THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, SHWEBO DISTRICT
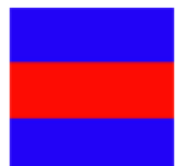
Depayin Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp)
Nanyun
Donhee (Sub-Tsp)
Lahe
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp)
Hkamti
Leshi
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp)
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp)
Homalin
Banmauk
Myothit (Sub-Tsp)
Sagaing
Indaw
Tamu
Phaungpyin
Katha
Pinlebu
Wuntho
Khampat (Sub-Tsp)
Kawlin
Tigyaing
Mawlaik
Kyunhla
Kalay
kalewa
Tasei
Kambalu
Mingin
Ye U
Khin U
Shwebo
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp)
Kani
Butalin
Ayartaw
Wetlet
Yinmarpin
Monywa
Sagaing
Palae
Salingyi
Myinmu
Chaung Oo
Myaung

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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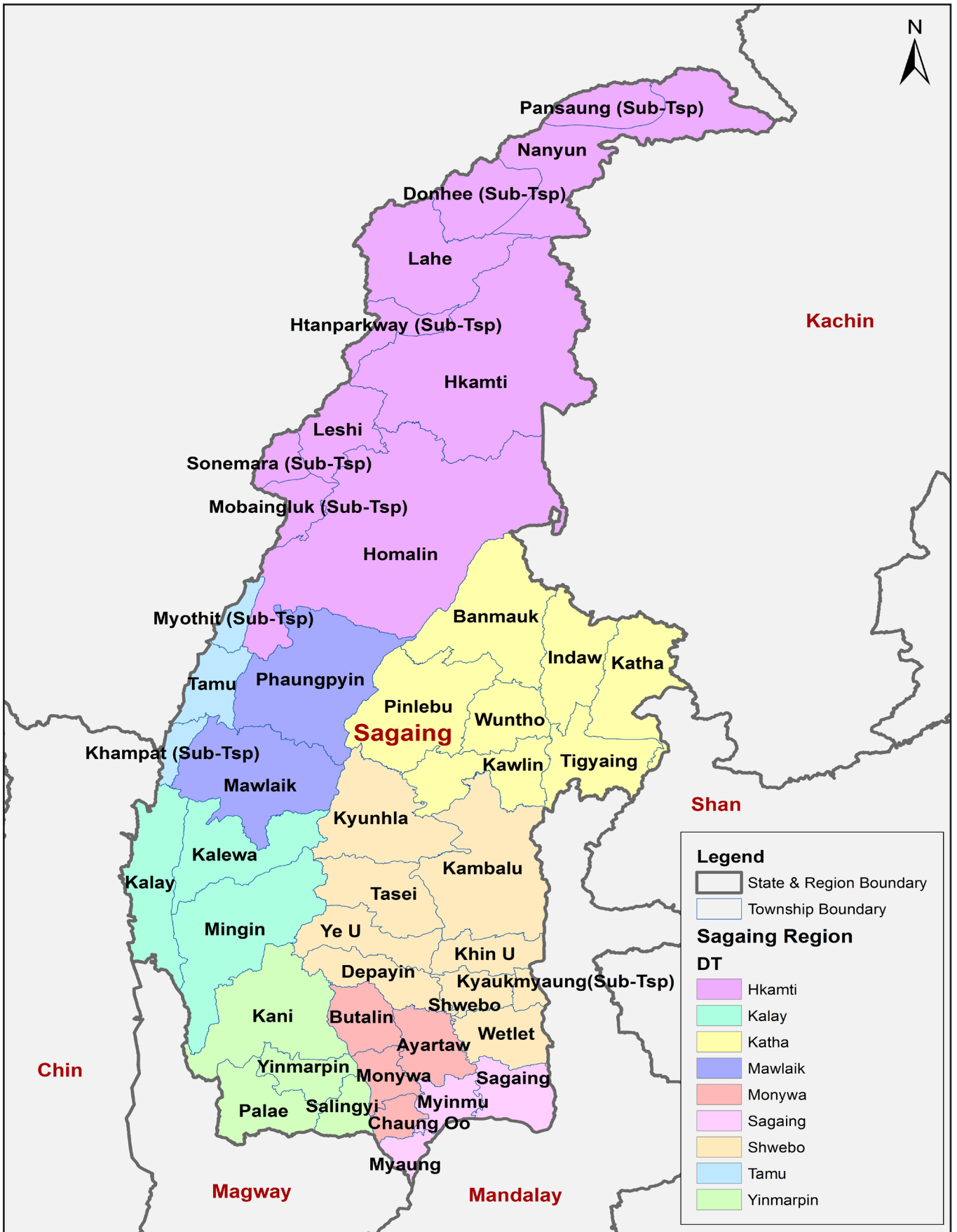Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1: Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships

Depayin Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	140,815 [2]
Population males	64,396 (45.7%)
Population females	76,419 (54.3%)
Percentage of urban population	3.1%
Area (Km²)	1,325.7 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	106.2 persons
Median age	28.5 years
Number of wards	2
Number of village tracts	56
Number of private households	30,345
Percentage of female headed households	25.0%
Mean household size	4.5 persons[4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.1%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.2%
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.7%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	58.2
Child dependency ratio	46.0
Old dependency ratio	12.2
Ageing index	26.5
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	84
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	90.8%
Male	96.6%
Female	86.4%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,310	4.5
Walking	2,708	1.9
Seeing	3,299	2.3
Hearing	1,884	1.3
Remembering	2,189	1.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	82,764	72.3	
Associate Scrutiny	22	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	129	0.1	
National Registration	683	0.6	
Religious	497	0.4	
Temporary Registration	71	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	30,262	26.4	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	73.6%	89.5%	61.0%
Unemployment rate	3.0%	2.7%	3.2%
Employment to population ratio	71.5%	87.1%	59.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	29,662	97.7	
Renter	228	0.8	
Provided free (individually)	334	1.1	
Government quarters	96	0.3	
Private company quarters	*	< 0.1	
Other	*	< 0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	3.4%		35.1%
Bamboo	64.7%	1.6%	1.8%
Earth	0.1%	55.3%	
Wood	19.9%	33.7%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		54.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	9.6%	8.6%	0.5%
Other	2.2%	0.8%	8.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	821	2.7	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	27,022	89.0	
Charcoal	1,087	3.6	
Coal	21	0.1	
Other	1,381	4.6	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,636	8.7
Kerosene	66	0.2
Candle	4,467	14.7
Battery	12,187	40.2
Generator (private)	4,790	15.8
Water mill (private)	140	0.5
Solar system/energy	2,657	8.8
Other	3,402	11.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	891	2.9
Tube well, borehole	21,470	70.8
Protected well/spring	4,581	15.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*26,948*	*88.8*
Unprotected well/spring	258	0.8
Pool/pond/lake	1,657	5.5
River/stream/canal	1,243	4.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Other	238	0.8
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*3,397*	*11.2*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	949	3.1
Tube well, borehole	21,332	70.3
Protected well/spring	4,506	14.8
Unprotected well/spring	163	0.5
Pool/pond/lake	1,971	6.5
River/stream/canal	1,184	3.9
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	238	0.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	313	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	18,998	62.6
Total Improved Sanitation	*19,311*	*63.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	818	2.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	92	0.3
Other	47	0.2
None	10,077	33.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	13,852	45.6
Television	7,924	26.1
Landline phone	973	3.2
Mobile phone	4,322	14.2
Computer	228	0.8
Internet at home	732	2.4
Households with none of the items	11,868	39.1
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	277	0.9
Motorcycle/Moped	16,731	55.1
Bicycle	12,130	40.0
4-Wheel tractor	366	1.2
Canoe/Boat	20	0.1
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	14,275	47.0

Note: [1] Population figures for Depayin 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.

Contents

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 Depayin 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 Depayin Township

(A)　Demographic Characteristics

Total population	140,815 *		
Males	64,396		
Females	76,419		
Sex ratio	84 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	3.1%		
Area (Km^2)	1,325.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	106.2 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	56		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	137,613	4,077	133,536
Number of conventional households	30,345	955	29,390
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		

- In Depayin Township, there are more females than males with 84 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (3.1%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Depayin Township is 106 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Depayin Township. This is slightly higher 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; Depayin Township (Shwebo District, Sagaing Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**30,345**	**140,815**	**64,396**	**76,419**
	Ward	**955**	**4,308**	**2,001**	**2,307**
1	Tabayin (W)	567	2,521	1,175	1,346
2	Taung Pyin(W)	388	1,787	826	961
	Village Tract	**29,390**	**136,507**	**62,395**	**74,112**
1	Ywar Shey(VT)	451	1,940	850	1,090
2	Khun Taung(VT)	507	2,194	992	1,202
3	Ta Nei(VT)	328	1,336	602	734
4	Pauk Taw(VT)	60	278	121	157
5	Bagan(VT)	301	1,280	621	659
6	Let Tee(VT)	282	1,258	577	681
7	Yin Dway(VT)	301	1,200	530	670
8	Kyi(VT)	637	2,944	1,384	1,560
9	Wa Bar(VT)	415	1,770	823	947
10	Taw Kyaung(VT)	273	1,066	481	585
11	In Taing Lay(VT)	327	1,573	714	859
12	Sat Pyar Kyin(VT)	944	4,613	2,098	2,515
13	In Boke(VT)	693	3,170	1,531	1,639
14	Paung Taw Ku(VT)	457	2,200	990	1,210
15	Na Gar Twin(VT)	673	2,950	1,253	1,697
16	In Taing Gyi(VT)	252	1,076	446	630
17	Tha Yet Kyin(VT)	279	1,223	510	713
18	Saing Pyin(VT)	1,936	9,437	4,414	5,023
19	Kya Khat(VT)	326	1,347	637	710
20	Pyan Kya(VT)	648	2,823	1,282	1,541
21	Min Te Kone(VT)	496	2,086	861	1,225
22	Min Swe Hnit(VT)	510	2,073	866	1,207
23	Tha Peik Le(VT)	250	1,304	622	682
24	Ma Gyi Zauk(VT)	276	1,212	534	678
25	Ein Yar(VT)	423	1,806	879	927

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
26	Thein Bar(VT)	424	1,804	761	1,043
27	Mu Kan(VT)	502	2,355	995	1,360
28	Su Tat(VT)	1,040	5,187	2,298	2,889
29	Tei Taw(VT)	1,229	5,752	2,667	3,085
30	Taik(VT)	195	860	413	447
31	Mi Chaung Aing(VT)	733	3,480	1,647	1,833
32	Let Hloke(VT)	1,070	4,627	2,089	2,538
33	Tha Yet Kan(VT)	895	4,181	2,000	2,181
34	Nyaung Hla(VT)	954	4,134	1,909	2,225
35	Na Myar(VT)	1,225	5,437	2,432	3,005
36	Ma Ya Kan(VT)	897	4,229	1,974	2,255
37	Me Oe(VT)	101	459	207	252
38	Let Yet Kone(VT)	660	2,698	1,228	1,470
39	Daing Nat(VT)	724	3,329	1,588	1,741
40	In Pin(VT)	388	1,676	800	876
41	Kaing Kan(VT)	229	1,117	506	611
42	Htone Bo(VT)	369	1,630	752	878
43	Htaung Tan(VT)	236	1,037	480	557
44	Htan Ta Pin(VT)	145	567	251	316
45	Na Gar Bo (VT)	581	2,650	1,199	1,451
46	Ma Gyi Oke(VT)	250	1,049	432	617
47	Tet Khaung(VT)	307	1,298	560	738
48	Tauk Ka Shat(VT)	102	410	192	218
49	Ohn Ta Pin(VT)	319	1,480	680	800
50	Thit Yar Aik(VT)	480	3,297	1,553	1,744
51	Sat Lu(VT)	547	2,987	1,428	1,559
52	Se Taw(VT)	995	6,079	2,864	3,215
53	In Kyin Pin(VT)	340	1,751	793	958
54	In Kyin Tha Poe(VT)	502	2,474	1,154	1,320
55	Chon Ywar(VT)	514	2,636	1,131	1,505
56	Tha Yet Taw(VT)	392	1,678	794	884
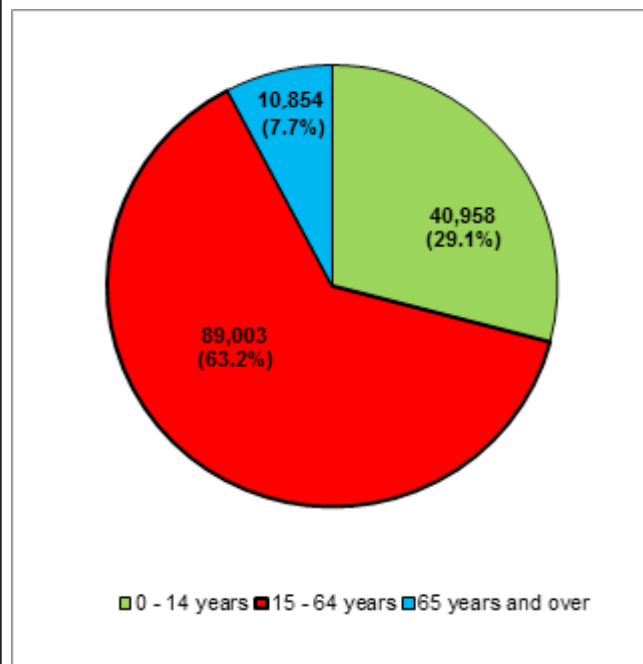
Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Depayin Township	**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Depayin Township**

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Depayin Township

10,854 (7.7%)
40,958 (29.1%)
89,003 (63.2%)

☐ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years ☐ 65 years and over

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**140,815**	**64,396**	**76,419**
0 - 4	12,509	6,350	6,159
5 - 9	13,858	6,896	6,962
10 - 14	14,591	7,332	7,259
15 - 19	11,397	5,305	6,092
20 - 24	10,231	4,422	5,809
25 - 29	10,863	4,649	6,214
30 - 34	10,489	4,676	5,813
35 - 39	9,864	4,364	5,500
40 - 44	9,024	4,047	4,977
45 - 49	8,805	3,919	4,886
50 - 54	7,343	3,300	4,043
55 - 59	6,056	2,715	3,341
60 - 64	4,931	2,119	2,812
65 - 69	3,769	1,591	2,178
70 - 74	2,655	1,067	1,588
75 - 79	2,141	865	1,276
80 - 84	1,389	495	894
85 - 89	621	204	417
90 +	279	80	199

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Depayin Township is 63.2 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, Shwebo District and Depayin Township)
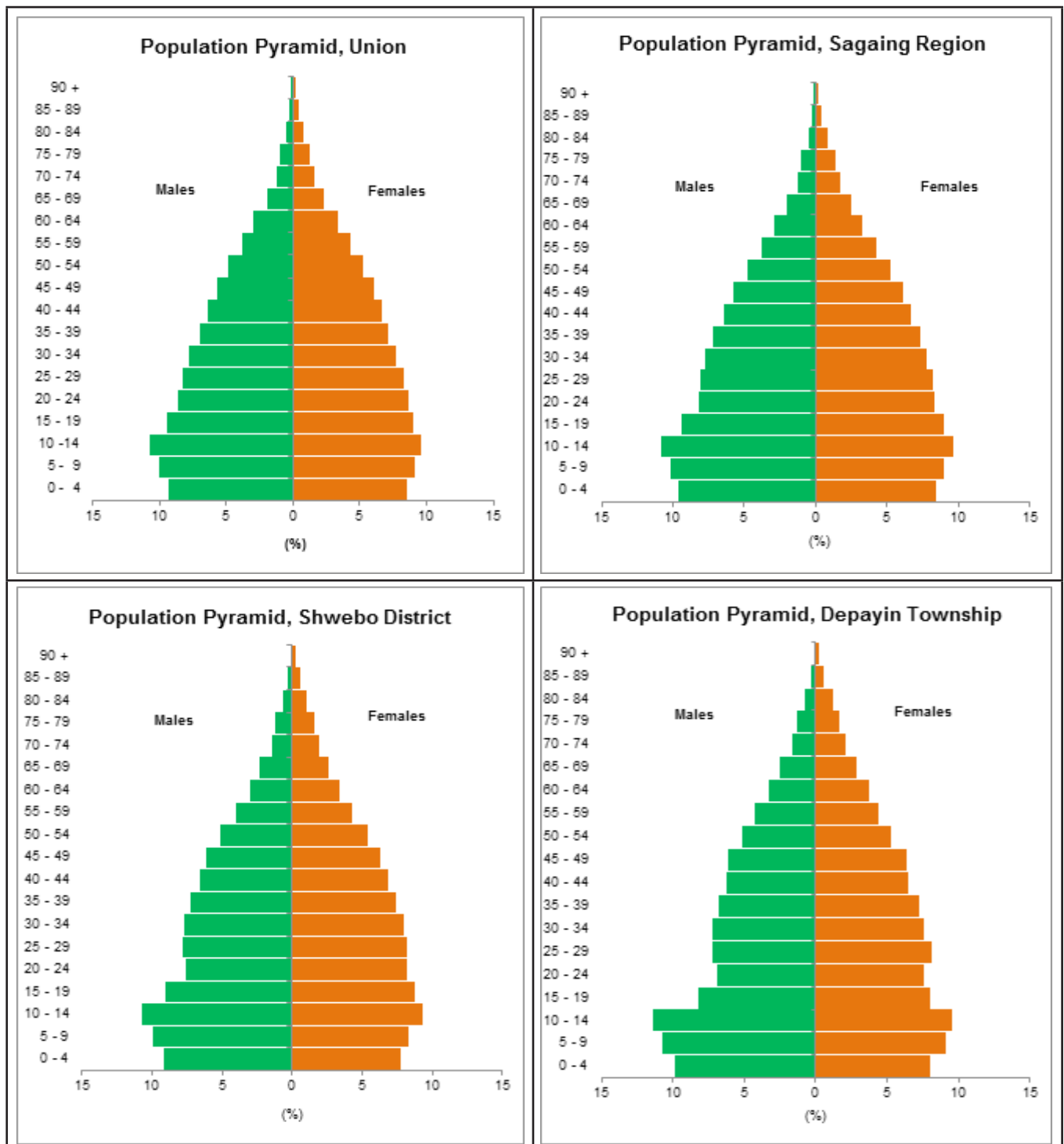
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Depayin Township since the last 10 years.

- 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 Depayin Township.

- Except for age groups 0-4 and 10-14, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Sagaing Region
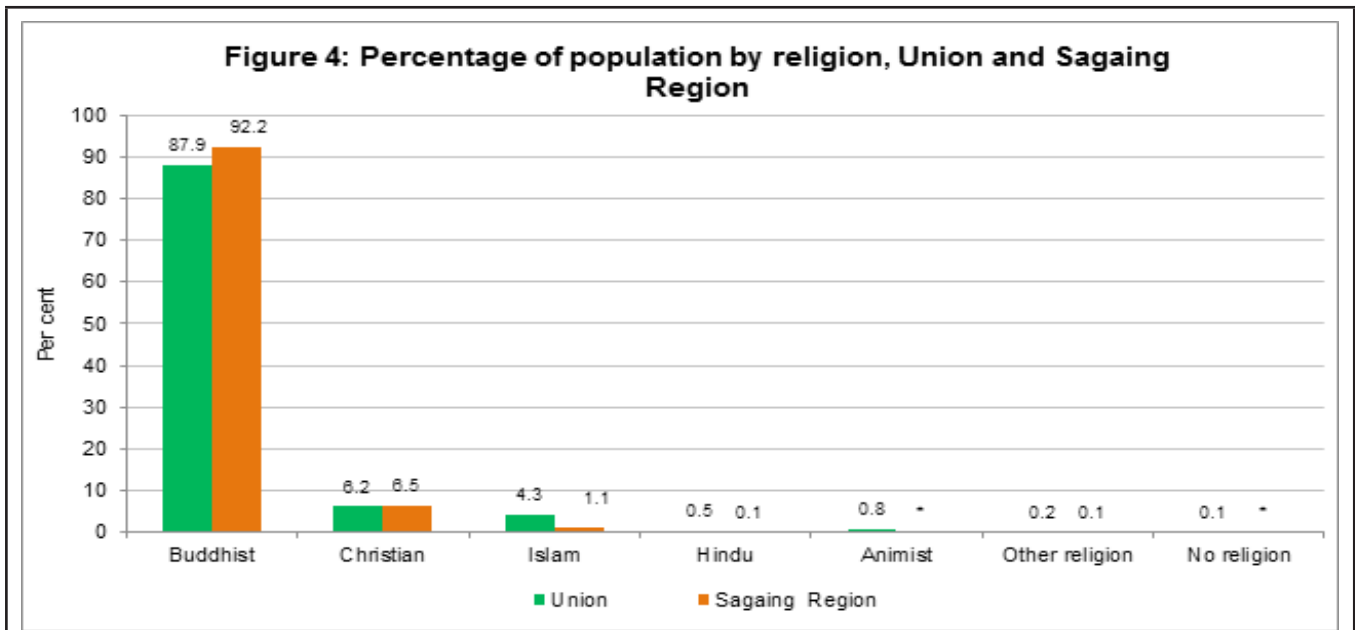
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Sagaing Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist 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	2,655	1,324	1,331	1,136	560	576
6	2,793	1,407	1,386	2,319	1,160	1,159
7	2,843	1,384	1,459	2,513	1,221	1,292
8	2,633	1,287	1,346	2,337	1,137	1,200
9	2,722	1,317	1,405	2,440	1,178	1,262
10	2,831	1,421	1,410	2,540	1,285	1,255
11	2,664	1,284	1,380	2,315	1,123	1,192
12	3,077	1,512	1,565	2,529	1,271	1,258
13	2,887	1,350	1,537	2,117	992	1,125
14	2,480	1,176	1,304	1,517	755	762
15	2,386	1,150	1,236	1,029	508	521
16	2,023	951	1,072	732	326	406
17	2,273	1,008	1,265	566	256	310
18	2,397	1,080	1,317	458	203	255
19	1,919	844	1,075	288	115	173
20	2,502	1,077	1,425	212	88	124
21	1,788	710	1,078	108	52	56
22	1,925	828	1,097	75	38	37
23	1,914	835	1,079	41	22	19
24	1,752	742	1,010	24	17	7
25	2,490	1,055	1,435	27	16	11
26	1,780	743	1,037	23	12	11
27	2,200	939	1,261	19	13	6
28	2,192	897	1,295	16	7	9
29	1,887	801	1,086	11	4	7

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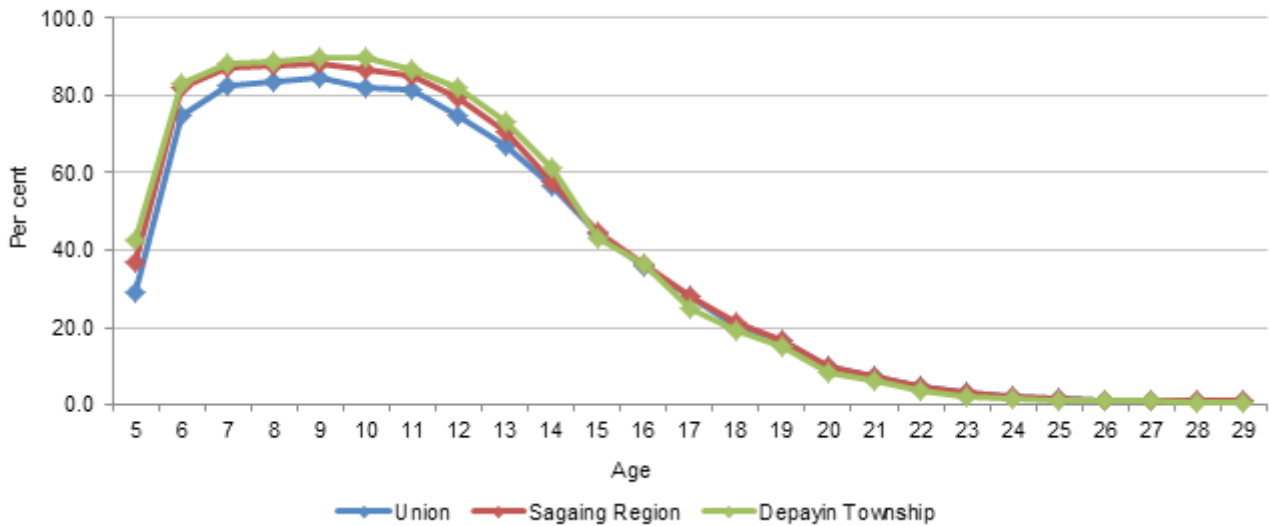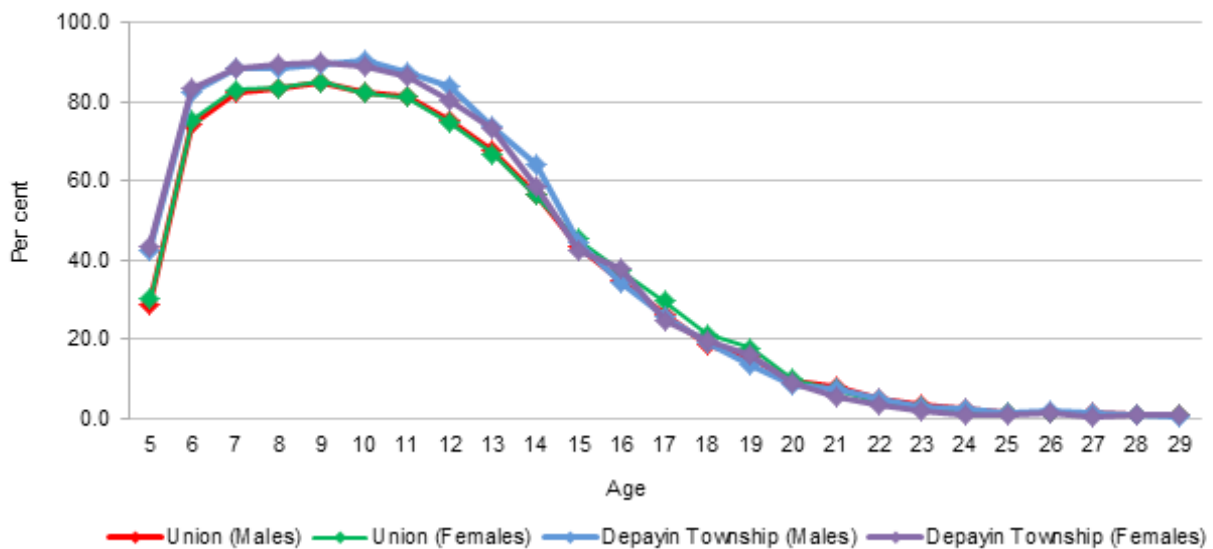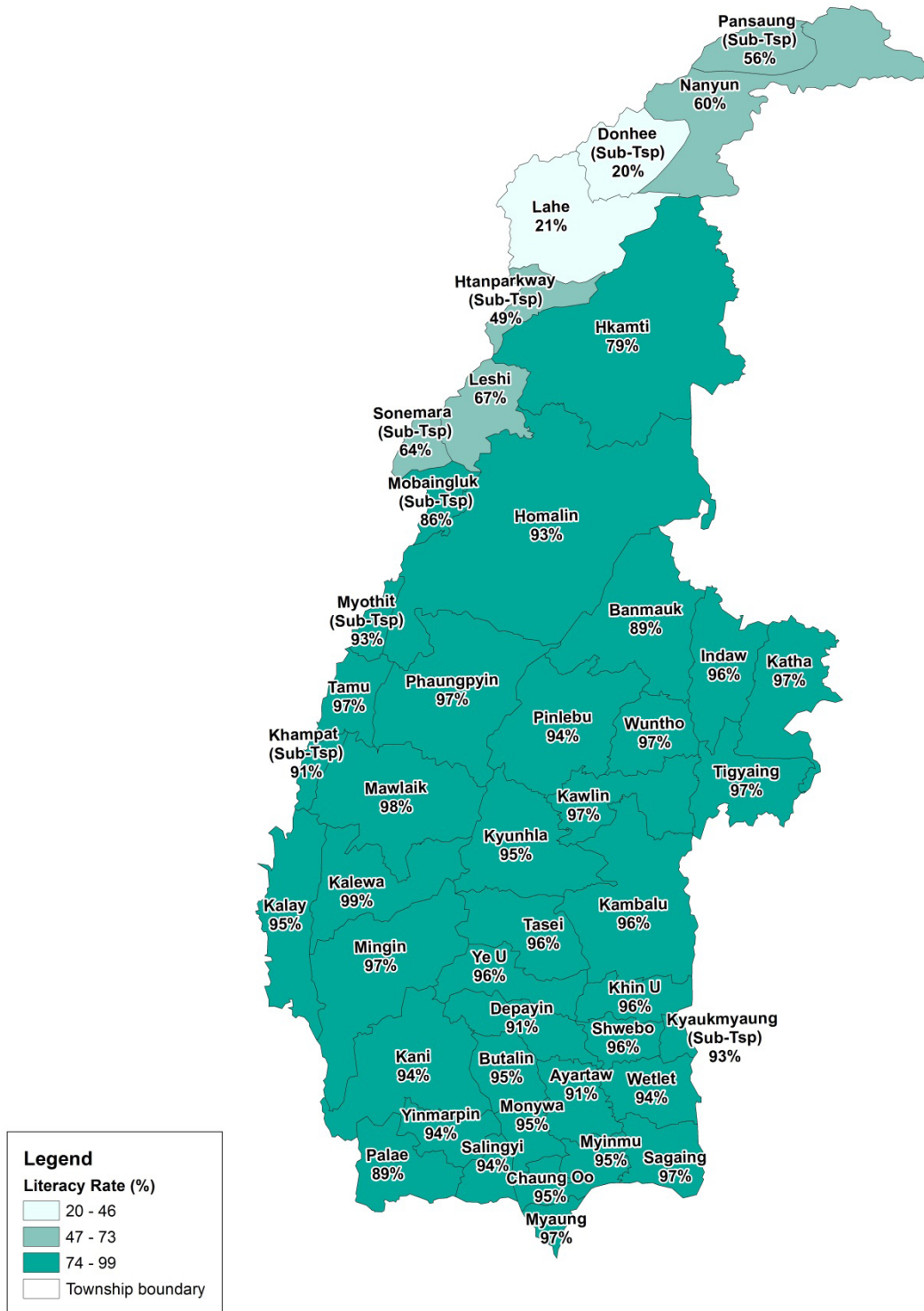

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Depayin Township

- School attendance in Depayin Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Depayin Township is higher at the starting age of school attendance to age 14.

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

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 56%
Nanyun 60%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 20%
Lahe 21%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 49%
Hkamti 79%
Leshi 67%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 64%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 86%
Homalin 93%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 93%
Banmauk 89%
Indaw 96%
Katha 97%
Tamu 97%
Phaungpyin 97%
Pinlebu 94%
Wuntho 97%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 91%
Tigyaing 97%
Mawlaik 98%
Kawlin 97%
Kyunhla 95%
Kalewa 99%
Kambalu 96%
Kalay 95%
Tasei 96%
Mingin 97%
Ye U 96%
Khin U 96%
Depayin 91%
Shwebo 96%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 93%
Kani 94%
Butalin 95%
Ayartaw 91%
Wetlet 94%
Yinmarpin 94%
Monywa 95%
Palae 89%
Salingyi 94%
Myinmu 95%
Sagaing 97%
Chaung Oo 95%
Myaung 97%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
20 - 46
47 - 73
74 - 99
Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Shwebo District	: 95.1%
Depayin Township	: 90.8%

15

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	20,879	97.3
Males	9,225	97.9
Females	11,654	96.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Depayin Township is 90.8 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) but higher than that of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 86.4 per cent and for the males it is 96.6 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.3 per cent with 96.8 per cent for females and 97.9 per cent for males.

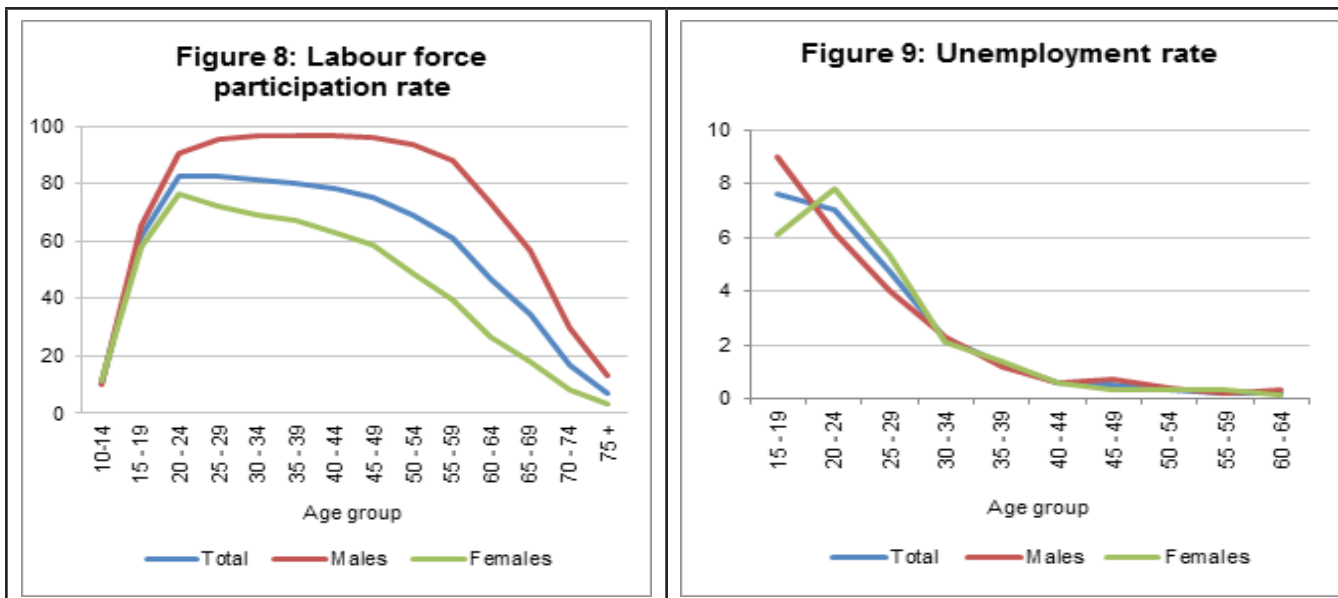## Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	78,229	12,420	15.9	18,044	27,159	10,816	4,446	132	3,688	98	57	1,369
Urban	2,592	126	4.9	492	485	524	423	22	494	16	9	1
Rural	75,637	12,294	16.3	17,552	26,674	10,292	4,023	110	3,194	82	48	1,368
Males	34,091	3,332	9.8	6,380	12,867	6,199	2,706	104	1,691	32	35	745
Females	44,138	9,088	20.6	11,664	14,292	4,617	1,740	28	1,997	66	22	624

- Some 15.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 16.3 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 9.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 20.6 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 34.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.7 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	10.6	9.7	11.5	11.2	13.3	9.3
15 - 19	61.4	65.3	58.1	7.6	9.0	6.1
20 - 24	82.7	90.8	76.5	7.0	6.2	7.8
25 - 29	82.3	95.7	72.3	4.7	4.0	5.3
30 - 34	81.4	97.0	68.8	2.2	2.3	2.1
35 - 39	80.2	96.6	67.2	1.3	1.2	1.4
40 - 44	78.1	96.8	62.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
45 - 49	75.0	95.8	58.3	0.5	0.7	0.3
50 - 54	68.8	93.7	48.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
55 - 59	61.1	88.1	39.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
60 - 64	46.6	73.3	26.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
65 - 69	34.6	56.9	18.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
70 - 74	16.8	29.6	8.2	-	-	-
75 +	7.0	13.3	3.3	0.3	-	1.1
15 - 24	71.5	76.8	67.1	7.3	7.5	7.1
15 - 64	73.6	89.5	61.0	3.0	2.7	3.2

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Depayin Township is 73.6 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 61.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts while is 89.5 per cent.

- In Depayin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.6 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Depayin Township is 3.0 per cent. There is a difference between unemployment rate for males (2.7%) and for females (3.2%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.1 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	45,291	0.7	35.4	39.1	18.2	2.3	4.2
Males	13,613	1.3	58.2	3.1	23.7	3.7	10.0
Females	31,678	0.4	25.6	54.6	15.8	1.8	1.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 58.2 per cent of males are full time students while 54.6 per cent of females are household workers.

18

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**62,310**	**33,585**	**28,725**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	189	124	65	0.3	0.4	0.2
Professionals	964	255	709	1.5	0.8	2.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	278	164	114	0.4	0.5	0.4
Clerical Support Workers	401	254	147	0.6	0.8	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	3,578	1,238	2,340	5.7	3.7	8.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	40,387	23,658	16,729	64.8	70.4	58.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,268	1,476	1,792	5.2	4.4	6.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	579	534	45	0.9	1.6	0.2
Elementary Occupations	11,360	5,365	5,995	18.2	16.0	20.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,306	517	789	2.1	1.5	2.7

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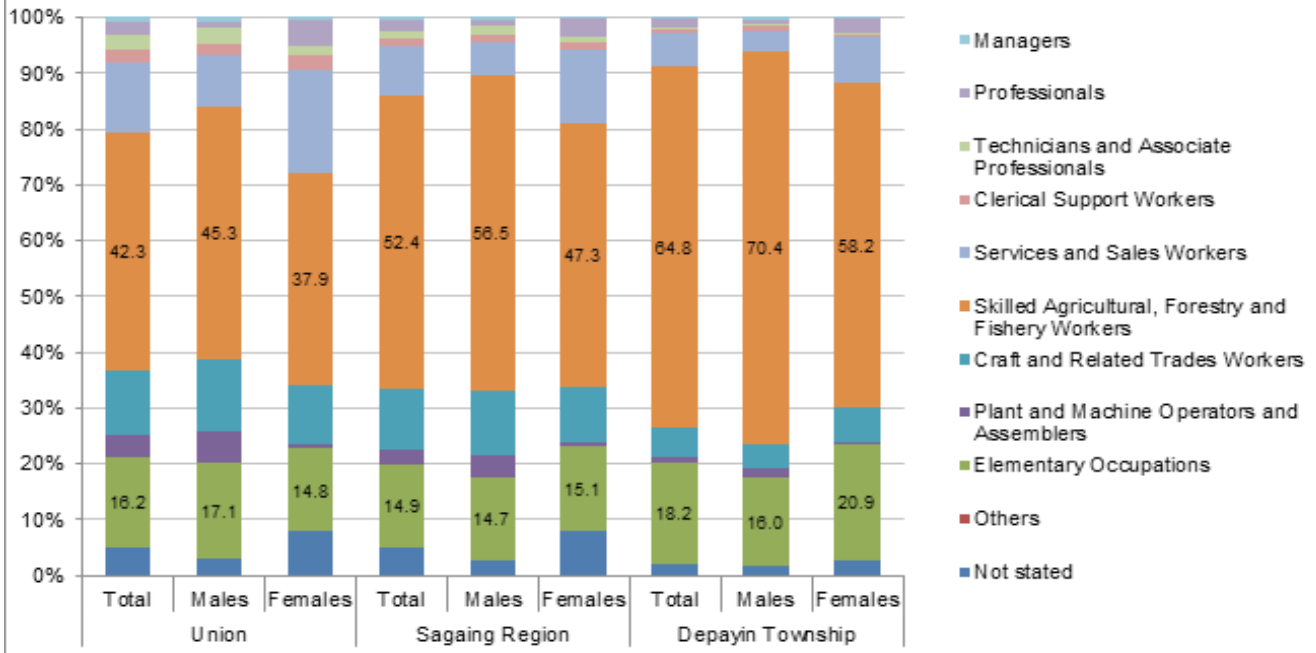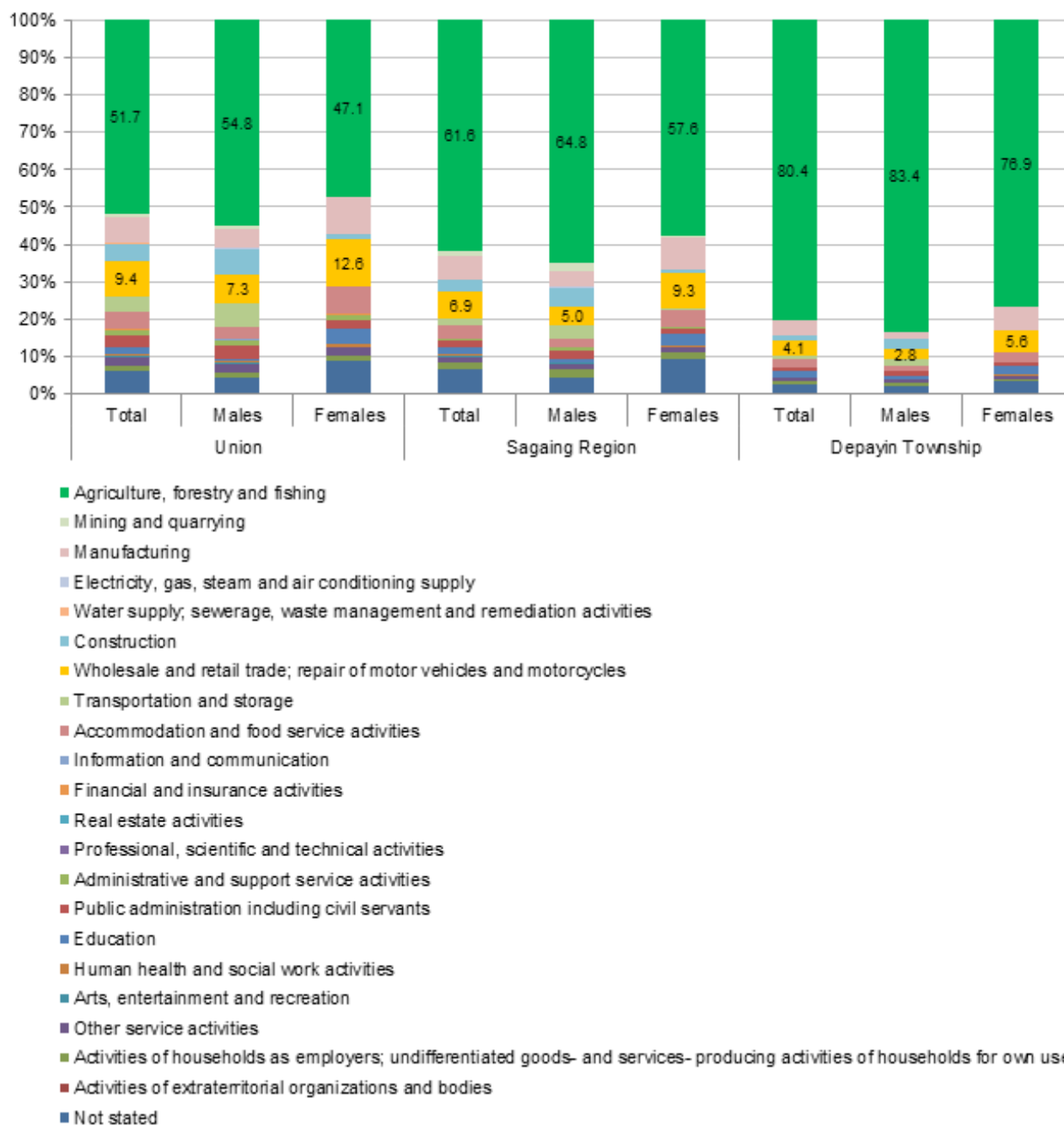

- In Depayin Township, 64.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 18.2 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 70.4 per cent of males and 58.2 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
Total	**62,310**	**33,585**	**28,725**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50,086	28,008	22,078	80.4	83.4	76.9
Mining and quarrying	59	50	9	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	2,349	614	1,735	3.8	1.8	6.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	27	23	4	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	8	7	1	*	*	*
Construction	952	900	52	1.5	2.7	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,541	937	1,604	4.1	2.8	5.6
Transportation and storage	534	502	32	0.9	1.5	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,288	453	835	2.1	1.3	2.9
Information and communication	21	14	7	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	18	12	6	*	*	*
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	25	20	5	*	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	32	22	10	0.1	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	579	417	162	0.9	1.2	0.6
Education	1,019	270	749	1.6	0.8	2.6
Human health and social work activities	93	36	57	0.1	0.1	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	39	30	9	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	469	262	207	0.8	0.8	0.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	596	352	244	1.0	1.0	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	1,573	654	919	2.5	1.9	3.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

- In Depayin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 80.4 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 4.1 per cent.

- There are 83.4 per cent of males and 76.9 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 6.9 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	82,764	22	129	683	497	71	*	*	30,262
Urban	3,104	-	1	5	26	-	-	-	468
Rural	79,660	22	128	678	471	71	*	*	29,794
Males	38,131	12	80	251	482	35	*	*	12,150
Females	44,633	10	49	432	15	36	*	*	18,112

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
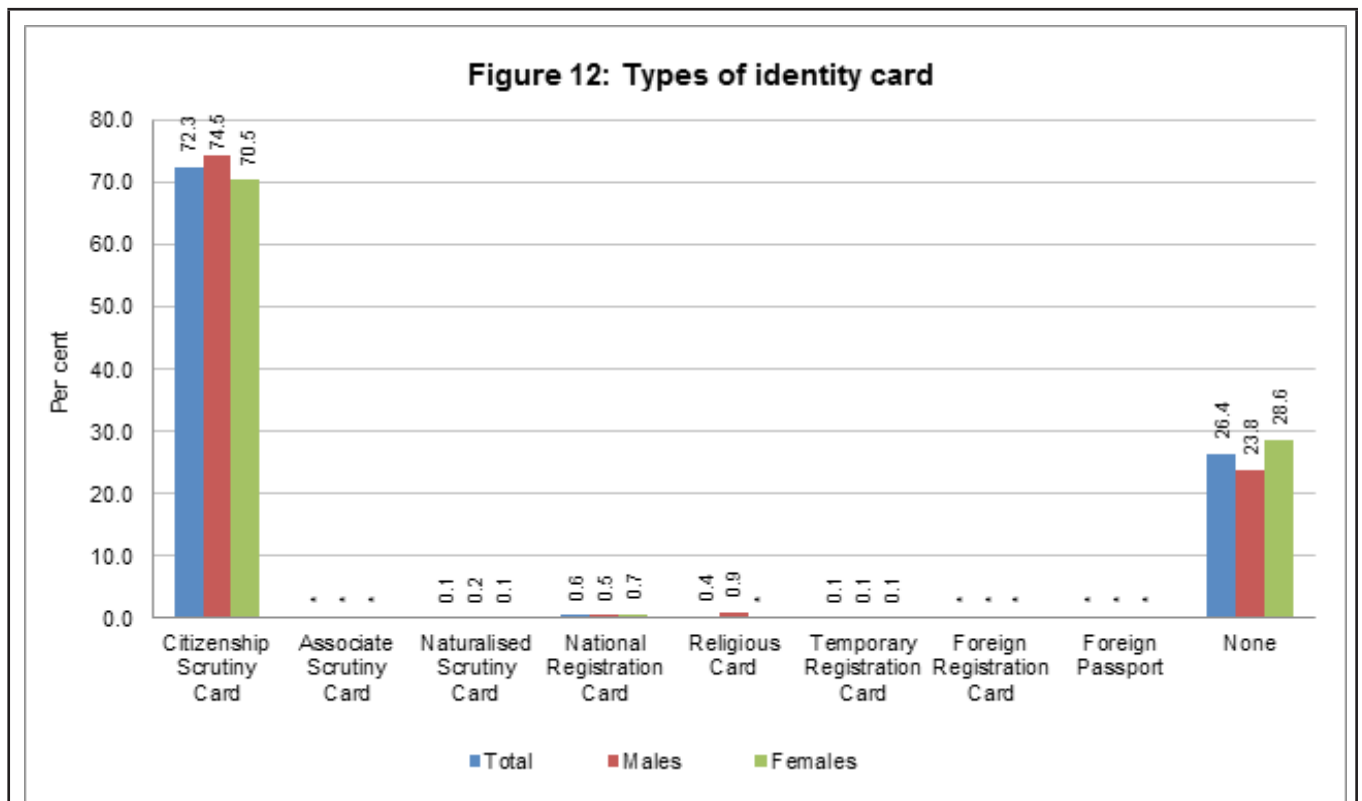
- In Depayin Township, 72.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 26.4 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 23.8 per cent of males and 28.6 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	**140,815**	**134,505**	**6,310**	**4.5**	**3,299**	**1,884**	**2,708**	**2,189**
0 - 4	12,509	12,316	193	1.5	11	10	143	149
5 - 9	13,858	13,732	126	0.9	22	21	53	82
10 - 14	14,591	14,415	176	1.2	28	37	61	111
15 - 19	11,397	11,262	135	1.2	27	33	46	74
20 - 24	10,231	10,118	113	1.1	25	31	41	54
25 - 29	10,863	10,730	133	1.2	15	37	59	45
30 - 34	10,489	10,368	121	1.2	27	36	46	45
35 - 39	9,864	9,692	172	1.7	47	30	68	56
40 - 44	9,024	8,811	213	2.4	85	43	84	60
45 - 49	8,805	8,460	345	3.9	173	55	110	79
50 - 54	7,343	6,938	405	5.5	219	78	119	107
55 - 59	6,056	5,555	501	8.3	293	94	153	99
60 - 64	4,931	4,305	626	12.7	368	151	197	137
65 - 69	3,769	3,137	632	16.8	387	186	259	166
70 - 74	2,655	1,979	676	25.5	441	219	287	218
75 - 79	2,141	1,442	699	32.6	444	278	332	220
80 - 84	1,389	800	589	42.4	385	287	344	261
85 - 89	621	318	303	48.8	200	171	200	140
90 +	279	127	152	54.5	102	87	106	86

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	**64,396**	**61,769**	**2,627**	**4.1**	**1,255**	**713**	**1,116**	**890**
0 - 4	6,350	6,251	99	1.6	5	5	71	76
5 - 9	6,896	6,827	69	1.0	9	13	30	48
10 - 14	7,332	7,238	94	1.3	16	25	25	59
15 - 19	5,305	5,234	71	1.3	9	19	29	37
20 - 24	4,422	4,356	66	1.5	10	18	27	32
25 - 29	4,649	4,581	68	1.5	5	13	34	24
30 - 34	4,676	4,619	57	1.2	15	20	24	18
35 - 39	4,364	4,282	82	1.9	23	11	31	29
40 - 44	4,047	3,938	109	2.7	43	13	51	31
45 - 49	3,919	3,757	162	4.1	86	22	47	36
50 - 54	3,300	3,110	190	5.8	100	38	55	49
55 - 59	2,715	2,502	213	7.8	126	35	54	35
60 - 64	2,119	1,864	255	12.0	142	59	79	58
65 - 69	1,591	1,337	254	16.0	150	74	108	59
70 - 74	1,067	825	242	22.7	148	69	117	68
75 - 79	865	599	266	30.8	161	103	135	80
80 - 84	495	302	193	39.0	118	93	111	85
85 - 89	204	105	99	48.5	66	61	62	47
90 +	80	42	38	47.5	23	22	26	19

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	**76,419**	**72,736**	**3,683**	**4.8**	**2,044**	**1,171**	**1,592**	**1,299**
0 - 4	6,159	6,065	94	1.5	6	5	72	73
5 - 9	6,962	6,905	57	0.8	13	8	23	34
10 - 14	7,259	7,177	82	1.1	12	12	36	52
15 - 19	6,092	6,028	64	1.1	18	14	17	37
20 - 24	5,809	5,762	47	0.8	15	13	14	22
25 - 29	6,214	6,149	65	1.0	10	24	25	21
30 - 34	5,813	5,749	64	1.1	12	16	22	27
35 - 39	5,500	5,410	90	1.6	24	19	37	27
40 - 44	4,977	4,873	104	2.1	42	30	33	29
45 - 49	4,886	4,703	183	3.7	87	33	63	43
50 - 54	4,043	3,828	215	5.3	119	40	64	58
55 - 59	3,341	3,053	288	8.6	167	59	99	64
60 - 64	2,812	2,441	371	13.2	226	92	118	79
65 - 69	2,178	1,800	378	17.4	237	112	151	107
70 - 74	1,588	1,154	434	27.3	293	150	170	150
75 - 79	1,276	843	433	33.9	283	175	197	140
80 - 84	894	498	396	44.3	267	194	233	176
85 - 89	417	213	204	48.9	134	110	138	93
90 +	199	85	114	57.3	79	65	80	67

- Five in every 100 persons in Depayin 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

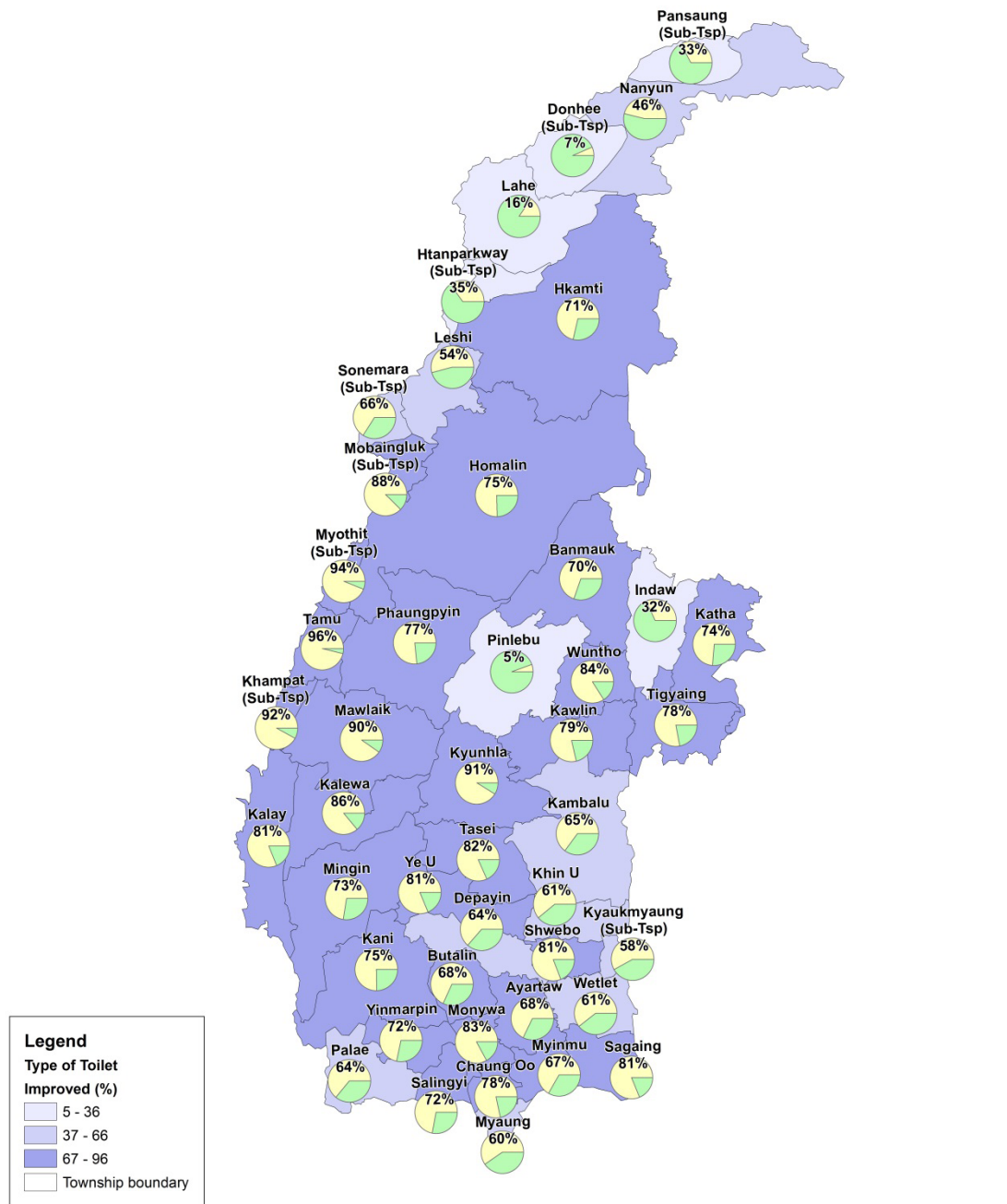**Table 12:** **Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	30,345	0.1	4.5	5.5	26.7	54.9	6.8	0.8	0.6
Urban	955	0.2	10.5	7.2	30.5	50.8	0.8	-	-
Rural	29,390	0.1	4.3	5.5	26.6	55.0	7.0	0.8	0.7

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
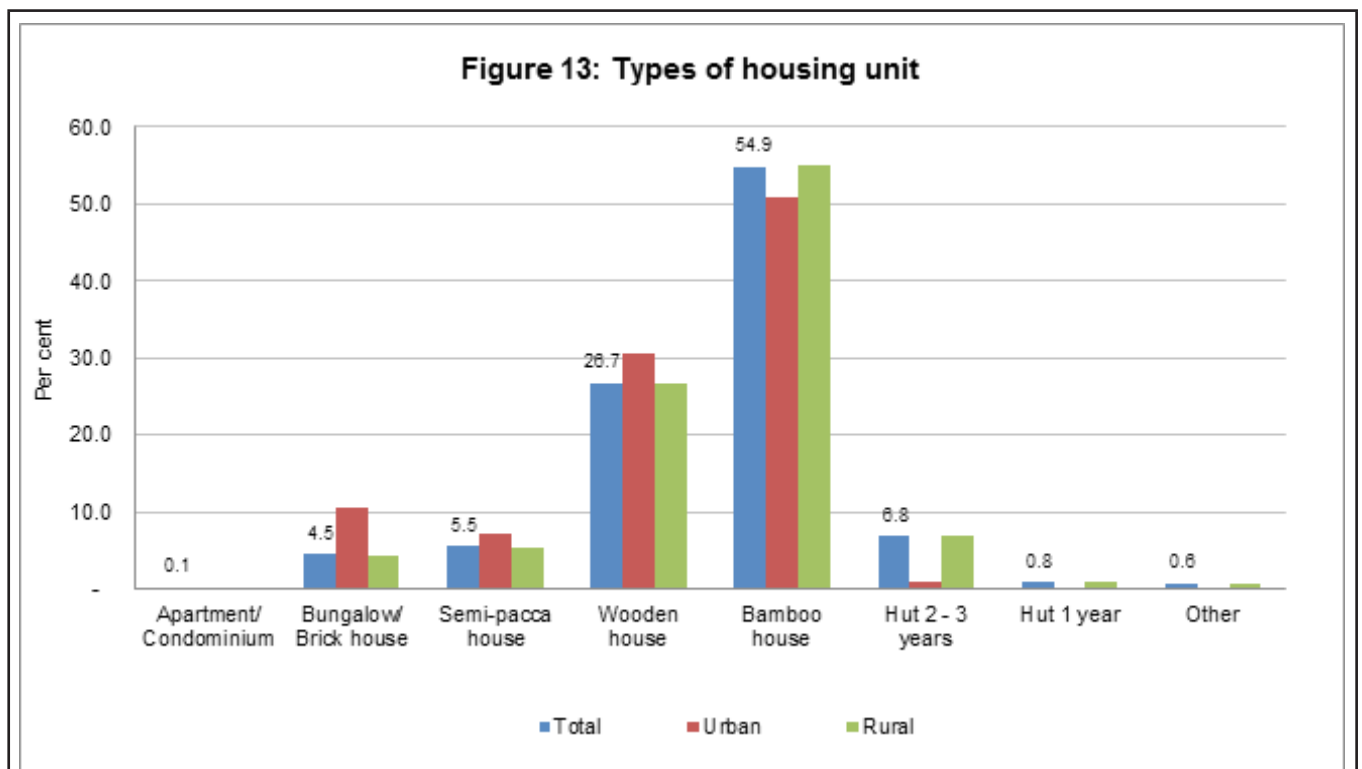
- The majority of the households in Depayin Township are living in bamboo houses (54.9%) followed by households in wooden houses (26.7%).

- Some 50.8 per cent of urban households and 55.0 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 33%
Nanyun 46%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 7%
Lahe 16%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 35%
Hkamti 71%
Leshi 54%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 66%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 88%
Homalin 75%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 94%
Banmauk 70%
Indaw 32%
Katha 74%
Tamu 96%
Phaungpyin 77%
Pinlebu 5%
Wuntho 84%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 92%
Mawlaik 90%
Kawlin 79%
Tigyaing 78%
Kyunhla 91%
Kalewa 86%
Kambalu 65%
Kalay 81%
Tasei 82%
Khin U 61%
Mingin 73%
Ye U 81%
Depayin 64%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 58%
Kani 75%
Shwebo 81%
Butalin 68%
Ayartaw 68%
Wetlet 61%
Yinmarpin 72%
Monywa 83%
Palae 64%
Myinmu 67%
Sagaing 81%
Chaung Oo 78%
Salingyi 72%
Myaung 60%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
5 - 36
37 - 66
67 - 96
Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Shwebo District	: 71.2%
Depayin Township	: 63.6%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.0	12.2	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		62.6	83.0	61.9
Improved sanitation		*63.6*	*95.2*	*62.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.7	1.6	2.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	-	0.3
Other		0.2	0.1	0.2
None		33.2	3.1	34.2
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**30,345**	**955**	**29,390**

- Some 63.6 per cent of the households in Depayin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (62.6%)).

- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (37-66) 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 33.2 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 Depayin Township, 34.2 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

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 17%

Nanyun 17%

Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 5%

Lahe 34%

Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 34%

Hkamti 37%

Leshi 30%

Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 49%

Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 62%

Homalin 69%

Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 70%

Banmauk 83%

Indaw 85%

Katha 88%

Tamu 70%

Phaungpyin 84%

Pinlebu 91%

Wuntho 90%

Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 75%

Mawlaik 78%

Kawlin 85%

Tigyaing 87%

Kyunhla 82%

Kalewa 48%

Kalay 85%

Tasei 97%

Kambalu 77%

Mingin 71%

Ye U 93%

Khin U 91%

Depayin 89%

Shwebo 84%

Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 65%

Kani 79%

Butalin 87%

Wetlet 67%

Ayartaw 86%

Yinmarpin 90%

Monywa 93%

Myinmu 75%

Sagaing 71%

Palae 81%

Salingyi 87%

Chaung Oo 88%

Myaung 77%

Legend

Water Source Improved (%)

5 - 36

37 - 67

68 - 97

Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Shwebo District	: 82.8%
Depayin Township	: 88.8%

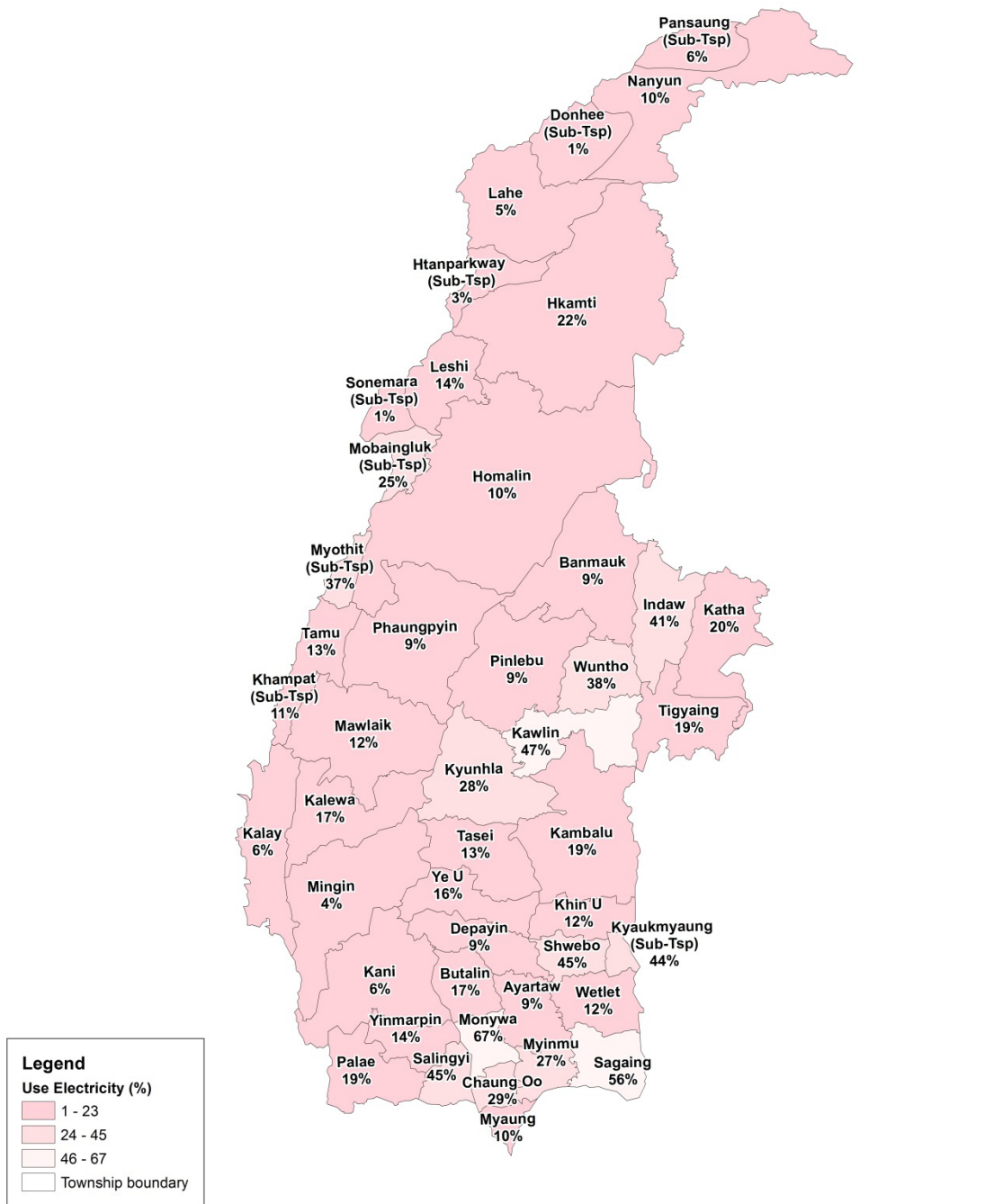**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		2.9	0.3	3.0
Tube well, borehole		70.8	98.0	69.9
Protected well/ Spring		15.1	0.9	15.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier		*	0.1	*
Total improved drinking water		*88.8*	*99.3*	*88.5*
Unprotected well/Spring		0.8	0.7	0.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		5.5	-	5.6
River/stream/ canal		4.1	-	4.2
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	-	*
Other		0.8	-	0.8
Total unimproved drinking water		*11.2*	*0.7*	*11.5*
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**30,345**	**955**	**29,390**

- In Depayin Township, 88.8 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 belongs to (68-97) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 70.8 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 15.1 per cent use water from protected well/spring.

- Some 11.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 11.5 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

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Nanyun
10%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Lahe
5%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
3%

Hkamti
22%

Leshi
14%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
25%

Homalin
10%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
37%

Banmauk
9%

Indaw
41%

Katha
20%

Tamu
13%

Phaungpyin
9%

Pinlebu
9%

Wuntho
38%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
11%

Mawlaik
12%

Kawlin
47%

Tigyaing
19%

Kyunhla
28%

Kalewa
17%

Kalay
6%

Tasei
13%

Kambalu
19%

Mingin
4%

Ye U
16%

Khin U
12%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
44%

Depayin
9%

Shwebo
45%

Kani
6%

Butalin
17%

Ayartaw
9%

Wetlet
12%

Yinmarpin
14%

Monywa
67%

Palae
19%

Salingyi
45%

Myinmu
27%

Sagaing
56%

Chaung Oo
29%

Myaung
10%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
1 - 23
24 - 45
46 - 67
Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Shwebo District	: 20.7%
Depayin Township	: 8.7%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.7	82.3	6.3
Kerosene		0.2	0.7	0.2
Candle		14.7	8.0	14.9
Battery		40.2	7.4	41.2
Generator (private)		15.8	-	16.3
Water mill (private)		0.5	-	0.5
Solar system/energy		8.8	0.5	9.0
Other		11.2	1.0	11.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	30,345	955	29,390

- In Depayin Township, 8.7 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 40.2 per cent.

- In rural areas, 41.2 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp)	99%
Nanyun	100%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp)	100%
Lahe	99%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp)	99%
Hkamti	99%
Leshi	100%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp)	99%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp)	100%
Homalin	99%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp)	99%
Banmauk	99%
Indaw	94%
Katha	93%
Tamu	98%
Phaungpyin	100%
Pinlebu	98%
Wuntho	95%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp)	100%
Mawlaik	100%
Kawlin	89%
Tigyaing	97%
Kyunhla	88%
Kalewa	99%
Kambalu	88%
Kalay	97%
Tasei	96%
Mingin	99%
Ye U	90%
Khin U	91%
Depayin	93%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp)	85%
Kani	100%
Shwebo	83%
Butalin	96%
Wetlet	92%
Ayartaw	97%
Yinmarpin	93%
Monywa	66%
Palae	92%
Myinmu	84%
Sagaing	75%
Chaung Oo	84%
Salingyi	84%
Myaung	95%

Legend

Fuel for Cooking

Wood and charcoal (%)

- 66 - 78
- 79 - 89
- 90 - 100
- Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Shwebo District	: 89.5%
Depayin Township	: 92.6%

34

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.7	31.0	1.8
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		*	0.2	*
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		89.0	52.5	90.2
Charcoal		3.6	15.3	3.2
Coal		0.1	0.3	0.1
Other		4.6	0.7	4.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	30,345	955	29,390

- In Depayin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 89.0 per cent using firewood and 3.6 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 2.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 90.2 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 3.2 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	30,345	45.6	26.1	3.2	14.2	0.8	2.4	39.1	*
Urban	955	27.0	59.3	11.9	45.8	5.2	12.4	26.3	0.5
Rural	29,390	46.3	25.0	2.9	13.2	0.6	2.1	39.5	*

- Some 45.6 per cent of the households in Depayin Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 59.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 46.3 per cent reported having a radio and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
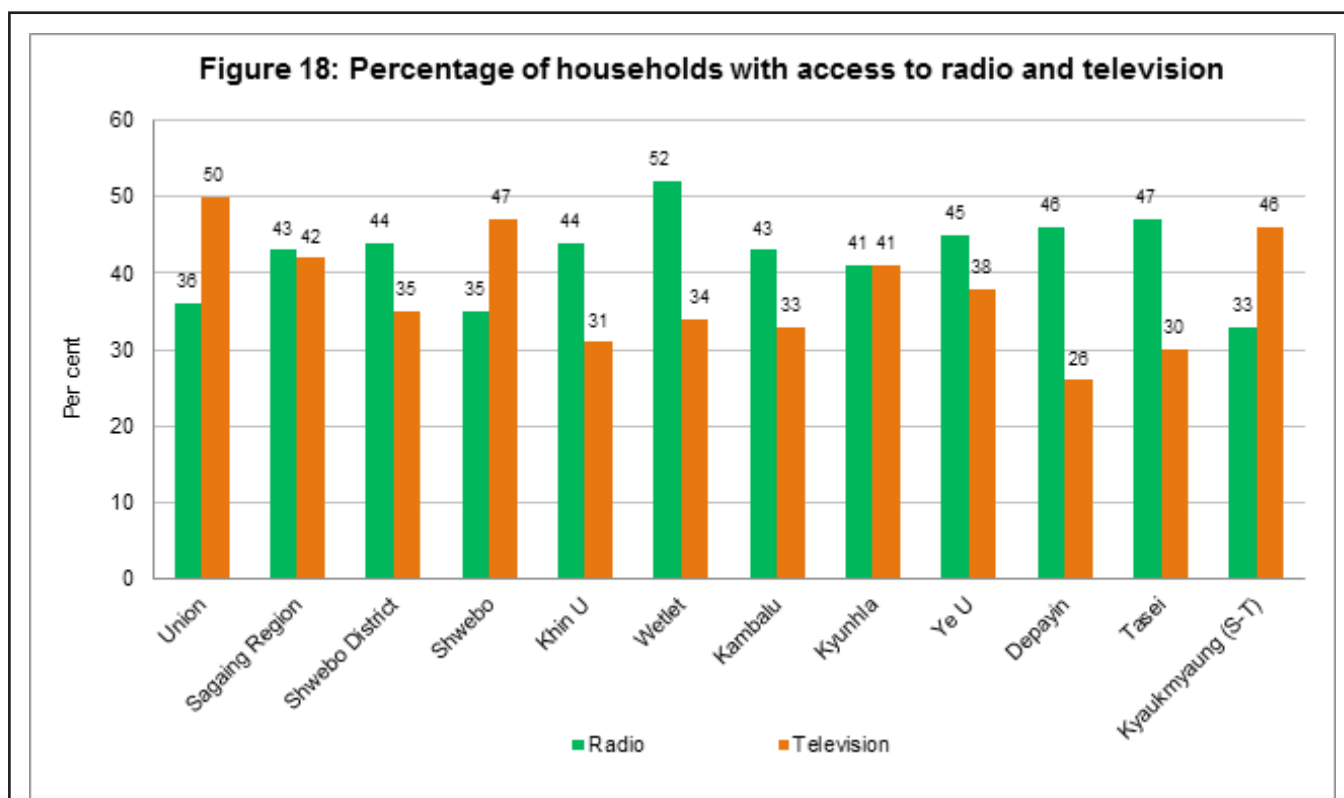
- In Depayin Township, 26.1 per cent of the households have television and about half of the households (45.6%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
3%

Nanyun
6%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
0%

Lahe
10%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Hkamti
19%

Leshi
4%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
2%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
7%

Homalin
11%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
10%

Banmauk
4%

Indaw
22%

Katha
25%

Tamu
46%

Phaungpyin
2%

Pinlebu
7%

Wuntho
24%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
19%

Mawlaik
18%

Kawlin
20%

Tigyaing
20%

Kyunhla
16%

Kalewa
16%

Kalay
37%

Kambalu
14%

Tasei
16%

Mingin
2%

Ye U
23%

Khin U
14%

Depayin
14%

Shwebo
31%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
22%

Kani
9%

Butalin
14%

Ayartaw
14%

Wetlet
16%

Yinmarpin
15%

Monywa
51%

Myinmu
22%

Palae
12%

Chaung Oo
29%

Sagaing
40%

Salingyi
22%

Myaung
14%

Legend
Access to mobile phone(%)
- 0 - 17
- 18 - 34
- 35 - 51
- Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Shwebo District	: 18.3%
Depayin Township	: 14.2%

- Some 14.2 per cent of the households in Depayin 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
Shwebo District	311,477	3,970	172,171	120,346	5,440	2,069	1,610	141,834
Urban	36,008	1,861	24,923	21,932	846	120	149	3,331
Rural	275,469	2,109	147,248	98,414	4,594	1,949	1,461	138,503
Depayin Township	30,345	277	16,731	12,130	366	20	14	14,275
Urban	955	30	616	691	20	1	1	100
Rural	29,390	247	16,115	11,439	346	19	13	14,175

- In Depayin Township, 55.1 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 47.0 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 motorcycle/moped in rural areas.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Sagaing Region and Depayin Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.5 children per woman and is equal to the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
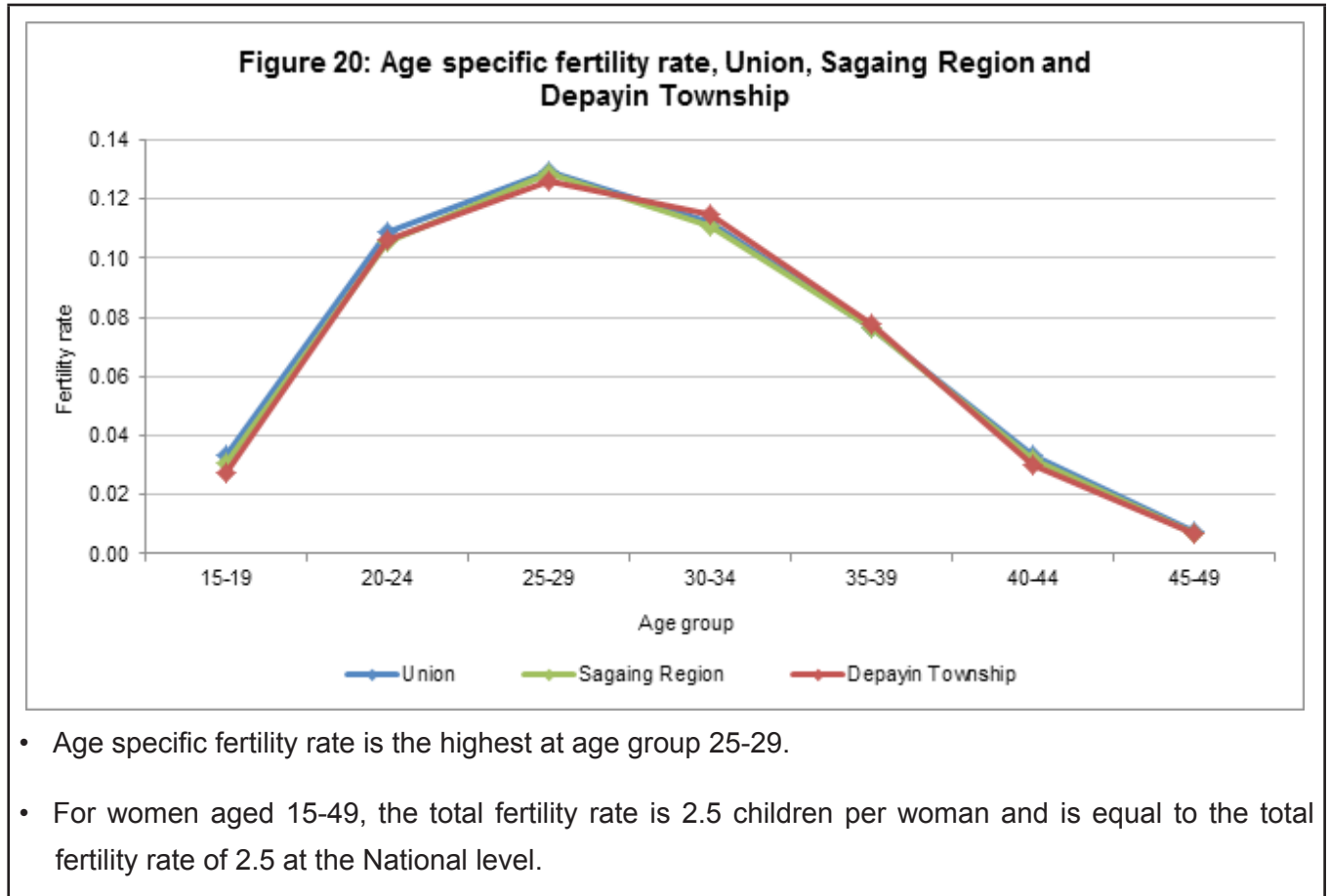
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 1.7 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 5.2
- 5.3 - 6.9
- Township boundary
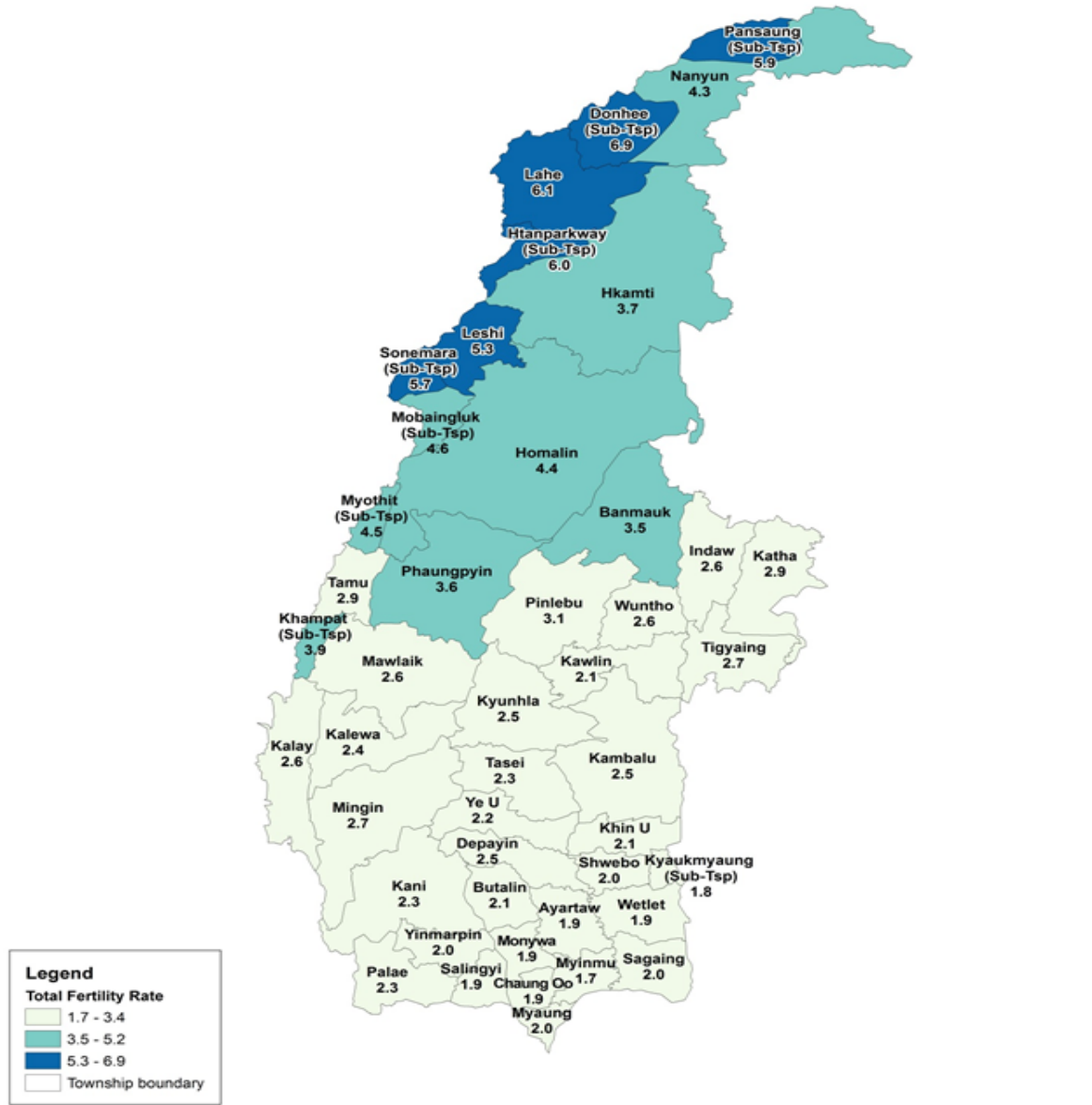
Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Shwebo District	: 2.2
Depayin Township	: 2.5

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
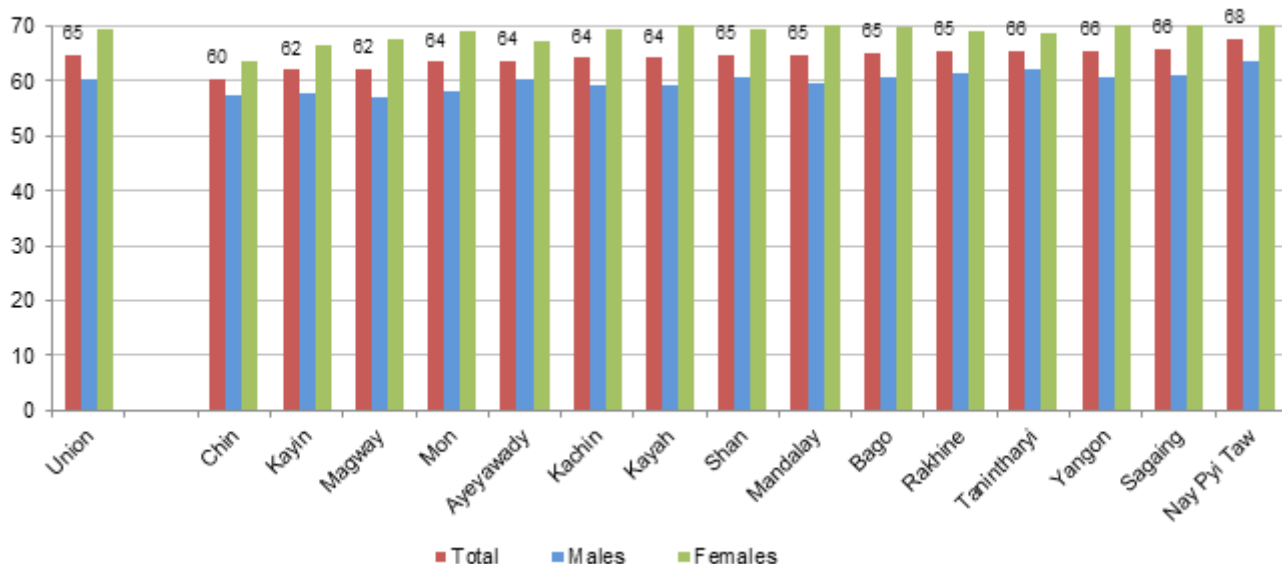
- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- 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
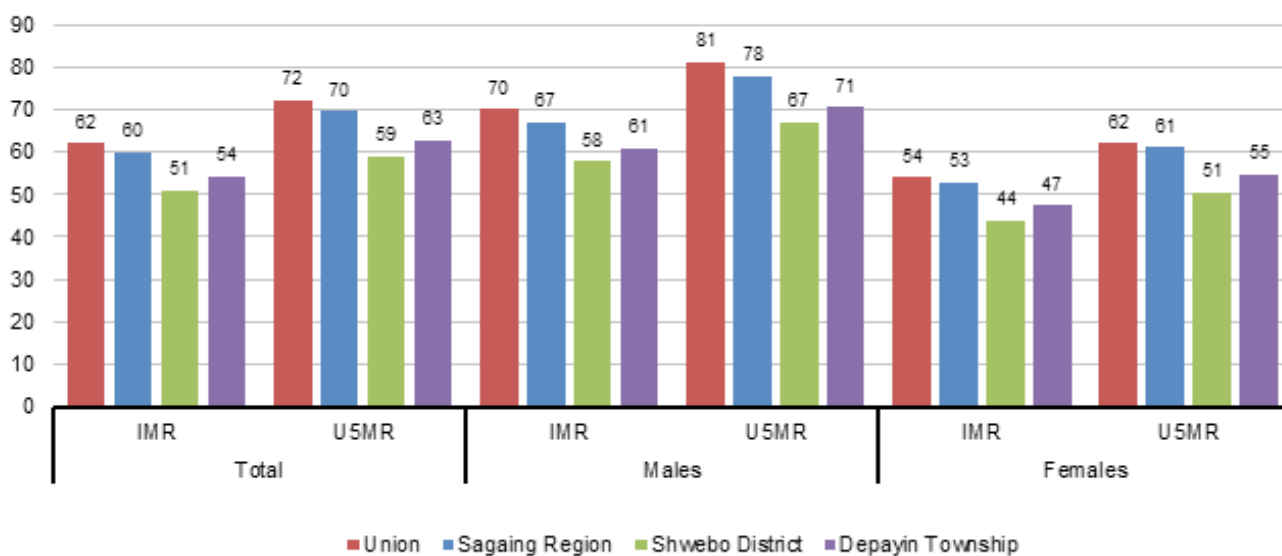
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Shwebo District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Shwebo District is 51 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 59 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Depayin Township are lower than that of Sagaing Region and higher than that of the Shwebo District. The Infant mortality in Depayin Township is 54 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 63 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
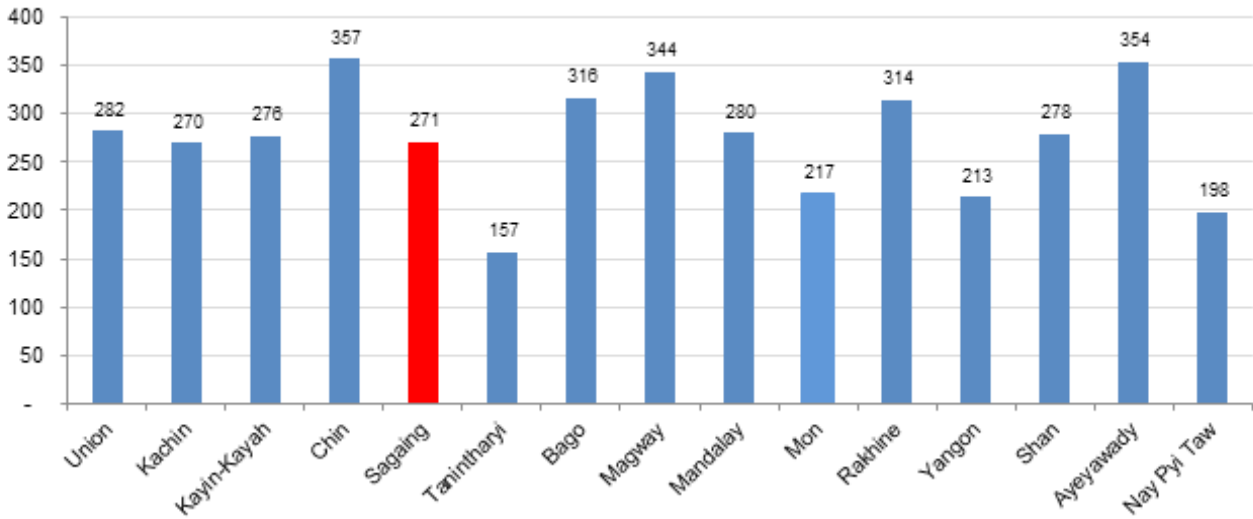
- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- 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 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 (Km^2). 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:
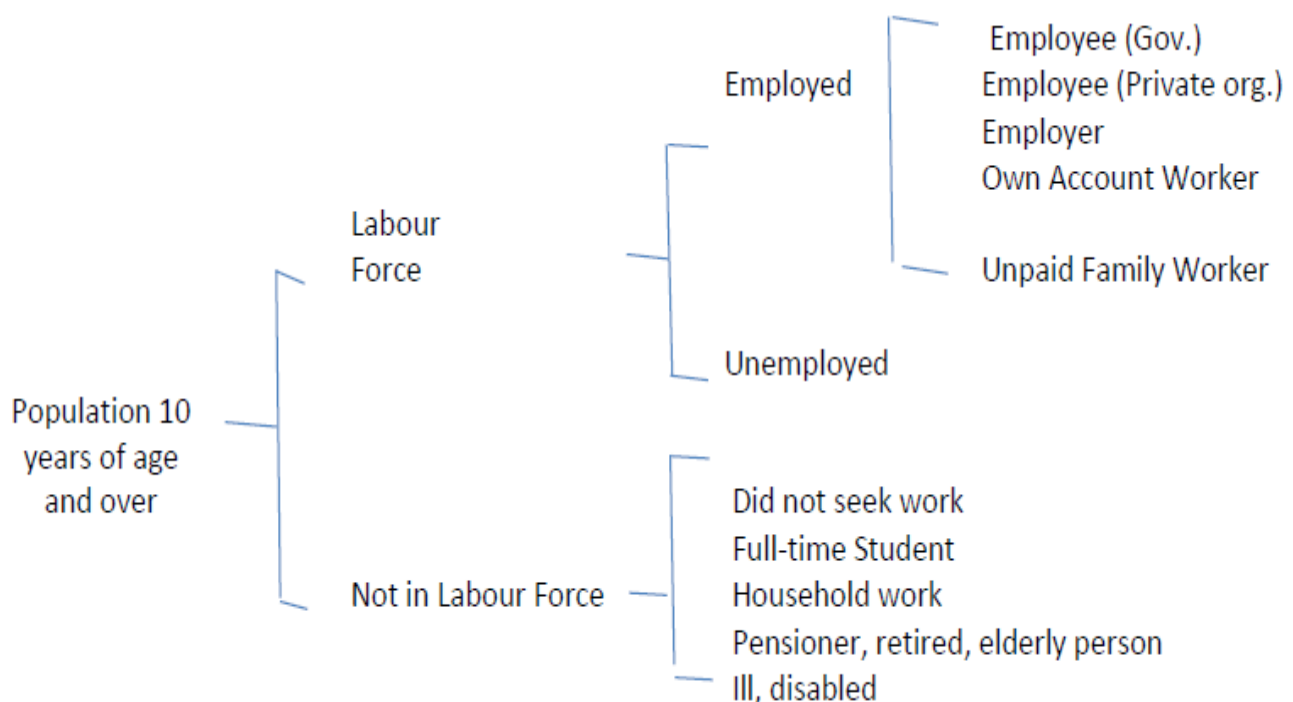
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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