THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, HKAMTI DISTRICT
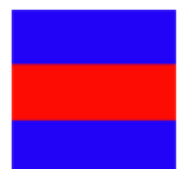
Sonemara Sub-Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp)
Nanyun
Donhee (Sub-Tsp)
Lahe
Htanparkway(Sub-Tsp)
Hkamti
Leshi
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp)
Homalin
Myothit (Sub-Tsp)
Banmauk
Indaw Katha
Sagaing
Tamu Phaungpyin
Wuntho
Pinlebu
Khampat (Sub-Tsp)
Kawlin
Mawlaik Tigyaing
Kyunhla
Kalewa
Kambalu
Kalay
Tasei
Mingin Ye U
Khin U
Depayin
Shwebo Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp)
Kani Butalin
Ayartaw Wetlet
Yinmarpin Monywa
Sagaing
Palae Salingyi Myinmu
Chaung Oo
Myaung

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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Sagaing Region, Hkamti District

Sonemara Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

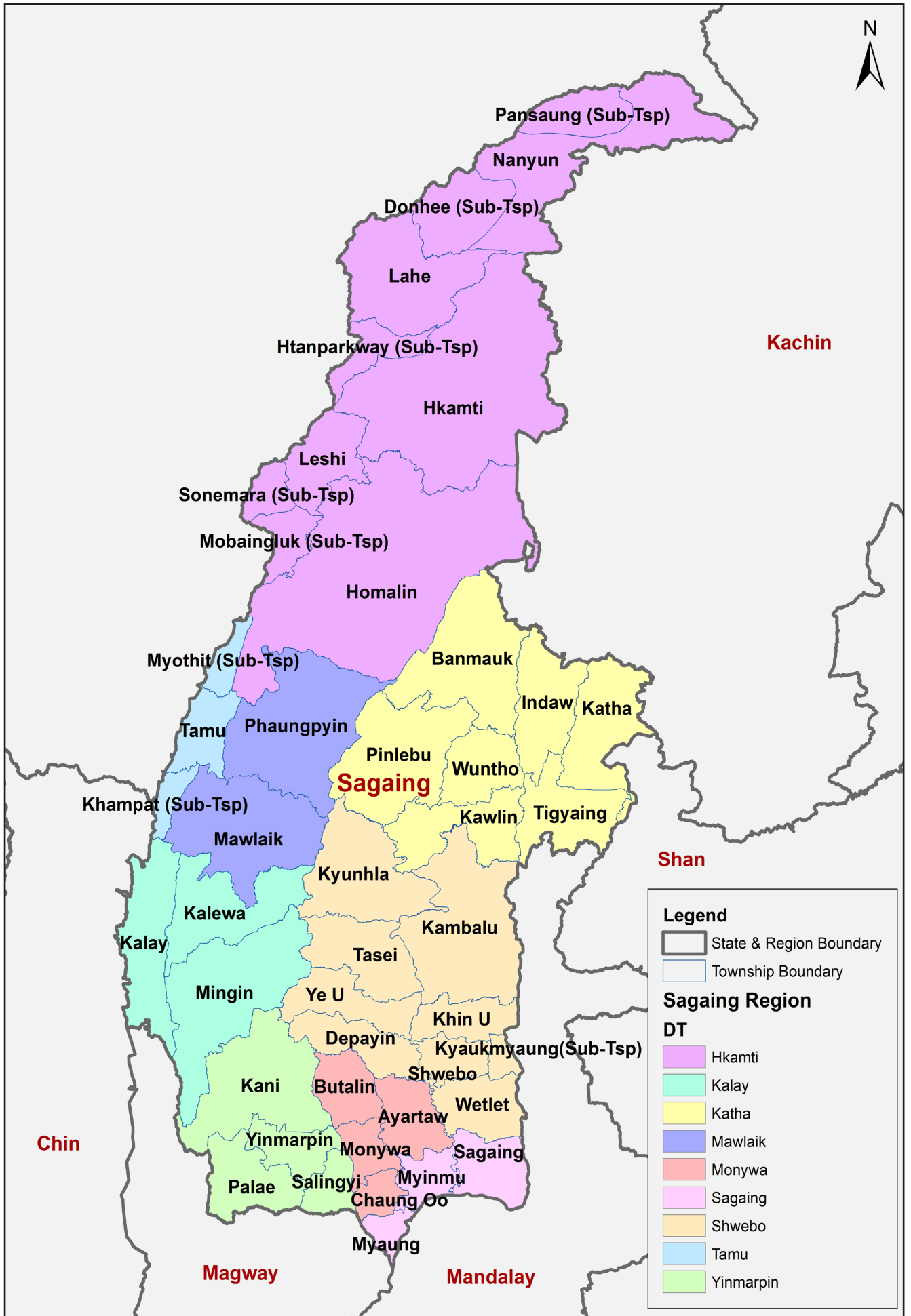Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp)
Nanyun
Donhee (Sub-Tsp)
Lahe
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp)
Hkamti
Leshi
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp)
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp)
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Salingyi
Myinmu
Chaung Oo
Myaung

Kachin
Shan
Chin
Magway
Mandalay

Legend

State & Region Boundary
Township Boundary

Sagaing Region
DT

- Hkamti
- Kalay
- Katha
- Mawlaik
- Monywa
- Sagaing
- Shwebo
- Tamu
- Yinmarpin

Sonemara Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	5,831 [2]
Population males	2,746 (47.1%)
Population females	3,085 (52.9%)
Percentage of urban population	25.5%
Area (Km²)	539.8 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	10.8 persons
Median age	20.4 years
Number of wards	3
Number of village tracts	4
Number of private households	1,194
Percentage of female headed households	22.4%
Mean household size	4.7 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	40.3%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	54.9%
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.8%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	81.9
Child dependency ratio	73.3
Old dependency ratio	8.6
Ageing index	11.8
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	89
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	63.9%
Male	82.1%
Female	49.8%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	184	3.2
Walking	72	1.2
Seeing	83	1.4
Hearing	77	1.3
Remembering	75	1.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	3,033	73.2
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	34	0.8
National Registration	67	1.6
Religious	-	-
Temporary Registration	*	0.3
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	*	0.1
None	989	23.9

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	76.8%	82.4%	72.1%
Unemployment rate	10.4%	10.5%	10.4%
Employment to population ratio	68.8%	73.8%	64.6%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	1,141	95.6
Renter	39	3.3
Provided free (individually)	*	0.3
Government quarters	*	0.3
Private company quarters	*	0.5
Other	-	-

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		35.6%
Bamboo	1.6%	0.9%	0.1%
Earth	-	69.0%	
Wood	98.2%	29.9%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		64.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	0.1%	0.2%	-
Other	-	-	0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	0.1
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	*	0.2
Biogas	-	-
Firewood	1,184	99.2
Charcoal	*	0.2
Coal	-	-
Other	*	0.3

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	0.9
Kerosene	*	0.3
Candle	410	34.3
Battery	105	8.8
Generator (private)	221	18.5
Water mill (private)	130	10.9
Solar system/energy	157	13.1
Other	156	13.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	586	49.1
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Total Improved Water Sources	*588*	*49.2*
Unprotected well/spring	*	1.4
Pool/pond/lake	475	39.8
River/stream/canal	80	6.7
Waterfall/rainwater	29	2.4
Other	*	0.5
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*606*	*50.8*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	587	49.2
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	*	0.2
Unprotected well/spring	24	2.0
Pool/pond/lake	462	38.7
River/stream/canal	83	7.0
Waterfall/rainwater	29	2.4
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	0.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	28	2.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	760	63.7
Total Improved Sanitation	*788*	*66.0*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	215	18.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	83	7.0
Other	*	0.2
None	105	8.8
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	356	29.8
Television	39	3.3
Landline phone	*	1.1
Mobile phone	26	2.2
Computer	*	0.5
Internet at home	*	0.2
Households with none of the items	816	68.3
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	1.3
Motorcycle/Moped	146	12.2
Bicycle	*	0.2
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.1
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	528	44.2

Note: [1] Population figures for Sonemara Sub-Township are as of 29th March 2014.

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction

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

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

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

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	5,831 *		
Males	2,746		
Females	3,085		
Sex ratio	89 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	25.5%		
Area (Km^2)	539.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	10.8 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	4		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	5,660	1,432	4,228
Number of conventional households	1.194	286	908
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		

- In Sonemara Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 89 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (25.5%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Sonemara Sub-Township is 11 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Sonemara Sub-Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

         *** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**1,194**	**5,831**	**2,746**	**3,085**
	Ward	**286**	**1,484**	**705**	**779**
1	No (1)(W)	104	515	242	273
2	No (2)(W)	92	467	236	231
3	No (3)(W)	90	502	227	275
	Village Tract	**908**	**4,347**	**2,041**	**2,306**
1	Pan Set (Pan Sat)(VT)	264	1,299	621	678
2	Hpun Tha Yet(VT)	188	922	427	495
3	Hein Kwet (Hein Kut)(VT)	116	538	259	279
4	Kon Kaing Lon(VT)	340	1,588	734	854

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

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Sonemara Sub-Township

277 (4.8%)
2,350 (40.3%)
3,204 (54.9%)

☐ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years ■ 65 years and over
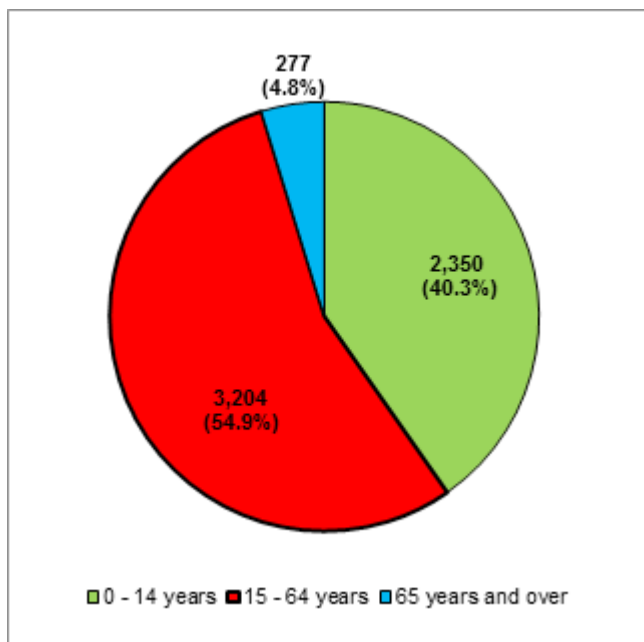
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Sonemara Sub-Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	5,831	2,746	3,085
0 - 4	888	459	429
5 - 9	801	399	402
10 - 14	661	290	371
15 - 19	520	205	315
20 - 24	437	192	245
25 - 29	431	211	220
30 - 34	385	183	202
35 - 39	340	167	173
40 - 44	266	127	139
45 - 49	260	113	147
50 - 54	259	121	138
55 - 59	189	94	95
60 - 64	117	62	55
65 - 69	93	46	47
70 - 74	57	23	34
75 - 79	39	14	25
80 - 84	38	18	20
85 - 89	24	8	16
90 +	26	14	12

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Sonemara Sub-Township is 54.9 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are only 9.8 per cent less than the proportion of the working age group population, it reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Hkamti District and Sonemara Sub-Township)
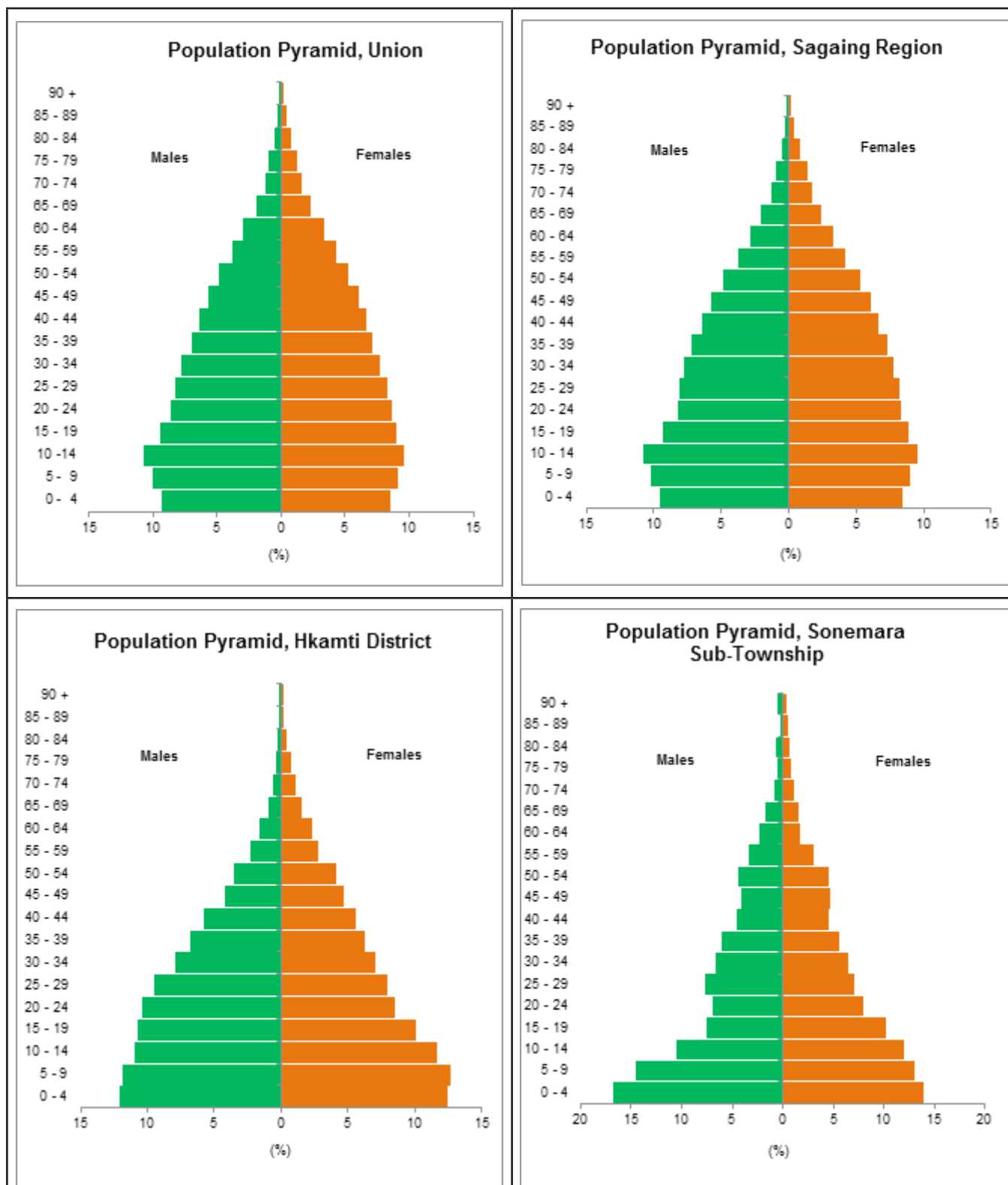
- The birth rate has been noticeably higher in Sonemara Sub-Township since the last 5 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is lower in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Sonemara Sub-Township.

- There are less males than females in all age groups, except in age groups 0-4, 60-64 and 90 and above.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Sagaing Region
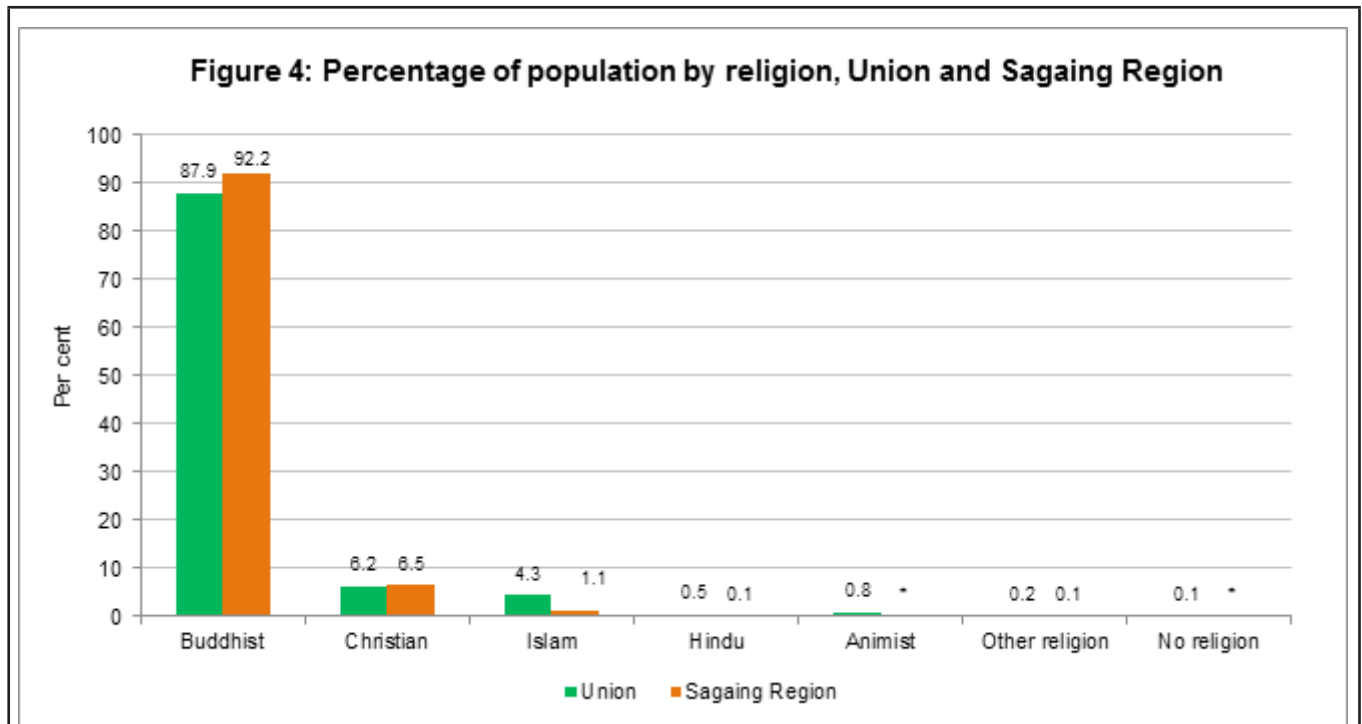
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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% for Animist and 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	160	85	75	62	33	29
6	170	96	74	128	71	57
7	160	72	88	135	60	75
8	175	81	94	163	75	88
9	136	65	71	129	62	67
10	147	58	89	140	57	83
11	126	59	67	118	56	62
12	125	58	67	114	54	60
13	153	66	87	137	62	75
14	110	49	61	97	43	54
15	104	37	67	83	28	55
16	130	46	84	96	34	62
17	89	29	60	57	21	36
18	105	50	55	44	27	17
19	76	28	48	30	11	19
20	101	39	62	21	5	16
21	76	34	42	21	9	12
22	76	28	48	15	3	12
23	79	27	52	9	3	6
24	68	29	39	6	1	5
25	92	43	49	3	2	1
26	82	32	50	4	1	3
27	85	42	43	2	1	1
28	82	36	46	2	1	1
29	55	25	30	5	3	2

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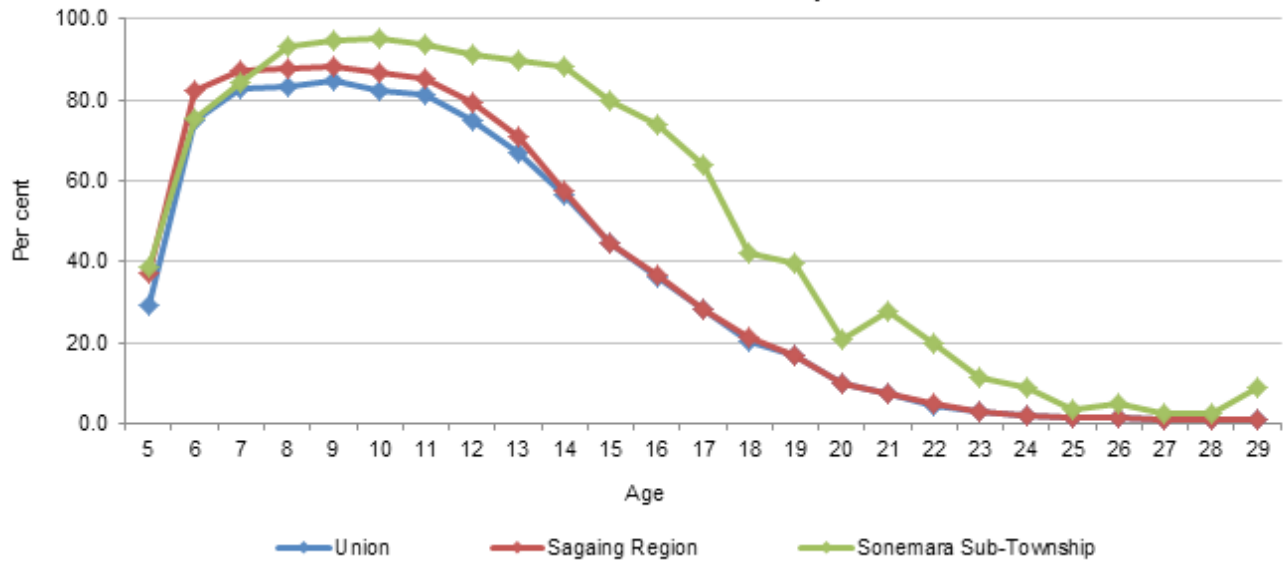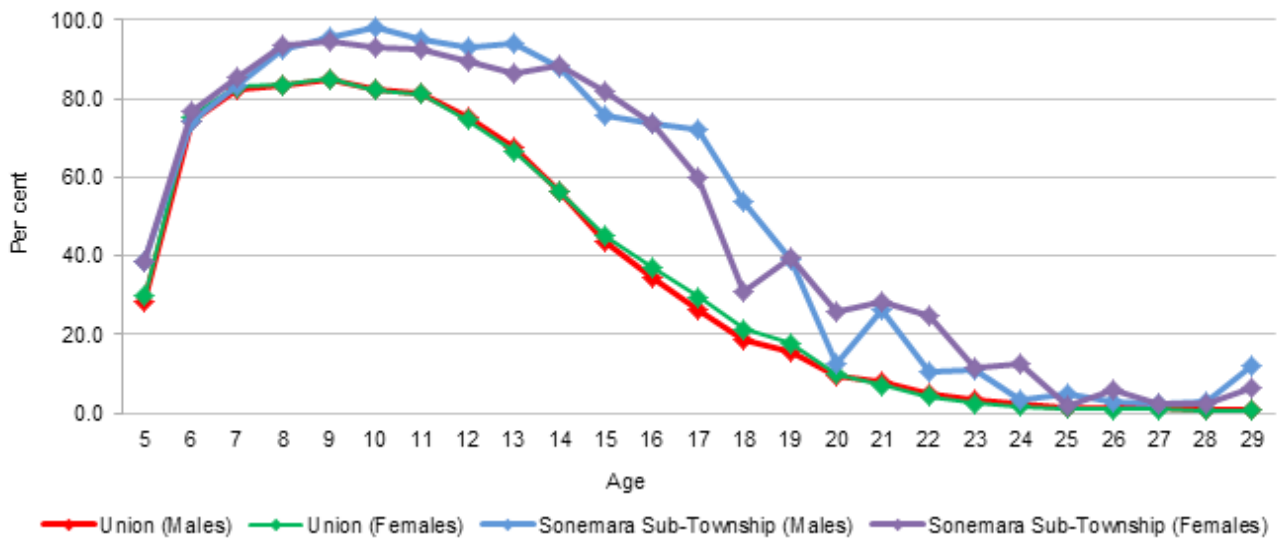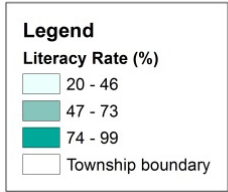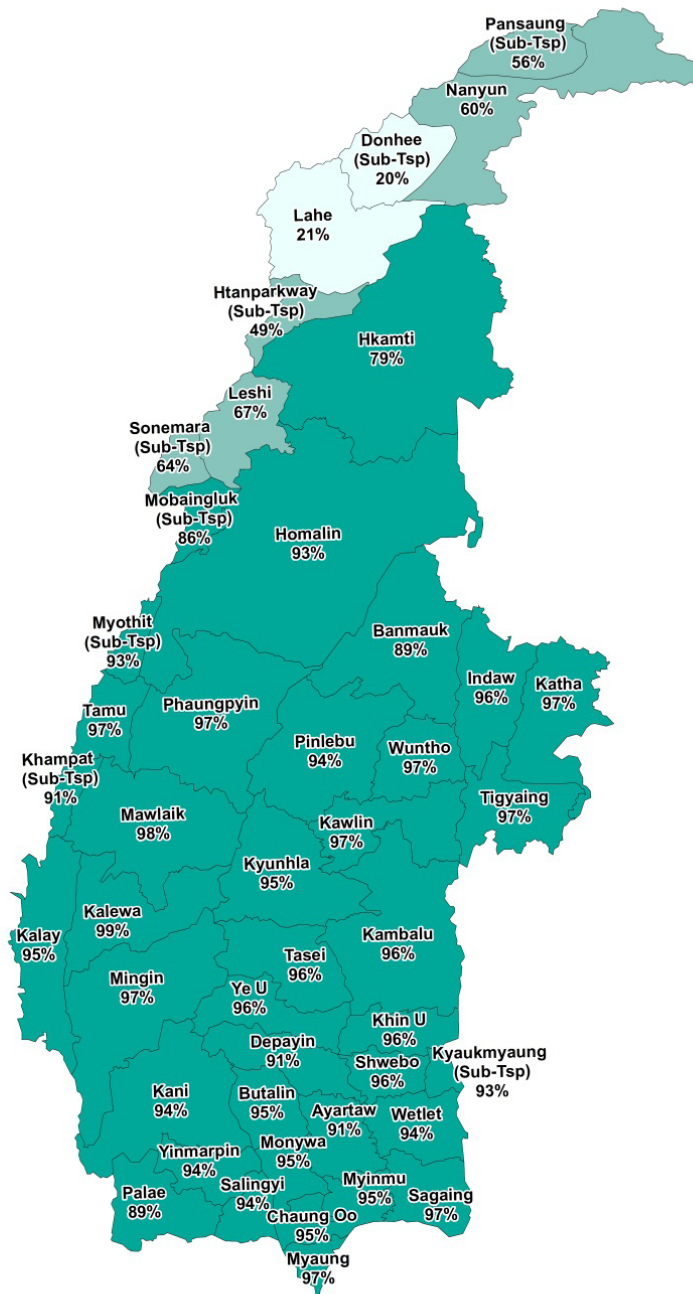

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Sonemara Sub-Township

- School attendance in Sonemara Sub-Township drops after age 14 for both males and females.

- The school attendance of males and females in Sonemara Sub-Township increase since after age of school attendance.

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

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 56%

Nanyun 60%

Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 20%

Lahe 21%

Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 49%

Hkamti 79%

Leshi 67%

Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 64%

Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 86%

Homalin 93%

Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 93%

Banmauk 89%

Indaw 96%

Katha 97%

Tamu 97%

Phaungpyin 97%

Pinlebu 94%

Wuntho 97%

Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 91%

Tigyaing 97%

Mawlaik 98%

Kawlin 97%

Kyunhla 95%

Kalewa 99%

Kambalu 96%

Kalay 95%

Tasei 96%

Mingin 97%

Ye U 96%

Khin U 96%

Depayin 91%

Shwebo 96%

Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 93%

Kani 94%

Butalin 95%

Ayartaw 91%

Wetlet 94%

Yinmarpin 94%

Monywa 95%

Palae 89%

Salingyi 94%

Myinmu 95%

Sagaing 97%

Chaung Oo 95%

Myaung 97%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 20 - 46
- 47 - 73
- 74 - 99
- Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Hkamti District	: 73.4%
Sonemara Sub-Township	: 63.9%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	904	92.0
Males	347	97.7
Females	557	88.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Sonemara Sub-Township is 63.9 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 49.8 per cent and for the males it is 82.1 per cent.

- In Sonemara Sub-Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 92.0 per cent with 88.5 per cent for females and 97.7 per cent for males.

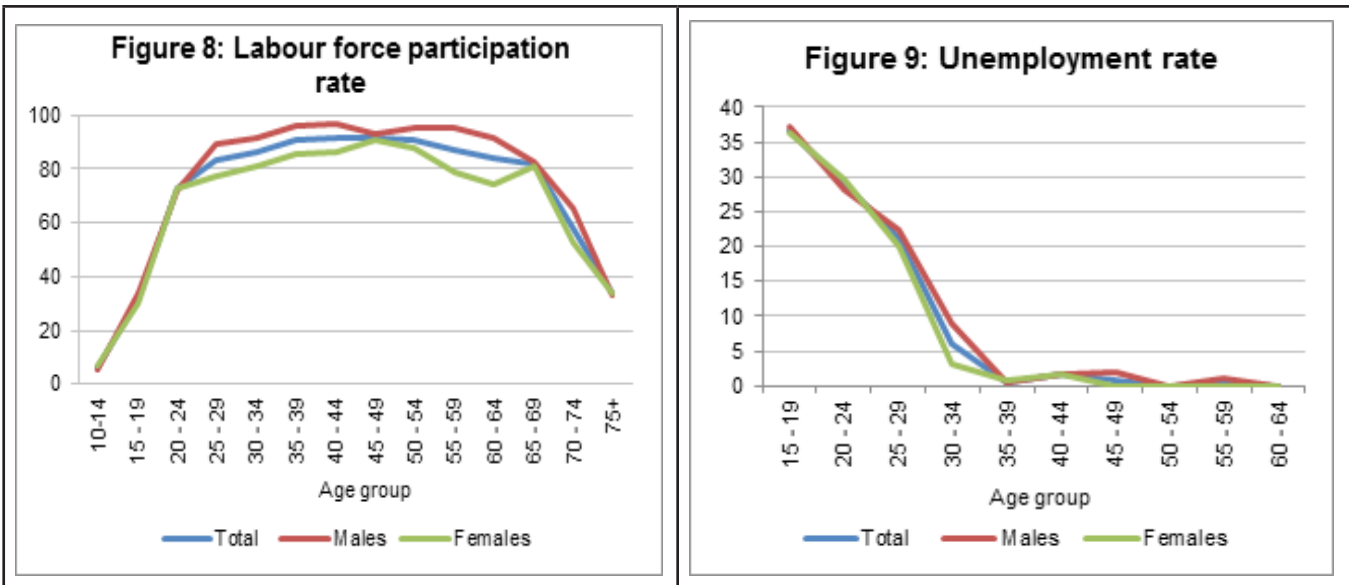## Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex

	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	2,524	1,168	46.3	309	158	442	300	9	91	12	1	34
Urban	711	264	37.1	45	42	162	128	3	47	9	-	11
Rural	1,813	904	49.9	264	116	280	172	6	44	3	1	23
Males	1,201	258	21.5	214	117	364	172	6	52	11	1	6
Females	1,323	910	68.8	95	41	78	128	3	39	1	-	28

- About 46.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 49.9 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 21.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 68.8 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 6.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.6 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			Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females		Total	Males	Females
10-14	6.2	5.2	7.0	10 - 14	41.5	60.0	30.8
15 - 19	31.5	34.1	29.8	15 - 24	31.5	31.1	31.9
20 - 24	72.8	72.4	73.1	15 - 64	10.4	10.5	10.4
25 - 29	83.5	89.6	77.7	65+	-	-	-
30 - 34	86.0	91.3	81.2				
35 - 39	90.9	96.4	85.5				
40 - 44	91.4	96.9	86.3				
45 - 49	91.5	92.9	90.5				
50 - 54	91.1	95.0	87.7				
55 - 59	87.3	95.7	78.9				
60 - 64	83.8	91.9	74.5				
65 - 69	81.7	82.6	80.9				
70 - 74	57.9	65.2	52.9				
75+	33.9	33.3	34.2				
15 - 24	50.4	52.6	48.8				
15 - 64	76.8	82.4	72.1				

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Sonemara Sub-Township is 76.8 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 72.1 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 82.4 per cent.

- In Sonemara Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 6.2 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Sonemara Sub-Township is 10.4 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (10.5%) and for females (10.4%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 31.9 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	1,487	8.0	64.7	18.4	3.6	2.8	2.6
Males	586	11.3	68.8	8.0	5.1	2.9	3.9
Females	901	5.9	62.0	25.1	2.7	2.7	1.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 68.8 per cent of males and 62.0 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**2,040**	**936**	**1,104**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	14	8	6	0.7	0.9	0.5
Professionals	90	34	56	4.4	3.6	5.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	28	18	10	1.4	1.9	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	25	14	11	1.2	1.5	1.0
Services and Sales Workers	26	15	11	1.3	1.6	1.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,756	786	970	86.1	84.0	87.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	32	20	12	1.6	2.1	1.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	11	11	-	0.5	1.2	-
Elementary Occupations	18	13	5	0.9	1.4	0.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	40	17	23	2.0	1.8	2.1

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Sonemara Sub-Township
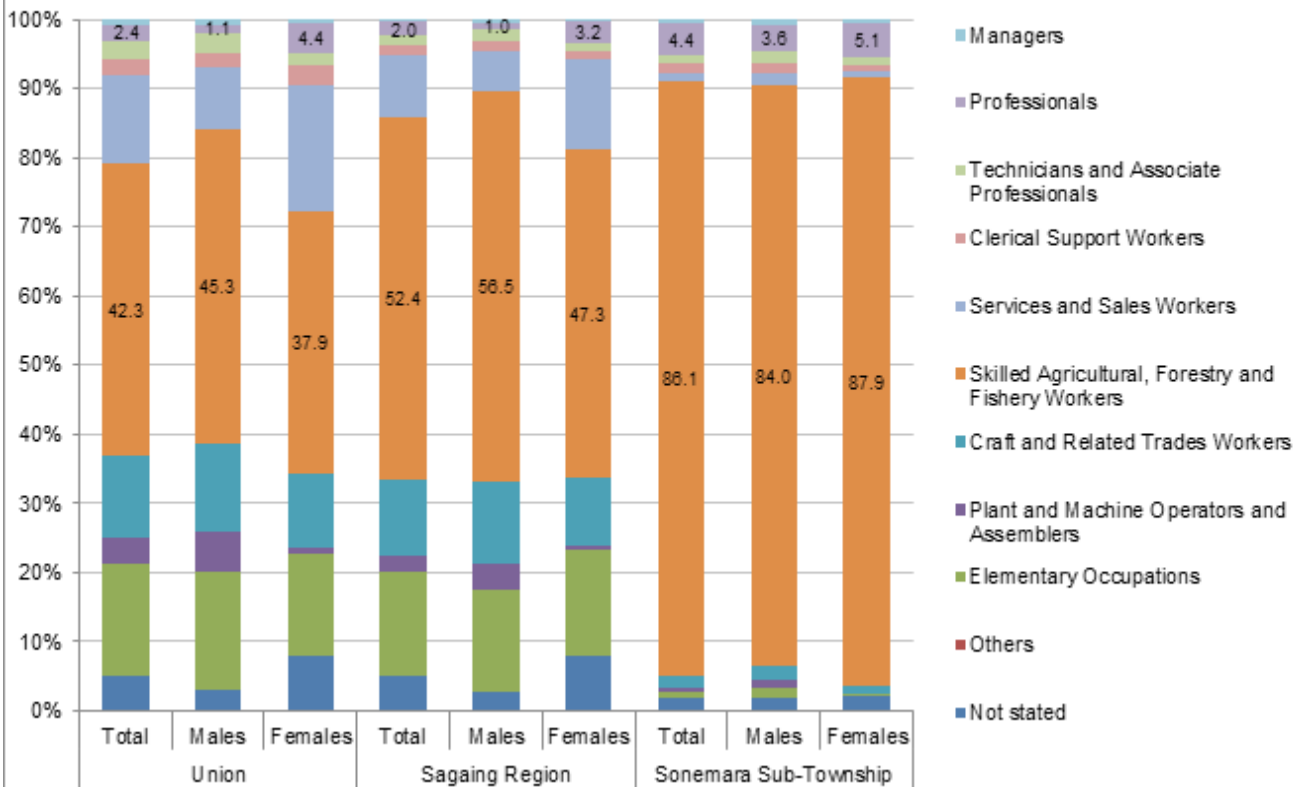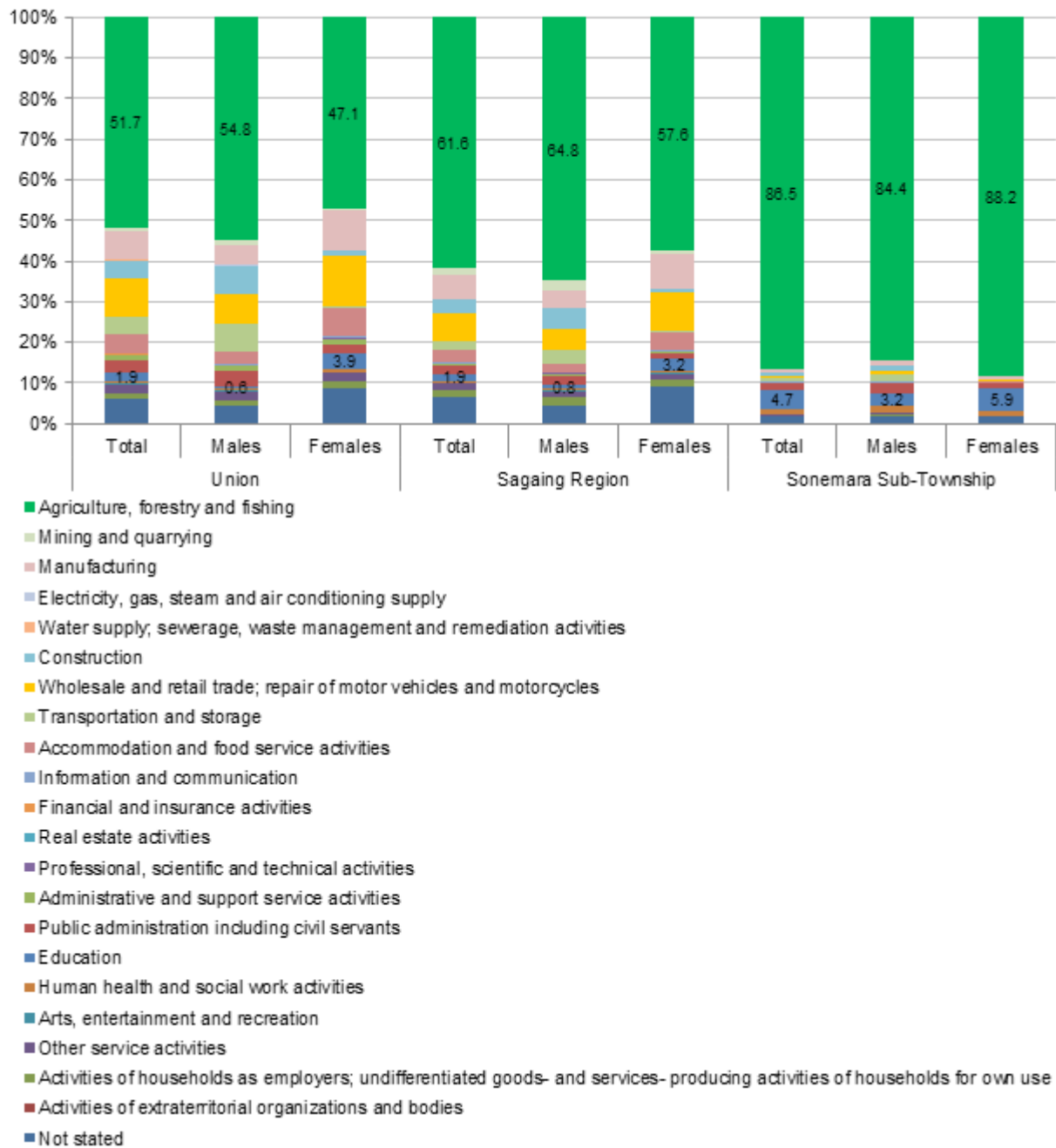
- In Sonemara Sub-Township, 86.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 4.4 per cent in professionals workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 84.0 per cent of males and 87.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 2.0 per cent are in professionals workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**2,040**	**936**	**1,104**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,764	790	974	86.5	84.4	88.2
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	*	0.1	-
Manufacturing	21	10	11	1.0	1.1	1.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	12	12	-	0.6	1.3	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16	10	6	0.8	1.1	0.5
Transportation and storage	15	15	-	0.7	1.6	-
Accommodation and food service activities	3	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Information and communication	3	2	1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	1	-	1	*	-	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	37	26	11	1.8	2.8	1.0
Education	95	30	65	4.7	3.2	5.9
Human health and social work activities	26	14	12	1.3	1.5	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	6	6	-	0.3	0.6	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2	2	-	0.1	0.2	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	38	17	21	1.9	1.8	1.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

Legend:
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration including civil servants
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

- In Sonemara Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 86.5 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Education" at 4.7 per cent.

- There are 84.4 per cent of males and 88.2 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 and 1.9 per cent in "Education" industry.

21

(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	3,033	*	34	67	-	*	-	*	989
Urban	880	-	13	2	-	*	-	-	245
Rural	2,153	*	21	65	-	*	-	*	744
Males	1,412	*	14	29	-	*	-	*	422
Females	1,621	*	20	38	-	*	-	*	567

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
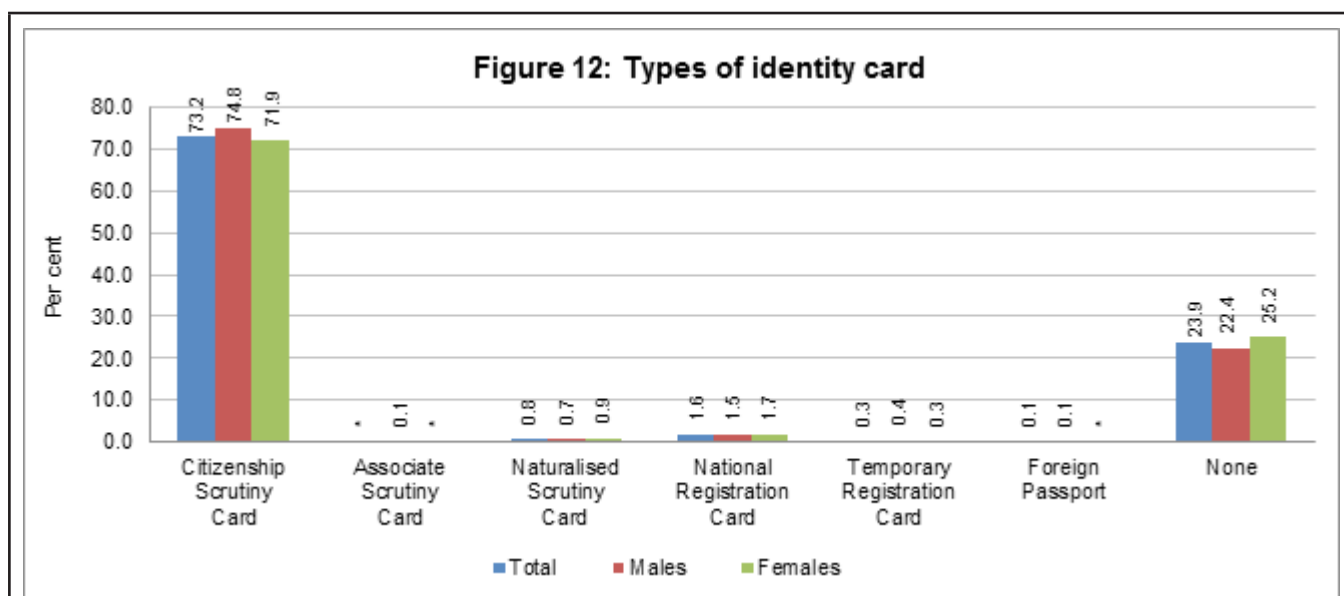
- In Sonemara Sub-Township, 73.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 23.9 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 22.4 per cent of males and 25.2 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

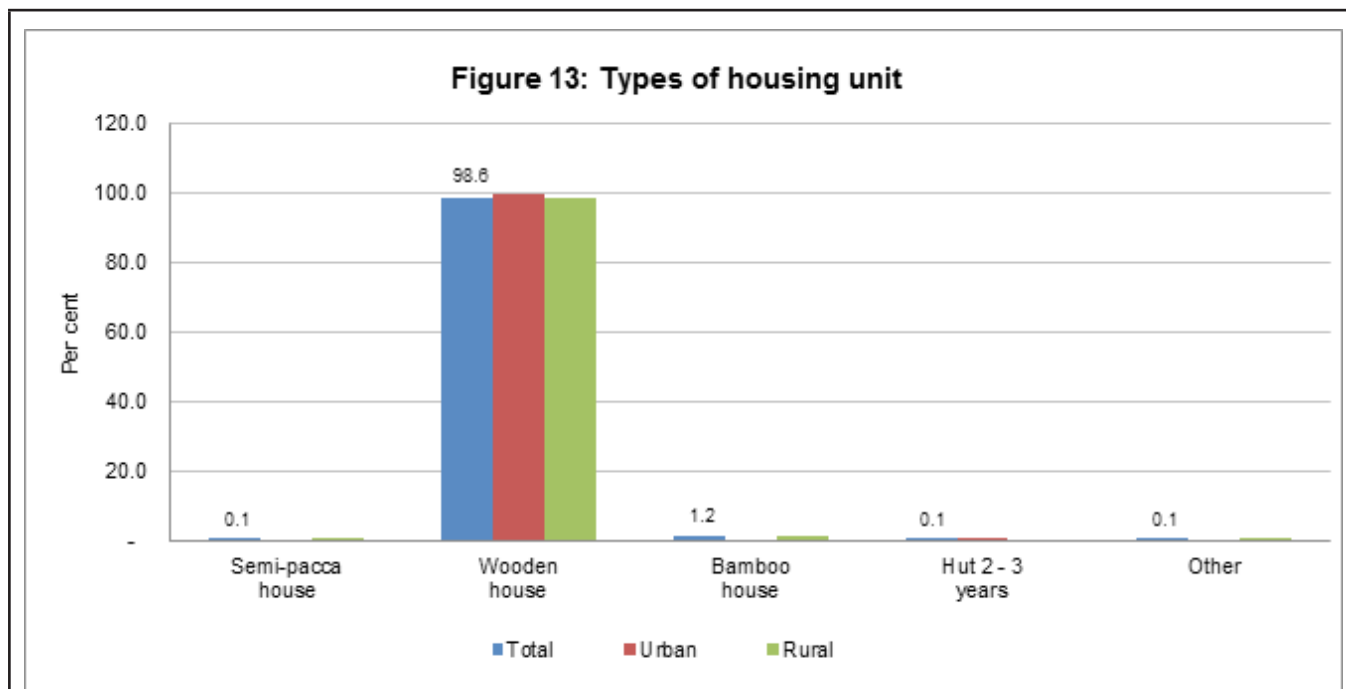| Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	**5,831**	**5,647**	**184**	**3.2**	**83**	**77**	**72**	**75**
0-14	2,350	2,331	19	0.8	7	6	8	9
15-64	3,204	3,103	101	3.2	38	36	24	29
65+	277	213	64	23.1	38	35	40	37
Males	**2,746**	**2,639**	**107**	**3.9**	**45**	**51**	**36**	**39**
0-14	1,148	1,138	10	0.9	2	4	3	5
15-64	1,475	1,411	64	4.3	23	27	14	17
65+	123	90	33	26.8	20	20	19	17
Females	**3,085**	**3,008**	**77**	**2.5**	**38**	**26**	**36**	**36**
0-14	1,202	1,193	9	0.7	5	2	5	4
15-64	1,729	1,692	37	2.1	15	9	10	12
65+	154	123	31	20.1	18	15	21	20

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

- Slightly more males than females have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.

- Difficulties with seeing are the highest among all forms of disabilities followed by hearing in the Sub-Township.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

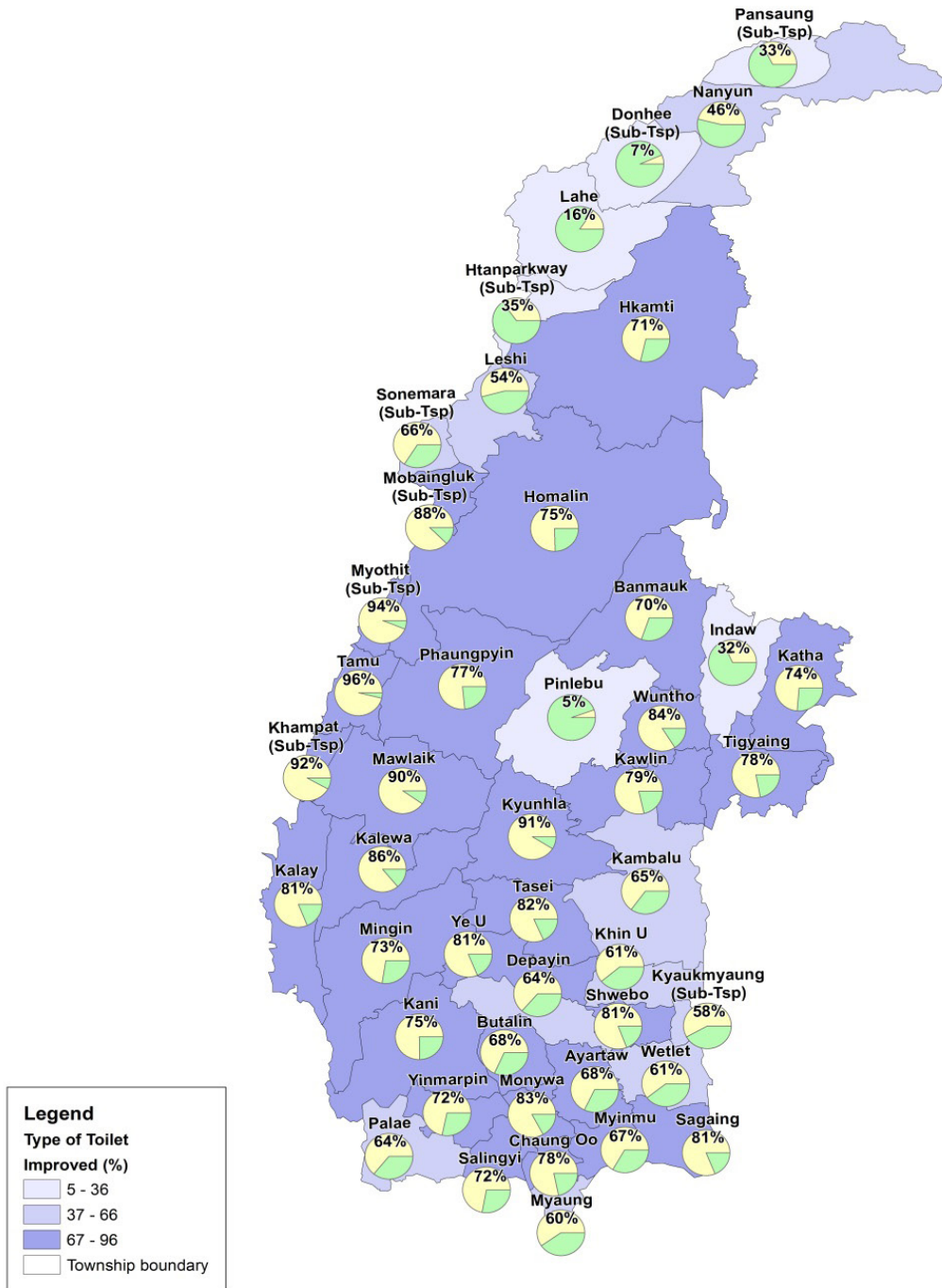**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	1,194	-	-	0.1	98.6	1.2	0.1	-	0.1
Urban	286	-	-	-	99.7	-	0.3	-	-
Rural	908	-	-	0.1	98.2	1.5	-	-	0.1

Figure 13: Types of housing unit

- The majority of the households in Sonemara Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (98.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (1.2%).

- About 99.7 per cent of urban households and 98.2 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%
Hkamti District	: 60.2%
Sonemara Sub-Township	: 66.0%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.3	9.1	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		63.7	58.0	65.4
Improved sanitation		*66.0*	*67.1*	*65.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		18.0	26.2	15.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		7.0	0.4	9.1
Other		0.2	-	0.3
None		8.8	6.3	9.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,194	286	908

- Up to 66.0 per cent of the households in Sonemara Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (63.7%)).

- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, Sonemara Sub-Township proportion belongs to the (37-66) proportion group 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.

- About 8.8 per cent of the households in the Sonemara Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Sonemara Sub-Township, 9.6 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

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 17%
Nanyun 17%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 5%
Lahe 34%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 34%
Hkamti 37%
Leshi 30%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 49%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 62%
Homalin 69%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 70%
Banmauk 83%
Indaw 85%
Katha 88%
Tamu 70%
Phaungpyin 84%
Pinlebu 91%
Wuntho 90%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 75%
Mawlaik 78%
Kawlin 85%
Tigyaing 87%
Kyunhla 82%
Kalewa 48%
Kalay 85%
Tasei 97%
Kambalu 77%
Mingin 71%
Ye U 93%
Khin U 91%
Depayin 89%
Shwebo 84%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 65%
Kani 79%
Butalin 87%
Wetlet 67%
Ayartaw 86%
Yinmarpin 90%
Monywa 93%
Myinmu 75%
Sagaing 71%
Palae 81%
Salingyi 87%
Chaung Oo 88%
Myaung 77%

Legend
Water Source
Improved (%)
5 - 36
37 - 67
68 - 97
Township boundary

Union : 69.5%

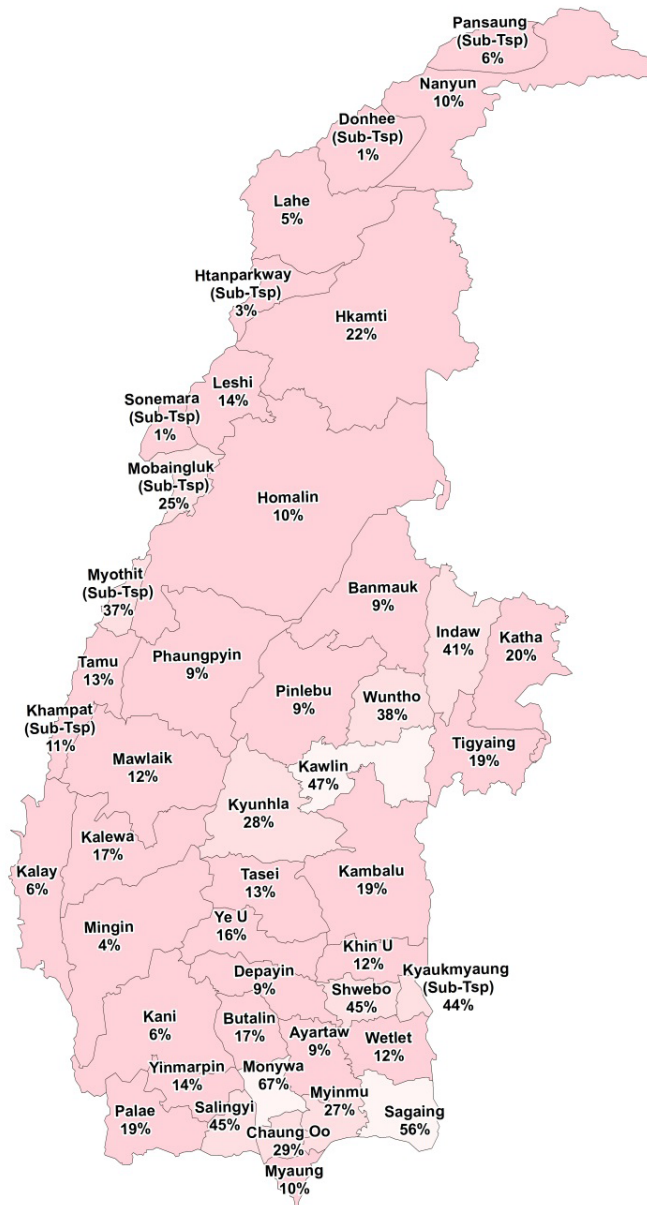Sagaing Region : 81.1%

Hkamti District : 52.0%

Sonemara Sub-Township : 49.2%

27

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	49.1	14.0	60.1
Tube well, borehole	-	-	-
Protected well/ Spring	0.1	0.7	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier	-	-	-
Total improved drinking water	*49.2*	*14.7*	*60.1*
Unprotected well/Spring	1.4	4.5	0.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	39.8	80.8	26.9
River/stream/ canal	6.7	-	8.8
Waterfall/ Rain water	2.4	-	3.2
Other	0.5	-	0.7
Total unimproved drinking water	*50.8*	*85.3*	*39.9*
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	1,194	286	908

- In Sonemara Sub-Township, 49.2 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, Sonemara household proportion belongs to the (37-67) per cent group in use improved sources for drinking water and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- About 49.1 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 39.8 per cent use water from pool/pond/lake.

- About 50.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 39.9 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

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 6%
Nanyun 10%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 1%
Lahe 5%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 3%
Hkamti 22%
Leshi 14%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 1%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 25%
Homalin 10%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 37%
Banmauk 9%
Indaw 41%
Katha 20%
Tamu 13%
Phaungpyin 9%
Pinlebu 9%
Wuntho 38%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 11%
Tigyaing 19%
Mawlaik 12%
Kawlin 47%
Kyunhla 28%
Kalewa 17%
Kalay 6%
Tasei 13%
Kambalu 19%
Mingin 4%
Ye U 16%
Khin U 12%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 44%
Depayin 9%
Shwebo 45%
Kani 6%
Butalin 17%
Ayartaw 9%
Wetlet 12%
Yinmarpin 14%
Monywa 67%
Myinmu 27%
Sagaing 56%
Palae 19%
Salingyi 45%
Chaung Oo 29%
Myaung 10%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
1 - 23
24 - 45
46 - 67
Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Hkamti District	: 10.1%
Sonemara Sub-Township	: 0.9%

29

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.9	0.7	1.0
Kerosene		0.3	-	0.4
Candle		34.3	52.1	28.7
Battery		8.8	7.7	9.1
Generator (private)		18.5	33.2	13.9
Water mill (private)		10.9	0.3	14.2
Solar system/energy		13.1	5.9	15.4
Other		13.1	-	17.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,194	286	908

- In Sonemara Sub-Township, 0.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the (1-23) per cent group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Sagaing Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.

- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the Sub-Township with 34.3 per cent.

- In rural areas, 28.7 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Nanyun 100%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Lahe 99%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Hkamti 99%
Leshi 100%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Homalin 99%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Banmauk 99%
Indaw 94%
Katha 93%
Tamu 98%
Phaungpyin 100%
Pinlebu 98%
Wuntho 95%
Tigyaing 97%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Mawlaik 100%
Kawlin 89%
Kyunhla 88%
Kalewa 99%
Kambalu 88%
Kalay 97%
Tasei 96%
Mingin 99%
Ye U 90%
Khin U 91%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 85%
Depayin 93%
Shwebo 83%
Wetlet 92%
Kani 100%
Butalin 96%
Ayartaw 97%
Yinmarpin 93%
Monywa 66%
Myinmu 84%
Sagaing 75%
Palae 92%
Chaung Oo 84%
Salingyi 84%
Myaung 95%

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and charcoal (%)
66 - 78
79 - 89
90 - 100
Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Hkamti District	: 99.3%
Sonemara Sub-Township	: 99.4%

31

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	-	0.1
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.2
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		99.2	99.0	99.2
Charcoal		0.2	1.0	-
Coal		-	-	-
Other		0.3	-	0.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,194	286	908

- In Sonemara Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 99.2 per cent using firewood and 0.2 per cent using charcoal.

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

- About 99.2 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood.

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	1,194	29.8	3.3	1.1	2.2	0.5	0.2	68.3	0.1
Urban	286	35.3	5.6	1.4	4.9	1.0	0.3	61.2	-
Rural	908	28.1	2.5	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	70.6	0.1

- About 29.8 per cent of the households in Sonemara Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 35.3 per cent of households in urban areas and 28.1 per cent of households in rural area have access to radio.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
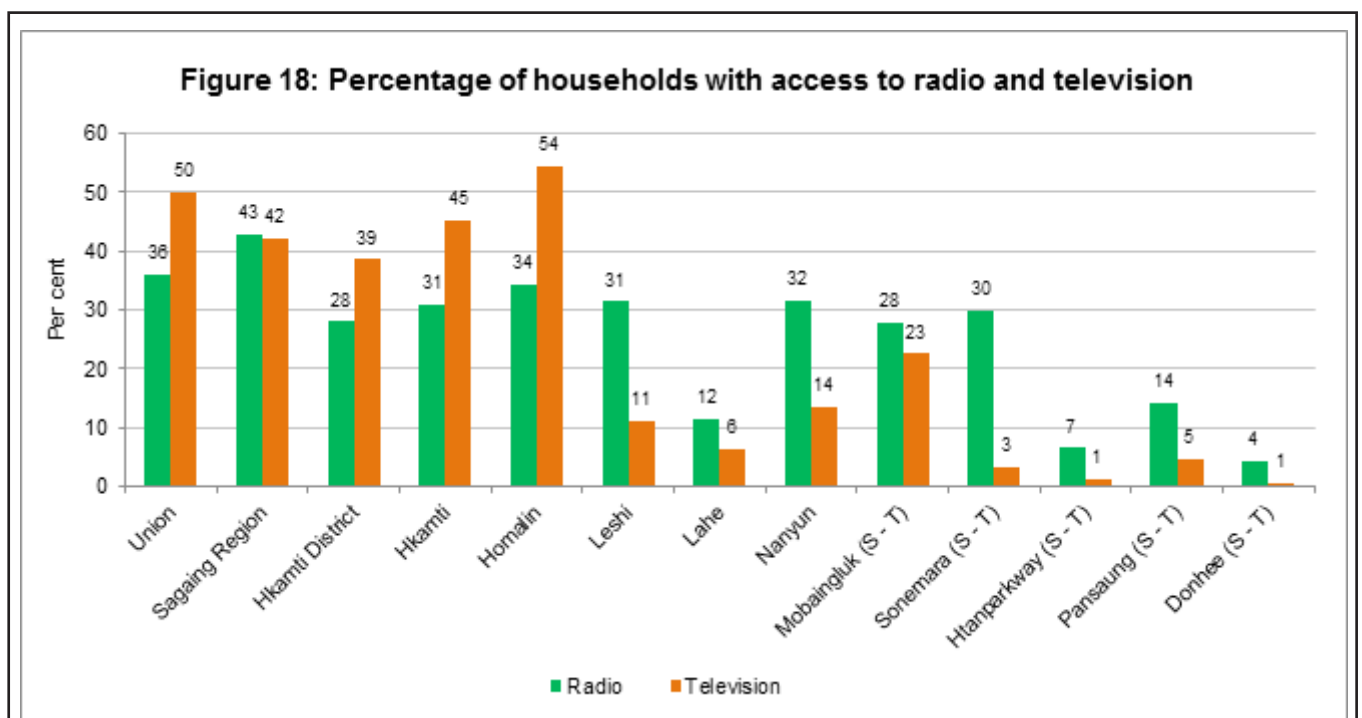
- About 3.3 per cent of the households in Sonemara Sub-Township have access to television and about one in three households (29.8%) have access to radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
3%

Nanyun
6%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
0%

Lahe
10%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Hkamti
19%

Leshi
4%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
2%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
7%

Homalin
11%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
10%

Banmauk
4%

Indaw
22%

Katha
25%

Tamu
46%

Phaungpyin
2%

Pinlebu
7%

Wuntho
24%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
19%

Mawlaik
18%

Kawlin
20%

Tigyaing
20%

Kyunhla
16%

Kalewa
16%

Kambalu
14%

Kalay
37%

Tasei
16%

Mingin
2%

Ye U
23%

Khin U
14%

Depayin
14%

Shwebo
31%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
22%

Kani
9%

Butalin
14%

Ayartaw
14%

Wetlet
16%

Yinmarpin
15%

Monywa
51%

Myinmu
22%

Palae
12%

Chaung Oo
29%

Sagaing
40%

Salingyi
22%

Myaung
14%

Legend
Access to mobile phone(%)
0 - 17
18 - 34
35 - 51
Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Hkamti District	: 10.5%
Sonemara Sub-Township	: 2.2%

- About 2.2 per cent of the households in Sonemara Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in the Sagaing Region, it belongs to the (0-17) proportion group.

Transportation items

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

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
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
Hkamti District	61,842	669	23,372	6,540	1,775	7,134	3,732	17,639
Urban	8,055	171	4,305	2,249	168	537	269	558
Rural	53,787	498	19,067	4,291	1,607	6,597	3,463	17,081
Sonemara Sub-Township	1,194	15	146	2	1	-	-	528
Urban	286	8	49	-	1	-	-	109
Rural	908	7	97	2	-	-	-	419

- In Sonemara Sub-Township, 44.2 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 12.2 per cent of households having motorcycle/ moped.

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

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Sagaing Region and Sonemara Sub -Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 35-39.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 5.7 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
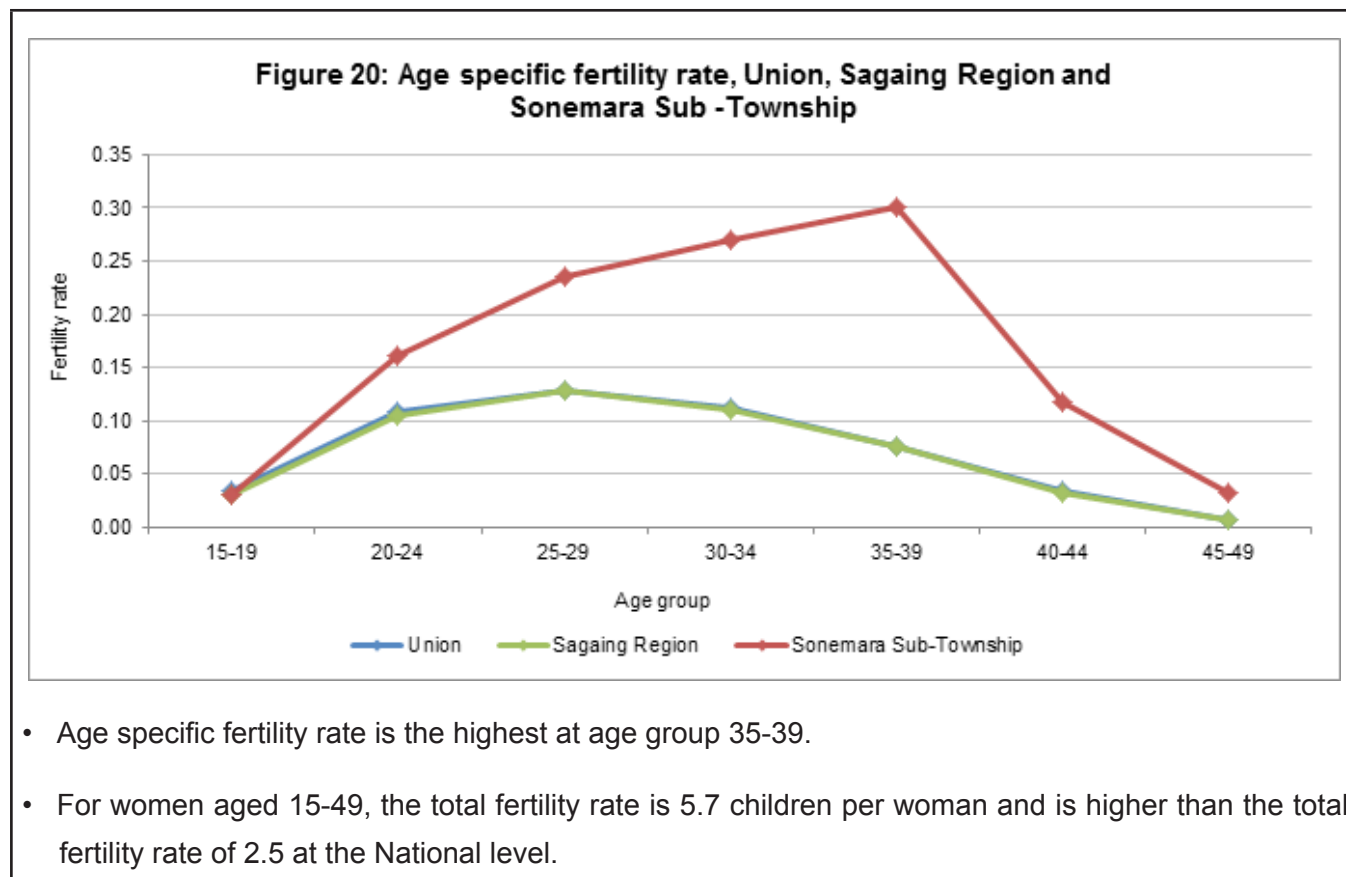
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 5.9

Nanyun 4.3

Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 6.9

Lahe 6.1

Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 6.0

Hkamti 3.7

Leshi 5.3

Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 5.7

Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 4.6

Homalin 4.4

Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 4.5

Banmauk 3.5

Indaw 2.6

Katha 2.9

Phaungpyin 3.6

Tamu 2.9

Pinlebu 3.1

Wuntho 2.6

Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 3.9

Tigyaing 2.7

Mawlaik 2.6

Kawlin 2.1

Kyunhla 2.5

Kalay 2.6

Kalewa 2.4

Tasei 2.3

Kambalu 2.5

Mingin 2.7

Ye U 2.2

Khin U 2.1

Depayin 2.5

Shwebo 2.0

Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 1.8

Kani 2.3

Butalin 2.1

Ayartaw 1.9

Wetlet 1.9

Yinmarpin 2.0

Monywa 1.9

Myinmu 1.7

Sagaing 2.0

Palae 2.3

Salingyi 1.9

Chaung Oo 1.9

Myaung 2.0

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 1.7 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 5.2
- 5.3 - 6.9
- Township boundary

Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Hkamti District	: 4.8
Sonemara Sub-Township	: 5.7

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and Sagaing Region)
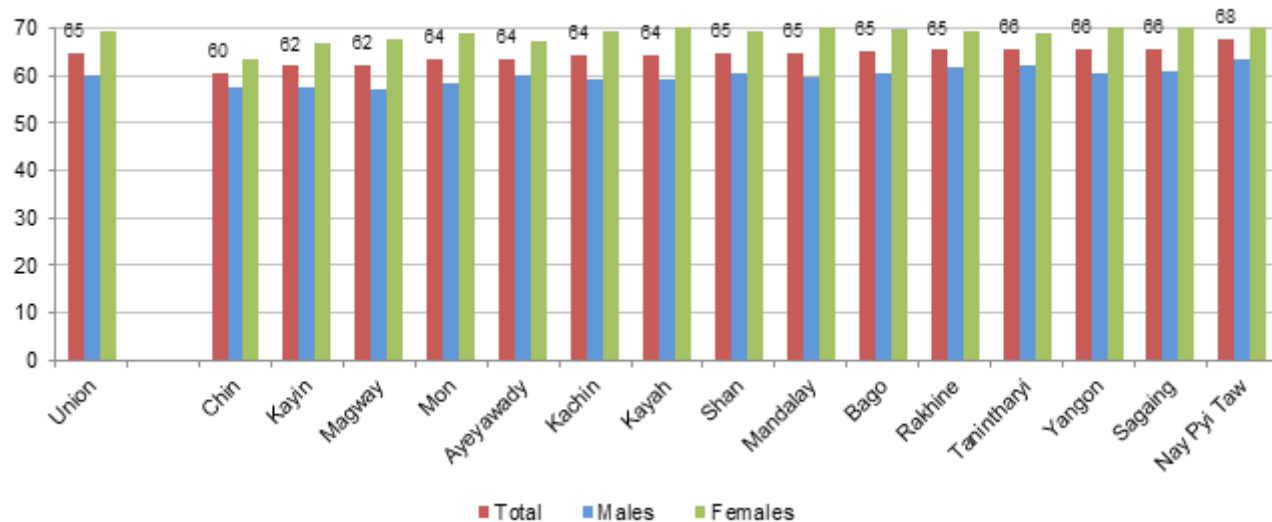
- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- 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
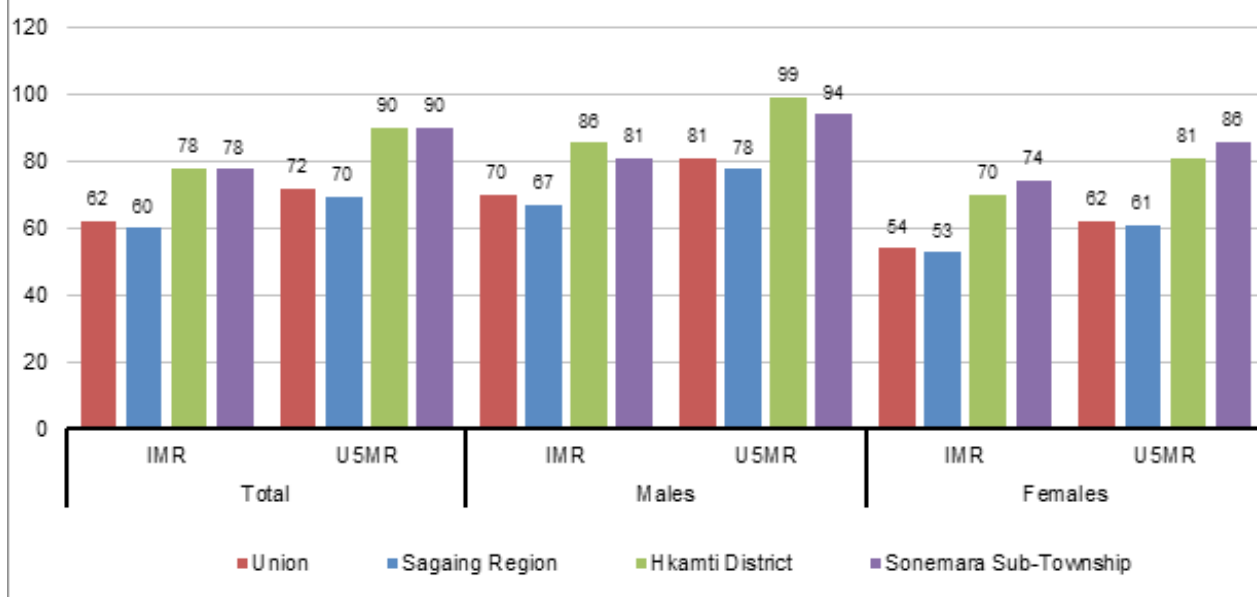
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hkamti District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Hkamti District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 90 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Sonemara Sub-Township are higher than those in Sagaing Region, but equal to Hkamti District. The Infant mortality in Sonemara is 78 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 90 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
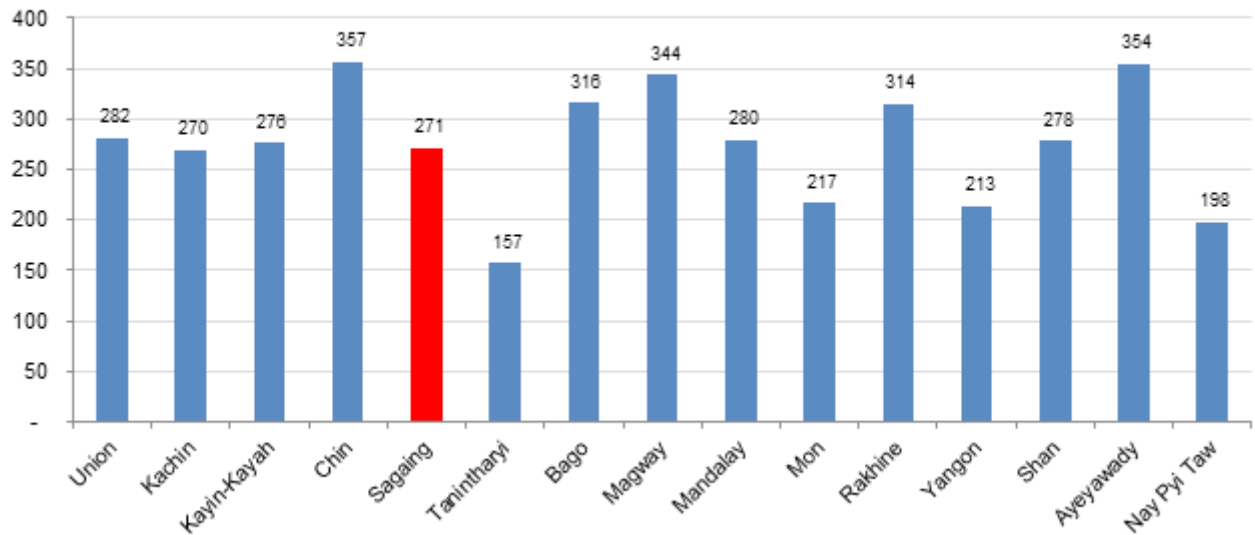
- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- 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 (Km^2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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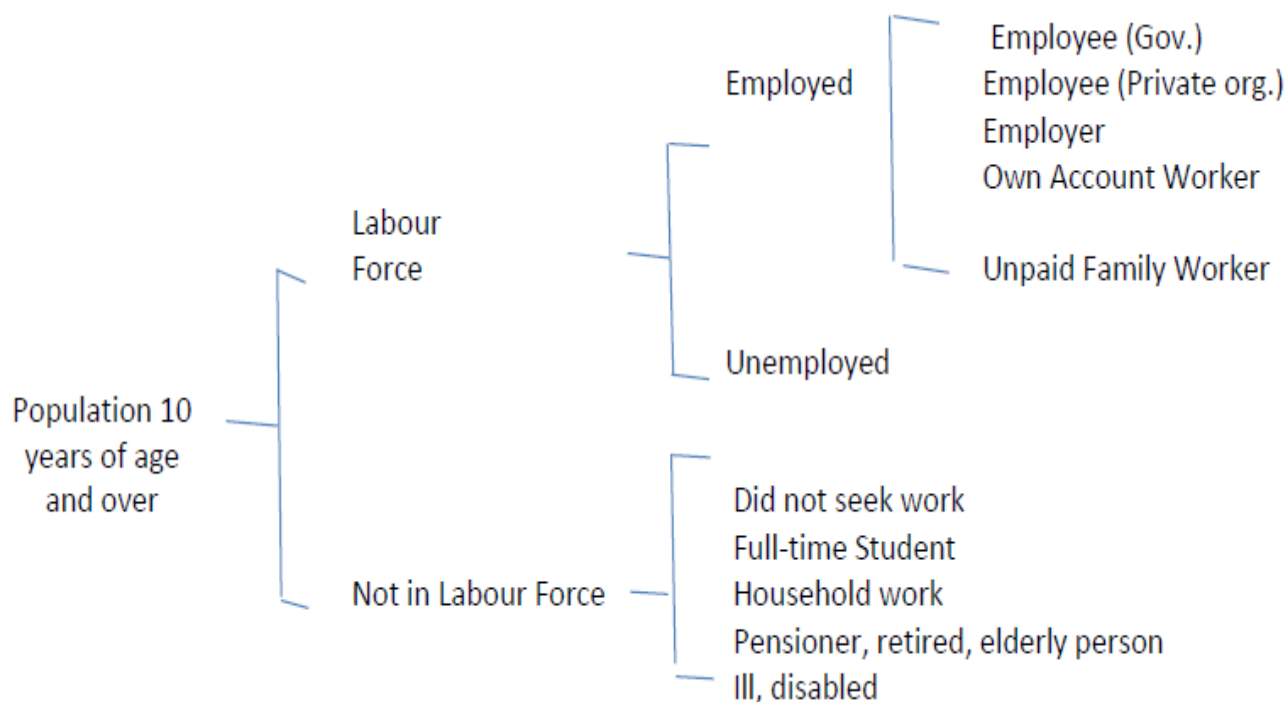
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census