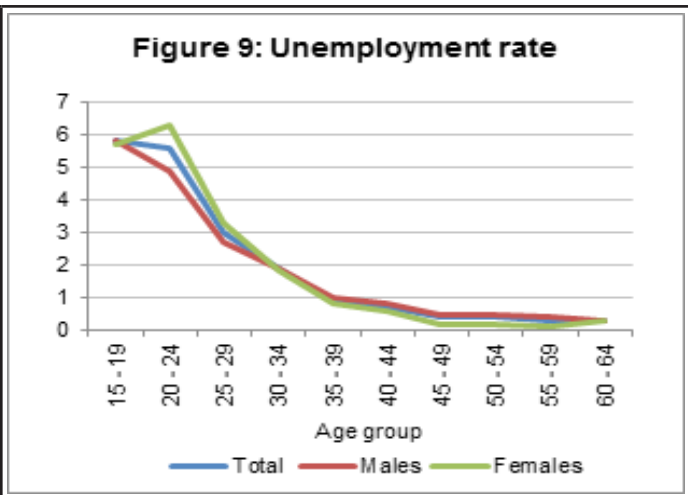
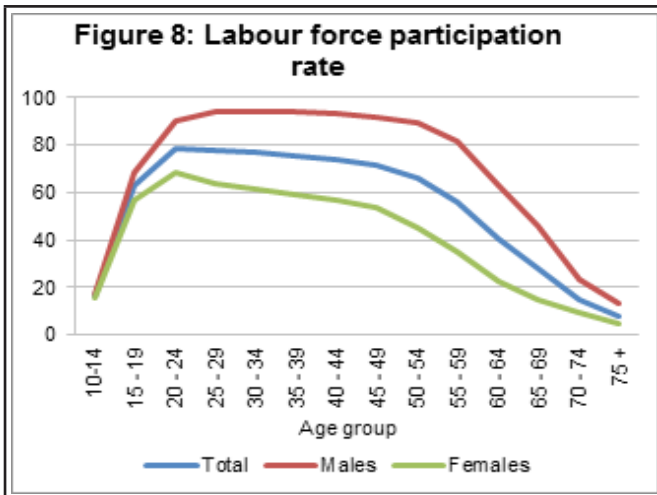
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	136,438	13,331	9.8	29,958	51,307	21,374	10,122	439	7,972	210	428	1,297
Urban	31,113	1,388	4.5	5,288	6,910	7,148	5,193	215	4,578	122	237	34
Rural	105,325	11,943	11.3	24,670	44,397	14,226	4,929	224	3,394	88	191	1,263
Males	62,862	3,655	5.8	11,149	25,145	12,264	5,817	324	3,423	76	319	690
Females	73,576	9,676	13.2	18,809	26,162	9,110	4,305	115	4,549	134	109	607

- Some 9.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 11.3 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 5.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 13.2 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 37.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.8 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	16.3	16.9	15.6	5.7	6.4	5.0
15 - 19	62.7	68.2	57.1	5.8	5.8	5.7
20 - 24	78.4	90.4	68.2	5.6	4.9	6.3
25 - 29	77.8	93.7	63.7	3.0	2.7	3.3
30 - 34	77.1	94.3	61.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
35 - 39	75.5	94.3	59.2	0.9	1.0	0.8
40 - 44	74.1	93.5	56.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
45 - 49	71.8	92.0	53.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
50 - 54	65.9	89.3	45.1	0.4	0.5	0.2
55 - 59	56.2	81.4	34.6	0.3	0.4	0.1
60 - 64	40.6	62.8	22.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
65 - 69	28.1	45.6	15.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
70 - 74	15.1	23.6	9.1	2.4	2.3	2.6
75+	7.7	13.0	4.6	2.9	3.0	2.8
15 - 24	70.5	78.8	62.8	5.7	5.3	6.1
15 - 64	70.5	87.4	55.5	2.3	2.1	2.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Aunglan Township is 70.5 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 55.5 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.4 per cent.
- In Aunglan Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 16.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Aunglan Township is 2.3 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.1%) and for females (2.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 6.1 per cent.

Table 7: Population aged 10 and over not in the labour force by usual activity status and sex

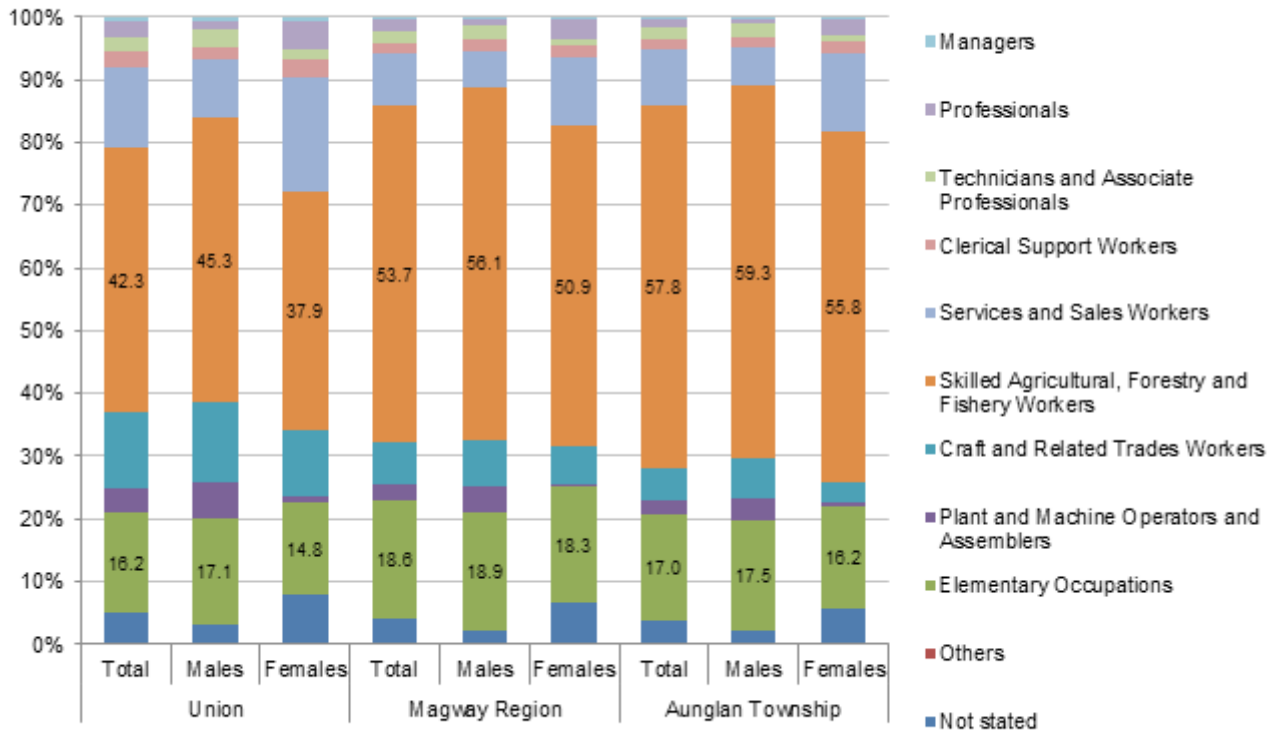
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill ,disabled	Other
Total	77,825	0.5	27.2	42.6	18.3	1.9	9.6
Males	22,878	0.9	45.6	4.5	25.3	3.4	20.2
Females	54,947	0.3	19.5	58.4	15.4	1.3	5.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 45.6 per cent of males are full time students while 58.4 per cent of females are household workers.

Table 8: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	108,202	62,869	45,333	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	412	269	143	0.4	0.4	0.3
Professionals	1,503	349	1,154	1.4	0.6	2.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,827	1,341	486	1.7	2.1	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	1,805	1,002	803	1.7	1.6	1.8
Services and Sales Workers	9,726	3,979	5,747	9.0	6.3	12.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	62,581	37,271	25,310	57.8	59.3	55.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	5,456	3,950	1,506	5.0	6.3	3.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,494	2,267	227	2.3	3.6	0.5
Elementary Occupations	18,367	11,015	7,352	17.0	17.5	16.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	4,031	1,426	2,605	3.7	2.3	5.7

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Magway Region and Aunglan Township



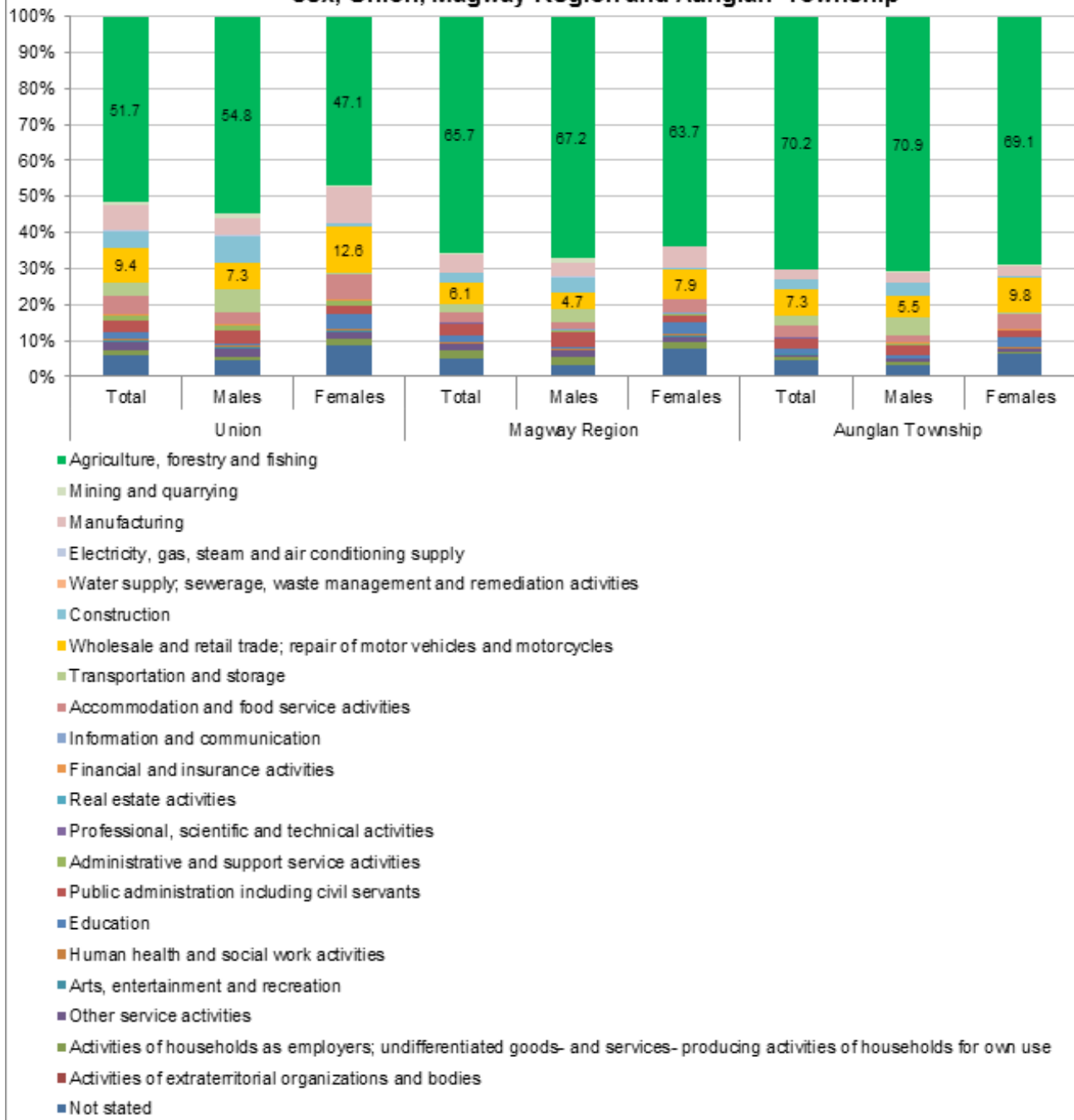
- In Aunglan Township, 57.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 17.0 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 59.3 per cent of males and 55.8 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Magway Region, 53.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 18.6 per cent are in elementary occupations.

Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	108,202	62,869	45,333	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	75,921	44,582	31,339	70.2	70.9	69.1
Mining and quarrying	154	137	17	0.1	0.2	*
Manufacturing	2,962	1,655	1,307	2.7	2.6	2.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	88	83	5	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	91	70	21	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	2,649	2,417	232	2.4	3.8	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,904	3,478	4,426	7.3	5.5	9.8
Transportation and storage	3,350	3,223	127	3.1	5.1	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	3,137	1,297	1,840	2.9	2.1	4.1
Information and communication	98	60	38	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	232	120	112	0.2	0.2	0.2
Real estate activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	98	73	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	418	267	151	0.4	0.4	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	2,611	1,842	769	2.4	2.9	1.7
Education	1,489	314	1,175	1.4	0.5	2.6
Human health and social work activities	333	124	209	0.3	0.2	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	105	86	19	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	918	576	342	0.8	0.9	0.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services- producing activities of households for own use	942	603	339	0.9	1.0	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	1	2	*	*	*
Not stated	4,697	1,859	2,838	4.3	3.0	6.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Magway Region and Aunglan Township

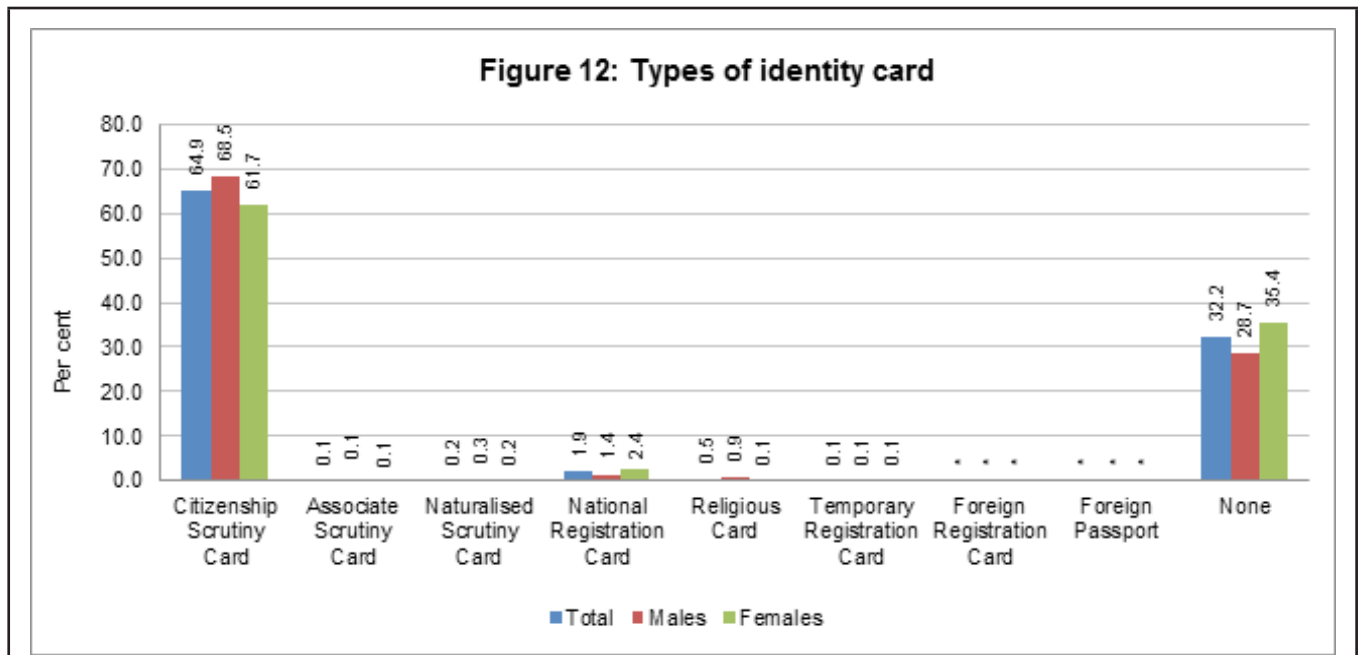


- In Aunglan Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 70.2 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 7.3 per cent.
- There are 70.9 per cent of males and 69.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Magway Region, there are 65.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 6.1 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	127,648	166	464	3,760	927	239	20	67	63,420
Urban	32,872	109	227	473	426	90	19	15	9,989
Rural	94,776	57	237	3,287	501	149	1	52	53,431
Males	63,188	79	276	1,294	815	102	13	37	26,483
Females	64,460	87	188	2,466	112	137	7	30	36,937



- In Aunglan Township, 64.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 32.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 28.7 per cent of males and 35.4 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

Table 11: Population by disability prevalence rate and type of disability by sex by age group

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	235,222	215,390	19,832	8.4	13,197	5,536	8,509	7,045
0 - 4	18,499	18,193	306	1.7	49	54	236	186
5 - 9	20,012	19,739	273	1.4	52	51	105	158
10 - 14	21,486	21,118	368	1.7	79	63	105	231
15 - 19	19,523	19,233	290	1.5	93	64	78	127
20 - 24	19,264	18,957	307	1.6	107	71	99	125
25 - 29	20,556	20,132	424	2.1	135	90	150	132
30 - 34	19,756	19,215	541	2.7	200	94	196	184
35 - 39	18,015	17,335	680	3.8	307	136	231	213
40 - 44	16,223	14,997	1,226	7.6	783	190	363	316
45 - 49	14,975	13,046	1,929	12.9	1,357	271	575	488
50 - 54	13,370	11,081	2,289	17.1	1,670	376	796	624
55 - 59	10,665	8,291	2,374	22.3	1,736	456	899	643
60 - 64	7,779	5,644	2,135	27.4	1,600	563	906	657
65 - 69	5,298	3,444	1,854	35.0	1,404	583	835	664
70 - 74	3,546	2,052	1,494	42.1	1,107	634	800	608
75 - 79	3,026	1,514	1,512	50.0	1,129	763	875	701
80 - 84	1,984	879	1,105	55.7	858	637	712	594
85 - 89	867	346	521	60.1	384	311	393	286
90 +	378	174	204	54.0	147	129	155	108

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	111,765	102,988	8,777	7.9	5,691	2,204	3,564	3,003
0 - 4	9,431	9,294	137	1.5	19	24	109	86
5 - 9	10,047	9,897	150	1.5	26	26	58	90
10 - 14	10,813	10,621	192	1.8	40	30	61	118
15 - 19	9,754	9,602	152	1.6	40	30	42	72
20 - 24	8,858	8,703	155	1.7	50	35	55	68
25 - 29	9,629	9,414	215	2.2	71	35	82	68
30 - 34	9,315	9,053	262	2.8	89	39	99	95
35 - 39	8,374	8,050	324	3.9	136	64	116	100
40 - 44	7,653	7,086	567	7.4	340	74	172	158
45 - 49	7,109	6,207	902	12.7	617	111	256	231
50 - 54	6,283	5,217	1,066	17.0	802	136	344	270
55 - 59	4,925	3,809	1,116	22.7	834	207	397	278
60 - 64	3,521	2,574	947	26.9	699	242	381	282
65 - 69	2,279	1,492	787	34.5	588	233	341	263
70 - 74	1,468	872	596	40.6	448	240	315	238
75 - 79	1,172	574	598	51.0	437	308	353	277
80 - 84	721	328	393	54.5	298	235	238	203
85 - 89	293	131	162	55.3	117	98	111	81
90 +	120	64	56	46.7	40	37	34	25

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	123,457	112,402	11,055	9.0	7,506	3,332	4,945	4,042
0 - 4	9,068	8,899	169	1.9	30	30	127	100
5 - 9	9,965	9,842	123	1.2	26	25	47	68
10 - 14	10,673	10,497	176	1.6	39	33	44	113
15 - 19	9,769	9,631	138	1.4	53	34	36	55
20 - 24	10,406	10,254	152	1.5	57	36	44	57
25 - 29	10,927	10,718	209	1.9	64	55	68	64
30 - 34	10,441	10,162	279	2.7	111	55	97	89
35 - 39	9,641	9,285	356	3.7	171	72	115	113
40 - 44	8,570	7,911	659	7.7	443	116	191	158
45 - 49	7,866	6,839	1,027	13.1	740	160	319	257
50 - 54	7,087	5,864	1,223	17.3	868	240	452	354
55 - 59	5,740	4,482	1,258	21.9	902	249	502	365
60 - 64	4,258	3,070	1,188	27.9	901	321	525	375
65 - 69	3,019	1,952	1,067	35.3	816	350	494	401
70 - 74	2,078	1,180	898	43.2	659	394	485	370
75 - 79	1,854	940	914	49.3	692	455	522	424
80 - 84	1,263	551	712	56.4	560	402	474	391
85 - 89	574	215	359	62.5	267	213	282	205
90 +	258	110	148	57.4	107	92	121	83

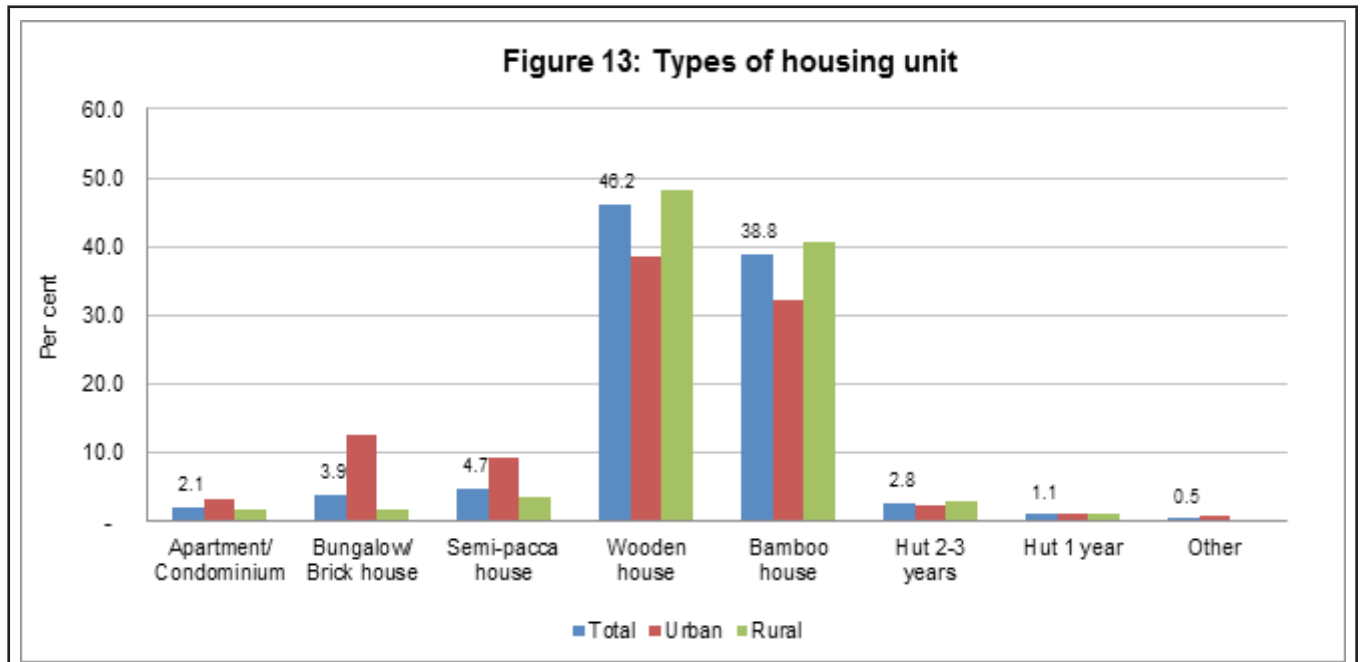
- Eight in every 100 persons in Aunglan Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural

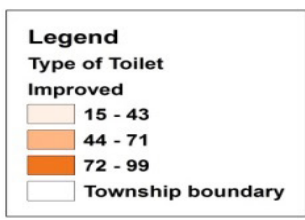
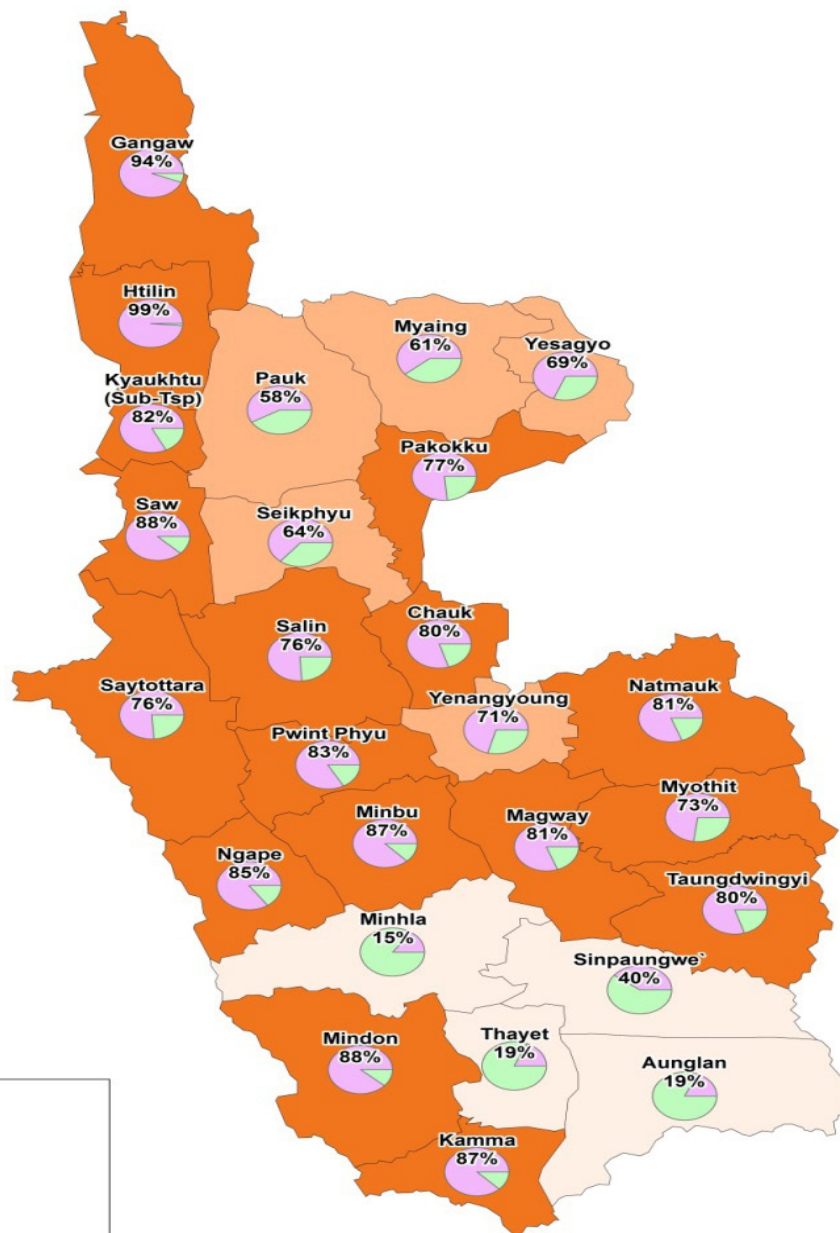
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	57,609	2.1	3.9	4.7	46.2	38.8	2.8	1.1	0.5
Urban	11,625	3.1	12.7	9.2	38.5	32.2	2.2	1.2	0.8
Rural	45,984	1.8	1.7	3.6	48.1	40.5	2.9	1.0	0.4



- The majority of the households in Aunglan Township are living in wooden houses (46.2%) followed by households in bamboo houses (38.8%).
- Some 38.5 per cent of urban households and 48.1 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Magway Region	: 68.4%
Thayet District	: 35.1%
Aunglan Township	: 18.5%

Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.8	2.6	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		17.7	30.1	14.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>18.5</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>14.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		59.0	59.8	58.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.8	1.2	2.0
Other		2.3	1.1	2.7
None		18.4	5.2	21.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	57,609	11,625	45,984

- Some 18.5 per cent of the households in Aunglan Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (17.7%)).
- Compared to other townships in Magway Region, Aunglan has the second lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Magway Region is 68.4 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 18.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Magway Region, it is 17.5 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Aunglan Township, 21.7 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

Figure 15: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water

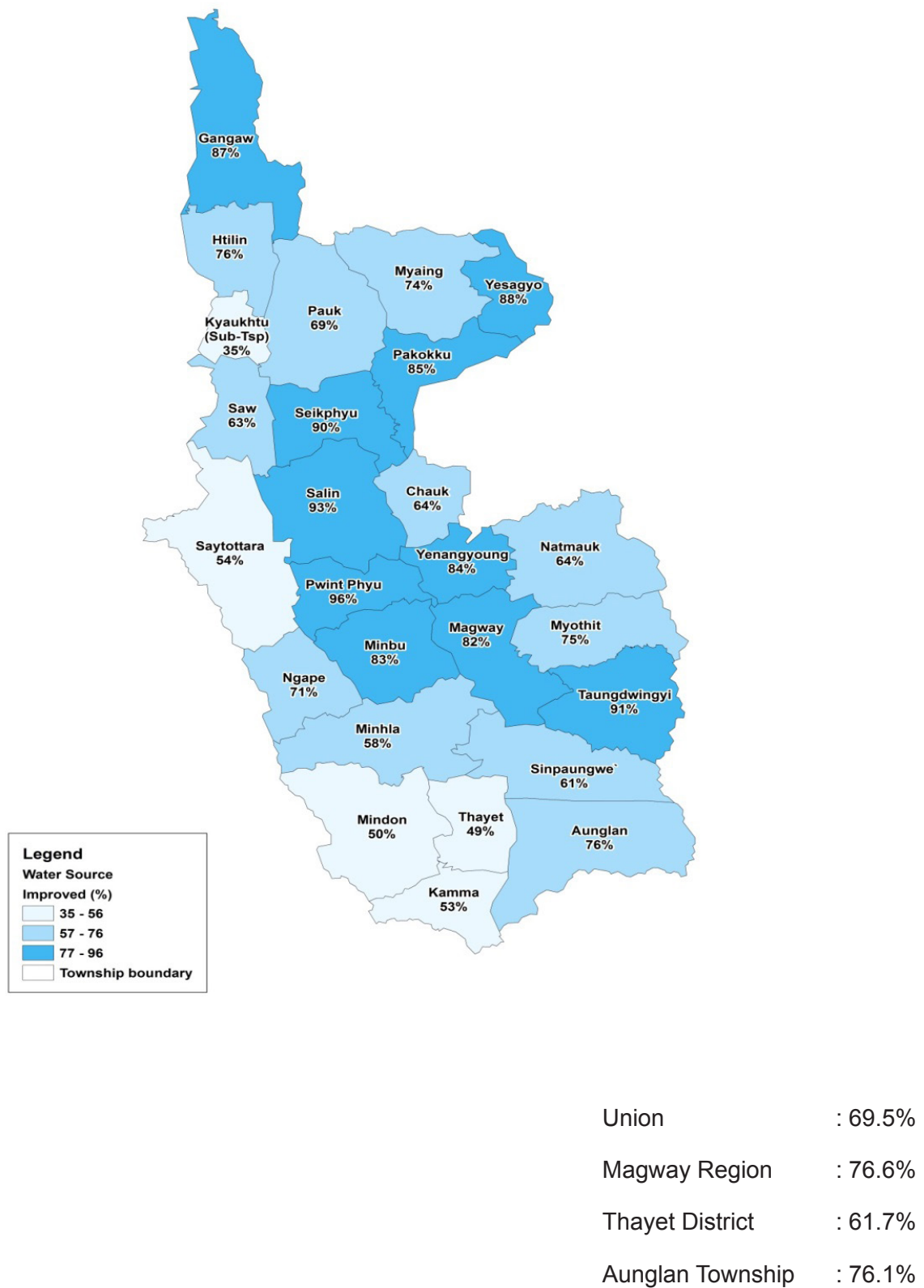


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		3.2	8.0	2.0
Tube well, borehole		55.3	47.8	57.2
Protected well/ Spring		14.8	1.5	18.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier		2.8	10.6	0.9
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>76.1</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>78.2</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		3.6	0.1	4.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake		1.3	0.1	1.7
River/stream/ canal		16.7	30.0	13.3
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.3	0.1	0.3
Other		2.0	1.8	2.0
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>23.9</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>21.8</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	57,609	11,625	45,984

- In Aunglan Township, 76.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Magway Region, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (57-76) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 55.3 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 16.7 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Some 23.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 21.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Magway Region	: 22.7%
Thayet District	: 18.7%
Aunglan Township	: 28.1%

Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		28.1	88.6	12.8
Kerosene		0.4	0.1	0.4
Candle		27.6	6.6	32.9
Battery		29.7	2.5	36.6
Generator (private)		2.2	*	2.7
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		8.0	0.1	10.0
Other		4.0	2.1	4.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	57,609	11,625	45,984

- In Aunglan Township, 28.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Magway Region, this proportion belongs to (22-39) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Magway Region is 22.7 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 29.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 36.6 per cent of the households use battery for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

Figure 17: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel

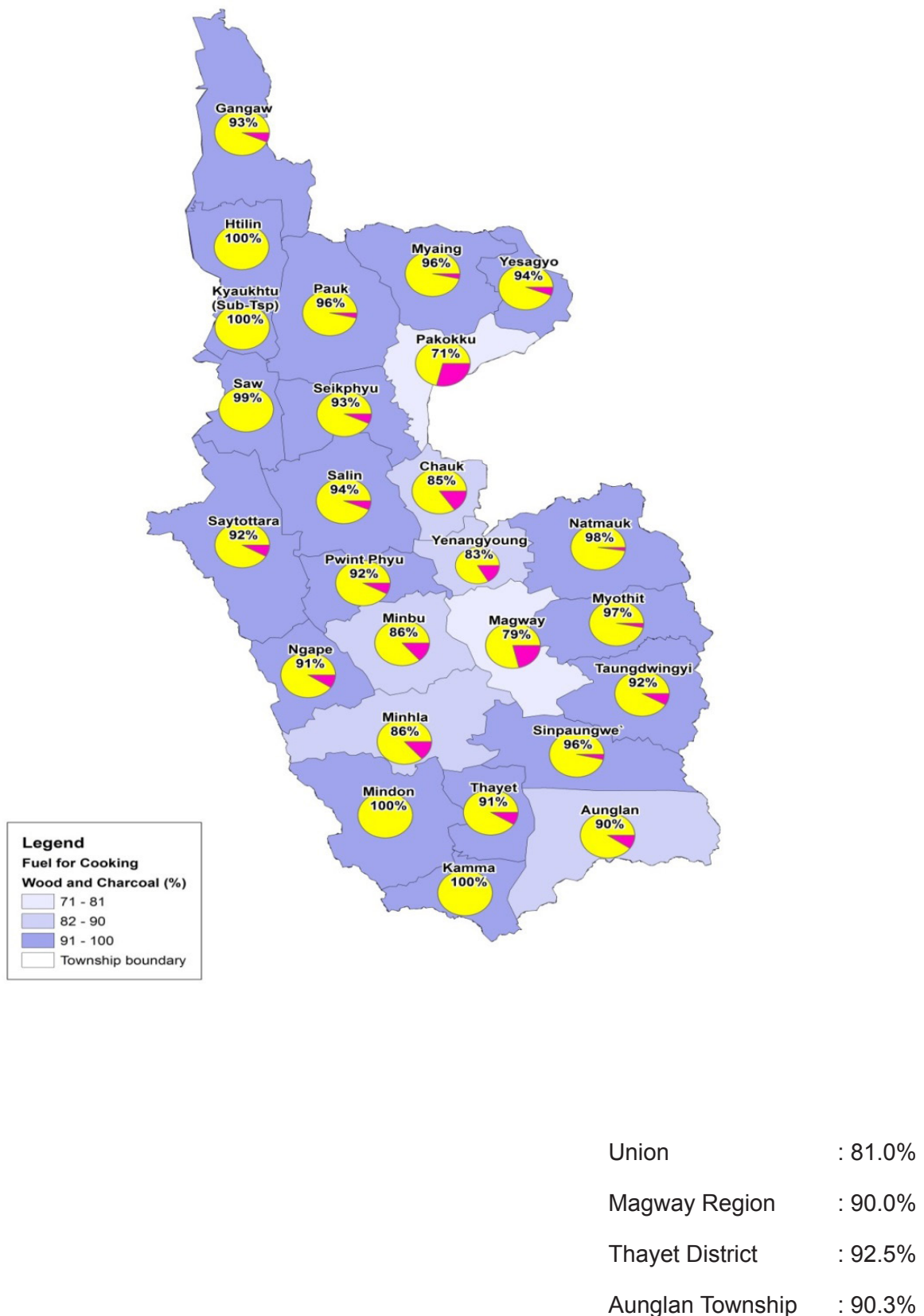


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.8	28.9	3.7
LPG		*	0.2	*
Kerosene		*	*	*
BioGas		0.1	0.1	*
Firewood		80.9	30.8	93.5
Charcoal		9.4	38.5	2.0
Coal		0.3	1.0	0.1
Other		0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	57,609	11,625	45,984

- In Aungran Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 80.9 per cent using firewood and 9.4 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 8.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 93.5 per cent using firewood and 2.0 per cent using charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

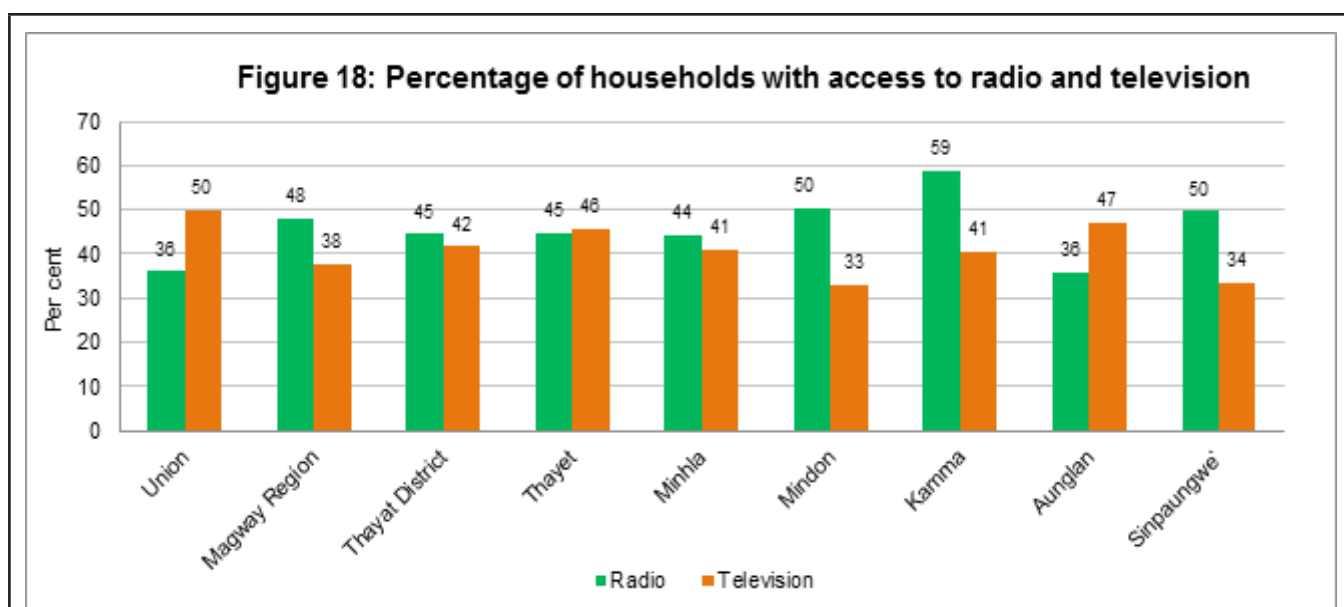
Communication and related amenities

Table 17: Conventional households by availability of communication and related amenities by urban/rural

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	57,609	35.7	47.1	2.4	25.7	1.1	5.2	32.2	0.1
Urban	11,625	16.3	74.3	8.8	49.1	3.9	9.6	19.5	0.5
Rural	45,984	40.6	40.3	0.8	19.8	0.4	4.0	35.5	*

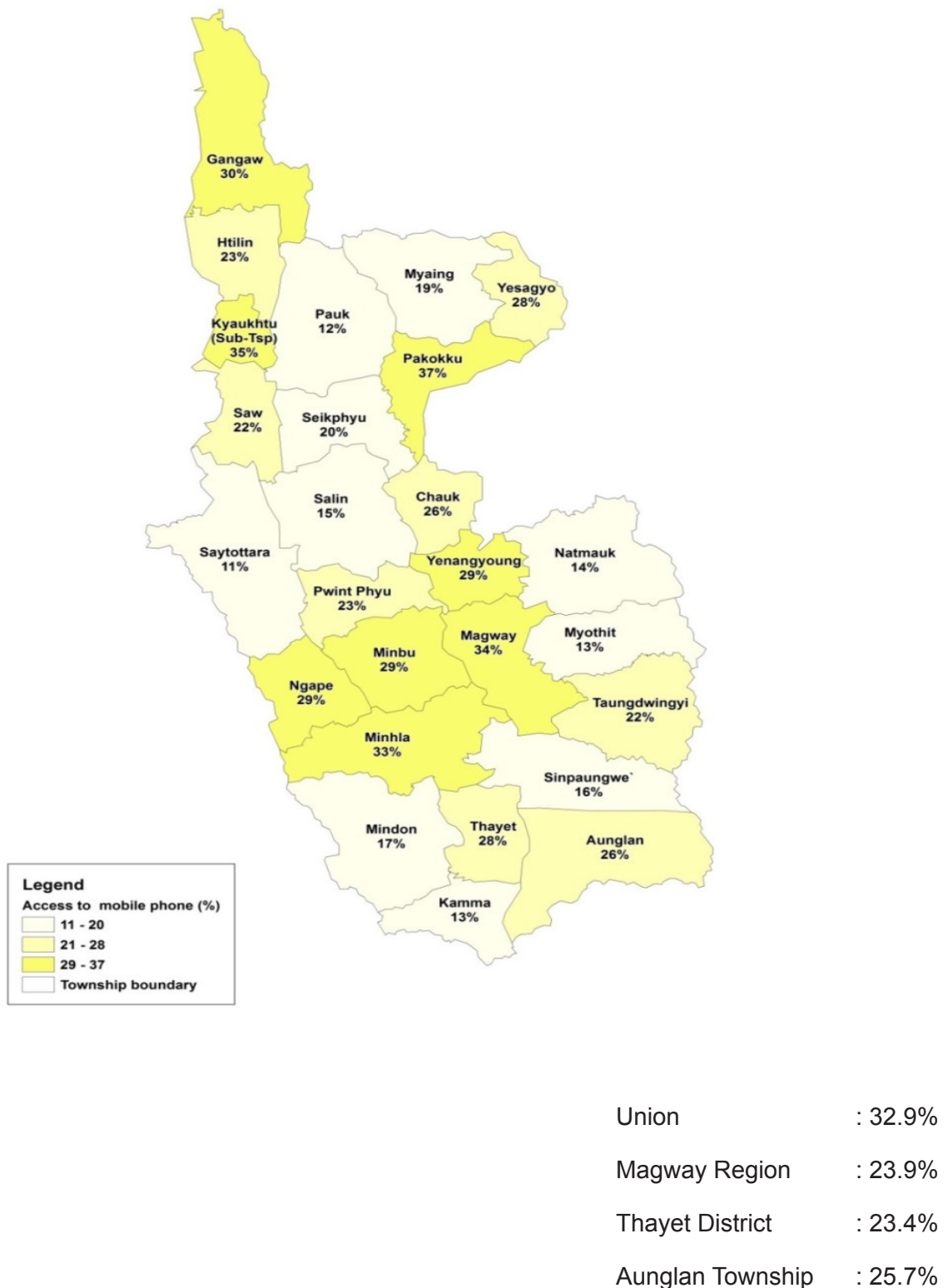
- Some 47.1 per cent of the households in Aunglan Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 74.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 40.6 per cent reported having a radio and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Aunglan Township, about one in three households (35.7%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 25.7 per cent of the households in Aunglan Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Magway Region, it belongs to (21-28) per cent group.

Transportation items

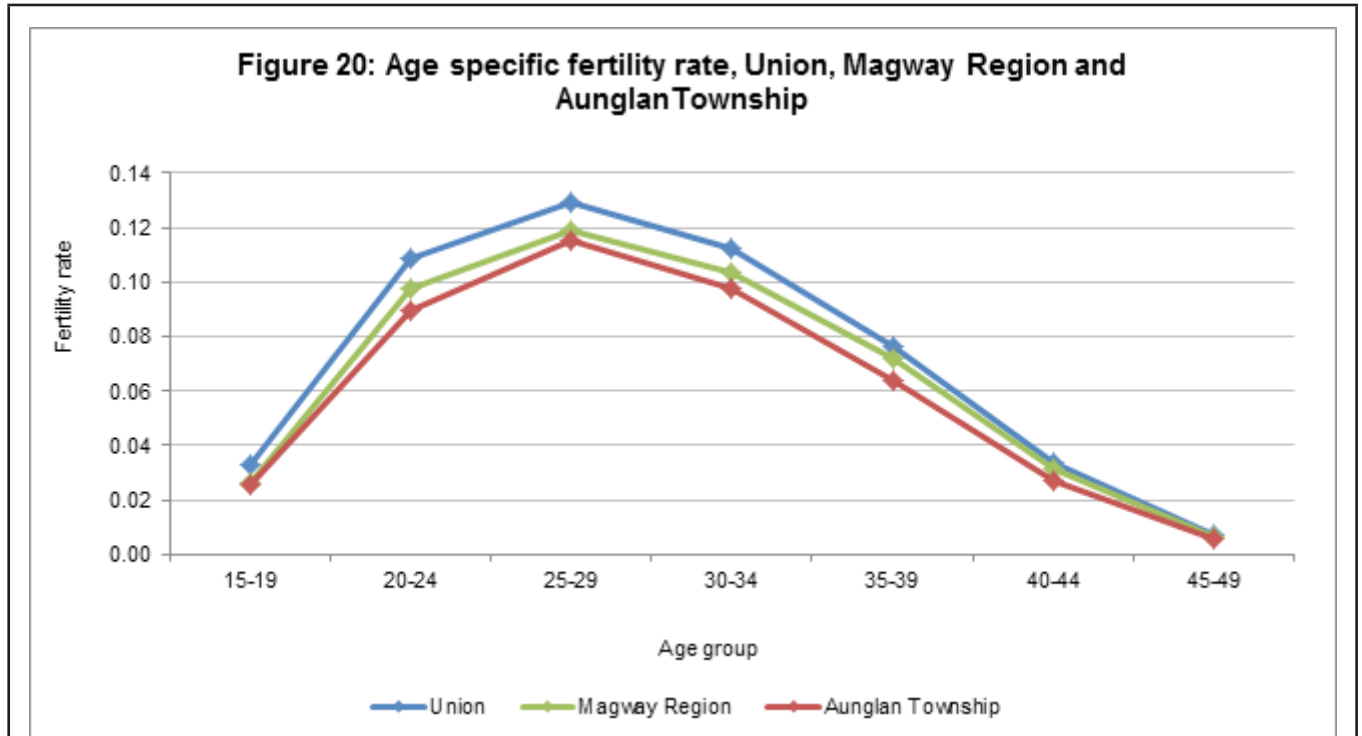
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Magway Region	919,777	12,624	356,960	282,648	7,989	12,307	4,196	380,264
Urban	131,251	5,925	72,163	62,913	1,499	660	349	4,968
Rural	788,526	6,699	284,797	219,735	6,490	11,647	3,847	375,296
Thayet District	179,839	2,232	60,142	38,048	1,044	1,164	996	87,972
Urban	23,014	904	10,975	12,274	279	290	103	1,286
Rural	156,825	1,328	49,167	25,774	765	874	893	86,686
Aunglan Township	57,609	786	16,947	14,772	458	287	253	25,273
Urban	11,625	437	5,184	6,399	180	68	25	454
Rural	45,984	349	11,763	8,373	278	219	228	24,819

- In Aunglan Township, 43.9 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 29.4 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban areas mainly use bicycle as a means of transport while it was cart (bullock) in rural areas.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.1 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

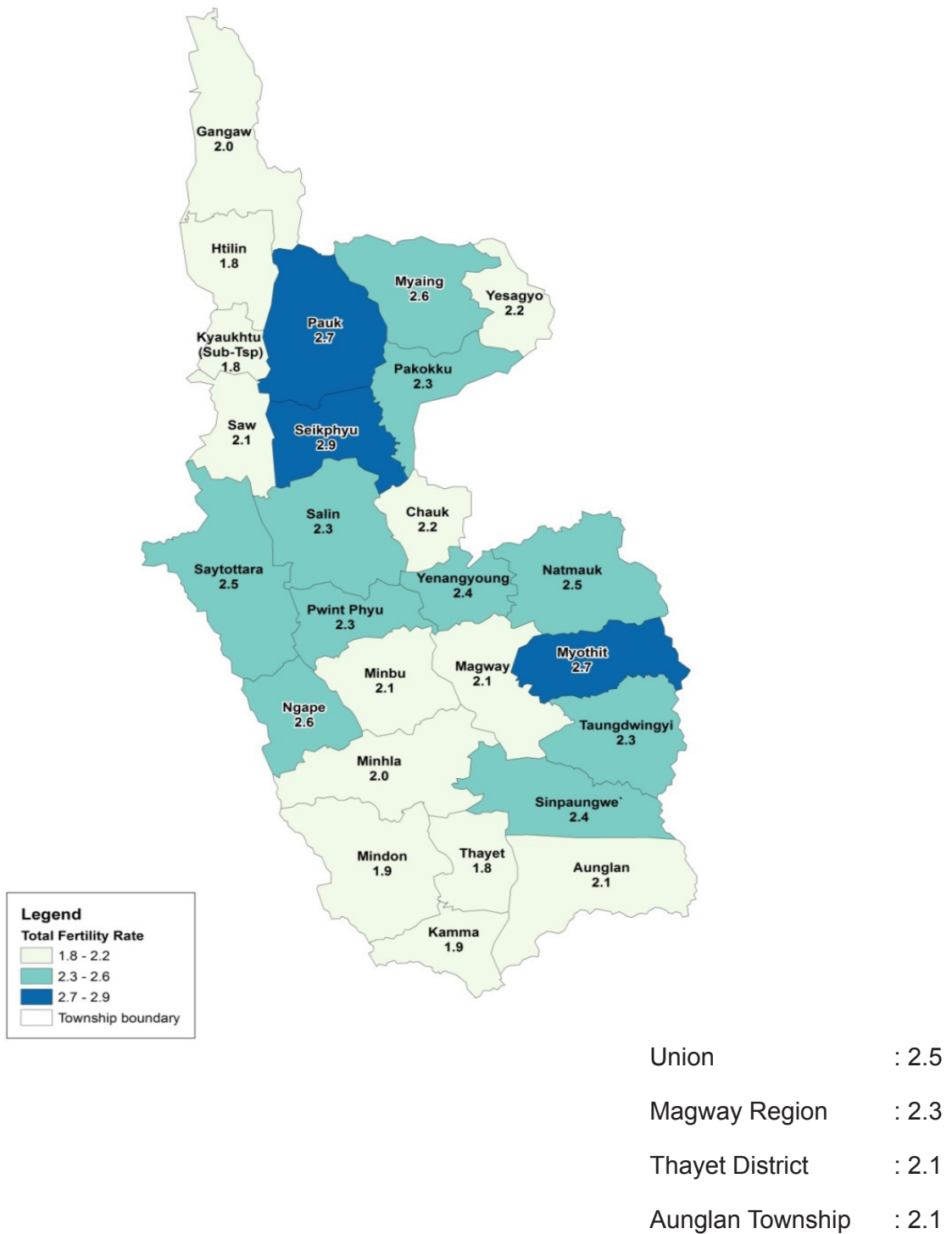
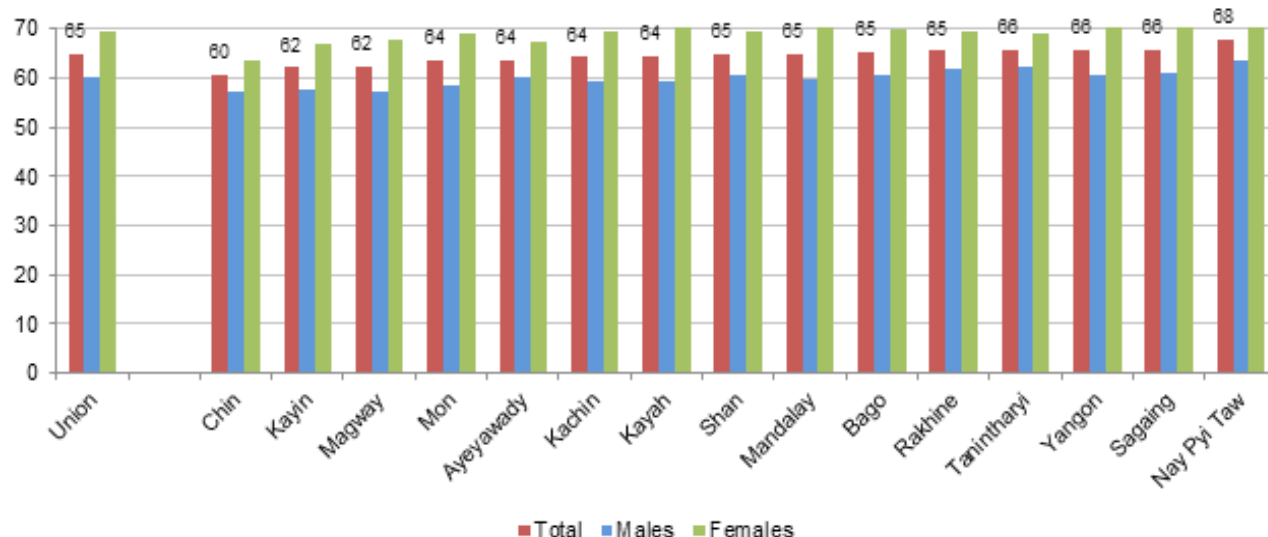


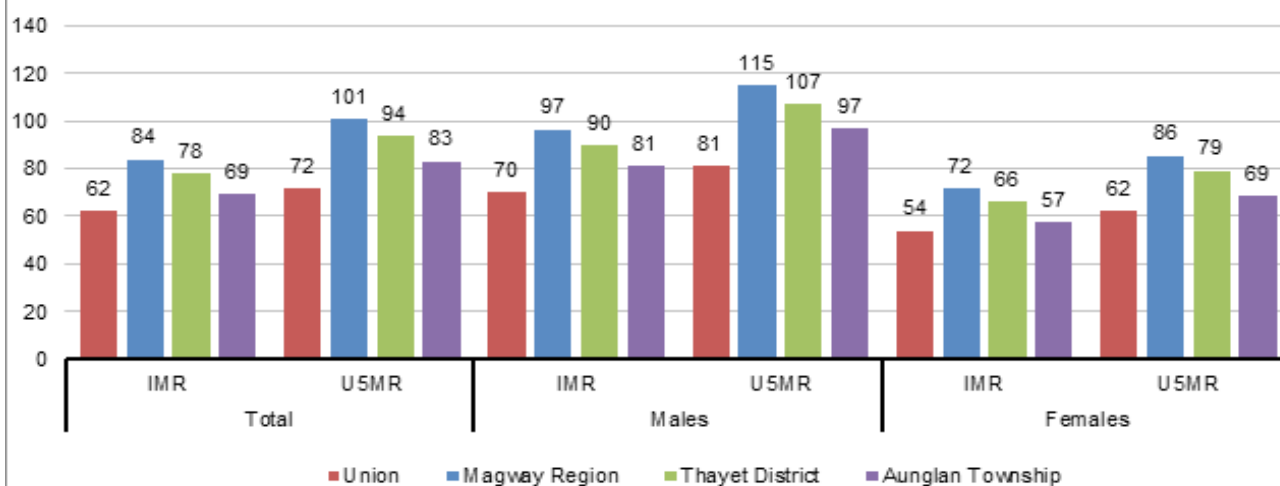
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Magway Region is 62.3 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 67.5 years is higher than that of the males at 57.1 years.

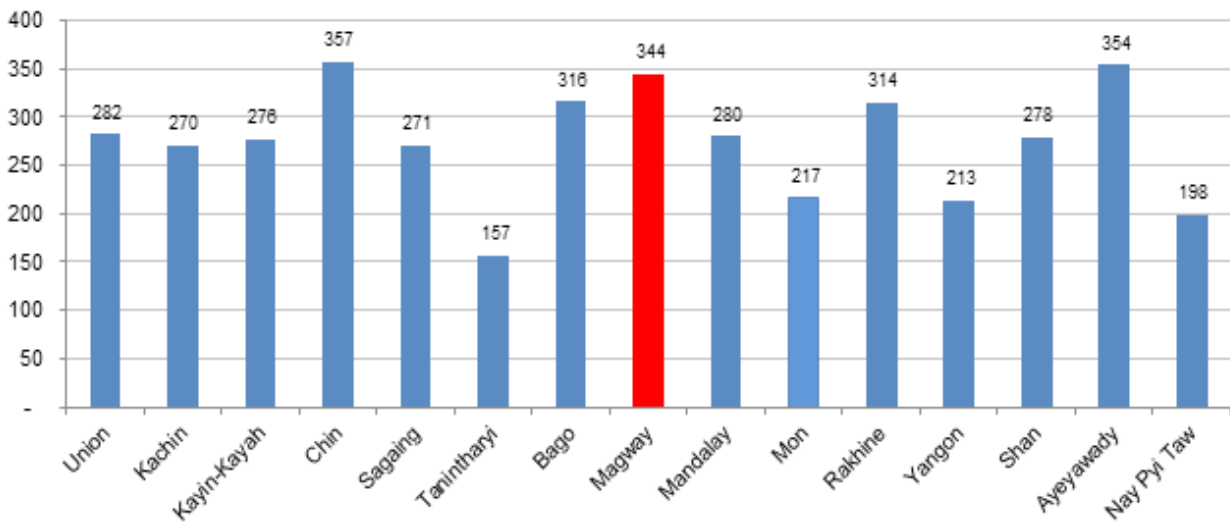
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thayet District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Thayet District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 94 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Aunglan Township are lower than those in Magway Region and Thayet District. The Infant mortality in Aunglan is 69 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 83 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)



- In Magway Region, there are 344 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Magway Region is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

Population: The population in this report corresponds to the de-facto population of Myanmar on Census Night (see below).

Census Night: The night between the 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

Mean Household Size: The average number of persons per household (people living in households divided by number of conventional households).

Sex ratio: The number of males for every 100 females in a population.

Dependency ratio: The total dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 years and older than 64) to the population of working-age (age 15-64). Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Three different measures can be calculated: total dependency ratio, child dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio.

Child Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people younger than 15 years to the working age population (15-64).

Old Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people older than 64 years to the working age population (15-64).

Ageing Index: The number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 people under the age of 15 years.

Median Age: The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Education: Education is the process by which people learn through instruction and teaching. The 2014 MPHC placed an emphasis on literacy skills, school attendance and educational attainment. The other categorisations used under education were:

(a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

(b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were: (a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most

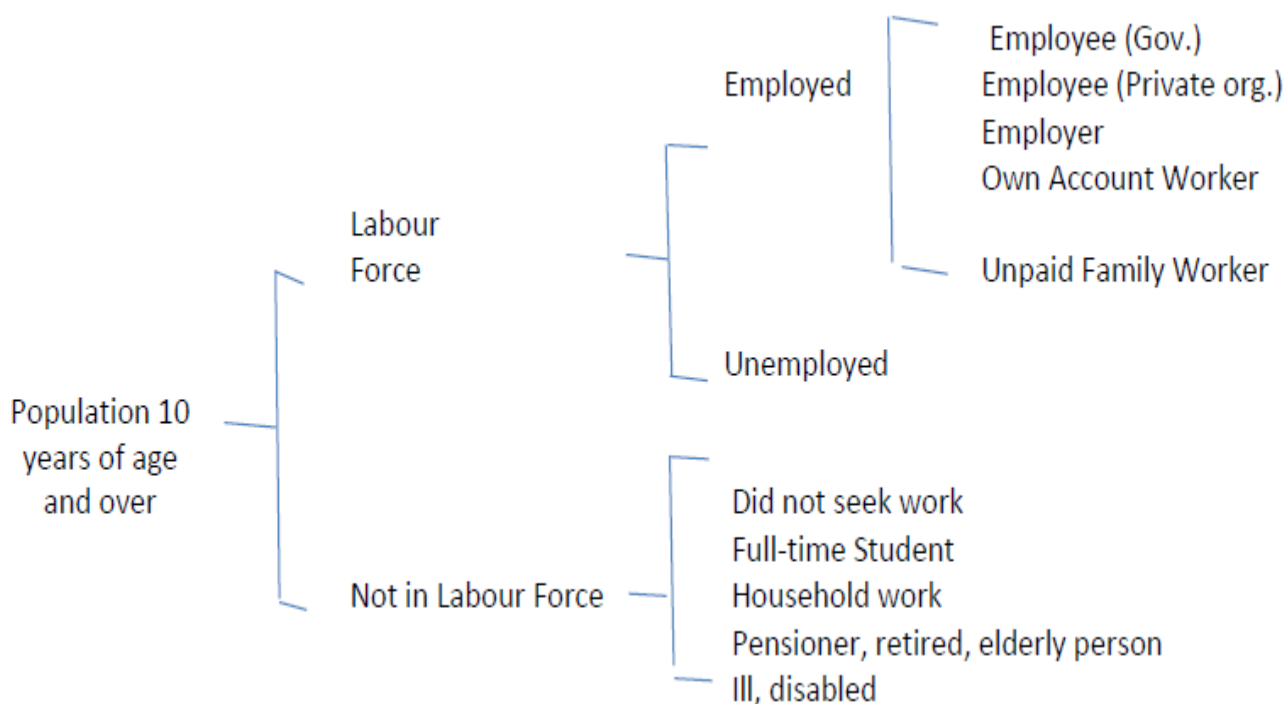
advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

Disability: Disability is a situation where a person is at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in performing routine activities (including activities of daily living) or participating in roles (such as work) if no supportive measures are offered. The difficulties covered in the 2014 census included:

- (a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);
- (b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);
- (c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);
- (d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

Identity card: An identity card is a document used to verify aspects of a person's personal identity. There are several types of identity cards issued by the Government of Myanmar, and national passports in the case of foreigners.

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:



Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering “employed” and “unemployed” persons in the population.

Employed: “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons

working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

Unemployed: “Unemployed” persons refer to those who had no work but were able to work and actually seeking a job during the reference period, or at the time of the census enumeration.

Not in labour force: This category comprised persons who had no work and did not make any positive efforts to find a job during the 6 months before the census date or were unable to work. This included full time students, household work, elderly people, etc.

Employment Status: All employed persons were classified according to the economic activity status in the place where they worked during the last 12 months or if they worked in more than one place, where they worked most of the time. There were five employment categories:

- (a) **Employee (Government):** those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.
- (b) **Employee (Private organisation):** those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.
- (c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.
- (d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees.**
- (e) **Unpaid family worker:** persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

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

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}} \times 100$$

Employment to population ratio: A statistical ratio that measures the proportion of the country's

working-age population (ages 15 to 64) that is employed. The International Labour Organization (ILO) states that a person is considered employed if they have worked at least 1 hour in “gainful” employment in the most recent week.

$$\text{Employment to population ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work an employed person did in the establishment during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. Put differently, occupation is the kind of work done during the last 12 months by the person employed, regardless of the industry of the establishment. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, field data collectors were instructed to collect a detailed description of the work being done such as accounts clerk, data entry operator (clerk), legal secretary, domestic worker, fisherman, human resource manager, etc. If an employed person was engaged in two or more jobs, the kind of work was decided by the work in which he/she was mainly engaged in, that is in terms of time. The occupational classification is based on the ISCO 2008.

Industry: Industry refers to the main activity of the establishment where an employed person usually worked during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, industry was explained to the enumerators as the type of economic activity carried out at the person’s place of work. It is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the enterprise in which the person works and not necessarily the specific duties or functions of the person’s job. For example, a clerical officer working in stores within a factory that makes television sets. The industry should be recorded as manufacture of electrical goods. If an employed person worked in two or more establishments, “industry” was decided by the establishment where he/she worked most. The industrial classification is based on the ISIC Revision 4.

Live Birth: A live birth is one where the infant shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth: crying or similar sounds, movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body and/or any other tangible signs of life. The census was concerned only with children born alive. Also collected was information on the last live birth of ever married female respondents.

Total fertility rate (TFR): The average number of children that a woman would give birth to if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to the current schedule of age-specific fertility rates.

$$\text{Total fertility rate (TFR)} = 5 \sum \text{Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)}$$

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR): The age-specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women in that age group. Unless otherwise specified, the reference period for the age-specific fertility rates is the calendar year.

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

<http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census>

