THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

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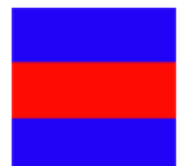
SAGAING REGION, HKAMTI DISTRICT

Pansaung Sub-Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Nanyun
Donhee (Sub-Tsp)
Lahe
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp)
Hkamti
Leshi
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp)
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp)
Homalin
Banmauk
Myothit (Sub-Tsp)
Indaw   Katha
Tamu   Phaungpyin   **Sagaing**
Pinlebu   Wuntho
Khampat (Sub-Tsp)   Tigyaing
Mawlaik   Kawlin
Kyunhla
Kalewa
Kambalu
Kalay
Tasei
Mingin   Ye U
Khin U
Depayin
Shwebo   Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp)
Kani   Butalin   Ayartaw   Wetlet
Yinmarpin   Monywa
Palae   Salingyi   Myinmu   Sagaing
Chaung Oo
Myaung

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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Sagaing Region, Hkamti District

Pansaung Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

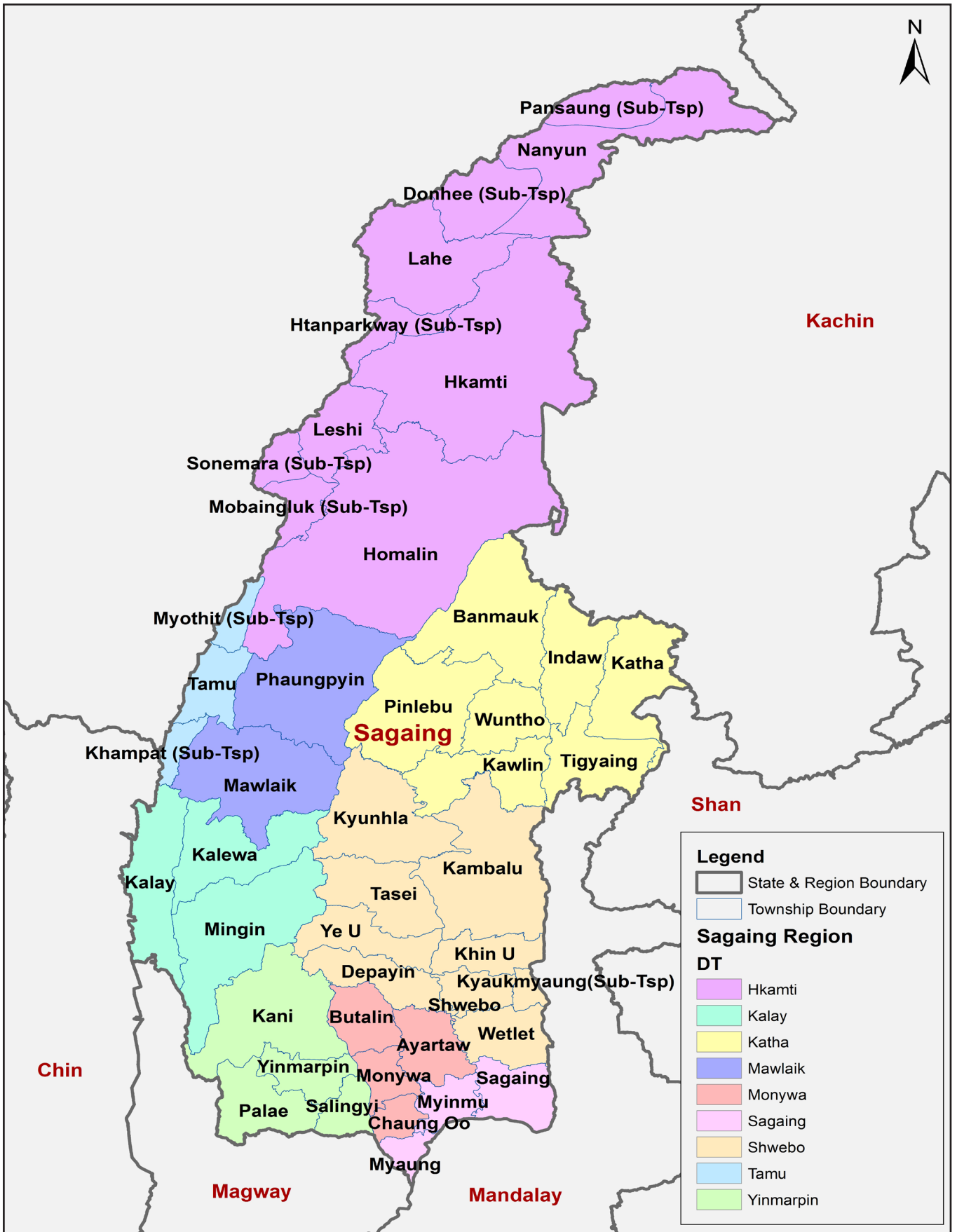Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No. 48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431 062

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October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships

Figure 1: Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships

Pansaung Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	15,697 [2]
Population males	8,072 (51.4%)
Population females	7,625 (48.6%)
Percentage of urban population	13.9%
Area (Km²)	1,041.1 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	15.1 persons
Median age	19.0 years
Number of wards	3
Number of village tracts	9
Number of private households	2,349
Percentage of female headed households	12.3%
Mean household size	6.6 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	40.6%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	56.0%
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.4%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	78.6
Child dependency ratio	72.5
Old dependency ratio	6.1
Ageing index	8.4
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	106
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	55.6%
Male	64.6%
Female	46.1%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,227	7.8
Walking	649	4.1
Seeing	462	2.9
Hearing	651	4.1
Remembering	787	5.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	7,556	66.0	
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
National Registration	39	0.3	
Religious	*	< 0.1	
Temporary Registration	25	0.2	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	0.1	
None	3,803	33.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	72.4%	79.8%	64.5%
Unemployment rate	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%
Employment to population ratio	71.7%	79.0%	64.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	2,311	98.4	
Renter	21	0.9	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.2	
Government quarters	*	0.3	
Private company quarters	-	-	
Other	*	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		93.7%
Bamboo	96.7%	96.6%	3.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	2.9%	2.8%	-
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		3.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	-	0.2%	-
Other	-	0.3%	< 0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.2	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	0.7	
Biogas	-	-	
Firewood	2,324	98.9	
Charcoal	*	0.1	
Coal	-	-	
Other	*	< 0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	145	6.2
Kerosene	97	4.1
Candle	1,167	49.7
Battery	128	5.4
Generator (private)	*	0.1
Water mill (private)	159	6.8
Solar system/energy	350	14.9
Other	301	12.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	359	15.3
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	31	1.3
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Total Improved Water Sources	*390*	*16.6*
Unprotected well/spring	715	30.4
Pool/pond/lake	184	7.8
River/stream/canal	154	6.6
Waterfall/rainwater	900	38.3
Other	*	0.3
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*1,959*	*83.4*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	357	15.2
Tube well, borehole	*	< 0.1
Protected well/spring	31	1.3
Unprotected well/spring	820	34.9
Pool/pond/lake	185	7.9
River/stream/canal	154	6.6
Waterfall/rainwater	795	33.8
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	0.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	20	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	747	31.8
Total Improved Sanitation	*767*	*32.7*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,256	53.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	246	10.5
Other	58	2.5
None	22	0.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	334	14.2
Television	108	4.6
Landline phone	23	1.0
Mobile phone	72	3.1
Computer	*	0.6
Internet at home	*	0.1
Households with none of the items	1,956	83.3
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.3
Motorcycle/Moped	126	5.4
Bicycle	*	0.4
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.3
Canoe/Boat	*	0.3
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	318	13.5

Note: [1] Population figures for Pansaung Sub-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 Pansaung Sub-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 Pansaung Sub-Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	15,697 *		
Males	8,072		
Females	7,625		
Sex ratio	106 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	13.9%		
Area (Km^2)	1,041.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	15.1 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	9		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	15,559	2,176	13,383
Number of conventional households	2,349	338	2,011
Mean household size	6.6 persons ***		

- In Pansaung Sub-Township, there are fewer females than males with 106 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (13.9%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Pansaung Sub-Township is 15 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 6.6 persons living in each household in Pansaung Sub-Township. This is higher than that of 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; Pansaung Sub-Township (Hkamti District, Sagaing Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**2,349**	**15,697**	**8,072**	**7,625**
	Ward	**338**	**2,178**	**1,094**	**1,084**
1	Ah Htet(W)	220	1,347	682	665
2	Ah Lel(W)	29	185	95	90
3	Auk(W)	89	646	317	329
	Village Tract	**2,011**	**13,519**	**6,978**	**6,541**
1	Ta Kaing (VT)	33	239	123	116
2	Naung Yan(VT)	290	1,959	1,030	929
3	Ta Kone (1)(VT)	141	958	491	467
4	Naung Ka Lu(VT)	67	332	176	156
5	Nan Lit(VT)	39	397	226	171
6	Hta Haw (1)(VT)	219	1,434	722	712
7	Hu Laung(VT)	343	2,166	1,124	1,042
8	Lon Laung(VT)	264	1,914	997	917
9	Wut Htan(VT)	615	4,120	2,089	2,031

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

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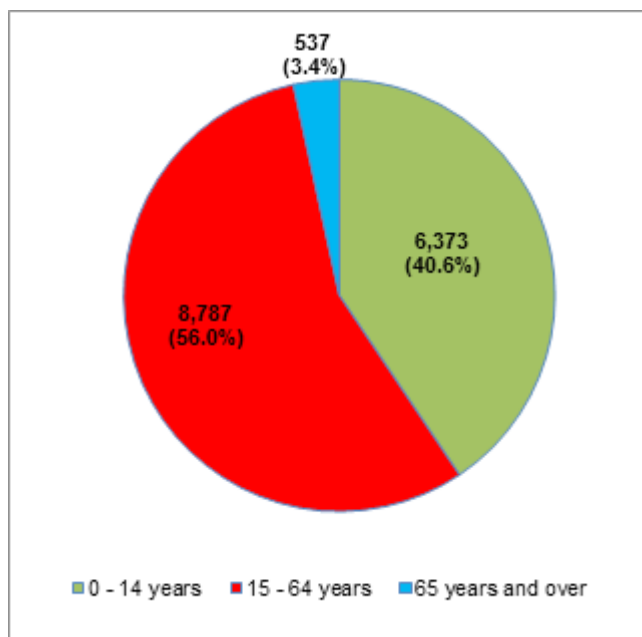
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Pansaung Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	15,697	8,072	7,625
0 - 4	1,978	1,016	962
5 - 9	2,270	1,158	1,112
10 - 14	2,125	1,106	1,019
15 - 19	1,735	905	830
20 - 24	1,288	713	575
25 - 29	1,035	558	477
30 - 34	1,035	545	490
35 - 39	870	430	440
40 - 44	806	392	414
45 - 49	609	279	330
50 - 54	621	300	321
55 - 59	425	203	222
60 - 64	363	193	170
65 - 69	204	114	90
70 - 74	142	70	72
75 - 79	78	38	40
80 - 84	72	34	38
85 - 89	20	14	6
90 +	21	4	17

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Pansaung Sub-Township is 56.0 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 Pansaung Sub-Township
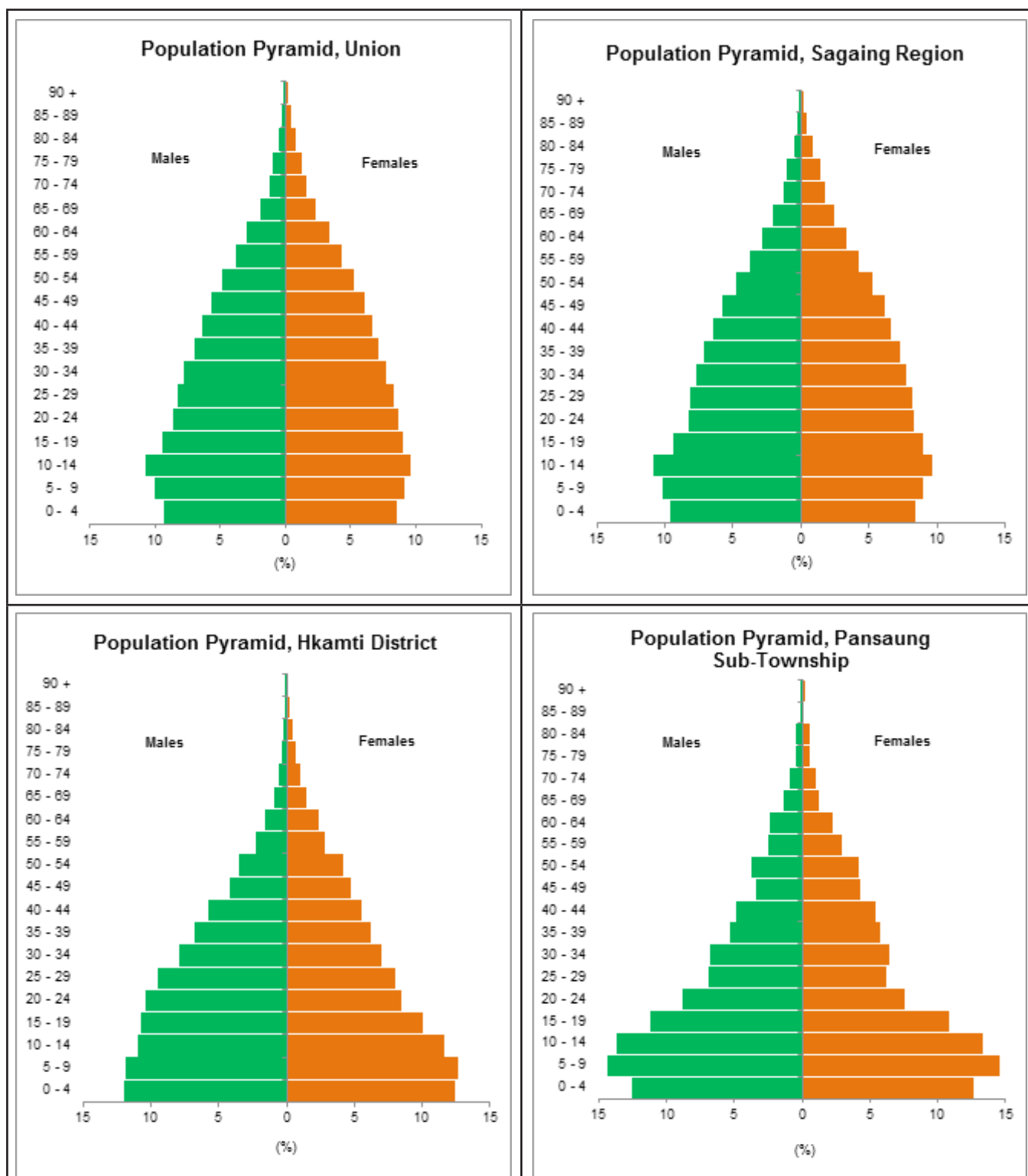
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Pansaung Sub-Township since the last 5 years.

- The population has declined from age group 10-14 onwards.

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

- Starting from age group 35-39, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

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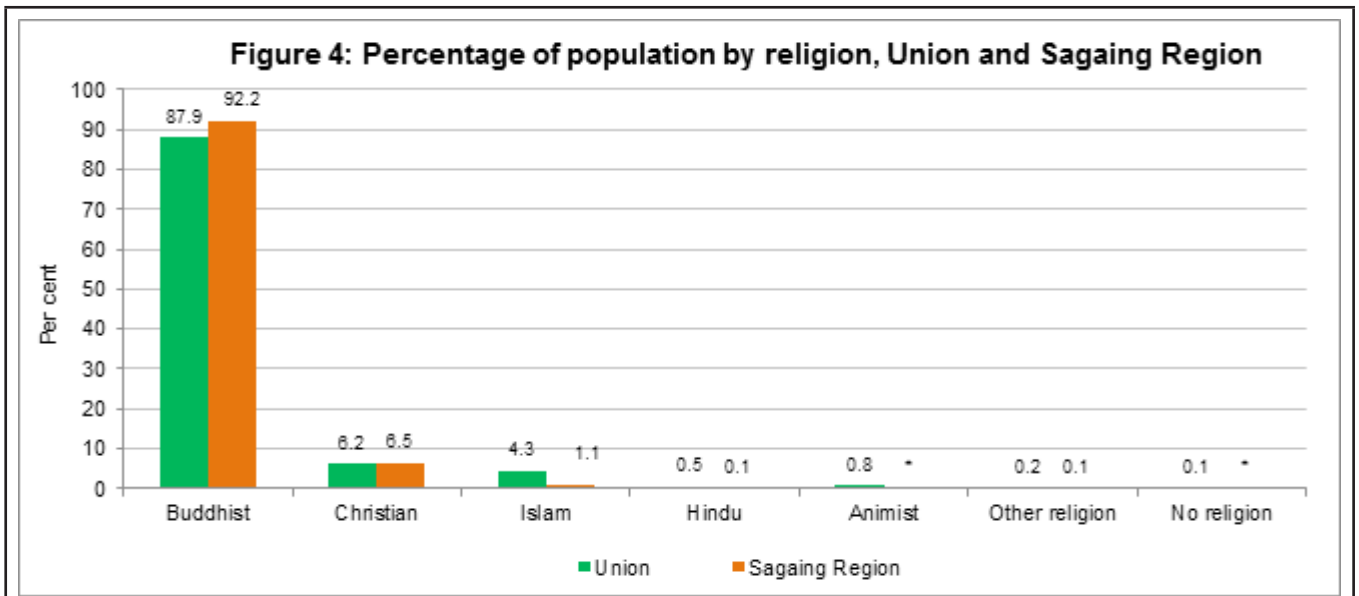
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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 respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C)   Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	479	236	243	156	81	75
6	434	207	227	199	97	102
7	433	235	198	274	140	134
8	433	235	198	314	179	135
9	491	245	246	377	192	185
10	466	236	230	388	202	186
11	415	225	190	354	191	163
12	418	209	209	349	174	175
13	437	231	206	376	206	170
14	386	203	183	317	163	154
15	387	217	170	288	167	121
16	364	182	182	254	125	129
17	337	179	158	212	110	102
18	355	174	181	174	89	85
19	267	132	135	114	58	56
20	350	201	149	90	56	34
21	251	150	101	52	38	14
22	226	127	99	32	23	9
23	193	100	93	26	21	5
24	252	123	129	23	14	9
25	243	136	107	9	8	1
26	186	109	77	10	8	2
27	179	88	91	9	8	1
28	205	108	97	8	5	3
29	199	99	100	10	7	3

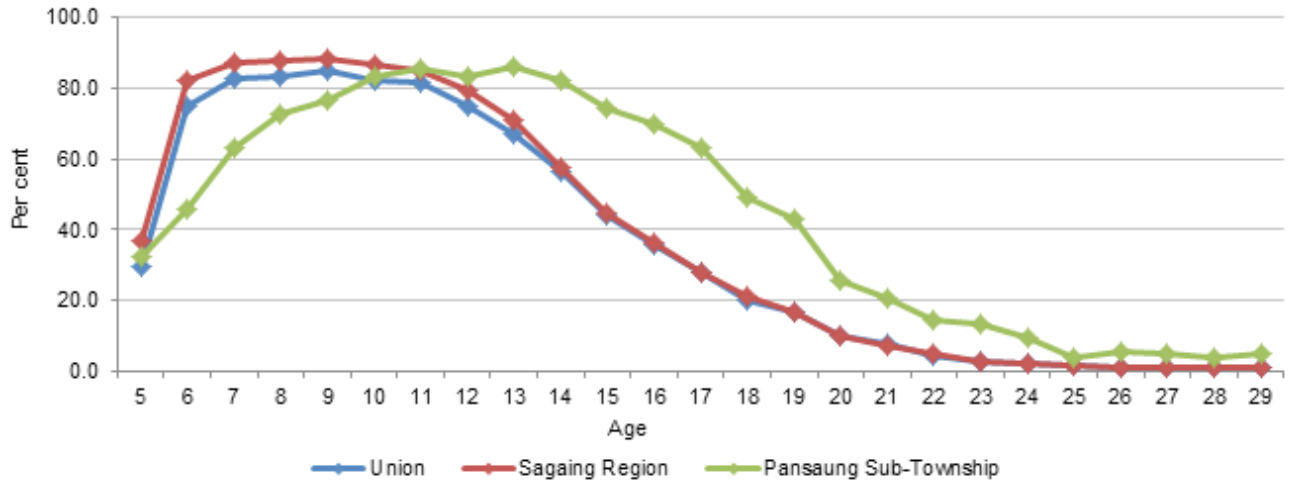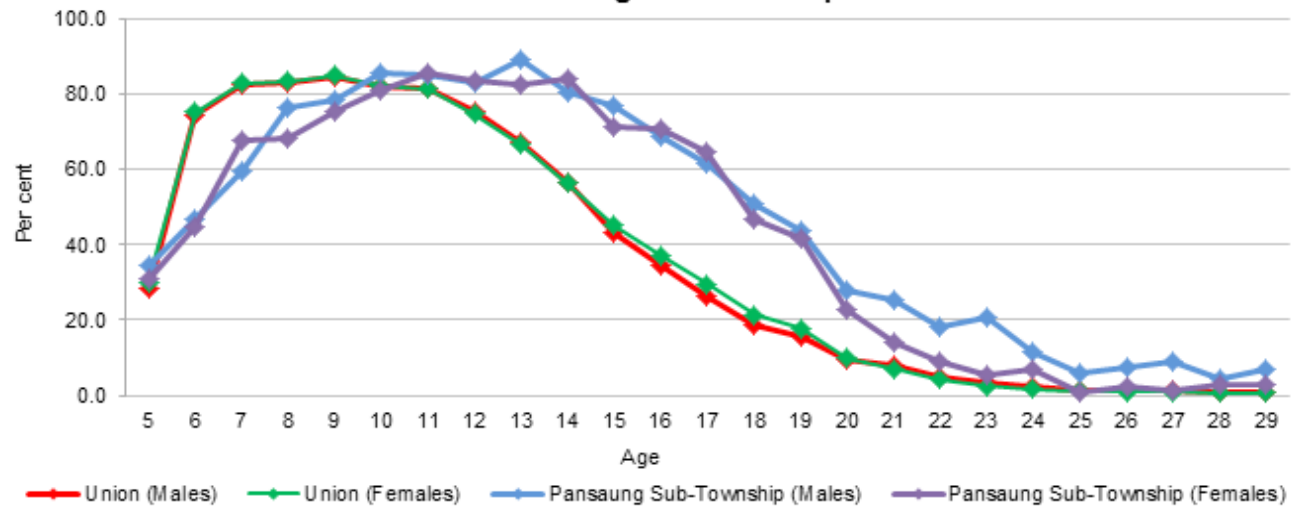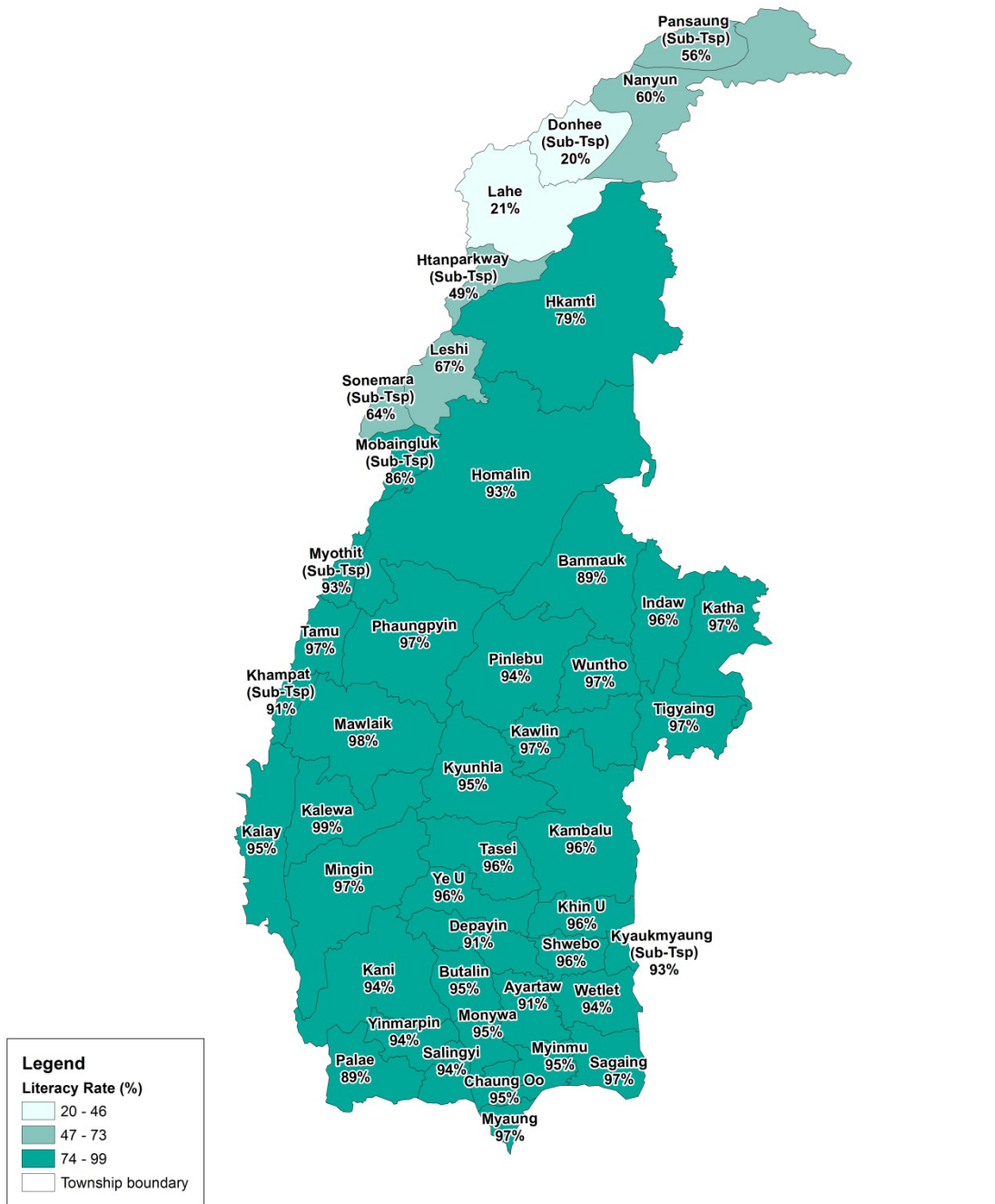Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Pansaung Sub-Township

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Pansaung Sub-Township

- School attendance in Pansaung Sub-Township drops after age 14 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Pansaung Sub-Township is lower from age 6 to 9 but it is higher than that of the Union after age 10 onwards.

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

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

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%
Mawlaik 98%
Kawlin 97%
Tigyaing 97%
Kyunhla 95%
Kalewa 99%
Kambalu 96%
Kalay 95%
Tasei 96%
Mingin 97%
Ye U 96%
Khin U 96%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 93%
Depayin 91%
Shwebo 96%
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%

Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Hkamti District	: 73.4%
Pansaung Sub-Township	: 55.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	2,982	84.9
Males	1,585	88.6
Females	1,397	80.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Pansaung Sub-Township is 55.6 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 46.1 per cent and for the males it is 64.6 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 84.9 per cent with 80.8 per cent for females and 88.6 per cent for males.

Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex
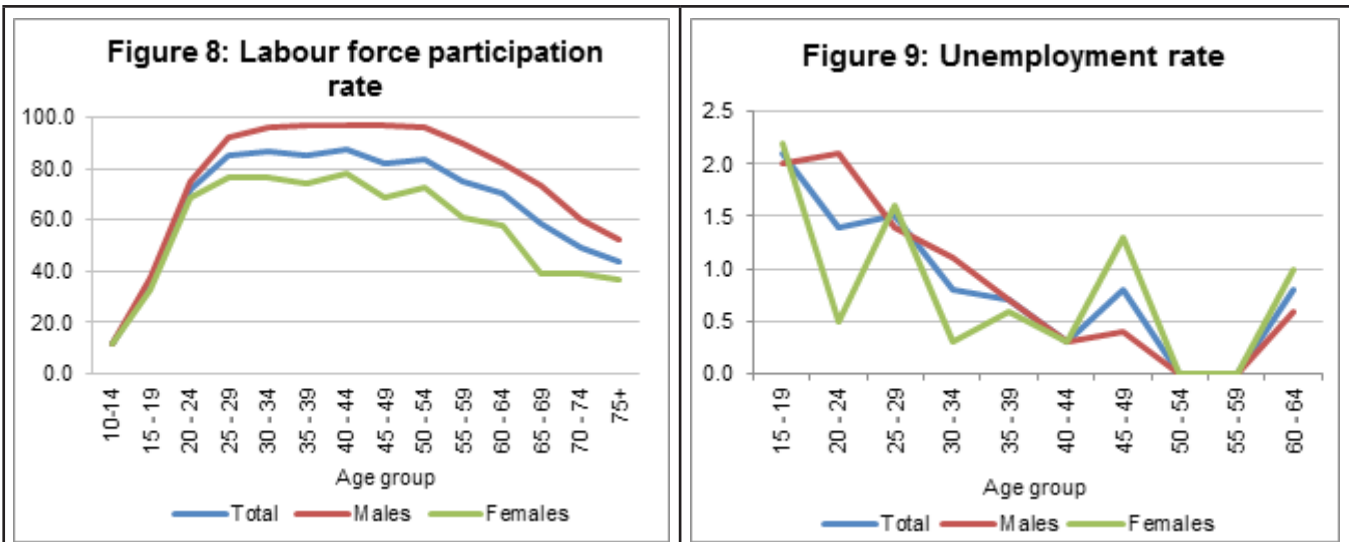
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	6,301	3,678	58.4	1,033	450	625	387	17	92	6	12	1
Urban	898	335	37.3	146	73	140	145	3	48	5	3	-
Rural	5,403	3,343	61.9	887	377	485	242	14	44	1	9	1
Males	3,174	1,490	46.9	605	302	440	247	12	66	5	6	1
Females	3,127	2,188	70.0	428	148	185	140	5	26	1	6	-

- Some 58.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 61.9 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 46.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 70.0 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 7.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.5 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	11.6	11.8	11.5	1.2	1.5	0.9
15 - 19	35.5	37.8	33.0	2.1	2.0	2.2
20 - 24	71.9	74.6	68.5	1.4	2.1	0.5
25 - 29	84.9	92.1	76.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
30 - 34	87.0	96.0	76.9	0.8	1.1	0.3
35 - 39	85.2	96.7	73.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
40 - 44	87.5	97.2	78.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
45 - 49	81.8	96.8	69.1	0.8	0.4	1.3
50 - 54	83.9	96.0	72.6	-	-	-
55 - 59	74.8	90.1	60.8	-	-	-
60 - 64	70.5	81.9	57.6	0.8	0.6	1.0
65 - 69	58.3	73.7	38.9	-	-	-
70 - 74	49.3	60.0	38.9	-	-	-
75+	44.0	52.2	36.6	-	-	-
15 - 24	51.0	54.0	47.5	1.7	2.1	1.2
15 - 64	72.4	79.8	64.5	0.9	1.0	0.8

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Pansaung Sub-Township is 72.4 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 64.5 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 79.8 per cent.

- In Pansaung Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.6 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Pansaung Sub-Township is 0.9 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.0%) and for females (0.8%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 1.2 per cent.

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

| Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner , retired , elderly	Ill , disabled	Other
Total	4,569	0.4	66.9	20.8	7.1	2.4	2.4
Males	1,988	0.5	82.9	4.8	6.2	2.4	3.2
Females	2,581	0.3	54.6	33.2	7.8	2.4	1.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 82.9 per cent of males and 54.6 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**6,178**	**3,474**	**2,704**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	23	19	4	0.4	0.5	0.1
Professionals	80	46	34	1.3	1.3	1.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	26	13	13	0.4	0.4	0.5
Clerical Support Workers	71	58	13	1.1	1.7	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	39	22	17	0.6	0.6	0.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	5,349	2,980	2,369	86.6	85.8	87.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary Occupations	2	1	1	*	*	*
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	584	333	251	9.5	9.6	9.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Pansaung Sub-Township
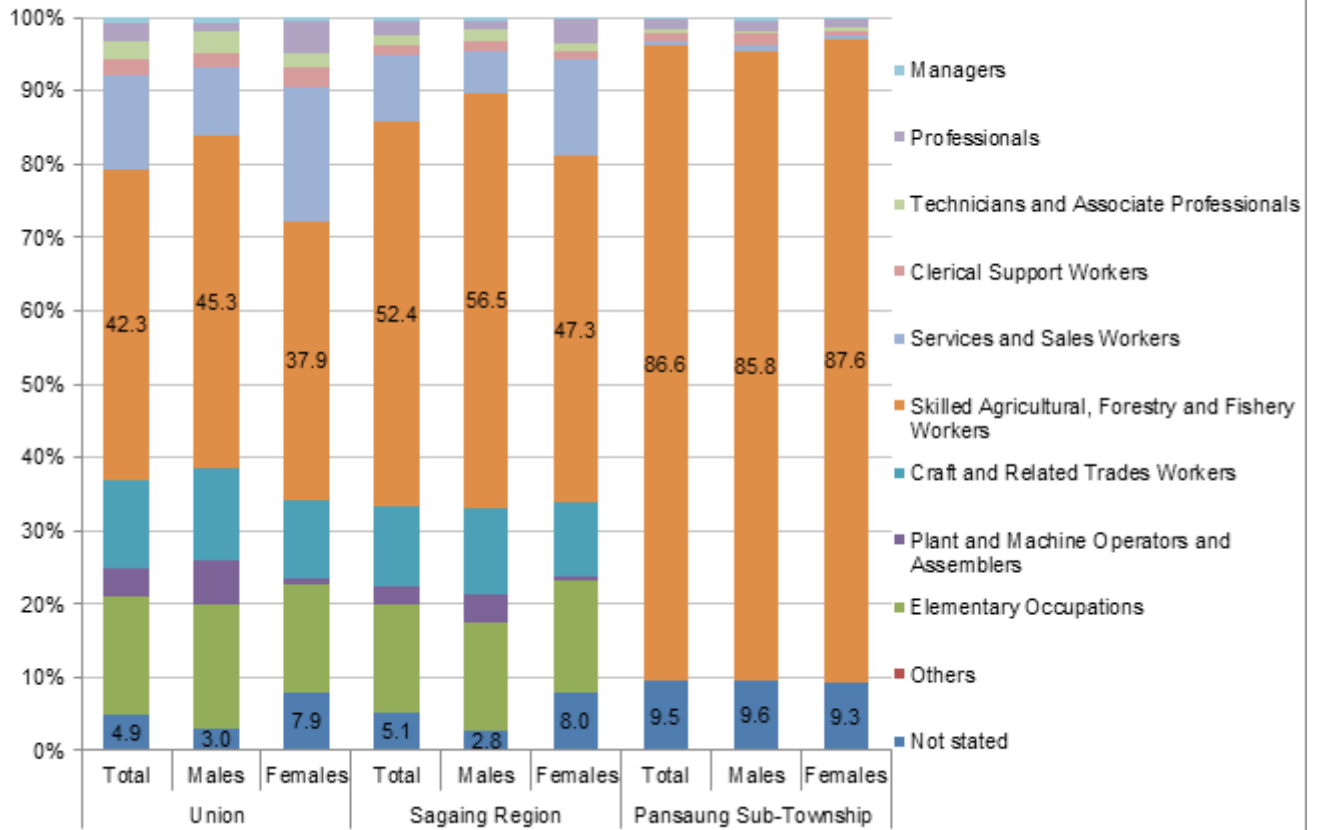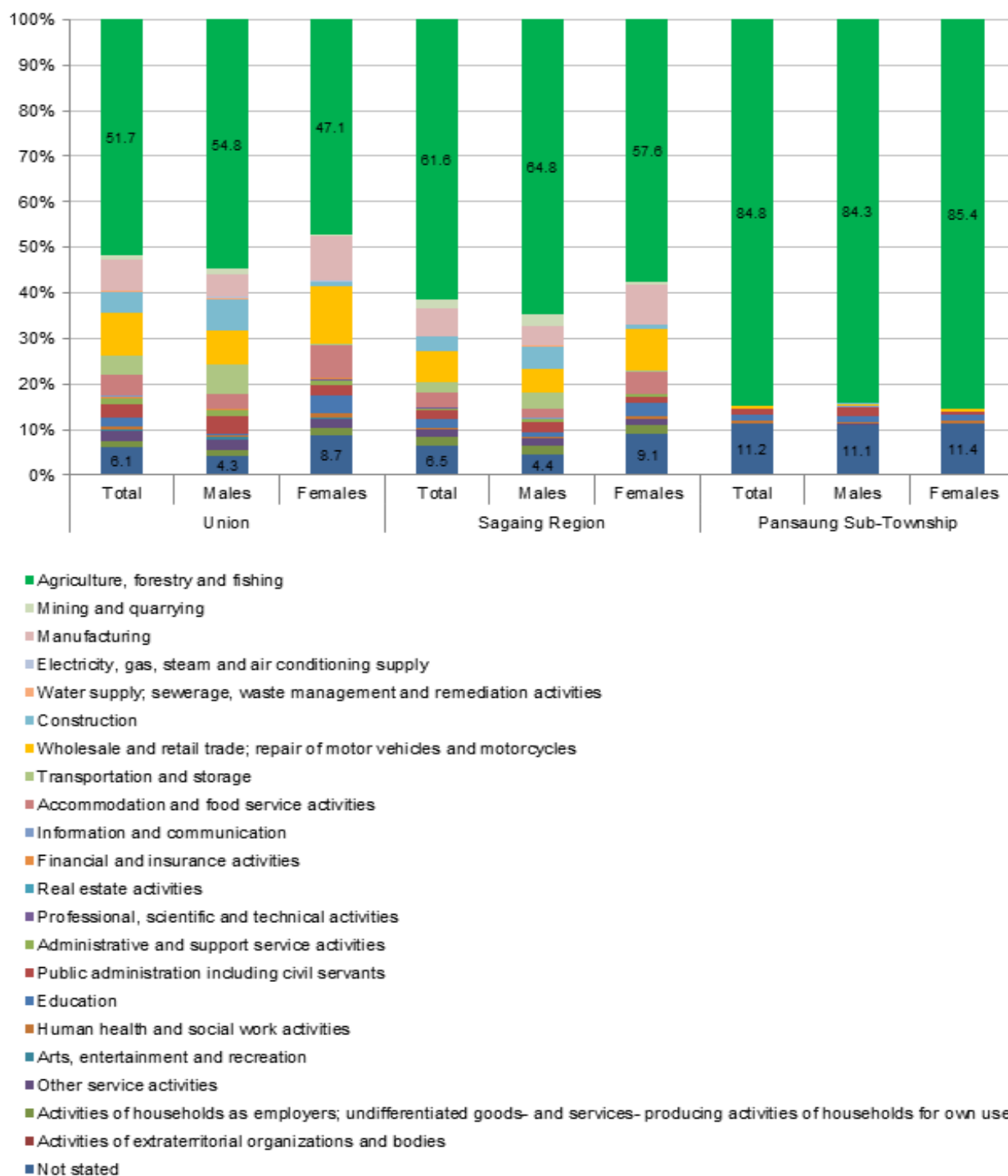
- In Pansaung Sub-Township, 86.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 85.8 per cent of males and 87.6 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	**6,178**	**3,474**	**2,704**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,237	2,928	2,309	84.8	84.3	85.4
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2	-	2	*	-	0.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1	1	-	*	*	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	37	20	17	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transportation and storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and communication	4	3	1	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	2	2	-	*	0.1	-
Public administration including civil servants	79	66	13	1.3	1.9	0.5
Education	79	44	35	1.3	1.3	1.3
Human health and social work activities	36	18	18	0.6	0.5	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	7	7	-	0.1	0.2	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1	-	1	*	-	*
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	692	384	308	11.2	11.1	11.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Pansaung Sub-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 Pansaung Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 84.8 per cent.

- There are 84.3 per cent of males and 85.4 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	7,556	*	*	39	*	25	-	*	3,803
Urban	1,213	*	-	1	*	7	-	*	368
Rural	6,343	*	*	38	*	18	-	*	3,435
Males	3,933	*	*	11	*	16	-	*	1,922
Females	3,623	*	*	28	-	9	-	*	1,881

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
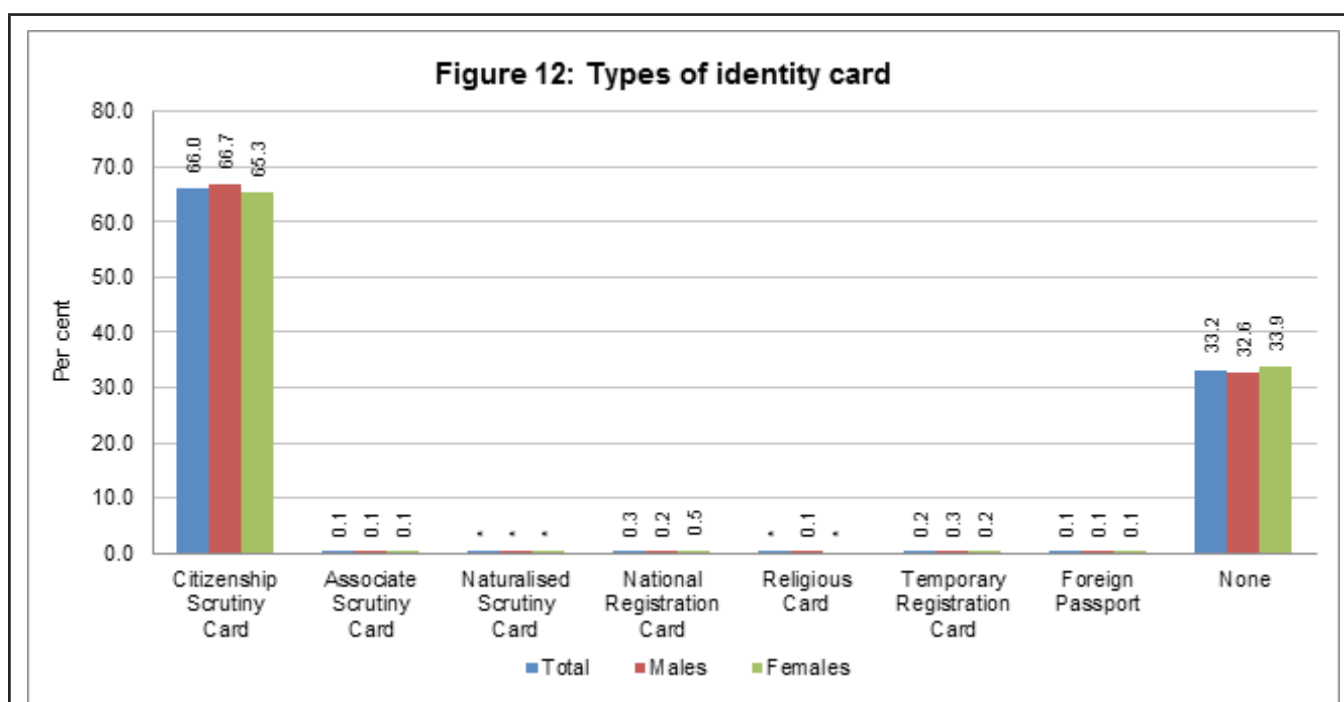
- In Pansaung Sub-Township, 66.0 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 33.2 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 32.6 per cent of males and 33.9 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	**15,697**	**14,470**	**1,227**	**7.8**	**462**	**651**	**649**	**787**
0 - 4	1,978	1,902	76	3.8	11	10	47	59
5 - 9	2,270	2,223	47	2.1	14	10	21	23
10 - 14	2,125	2,055	70	3.3	11	24	34	31
15 - 19	1,735	1,686	49	2.8	16	24	18	15
20 - 24	1,288	1,239	49	3.8	14	28	18	29
25 - 29	1,035	983	52	5.0	8	25	17	32
30 - 34	1,035	982	53	5.1	9	23	26	27
35 - 39	870	810	60	6.9	14	24	26	30
40 - 44	806	724	82	10.2	22	39	38	53
45 - 49	609	509	100	16.4	39	57	49	66
50 - 54	621	494	127	20.5	44	64	64	90
55 - 59	425	333	92	21.6	47	57	51	63
60 - 64	363	247	116	32.0	47	72	69	80
65 - 69	204	131	73	35.8	43	50	44	54
70 - 74	142	72	70	49.3	48	55	49	57
75 - 79	78	32	46	59.0	32	35	31	32
80 - 84	72	31	41	56.9	27	33	30	28
85 - 89	20	8	12	60.0	8	11	9	9
90 +	21	9	12	57.1	8	10	8	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	**8,072**	**7,454**	**618**	**7.7**	**223**	**316**	**313**	**376**
0 - 4	1,016	973	43	4.2	6	6	26	35
5 - 9	1,158	1,126	32	2.8	8	7	15	14
10 - 14	1,106	1,072	34	3.1	6	12	20	13
15 - 19	905	880	25	2.8	8	12	7	9
20 - 24	713	688	25	3.5	7	13	8	15
25 - 29	558	527	31	5.6	7	14	10	18
30 - 34	545	518	27	5.0	4	10	13	12
35 - 39	430	399	31	7.2	10	12	12	12
40 - 44	392	359	33	8.4	4	17	15	21
45 - 49	279	233	46	16.5	18	26	23	31
50 - 54	300	236	64	21.3	26	29	30	42
55 - 59	203	154	49	24.1	22	28	24	34
60 - 64	193	137	56	29.0	17	38	30	33
65 - 69	114	77	37	32.5	20	22	21	24
70 - 74	70	34	36	51.4	25	27	24	28
75 - 79	38	18	20	52.6	16	17	14	15
80 - 84	34	16	18	52.9	11	16	14	13
85 - 89	14	5	9	64.3	6	9	6	6
90 +	4	2	2	50.0	2	1	1	1

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	**7,625**	**7,016**	**609**	**8.0**	**239**	**335**	**336**	**411**
0 - 4	962	929	33	3.4	5	4	21	24
5 - 9	1,112	1,097	15	1.3	6	3	6	9
10 - 14	1,019	983	36	3.5	5	12	14	18
15 - 19	830	806	24	2.9	8	12	11	6
20 - 24	575	551	24	4.2	7	15	10	14
25 - 29	477	456	21	4.4	1	11	7	14
30 - 34	490	464	26	5.3	5	13	13	15
35 - 39	440	411	29	6.6	4	12	14	18
40 - 44	414	365	49	11.8	18	22	23	32
45 - 49	330	276	54	16.4	21	31	26	35
50 - 54	321	258	63	19.6	18	35	34	48
55 - 59	222	179	43	19.4	25	29	27	29
60 - 64	170	110	60	35.3	30	34	39	47
65 - 69	90	54	36	40.0	23	28	23	30
70 - 74	72	38	34	47.2	23	28	25	29
75 - 79	40	14	26	65.0	16	18	17	17
80 - 84	38	15	23	60.5	16	17	16	15
85 - 89	6	3	3	50.0	2	2	3	3
90 +	17	7	10	58.8	6	9	7	8

- Eight in every 100 persons in Pansaung Sub-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 45.

- Difficulties with remembering and hearing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-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	2,349	0.1	-	*	4.6	95.2	*	0.1	-
Urban	338	-	-	0.3	16.9	82.8	-	-	-
Rural	2,011	0.1	-	-	2.5	97.3	*	0.1	-

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
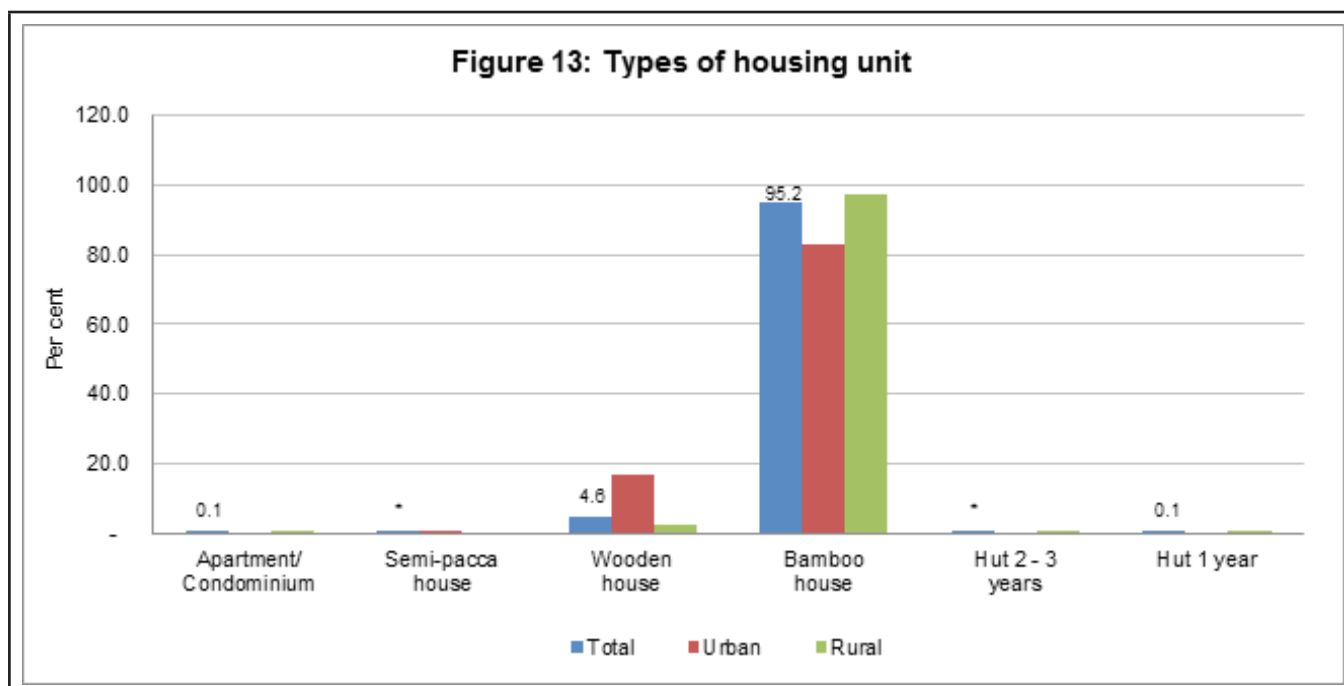
- The majority of the households in Pansaung Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (95.2%) followed by households in wooden houses (4.6%).

- Some 82.8 per cent of urban households and 97.3 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: 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%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 92%
Mawlaik 90%
Kawlin 79%
Tigyaing 78%
Kyunhla 91%
Kalewa 86%
Kambalu 65%
Kalay 81%
Tasei 82%
Mingin 73%
Ye U 81%
Khin U 61%
Depayin 64%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 58%
Kani 75%
Shwebo 81%
Butalin 68%
Ayartaw 68%
Wetlet 61%
Yinmarpin 72%
Monywa 83%
Palae 64%
Myinmu 67%
Sagaing 81%
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%
Pansaung Sub-Township	: 32.7%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.9	-	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		31.8	74.3	24.7
Improved sanitation		*32.7*	*74.3*	*25.7*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		53.5	15.1	59.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		10.5	5.0	11.4
Other		2.5	4.7	2.1
None		0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	2,349	338	2,011

- Some 32.7 per cent of the households in Pansaung Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (31.8%)).

- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, Pansaung belongs to the proportion group (5-36) of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- 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.

- Some 0.9 per cent of the households in the Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Pansaung Sub-Township, 0.9 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

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%
Kawlin 85%
Tigyaing 87%
Mawlaik 78%
Kyunhla 82%
Kalewa 48%
Kalay 85%
Tasei 97%
Kambalu 77%
Mingin 71%
Ye U 93%
Khin U 91%
Depayin 89%
Shwebo 84%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 65%
Kani 79%
Butalin 87%
Ayartaw 86%
Wetlet 67%
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%
Pansaung Sub-Township	: 16.6%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	15.3	0.3	17.8
Tube well, borehole	-	-	-
Protected well/ Spring	1.3	2.4	1.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier	-	-	-
Total improved drinking water	*16.6*	*2.7*	*18.9*
Unprotected well/Spring	30.4	43.2	28.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	7.8	15.1	6.6
River/stream/ canal	6.6	-	7.7
Waterfall/ Rain water	38.3	39.1	38.2
Other	0.3	-	0.3
Total unimproved drinking water	*83.4*	*97.3*	*81.1*
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	2,349	338	2,011

- In Pansaung Sub-Township, 16.6 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, it belongs to the proportion group (5-36) and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 38.3 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 30.4 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.

- Some 83.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 81.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting
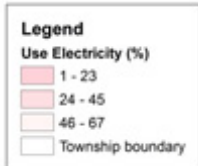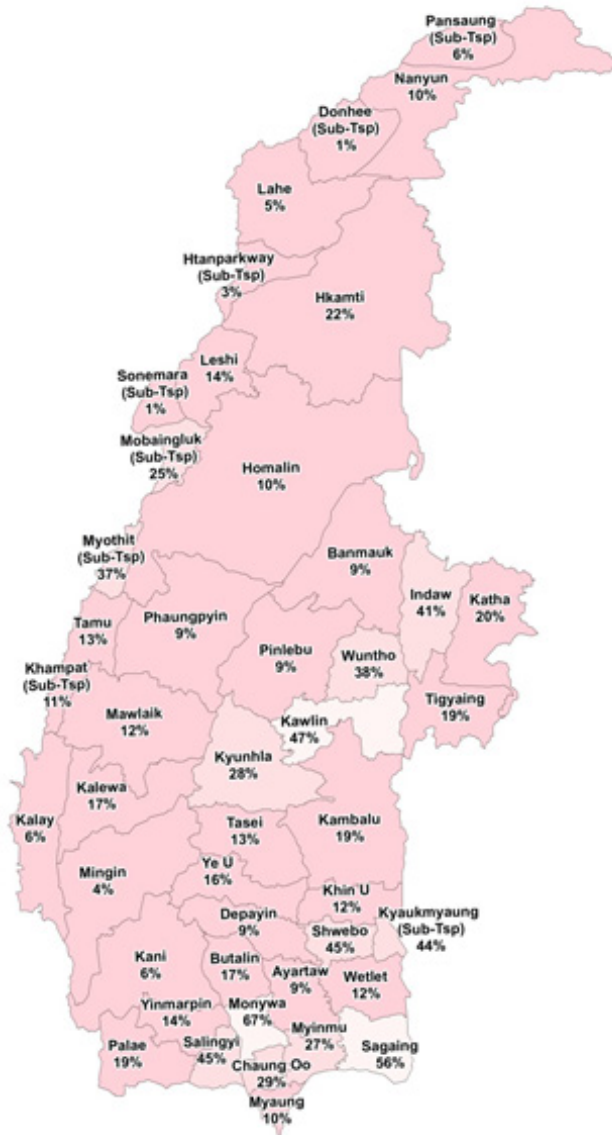
Location	Percentage
Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Hkamti District	: 10.1%
Pansaung Sub-Township	: 6.2%

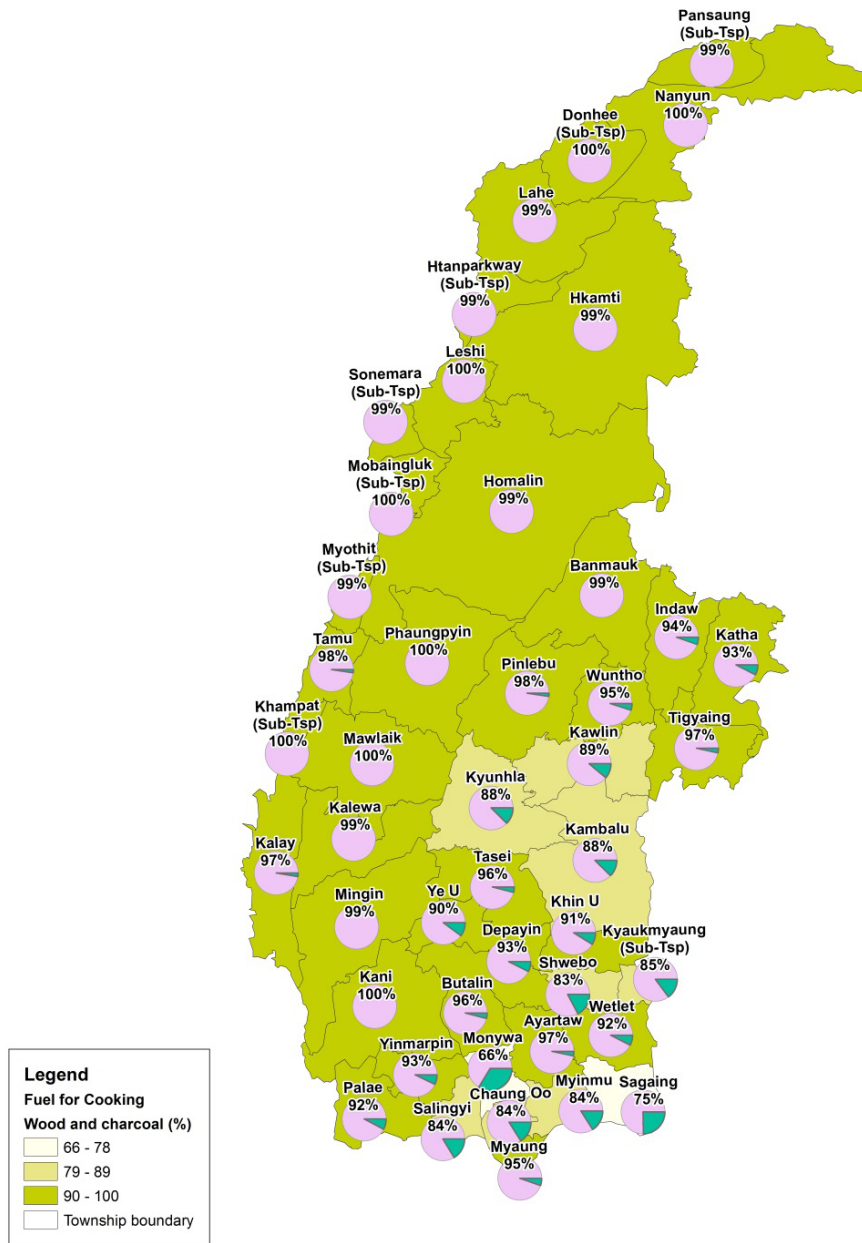**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		6.2	42.3	0.1
Kerosene		4.1	-	4.8
Candle		49.7	40.8	51.2
Battery		5.4	7.7	5.1
Generator (private)		0.1	0.3	*
Water mill (private)		6.8	0.3	7.9
Solar system/energy		14.9	7.7	16.1
Other		12.8	0.9	14.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	2,349	338	2,011

- In Pansaung Sub-Township, 6.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the per cent group (1-23) 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 Sub-Township with 49.7 per cent.

- In rural areas, 51.2 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Nanyun 100%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Lahe 99%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Hkamti 99%
Leshi 100%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Homalin 99%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Banmauk 99%
Indaw 94%
Katha 93%
Tamu 98%
Phaungpyin 100%
Pinlebu 98%
Wuntho 95%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Kawlin 89%
Tigyaing 97%
Mawlaik 100%
Kyunhla 88%
Kalewa 99%
Kambalu 88%
Kalay 97%
Tasei 96%
Khin U 91%
Mingin 99%
Ye U 90%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 85%
Depayin 93%
Shwebo 83%
Kani 100%
Butalin 96%
Wetlet 92%
Ayartaw 97%
Yinmarpin 93%
Monywa 66%
Myinmu 84%
Sagaing 75%
Palae 92%
Chaung Oo 84%
Salingyi 84%
Myaung 95%

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and charcoal (%)
- 66 - 78
- 79 - 89
- 90 - 100
- Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Hkamti District	: 99.3%
Pansaung Sub-Township	: 99.0%

33

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.2	1.5	-
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.7	-	0.8
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		98.9	97.9	99.1
Charcoal		0.1	0.6	*
Coal		-	-	-
Other		*	-	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	2,349	338	2,011

- In Pansaung Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 98.9 per cent using firewood and 0.1 per cent using charcoal.

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

- Some 99.1 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use with firewood for cooking.

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	2,349	14.2	4.6	1.0	3.1	0.6	0.1	83.3	0.1
Urban	338	38.2	25.7	5.9	14.2	3.3	0.3	48.2	0.3
Rural	2,011	10.2	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	89.2	0.1

- Some 14.2 per cent of the households in Pansaung Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 38.2 per cent of households in urban areas have access to radio, while the proportion for rural areas was 10.2 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
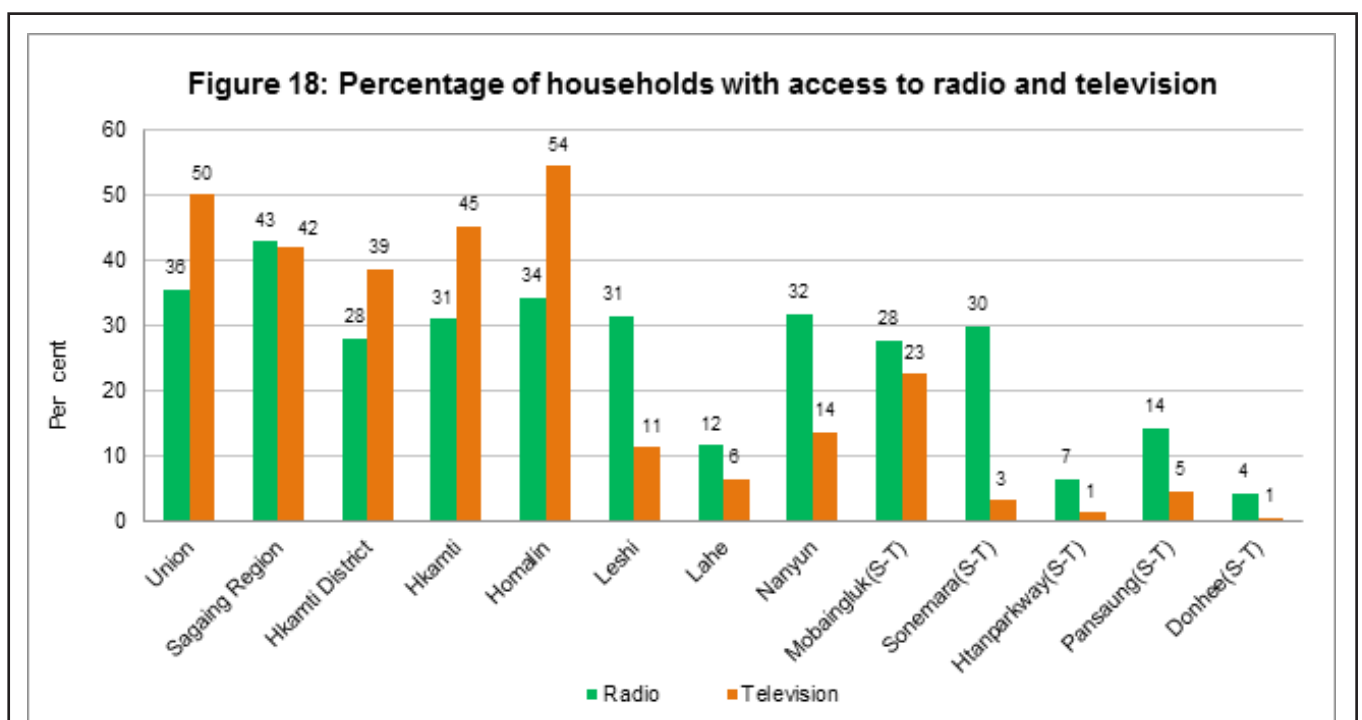
- In Pansaung Sub-Township, some 4.6 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in ten households (14.2%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: 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%
Kambalu 14%
Kalay 37%
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%
Pansaung Sub-Township	: 3.1%

- Only 3.1 per cent of the households in Pansaung Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to the percentage group (0-17).

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	669	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	498	19,067	4,291	1,607	6,597	3,463	17,081
Pansaung Sub-Township	2,349	8	126	9	8	6	1	318
Urban	338	7	79	7	8	-	-	146
Rural	2,011	1	47	2	-	6	1	172

- In Pansaung Sub-Township, 13.5 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 5.4 per cent of household having motorcycle/ moped.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use cart (bullock) as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Sagaing Region and Pansaung Sub-Township

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

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 5.9 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
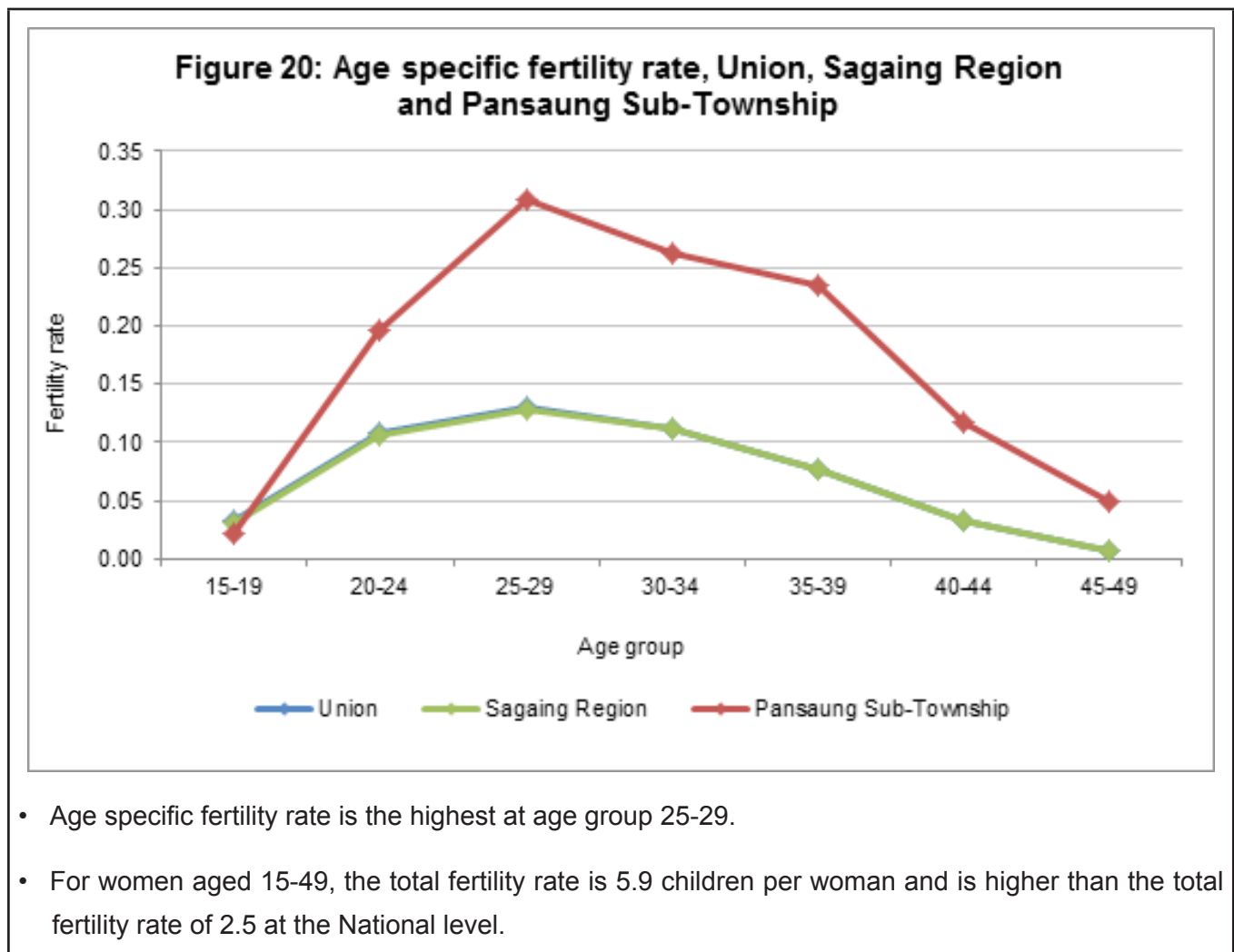
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 1.7 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 5.2
- 5.3 - 6.9
- Township boundary
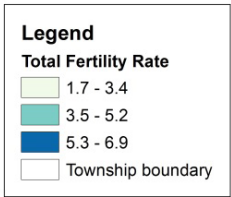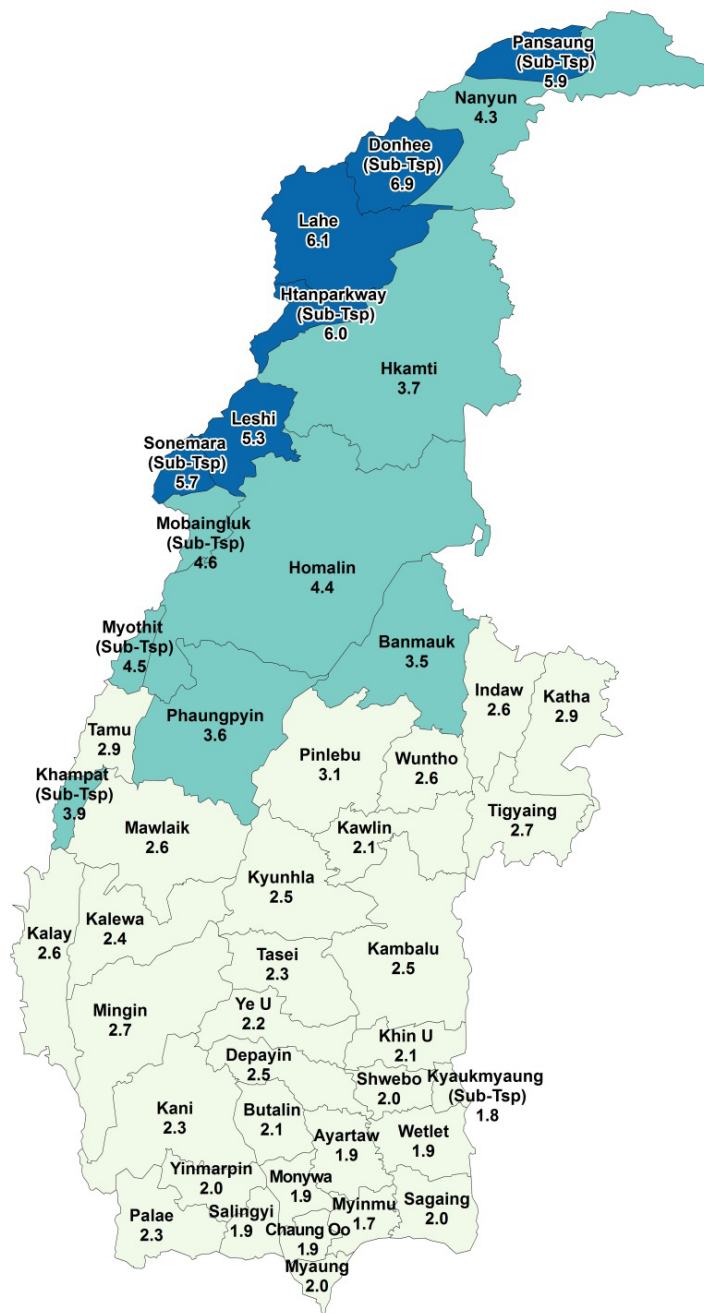
Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Hkamti District	: 4.8
Pansaung Sub-Township	: 5.9

Map labels:
Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 5.9
Nanyun 4.3
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 6.9
Lahe 6.1
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 6.0
Hkamti 3.7
Leshi 5.3
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 5.7
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 4.6
Homalin 4.4
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 4.5
Banmauk 3.5
Indaw 2.6
Katha 2.9
Phaungpyin 3.6
Pinlebu 3.1
Wuntho 2.6
Tamu 2.9
Tigyaing 2.7
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 3.9
Mawlaik 2.6
Kawlin 2.1
Kyunhla 2.5
Kalay 2.6
Kalewa 2.4
Tasei 2.3
Kambalu 2.5
Mingin 2.7
Ye U 2.2
Khin U 2.1
Depayin 2.5
Shwebo 2.0
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 1.8
Kani 2.3
Butalin 2.1
Ayartaw 1.9
Wetlet 1.9
Yinmarpin 2.0
Monywa 1.9
Myinmu 1.7
Sagaing 2.0
Palae 2.3
Salingyi 1.9
Chaung Oo 1.9
Myaung 2.0

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
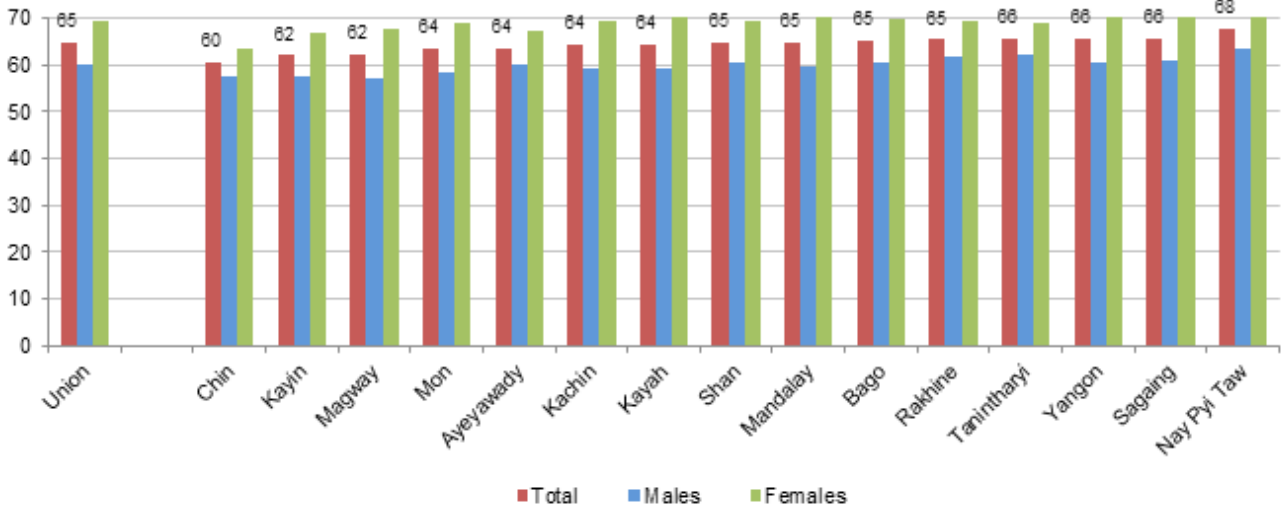
- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

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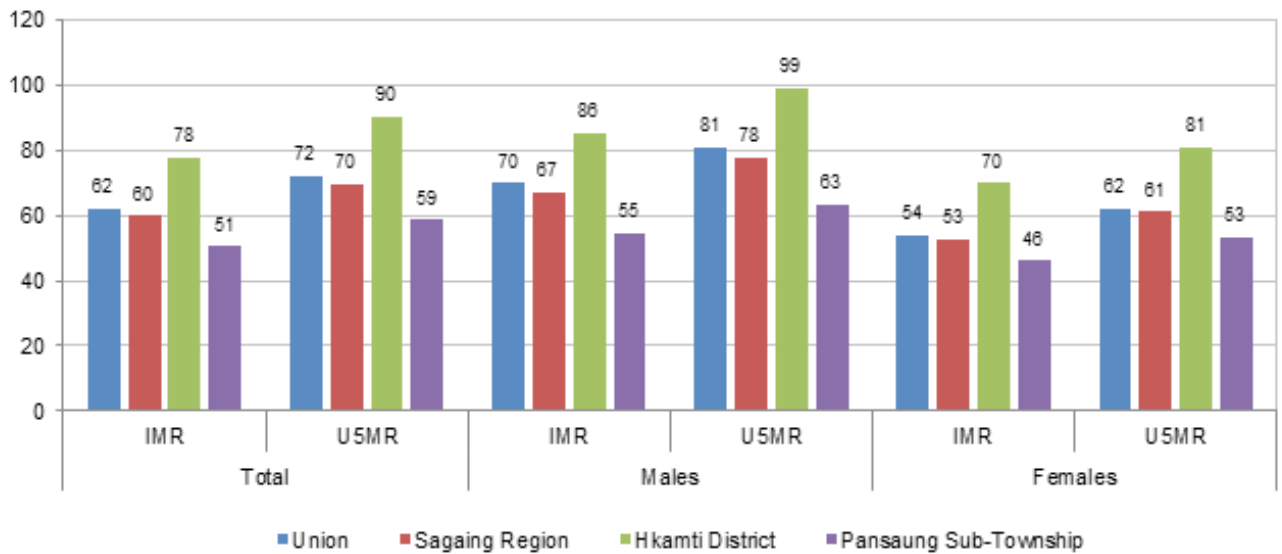
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hkamti District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Hkamti District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 90 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pansaung Sub-Township are lower than those in Sagaing Region and Hkamti District. The Infant mortality in Pansaung Sub-Township is 51 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 59 per 1,000 live births.

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

Union: 282, Kachin: 270, Kayin-Kayah: 276, Chin: 357, Sagaing: 271, Taninthayi: 157, Bago: 316, Magway: 344, Mandalay: 280, Mon: 217, Rakhine: 314, Yangon: 213, Shan: 278, Ayeyawady: 354, Nay Pyi Taw: 198
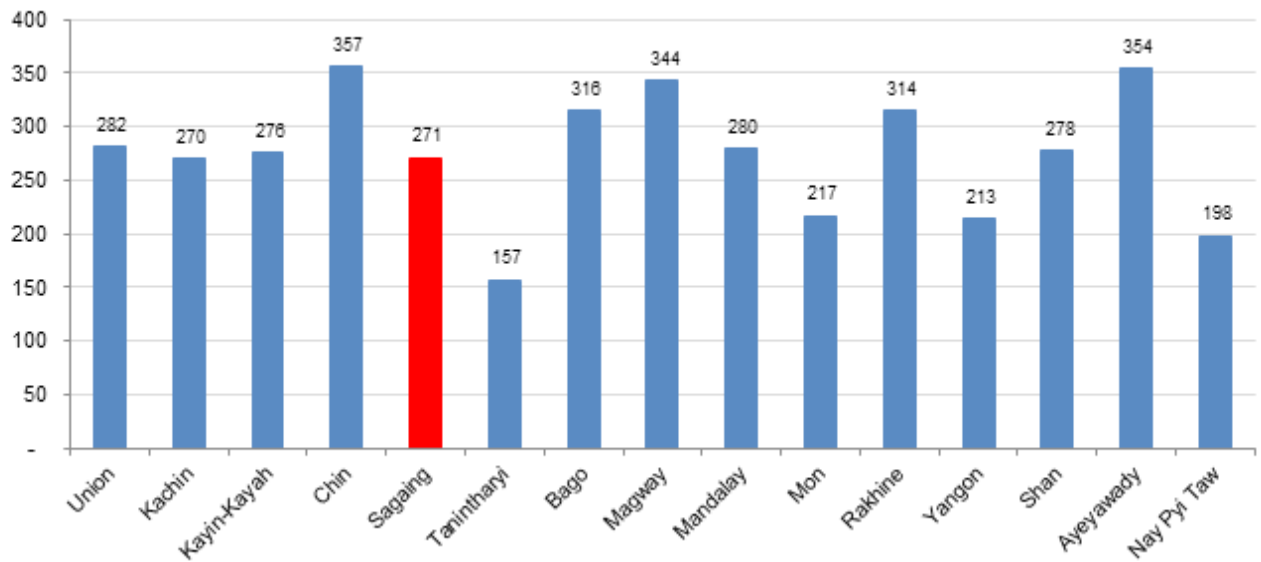
- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- 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.

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Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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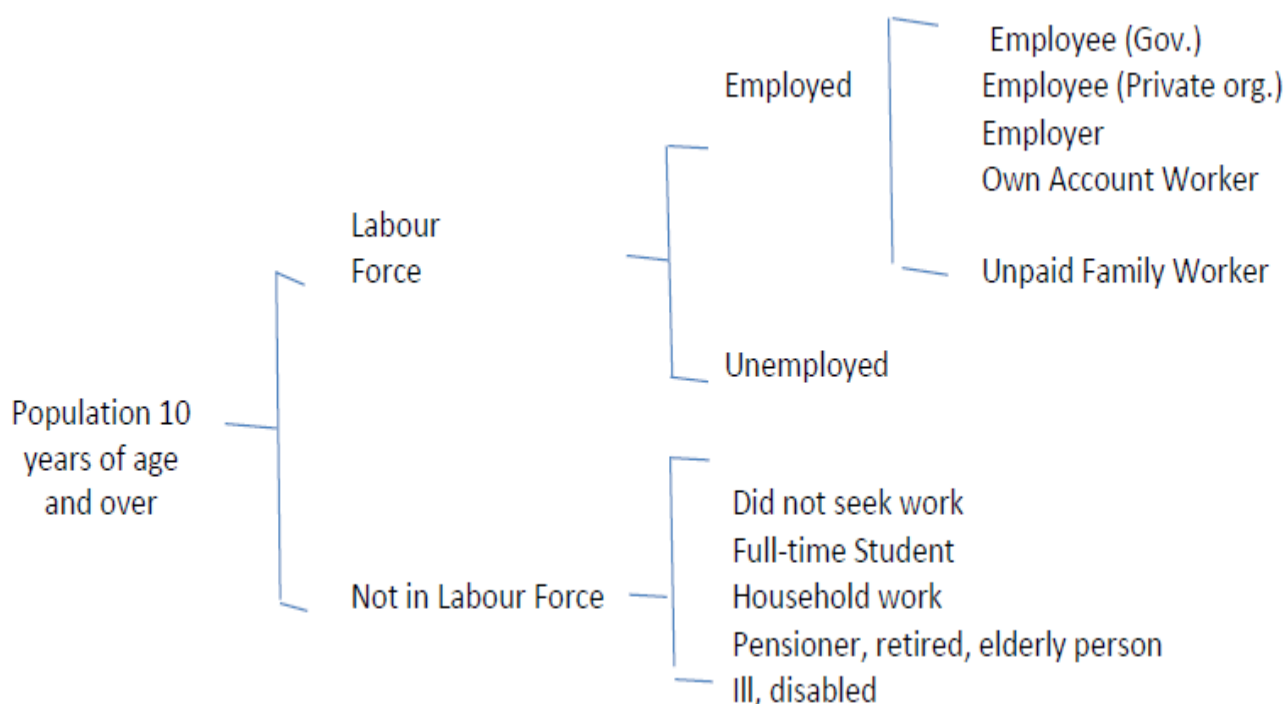
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

Employed: "Employed" persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit,

such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Sagaing Region, Hkamti District, Pansaung Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Myo Thandar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
U Thant Zin Aung	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Ei Mon Aung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Khin May Than	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
U Kyaw Lin Aung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Khun Zin Naing Tun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census