



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

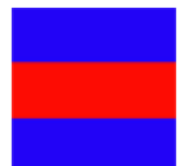
SAGAING REGION, KATHA DISTRICT

Pinlebu Township Report



Department of Population  
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Sagaing Region, Katha District

## **Pinlebu Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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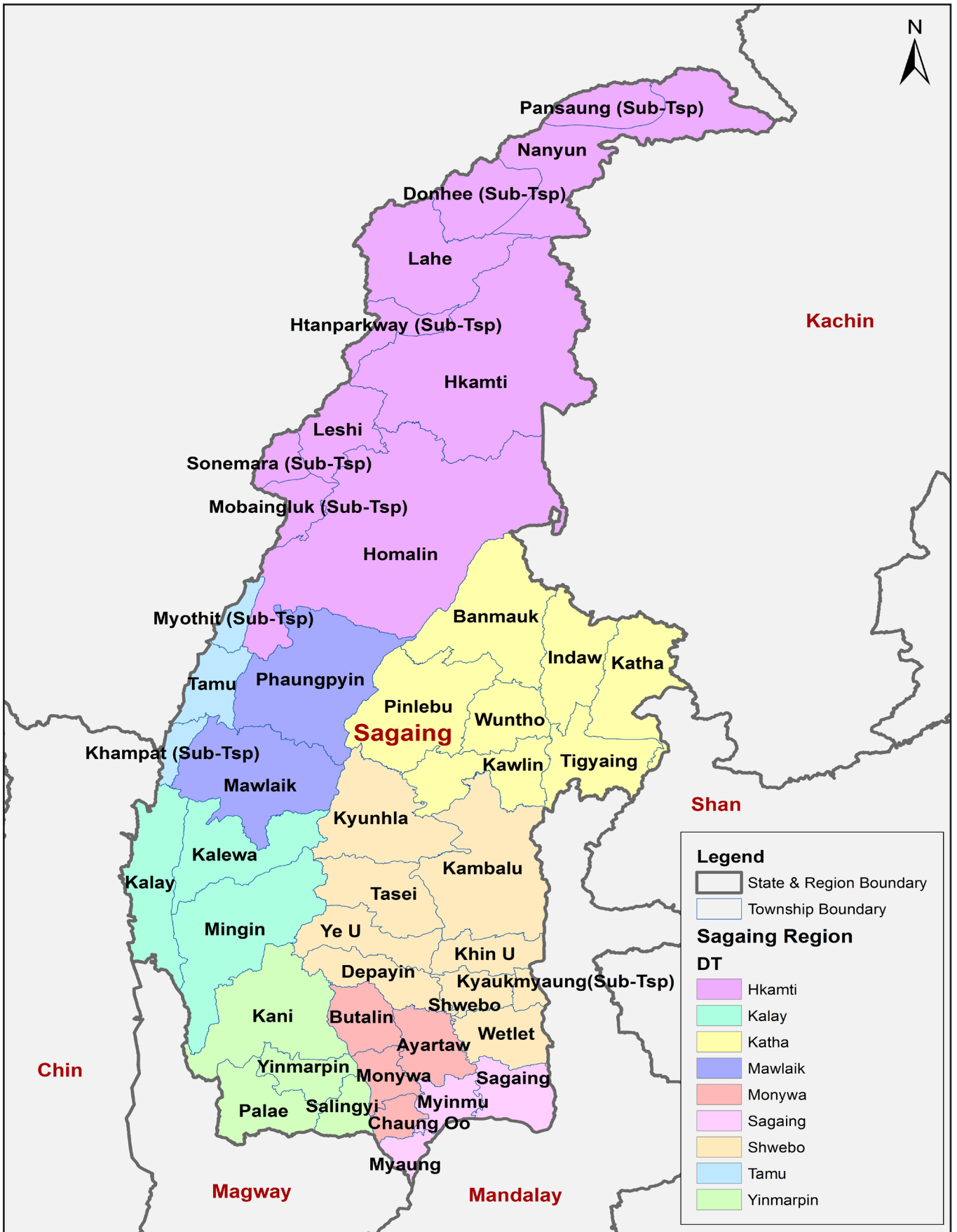
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October 2017



Figure 1: Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships





## Pinlebu Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>111,968 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>52,393 (46.8%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>59,575 (53.2%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>3,284.5 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>34.1 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>25.0 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>52</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>21,900</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>5.0 persons<sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>60.0</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>51.7</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>8.3</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>16.0</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>88</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>94.2%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>98.2%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>91.1%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>3,343</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1.1</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	62,216	70.9	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	100	0.1	
National Registration	212	0.2	
Religious	530	0.6	
Temporary Registration	183	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	24,537	27.9	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	68.8%	86.7%	53.7%
Unemployment rate	11.6%	10.9%	12.6%
Employment to population ratio	60.8%	77.2%	46.9%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	21,406	97.7	
Renter	204	0.9	
Provided free (individually)	74	0.3	
Government quarters	200	0.9	
Private company quarters	*	< 0.1	
Other	*	< 0.1	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		37.1%
Bamboo	68.0%	4.5%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	26.3%	91.6%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		62.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	4.9%	3.4%	0.1%
Other	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	433	2.0	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	52	0.2	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	20,960	95.7	
Charcoal	408	1.9	
Coal	38	0.2	
Other	*	< 0.1	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	2,017	9.2
Kerosene	1,837	8.4
Candle	5,274	24.1
Battery	1,888	8.6
Generator (private)	4,266	19.5
Water mill (private)	462	2.1
Solar system/energy	6,008	27.4
Other	148	0.7
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	308	1.4
Tube well, borehole	7,267	33.2
Protected well/spring	12,004	54.8
Bottled/purifier water	357	1.6
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>19,936</i>	<i>91.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,200	5.5
Pool/pond/lake	*	< 0.1
River/stream/canal	395	1.8
Waterfall/rainwater	172	0.8
Other	194	0.9
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,964</i>	<i>9.0</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	320	1.5
Tube well, borehole	8,148	37.2
Protected well/spring	10,970	50.1
Unprotected well/spring	1,330	6.1
Pool/pond/lake	*	< 0.1
River/stream/canal	680	3.1
Waterfall/rainwater	234	1.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	212	1.0

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	20	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,153	5.3
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>1,173</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	19,502	89.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	189	0.9
Other	358	1.5
None	678	3.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	6,323	28.9
Television	10,360	47.3
Landline phone	395	1.8
Mobile phone	1,480	6.8
Computer	156	0.7
Internet at home	43	0.2
Households with none of the items	8,846	40.4
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	255	1.2
Motorcycle/Moped	11,675	53.3
Bicycle	4,420	20.2
4-Wheel tractor	381	1.7
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	65	0.3
Cart (bullock)	13,963	63.8

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Pinlebu Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

<sup>3</sup> Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

<sup>4</sup> Calculated based on conventional household population

\* Less than 20.

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## 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 Pinlebu 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 Pinlebu Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	111,968 *		
Males	52,393		
Females	59,575		
Sex ratio	88 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	6.2%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	3,284.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	34.1 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	52		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	109,289	6,424	102,865
Number of conventional households	21,900	1,469	20,431
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Pinlebu Township, there are more females than males with 88 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (6.2%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Pinlebu Township is 34 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Pinlebu Township. This is higher than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

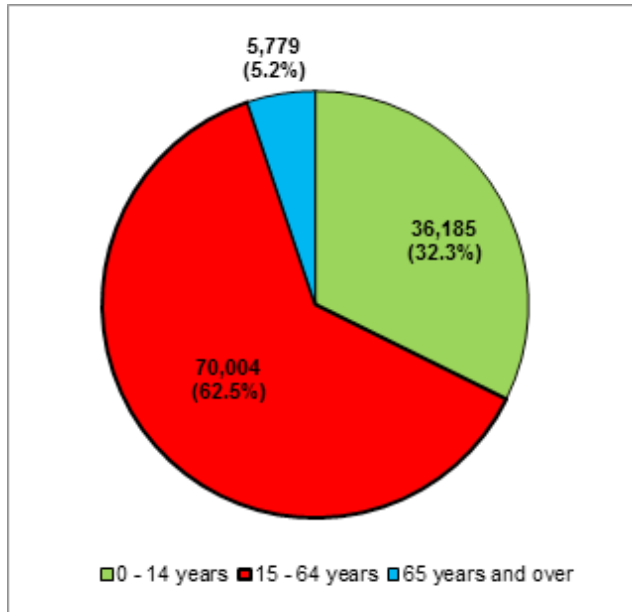
**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Pinlebu Township (Katha District, Sagaing Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>111,968</b>	<b>52,393</b>	<b>59,575</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>6,963</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>3,704</b>
1	Moe Kaung(W)	809	3,648	1,699	1,949
2	Myo Ma(W)	660	3,315	1,560	1,755
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>20,431</b>	<b>105,005</b>	<b>49,134</b>	<b>55,871</b>
1	Ka Thaw(VT)	560	2,820	1,296	1,524
2	Pin Kyaing(VT)	1,021	4,764	2,065	2,699
3	Sin Laung (Khin Laung)(VT)	260	1,618	782	836
4	Kan Kone(VT)	222	1,179	521	658
5	Kat Pan Tar(VT)	331	1,730	776	954
6	Maw Lin(VT)	96	573	270	303
7	Maw Khar(VT)	147	984	509	475
8	Kyun Taw(VT)	170	875	429	446
9	Nan Tat(VT)	994	5,206	2,487	2,719
10	Naung Pu Inn(VT)	444	2,367	1,117	1,250
11	Pin Maung(VT)	436	2,379	1,091	1,288
12	Yin Thar(VT)	416	2,288	1,067	1,221
13	Man Si Lay(VT)	455	2,450	1,186	1,264
14	Oe Myay Kone(VT)	163	741	308	433
15	Ka Nyin Kone(VT)	739	3,519	1,562	1,957
16	Ma Gyi Pin(VT)	211	1,306	671	635
17	Ta Maw Thar(VT)	269	1,540	719	821
18	Naung Kin(VT)	194	958	462	496
19	Naung Taw(VT)	467	2,415	1,181	1,234
20	He That(VT)	268	1,400	641	759
21	Taung Tun(VT)	648	2,984	1,323	1,661
22	Khauk Sin(VT)	473	2,125	913	1,212
23	Myay Thar(VT)	195	888	386	502
24	Hman Tan(VT)	845	3,882	1,704	2,178

**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
25	Bant Bway Kone(VT)	473	2,349	1,024	1,325
26	Kyu Taw Kaing(VT)	232	1,038	457	581
27	Ka Ni(VT)	936	4,754	2,314	2,440
28	Leik Poke(VT)	336	1,678	784	894
29	Kin Pan(VT)	1,097	5,383	2,526	2,857
30	Naung Mu(VT)	1,194	6,532	3,199	3,333
31	War Yu Thar(VT)	499	2,678	1,259	1,419
32	Tha Dut Kone(VT)	373	1,945	929	1,016
33	Nan Mar(VT)	245	1,156	526	630
34	Taung Ta Lone(VT)	329	1,594	770	824
35	Kyoet Pin Seik(VT)	335	1,693	766	927
36	Ywar Thar Yar(VT)	810	4,475	2,246	2,229
37	Ta Dar Kine(VT)	470	2,419	1,119	1,300
38	Kar Me(VT)	198	1,159	584	575
39	Pay Tar(VT)	312	1,608	719	889
40	Kyay Thee(VT)	88	491	229	262
41	Maw Khwin(VT)	174	1,044	543	501
42	Ka Bar(VT)	202	1,279	663	616
43	Dee Dauk(VT)	107	496	226	270
44	Maing Tone Tar(VT)	86	496	266	230
45	Taung Kone(VT)	225	1,254	576	678
46	Pin Mu(VT)	318	1,563	713	850
47	Nar Lon(VT)	135	814	411	403
48	Taik Mun(VT)	340	1,629	774	855
49	Kha Ket(VT)	358	1,841	839	1,002
50	Pyit Saing(VT)	73	440	207	233
51	Nyaung Kone(VT)	144	731	345	386
52	War Yon Kone(VT)	318	1,475	654	821

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Pinlebu Township**

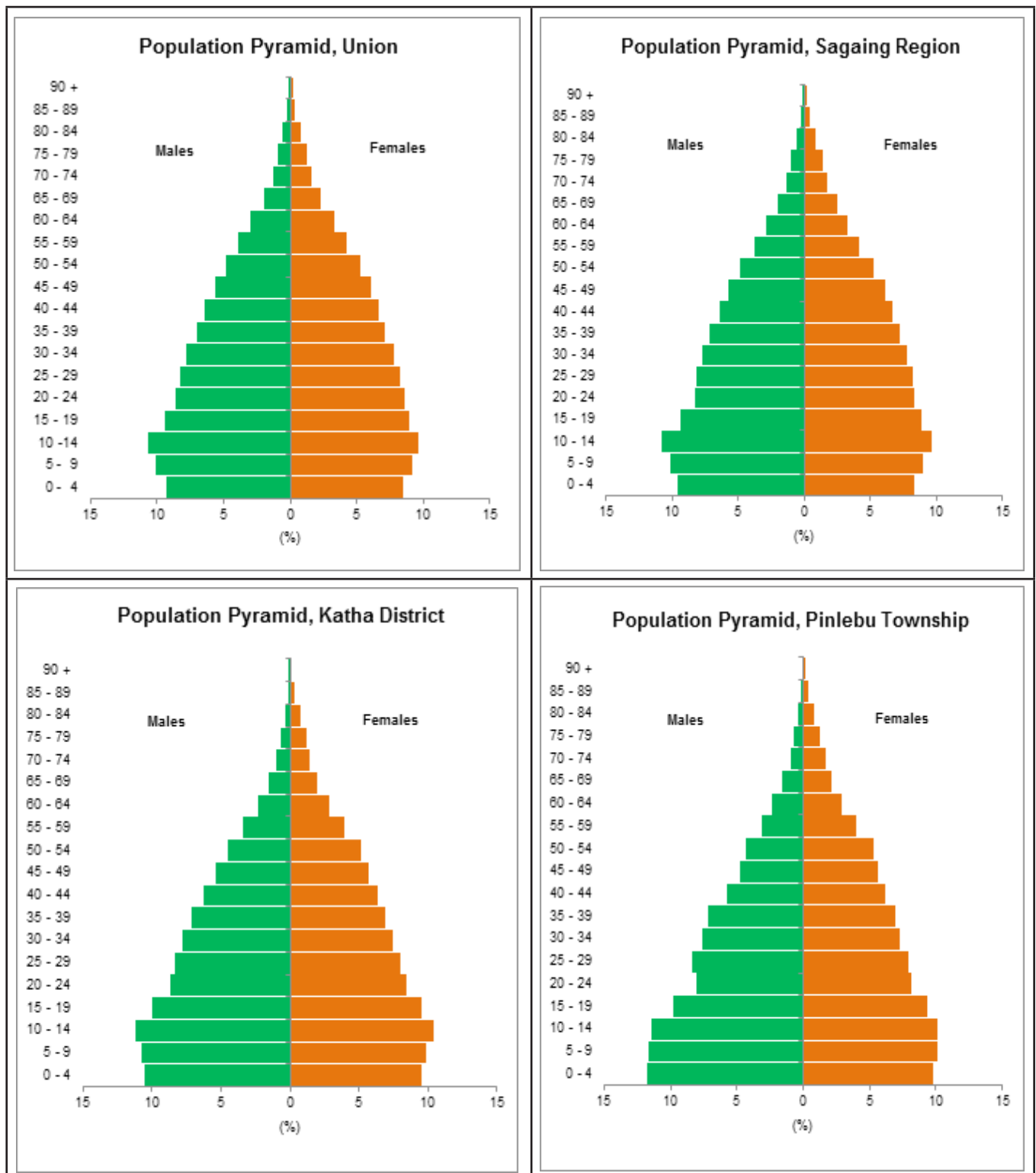


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Pinlebu Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,968</b>	<b>52,393</b>	<b>59,575</b>
0 - 4	12,014	6,184	5,830
5 - 9	12,146	6,097	6,049
10 - 14	12,025	6,017	6,008
15 - 19	10,675	5,123	5,552
20 - 24	9,062	4,215	4,847
25 - 29	9,098	4,365	4,733
30 - 34	8,345	3,982	4,363
35 - 39	7,914	3,745	4,169
40 - 44	6,726	3,027	3,699
45 - 49	5,837	2,501	3,336
50 - 54	5,413	2,285	3,128
55 - 59	3,990	1,642	2,348
60 - 64	2,944	1,217	1,727
65 - 69	2,094	815	1,279
70 - 74	1,503	516	987
75 - 79	1,130	356	774
80 - 84	666	209	457
85 - 89	295	75	220
90 +	91	22	69

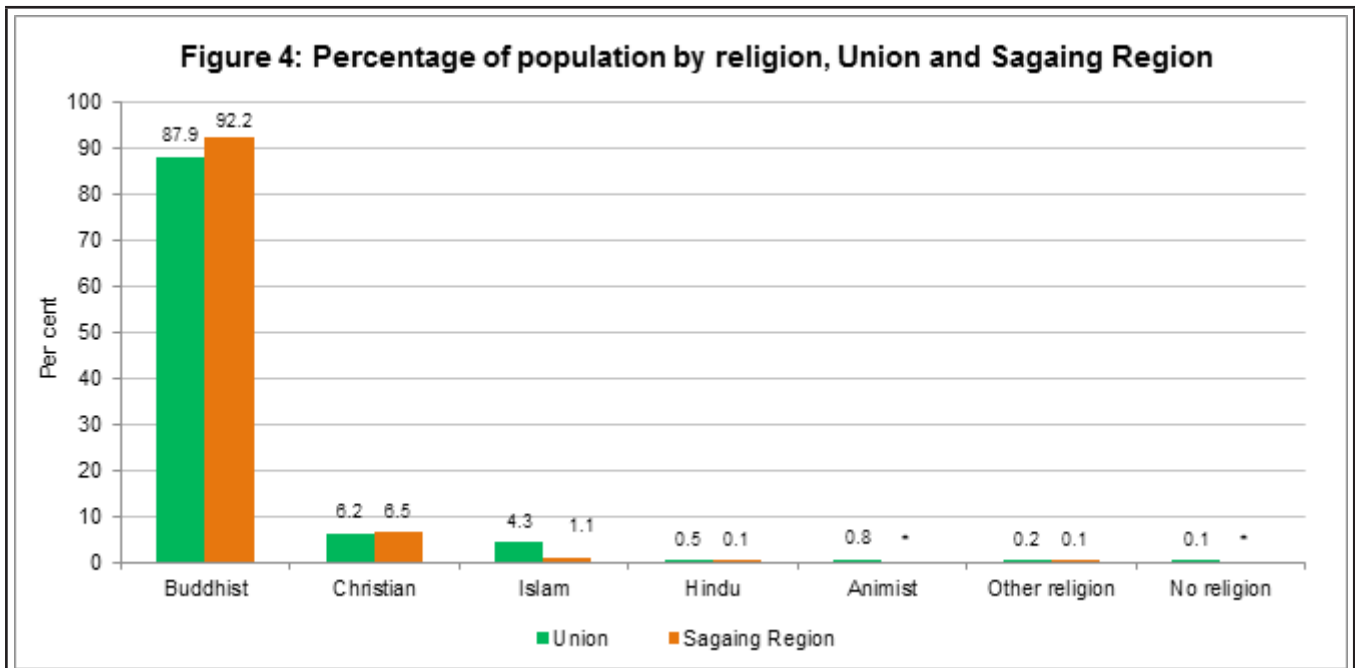
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Pinlebu Township is 62.5 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Katha District and Pinlebu Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Pinlebu Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Pinlebu Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



- 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.

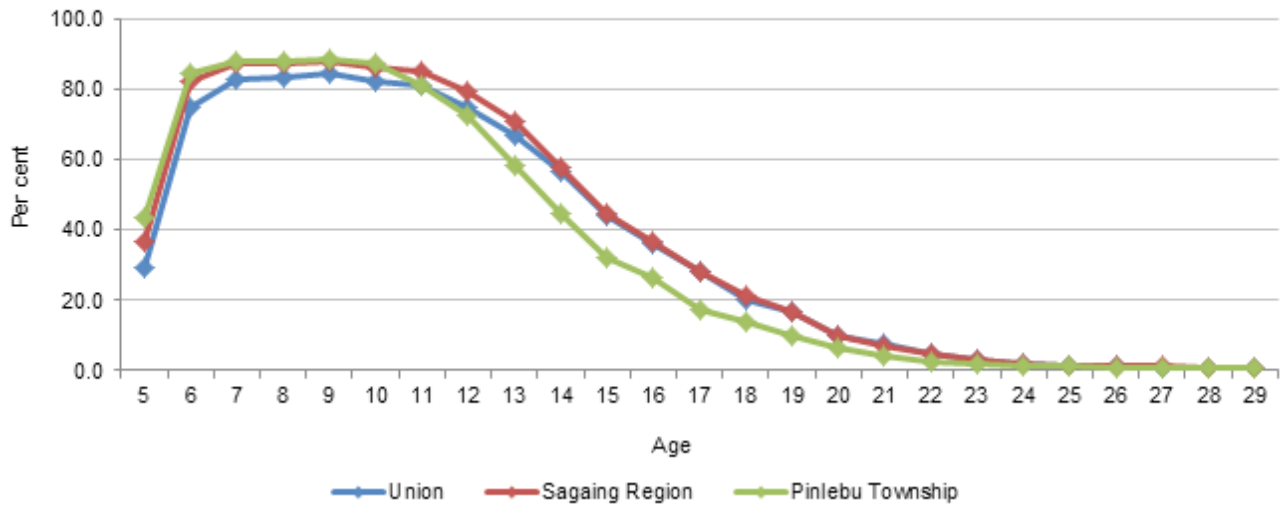
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

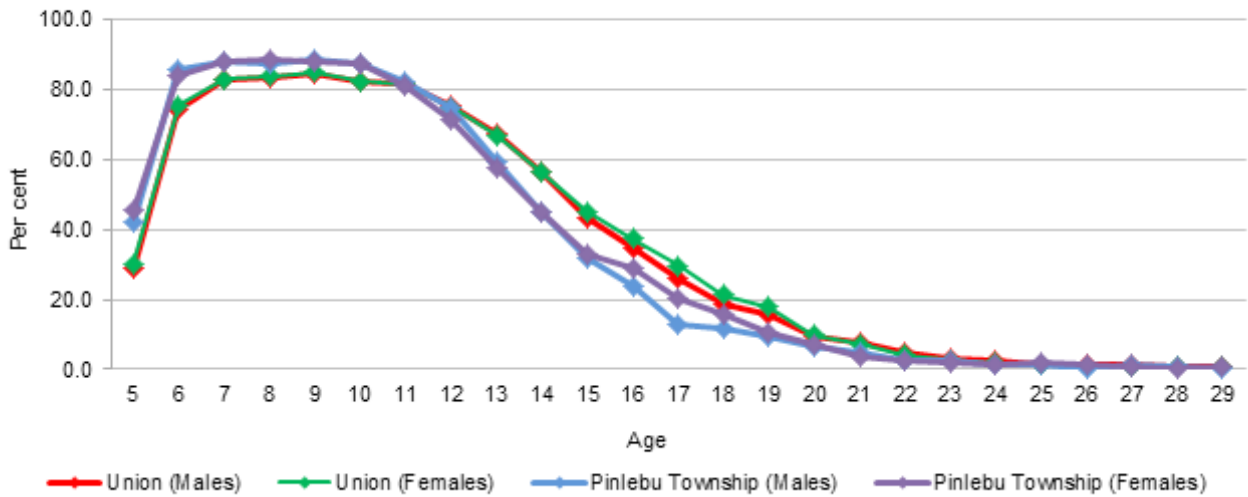
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,340	1,177	1,163	1,026	497	529
6	2,365	1,190	1,175	1,999	1,016	983
7	2,533	1,242	1,291	2,228	1,090	1,138
8	2,408	1,205	1,203	2,111	1,049	1,062
9	2,430	1,242	1,188	2,146	1,099	1,047
10	2,467	1,238	1,229	2,152	1,082	1,070
11	2,178	1,087	1,091	1,773	891	882
12	2,465	1,222	1,243	1,793	910	883
13	2,409	1,206	1,203	1,407	713	694
14	2,336	1,118	1,218	1,049	500	549
15	2,204	1,042	1,162	713	328	385
16	2,014	941	1,073	531	223	308
17	2,151	976	1,175	369	128	241
18	2,105	975	1,130	289	113	176
19	1,753	810	943	179	77	102
20	1,964	873	1,091	131	55	76
21	1,639	749	890	72	37	35
22	1,665	763	902	45	21	24
23	1,691	727	964	36	18	18
24	1,691	777	914	27	12	15
25	2,072	958	1,114	31	12	19
26	1,621	737	884	16	4	12
27	1,697	815	882	16	11	5
28	1,753	823	930	10	6	4
29	1,603	756	847	10	3	7

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



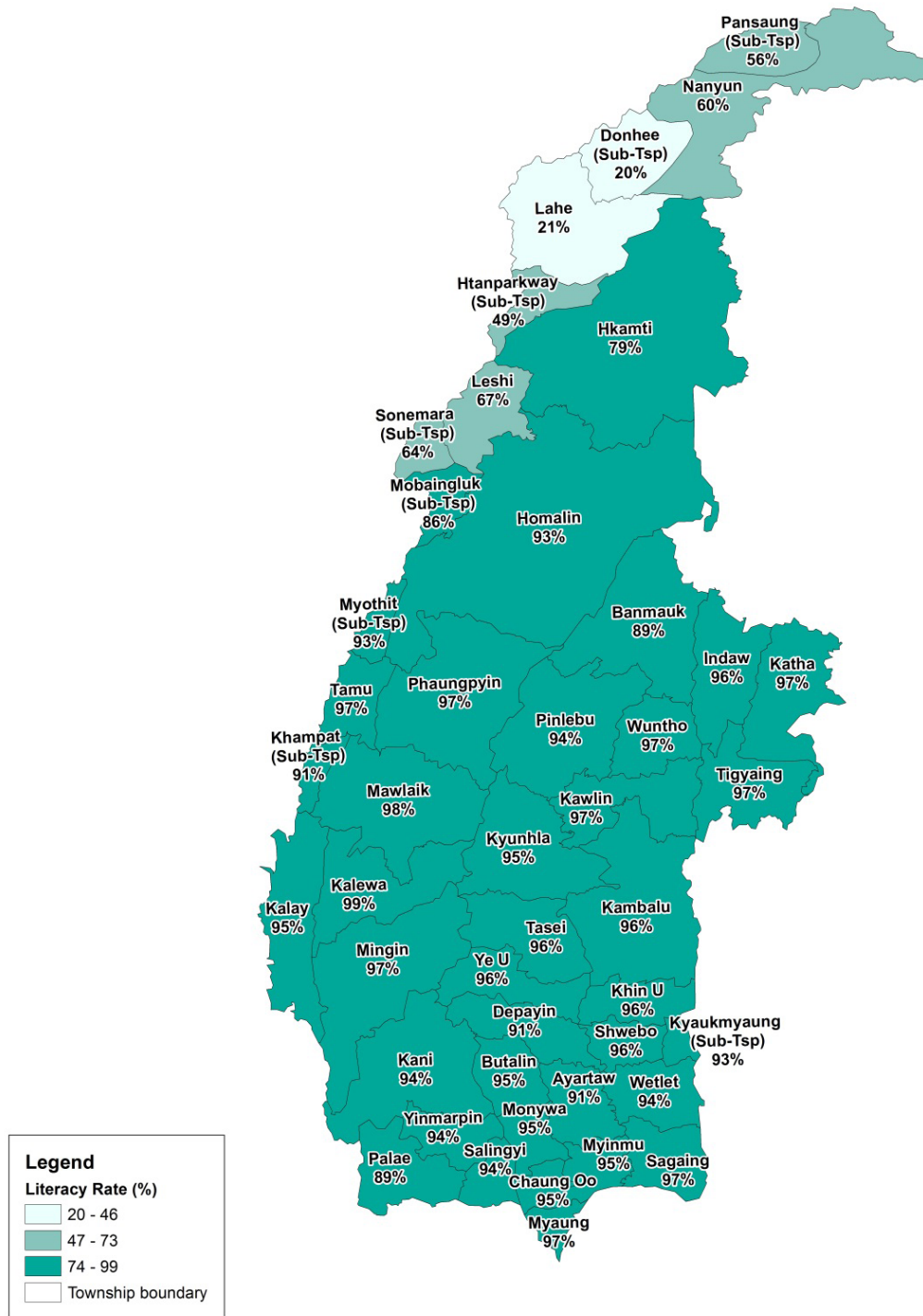
**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Pinlebu Township**



- School attendance in Pinlebu Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Pinlebu Township is lower than that of the Union after age 12 onwards.



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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Katha District	: 95.5%
Pinlebu Township	: 94.2%

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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	18,877	98.9
Males	8,633	99.2
Females	10,244	98.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Pinlebu Township is 94.2 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.1 per cent and for the males it is 98.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.9 per cent with 98.8 per cent for females and 99.2 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		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	56,046	10,032	17.9	15,846	20,479	4,659	2,162	66	2,308	55	17	422
Urban	3,889	214	5.5	754	773	708	564	11	788	27	3	47
Rural	52,157	9,818	18.8	15,092	19,706	3,951	1,598	55	1,520	28	14	375
Males	24,757	3,499	14.1	5,923	9,886	2,941	1,175	48	1,010	24	12	239
Females	31,289	6,533	20.9	9,923	10,593	1,718	987	18	1,298	31	5	183

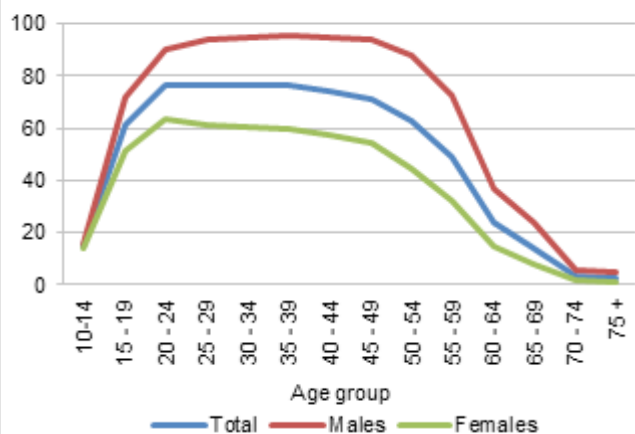
- Some 17.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 18.8 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 14.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 20.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 36.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.1 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

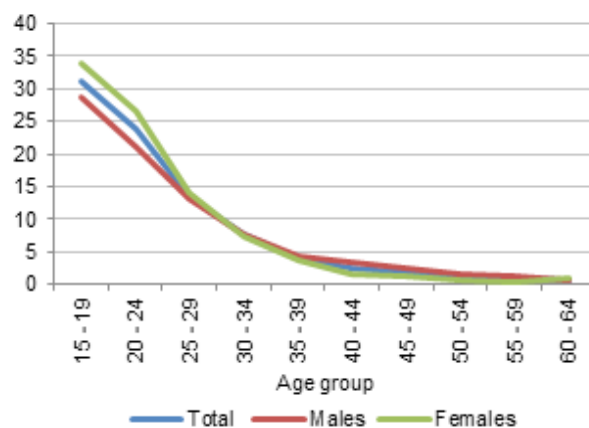
Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	14.9	15.7	14.1	35.4	36.3	34.5
15 - 19	61.4	71.9	51.7	31.0	28.7	34.0
20 - 24	76.3	90.6	63.8	23.7	21.2	26.7
25 - 29	76.9	93.7	61.3	13.5	13.0	14.1
30 - 34	76.9	94.8	60.5	7.5	7.6	7.4
35 - 39	76.5	95.4	59.5	4.0	4.3	3.7
40 - 44	74.3	94.5	57.8	2.5	3.3	1.5
45 - 49	71.5	94.4	54.3	1.9	2.5	1.2
50 - 54	62.7	87.8	44.3	1.1	1.5	0.5
55 - 59	49.0	73.1	32.2	0.9	1.3	0.3
60 - 64	24.0	37.1	14.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
65 - 69	14.1	23.9	7.9	0.7	1.0	-
70 - 74	3.1	5.4	1.8	-	-	-
75 +	2.3	4.5	1.4	2.0	-	4.8
15 - 24	68.2	80.3	57.4	27.3	24.9	30.2
15 - 64	68.8	86.7	53.7	11.6	10.9	12.6

**Figure 8: Labour force participation rate**



**Figure 9: Unemployment rate**



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Pinlebu Township is 68.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 53.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.7 per cent.
- In Pinlebu Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 14.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Pinlebu Township is 11.6 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (10.9%) and for females (12.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 30.2 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	37,459	1.1	30.2	40.5	20.8	1.5	5.9
Males	11,091	2.3	49.7	6.9	25.0	2.4	13.8
Females	26,368	0.6	22.0	54.6	19.1	1.2	2.6

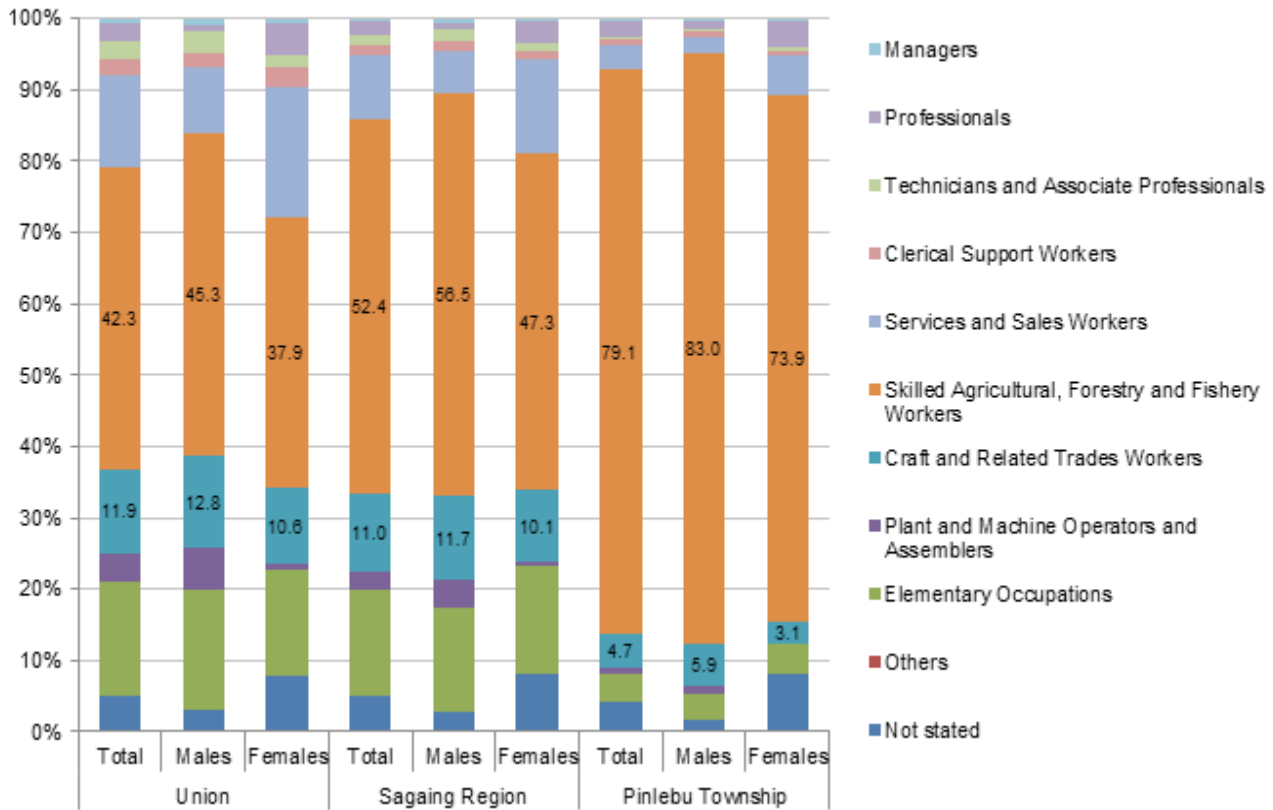
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 49.7 per cent of males are full time students while 54.6 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,253</b>	<b>23,766</b>	<b>17,487</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	172	110	62	0.4	0.5	0.4
Professionals	852	210	642	2.1	0.9	3.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	213	111	102	0.5	0.5	0.6
Clerical Support Workers	317	220	97	0.8	0.9	0.6
Services and Sales Workers	1,423	472	951	3.4	2.0	5.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	32,642	19,715	12,927	79.1	83.0	73.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,948	1,403	545	4.7	5.9	3.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	284	281	3	0.7	1.2	*
Elementary Occupations	1,621	876	745	3.9	3.7	4.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,781	368	1,413	4.3	1.5	8.1

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

**Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Pinlebu Township**



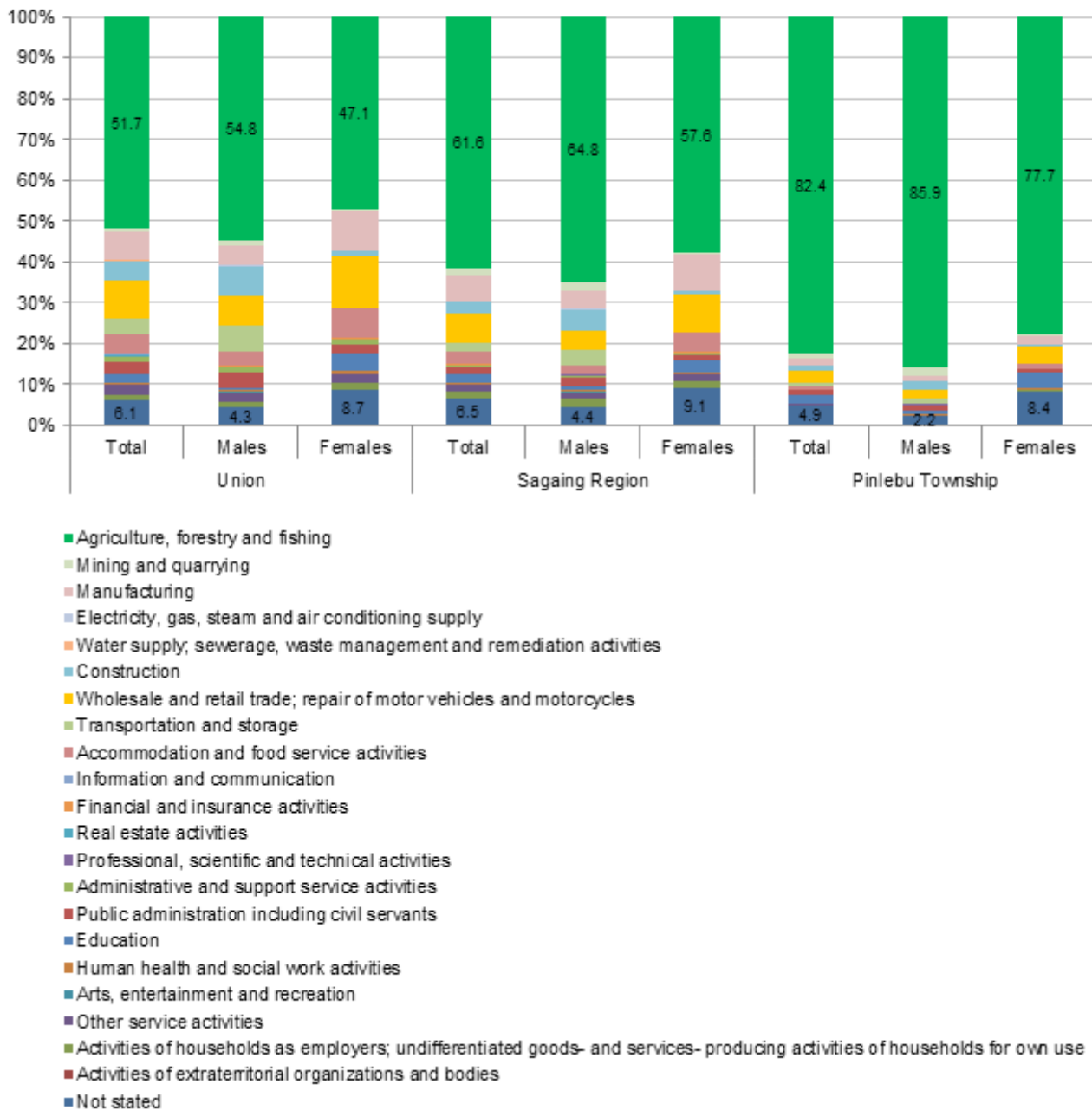
- In Pinlebu Township, 79.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 4.7 per cent in craft and related trades workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 83.0 per cent of males and 73.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 11.0 per cent are craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,253</b>	<b>23,766</b>	<b>17,487</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34,008	20,418	13,590	82.4	85.9	77.7
Mining and quarrying	586	507	79	1.4	2.1	0.5
Manufacturing	585	242	343	1.4	1.0	2.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	5	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	17	17	-	*	0.1	-
Construction	621	511	110	1.5	2.2	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,195	472	723	2.9	2.0	4.1
Transportation and storage	299	296	3	0.7	1.2	*
Accommodation and food service activities	314	69	245	0.8	0.3	1.4
Information and communication	12	8	4	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	20	14	6	*	0.1	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	13	12	1	*	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	21	13	8	0.1	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	428	306	122	1.0	1.3	0.7
Education	924	254	670	2.2	1.1	3.8
Human health and social work activities	100	34	66	0.2	0.1	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6	5	1	*	*	*
Other service activities	64	38	26	0.2	0.2	0.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	32	16	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,003	529	1,474	4.9	2.2	8.4

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

**Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Pinlebu Township**



- In Pinlebu Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 82.4 per cent.
- There are 85.9 per cent of males and 77.7 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.

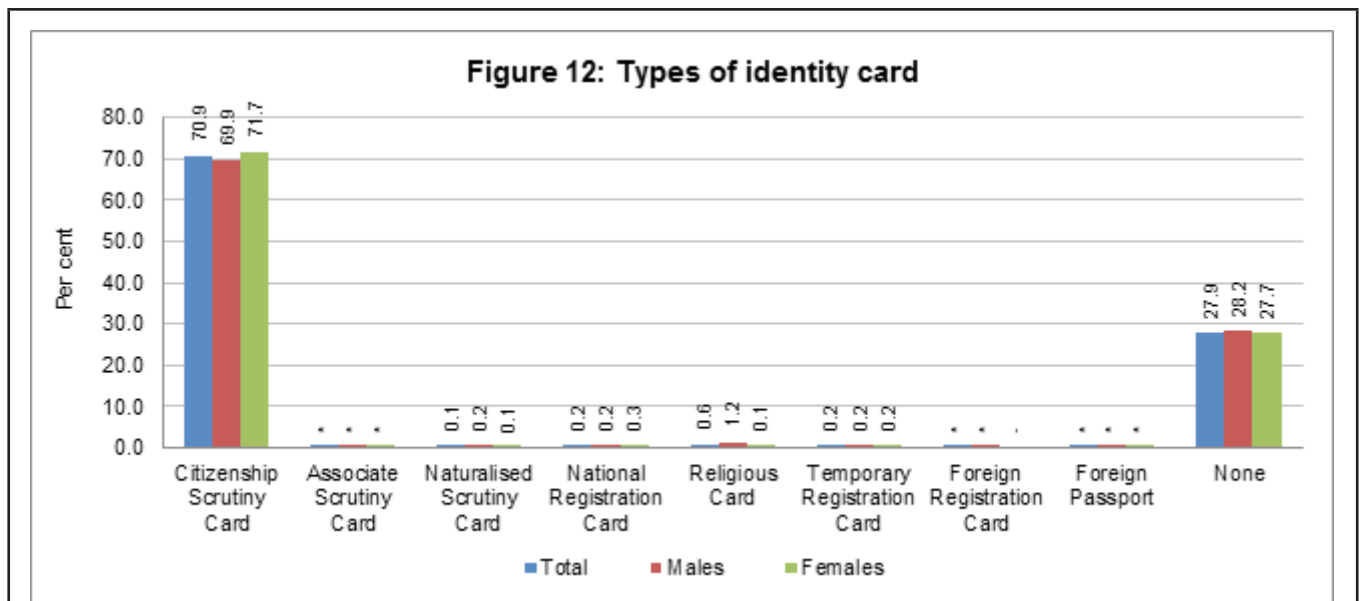


## (E) Identity Cards

**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	62,216	*	100	212	530	183	*	*	24,537
Urban	4,902	*	3	5	60	7	-	*	917
Rural	57,314	*	97	207	470	176	*	*	23,620
Males	28,027	*	75	86	492	92	*	*	11,323
Females	34,189	*	25	126	38	91	-	*	13,214

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Pinlebu Township, 70.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 27.9 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 28.2 per cent of males and 27.7 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,968</b>	<b>108,625</b>	<b>3,343</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>1,265</b>
0 - 4	12,014	11,844	170	1.4	33	33	122	139
5 - 9	12,146	12,005	141	1.2	13	19	57	99
10 - 14	12,025	11,871	154	1.3	20	35	39	107
15 - 19	10,675	10,573	102	1.0	12	25	29	60
20 - 24	9,062	8,948	114	1.3	17	19	43	52
25 - 29	9,098	8,964	134	1.5	23	34	63	40
30 - 34	8,345	8,230	115	1.4	9	43	44	38
35 - 39	7,914	7,810	104	1.3	15	32	29	43
40 - 44	6,726	6,600	126	1.9	32	39	45	34
45 - 49	5,837	5,692	145	2.5	70	33	42	25
50 - 54	5,413	5,210	203	3.8	94	59	55	36
55 - 59	3,990	3,772	218	5.5	98	60	65	45
60 - 64	2,944	2,700	244	8.3	112	79	76	56
65 - 69	2,094	1,801	293	14.0	139	110	105	75
70 - 74	1,503	1,182	321	21.4	156	128	135	96
75 - 79	1,130	784	346	30.6	166	160	159	115
80 - 84	666	423	243	36.5	135	126	134	112
85 - 89	295	174	121	41.0	59	60	77	61
90 +	91	42	49	53.8	23	29	28	32

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Males</b>	<b>52,393</b>	<b>50,992</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>529</b>
0 - 4	6,184	6,096	88	1.4	17	18	63	74
5 - 9	6,097	6,012	85	1.4	7	8	31	60
10 - 14	6,017	5,925	92	1.5	12	19	24	67
15 - 19	5,123	5,078	45	0.9	4	8	14	27
20 - 24	4,215	4,157	58	1.4	9	13	24	23
25 - 29	4,365	4,296	69	1.6	13	18	27	24
30 - 34	3,982	3,914	68	1.7	6	23	28	21
35 - 39	3,745	3,698	47	1.3	4	18	14	21
40 - 44	3,027	2,975	52	1.7	12	17	16	15
45 - 49	2,501	2,433	68	2.7	36	11	20	6
50 - 54	2,285	2,192	93	4.1	48	26	22	14
55 - 59	1,642	1,542	100	6.1	46	30	31	21
60 - 64	1,217	1,122	95	7.8	47	33	26	16
65 - 69	815	709	106	13.0	49	38	44	19
70 - 74	516	407	109	21.1	45	52	34	34
75 - 79	356	244	112	31.5	53	55	53	34
80 - 84	209	135	74	35.4	39	39	40	29
85 - 89	75	49	26	34.7	11	12	15	16
90 +	22	8	14	63.6	4	9	8	8

**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
<b>Females</b>	<b>59,575</b>	<b>57,633</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>736</b>
0 - 4	5,830	5,748	82	1.4	16	15	59	65
5 - 9	6,049	5,993	56	0.9	6	11	26	39
10 - 14	6,008	5,946	62	1.0	8	16	15	40
15 - 19	5,552	5,495	57	1.0	8	17	15	33
20 - 24	4,847	4,791	56	1.2	8	6	19	29
25 - 29	4,733	4,668	65	1.4	10	16	36	16
30 - 34	4,363	4,316	47	1.1	3	20	16	17
35 - 39	4,169	4,112	57	1.4	11	14	15	22
40 - 44	3,699	3,625	74	2.0	20	22	29	19
45 - 49	3,336	3,259	77	2.3	34	22	22	19
50 - 54	3,128	3,018	110	3.5	46	33	33	22
55 - 59	2,348	2,230	118	5.0	52	30	34	24
60 - 64	1,727	1,578	149	8.6	65	46	50	40
65 - 69	1,279	1,092	187	14.6	90	72	61	56
70 - 74	987	775	212	21.5	111	76	101	62
75 - 79	774	540	234	30.2	113	105	106	81
80 - 84	457	288	169	37.0	96	87	94	83
85 - 89	220	125	95	43.2	48	48	62	45
90 +	69	34	35	50.7	19	20	20	24

- Three in every 100 persons in Pinlebu Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with walking and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

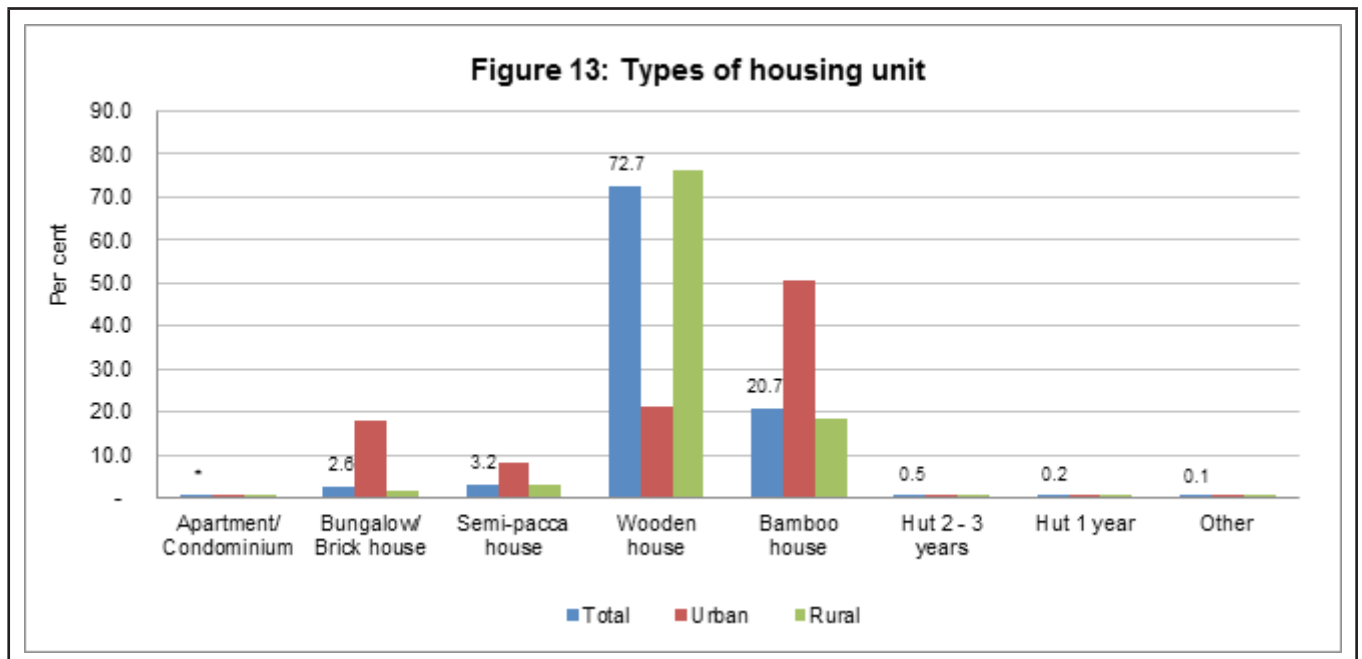
## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	21,900	*	2.6	3.2	72.7	20.7	0.5	0.2	0.1
Urban	1,469	0.2	18.0	8.2	21.3	50.6	0.7	0.2	0.8
Rural	20,431	*	1.5	2.8	76.4	18.6	0.5	0.2	*

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

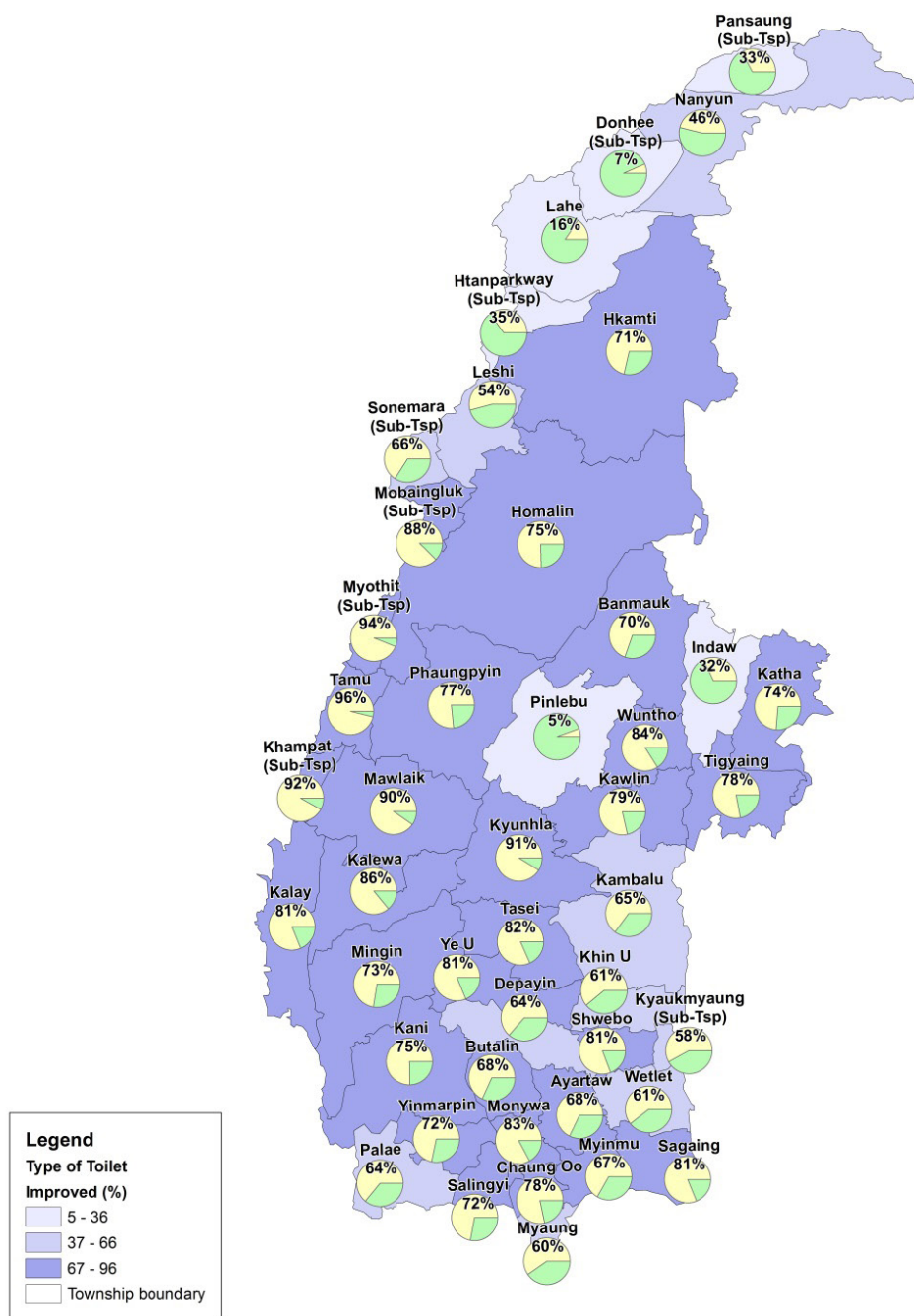


- The majority of the households in Pinlebu Township are living in wooden houses (72.7%) followed by households in bamboo houses (20.7%).
- Some 50.6 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses and 76.4 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

# Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Katha District	: 61.0%
Pinlebu Township	: 5.4%

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

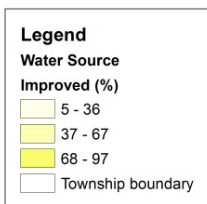
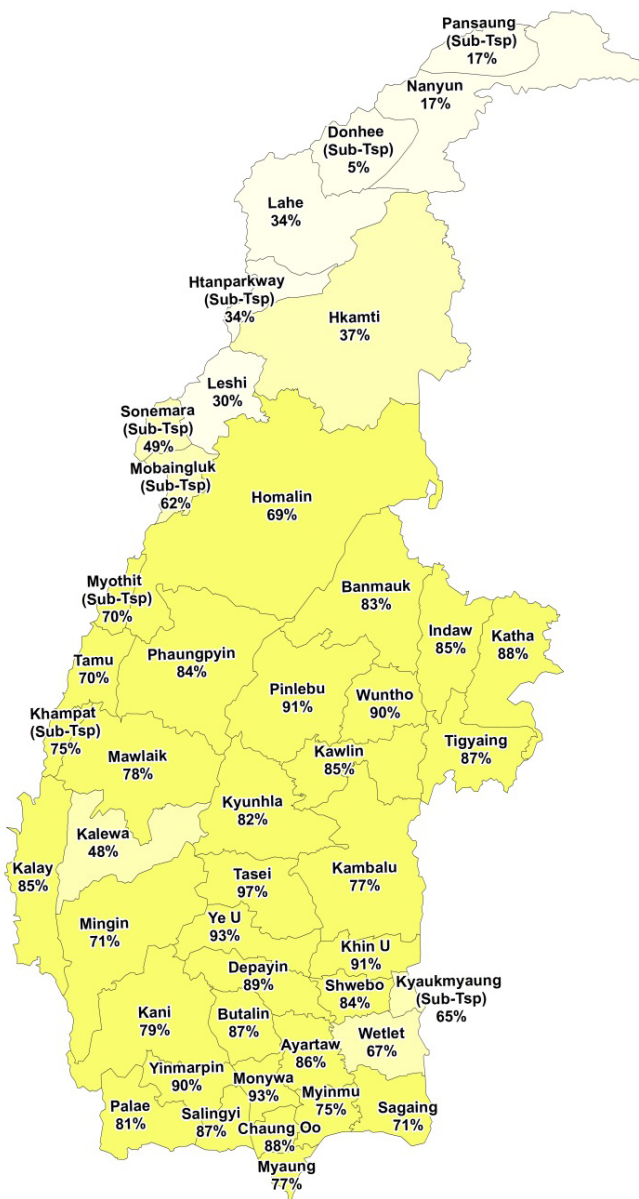
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.1	1.3	*
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		5.3	22.4	4.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>5.4</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		89.1	75.2	90.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.9	0.4	0.9
Other		1.5	0.4	1.8
None		3.1	0.3	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>20,431</b>

- Some 5.4 per cent of the households in Pinlebu Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (5.3%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, Pinlebu 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 3.1 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Pinlebu Township, 3.3 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Source of drinking water

Figure 15: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water



Union	: 69.5%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Katha District	: 87.0%
Pinlebu Township	: 91.0%



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

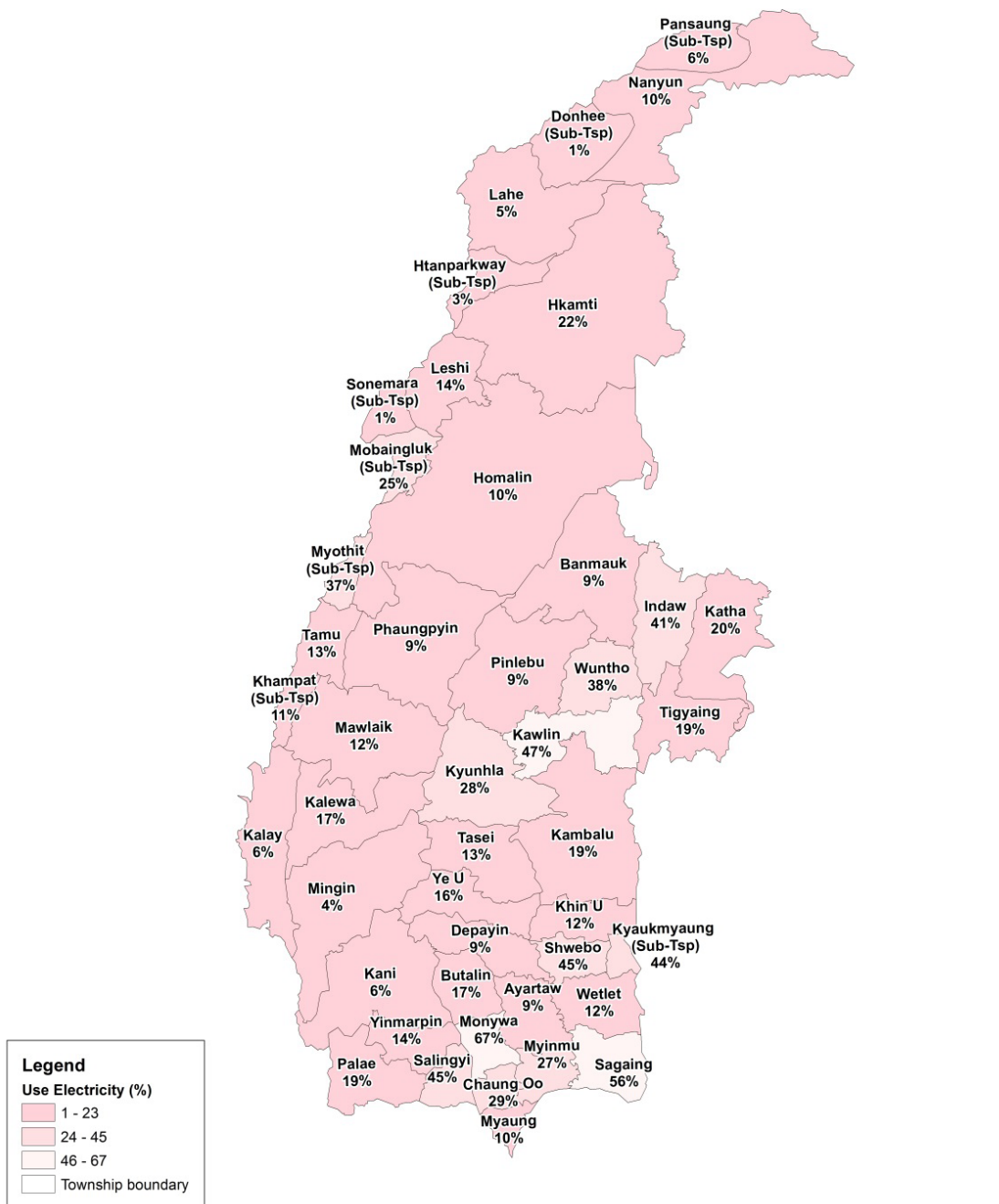
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		1.4	2.2	1.4
Tube well, borehole		33.2	9.3	34.9
Protected well/ Spring		54.8	54.4	54.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.6	24.3	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>91.0</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>91.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		5.5	6.7	5.4
Pool/Pond/ Lake		*	-	*
River/stream/ canal		1.8	0.4	1.9
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.8	-	0.8
Other		0.9	2.7	0.8
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>9.0</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>8.9</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>20,431</b>

- In Pinlebu Township, 91.0 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 percentage group (68-97) and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 54.8 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 33.2 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.
- Some 9.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 8.9 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%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Katha District	: 26.6%
Pinlebu Township	: 9.2%

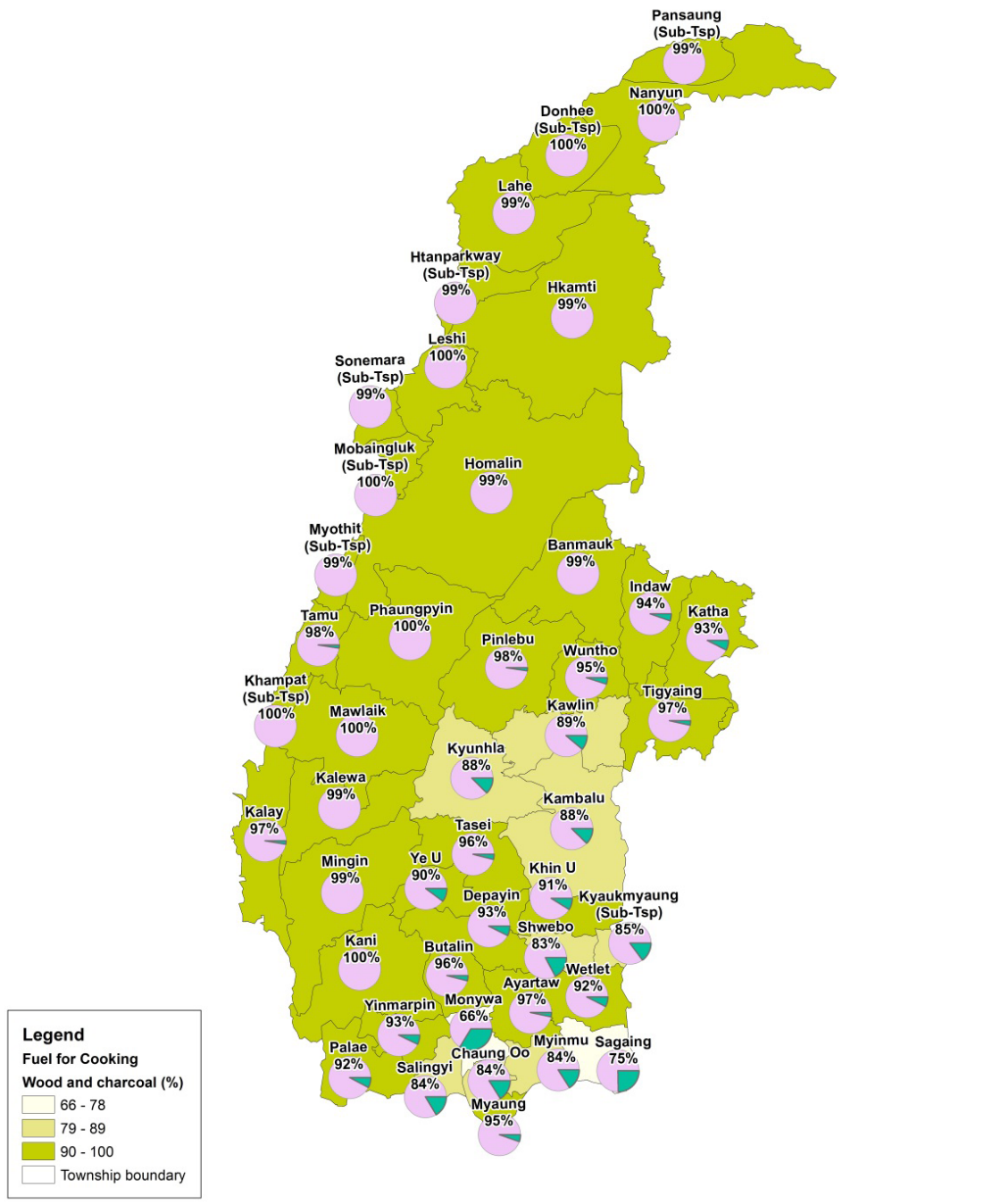
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		9.2	64.5	5.2
Kerosene		8.4	0.3	9.0
Candle		24.1	12.0	24.9
Battery		8.6	5.0	8.9
Generator (private)		19.5	0.1	20.9
Water mill (private)		2.1	0.1	2.3
Solar system/energy		27.4	17.6	28.1
Other		0.7	0.3	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>20,431</b>

- In Pinlebu Township, 9.2 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 solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 27.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 28.1 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Katha District	: 94.3%
Pinlebu Township	: 97.6%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.0	23.3	0.4
LPG		*	0.1	-
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.3
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		95.7	59.8	98.3
Charcoal		1.9	14.2	1.0
Coal		0.2	2.2	*
Other		*	0.3	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>20,431</b>

- In Pinlebu Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 95.7 per cent using firewood and 1.9 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 2.0 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 98.3 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 1.0 per cent use charcoal.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

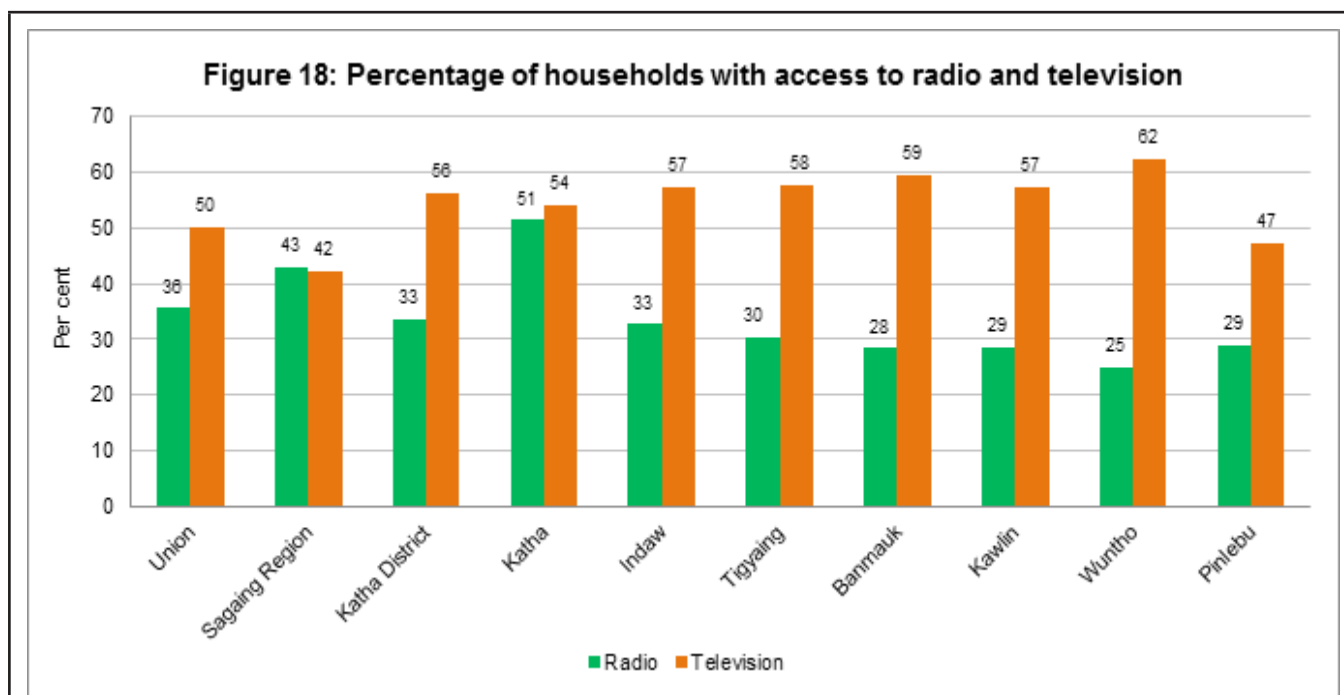
## Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	21,900	28.9	47.3	1.8	6.8	0.7	0.2	40.4	*
Urban	1,469	26.5	73.0	4.8	52.3	6.7	1.9	18.4	0.1
Rural	20,431	29.0	45.5	1.6	3.5	0.3	0.1	42.0	*

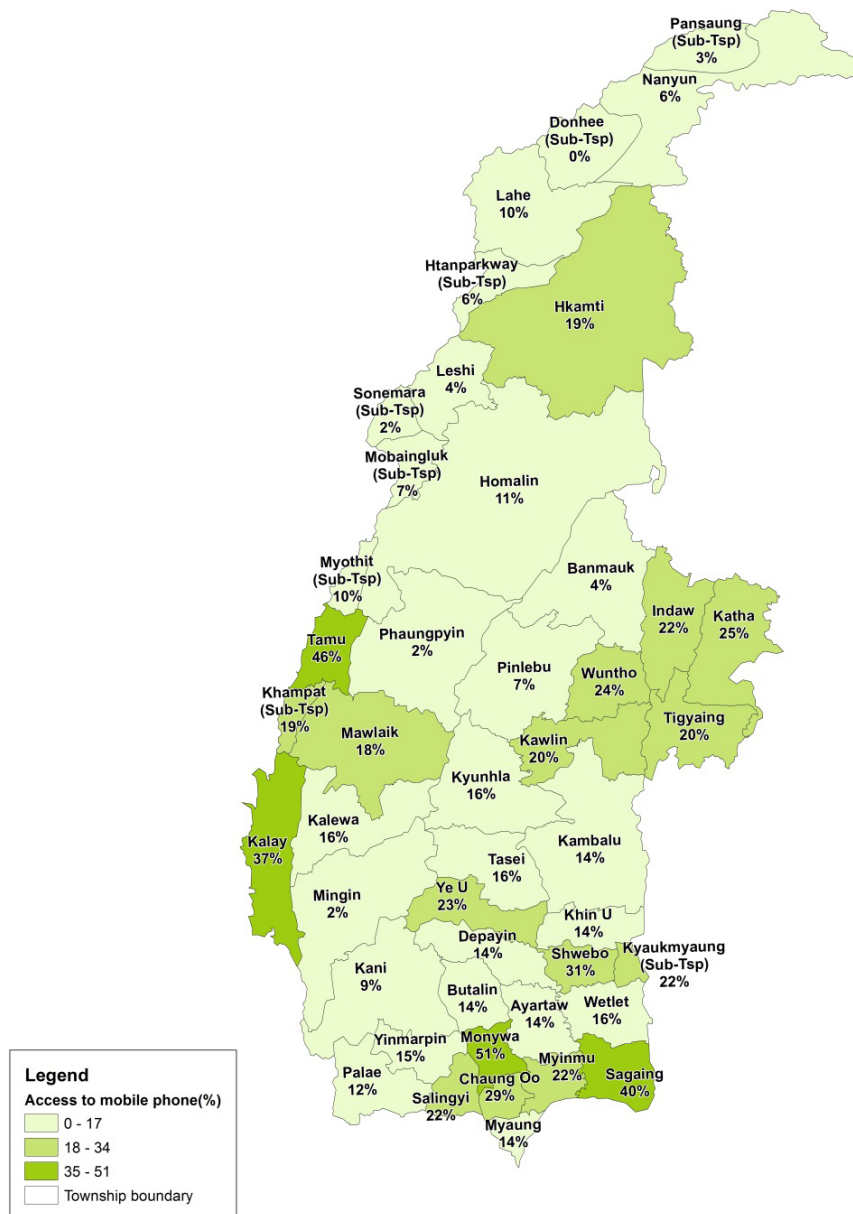
- Some 47.3 per cent of the households in Pinlebu Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 73.0 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 45.5 per cent.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Pinlebu Township, some 47.3 per cent of the households in Pinlebu Township have access to television and about one in four households (28.9%) reported having a radio.

**Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone**



Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Katha District	: 17.9%
Pinlebu Township	: 6.8%

- Only 6.8 per cent of the households in Pinlebu 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**

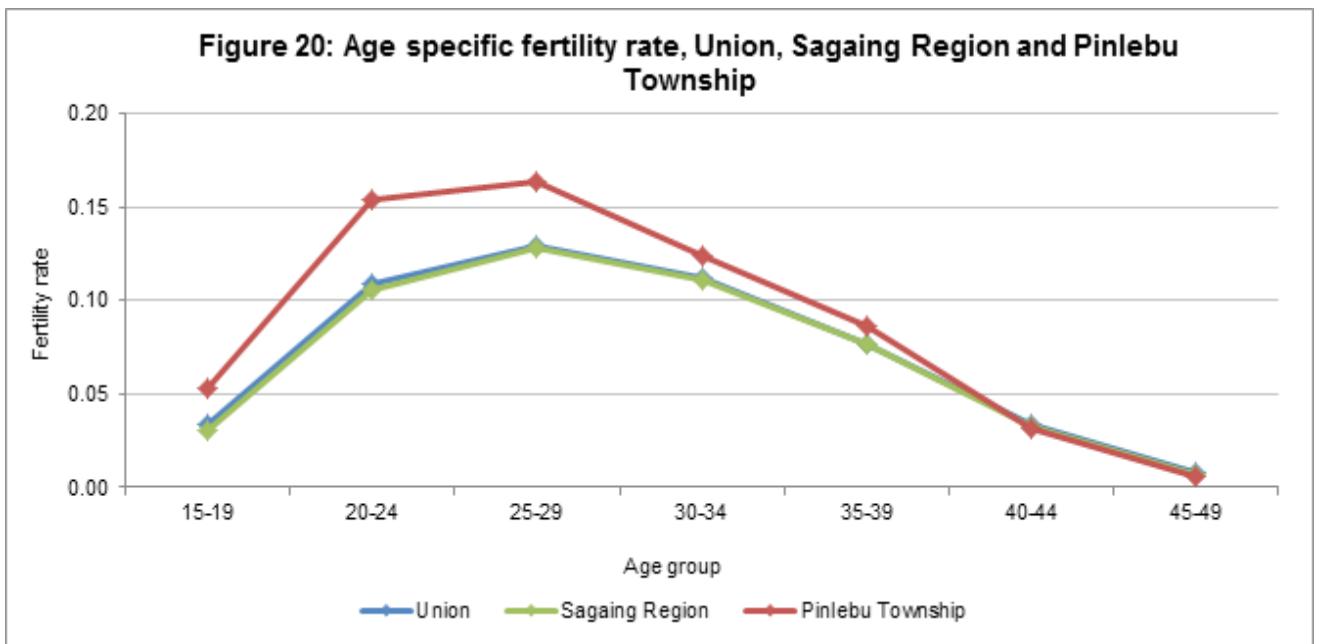
Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Katha District	167,956	2,696	107,052	53,868	3,859	11,914	4,923	90,248
Urban	20,015	720	14,286	12,180	596	407	242	1,545
Rural	147,941	1,976	92,766	41,688	3,263	11,507	4,681	88,703
Pinlebu Township	21,900	255	11,675	4,420	381	13	65	13,963
Urban	1,469	57	1,041	889	48	2	7	177
Rural	20,431	198	10,634	3,531	333	11	58	13,786

- In Pinlebu Township, 63.8 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and is the highest proportion, followed by 53.3 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the urban households mainly use motorcycle/moped and the rural households mainly use cart (bullock) as a means of transport.



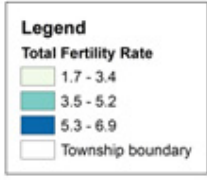
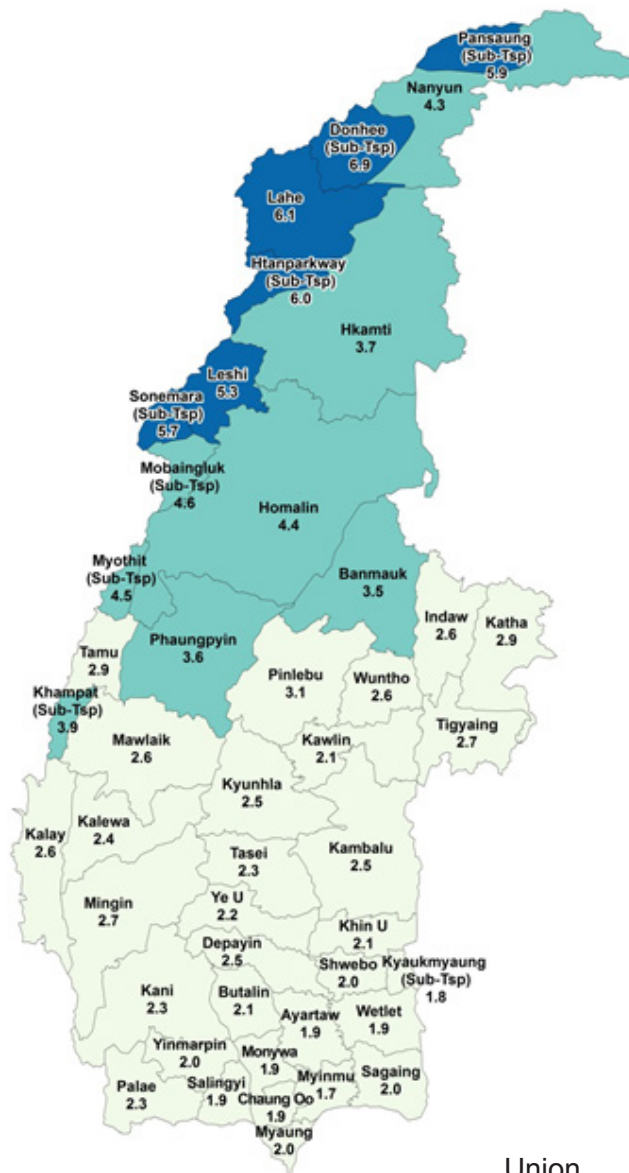
## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility



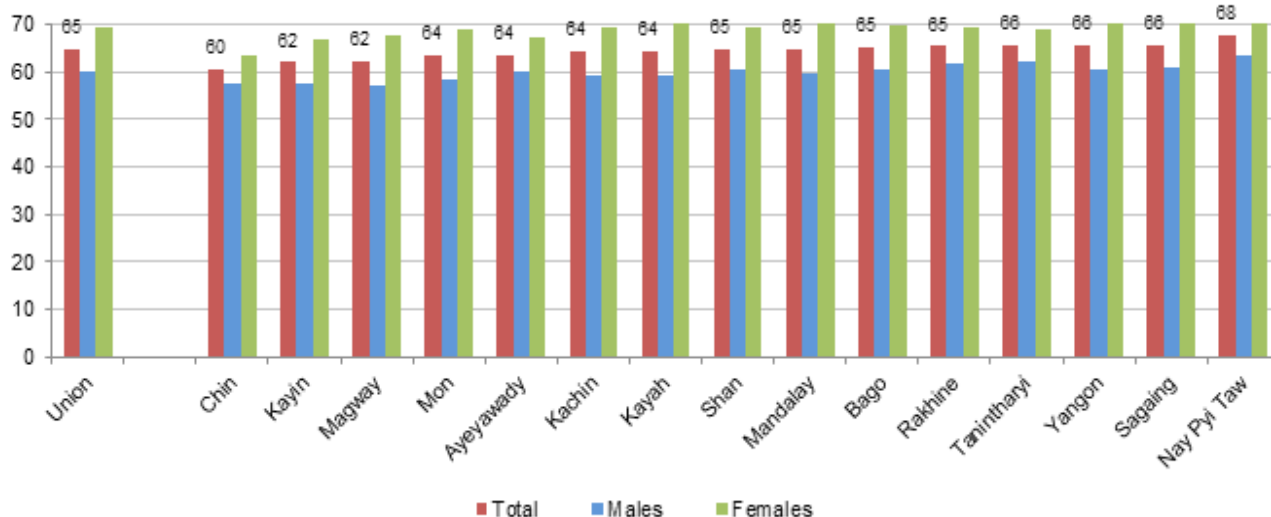
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.1 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Katha District	: 2.8
Pinlebu Township	: 3.1

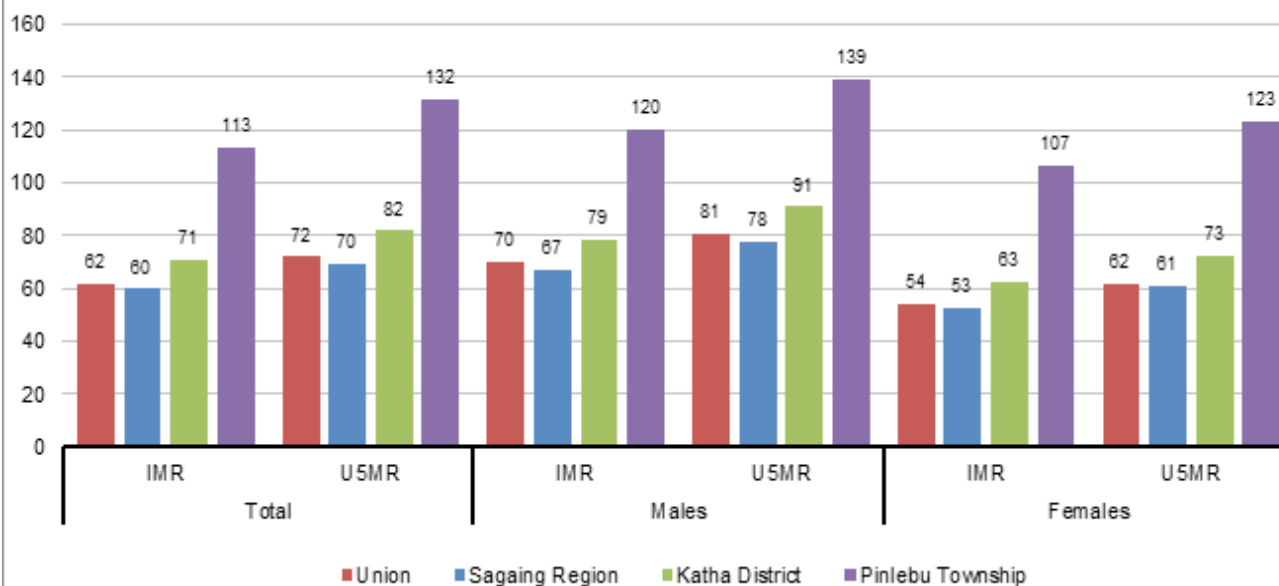
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- 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.

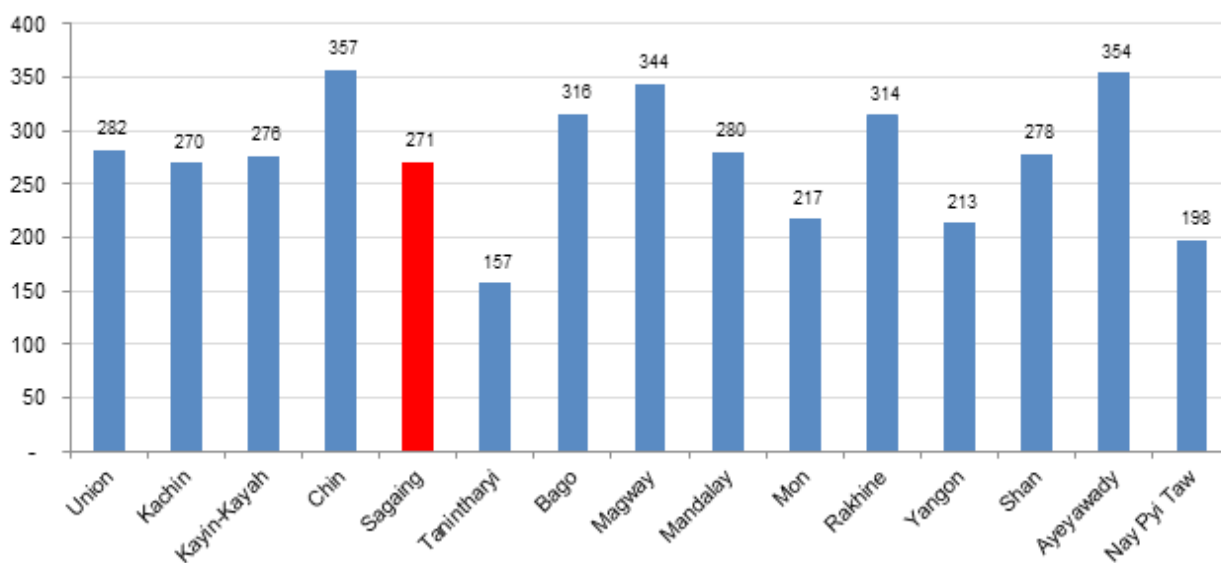
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

**Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Katha District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Katha District is 71 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 82 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pinlebu Township are higher than those in Sagaing Region and Katha District. The Infant mortality in Pinlebu is 113 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 132 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Sagaing Region is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

## Definitions and Concepts

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

**Census Night:** The night between the 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>2</sup>). 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.

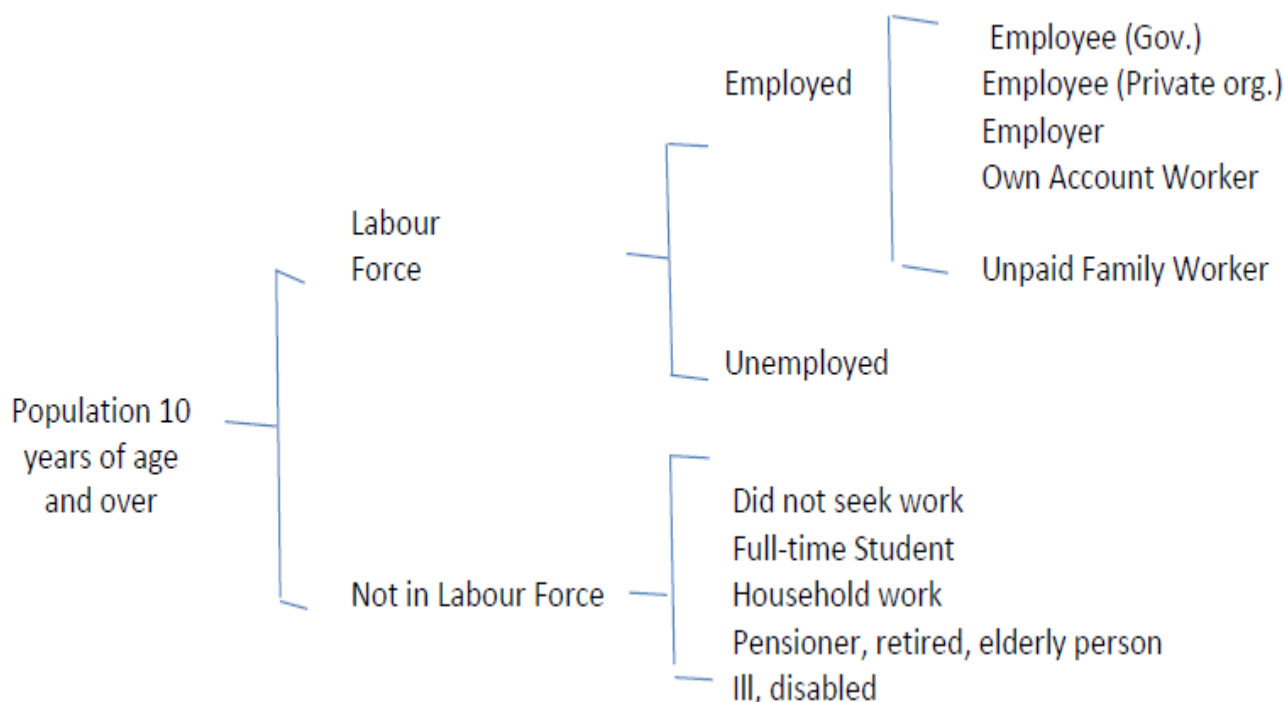
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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

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The Townships Reports  
can be downloaded at :

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

