THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

AYEYAWADY REGION, LABUTTA DISTRICT
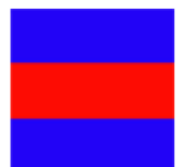
Labutta Township Report

MYANMAR
Census
2014

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Ayeyawady Region, Labutta District

Labutta Township Report

Department of Population

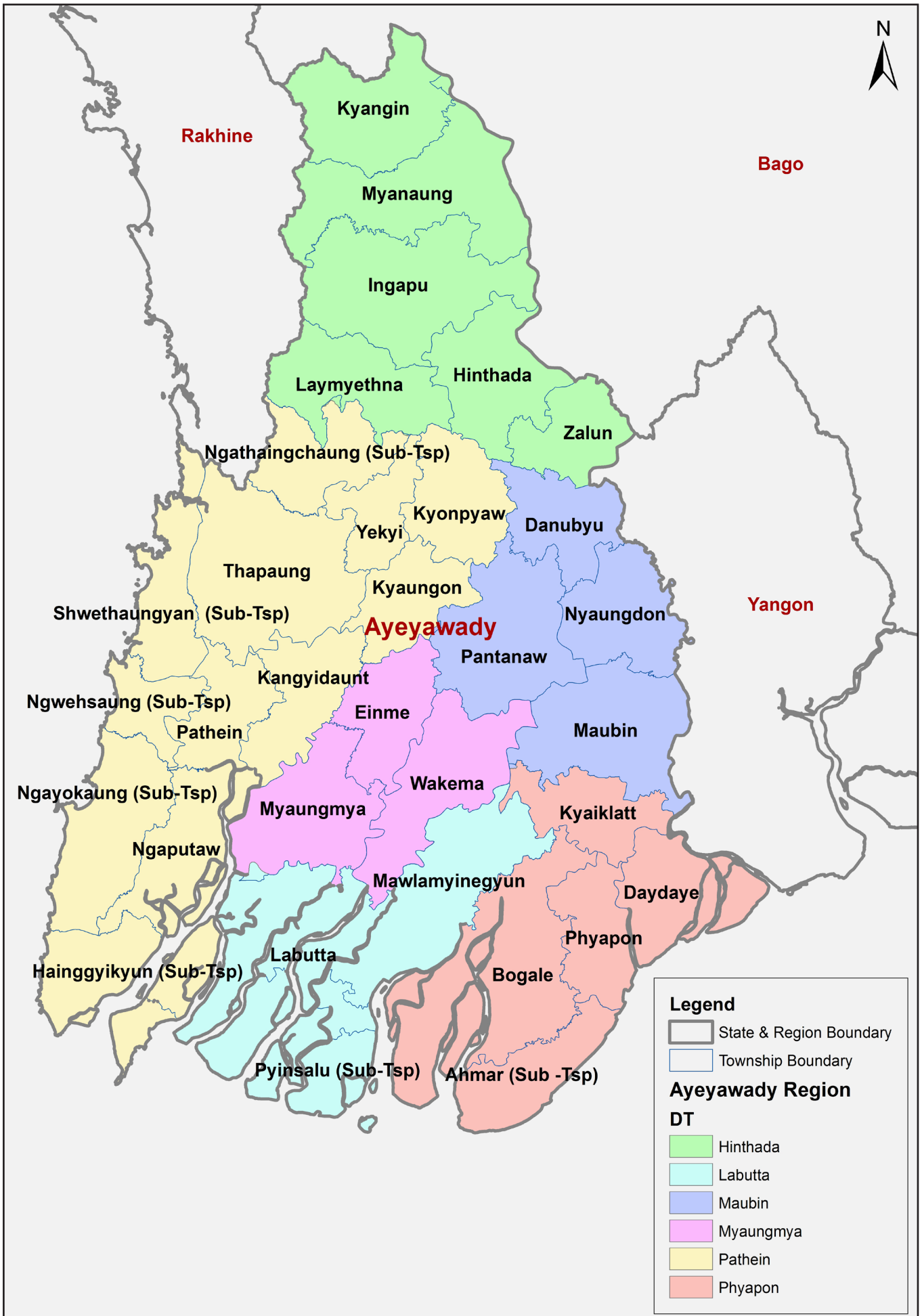Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Ayeyawady Region, showing the townships

Labutta Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	229,929 [2]
Population males	114,746 (49.9%)
Population females	115,183 (50.1%)
Percentage of urban population	13.6%
Area (Km²)	2,007.8 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	114.5 persons
Median age	25.6 years
Number of wards	10
Number of village tracts	50
Number of private households	55,146
Percentage of female headed households	14.9%
Mean household size	4.1 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	31.8%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.0%
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.2%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	56.2
Child dependency ratio	49.7
Old dependency ratio	6.5
Ageing index	13.2
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	100
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	90.9%
Male	94.2%
Female	87.8%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	18,730	8.1
Walking	7,201	3.1
Seeing	10,864	4.7
Hearing	4,445	1.9
Remembering	7,118	3.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	104,542	57.8	
Associate Scrutiny	105	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	157	0.1	
National Registration	904	0.5	
Religious	597	0.3	
Temporary Registration	147	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	35	< 0.1	
None	74,248	41.1	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	61.5%	86.0%	37.1%
Unemployment rate	4.3%	4.2%	4.5%
Employment to population ratio	58.9%	82.4%	35.4%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	48,159	87.3	
Renter	3,679	6.7	
Provided free (individually)	2,240	4.1	
Government quarters	435	0.8	
Private company quarters	350	0.6	
Other	283	0.5	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	77.9%		84.5%
Bamboo	8.9%	35.4%	< 0.1%
Earth	< 0.1%	1.0%	
Wood	9.2%	59.8%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.6%		14.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	2.7%	2.9%	0.2%
Other	0.7%	0.9%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	2,607	4.7	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	241	0.4	
Biogas	22	< 0.1	
Firewood	47,674	86.5	
Charcoal	2,151	3.9	
Coal	31	0.1	
Other	2,413	4.4	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	5,530	10.0
Kerosene	20,937	38.0
Candle	6,200	11.2
Battery	15,322	27.8
Generator (private)	4,775	8.7
Water mill (private)	43	0.1
Solar system/energy	2,006	3.6
Other	333	0.6
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	*	< 0.1
Tube well, borehole	300	0.5
Protected well/spring	5,734	10.4
Bottled/purifier water	306	0.6
Total Improved Water Sources	*6,349*	*11.5*
Unprotected well/spring	1,737	3.1
Pool/pond/lake	45,926	83.3
River/stream/canal	57	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	432	0.8
Other	645	1.2
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*48,797*	*88.5*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	132	0.2
Tube well, borehole	355	0.6
Protected well/spring	6,684	12.1
Unprotected well/spring	2,917	5.3
Pool/pond/lake	27,561	50.0
River/stream/canal	17,273	31.3
Waterfall/rainwater	80	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	143	0.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	435	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	31,972	58.0
Total Improved Sanitation	*32,407*	*58.8*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,013	1.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	7,001	12.7
Other	1,110	2.0
None	13,615	24.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	19,974	36.2
Television	17,763	32.2
Landline phone	2,548	4.6
Mobile phone	7,961	14.4
Computer	491	0.9
Internet at home	738	1.3
Households with none of the items	24,173	43.8
Households with all of the items	55	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	158	0.3
Motorcycle/Moped	4,287	7.8
Bicycle	9,318	16.9
4-Wheel tractor	659	1.2
Canoe/Boat	10,514	19.1
Motor boat	5,761	10.4
Cart (bullock)	7,755	14.1

Note: [1] Population figures for Labutta 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.

sThe 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 Labutta Township in Ayeyawady 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 Labutta Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	229,929 *		
Males	114,746		
Females	115,183		
Sex ratio	100 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	13.6%		
Area (Km^2)	2,007.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	114.5 persons		
Number of wards	10		
Number of village tracts	50		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	226,095	30,023	196,072
Number of conventional households	55,146	7,203	47,943
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		

- In Labutta Township, the ratio of males and females is equal. It is 100 females per 100 males.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (13.6%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Labutta Township is 115 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Labutta Township. This is slightly lower than to the Union average (4.4).

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; Labutta Township (Labutta District, Ayeyawady Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**55,146**	**229,929**	**114,746**	**115,183**
	Ward	**7,203**	**31,174**	**14,987**	**16,187**
1	No (1)(W)	1,228	5,351	2,566	2,785
2	No (2)(W)	837	3,540	1,703	1,837
3	No (3)(W)	508	2,251	1,101	1,150
4	No (4)(W)	332	1,449	674	775
5	No (5)(W)	554	2,809	1,341	1,468
6	No (6)(W)	383	1,769	834	935
7	No (7)(W)	942	4,101	1,985	2,116
8	No (8)(W)	518	2,120	1,050	1,070
9	No (9)(W)	1,235	5,123	2,497	2,626
10	No (10)(W)	666	2,661	1,236	1,425
	Village Tract	**47,943**	**198,755**	**99,759**	**98,996**
1	Kyauk Hmaw(VT)	1,403	5,880	2,888	2,992
2	Nyaung Lein(VT)	992	3,801	1,872	1,929
3	La Put Ta Loke (North)(VT)	724	2,712	1,385	1,327
4	La Put Ta Loke (South)(VT)	778	3,015	1,468	1,547
5	Sar Kyin(VT)	1,378	5,540	2,722	2,818
6	Ka Nyin Kone(VT)	894	3,354	1,719	1,635
7	Ah Mat(VT)	903	3,456	1,743	1,713
8	Tha Nat Hpet(VT)	623	2,355	1,180	1,175
9	Aung Phone(Ohn Ta Pin)(VT)	716	2,948	1,399	1,549
10	Htin Pon Kwin(VT)	1,215	4,934	2,488	2,446
11	Kan Bet(VT)	1,745	8,049	4,086	3,963
12	Kyein Kwin(VT)	1,049	4,434	2,207	2,227
13	Kyein Kone Gyi(VT)	672	2,876	1,405	1,471
14	Bay Pauk(VT)	897	3,912	1,945	1,967
15	Nyaung Lan(VT)	408	1,761	906	855
16	Boe Pyayt(VT)	846	3,723	1,825	1,898

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population Total	Males	Females
17	Kyu Taw(VT)	943	4,307	2,131	2,176
18	Gon Hnyin Tan(VT)	1,243	5,256	2,614	2,642
19	Bi Tut(VT)	1,915	7,978	4,001	3,977
20	Maung Nge(VT)	1,230	5,448	2,777	2,671
21	Myit Pauk(VT)	2,093	8,379	4,407	3,972
22	Shaw Chaung(VT)	1,596	6,949	3,569	3,380
23	Nyaung Chaung(VT)	969	4,182	2,008	2,174
24	Ka Ka Yan(VT)	1,339	6,064	3,017	3,047
25	Kyee Chaung(VT)	885	4,267	2,141	2,126
26	Kyun Chaung(VT)	772	3,378	1,648	1,730
27	Tat Kwin(VT)	185	786	390	396
28	Kyar Kan(VT)	998	3,875	1,834	2,041
29	Tu Myaung(VT)	1,484	6,241	3,103	3,138
30	Yae Saing(VT)	2,138	8,943	4,546	4,397
31	Kyauk Hpyu/Pein Hne Taung(VT)	1,133	4,232	2,104	2,128
32	Ka Tha Paung(VT)	820	3,510	1,780	1,730
33	Kyauk Tan Gyi(VT)	1,317	5,499	2,694	2,805
34	Kyauk Tan Ka Lay(VT)	332	1,358	698	660
35	Nyan Kwin(VT)	332	1,578	789	789
36	Pan Tone Kwin(VT)	498	1,956	972	984
37	Bar Thar Kone(VT)	147	656	328	328
38	Min Bu Su(VT)	555	2,559	1,296	1,263
39	Maung Dee(VT)	987	4,128	2,085	2,043
40	Mway Hauk(VT)	822	3,667	1,847	1,820
41	La Put Pyay Le Pyauk(VT)	566	2,240	1,103	1,137
42	Hlaing Bone(VT)	790	3,219	1,622	1,597
43	Tha Yet Kone Le Pyauk(VT)	544	2,272	1,105	1,167
44	Thar Li Kar Kone(VT)	271	1,132	577	555
45	Bone Gyi Kone(VT)	1,244	5,083	2,633	2,450

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
46	Gant Eik (VT)	684	2,469	1,247	1,222
47	Kant Ba Lar(VT)	488	1,880	955	925
48	Sin Chay Yar(VT)	787	2,977	1,548	1,429
49	Tha Pyu Kone(VT)	1,657	6,336	3,263	3,073
50	Thin Gan Gyi(VT)	936	3,201	1,689	1,512

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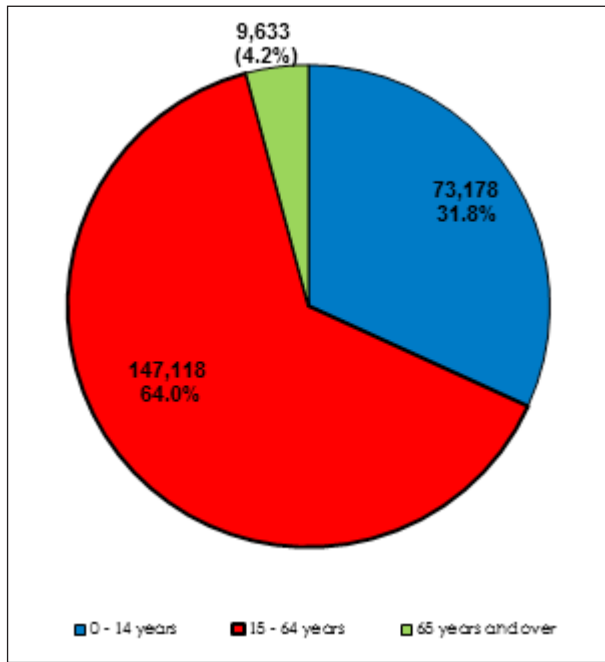
Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Labutta Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**229,929**	**114,746**	**115,183**
0 - 4	24,851	12,519	12,332
5 - 9	24,333	12,370	11,963
10 - 14	23,994	12,043	11,951
15 - 19	19,806	9,988	9,818
20 - 24	19,048	9,305	9,743
25 - 29	19,644	9,668	9,976
30 - 34	18,452	9,139	9,313
35 - 39	16,814	8,354	8,460
40 - 44	14,090	7,039	7,051
45 - 49	12,781	6,495	6,286
50 - 54	10,824	5,467	5,357
55 - 59	9,136	4,572	4,564
60 - 64	6,523	3,286	3,237
65 - 69	3,366	1,656	1,710
70 - 74	2,393	1,133	1,260
75 - 79	2,030	888	1,142
80 - 84	1,146	527	619
85 - 89	506	220	286
90 +	192	77	115

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

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Labutta Township is 64.0 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.

- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Ayeyawady Region, Labutta District and Labutta Township)
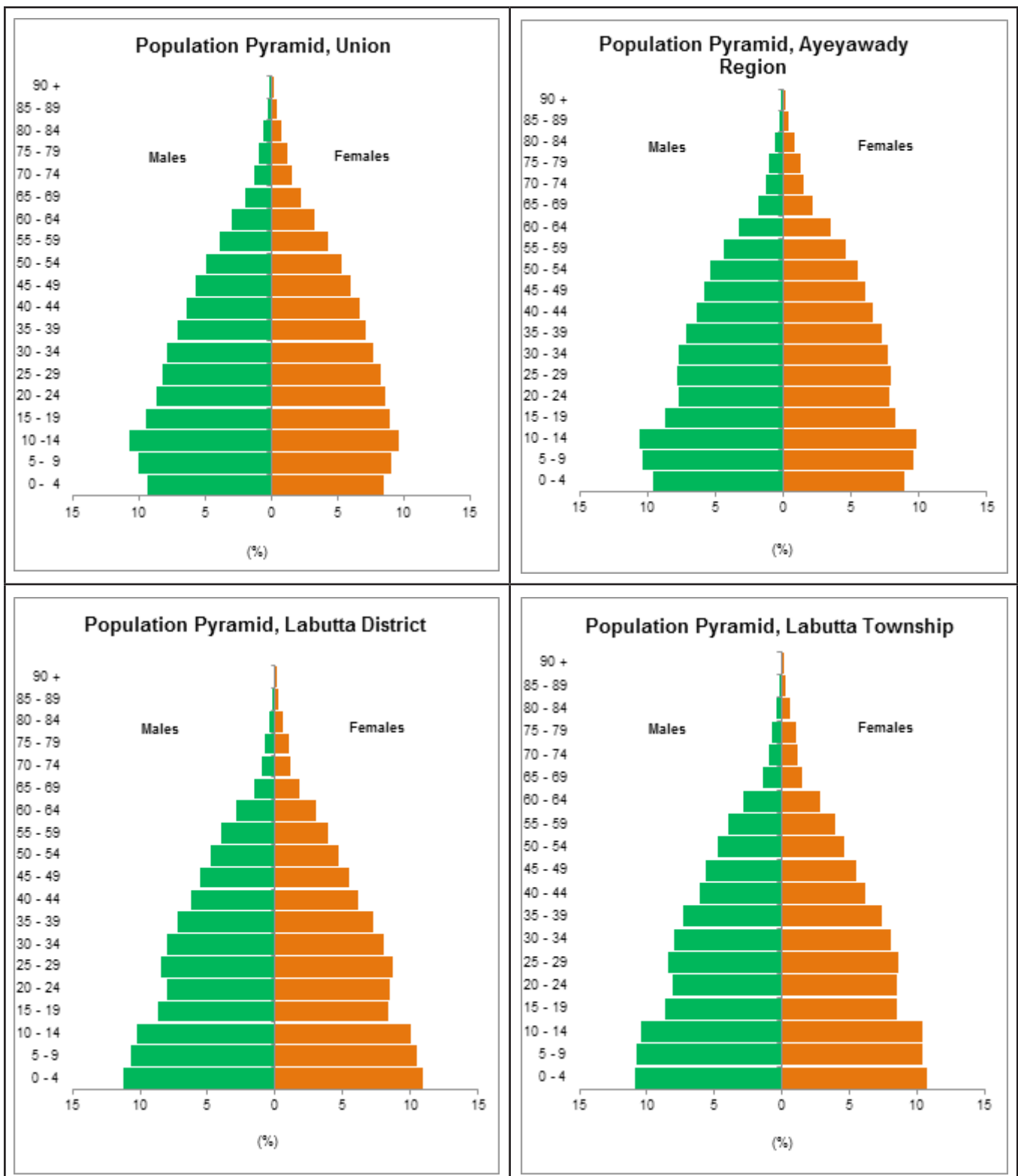
- The population is decreasing at the age group 15-19. Then it is decreasing starting from 30-34 age groups.

- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Labutta Township.

- There are less males than females in the age groups 20-24 to 40-44, 65-69 to 90 and above.

(B) Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Ayeyawady 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 Ayeyawady Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.3% Christian, 1.4% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C)   Education

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

| Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	5,406	2,759	2,647	1,484	766	718
6	4,941	2,509	2,432	3,642	1,829	1,813
7	4,775	2,396	2,379	4,015	2,030	1,985
8	4,412	2,241	2,171	3,762	1,890	1,872
9	4,649	2,352	2,297	4,103	2,083	2,020
10	4,648	2,344	2,304	3,938	1,995	1,943
11	4,522	2,249	2,273	3,721	1,870	1,851
12	4,865	2,421	2,444	3,636	1,845	1,791
13	4,956	2,422	2,534	3,217	1,615	1,602
14	4,560	2,215	2,345	2,363	1,189	1,174
15	4,371	2,219	2,152	1,715	863	852
16	3,643	1,791	1,852	1,059	492	567
17	3,719	1,840	1,879	805	383	422
18	4,063	1,997	2,066	559	267	292
19	3,403	1,625	1,778	417	181	236
20	4,443	2,146	2,297	289	144	145
21	3,385	1,618	1,767	180	87	93
22	3,462	1,623	1,839	86	51	35
23	3,855	1,902	1,953	93	48	45
24	3,437	1,660	1,777	59	38	21
25	4,673	2,312	2,361	51	31	20
26	3,383	1,654	1,729	25	13	12
27	3,621	1,764	1,857	27	15	12
28	4,067	1,944	2,123	21	15	6
29	3,542	1,735	1,807	24	12	12

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Labutta Township
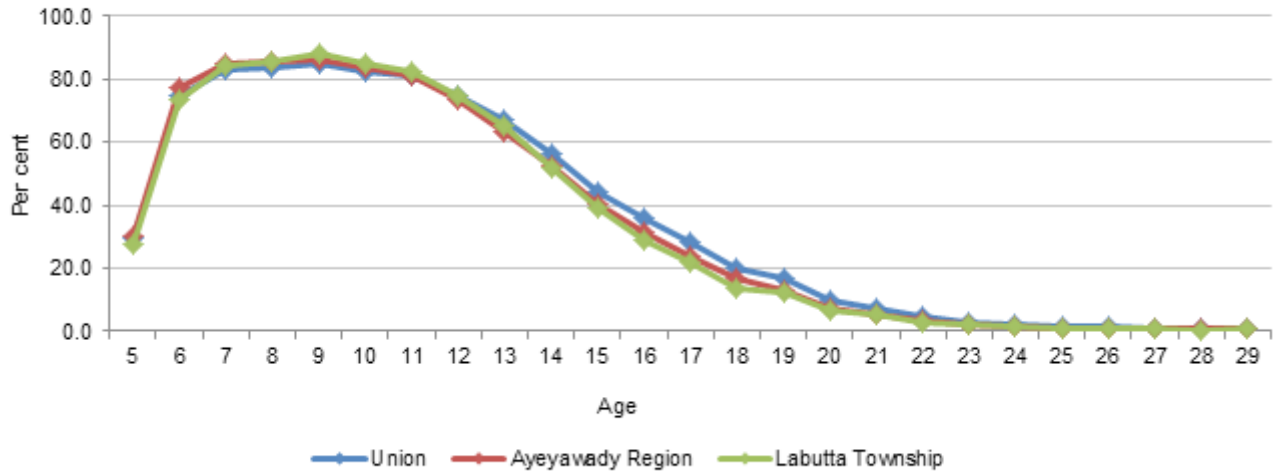
Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Labutta Township
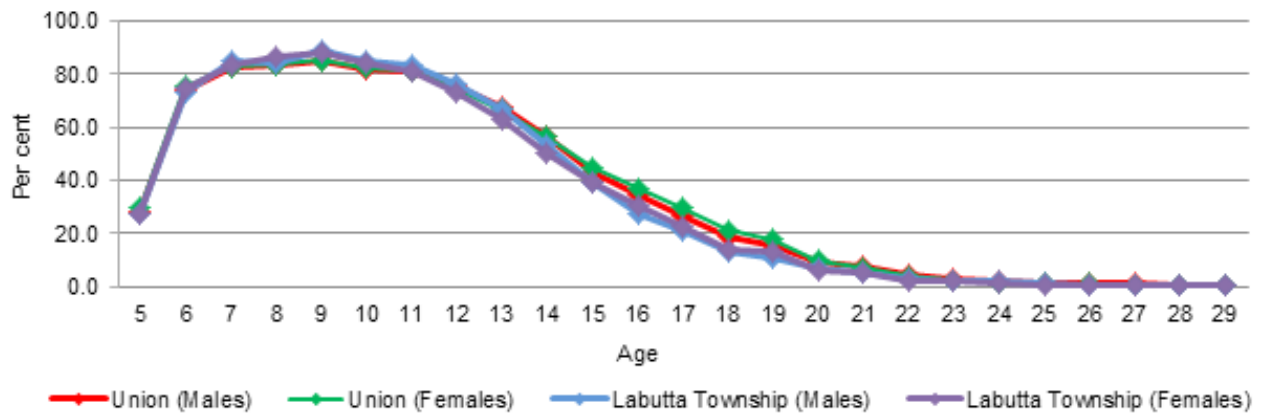
- School attendance in Labutta Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Labutta Township is declining more after age 12.

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

Kyangin 97%

Myanaung 96%

Ingapu 96%

Laymyethna 95%

Ngathaingchaung (Sub-Tsp) 94%

Hinthada 96%

Zalun 95%

Kyonpyaw 92%

Yekyi 95%

Danubyu 96%

Thapaung 94%

Kyaungon 93%

Nyaungdon 94%

Shwethaungyan (Sub-Tsp) 94%

Kangyidaunt 93%

Pantanaw 93%

Ngwehsaung (Sub-Tsp) 91%

Pathein 96%

Einme 90%

Maubin 95%

Wakema 91%

Kyaiklatt 96%

Ngayokaung (Sub-Tsp) 94%

Myaungmya 91%

Ngaputaw 92%

Mawlamyinegyun 94%

Daydaye 95%

Hainggyikyun (Sub-Tsp) 96%

Labutta 91%

Phyapon 95%

Bogale 93%

Pyinsalu (Sub-Tsp) 92%

Ahmar (Sub -Tsp) 92%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 90 - 92
- 93 - 95
- 96 - 97
- Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 93.8%
Labutta District	: 92.6%
Labutta Township	: 90.9%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	37,781	93.9
Males	18,421	95.0
Females	19,360	92.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Labutta Township is 90.9 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Ayeyawady Region (93.8%) and higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 87.8 per cent and for the males it is 94.2 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 93.9 per cent with 92.9 per cent for females and 95.0 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	117,897	24,990	21.2	31,017	28,312	18,282	7,526	143	4,770	106	92	2,659
Urban	17,804	2,213	12.4	2,947	3,019	4,091	2,909	47	2,374	59	38	107
Rural	100,093	22,777	22.8	28,070	25,293	14,191	4,617	96	2,396	47	54	2,552
Males	58,521	10,828	18.5	13,964	14,687	11,081	4,265	101	2,012	42	57	1,484
Females	59,376	14,162	23.9	17,053	13,625	7,201	3,261	42	2,758	64	35	1,175

- Some 21.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 22.8 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 18.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 23.9 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 24.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.0 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D)   Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	11.0	13.3	8.7	19.7	19.7	19.8
15 - 19	48.7	63.9	33.3	13.6	13.3	14.2
20 - 24	62.2	87.3	38.1	8.3	8.0	9.1
25 - 29	63.6	91.9	36.2	4.1	3.8	4.8
30 - 34	65.1	92.5	38.2	2.7	2.6	2.8
35 - 39	64.9	92.0	38.1	2.2	2.5	1.6
40 - 44	66.2	92.5	40.0	1.6	1.8	1.0
45 - 49	66.7	91.2	41.3	1.4	1.7	0.9
50 - 54	64.2	89.2	38.7	1.5	1.6	1.1
55 - 59	59.5	84.2	34.9	1.3	1.5	1.0
60 - 64	50.7	72.6	28.5	1.0	1.0	0.9
65 - 69	40.0	58.3	22.2	1.2	1.6	0.3
70 - 74	27.1	41.6	14.1	0.9	1.3	-
75 +	12.3	20.0	6.2	1.1	1.2	0.8
15 - 24	55.3	75.2	35.7	10.7	10.3	11.5
15 - 64	61.5	86.0	37.1	4.3	4.2	4.5

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
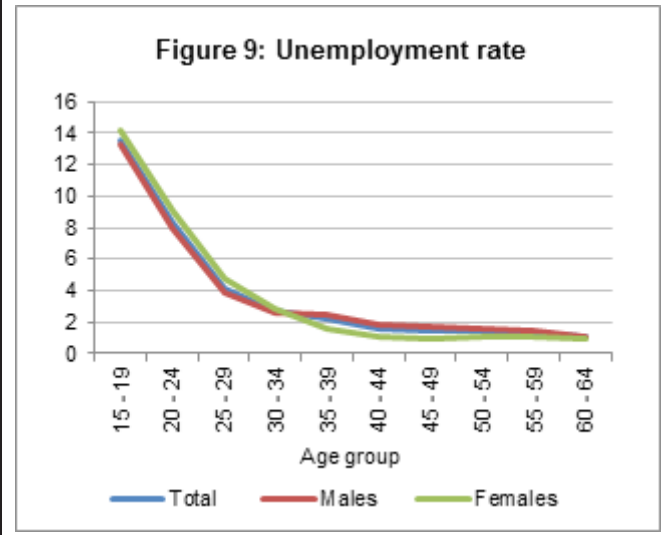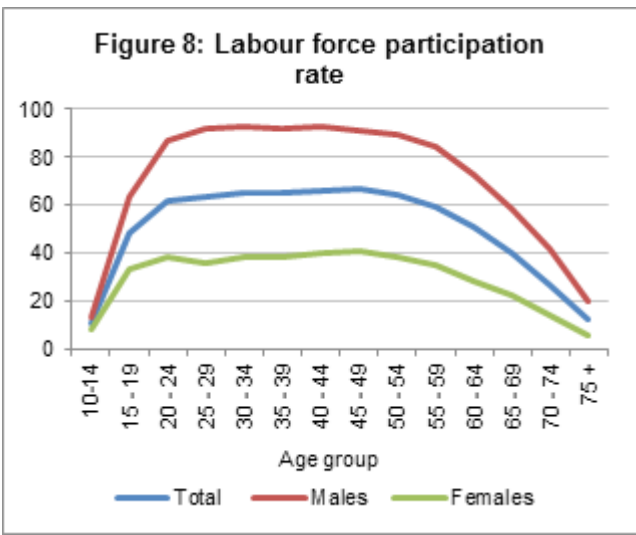
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Labutta Township is 61.5 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 37.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.0 per cent.

- In Labutta Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.0 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Labutta Township is 4.3 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (4.2%) and for females (4.5%).

- 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	85,199	0.9	27.2	50.1	8.7	2.2	10.8
Males	23,409	2.1	49.7	3.5	12.8	4.3	27.6
Females	61,790	0.5	18.7	67.8	7.1	1.4	4.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 49.7 per cent of males are full time students while 67.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**
Total	**85,072**	**59,318**	**25,754**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	314	169	145	0.4	0.3	0.6
Professionals	1,552	363	1,189	1.8	0.6	4.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	835	569	266	1.0	1.0	1.0
Clerical Support Workers	909	571	338	1.1	1.0	1.3
Services and Sales Workers	10,912	4,196	6,716	12.8	7.1	26.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	40,221	31,961	8,260	47.3	53.9	32.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	6,493	4,570	1,923	7.6	7.7	7.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,305	2,187	118	2.7	3.7	0.5
Elementary Occupations	18,167	13,504	4,663	21.4	22.8	18.1
Others	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	3,363	1,227	2,136	4.0	2.1	8.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Labutta Township
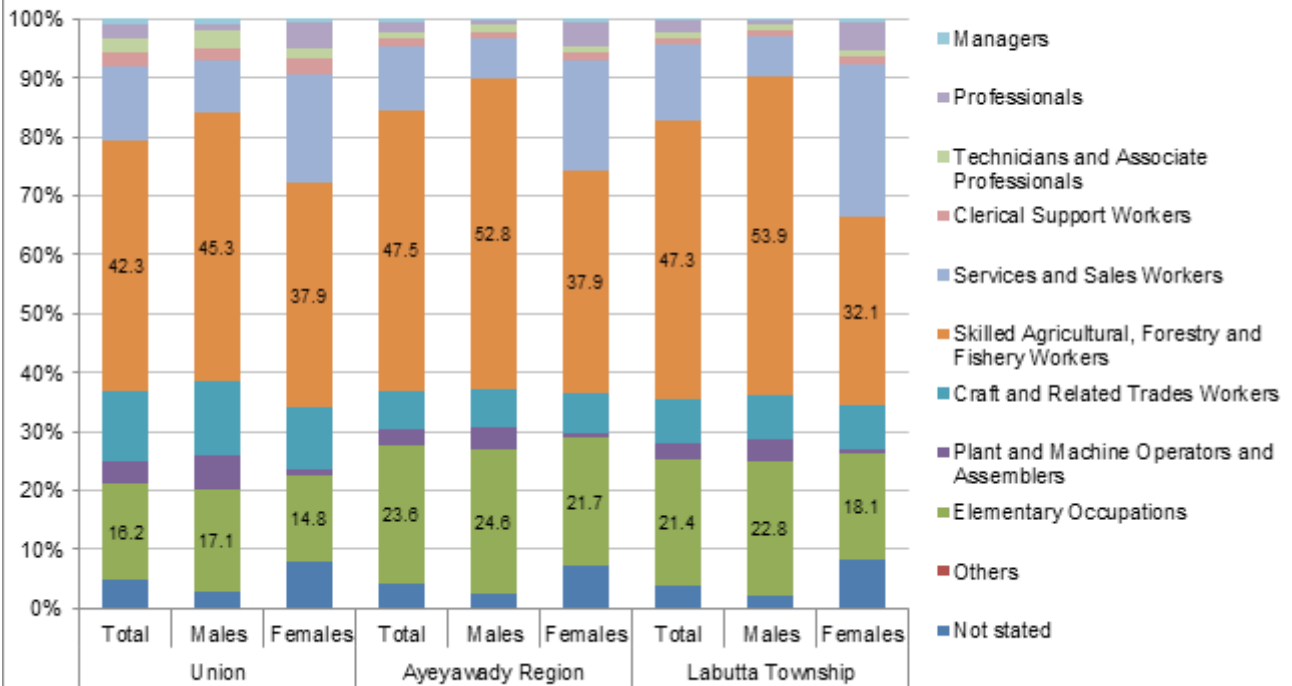
- In Labutta Township, 47.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 21.4 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 53.9 per cent of males and 32.1 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Ayeyawady Region, 47.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 23.6 per cent are in elementary occupations.
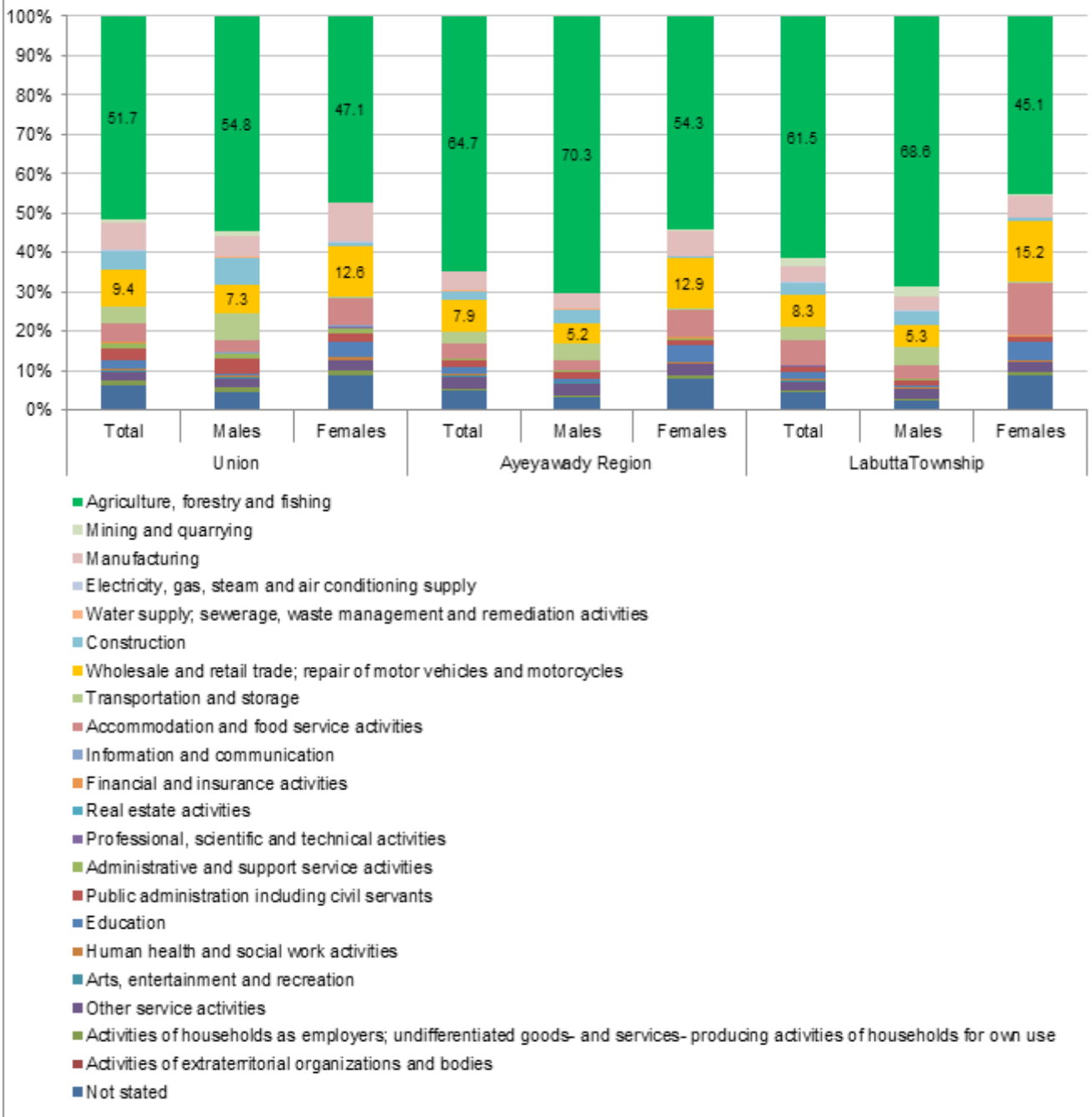
Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**85,072**	**59,318**	**25,754**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	52,324	40,708	11,616	61.5	68.6	45.1
Mining and quarrying	1,617	1,426	191	1.9	2.4	0.7
Manufacturing	3,536	2,168	1,368	4.2	3.7	5.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	110	102	8	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	170	151	19	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	2,283	2,044	239	2.7	3.4	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,046	3,130	3,916	8.3	5.3	15.2
Transportation and storage	2,907	2,837	70	3.4	4.8	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	5,454	2,040	3,414	6.4	3.4	13.3
Information and communication	47	35	12	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	112	46	66	0.1	0.1	0.3
Real estate activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	81	54	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	181	129	52	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	1,084	823	261	1.3	1.4	1.0
Education	1,533	307	1,226	1.8	0.5	4.8
Human health and social work activities	320	147	173	0.4	0.2	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	98	86	12	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	1,980	1,420	560	2.3	2.4	2.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	429	178	251	0.5	0.3	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	23	9	14	*	*	0.1
Not stated	3,736	1,478	2,258	4.4	2.5	8.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Labutta 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 Labutta Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 61.5 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 8.3 per cent.

- There are 68.6 per cent of males and 45.1 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 64.7 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 7.9 per cent in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" industry.

23

(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	104,542	105	157	904	597	147	*	35	74,248
Urban	18,775	59	37	156	197	18	*	4	7,012
Rural	85,767	46	120	748	400	129	-	31	67,236
Males	55,752	58	105	406	554	91	*	17	32,869
Females	48,790	47	52	498	43	56	*	18	41,379

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
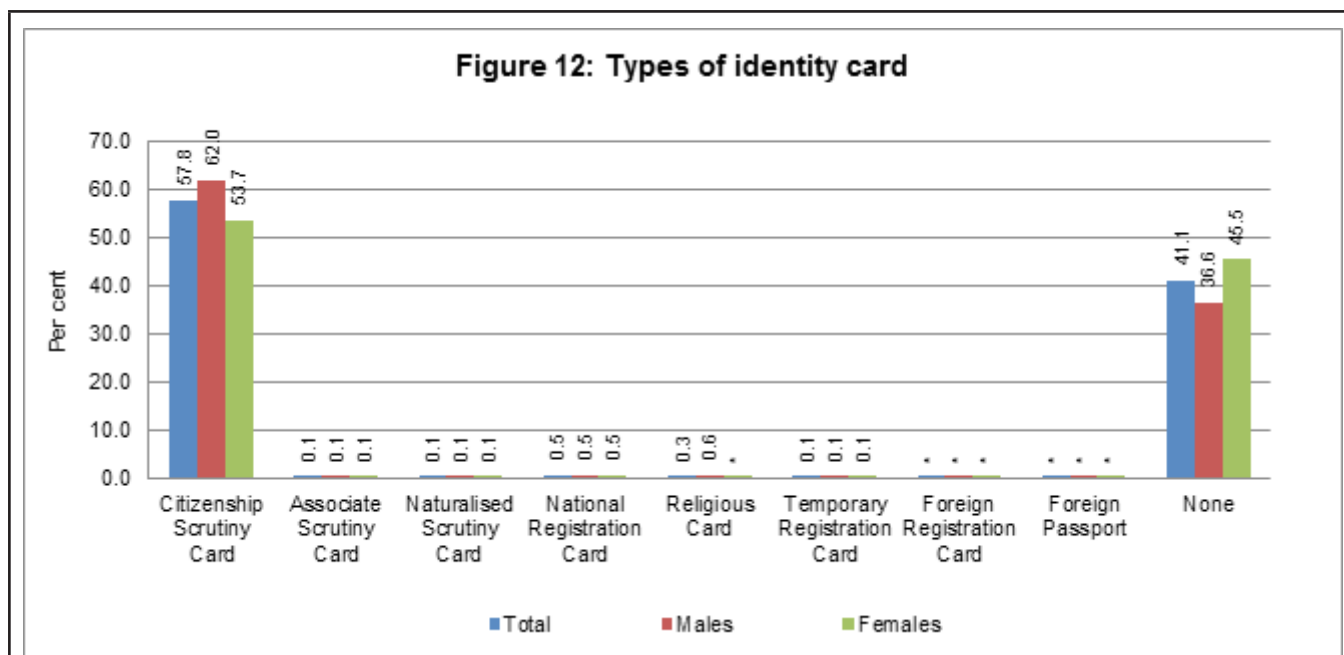
- In Labutta Township, 57.8 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 41.1 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 36.6 per cent of males and 45.5 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	**229,929**	**211,199**	**18,730**	**8.1**	**10,864**	**4,445**	**7,201**	**7,118**
0 - 4	24,851	24,447	404	1.6	52	61	307	211
5 - 9	24,333	23,840	493	2.0	78	105	167	278
10 - 14	23,994	23,354	640	2.7	127	149	188	349
15 - 19	19,806	19,271	535	2.7	141	112	170	244
20 - 24	19,048	18,475	573	3.0	163	125	182	219
25 - 29	19,644	18,951	693	3.5	236	130	188	264
30 - 34	18,452	17,635	817	4.4	310	149	250	309
35 - 39	16,814	15,756	1,058	6.3	471	194	291	369
40 - 44	14,090	12,668	1,422	10.1	903	183	363	405
45 - 49	12,781	10,921	1,860	14.6	1,269	272	499	582
50 - 54	10,824	8,877	1,947	18.0	1,338	344	621	643
55 - 59	9,136	7,125	2,011	22.0	1,349	396	723	695
60 - 64	6,523	4,668	1,855	28.4	1,266	415	801	645
65 - 69	3,366	2,174	1,192	35.4	844	360	533	410
70 - 74	2,393	1,308	1,085	45.3	775	404	574	457
75 - 79	2,030	963	1,067	52.6	764	472	610	472
80 - 84	1,146	496	650	56.7	470	319	426	326
85 - 89	506	203	303	59.9	215	181	210	162
90 +	192	67	125	65.1	93	74	98	78

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	**114,746**	**105,592**	**9,154**	**8.0**	**5,104**	**2,099**	**3,522**	**3,375**
0 - 4	12,519	12,304	215	1.7	29	34	161	114
5 - 9	12,370	12,104	266	2.2	40	48	88	154
10 - 14	12,043	11,704	339	2.8	56	77	100	196
15 - 19	9,988	9,740	248	2.5	52	47	84	125
20 - 24	9,305	9,034	271	2.9	62	57	96	118
25 - 29	9,668	9,299	369	3.8	109	62	110	152
30 - 34	9,139	8,751	388	4.2	130	73	130	131
35 - 39	8,354	7,851	503	6.0	195	92	161	158
40 - 44	7,039	6,354	685	9.7	409	88	184	185
45 - 49	6,495	5,546	949	14.6	633	128	266	286
50 - 54	5,467	4,507	960	17.6	659	158	316	289
55 - 59	4,572	3,599	973	21.3	650	192	325	320
60 - 64	3,286	2,348	938	28.5	632	199	396	306
65 - 69	1,656	1,044	612	37.0	421	193	283	196
70 - 74	1,133	621	512	45.2	366	191	259	212
75 - 79	888	434	454	51.1	330	211	257	199
80 - 84	527	228	299	56.7	204	139	184	134
85 - 89	220	100	120	54.5	84	75	81	66
90 +	77	24	53	68.8	43	35	41	34

Table 11: (Continued)

| Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	**115,183**	**105,607**	**9,576**	**8.3**	**5,760**	**2,346**	**3,679**	**3,743**
0 - 4	12,332	12,143	189	1.5	23	27	146	97
5 - 9	11,963	11,736	227	1.9	38	57	79	124
10 - 14	11,951	11,650	301	2.5	71	72	88	153
15 - 19	9,818	9,531	287	2.9	89	65	86	119
20 - 24	9,743	9,441	302	3.1	101	68	86	101
25 - 29	9,976	9,652	324	3.2	127	68	78	112
30 - 34	9,313	8,884	429	4.6	180	76	120	178
35 - 39	8,460	7,905	555	6.6	276	102	130	211
40 - 44	7,051	6,314	737	10.5	494	95	179	220
45 - 49	6,286	5,375	911	14.5	636	144	233	296
50 - 54	5,357	4,370	987	18.4	679	186	305	354
55 - 59	4,564	3,526	1,038	22.7	699	204	398	375
60 - 64	3,237	2,320	917	28.3	634	216	405	339
65 - 69	1,710	1,130	580	33.9	423	167	250	214
70 - 74	1,260	687	573	45.5	409	213	315	245
75 - 79	1,142	529	613	53.7	434	261	353	273
80 - 84	619	268	351	56.7	266	180	242	192
85 - 89	286	103	183	64.0	131	106	129	96
90 +	115	43	72	62.6	50	39	57	44

- Eight in every 100 persons in Labutta 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

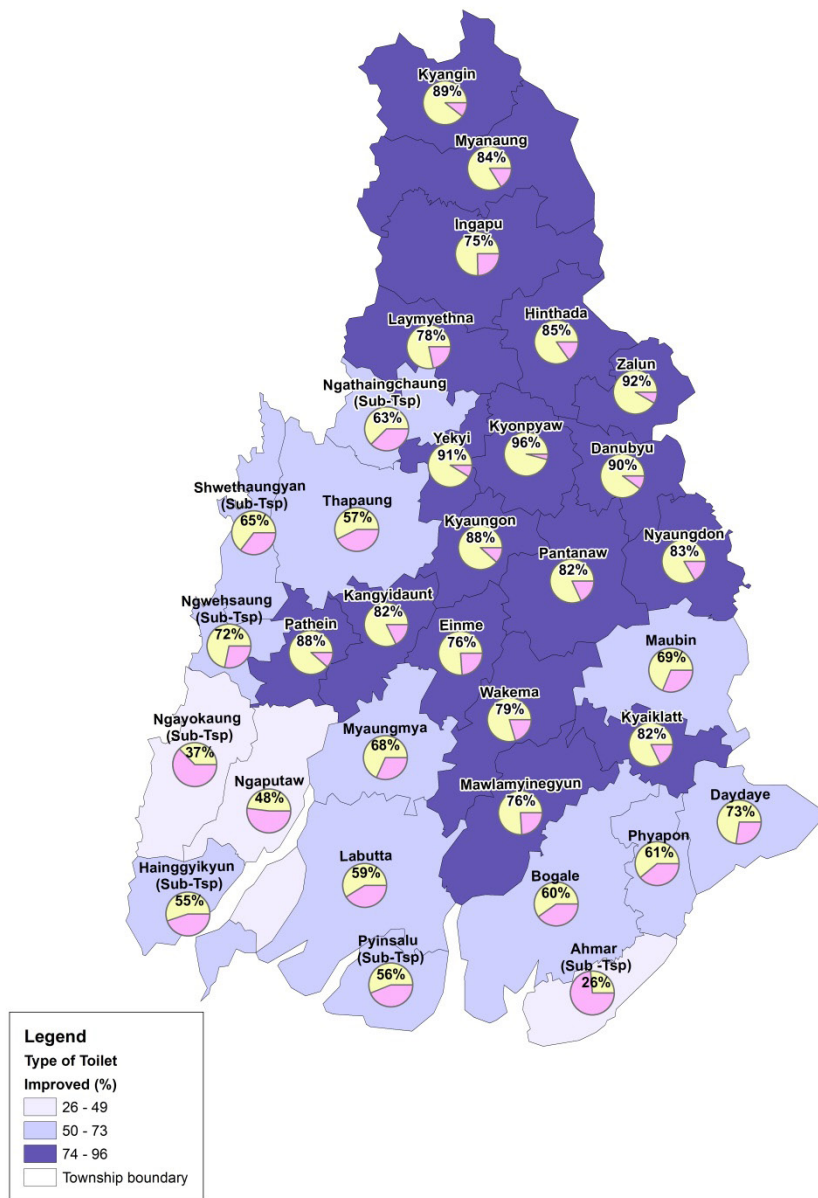**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	55,146	0.4	1.3	1.4	47.0	41.3	3.8	3.7	1.1
Urban	7,203	1.2	6.5	4.2	60.7	24.4	1.8	0.9	0.4
Rural	47,943	0.3	0.5	1.0	44.9	43.8	4.1	4.1	1.2

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
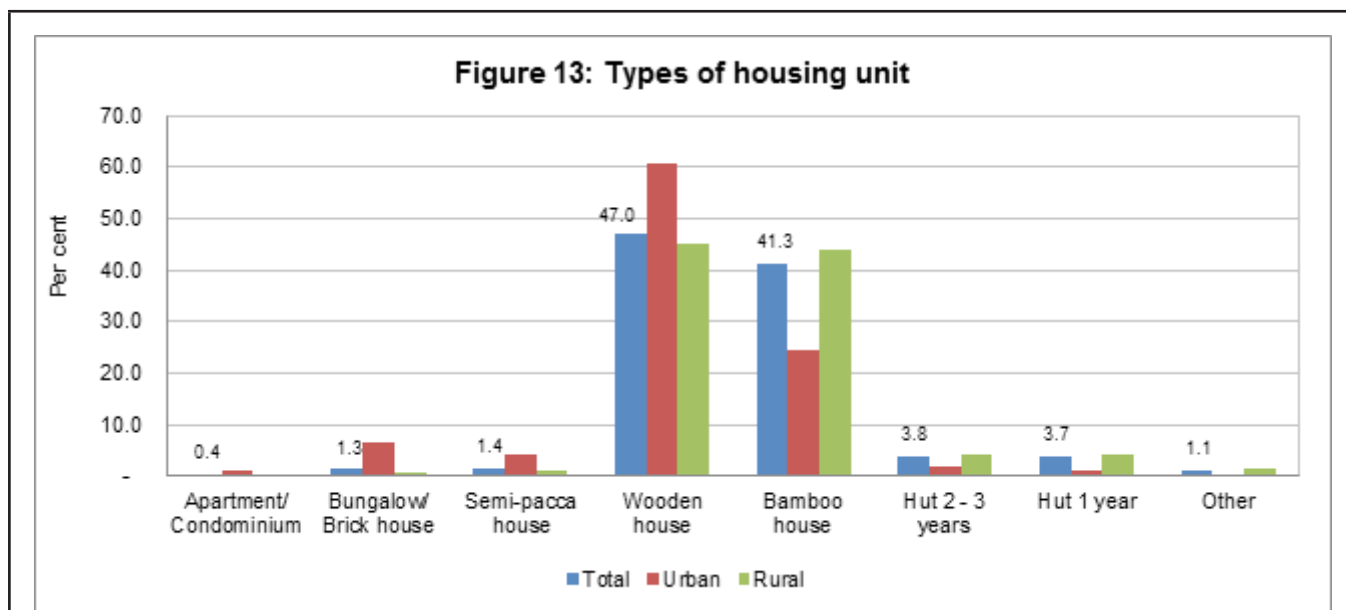
- The majority of the households in Labutta Township are living in wooden houses (47.0%) followed by households in bamboo houses (41.3%).

- Some 60.7 per cent of urban households and 44.9 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

28

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Kyangin
89%

Myanaung
84%

Ingapu
75%

Laymyethna
78%

Hinthada
85%

Zalun
92%

Ngathaingchaung
(Sub-Tsp)
63%

Yekyi
91%

Kyonpyaw
96%

Danubyu
90%

Shwethaungyan
(Sub-Tsp)
65%

Thapaung
57%

Kyaungon
88%

Pantanaw
82%

Nyaungdon
83%

Ngwehsaung
(Sub-Tsp)
72%

Pathein
88%

Kangyidaunt
82%

Einme
76%

Maubin
69%

Ngayokaung
(Sub-Tsp)
37%

Myaungmya
68%

Wakema
79%

Kyaiklatt
82%

Ngaputaw
48%

Mawlamyinegyun
76%

Daydaye
73%

Hainggyikyun
(Sub-Tsp)
55%

Labutta
59%

Bogale
60%

Phyapon
61%

Pyinsalu
(Sub-Tsp)
56%

Ahmar
(Sub -Tsp)
26%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
26 - 49
50 - 73
74 - 96
Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Ayeyawady Region	: 74.9%
Labutta District	: 67.0%
Labutta Township	: 58.8%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.8	1.4	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		58.0	75.2	55.4
Improved sanitation		*58.8*	*76.6*	*56.1*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.8	1.3	1.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		12.7	15.7	12.2
Other		2.0	1.6	2.1
None		24.7	4.8	27.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	55,146	7,203	47,943

- Some 58.8 per cent of the households in Labutta Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (58.0%)).

- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Labutta is in the range of 50-73 per cent group.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Ayeyawady Region is 74.9 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 24.7 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Ayeyawady Region, it is 12.8 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Labutta Township, 27.7 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

Kyangin 78%
Myanaung 92%
Ingapu 91%
Laymyethna 90%
Hinthada 97%
Zalun 93%
Ngathaingchaung (Sub-Tsp) 73%
Kyonpyaw 97%
Yekyi 95%
Danubyu 73%
Thapaung 67%
Kyaungon 92%
Shwethaungyan (Sub-Tsp) 38%
Pantanaw 64%
Nyaungdon 33%
Ngwehsaung (Sub-Tsp) 70%
Pathein 70%
Kangyidaunt 48%
Einme 43%
Maubin 30%
Wakema 16%
Kyaiklatt 1%
Ngayokaung (Sub-Tsp) 79%
Myaungmya 46%
Ngaputaw 35%
Mawlamyinegyun 10%
Daydaye 0.1%
Labutta 12%
Phyapon 1%
Bogale 6%
Hainggyikyun (Sub-Tsp) 51%
Pyinsalu (Sub-Tsp) 14%
Ahmar (Sub -Tsp) 16%

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
- 0 - 32
- 33 - 65
- 66 - 97
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 50.3%
Labutta District	: 11.2%
Labutta Township	: 11.5%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	*	-	*
Tube well, borehole	0.5	*	0.6
Protected well/ Spring	10.4	0.4	11.9
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.6	2.4	0.3
Total improved drinking water	*11.5*	*2.8*	*12.8*
Unprotected well/Spring	3.1	0.3	3.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake	83.3	94.7	81.6
River/stream/ canal	0.1	*	0.1
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.8	2.1	0.6
Other	1.2	0.1	1.3
Total unimproved drinking water	*88.5*	*97.2*	*87.2*
Total Per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total Number	**55,146**	**7,203**	**47,943**

- In Labutta Township, 11.5 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 Ayeyawady Region, the proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water in Labutta is in the range of 0-32 per cent group. It is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 83.3 per cent of the households use water from "Pool/pond/lake" and 10.4 per cent use water from protected well/spring.

- Some 88.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 87.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

Kyangin
20%

Myanaung
15%

Ingapu
11%

Laymyethna
5%

Hinthada
23%

Zalun
13%

Ngathaingchaung
(Sub-Tsp)
11%

Yekyi
16%

Kyonpyaw
10%

Danubyu
9%

Thapaung
6%

Kyaungon
7%

Pantanaw
6%

Nyaungdon
8%

Shwethaungyan
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Kangyidaunt
7%

Ngwehsaung
(Sub-Tsp)
11%

Pathein
46%

Einme
7%

Maubin
13%

Wakema
9%

Kyaiklatt
9%

Ngayokaung
(Sub-Tsp)
7%

Myaungmya
16%

Ngaputaw
5%

Mawlamyinegyun
5%

Daydaye
6%

Phyapon
24%

Hainggyikyun
(Sub-Tsp)
8%

Labutta
10%

Bogale
8%

Pyinsalu
(Sub-Tsp)
5%

Ahmar
(Sub -Tsp)
2%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
2 - 17
18 - 31
32 - 46
Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Ayeyawady Region	: 12.0%
Labutta District	: 6.8%
Labutta Township	: 10.0%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		10.0	53.7	3.5
Kerosene		38.0	1.4	43.5
Candle		11.2	12.4	11.1
Battery		27.8	21.1	28.8
Generator (private)		8.7	10.7	8.4
Water mill (private)		0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar system/energy		3.6	0.2	4.1
Other		0.6	0.3	0.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	55,146	7,203	47,943

- In Labutta Township, 10.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of 2-17 per cent group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Ayeyawady Region is 12.0 per cent.

- The use of kerosene for lighting is the highest in the township with 38.0 per cent.

- In rural areas, 43.5 per cent of the households use kerosene for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
- 79 - 86
- 87 - 93
- 94 - 99
- Township boundary
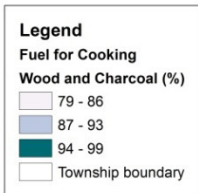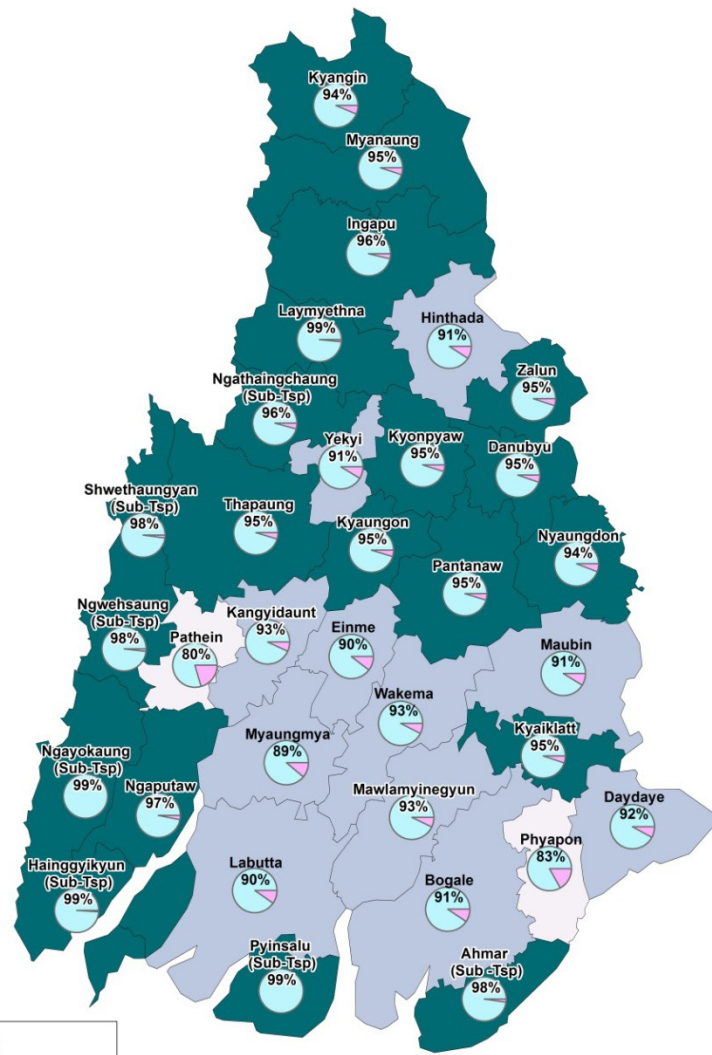
Union	: 81.0%
Ayeyawady Region	: 92.7%
Labutta District	: 92.8%
Labutta Township	: 90.4%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.7	31.3	0.7
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		0.4	0.1	0.5
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		86.5	48.3	92.2
Charcoal		3.9	18.3	1.7
Coal		0.1	0.2	*
Other		4.4	1.8	4.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	55,146	7,203	47,943

- In Labutta Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 86.5 per cent using firewood and 3.9 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 4.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 92.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.7 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	55,146	36.2	32.2	4.6	14.4	0.9	1.3	43.8	0.1
Urban	7,203	25.8	57.9	6.4	41.8	4.4	6.2	29.3	0.5
Rural	47,943	37.8	28.4	4.4	10.3	0.4	0.6	46.0	*

- Some 36.2 per cent of the households in Labutta Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 57.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas access to radio was 37.8 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
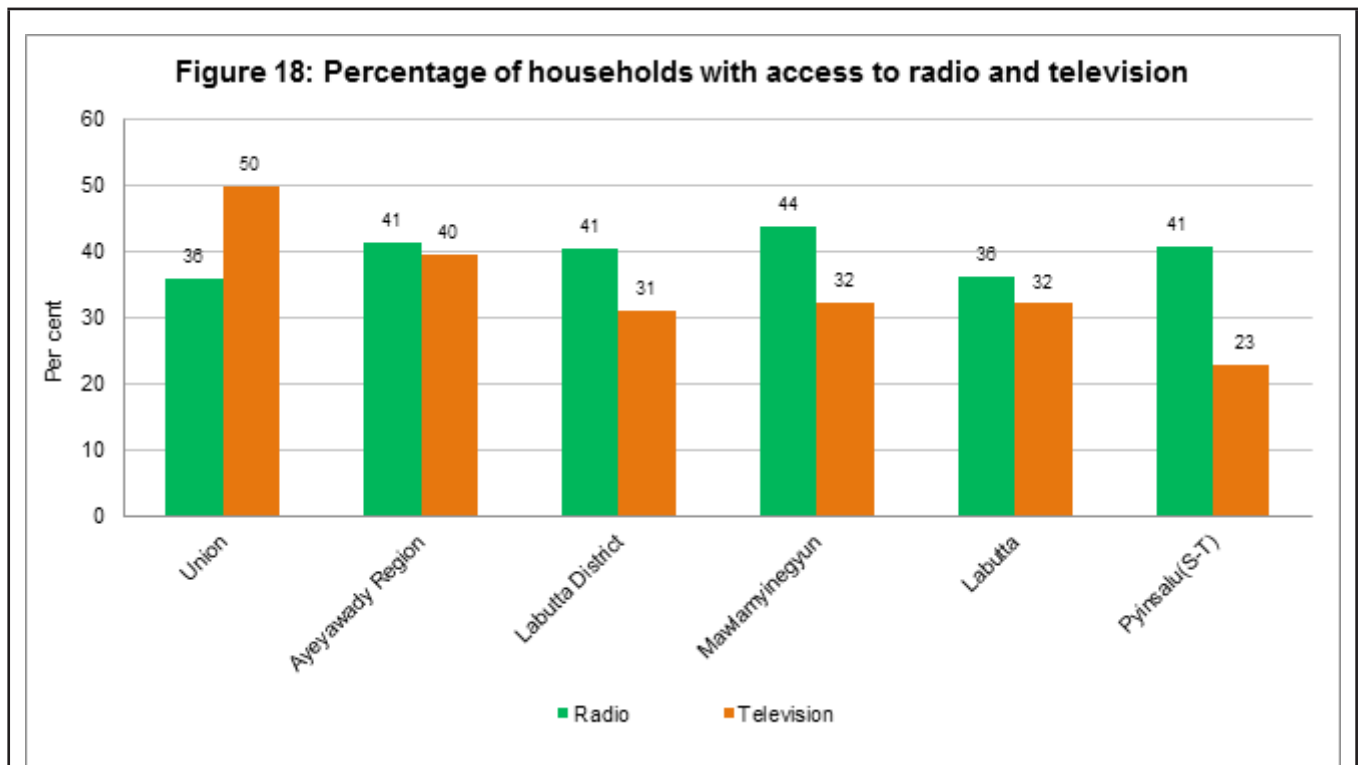
- In Labutta Township, 32.2 per cent of households have access to television and about one in three households (36.2%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Kyangin
20%

Myanaung
16%

Ingapu
18%

Laymyethna
14%

Hinthada
24%

Zalun
20%

Ngathaingchaung
(Sub-Tsp)
19%

Kyonpyaw
14%

Danubyu
18%

Yekyi
25%

Thapaung
18%

Kyaungon
19%

Pantanaw
15%

Nyaungdon
27%

Shwethaungyan
(Sub-Tsp)
30%

Kangyidaunt
22%

Ngwehsaung
(Sub-Tsp)
36%

Pathein
45%

Einme
15%

Maubin
19%

Wakema
17%

Kyaiklatt
16%

Ngayokaung
(Sub-Tsp)
8%

Ngaputaw
12%

Myaungmya
18%

Mawlamyinegyun
15%

Daydaye
20%

Hainggyikyun
(Sub-Tsp)
12%

Labutta
14%

Phyapon
28%

Bogale
17%

Pyinsalu
(Sub-Tsp)
7%

Ahmar
(Sub -Tsp)
14%

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
- 7 - 20
- 21 - 32
- 33 - 45
- Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Ayeyawady Region	: 19.2%
Labutta District	: 13.5%
Labutta Township	: 14.4%

- Some 14.4 per cent of the households in Labutta Township reported having mobile phones and it is 19.2 per cent in Ayeyawady Region.

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)
Ayeyawady Region	1,488,983	9,065	276,847	566,391	36,835	211,646	100,106	227,654
Urban	200,962	4,706	69,392	118,659	3,030	3,774	3,457	5,549
Rural	1,288,021	4,359	207,455	447,732	33,805	207,872	96,649	222,105
Labutta District	150,469	313	10,190	28,002	1,553	33,406	19,844	18,708
Urban	15,287	138	3,492	7,980	201	447	601	616
Rural	135,182	175	6,698	20,022	1,352	32,959	19,243	18,092
Labutta Township	55,146	158	4,287	9,318	659	10,514	5,761	7,755
Urban	7,203	87	1,692	3,907	126	221	197	339
Rural	47,943	71	2,595	5,411	533	10,293	5,564	7,416

- In Labutta Township, 19.1 per cent of the households have canoe/boat as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 16.9 per cent of households having bicycle.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use bicycle and rural households use canoe/boat as a means of transport.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Labutta Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age groups 20-24 and 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.2 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
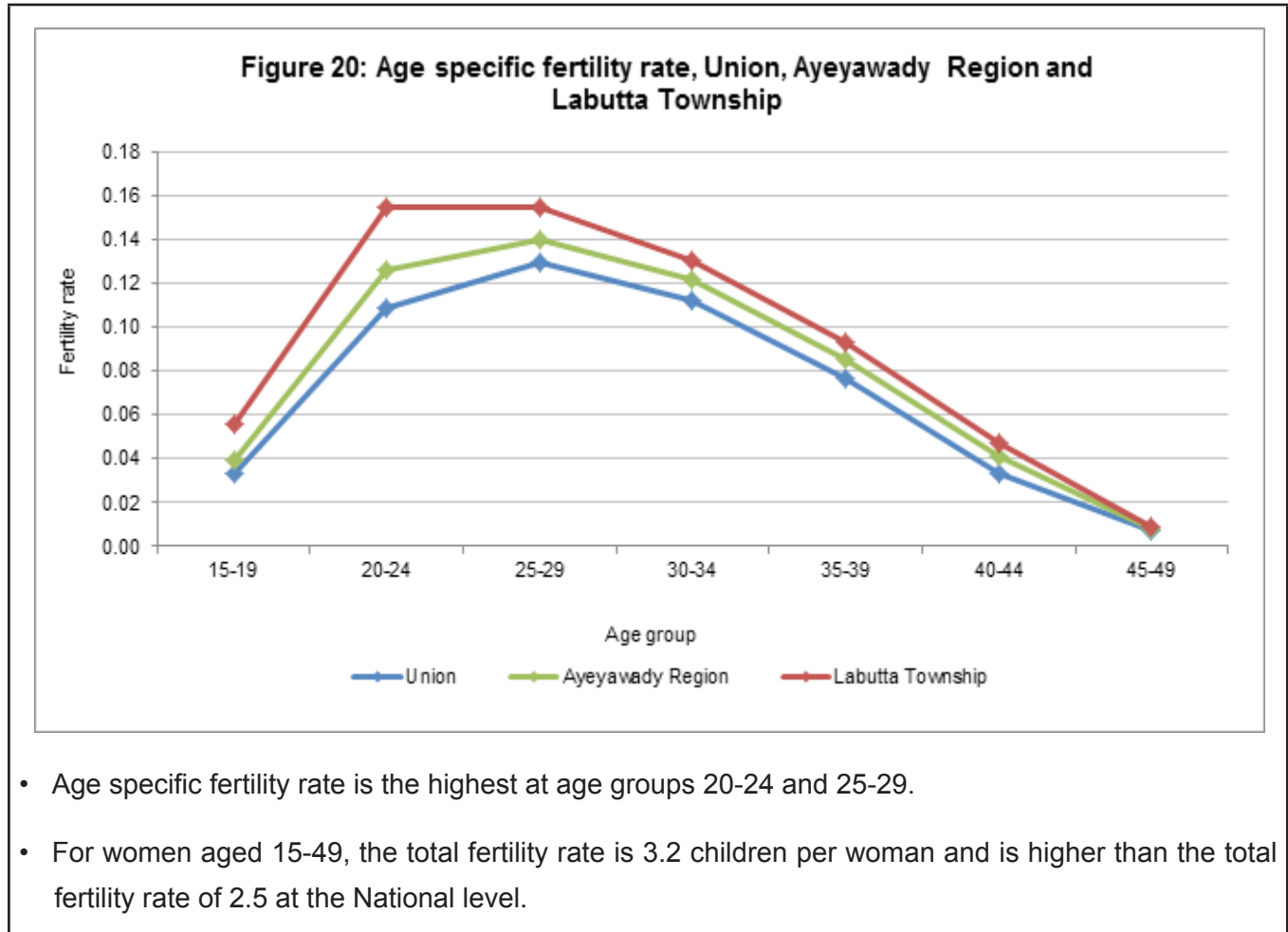
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend

Total Fertility Rate

	1.6 - 2.5
	2.6 - 3.4
	3.5 - 4.4
	Township boundary
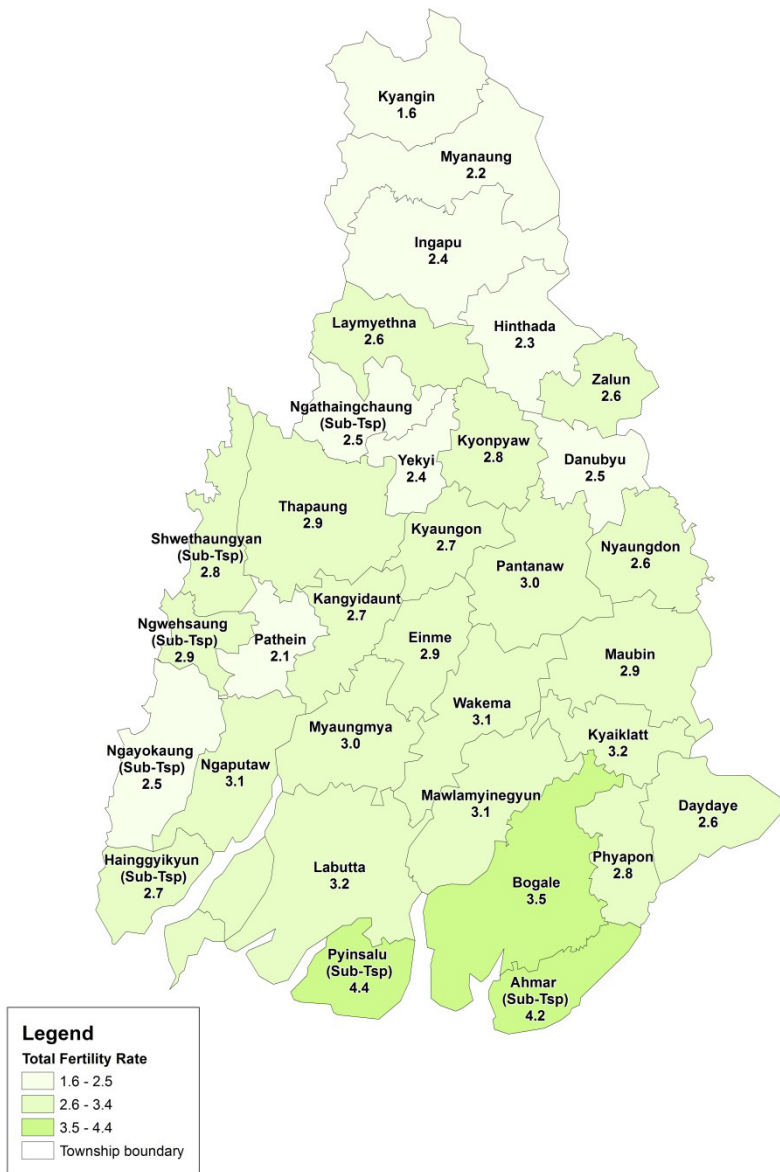
Union   : 2.5%

Ayeyawady Region   : 2.8%

Labutta District   : 3.3%

Labutta Township   : 3.2%

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
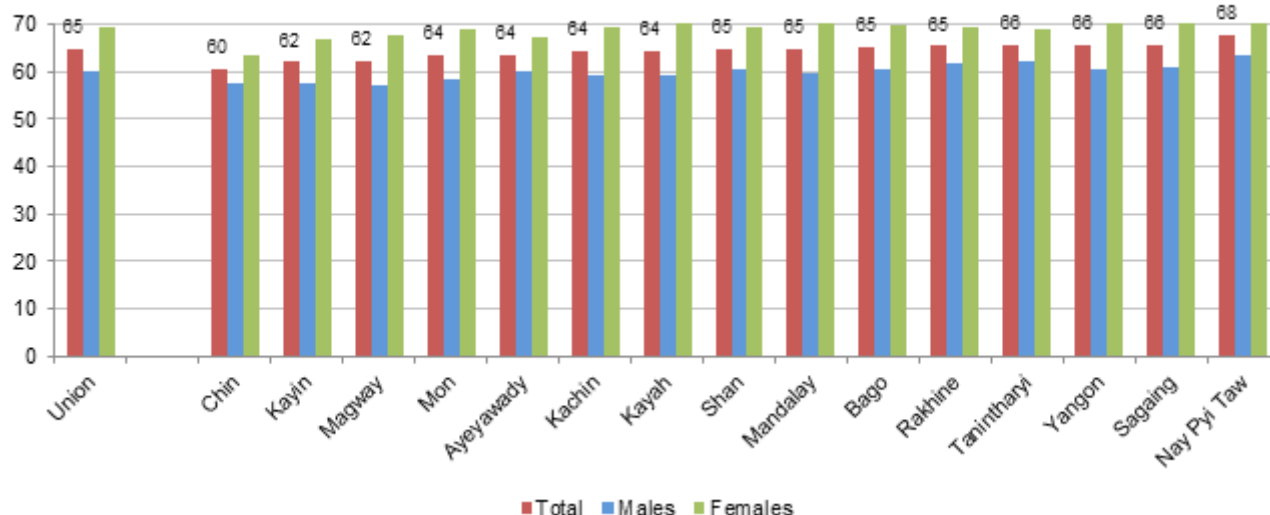
- The expectation of life at birth in Ayeyawady Region is 63.6 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 67.2 years is higher than that of the males at 60.2 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
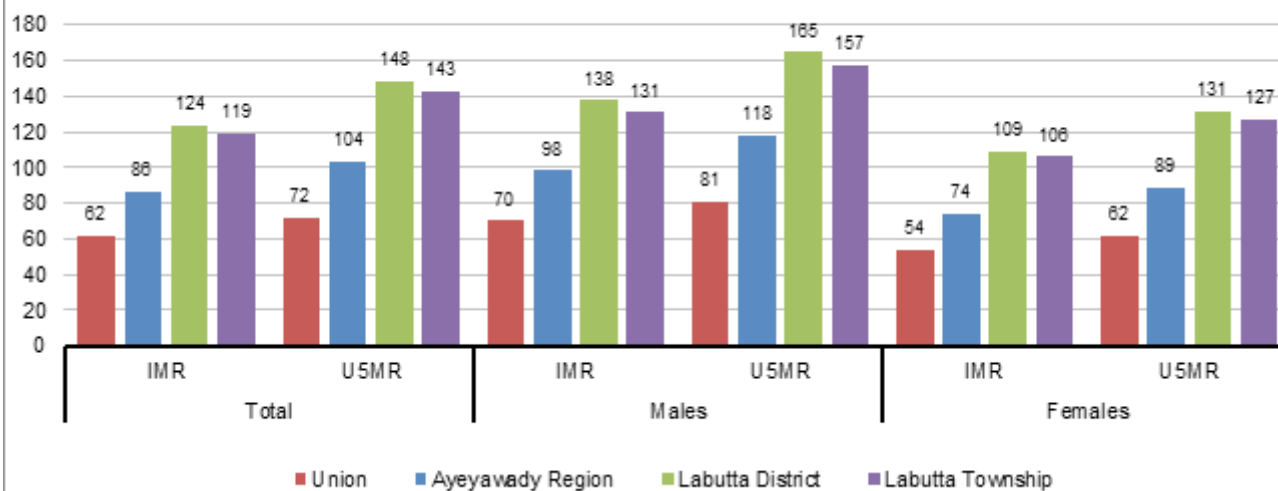
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Labutta District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Labutta District is 124 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 148 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Labutta Township are higher than those in Ayeyawady Region and lower than Labutta District. The Infant mortality in Labutta is 119 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 143 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
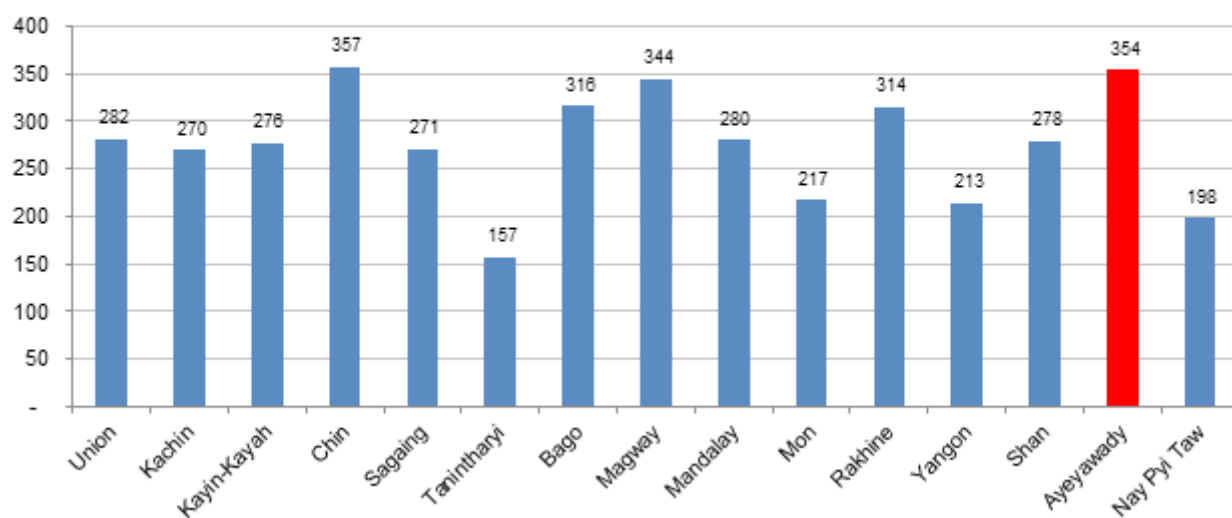
- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 354 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Ayeyawady Region is higher than that of the Union level.

- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

Census Night: The night between the 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:
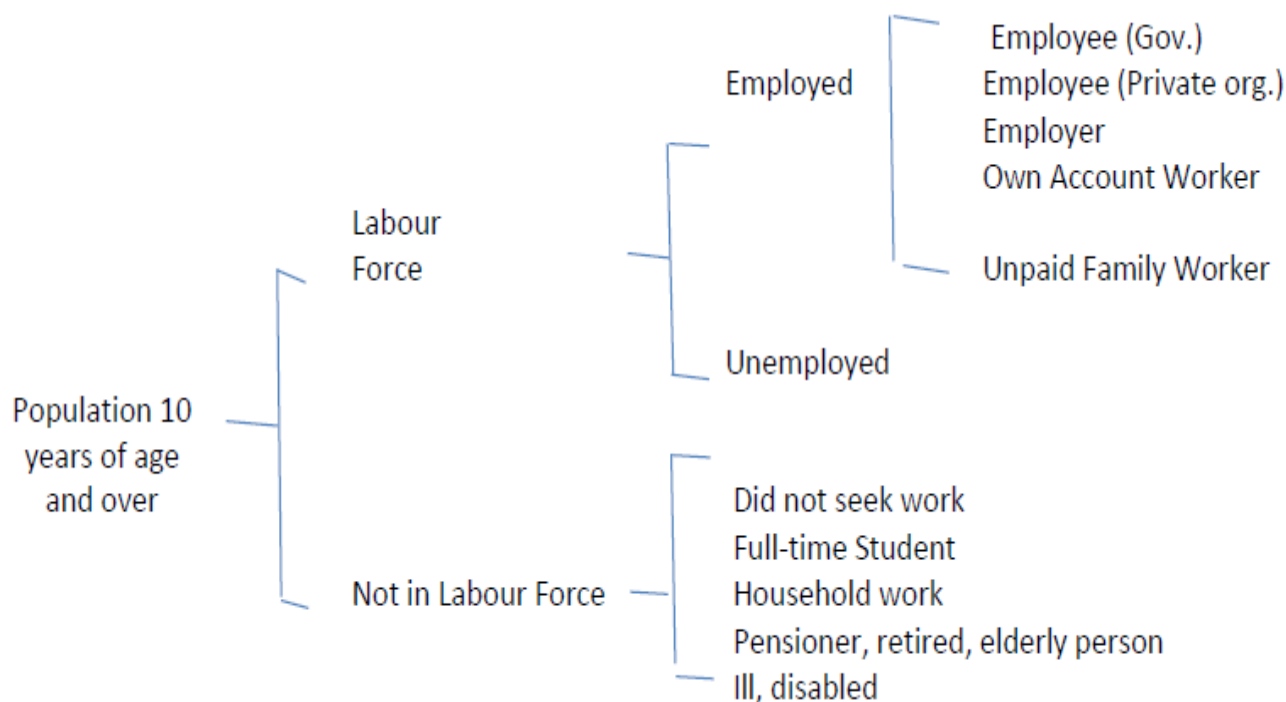
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Ayeyawady Region, Labutta District, Labutta Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Mar Mar Oo	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
U Aung Min Thein	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Ni Ni Than	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Khin May Aung	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Cho Cho Than	Assistant Computer Operator, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Khine Sabbe Tun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Soe Naing	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at:

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census