THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census
AYEYAWADY REGION, HINTHADA DISTRICT
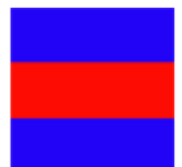### Zalun Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Ayeyawady Region, Hinthada District

Zalun Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population
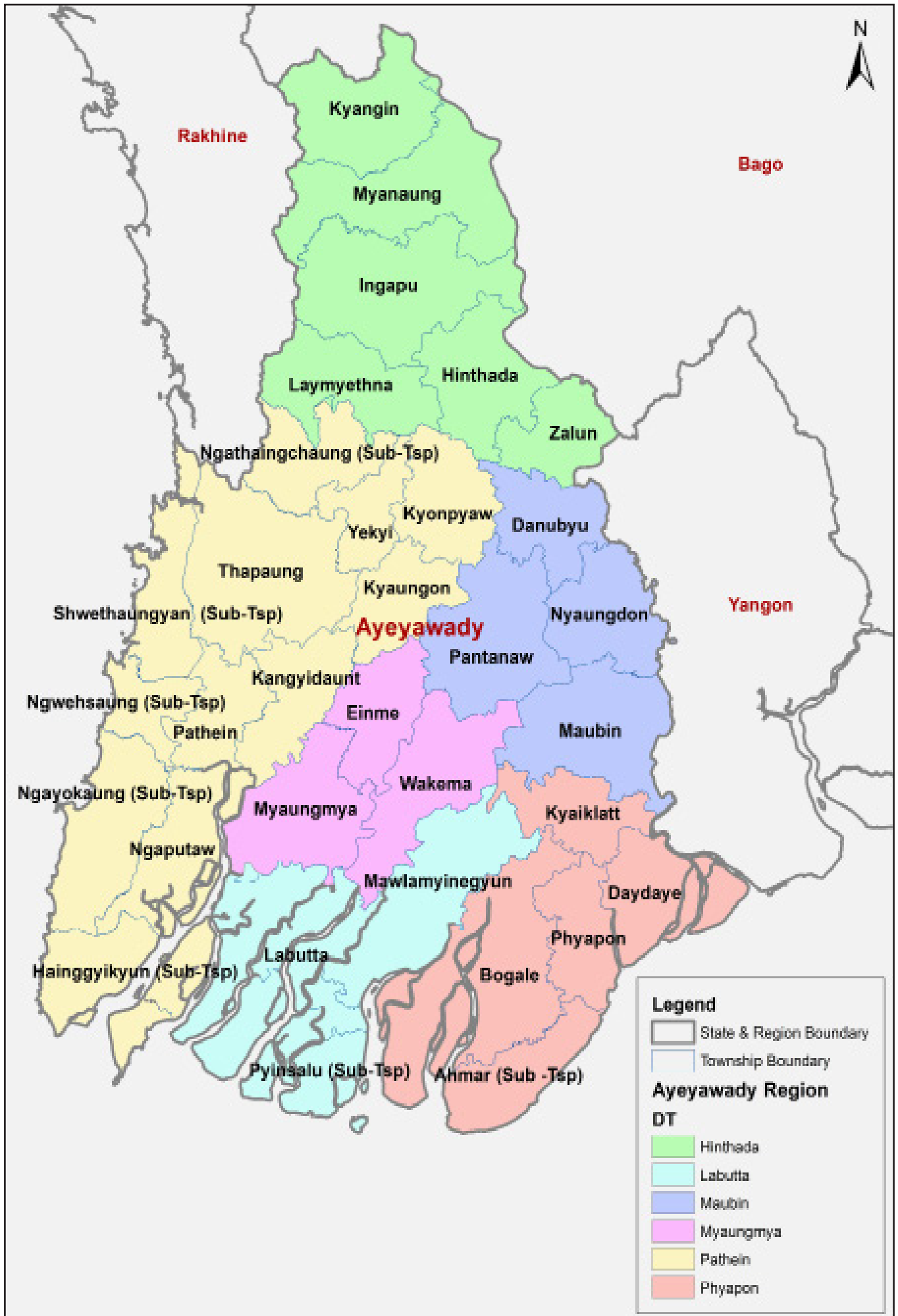
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Figure 1 : Map of Ayeyawady Region, showing the townships

N

Rakhine

Bago

Kyangin

Myanaung

Ingapu

Laymyethna

Hinthada

Zalun

Ngathaingchaung (Sub-Tsp)

Kyonpyaw

Danubyu

Yekyi

Thapaung

Kyaungon

Ayeyawady

Nyaungdon

Yangon

Shwethaungyan (Sub-Tsp)

Pantanaw

Kangyidaunt

Ngwehsaung (Sub-Tsp)

Einme

Pathein

Maubin

Ngayokaung (Sub-Tsp)

Wakema

Kyaiklatt

Myaungmya

Ngaputaw

Mawlamyinegyun

Daydaye

Phyapon

Labutta

Bogale

Hainggyikyun (Sub-Tsp)

Pyinsalu (Sub-Tsp)

Ahmar (Sub -Tsp)

Legend

☐ State & Region Boundary

☐ Township Boundary

Ayeyawady Region
DT

🟩 Hinthada

🟦 Labutta

🟪 Maubin

🟪 Myaungmya

🟨 Pathein

🟥 Phyapon

Zalun Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	168,203 [2]
Population males	79,653 (47.4%)
Population females	88,550 (52.6%)
Percentage of urban population	12.6%
Area (Km²)	640.9 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	262.5 persons
Median age	28.9 years
Number of wards	5
Number of village tracts	66
Number of private households	42,073
Percentage of female headed households	20.5%
Mean household size	3.9 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	28.2%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.2%
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.6%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	55.7
Child dependency ratio	43.9
Old dependency ratio	11.8
Ageing index	27.0
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	90
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.3%
Male	97.4%
Female	93.5%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	15,745	9.4
Walking	6,260	3.7
Seeing	10,539	6.3
Hearing	4,359	2.6
Remembering	5,427	3.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	95,173	69.3
Associate Scrutiny	45	< 0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	165	0.1
National Registration	1,889	1.4
Religious	472	0.3
Temporary Registration	75	0.1
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1
Foreign Passport	21	< 0.1
None	39,505	28.8

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	68.4%	87.2%	52.0%
Unemployment rate	1.8%	1.6%	2.1%
Employment to population ratio	67.1%	85.8%	50.9%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	41,347	98.3
Renter	224	0.5
Provided free (individually)	326	0.8
Government quarters	131	0.3
Private company quarters	*	< 0.1
Other	31	0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.2%		46.8%
Bamboo	77.1%	33.1%	0.1%
Earth	< 0.1%	0.4%	
Wood	17.2%	63.8%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		52.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.1%	2.3%	< 0.1%
Other	1.2%	0.4%	< 0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,048	2.5
LPG	*	< 0.1
Kerosene	137	0.3
Biogas	*	< 0.1
Firewood	39,703	94.4
Charcoal	236	0.6
Coal	29	0.1
Other	892	2.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	5,479	13.0
Kerosene	12,033	28.6
Candle	7,963	18.9
Battery	13,209	31.4
Generator (private)	1,798	4.3
Water mill (private)	22	0.1
Solar system/energy	1,263	3.0
Other	306	0.7
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	93	0.2
Tube well, borehole	36,670	87.2
Protected well/spring	2,112	5.0
Bottled/purifier water	368	0.9
Total Improved Water Sources	*39,243*	*93.3*
Unprotected well/spring	53	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	722	1.7
River/stream/canal	1,934	4.6
Waterfall/rainwater	63	0.2
Other	58	0.1
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*2,830*	*6.7*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	105	0.2
Tube well, borehole	37,558	89.3
Protected well/spring	1,849	4.4
Unprotected well/spring	53	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	487	1.2
River/stream/canal	1,925	4.6
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	75	0.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	311	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	38,215	90.8
Total Improved Sanitation	*38,526*	*91.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	776	1.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	602	1.4
Other	105	0.3
None	2,064	4.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	17,700	42.1
Television	15,633	37.2
Landline phone	1,912	4.5
Mobile phone	8,263	19.6
Computer	293	0.7
Internet at home	873	2.1
Households with none of the items	15,057	35.8
Households with all of the items	52	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	162	0.4
Motorcycle/Moped	9,540	22.7
Bicycle	21,489	51.1
4-Wheel tractor	1,552	3.7
Canoe/Boat	3,953	9.4
Motor boat	1,067	2.5
Cart (bullock)	8,975	21.3

Note: [1] Population figures for Zalun 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 Zalun 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 Zalun Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	168,203 *		
Males	79,653		
Females	88,550		
Sex ratio	90 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	12.6%		
Area (Km^2)	640.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	262.5 Persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	66		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	166,163	20,727	145,436
Number of conventional households	42,073	5,257	36,816
Mean household size	3.9 Persons ***		

- In Zalun 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 (12.6%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Zalun Township is 263 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 3.9 persons living in each household in Zalun Township. This is a 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; Zalun Township (Hinthada District, Ayeyawady Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**42,073**	**168,203**	**79,653**	**88,550**
	Ward	**5,257**	**21,254**	**9,969**	**11,285**
1	Kan Nar(W)	306	1,289	635	654
2	Lan Ma Taw (North)(W)	1,191	4,829	2,168	2,661
3	Lan Ma Taw (South)(W)	843	3,469	1,582	1,887
4	San Tan(W)	754	3,143	1,570	1,573
5	Nyaung Pin Zay(W)	2,163	8,524	4,014	4,510
	Village Tract	**36,816**	**146,949**	**69,684**	**77,265**
1	La Maing(VT)	363	1,526	738	788
2	Tha Hpan Kone(VT)	519	1,976	926	1,050
3	Ma Yoe Kha(VT)	480	1,694	776	918
4	Nyaung Pin Thar(VT)	576	2,165	997	1,168
5	Pa Kwe(VT)	868	3,121	1,459	1,662
6	Pa Kwe Yae Le(VT)	406	1,463	685	778
7	Yae Le(VT)	1,539	6,252	3,012	3,240
8	Kywa Man(VT)	79	337	166	171
9	Myit Wa(VT)	682	2,808	1,388	1,420
10	Nan Taw Kyun(VT)	974	4,008	1,894	2,114
11	Yae Twin Kone(VT)	454	1,760	851	909
12	Lay Tu (East)(VT)	330	1,541	712	829
13	Htone Ta Po(VT)	1,285	5,289	2,619	2,670
14	Oke Shit Kwin(VT)	790	2,946	1,374	1,572
15	Tha Yet Ta Pin (North)(VT)	453	1,840	879	961
16	Tha Yet Ta Pin (South)(VT)	654	2,582	1,213	1,369
17	Lein Kone(VT)	733	2,865	1,371	1,494
18	Ah Shoke Kwin(VT)	214	789	373	416
19	Yin Ma Lut(VT)	544	2,105	1,002	1,103
20	Byin Nyar(VT)	148	570	268	302
21	GyanTaik(VT)	709	2,523	1,202	1,321

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
22	Kawt Sein(VT)	719	2,910	1,357	1,553
23	Kawt Kat Gyi(VT)	326	1,284	613	671
24	Kawt Kat Kha Lay(VT)	440	1,833	852	981
25	Kyon Kawt(VT)	333	1,310	623	687
26	Pet Tan(VT)	797	3,331	1,552	1,779
27	Ma Har Thar(VT)	675	2,620	1,186	1,434
28	Pyin Wa(VT)	221	826	378	448
29	Ta Khun Taing(VT)	255	1,049	504	545
30	Sin Myay Sar(VT)	126	565	285	280
31	War Pa Taw(VT)	448	1,780	867	913
32	Min Da Yei(VT)	150	627	297	330
33	Thar Du Chaung(VT)	1,555	6,412	3,000	3,412
34	Ku Toet Seik(VT)	900	3,584	1,736	1,848
35	Nyein Aye(VT)	1,582	6,772	3,215	3,557
36	Son Kone(VT)	636	2,671	1,299	1,372
37	Ah Htut(VT)	993	3,924	1,915	2,009
38	Hpar Let Kho(VT)	632	2,443	1,126	1,317
39	Kyon Sha(VT)	507	2,085	976	1,109
40	Zaw Gyi Kwin(VT)	907	3,691	1,737	1,954
41	Hpet Thaung(VT)	630	2,736	1,313	1,423
42	Da Nu Bay(VT)	377	1,409	641	768
43	Ah Byin(VT)	330	1,349	647	702
44	May Yi Lan(VT)	402	1,664	759	905
45	Kyar Inn(VT)	1,037	4,153	2,021	2,132
46	Auk(VT)	304	1,189	542	647
47	Thet Kei Kyun(VT)	867	3,496	1,631	1,865
48	Kyon Ei(VT)	559	2,142	994	1,148
49	Kyon Mat(VT)	264	1,082	525	557
50	Kyon Kyaik(VT)	225	939	450	489

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
51	Inn Ta Yaw(VT)	486	2,028	961	1,067
52	Pyin Ma Kone (West)(VT)	363	1,340	638	702
53	Hne Mauk Tan(VT)	428	1,732	817	915
54	Pyin Ma Kone (East)(VT)	290	1,151	544	607
55	Sun Pi(VT)	259	992	478	514
56	Ka Tawt Ka Yat(VT)	477	1,802	866	936
57	Lay Tu (West)(VT)	145	579	278	301
58	Yin Taik Kone(VT)	445	1,713	809	904
59	Thea Kone(VT)	293	1,127	522	605
60	Kyon Ta Naw (South)(VT)	199	735	352	383
61	Kyon Kha Mun(VT)	157	611	290	321
62	Kyon Ta Naw (North)(VT)	140	513	242	271
63	Oe Bo(VT)	422	1,743	840	903
64	Daunt Gyi(VT)	593	2,207	1,021	1,186
65	Tha Yet Chaung(VT)	339	1,402	670	732
66	Taung Boet Ta Yar(VT)	1,783	7,238	3,410	3,828

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

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Zalun Township

12,795
(7.6%)

47,427
(28.2%)

107,981
(64.2%)

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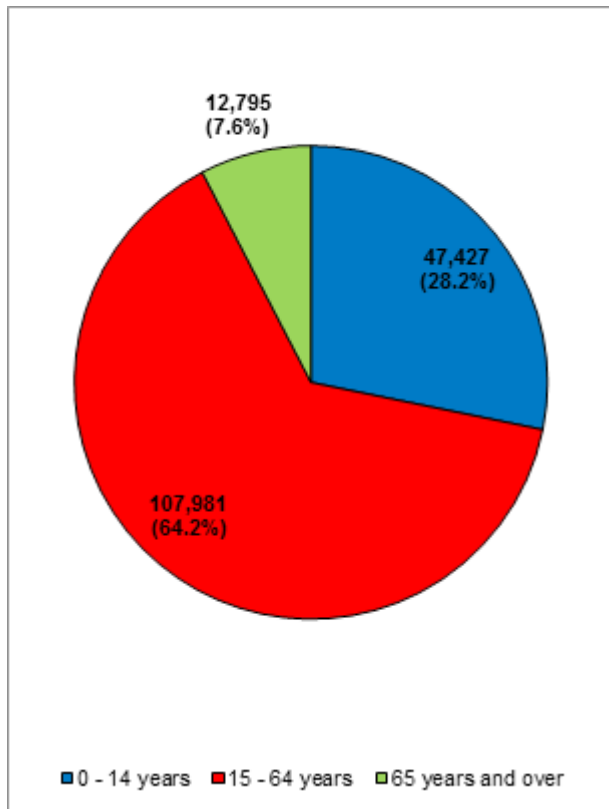
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Zalun Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	168,203	79,653	88,550
0 - 4	15,092	7,673	7,419
5 - 9	15,764	7,939	7,825
10 - 14	16,571	8,407	8,164
15 - 19	14,059	6,929	7,130
20 - 24	12,432	5,829	6,603
25 - 29	12,799	5,903	6,896
30 - 34	12,267	5,702	6,565
35 - 39	12,080	5,573	6,507
40 - 44	10,978	5,060	5,918
45 - 49	9,911	4,594	5,317
50 - 54	9,427	4,281	5,146
55 - 59	7,870	3,610	4,260
60 - 64	6,158	2,750	3,408
65 - 69	3,973	1,702	2,271
70 - 74	3,103	1,299	1,804
75 - 79	2,835	1,210	1,625
80 - 84	1,782	747	1,035
85 - 89	778	313	465
90 +	324	132	192

• The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Zalun Township is 64.2 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, Hinthada District and Zalun Township)
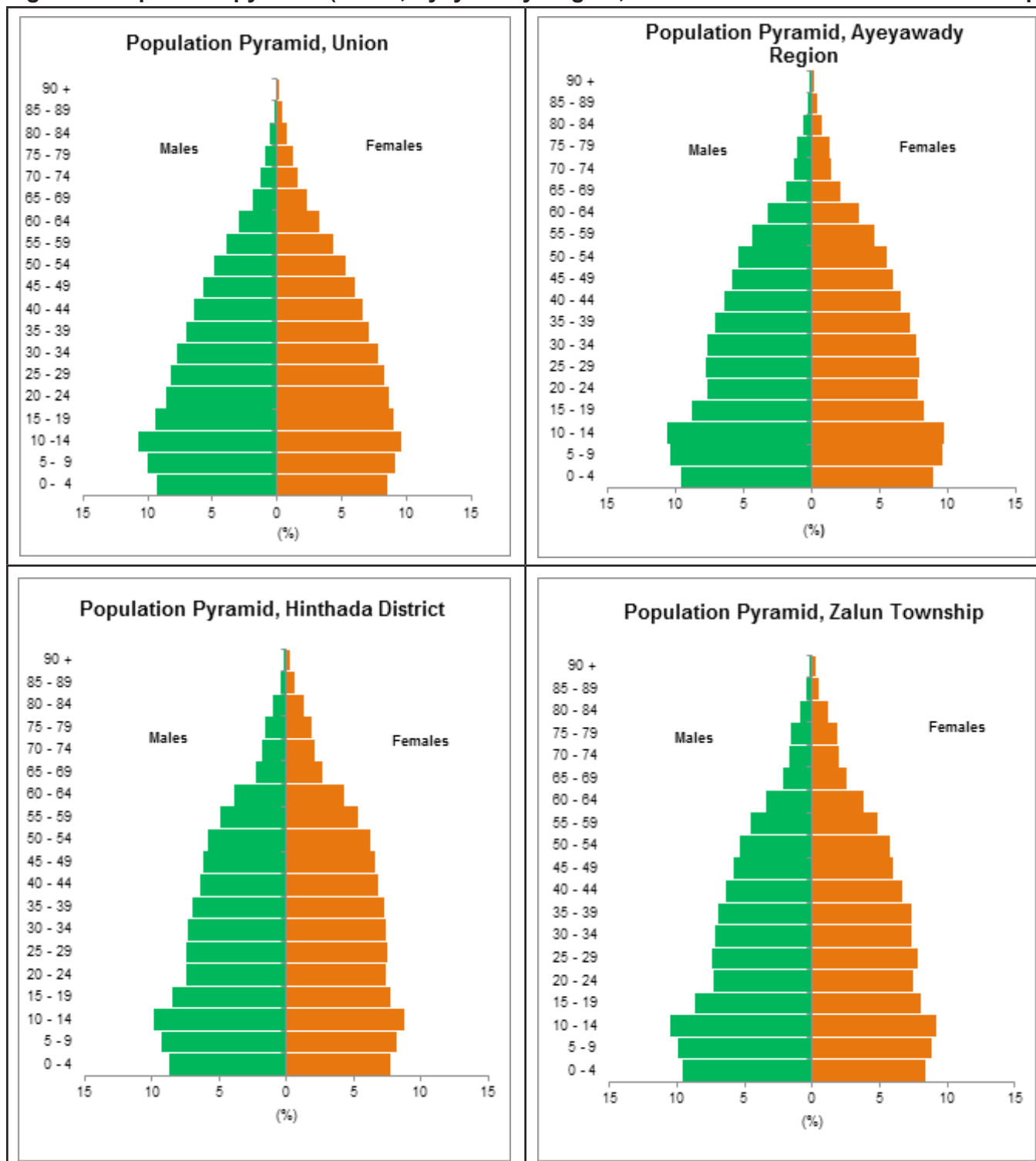
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Zalun Township since the last 10 years.

- The population is considerably large at 10-14 age group and it has markedly started declining from age group 15-19 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, the proportion of working age group 15-64 population in Zalun Township is slightly less than that of the Union.

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

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(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Ayeyawady Region
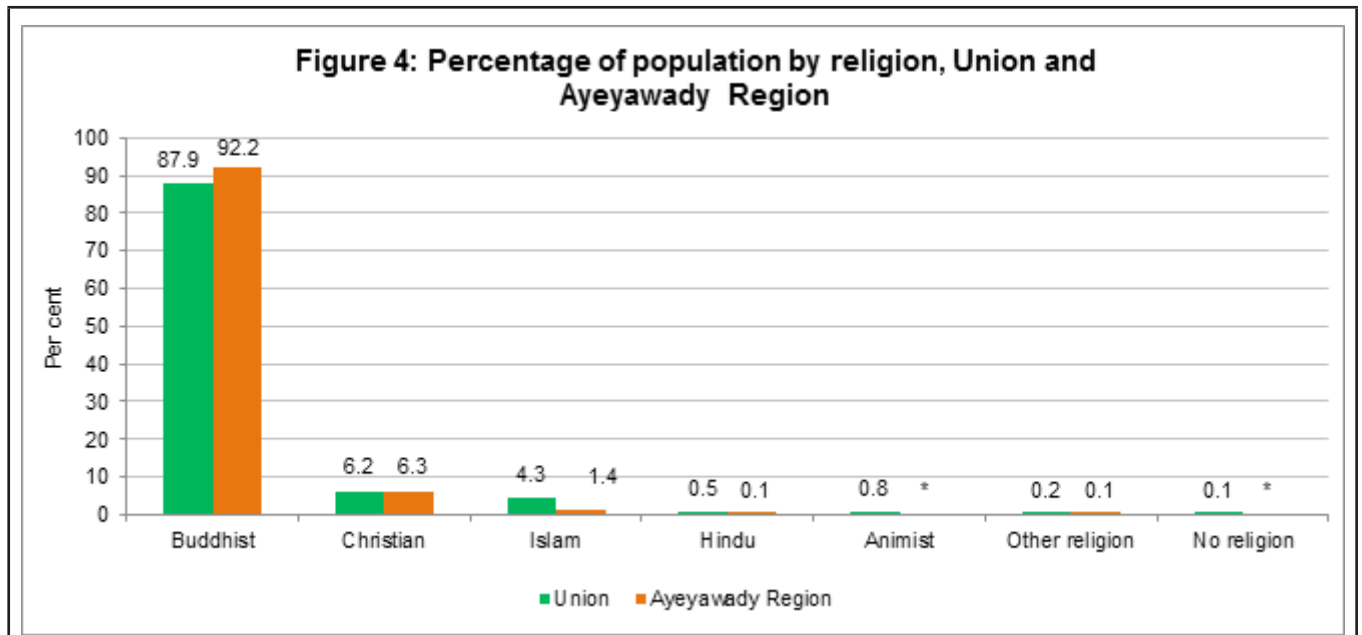
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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	3,275	1,599	1,676	1,132	561	571
6	3,129	1,594	1,535	2,625	1,327	1,298
7	3,227	1,695	1,532	2,846	1,497	1,349
8	2,987	1,426	1,561	2,646	1,264	1,382
9	3,012	1,503	1,509	2,615	1,293	1,322
10	3,179	1,606	1,573	2,740	1,399	1,341
11	3,058	1,506	1,552	2,493	1,231	1,262
12	3,243	1,596	1,647	2,423	1,236	1,187
13	3,472	1,666	1,806	2,169	1,067	1,102
14	3,126	1,560	1,566	1,619	835	784
15	3,063	1,490	1,573	1,247	596	651
16	2,639	1,271	1,368	809	366	443
17	2,772	1,344	1,428	631	274	357
18	2,798	1,327	1,471	498	198	300
19	2,463	1,197	1,266	291	123	168
20	2,908	1,373	1,535	240	104	136
21	2,317	1,064	1,253	129	51	78
22	2,438	1,123	1,315	72	41	31
23	2,408	1,125	1,283	45	24	21
24	2,221	1,025	1,196	26	14	12
25	2,804	1,265	1,539	23	9	14
26	2,358	1,108	1,250	17	10	7
27	2,499	1,118	1,381	11	6	5
28	2,678	1,240	1,438	11	7	4
29	2,340	1,076	1,264	8	6	2

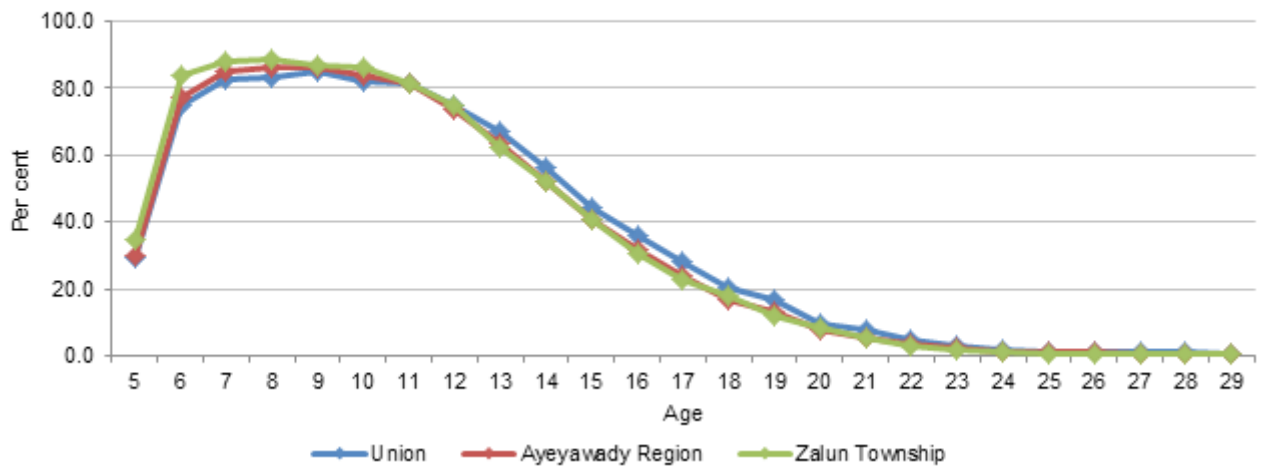Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Zalun Township
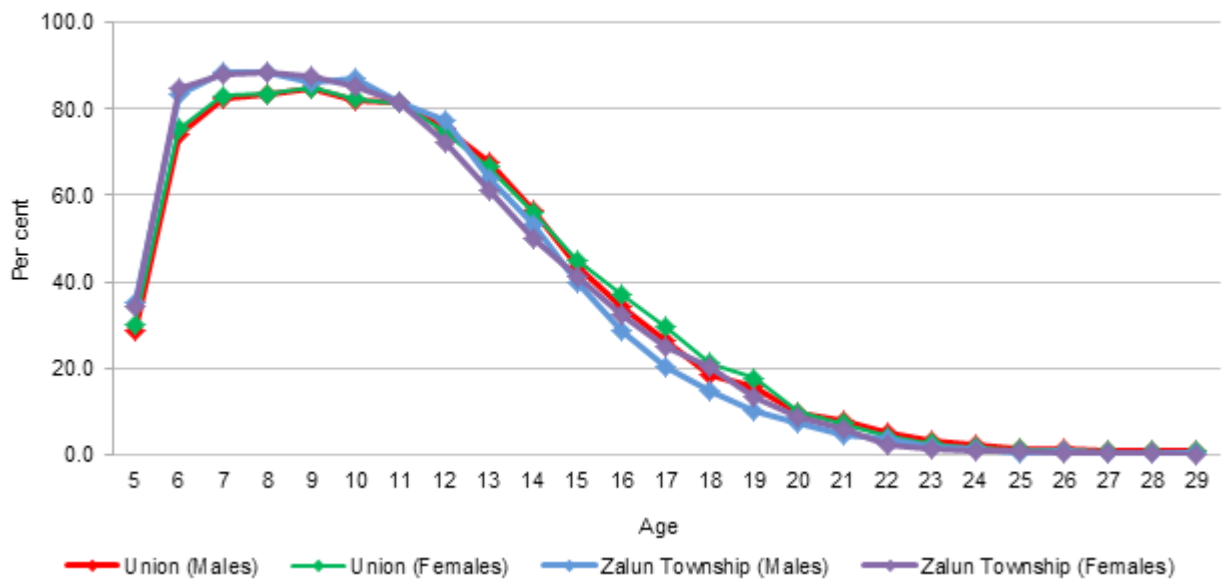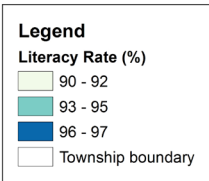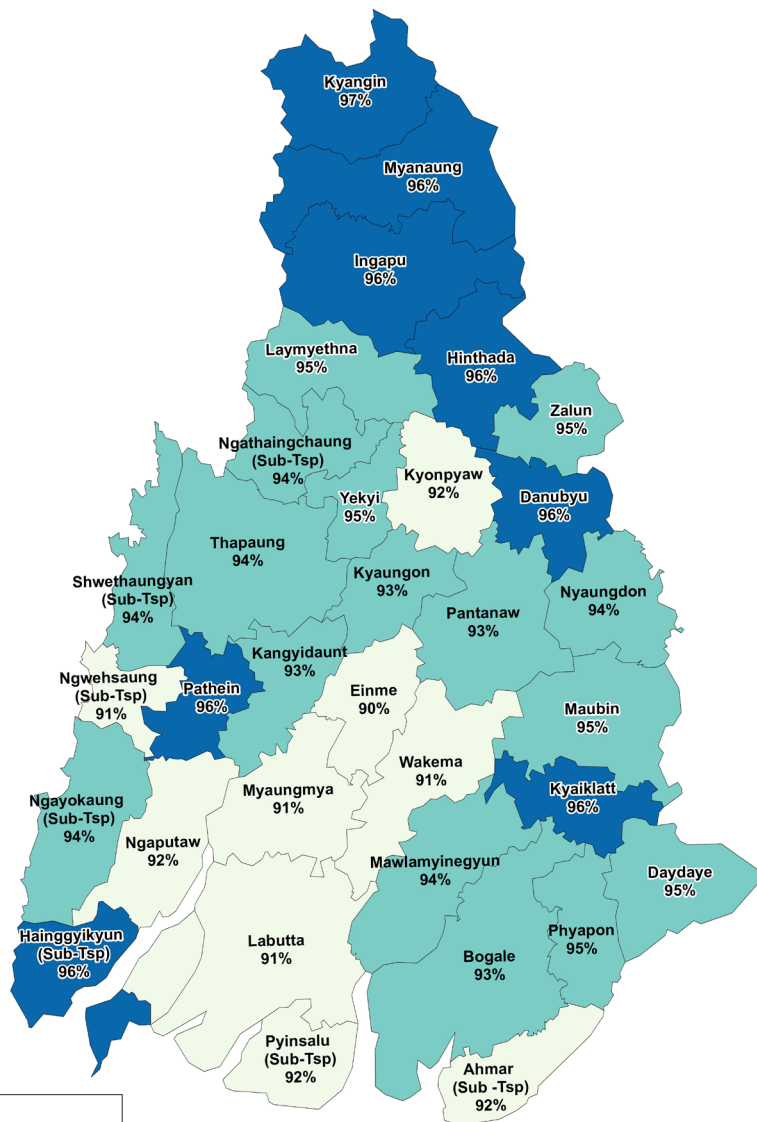

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Zalun Township

- School attendance in Zalun Township drops after age 11 for males and after age 9 for females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Zalun Township is higher at school going age up to 10 years but declines than that of the Union after age 11 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%

Yekyi 95%

Kyonpyaw 92%

Danubyu 96%

Thapaung 94%

Kyaungon 93%

Pantanaw 93%

Nyaungdon 94%

Shwethaungyan (Sub-Tsp) 94%

Kangyidaunt 93%

Ngwehsaung (Sub-Tsp) 91%

Pathein 96%

Einme 90%

Maubin 95%

Wakema 91%

Kyaiklatt 96%

Ngayokaung (Sub-Tsp) 94%

Myaungmya 91%

Ngaputaw 92%

Mawlamyinegyun 94%

Daydaye 95%

Hainggyikyun (Sub-Tsp) 96%

Labutta 91%

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%
Hinthada District	: 95.7%
Zalun Township	: 95.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	26,027	97.4
Males	12,339	97.8
Females	13,688	96.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Zalun Township is 95.3 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Ayeyawady Region (93.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 93.5 per cent and for the males it is 97.4 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.4 per cent with 96.9 per cent for females and 97.8 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 (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	94,285	8,992	9.5	23,238	33,757	15,201	6,560	142	4,134	105	68	2,088
Urban	12,467	990	7.9	2,024	3,309	2,544	1,809	36	1,655	38	25	37
Rural	81,818	8,002	9.8	21,214	30,448	12,657	4,751	106	2,479	67	43	2,051
Males	42,876	3,299	7.7	8,632	15,162	8,958	3,956	84	1,658	36	44	1,047
Females	51,409	5,693	11.1	14,606	18,595	6,243	2,604	58	2,476	69	24	1,041

- Some 9.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 9.8 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 7.7 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, 35.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.4 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	15.1	15.1	15.1	7.5	8.0	7.1
15 - 19	58.1	65.2	51.2	5.0	5.4	4.5
20 - 24	74.4	89.1	61.4	5.4	4.2	6.9
25 - 29	73.2	92.1	57.0	2.3	2.2	2.4
30 - 34	71.7	92.6	53.6	1.1	1.1	1.2
35 - 39	71.4	92.6	53.2	0.6	0.7	0.5
40 - 44	70.7	92.5	52.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
45 - 49	70.5	92.7	51.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
50 - 54	67.9	91.5	48.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
55 - 59	64.5	88.6	44.2	0.3	0.4	-
60 - 64	55.1	78.2	36.4	*	*	-
65 - 69	44.6	66.4	28.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
70 - 74	28.7	47.5	15.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
75 +	16.9	28.0	8.9	0.2	-	0.7
15 - 24	65.8	76.1	56.1	5.2	4.7	5.8
15 - 64	68.4	87.2	52.0	1.8	1.6	2.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
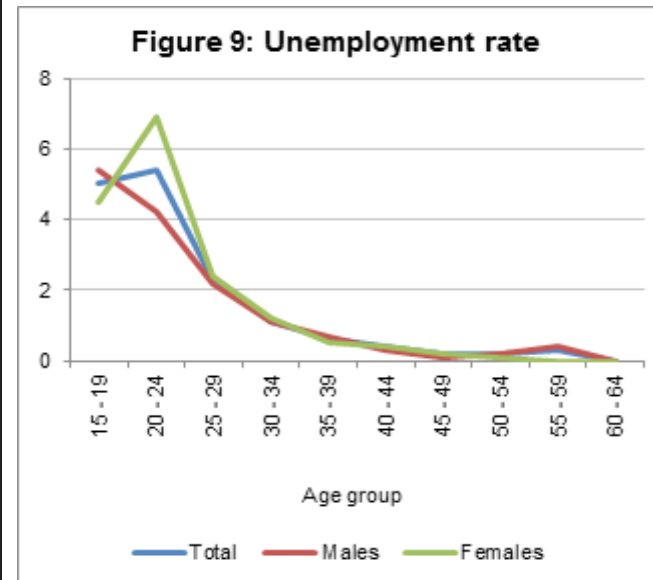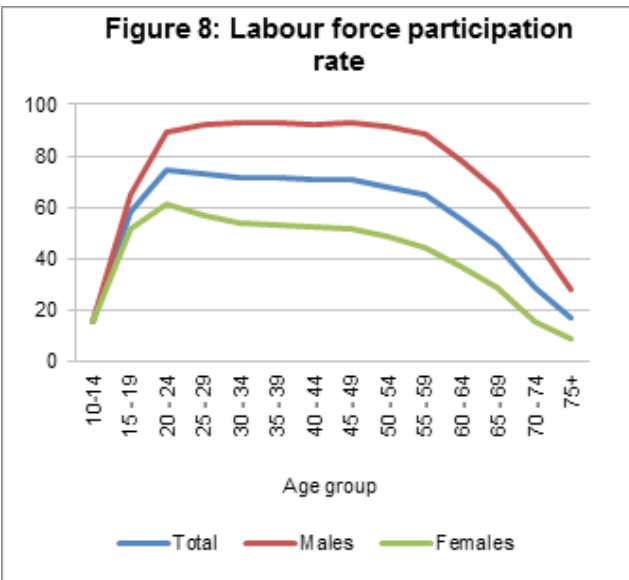
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Zalun Township is 68.4 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 52.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.2 per cent.

- In Zalun Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 15.1 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Zalun Township is 1.8 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (1.6%) and for females (2.1%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.8 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	57,376	0.5	29.4	43.4	13.0	2.5	11.2
Males	16,554	1.2	50.9	2.1	17.8	4.2	23.9
Females	40,822	0.2	20.7	60.1	11.1	1.8	6.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 50.9 per cent of males are full time students while 60.1 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	**71,999**	**42,688**	**29,311**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	251	133	118	0.3	0.3	0.4
Professionals	1,211	213	998	1.7	0.5	3.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	480	280	200	0.7	0.7	0.7
Clerical Support Workers	768	482	286	1.1	1.1	1.0
Services and Sales Workers	5,832	1,995	3,837	8.1	4.7	13.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	36,919	23,337	13,582	51.3	54.7	46.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,947	2,559	1,388	5.5	6.0	4.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,083	997	86	1.5	2.3	0.3
Elementary Occupations	19,473	11,942	7,531	27.0	28.0	25.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,035	750	1,285	2.8	1.8	4.4

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Zalun Township
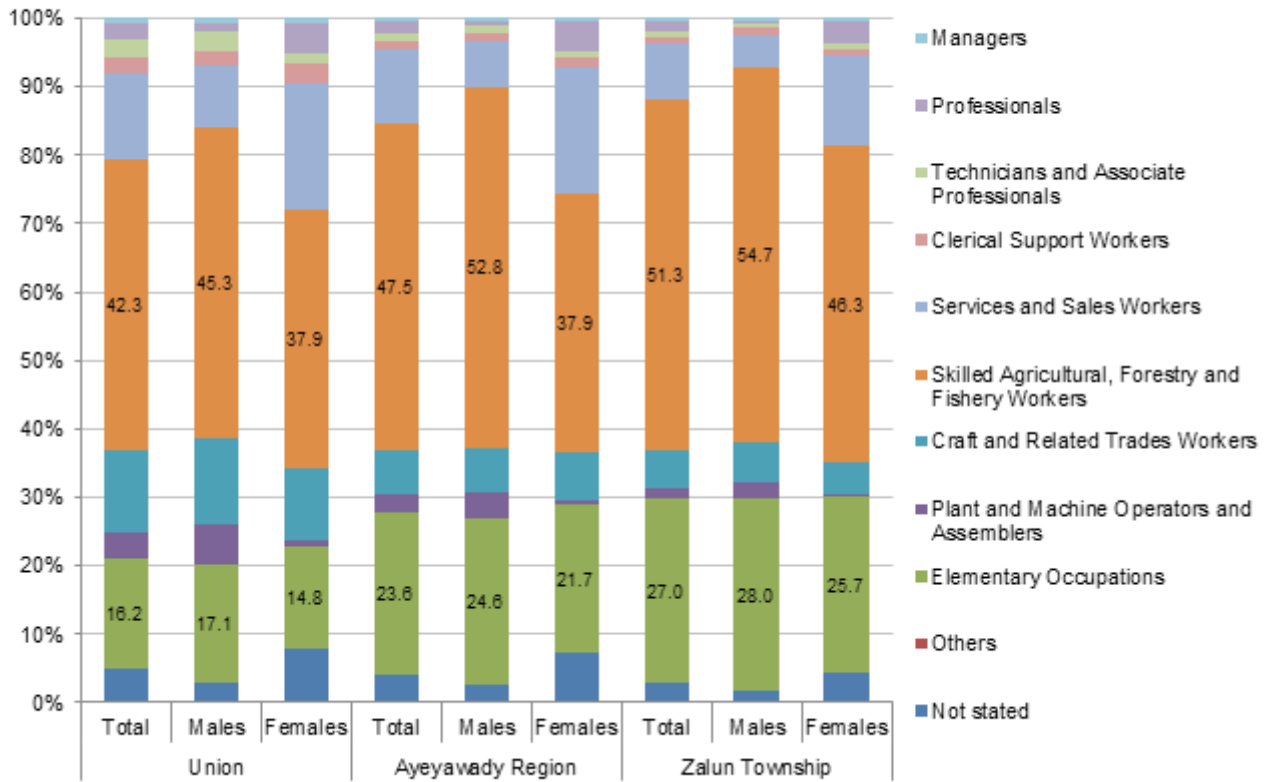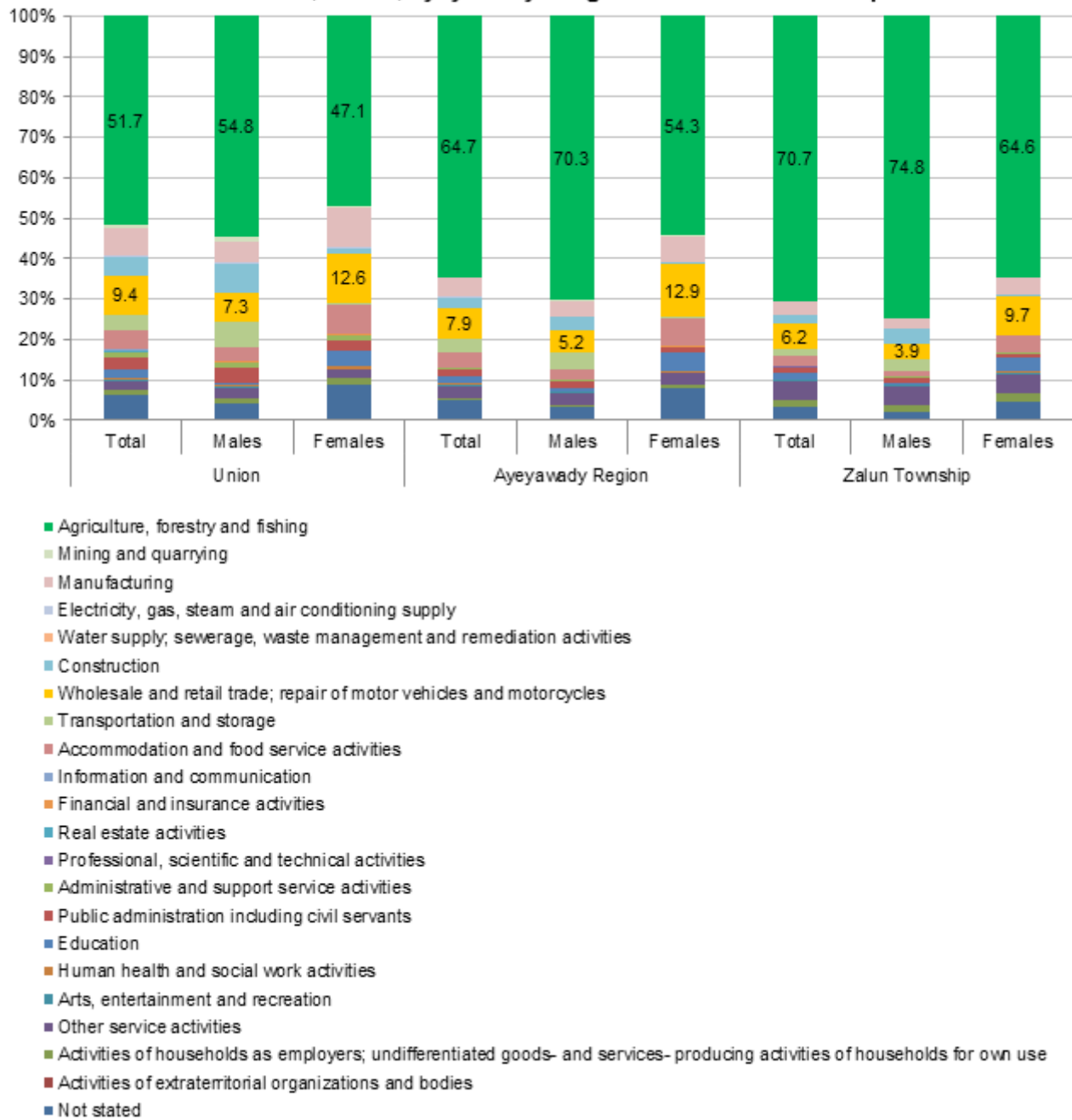
- In Zalun Township, 51.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 27.0 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 54.7 per cent of males and 46.3 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Ayeyawady Region, 47.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 23.6 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**71,999**	**42,688**	**29,311**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50,873	31,949	18,924	70.7	74.8	64.6
Mining and quarrying	19	14	5	*	*	*
Manufacturing	2,306	1,024	1,282	3.2	2.4	4.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	52	51	1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	48	44	4	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,593	1,545	48	2.2	3.6	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,490	1,645	2,845	6.2	3.9	9.7
Transportation and storage	1,210	1,164	46	1.7	2.7	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,764	532	1,232	2.5	1.2	4.2
Information and communication	38	25	13	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	85	35	50	0.1	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	38	29	9	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	132	84	48	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	793	567	226	1.1	1.3	0.8
Education	1,256	203	1,053	1.7	0.5	3.6
Human health and social work activities	238	84	154	0.3	0.2	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	151	105	46	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other service activities	3,361	1,968	1,393	4.7	4.6	4.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1,262	713	549	1.8	1.7	1.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	2	1	*	*	*
Not stated	2,287	905	1,382	3.2	2.1	4.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Zalun 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 Zalun Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 70.7 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 6.2 per cent.

- There are 74.8 per cent of males and 64.6 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	95,173	45	165	1,889	472	75	*	21	39,505
Urban	13,128	15	32	152	104	12	-	1	4,442
Rural	82,045	30	133	1,737	368	63	*	20	35,063
Males	45,886	27	109	663	441	44	*	8	16,862
Females	49,287	18	56	1,226	31	31	*	13	22,643

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
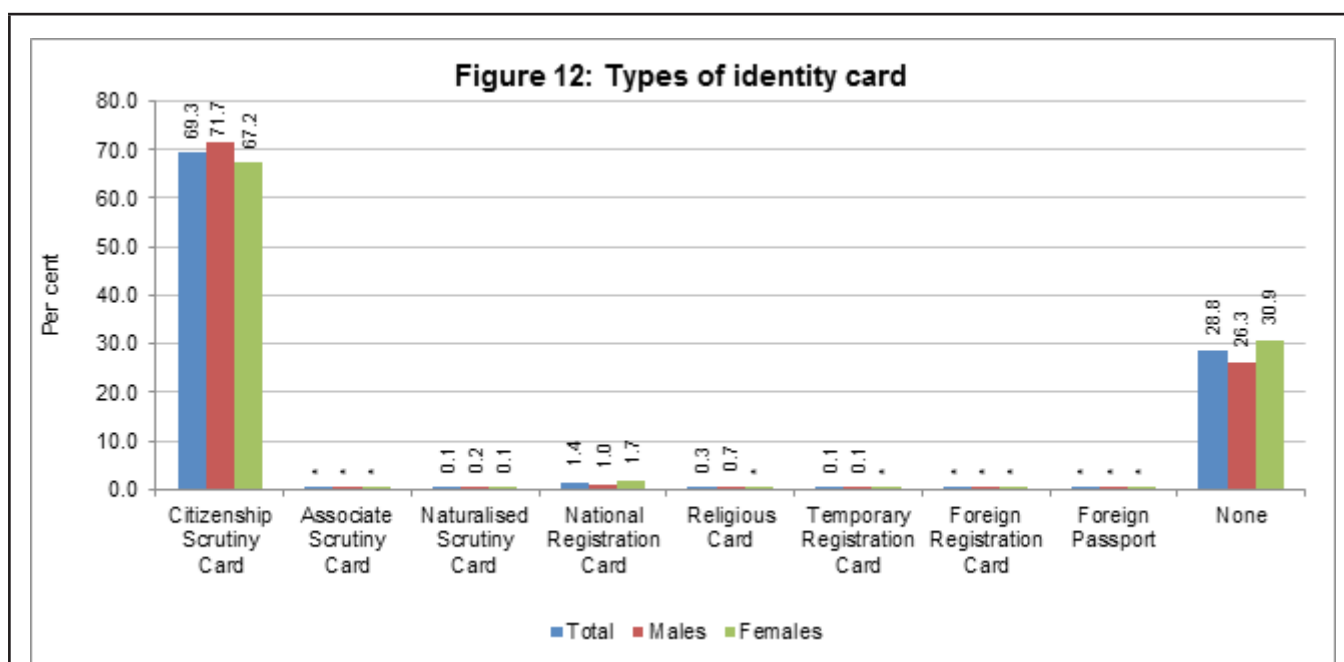
- In Zalun Township, 69.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 28.8 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 26.3 per cent of males and 30.9 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	**168,203**	**152,458**	**15,745**	**9.4**	**10,539**	**4,359**	**6,260**	**5,427**
0 - 4	15,092	14,686	406	2.7	44	32	254	274
5 - 9	15,764	15,499	265	1.7	55	63	89	158
10 - 14	16,571	16,277	294	1.8	72	68	90	148
15 - 19	14,059	13,784	275	2.0	113	49	73	106
20 - 24	12,432	12,183	249	2.0	77	44	77	103
25 - 29	12,799	12,503	296	2.3	108	59	95	105
30 - 34	12,267	11,849	418	3.4	144	96	122	146
35 - 39	12,080	11,583	497	4.1	228	113	157	154
40 - 44	10,978	10,117	861	7.8	570	108	195	213
45 - 49	9,911	8,631	1,280	12.9	963	176	280	284
50 - 54	9,427	7,897	1,530	16.2	1,159	222	417	348
55 - 59	7,870	6,232	1,638	20.8	1,258	296	462	385
60 - 64	6,158	4,524	1,634	26.5	1,220	402	590	467
65 - 69	3,973	2,562	1,411	35.5	1,034	397	586	469
70 - 74	3,103	1,709	1,394	44.9	1,053	507	712	508
75 - 79	2,835	1,396	1,439	50.8	1,059	635	797	595
80 - 84	1,782	682	1,100	61.7	841	602	711	541
85 - 89	778	259	519	66.7	376	330	369	271
90 +	324	85	239	73.8	165	160	184	152

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	**79,653**	**72,627**	**7,026**	**8.8**	**4,474**	**1,902**	**2,694**	**2,376**
0 - 4	7,673	7,447	226	2.9	28	20	140	151
5 - 9	7,939	7,796	143	1.8	24	34	51	85
10 - 14	8,407	8,244	163	1.9	32	36	51	89
15 - 19	6,929	6,782	147	2.1	47	29	38	63
20 - 24	5,829	5,699	130	2.2	31	26	43	57
25 - 29	5,903	5,765	138	2.3	46	23	53	56
30 - 34	5,702	5,490	212	3.7	71	44	67	76
35 - 39	5,573	5,338	235	4.2	91	48	81	80
40 - 44	5,060	4,687	373	7.4	220	50	105	98
45 - 49	4,594	3,990	604	13.1	433	74	134	137
50 - 54	4,281	3,594	687	16.0	516	84	179	130
55 - 59	3,610	2,855	755	20.9	580	138	212	174
60 - 64	2,750	2,049	701	25.5	523	174	238	182
65 - 69	1,702	1,123	579	34.0	418	167	234	183
70 - 74	1,299	729	570	43.9	416	227	271	207
75 - 79	1,210	583	627	51.8	458	282	330	248
80 - 84	747	306	441	59.0	338	245	268	206
85 - 89	313	108	205	65.5	145	139	135	99
90 +	132	42	90	68.2	57	62	64	55

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	**88,550**	**79,831**	**8,719**	**9.8**	**6,065**	**2,457**	**3,566**	**3,051**
0 - 4	7,419	7,239	180	2.4	16	12	114	123
5 - 9	7,825	7,703	122	1.6	31	29	38	73
10 - 14	8,164	8,033	131	1.6	40	32	39	59
15 - 19	7,130	7,002	128	1.8	66	20	35	43
20 - 24	6,603	6,484	119	1.8	46	18	34	46
25 - 29	6,896	6,738	158	2.3	62	36	42	49
30 - 34	6,565	6,359	206	3.1	73	52	55	70
35 - 39	6,507	6,245	262	4.0	137	65	76	74
40 - 44	5,918	5,430	488	8.2	350	58	90	115
45 - 49	5,317	4,641	676	12.7	530	102	146	147
50 - 54	5,146	4,303	843	16.4	643	138	238	218
55 - 59	4,260	3,377	883	20.7	678	158	250	211
60 - 64	3,408	2,475	933	27.4	697	228	352	285
65 - 69	2,271	1,439	832	36.6	616	230	352	286
70 - 74	1,804	980	824	45.7	637	280	441	301
75 - 79	1,625	813	812	50.0	601	353	467	347
80 - 84	1,035	376	659	63.7	503	357	443	335
85 - 89	465	151	314	67.5	231	191	234	172
90 +	192	43	149	77.6	108	98	120	97

- Nine in every 100 persons in Zalun Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more males than females have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 55.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	42,073	0.1	1.4	2.6	39.1	55.0	1.1	0.5	0.1
Urban	5,257	0.5	4.8	7.2	45.0	41.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
Rural	36,816	*	0.9	1.9	38.3	57.0	1.2	0.5	0.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
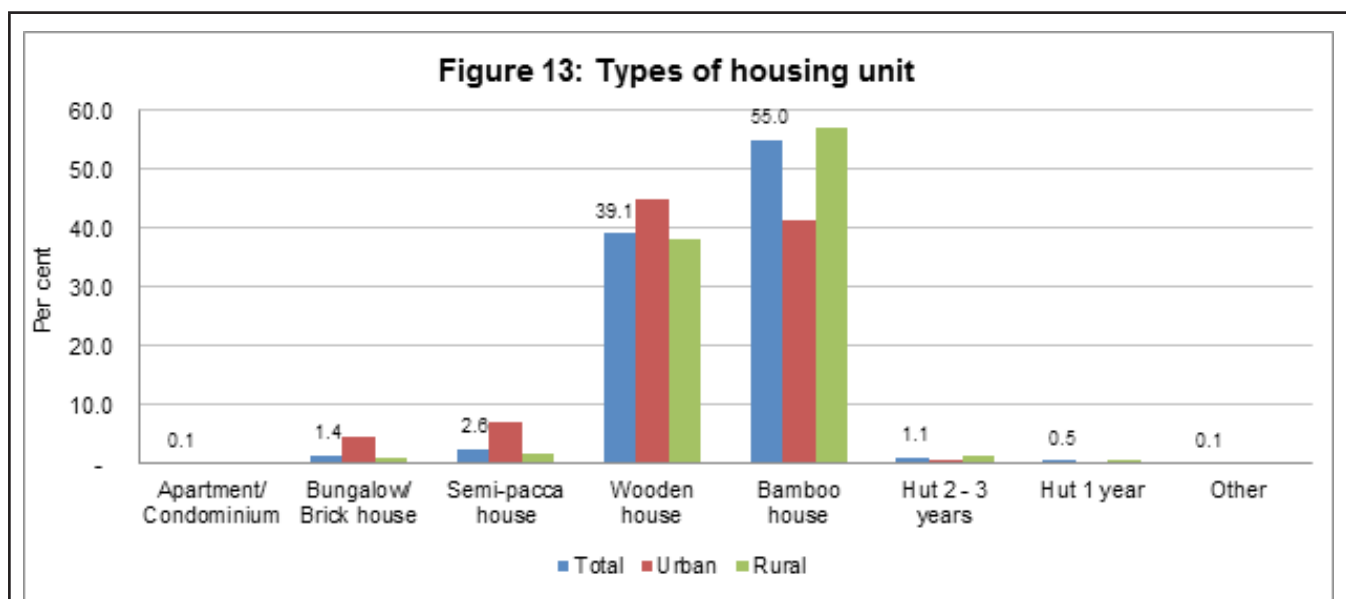
- The majority of the households in Zalun Township are living in bamboo houses (55.0%) followed by households in wooden houses (39.1%).

- Some 45.0 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 57.0 per cent of rural households live in bamboo 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%

Ngaputaw 48%

Myaungmya 68%

Wakema 79%

Kyaiklatt 82%

Hainggyikyun (Sub-Tsp) 55%

Labutta 59%

Mawlamyinegyun 76%

Daydaye 73%

Phyapon 61%

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%
Hinthada District	: 83.6%
Zalun Township	: 91.6%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.8	2.3	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		90.8	93.4	90.5
Improved sanitation		*91.6*	*95.7*	*91.0*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.8	0.7	2.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.4	0.4	1.6
Other		0.3	-	0.3
None		4.9	3.2	5.1
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**42,073**	**5,257**	**36,816**

- Some 91.6 per cent of the households in Zalun Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (90.8%)).

- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Zalun Township belongs to the (74-96) per cent group.

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

- Some 4.9 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Ayeyawady Region, it is 12.8 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Zalun Township, 5.1 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
0 - 32
33 - 65
66 - 97
Township boundary
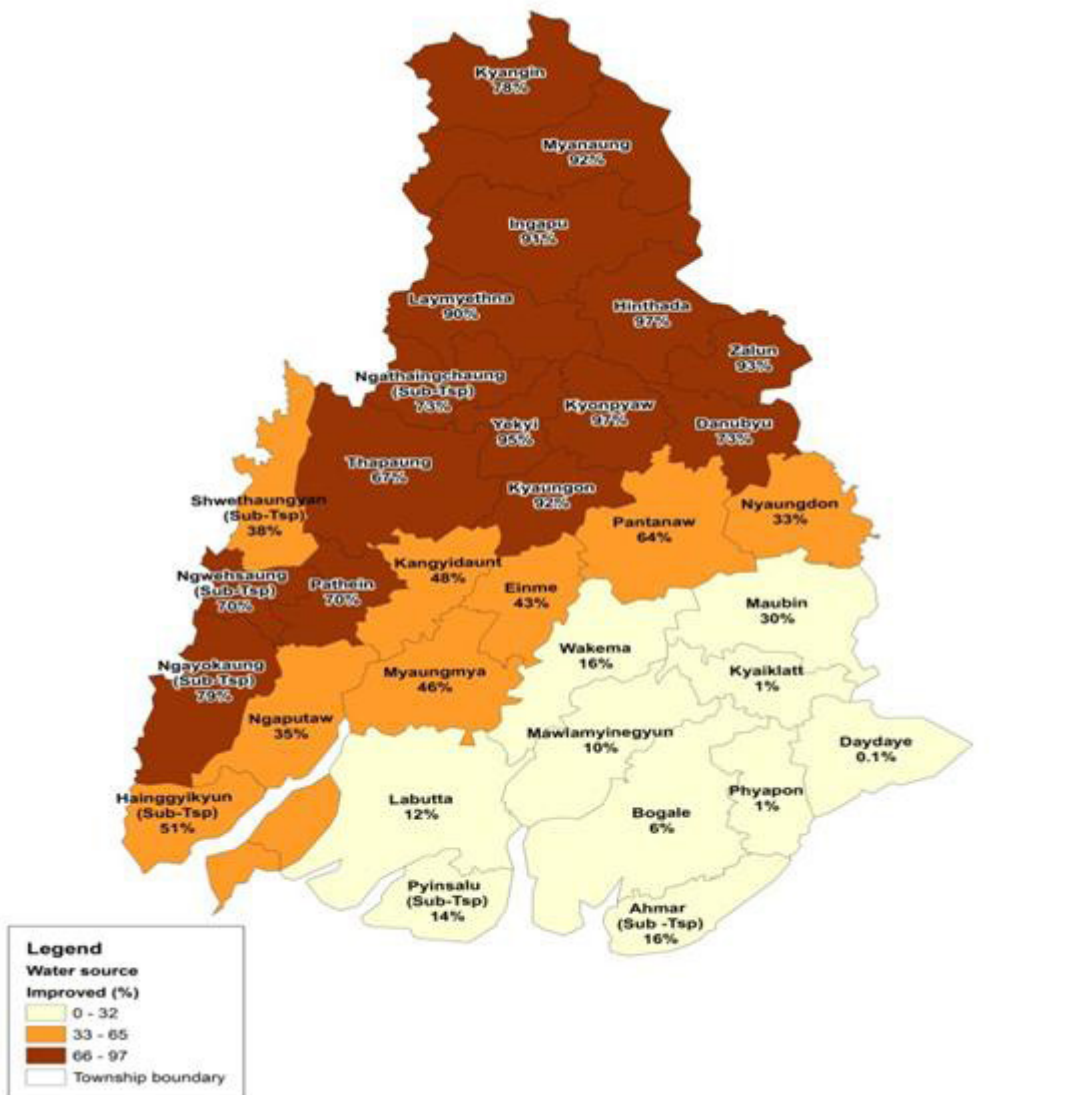
Union	: 69.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 50.3%
Hinthada District	: 91.7%
Zalun Township	: 93.3%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tube well, borehole	87.2	74.9	88.9
Protected well/ Spring	5.0	4.2	5.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.9	5.8	0.2
Total improved drinking water	*93.3*	*85.1*	*94.4*
Unprotected well/Spring	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.7	0.5	1.9
River/stream/ canal	4.6	13.2	3.4
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.2	1.1	*
Other	0.1	*	0.2
Total unimproved drinking water	*6.7*	*14.9*	*5.6*
Total Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	42,073	5,257	36,816

- In Zalun Township, 93.3 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, it belongs to the range of (66-97) per cent and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 87.2 per cent of the households use water from tube well/borehole and 5.0 per cent use water from protected well/spring.

- Some 6.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 5.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

Kyangin
20%

Myanaung
15%

Ingapu
11%

Laymyethna
5%

Hinthada
23%

Zalun
13%

Ngathaingchaung
(Sub-Tsp)
11%

Yekyi
16%

Kyonpyaw
10%

Danubyu
9%

Thapaung
6%

Kyaungon
7%

Pantanaw
6%

Nyaungdon
8%

Shwethaungyan
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Ngwehsaung
(Sub-Tsp)
11%

Pathein
46%

Kangyidaunt
7%

Einme
7%

Maubin
13%

Wakema
9%

Kyaiklatt
9%

Ngayokaung
(Sub-Tsp)
7%

Myaungmya
16%

Ngaputaw
5%

Mawlamyinegyun
5%

Daydaye
6%

Phyapon
24%

Hainggyikyun
(Sub-Tsp)
8%

Labutta
10%

Bogale
8%

Pyinsalu
(Sub-Tsp)
5%

Ahmar
(Sub -Tsp)
2%

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

Union	: 32.4%
Ayeyawady Region	: 12.0%
Hinthada District	: 15.6%
Zalun Township	: 13.0%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		13.0	59.7	6.4
Kerosene		28.6	2.4	32.3
Candle		18.9	16.4	19.3
Battery		31.4	20.2	33.0
Generator (private)		4.3	0.2	4.9
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		3.0	0.6	3.3
Other		0.7	0.3	0.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	42,073	5,257	36,816

- In Zalun Township, 13.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the (2-17) per cent group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Ayeyawady Region is 12.0 per cent.

- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 31.4 per cent.

- In rural areas, 33.0 per cent of the households use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
- 79 - 86
- 87 - 93
- 94 - 99
- Township boundary
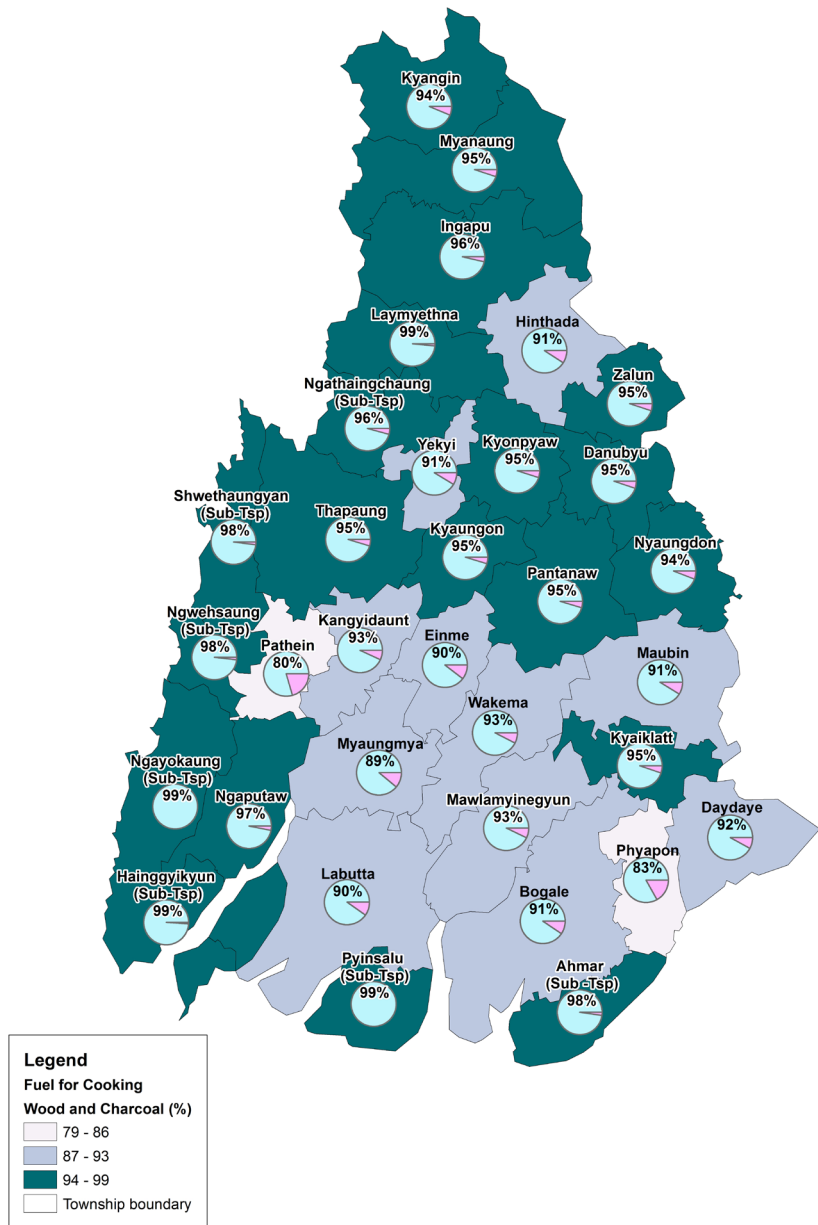
Union	: 81.0%
Ayeyawady Region	: 92.7%
Hinthada District	: 94.2%
Zalun Township	: 95.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.5	15.7	0.6
LPG		*	*	*
Kerosene		0.3	-	0.4
BioGas		*	0.2	*
Firewood		94.4	74.2	97.2
Charcoal		0.6	3.0	0.2
Coal		0.1	0.5	*
Other		2.1	6.4	1.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	42,073	5,257	36,816

- In Zalun Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 94.4 per cent using firewood and 0.6 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 2.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 97.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.2 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	42,073	42.1	37.2	4.5	19.6	0.7	2.1	35.8	0.1
Urban	5,257	29.0	58.9	8.4	40.7	3.4	9.0	25.6	0.5
Rural	36,816	43.9	34.1	4.0	16.6	0.3	1.1	37.2	0.1

- Some 42.1 per cent of the households in Zalun Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 58.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while 43.9 per cent of the household in rural areas reported having radio.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
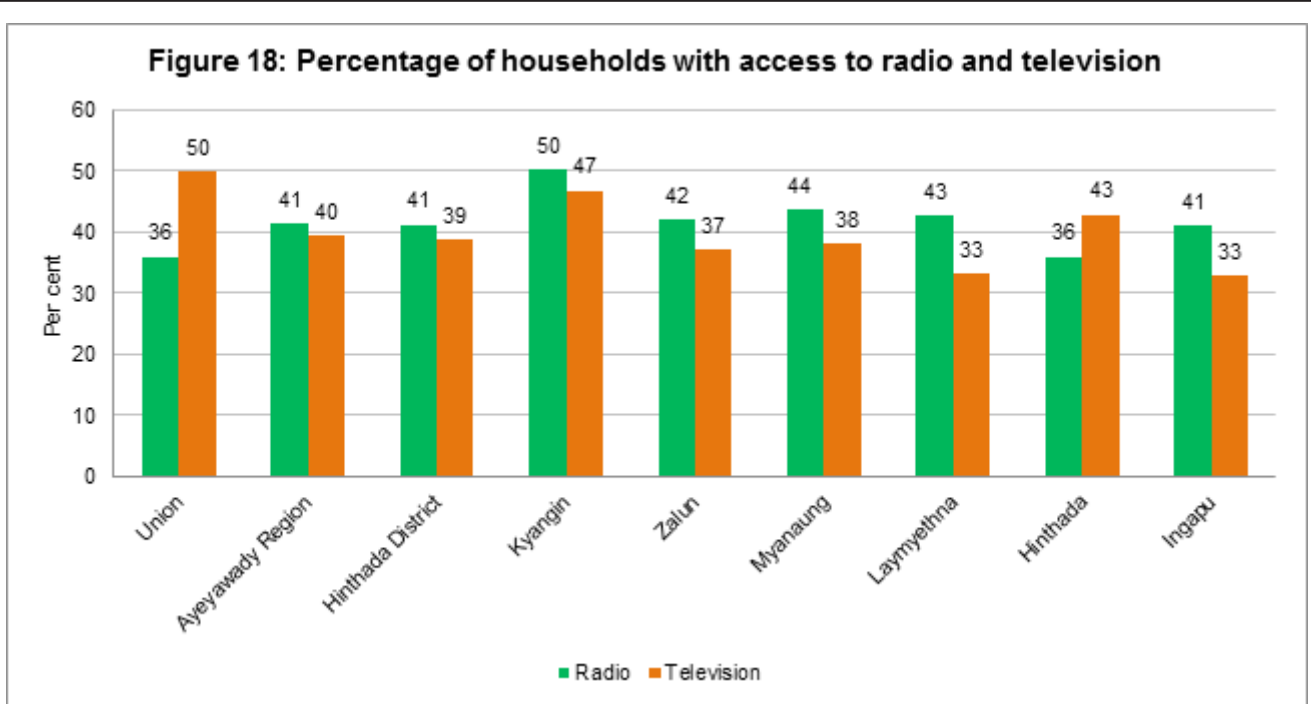
- In Zalun Township, 37.2 per cent of the households have access to television and about one half of the households (42.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Kyangin
20%

Myanaung
16%

Ingapu
18%

Laymyethna
14%

Hinthada
24%

Zalun
20%

Ngathaingchaung
(Sub-Tsp)
19%

Kyonpyaw
14%

Yekyi
25%

Danubyu
18%

Thapaung
18%

Kyaungon
19%

Shwethaungyan
(Sub-Tsp)
30%

Pantanaw
15%

Nyaungdon
27%

Kangyidaunt
22%

Ngwehsaung
(Sub-Tsp)
36%

Pathein
45%

Einme
15%

Maubin
19%

Wakema
17%

Kyaiklatt
16%

Ngayokaung
(Sub-Tsp)
8%

Myaungmya
18%

Ngaputaw
12%

Mawlamyinegyun
15%

Daydaye
20%

Phyapon
28%

Hainggyikyun
(Sub-Tsp)
12%

Labutta
14%

Bogale
17%

Pyinsalu
(Sub-Tsp)
7%

Ahmar
(Sub -Tsp)
14%

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

Union	: 32.9%
Ayeyawady Region	: 19.2%
Hinthada District	: 19.1%
Zalun Township	: 19.6%

- Only 19.6 per cent of the households in Zalun Township reported having mobile phones and it is 19.2 per cent in the entire Ayeyawady Region.

Transportation items

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

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Ayeyawady Region	1,488,983	9,065	276,847	566,391	36,835	211,646	100,106	227,654
Urban	200,962	4,706	69,392	118,659	3,030	3,774	3,457	5,549
Rural	1,288,021	4,359	207,455	447,732	33,805	207,872	96,649	222,105
Hinthada District	298,452	1,963	83,150	173,403	6,875	15,188	3,357	86,261
Urban	40,789	919	15,404	27,637	499	557	264	1,493
Rural	257,663	1,044	67,746	145,766	6,376	14,631	3,093	84,768
Zalun Township	42,073	162	9,540	21,489	1,552	3,953	1,067	8,975
Urban	5,257	71	1,630	3,275	117	37	58	173
Rural	36,816	91	7,910	18,214	1,435	3,916	1,009	8,802

- In Zalun Township, 51.1 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 22.7 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that 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 Zalun Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.6 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
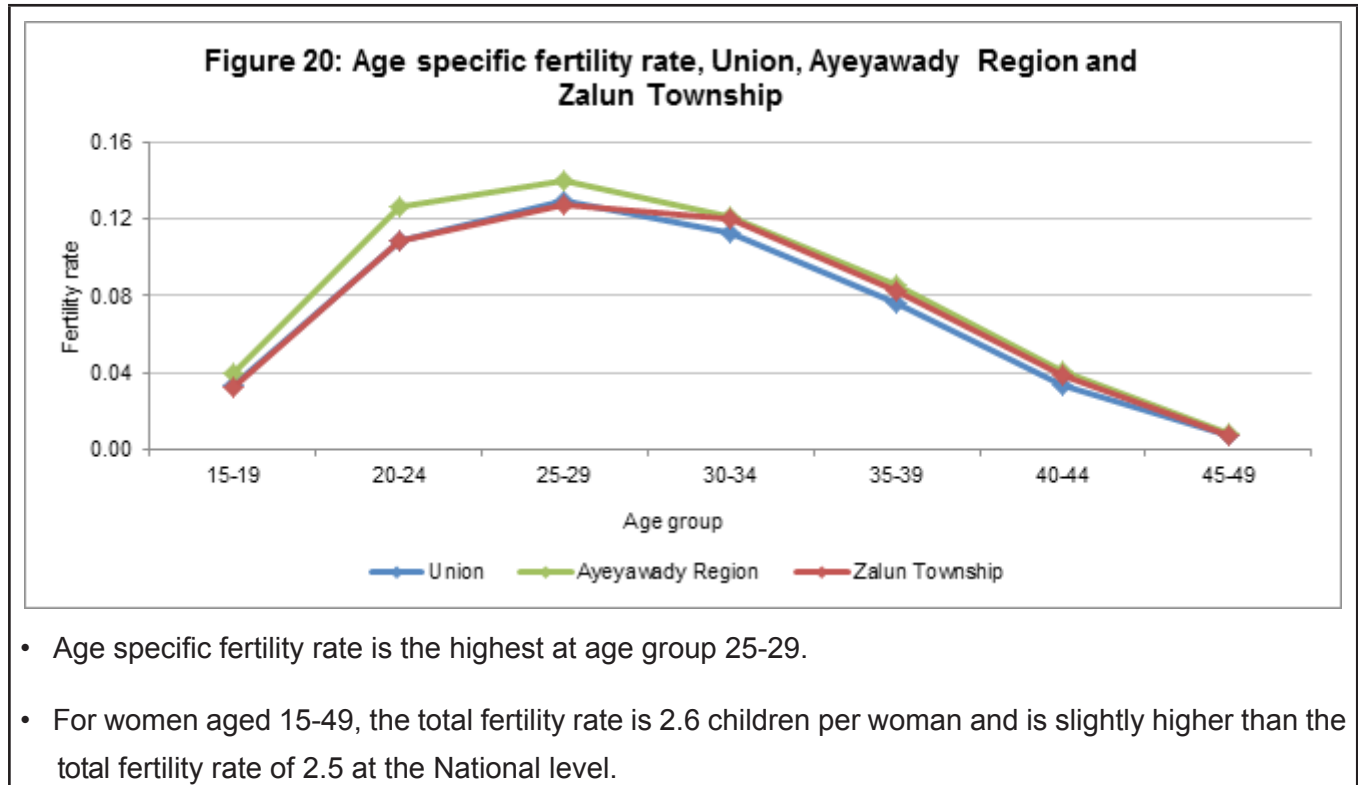
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 1.6 - 2.5
- 2.6 - 3.5
- 3.6 - 4.4
- Township boundary

Union	: 2.5
Ayeyawady Region	: 2.8
Hinthada District	: 2.3
Zalun Township	: 2.6
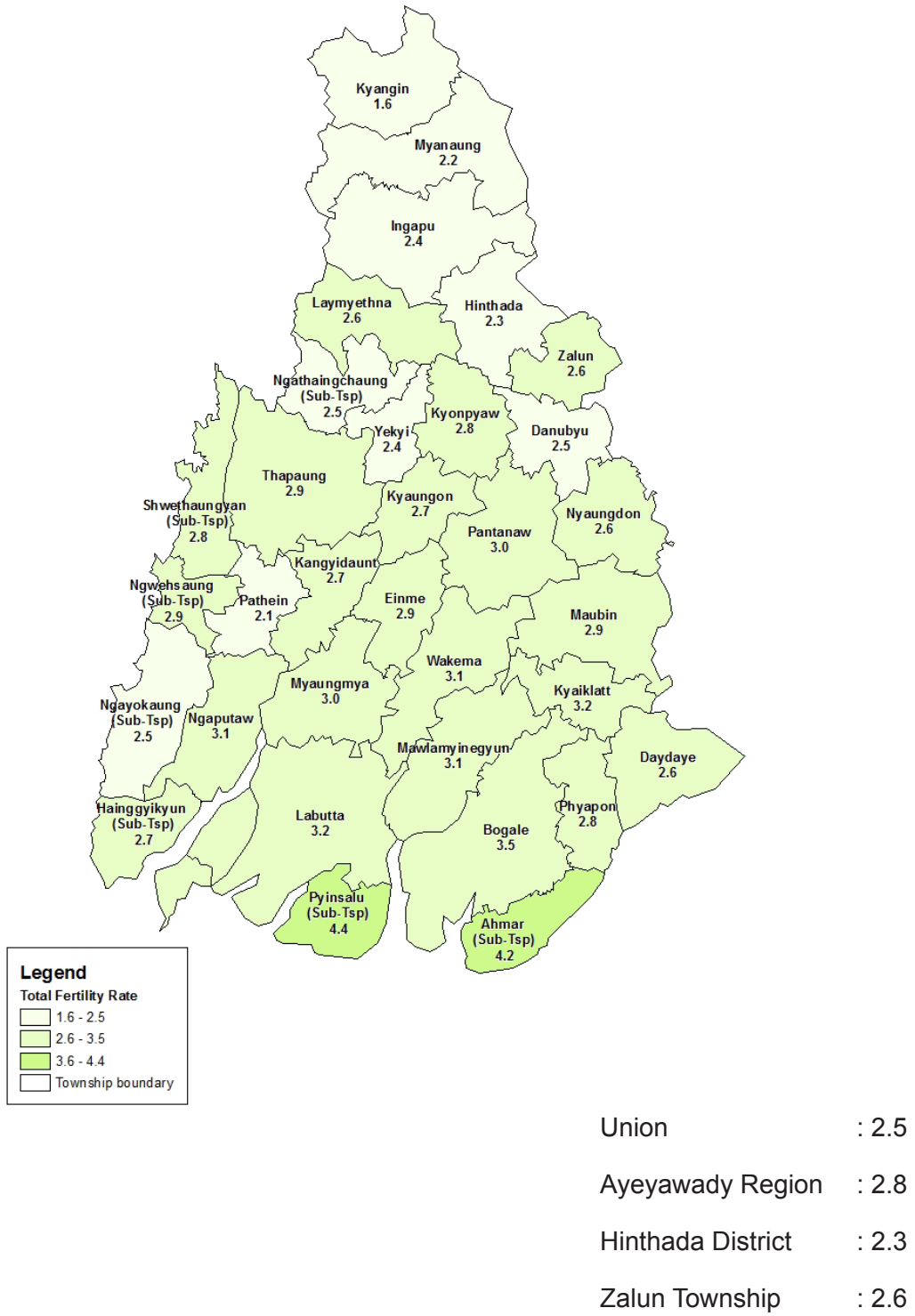
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
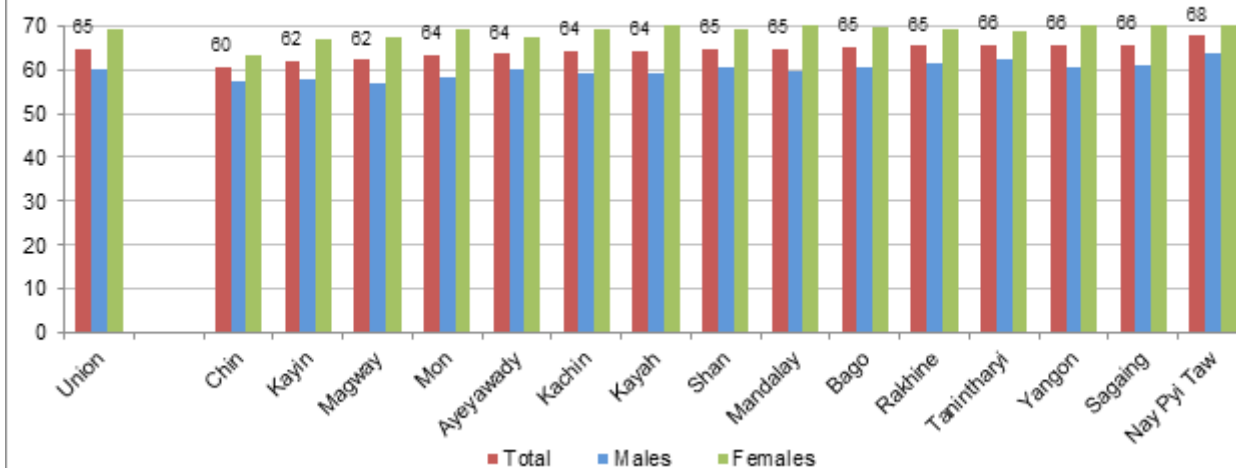
- The expectation of life at birth in Ayeyawady Region is 63.6 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- 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
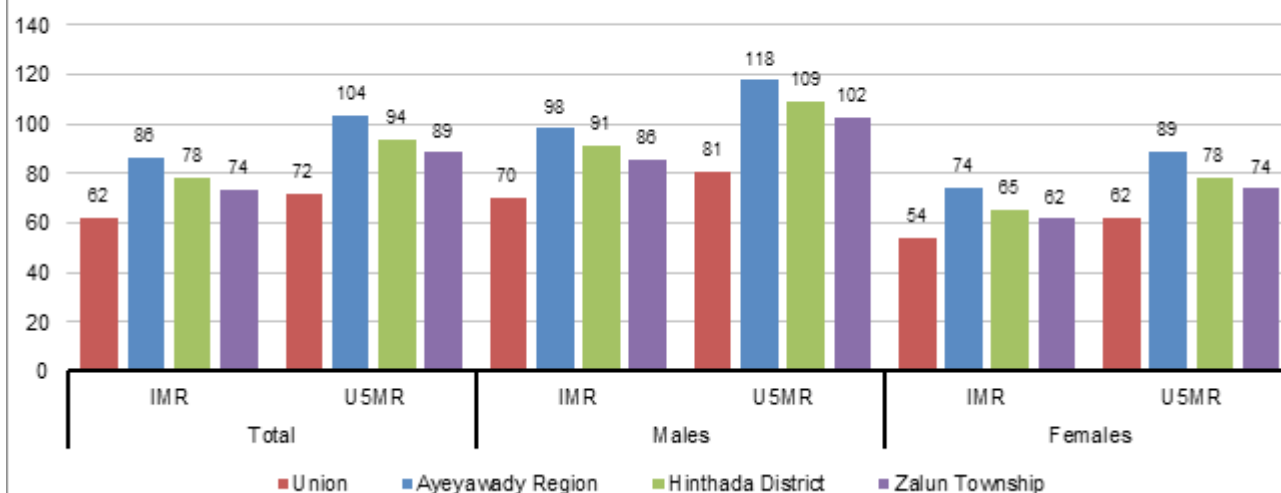
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hinthada District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Hinthada District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 94 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Zalun Township are lower than those in Ayeyawady Region and Hinthada District. The Infant mortality in Zalun is 74 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 89 per 1,000 live births.

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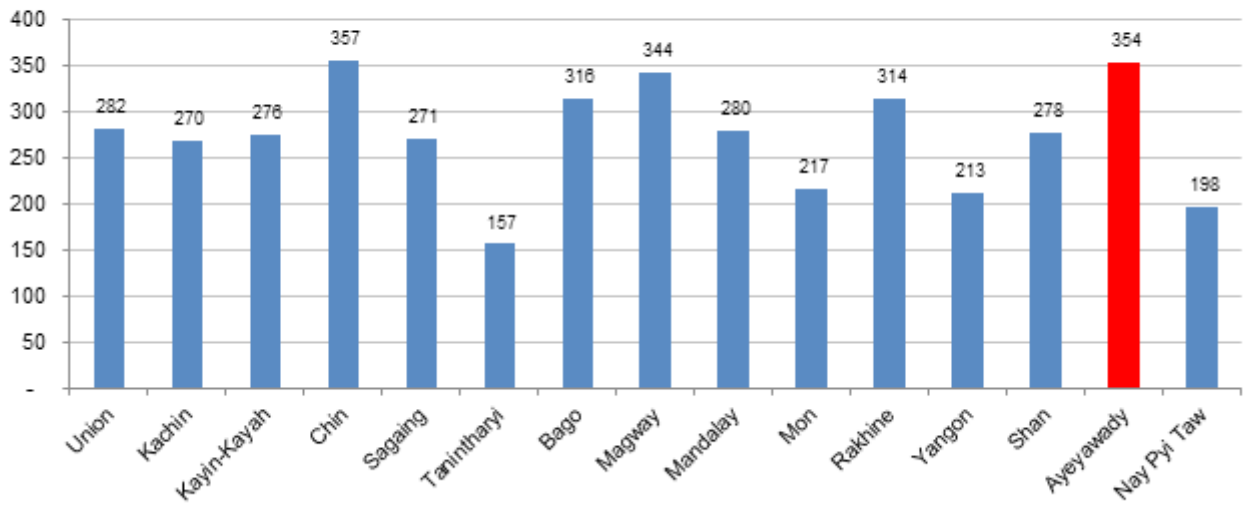
- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 354 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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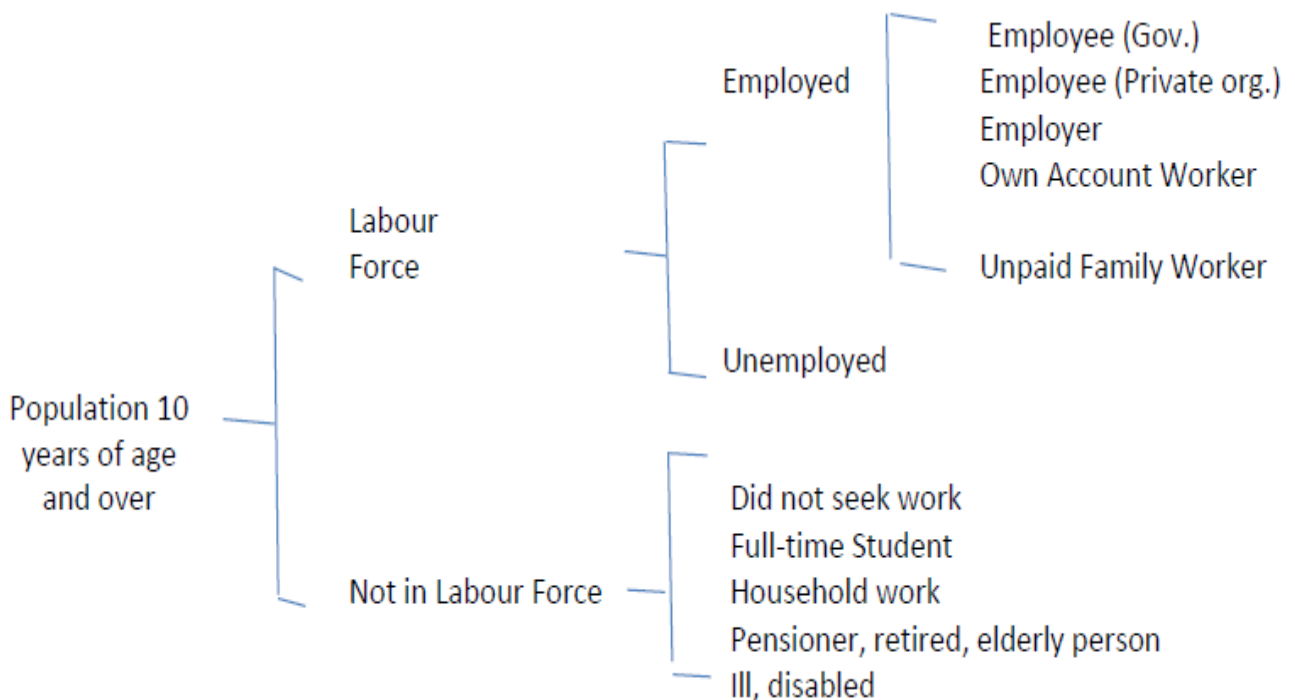
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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