THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, MOHNYIN DISTRICT
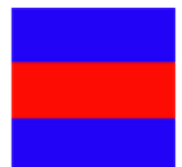
Mogaung Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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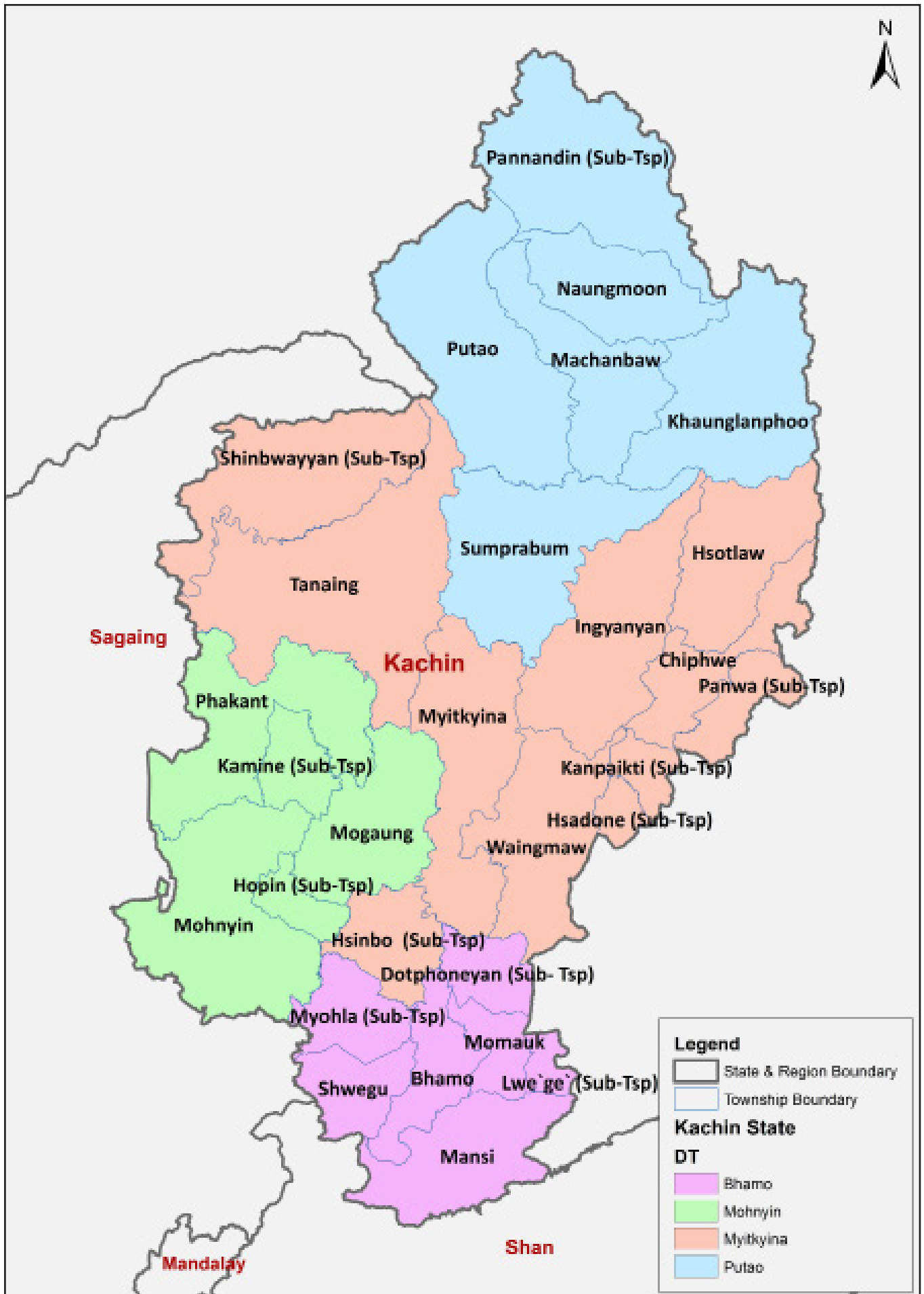Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1 : Map of Kachin State, showing the townships

Pannandin (Sub-Tsp)

Naungmoon

Putao

Machanbaw

Khaunglanphoo

Shinbwayyan (Sub-Tsp)

Sumprabum

Hsotlaw

Tanaing

Sagaing

Ingyanyan

Kachin

Chiphwe

Panwa (Sub-Tsp)

Phakant

Myitkyina

Kamine (Sub-Tsp)

Kanpaikti (Sub-Tsp)

Mogaung

Hsadone (Sub-Tsp)

Waingmaw

Hopin (Sub-Tsp)

Mohnyin

Hsinbo (Sub-Tsp)

Dotphoneyan (Sub- Tsp)

Myohla (Sub-Tsp)

Momauk

Shwegu

Bhamo

Lwe`ge` (Sub-Tsp)

Mansi

Shan

Mandalay

Legend

State & Region Boundary

Township Boundary

Kachin State

DT

Bhamo

Mohnyin

Myitkyina

Putao

Mogaung Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	132,608 [2]
Population males	63,501 (47.9%)
Population females	69,107 (52.1%)
Percentage of urban population	18.9%
Area (Km²)	2,626.2 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	50.5 persons
Median age	24.6 years
Number of wards	6
Number of village tracts	38
Number of private households	24,898
Percentage of female headed households	29.3%
Mean household size	5.1 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.8%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	62.1%
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.1%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	61.0
Child dependency ratio	52.8
Old dependency ratio	8.2
Ageing index	15.5
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.4%
Male	95.7%
Female	91.5%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,164	2.4
Walking	1,204	0.9
Seeing	1,202	0.9
Hearing	1,059	0.8
Remembering	958	0.7

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	76,010	72.4
Associate Scrutiny	235	0.2
Naturalised Scrutiny	286	0.3
National Registration	698	0.7
Religious	450	0.4
Temporary Registration	410	0.4
Foreign Registration	30	< 0.1
Foreign Passport	21	< 0.1
None	26,875	25.6

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	61.4%	85.8%	39.5%
Unemployment rate	4.8%	4.7%	5.1%
Employment to population ratio	58.4%	81.8%	37.5%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	22,110	88.8
Renter	1,021	4.1
Provided free (individually)	429	1.7
Government quarters	1,216	4.9
Private company quarters	71	0.3
Other	51	0.2

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		33.4%
Bamboo	71.5%	35.7%	0.1%
Earth	< 0.1%	2.0%	
Wood	14.5%	51.9%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		65.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	13.3%	9.9%	0.3%
Other	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,015	8.1
LPG	*	< 0.1
Kerosene	*	< 0.1
Biogas	*	0.1
Firewood	20,325	81.6
Charcoal	2,326	9.4
Coal	91	0.4
Other	120	0.5

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	10,817	43.4
Kerosene	33	0.1
Candle	7,050	28.3
Battery	519	2.1
Generator (private)	2,600	10.4
Water mill (private)	418	1.7
Solar system/energy	3,361	13.5
Other	100	0.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	691	2.8
Tube well, borehole	9,504	38.2
Protected well/spring	8,471	34.0
Bottled/purifier water	1,519	6.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*20,185*	*81.1*
Unprotected well/spring	4,188	16.8
Pool/pond/lake	102	0.4
River/stream/canal	115	0.4
Waterfall/rainwater	118	0.5
Other	190	0.8
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*4,713*	*18.9*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,012	4.1
Tube well, borehole	10,582	42.5
Protected well/spring	8,313	33.4
Unprotected well/spring	4,324	17.4
Pool/pond/lake	117	0.5
River/stream/canal	191	0.8
Waterfall/rainwater	132	0.5
Bottled/purifier water	48	0.2
Other	179	0.7

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	103	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	22,813	91.6
Total Improved Sanitation	*22,916*	*92.0*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,811	7.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	22	0.1
Other	41	0.2
None	108	0.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	10,177	40.9
Television	15,893	63.8
Landline phone	1,814	7.3
Mobile phone	9,016	36.2
Computer	594	2.4
Internet at home	999	4.0
Households with none of the items	5,054	20.3
Households with all of the items	66	0.3
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	618	2.5
Motorcycle/Moped	16,992	68.2
Bicycle	14,340	57.6
4-Wheel tractor	1,454	5.8
Canoe/Boat	416	1.7
Motor boat	206	0.8
Cart (bullock)	9,985	40.1

Note: [1] Population figures for Mogaung 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 Mogaung Township in Kachin State. 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 Mogaung Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	132,608 *		
Males	63,501		
Females	69,107		
Sex ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	18.9%		
Area (Km²)	2,626.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km²)	50.5 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	38		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	126,795	23,346	103,449
Number of conventional households	24,898	4,448	20,450
Mean household size	5.1 persons ***		

- In Mogaung Township, there are more females than males with 92 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (18.9%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Mogaung Township is 51 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 5.1 persons living in each household in Mogaung Township. This is slightly higher than 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)
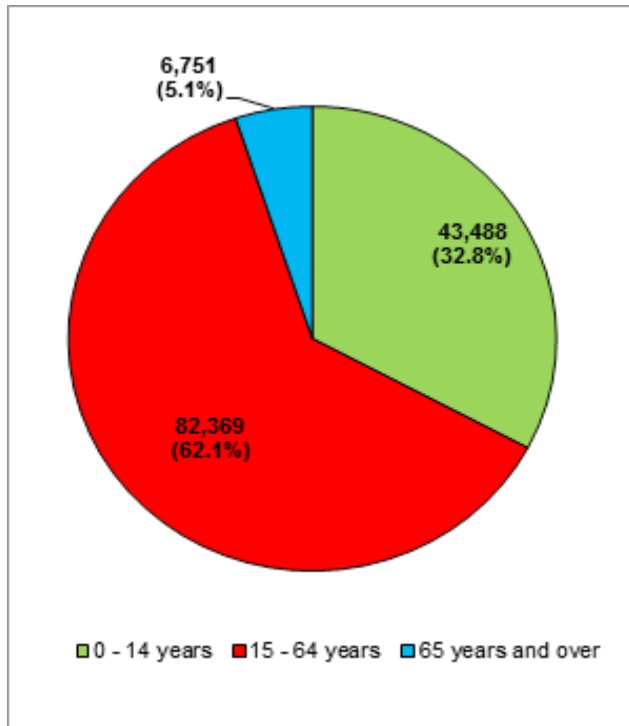
*** Calculated based on conventional household population.

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Mogaung Township (Mohnyin District, Kachin State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**24,898**	**132,608**	**63,501**	**69,107**
	Ward	**4,448**	**25,012**	**11,604**	**13,408**
1	Nam Yin(W)	382	1,913	895	1,018
2	Oe Tan(W)	1,704	9,456	4,504	4,952
3	Ah Lel(W)	225	998	417	581
4	Ah Shey(W)	185	860	357	503
5	Zay Kone(W)	940	5,879	2,719	3,160
6	Nat Gyi Kone(W)	1,012	5,906	2,712	3,194
	Village Tract	**20,450**	**107,596**	**51,897**	**55,699**
1	Ywar Thit(VT)	452	2,139	931	1,208
2	Nawng Kaing Htaw(VT)	1,006	5,914	2,843	3,071
3	Pin Khar(VT)	106	519	228	291
4	Kyar Inn(VT)	241	1,209	571	638
5	Kyun Pin Thar(VT)	770	4,012	2,073	1,939
6	Yae Shin(VT)	736	3,419	1,704	1,715
7	Lwe Li Yang(VT)	271	1,186	594	592
8	Man Ywet(VT)	637	3,709	1,806	1,903
9	Nyaung Kone(VT)	112	676	350	326
10	Saung Khar(VT)	103	514	243	271
11	Nam Hai(VT)	541	2,707	1,295	1,412
12	Lwe Law(VT)	274	1,303	654	649
13	Aung Thar(VT)	111	596	309	287
14	Shwe Inn(VT)	167	902	473	429
15	Hto Pu(VT)	138	698	325	373
16	Inn Baung(VT)	137	631	316	315
17	Sar Hmaw(VT)	2,245	12,239	5,923	6,316
18	Ka War Yang(VT)	78	321	158	163
19	Taung Ni(VT)	692	3,613	1,717	1,896
20	Nam Ma Na(VT)	551	2,689	1,252	1,437

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
21	Pint Thar(VT)	226	1,053	492	561
22	Ohn Baung(VT)	274	1,315	601	714
23	Thaik War Kone(VT)	343	1,733	790	943
24	In Kyin Kone(VT)	305	1,371	616	755
25	Pin Baw(VT)	1,632	8,199	3,787	4,412
26	Kone Tan Gyi(VT)	501	2,442	1,124	1,318
27	Htone Yae Pauk(VT)	458	2,278	1,104	1,174
28	Nam Khwin(VT)	550	2,970	1,442	1,528
29	Nam Ma Tee(VT)	2,925	15,818	7,524	8,294
30	Thu Htay Kone(VT)	672	3,430	1,843	1,587
31	Mya Daung(VT)	350	2,251	1,056	1,195
32	Kan Hla(VT)	628	3,175	1,526	1,649
33	See Din Yang(VT)	45	167	85	82
34	Myo Thit Gyi(VT)	348	1,603	788	815
35	Lan Gwa(VT)	947	6,143	2,986	3,157
36	Nyaung Taw(VT)	242	1,103	540	563
37	Ma Ram(VT)	627	3,535	1,818	1,717
38	Hsut Hlyan(VT)	9	14	10	4

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

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Mogaung Township

6,751 (5.1%)
43,488 (32.8%)
82,369 (62.1%)

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

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

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	132,608	63,501	69,107
0 - 4	12,999	6,709	6,290
5 - 9	14,594	7,475	7,119
10 - 14	15,895	7,992	7,903
15 - 19	12,829	6,214	6,615
20 - 24	10,702	5,183	5,519
25 - 29	10,212	5,115	5,097
30 - 34	9,513	4,621	4,892
35 - 39	8,784	4,293	4,491
40 - 44	8,510	4,084	4,426
45 - 49	7,104	3,257	3,847
50 - 54	6,239	2,641	3,598
55 - 59	4,960	2,042	2,918
60 - 64	3,516	1,424	2,092
65 - 69	2,489	954	1,535
70 - 74	1,713	645	1,068
75 - 79	1,249	469	780
80 - 84	765	234	531
85 - 89	373	111	262
90 +	162	38	124

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Mogaung Township is 62.1 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, Kachin State, Mohnyin District and Mogaung Township)
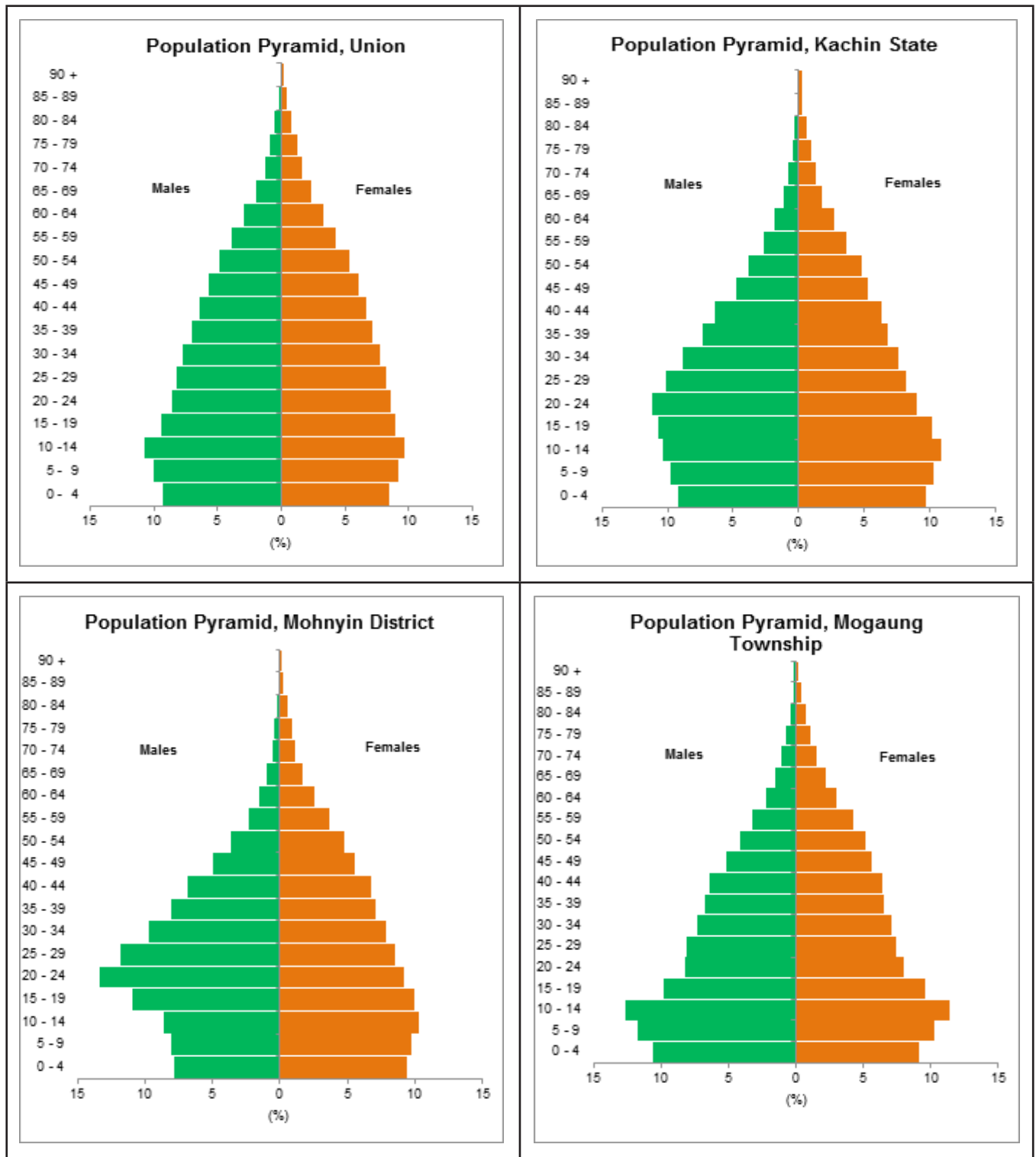
- In Mogaung Township, the population of (10-14) age group is the largest.

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

- Except from age groups (0-4), (5-9), (10-14) and (25-29) there are less males than females in all age groups.

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(B)　Religion

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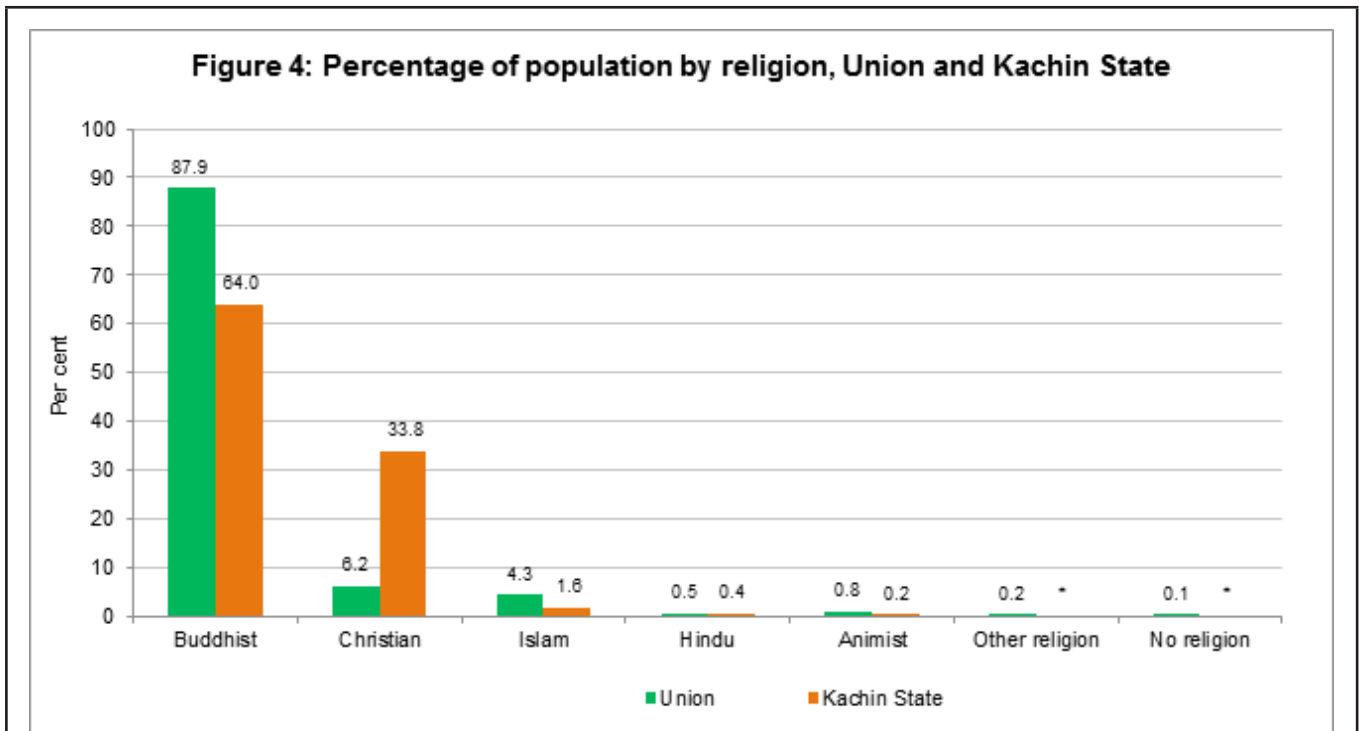
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Kachin State, it is 64.0% Buddhist, 33.8% Christian, 1.6% Islam, 0.4% Hindu, 0.2% Animist, and less than 0.1% each for Other religion and those with No religion.

Note:　　* Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,556	1,352	1,204	807	419	388
6	2,858	1,469	1,389	2,528	1,288	1,240
7	3,012	1,531	1,481	2,818	1,425	1,393
8	2,981	1,482	1,499	2,824	1,390	1,434
9	2,917	1,462	1,455	2,759	1,368	1,391
10	3,066	1,521	1,545	2,869	1,418	1,451
11	2,846	1,405	1,441	2,637	1,289	1,348
12	3,089	1,502	1,587	2,786	1,326	1,460
13	3,338	1,617	1,721	2,800	1,311	1,489
14	2,863	1,387	1,476	2,112	917	1,195
15	2,582	1,235	1,347	1,624	680	944
16	2,509	1,208	1,301	1,342	545	797
17	2,502	1,162	1,340	1,101	428	673
18	2,500	1,173	1,327	867	354	513
19	2,027	983	1,044	582	223	359
20	2,283	1,068	1,215	395	168	227
21	1,791	805	986	186	78	108
22	1,978	910	1,068	140	64	76
23	1,995	879	1,116	80	36	44
24	1,790	812	978	63	31	32
25	2,009	958	1,051	41	21	20
26	1,762	825	937	31	20	11
27	1,908	900	1,008	34	19	15
28	1,947	927	1,020	27	13	14
29	1,727	796	931	15	8	7

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Kachin State and Mogaung Township
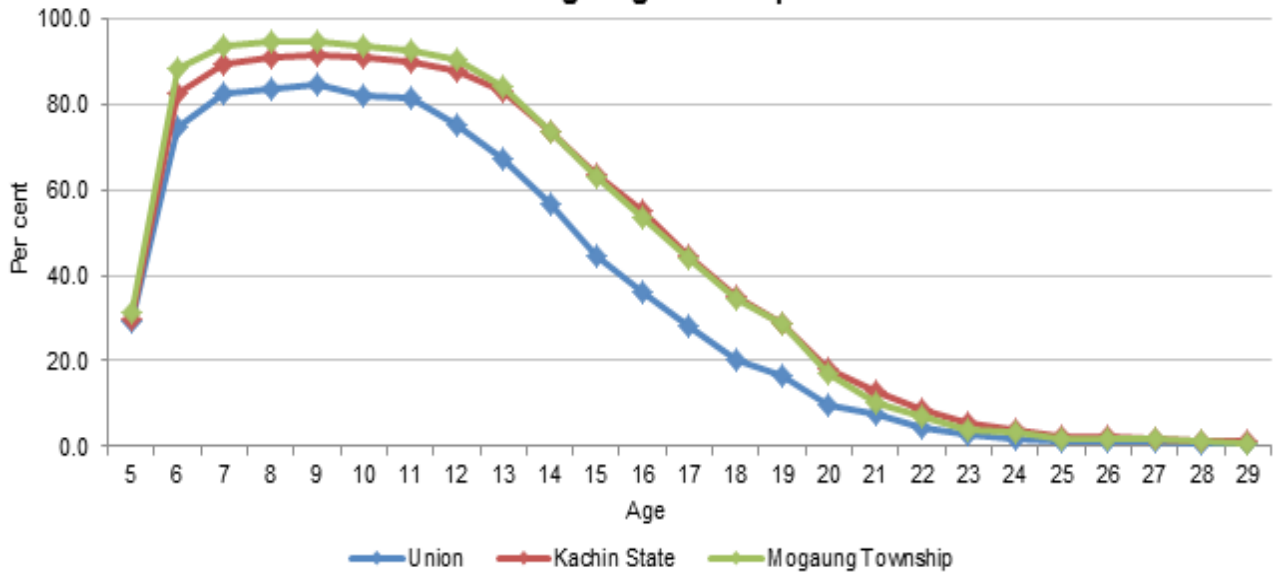
Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Mogaung Township
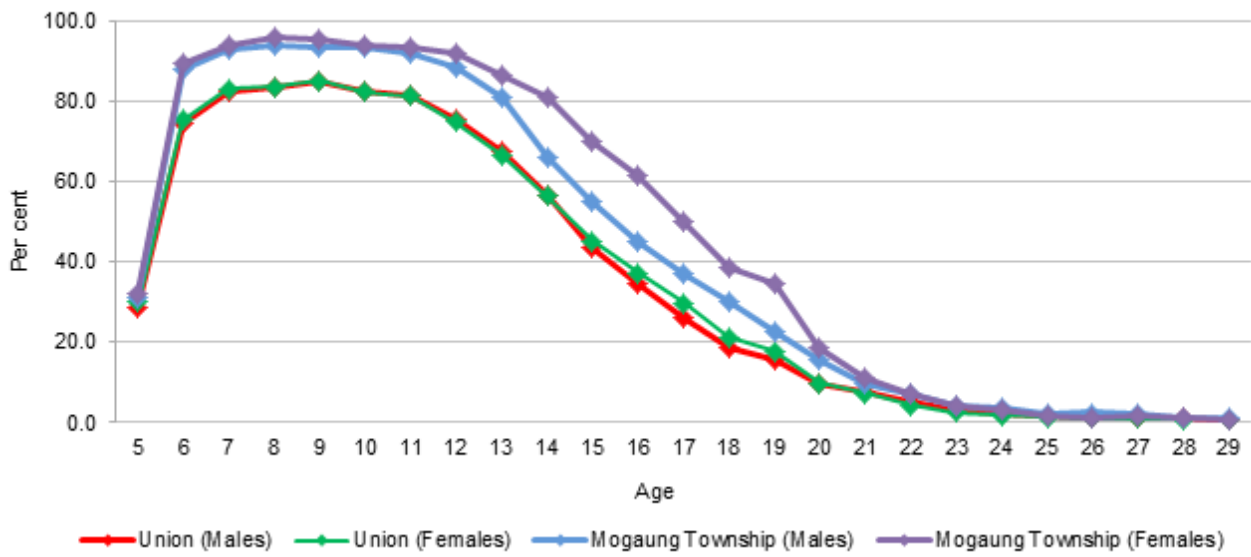
- School attendance in Mogaung Township drops starting from age 13 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Mogaung Township is higher at school going age.

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

Pannandin
(Sub-Tsp)
81%

Naungmoon
92%

Putao
88%

Machanbaw
87%

Khaunglanphoo
81%

Shinbwayyan
(Sub-Tsp)
83%

Sumprabum
77%

Hsotlaw
73%

Tanaing
87%

Ingyanyan
81%

Panwa
(Sub-Tsp)
58%

Phakant
95%

Myitkyina
94%

Chiphwe
63%

Kanpaikti
(Sub-Tsp)
69%

Kamine
(Sub-Tsp)
92%

Hsadone
(Sub-Tsp)
80%

Mogaung
93%

Waingmaw
83%

Hopin
(Sub-Tsp)
96%

Hsinbo
(Sub-Tsp)
94%

Mohnyin
95%

Dotphoneyan
(Sub- Tsp)
78%

Myohla
(Sub-Tsp)
96%

Momauk
85%

Bhamo
95%

Lwe`ge`
(Sub-Tsp)
77%

Shwegu
97%

Mansi
89%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 58 - 71
- 72 - 84
- 85 - 97
- Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Kachin State	: 91.7%
Mohnyin District	: 94.6%
Mogaung Township	: 93.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	21,957	98.7
Males	10,235	98.6
Females	11,722	98.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Mogaung Township is 93.4 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Kachin State (91.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.5 per cent and for the males it is 95.7 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.7 per cent with 98.7 per cent for females and 98.6 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	65,589	8,339	12.7	12,374	14,629	16,797	8,211	102	4,792	172	27	146
Urban	13,144	1,116	8.5	1,554	2,491	3,553	2,582	35	1,747	43	5	18
Rural	52,445	7,223	13.8	10,820	12,138	13,244	5,629	67	3,045	129	22	128
Males	29,928	3,369	11.3	4,991	6,563	8,722	4,036	70	1,990	84	20	83
Females	35,661	4,970	13.9	7,383	8,066	8,075	4,175	32	2,802	88	7	63

- Some 12.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 13.8 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 11.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 13.9 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 22.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 7.3 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	5.7	8.3	3.2	12.9	14.0	10.0
15 - 19	38.7	54.7	23.7	13.0	12.6	13.7
20 - 24	63.3	86.9	41.3	12.5	10.3	16.7
25 - 29	68.8	94.1	43.4	6.2	6.2	6.2
30 - 34	67.8	95.0	42.1	3.6	3.8	3.1
35 - 39	69.6	95.1	45.2	1.8	2.0	1.4
40 - 44	69.8	95.3	46.4	1.5	1.8	1.0
45 - 49	68.7	94.4	47.0	1.1	1.3	0.7
50 - 54	63.4	91.6	42.6	0.6	0.5	0.8
55 - 59	58.4	87.3	38.3	0.5	0.4	0.6
60 - 64	43.9	71.0	25.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
65 - 69	35.7	61.1	19.9	0.1	0.2	-
70 - 74	23.7	40.8	13.4	-	-	-
75 +	10.5	21.0	5.2	1.1	0.6	2.2
15 - 24	49.9	69.3	31.7	12.7	11.3	15.5
15 - 64	61.4	85.8	39.5	4.8	4.7	5.1

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
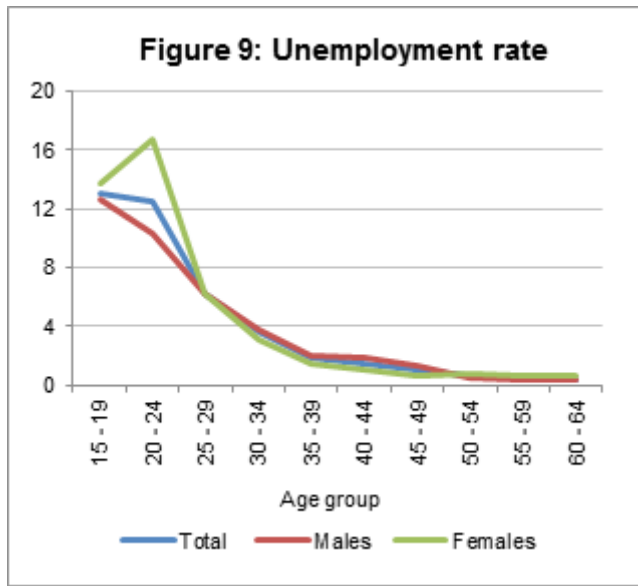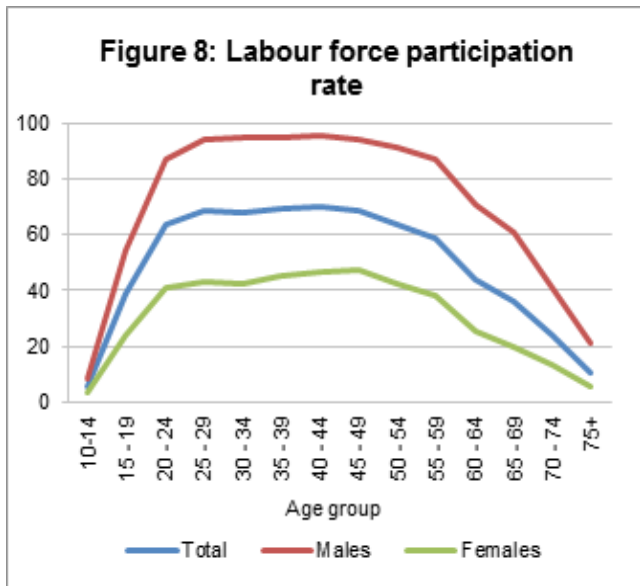
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Mogaung Township is 61.4 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 39.5 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.8 per cent.

- In Mogaung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 5.7 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Mogaung Township is 4.8 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.7%) and for females (5.1%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 15.5 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	51,980	1.5	40.1	42.4	11.2	1.2	3.6
Males	14,258	3.6	67.3	4.3	13.4	2.3	9.2
Females	37,722	0.7	29.8	56.8	10.4	0.8	1.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 67.3 per cent of males are full time students while 56.8 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	**44,547**	**28,979**	**15,568**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	298	183	115	0.7	0.6	0.7
Professionals	1,455	258	1,197	3.3	0.9	7.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,724	1,381	343	3.9	4.8	2.2
Clerical Support Workers	590	334	256	1.3	1.2	1.6
Services and Sales Workers	6,779	1,948	4,831	15.2	6.7	31.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	22,143	16,468	5,675	49.7	56.8	36.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,516	3,495	1,021	10.1	12.1	6.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,657	1,616	41	3.7	5.6	0.3
Elementary Occupations	2,876	2,056	820	6.5	7.1	5.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,509	1,240	1,269	5.6	4.3	8.2

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Kachin State and Mogaung Township
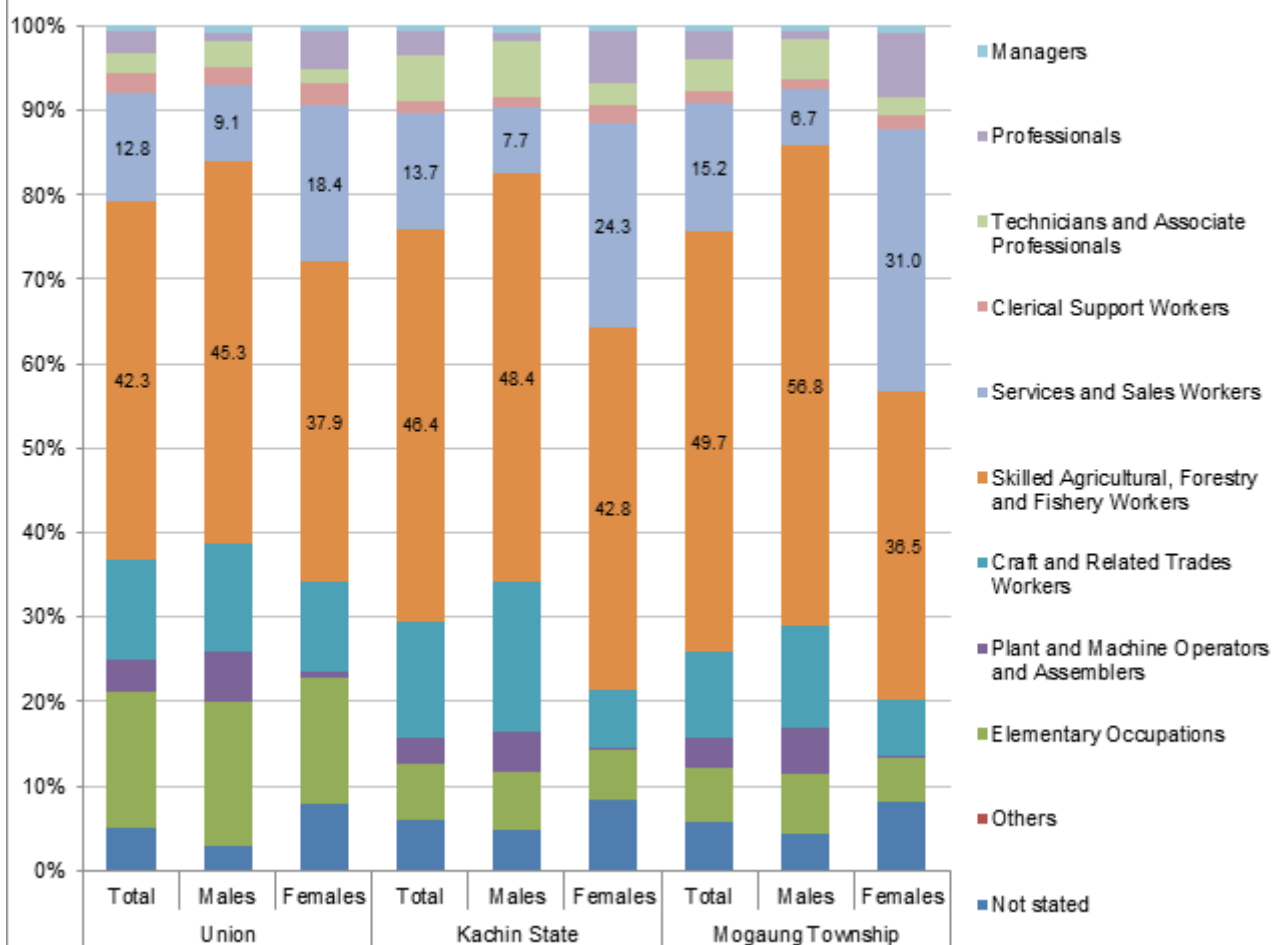
- In Mogaung Township, 49.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 15.2 per cent in services and sales workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 56.8 per cent of males and 36.5 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 13.7 per cent are services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**44,547**	**28,979**	**15,568**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23,519	17,398	6,121	52.8	60.0	39.3
Mining and quarrying	632	596	36	1.4	2.1	0.2
Manufacturing	1,517	784	733	3.4	2.7	4.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	19	19	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	30	27	3	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,840	1,670	170	4.1	5.8	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,762	2,175	3,587	12.9	7.5	23.0
Transportation and storage	1,940	1,902	38	4.4	6.6	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,916	500	1,416	4.3	1.7	9.1
Information and communication	55	37	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	38	20	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	8	7	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	50	27	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	142	90	52	0.3	0.3	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	1,335	1,120	215	3.0	3.9	1.4
Education	1,371	171	1,200	3.1	0.6	7.7
Human health and social work activities	308	132	176	0.7	0.5	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	57	41	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	580	390	190	1.3	1.3	1.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	291	159	132	0.7	0.5	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	17	9	8	*	*	0.1
Not stated	3,120	1,705	1,415	7.0	5.9	9.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Kachin State and Mogaung 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 Mogaung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 52.8 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 12.9 per cent.

- There are 60.0 per cent of males and 39.3 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Kachin State, there are 48.7 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 12.3 per cent in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" industry.

(E)   Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	76,010	235	286	698	450	410	30	21	26,875
Urban	15,442	131	133	119	97	157	17	6	4,402
Rural	60,568	104	153	579	353	253	13	15	22,473
Males	34,714	106	132	248	395	196	13	11	13,502
Females	41,296	129	154	450	55	214	17	10	13,373

Figure 12: Types of identity card
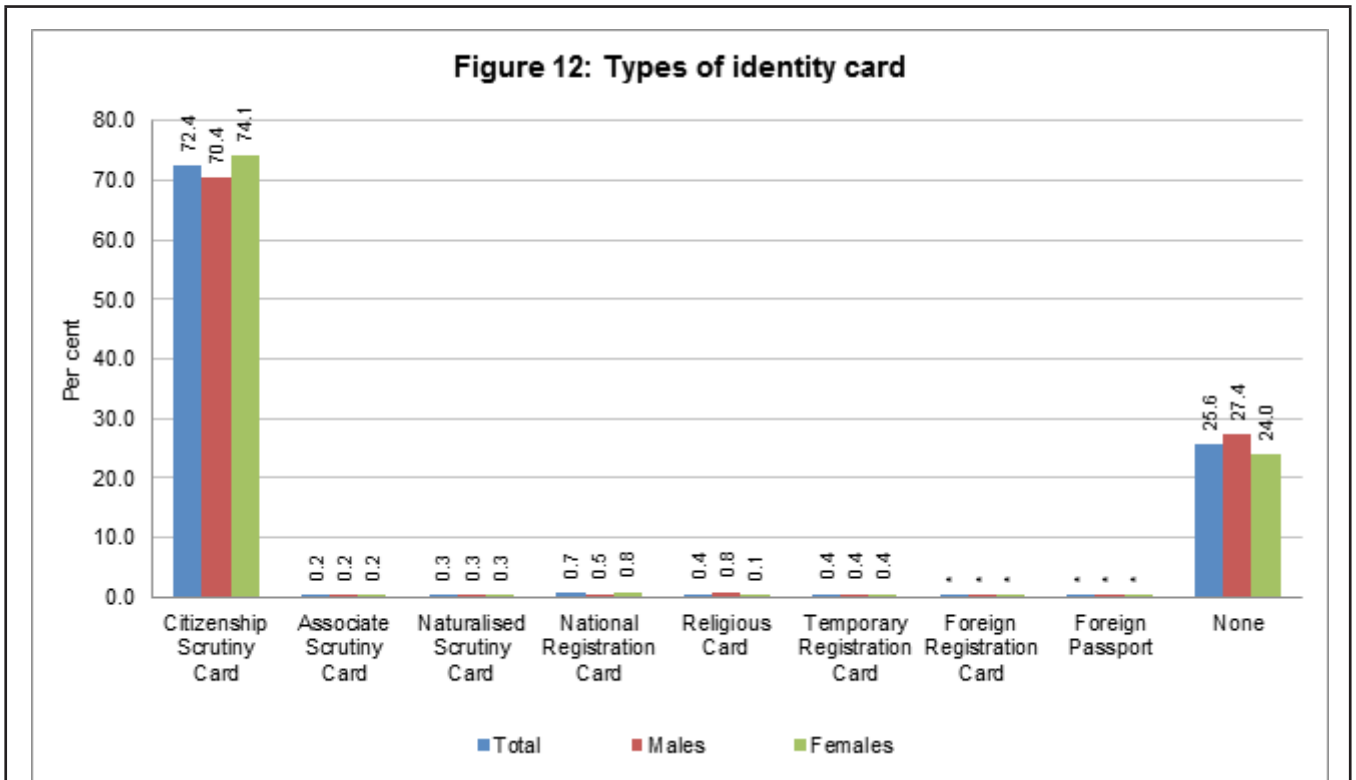
- In Mogaung Township, 72.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 25.6 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 27.4 per cent of males and 24.0 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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(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	**132,608**	**129,444**	**3,164**	**2.4**	**1,202**	**1,059**	**1,204**	**958**
0 - 4	12,999	12,942	57	0.4	10	4	42	23
5 - 9	14,594	14,475	119	0.8	15	23	44	72
10 - 14	15,895	15,748	147	0.9	13	25	44	99
15 - 19	12,829	12,729	100	0.8	17	17	35	51
20 - 24	10,702	10,582	120	1.1	13	32	52	53
25 - 29	10,212	10,091	121	1.2	16	36	47	43
30 - 34	9,513	9,399	114	1.2	17	37	38	47
35 - 39	8,784	8,631	153	1.7	28	43	53	52
40 - 44	8,510	8,317	193	2.3	64	45	76	63
45 - 49	7,104	6,915	189	2.7	85	45	56	42
50 - 54	6,239	5,987	252	4.0	108	82	73	54
55 - 59	4,960	4,731	229	4.6	113	79	70	35
60 - 64	3,516	3,263	253	7.2	130	88	92	54
65 - 69	2,489	2,250	239	9.6	129	85	81	46
70 - 74	1,713	1,477	236	13.8	113	105	86	43
75 - 79	1,249	995	254	20.3	127	116	106	53
80 - 84	765	566	199	26.0	98	108	90	67
85 - 89	373	254	119	31.9	70	54	67	29
90 +	162	92	70	43.2	36	35	52	32

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	**63,501**	**62,072**	**1,429**	**2.3**	**484**	**441**	**561**	**447**
0 - 4	6,709	6,683	26	0.4	4	1	18	13
5 - 9	7,475	7,412	63	0.8	7	13	27	36
10 - 14	7,992	7,908	84	1.1	8	11	22	64
15 - 19	6,214	6,160	54	0.9	7	11	20	27
20 - 24	5,183	5,114	69	1.3	6	18	34	28
25 - 29	5,115	5,045	70	1.4	8	18	34	23
30 - 34	4,621	4,548	73	1.6	9	21	28	30
35 - 39	4,293	4,206	87	2.0	11	21	35	33
40 - 44	4,084	3,975	109	2.7	37	25	45	32
45 - 49	3,257	3,166	91	2.8	37	14	34	21
50 - 54	2,641	2,507	134	5.1	63	39	42	33
55 - 59	2,042	1,937	105	5.1	55	38	34	16
60 - 64	1,424	1,317	107	7.5	57	37	42	24
65 - 69	954	879	75	7.9	41	34	22	9
70 - 74	645	548	97	15.0	43	41	42	20
75 - 79	469	374	95	20.3	42	48	35	11
80 - 84	234	179	55	23.5	27	35	23	16
85 - 89	111	90	21	18.9	11	10	14	5
90 +	38	24	14	36.8	11	6	10	6

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	**69,107**	**67,372**	**1,735**	**2.5**	**718**	**618**	**643**	**511**
0 - 4	6,290	6,259	31	0.5	6	3	24	10
5 - 9	7,119	7,063	56	0.8	8	10	17	36
10 - 14	7,903	7,840	63	0.8	5	14	22	35
15 - 19	6,615	6,569	46	0.7	10	6	15	24
20 - 24	5,519	5,468	51	0.9	7	14	18	25
25 - 29	5,097	5,046	51	1.0	8	18	13	20
30 - 34	4,892	4,851	41	0.8	8	16	10	17
35 - 39	4,491	4,425	66	1.5	17	22	18	19
40 - 44	4,426	4,342	84	1.9	27	20	31	31
45 - 49	3,847	3,749	98	2.5	48	31	22	21
50 - 54	3,598	3,480	118	3.3	45	43	31	21
55 - 59	2,918	2,794	124	4.2	58	41	36	19
60 - 64	2,092	1,946	146	7.0	73	51	50	30
65 - 69	1,535	1,371	164	10.7	88	51	59	37
70 - 74	1,068	929	139	13.0	70	64	44	23
75 - 79	780	621	159	20.4	85	68	71	42
80 - 84	531	387	144	27.1	71	73	67	51
85 - 89	262	164	98	37.4	59	44	53	24
90 +	124	68	56	45.2	25	29	42	26

- Two in every 100 persons in Mogaung 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 70.

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

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

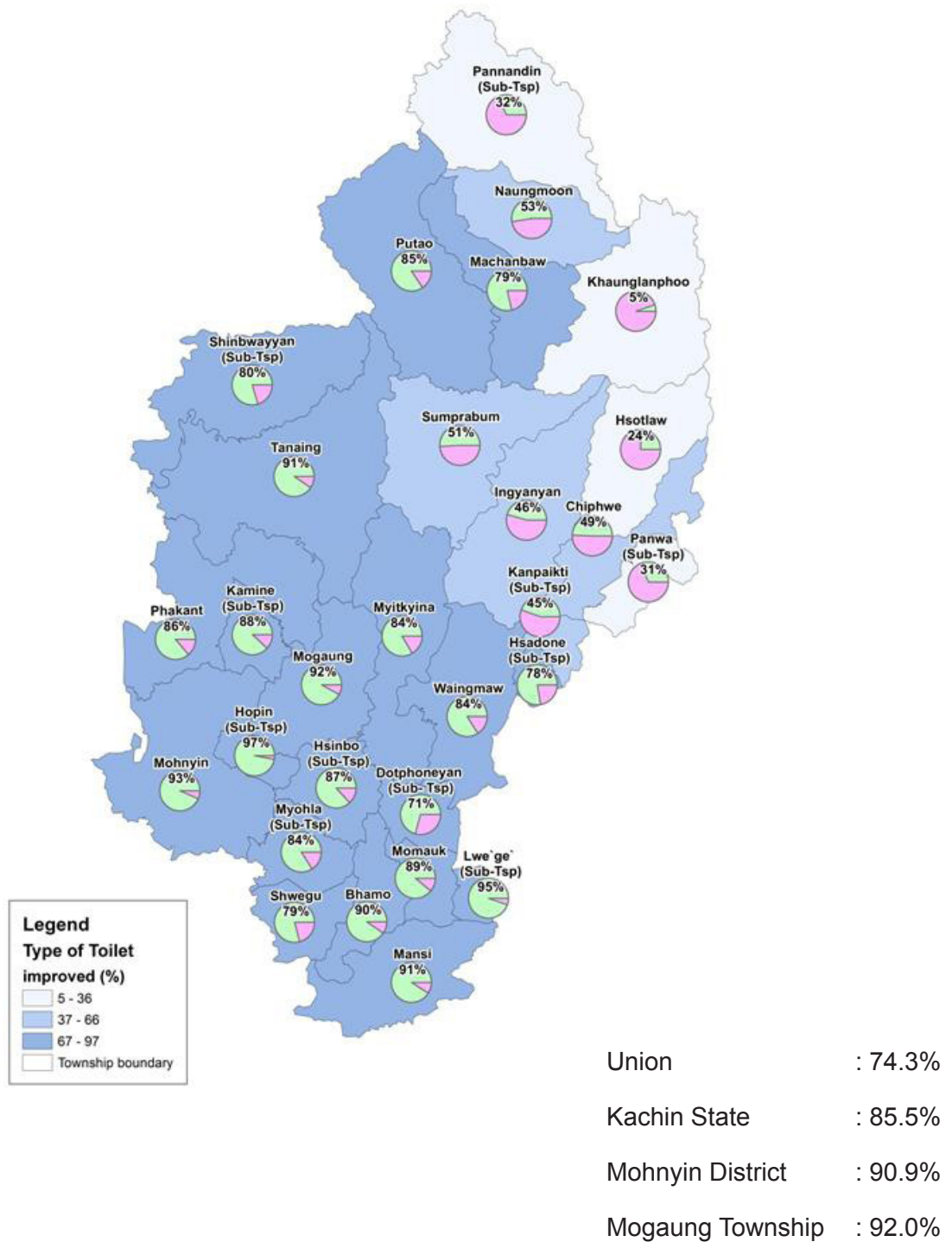**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	24,898	2.8	6.7	7.0	41.4	41.1	0.4	0.1	0.4
Urban	4,448	0.9	12.9	11.6	47.4	26.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
Rural	20,450	3.2	5.4	6.0	40.1	44.3	0.5	0.2	0.5

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
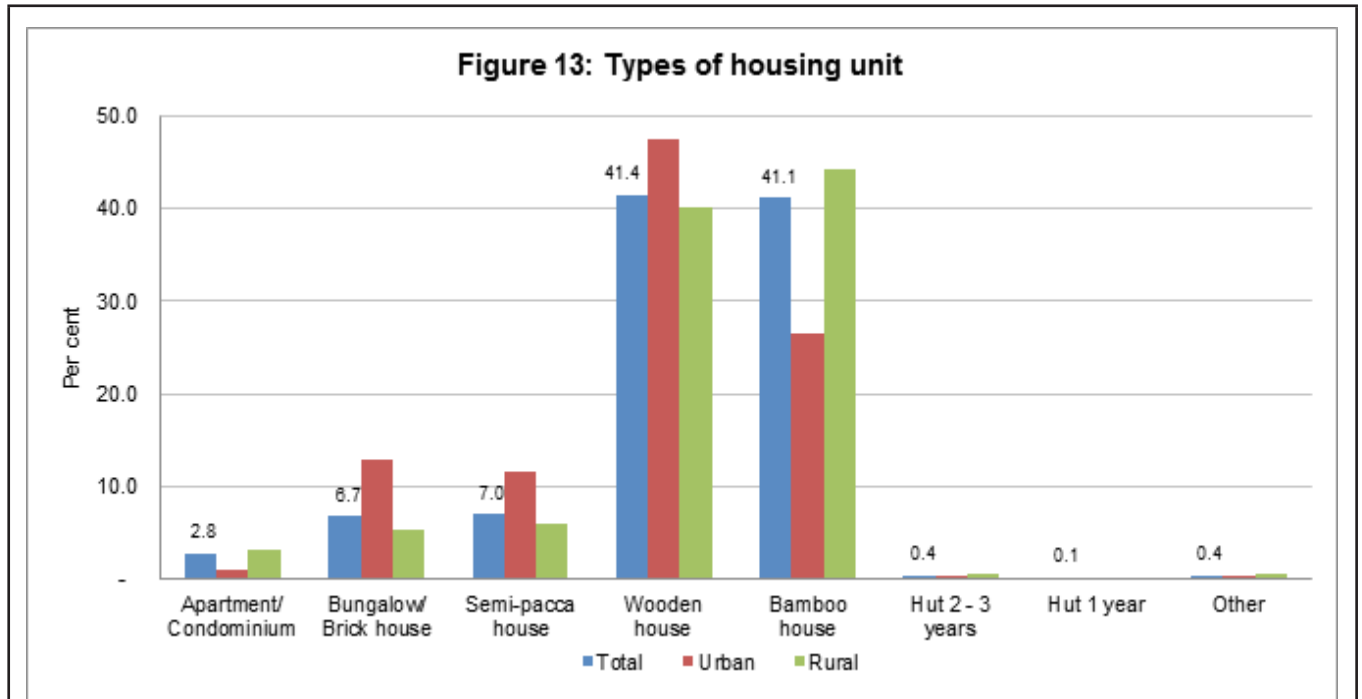
- The majority of the households in Mogaung Township are living in wooden houses (41.4%) followed by households in bamboo houses (41.1%).

- Some 47.4 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 44.3 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

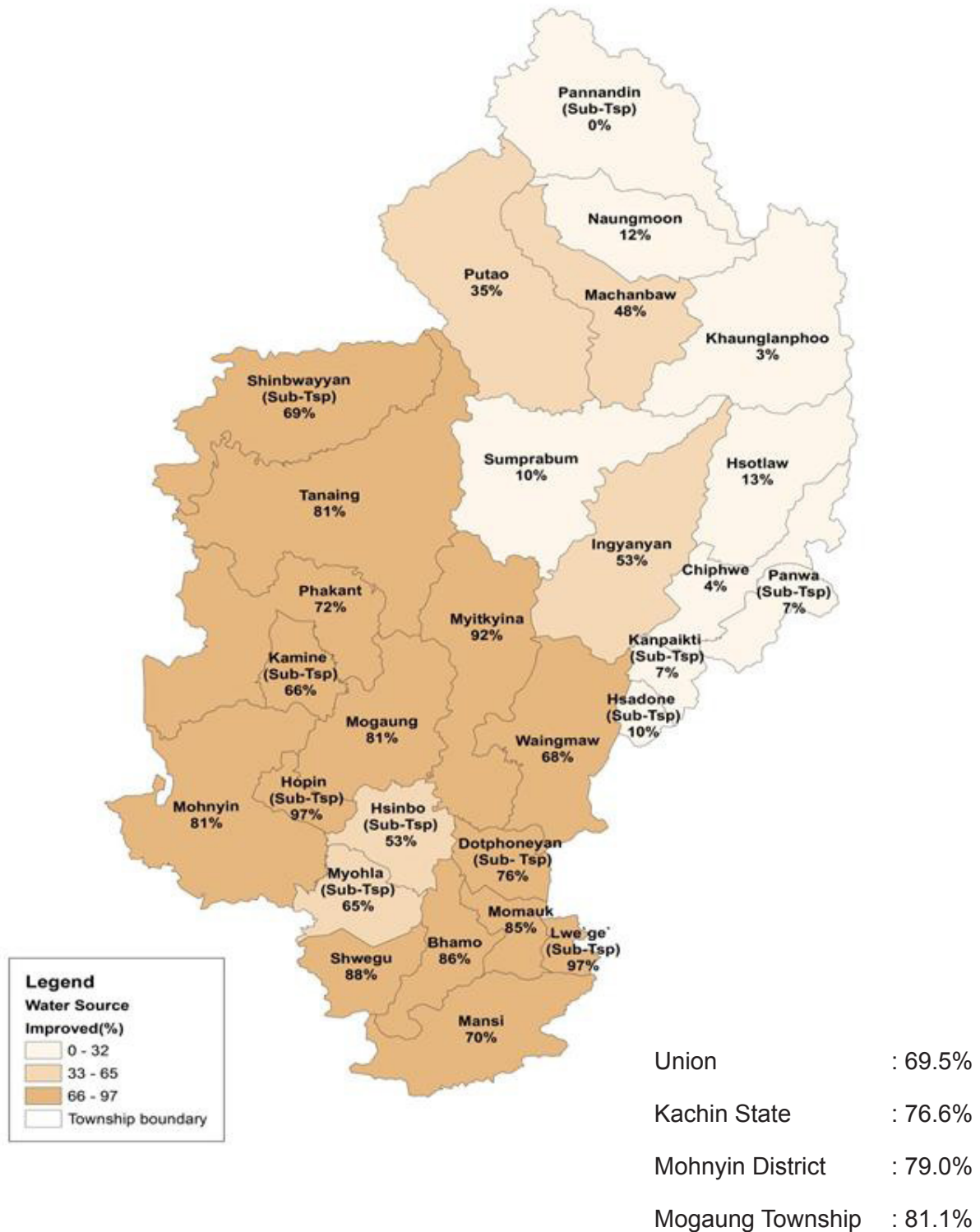**Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation**

Pannandin (Sub-Tsp) 32%

Naungmoon 53%

Putao 85%

Machanbaw 79%

Khaunglanphoo 5%

Shinbwayyan (Sub-Tsp) 80%

Sumprabum 51%

Hsotlaw 24%

Tanaing 91%

Ingyanyan 46%

Chiphwe 49%

Panwa (Sub-Tsp) 31%

Kamine (Sub-Tsp) 88%

Myitkyina 84%

Kanpaikti (Sub-Tsp) 45%

Phakant 86%

Mogaung 92%

Hsadone (Sub-Tsp) 78%

Waingmaw 84%

Hopin (Sub-Tsp) 97%

Hsinbo (Sub-Tsp) 87%

Dotphoneyan (Sub-Tsp) 71%

Mohnyin 93%

Myohla (Sub-Tsp) 84%

Momauk 89%

Lwe`ge` (Sub-Tsp) 95%

Shwegu 79%

Bhamo 90%

Mansi 91%

Legend
Type of Toilet
improved (%)
- 5 - 36
- 37 - 66
- 67 - 97
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Kachin State	: 85.5%
Mohnyin District	: 90.9%
Mogaung Township	: 92.0%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	0.5	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		91.6	82.3	93.6
Improved sanitation		*92.0*	*82.8*	*94.0*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		7.3	16.5	5.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	0.1	0.1
Other		0.2	0.2	0.2
None		0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**24,898**	**4,448**	**20,450**

- Some 92.0 per cent of the households in Mogaung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (91.6%)).

- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mogaung belongs to the range of (67-97) per cent group.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kachin State is 85.5 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 0.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kachin State, it is 2.0 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Mogaung Township, 0.4 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(%)
- 0 - 32
- 33 - 65
- 66 - 97
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Kachin State	: 76.6%
Mohnyin District	: 79.0%
Mogaung Township	: 81.1%

30

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	2.8	0.3	3.3
Tube well, borehole	38.2	71.1	31.0
Protected well/ Spring	34.0	3.8	40.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier	6.1	22.1	2.6
Total improved drinking water	*81.1*	*97.3*	*77.5*
Unprotected well/Spring	16.8	2.6	19.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.4	-	0.5
River/stream/ canal	0.4	-	0.6
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.5	*	0.6
Other	0.8	0.1	0.9
Total unimproved drinking water	*18.9*	*2.7*	*22.5*
Total Per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	**24,898**	**4,448**	**20,450**

- In Mogaung Township, 81.1 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 Kachin state, the proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water belongs to the range of (66-97) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 38.2 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 34.0 per cent use water from protected well/spring.

- Some 18.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 22.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

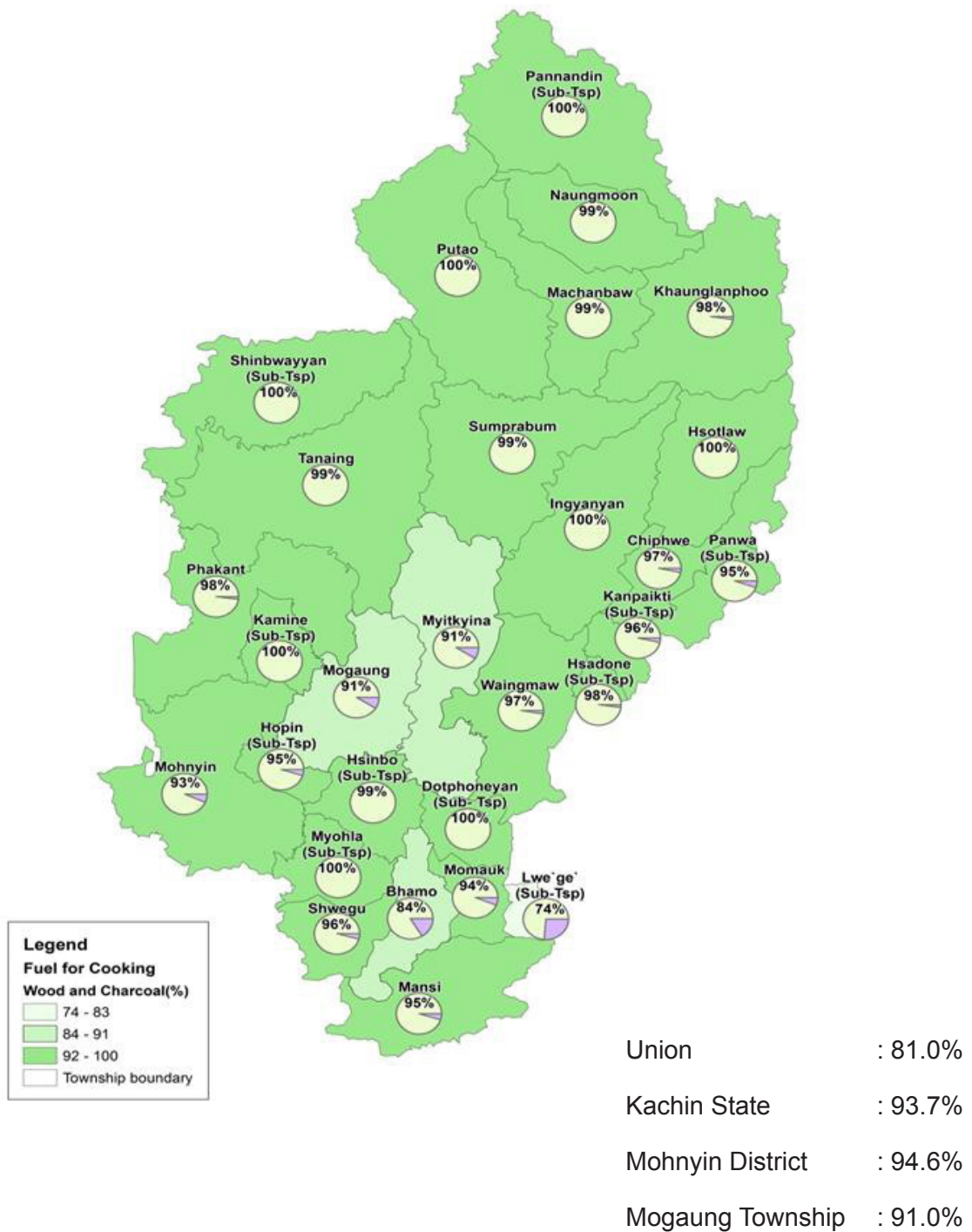**Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting**

Pannandin
(Sub-Tsp)
10%

Naungmoon
16%

Putao
9%

Machanbaw
17%

Khaunglanphoo
9%

Shinbwayyan
(Sub-Tsp)
8%

Tanaing
19%

Sumprabum
25%

Hsotlaw
14%

Ingyanyan
17%

Panwa
(Sub-Tsp)
28%

Chiphwe
38%

Phakant
15%

Myitkyina
52%

Kanpaikti
(Sub-Tsp)
9%

Kamine
(Sub-Tsp)
9%

Mogaung
43%

Hsadone
(Sub-Tsp)
4%

Hopin
(Sub-Tsp)
44%

Waingmaw
13%

Mohnyin
26%

Hsinbo
(Sub-Tsp)
17%

Dotphoneyan
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Myohla
(Sub-Tsp)
14%

Momauk
23%

Lwe'ge'
(Sub-Tsp)
89%

Shwegu
22%

Bhamo
41%

Mansi
25%

Legend

Use Electricity(%)

	4 - 32
	33 - 61
	62 - 89
	Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Kachin State	: 30.3%
Mohnyin District	: 27.7%
Mogaung Township	: 43.4%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		43.4	77.2	36.1
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle		28.3	17.3	30.7
Battery		2.1	1.6	2.2
Generator (private)		10.4	0.2	12.7
Water mill (private)		1.7	0.4	2.0
Solar system/energy		13.5	3.1	15.8
Other		0.4	0.1	0.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	24,898	4,448	20,450

- In Mogaung Township, 43.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and is the highest in electricity usage. Compared to other townships in Kachin State, Mogaung belongs to the range of (33-61) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kachin State is 30.3 per cent.

- In rural areas, 36.1 per cent of the households mainly use electricity for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Pannandin (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Naungmoon 99%
Putao 100%
Machanbaw 99%
Khaunglanphoo 98%
Shinbwayyan (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Sumprabum 99%
Hsotlaw 100%
Tanaing 99%
Ingyanyan 100%
Chiphwe 97%
Panwa (Sub-Tsp) 95%
Phakant 98%
Kamine (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Myitkyina 91%
Kanpaikti (Sub-Tsp) 96%
Mogaung 91%
Hsadone (Sub-Tsp) 98%
Waingmaw 97%
Hopin (Sub-Tsp) 95%
Hsinbo (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Dotphoneyan (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Mohnyin 93%
Myohla (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Momauk 94%
Lwe`ge` (Sub-Tsp) 74%
Bhamo 84%
Shwegu 96%
Mansi 95%

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal(%)
74 - 83
84 - 91
92 - 100
Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Kachin State	: 93.7%
Mohnyin District	: 94.6%
Mogaung Township	: 91.0%

34

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.1	21.5	5.2
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		0.1	0.1	0.1
Firewood		81.6	50.0	88.5
Charcoal		9.4	26.4	5.6
Coal		0.4	1.4	0.1
Other		0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	24,898	4,448	20,450

- In Mogaung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 81.6 per cent using firewood and 9.4 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 8.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 88.5 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 5.6 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	24,898	40.9	63.8	7.3	36.2	2.4	4.0	20.3	0.3
Urban	4,448	36.1	78.1	14.1	60.9	5.8	12.8	11.6	0.8
Rural	20,450	41.9	60.7	5.8	30.9	1.6	2.1	22.2	0.2

- Some 63.8 per cent of the households in Mogaung Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 78.1 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 60.7 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
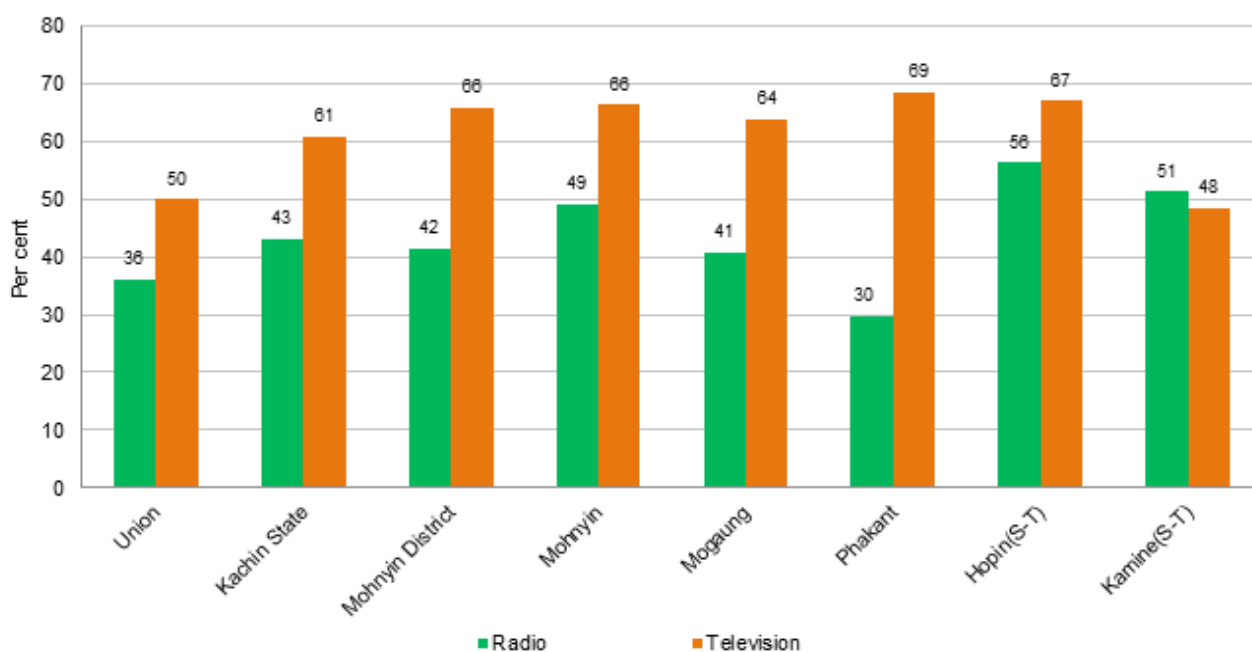
- In Mogaung Township, 63.8 per cent of households having a television and half of the households of (40.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Pannandin (Sub-Tsp) 1%

Naungmoon 5%

Putao 11%

Machanbaw 6%

Khaunglanphoo 1%

Shinbwayyan (Sub-Tsp) 16%

Sumprabum 9%

Hsotlaw 3%

Tanaing 35%

Ingyanyan 8%

Chiphwe 20%

Phakant 49%

Myitkyina 56%

Panwa (Sub-Tsp) 31%

Kamine (Sub-Tsp) 15%

Kanpaikti (Sub-Tsp) 37%

Hsadone (Sub-Tsp) 41%

Mogaung 36%

Waingmaw 24%

Hopin (Sub-Tsp) 49%

Hsinbo (Sub-Tsp) 13%

Dotphoneyan (Sub- Tsp) 21%

Mohnyin 37%

Myohla (Sub-Tsp) 16%

Momauk 19%

Lwe`ge` (Sub-Tsp) 65%

Shwegu 24%

Bhamo 41%

Mansi 28%

Legend
Access to mobile phones(%)
- 1 - 22
- 23 - 43
- 44 - 65
- Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Kachin State	: 37.5%
Mohnyin District	: 41.2%
Mogaung Township	: 36.2%

- Only 36.2 per cent of the households in Mogaung Township reported having mobile phones. There are 37.5 per cent of the households in Kachin State reported having mobile phones.

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)
Kachin State	269,365	10,911	188,959	94,853	14,759	10,977	6,252	70,938
Urban	95,859	5,765	75,218	44,841	2,780	1,683	1,249	10,459
Rural	173,506	5,146	113,741	50,012	11,979	9,294	5,003	60,479
Mohnyin District	101,152	4,052	73,155	39,877	4,811	1,309	762	28,871
Urban	23,228	1,288	17,796	11,469	664	262	56	2,365
Rural	77,924	2,764	55,359	28,408	4,147	1,047	706	26,506
Mogaung Township	24,898	618	16,992	14,340	1,454	416	206	9,985
Urban	4,448	286	3,338	3,161	189	114	18	705
Rural	20,450	332	13,654	11,179	1,265	302	188	9,280

- In Mogaung Township, 68.2 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 57.6 per cent of households having bicycle.

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

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Kachin State and Mogaung Township
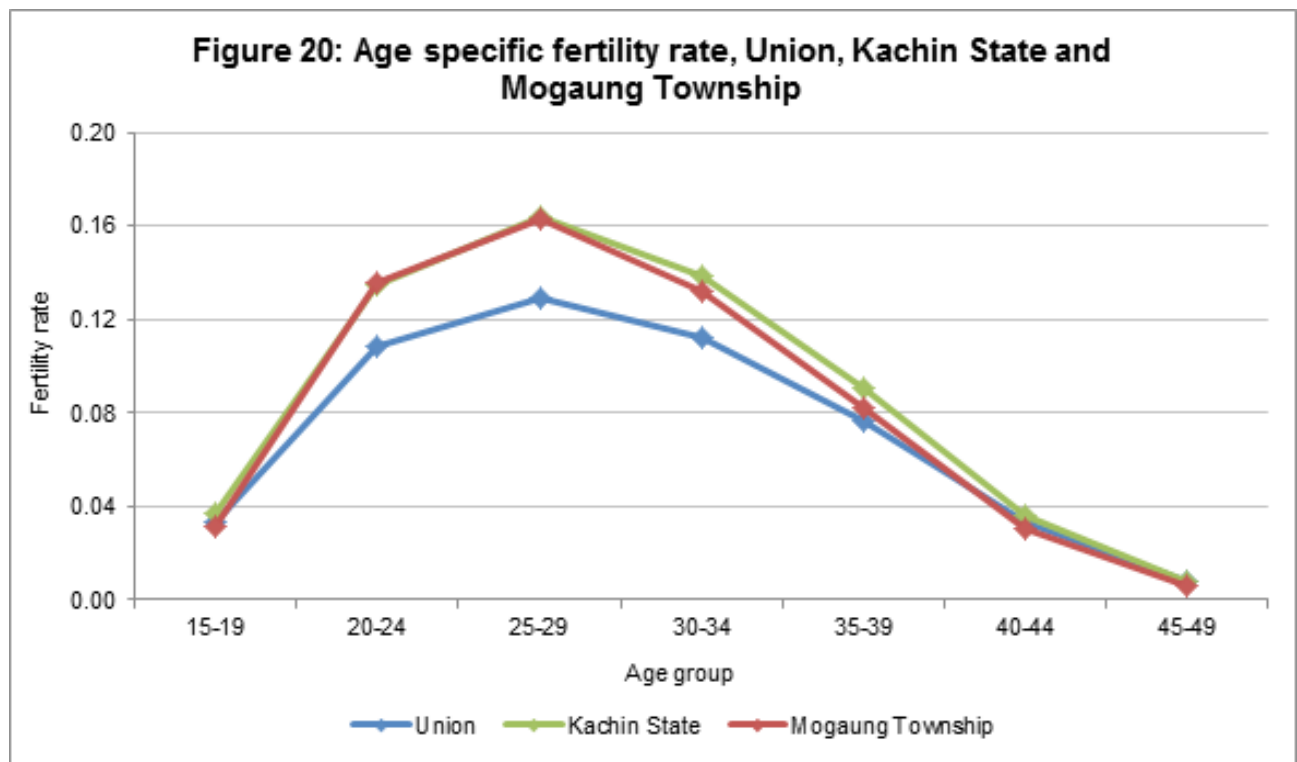
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.9 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
- 2.1 - 3.8
- 3.9 - 5.4
- 5.5 - 7.1
- Township boundary

Union	: 2.5
Kachin State	: 3.0
Mohnyin District	: 2.9
Mogaung Township	: 2.9
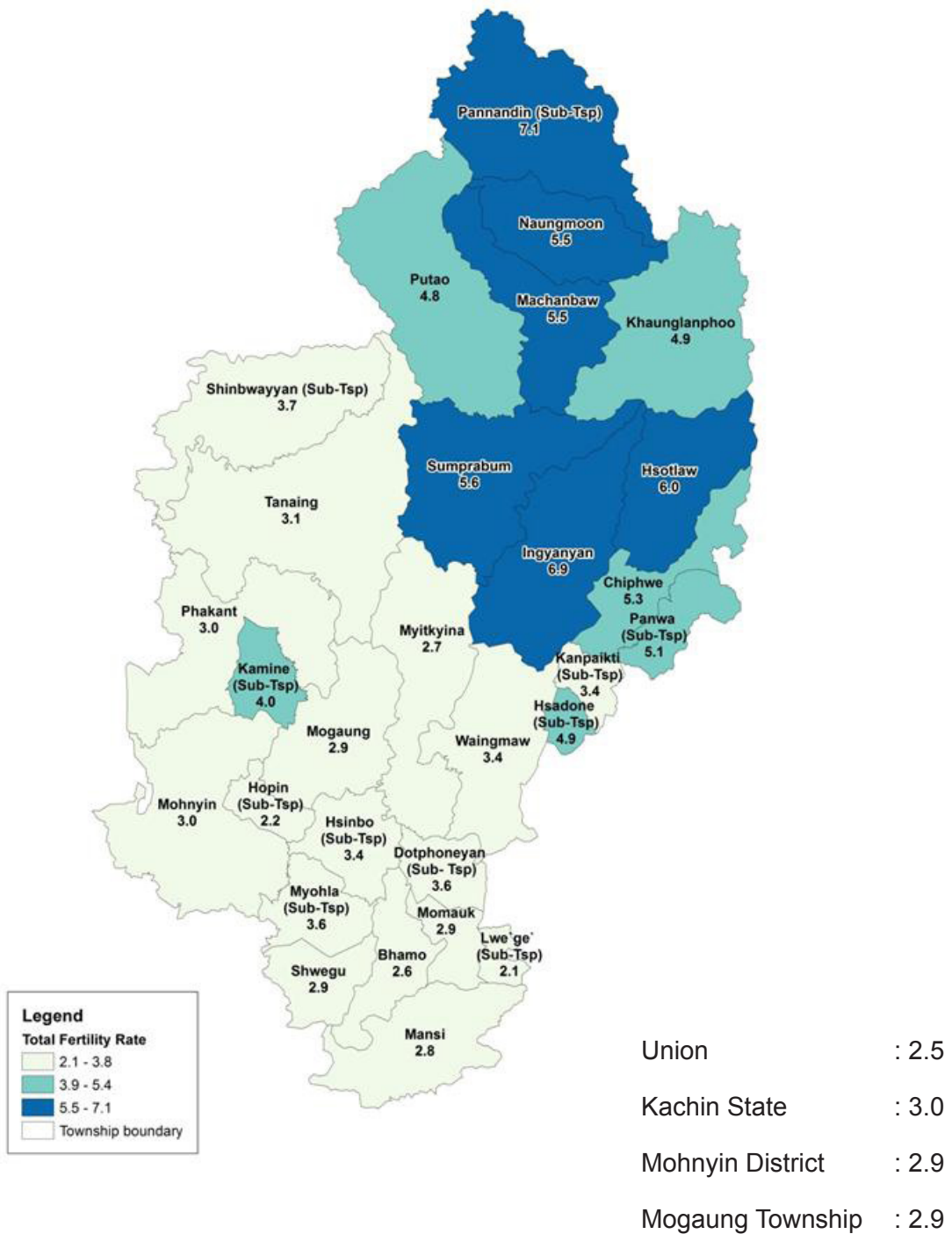
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
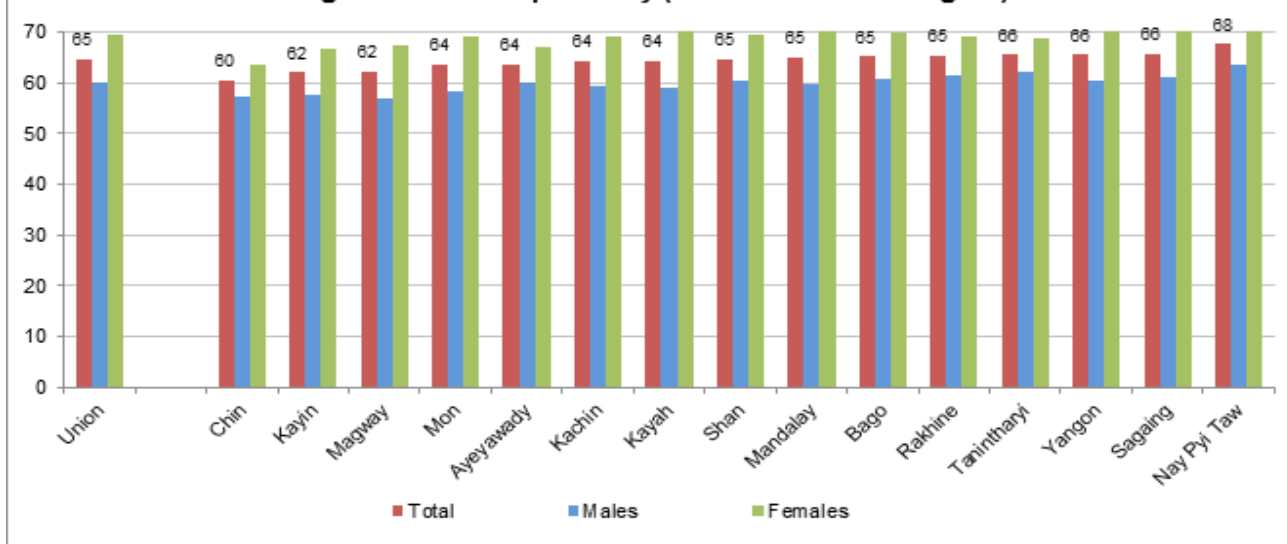
- The expectation of life at birth in Kachin State is 64.2 years and is slightly lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 69.3 years is higher than that of the males at 59.4 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
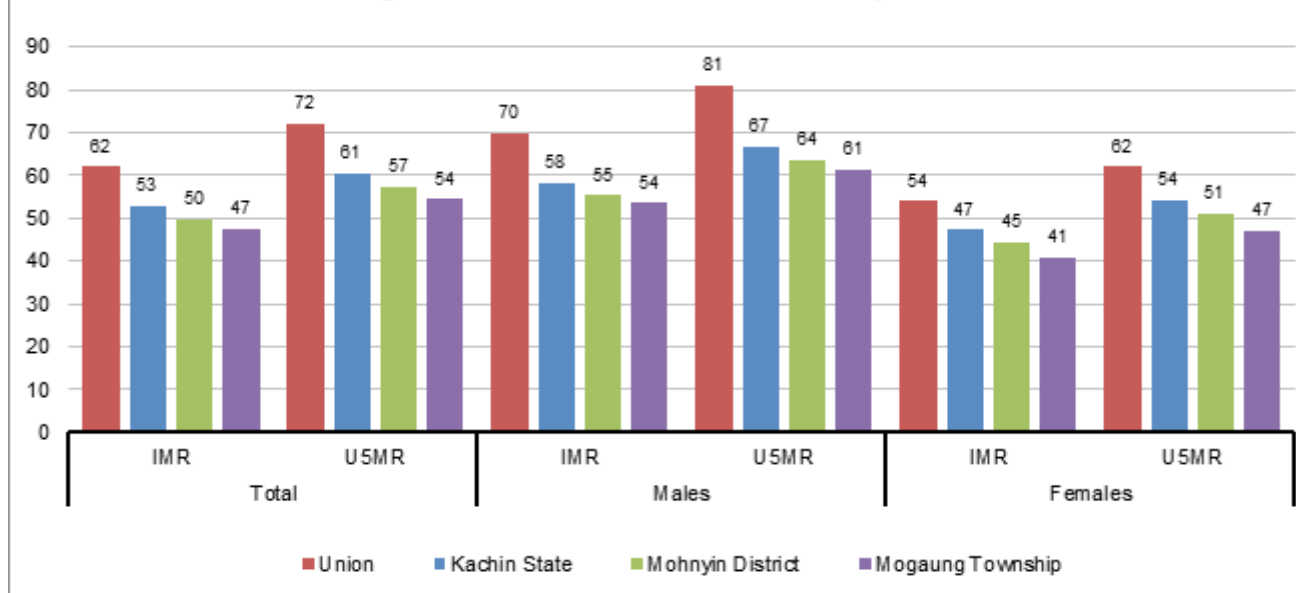
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mohnyin District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Mohnyin District is 50 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 57 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mogaung Township are lower than those in Kachin State and Mohnyin District. The Infant mortality in Mogaung is 47 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 54 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
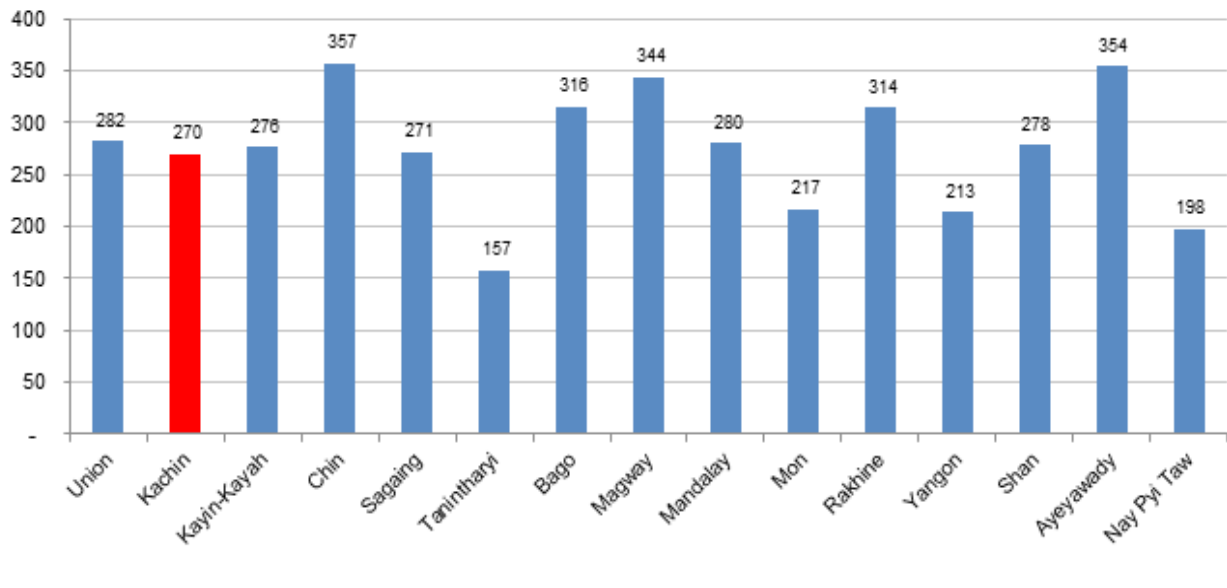
- In Kachin State, there are 270 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Kachin State is lower than that of the Union level.

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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km^2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) **School attendance**: The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were: (a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

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

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

(a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);

(b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);

(c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);

(d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:
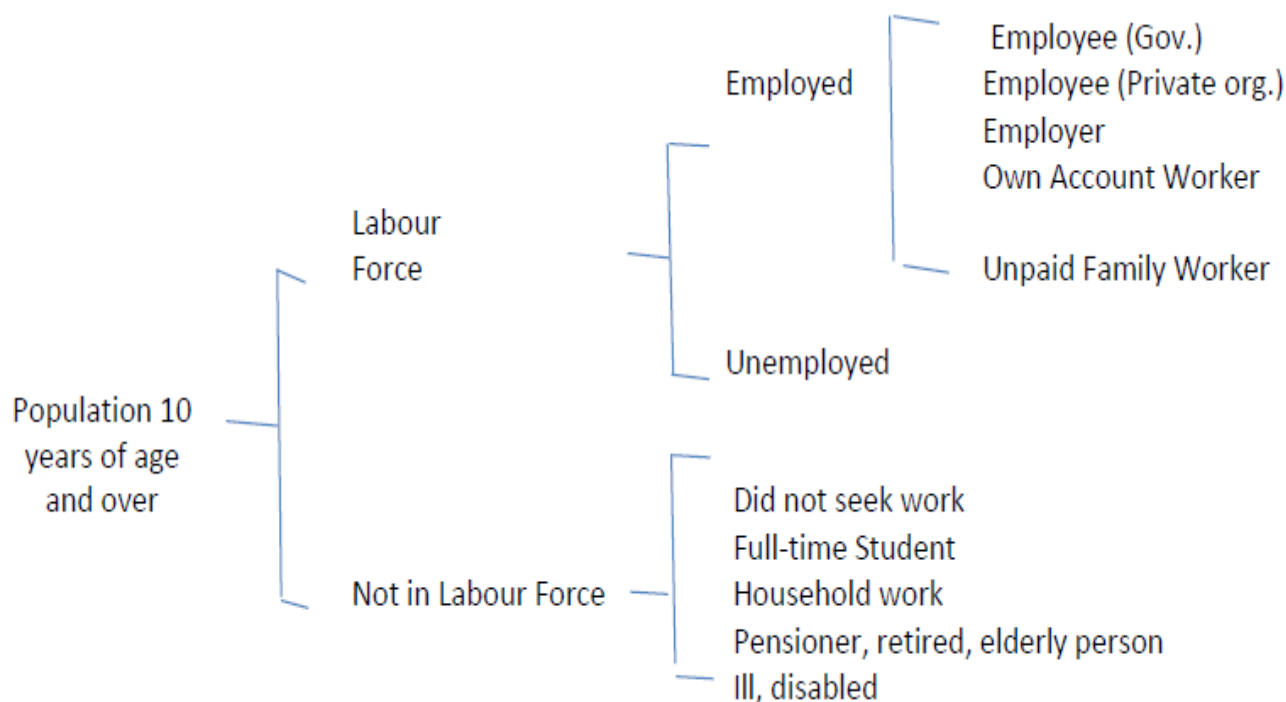
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

Employed: "Employed" persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons

working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

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

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

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

(a) **Employee (Government)**: those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.

(b) **Employee (Private organisation)**: those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.

(c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.

(d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees**.

(e) **Unpaid family worker**: persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at:

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census