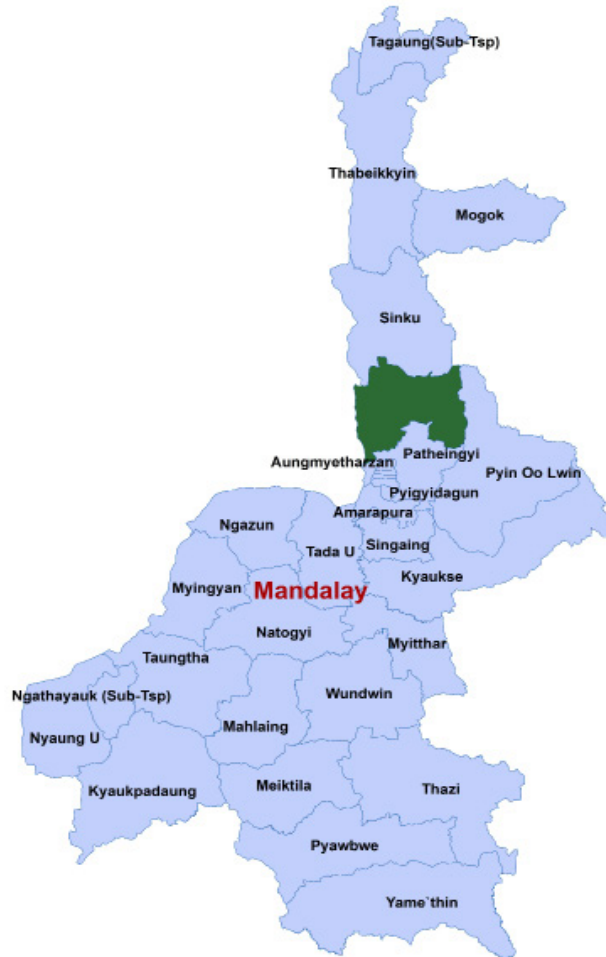




THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census MANDALAY REGION, PYIN OO LWIN DISTRICT

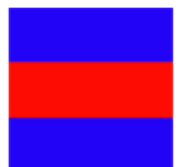
Madaya Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Mandalay Region, Pyin Oo Lwin District

Madaya Township Report

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Figure 1 : Map of Mandalay Region, showing the townships



Madaya Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	258,001 ²	
Population males	122,879 (47.6%)	
Population females	135,122 (52.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	9.4%	
Area (Km²)	1,178.4 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	218.9 persons	
Median age	26.6 years	
Number of wards	5	
Number of village tracts	83	
Number of private households	58,645	
Percentage of female headed households	20.7%	
Mean household size	4.3 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	28.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.4%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	51.5	
Child dependency ratio	43.4	
Old dependency ratio	8.1	
Ageing index	18.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	91	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.8%	
Male	97.0%	
Female	91.1%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,521	2.5
Walking	2,888	1.1
Seeing	3,005	1.2
Hearing	1,681	0.7
Remembering	2,187	0.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	143,644	68.4	
Associate Scrutiny	65	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	336	0.2	
National Registration	1,176	0.6	
Religious	1,065	0.5	
Temporary Registration	224	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	63,615	30.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	71.1%	89.7%	54.4%
Unemployment rate	2.5%	2.4%	2.7%
Employment to population ratio	69.3%	87.6%	53.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	52,950	90.3	
Renter	1,494	2.5	
Provided free (individually)	1,764	3.0	
Government quarters	622	1.1	
Private company quarters	1,656	2.8	
Other	159	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.2%		30.2%
Bamboo	79.2%	47.5%	10.1%
Earth	<0.1%	4.4%	
Wood	11.5%	38.2%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		59.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	7.6%	7.6%	0.3%
Other	0.3%	2.3%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	5,288	9.0	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	23	<0.1	
Firewood	47,183	80.5	
Charcoal	5,637	9.6	
Coal	103	0.2	
Other	397	0.7	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	14,247	24.3
Kerosene	199	0.3
Candle	13,628	23.2
Battery	17,842	30.4
Generator (private)	6,637	11.3
Water mill (private)	137	0.2
Solar system/energy	3,838	6.5
Other	2,117	3.6
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	478	0.8
Tube well, borehole	40,735	69.5
Protected well/spring	3,680	6.3
Bottled/purifier water	1,595	2.7
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>46,488</i>	<i>79.3</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,057	1.8
Pool/pond/lake	66	0.1
River/stream/canal	10,038	17.1
Waterfall/rainwater	21	<0.1
Other	975	1.7
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>12,157</i>	<i>20.7</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	535	0.9
Tube well, borehole	42,233	72.0
Protected well/spring	3,671	6.3
Unprotected well/spring	1,288	2.2
Pool/pond/lake	183	0.3
River/stream/canal	9,877	16.8
Waterfall/rainwater	27	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	36	0.1
Other	795	1.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	902	1.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	38,048	64.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>38,950</i>	<i>66.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	6,370	10.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	391	0.6
Other	223	0.4
None	12,711	21.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	23,938	40.8
Television	29,163	49.7
Landline phone	2,167	3.7
Mobile phone	15,334	26.1
Computer	629	1.1
Internet at home	2,101	3.6
Households with none of the items	16,749	28.6
Households with all of the items	105	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	957	1.6
Motorcycle/Moped	28,699	48.9
Bicycle	24,582	41.9
4-Wheel tractor	2,136	3.6
Canoe/Boat	6,502	11.1
Motor boat	1,588	2.7
Cart (bullock)	17,658	30.1

Note: ¹ Population figures for Madaya 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 Madaya Township in Mandalay 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 Madaya Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	258,001 *		
Males	122,879		
Females	135,122		
Sex ratio	91 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	9.4 %		
Area (Km ²)	1,178.4 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	218.9 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	83		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	251,757	23,008	228,749
Number of conventional households	58,645	5,311	53,334
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Madaya Township, there are more females than males with 91 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (9.4%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Madaya Township is 219 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Madaya Township. This is slightly less than to 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;
Madaya Township (Pyin Oo Lwin District, Mandalay Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	58,645	258,001	122,879	135,122
	Ward	5,311	24,234	11,473	12,761
1	No (1)(W)	280	1,264	599	665
2	No (2)(W)	2,873	12,995	6,124	6,871
3	No (3)(W)	307	1,271	557	714
4	No (4)(W)	504	2,227	1,040	1,187
5	No (5)(W)	1,347	6,477	3,153	3,324
	Village Tract	53,334	233,767	111,406	122,361
1	Pin Lel Inn(VT)	441	1,821	853	968
2	Kauk Yoe Pon(VT)	495	2,101	968	1,133
3	Nyaung Oke(VT)	801	3,461	1,647	1,814
4	Mway Pon Kan(VT)	971	4,314	2,073	2,241
5	Kyauk Sa Yit Kone (North)(VT)	1,793	8,741	4,260	4,481
6	Mway Hin Thar(VT)	450	1,951	905	1,046
7	Sa Kyin(VT)	1,568	7,128	3,509	3,619
8	Mway Shwe Khe(VT)	623	2,912	1,329	1,583
9	Myay Sun(VT)	575	2,109	926	1,183
10	Yae Nant Thar(VT)	3,009	13,843	6,718	7,125
11	Tha Pyay Thar(VT)	823	3,390	1,634	1,756
12	Myit Kan(VT)	664	2,591	1,236	1,355
13	Gway Pin(VT)	167	718	334	384
14	Sa Kar Pin(VT)	1,304	5,687	2,748	2,939
15	Sa Lay(VT)	1,992	8,707	4,287	4,420
16	Zee Hpyu Kone(VT)	805	3,168	1,530	1,638
17	Ah Htet Taung Kaing(VT)	976	3,808	1,835	1,973
18	Kyaung Kone(VT)	222	948	454	494
19	Seik Thar(VT)	902	3,778	1,868	1,910
20	Tha Hpan Kaing(VT)	953	3,785	1,789	1,996
21	Kwayt Taw(VT)	558	2,358	1,152	1,206

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
22	Taw Pu(VT)	394	1,802	842	960
23	Pan Ya(VT)	1,508	6,848	3,332	3,516
24	Tha Yet Taw(VT)	400	1,540	775	765
25	Thae Kaw(VT)	352	1,391	638	753
26	Thu Ye Zet(VT)	272	1,258	612	646
27	Han Lin(VT)	130	539	275	264
28	U Dein(VT)	1,071	4,676	2,151	2,525
29	Kyauk Sa Yit Kone (South)(VT)	2,039	9,260	4,506	4,754
30	Wun Su(VT)	778	3,612	1,785	1,827
31	Po Wa(VT)	574	2,413	1,088	1,325
32	Wai Hin Ga Ma(VT)	205	969	438	531
33	Thae Kyun(VT)	536	2,374	1,083	1,291
34	Yway Su(VT)	443	1,758	852	906
35	Let Kaung Gyi(VT)	1,732	7,449	3,608	3,841
36	La Maing(VT)	2,404	10,778	5,196	5,582
37	Kyar Pin(VT)	229	1,016	526	490
38	Yae Kyi(VT)	588	2,470	1,252	1,218
39	Kyar(VT)	207	896	419	477
40	Si Taing Kan(VT)	311	1,177	567	610
41	Taung Kan(VT)	1,548	7,229	3,559	3,670
42	Htan Pin Kone(VT)	427	1,914	922	992
43	Tha Min Twin(VT)	519	2,171	998	1,173
44	Te Kone(VT)	132	580	266	314
45	Bay Meit(VT)	167	671	307	364
46	Myit Kauk(VT)	136	560	257	303
47	Shan Taw(VT)	244	915	444	471
48	Wet Khe(VT)	322	1,230	555	675
49	Set Hteik(VT)	352	1,471	687	784
50	War Yin Doke(VT)	211	862	431	431

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
51	Kan Beit(VT)	322	1,354	623	731
52	Kyone(VT)	491	2,012	916	1,096
53	Thein Kone(VT)	129	543	255	288
54	Kan Ta Bet(VT)	625	2,708	1,291	1,417
55	Nge Toe(VT)	979	4,203	1,933	2,270
56	Hin Thar Kone(VT)	299	1,247	531	716
57	Shin Hla(VT)	418	1,851	864	987
58	Pyin Kar(VT)	303	1,177	547	630
59	Auk Taung Kaing(VT)	476	2,356	1,103	1,253
60	Aint Daing(VT)	457	1,946	819	1,127
61	Shwe Boe Gyi(VT)	385	1,649	759	890
62	Shwe Chaung(VT)	612	2,811	1,316	1,495
63	Thone Se Pay(VT)	633	2,664	1,234	1,430
64	Sin Kyun(VT)	245	1,073	470	603
65	Nyaung Kone(VT)	1,150	5,086	2,441	2,645
66	Kywe Chan Kone(VT)	89	376	181	195
67	Su Kar(VT)	489	2,140	997	1,143
68	Shwe Baung(VT)	485	2,008	924	1,084
69	Nan Taw Kyun(VT)	644	2,868	1,299	1,569
70	Kone Tan(VT)	511	2,244	995	1,249
71	Chaung Pauk(VT)	93	438	210	228
72	Pauk Wea(VT)	404	1,856	830	1,026
73	Hlaing Kyun(VT)	231	1,002	466	536
74	Lin Mway Chaung(VT)	329	1,407	667	740
75	Tha Yet Kan (North)(VT)	371	1,789	842	947
76	Tha Lun Hpyu(VT)	214	1,017	486	531
77	Tha Yet Kan (South)(VT)	247	1,194	569	625
78	Taung Pyone(VT)	867	4,349	2,066	2,283
79	Lun Taung(VT)	1,014	4,481	2,100	2,381

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
80	Htee Taw Moe(VT)	356	1,708	782	926
81	Ka Paing(VT)	448	2,005	988	1,017
82	Ya Ta Nar Bon Mi(VT)	319	1,308	619	689
83	Wa Thon Da Ra(VT)	376	1,749	857	892

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Madaya Township

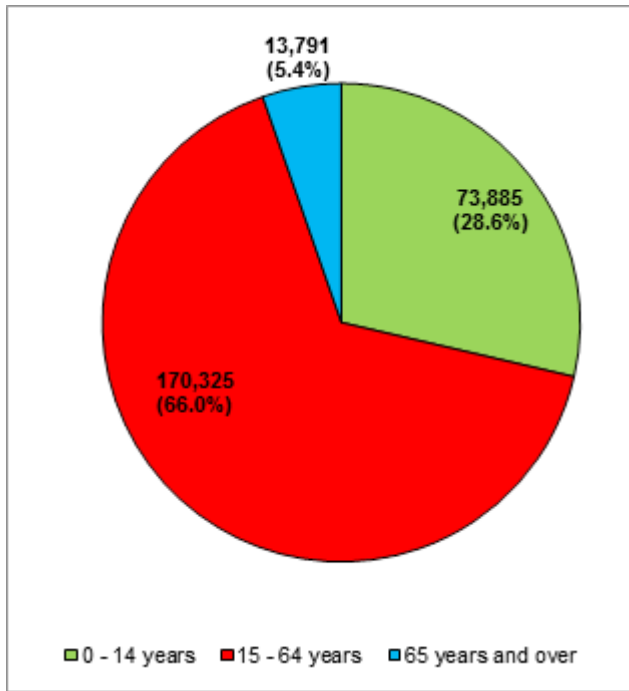
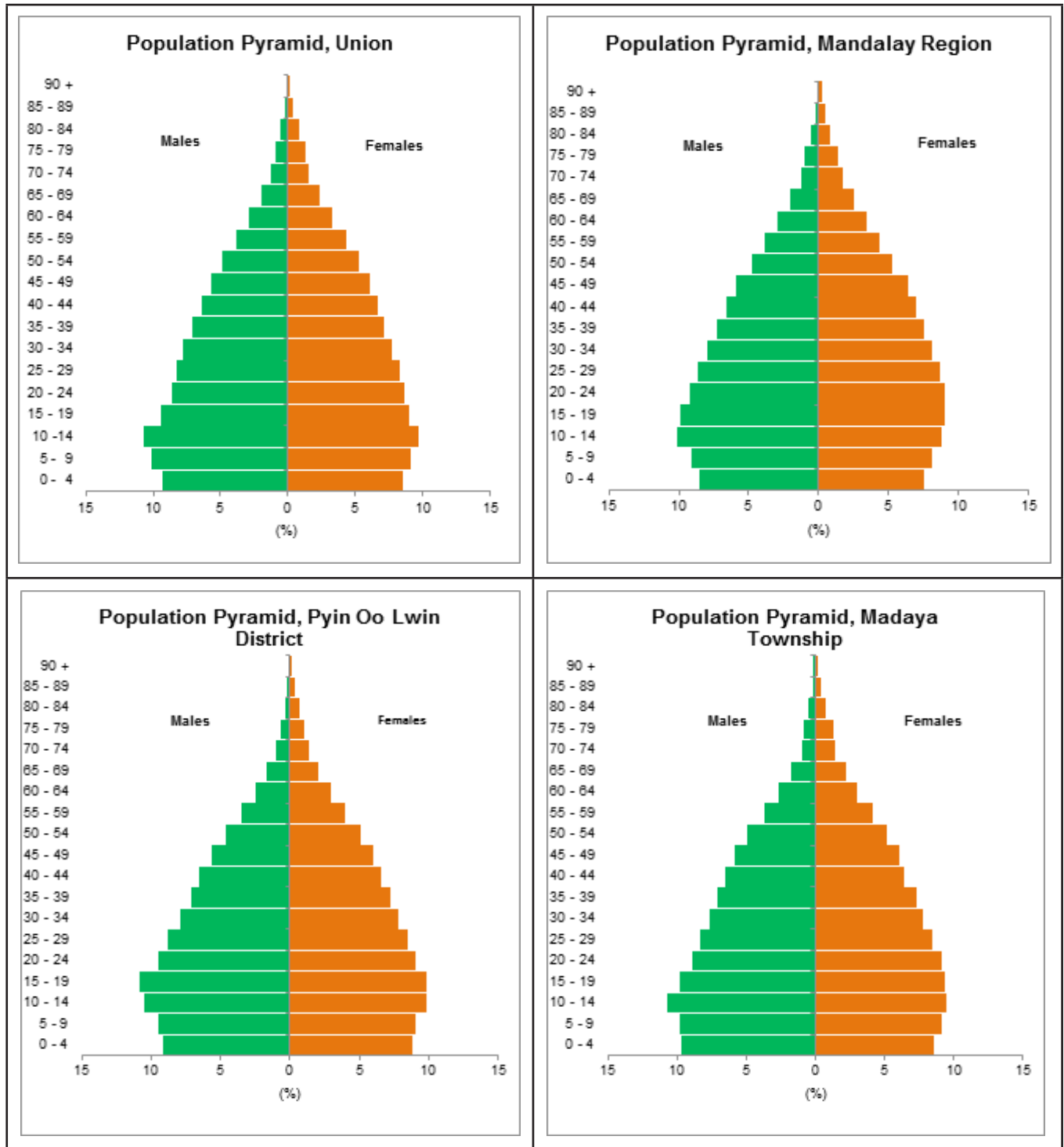


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Madaya Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	258,001	122,879	135,122
0 - 4	23,486	11,953	11,533
5 - 9	24,362	12,046	12,316
10 - 14	26,037	13,194	12,843
15 - 19	24,753	12,036	12,717
20 - 24	23,150	10,877	12,273
25 - 29	21,535	10,195	11,340
30 - 34	19,819	9,393	10,426
35 - 39	18,535	8,713	9,822
40 - 44	16,724	7,992	8,732
45 - 49	15,400	7,226	8,174
50 - 54	13,054	6,031	7,023
55 - 59	10,058	4,516	5,542
60 - 64	7,297	3,243	4,054
65 - 69	5,112	2,190	2,922
70 - 74	3,108	1,243	1,865
75 - 79	2,818	1,106	1,712
80 - 84	1,667	603	1,064
85 - 89	773	248	525
90 +	313	74	239

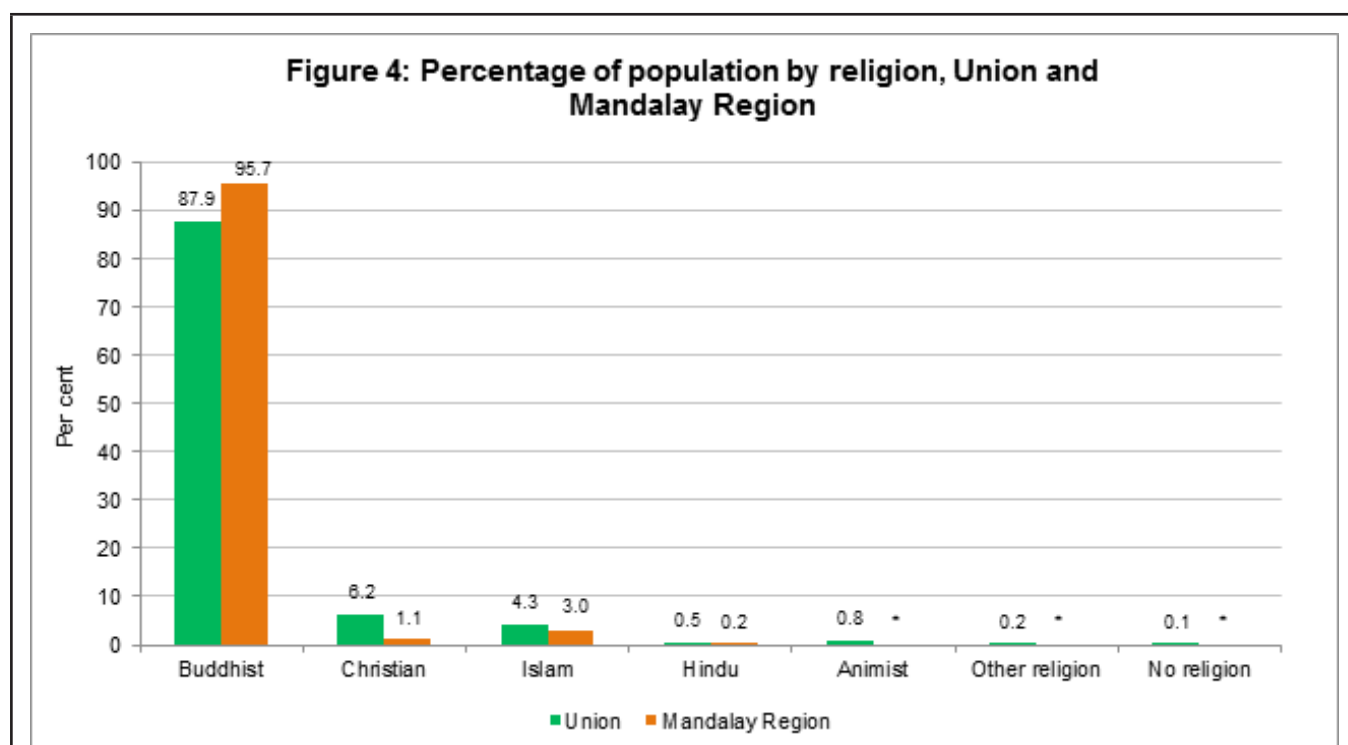
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Madaya Township is 66.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Mandalay Region, Pyin Oo Lwin District and Madaya Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Madaya Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, the percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Madaya Township is slightly high.
- The population of females is higher than males in all age group except the age groups 0-4 and 10-14.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Mandalay Region, it is 95.7% Buddhist, 1.1% Christian, 3.0% Islam, 0.2% Hindu, and less than 0.1% each for Other religion, Animist and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	4,632	2,314	2,318	1,350	648	702
6	4,700	2,328	2,372	3,594	1,795	1,799
7	5,159	2,475	2,684	4,304	2,052	2,252
8	4,607	2,214	2,393	3,848	1,824	2,024
9	4,680	2,228	2,452	3,910	1,843	2,067
10	4,814	2,405	2,409	3,929	1,992	1,937
11	4,402	2,177	2,225	3,360	1,676	1,684
12	5,097	2,440	2,657	3,401	1,687	1,714
13	5,354	2,586	2,768	2,974	1,417	1,557
14	5,161	2,475	2,686	2,128	1,017	1,111
15	4,849	2,366	2,483	1,448	702	746
16	4,489	2,157	2,332	1,028	496	532
17	4,917	2,327	2,590	788	327	461
18	5,343	2,567	2,776	687	287	400
19	4,450	2,076	2,374	490	220	270
20	5,227	2,397	2,830	354	158	196
21	4,515	2,118	2,397	221	110	111
22	4,575	2,126	2,449	144	77	67
23	4,531	2,111	2,420	86	53	33
24	3,729	1,703	2,026	53	27	26
25	4,875	2,332	2,543	47	18	29
26	3,834	1,742	2,092	40	25	15
27	4,157	1,994	2,163	32	18	14
28	4,331	2,010	2,321	29	11	18
29	3,858	1,768	2,090	23	12	11

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Mandalay Region and Madaya Township

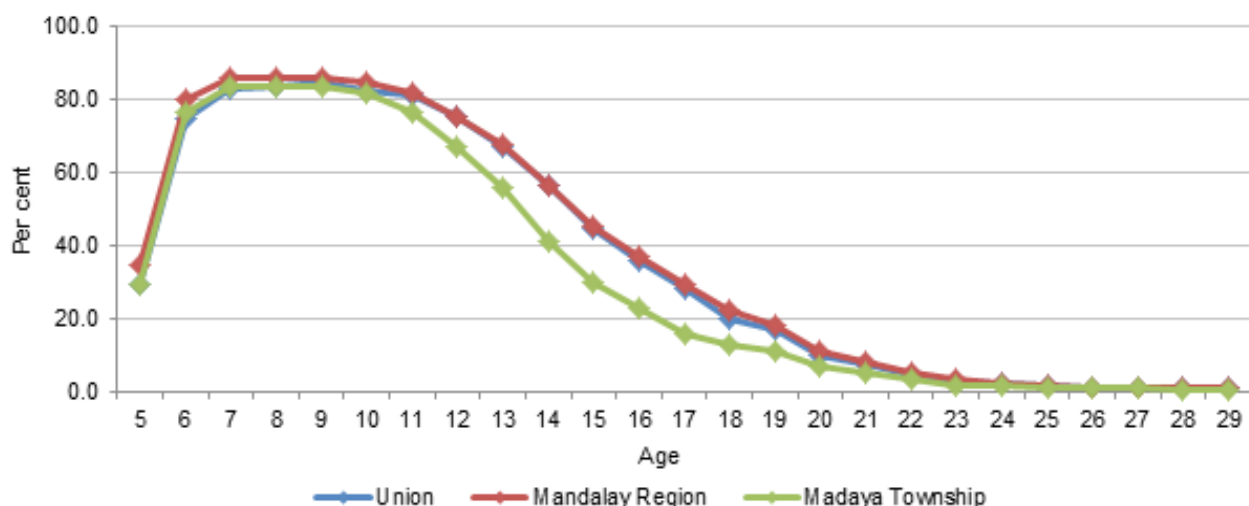
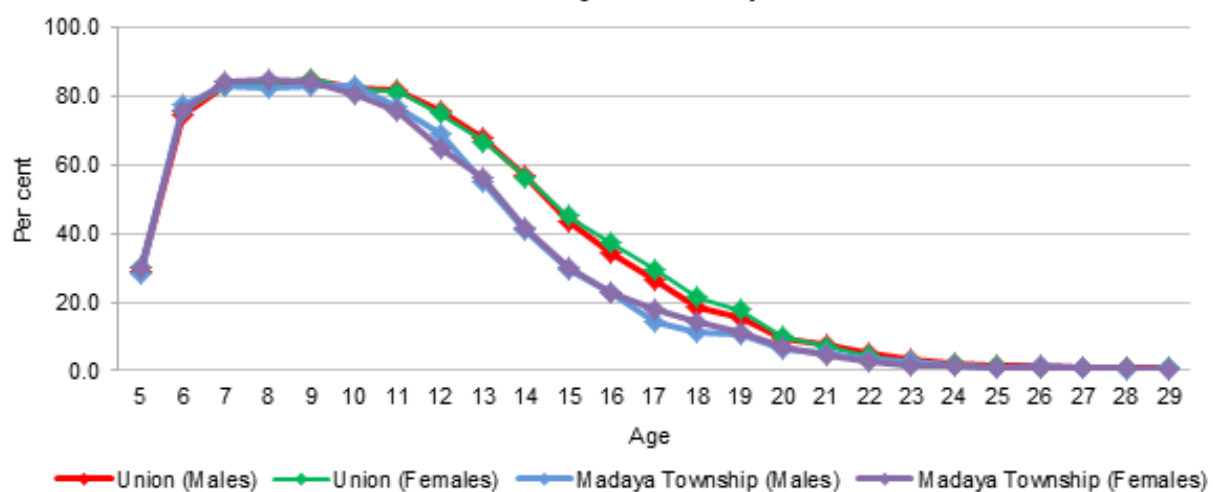
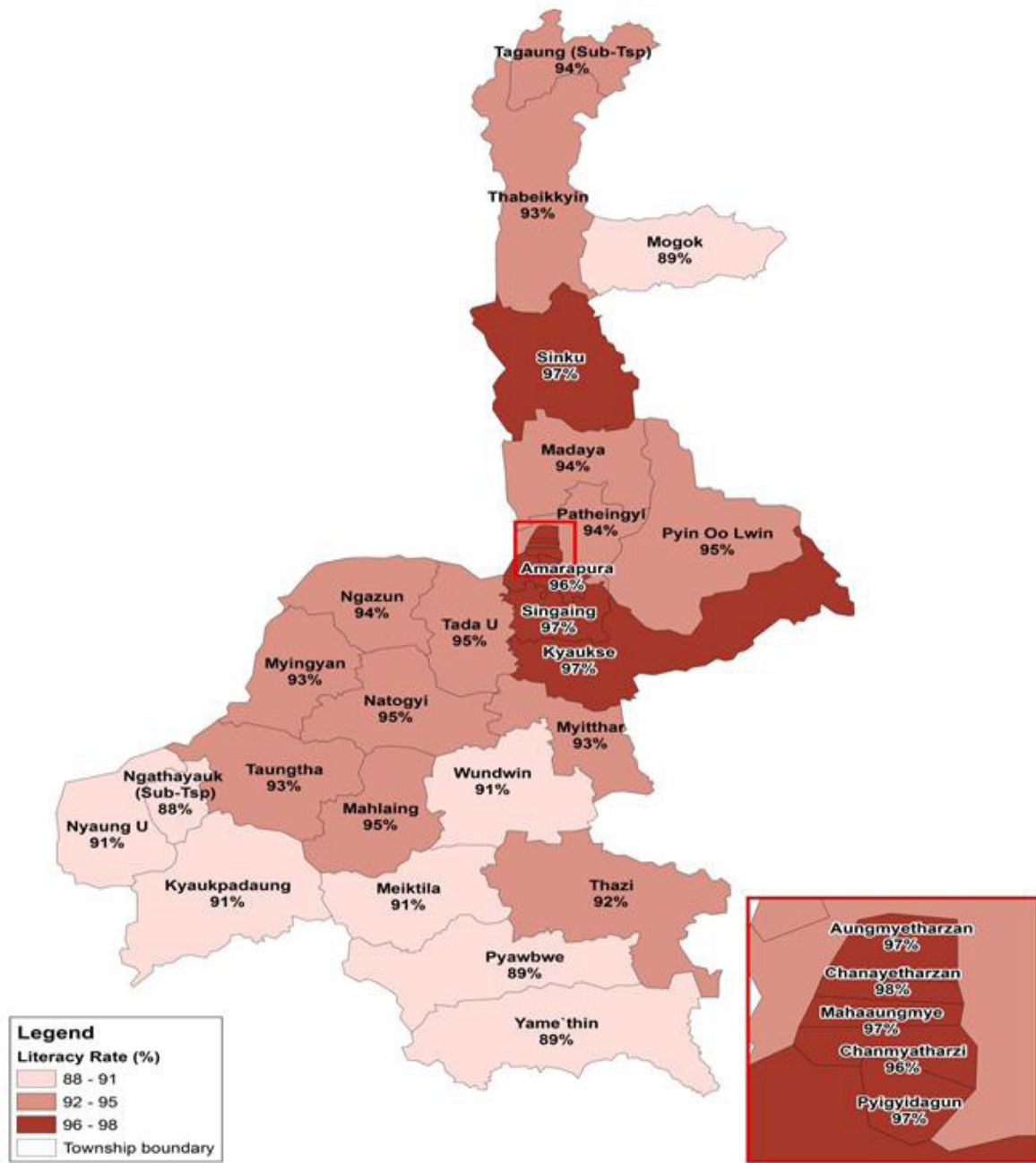


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Madaya Township



- School attendance in Madaya Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Madaya Township is more decreasing after age 11 years.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Mandalay Region	: 93.8%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 93.9%
Madaya Township	: 93.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	46,625	96.4
Males	21,948	97.0
Females	24,677	95.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Madaya Township is 93.8 per cent. It is equal to the literacy rate of Mandalay Region (93.8%) and higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.1 per cent and for the males it is 97.0 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.4 per cent with 95.9 per cent for females and 97.0 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	136,213	22,293	16.4	33,337	41,915	22,539	7,958	267	7,092	216	129	467
Urban	13,687	1,088	7.9	1,746	3,096	3,082	1,903	57	2,403	85	30	197
Rural	122,526	21,205	17.3	31,591	38,819	19,457	6,055	210	4,689	131	99	270
Males	62,773	8,185	13.0	12,858	18,927	13,774	4,936	206	3,464	79	92	252
Females	73,440	14,108	19.2	20,479	22,988	8,765	3,022	61	3,628	137	37	215

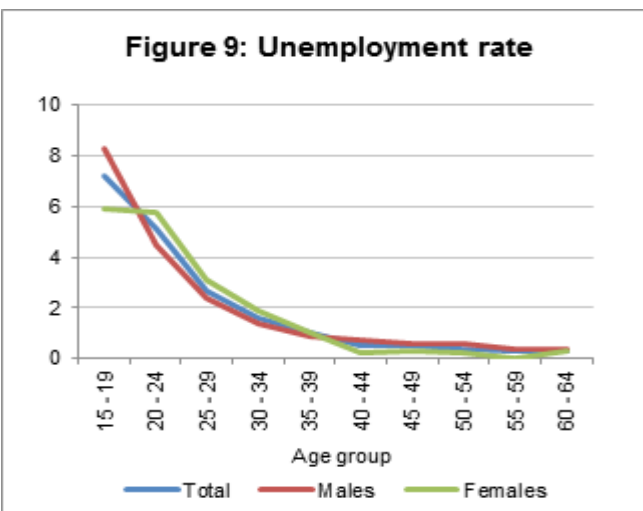
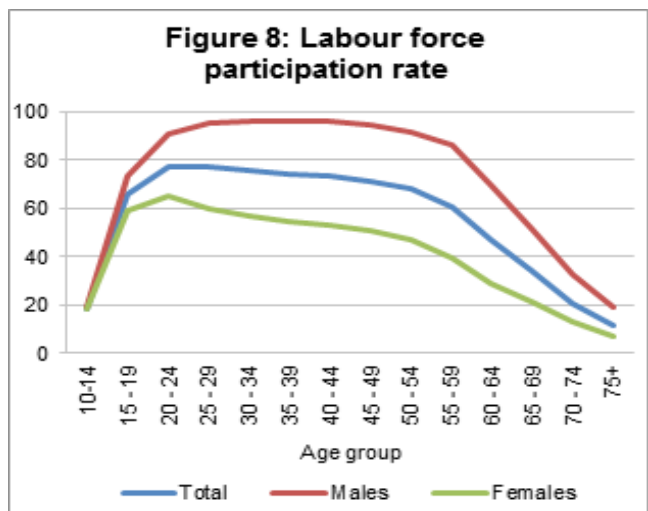
- Some 16.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 17.3 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 13.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 19.2 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 30.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.2 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	18.7	19.3	18.2	11.6	12.9	10.3
15 - 19	65.7	73.1	58.7	7.2	8.3	5.9
20 - 24	77.1	90.9	64.9	5.1	4.5	5.8
25 - 29	76.8	95.5	60.0	2.7	2.4	3.1
30 - 34	75.5	95.8	57.1	1.6	1.4	1.9
35 - 39	74.1	96.0	54.7	1.0	0.9	1.0
40 - 44	73.6	96.1	53.1	0.5	0.7	0.2
45 - 49	71.4	94.9	50.6	0.5	0.6	0.3
50 - 54	67.8	91.6	47.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
55 - 59	60.5	86.0	39.7	0.3	0.4	*
60 - 64	47.1	69.8	29.0	0.3	0.4	0.3
65 - 69	34.4	51.8	21.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
70 - 74	20.9	32.3	13.4	0.5	0.7	-
75 +	11.3	18.9	6.9	0.2	-	0.4
15 - 24	71.2	81.6	61.8	6.1	6.3	5.8
15 - 64	71.1	89.7	54.4	2.5	2.4	2.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Madaya Township is 71.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 54.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.7 per cent.
- In Madaya Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 18.7 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Madaya Township is 2.5 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (2.4%) and for females (2.7%).
- 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	81,204	0.7	29.5	47.7	14.3	1.7	6.1
Males	22,420	1.7	53.0	6.5	20.1	3.2	15.6
Females	58,784	0.4	20.5	63.4	12.1	1.1	2.5

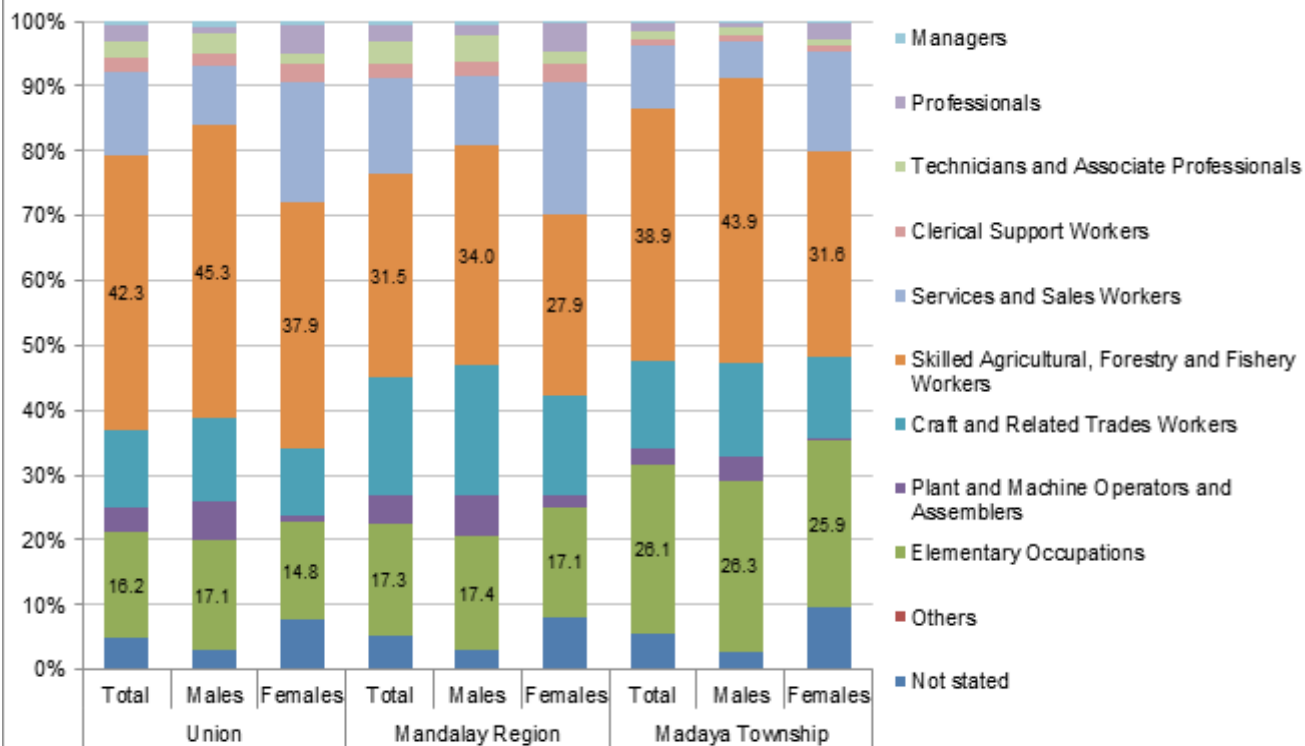
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 53.0 per cent of males are full time students while 63.4 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	115,717	68,417	47,300	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	294	208	86	0.3	0.3	0.2
Professionals	1,658	466	1,192	1.4	0.7	2.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,278	754	524	1.1	1.1	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	963	597	366	0.8	0.9	0.8
Services and Sales Workers	11,383	4,014	7,369	9.8	5.9	15.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	45,021	30,057	14,964	38.9	43.9	31.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	15,621	9,759	5,862	13.5	14.3	12.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,853	2,646	207	2.5	3.9	0.4
Elementary Occupations	30,215	17,969	12,246	26.1	26.3	25.9
Others	1	-	1	*	-	*
Not stated	6,430	1,947	4,483	5.6	2.8	9.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



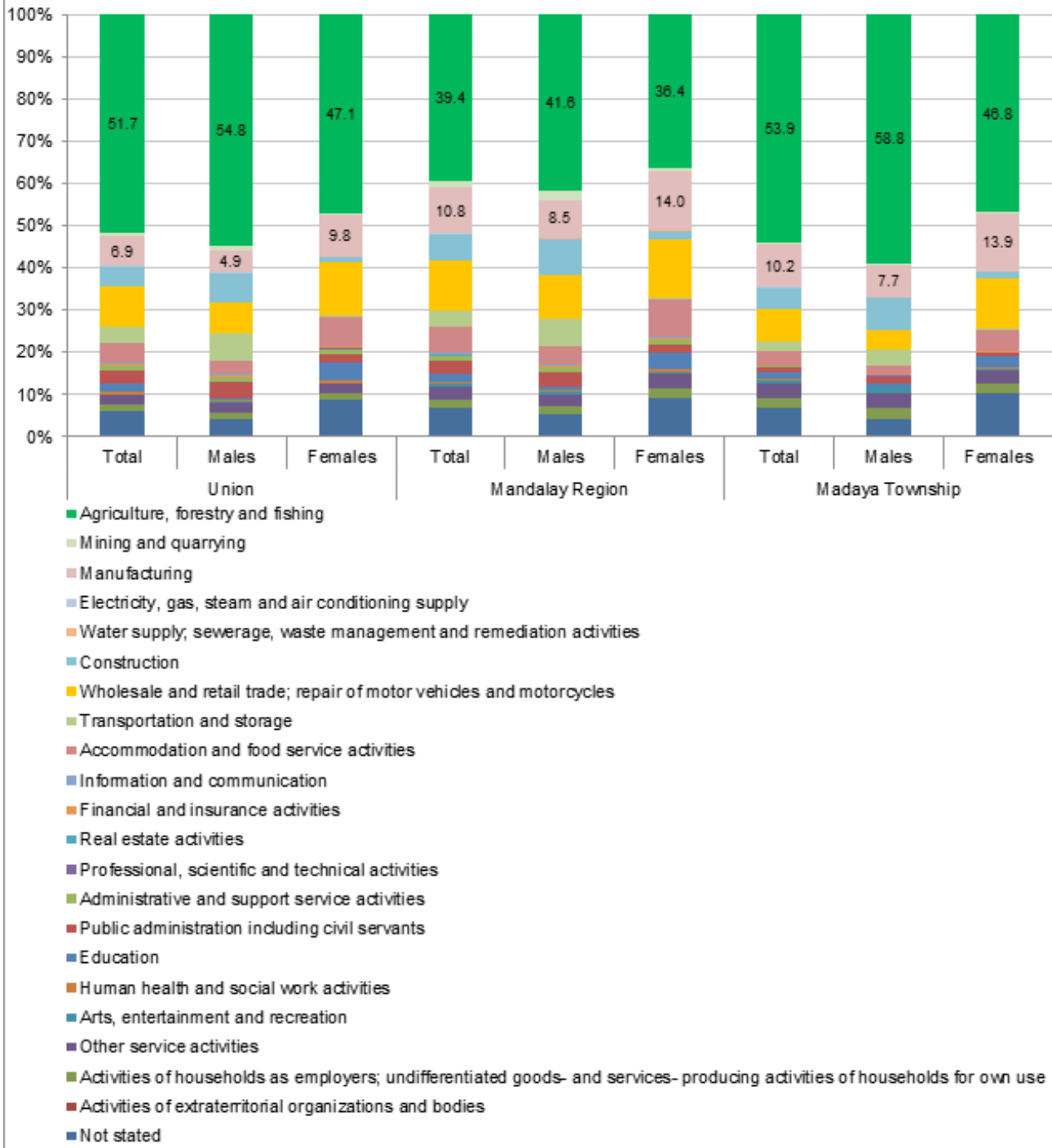
- In Madaya Township, 38.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 26.1 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 43.9 per cent of males and 31.6 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Mandalay Region, 31.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 17.3 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	115,717	68,417	47,300	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	62,382	40,257	22,125	53.9	58.8	46.8
Mining and quarrying	413	314	99	0.4	0.5	0.2
Manufacturing	11,843	5,265	6,578	10.2	7.7	13.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	113	103	10	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	98	85	13	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	5,807	5,059	748	5.0	7.4	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,899	3,291	5,608	7.7	4.8	11.9
Transportation and storage	2,734	2,646	88	2.4	3.9	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	3,937	1,438	2,499	3.4	2.1	5.3
Information and communication	72	43	29	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	55	28	27	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	4	1	3	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	127	112	15	0.1	0.2	*
Administrative and support service activities	299	224	75	0.3	0.3	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	1,363	987	376	1.2	1.4	0.8
Education	1,556	364	1,192	1.3	0.5	2.5
Human health and social work activities	359	145	214	0.3	0.2	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,192	1,005	187	1.0	1.5	0.4
Other service activities	3,869	2,388	1,481	3.3	3.5	3.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2,800	1,738	1,062	2.4	2.5	2.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	6	-	*	*	-
Not stated	7,789	2,918	4,871	6.7	4.3	10.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



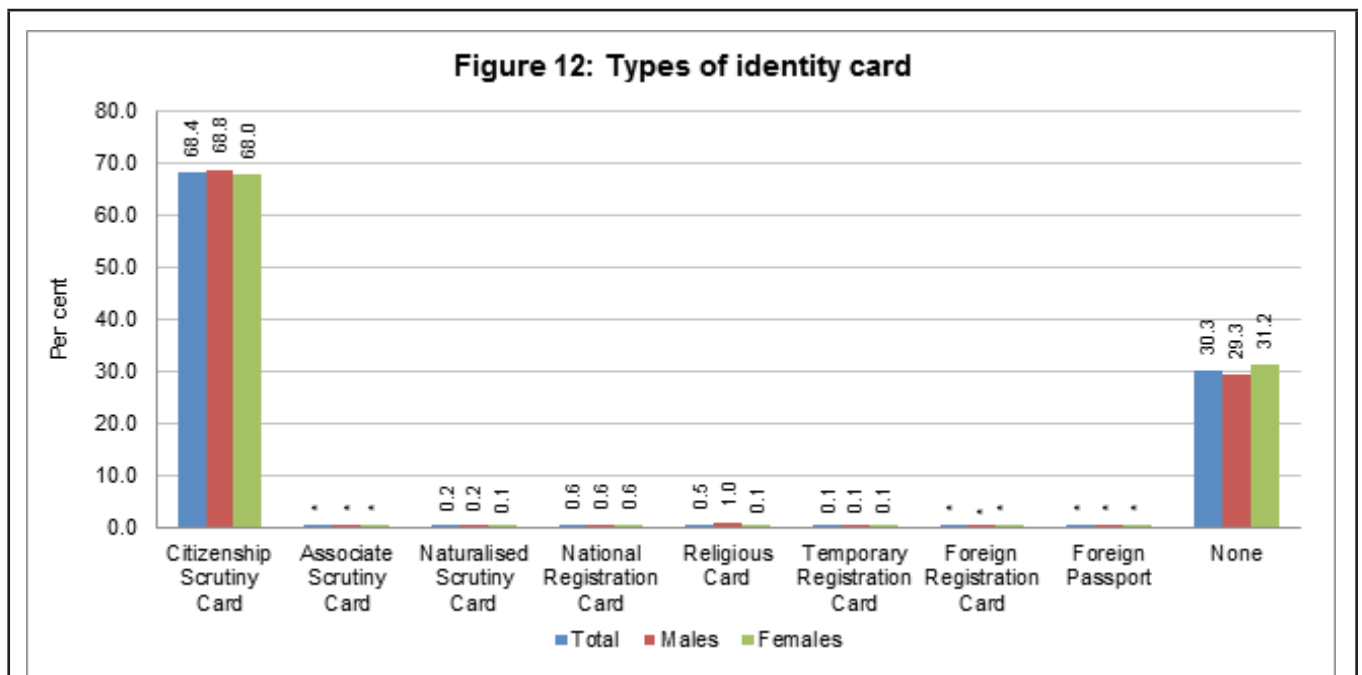
- In Madaya Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 53.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Manufacturing” at 10.2 per cent.
- There are 58.8 per cent of males and 46.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Mandalay Region, there are 39.4 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 10.8 per cent in “Manufacturing” 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	143,644	65	336	1,176	1,065	224	*	*	63,615
Urban	15,797	3	23	80	273	21	*	-	4,383
Rural	127,847	62	313	1,096	792	203	*	*	59,232
Males	68,032	27	245	544	996	103	*	*	28,923
Females	75,612	38	91	632	69	121	*	*	34,692

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Madaya Township, 68.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 30.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 29.3 per cent of males and 31.2 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	258,001	251,480	6,521	2.5	3,005	1,681	2,888	2,187
0 - 4	23,486	23,339	147	0.6	18	12	112	98
5 - 9	24,362	24,150	212	0.9	19	37	78	157
10 - 14	26,037	25,783	254	1.0	36	41	82	170
15 - 19	24,753	24,540	213	0.9	42	40	78	117
20 - 24	23,150	22,963	187	0.8	22	41	68	110
25 - 29	21,535	21,354	181	0.8	36	39	82	53
30 - 34	19,819	19,625	194	1.0	42	48	73	72
35 - 39	18,535	18,312	223	1.2	67	60	78	61
40 - 44	16,724	16,432	292	1.7	112	52	102	86
45 - 49	15,400	14,959	441	2.9	218	73	149	92
50 - 54	13,054	12,541	513	3.9	290	88	165	108
55 - 59	10,058	9,519	539	5.4	282	97	217	114
60 - 64	7,297	6,691	606	8.3	320	122	260	123
65 - 69	5,112	4,503	609	11.9	340	167	267	136
70 - 74	3,108	2,596	512	16.5	308	143	246	135
75 - 79	2,818	2,219	599	21.3	349	219	323	207
80 - 84	1,667	1,233	434	26.0	260	196	259	174
85 - 89	773	525	248	32.1	174	145	165	116
90 +	313	196	117	37.4	70	61	84	58

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	122,879	119,959	2,920	2.4	1,239	678	1,295	948
0 - 4	11,953	11,892	61	0.5	4	3	48	43
5 - 9	12,046	11,936	110	0.9	12	19	41	78
10 - 14	13,194	13,066	128	1.0	15	19	36	87
15 - 19	12,036	11,919	117	1.0	21	24	46	63
20 - 24	10,877	10,767	110	1.0	11	24	47	60
25 - 29	10,195	10,102	93	0.9	19	18	48	19
30 - 34	9,393	9,272	121	1.3	31	26	49	46
35 - 39	8,713	8,598	115	1.3	36	30	40	35
40 - 44	7,992	7,851	141	1.8	50	22	54	41
45 - 49	7,226	6,985	241	3.3	116	27	93	49
50 - 54	6,031	5,791	240	4.0	135	39	80	51
55 - 59	4,516	4,270	246	5.4	127	34	108	50
60 - 64	3,243	2,980	263	8.1	125	53	122	51
65 - 69	2,190	1,927	263	12.0	141	70	117	58
70 - 74	1,243	1,051	192	15.4	110	55	93	44
75 - 79	1,106	883	223	20.2	121	83	121	70
80 - 84	603	449	154	25.5	88	71	85	56
85 - 89	248	168	80	32.3	60	48	52	35
90 +	74	52	22	29.7	17	13	15	12

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	135,122	131,521	3,601	2.7	1,766	1,003	1,593	1,239
0 - 4	11,533	11,447	86	0.7	14	9	64	55
5 - 9	12,316	12,214	102	0.8	7	18	37	79
10 - 14	12,843	12,717	126	1.0	21	22	46	83
15 - 19	12,717	12,621	96	0.8	21	16	32	54
20 - 24	12,273	12,196	77	0.6	11	17	21	50
25 - 29	11,340	11,252	88	0.8	17	21	34	34
30 - 34	10,426	10,353	73	0.7	11	22	24	26
35 - 39	9,822	9,714	108	1.1	31	30	38	26
40 - 44	8,732	8,581	151	1.7	62	30	48	45
45 - 49	8,174	7,974	200	2.4	102	46	56	43
50 - 54	7,023	6,750	273	3.9	155	49	85	57
55 - 59	5,542	5,249	293	5.3	155	63	109	64
60 - 64	4,054	3,711	343	8.5	195	69	138	72
65 - 69	2,922	2,576	346	11.8	199	97	150	78
70 - 74	1,865	1,545	320	17.2	198	88	153	91
75 - 79	1,712	1,336	376	22.0	228	136	202	137
80 - 84	1,064	784	280	26.3	172	125	174	118
85 - 89	525	357	168	32.0	114	97	113	81
90 +	239	144	95	39.7	53.0	48	69	46

- Three in every 100 persons in Madaya Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- The percentage of disability of female is slightly higher than males.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

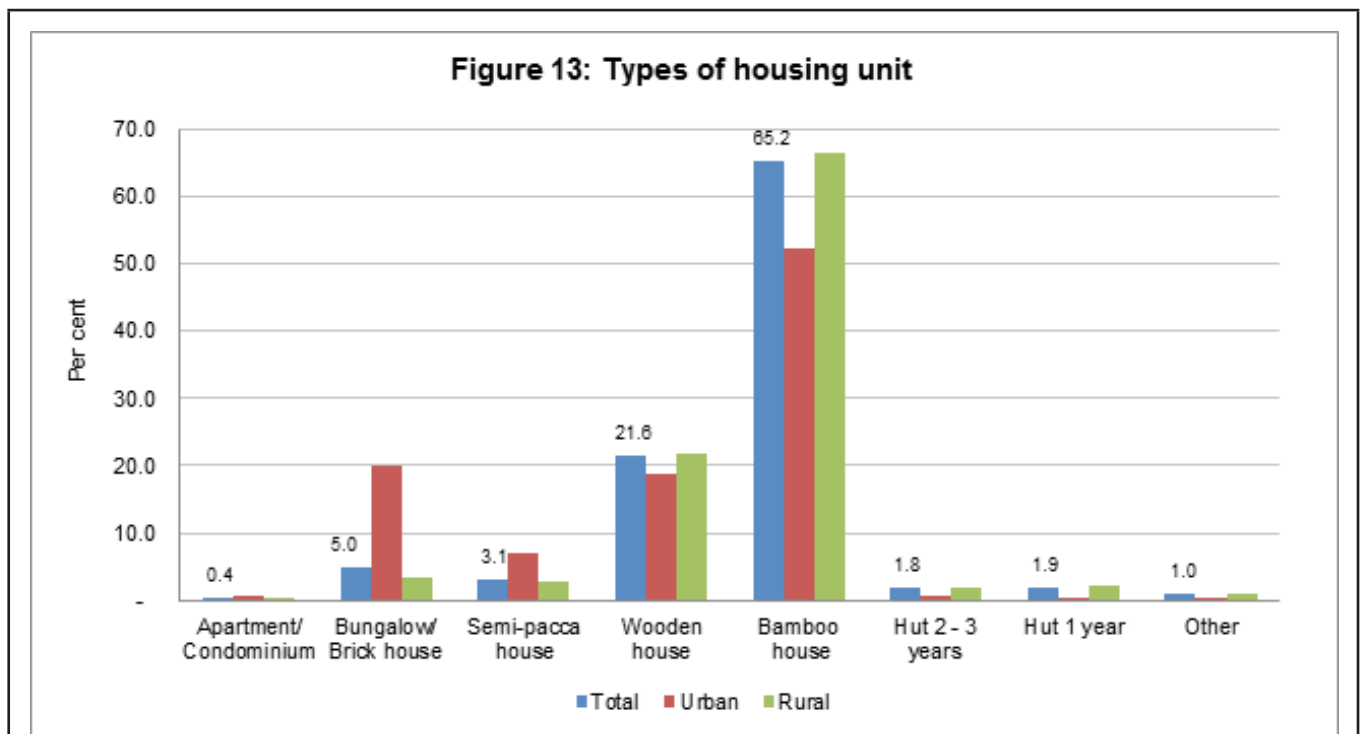
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

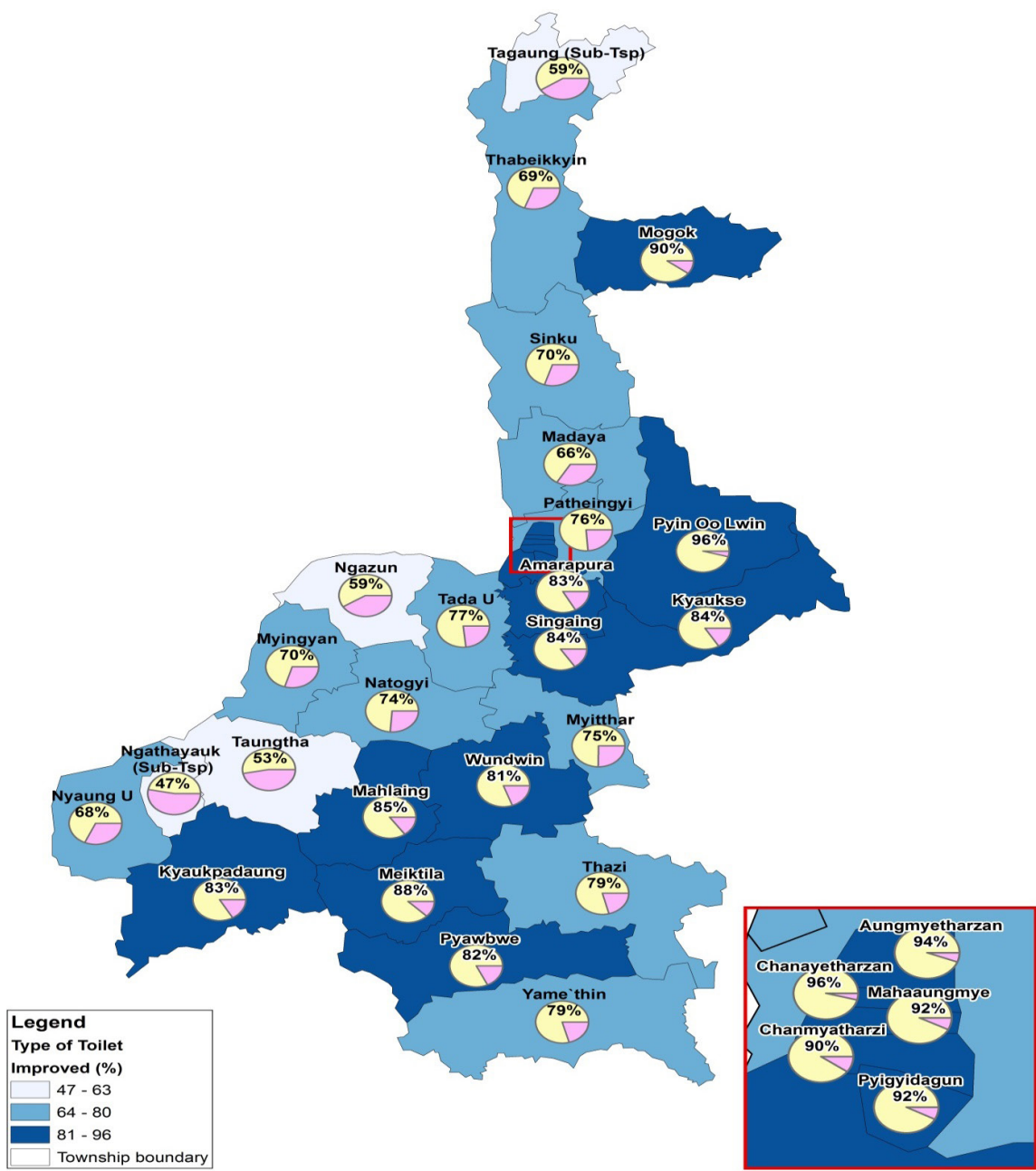
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	58,645	0.4	5.0	3.1	21.6	65.2	1.8	1.9	1.0
Urban	5,311	0.7	20.1	7.1	18.7	52.4	0.8	0.1	*
Rural	53,334	0.3	3.5	2.6	21.9	66.5	1.9	2.1	1.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Madaya Township are living in bamboo houses (65.2%) followed by households in wooden houses (21.6%).
- Some 52.4 per cent of urban households and 66.5 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Mandalay Region	: 79.8%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 78.2%
Madaya Township	: 66.4%

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

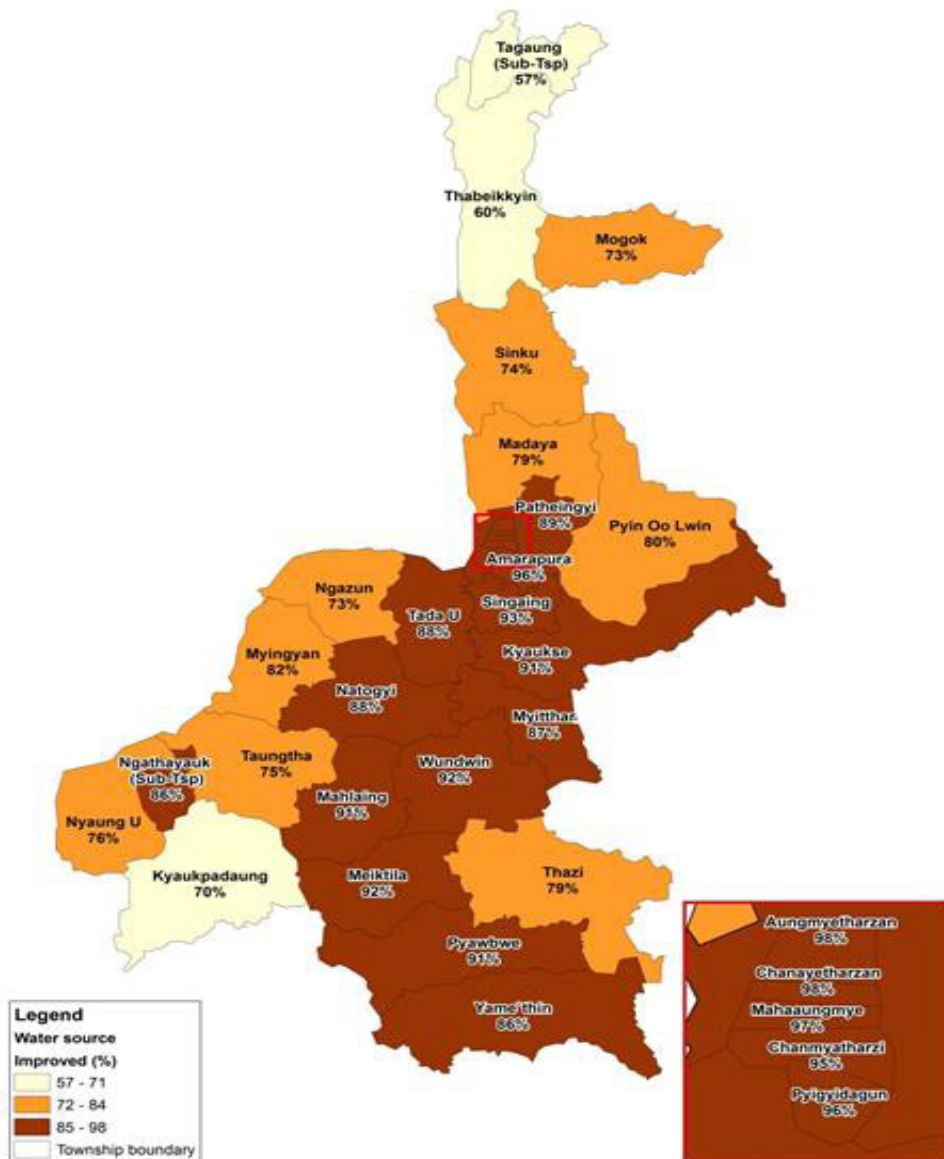
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.5	1.9	1.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		64.9	94.8	61.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>66.4</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>63.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		10.9	0.8	11.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.6	*	0.7
Other		0.4	-	0.4
None		21.7	2.5	23.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	58,645	5,311	53,334

- Some 66.4 per cent of the households in Madaya Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (64.9%)).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Madaya is in the range of (64-80) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mandalay Region is 79.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 21.7 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Mandalay Region, it is 15.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Madaya Township, 23.6 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Mandalay Region	: 85.6%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 74.3%
Madaya Township	: 79.3%

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

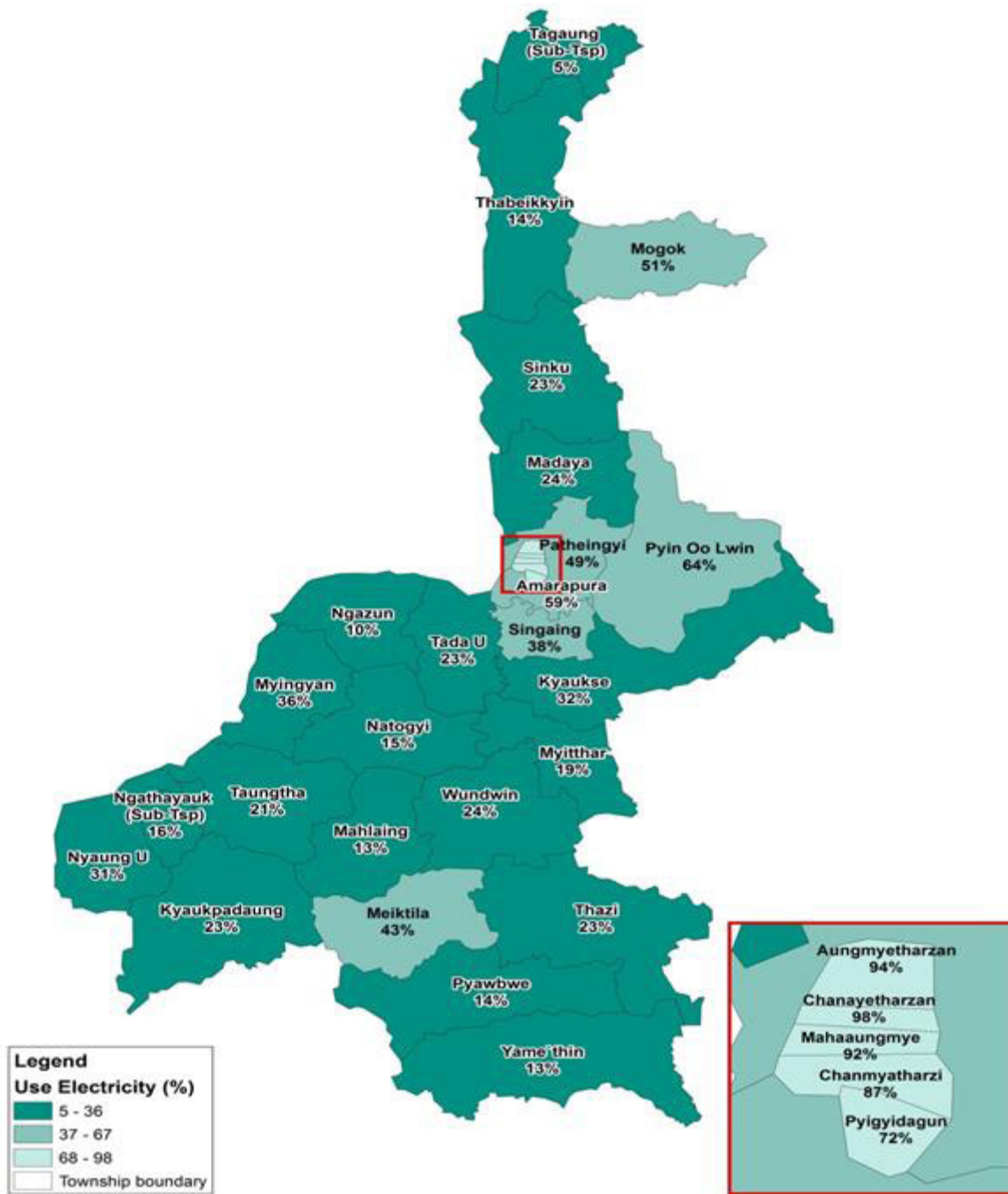
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.8	0.2	0.9
Tube well, borehole	69.5	76.7	68.7
Protected well/ Spring	6.3	1.7	6.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier	2.7	20.1	1.0
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>77.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	1.8	0.1	2.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.1	-	0.1
River/stream/ canal	17.1	1.0	18.7
Waterfall/ Rain water	*	-	*
Other	1.7	0.2	1.8
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>22.7</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	58,645	53,334

- In Madaya Township, 79.3 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 Mandalay Region, it is in the range of (72-84) per cent group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 69.5 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 17.1 per cent use river/ stream/canal.
- Some 20.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 22.7 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%
Mandalay Region	: 39.4%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 36.4%
Madaya Township	: 24.3%

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

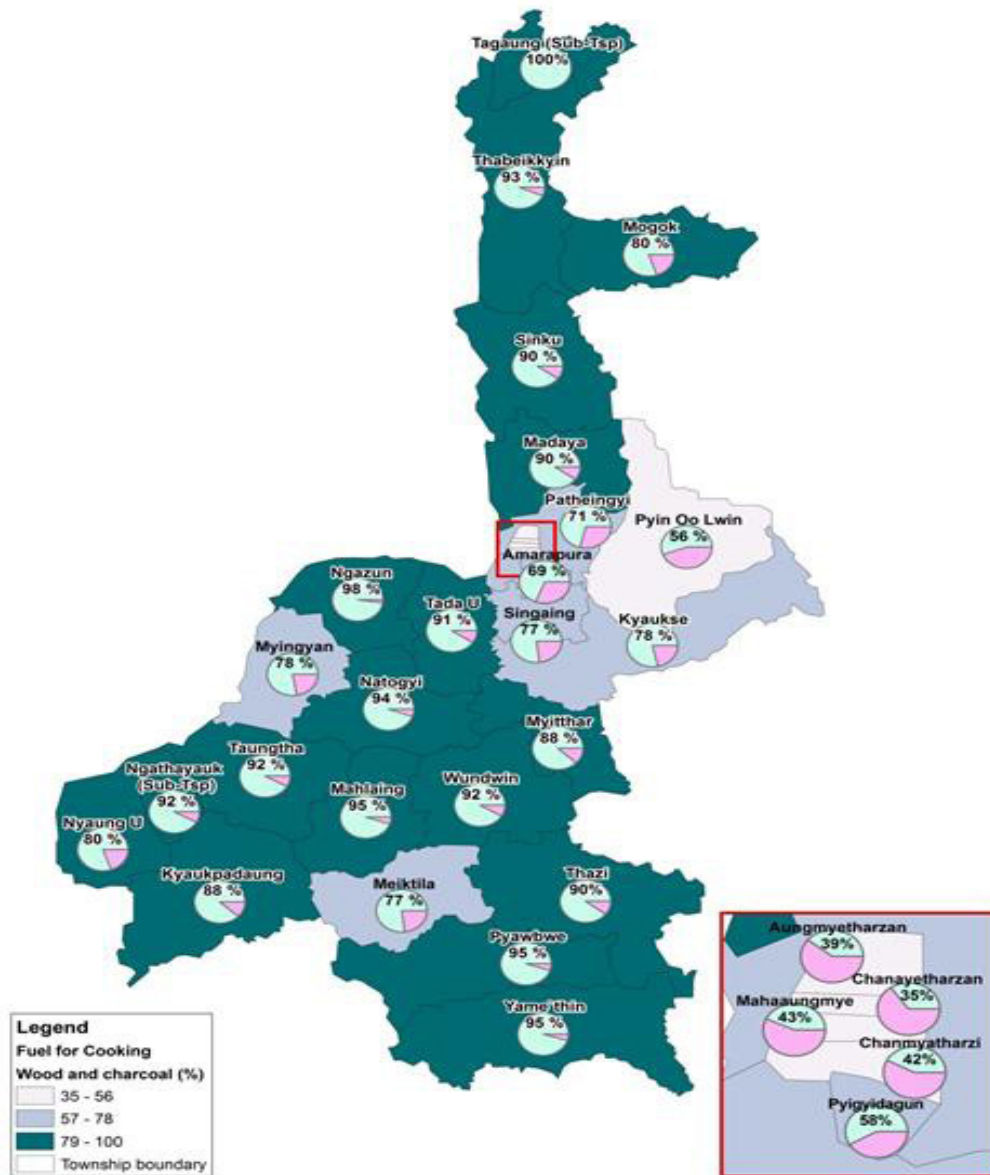
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		24.3	80.3	18.7
Kerosene		0.3	*	0.4
Candle		23.2	11.3	24.4
Battery		30.4	6.5	32.8
Generator (private)		11.3	0.3	12.4
Water mill (private)		0.2	*	0.3
Solar system/energy		6.5	0.4	7.2
Other		3.6	1.1	3.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	58,645	5,311	53,334

- In Madaya Township, 24.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belong to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Mandalay Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Mandalay Region is 39.4 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 30.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 32.8 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Mandalay Region	: 77.6%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 80.6%
Madaya Township	: 90.1%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		9.0	40.4	5.9
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	0.2	*
Firewood		80.5	38.5	84.6
Charcoal		9.6	20.0	8.6
Coal		0.2	0.5	0.1
Other		0.7	0.5	0.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	58,645	5,311	53,334

- In Madaya Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 80.5 per cent using firewood and 9.6 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 9.0 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 84.6 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 8.6 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

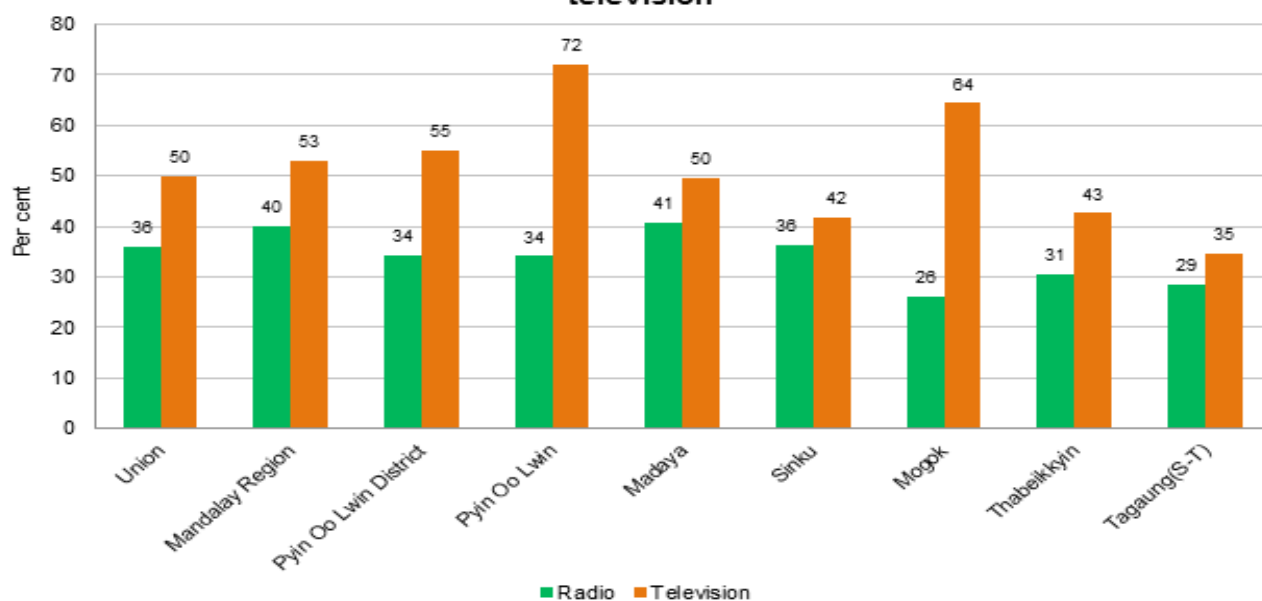
Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	58,645	40.8	49.7	3.7	26.1	1.1	3.6	28.6	0.2
Urban	5,311	28.8	75.2	13.0	52.8	5.5	12.8	15.1	1.3
Rural	53,334	42.0	47.2	2.8	23.5	0.6	2.7	29.9	0.1

- Some 49.7 per cent of the households in Madaya Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 75.2 per cent and 47.2 per cent of households in urban areas and rural areas respectively have access to television and are the highest among the access of communication and related amenities in these areas.

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



- In Madaya Township, 49.7 per cent of households having a television and about one in three households (40.8%) reported having a radio.

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)
Mandalay Region	1,323,191	58,017	769,529	523,704	20,436	21,845	7,097	370,149
Urban	415,634	43,856	301,736	203,269	4,729	672	702	7,244
Rural	907,557	14,161	467,793	320,435	15,707	21,173	6,395	362,905
Pyin Oo Lwin District	214,948	7,856	126,369	59,027	5,264	10,722	4,270	48,190
Urban	58,651	4,759	41,990	22,457	1,082	168	343	1,740
Rural	156,297	3,097	84,379	36,570	4,182	10,554	3,927	46,450
Madaya Township	58,645	957	28,699	24,582	2,136	6,502	1,588	17,658
Urban	5,311	381	3,252	3,396	236	8	8	141
Rural	53,334	576	25,447	21,186	1,900	6,494	1,580	17,517

- In Madaya Township, 48.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 41.9 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use bicycles and rural households use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

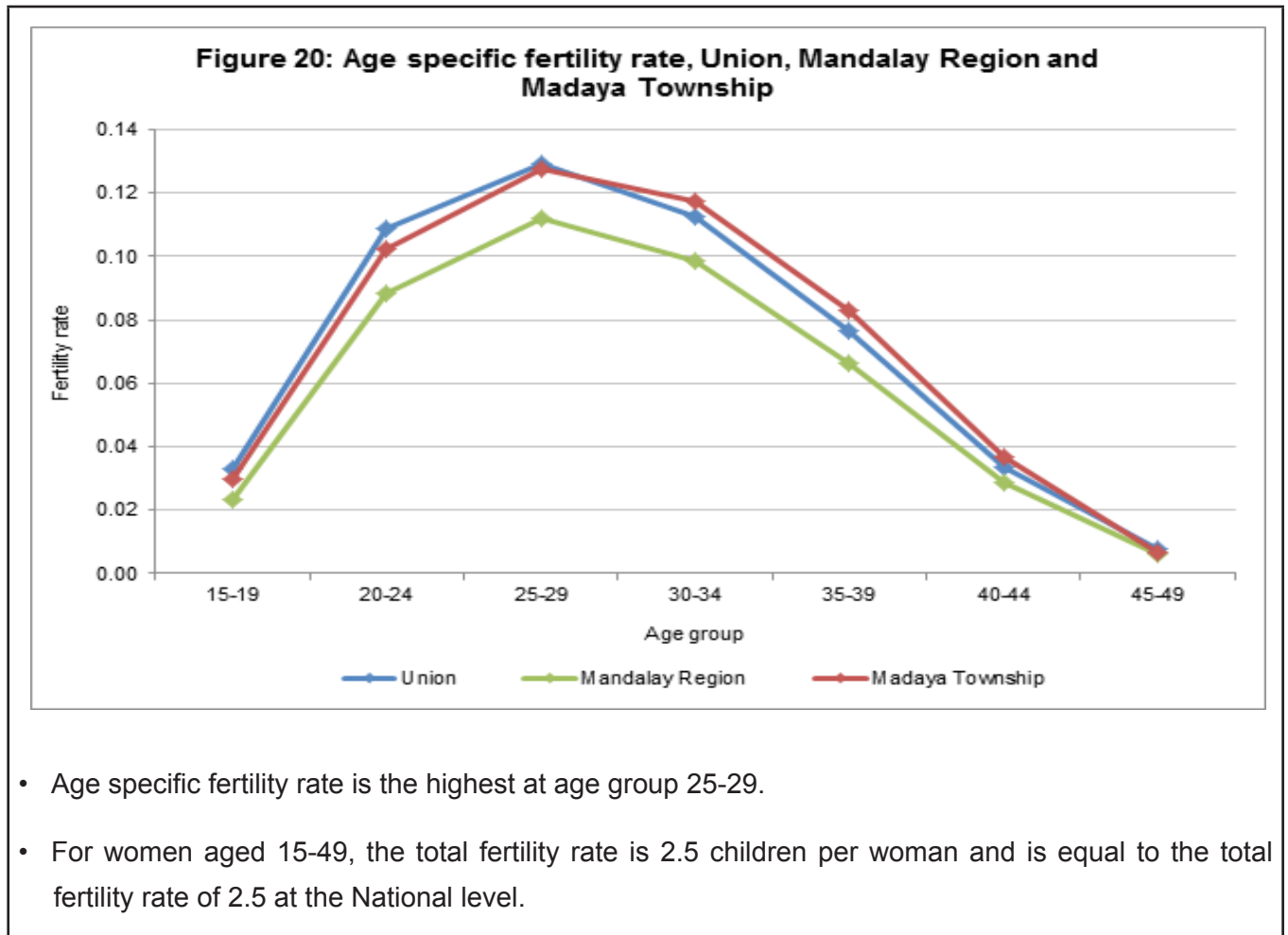
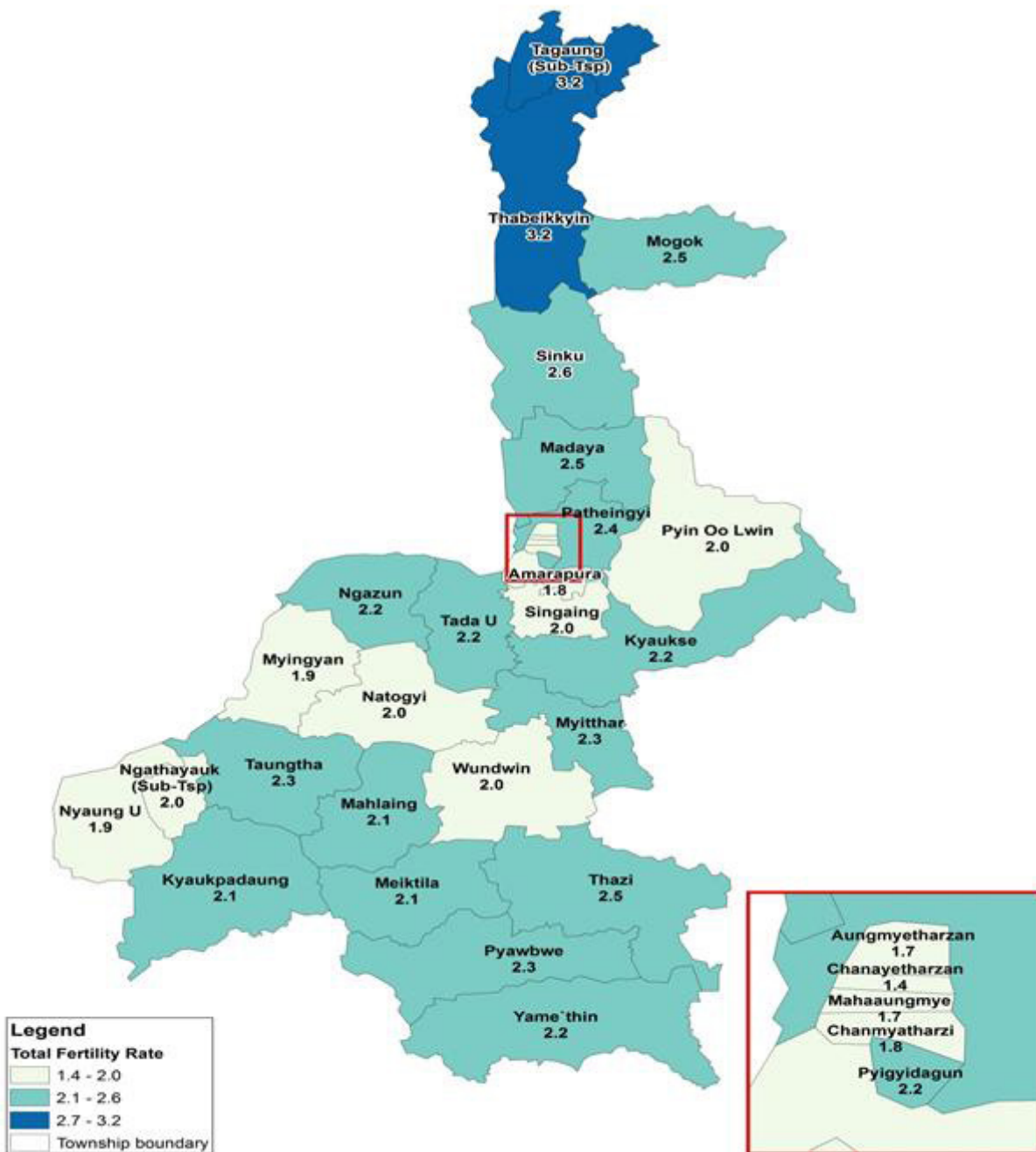
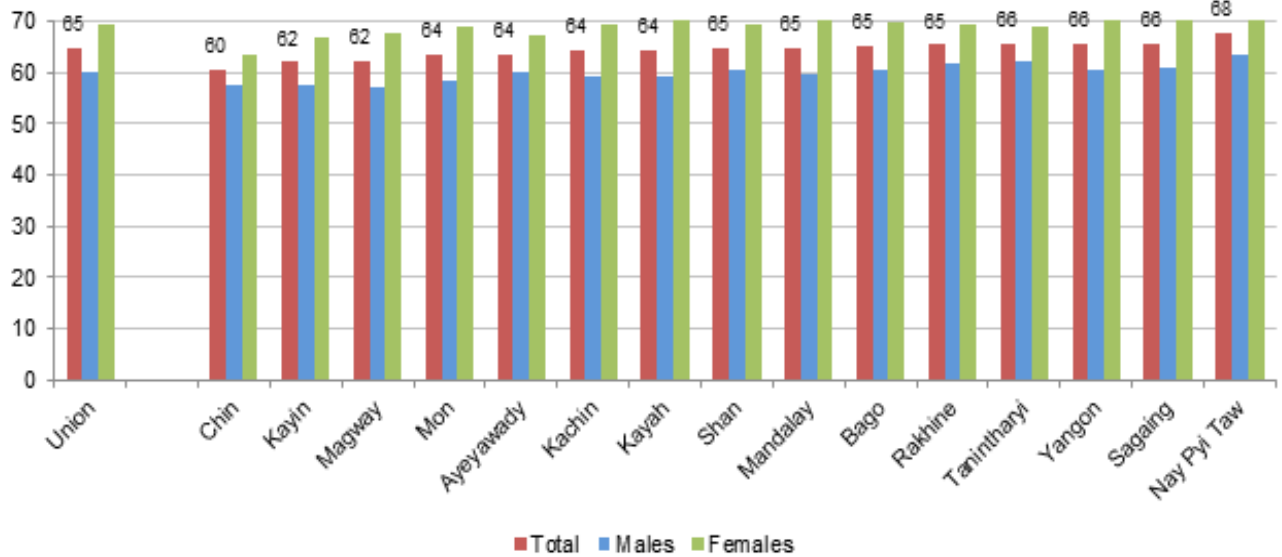


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Mandalay Region	: 2.1
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 2.5
Madaya Township	: 2.5

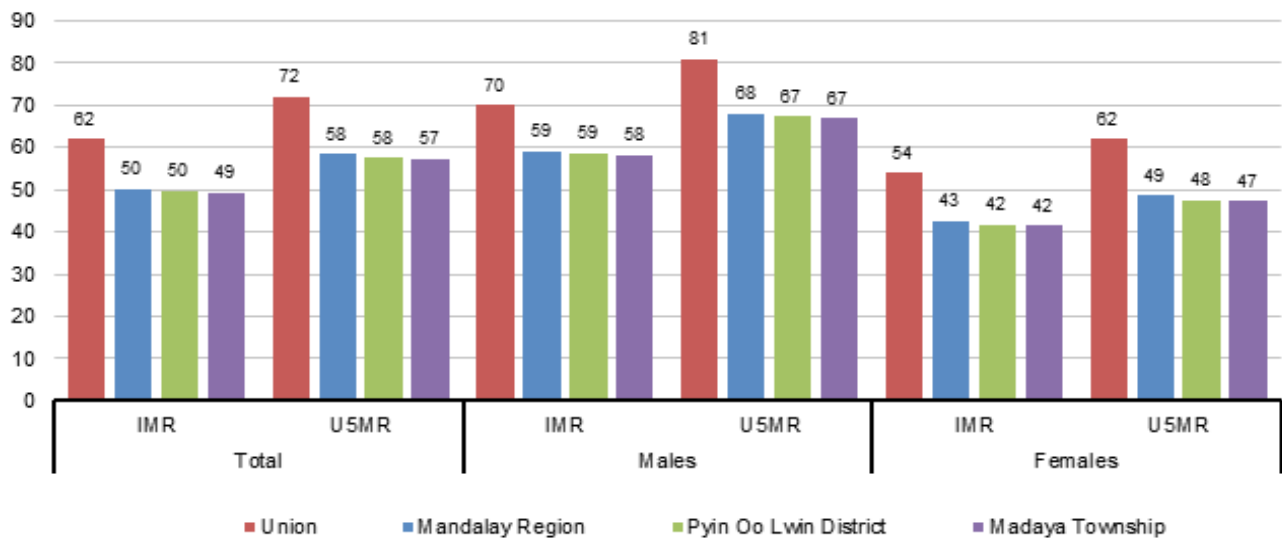
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Mandalay Region is 64.9 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.2 years is higher than that of the males at 59.7 years.

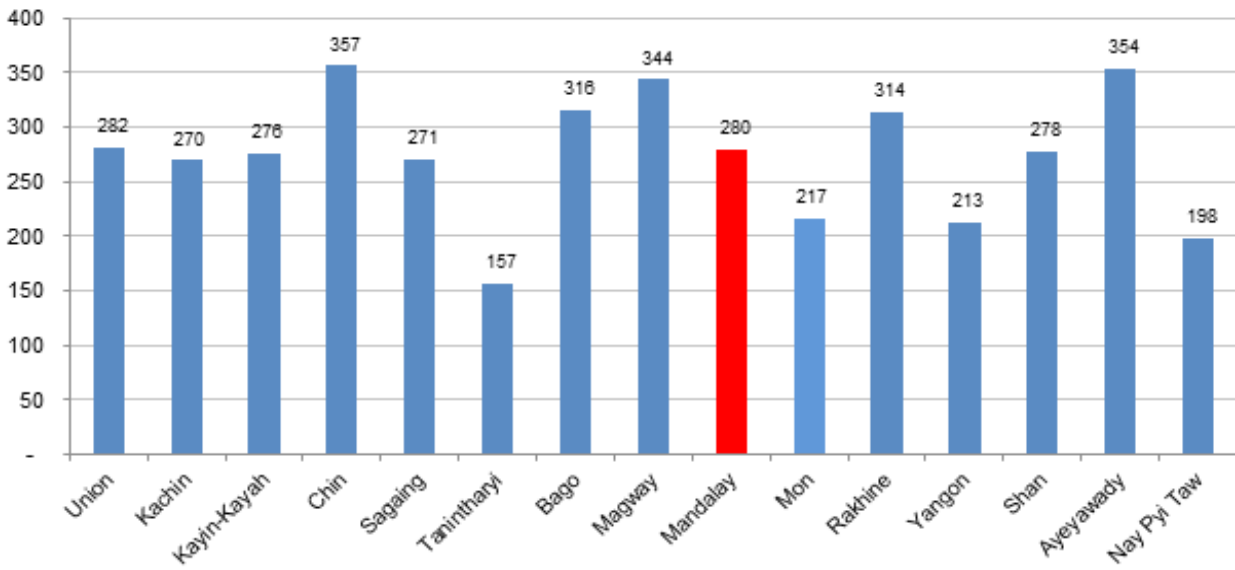
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pyin Oo Lwin District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Pyin Oo Lwin District is 50 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 58 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Madaya Township are lower than those in Mandalay Region and Pyin Oo Lwin District. The Infant mortality in Madaya is 49 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 57 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Mandalay Region, there are 280 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 Mandalay Region is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

Census Night: The night between the 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

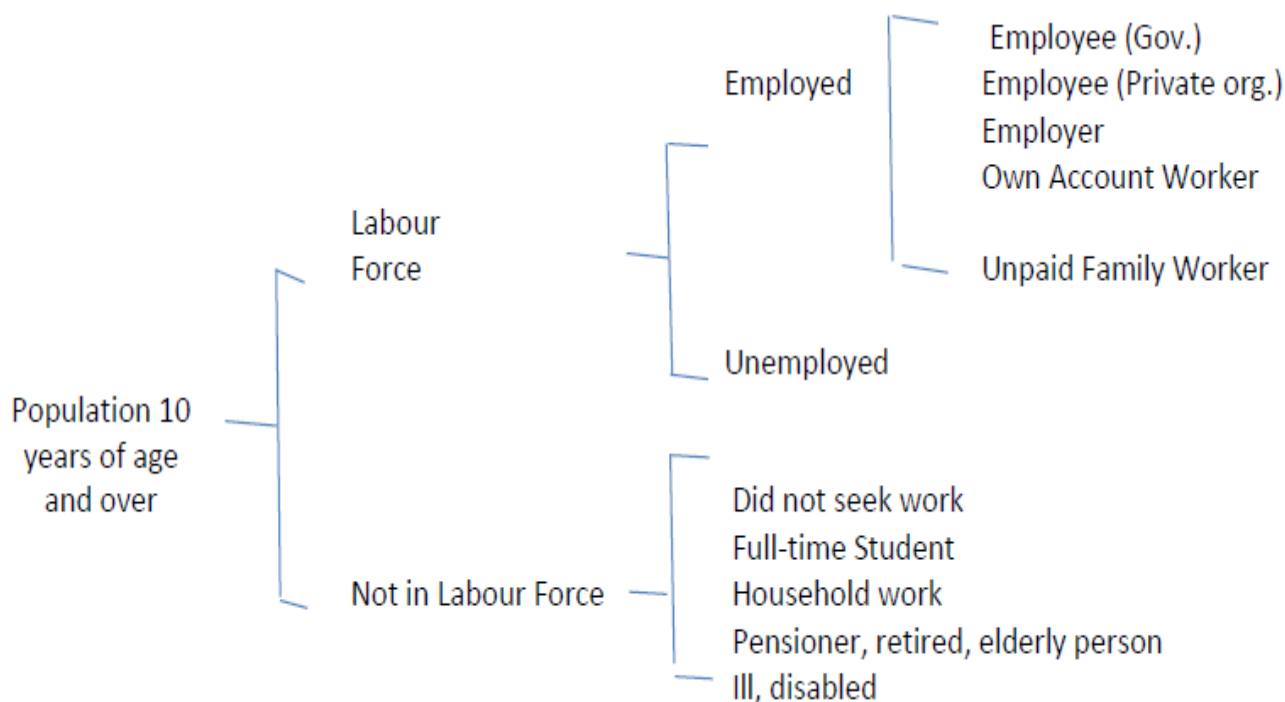
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

Employed: “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons

working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

