



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

MAGWAY REGION, PAKOKKU DISTRICT

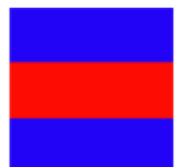
Pakokku Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Magway Region, Pakokku District

Pakokku Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

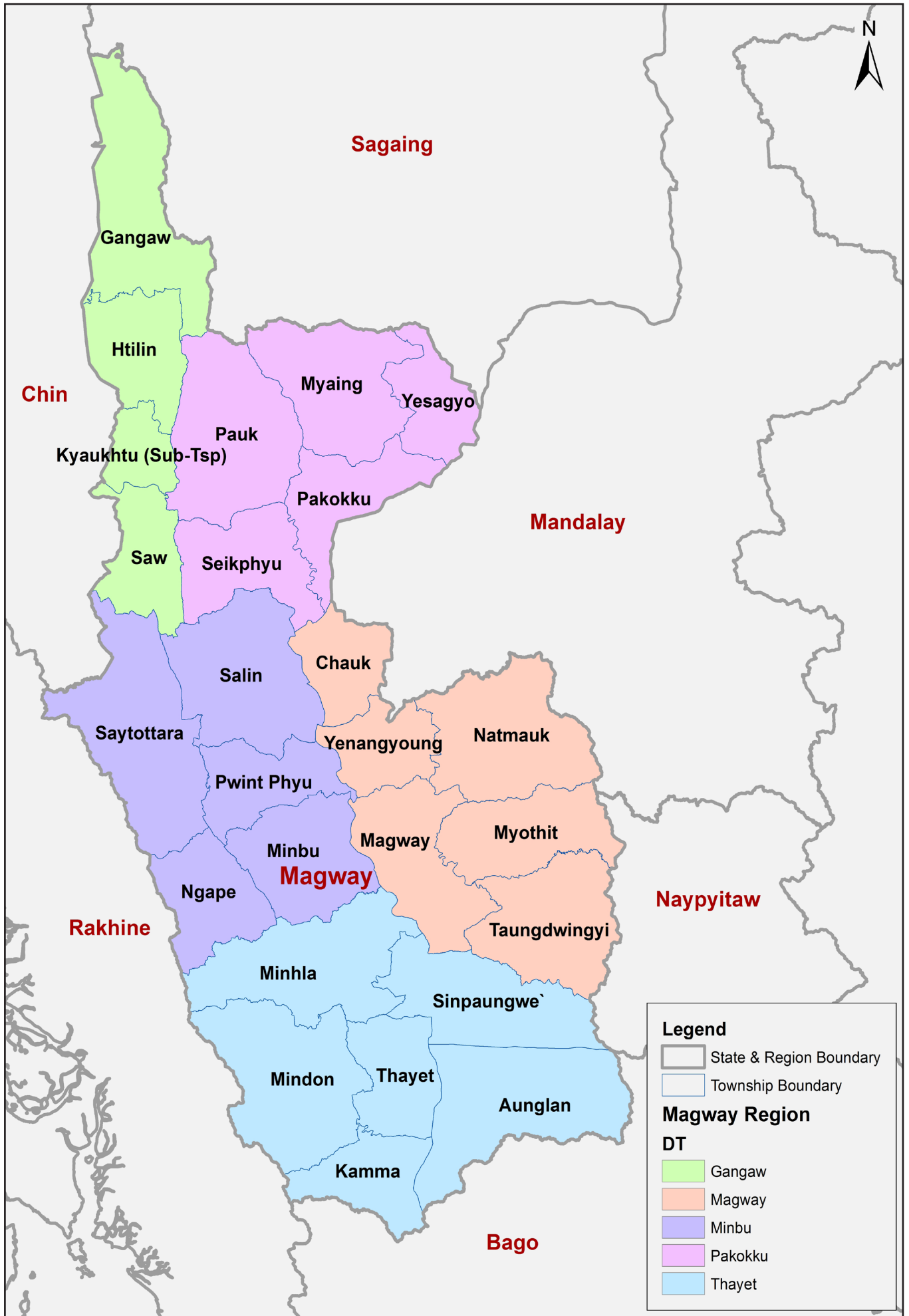
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Magway Region, showing the townships



Pakokku Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	290,139 ²	
Population males	130,741 (45.1%)	
Population females	159,398 (54.9%)	
Percentage of urban population	31.3%	
Area (Km²)	1,258.3 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	230.6 persons	
Median age	29.8 years	
Number of wards	15	
Number of village tracts	55	
Number of private households	66,340	
Percentage of female headed households	31.5%	
Mean household size	4.2 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	26.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.6%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	51.7	
Child dependency ratio	40.2	
Old dependency ratio	11.5	
Ageing index	28.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	82	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	91.2%	
Male	95.6%	
Female	87.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	14,095	4.9
Walking	5,642	1.9
Seeing	7,607	2.6
Hearing	3,823	1.3
Remembering	4,090	1.4

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	192,096	79.9	
Associate Scrutiny	97	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	339	0.1	
National Registration	1,763	0.7	
Religious	1,848	0.8	
Temporary Registration	263	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	75	<0.1	
None	44,007	18.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	68.1%	82.4%	56.9%
Unemployment rate	4.2%	4.0%	4.4%
Employment to population ratio	65.2%	79.1%	54.4%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	55,811	84.1	
Renter	3,263	4.9	
Provided free (individually)	2,539	3.8	
Government quarters	4,063	6.1	
Private company quarters	156	0.2	
Other	508	0.8	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.7%		13.7%
Bamboo	80.0%	35.3%	19.0%
Earth	0.1%	36.5%	
Wood	2.9%	7.5%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		60.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	14.2%	19.5%	3.5%
Other	0.8%	1.2%	2.8%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	18,480	27.9	
LPG	168	0.3	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	31	<0.1	
Firewood	43,558	65.6	
Charcoal	3,766	5.7	
Coal	179	0.3	
Other	148	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	37,649	56.8
Kerosene	203	0.3
Candle	6,114	9.2
Battery	11,224	16.9
Generator (private)	4,811	7.3
Water mill (private)	37	0.1
Solar system/energy	3,244	4.9
Other	3,058	4.6
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	10,264	15.5
Tube well, borehole	40,729	61.4
Protected well/spring	3,645	5.5
Bottled/purifier water	1,694	2.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>56,332</i>	<i>84.9</i>
Unprotected well/spring	766	1.2
Pool/pond/lake	2,495	3.8
River/stream/canal	4,611	7.0
Waterfall/rainwater	263	0.3
Other	1,873	2.8
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>10,008</i>	<i>15.1</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	10,225	15.4
Tube well, borehole	43,354	65.4
Protected well/spring	4,040	6.1
Unprotected well/spring	505	0.8
Pool/pond/lake	2,530	3.8
River/stream/canal	3,516	5.3
Waterfall/rainwater	257	0.4
Bottled/purifier water	23	<0.1
Other	1,890	2.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	632	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	50,111	75.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>50,743</i>	<i>76.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,511	2.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	179	0.3
Other	140	0.2
None	13,767	20.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	27,199	41.0
Television	32,417	48.9
Landline phone	3,157	4.8
Mobile phone	24,697	37.2
Computer	1,818	2.7
Internet at home	3,774	5.7
Households with none of the items	17,668	26.6
Households with all of the items	276	0.4
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,729	2.6
Motorcycle/Moped	34,847	52.5
Bicycle	35,593	53.7
4-Wheel tractor	576	0.9
Canoe/Boat	3,102	4.7
Motor boat	618	0.9
Cart (bullock)	11,950	18.0

Note: ¹ Population figures for Pakokku 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	3
Census information on Pakokku Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	13
(C) Education	14
(D) Economic Characteristics	18
(E) Identity Cards	24
(F) Disability	25
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	28
Type of housing unit	28
Type of toilet	29
Source of drinking water	31
Source of lighting	33
Type of cooking fuel	35
Communication and related amenities	37
Transportation items	39
(H) Fertility and Mortality	40
Fertility	40
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	42
Definitions and Concepts	44
List of Contributors	48

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 Pakokku Township in Magway 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 Pakokku Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	290,139 *		
Males	130,741		
Females	159,398		
Sex ratio	82 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	31.3%		
Area (Km ²)	1,258.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	230.6 persons		
Number of wards	15		
Number of village tracts	55		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	280,957	86,550	194,407
Number of conventional households	66,340	19,069	47,271
Mean household size	4.2 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Pakokku Township, there are more females than males with 82 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the township live in rural areas with only (31.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Pakokku Township is 231 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.2 persons living in each household in Pakokku Township. This is slightly lower 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;
Pakokku Township (Pakokku District, Magway Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	66,340	290,139	130,741	159,398
	Ward	19,069	90,842	41,225	49,617
1	No (1)(W)	1,333	6,758	3,377	3,381
2	No (2)(W)	754	3,372	1,407	1,965
3	No (3)(W)	2,701	12,515	5,367	7,148
4	No (4)(W)	623	3,354	1,382	1,972
5	No (5)(W)	1,359	6,241	2,761	3,480
6	No (6)(W)	1,302	6,064	2,718	3,346
7	No (7)(W)	583	2,855	1,240	1,615
8	No (8)(W)	621	2,794	1,273	1,521
9	No (9)(W)	641	3,053	1,305	1,748
10	No (10)(W)	534	2,903	1,470	1,433
11	No (11)(W)	2,213	10,240	4,616	5,624
12	No (12)(W)	737	3,587	1,667	1,920
13	No (13)(W)	1,184	6,094	2,957	3,137
14	No (14)(W)	1,380	6,463	3,025	3,438
15	No (15)(W)	3,104	14,549	6,660	7,889
	Village Tract	47,271	199,297	89,516	109,781
1	Kan Taw(VT)	817	3,211	1,456	1,755
2	Kan Hla(VT)	364	1,754	803	951
3	Kamma(VT)	2,535	10,617	4,788	5,829
4	Ma Gyi Thone Pin(VT)	508	2,115	970	1,145
5	Kaing(VT)	728	3,036	1,285	1,751
6	Kan Yat Gyi(VT)	558	2,349	1,017	1,332
7	Koke Ko Hla(VT)	1,253	6,274	3,036	3,238
8	Ku(VT)	519	1,974	846	1,128
9	Kun(VT)	1,341	6,575	3,000	3,575
10	Kyee(VT)	604	2,518	1,099	1,419
11	Kyar Kyun (Kyun Ka Lay)(VT)	80	296	148	148

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
12	Kyun Nyo Gyi(VT)	736	2,988	1,287	1,701
13	Kywe Te(VT)	3,674	16,637	7,762	8,875
14	Ah Shey Kan Hpyu(VT)	459	1,707	758	949
15	Chaing(VT)	887	3,503	1,538	1,965
16	Kya Htoe(VT)	1,096	4,456	1,922	2,534
17	Chaik(VT)	1,025	3,989	1,827	2,162
18	Chauk Kan(VT)	1,332	5,981	2,769	3,212
19	Ga Wun Lay Taing(VT)	515	2,065	925	1,140
20	Sa Bay(VT)	1,201	5,143	2,346	2,797
21	Sa Nyaung(VT)	233	910	396	514
22	Seik Kha Wa(VT)	2,485	11,375	5,491	5,884
23	Zee Taw (Yae Le)(VT)	285	1,186	502	684
24	Nyaung Pin(VT)	515	2,144	893	1,251
25	Nyaung Pin Hla(VT)	699	2,905	1,244	1,661
26	Nyaung Hla(VT)	549	2,256	961	1,295
27	Tin Gat(VT)	567	2,240	972	1,268
28	Deit Pyar(VT)	281	1,173	523	650
29	Nat Kyun(VT)	345	1,511	676	835
30	Pa Daing Chon(VT)	1,170	5,227	2,194	3,033
31	Pakokku Kyun Su(VT)	201	930	394	536
32	Pauk Taw(VT)	1,318	5,415	2,340	3,075
33	Hpa Lan Oh(VT)	582	2,337	1,061	1,276
34	Shin Ma Kan(VT)	377	1,453	635	818
35	Hpaung Kwe(VT)	1,032	4,396	1,935	2,461
36	Be(VT)	716	2,862	1,271	1,591
37	Ma Gyi Pin Pu(VT)	807	3,331	1,435	1,896
38	Ah Nauk Ma Gyi Kan(VT)	174	710	333	377
39	Myin Kyun(VT)	290	1,116	523	593
40	Mei Za Li Pin Kone(VT)	470	1,932	818	1,114

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
41	Myin Win(VT)	565	2,074	912	1,162
42	Myit Chay(VT)	2,820	11,518	5,156	6,362
43	Myo Khin Thar(VT)	817	3,096	1,359	1,737
44	Myit Hpyar(VT)	383	1,562	701	861
45	Myo Soe(VT)	1,558	6,220	2,830	3,390
46	Shar Pin Kaing(VT)	250	1,123	458	665
47	Shar Pin(VT)	502	2,195	980	1,215
48	Shar Du(VT)	604	2,374	1,097	1,277
49	Shwe Dar(VT)	83	313	121	192
50	Yae Lar(VT)	443	1,921	839	1,082
51	Yae Myet(VT)	526	2,097	940	1,157
52	Lan(VT)	2,593	9,910	4,416	5,494
53	Lel Yar(VT)	804	3,875	1,850	2,025
54	Let Pan Kyun (Ku Kyun)(VT)	333	1,500	668	832
55	Tha Yet Taw(VT)	1,662	6,922	3,010	3,912

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups,

Pakokku Township

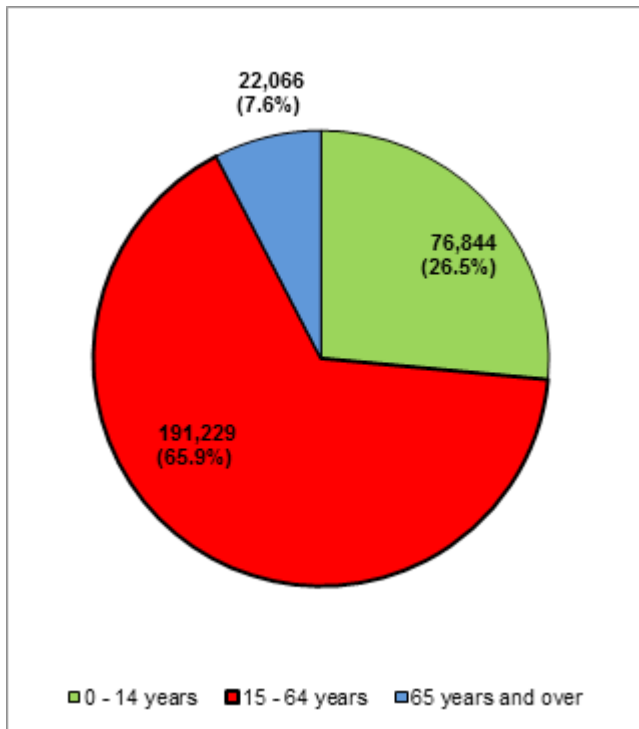


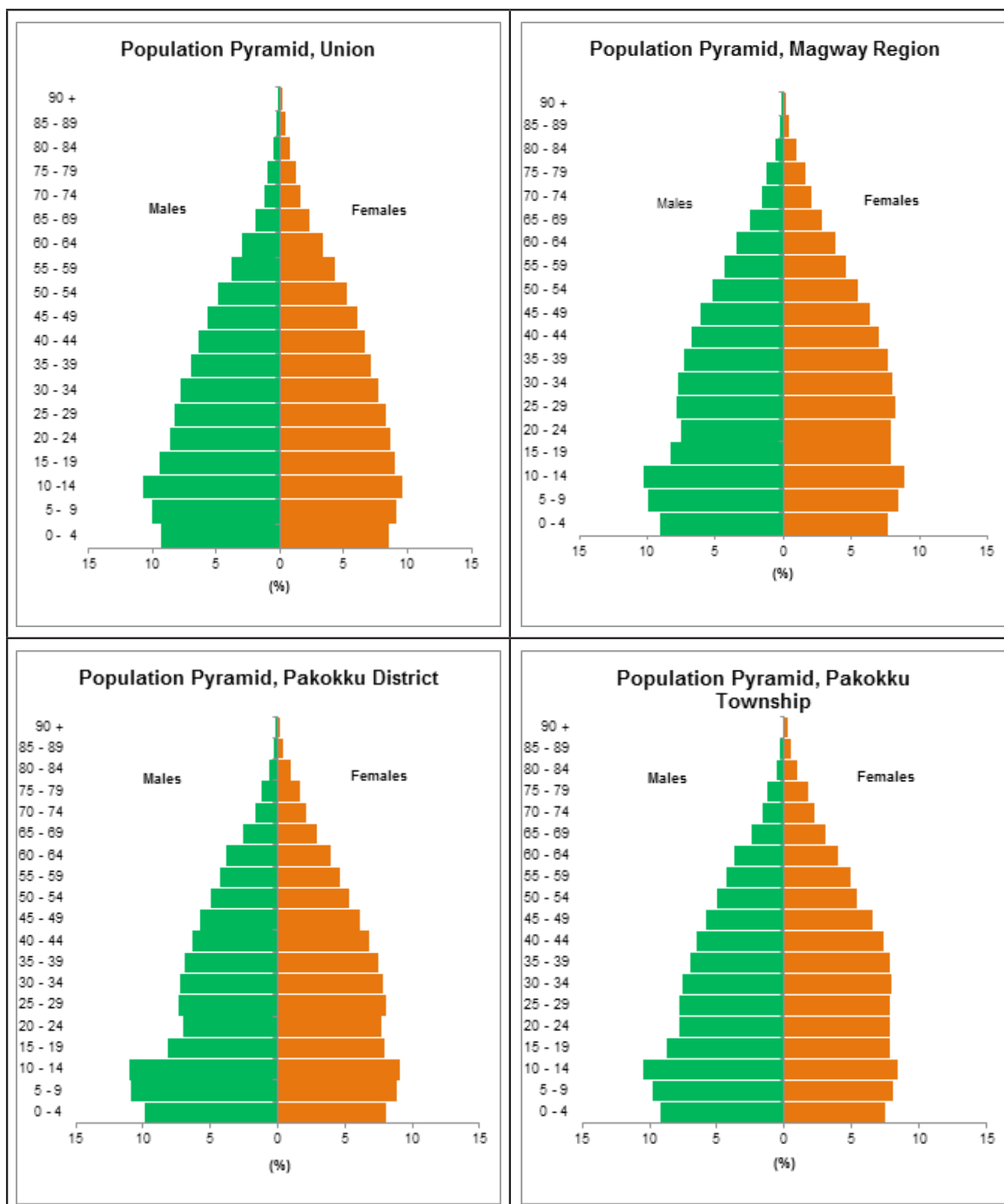
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups,

Pakokku Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	290,139	130,741	159,398
0 - 4	23,952	12,026	11,926
5 - 9	25,693	12,788	12,905
10 - 14	27,199	13,740	13,459
15 - 19	23,927	11,471	12,456
20 - 24	22,542	10,151	12,391
25 - 29	22,573	10,140	12,433
30 - 34	22,600	9,951	12,649
35 - 39	21,652	9,154	12,498
40 - 44	20,112	8,449	11,663
45 - 49	18,033	7,578	10,455
50 - 54	15,173	6,538	8,635
55 - 59	13,403	5,548	7,855
60 - 64	11,214	4,808	6,406
65 - 69	8,096	3,216	4,880
70 - 74	5,626	2,149	3,477
75 - 79	4,413	1,713	2,700
80 - 84	2,369	806	1,563
85 - 89	1,131	379	752
90 +	431	136	295

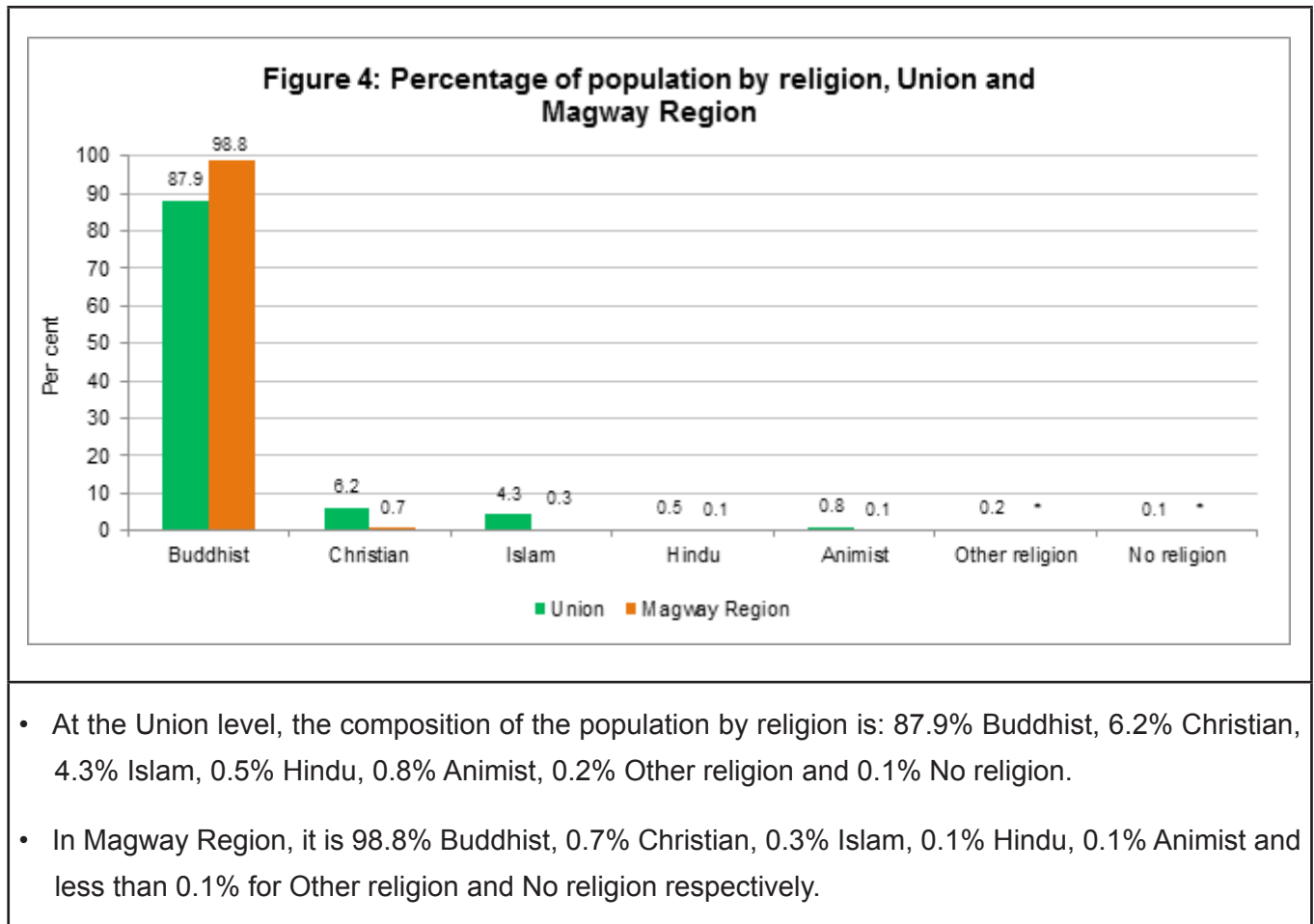
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Pakokku Township is 65.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Magway Region, Pakokku District and Pakokku Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Pakokku Township since the last 10 years.
- The proportion has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is slightly higher in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Pakokku Township.
- Less males than females in all age groups, except in age group (0-4) and (10-14).

(B) 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	4,656	2,349	2,307	1,164	563	601
6	5,292	2,621	2,671	4,300	2,119	2,181
7	5,664	2,820	2,844	4,847	2,409	2,438
8	4,972	2,413	2,559	4,267	2,090	2,177
9	4,816	2,357	2,459	4,137	2,028	2,109
10	5,332	2,651	2,681	4,438	2,217	2,221
11	4,994	2,436	2,558	4,164	2,045	2,119
12	5,188	2,587	2,601	4,130	2,064	2,066
13	5,658	2,791	2,867	4,192	2,059	2,133
14	5,136	2,479	2,657	3,409	1,652	1,757
15	4,524	2,170	2,354	2,639	1,250	1,389
16	4,409	2,066	2,343	2,175	965	1,210
17	4,678	2,203	2,475	1,898	841	1,057
18	4,642	2,134	2,508	1,466	612	854
19	4,043	1,842	2,201	1,048	444	604
20	5,196	2,279	2,917	850	359	491
21	4,212	1,846	2,366	508	217	291
22	3,928	1,640	2,288	276	121	155
23	3,957	1,635	2,322	156	63	93
24	3,851	1,658	2,193	106	51	55
25	4,693	2,056	2,637	90	37	53
26	3,839	1,630	2,209	44	24	20
27	4,217	1,834	2,383	62	35	27
28	4,531	1,967	2,564	35	24	11
29	4,101	1,756	2,345	22	12	10

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Magway Region and Pakokku Township

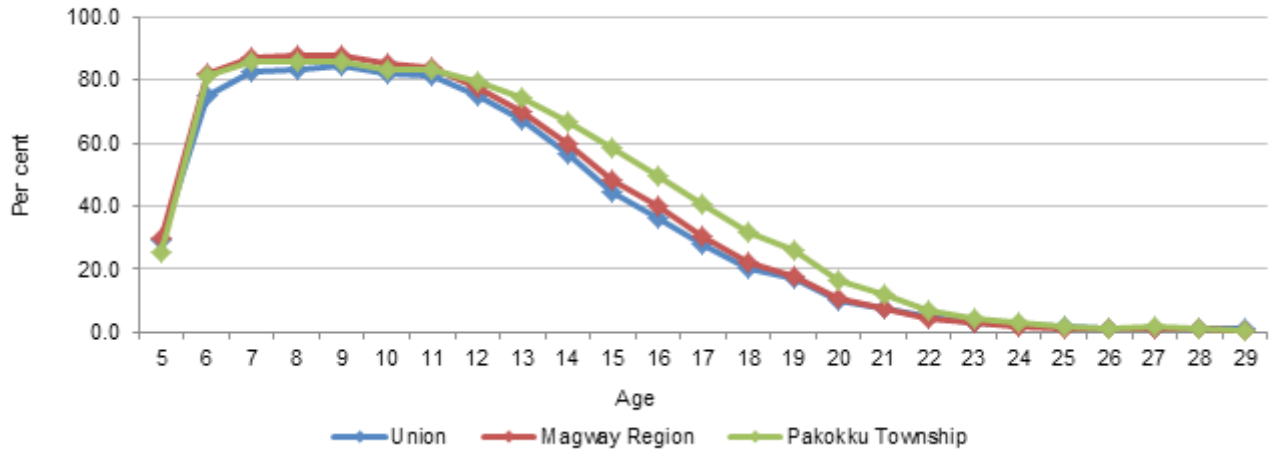
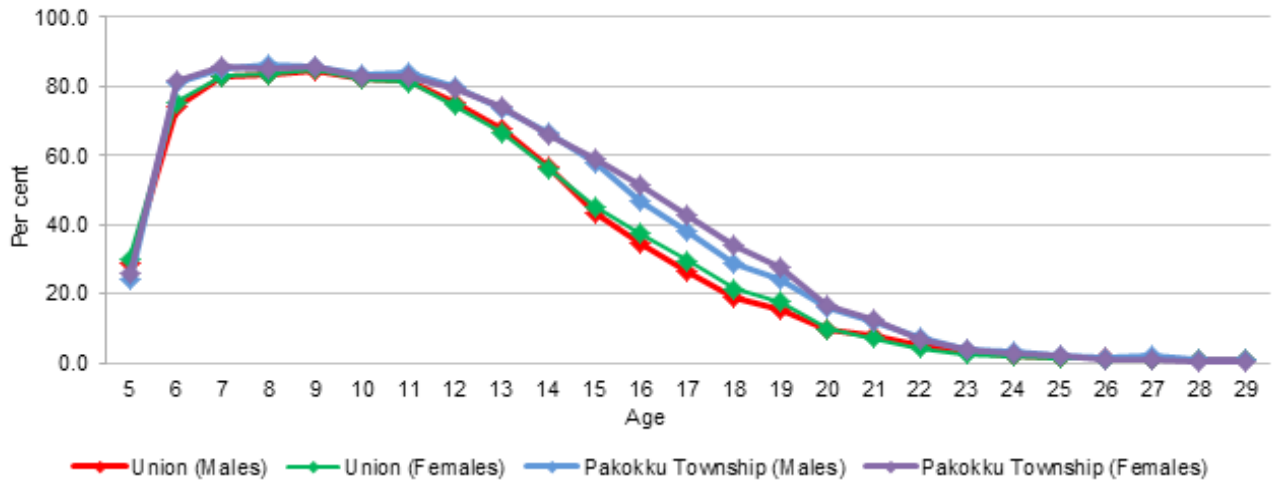


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Pakokku Township



- School attendance in Pakokku Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of age between (12) through (21) for both males and females in Pakokku Township is significantly higher than the Union.

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

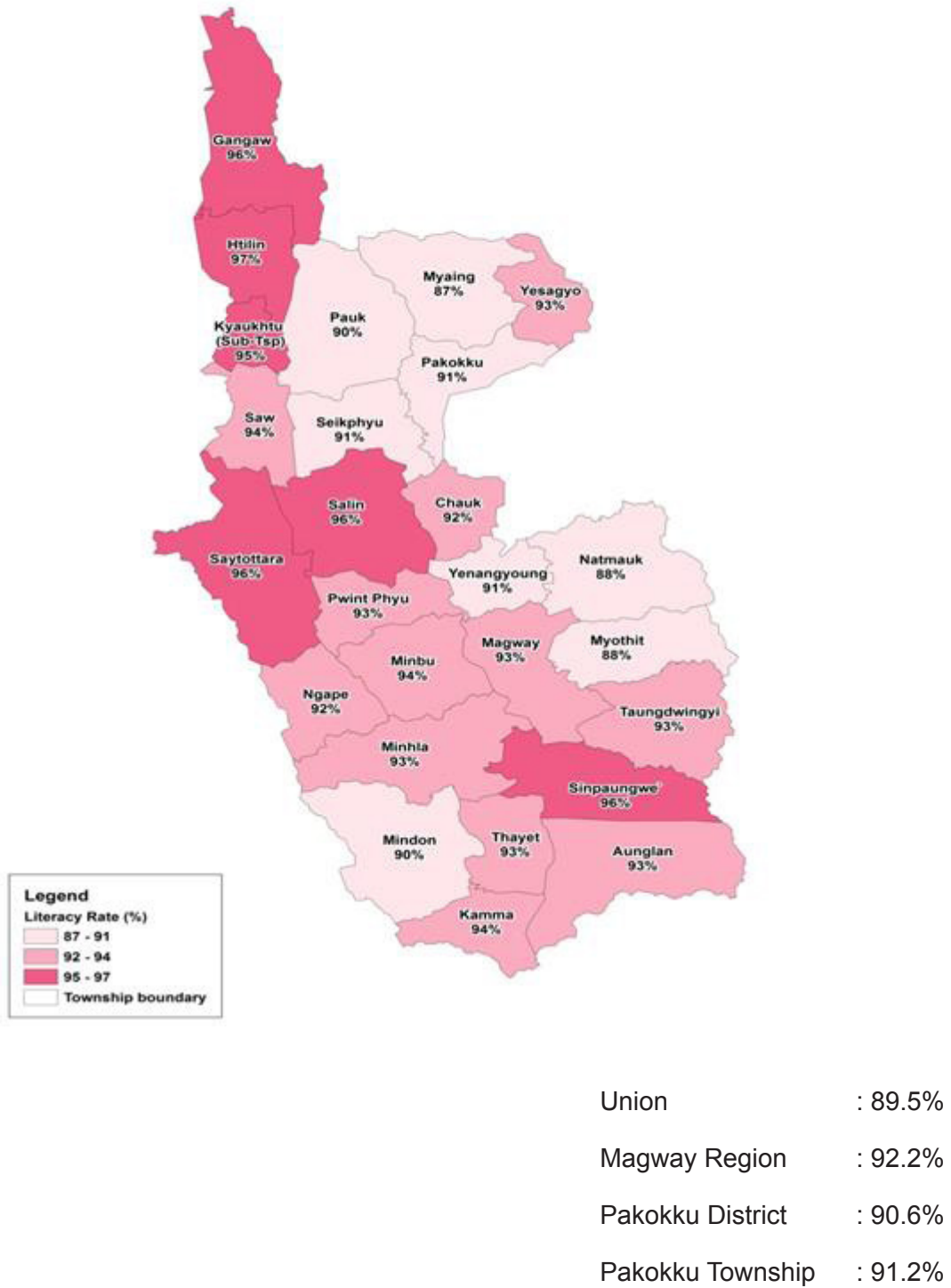


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Pakokku Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	43,440	97.0
Males	19,473	97.3
Females	23,967	96.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Pakokku Township is 91.2 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Magway Region (92.2%), but it is higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 87.9 per cent and for the males it is 95.6 per cent.
- In Pakokku Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.0 per cent with 96.8 per cent for females and 97.3 per cent for males.

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

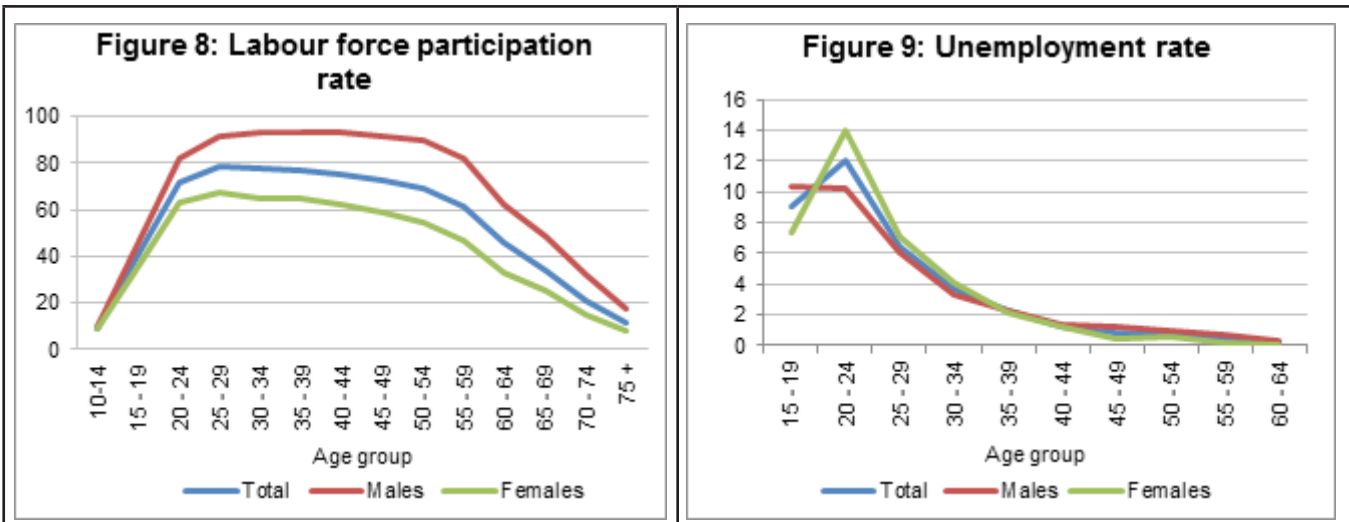
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	166,826	36,943	22.1	30,289	34,566	28,244	18,204	408	16,197	1015	303	657
Urban	52,827	5,898	11.2	8,029	8,954	10,766	8,581	195	9,361	706	167	170
Rural	113,999	31,045	27.2	22,260	25,612	17,478	9,623	213	6,836	309	136	487
Males	70,565	15,226	21.6	9,326	13,221	15,083	10,108	297	6,536	267	211	290
Females	96,261	21,717	22.6	20,963	21,345	13,161	8,096	111	9,661	748	92	367

- About 22.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 27.2 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 21.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 22.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 20.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 9.7 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	9.1	9.5	8.7	8.9	10.6	6.9
15 - 19	41.6	46.8	36.8	9.0	10.4	7.4
20 - 24	71.5	81.7	63.1	12.1	10.2	14.0
25 - 29	78.3	91.5	67.5	6.5	6.0	7.1
30 - 34	77.6	93.4	65.1	3.7	3.3	4.1
35 - 39	77.1	93.5	65.1	2.3	2.3	2.2
40 - 44	75.4	93.1	62.6	1.2	1.3	1.2
45 - 49	72.8	91.6	59.2	0.9	1.2	0.5
50 - 54	69.5	89.8	54.2	0.8	1.0	0.6
55 - 59	61.5	81.8	47.1	0.4	0.7	0.2
60 - 64	45.7	62.6	33.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
65 - 69	34.3	48.5	25.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
70 - 74	21.3	32.1	14.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
75+	11.5	17.8	7.8	0.4	0.6	0.2
15 - 24	56.1	63.2	49.9	10.9	10.3	11.6
15 - 64	68.1	82.4	56.9	4.2	4.0	4.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Pakokku Township is 68.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 56.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 82.4 per cent.
- In Pakokku Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 9.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Pakokku Township is 4.2 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males is (4.0%) and for females is (4.4%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 11.6 per cent.

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

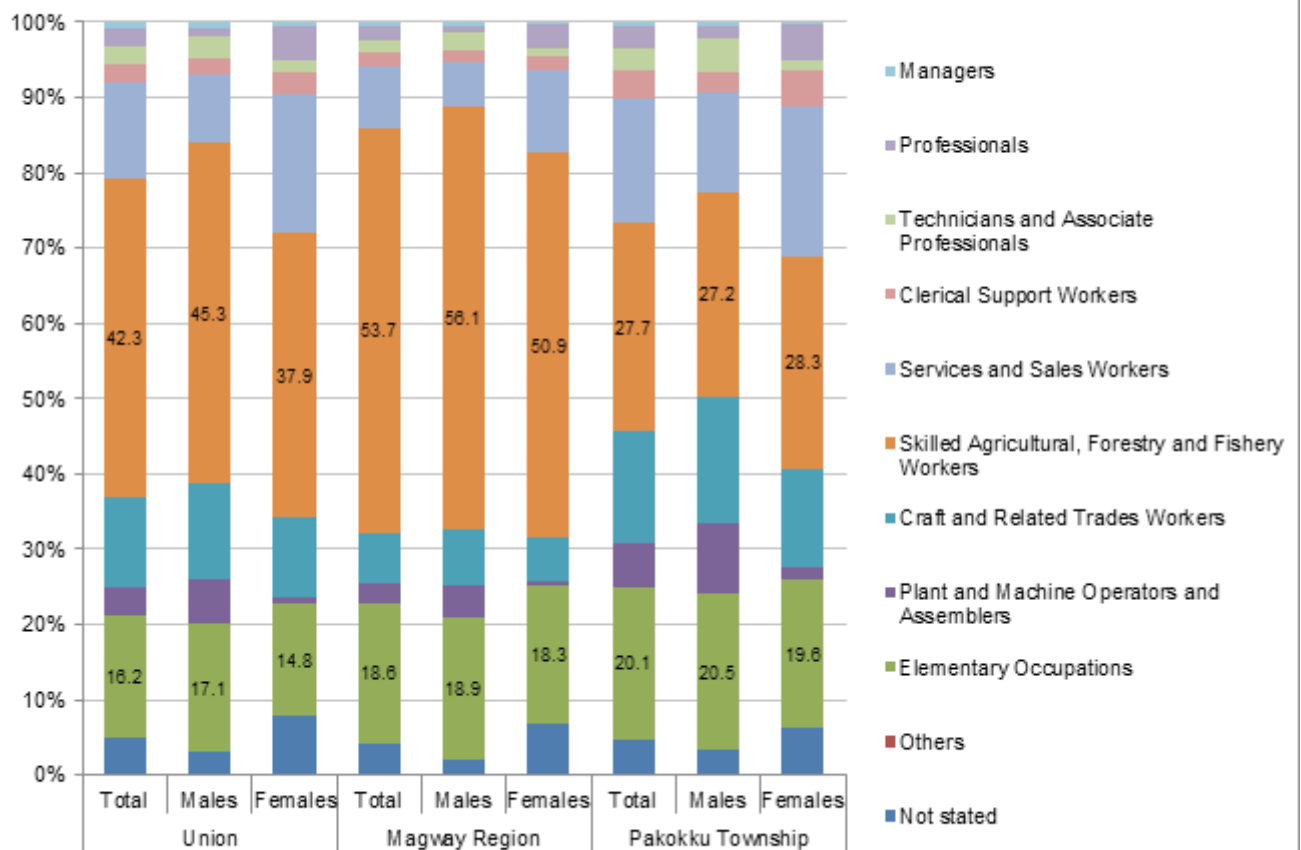
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	102,929	0.8	37.1	37.1	16.4	2.6	6.0
Males	32,813	1.4	57.1	4.5	21.0	4.0	12.0
Females	70,116	0.5	27.7	52.4	14.3	1.9	3.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 57.1 per cent of males are full time students while 52.4 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	121,229	63,713	57,516	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	651	417	234	0.5	0.7	0.4
Professionals	3,577	905	2,672	3.0	1.4	4.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3,687	2,874	813	3.0	4.5	1.4
Clerical Support Workers	4,407	1,688	2,719	3.6	2.6	4.7
Services and Sales Workers	19,927	8,500	11,427	16.4	13.3	19.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	33,590	17,318	16,272	27.7	27.2	28.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	18,189	10,734	7,455	15.0	16.8	13.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	6,993	5,988	1,005	5.8	9.4	1.7
Elementary Occupations	24,370	13,090	11,280	20.1	20.5	19.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	5,838	2,199	3,639	4.8	3.5	6.3

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



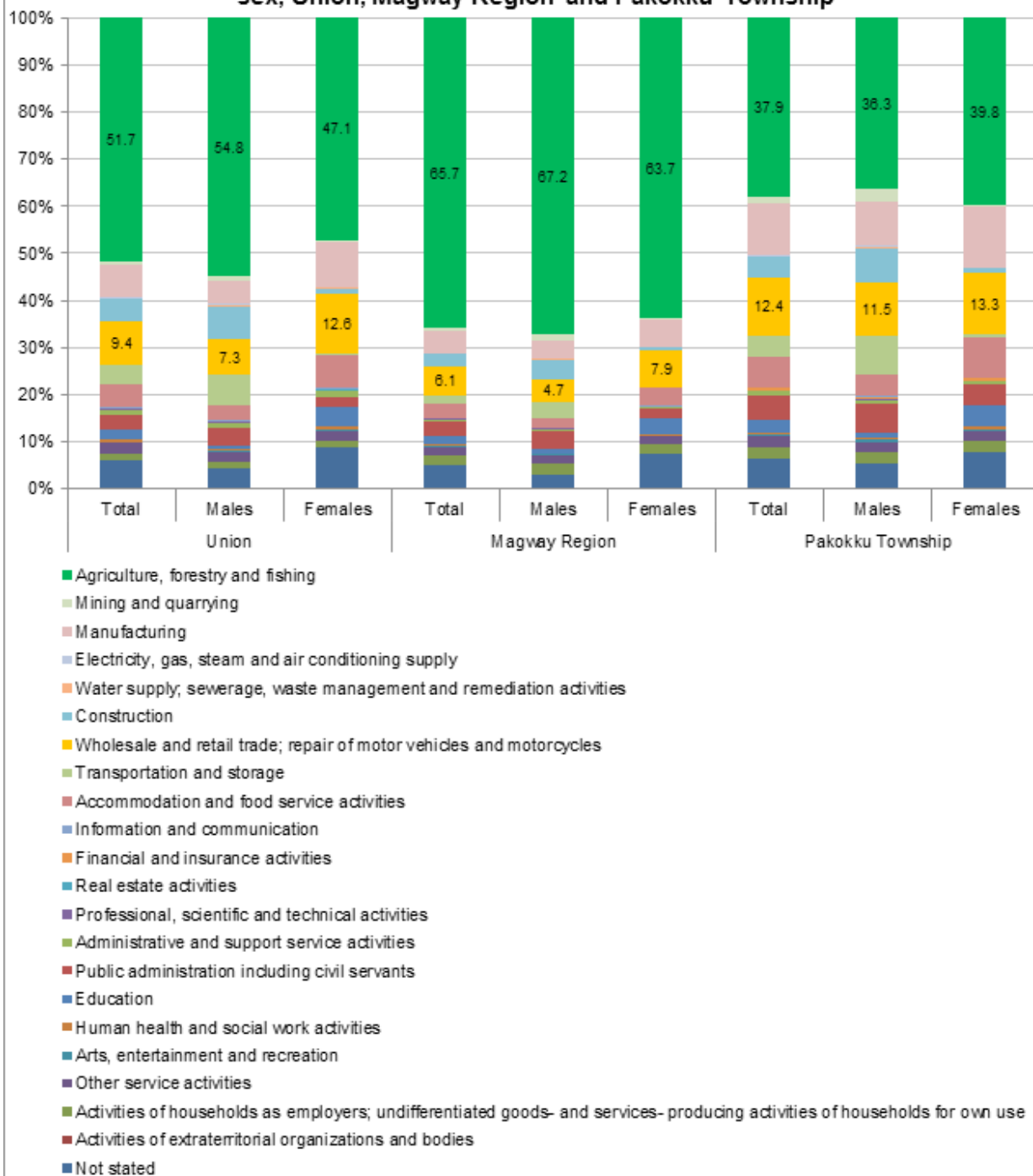
- In Pakokku Township, 27.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 20.1 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 27.2 per cent of males and 28.3 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Magway Region, 53.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 18.6 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	121,229	63,713	57,516	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45,990	23,108	22,882	37.9	36.3	39.8
Mining and quarrying	1,925	1,762	163	1.6	2.8	0.3
Manufacturing	13,314	5,873	7,441	11.0	9.2	12.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	218	206	12	0.2	0.3	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	229	193	36	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	5,103	4,585	518	4.2	7.2	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14,995	7,348	7,647	12.4	11.5	13.3
Transportation and storage	5,490	5,209	281	4.5	8.2	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	7,877	2,903	4,974	6.5	4.6	8.6
Information and communication	222	140	82	0.2	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	441	198	243	0.4	0.3	0.4
Real estate activities	9	6	3	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	180	134	46	0.1	0.2	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	1,100	599	501	0.9	0.9	0.9
Public administration including civil servants	6,434	3,894	2,540	5.3	6.1	4.4
Education	3,120	598	2,522	2.6	0.9	4.4
Human health and social work activities	656	229	427	0.5	0.4	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	509	399	110	0.4	0.6	0.2
Other service activities	2,573	1,425	1,148	2.1	2.2	2.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	2,863	1,445	1,418	2.4	2.3	2.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	13	12	1	*	*	*
Not stated	7,968	3,447	4,521	6.6	5.4	7.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



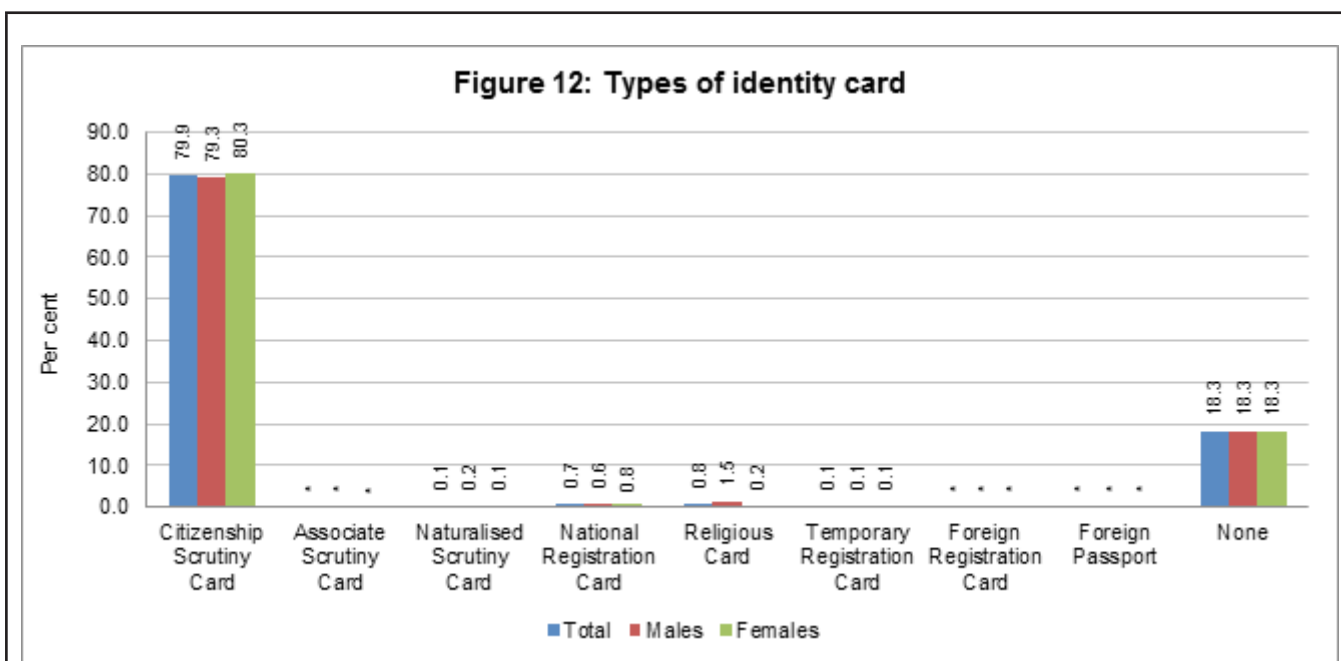
- In Pakokku Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 37.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 12.4 per cent.
- There are 36.3 per cent of males and 39.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Magway Region, there are 65.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 6.1 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	192,096	97	339	1,763	1,848	263	*	75	44,007
Urban	63,165	67	99	285	1,119	56	*	8	12,067
Rural	128,931	30	240	1,478	729	207	*	67	31,940
Males	84,007	45	212	629	1,539	129	*	25	19,337
Females	108,089	52	127	1,134	309	134	*	50	24,670

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Pakokku Township, 79.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 18.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 18.3 per cent of males and 18.3 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	290,139	276,044	14,095	4.9	7,607	3,823	5,642	4,090
0 - 4	23,952	23,675	277	1.2	39	40	219	192
5 - 9	25,693	25,411	282	1.1	42	50	136	166
10 - 14	27,199	26,889	310	1.1	58	63	114	166
15 - 19	23,927	23,651	276	1.2	78	46	84	140
20 - 24	22,542	22,249	293	1.3	82	60	104	103
25 - 29	22,573	22,253	320	1.4	74	71	116	145
30 - 34	22,600	22,218	382	1.7	98	94	121	131
35 - 39	21,652	21,163	489	2.3	137	116	179	134
40 - 44	20,112	19,364	748	3.7	343	146	245	217
45 - 49	18,033	17,064	969	5.4	510	163	305	234
50 - 54	15,173	14,055	1,118	7.4	638	190	367	256
55 - 59	13,403	12,118	1,285	9.6	771	304	469	281
60 - 64	11,214	9,757	1,457	13.0	919	330	525	306
65 - 69	8,096	6,666	1,430	17.7	925	393	505	290
70 - 74	5,626	4,240	1,386	24.6	915	420	565	331
75 - 79	4,413	2,978	1,435	32.5	923	573	651	417
80 - 84	2,369	1,419	950	40.1	619	403	512	323
85 - 89	1,131	629	502	44.4	318	249	287	168
90 +	431	245	186	43.2	118	112	138	90

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	130,741	124,804	5,937	4.5	3,013	1,438	2,435	1,752
0 - 4	12,026	11,886	140	1.2	22	23	118	95
5 - 9	12,788	12,646	142	1.1	26	27	65	85
10 - 14	13,740	13,559	181	1.3	33	38	69	98
15 - 19	11,471	11,333	138	1.2	33	24	45	73
20 - 24	10,151	10,002	149	1.5	36	27	54	58
25 - 29	10,140	9,979	161	1.6	32	30	63	74
30 - 34	9,951	9,770	181	1.8	45	33	65	63
35 - 39	9,154	8,932	222	2.4	59	36	95	60
40 - 44	8,449	8,120	329	3.9	134	51	126	100
45 - 49	7,578	7,135	443	5.8	231	55	146	103
50 - 54	6,538	6,033	505	7.7	289	65	166	119
55 - 59	5,548	5,016	532	9.6	320	110	202	122
60 - 64	4,808	4,163	645	13.4	393	133	251	143
65 - 69	3,216	2,645	571	17.8	346	136	224	115
70 - 74	2,149	1,646	503	23.4	324	157	211	122
75 - 79	1,713	1,149	564	32.9	355	234	253	150
80 - 84	806	482	324	40.2	210	139	164	102
85 - 89	379	219	160	42.2	96	89	85	49
90 +	136	89	47	34.6	29	31	33	21

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	159,398	151,240	8,158	5.1	4,594	2,385	3,207	2,338
0 - 4	11,926	11,789	137	1.1	17	17	101	97
5 - 9	12,905	12,765	140	1.1	16	23	71	81
10 - 14	13,459	13,330	129	1.0	25	25	45	68
15 - 19	12,456	12,318	138	1.1	45	22	39	67
20 - 24	12,391	12,247	144	1.2	46	33	50	45
25 - 29	12,433	12,274	159	1.3	42	41	53	71
30 - 34	12,649	12,448	201	1.6	53	61	56	68
35 - 39	12,498	12,231	267	2.1	78	80	84	74
40 - 44	11,663	11,244	419	3.6	209	95	119	117
45 - 49	10,455	9,929	526	5.0	279	108	159	131
50 - 54	8,635	8,022	613	7.1	349	125	201	137
55 - 59	7,855	7,102	753	9.6	451	194	267	159
60 - 64	6,406	5,594	812	12.7	526	197	274	163
65 - 69	4,880	4,021	859	17.6	579	257	281	175
70 - 74	3,477	2,594	883	25.4	591	263	354	209
75 - 79	2,700	1,829	871	32.3	568	339	398	267
80 - 84	1,563	937	626	40.1	409	264	348	221
85 - 89	752	410	342	45.5	222	160	202	119
90 +	295	156	139	47.1	89	81	105	69

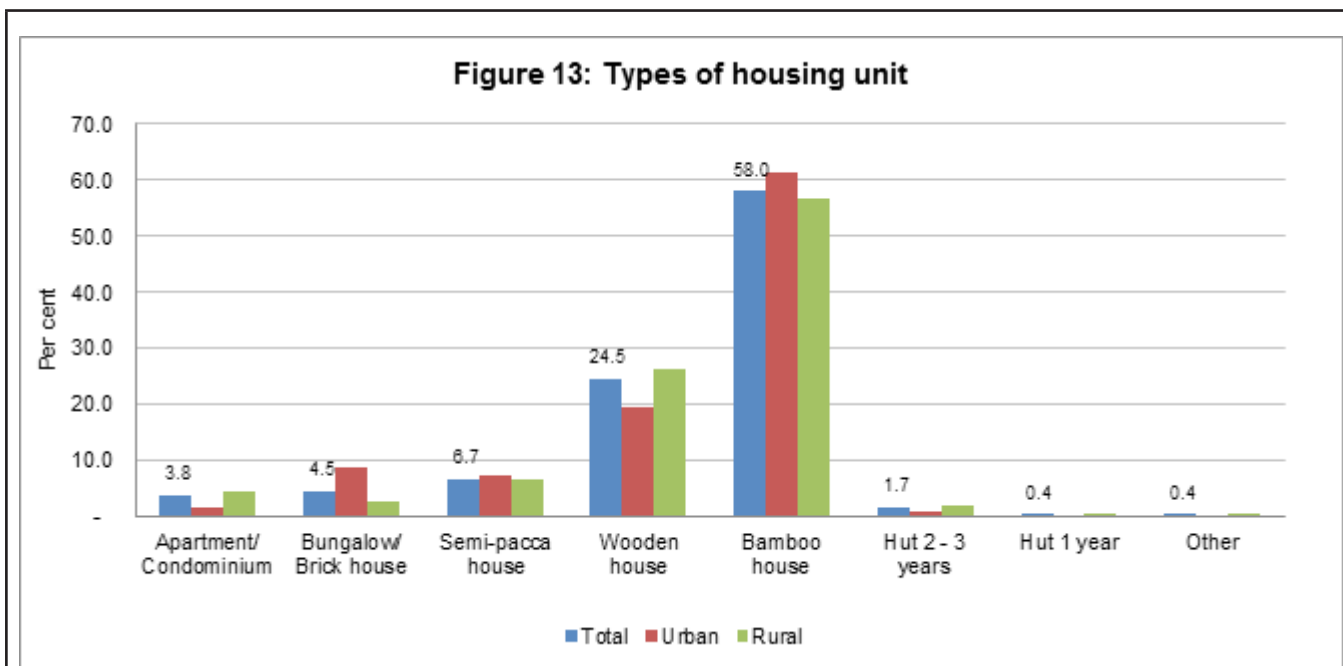
- Five in every 100 persons in Pakokku Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly 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

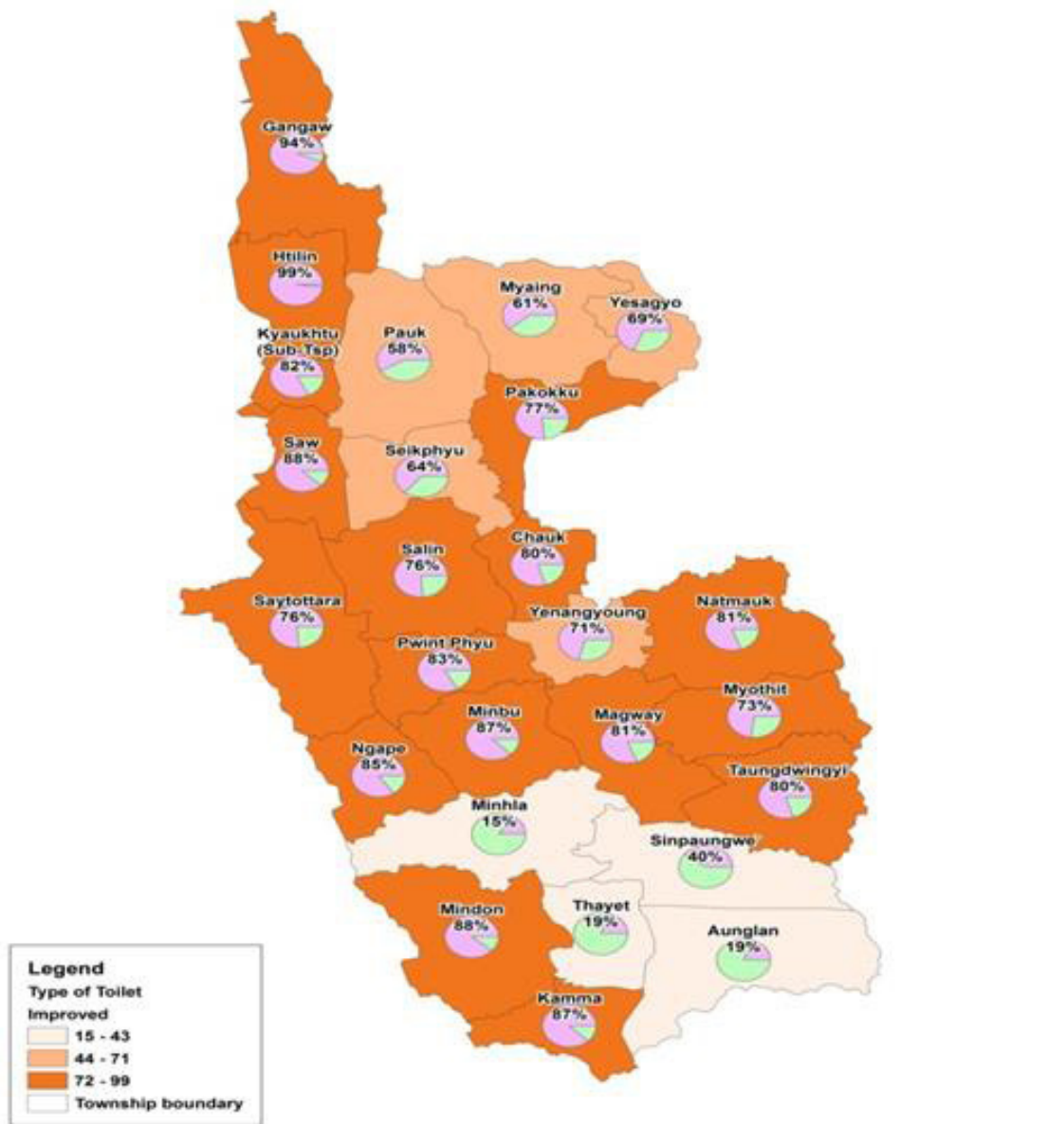
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	66,340	3.8	4.5	6.7	24.5	58.0	1.7	0.4	0.4
Urban	19,069	1.8	8.7	7.5	19.5	61.2	0.7	0.3	0.3
Rural	47,271	4.6	2.8	6.5	26.5	56.7	2.0	0.4	0.4



- The majority of the households in Pakokku Township are living in bamboo houses (58.0%) followed by households in wooden houses (24.5%).
- About 61.2 per cent of urban households and 56.7 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Magway Region	: 68.4%
Pakokku District	: 67.1%
Pakokku Township	: 76.5%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.0	1.3	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		75.5	89.2	70.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>76.5</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>70.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.3	3.0	2.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.4	0.2
Other		0.2	0.2	0.2
None		20.7	5.9	26.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	66,340	19,069	47,271

- Up to 76.5 per cent of the households in Pakokku Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (75.5%)).
- Compared to other townships in Magway Region, this proportion of households is higher with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Magway Region is 68.4 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 20.7 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Magway Region, it is 17.5 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Pakokku Township, 26.8 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



Union	: 69.5%
Magway Region	: 76.6%
Pakokku District	: 80.8%
Pakokku Township	: 84.9%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		15.5	23.6	12.2
Tube well, borehole		61.4	63.5	60.6
Protected well/ Spring		5.5	1.6	7.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier		2.5	3.3	2.2
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>84.9</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>82.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		1.2	0.2	1.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake		3.8	0.3	5.2
River/stream/ canal		7.0	0.1	9.7
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.3	*	0.6
Other		2.8	7.4	1.0
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>15.1</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	66,340	19,069	47,271

- In Pakokku Township, 84.9 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 Magway Region, this proportion of households use improved sources for drinking water is high and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 61.4 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 15.5 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- About 15.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 18.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Magway Region	: 22.7%
Pakokku District	: 25.1%
Pakokku Township	: 56.8%

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

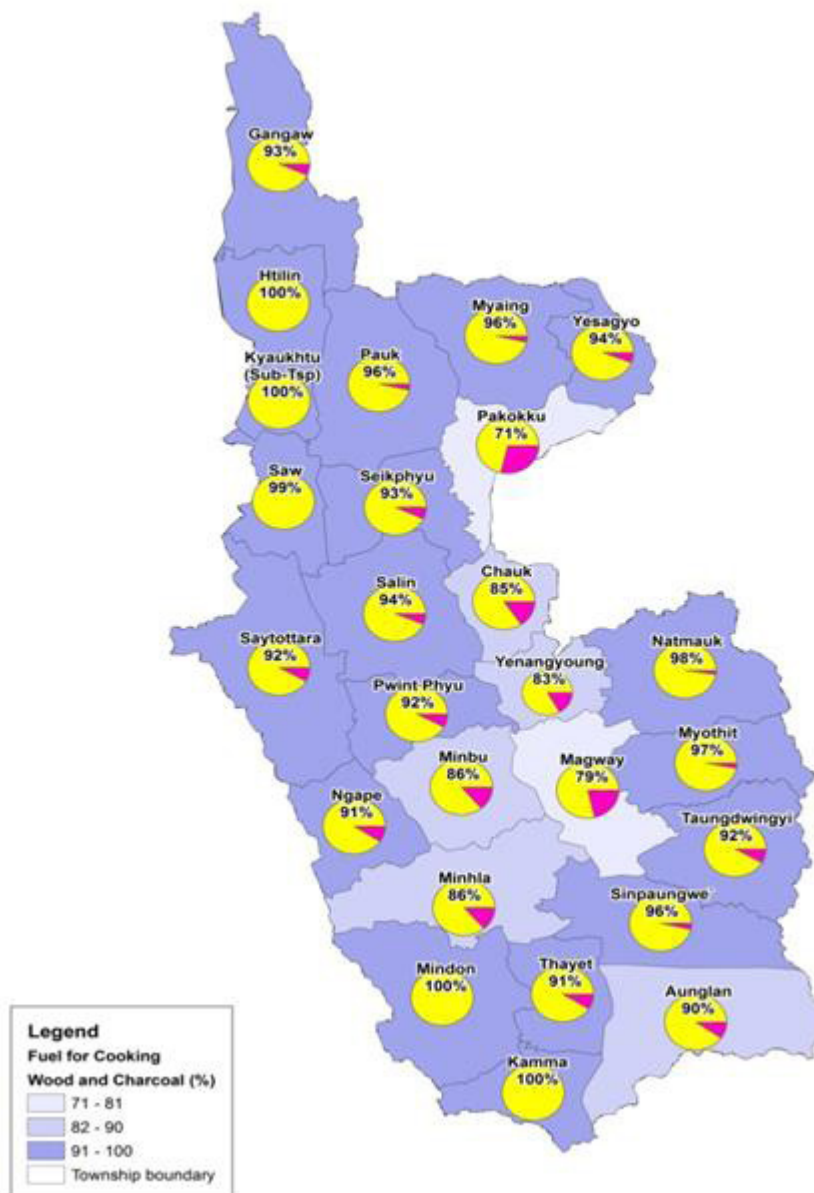
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		56.8	91.8	42.6
Kerosene		0.3	0.2	0.4
Candle		9.2	3.0	11.7
Battery		16.9	2.8	22.6
Generator (private)		7.3	1.2	9.7
Water mill (private)		0.1	*	0.1
Solar system/energy		4.9	0.2	6.8
Other		4.6	0.8	6.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	66,340	19,069	47,271

- In Pakokku Township, 56.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Magway Region, this proportion is highest. The percentage of households that use electricity in Magway Region is 22.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 42.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Magway Region	: 90.0%
Pakokku District	: 88.3%
Pakokku Township	: 71.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		27.9	50.8	18.6
LPG		0.3	0.1	0.3
Kerosene		*	*	*
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		65.6	34.3	78.3
Charcoal		5.7	13.6	2.5
Coal		0.3	0.8	0.1
Other		0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	66,340	19,069	47,271

- In Pakokku Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 65.6 per cent using firewood and 5.7 per cent using charcoal.
- About 27.9 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 78.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 2.5 per cent use charcoal.

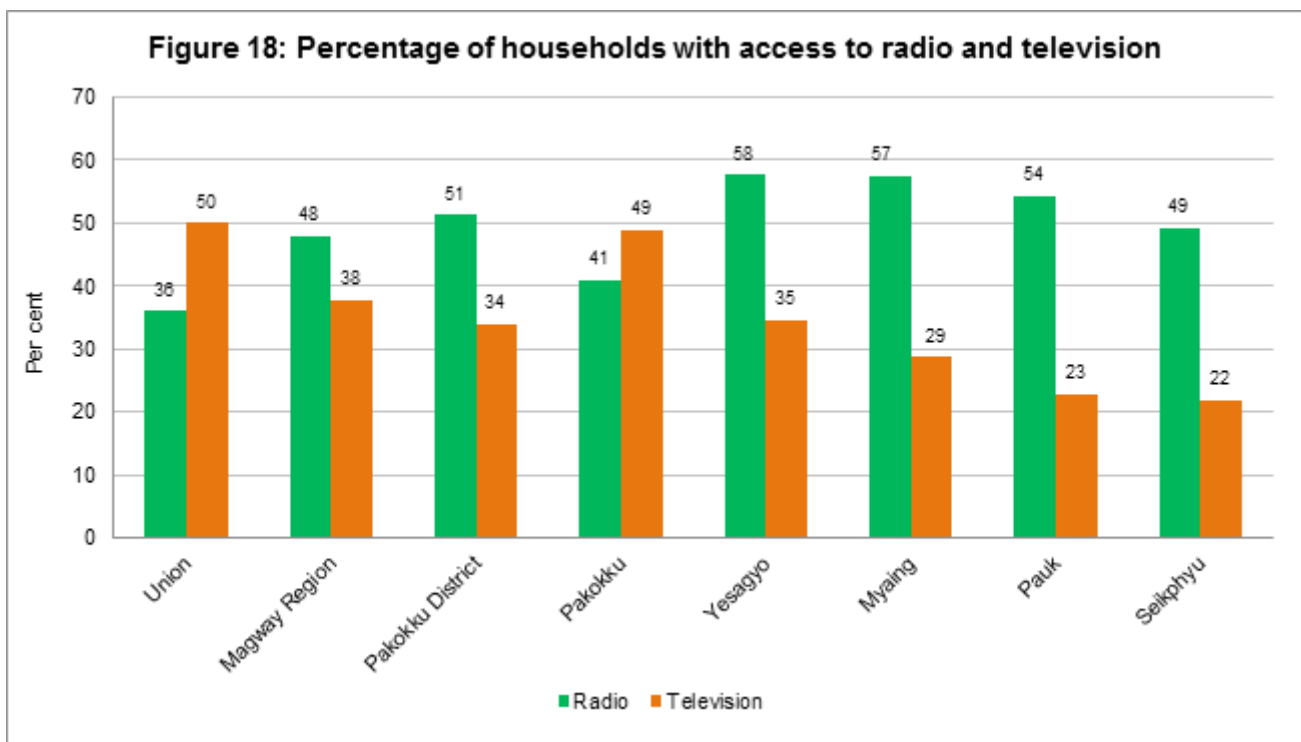
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent

Communication and related amenities

Table 17: Conventional households by availability of communication and related amenities by urban/rural

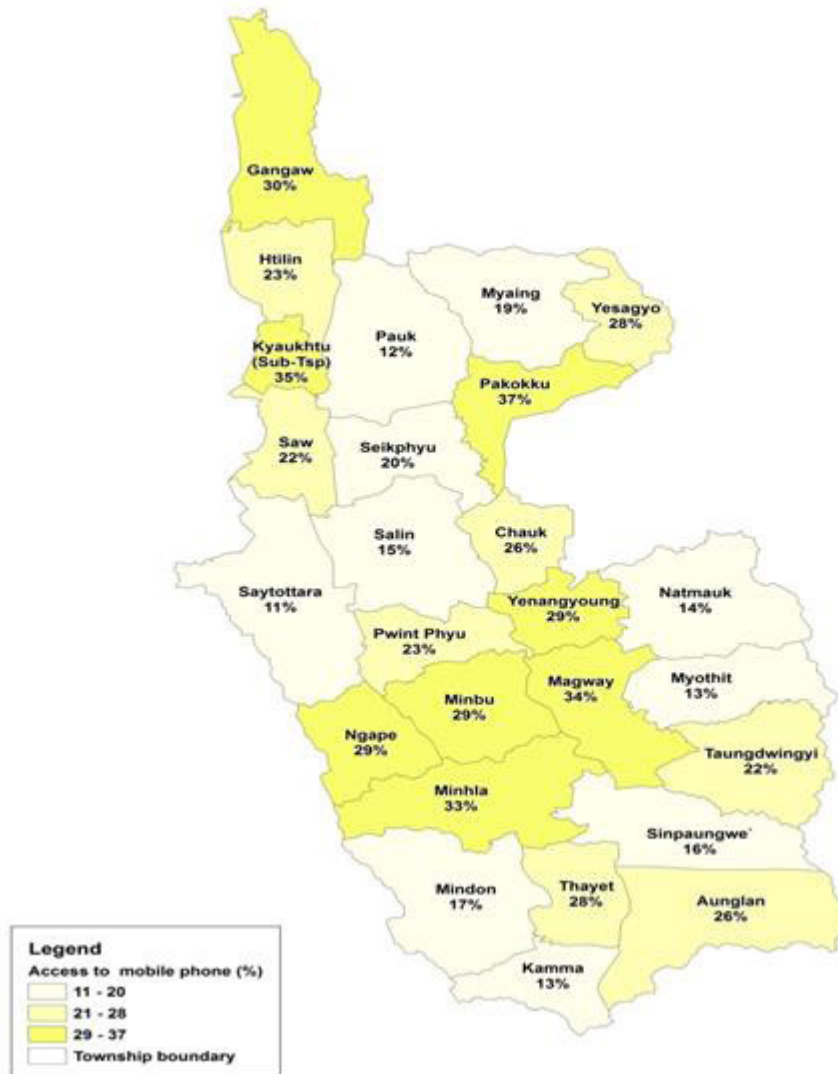
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	66,340	41.0	48.9	4.8	37.2	2.7	5.7	26.6	0.4
Urban	19,069	29.6	72.0	9.3	56.2	6.2	10.3	18.0	1.0
Rural	47,271	45.6	39.5	2.9	29.6	1.3	3.8	30.1	0.2

- About 48.9 per cent of the households in Pakokku Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 72.0 per cent of households in urban areas access to television and 45.6 per cent of households in rural areas have access to radio.



- About half of total households (41.0%) in Pakokku Township have access to radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Magway Region	: 23.9%
Pakokku District	: 25.1%
Pakokku Township	: 37.2%

- About 37.2 per cent of the households in Pakokku Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Magway Region, it is highest.

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)
Magway Region	919,777	12,624	356,960	282,648	7,989	12,307	4,196	380,264
Urban	131,251	5,925	72,163	62,913	1,499	660	349	4,968
Rural	788,526	6,699	284,797	219,735	6,490	11,647	3,847	375,296
Pakokku District	229,705	3,800	111,095	102,893	1,697	7,575	1,460	78,988
Urban	29,599	1,563	18,617	19,575	341	234	100	632
Rural	200,106	2,237	92,478	83,318	1,356	7,341	1,360	78,356
Pakokku Township	66,340	1,729	34,847	35,593	576	3,102	618	11,950
Urban	19,069	1,094	12,450	12,642	232	126	29	61
Rural	47,271	635	22,397	22,951	344	2,976	589	11,889

- In Pakokku Township, 53.7 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 52.5 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

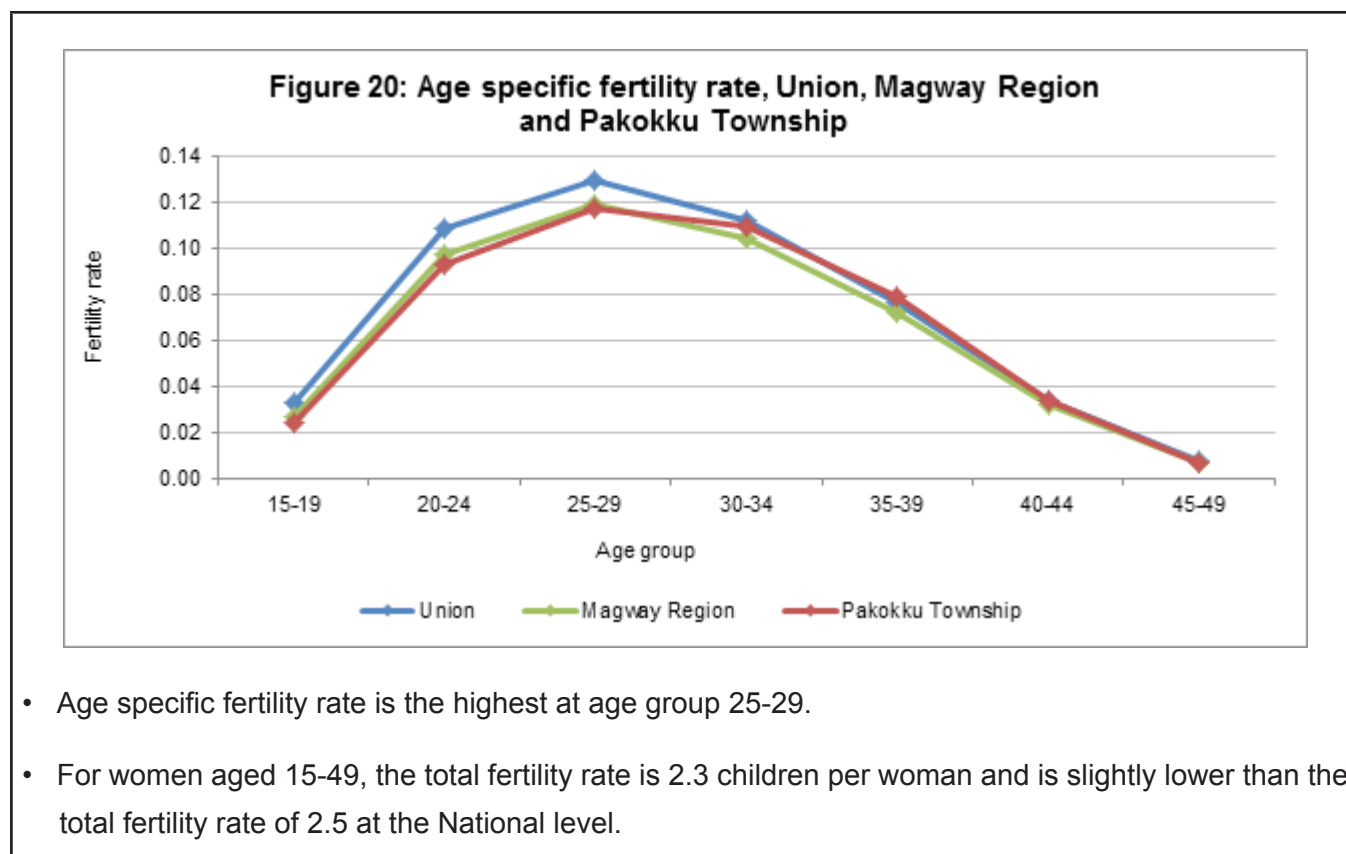


Figure 21: Total fertility rate

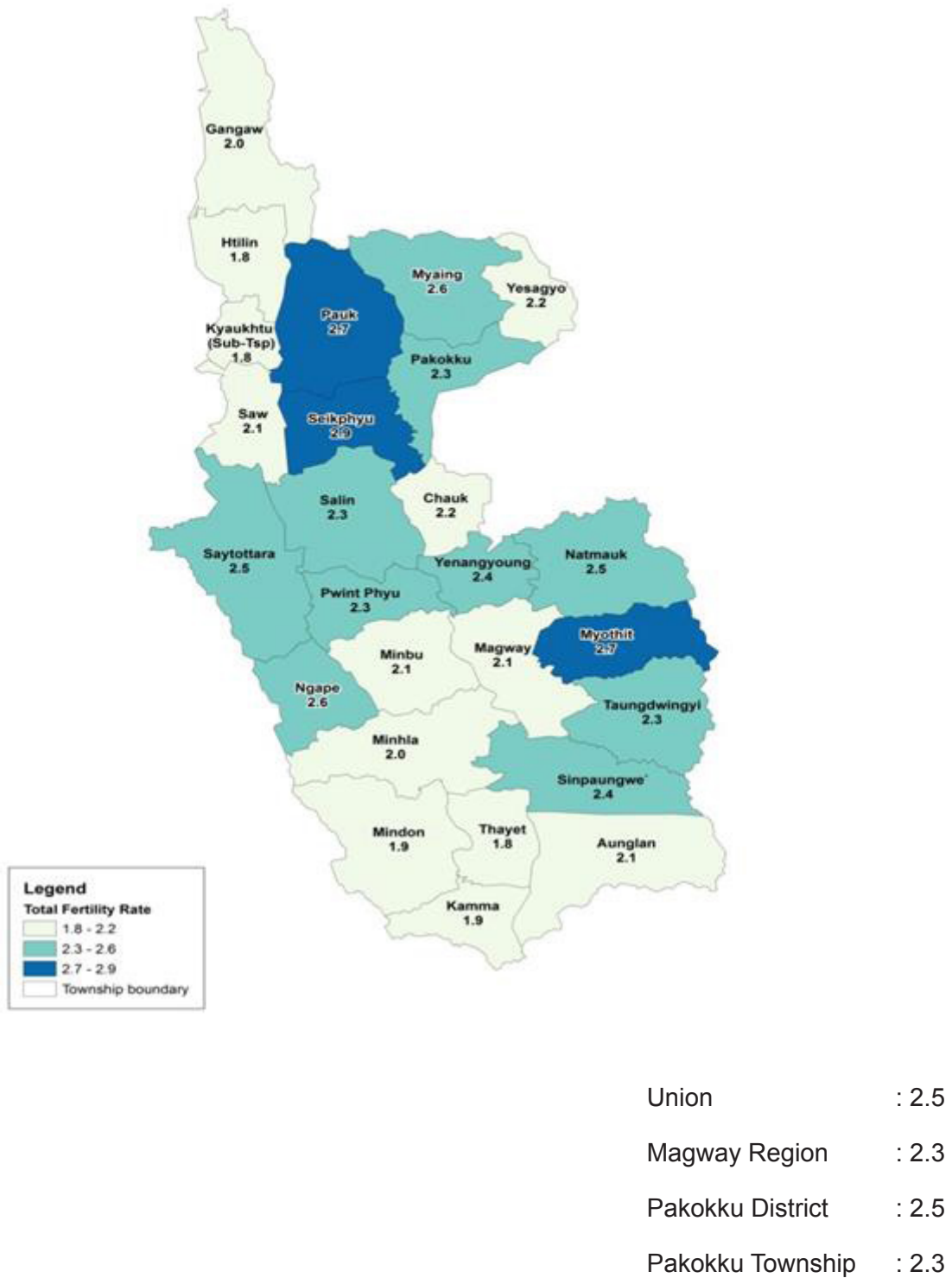
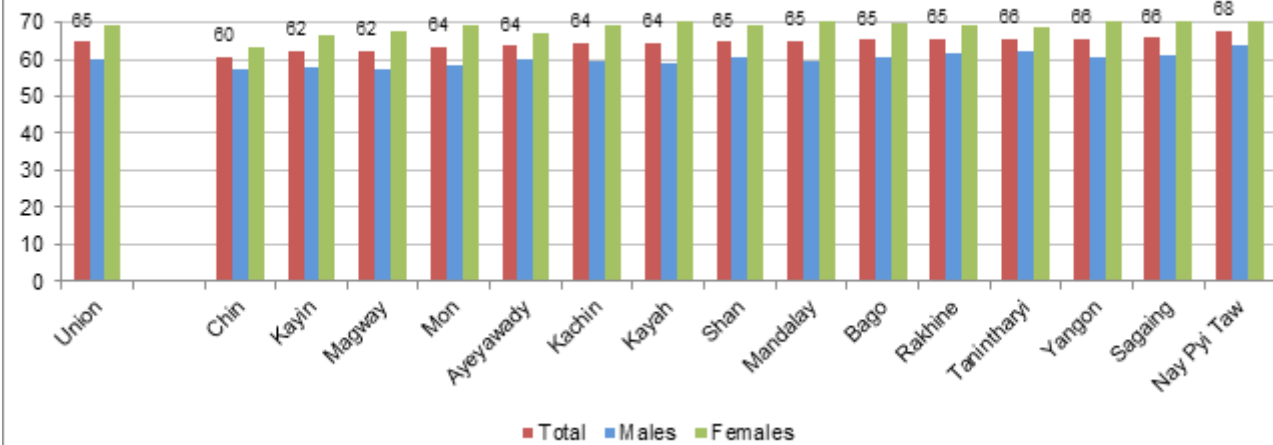


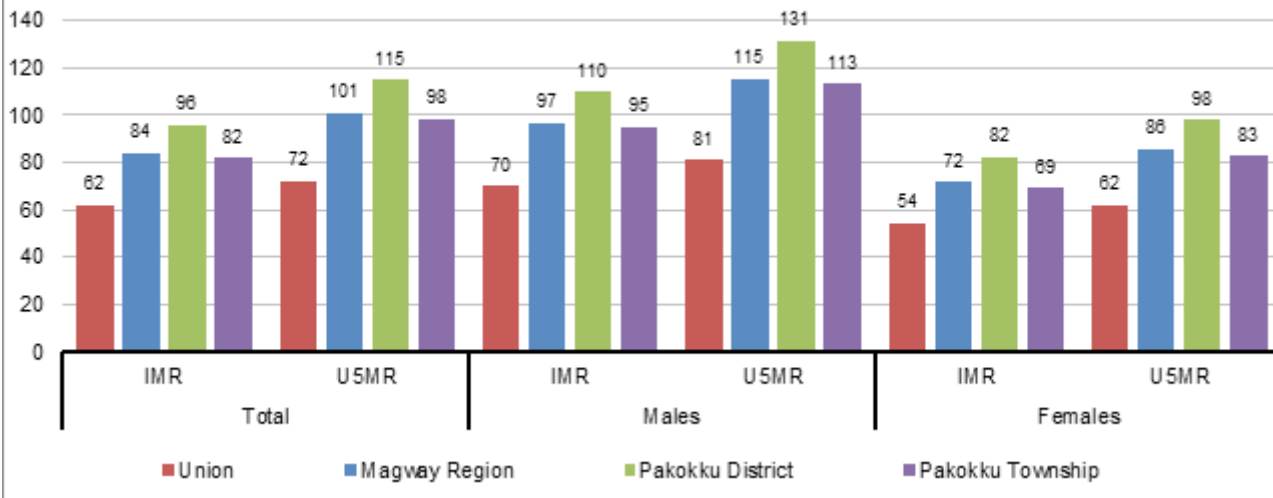
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Magway Region is 62.3 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 67.5 years is higher than that of the males at 57.1 years.

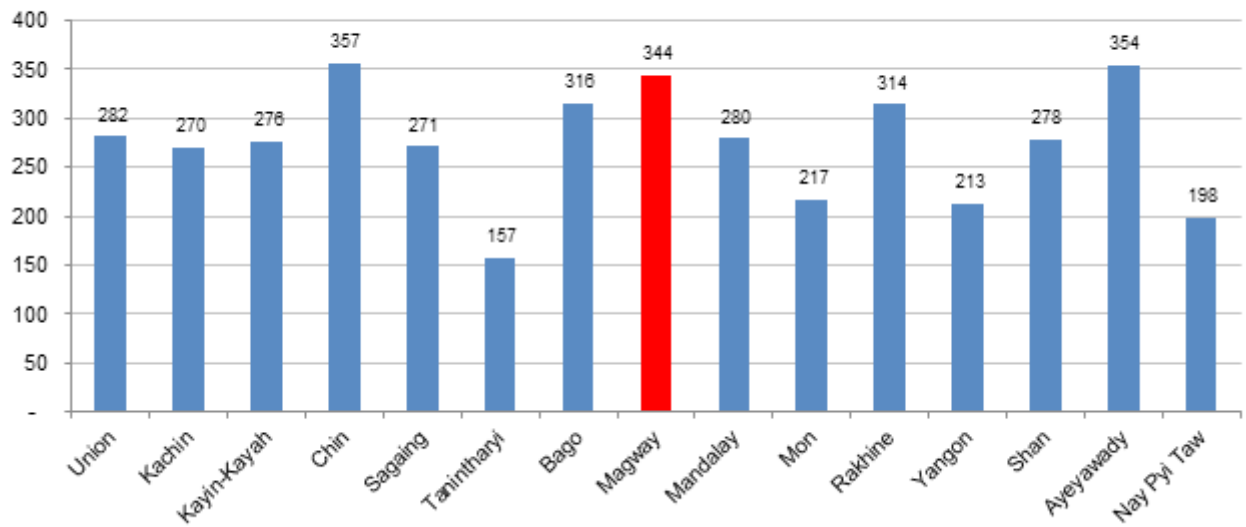
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pakokku District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Pakokku District is 96 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 115 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pakokku Township are lower than those in Magway Region and Pakokku District. The Infant mortality in Pakokku is 82 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 98 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)



- In Magway Region, there are 344 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 Magway Region is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

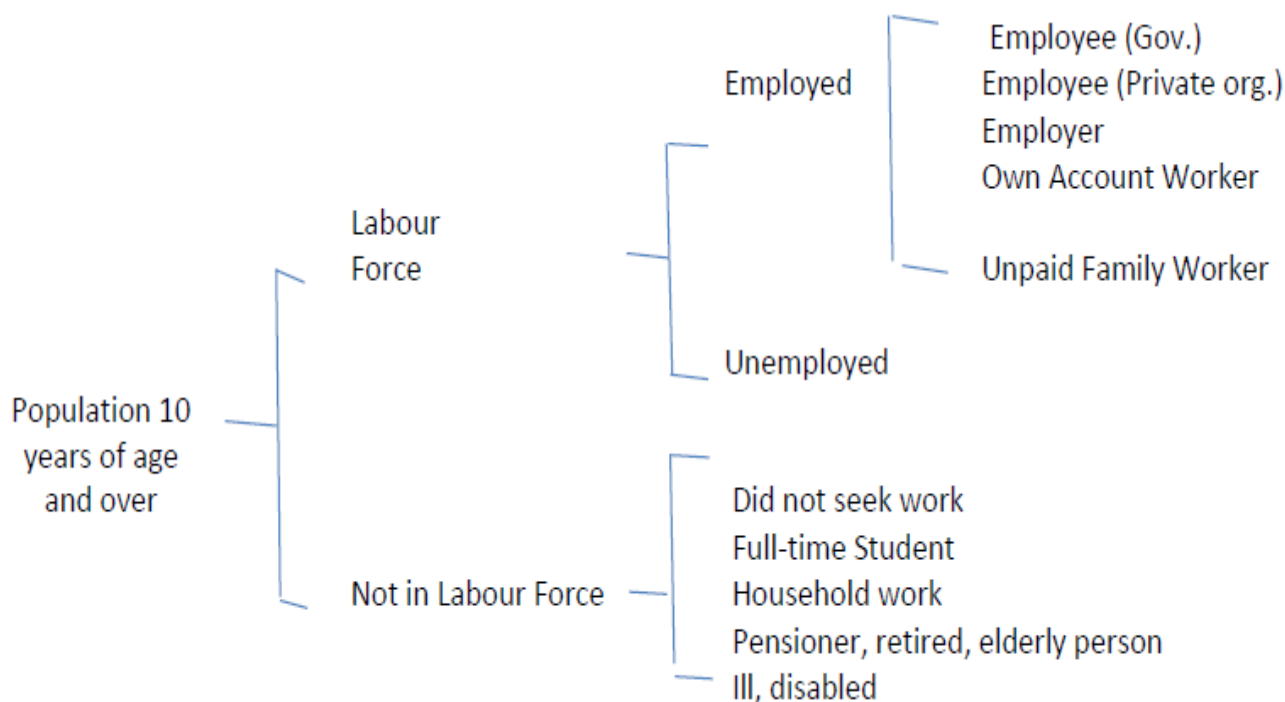
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Magway Region, Pakokku District, Pakokku Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Mar Mar Oo	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Ni Ni Than	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
U Aung Min Thein	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
U George Paw Tun	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw May Thet Tun	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Zin Min Oo	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyto Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Thu Lwin	Junior Assistant Computer Operator, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

