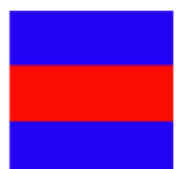## THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census
AYEYAWADY REGION, PATHEIN DISTRICT
Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Ayeyawady Region, showing the townships

Kyangin

Myanaung

Ingapu

Laymyethna

Hinthada

Zalun

Ngathaingchaung (Sub-Tsp)

Kyonpyaw

Danubyu

Yekyi

Thapaung

Kyaungon

Shwethaungyan (Sub-Tsp)

Ayeyawady

Nyaungdon

Pantanaw

Kangyidaunt

Einme

Ngwehsaung (Sub-Tsp)

Pathein

Maubin

Ngayokaung (Sub-Tsp)

Wakema

Kyaiklatt

Myaungmya

Ngaputaw

Daydaye

Mawlamyinegyun

Phyapon

Labutta

Bogale

Hainggyikyun (Sub-Tsp)

Pyinsalu (Sub-Tsp)

Ahmar (Sub -Tsp)

Rakhine

Bago

Yangon

N

Legend

☐ State & Region Boundary

☐ Township Boundary

Ayeyawady Region
DT

■ Hinthada

■ Labutta

■ Maubin

■ Myaungmya

■ Pathein

■ Phyapon

Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	89,030 [2]
Population males	42,580 (47.8%)
Population females	46,450 (52.2%)
Percentage of urban population	21.1%
Area (Km²)	773.2 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	115.1 persons
Median age	29.7 years
Number of wards	6
Number of village tracts	32
Number of private households	22,913
Percentage of female headed households	17.9%
Mean household size	3.8 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	27.7%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.4%
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.9%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	52.8
Child dependency ratio	42.3
Old dependency ratio	10.5
Ageing index	24.9
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	94.3%
Male	96.6%
Female	92.3%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	5,481	6.2
Walking	2,212	2.5
Seeing	3,187	3.6
Hearing	1,637	1.8
Remembering	2,039	2.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	51,425	70.4	
Associate Scrutiny	62	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	95	0.1	
National Registration	707	1.0	
Religious	318	0.4	
Temporary Registration	233	0.3	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	20,191	27.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	54.6%	79.5%	32.5%
Unemployment rate	5.0%	4.7%	5.7%
Employment to population ratio	51.8%	75.7%	30.7%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	21,865	95.4	
Renter	283	1.2	
Provided free (individually)	436	1.9	
Government quarters	268	1.2	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	47	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	11.0%		51.2%
Bamboo	62.2%	39.1%	0.2%
Earth	< 0.1%	0.4%	
Wood	22.8%	57.8%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		48.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.6%	2.1%	0.1%
Other	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	819	3.6	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	73	0.3	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	20,767	90.6	
Charcoal	1,169	5.1	
Coal	40	0.2	
Other	34	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,560	11.2
Kerosene	6,311	27.5
Candle	3,322	14.5
Battery	8,030	35.0
Generator (private)	716	3.1
Water mill (private)	*	< 0.1
Solar system/energy	1,591	6.9
Other	379	1.7
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	133	0.6
Tube well, borehole	12,834	56.0
Protected well/spring	3,745	16.3
Bottled/purifier water	102	0.5
Total Improved Water Sources	*16,814*	*73.4*
Unprotected well/spring	959	4.2
Pool/pond/lake	176	0.7
River/stream/canal	4,606	20.1
Waterfall/rainwater	111	0.5
Other	247	1.1
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*6,099*	*26.6*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	213	0.9
Tube well, borehole	12,833	56.0
Protected well/spring	3,015	13.2
Unprotected well/spring	907	4.0
Pool/pond/lake	399	1.7
River/stream/canal	5,188	22.6
Waterfall/rainwater	112	0.5
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	246	1.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	120	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	14,192	62.0
Total Improved Sanitation	*14,312*	*62.5*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,170	5.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	2,958	12.9
Other	291	1.3
None	4,182	18.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	9,478	41.4
Television	9,053	39.5
Landline phone	1,611	7.0
Mobile phone	4,331	18.9
Computer	476	2.1
Internet at home	835	3.6
Households with none of the items	8,330	36.4
Households with all of the items	274	1.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	356	1.6
Motorcycle/Moped	5,469	23.9
Bicycle	9,876	43.1
4-Wheel tractor	920	4.0
Canoe/Boat	3,489	15.2
Motor boat	902	3.9
Cart (bullock)	6,337	27.7

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

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction

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

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

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

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Ngathaingchaung Sub-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 Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	89,030 *		
Males	42,580		
Females	46,450		
Sex ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	21.1%		
Area (Km^2)	773.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	115.1 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	32		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	87,700	18,286	69,414
Number of conventional households	22,913	4,597	18,316
Mean household size	3.8 persons ***		

- In Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 92 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (21.1%) living in urban areas.

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

- There are 3.8 persons living in each household in Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township. This is slightly lower than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township (Pathein District, Ayeyawady Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**22,913**	**89,030**	**42,580**	**46,450**
	Ward	**4,597**	**18,743**	**8,696**	**10,047**
1	Shey Saung(W)	601	2,423	1,136	1,287
2	Myo Ma(W)	521	2,159	947	1,212
3	Nga Wun(W)	602	2,556	1,178	1,378
4	Thaung Tan (Aung San)(W)	742	2,854	1,304	1,550
5	Myo Thit(W)	1,225	4,971	2,336	2,635
6	Shwe Bo(W)	906	3,780	1,795	1,985
	Village Tract	**18,316**	**70,287**	**33,884**	**36,403**
1	Myet To(VT)	320	1,235	584	651
2	Kone Pyin(VT)	1,212	4,263	2,022	2,241
3	Meik Tha Lin(VT)	476	1,667	815	852
4	Gway Tauk(VT)	952	3,511	1,778	1,733
5	Thaung Gyi(VT)	1,379	5,613	2,647	2,966
6	Myit Se(VT)	388	1,500	695	805
7	Ma Au Kone(VT)	721	2,675	1,256	1,419
8	Daunt Gyi Bet (VT)	645	2,575	1,180	1,395
9	Tha Yet Chaung(VT)	896	3,871	1,850	2,021
10	Kwin Chaung(VT)	616	2,289	1,139	1,150
11	Hpan Khar Pin(VT)	421	1,471	708	763
12	Nyaung Pin Thar(VT)	323	1,214	624	590
13	Kwin Gyi Tha Bawt(VT)	439	1,745	870	875
14	Kwin Hlyar(VT)	788	3,018	1,420	1,598
15	Hpa Yar Kone(VT)	233	874	397	477
16	Kan Ni(VT)	646	2,616	1,255	1,361
17	Pha Lan Yae Yin(VT)	357	1,406	712	694
18	Kwin Pauk(VT)	127	503	258	245
19	Kyoet Kone(VT)	250	991	485	506
20	Chin Kwin(VT)	265	1,011	484	527

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
21	Nyaung Hmaw(VT)	971	4,030	1,953	2,077
22	Kat Ku Gyi(VT)	774	2,837	1,417	1,420
23	Kat Ku Lay(VT)	537	2,184	1,103	1,081
24	Let Pan Pin(VT)	869	3,174	1,480	1,694
25	Kyauk Chaung(VT)	353	1,286	622	664
26	Thet Kei Pyin(VT)	615	2,303	1,173	1,130
27	Ywar Thit Gyi(VT)	618	2,256	1,096	1,160
28	Pan Pu Kwin(VT)	352	1,396	669	727
29	Daunt Gyi(VT)	585	2,183	1,039	1,144
30	Yae Nant Thar(VT)	581	2,316	1,097	1,219
31	Boke Chaung(VT)	262	1,048	511	537
32	Kyat Kwin(VT)	345	1,226	545	681

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

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

6,133 (6.9%)

24,652 (27.7%)

58,245 (65.4%)

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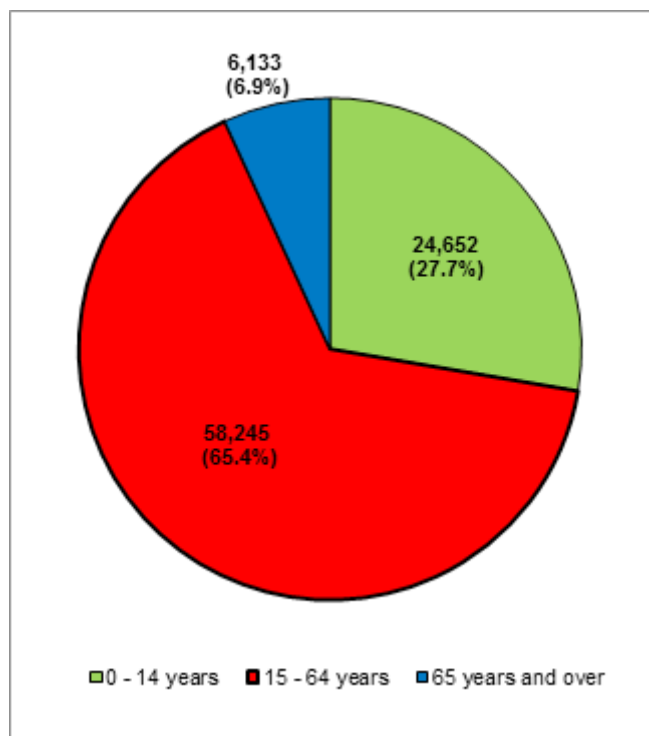
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township

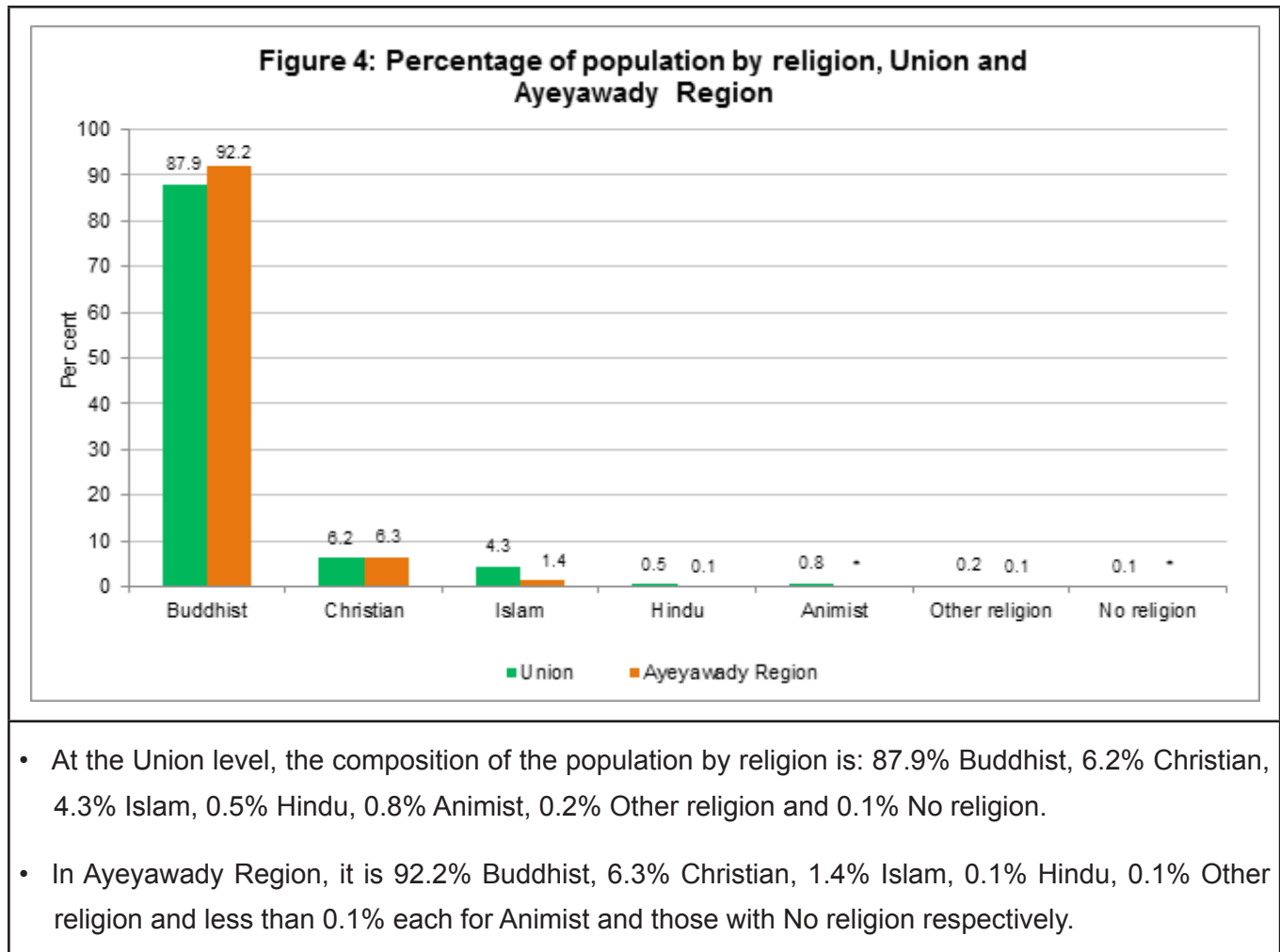| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	89,030	42,580	46,450
0 - 4	7,643	3,878	3,765
5 - 9	8,341	4,185	4,156
10 - 14	8,668	4,427	4,241
15 - 19	7,089	3,422	3,667
20 - 24	6,614	3,064	3,550
25 - 29	6,463	3,014	3,449
30 - 34	6,492	3,105	3,387
35 - 39	6,011	2,813	3,198
40 - 44	5,600	2,600	3,000
45 - 49	5,768	2,721	3,047
50 - 54	5,880	2,801	3,079
55 - 59	4,800	2,234	2,566
60 - 64	3,528	1,591	1,937
65 - 69	1,724	776	948
70 - 74	1,496	666	830
75 - 79	1,530	699	831
80 - 84	874	377	497
85 - 89	375	149	226
90 +	134	58	76

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township is 65.4 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, Pathein District and Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township)
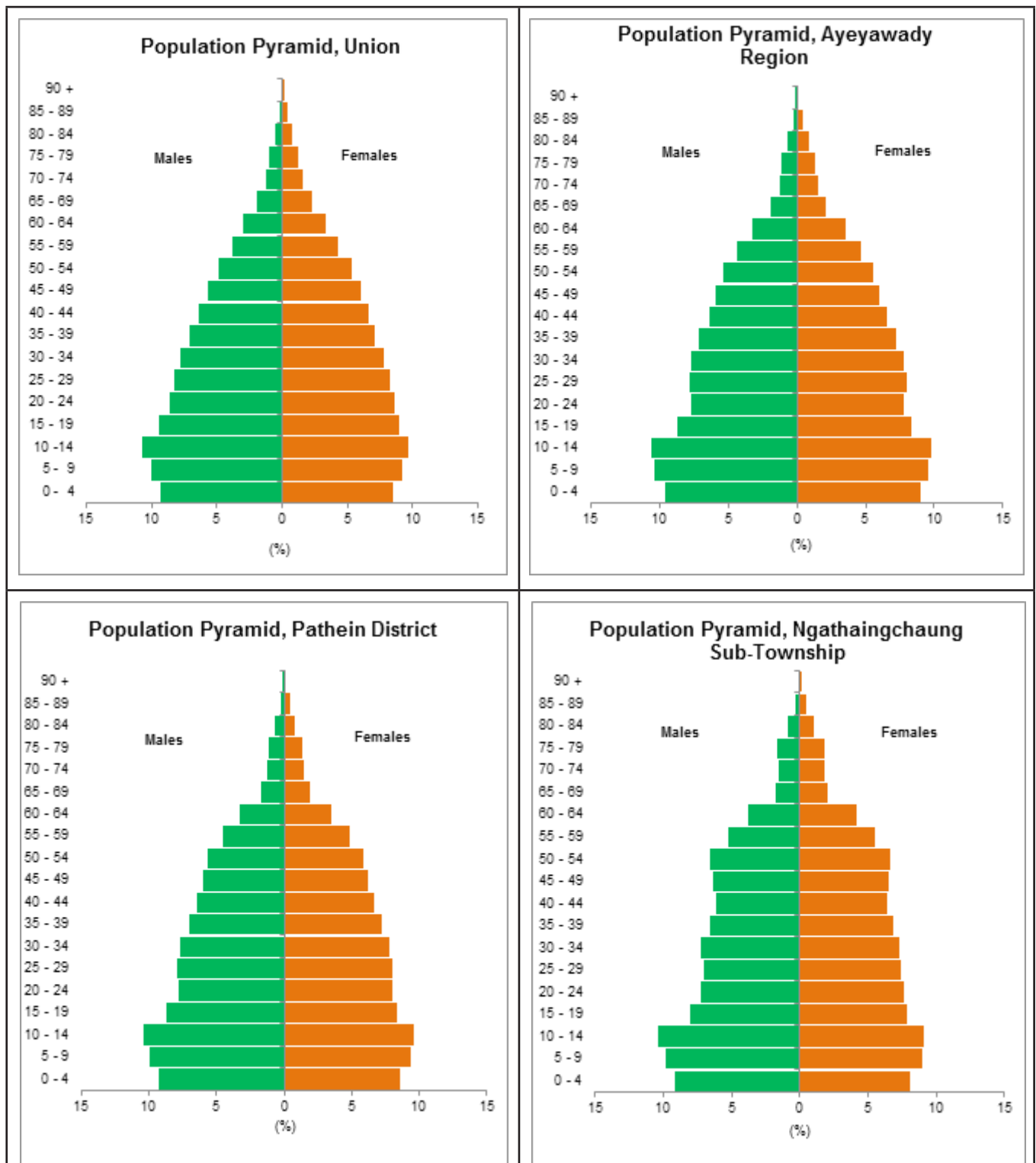
- The birth rate has been noticeably lower in Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township since the last 10 years.

- Age group (10-14) is the highest population group. Most working age population are in age group (50-54). The population has declined from age group (15-19) onwards.

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

- Starting from age (15-19), there are less males than females in all age groups.

(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	1,619	793	826	467	211	256
6	1,754	864	890	1,404	690	714
7	1,738	898	840	1,516	775	741
8	1,525	752	773	1,343	661	682
9	1,625	812	813	1,426	706	720
10	1,655	833	822	1,397	707	690
11	1,720	855	865	1,414	710	704
12	1,706	845	861	1,266	636	630
13	1,835	938	897	1,162	624	538
14	1,576	805	771	842	434	408
15	1,502	722	780	661	320	341
16	1,395	699	696	443	219	224
17	1,375	640	735	344	152	192
18	1,466	698	768	214	94	120
19	1,230	563	667	131	50	81
20	1,518	696	822	84	39	45
21	1,318	615	703	47	24	23
22	1,270	580	690	34	13	21
23	1,247	564	683	14	5	9
24	1,159	537	622	5	3	2
25	1,530	704	826	16	7	9
26	1,145	522	623	7	4	3
27	1,212	559	653	7	3	4
28	1,318	620	698	12	5	7
29	1,151	527	624	5	1	4

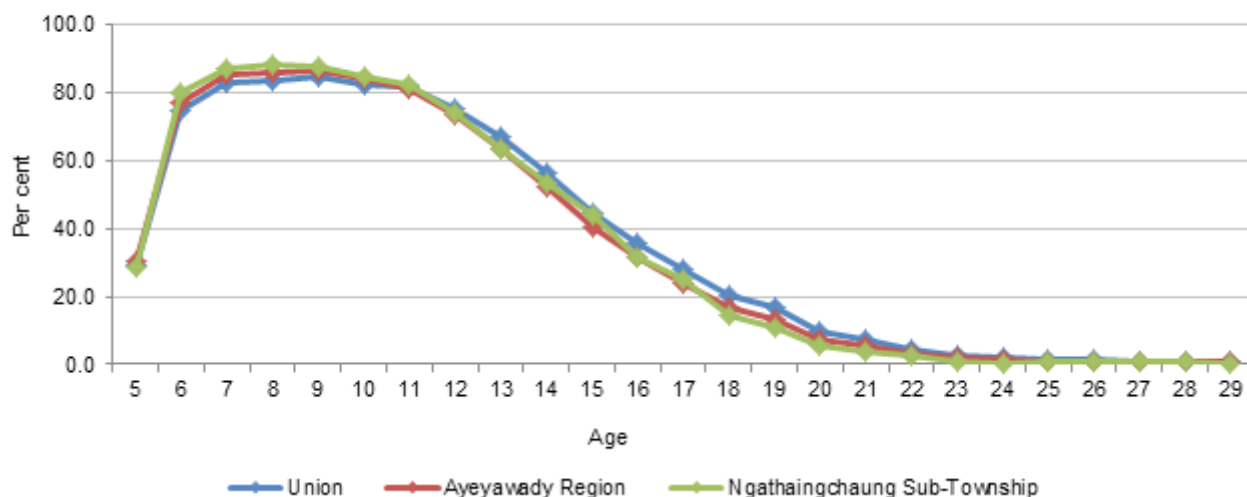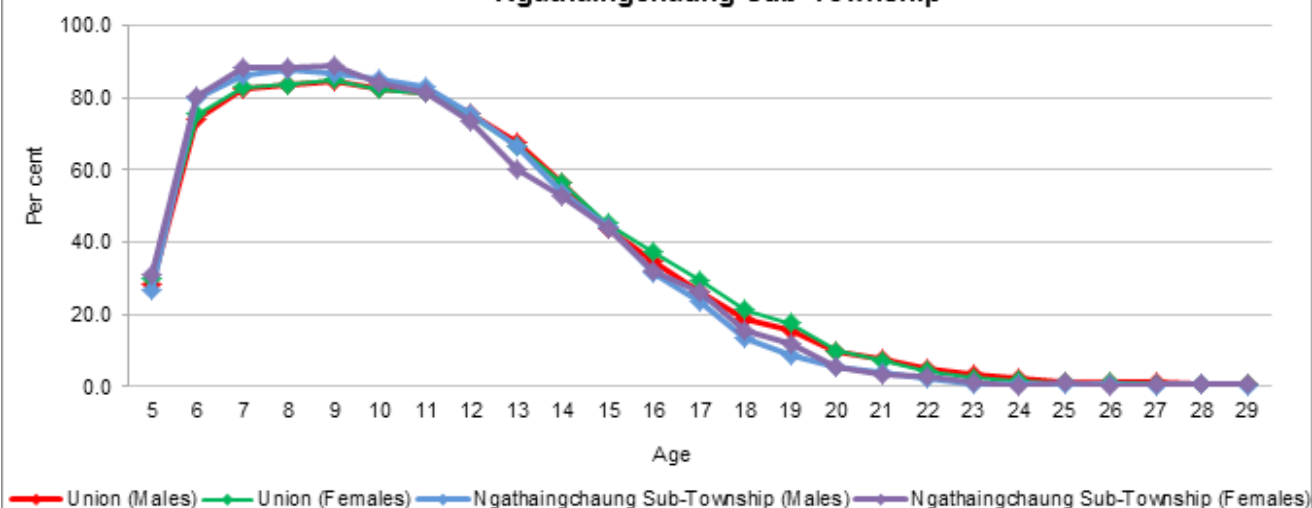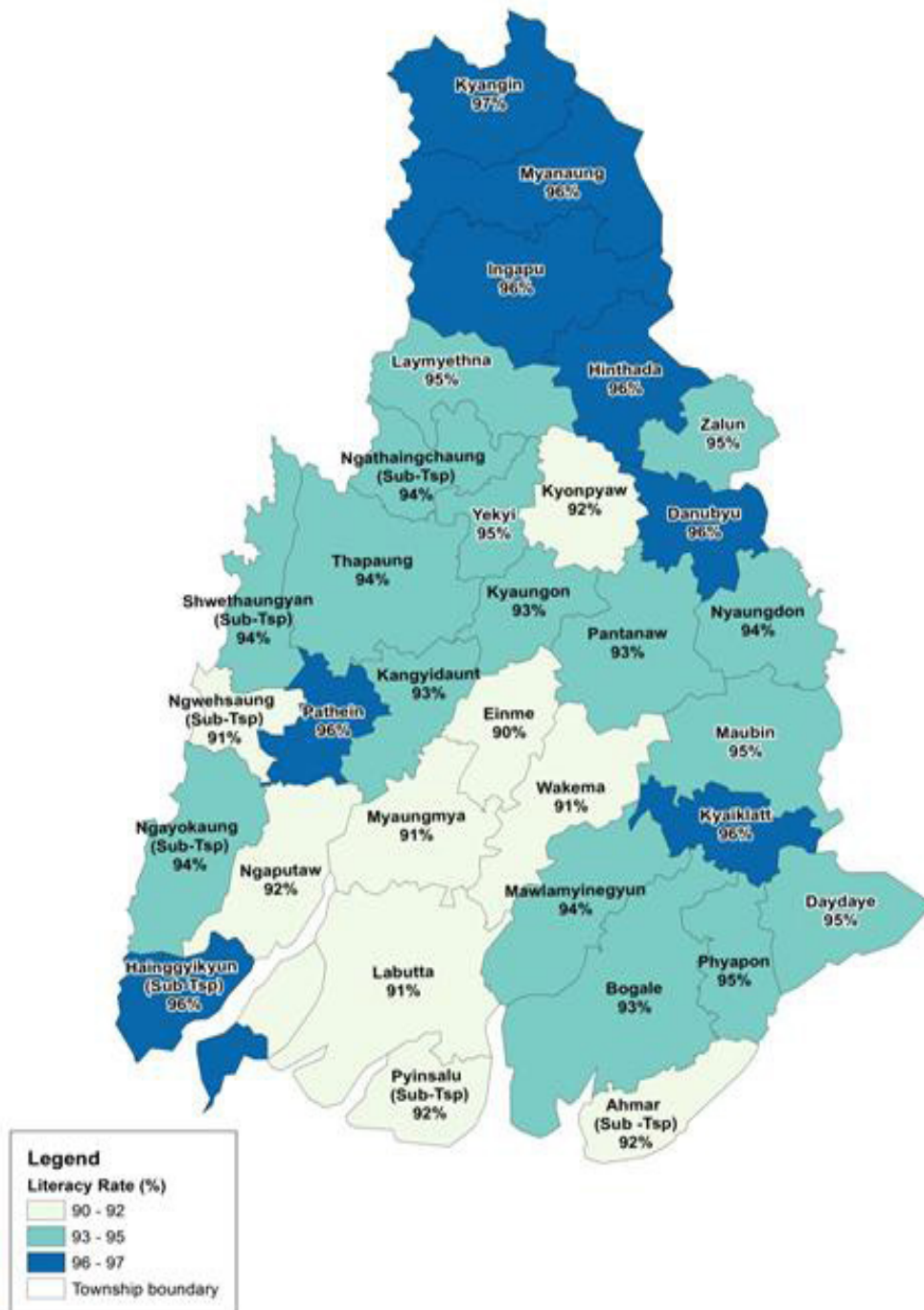Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township

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

- School attendance in Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township drops after age 9 for males and after age 12 for females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township is slightly higher in age 15 and lower starting from age 16 onwards.

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

Kyangin
97%

Myanaung
96%

Ingapu
96%

Laymyethna
95%

Hinthada
96%

Zalun
95%

Ngathaingchaung
(Sub-Tsp)
94%

Kyonpyaw
92%

Danubyu
96%

Yekyi
95%

Thapaung
94%

Kyaungon
93%

Shwethaungyan
(Sub-Tsp)
94%

Pantanaw
93%

Nyaungdon
94%

Ngwehsaung
(Sub-Tsp)
91%

Pathein
96%

Kangyidaunt
93%

Einme
90%

Maubin
95%

Ngayokaung
(Sub-Tsp)
94%

Wakema
91%

Kyaiklatt
96%

Ngaputaw
92%

Myaungmya
91%

Mawlamyinegyun
94%

Daydaye
95%

Hainggyikyun
(Sub-Tsp)
96%

Labutta
91%

Bogale
93%

Phyapon
95%

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%
Pathein District	: 93.8%
Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township	: 94.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	13,480	95.9
Males	6,314	96.3
Females	7,166	95.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township is 94.3 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of (93.8%) for Ayeyawady Region and (89.5%) for the Union. Female literacy rate is 92.3 per cent and for the males it is 96.6 per cent.

- In Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.9 per cent with 95.4 per cent for females and 96.3 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	50,675	4,540	9.0	11,256	16,876	8,346	3,728	84	2,574	42	36	3,193
Urban	10,921	808	7.4	2,031	2,311	2,375	1,609	28	1,339	25	28	367
Rural	39,754	3,732	9.4	9,225	14,565	5,971	2,119	56	1,235	17	8	2,826
Males	23,604	1,545	6.5	4,203	7,882	4,988	2,260	54	1,103	17	26	1,526
Females	27,071	2,995	11.1	7,053	8,994	3,358	1,468	30	1,471	25	10	1,667

- About 9.0 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 9.4 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 6.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 11.1 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 33.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.1 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	8.7	9.6	7.9	19.6	20.8	18.0
15 - 19	40.4	52.4	29.3	16.3	16.1	16.5
20 - 24	55.3	79.3	34.6	13.5	12.3	15.9
25 - 29	55.3	81.7	32.2	7.1	6.3	8.9
30 - 34	57.7	84.6	33.1	3.8	3.5	4.5
35 - 39	57.5	84.6	33.8	2.7	3.2	1.8
40 - 44	58.2	86.4	33.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
45 - 49	58.6	85.4	34.6	1.2	1.3	0.8
50 - 54	58.2	85.9	33.0	0.7	1.0	0.1
55 - 59	56.5	84.0	32.6	0.5	0.7	-
60 - 64	48.7	75.8	26.5	0.9	1.2	0.4
65 - 69	41.1	65.3	21.2	0.7	0.8	0.5
70 - 74	27.3	47.4	11.1	1.0	1.3	-
75 +	15.9	27.3	6.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
15 - 24	47.6	65.1	31.9	14.7	13.9	16.2
15 - 64	54.6	79.5	32.5	5.0	4.7	5.7

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
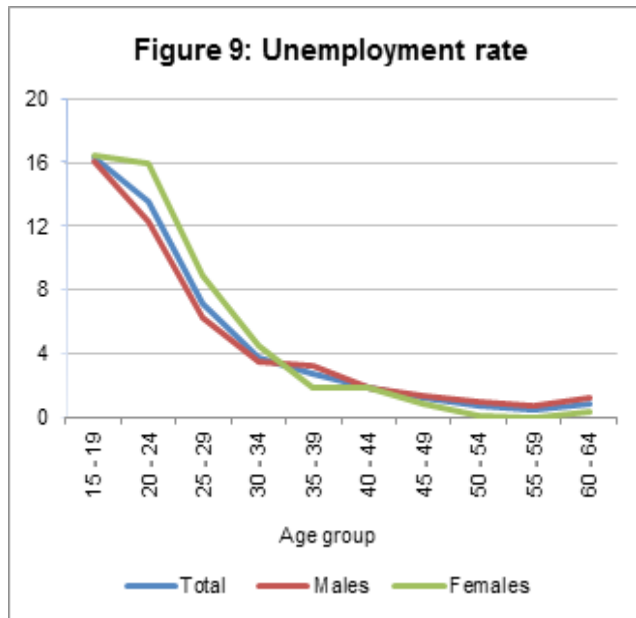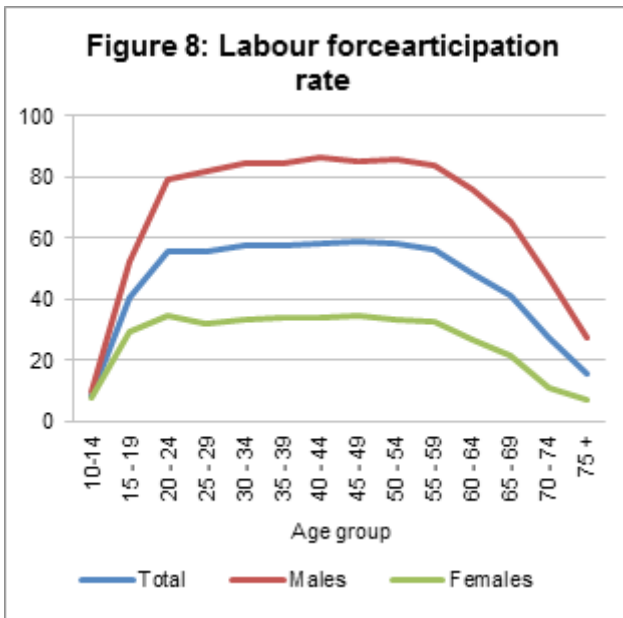
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township is 54.6 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 32.5 per cent and is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 79.5 per cent.

- In Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.7 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township is 5.0 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is (4.7%) and for females is (5.7%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 16.2 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	38,916	0.7	22.5	48.5	9.6	1.6	17.1
Males	11,170	1.6	39.7	3.2	12.9	2.7	40.0
Females	27,746	0.3	15.6	66.7	8.2	1.2	7.9

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 39.7 per cent of males are full time students while 66.7 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**29,802**	**20,413**	**9,389**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	135	68	67	0.5	0.3	0.7
Professionals	521	124	397	1.7	0.6	4.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	355	263	92	1.2	1.3	1.0
Clerical Support Workers	268	187	81	0.9	0.9	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	3,686	1,515	2,171	12.4	7.4	23.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	12,387	9,721	2,666	41.6	47.6	28.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,014	2,137	1,877	13.5	10.5	20.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	629	606	23	2.1	3.0	0.2
Elementary Occupations	6,651	5,231	1,420	22.3	25.6	15.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,156	561	595	3.9	2.7	6.3

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township
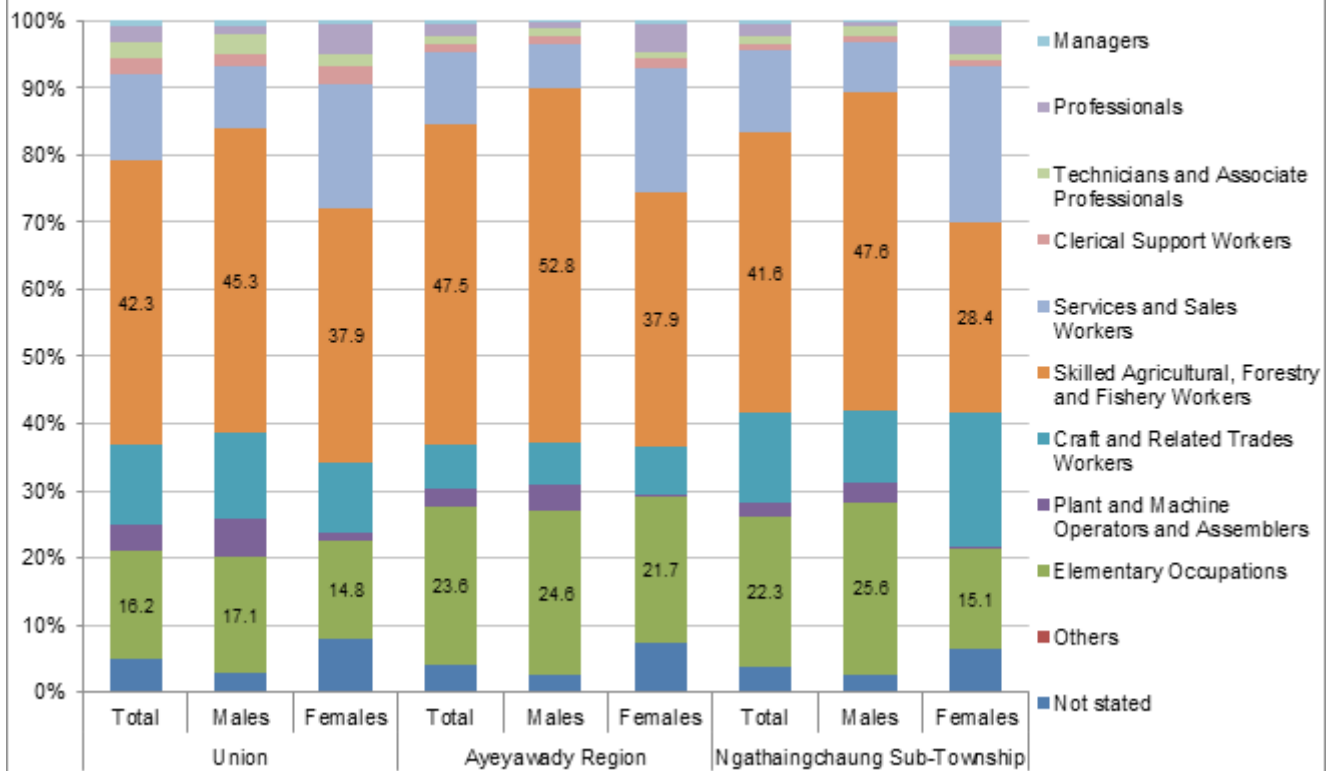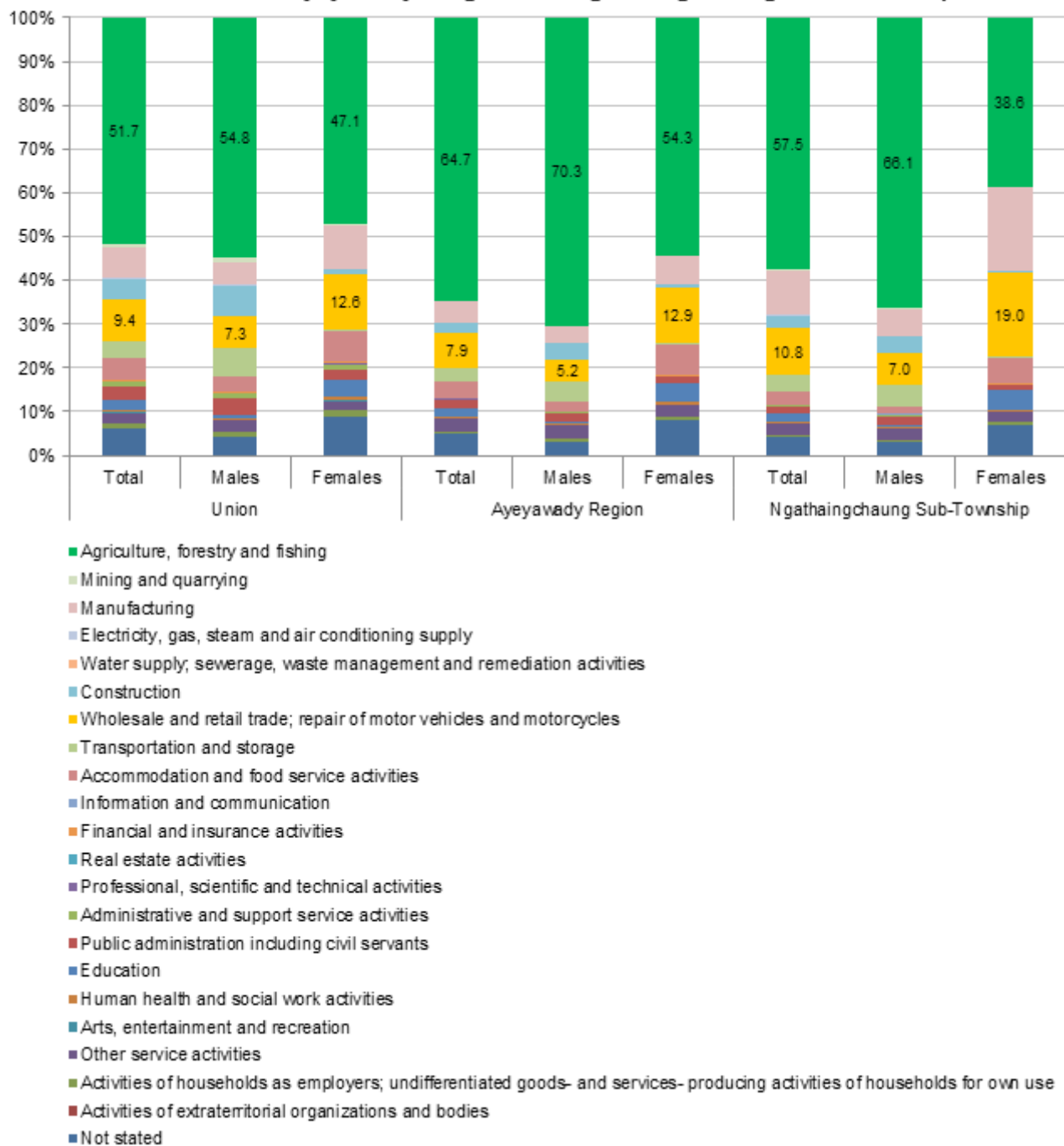
- In Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township, 41.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 22.3 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 47.6 per cent of males and 28.4 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.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**29,802**	**20,413**	**9,389**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17,125	13,498	3,627	57.5	66.1	38.6
Mining and quarrying	122	117	5	0.4	0.6	0.1
Manufacturing	3,006	1,215	1,791	10.1	6.0	19.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	29	28	1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16	16	-	0.1	0.1	-
Construction	856	800	56	2.9	3.9	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,214	1,427	1,787	10.8	7.0	19.0
Transportation and storage	1,062	1,027	35	3.6	5.0	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	903	361	542	3.0	1.8	5.8
Information and communication	26	16	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	6	2	4	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	17	15	2	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	77	58	19	0.3	0.3	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	491	404	87	1.6	2.0	0.9
Education	556	118	438	1.9	0.6	4.7
Human health and social work activities	88	32	56	0.3	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	38	33	5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other service activities	732	515	217	2.5	2.5	2.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	158	89	69	0.5	0.4	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,280	642	638	4.3	3.1	6.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

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

- In Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 57.5 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 10.8 per cent.

- There are 66.1 per cent of males and 38.6 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.

(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	51,425	62	95	707	318	233	*	*	20,191
Urban	11,718	35	37	133	125	17	*	*	3,559
Rural	39,707	27	58	574	193	216	-	*	16,632
Males	24,725	24	58	266	266	95	*	*	9,077
Females	26,700	38	37	441	52	138	*	*	11,114

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
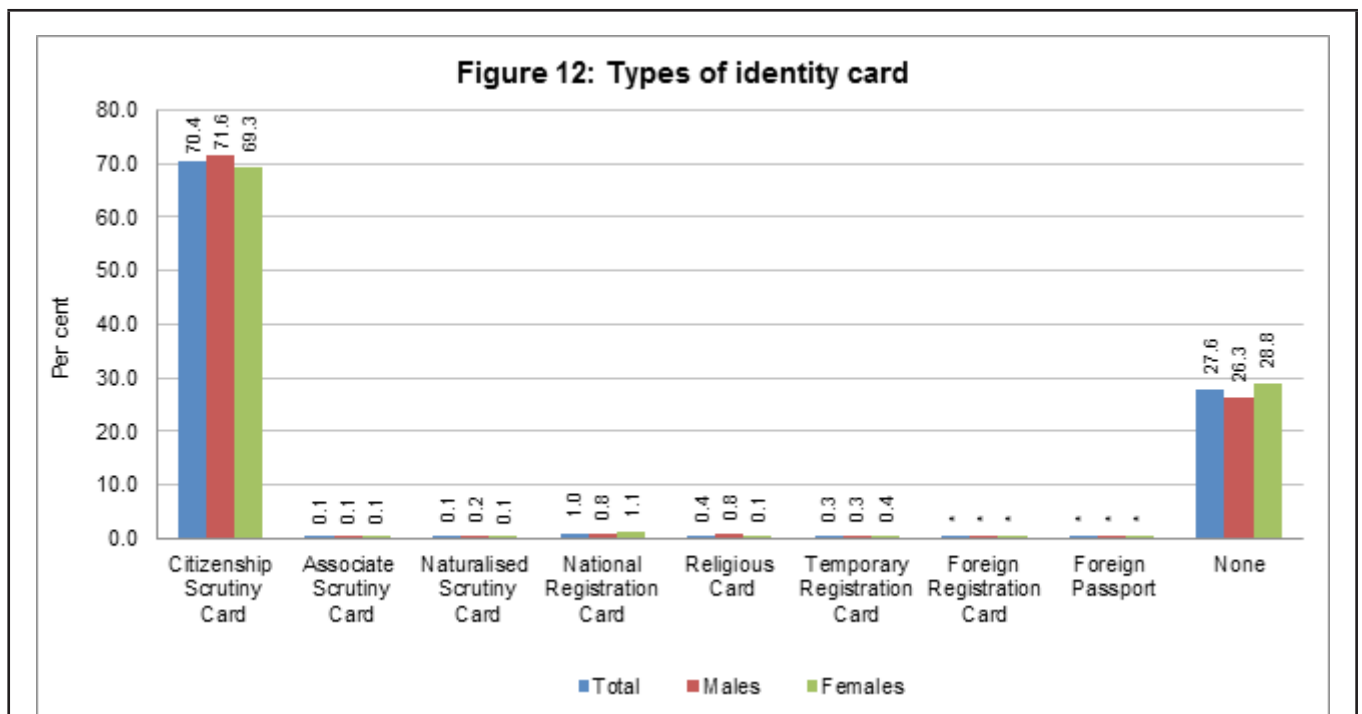
- In Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township, 70.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 27.6 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 26.3 per cent of males and 28.8 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	**89,030**	**83,549**	**5,481**	**6.2**	**3,187**	**1,637**	**2,212**	**2,039**
0 - 4	7,643	7,490	153	2.0	51	48	125	91
5 - 9	8,341	8,233	108	1.3	20	22	42	74
10 - 14	8,668	8,531	137	1.6	31	23	49	76
15 - 19	7,089	7,006	83	1.2	21	17	30	39
20 - 24	6,614	6,520	94	1.4	24	19	31	39
25 - 29	6,463	6,359	104	1.6	27	24	44	33
30 - 34	6,492	6,354	138	2.1	36	35	52	49
35 - 39	6,011	5,860	151	2.5	60	33	44	46
40 - 44	5,600	5,332	268	4.8	140	48	65	76
45 - 49	5,768	5,390	378	6.6	225	62	96	95
50 - 54	5,880	5,326	554	9.4	354	91	149	148
55 - 59	4,800	4,235	565	11.8	348	117	172	158
60 - 64	3,528	2,941	587	16.6	374	123	214	177
65 - 69	1,724	1,371	353	20.5	238	93	126	111
70 - 74	1,496	995	501	33.5	347	193	229	192
75 - 79	1,530	946	584	38.2	395	270	300	254
80 - 84	874	456	418	47.8	288	226	239	197
85 - 89	375	153	222	59.2	150	138	147	128
90 +	134	51	83	61.9	58	55	58	56

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	**42,580**	**39,960**	**2,620**	**6.2**	**1,450**	**729**	**1,048**	**939**
0 - 4	3,878	3,797	81	2.1	30	28	67	51
5 - 9	4,185	4,128	57	1.4	9	11	22	38
10 - 14	4,427	4,344	83	1.9	15	14	35	47
15 - 19	3,422	3,379	43	1.3	11	7	19	18
20 - 24	3,064	3,015	49	1.6	10	10	14	21
25 - 29	3,014	2,964	50	1.7	7	13	23	15
30 - 34	3,105	3,032	73	2.4	16	18	28	26
35 - 39	2,813	2,732	81	2.9	25	19	25	26
40 - 44	2,600	2,463	137	5.3	73	23	33	33
45 - 49	2,721	2,517	204	7.5	110	30	65	53
50 - 54	2,801	2,520	281	10.0	184	35	82	70
55 - 59	2,234	1,948	286	12.8	174	55	96	73
60 - 64	1,591	1,326	265	16.7	163	50	93	73
65 - 69	776	622	154	19.8	106	38	49	48
70 - 74	666	451	215	32.3	144	79	95	83
75 - 79	699	438	261	37.3	168	116	125	113
80 - 84	377	199	178	47.2	121	97	98	80
85 - 89	149	59	90	60.4	62	62	57	47
90 +	58	26	32	55.2	22	24	22	24

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	**46,450**	**43,589**	**2,861**	**6.2**	**1,737**	**908**	**1,164**	**1,100**
0 - 4	3,765	3,693	72	1.9	21	20	58	40
5 - 9	4,156	4,105	51	1.2	11	11	20	36
10 - 14	4,241	4,187	54	1.3	16	9	14	29
15 - 19	3,667	3,627	40	1.1	10	10	11	21
20 - 24	3,550	3,505	45	1.3	14	9	17	18
25 - 29	3,449	3,395	54	1.6	20	11	21	18
30 - 34	3,387	3,322	65	1.9	20	17	24	23
35 - 39	3,198	3,128	70	2.2	35	14	19	20
40 - 44	3,000	2,869	131	4.4	67	25	32	43
45 - 49	3,047	2,873	174	5.7	115	32	31	42
50 - 54	3,079	2,806	273	8.9	170	56	67	78
55 - 59	2,566	2,287	279	10.9	174	62	76	85
60 - 64	1,937	1,615	322	16.6	211	73	121	104
65 - 69	948	749	199	21.0	132	55	77	63
70 - 74	830	544	286	34.5	203	114	134	109
75 - 79	831	508	323	38.9	227	154	175	141
80 - 84	497	257	240	48.3	167	129	141	117
85 - 89	226	94	132	58.4	88	76	90	81
90 +	76	25	51	67.1	36	31	36	32

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

- Females and males disability rates are same.

- 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 Sub-Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	22,913	0.3	1.5	2.3	51.6	40.9	1.4	1.4	0.7
Urban	4,597	0.3	6.8	6.9	50.5	32.2	1.0	1.8	0.4
Rural	18,316	0.3	0.2	1.1	51.9	43.0	1.5	1.3	0.7

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
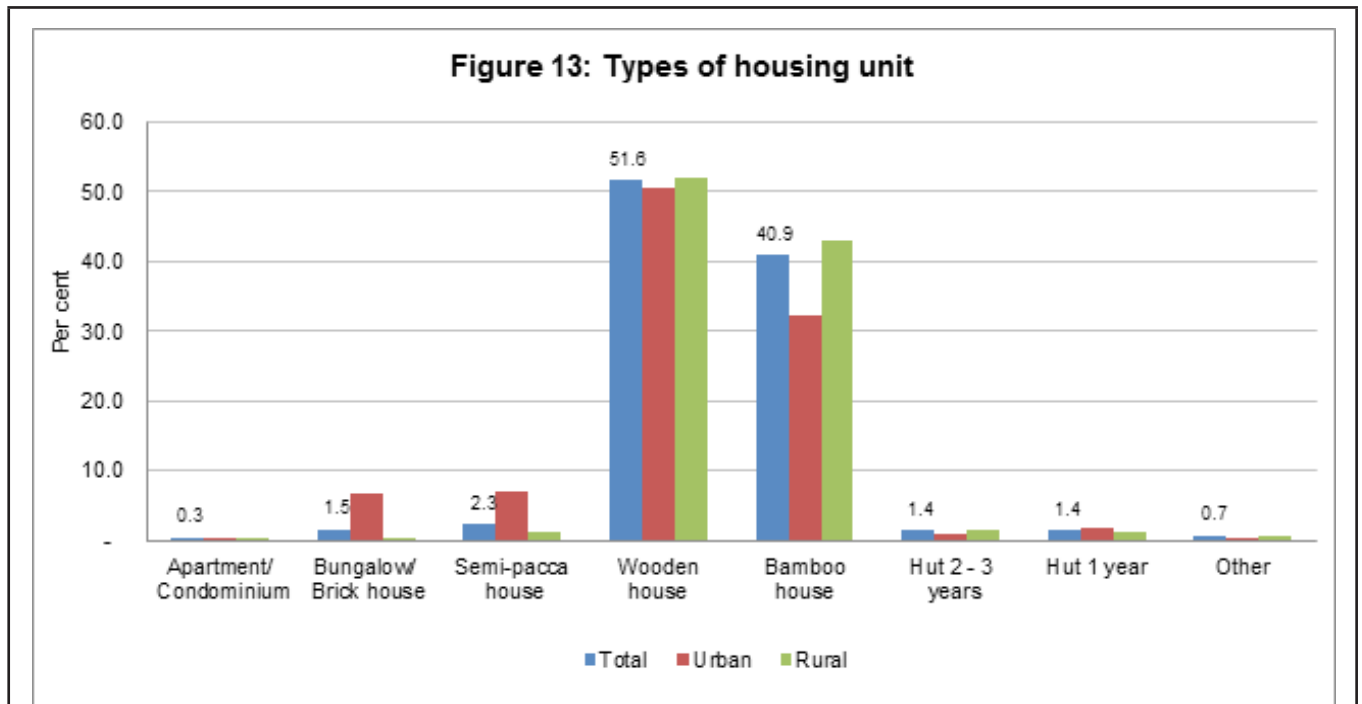
- The majority of the households in Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (51.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (40.9%).

- About 50.5 per cent of urban households and 51.9 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

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%
Phyapon 61%
Hainggyikyun (Sub-Tsp) 55%
Labutta 59%
Bogale 60%
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%
Pathein District	: 76.0%
Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township	: 62.5%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.5	1.2	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		62.0	85.5	56.0
Improved sanitation		*62.5*	*86.7*	*56.4*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		5.1	3.9	5.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		12.9	3.3	15.3
Other		1.3	0.1	1.6
None		18.2	6.0	21.3
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**22,913**	**4,597**	**18,316**

- Up to 62.5 per cent of the households in Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (62.0%)).

- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, Ngathaingchaung proportion belongs to the (50-73) proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- 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.

- About 18.2 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Ayeyawady Region, it is 12.8 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township, 21.3 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

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
- 0 - 32
- 33 - 65
- 66 - 97
- Township boundary
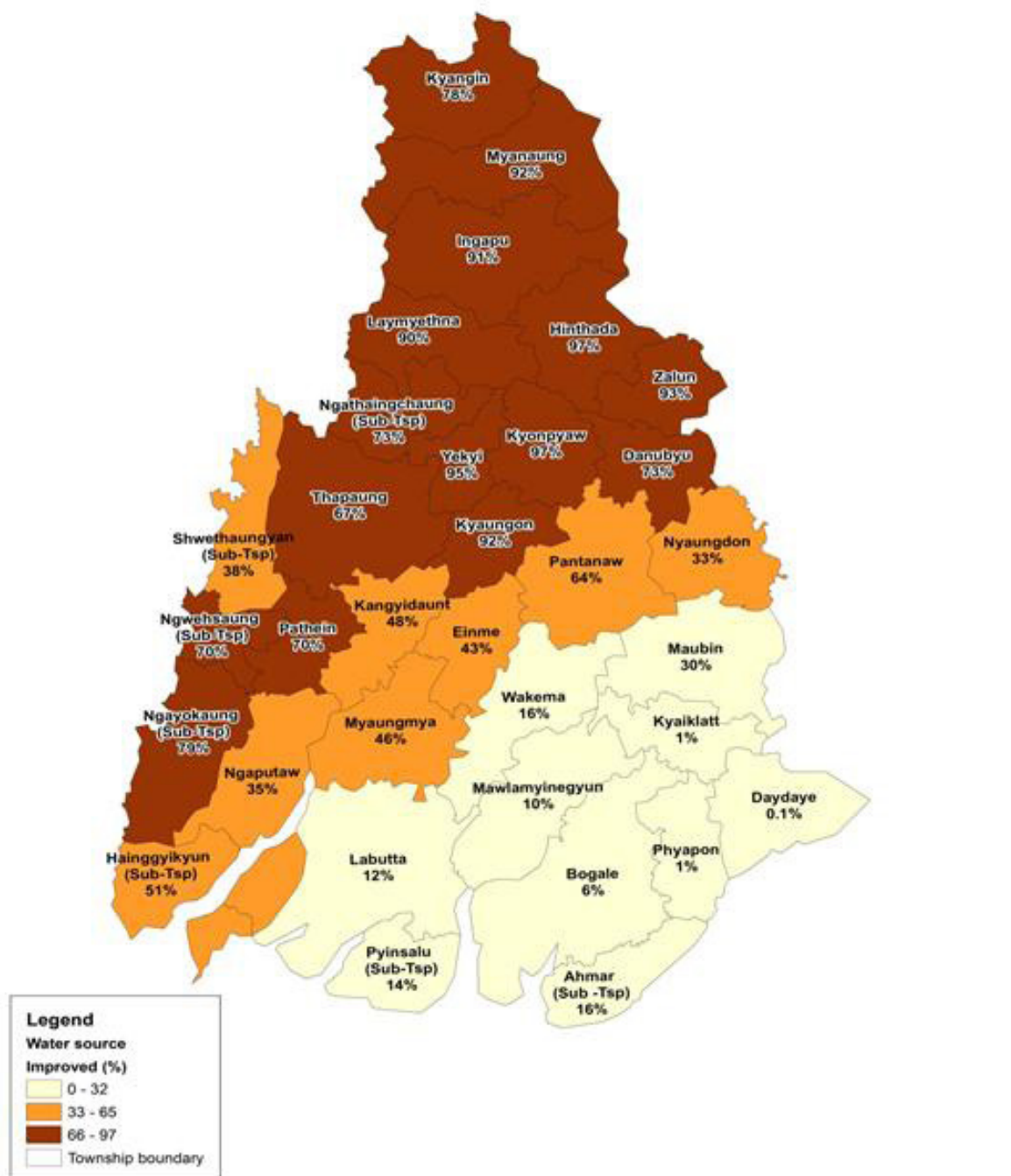
Union	: 69.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 50.3%
Pathein District	: 70.5%
Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township	: 73.4%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.6	0.4	0.6
Tube well, borehole	56.0	84.5	48.9
Protected well/ Spring	16.3	8.0	18.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.5	1.9	0.1
Total improved drinking water	*73.4*	*94.8*	*68.0*
Unprotected well/Spring	4.2	0.4	5.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.7	-	1.0
River/stream/ canal	20.1	4.1	24.1
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.5	-	0.6
Other	1.1	0.7	1.2
Total unimproved drinking water	*26.6*	*5.2*	*32.0*
Total Per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	**22,913**	**4,597**	**18,316**

- In Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township, 73.4 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, Ngathaingchaung household belongs to the (66-97) group proportion in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- About 56.0 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 20.1 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.

- About 26.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 32.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 2 - 17
- 18 - 31
- 32 - 46
- Township boundary
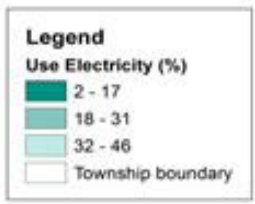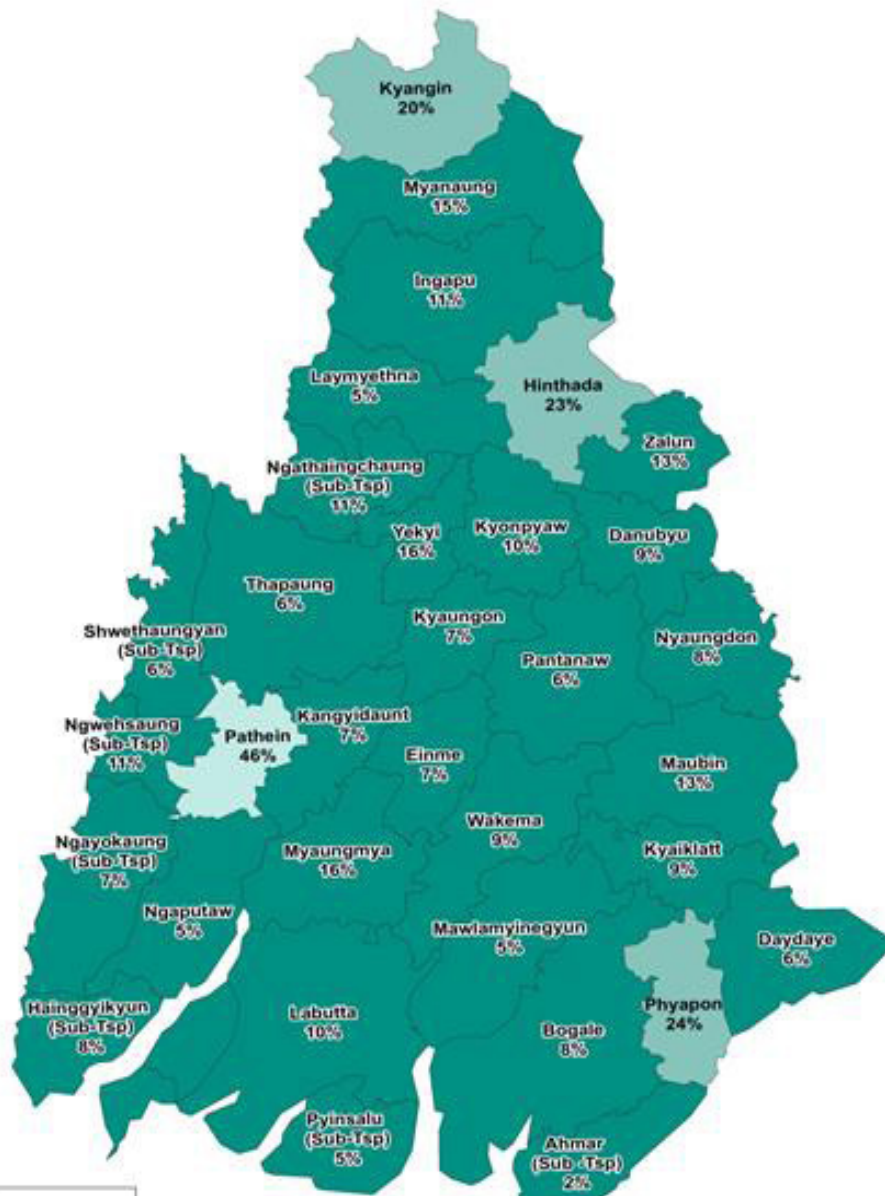
Union	: 32.4%
Ayeyawady Region	: 12.0%
Pathein District	: 14.6%
Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township	: 11.2%

Source of lighting	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	11.2	52.8	0.7
Kerosene	27.5	3.0	33.7
Candle	14.5	10.6	15.5
Battery	35.0	32.2	35.8
Generator (private)	3.1	0.9	3.7
Water mill (private)	*	-	*
Solar system/energy	6.9	0.5	8.6
Other	1.7	0.1	2.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	22,913	4,597	18,316

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

- In Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township, 11.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, this proportion belongs to the (2-17) group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Ayeyawady Region is 12.0 per cent.

- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 35.0 per cent.

- In rural areas, 35.8 per cent of the households use battery for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

Figure 17: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel
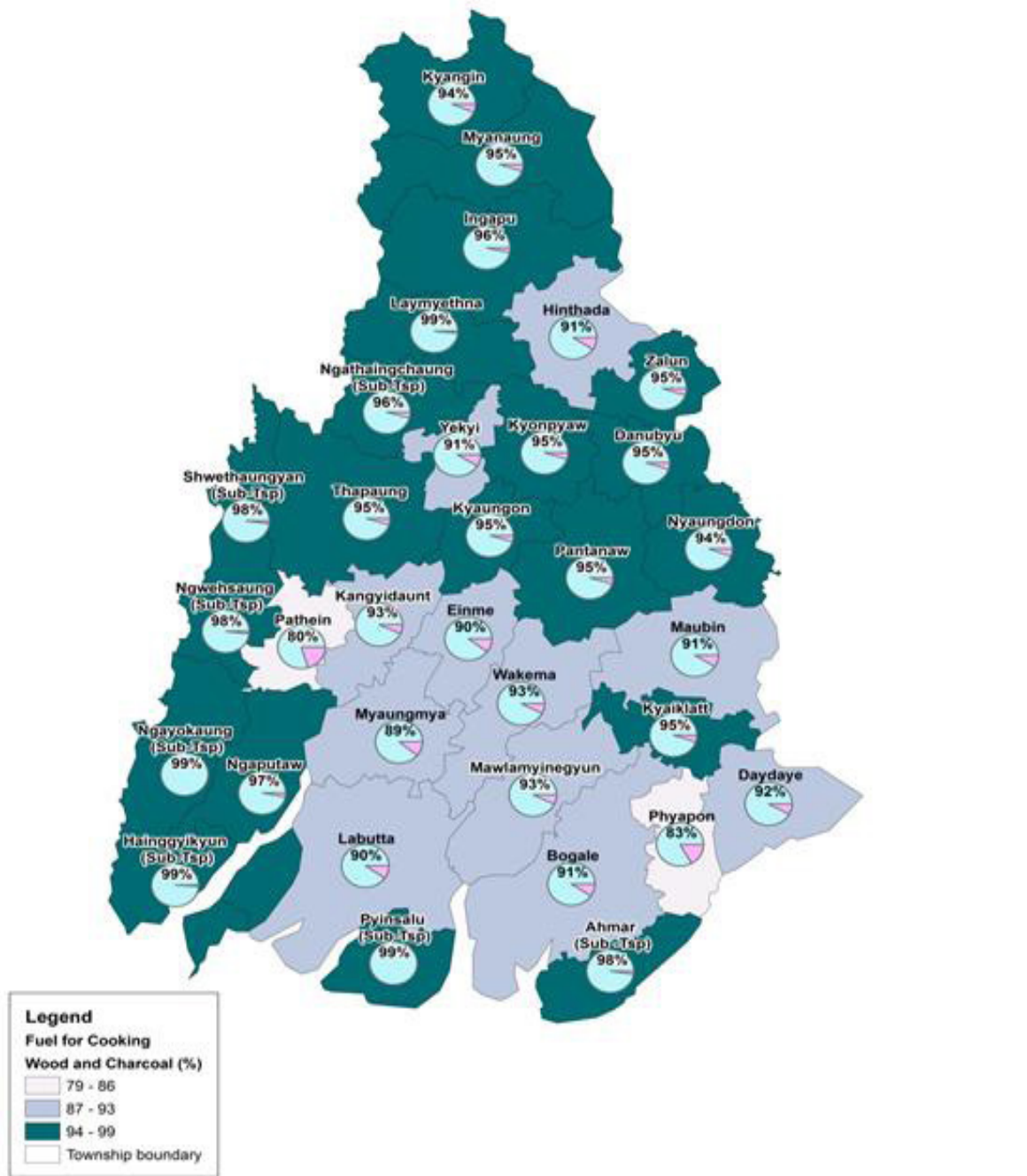
Union	: 81.0%
Ayeyawady Region	: 92.7%
Pathein District	: 92.8%
Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township	: 95.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.6	17.6	0.1
LPG		*	0.1	-
Kerosene		0.3	*	0.4
BioGas		*	*	*
Firewood		90.6	66.2	96.8
Charcoal		5.1	15.1	2.6
Coal		0.2	0.6	0.1
Other		0.1	0.4	0.1
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**22,913**	**4,597**	**18,316**

- In Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 90.6 per cent using firewood and 5.1 per cent using charcoal.

- About 3.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- About 96.8 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 2.6 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	22,913	41.4	39.5	7.0	18.9	2.1	3.6	36.4	1.2
Urban	4,597	27.8	55.3	9.8	40.0	3.8	9.0	30.4	0.8
Rural	18,316	44.8	35.6	6.3	13.6	1.6	2.3	37.9	1.3

- About 41.4 per cent of the households in Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 55.3 per cent of households in urban areas access to television and 44.8 per cent of households in rural areas have access to radio.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
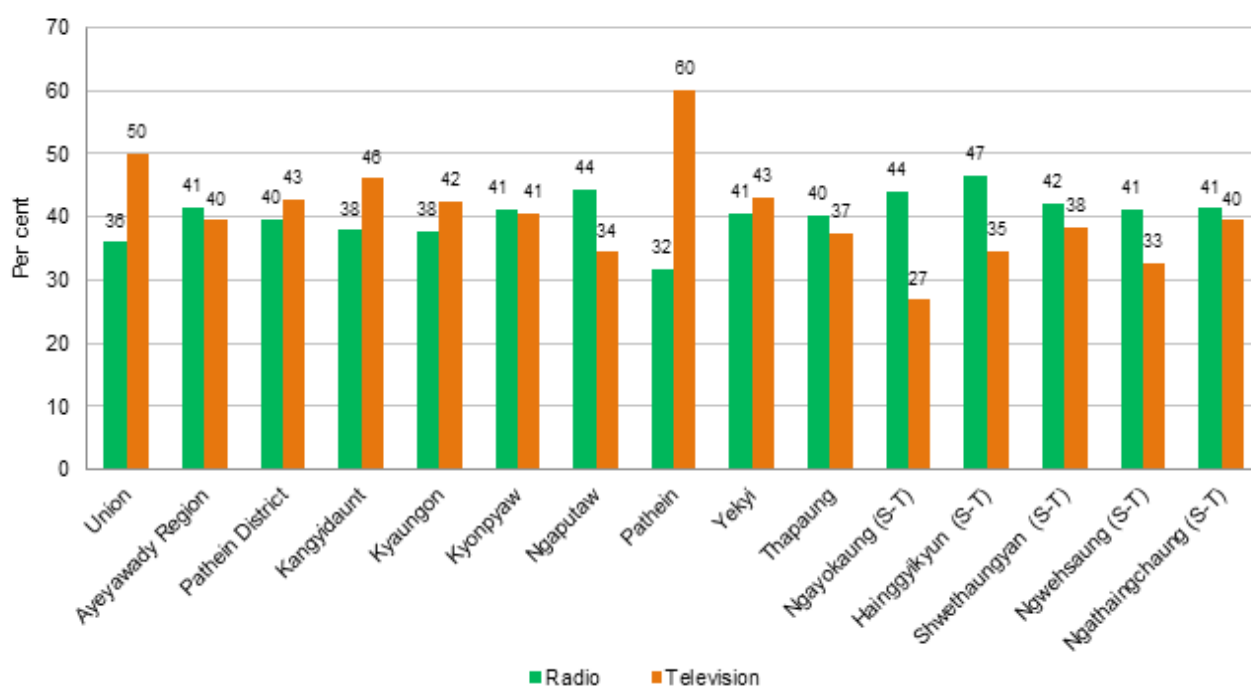
- About 39.5 per cent of the households in Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township have access to television and about one in two households 41.4 per cent reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone
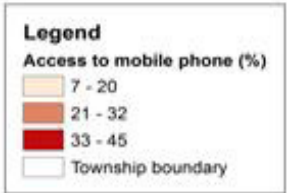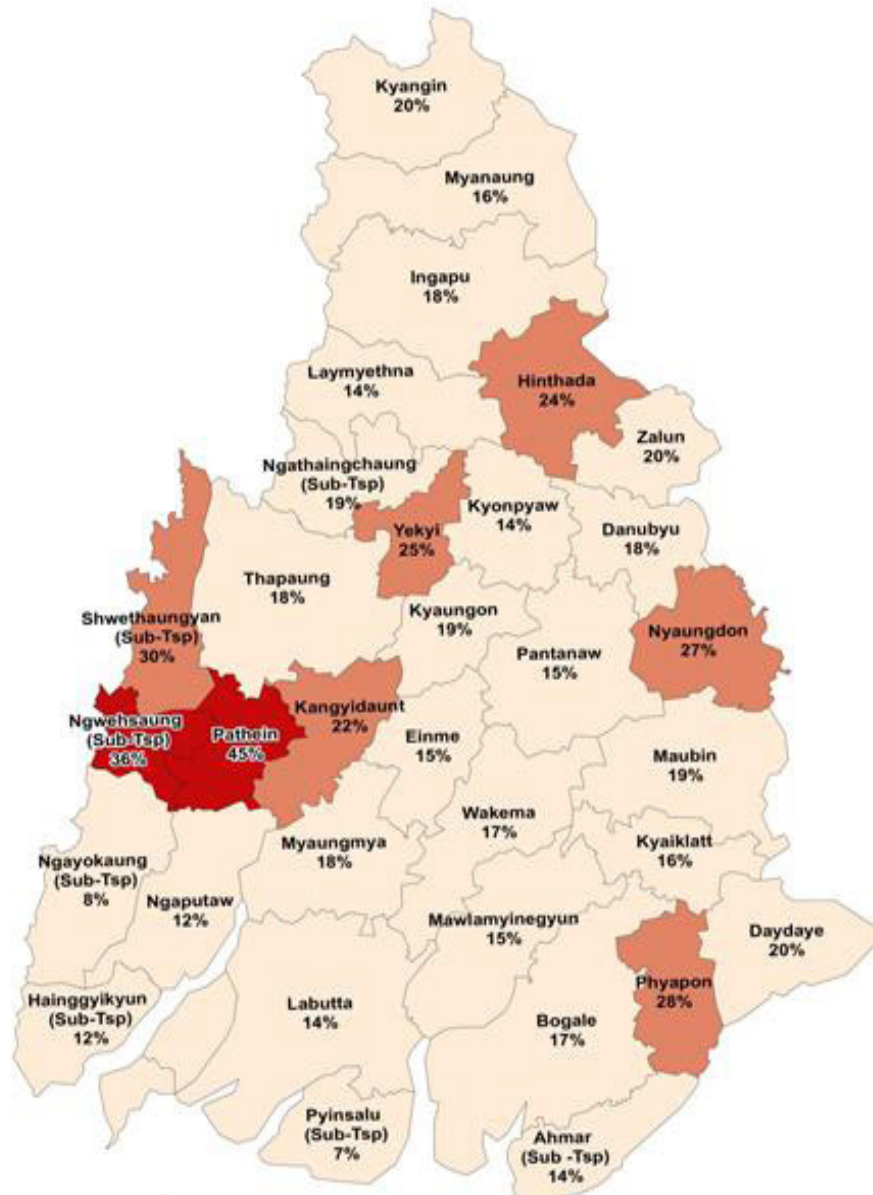
Union	: 32.9%
Ayeyawady Region	: 19.2%
Pathein District	: 22.3%
Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township	: 18.9%

- About 18.9 per cent of the households in Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. In Ayeyawady Region 19.2 per cent have mobile phones.

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
Pathein District	394,147	3,485	86,618	151,744	10,216	44,989	18,471	62,528
Urban	69,584	2,033	26,927	37,481	1,117	1,644	1,211	2,486
Rural	324,563	1,452	59,691	114,263	9,099	43,345	17,260	60,042
Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township	22,913	356	5,469	9,876	920	3,489	902	6,337
Urban	4,597	85	1,373	2,532	125	127	45	152
Rural	18,316	271	4,096	7,344	795	3,362	857	6,185

- In Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township, 43.1 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 27.7 per cent of households having cart (bullock).

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

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township
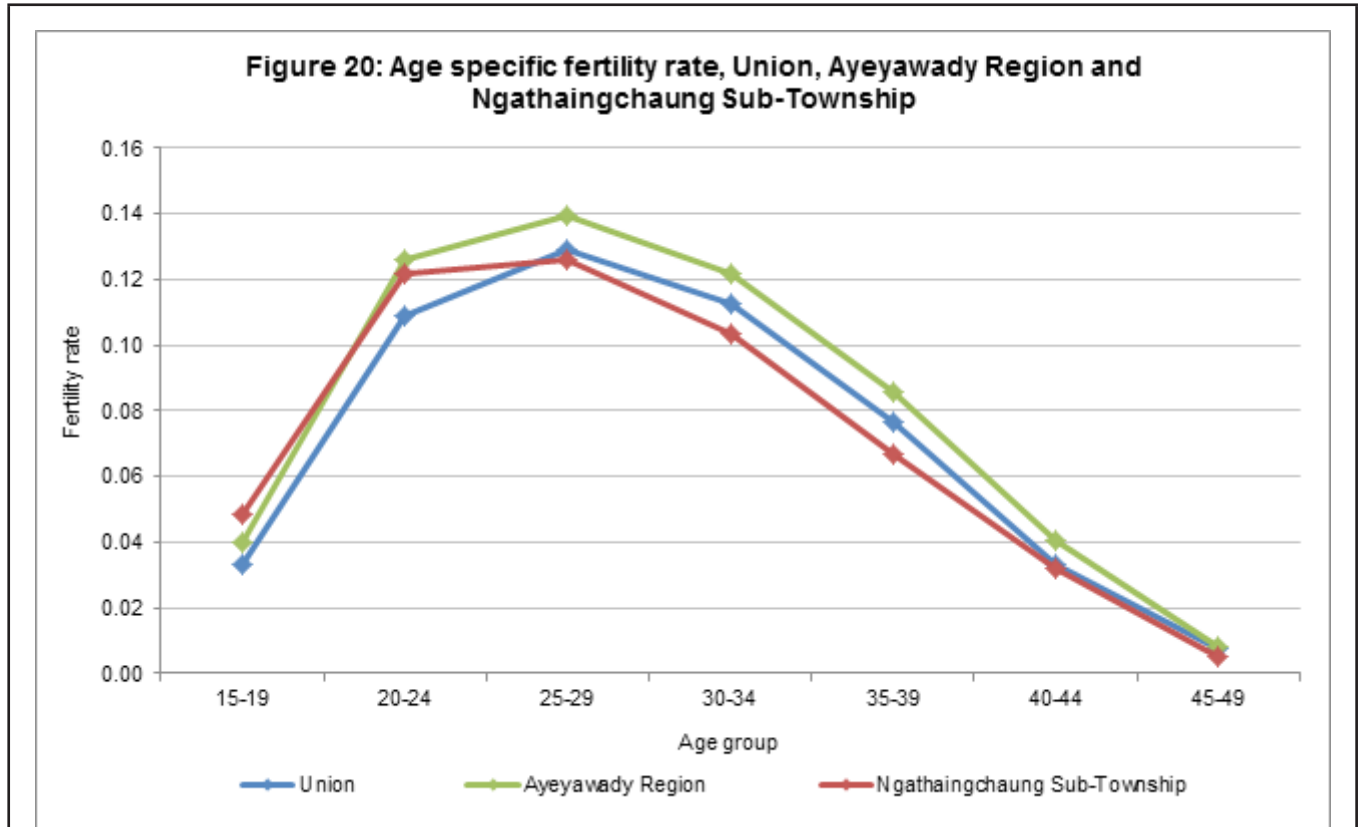
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.5 children per woman and it is equal to the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Kyangin 1.6
Myanaung 2.2
Ingapu 2.4
Laymyethna 2.6
Hinthada 2.3
Zalun 2.6
Ngathaingchaung (Sub-Tsp) 2.5
Yekyi 2.4
Kyonpyaw 2.8
Danubyu 2.5
Thapaung 2.9
Kyaungon 2.7
Shwethaungyan (Sub-Tsp) 2.8
Pantanaw 3.0
Nyaungdon 2.6
Kangyidaunt 2.7
Ngwehsaung (Sub-Tsp) 2.9
Pathein 2.1
Einme 2.9
Maubin 2.9
Wakema 3.1
Myaungmya 3.0
Kyaiklatt 3.2
Ngayokaung (Sub-Tsp) 2.5
Ngaputaw 3.1
Mawlamyinegyun 3.1
Daydaye 2.6
Hainggyikyun (Sub-Tsp) 2.7
Labutta 3.2
Bogale 3.5
Phyapon 2.8
Pyinsalu (Sub-Tsp) 4.4
Ahmar (Sub-Tsp) 4.2

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
Pathein District	: 2.6
Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township	: 2.5

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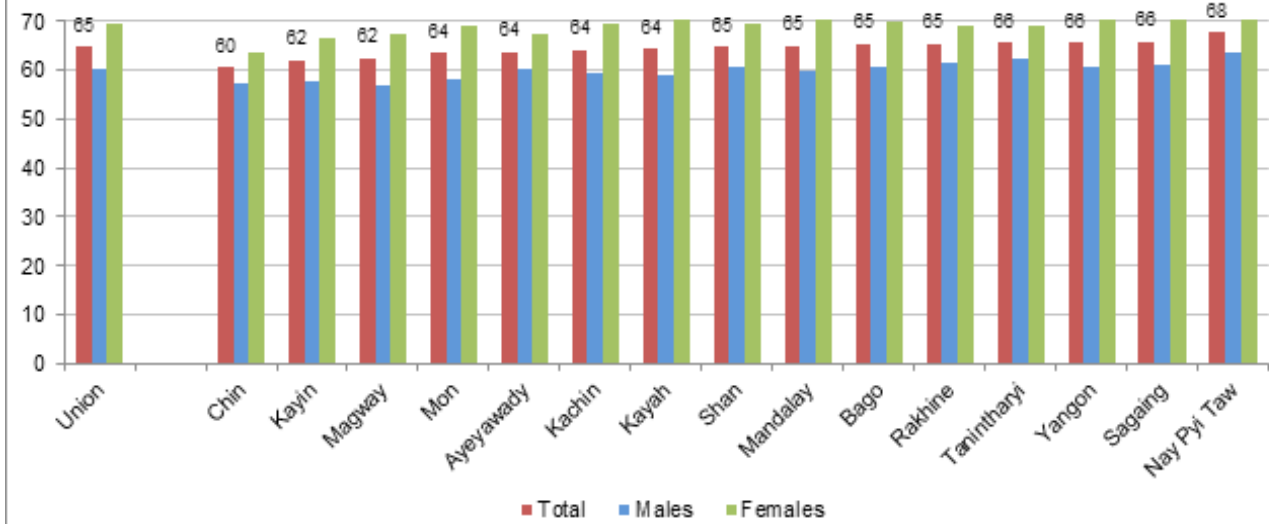
- The expectation of life at birth in Ayeyawady Region is 63.6 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- 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
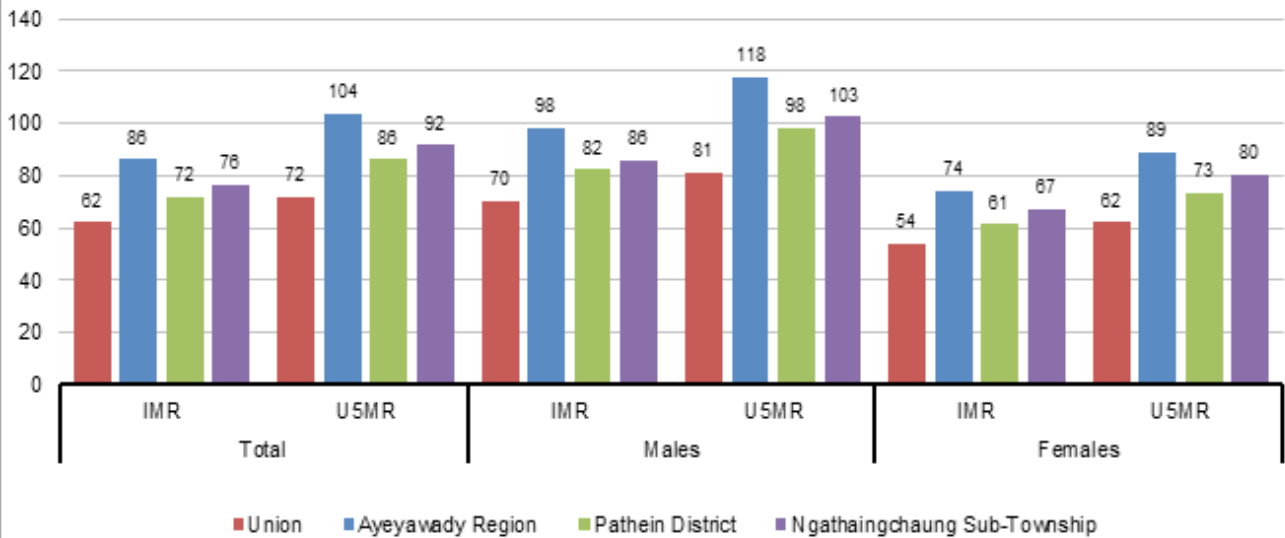
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pathein District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Pathein District is 72 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 86 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Ngathaingchaung Sub-Township are lower than those in Ayeyawady Region, but it is higher than Pathein District. The Infant mortality is 76 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 92 per 1,000 live births.

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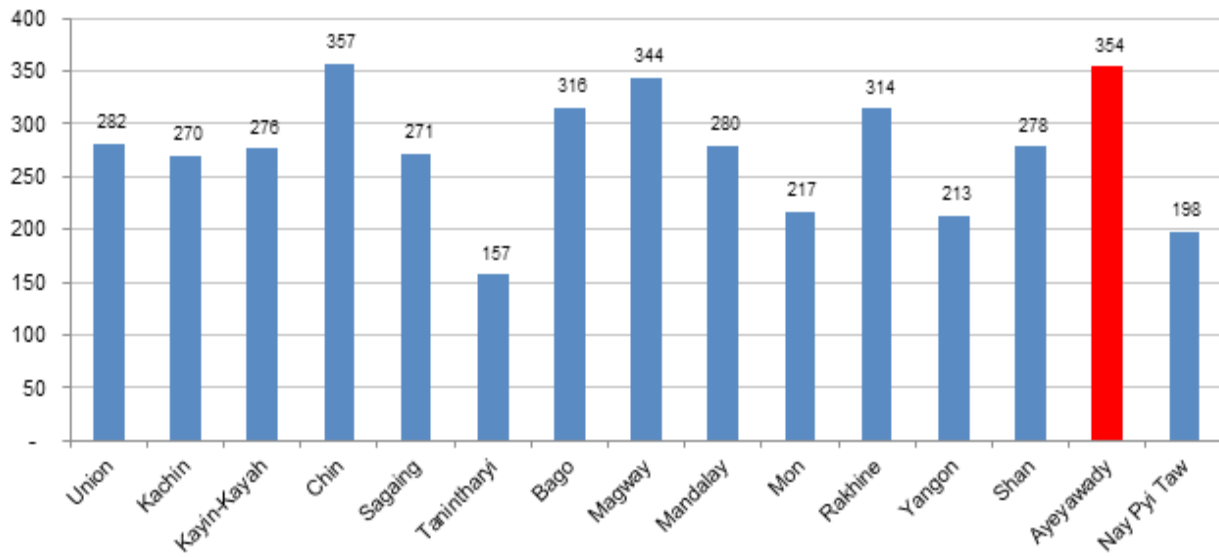
- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 354 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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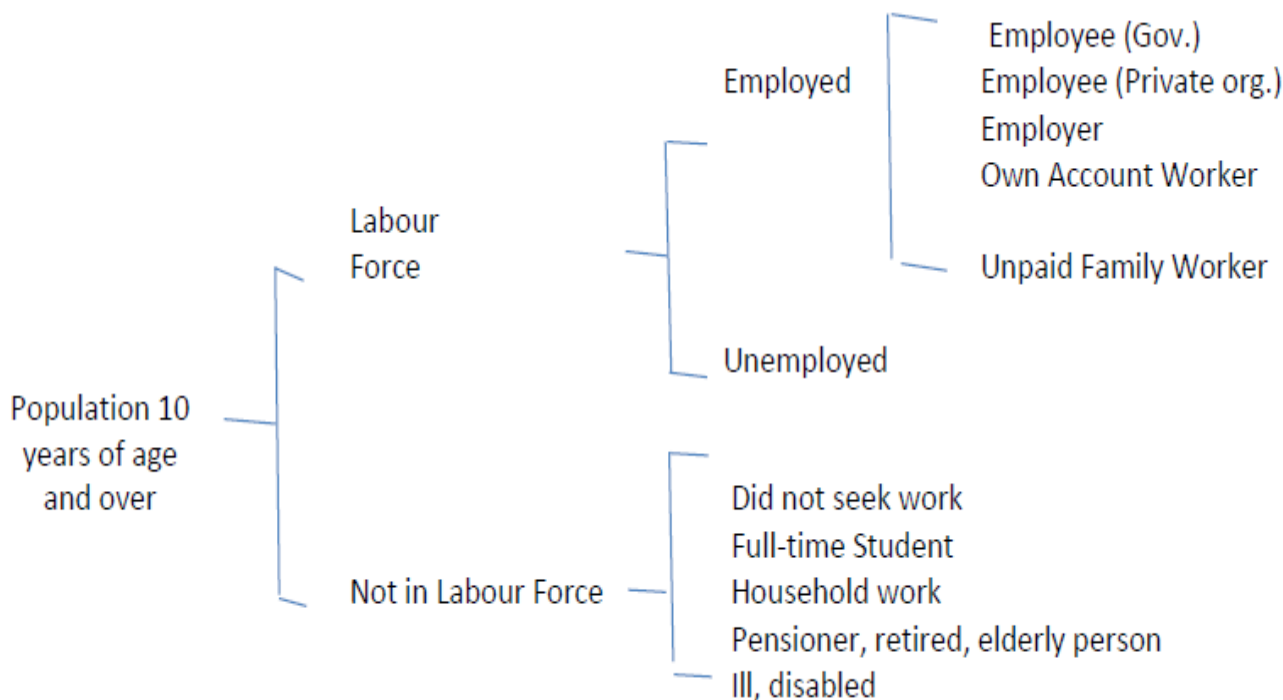
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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.

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census