

# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

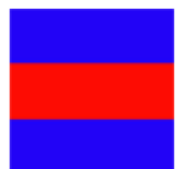
BAGO REGION, PYAY DISTRICT

Pyay Township Report



Department of Population  
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Bago Region, Pyay District

## **Pyay Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Bago Region, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>251,643 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>119,670 (47.6%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>131,973 (52.4%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>53.6%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>788.4 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>319.2 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>31.4 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>55</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>58,557</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.0 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>71.9%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>39.2</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>29.4</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>9.8</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>33.2</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>91</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>96.9%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>98.5%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>95.5%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>9,557</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>2,901</b>	<b>1.2</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	162,993	74.5	
Associate Scrutiny	247	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	862	0.4	
National Registration	2,529	1.2	
Religious	2,810	1.3	
Temporary Registration	2,277	1.0	
Foreign Registration	104	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	92	<0.1	
None	46,940	21.4	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	60.9%	81.0%	43.0%
Unemployment rate	4.1%	3.7%	4.7%
Employment to population ratio	58.4%	78.0%	41.0%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	48,251	82.4	
Renter	5,302	9.1	
Provided free (individually)	1,105	1.9	
Government quarters	3,283	5.6	
Private company quarters	357	0.6	
Other	259	0.4	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	5.0%		19.9%
Bamboo	50.8%	21.5%	0.8%
Earth	<0.1%	4.2%	
Wood	22.1%	55.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		76.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	21.0%	18.4%	2.1%
Other	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	12,002	20.5	
LPG	196	0.3	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	188	0.3	
Firewood	33,954	58.0	
Charcoal	11,501	19.6	
Coal	303	0.5	
Other	405	0.7	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	35,091	59.9
Kerosene	217	0.4
Candle	11,595	19.8
Battery	8,487	14.5
Generator (private)	545	0.9
Water mill (private)	*	<0.1
Solar system/energy	2,280	3.9
Other	335	0.6
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	3,537	6.0
Tube well, borehole	38,707	66.1
Protected well/spring	3,809	6.5
Bottled/purifier water	7,243	12.4
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>53,296</i>	<i>91.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	313	0.6
Pool/pond/lake	124	0.2
River/stream/canal	3,824	6.5
Waterfall/rainwater	64	0.1
Other	936	1.6
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>5,261</i>	<i>9.0</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	4,681	8.0
Tube well, borehole	43,913	75.0
Protected well/spring	4,498	7.7
Unprotected well/spring	261	0.4
Pool/pond/lake	131	0.2
River/stream/canal	4,058	6.9
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	59	0.1
Other	940	1.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	735	1.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	50,643	86.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>51,378</i>	<i>87.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,837	4.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	180	0.3
Other	138	0.2
None	4,024	6.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	22,457	38.4
Television	40,232	68.7
Landline phone	3,393	5.8
Mobile phone	24,980	42.7
Computer	2,289	3.9
Internet at home	4,856	8.3
Households with none of the items	10,256	17.5
Households with all of the items	301	0.5
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,725	2.9
Motorcycle/Moped	26,631	45.5
Bicycle	32,593	55.7
4-Wheel tractor	598	1.0
Canoe/Boat	212	0.4
Motor boat	78	0.1
Cart (bullock)	10,789	18.4

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

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

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

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

\* Less than 20.

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## Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Pyay Township in Bago 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 Pyay Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	251,643*		
Males	119,670		
Females	131,973		
Sex ratio	91 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	53.6%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	788.4**		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	319.2 persons		
Number of wards	10		
Number of village tracts	55		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	235,915	125,011	110,904
Number of conventional households	58,557	28,815	29,742
Mean household size	4.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Pyay Township, there are more females than males with 91 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in urban areas with (53.6%).</li> <li>• The population density of Pyay Township is 319 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.0 persons living in each household in Pyay Township. This is smaller than that of the Union average (4.4 persons).</li> </ul>			

Note: \* Includes both household population and institution population.

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

\*\*\* Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58,557</b>	<b>251,643</b>	<b>119,670</b>	<b>131,973</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>28,815</b>	<b>134,861</b>	<b>62,903</b>	<b>71,958</b>
1	Na Win(W)	4,158	19,347	8,845	10,502
2	Shwe Ku(W)	587	3,178	1,554	1,624
3	Kyaung Gyi Oe Tan(W)	931	4,204	1,824	2,380
4	San Taw(W)	2,181	12,173	5,788	6,385
5	Sin Su(W)	2,059	9,514	4,413	5,101
6	Ywar Be(W)	8,369	39,564	18,642	20,922
7	Khit Ta Yar Myo Thit(W)	3,621	15,978	7,234	8,744
8	Pyi Thar Yar(W)	2,931	13,474	6,188	7,286
9	Na Wa Day(W)	1,168	5,414	2,683	2,731
10	Shwe Ta Gar(W)	2,810	12,015	5,732	6,283
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>29,742</b>	<b>116,782</b>	<b>56,767</b>	<b>60,015</b>
1	Wet Htee Kan(VT)	1,636	7,369	4,164	3,205
2	Hnaw Kan(VT)	500	1,758	839	919
3	Wet Myay Taw(VT)	533	1,797	815	982
4	War Yon Seik(VT)	814	2,974	1,420	1,554
5	Hlwa Zin(VT)	1,507	5,683	2,713	2,970
6	La Ba(VT)	182	649	296	353
7	Myo Ma(VT)	293	1,058	518	540
8	Tha Khwet Sauk(VT)	211	785	383	402
9	Kone Zin(VT)	239	849	419	430
10	Inn Win(VT)	555	2,001	939	1,062
11	Te Gyi Kone(VT)	492	1,743	840	903
12	Pa Ni Pin(VT)	367	1,284	614	670
13	Thit Cho Pin(VT)	579	2,149	1,038	1,111
14	Pauk Nwe Chon(VT)	470	1,736	836	900
15	Ah Lo Taw Ya(VT)	568	2,041	991	1,050
16	Pyin Ma Aing(VT)	373	1,341	624	717

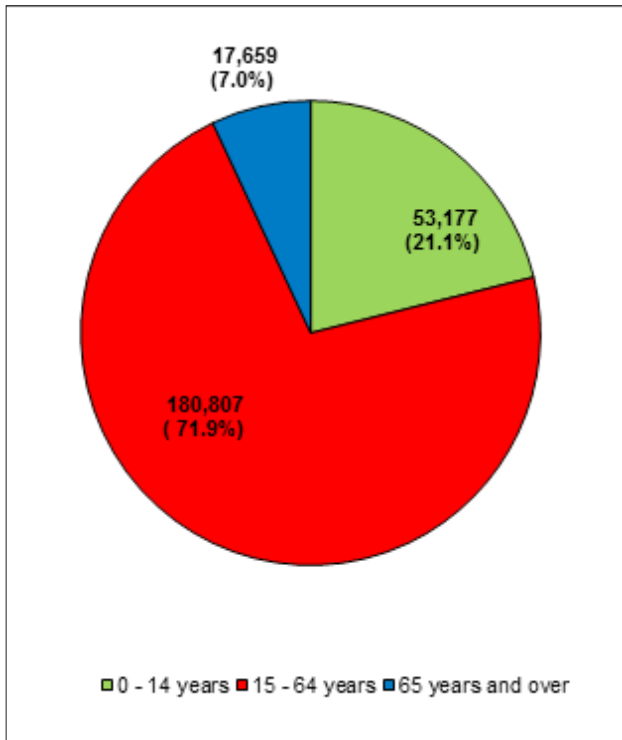
**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
17	Kwin Gyi(VT)	408	1,413	659	754
18	Kyaw Thar(VT)	391	1,627	794	833
19	Kan Kyi Kone(VT)	317	1,444	839	605
20	Kan Kyo(VT)	372	1,405	702	703
21	Ta Loke Ngin(VT)	375	1,379	668	711
22	Taung Tee(VT)	398	1,466	684	782
23	Thu Htay(VT)	187	723	341	382
24	Taung Khway Ye(VT)	303	1,236	592	644
25	Moke Htaw(VT)	390	1,556	763	793
26	Paung Ta Mawt(VT)	392	2,485	1,211	1,274
27	Twin Bye(VT)	438	1,715	814	901
28	Paung Ta Lei(VT)	2,436	9,172	4,195	4,977
29	Byu Kone(VT)	739	2,721	1,285	1,436
30	Bant Pyin(VT)	356	1,418	669	749
31	Myaung Son(VT)	365	1,361	658	703
32	Hmaw Zar(VT)	1,106	4,347	2,033	2,314
33	Hmoke Shey(VT)	417	2,033	1,060	973
34	Ywar Ma Gyi(VT)	303	1,022	469	553
35	Ah Shey Let Khoke Pin(VT)	373	1,342	630	712
36	Thea Kone(VT)	813	3,055	1,465	1,590
37	Ah Shey Pauk Taw(VT)	531	2,051	942	1,109
38	Let Pan Taw(VT)	466	1,724	842	882
39	Te Kone(VT)	260	1,023	487	536
40	Oke Swea(VT)	471	1,658	789	869
41	Kya Khat(VT)	461	1,800	848	952
42	Kyar Inn(VT)	311	1,230	580	650
43	Ngar(VT)	802	3,552	1,756	1,796
44	Zee Oke(VT)	597	2,267	1,074	1,193
45	Za Lon(VT)	263	1,018	482	536

**Table 1: (Continued)**

<b>Sr</b>	<b>Ward/Village Tract</b>	<b>No. of Conventional households</b>	<b>Population</b>		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
46	Htan Ma Kauk(VT)	1,234	5,276	2,715	2,561
47	Nat Ta Lin(VT)	394	2,466	1,173	1,293
48	Mway Yoe(VT)	441	1,642	783	859
49	Ma Au Taw(VT)	210	827	405	422
50	Thit Chi Tin(VT)	278	1,168	567	601
51	Ah Nauk Let Khoke Pin(VT)	632	2,559	1,233	1,326
52	Kone Thar Lin(VT)	578	2,424	1,149	1,275
53	Ah Nauk Ywar Thit(VT)	155	657	326	331
54	Bo Kone(VT)	597	2,457	1,267	1,190
55	Myauk Na Win Ywar Thit Gyi(VT)	863	2,846	1,369	1,477

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

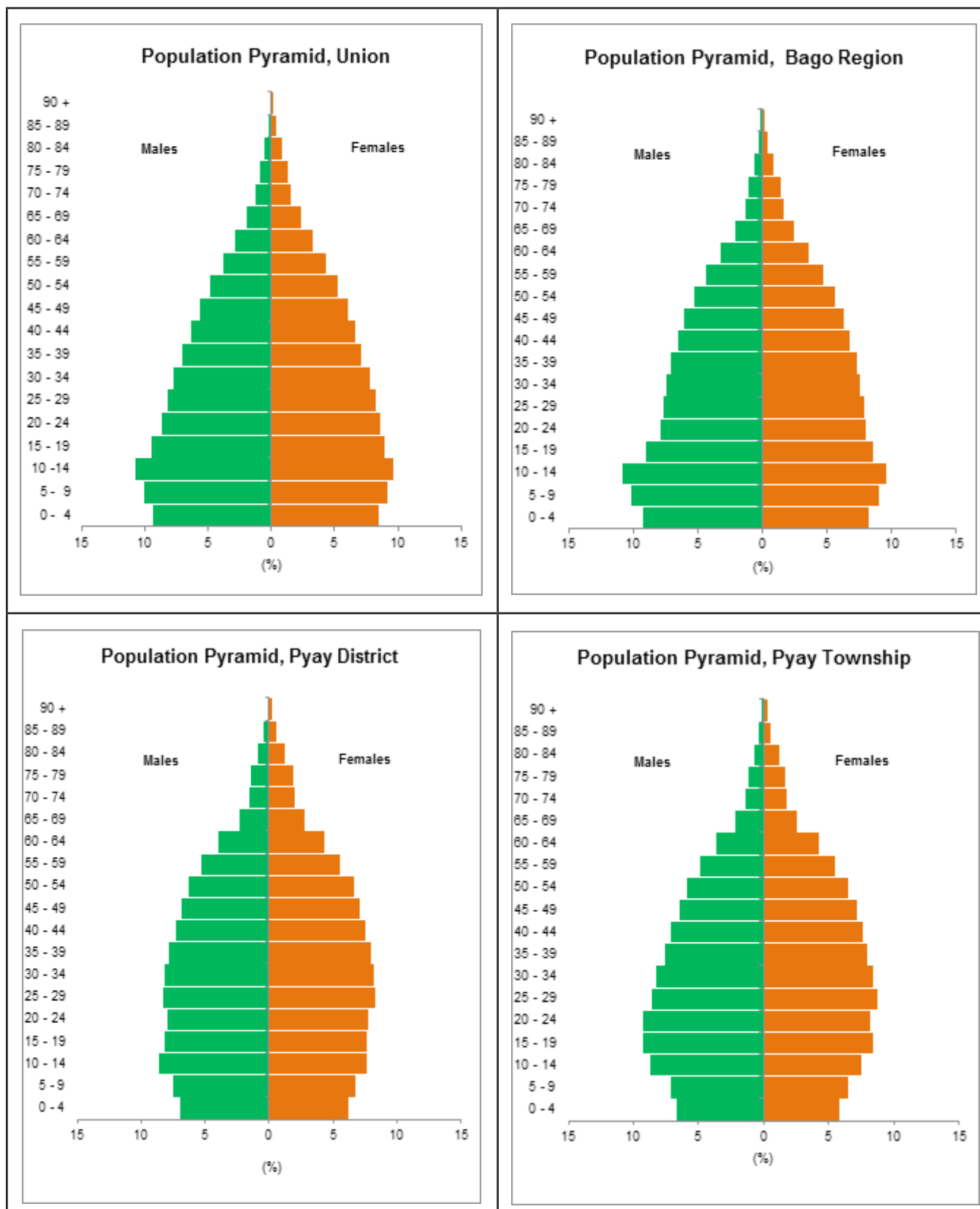


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Pyay Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>251,643</b>	<b>119,670</b>	<b>131,973</b>
0 - 4	15,743	8,069	7,674
5 - 9	17,046	8,567	8,479
10 - 14	20,388	10,472	9,916
15 - 19	22,228	11,106	11,122
20 - 24	21,903	11,091	10,812
25 - 29	21,796	10,351	11,445
30 - 34	20,945	9,948	10,997
35 - 39	19,527	9,099	10,428
40 - 44	18,561	8,588	9,973
45 - 49	17,177	7,799	9,378
50 - 54	15,642	7,101	8,541
55 - 59	13,058	5,910	7,148
60 - 64	9,970	4,423	5,547
65 - 69	5,998	2,621	3,377
70 - 74	4,004	1,649	2,355
75 - 79	3,651	1,441	2,210
80 - 84	2,382	885	1,497
85 - 89	1,143	402	741
90 +	481	148	333

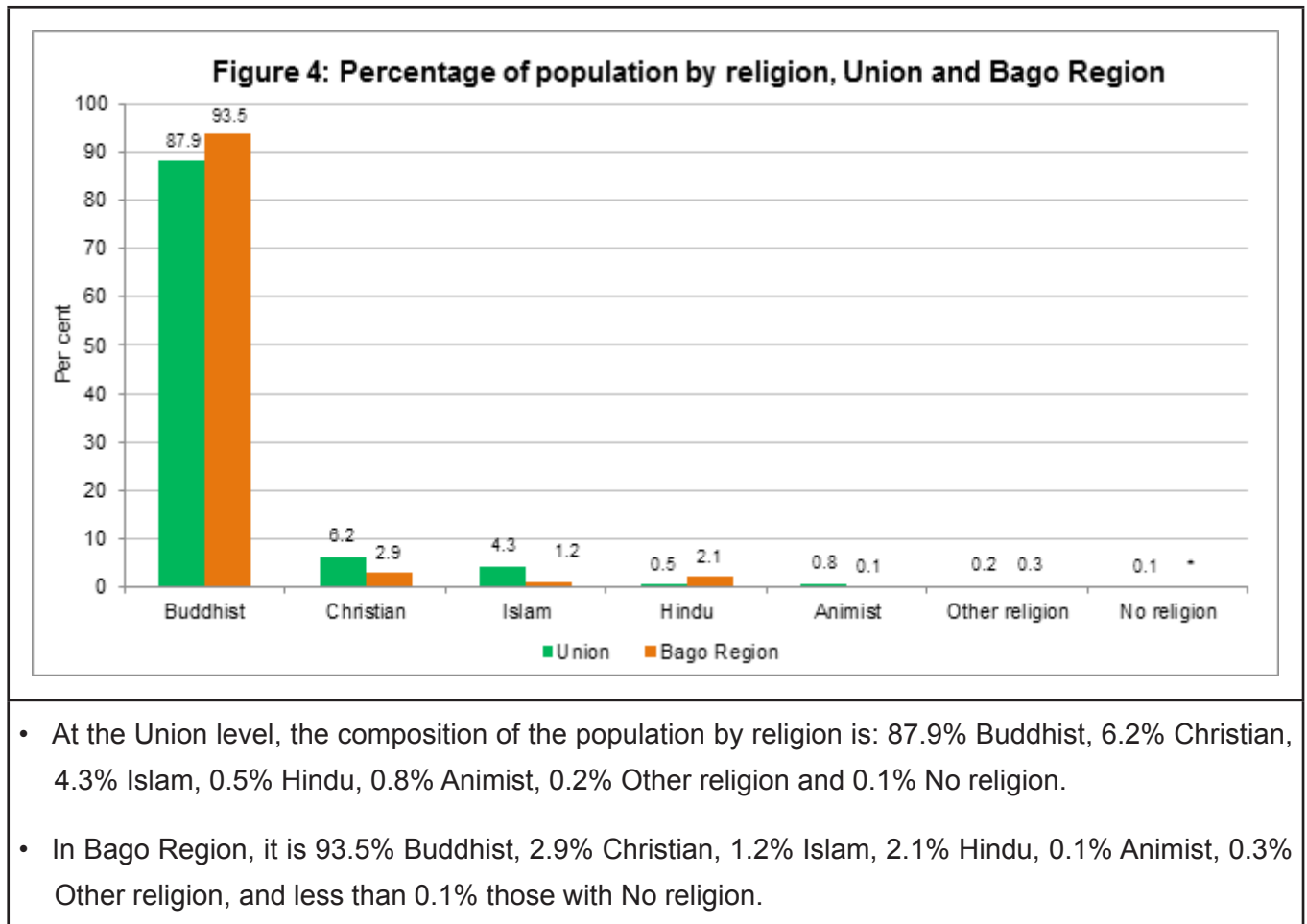
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Pyay Township is 71.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Bago Region, Pyay District and Pyay Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Pyay Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 25-29 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a markedly higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Pyay Township.
- Starting from age group 25-29, there are less males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

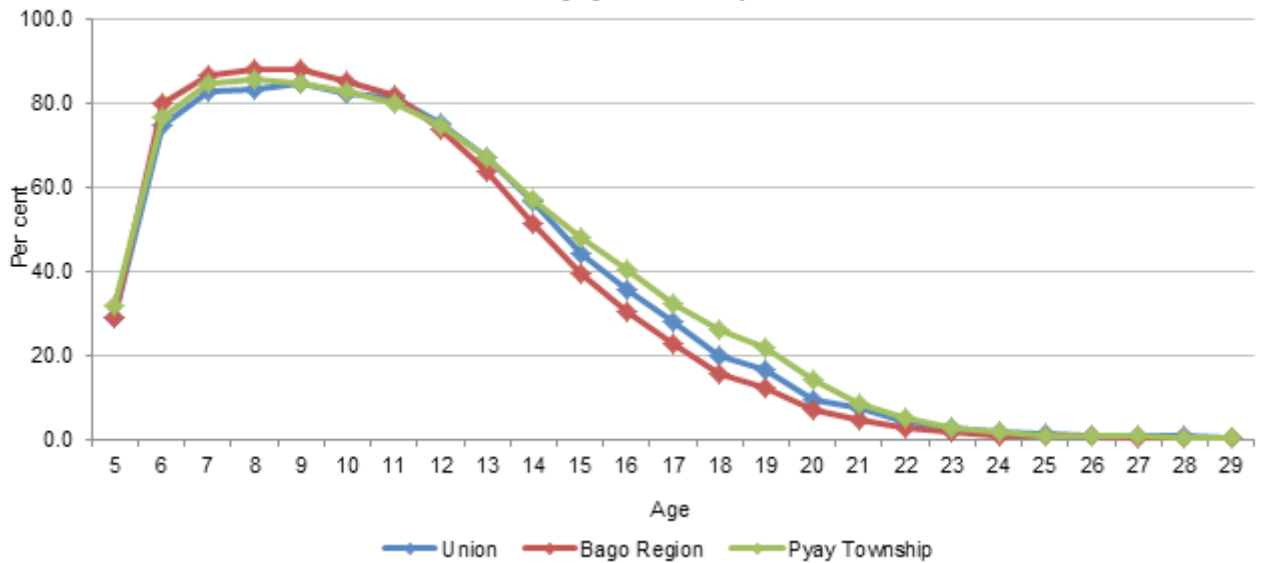
## (C) Education

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

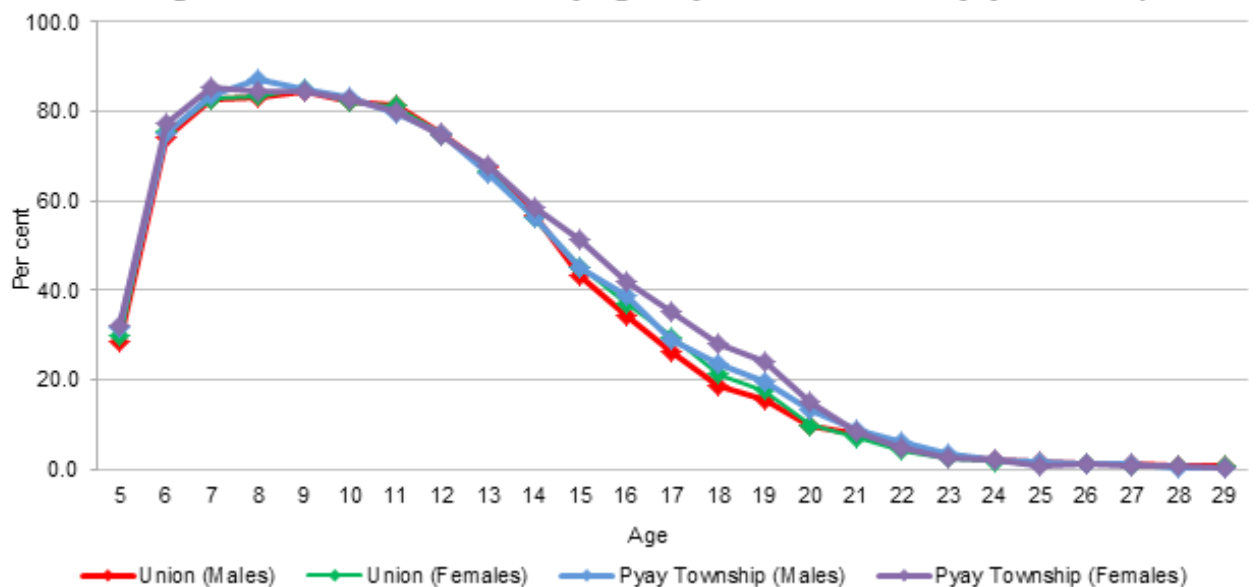
Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,253	1,679	1,574	1,034	531	503
6	3,305	1,634	1,671	2,524	1,229	1,295
7	3,320	1,644	1,676	2,811	1,377	1,434
8	3,321	1,636	1,685	2,851	1,429	1,422
9	3,532	1,782	1,750	2,993	1,512	1,481
10	3,479	1,733	1,746	2,884	1,441	1,443
11	3,575	1,798	1,777	2,853	1,429	1,424
12	3,851	1,892	1,959	2,885	1,423	1,462
13	4,335	2,189	2,146	2,901	1,446	1,455
14	4,204	2,157	2,047	2,407	1,212	1,195
15	3,835	1,902	1,933	1,846	857	989
16	3,722	1,803	1,919	1,506	703	803
17	3,701	1,749	1,952	1,192	503	689
18	4,065	1,945	2,120	1,062	461	601
19	3,677	1,689	1,988	814	333	481
20	4,414	2,132	2,282	630	288	342
21	3,624	1,682	1,942	317	150	167
22	3,578	1,670	1,908	198	103	95
23	3,619	1,657	1,962	109	55	54
24	3,546	1,606	1,940	75	34	41
25	4,330	2,006	2,324	54	32	22
26	3,627	1,666	1,961	42	21	21
27	3,954	1,892	2,062	35	21	14
28	4,344	1,927	2,417	26	10	16
29	3,900	1,756	2,144	20	7	13



**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Bago Region and Pyay Township**

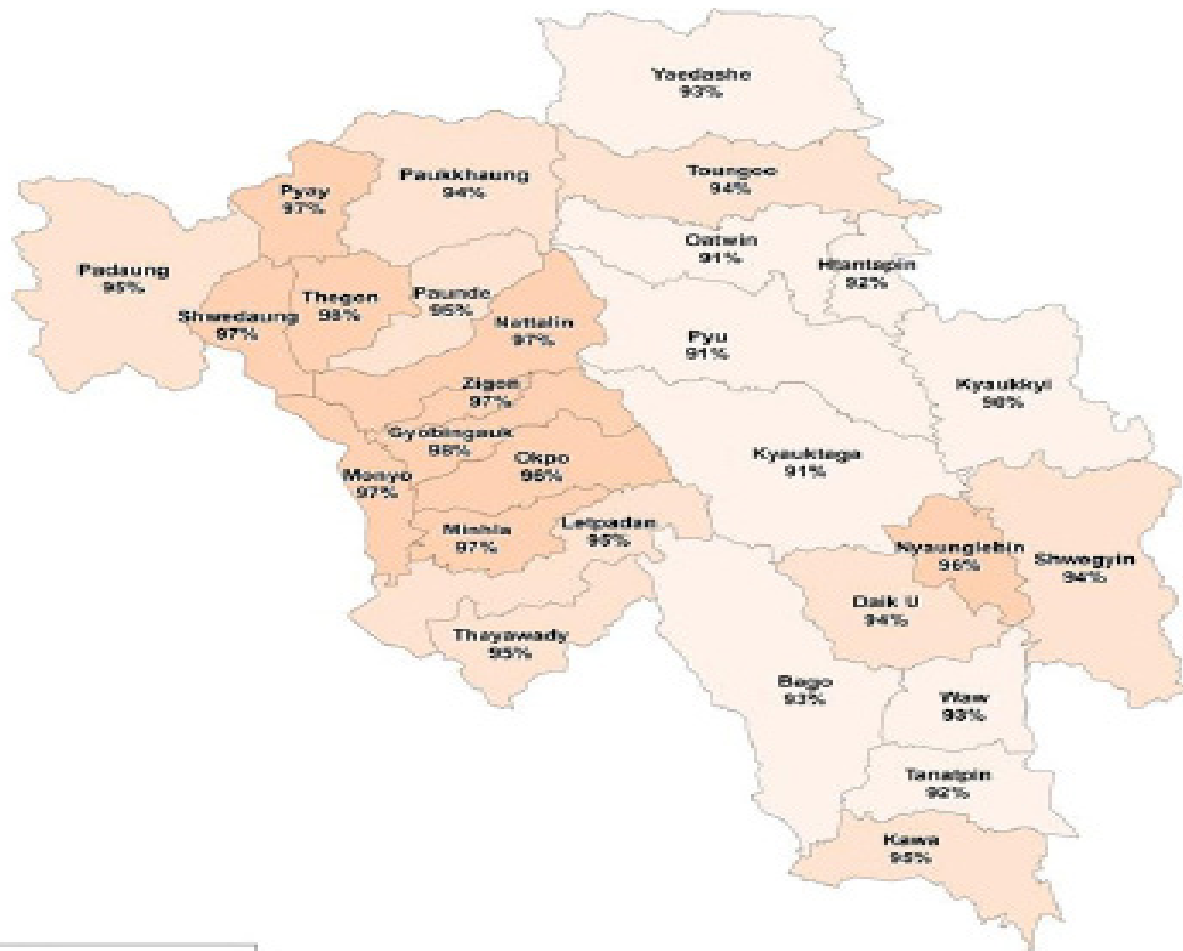


**Figure 6: School attendance by aged by sex, Union and Pyay Township**



- School attendance in Pyay Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Pyay Township is lower at ages 11 to 14 years but is higher than that of the Union after age 15 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Bago Region	: 94.2%
Pyay District	: 96.0%
Pyay Township	: 96.9%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	37,781	98.0
Males	17,835	98.3
Females	19,946	97.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Pyay Township is 96.9 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Bago Region (94.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 95.5 per cent and for the males it is 98.5 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.0 per cent with 97.8 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**

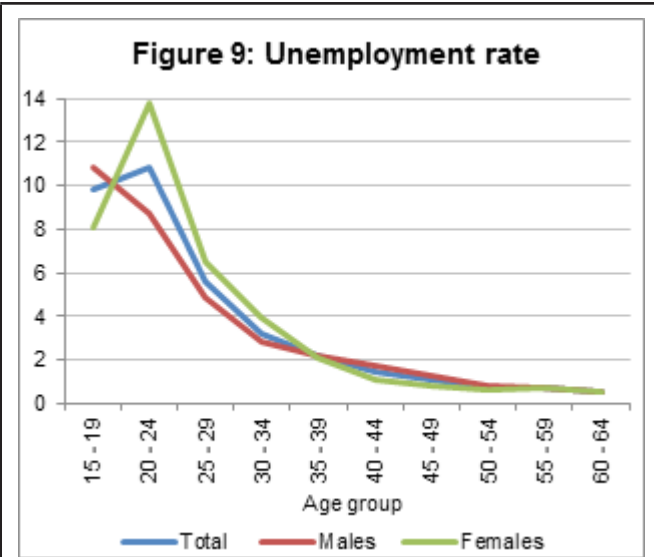
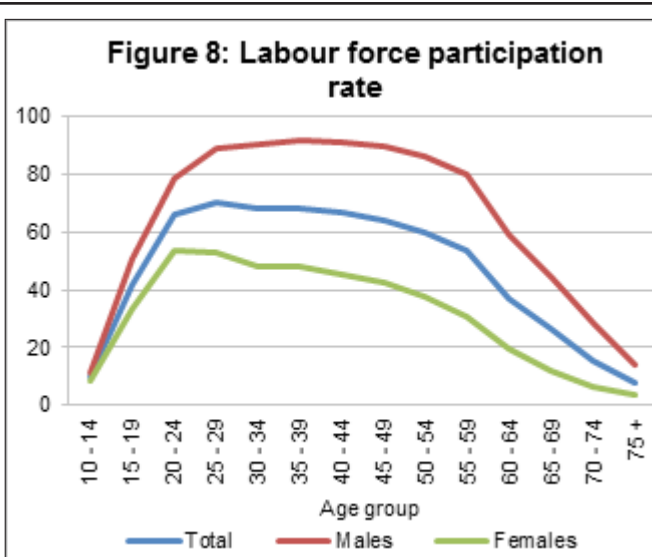
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	154,335	9,299	6.0	42,713	31,935	32,359	17,446	657	18,216	1,060	345	305
Urban	81,521	3,147	3.9	20,169	8,929	20,458	12,732	531	14,254	876	282	143
Rural	72,814	6,152	8.4	22,544	23,006	11,901	4,714	126	3,962	184	63	162
Males	70,365	3,023	4.3	16,088	14,845	18,240	9,435	480	7,548	295	258	153
Females	83,970	6,276	7.5	26,625	17,090	14,119	8,011	177	10,668	765	87	152

- Some 6.0 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 8.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 4.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 7.5 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 20.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 11.8 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	9.9	11.1	8.6	11.9	14.1	8.8
15 - 19	42.1	50.7	33.5	9.8	10.8	8.1
20 - 24	66.1	78.3	53.6	10.8	8.7	13.8
25 - 29	70.0	88.8	52.9	5.6	4.9	6.5
30 - 34	68.4	90.5	48.3	3.2	2.8	3.9
35 - 39	68.4	91.5	48.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
40 - 44	66.6	90.9	45.6	1.5	1.7	1.1
45 - 49	64.2	90.0	42.7	1.1	1.3	0.8
50 - 54	59.7	86.2	37.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
55 - 59	53.3	80.3	31.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
60 - 64	37.2	59.4	19.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
65 - 69	26.2	44.3	12.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
70 - 74	15.4	28.6	6.1	0.3	-	1.4
75+	7.5	13.9	3.6	0.9	1.0	0.6
15 - 24	54.0	64.5	43.4	10.4	9.6	11.6
15 - 64	60.9	81.0	43.0	4.1	3.7	4.7



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Pyay Township is 60.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 43.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 81.0 per cent.
- In Pyay Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 9.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Pyay Township is 4.1 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is (3.7%) and for females is (4.7%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 11.6 per cent.

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

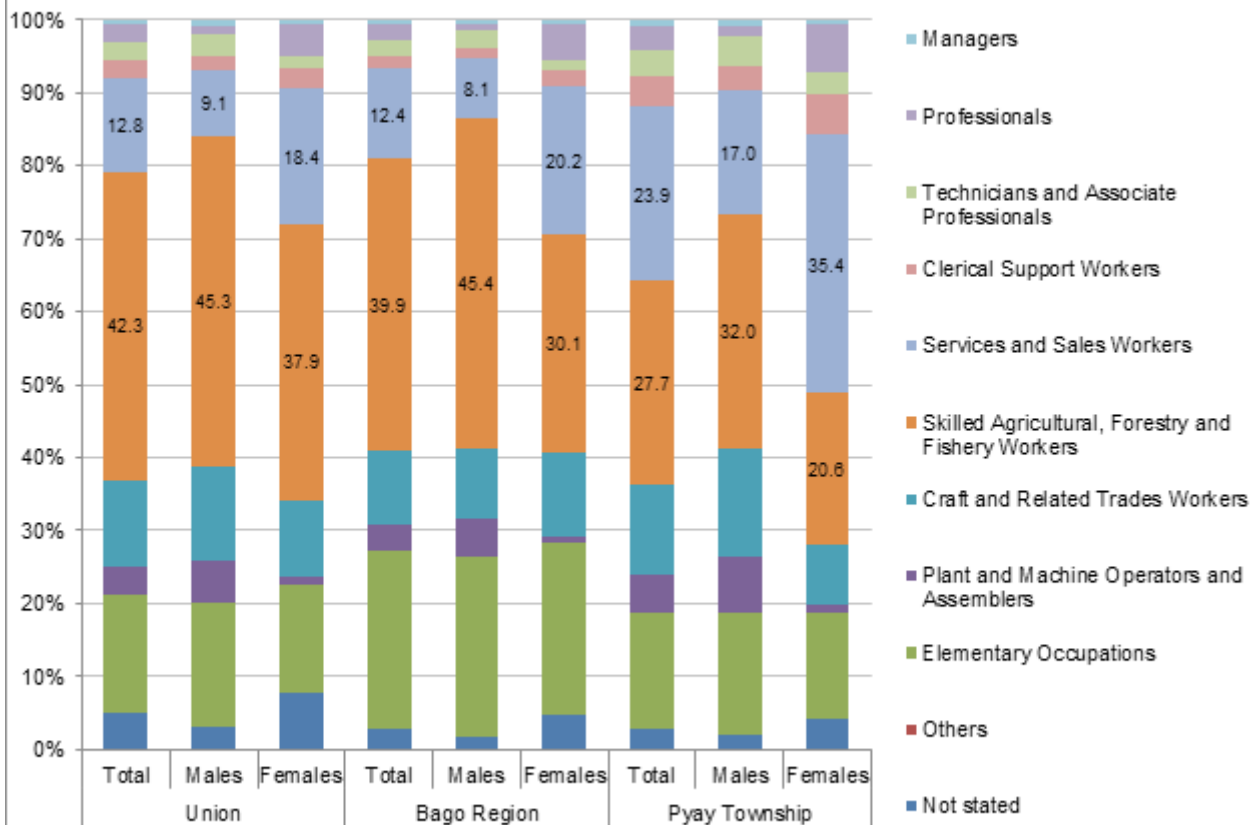
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	103,897	0.9	26.7	44.4	14.5	1.4	12.2
Males	30,674	1.8	43.9	4.1	21.6	2.5	26.1
Females	73,223	0.5	19.4	61.3	11.5	0.9	6.4

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 43.9 per cent of males are full time students while 61.3 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,056</b>	<b>62,011</b>	<b>37,045</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	770	524	246	0.8	0.8	0.7
Professionals	3,260	809	2,451	3.3	1.3	6.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3,714	2,617	1,097	3.7	4.2	3.0
Clerical Support Workers	4,105	2,041	2,064	4.1	3.3	5.6
Services and Sales Workers	23,655	10,559	13,096	23.9	17.0	35.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	27,464	19,820	7,644	27.7	32.0	20.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	12,363	9,310	3,053	12.5	15.0	8.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	5,259	4,767	492	5.3	7.7	1.3
Elementary Occupations	15,747	10,388	5,359	15.9	16.8	14.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,719	1,176	1,543	2.7	1.9	4.2

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



- In Pyay Township, 27.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 23.9 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 32.0 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 35.4 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Bago Region, 39.9 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 12.4 per cent are in services and sales workers.

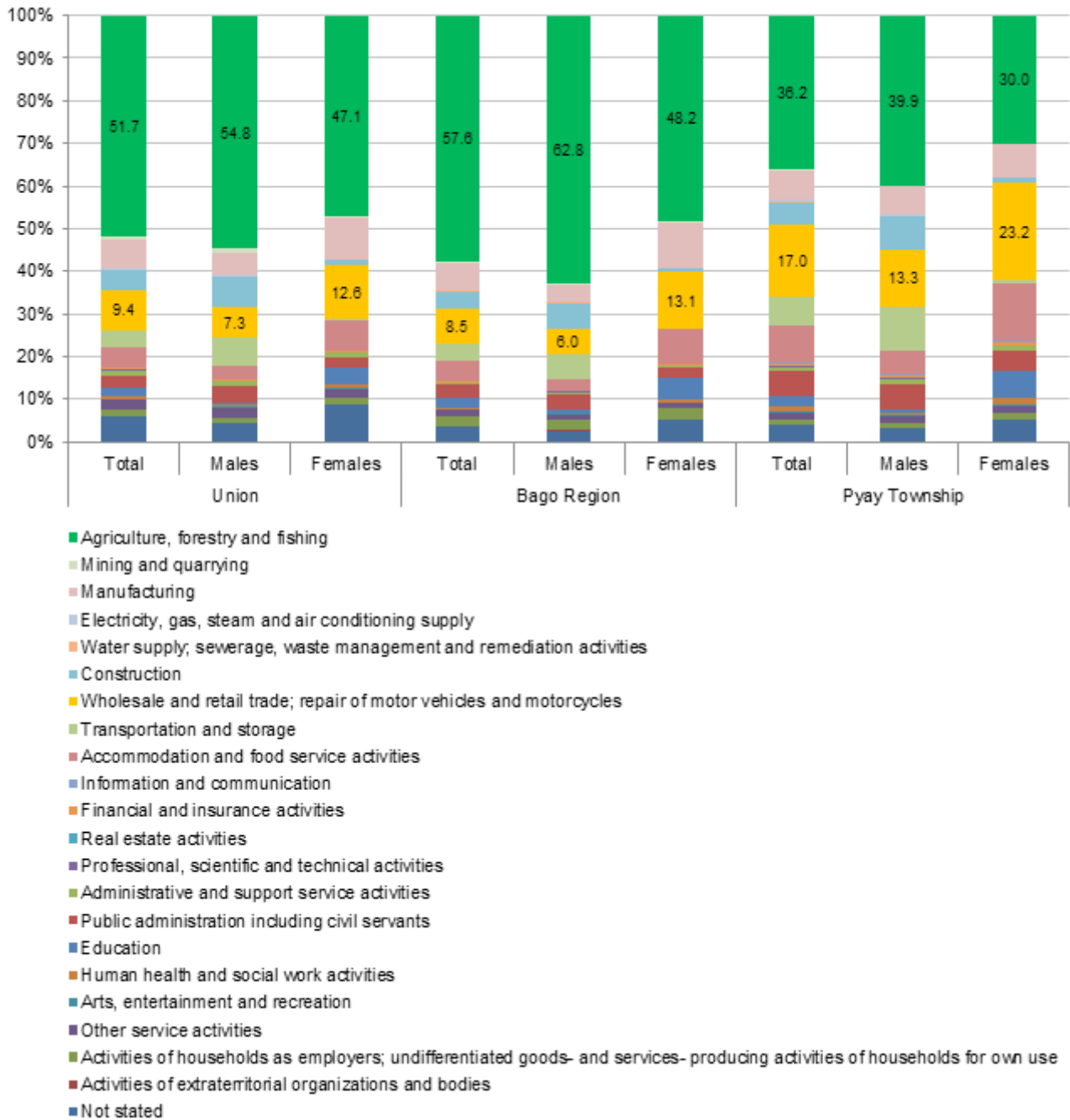
**Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex**

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,056</b>	<b>62,011</b>	<b>37,045</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	35,833	24,729	11,104	36.2	39.9	30.0
Mining and quarrying	86	75	11	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	7,007	4,039	2,968	7.1	6.5	8.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	258	242	16	0.3	0.4	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	159	129	30	0.2	0.2	0.1
Construction	5,183	4,843	340	5.2	7.8	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16,881	8,278	8,603	17.0	13.3	23.2
Transportation and storage	6,532	6,347	185	6.6	10.2	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	8,574	3,582	4,992	8.7	5.8	13.5
Information and communication	362	227	135	0.4	0.4	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	512	222	290	0.5	0.4	0.8
Real estate activities	30	22	8	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	235	151	84	0.2	0.2	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	1,067	689	378	1.1	1.1	1.0
Public administration including civil servants	5,575	3,770	1,805	5.6	6.1	4.9
Education	2,616	404	2,212	2.6	0.7	6.0
Human health and social work activities	993	354	639	1.0	0.6	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	446	319	127	0.5	0.5	0.3
Other service activities	1,434	801	633	1.4	1.3	1.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,333	763	570	1.3	1.2	1.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	2	1	*	*	*
Not stated	3,937	2,023	1,914	4.0	3.3	5.2

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



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

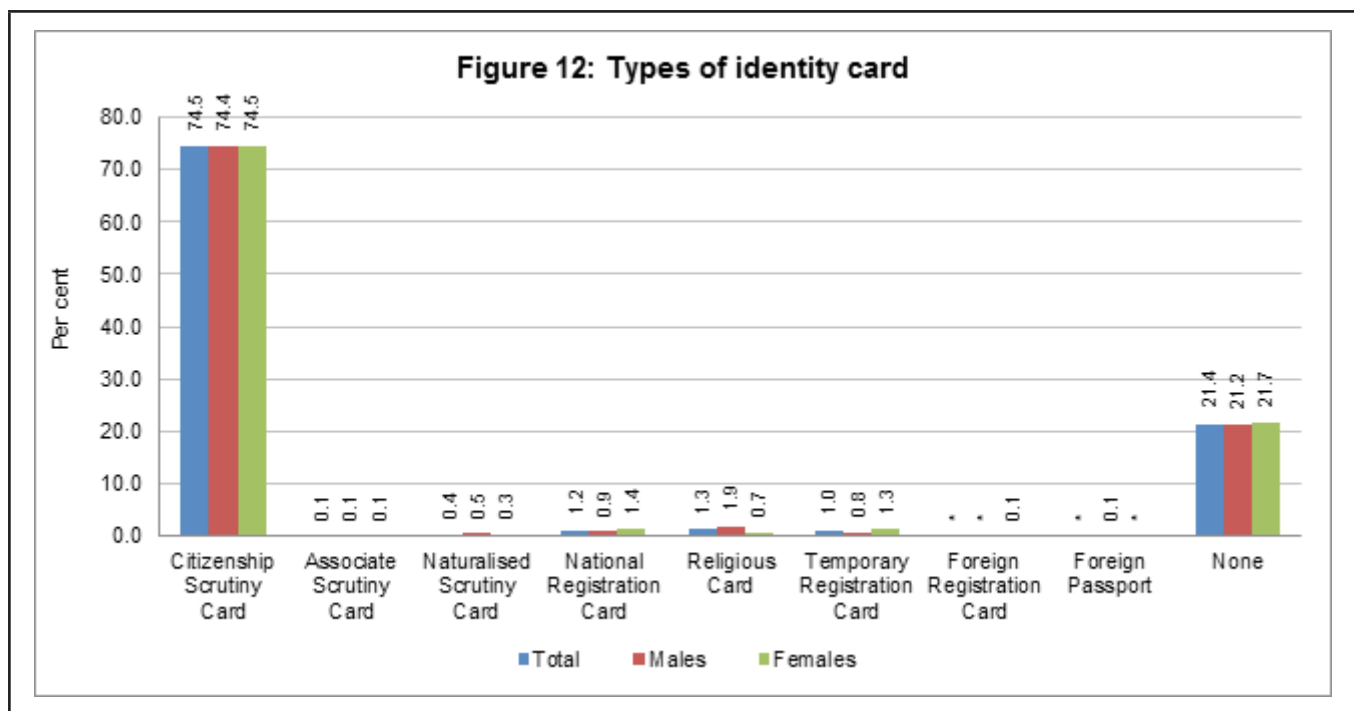


- In Pyay Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 36.2 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 17.0 per cent.
- There are 39.9 per cent of males and 30.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Bago Region, there are 57.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 8.5 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	162,993	247	862	2,529	2,810	2,277	104	92	46,940
Urban	87,979	226	738	1,016	2,294	1,681	90	53	22,844
Rural	75,014	21	124	1,513	516	596	14	39	24,096
Males	76,704	114	511	940	1,998	793	44	67	21,863
Females	86,289	133	351	1,589	812	1,484	60	25	25,077



- In Pyay Township, 74.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 21.4 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 21.2 per cent of males and 21.7 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (F) Disability

**Table 11: Population by disability prevalence rate and type of disability by sex by age group**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>251,643</b>	<b>242,086</b>	<b>9,557</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>2,901</b>
0 - 4	15,743	15,543	200	1.3	19	20	172	136
5 - 9	17,046	16,886	160	0.9	18	40	63	104
10 - 14	20,388	20,160	228	1.1	44	34	72	139
15 - 19	22,228	22,063	165	0.7	52	32	53	79
20 - 24	21,903	21,733	170	0.8	51	37	46	74
25 - 29	21,796	21,592	204	0.9	70	48	64	60
30 - 34	20,945	20,689	256	1.2	72	60	94	93
35 - 39	19,527	19,257	270	1.4	94	72	90	72
40 - 44	18,561	18,148	413	2.2	200	89	146	89
45 - 49	17,177	16,541	636	3.7	403	141	180	142
50 - 54	15,642	14,802	840	5.4	557	176	243	190
55 - 59	13,058	12,092	966	7.4	643	229	310	170
60 - 64	9,970	8,972	998	10.0	650	275	322	208
65 - 69	5,998	5,182	816	13.6	535	235	339	197
70 - 74	4,004	3,221	783	19.6	512	278	333	215
75 - 79	3,651	2,714	937	25.7	576	424	468	318
80 - 84	2,382	1,575	807	33.9	509	427	430	306
85 - 89	1,143	675	468	40.9	269	249	286	191
90 +	481	241	240	49.9	142	145	172	118

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Males</b>	<b>119,670</b>	<b>115,391</b>	<b>4,279</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>1,290</b>
0 - 4	8,069	7,958	111	1.4	11	11	95	77
5 - 9	8,567	8,480	87	1.0	7	21	39	60
10 - 14	10,472	10,343	129	1.2	18	22	41	80
15 - 19	11,106	11,030	76	0.7	23	16	20	39
20 - 24	11,091	10,996	95	0.9	19	22	29	49
25 - 29	10,351	10,253	98	0.9	29	19	33	28
30 - 34	9,948	9,818	130	1.3	37	22	55	47
35 - 39	9,099	8,952	147	1.6	48	35	56	37
40 - 44	8,588	8,392	196	2.3	81	31	89	45
45 - 49	7,799	7,490	309	4.0	189	64	96	63
50 - 54	7,101	6,722	379	5.3	239	71	121	86
55 - 59	5,910	5,452	458	7.7	287	102	173	84
60 - 64	4,423	3,961	462	10.4	303	125	143	93
65 - 69	2,621	2,233	388	14.8	253	108	154	89
70 - 74	1,649	1,330	319	19.3	190	111	137	88
75 - 79	1,441	1,088	353	24.5	211	174	160	109
80 - 84	885	592	293	33.1	185	157	143	103
85 - 89	402	233	169	42.0	92	98	101	72
90 +	148	68	80	54.1	44	53	55	41

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Females</b>	<b>131,973</b>	<b>126,695</b>	<b>5,278</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>1,611</b>
0 - 4	7,674	7,585	89	1.2	8	9	77	59
5 - 9	8,479	8,406	73	0.9	11	19	24	44
10 - 14	9,916	9,817	99	1.0	26	12	31	59
15 - 19	11,122	11,033	89	0.8	29	16	33	40
20 - 24	10,812	10,737	75	0.7	32	15	17	25
25 - 29	11,445	11,339	106	0.9	41	29	31	32
30 - 34	10,997	10,871	126	1.1	35	38	39	46
35 - 39	10,428	10,305	123	1.2	46	37	34	35
40 - 44	9,973	9,756	217	2.2	119	58	57	44
45 - 49	9,378	9,051	327	3.5	214	77	84	79
50 - 54	8,541	8,080	461	5.4	318	105	122	104
55 - 59	7,148	6,640	508	7.1	356	127	137	86
60 - 64	5,547	5,011	536	9.7	347	150	179	115
65 - 69	3,377	2,949	428	12.7	282	127	185	108
70 - 74	2,355	1,891	464	19.7	322	167	196	127
75 - 79	2,210	1,626	584	26.4	365	250	308	209
80 - 84	1,497	983	514	34.3	324	270	287	203
85 - 89	741	442	299	40.4	177	151	185	119
90 +	333	173	160	48.0	98	92	117	77

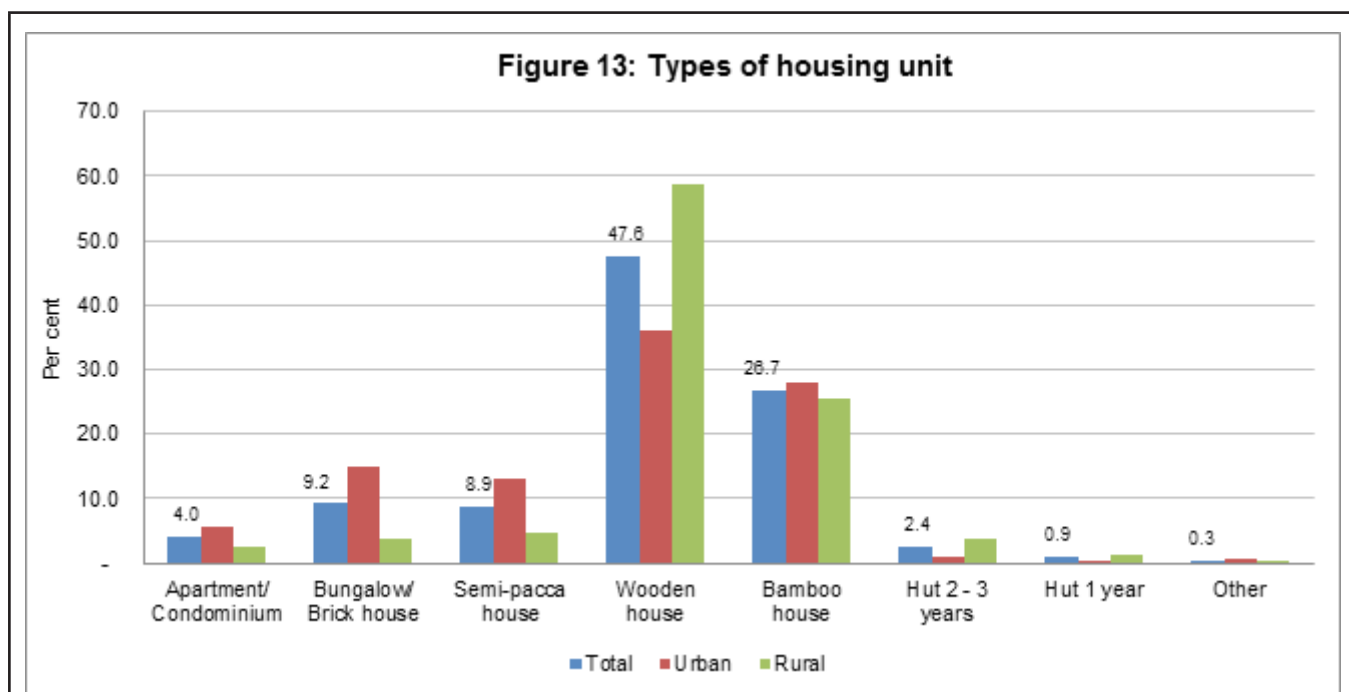
- Four in every 100 persons in Pyay Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulty with seeing is the highest among all forms of disability followed by walking.

## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

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

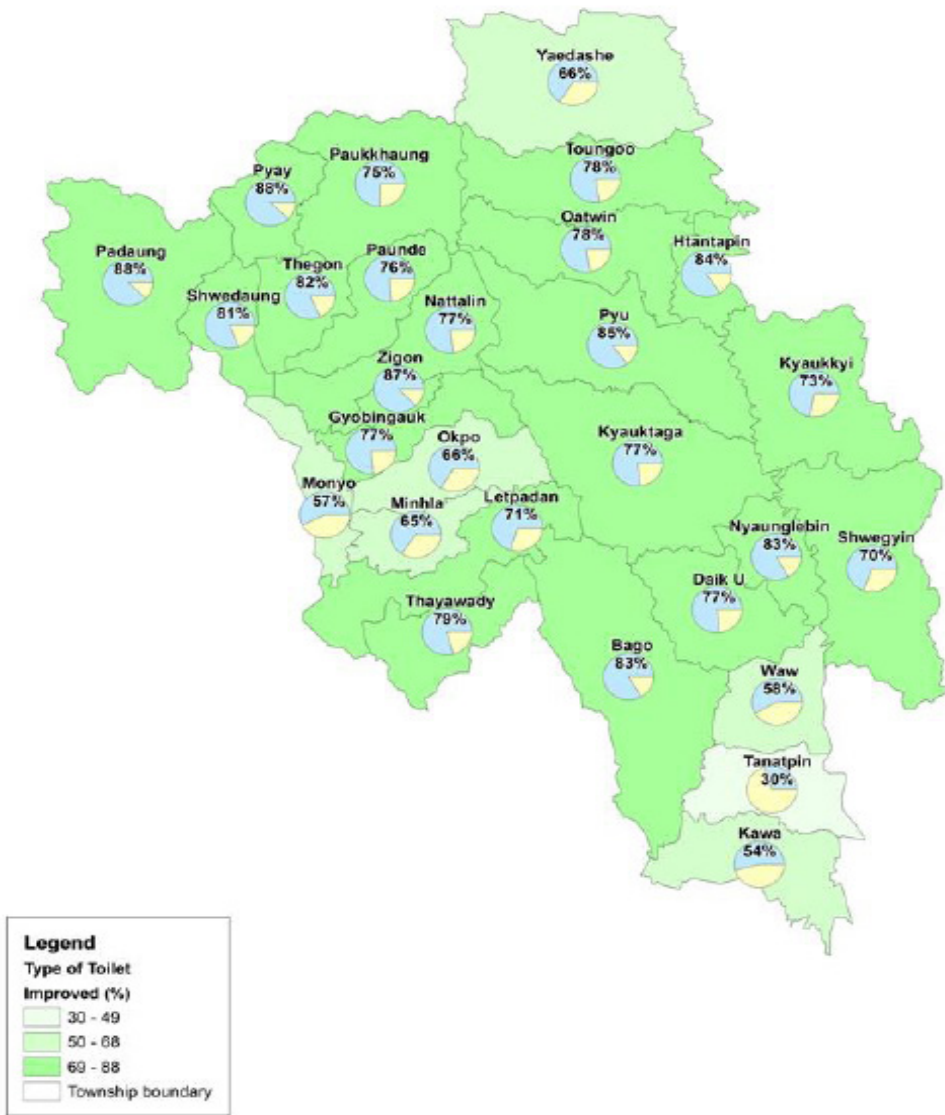
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	58,557	4.0	9.2	8.9	47.6	26.7	2.4	0.9	0.3
Urban	28,815	5.6	14.9	13.2	36.2	28.1	1.1	0.5	0.5
Rural	29,742	2.5	3.6	4.7	58.6	25.4	3.8	1.3	0.1



- The majority of the household in Pyay Township are living in wooden houses (47.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (26.7%).
- Some 36.2 per cent of urban households and 58.6 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%
Bago Region	: 74.6%
Pyay District	: 82.1%
Pyay Township	: 87.7%

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

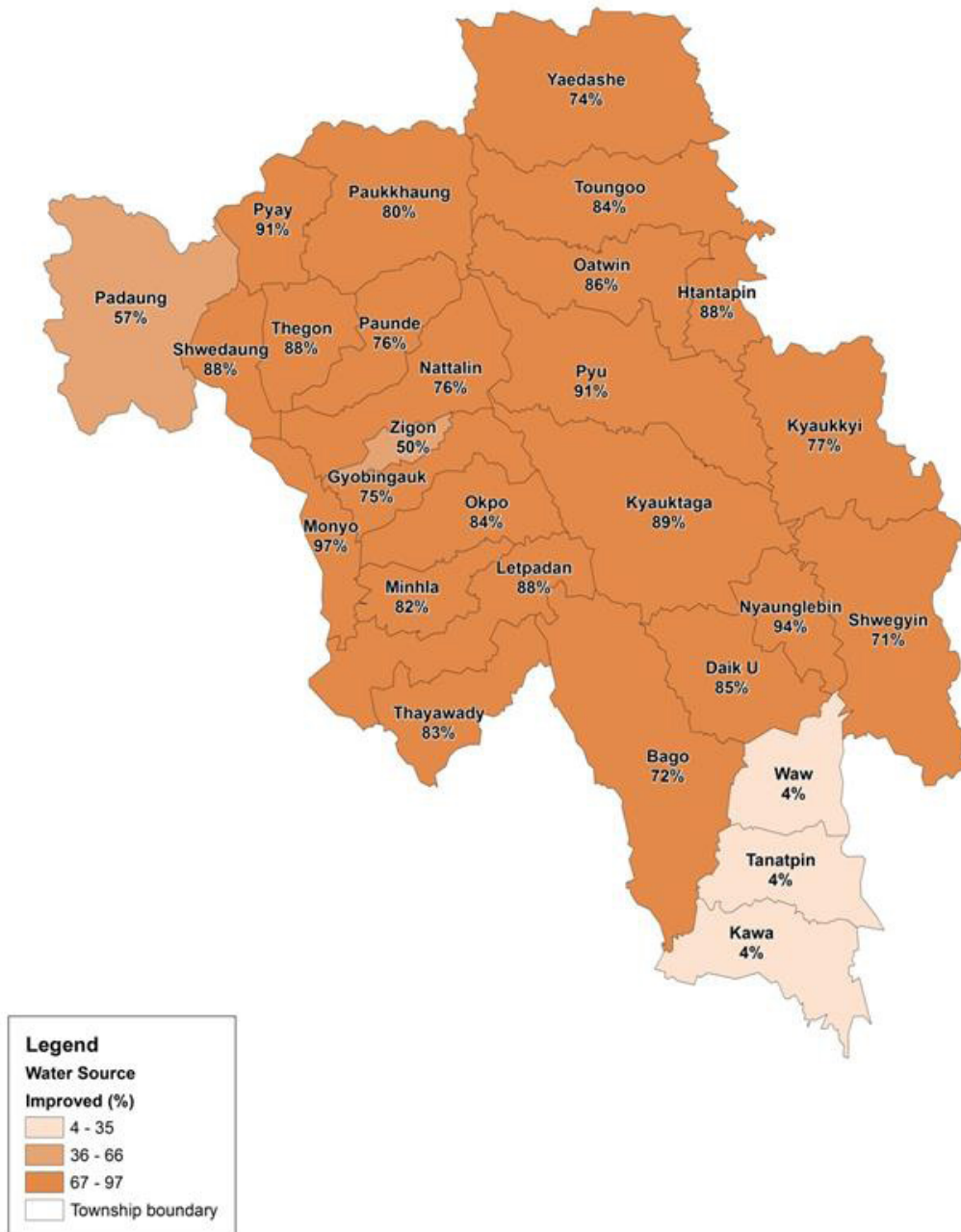
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.3	2.2	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		86.4	88.9	84.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>87.7</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>84.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		4.8	6.2	3.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.1	0.5
Other		0.2	0.3	0.2
None		6.9	2.2	11.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>58,557</b>	<b>28,815</b>	<b>29,742</b>

- Some 87.7 per cent of the households in Pyay Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (86.4%)).
- Compared to other townships in Bago Region, Pyay has the higher proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Bago Region is 74.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 6.9 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Bago Region, it is 10.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Pyay Township, 11.4 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.



## Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Bago Region	: 73.6%
Pyay District	: 80.7%
Pyay Township	: 91.0%

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

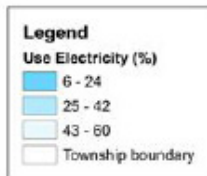
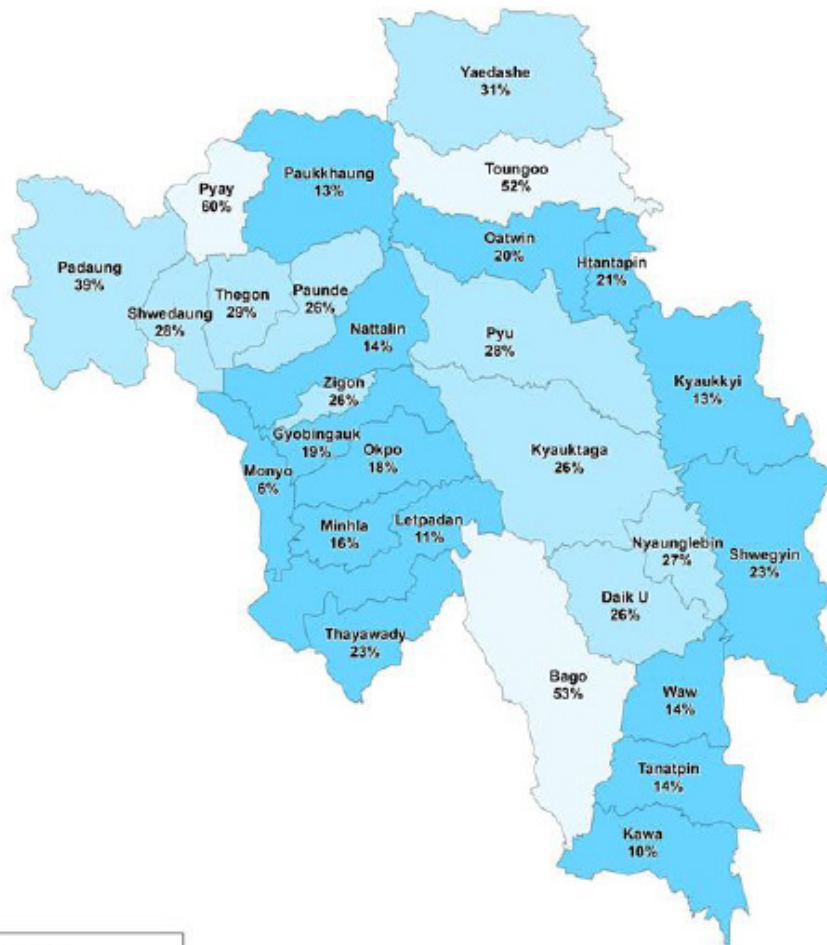
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		6.0	10.5	1.7
Tube well, borehole		66.1	49.3	82.4
Protected well/ Spring		6.5	3.7	9.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier		12.4	24.4	0.7
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>91.0</i>	<i>87.9</i>	<i>94.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.6	0.2	0.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.2	0.1	0.3
River/stream/ canal		6.5	9.8	3.4
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.1	0.2	*
Other		1.6	1.8	1.4
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>9.0</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>6.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>58,557</b>	<b>28,815</b>	<b>29,742</b>

- In Pyay Township, 91.0 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Bago Region, it is high and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 66.1 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 12.4 per cent use water from bottled water/water purifier.
- Some 9.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 6.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Bago Region	: 27.7%
Pyay District	: 35.5%
Pyay Township	: 59.9%

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

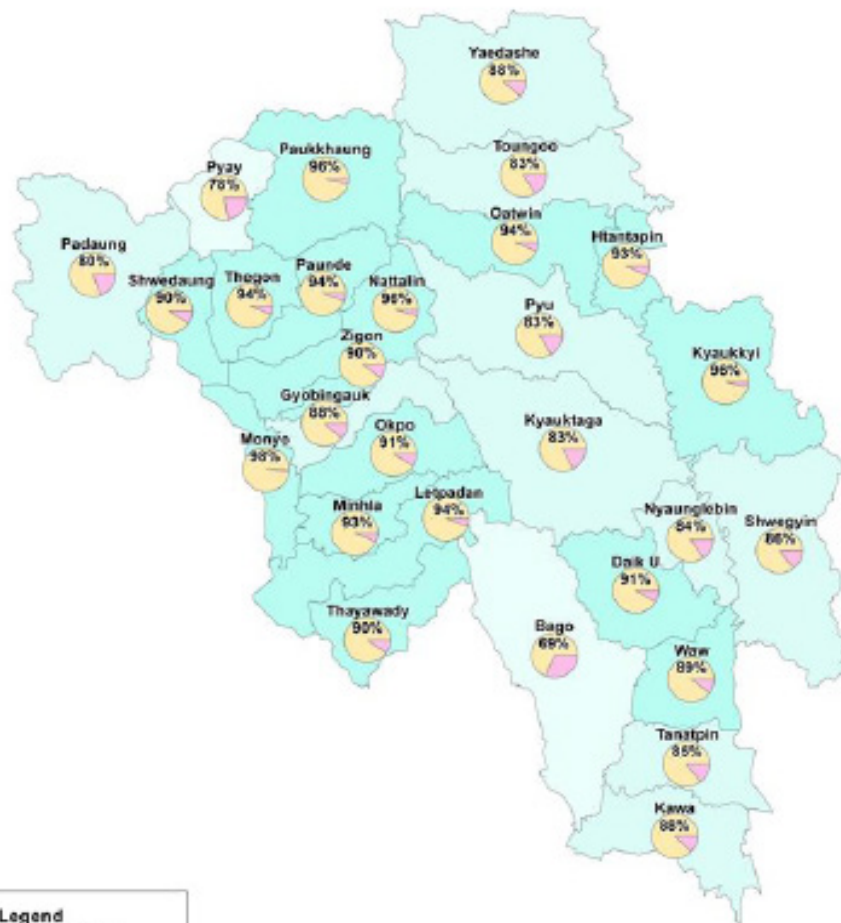
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		59.9	88.9	31.8
Kerosene		0.4	0.1	0.6
Candle		19.8	5.2	34.0
Battery		14.5	5.0	23.7
Generator (private)		0.9	0.2	1.6
Water mill (private)		*	*	*
Solar system/energy		3.9	0.3	7.4
Other		0.6	0.2	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>58,557</b>	<b>28,815</b>	<b>29,742</b>

- In Pyay Township, 59.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is higher than other townships in Bago Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Bago Region is 27.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 34.0 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Bago Region	: 86.9%
Pyay District	: 87.4%
Pyay Township	: 77.6%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		20.5	35.5	5.9
LPG		0.3	0.6	0.1
Kerosene		*	*	*
BioGas		0.3	0.5	0.1
Firewood		58.0	26.2	88.8
Charcoal		19.6	35.1	4.7
Coal		0.5	1.0	0.1
Other		0.7	1.1	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>58,557</b>	<b>28,815</b>	<b>29,742</b>

- In Pyay Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 58.0 per cent using firewood and 19.6 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 20.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 88.8 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 4.7 per cent use charcoal.

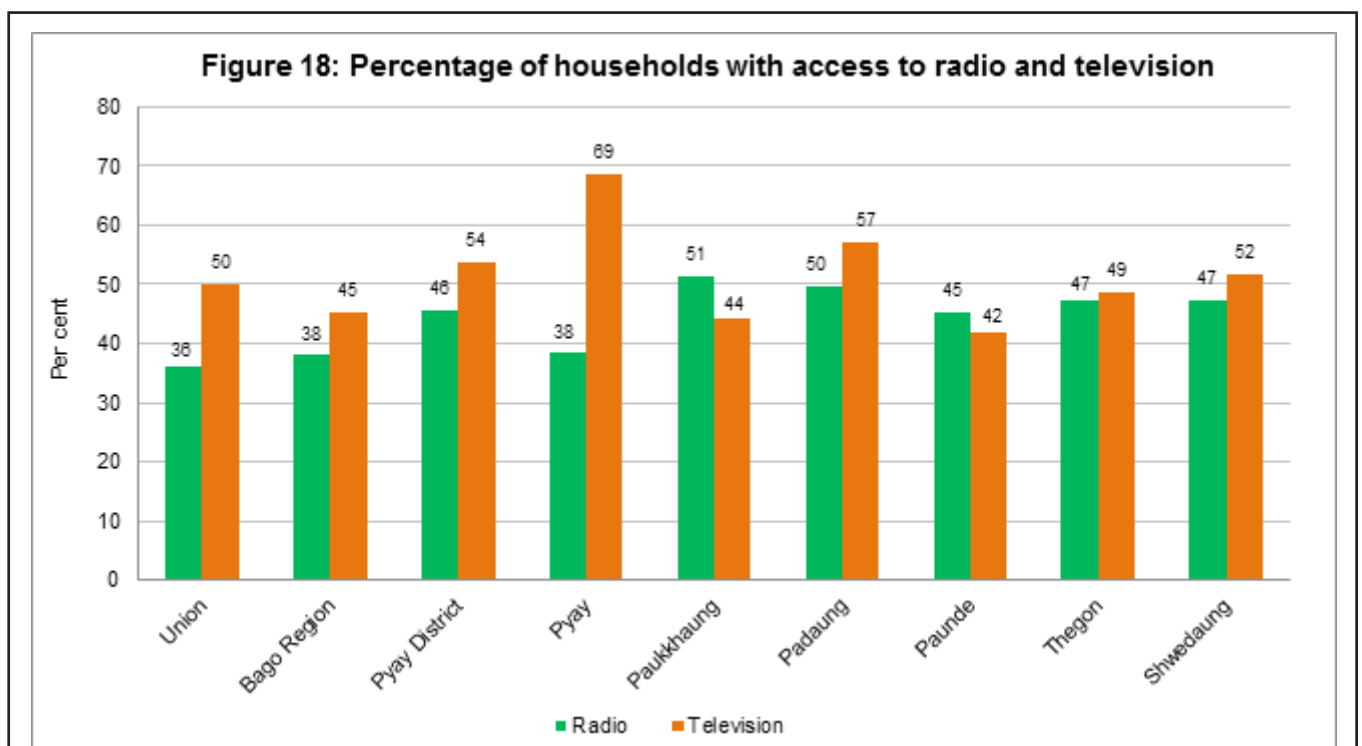
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Communication and related amenities

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

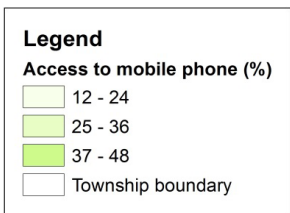
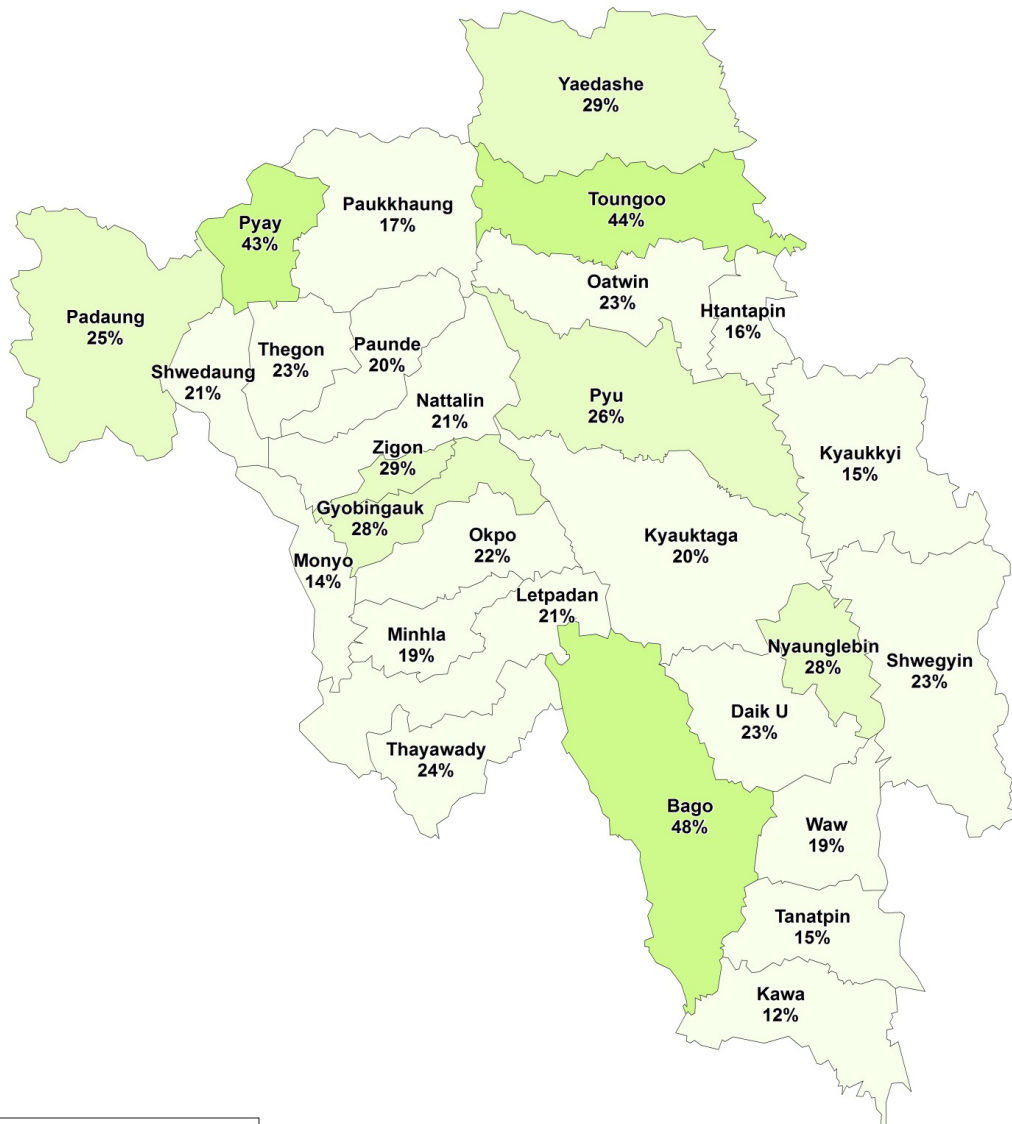
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	58,557	38.4	68.7	5.8	42.7	3.9	8.3	17.5	0.5
Urban	28,815	28.7	81.0	9.7	55.9	7.1	11.1	12.9	0.9
Rural	29,742	47.7	56.8	2.0	29.8	0.9	5.6	22.0	0.1

- Some 68.7 per cent of the households in Pyay Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Up to 81.0 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 56.8 per cent.



- In Pyay Township, some 68.7 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in three households (38.4%) reported having a radio.

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



Union	: 32.9%
Bago Region	: 26.2%
Pyay District	: 26.6%
Pyay Township	: 42.7%

- Only 42.7 per cent of the households in Pyay Township reported having mobile phones and compared to other townships in Bago Region, it is high.



## Transportation items

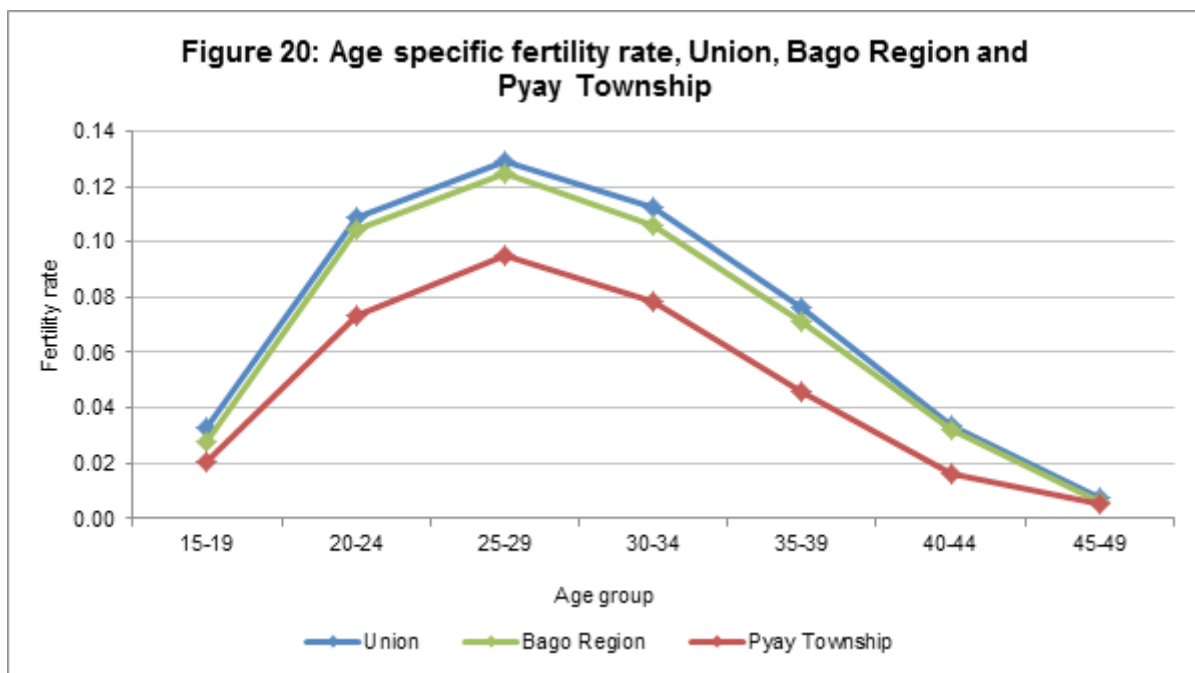
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Bago Region	1,142,974	13,643	392,159	570,569	21,269	43,982	14,137	315,083
Urban	239,014	8,471	102,697	150,556	3,549	1,817	622	9,721
Rural	903,960	5,172	289,462	420,013	17,720	42,165	13,515	305,362
Pyay District	236,010	3,391	89,847	119,468	2,464	4,821	940	68,255
Urban	52,154	2,065	24,684	34,011	579	121	80	1,438
Rural	183,856	1,326	65,163	85,457	1,885	4,700	860	66,817
Pyay Township	58,557	1,725	26,631	32,593	598	212	78	10,789
Urban	28,815	1,338	14,741	17,529	175	53	35	327
Rural	29,742	387	11,890	15,064	423	159	43	10,462

- In Pyay Township, 55.7 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 45.5 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycles as a means of transport.

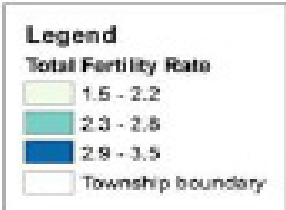
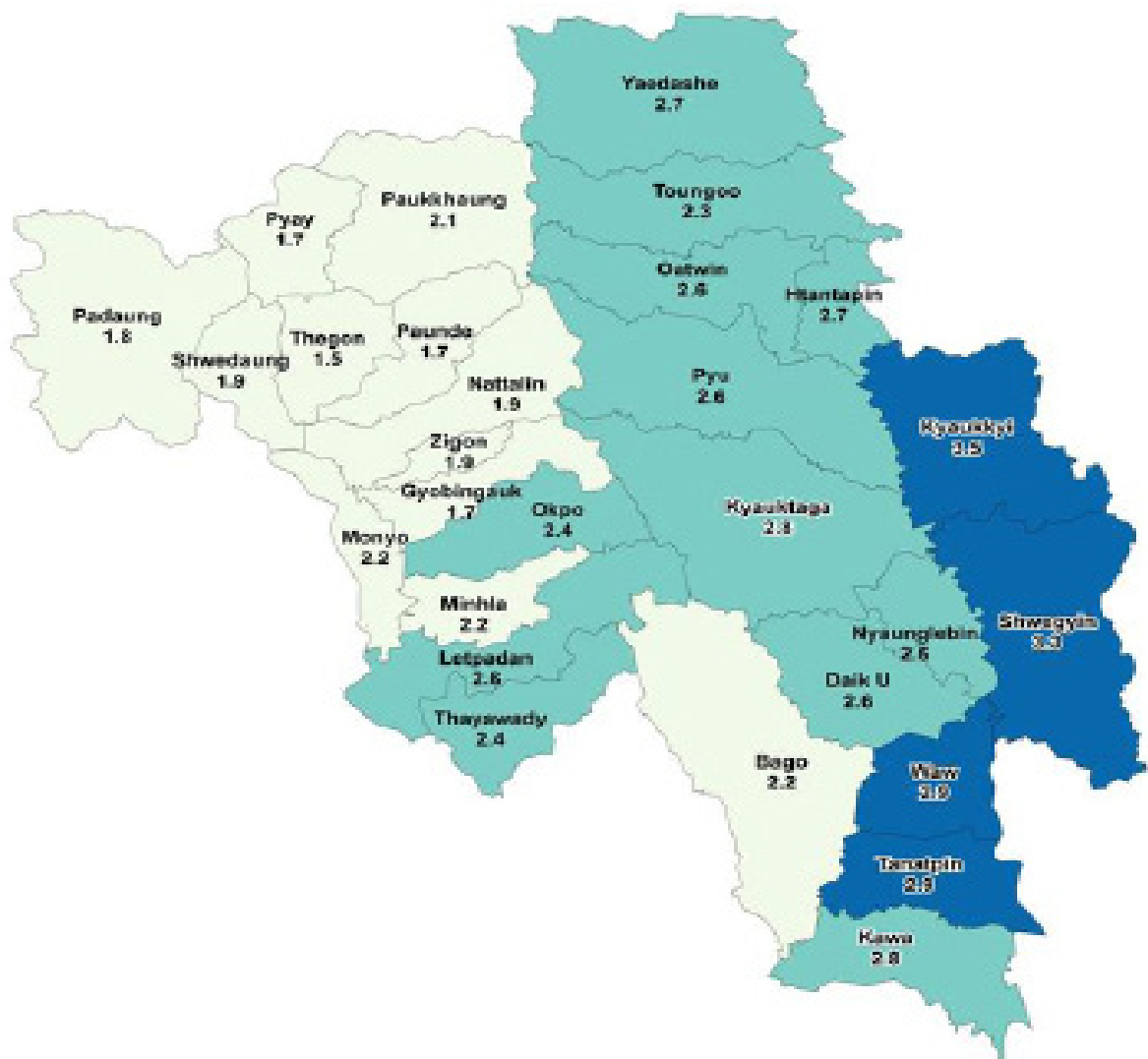
## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility



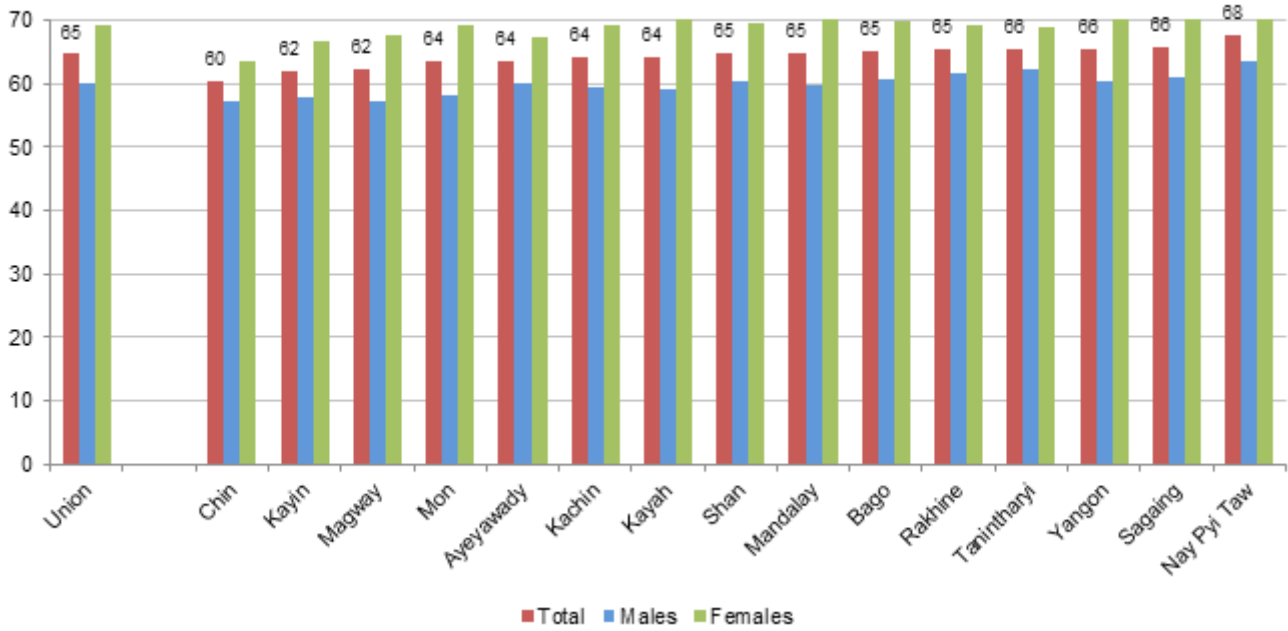
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.7 children per women and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Bago Region	: 2.4
Pyaw District	: 1.8
Pyaw Township	: 1.7

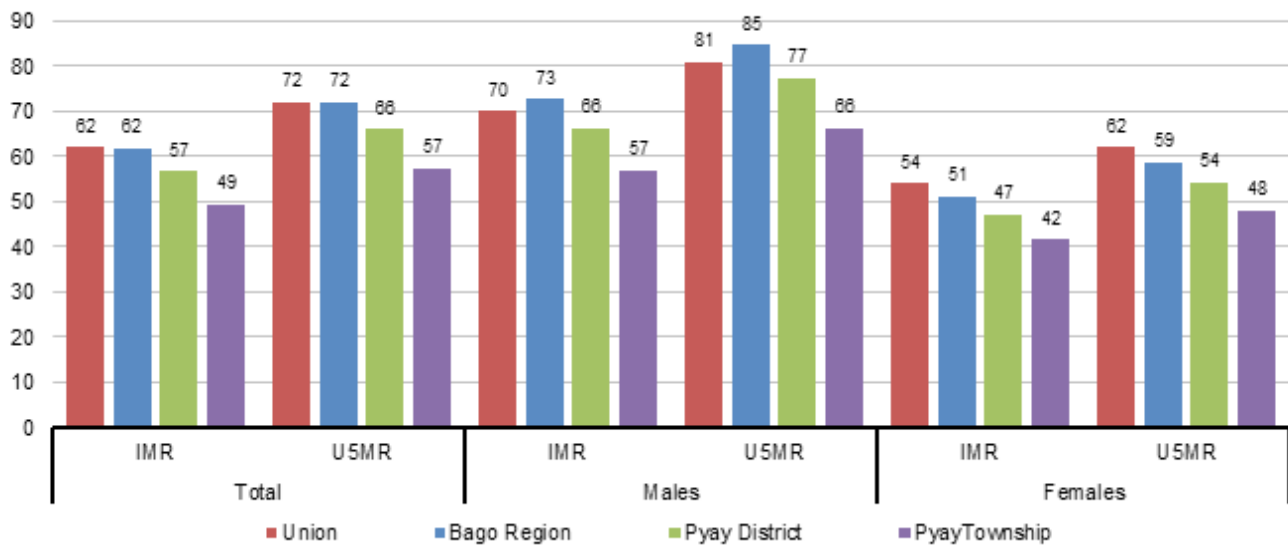
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Bago Region is 65.2 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.8 years is higher than that of the males at 60.7 years.

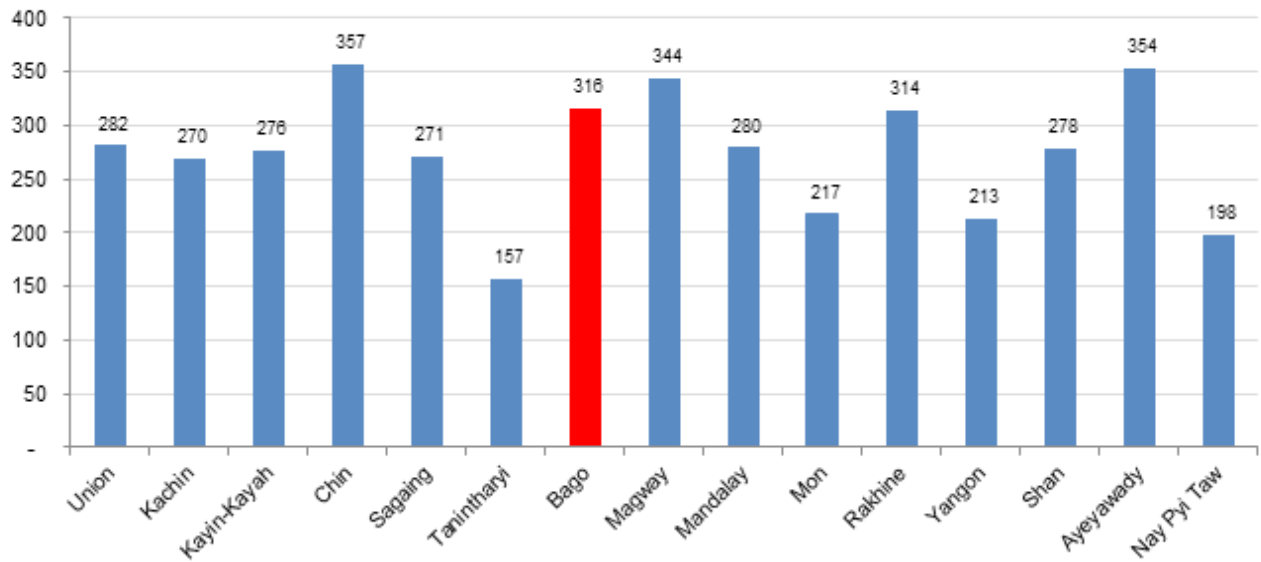
**Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality**

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pyay District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Pyay District is 57 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 66 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pyay Township are lower than those in Bago Region and Pyay District. The Infant mortality in Pyay 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 Bago Region, there are 316 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Bago Region is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

## Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

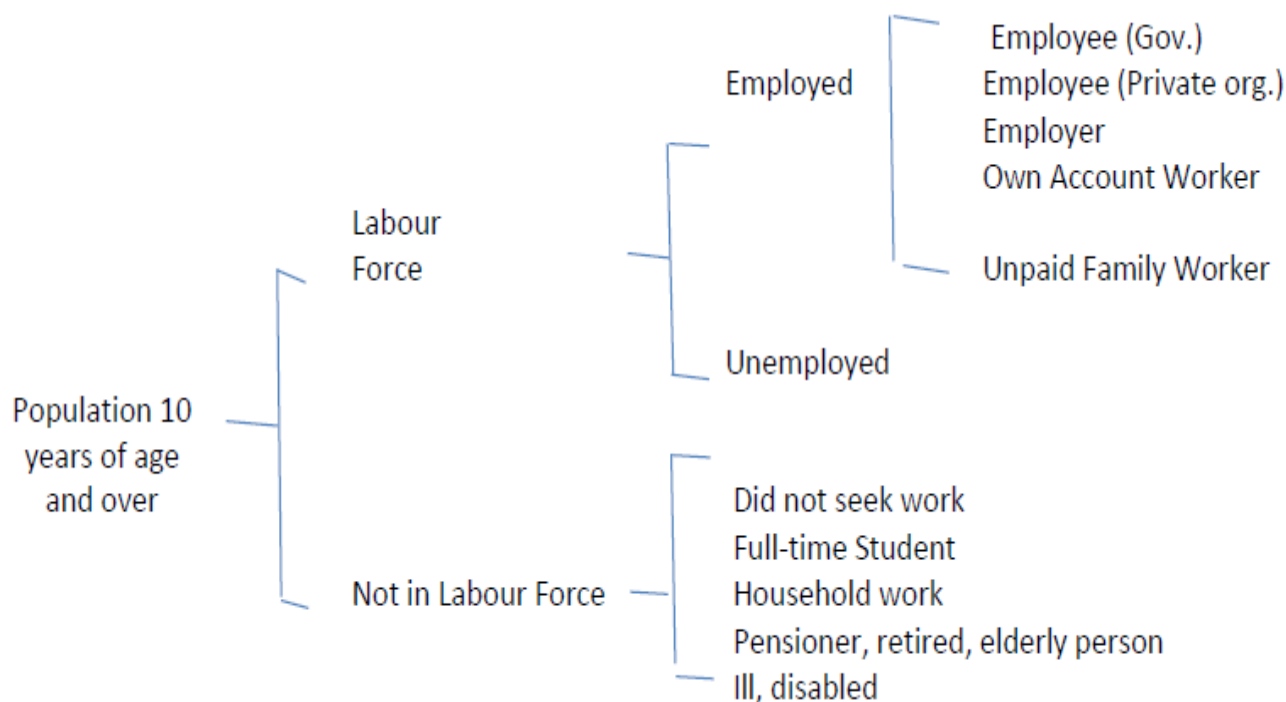
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at:

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

or

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

