THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

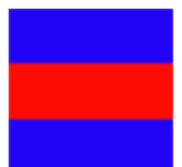## SAGAING REGION, TAMU DISTRICT

Myothit Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Sagaing Region, Tamu District

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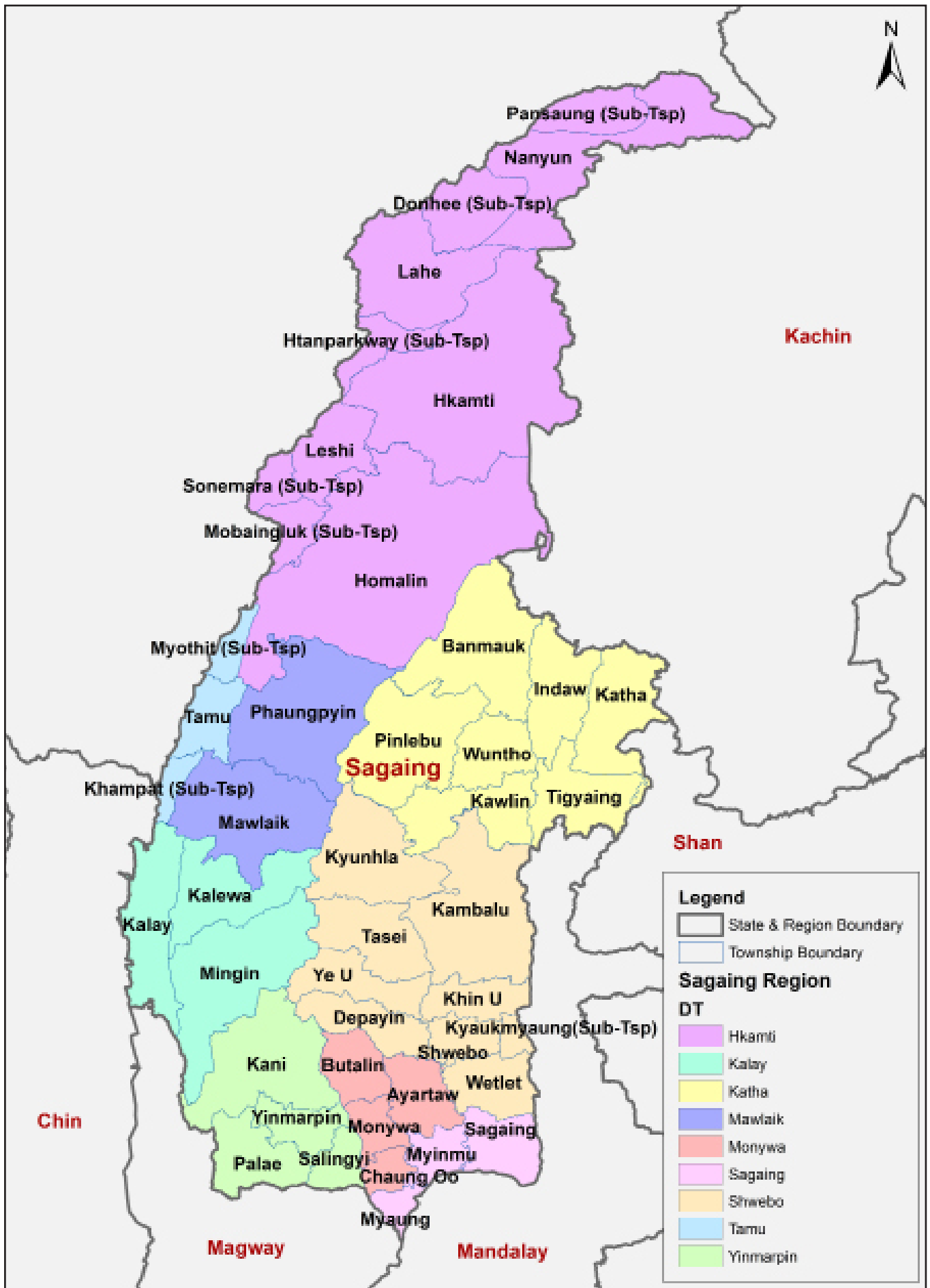Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships

Myothit Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	16,798 [2]
Population males	8,760 (52.1%)
Population females	8,038 (47.9%)
Percentage of urban population	9.8%
Area (Km²)	357.6 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	47.0 persons
Median age	21.3 years
Number of wards	3
Number of village tracts	6
Number of private households	3,097
Percentage of female headed households	15.9%
Mean household size	5.2 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	38.7%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	58.2%
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.1%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	71.7
Child dependency ratio	66.4
Old dependency ratio	5.3
Ageing index	8.0
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	109
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	92.9%
Male	96.3%
Female	89.3%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	777	4.6
Walking	187	1.1
Seeing	414	2.5
Hearing	252	1.5
Remembering	168	1.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	10,804	88.3
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1
National Registration	56	0.5
Religious	20	0.2
Temporary Registration	*	< 0.1
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1
None	1,330	10.9

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	64.3%	86.5%	38.8%
Unemployment rate	5.7%	4.5%	8.7%
Employment to population ratio	60.7%	82.6%	35.4%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	2,857	92.3
Renter	88	2.8
Provided free (individually)	22	0.7
Government quarters	111	3.6
Private company quarters	*	0.3
Other	*	0.3

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		74.3%
Bamboo	63.4%	3.2%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	0.9%	
Wood	32.3%	91.9%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	< 0.1%		25.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.5%	3.8%	-
Other	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	23	0.7
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	*	< 0.1
Biogas	*	< 0.1
Firewood	2,516	81.2
Charcoal	547	17.7
Coal	*	0.2
Other	*	0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,134	36.6
Kerosene	210	6.8
Candle	575	18.6
Battery	521	16.8
Generator (private)	*	0.3
Water mill (private)	74	2.4
Solar system/energy	548	17.7
Other	26	0.8
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	*	< 0.1
Tube well, borehole	283	9.1
Protected well/spring	1,858	60.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.5
Total Improved Water Sources	*2,158*	*69.6*
Unprotected well/spring	764	24.7
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.5
River/stream/canal	141	4.6
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Other	*	0.6
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*939*	*30.4*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	*	0.1
Tube well, borehole	281	9.1
Protected well/spring	1,845	59.6
Unprotected well/spring	775	25.0
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.5
River/stream/canal	162	5.2
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	0.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	2,906	93.8
Total Improved Sanitation	*2,908*	*93.9*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	85	2.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.5
Other	*	0.3
None	78	2.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	914	29.5
Television	1,209	39.0
Landline phone	86	2.8
Mobile phone	321	10.4
Computer	36	1.2
Internet at home	*	0.3
Households with none of the items	1,473	47.6
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	34	1.1
Motorcycle/Moped	1,311	42.3
Bicycle	889	28.7
4-Wheel tractor	42	1.4
Canoe/Boat	*	0.6
Motor boat	*	0.2
Cart (bullock)	1,508	48.7

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

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	16,798 *		
Males	8,760		
Females	8,038		
Sex ratio	109 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	9.8%		
Area (Km^2)	357.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	47.0 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	6		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	16,140	1,412	14,728
Number of conventional households	3,097	308	2,789
Mean household size	5.2 persons ***		

- In Myothit Sub-Township, there are more males than females with 109 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (9.8%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Myothit Sub-Township is 47 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 5.2 persons living in each household in Myothit Sub-Township. This is higher than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Myothit Sub-Township (Tamu District, Sagaing Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**3,097**	**16,798**	**8,760**	**8,038**
	Ward	**308**	**1,642**	**917**	**725**
1	No (1)(W)	43	227	111	116
2	No (2)(W)	86	548	360	188
3	No (3)(W)	179	867	446	421
	Village Tract	**2,789**	**15,156**	**7,843**	**7,313**
1	Hpaing Lin(VT)	531	3,066	1,591	1,475
2	Tha Nan(VT)	245	1,293	708	585
3	Ban Du La(VT)	533	2,936	1,583	1,353
4	Min Thar(VT)	746	4,030	2,022	2,008
5	Hle Seik(VT)	219	1,167	597	570
6	Htone Ka Tin(VT)	515	2,664	1,342	1,322

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Myothit Sub-Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Myothit Sub-Township		
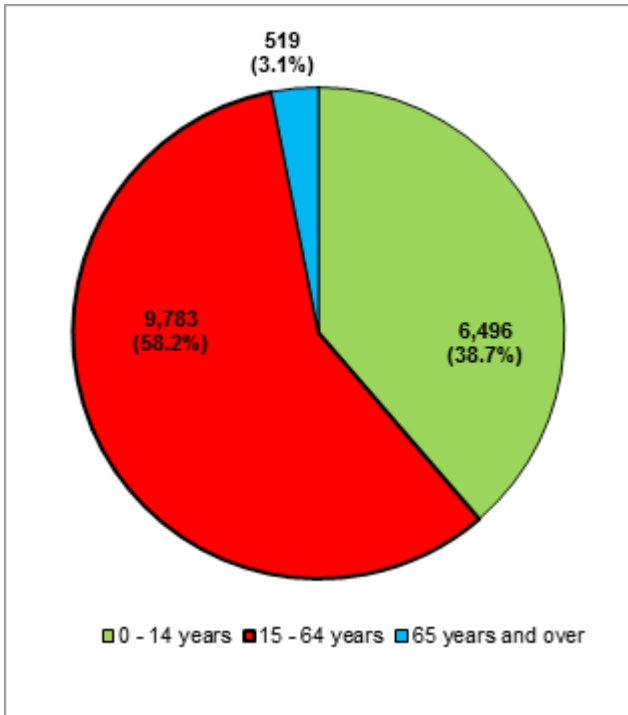
519 (3.1%)
9,783 (58.2%)
6,496 (38.7%)
☐ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years ☐ 65 years and over

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	16,798	8,760	8,038
0 - 4	2,231	1,136	1,095
5 - 9	2,328	1,182	1,146
10 - 14	1,937	961	976
15 - 19	1,520	784	736
20 - 24	1,268	649	619
25 - 29	1,254	676	578
30 - 34	1,318	724	594
35 - 39	1,193	680	513
40 - 44	1,013	534	479
45 - 49	798	462	336
50 - 54	658	343	315
55 - 59	450	230	220
60 - 64	311	150	161
65 - 69	236	117	119
70 - 74	129	56	73
75 - 79	81	47	34
80 - 84	50	24	26
85 - 89	11	2	9
90 +	12	3	9

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Myothit Sub-Township is 58.2 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.

- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Tamu District and Myothit Sub-Township)
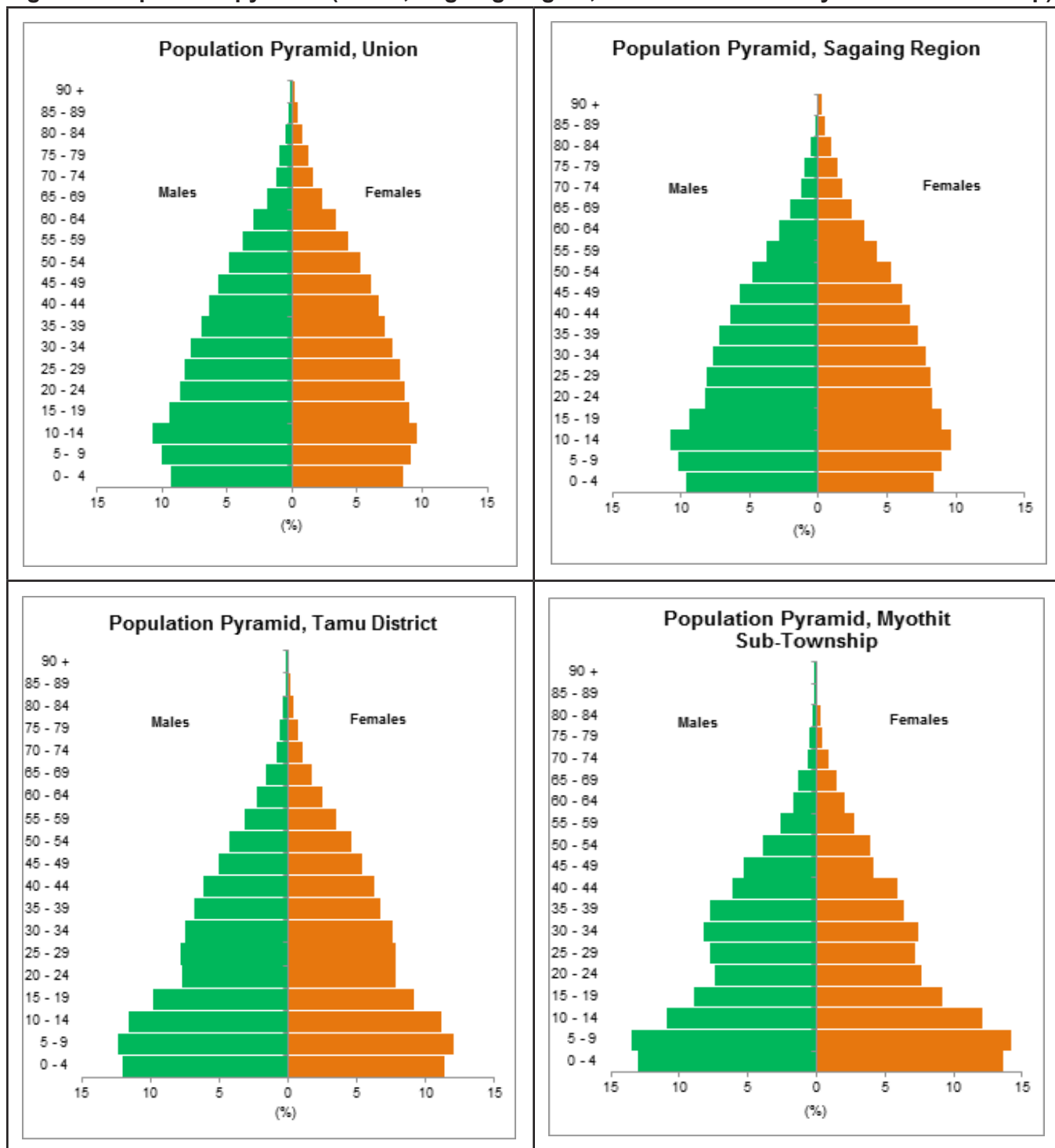
- The birth rate has been declining in Myothit Sub-Township since the last 5 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.

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

- There are more males than females in age groups from 15-19 to 55-59.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Sagaing Region

- At the Union level, the composition of the population 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 Sagaing Region, it is 92.2 % Buddhist, 6.5 % Christian, 1.1 % Islam, 0.1 % 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	435	207	228	186	91	95
6	479	258	221	427	226	201
7	500	259	241	472	238	234
8	486	252	234	465	240	225
9	420	201	219	408	197	211
10	396	202	194	376	194	182
11	380	178	202	358	165	193
12	382	187	195	353	169	184
13	397	206	191	332	165	167
14	370	181	189	241	104	137
15	350	166	184	180	69	111
16	336	179	157	118	53	65
17	284	135	149	85	33	52
18	279	148	131	37	13	24
19	233	124	109	35	18	17
20	303	149	154	22	4	18
21	224	106	118	19	9	10
22	230	119	111	10	4	6
23	228	107	121	6	5	1
24	197	94	103	4	4	-
25	264	128	136	6	3	3
26	230	103	127	3	2	1
27	222	113	109	5	2	3
28	225	113	112	1	1	-
29	209	120	89	2	1	1

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Myothit Sub-Township
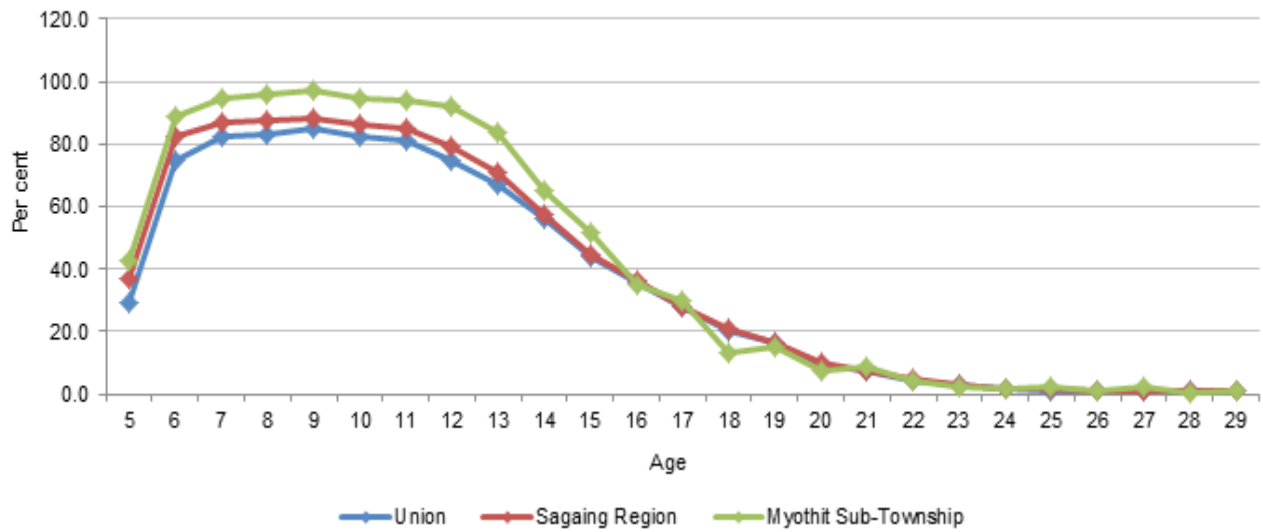
Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Myothit Sub-Township
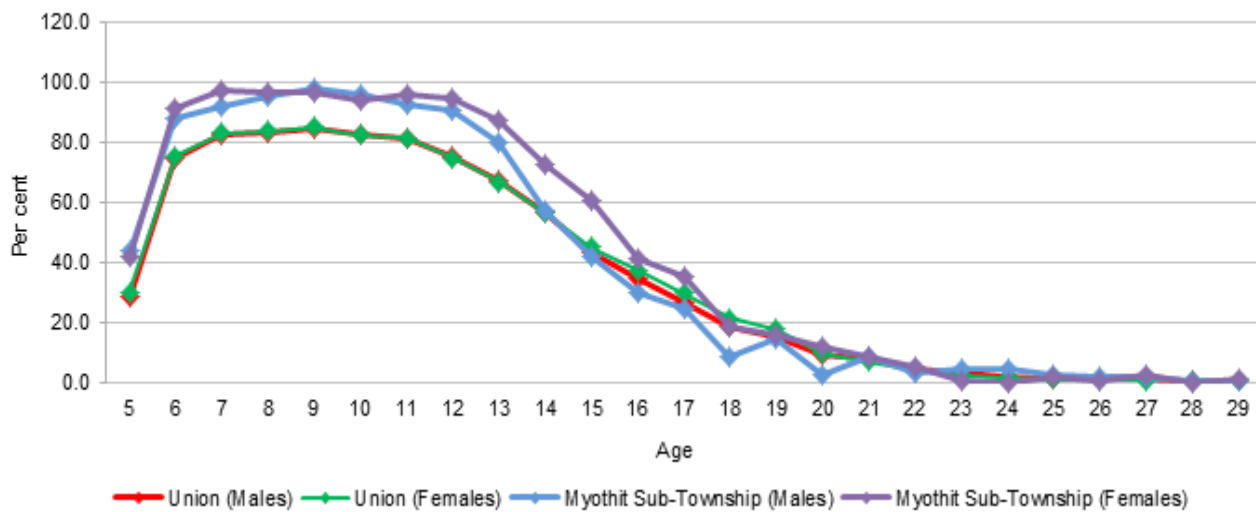
- School attendance in Myothit Sub-Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of both males and females in Myothit Sub-Township declines more after age 15 onwards.

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

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
56%

Nanyun
60%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
20%

Lahe
21%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
49%

Hkamti
79%

Leshi
67%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
64%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
86%

Homalin
93%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
93%

Banmauk
89%

Indaw
96%

Katha
97%

Tamu
97%

Phaungpyin
97%

Pinlebu
94%

Wuntho
97%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
91%

Mawlaik
98%

Kawlin
97%

Tigyaing
97%

Kyunhla
95%

Kalewa
99%

Kalay
95%

Kambalu
96%

Mingin
97%

Tasei
96%

Ye U
96%

Khin U
96%

Depayin
91%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
93%

Shwebo
96%

Kani
94%

Butalin
95%

Ayartaw
91%

Wetlet
94%

Yinmarpin
94%

Monywa
95%

Palae
89%

Salingyi
94%

Myinmu
95%

Sagaing
97%

Chaung Oo
95%

Myaung
97%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 20 - 46
- 47 - 73
- 74 - 99
- Township boundary

Union   : 89.5%

Sagaing Region   : 93.7%

Tamu District   : 94.4%

Myothit Sub-Township   : 92.9%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	2,664	98.6
Males	1,327	98.6
Females	1,337	98.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Myothit Sub-Township is 92.9 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) but is higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 89.3 per cent and for the males it is 96.3 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.6 per cent with 98.7 per cent for females and 98.6 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	7,514	784	10.4	1,319	1,921	1,955	880	35	270	14	119	217
Urban	867	45	5.2	101	214	279	155	1	68	2	2	-
Rural	6,647	739	11.1	1,218	1,707	1,676	725	34	202	12	117	217
Males	4,048	241	6.0	647	1,003	1,205	520	21	164	8	109	130
Females	3,466	543	15.7	672	918	750	360	14	106	6	10	87

- Some 10.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 11.1 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 6.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 15.7 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 25.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.6 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	8.2	11.9	4.6	27.0	27.2	26.7
15 - 19	53.9	70.4	36.3	17.2	13.8	24.3
20 - 24	67.9	88.6	46.2	10.6	7.1	17.5
25 - 29	69.2	91.4	43.3	6.0	6.0	6.0
30 - 34	69.3	90.9	43.1	3.1	2.9	3.5
35 - 39	68.8	90.3	40.4	1.7	1.6	1.9
40 - 44	67.3	91.9	39.9	1.9	1.8	2.1
45 - 49	70.8	92.4	41.1	0.9	0.7	1.4
50 - 54	59.7	88.0	28.9	2.0	1.7	3.3
55 - 59	56.9	87.0	25.5	2.3	2.0	3.6
60 - 64	36.7	60.0	14.9	-	-	-
65 - 69	28.0	41.9	14.3	-	-	-
70 - 74	14.0	21.4	8.2	-	-	-
75+	13.6	21.1	6.4	-	-	-
15 - 24	60.3	78.6	40.8	13.8	10.4	20.8
15 - 64	64.3	86.5	38.8	5.7	4.5	8.7

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
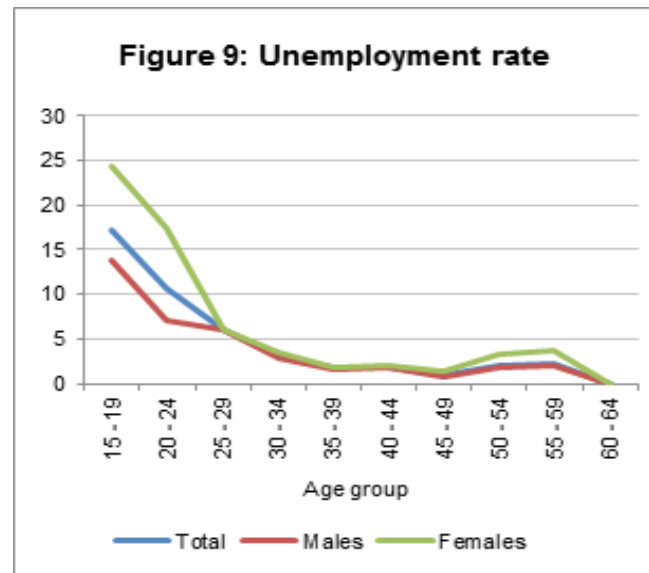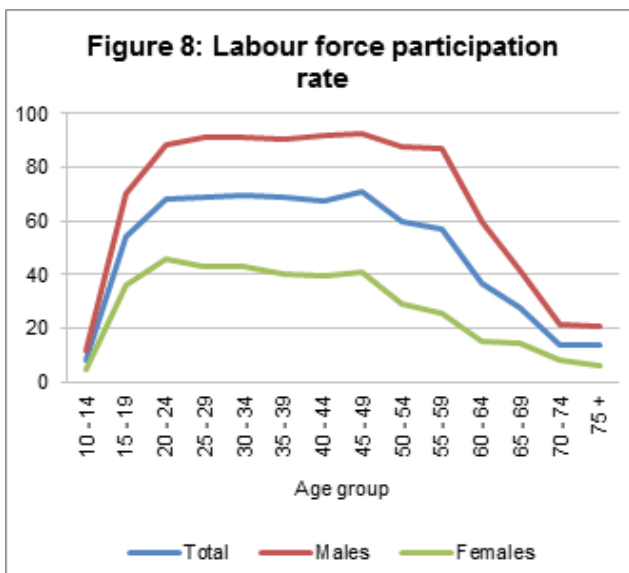
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Myothit Sub-Township is 64.3 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 38.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.5 per cent.

- In Myothit Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.2 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Myothit Sub-Township is 5.7 per cent. There is some difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.5%) and for females (8.7%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 20.8 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	5,682	2.0	38.6	42.0	9.3	1.3	6.7
Males	1,724	3.3	58.8	3.2	13.9	1.9	18.9
Females	3,958	1.5	29.8	58.9	7.4	1.1	1.4

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 58.8 per cent of males are full time students while 58.9 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**5,565**	**3,985**	**1,580**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	29	25	4	0.5	0.6	0.3
Professionals	105	43	62	1.9	1.1	3.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	128	103	25	2.3	2.6	1.6
Clerical Support Workers	60	46	14	1.1	1.2	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	195	88	107	3.5	2.2	6.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	3,764	2,968	796	67.6	74.5	50.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	174	138	36	3.1	3.5	2.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	40	40	-	0.7	1.0	-
Elementary Occupations	933	453	480	16.8	11.4	30.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	137	81	56	2.5	2.0	3.5

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Myothit Sub-Township
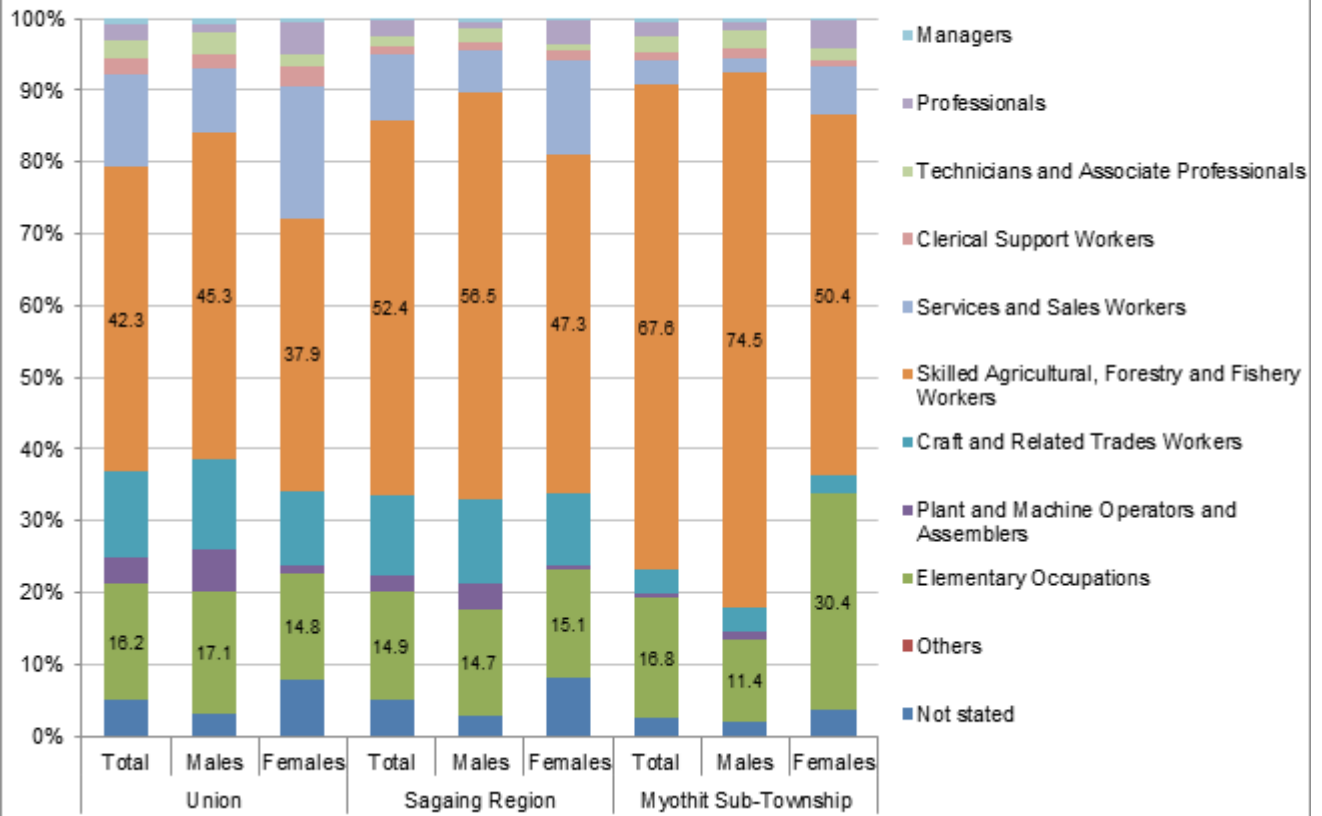
- In Myothit Sub-Township, 67.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 16.8 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 74.5 per cent of males and 50.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.9 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**5,565**	**3,985**	**1,580**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,533	3,315	1,218	81.5	83.2	77.1
Mining and quarrying	7	5	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	71	43	28	1.3	1.1	1.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	2	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	163	115	48	2.9	2.9	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	166	83	83	3.0	2.1	5.3
Transportation and storage	33	33	-	0.6	0.8	-
Accommodation and food service activities	39	14	25	0.7	0.4	1.6
Information and communication	13	11	2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	3	1	2	0.1	*	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	141	128	13	2.5	3.2	0.8
Education	109	46	63	2.0	1.2	4.0
Human health and social work activities	62	39	23	1.1	1.0	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	1	1	*	*	0.1
Other service activities	35	33	2	0.6	0.8	0.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	14	14	-	0.3	0.4	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	170	100	70	3.1	2.5	4.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

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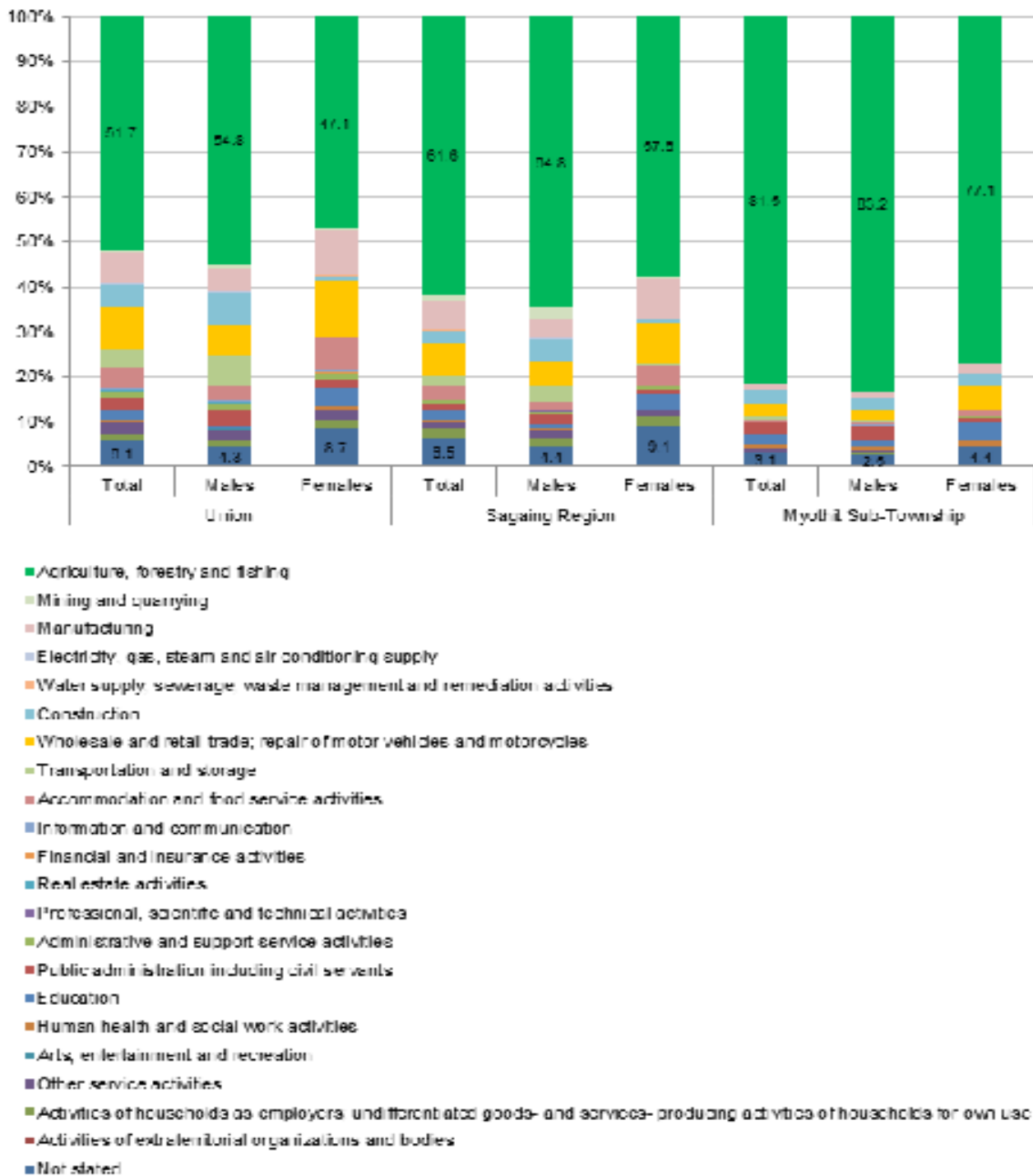- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation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

- In Myothit Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 81.5 per cent.

- There are 83.2 per cent of males and 77.1 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" 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	10,804	*	*	56	20	*	-	*	1,330
Urban	1,159	-	*	5	4	-	-	-	81
Rural	9,645	*	*	51	16	*	-	*	1,249
Males	5,630	*	*	32	19	*	-	-	749
Females	5,174	*	*	24	1	*	-	*	581

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
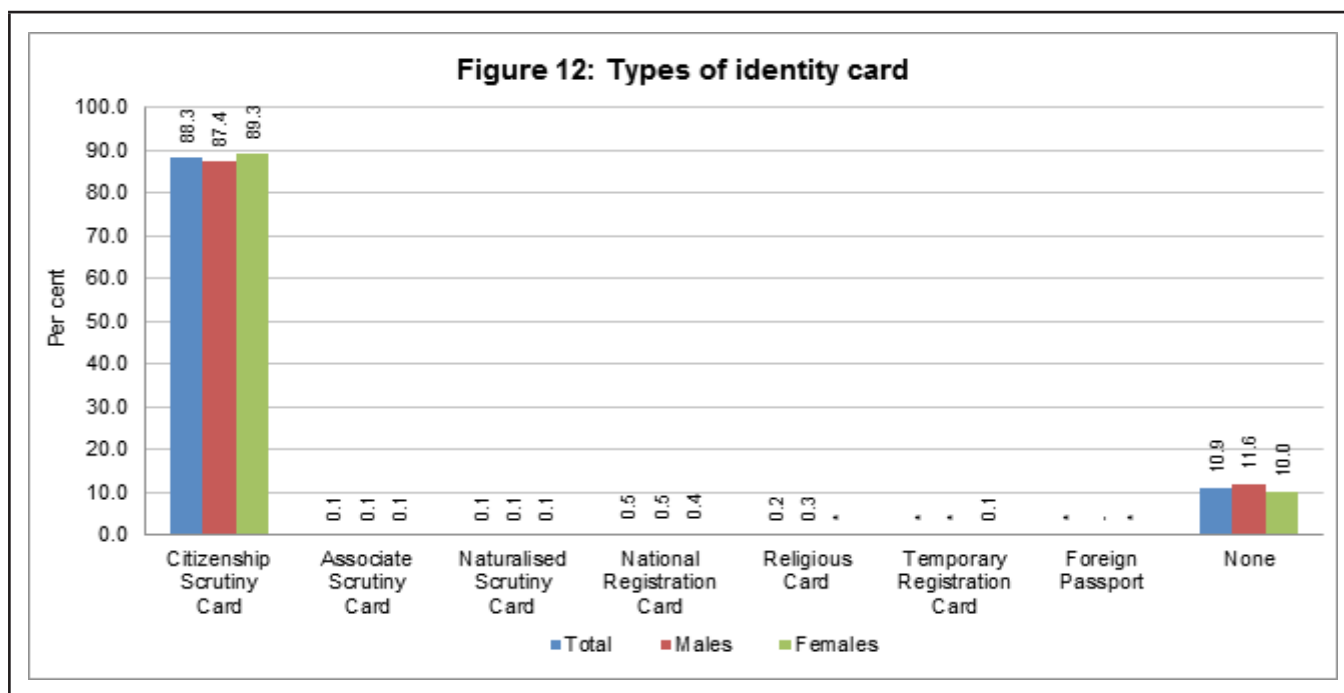
- In Myothit Sub-Township, 88.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 10.9 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 11.6 per cent of males and 10.0 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	**16,798**	**16,021**	**777**	**4.6**	**414**	**252**	**187**	**168**
0 - 4	2,231	2,216	15	0.7	2	7	7	7
5 - 9	2,328	2,301	27	1.2	2	7	6	16
10 - 14	1,937	1,907	30	1.5	5	3	8	17
15 - 19	1,520	1,495	25	1.6	3	10	8	6
20 - 24	1,268	1,238	30	2.4	6	5	11	13
25 - 29	1,254	1,224	30	2.4	5	14	8	7
30 - 34	1,318	1,272	46	3.5	9	17	17	9
35 - 39	1,193	1,153	40	3.4	17	11	8	13
40 - 44	1,013	945	68	6.7	36	17	14	6
45 - 49	798	718	80	10.0	54	16	15	9
50 - 54	658	572	86	13.1	60	21	11	9
55 - 59	450	376	74	16.4	58	17	11	4
60 - 64	311	256	55	17.7	38	18	11	10
65 - 69	236	181	55	23.3	37	27	12	11
70 - 74	129	80	49	38.0	32	22	11	7
75 - 79	81	53	28	34.6	24	14	8	8
80 - 84	50	24	26	52.0	16	14	11	10
85 - 89	11	5	6	54.5	5	5	4	2
90 +	12	5	7	58.3	5	7	6	4

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	**8,760**	**8,357**	**403**	**4.6**	**213**	**121**	**101**	**85**
0 - 4	1,136	1,128	8	0.7	2	3	5	6
5 - 9	1,182	1,166	16	1.4	2	3	3	8
10 - 14	961	945	16	1.7	2	1	6	9
15 - 19	784	773	11	1.4	-	4	4	4
20 - 24	649	629	20	3.1	5	4	9	6
25 - 29	676	658	18	2.7	4	8	5	5
30 - 34	724	696	28	3.9	5	9	10	5
35 - 39	680	659	21	3.1	8	7	6	8
40 - 44	534	499	35	6.6	19	5	9	4
45 - 49	462	417	45	9.7	32	7	8	4
50 - 54	343	294	49	14.3	33	12	5	7
55 - 59	230	197	33	14.3	27	7	5	-
60 - 64	150	128	22	14.7	14	7	7	3
65 - 69	117	91	26	22.2	17	13	5	5
70 - 74	56	35	21	37.5	16	9	5	2
75 - 79	47	28	19	40.4	17	10	4	3
80 - 84	24	11	13	54.2	8	10	3	5
85 - 89	2	1	1	50.0	1	1	1	1
90 +	3	2	1	33.3	1	1	1	-

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	**8,038**	**7,664**	**374**	**4.7**	**201**	**131**	**86**	**83**
0 - 4	1,095	1,088	7	0.6	-	4	2	1
5 - 9	1,146	1,135	11	1.0	-	4	3	8
10 - 14	976	962	14	1.4	3	2	2	8
15 - 19	736	722	14	1.9	3	6	4	2
20 - 24	619	609	10	1.6	1	1	2	7
25 - 29	578	566	12	2.1	1	6	3	2
30 - 34	594	576	18	3.0	4	8	7	4
35 - 39	513	494	19	3.7	9	4	2	5
40 - 44	479	446	33	6.9	17	12	5	2
45 - 49	336	301	35	10.4	22	9	7	5
50 - 54	315	278	37	11.7	27	9	6	2
55 - 59	220	179	41	18.6	31	10	6	4
60 - 64	161	128	33	20.5	24	11	4	7
65 - 69	119	90	29	24.4	20	14	7	6
70 - 74	73	45	28	38.4	16	13	6	5
75 - 79	34	25	9	26.5	7	4	4	5
80 - 84	26	13	13	50.0	8	4	8	5
85 - 89	9	4	5	55.6	4	4	3	1
90 +	9	3	6	66.7	4	6	5	4

- Five in every 100 persons in Myothit Sub-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 45.

- Difficulties with seeing and hearing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

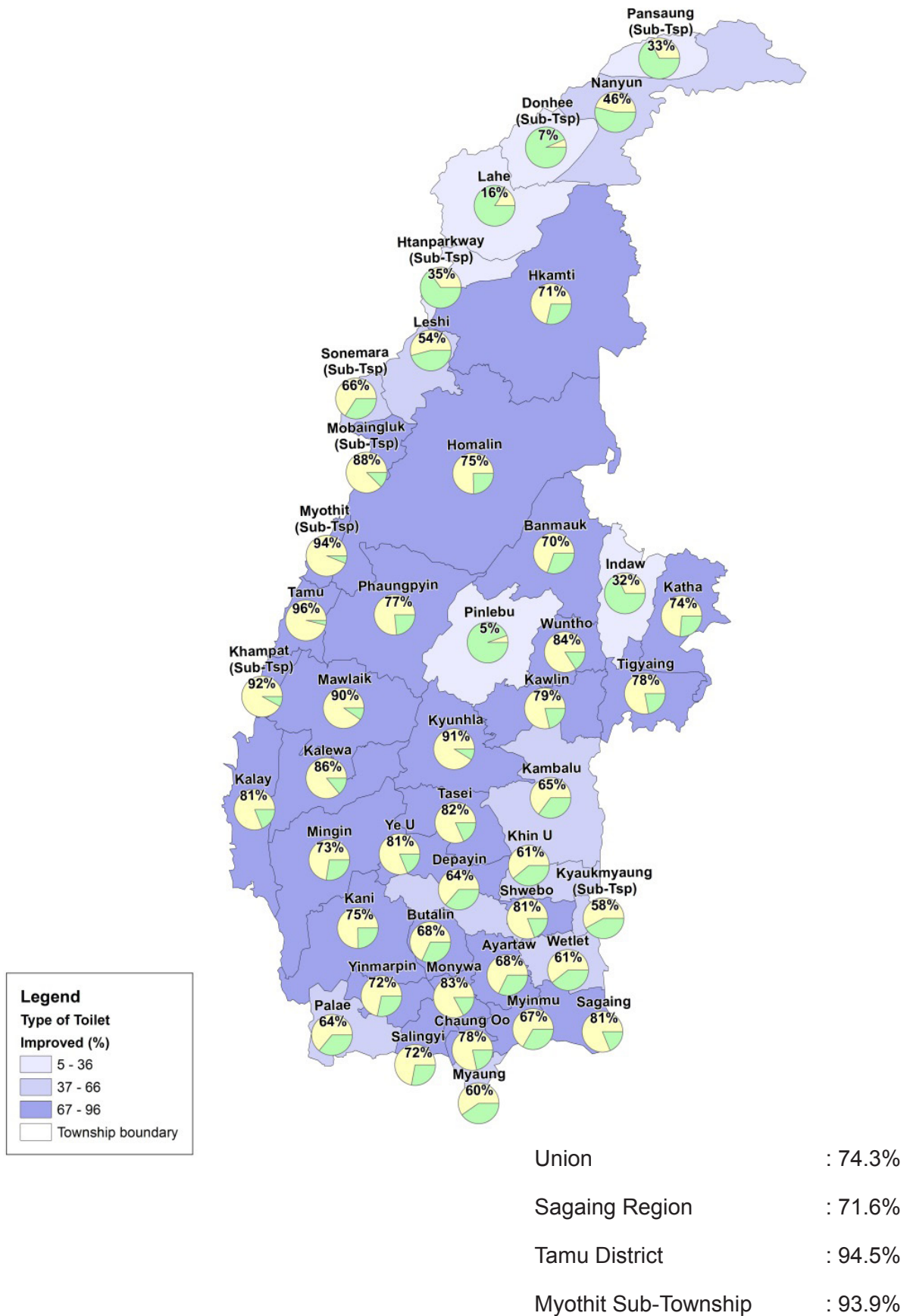**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	3,097	0.3	1.1	2.6	48.5	45.6	1.1	0.5	0.3
Urban	308	0.6	4.9	1.9	42.5	48.1	-	1.3	0.6
Rural	2,789	0.3	0.7	2.7	49.2	45.3	1.3	0.4	0.2

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
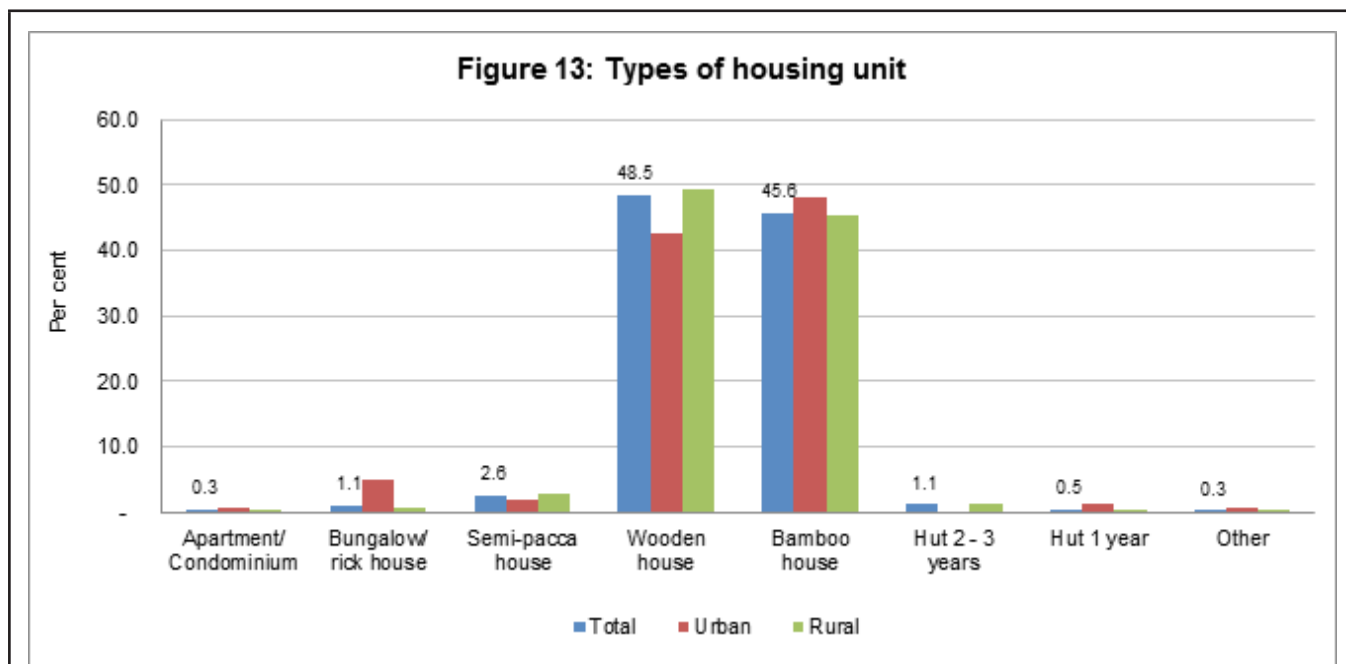
- The majority of the households in Myothit Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (48.5%) followed by households in bamboo houses (45.6%).

- Some 48.1 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses and 49.2 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

26

Type of toilet

**Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation**

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 33%
Nanyun 46%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 7%
Lahe 16%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 35%
Hkamti 71%
Leshi 54%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 66%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 88%
Homalin 75%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 94%
Banmauk 70%
Indaw 32%
Katha 74%
Tamu 96%
Phaungpyin 77%
Pinlebu 5%
Wuntho 84%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 92%
Mawlaik 90%
Kawlin 79%
Tigyaing 78%
Kyunhla 91%
Kalewa 86%
Kambalu 65%
Kalay 81%
Tasei 82%
Mingin 73%
Ye U 81%
Khin U 61%
Depayin 64%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 58%
Kani 75%
Shwebo 81%
Butalin 68%
Ayartaw 68%
Wetlet 61%
Yinmarpin 72%
Monywa 83%
Myinmu 67%
Sagaing 81%
Palae 64%
Chaung Oo 78%
Salingyi 72%
Myaung 60%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
	5 - 36
	37 - 66
	67 - 96
	Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Tamu District	: 94.5%
Myothit Sub-Township	: 93.9%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.1	-	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		93.8	96.1	93.6
Improved sanitation		*93.9*	*96.1*	*93.7*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.8	2.6	2.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.5	-	0.3
Other		0.3	-	0.5
None		2.5	1.3	2.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,097	308	2,789

- Some 93.9 per cent of the households in Myothit Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (93.8%)).

- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities of Myothit Sub-Township belongs to the range of 67 to 96 per cent.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 2.5 per cent of the households in the Sub-Township have no toilet facilities .For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Myothit Sub-Township, 2.7 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
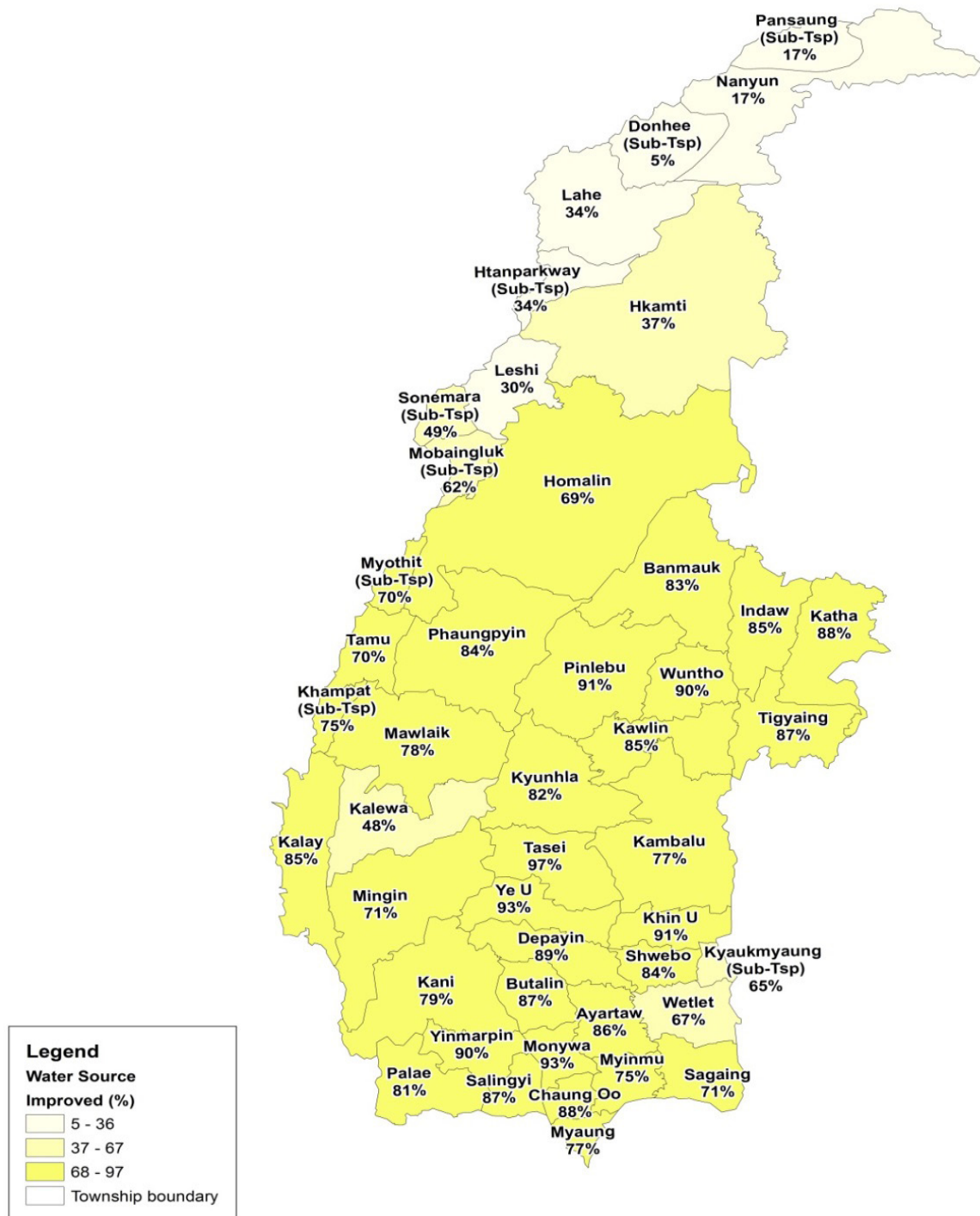
Union	: 69.5%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Tamu District	: 71.4%
Myothit Sub-Township	: 69.6%

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

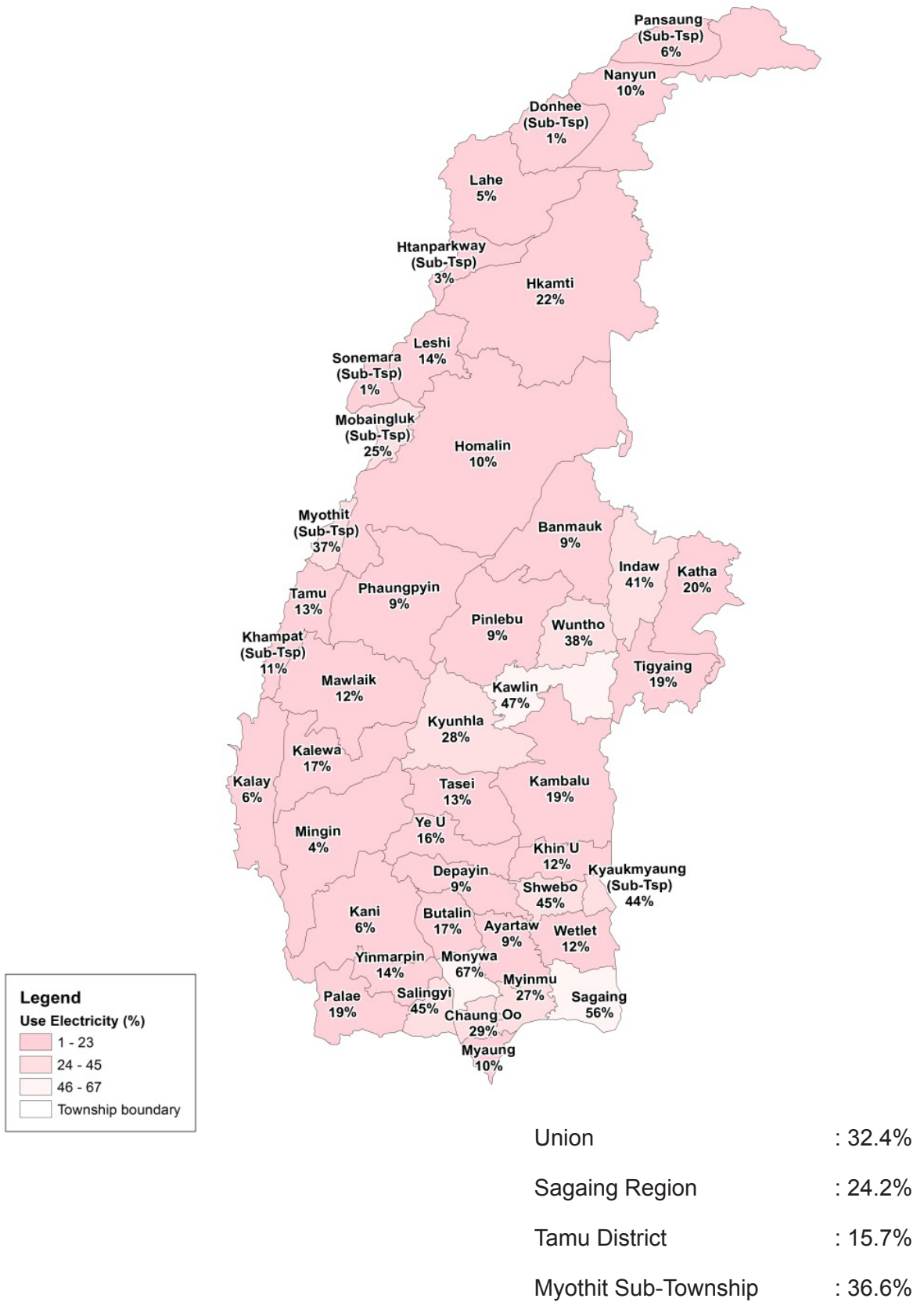| Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		*	-	*
Tube well, borehole		9.1	0.3	10.1
Protected well/ Spring		60.0	87.0	57.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.5	4.9	*
Total improved drinking water		*69.6*	*92.2*	*67.1*
Unprotected well/Spring		24.7	7.8	26.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.5	-	0.6
River/stream/ canal		4.6	-	5.1
Waterfall/ Rain water		-	-	-
Other		0.6	-	0.7
Total unimproved drinking water		*30.4*	*7.8*	*32.9*
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**3,097**	**308**	**2,789**

- In Myothit Sub-Township, 69.6 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 Sagaing Region, the proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water is in the range of 68-97 per cent group and it is slightly higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 60.0 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 24.7 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.

- Some 30.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 32.9 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**

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 6%
Nanyun 10%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 1%
Lahe 5%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 3%
Hkamti 22%
Leshi 14%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 1%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 25%
Homalin 10%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 37%
Banmauk 9%
Indaw 41%
Katha 20%
Tamu 13%
Phaungpyin 9%
Pinlebu 9%
Wuntho 38%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 11%
Mawlaik 12%
Kawlin 47%
Tigyaing 19%
Kyunhla 28%
Kalewa 17%
Kalay 6%
Tasei 13%
Kambalu 19%
Mingin 4%
Ye U 16%
Khin U 12%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 44%
Depayin 9%
Shwebo 45%
Kani 6%
Butalin 17%
Ayartaw 9%
Wetlet 12%
Yinmarpin 14%
Monywa 67%
Myinmu 27%
Palae 19%
Salingyi 45%
Sagaing 56%
Chaung Oo 29%
Myaung 10%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
1 - 23
24 - 45
46 - 67
Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Tamu District	: 15.7%
Myothit Sub-Township	: 36.6%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		36.6	75.3	32.3
Kerosene		6.8	1.3	7.4
Candle		18.6	11.0	19.4
Battery		16.8	10.1	17.6
Generator (private)		0.3	-	0.3
Water mill (private)		2.4	-	2.7
Solar system/energy		17.7	1.9	19.4
Other		0.8	0.3	0.9
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**3,097**	**308**	**2,789**

- In Myothit Sub-Township, 36.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the 24 to 45 percentage group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Sagaing Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.

- In rural areas, 32.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Tamu District	: 98.4%
Myothit Sub-Township	: 98.9%
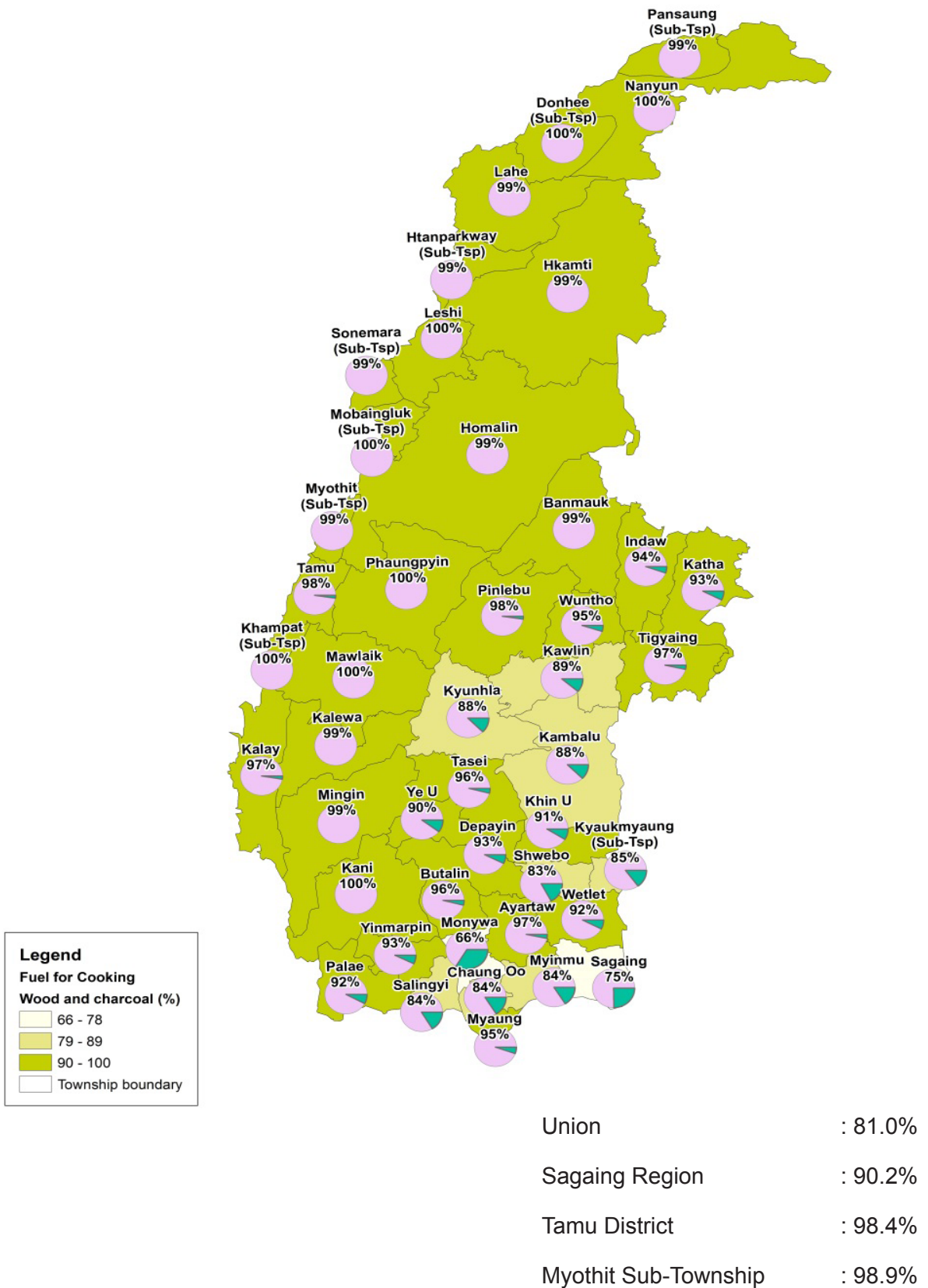
Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	0.7	-	0.8
LPG	-	-	-
Kerosene	*	-	*
BioGas	*	-	*
Firewood	81.2	64.6	83.1
Charcoal	17.7	35.4	15.7
Coal	0.2	-	0.3
Other	0.1	-	0.1
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	3,097	308	2,789

- In Myothit Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 81.2 per cent using firewood and 17.7 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.7 per cent of household use electricity for cooking.

- Some 83.1 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 15.7 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	3,097	29.5	39.0	2.8	10.4	1.2	0.3	47.6	*
Urban	308	35.1	53.2	3.2	12.3	4.2	1.6	32.8	-
Rural	2,789	28.9	37.5	2.7	10.1	0.8	0.2	49.2	*

- Some 39.0 per cent of the households in Myothit Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 53.2 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 37.5 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
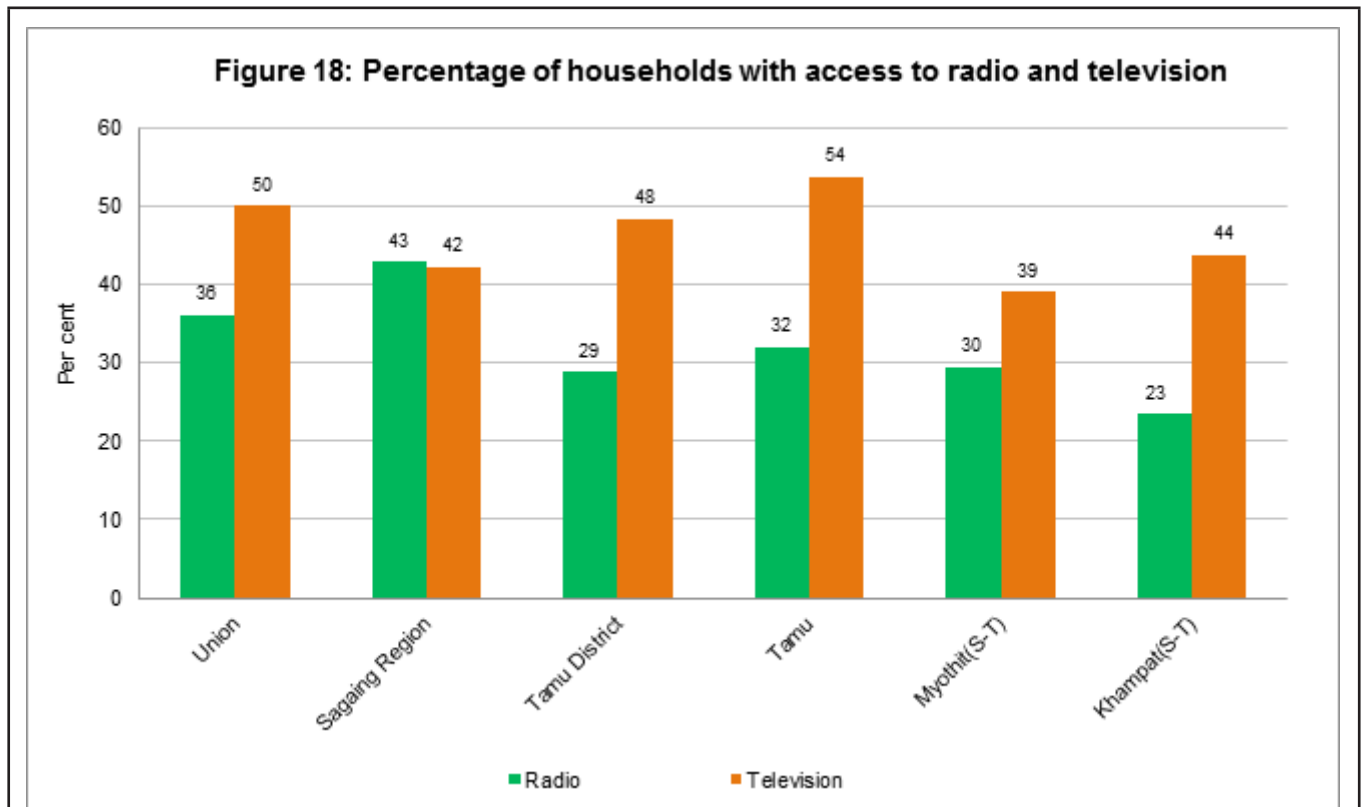
- In Myothit Sub-Township, 39.0 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in three households (29.5%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
3%

Nanyun
6%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
0%

Lahe
10%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Hkamti
19%

Leshi
4%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
2%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
7%

Homalin
11%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
10%

Banmauk
4%

Indaw
22%

Katha
25%

Tamu
46%

Phaungpyin
2%

Pinlebu
7%

Wuntho
24%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
19%

Mawlaik
18%

Kawlin
20%

Tigyaing
20%

Kyunhla
16%

Kalewa
16%

Kambalu
14%

Kalay
37%

Tasei
16%

Mingin
2%

Ye U
23%

Khin U
14%

Depayin
14%

Shwebo
31%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
22%

Kani
9%

Butalin
14%

Ayartaw
14%

Wetlet
16%

Yinmarpin
15%

Monywa
51%

Myinmu
22%

Sagaing
40%

Palae
12%

Chaung Oo
29%

Salingyi
22%

Myaung
14%

Legend

Access to mobile phone(%)

0 - 17

18 - 34

35 - 51

Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Tamu District	: 32.1%
Myothit Sub-Township	: 10.4%

- Only 10.4 per cent of the households in Myothit Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to the (0 - 17) percentage group.

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)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Tamu District	22,591	443	12,613	10,155	274	276	42	6,818
Urban	12,135	370	7,639	6,405	157	17	5	2,102
Rural	10,456	73	4,974	3,750	117	259	37	4,716
Myothit Sub-Township	3,097	34	1,311	889	42	19	5	1,508
Urban	308	7	138	84	7	2	-	160
Rural	2,789	27	1,173	805	35	17	5	1,348

- In Myothit Sub-Township, 48.7 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 42.3 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use cart (bullock) as a means of transport.
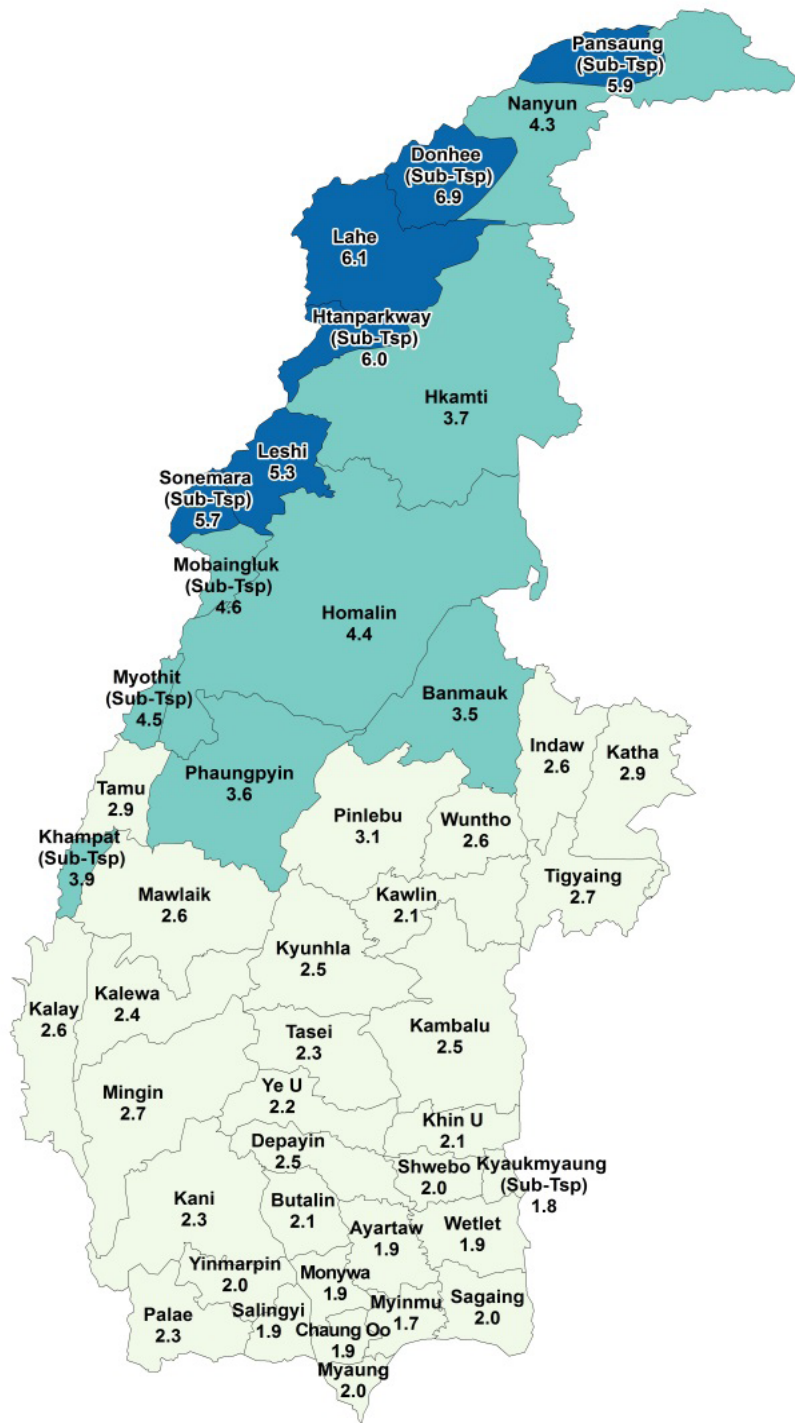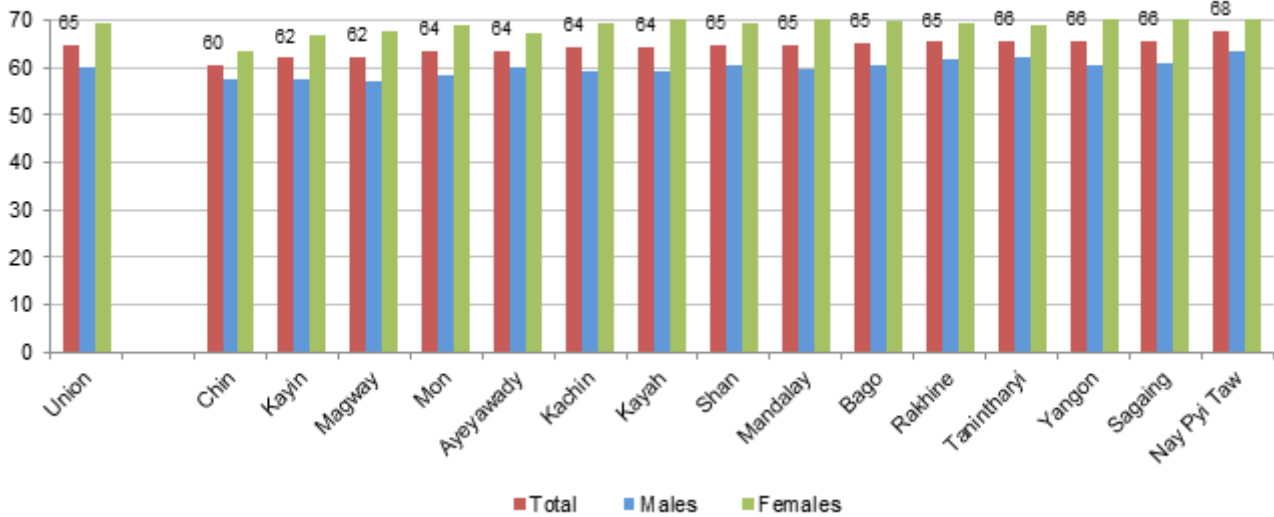
(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Sagaing Region and Myothit Sub-Township

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

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.5 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
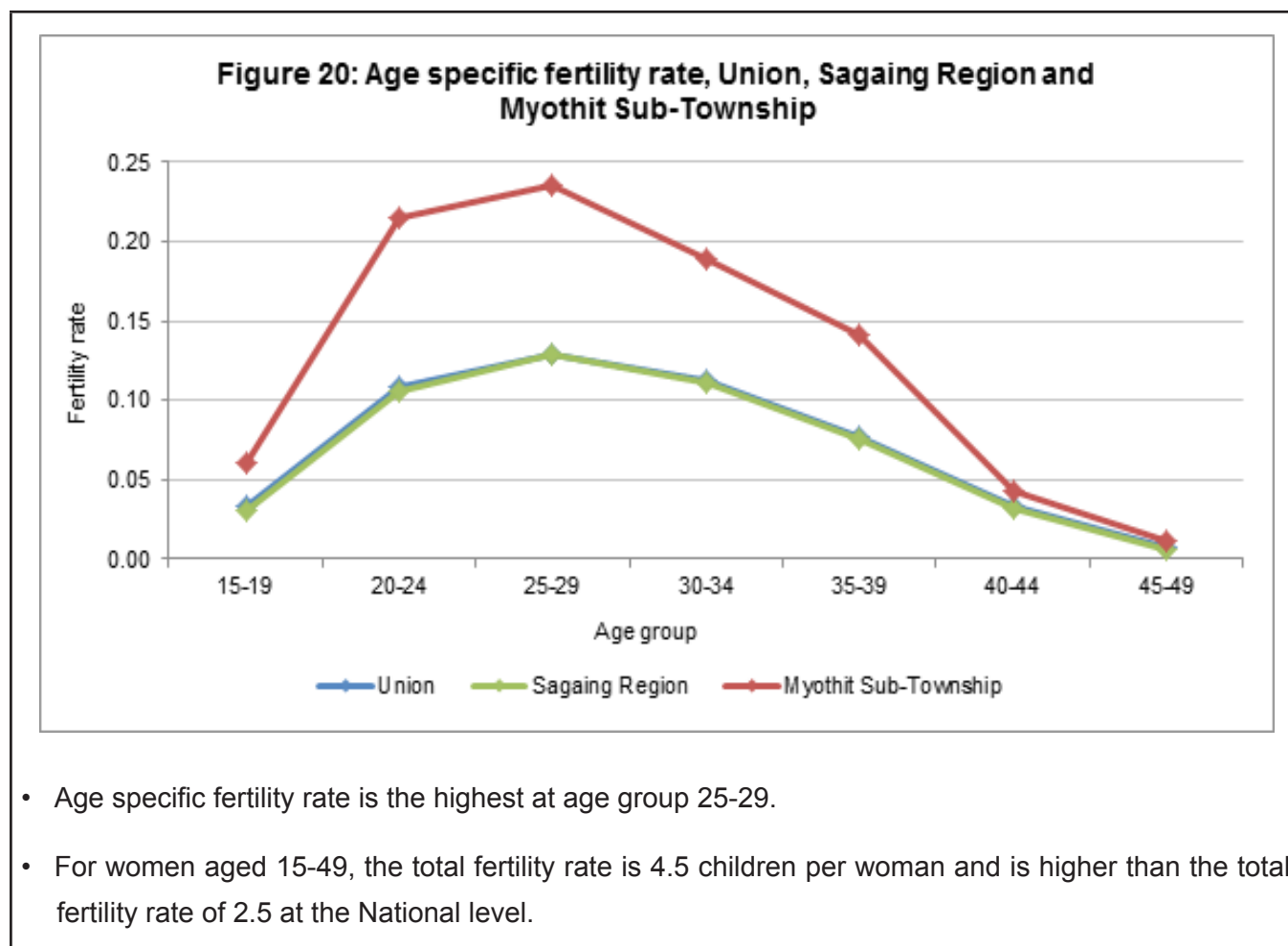
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend

Total Fertility Rate
- 1.7 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 5.2
- 5.3 - 6.9
- Township boundary

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp)	5.9
Nanyun	4.3
Donhee (Sub-Tsp)	6.9
Lahe	6.1
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp)	6.0
Hkamti	3.7
Leshi	5.3
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp)	5.7
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp)	4.6
Homalin	4.4
Myothit (Sub-Tsp)	4.5
Banmauk	3.5
Indaw	2.6
Katha	2.9
Phaungpyin	3.6
Pinlebu	3.1
Wuntho	2.6
Tamu	2.9
Tigyaing	2.7
Khampat (Sub-Tsp)	3.9
Mawlaik	2.6
Kawlin	2.1
Kyunhla	2.5
Kalewa	2.4
Kalay	2.6
Tasei	2.3
Kambalu	2.5
Mingin	2.7
Ye U	2.2
Khin U	2.1
Depayin	2.5
Shwebo	2.0
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp)	1.8
Kani	2.3
Butalin	2.1
Ayartaw	1.9
Wetlet	1.9
Yinmarpin	2.0
Monywa	1.9
Myinmu	1.7
Sagaing	2.0
Palae	2.3
Salingyi	1.9
Chaung Oo	1.9
Myaung	2.0

Union   : 2.5

Sagaing Region   : 2.5

Tamu District   : 3.4

Myothit Sub-Township   : 4.5

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

- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
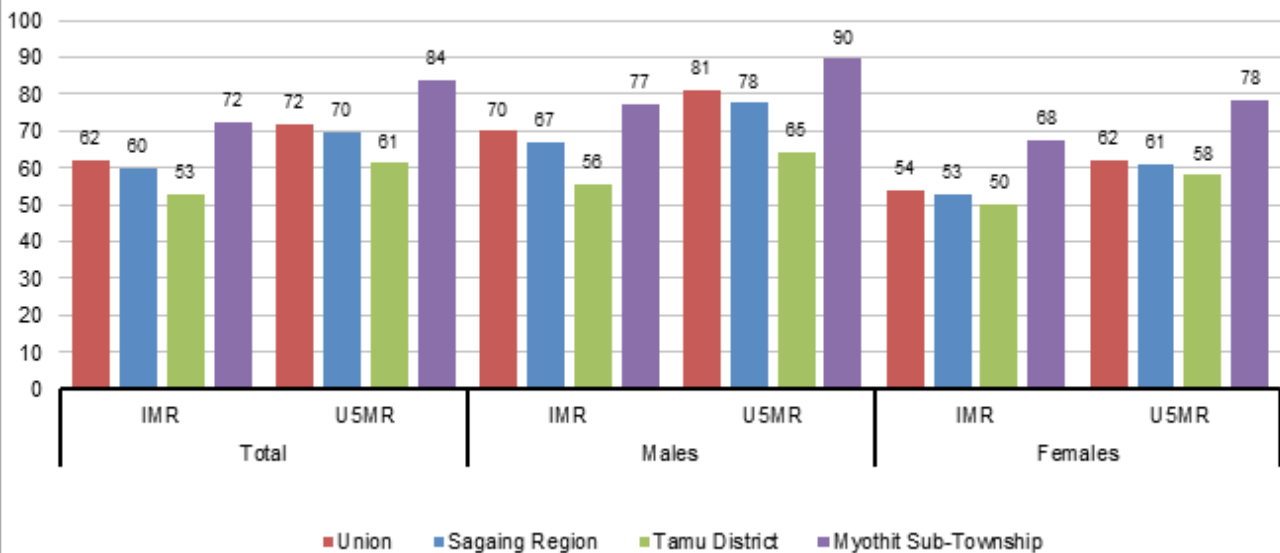
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Tamu District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Tamu District is 53 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 61 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myothit Sub-Township are higher than those in Sagaing Region and Tamu District. The Infant mortality in Myothit Sub-Township is 72 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 84 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
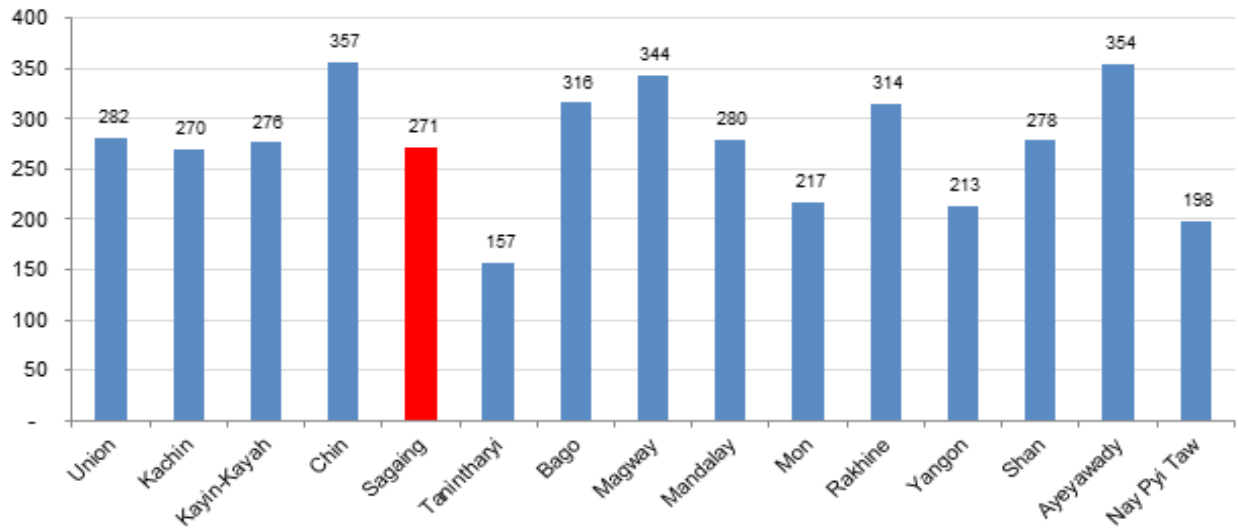
- In Sagaing region, there are 271 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Sagaing 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 (Km^2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Literacy**: The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

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

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

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

(a) Walking difficulty (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);

(b) Seeing difficulty (low vision, blind);

(c) Hearing difficulty (partially or completely deaf);

(d) Mental/Intellectual difficulty (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:
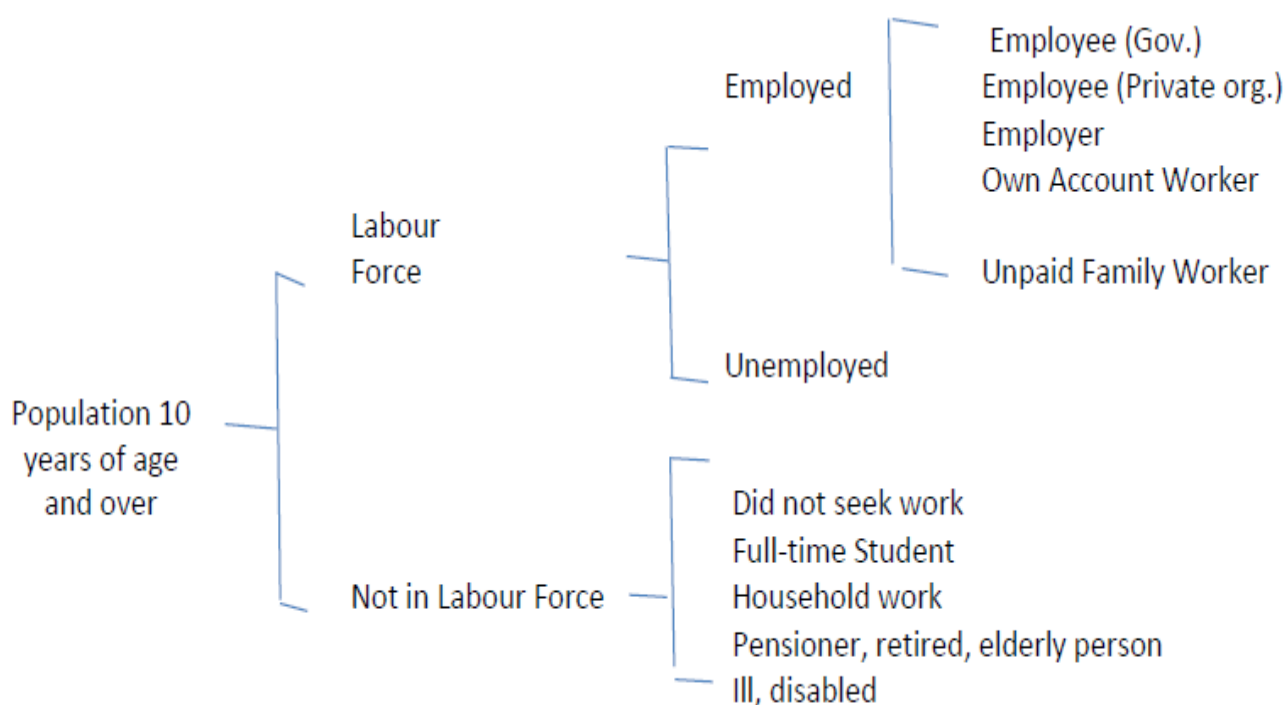
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Employee (Government)**: those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.

(b) **Employee (Private organisation)**: those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.

(c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.

(d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees**.

(e) **Unpaid family worker**: persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

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

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

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

Employtment 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