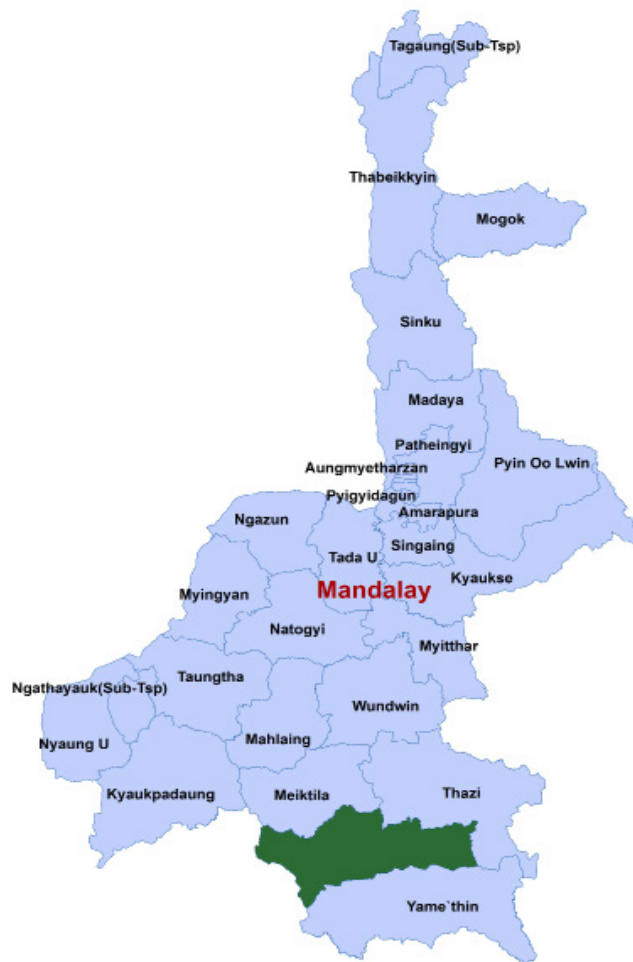




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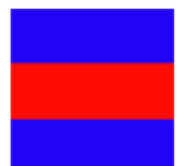
The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census MANDALAY REGION, YAME` THIN DISTRICT Pyawbwe Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Mandalay Region, Yame`thin District

Pyawbwe Township Report

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Figure 1 : Map of Mandalay Region, showing the townships



Pyawbwe Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	260,293 ²	
Population males	119,235 (45.8%)	
Population females	141,058 (54.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	12.4%	
Area (Km²)	1,653.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	157.4 persons	
Median age	28.4 years	
Number of wards	9	
Number of village tracts	75	
Number of private households	58,863	
Percentage of female headed households	24.3%	
Mean household size	4.3 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	27.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.2%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	53.4	
Child dependency ratio	42.4	
Old dependency ratio	11.0	
Ageing index	25.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	85	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	89.4%	
Male	96.9%	
Female	83.7%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	11,317	4.3
Walking	6,407	2.5
Seeing	4,247	1.6
Hearing	2,682	1.0
Remembering	4,413	1.7

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	147,179	68.8	
Associate Scrutiny	127	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	597	0.3	
National Registration	2,610	1.2	
Religious	1,022	0.5	
Temporary Registration	564	0.3	
Foreign Registration	87	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	53	< 0.1	
None	61,730	28.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	71.4%	87.9%	58.3%
Unemployment rate	2.8%	3.0%	2.6%
Employment to population ratio	69.4%	85.2%	56.7%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	56,255	95.6	
Renter	795	1.4	
Provided free (individually)	680	1.2	
Government quarters	617	1.0	
Private company quarters	51	0.1	
Other	465	0.8	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.9%		11.2%
Bamboo	77.7%	29.4%	2.4%
Earth	< 0.1%	1.7%	
Wood	5.3%	58.6%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		84.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	13.8%	9.0%	0.2%
Other	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	2,813	4.8	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	70	0.1	
Biogas	20	< 0.1	
Firewood	50,003	84.9	
Charcoal	5,774	9.8	
Coal	66	0.1	
Other	105	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	8,330	14.2
Kerosene	275	0.5
Candle	8,304	14.1
Battery	21,435	36.4
Generator (private)	7,531	12.8
Water mill (private)	60	0.1
Solar system/energy	9,918	16.8
Other	3,010	5.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,975	5.1
Tube well, borehole	32,874	55.8
Protected well/spring	16,407	27.9
Bottled/purifier water	1,405	2.4
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>53,661</i>	<i>91.2</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,425	2.4
Pool/pond/lake	1,359	2.3
River/stream/canal	1,278	2.2
Waterfall/rainwater	48	0.1
Other	1,092	1.8
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>5,202</i>	<i>8.8</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,151	5.4
Tube well, borehole	36,217	61.5
Protected well/spring	10,832	18.4
Unprotected well/spring	1,420	2.4
Pool/pond/lake	4,565	7.8
River/stream/canal	1,810	3.1
Waterfall/rainwater	21	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	27	< 0.1
Other	820	1.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	444	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	47,759	81.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>48,203</i>	<i>81.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	3,619	6.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	69	0.1
Other	50	0.1
None	6,922	11.8
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	28,636	48.6
Television	20,989	35.7
Landline phone	1,795	3.0
Mobile phone	15,515	26.4
Computer	542	0.9
Internet at home	1,493	2.5
Households with none of the items	17,936	30.5
Households with all of the items	65	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	755	1.3
Motorcycle/Moped	25,010	42.5
Bicycle	20,142	34.2
4-Wheel tractor	372	0.6
Canoe/Boat	170	0.3
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	28,537	48.5

Note: ¹ Population figures for Pyawbwe 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.

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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 Pyawbwe Township in Mandalay 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 Pyawbwe Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	260,293 *		
Males	119,235		
Females	141,058		
Sex ratio	85 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	12.4%		
Area (Km ²)	1,653.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	157.4 persons		
Number of wards	9		
Number of village tracts	75		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	254,433	30,613	223,820
Number of conventional households	58,863	6,874	51,989
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Pyawbwe Township, there are more females than males with 85 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (12.4%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Pyawbwe Township is 157 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Pyawbwe Township. This is slightly smaller than that of the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Pyawbwe Township (Yame`thin District, Mandalay Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	58,863	260,293	119,235	141,058
	Ward	6,874	32,214	14,741	17,473
1	Shan Pwe(W)	1,140	5,549	2,608	2,941
2	Myin Sat(W)	669	3,131	1,470	1,661
3	Myo Ma(W)	434	1,869	833	1,036
4	Myo Thit(W)	909	4,234	1,922	2,312
5	Shwe Pyi Yan Aung(W)	751	3,808	1,740	2,068
6	Shwe Pyi Yan Naing(W)	1,075	5,023	2,280	2,743
7	Shwe Pyi Yan Lon(W)	717	3,301	1,527	1,774
8	Mandalay Tan(W)	348	1,584	699	885
9	Pyi Thar Yar(W)	831	3,715	1,662	2,053
	Village Tract	51,989	228,079	104,494	123,585
1	Min Lan(VT)	1,255	5,679	2,686	2,993
2	Kyauk Se(VT)	435	1,965	902	1,063
3	Kone Thar(VT)	978	4,304	2,010	2,294
4	Kyoet Kone(VT)	429	1,959	874	1,085
5	Kyu Taw Wa(VT)	514	2,349	1,037	1,312
6	Kyi Ni(VT)	618	2,931	1,366	1,565
7	Yin Taw Ywar Ma(VT)	1,414	6,439	2,950	3,489
8	Kyi(VT)	545	2,655	1,192	1,463
9	Kyaung(VT)	507	1,882	833	1,049
10	Kan Gyi (North)(VT)	937	3,842	1,762	2,080
11	Kan Te(VT)	1,098	4,253	1,853	2,400
12	Chaung Ma Gyi(VT)	1,188	5,218	2,419	2,799
13	Gway Zee(VT)	374	1,669	700	969
14	Gway Pin Yoe(VT)	387	1,709	815	894
15	Ge Gyi(VT)	532	2,279	991	1,288
16	Gway Inn (Taw Twin Hla)(VT)	831	3,764	1,718	2,046
17	San Taw(VT)	694	2,693	1,183	1,510

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
18	Sa Bai Kone(VT)	633	2,911	1,357	1,554
19	Se Ywar - Let Pan Daing(VT)	427	1,771	785	986
20	Seik Gyo(VT)	1,242	5,442	2,398	3,044
21	Su Kyin Kone(VT)	157	688	331	357
22	Sar Taung(VT)	299	1,444	651	793
23	Se Ywar Kyet Ti(VT)	684	2,860	1,318	1,542
24	Za Gyan (South)(VT)	832	3,646	1,736	1,910
25	Nyaung Shwe(VT)	919	4,130	1,897	2,233
26	Nyaung Kone (North)(VT)	581	2,341	1,012	1,329
27	Nyaung Kone (South)(VT)	1,618	6,684	3,106	3,578
28	Ta Mar Kone(VT)	225	1,016	464	552
29	Tei Lay Pin(VT)	643	2,816	1,294	1,522
30	Twin(VT)	1,868	8,476	3,845	4,631
31	Taung Lel(VT)	1,105	4,531	2,122	2,409
32	Hta Yan Kar(VT)	1,158	5,507	2,521	2,986
33	Htan Taw Gyi(VT)	620	2,724	1,289	1,435
34	Da Hat Kone(VT)	829	3,749	1,741	2,008
35	Nat Sone Hmaw(VT)	464	2,089	904	1,185
36	Pay Pin Shey(VT)	1,034	4,068	1,821	2,247
37	Pin Myaing(VT)	320	1,333	578	755
38	Pyaw Kone(VT)	459	1,949	865	1,084
39	Bet Taw(VT)	572	2,710	1,217	1,493
40	Hpaung Taw(VT)	722	3,415	1,691	1,724
41	Hpwe Thin(VT)	339	1,569	776	793
42	Hpyin Zin(VT)	323	1,505	651	854
43	Bat Ta(VT)	930	4,213	1,918	2,295
44	Hpa Yar Gyi(VT)	284	1,259	577	682
45	Baw Di Kone(VT)	1,113	4,312	1,949	2,363
46	Moe Nan Kone(VT)	1,214	4,789	2,149	2,640

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
47	Moe Kaung(VT)	882	4,469	2,177	2,292
48	Myay Ni Kone(VT)	242	1,153	541	612
49	Ma Gyi Kone(VT)	491	2,187	1,000	1,187
50	Me Tee(VT)	314	1,334	588	746
51	Myin Te(VT)	935	3,708	1,622	2,086
52	Mi Hpa Yar Kone(VT)	230	872	389	483
53	Yin Taw(VT)	493	2,289	1,055	1,234
54	Yar Gyi(VT)	633	2,791	1,323	1,468
55	Yan Aung(VT)	1,227	5,226	2,389	2,837
56	Ywar Htin(VT)	94	399	177	222
57	Shan Su(VT)	396	1,779	846	933
58	Shan Su Kone(VT)	457	1,896	868	1,028
59	Shwe Nyaung Hpu(VT)	1,285	5,972	2,835	3,137
60	Hlaing Pan(VT)	786	2,968	1,301	1,667
61	Hlwe Pauk Kone(VT)	344	1,541	711	830
62	Let Thea Kyo(VT)	1,008	3,844	1,661	2,183
63	War Yon(VT)	184	779	360	419
64	War Yin Toke(VT)	372	1,618	806	812
65	Wet Let(VT)	238	1,113	516	597
66	Tha Pyay Yoe(VT)	325	1,617	774	843
67	Thein Kone(VT)	655	3,386	1,569	1,817
68	Tha Nat Khar Taw(VT)	742	3,438	1,562	1,876
69	Thee Pin(VT)	563	2,344	1,056	1,288
70	Tha Hpan Chaung(VT)	940	3,944	1,774	2,170
71	Ohn Pin(VT)	796	3,636	1,668	1,968
72	Oke Sar Nwe(VT)	788	3,344	1,591	1,753
73	Aye Ka Rit Kone(VT)	639	3,166	1,467	1,699
74	Kan Thar(VT)	850	4,240	2,003	2,237
75	Tha Pyay Pin(VT)	730	3,489	1,611	1,878

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Pyawbwe Township

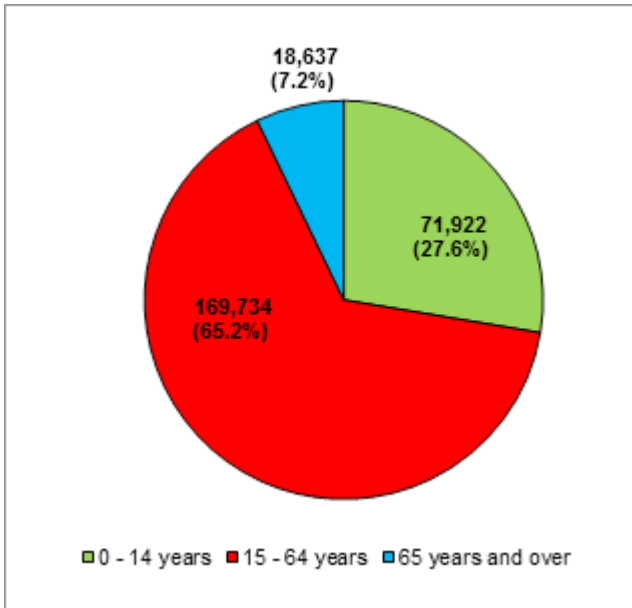
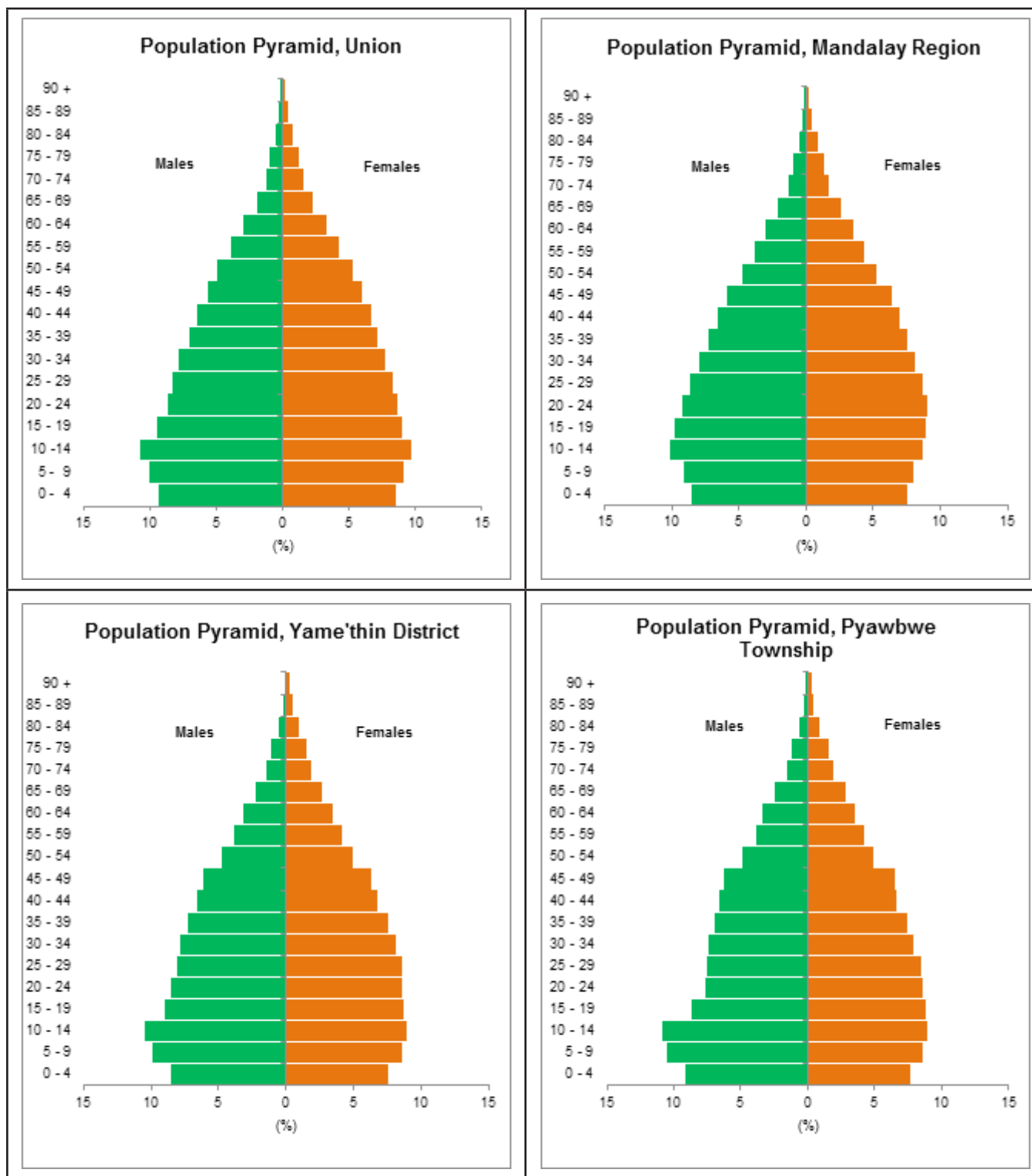


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Pyawbwe Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	260,293	119,235	141,058
0 - 4	21,751	10,934	10,817
5 - 9	24,573	12,539	12,034
10 - 14	25,598	12,937	12,661
15 - 19	22,786	10,340	12,446
20 - 24	21,277	9,129	12,148
25 - 29	20,875	8,936	11,939
30 - 34	20,048	8,863	11,185
35 - 39	18,754	8,294	10,460
40 - 44	17,243	7,881	9,362
45 - 49	16,625	7,526	9,099
50 - 54	12,695	5,763	6,932
55 - 59	10,509	4,651	5,858
60 - 64	8,922	3,985	4,937
65 - 69	6,926	2,988	3,938
70 - 74	4,546	1,869	2,677
75 - 79	3,703	1,448	2,255
80 - 84	2,032	728	1,304
85 - 89	956	308	648
90 +	474	116	358

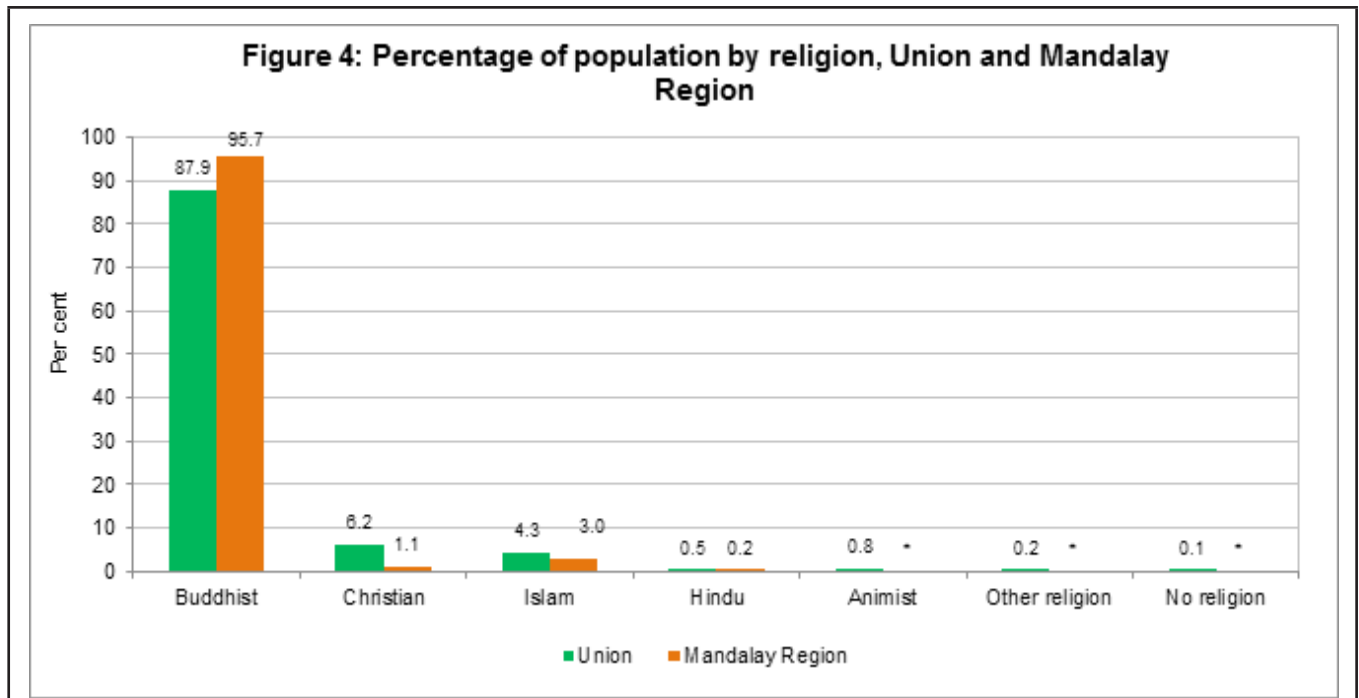
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Pyawbwe Township is 65.2 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Mandalay Region, Yame`thin District and Pyawbwe Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Pyawbwe Township since the last 5 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 Pyawbwe 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 Mandalay Region, it is 95.7% Buddhist, 1.1% Christian, 3.0% Islam, 0.2% Hindu, and less than 0.1% each for Animist, 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	4,778	2,461	2,317	1,719	839	880
6	4,916	2,441	2,475	4,094	2,022	2,072
7	5,171	2,567	2,604	4,655	2,287	2,368
8	4,509	2,172	2,337	4,077	1,955	2,122
9	4,437	2,172	2,265	4,051	1,996	2,055
10	4,729	2,277	2,452	4,213	2,083	2,130
11	4,807	2,345	2,462	4,166	2,071	2,095
12	4,927	2,386	2,541	3,997	2,020	1,977
13	5,106	2,478	2,628	3,633	1,891	1,742
14	4,745	2,252	2,493	2,783	1,481	1,302
15	4,646	2,178	2,468	2,146	1,118	1,028
16	4,204	1,879	2,325	1,369	645	724
17	4,314	1,952	2,362	1,131	566	565
18	4,737	2,043	2,694	775	341	434
19	4,053	1,747	2,306	596	269	327
20	5,020	2,140	2,880	420	194	226
21	3,968	1,662	2,306	245	106	139
22	3,978	1,728	2,250	153	74	79
23	4,023	1,660	2,363	103	46	57
24	3,761	1,599	2,162	66	30	36
25	4,642	1,938	2,704	56	26	30
26	3,585	1,534	2,051	39	25	14
27	3,975	1,688	2,287	41	19	22
28	4,368	1,837	2,531	33	19	14
29	3,778	1,570	2,208	21	11	10

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Mandalay Region and Pyawbwe Township

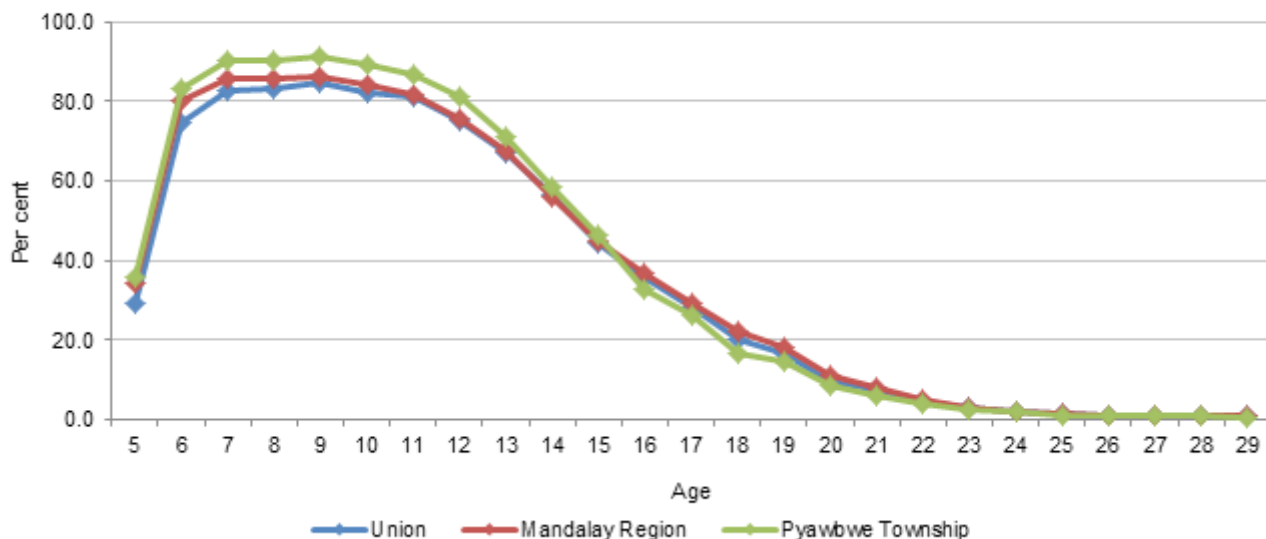
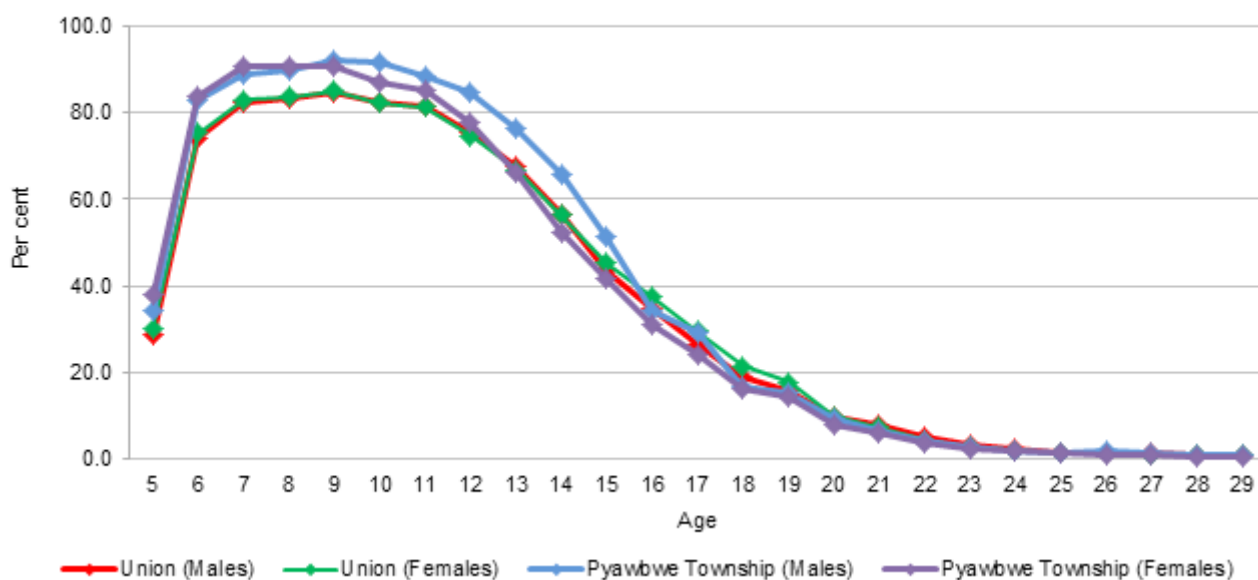
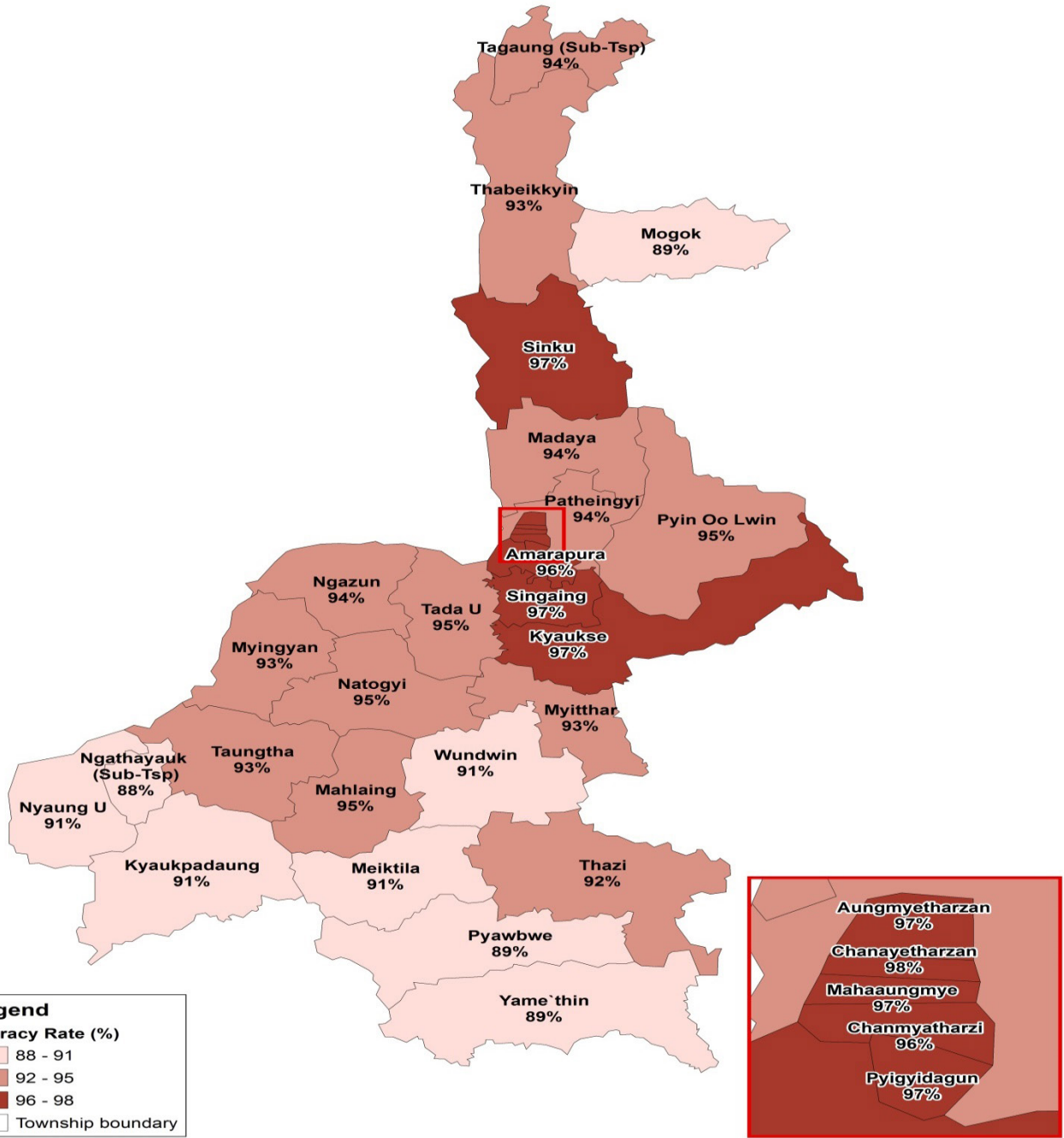


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Pyawbwe Township



- School attendance in Pyawbwe Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of females in Pyawbwe Township is higher at starting from school going age to age 11 but lower than that of the Union after age 12 onwards.

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



Legend
 Literacy Rate (%)
 88 - 91
 92 - 95
 96 - 98
 Township boundary

Union : 89.5%
 Mandalay Region : 93.8%
 Yame'thin District : 89.1%
 Pyawbwe Township : 89.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	42,704	97.3
Males	18,588	98.3
Females	24,116	96.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Pyawbwe Township is 89.4 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Mandalay Region (93.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 83.7 per cent and for the males it is 96.9 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.3 per cent with 96.5 per cent for females and 98.3 per cent for males.

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

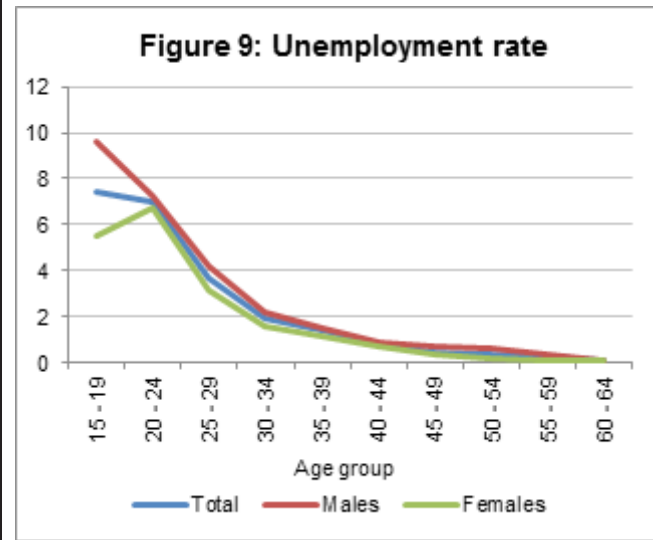
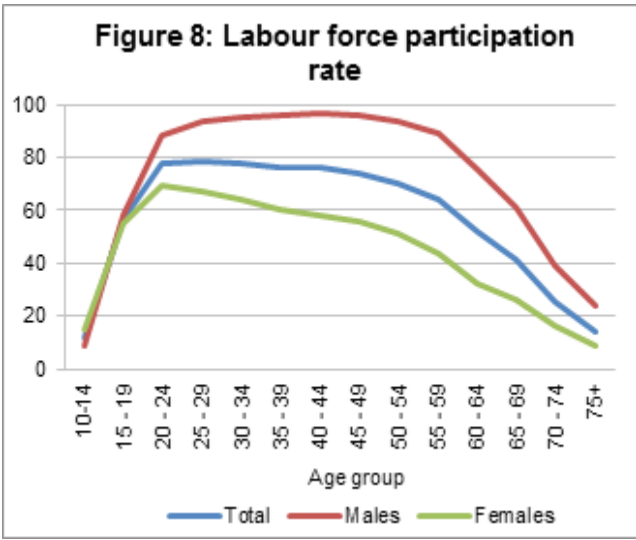
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	144,308	26,077	18.1	37,496	42,351	21,258	9,210	258	6,497	164	73	924
Urban	18,183	1,124	6.2	3,277	2,694	4,430	3,272	94	3,150	80	24	38
Rural	126,125	24,953	19.8	34,219	39,657	16,828	5,938	164	3,347	84	49	886
Males	63,356	6,138	9.7	14,253	20,490	13,120	5,607	178	2,896	64	57	553
Females	80,952	19,939	24.6	23,243	21,861	8,138	3,603	80	3,601	100	16	371

- Some 18.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 19.8 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 9.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 24.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 29.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.5 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	11.9	9.0	14.8	6.0	9.3	4.0
15 - 19	56.6	58.3	55.2	7.4	9.6	5.5
20 - 24	77.5	88.4	69.4	7.0	7.3	6.7
25 - 29	78.3	93.5	67.0	3.7	4.2	3.2
30 - 34	77.9	95.3	64.0	1.9	2.2	1.6
35 - 39	76.2	95.8	60.6	1.4	1.5	1.2
40 - 44	75.8	96.5	58.3	0.8	0.9	0.7
45 - 49	73.8	95.8	55.6	0.5	0.7	0.4
50 - 54	70.2	93.6	50.8	0.4	0.6	0.2
55 - 59	63.9	89.1	43.9	0.3	0.4	0.1
60 - 64	51.6	75.7	32.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
65 - 69	41.1	60.9	26.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
70 - 74	25.4	38.7	16.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
75+	14.3	23.8	8.8	0.4	0.5	0.2
15 - 24	66.7	72.4	62.2	7.2	8.3	6.1
15 - 64	71.4	87.9	58.3	2.8	3.0	2.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Pyawbwe Township is 71.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 58.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.9 per cent.
- In Pyawbwe Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Pyawbwe Township is 2.8 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (3.0%) and for females (2.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 6.1 per cent.

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

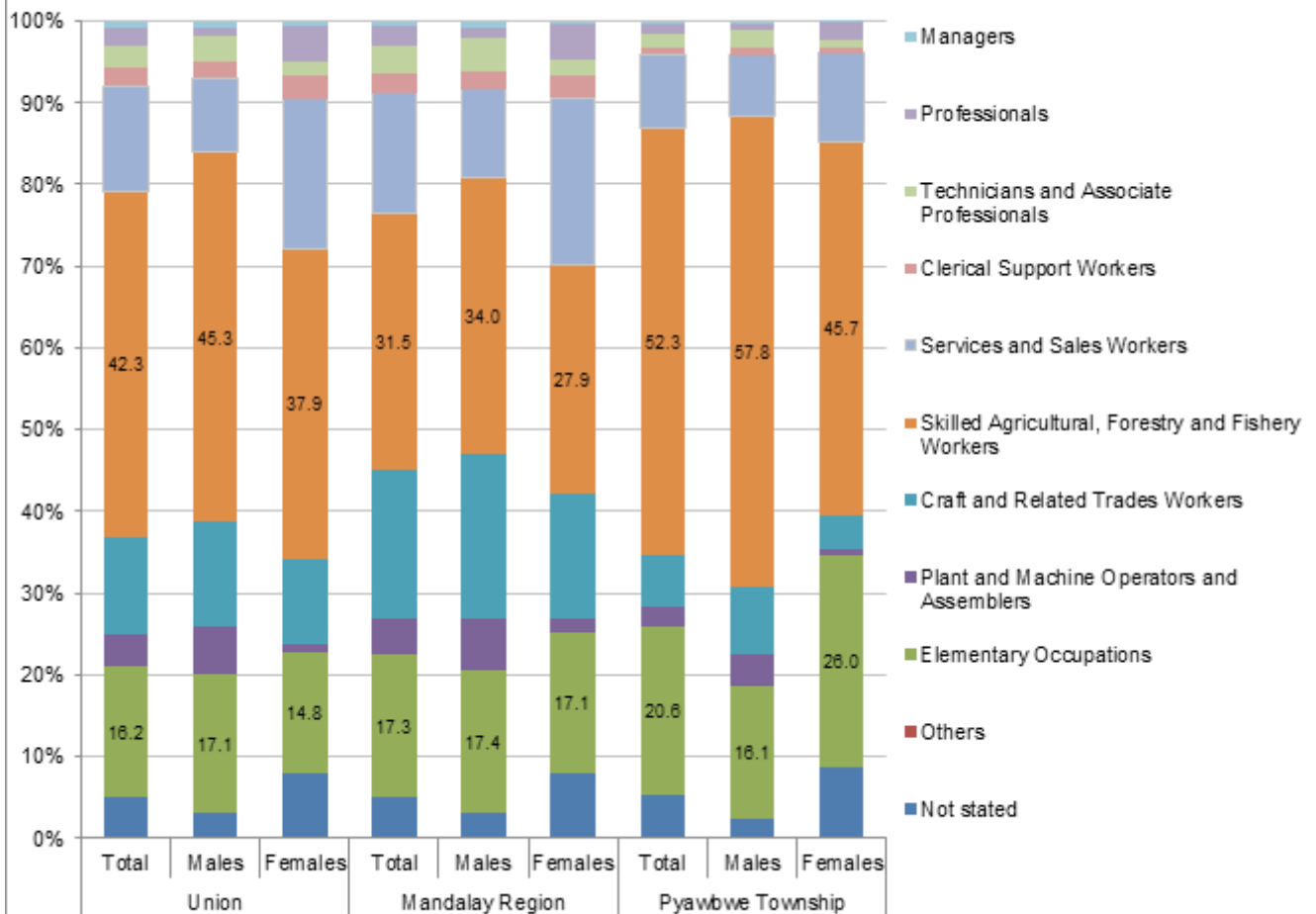
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	84,698	0.5	33.2	43.6	15.7	1.6	5.4
Males	25,222	1.3	57.1	6.4	20.4	2.6	12.2
Females	59,476	0.2	23.0	59.3	13.7	1.1	2.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 57.1 per cent of males are full time students while 59.3 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	115,979	63,002	52,977	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	383	262	121	0.3	0.4	0.2
Professionals	1,517	421	1,096	1.3	0.7	2.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,776	1,304	472	1.5	2.1	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	1,064	667	397	0.9	1.1	0.7
Services and Sales Workers	10,380	4,638	5,742	8.9	7.4	10.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	60,621	36,395	24,226	52.3	57.8	45.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	7,255	5,083	2,172	6.3	8.1	4.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,979	2,570	409	2.6	4.1	0.8
Elementary Occupations	23,887	10,117	13,770	20.6	16.1	26.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	6,117	1,545	4,572	5.3	2.5	8.6

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



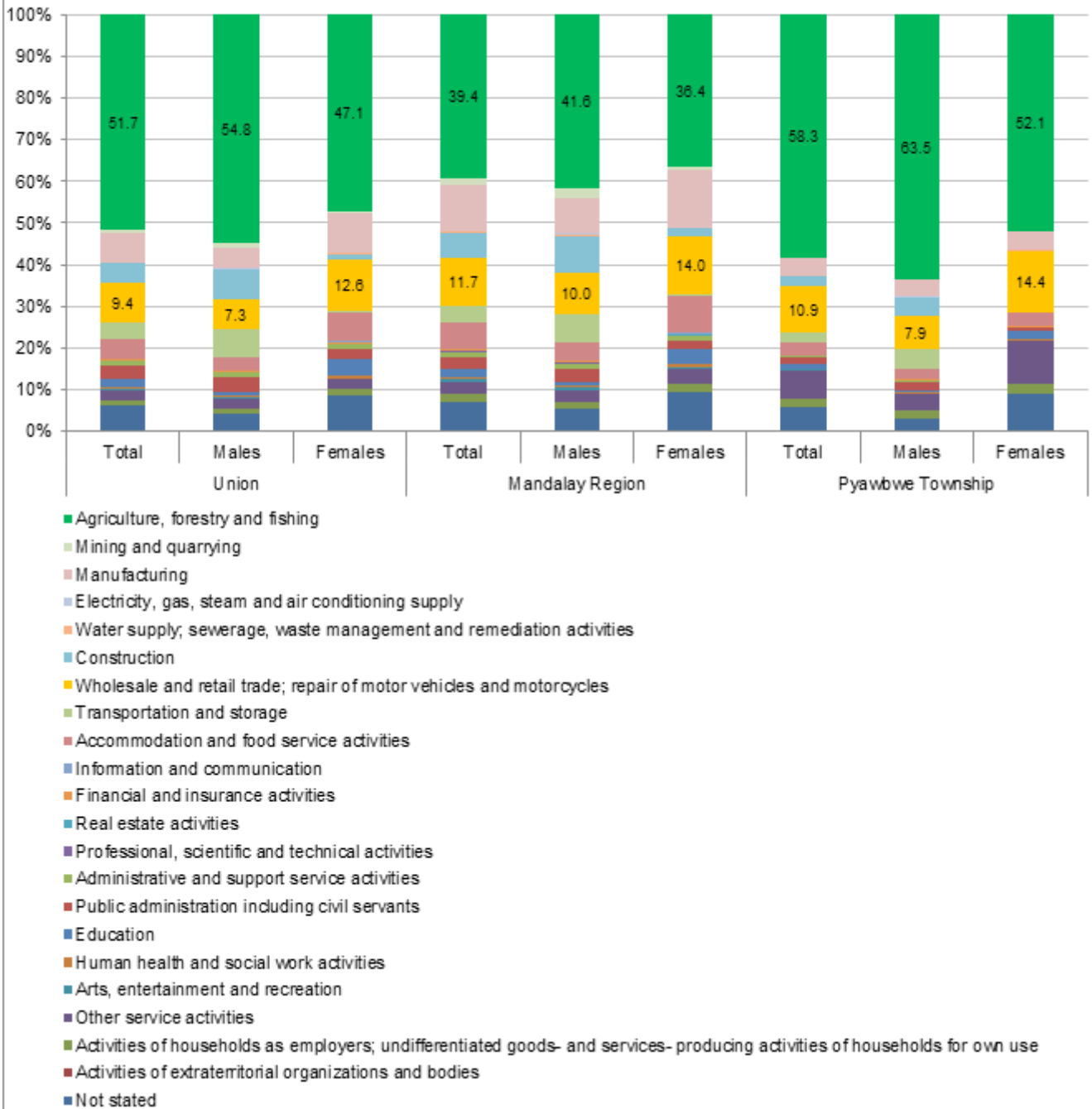
- In Pyawbwe Township, 52.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 20.6 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 57.8 per cent of males and 45.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Mandalay Region, 31.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 17.3 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	115,979	63,002	52,977	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	67,627	40,029	27,598	58.3	63.5	52.1
Mining and quarrying	41	32	9	*	0.1	*
Manufacturing	4,949	2,585	2,364	4.3	4.1	4.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	67	64	3	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	204	193	11	0.2	0.3	*
Construction	2,851	2,663	188	2.5	4.2	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,597	4,956	7,641	10.9	7.9	14.4
Transportation and storage	3,147	3,083	64	2.7	4.9	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	3,249	1,526	1,723	2.8	2.4	3.3
Information and communication	60	49	11	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	152	81	71	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	5	4	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	130	106	24	0.1	0.2	*
Administrative and support service activities	358	216	142	0.3	0.3	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	1,653	1,232	421	1.4	2.0	0.8
Education	1,478	392	1,086	1.3	0.6	2.0
Human health and social work activities	256	113	143	0.2	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	174	119	55	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other service activities	7,924	2,495	5,429	6.8	4.0	10.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2,491	1,244	1,247	2.1	2.0	2.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5	2	3	*	*	*
Not stated	6,561	1,818	4,743	5.7	2.9	9.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

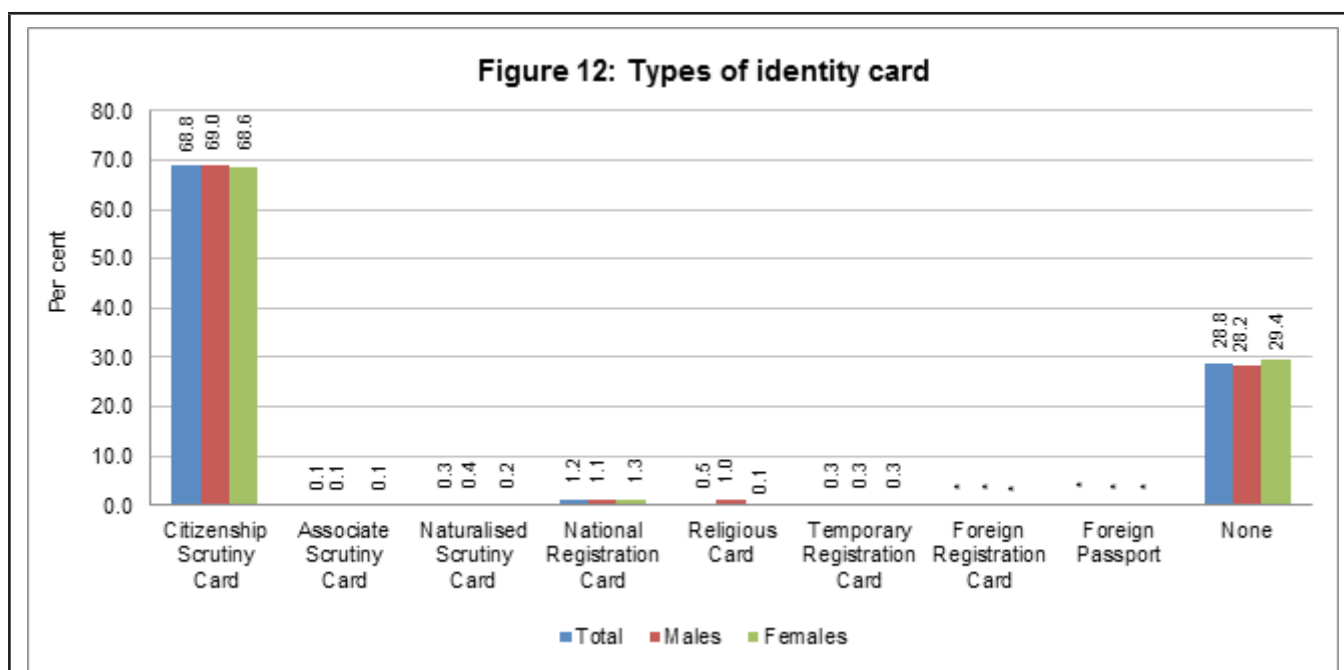


- In Pyawbwe Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 58.3 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 10.9 per cent.
- There are 63.5 per cent of males and 52.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Mandalay Region, there are 39.4 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 11.7 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	147,179	127	597	2,610	1,022	564	87	53	61,730
Urban	18,803	54	69	175	146	224	74	8	7,585
Rural	128,376	73	528	2,435	876	340	13	45	54,145
Males	66,042	65	367	1,048	958	252	44	23	26,963
Females	81,137	62	230	1,562	64	312	43	30	34,767



- In Pyawbwe Township, 68.8 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 28.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 28.2 per cent of males and 29.4 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	260,293	248,976	11,317	4.3	4,247	2,682	6,407	4,413
0 - 4	21,751	19,655	2,096	9.6	77	96	1,909	1,159
5 - 9	24,573	24,202	371	1.5	22	43	214	224
10 - 14	25,598	25,353	245	1.0	41	48	103	141
15 - 19	22,786	22,568	218	1.0	42	45	86	112
20 - 24	21,277	21,100	177	0.8	33	38	58	92
25 - 29	20,875	20,678	197	0.9	42	52	65	83
30 - 34	20,048	19,804	244	1.2	51	71	79	84
35 - 39	18,754	18,469	285	1.5	56	75	114	101
40 - 44	17,243	16,881	362	2.1	127	89	130	102
45 - 49	16,625	16,120	505	3.0	220	90	160	134
50 - 54	12,695	12,048	647	5.1	308	146	230	182
55 - 59	10,509	9,792	717	6.8	344	137	288	202
60 - 64	8,922	8,030	892	10.0	443	197	435	275
65 - 69	6,926	5,972	954	13.8	511	250	458	294
70 - 74	4,546	3,535	1,011	22.2	548	352	553	328
75 - 79	3,703	2,726	977	26.4	557	340	567	322
80 - 84	2,032	1,273	759	37.4	430	309	484	287
85 - 89	956	553	403	42.2	245	177	278	165
90 +	474	217	257	54.2	150	127	196	126

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	119,235	114,322	4,913	4.1	1,709	1,053	2,768	1,905
0 - 4	10,934	9,879	1,055	9.6	33	45	968	569
5 - 9	12,539	12,340	199	1.6	17	27	107	124
10 - 14	12,937	12,814	123	1.0	17	26	49	74
15 - 19	10,340	10,237	103	1.0	14	24	41	54
20 - 24	9,129	9,041	88	1.0	16	17	32	51
25 - 29	8,936	8,828	108	1.2	21	28	37	46
30 - 34	8,863	8,749	114	1.3	29	23	39	35
35 - 39	8,294	8,163	131	1.6	23	18	60	48
40 - 44	7,881	7,720	161	2.0	58	35	57	48
45 - 49	7,526	7,284	242	3.2	110	31	91	59
50 - 54	5,763	5,479	284	4.9	143	55	98	68
55 - 59	4,651	4,335	316	6.8	152	51	124	85
60 - 64	3,985	3,596	389	9.8	194	87	177	121
65 - 69	2,988	2,584	404	13.5	219	111	195	113
70 - 74	1,869	1,469	400	21.4	200	150	221	122
75 - 79	1,448	1,097	351	24.2	210	124	197	108
80 - 84	728	469	259	35.6	144	111	157	101
85 - 89	308	173	135	43.8	83	61	84	56
90 +	116	65	51	44.0	26	29	34	23

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	141,058	134,654	6,404	4.5	2,538	1,629	3,639	2,508
0 - 4	10,817	9,776	1,041	9.6	44	51	941	590
5 - 9	12,034	11,862	172	1.4	5	16	107	100
10 - 14	12,661	12,539	122	1.0	24	22	54	67
15 - 19	12,446	12,331	115	0.9	28	21	45	58
20 - 24	12,148	12,059	89	0.7	17	21	26	41
25 - 29	11,939	11,850	89	0.7	21	24	28	37
30 - 34	11,185	11,055	130	1.2	22	48	40	49
35 - 39	10,460	10,306	154	1.5	33	57	54	53
40 - 44	9,362	9,161	201	2.1	69	54	73	54
45 - 49	9,099	8,836	263	2.9	110	59	69	75
50 - 54	6,932	6,569	363	5.2	165	91	132	114
55 - 59	5,858	5,457	401	6.8	192	86	164	117
60 - 64	4,937	4,434	503	10.2	249	110	258	154
65 - 69	3,938	3,388	550	14.0	292	139	263	181
70 - 74	2,677	2,066	611	22.8	348	202	332	206
75 - 79	2,255	1,629	626	27.8	347	216	370	214
80 - 84	1,304	804	500	38.3	286	198	327	186
85 - 89	648	380	268	41.4	162	116	194	109
90 +	358	152	206	57.5	124	98	162	103

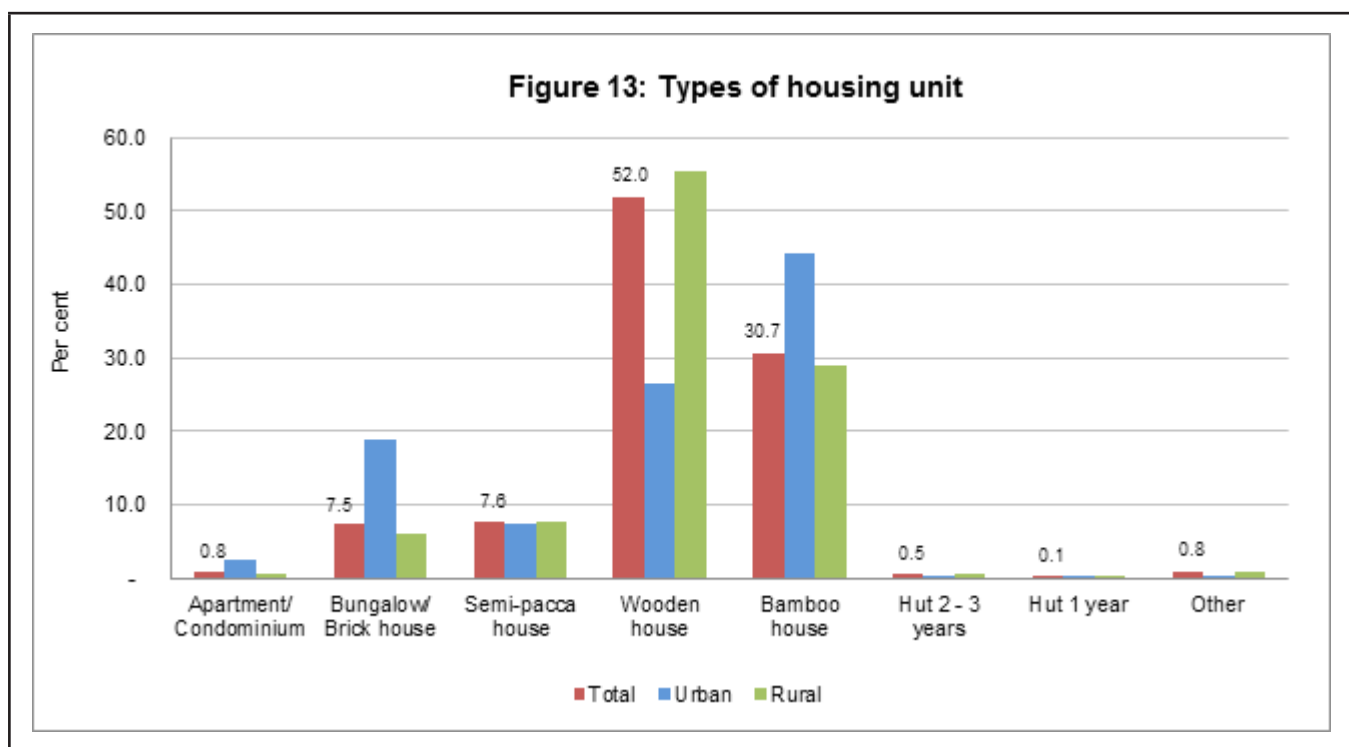
- Four in every 100 persons in Pyawbwe Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with walking and remembering were the most commonly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

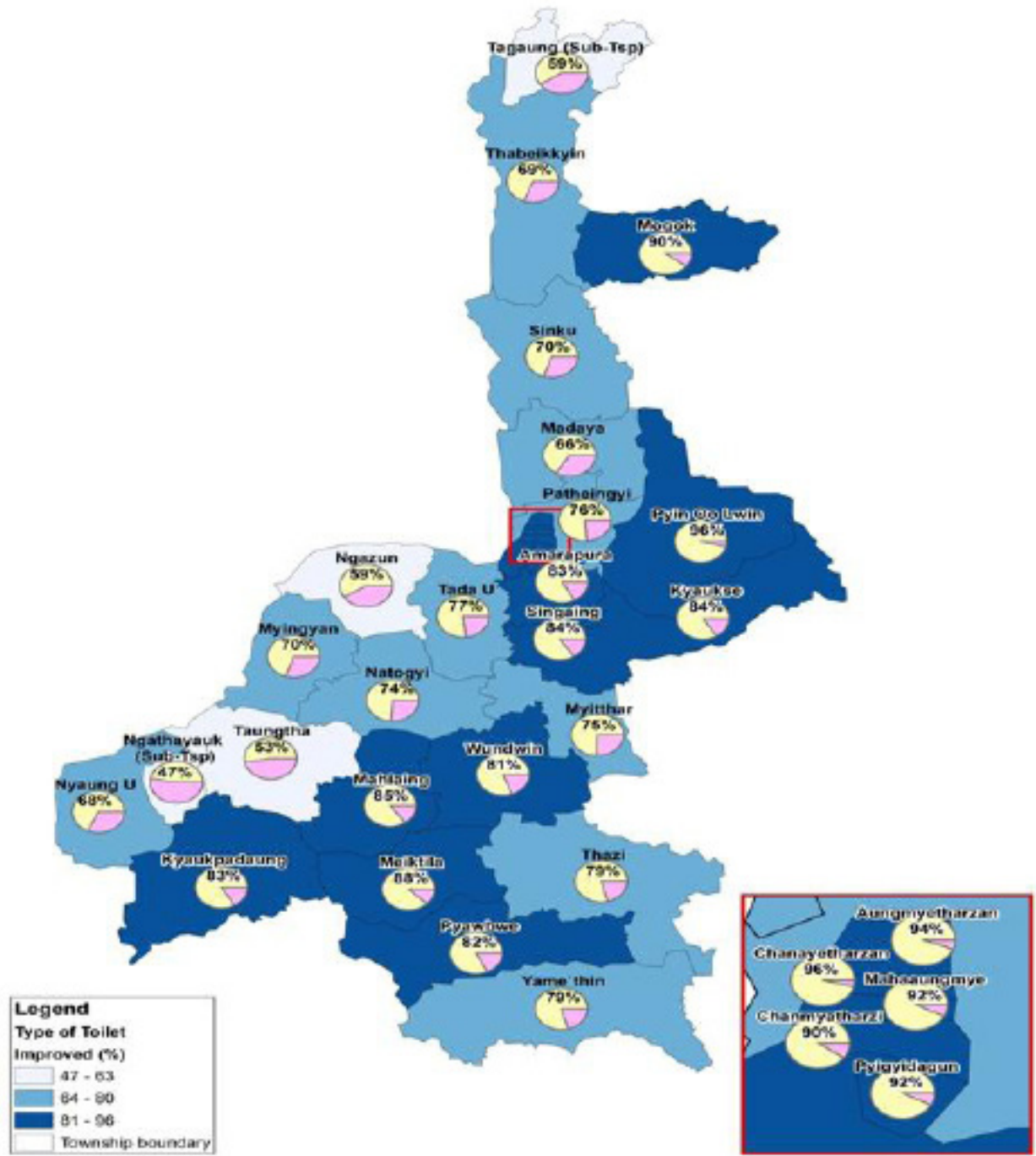
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	58,863	0.8	7.5	7.6	52.0	30.7	0.5	0.1	0.8
Urban	6,874	2.6	18.8	7.4	26.6	44.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Rural	51,989	0.6	6.0	7.6	55.3	28.9	0.5	0.1	0.9



- The majority of the households in Pyawbwe Township are living in wooden houses (52.0%) followed by households in bamboo houses (30.7%).
- Some 44.2 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses and 55.3 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Mandalay Region	: 79.8%
Yame`thin District	: 80.6%
Pyawbwe Township	: 81.9%

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

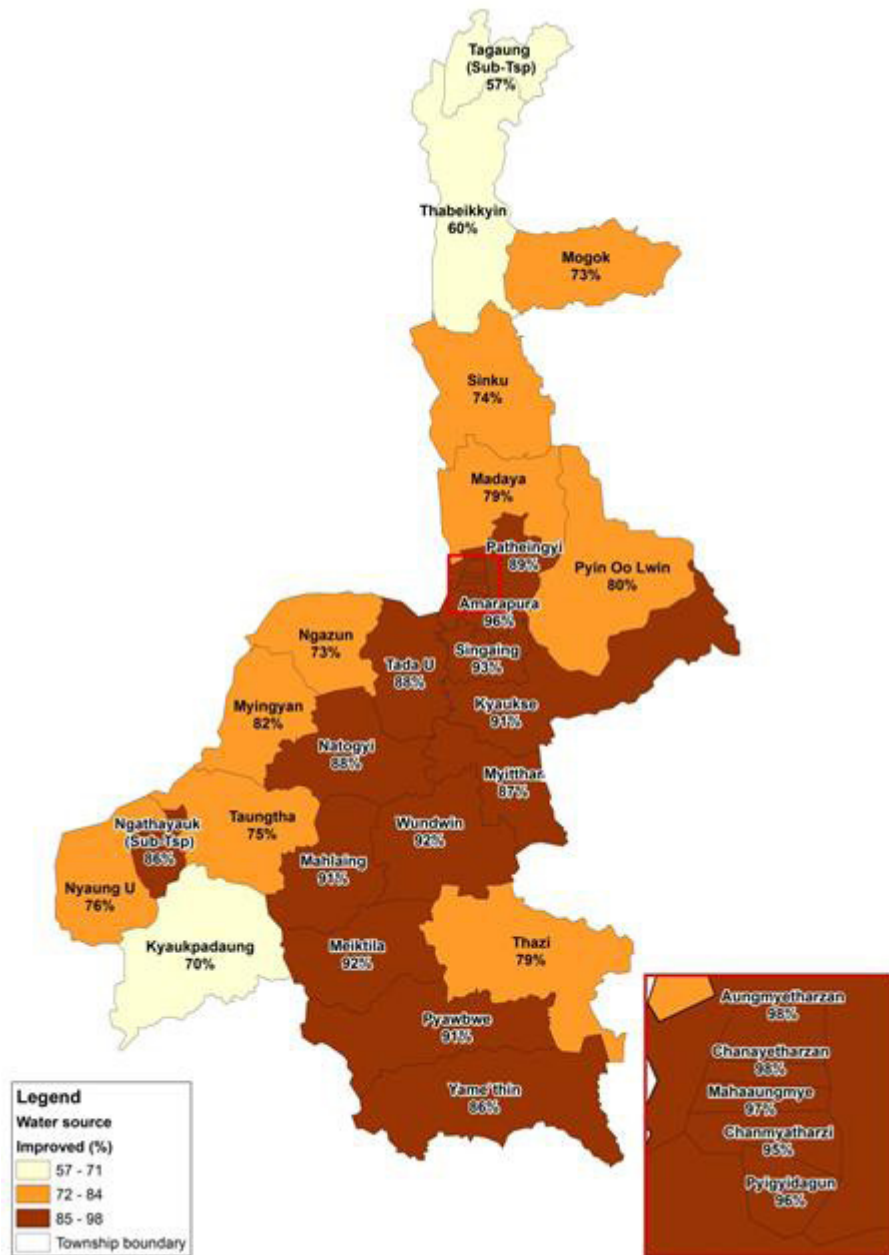
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.8	1.3	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		81.1	83.5	80.8
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>81.9</i>	<i>84.8</i>	<i>81.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		6.1	12.5	5.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	*	0.1
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
None		11.8	2.5	13.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	58,863	6,874	51,989

- Some 81.9 per cent of the households in Pyawbwe Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (81.1%)).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, Pyawbwe belongs to the highest proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mandalay Region is 79.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 11.8 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Mandalay Region, it is 15.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Pyawbwe Township, 13.0 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%
Mandalay Region	: 85.6%
Yame`thin District	: 88.8%
Pyawbwe Township	: 91.2%

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

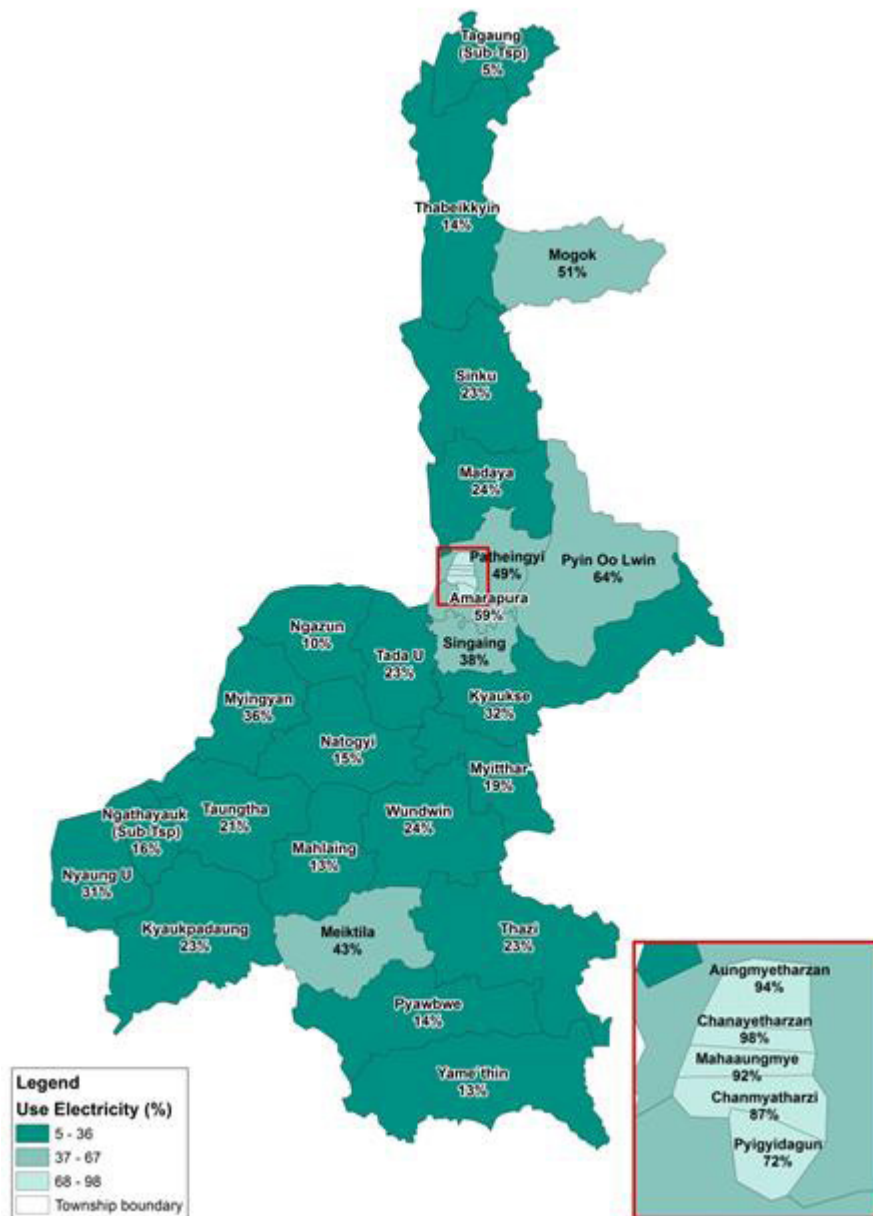
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		5.1	30.4	1.7
Tube well, borehole		55.8	37.9	58.2
Protected well/ Spring		27.9	1.4	31.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		2.4	16.7	0.5
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>91.2</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>91.8</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		2.4	0.1	2.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake		2.3	2.0	2.3
River/stream/ canal		2.2	-	2.5
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.1	0.5	*
Other		1.8	11.0	0.7
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>8.8</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>8.2</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	58,863	6,874	51,989

- In Pyawbwe Township, 91.2 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 Mandalay Region, it belongs to the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 55.8 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 27.9 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 8.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 8.2 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



Union : 32.4%

Mandalay Region : 39.4%

Yame`thin District : 13.5%

Pyawbwe Township : 14.2%

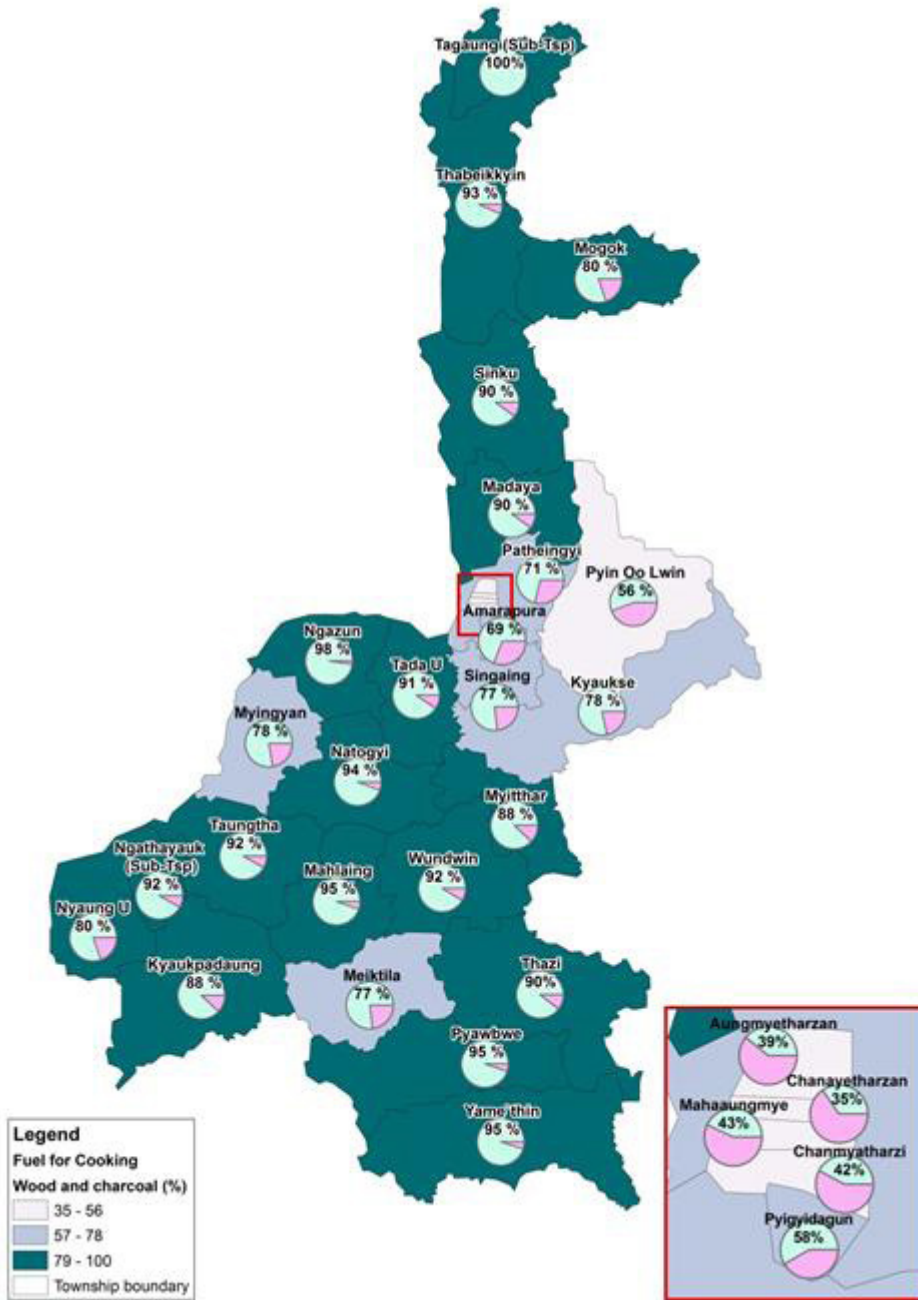
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		14.2	81.2	5.3
Kerosene		0.5	0.1	0.5
Candle		14.1	3.2	15.5
Battery		36.4	12.7	39.5
Generator (private)		12.8	2.1	14.2
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		16.8	0.6	19.0
Other		5.1	0.2	5.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	58,863	6,874	51,989

- In Pyawbwe Township, 14.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Mandalay Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Mandalay Region is 39.4 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 36.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 39.5 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Mandalay Region	: 77.6%
Yame`thin District	: 94.9%
Pyawbwe Township	: 94.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.8	27.7	1.8
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		84.9	26.4	92.7
Charcoal		9.8	44.9	5.2
Coal		0.1	0.6	0.1
Other		0.2	0.5	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	58,863	6,874	51,989

- In Pyawbwe Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 84.9 per cent using firewood and 9.8 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 4.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 92.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 5.2 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

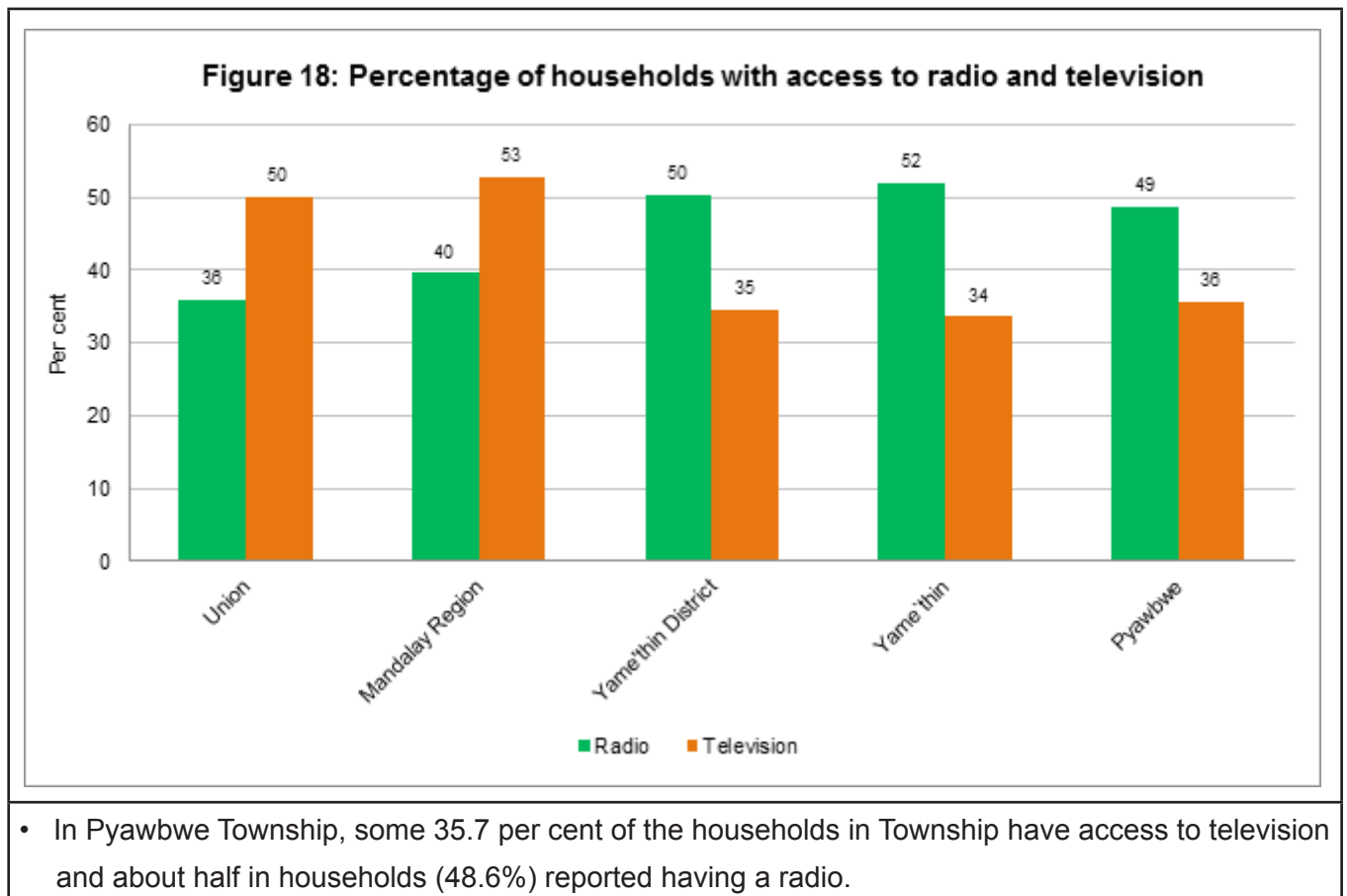
Communication and related amenities

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	58,863	48.6	35.7	3.0	26.4	0.9	2.5	30.5	0.1
Urban	6,874	29.6	68.6	10.0	54.2	5.0	9.3	18.0	0.7
Rural	51,989	51.2	31.3	2.1	22.7	0.4	1.6	32.1	*

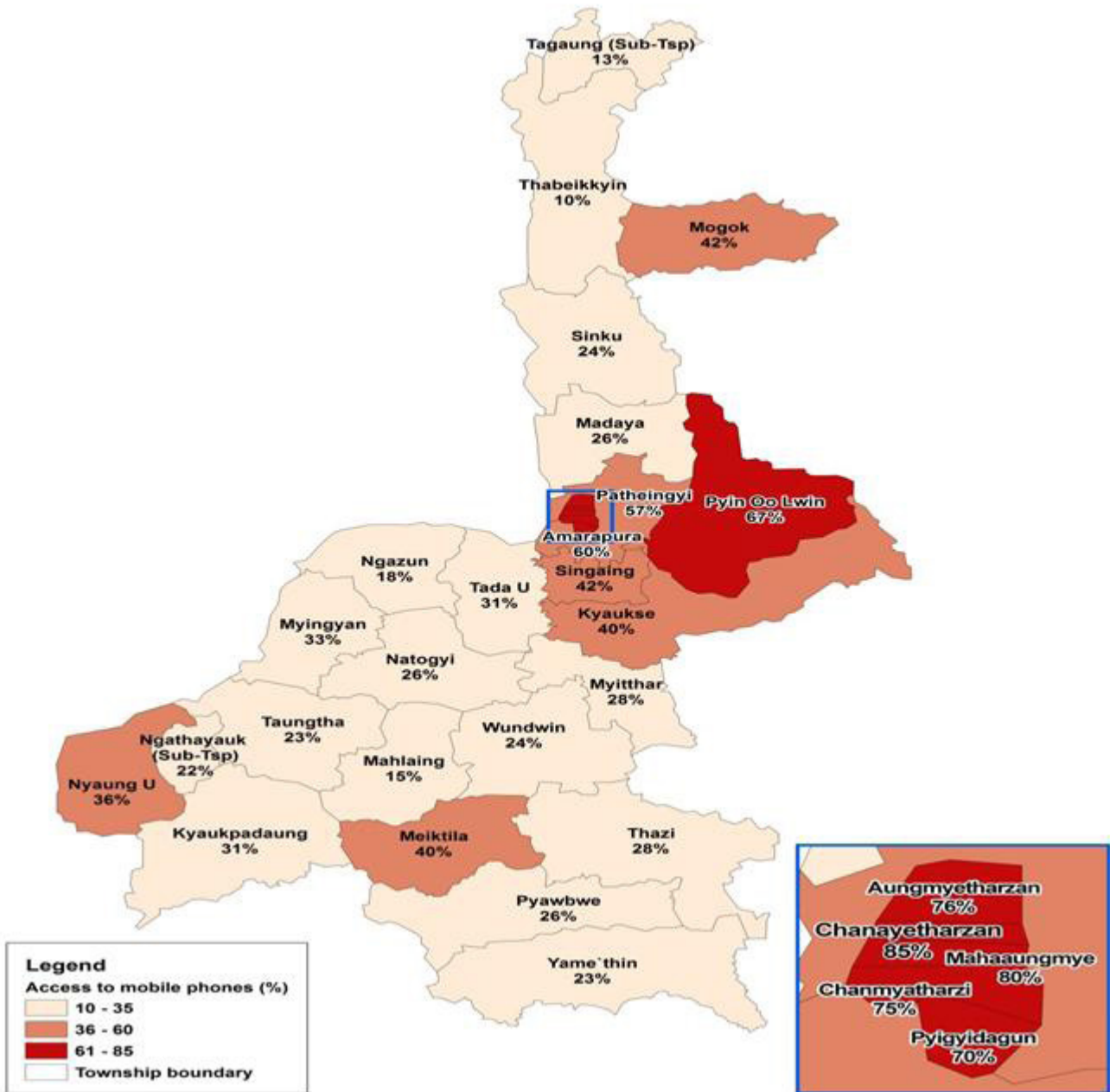
- Some 48.6 per cent of the households in Pyawbwe Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 68.6 per cent of households in urban areas reported having television, while 51.2 per cent of rural areas have access to radio.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Pyawbwe Township, some 35.7 per cent of the households in Township have access to television and about half in households (48.6%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Mandalay Region	: 40.9%
Yame`thin District	: 24.6%
Pyawbwe Township	: 26.4%

- Only 26.4 per cent of the households in Pyawbwe Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, it belongs to the lowest group.

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)
Mandalay Region	1,323,191	58,017	769,529	523,704	20,436	21,845	7,097	370,149
Urban	415,634	43,856	301,736	203,269	4,729	672	702	7,244
Rural	907,557	14,161	467,793	320,435	15,707	21,173	6,395	362,905
Yame'thin District	116,122	1,373	49,993	41,001	660	258	37	55,220
Urban	12,201	674	6,678	6,828	139	2	2	275
Rural	103,921	699	43,315	34,173	521	256	35	54,945
Pyawbwe Township	58,863	755	25,010	20,142	372	170	17	28,537
Urban	6,874	394	3,634	3,472	82	-	-	137
Rural	51,989	361	21,376	16,670	290	170	17	28,400

- In Pyawbwe Township, 48.5 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 42.5 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped in urban area and cart (bullock) in rural area as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

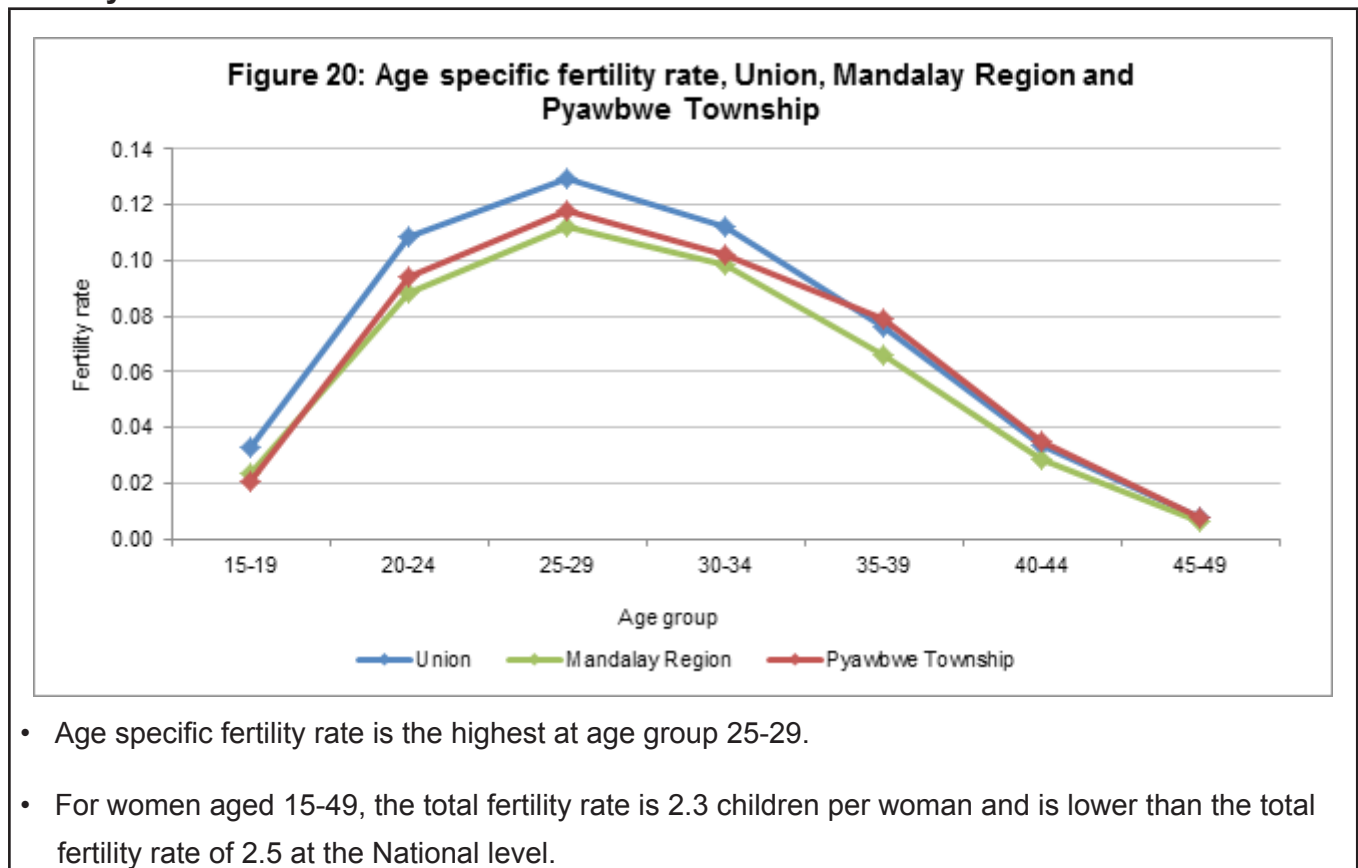
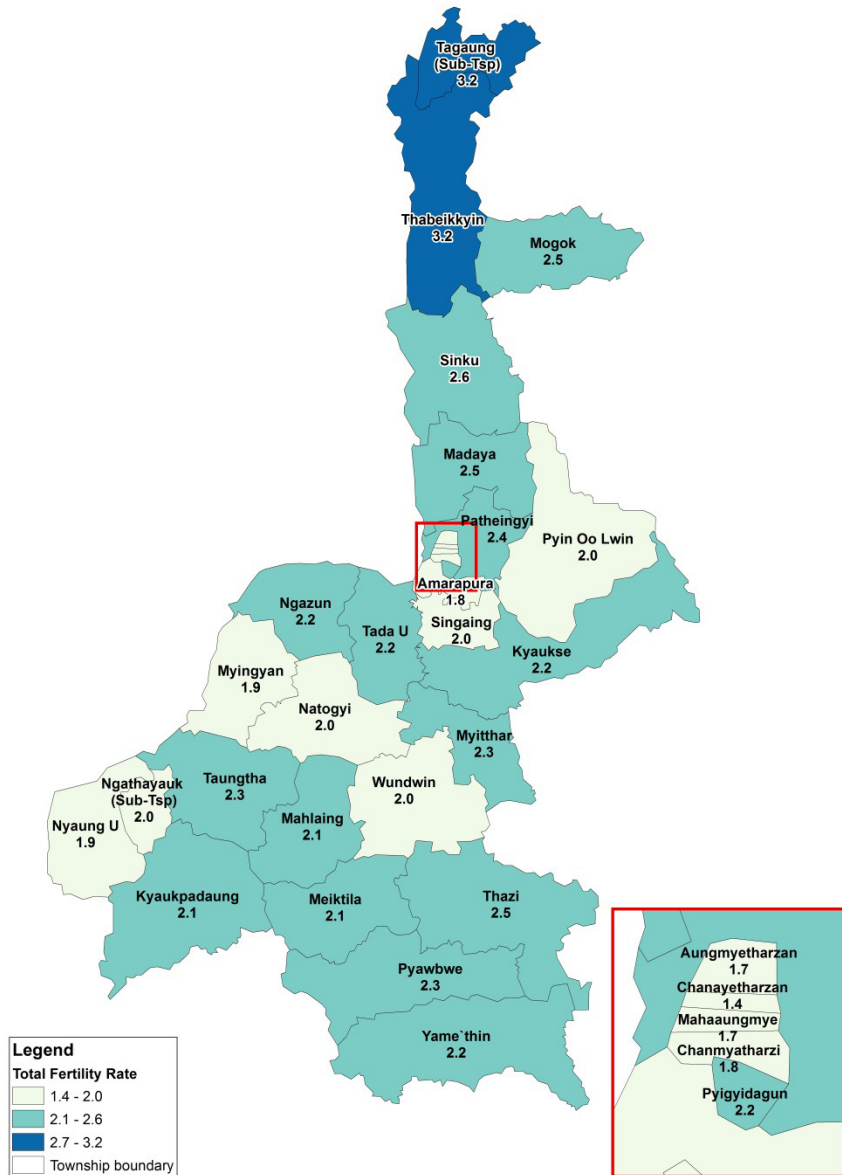
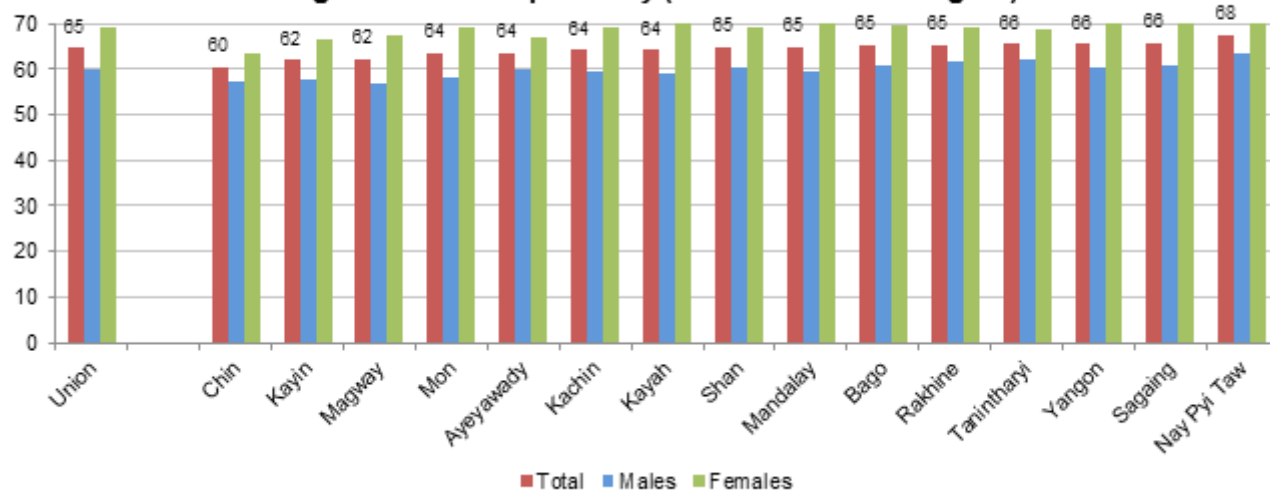


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Mandalay Region	: 2.1
Yame`thin District	: 2.3
Pyawbwe Township	: 2.3

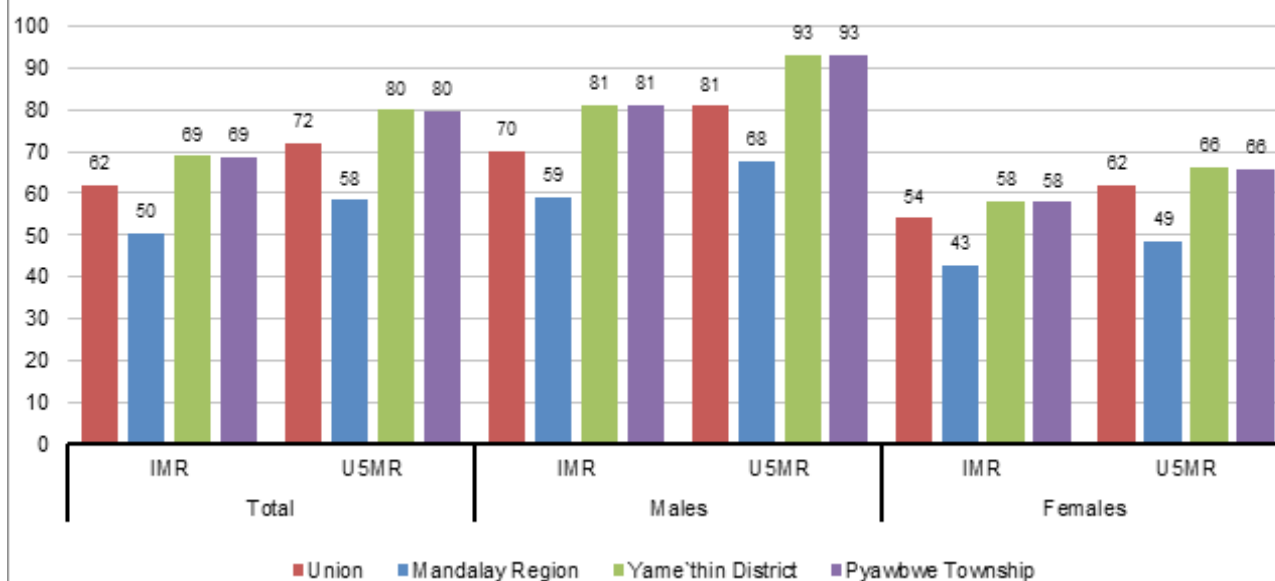
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Mandalay Region is 64.9 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.2 years is higher than that of the males at 59.7 years.

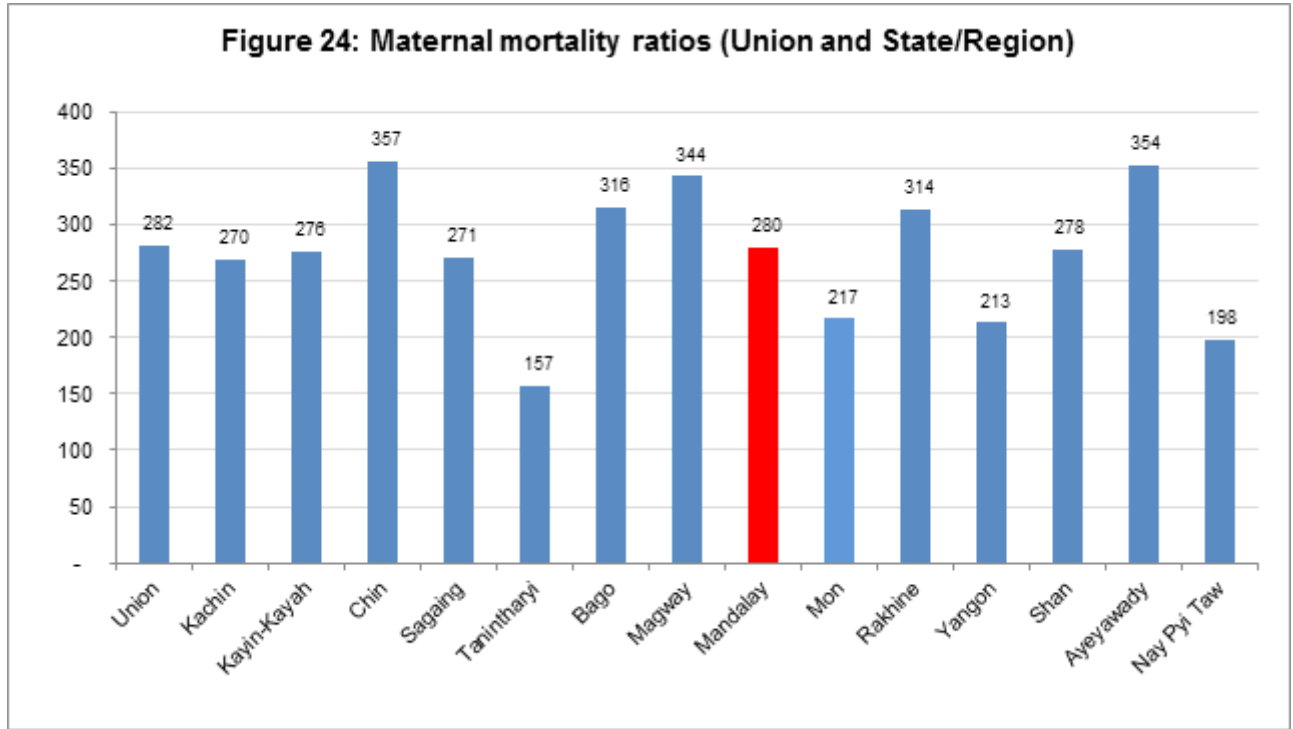
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Yame`thin District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Yame`thin District is 69 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 80 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in pyawbwe Township are higher than those in Mandalay Region and equal to Yame`thin District. The Infant mortality in pyawbwe is 69 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 80 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Mandalay Region, there are 280 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 lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

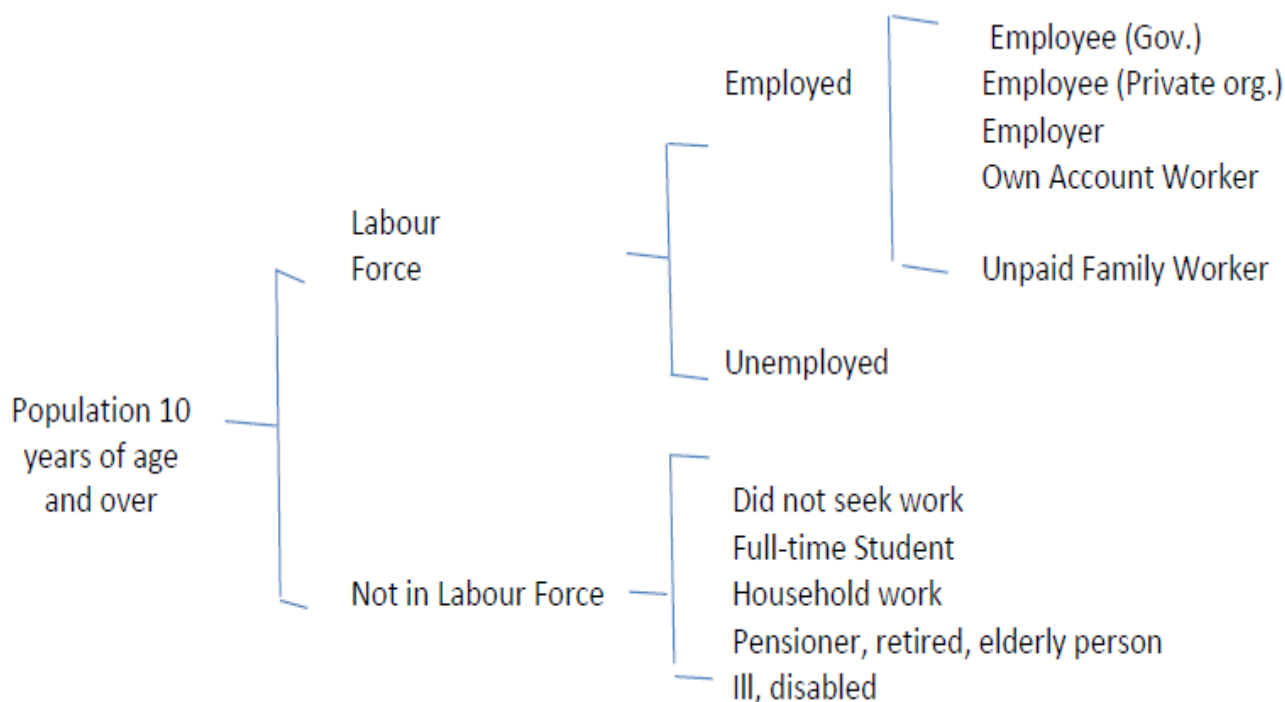
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

