

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, HKAMTI DISTRICT

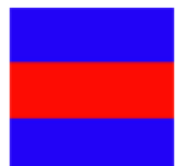
Homalin Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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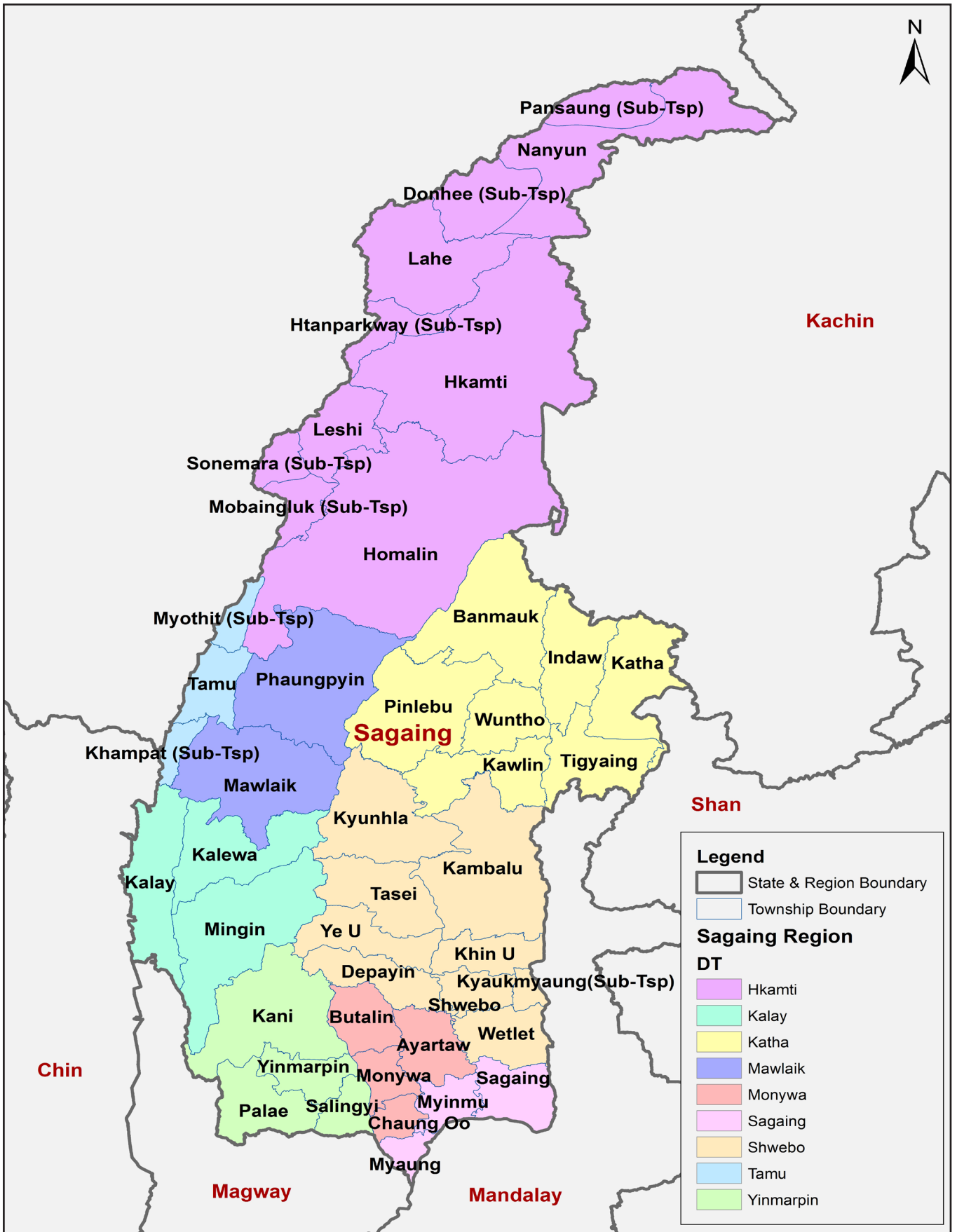
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Figure 1: Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Homalin Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	258,206 ²	
Population males	133,750 (51.8%)	
Population females	124,456 (48.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	8.2%	
Area (Km²)	11,205.5 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	23.0 persons	
Median age	22.3 years	
Number of wards	6	
Number of village tracts	76	
Number of private households	35,743	
Percentage of female headed households	25.5%	
Mean household size	5.6 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	34.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	62.3%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.1%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	60.5	
Child dependency ratio	55.6	
Old dependency ratio	4.9	
Ageing index	8.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	108	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	92.5%	
Male	97.3%	
Female	88.5%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	5,843	2.3
Walking	2,123	0.8
Seeing	2,531	1.0
Hearing	1,875	0.7
Remembering	2,137	0.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	110,935	56.2	
Associate Scrutiny	94	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	301	0.2	
National Registration	1,957	1.0	
Religious	721	0.4	
Temporary Registration	1,008	0.5	
Foreign Registration	44	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	71	< 0.1	
None	82,256	41.7	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	71.9%	89.8%	51.5%
Unemployment rate	4.3%	4.0%	4.8%
Employment to population ratio	68.9%	86.2%	49.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	33,563	93.9	
Renter	1,109	3.1	
Provided free (individually)	316	0.9	
Government quarters	566	1.6	
Private company quarters	138	0.4	
Other	51	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.7%		22.3%
Bamboo	47.0%	4.9%	0.5%
Earth	0.1%	0.6%	
Wood	46.5%	90.2%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		73.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.7%	3.6%	0.2%
Other	1.8%	0.6%	2.9%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	158	0.4	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	32,232	90.2	
Charcoal	3,242	9.1	
Coal	47	0.1	
Other	25	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	3,671	10.3
Kerosene	266	0.7
Candle	18,029	50.4
Battery	2,670	7.5
Generator (private)	6,443	18.0
Water mill (private)	70	0.2
Solar system/energy	4,025	11.3
Other	569	1.6
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	908	2.5
Tube well, borehole	18,249	51.1
Protected well/spring	5,392	15.1
Bottled/purifier water	103	0.3
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>24,652</i>	<i>69.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,363	3.8
Pool/pond/lake	370	1.0
River/stream/canal	8,077	22.6
Waterfall/rainwater	775	2.2
Other	506	1.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>11,091</i>	<i>31.0</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,054	2.9
Tube well, borehole	17,899	50.1
Protected well/spring	4,873	13.6
Unprotected well/spring	1,387	3.9
Pool/pond/lake	315	0.9
River/stream/canal	8,980	25.1
Waterfall/rainwater	725	2.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	509	1.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	434	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	26,495	74.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>26,929</i>	<i>75.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	6,830	19.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	301	0.9
Other	355	1.0
None	1,328	3.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	12,251	34.3
Television	19,432	54.4
Landline phone	1,289	3.6
Mobile phone	4,005	11.2
Computer	546	1.5
Internet at home	331	0.9
Households with none of the items	11,635	32.6
Households with all of the items	36	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	534	1.5
Motorcycle/Moped	19,382	54.2
Bicycle	5,671	15.9
4-Wheel tractor	1,702	4.8
Canoe/Boat	6,290	17.6
Motor boat	2,452	6.9
Cart (bullock)	15,117	42.3

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Homalin 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 Homalin Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	258,206 *		
Males	133,750		
Females	124,456		
Sex ratio	108 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	8.2%		
Area (Km ²)	11,205.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	23.0 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	76		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	198477	17726	180751
Number of conventional households	35,743	3,575	32,168
Mean household size	5.6 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Homalin Township, there are fewer females than males with 108 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (8.2%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Homalin Township is 23 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.6 persons living in each household in Homalin Township. This is 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; Homalin Township (Hkamti District, Sagaing Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	35,743	258,206	133,750	124,456
	Ward	3,575	21,220	10,958	10,262
1	Homalin(W)	917	5,001	2,450	2,551
2	Naung Pa Kyit(W)	2,052	12,537	6,599	5,938
	Shwe Pyi Aye Town				
1	No(1)(W)	86	399	198	201
2	No(2)(W)	38	184	101	83
3	No(3)(W)	355	2,168	1,121	1,047
4	No(4)(W)	127	931	489	442
	Village Tract	32,168	236,986	122,792	114,194
1	Khaung Khan(VT)	610	3,620	1,662	1,958
2	Nyaung Pin Thar(VT)	664	3,707	1,702	2,005
3	Ket Thar(VT)	1,023	5,503	2,612	2,891
4	Laung Min(VT)	287	1,848	912	936
5	Nan Khan(VT)	202	1,334	708	626
6	Naung San Kyin(VT)	608	3,613	1,772	1,841
7	Kho Taung(VT)	465	2,760	1,327	1,433
8	Myin Thar(VT))	826	4,910	2,298	2,612
9	Auk Hman Kin(VT)	402	2,456	1,151	1,305
10	Naung Po Aung(VT)	1,136	7,549	3,561	3,988
11	Hlwa Zin Kone(VT)	226	1,282	620	662
12	Sat Ka Yar(VT)	377	2,083	973	1,110
13	Aw Thaw(VT)	176	1,035	487	548
14	Naung Hpar Mu(VT)	716	5,708	3,113	2,595
15	Nat Nan(VT)	504	6,220	3,545	2,675
16	Hta Man Thi(VT)	525	3,353	1,741	1,612
17	Htwet Wa(VT)	361	2,332	1,222	1,110
18	Naung Pin(VT)	461	2,713	1,324	1,389
19	Hmaing Wei(VT)	544	2,973	1,484	1,489

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
20	Ohn Bet(VT)	87	499	233	266
21	Thaung Thut(VT)	447	2,241	1,043	1,198
22	Naung Sut Khar(VT)	220	1,353	652	701
23	Kyun Kone(VT)	374	2,572	1,345	1,227
24	Ton He(VT)	140	718	342	376
25	Wea Het(VT)	207	1,137	537	600
26	Taung Paw(VT)	175	1,039	502	537
27	Taung Boet Hla(VT)	147	910	417	493
28	Htein Ku(VT)	116	584	270	314
29	Nyaung Kone(VT)	476	3,555	1,906	1,649
30	Bo Kone(VT)	880	5,889	2,931	2,958
31	Kyaung Kone(VT)	196	1,091	507	584
32	Hin Naung(VT)	223	1,294	597	697
33	Naung Lun(VT)	135	767	377	390
34	Tha Wun-Hpar Naing(VT)	335	1,912	949	963
35	Gway Tauk Kone(VT)	583	3,580	1,725	1,855
36	Pa Yit-Hpar Naing(VT)	689	3,903	1,832	2,071
37	Kha Taung Pwint(VT)	552	3,296	1,585	1,711
38	Hton Mar Te(VT)	377	2,207	1,068	1,139
39	Taung Kin(VT)	645	3,687	1,746	1,941
40	Man Hon(VT)	708	3,990	1,941	2,049
41	Khon Tan Gyi(VT)	277	2,208	1,237	971
42	Kun Taung(VT)	375	2,408	1,129	1,279
43	Yae Kyaw(VT)	451	2,851	1,359	1,492
44	Zay Di Seik(VT)	337	2,894	1,558	1,336
45	Maing Kaing(VT)	2,553	19,379	10,234	9,145
46	Nant Thar(VT)	425	4,463	2,491	1,972
47	Shwe Twin(VT)	652	9,832	5,927	3,905
48	Tar Mei Poke(VT)	375	4,147	2,355	1,792

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
49	Yae Paw Mee(VT)	145	1,828	1,133	695
50	Man Sein(VT)	229	1,538	836	702
51	He Bet(VT)	244	5,992	3,384	2,608
52	Naung Moe(VT)	78	868	523	345
53	Man That(VT)	237	1,332	622	710
54	Laung Hpaung(VT)	573	6,750	3,824	2,926
55	Naung Khan(VT)	285	2,155	1,156	999
56	Pon Nwe(VT)	250	1,416	663	753
57	Htein Kone(VT)	416	5,699	3,361	2,338
58	Mar Lon(VT)	465	6,031	3,466	2,565
59	Naung Taw(VT)	470	8,222	4,644	3,578
60	Nant Chaw(VT)	376	4,390	2,603	1,787
61	Maung Khan(VT)	907	5,020	2,330	2,690
62	Nan Sa Hpi(VT)	80	560	297	263
63	He Khan(VT)	371	2,762	1,374	1,388
64	Ma Lin(VT)	198	1,324	730	594
65	Yet Hpa(VT)	345	2,387	1,375	1,012
66	Pint Mar(VT)	157	963	498	465
67	Nan Tha Nyit(VT)	306	1,728	815	913
68	Oe Bo Ka Tauk(VT)	168	1,411	855	556
69	Naung Kin Nar(VT)	78	648	350	298
70	Htein Kin(VT)	422	2,569	1,244	1,325
71	Pay Pin(VT)	392	2,065	936	1,129
72	Kaw Yar(VT)	735	4,107	1,929	2,178
73	Hin Naung(VT)	367	2,181	1,005	1,176
74	Poke Tho(VT)	196	1,163	572	591
75	Naung Yin(VT)	136	916	495	421
76	Hmaing Taung(VT)	272	1,556	763	793

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Homalin Township

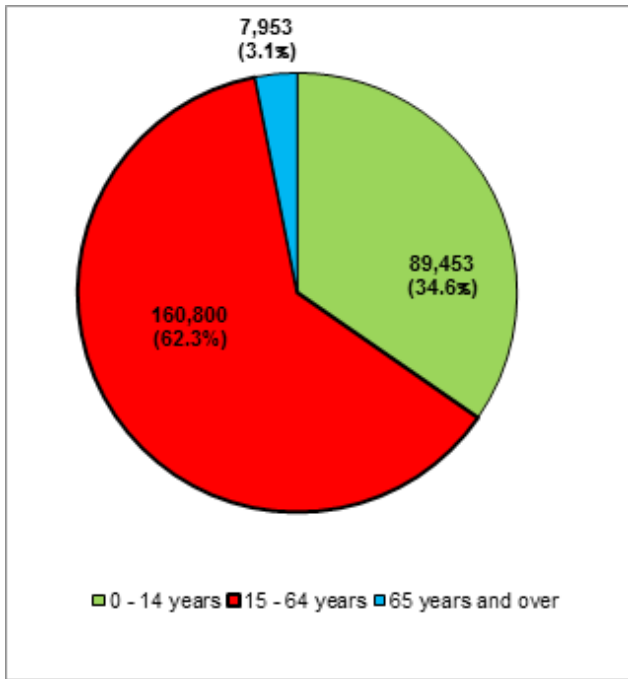
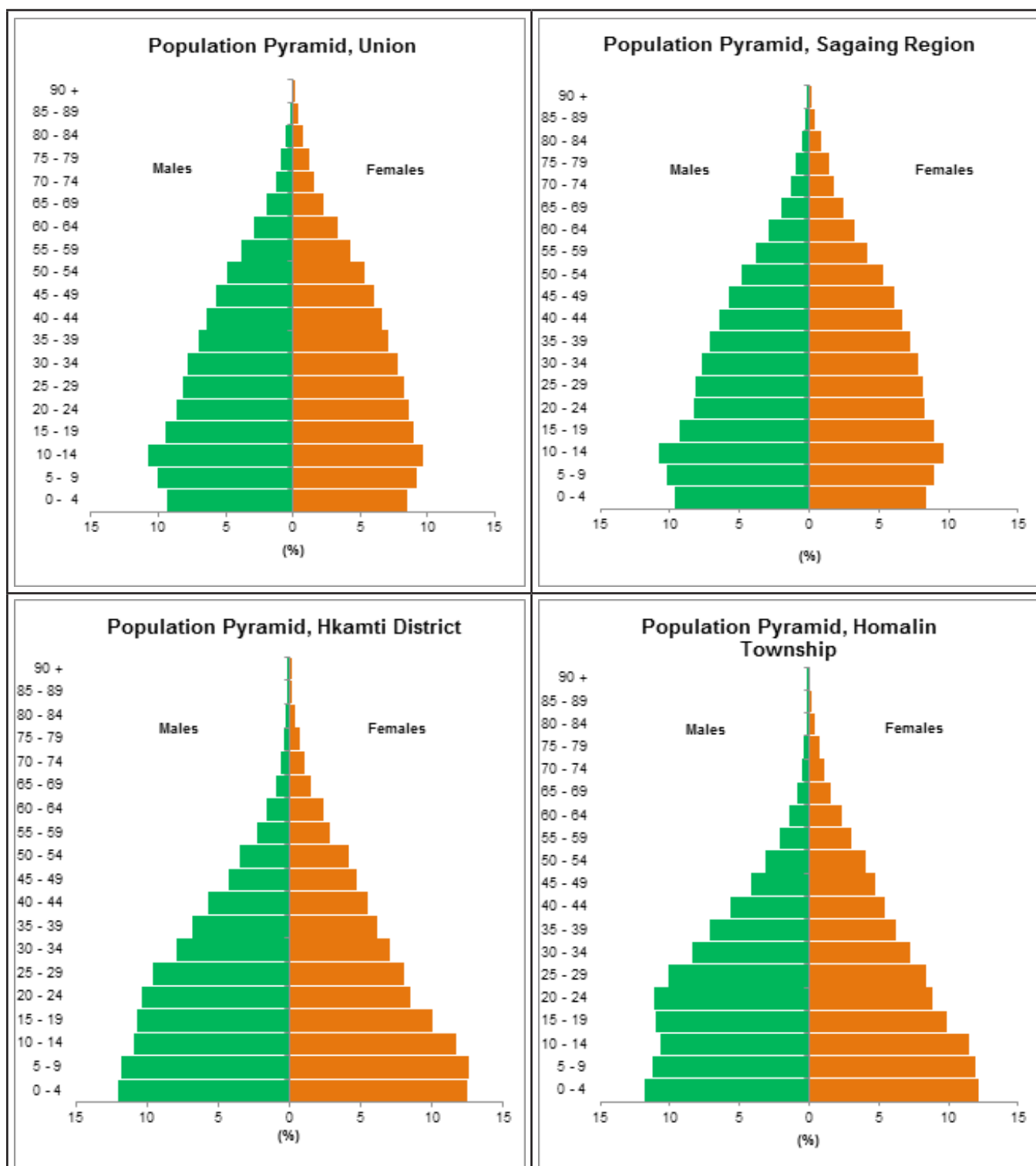


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Homalin Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	258,206	133,750	124,456
0 - 4	30,992	15,841	15,151
5 - 9	29,827	14,999	14,828
10 - 14	28,634	14,342	14,292
15 - 19	26,997	14,666	12,331
20 - 24	25,828	14,841	10,987
25 - 29	23,965	13,534	10,431
30 - 34	20,207	11,224	8,983
35 - 39	17,288	9,559	7,729
40 - 44	14,442	7,622	6,820
45 - 49	11,378	5,496	5,882
50 - 54	9,286	4,181	5,105
55 - 59	6,590	2,832	3,758
60 - 64	4,819	1,833	2,986
65 - 69	3,203	1,212	1,991
70 - 74	1,979	680	1,299
75 - 79	1,445	481	964
80 - 84	772	251	521
85 - 89	376	100	276
90 +	178	56	122

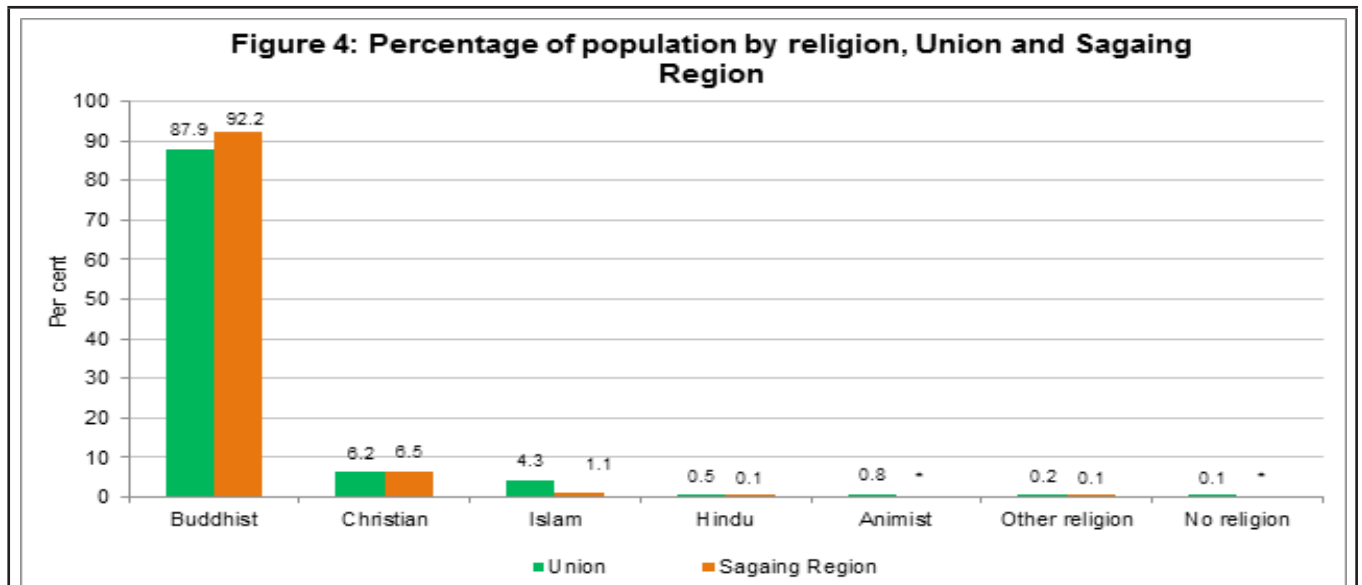
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Homalin Township is 62.3 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Hkamti District and Homalin Township)



- The birth rate has been high in Homalin Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has declined from age group 25-29 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Homalin Township.
- From age group 0-4 to 40-44, there are more males than females. From age group 45-49 onwards, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In 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	5,188	2,589	2,599	2,237	1,070	1,167
6	5,373	2,719	2,654	4,561	2,301	2,260
7	5,475	2,734	2,741	5,052	2,533	2,519
8	5,306	2,642	2,664	4,954	2,445	2,509
9	5,177	2,569	2,608	4,850	2,396	2,454
10	5,218	2,605	2,613	4,853	2,407	2,446
11	4,670	2,287	2,383	4,311	2,125	2,186
12	5,439	2,602	2,837	4,781	2,276	2,505
13	5,172	2,452	2,720	4,185	1,996	2,189
14	4,387	2,084	2,303	2,867	1,350	1,517
15	3,913	1,835	2,078	1,913	885	1,028
16	3,785	1,694	2,091	1,358	562	796
17	3,675	1,685	1,990	976	371	605
18	3,940	1,750	2,190	710	266	444
19	3,080	1,439	1,641	380	154	226
20	3,702	1,779	1,923	255	84	171
21	2,735	1,269	1,466	174	65	109
22	2,856	1,350	1,506	124	56	68
23	3,022	1,481	1,541	78	43	35
24	2,708	1,263	1,445	56	25	31
25	3,576	1,744	1,832	61	32	29
26	2,779	1,348	1,431	39	17	22
27	2,957	1,443	1,514	37	19	18
28	3,181	1,496	1,685	37	18	19
29	2,675	1,330	1,345	30	12	18

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

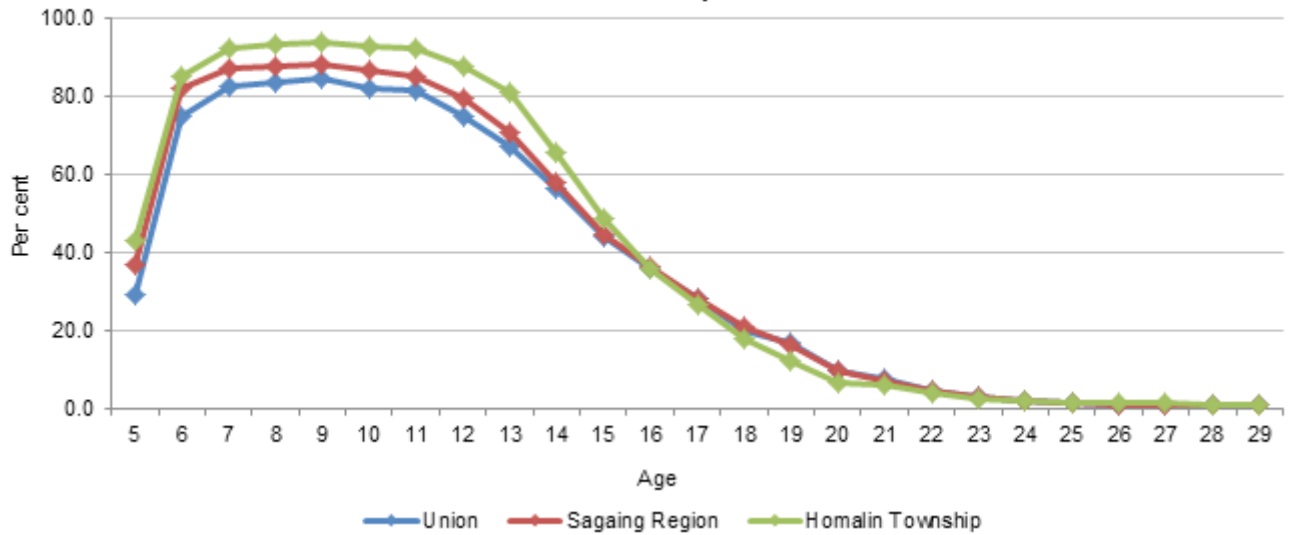
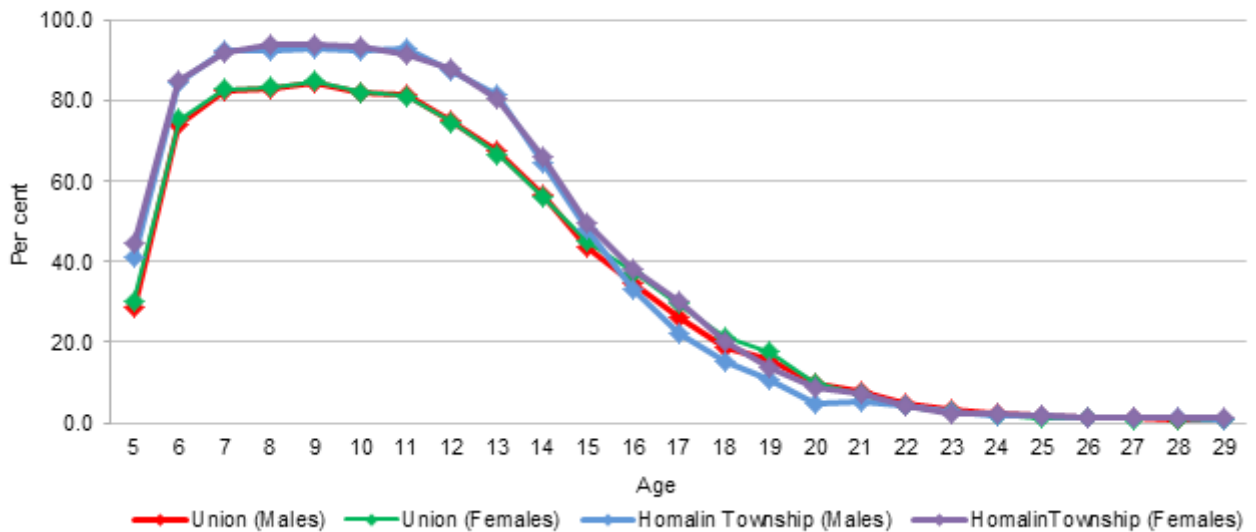
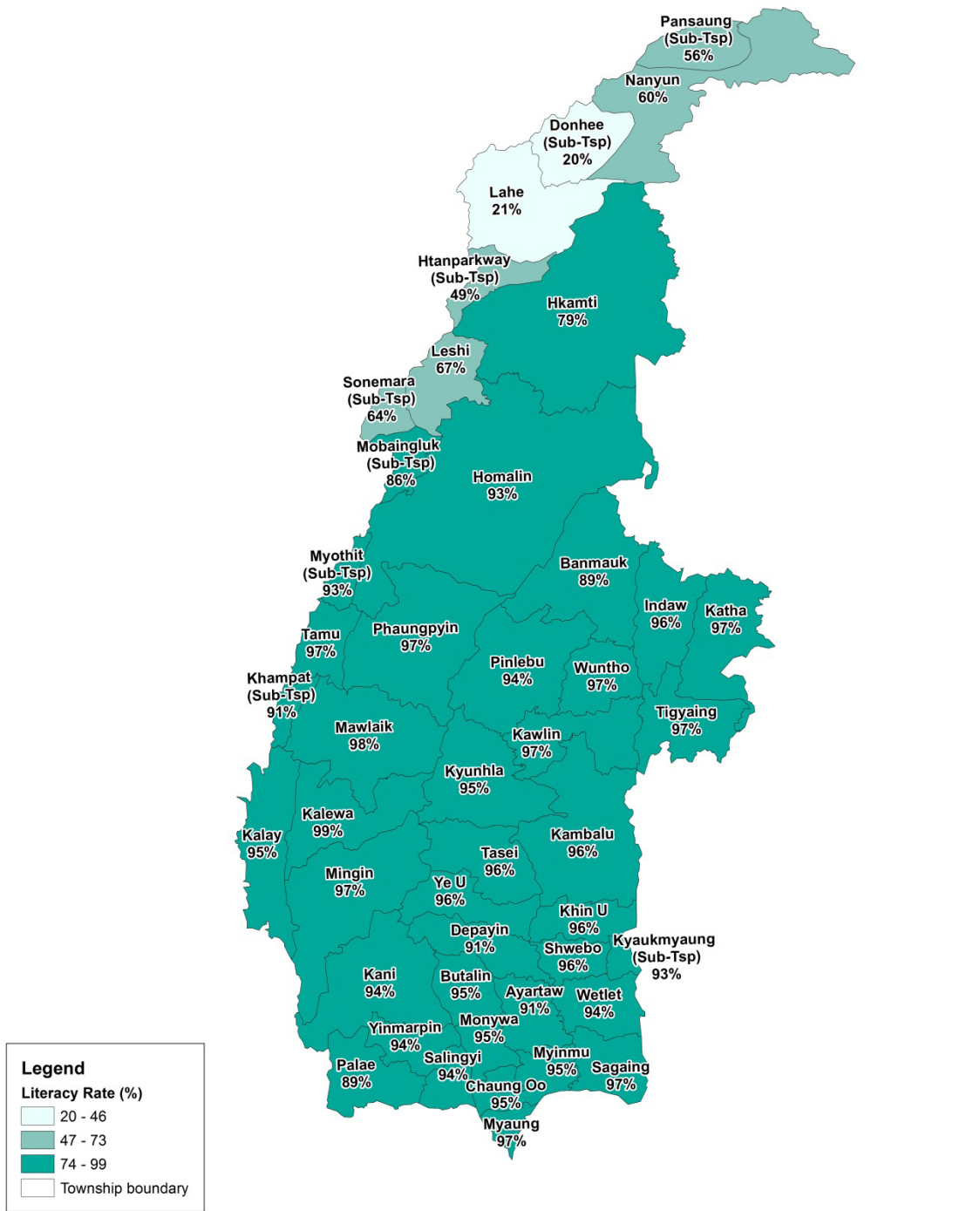


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Homalin Township



- School attendance in Homalin Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Homalin Township is lower after age 16 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Hkamti District	: 73.4%
Homalin Township	: 92.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	33,416	98.6
Males	15,545	98.8
Females	17,871	98.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Homalin Township is 92.5 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 88.5 per cent and for the males it is 97.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.6 per cent with 98.5 per cent for females and 98.8 per cent for males.

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

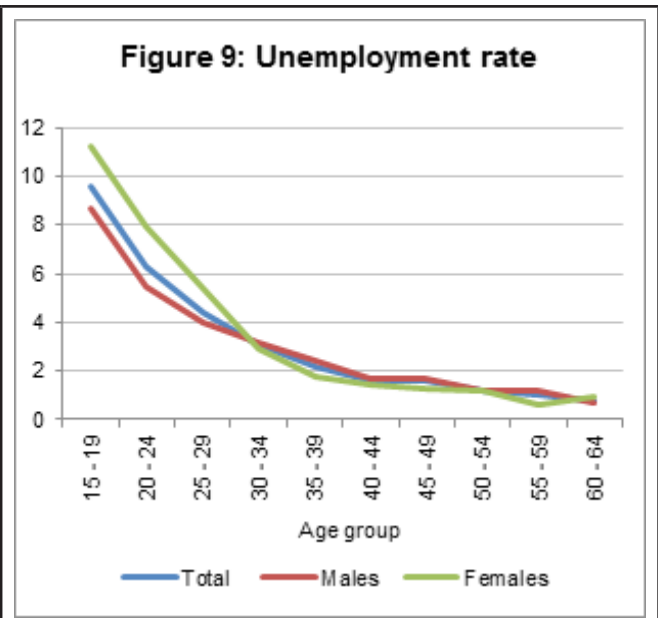
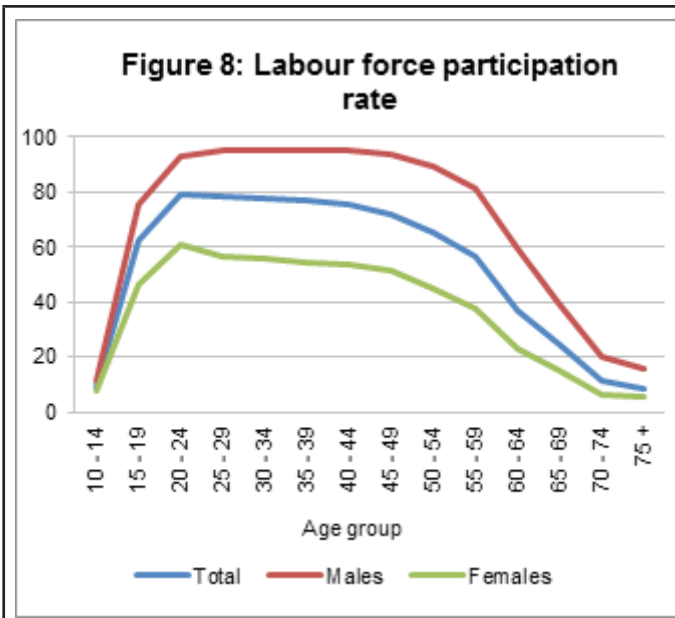
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	115,928	14,720	12.7	21,590	33,761	25,600	10,225	220	5,891	180	46	3,695
Urban	10,674	495	4.6	1,253	1,816	2,980	2,140	62	1,694	38	9	187
Rural	105,254	14,225	13.5	20,337	31,945	22,620	8,085	158	4,197	142	37	3,508
Males	59,061	5,688	9.6	8,727	17,371	15,595	5,973	136	2,890	70	29	2,582
Females	56,867	9,032	15.9	12,863	16,390	10,005	4,252	84	3,001	110	17	1,113

- Some 12.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 13.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 9.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 15.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 29.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.1 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	9.3	11.1	7.6	10.3	10.5	9.9
15 - 19	62.2	75.3	46.7	9.6	8.7	11.2
20 - 24	79.4	93.1	60.8	6.3	5.5	7.9
25 - 29	78.4	95.2	56.7	4.4	4.0	5.4
30 - 34	77.6	95.2	55.6	3.1	3.2	2.9
35 - 39	76.9	95.3	54.1	2.2	2.4	1.8
40 - 44	75.4	94.9	53.5	1.6	1.7	1.4
45 - 49	72.1	93.9	51.7	1.6	1.7	1.3
50 - 54	65.0	89.6	44.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
55 - 59	56.6	81.4	37.9	1.0	1.2	0.6
60 - 64	36.6	59.3	22.7	0.8	0.7	0.9
65 - 69	24.1	39.4	14.7	0.6	0.2	1.4
70 - 74	11.1	20.4	6.2	1.4	0.7	2.5
75 +	8.6	15.8	5.2	2.1	0.7	4.1
15 - 24	70.6	84.2	53.3	7.8	6.9	9.4
15 - 64	71.9	89.8	51.5	4.3	4.0	4.8



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Homalin Township is 71.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 51.5 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.8 per cent.
- In Homalin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 9.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Homalin Township is 4.3 per cent. There is a difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.0%) and for females (4.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 9.4 per cent.

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

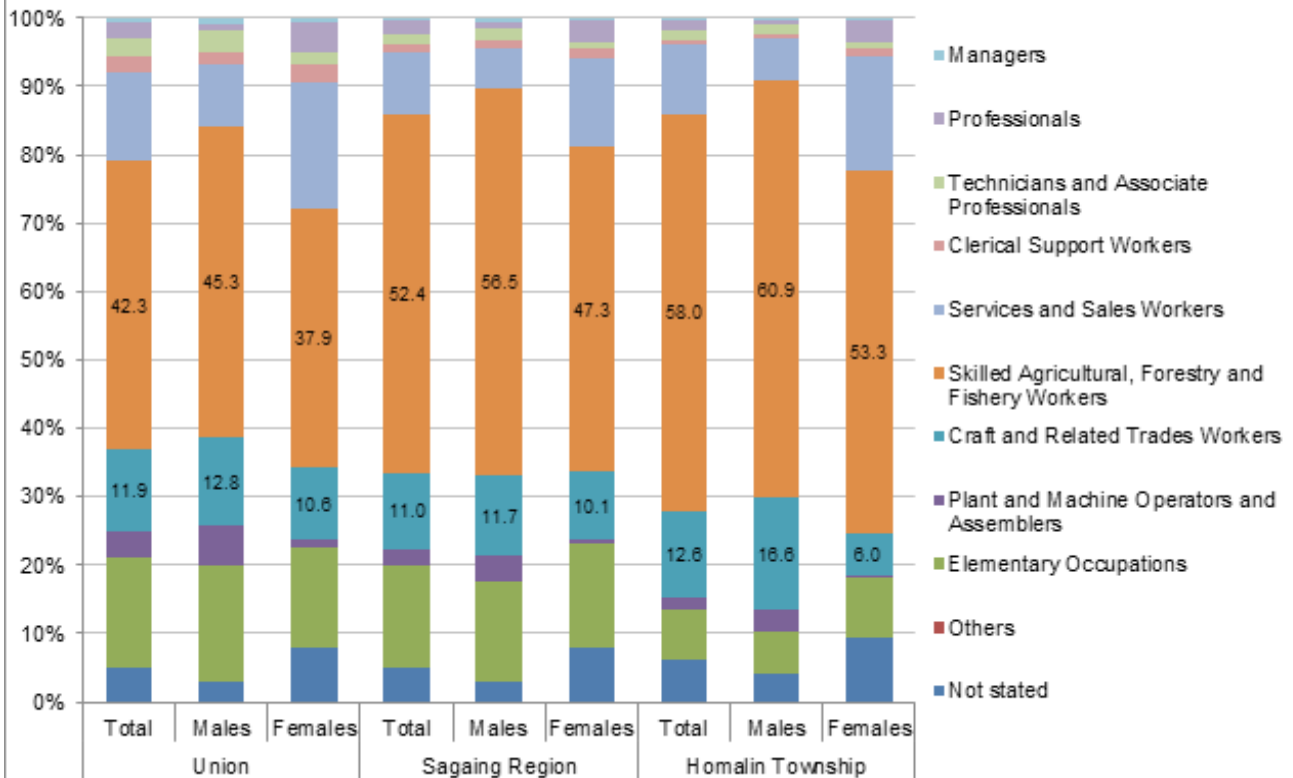
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	77,819	1.5	39.4	39.7	11.8	0.9	6.6
Males	23,504	3.3	62.1	5.7	12.6	1.5	14.8
Females	54,315	0.7	29.6	54.5	11.5	0.6	3.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 62.1 per cent of males are full time students and 54.5 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	69,057	43,008	26,049	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	248	151	97	0.4	0.4	0.4
Professionals	1,105	243	862	1.6	0.6	3.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	855	622	233	1.2	1.4	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	491	252	239	0.7	0.6	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	7,031	2,681	4,350	10.2	6.2	16.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	40,044	26,171	13,873	58.0	60.9	53.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	8,706	7,144	1,562	12.6	16.6	6.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,350	1,284	66	2.0	3.0	0.3
Elementary Occupations	5,021	2,667	2,354	7.3	6.2	9.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	4,206	1,793	2,413	6.1	4.2	9.3

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



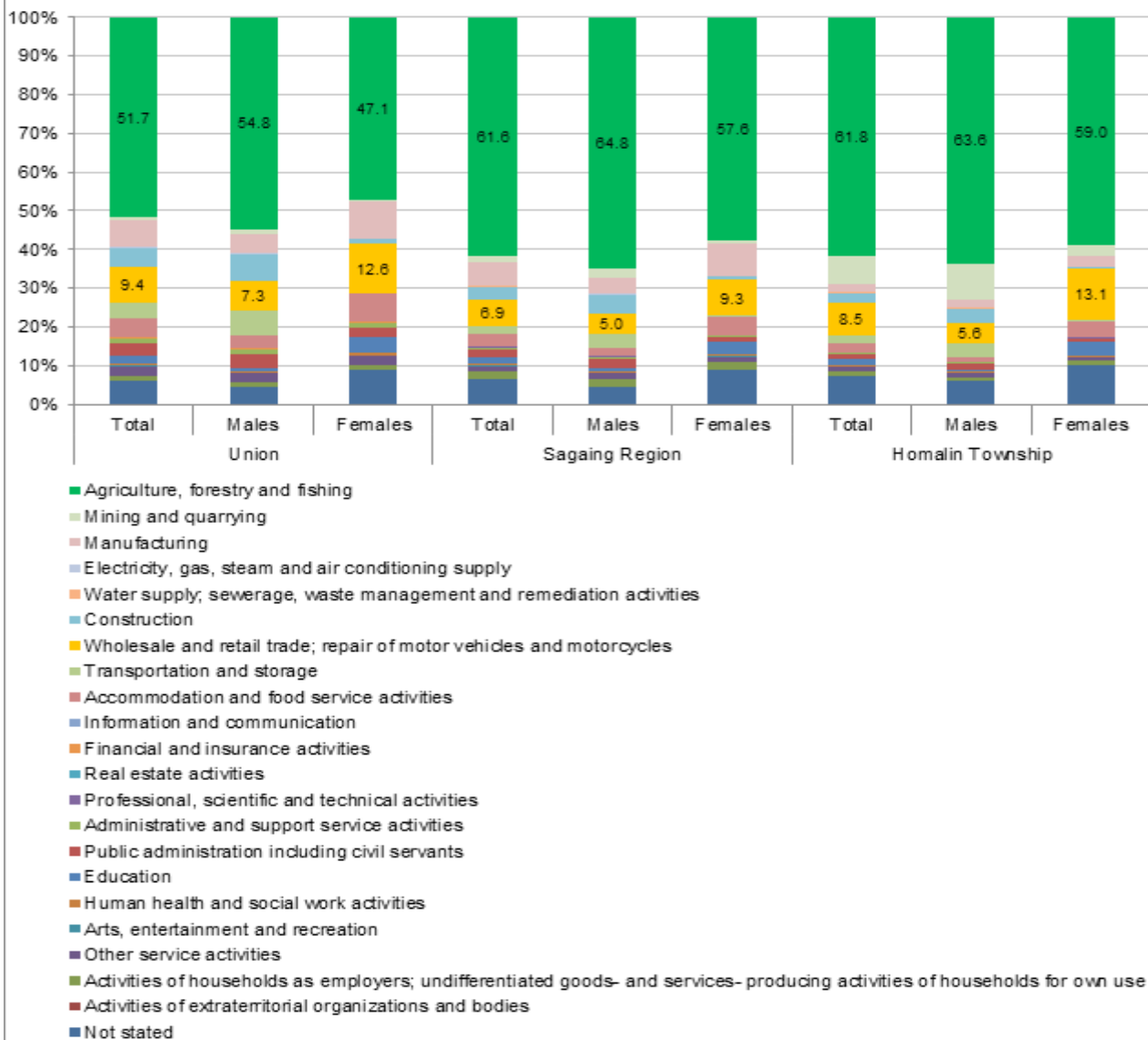
- In Homalin Township, 58.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by craft and related trades workers with 12.6 per cent.
- Analysis by sex shows that 60.9 per cent of males and 53.3 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 11.0 per cent are craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	69,057	43,008	26,049	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	42,708	27,352	15,356	61.8	63.6	59.0
Mining and quarrying	4,784	4,032	752	6.9	9.4	2.9
Manufacturing	1,591	899	692	2.3	2.1	2.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	34	34	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	52	50	2	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,671	1,533	138	2.4	3.6	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,841	2,420	3,421	8.5	5.6	13.1
Transportation and storage	1,540	1,408	132	2.2	3.3	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	1,633	578	1,055	2.4	1.3	4.1
Information and communication	64	48	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	12	6	6	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	35	23	12	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	115	85	30	0.2	0.2	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	878	664	214	1.3	1.5	0.8
Education	1,168	232	936	1.7	0.5	3.6
Human health and social work activities	233	116	117	0.3	0.3	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	34	26	8	*	0.1	*
Other service activities	736	484	252	1.1	1.1	1.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	784	485	299	1.1	1.1	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	-	2	*	-	*
Not stated	5,142	2,533	2,609	7.4	5.9	10.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

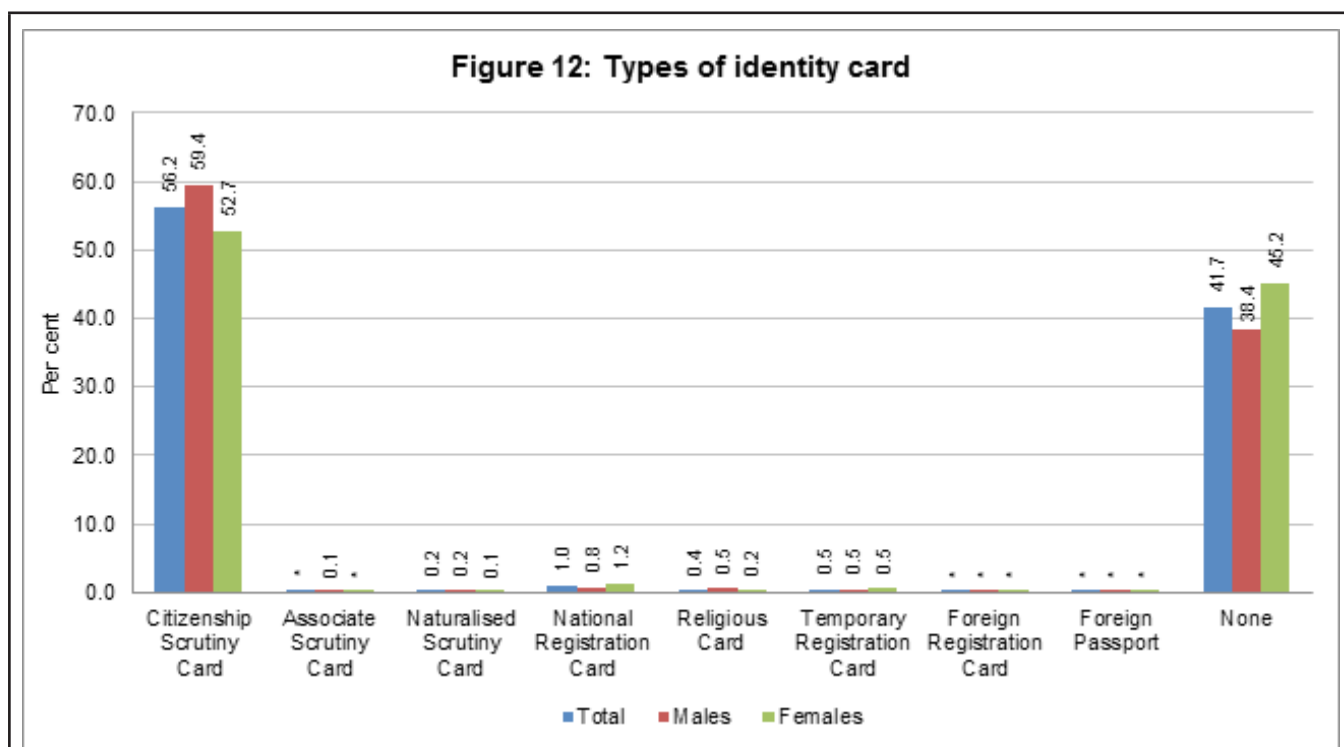


- In Homalin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 61.8 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 8.5 per cent.
- There are 63.6 per cent of males and 59.0 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	110,935	94	301	1,957	721	1,008	44	71	82,256
Urban	12,643	2	16	92	92	67	-	4	4,356
Rural	98,292	92	285	1,865	629	941	44	67	77,900
Males	61,130	55	211	833	562	516	41	44	39,518
Females	49,805	39	90	1,124	159	492	3	27	42,738



- In Homalin Township, 56.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 41.7 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 38.4 per cent of males and 45.2 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	258,206	252,363	5,843	2.3	2,531	1,875	2,123	2,137
0 - 4	30,992	30,519	473	1.5	74	78	307	386
5 - 9	29,827	29,584	243	0.8	21	52	80	150
10 - 14	28,634	28,361	273	1.0	35	83	65	165
15 - 19	26,997	26,802	195	0.7	32	56	56	98
20 - 24	25,828	25,629	199	0.8	29	55	78	84
25 - 29	23,965	23,755	210	0.9	41	60	83	65
30 - 34	20,207	20,010	197	1.0	51	50	65	67
35 - 39	17,288	17,089	199	1.2	58	62	69	52
40 - 44	14,442	14,186	256	1.8	118	73	52	63
45 - 49	11,378	11,020	358	3.1	184	94	87	86
50 - 54	9,286	8,781	505	5.4	245	164	129	131
55 - 59	6,590	6,091	499	7.6	258	183	109	115
60 - 64	4,819	4,293	526	10.9	309	177	166	118
65 - 69	3,203	2,727	476	14.9	301	140	161	107
70 - 74	1,979	1,570	409	20.7	264	161	172	129
75 - 79	1,445	1,045	400	27.7	258	167	186	139
80 - 84	772	532	240	31.1	153	121	141	98
85 - 89	376	256	120	31.9	58	59	74	50
90 +	178	113	65	36.5	42	40	43	34

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	133,750	131,119	2,631	2.0	979	813	992	989
0 - 4	15,841	15,590	251	1.6	37	46	171	196
5 - 9	14,999	14,859	140	0.9	10	29	46	93
10 - 14	14,342	14,183	159	1.1	20	49	32	99
15 - 19	14,666	14,569	97	0.7	11	26	28	59
20 - 24	14,841	14,713	128	0.9	18	33	58	53
25 - 29	13,534	13,422	112	0.8	22	29	50	29
30 - 34	11,224	11,120	104	0.9	21	23	38	31
35 - 39	9,559	9,439	120	1.3	33	36	47	29
40 - 44	7,622	7,492	130	1.7	58	40	29	31
45 - 49	5,496	5,327	169	3.1	89	41	48	41
50 - 54	4,181	3,953	228	5.5	102	77	61	48
55 - 59	2,832	2,620	212	7.5	100	70	51	44
60 - 64	1,833	1,631	202	11.0	113	64	69	48
65 - 69	1,212	1,030	182	15.0	102	62	66	43
70 - 74	680	535	145	21.3	86	56	55	34
75 - 79	481	359	122	25.4	72	51	61	45
80 - 84	251	167	84	33.5	56	47	54	43
85 - 89	100	70	30	30.0	20	21	19	13
90 +	56	40	16	28.6	9	13	9	10

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	124,456	121,244	3,212	2.6	1,552	1,062	1,131	1,148
0 - 4	15,151	14,929	222	1.5	37	32	136	190
5 - 9	14,828	14,725	103	0.7	11	23	34	57
10 - 14	14,292	14,178	114	0.8	15	34	33	66
15 - 19	12,331	12,233	98	0.8	21	30	28	39
20 - 24	10,987	10,916	71	0.6	11	22	20	31
25 - 29	10,431	10,333	98	0.9	19	31	33	36
30 - 34	8,983	8,890	93	1.0	30	27	27	36
35 - 39	7,729	7,650	79	1.0	25	26	22	23
40 - 44	6,820	6,694	126	1.8	60	33	23	32
45 - 49	5,882	5,693	189	3.2	95	53	39	45
50 - 54	5,105	4,828	277	5.4	143	87	68	83
55 - 59	3,758	3,471	287	7.6	158	113	58	71
60 - 64	2,986	2,662	324	10.9	196	113	97	70
65 - 69	1,991	1,697	294	14.8	199	78	95	64
70 - 74	1,299	1,035	264	20.3	178	105	117	95
75 - 79	964	686	278	28.8	186	116	125	94
80 - 84	521	365	156	29.9	97	74	87	55
85 - 89	276	186	90	32.6	38	38	55	37
90 +	122	73	49	40.2	33	27	34	24

- Two in every 100 persons in Homalin 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 remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

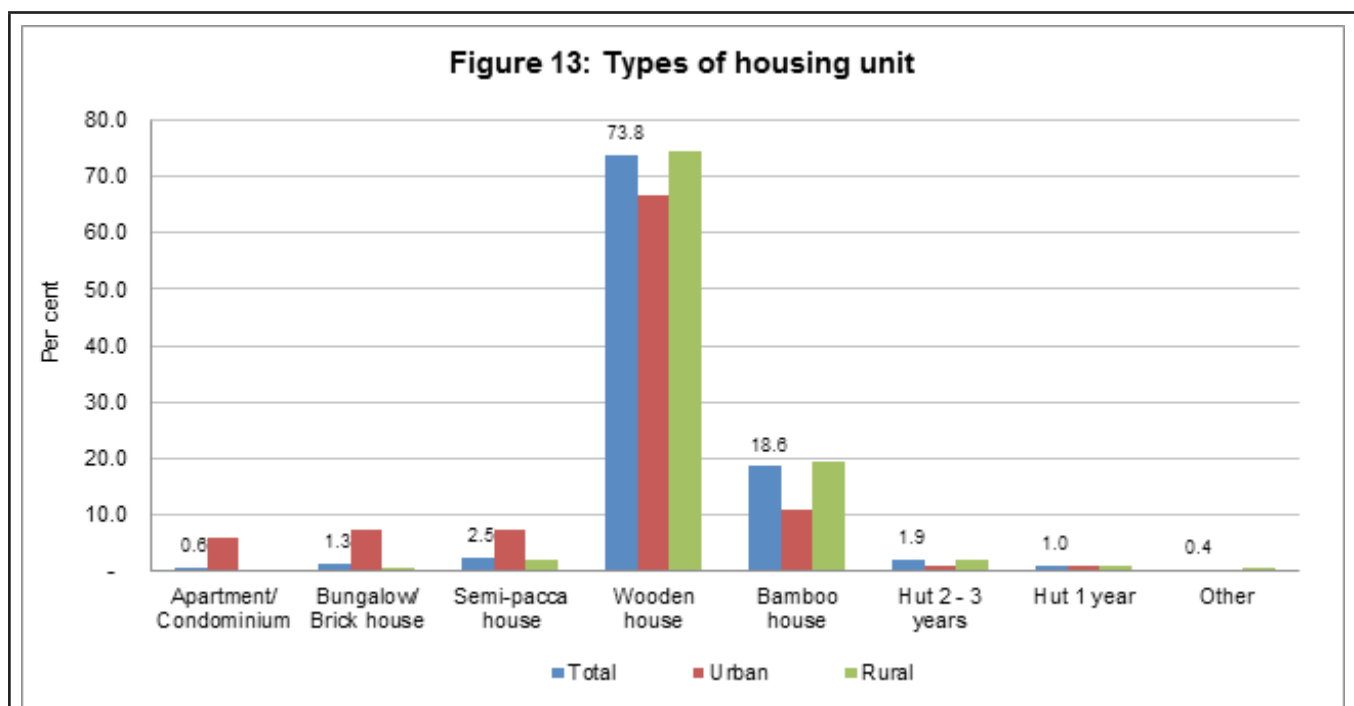
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

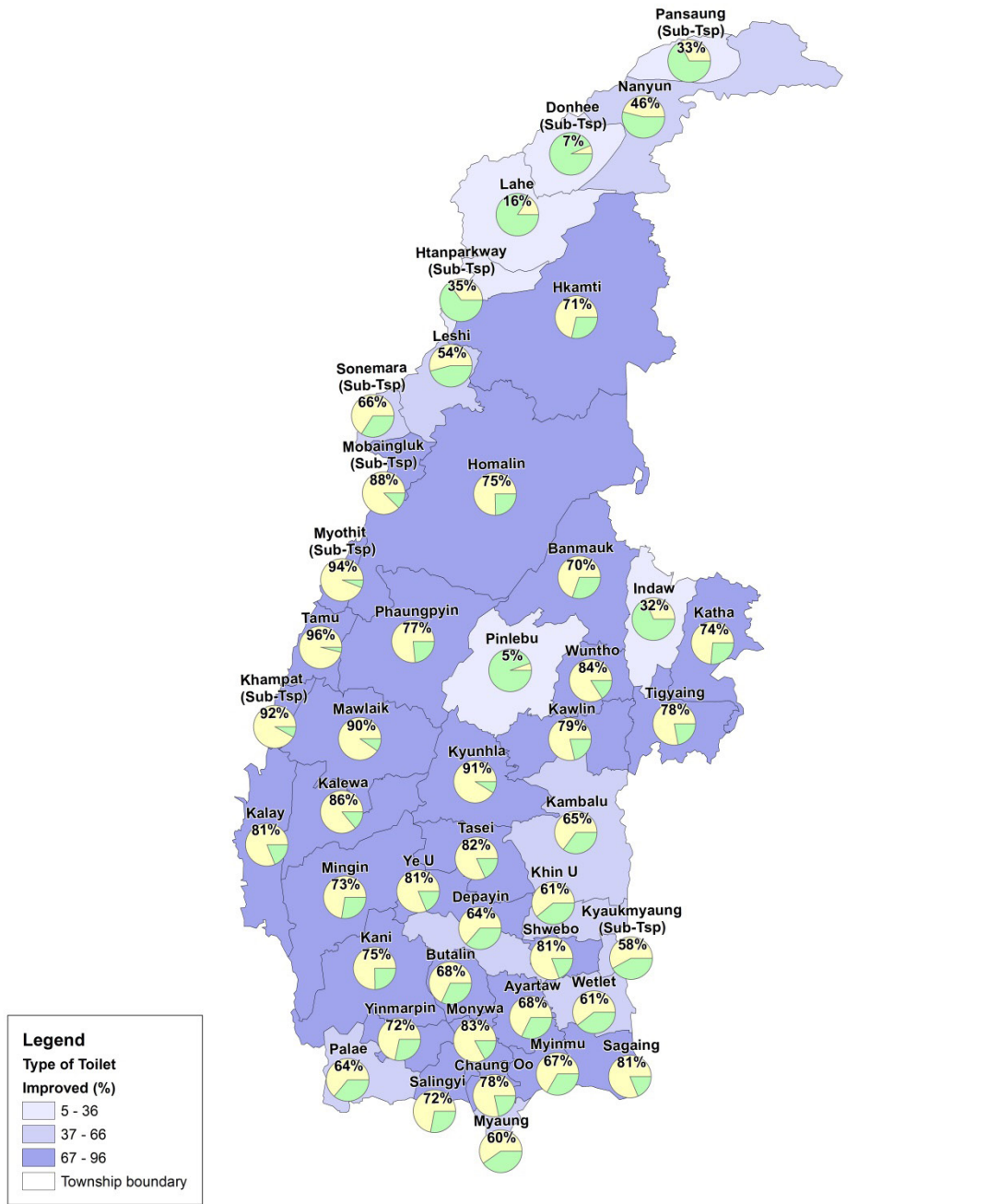
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	35,743	0.6	1.3	2.5	73.8	18.6	1.9	1.0	0.4
Urban	3,575	6.0	7.3	7.3	66.8	11.0	0.8	0.8	0.1
Rural	32,168	*	0.6	2.0	74.5	19.4	2.0	1.0	0.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Homalin Township are living in wooden houses (73.8%) followed by households in bamboo houses (18.6%).
- Some 66.8 per cent of urban households and 74.5 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Hkamti District	: 60.2%
Homalin Township	: 75.3%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.2	1.6	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		74.1	96.1	71.7
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>75.3</i>	<i>97.7</i>	<i>72.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		19.1	1.1	21.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.9	0.2	0.9
Other		1.0	0.3	1.0
None		3.7	0.7	4.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	35,743	3,575	32,168

- Some 75.3 per cent of the households in Homalin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (74.1%)).
- 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 3.7 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 Homalin Township, 4.1 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

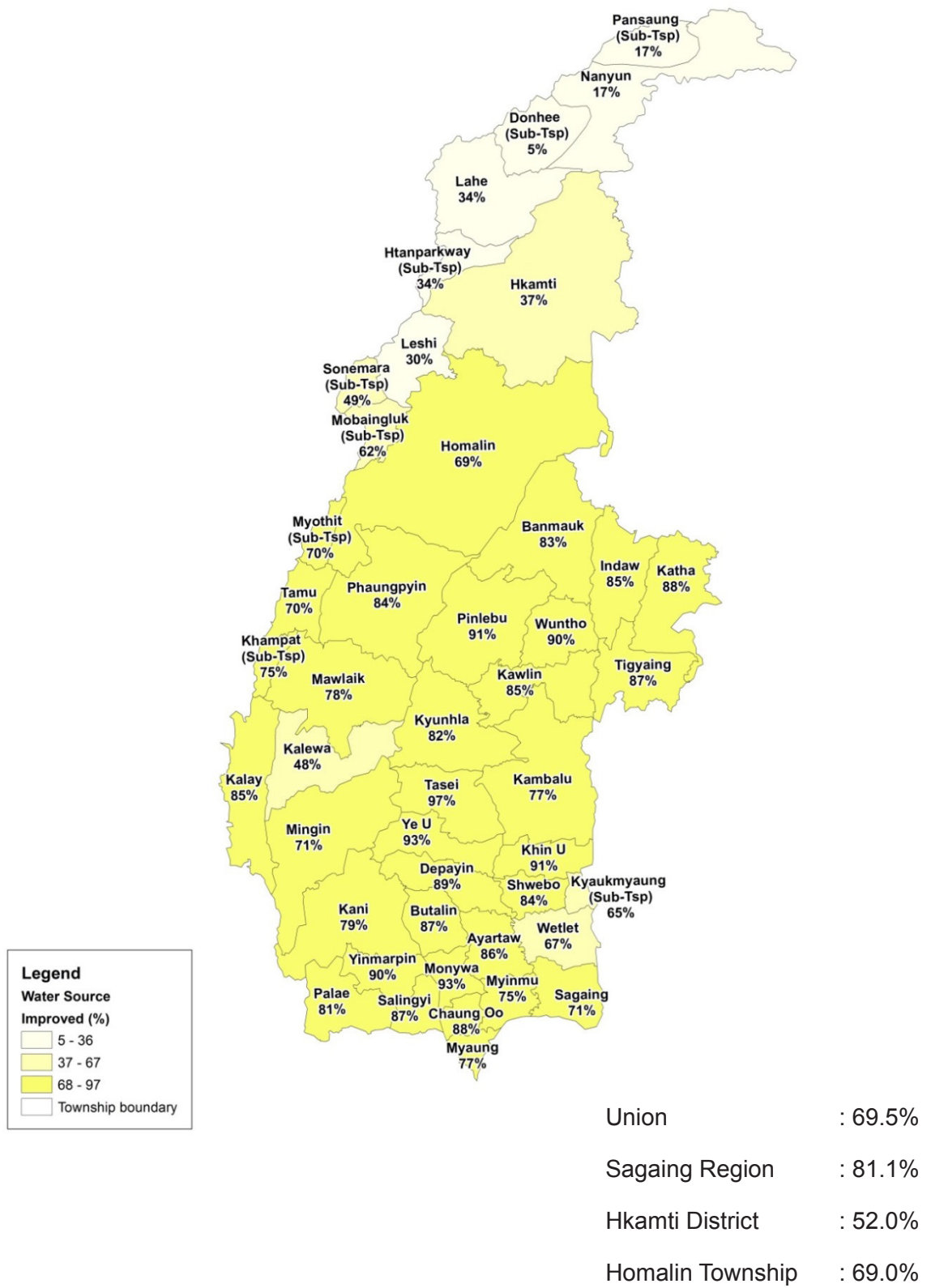


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

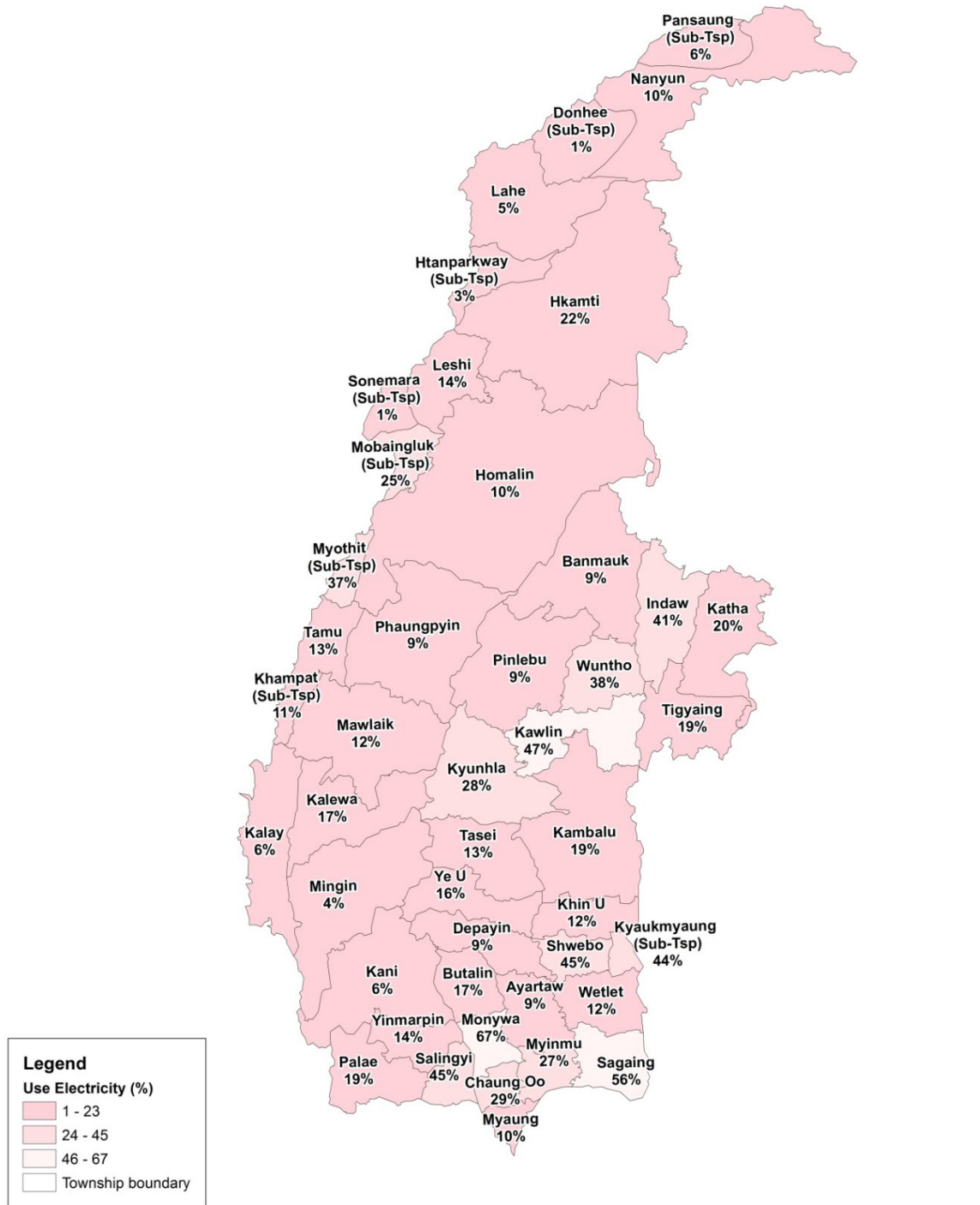
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		2.5	14.3	1.3
Tube well, borehole		51.1	49.5	51.2
Protected well/ Spring		15.1	21.5	14.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.3	*	0.3
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>69.0</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>67.2</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		3.8	6.3	3.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake		1.0	1.0	1.0
River/stream/ canal		22.6	4.8	24.6
Waterfall/ Rain water		2.2	0.3	2.4
Other		1.4	2.3	1.3
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>31.0</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>32.8</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	35,743	3,575	32,168

- In Homalin Township, 69.0 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 slightly lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 51.1 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 22.6 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Thirty one per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 32.8 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%
Hkamti District	: 10.1%
Homalin Township	: 10.3%

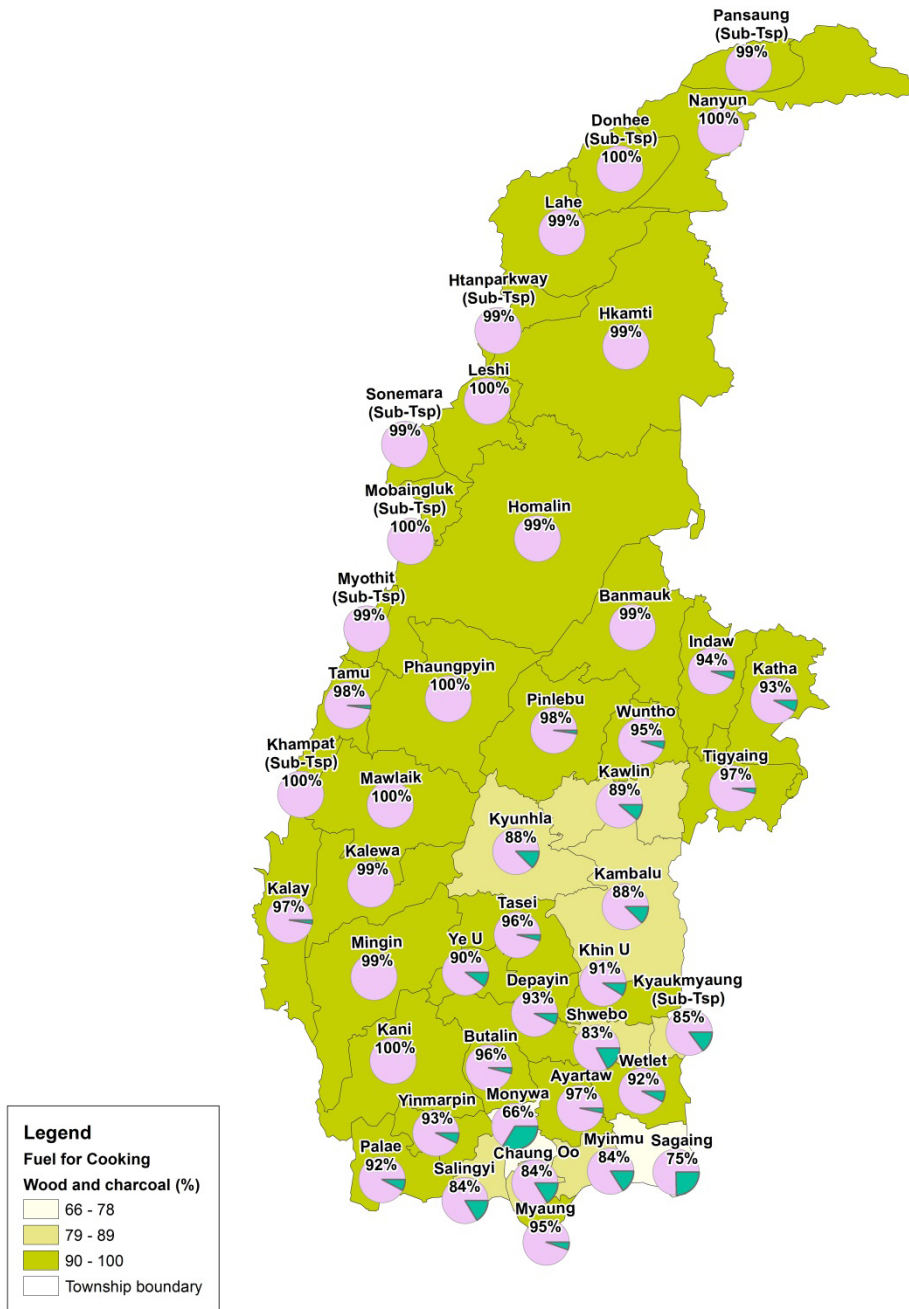
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		10.3	47.7	6.1
Kerosene		0.7	0.2	0.8
Candle		50.4	11.1	54.8
Battery		7.5	5.8	7.7
Generator (private)		18.0	27.2	17.0
Water mill (private)		0.2	0.4	0.2
Solar system/energy		11.3	7.2	11.7
Other		1.6	0.3	1.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	35,743	3,575	32,168

- In Homalin Township, 10.3 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 candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 50.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 54.8 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Hkamti District	: 99.3%
Homalin Township	: 99.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.4	3.4	0.1
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		0.1	*	0.1
BioGas		*	0.3	*
Firewood		90.2	63.2	93.2
Charcoal		9.1	32.5	6.5
Coal		0.1	0.4	0.1
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	35,743	3,575	32,168

- In Homalin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 90.2 per cent using firewood and 9.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.4 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 93.2 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 6.5 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

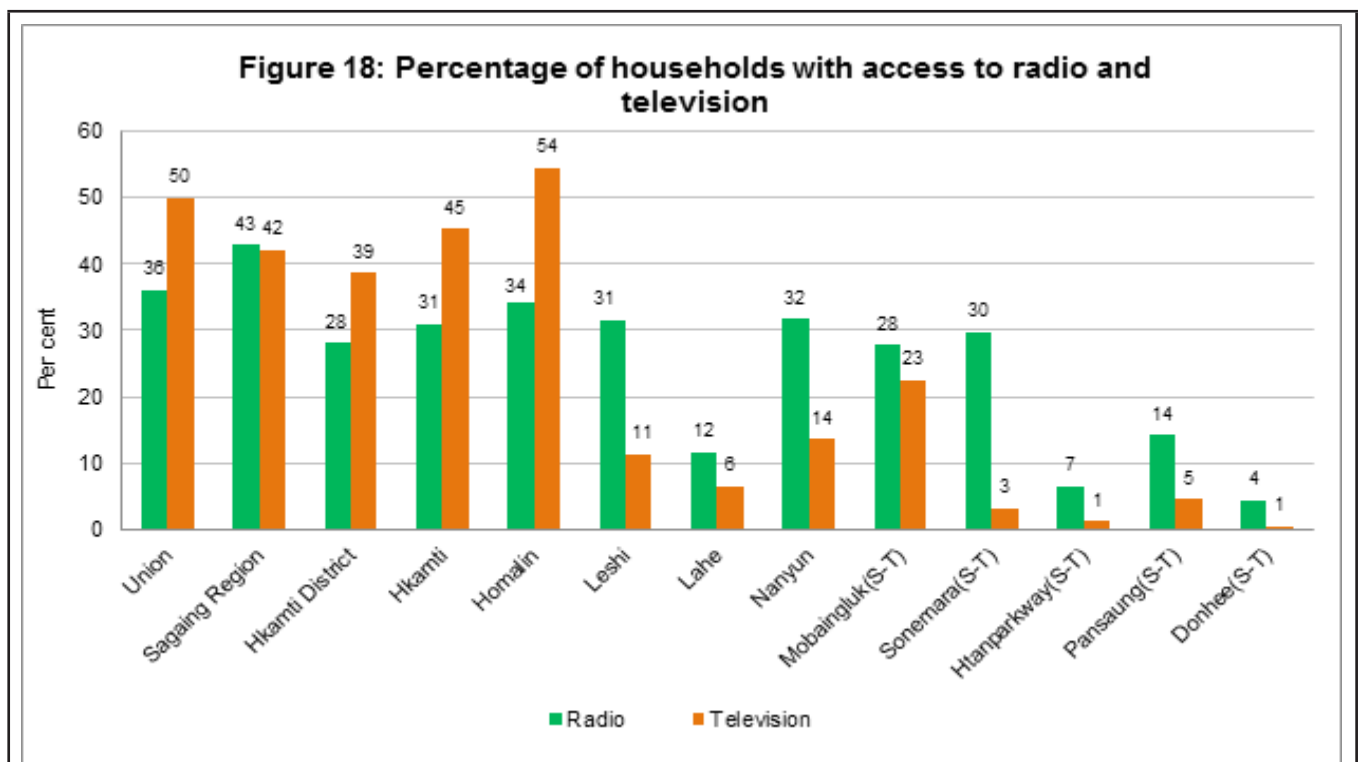
Communication and related amenities

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	35,743	34.3	54.4	3.6	11.2	1.5	0.9	32.6	0.1
Urban	3,575	36.7	68.4	5.2	33.3	6.3	3.7	21.9	0.6
Rural	32,168	34.0	52.8	3.4	8.8	1.0	0.6	33.7	*

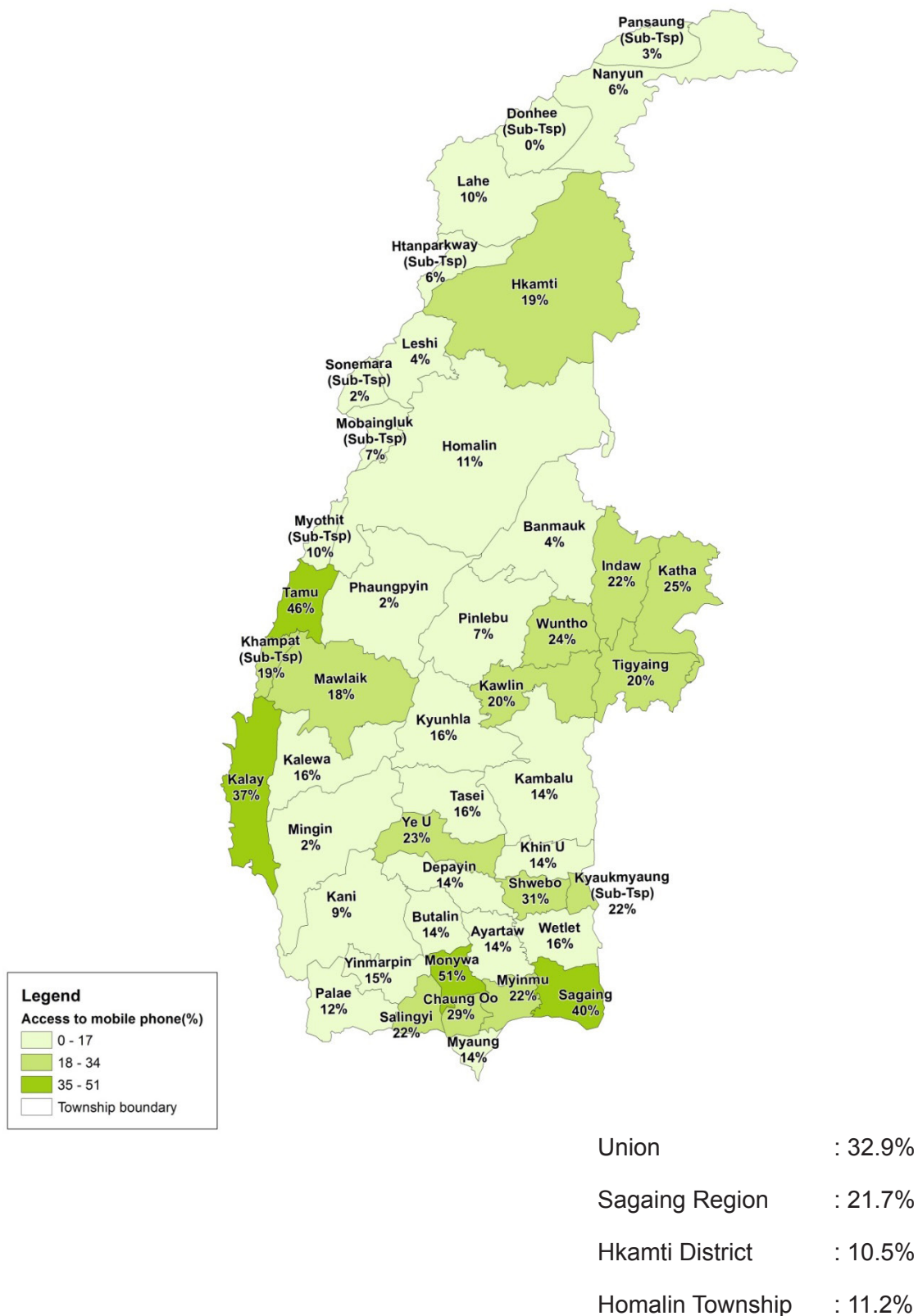
- Some 54.4 per cent of the households in Homalin Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 68.4 per cent of households in urban areas and 52.8 per cent of rural areas have access to television.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Homalin Township, 54.4 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in three of the households (34.3%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 11.2 per cent of the households in Homalin Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (0-17) per cent group.

Transportation items

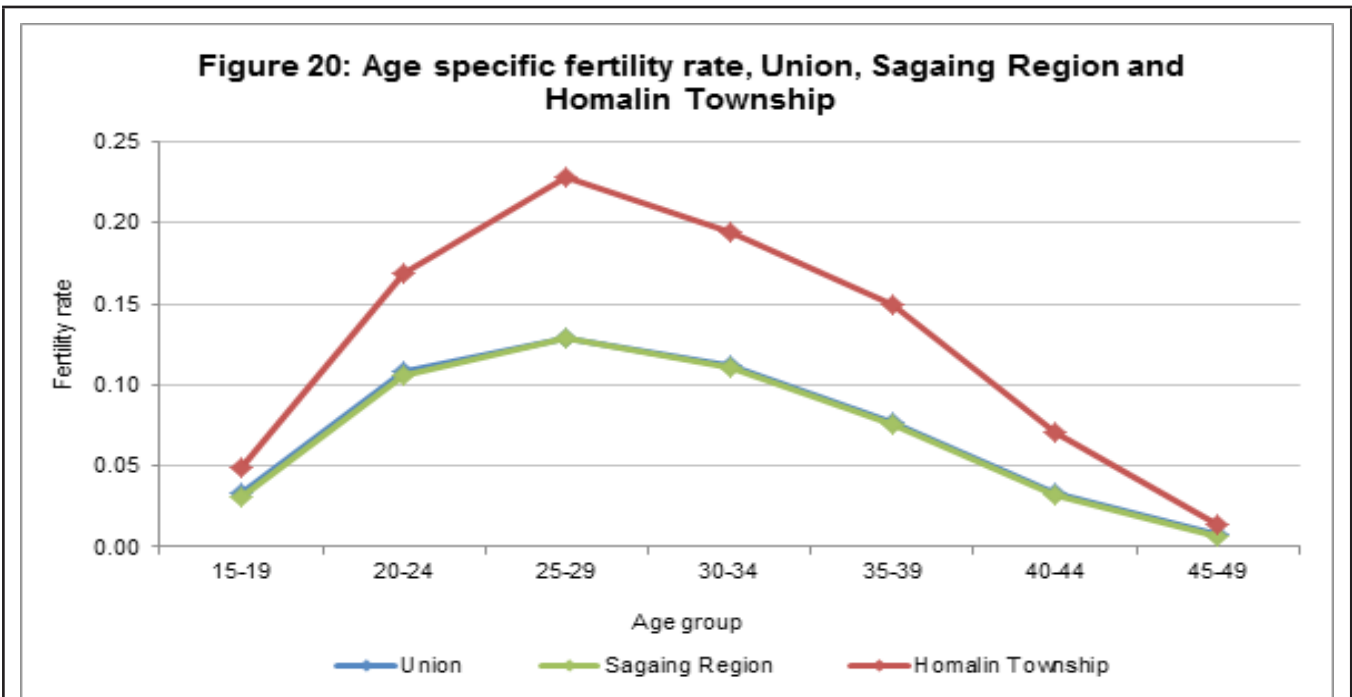
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Hkamti District	61,842	669	23,372	6,540	1,775	7,134	3,732	17,639
Urban	8,055	171	4,305	2,249	168	537	269	558
Rural	53,787	498	19,067	4,291	1,607	6,597	3,463	17,081
Homalin Township	35,743	534	19,382	5,671	1,702	6,290	2,452	15,117
Urban	3,575	96	2,372	1,644	121	319	123	213
Rural	32,168	438	17,010	4,027	1,581	5,971	2,329	14,904

- In Homalin Township, 54.2 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 42.3 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

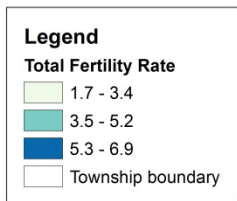
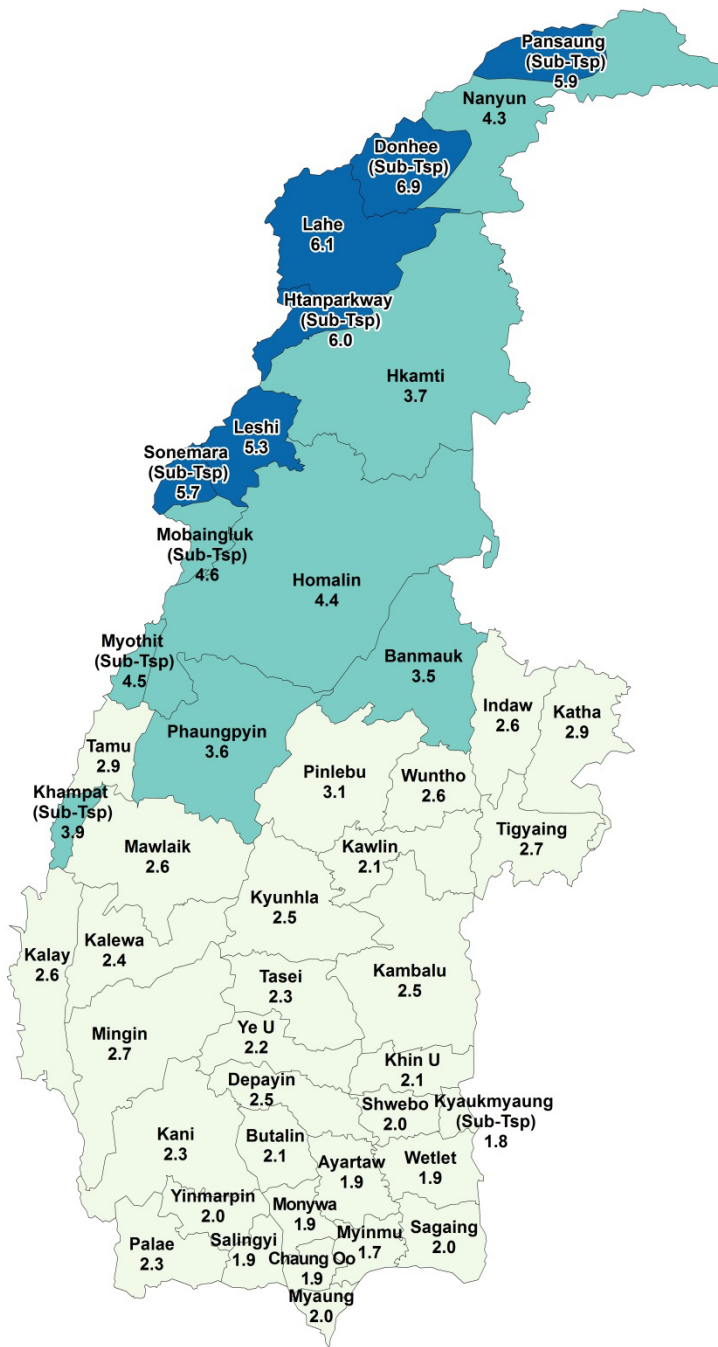
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



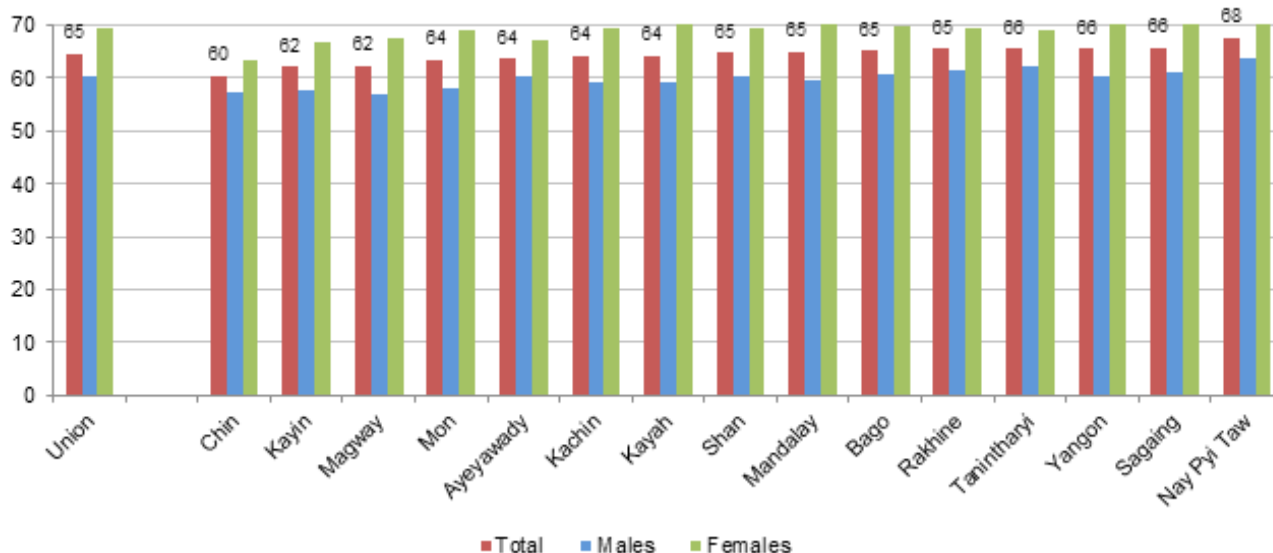
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.4 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Hkamti District	: 4.8
Homalin Township	: 4.4

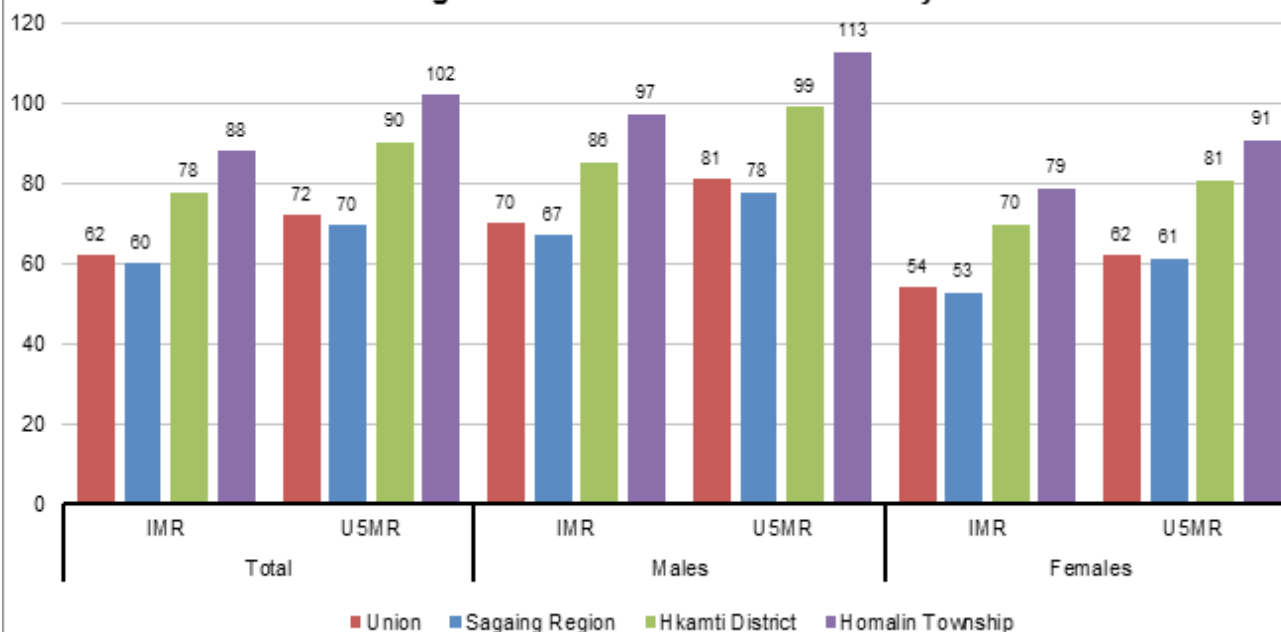
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

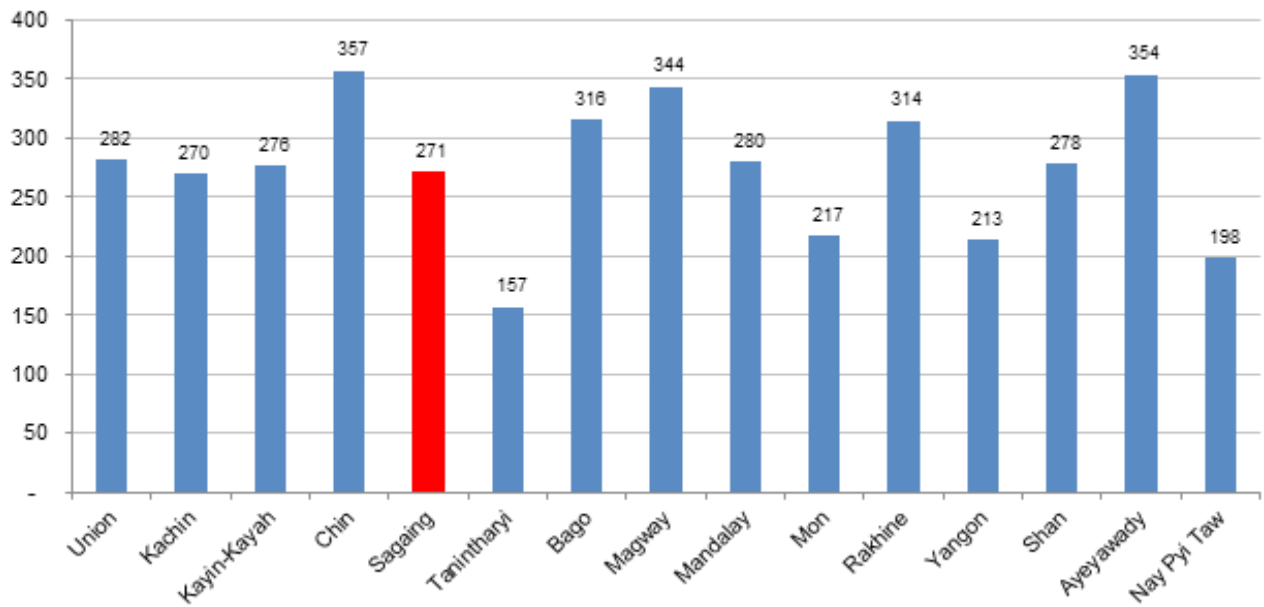
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hkamti District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Hkamti District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 90 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Homalin Township are higher than those in Sagaing Region and Hkamti District. The Infant mortality in Homalin Township is 88 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 102 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 (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were:

(a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

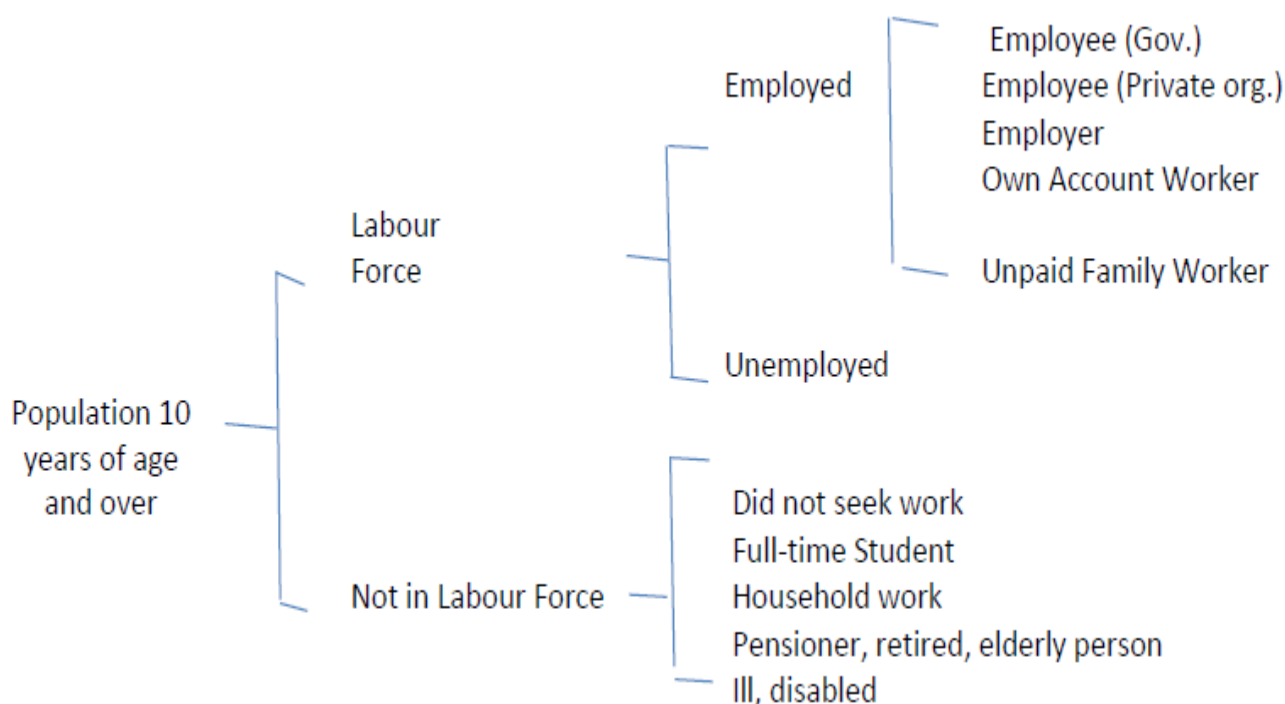
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

Employed: “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit,

such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment to population ratio: A statistical ratio that measures the proportion of the country's working-age population (ages 15 to 64) that is employed. The International Labour Organization (ILO) states that a person is considered employed if they have worked at least 1 hour in "gainful" employment in the most recent week.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

