

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

NAY PYI TAW, DEKKHINA DISTRICT

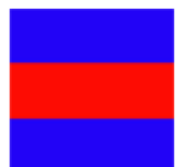
Lewe Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Nay Pyi Taw, Dekkhina District

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October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Nay Pyi Taw, showing the townships



Lewe Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	284,393 ²	
Population males	138,135 (48.6%)	
Population females	146,258 (51.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	10.6%	
Area (Km²)	2,259.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	125.9 persons	
Median age	25.7 years	
Number of wards	6	
Number of village tracts	59	
Number of private households	65,174	
Percentage of female headed households	20.7%	
Mean household size	4.3 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	30.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	56.6	
Child dependency ratio	48.3	
Old dependency ratio	8.3	
Ageing index	17.1	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	94	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	94.4%	
Male	98.0%	
Female	91.2%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	9,813	3.5
Walking	3,902	1.4
Seeing	4,937	1.7
Hearing	2,899	1.0
Remembering	3,235	1.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	159,502	70.4	
Associate Scrutiny	114	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	472	0.2	
National Registration	2,120	0.9	
Religious	976	0.4	
Temporary Registration	474	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	66	< 0.1	
None	62,952	27.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	74.9%	89.7%	61.2%
Unemployment rate	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Employment to population ratio	73.6%	88.1%	60.1%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	60,185	92.3	
Renter	1,158	1.8	
Provided free (individually)	1,271	2.0	
Government quarters	1,933	3.0	
Private company quarters	542	0.8	
Other	85	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.8%		52.0%
Bamboo	78.9%	41.4%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	1.2%	
Wood	12.8%	50.5%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		47.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	7.2%	6.5%	0.4%
Other	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	11,596	17.8	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	82	0.1	
Biogas	24	< 0.1	
Firewood	45,695	70.1	
Charcoal	7,026	10.8	
Coal	202	0.3	
Other	538	0.8	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	15,882	24.4
Kerosene	665	1.0
Candle	27,777	42.6
Battery	6,444	9.9
Generator (private)	7,839	12.0
Water mill (private)	104	0.2
Solar system/energy	4,753	7.3
Other	1,710	2.6
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	764	1.2
Tube well, borehole	43,622	66.9
Protected well/spring	10,210	15.7
Bottled/purifier water	1,652	2.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>56,248</i>	<i>86.3</i>
Unprotected well/spring	3,600	5.5
Pool/pond/lake	155	0.2
River/stream/canal	2,870	4.4
Waterfall/rainwater	235	0.4
Other	2,066	3.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>8,926</i>	<i>13.7</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,109	1.7
Tube well, borehole	43,489	66.7
Protected well/spring	11,035	16.9
Unprotected well/spring	3,762	5.8
Pool/pond/lake	312	0.5
River/stream/canal	3,193	4.9
Waterfall/rainwater	189	0.3
Bottled/purifier water	89	0.1
Other	1,996	3.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	889	1.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	52,446	80.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>53,335</i>	<i>81.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	3,362	5.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	483	0.7
Other	456	0.7
None	7,538	11.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	29,022	44.5
Television	25,002	38.4
Landline phone	2,111	3.2
Mobile phone	20,475	31.4
Computer	857	1.3
Internet at home	1,640	2.5
Households with none of the items	19,744	30.3
Households with all of the items	84	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	792	1.2
Motorcycle/Moped	21,545	33.1
Bicycle	21,643	33.2
4-Wheel tractor	605	0.9
Canoe/Boat	227	0.3
Motor boat	44	0.1
Cart (bullock)	19,016	29.2

Note: ¹ Population figures for Lewe Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Lewe Township in Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory. 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 Lewe Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total Population	284,393 *		
Males	138,135		
Females	146,258		
Sex ratio	94 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	10.6 %		
Area (Km ²)	2,259.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	125.9 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	59		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	277,056	28,719	248,337
Number of conventional households	65,174	6,123	59,051
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Lewe Township, there are more females than males with 94 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in Lewe Township live in rural areas with only (10.6%) living in urban areas. • The population density of the Township is 126 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Lewe Township. This is slightly less than the Union average of 4.4. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

** Settlement and Land Records 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;
Lewe Township (Dekkhina District, Nay Pyi Taw)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	65,174	284,393	138,135	146,258
	Ward	6,123	30,208	14,498	15,710
1	No(1)(W)	1,144	5,259	2,481	2,778
2	No(2)(W)	824	4,357	2,146	2,211
3	No(3)(W)	1,082	4,913	2,278	2,635
4	No(4)(W)	600	2,903	1,340	1,563
5	No(5)(W)	676	3,292	1,543	1,749
6	No(6)(W)	1,797	9,484	4,710	4,774
	Village Tract	59,051	254,185	123,637	130,548
1	Kyoet Pin(VT)	231	878	409	469
2	Ku Tha Peik(VT)	923	3,942	1,883	2,059
3	Kan Thar(VT)	1,601	6,607	3,165	3,442
4	Kya Thaug Taung(VT)	1,060	4,611	2,259	2,352
5	Kyaung Yae(VT)	772	3,069	1,447	1,622
6	Kyoet Kone(VT)	919	3,803	1,900	1,903
7	Kyauk Ta Lone Kyaung Su(VT)	580	2,410	1,204	1,206
8	Kone Thar(VT)	1,206	5,393	2,742	2,651
9	Pyan Chi(VT)	757	3,243	1,554	1,689
10	Yae Kar(VT)	988	4,511	2,144	2,367
11	Chaug Kyoe(VT)	369	1,507	719	788
12	Chaug Gwa(VT)	1,037	4,544	2,272	2,272
13	Kha Yan Kaing(VT)	1,232	5,334	2,522	2,812
14	Saing Gaung Yoe(VT)	318	1,512	718	794
15	Si Paing(VT)	989	3,973	1,894	2,079
16	Swei Taw Hmyaung(VT)	266	1,208	620	588
17	Nyo Pin(VT)	867	3,468	1,578	1,890
18	Ti Taung(VT)	774	3,564	1,696	1,868
19	Ta Loke Pin(VT)	235	969	466	503
20	Da Lant Chun(VT)	878	4,146	2,028	2,118

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
21	Naung Bo(VT)	790	3,401	1,620	1,781
22	Pyi Win(VT)	658	2,784	1,317	1,467
23	Pi Tauk Chaung(VT)	1,068	4,696	2,215	2,481
24	Pyauung Gaung Gyi(VT)	1,020	4,059	1,968	2,091
25	Pin Thaung(VT)	1,389	6,415	3,126	3,289
26	Mway Yoe Kyaung Su(VT)	508	2,019	990	1,029
27	U Yin Su(VT)	768	3,115	1,517	1,598
28	Mee Laung Kone(VT)	551	2,173	1,021	1,152
29	Ma Tawt Pin(VT)	1,602	6,768	3,345	3,423
30	Yae Oe Sin(VT)	625	2,813	1,370	1,443
31	Yone Pin(VT)	575	2,435	1,128	1,307
32	Shar Chaung(VT)	1,364	5,578	2,630	2,948
33	Lel Tar Gyi(VT)	979	4,484	2,294	2,190
34	Wet Ka Mu(VT)	750	3,218	1,533	1,685
35	Wet Te Ku(VT)	804	3,240	1,543	1,697
36	Tha Pyay Pin(VT)	1,882	8,370	4,225	4,145
37	Pay Tone Hmyaung(VT)	851	3,507	1,675	1,832
38	Shan Su Gyi(VT)	1,317	5,483	2,584	2,899
39	Thit Poke Pin(VT)	2,336	10,017	4,757	5,260
40	Min Pyin(VT)	1,702	7,474	3,663	3,811
41	Ya Bein(VT)	830	3,529	1,715	1,814
42	Aung Thar(VT)	681	3,073	1,552	1,521
43	Tha Yet Chaung(VT)	367	1,704	871	833
44	Thaw Hmaw Kone(VT)	1,175	4,610	2,126	2,484
45	Thit Kyein(VT)	1,634	7,083	3,531	3,552
46	Thea Kaw Gyi(VT)	1,047	4,327	2,084	2,243
47	Thit Seint Pin(VT)	553	2,233	1,069	1,164
48	Thet Kei Chin(VT)	494	2,075	981	1,094
49	Tha Pyay Kone(VT)	623	2,652	1,261	1,391

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
50	Thar Wut Hti(VT)	2,023	9,162	4,534	4,628
51	Pauk Myaing(VT)	1,265	5,663	2,752	2,911
52	Tha Yet Kone(VT)	771	3,276	1,604	1,672
53	In Pin(VT)	962	4,296	2,122	2,174
54	Aung Kone(VT)	443	1,894	862	1,032
55	Aye Lar(VT)	3,926	17,548	8,682	8,866
56	Ah Lel Kyun(VT)	701	3,105	1,475	1,630
57	Aye Chan Thar(VT)	1,211	5,080	2,462	2,618
58	Zali Hngat Gyi Taung(VT)	1,289	5,539	2,955	2,584
59	Oke Shit Hlaing(VT)	1,515	6,595	3,258	3,337

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Lewe Township

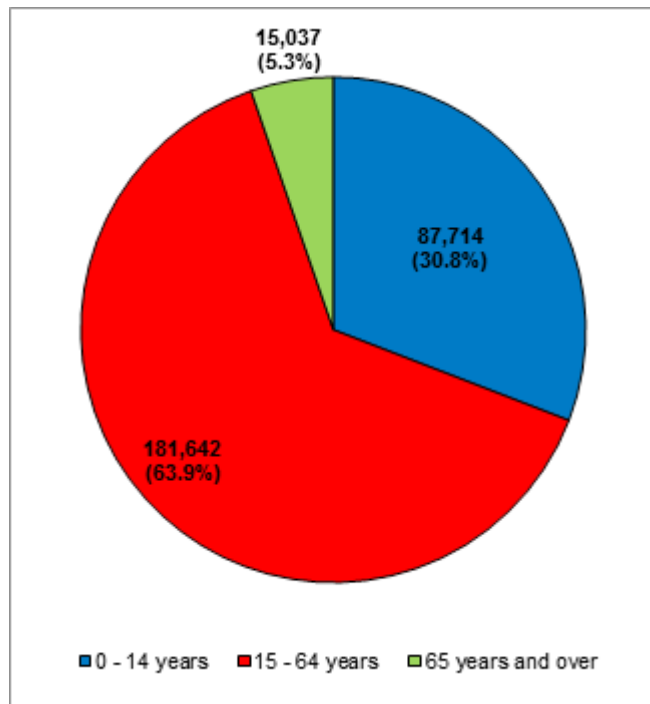
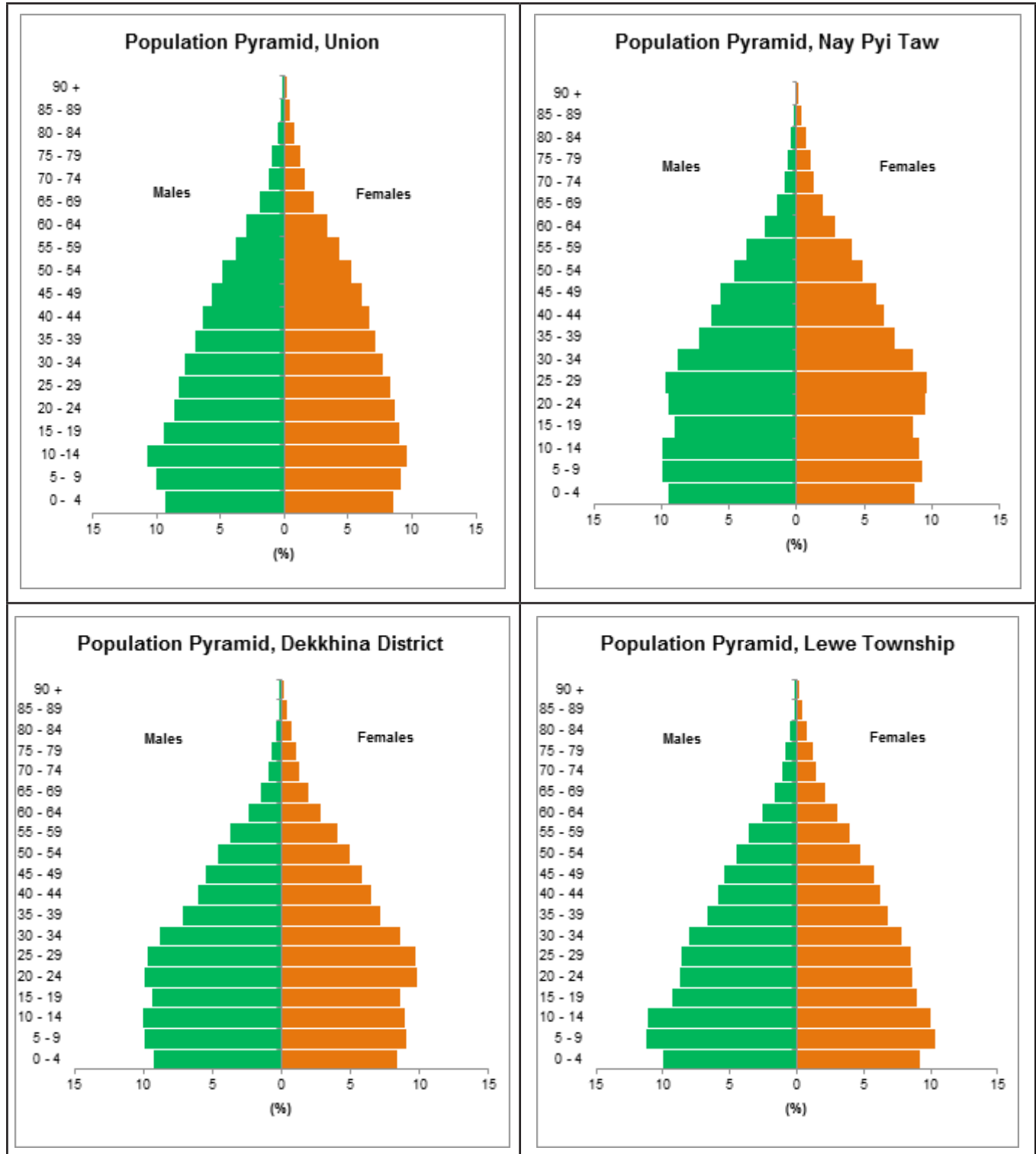


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Lewe Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	284,393	138,135	146,258
0 - 4	27,179	13,732	13,447
5 - 9	30,529	15,472	15,057
10 - 14	30,006	15,384	14,622
15 - 19	25,993	12,917	13,076
20 - 24	24,646	12,031	12,615
25 - 29	24,336	11,900	12,436
30 - 34	22,507	11,050	11,457
35 - 39	19,241	9,287	9,954
40 - 44	17,286	8,113	9,173
45 - 49	15,917	7,513	8,404
50 - 54	13,213	6,256	6,957
55 - 59	10,618	4,910	5,708
60 - 64	7,885	3,490	4,395
65 - 69	5,498	2,346	3,152
70 - 74	3,541	1,490	2,051
75 - 79	3,014	1,209	1,805
80 - 84	1,769	681	1,088
85 - 89	846	253	593
90 +	369	101	268

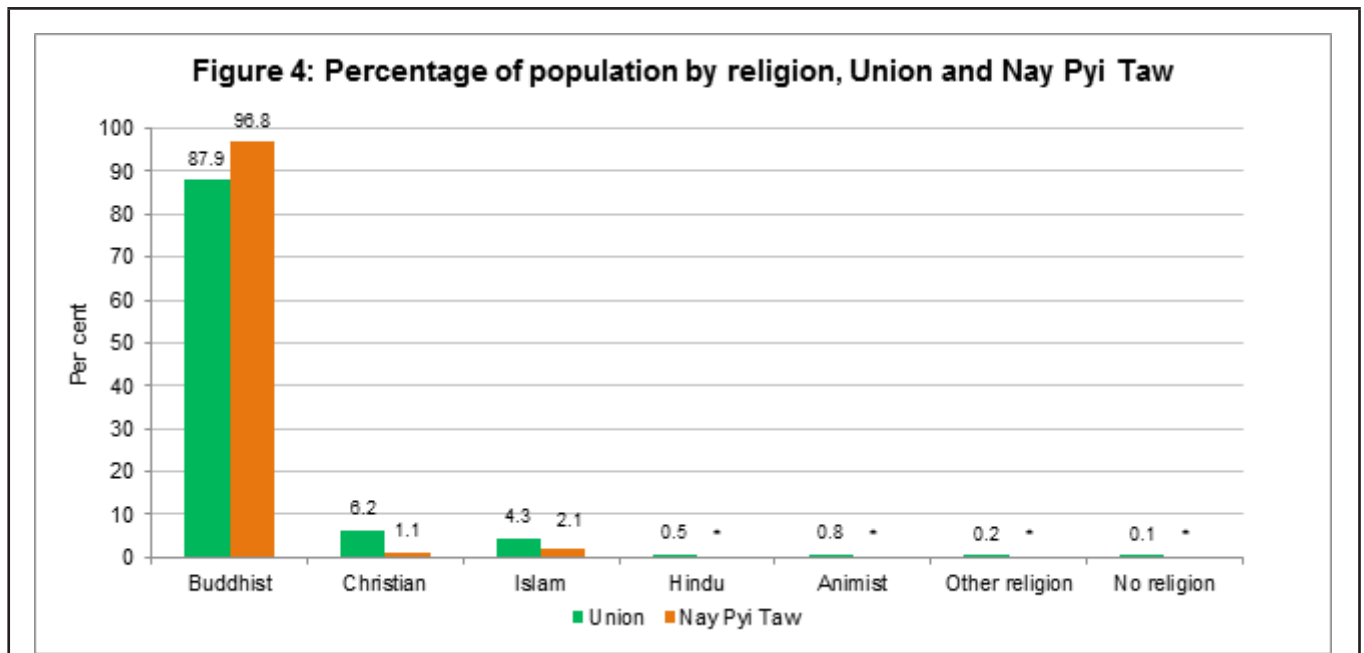
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Lewe Township is 63.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population Pyramid (Union, Nay Pyi Taw, Dekkhina District and Lewe Township)



- The population has noticeably declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to the Union level, there is a slightly smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Lewe Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Nay Pyi Taw, it is 96.8% Buddhist, 1.1% Christian, 2.1% Islam, and less than 0.1% each for Hindu, Other Religion, 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	5,879	2,990	2,889	2,244	1,088	1,156
6	6,114	3,048	3,066	5,139	2,519	2,620
7	6,287	3,150	3,137	5,583	2,806	2,777
8	5,803	2,877	2,926	5,210	2,572	2,638
9	6,037	3,072	2,965	5,415	2,763	2,652
10	6,038	3,046	2,992	5,311	2,667	2,644
11	5,414	2,745	2,669	4,685	2,399	2,286
12	5,911	3,006	2,905	4,816	2,469	2,347
13	5,985	2,972	3,013	4,439	2,235	2,204
14	5,766	2,855	2,911	3,710	1,853	1,857
15	5,447	2,694	2,753	2,845	1,403	1,442
16	4,755	2,392	2,363	1,982	971	1,011
17	4,841	2,424	2,417	1,512	725	787
18	5,519	2,621	2,898	1,100	494	606
19	4,520	2,115	2,405	675	276	399
20	5,588	2,601	2,987	482	230	252
21	4,309	2,074	2,235	252	114	138
22	4,555	2,124	2,431	174	91	83
23	4,667	2,264	2,403	106	48	58
24	4,446	2,081	2,365	54	29	25
25	5,454	2,595	2,859	64	36	28
26	4,339	2,127	2,212	54	29	25
27	4,424	2,138	2,286	43	25	18
28	4,854	2,261	2,593	42	17	25
29	4,325	2,014	2,311	27	13	14

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Nay Pyi Taw and Lewe Township

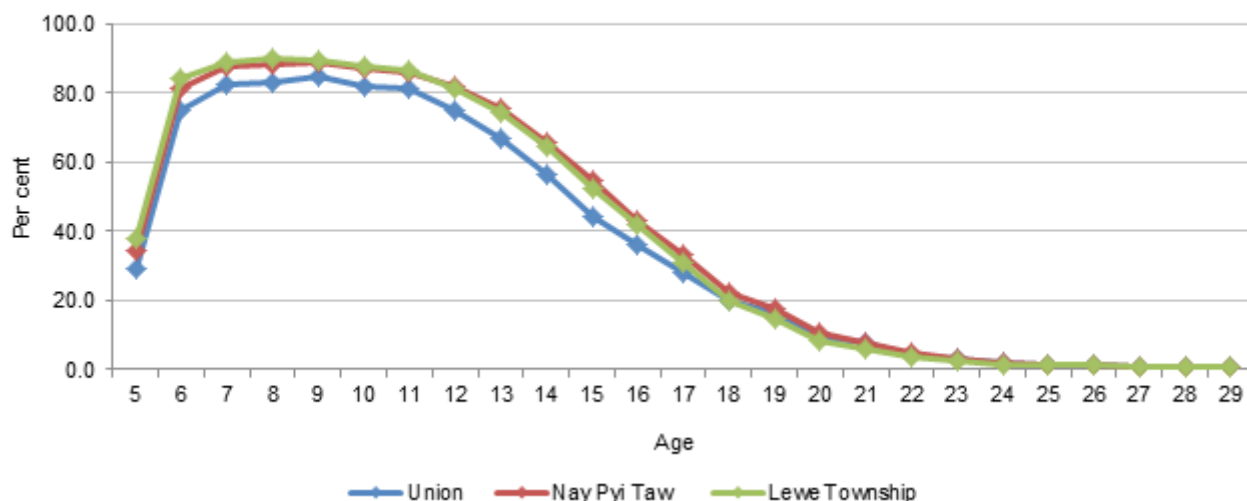
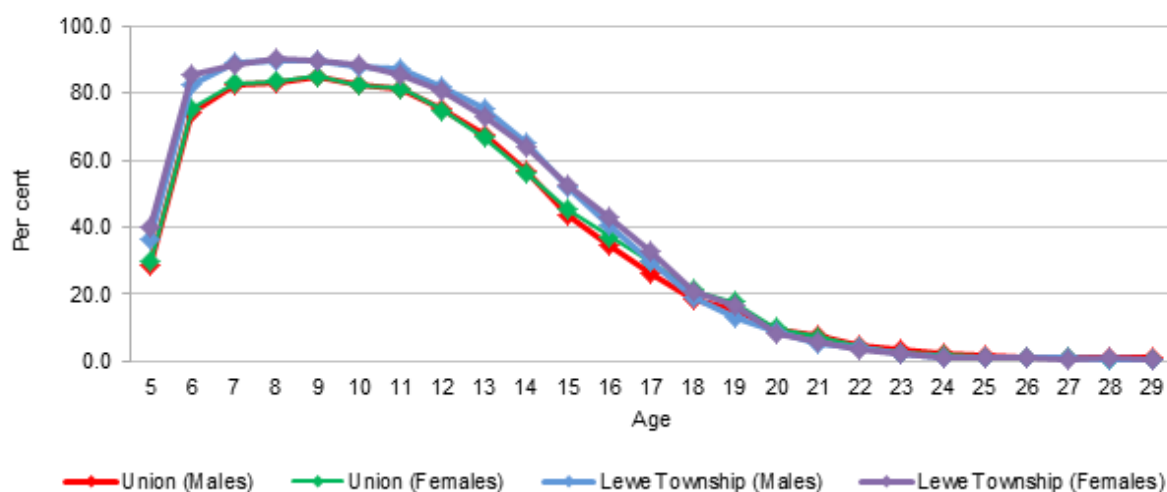
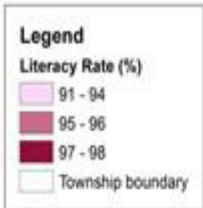
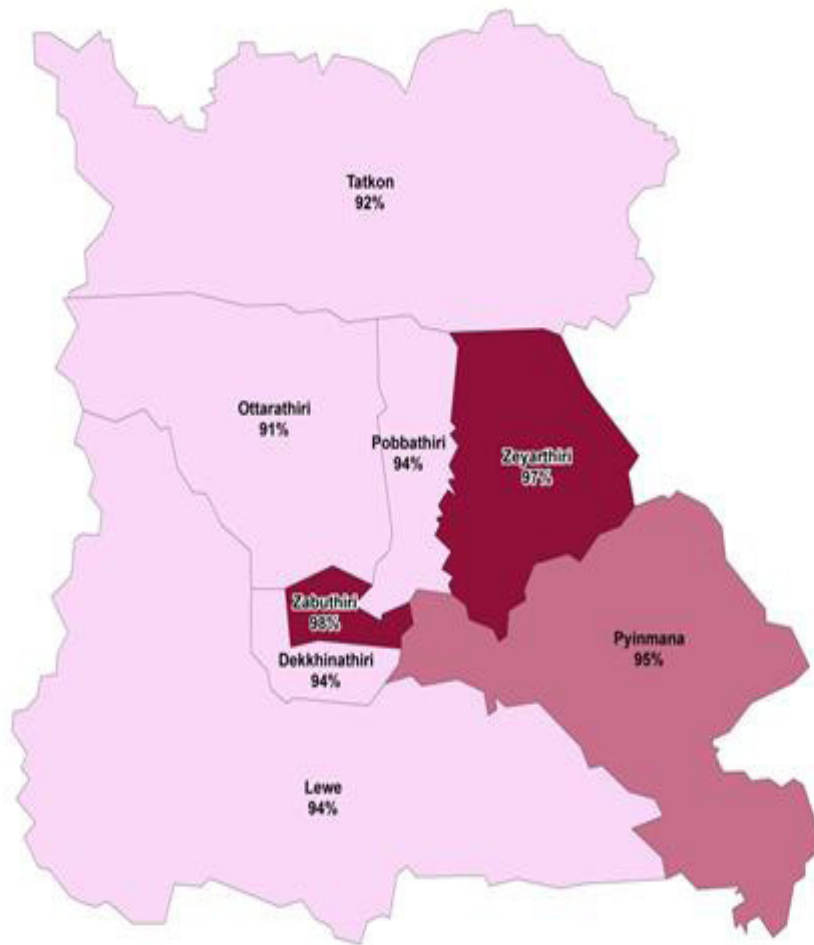


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Lewe Township



- School attendance in Lewe Township drops after age 10 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Lewe Township has declined more at ages 19 and over.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Nay Pyi Taw (aged 15 and over)



Union	:	89.5%
Nay Pyi Taw	:	94.4%
Dekkhina District	:	95.3%
Lewe Township	:	94.4%

Table 4: Youth Literacy rate (15-24), Lewe Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	48,647	97.3
Males	23,390	98.1
Females	25,257	96.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Lewe Township is 94.4 per cent. It is the same as the literacy rate of Nay Pyi Taw (94.4%) but is higher than that of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.2 per cent and for the males it is 98.0 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.3 per cent with 96.5 per cent for females and 98.1 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	146,040	11,346	7.8	33,685	41,924	30,880	14,477	399	10,072	216	147	2,894
Urban	16,623	459	2.8	1,927	3,484	4,068	3,366	93	3,118	51	35	22
Rural	129,417	10,887	8.4	31,758	38,440	26,812	11,111	306	6,954	165	112	2,872
Males	68,599	2,106	3.1	12,541	20,007	18,563	8,598	279	4,904	112	104	1,385
Females	77,441	9,240	11.9	21,144	21,917	12,317	5,879	120	5,168	104	43	1,509

- Some 7.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Some 8.4 per cent of rural population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 3.1 per cent of males and 11.9 per cent of females who have never been to school.
- Some 28.7 per cent of those aged 25 and over have completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.9 per cent have 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	11.3	11.5	11.0	5.5	6.7	4.2
15 - 19	56.3	62.9	49.8	5.6	6.3	4.8
20 - 24	80.0	92.5	68.1	4.3	3.9	4.7
25 - 29	80.8	96.4	65.8	1.9	1.7	2.0
30 - 34	81.2	96.7	66.3	1.0	1.1	0.9
35 - 39	80.9	96.9	65.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
40 - 44	79.3	96.4	64.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
45 - 49	78.4	95.6	63.0	0.3	0.4	0.1
50 - 54	75.2	93.6	58.7	0.2	0.4	*
55 - 59	70.3	90.9	52.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
60 - 64	58.4	78.1	42.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
65 - 69	48.2	64.2	36.3	0.1	0.2	-
70 - 74	32.6	46.3	22.7	-	-	-
75 +	18.4	26.6	13.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
15 - 24	67.8	77.1	58.8	4.8	4.9	4.7
15 - 64	74.9	89.7	61.2	1.8	1.8	1.8

Note: *Less than 0.1 per cent

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

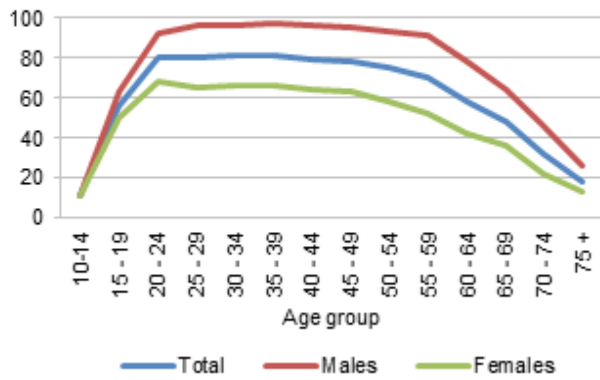
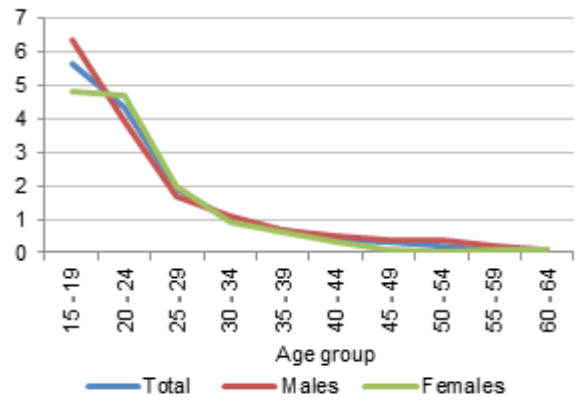


Figure 9: Unemployment rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Lewe Township is 74.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 61.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.7 per cent.
- In Lewe Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 is 1.8 per cent. Unemployment rate for both males and females are the same with (1.8%) each.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 4.7 per cent.

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

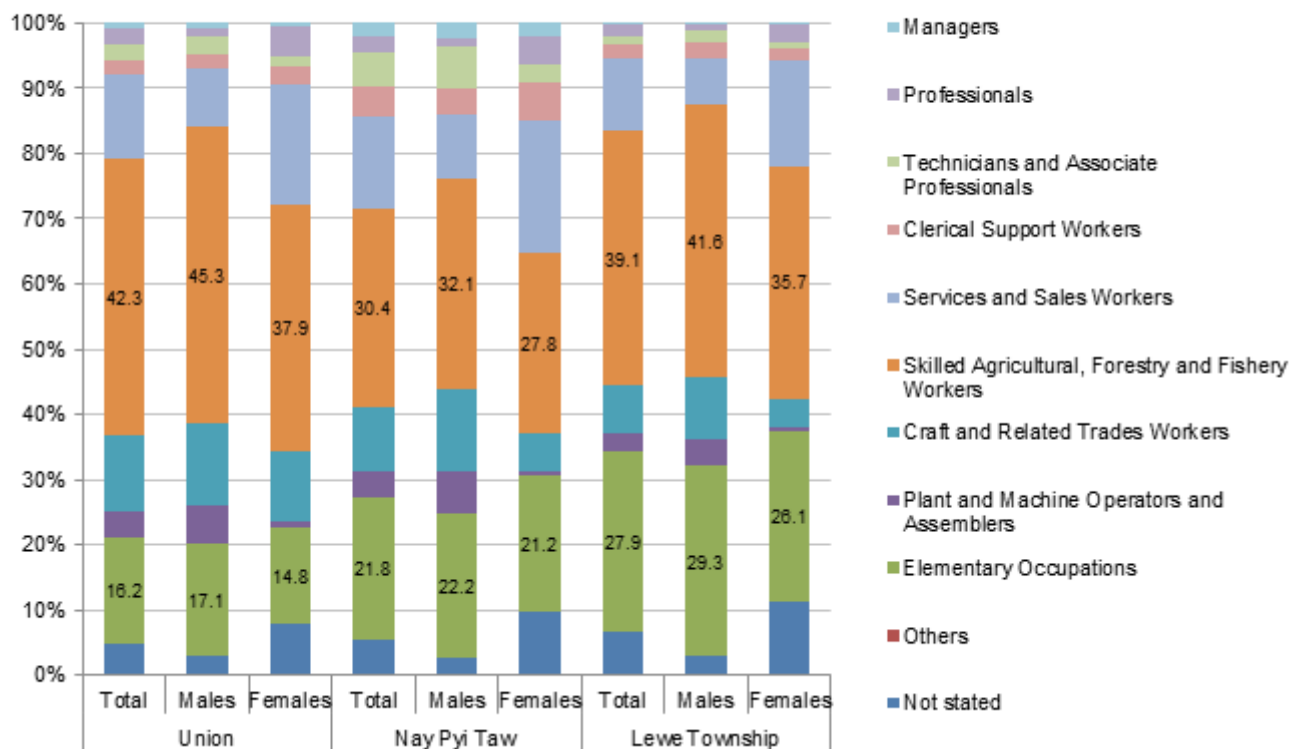
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	82,346	0.5	42.0	39.3	11.3	2.0	5.0
Males	25,922	1.0	67.5	3.8	14.3	3.3	10.2
Females	56,424	0.2	30.3	55.6	9.9	1.4	2.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 67.5 per cent of males are full time students while 55.6 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	129,342	73,484	55,858	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	365	232	133	0.3	0.3	0.2
Professionals	2,083	501	1,582	1.6	0.7	2.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,826	1,383	443	1.4	1.9	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	2,806	1,804	1,002	2.2	2.5	1.8
Services and Sales Workers	14,389	5,328	9,061	11.1	7.3	16.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	50,516	30,566	19,950	39.1	41.6	35.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	9,497	7,012	2,485	7.3	9.5	4.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3,307	3,066	241	2.6	4.2	0.4
Elementary Occupations	36,111	21,519	14,592	27.9	29.3	26.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	8,442	2,073	6,369	6.5	2.8	11.4

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Nay Pyi Taw and Lewe Township



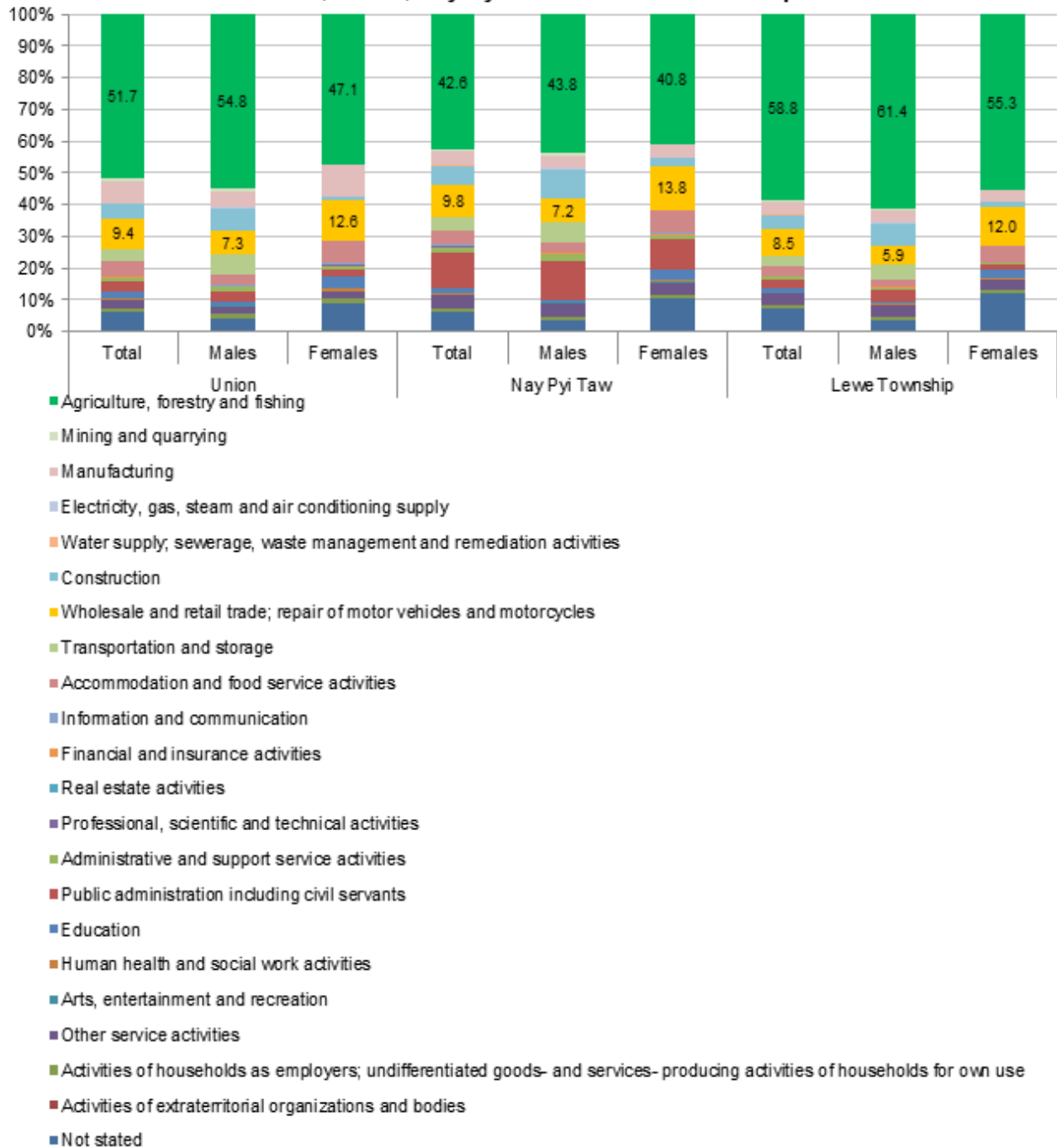
- In Lewe Township, 39.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 27.9 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 41.6 per cent of males and 35.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Nay Pyi Taw, 30.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 21.8 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	129,342	73,484	55,858	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76,005	45,115	30,890	58.8	61.4	55.3
Mining and quarrying	440	324	116	0.3	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing	4,980	2,881	2,099	3.9	3.9	3.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	145	138	7	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	224	177	47	0.2	0.2	0.1
Construction	5,855	5,049	806	4.5	6.9	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11,028	4,347	6,681	8.5	5.9	12.0
Transportation and storage	3,741	3,577	164	2.9	4.9	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	4,401	1,510	2,891	3.4	2.1	5.2
Information and communication	84	53	31	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	137	68	69	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	15	12	3	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	95	72	23	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	934	667	267	0.7	0.9	0.5
Public administration including civil servants	3,581	2,761	820	2.8	3.8	1.5
Education	1,938	390	1,548	1.5	0.5	2.8
Human health and social work activities	278	100	178	0.2	0.1	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	110	83	27	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	4,620	2,843	1,777	3.6	3.9	3.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,440	686	754	1.1	0.9	1.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	-	1	*	-	*
Not stated	9,290	2,631	6,659	7.2	3.6	11.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Nay Pyi Taw and Lewe Township



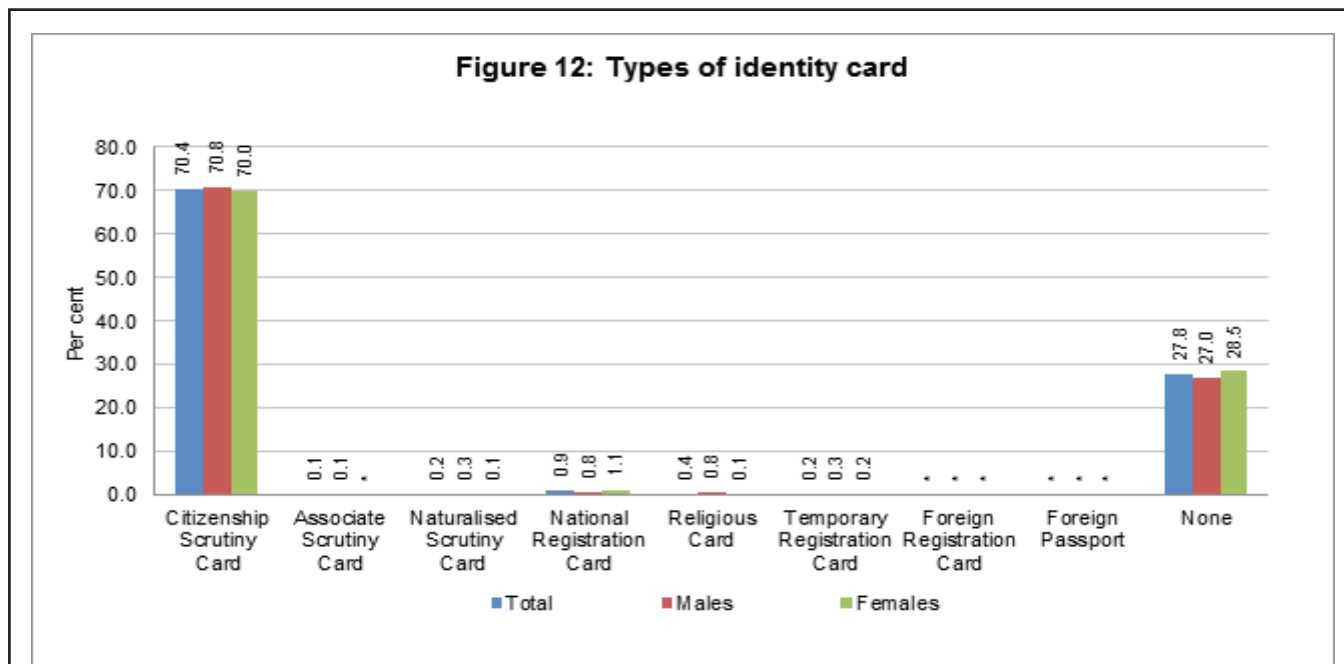
- In Lewe Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 58.8 per cent.
- The industry with the second highest proportion of employed persons is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 8.5 per cent.
- There are 61.4 per cent of males and 55.3 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Nay Pyi Taw, there are 42.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 9.8 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	159,502	114	472	2,120	976	474	*	66	62,952
Urban	19,853	23	66	104	195	21	*	4	4,890
Rural	139,649	91	406	2,016	781	453	*	62	58,062
Males	77,093	57	338	862	909	273	*	28	29,367
Females	82,409	57	134	1,258	67	201	*	38	33,585

Note: * Less than 20 cards



- In Lewe Township, 70.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 27.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 27.0 per cent of males and 28.5 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	284,393	274,580	9,813	3.5	4,937	2,899	3,902	3,235
0 - 4	27,179	26,877	302	1.1	28	37	229	193
5 - 9	30,529	30,237	292	1.0	48	64	106	164
10 - 14	30,006	29,652	354	1.2	48	98	118	209
15 - 19	25,993	25,749	244	0.9	41	56	95	108
20 - 24	24,646	24,413	233	0.9	44	56	98	92
25 - 29	24,336	24,074	262	1.1	55	55	91	112
30 - 34	22,507	22,197	310	1.4	98	69	112	95
35 - 39	19,241	18,882	359	1.9	116	73	139	98
40 - 44	17,286	16,792	494	2.9	241	101	138	115
45 - 49	15,917	15,186	731	4.6	433	121	198	167
50 - 54	13,213	12,371	842	6.4	504	184	226	182
55 - 59	10,618	9,733	885	8.3	521	193	273	170
60 - 64	7,885	6,992	893	11.3	498	250	304	233
65 - 69	5,498	4,622	876	15.9	554	255	355	230
70 - 74	3,541	2,748	793	22.4	501	295	355	251
75 - 79	3,014	2,187	827	27.4	507	353	382	311
80 - 84	1,769	1,175	594	33.6	372	336	331	249
85 - 89	846	501	345	40.8	211	193	224	157
90 +	369	192	177	48.0	117	110	128	99

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	138,135	133,576	4,559	3.3	2,230	1,200	1,825	1,438
0 - 4	13,732	13,566	166	1.2	14	25	125	105
5 - 9	15,472	15,315	157	1.0	29	32	63	84
10 - 14	15,384	15,185	199	1.3	27	58	62	119
15 - 19	12,917	12,793	124	1.0	20	25	50	58
20 - 24	12,031	11,914	117	1.0	23	24	50	49
25 - 29	11,900	11,761	139	1.2	28	28	50	55
30 - 34	11,050	10,887	163	1.5	52	31	67	52
35 - 39	9,287	9,100	187	2.0	50	37	79	51
40 - 44	8,113	7,869	244	3.0	111	38	86	58
45 - 49	7,513	7,149	364	4.8	228	43	104	75
50 - 54	6,256	5,838	418	6.7	263	79	132	98
55 - 59	4,910	4,476	434	8.8	266	83	126	80
60 - 64	3,490	3,070	420	12.0	241	123	142	96
65 - 69	2,346	1,960	386	16.5	246	102	157	97
70 - 74	1,490	1,151	339	22.8	201	126	156	106
75 - 79	1,209	865	344	28.5	204	138	169	114
80 - 84	681	458	223	32.7	134	124	120	84
85 - 89	253	165	88	34.8	60	54	54	36
90 +	101	54	47	46.5	33	30	33	21

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	146,258	141,004	5,254	3.6	2,707	1,699	2,077	1,797
0 - 4	13,447	13,311	136	1.0	14	12	104	88
5 - 9	15,057	14,922	135	0.9	19	32	43	80
10 - 14	14,622	14,467	155	1.1	21	40	56	90
15 - 19	13,076	12,956	120	0.9	21	31	45	50
20 - 24	12,615	12,499	116	0.9	21	32	48	43
25 - 29	12,436	12,313	123	1.0	27	27	41	57
30 - 34	11,457	11,310	147	1.3	46	38	45	43
35 - 39	9,954	9,782	172	1.7	66	36	60	47
40 - 44	9,173	8,923	250	2.7	130	63	52	57
45 - 49	8,404	8,037	367	4.4	205	78	94	92
50 - 54	6,957	6,533	424	6.1	241	105	94	84
55 - 59	5,708	5,257	451	7.9	255	110	147	90
60 - 64	4,395	3,922	473	10.8	257	127	162	137
65 - 69	3,152	2,662	490	15.5	308	153	198	133
70 - 74	2,051	1,597	454	22.1	300	169	199	145
75 - 79	1,805	1,322	483	26.8	303	215	213	197
80 - 84	1,088	717	371	34.1	238	212	211	165
85 - 89	593	336	257	43.3	151	139	170	121
90 +	268	138	130	48.5	84	80	95	78

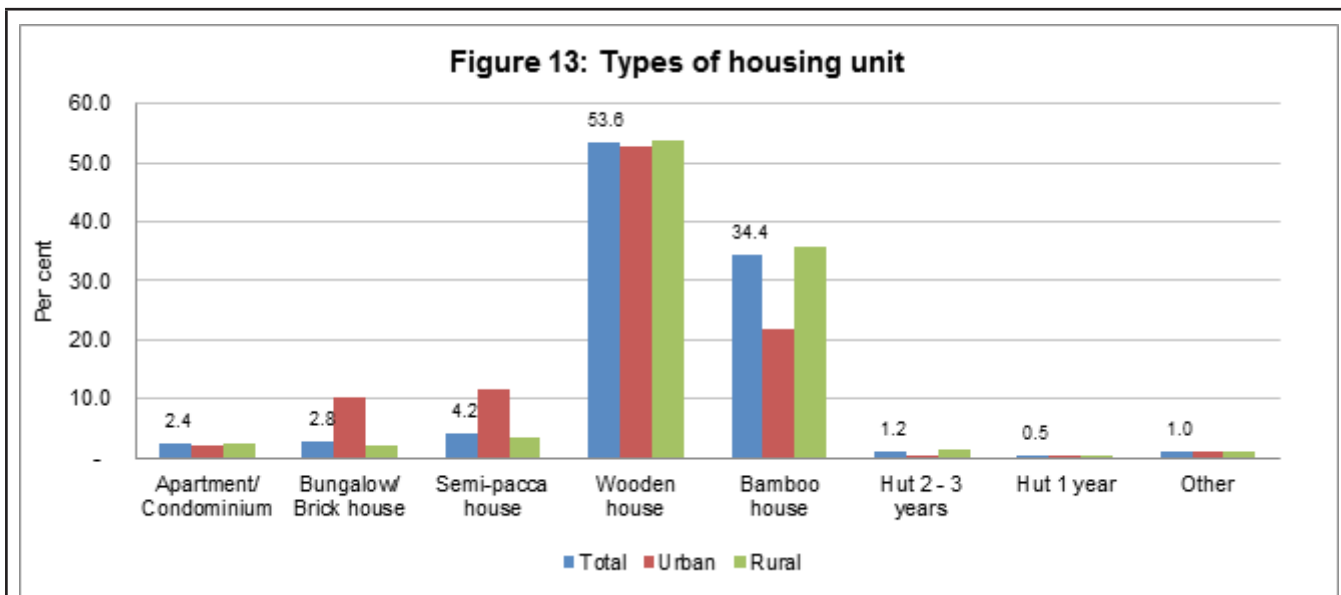
- Four in every 100 persons in Lewe Township has, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of Housing Unit

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

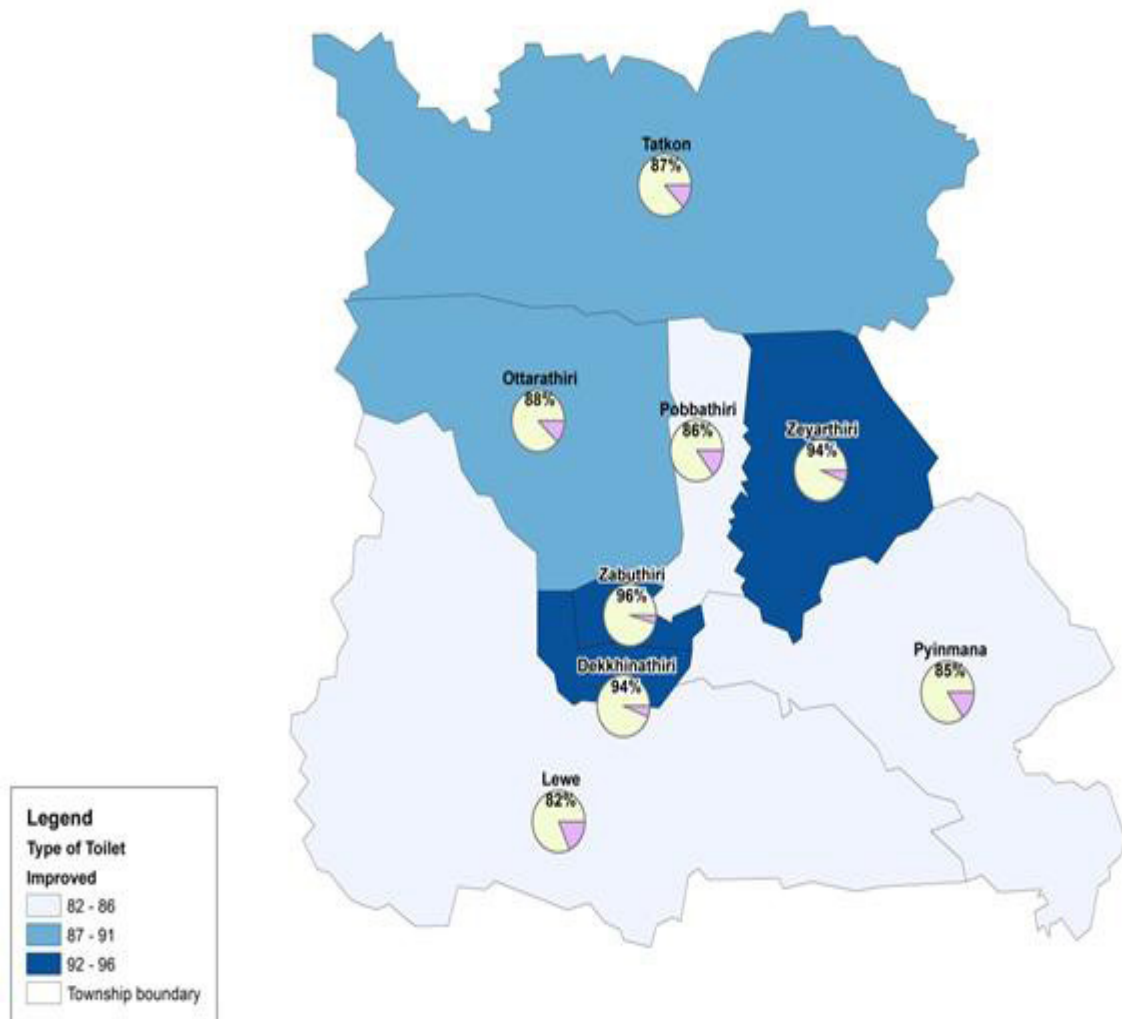
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	65,174	2.4	2.8	4.2	53.6	34.4	1.2	0.5	1.0
Urban	6,123	1.9	10.3	11.6	52.8	21.9	0.4	0.1	1.0
Rural	59,051	2.4	2.0	3.5	53.7	35.7	1.3	0.5	1.0



- The majority of the households in Lewe Township are living in wooden houses (53.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (34.4%).
- Some 52.8 per cent of urban households and 53.7 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union : 74.3%

Nay Pyi Taw : 87.2%

Dekkhina District : 86.0%

Lewe Township : 81.8%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.3	6.3	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		80.5	85.7	79.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>81.8</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>80.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		5.2	6.4	5.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.7	0.1	0.8
Other		0.7	0.1	0.8
None		11.6	1.4	12.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	65,174	6,123	59,051

- Some 81.8 per cent of the households in Lewe Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (80.5%)).
- Compared with other townships in Nay Pyi Taw, improved sanitation facilities in Lewe belongs to the range of 82 to 86 per cent.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Nay Pyi Taw is 87.2 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 11.6 per cent of the households in the Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Nay Pyi Taw, it is 7.6 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Lewe Township, 12.6 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

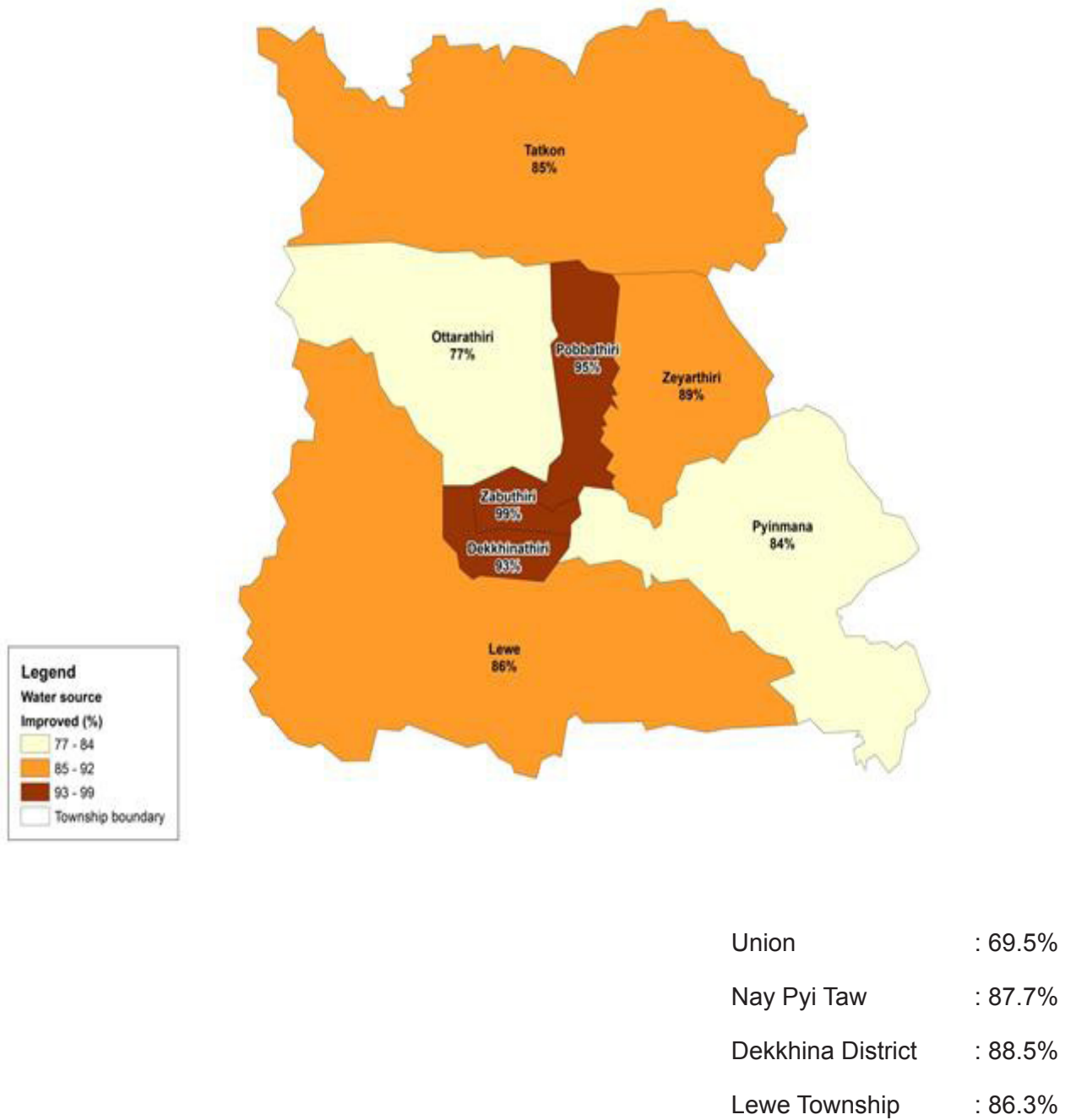


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	1.2	0.2	1.3
Tube well, borehole	66.9	83.1	65.3
Protected well/ Spring	15.7	4.7	16.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier	2.5	4.5	2.3
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>85.7</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	5.5	1.1	6.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.2	0.4	0.2
River/stream/ canal	4.4	-	4.8
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.4	-	0.4
Other	3.2	6.0	2.9
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>14.3</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	65,174	59,051

- In Lewe Township, 86.3 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 Nay Pyi Taw, the proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water in Lewe belongs to within the range of 85 to 92 per cent and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 66.9 per cent of the households use water from tube well/bore hole and 15.7 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 13.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 14.3 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

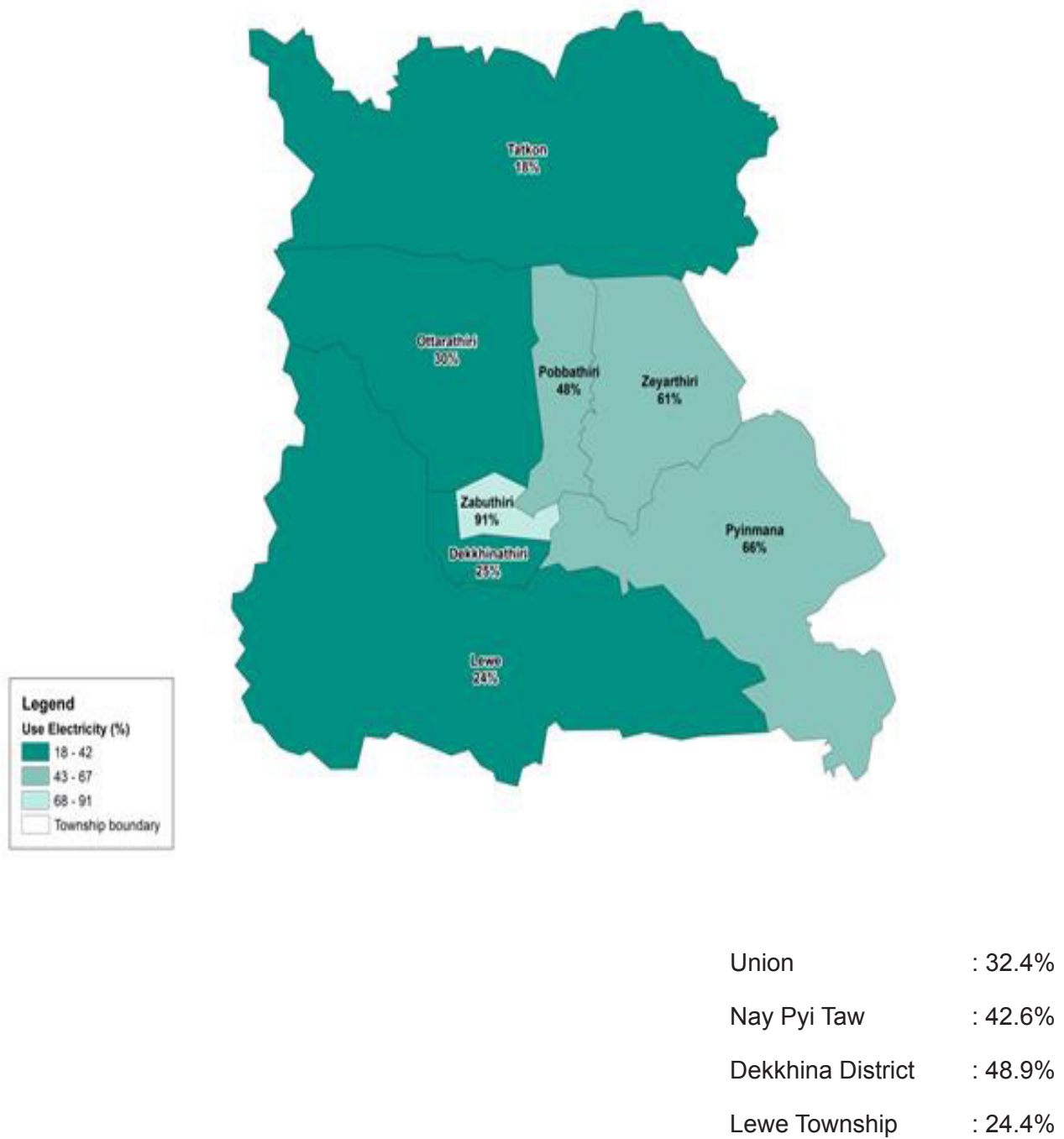


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		24.4	80.1	18.6
Kerosene		1.0	0.1	1.1
Candle		42.6	16.0	45.4
Battery		9.9	3.1	10.6
Generator (private)		12.0	0.1	13.3
Water mill (private)		0.2	*	0.2
Solar system/energy		7.3	0.4	8.0
Other		2.6	0.2	2.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	65,174	6,123	59,051

- In Lewe Township, 24.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Nay Pyi Taw, it belongs to the range of 18 to 42 per cent. The percentage of households that use electricity in Nay Pyi Taw is 42.6 per cent.
- The use of candles for lighting is the highest in the Township with 42.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 45.4 per cent of the households use candles for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

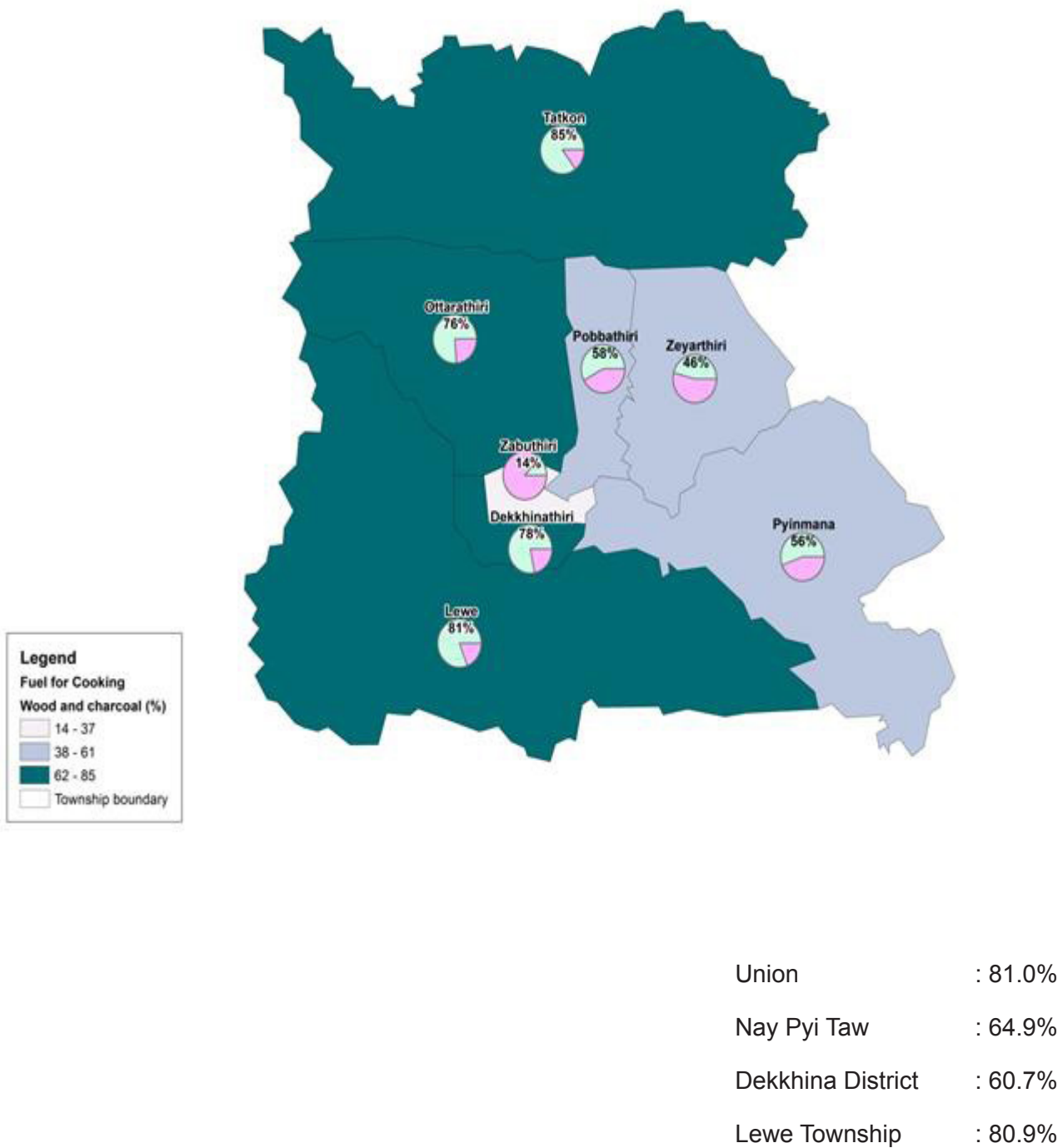


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		17.8	57.7	13.7
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		0.1	*	0.1
BioGas		*	*	*
Firewood		70.1	20.8	75.2
Charcoal		10.8	21.0	9.7
Coal		0.3	0.2	0.3
Other		0.8	0.2	0.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	65,174	6,123	59,051

- In Lewe Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 70.1 per cent using firewood and 10.8 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 17.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 75.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 9.7 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

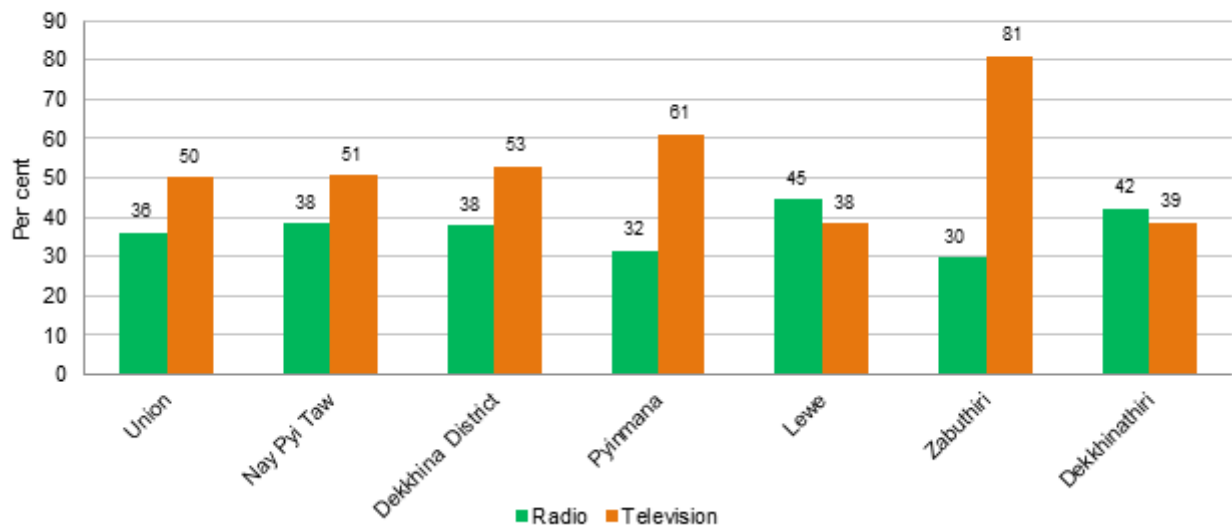
Communication and related amenities

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	65,174	44.5	38.4	3.2	31.4	1.3	2.5	30.3	0.1
Urban	6,123	33.2	71.4	9.5	56.6	6.1	7.0	15.6	0.8
Rural	59,051	45.7	34.9	2.6	28.8	0.8	2.0	31.8	0.1

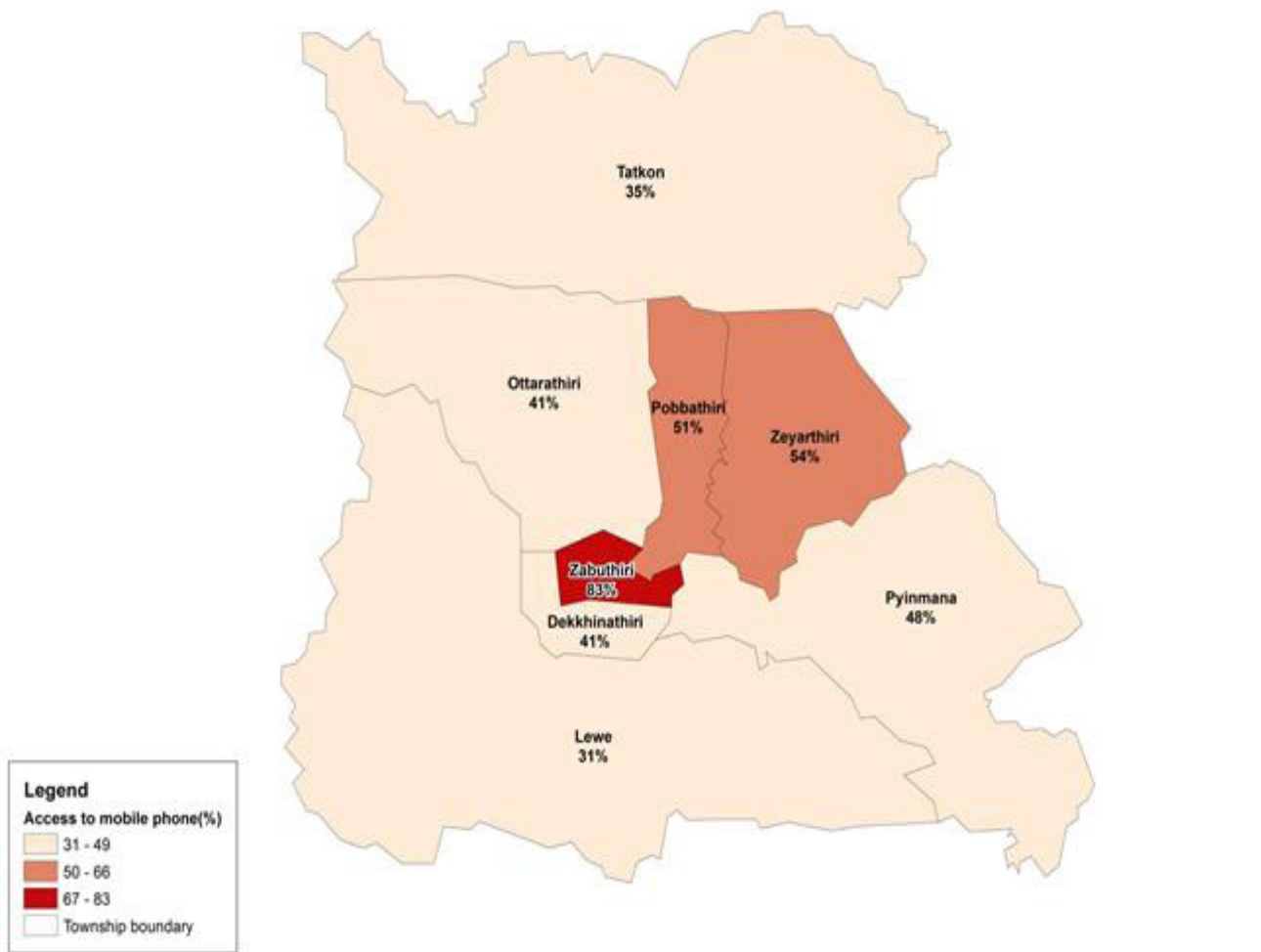
- Some 44.5 per cent of the households in Lewe Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. In urban areas, 71.4 per cent of households have access to television, while the access for radio in rural areas is 45.7 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television



- In Lewe Township, (38.4%) of the conventional households have access to television and about one half of the households (44.5%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Nay Pyi Taw	: 45.1%
Dekkhina District	: 46.5%
Lewe Township	: 31.4 %

- Only 31.4 per cent of the households in Lewe Township reported having mobile phones and 45.1 per cent of the households in Nay Pyi Taw have mobile phones.

Transportation items

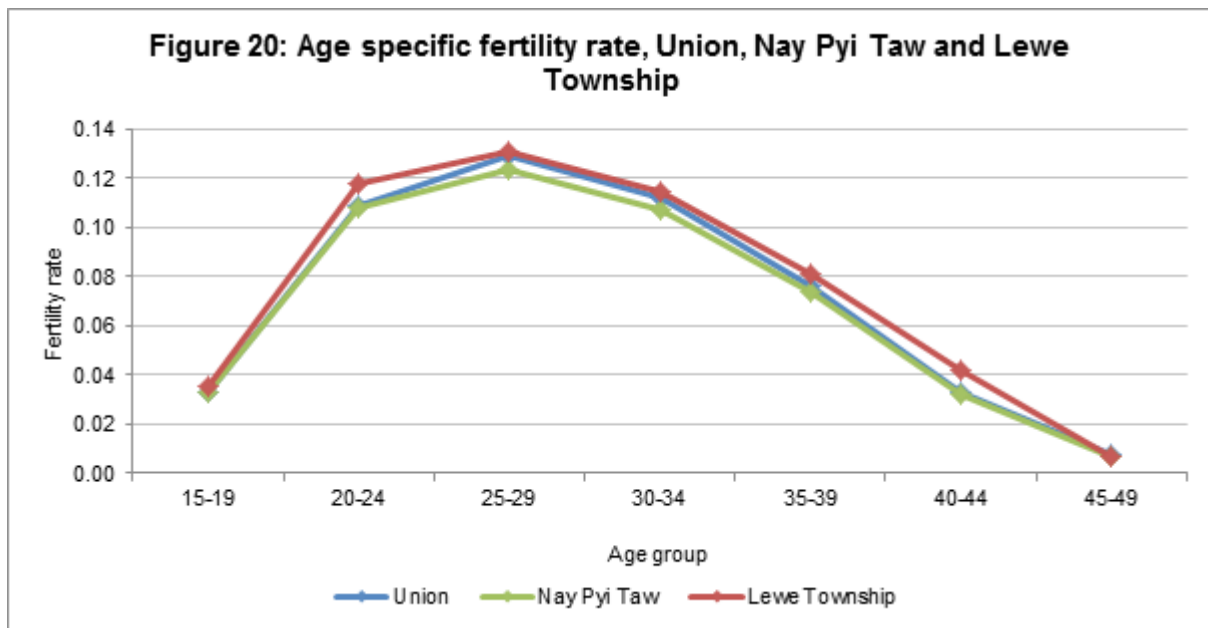
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Union Territory/ District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Nay Pyi Taw	262,253	8,408	109,906	89,782	1,744	708	142	55,464
Urban	78,744	5,940	41,781	31,310	426	25	33	1,574
Rural	183,509	2,468	68,125	58,472	1,318	683	109	53,890
Dekkhina District	138,154	5,024	56,458	49,818	1,044	317	91	23,815
Urban	46,209	3,985	23,708	17,774	250	17	24	457
Rural	91,945	1,039	32,750	32,044	794	300	67	23,358
Lewe Township	65,174	792	21,545	21,643	605	227	44	19,016
Urban	6,123	327	3,006	3,812	75	3	2	227
Rural	59,051	465	18,539	17,831	530	224	42	18,789

- In Lewe Township, 33.2 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 33.1 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban mainly use bicycles as a means of transport while cart (bullock) is the main means of transport in the rural households.

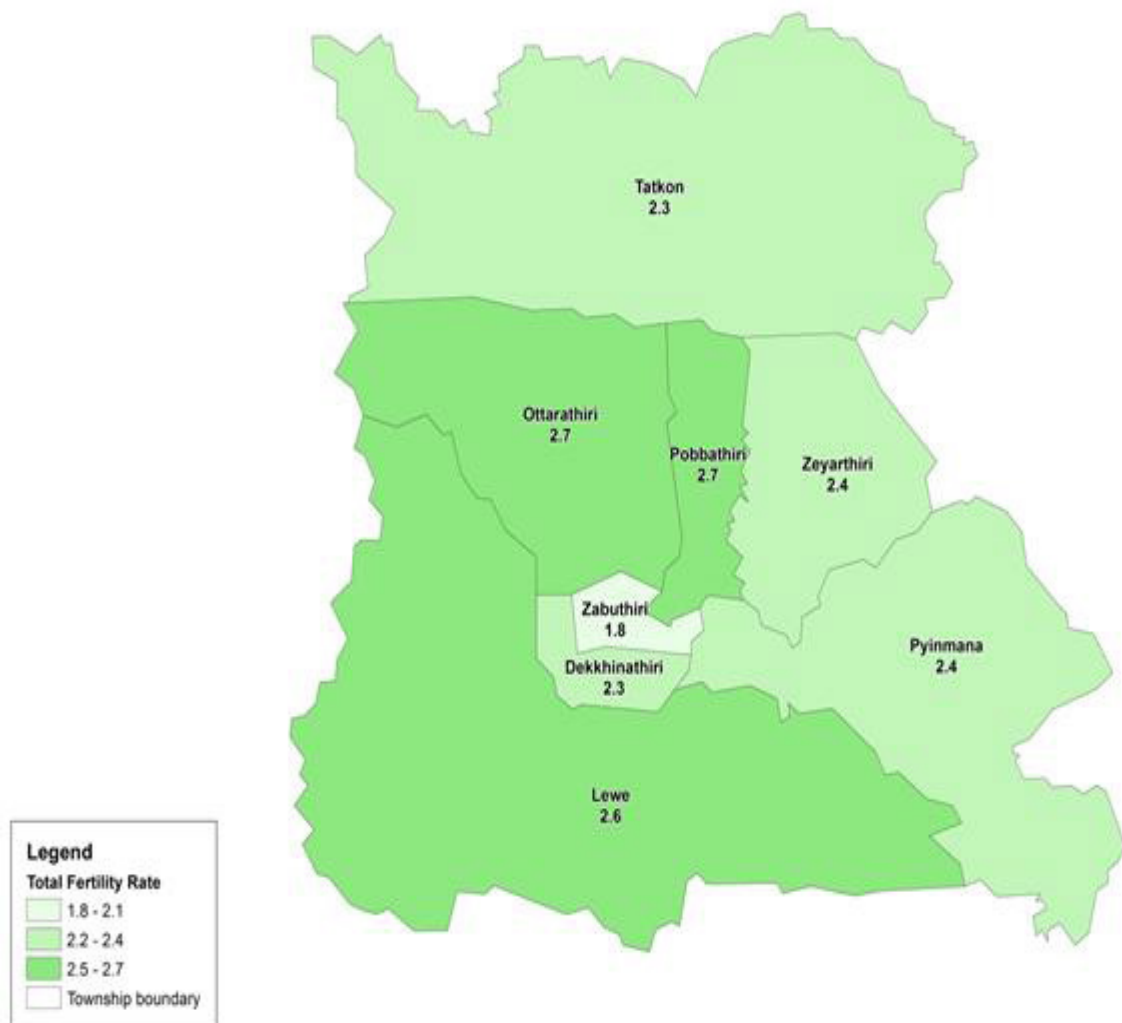
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



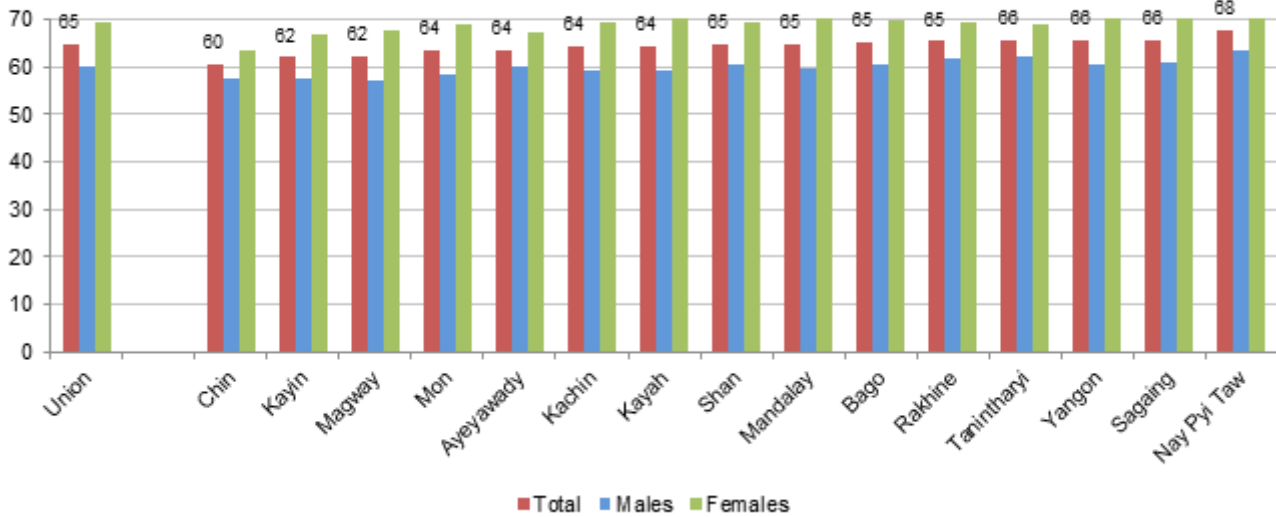
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.6 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Nay Pyi Taw	: 2.4
Dekkhina District	: 2.4
Lewe Township	: 2.6

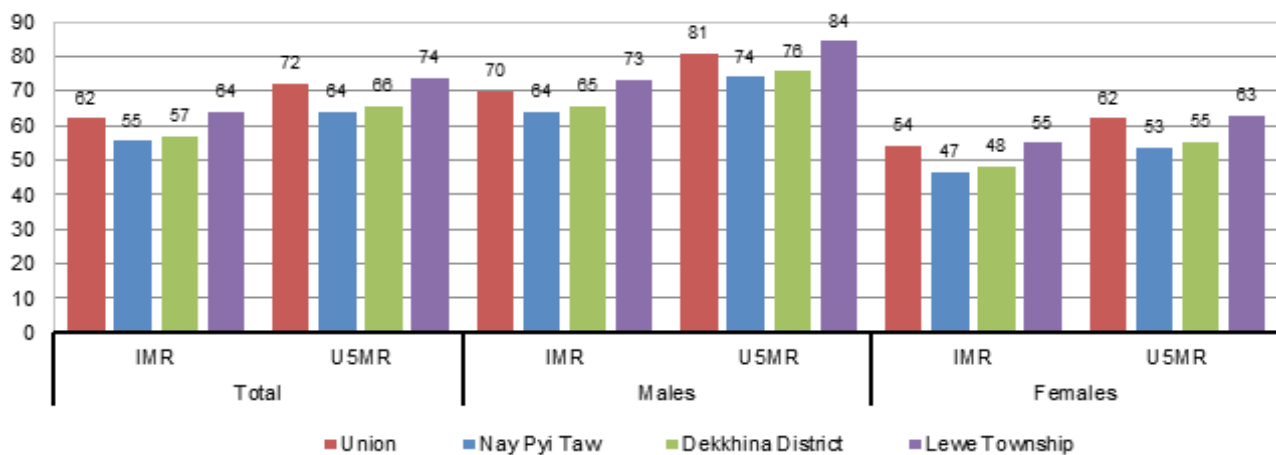
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Nay Pyi Taw is 67.7 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 71.6 years is much higher than that of the males at 63.7 years.

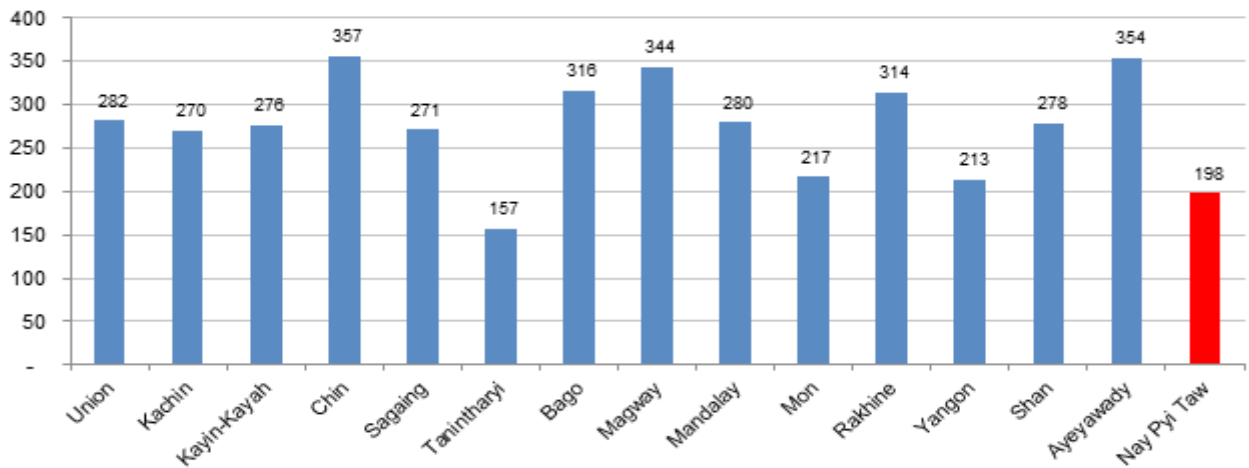
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Dekkhina District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Dekkhina District is 57 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 66 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Lewe Township are higher than those in Nay Pyi Taw and Dekkhina District. The Infant mortality in Lewe Township is 64 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 74 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Nay Pyi Taw, there are 198 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 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

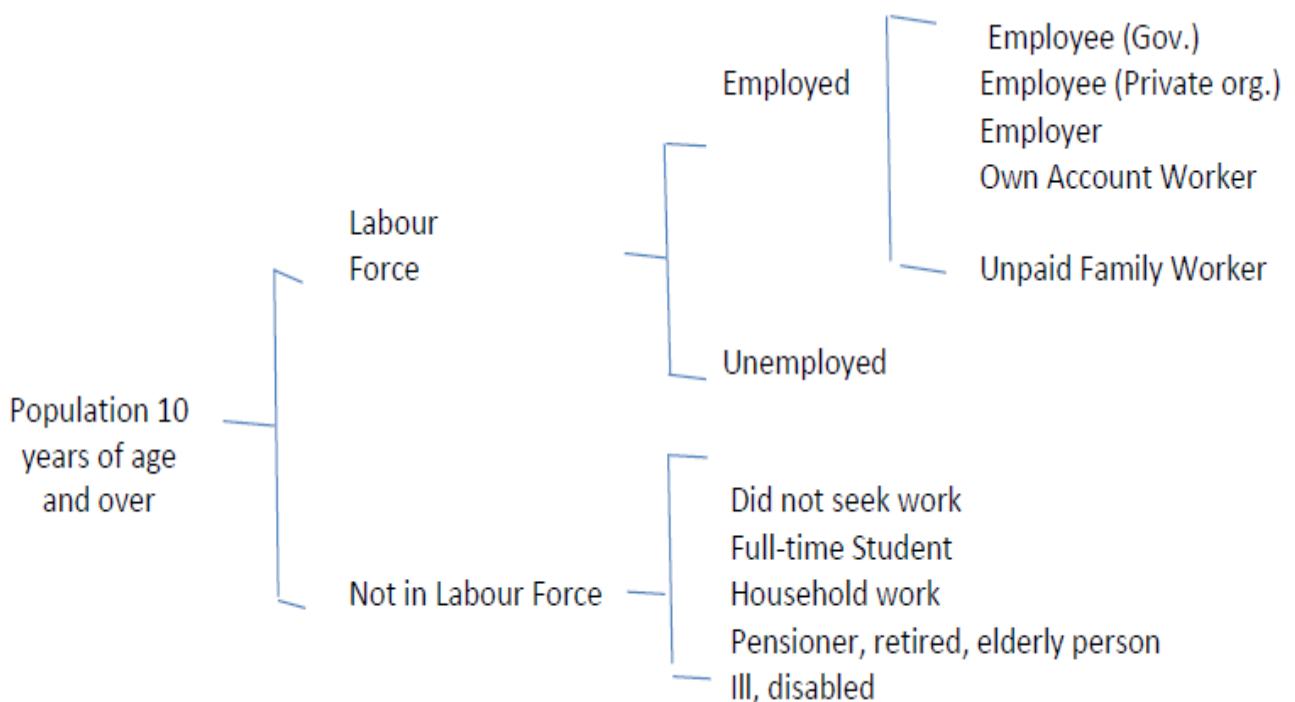
advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

Employed: “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

