THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census
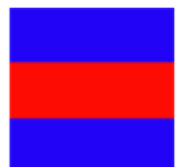
RAKHINE STATE, MYAUK U DISTRICT

Minbya Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Maungtaw
Taungpyoletwe(Sub-Tsp)
Buthidaung   Kyauktaw
Ponnagyun   Minbya
Yathedaung
Sittway
Pauktaw
An
Myebon   **Rakhine**
Kyaukpyu
Maei (Sub-Tsp)
Yanbye
Toungup
Mannaung
Thandwe
Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp)
Gwa

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Rakhine State, Myauk U District

Minbya Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1: Map of Rakhine State, showing the townships

Chin

Taungpyoletwe(Sub-Tsp)

Buthidaung

Maungtaw

Kyauktaw

Myauk U

Yathedaung

Ponnagyun

Minbya

Pauktaw

Sittway

Myebon

An

Magway

Rakhine

Kyaukpyu

Maei (Sub-Tsp)

Yanbye

Toungup

Mannaung

Bago

Thandwe

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp)

Gwa

Ayeyawady

Legend
State & Region Boundary
Township Boundary

Rakhine State

DT
Kyaukpyu
Maungtaw
Myauk U
Sittway
Thandwe

Minbya Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	Enumerated Population	169,208 [2]
	Estimated Population	9,451
Population males		78,875 (46.6%)
Population females		90,333 (53.4%)
Percentage of urban population		13.6%
Area (Km²)		3,466.6 [3]
Population density (per Km²)		51.5 persons
Median age		23.5 years
Number of wards		3
Number of village tracts		62
Number of private households		36,628
Percentage of female headed households		22.7%
Mean household size		4.5 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)		34.3%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)		60.3%
Elderly population (65+ years)		5.4%
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio		66.0
Child dependency ratio		57.0
Old dependency ratio		9.0
Ageing index		15.8
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)		87
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)		81.6%
Male		90.1%
Female		75.0%
People with disability	**Number**	**Per cent**
Any form of disability	10,250	6.1
Walking	4,343	2.6
Seeing	6,608	3.9
Hearing	3,902	2.3
Remembering	4,647	2.7

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	72,697	54.4
Associate Scrutiny	35	<0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	70	0.1
National Registration	148	0.1
Religious	686	0.5
Temporary Registration	345	0.3
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1
Foreign Passport	35	<0.1
None	59,579	44.6

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	58.4%	81.6%	39.7%
Unemployment rate	18.2%	15.0%	23.5%
Employment to population ratio	47.8%	69.4%	30.4%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	34,236	93.5
Renter	646	1.8
Provided free (individually)	1,003	2.7
Government quarters	662	1.8
Private company quarters	*	0.1
Other	62	0.2

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	10.2%		80.3%
Bamboo	77.7%	45.6%	1.4%
Earth	0.1%	0.8%	
Wood	9.2%	51.1%	<0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		17.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	2.3%	2.0%	0.1%
Other	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	57	0.2
LPG	*	<0.1
Kerosene	513	1.4
Biogas	*	<0.1
Firewood	34,515	94.2
Charcoal	1,334	3.6
Coal	56	0.2
Other	138	0.4

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,638	4.5
Kerosene	4,435	12.1
Candle	24,213	66.1
Battery	1,325	3.6
Generator (private)	3,153	8.6
Water mill (private)	65	0.2
Solar system/energy	1,397	3.8
Other	402	1.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	377	1.0
Tube well, borehole	104	0.3
Protected well/spring	2,233	6.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	2,722	7.4
Unprotected well/spring	1,820	5.0
Pool/pond/lake	30,384	83.0
River/stream/canal	376	1.0
Waterfall/rainwater	1,324	3.6
Other	*	<0.1
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*33,906*	*92.6*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	554	1.5
Tube well, borehole	163	0.4
Protected well/spring	902	2.5
Unprotected well/spring	1,651	4.5
Pool/pond/lake	29,826	81.4
River/stream/canal	2,452	6.7
Waterfall/rainwater	1,077	2.9
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	*	<0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	65	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	5,878	16.0
Total Improved Sanitation	*5,943*	*16.2*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	277	0.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,939	5.3
Other	341	0.9
None	28,128	76.8
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	8,927	24.4
Television	5,709	15.6
Landline phone	743	2.0
Mobile phone	3,271	8.9
Computer	253	0.7
Internet at home	408	1.1
Households with none of the items	24,518	66.9
Households with all of the items	40	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	86	0.2
Motorcycle/Moped	1,832	5.0
Bicycle	2,876	7.9
4-Wheel tractor	90	0.2
Canoe/Boat	1,303	3.6
Motor boat	1,639	4.5
Cart (bullock)	3,453	9.4

Note: [1] Population figures for Minbya 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:// countryoffice. unfpa.org/myanmar/?publications.

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 Minbya Township in Rakhine State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. The information presented in this report is based on the population and households that were enumerated during the census.

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 Minbya Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	Enumerated population	169,208 *		
	Estimated population	9,451		
Males		78,875		
Females		90,333		
Sex ratio		87 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population		13.6 %		
Area (Km^2)		3,466.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)		51.5 persons		
Number of wards		3		
Number of village tracts		62		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households		165,769	22,091	143,678
Number of conventional households		36,628	4,615	32,013
Mean household size		4.5 persons ***		

- In Minbya Township, there are more females than males with 87 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (13.6%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Minbya Township is 52 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Minbya Township. This is slightly more than to 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; Minbya Township (Myauk U District, Rakhine State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**36,628**	**169,208**	**78,875**	**90,333**
	Ward	**4,615**	**22,944**	**10,656**	**12,288**
1	Zay Haung Paing(W)	1,874	9,356	4,363	4,993
2	Ah Lel Paing(W)	1,026	5,000	2,291	2,709
3	Auk Ywar Paing(W)	1,715	8,588	4,002	4,586
	Village Tract	**32,013**	**146,264**	**68,219**	**78,045**
1	Kin Seik(VT)	814	3,837	1,760	2,077
2	Ywar Pyin(VT)	232	1,003	463	540
3	Chaik Taung(VT)	183	748	349	399
4	Taung Poet Gyi(VT)	601	2,684	1,243	1,441
5	Pan Zin Maw(VT)	241	1,065	492	573
6	Thein Taung(VT)	157	772	362	410
7	Nga/Wai(VT)	461	2,103	966	1,137
8	Bar Bu Taung(VT)	738	3,137	1,422	1,715
9	San Bar Lay(VT)	790	3,557	1,664	1,893
10	Na Yan(VT)	517	2,141	982	1,159
11	Pwint Htee(VT)	264	1,069	473	596
12	Than Shin(VT)	546	2,221	997	1,224
13	Sat Kyar(VT)	30	143	70	73
14	Ku Toet Seik(VT)	371	1,470	692	778
15	Win Zar(VT)	773	3,066	1,384	1,682
16	Pan Myaung(VT)	1,351	6,305	2,896	3,409
17	Na Ga Yar(VT)	560	2,801	1,320	1,481
18	Shwe Ta Mar(VT)	307	1,452	712	740
19	Min Hpu(VT)	845	4,164	1,940	2,224
20	Oe Pyin Taung(VT)	256	1,258	608	650
21	Pyin Yaung(VT)	541	2,618	1,236	1,382
22	Htein Pin(VT)	669	3,351	1,590	1,761
23	Thin Khaung Maw(VT)	282	1,201	530	671
24	Tha Toe(VT)	155	713	334	379

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
25	Ku Lar Ma Taung(VT)	554	2,685	1,241	1,444
26	Done Gyi(VT)	448	1,910	880	1,030
27	Min Zi(VT)	571	2,764	1,293	1,471
28	Tat Yar(VT)	265	1,197	574	623
29	Hpon Thar Wa(VT)	836	3,968	1,874	2,094
30	Ngan Tet(VT)	510	2,397	1,165	1,232
31	Min Ku Lan(VT)	1,333	6,683	3,315	3,368
32	Sa Par Htar(VT)	123	584	250	334
33	Ah Wa(VT)	1,188	5,301	2,346	2,955
34	Thin Paung Chaung(VT)	575	2,595	1,169	1,426
35	Ah Htet Hnget Pyaw Chaung(VT)	906	3,983	1,952	2,031
36	May Lun(VT)	426	1,651	724	927
37	Kyaung Taung(VT)	1,280	6,143	3,226	2,917
38	Kay Tha Lar Pyun Wa(VT)	130	505	225	280
39	Kay Tha Lar Chaung Wa(VT)	657	2,660	1,220	1,440
40	Kywe Kyo(VT)	353	1,332	570	762
41	Taung Shey Pyin(VT)	594	2,851	1,407	1,444
42	Yin Bway(VT)	170	698	314	384
43	Yin Chaung(VT)	306	1,507	720	787
44	Auk Hnget Pyaw Chaung(VT)	130	537	229	308
45	Zin Yin Maw(VT)	450	2,134	1,033	1,101
46	Kyein Chaung(VT)	423	1,765	823	942
47	Hpa Laung Pyin(VT)	790	3,588	1,549	2,039
48	Thin Ga Net(VT)	454	2,085	938	1,147
49	Chaw Chaung(VT)	890	4,046	1,768	2,278
50	Thar Yar Kone(VT)	1,101	5,261	2,397	2,864
51	Yan Htaing(VT)	1,038	4,807	2,245	2,562
52	Khway Tauk Chaung(VT)	430	1,828	821	1,007
53	Aing Wan(VT)	459	2,042	973	1,069

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
54	Oke Ta Rar(VT)	123	466	227	239
55	La Har Kyay(VT)	213	1,056	509	547
56	Kywe Tet(VT)	144	688	331	357
57	Khaung Laung Chaung(VT)	674	3,012	1,377	1,635
58	Sun Ye(VT)	648	3,310	1,545	1,765
59	Kyaung Yae Chaung(VT)	313	1,405	656	749
60	That Pone(VT)	255	1,120	537	583
61	Chaung Shey(VT)	306	1,604	782	822
62	Pale Pauk(VT)	263	1,217	529	688

| | Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Minbya Township | Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Minbya Township |

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Minbya Township
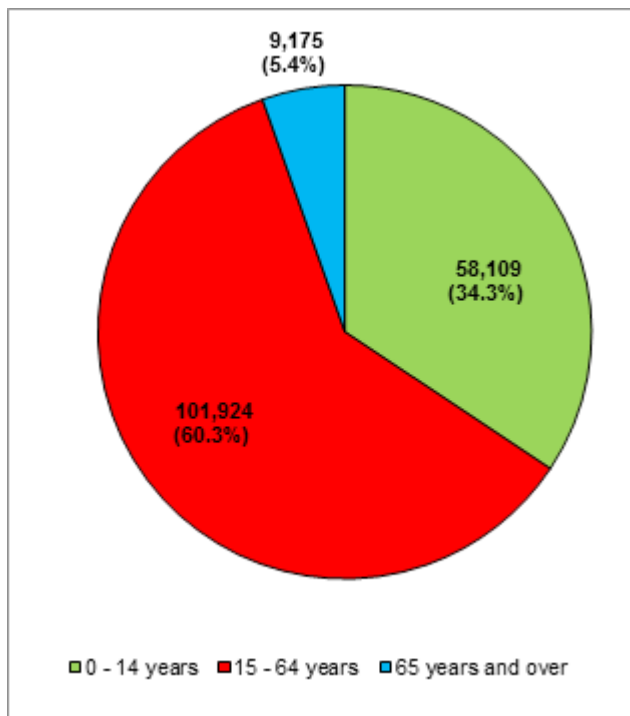
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Minbya Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	169,208	78,875	90,333
0 - 4	15,087	7,568	7,519
5 - 9	20,525	10,301	10,224
10 - 14	22,497	11,316	11,181
15 - 19	17,039	8,120	8,919
20 - 24	13,186	5,498	7,688
25 - 29	13,138	5,531	7,607
30 - 34	11,020	4,839	6,181
35 - 39	9,646	4,313	5,333
40 - 44	9,161	3,918	5,243
45 - 49	8,834	4,053	4,781
50 - 54	8,426	3,842	4,584
55 - 59	6,739	3,226	3,513
60 - 64	4,735	2,239	2,496
65 - 69	3,431	1,599	1,832
70 - 74	2,306	1,071	1,235
75 - 79	1,720	770	950
80 - 84	1,077	455	622
85 - 89	441	140	301
90 +	200	76	124

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Minbya Township is 60.3 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, Rakhine State, Myauk U District and Minbya Township)
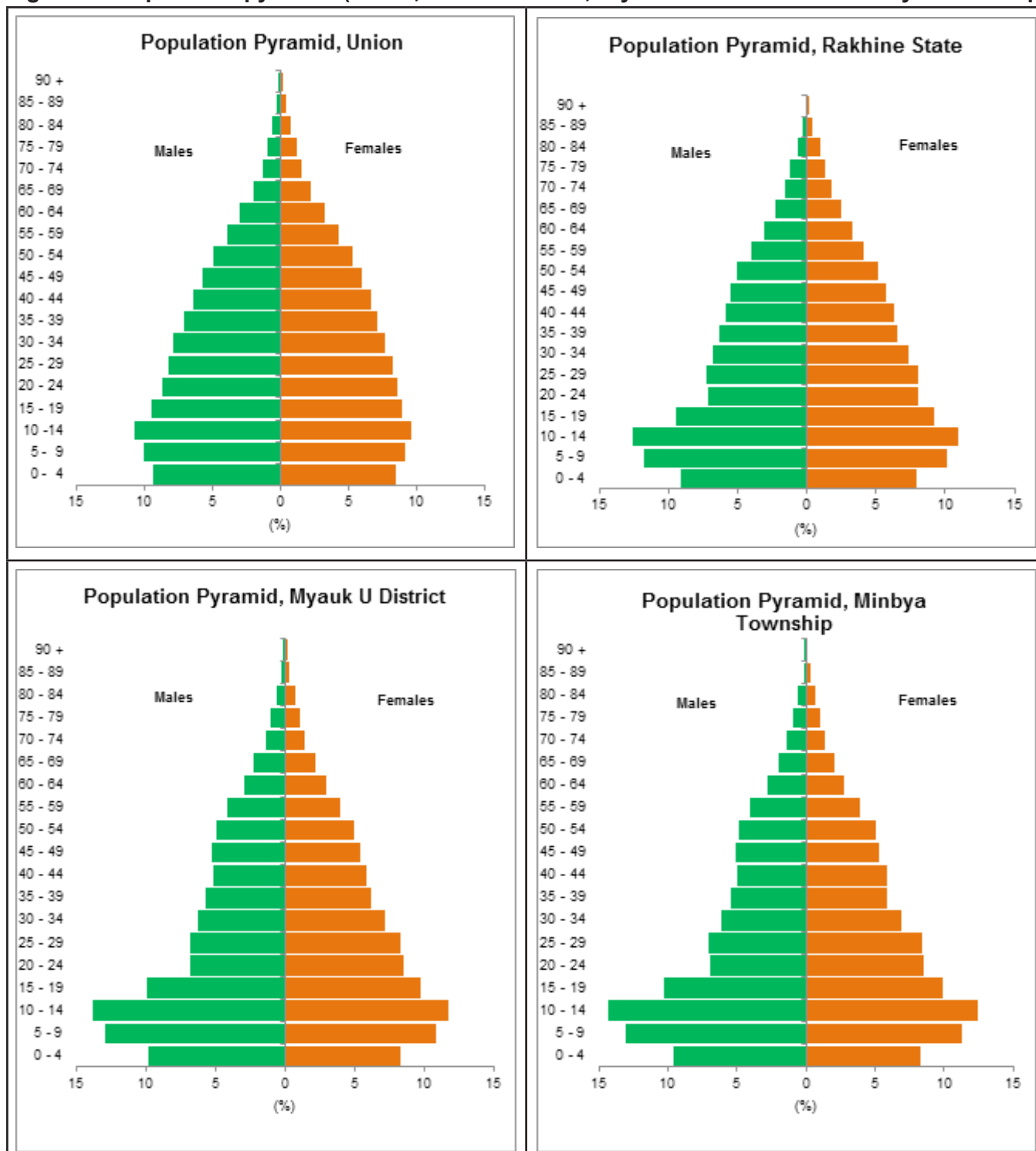
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Minbya Township since the last 10 years.

- 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 Minbya 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 Rakhine State
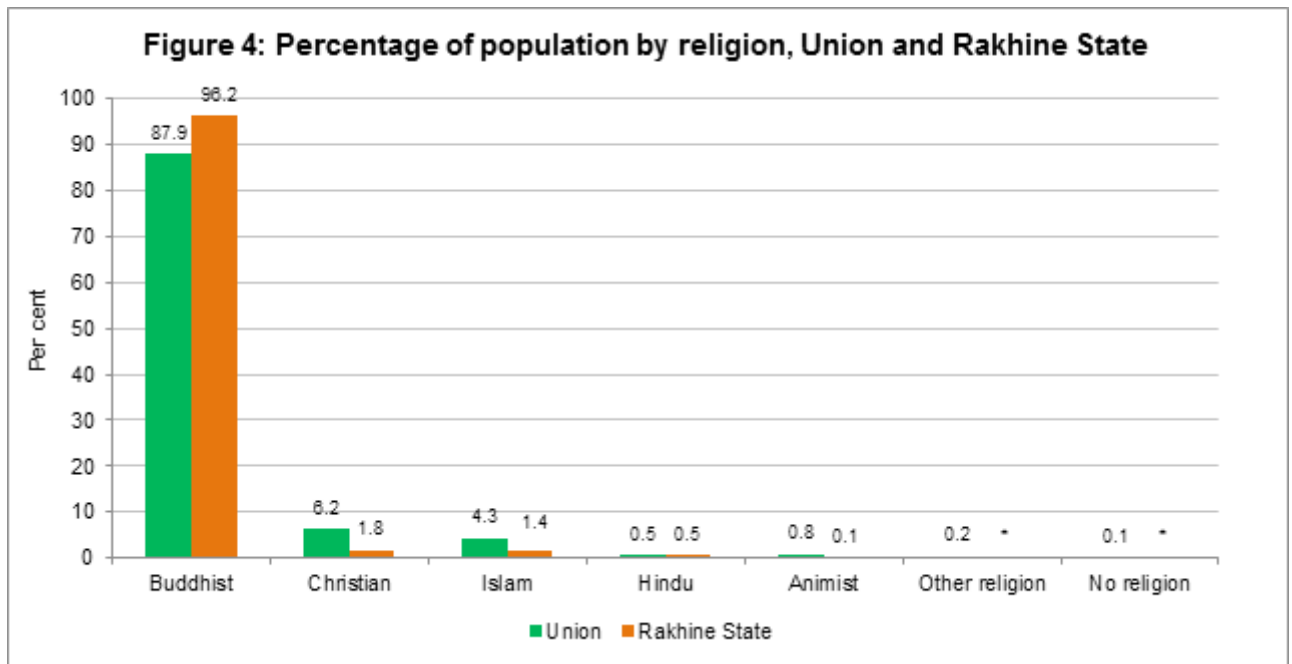
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Rakhine State, it is 96.2% Buddhist, 1.8% Christian, 1.4% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.1% Animist, and less than 0.1% each for Other religion and those with No religion respectively.

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	4,050	2,041	2,009	1,623	789	834
6	3,981	2,005	1,976	2,970	1,497	1,473
7	4,274	2,178	2,096	3,495	1,777	1,718
8	4,096	1,980	2,116	3,442	1,664	1,778
9	4,041	2,029	2,012	3,418	1,727	1,691
10	4,414	2,184	2,230	3,635	1,800	1,835
11	3,874	1,921	1,953	3,090	1,552	1,538
12	4,889	2,352	2,537	3,669	1,799	1,870
13	4,935	2,446	2,489	3,172	1,690	1,482
14	3,781	1,818	1,963	1,823	975	848
15	3,734	1,842	1,892	1,259	723	536
16	3,208	1,519	1,689	717	403	314
17	2,851	1,327	1,524	453	237	216
18	4,002	1,777	2,225	333	186	147
19	2,550	1,086	1,464	213	106	107
20	3,191	1,294	1,897	154	81	73
21	2,098	871	1,227	71	48	23
22	2,441	960	1,481	63	31	32
23	2,559	1,033	1,526	43	19	24
24	2,414	930	1,484	35	15	20
25	3,422	1,401	2,021	36	22	14
26	2,238	945	1,293	30	10	20
27	2,302	942	1,360	30	19	11
28	2,807	1,112	1,695	28	13	15
29	2,021	827	1,194	16	10	6

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Rakhine State and Minbya Township
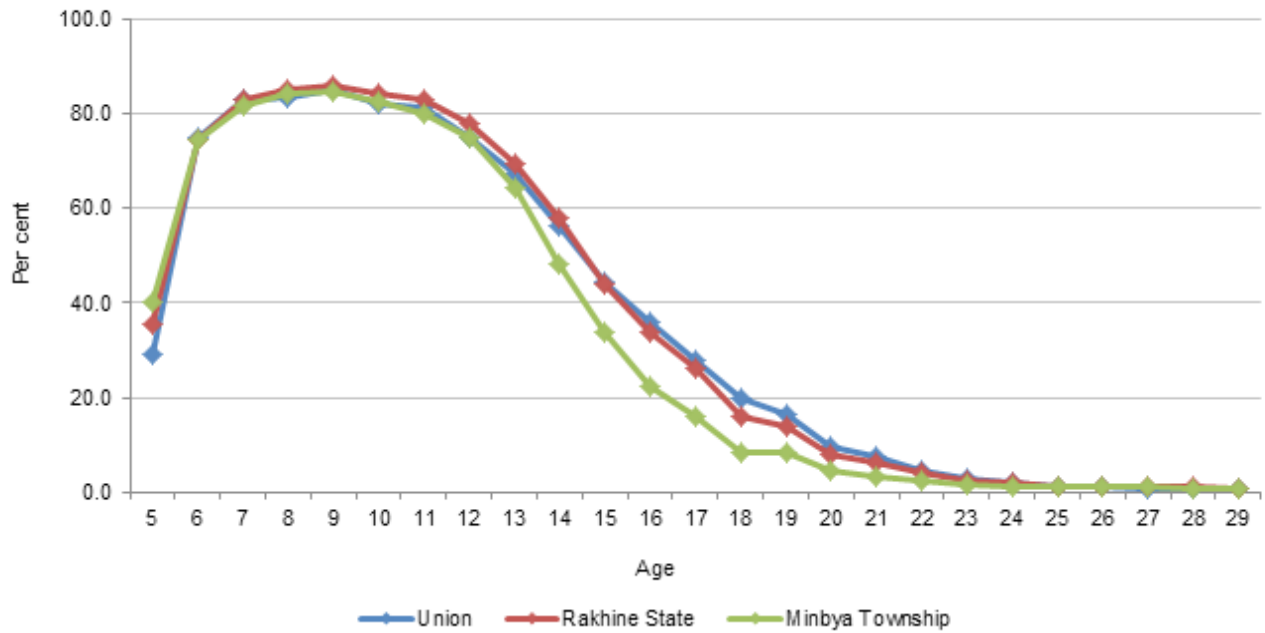
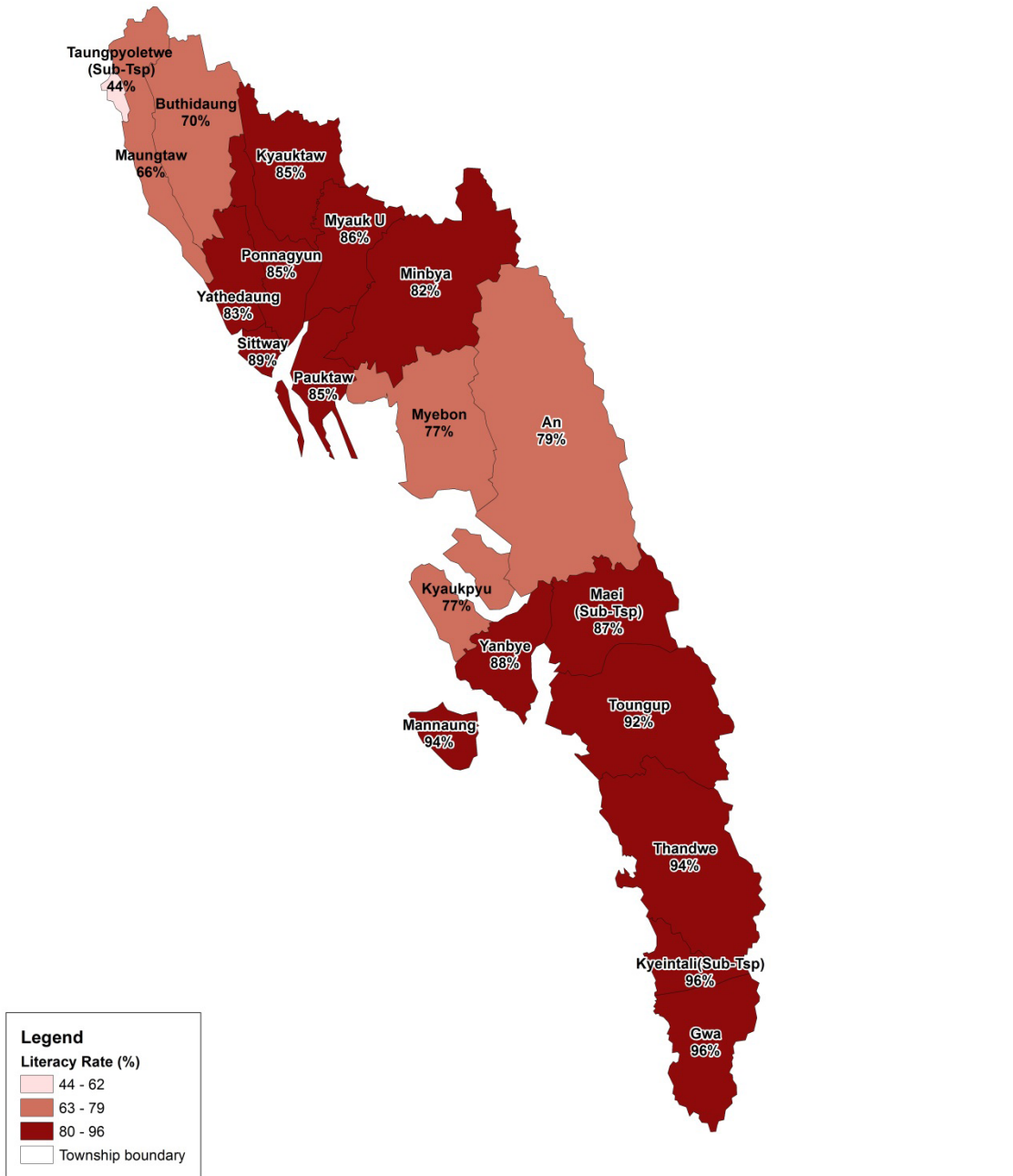Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Minbya Township
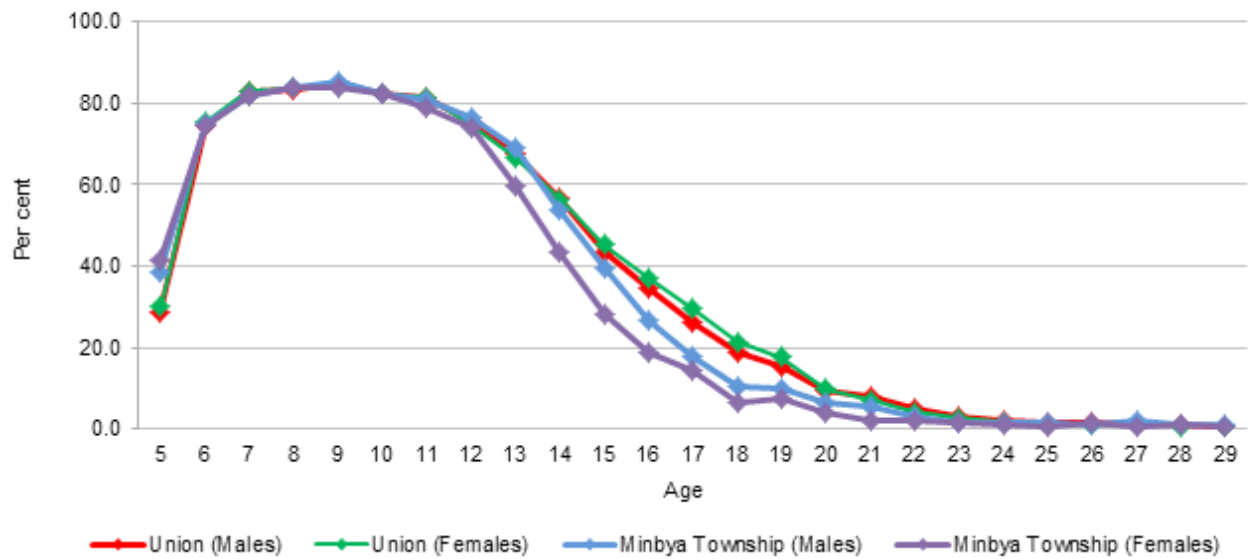
- School attendance in Minbya Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Minbya Township are decreasing starting from age 14.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Rakhine State (aged 15 and over)

Taungpyoletwe
(Sub-Tsp)
44%

Buthidaung
70%

Maungtaw
66%

Kyauktaw
85%

Myauk U
86%

Ponnagyun
85%

Minbya
82%

Yathedaung
83%

Sittway
89%

Pauktaw
85%

Myebon
77%

An
79%

Kyaukpyu
77%

Maei
(Sub-Tsp)
87%

Yanbye
88%

Toungup
92%

Mannaung
94%

Thandwe
94%

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp)
96%

Gwa
96%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
44 - 62
63 - 79
80 - 96
Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Rakhine State	: 84.7%
Myauk U District	: 82.9%
Minbya Township	: 81.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	29,048	89.2
Males	12,639	92.7
Females	16,409	86.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Minbya Township is 81.6 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Rakhine State (84.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 75.0 per cent and for the males it is 90.1 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 89.2 per cent with 86.6 per cent for females and 92.7 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	80,874	19,836	24.5	29,304	15,192	10,321	3,184	107	2,334	80	51	465
Urban	11,756	2,193	18.7	2,605	1,870	2,304	1,302	28	1,336	29	16	73
Rural	69,118	17,643	25.5	26,699	13,322	8,017	1,882	79	998	51	35	392
Males	36,072	5,986	16.6	11,603	8,318	6,397	1,983	89	1,272	53	37	334
Females	44,802	13,850	30.9	17,701	6,874	3,924	1,201	18	1,062	27	14	131

- Some 24.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 25.5 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 16.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 30.9 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 18.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.9 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	11.2	11.0	11.5	59.5	57.8	61.2
15 - 19	50.6	58.1	43.8	50.5	46.9	54.7
20 - 24	59.3	81.1	43.7	34.0	30.5	38.6
25 - 29	60.1	86.7	40.7	19.9	16.6	25.1
30 - 34	60.8	88.8	38.9	11.2	8.7	15.5
35 - 39	61.6	89.2	39.3	7.2	6.0	9.4
40 - 44	61.2	90.3	39.4	5.7	4.7	7.4
45 - 49	62.1	90.1	38.4	4.7	3.8	6.4
50 - 54	60.3	89.1	36.2	4.3	3.4	6.2
55 - 59	60.3	86.6	36.2	4.0	3.4	5.4
60 - 64	49.1	74.1	26.6	4.3	3.9	5.4
65 - 69	40.5	61.6	22.1	3.3	2.8	4.4
70 - 74	28.7	46.0	13.7	4.5	4.1	5.9
75 +	13.5	22.6	6.9	5.0	2.1	11.7
15 - 24	54.4	67.4	43.8	42.6	38.9	47.2
15 - 64	58.4	81.6	39.7	18.2	15.0	23.5

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
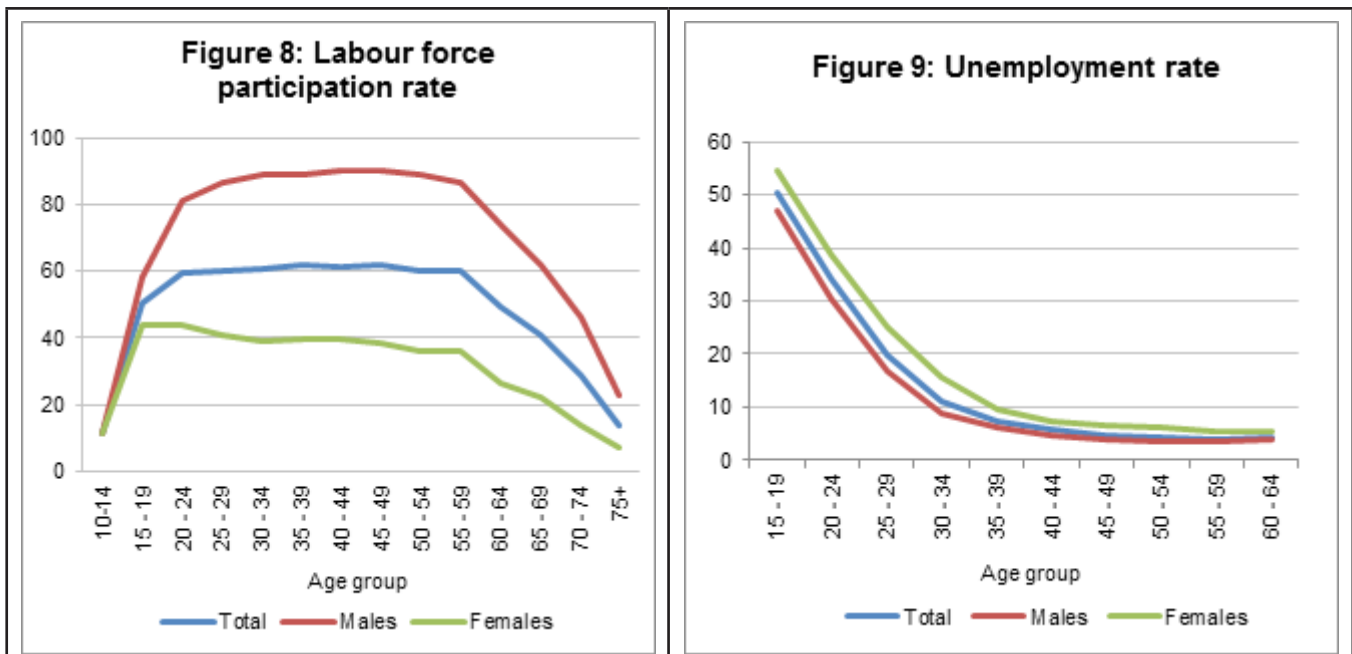
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Minbya Township is 58.4 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 39.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 81.6 per cent.

- In Minbya Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.2 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Minbya Township is 18.2 per cent. There is much difference between the unemployment rate for males (15.0%) and for females (23.5%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 47.2 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	69,010	2.3	28.6	42.0	8.8	1.3	16.9
Males	20,777	3.4	48.8	5.1	10.3	2.0	30.4
Females	48,233	1.8	19.9	57.9	8.2	1.0	11.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 48.8 per cent of males are full time students while 57.9 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	**47,207**	**30,280**	**16,927**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	299	245	54	0.6	0.8	0.3
Professionals	1,055	388	667	2.2	1.3	3.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,063	896	167	2.3	3.0	1.0
Clerical Support Workers	450	331	119	1.0	1.1	0.7
Services and Sales Workers	3,834	1,439	2,395	8.1	4.8	14.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	15,825	12,415	3,410	33.5	41.0	20.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,188	2,219	969	6.8	7.3	5.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	670	587	83	1.4	1.9	0.5
Elementary Occupations	13,404	9,725	3,679	28.4	32.1	21.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	7,419	2,035	5,384	15.7	6.7	31.8

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Rakhine State and Minbya Township
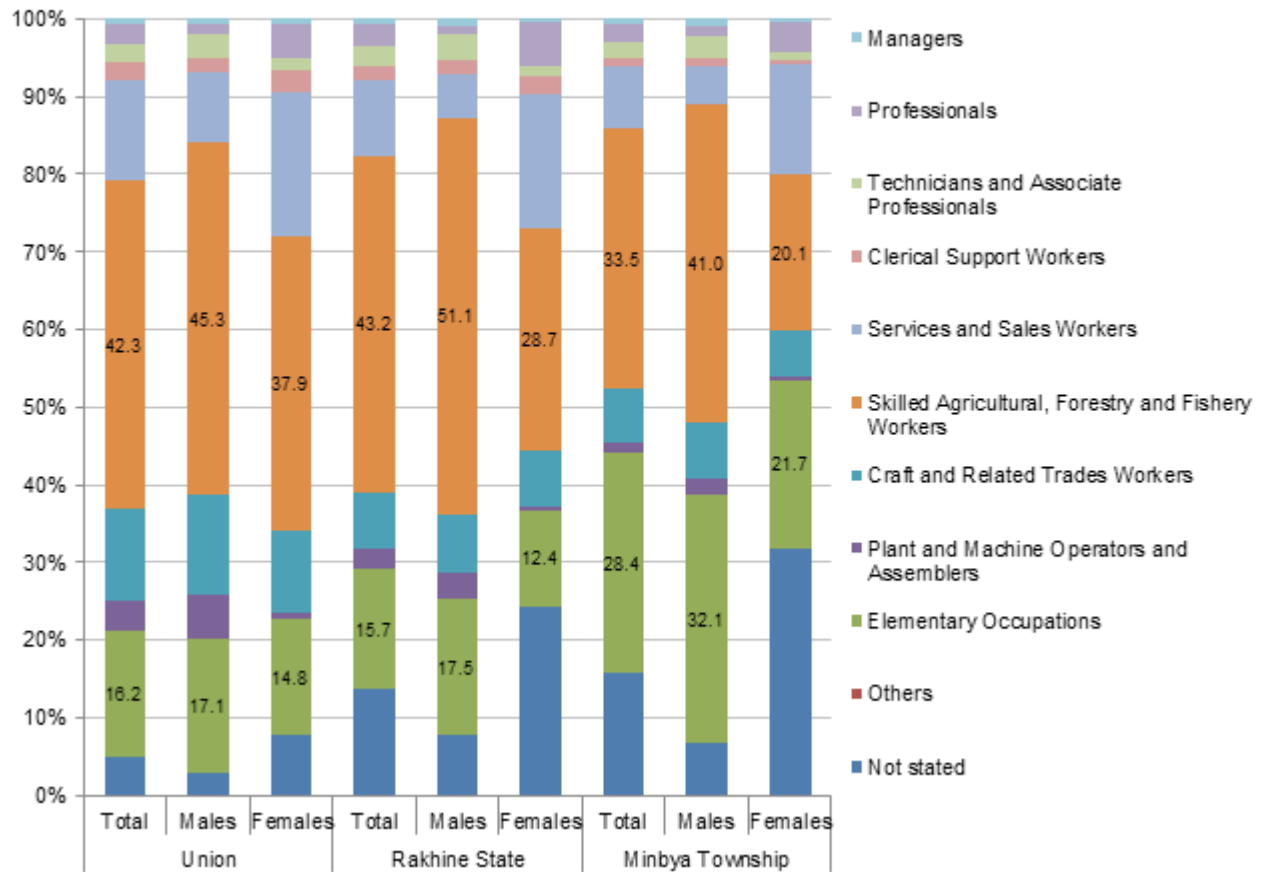
- In Minbya Township, 33.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 28.4 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 41.0 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 21.7 per cent of females are in elementary occupations.

- In Rakhine State, 43.2 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 15.7 per cent are in elementary occupations.
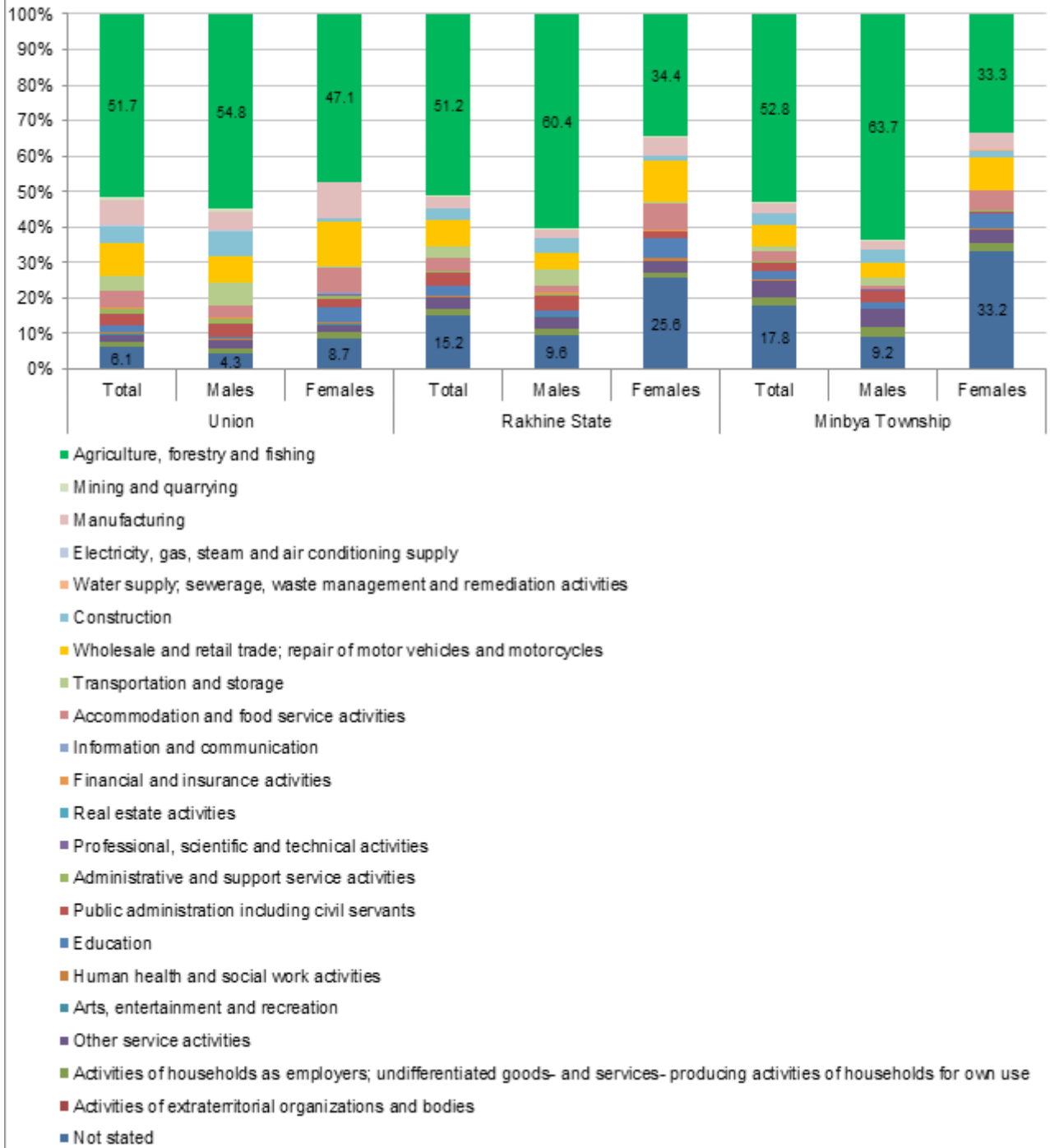
Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**47,207**	**30,280**	**16,927**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24,921	19,279	5,642	52.8	63.7	33.3
Mining and quarrying	181	160	21	0.4	0.5	0.1
Manufacturing	1,446	631	815	3.1	2.1	4.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17	17	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16	7	9	*	*	0.1
Construction	1,376	1,059	317	2.9	3.5	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,899	1,330	1,569	6.1	4.4	9.3
Transportation and storage	724	668	56	1.5	2.2	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,279	350	929	2.7	1.2	5.5
Information and communication	24	18	6	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	29	17	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	26	21	5	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	61	43	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	1,168	1,038	130	2.5	3.4	0.8
Education	1,146	450	696	2.4	1.5	4.1
Human health and social work activities	163	84	79	0.3	0.3	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	32	24	8	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	2,137	1,504	633	4.5	5.0	3.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,170	804	366	2.5	2.7	2.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	8,392	2,776	5,616	17.8	9.2	33.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Rakhine State and Minbya 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
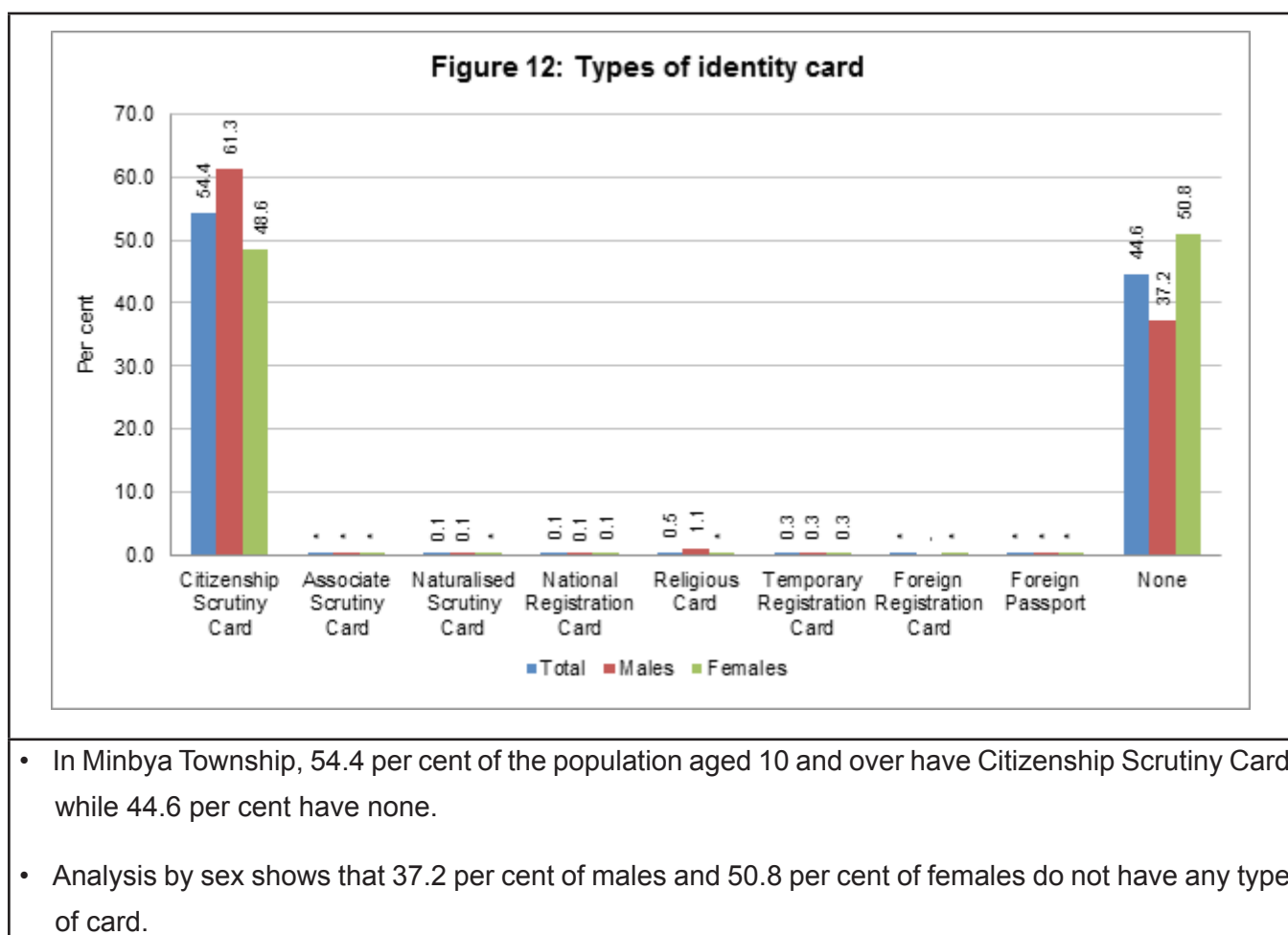- Not stated

- In Minbya Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 52.8 per cent.

- There are 63.7 per cent of males and 33.3 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Rakhine State, there are 51.2 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

23

(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	72,697	35	70	148	686	345	*	35	59,579
Urban	12,641	4	40	13	312	77	-	2	5,946
Rural	60,056	31	30	135	374	268	*	33	53,633
Males	37,390	14	43	54	665	153	-	9	22,678
Females	35,307	21	27	94	21	192	*	26	36,901

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card

- In Minbya Township, 54.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 44.6 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 37.2 per cent of males and 50.8 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	**169,208**	**158,958**	**10,250**	**6.1**	**6,608**	**3,902**	**4,343**	**4,647**
0 - 4	15,087	14,789	298	2.0	41	48	219	228
5 - 9	20,525	20,370	155	0.8	29	39	57	104
10 - 14	22,497	22,276	221	1.0	46	51	81	127
15 - 19	17,039	16,852	187	1.1	45	49	78	103
20 - 24	13,186	12,956	230	1.7	39	45	124	99
25 - 29	13,138	12,925	213	1.6	55	44	84	92
30 - 34	11,020	10,796	224	2.0	64	62	76	76
35 - 39	9,646	9,389	257	2.7	94	55	77	85
40 - 44	9,161	8,755	406	4.4	233	90	89	129
45 - 49	8,834	8,161	673	7.6	422	113	154	208
50 - 54	8,426	7,405	1,021	12.1	714	218	238	314
55 - 59	6,739	5,625	1,114	16.5	802	306	308	386
60 - 64	4,735	3,554	1,181	24.9	871	476	442	459
65 - 69	3,431	2,311	1,120	32.6	840	472	462	472
70 - 74	2,306	1,268	1,038	45.0	807	568	566	548
75 - 79	1,720	827	893	51.9	685	548	518	505
80 - 84	1,077	442	635	59.0	503	425	461	439
85 - 89	441	182	259	58.7	209	195	204	181
90 +	200	75	125	62.5	109	98	105	92

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	**78,875**	**74,234**	**4,641**	**5.9**	**2,889**	**1,658**	**1,892**	**2,004**
0 - 4	7,568	7,416	152	2.0	21	24	111	118
5 - 9	10,301	10,211	90	0.9	18	22	28	58
10 - 14	11,316	11,185	131	1.2	31	27	49	77
15 - 19	8,120	8,020	100	1.2	15	22	41	55
20 - 24	5,498	5,384	114	2.1	18	23	62	45
25 - 29	5,531	5,439	92	1.7	16	26	42	36
30 - 34	4,839	4,732	107	2.2	25	25	44	39
35 - 39	4,313	4,185	128	3.0	41	20	44	42
40 - 44	3,918	3,743	175	4.5	82	44	43	64
45 - 49	4,053	3,757	296	7.3	176	47	66	83
50 - 54	3,842	3,375	467	12.2	329	86	101	124
55 - 59	3,226	2,738	488	15.1	356	112	118	140
60 - 64	2,239	1,712	527	23.5	395	212	172	190
65 - 69	1,599	1,088	511	32.0	387	203	202	202
70 - 74	1,071	593	478	44.6	367	243	250	247
75 - 79	770	378	392	50.9	294	247	221	207
80 - 84	455	193	262	57.6	205	177	191	185
85 - 89	140	62	78	55.7	65	58	61	55
90 +	76	23	53	69.7	48	40	46	37

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	**90,333**	**84,724**	**5,609**	**6.2**	**3,719**	**2,244**	**2,451**	**2,643**
0 - 4	7,519	7,373	146	1.9	20	24	108	110
5 - 9	10,224	10,159	65	0.6	11	17	29	46
10 - 14	11,181	11,091	90	0.8	15	24	32	50
15 - 19	8,919	8,832	87	1.0	30	27	37	48
20 - 24	7,688	7,572	116	1.5	21	22	62	54
25 - 29	7,607	7,486	121	1.6	39	18	42	56
30 - 34	6,181	6,064	117	1.9	39	37	32	37
35 - 39	5,333	5,204	129	2.4	53	35	33	43
40 - 44	5,243	5,012	231	4.4	151	46	46	65
45 - 49	4,781	4,404	377	7.9	246	66	88	125
50 - 54	4,584	4,030	554	12.1	385	132	137	190
55 - 59	3,513	2,887	626	17.8	446	194	190	246
60 - 64	2,496	1,842	654	26.2	476	264	270	269
65 - 69	1,832	1,223	609	33.2	453	269	260	270
70 - 74	1,235	675	560	45.3	440	325	316	301
75 - 79	950	449	501	52.7	391	301	297	298
80 - 84	622	249	373	60.0	298	248	270	254
85 - 89	301	120	181	60.1	144	137	143	126
90 +	124	52	72	58.1	61	58	59	55

- Six in every 100 persons in Minbya 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

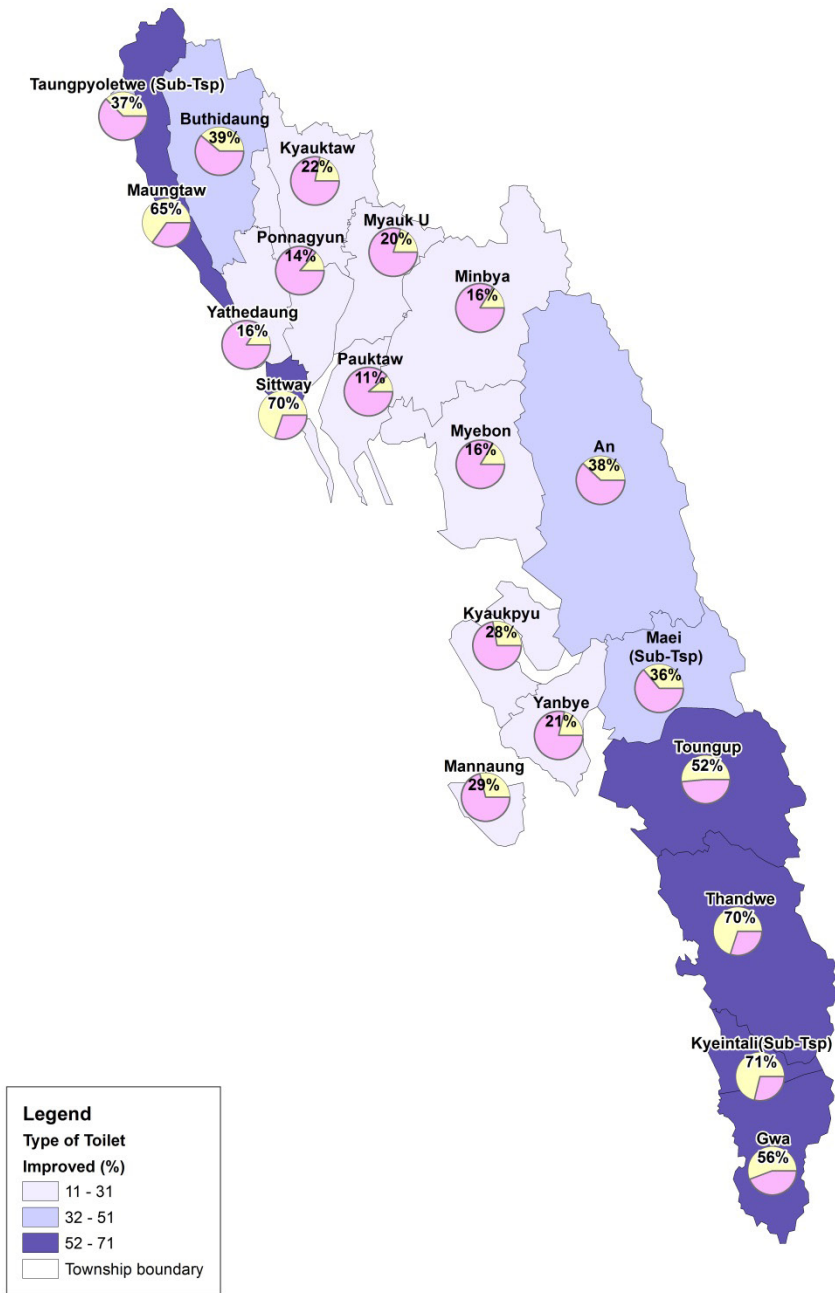**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	36,628	1.3	0.6	0.6	42.1	53.0	1.4	0.6	0.3
Urban	4,615	0.5	3.6	2.7	49.8	42.0	0.5	0.3	0.7
Rural	32,013	1.4	0.2	0.3	41.0	54.6	1.5	0.6	0.2

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
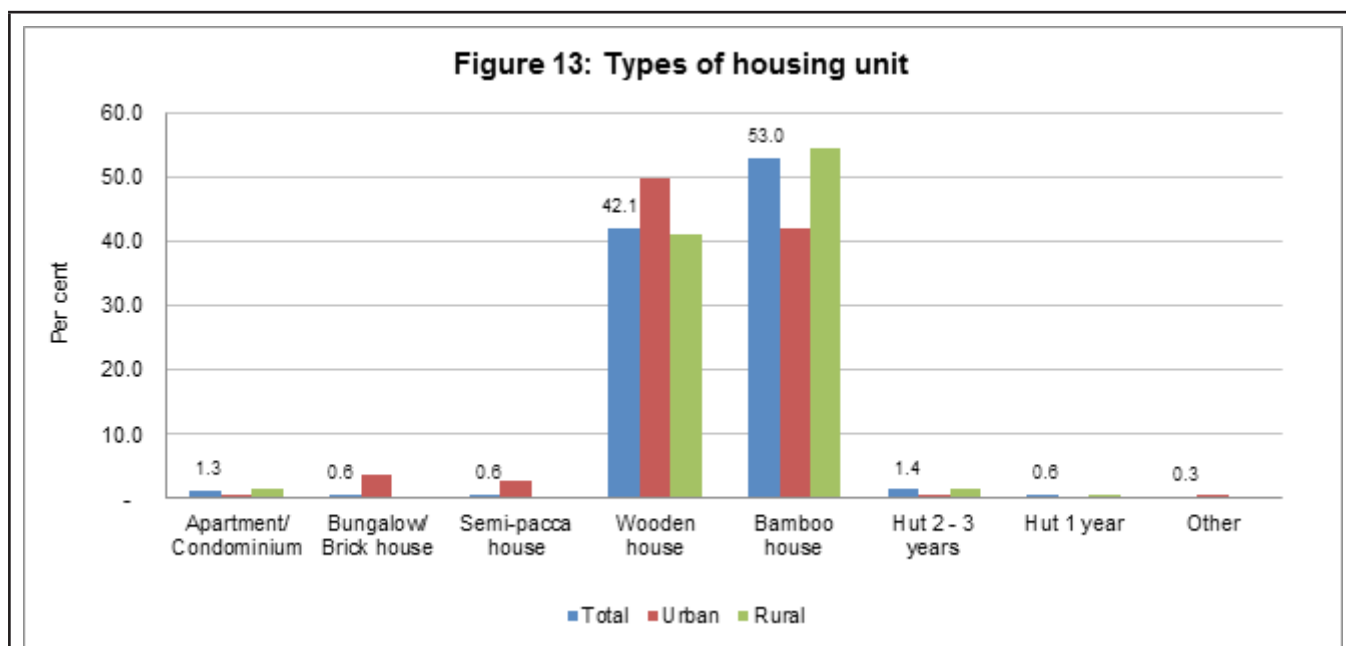
- The majority of the households in Minbya Township are living in bamboo houses (53.0%) followed by households in wooden houses (42.1%).

- Some 49.8 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 54.6 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Taungpyoletwe (Sub-Tsp)
37%

Buthidaung
39%

Kyauktaw
22%

Maungtaw
65%

Myauk U
20%

Ponnagyun
14%

Minbya
16%

Yathedaung
16%

Pauktaw
11%

Sittway
70%

Myebon
16%

An
38%

Kyaukpyu
28%

Maei (Sub-Tsp)
36%

Yanbye
21%

Toungup
52%

Mannaung
29%

Thandwe
70%

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp)
71%

Gwa
56%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
11 - 31
32 - 51
52 - 71
Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Rakhine State	: 31.8%
Myauk U District	: 18.7%
Minbya Township	: 16.2%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.2	0.2	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		16.0	62.4	9.4
Improved sanitation		*16.2*	*62.6*	*9.5*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.8	1.8	0.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		5.3	10.6	4.5
Other		0.9	0.6	1.0
None		76.8	24.4	84.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	36,628	4,615	32,013

- Some 16.2 per cent of the households in Minbya Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (16.0%)).

- Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, Minbya is in the lowest proportion of households group with improved sanitation facilities.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Rakhine State is 31.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 76.8 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Rakhine State, it is 62.9 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Minbya Township, 84.3 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
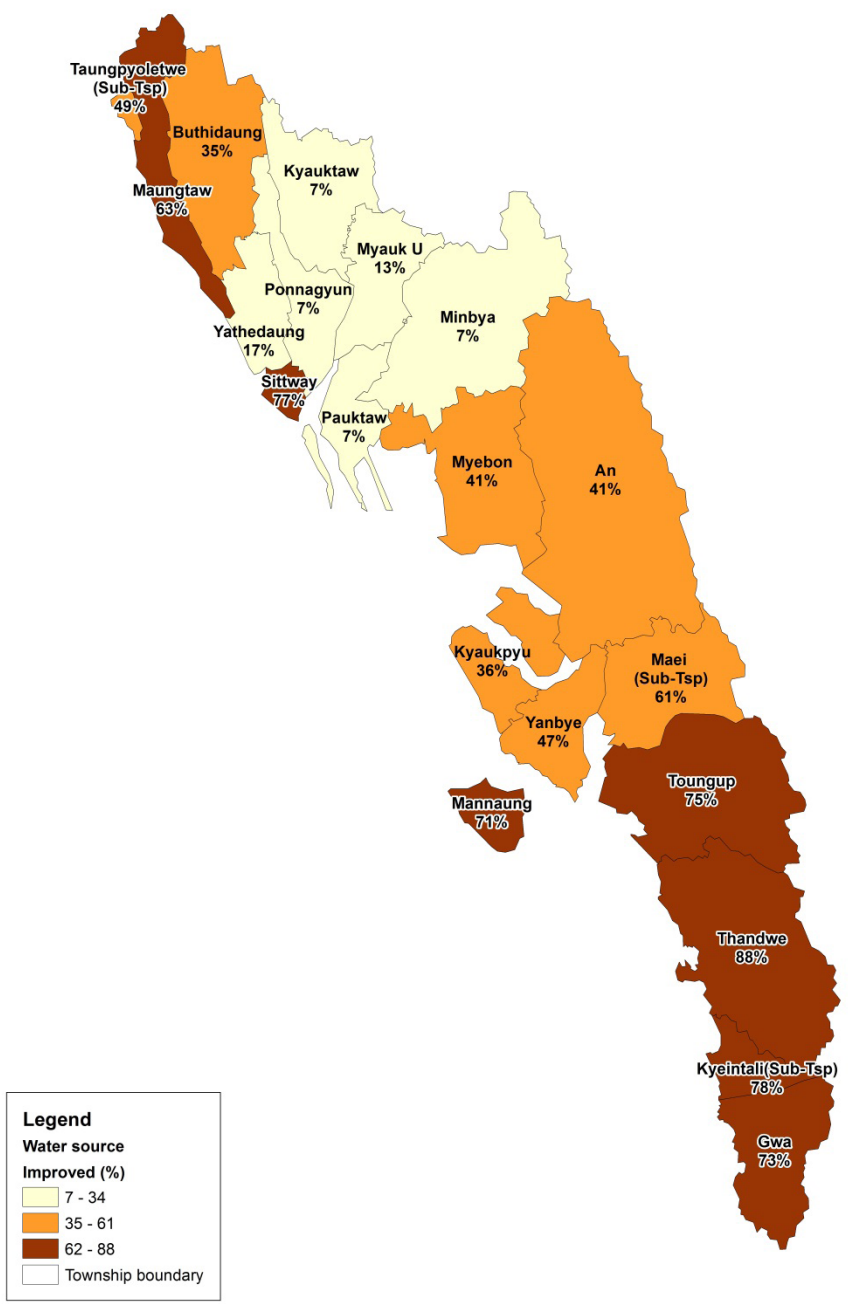
Legend
Water source
Improved (%)

- 7 - 34
- 35 - 61
- 62 - 88
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Rakhine State	: 37.7%
Myauk U District	: 16.1%
Minbya Township	: 7.4%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	1.0	-	1.2
Tube well, borehole	0.3	-	0.3
Protected well/ Spring	6.1	0.1	7.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier	*	-	*
Total improved drinking water	*7.4*	*0.1*	*8.5*
Unprotected well/Spring	5.0	*	5.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake	83.0	99.9	80.5
River/stream/ canal	1.0	*	1.2
Waterfall/ Rain water	3.6	-	4.1
Other	*	-	*
Total unimproved drinking water	*92.6*	*99.9*	*91.5*
Total Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	36,628	4,615	32,013

- In Minbya Township, 7.4 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 Rakhine State, it is in the lowest group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 83.0 per cent of the households use water from pool/pond/lake and 6.1 per cent use water from protected well/spring.

- Some 92.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 91.5 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

Taungpyoletwe
(Sub-Tsp)
17%

Buthidaung
25%

Kyauktaw
10%

Maungtaw
40%

Myauk U
8%

Ponnagyun
5%

Minbya
5%

Yathedaung
9%

Sittway
48%

Pauktaw
6%

Myebon
8%

An
5%

Kyaukpyu
21%

Maei
(Sub-Tsp)
8%

Yanbye
2%

Toungup
14%

Mannaung
7%

Thandwe
20%

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp)
14%

Gwa
11%
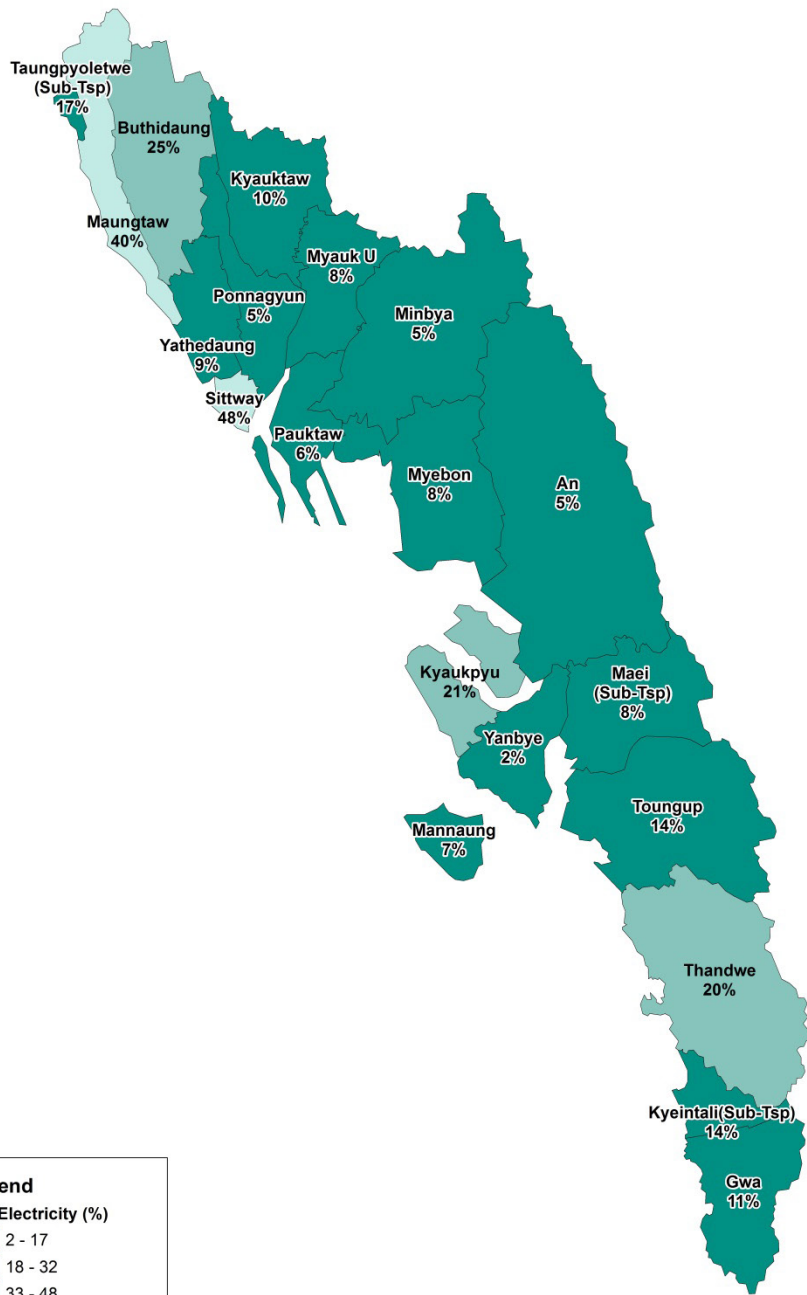
Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 2 - 17
- 18 - 32
- 33 - 48
- Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Rakhine State	: 12.8%
Myauk U District	: 7.5%
Minbya Township	: 4.5%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.5	10.5	3.6
Kerosene		12.1	2.1	13.6
Candle		66.1	42.3	69.5
Battery		3.6	3.0	3.7
Generator (private)		8.6	39.2	4.2
Water mill (private)		0.2	0.8	0.1
Solar system/energy		3.8	2.1	4.1
Other		1.1	0.1	1.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	36,628	4,615	32,013

- In Minbya Township, 4.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Rakhine State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Rakhine State is 12.8 per cent.

- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 66.1 per cent.

- In rural areas, 69.5 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
- 88 - 92
- 93 - 96
- 97 - 99
- Township boundary
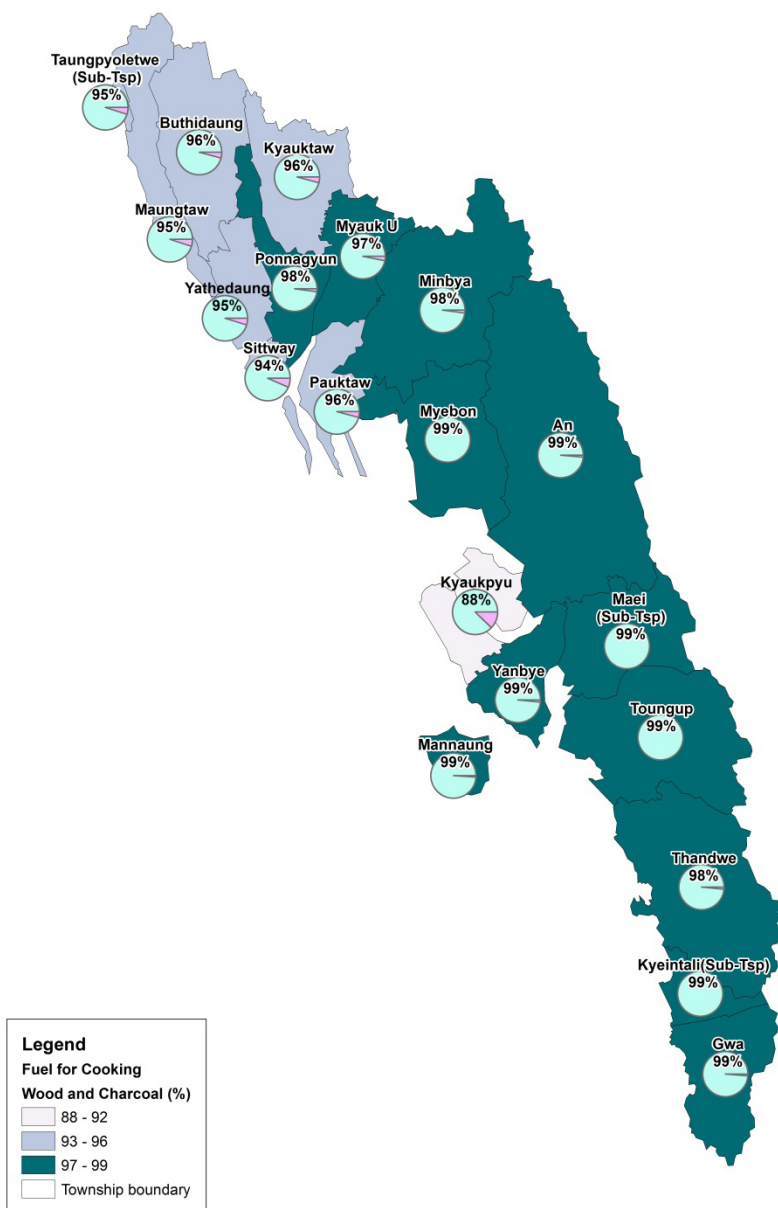
Union	: 81.0%
Rakhine State	: 96.6%
Myauk U District	: 97.4%
Minbya Township	: 97.8%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.2	0.3	0.1
LPG		*	*	*
Kerosene		1.4	0.8	1.5
BioGas		*	*	*
Firewood		94.2	74.5	97.1
Charcoal		3.6	22.2	1.0
Coal		0.2	0.9	*
Other		0.4	1.2	0.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	36,628	4,615	32,013

- In Minbya Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 94.2 per cent using firewood and 3.6 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 97.1 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	36,628	24.4	15.6	2.0	8.9	0.7	1.1	66.9	0.1
Urban	4,615	32.4	40.2	4.0	35.4	2.8	5.9	45.7	0.4
Rural	32,013	23.2	12.0	1.7	5.1	0.4	0.4	70.0	0.1

- Some 24.4 per cent of the households in Minbya Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 40.2 per cent of urban households have access to television, while the proportion for household in rural areas was 23.2 per cent having radio and the highest in urban and rural respectively.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
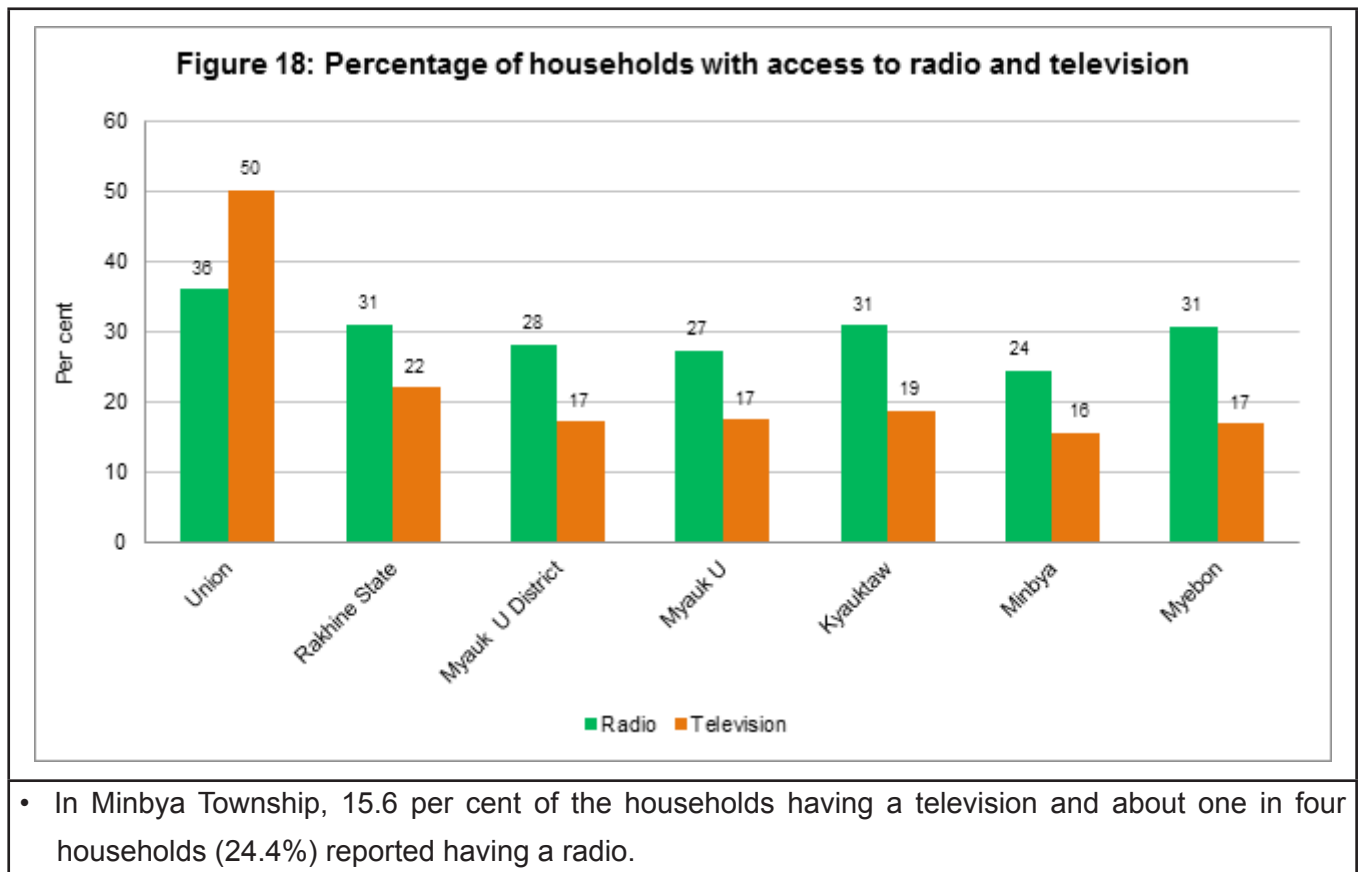
- In Minbya Township, 15.6 per cent of the households having a television and about one in four households (24.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Taungpyoletwe
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Buthidaung
23%

Maungtaw
34%

Kyauktaw
14%

Myauk U
10%

Ponnagyun
9%

Minbya
9%

Yathedaung
15%

Sittway
44%

Pauktaw
8%

Myebon
8%

An
14%

Kyaukpyu
16%

Maei (Sub-Tsp)
3%

Yanbye
9%

Toungup
23%

Mannaung
16%

Thandwe
28%

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp)
16%

Gwa
17%

Legend
Access to mobile phones (%)
3 - 17
18 - 31
32 - 44
Township boundary
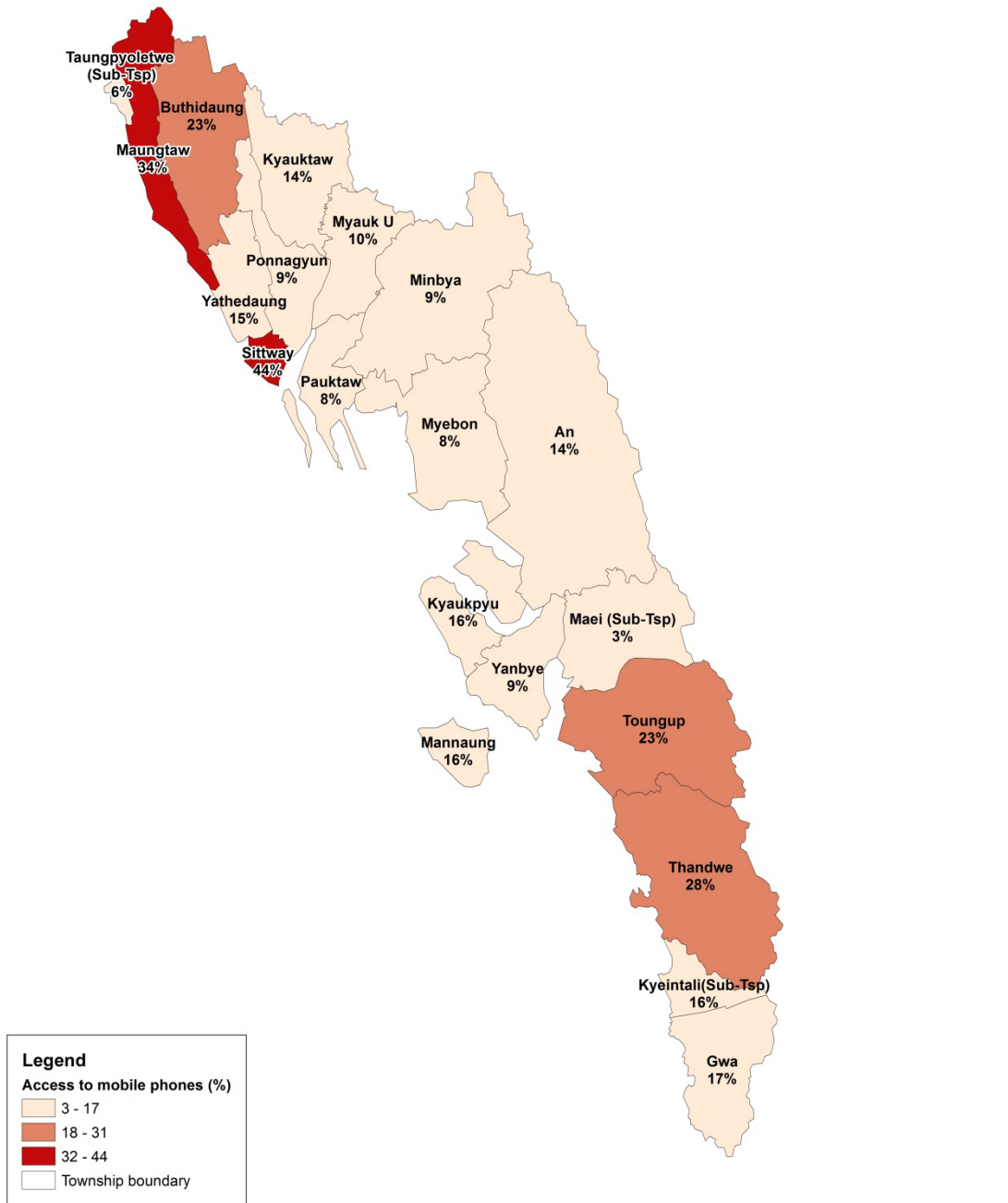
Union	: 32.9%
Rakhine State	: 15.8%
Myauk U District	: 10.1%
Minbya Township	: 8.9%

- Some 8.9 per cent of the households in Minbya Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, it is in the lowest group.

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Rakhine State	459,772	2,415	54,507	68,373	2,825	17,180	25,083	74,563
Urban	72,624	1,338	22,383	30,430	821	1,040	1,465	2,561
Rural	387,148	1,077	32,124	37,943	2,004	16,140	23,618	72,002
Myauk U District	145,987	344	9,728	15,321	1,079	6,534	9,593	18,474
Urban	18,346	142	4,062	6,254	254	270	501	715
Rural	127,641	202	5,666	9,067	825	6,264	9,092	17,759
Minbya Township	36,628	86	1,832	2,876	90	1,303	1,639	3,453
Urban	4,615	27	928	1,412	27	37	132	119
Rural	32,013	59	904	1,464	63	1,266	1,507	3,334

- In Minbya Township, 9.4 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 7.9 per cent of households having bicycle.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban areas and rural areas mainly use bicycles and cart (bullock) respectively as a means of transport.
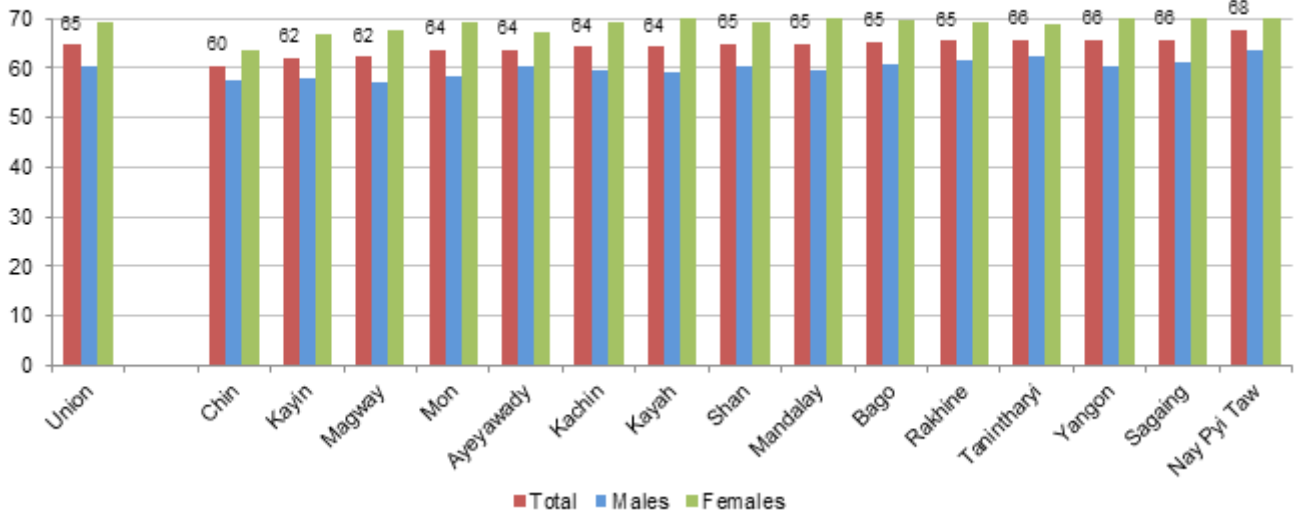
(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Rakhine State and Minbya Township

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

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.1 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
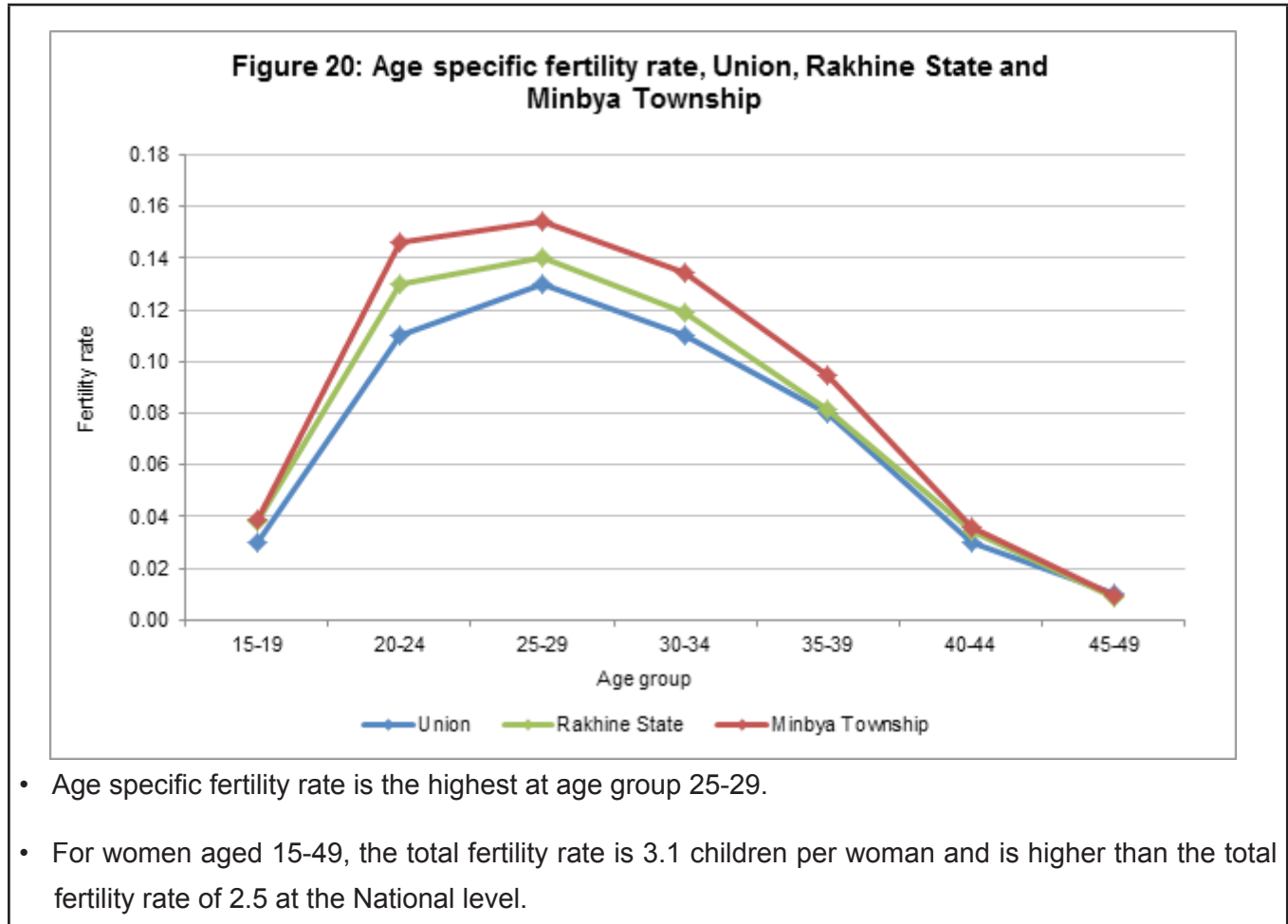
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend

Total Fertility Rate
- 2.0 - 2.7
- 2.8 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 4.1
- Township boundary

Union	: 2.5
Rakhine State	: 2.8
Myauk U District	: 2.8
Minbya Township	: 3.1

Map labels:
- Taungpyoletwe (Sub-Tsp) 4.1
- Buthidaung 3.5
- Maungtaw 3.2
- Kyauktaw 2.5
- Myauk U 2.7
- Ponnagyun 2.8
- Minbya 3.1
- Yathedaung 2.6
- Sittway 2.0
- Pauktaw 3.0
- Myebon 3.2
- An 3.5
- Kyaukpyu 3.0
- Maei (Sub-Tsp) 3.2
- Yanbye 2.8
- Toungup 2.8
- Mannaung 2.0
- Thandwe 2.1
- Kyeintali (Sub-Tsp) 2.1
- Gwa 2.6

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

- The expectation of life at birth in Rakhine State is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 69.3 years is higher than that of the males at 61.6 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
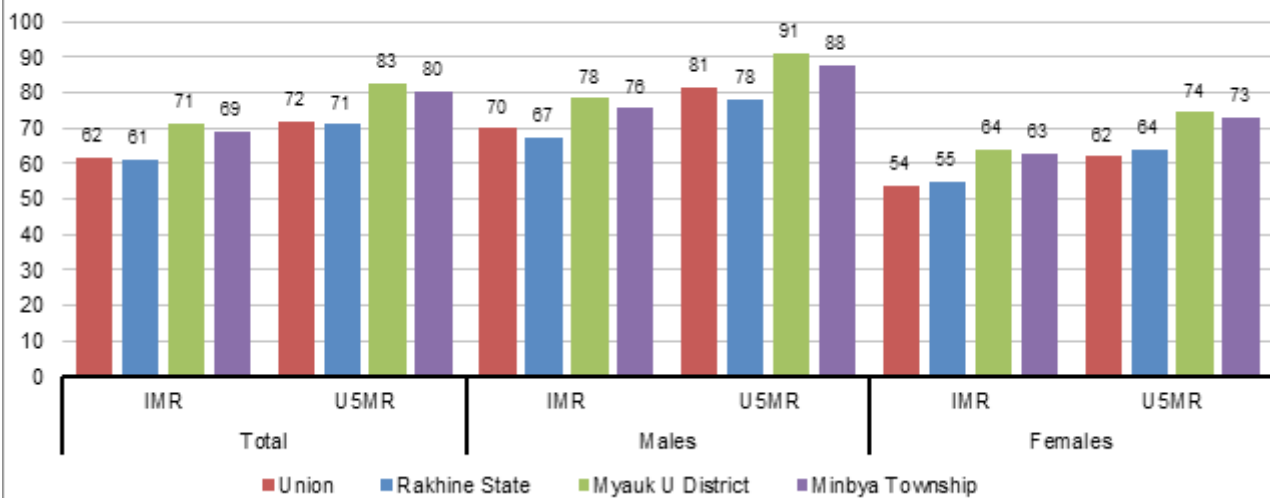
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myauk U District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Myauk U District is 71 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 83 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Minbya Township are higher than those in Rakhine State and lower than Myauk U District. The Infant mortality in Minbya is 69 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 80 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
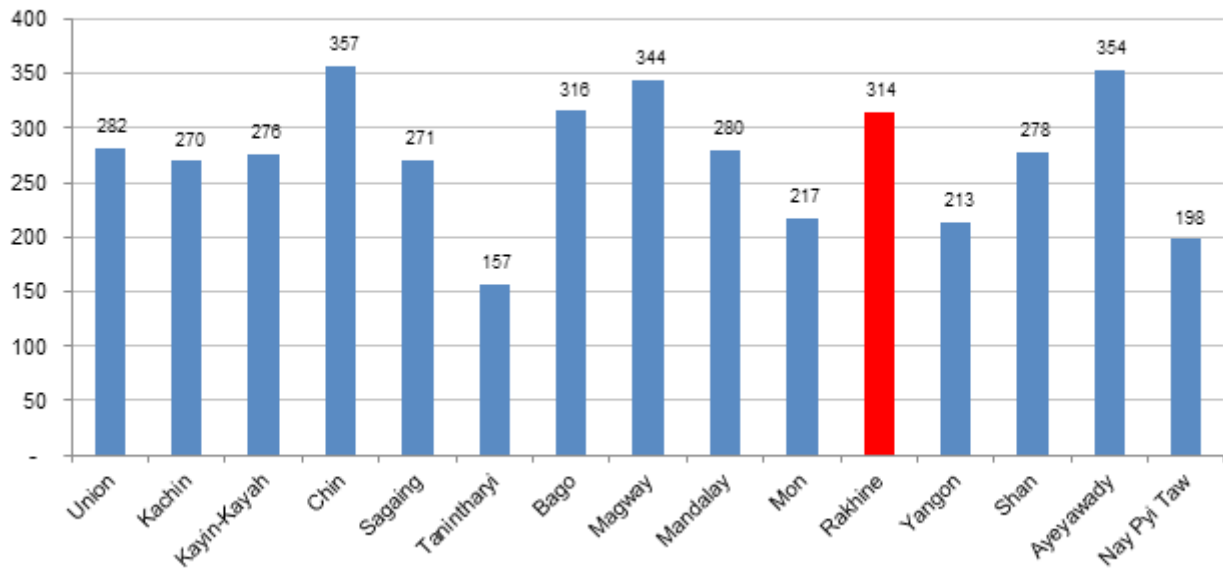
- In Rakhine State, there are 314 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio 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:
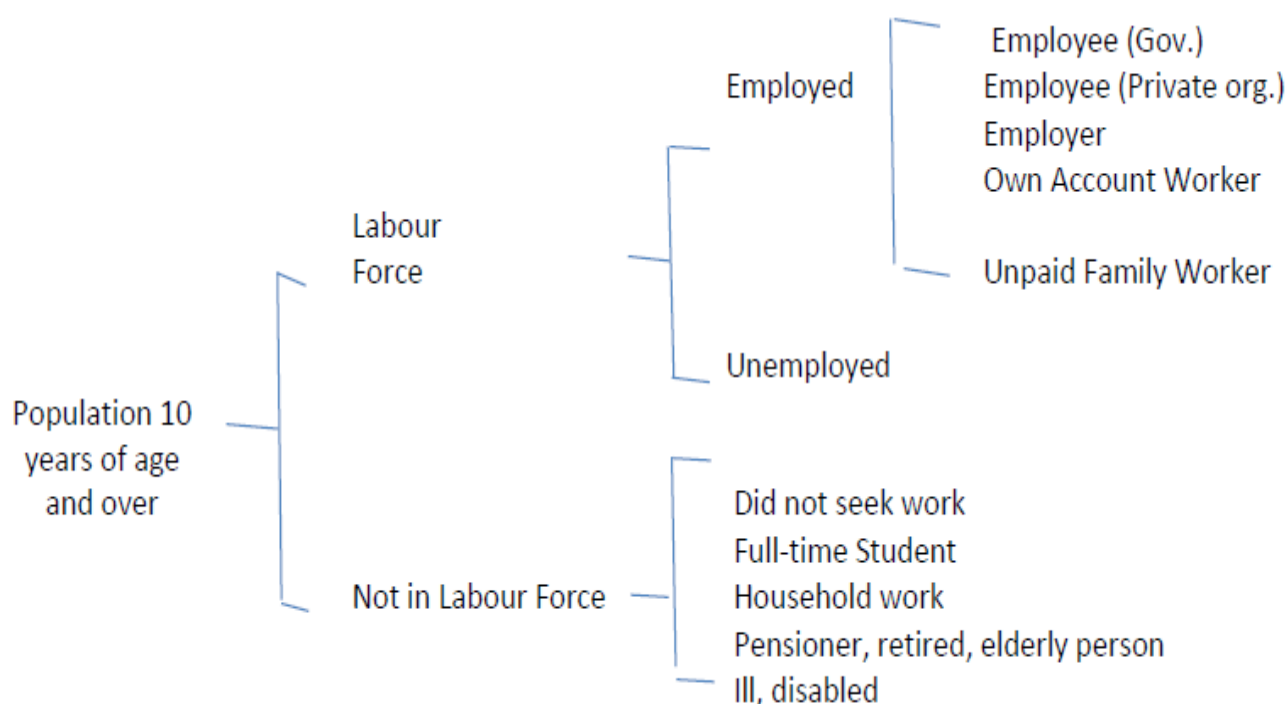
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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