THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

MON STATE, THATON DISTRICT
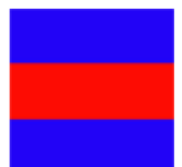
Paung Township Report

MYANMAR
Census
2014

Kyaikto

Bilin

Thaton

Mawlamyine

Mon

Chaungzon

Kyaikemaraw

Mudon

Thanbyuzayat

Lamine (Sub -Tsp)

Ye

Khawzar (Sub-Tsp)

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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Paung Township Report

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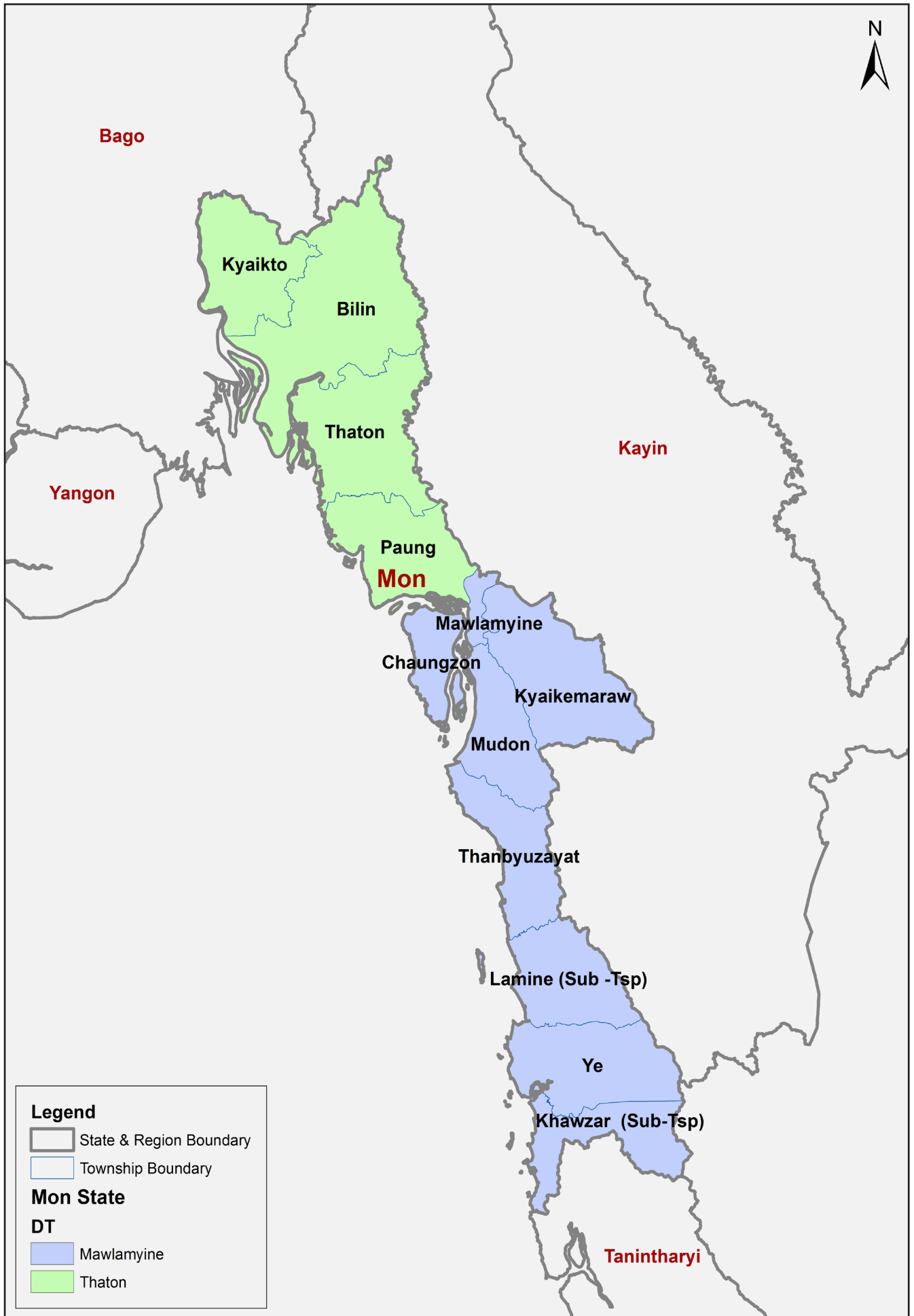
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Mon State, showing the townships

Bago

Yangon

Kyaikto

Bilin

Thaton

Paung
Mon

Kayin

Mawlamyine

Chaungzon

Kyaikemaraw

Mudon

Thanbyuzayat

Lamine (Sub -Tsp)

Ye

Khawzar (Sub-Tsp)

Tanintharyi

N

Legend
State & Region Boundary
Township Boundary
Mon State
DT
Mawlamyine
Thaton

Paung Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	218,459 [2]
Population males	105,371 (48.2%)
Population females	113,088 (51.8%)
Percentage of urban population	13.5%
Area (Km²)	1,131.2 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	193.1 persons
Median age	26.0 years
Number of wards	4
Number of village tracts	50
Number of private households	43,726
Percentage of female headed households	30.4%
Mean household size	4.8 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	33.2%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	60.3%
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.5%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	66.0
Child dependency ratio	55.2
Old dependency ratio	10.8
Ageing index	19.5
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	93
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	82.3%
Male	85.5%
Female	79.6%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	10,916	5.0
Walking	4,367	2.0
Seeing	5,914	2.7
Hearing	3,352	1.5
Remembering	3,978	1.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	109,547	63.3
Associate Scrutiny	77	<0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	2,634	1.5
National Registration	5,209	3.0
Religious	1,156	0.7
Temporary Registration	334	0.2
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1
Foreign Passport	46	<0.1
None	53,960	31.2

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	51.0%	77.3%	27.8%
Unemployment rate	8.9%	8.1%	10.9%
Employment to population ratio	46.5%	71.0%	24.8%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	40,827	93.4
Renter	1,016	2.3
Provided free (individually)	1,022	2.3
Government quarters	556	1.3
Private company quarters	100	0.2
Other	205	0.5

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	16.5%		33.5%
Bamboo	21.2%	13.0%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	46.9%	78.7%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		65.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	11.9%	6.7%	0.6%
Other	3.2%	1.4%	0.5%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	10,824	24.8
LPG	91	0.2
Kerosene	173	0.4
Biogas	125	0.3
Firewood	30,531	69.8
Charcoal	1,351	3.1
Coal	74	0.2
Other	557	1.3

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	17,004	38.9
Kerosene	3,332	7.6
Candle	13,602	31.1
Battery	1,774	4.1
Generator (private)	5,971	13.7
Water mill (private)	407	0.9
Solar system/energy	1,390	3.2
Other	246	0.6
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	7,128	16.3
Tube well, borehole	4,224	9.6
Protected well/spring	16,910	38.7
Bottled/purifier water	377	0.9
Total Improved Water Sources	*28,639*	*65.5*
Unprotected well/spring	4,652	10.6
Pool/pond/lake	8,997	20.6
River/stream/canal	266	0.6
Waterfall/rainwater	368	0.8
Other	804	1.9
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*15,087*	*34.5*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	7,189	16.4
Tube well, borehole	4,980	11.4
Protected well/spring	15,578	35.6
Unprotected well/spring	4,722	10.8
Pool/pond/lake	8,688	19.9
River/stream/canal	1,438	3.3
Waterfall/rainwater	446	1.0
Bottled/purifier water	30	0.1
Other	655	1.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	308	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	32,187	73.6
Total Improved Sanitation	*32,495*	*74.3*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	948	2.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,700	3.9
Other	411	0.9
None	8,172	18.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	15,860	36.3
Television	26,958	61.7
Landline phone	1,914	4.4
Mobile phone	13,038	29.8
Computer	676	1.5
Internet at home	1,599	3.7
Households with none of the items	10,509	24.0
Households with all of the items	71	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	746	1.7
Motorcycle/Moped	12,711	29.1
Bicycle	22,359	51.1
4-Wheel tractor	1,732	4.0
Canoe/Boat	583	1.3
Motor boat	1,229	2.8
Cart (bullock)	8,294	19.0

Note: [1] Population figures for Paung 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 Paung Township in Mon State. 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 Paung Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	218,459 *		
Males	105,371		
Females	113,088		
Sex Ratio	93 Males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	13.5%		
Area (Km^2)	1,131.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	193.1 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	50		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	211,821	28,782	183,039
Number of conventional households	43,726	5,902	37,824
Mean household size	4.8 persons ***		

- In Paung Township, there are more females than males with 93 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (13.5%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Paung Township is 193 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.8 persons living in each household in Paung Township. This is more than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Paung Township (Thaton District, Mon State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**43,726**	**218,459**	**105,371**	**113,088**
	Ward	**5,902**	**29,434**	**13,871**	**15,563**
1	Moe Naing(W)	902	4,276	2,062	2,214
2	Ka Don See(W)	1,510	7,489	3,489	4,000
3	Paung(W)	1,456	6,934	3,283	3,651
4	Ka Dar(W)	2,034	10,735	5,037	5,698
	Village Tract	**37,824**	**189,025**	**91,500**	**97,525**
1	Nyaung Kone Lay(VT)	323	1,722	825	897
2	Pan Kone(VT)	1,260	7,270	3,781	3,489
3	Oke Ta Dar(VT)	1,395	6,395	3,187	3,208
4	Da Rein(VT)	248	1,389	655	734
5	Day Kin(VT)	217	1,152	564	588
6	Ka Mar Bi(VT)	121	707	315	392
7	Ah Hauk(VT)	230	1,343	622	721
8	Htan Pin Chaung Gyi(VT)	1,307	6,816	3,321	3,495
9	Zin Kyaik(VT)	3,900	20,888	9,854	11,034
10	Tat Hmu Chaung(VT)	127	774	400	374
11	Kawt Htaw(VT)	285	1,468	680	788
12	Kywe Chan(VT)	1,154	5,800	2,752	3,048
13	Kawt Kayin(VT)	340	1,682	792	890
14	Ka Daing(VT)	237	1,028	487	541
15	Bant Bway Kone(VT)	523	2,282	1,098	1,184
16	Tha Pyay Kone(VT)	264	1,518	760	758
17	Hpa Lat(VT)	560	2,789	1,321	1,468
18	Yin Nyein (North)(VT)	1,757	8,630	4,097	4,533
19	Yin Nyein (South)(VT)	591	3,094	1,423	1,671
20	Ywar Tan Shey(VT)	280	1,353	624	729
21	Hpyu Ba(VT)	582	2,912	1,552	1,360
22	Ka Tun(VT)	837	3,899	1,942	1,957

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Kyauk Yae Twin(VT)	533	2,218	1,084	1,134
24	Inn Pyaung(VT)	559	2,557	1,255	1,302
25	Mya Lay Chaung(VT)	155	764	389	375
26	Htan Pin Chaung Lay(VT)	333	1,923	981	942
27	Nyaung Kone Gyi(VT)	483	2,593	1,236	1,357
28	Kyon Haw(VT)	301	1,669	778	891
29	Thea Kone(VT)	1,404	7,905	3,839	4,066
30	Ka Taik(VT)	395	1,990	997	993
31	Ohn Ta Pin(VT)	854	4,330	2,156	2,174
32	Sin Ywar(VT)	753	4,298	2,068	2,230
33	Wea Pa Tan(VT)	740	3,658	1,859	1,799
34	Moke Ta Ma-Kywe Chan(VT)	507	2,214	1,064	1,150
35	Kyauk Sa Yit(VT)	219	950	471	479
36	Let Pan Taw(VT)	750	3,264	1,510	1,754
37	Oke Kan(VT)	123	586	303	283
38	Hmaw Bi(VT)	517	2,440	1,173	1,267
39	Nat Hmaw(VT)	539	2,829	1,396	1,433
40	Thea Ein(VT)	964	4,683	2,261	2,422
41	Thea Hpyu Kone(VT)	851	4,361	2,081	2,280
42	Kawt Ka Daik(VT)	431	2,059	968	1,091
43	Kyar Bo(VT)	466	2,164	1,014	1,150
44	Moke Ta Ma(VT)	4,639	22,355	10,870	11,485
45	Nat Gyi Chaung(VT)	507	2,403	1,140	1,263
46	Kyon Ka(VT)	808	3,546	1,741	1,805
47	Ah Hlat(VT)	1,789	8,228	3,982	4,246
48	Lat Pan Kyun(VT)	201	968	452	516
49	Kya Khat Ngu(VT)	833	3,856	1,840	2,016
50	Ei Byit(VT)	632	3,303	1,540	1,763

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

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Paung Township

14,191 (6.5%)
72,614 (33.2%)
131,654 (60.3%)

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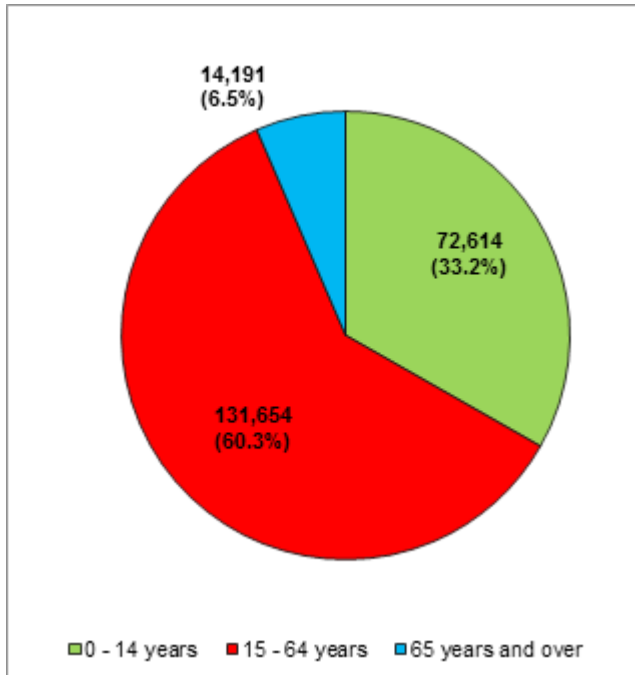
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Paung Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	218,459	105,371	113,088
0 - 4	21,592	11,006	10,586
5 - 9	23,892	12,160	11,732
10 - 14	27,130	13,935	13,195
15 - 19	18,726	9,255	9,471
20 - 24	14,546	6,829	7,717
25 - 29	13,824	6,525	7,299
30 - 34	13,954	6,577	7,377
35 - 39	14,123	6,578	7,545
40 - 44	13,690	6,198	7,492
45 - 49	13,223	6,077	7,146
50 - 54	11,762	5,416	6,346
55 - 59	10,222	4,757	5,465
60 - 64	7,584	3,584	4,000
65 - 69	5,153	2,395	2,758
70 - 74	3,429	1,551	1,878
75 - 79	2,633	1,192	1,441
80 - 84	1,702	778	924
85 - 89	899	405	494
90 +	375	153	222

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Paung Township is 60.3 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, Mon State, Thaton District and Paung Township)
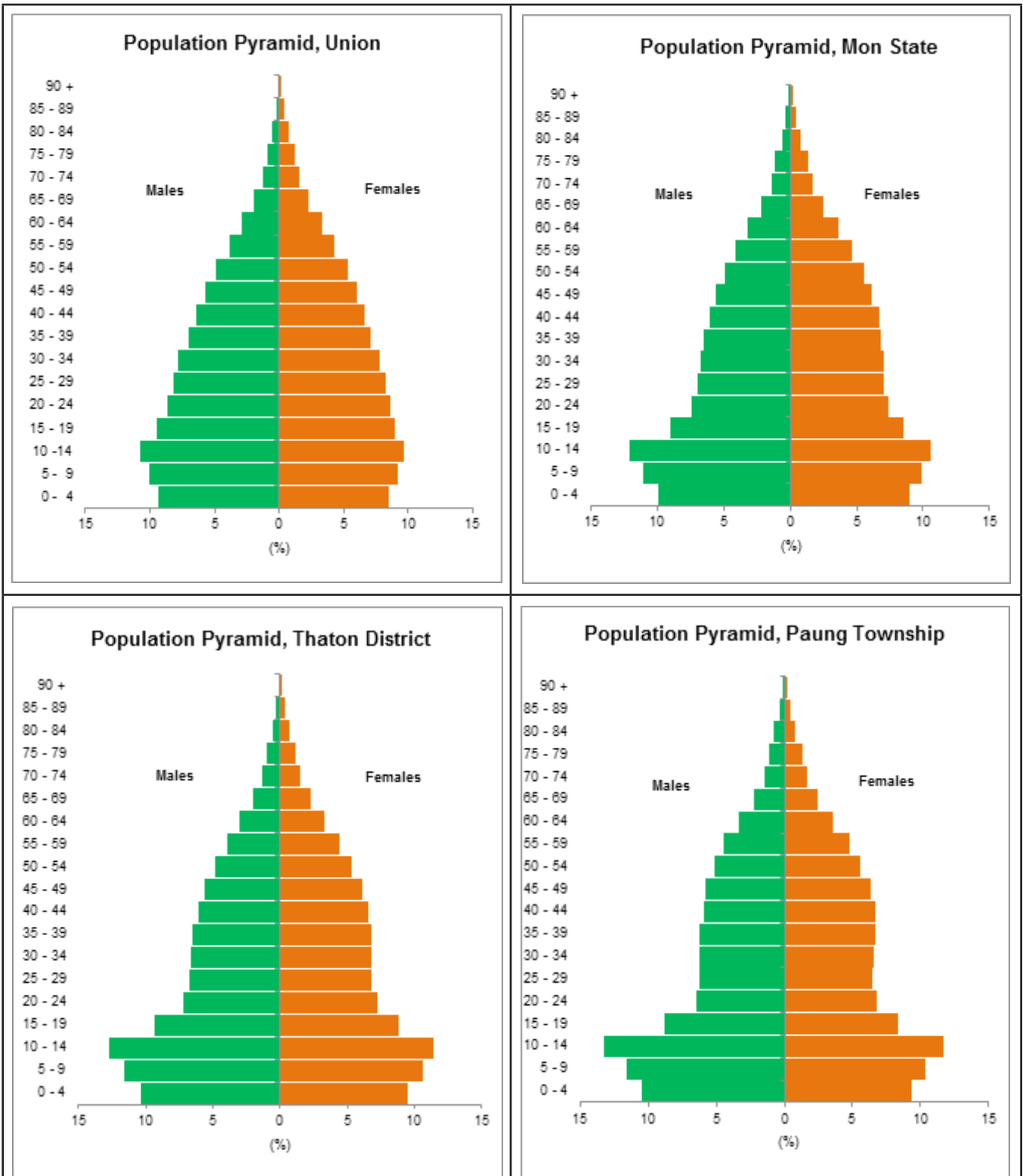
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Paung Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Paung Township.

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

(B)   Religion

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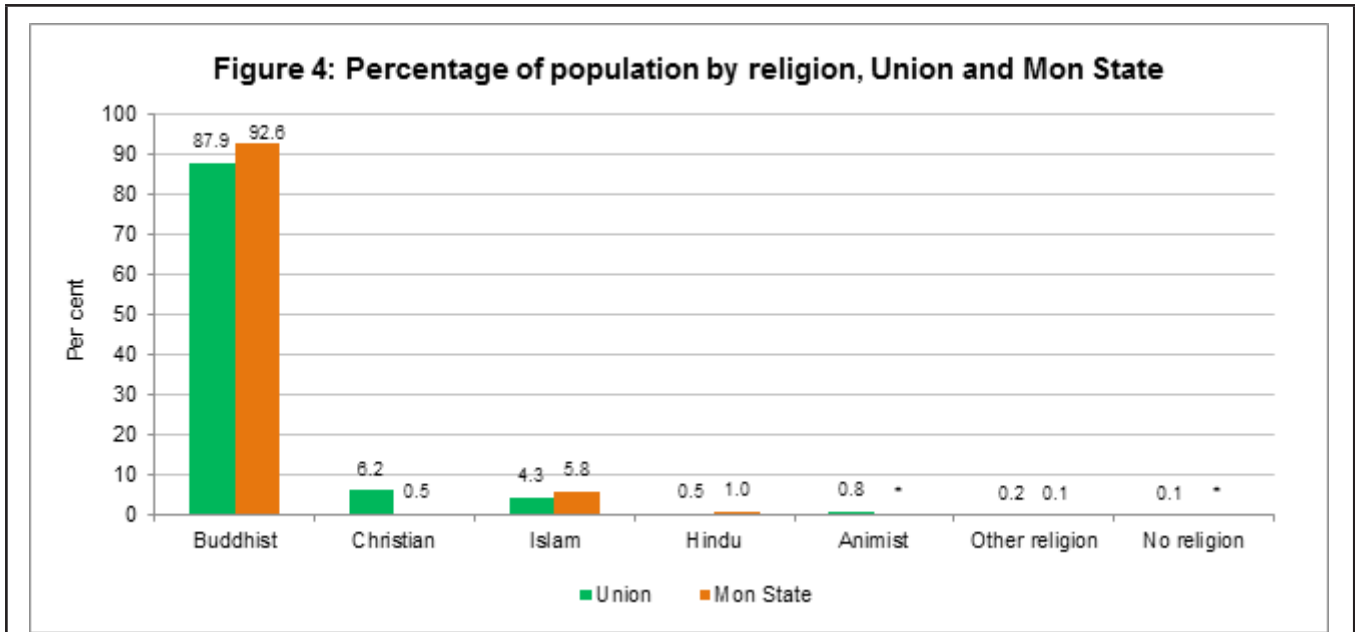
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Mon State, it is 92.6% Buddhist, 0.5% Christian, 5.8% Islam, 1.0% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C)   Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	4,477	2,238	2,239	917	438	479
6	4,725	2,404	2,321	3,491	1,759	1,732
7	4,877	2,453	2,424	4,017	1,989	2,028
8	4,727	2,438	2,289	3,997	2,065	1,932
9	4,776	2,428	2,348	4,069	2,079	1,990
10	5,164	2,639	2,525	4,265	2,151	2,114
11	4,790	2,440	2,350	3,760	1,890	1,870
12	5,605	2,826	2,779	3,982	1,985	1,997
13	5,531	2,719	2,812	3,232	1,533	1,699
14	5,196	2,567	2,629	2,533	1,197	1,336
15	4,396	2,199	2,197	1,573	713	860
16	3,743	1,840	1,903	1,015	421	594
17	3,506	1,723	1,783	796	333	463
18	3,540	1,671	1,869	578	205	373
19	2,897	1,297	1,600	437	154	283
20	3,390	1,568	1,822	307	114	193
21	2,596	1,194	1,402	159	68	91
22	2,807	1,238	1,569	98	53	45
23	2,709	1,228	1,481	58	23	35
24	2,323	1,012	1,311	37	24	13
25	3,107	1,425	1,682	32	11	21
26	2,437	1,117	1,320	19	12	7
27	2,541	1,135	1,406	23	15	8
28	2,846	1,297	1,549	28	11	17
29	2,193	972	1,221	12	6	6

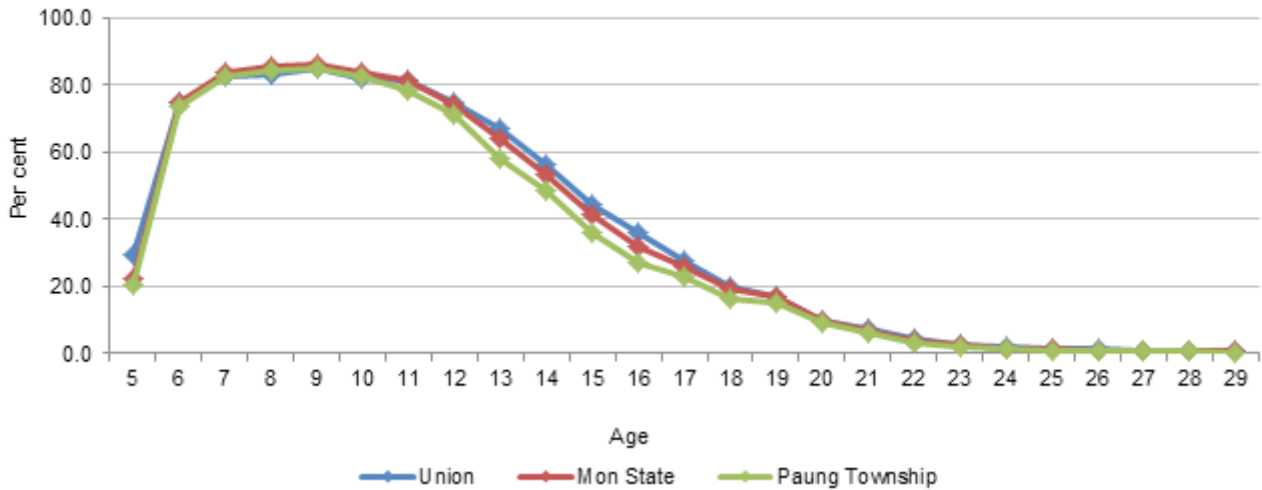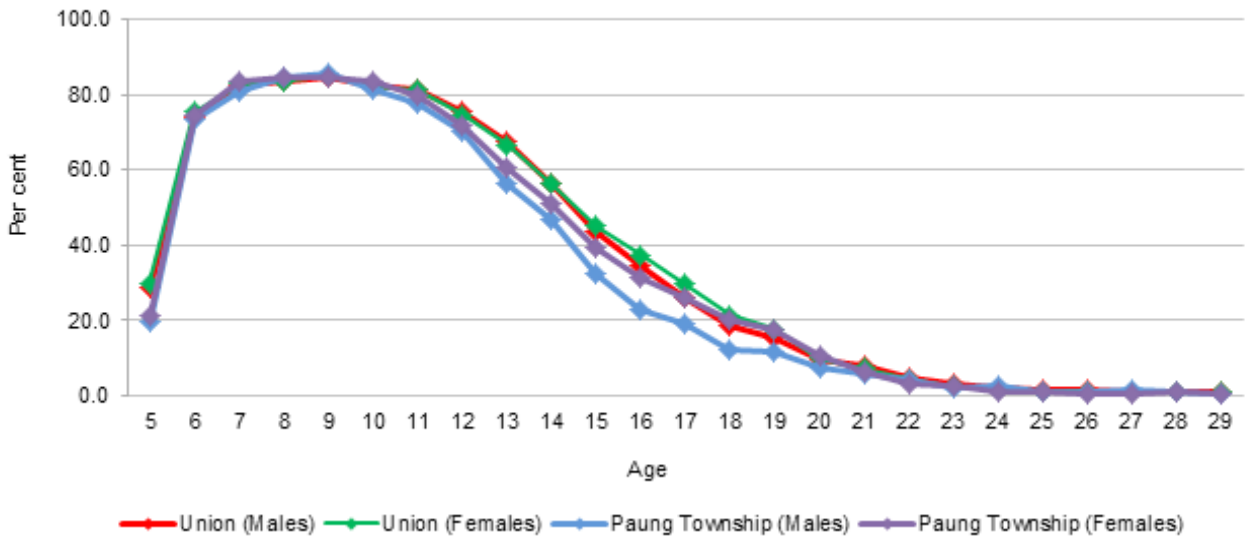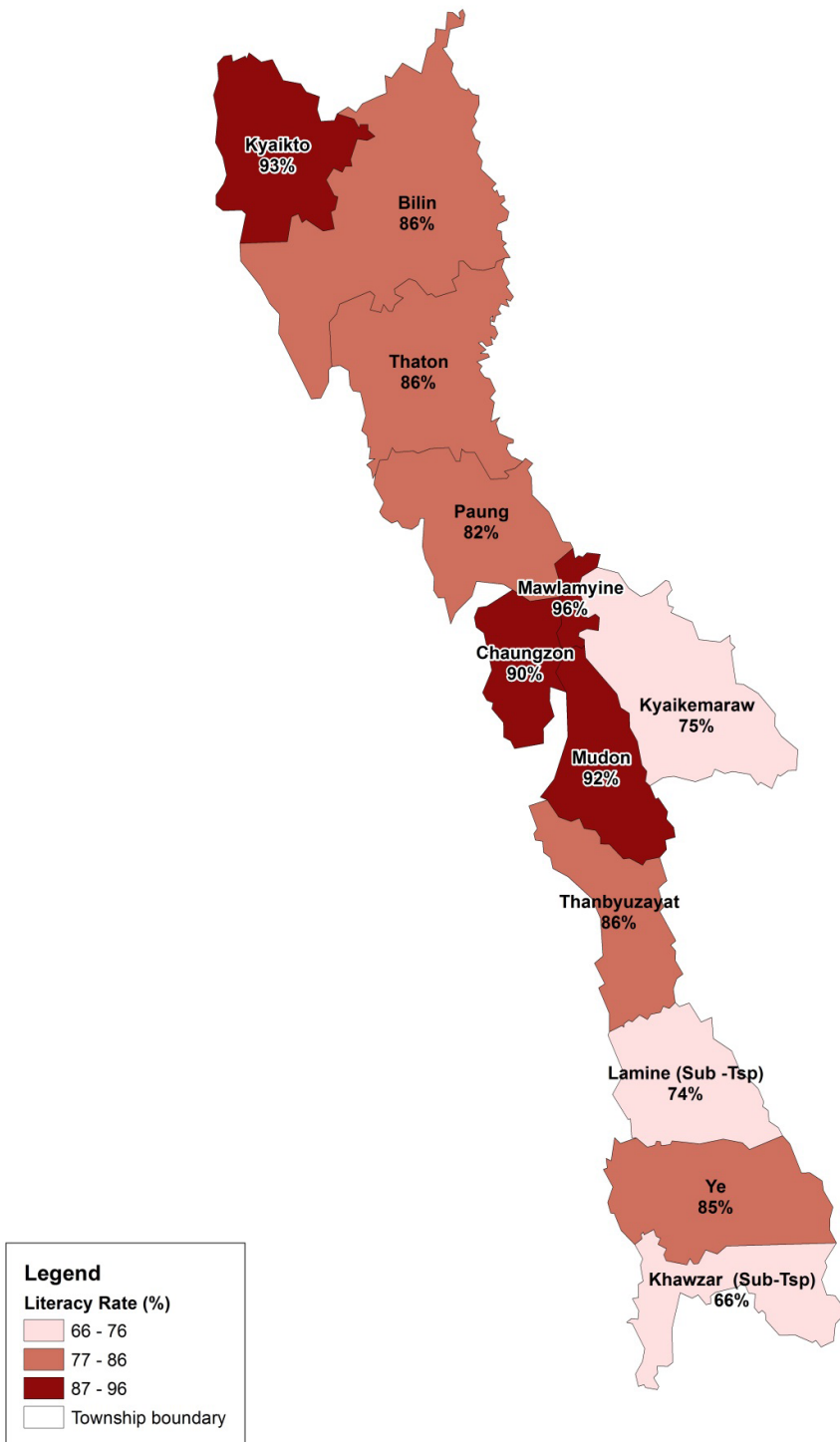Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Mon State and Paung Township

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

- School attendance in Paung Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Paung Township declines more at ages 12 years and over.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Mon State (aged 15 and over)

Kyaikto
93%

Bilin
86%

Thaton
86%

Paung
82%

Mawlamyine
96%

Chaungzon
90%

Kyaikemaraw
75%

Mudon
92%

Thanbyuzayat
86%

Lamine (Sub -Tsp)
74%

Ye
85%

Khawzar (Sub-Tsp)
66%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
66 - 76
77 - 86
87 - 96
Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Mon State	: 86.6%
Thaton District	: 86.5%
Paung Township	: 82.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	31,907	90.2
Males	14,970	90.0
Females	16,937	90.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Paung Township is 82.3 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Mon State (86.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 79.6 per cent and for the males it is 85.5 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 90.2 per cent with 90.4 per cent for females and 90.0 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 (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	112,573	23,761	21.1	35,619	20,993	18,256	7,736	193	5,169	168	63	615
Urban	16,375	2,932	17.9	4,305	2,876	2,977	1,703	69	1,417	43	23	30
Rural	96,198	20,829	21.7	31,314	18,117	15,279	6,033	124	3,752	125	40	585
Males	52,186	9,409	18.0	15,833	9,583	10,299	4,395	135	1,970	68	43	451
Females	60,387	14,352	23.8	19,786	11,410	7,957	3,341	58	3,199	100	20	164

- Some 21.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 21.7 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 18.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 23.8 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 18.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.6 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D)   Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	8.6	11.6	5.4	34.5	34.9	33.7
15 - 19	40.0	55.9	24.5	23.0	21.3	26.8
20 - 24	54.5	77.1	34.4	18.4	14.2	26.6
25 - 29	56.8	82.8	33.6	11.7	10.7	13.9
30 - 34	56.1	84.6	30.6	7.4	7.3	7.6
35 - 39	56.8	85.7	31.7	5.1	5.1	5.1
40 - 44	55.2	85.2	30.3	3.7	4.1	2.9
45 - 49	54.1	85.1	27.8	3.3	3.6	2.5
50 - 54	50.7	82.0	24.0	3.0	3.6	1.3
55 - 59	45.9	76.7	19.2	2.8	3.3	1.1
60 - 64	35.4	60.5	12.8	2.6	3.0	1.0
65 - 69	28.2	49.6	9.7	1.6	1.7	1.1
70 - 74	15.5	27.3	5.7	1.9	2.4	-
75+	7.6	13.1	3.1	2.6	1.8	5.2
15 - 24	46.3	64.9	29.0	20.6	17.7	26.7
15 - 64	51.0	77.3	27.8	8.9	8.1	10.9

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
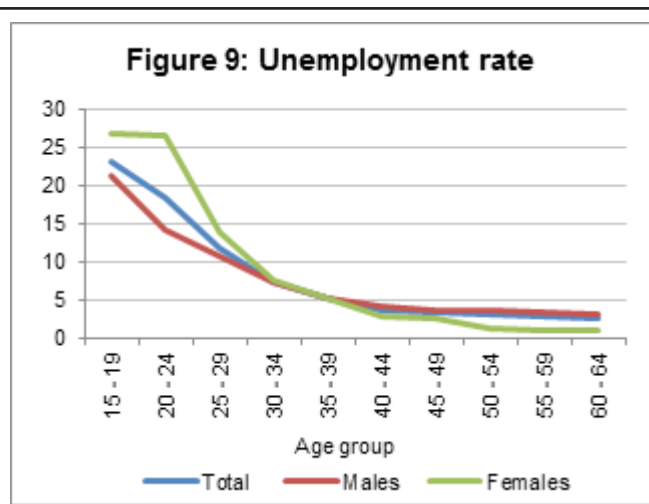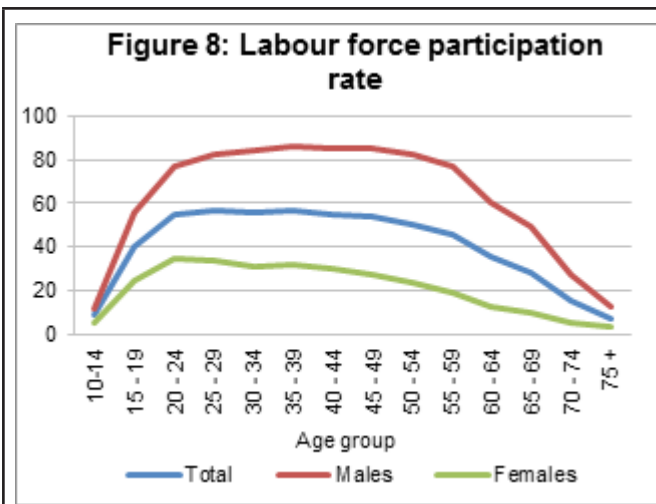
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Paung Township is 51.0 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 27.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 77.3 per cent.

- In Paung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.6 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Paung Township is 8.9 per cent. There is some difference between the unemployment rate for males (8.1%) and for females (10.9%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 26.7 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill ,disabled	Other
Total	101,053	1.7	25.2	44.7	10.6	2.0	15.7
Males	30,887	3.2	39.8	4.5	15.4	3.7	33.4
Females	70,166	1.1	18.8	62.4	8.6	1.3	7.9

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 39.8 per cent of males are full time students while 62.4 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	**58,314**	**41,433**	**16,881**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	307	191	116	0.5	0.5	0.7
Professionals	1,966	291	1,675	3.4	0.7	9.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	679	468	211	1.2	1.1	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	746	430	316	1.3	1.0	1.9
Services and Sales Workers	8,321	2,621	5,700	14.3	6.3	33.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	25,271	21,821	3,450	43.3	52.7	20.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	7,265	5,186	2,079	12.5	12.5	12.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3,089	3,008	81	5.3	7.3	0.5
Elementary Occupations	8,020	6,245	1,775	13.8	15.1	10.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,650	1,172	1,478	4.5	2.8	8.8

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Mon State and Paung Township
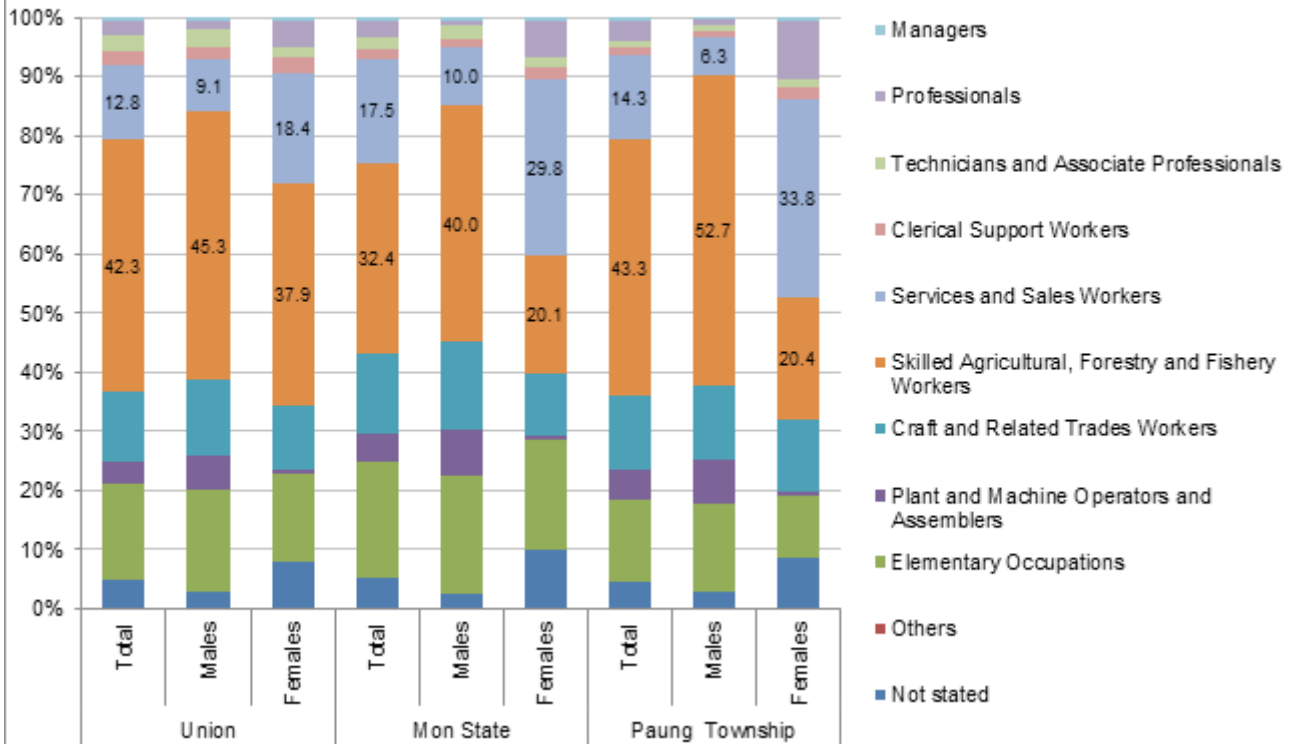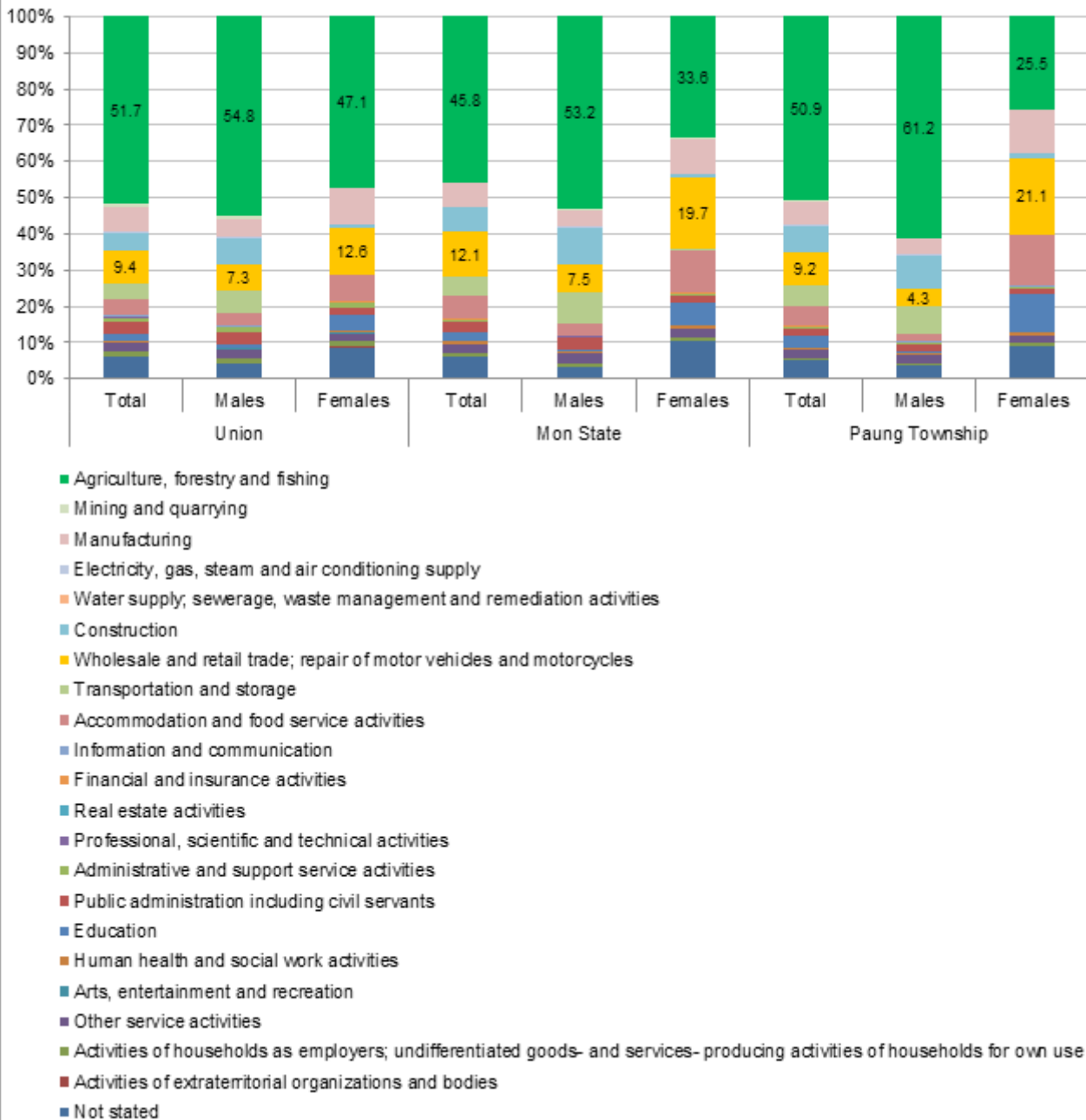
- In Paung Township, 43.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 14.3 per cent in services and sales workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 52.7 per cent of males and 20.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Mon State, 32.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 17.5 per cent are in services and sales workers.

20

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**58,314**	**41,433**	**16,881**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29,661	25,349	4,312	50.9	61.2	25.5
Mining and quarrying	156	123	33	0.3	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	3,763	1,736	2,027	6.5	4.2	12.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	80	74	6	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	27	24	3	*	0.1	*
Construction	4,149	3,942	207	7.1	9.5	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,358	1,802	3,556	9.2	4.3	21.1
Transportation and storage	3,321	3,257	64	5.7	7.9	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	3,232	895	2,337	5.5	2.2	13.8
Information and communication	76	48	28	0.1	0.1	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	55	26	29	0.1	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	74	47	27	0.1	0.1	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	215	146	69	0.4	0.4	0.4
Public administration including civil servants	1,178	904	274	2.0	2.2	1.6
Education	1,924	198	1,726	3.3	0.5	10.2
Human health and social work activities	255	98	157	0.4	0.2	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	95	83	12	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other service activities	1,318	998	320	2.3	2.4	1.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	411	253	158	0.7	0.6	0.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	-	1	*	-	*
Not stated	2,965	1,430	1,535	5.1	3.5	9.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Mon State and Paung Township

- In Paung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 50.9 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 9.2 per cent.

- There are 61.2 per cent of males and 25.5 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Mon State, there are 45.8 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 12.1 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	109,547	77	2,634	5,209	1,156	334	*	46	53,960
Urban	18,049	2	211	315	183	55	*	6	5,264
Rural	91,498	75	2,423	4,894	973	279	*	40	48,696
Males	51,030	45	1,292	2,135	1,070	182	*	23	26,420
Females	58,517	32	1,342	3,074	86	152	*	23	27,540

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
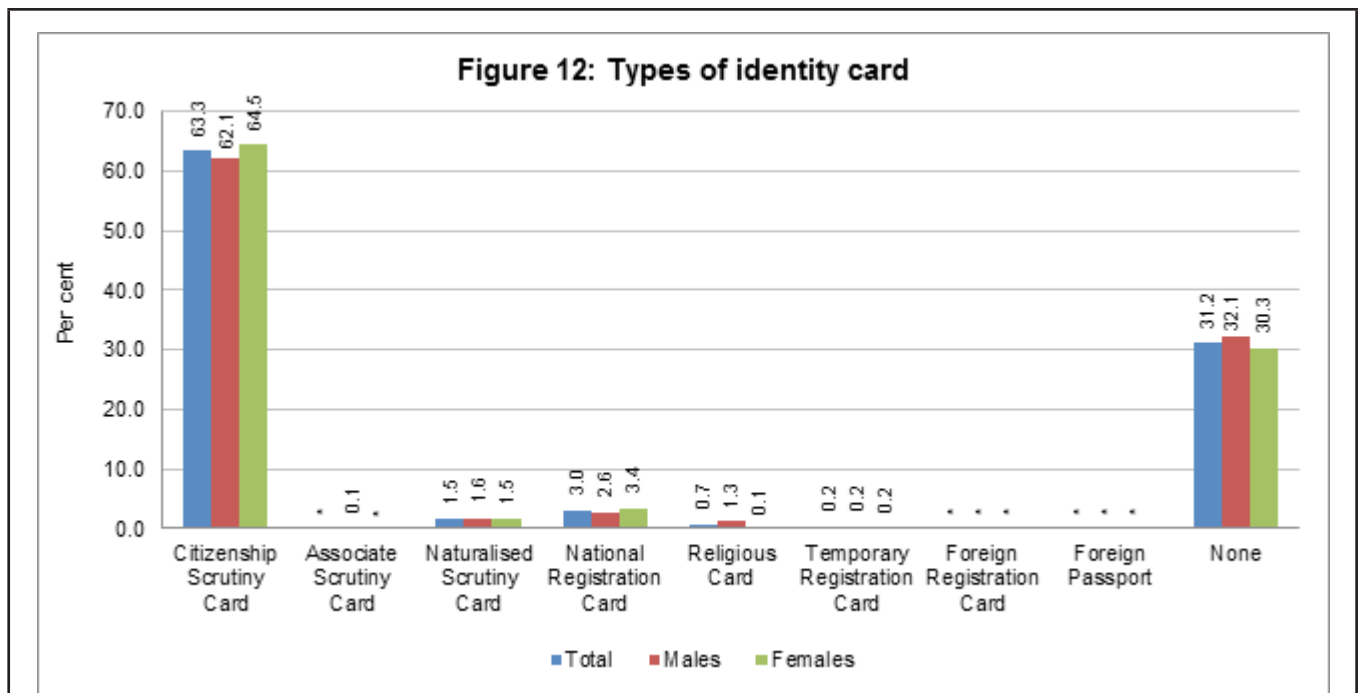
- In Paung Township, 63.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 31.2 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 32.1 per cent of males and 30.3 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	**218,459**	**207,543**	**10,916**	**5.0**	**5,914**	**3,352**	**4,367**	**3,978**
0 - 4	21,592	21,326	266	1.2	21	32	164	198
5 - 9	23,892	23,663	229	1.0	41	45	95	148
10 - 14	27,130	26,830	300	1.1	52	62	118	183
15 - 19	18,726	18,477	249	1.3	54	57	97	138
20 - 24	14,546	14,322	224	1.5	40	49	99	121
25 - 29	13,824	13,590	234	1.7	49	45	95	94
30 - 34	13,954	13,679	275	2.0	68	66	94	111
35 - 39	14,123	13,759	364	2.6	105	68	143	133
40 - 44	13,690	13,123	567	4.1	291	110	149	167
45 - 49	13,223	12,432	791	6.0	492	150	201	183
50 - 54	11,762	10,741	1,021	8.7	625	196	297	218
55 - 59	10,222	9,041	1,181	11.6	729	256	376	316
60 - 64	7,584	6,412	1,172	15.5	726	340	407	326
65 - 69	5,153	4,157	996	19.3	625	346	424	317
70 - 74	3,429	2,519	910	26.5	588	360	414	358
75 - 79	2,633	1,803	830	31.5	557	381	402	327
80 - 84	1,702	1,004	698	41.0	455	380	401	319
85 - 89	899	481	418	46.5	271	271	266	206
90 +	375	184	191	50.9	125	138	125	115

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	**105,371**	**100,222**	**5,149**	**4.9**	**2,529**	**1,551**	**2,123**	**1,909**
0 - 4	11,006	10,879	127	1.2	12	11	80	95
5 - 9	12,160	12,033	127	1.0	26	29	61	83
10 - 14	13,935	13,762	173	1.2	28	32	70	105
15 - 19	9,255	9,127	128	1.4	22	34	50	74
20 - 24	6,829	6,703	126	1.8	18	26	57	72
25 - 29	6,525	6,387	138	2.1	26	21	63	56
30 - 34	6,577	6,419	158	2.4	32	33	60	65
35 - 39	6,578	6,366	212	3.2	46	37	95	89
40 - 44	6,198	5,921	277	4.5	122	48	86	95
45 - 49	6,077	5,730	347	5.7	207	62	101	73
50 - 54	5,416	4,947	469	8.7	259	95	161	111
55 - 59	4,757	4,212	545	11.5	301	109	185	139
60 - 64	3,584	3,031	553	15.4	328	175	185	150
65 - 69	2,395	1,960	435	18.2	263	144	183	132
70 - 74	1,551	1,156	395	25.5	242	152	179	152
75 - 79	1,192	829	363	30.5	228	188	173	145
80 - 84	778	458	320	41.1	204	174	174	141
85 - 89	405	226	179	44.2	115	122	111	86
90 +	153	76	77	50.3	50	59	49	46

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	**113,088**	**107,321**	**5,767**	**5.1**	**3,385**	**1,801**	**2,244**	**2,069**
0 - 4	10,586	10,447	139	1.3	9	21	84	103
5 - 9	11,732	11,630	102	0.9	15	16	34	65
10 - 14	13,195	13,068	127	1.0	24	30	48	78
15 - 19	9,471	9,350	121	1.3	32	23	47	64
20 - 24	7,717	7,619	98	1.3	22	23	42	49
25 - 29	7,299	7,203	96	1.3	23	24	32	38
30 - 34	7,377	7,260	117	1.6	36	33	34	46
35 - 39	7,545	7,393	152	2.0	59	31	48	44
40 - 44	7,492	7,202	290	3.9	169	62	63	72
45 - 49	7,146	6,702	444	6.2	285	88	100	110
50 - 54	6,346	5,794	552	8.7	366	101	136	107
55 - 59	5,465	4,829	636	11.6	428	147	191	177
60 - 64	4,000	3,381	619	15.5	398	165	222	176
65 - 69	2,758	2,197	561	20.3	362	202	241	185
70 - 74	1,878	1,363	515	27.4	346	208	235	206
75 - 79	1,441	974	467	32.4	329	193	229	182
80 - 84	924	546	378	40.9	251	206	227	178
85 - 89	494	255	239	48.4	156	149	155	120
90 +	222	108	114	51.4	75	79	76	69

- Five in every 100 persons in Paung Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.

- 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	43,726	0.8	7.1	9.0	61.6	15.7	2.8	1.4	1.6
Urban	5,902	1.2	11.5	11.7	66.8	6.0	1.3	0.8	0.6
Rural	37,824	0.8	6.4	8.6	60.8	17.2	3.0	1.4	1.7

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
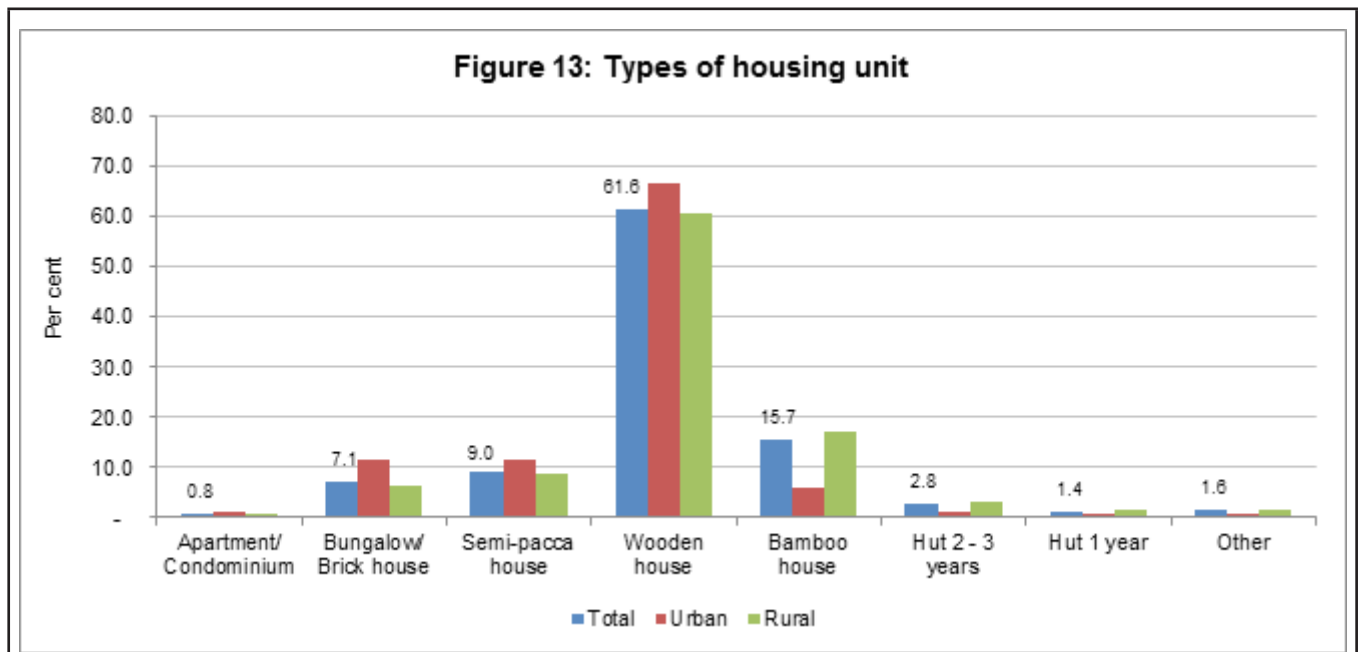
- The majority of the households in Paung Township are living in wooden houses (61.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (15.7%).

- Some 66.8 per cent of urban households and 60.8 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Kyaikto
78%

Bilin
69%

Thaton
75%

Paung
74%

Mawlamyine
94%

Chaungzon
78%

Kyaikemaraw
71%

Mudon
91%

Thanbyuzayat
80%

Lamine (Sub -Tsp)
79%

Ye
70%

Khawzar (Sub-Tsp)
69%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
69 - 77
78 - 86
87 - 94
Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Mon State	: 78.7%
Thaton District	: 74.1%
Paung Township	: 74.3%
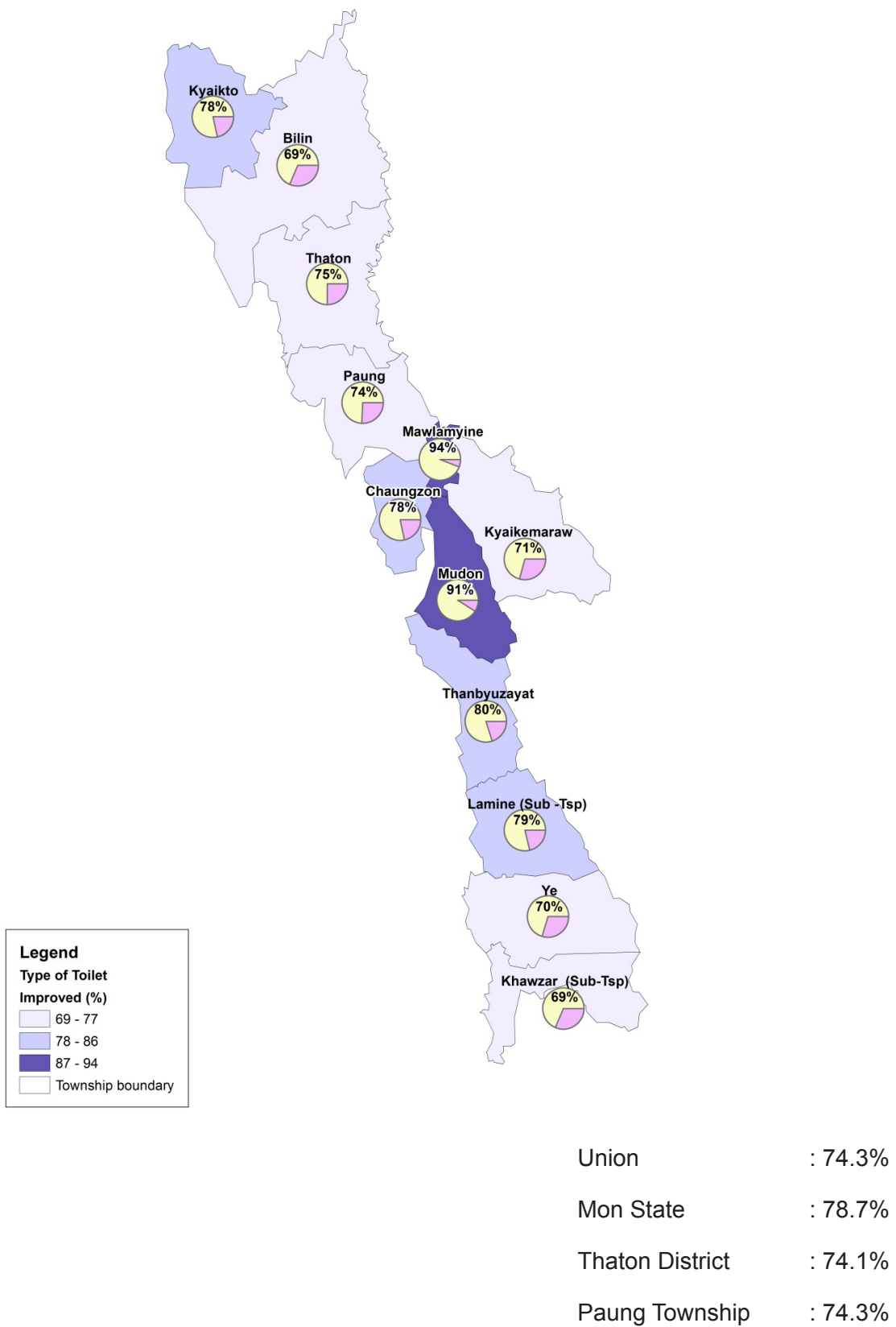
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.7	1.2	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		73.6	86.1	71.7
Improved sanitation		*74.3*	*87.3*	*72.3*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.2	1.0	2.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.9	1.4	4.2
Other		0.9	0.2	1.1
None		18.7	10.1	20.0
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**43,726**	**5,902**	**37,824**

- Some 74.3 per cent of the households in Paung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (73.6%)).

- Compared to other townships in Mon State, Paung Township belongs to the lowest group of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mon State is 78.7 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 18.7 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Mon State, it is 16.3 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Paung Township, 20.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

Kyaikto
62%

Bilin
43%

Thaton
68%

Paung
66%

Mawlamyine
89%

Chaungzon
78%

Kyaikemaraw
59%

Mudon
73%

Thanbyuzayat
69%

Lamine (Sub -Tsp)
75%

Ye
75%

Khawzar (Sub-Tsp)
82%

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
43 - 58
59 - 73
74 - 89
Township boundary
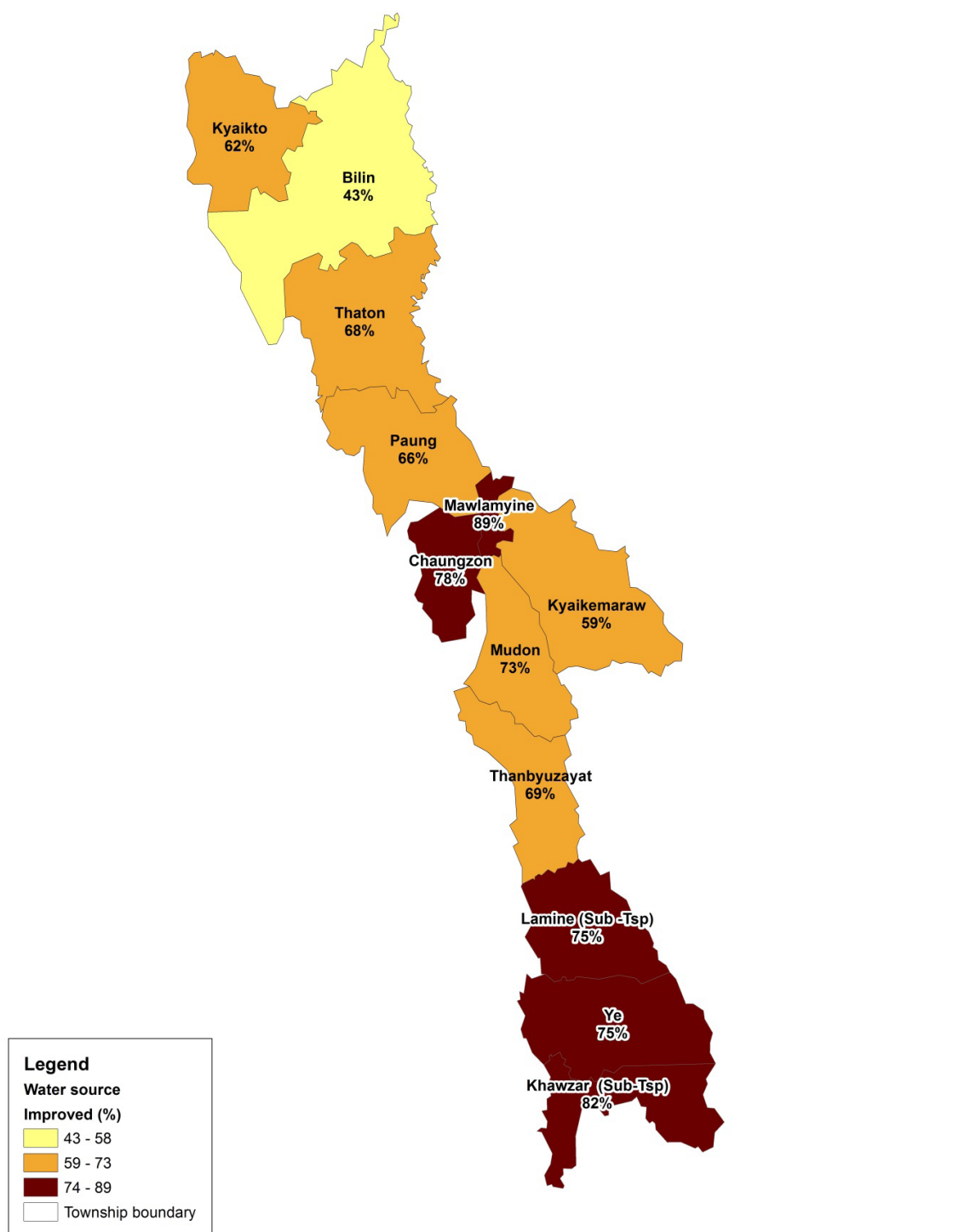
Union	: 69.5%
Mon State	: 69.0%
Thaton District	: 60.1%
Paung Township	: 65.5%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	16.3	40.5	12.5
Tube well, borehole	9.6	11.3	9.4
Protected well/ Spring	38.7	34.7	39.3
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.9	0.3	1.0
Total improved drinking water	*65.5*	*86.8*	*62.2*
Unprotected well/Spring	10.6	3.5	11.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake	20.6	6.4	22.8
River/stream/ canal	0.6	0.2	0.7
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.8	2.1	0.6
Other	1.9	1.0	2.0
Total unimproved drinking water	*34.5*	*13.2*	*37.8*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	43,726	5,902	37,824

- In Paung Township, 65.5 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 Mon State, it is in the range of (59-73) per cent and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 38.7 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 20.6 per cent use water from pool/pond/lake.

- Some 34.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 37.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

Kyaikto
37%

Bilin
22%

Thaton
41%

Paung
39%

Mawlamyine
76%

Chaungzon
3%

Kyaikemaraw
29%

Mudon
47%

Thanbyuzayat
41%

Lamine (Sub -Tsp)
2%

Ye
3%

Khawzar (Sub-Tsp)
16%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 2 - 27
- 28 - 51
- 52 - 76
- Township boundary
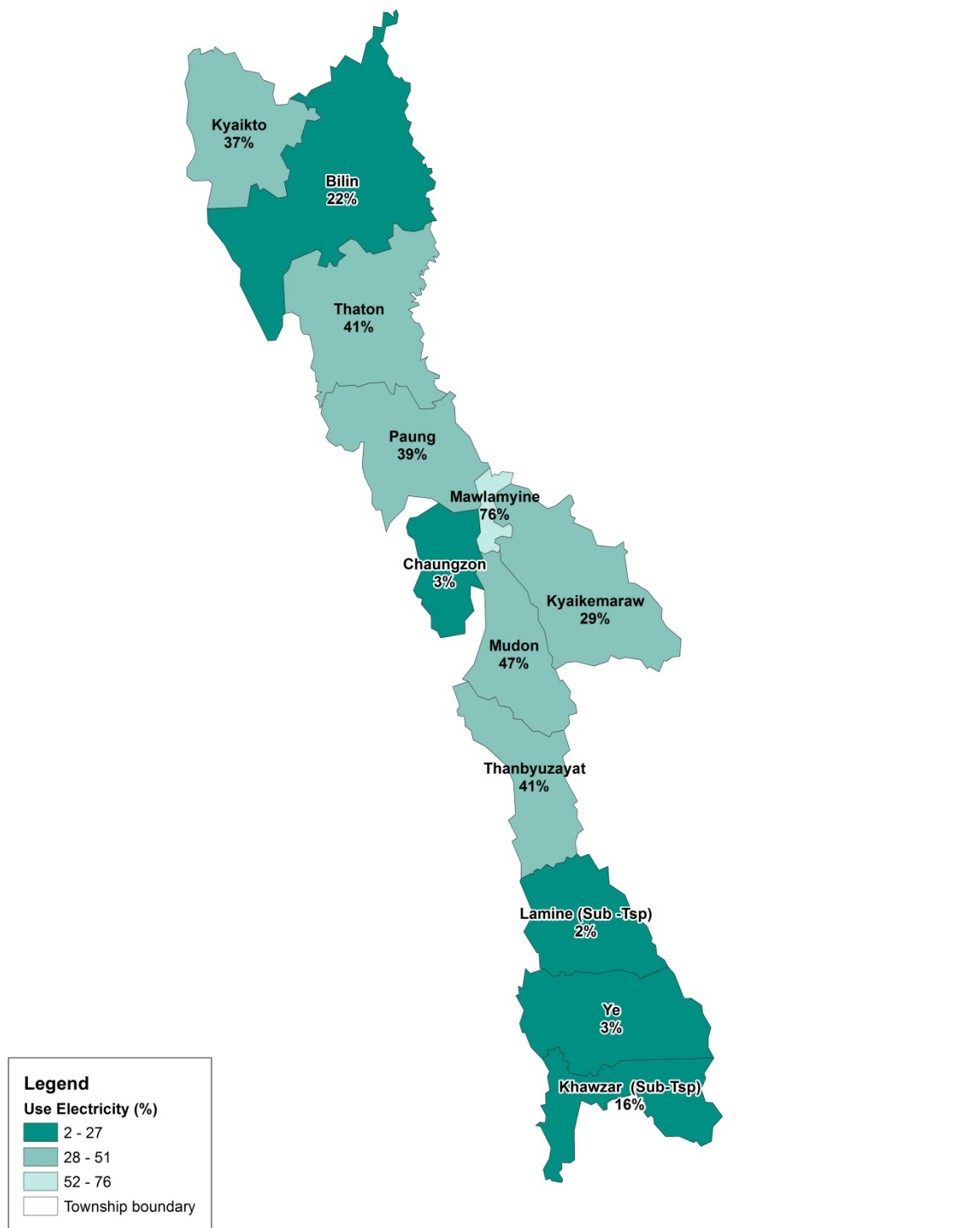
Union	: 32.4%
Mon State	: 35.7%
Thaton District	: 35.4%
Paung Township	: 38.9%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		38.9	64.0	35.0
Kerosene		7.6	5.6	7.9
Candle		31.1	18.9	33.0
Battery		4.1	3.3	4.2
Generator (private)		13.7	1.9	15.5
Water mill (private)		0.9	5.4	0.2
Solar system/energy		3.2	0.3	3.6
Other		0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	43,726	5,902	37,824

- In Paung Township, 38.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the (28-51) per cent group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Mon State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Mon State is 35.7 per cent.

- In rural areas, 35.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Kyaikto
78%

Bilin
88%

Thaton
75%

Paung
73%

Mawlamyine
48%

Chaungzon
98%

Kyaikemaraw
82%

Mudon
81%

Thanbyuzayat
86%

Lamine (Sub -Tsp)
96%

Ye
95%

Khawzar (Sub-Tsp)
97%

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
48 - 64
65 - 81
82 - 98
Township boundary
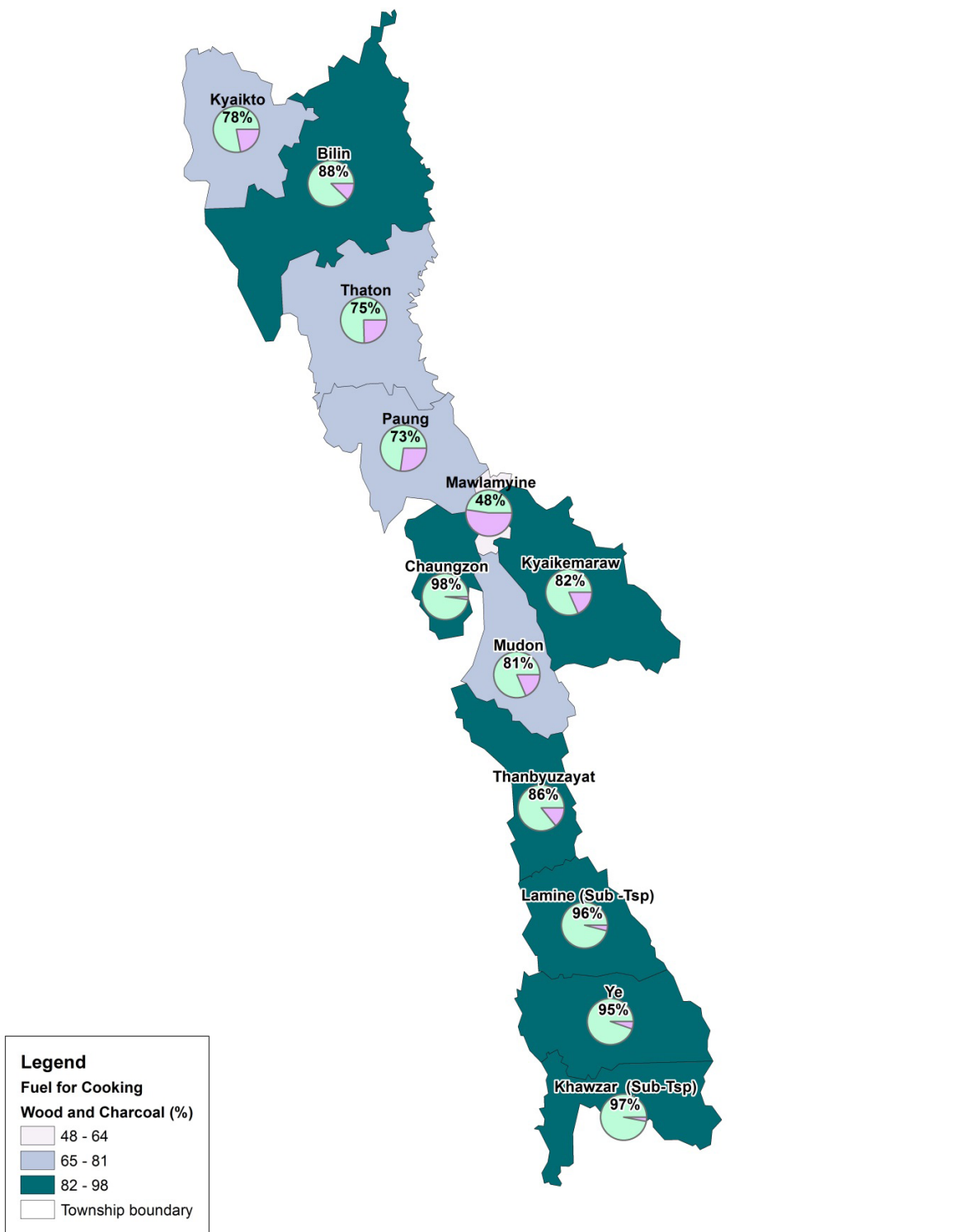
Union	: 81.0%
Mon State	: 78.7%
Thaton District	: 78.2%
Paung Township	: 72.9%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		24.8	51.1	20.6
LPG		0.2	0.4	0.2
Kerosene		0.4	0.4	0.4
BioGas		0.3	0.2	0.3
Firewood		69.8	43.1	74.0
Charcoal		3.1	4.1	2.9
Coal		0.2	0.3	0.1
Other		1.3	0.5	1.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	43,726	5,902	37,824

- In Paung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 69.8 per cent using firewood and 3.1 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 24.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 74.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 2.9 per cent use charcoal.

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	43,726	36.3	61.7	4.4	29.8	1.5	3.7	24.0	0.2
Urban	5,902	28.7	71.3	5.6	40.8	3.3	7.2	18.3	0.3
Rural	37,824	37.4	60.1	4.2	28.1	1.3	3.1	24.9	0.1

- Some 61.7 per cent of the households in Paung Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 71.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 60.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
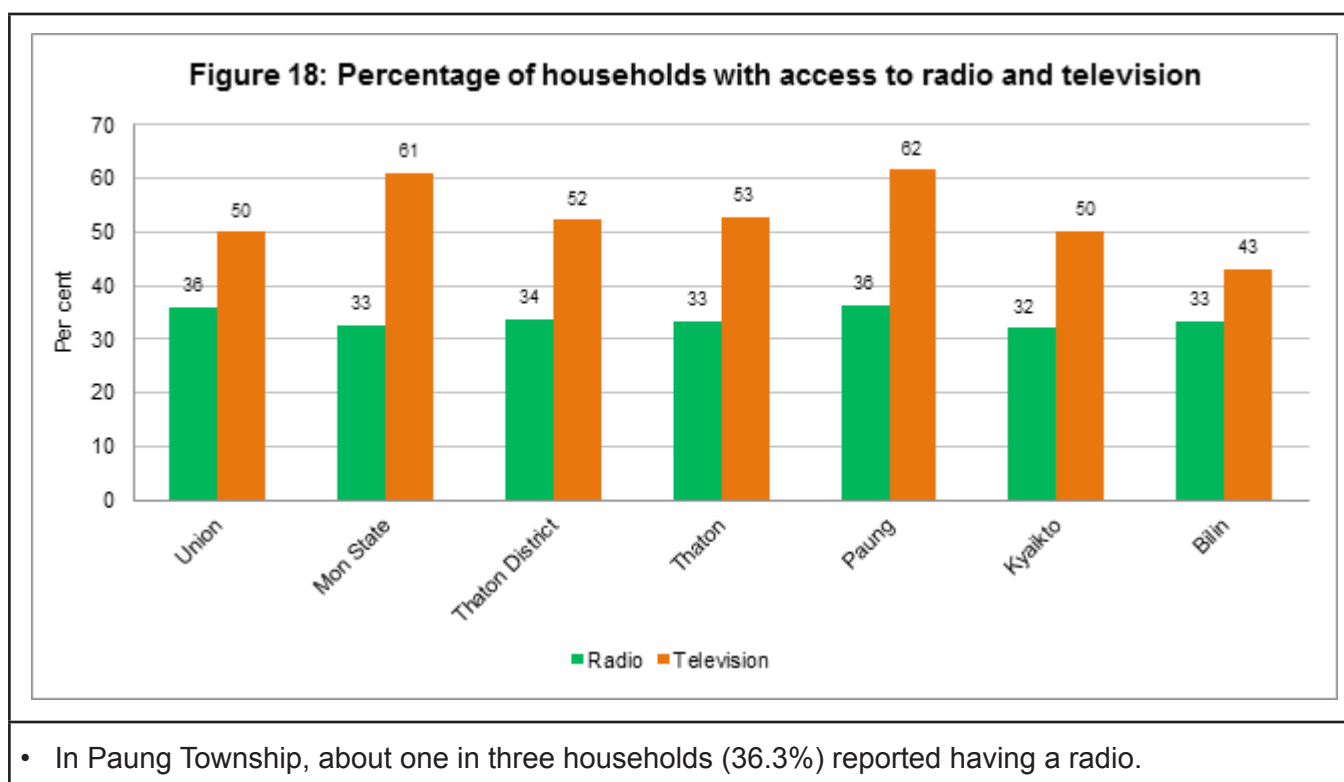
- In Paung Township, about one in three households (36.3%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Kyaikto
32%

Bilin
23%

Thaton
31%

Paung
30%

Mawlamyine
60%

Chaungzon
31%

Kyaikemaraw
22%

Mudon
41%

Thanbyuzayat
34%

Lamine
(Sub-Tsp)
27%

Ye
32%

Khawzar (Sub-Tsp)
15%

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
15 - 30
31 - 45
46 - 60
Township boundary
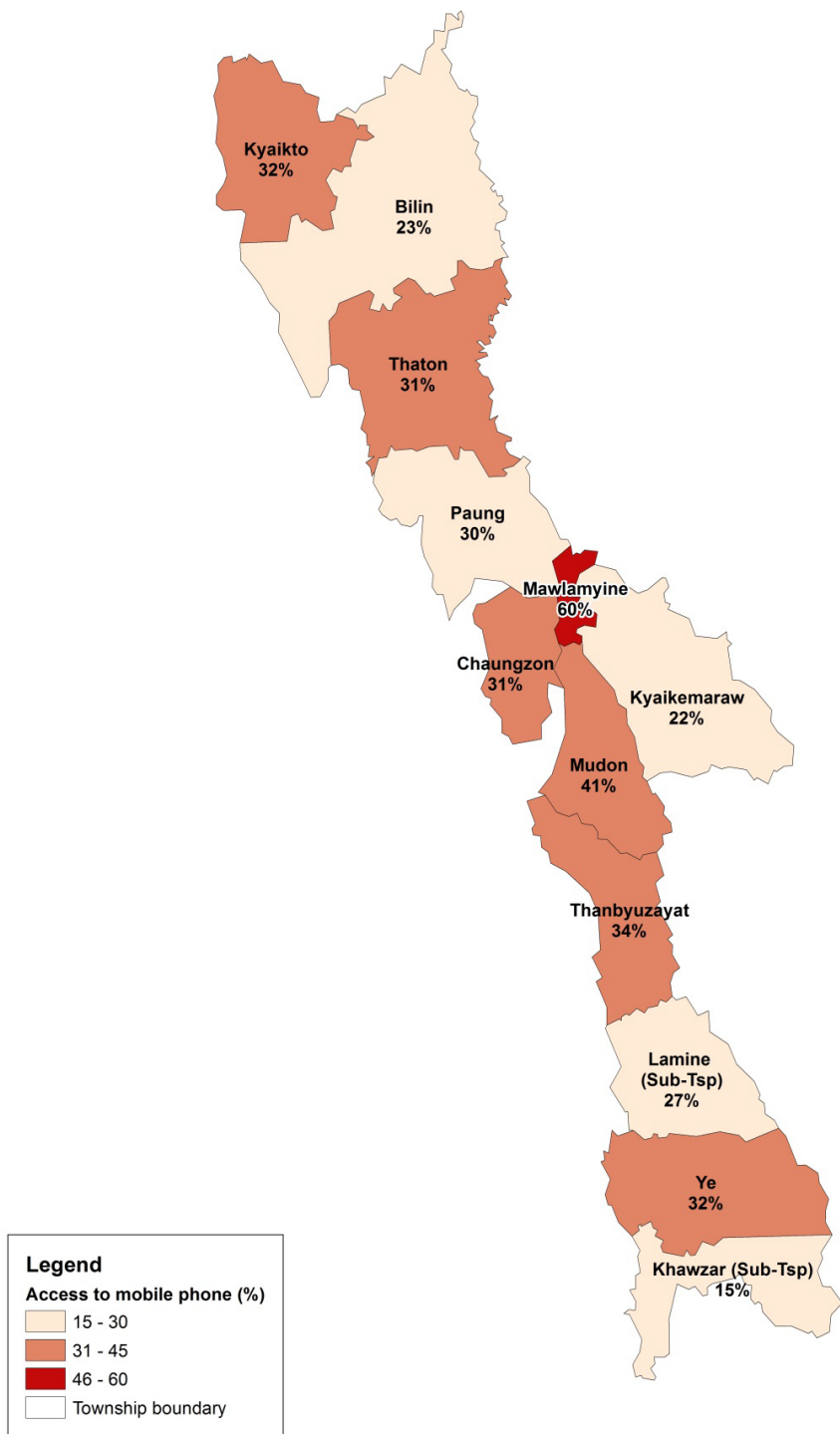
Union	: 32.9%
Mon State	: 34.2%
Thaton District	: 28.9%
Paung Township	: 29.8%

- Only 29.8 per cent of the households in Paung Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Mon State, it is found to be low.

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Mon State	422,612	10,886	177,349	207,846	13,467	5,837	8,366	40,167
Urban	114,187	5,974	54,889	57,220	1,730	654	708	3,142
Rural	308,425	4,912	122,460	150,626	11,737	5,183	7,658	37,025
Thaton District	169,329	2,748	50,904	94,031	6,405	1,932	3,184	20,712
Urban	28,168	1,033	10,678	19,141	558	159	251	1,831
Rural	141,161	1,715	40,226	74,890	5,847	1,773	2,933	18,881
Paung Township	43,726	746	12,711	22,359	1,732	583	1,229	8,294
Urban	5,902	172	1,933	4,053	176	29	21	1,160
Rural	37,824	574	10,778	18,306	1,556	554	1,208	7,134

- In Paung Township, 51.1 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 29.1 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, Mon State and Paung Township
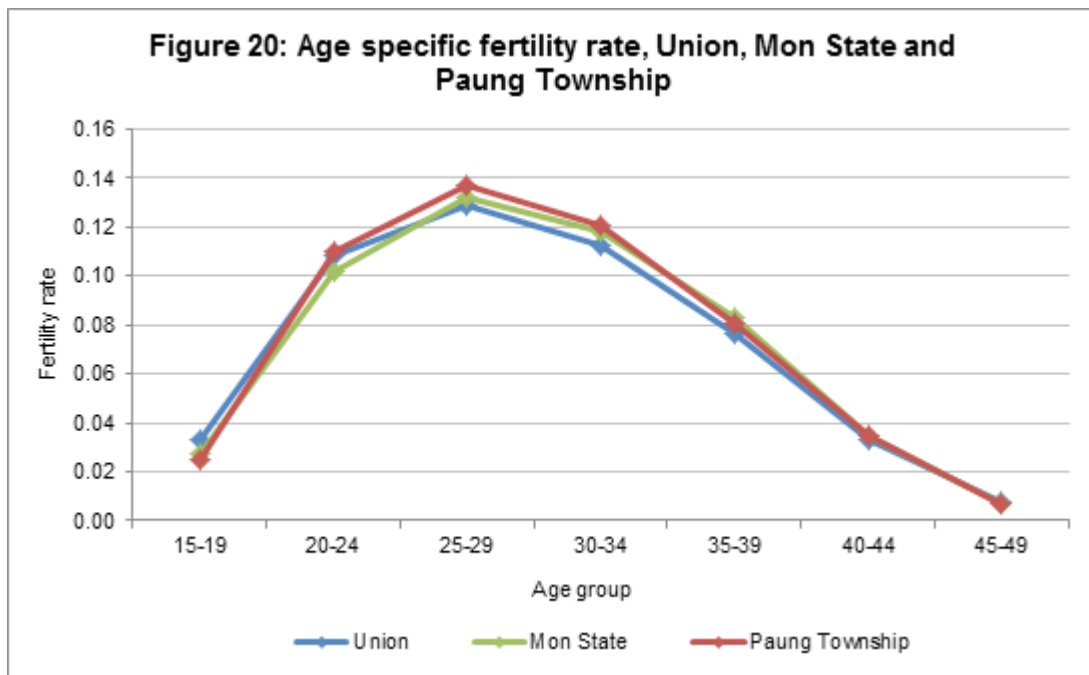
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- 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
- 1.9 - 2.3
- 2.4 - 2.7
- 2.8 - 3.1
- Township boundary

Kyaikto 3.0

Bilin 3.1

Thaton 2.7

Paung 2.6

Mawlamyine 1.9

Chaungzon 2.2

Kyaikemaraw 2.7

Mudon 2.1

Thanbyuzayat 2.4

Lamine (Sub -Tsp) 2.9

Ye 2.6

Khawzar (Sub-Tsp) 2.7
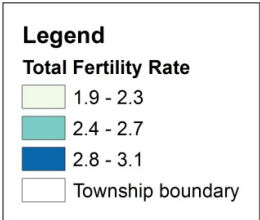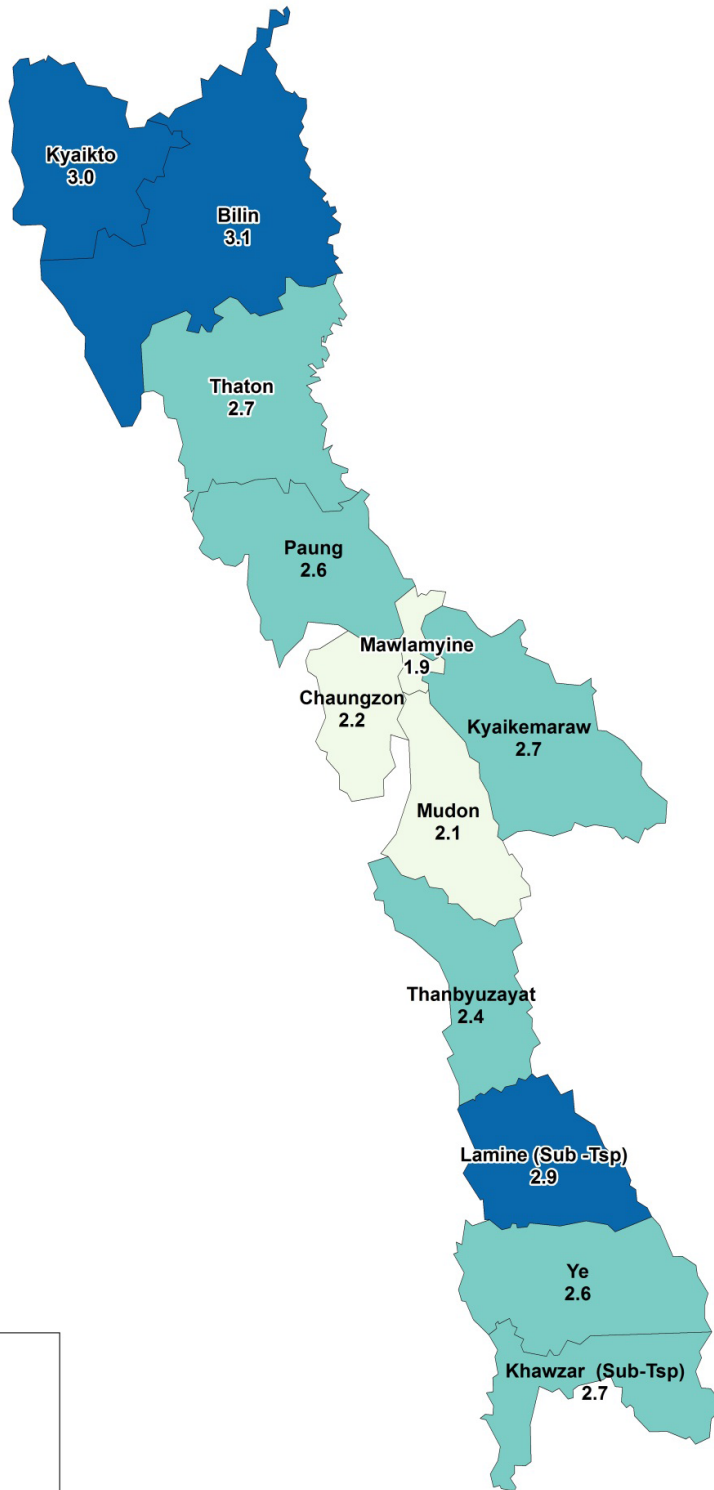
Union	: 2.5
Mon State	: 2.5
Thaton District	: 2.8
Paung Township	: 2.6

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Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
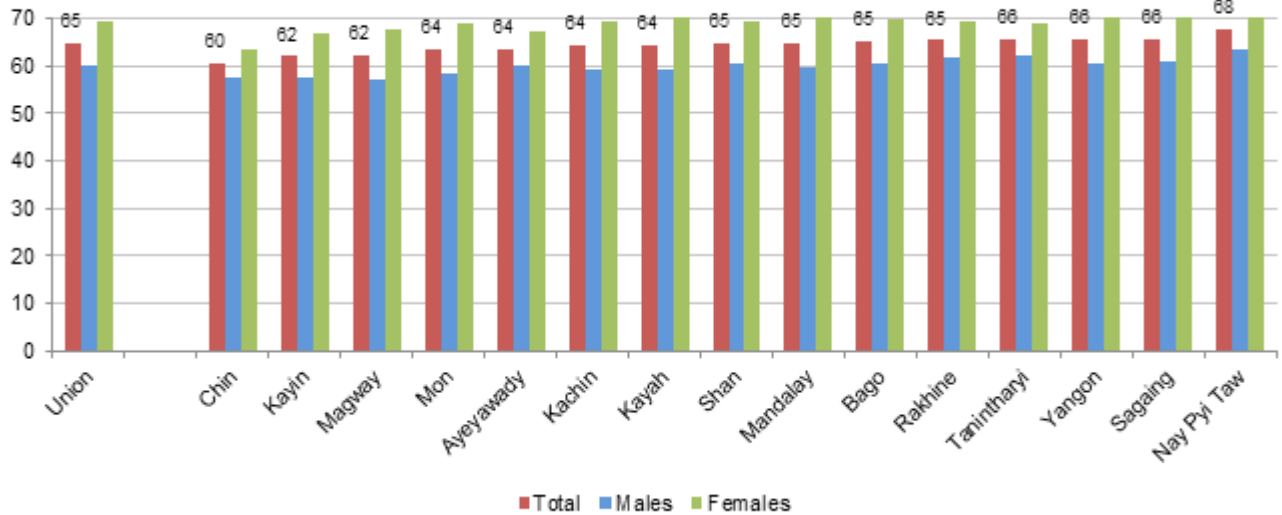
- The expectation of life at birth in Mon State is 63.5 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 69.1 years is higher than that of the males at 58.2 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
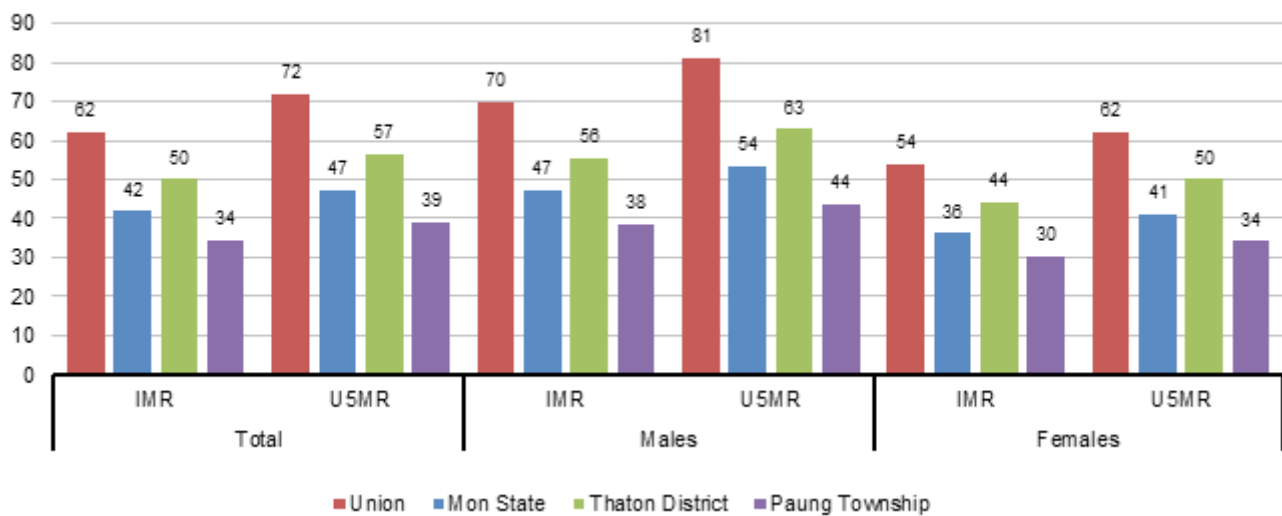
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thaton District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Thaton District is 50 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 57 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Paung Township are lower than those in Mon State and Thaton District. The Infant mortality in Paung Township is 34 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 39 per 1,000 live births.

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Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
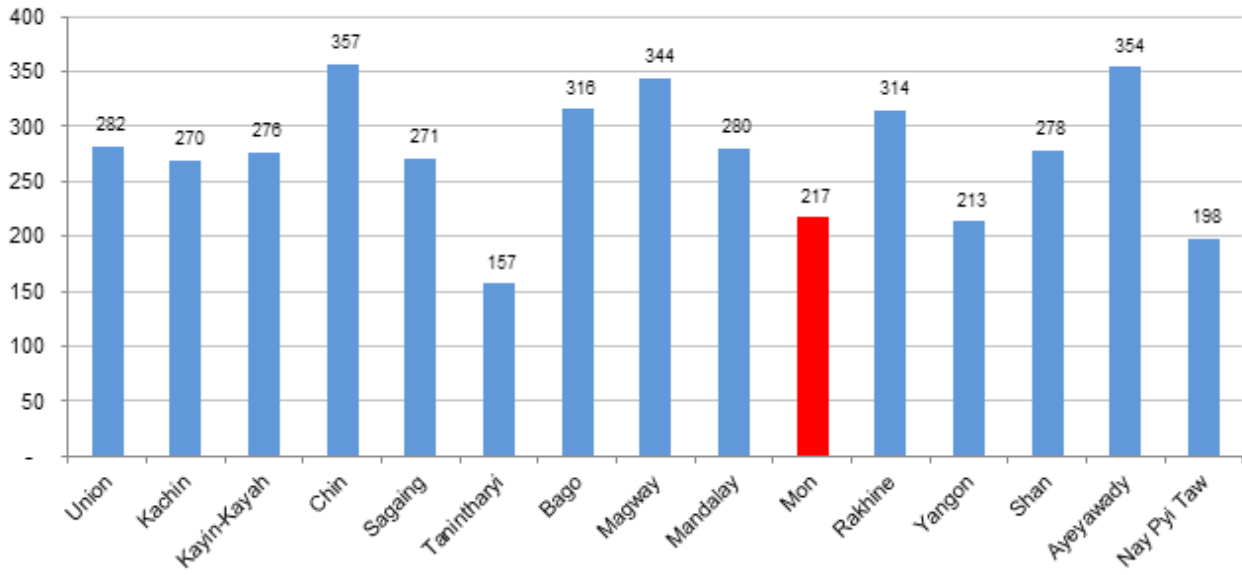
- In Mon State, there are 217 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Mon State 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 (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:
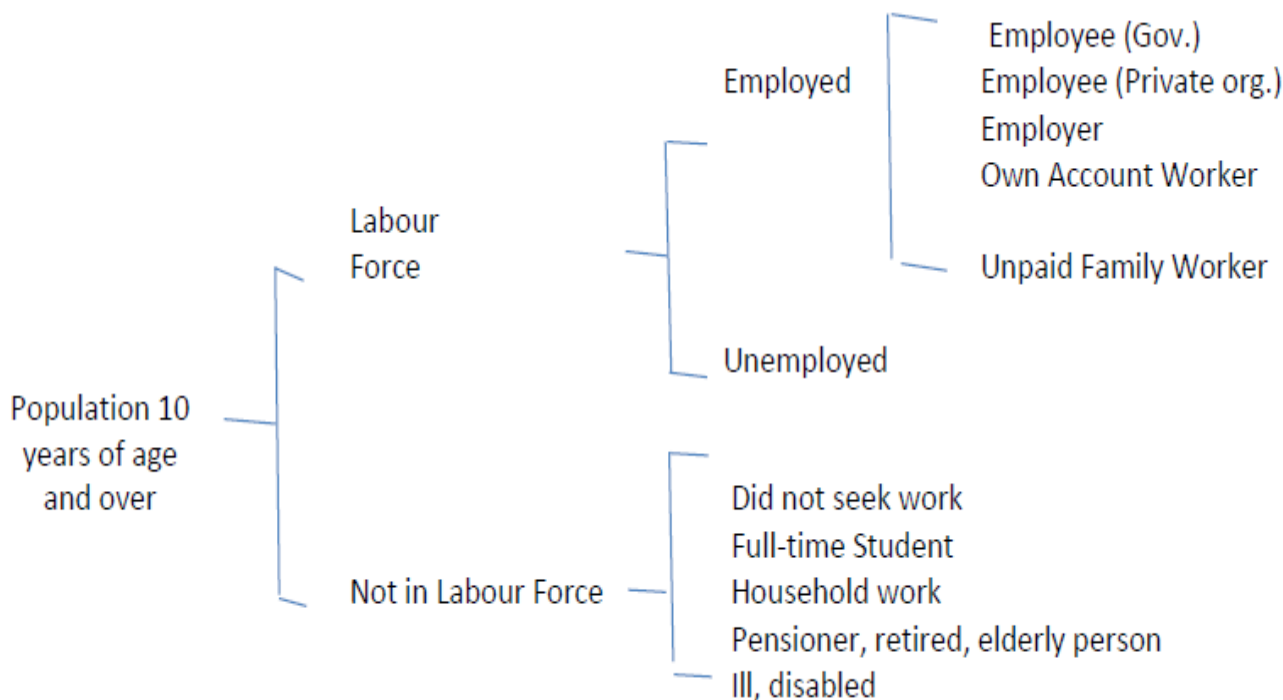
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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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