



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, SAGAING DISTRICT

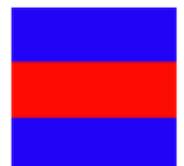
Sagaing Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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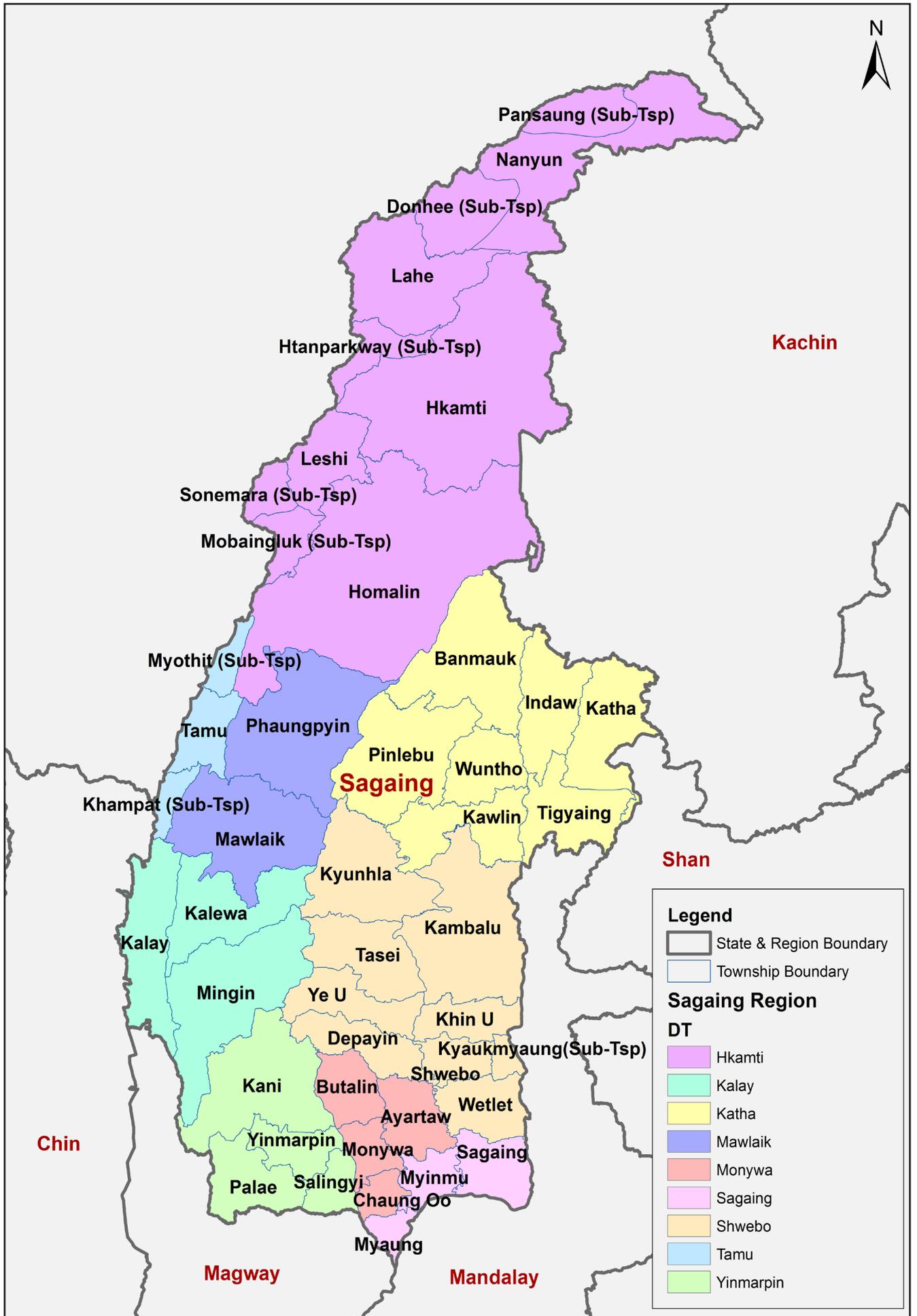
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

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Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Sagaing Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	307,194 ²	
Population males	143,420 (46.7%)	
Population females	163,774 (53.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	26.5%	
Area (Km²)	1,256.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	244.5 persons	
Median age	30.1 years	
Number of wards	18	
Number of village tracts	81	
Number of private households	65,143	
Percentage of female headed households	23.6%	
Mean household size	4.3 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	24.1%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	68.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	47.1	
Child dependency ratio	35.5	
Old dependency ratio	11.6	
Ageing index	32.5	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	88	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	97.0%	
Male	98.8%	
Female	95.7%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	9,323	3.0
Walking	4,062	1.3
Seeing	4,535	1.5
Hearing	2,392	0.8
Remembering	3,133	1.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	191,806	73.4	
Associate Scrutiny	87	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	666	0.3	
National Registration	3,144	1.2	
Religious	7,063	2.7	
Temporary Registration	242	0.1	
Foreign Registration	26	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	103	< 0.1	
None	58,167	22.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	69.8%	84.6%	57.3%
Unemployment rate	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%
Employment to population ratio	68.1%	82.4%	55.8%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	56,673	87.0	
Renter	2,745	4.2	
Provided free (individually)	2,192	3.4	
Government quarters	2,993	4.6	
Private company quarters	291	0.4	
Other	249	0.4	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.0%		16.8%
Bamboo	70.6%	13.1%	11.3%
Earth	0.1%	31.7%	
Wood	10.9%	35.3%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		66.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	16.8%	19.1%	1.1%
Other	0.4%	0.8%	3.8%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	15,747	24.2	
LPG	35	0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	37	0.1	
Firewood	44,023	67.6	
Charcoal	4,999	7.7	
Coal	152	0.2	
Other	140	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	36,646	56.3
Kerosene	108	0.2
Candle	6,162	9.5
Battery	12,142	18.6
Generator (private)	5,707	8.8
Water mill (private)	60	0.1
Solar system/energy	2,138	3.3
Other	2,180	3.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	11,098	17.0
Tube well, borehole	24,931	38.3
Protected well/spring	6,827	10.5
Bottled/purifier water	3,237	5.0
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>46,093</i>	<i>70.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	414	0.6
Pool/pond/lake	9,146	14.0
River/stream/canal	6,523	10.0
Waterfall/rainwater	916	1.4
Other	2,051	3.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>19,050</i>	<i>29.2</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	13,908	21.3
Tube well, borehole	34,473	52.9
Protected well/spring	5,517	8.5
Unprotected well/spring	537	0.8
Pool/pond/lake	4,706	7.2
River/stream/canal	4,689	7.2
Waterfall/rainwater	72	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	49	0.1
Other	1,192	1.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	1,484	2.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	51,325	78.8
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>52,809</i>	<i>81.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,895	2.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	90	0.1
Other	216	0.3
None	10,133	15.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	24,857	38.2
Television	37,362	57.4
Landline phone	2,362	3.6
Mobile phone	26,224	40.3
Computer	1,542	2.4
Internet at home	1,034	1.6
Households with none of the items	13,811	21.2
Households with all of the items	65	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,931	3.0
Motorcycle/Moped	38,939	59.8
Bicycle	25,547	39.2
4-Wheel tractor	801	1.2
Canoe/Boat	2,038	3.1
Motor boat	727	1.1
Cart (bullock)	20,525	31.5

Note: ¹ Population figures for Sagaing 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 Sagaing Township in Sagaing Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Sagaing Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	307,194 *		
Males	143,420		
Females	163,774		
Sex ratio	88 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	26.5%		
Area (Km ²)	1,256.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	244.5 persons		
Number of wards	18		
Number of village tracts	81		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	280,460	73,955	206,505
Number of conventional households	65,143	16,496	48,647
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Sagaing Township, there are more females than males with 88 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (26.5%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Sagaing Township is 245 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Sagaing Township. This is slightly lower than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	65,143	307,194	143,420	163,774
	Ward	16,496	81,432	38,551	42,881
1	Dawei Zay(W)	1,217	5,455	2,618	2,837
2	Aye Mya Wa Di(W)	734	3,855	1,624	2,231
3	Nan Da Wun Kwet Thit (W)	1,044	4,633	2,095	2,538
4	Moe Zar(W)	582	2,717	1,214	1,503
5	Myo Thit(W)	978	4,913	2,277	2,636
6	Pan Be Dan(W)	1,286	6,265	2,974	3,291
7	Poe Tan(W)	979	4,244	1,980	2,264
8	Min Lan(W)	547	2,603	1,170	1,433
9	Ta Kaung (W)	938	4,211	2,000	2,211
10	Sein Kone(W)	1,100	5,432	2,575	2,857
11	Htone Bo (W)	444	3,021	1,549	1,472
12	Zay Yar Kwet Thit(W)	1,558	7,071	3,357	3,714
13	Ywar Htaung(W)	1,380	8,241	4,050	4,191
14	Mee Ya Htar(W)	926	4,102	1,972	2,130
15	Pa Da Myar(W)	367	2,257	1,081	1,176
16	Ni Lar(W)	283	1,523	781	742
17	Shwe Min Wun(W)	1,705	8,276	4,027	4,249
18	Par Ra Mi(W)	428	2,613	1,207	1,406
	Village Tract	48,647	225,762	104,869	120,893
1	Thaw Tar Pan(VT)	453	8,706	4,085	4,621
2	Nyaung Pin Zin(VT)	852	3,876	1,940	1,936
3	Pe Ka Toe(VT)	820	3,925	1,868	2,057
4	Tin Teik(VT)	1,162	5,682	2,738	2,944
5	Si Tee(VT)	604	3,314	1,551	1,763
6	Sin Tat(VT)	597	2,472	1,119	1,353
7	Byea Ta Yaw(VT)	479	1,962	911	1,051
8	Kywei Lu(VT)	713	3,193	1,473	1,720

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
9	Nauk Kyi Kyun(VT)	430	2,081	997	1,084
10	Te Gyi Ah Shey Tar(VT)	1,599	7,401	3,397	4,004
11	Zee Chaung(VT)	1,052	5,483	2,731	2,752
12	Daung Ma(VT)	586	2,901	1,405	1,496
13	Sin Myay(VT)	627	3,085	1,434	1,651
14	Ma Au Pin(VT)	681	2,987	1,350	1,637
15	War Chet(VT)	713	4,655	2,398	2,257
16	Kyauk Tar(VT)	711	3,106	1,403	1,703
17	Ahr Laung(VT)	355	1,444	651	793
18	Myay Taing(VT)	292	1,257	571	686
19	Htan Taw(VT)	408	1,864	914	950
20	Chaung Pauk(VT)	598	2,768	1,360	1,408
21	Yae Khar(VT)	276	1,374	640	734
22	Yae Myet(VT)	144	526	239	287
23	Ta Ein Te(VT)	346	1,266	553	713
24	Sa Kyin(VT)	231	1,074	487	587
25	Sar Yay(VT)	692	3,040	1,361	1,679
26	Sar Taung(VT)	2,346	10,740	4,896	5,844
27	Taung Kyar(VT)	377	1,624	732	892
28	Inn Sa(VT)	349	1,340	566	774
29	Taung Myo(VT)	239	965	446	519
30	Bauk Thauk(VT)	692	3,020	1,342	1,678
31	Pauk Ma(VT)	571	2,274	1,054	1,220
32	Min(VT)	347	1,468	644	824
33	Thar Pyauk Kone(VT)	407	1,758	808	950
34	Thar Zin(VT)	804	3,581	1,593	1,988
35	Lin Ta Lu(VT)	561	2,467	1,082	1,385
36	Yin Ma Kyin(VT)	338	1,464	662	802
37	Kyar Min Gyi(VT)	569	2,509	1,165	1,344

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
38	Mar Le Taw(VT)	898	3,952	1,817	2,135
39	Mu Thar(VT)	345	1,576	732	844
40	Htan Taw Seik(VT)	751	3,073	1,419	1,654
41	Ta Laing Kyun(VT)	238	1,089	482	607
42	Nyaung Pin Shey(VT)	240	988	431	557
43	Nyaung Pin Wun(VT)	1,062	4,577	2,071	2,506
44	Nyaung Pin Thar(VT)	568	2,436	1,123	1,313
45	Lel Gyi(VT)	706	3,044	1,430	1,614
46	Shwe Hlay(VT)	549	2,458	1,115	1,343
47	Kaing Pyin(VT)	441	1,892	880	1,012
48	Myin Se(VT)	526	2,174	1,013	1,161
49	Maung Htaung(VT)	330	1,330	624	706
50	Te Gyi Let Pan Thar(VT)	174	832	404	428
51	Tha Hpan Thar(VT)	384	1,493	666	827
52	None Twin(VT)	259	1,128	567	561
53	Tabayin Khwe(VT)	718	3,001	1,395	1,606
54	Kywei Pon(VT)	610	2,595	1,173	1,422
55	Pa Du(VT)	981	4,353	1,984	2,369
56	Kan Gyi Kone(VT)	309	1,297	601	696
57	Taung Yin(VT)	802	3,345	1,523	1,822
58	Kyauk Pa Nan(VT)	443	2,024	941	1,083
59	Khet Kha(VT)	472	1,993	880	1,113
60	Sa Mun(VT)	484	1,912	897	1,015
61	Kya Khat(VT)	322	1,274	584	690
62	Yae Twin Gaung(VT)	682	3,241	1,434	1,807
63	Ywar Thit Gyi(VT)	1,956	8,971	3,918	5,053
64	Ywar Ma(VT)	594	2,493	1,198	1,295
65	Nga Ta Yaw(VT)	553	2,351	1,038	1,313
66	Shan Tat(VT)	571	2,385	1,037	1,348

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
67	Yone Pin Kan(VT)	377	1,393	606	787
68	Pyi Taw Thar(VT)	463	2,083	997	1,086
69	Nat Kha Yaing(VT)	612	2,316	1,076	1,240
70	Ohn Taw(VT)	1,197	5,529	2,764	2,765
71	Kyauk Se(VT)	969	4,370	2,101	2,269
72	Aung Thar(VT)	551	2,675	1,229	1,446
73	Pan Chi(VT)	622	2,522	1,142	1,380
74	Min Kun(VT)	1,352	7,798	3,823	3,975
75	Kin(VT)	428	2,032	1,000	1,032
76	Let Pan(VT)	499	2,173	1,002	1,171
77	Sint Kaing(VT)	174	808	416	392
78	Kyaung Hpyu(VT)	167	757	340	417
79	Ta Laing(VT)	560	2,462	1,096	1,366
80	Me Za Li Chaung(VT)	262	1,105	518	587
81	Htone Bo(VT)	425	1,810	816	994

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Sagaing Township

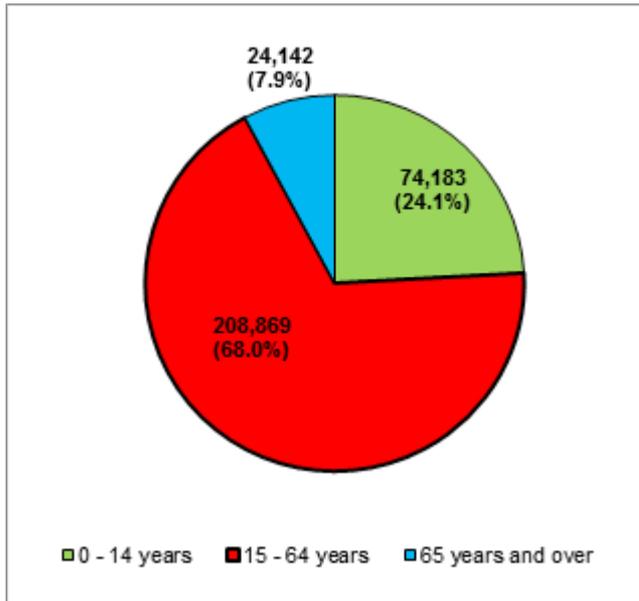
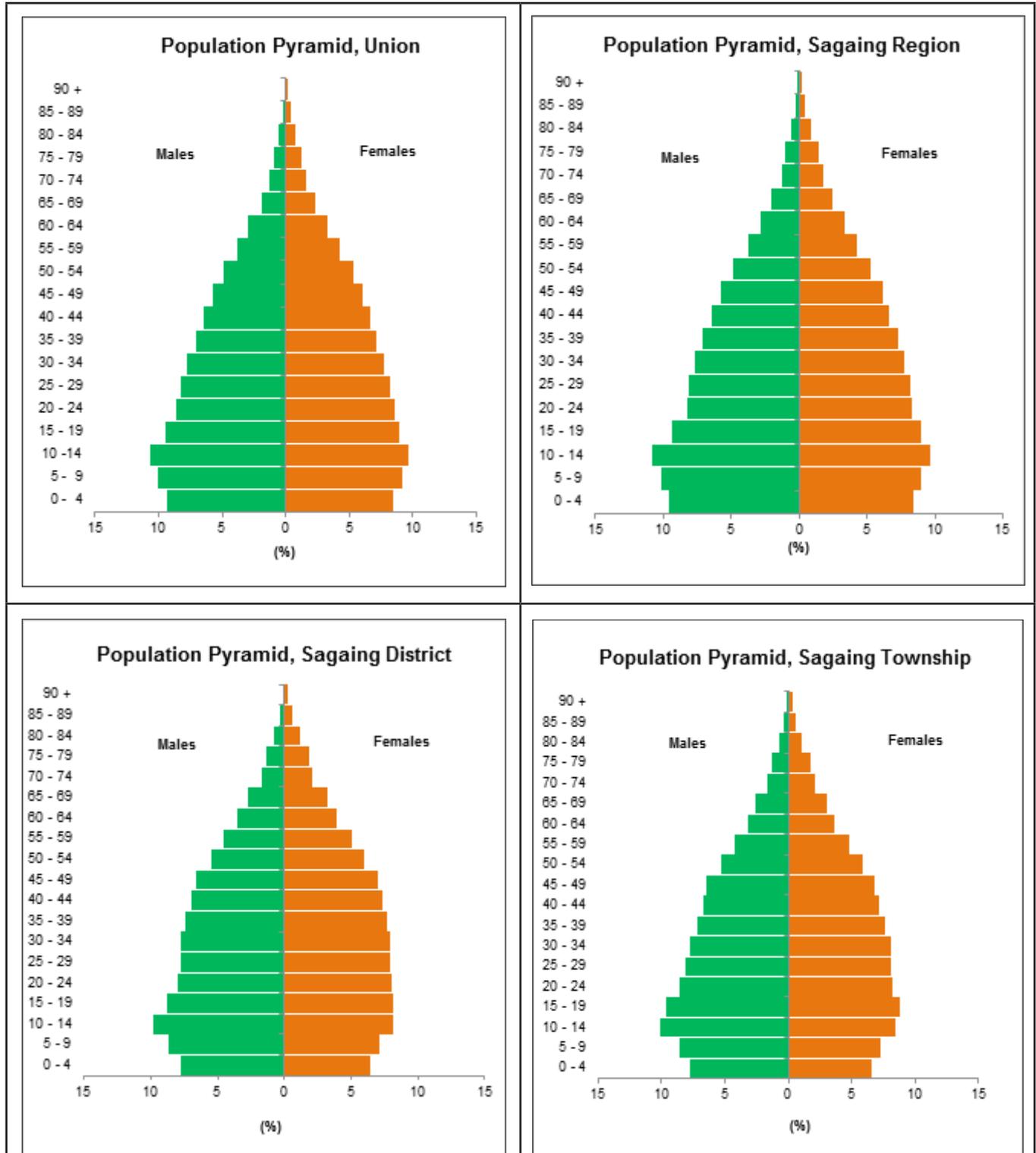


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Sagaing Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	307,194	143,420	163,774
0 - 4	21,749	11,061	10,688
5 - 9	24,141	12,298	11,843
10 - 14	28,293	14,511	13,782
15 - 19	28,220	13,871	14,349
20 - 24	25,755	12,347	13,408
25 - 29	24,744	11,551	13,193
30 - 34	24,324	11,135	13,189
35 - 39	22,622	10,223	12,399
40 - 44	21,304	9,595	11,709
45 - 49	20,423	9,190	11,233
50 - 54	17,035	7,506	9,529
55 - 59	14,027	6,113	7,914
60 - 64	10,415	4,552	5,863
65 - 69	8,702	3,676	5,026
70 - 74	5,667	2,285	3,382
75 - 79	4,779	1,813	2,966
80 - 84	2,783	995	1,788
85 - 89	1,556	525	1,031
90 +	655	173	482

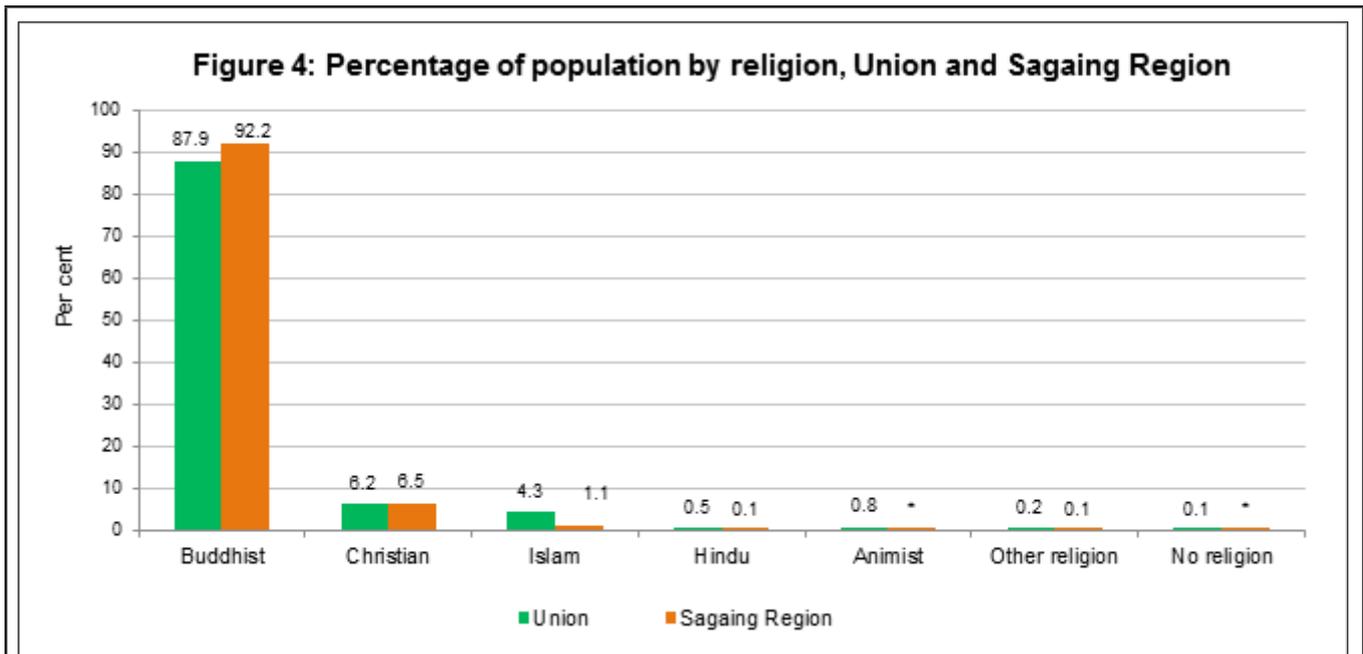
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Sagaing Township is 68.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



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

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Sagaing Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	4,356	2,222	2,134	1,447	718	729
6	4,598	2,296	2,302	3,647	1,817	1,830
7	4,730	2,402	2,328	3,943	2,000	1,943
8	4,482	2,172	2,310	3,695	1,790	1,905
9	4,400	2,174	2,226	3,618	1,765	1,853
10	4,671	2,243	2,428	3,699	1,758	1,941
11	4,422	2,084	2,338	3,382	1,602	1,780
12	4,822	2,317	2,505	3,318	1,601	1,717
13	5,120	2,517	2,603	3,091	1,535	1,556
14	5,045	2,364	2,681	2,455	1,160	1,295
15	4,803	2,337	2,466	1,833	893	940
16	4,414	2,095	2,319	1,439	649	790
17	4,691	2,241	2,450	1,229	549	680
18	5,106	2,366	2,740	1,098	491	607
19	4,301	2,019	2,282	780	345	435
20	5,323	2,452	2,871	585	268	317
21	4,476	2,003	2,473	372	176	196
22	4,549	2,060	2,489	229	110	119
23	4,389	2,021	2,368	133	65	68
24	3,844	1,710	2,134	70	31	39
25	4,948	2,269	2,679	66	28	38
26	4,085	1,824	2,261	51	21	30
27	4,284	1,877	2,407	45	25	20
28	4,725	2,148	2,577	38	17	21
29	4,267	1,901	2,366	33	12	21

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

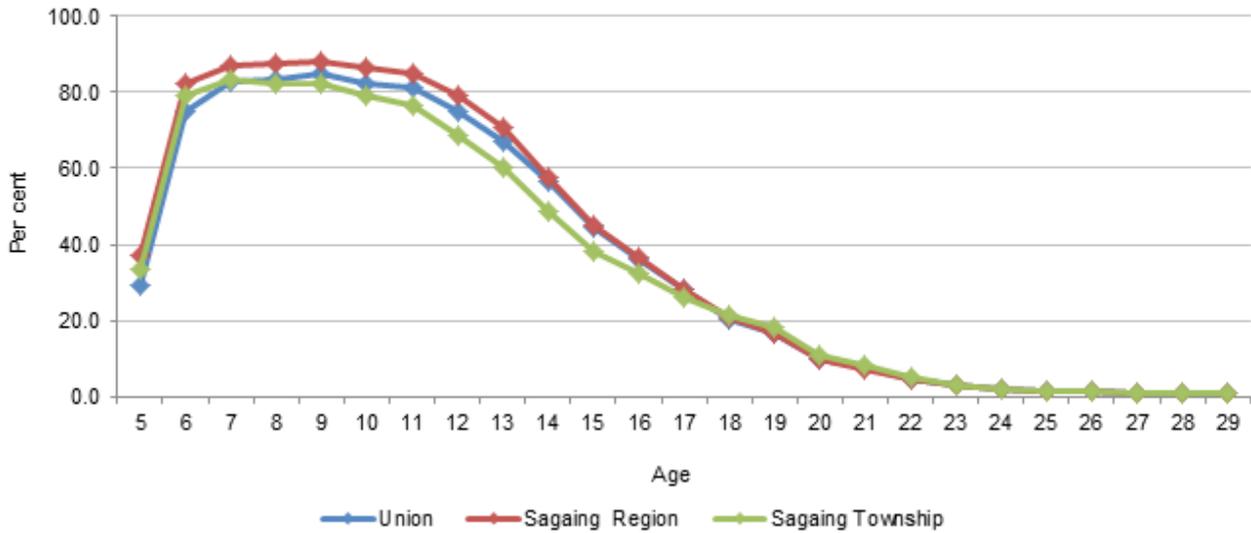
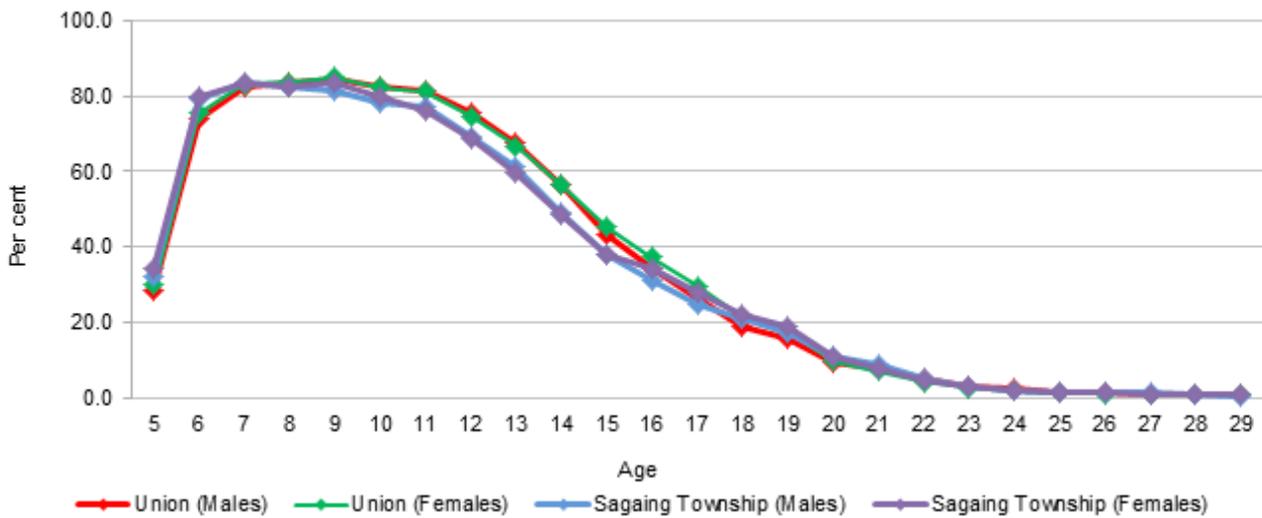
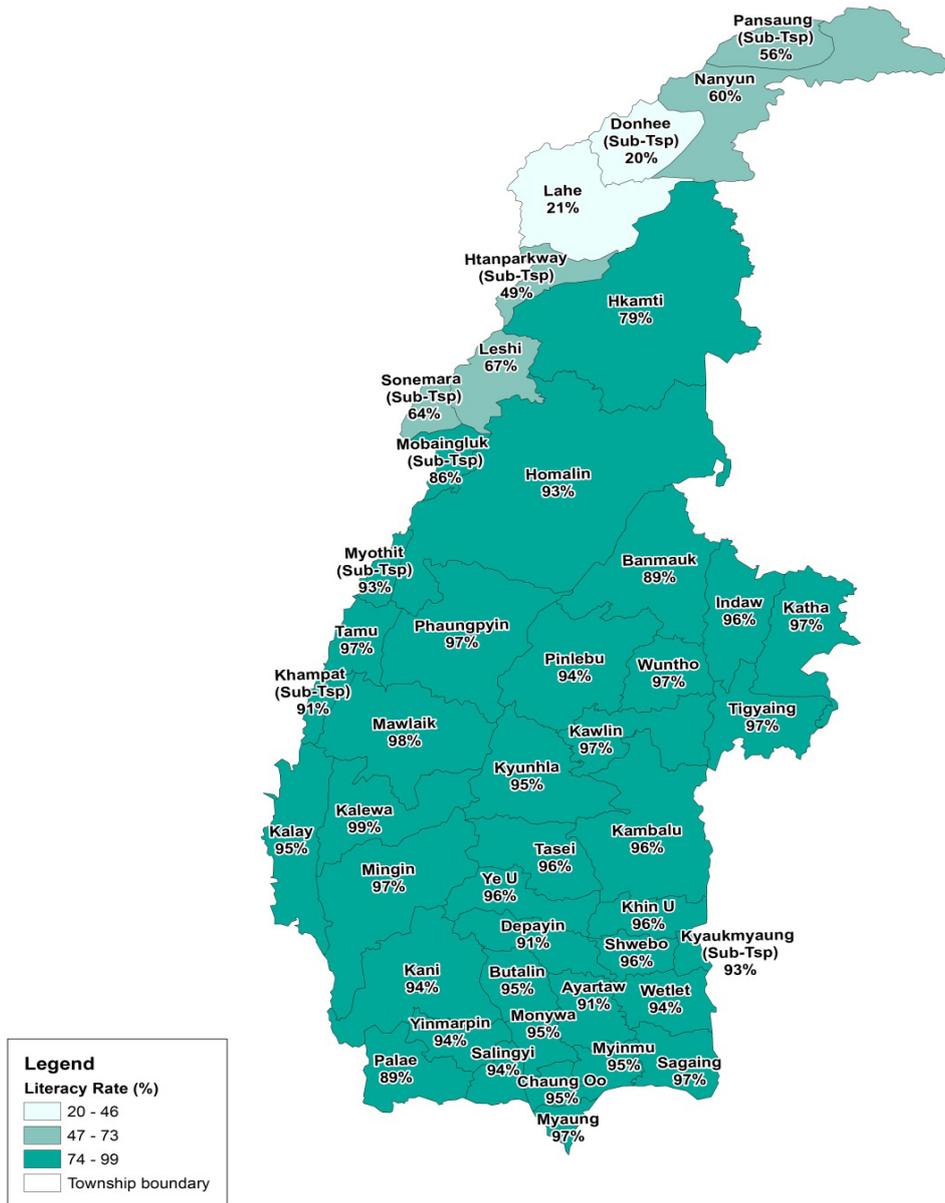


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Sagaing Township



- School attendance in Sagaing Township drops after age 10 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Sagaing Township is lower than that of the Union after age 13 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Sagaing District	: 96.6%
Sagaing Township	: 97.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	45,896	98.6
Males	21,304	98.8
Females	24,592	98.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Sagaing Township is 97.0 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 95.7 per cent and for the males it is 98.8 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.6 per cent with 98.4 per cent for females and 98.8 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	179,036	8,782	4.9	39,591	59,258	29,116	16,694	967	16,908	1,067	232	6,421
Urban	46,337	2,220	4.8	7,620	8,814	10,074	7,801	289	8,655	508	131	225
Rural	132,699	6,562	4.9	31,971	50,444	19,042	8,893	678	8,253	559	101	6,196
Males	79,332	2,354	3.0	14,271	25,709	15,764	9,229	601	7,726	363	161	3,154
Females	99,704	6,428	6.4	25,320	33,549	13,352	7,465	366	9,182	704	71	3,267

- Some 4.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 4.9 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 3.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 6.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 33.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 9.4 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	16.5	16.4	16.6	8.6	10.1	7.1
15 - 19	53.0	57.6	48.6	6.2	7.0	5.2
20 - 24	74.4	83.2	66.2	6.5	5.8	7.2
25 - 29	78.3	91.2	67.0	3.1	3.0	3.4
30 - 34	78.1	93.7	64.9	1.9	2.1	1.6
35 - 39	76.9	94.4	62.6	1.4	1.6	1.2
40 - 44	75.2	93.7	60.1	0.8	1.1	0.5
45 - 49	73.5	93.0	57.6	0.6	0.8	0.4
50 - 54	68.4	90.0	51.4	0.6	0.7	0.4
55 - 59	60.9	83.6	43.3	0.5	0.7	0.3
60 - 64	45.9	65.6	30.6	0.3	0.3	0.1
65 - 69	37.7	55.5	24.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
70 - 74	24.5	39.1	14.7	0.1	0.1	-
75+	13.2	21.8	8.4	0.1	0.1	-
15 - 24	63.2	69.7	57.1	6.3	6.3	6.3
15 - 64	69.8	84.6	57.3	2.6	2.6	2.5

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

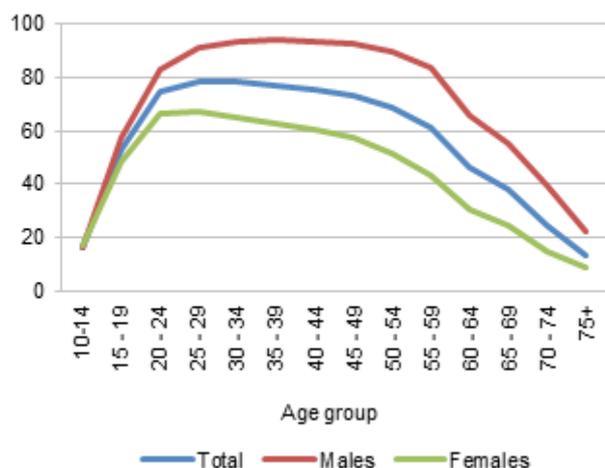
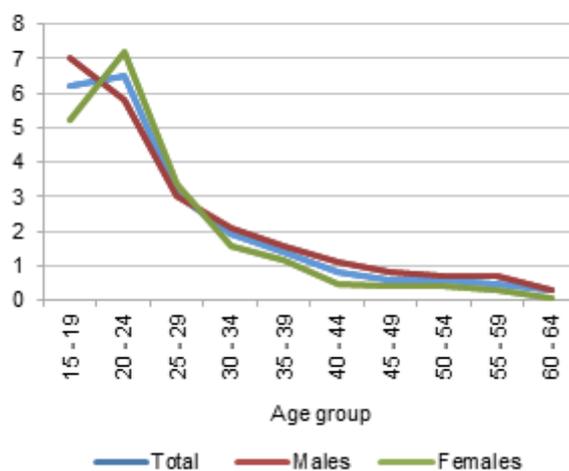


Figure 9: Unemployment rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Sagaing Township is 69.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 57.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 84.6 per cent.
- In Sagaing Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 16.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Sagaing Township is 2.6 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.6%) and for females (2.5%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 6.3 per cent.

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

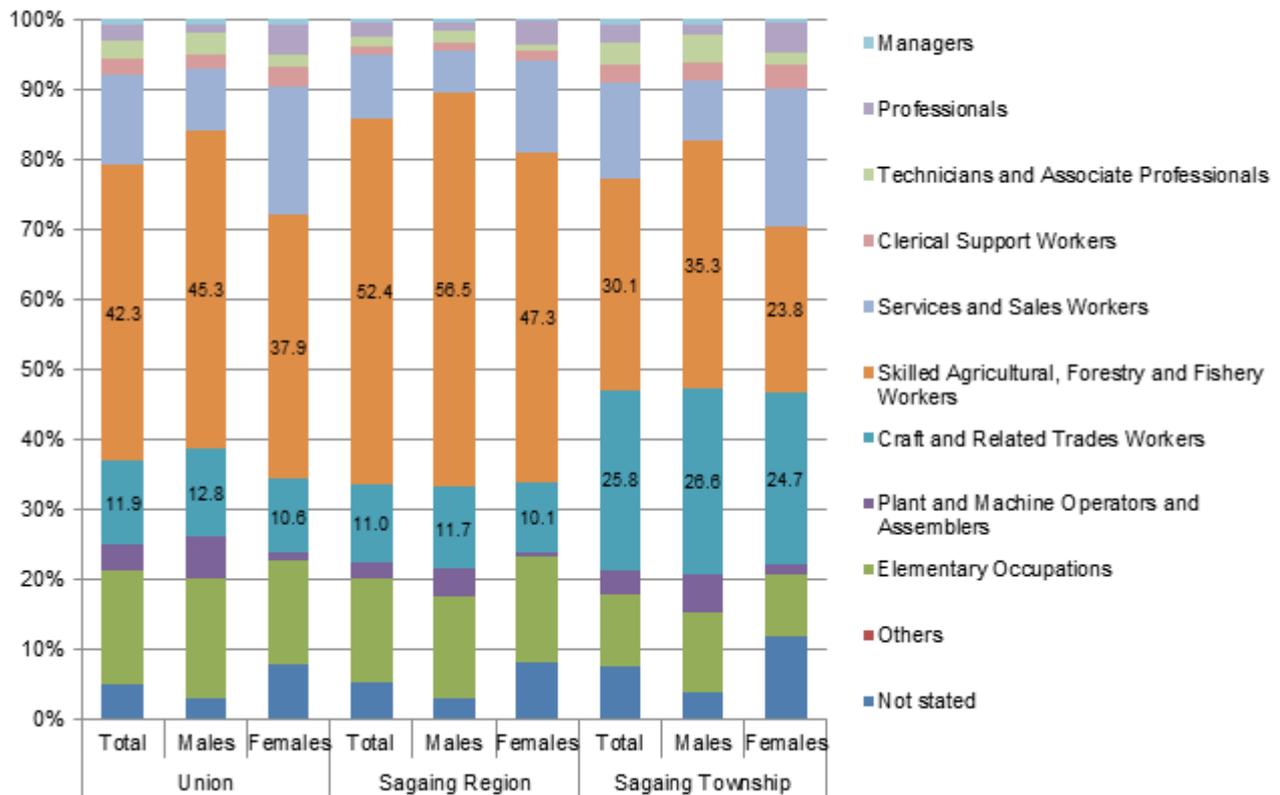
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner , retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	104,795	1.1	34.7	39.8	17.4	1.5	5.5
Males	32,715	2.1	56.6	5.6	22.5	2.5	10.8
Females	72,080	0.6	24.7	55.4	15.0	1.1	3.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 56.6 per cent of males are full time students while 55.4 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	133,145	73,281	59,864	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	864	580	284	0.6	0.8	0.5
Professionals	3,389	913	2,476	2.5	1.2	4.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4,279	3,120	1,159	3.2	4.3	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	3,635	1,690	1,945	2.7	2.3	3.2
Services and Sales Workers	18,301	6,472	11,829	13.7	8.8	19.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	40,078	25,852	14,226	30.1	35.3	23.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	34,299	19,517	14,782	25.8	26.6	24.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	4,864	4,106	758	3.7	5.6	1.3
Elementary Occupations	13,701	8,245	5,456	10.3	11.3	9.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	9,735	2,786	6,949	7.3	3.8	11.6

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



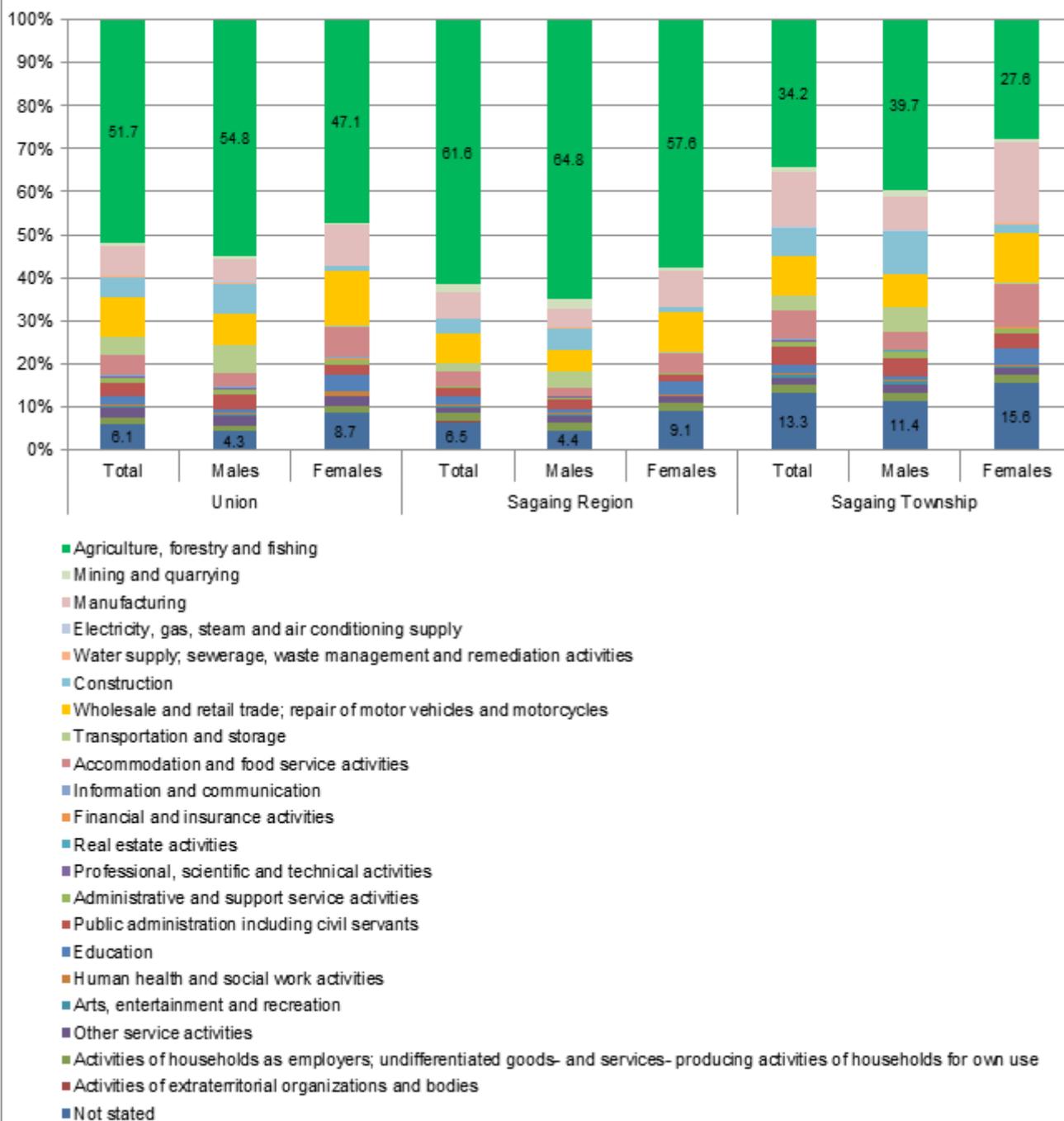
- In Sagaing Township, 30.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 25.8 per cent are in craft and related trades workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 35.3 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers while 24.7 per cent of females are craft and related trades workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 11.0 per cent are in craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	133,145	73,281	59,864	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45,597	29,064	16,533	34.2	39.7	27.6
Mining and quarrying	1,405	972	433	1.1	1.3	0.7
Manufacturing	17,177	5,761	11,416	12.9	7.9	19.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	218	204	14	0.2	0.3	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	189	148	41	0.1	0.2	0.1
Construction	8,436	7,260	1,176	6.3	9.9	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,549	5,485	7,064	9.4	7.5	11.8
Transportation and storage	4,373	4,231	142	3.3	5.8	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	9,019	3,035	5,984	6.8	4.1	10.0
Information and communication	246	160	86	0.2	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	218	109	109	0.2	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	16	11	5	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	226	181	45	0.2	0.2	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	1,743	1,026	717	1.3	1.4	1.2
Public administration including civil servants	5,224	3,209	2,015	3.9	4.4	3.4
Education	2,681	500	2,181	2.0	0.7	3.6
Human health and social work activities	584	227	357	0.4	0.3	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	927	675	252	0.7	0.9	0.4
Other service activities	2,200	1,292	908	1.7	1.8	1.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2,375	1,347	1,028	1.8	1.8	1.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	1	1	*	*	*
Not stated	17,740	8,383	9,357	13.3	11.4	15.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

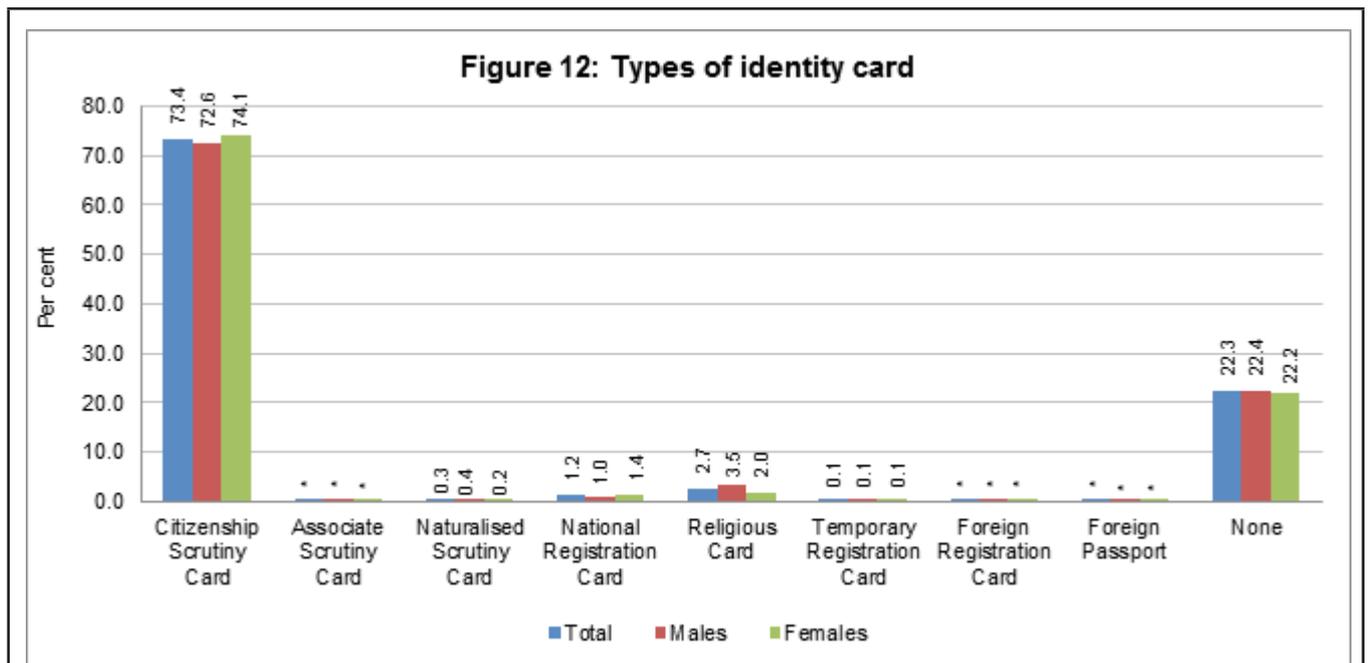


- In Sagaing Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 34.2 per cent.
- There are 39.7 per cent of males and 27.6 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	191,806	87	666	3,144	7,063	242	26	103	58,167
Urban	54,461	27	112	315	1,557	98	24	41	13,254
Rural	137,345	60	554	2,829	5,506	144	2	62	44,913
Males	87,109	36	424	1,198	4,243	117	14	54	26,866
Females	104,697	51	242	1,946	2,820	125	12	49	31,301



- In Sagaing Township, 73.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 22.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 22.4 per cent of males and 22.2 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	307,194	297,871	9,323	3.0	4,535	2,392	4,062	3,133
0 - 4	21,749	21,523	226	1.0	28	28	176	185
5 - 9	24,141	23,957	184	0.8	34	35	86	126
10 - 14	28,293	28,061	232	0.8	39	41	82	146
15 - 19	28,220	28,034	186	0.7	36	43	59	99
20 - 24	25,755	25,591	164	0.6	36	21	59	86
25 - 29	24,744	24,535	209	0.8	48	38	82	85
30 - 34	24,324	24,090	234	1.0	50	34	87	102
35 - 39	22,622	22,332	290	1.3	69	49	107	137
40 - 44	21,304	20,918	386	1.8	122	69	124	141
45 - 49	20,423	19,855	568	2.8	260	93	192	154
50 - 54	17,035	16,373	662	3.9	327	85	212	178
55 - 59	14,027	13,294	733	5.2	379	126	248	152
60 - 64	10,415	9,629	786	7.5	448	153	262	156
65 - 69	8,702	7,774	928	10.7	526	211	378	198
70 - 74	5,667	4,728	939	16.6	561	294	435	244
75 - 79	4,779	3,768	1,011	21.2	607	366	490	291
80 - 84	2,783	2,008	775	27.8	479	323	448	293
85 - 89	1,556	1,034	522	33.5	302	233	331	210
90 +	655	367	288	44.0	184	150	204	150

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	143,420	139,398	4,022	2.8	1,810	902	1,788	1,350
0 - 4	11,061	10,934	127	1.1	17	19	100	105
5 - 9	12,298	12,206	92	0.7	19	22	47	63
10 - 14	14,511	14,396	115	0.8	19	23	36	70
15 - 19	13,871	13,772	99	0.7	19	16	39	54
20 - 24	12,347	12,252	95	0.8	21	13	36	50
25 - 29	11,551	11,434	117	1.0	23	17	52	52
30 - 34	11,135	11,012	123	1.1	23	15	56	48
35 - 39	10,223	10,066	157	1.5	31	21	71	70
40 - 44	9,595	9,402	193	2.0	57	23	75	71
45 - 49	9,190	8,902	288	3.1	133	35	110	70
50 - 54	7,506	7,178	328	4.4	159	38	110	90
55 - 59	6,113	5,805	308	5.0	151	42	113	66
60 - 64	4,552	4,202	350	7.7	206	64	121	68
65 - 69	3,676	3,284	392	10.7	216	87	160	81
70 - 74	2,285	1,934	351	15.4	197	89	174	91
75 - 79	1,813	1,422	391	21.6	227	159	186	117
80 - 84	995	730	265	26.6	161	115	150	93
85 - 89	525	362	163	31.0	95	75	102	58
90 +	173	105	68	39.3	36	29	50	33

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	163,774	158,473	5,301	3.2	2,725	1,490	2,274	1,783
0 - 4	10,688	10,589	99	0.9	11	9	76	80
5 - 9	11,843	11,751	92	0.8	15	13	39	63
10 - 14	13,782	13,665	117	0.8	20	18	46	76
15 - 19	14,349	14,262	87	0.6	17	27	20	45
20 - 24	13,408	13,339	69	0.5	15	8	23	36
25 - 29	13,193	13,101	92	0.7	25	21	30	33
30 - 34	13,189	13,078	111	0.8	27	19	31	54
35 - 39	12,399	12,266	133	1.1	38	28	36	67
40 - 44	11,709	11,516	193	1.6	65	46	49	70
45 - 49	11,233	10,953	280	2.5	127	58	82	84
50 - 54	9,529	9,195	334	3.5	168	47	102	88
55 - 59	7,914	7,489	425	5.4	228	84	135	86
60 - 64	5,863	5,427	436	7.4	242	89	141	88
65 - 69	5,026	4,490	536	10.7	310	124	218	117
70 - 74	3,382	2,794	588	17.4	364	205	261	153
75 - 79	2,966	2,346	620	20.9	380	207	304	174
80 - 84	1,788	1,278	510	28.5	318	208	298	200
85 - 89	1,031	672	359	34.8	207	158	229	152
90 +	482	262	220	45.6	148	121	154	117

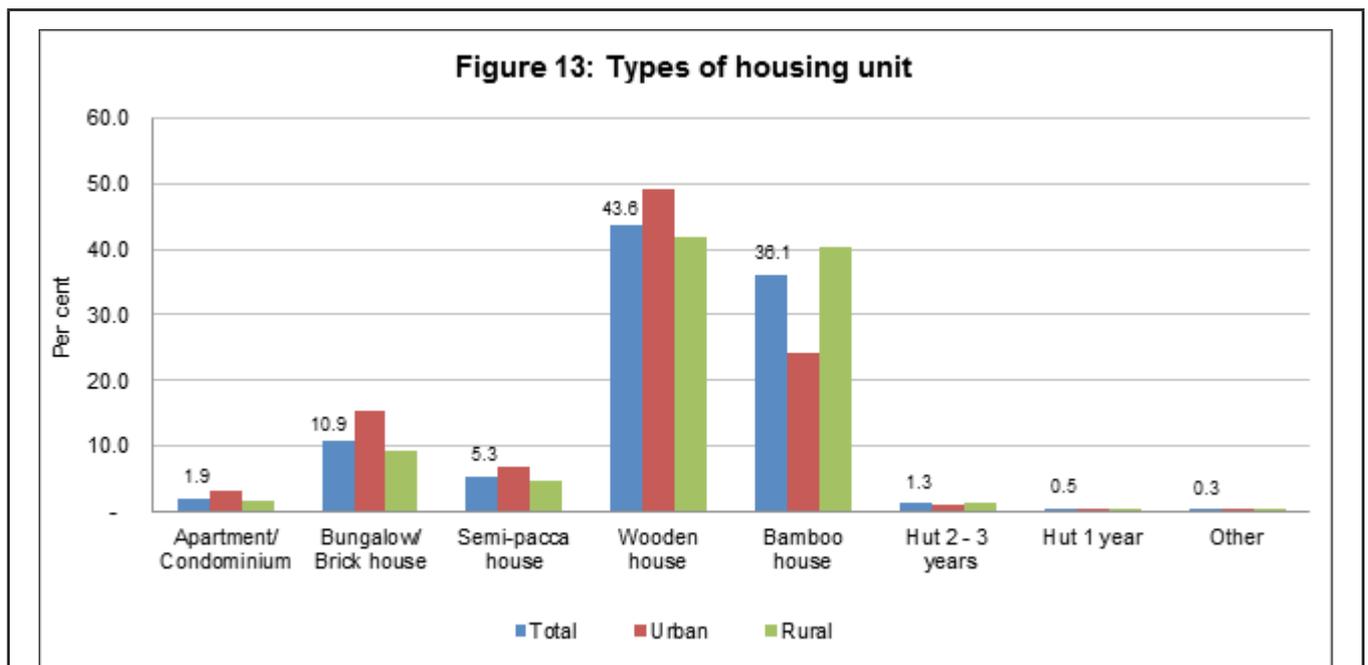
- Three in every 100 persons in Sagaing Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly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

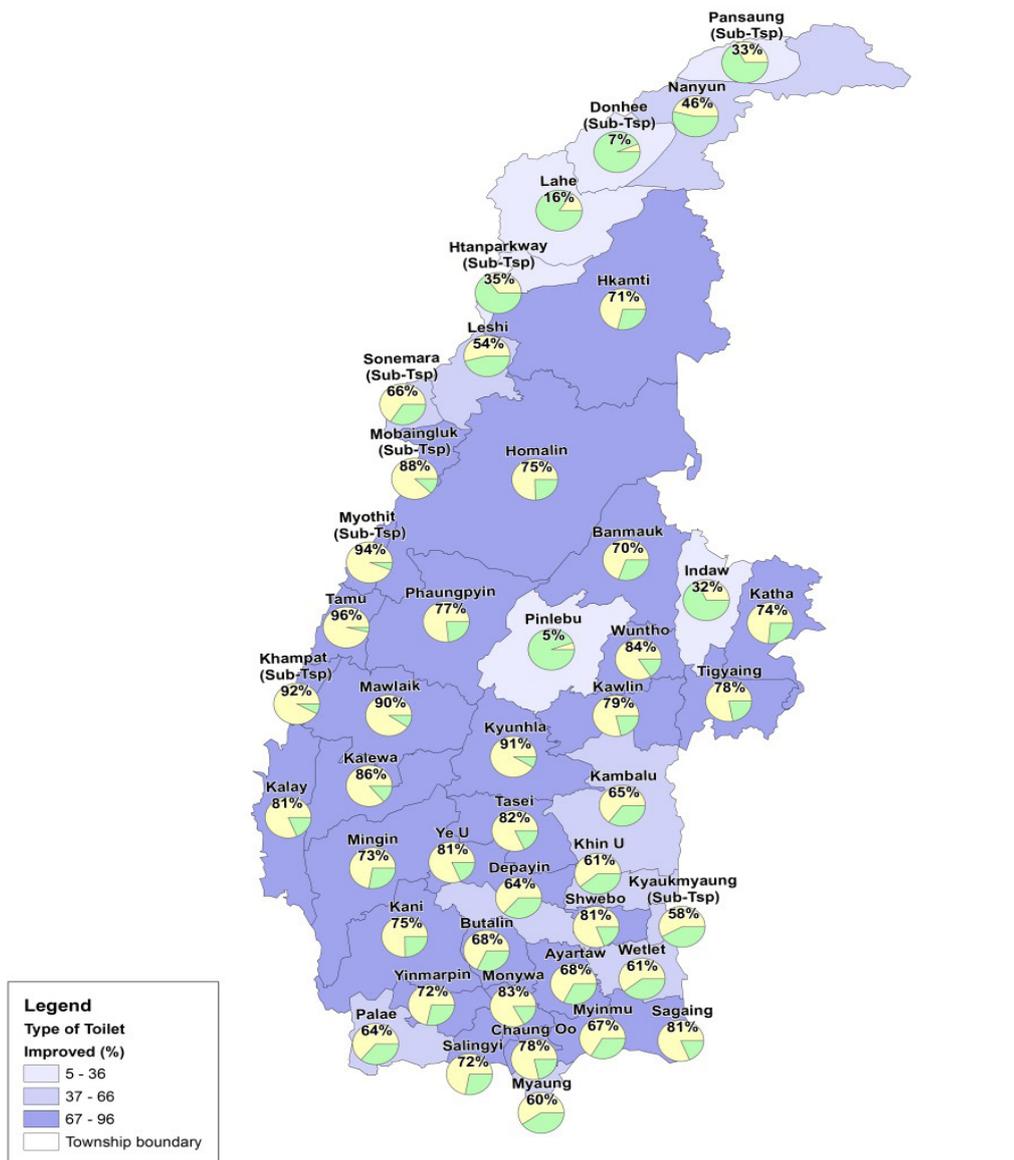
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	65,143	1.9	10.9	5.3	43.6	36.1	1.3	0.5	0.3
Urban	16,496	3.2	15.3	6.8	49.0	24.1	0.9	0.4	0.3
Rural	48,647	1.5	9.4	4.9	41.8	40.2	1.4	0.5	0.3



- The majority of the households in Sagaing Township are living in wooden houses (43.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (36.1%).
- Some 49.0 per cent of urban households and 41.8 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%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Sagaing District	: 73.3%
Sagaing Township	: 81.1%

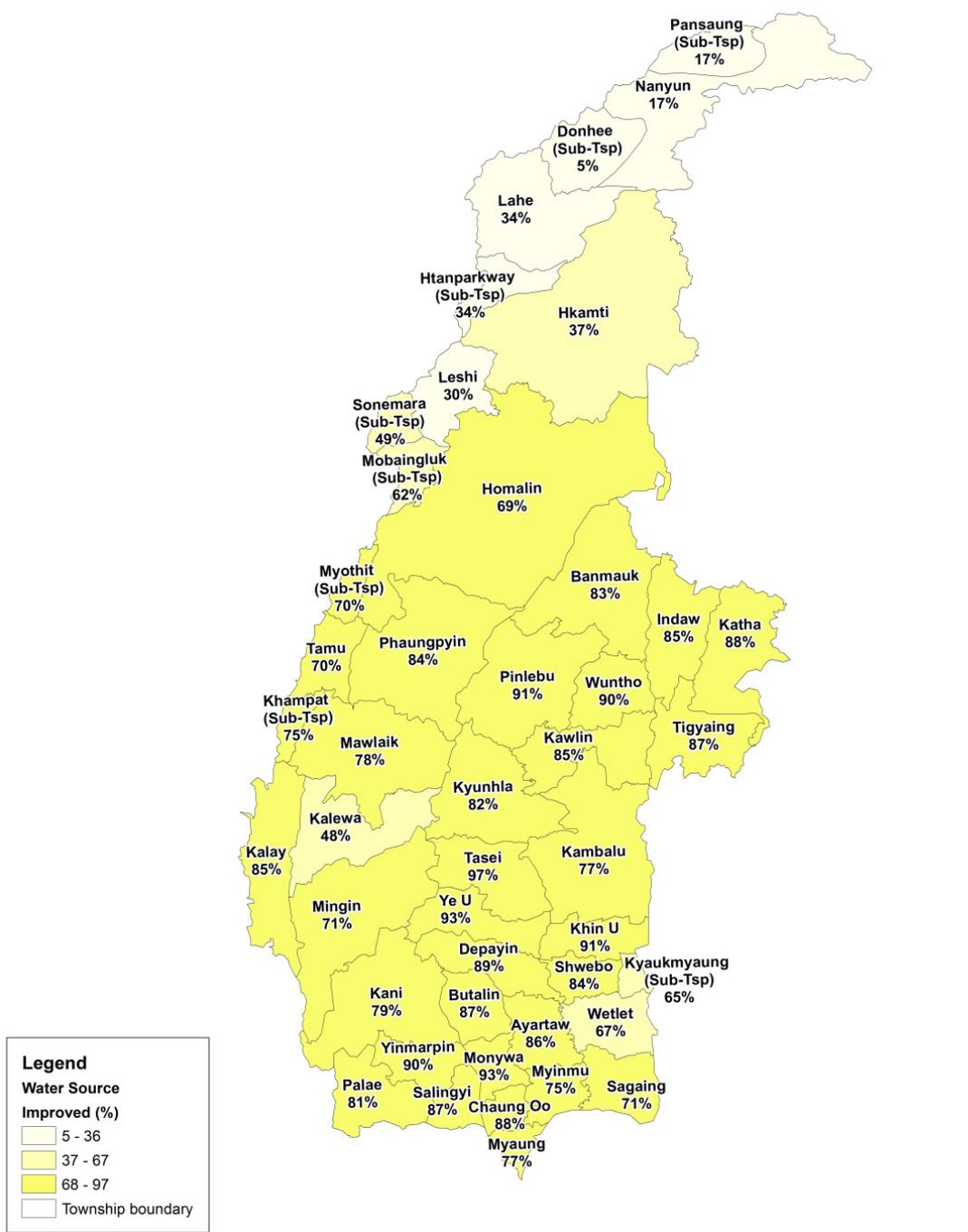
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.3	4.0	1.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		78.8	88.8	75.4
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>81.1</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>77.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.9	2.6	3.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	0.1	0.1
Other		0.3	0.2	0.4
None		15.6	4.3	19.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	65,143	16,496	48,647

- Some 81.1 per cent of the households in Sagaing Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (78.8%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, Sagaing Township belongs to the proportion group (67-96) of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 15.6 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Sagaing Township, 19.4 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%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Sagaing District	: 73.0%
Sagaing Township	: 70.8%

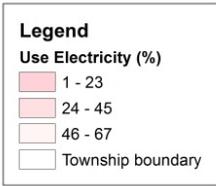
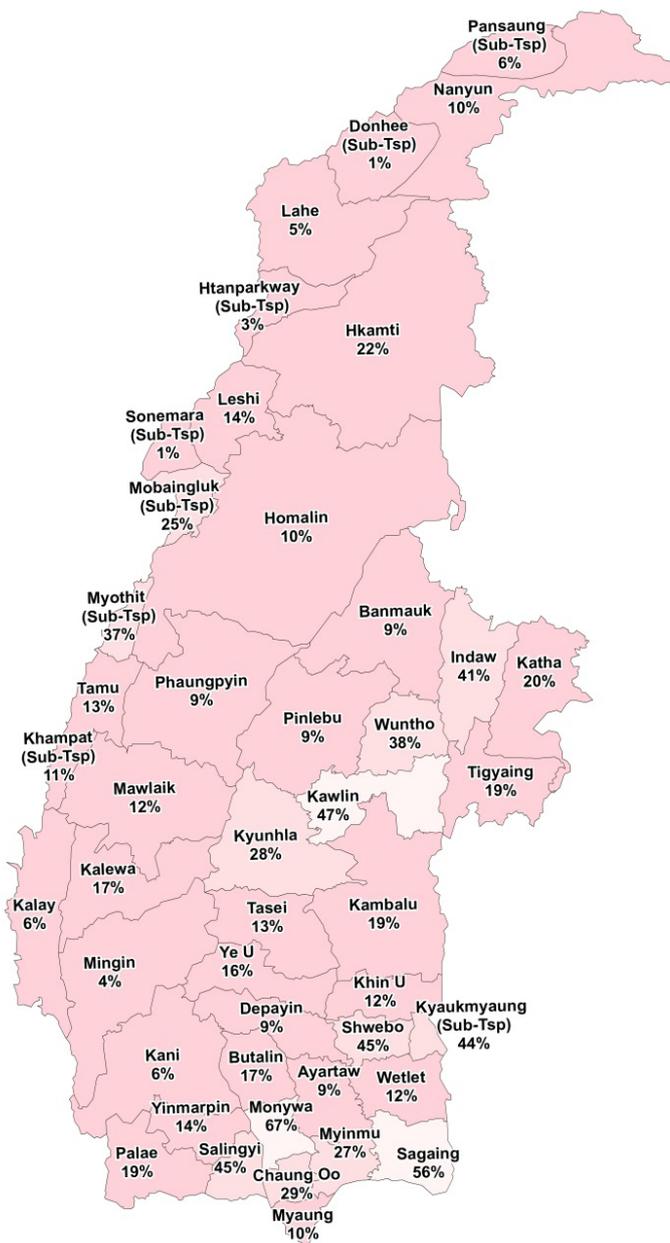
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural	
Tap water/ Piped	17.0	36.2	10.6	
Tube well, borehole	38.3	23.1	43.4	
Protected well/ Spring	10.5	3.4	12.9	
Bottled water/ Water purifier	5.0	16.6	1.0	
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>70.8</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>67.9</i>	
Unprotected well/Spring	0.6	0.2	0.8	
Pool/Pond/ Lake	14.0	1.1	18.4	
River/stream/ canal	10.0	10.1	10.0	
Waterfall/ Rain water	1.4	0.1	1.8	
Other	3.2	9.2	1.1	
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>32.1</i>	
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	65,143	16,496	48,647

- In Sagaing Township, 70.8 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to the proportion group (68-97) and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 38.3 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 17.0 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 29.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 32.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Sagaing District	: 40.1%
Sagaing Township	: 56.3%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		56.3	89.0	45.2
Kerosene		0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle		9.5	4.6	11.1
Battery		18.6	4.3	23.5
Generator (private)		8.8	0.9	11.4
Water mill (private)		0.1	*	0.1
Solar system/energy		3.3	0.3	4.3
Other		3.3	0.8	4.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	65,143	16,496	48,647

- In Sagaing Township, 56.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the per cent group (46-67) in electricity usage compared to other townships in Sagaing Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- In rural areas, 45.2 per cent of the households mainly use electricity for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

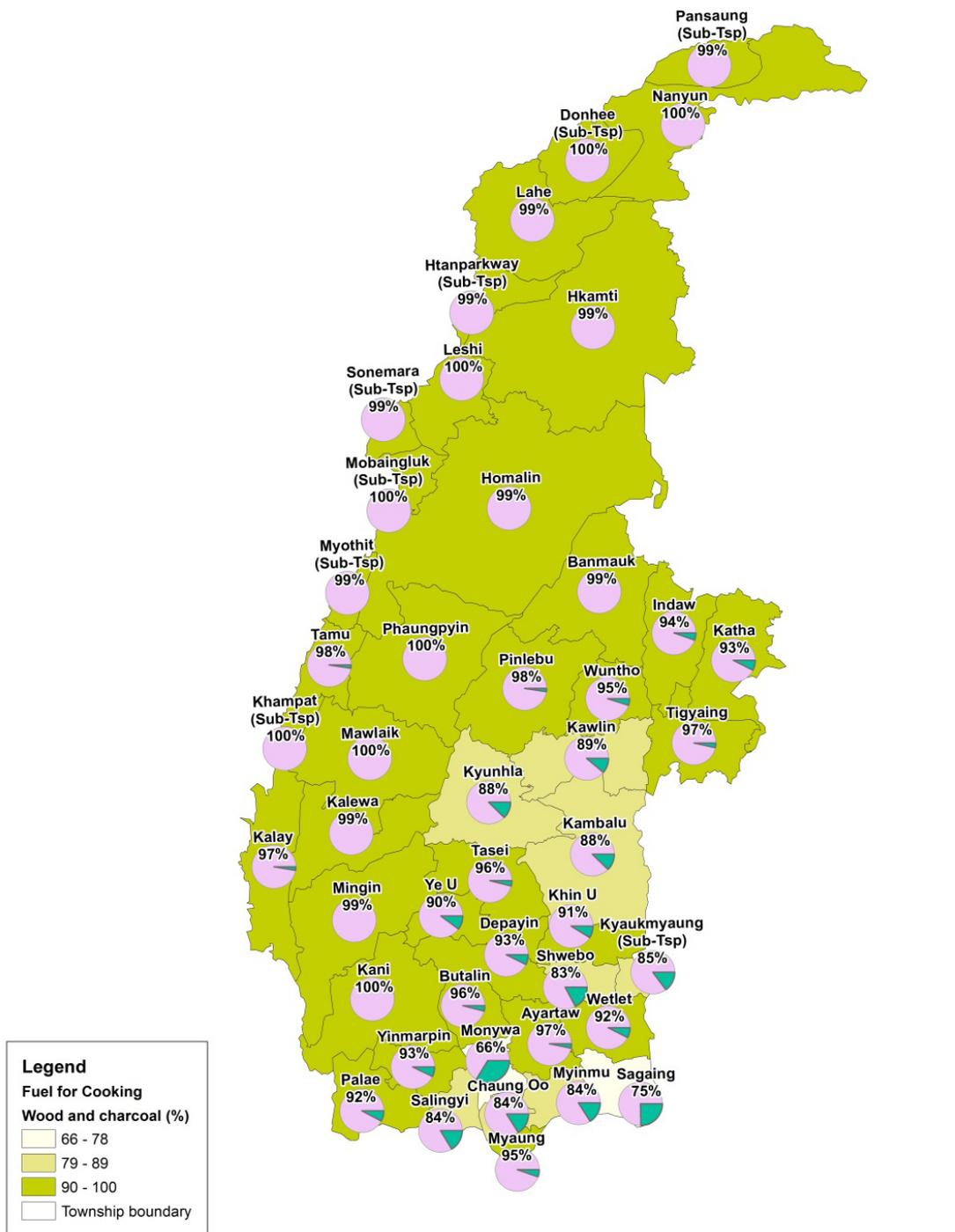


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		24.2	52.2	14.7
LPG		0.1	0.2	*
Kerosene		*	*	*
BioGas		0.1	0.1	*
Firewood		67.6	27.3	81.2
Charcoal		7.7	19.4	3.7
Coal		0.2	0.4	0.2
Other		0.2	0.4	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	65,143	16,496	48,647

- In Sagaing Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 67.6 per cent using firewood and 7.7 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 24.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 81.2 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use with firewood and 3.7 per cent using charcoal for cooking.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

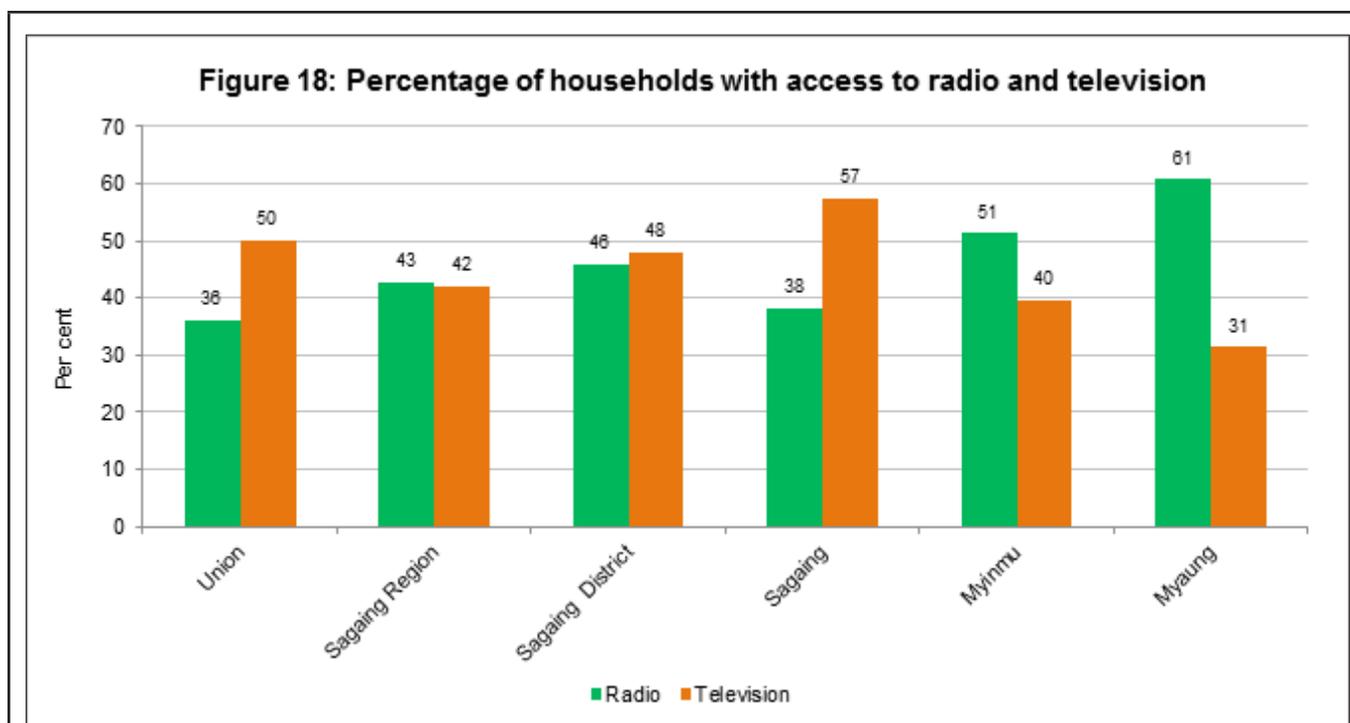
Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	65,143	38.2	57.4	3.6	40.3	2.4	1.6	21.2	0.1
Urban	16,496	25.9	79.3	6.5	64.3	6.4	2.9	12.3	0.3
Rural	48,647	42.3	49.9	2.6	32.1	1.0	1.1	24.2	*

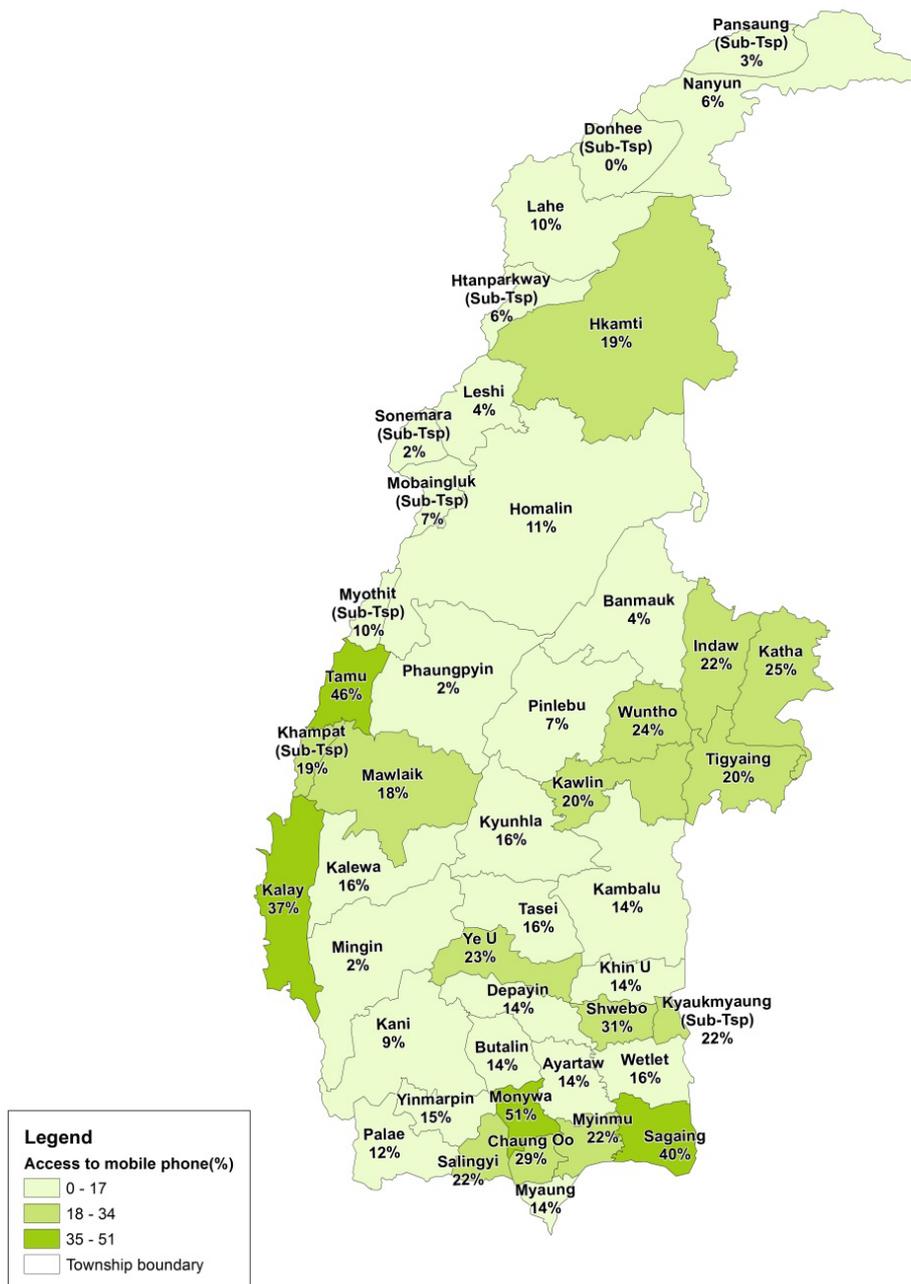
- Some 57.4 per cent of the households in Sagaing Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 79.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 49.9 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Sagaing Township, some 57.4 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in three of households (38.2%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Sagaing District	: 30.6%
Sagaing Township	: 40.3%

- Only 40.3 per cent of the households in Sagaing Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it is within the range of (35-51) per cent.

Transportation items

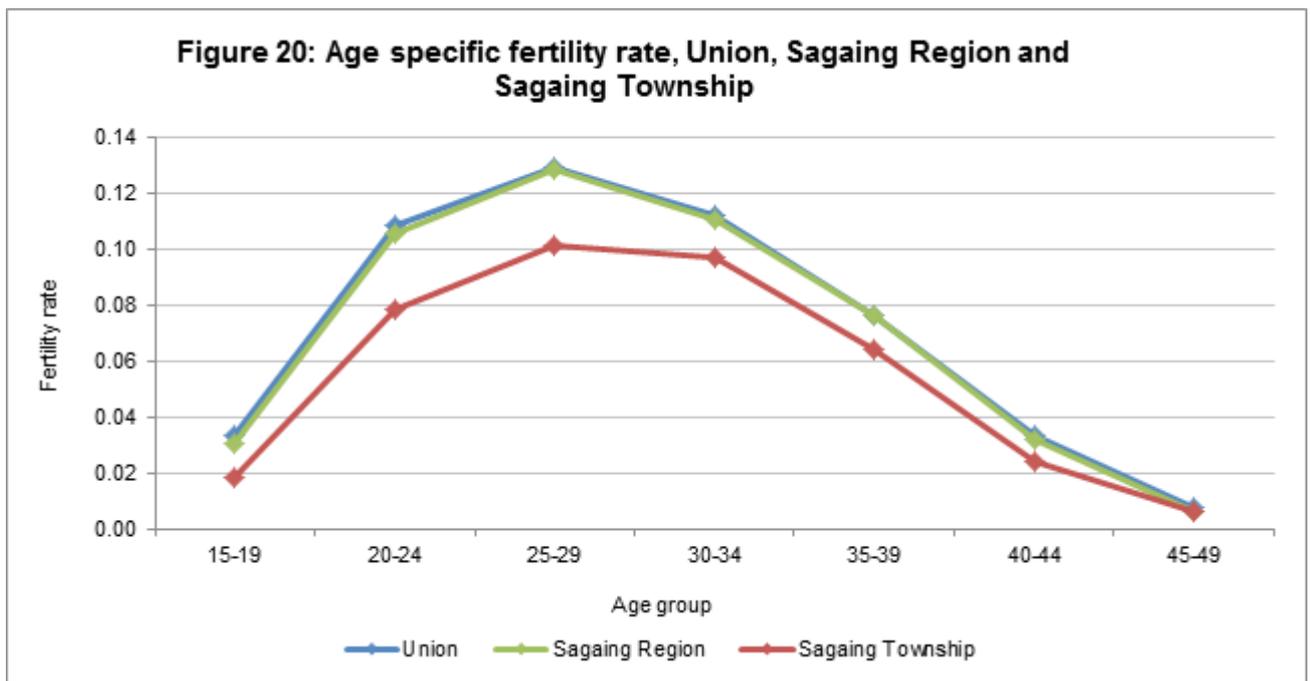
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/ District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Sagaing District	114,709	2,480	63,055	51,987	1,583	4,568	1,415	43,774
Urban	22,080	1,418	15,295	12,152	300	102	56	544
Rural	92,629	1,062	47,760	39,835	1,283	4,466	1,359	43,230
Sagaing Township	65,143	1,931	38,939	25,547	801	2,038	727	20,525
Urban	16,496	1,130	12,061	8,563	182	71	39	191
Rural	48,647	801	26,878	16,984	619	1,967	688	20,334

- In Sagaing Township, 59.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 39.2 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

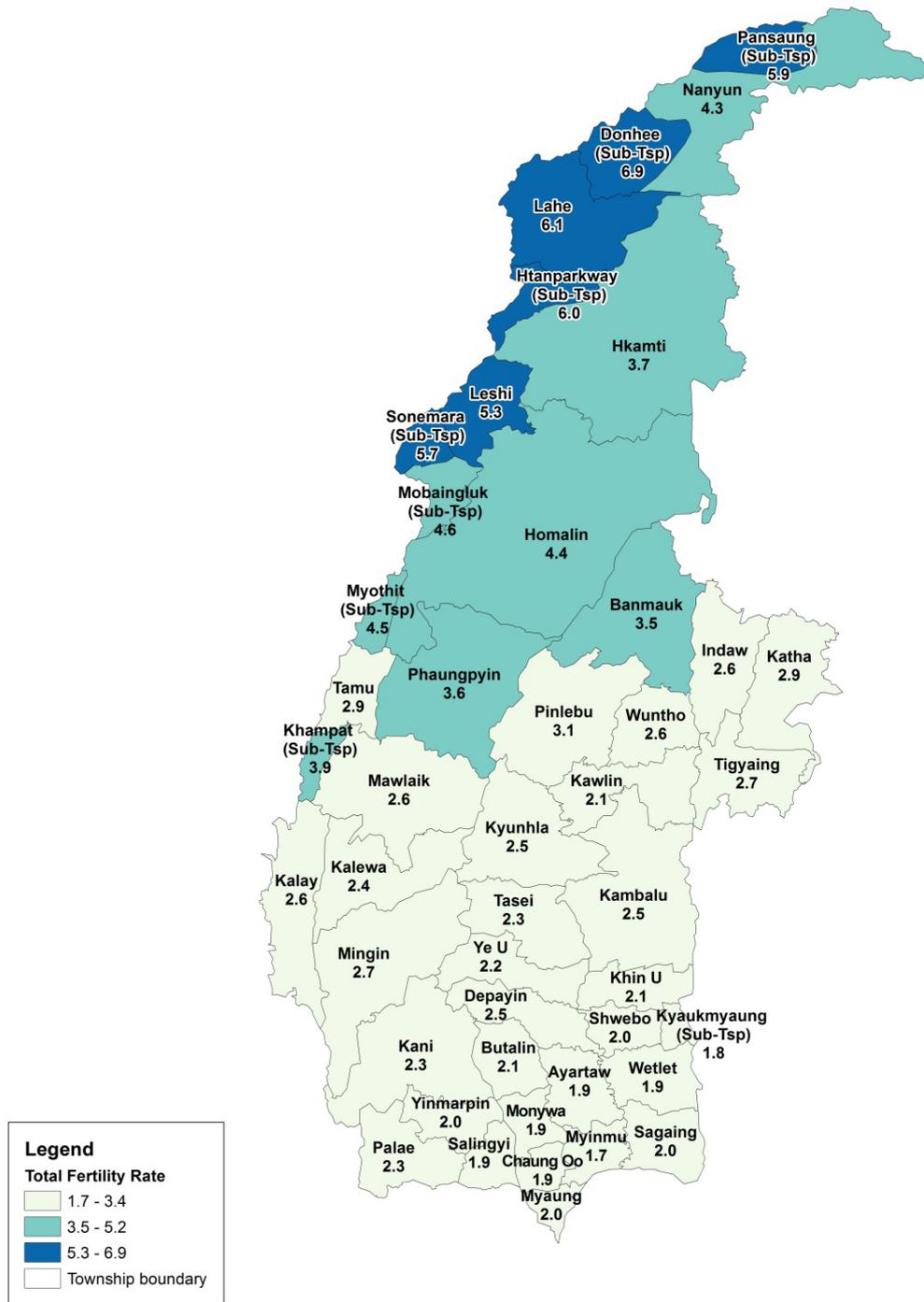
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



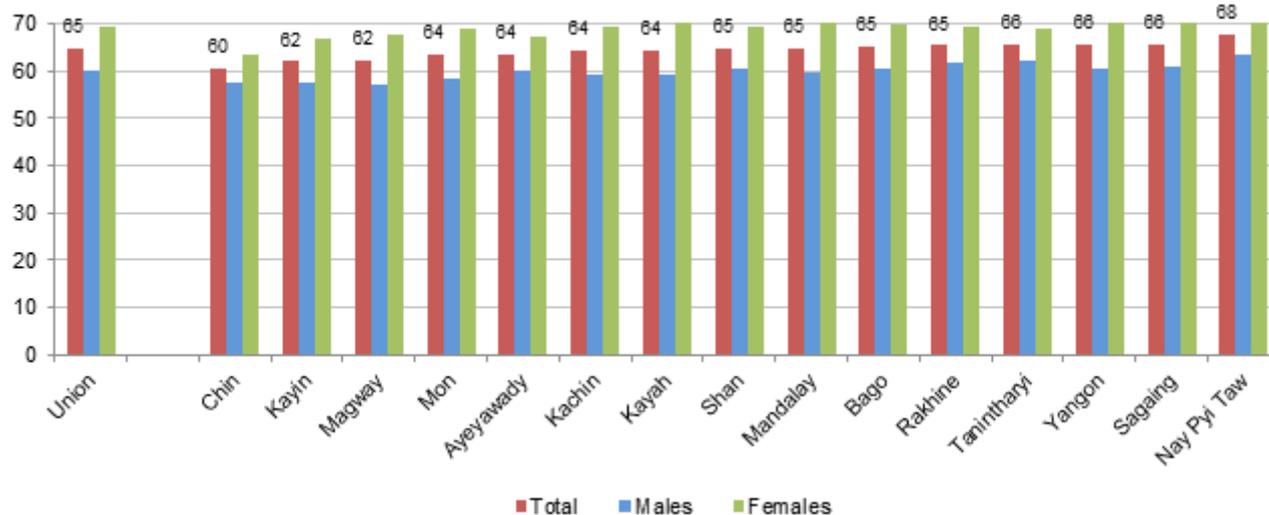
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.0 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Sagaing District	: 1.9
Sagaing Township	: 2.0

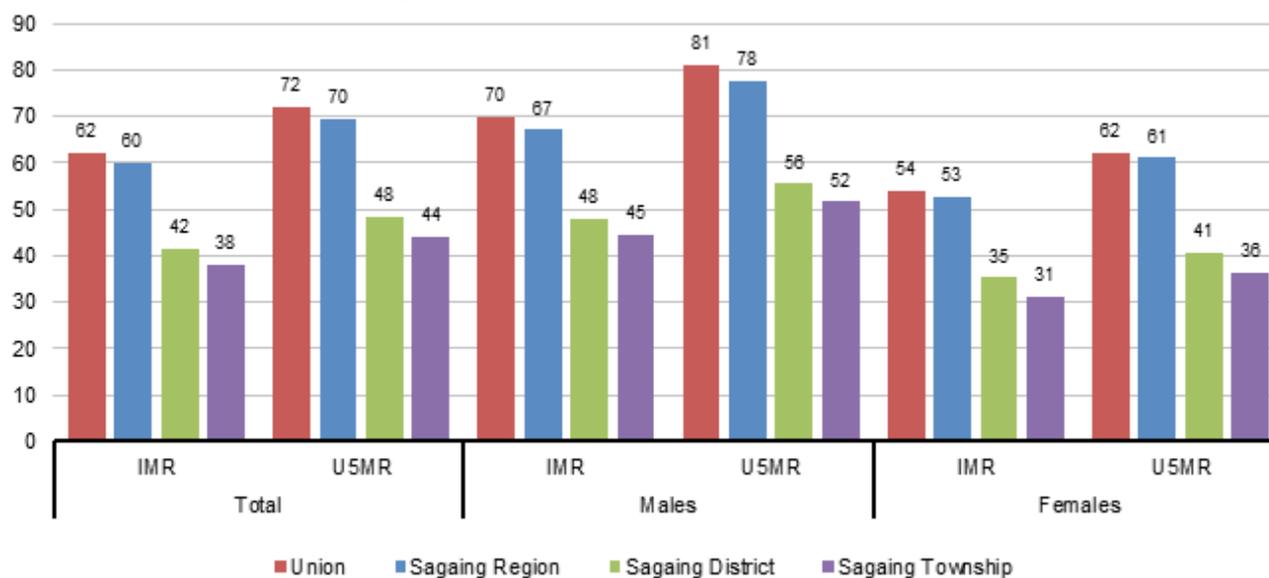
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

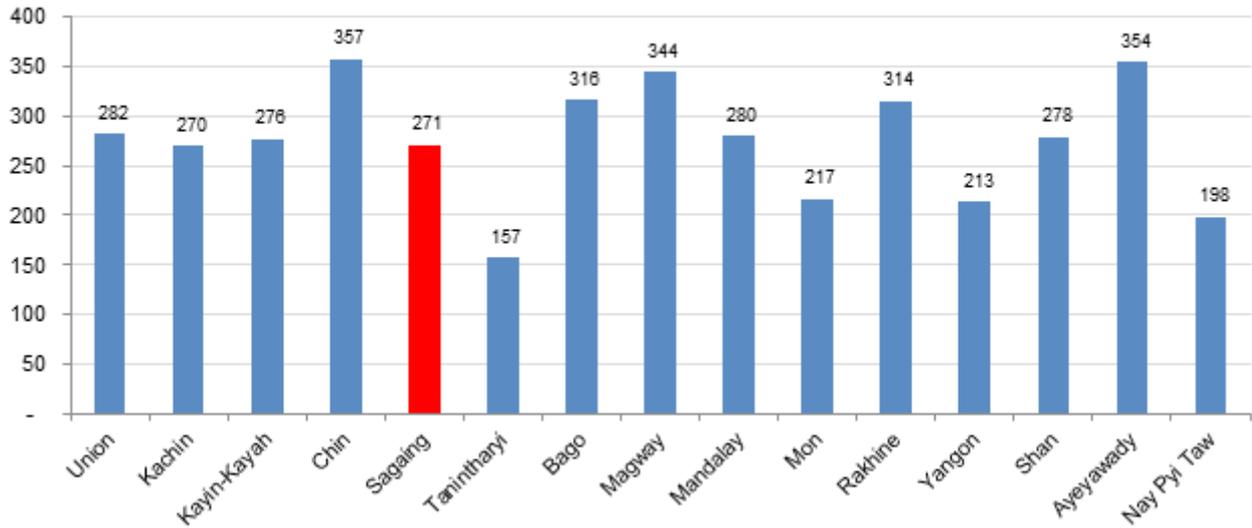
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Sagaing District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Sagaing District is 42 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 48 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Sagaing Township are lower than those in Sagaing Region and Sagaing District. The Infant mortality in Sagaing Township is 38 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 44 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

Census Night: The night between the 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.

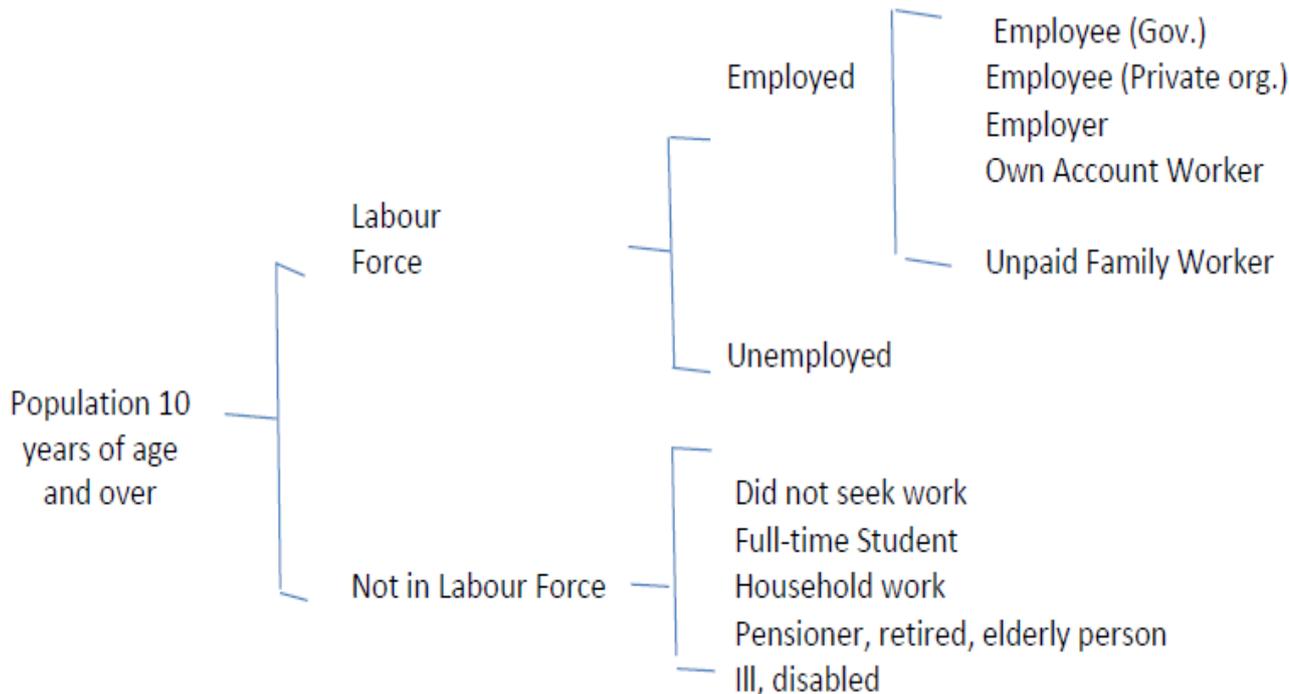
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Sagaing Region, Sagaing District, Sagaing Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Myo Thandar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Wint No No Htun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Khin May Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khee Reh	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyto Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Soe Naing	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

