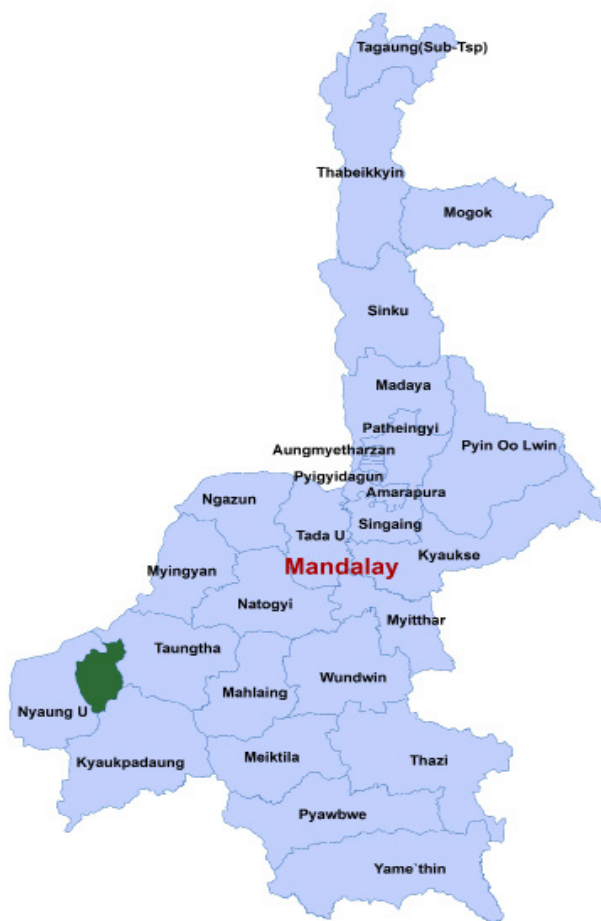THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

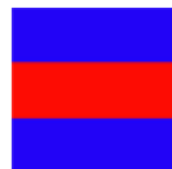# MANDALAY REGION, NYAUNG U DISTRICT

Ngathayauk Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Mandalay Region, Nyaung U District

Ngathayauk Sub-Township Report

Figure 1 : Map of Mandalay Region, showing the townships

Kachin

N

Sagaing

Tagaung
(Sub-Tsp)

Thabeikkyin

Mogok

Sinku

Madaya

Patheingyi

Pyin Oo Lwin

Ngazun

Amarapura

Singaing

Tada U

Kyaukse

Myingyan

Mandalay

Natogyi

Myitthar

Magway

Taungtha

Ngathayauk
(Sub-Tsp)

Wundwin

Mahlaing

Nyaung U

Shan

Kyaukpadaung

Meiktila

Thazi

Pyawbwe

Yame'thin

Nay Pyi Taw

Aungmyetharzan

Chanayetharzan

Mahaaungmye

Chanmyatharzi

Pyigyidagun

Legend

☐ State & Region Boundary
☐ Township Boundary

Mandalay Region

DT

☐ Kyaukse
☐ Mandalay
☐ Meiktila
☐ Myingyan
☐ Nyaung U
☐ Pyin Oo Lwin
☐ Yame'thin

Ngathayauk Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	41,762 [2]
Population males	17,968 (43.0%)
Population females	23,794 (57.0%)
Percentage of urban population	13.9%
Area (Km²)	347.8 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	120.1 persons
Median age	30.6 years
Number of wards	4
Number of village tracts	15
Number of private households	9,811
Percentage of female headed households	30.9%
Mean household size	4.2 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	27.5%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.9%
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.6%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	54.1
Child dependency ratio	42.4
Old dependency ratio	11.7
Ageing index	27.7
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	76
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	87.7%
Male	94.8%
Female	83.0%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,669	4.0
Walking	558	1.3
Seeing	554	1.3
Hearing	450	1.1
Remembering	657	1.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	30,134	87.2
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	<0.1
National Registration	*	0.1
Religious	131	0.4
Temporary Registration	61	0.2
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1
None	4,203	12.2

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	64.9%	83.9%	52.1%
Unemployment rate	2.9%	3.1%	2.8%
Employment to population ratio	63.0%	81.3%	50.7%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	9,580	97.6
Renter	67	0.7
Provided free (individually)	117	1.2
Government quarters	31	0.3
Private company quarters	*	<0.1
Other	*	0.2

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	13.1%		37.2%
Bamboo	57.3%	2.5%	1.3%
Earth	<0.1%	75.7%	
Wood	1.9%	0.7%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		43.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	16.1%	20.6%	0.1%
Other	11.4%	0.5%	17.7%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	791	8.1
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	*	0.1
Biogas	*	<0.1
Firewood	8,963	91.4
Charcoal	32	0.3
Coal	*	0.1
Other	*	0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,542	15.7
Kerosene	153	1.6
Candle	2,012	20.5
Battery	1,665	17.0
Generator (private)	1,118	11.4
Water mill (private)	*	0.2
Solar system/energy	3,028	30.9
Other	277	2.8
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	1,510	15.4
Tube well, borehole	4,771	48.7
Protected well/spring	2,138	21.8
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*8,423*	*85.9*
Unprotected well/spring	21	0.2
Pool/pond/lake	1,135	11.6
River/stream/canal	*	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	145	1.4
Other	73	0.7
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*1,388*	*14.1*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	521	5.3
Tube well, borehole	5,565	56.7
Protected well/spring	2,133	21.7
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	1,427	14.5
River/stream/canal	*	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	92	0.9
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	57	0.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	53	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	4,554	46.4
Total Improved Sanitation	*4,607*	*47.0*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	165	1.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	<0.1
Other	112	1.1
None	4,925	50.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	5,433	55.4
Television	2,544	25.9
Landline phone	369	3.8
Mobile phone	2,196	22.4
Computer	58	0.6
Internet at home	274	2.8
Households with none of the items	3,149	32.1
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	163	1.7
Motorcycle/Moped	3,602	36.7
Bicycle	630	6.4
4-Wheel tractor	76	0.8
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	4,500	45.9

Note: [1] Population figures for Ngathayauk 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 Ngathayauk Sub-Township in Mandalay Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Ngathayauk Sub-Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	41,762 *		
Males	17,968		
Females	23,794		
Sex ratio	76 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	13.9 %		
Area (Km^2)	347.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	120.1 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	15		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	41,451	5,780	35,671
Number of conventional households	9,811	1,439	8,372
Mean household size	4.2 persons ***		

- In Ngathayauk Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 76 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (13.9%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Ngathayauk Sub-Township is 120 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.2 persons living in each household in Ngathayauk Sub-Township. This is less 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; Ngathayauk Sub-Township (Nyaung U District, Mandalay Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**9,811**	**41,762**	**17,968**	**23,794**
	Ward	**1,439**	**5,815**	**2,486**	**3,329**
1	No (1)(W)	338	1,428	646	782
2	No (2)(W)	412	1,645	710	935
3	No (3)(W)	470	1,873	789	1,084
4	No (4)(W)	219	869	341	528
	Village Tract	**8,372**	**35,947**	**15,482**	**20,465**
1	Kan Thar Yar(VT)	284	1,473	700	773
2	Ku Lar Te(VT)	539	2,557	1,041	1,516
3	Kamma(VT)	797	3,716	1,670	2,046
4	Sin Thar Mway(VT)	922	3,985	1,720	2,265
5	Taw Pyar(VT)	908	3,896	1,727	2,169
6	Se(VT)	1,233	5,302	2,263	3,039
7	Kan Ni Gyi(VT)	483	1,983	886	1,097
8	Kan Tein(VT)	356	1,604	684	920
9	Ta Pauk Kone(VT)	208	813	376	437
10	Myay Ne Gyi(VT)	171	653	274	379
11	Taung Taw(VT)	478	1,782	706	1,076
12	Ywar Pale(VT)	459	1,773	736	1,037
13	Byu Gyi(VT)	428	1,754	758	996
14	Ku Taw(VT)	822	3,521	1,445	2,076
15	Set Set Yo(VT)	284	1,135	496	639

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

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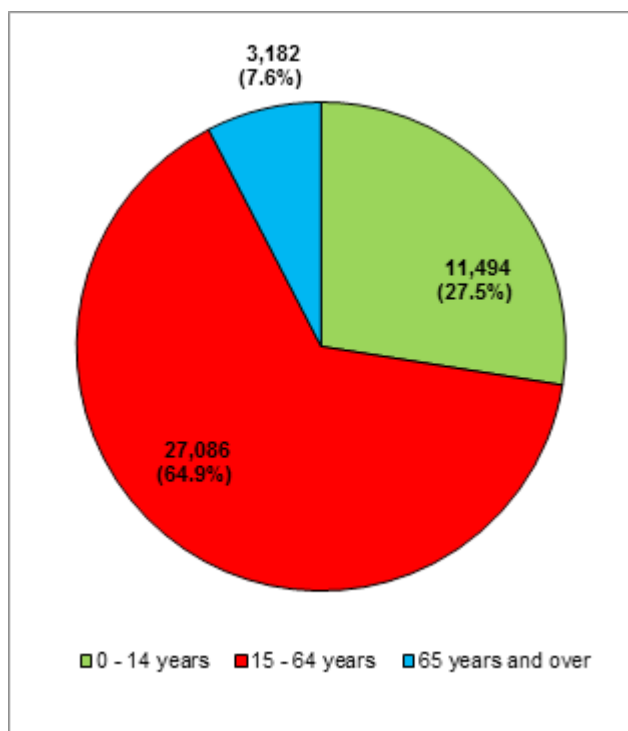
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Ngathayauk Sub-Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**41,762**	**17,968**	**23,794**
0 - 4	3,261	1,639	1,622
5 - 9	3,939	2,002	1,937
10 - 14	4,294	2,142	2,152
15 - 19	3,382	1,536	1,846
20 - 24	2,655	983	1,672
25 - 29	2,945	1,036	1,909
30 - 34	3,078	1,074	2,004
35 - 39	3,183	1,238	1,945
40 - 44	2,880	1,158	1,722
45 - 49	2,633	1,126	1,507
50 - 54	2,296	991	1,305
55 - 59	2,115	925	1,190
60 - 64	1,919	819	1,100
65 - 69	1,257	541	716
70 - 74	873	343	530
75 - 79	520	205	315
80 - 84	348	141	207
85 - 89	138	51	87
90 +	46	18	28

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Ngathayauk Sub-Township is 64.9 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.

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Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Mandalay Region, Nyaung U District and Ngathayauk Sub-Township)

Population Pyramid, Union

Population Pyramid, Mandalay Region

Population Pyramid, Nyaung U District

Population Pyramid, Ngathayaunk Sub-Township
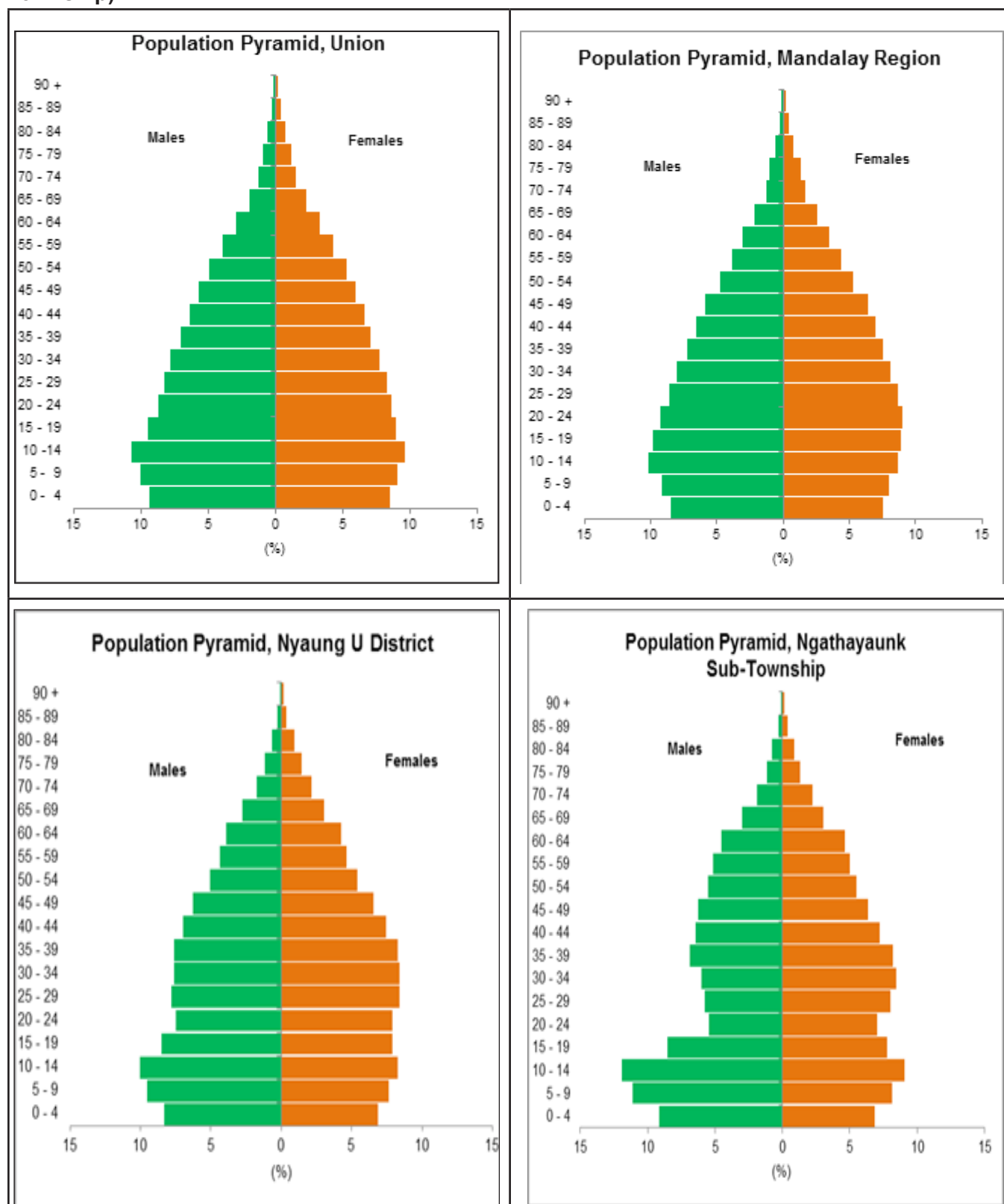
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Ngathayauk Sub-Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly declined in age groups 15-19 to 35-39.

- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Ngathayauk Sub-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 Mandalay Region
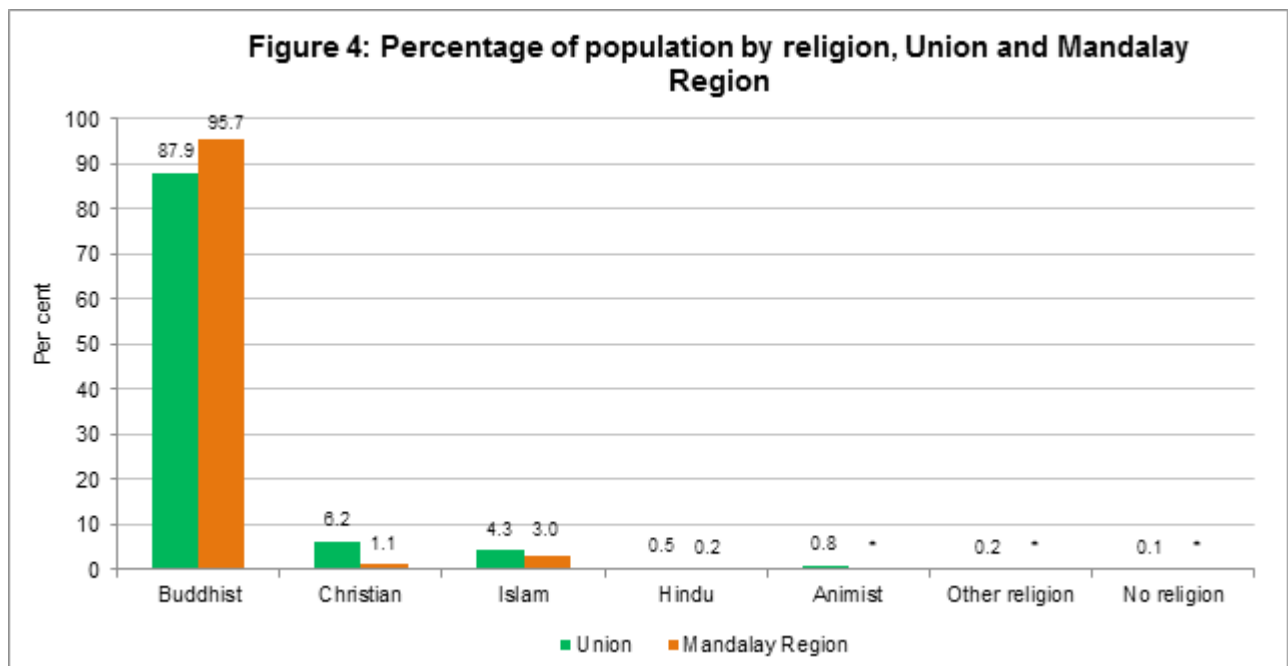
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Mandalay Region, it is 95.7% Buddhist, 1.1% Christian, 3.0% Islam, 0.2% Hindu, and less than 0.1% each for Animist, Other religion and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C)　Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	688	330	358	232	107	125
6	807	423	384	651	336	315
7	858	441	417	769	400	369
8	753	340	413	683	311	372
9	814	450	364	751	412	339
10	878	434	444	805	393	412
11	754	376	378	670	332	338
12	846	428	418	715	365	350
13	911	445	466	750	369	381
14	816	374	442	598	287	311
15	704	317	387	423	197	226
16	687	303	384	335	138	197
17	722	332	390	297	146	151
18	661	315	346	184	82	102
19	589	252	337	148	70	78
20	640	246	394	125	46	79
21	510	182	328	60	23	37
22	486	165	321	45	18	27
23	503	185	318	22	6	16
24	497	190	307	27	13	14
25	628	239	389	13	5	8
26	508	168	340	6	2	4
27	526	177	349	5	1	4
28	643	228	415	7	1	6
29	623	209	414	8	3	5

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Mandalay Region and Ngathayauk Sub-Township
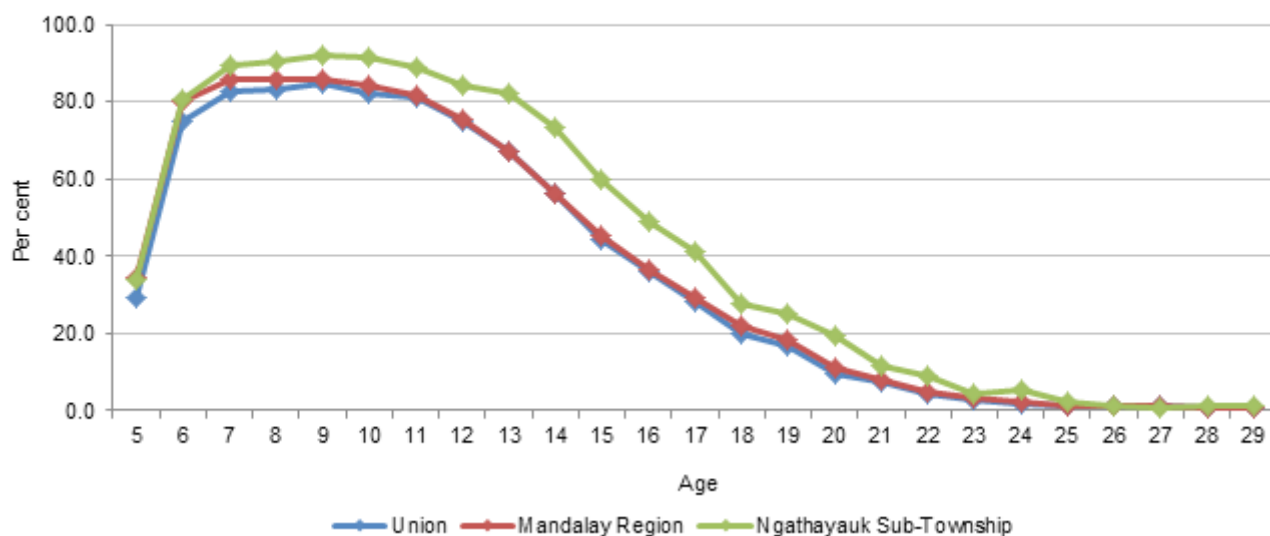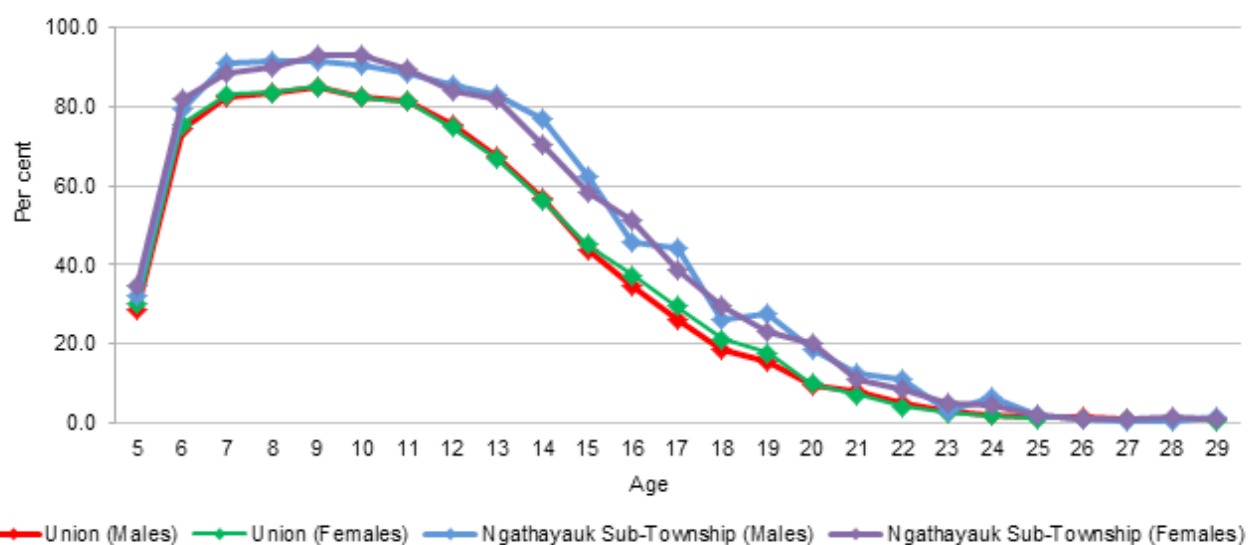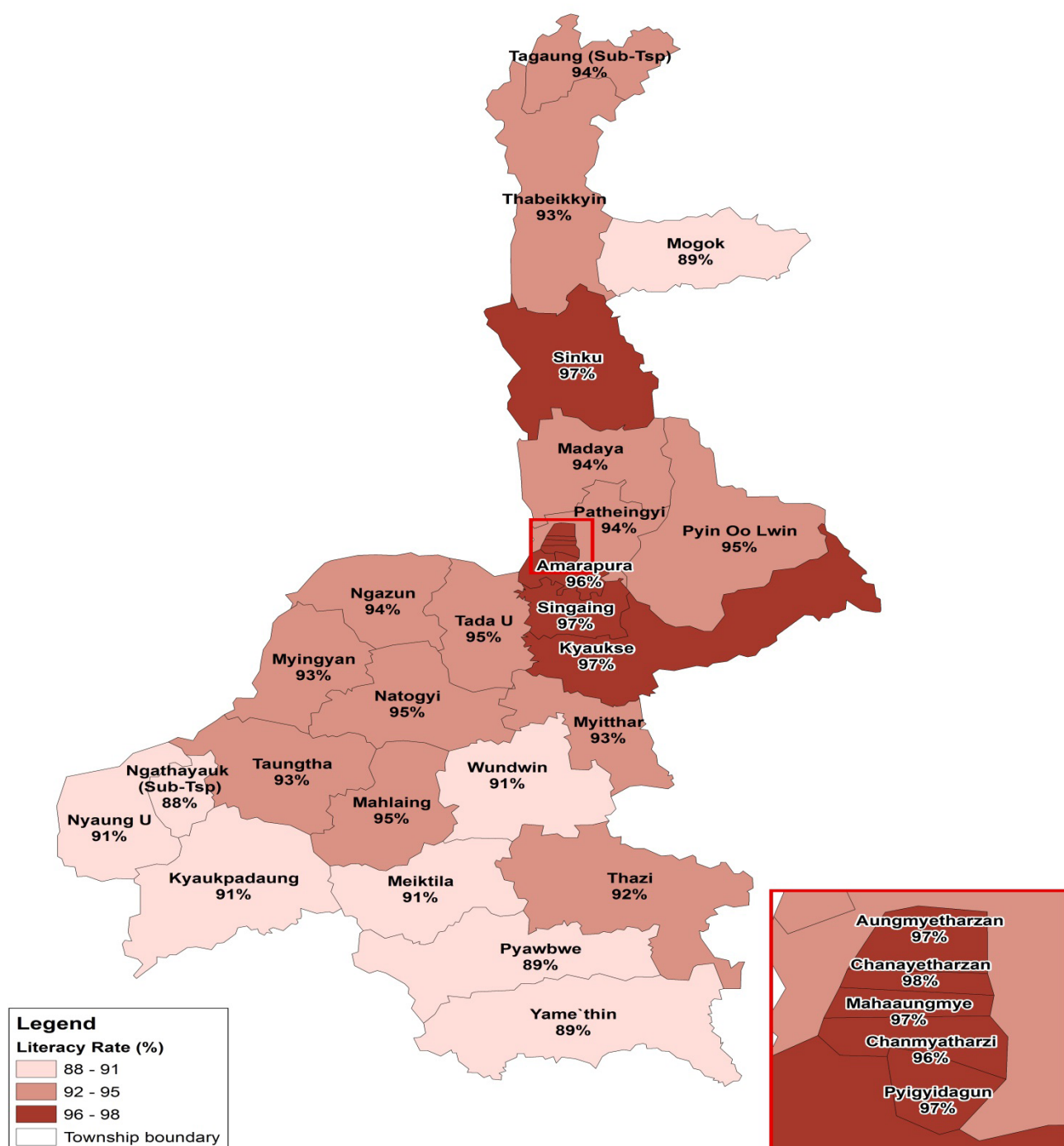

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Ngathayauk Sub-Township

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

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Ngathayauk Sub-Township is slightly higher at all ages.

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

Tagaung (Sub-Tsp) 94%

Thabeikkyin 93%

Mogok 89%

Sinku 97%

Madaya 94%

Patheingyi 94%

Pyin Oo Lwin 95%

Amarapura 96%

Ngazun 94%

Tada U 95%

Singaing 97%

Kyaukse 97%

Myingyan 93%

Natogyi 95%

Myitthar 93%

Taungtha 93%

Wundwin 91%

Ngathayauk (Sub-Tsp) 88%

Nyaung U 91%

Mahlaing 95%

Kyaukpadaung 91%

Meiktila 91%

Thazi 92%

Pyawbwe 89%

Yame`thin 89%

Aungmyetharzan 97%

Chanayetharzan 98%

Mahaaungmye 97%

Chanmyatharzi 96%

Pyigyidagun 97%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)

	88 - 91
	92 - 95
	96 - 98
	Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Mandalay Region	: 93.8%
Nyaung U District	: 90.1%
Ngathayauk Sub-Township	: 87.7%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	5,999	97.0
Males	2,487	97.2
Females	3,512	96.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Ngathayauk Sub-Township is 87.7 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Mandalay Region (93.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 83.0 per cent and for the males it is 94.8 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.0 per cent with 96.8 per cent for females and 97.2 per cent for males.

Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex
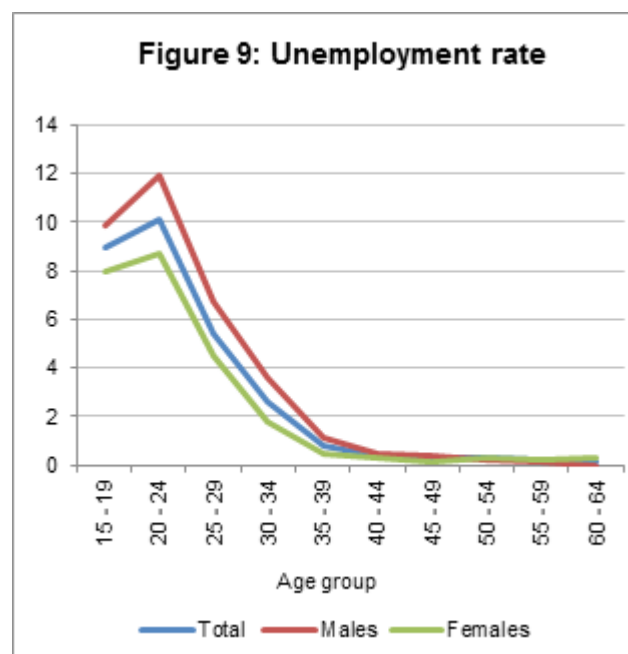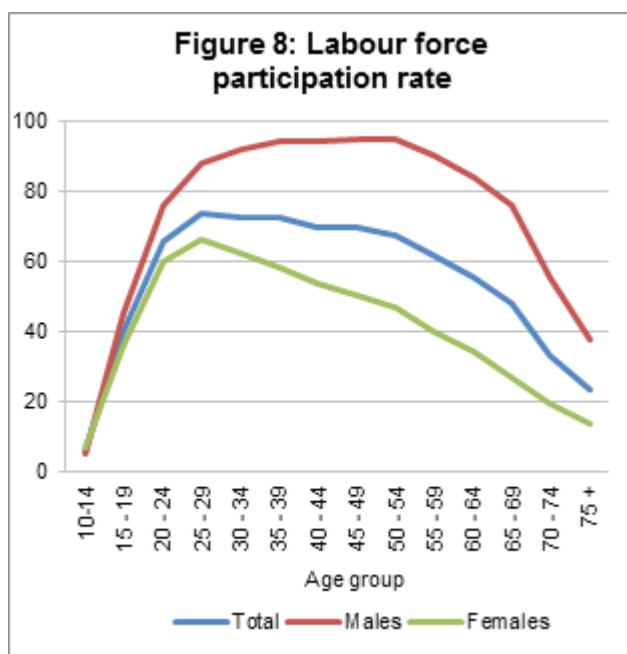
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	24,231	6,710	27.7	11,473	1,623	2,439	1,011	24	894	37	3	17
Urban	3,465	1,122	32.4	1,018	211	485	305	14	294	14	2	-
Rural	20,766	5,588	26.9	10,455	1,412	1,954	706	10	600	23	1	17
Males	9,666	2,079	21.5	4,380	767	1,460	594	13	349	15	2	7
Females	14,565	4,631	31.8	7,093	856	979	417	11	545	22	1	10

- Some 27.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 26.9 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 21.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 31.8 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 6.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.7 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	5.8	4.8	6.8	4.4	5.8	3.4
15 - 19	40.0	45.2	35.7	9.0	9.9	8.0
20 - 24	65.8	75.8	60.0	10.1	11.9	8.7
25 - 29	73.8	88.0	66.1	5.4	6.7	4.5
30 - 34	72.4	91.9	62.0	2.6	3.6	1.8
35 - 39	72.4	94.4	58.4	0.8	1.1	0.5
40 - 44	69.9	94.4	53.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
45 - 49	69.5	95.0	50.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
50 - 54	67.6	95.0	46.9	0.3	0.2	0.3
55 - 59	61.7	90.1	39.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
60 - 64	55.4	84.1	34.1	0.1	-	0.3
65 - 69	48.1	76.2	26.8	-	-	-
70 - 74	33.3	55.4	19.1	-	-	-
75 +	23.3	37.8	13.8	-	-	-
15 - 24	51.4	57.2	47.2	9.6	11.0	8.4
15 - 64	64.9	83.9	52.1	2.9	3.1	2.8

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Ngathayauk Sub-Township is 64.9 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 52.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 83.9 per cent.

- In Ngathayauk Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 5.8 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Ngathayauk Sub-Township is 2.9 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (3.1%) and for females (2.8%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 8.4 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner retired elderly	Ill disabled	Other
Total	15,597	0.7	34.8	45.1	8.6	2.0	8.8
Males	4,331	1.5	59.9	6.5	11.8	3.4	16.8
Females	11,266	0.3	25.1	60.0	7.3	1.5	5.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 59.9 per cent of males are full time students while 60.0 per cent of females are household workers.

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**16,999**	**8,801**	**8,198**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	52	26	26	0.3	0.3	0.3
Professionals	349	109	240	2.1	1.2	2.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	71	44	27	0.4	0.5	0.3
Clerical Support Workers	114	73	41	0.7	0.8	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	973	282	691	5.7	3.2	8.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	6,296	3,915	2,381	37.0	44.5	29.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,668	672	996	9.8	7.6	12.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	218	155	63	1.3	1.8	0.8
Elementary Occupations	4,767	2,920	1,847	28.0	33.2	22.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,491	605	1,886	14.7	6.9	23.0

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

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Mandalay Region and Ngathayauk Sub-Township
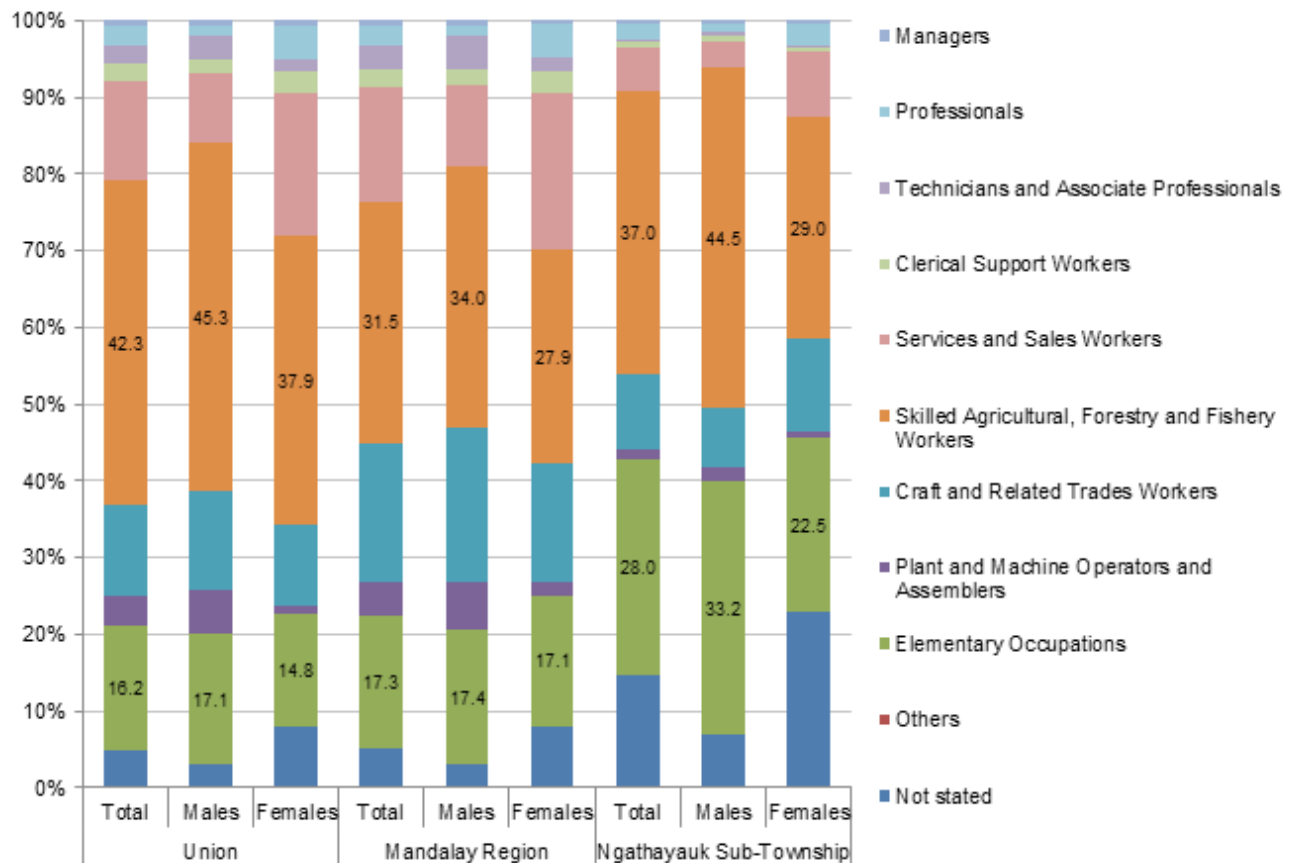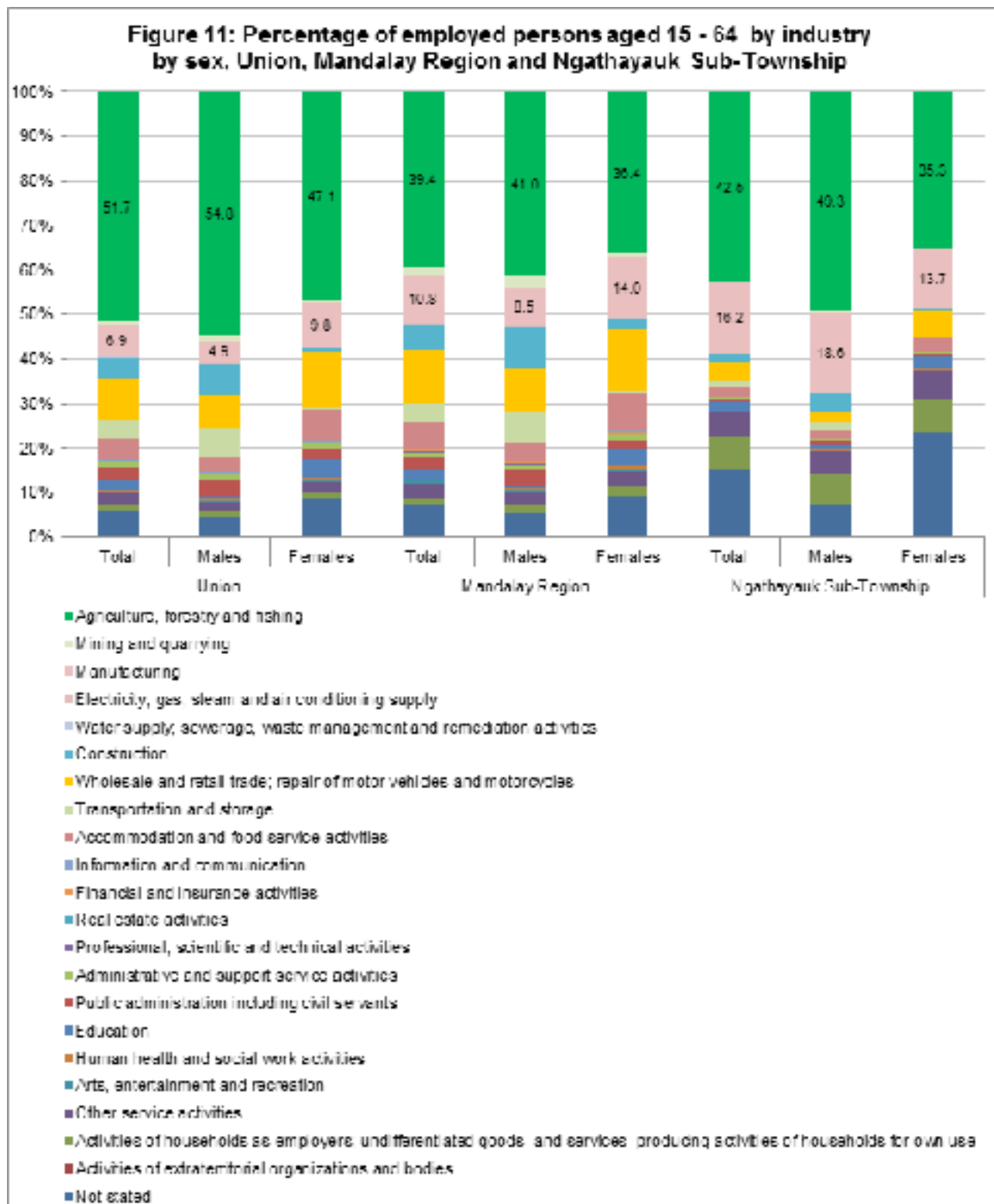
- In Ngathayauk Sub-Township, 37.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 28.0 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 44.5 per cent of males and 29.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Mandalay Region, 31.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 17.3 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**16,999**	**8,801**	**8,198**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,228	4,337	2,891	42.5	49.3	35.3
Mining and quarrying	2	2	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	2,758	1,638	1,120	16.2	18.6	13.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	4	1	*	*	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4	4	-	*	*	-
Construction	367	359	8	2.2	4.1	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	694	195	499	4.1	2.2	6.1
Transportation and storage	167	164	3	1.0	1.9	*
Accommodation and food service activities	441	161	280	2.6	1.8	3.4
Information and communication	3	2	1	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	11	4	7	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6	6	-	*	0.1	-
Administrative and support service activities	6	5	1	*	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	130	95	35	0.8	1.1	0.4
Education	365	112	253	2.1	1.3	3.1
Human health and social work activities	40	8	32	0.2	0.1	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	21	19	2	0.1	0.2	*
Other service activities	964	455	509	5.7	5.2	6.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,235	588	647	7.3	6.7	7.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	2,551	642	1,909	15.0	7.3	23.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Mandalay Region and Ngathayauk Sub-Township
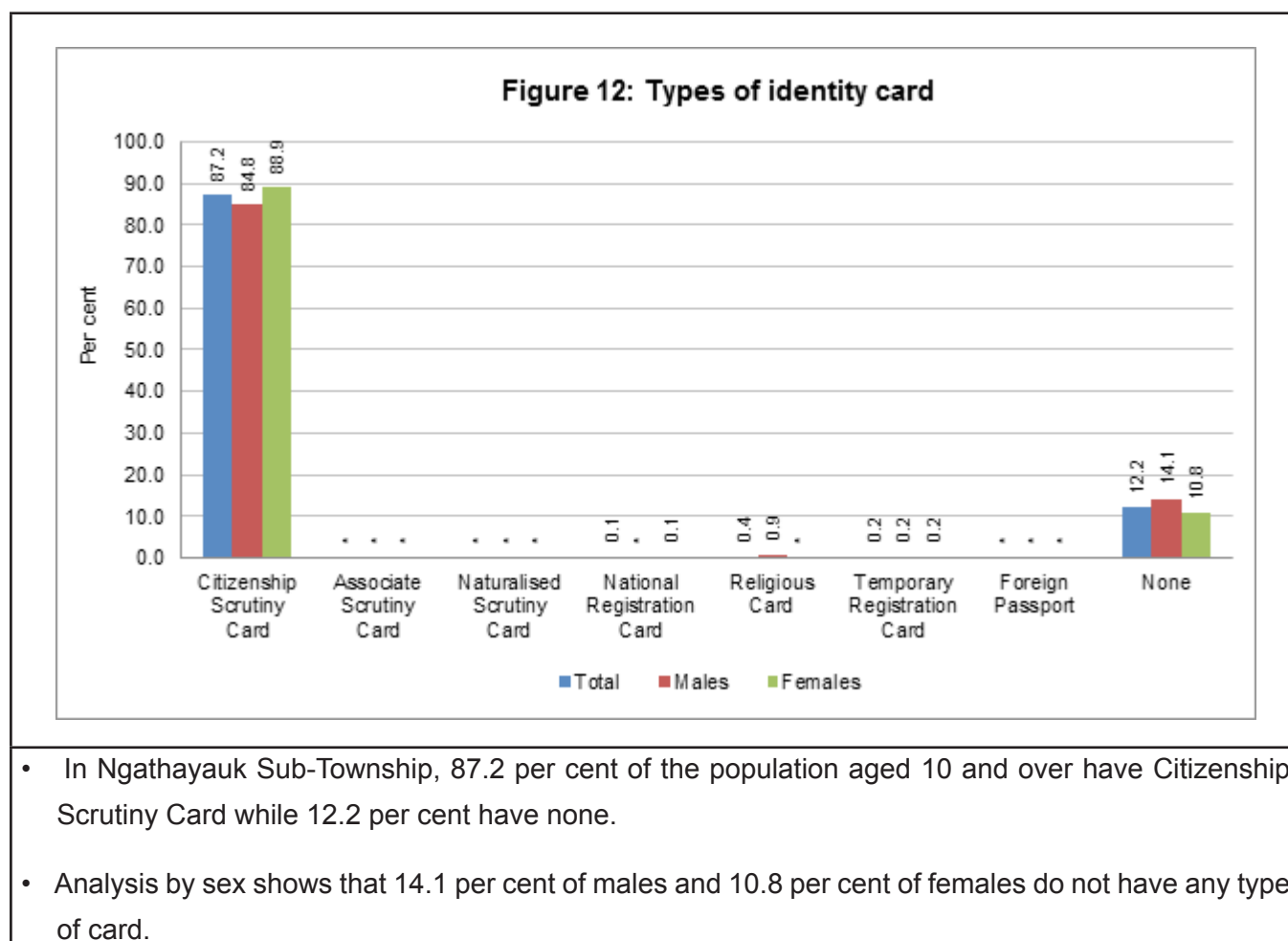
- In Ngathayauk Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 42.5 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Manufacturing" at 16.2 per cent.

- There are 49.3 per cent of males and 35.3 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Mandalay Region, there are 39.4 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 10.8 per cent in "Manufacturing" industry.

(E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	30,134	*	*	*	131	61	-	*	4,203
Urban	4,282	-	-	*	16	-	-	*	529
Rural	25,852	*	*	*	115	61	-	*	3,674
Males	12,144	-	*	*	123	30	-	*	2,019
Females	17,990	*	*	*	8	31	-	*	2,184

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card

- In Ngathayauk Sub-Township, 87.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 12.2 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 14.1 per cent of males and 10.8 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	**41,762**	**40,093**	**1,669**	**4.0**	**554**	**450**	**558**	**657**
0 - 4	3,261	3,202	59	1.8	-	6	19	51
5 - 9	3,939	3,865	74	1.9	4	7	15	63
10 - 14	4,294	4,231	63	1.5	6	12	10	51
15 - 19	3,382	3,337	45	1.3	1	7	9	35
20 - 24	2,655	2,630	25	0.9	2	6	5	13
25 - 29	2,945	2,882	63	2.1	7	10	16	38
30 - 34	3,078	3,019	59	1.9	10	15	15	36
35 - 39	3,183	3,111	72	2.3	11	15	23	34
40 - 44	2,880	2,784	96	3.3	22	30	20	38
45 - 49	2,633	2,545	88	3.3	26	20	23	35
50 - 54	2,296	2,213	83	3.6	30	22	29	26
55 - 59	2,115	1,995	120	5.7	42	34	42	31
60 - 64	1,919	1,749	170	8.9	82	38	49	39
65 - 69	1,257	1,074	183	14.6	78	57	67	37
70 - 74	873	713	160	18.3	88	39	61	39
75 - 79	520	392	128	24.6	59	47	57	30
80 - 84	348	240	108	31.0	47	49	63	35
85 - 89	138	88	50	36.2	25	25	23	16
90 +	46	23	23	50.0	14	11	12	10

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	**17,968**	**17,260**	**708**	**3.9**	**191**	**172**	**251**	**304**
0 - 4	1,639	1,610	29	1.8	-	4	8	24
5 - 9	2,002	1,963	39	1.9	4	3	7	30
10 - 14	2,142	2,104	38	1.8	5	10	7	29
15 - 19	1,536	1,509	27	1.8	1	5	4	23
20 - 24	983	972	11	1.1	1	2	1	8
25 - 29	1,036	1,001	35	3.4	3	8	11	18
30 - 34	1,074	1,044	30	2.8	5	7	10	18
35 - 39	1,238	1,203	35	2.8	7	3	14	16
40 - 44	1,158	1,118	40	3.5	10	8	13	16
45 - 49	1,126	1,085	41	3.6	9	6	14	17
50 - 54	991	960	31	3.1	10	7	12	8
55 - 59	925	865	60	6.5	17	13	27	17
60 - 64	819	761	58	7.1	26	10	22	13
65 - 69	541	477	64	11.8	25	21	24	14
70 - 74	343	284	59	17.2	27	17	25	19
75 - 79	205	157	48	23.4	14	17	23	13
80 - 84	141	101	40	28.4	15	18	21	13
85 - 89	51	36	15	29.4	7	8	6	4
90 +	18	10	8	44.4	5	5	2	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
Females	**23,794**	**22,833**	**961**	**4.0**	**363**	**278**	**307**	**353**
0 - 4	1,622	1,592	30	1.8	-	2	11	27
5 - 9	1,937	1,902	35	1.8	-	4	8	33
10 - 14	2,152	2,127	25	1.2	1	2	3	22
15 - 19	1,846	1,828	18	1.0	-	2	5	12
20 - 24	1,672	1,658	14	0.8	1	4	4	5
25 - 29	1,909	1,881	28	1.5	4	2	5	20
30 - 34	2,004	1,975	29	1.4	5	8	5	18
35 - 39	1,945	1,908	37	1.9	4	12	9	18
40 - 44	1,722	1,666	56	3.3	12	22	7	22
45 - 49	1,507	1,460	47	3.1	17	14	9	18
50 - 54	1,305	1,253	52	4.0	20	15	17	18
55 - 59	1,190	1,130	60	5.0	25	21	15	14
60 - 64	1,100	988	112	10.2	56	28	27	26
65 - 69	716	597	119	16.6	53	36	43	23
70 - 74	530	429	101	19.1	61	22	36	20
75 - 79	315	235	80	25.4	45	30	34	17
80 - 84	207	139	68	32.9	32	31	42	22
85 - 89	87	52	35	40.2	18	17	17	12
90 +	28	13	15	53.6	9	6	10	6

- Four in every 100 persons in Ngathayauk 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 60.

- Difficulties with remembering and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.
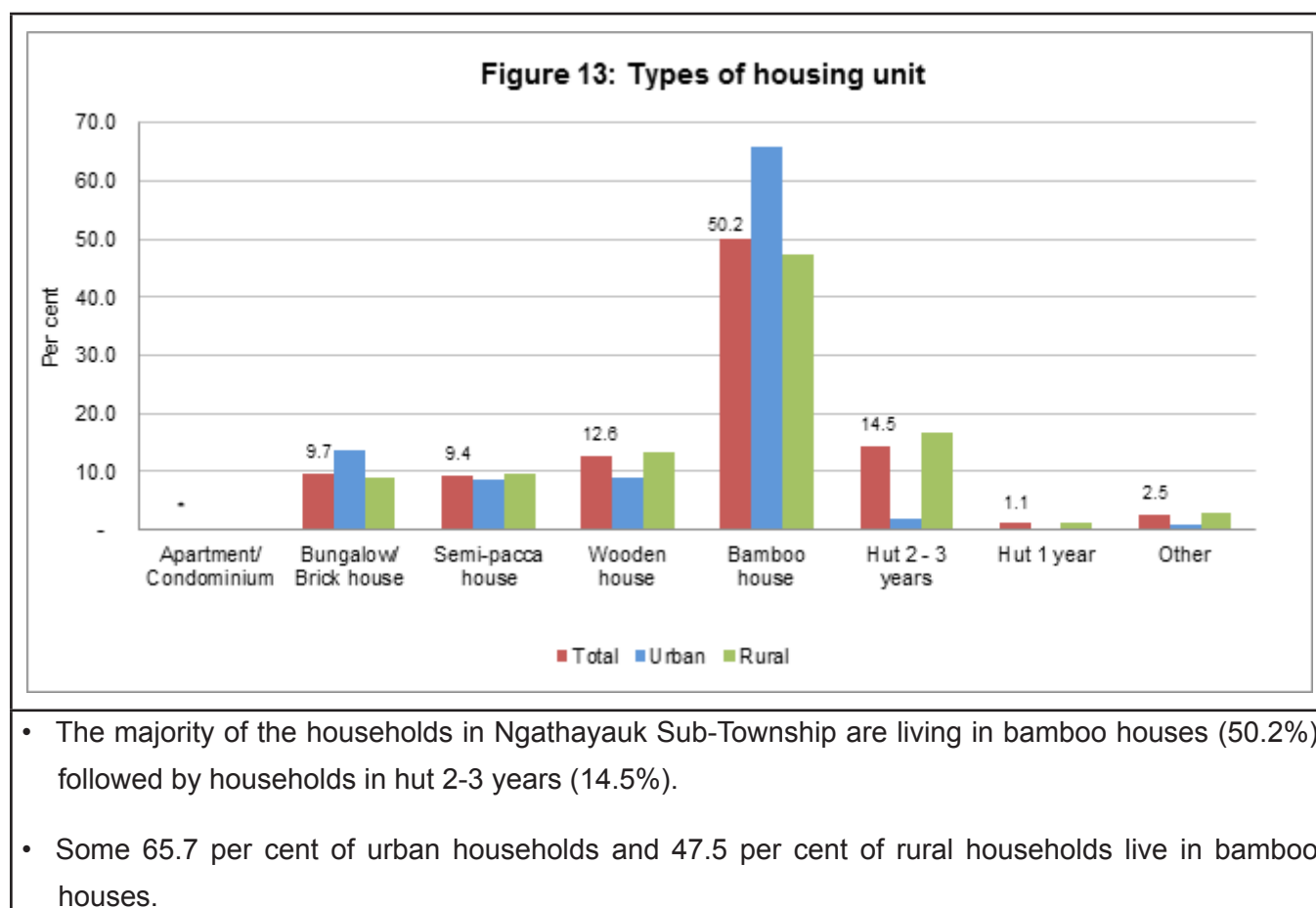
(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

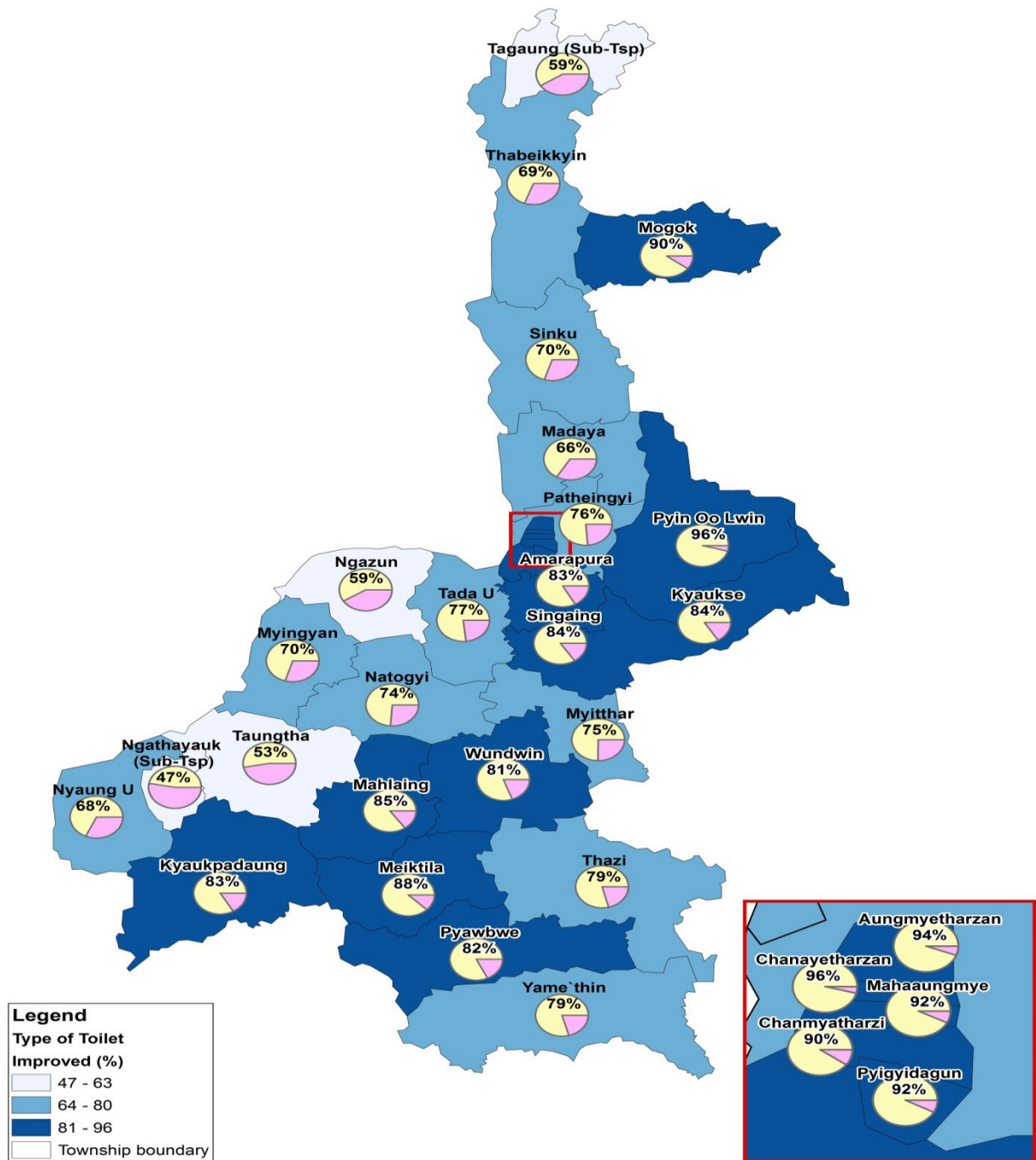**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	9,811	*	9.7	9.4	12.6	50.2	14.5	1.1	2.5
Urban	1,439	-	13.6	8.8	8.9	65.7	2.0	0.2	0.8
Rural	8,372	*	9.0	9.5	13.2	47.5	16.7	1.2	2.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit

- The majority of the households in Ngathayauk Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (50.2%) followed by households in hut 2-3 years (14.5%).

- Some 65.7 per cent of urban households and 47.5 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Tagaung (Sub-Tsp)	59%
Thabeikkyin	69%
Mogok	90%
Sinku	70%
Madaya	66%
Patheingyi	76%
Pyin Oo Lwin	96%
Amarapura	83%
Ngazun	59%
Tada U	77%
Kyaukse	84%
Singaing	84%
Myingyan	70%
Natogyi	74%
Myitthar	75%
Ngathayauk (Sub-Tsp)	47%
Taungtha	53%
Wundwin	81%
Nyaung U	68%
Mahlaing	85%
Kyaukpadaung	83%
Meiktila	88%
Thazi	79%
Pyawbwe	82%
Yame`thin	79%
Aungmyetharzan	94%
Chanayetharzan	96%
Mahaaungmye	92%
Chanmyatharzi	90%
Pyigyidagun	92%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
47 - 63
64 - 80
81 - 96
Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Mandalay Region	: 79.8%
Nyaung U District	: 64.4%
Ngathayauk Sub-Township	: 47.0%

27

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

Type of toilet	Total	Urban	Rural
Flush	0.6	-	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	46.4	53.4	45.2
Improved sanitation	*47.0*	*53.4*	*45.9*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1.7	0.3	1.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	-	*
Other	1.1	-	1.3
None	50.2	46.4	50.9
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	9,811	1,439	8,372

- Some 47.0 per cent of the households in Ngathayauk Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (46.4%)).

- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, Ngathayauk Sub-Township belongs to in the group with the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mandalay Region is 79.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 50.2 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Mandalay Region, it is 15.7 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Ngathayauk Sub-Township, 50.9 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
- 57 - 71
- 72 - 84
- 85 - 98
- Township boundary
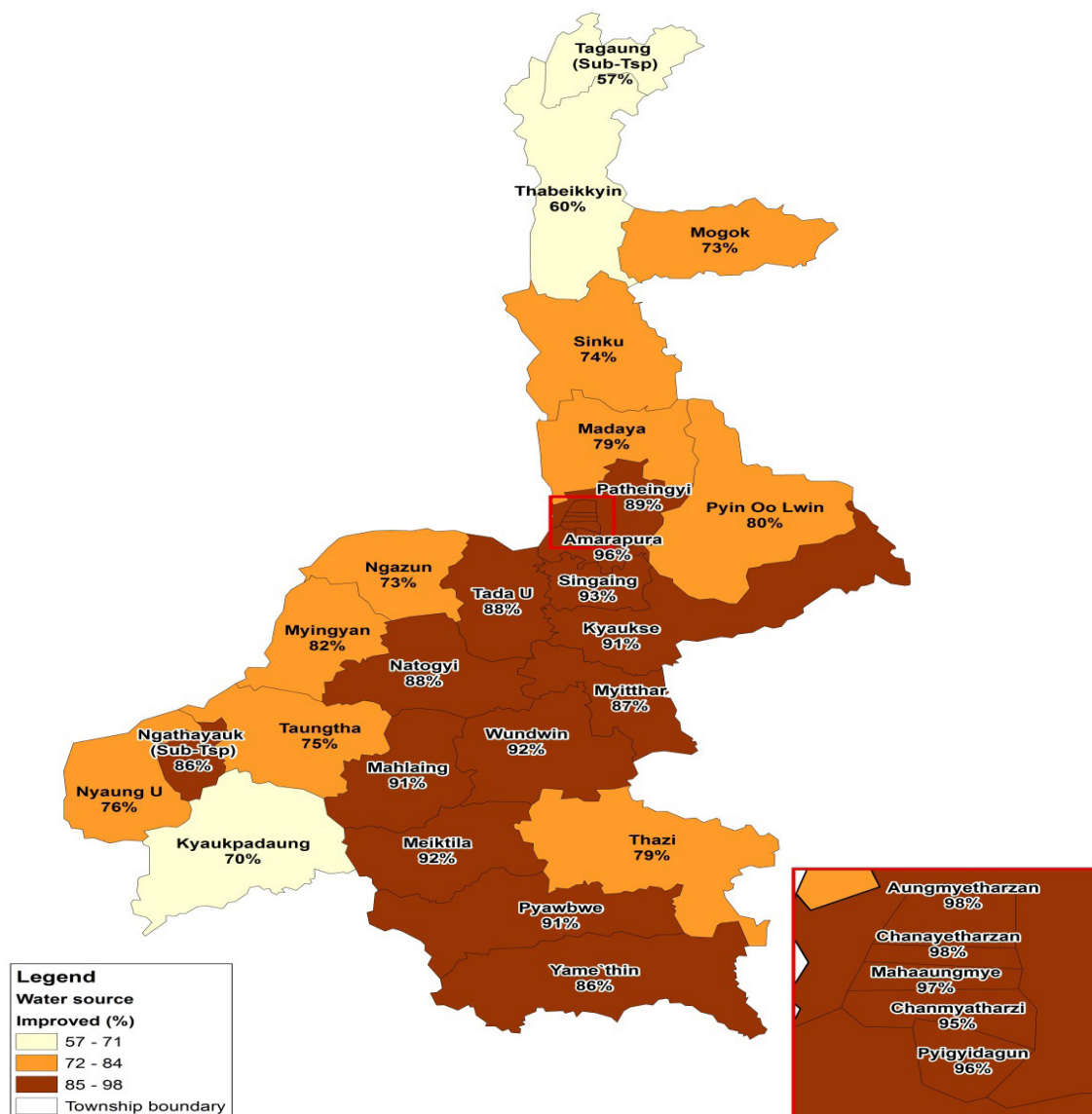
Union	: 69.5%
Mandalay Region	: 85.6%
Nyaung U District	: 77.6%
Ngathayauk Sub- Township	: 85.9%

29

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	15.4	0.6	17.9
Tube well, borehole	48.7	33.6	51.2
Protected well/ Spring	21.8	38.2	19.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier	*	0.3	-
Total improved drinking water	*85.9*	*72.7*	*88.1*
Unprotected well/Spring	0.2	0.1	0.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake	11.6	25.5	9.2
River/stream/ canal	0.1	0.8	*
Waterfall/ Rain water	1.5	0.9	1.6
Other	0.7	-	0.9
Total unimproved drinking water	*14.1*	*27.3*	*11.9*
Total Per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	**9,811**	**1,439**	**8,372**

- In Ngathayauk Sub-Township, 85.9 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, it is in the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 48.7 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 21.8 per cent use water from protected well/spring.

- Some 14.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 11.9 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

Tagaung (Sub-Tsp) 5%

Thabeikkyin 14%

Mogok 51%

Sinku 23%

Madaya 24%

Patheingyi 49%

Pyin Oo Lwin 64%

Amarapura 59%

Ngazun 10%

Tada U 23%

Singaing 38%

Myingyan 36%

Kyaukse 32%

Natogyi 15%

Myitthar 19%

Ngathayauk (Sub-Tsp) 16%

Taungtha 21%

Wundwin 24%

Mahlaing 13%

Nyaung U 31%

Kyaukpadaung 23%

Meiktila 43%

Thazi 23%

Pyawbwe 14%

Yame thin 13%

Aungmyetharzan 94%

Chanayetharzan 98%

Mahaaungmye 92%

Chanmyatharzi 87%

Pyigyidagun 72%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 5 - 36
- 37 - 67
- 68 - 98
- Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Mandalay Region	: 39.4%
Nyaung U District	: 28.3%
Ngathayauk Sub-Township	: 15.7%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		15.7	58.8	8.3
Kerosene		1.6	0.2	1.8
Candle		20.5	17.9	21.0
Battery		17.0	17.4	16.9
Generator (private)		11.4	-	13.4
Water mill (private)		0.2	-	0.2
Solar system/energy		30.9	4.4	35.4
Other		2.8	1.2	3.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,811	1,439	8,372

- In Ngathayauk Sub-Township, 15.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Mandalay Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Mandalay Region is 39.4 per cent.

- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 30.9 per cent.

- In rural areas, 35.4 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

Figure 17: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel
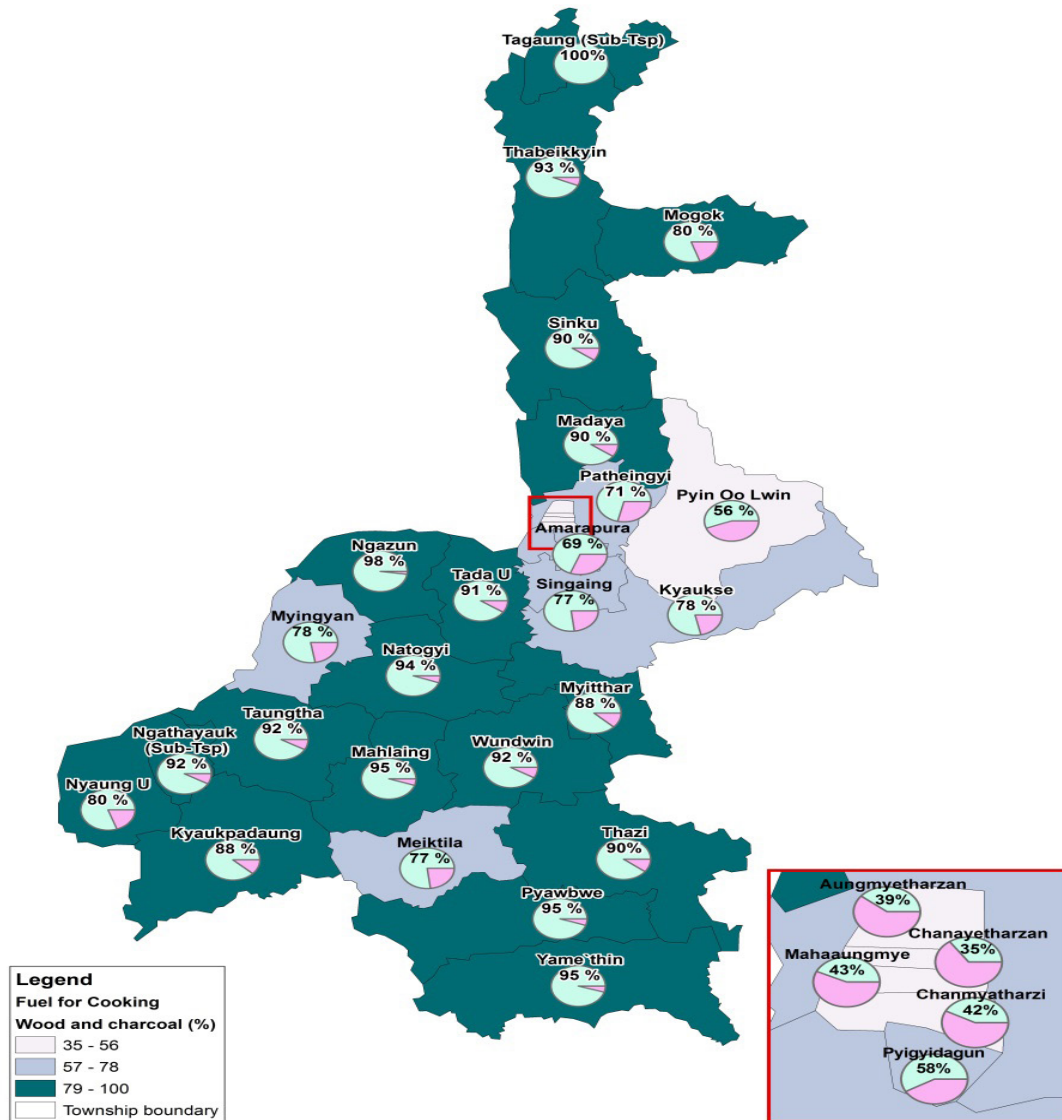
Union	: 81.0%
Mandalay Region	: 77.6%
Nyaung U District	: 82.4%
Ngathayauk Sub- Township	: 91.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.1	32.0	4.0
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	0.1
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		91.4	67.1	95.5
Charcoal		0.3	0.6	0.3
Coal		0.1	-	0.1
Other		0.1	0.3	*
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**9,811**	**1,439**	**8,372**

- In Ngathayauk Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 91.4 per cent using firewood and 0.3 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 8.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 95.5 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.3 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	9,811	55.4	25.9	3.8	22.4	0.6	2.8	32.1	0.1
Urban	1,439	39.7	41.9	3.3	30.4	1.3	6.0	32.8	0.1
Rural	8,372	58.1	23.2	3.8	21.0	0.5	2.2	32.0	0.1

- Some 55.4 per cent of the households in Ngathayauk Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 41.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while 58.1 per cent of the households in rural areas reported having radio.

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

- In Ngathayauk Sub-Township, 25.9 per cent of the households have access to television while over one half of the households (55.4%) reported having a radio.
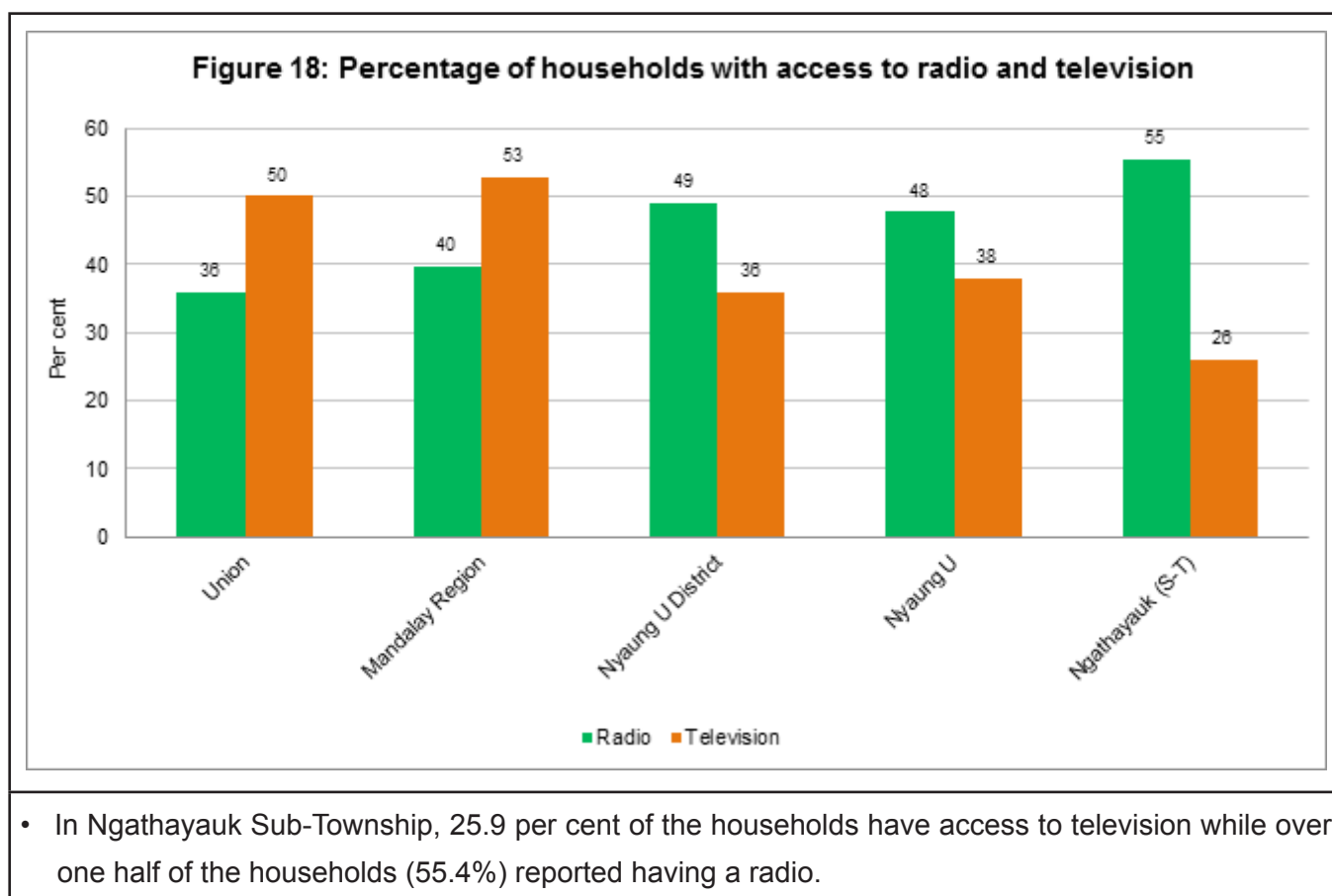
Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Tagaung (Sub-Tsp)
13%

Thabeikkyin
10%

Mogok
42%

Sinku
24%

Madaya
26%

Patheingyi
57%

Pyin Oo Lwin
67%

Amarapura
60%

Singaing
42%

Ngazun
18%

Tada U
31%

Kyaukse
40%

Myingyan
33%

Natogyi
26%

Myitthar
28%

Taungtha
23%

Wundwin
24%

Ngathayauk
(Sub-Tsp)
22%

Mahlaing
15%

Nyaung U
36%

Kyaukpadaung
31%

Meiktila
40%

Thazi
28%

Pyawbwe
26%

Yame`thin
23%

Legend
Access to mobile phones (%)
- 10 - 35
- 36 - 60
- 61 - 85
- Township boundary

Aungmyetharzan
76%

Chanayetharzan
85%

Mahaaungmye
80%

Chanmyatharzi
75%

Pyigyidagun
70%

Union	: 32.9%
Mandalay Region	: 40.9%
Nyaung U District	: 33.2%
Ngathayauk Sub-Township	: 22.4%

• Only 22.4 per cent of the households in Ngathayauk Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, it is in the lowest 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)
Mandalay Region	1,323,191	58,017	769,529	523,704	20,436	21,845	7,097	370,149
Urban	415,634	43,856	301,736	203,269	4,729	672	702	7,244
Rural	907,557	14,161	467,793	320,435	15,707	21,173	6,395	362,905
Nyaung U District	54,473	1,433	24,386	11,576	454	633	290	20,309
Urban	10,954	792	7,543	5,170	88	153	49	966
Rural	43,519	641	16,843	6,406	366	480	241	19,343
Ngathayauk Sub-Township	9,811	163	3,602	630	76	7	7	4,500
Urban	1,439	32	591	104	2	-	-	323
Rural	8,372	131	3,011	526	74	7	7	4,177

- In Ngathayauk Sub-Township, 45.9 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 36.7 per cent of households having motorcycle/ moped.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban areas mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and those in rural areas use cart (bullock).

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Mandalay Region and Ngathayauk Sub-Township
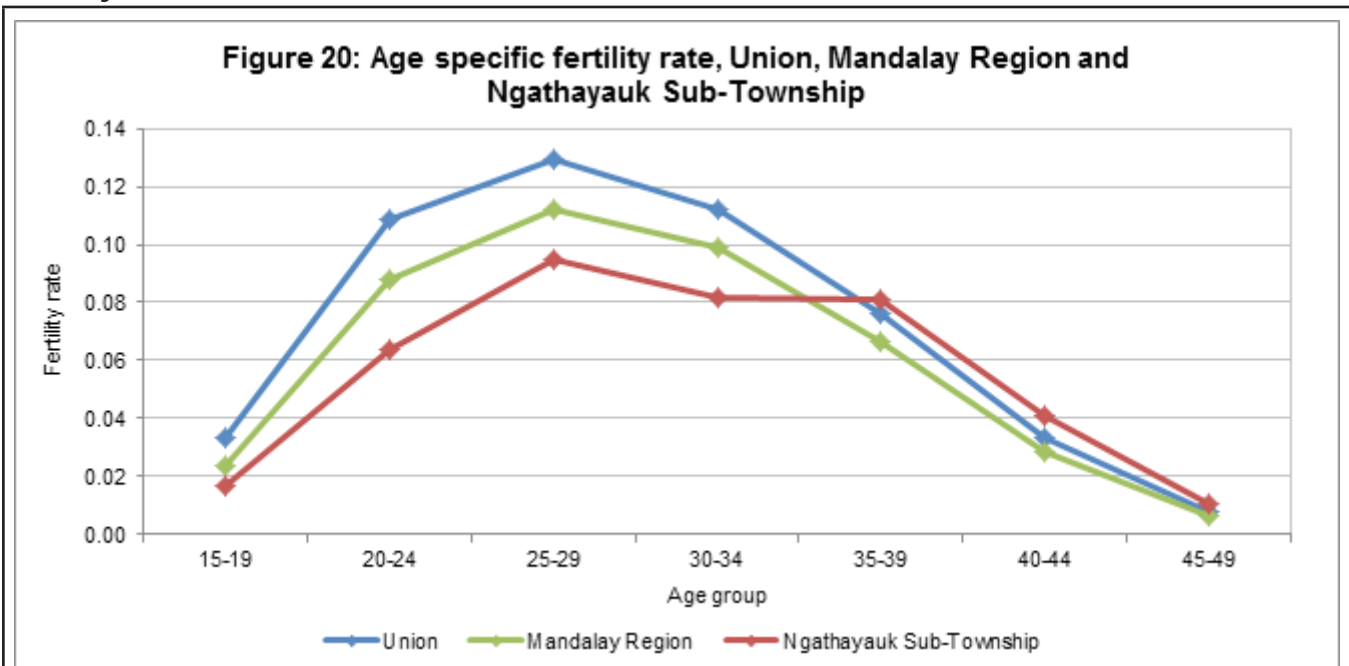
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.0 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend

Total Fertility Rate
- 1.4 - 2.0
- 2.1 - 2.6
- 2.7 - 3.2
- Township boundary

Tagaung (Sub-Tsp) 3.2
Thabeikkyin 3.2
Mogok 2.5
Sinku 2.6
Madaya 2.5
Patheingyi 2.4
Pyin Oo Lwin 2.0
Amarapura 1.8
Ngazun 2.2
Tada U 2.2
Singaing 2.0
Kyaukse 2.2
Myingyan 1.9
Natogyi 2.0
Myitthar 2.3
Ngathayauk (Sub-Tsp) 2.0
Taungtha 2.3
Wundwin 2.0
Nyaung U 1.9
Mahlaing 2.1
Kyaukpadaung 2.1
Meiktila 2.1
Thazi 2.5
Pyawbwe 2.3
Yame`thin 2.2

Aungmyetharzan 1.7
Chanayetharzan 1.4
Mahaaungmye 1.7
Chanmyatharzi 1.8
Pyigyidagun 2.2

Union	: 2.5
Mandalay Region	: 2.1
Nyaung U District	: 1.9
Ngathayauk Sub-Township	: 2.0

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Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
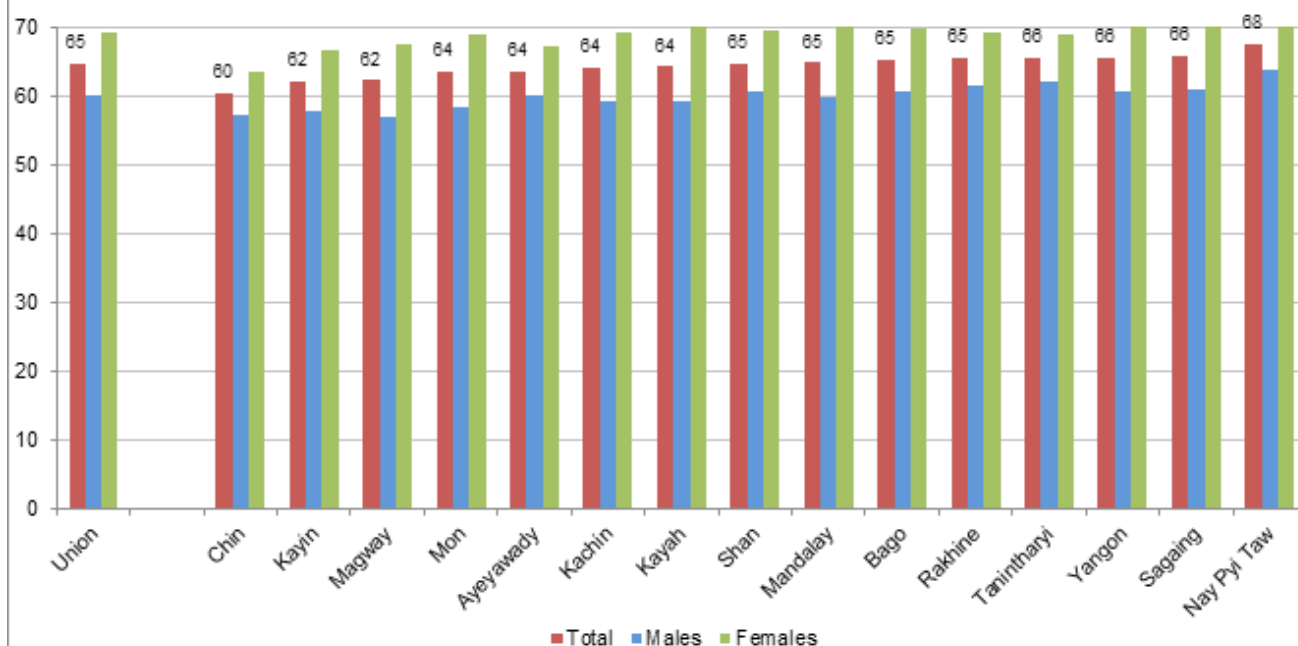
- The expectation of life at birth in Mandalay Region is 64.9 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 70.2 years is higher than that of the males at 59.7 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
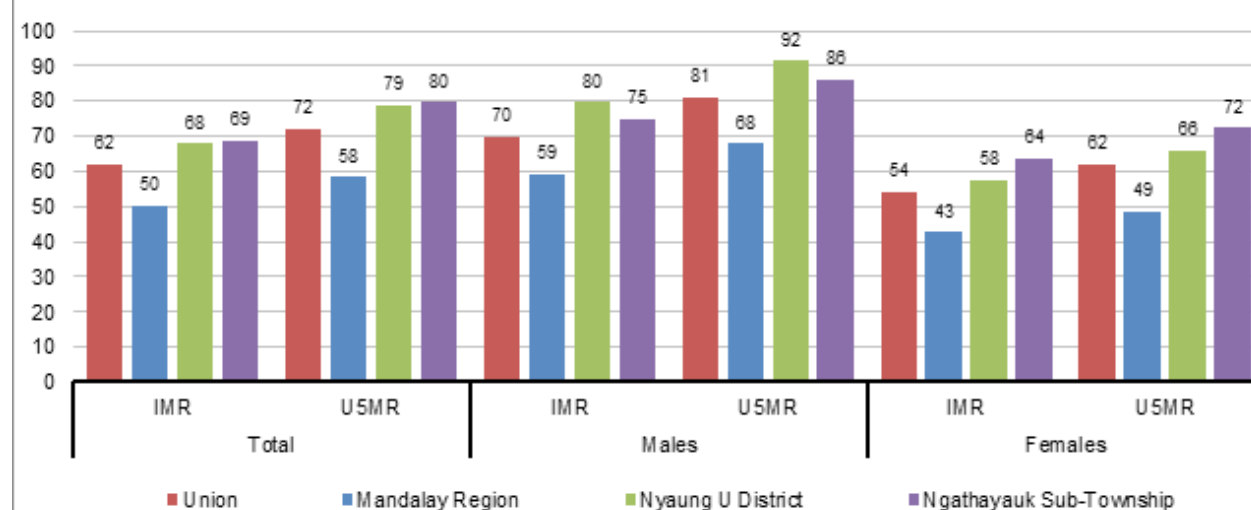
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Nyaung U District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Nyaung U District is 68 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 79 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Ngathayauk Sub-Township are higher than those in Mandalay Region and Nyaung U District. The Infant mortality in Ngathayauk Sub-Township is 69 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 80 per 1,000 live births.

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Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
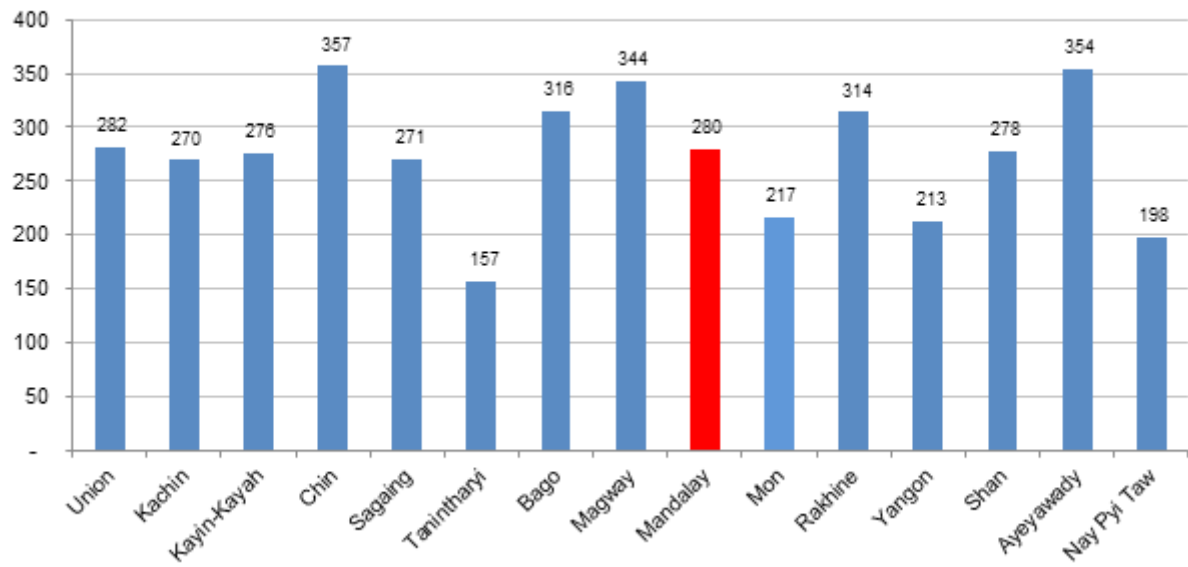
- In Mandalay Region, there are 280 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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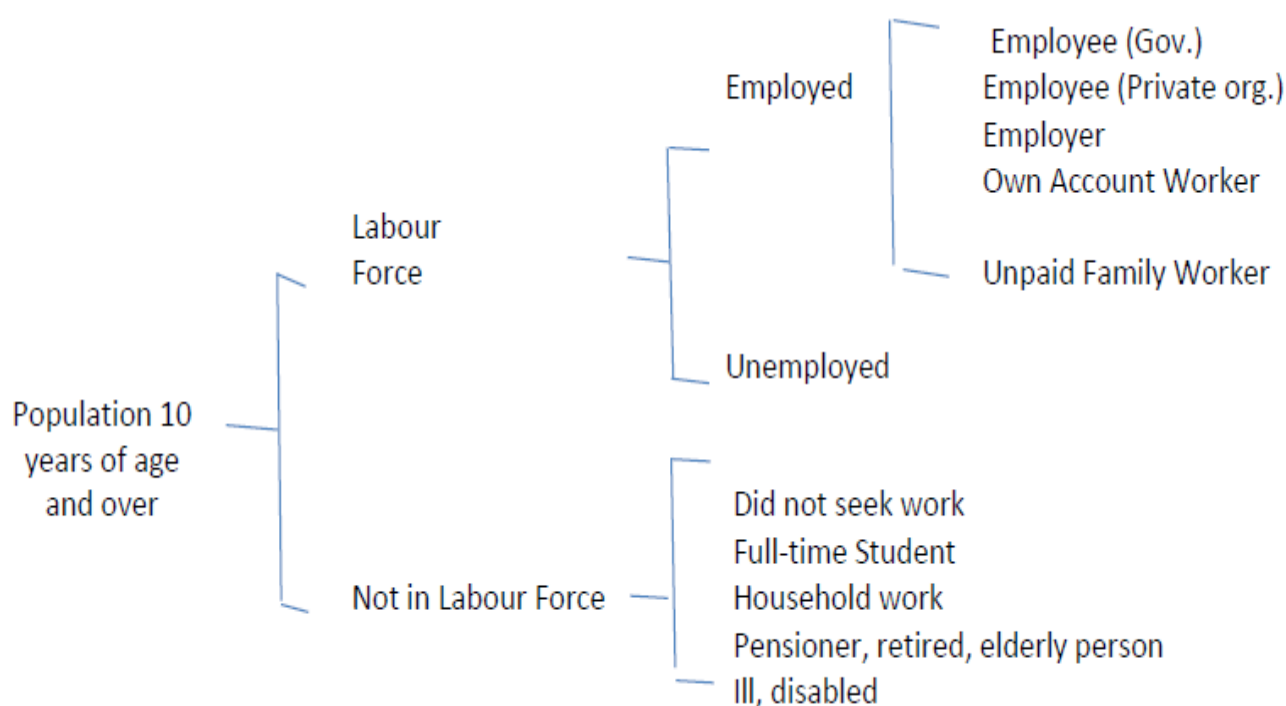
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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.

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

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