

# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

## The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

### SAGAING REGION, MONYWA DISTRICT

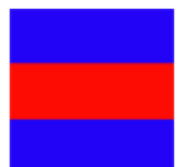
#### Butalin Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





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Sagaing Region, Monywa District

## **Butalin Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

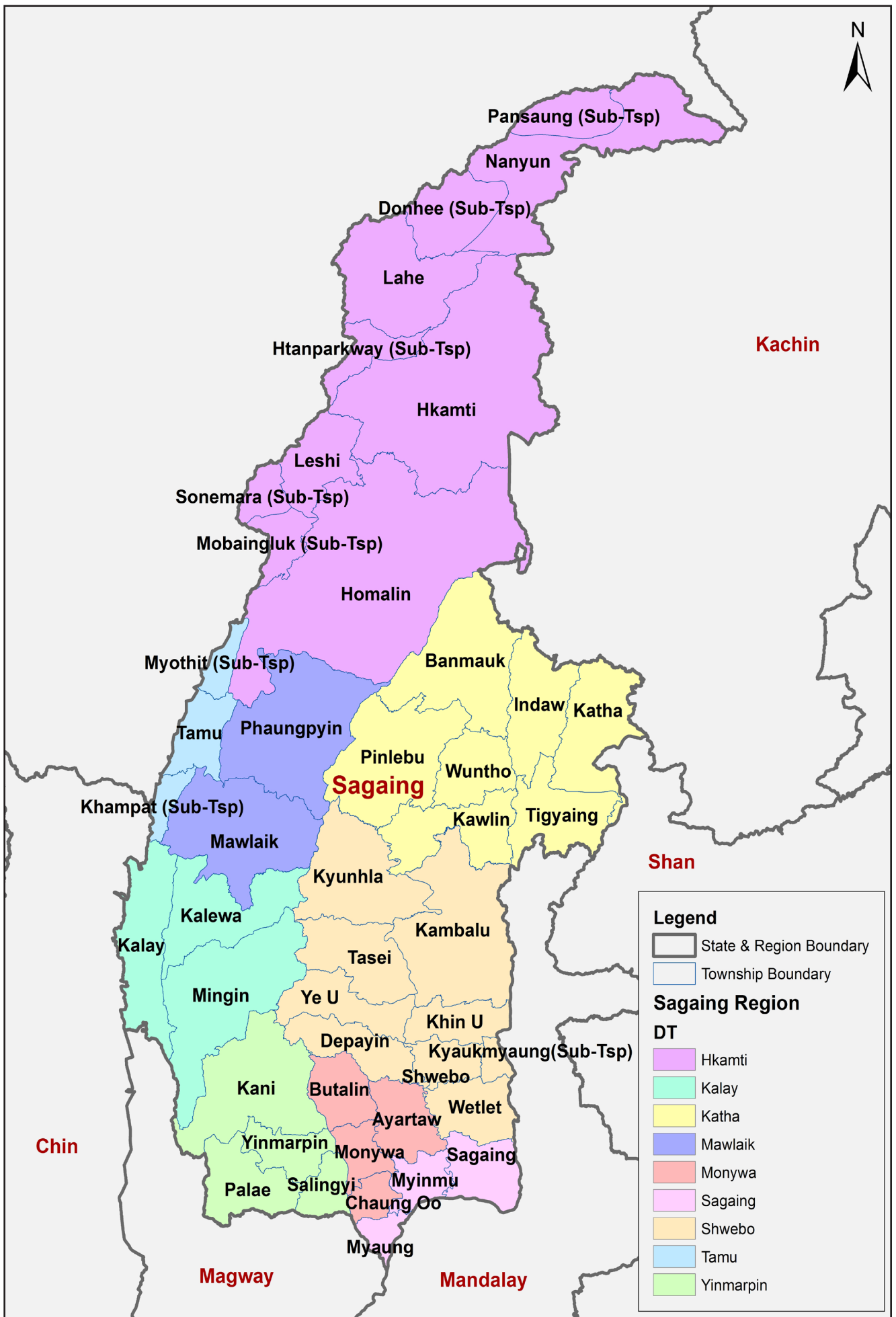
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships





## Butalin Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>123,539 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>55,106 (44.6%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>68,433 (55.4%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1,073.4 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>115.1 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>30.6 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>54</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>28,616</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.2 persons<sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>56.1</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>42.9</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>13.2</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>30.9</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>81</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>94.5%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>97.9%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>92.1%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>5,134</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>1.3</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	80,887	79.4	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	80	0.1	
National Registration	1,163	1.1	
Religious	671	0.7	
Temporary Registration	26	< 0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	19,068	18.7	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64 )</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	74.1%	87.4%	64.1%
Unemployment rate	3.0%	2.8%	3.3%
Employment to population ratio	71.9%	85.0%	62.0%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	27,891	97.5	
Renter	227	0.8	
Provided free (individually)	325	1.1	
Government quarters	105	0.4	
Private company quarters	*	< 0.1	
Other	61	0.2	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	3.8 %		26.2 %
Bamboo	61.8%	1.4%	10.5%
Earth	0.1%	66.7%	
Wood	10.2%	15.5%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		50.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	19.5 %	15.7 %	0.3%
Other	4.3%	0.7%	12.2%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	903	3.2	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	26,928	94.1	
Charcoal	531	1.9	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	229	0.8	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	4,907	17.1
Kerosene	38	0.1
Candle	2,973	10.4
Battery	8,724	30.5
Generator (private)	4,576	16.0
Water mill (private)	26	0.1
Solar system/energy	2,525	8.8
Other	4,847	16.9
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,476	5.2
Tube well, borehole	13,637	47.6
Protected well/spring	9,674	33.8
Bottled/purifier water	62	0.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>24,849</i>	<i>86.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	616	2.2
Pool/pond/lake	2,186	7.7
River/stream/canal	929	3.2
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Other	31	0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,767</i>	<i>13.2</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,905	6.7
Tube well, borehole	11,627	40.6
Protected well/spring	7,320	25.6
Unprotected well/spring	319	1.1
Pool/pond/lake	6,527	22.8
River/stream/canal	871	3.0
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	45	0.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	294	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	19,236	67.2
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>19,530</i>	<i>68.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	374	1.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	56	0.2
Other	31	0.1
None	8,625	30.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	15,134	52.9
Television	7,778	27.2
Landline phone	928	3.2
Mobile phone	4,073	14.2
Computer	224	0.8
Internet at home	570	2.0
Households with none of the items	10,178	35.6
Households with all of the items	39	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	239	0.8
Motorcycle/Moped	14,541	50.8
Bicycle	14,540	50.8
4-Wheel tractor	238	0.8
Canoe/Boat	116	0.4
Motor boat	151	0.5
Cart (bullock)	14,342	50.1

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Butalin Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 Butalin Township in Sagaing 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 Butalin Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	123,539*		
Males	55,106		
Females	68,433		
Sex ratio	81 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	4.2%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	1,073.4**		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	115.1 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	54		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	119,492	4,778	114,714
Number of conventional households	28,616	1,193	27,423
Mean household size	4.2 persons***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Butalin Township, there are more females than males with 81 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (4.2%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Butalin Township is 115 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.2 persons living in each household in Butalin Township. This is slightly less than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

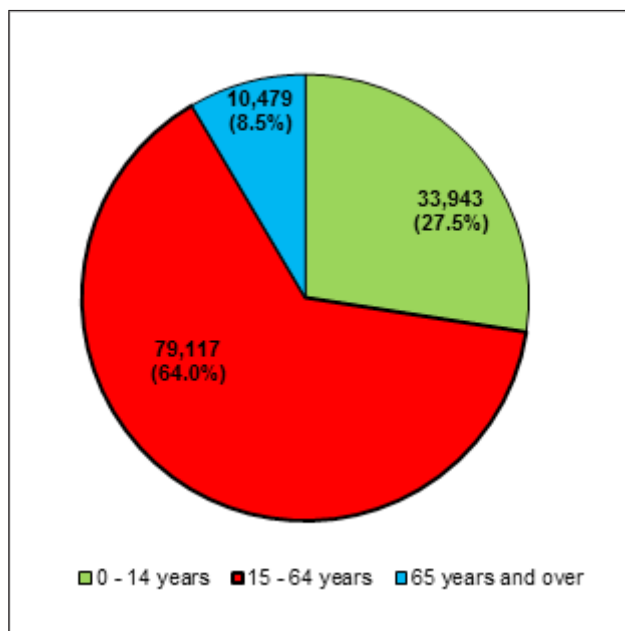
**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;  
Butalin Township (Monywa District, Sagaing Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28,616</b>	<b>123,539</b>	<b>55,106</b>	<b>68,433</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>2,811</b>
1	Mya Wa Di(W)	437	1,996	919	1,077
2	Ma Har Ban Du La(W)	415	1,769	842	927
3	Khon Min Gyi(W)	341	1,445	638	807
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>27,423</b>	<b>118,329</b>	<b>52,707</b>	<b>65,622</b>
1	Kyee Pin Chaung(VT)	222	932	416	516
2	Son Kone(VT)	408	1,743	746	997
3	Kan Thit(VT)	295	1,217	509	708
4	Aung Chan Thar(VT)	562	2,784	1,259	1,525
5	Hta Naung Kone(VT)	381	1,804	784	1,020
6	Myo Paw(VT)	341	1,457	623	834
7	Taw Way(VT)	337	1,294	555	739
8	Ma Gyi Oke(VT)	234	994	446	548
9	Ma Gway Pyin(VT)	142	594	272	322
10	Kone Thar(VT)	581	2,459	1,128	1,331
11	Nay Pu Kone(VT)	373	1,727	776	951
12	Hlwe Te(VT)	459	2,020	881	1,139
13	Myo Thit Chaung(VT)	447	1,906	902	1,004
14	Thar Hpan(VT)	962	3,979	1,752	2,227
15	Tha Pyay Pin(VT)	554	2,354	1,057	1,297
16	Si Par(VT)	795	3,667	1,671	1,996
17	Maung Htaung(VT)	1,285	5,078	2,225	2,853
18	Wet Lu Aing(VT)	518	2,017	878	1,139
19	Ywar Thit Shwe Let(VT)	460	2,185	1,006	1,179
20	Taung Kone(VT)	267	1,052	453	599
21	Nyaung Kan(VT)	1,246	5,110	2,250	2,860
22	Se Wa(VT)	291	1,227	537	690
23	Gway Pin Kyin(VT)	589	2,514	1,072	1,442

**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	Khoe Chaung(VT)	409	1,859	869	990
25	Tha Khut Ta Nei(VT)	547	2,120	921	1,199
26	Ku Taw(VT)	689	2,649	1,160	1,489
27	Kyaung(VT)	237	892	402	490
28	Nga Yae Win(VT)	204	751	293	458
29	Ka Toe(VT)	422	1,533	641	892
30	Mauk Tet(VT)	1,049	4,713	2,187	2,526
31	Chin Twin(VT)	436	1,832	846	986
32	Wet Poke(VT)	421	2,131	933	1,198
33	Sin Yan(VT)	126	625	248	377
34	Nga Pu Yin(VT)	1,025	4,392	1,974	2,418
35	Ye Htwet(VT)	444	1,830	848	982
36	Se Gyi(VT)	412	1,582	667	915
37	Kun Ohn(VT)	498	2,326	1,067	1,259
38	Oke Hpo(VT)	1,048	4,879	2,212	2,667
39	Kyoet Kone(VT)	559	2,553	1,111	1,442
40	Kin San(VT)	465	2,045	925	1,120
41	Kan Swei(VT)	329	1,584	688	896
42	Kun Chan(VT)	439	1,872	863	1,009
43	Zee Taw(VT)	264	1,519	576	943
44	Htan Taw(VT)	405	1,928	903	1,025
45	Yon Hlay Kone(VT)	775	3,142	1,408	1,734
46	Yae Bu Ta Lin(VT)	400	1,661	746	915
47	Lay Myay(VT)	483	2,132	922	1,210
48	Wun Bo(VT)	425	1,962	954	1,008
49	Thee Pin Aing(VT)	638	2,904	1,255	1,649
50	Twin(VT)	251	958	448	510
51	Dan Taing(VT)	324	1,279	571	708
52	Myauk Taw(VT)	292	1,151	444	707
53	Ywar Thit(VT)	765	3,405	1,510	1,895
54	Hnaw Pin Gyi(VT)	893	4,006	1,917	2,089

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Butalin Township**

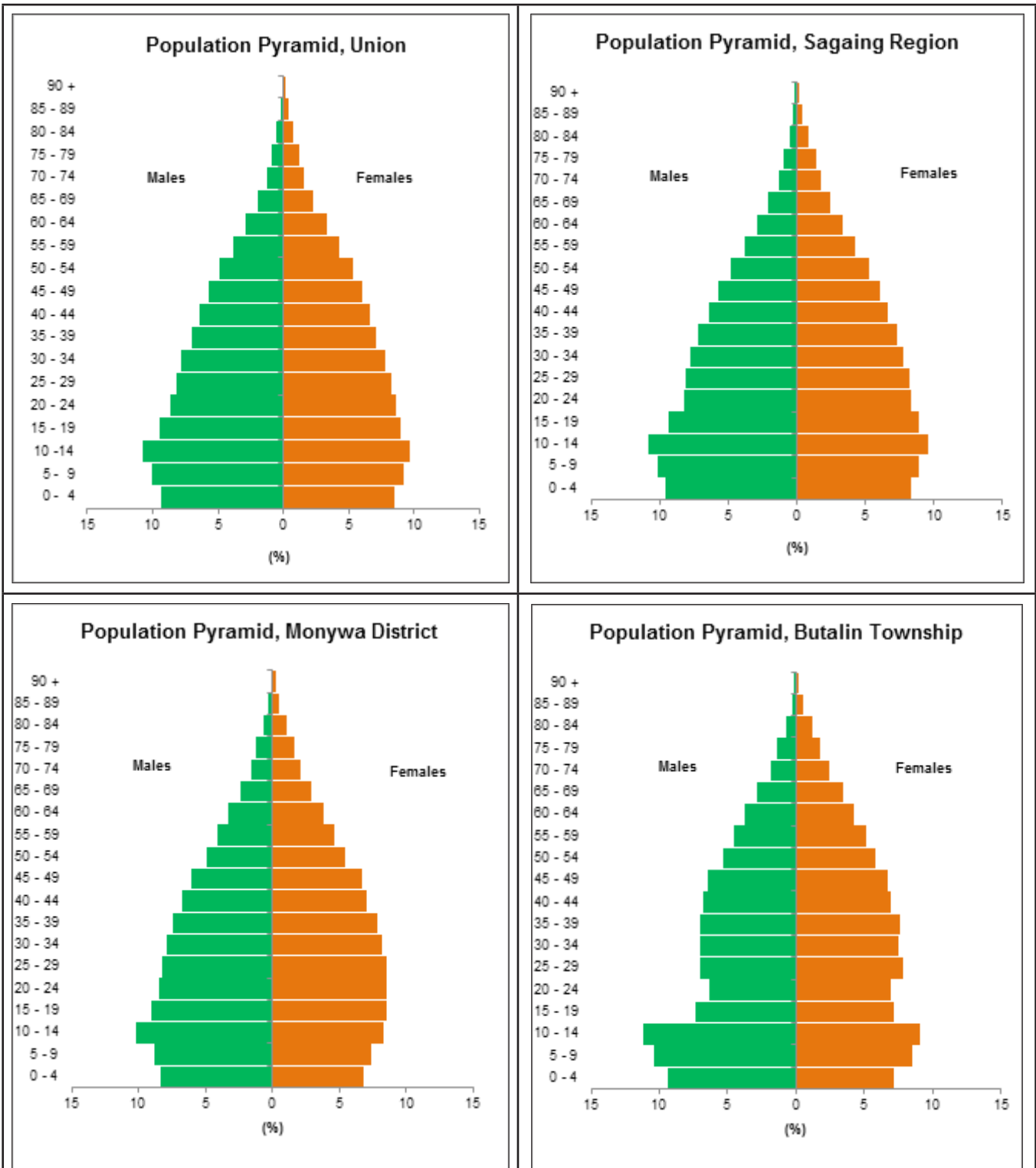


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Butalin Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,539</b>	<b>55,106</b>	<b>68,433</b>
0 - 4	10,081	5,181	4,900
5 - 9	11,537	5,732	5,805
10 - 14	12,325	6,144	6,181
15 - 19	8,957	4,070	4,887
20 - 24	8,294	3,528	4,766
25 - 29	9,226	3,899	5,327
30 - 34	9,013	3,900	5,113
35 - 39	9,063	3,843	5,220
40 - 44	8,476	3,741	4,735
45 - 49	8,141	3,574	4,567
50 - 54	6,930	2,946	3,984
55 - 59	6,012	2,522	3,490
60 - 64	5,005	2,084	2,921
65 - 69	3,943	1,574	2,369
70 - 74	2,659	995	1,664
75 - 79	1,993	767	1,226
80 - 84	1,206	402	804
85 - 89	473	142	331
90 +	205	62	143

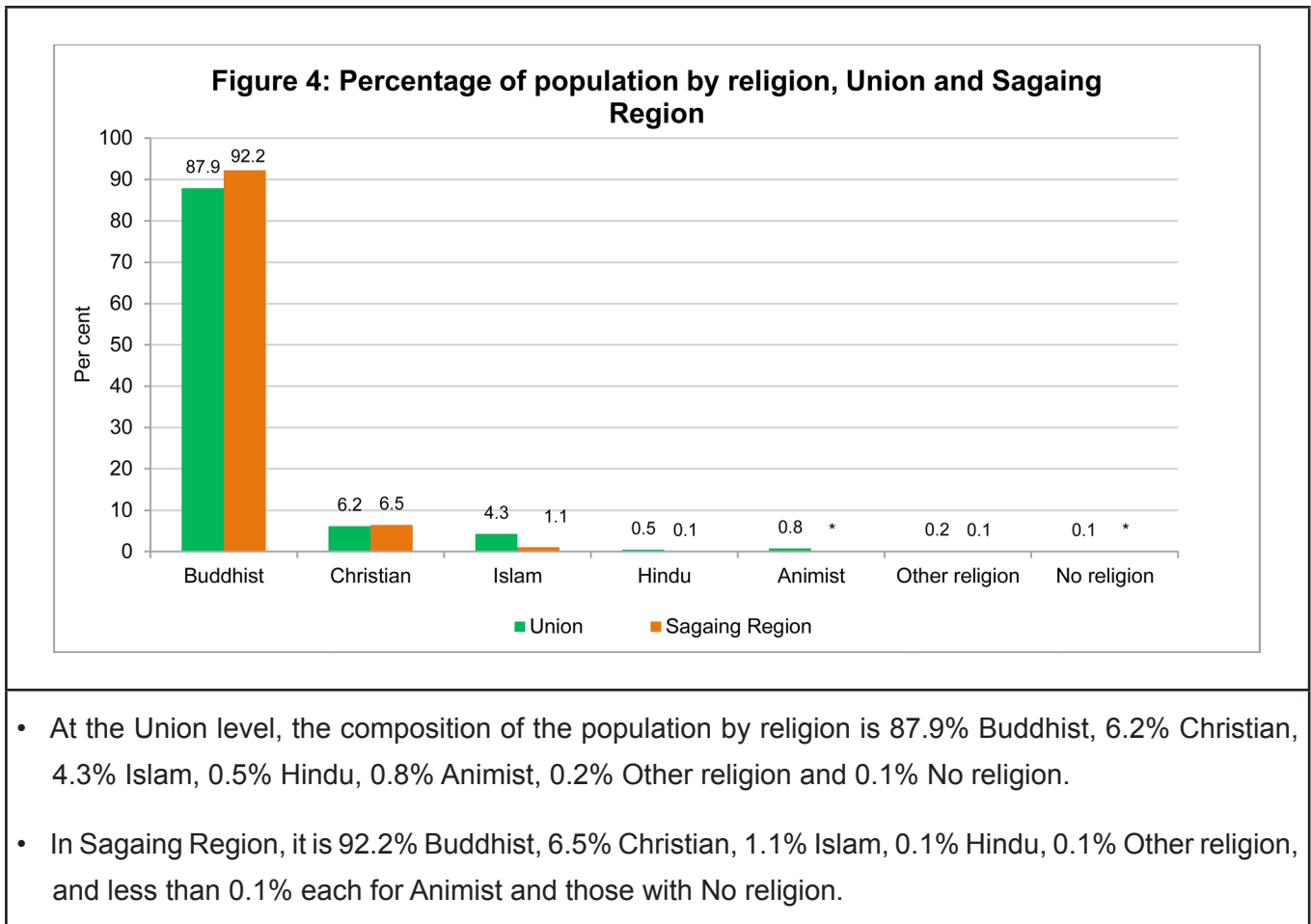
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Butalin Township is 64.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Monywa District and Butalin Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Butalin Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 to 20-24.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Butalin Township.
- Starting from age group 5-9, there are less males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



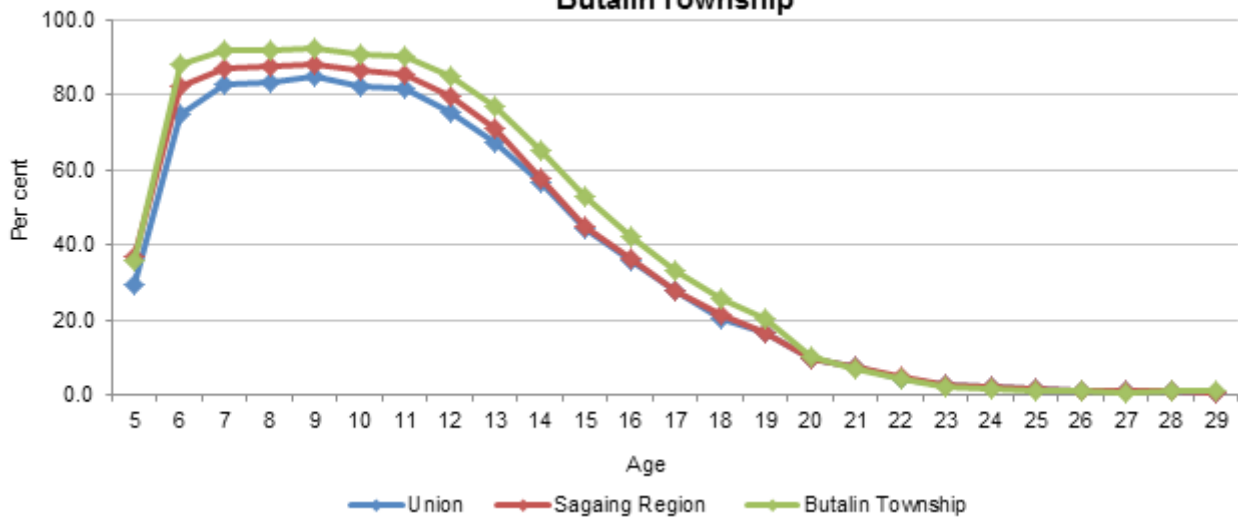
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

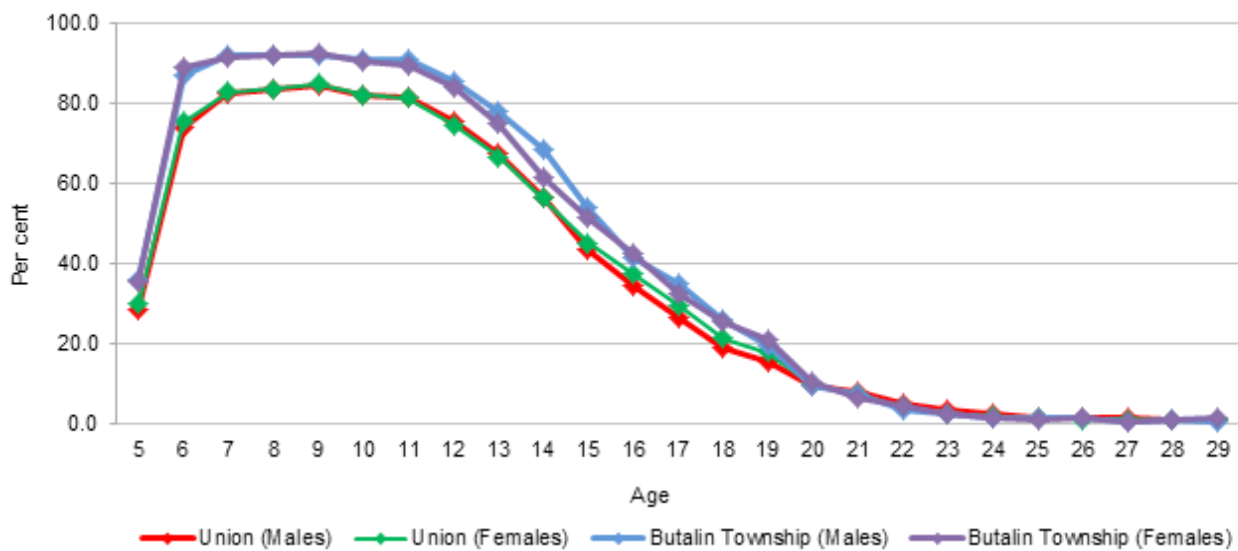
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,138	1,056	1,082	759	378	381
6	2,329	1,155	1,174	2,047	1,003	1,044
7	2,459	1,214	1,245	2,257	1,115	1,142
8	2,143	1,051	1,092	1,967	965	1,002
9	2,287	1,098	1,189	2,110	1,011	1,099
10	2,419	1,233	1,186	2,197	1,121	1,076
11	2,328	1,126	1,202	2,102	1,027	1,075
12	2,398	1,172	1,226	2,028	1,000	1,028
13	2,491	1,162	1,329	1,908	908	1,000
14	2,090	996	1,094	1,357	683	674
15	1,828	869	959	961	468	493
16	1,621	743	878	679	307	372
17	1,711	730	981	570	254	316
18	1,763	769	994	450	199	251
19	1,395	602	793	283	118	165
20	1,861	788	1,073	185	76	109
21	1,467	610	857	99	45	54
22	1,565	672	893	64	24	40
23	1,606	654	952	39	17	22
24	1,341	554	787	19	9	10
25	2,047	824	1,223	22	10	12
26	1,435	640	795	19	9	10
27	1,856	770	1,086	8	2	6
28	1,931	809	1,122	17	8	9
29	1,605	648	957	18	3	15

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Butalin Township**



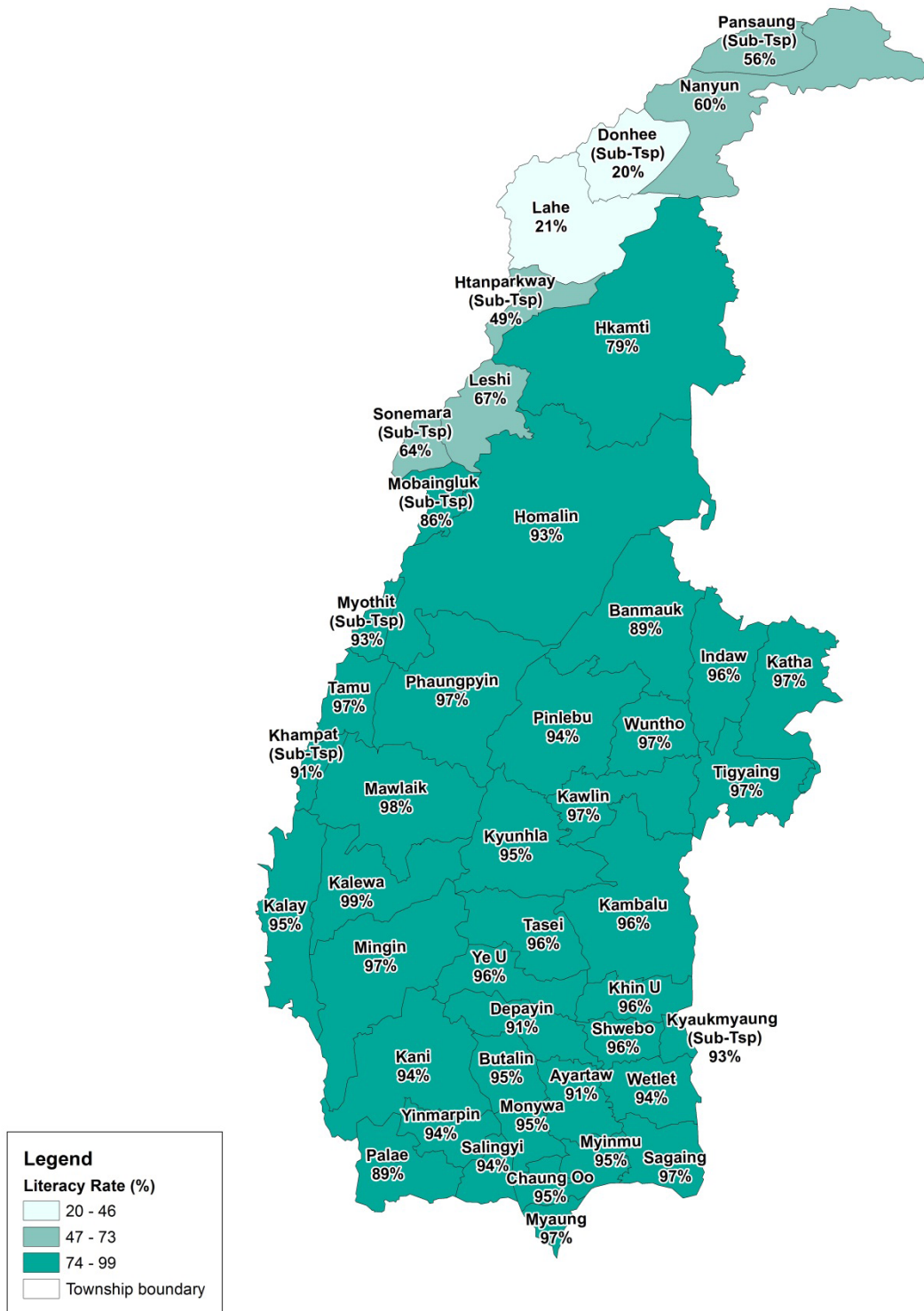
**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Butalin Township**



- School attendance in Butalin Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Butalin Township is lower than that of the Union after age 13 onwards.



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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Monywa District	: 93.8%
Butalin Township	: 94.5%

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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	16,158	98.1
Males	6,991	98.4
Females	9,167	97.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Butalin Township is 94.5 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 92.1 per cent and for the males it is 97.9 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.1 per cent with 97.9 per cent for females and 98.4 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	72,345	8,615	11.9	13,737	28,663	9,470	4,394	134	3,789	115	29	3,399
Urban	3,195	51	1.6	404	578	526	556	15	826	20	2	217
Rural	69,150	8,564	12.4	13,333	28,085	8,944	3,838	119	2,963	95	27	3,182
Males	30,451	2,545	8.4	4,382	12,483	5,156	2,628	104	1,660	33	17	1,443
Females	41,894	6,070	14.5	9,355	16,180	4,314	1,766	30	2,129	82	12	1,956

- Some 11.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 12.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 8.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over whos have never attended school as against 14.5 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 39.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.2 per cent has completed university/college education.

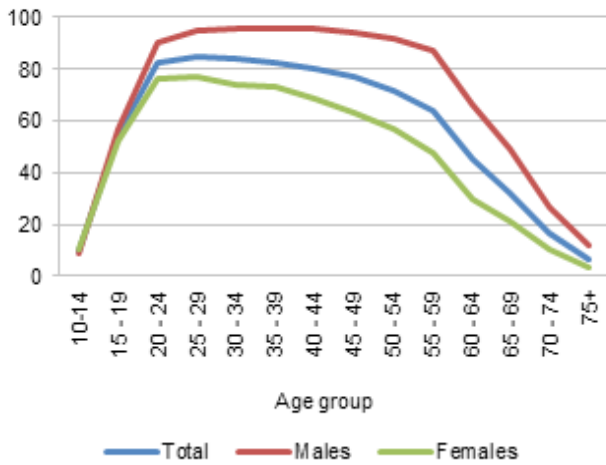
## (D) Economic Characteristics

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

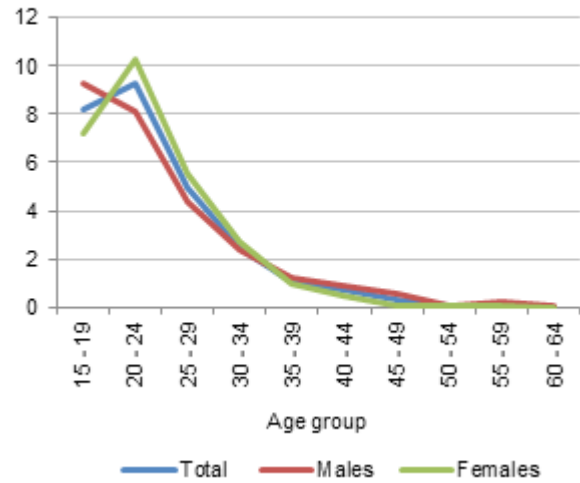
Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	9.5	8.6	10.3	11.6	12.9	10.5
15 - 19	54.5	57.0	52.4	8.2	9.3	7.2
20 - 24	82.3	90.2	76.4	9.3	8.1	10.3
25 - 29	84.7	95.2	77.0	5.0	4.4	5.5
30 - 34	83.7	96.0	74.3	2.5	2.4	2.7
35 - 39	82.4	95.4	72.9	1.1	1.2	1.0
40 - 44	80.2	95.5	68.2	0.7	0.9	0.5
45 - 49	76.9	94.2	63.4	0.3	0.6	0.1
50 - 54	71.6	91.5	56.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
55 - 59	64.1	86.8	47.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
60 - 64	45.0	66.0	30.1	*	0.1	-
65 - 69	32.3	49.3	21.1	-	-	-
70 - 74	16.3	26.4	10.3	-	-	-
75+	6.7	12.1	3.8	0.4	0.6	-
15 - 24	67.8	72.4	64.2	8.8	8.6	9.0
15 - 64	74.1	87.4	64.1	3.0	2.8	3.3

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

**Figure 8: Labour force participation rate**



**Figure 9: Unemployment rate**



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Butalin Township is 74.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 64.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.4 per cent.
- In Butalin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 9.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Butalin Township is 3.0 per cent. There is a difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.8%) and for females (3.3%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 9.0 per cent.

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

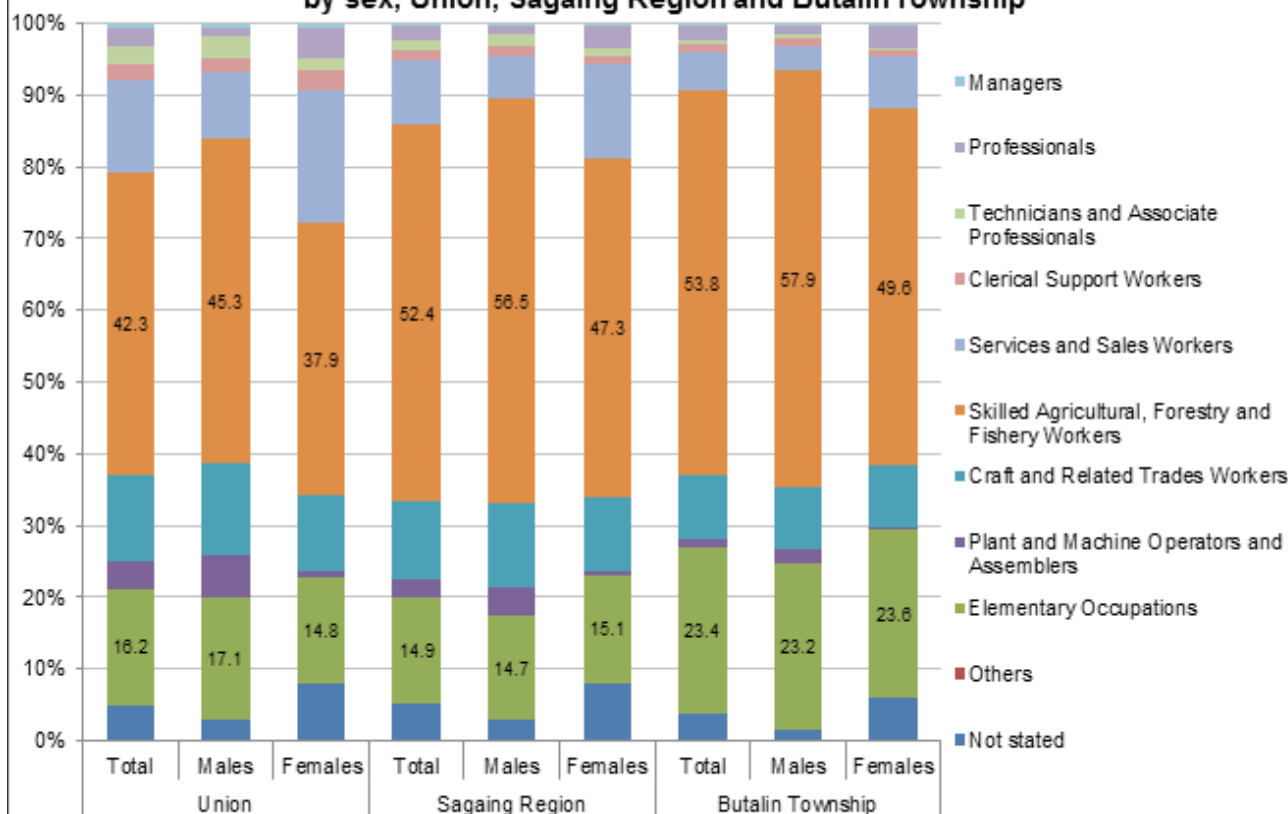
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	40,124	0.6	35.3	35.8	21.1	2.7	4.5
Males	12,636	1.1	55.2	2.5	25.7	4.0	11.5
Females	27,488	0.3	26.2	51.2	18.9	2.1	1.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 55.2 per cent of males are full time students while 51.2 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,155</b>	<b>28,117</b>	<b>27,038</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	201	112	89	0.4	0.4	0.3
Professionals	1,144	307	837	2.1	1.1	3.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	310	189	121	0.6	0.7	0.4
Clerical Support Workers	531	310	221	1.0	1.1	0.8
Services and Sales Workers	2,938	966	1,972	5.3	3.4	7.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	29,687	16,279	13,408	53.8	57.9	49.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,804	2,437	2,367	8.7	8.7	8.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	632	586	46	1.1	2.1	0.2
Elementary Occupations	12,897	6,519	6,378	23.4	23.2	23.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,011	412	1,599	3.6	1.5	5.9

**Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Butalin Township**



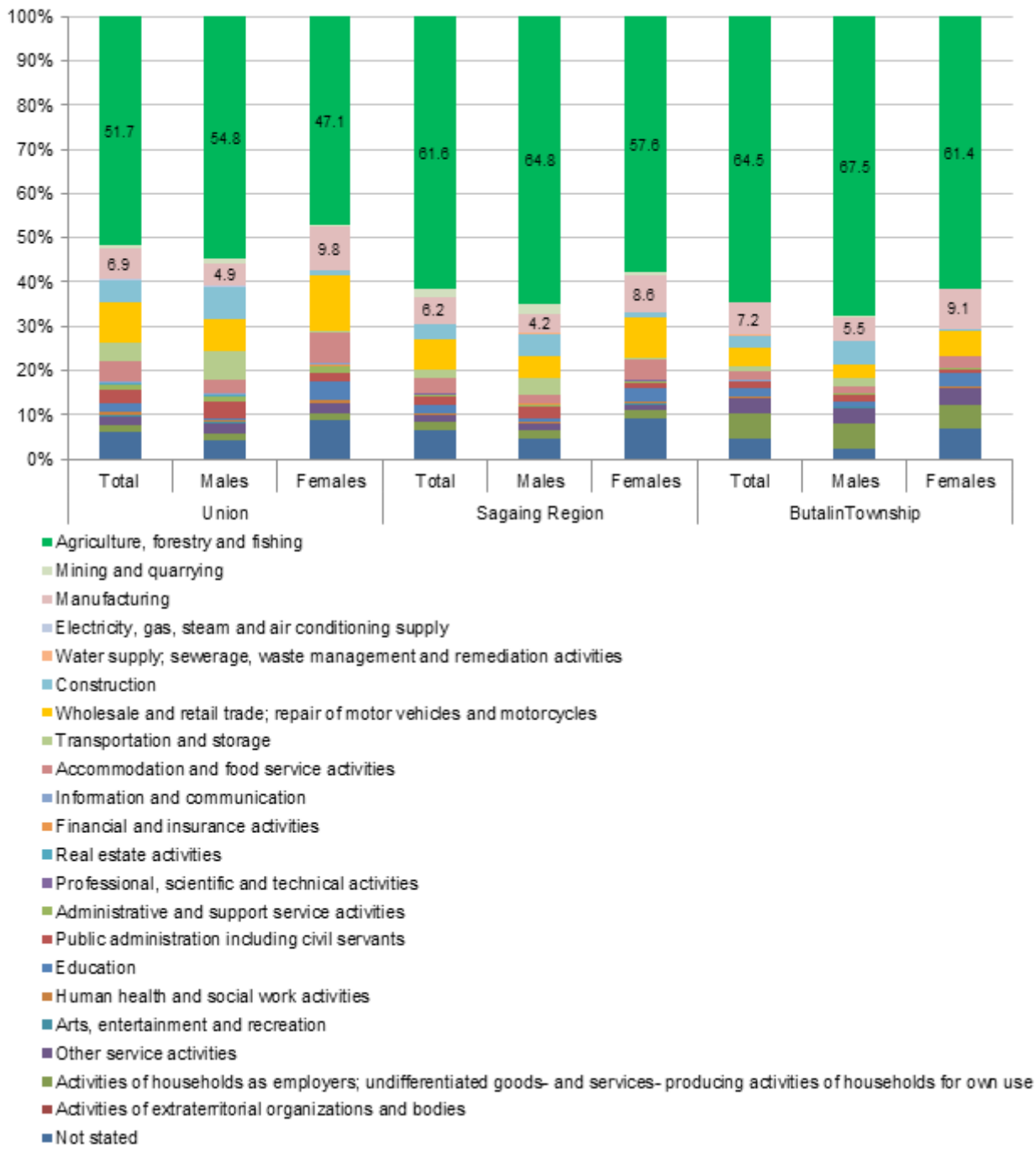
- In Butalin Township, 53.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 23.4 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 57.9 per cent of males and 49.6 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.9 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,155</b>	<b>28,117</b>	<b>27,038</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	35,575	18,967	16,608	64.5	67.5	61.4
Mining and quarrying	119	100	19	0.2	0.4	0.1
Manufacturing	3,988	1,533	2,455	7.2	5.5	9.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	27	27	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	41	38	3	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,572	1,486	86	2.9	5.3	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,358	820	1,538	4.3	2.9	5.7
Transportation and storage	553	536	17	1.0	1.9	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,140	380	760	2.1	1.4	2.8
Information and communication	17	10	7	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	28	17	11	0.1	0.1	*
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	41	33	8	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	110	74	36	0.2	0.3	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	655	449	206	1.2	1.6	0.8
Education	1,156	298	858	2.1	1.1	3.2
Human health and social work activities	128	33	95	0.2	0.1	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	59	46	13	0.1	0.2	*
Other service activities	1,999	979	1,020	3.6	3.5	3.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	3,042	1,598	1,444	5.5	5.7	5.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	-	2	*	-	*
Not stated	2,544	692	1,852	4.6	2.5	6.8

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

**Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Butalin Township**



- In Butalin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 64.5 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Manufacturing” at 7.2 per cent.
- There are 67.5 per cent of males and 61.4 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 6.2 per cent in “Manufacturing” industry.

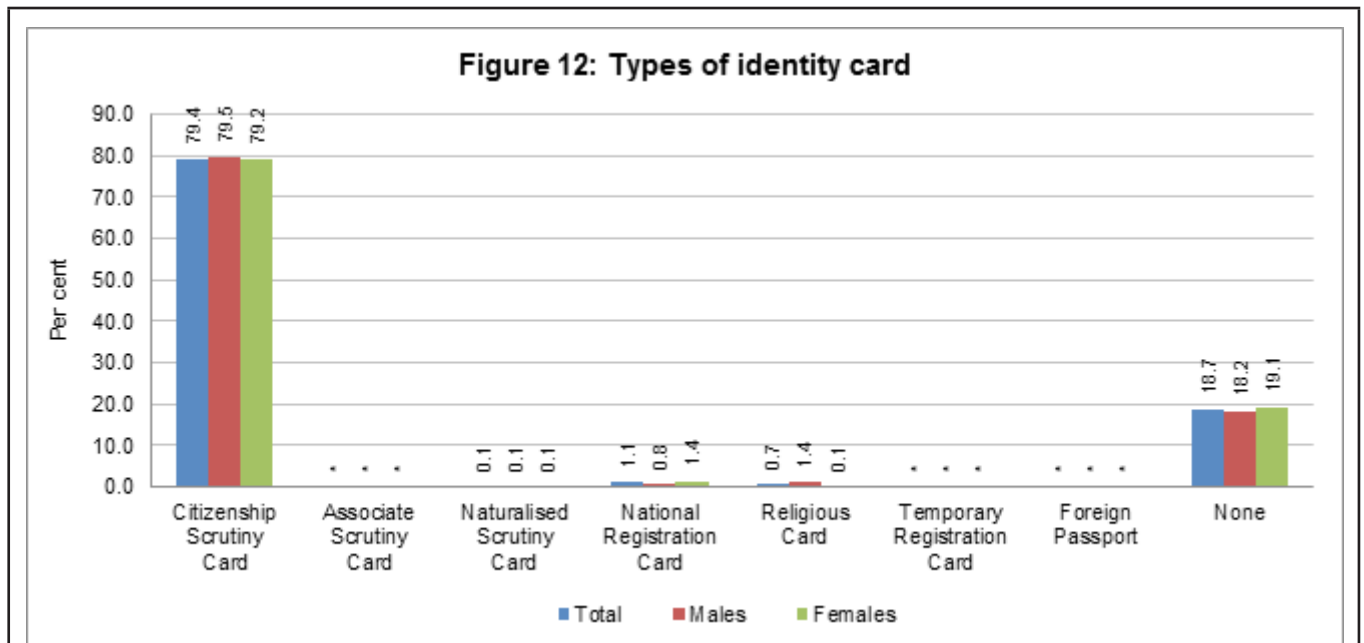


## (E) Identity Cards

**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	80,887	*	80	1,163	671	26	-	*	19,068
Urban	3,968	-	2	7	102	2	-	-	457
Rural	76,919	*	78	1,156	569	24	-	*	18,611
Males	35,141	*	45	339	614	10	-	*	8,034
Females	45,746	*	35	824	57	16	-	*	11,034

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Butalin Township, 79.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 18.7 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 18.2 per cent of males and 19.1 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,539</b>	<b>118,405</b>	<b>5,134</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>1,565</b>
0 - 4	10,081	9,832	249	2.5	7	6	155	193
5 - 9	11,537	11,441	96	0.8	12	20	31	65
10 - 14	12,325	12,195	130	1.1	20	19	39	91
15 - 19	8,957	8,856	101	1.1	20	14	35	60
20 - 24	8,294	8,199	95	1.1	8	27	31	52
25 - 29	9,226	9,131	95	1.0	24	11	47	33
30 - 34	9,013	8,905	108	1.2	23	23	42	31
35 - 39	9,063	8,932	131	1.4	34	32	44	41
40 - 44	8,476	8,274	202	2.4	73	44	73	46
45 - 49	8,141	7,834	307	3.8	147	55	96	51
50 - 54	6,930	6,595	335	4.8	167	74	101	60
55 - 59	6,012	5,633	379	6.3	228	61	114	53
60 - 64	5,005	4,495	510	10.2	304	110	186	100
65 - 69	3,943	3,395	548	13.9	336	127	198	96
70 - 74	2,659	2,093	566	21.3	343	182	217	146
75 - 79	1,993	1,448	545	27.3	327	209	269	167
80 - 84	1,206	774	432	35.8	264	191	241	143
85 - 89	473	274	199	42.1	123	88	124	81
90 +	205	99	106	51.7	70	55	78	56

**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
<b>Males</b>	<b>55,106</b>	<b>52,964</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>684</b>
0 - 4	5,181	5,057	124	2.4	5	3	79	100
5 - 9	5,732	5,678	54	0.9	6	14	18	37
10 - 14	6,144	6,072	72	1.2	9	10	22	56
15 - 19	4,070	4,032	38	0.9	3	6	13	29
20 - 24	3,528	3,474	54	1.5	7	14	19	28
25 - 29	3,899	3,846	53	1.4	10	6	26	23
30 - 34	3,900	3,846	54	1.4	11	9	24	14
35 - 39	3,843	3,784	59	1.5	13	10	26	21
40 - 44	3,741	3,656	85	2.3	30	11	37	20
45 - 49	3,574	3,437	137	3.8	62	12	52	26
50 - 54	2,946	2,793	153	5.2	62	40	56	29
55 - 59	2,522	2,357	165	6.5	100	26	59	19
60 - 64	2,084	1,850	234	11.2	134	48	95	46
65 - 69	1,574	1,355	219	13.9	134	41	90	39
70 - 74	995	782	213	21.4	129	66	82	51
75 - 79	767	556	211	27.5	118	88	109	70
80 - 84	402	271	131	32.6	80	64	69	38
85 - 89	142	83	59	41.5	35	27	37	23
90 +	62	35	27	43.5	14	15	21	15

**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
<b>Females</b>	<b>68,433</b>	<b>65,441</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>881</b>
0 - 4	4,900	4,775	125	2.6	2	3	76	93
5 - 9	5,805	5,763	42	0.7	6	6	13	28
10 - 14	6,181	6,123	58	0.9	11	9	17	35
15 - 19	4,887	4,824	63	1.3	17	8	22	31
20 - 24	4,766	4,725	41	0.9	1	13	12	24
25 - 29	5,327	5,285	42	0.8	14	5	21	10
30 - 34	5,113	5,059	54	1.1	12	14	18	17
35 - 39	5,220	5,148	72	1.4	21	22	18	20
40 - 44	4,735	4,618	117	2.5	43	33	36	26
45 - 49	4,567	4,397	170	3.7	85	43	44	25
50 - 54	3,984	3,802	182	4.6	105	34	45	31
55 - 59	3,490	3,276	214	6.1	128	35	55	34
60 - 64	2,921	2,645	276	9.4	170	62	91	54
65 - 69	2,369	2,040	329	13.9	202	86	108	57
70 - 74	1,664	1,311	353	21.2	214	116	135	95
75 - 79	1,226	892	334	27.2	209	121	160	97
80 - 84	804	503	301	37.4	184	127	172	105
85 - 89	331	191	140	42.3	88	61	87	58
90 +	143	64	79	55.2	56	40	57	41

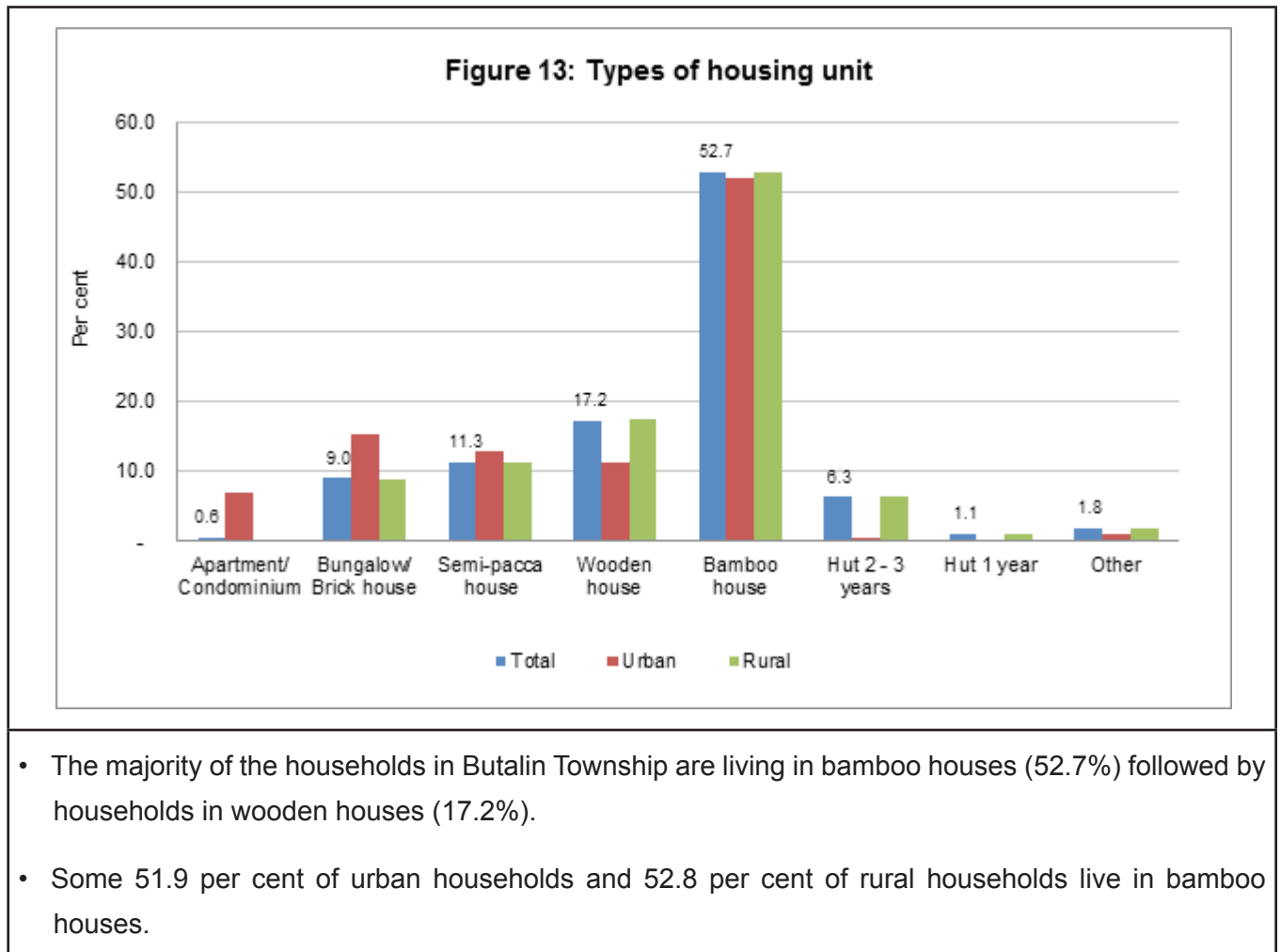
- Four in every 100 persons in Butalin Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

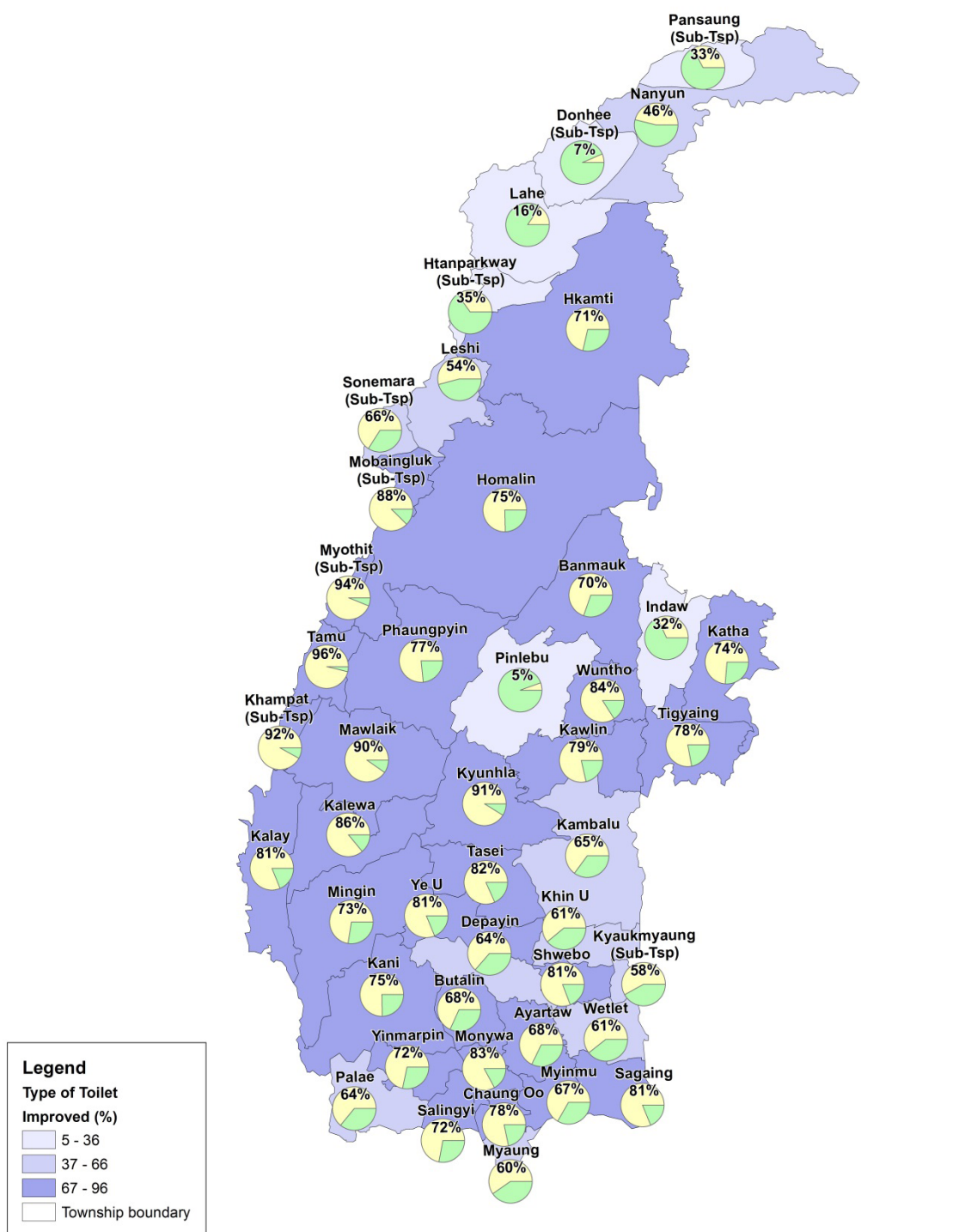
Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	28,616	0.6	9.0	11.3	17.2	52.7	6.3	1.1	1.8
Urban	1,193	7.0	15.4	12.7	11.2	51.9	0.5	0.3	0.9
Rural	27,423	0.3	8.7	11.2	17.5	52.8	6.5	1.1	1.8



Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Monywa District	: 76.4%
Butalin Township	: 68.2%

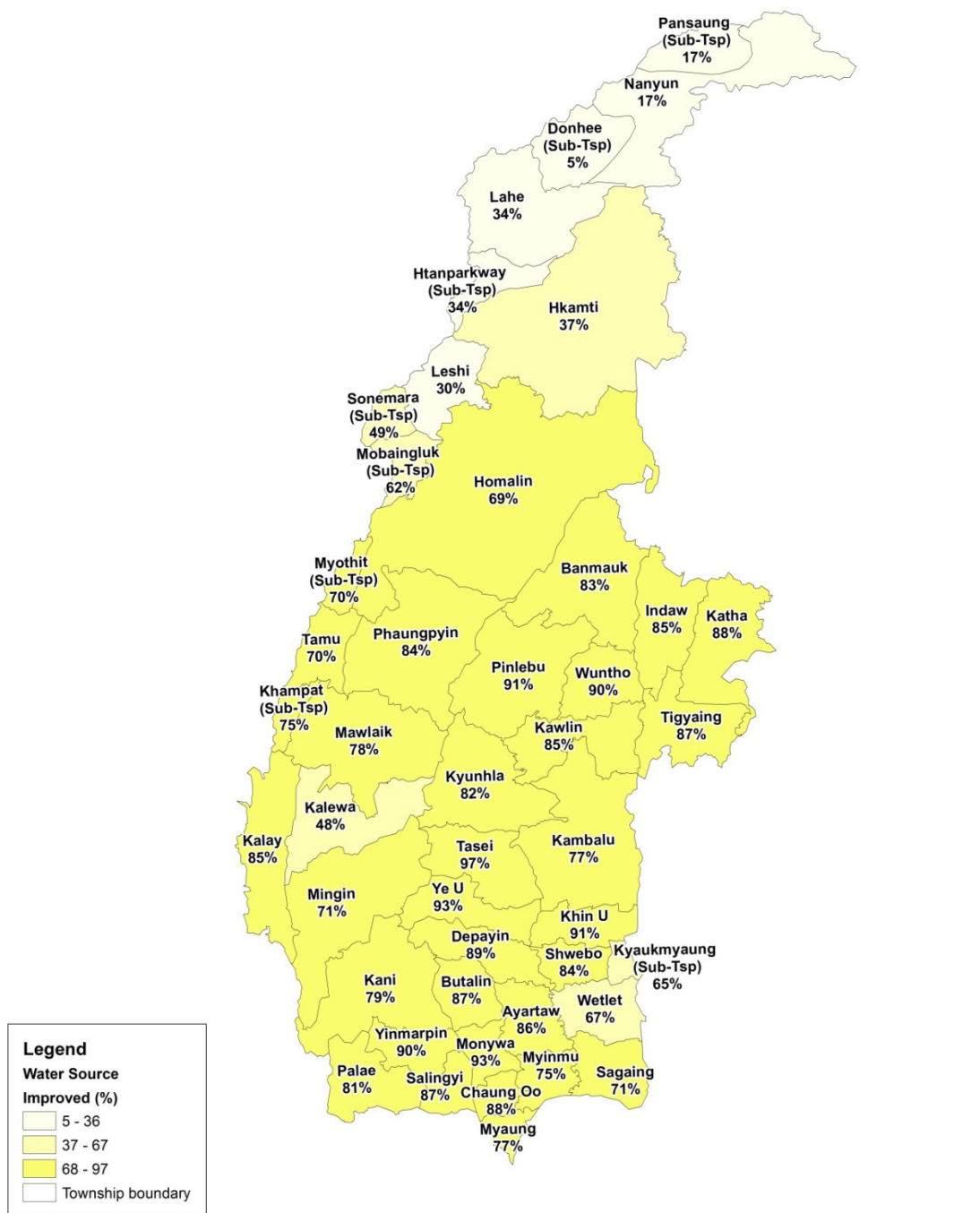
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.0	1.2	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		67.2	93.1	66.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>68.2</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>67.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.3	0.2	1.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.2	0.1	0.2
Other		0.1	0.9	0.1
None		30.2	4.5	31.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>28,616</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>27,423</b>

- Some 68.2 per cent of the households in Butalin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (67.2%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (67-96) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 30.2 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Butalin Township, 31.2 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**

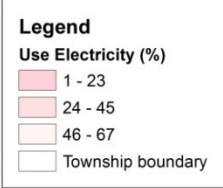
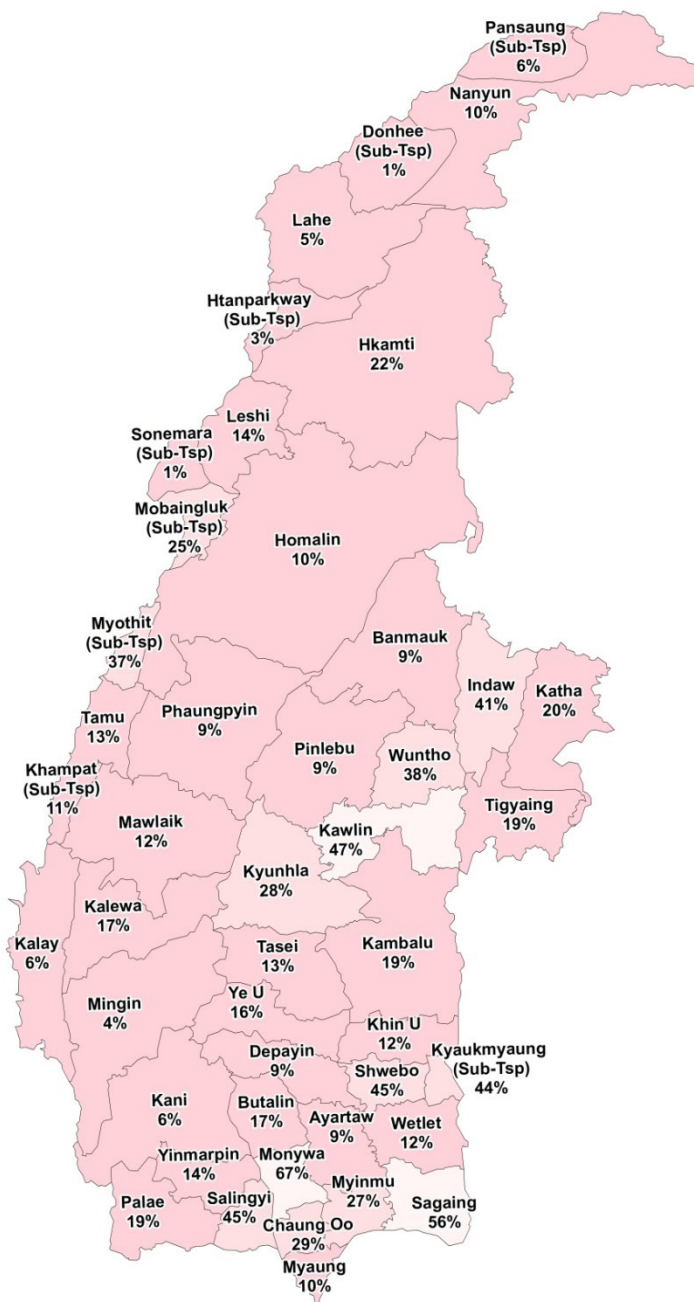
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	5.2	48.8	3.3
Tube well, borehole	47.6	13.3	49.1
Protected well/ Spring	33.8	31.4	33.9
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.2	4.6	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>86.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	2.2	1.3	2.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake	7.7	-	8.0
River/stream/ canal	3.2	-	3.4
Waterfall/ Rain water	*	-	*
Other	0.1	0.6	0.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>13.7</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>28,616</b>	<b>27,423</b>

- In Butalin Township, 86.8 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 Sagaing Region, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (68-97) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 47.6 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 33.8 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 13.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 13.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

# Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Monywa District	: 40.3%
Butalin Township	: 17.1%

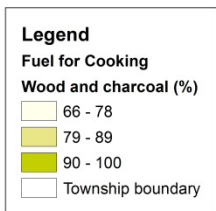
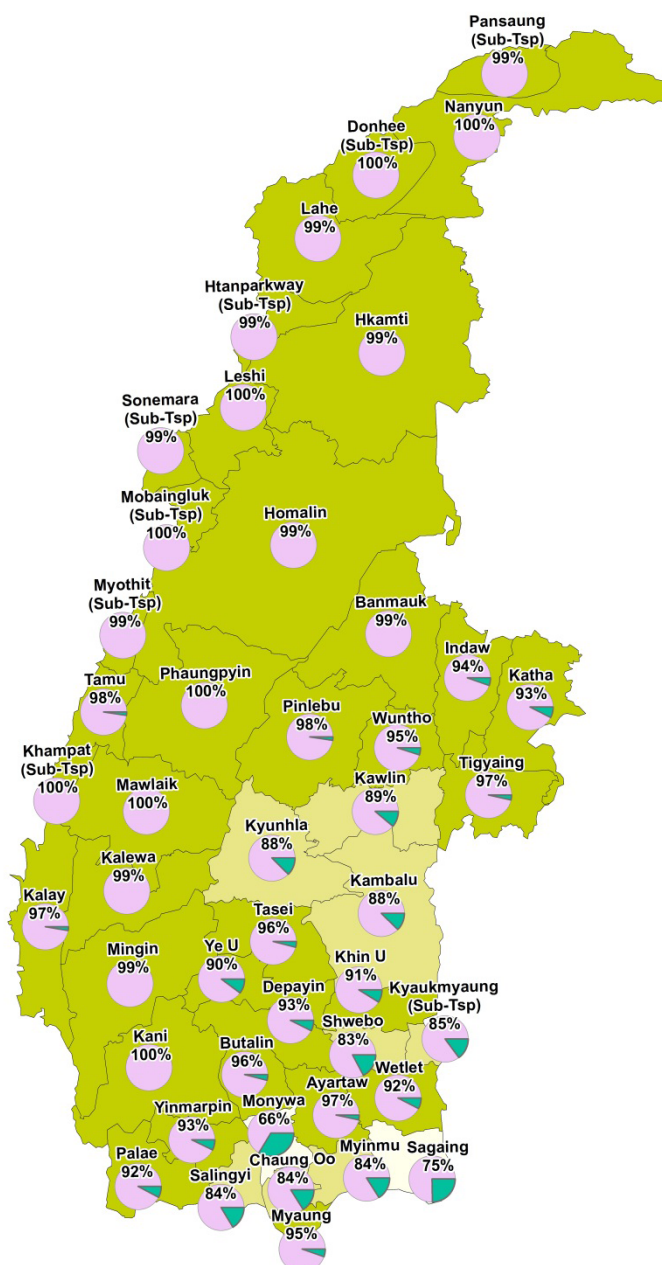
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		17.1	87.0	14.1
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle		10.4	3.1	10.7
Battery		30.5	3.7	31.7
Generator (private)		16.0	0.2	16.7
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		8.8	0.9	9.2
Other		16.9	5.0	17.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>28,616</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>27,423</b>

- In Butalin Township, 17.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compare to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (1-23) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 30.5 per cent.
- In rural areas, 31.7 per cent of the households use battery for lighting.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Monywa District	: 80.6%
Butalin Township	: 96.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.2	36.2	1.7
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		94.1	52.4	95.9
Charcoal		1.9	9.0	1.5
Coal		*	0.2	*
Other		0.8	2.2	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>28,616</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>27,423</b>

- In Butalin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 94.1 per cent using firewood and 1.9 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 3.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 95.9 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 1.5 per cent use charcoal.

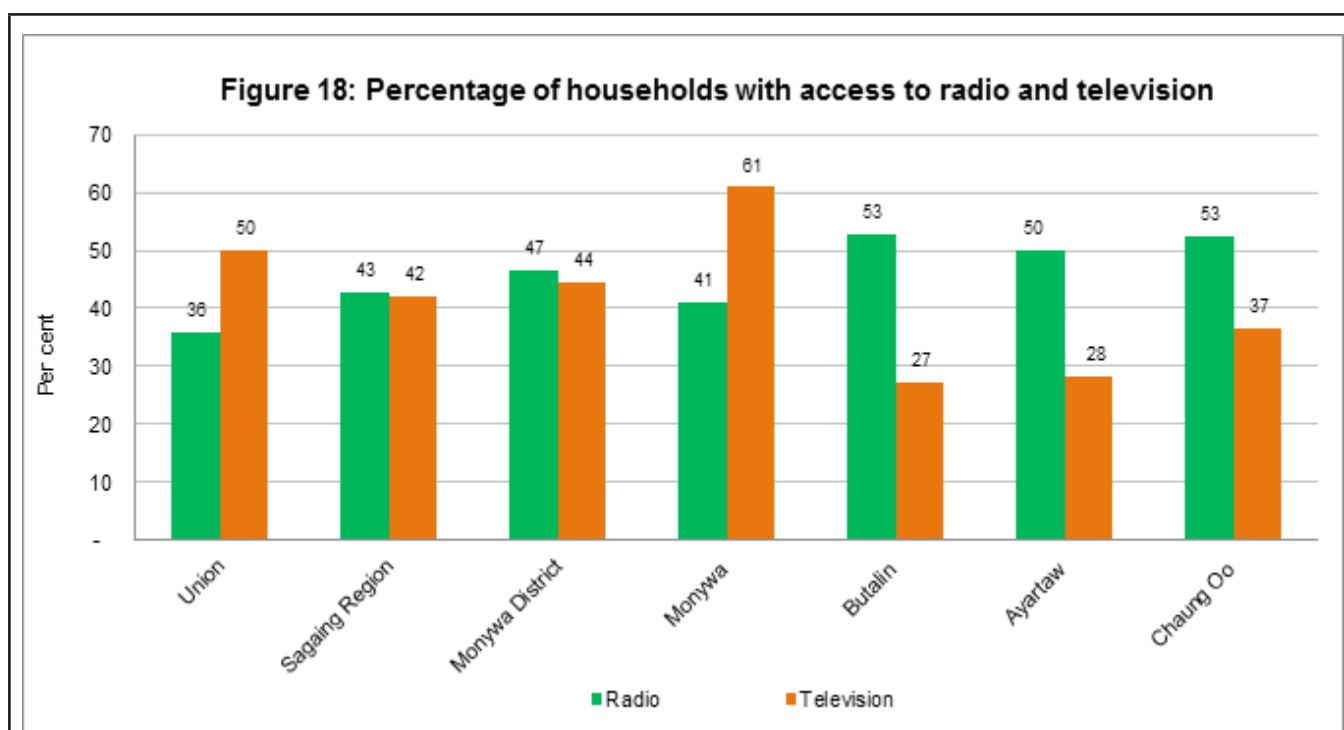
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Communication and related amenities

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

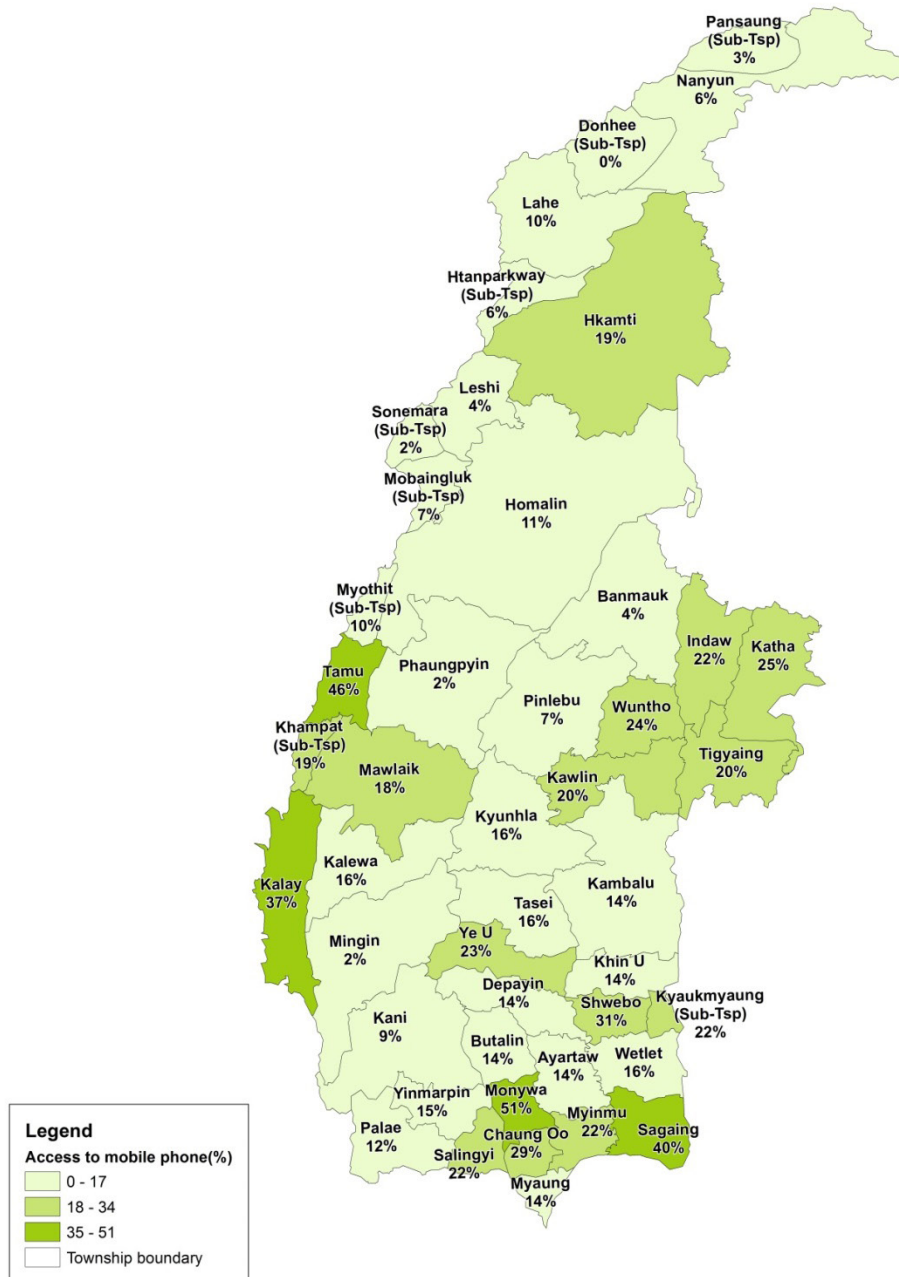
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	28,616	52.9	27.2	3.2	14.2	0.8	2.0	35.6	0.1
Urban	1,193	47.2	71.8	18.9	53.2	8.5	18.5	16.3	2.1
Rural	27,423	53.1	25.2	2.6	12.5	0.4	1.3	36.4	0.1

- Some 52.9 per cent of the households in Butalin Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 71.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 53.1 per cent reported having a radio and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.



- In Butalin Township, 27.2 per cent of the households have televisions and more than half of the households (52.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Monywa District	: 33.2%
Butalin Township	: 14.2%

- Only 14.2 per cent of the households in Butalin Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (0-17) per cent group.

## Transportation items

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

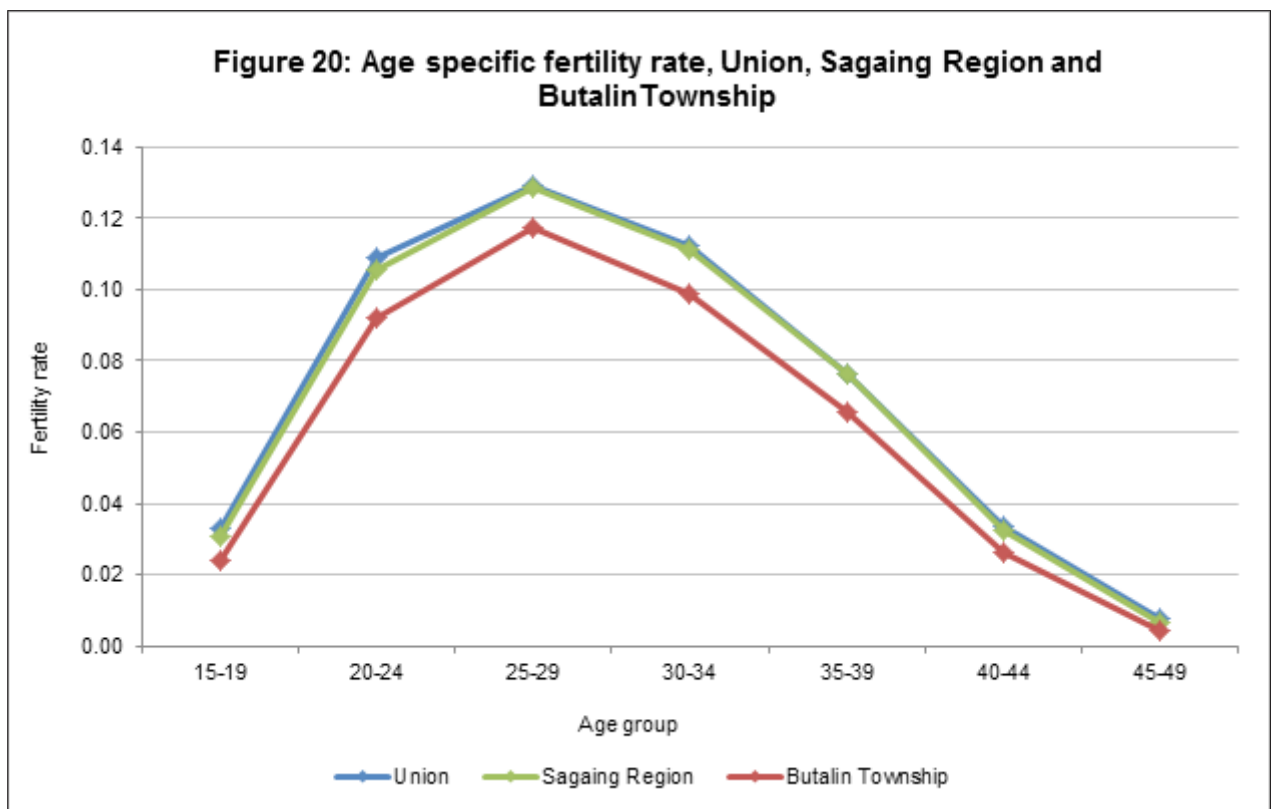
Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/Van	Motorcycle/Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Monywa District	163,545	5,014	106,402	93,917	3,092	1,467	674	48,038
Urban	48,835	3,888	36,947	33,111	1,184	153	274	1,904
Rural	114,710	1,126	69,455	60,806	1,908	1,314	400	46,134
Butalin Township	28,616	239	14,541	14,540	238	116	151	14,342
Urban	1,193	55	795	940	7	-	-	98
Rural	27,423	184	13,746	13,600	231	116	151	14,244

- In Butalin Township, 50.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as well as bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 50.1 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- 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.



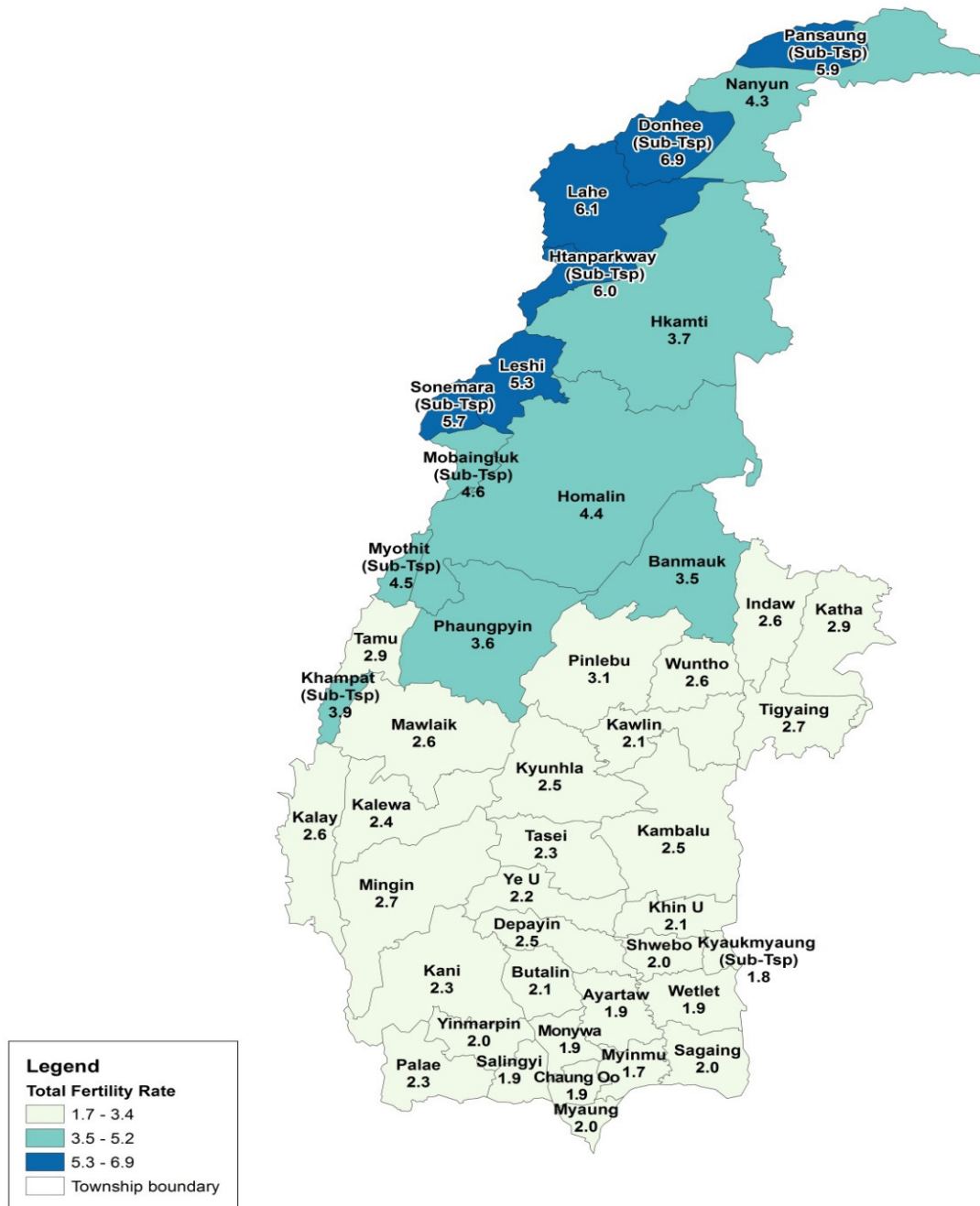
## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility



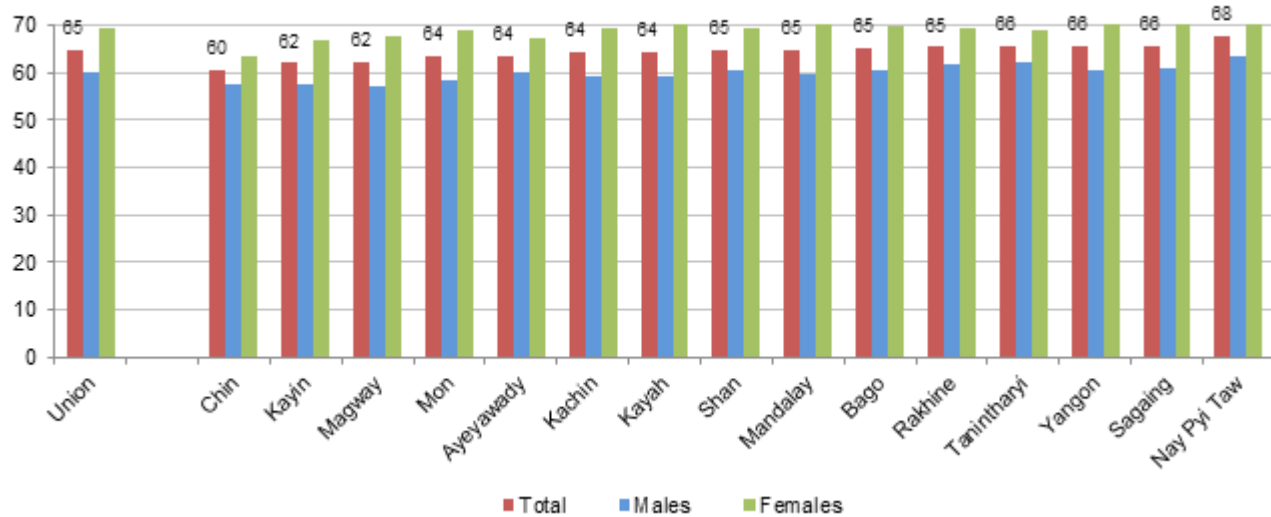
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.1 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Monywa District	: 1.9
Butalin Township	: 2.1

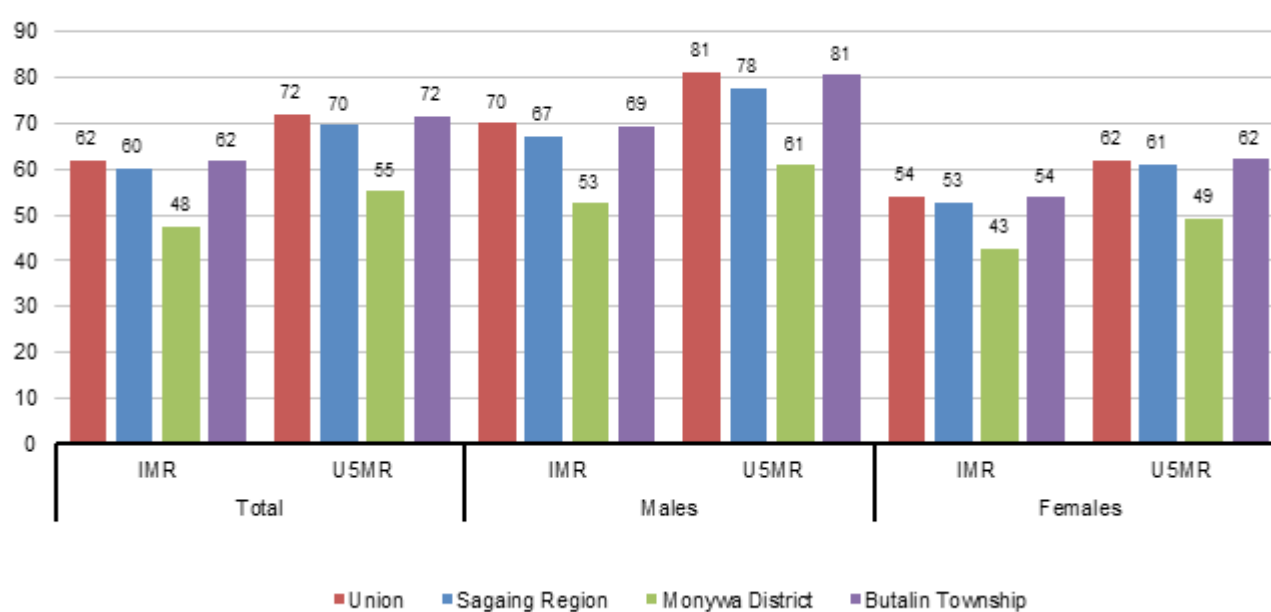
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

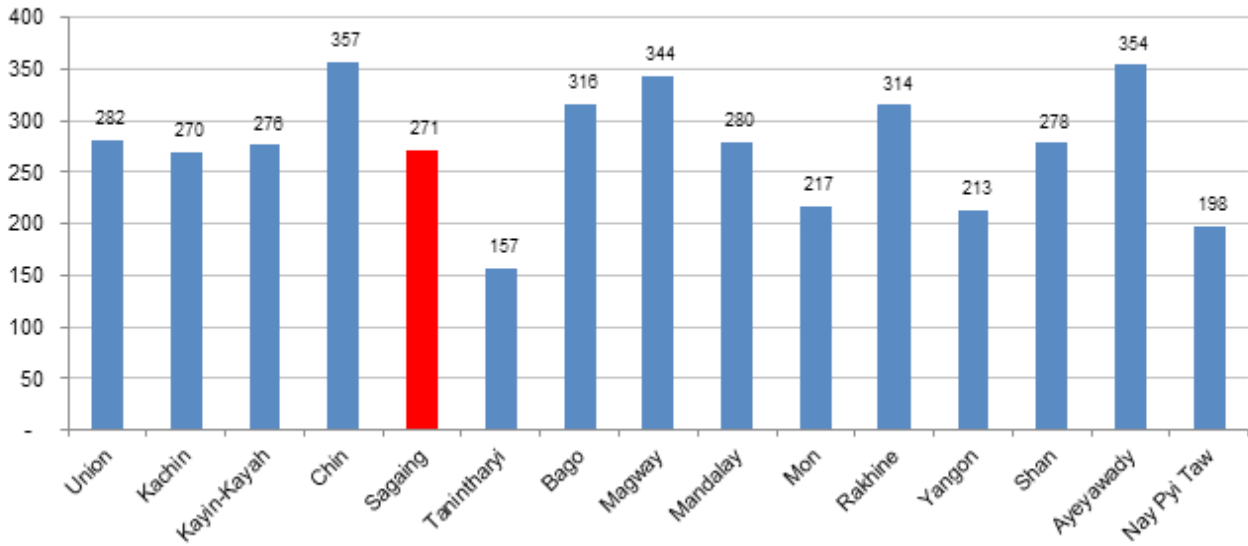
**Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality**

**Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Monywa District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Monywa District is 48 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 55 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Butalin Township are higher than those in Sagaing Region and Monywa District. The Infant mortality in Butalin Township is 62 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 72 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 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 Sagaing Region is lower 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 (Km<sup>2</sup>). 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.

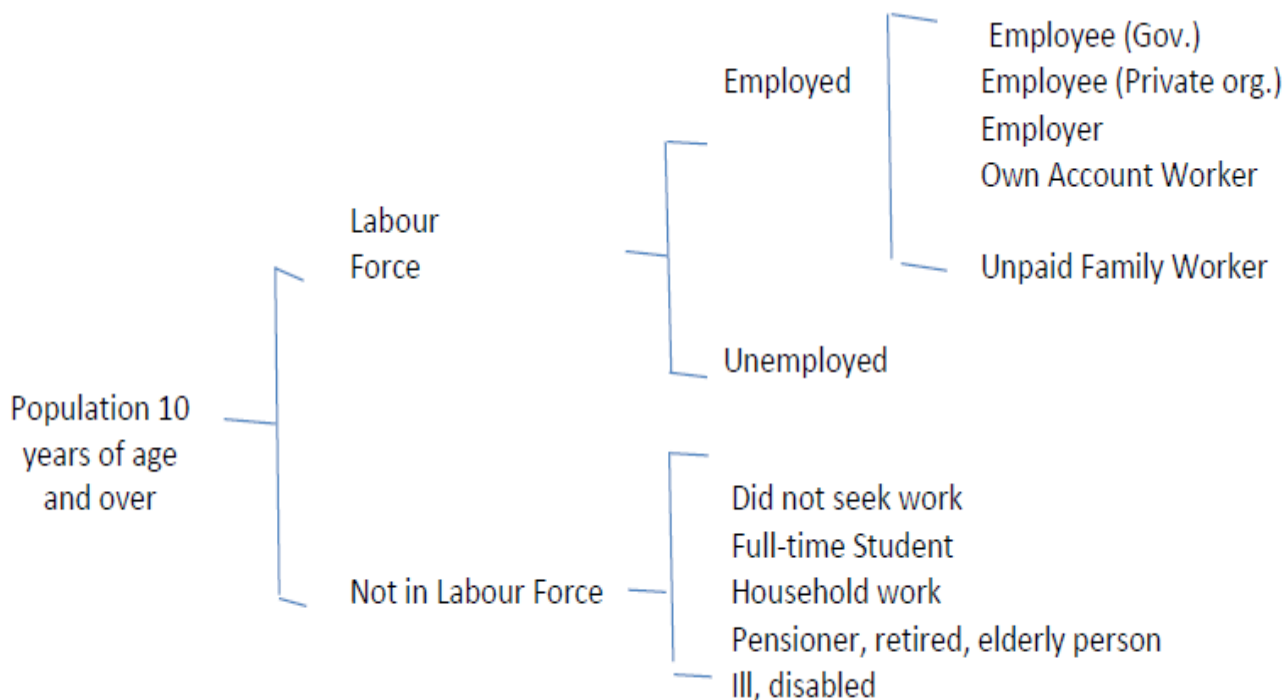
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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.



## List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

