

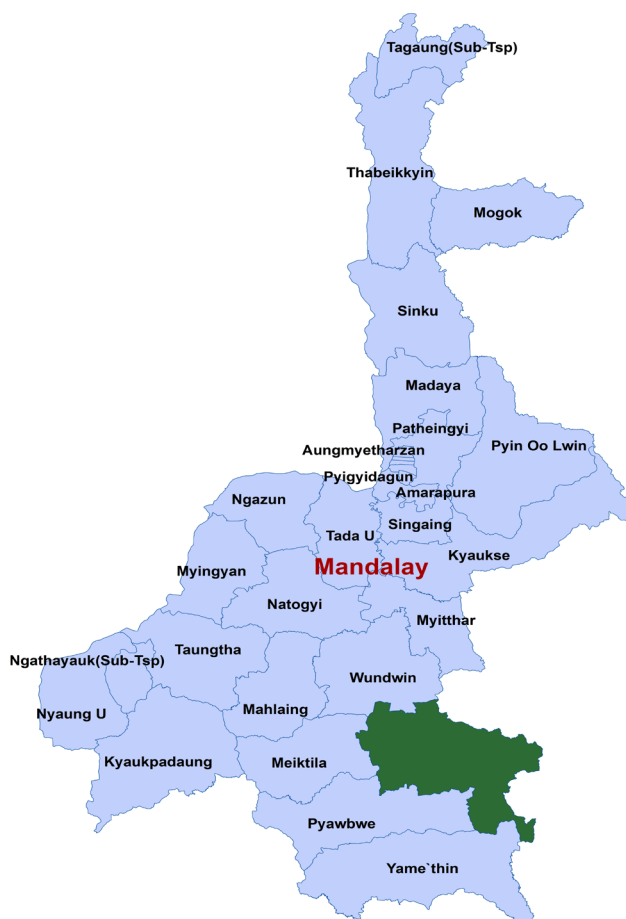


# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

MANDALAY REGION, MEIKTILA DISTRICT

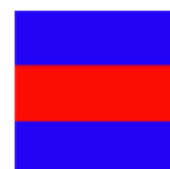
Thazi Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Mandalay Region, Meiktila District

## **Thazi Township Report**

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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Mandalay Region, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>202,680 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>95,463 (47.1%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>107,217 (52.9%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>2,039.9 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>99.4 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>27.6 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>80</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>44,892</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.3 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>64.9%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>54.1</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>44.4</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>9.7</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>21.9</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>89</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>92.4%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>97.2%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>88.5%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>6,510</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>1.2</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	120,447	73.3	
Associate Scrutiny	88	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	262	0.2	
National Registration	1,732	1.1	
Religious	1,026	0.6	
Temporary Registration	499	0.3	
Foreign Registration	26	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	79	<0.1	
None	40,107	24.4	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64 )</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	68.4%	87.4%	52.0%
Unemployment rate	4.8%	4.5%	5.2%
Employment to population ratio	65.1%	83.5%	49.3%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	41,142	91.6	
Renter	812	1.8	
Provided free (individually)	422	0.9	
Government quarters	2,189	4.9	
Private company quarters	299	0.7	
Other	28	0.1	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.8%		9.3%
Bamboo	75.6%	37.3%	1.3%
Earth	0.1%	2.3%	
Wood	7.7%	47.8%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		87.5%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	15.1%	12.0%	1.1%
Other	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	4,573	10.2	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	20	<0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	37,576	83.7	
Charcoal	2,587	5.8	
Coal	76	0.2	
Other	41	0.1	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	10,499	23.4
Kerosene	388	0.9
Candle	10,852	24.2
Battery	9,218	20.5
Generator (private)	7,102	15.8
Water mill (private)	362	0.8
Solar system/energy	4,358	9.7
Other	2,113	4.7
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,390	3.1
Tube well, borehole	25,495	56.8
Protected well/spring	7,167	16.0
Bottled/purifier water	1,443	3.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>35,495</i>	<i>79.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,043	2.3
Pool/pond/lake	1,656	3.7
River/stream/canal	2,925	6.5
Waterfall/rainwater	1,852	4.1
Other	1,921	4.3
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>9,397</i>	<i>20.9</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	2,873	6.4
Tube well, borehole	25,158	56.0
Protected well/spring	2,854	6.4
Unprotected well/spring	868	1.9
Pool/pond/lake	6,209	13.8
River/stream/canal	3,186	7.1
Waterfall/rainwater	1,869	4.2
Bottled/purifier water	168	0.4
Other	1,707	3.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	953	2.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	34,509	76.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>35,462</i>	<i>79.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,851	6.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	130	0.3
Other	168	0.4
None	6,281	14.0
<b>Availability of communication amenities</b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Radio	20,419	45.5
Television	18,880	42.1
Landline phone	1,377	3.1
Mobile phone	12,542	27.9
Computer	520	1.2
Internet at home	1,364	3.0
Households with none of the items	13,157	29.3
Households with all of the items	82	0.2
<b>Availability of Transportation equipment</b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Car/Truck/Van	607	1.4
Motorcycle/Moped	22,392	49.9
Bicycle	15,814	35.2
4-Wheel tractor	622	1.4
Canoe/Boat	322	0.7
Motor boat	102	0.2
Cart (bullock)	17,534	39.1

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

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

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

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

\* Less than 20.

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## Introduction

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

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

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

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Thazi Township in Mandalay Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.



## **Census information on Thazi Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	202,680 *		
Males	95,463		
Females	107,217		
Sex ratio	89 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	10.1%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	2,039 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	99.4 persons		
Number of wards	7		
Number of village tracts	80		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	195,014	19,786	175,228
Number of conventional households	44,892	4,720	40,172
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Thazi Township, there are more females than males with 89 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (10.1%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Thazi Township is 99 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Thazi Township. This is slightly less than to the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

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

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

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44,892</b>	<b>202,680</b>	<b>95,463</b>	<b>107,217</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>20,561</b>	<b>9,287</b>	<b>11,274</b>
1	No (1)(W)	1,563	6,490	2,878	3,612
2	No (2)(W)	350	1,468	712	756
3	No (3)(W)	713	3,368	1,552	1,816
4	No (4)(W)	928	3,890	1,715	2,175
5	No (5)(W)	243	1,103	512	591
6	No (6)(W)	412	1,876	814	1,062
7	No (7)(W)	511	2,366	1,104	1,262
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>40,172</b>	<b>182,119</b>	<b>86,176</b>	<b>95,943</b>
1	Kun Chan Yoe(VT)	211	850	368	482
2	Kyet Mauk(VT)	936	4,139	1,912	2,227
3	Se Gyi(VT)	301	1,344	591	753
4	Ah Pyauk(VT)	279	1,109	490	619
5	Nyaung To(VT)	409	1,858	858	1,000
6	Bo Kone(VT)	260	1,166	522	644
7	Min Hla(VT)	232	1,134	527	607
8	Kat Kyay Inn(VT)	265	1,552	809	743
9	Ywar Pale(VT)	905	3,881	1,844	2,037
10	Hnget Hpyin Kone(VT)	221	870	376	494
11	Kyar Bet Kone(VT)	611	2,625	1,194	1,431
12	Oke Hpo(VT)	202	878	387	491
13	Ywar Mun Thar(VT)	230	1,081	513	568
14	Zee Pin Pauk(VT)	304	1,662	781	881
15	Kan Thit(VT)	97	407	181	226
16	Tha Min Zar Kone(VT)	100	413	168	245
17	Koke Ko Su(VT)	203	820	368	452
18	Kywe Dat Son(VT)	1,611	8,706	4,369	4,337
19	Hlaing Tet(VT)	2,500	11,256	5,123	6,133

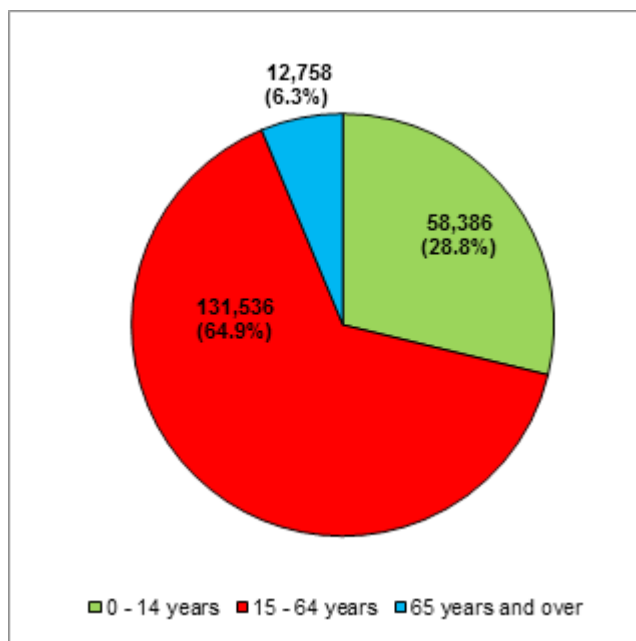
**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
20	Ywar Gyi(VT)	508	2,048	902	1,146
21	Myin Kwet(VT)	164	678	281	397
22	Kone Taung(VT)	340	1,463	679	784
23	Kan Shey(VT)	964	4,102	1,924	2,178
24	Ma Gyi Kan(VT)	492	2,112	924	1,188
25	Aung Thar(VT)	310	1,304	574	730
26	Yin Ma Yoe(VT)	528	2,272	1,023	1,249
27	Hnan Kan(VT)	228	1,081	478	603
28	Ma Yway(VT)	156	681	325	356
29	Tha Nat Kan(VT)	156	682	282	400
30	Inn Win(VT)	367	1,652	813	839
31	Aing Dun(VT)	78	373	163	210
32	Han Zar(VT)	960	3,978	1,723	2,255
33	Wet Toe(VT)	398	1,904	949	955
34	Kyauk Pa Nar(VT)	279	1,226	558	668
35	Nyaung Pin Thar(VT)	474	1,864	877	987
36	Bweit Char(VT)	581	2,259	1,034	1,225
37	Thea Pon(VT)	465	1,839	857	982
38	Thar Ga Ra(VT)	901	3,868	1,805	2,063
39	Hnget Gyi Thaik(VT)	797	3,140	1,526	1,614
40	Wan Thar(VT)	491	2,234	943	1,291
41	Tha Pyay Wa(VT)	643	2,624	1,191	1,433
42	Ta Mar Kone(VT)	391	1,788	799	989
43	Nyaung Aing(VT)	358	1,671	781	890
44	Hpa Yar Kone(VT)	286	1,254	622	632
45	Bu Yon(VT)	454	2,256	1,071	1,185
46	Ah Lel Kan(VT)	913	4,073	1,966	2,107
47	Myin Chan(VT)	463	1,874	899	975
48	Za Win(VT)	623	2,866	1,382	1,484

**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
49	Oke Twin(VT)	1,574	7,487	3,577	3,910
50	Thet Kei Deik(VT)	351	1,724	867	857
51	Kant Hpyu(VT)	356	1,612	749	863
52	Koke Ko Kan(VT)	1,169	5,647	2,530	3,117
53	Nyaung Pin Hla(VT)	101	434	190	244
54	Shwe Toke Kone(VT)	350	1,499	676	823
55	Taw Kin(VT)	463	2,099	952	1,147
56	Oke Kone(VT)	200	852	375	477
57	Tha Man Kan(VT)	289	1,193	547	646
58	Nyan Kan(VT)	214	940	420	520
59	Thu Kaung Kone(VT)	277	1,255	544	711
60	Nyaung Yan Zay(VT)	661	2,799	1,219	1,580
61	Nyaung Yan Myo Ma(VT)	476	2,077	962	1,115
62	Oke Shit Kone(VT)	530	2,193	1,017	1,176
63	Zee Taw Aing(VT)	281	1,248	576	672
64	Ma Gyi Yoe(VT)	283	1,305	588	717
65	Inn Kone(VT)	326	1,369	618	751
66	Pauk Taw(VT)	282	1,329	604	725
67	Inn(VT)	123	641	285	356
68	Sin Win(VT)	73	347	162	185
69	Lu Kone(VT)	158	686	294	392
70	Hin Gut Aing(VT)	347	1,888	813	1,075
71	Ma Kyee Kwa(VT)	576	2,634	1,191	1,443
72	Yin Mar Pin(VT)	2,261	10,921	5,417	5,504
73	Pyi Nyaung(VT)	1,559	8,381	4,757	3,624
74	Kyat Sa Khan(VT)	711	3,357	1,801	1,556
75	War Ywet(VT)	63	341	171	170
76	Thea Put(VT)	434	2,060	984	1,076
77	Kywe Dat(VT)	378	1,708	854	854
78	Myin Daik(VT)	217	1,040	553	487
79	Lel Pyin(VT)	877	3,658	1,896	1,762
80	Sin Taung(VT)	567	2,478	1,255	1,223

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

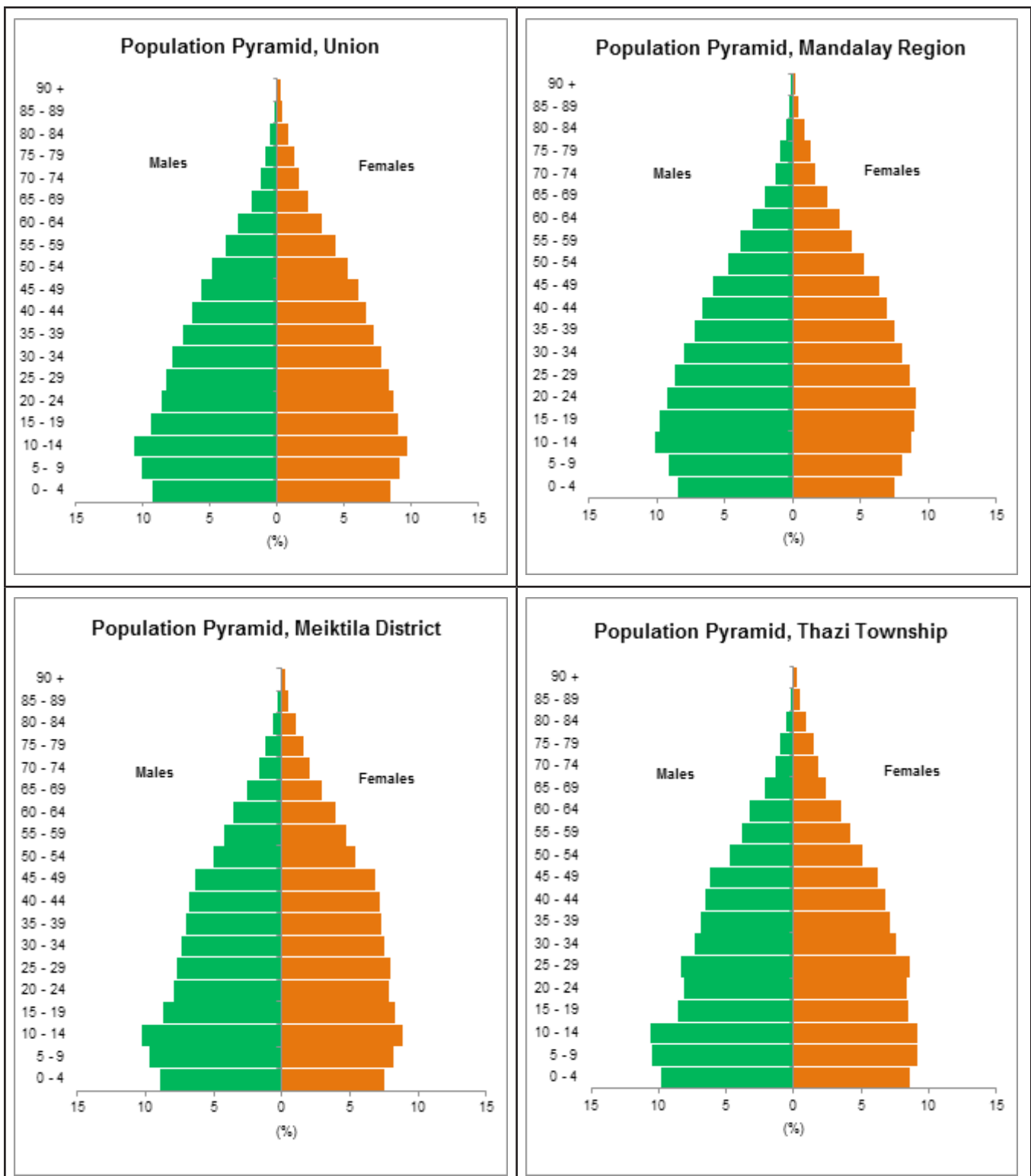


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Thazi Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>202,680</b>	<b>95,463</b>	<b>107,217</b>
0 - 4	18,512	9,345	9,167
5 - 9	19,902	10,033	9,869
10 - 14	19,972	10,097	9,875
15 - 19	17,274	8,149	9,125
20 - 24	16,741	7,803	8,938
25 - 29	17,115	7,917	9,198
30 - 34	15,079	6,991	8,088
35 - 39	14,235	6,614	7,621
40 - 44	13,460	6,233	7,227
45 - 49	12,616	5,925	6,691
50 - 54	9,996	4,545	5,451
55 - 59	8,166	3,619	4,547
60 - 64	6,854	3,085	3,769
65 - 69	4,561	1,986	2,575
70 - 74	3,155	1,249	1,906
75 - 79	2,539	986	1,553
80 - 84	1,481	557	924
85 - 89	725	248	477
90 +	297	81	216

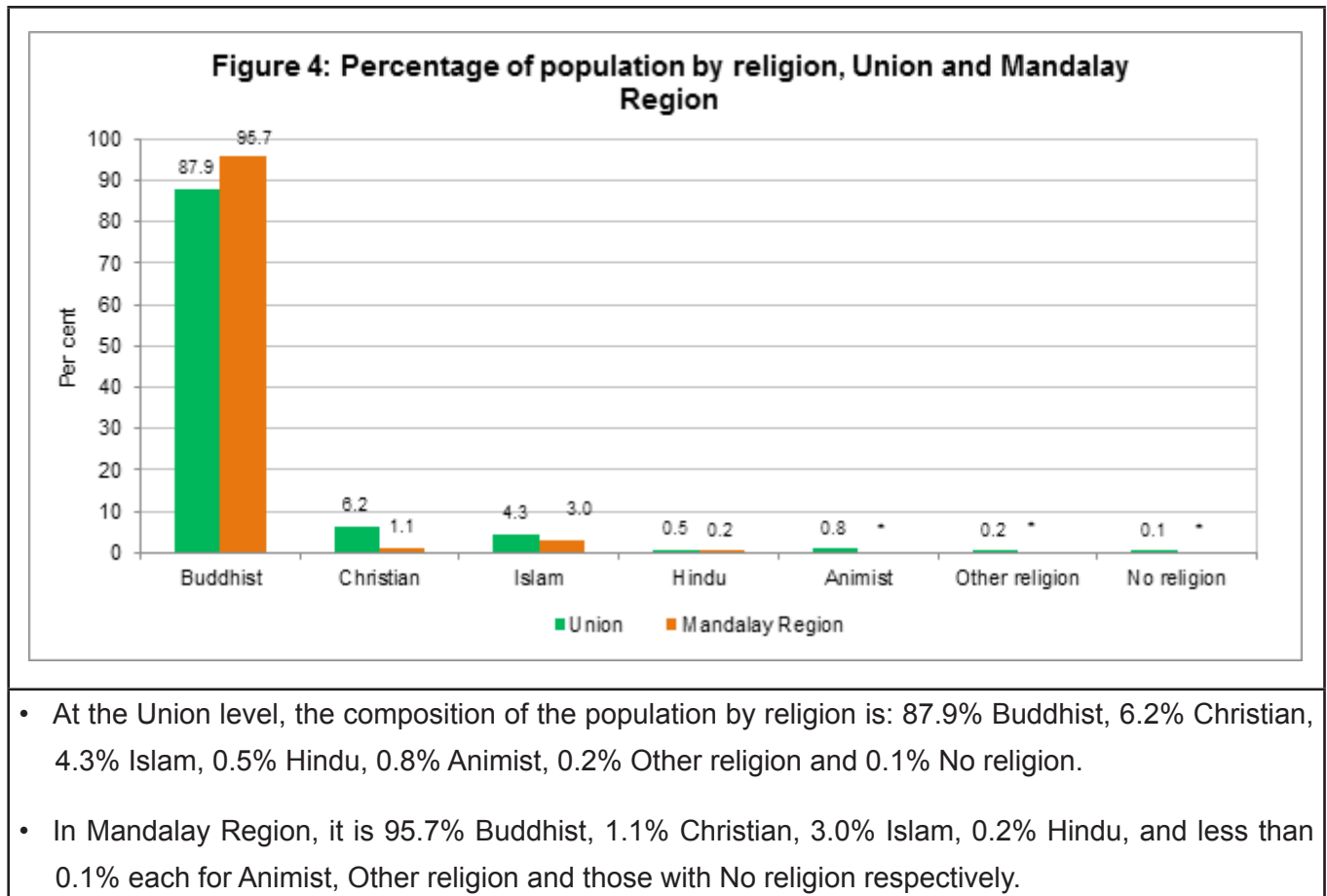
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Thazi Township is 64.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Mandalay Region, Meiktila District and Thazi Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Thazi Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Thazi Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

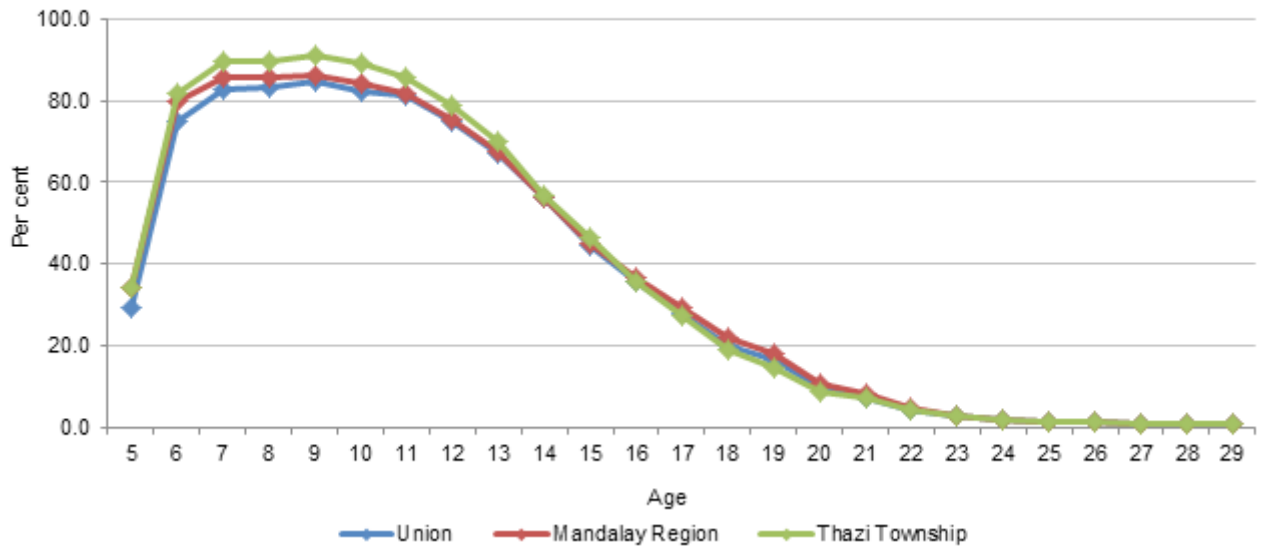
## (C) Education

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

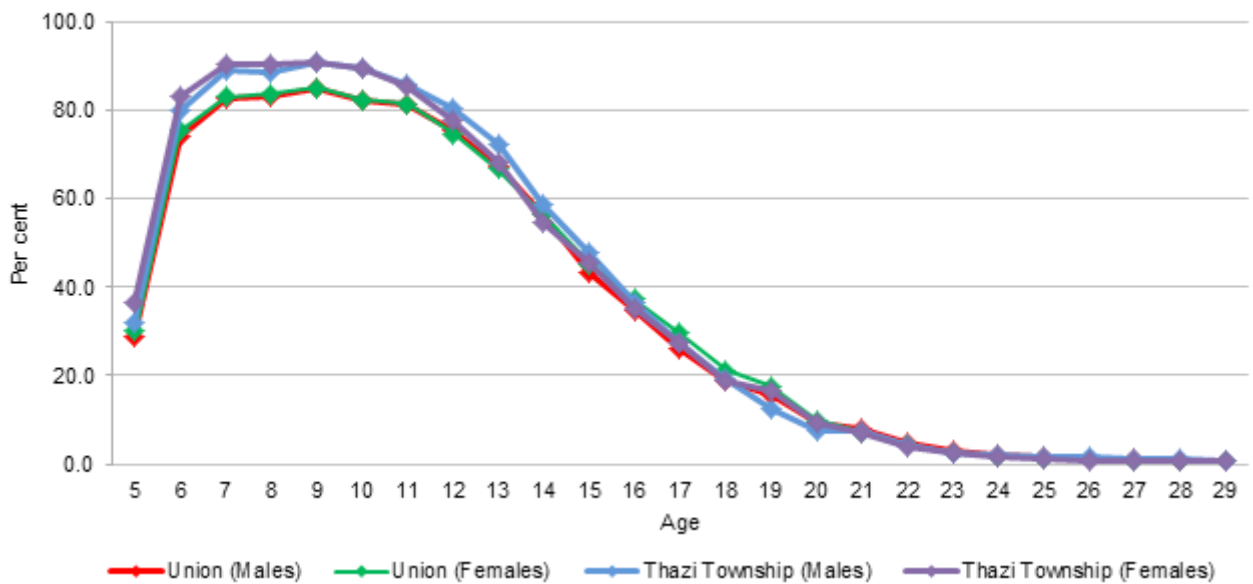
Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,826	1,921	1,905	1,307	612	695
6	3,929	1,955	1,974	3,203	1,565	1,638
7	4,189	2,076	2,113	3,753	1,845	1,908
8	3,739	1,812	1,927	3,347	1,607	1,740
9	3,687	1,778	1,909	3,347	1,616	1,731
10	3,819	1,866	1,953	3,412	1,670	1,742
11	3,697	1,803	1,894	3,164	1,547	1,617
12	3,836	1,874	1,962	3,027	1,505	1,522
13	3,944	1,871	2,073	2,760	1,351	1,409
14	3,655	1,729	1,926	2,068	1,015	1,053
15	3,475	1,641	1,834	1,615	781	834
16	3,147	1,449	1,698	1,123	527	596
17	3,245	1,512	1,733	891	418	473
18	3,639	1,679	1,960	696	326	370
19	2,981	1,320	1,661	439	164	275
20	3,653	1,665	1,988	313	126	187
21	2,948	1,331	1,617	213	100	113
22	2,934	1,306	1,628	122	60	62
23	2,995	1,333	1,662	80	35	45
24	2,970	1,333	1,637	55	28	27
25	3,600	1,610	1,990	52	26	26
26	3,028	1,364	1,664	41	24	17
27	3,068	1,354	1,714	34	17	17
28	3,346	1,490	1,856	35	19	16
29	3,015	1,365	1,650	23	9	14



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

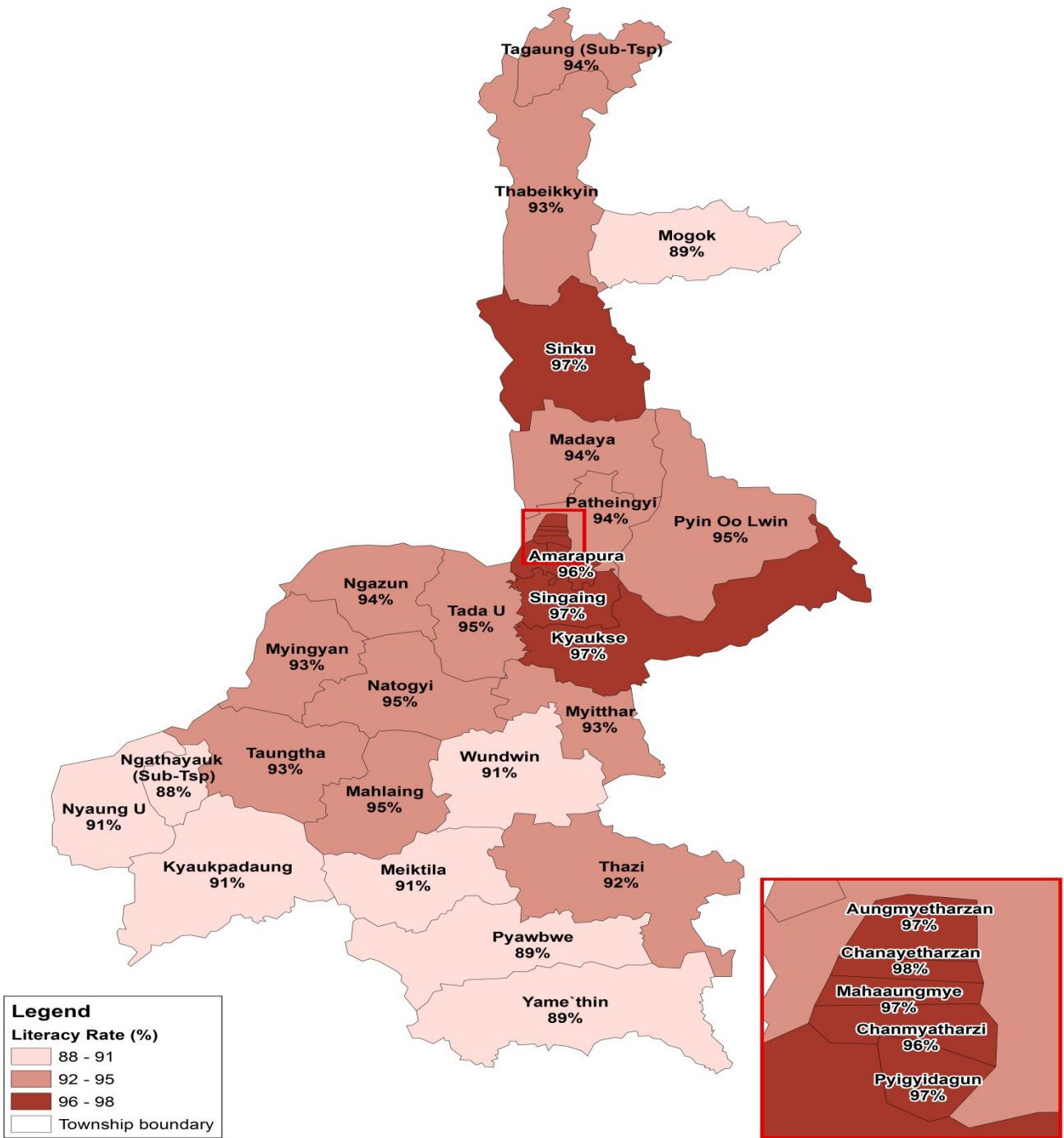


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Thazi Township**



- School attendance in Thazi Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Thazi Township is higher from school going age (at age 5) to age 18.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Mandalay Region	: 93.8%
Meiktila District	: 91.9%
Thazi Township	: 92.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	31,987	97.0
Males	14,569	97.7
Females	17,418	96.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Thazi Township is 92.4 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Mandalay Region (93.8%) and higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 88.5 per cent and for the males it is 97.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.0 per cent with 96.4 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**

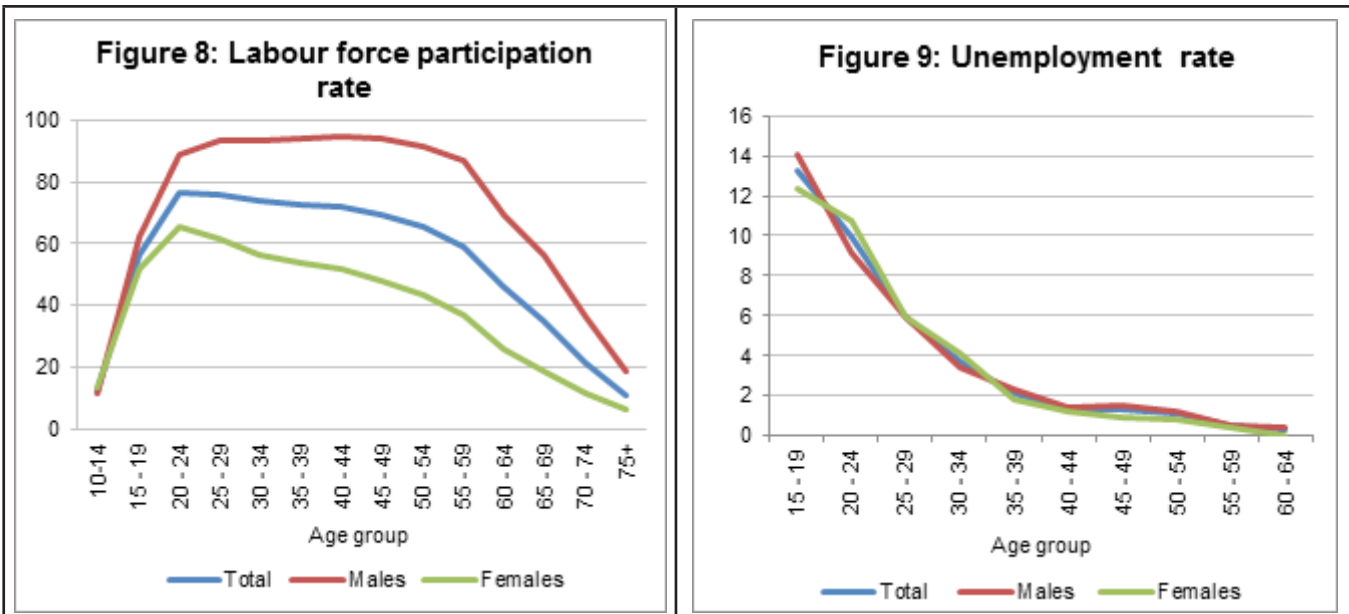
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	110,279	14,756	13.4	21,894	34,576	20,498	9,464	418	7,455	205	114	899
Urban	12,461	601	4.8	1,254	2,099	3,022	2,615	127	2,586	78	65	14
Rural	97,818	14,155	14.5	20,640	32,477	17,476	6,849	291	4,869	127	49	885
Males	50,036	4,199	8.4	7,648	15,756	12,130	5,777	325	3,564	89	89	459
Females	60,243	10,557	17.5	14,246	18,820	8,368	3,687	93	3,891	116	25	440

- Some 13.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 14.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 8.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 17.5 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 31.4 per cent has completed primary school ( grade 5) and only 6.8 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	12.2	11.3	13.2	13.7	15.2	12.5
15 - 19	56.5	62.0	51.7	13.3	14.1	12.4
20 - 24	76.4	89.2	65.2	9.9	9.1	10.8
25 - 29	76.2	93.5	61.3	5.9	5.9	5.9
30 - 34	73.7	93.7	56.4	3.7	3.4	4.1
35 - 39	72.6	94.4	53.6	2.1	2.3	1.8
40 - 44	71.8	95.0	51.8	1.3	1.4	1.2
45 - 49	69.7	94.4	47.8	1.3	1.5	0.9
50 - 54	65.2	91.8	43.1	1.1	1.2	0.8
55 - 59	59.1	87.2	36.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
60 - 64	45.7	69.7	26.0	0.3	0.4	-
65 - 69	35.0	56.4	18.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
70 - 74	21.4	36.1	11.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
75+	10.9	18.5	6.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
15 - 24	66.3	75.3	58.4	11.4	11.2	11.5
15 - 64	68.4	87.4	52.0	4.8	4.5	5.2



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Thazi Township is 68.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 52.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.4 per cent.
- In Thazi Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Thazi Township is 4.8 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.5%) and for females (5.2%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 11.5 per cent.

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

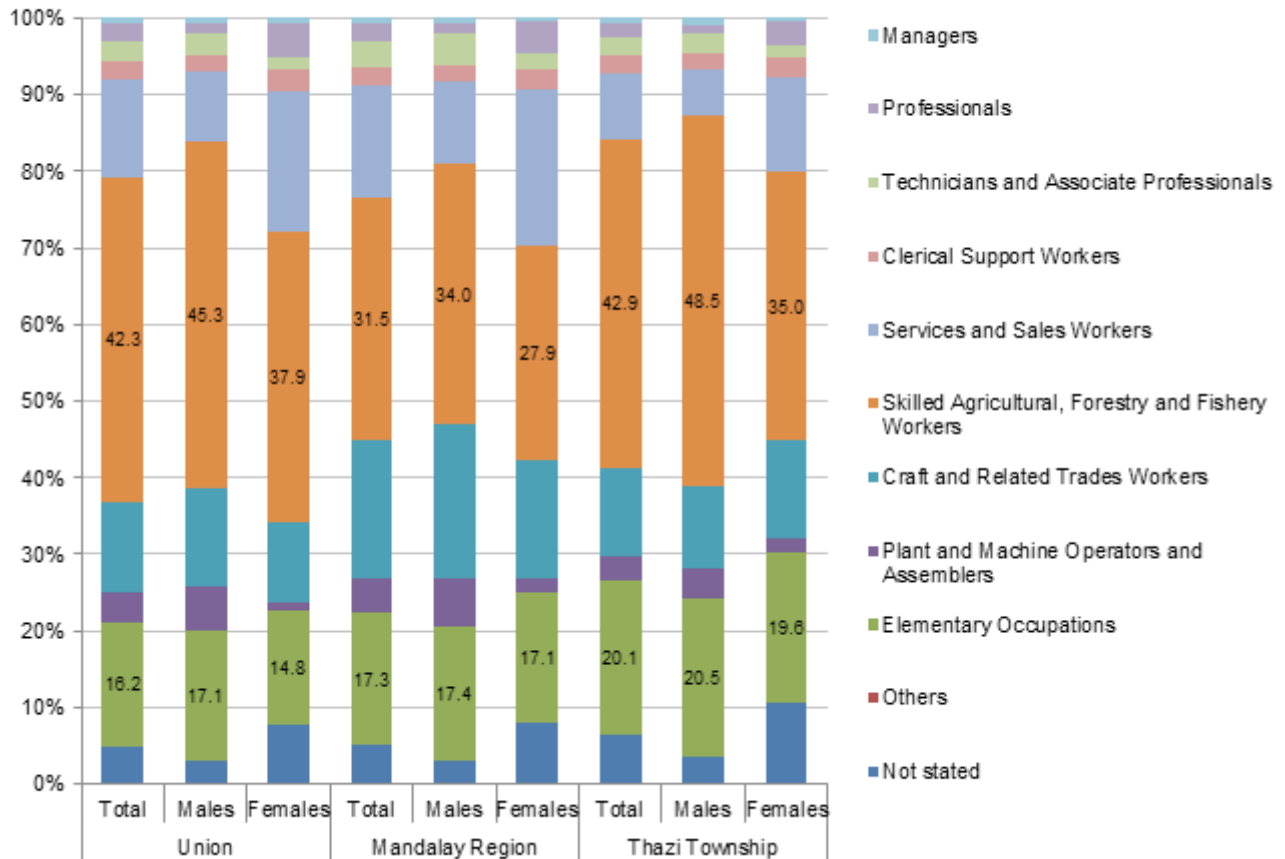
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	69,027	0.8	31.1	46.2	13.9	1.7	6.3
Males	19,822	1.5	54.3	5.7	20.0	3.0	15.5
Females	49,205	0.5	21.8	62.5	11.4	1.2	2.6

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 54.3 per cent of males are full time students while 62.5 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,547</b>	<b>48,043</b>	<b>33,504</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	590	482	108	0.7	1.0	0.3
Professionals	1,501	443	1,058	1.8	0.9	3.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,784	1,247	537	2.2	2.6	1.6
Clerical Support Workers	1,993	1,069	924	2.4	2.2	2.8
Services and Sales Workers	6,964	2,852	4,112	8.5	5.9	12.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	35,023	23,290	11,733	42.9	48.5	35.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	9,494	5,172	4,322	11.6	10.8	12.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,478	1,906	572	3.0	4.0	1.7
Elementary Occupations	16,407	9,851	6,556	20.1	20.5	19.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	5,313	1,731	3,582	6.5	3.6	10.7

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



- In Thazi Township, 42.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- The second highest proportion is elementary occupations with 20.1 per cent.
- Analysis by sex shows that 48.5 per cent of males and 35.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Mandalay Region, 31.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 17.3 per cent are in elementary occupations.

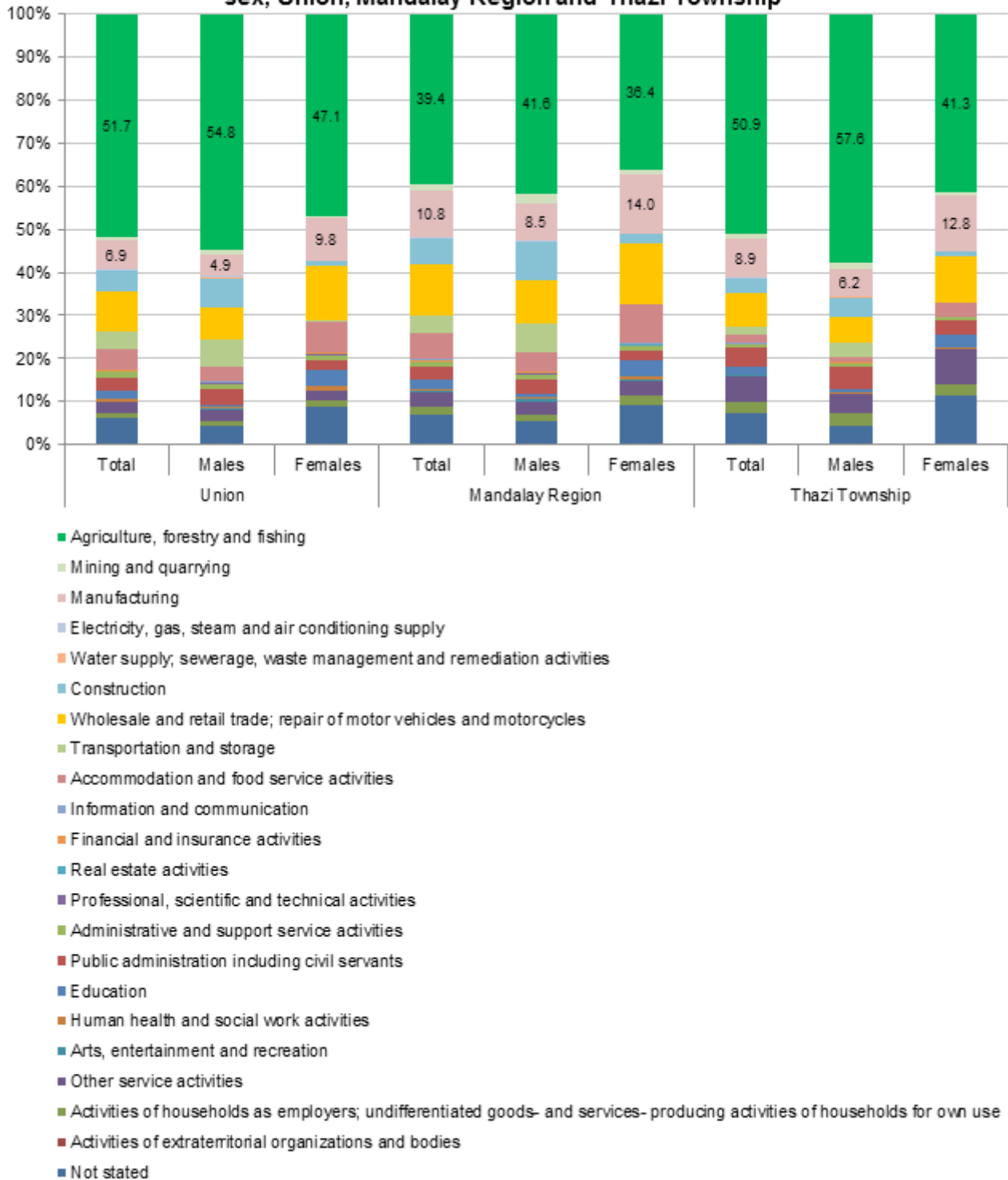
**Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex**

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,547</b>	<b>48,043</b>	<b>33,504</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41,506	27,666	13,840	50.9	57.6	41.3
Mining and quarrying	1,162	853	309	1.4	1.8	0.9
Manufacturing	7,253	2,962	4,291	8.9	6.2	12.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	62	59	3	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	84	78	6	0.1	0.2	*
Construction	2,693	2,287	406	3.3	4.8	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,356	2,742	3,614	7.8	5.7	10.8
Transportation and storage	1,622	1,573	49	2.0	3.3	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,672	625	1,047	2.1	1.3	3.1
Information and communication	85	56	29	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	64	41	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	39	34	5	*	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	686	444	242	0.8	0.9	0.7
Public administration including civil servants	3,503	2,456	1,047	4.3	5.1	3.1
Education	1,450	371	1,079	1.8	0.8	3.2
Human health and social work activities	189	82	107	0.2	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	74	62	12	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	4,848	2,187	2,661	5.9	4.6	7.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2,345	1,390	955	2.9	2.9	2.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	5,852	2,073	3,779	7.2	4.3	11.3

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



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

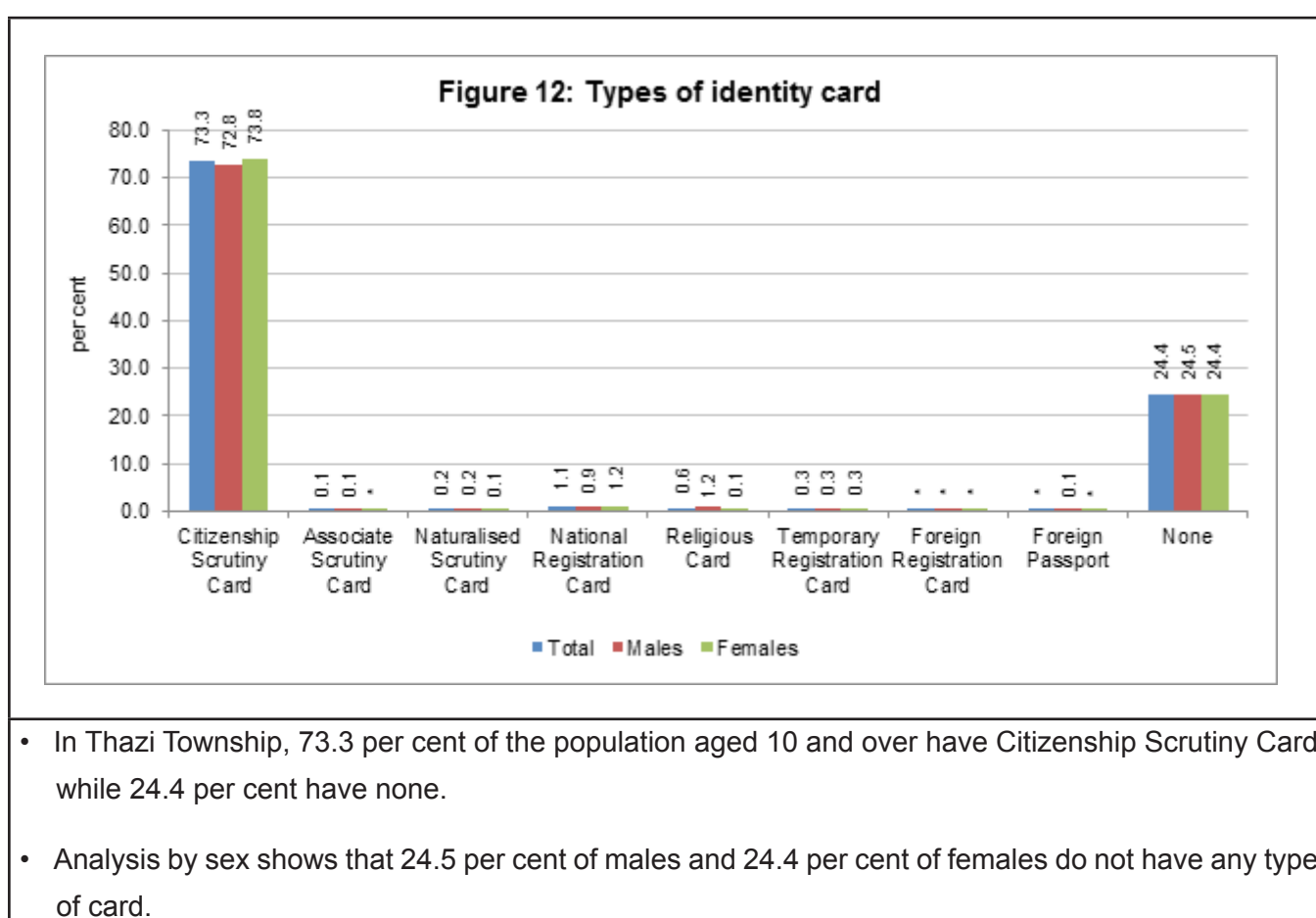


- In Thazi Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 50.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Manufacturing” at 8.9 per cent.
- There are 57.6 per cent of males and 41.3 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Mandalay Region, there are 39.4 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 10.8 per cent in “Manufacturing” 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	120,447	88	262	1,732	1,026	499	26	79	40,107
Urban	14,468	7	45	223	91	91	21	6	2,598
Rural	105,979	81	217	1,509	935	408	5	73	37,509
Males	55,369	44	147	701	910	218	16	71	18,609
Females	65,078	44	115	1,031	116	281	10	8	21,498



Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>202,680</b>	<b>196,170</b>	<b>6,510</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>2,413</b>
0 - 4	18,512	18,164	348	1.9	40	56	263	260
5 - 9	19,902	19,708	194	1.0	21	30	72	126
10 - 14	19,972	19,742	230	1.2	42	44	84	140
15 - 19	17,274	17,131	143	0.8	27	26	56	77
20 - 24	16,741	16,594	147	0.9	31	36	43	75
25 - 29	17,115	16,928	187	1.1	48	42	67	67
30 - 34	15,079	14,906	173	1.1	39	50	72	55
35 - 39	14,235	14,023	212	1.5	69	51	82	75
40 - 44	13,460	13,135	325	2.4	149	77	125	115
45 - 49	12,616	12,189	427	3.4	232	106	162	125
50 - 54	9,996	9,524	472	4.7	255	138	184	133
55 - 59	8,166	7,685	481	5.9	251	123	218	139
60 - 64	6,854	6,237	617	9.0	350	183	258	157
65 - 69	4,561	4,031	530	11.6	297	169	218	146
70 - 74	3,155	2,588	567	18.0	325	199	284	191
75 - 79	2,539	1,935	604	23.8	355	227	294	194
80 - 84	1,481	1,011	470	31.7	286	199	257	172
85 - 89	725	494	231	31.9	150	96	136	94
90 +	297	145	152	51.2	97	77	115	72

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Males</b>	<b>95,463</b>	<b>92,492</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>1,091</b>
0 - 4	9,345	9,157	188	2.0	24	27	145	138
5 - 9	10,033	9,925	108	1.1	12	16	34	70
10 - 14	10,097	9,968	129	1.3	23	16	38	77
15 - 19	8,149	8,076	73	0.9	13	15	29	42
20 - 24	7,803	7,728	75	1.0	17	21	24	39
25 - 29	7,917	7,808	109	1.4	29	23	40	35
30 - 34	6,991	6,898	93	1.3	23	18	40	29
35 - 39	6,614	6,507	107	1.6	37	28	46	40
40 - 44	6,233	6,065	168	2.7	71	32	74	56
45 - 49	5,925	5,717	208	3.5	110	45	81	58
50 - 54	4,545	4,312	233	5.1	136	50	96	58
55 - 59	3,619	3,389	230	6.4	121	51	104	64
60 - 64	3,085	2,813	272	8.8	157	72	116	71
65 - 69	1,986	1,751	235	11.8	129	82	103	58
70 - 74	1,249	1,030	219	17.5	116	71	114	71
75 - 79	986	746	240	24.3	131	101	110	74
80 - 84	557	384	173	31.1	107	76	86	58
85 - 89	248	179	69	27.8	45	32	37	30
90 +	81	39	42	51.9	24	22	32	23

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Females</b>	<b>107,217</b>	<b>103,678</b>	<b>3,539</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>1,322</b>
0 - 4	9,167	9,007	160	1.7	16	29	118	122
5 - 9	9,869	9,783	86	0.9	9	14	38	56
10 - 14	9,875	9,774	101	1.0	19	28	46	63
15 - 19	9,125	9,055	70	0.8	14	11	27	35
20 - 24	8,938	8,866	72	0.8	14	15	19	36
25 - 29	9,198	9,120	78	0.8	19	19	27	32
30 - 34	8,088	8,008	80	1.0	16	32	32	26
35 - 39	7,621	7,516	105	1.4	32	23	36	35
40 - 44	7,227	7,070	157	2.2	78	45	51	59
45 - 49	6,691	6,472	219	3.3	122	61	81	67
50 - 54	5,451	5,212	239	4.4	119	88	88	75
55 - 59	4,547	4,296	251	5.5	130	72	114	75
60 - 64	3,769	3,424	345	9.2	193	111	142	86
65 - 69	2,575	2,280	295	11.5	168	87	115	88
70 - 74	1,906	1,558	348	18.3	209	128	170	120
75 - 79	1,553	1,189	364	23.4	224	126	184	120
80 - 84	924	627	297	32.1	179	123	171	114
85 - 89	477	315	162	34.0	105	64	99	64
90 +	216	106	110	50.9	73	55	83	49

- Three in every 100 persons in Thazi 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.

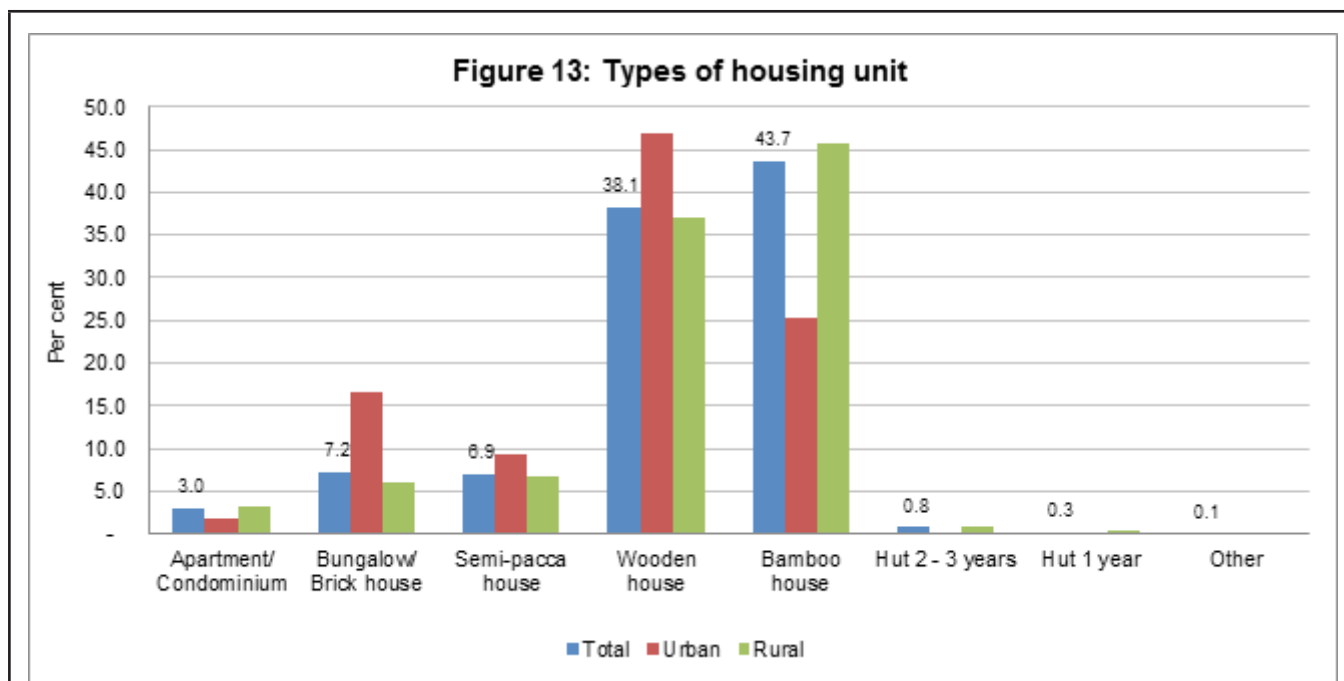
## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### 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	44,892	3.0	7.2	6.9	38.1	43.7	0.8	0.3	0.1
Urban	4,720	1.9	16.7	9.3	46.8	25.3	-	*	*
Rural	40,172	3.1	6.1	6.7	37.1	45.8	0.9	0.3	0.1

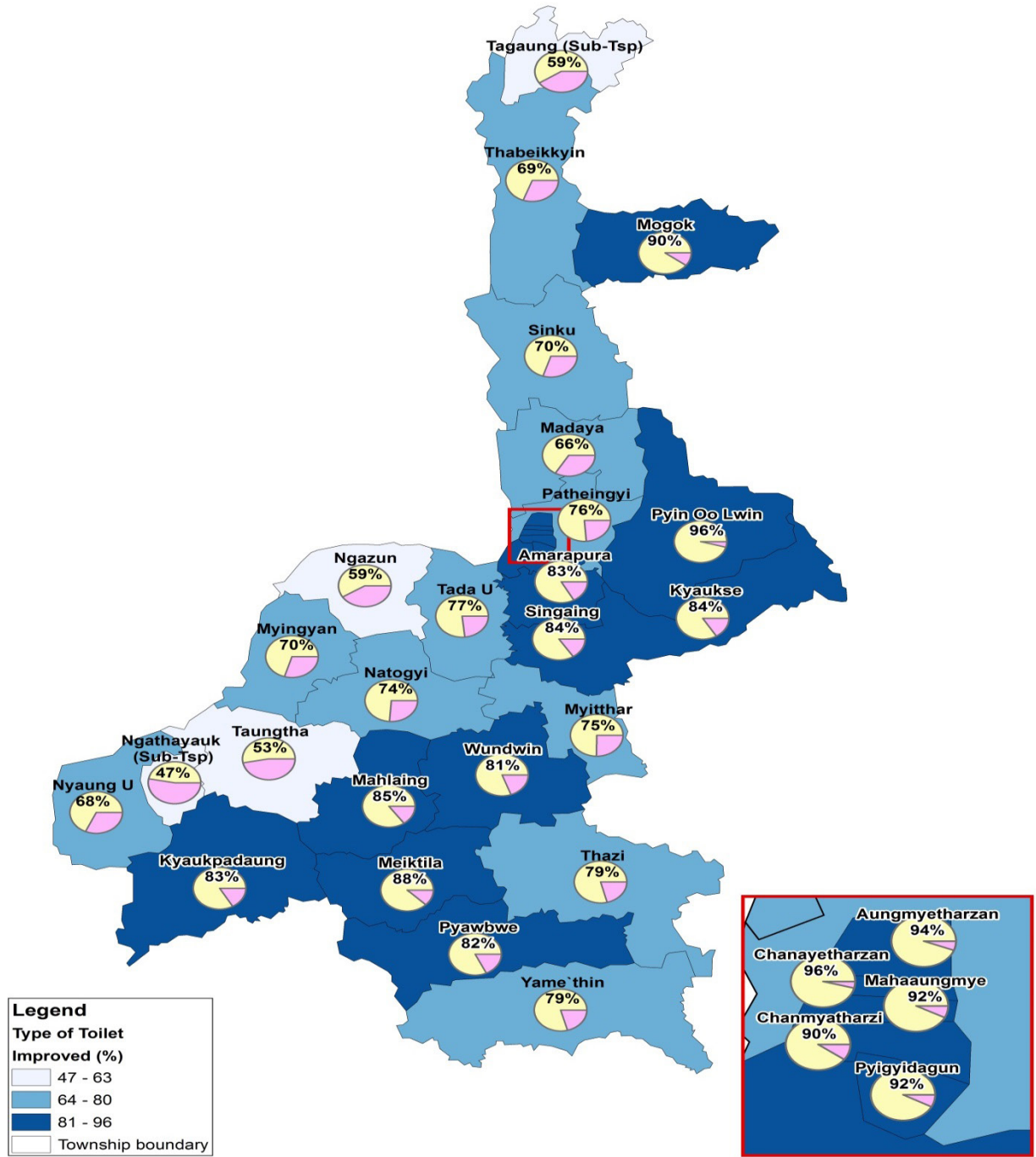
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Thazi Township are living in bamboo houses (43.7%) followed by households in wooden houses (38.1%).
- Some 46.8 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 45.8 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



**Legend**  
 Type of Toilet  
 Improved (%)  
 47 - 63  
 64 - 80  
 81 - 96  
 Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Mandalay Region	: 79.8%
Meiktila District	: 83.3%
Thazi Township	: 79.0%

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

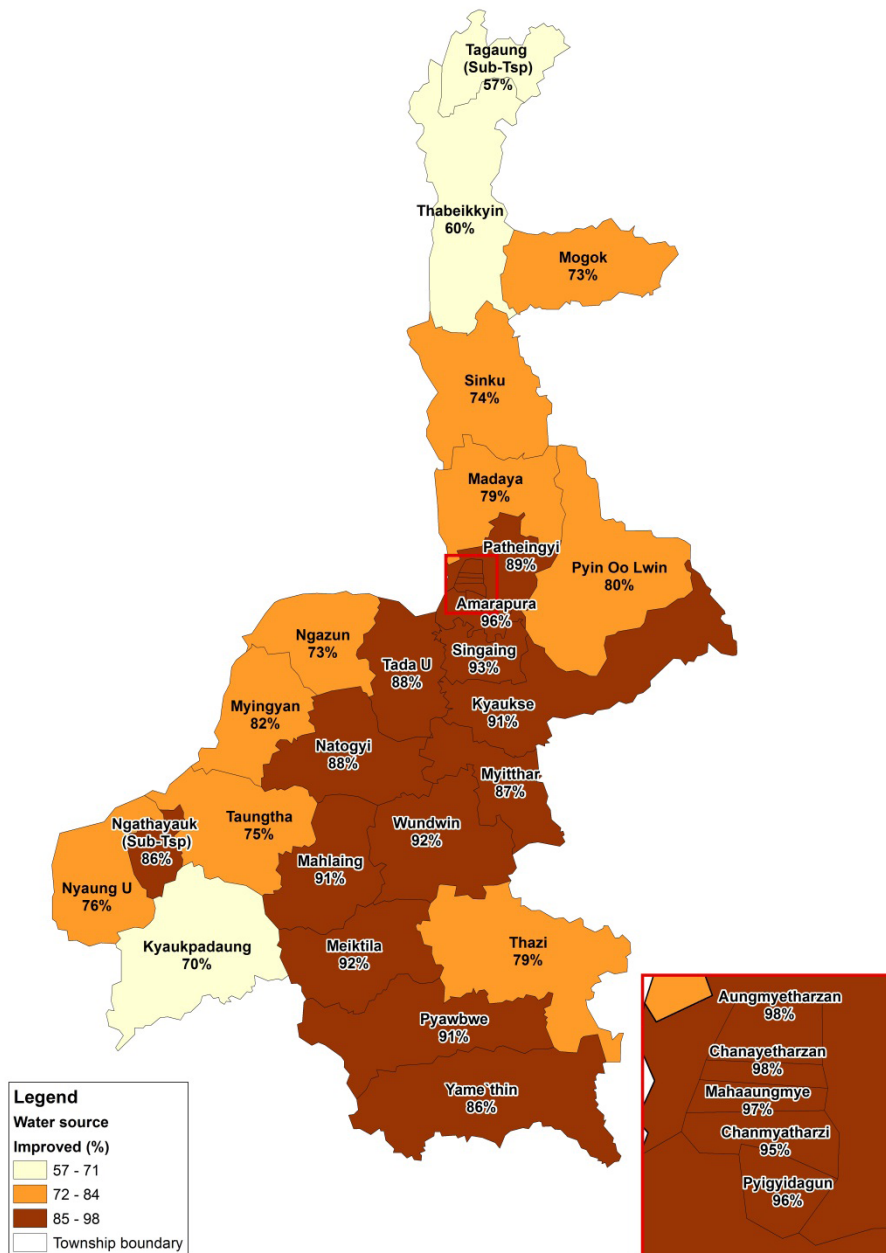
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.1	0.6	2.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		76.9	95.9	74.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>79.0</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>76.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		6.4	1.4	6.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.1	0.3
Other		0.4	0.2	0.4
None		14.0	1.9	15.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>44,892</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>40,172</b>

- Some 79.0 per cent of the households in Thazi Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (76.9%)).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Thazi is in the range of 64-80 per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mandalay Region is 79.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 14.0 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Mandalay Region, it is 15.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Thazi Township, 15.4 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.



## Sorce of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Mandalay Region	: 85.6%
Meiktila District	: 88.8%
Thazi Township	: 79.1%

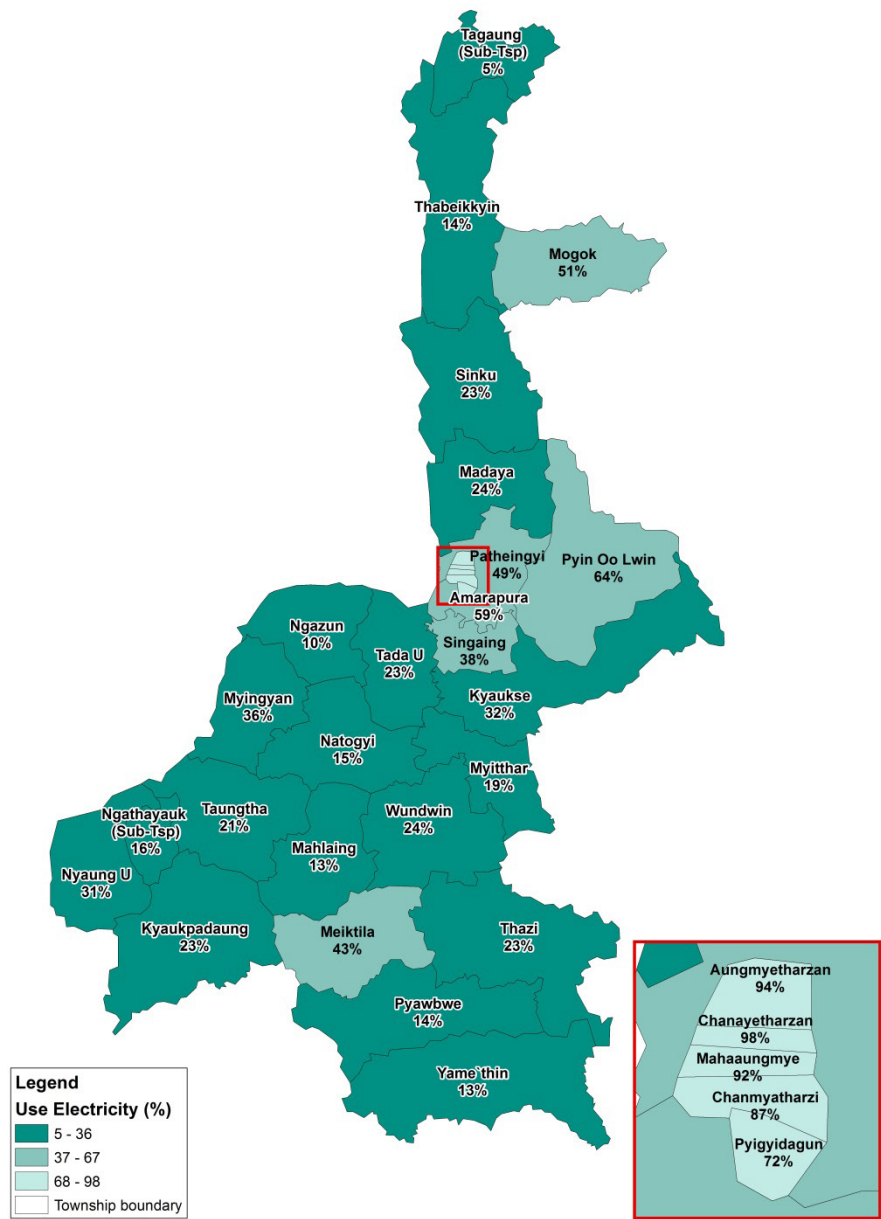
**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		3.1	14.6	1.7
Tube well, borehole		56.8	49.2	57.7
Protected well/ Spring		16.0	6.7	17.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier		3.2	4.7	3.0
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>79.1</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>79.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		2.3	0.7	2.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake		3.7	2.7	3.8
River/stream/ canal		6.5	-	7.3
Waterfall/ Rain water		4.1	-	4.6
Other		4.3	21.4	2.3
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>20.9</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>20.5</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>44,892</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>40,172</b>

- In Thazi Township, 79.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, it is in the range of 72-84 per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 56.8 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 16.0 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 20.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 20.5 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



**Legend**  
**Use Electricity (%)**  
 5 - 36  
 37 - 67  
 68 - 98  
 Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Mandalay Region	: 39.4%
Meiktila District	: 28.4%
Thazi Township	: 23.4%

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

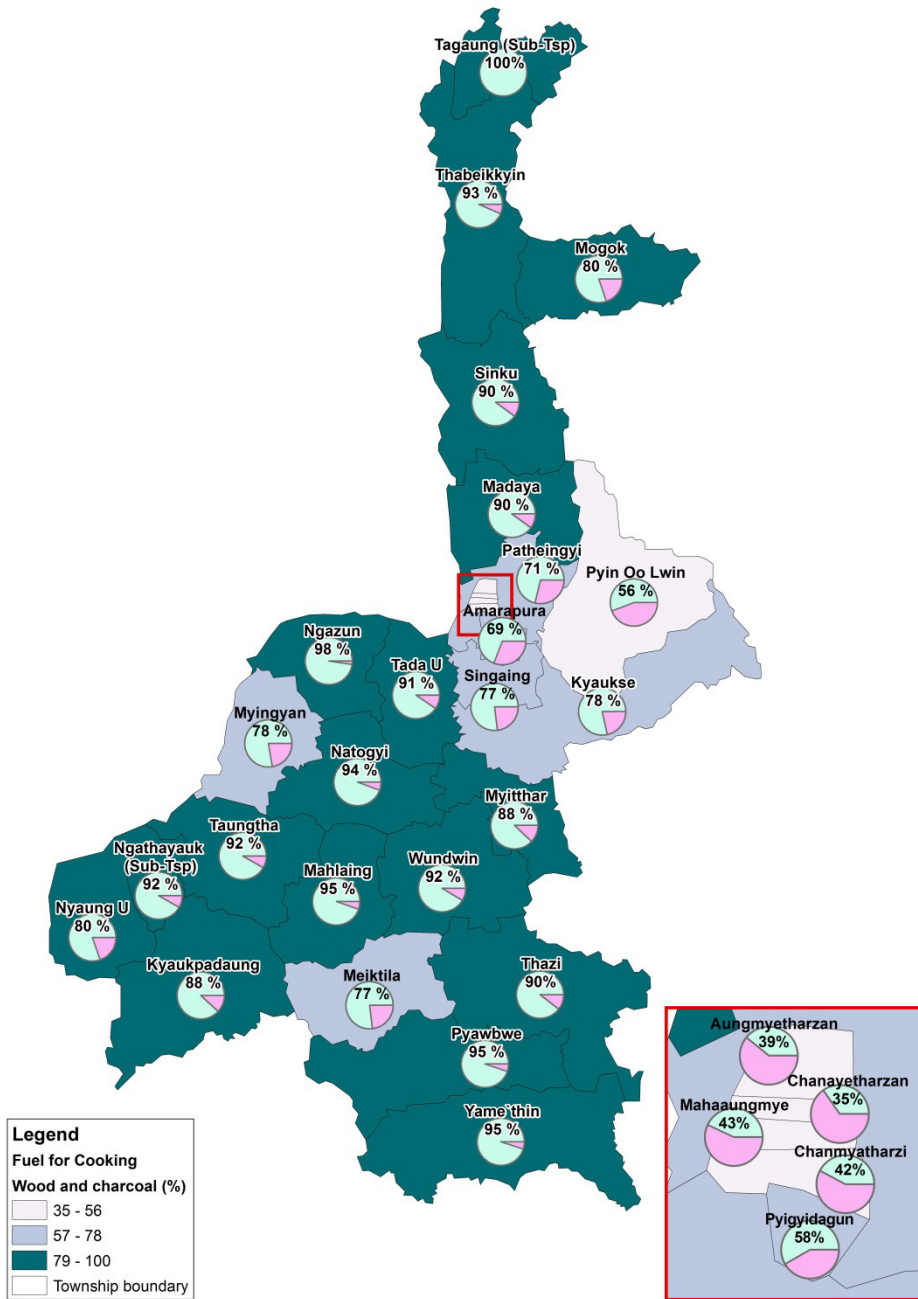
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		23.4	92.8	15.2
Kerosene		0.9	*	1.0
Candle		24.2	4.4	26.5
Battery		20.5	2.1	22.7
Generator (private)		15.8	-	17.7
Water mill (private)		0.8	-	0.9
Solar system/energy		9.7	0.3	10.8
Other		4.7	0.4	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>44,892</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>40,172</b>

- In Thazi Township, 23.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belong to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Mandalay Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Mandalay Region is 39.4 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 24.2 per cent.
- In rural areas, 26.5 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Mandalay Region	: 77.6%
Meiktila District	: 86.6%
Thazi Township	: 89.5%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		10.2	44.2	6.2
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		*	*	*
BioGas		*	*	*
Firewood		83.7	28.3	90.2
Charcoal		5.8	25.9	3.4
Coal		0.2	0.9	0.1
Other		0.1	0.6	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>44,892</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>40,172</b>

- In Thazi Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 83.7 per cent using firewood and 5.8 per cent using charcoal.
- Some 10.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 90.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 3.4 per cent use charcoal.

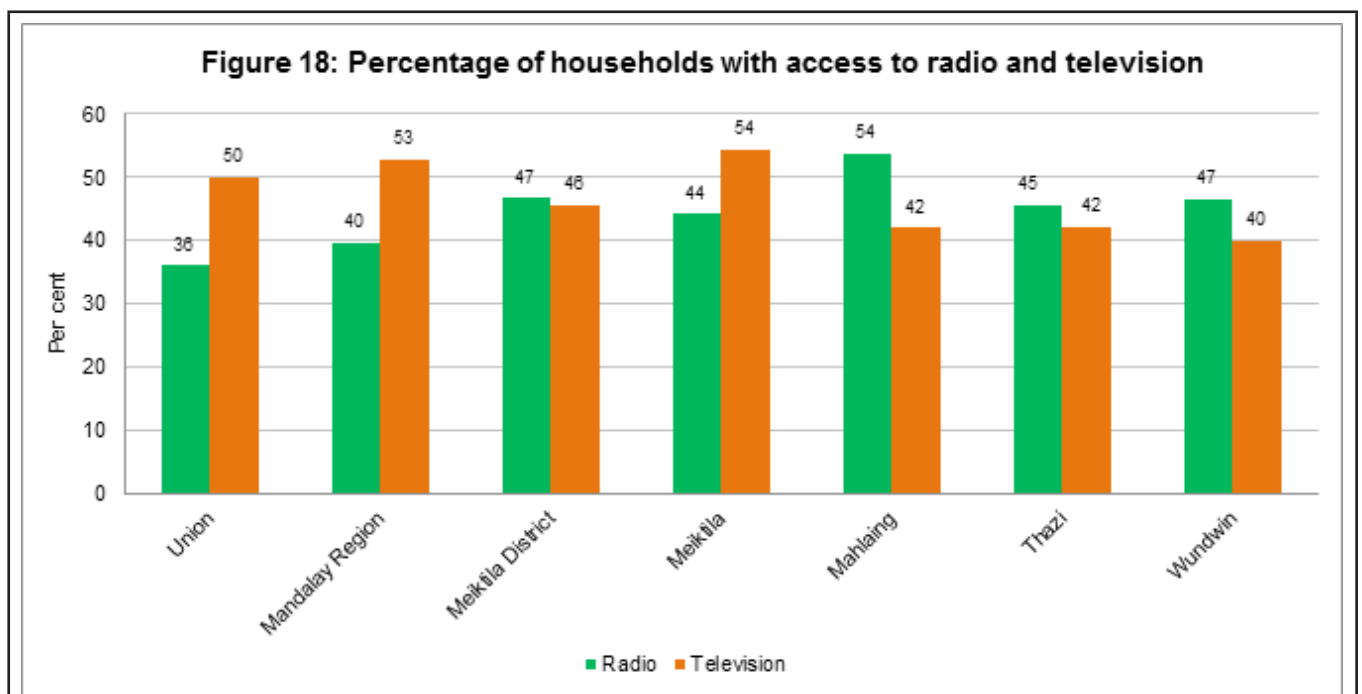
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Communication and related amenities

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

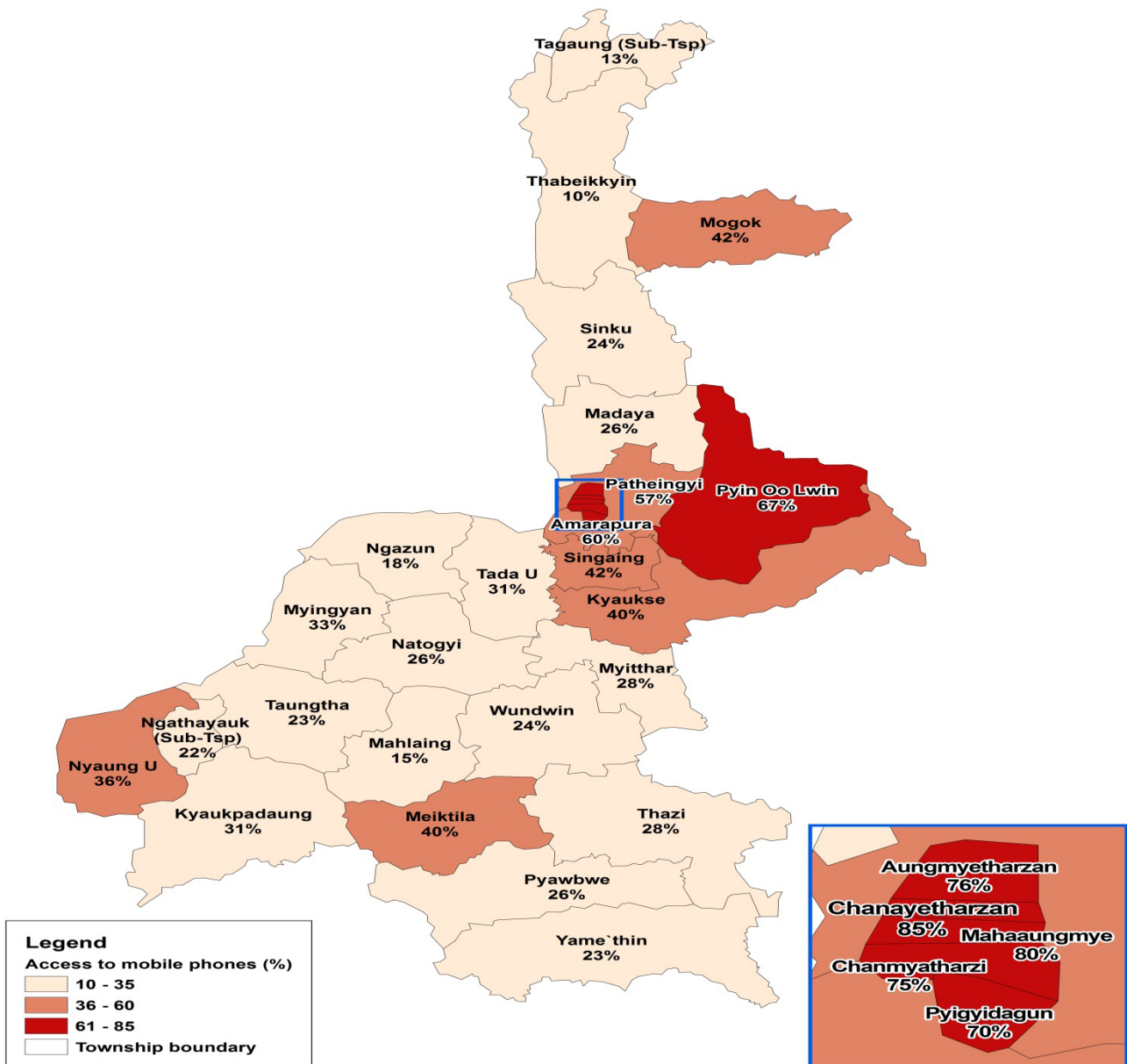
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	44,892	45.5	42.1	3.1	27.9	1.2	3.0	29.3	0.2
Urban	4,720	26.8	75.8	10.5	64.0	4.8	8.1	12.8	0.7
Rural	40,172	47.7	38.1	2.2	23.7	0.7	2.4	31.2	0.1

- Some 45.5 per cent of the households in Thazi Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 75.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas have access to radio is 47.7 per cent.



- In Thazi Township, the percentage of households having a television is 42.1 per cent and about a half of the households (45.5%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Mandalay Region	: 40.9%
Meiktila District	: 29.2%
Thazi Township	: 27.9%

- Only 27.9 per cent of the households in Thazi Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, it is in the lowest group.



## Transportation items

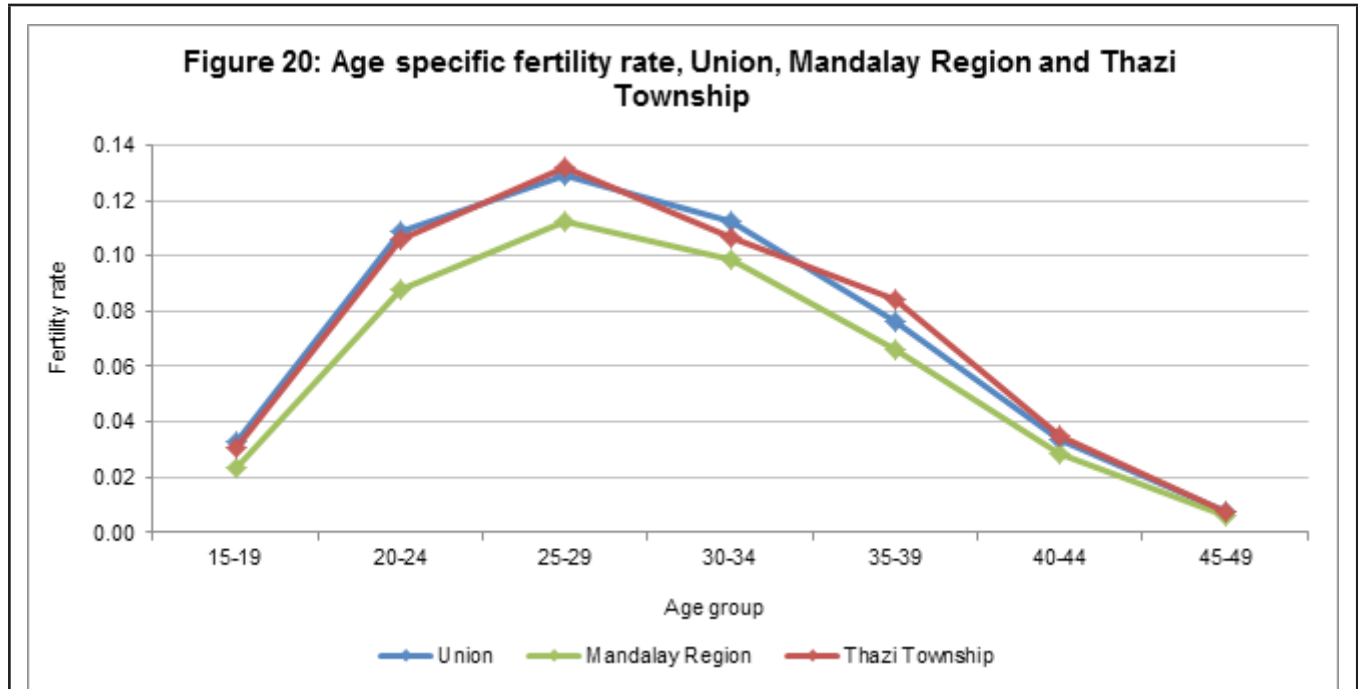
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Mandalay Region	1,323,191	58,017	769,529	523,704	20,436	21,845	7,097	370,149
Urban	415,634	43,856	301,736	203,269	4,729	672	702	7,244
Rural	907,557	14,161	467,793	320,435	15,707	21,173	6,395	362,905
Meiktila District	200,227	4,225	105,936	79,229	2,067	940	288	77,517
Urban	39,094	2,245	23,516	16,938	392	20	14	1,145
Rural	161,133	1,980	82,420	62,291	1,675	920	274	76,372
Thazi Township	44,892	607	22,392	15,814	622	322	102	17,534
Urban	4,720	183	2,611	2,198	72	-	-	127
Rural	40,172	424	19,781	13,616	550	322	102	17,407

- In Thazi Township, 49.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 39.1 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

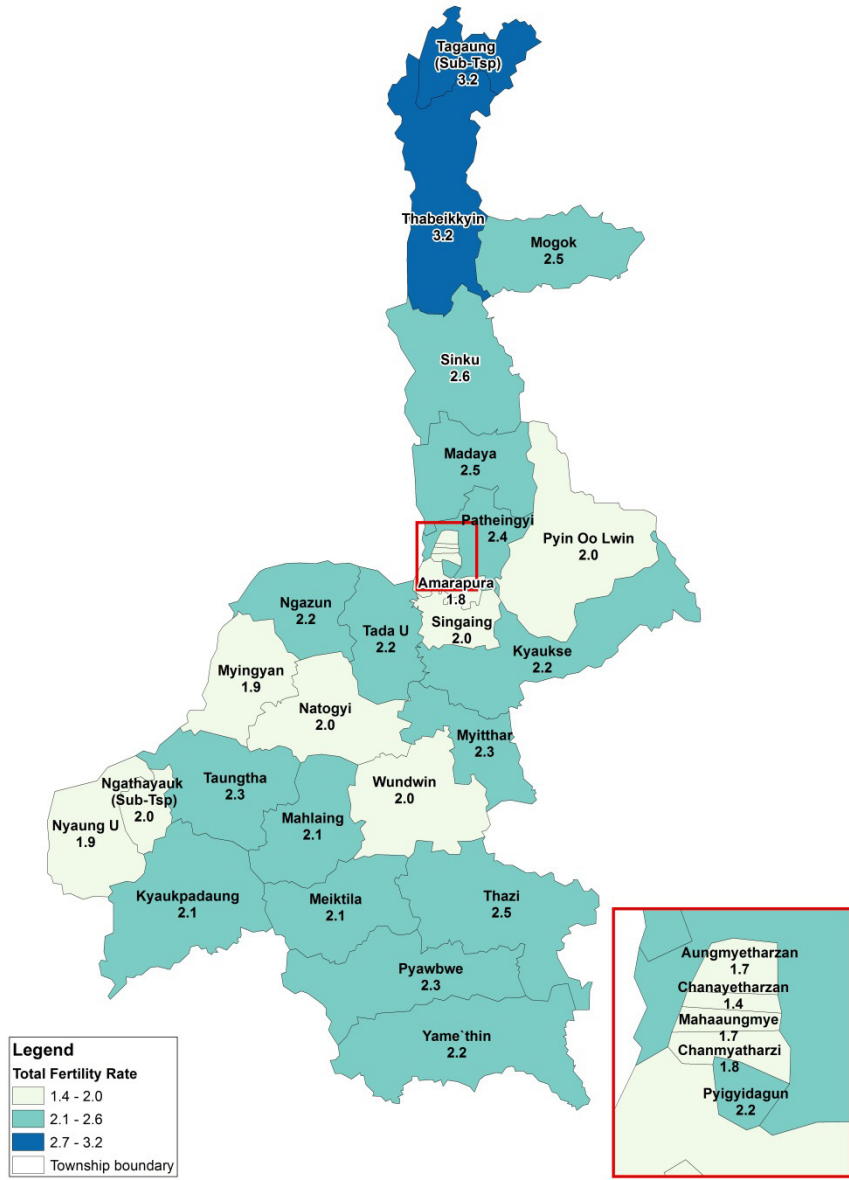
## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility



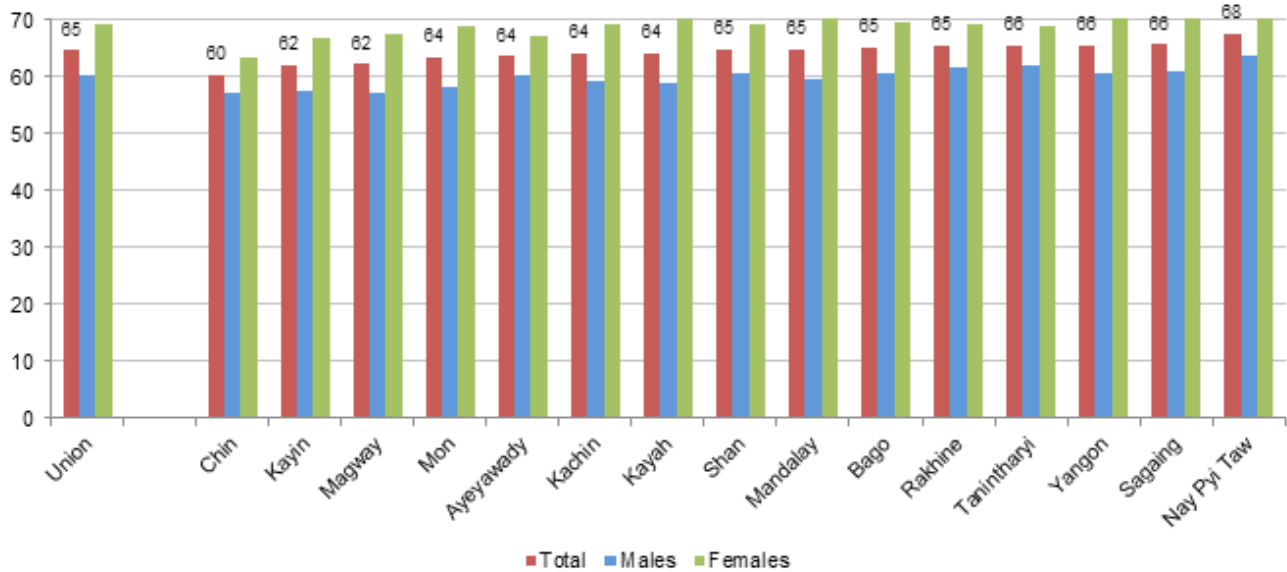
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.5 children per woman is equal to the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Mandalay Region	: 2.1
Meiktila District	: 2.2
Thazi Township	: 2.5

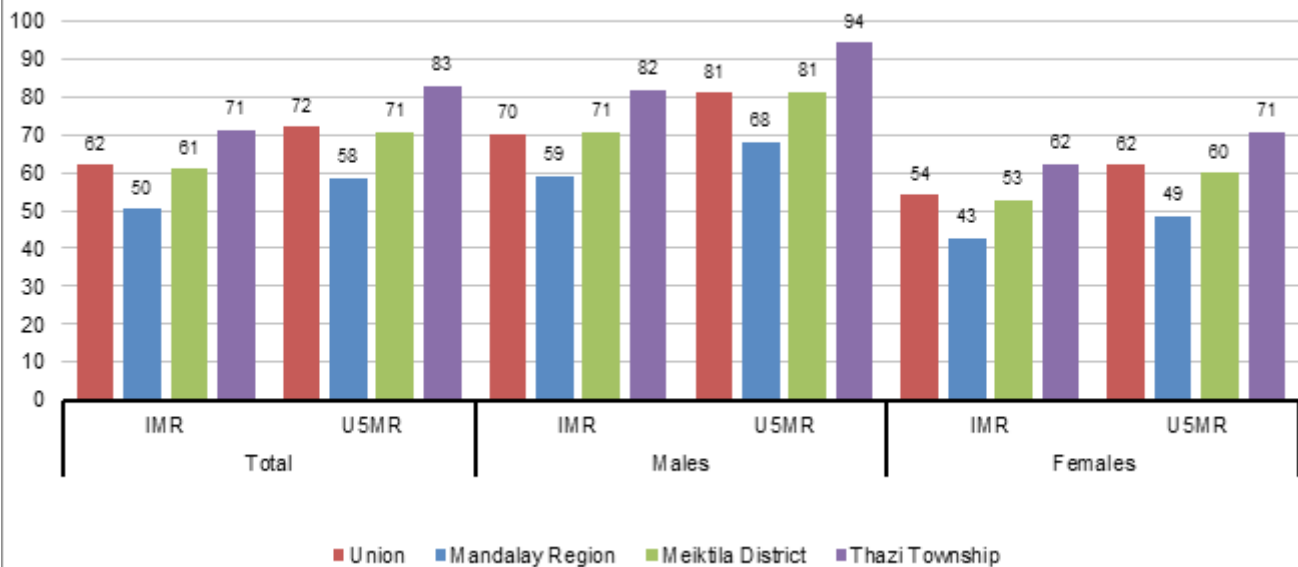
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



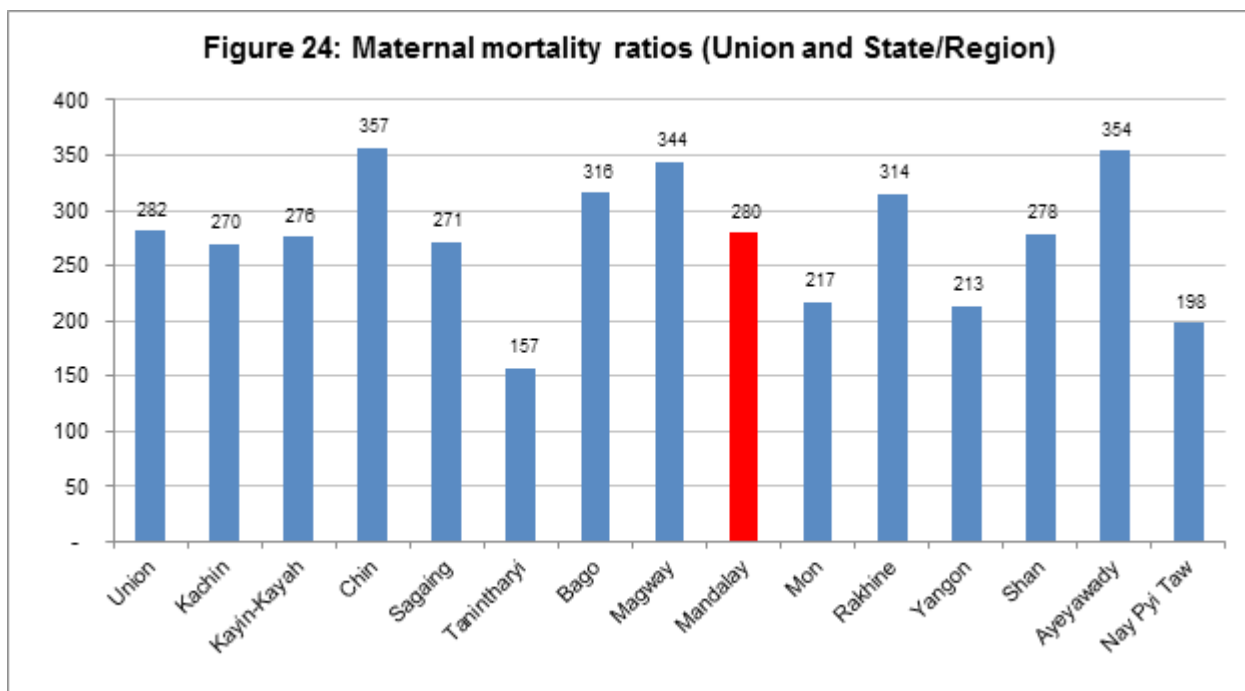
- The expectation of life at birth in Mandalay Region is 64.9 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.2 years is higher than that of the males at 59.7 years.

### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Meiktila District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Meiktila District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 71 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thazi Township are higher than those in Mandalay Region and Meiktila District. The Infant mortality in Thazi is 71 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 83 per 1,000 live births.



- In Mandalay Region, there are 280 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

## Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

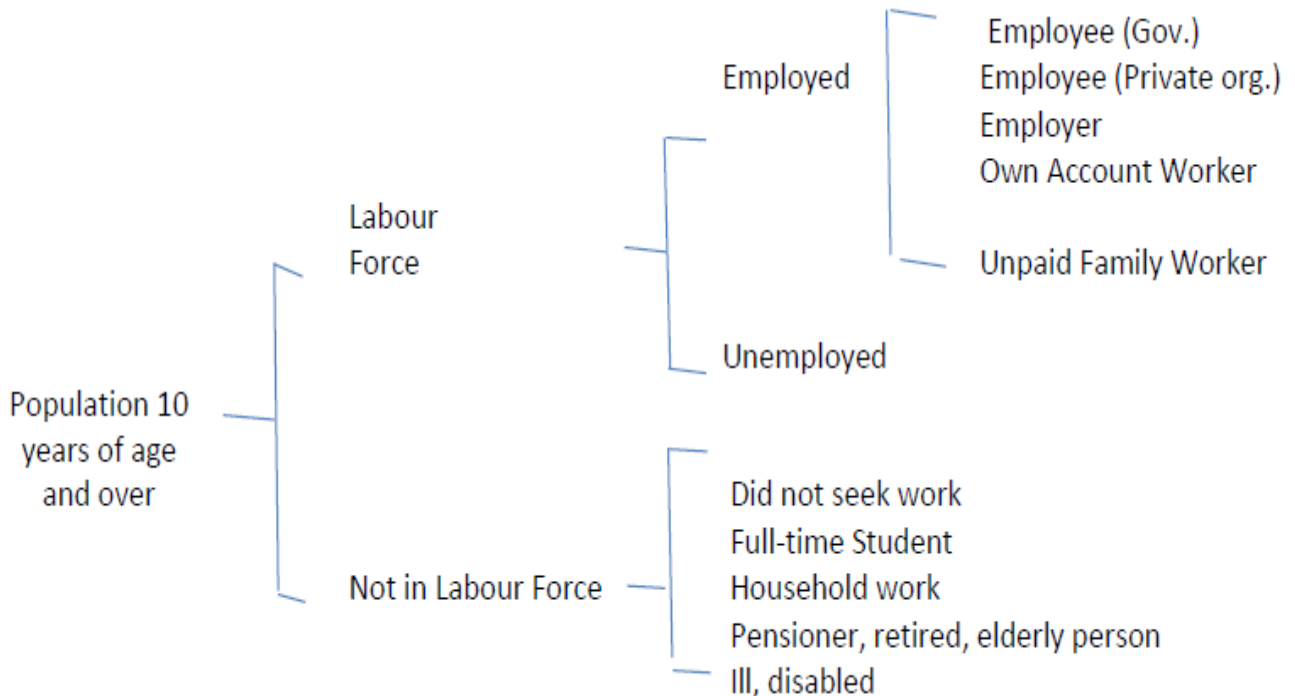
(b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports  
can be downloaded at :

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

or

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

