THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

BAGO REGION, THAYAWADY DISTRICT
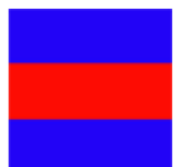
Letpadan Township Report

MYANMAR
Census
2014

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Bago Region, Thayawady District

Letpadan Township Report

Figure 1 : Map of Bago Region, showing the townships

Letpadan Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	177,407 [2]
Population males	84,396 (47.6%)
Population females	93,011 (52.4%)
Percentage of urban population	14.0%
Area (Km²)	1,486.9 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	119.3 persons
Median age	27.8 years
Number of wards	4
Number of village tracts	49
Number of private households	43,484
Percentage of female headed households	20.9%
Mean household size	4.0 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.4%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.7%
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.9%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	57.1
Child dependency ratio	46.3
Old dependency ratio	10.8
Ageing index	23.2
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	91
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.0%
Male	97.1%
Female	93.3%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	8,326	4.7
Walking	3,523	2.0
Seeing	4,711	2.7
Hearing	2.567	1.4
Remembering	2.955	1.7

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	87,245	60.7
Associate Scrutiny	56	<0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	356	0.2
National Registration	908	0.6
Religious	585	0.4
Temporary Registration	813	0.6
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1
Foreign Passport	20	<0.1
None	53,640	37.3

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	57.7%	84.5%	34.2%
Unemployment rate	6.6%	6.3%	7.2%
Employment to population ratio	53.9%	79.2%	31.7%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	41,982	96.5
Renter	498	1.1
Provided free (individually)	484	1.1
Government quarters	362	0.8
Private company quarters	85	0.2
Other	73	0.2

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.6%		44.3%
Bamboo	73.6%	27.9%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	0.7%	
Wood	20.4%	68.4%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		55.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	4.8%	2.6%	0.3%
Other	0.5%	0.5 %	0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,602	3.7
LPG	*	<0.1
Kerosene	125	0.3
Biogas	25	0.1
Firewood	39,623	91.1
Charcoal	1,215	2.8
Coal	33	0.1
Other	843	1.9

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	4,950	11.4
Kerosene	5,538	12.7
Candle	15,423	35.5
Battery	13,676	31.5
Generator (private)	1,833	4.2
Water mill (private)	24	0.1
Solar system/energy	1,910	4.4
Other	130	0.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	189	0.4
Tube well, borehole	33,695	77.5
Protected well/spring	4,036	9.3
Bottled/purifier water	274	0.6
Total Improved Water Sources	*38,194*	*87.8*
Unprotected well/spring	555	1.3
Pool/pond/lake	1,028	2.4
River/stream/canal	2,731	6.3
Waterfall/rainwater	322	0.7
Other	654	1.5
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*5,290*	*12.2*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	196	0.5
Tube well, borehole	32,345	74.4
Protected well/spring	4,664	10.7
Unprotected well/spring	597	1.4
Pool/pond/lake	1,338	3.1
River/stream/canal	3,390	7.8
Waterfall/rainwater	321	0.7
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	627	1.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	314	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	30,352	69.8
Total Improved Sanitation	*30,666*	*70.5*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	7,737	17.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,458	3.4
Other	199	0.5
None	3,424	7.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	18,096	41.6
Television	15,564	35.8
Landline phone	1,464	3.4
Mobile phone	9,324	21.4
Computer	291	0.7
Internet at home	1,061	2.4
Households with none of the items	16,169	37.2
Households with all of the items	45	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	266	0.6
Motorcycle/Moped	11,198	25.8
Bicycle	23,045	53.0
4-Wheel tractor	928	2.1
Canoe/Boat	2,784	6.4
Motor boat	401	0.9
Cart (bullock)	13,491	31.0

Note:　[1] Population figures for Letpadan 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 Letpadan Township in Bago 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 Letpadan Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	177,407 *		
Males	84,396		
Females	93,011		
Sex ratio	91 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	14.0%		
Area (Km^2)	1,486.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	119.3 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	49		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	175,089	24,073	151,016
Number of conventional households	43,484	5,735	37,749
Mean household size	4.0 persons ***		

- In Letpadan Township, there are more females than males with 91 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (14.0%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Letpadan Township is 119 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.0 persons living in each household in Letpadan Township. This is less than to the Union average (4.4 persons).

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; Letpadan Township (Thayawady District, Bago Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**43,484**	**177,407**	**84,396**	**93,011**
	Ward	**5,735**	**24,792**	**11,638**	**13,154**
1	Myo Ma(W)	1,281	5,969	2,816	3,153
2	Min Yat(W)	1,625	6,941	3,252	3,689
3	Ma Au Kone(W)	1,596	6,609	3,138	3,471
4	Bee Lin Tan(W)	1,233	5,273	2,432	2,841
	Village Tract	**37,749**	**152,615**	**72,758**	**79,857**
1	Kaing Taw Su(VT)	386	1,463	683	780
2	Sin Ta Lin(VT)	779	3,112	1,416	1,696
3	Yae Ngan(VT)	940	3,740	1,854	1,886
4	Thit Yaung Pyin(VT)	435	1,655	804	851
5	Myay See(VT)	330	1,224	537	687
6	War Yon Pin Zin(VT)	860	3,397	1,624	1,773
7	Hmaw Inn(VT)	1,558	5,989	2,996	2,993
8	Pu Tein Su(VT)	646	2,439	1,164	1,275
9	Moe Aing(VT)	277	1,182	560	622
10	Kyun Ka Lay(VT)	708	2,959	1,386	1,573
11	Chan Thar Kone(VT)	331	1,285	617	668
12	Kyoet Pin Sa Khan(VT)	636	2,405	1,165	1,240
13	Kun Chan(VT)	635	2,599	1,237	1,362
14	Gway Tauk Kwin(VT)	209	782	375	407
15	Ma Gyi Kwin(VT)	503	1,958	939	1,019
16	Thaik War Chaung(VT)	418	1,676	772	904
17	Na Be Kwin(VT)	737	2,970	1,460	1,510
18	Sin Ku Wet Hla(VT)	354	1,394	675	719
19	Yae Kan(VT)	449	1,957	919	1,038
20	Pyin Htaung Twin(VT)	324	1,338	651	687
21	Gon Min Kwin Ywar Ma(VT)	484	1,995	912	1,083
22	Nat Sin Kone(VT)	384	1,446	649	797

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Tar Sone(VT)	454	1,843	843	1,000
24	Sin Ku Ywar Thit(VT)	718	3,005	1,432	1,573
25	Nyaung Waing(VT)	615	2,380	1,150	1,230
26	Oke Twin(VT)	320	1,326	619	707
27	Kha Mon Seik(VT)	2,219	9,581	4,595	4,986
28	Gon Hnyin Tan(VT)	510	2,332	1,104	1,228
29	Taw Lat Tha(VT)	669	2,797	1,339	1,458
30	Myin Ka Wa(VT)	1,234	5,412	2,549	2,863
31	Aung Lan Kone(VT)	623	2,584	1,260	1,324
32	Nat Hpan Kwin(VT)	755	2,908	1,435	1,473
33	Sin Ma Ni(VT)	567	2,324	1,096	1,228
34	Thi Dar Kone(VT)	900	3,721	1,739	1,982
35	Ka Nyin To(VT)	995	3,795	1,779	2,016
36	Thar Ra Waw(VT)	1,812	7,184	3,369	3,815
37	Sein Tone(VT)	1,263	4,979	2,358	2,621
38	Aing Ta Loke(VT)	1,318	5,448	2,617	2,831
39	Zee Hpyu Kone(VT)	973	4,222	1,964	2,258
40	Pauk Taw Su(VT)	814	3,440	1,669	1,771
41	Lu Lin Kyaw(VT)	1,441	5,536	2,568	2,968
42	Kun Thee Ta Pin(VT)	828	3,436	1,719	1,717
43	Pyin Ka Toe Kone(VT)	1,219	4,907	2,393	2,514
44	Taw Ka Lat(VT)	722	2,729	1,272	1,457
45	Shan Su(VT)	805	2,910	1,354	1,556
46	Yae Hlyan(VT)	879	3,645	1,707	1,938
47	Yun Thwei(VT)	688	2,633	1,229	1,404
48	Yae Kyi(VT)	1,138	4,880	2,380	2,500
49	Baw Di Pin(VT)	887	3,693	1,824	1,869

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Letpadan Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Letpadan Township
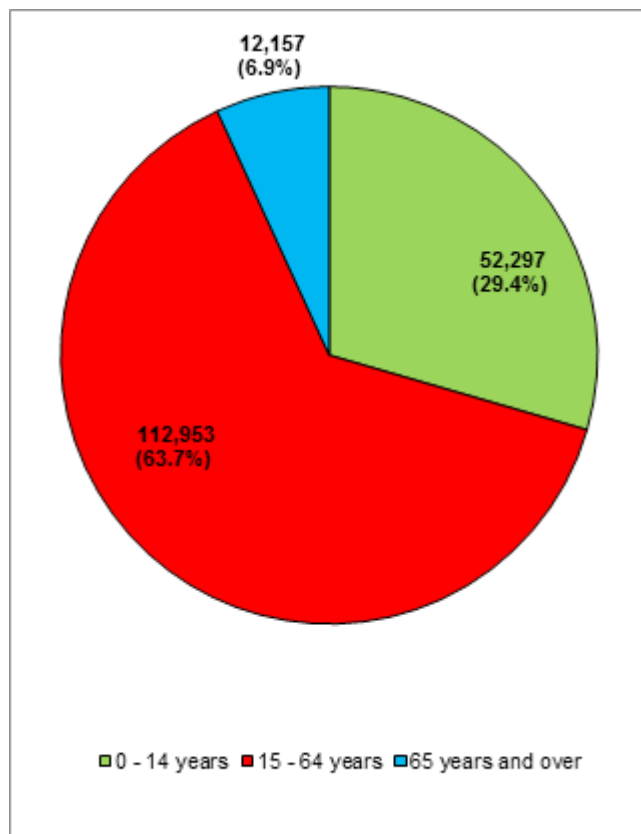
12,157 (6.9%)
52,297 (29.4%)
112,953 (63.7%)

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

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**177,407**	**84,396**	**93,011**
0 - 4	16,141	8,200	7,941
5 - 9	17,625	8,821	8,804
10 - 14	18,531	9,419	9,112
15 - 19	15,141	7,453	7,688
20 - 24	13,535	6,400	7,135
25 - 29	13,411	6,285	7,126
30 - 34	12,685	5,995	6,690
35 - 39	12,193	5,601	6,592
40 - 44	11,269	5,313	5,956
45 - 49	10,167	4,698	5,469
50 - 54	9,597	4,383	5,214
55 - 59	8,195	3,687	4,508
60 - 64	6,760	2,972	3,788
65 - 69	4,156	1,816	2,340
70 - 74	2,797	1,186	1,611
75 - 79	2,472	1,037	1,435
80 - 84	1,707	708	999
85 - 89	753	324	429
90 +	272	98	174

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Letpadan Township is 63.7 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, Bago Region, Thayawady District and Letpadan Township)
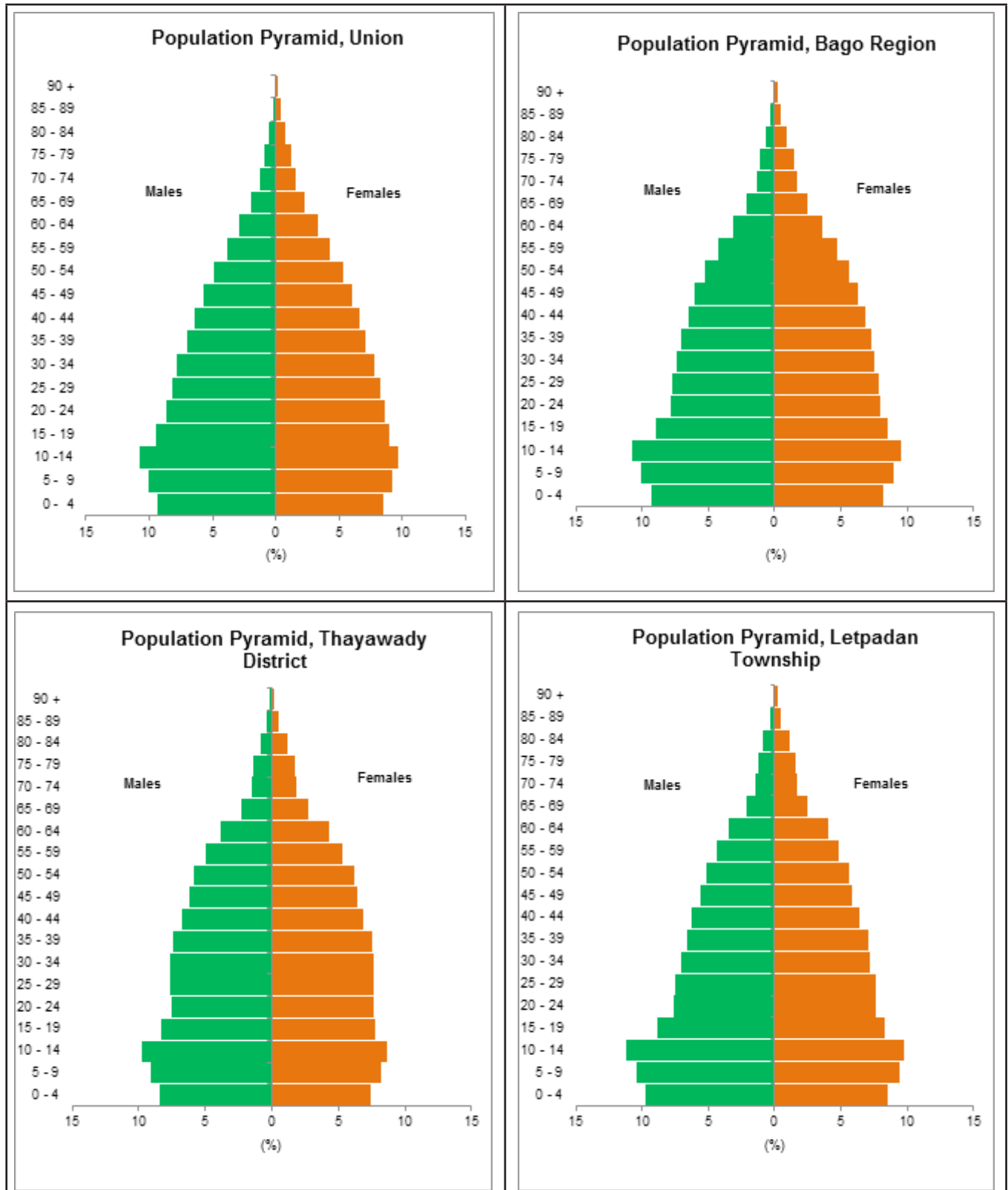
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Letpadan Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Letpadan Township.

- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

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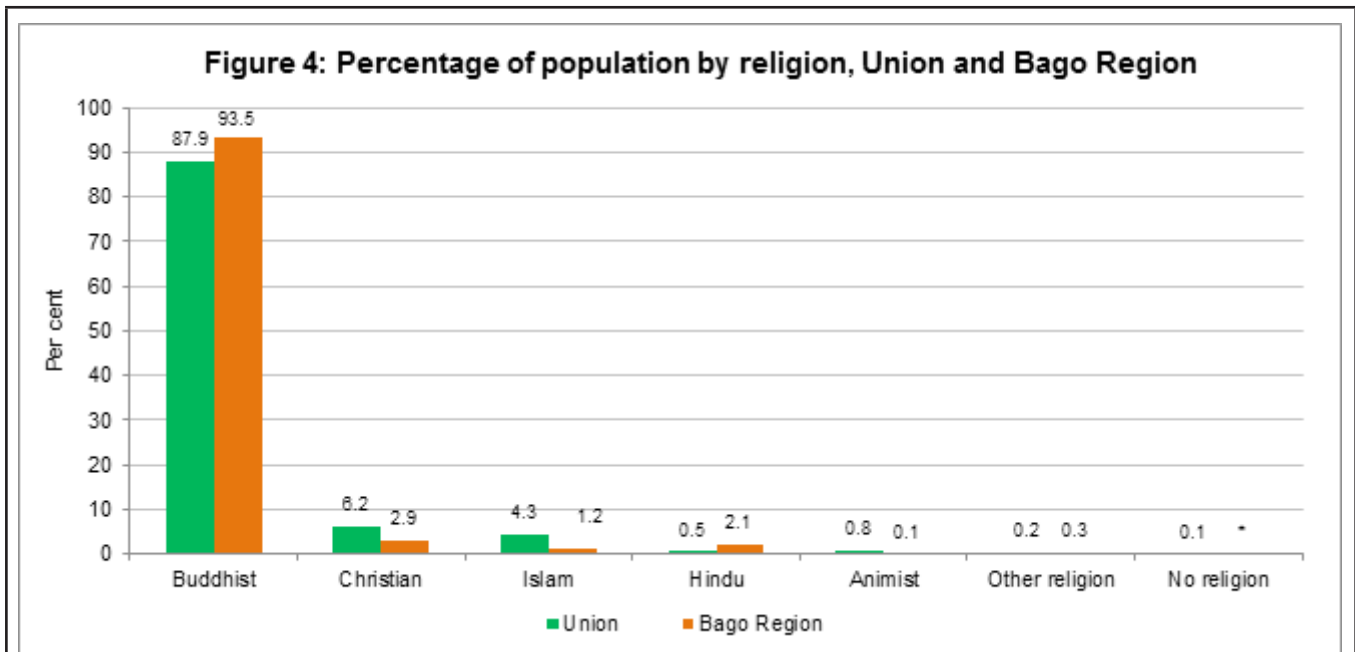
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Bago Region, it is 93.5% Buddhist, 2.9% Christian, 1.2% Islam, 2.1% Hindu, 0.1% Animist, 0.3% Other religion, and less than 0.1% those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C)   Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,474	1,711	1,763	1,144	556	588
6	3,521	1,768	1,753	2,822	1,417	1,405
7	3,620	1,795	1,825	3,106	1,550	1,556
8	3,327	1,652	1,675	2,883	1,422	1,461
9	3,548	1,787	1,761	3,060	1,533	1,527
10	3,667	1,821	1,846	3,082	1,549	1,533
11	3,432	1,709	1,723	2,804	1,421	1,383
12	3,791	1,896	1,895	2,767	1,410	1,357
13	3,843	1,945	1,898	2,378	1,259	1,119
14	3,498	1,767	1,731	1,803	939	864
15	3,408	1,664	1,744	1,312	646	666
16	2,895	1,477	1,418	791	416	375
17	2,973	1,462	1,511	632	269	363
18	3,021	1,435	1,586	391	156	235
19	2,625	1,215	1,410	267	114	153
20	3,078	1,494	1,584	162	74	88
21	2,464	1,134	1,330	111	61	50
22	2,705	1,242	1,463	66	37	29
23	2,657	1,254	1,403	40	21	19
24	2,411	1,090	1,321	17	10	7
25	3,011	1,424	1,587	21	7	14
26	2,514	1,164	1,350	18	10	8
27	2,524	1,166	1,358	10	4	6
28	2,805	1,291	1,514	14	8	6
29	2,373	1,085	1,288	14	7	7

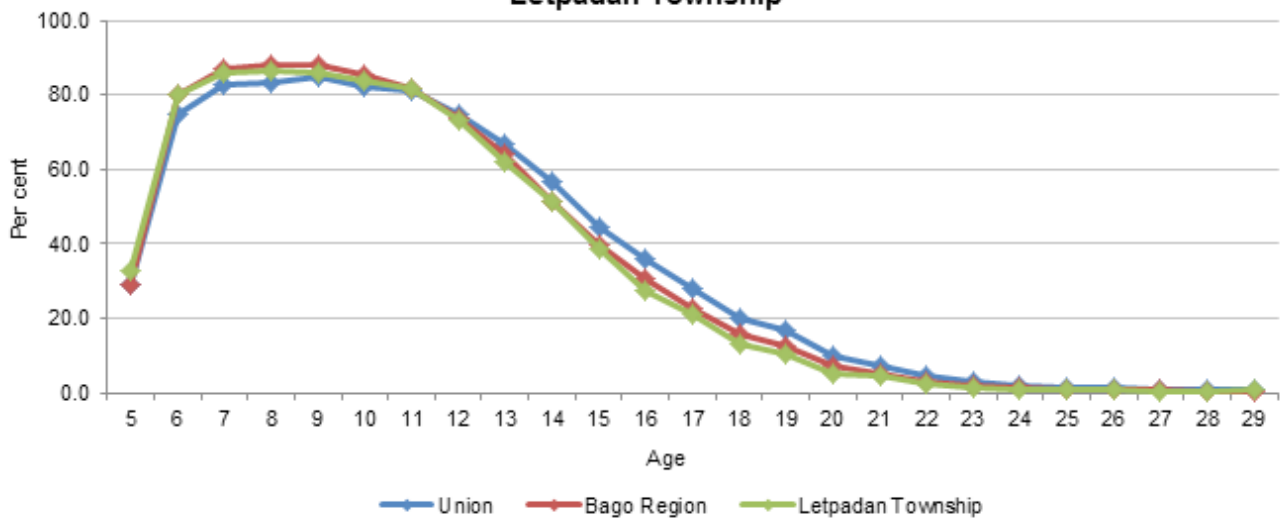**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Bago Region and Letpadan Township**
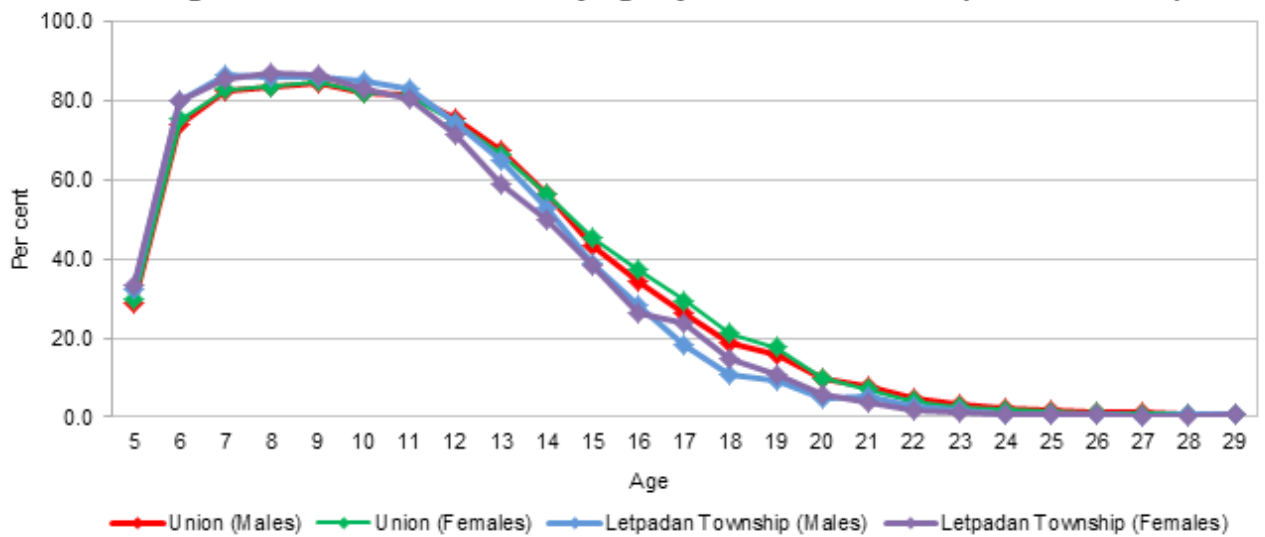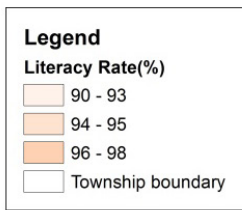

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Letpadan Township

- School attendance in Letpadan Township drops starting from age 9 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Letpadan Township drops more after age 12.

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

Yaedashe
93%

Paukkhaung
94%

Toungoo
94%

Pyay
97%

Oatwin
91%

Htantapin
92%

Padaung
95%

Thegon
98%

Paunde
95%

Shwedaung
97%

Nattalin
97%

Pyu
91%

Kyaukkyi
90%

Zigon
97%

Gyobingauk
98%

Okpo
96%

Kyauktaga
91%

Monyo
97%

Minhla
97%

Letpadan
95%

Nyaunglebin
96%

Shwegyin
94%

Daik U
94%

Thayawady
95%

Bago
93%

Waw
93%

Tanatpin
92%

Kawa
95%

Legend
Literacy Rate(%)
90 - 93
94 - 95
96 - 98
Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Bago Region	: 94.2%
Thayawady District	: 96.4%
LetpadanTownship	: 95.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	28,237	95.9
Males	13,467	96.4
Females	14,770	95.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Letpadan Township is 95.0 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Bago Region (94.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 93.3 per cent and for the males it is 97.1 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.9 per cent with 95.6 per cent for females and 96.4 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	96,434	7,597	7.9	38,578	18,296	18,387	7,289	163	4,918	77	73	1,056
Urban	14,769	593	4.0	3,977	1,538	3,988	2,204	73	2,283	26	38	49
Rural	81,665	7,004	8.6	34,601	16,758	14,399	5,085	90	2,635	51	35	1,007
Males	44,103	2,386	5.4	14,844	8,603	11,352	4,186	109	2,095	23	52	453
Females	52,331	5,211	10.0	23,734	9,693	7,035	3,103	54	2,823	54	21	603

- Some 7.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 8.6 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 5.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 10.0 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 19.0 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	11.3	12.9	9.6	22.9	24.7	20.4
15 - 19	47.8	61.1	35.0	18.8	19.3	18.0
20 - 24	61.8	85.0	40.9	13.4	11.9	16.2
25 - 29	61.0	89.7	35.6	8.5	8.0	9.5
30 - 34	61.0	91.1	34.1	5.0	5.0	5.2
35 - 39	59.9	90.7	33.8	3.4	3.5	3.1
40 - 44	61.1	91.5	34.0	2.6	2.9	1.8
45 - 49	60.5	91.7	33.7	2.1	2.4	1.6
50 - 54	57.9	88.9	32.0	1.6	1.8	1.1
55 - 59	56.2	85.9	31.9	1.3	1.6	0.8
60 - 64	46.6	74.3	24.8	1.0	1.3	0.3
65 - 69	40.1	65.3	20.6	1.2	1.5	0.4
70 - 74	26.6	45.6	12.6	0.7	0.9	-
75 +	15.0	25.1	7.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
15 - 24	54.4	72.2	37.8	15.9	15.3	17.0
15 - 64	57.7	84.5	34.2	6.6	6.3	7.2

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
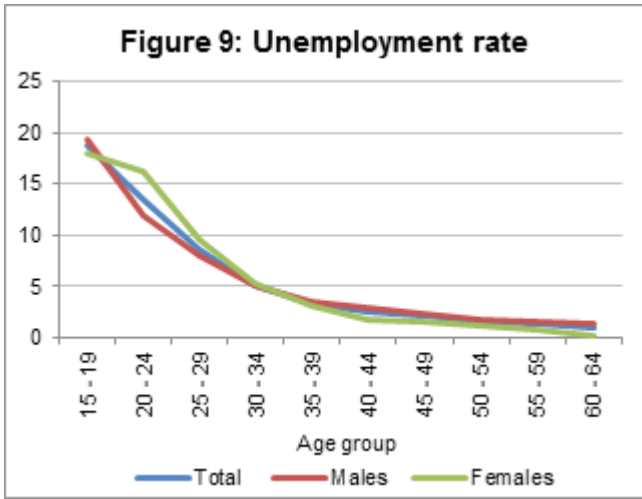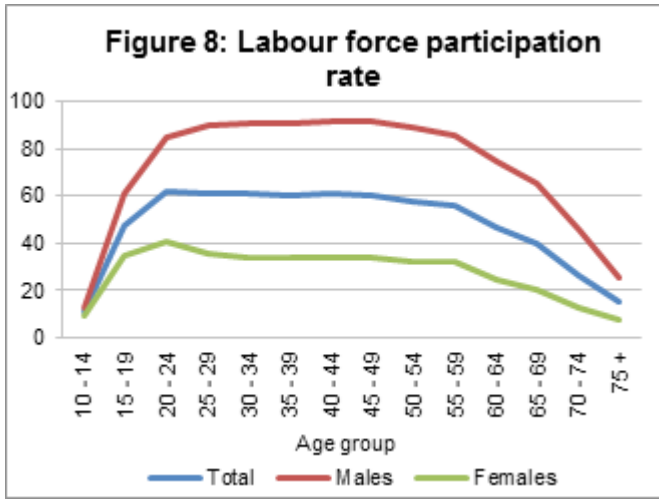
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Letpadan Township is 57.7 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 34.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 84.5 per cent.

- In Letpadan Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.3 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Letpadan Township is 6.6 per cent. It is 6.3 per cent for males and 7.2 per cent for females.

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 17.0 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	73,177	0.7	24.9	51.0	10.9	1.4	11.1
Males	19,273	1.7	47.5	6.1	16.3	2.5	25.9
Females	53,904	0.4	16.8	67.1	8.9	0.9	5.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 47.5 per cent of males are full time students while 67.1 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	**60,188**	**41,213**	**18,975**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	290	183	107	0.5	0.4	0.6
Professionals	1,337	286	1,051	2.2	0.7	5.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	715	490	225	1.2	1.2	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	774	496	278	1.3	1.2	1.5
Services and Sales Workers	6,204	2,872	3,332	10.3	7.0	17.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	27,379	20,532	6,847	45.5	49.8	36.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,574	2,340	1,234	5.9	5.7	6.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,485	1,383	102	2.5	3.4	0.5
Elementary Occupations	16,216	11,368	4,848	26.9	27.6	25.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,214	1,263	951	3.7	3.1	5.0

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Bago Region and Letpadan Township
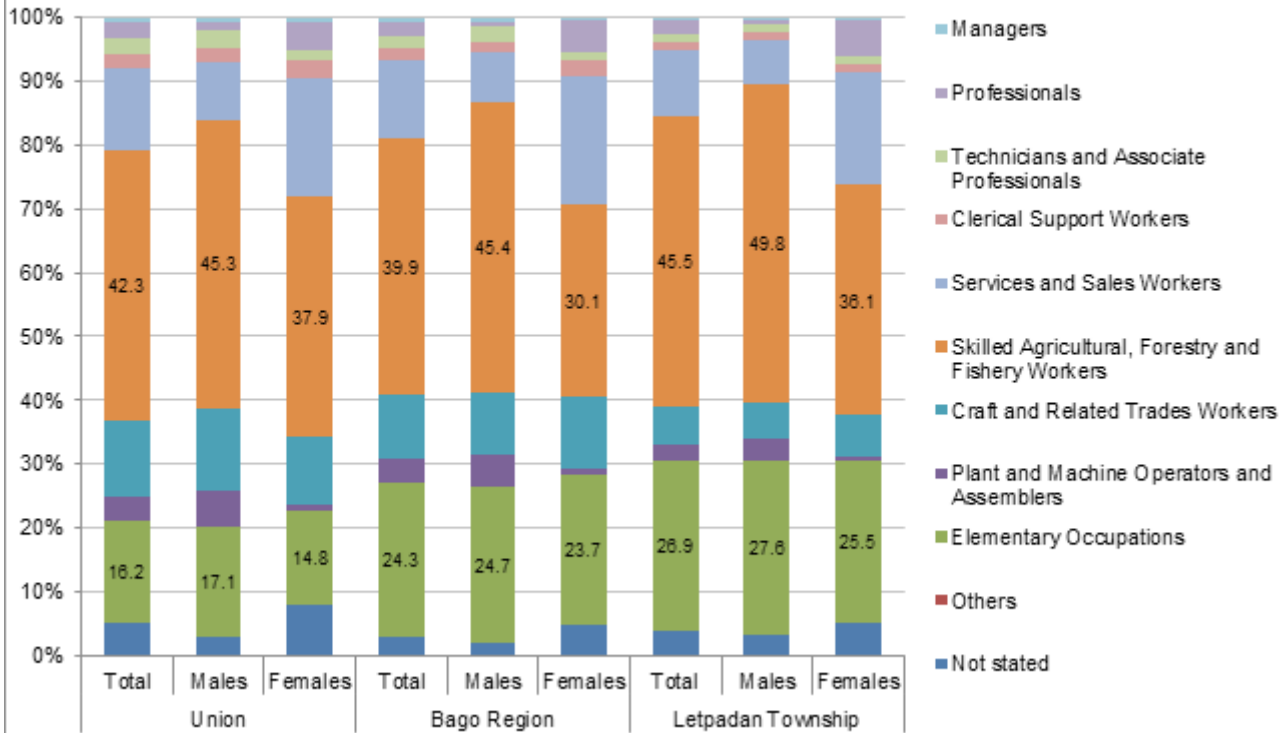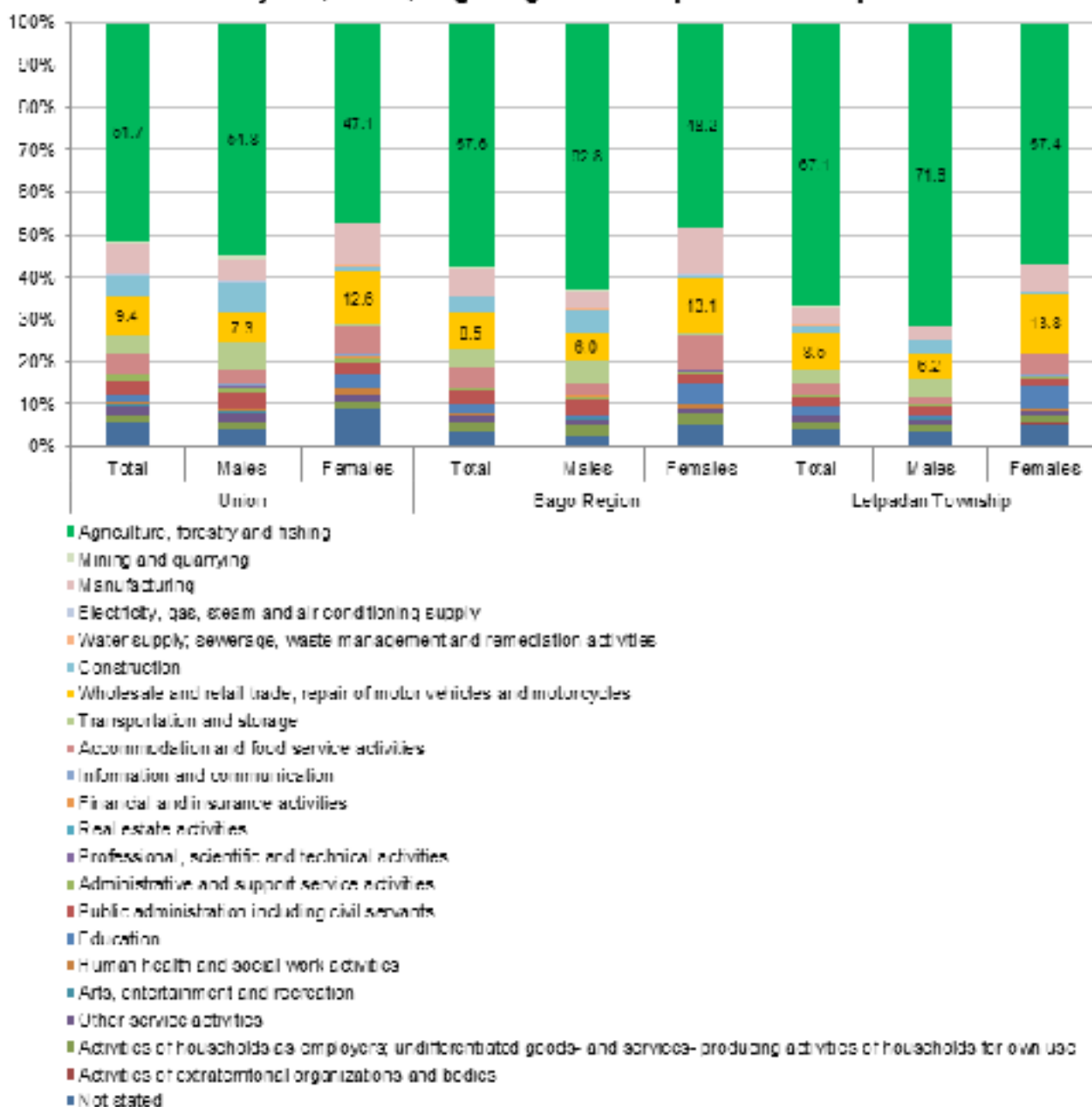
- In Letpadan Township, 45.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 26.9 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 49.8 per cent of males and 36.1 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Bago Region, 39.9 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 24.3 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	**60,188**	**41,213**	**18,975**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40,389	29,503	10,886	67.1	71.6	57.4
Mining and quarrying	28	22	6	*	0.1	*
Manufacturing	2,380	1,227	1,153	4.0	3.0	6.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	46	43	3	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	42	37	5	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,369	1,292	77	2.3	3.1	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,146	2,536	2,610	8.5	6.2	13.8
Transportation and storage	1,838	1,755	83	3.1	4.3	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	1,611	633	978	2.7	1.5	5.2
Information and communication	54	35	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	50	21	29	0.1	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	40	29	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	193	128	65	0.3	0.3	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	1,134	856	278	1.9	2.1	1.5
Education	1,377	282	1,095	2.3	0.7	5.8
Human health and social work activities	187	78	109	0.3	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	62	52	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	756	527	229	1.3	1.3	1.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	989	671	318	1.6	1.6	1.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	-	1	*	-	*
Not stated	2,495	1,485	1,010	4.1	3.6	5.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

Legend:
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration including civil servants
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

- In Letpadan Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 67.1 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 8.5 per cent.

- There are 71.6 per cent of males and 57.4 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Bago Region, there are 57.6 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 8.5 per cent in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" industry.

22

(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	87,245	56	356	908	585	813	*	20	53,640
Urban	14,891	25	149	243	179	95	*	5	5,301
Rural	72,354	31	207	665	406	718	*	15	48,339
Males	41,882	25	185	322	560	315	*	10	24,069
Females	45,363	31	171	586	25	498	*	10	29,571

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
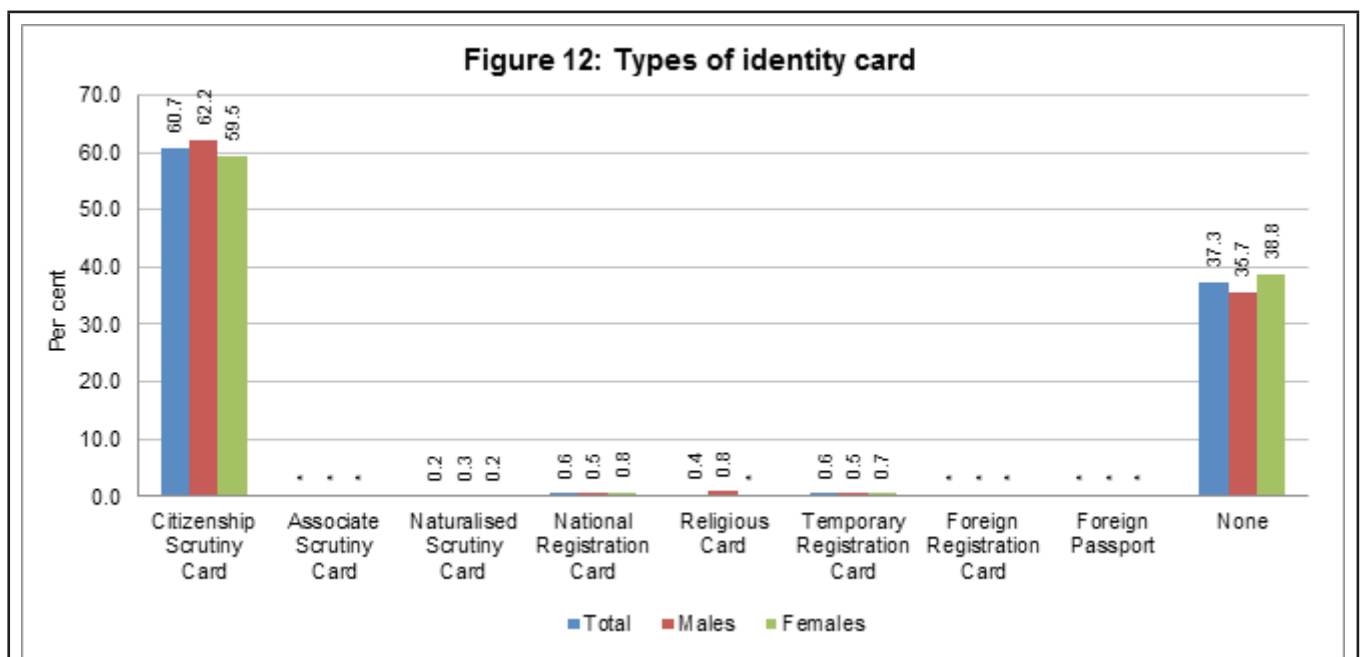
- In Letpadan Township, 60.7 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 37.3 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 35.7 per cent of males and 38.8 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	**177,407**	**169,081**	**8,326**	**4.7**	**4,711**	**2,567**	**3,523**	**2,955**
0 - 4	16,141	15,752	389	2.4	12	33	274	308
5 - 9	17,625	17,434	191	1.1	34	35	77	110
10 - 14	18,531	18,323	208	1.1	37	44	74	124
15 - 19	15,141	14,959	182	1.2	43	47	61	90
20 - 24	13,535	13,387	148	1.1	39	34	61	57
25 - 29	13,411	13,248	163	1.2	34	37	71	44
30 - 34	12,685	12,488	197	1.6	51	36	64	71
35 - 39	12,193	11,951	242	2.0	72	56	86	85
40 - 44	11,269	10,923	346	3.1	170	62	96	100
45 - 49	10,167	9,621	546	5.4	358	80	128	117
50 - 54	9,597	8,901	696	7.3	452	139	211	168
55 - 59	8,195	7,400	795	9.7	535	174	257	136
60 - 64	6,760	5,897	863	12.8	616	214	279	203
65 - 69	4,156	3,375	781	18.8	516	241	327	210
70 - 74	2,797	2,104	693	24.8	483	286	329	255
75 - 79	2,472	1,767	705	28.5	472	334	353	268
80 - 84	1,707	1,022	685	40.1	461	376	409	337
85 - 89	753	397	356	47.3	240	236	253	193
90 +	272	132	140	51.5	86	103	113	79

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	**84,396**	**80,689**	**3,707**	**4.4**	**1,993**	**1,082**	**1,590**	**1,330**
0 - 4	8,200	8,002	198	2.4	8	15	148	147
5 - 9	8,821	8,733	88	1.0	14	11	34	51
10 - 14	9,419	9,313	106	1.1	17	21	29	67
15 - 19	7,453	7,356	97	1.3	17	21	37	46
20 - 24	6,400	6,327	73	1.1	17	10	31	34
25 - 29	6,285	6,207	78	1.2	13	14	38	29
30 - 34	5,995	5,882	113	1.9	23	19	42	41
35 - 39	5,601	5,478	123	2.2	31	25	50	42
40 - 44	5,313	5,155	158	3.0	78	27	47	43
45 - 49	4,698	4,460	238	5.1	144	33	60	54
50 - 54	4,383	4,066	317	7.2	203	55	108	76
55 - 59	3,687	3,337	350	9.5	227	62	112	67
60 - 64	2,972	2,602	370	12.4	259	97	133	79
65 - 69	1,816	1,484	332	18.3	220	96	141	90
70 - 74	1,186	914	272	22.9	187	124	131	104
75 - 79	1,037	727	310	29.9	206	151	151	114
80 - 84	708	426	282	39.8	197	156	154	138
85 - 89	324	172	152	46.9	103	108	107	79
90 +	98	48	50	51.0	29	37	37	29

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	**93,011**	**88,392**	**4,619**	**5.0**	**2,718**	**1,485**	**1,933**	**1,625**
0 - 4	7,941	7,750	191	2.4	4	18	126	161
5 - 9	8,804	8,701	103	1.2	20	24	43	59
10 - 14	9,112	9,010	102	1.1	20	23	45	57
15 - 19	7,688	7,603	85	1.1	26	26	24	44
20 - 24	7,135	7,060	75	1.1	22	24	30	23
25 - 29	7,126	7,041	85	1.2	21	23	33	15
30 - 34	6,690	6,606	84	1.3	28	17	22	30
35 - 39	6,592	6,473	119	1.8	41	31	36	43
40 - 44	5,956	5,768	188	3.2	92	35	49	57
45 - 49	5,469	5,161	308	5.6	214	47	68	63
50 - 54	5,214	4,835	379	7.3	249	84	103	92
55 - 59	4,508	4,063	445	9.9	308	112	145	69
60 - 64	3,788	3,295	493	13.0	357	117	146	124
65 - 69	2,340	1,891	449	19.2	296	145	186	120
70 - 74	1,611	1,190	421	26.1	296	162	198	151
75 - 79	1,435	1,040	395	27.5	266	183	202	154
80 - 84	999	596	403	40.3	264	220	255	199
85 - 89	429	225	204	47.6	137	128	146	114
90 +	174	84	90	51.7	57	66	76	50

- Five in every 100 persons in Letpadan 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.

- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by walking.

(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	43,484	0.2	1.8	4.0	48.5	43.4	1.0	0.8	0.4
Urban	5,735	1.0	8.3	11.0	53.7	21.8	1.4	1.5	1.3
Rural	37,749	*	0.8	2.9	47.7	46.7	1.0	0.7	0.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
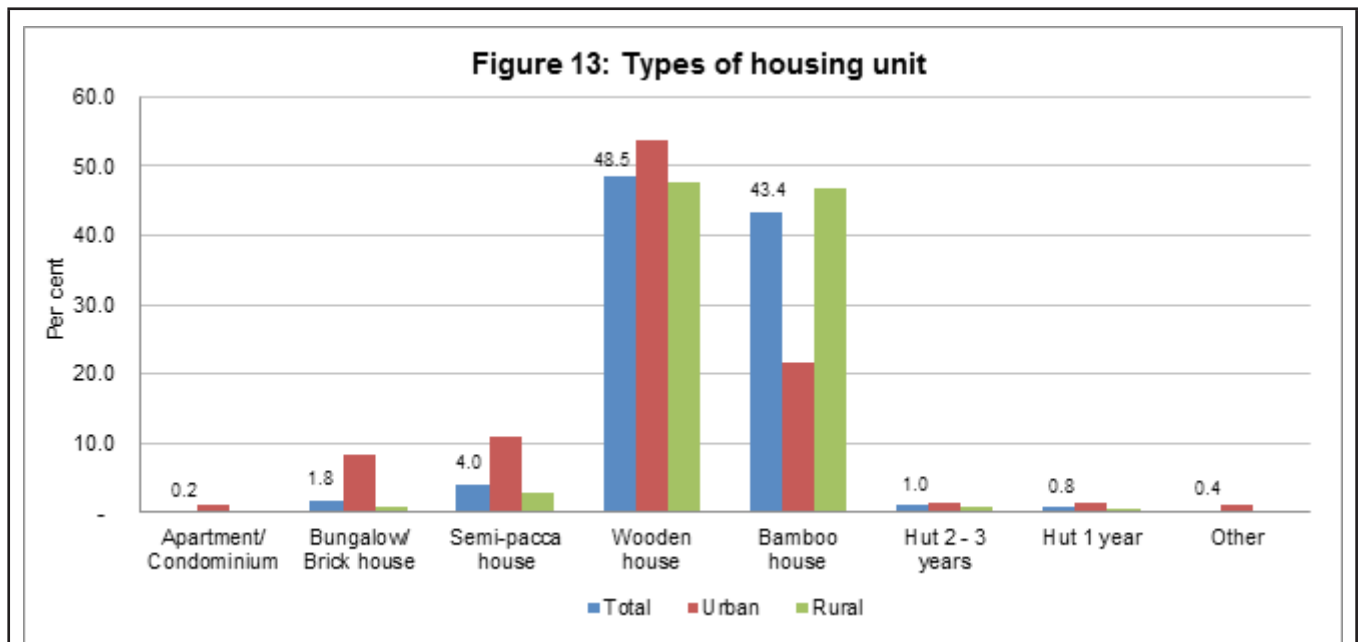
- The majority of the households in Letpadan Township are living in wooden houses (48.5%) followed by households in bamboo houses (43.4%).

- Some 53.7 per cent of urban households and 47.7 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

27

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)

- 30 - 49
- 50 - 68
- 69 - 88
- Township boundary
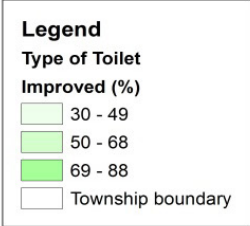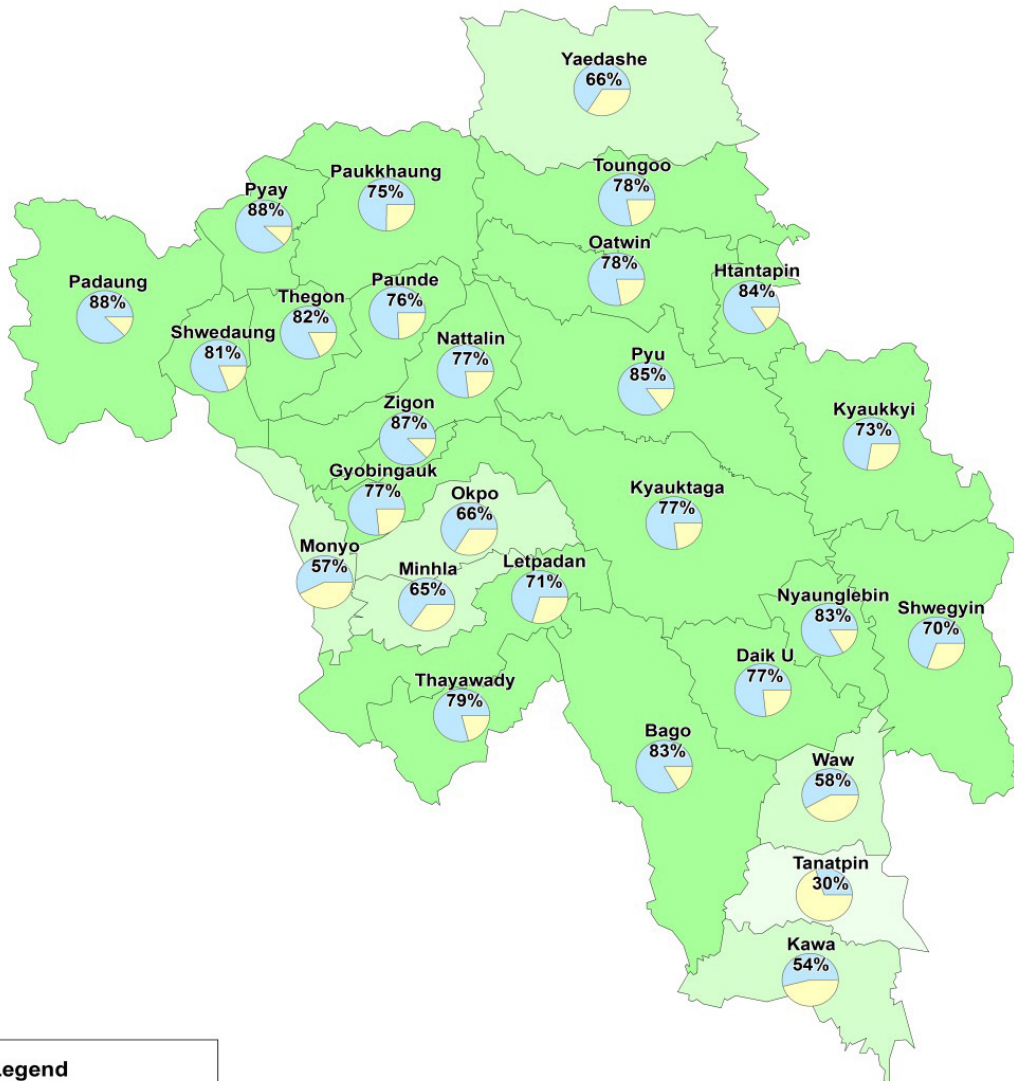
Union	: 74.3%
Bago Region	: 74.6%
Thayawady District	: 71.9%
Letpadan Township	: 70.5%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.7	2.0	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		69.8	89.4	66.8
Improved sanitation		*70.5*	*91.4*	*67.3*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		17.8	5.3	19.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.4	0.2	3.8
Other		0.5	0.3	0.5
None		7.9	2.9	8.6
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**43,484**	**5,735**	**37,749**

- Some 70.5 per cent of the households in Letpadan Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (69.8%)).

- Compared to other townships in Bago Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Letpadan is high.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Bago Region is 74.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 7.9 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Bago Region, it is 10.7 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Letpadan Township, 8.6 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

Yaedashe
74%

Toungoo
84%

Pyay
91%

Paukkhaung
80%

Oatwin
86%

Htantapin
88%

Padaung
57%

Thegon
88%

Paunde
76%

Shwedaung
88%

Nattalin
76%

Pyu
91%

Kyaukkyi
77%

Zigon
50%

Gyobingauk
75%

Okpo
84%

Kyauktaga
89%

Monyo
97%

Letpadan
88%

Minhla
82%

Nyaunglebin
94%

Shwegyin
71%

Daik U
85%

Thayawady
83%

Bago
72%

Waw
4%

Tanatpin
4%

Kawa
4%

Legend
Water Source
Improved (%)
- 4 - 35
- 36 - 66
- 67 - 97
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Bago Region	: 73.6%
Thayawady District	: 81.3%
Letpadan Township	: 87.8%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.4	2.5	0.1
Tube well, borehole	77.5	81.8	76.8
Protected well/ Spring	9.3	2.1	10.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.6	3.6	0.2
Total improved drinking water	*87.8*	*90.0*	*87.5*
Unprotected well/Spring	1.3	0.1	1.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake	2.4	*	2.7
River/stream/ canal	6.3	-	7.2
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.7	-	0.9
Other	1.5	9.9	0.2
Total unimproved drinking water	*12.2*	*10.0*	*12.5*
Total Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	43,484	5,735	37,749

- In Letpadan Township, 87.8 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 Bago Region, it is high. It is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 77.5 per cent of the households use water from tube well/borehole and 9.3 per cent use water from protected well/spring.

- Some 12.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 12.5 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

Yaedashe 31%

Pyay 60%

Paukkhaung 13%

Toungoo 52%

Padaung 39%

Oatwin 20%

Htantapin 21%

Thegon 29%

Paunde 26%

Shwedaung 28%

Nattalin 14%

Pyu 28%

Kyaukkyi 13%

Zigon 26%

Gyobingauk 19%

Okpo 18%

Kyauktaga 26%

Monyo 6%

Minhla 16%

Letpadan 11%

Nyaunglebin 27%

Shwegyin 23%

Daik U 26%

Thayawady 23%

Bago 53%

Waw 14%

Tanatpin 14%

Kawa 10%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 6 - 24
- 25 - 42
- 43 - 60
- Township boundary
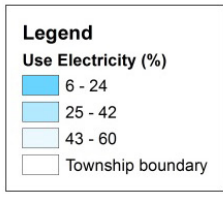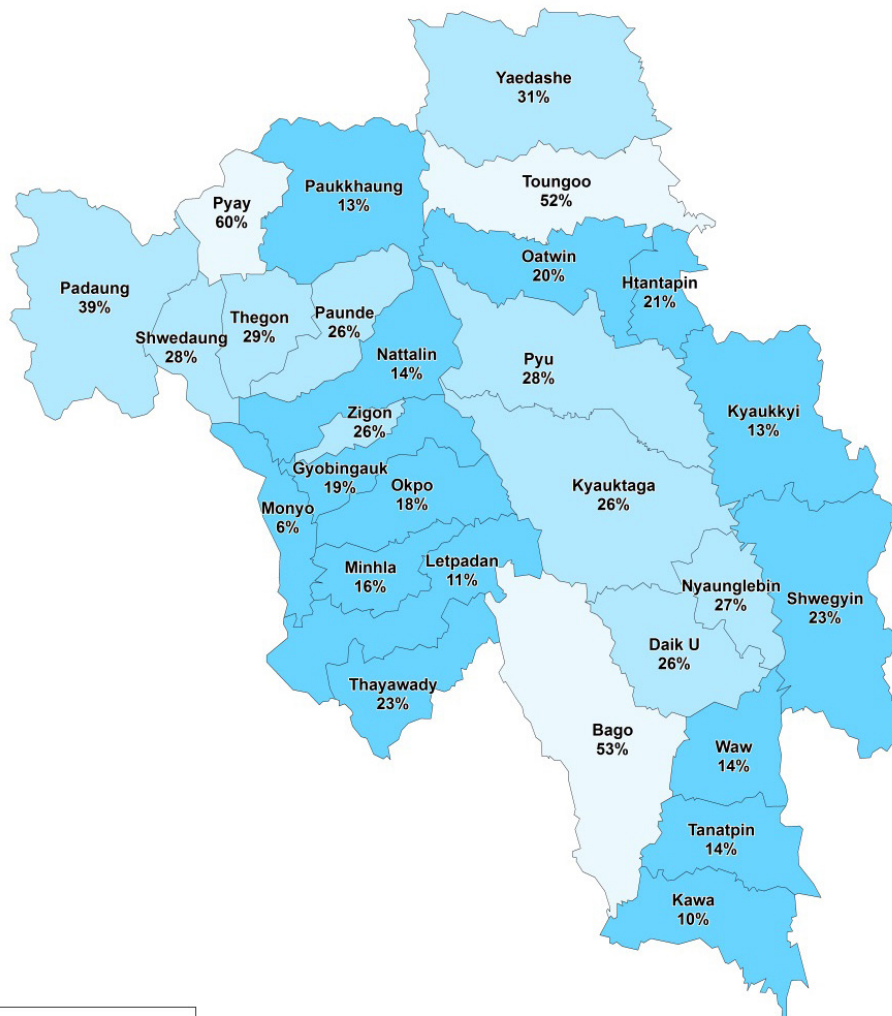
Union : 32.4%

Bago Region : 27.7%

Thayawady District : 15.8%

Letpadan Township : 11.4%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		11.4	68.2	2.8
Kerosene		12.7	0.3	14.6
Candle		35.5	13.0	38.9
Battery		31.5	18.1	33.5
Generator (private)		4.2	*	4.9
Water mill (private)		0.1	*	0.1
Solar system/energy		4.4	0.1	5.0
Other		0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**43,484**	**5,735**	**37,749**

- In Letpadan Township, 11.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is low in electricity useage compared to other townships in Bago Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Bago Region is 27.7 per cent.

- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 35.5 per cent.

- In rural areas, 38.9 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend

Fuel for Cooking

Wood and Charcoal (%)
- 69 - 79
- 80 - 88
- 89 - 98
- Township boundary
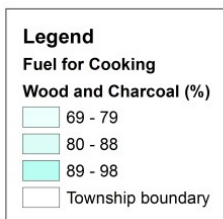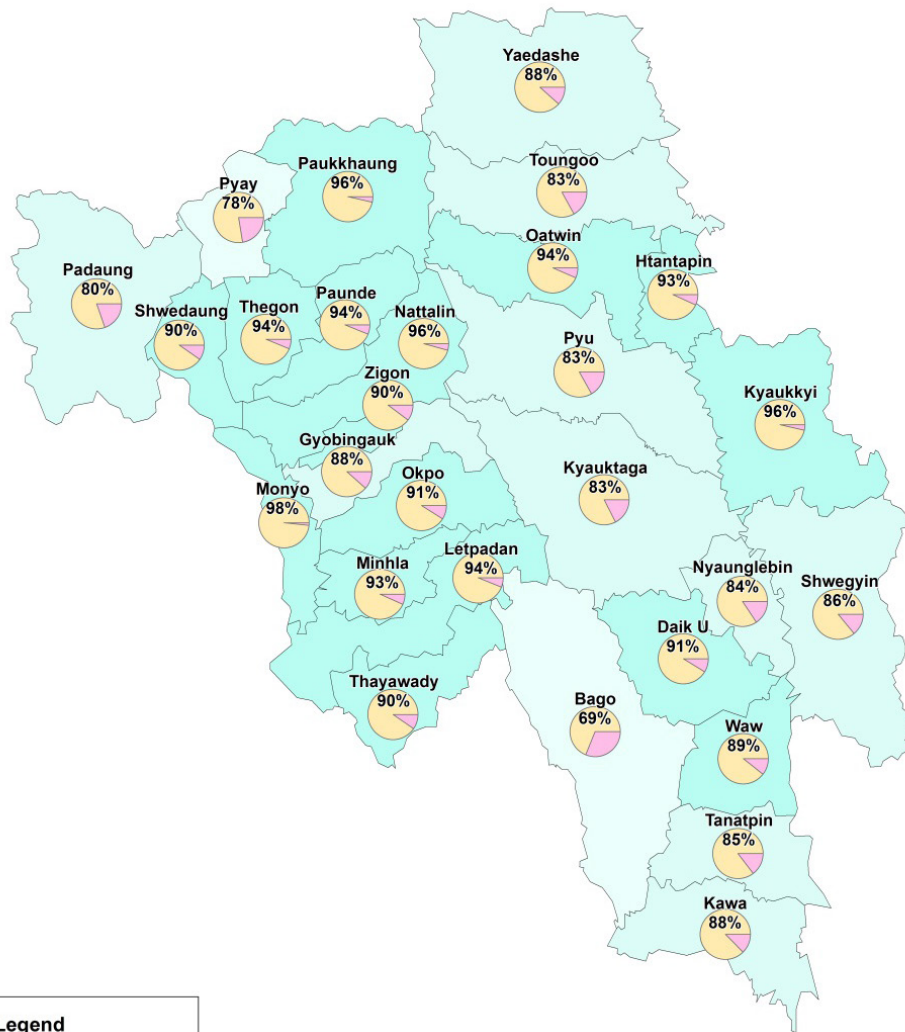
Union	: 81.0%
Bago Region	: 86.9%
Thayawady District	: 93.0%
Letpadan Township	: 93.9%

34

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.7	22.8	0.8
LPG		*	0.3	*
Kerosene		0.3	-	0.3
BioGas		0.1	0.1	*
Firewood		91.1	60.9	95.7
Charcoal		2.8	14.8	1.0
Coal		0.1	0.4	*
Other		1.9	0.6	2.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	43,484	5,735	37,749

- In Letpadan Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 91.1 per cent using firewood and 2.8 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 3.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 95.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.0 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	43,484	41.6	35.8	3.4	21.4	0.7	2.4	37.2	0.1
Urban	5,735	25.6	63.9	10.6	46.7	3.6	6.9	25.8	0.6
Rural	37,749	44.0	31.5	2.3	17.6	0.2	1.8	38.9	*

- Some 41.6 per cent of the households in Letpadan Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. The households with television in urban areas (63.9%) are the highest, while it is highest in rural areas (44.0%) which access to radio.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
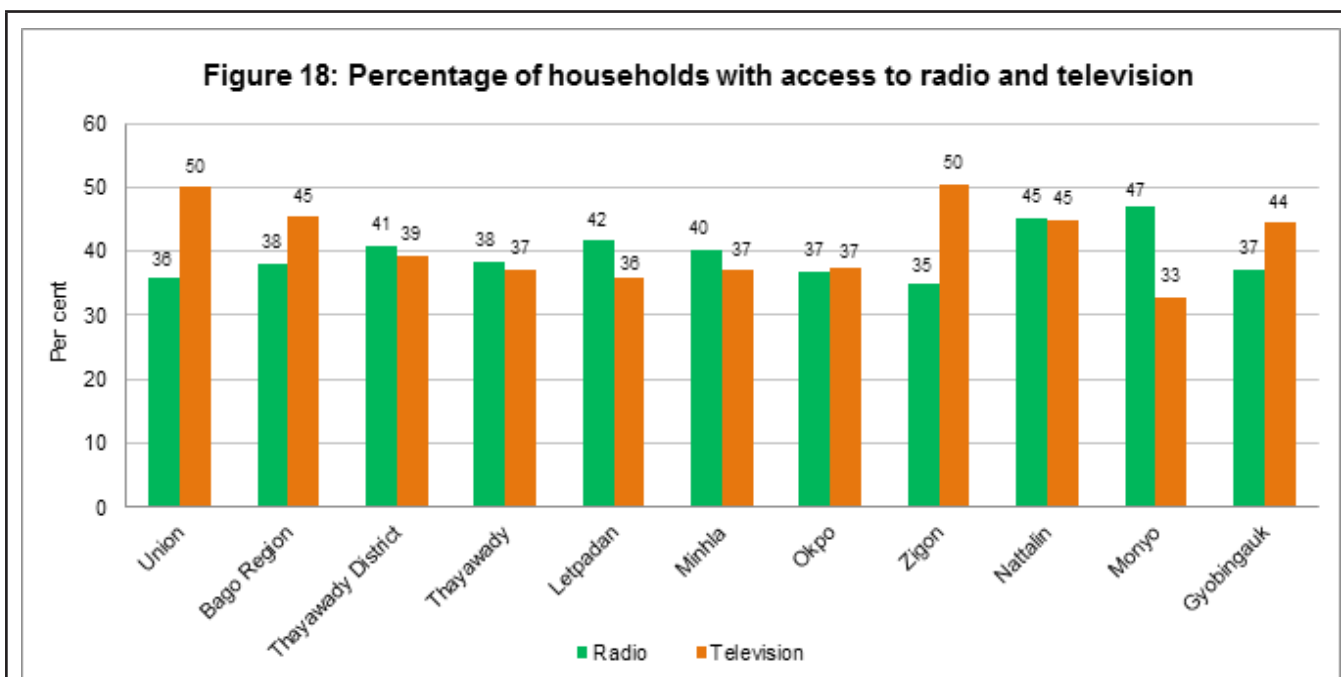
- In Letpadan Township, 35.8 per cent of the households have television and about a half of the households (41.6%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Yaedashe
29%

Paukkhaung
17%

Toungoo
44%

Pyay
43%

Oatwin
23%

Htantapin
16%

Padaung
25%

Thegon
23%

Paunde
20%

Shwedaung
21%

Nattalin
21%

Pyu
26%

Kyaukkyi
15%

Zigon
29%

Gyobingauk
28%

Okpo
22%

Kyauktaga
20%

Monyo
14%

Letpadan
21%

Nyaunglebin
28%

Shwegyin
23%

Minhla
19%

Daik U
23%

Thayawady
24%

Bago
48%

Waw
19%

Tanatpin
15%

Kawa
12%

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
- 12 - 24
- 25 - 36
- 37 - 48
- Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Bago Region	: 26.2%
Thayawady District	: 21.9%
Letpadan Township	: 21.4%

- Only 21.4 per cent of the households in Letpadan Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Bago Region, it is low.

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)
Bago Region	1,142,974	13,643	392,159	570,569	21,269	43,982	14,137	315,083
Urban	239,014	8,471	102,697	150,556	3,549	1,817	622	9,721
Rural	903,960	5,172	289,462	420,013	17,720	42,165	13,515	305,362
Thayawady District	270,750	1,792	87,213	155,611	4,367	14,497	1,634	91,356
Urban	35,974	1,019	13,958	26,465	799	37	17	1,411
Rural	234,776	773	73,255	129,146	3,568	14,460	1,617	89,945
Letpadan Township	43,484	266	11,198	23,045	928	2,784	401	13,491
Urban	5,735	166	2,061	4,139	136	22	1	227
Rural	37,749	100	9,137	18,906	792	2,762	400	13,264

- In Letpadan Township, 53.0 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 31.0 per cent of households having Cart bullock.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Bago Region and Letpadan Township
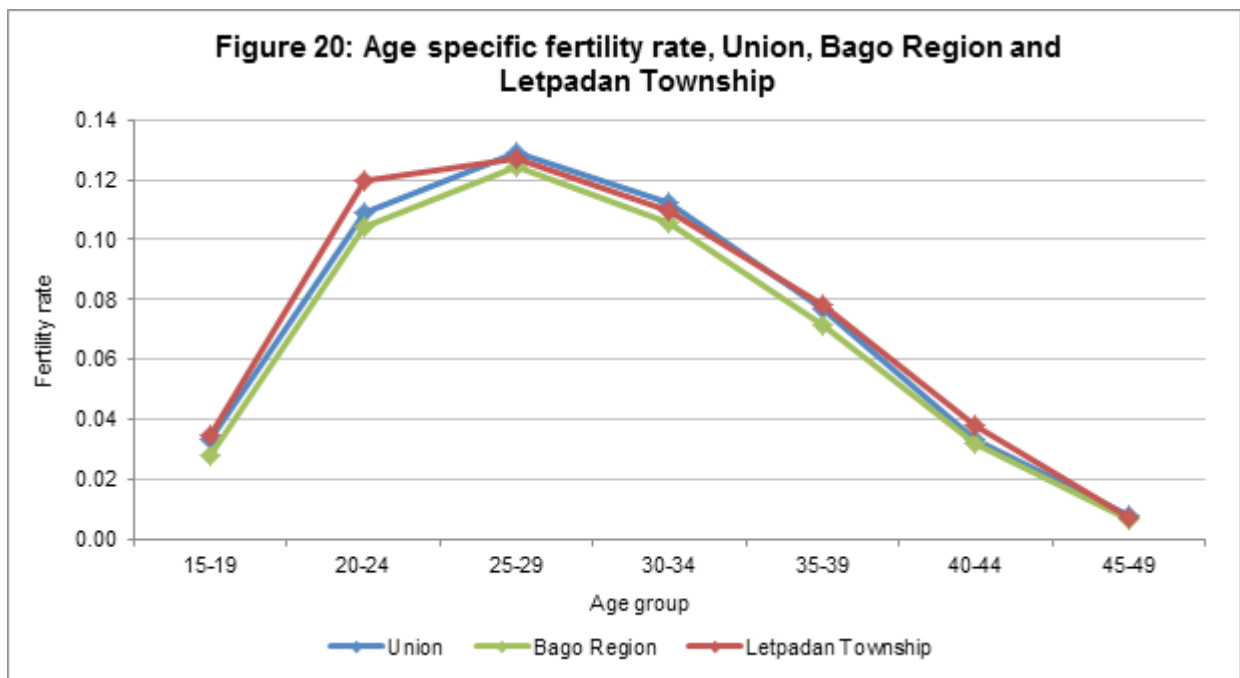
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.6 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend

Total Fertility Rate

- 1.5 - 2.2
- 2.3 - 2.8
- 2.9 - 3.5
- Township boundary
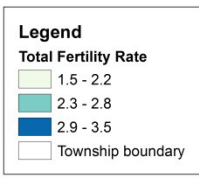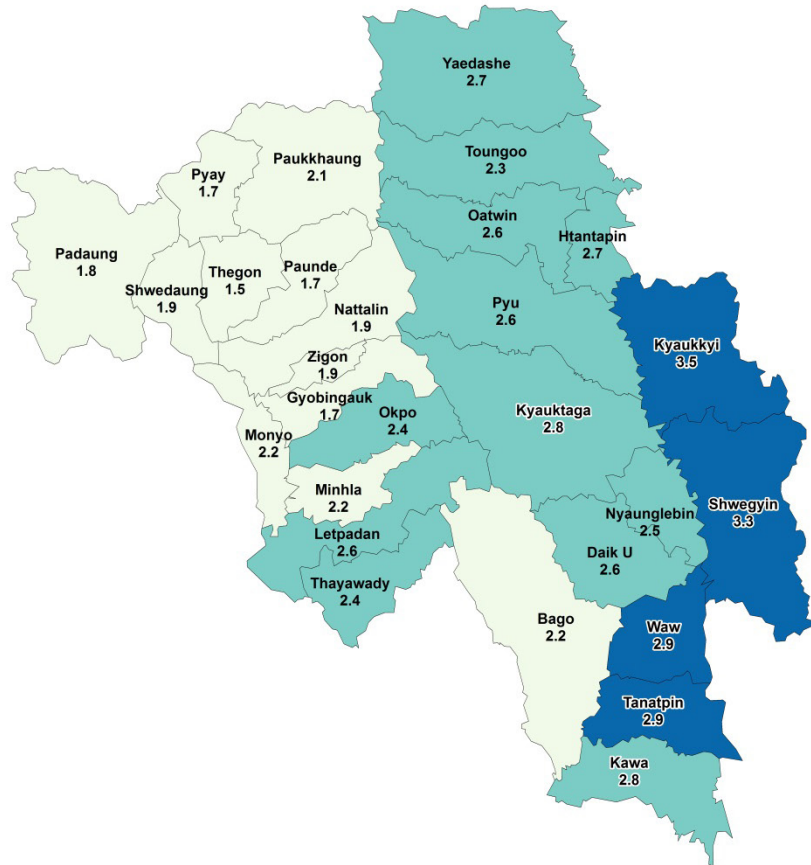
Union	: 2.5
Bago Region	: 2.4
Thayawady District	: 2.2
Letpadan Township	: 2.6

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
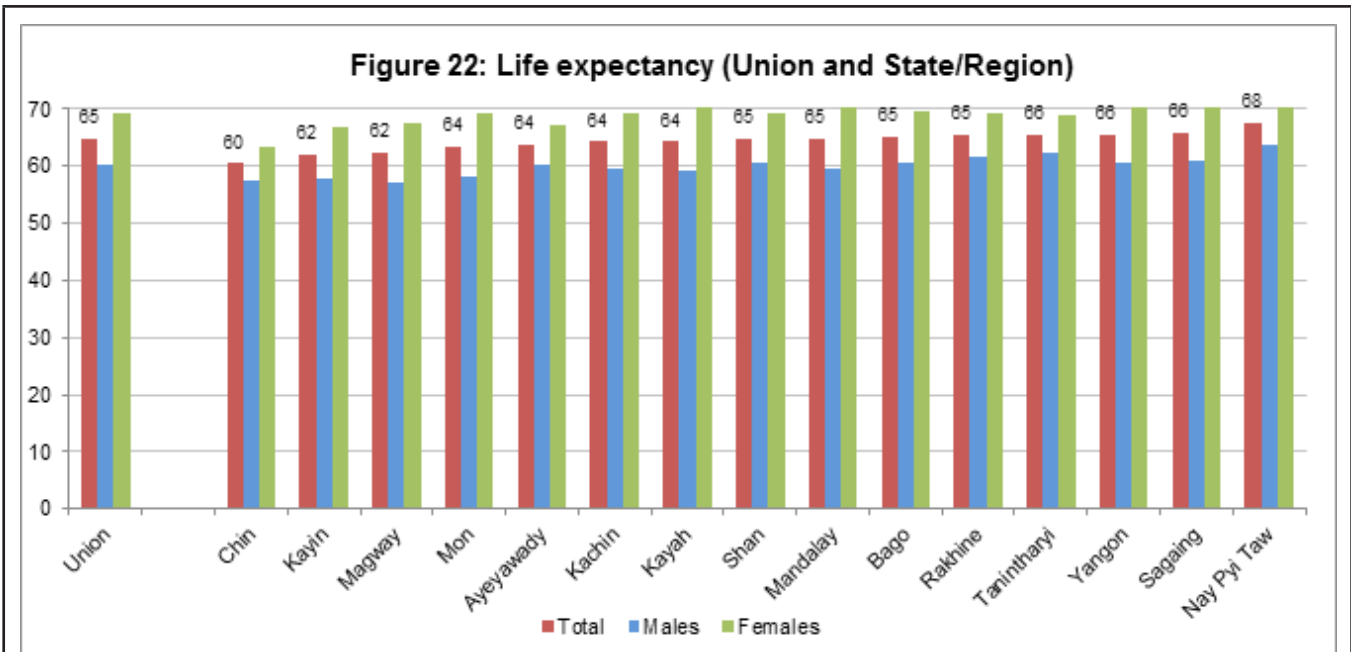
- The expectation of life at birth in Bago Region is 65.2 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 69.8 years is higher than that of the males at 60.7 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
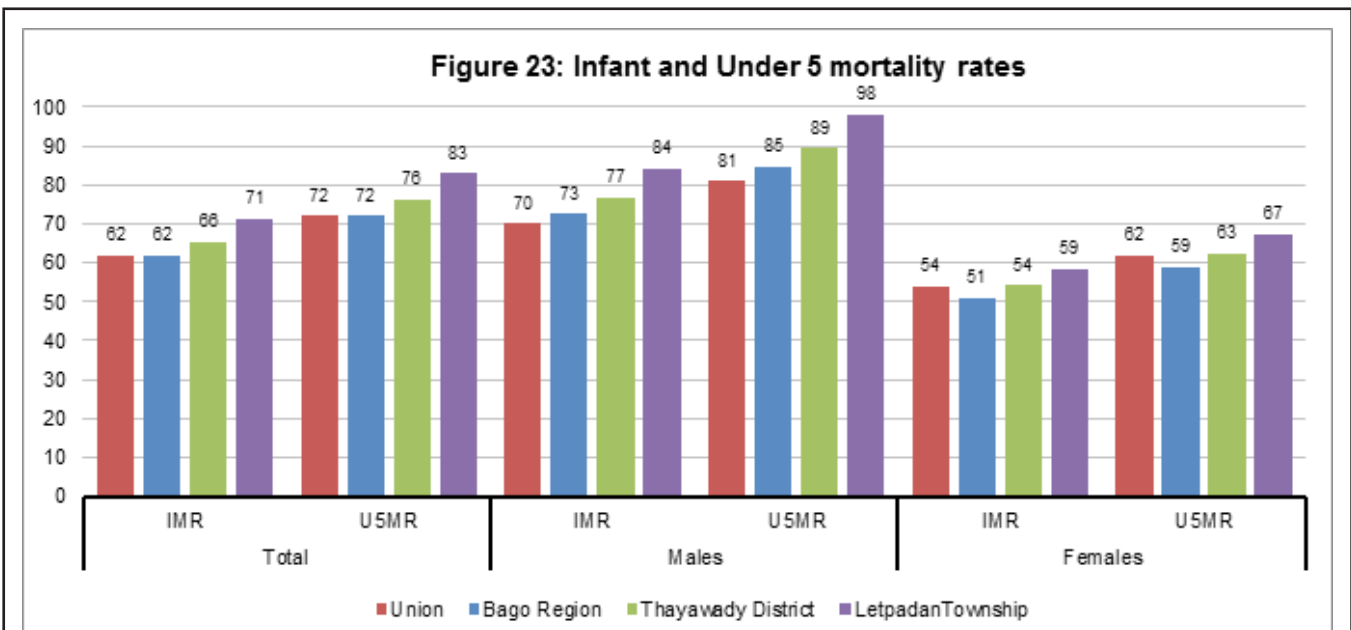
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thayawady District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Thayawady District is 66 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while under 5 mortality is 76 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Letpadan Township are higher than those in Bago Region and Thayawady District. The Infant mortality in Letpadan is 71 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 83 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
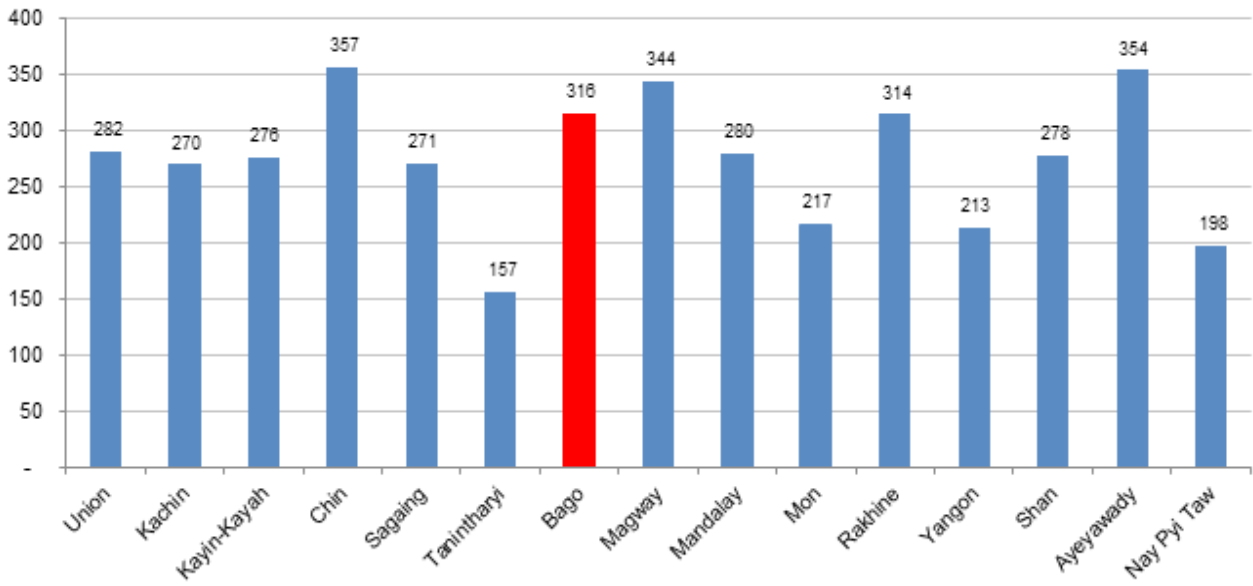
- In Bago Region, there are 316 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Bago Region is higher than that of the Union level.

- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (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:
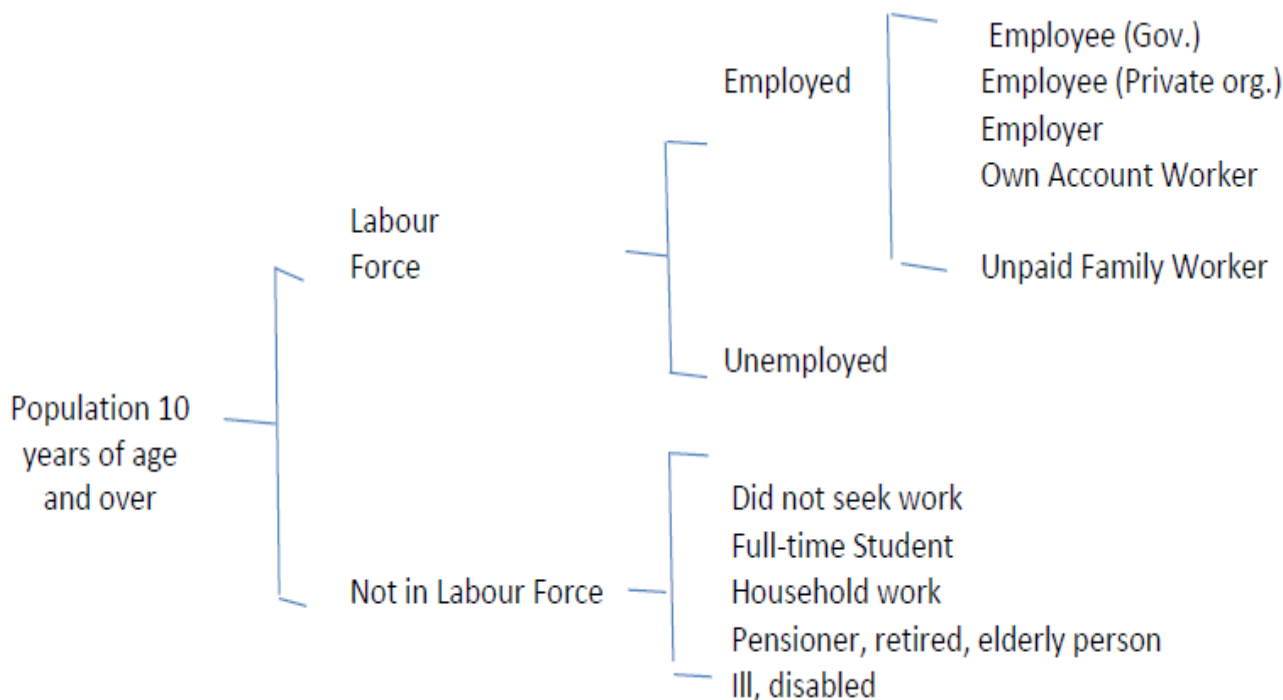
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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