THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census
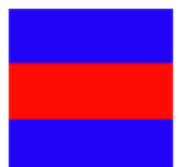
SAGAING REGION, HKAMTI DISTRICT

Nanyun Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp)

Donhee (Sub-Tsp)

Lahe

Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp)

Hkamti

Leshi

Sonemara (Sub-Tsp)

Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp)

Homalin

Myothit (Sub-Tsp)

Banmauk

Indaw Katha

Sagaing

Tamu Phaungpyin

Pinlebu Wuntho

Khampat (Sub-Tsp)

Mawlaik Kawlin Tigyaing

Kyunhla

Kalewa

Kambalu

Kalay

Tasei

Mingin Ye U

Khin U

Depayin

Shwebo Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp)

Kani Butalin

Ayartaw Wetlet

Yinmarpin Monywa

Salingyi Myinmu Sagaing

Palae Chaung Oo

Myaung

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Sagaing Region, Hkamti District

Nanyun Township Report

Department of Population

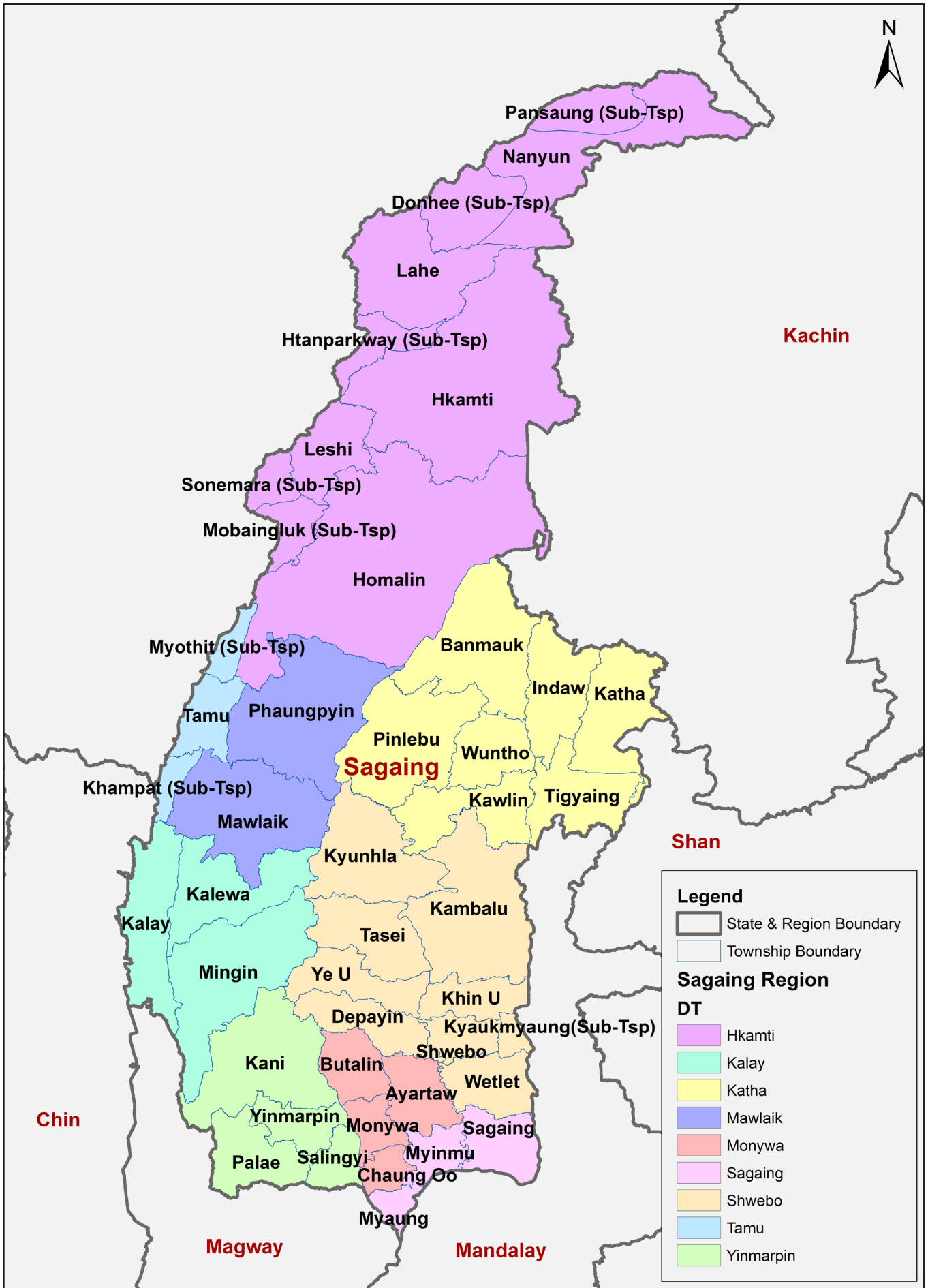Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships

Kachin

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp)

Nanyun

Donhee (Sub-Tsp)

Lahe

Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp)

Hkamti

Leshi

Sonemara (Sub-Tsp)

Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp)

Homalin

Myothit (Sub-Tsp)

Banmauk

Indaw   Katha

Tamu

Phaungpyin

Pinlebu   Wuntho

Sagaing

Khampat (Sub-Tsp)

Kawlin   Tigyaing

Mawlaik

Kyunhla

Shan

Kalewa

Kambalu

Kalay

Tasei

Mingin

Ye U

Khin U

Depayin

Kyaukmyaung(Sub-Tsp)

Kani   Butalin

Shwebo

Ayartaw   Wetlet

Chin

Yinmarpin

Monywa   Sagaing

Palae   Salingyi   Myinmu

Chaung Oo

Myaung

Magway   **Mandalay**

Legend

| | State & Region Boundary |
| | Township Boundary |

Sagaing Region
DT

	Hkamti
	Kalay
	Katha
	Mawlaik
	Monywa
	Sagaing
	Shwebo
	Tamu
	Yinmarpin

Nanyun Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	10,514 [2]
Population males	5,794 (55.1%)
Population females	4,720 (44.9%)
Percentage of urban population	23.2%
Area (Km²)	2,386.2 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	4.4 persons
Median age	23.2 years
Number of wards	3
Number of village tracts	16
Number of private households	1,568
Percentage of female headed households	15.4%
Mean household size	5.7 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	34.7%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.0%
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.3%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	58.8
Child dependency ratio	55.2
Old dependency ratio	3.6
Ageing index	6.6
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	123
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	60.3%
Male	69.0%
Female	51.4%

People with disability	**Number**	**Per cent**
Any form of disability	216	2.1
Walking	113	1.1
Seeing	46	0.4
Hearing	106	1.0
Remembering	121	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	5,736	72.0
Associate Scrutiny	-	-
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	< 0.1
National Registration	*	0.1
Religious	*	0.1
Temporary Registration	*	0.1
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	-	-
None	2,210	27.7

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	68.7%	72.7%	63.2%
Unemployment rate	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Employment to population ratio	68.5%	72.5%	63.0%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	1,466	93.5
Renter	*	0.3
Provided free (individually)	*	0.1
Government quarters	92	5.9
Private company quarters	*	0.3
Other	*	0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.2%		84.1%
Bamboo	90.9%	86.4%	0.1%
Earth	-	0.3%	
Wood	5.0%	9.1%	-
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		12.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.9%	4.0%	-
Other	-	0.2%	3.4%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	0.3
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	*	0.1
Biogas	-	-
Firewood	1,563	99.7
Charcoal	-	-
Coal	-	-
Other	-	-

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	157	10.0
Kerosene	*	0.2
Candle	872	55.6
Battery	82	5.2
Generator (private)	42	2.7
Water mill (private)	52	3.3
Solar system/energy	294	18.8
Other	66	4.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	171	10.9
Tube well, borehole	*	0.4
Protected well/spring	88	5.6
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Total Improved Water Sources	*265*	*16.9*
Unprotected well/spring	25	1.6
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.5
River/stream/canal	922	58.8
Waterfall/rainwater	348	22.2
Other	-	-
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*1,303*	*83.1*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	159	10.1
Tube well, borehole	*	0.4
Protected well/spring	85	5.4
Unprotected well/spring	23	1.5
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.5
River/stream/canal	987	62.9
Waterfall/rainwater	300	19.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	722	46.0
Total Improved Sanitation	*725*	*46.2*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	743	47.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	62	4.0
Other	*	0.4
None	31	2.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	497	31.7
Television	214	13.6
Landline phone	21	1.3
Mobile phone	97	6.2
Computer	15	1.0
Internet at home	*	0.2
Households with none of the items	985	62.8
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.3
Motorcycle/Moped	192	12.2
Bicycle	*	0.6
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.5
Canoe/Boat	*	0.3
Motor boat	55	3.5
Cart (bullock)	36	2.3

Note: [1] Population figures for Nanyun 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 Nanyun Township in Sagaing Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Nanyun Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	10,514 *		
Males	5,794		
Females	4,720		
Sex ratio	123 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	23.2%		
Area (Km^2)	2,386.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	4.4 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	16		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	8,988	2,152	6,836
Number of conventional households	1,568	375	1,193
Mean household size	5.7 persons ***		

- In Nanyun Township, there are less females than males with 123 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (23.2%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Nanyun Township is 4 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 5.7 persons living in each household in Nanyun Township. This is greater than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

    *** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Nanyun Township (Hkamti District, Sagaing Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**1,568**	**10,514**	**5,794**	**4,720**
	Ward	**375**	**2,444**	**1,396**	**1,048**
1	Sha Ra(W)	147	1,055	640	415
2	Myo Ma(W)	176	1,118	611	507
3	Raw Kaw(W)	52	271	145	126
	Village Tract	**1,193**	**8,070**	**4,398**	**3,672**
1	Pi Naung Sut(VT)	163	1,000	501	499
2	Kye Tha Yauk(Sun Par)(VT)	70	507	271	236
3	Tha Man Chaung Son(VT)	45	283	147	136
4	Kyaing Raing(VT)	40	269	146	123
5	Yaung Ngway(VT)	30	152	69	83
6	Har War(VT)	81	461	231	230
7	Lar Khu (1)(VT)	10	70	34	36
8	Ga Gaw Ka Bar(VT)	392	3,201	1,893	1,308
9	Thar Man(VT)	30	150	86	64
10	Lein Hnoke (1)(VT)	33	151	81	70
11	Ah Htet Lu Lun(VT)	60	344	187	157
12	Hpar Kyet(VT)	74	463	244	219
13	Ngaing Maung(VT)	50	245	114	131
14	Lar Haung(VT)	18	107	59	48
15	Ha San Kaing(VT)	30	222	116	106
16	Chammakauntlonekaung(VT)	67	445	219	226

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

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Nanyun Township

240 (2.3%)
3,653 (34.7%)
6,621 (63.0%)

□ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years ■ 65 years and over
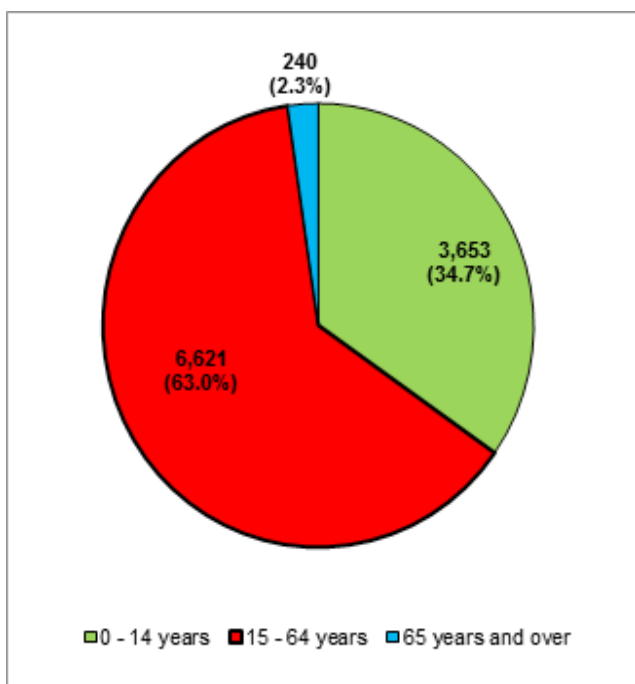
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Nanyun Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	10,514	5,794	4,720
0 - 4	1,315	674	641
5 - 9	1,227	624	603
10 - 14	1,111	568	543
15 - 19	944	482	462
20 - 24	1,023	634	389
25 - 29	975	645	330
30 - 34	919	553	366
35 - 39	782	447	335
40 - 44	687	398	289
45 - 49	491	266	225
50 - 54	377	191	186
55 - 59	250	126	124
60 - 64	173	80	93
65 - 69	99	40	59
70 - 74	72	32	40
75 - 79	32	16	16
80 - 84	18	7	11
85 - 89	10	6	4
90 +	9	5	4

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Nanyun Township is 63.0 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.

- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Hkamti District and Nanyun Township)
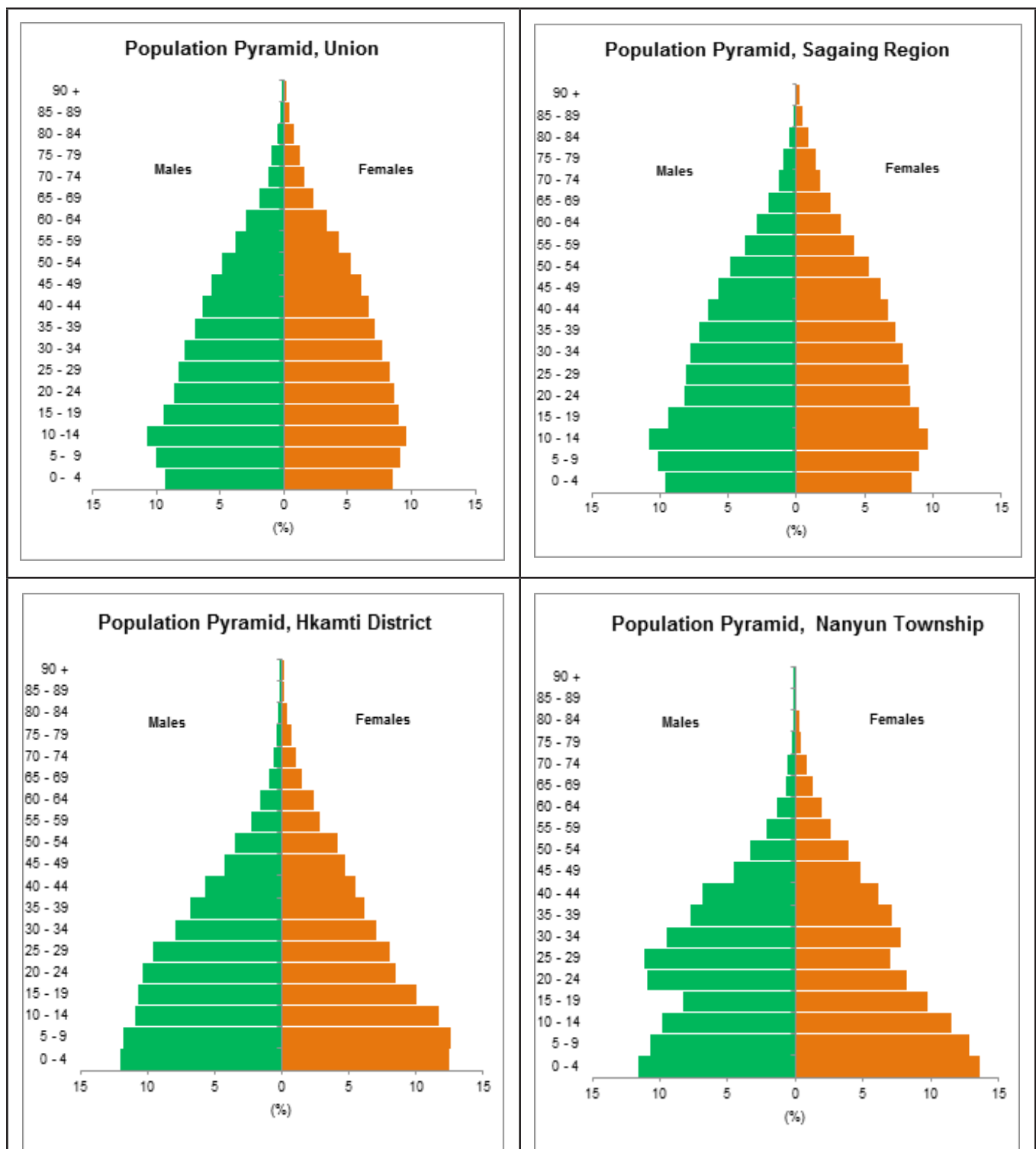
- The birth rate has been slightly increasing in Nanyun Township since the last 5 years.

- The population has markedly declined in age groups 5-9 to 15-19 and increased again at age groups 20-24 and 25-29.

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

- In Nanyun Township, except for some older age groups, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

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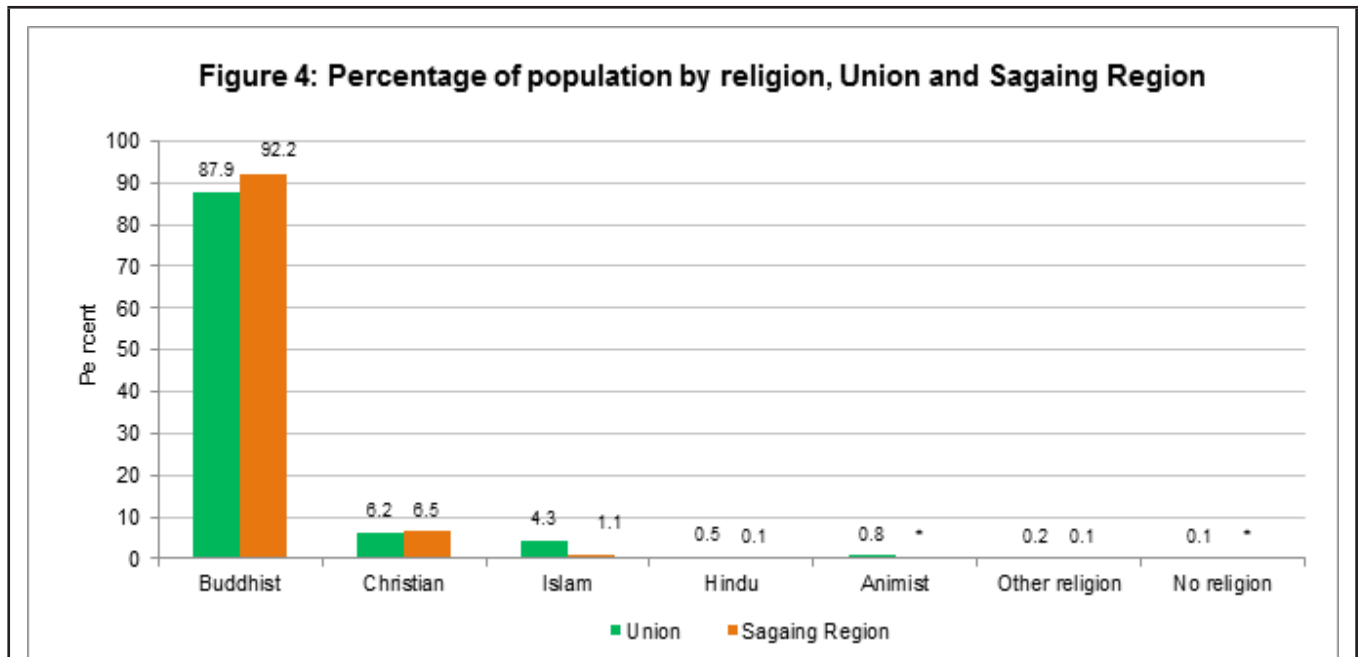
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Sagaing Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C)   Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	248	120	128	68	31	37
6	253	134	119	136	72	64
7	233	129	104	161	85	76
8	246	122	124	191	93	98
9	223	108	115	181	86	95
10	242	127	115	198	103	95
11	195	102	93	179	96	83
12	220	109	111	181	87	94
13	217	115	102	187	97	90
14	214	100	114	160	70	90
15	194	85	109	126	58	68
16	185	87	98	122	60	62
17	160	81	79	93	52	41
18	177	90	87	75	40	35
19	144	78	66	54	30	24
20	182	107	75	29	16	13
21	124	55	69	18	12	6
22	119	59	60	11	6	5
23	118	64	54	8	6	2
24	146	68	78	8	5	3
25	131	67	64	5	4	1
26	90	49	41	2	1	1
27	101	60	41	3	1	2
28	127	63	64	2	1	1
29	112	55	57	1	1	-

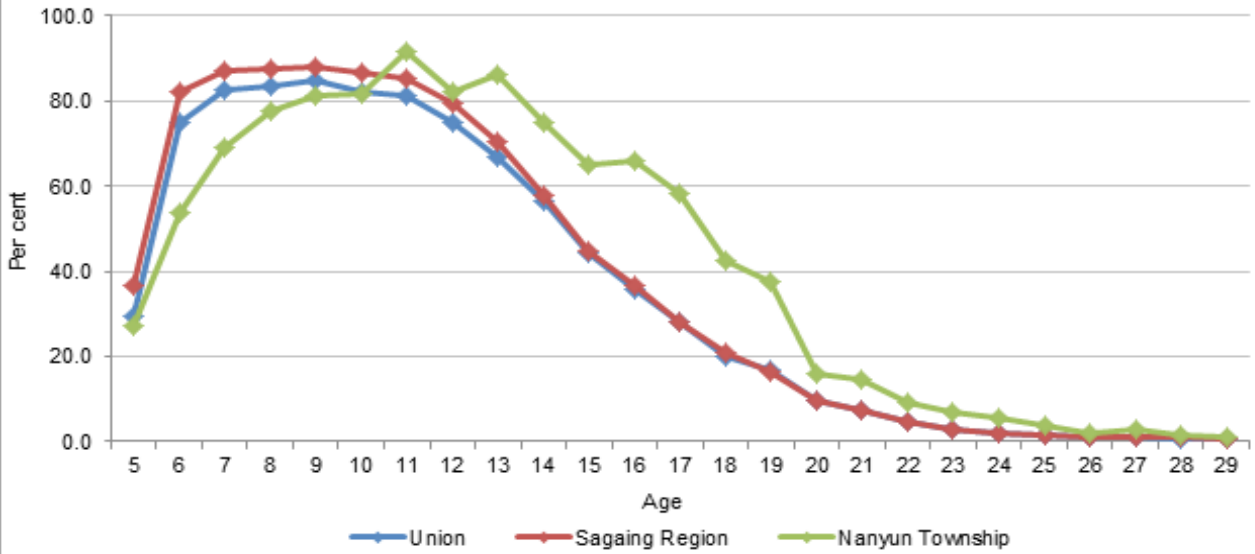Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Nanyun Township
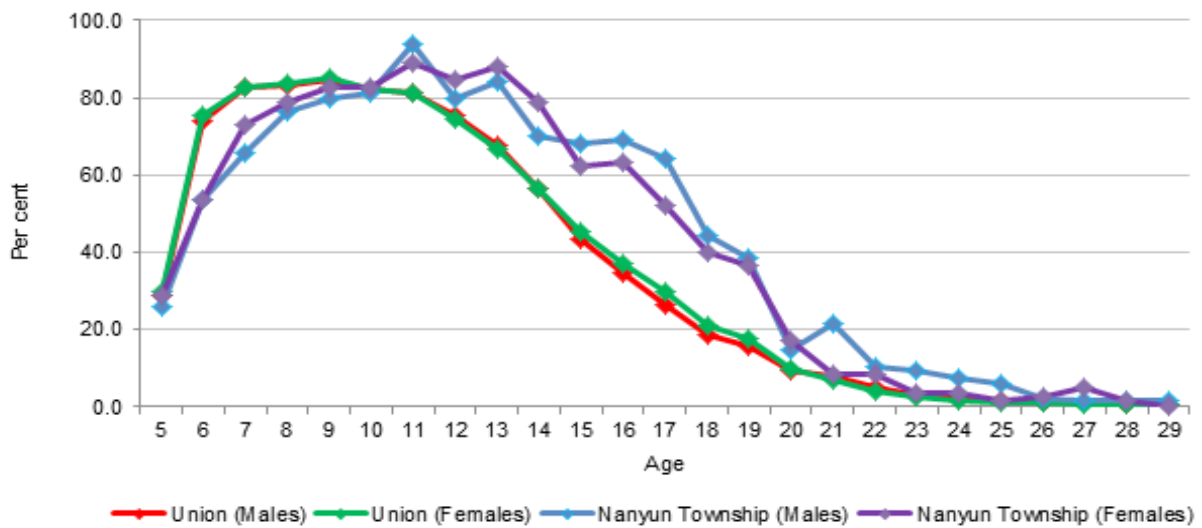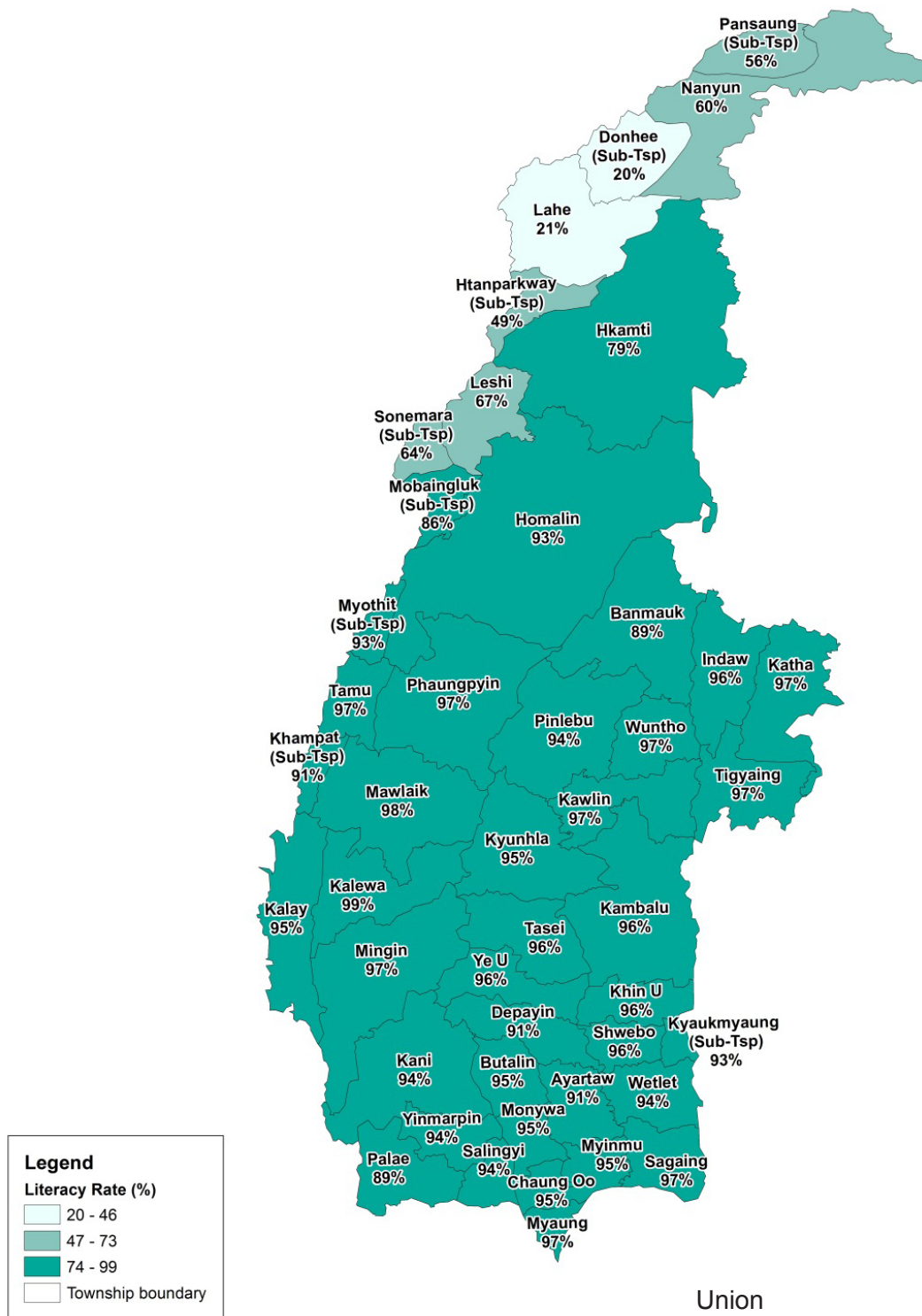

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Nanyun Township

- School attendance in Nanyun Township drops starting from age 14 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Nanyun Township fluctuated.

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

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
56%

Nanyun
60%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
20%

Lahe
21%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
49%

Hkamti
79%

Leshi
67%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
64%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
86%

Homalin
93%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
93%

Banmauk
89%

Indaw
96%

Katha
97%

Tamu
97%

Phaungpyin
97%

Pinlebu
94%

Wuntho
97%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
91%

Tigyaing
97%

Mawlaik
98%

Kawlin
97%

Kyunhla
95%

Kalewa
99%

Kambalu
96%

Kalay
95%

Tasei
96%

Mingin
97%

Ye U
96%

Depayin
91%

Khin U
96%

Shwebo
96%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
93%

Kani
94%

Butalin
95%

Ayartaw
91%

Wetlet
94%

Yinmarpin
94%

Monywa
95%

Palae
89%

Salingyi
94%

Myinmu
95%

Sagaing
97%

Chaung Oo
95%

Myaung
97%

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

Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Hkamti District	: 73.4%
Nanyun Township	: 60.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	1,549	87.6
Males	774	90.2
Females	775	85.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Nanyun Township is 60.3 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 51.4 per cent and for the males it is 69.0 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 87.6 per cent with 85.0 per cent for females and 90.2 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	4,894	2,110	43.1	731	423	791	564	6	243	11	15	-
Urban	1,175	270	23.0	123	100	248	227	3	192	2	10	-
Rural	3,719	1,840	49.5	608	323	543	337	3	51	9	5	-
Males	2,812	865	30.8	462	287	592	399	5	184	9	9	-
Females	2,082	1,245	59.8	269	136	199	165	1	59	2	6	-

- Some 43.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 49.5 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 30.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 59.8 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 8.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.0 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	11.0	12.5	9.4	-	-	-
15 - 19	39.0	38.0	40.0	1.1	0.5	1.6
20 - 24	63.4	61.0	67.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
25 - 29	62.6	62.5	62.7	-	-	-
30 - 34	76.5	82.8	66.9	-	-	-
35 - 39	76.2	84.3	65.4	-	-	-
40 - 44	84.1	92.7	72.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
45 - 49	83.9	92.9	73.3	0.2	0.4	-
50 - 54	85.1	92.1	78.0	-	-	-
55 - 59	80.4	92.1	68.5	-	-	-
60 - 64	63.6	77.5	51.6	0.9	-	2.1
65 - 69	46.5	60.0	37.3	-	-	-
70 - 74	36.1	68.8	10.0	-	-	-
75 +	21.7	26.5	17.1	-	-	-
15 - 24	51.7	51.1	52.5	0.9	0.7	1.1
15 - 64	68.7	72.7	63.2	0.3	0.2	0.4

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate
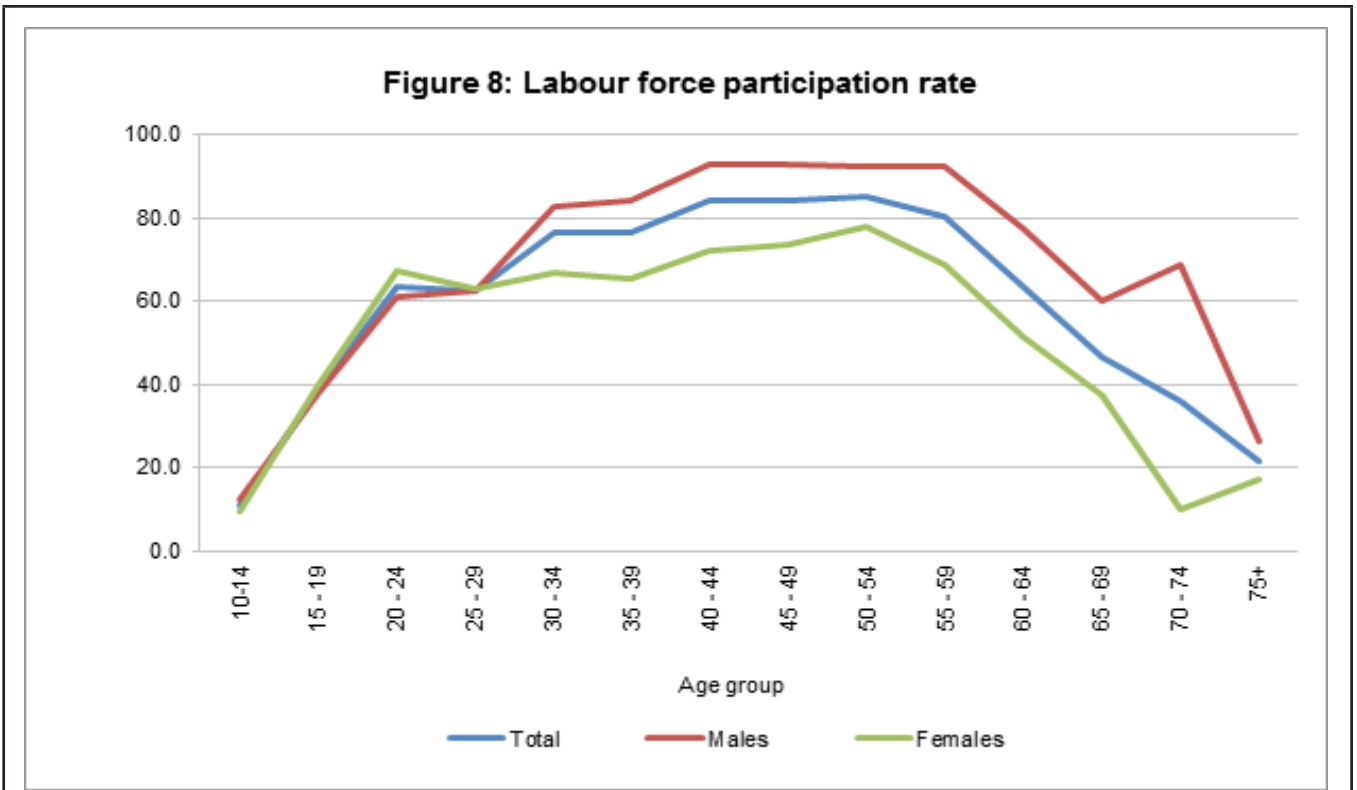
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Nanyun Township is 68.7 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 63.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 72.7 per cent.

- In Nanyun Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.0 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Nanyun Township is 0.3 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (0.2%) and for females (0.4%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 1.1 per cent.

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

| Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	3,215	*	47.1	20.4	5.7	1.6	25.2
Males	1,592	0.1	49.6	1.2	4.3	1.2	43.6
Females	1,623	-	44.6	39.2	7.0	1.9	7.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 49.6 per cent of males and 44.6 per cent of females are full time students.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**3,923**	**2,273**	**1,650**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	22	15	7	0.6	0.7	0.4
Professionals	50	20	30	1.3	0.9	1.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	93	72	21	2.4	3.2	1.3
Clerical Support Workers	149	103	46	3.8	4.5	2.8
Services and Sales Workers	151	78	73	3.8	3.4	4.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	3,120	1,781	1,339	79.5	78.4	81.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	66	53	13	1.7	2.3	0.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	12	12	-	0.3	0.5	-
Elementary Occupations	33	25	8	0.8	1.1	0.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	227	114	113	5.8	5.0	6.8

Figure 9: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Nanyun Township
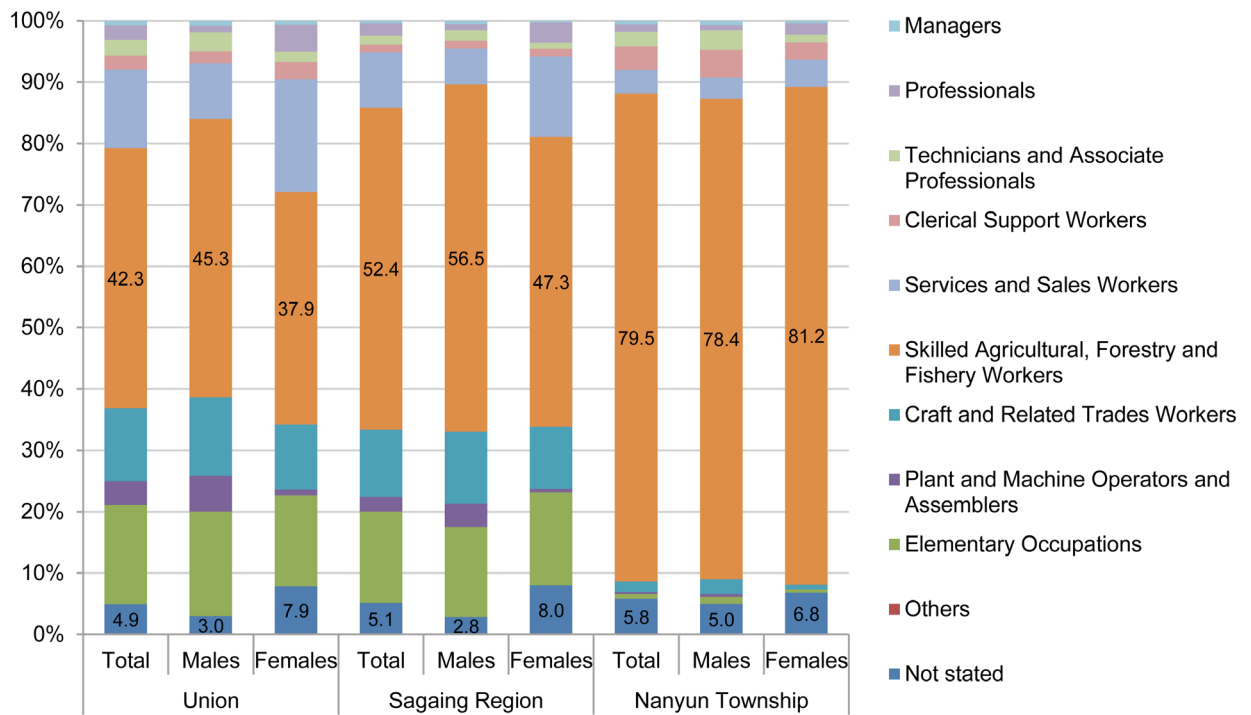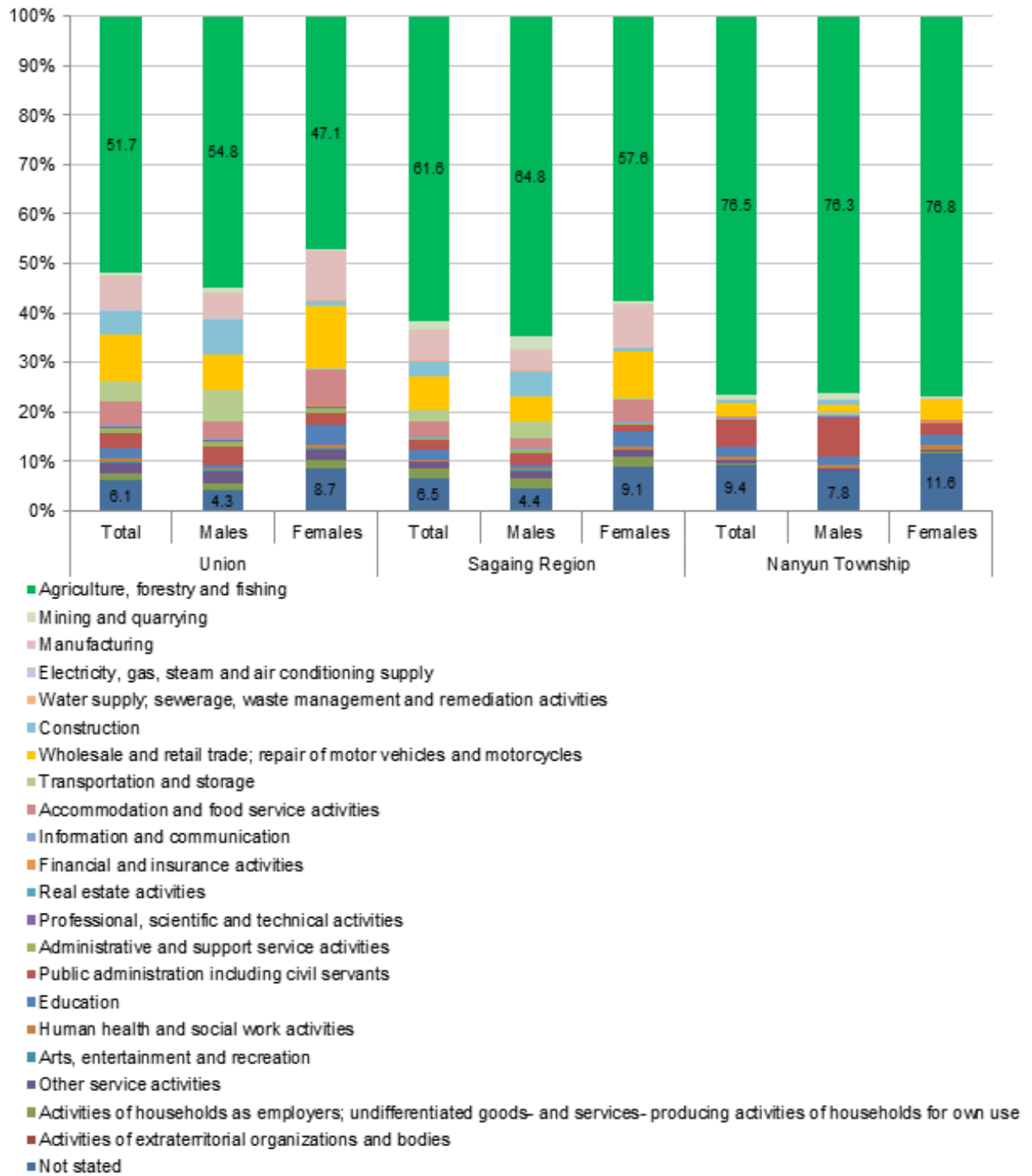

- In Nanyun Township, 79.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 78.4 per cent of males and 81.2 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**3,923**	**2,273**	**1,650**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,002	1,735	1,267	76.5	76.3	76.8
Mining and quarrying	35	26	9	0.9	1.1	0.5
Manufacturing	6	2	4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	24	24	-	0.6	1.1	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	102	33	69	2.6	1.5	4.2
Transportation and storage	11	11	-	0.3	0.5	-
Accommodation and food service activities	7	4	3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Information and communication	8	6	2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	3	1	2	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4	4	-	0.1	0.2	-
Administrative and support service activities	4	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	210	174	36	5.4	7.7	2.2
Education	72	37	35	1.8	1.6	2.1
Human health and social work activities	37	19	18	0.9	0.8	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	22	15	7	0.6	0.7	0.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	7	3	4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	369	177	192	9.4	7.8	11.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Nanyun 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 NanyunTownship, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 76.5 per cent.

- There are 76.3 per cent of males and 76.8 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

(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	5,736	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	2,210
Urban	1,754	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	168
Rural	3,982	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	2,042
Males	3,152	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	1,330
Females	2,584	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	880

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 11: Types of identity card
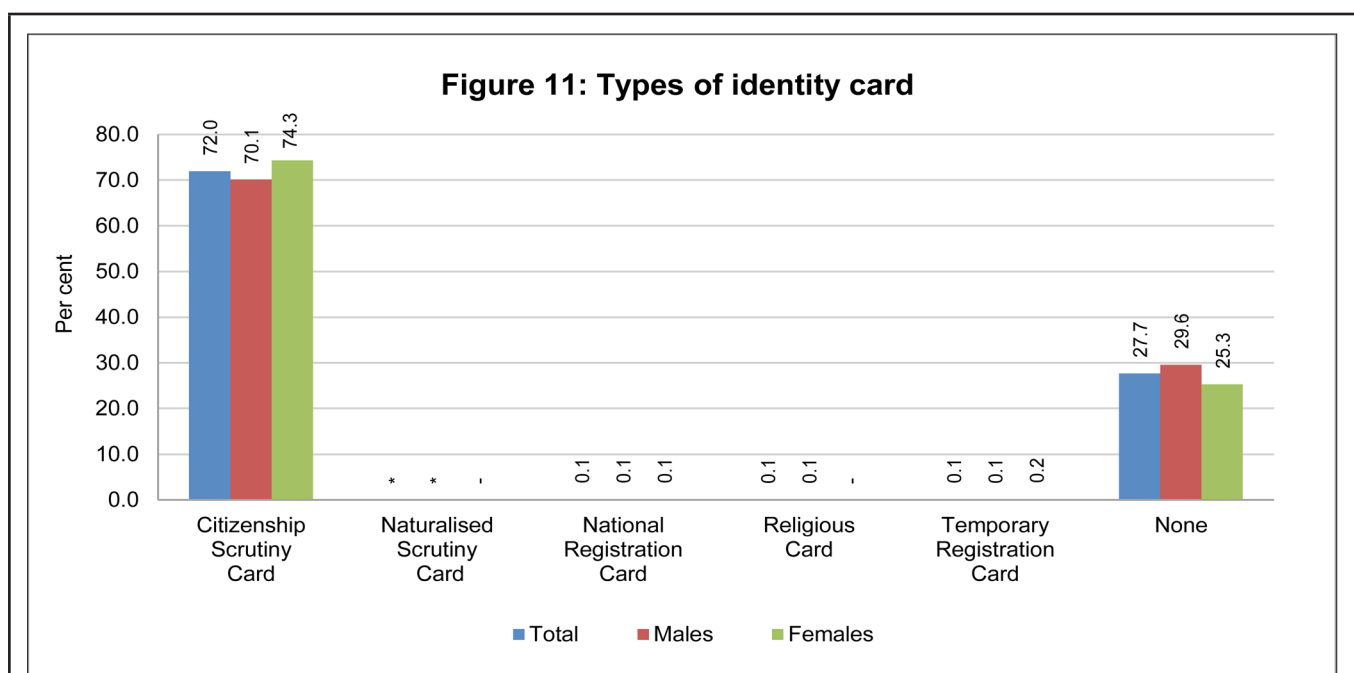
- In Nanyun Township, 72.0 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 27.7 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 29.6 per cent of males and 25.3 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	10,514	10,298	216	2.1	46	106	113	121
0 - 4	1,315	1,274	41	3.1	9	9	40	39
5 - 9	1,227	1,224	3	0.2	2	-	1	1
10 - 14	1,111	1,103	8	0.7	-	3	4	4
15 - 19	944	941	3	0.3	1	-	3	2
20 - 24	1,023	1,009	14	1.4	2	7	7	9
25 - 29	975	960	15	1.5	-	11	2	-
30 - 34	919	910	9	1.0	2	4	4	3
35 - 39	782	767	15	1.9	4	5	10	4
40 - 44	687	668	19	2.8	2	13	7	10
45 - 49	491	472	19	3.9	3	14	2	7
50 - 54	377	360	17	4.5	4	10	4	8
55 - 59	250	233	17	6.8	3	13	6	9
60 - 64	173	163	10	5.8	3	6	4	3
65 - 69	99	88	11	11.1	4	4	8	3
70 - 74	72	60	12	16.7	4	5	8	6
75 - 79	32	30	2	6.3	2	2	2	1
80 - 84	18	17	1	5.6	1	-	1	-
85 - 89	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 +	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	**5,794**	**5,683**	**111**	**1.9**	**25**	**61**	**55**	**53**
0 - 4	674	656	18	2.7	4	4	17	17
5 - 9	624	621	3	0.5	2	-	1	1
10 - 14	568	562	6	1.1	-	3	4	2
15 - 19	482	482	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	634	624	10	1.6	2	6	5	5
25 - 29	645	637	8	1.2	-	7	1	6
30 - 34	553	546	7	1.3	2	3	4	2
35 - 39	447	437	10	2.2	2	3	7	3
40 - 44	398	388	10	2.5	2	7	4	5
45 - 49	266	256	10	3.8	2	8	1	2
50 - 54	191	187	4	2.1	3	3	-	1
55 - 59	126	116	10	7.9	-	8	2	4
60 - 64	80	74	6	7.5	2	5	2	1
65 - 69	40	37	3	7.5	1	-	3	1
70 - 74	32	27	5	15.6	2	-	3	2
75 - 79	16	15	1	6.3	1	1	1	1
80 - 84	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
85 - 89	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 +	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	**4,720**	**4,615**	**105**	**2.2**	**21**	**45**	**58**	**68**
0 - 4	641	618	23	3.6	5	5	23	22
5 - 9	603	603	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	543	541	2	0.4	-	-	-	2
15 - 19	462	459	3	0.6	1	-	3	2
20 - 24	389	385	4	1.0	-	1	2	4
25 - 29	330	323	7	2.1	-	4	1	6
30 - 34	366	364	2	0.5	-	1	-	1
35 - 39	335	330	5	1.5	2	2	3	1
40 - 44	289	280	9	3.1	-	6	3	5
45 - 49	225	216	9	4.0	1	6	1	5
50 - 54	186	173	13	7.0	1	7	4	7
55 - 59	124	117	7	5.6	3	5	4	5
60 - 64	93	89	4	4.3	1	1	2	2
65 - 69	59	51	8	13.6	3	4	5	2
70 - 74	40	33	7	17.5	2	2	5	4
75 - 79	16	15	1	6.3	1	1	1	-
80 - 84	11	10	1	9.1	1	-	1	-
85 - 89	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 +	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Two in every 100 persons in Nanyun 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 65.

- Difficulties with remembering and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	1,568	3.4	0.2	0.6	9.3	86.4	0.1	-	-
Urban	375	14.1	0.8	1.9	23.5	59.7	-	-	-
Rural	1,193	0.1	-	0.2	4.9	94.7	0.2	-	-

Figure 12: Types of housing unit
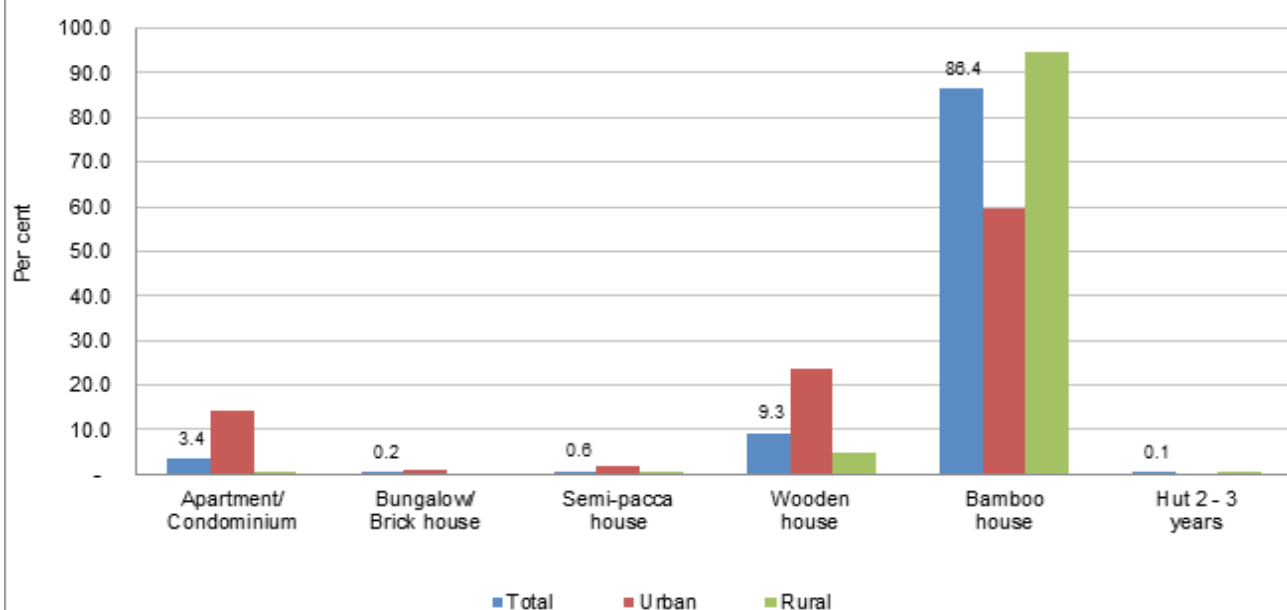
- The majority of the households in Nanyun Township are living in bamboo houses (86.4%) followed by households in wooden houses (9.3%).

- Some 59.7 per cent of urban households and 94.7 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 13: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

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

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

Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Hkamti District	: 60.2%
Nanyun Township	: 46.2%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.2	0.5	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		46.0	92.8	31.3
Improved sanitation		*46.2*	*93.3*	*31.4*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		47.4	6.7	60.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		4.0	-	5.2
Other		0.4	-	0.6
None		2.0	-	2.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,568	375	1,193

- Some 46.2 per cent of the households in Nanyun Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (46.0%)).

- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Nanyun Township is in the range of (37-66) per cent.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Two per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Nanyun Township, 2.6 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
17%

Nanyun
17%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
5%

Lahe
34%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
34%

Hkamti
37%

Leshi
30%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
49%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
62%

Homalin
69%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
70%

Banmauk
83%

Indaw
85%

Katha
88%

Tamu
70%

Phaungpyin
84%

Pinlebu
91%

Wuntho
90%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
75%

Mawlaik
78%

Kawlin
85%

Tigyaing
87%

Kyunhla
82%

Kalewa
48%

Kambalu
77%

Kalay
85%

Tasei
97%

Mingin
71%

Ye U
93%

Khin U
91%

Depayin
89%

Shwebo
84%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
65%

Kani
79%

Butalin
87%

Wetlet
67%

Ayartaw
86%

Yinmarpin
90%

Monywa
93%

Myinmu
75%

Sagaing
71%

Palae
81%

Salingyi
87%

Chaung Oo
88%

Myaung
77%

Legend
Water Source
Improved (%)
- 5 - 36
- 37 - 67
- 68 - 97
- Township boundary

Union : 69.5%

Sagaing Region : 81.1%

Hkamti District : 52.0%

Nanyun Township : 16.9%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		10.9	16.8	9.1
Tube well, borehole		0.4	1.4	0.1
Protected well/ Spring		5.6	12.5	3.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
Total improved drinking water		*16.9*	*30.7*	*12.6*
Unprotected well/Spring		1.6	0.8	1.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.5	-	0.7
River/stream/ canal		58.8	38.6	65.1
Waterfall/ Rain water		22.2	29.9	19.8
Other		-	-	-
Total unimproved drinking water		*83.1*	*69.3*	*87.4*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,568	375	1,193

- In Nanyun Township, 16.9 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, the proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water is in the range of (5-36) per cent and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 58.8 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 22.2 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.

- Some 83.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 87.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 15: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Nanyun
10%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Lahe
5%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
3%

Hkamti
22%

Leshi
14%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
25%

Homalin
10%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
37%

Banmauk
9%

Indaw
41%

Katha
20%

Tamu
13%

Phaungpyin
9%

Pinlebu
9%

Wuntho
38%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
11%

Mawlaik
12%

Kawlin
47%

Tigyaing
19%

Kyunhla
28%

Kalewa
17%

Tasei
13%

Kambalu
19%

Kalay
6%

Mingin
4%

Ye U
16%

Khin U
12%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
44%

Depayin
9%

Shwebo
45%

Kani
6%

Butalin
17%

Ayartaw
9%

Wetlet
12%

Yinmarpin
14%

Monywa
67%

Palae
19%

Salingyi
45%

Myinmu
27%

Sagaing
56%

Chaung Oo
29%

Myaung
10%

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

Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Hkamti District	: 10.1%
Nanyun Township	: 10.0%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		10.0	41.3	0.2
Kerosene		0.2	0.3	0.2
Candle		55.6	28.3	64.2
Battery		5.2	5.1	5.3
Generator (private)		2.7	9.6	0.5
Water mill (private)		3.3	13.9	-
Solar system/energy		18.8	1.6	24.1
Other		4.2	-	5.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,568	375	1,193

- In Nanyun Township, 10.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to (1-23) per cent group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Sagaing Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.

- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 55.6 per cent.

- In rural areas, 64.2 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

Figure 16: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel
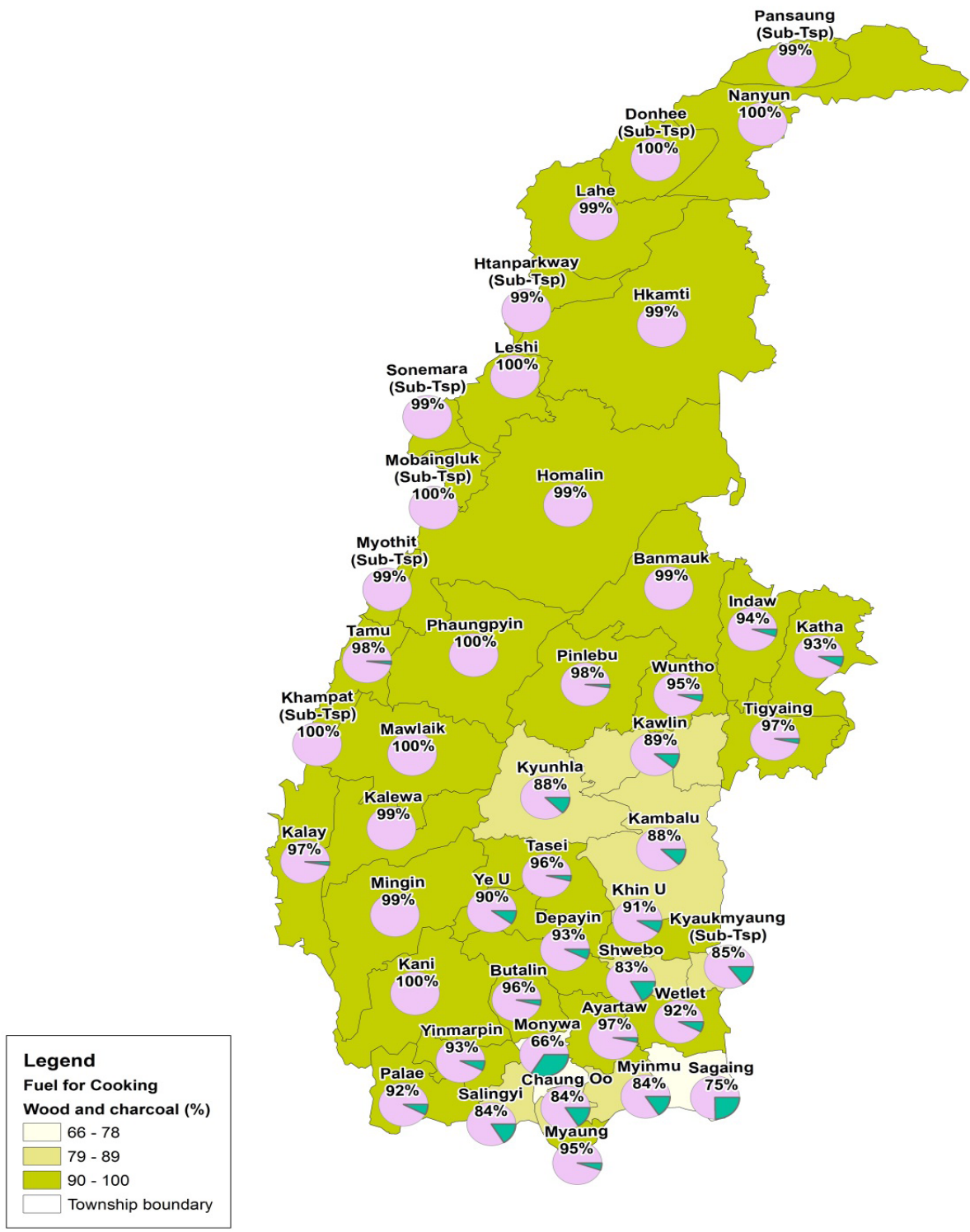
Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Hkamti District	: 99.3%
Nanyun Township	: 99.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.3	1.1	-
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		99.7	98.9	99.9
Charcoal		-	-	-
Coal		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,568	375	1,193

- In Nanyun Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 99.7 per cent using firewood.

- Only 0.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- About 99.9 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood.

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	1,568	31.7	13.6	1.3	6.2	1.0	0.2	62.8	0.1
Urban	375	51.7	38.9	2.4	24.8	3.2	0.8	30.1	0.3
Rural	1,193	25.4	5.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	-	73.1	-

- Some 31.7 per cent of the households in Nanyun Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 51.7 per cent of households in urban areas have access to radio, while the proportion for rural areas was 25.4 per cent.

Figure 17: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
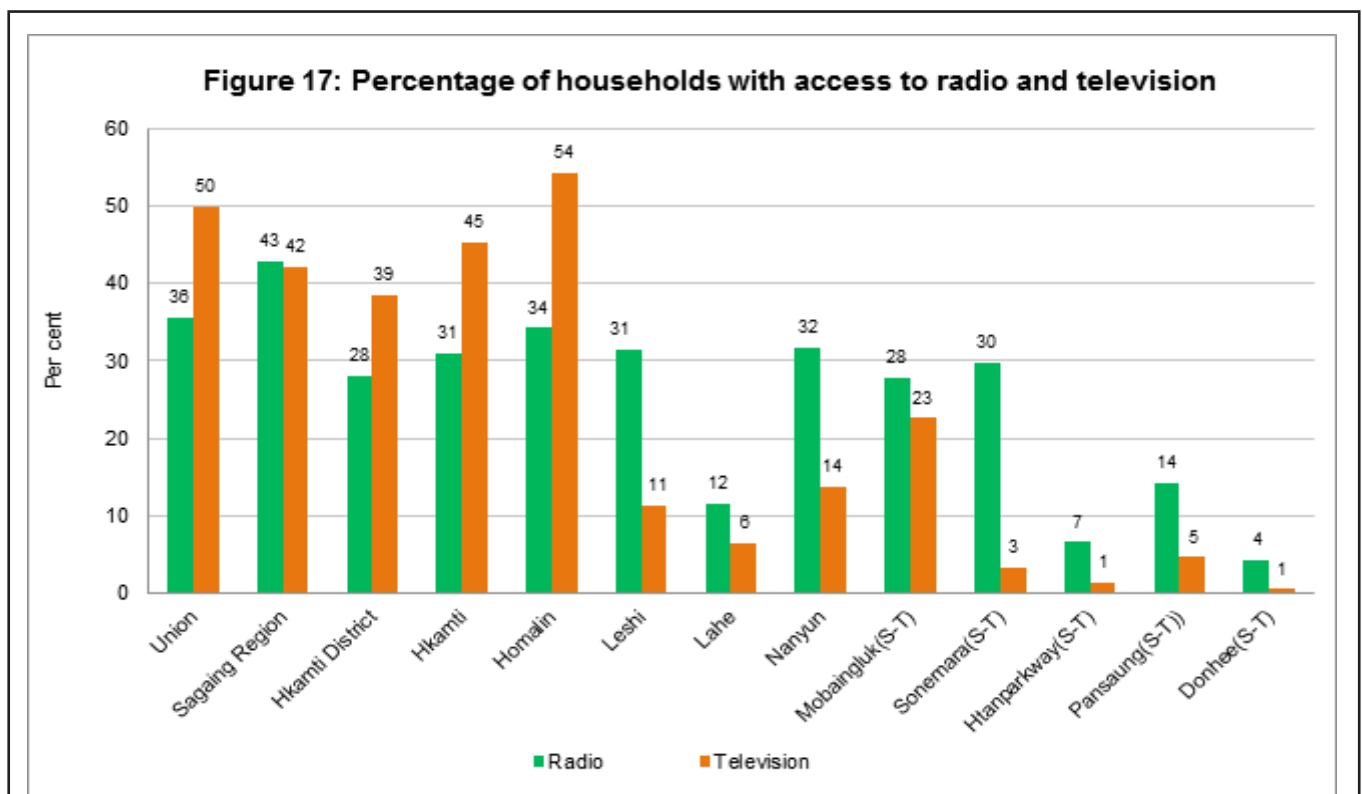
- In Nanyun Township, 13.6 per cent of households have access to television and about one in three households (31.7%) reported having a radio.

Figure 18: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 3%
Nanyun 6%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 0%
Lahe 10%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 6%
Hkamti 19%
Leshi 4%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 2%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 7%
Homalin 11%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 10%
Banmauk 4%
Indaw 22%
Katha 25%
Tamu 46%
Phaungpyin 2%
Pinlebu 7%
Wuntho 24%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 19%
Mawlaik 18%
Kawlin 20%
Tigyaing 20%
Kyunhla 16%
Kalewa 16%
Kalay 37%
Kambalu 14%
Tasei 16%
Mingin 2%
Ye U 23%
Khin U 14%
Depayin 14%
Shwebo 31%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 22%
Kani 9%
Butalin 14%
Ayartaw 14%
Wetlet 16%
Yinmarpin 15%
Monywa 51%
Myinmu 22%
Sagaing 40%
Palae 12%
Chaung Oo 29%
Salingyi 22%
Myaung 14%

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

Union   : 32.9%

Sagaing Region   : 21.7%

Hkamti District   : 10.5%

Nanyun Township   : 6.2%

- Only 6.2 per cent of the households in Nanyun Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to the group within the range of (0-17) per cent.

Transportation items

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

Region/ District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Hkamti District	61,842	689	23,372	6,540	1,775	7,134	3,732	17,639
Urban	8,055	171	4,305	2,249	168	537	269	558
Rural	53,787	488	19,067	4,291	1,607	6,597	3,463	17,081
Nanyun Township	1,568	5	192	10	8	4	55	36
Urban	375	5	152	6	6	1	1	1
Rural	1,193	-	40	4	2	3	54	35

- In Nanyun Township, 12.2 per cent of the households use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 3.5 per cent of households having motor boat.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the urban households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and the rural households use motor boat.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 19: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Sagaing Region and Nanyun Township

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

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.3 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
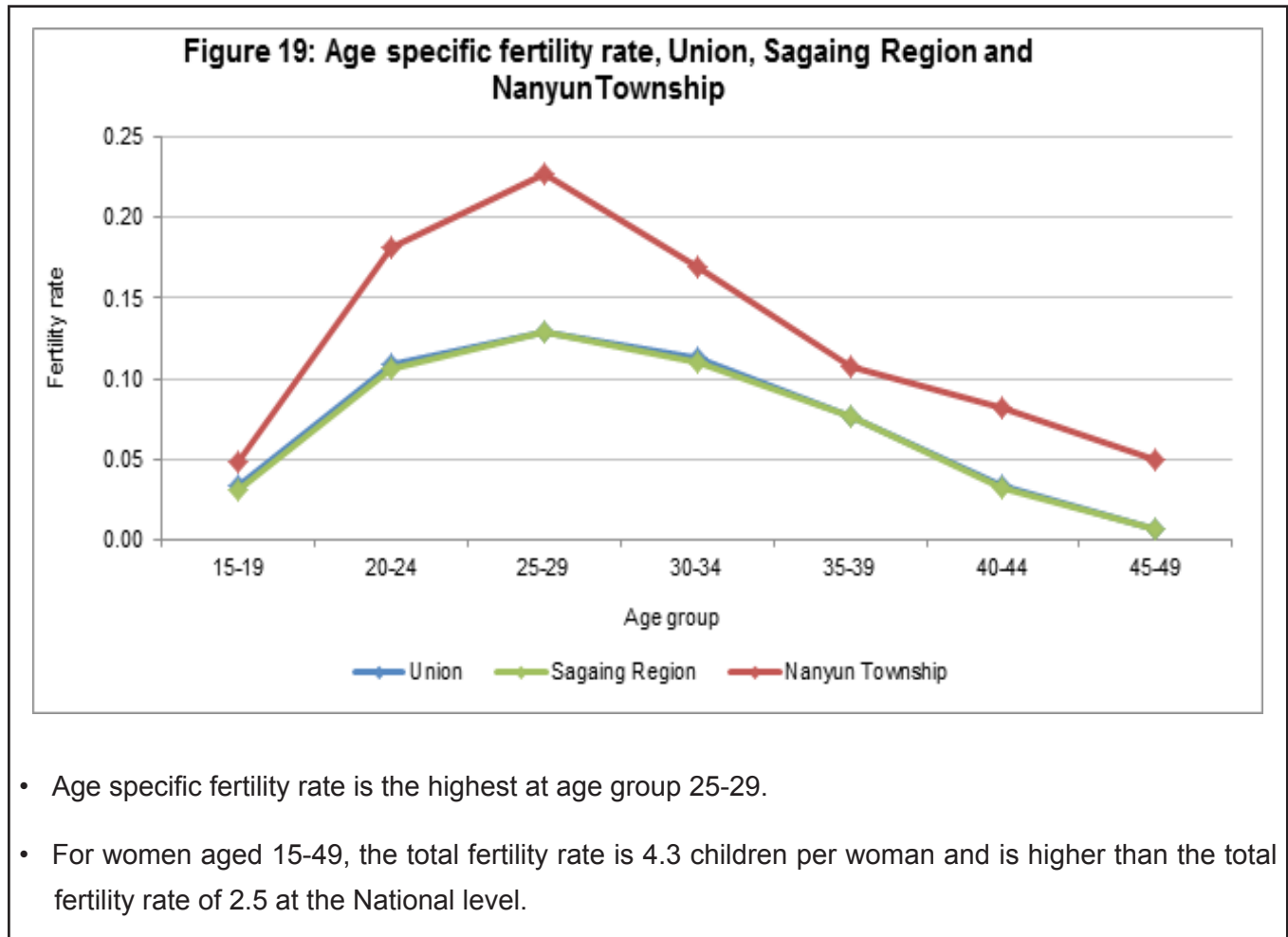
Figure 20: Total fertility rate

Legend

Total Fertility Rate

- 1.7 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 5.2
- 5.3 - 6.9
- Township boundary
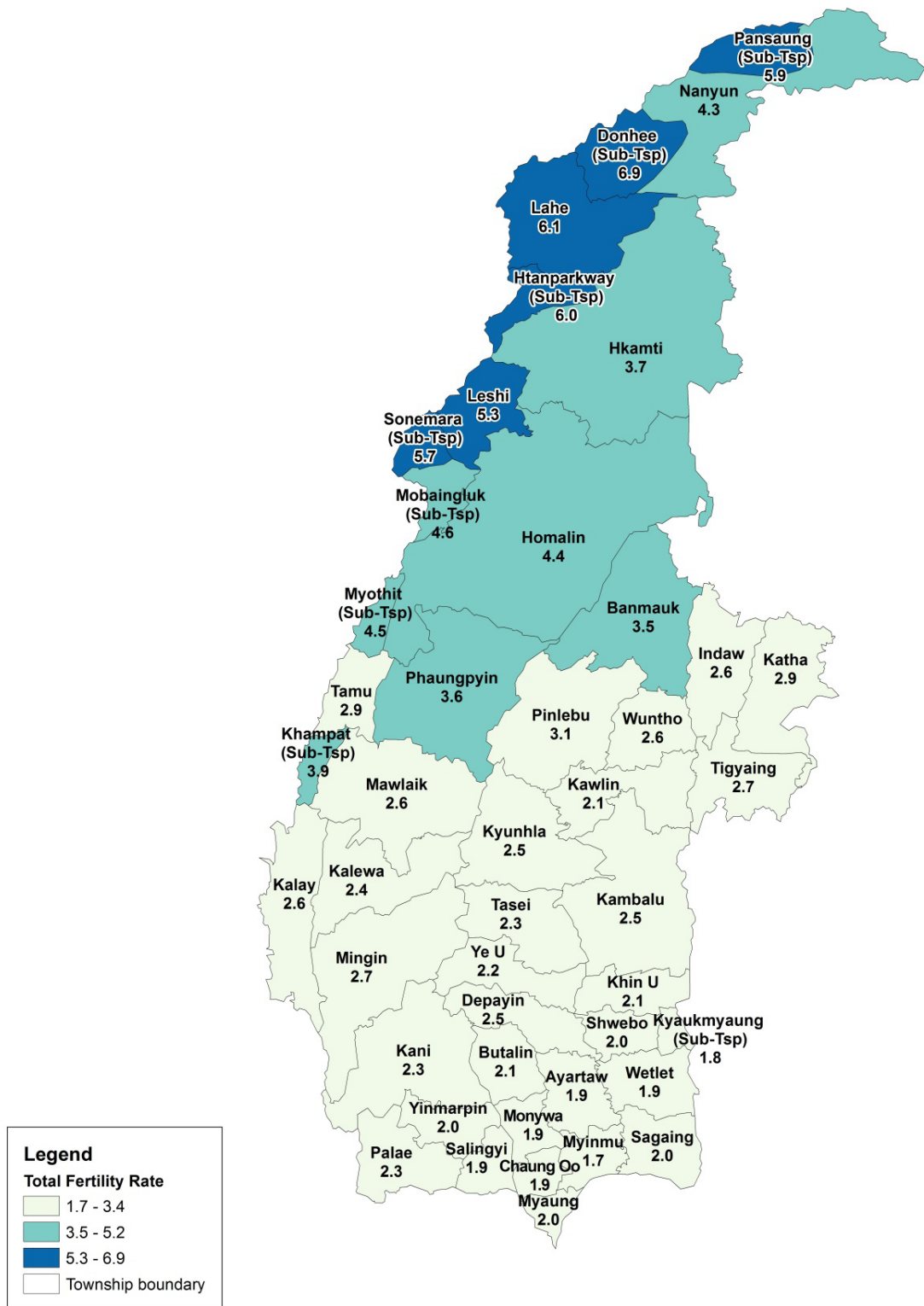
Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Hkamti District	: 4.8
Nanyun Township	: 4.3

Figure 21: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
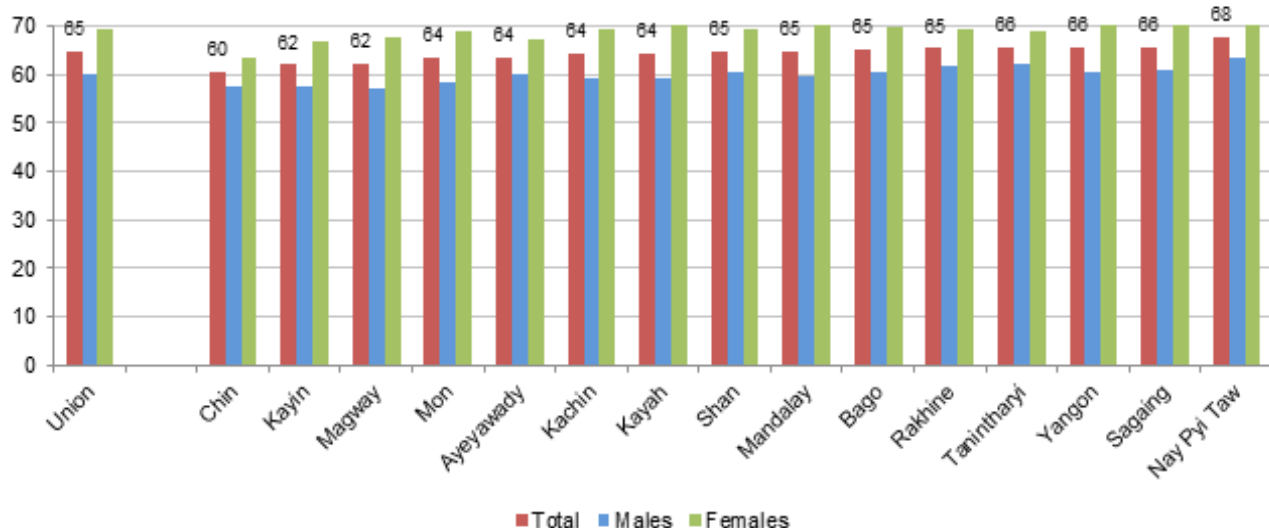
- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 22: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
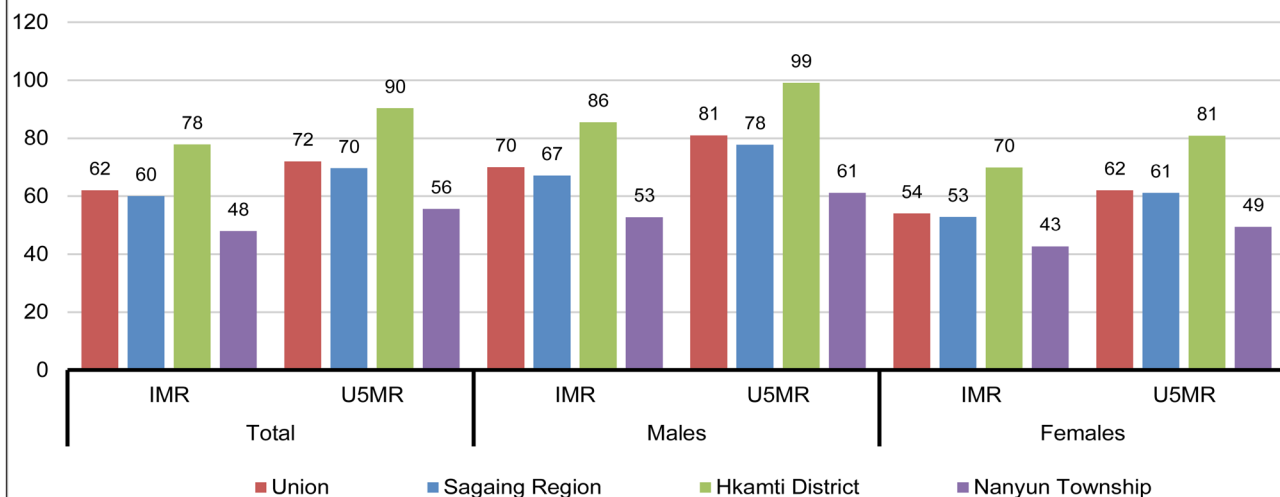
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hkamti District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Hkamti District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 90 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Nanyun Township are lower than those in Sagaing Region and Hkamti District. The Infant mortality in Nanyun is 48 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 56 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 23: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
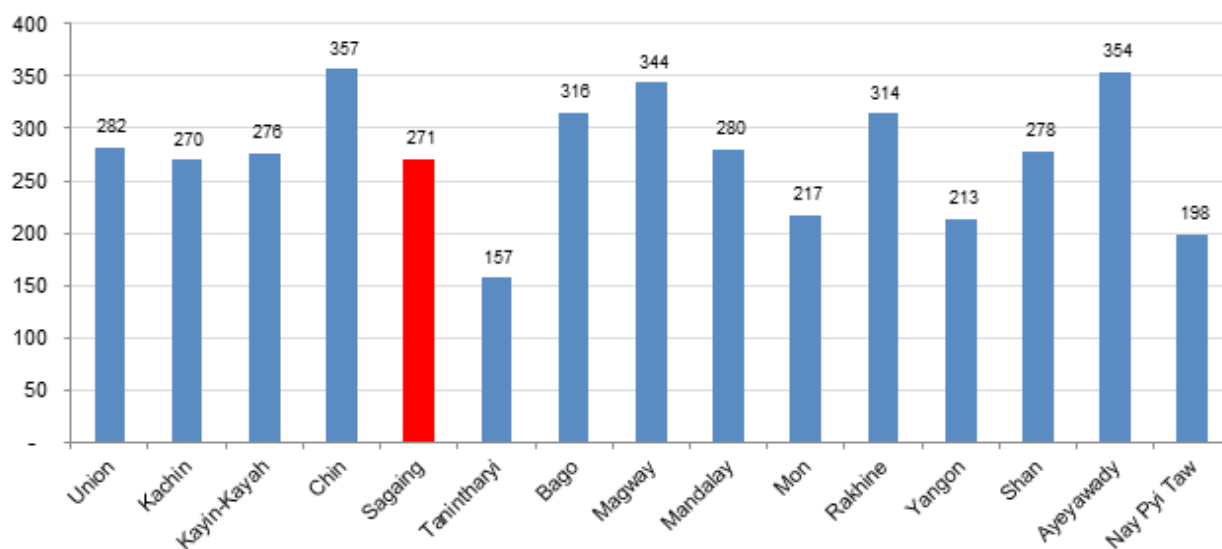
- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Sagaing Region is lower than that of the Union level.

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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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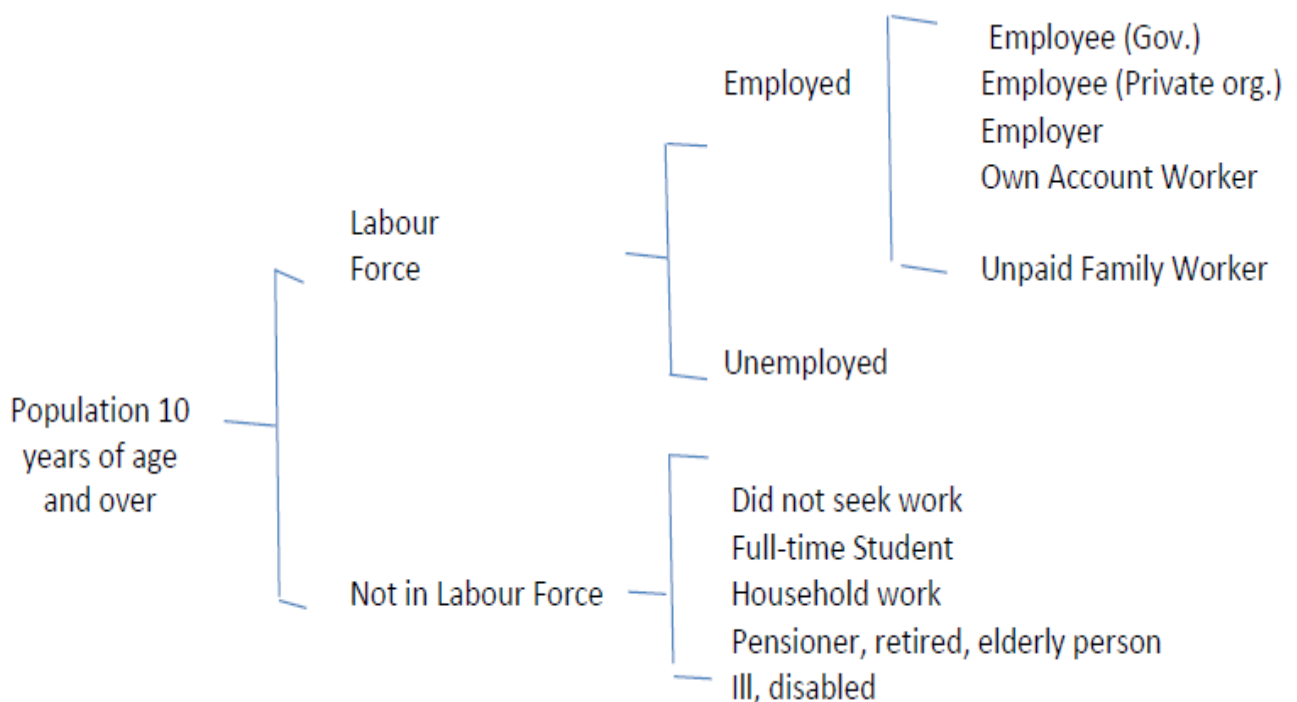
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employtment 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