

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

BAGO REGION, BAGO DISTRICT

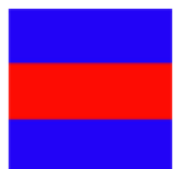
Nyaunglebin Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Figure 1 : Map of Bago Region, showing the townships



Nyaunglebin Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	199,483 ²	
Population males	94,464 (47.4%)	
Population females	105,019 (52.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	29.7%	
Area (Km²)	732.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	272.3 persons	
Median age	26.8 years	
Number of wards	11	
Number of village tracts	49	
Number of private households	44,762	
Percentage of female headed households	25.7%	
Mean household size	4.4 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	30.1%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	56.4	
Child dependency ratio	47.1	
Old dependency ratio	9.3	
Ageing index	19.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	90	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.9%	
Male	97.8%	
Female	94.3%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,561	3.3
Walking	2,920	1.5
Seeing	3,217	1.6
Hearing	1,991	1.0
Remembering	2,404	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	108,310	67.3	
Associate Scrutiny	98	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	407	0.3	
National Registration	683	0.4	
Religious	869	0.5	
Temporary Registration	183	0.1	
Foreign Registration	29	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	39	<0.1	
None	50,205	31.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	60.9%	85.5%	39.8%
Unemployment rate	6.5%	5.5%	8.2%
Employment to population ratio	57.0%	80.7%	36.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	42,440	94.8	
Renter	740	1.7	
Provided free (individually)	775	1.7	
Government quarters	640	1.4	
Private company quarters	58	0.1	
Other	109	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	2.1%		43.3%
Bamboo	65.6%	22.3%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	0.5%	
Wood	23.5%	71.8%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		55.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	8.1%	4.9%	0.4%
Other	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	3,761	8.4	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	191	0.4	
Biogas	51	0.1	
Firewood	33,027	73.8	
Charcoal	4,695	10.5	
Coal	215	0.5	
Other	2,812	6.3	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	12,184	27.2
Kerosene	7,350	16.4
Candle	6,914	15.4
Battery	14,202	31.7
Generator (private)	1,026	2.3
Water mill (private)	59	0.1
Solar system/energy	2,911	6.5
Other	116	0.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	277	0.6
Tube well, borehole	37,837	84.5
Protected well/spring	1,786	4.0
Bottled/purifier water	2,061	4.6
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>41,961</i>	<i>93.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	97	0.2
Pool/pond/lake	1,273	2.9
River/stream/canal	826	1.9
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Other	587	1.3
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,801</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	311	0.7
Tube well, borehole	40,751	91.0
Protected well/spring	1,701	3.8
Unprotected well/spring	99	0.2
Pool/pond/lake	315	0.7
River/stream/canal	968	2.2
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	27	0.1
Other	584	1.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	295	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	36,913	82.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>37,208</i>	<i>83.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,537	5.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,628	3.6
Other	218	0.5
None	3,171	7.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	18,248	40.8
Television	16,488	36.8
Landline phone	2,169	4.8
Mobile phone	12,455	27.8
Computer	432	1.0
Internet at home	316	0.7
Households with none of the items	15,239	34.0
Households with all of the items	50	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	388	0.9
Motorcycle/Moped	14,797	33.1
Bicycle	25,025	55.9
4-Wheel tractor	1,830	4.1
Canoe/Boat	2,322	5.2
Motor boat	738	1.6
Cart (bullock)	8,981	20.1

Note: ¹ Population figures for Nyaunglebin 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 Nyaunglebin Township in Bago 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 Nyaunglebin Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	199,483 *		
Males	94,464		
Females	105,019		
Sex ratio	90 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	29.7%		
Area (Km ²)	732.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	272.3 persons		
Number of wards	11		
Number of village tracts	49		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	195,607	57,419	138,188
Number of conventional households	44,762	13,062	31,700
Mean household size	4.4 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Nyaunglebin Township, there are more females than males with 90 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (29.7%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Nyaunglebin Township is 272 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Nyaunglebin Township. This is same as 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; Nyaunglebin Township (Bago District, Bago Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	44,762	199,483	94,464	105,019
	Ward	13,062	59,244	27,863	31,381
	Nyaunglebin				
1	Myo Ma /No(1)(W)	960	4,364	2,009	2,355
2	Myo Ma /No(2)(W)	1,595	7,019	3,264	3,755
3	Myo Ma /No(3)(W)	839	3,911	1,917	1,994
4	Myo Ma /No(4)(W)	1,554	6,817	3,183	3,634
5	Myo Ma /No(5)(W)	1,159	4,849	2,212	2,637
	Madoat				
6	Myo Ma No (1)(W)	893	4,286	2,059	2,227
7	Myo Ma No (2)(W)	1,362	6,675	3,211	3,464
	Pyun Tasar				
8	Myo Ma No (1)(W)	1,141	5,392	2,609	2,783
9	Myo Ma No (2)(W)	1,431	6,638	3,092	3,546
10	Myo Ma No (3)(W)	1,117	4,915	2,265	2,650
11	Myo Ma No (4)(W)	1,011	4,378	2,042	2,336
	Village Tract	31,700	140,239	66,601	73,638
1	Ah Lel(VT)	322	1,351	663	688
2	Chaung Kyoe(VT)	262	1,390	683	707
3	Da La Seik(VT)	104	548	265	283
4	Aye(VT)	390	1,705	808	897
5	Gway Kone(VT)	337	1,389	655	734
6	Gyoet Pin(VT)	1,066	4,470	2,103	2,367
7	Gyaung Tar(VT)	1,279	6,008	2,884	3,124
8	Hle Seik(VT)	1,589	7,377	3,391	3,986
9	Inn Chaung(VT)	399	1,961	985	976
10	In Kone(VT)	182	810	375	435
11	Inn Waing(VT)	586	2,706	1,307	1,399
12	Ka Lein Khin(VT)	284	1,182	539	643

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
13	Kan Ka Lay(VT)	483	2,101	1,028	1,073
14	Kone Inn(VT)	367	1,585	781	804
15	Chaung Yin(VT)	2,690	11,883	5,630	6,253
16	Kwin Da La Kyi(VT)	300	1,214	573	641
17	Kya Ban(VT)	539	2,442	1,161	1,281
18	Kyan Bo(VT)	652	2,757	1,320	1,437
19	Kyar Inn Gyi(VT)	351	1,651	783	868
20	Moke Kha Mu(VT)	407	1,861	870	991
21	Moe Kho(VT)	741	3,202	1,527	1,675
22	Hnget Pyaw Taw(VT)	477	2,000	949	1,051
23	Nyaung Pin Pauk(VT)	244	1,042	506	536
24	Na Be Pin(VT)	433	1,733	843	890
25	Pein Za Loke(VT)	2,057	9,361	4,449	4,912
26	Hpoe Toke Pon(VT)	845	3,579	1,723	1,856
27	Pyin Yae Gyi(VT)	531	2,399	1,153	1,246
28	San Ka Lay(East)(VT)	777	3,139	1,452	1,687
29	San Gyi(VT)	397	1,749	854	895
30	Shan(VT)	427	1,707	807	900
31	Swea Da Lwea(VT)	1,190	5,045	2,330	2,715
32	Htaw Nut(VT)	545	2,353	1,129	1,224
33	Taw Pa Thi(VT)	271	1,102	542	560
34	Taw Wi(VT)	823	3,442	1,541	1,901
35	Htein Ta Pin(VT)	370	1,620	738	882
36	Thaung Gyi(VT)	812	3,924	1,884	2,040
37	Htin Kone(VT)	656	3,159	1,559	1,600
38	Than Ta Dar(VT)	679	3,119	1,432	1,687
39	War Pa Taw(VT)	641	2,795	1,330	1,465
40	War Yon Kone(VT)	646	2,645	1,262	1,383
41	Win Ga Baw(VT)	341	1,361	673	688

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
42	Wea Wun(VT)	833	3,657	1,710	1,947
43	Yae Hpyu Kan(VT)	935	4,077	1,910	2,167
44	Yae Twin Kone(VT)	666	3,261	1,554	1,707
45	Yae Sone(VT)	840	3,670	1,742	1,928
46	Yae Kyaw(VT)	616	2,865	1,368	1,497
47	Yae Paw Thaug(VT)	354	1,884	941	943
48	Zee Kone Gyi(VT)	703	2,875	1,345	1,530
49	Si Pin(VT)	261	1,083	544	539

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Nyaunglebin Township

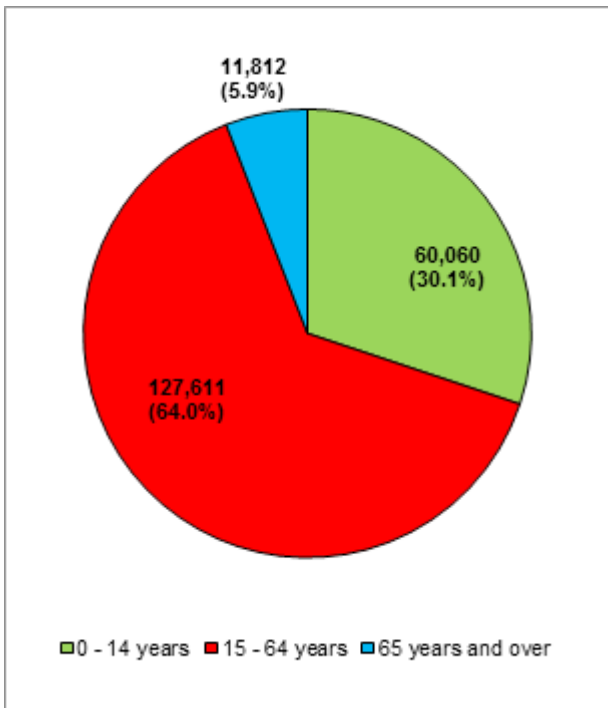
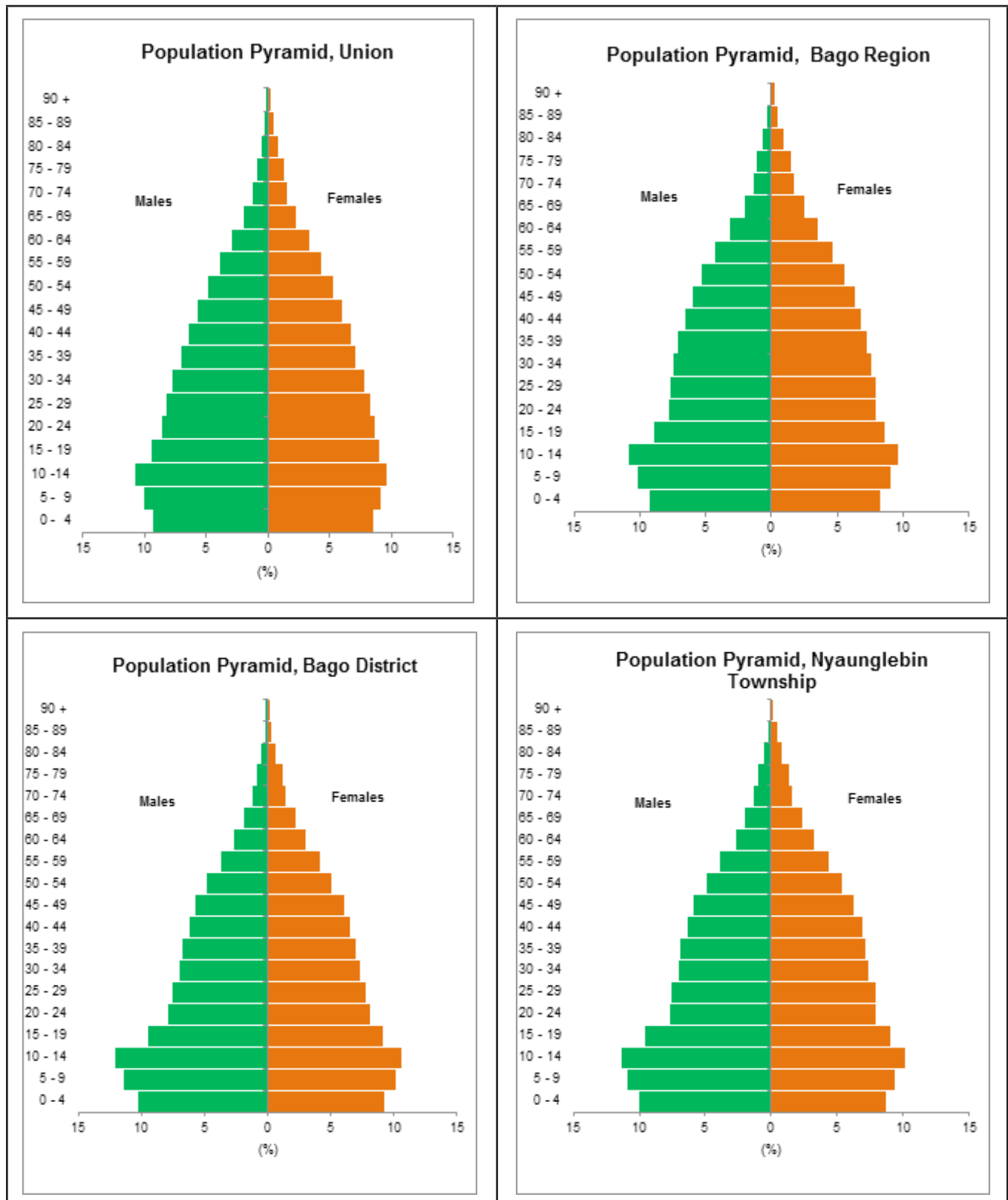


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Nyaunglebin Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	199,483	94,464	105,019
0 - 4	18,611	9,457	9,154
5 - 9	20,049	10,242	9,807
10 - 14	21,400	10,759	10,641
15 - 19	18,492	9,058	9,434
20 - 24	15,542	7,293	8,249
25 - 29	15,412	7,167	8,245
30 - 34	14,328	6,642	7,686
35 - 39	13,964	6,480	7,484
40 - 44	13,244	6,035	7,209
45 - 49	12,089	5,520	6,569
50 - 54	10,315	4,667	5,648
55 - 59	8,265	3,718	4,547
60 - 64	5,960	2,569	3,391
65 - 69	4,418	1,931	2,487
70 - 74	2,854	1,204	1,650
75 - 79	2,310	904	1,406
80 - 84	1,340	510	830
85 - 89	655	224	431
90 +	235	84	151

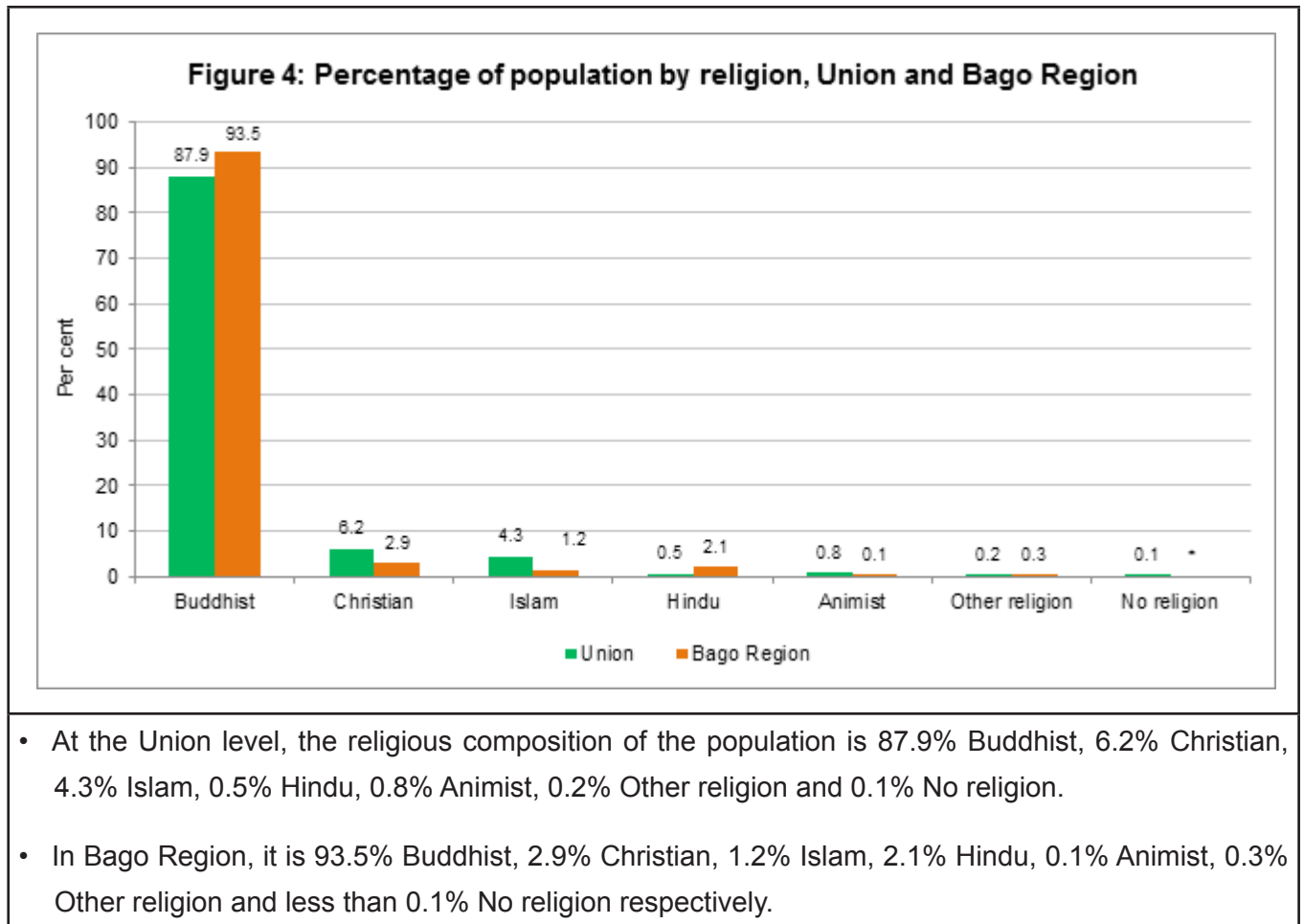
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Nyaunglebin Township is 64.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Bago Region, Bago District and Nyaunglebin Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Nyaunglebin Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is smaller in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Nyaunglebin Township.
- Starting from age group (15-19), there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,961	2,068	1,893	1,029	533	496
6	4,140	2,102	2,038	3,449	1,755	1,694
7	4,140	2,121	2,019	3,730	1,915	1,815
8	3,803	1,910	1,893	3,423	1,744	1,679
9	3,879	1,945	1,934	3,484	1,752	1,732
10	3,958	2,013	1,945	3,457	1,751	1,706
11	4,068	1,968	2,100	3,456	1,674	1,782
12	4,160	2,047	2,113	3,199	1,606	1,593
13	4,406	2,132	2,274	3,003	1,519	1,484
14	4,208	2,045	2,163	2,362	1,159	1,203
15	4,066	2,019	2,047	1,776	895	881
16	3,693	1,806	1,887	1,267	613	654
17	3,522	1,690	1,832	923	413	510
18	3,670	1,723	1,947	626	273	353
19	3,046	1,421	1,625	384	159	225
20	3,528	1,633	1,895	273	121	152
21	2,802	1,287	1,515	157	71	86
22	3,082	1,401	1,681	95	46	49
23	2,945	1,367	1,578	54	25	29
24	2,802	1,299	1,503	30	14	16
25	3,442	1,553	1,889	26	18	8
26	2,774	1,275	1,499	29	13	16
27	2,890	1,341	1,549	16	12	4
28	3,215	1,491	1,724	17	9	8
29	2,776	1,258	1,518	14	4	10

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Bago Region and Nyaunglebin Township

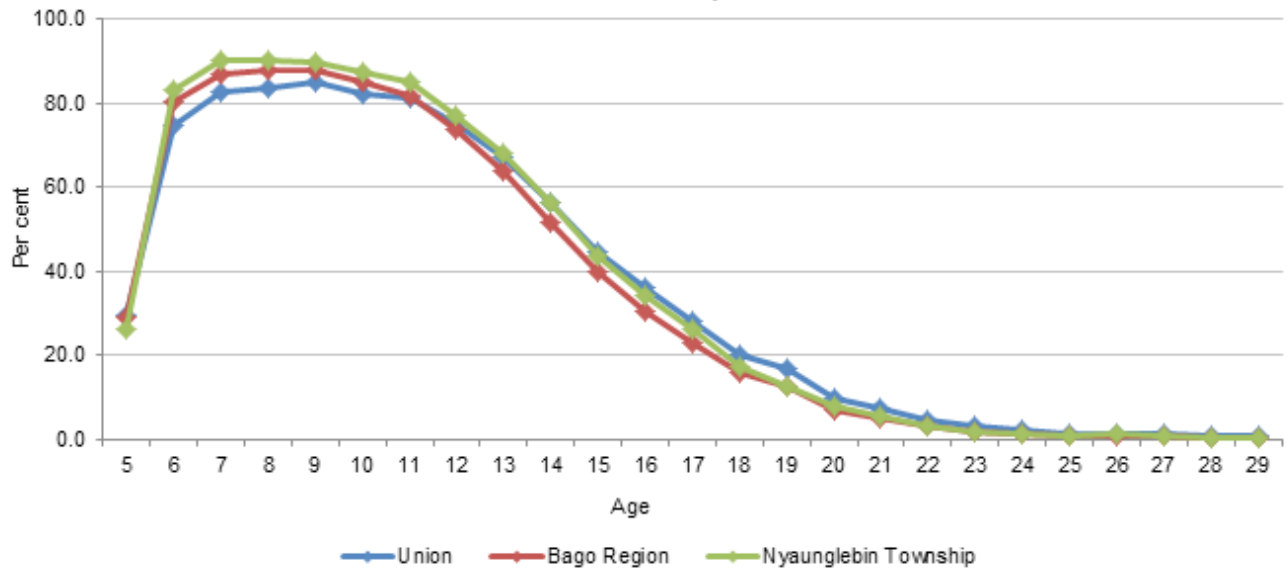
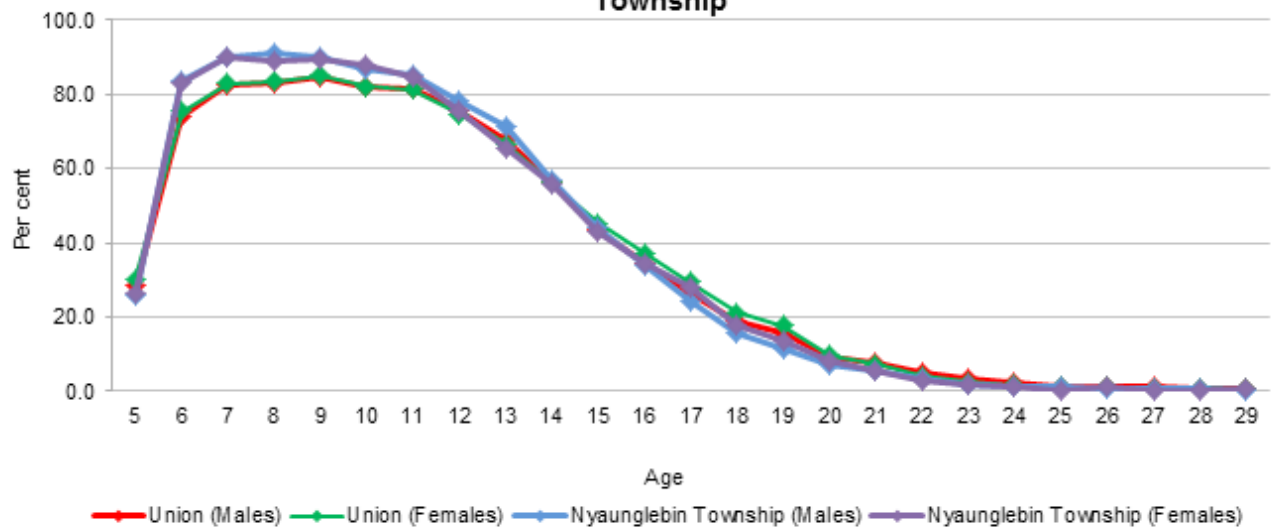
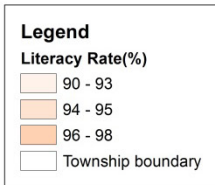
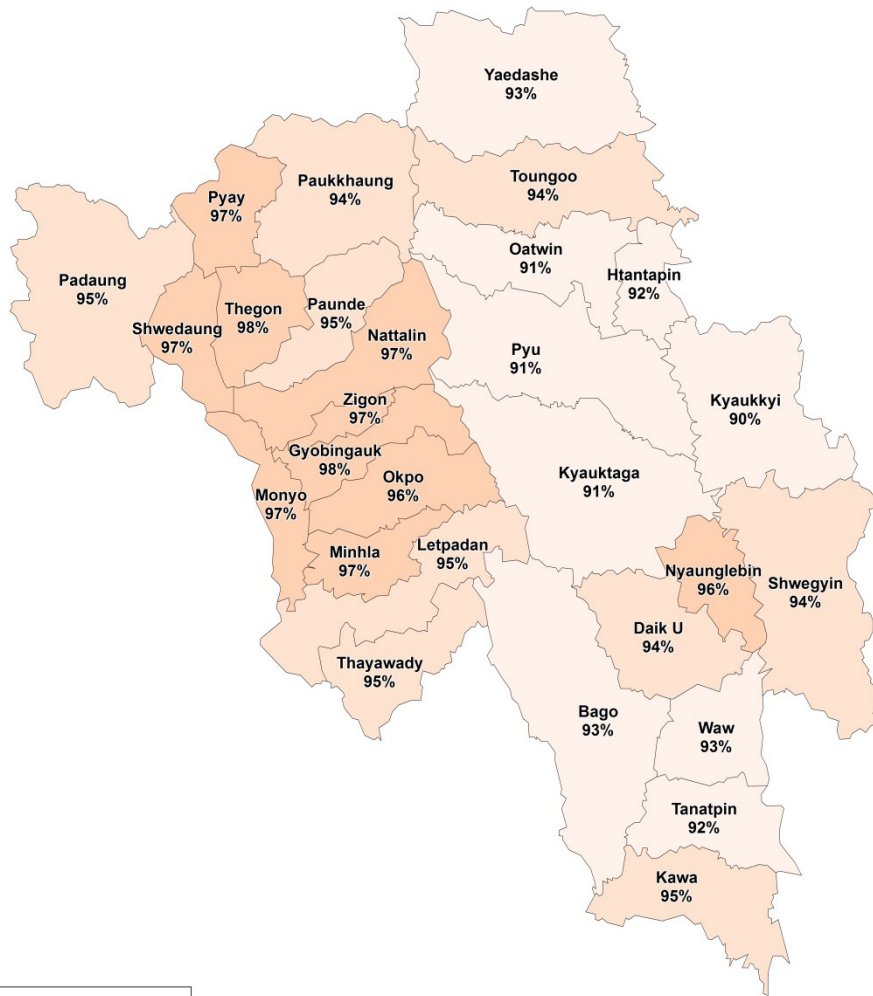


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Nyaunglebin Township



- School attendance in Nyaunglebin Township drops after age 11 for males and age 12 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females are high within ages 6 and 12 in Nyaunglebin Township and decreasing more after age 13.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Bago Region	: 94.2%
Bago District	: 93.2%
Nyaunglebin Township	: 95.9%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	33,156	97.6
Males	15,646	97.9
Females	17,510	97.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Nyaunglebin Township is 95.9 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Bago Region (94.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 94.3 per cent and for the males it is 97.8 per cent.
- In Nyaunglebin Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.6 per cent with 97.4 per cent for females and 97.9 per cent for males.

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

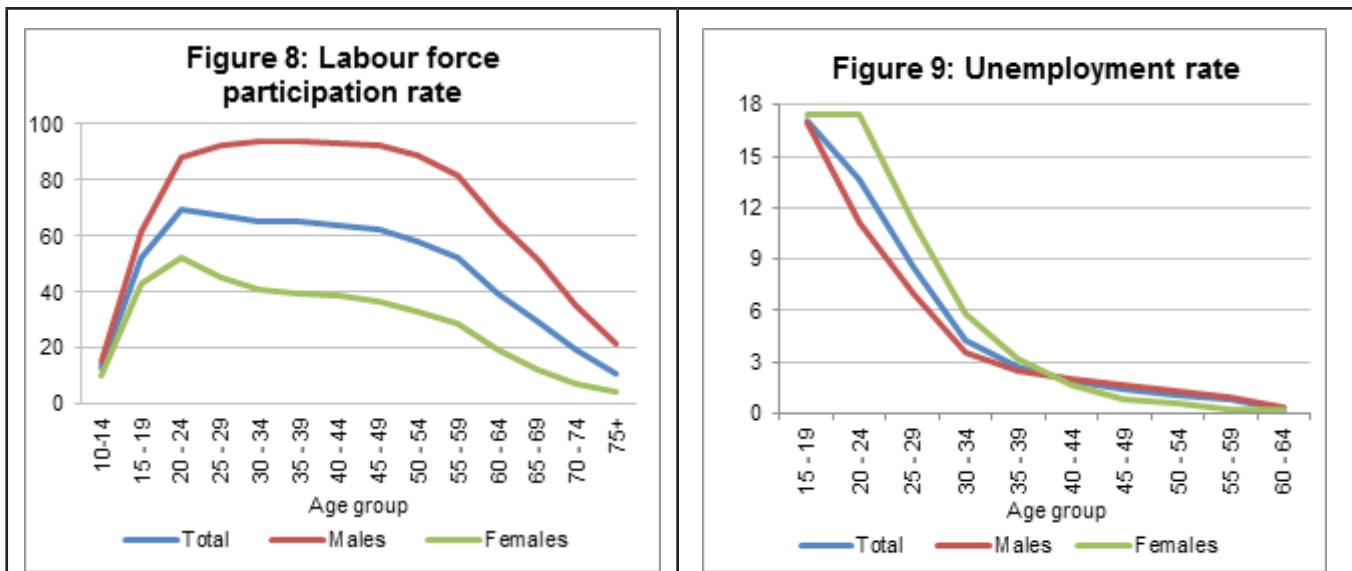
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	105,389	9,118	8.7	27,693	28,048	20,039	10,927	255	7,618	237	77	1,377
Urban	32,710	1,845	5.6	6,198	6,553	7,290	5,488	111	4,708	144	55	318
Rural	72,679	7,273	10.0	21,495	21,495	12,749	5,439	144	2,910	93	22	1,059
Males	47,655	3,253	6.8	10,431	12,182	11,475	6,278	176	3,078	66	52	664
Females	57,734	5,865	10.2	17,262	15,866	8,564	4,649	79	4,540	171	25	713

- About 8.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 10.0 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 6.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 10.2 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 26.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 7.2 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	12.7	14.9	10.4	18.5	17.1	20.6
15 - 19	52.3	61.9	43.1	17.1	16.9	17.4
20 - 24	69.2	88.1	52.4	13.7	11.2	17.4
25 - 29	67.1	92.3	45.1	8.5	7.0	11.2
30 - 34	65.3	93.7	40.7	4.3	3.6	5.8
35 - 39	65.0	94.1	39.8	2.7	2.5	3.2
40 - 44	63.5	93.2	38.6	1.9	2.0	1.7
45 - 49	62.1	92.3	36.7	1.4	1.7	0.9
50 - 54	58.1	88.5	32.9	1.1	1.3	0.6
55 - 59	52.5	81.9	28.5	0.8	1.0	0.3
60 - 64	39.3	65.5	19.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
65 - 69	29.5	51.9	12.2	0.3	0.4	-
70 - 74	19.3	35.3	7.6	0.4	0.2	0.8
75+	10.6	21.3	4.1	0.4	0.3	0.9
15 - 24	60.0	73.6	47.5	15.3	13.8	17.4
15 - 64	60.9	85.5	39.8	6.5	5.5	8.2



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Nyaunglebin Township is 60.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 39.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.5 per cent.
- In Nyaunglebin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.7 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Nyaunglebin Township is 6.5 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is (5.5%) and for females is (8.2%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 17.4 per cent.

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

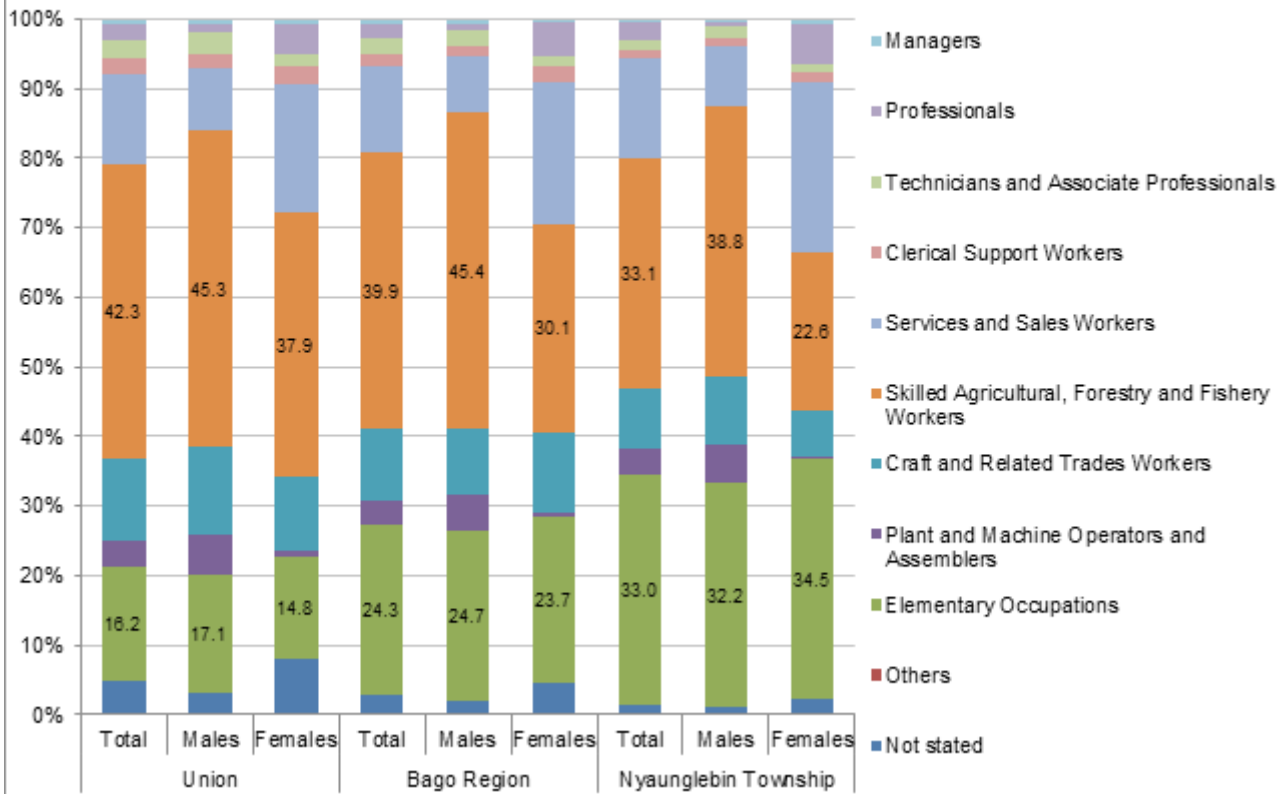
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	77,998	0.7	29.5	48.4	12.9	2.1	6.4
Males	20,823	1.6	54.4	5.6	19.4	4.1	14.9
Females	57,175	0.4	20.4	63.9	10.6	1.4	3.4

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 54.4 per cent of males are full time students while 63.9 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	70,643	45,967	24,676	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	366	215	151	0.5	0.5	0.6
Professionals	1,778	298	1,480	2.5	0.6	6.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	943	675	268	1.3	1.5	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	928	582	346	1.3	1.3	1.4
Services and Sales Workers	10,032	3,998	6,034	14.2	8.7	24.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	23,408	17,819	5,589	33.1	38.8	22.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	6,233	4,572	1,661	8.8	9.9	6.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,592	2,501	91	3.7	5.4	0.4
Elementary Occupations	23,304	14,799	8,505	33.0	32.2	34.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,059	508	551	1.5	1.1	2.2

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Bago Region and Nyaunglebin Township



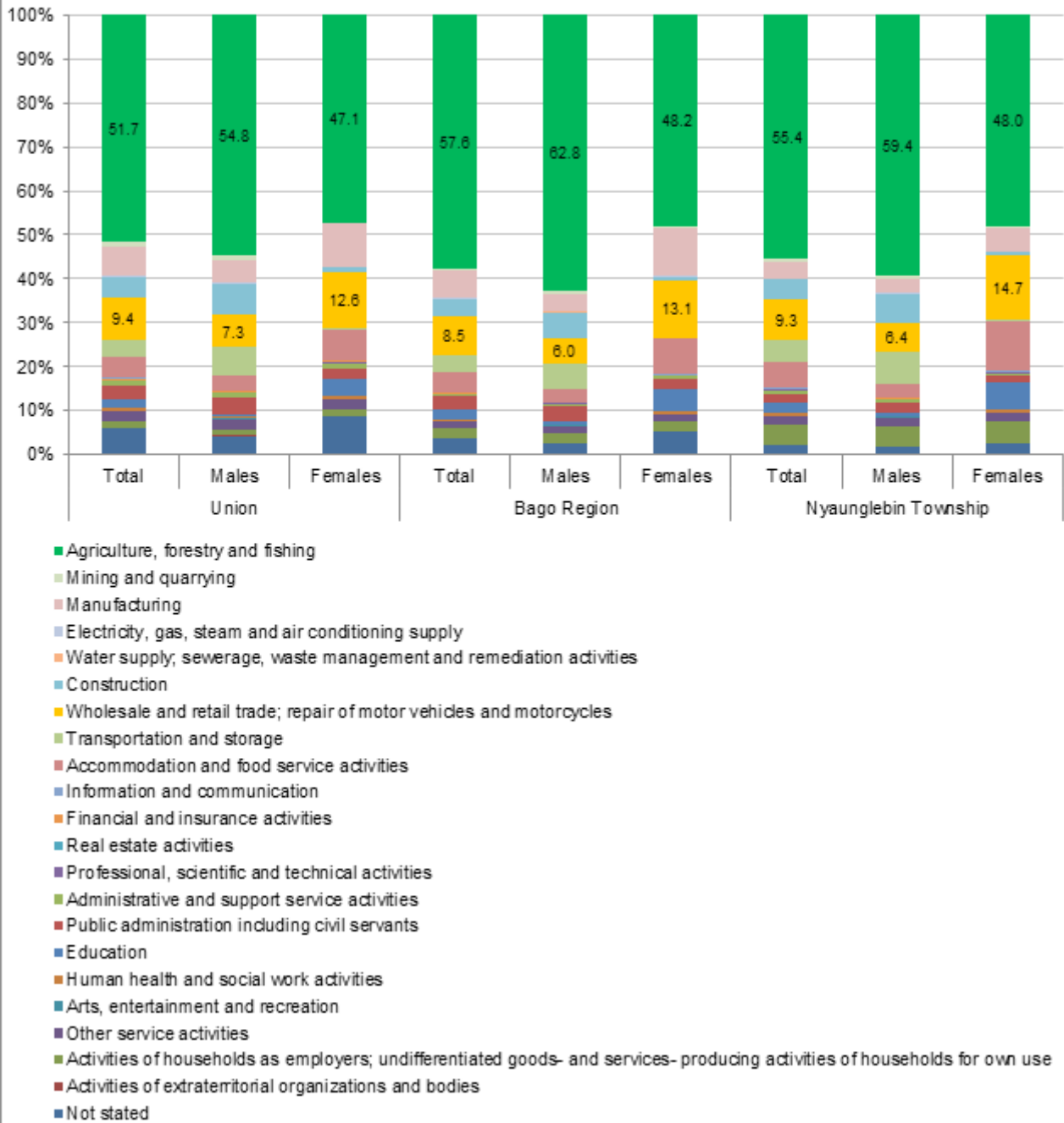
- In Nyaunglebin Township, 33.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 33.0 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 38.8 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 34.5 females are elementary occupations.
- In Bago Region, 39.9 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 24.3 per cent are in elementary occupations.

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	70,643	45,967	24,676	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	39,168	27,315	11,853	55.4	59.4	48.0
Mining and quarrying	409	325	84	0.6	0.7	0.3
Manufacturing	2,756	1,414	1,342	3.9	3.1	5.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	66	63	3	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	119	113	6	0.2	0.2	*
Construction	3,240	3,057	183	4.6	6.7	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,556	2,932	3,624	9.3	6.4	14.7
Transportation and storage	3,407	3,292	115	4.8	7.2	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	4,244	1,482	2,762	6.0	3.2	11.2
Information and communication	93	55	38	0.1	0.1	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	168	89	79	0.2	0.2	0.3
Real estate activities	3	1	2	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	56	39	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	518	369	149	0.7	0.8	0.6
Public administration including civil servants	1,465	1,096	369	2.1	2.4	1.5
Education	1,743	243	1,500	2.5	0.5	6.1
Human health and social work activities	325	135	190	0.5	0.3	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	65	53	12	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	1,387	899	488	2.0	2.0	2.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	3,365	2,186	1,179	4.8	4.8	4.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	-	1	*	-	*
Not stated	1,489	809	680	2.1	1.8	2.8

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

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Bago Region and Nyaunglebin Township

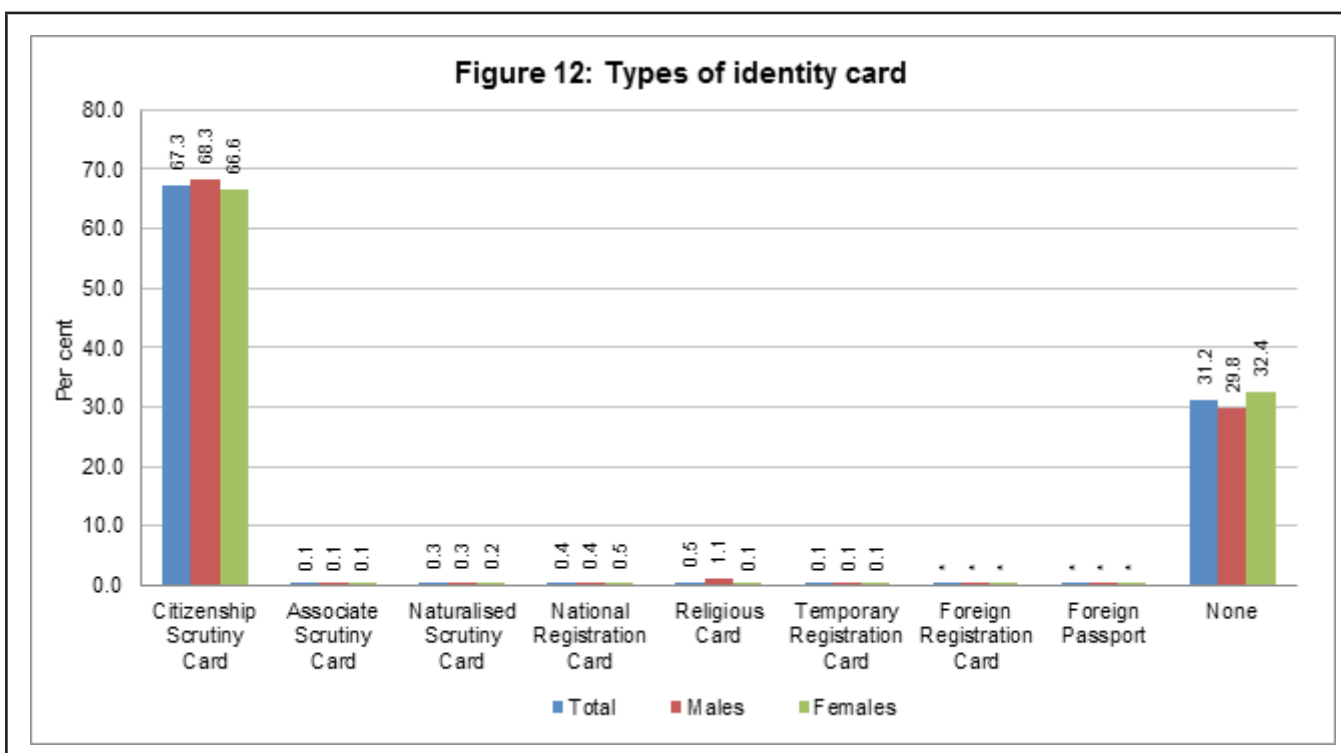


- In Nyaunglebin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 55.4 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 9.3 per cent.
- There are 59.4 per cent of males and 48.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Bago Region, there are 57.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 8.5 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	108,310	98	407	683	869	183	29	39	50,205
Urban	34,086	74	260	426	382	94	26	19	13,366
Rural	74,224	24	147	257	487	89	3	20	36,839
Males	51,038	46	207	269	794	89	18	23	22,281
Females	57,272	52	200	414	75	94	11	16	27,924



- In Nyaunglebin Township, 67.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 31.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 29.8 per cent of males and 32.4 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	199,483	192,922	6,561	3.3	3,217	1,991	2,920	2,404
0 - 4	18,611	18,421	190	1.0	13	18	157	141
5 - 9	20,049	19,867	182	0.9	27	41	89	116
10 - 14	21,400	21,182	218	1.0	30	42	85	139
15 - 19	18,492	18,317	175	0.9	27	35	70	99
20 - 24	15,542	15,399	143	0.9	31	26	53	77
25 - 29	15,412	15,252	160	1.0	28	30	77	60
30 - 34	14,328	14,147	181	1.3	48	28	69	65
35 - 39	13,964	13,783	181	1.3	47	45	60	63
40 - 44	13,244	12,953	291	2.2	118	63	80	83
45 - 49	12,089	11,703	386	3.2	206	67	122	85
50 - 54	10,315	9,833	482	4.7	263	101	162	87
55 - 59	8,265	7,712	553	6.7	291	112	192	116
60 - 64	5,960	5,364	596	10.0	360	150	220	137
65 - 69	4,418	3,764	654	14.8	393	188	276	185
70 - 74	2,854	2,246	608	21.3	371	219	292	221
75 - 79	2,310	1,654	656	28.4	402	294	335	262
80 - 84	1,340	833	507	37.8	323	288	298	244
85 - 89	655	367	288	44.0	175	174	204	160
90 +	235	125	110	46.8	64	70	79	64

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	94,464	91,518	2,946	3.1	1,367	817	1,299	1,054
0 - 4	9,457	9,369	88	0.9	8	7	73	62
5 - 9	10,242	10,151	91	0.9	15	18	37	63
10 - 14	10,759	10,638	121	1.1	21	24	48	73
15 - 19	9,058	8,964	94	1.0	14	20	40	52
20 - 24	7,293	7,216	77	1.1	13	16	26	42
25 - 29	7,167	7,086	81	1.1	11	14	43	33
30 - 34	6,642	6,533	109	1.6	26	15	45	38
35 - 39	6,480	6,389	91	1.4	20	21	35	35
40 - 44	6,035	5,878	157	2.6	57	33	47	48
45 - 49	5,520	5,324	196	3.6	98	27	72	41
50 - 54	4,667	4,431	236	5.1	134	35	87	43
55 - 59	3,718	3,467	251	6.8	121	49	99	41
60 - 64	2,569	2,318	251	9.8	147	60	100	58
65 - 69	1,931	1,652	279	14.4	170	77	102	74
70 - 74	1,204	973	231	19.2	153	76	114	80
75 - 79	904	641	263	29.1	161	112	143	107
80 - 84	510	310	200	39.2	124	127	104	88
85 - 89	224	133	91	40.6	49	56	62	53
90 +	84	45	39	46.4	25	30	22	23

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	105,019	101,404	3,615	3.4	1,850	1,174	1,621	1,350
0 - 4	9,154	9,052	102	1.1	5	11	84	79
5 - 9	9,807	9,716	91	0.9	12	23	52	53
10 - 14	10,641	10,544	97	0.9	9	18	37	66
15 - 19	9,434	9,353	81	0.9	13	15	30	47
20 - 24	8,249	8,183	66	0.8	18	10	27	35
25 - 29	8,245	8,166	79	1.0	17	16	34	27
30 - 34	7,686	7,614	72	0.9	22	13	24	27
35 - 39	7,484	7,394	90	1.2	27	24	25	28
40 - 44	7,209	7,075	134	1.9	61	30	33	35
45 - 49	6,569	6,379	190	2.9	108	40	50	44
50 - 54	5,648	5,402	246	4.4	129	66	75	44
55 - 59	4,547	4,245	302	6.6	170	63	93	75
60 - 64	3,391	3,046	345	10.2	213	90	120	79
65 - 69	2,487	2,112	375	15.1	223	111	174	111
70 - 74	1,650	1,273	377	22.8	218	143	178	141
75 - 79	1,406	1,013	393	28.0	241	182	192	155
80 - 84	830	523	307	37.0	199	161	194	156
85 - 89	431	234	197	45.7	126	118	142	107
90 +	151	80	71	47.0	39	40	57	41

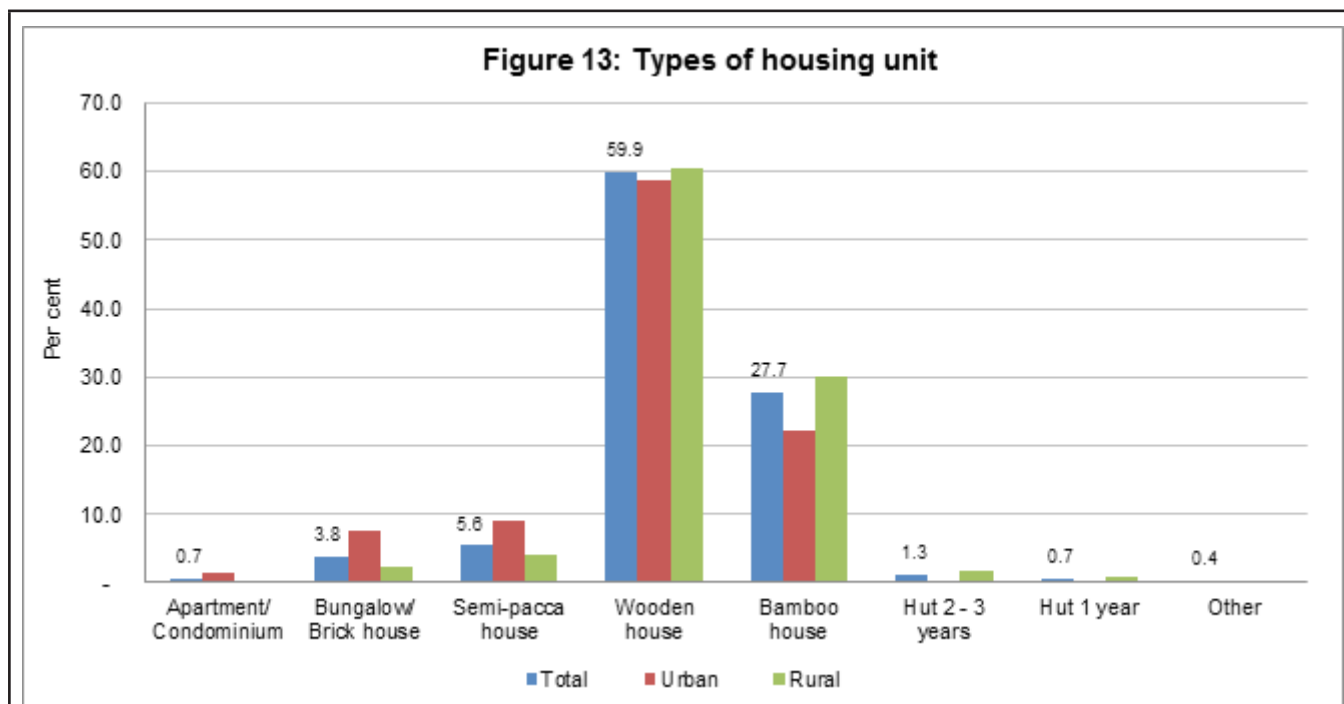
- Three in every 100 persons in Nyaunglebin Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulty with seeing were the highest among all forms of disability followed by walking.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

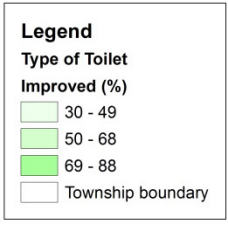
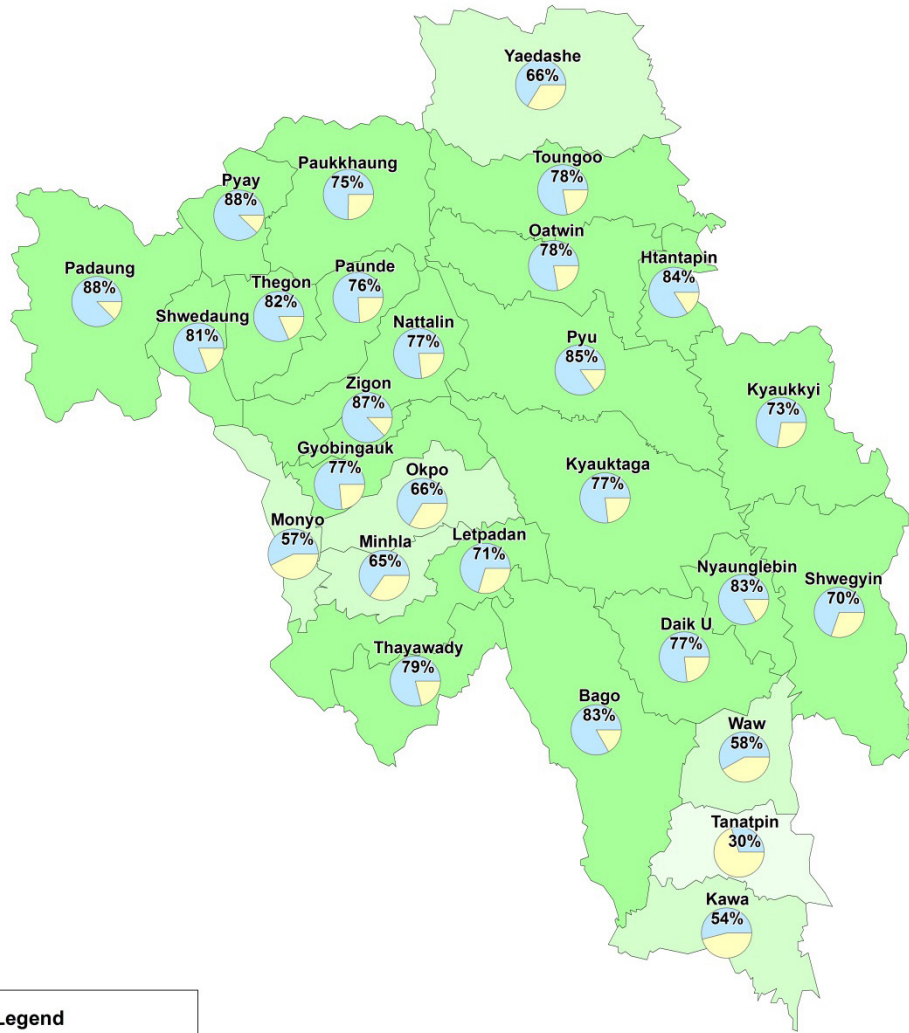
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	44,762	0.7	3.8	5.6	59.9	27.7	1.3	0.7	0.4
Urban	13,062	1.5	7.5	9.1	58.8	22.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Rural	31,700	0.3	2.3	4.1	60.4	30.0	1.6	0.8	0.4



- The majority of the households in Nyaunglebin Township are living in wooden houses (59.9%) followed by households in bamboo house (27.7%).
- About 58.8 per cent of urban households and 60.4 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%
Bago Region	: 74.6%
Bago District	: 70.5%
Nyaunglebin Township	: 83.1%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.6	1.7	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		82.5	86.7	80.7
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>83.1</i>	<i>88.4</i>	<i>80.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		5.7	3.5	6.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.6	2.7	4.0
Other		0.5	0.4	0.5
None		7.1	5.0	8.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	44,762	13,062	31,700

- About 83.1 per cent of the households in Nyaunglebin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (82.5%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Nyaunglebin Township is higher than other townships in Bago Region.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Bago Region is 74.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 7.1 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Bago Region, it is 10.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Nyaunglebin Township, 8.0 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

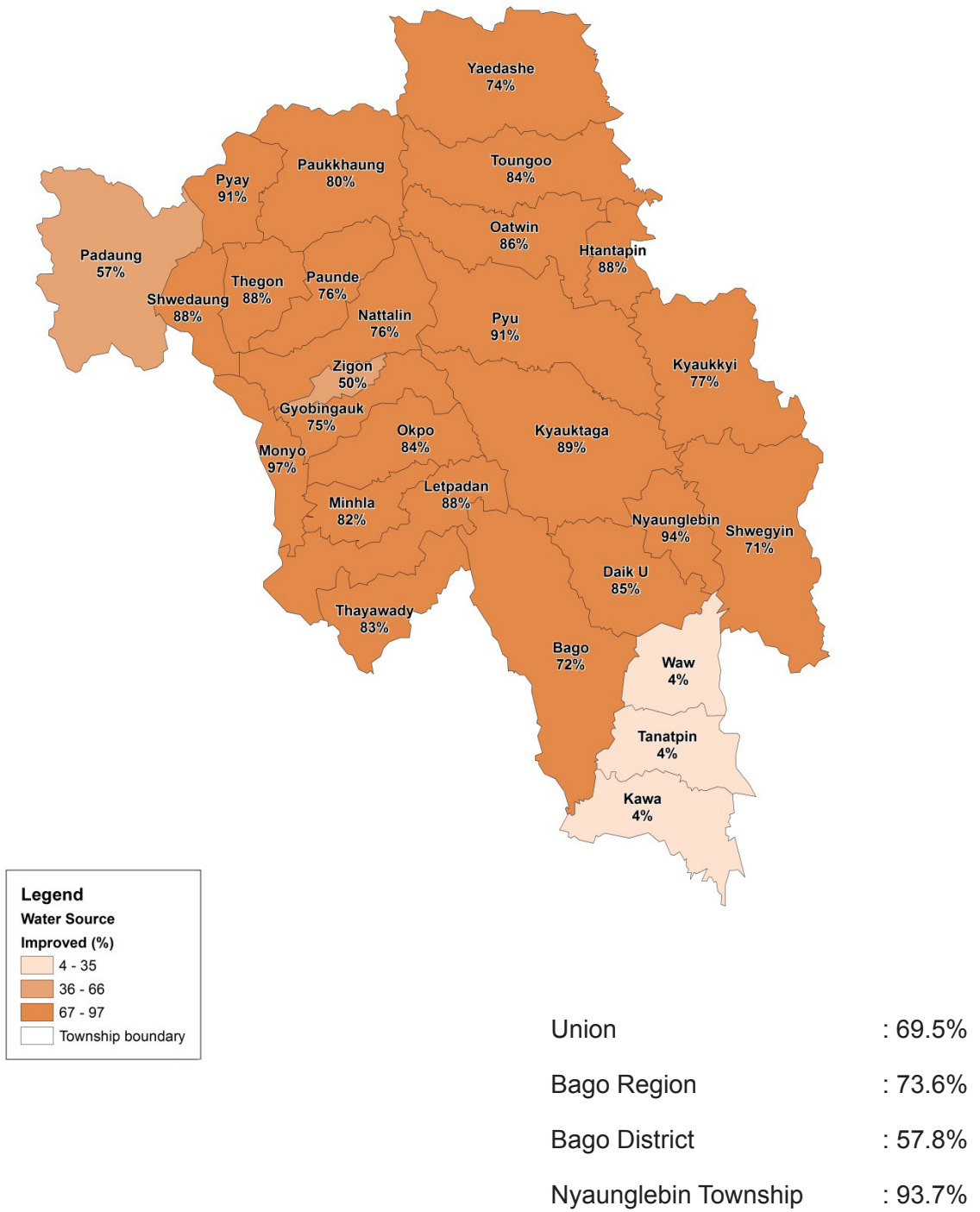


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

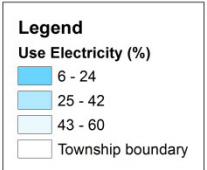
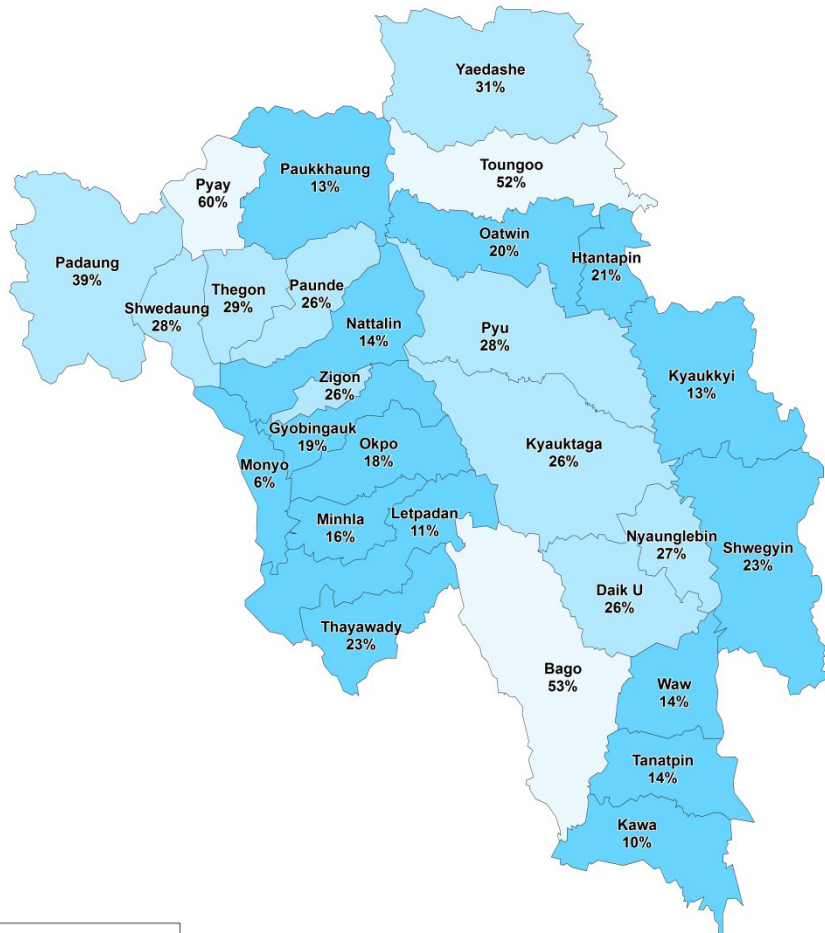
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		0.6	1.3	0.3
Tube well, borehole		84.5	78.2	87.1
Protected well/ Spring		4.0	1.5	5.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier		4.6	14.9	0.4
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>93.7</i>	<i>95.9</i>	<i>92.8</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.2	0.1	0.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake		2.9	0.7	3.8
River/stream/ canal		1.9	1.0	2.2
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	0.1	*
Other		1.3	2.2	0.9
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>6.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	44,762	13,062	31,700

- In Nyaunglebin Township, 93.7 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 Bago Region, this household proportion is the second highest in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 84.5 per cent of the households use water from tube well and 4.6 per cent use water from bottled water/water purifier.
- About 6.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 7.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Bago Region	: 27.7%
Bago District	: 29.3%
Nyaunglebin Township	: 27.2%

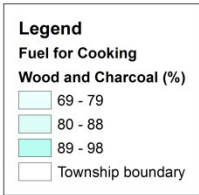
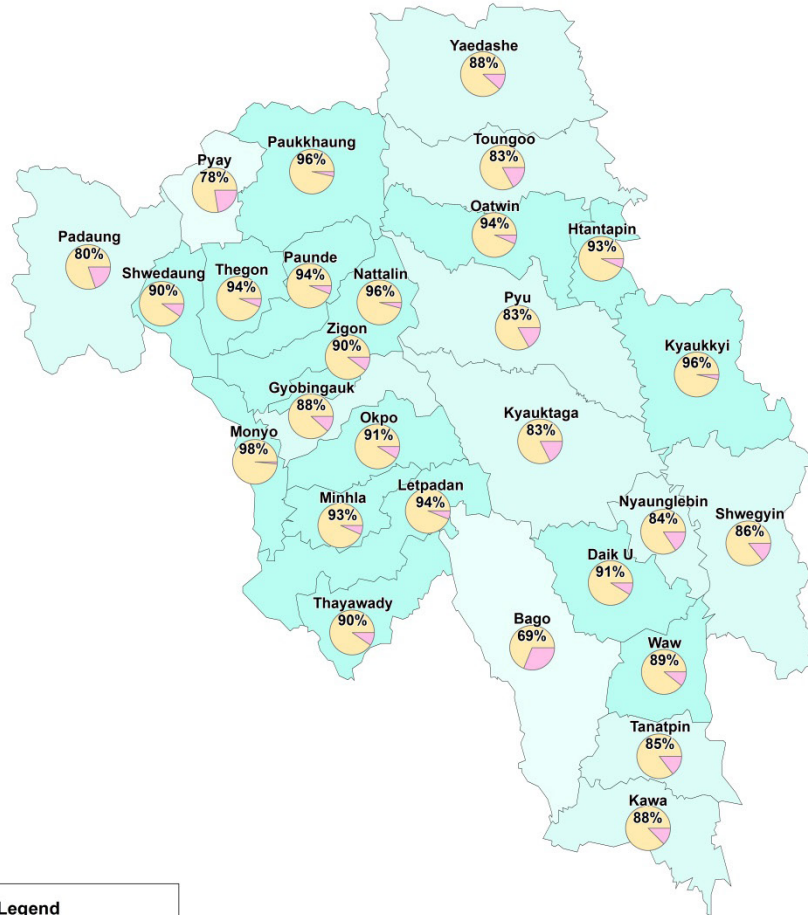
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		27.2	65.9	11.3
Kerosene		16.4	2.3	22.2
Candle		15.4	13.1	16.4
Battery		31.7	17.6	37.6
Generator (private)		2.3	0.4	3.1
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.2
Solar system/energy		6.5	0.4	9.0
Other		0.3	0.4	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	44,762	13,062	31,700

- In Nyaunglebin Township, 27.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. The percentage of households that use electricity in Bago Region is 27.7 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 31.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 37.6 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Bago Region	: 86.9%
Bago District	: 81.6%
Nyaunglebin Township	: 84.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	8.4	22.4	2.6
LPG	*	0.1	*
Kerosene	0.4	*	0.6
BioGas	0.1	0.3	0.1
Firewood	73.8	41.6	87.0
Charcoal	10.5	25.4	4.3
Coal	0.5	1.3	0.2
Other	6.3	8.9	5.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	44,762	31,700

- In Nyaunglebin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 73.8 per cent using firewood and 10.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 8.4 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 87.0 per cent of households in rural areas use wood-related firewood and 4.3 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

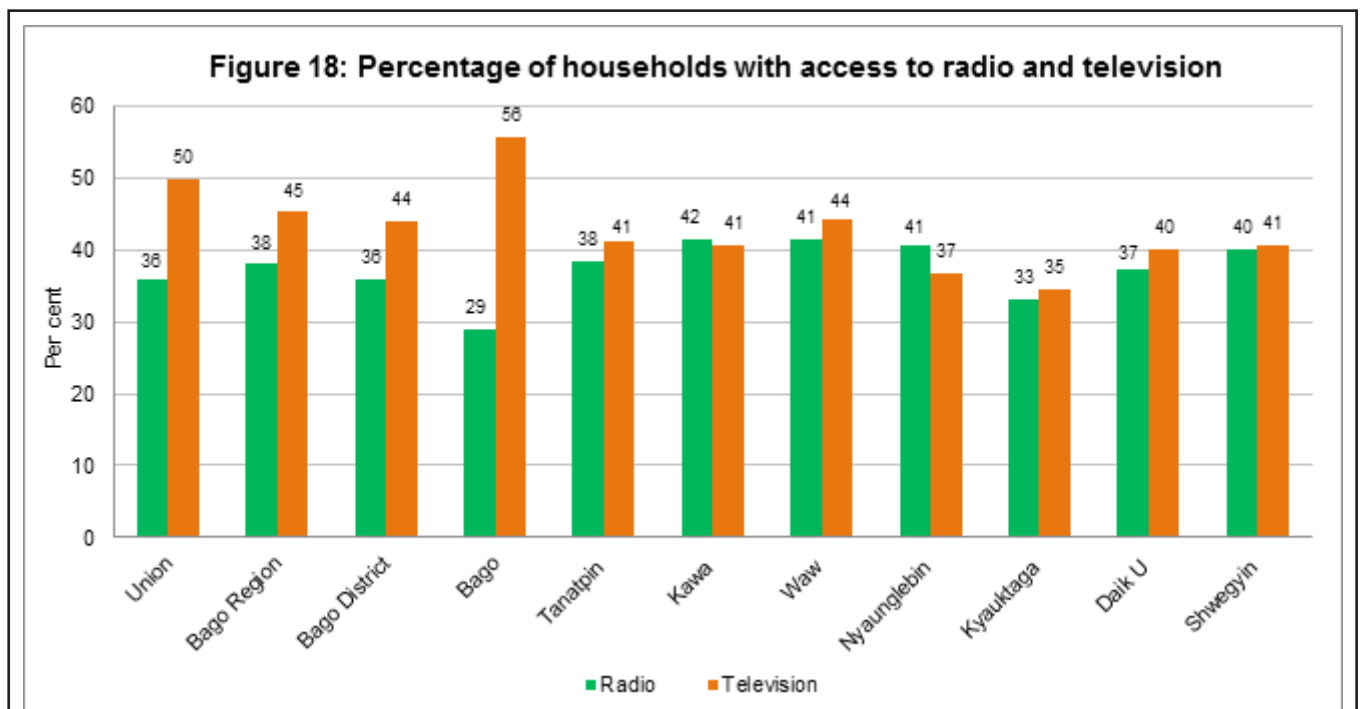
Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	44,762	40.8	36.8	4.8	27.8	1.0	0.7	34.0	0.1
Urban	13,062	29.9	59.8	8.4	42.3	2.5	1.8	25.9	0.3
Rural	31,700	45.2	27.4	3.4	21.9	0.3	0.3	37.4	*

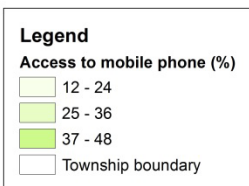
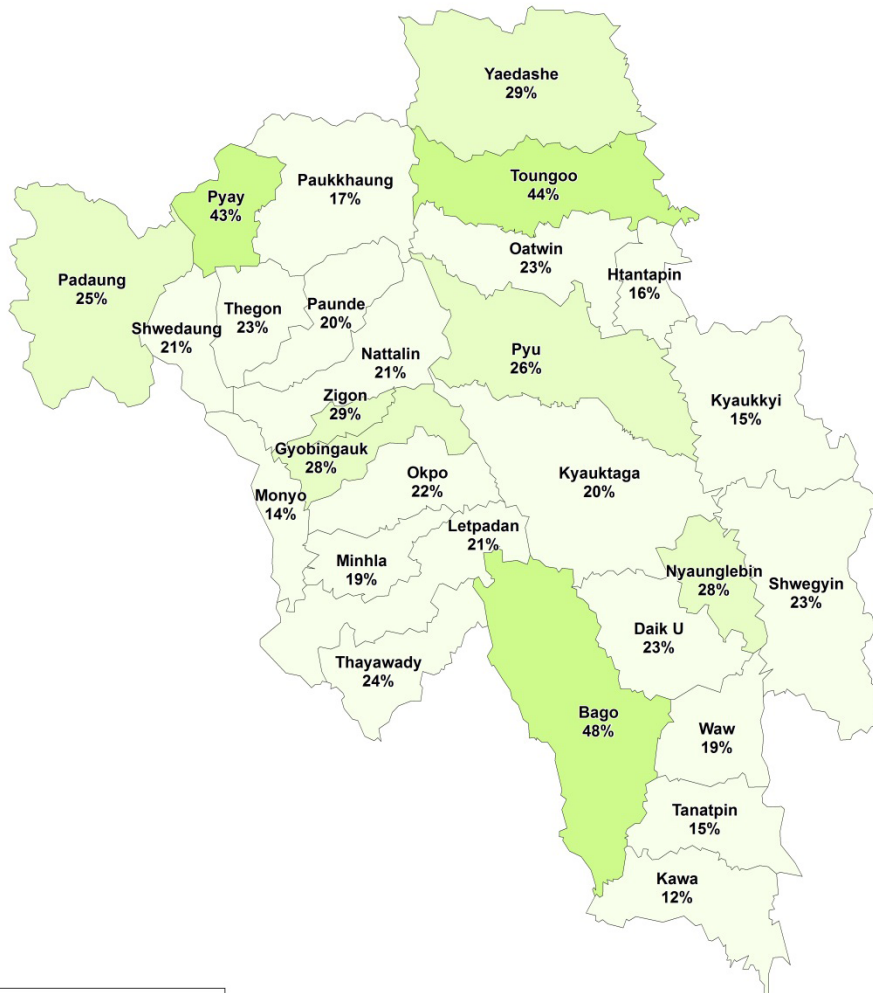
- About 40.8 per cent of the households in Nyaunglebin Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 59.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, and 45.2 per cent of households in rural areas have access to radio.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- About 36.8 per cent of the households in Nyaunglebin Township have access to television and about half of the households (40.8%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Bago Region	: 26.2%
Bago District	: 27.7%
Nyaunglebin Township	: 27.8%

- About 27.8 per cent of the households in Nyaunglebin Township reported having mobile phones and 26.2 per cent in Bago Region.

Transportation items

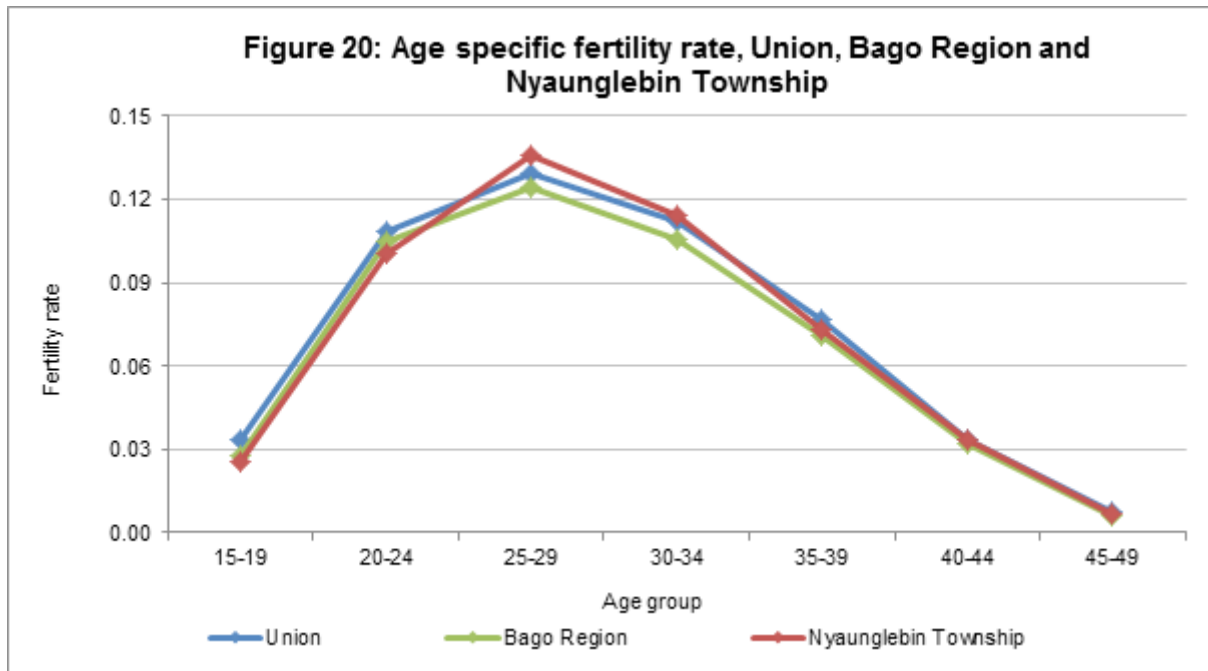
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Bago Region	1,142,974	13,643	392,159	570,569	21,269	43,982	14,137	315,083
Urban	239,014	8,471	102,697	150,556	3,549	1,817	622	9,721
Rural	903,960	5,172	289,462	420,013	17,720	42,165	13,515	305,362
Bago District	386,762	5,149	122,071	179,173	10,513	21,633	10,783	82,356
Urban	101,361	3,457	40,339	57,864	1,444	1,524	477	3,783
Rural	285,401	1,692	81,732	121,309	9,069	20,109	10,306	78,573
Nyaunglebin Township	44,762	388	14,797	25,025	1,830	2,322	738	8,981
Urban	13,062	276	4,403	8,286	359	431	96	580
Rural	31,700	112	10,394	16,739	1,471	1,891	642	8,401

- In Nyaunglebin Township, 55.9 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 mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

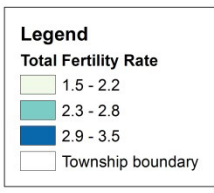
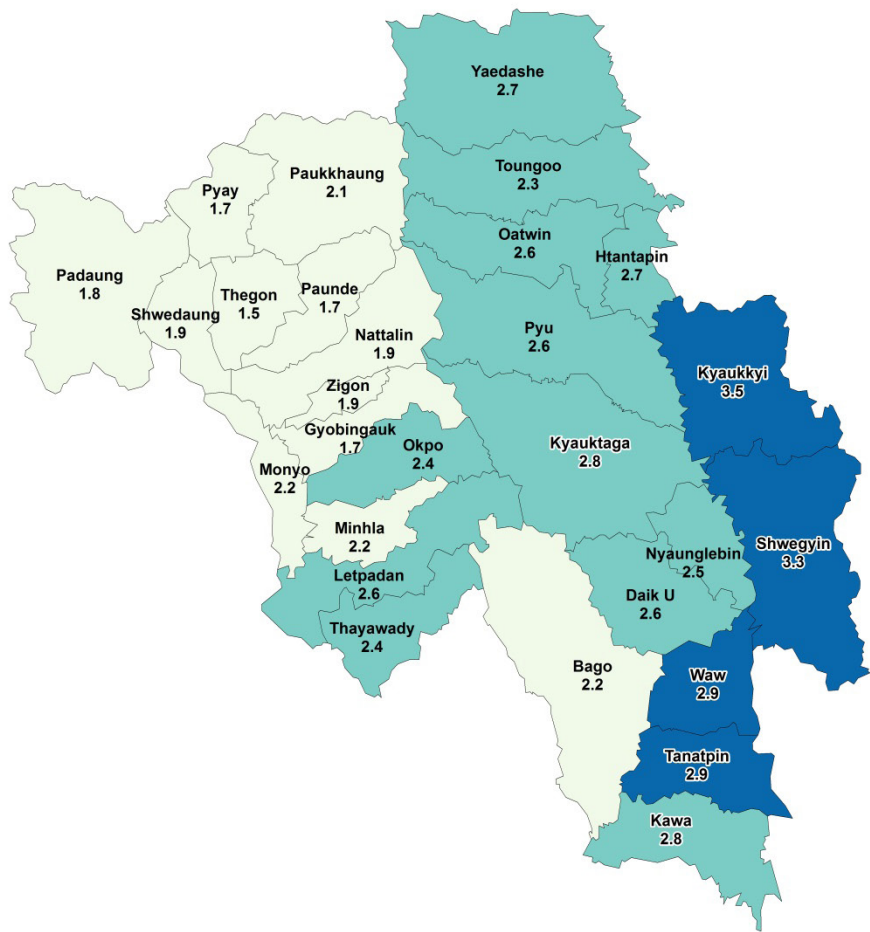
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

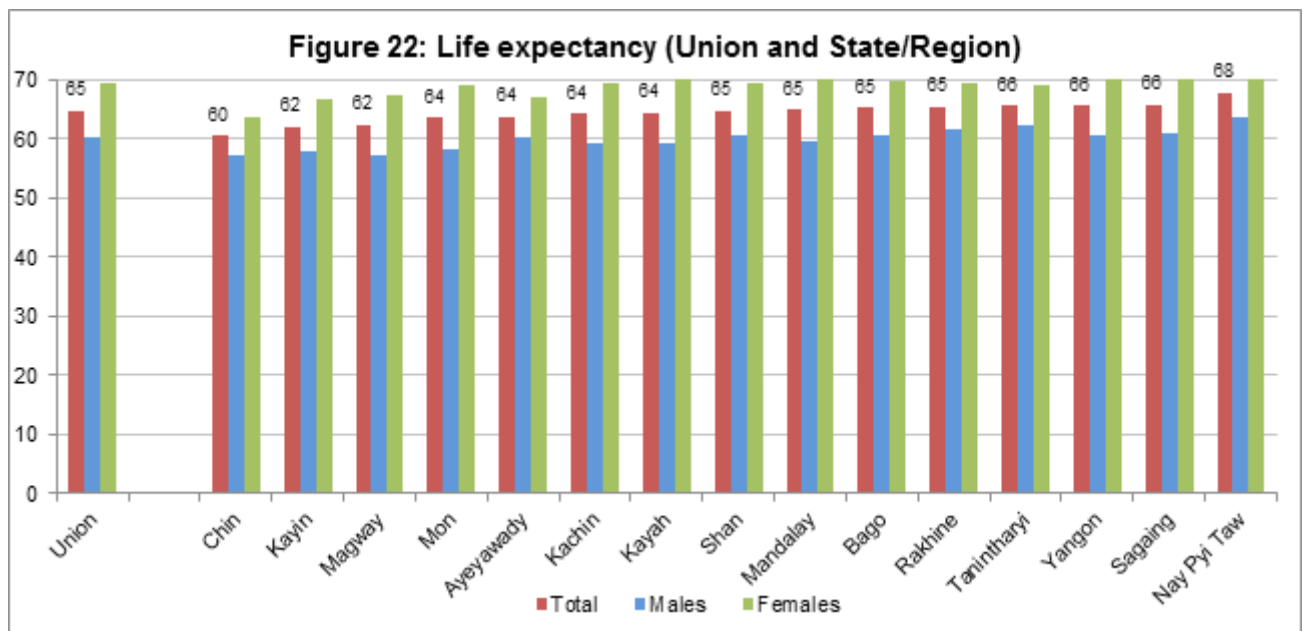


- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.5 children per woman and is same as the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

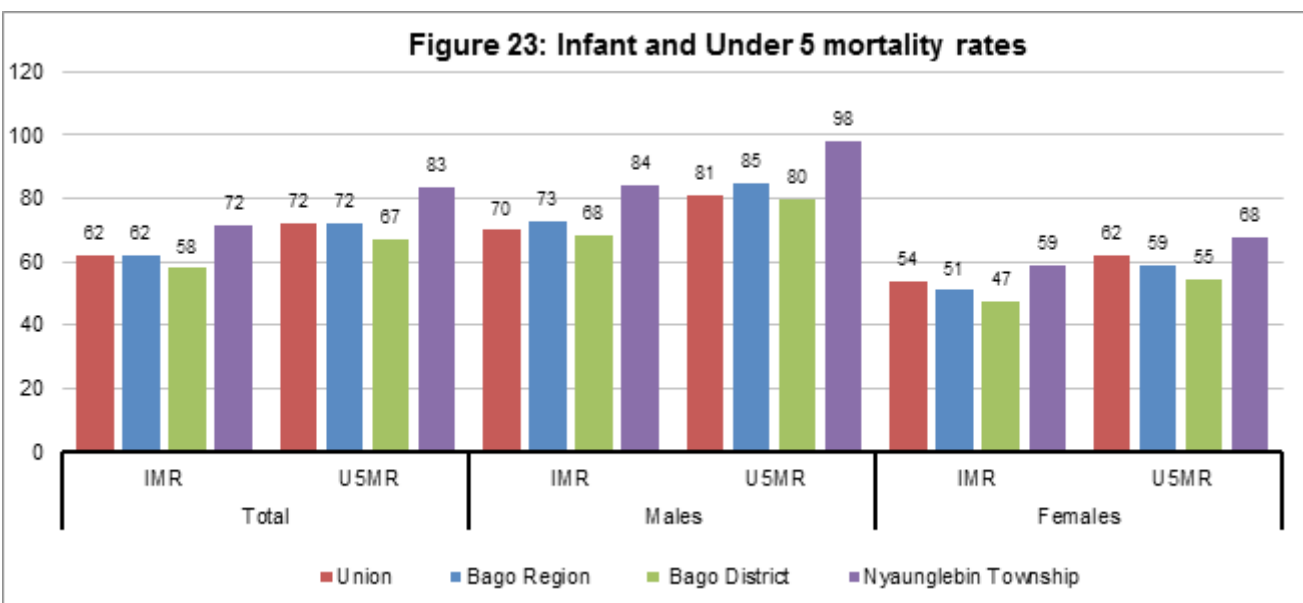


Union	:	2.5
Bago Region	:	2.4
Bago District	:	2.6
Nyaunglebin Township	:	2.5



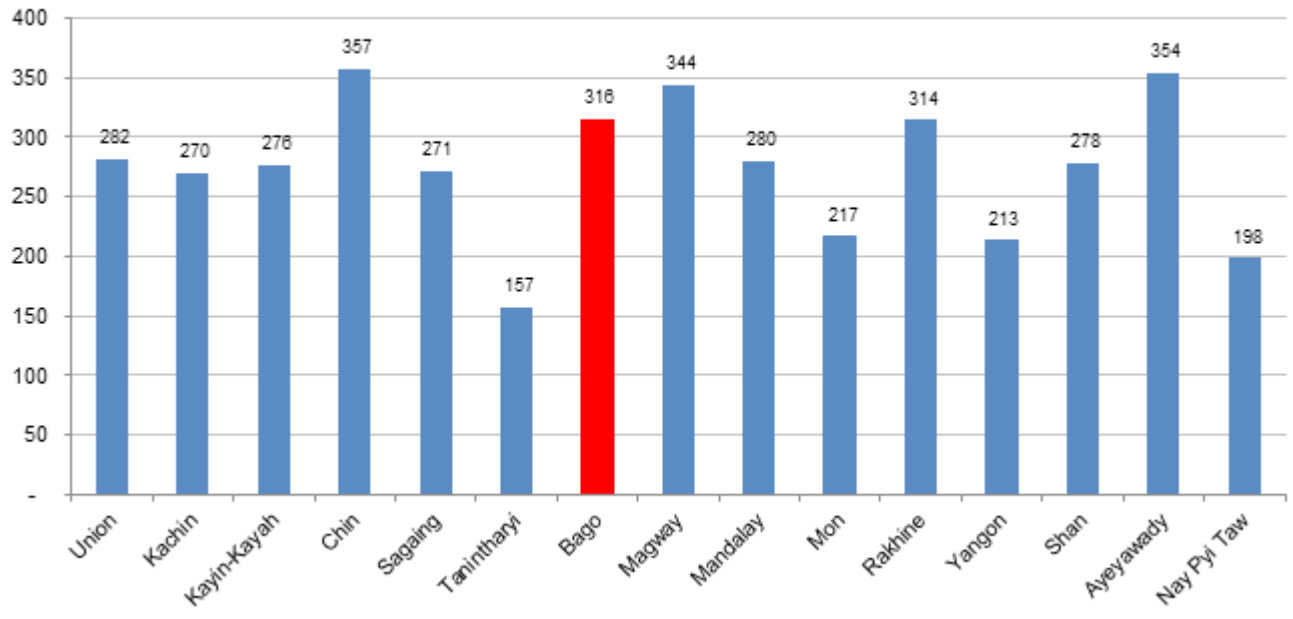
- The expectation of life at birth in Bago Region is 65.2 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.8 years is higher than that of the males at 60.7 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Bago District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Bago District is 58 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 67 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Nyaunglebin Township are higher than those in Bago Region and Bago District. The Infant mortality is 72 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 83 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Bago Region, there are 316 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 Bago 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 (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.

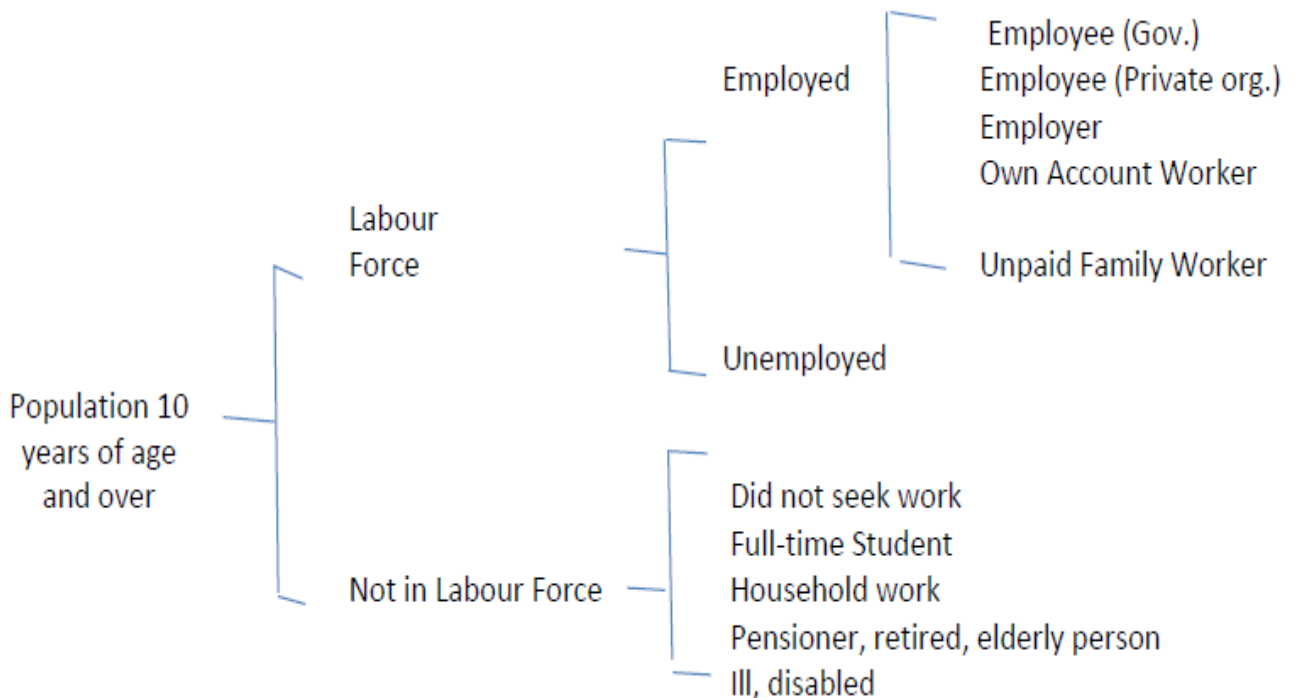
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

