The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Rakhine State, Sittway District

Ponnagyun Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1: Map of Rakhine State, showing the townships

Legend

▭ State & Region Boundary
▭ Township Boundary

Rakhine State
DT

- ▮ Kyaukpyu
- ▮ Maungtaw
- ▮ Myauk U
- ▮ Sittway
- ▮ Thandwe

Ponnagyun Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	**Enumerated Population**	129,753 [2]
	Estimated Population	13,039
Population males		59,979 (46.2%)
Population females		69,774 (53.8%)
Percentage of urban population		9.8%
Area (Km²)		1,138.6 [3]
Population density (per Km²)		125.4 persons
Median age		23.9 years
Number of wards		4
Number of village tracts		92
Number of private households		25,335
Percentage of female headed households		24.8%
Mean household size		5.0 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)		33.4%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)		60.7%
Elderly population (65+ years)		5.9%
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio		64.6
Child dependency ratio		55.0
Old dependency ratio		9.6
Ageing index		17.5
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)		86
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)		85.1%
Male		94.1%
Female		78.2%

People with disability	**Number**	**Per cent**
Any form of disability	3,344	2.6
Walking	1,485	1.1
Seeing	1,596	1.2
Hearing	1,294	1.0
Remembering	1,589	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	60,427	58.5	
Associate Scrutiny	24	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	77	0.1	
National Registration	201	0.2	
Religious	383	0.4	
Temporary Registration	242	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	30	< 0.1	
None	41,990	40.6	

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	46.8%	74.2%	25.1%
Unemployment rate	19.1%	16.4%	25.4%
Employment to population ratio	37.8%	62.1%	18.7%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	24,667	97.4	
Renter	204	0.8	
Provided free (individually)	290	1.1	
Government quarters	149	0.6	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	*	< 0.1	

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	7.9%		66.8%
Bamboo	70.2%	49.4%	0.3%
Earth	0.1%	0.8%	
Wood	19.2%	47.9%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.7%		32.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	1.8%	1.3%	0.1%
Other	0.1%	0.6%	< 0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	31	0.1
LPG	*	< 0.1
Kerosene	218	0.9
Biogas	*	< 0.1
Firewood	24,069	95.0
Charcoal	761	3.0
Coal	*	0.1
Other	229	0.9
Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,271	5.0
Kerosene	3,072	12.1
Candle	17,099	67.5
Battery	1,397	5.5
Generator (private)	1,944	7.7
Water mill (private)	38	0.1
Solar system/energy	481	1.9
Other	33	0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	308	1.2
Tube well, borehole	20	0.1
Protected well/spring	1,536	6.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*1,870*	*7.4*
Unprotected well/spring	1,300	5.1
Pool/pond/lake	21,010	82.9
River/stream/canal	474	1.9
Waterfall/rainwater	532	2.1
Other	149	0.6
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*23,465*	*92.6*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	523	2.1
Tube well, borehole	63	0.2
Protected well/spring	1,196	4.7
Unprotected well/spring	1,112	4.4
Pool/pond/lake	20,919	82.6
River/stream/canal	879	3.5
Waterfall/rainwater	643	2.5
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	85	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,364	13.3
Total Improved Sanitation	*3,449*	*13.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	130	0.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	466	1.9
Other	180	0.7
None	21,110	83.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	6,581	26.0
Television	3,673	14.5
Landline phone	521	2.1
Mobile phone	2,149	8.5
Computer	108	0.4
Internet at home	153	0.6
Households with none of the items	16,452	64.9
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.1
Motorcycle/Moped	768	3.0
Bicycle	1,286	5.1
4-Wheel tractor	96	0.4
Canoe/Boat	1,304	5.1
Motor boat	719	2.8
Cart (bullock)	2,603	10.3

Note: [1] Population figures for Ponnagyun 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:// countryoffice. unfpa.org/myanmar/?publications.

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 Ponnagyun Township in Rakhine State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. The information presented in this report is based on the population and households that were enumerated during the census.

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 Ponnagyun Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total Population	Enumerated Population	129,753 *
	Estimated Population	13,039
Males		59,979
Females		69,774
Sex ratio		86 males per 100 females
Percentage of urban population		9.8%
Area (Km^2)		1,138.6 **
Population density (persons per Km^2)		125.4 persons
Number of wards		4
Number of village tracts		92

	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	127,640	12,328	115,312
Number of conventional households	25,335	2,466	22,869
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		

- In Ponnagyun Township, there are more females than males with 86 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (9.8%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Ponnagyun Township is 125 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Ponnagyun Township. This is higher than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Ponnagyun Township (Sittway District, Rakhine State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**25,335**	**129,753**	**59,979**	**69,774**
	Ward	**2,466**	**12,691**	**5,912**	**6,779**
1	San Pya(W)	1,446	7,106	3,291	3,815
2	Myo Thit(W)	275	1,414	600	814
3	Ah Lel Su(W)	110	666	359	307
4	Ywar Haung(W)	635	3,505	1,662	1,843
	Village Tract	**22,869**	**117,062**	**54,067**	**62,995**
1	Ah Htet Thin Pone Tan(VT)	307	1,651	857	794
2	Hpar Pway(VT)	276	1,547	755	792
3	Aw Ra Ma(VT)	209	998	483	515
4	Sin Thi Pein Hne Taw(VT)	502	2,501	1,208	1,293
5	Thet Kyaing Taung(VT)	309	1,556	739	817
6	U Yin Thar(VT)	147	747	382	365
7	Dat Pa(VT)	235	1,112	526	586
8	Pyaing Taung(VT)	202	1,082	494	588
9	Poe Shi Pyin(VT)	999	4,931	2,404	2,527
10	Ya Hat Taung(VT)	131	746	350	396
11	Gant Gar (Rakhine)(VT)	189	1,086	525	561
12	Kyet Sin Ta Lin(VT)	92	460	208	252
13	Zay Di Pyin(VT)	198	1,087	526	561
14	Taw Hpyar Kan Chaung(VT)	165	814	389	425
15	Kyauk Pyin Seik(VT)	164	899	430	469
16	Kan Bu(VT)	194	987	456	531
17	Doe Tan(VT)	200	1,196	553	643
18	Pauk Taw Pyin(VT)	370	2,138	1,008	1,130
19	Pein Hne Taw(VT)	221	1,243	588	655
20	Nat Taung(VT)	215	1,134	511	623
21	Kan U(VT)	235	1,367	663	704
22	Kha Mway Kyein Chaung(VT)	127	670	304	366

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Gant Gar Gyi(Gant Gar (Kha Me)(VT)	114	612	283	329
24	Htaung Laung Pun(VT)	105	515	248	267
25	Hpaung Seik(VT)	254	1,332	632	700
26	Myo(VT)	249	1,163	540	623
27	Hmo Hin Taw(VT)	350	1,849	880	969
28	Yoe Ta Yoke(VT)	1,106	5,270	2,370	2,900
29	Shin Taw(Daing Net)(VT)	227	1,090	509	581
30	Thea Taw(VT)	309	1,553	749	804
31	Ga Nan Taung(VT)	273	1,378	632	746
32	Ah Htet Myat Hle(VT)	189	1,031	481	550
33	Pet Khwet Seik(VT)	264	1,128	475	653
34	Nga/Pyauk Se(VT)	141	651	268	383
35	Kywe Lan Chaung(VT)	177	836	406	430
36	Let Wea Myan(VT)	206	1,096	509	587
37	Kar Di(VT)	-	5	5	-
38	Thea Tet(VT)	417	1,960	889	1,071
39	Pyin Hlyar Shey(VT)	343	1,608	671	937
40	Aung Seik(VT)	312	1,454	611	843
41	Myin Kat Taw(VT)	228	1,052	473	579
42	Gwa Son(VT)	126	608	262	346
43	Kyein Chaung(VT)	239	1,031	460	571
44	Min Zi Chaung(VT)	187	831	365	466
45	Yin Chaung(VT)	98	396	181	215
46	Nyaung Chon(VT)	147	799	398	401
47	Thu Pon(VT)	129	625	274	351
48	Sin Htein Gyi(VT)	324	1,574	711	863
49	Sar Ngan Kan(VT)	131	627	296	331
50	Tauk Son(VT)	193	929	423	506

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
51	Kyan Khin(VT)	459	2,179	1,013	1,166
52	Pan Ni Lar(VT)	186	888	412	476
53	Hpa Yar Gyi(VT)	243	1,143	538	605
54	Chin Thayt(VT)	136	687	302	385
55	Myet Thauk(VT)	210	1,010	461	549
56	Aung Hpyu Pyin(VT)	459	2,415	1,125	1,290
57	Pe Si Nan(VT)	231	1,223	560	663
58	Yoe Ngu(VT)	234	1,287	562	725
59	Kyauk Seik(VT)	395	2,166	1,040	1,126
60	Thea Hpyu Chaung(VT)	162	937	441	496
61	Thar Si(VT)	233	1,630	811	819
62	Let Wea Sar Taik(VT)	350	1,991	938	1,053
63	Moe Tein Pyin(VT)	175	988	454	534
64	Ah Me Khin(VT)	89	472	222	250
65	Di Par Yon(VT)	154	829	374	455
66	Wet Hnoke Thee(VT)	173	938	428	510
67	Yar Chaung(VT)	158	885	392	493
68	Yae Pauk Chaung(VT)	220	1,186	563	623
69	Nat Seik(VT)	237	1,337	621	716
70	Tan Zwei(VT)	217	1,102	482	620
71	Paik Seik (Kyaw Zan)(VT)	160	809	372	437
72	Ah Lel Kyun(VT)	136	713	356	357
73	Pa Day Thar(VT)	223	1,088	475	613
74	Ah Htoke Thei(VT)	158	800	358	442
75	Tan Bet Hlan(VT)	166	842	361	481
76	Kyein Kyun(VT)	200	945	419	526
77	Ma Gyi Chaung(VT)	357	1,723	741	982
78	Ah Lel Chaung(VT)	395	1,801	807	994

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
79	Thin Pone Tan(VT)	569	2,860	1,281	1,579
80	Kan Pyin(VT)	124	560	252	308
81	Ku Lar Chaung(VT)	341	1,927	859	1,068
82	Met Ka Lar Kya(VT)	155	666	281	385
83	Kon Tan Kyein Chaung(VT)	166	787	329	458
84	Kun Taung(VT)	562	2,844	1,351	1,493
85	Aing Din Ywar Thit(VT)	262	1,332	611	721
86	Hgnet Gyi Kyun(VT)	126	639	286	353
87	Tan Khoe(VT)	278	1,553	669	884
88	Kywe Htoe(VT)	317	1,551	690	861
89	Kan Chaung(VT)	189	1,029	473	556
90	Sa Par Htar(VT)	338	1,943	890	1,053
91	Aung Zay Ya(VT)	188	1,123	536	587
92	Kha Maung Taw(VT)	213	1,279	571	708

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

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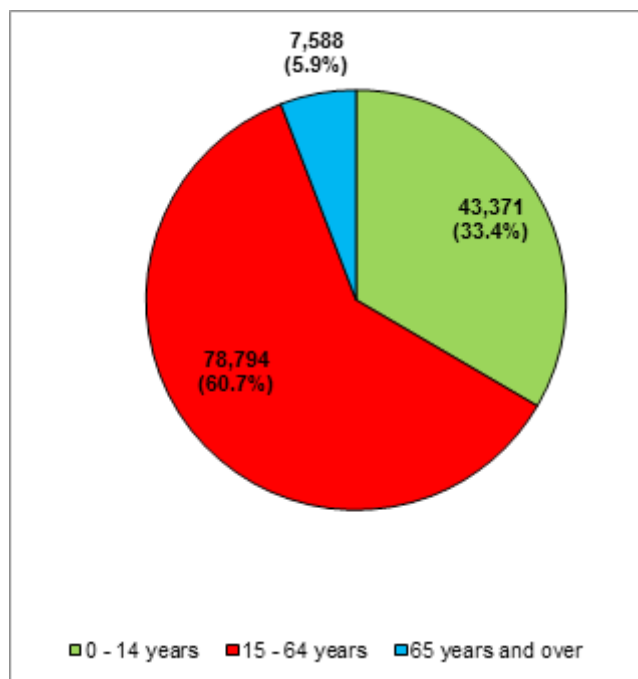
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Ponnagyun Township

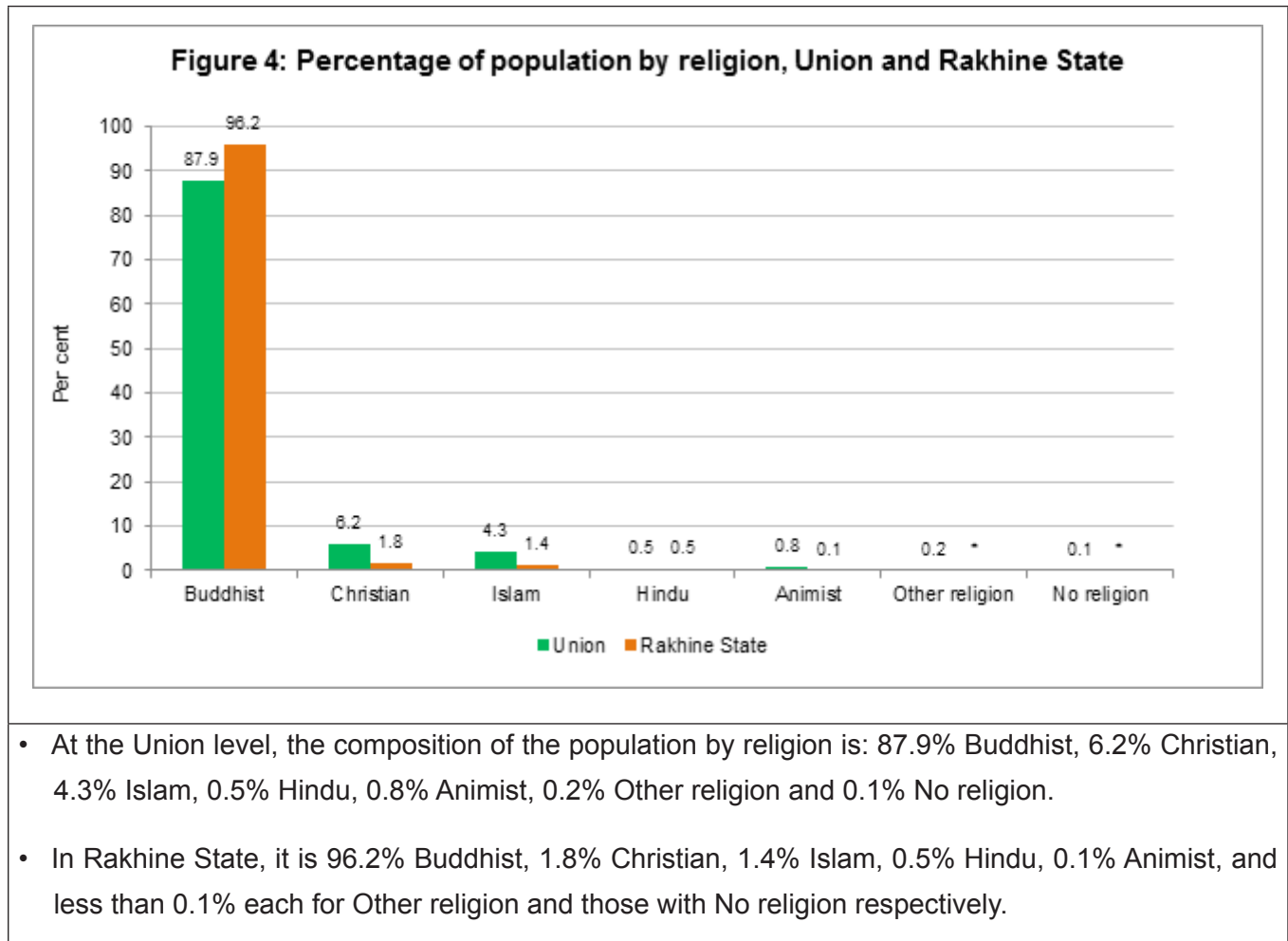| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	129,753	59,979	69,774
0 - 4	11,296	5,763	5,533
5 - 9	15,081	7,646	7,435
10 - 14	16,994	8,472	8,522
15 - 19	13,534	6,459	7,075
20 - 24	10,180	4,095	6,085
25 - 29	9,778	3,997	5,781
30 - 34	8,607	3,696	4,911
35 - 39	7,322	3,143	4,179
40 - 44	7,316	3,166	4,150
45 - 49	7,033	3,262	3,771
50 - 54	6,397	2,999	3,398
55 - 59	4,790	2,233	2,557
60 - 64	3,837	1,721	2,116
65 - 69	2,836	1,279	1,557
70 - 74	1,843	816	1,027
75 - 79	1,560	696	864
80 - 84	852	362	490
85 - 89	355	126	229
90 +	142	48	94

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Ponnagyun Township is 60.7 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, Rakhine State, Sittway District and Ponnagyun Township)
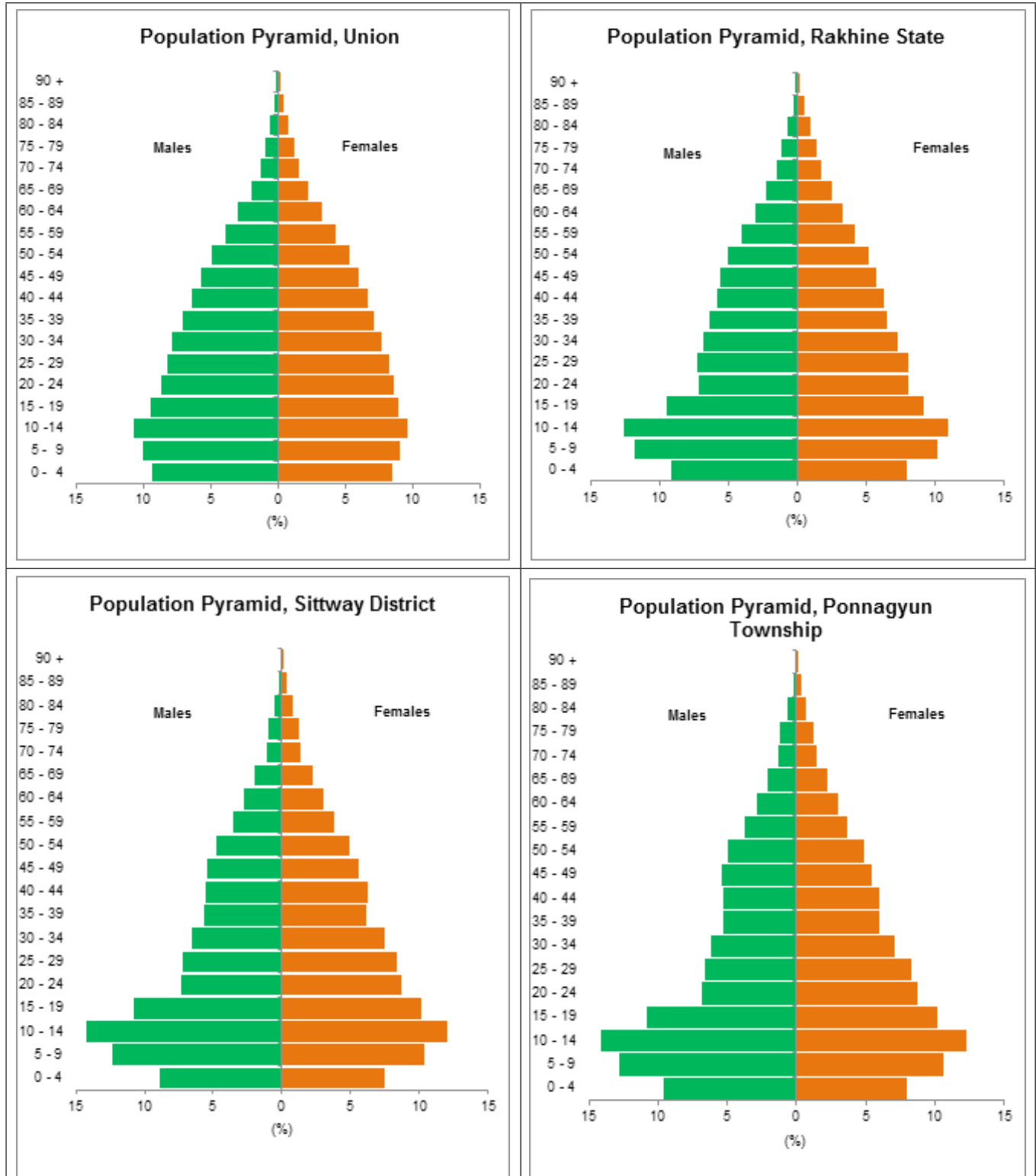
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Ponnagyun Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.

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

- Starting from age group 10-14, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Rakhine State

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

- In Rakhine State, it is 96.2% Buddhist, 1.8% Christian, 1.4% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.1% Animist, and less than 0.1% each for Other religion 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	2,955	1,443	1,512	1,124	541	583
6	2,911	1,450	1,461	2,242	1,086	1,156
7	3,037	1,565	1,472	2,655	1,366	1,289
8	2,961	1,492	1,469	2,609	1,311	1,298
9	3,107	1,604	1,503	2,789	1,456	1,333
10	3,149	1,557	1,592	2,731	1,372	1,359
11	2,973	1,467	1,506	2,545	1,274	1,271
12	3,698	1,804	1,894	2,904	1,445	1,459
13	3,714	1,848	1,866	2,621	1,375	1,246
14	3,054	1,408	1,646	1,715	897	818
15	2,975	1,423	1,552	1,215	684	531
16	2,497	1,221	1,276	739	438	301
17	2,477	1,106	1,371	524	282	242
18	3,154	1,430	1,724	413	226	187
19	2,066	945	1,121	249	141	108
20	2,311	996	1,315	145	86	59
21	1,627	644	983	84	46	38
22	2,052	796	1,256	78	34	44
23	2,070	784	1,286	53	24	29
24	1,902	697	1,205	29	15	14
25	2,470	1,010	1,460	28	13	15
26	1,666	682	984	16	8	8
27	1,830	705	1,125	15	5	10
28	2,080	818	1,262	15	4	11
29	1,538	628	910	16	8	8

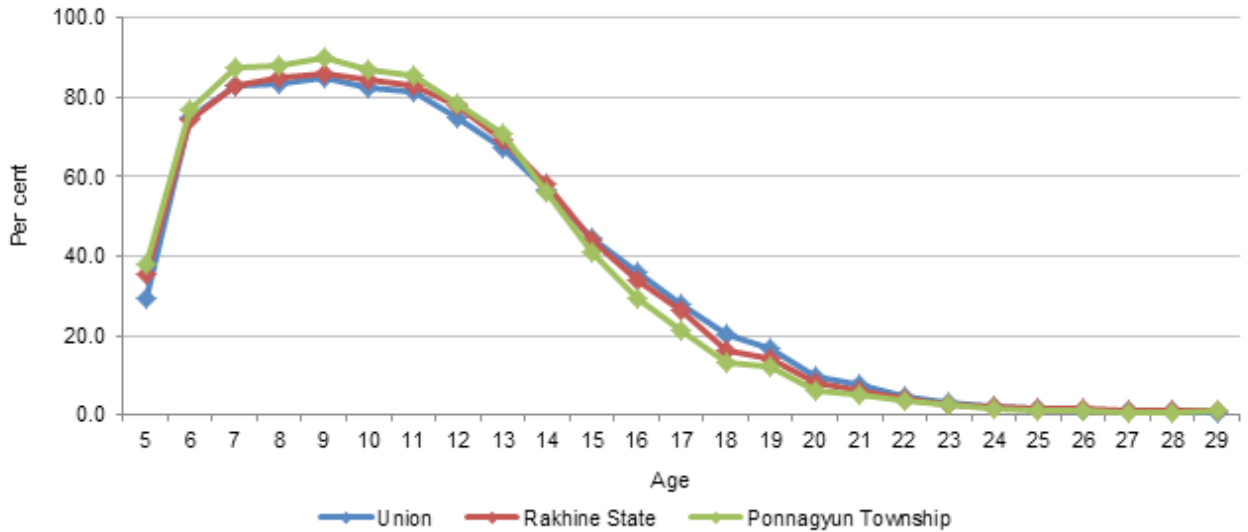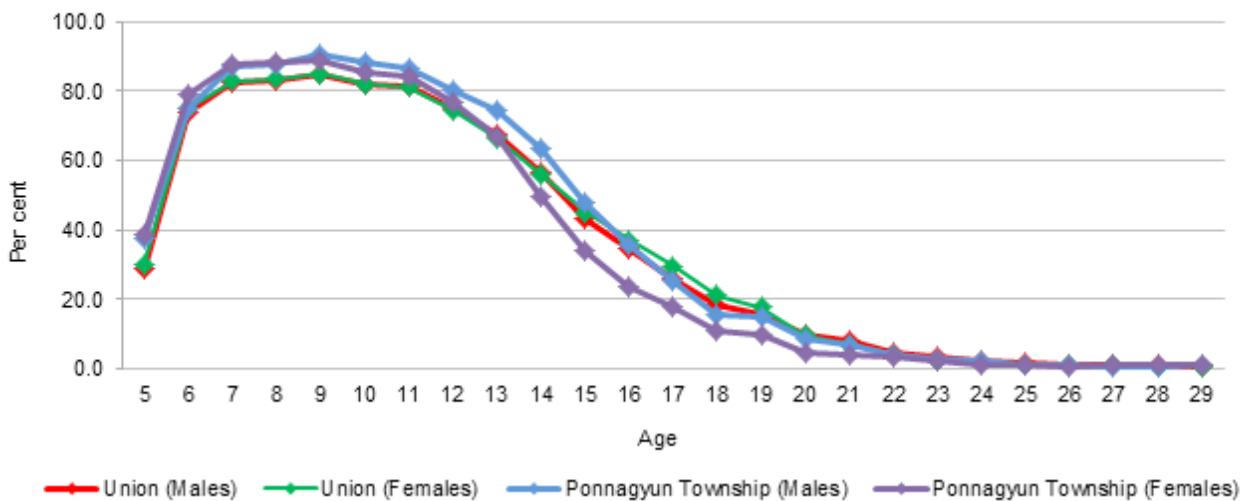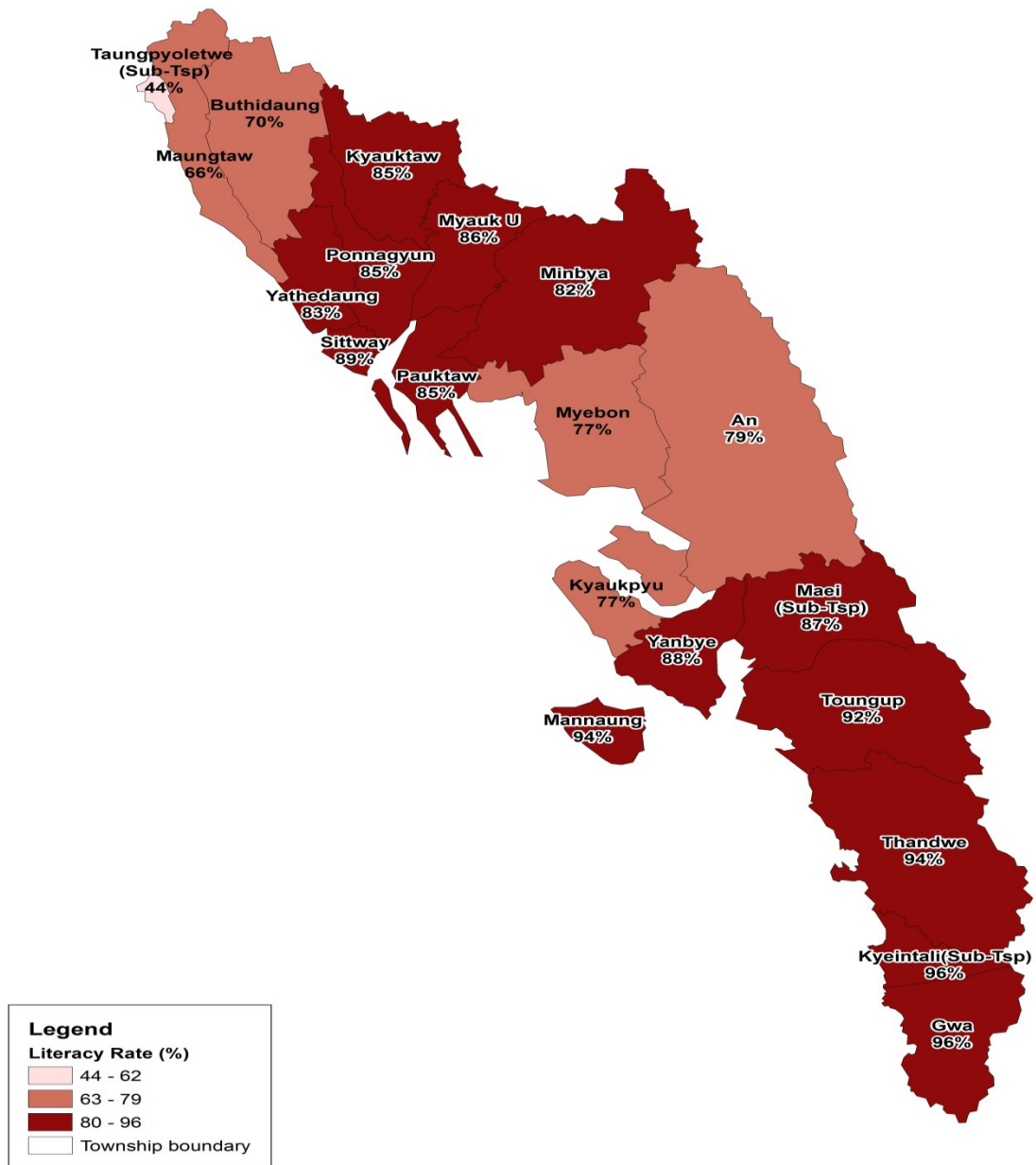Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Rakhine State and Ponnagyun Township

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

- School attendance in Ponnagyun Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of females in Ponnagyun Township is lower than that of the Union after age 14 onwards.

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

Taungpyoletwe (Sub-Tsp) 44%
Buthidaung 70%
Maungtaw 66%
Kyauktaw 85%
Myauk U 86%
Ponnagyun 85%
Minbya 82%
Yathedaung 83%
Sittway 89%
Pauktaw 85%
Myebon 77%
An 79%
Kyaukpyu 77%
Maei (Sub-Tsp) 87%
Yanbye 88%
Toungup 92%
Mannaung 94%
Thandwe 94%
Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp) 96%
Gwa 96%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
44 - 62
63 - 79
80 - 96
Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Rakhine State	: 84.7%
Sittway District	: 85.8%
Ponnagyun Township	: 85.1%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	23,131	92.4
Males	10,042	95.4
Females	13,089	90.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Ponnagyun Township is 85.1 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Rakhine State (84.7%) but lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 78.2 per cent and for the males it is 94.1 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 92.4 per cent with 90.1 per cent for females and 95.4 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	62,668	11,796	18.8	23,587	15,186	7,465	1,962	128	2,021	72	36	415
Urban	6,574	810	12.3	1,801	1,086	1,239	558	49	970	12	19	30
Rural	56,094	10,986	19.6	21,786	14,100	6,226	1,404	79	1,051	60	17	385
Males	27,544	2,353	8.5	9,021	8,556	4,820	1,262	102	1,061	39	23	307
Females	35,124	9,443	26.9	14,566	6,630	2,645	700	26	960	33	13	108

- Some 18.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 19.6 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 8.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 26.9 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 24.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.2 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	7.1	7.8	6.4	61.3	59.0	64.2
15 - 19	37.9	48.1	28.6	54.2	51.3	58.7
20 - 24	48.2	72.0	32.2	38.2	35.9	41.7
25 - 29	48.6	79.6	27.1	22.8	21.0	26.6
30 - 34	50.3	82.3	26.2	12.5	11.2	15.6
35 - 39	49.7	83.5	24.3	7.6	7.6	7.7
40 - 44	48.9	84.8	21.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
45 - 49	50.9	84.2	22.1	3.3	3.6	2.5
50 - 54	50.4	84.6	20.3	3.1	2.9	3.9
55 - 59	48.1	80.6	19.7	2.1	2.1	2.2
60 - 64	36.5	66.4	12.2	2.9	3.1	1.9
65 - 69	28.0	52.6	7.8	2.0	1.9	2.5
70 - 74	16.3	30.6	4.9	1.0	0.8	2.0
75+	8.0	15.7	2.4	3.9	3.1	7.5
15 - 24	42.3	57.4	30.3	46.4	43.8	50.3
15 - 64	46.8	74.2	25.1	19.1	16.4	25.4

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
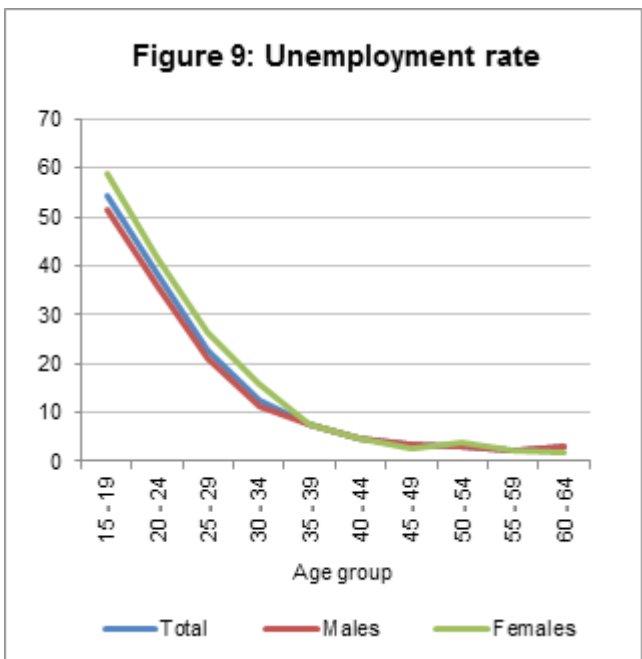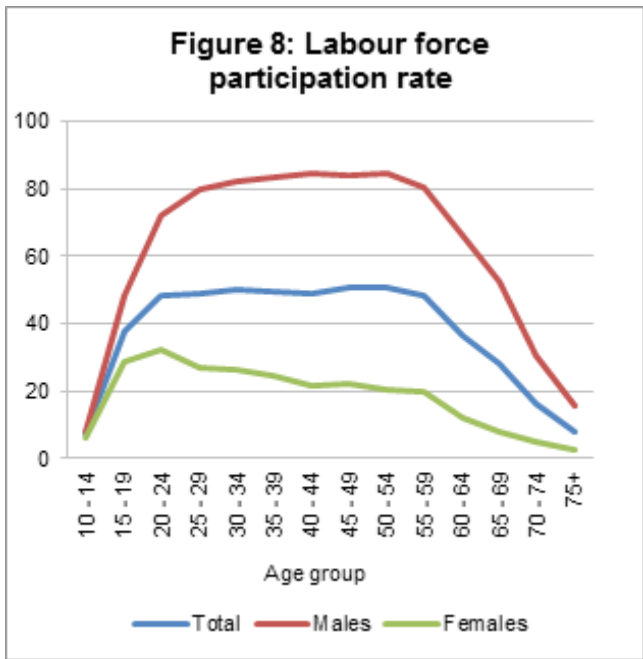
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Ponnagyun Township is 46.8 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 25.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 74.2 per cent.

- In Ponnagyun Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 7.1 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Ponnagyun Township is 19.1 per cent. There is much difference between the unemployment rate for males (16.4%) and for females (25.4%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 50.3 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	63,995	1.7	26.5	46.1	9.0	0.9	15.8
Males	18,975	3.0	46.7	5.8	11.2	1.5	31.7
Females	45,020	1.1	18.0	63.1	8.0	0.7	9.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 46.7 per cent of males are full time students while 63.1 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**29,191**	**21,053**	**8,138**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	232	177	55	0.8	0.8	0.7
Professionals	799	273	526	2.7	1.3	6.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	599	460	139	2.1	2.2	1.7
Clerical Support Workers	438	331	107	1.5	1.6	1.3
Services and Sales Workers	1,712	767	945	5.9	3.6	11.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	14,258	11,700	2,558	48.8	55.6	31.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,559	1,004	555	5.3	4.8	6.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	340	318	22	1.2	1.5	0.3
Elementary Occupations	4,731	3,651	1,080	16.2	17.3	13.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	4,523	2,372	2,151	15.5	11.3	26.4

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Rakhine State and Ponnagyun Township
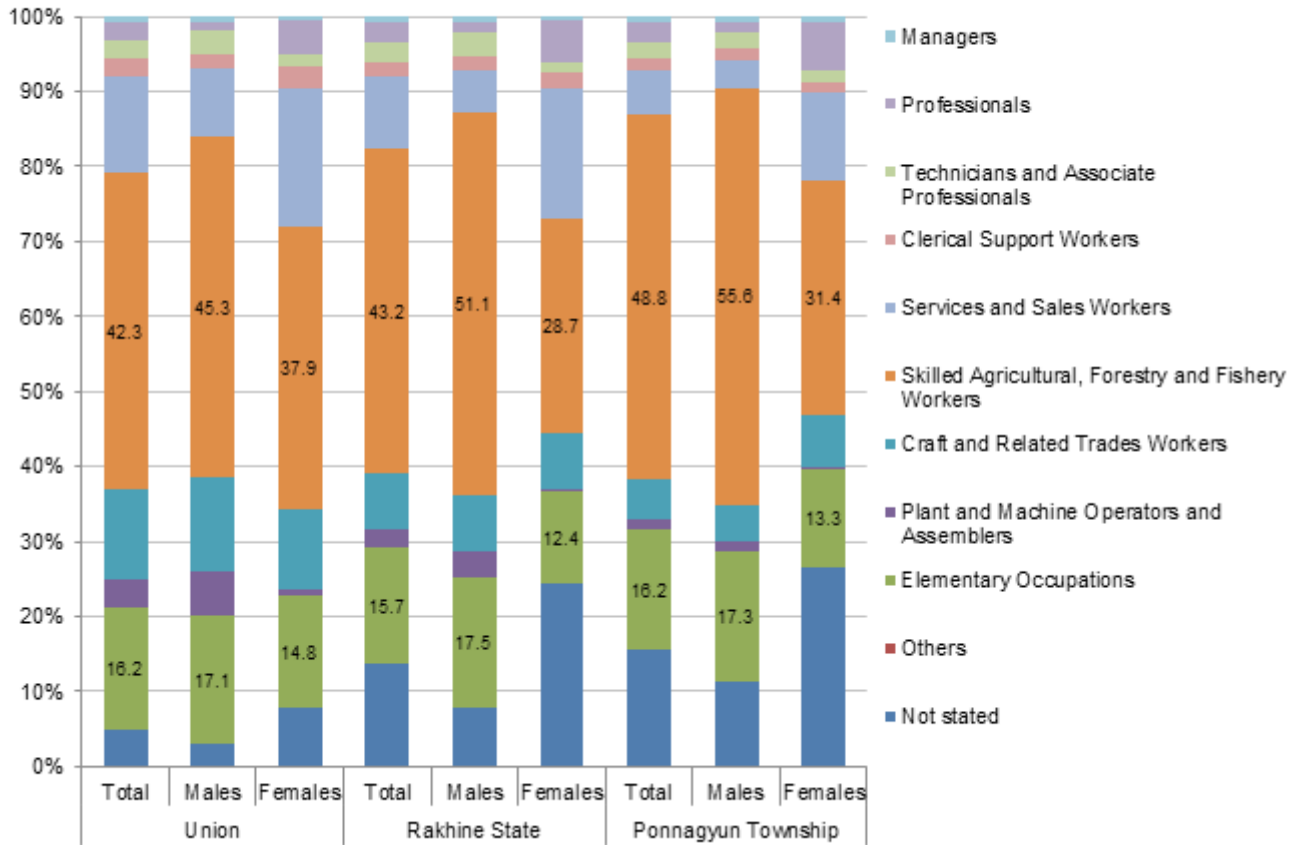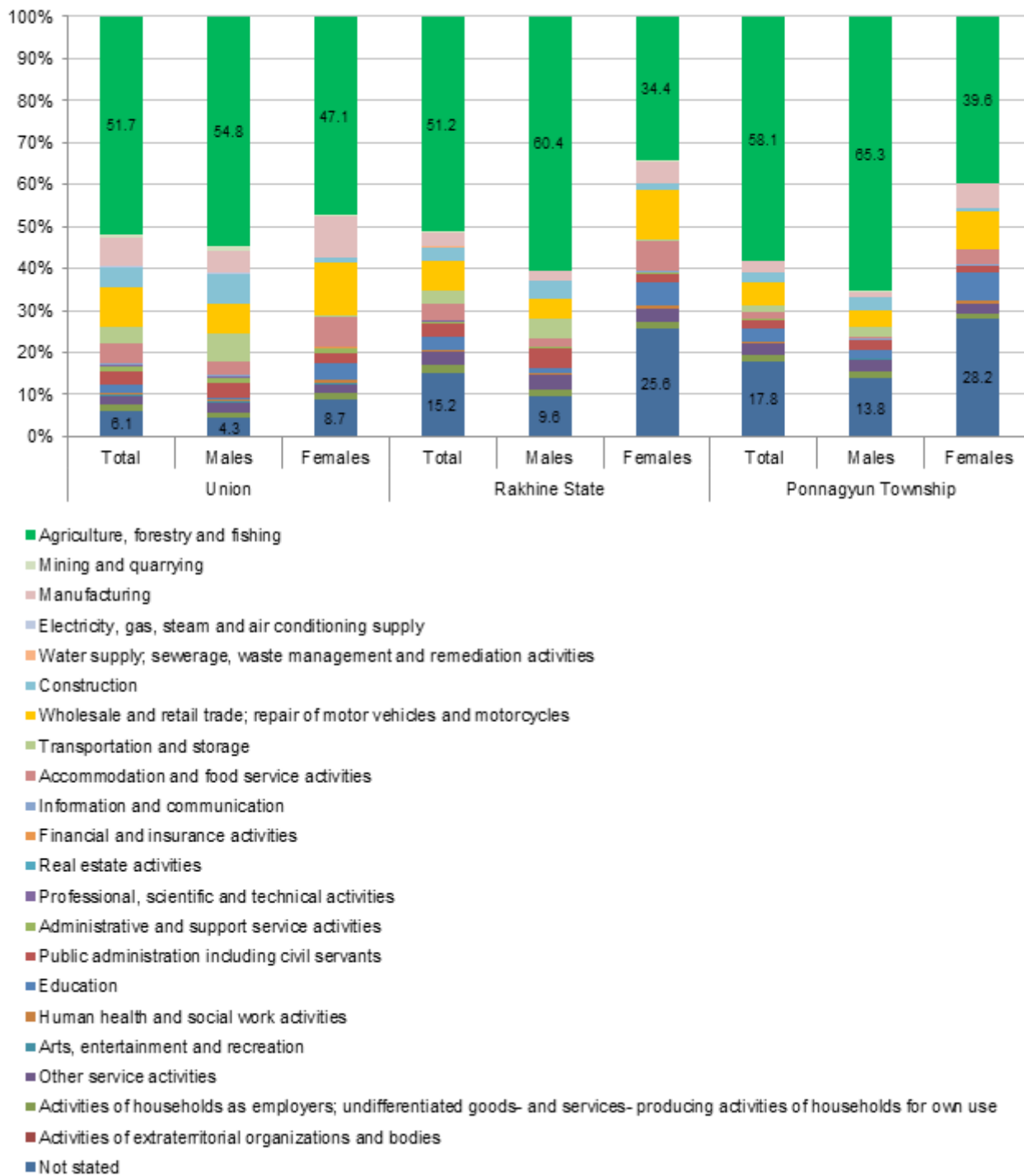
- In Ponnagyun Township, 48.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 16.2 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 55.6 per cent of males and 31.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Rakhine State, 43.2 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 15.7 per cent are elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**29,191**	**21,053**	**8,138**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16,973	13,753	3,220	58.1	65.3	39.6
Mining and quarrying	43	40	3	0.1	0.2	*
Manufacturing	786	297	489	2.7	1.4	6.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15	15	-	0.1	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4	4	-	*	*	-
Construction	703	630	73	2.4	3.0	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,577	851	726	5.4	4.0	8.9
Transportation and storage	457	441	16	1.6	2.1	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	432	144	288	1.5	0.7	3.5
Information and communication	18	13	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	20	13	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	11	8	3	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	20	18	2	0.1	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	634	517	117	2.2	2.5	1.4
Education	934	367	567	3.2	1.7	7.0
Human health and social work activities	117	59	58	0.4	0.3	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11	10	1	*	*	*
Other service activities	753	582	171	2.6	2.8	2.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	496	395	101	1.7	1.9	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	5,187	2,896	2,291	17.8	13.8	28.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Rakhine State and Ponnagyun 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
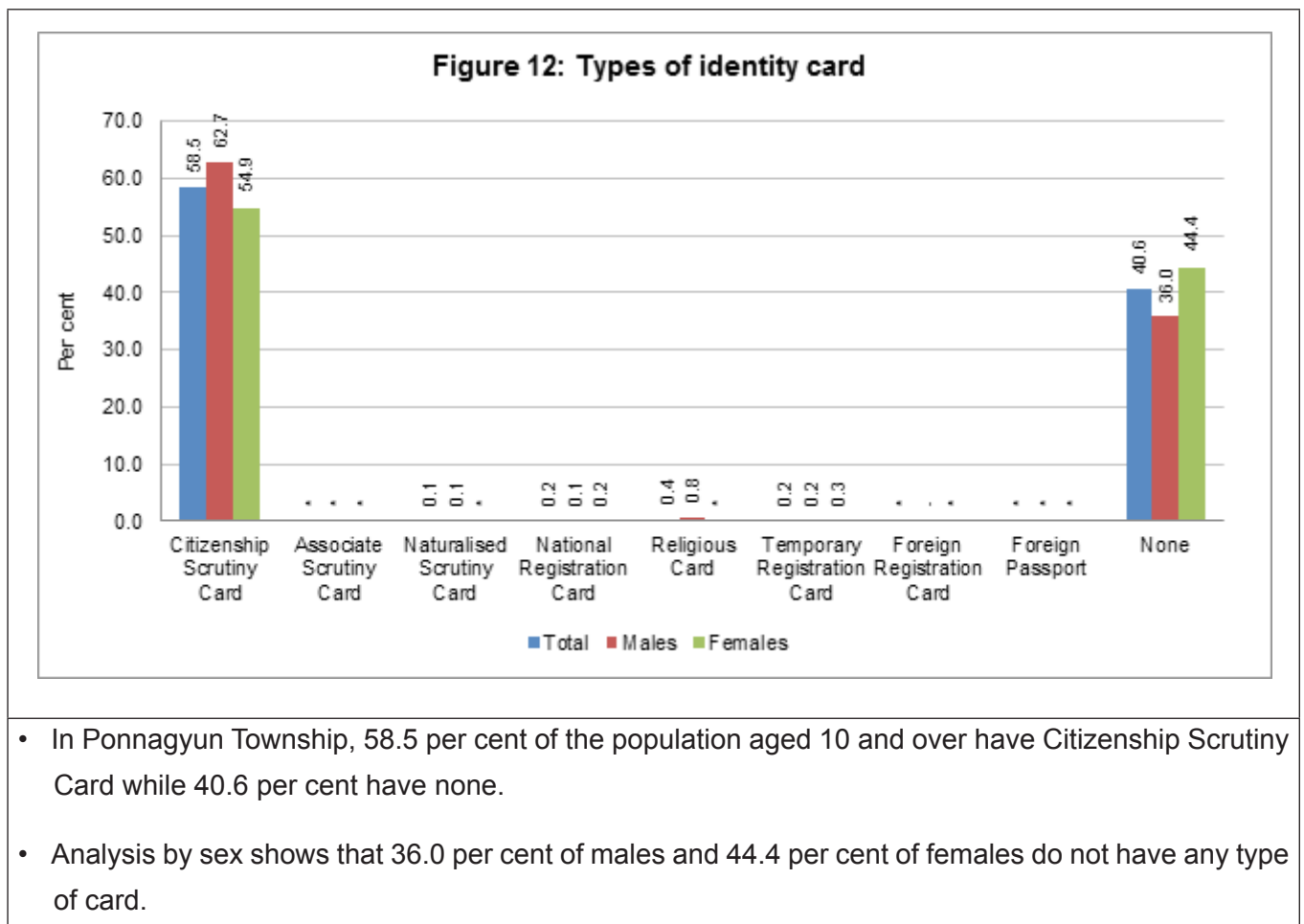- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

• In Ponnagyun Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 58.1 per cent.

• There are 65.3 per cent of males and 39.6 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

• In Rakhine State, there are 51.2 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

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(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	60,427	24	77	201	383	242	*	30	41,990
Urban	7,624	4	48	19	46	27	*	-	2,842
Rural	52,803	20	29	182	337	215	*	30	39,148
Males	29,222	6	51	69	365	77	-	13	16,767
Females	31,205	18	26	132	18	165	*	17	25,223

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card

- In Ponnagyun Township, 58.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 40.6 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 36.0 per cent of males and 44.4 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	**129,753**	**126,409**	**3,344**	**2.6**	**1,596**	**1,294**	**1,485**	**1,589**
0 - 4	11,296	11,129	167	1.5	22	39	135	133
5 - 9	15,081	14,940	141	0.9	21	25	81	115
10 - 14	16,994	16,866	128	0.8	27	40	47	78
15 - 19	13,534	13,435	99	0.7	17	33	38	62
20 - 24	10,180	10,067	113	1.1	19	24	53	60
25 - 29	9,778	9,662	116	1.2	17	35	43	50
30 - 34	8,607	8,520	87	1.0	21	20	33	32
35 - 39	7,322	7,209	113	1.5	28	40	35	43
40 - 44	7,316	7,197	119	1.6	39	35	36	37
45 - 49	7,033	6,870	163	2.3	77	35	45	49
50 - 54	6,397	6,194	203	3.2	89	62	61	64
55 - 59	4,790	4,544	246	5.1	138	65	81	62
60 - 64	3,837	3,526	311	8.1	188	108	99	102
65 - 69	2,836	2,512	324	11.4	209	136	120	117
70 - 74	1,843	1,537	306	16.6	198	162	133	147
75 - 79	1,560	1,241	319	20.4	216	180	174	176
80 - 84	852	617	235	27.6	167	148	158	152
85 - 89	355	249	106	29.9	76	76	75	73
90 +	142	94	48	33.8	27	31	38	37

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	**59,979**	**58,433**	**1,546**	**2.6**	**681**	**549**	**671**	**717**
0 - 4	5,763	5,678	85	1.5	13	18	67	67
5 - 9	7,646	7,574	72	0.9	9	10	46	61
10 - 14	8,472	8,405	67	0.8	15	19	22	40
15 - 19	6,459	6,404	55	0.9	6	17	22	35
20 - 24	4,095	4,033	62	1.5	7	12	28	34
25 - 29	3,997	3,932	65	1.6	5	19	24	33
30 - 34	3,696	3,648	48	1.3	10	13	17	21
35 - 39	3,143	3,094	49	1.6	10	18	16	19
40 - 44	3,166	3,109	57	1.8	23	15	15	16
45 - 49	3,262	3,184	78	2.4	40	20	19	23
50 - 54	2,999	2,897	102	3.4	46	28	33	29
55 - 59	2,233	2,108	125	5.6	66	31	45	32
60 - 64	1,721	1,585	136	7.9	71	48	50	42
65 - 69	1,279	1,139	140	10.9	81	58	50	39
70 - 74	816	674	142	17.4	92	70	59	68
75 - 79	696	580	116	16.7	79	62	58	61
80 - 84	362	263	99	27.3	73	58	64	61
85 - 89	126	95	31	24.6	24	23	24	24
90 +	48	31	17	35.4	11	10	12	12

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	**69,774**	**67,976**	**1,798**	**2.6**	**915**	**745**	**814**	**872**
0 - 4	5,533	5,451	82	1.5	9	21	68	66
5 - 9	7,435	7,366	69	0.9	12	15	35	54
10 - 14	8,522	8,461	61	0.7	12	21	25	38
15 - 19	7,075	7,031	44	0.6	11	16	16	27
20 - 24	6,085	6,034	51	0.8	12	12	25	26
25 - 29	5,781	5,730	51	0.9	12	16	19	17
30 - 34	4,911	4,872	39	0.8	11	7	16	11
35 - 39	4,179	4,115	64	1.5	18	22	19	24
40 - 44	4,150	4,088	62	1.5	16	20	21	21
45 - 49	3,771	3,686	85	2.3	37	15	26	26
50 - 54	3,398	3,297	101	3.0	43	34	28	35
55 - 59	2,557	2,436	121	4.7	72	34	36	30
60 - 64	2,116	1,941	175	8.3	117	60	49	60
65 - 69	1,557	1,373	184	11.8	128	78	70	78
70 - 74	1,027	863	164	16.0	106	92	74	79
75 - 79	864	661	203	23.5	137	118	116	115
80 - 84	490	354	136	27.8	94	90	94	91
85 - 89	229	154	75	32.8	52	53	51	49
90 +	94	63	31	33.0	16	21	26	25

- Three in every 100 persons in Ponnagyun Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Females and males have equal disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.

- Difficulties with seeing 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	25,335	0.1	1.1	0.8	44.7	52.1	0.7	0.3	0.2
Urban	2,466	0.6	9.0	4.5	44.5	38.8	1.2	0.4	0.9
Rural	22,869	*	0.3	0.4	44.7	53.5	0.7	0.2	0.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
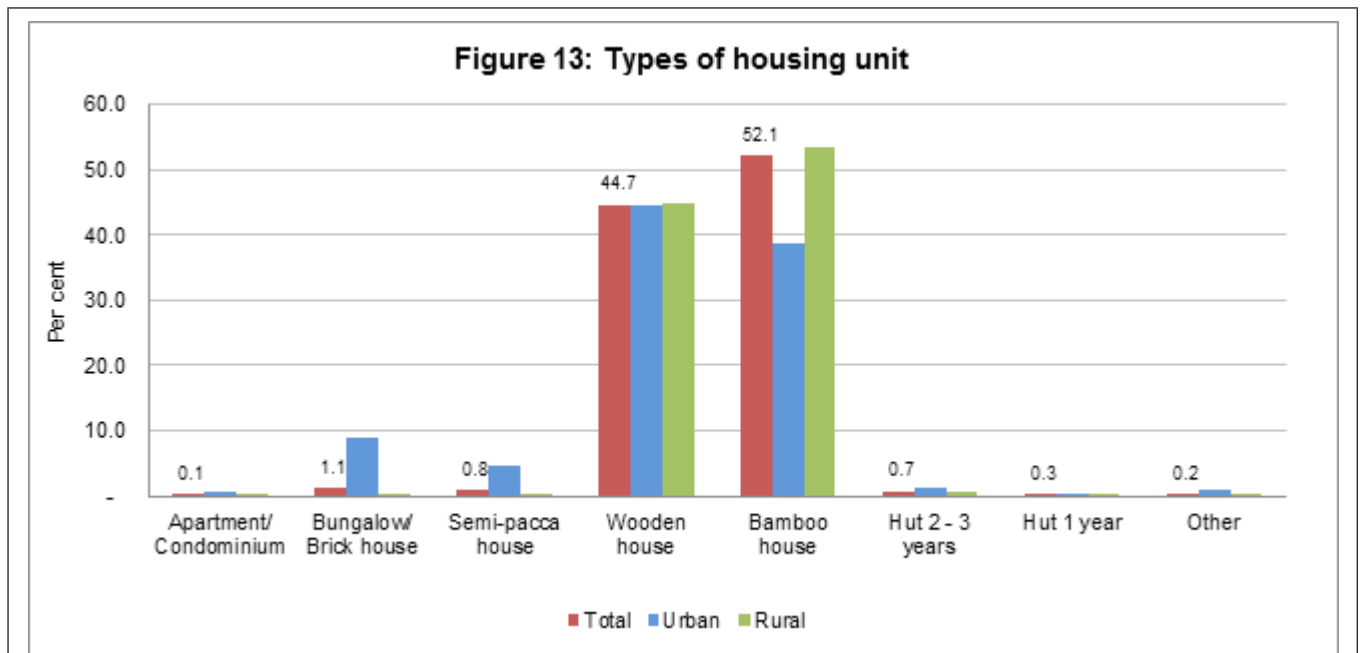
- The majority of the households in Ponnagyun Township are living in bamboo houses (52.1%) followed by households in wooden houses (44.7%).

- Some 44.5 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 53.5 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Taungpyoletwe (Sub-Tsp)
37%

Buthidaung
39%

Kyauktaw
22%

Maungtaw
65%

Ponnagyun
14%

Myauk U
20%

Minbya
16%

Yathedaung
16%

Pauktaw
11%

Sittway
70%

Myebon
16%

An
38%

Kyaukpyu
28%

Maei (Sub-Tsp)
36%

Yanbye
21%

Toungup
52%

Mannaung
29%

Thandwe
70%

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp)
71%

Gwa
56%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
- 11 - 31
- 32 - 51
- 52 - 71
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Rakhine State	: 31.8%
Sittway District	: 28.3%
Ponnagyun Township	: 13.6%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	0.3	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		13.3	61.8	8.1
Improved sanitation		*13.6*	*62.1*	*8.4*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.5	1.3	0.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.9	2.7	1.8
Other		0.7	0.4	0.7
None		83.3	33.5	88.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,335	2,466	22,869

- Some 13.6 per cent of the households in Ponnagyun Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (13.3%)).

- Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, Ponnagyun belongs to the lowest proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Rakhine State is 31.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 83.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Rakhine State, it is 62.9 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Ponnagyun Township, 88.7 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
- 7 - 34
- 35 - 61
- 62 - 88
- Township boundary

Taungpyoletwe (Sub-Tsp) 49%
Buthidaung 35%
Kyauktaw 7%
Maungtaw 63%
Myauk U 13%
Ponnagyun 7%
Minbya 7%
Yathedaung 17%
Sittway 77%
Pauktaw 7%
Myebon 41%
An 41%
Kyaukpyu 36%
Maei (Sub-Tsp) 61%
Yanbye 47%
Toungup 75%
Mannaung 71%
Thandwe 88%
Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp) 78%
Gwa 73%
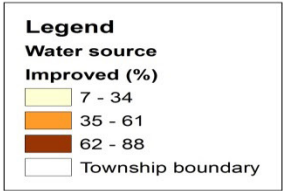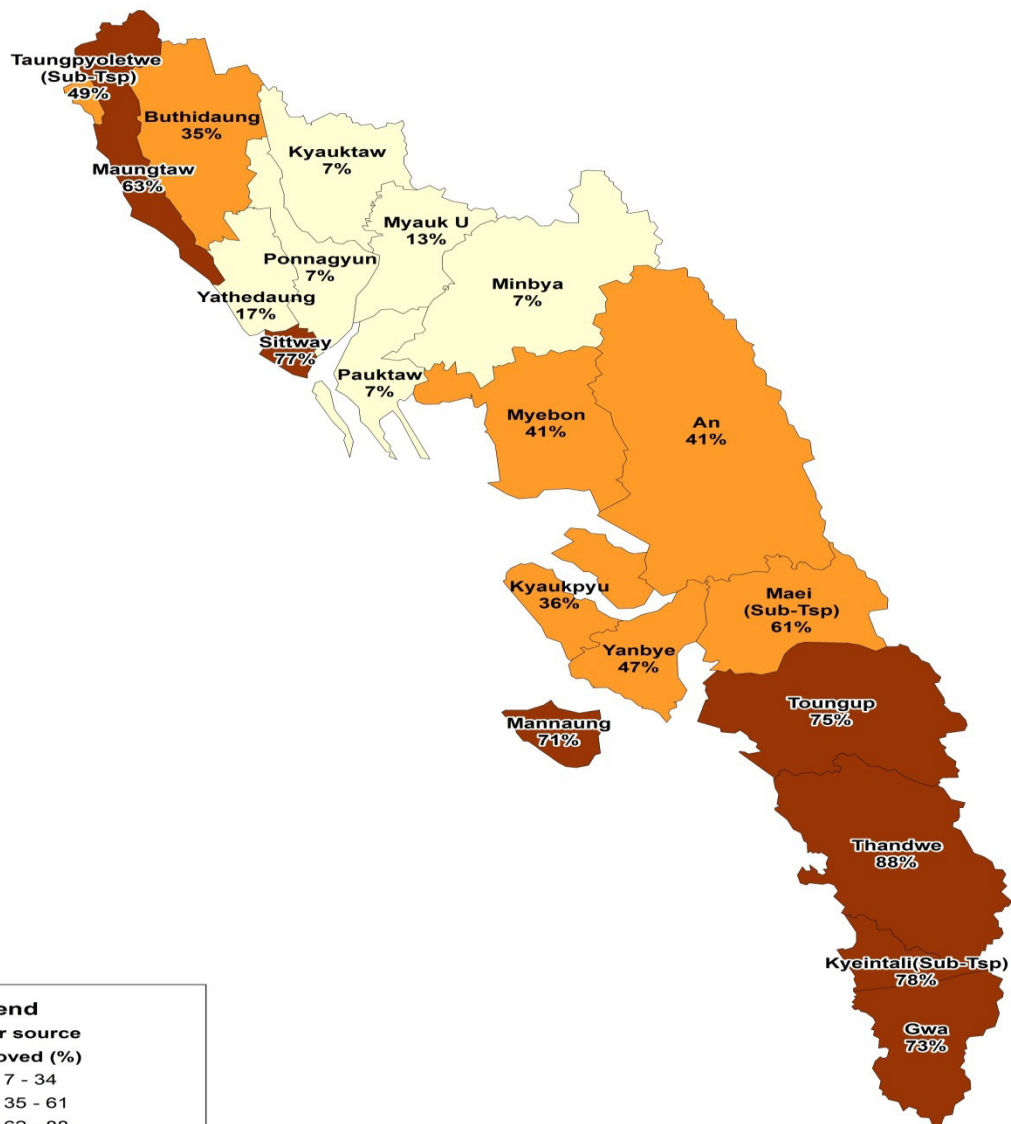
Union	: 69.5%
Rakhine State	: 37.7%
Sittway District	: 27.7%
Ponnagyun Township	: 7.4%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	1.2	12.4	*
Tube well, borehole	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected well/ Spring	6.1	-	6.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier	*	0.2	*
Total improved drinking water	*7.4*	*12.7*	*6.8*
Unprotected well/Spring	5.1	*	5.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake	82.9	87.2	82.5
River/stream/ canal	1.9	0.1	2.1
Waterfall/ Rain water	2.1	-	2.3
Other	0.6	-	0.6
Total unimproved drinking water	*92.6*	*87.3*	*93.2*
Total **Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	**25,335**	**2,466**	**22,869**

- In Ponnagyun Township, 7.4 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 Rakhine State, it belongs to the lowest group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 82.9 per cent of the households use water from pool/pond/lake and 6.1 per cent use water from protected well/spring.

- Some 92.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 93.2 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

Taungpyoletwe
(Sub-Tsp)
17%

Buthidaung
25%

Kyauktaw
10%

Maungtaw
40%

Myauk U
8%

Ponnagyun
5%

Minbya
5%

Yathedaung
9%

Sittway
48%

Pauktaw
6%

Myebon
8%

An
5%

Kyaukpyu
21%

Maei
(Sub-Tsp)
8%

Yanbye
2%

Toungup
14%

Mannaung
7%

Thandwe
20%

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp)
14%

Gwa
11%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
2 – 17
18 – 32
33 – 48
Township boundary
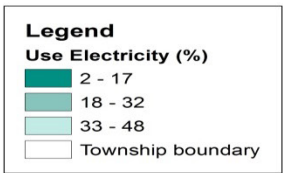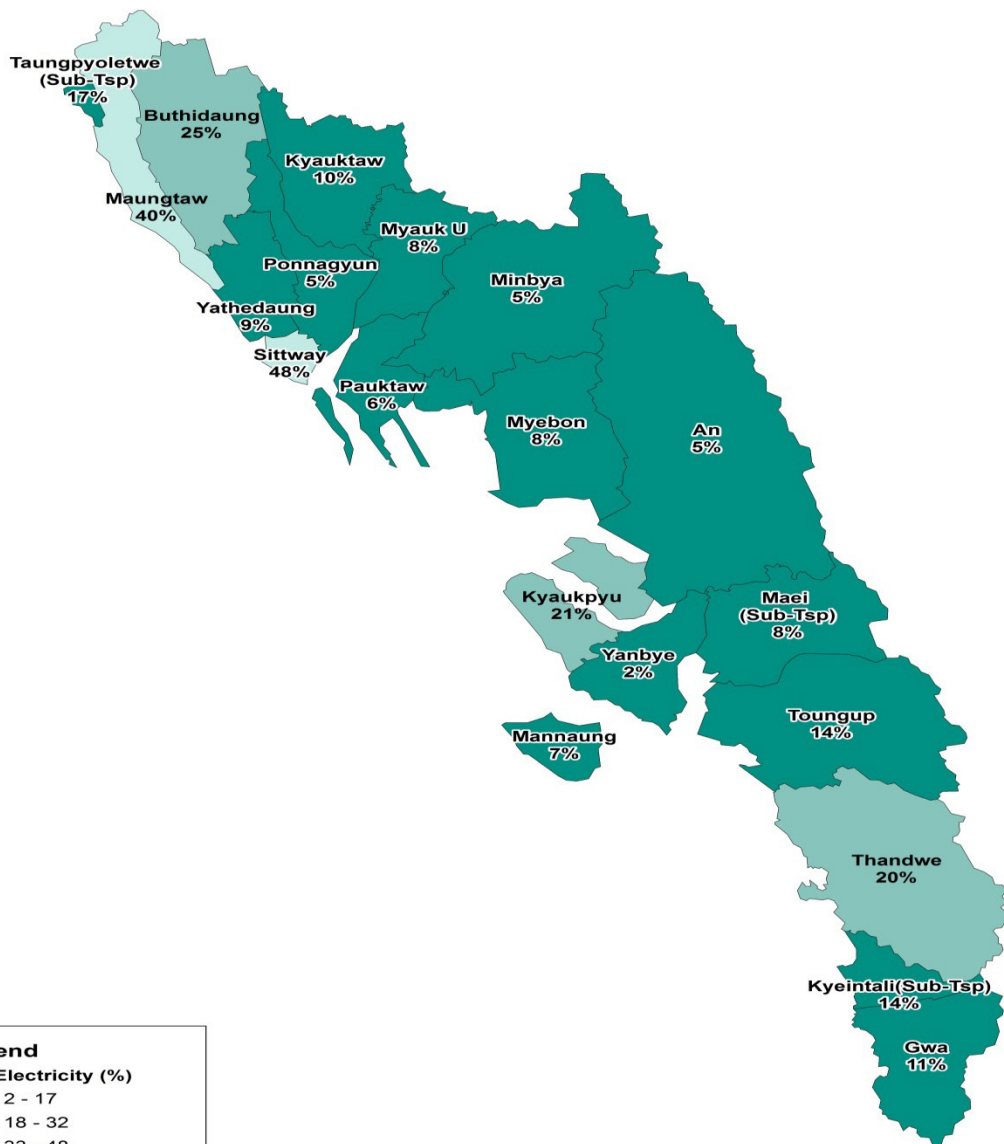
Union   : 32.4 %

Rakhine State   : 12.8%

Sittway District   : 17.5%

Ponnagyun Township : 5.0%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		5.0	42.8	0.9
Kerosene		12.1	7.3	12.6
Candle		67.5	23.4	72.3
Battery		5.5	14.4	4.6
Generator (private)		7.7	10.9	7.3
Water mill (private)		0.1	0.3	0.1
Solar system/energy		1.9	0.6	2.0
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**25,335**	**2,466**	**22,869**

- In Ponnagyun Township, 5.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Rakhine State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Rakhine State is 12.8 per cent.

- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 67.5 per cent.

- In rural areas, 72.3 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
- 88 - 92
- 93 - 96
- 97 - 99
- Township boundary
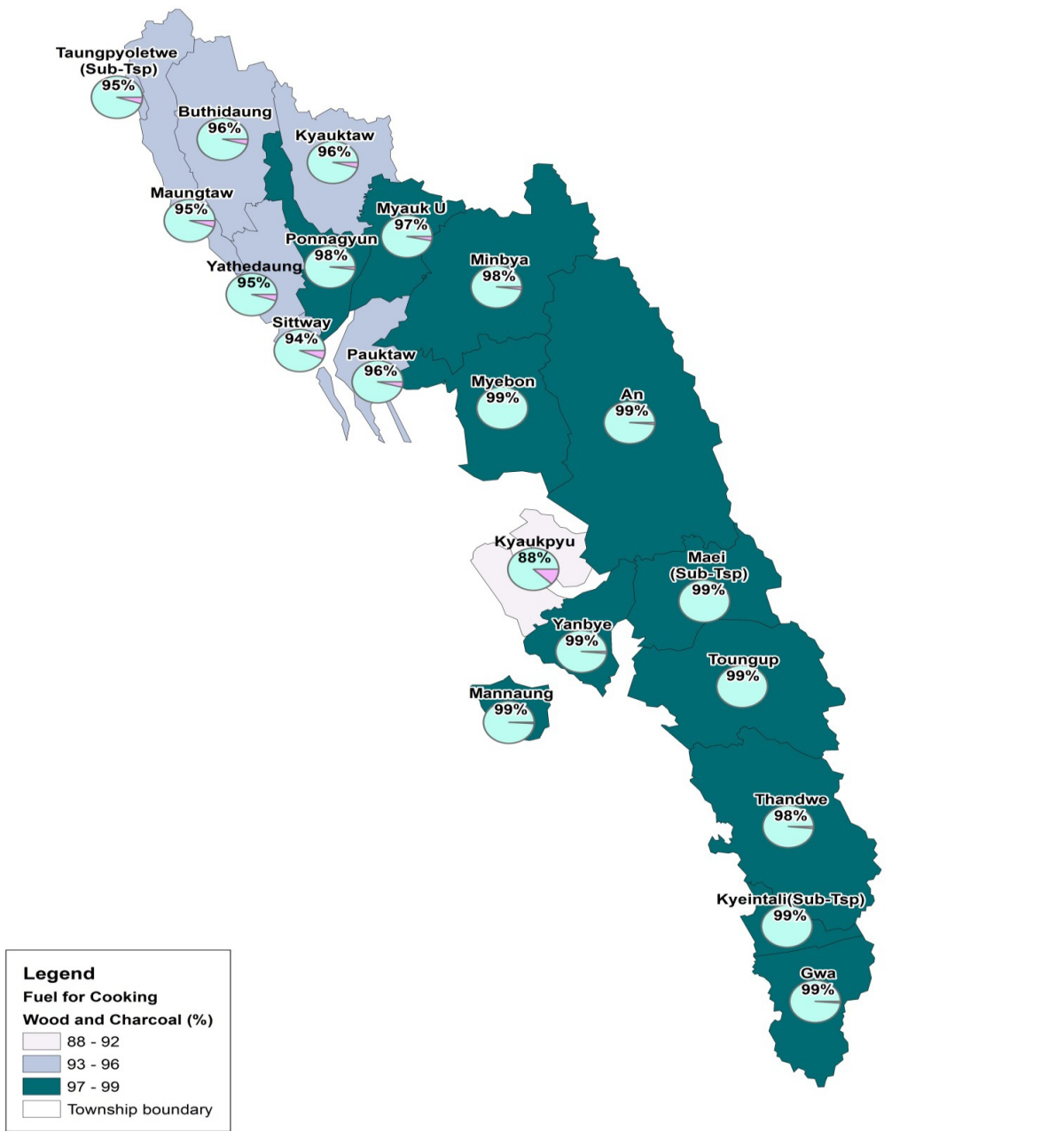
Union	: 81.0%
Rakhine State	: 96.6%
Sittway District	: 95.6%
Ponnagyun Township	: 98.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	1.0	*
LPG		*	*	-
Kerosene		0.9	0.2	0.9
BioGas		*	*	*
Firewood		95.0	76.7	97.0
Charcoal		3.0	20.8	1.1
Coal		0.1	0.6	*
Other		0.9	0.6	0.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,335	2,466	22,869

- In Ponnagyun Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 95.0 per cent using firewood and 3.0 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 97.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.1 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	25,335	26.0	14.5	2.1	8.5	0.4	0.6	64.9	*
Urban	2,466	35.0	47.1	1.9	44.0	3.0	5.6	36.5	0.1
Rural	22,869	25.0	11.0	2.1	4.7	0.1	0.1	68.0	*

- Some 26.0 per cent of the households in Ponnagyun Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 47.1 per cent and 25.0 per cent of households in urban areas and rural areas have access to television and radio respectively and are highest in these areas.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
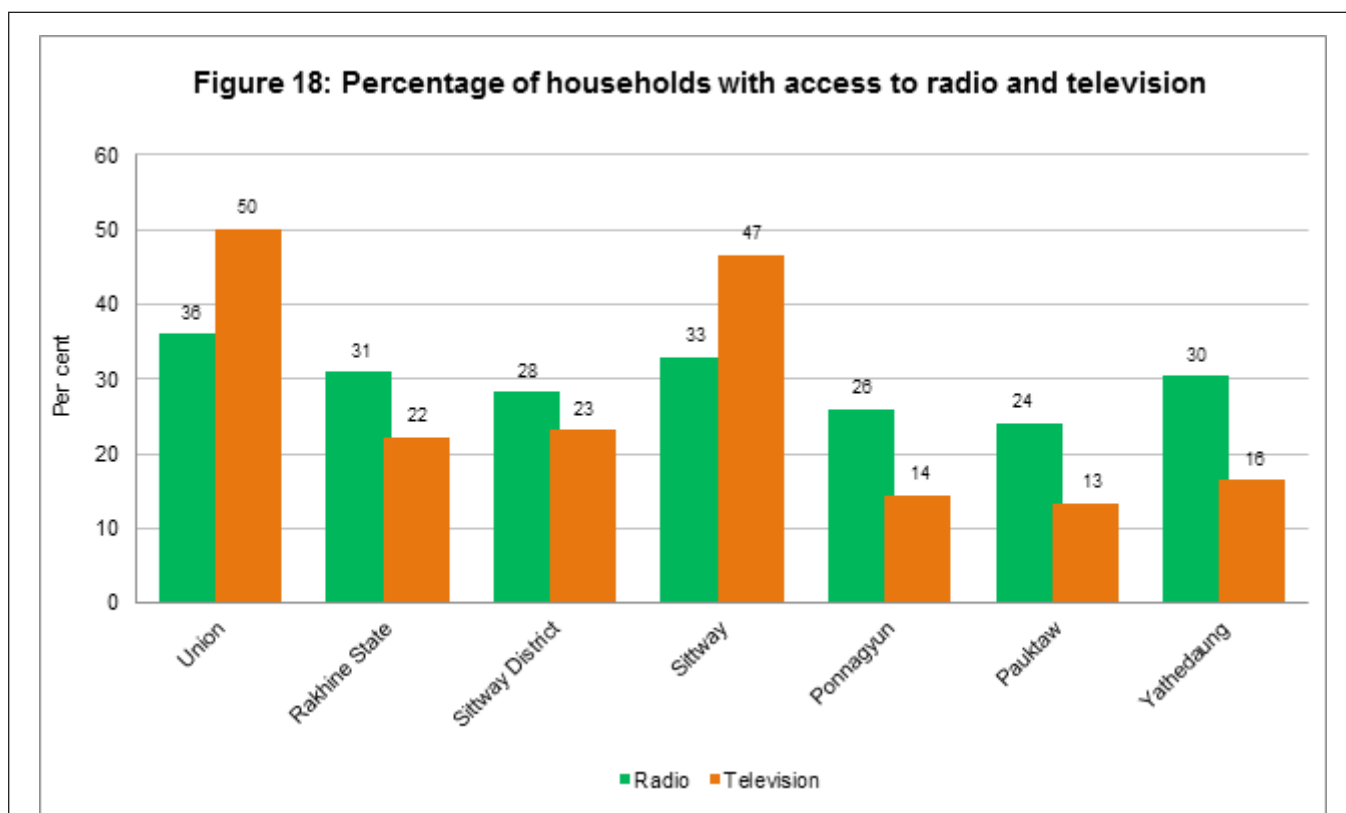
- In Ponnagyun Township, some 14.5 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in four households (26.0%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Taungpyoletwe (Sub-Tsp) 6%

Buthidaung 23%

Maungtaw 34%

Kyauktaw 14%

Myauk U 10%

Ponnagyun 9%

Minbya 9%

Yathedaung 15%

Sittway 44%

Pauktaw 8%

Myebon 8%

An 14%

Kyaukpyu 16%

Maei (Sub-Tsp) 3%

Yanbye 9%

Toungup 23%

Mannaung 16%

Thandwe 28%

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp) 16%

Gwa 17%

Legend
Access to mobile phones (%)
- 3 – 17
- 18 – 31
- 32 – 44
- Township boundary
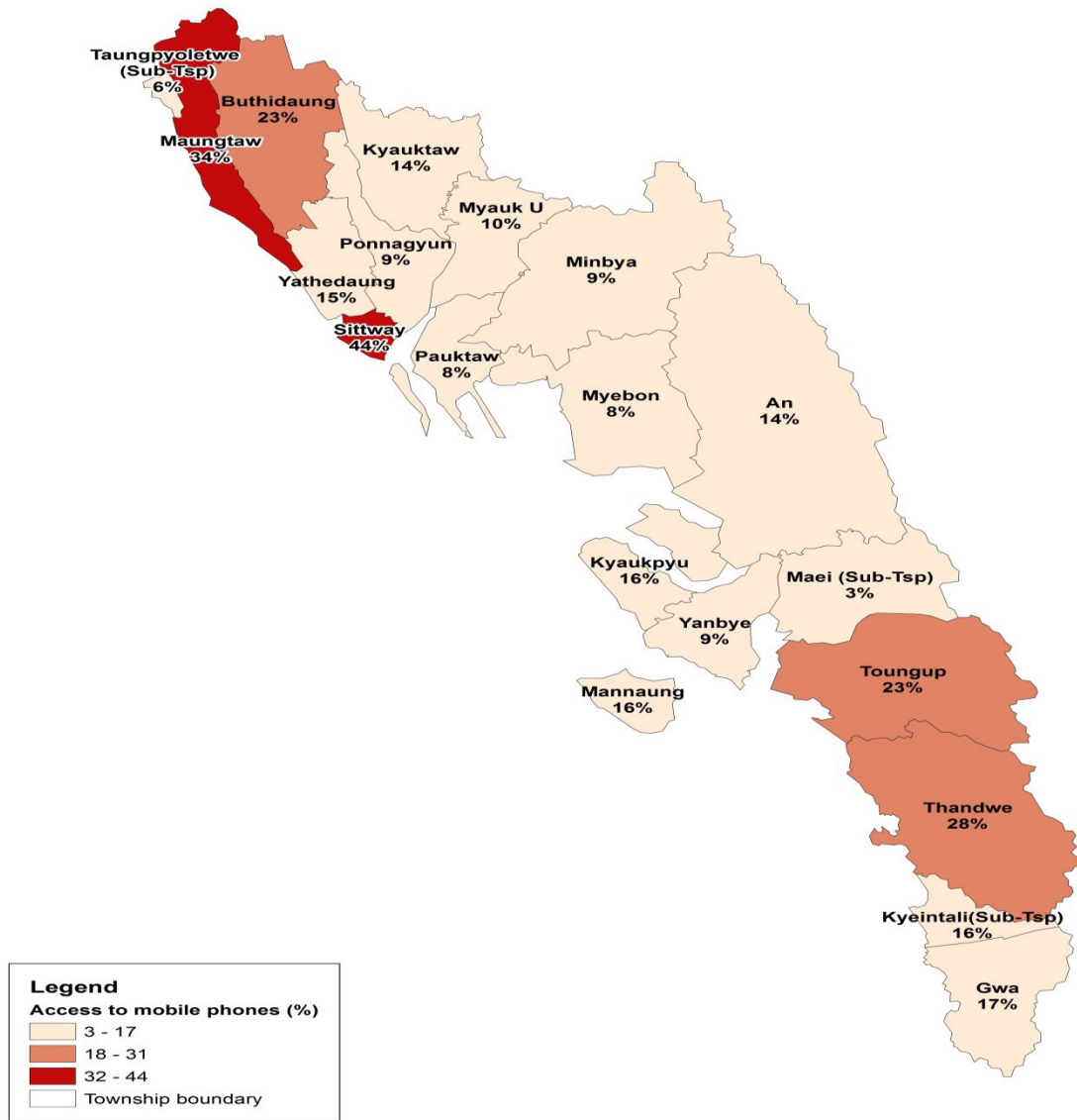
Union	: 32.9%
Rakhine State	: 15.8%
Sittway District	: 19.2%
Ponnagyun Township	: 8.5%

- Only 8.5 per cent of the households in Ponnagyun Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, it belongs to the lowest group.

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Rakhine State	459,772	2,415	54,507	68,373	2,825	17,180	25,083	74,563
Urban	72,624	1,338	22,383	30,430	821	1,040	1,465	2,561
Rural	387,148	1,077	32,124	37,943	2,004	16,140	23,618	72,002
Sittway District	109,256	605	10,088	14,324	395	4,611	4,195	12,334
Urban	25,352	511	7,677	10,886	178	270	304	451
Rural	83,904	94	2,411	3,438	217	4,341	3,891	11,883
Ponnagyun Township	25,335	17	768	1,286	96	1,304	719	2,603
Urban	2,466	11	411	735	29	24	63	83
Rural	22,869	6	357	551	67	1,280	656	2,520

- In Ponnagyun Township, 10.3 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 5.1 per cent of households having canoe/boat.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycle in urban households and use cart (bullock) in rural households as a means of transport.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

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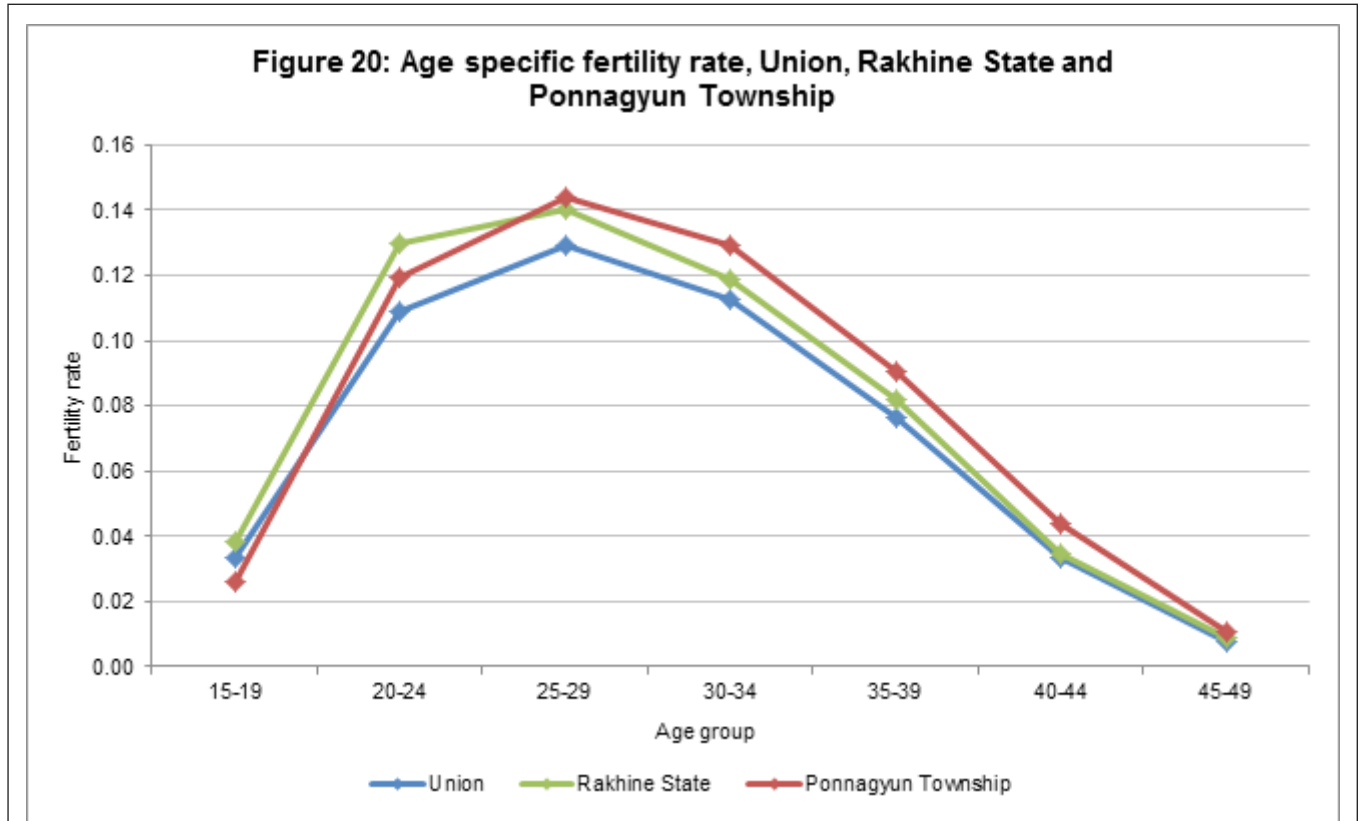
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.8 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Taungpyoletwe (Sub-Tsp) 4.1

Buthidaung 3.5

Maungtaw 3.2

Kyauktaw 2.5

Myauk U 2.7

Ponnagyun 2.8

Minbya 3.1

Yathedaung 2.6

Sittway 2.0

Pauktaw 3.0

Myebon 3.2

An 3.5

Kyaukpyu 3.0

Maei (Sub-Tsp) 3.2

Yanbye 2.8

Mannaung 2.0

Toungup 2.8

Thandwe 2.1

Kyeintali (Sub-Tsp) 2.1

Gwa 2.6

Legend

Total Fertility Rate

	2.0 - 2.7
	2.8 - 3.4
	3.5 - 4.1
	Township boundary
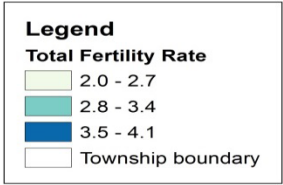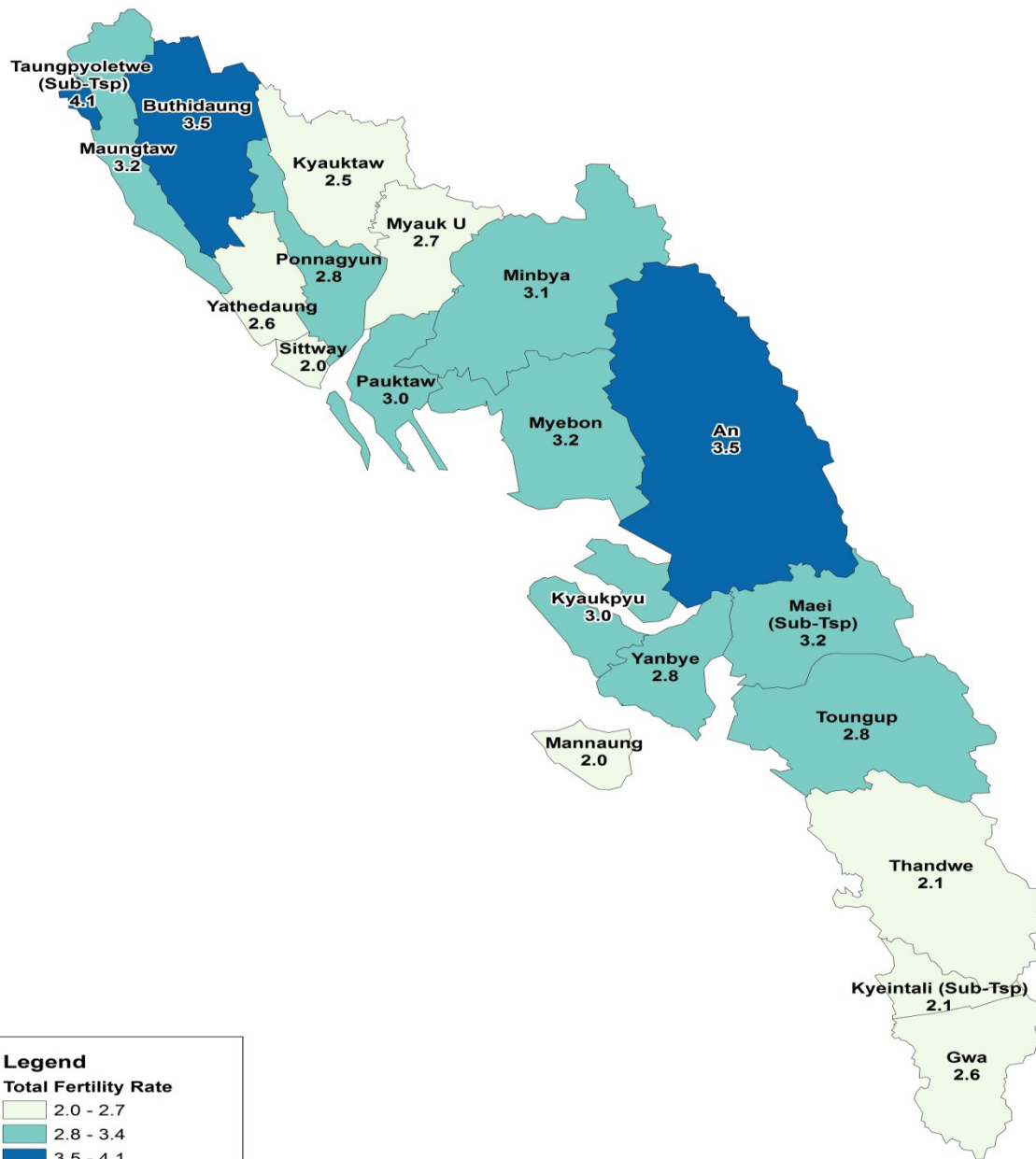
Union	: 2.5
Rakhine State	: 2.8
Sittway District	: 2.6
Ponnagyun Township	: 2.8

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
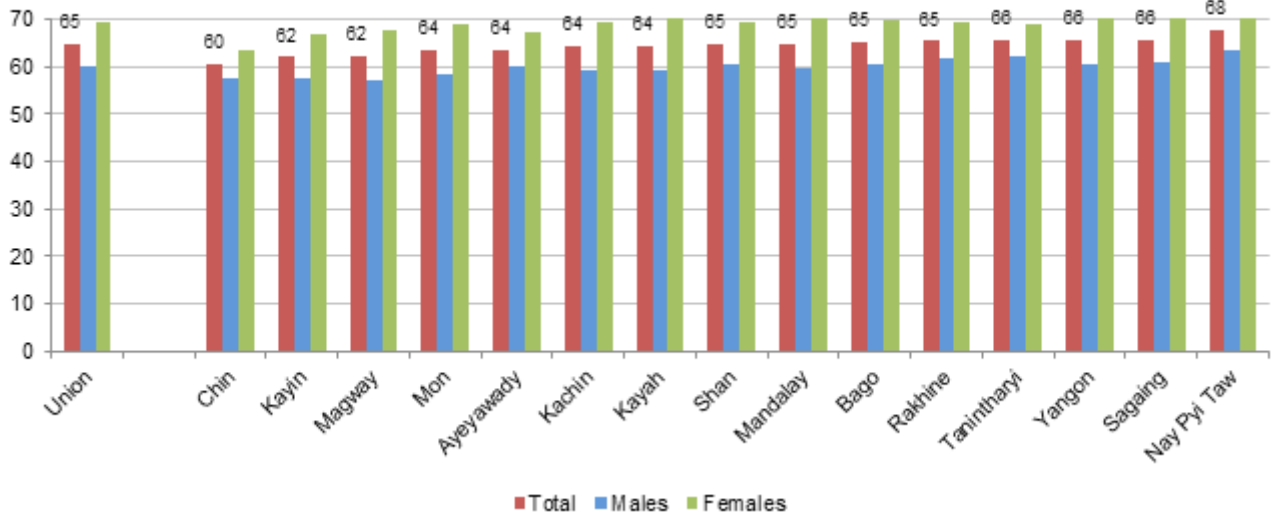
- The expectation of life at birth in Rakhine State is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 69.3 years is higher than that of the males at 61.6 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
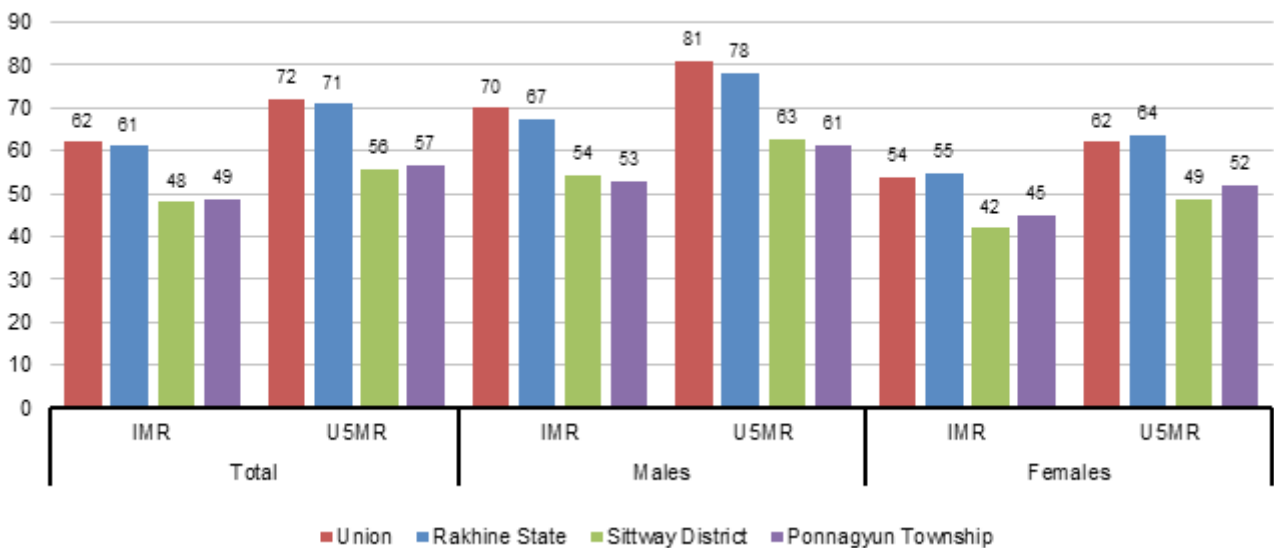
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Sittway District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Sittway District is 48 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 56 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Ponnagyun Township are lower than those in Rakhine State and higher than Sittway District. The Infant mortality in Ponnagyun is 49 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 57 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
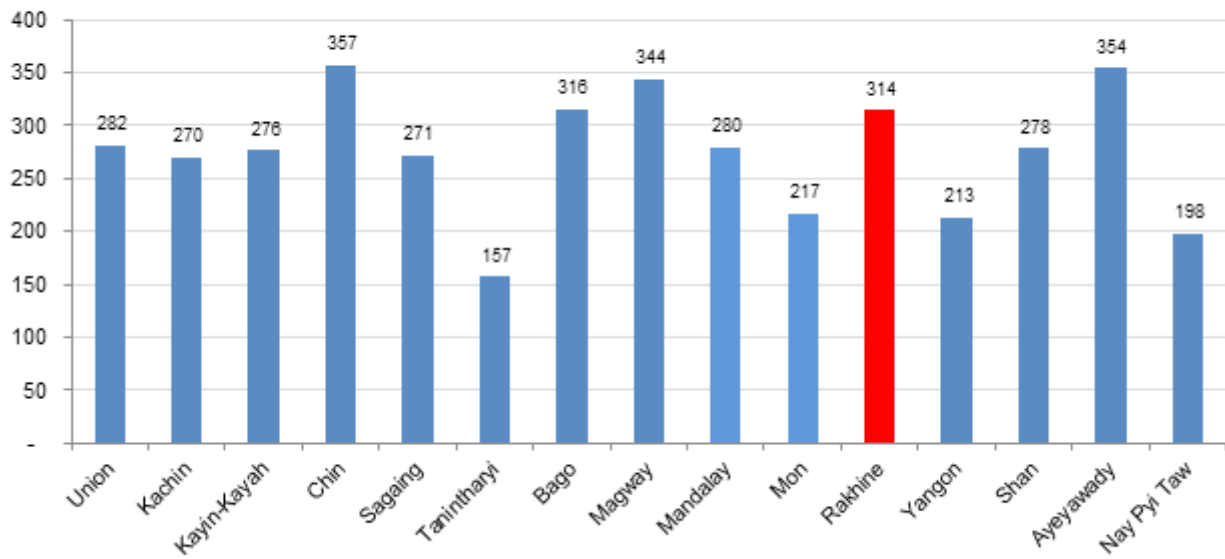
- In Rakhine State, there are 314 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio is higher than that of the Union level.

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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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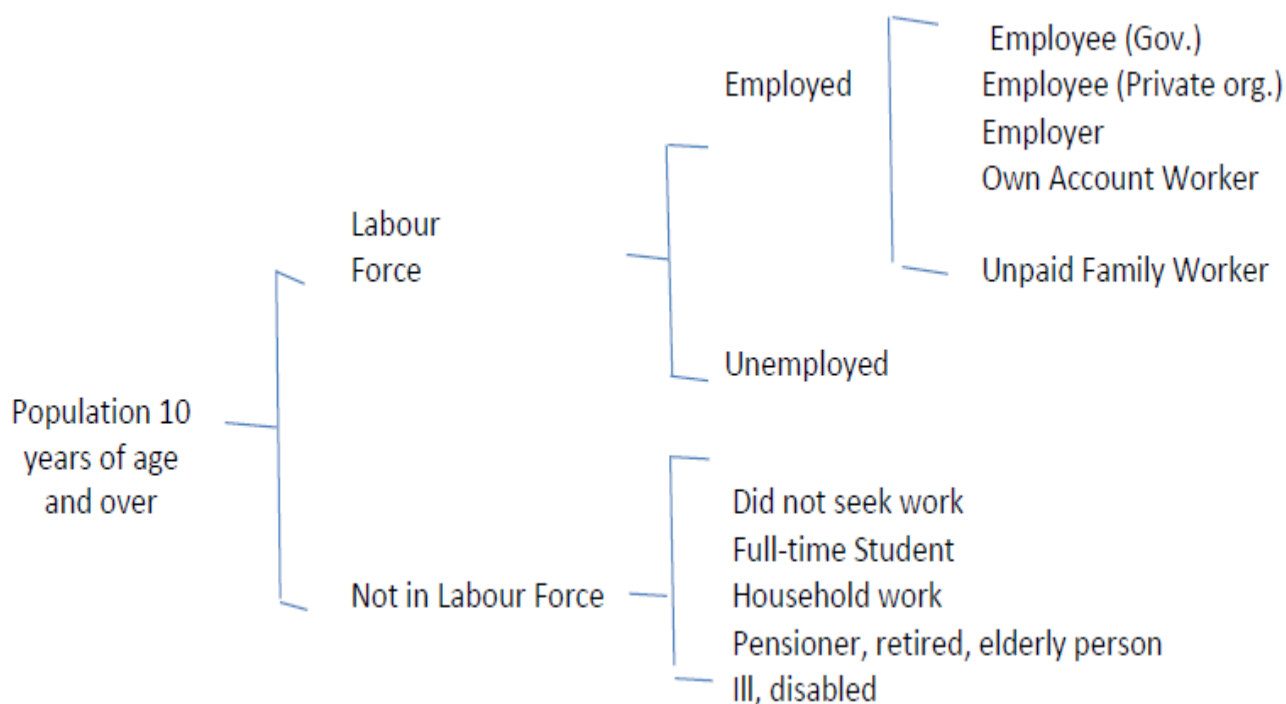
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census