



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

BAGO REGION, THAYAWADY DISTRICT

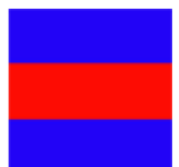
Nattalin Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Bago Region, Thayawady District

## **Nattalin Township Report**

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Figure 1 : Map of Bago Region, showing the townships





## Nattalin Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>172,141 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>82,083 (47.7%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>90,058 (52.3%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1,367.4 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>125.9 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>32.9 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>78</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>45,769</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>18.0%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>3.7 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>43.3</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>31.8</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>11.5</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>36.0</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>91</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>97.2%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>98.1%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>96.4%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>7,408</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>4,345</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>1.4</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	96,852	65.6	
Associate Scrutiny	57	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	257	0.2	
National Registration	1,286	0.9	
Religious	774	0.5	
Temporary Registration	402	0.3	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	39	<0.1	
None	48,064	32.5	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	54.9%	83.3%	29.4%
Unemployment rate	11.2%	9.8%	14.9%
Employment to population ratio	48.7%	75.1%	25.0%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	44,751	97.8	
Renter	243	0.5	
Provided free (individually)	490	1.1	
Government quarters	213	0.5	
Private company quarters	*	<0.1	
Other	58	0.1	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	2.2%		28.4%
Bamboo	68.5%	33.4%	0.7%
Earth	0.1%	1.8%	
Wood	24.3%	61.8%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		70.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	4.5%	2.5%	0.2%
Other	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	887	1.9	
LPG	24	0.1	
Kerosene	30	0.1	
Biogas	20	<0.1	
Firewood	41,022	89.6	
Charcoal	2,774	6.1	
Coal	71	0.2	
Other	941	2.1	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	6,167	13.5
Kerosene	273	0.6
Candle	23,494	51.3
Battery	11,042	24.1
Generator (private)	993	2.2
Water mill (private)	434	0.9
Solar system/energy	3,022	6.6
Other	344	0.8
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	128	0.3
Tube well, borehole	20,400	44.6
Protected well/spring	13,948	30.4
Bottled/purifier water	363	0.8
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>34,839</i>	<i>76.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,107	2.4
Pool/pond/lake	4,415	9.7
River/stream/canal	4,453	9.7
Waterfall/rainwater	699	1.5
Other	256	0.6
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>10,930</i>	<i>23.9</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	142	0.3
Tube well, borehole	19,453	42.5
Protected well/spring	14,409	31.5
Unprotected well/spring	1,147	2.5
Pool/pond/lake	4,421	9.7
River/stream/canal	5,391	11.8
Waterfall/rainwater	552	1.2
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	250	0.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	267	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	34,894	76.2
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>35,161</i>	<i>76.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	6,488	14.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	980	2.1
Other	273	0.6
None	2,867	6.3
<b>Availability of communication amenities</b>		
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	20,693	45.2
Television	20,514	44.8
Landline phone	1,292	2.8
Mobile phone	9,688	21.2
Computer	284	0.6
Internet at home	1,175	2.6
Households with none of the items	14,777	32.3
Households with all of the items	75	0.2
<b>Availability of Transportation equipment</b>		
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	274	0.6
Motorcycle/Moped	18,016	39.4
Bicycle	26,541	58.0
4-Wheel tractor	627	1.4
Canoe/Boat	983	2.1
Motor boat	173	0.4
Cart (bullock)	15,273	33.4

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Nattalin Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

<sup>3</sup> Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

<sup>4</sup> Calculated based on conventional household population

\* Less than 20.

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## Introduction

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

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

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

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





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	172,141 *		
Males	82,083		
Females	90,058		
Sex ratio	91 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	11.0%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	1,367.4 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	125.9 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	78		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	169,947	18,066	151,881
Number of conventional households	45,769	4,642	41,127
Mean household size	3.7 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Nattalin Township, there are more females than males with 91 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (11.0 %) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Nattalin Township is 126 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 3.7 persons living in each household in Nattalin Township. This is smaller than the Union average (4.4 persons).</li> </ul>			

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;  
Nattalin Township (Thayawady District, Bago Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45,769</b>	<b>172,141</b>	<b>82,083</b>	<b>90,058</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>4,642</b>	<b>18,929</b>	<b>8,632</b>	<b>10,297</b>
1	Myo Ma(W)	645	2,708	1,252	1,456
2	Thar Zi(W)	1,634	6,504	3,007	3,497
3	Ywar Ma(W)	1,534	6,389	2,823	3,566
4	Zee Kone Ka Lay(W)	829	3,328	1,550	1,778
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>41,127</b>	<b>153,212</b>	<b>73,451</b>	<b>79,761</b>
1	Hlay Kyat Kone(VT)	585	2,013	849	1,164
2	Pwe Thar(VT)	429	1,508	678	830
3	Chin Kone Kan(VT)	413	1,682	817	865
4	Kywe Thay(VT)	428	1,628	793	835
5	Mon Ywar Gyi(VT)	567	2,014	938	1,076
6	Chin Yoke Kwin(VT)	543	1,966	908	1,058
7	Pauk Kone(VT)	369	1,328	629	699
8	Chaung Gwa(VT)	472	1,737	795	942
9	Hteik Peik(VT)	488	1,760	835	925
10	Thar Yar Kone(VT)	421	1,572	723	849
11	Ma Gyi Su(VT)	292	1,082	514	568
12	Chaung Thone Gwa(VT)	405	1,475	701	774
13	Kyan Taw(VT)	293	1,086	531	555
14	Tar Pun(VT)	1,002	3,896	1,843	2,053
15	Zee Pin Kwayt(VT)	967	3,455	1,650	1,805
16	Shwe Kyar Pin(VT)	379	1,434	655	779
17	Hla Pa Chin(VT)	646	2,400	1,130	1,270
18	Oke Twin Kone(VT)	570	2,179	1,003	1,176
19	Ku Lar Tet Twin(VT)	540	1,976	911	1,065
20	Tha Khut Tan(VT)	342	1,236	586	650
21	Nwe Khway(VT)	237	888	409	479
22	Kone Thar(VT)	670	2,516	1,191	1,325

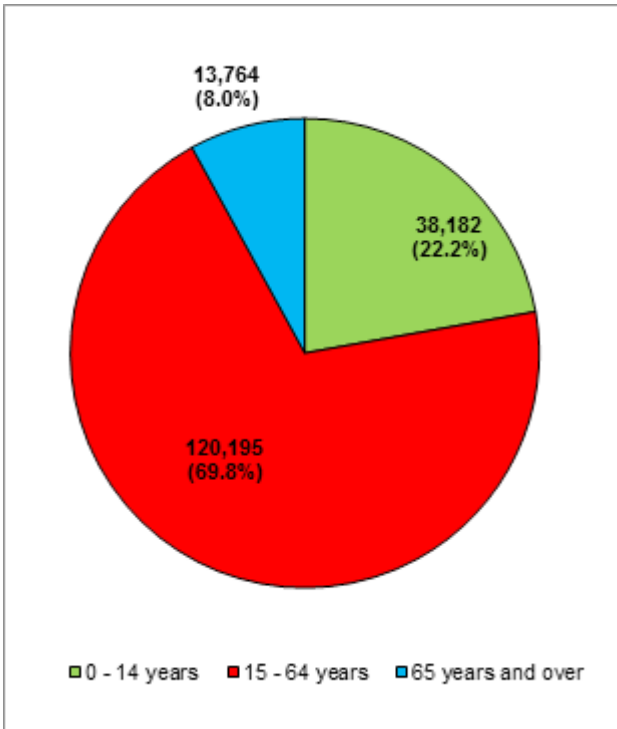
**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Yae Kyi(VT)	708	2,728	1,304	1,424
24	Hpa Lan Kone(VT)	785	2,988	1,456	1,532
25	Yae Hmway(VT)	849	3,442	1,653	1,789
26	Taung Yar Taw(VT)	583	2,228	1,084	1,144
27	Ka Tet Kone(VT)	162	592	271	321
28	Pyin Ma Kone(VT)	602	2,184	1,056	1,128
29	Kyoe Kyar Kan(VT)	419	1,525	709	816
30	Oke Hpo Su(VT)	379	1,331	644	687
31	Dhamma Kya(VT)	222	788	375	413
32	Pan Tin Gyi(VT)	523	1,872	874	998
33	Gyeik Taw Gyi(VT)	158	585	303	282
34	Shar Hpyu Kone(VT)	236	866	409	457
35	Ka Nyin Kan(VT)	234	903	415	488
36	Mei Za Li Tan(VT)	251	921	463	458
37	Put Su(VT)	367	1,319	630	689
38	Le Taw(VT)	333	1,235	599	636
39	Gyin Yar Kone(VT)	252	1,014	487	527
40	Tha Yet Ta Pin(VT)	472	1,800	845	955
41	Myo Chan(VT)	628	2,297	1,092	1,205
42	Kan Thar(VT)	378	1,300	611	689
43	Ah Nauk Su(VT)	494	1,826	842	984
44	Htein Thay(VT)	340	1,270	591	679
45	Myo Soe(VT)	374	1,466	718	748
46	Ta Khun Taing(VT)	570	2,137	984	1,153
47	Ywar Thar Kone(VT)	425	1,634	776	858
48	Kya Khat War Yon(VT)	412	1,708	833	875
49	Thet Nge Pyin(VT)	437	1,649	779	870
50	Pa Dat Kone(VT)	454	1,721	817	904
51	Pauk Tone(VT)	319	1,176	540	636
52	Let Khoke Pin(VT)	306	1,154	560	594
53	Thea Chaung(VT)	578	2,179	1,048	1,131

**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
54	Kyun Ka Lay(VT)	635	2,286	1,070	1,216
55	But Taw(VT)	585	2,140	1,027	1,113
56	Oke Tan(VT)	330	1,256	609	647
57	Pe Ma Khan(VT)	1,329	4,888	2,325	2,563
58	Kyoet Pin Thar(VT)	404	1,561	742	819
59	San Ka Lay(VT)	231	950	463	487
60	Dahmma(VT)	535	1,916	892	1,024
61	San Chaung(VT)	862	3,107	1,494	1,613
62	Tin Pyin Khway(VT)	362	1,364	654	710
63	Saung Hwet(VT)	733	2,765	1,352	1,413
64	Let Pan Pin Su(VT)	482	1,653	785	868
65	Si Son Kone(VT)	1,087	4,362	2,134	2,228
66	Hpa Lan Pin(VT)	907	3,252	1,593	1,659
67	Thar Si(VT)	336	1,246	590	656
68	Chaung Kan Gyi(VT)	527	1,988	928	1,060
69	Lel Thar(VT)	303	1,199	585	614
70	Kyauk Khwet(VT)	845	2,890	1,382	1,508
71	Lel Ma Inn(VT)	700	2,586	1,269	1,317
72	Pyin Pon(VT)	313	1,198	576	622
73	Aung Ya Ta Nar(VT)	512	1,806	908	898
74	Aung Thar Yar(VT)	436	1,655	808	847
75	Aung Myanmar (2)(VT)	1,615	6,079	3,155	2,924
76	Aung Zay Yar(VT)	686	2,614	1,320	1,294
77	Pyin Ma Khaung(VT)	1,460	5,533	2,823	2,710
78	Aung Myanmar (1)(VT)	604	2,249	1,110	1,139

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Nattalin Township**

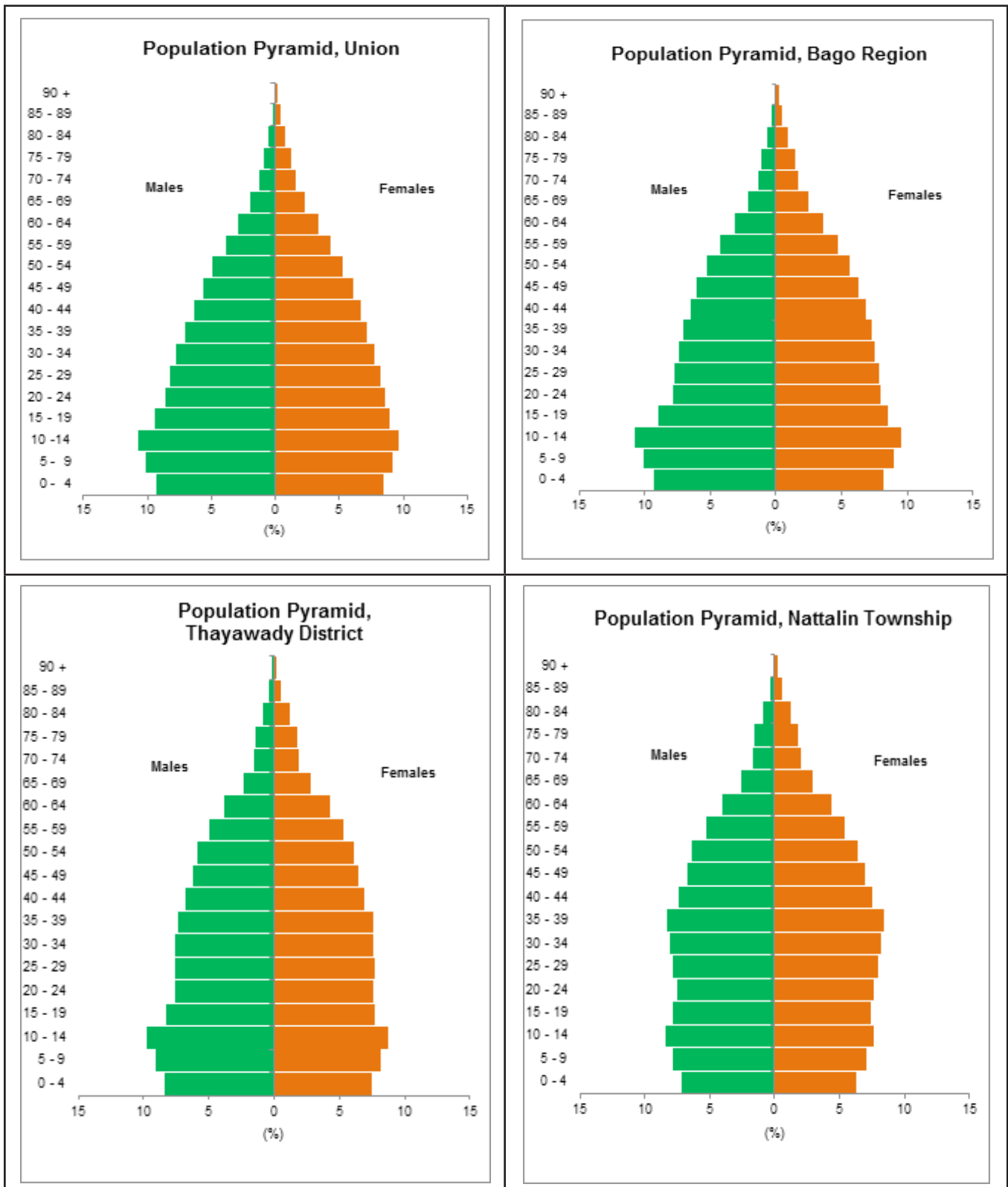


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Nattalin Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>172,141</b>	<b>82,083</b>	<b>90,058</b>
0 - 4	11,567	5,895	5,672
5 - 9	12,836	6,444	6,392
10 - 14	13,779	6,936	6,843
15 - 19	13,099	6,467	6,632
20 - 24	13,036	6,174	6,862
25 - 29	13,553	6,424	7,129
30 - 34	14,000	6,614	7,386
35 - 39	14,347	6,801	7,546
40 - 44	12,884	6,103	6,781
45 - 49	11,854	5,560	6,294
50 - 54	10,985	5,216	5,769
55 - 59	9,168	4,305	4,863
60 - 64	7,269	3,280	3,989
65 - 69	4,725	2,123	2,602
70 - 74	3,178	1,368	1,810
75 - 79	2,928	1,262	1,666
80 - 84	1,843	695	1,148
85 - 89	820	316	504
90 +	270	100	170

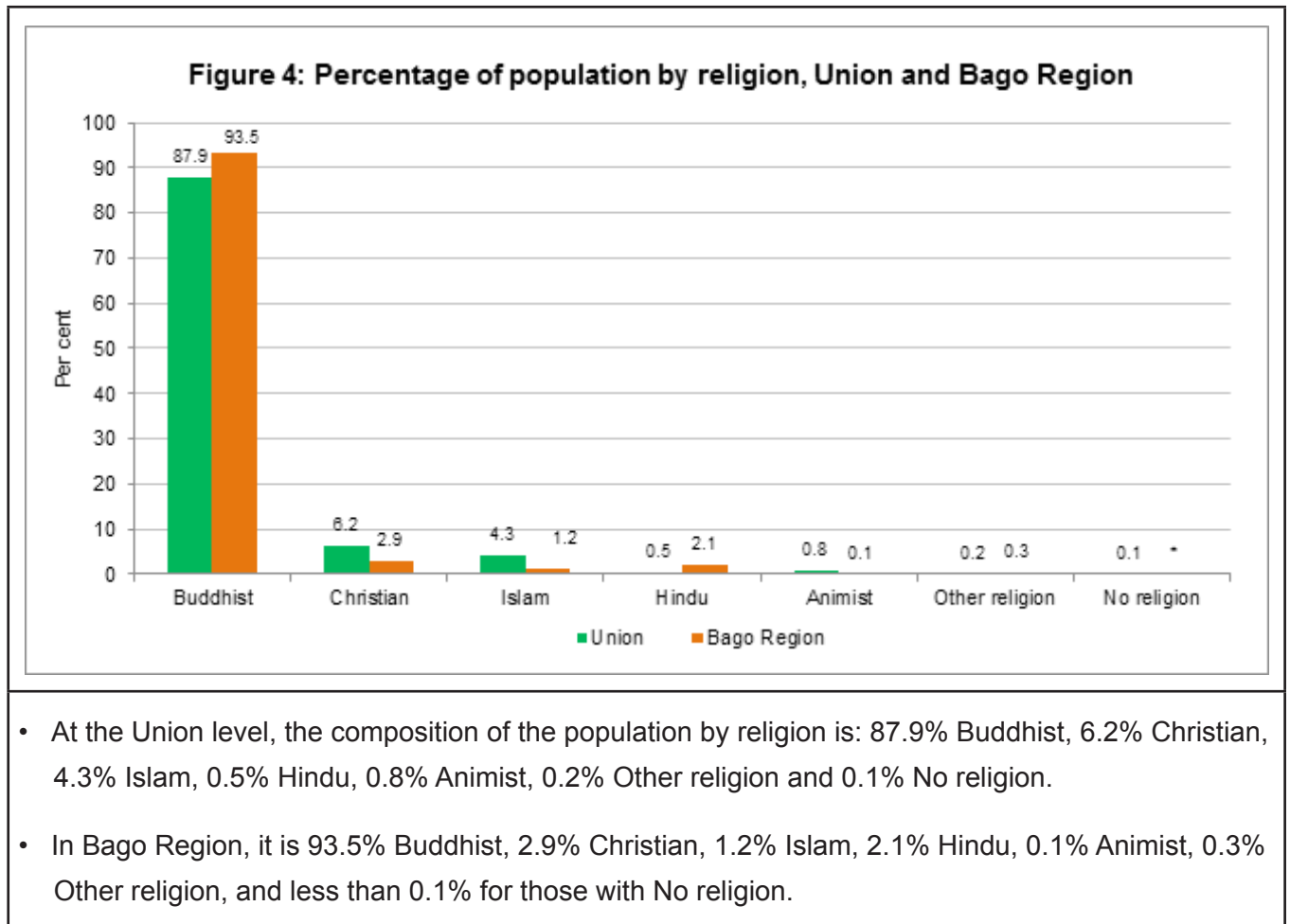
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Nattalin Township is 69.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Bago Region, Thayawady District and Nattalin Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Nattalin Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Nattalin Township.
- Starting from age group 20-24, there are less males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

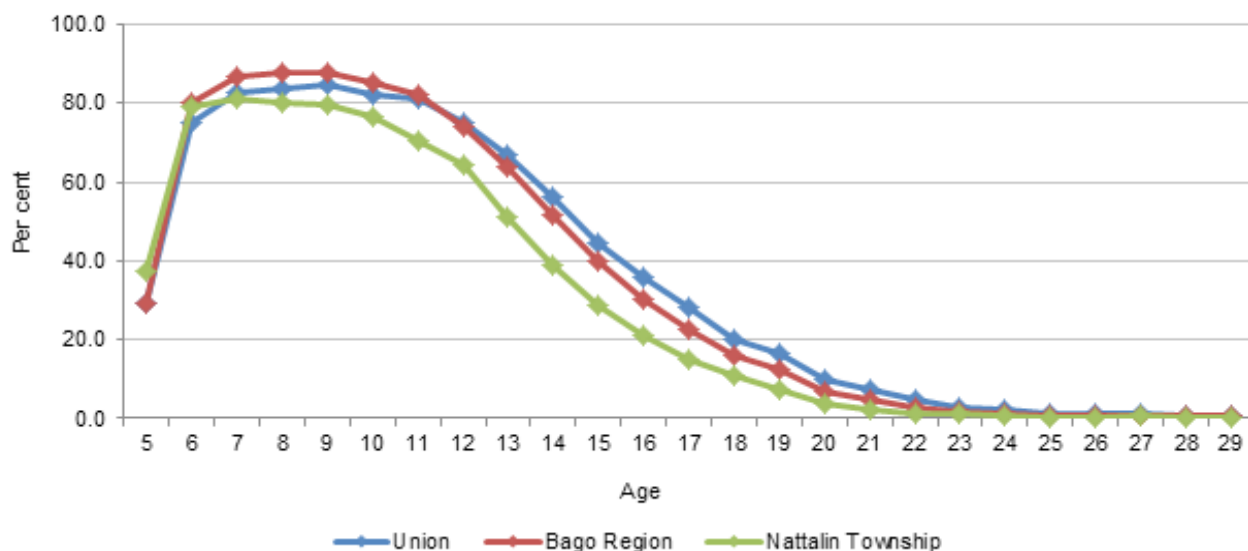
## (C) Education

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

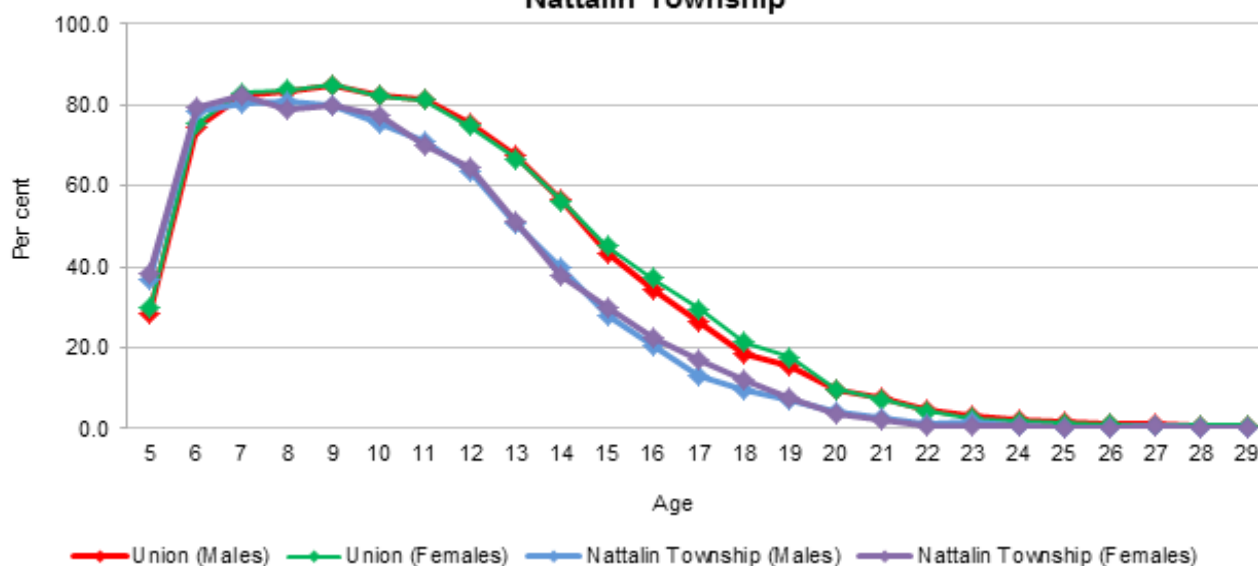
Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,581	1,299	1,282	969	475	494
6	2,722	1,370	1,352	2,149	1,074	1,075
7	2,591	1,285	1,306	2,107	1,030	1,077
8	2,316	1,150	1,166	1,850	929	921
9	2,562	1,293	1,269	2,045	1,031	1,014
10	2,624	1,300	1,324	2,007	980	1,027
11	2,524	1,271	1,253	1,778	904	874
12	2,656	1,318	1,338	1,703	840	863
13	3,018	1,466	1,552	1,541	743	798
14	2,692	1,345	1,347	1,047	535	512
15	2,694	1,342	1,352	775	374	401
16	2,372	1,163	1,209	506	236	270
17	2,628	1,317	1,311	398	173	225
18	2,769	1,364	1,405	301	128	173
19	2,433	1,119	1,314	179	81	98
20	3,019	1,441	1,578	112	57	55
21	2,473	1,191	1,282	62	31	31
22	2,466	1,117	1,349	25	14	11
23	2,463	1,169	1,294	32	21	11
24	2,442	1,124	1,318	15	8	7
25	3,058	1,465	1,593	10	5	5
26	2,391	1,101	1,290	8	3	5
27	2,622	1,241	1,381	18	8	10
28	2,869	1,331	1,538	10	5	5
29	2,434	1,154	1,280	8	4	4



**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Bago Region and Nattalin Township**

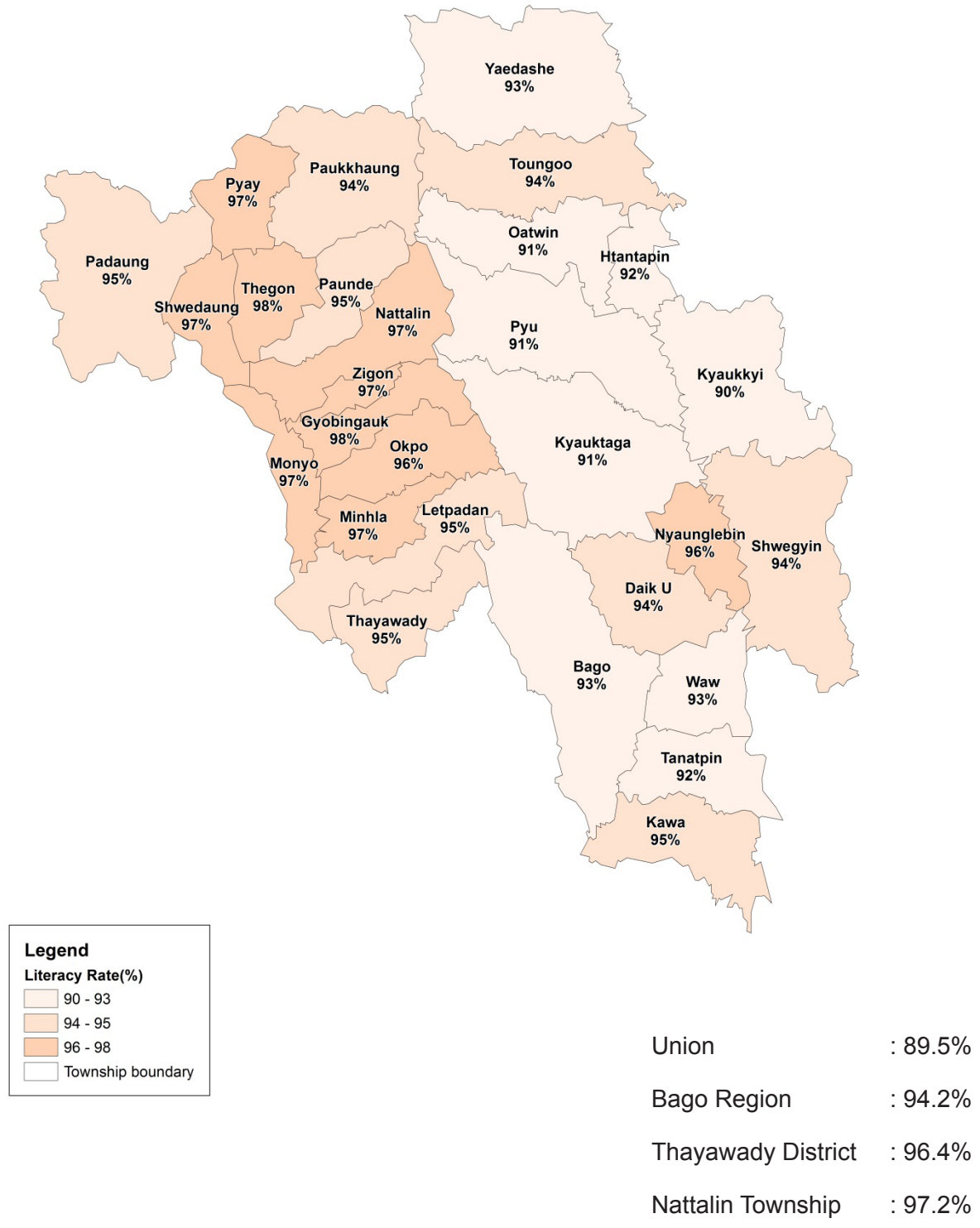


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Nattalin Township**



- School attendance in Nattalin Township drops after age 9 for males and age 10 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Nattalin Township is much lower than that of the Union after age 10 onwards.

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



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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	25,759	97.4
Males	12,347	97.6
Females	13,412	97.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Nattalin Township is 97.2 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Bago Region (94.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 96.4 per cent and for the males it is 98.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.4 per cent with 97.1 per cent for females and 97.6 per cent for males.

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

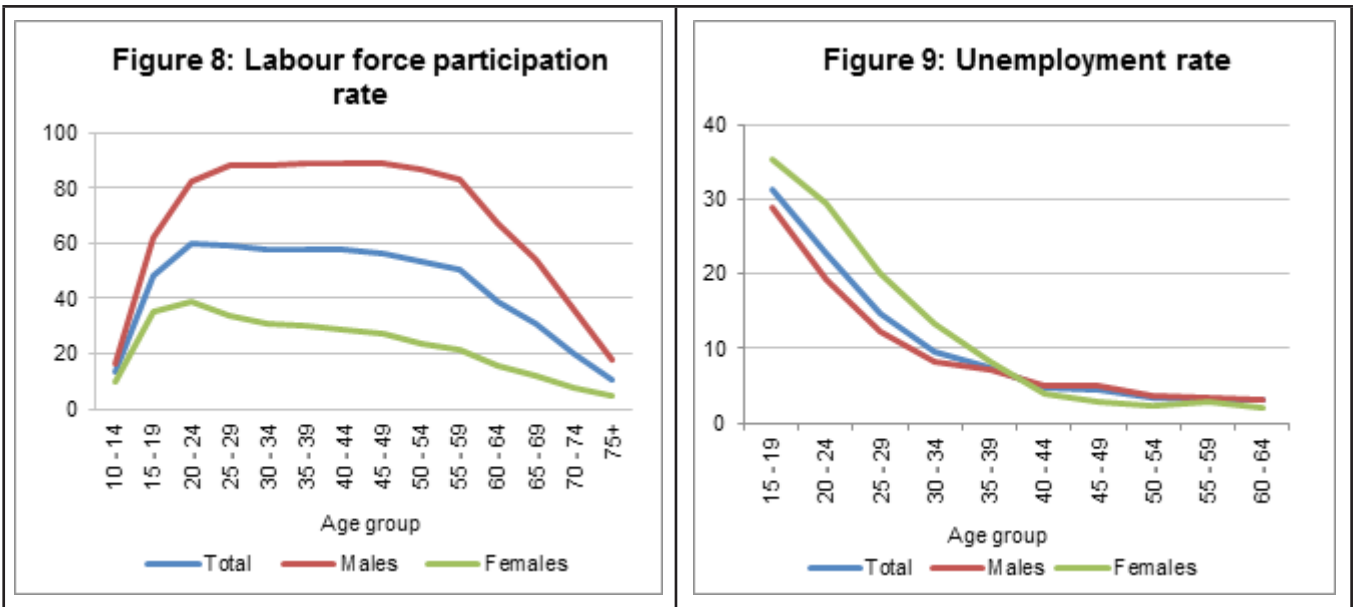
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	107,824	6,797	6.3	35,746	32,280	19,238	7,475	190	4,688	103	98	1,209
Urban	12,286	385	3.1	3,531	1,285	3,026	2,017	71	1,870	60	21	20
Rural	95,538	6,412	6.7	32,215	30,995	16,212	5,458	119	2,818	43	77	1,189
Males	50,167	2,597	5.2	14,477	14,878	11,339	4,251	111	1,890	23	66	535
Females	57,657	4,200	7.3	21,269	17,402	7,899	3,224	79	2,798	80	32	674

- Some 6.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 6.7 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 5.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 7.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 29.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.3 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	13.1	16.0	10.1	37.3	36.9	38.1
15 - 19	48.6	62.4	35.2	31.2	28.8	35.3
20 - 24	59.6	82.7	38.9	22.7	19.2	29.5
25 - 29	59.3	88.0	33.5	14.6	12.2	20.1
30 - 34	58.1	88.5	30.8	9.6	8.2	13.2
35 - 39	58.0	89.3	29.8	7.4	7.2	8.1
40 - 44	57.5	89.3	28.8	4.8	5.1	3.9
45 - 49	56.0	88.7	27.0	4.4	4.9	2.9
50 - 54	53.6	87.0	23.3	3.4	3.7	2.4
55 - 59	50.2	82.9	21.4	3.2	3.3	2.9
60 - 64	38.7	67.0	15.4	3.0	3.2	2.0
65 - 69	31.1	54.0	12.3	2.3	2.4	1.9
70 - 74	19.8	35.8	7.7	1.3	1.2	1.4
75+	10.2	17.8	5.1	1.2	0.9	1.7
15 - 24	54.1	72.3	37.1	26.5	23.4	32.2
15 - 64	54.9	83.3	29.4	11.2	9.8	14.9



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Nattalin Township is 54.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 29.4 per cent and is markedly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 83.3 per cent.
- In Nattalin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 13.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Nattalin Township is 11.2 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (9.8%) and for females (14.9%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 32.2 per cent.

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

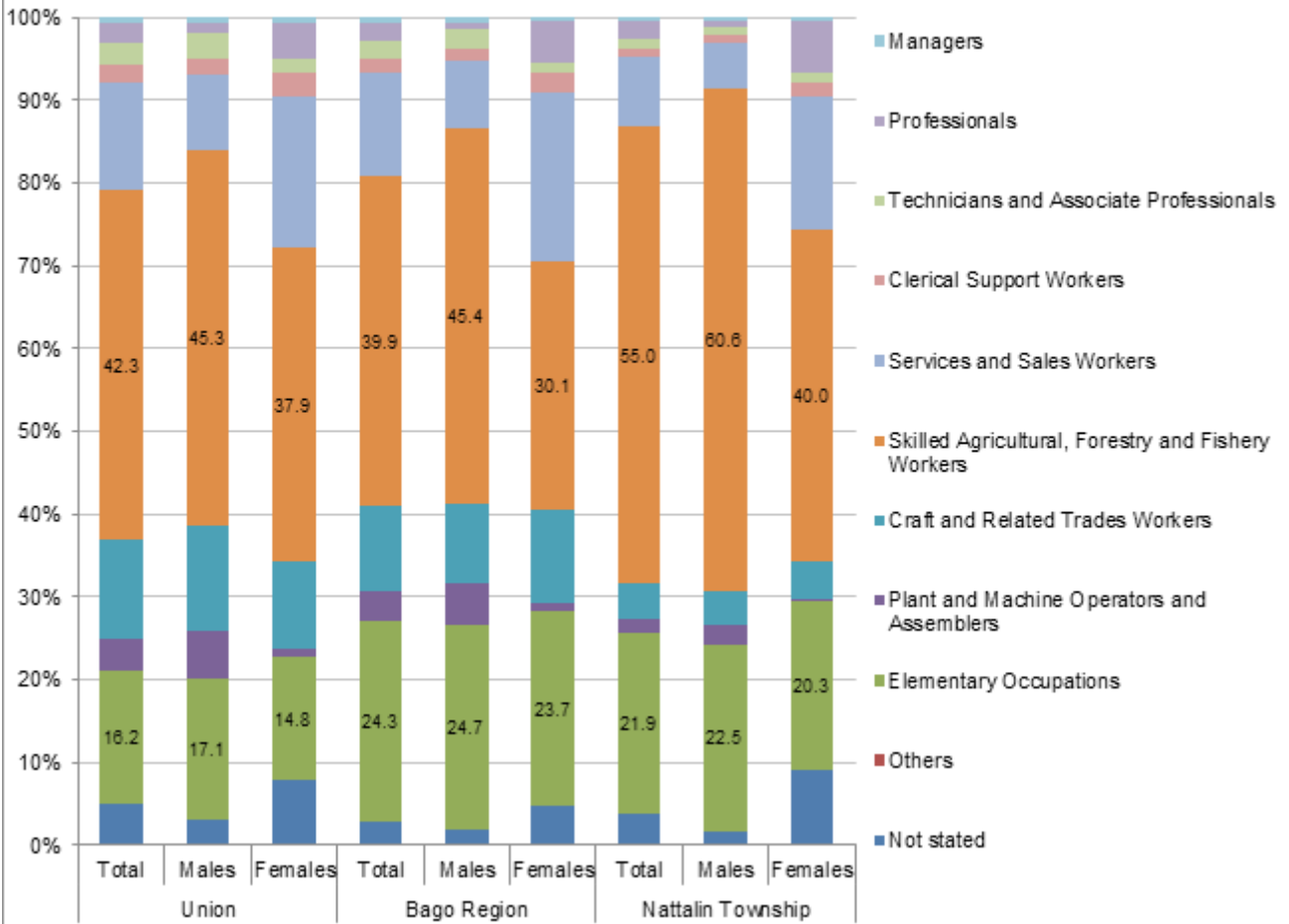
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	77,262	0.7	16.0	56.7	12.7	1.1	12.8
Males	19,163	2.0	32.0	7.3	21.9	2.5	34.3
Females	58,099	0.3	10.7	73.0	9.7	0.7	5.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 32.0 per cent of males are full time students while 73.0 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,897</b>	<b>42,277</b>	<b>15,620</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	311	235	76	0.5	0.6	0.5
Professionals	1,223	249	974	2.1	0.6	6.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	622	432	190	1.1	1.0	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	665	391	274	1.1	0.9	1.8
Services and Sales Workers	4,868	2,364	2,504	8.4	5.6	16.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	31,849	25,601	6,248	55.0	60.6	40.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,514	1,800	714	4.3	4.3	4.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,013	967	46	1.7	2.3	0.3
Elementary Occupations	12,675	9,510	3,165	21.9	22.5	20.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,157	728	1,429	3.7	1.7	9.1

**Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Bago Region and Nattalin Township**



- In Nattalin Township, 55.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 21.9 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 60.6 per cent of males and 40.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Bago Region, 39.9 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 24.3 per cent are in elementary occupations.

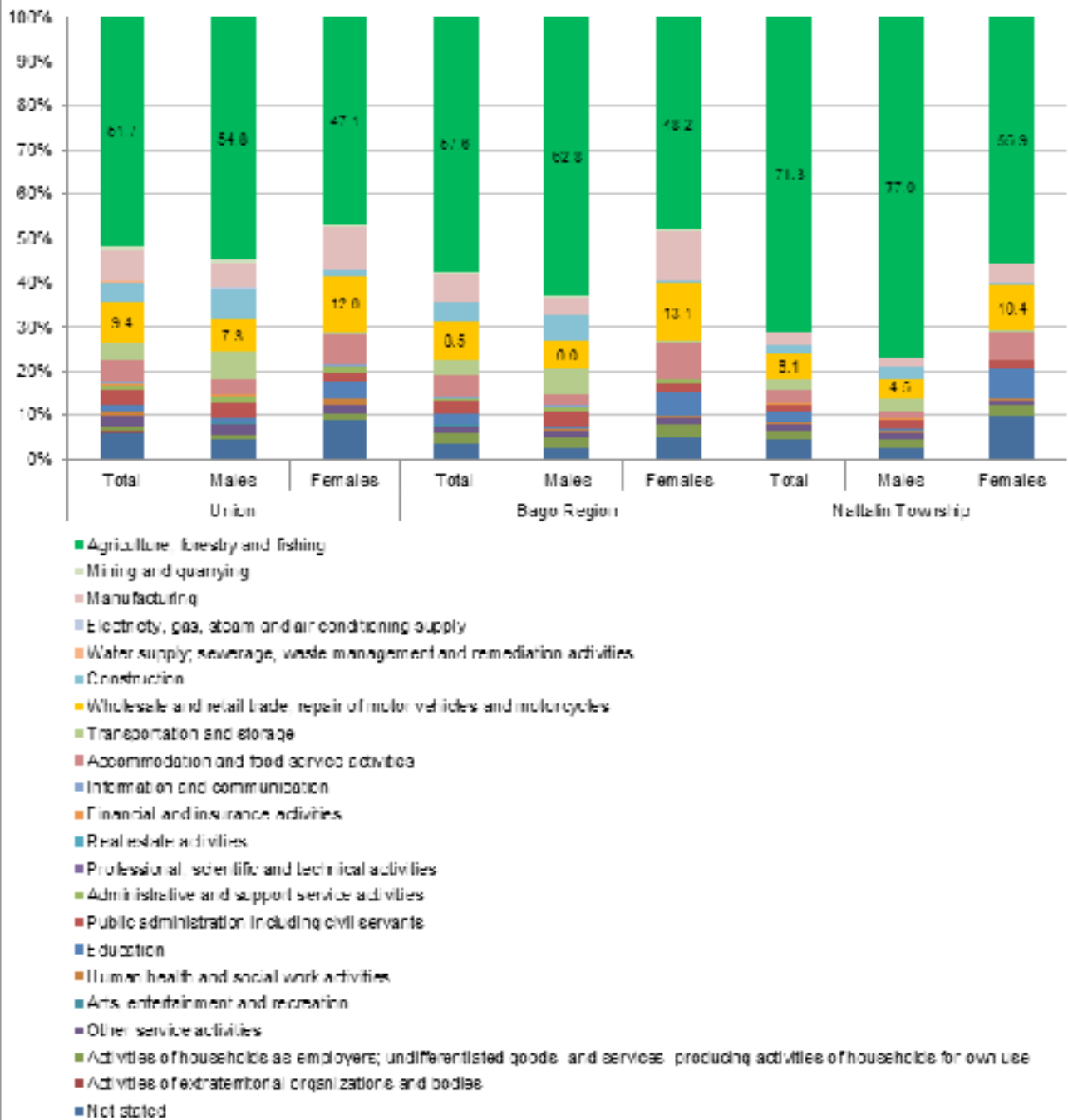
**Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex**

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,897</b>	<b>42,277</b>	<b>15,620</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41,274	32,547	8,727	71.3	77.0	55.9
Mining and quarrying	5	4	1	*	*	*
Manufacturing	1,542	875	667	2.7	2.1	4.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	35	35	-	0.1	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	51	45	6	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,024	977	47	1.8	2.3	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,532	1,915	1,617	6.1	4.5	10.4
Transportation and storage	1,358	1,327	31	2.3	3.1	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,707	720	987	2.9	1.7	6.3
Information and communication	43	28	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	41	17	24	0.1	*	0.2
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	94	80	14	0.2	0.2	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	72	51	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	976	701	275	1.7	1.7	1.8
Education	1,343	335	1,008	2.3	0.8	6.5
Human health and social work activities	177	56	121	0.3	0.1	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	69	57	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	789	612	177	1.4	1.4	1.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,196	851	345	2.1	2.0	2.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,568	1,043	1,525	4.4	2.5	9.8

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



**Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Bago Region and Nattalin Township**



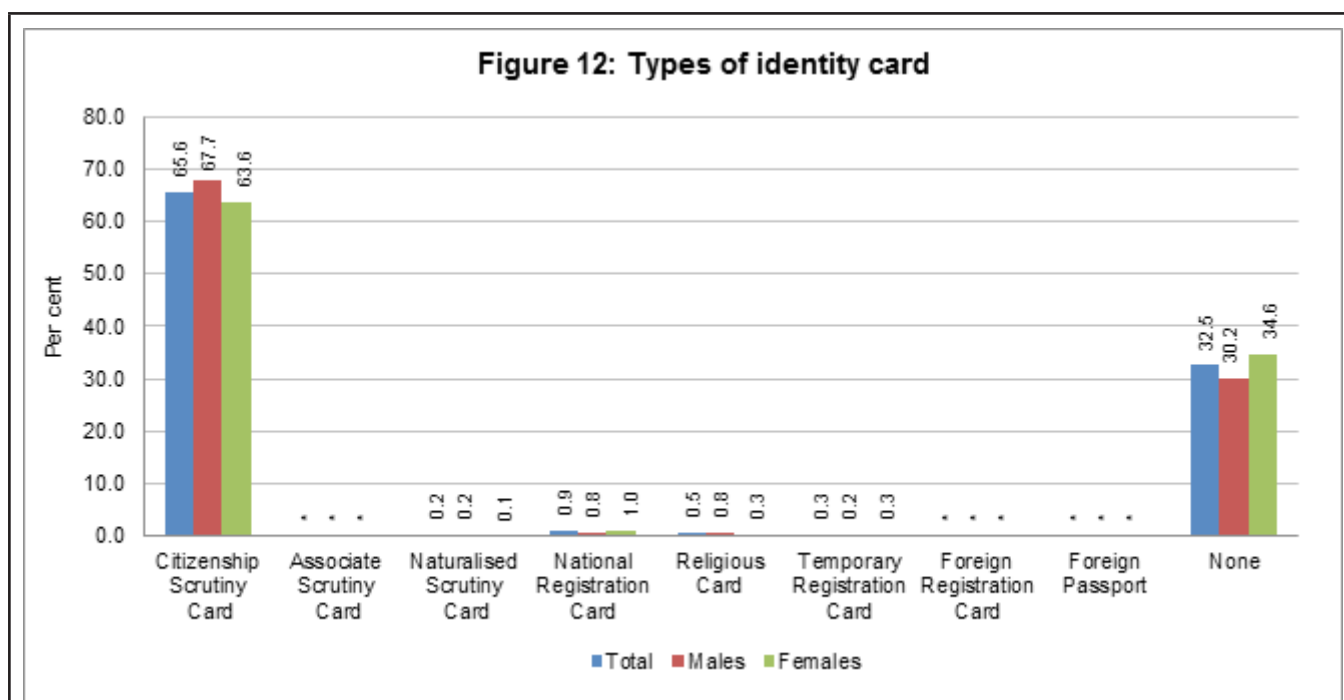
- In Nattalin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 71.3 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 6.1 per cent.
- There are 77.0 per cent of males and 55.9 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Bago Region, there are 57.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 8.5 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.

## (E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	96,852	57	257	1,286	774	402	*	39	48,064
Urban	13,004	14	22	94	295	60	*	5	3,007
Rural	83,848	43	235	1,192	479	342	*	34	45,057
Males	47,212	26	167	537	559	158	*	12	21,069
Females	49,640	31	90	749	215	244	*	27	26,995

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Nattalin Township, 65.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 32.5 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 30.2 per cent of males and 34.6 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>172,141</b>	<b>164,733</b>	<b>7,408</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4,345</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>2,324</b>
0 - 4	11,567	11,426	141	1.2	19	15	113	81
5 - 9	12,836	12,729	107	0.8	16	25	49	54
10 - 14	13,779	13,658	121	0.9	24	25	37	71
15 - 19	13,099	12,971	128	1.0	34	29	43	67
20 - 24	13,036	12,930	106	0.8	24	33	39	42
25 - 29	13,553	13,424	129	1.0	38	28	39	49
30 - 34	14,000	13,833	167	1.2	38	63	56	57
35 - 39	14,347	14,118	229	1.6	77	65	58	73
40 - 44	12,884	12,516	368	2.9	210	76	80	76
45 - 49	11,854	11,351	503	4.2	311	87	123	118
50 - 54	10,985	10,396	589	5.4	381	123	158	138
55 - 59	9,168	8,500	668	7.3	435	164	163	138
60 - 64	7,269	6,443	826	11.4	543	252	250	199
65 - 69	4,725	4,007	718	15.2	489	224	251	167
70 - 74	3,178	2,484	694	21.8	475	310	256	222
75 - 79	2,928	2,102	826	28.2	534	410	370	300
80 - 84	1,843	1,218	625	33.9	409	322	344	254
85 - 89	820	486	334	40.7	204	203	204	150
90 +	270	141	129	47.8	84	84	96	68

**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
<b>Males</b>	<b>82,083</b>	<b>78,717</b>	<b>3,366</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>1,028</b>
0 - 4	5,895	5,825	70	1.2	11	5	54	39
5 - 9	6,444	6,395	49	0.8	10	11	20	27
10 - 14	6,936	6,862	74	1.1	13	16	20	47
15 - 19	6,467	6,401	66	1.0	17	16	25	36
20 - 24	6,174	6,110	64	1.0	13	19	31	23
25 - 29	6,424	6,358	66	1.0	19	11	20	23
30 - 34	6,614	6,521	93	1.4	18	27	41	36
35 - 39	6,801	6,685	116	1.7	37	36	29	37
40 - 44	6,103	5,927	176	2.9	94	25	56	37
45 - 49	5,560	5,318	242	4.4	144	37	63	54
50 - 54	5,216	4,918	298	5.7	186	58	88	69
55 - 59	4,305	3,971	334	7.8	202	76	93	71
60 - 64	3,280	2,924	356	10.9	238	95	110	89
65 - 69	2,123	1,803	320	15.1	217	99	114	75
70 - 74	1,368	1,076	292	21.3	187	128	101	89
75 - 79	1,262	907	355	28.1	234	177	146	110
80 - 84	695	471	224	32.2	135	123	111	88
85 - 89	316	189	127	40.2	80	81	77	55
90 +	100	56	44	44.0	29	28	30	23

**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
<b>Females</b>	<b>90,058</b>	<b>86,016</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,296</b>
0 - 4	5,672	5,601	71	1.3	8	10	59	42
5 - 9	6,392	6,334	58	0.9	6	14	29	27
10 - 14	6,843	6,796	47	0.7	11	9	17	24
15 - 19	6,632	6,570	62	0.9	17	13	18	31
20 - 24	6,862	6,820	42	0.6	11	14	8	19
25 - 29	7,129	7,066	63	0.9	19	17	19	26
30 - 34	7,386	7,312	74	1.0	20	36	15	21
35 - 39	7,546	7,433	113	1.5	40	29	29	36
40 - 44	6,781	6,589	192	2.8	116	51	24	39
45 - 49	6,294	6,033	261	4.1	167	50	60	64
50 - 54	5,769	5,478	291	5.0	195	65	70	69
55 - 59	4,863	4,529	334	6.9	233	88	70	67
60 - 64	3,989	3,519	470	11.8	305	157	140	110
65 - 69	2,602	2,204	398	15.3	272	125	137	92
70 - 74	1,810	1,408	402	22.2	288	182	155	133
75 - 79	1,666	1,195	471	28.3	300	233	224	190
80 - 84	1,148	747	401	34.9	274	199	233	166
85 - 89	504	297	207	41.1	124	122	127	95
90 +	170	85	85	50.0	55	56	66	45

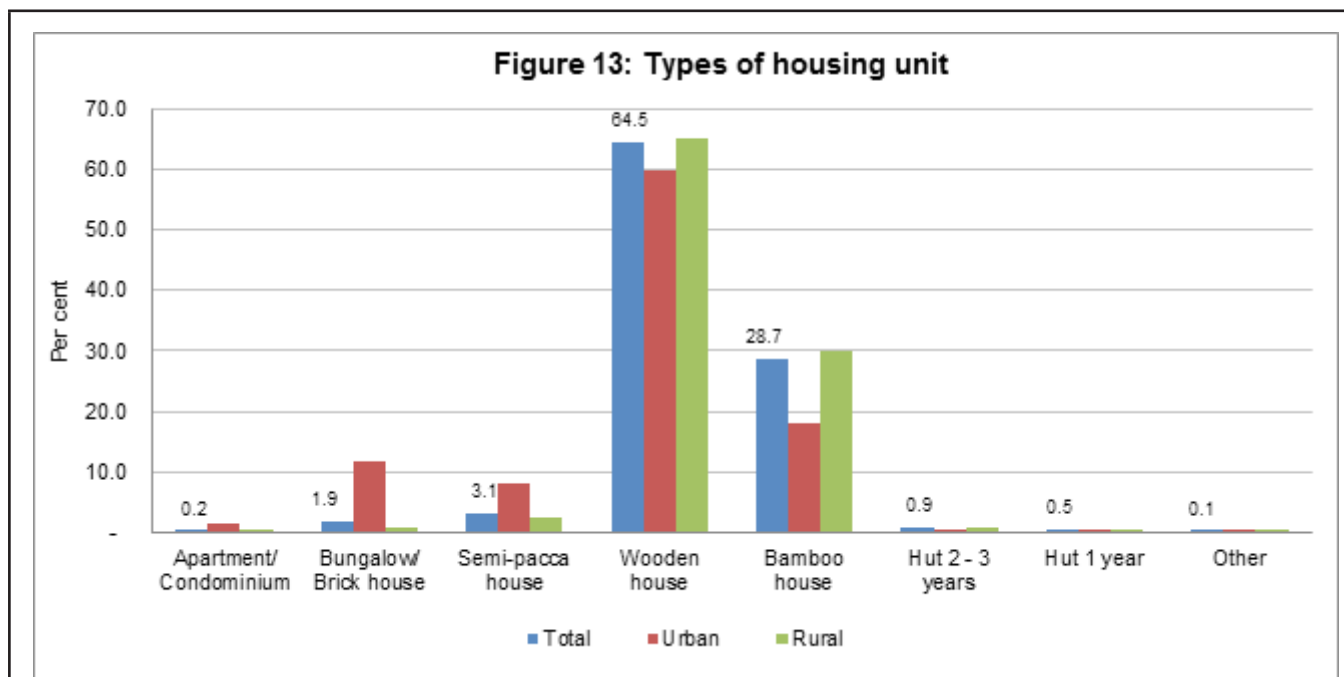
- Four in every 100 persons in Nattalin Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulty with seeing was the most commonly mentioned forms of disability and is the highest followed by walking in the Township.

## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

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

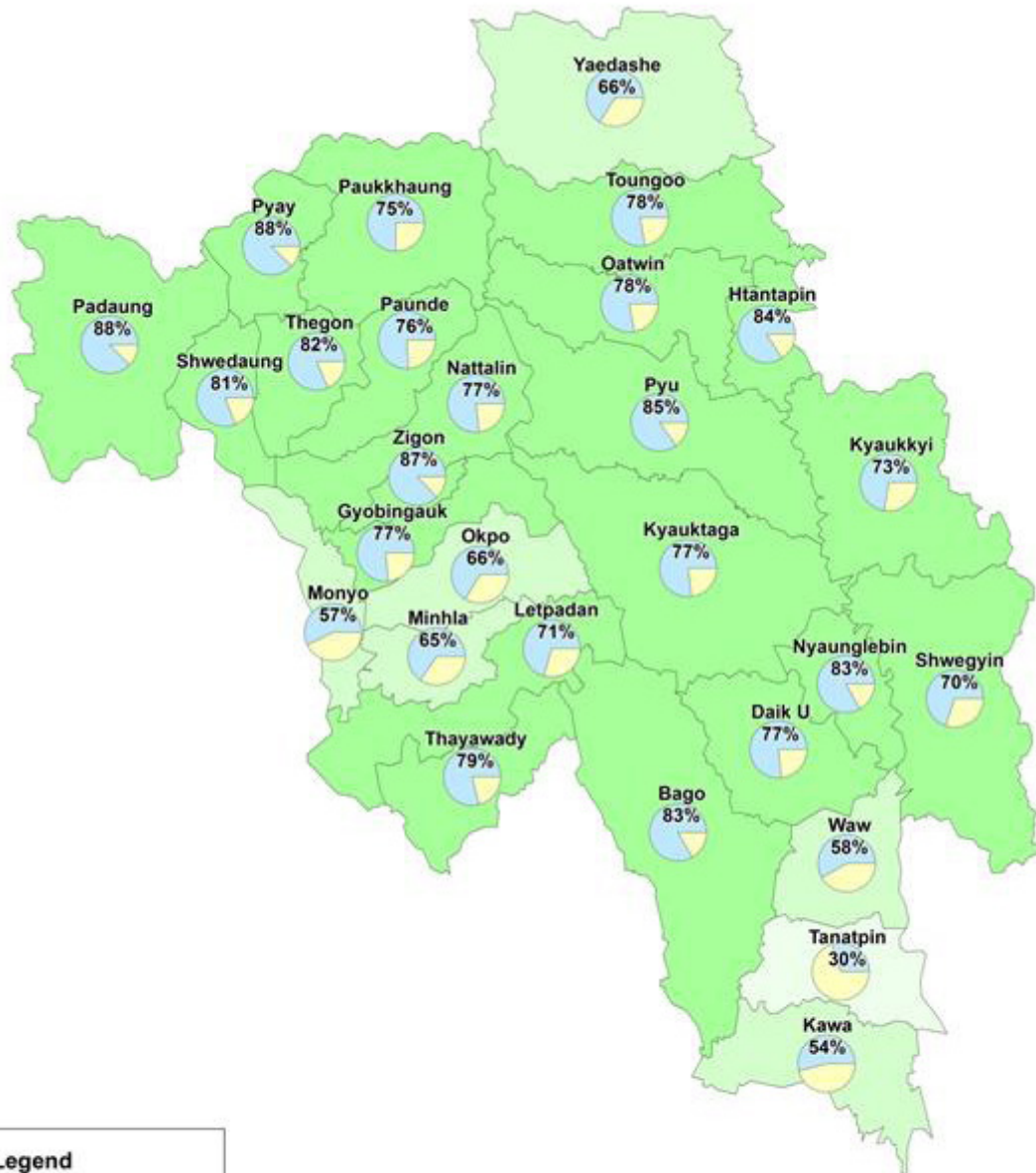
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	45,769	0.2	1.9	3.1	64.5	28.7	0.9	0.5	0.1
Urban	4,642	1.6	11.6	8.1	59.8	18.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
Rural	41,127	0.1	0.8	2.5	65.1	29.9	1.0	0.6	0.1



- The majority of the households in Nattalin Township are living in wooden houses (64.5%) followed by households in bamboo houses (28.7%).
- Some 59.8 per cent of urban households and 65.1 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Bago Region	: 74.6%
Thayawady District	: 71.9%
Nattalin Township	: 76.8%

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

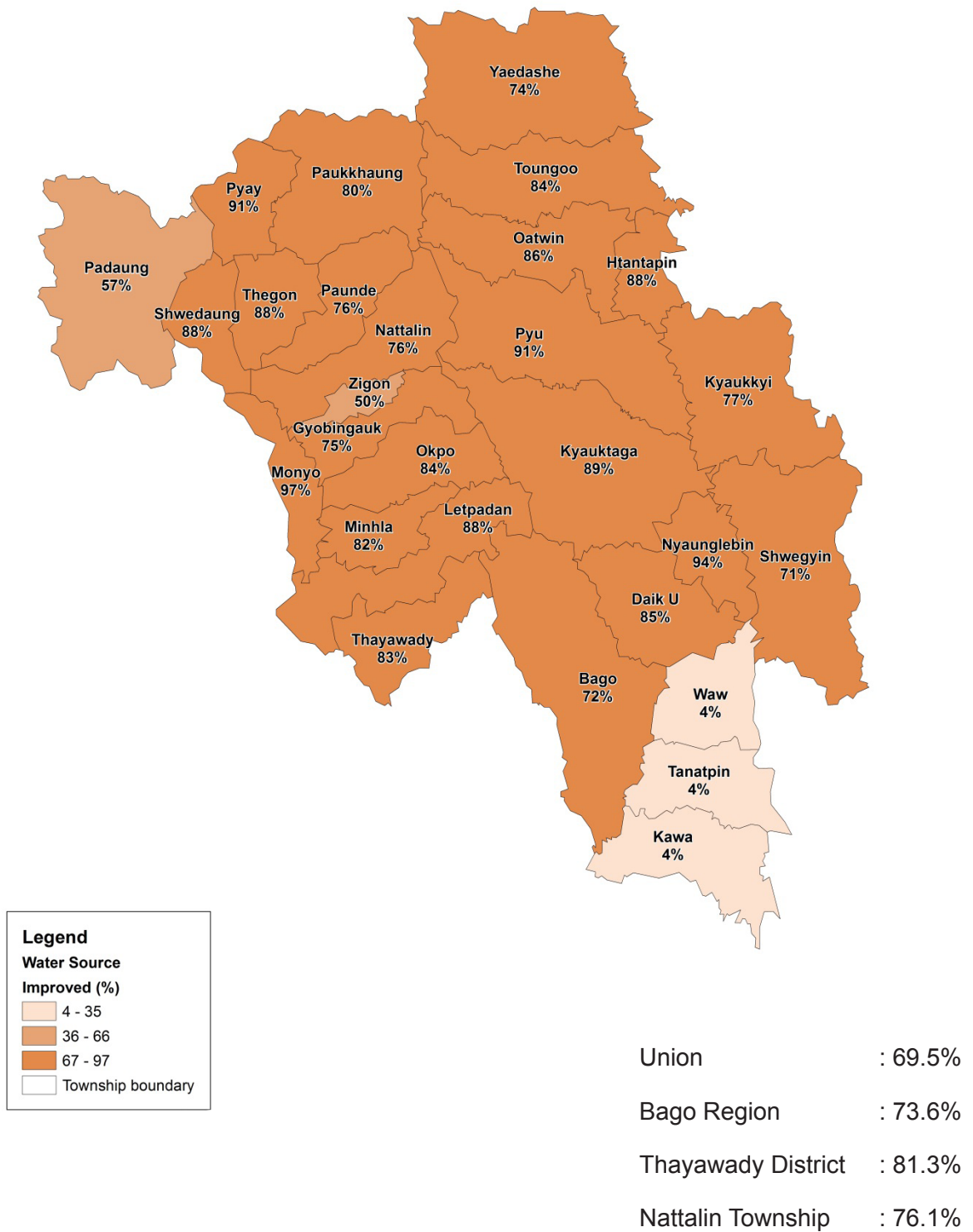
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.6	1.5	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		76.2	90.7	74.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		76.8	92.2	75.1
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		14.2	5.5	15.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.1	0.2	2.4
Other		0.6	0.3	0.6
None		6.3	1.9	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>45,769</b>	<b>4,642</b>	<b>41,127</b>

- Some 76.8 per cent of the households in Nattalin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (76.2%)).
- Compared to other townships in Bago Region, Nattalin has the high proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Bago Region is 74.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 6.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Bago Region, it is 10.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Nattalin Township, 6.8 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



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

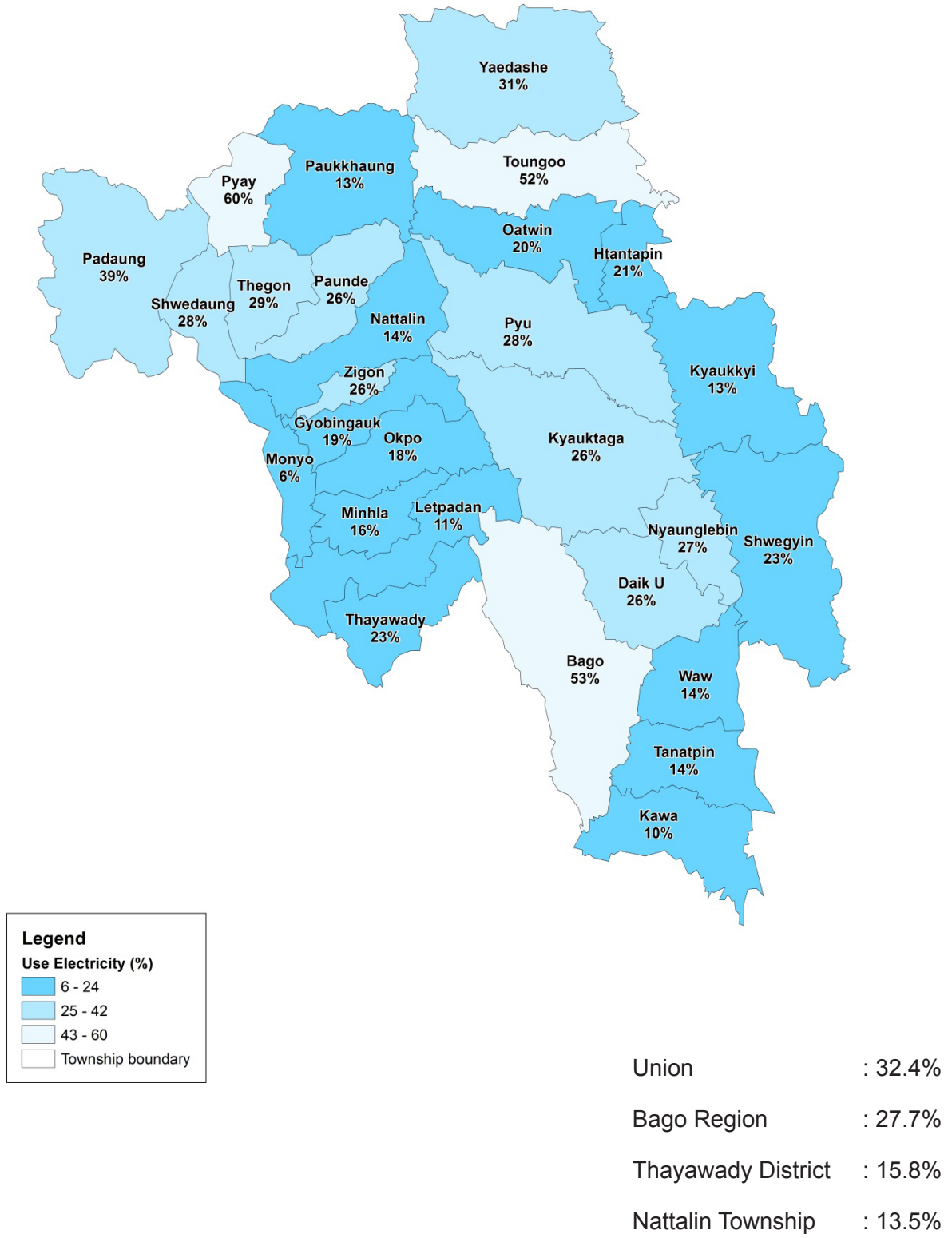
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.3	1.4	0.2
Tube well, borehole	44.6	62.3	42.6
Protected well/ Spring	30.4	21.0	31.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.8	7.4	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>76.1</i>	<i>92.1</i>	<i>74.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	2.4	0.5	2.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake	9.7	1.0	10.6
River/stream/ canal	9.7	-	10.8
Waterfall/ Rain water	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other	0.6	4.9	0.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>25.7</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>45,769</b>	<b>41,127</b>

- In Nattalin Township, 76.1 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 Bago Region, the proportion is high use improved sources of drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 44.6 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 30.4 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 23.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 25.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



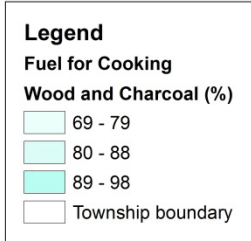
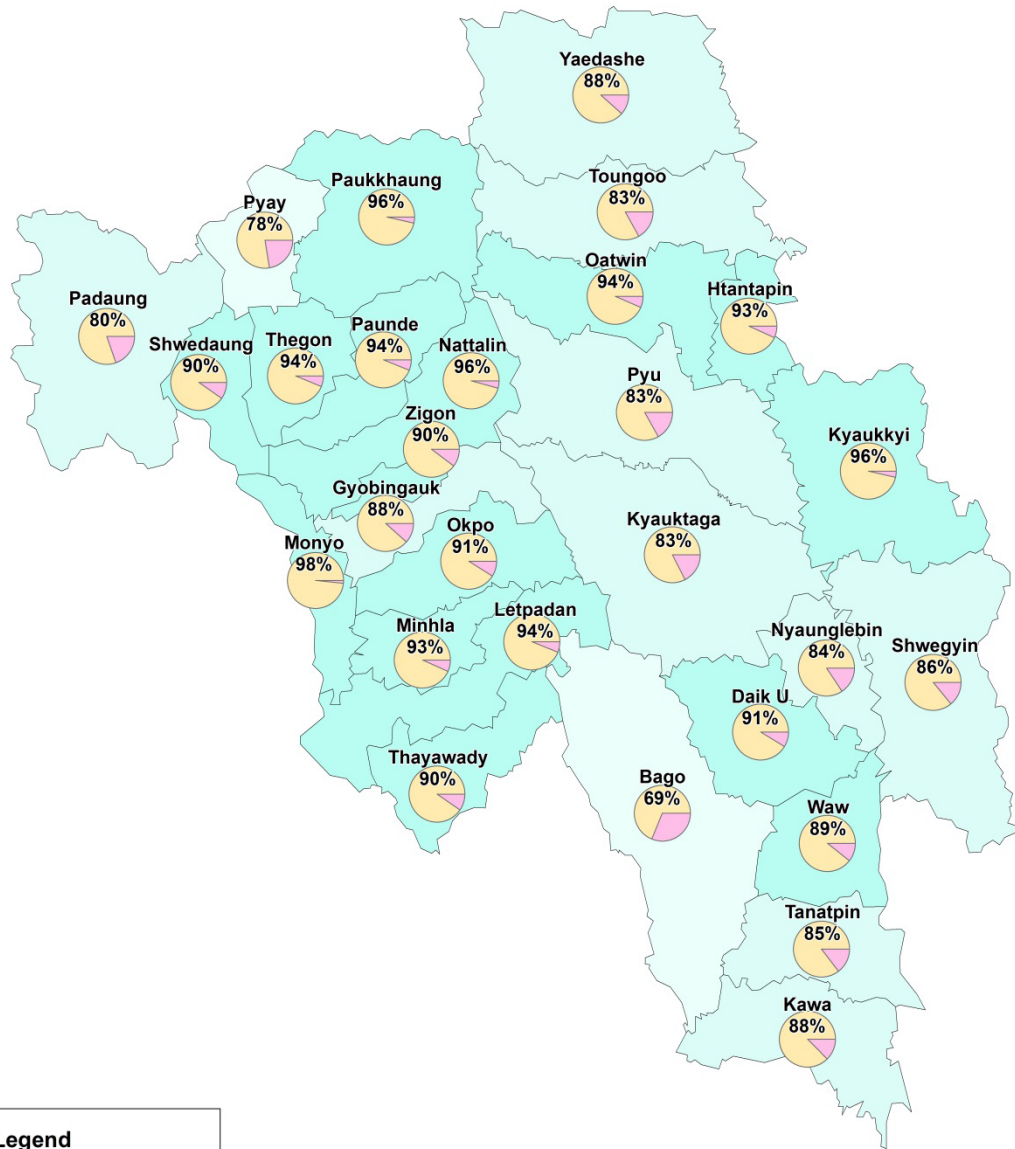
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		13.5	70.9	7.0
Kerosene		0.6	0.2	0.6
Candle		51.3	17.8	55.1
Battery		24.1	9.2	25.8
Generator (private)		2.2	0.4	2.4
Water mill (private)		0.9	-	1.1
Solar system/energy		6.6	0.1	7.3
Other		0.8	1.5	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>45,769</b>	<b>4,642</b>	<b>41,127</b>

- In Nattalin Township, 13.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is low in electricity usage compared to other townships in Bago Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Bago Region is 27.7 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 51.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 55.1 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Bago Region	: 86.9%
Thayawady District	: 93.0%
Nattalin Township	: 95.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.9	12.8	0.7
LPG		0.1	0.5	*
Kerosene		0.1	*	0.1
BioGas		*	0.3	*
Firewood		89.6	45.7	94.6
Charcoal		6.1	32.2	3.1
Coal		0.2	0.9	0.1
Other		2.1	7.8	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>45,769</b>	<b>4,642</b>	<b>41,127</b>

- In Nattalin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 89.6 per cent using firewood and 6.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 1.9 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 94.6 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 3.1 per cent use charcoal.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

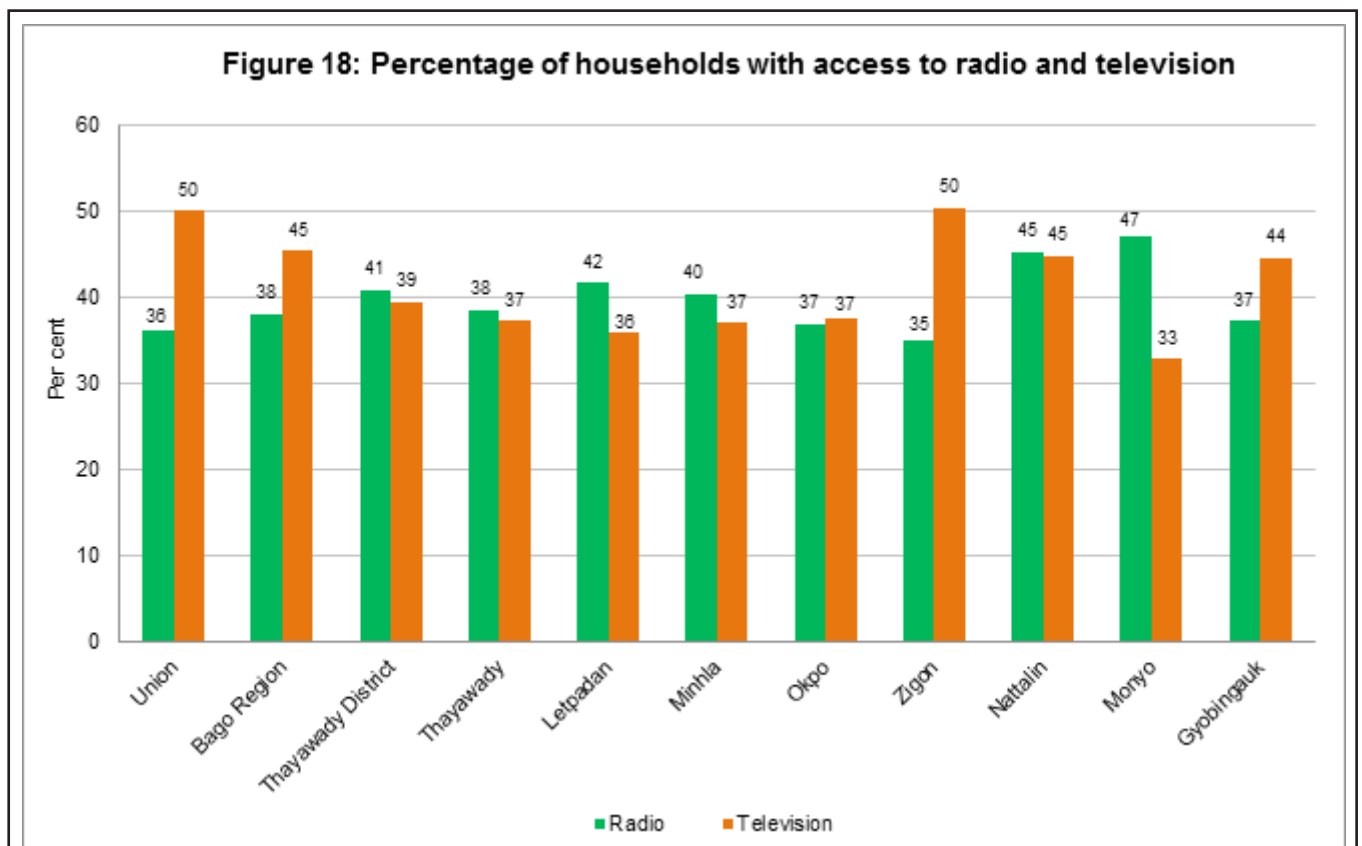
## Communication and related amenities

**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	45,769	45.2	44.8	2.8	21.2	0.6	2.6	32.3	0.2
Urban	4,642	34.2	68.8	15.3	45.8	4.2	12.6	20.6	1.5
Rural	41,127	46.5	42.1	1.4	18.4	0.2	1.4	33.6	*

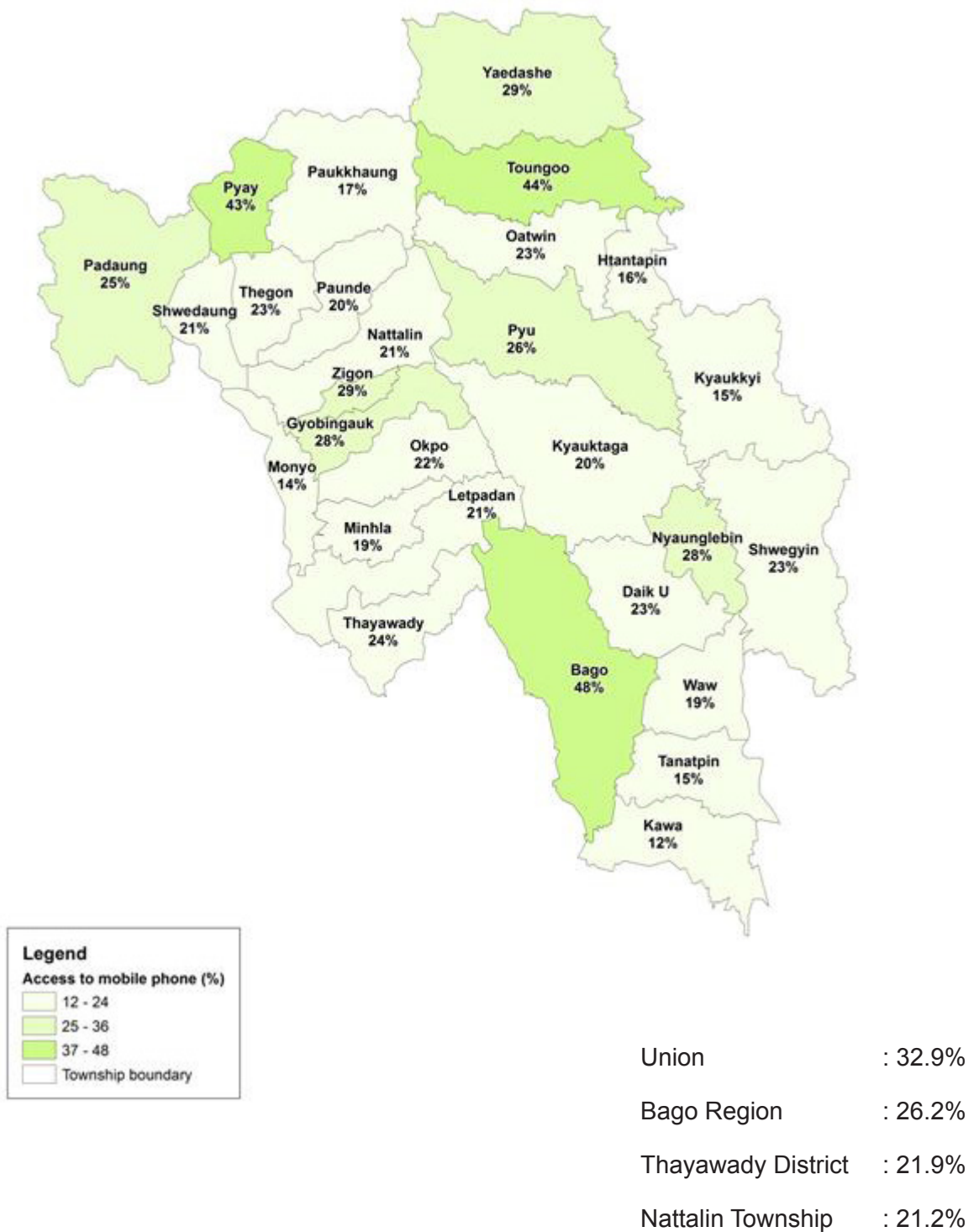
- Some 45.2 per cent of the households in Nattalin Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 68.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 46.5 per cent of households have access to radio.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- Some 44.8 per cent of the households in Nattalin Township have access to television and about half of households (45.2%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 21.2 per cent of the households in Nattalin Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Bago Region, it belongs to the lowest group.



## Transportation items

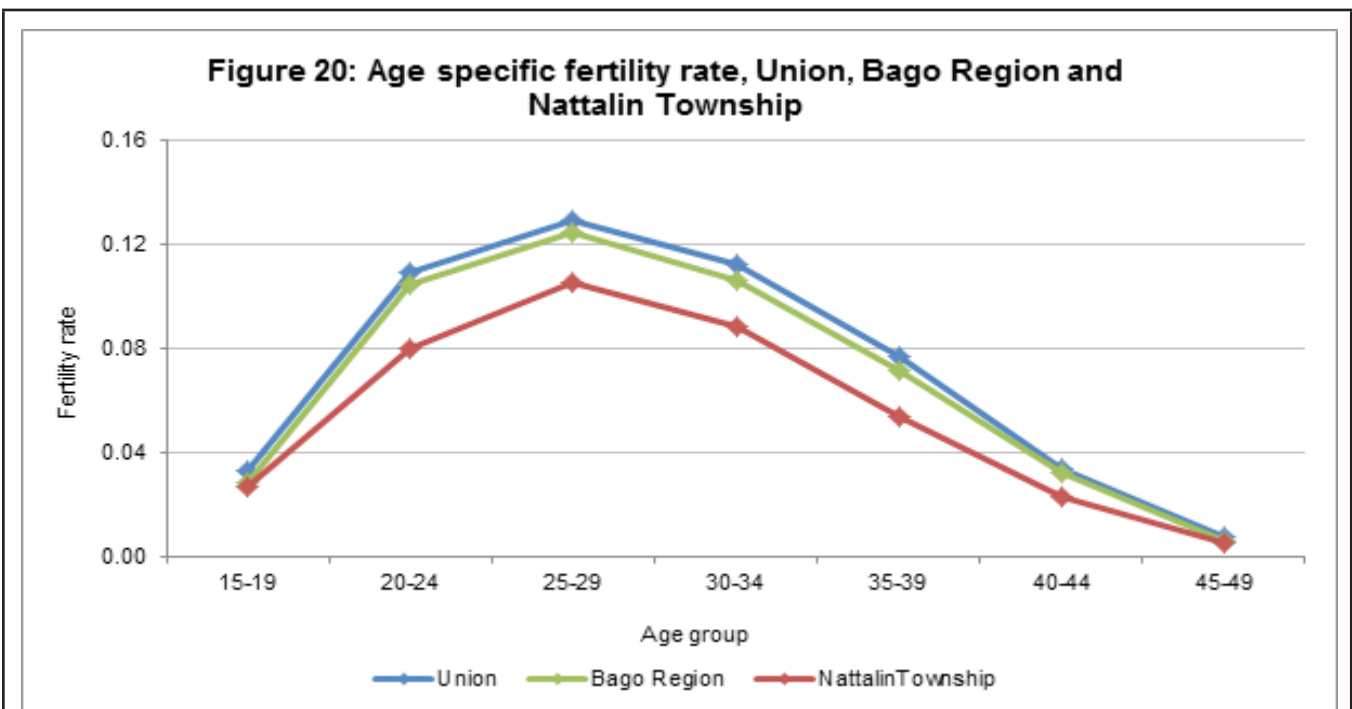
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Bago Region	1,142,974	13,643	392,159	570,569	21,269	43,982	14,137	315,083
Urban	239,014	8,471	102,697	150,556	3,549	1,817	622	9,721
Rural	903,960	5,172	289,462	420,013	17,720	42,165	13,515	305,362
Thayawady District	270,750	1,792	87,213	155,611	4,367	14,497	1,634	91,356
Urban	35,974	1,019	13,958	26,465	799	37	17	1,411
Rural	234,776	773	73,255	129,146	3,568	14,460	1,617	89,945
Nattalin Township	45,769	274	18,016	26,541	627	983	173	15,273
Urban	4,642	164	2,056	3,484	120	1	1	79
Rural	41,127	110	15,960	23,057	507	982	172	15,194

- In Nattalin Township, 58.0 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 39.4 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

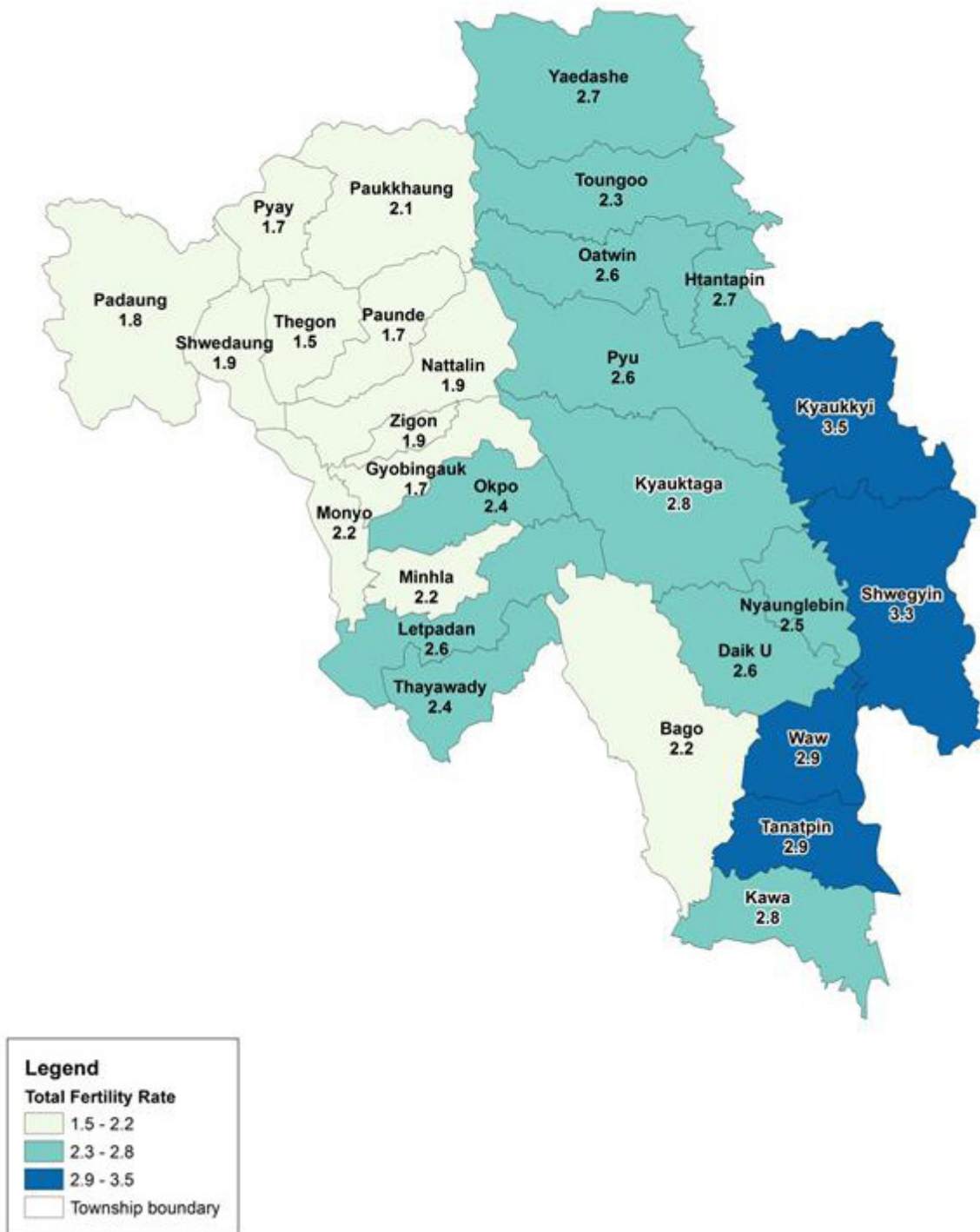
## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility



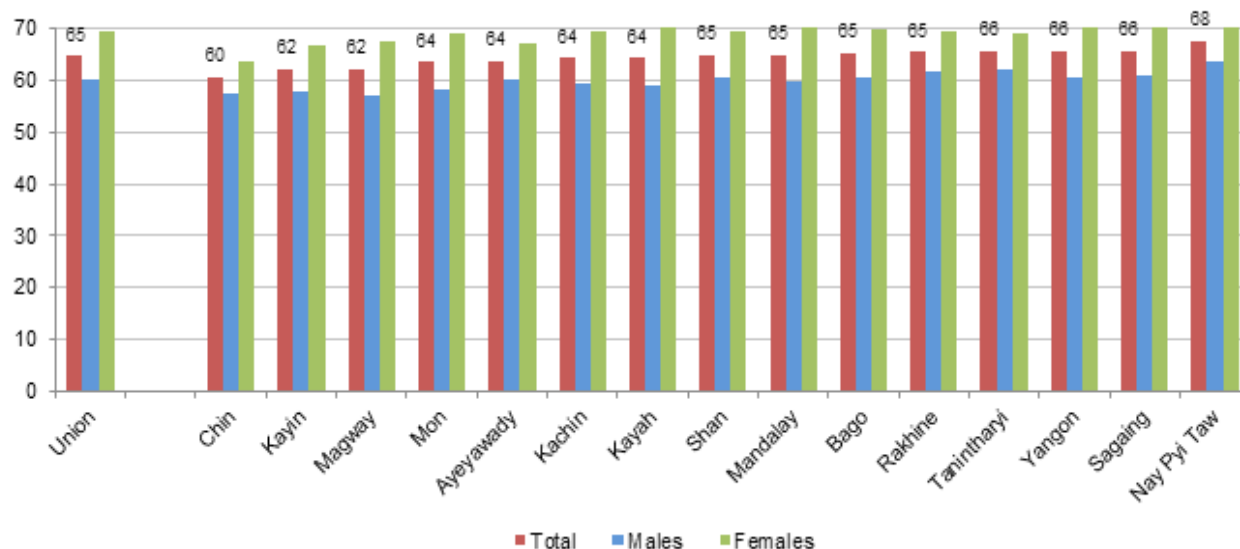
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.9 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Bago Region	: 2.4
Thayawady District	: 2.2
Nattalin Township	: 1.9

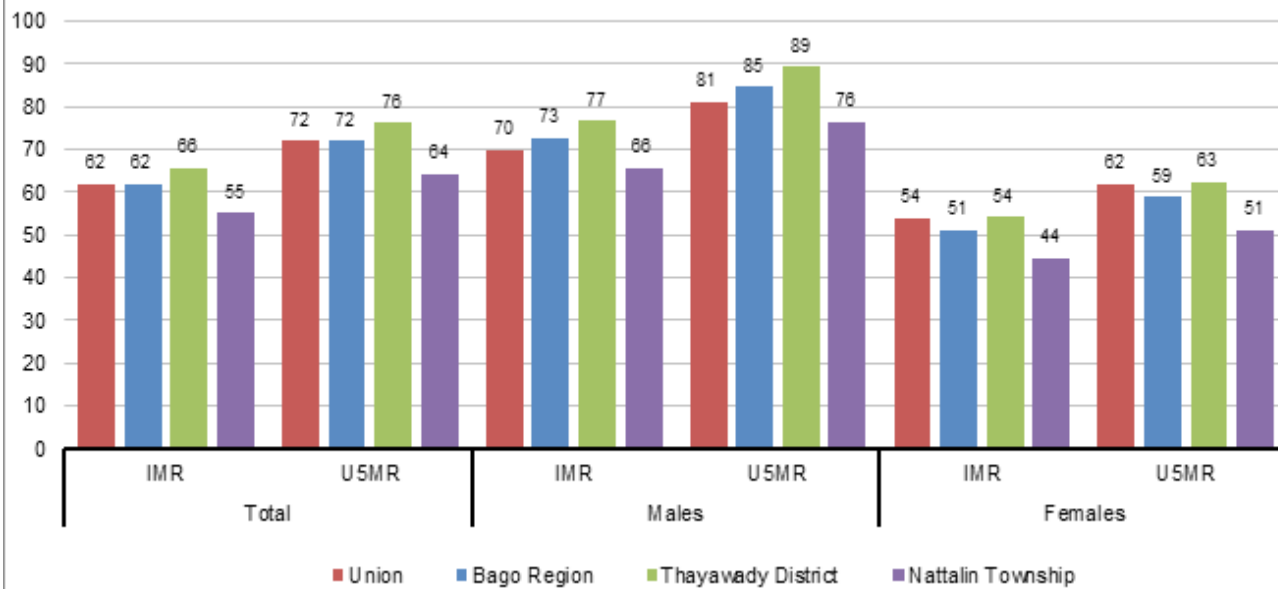
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Bago Region is 65.2 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.8 years is higher than that of the males at 60.7 years.

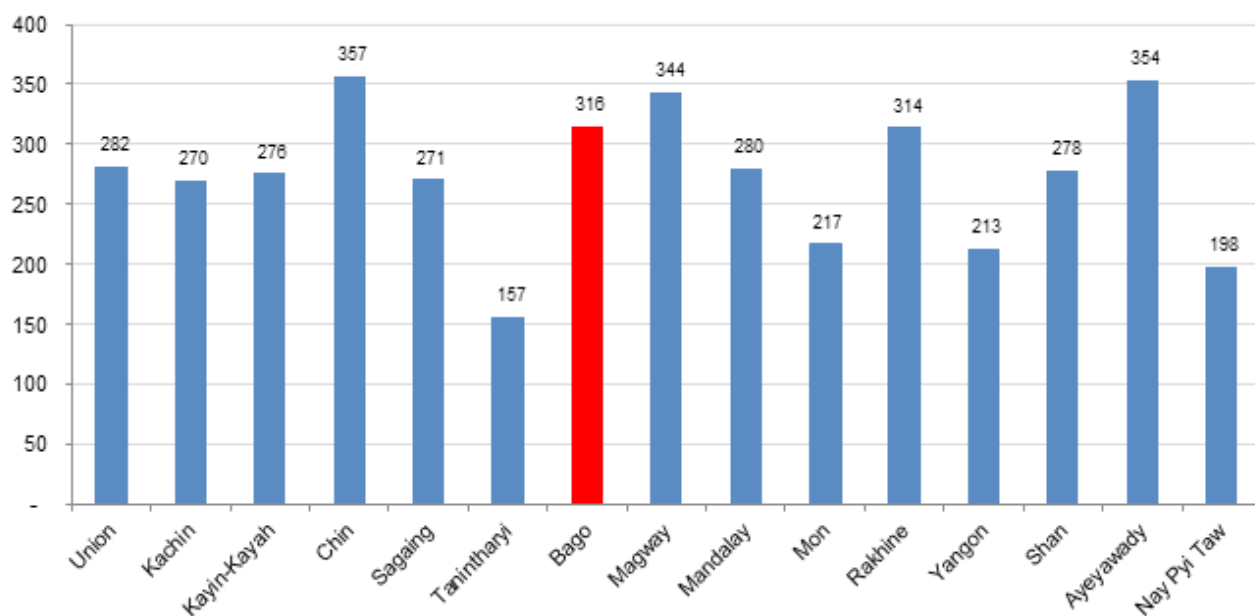
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

**Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thayawady District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Thayawady District is 66 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 76 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Nattalin Township are lower than those in Bago Region and Thayawady District. The Infant mortality in Nattalin is 55 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 64 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Bago Region, there are 316 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 Bago Region is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

## Definitions and Concepts

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

**Census Night:** The night between the 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>2</sup>). 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.

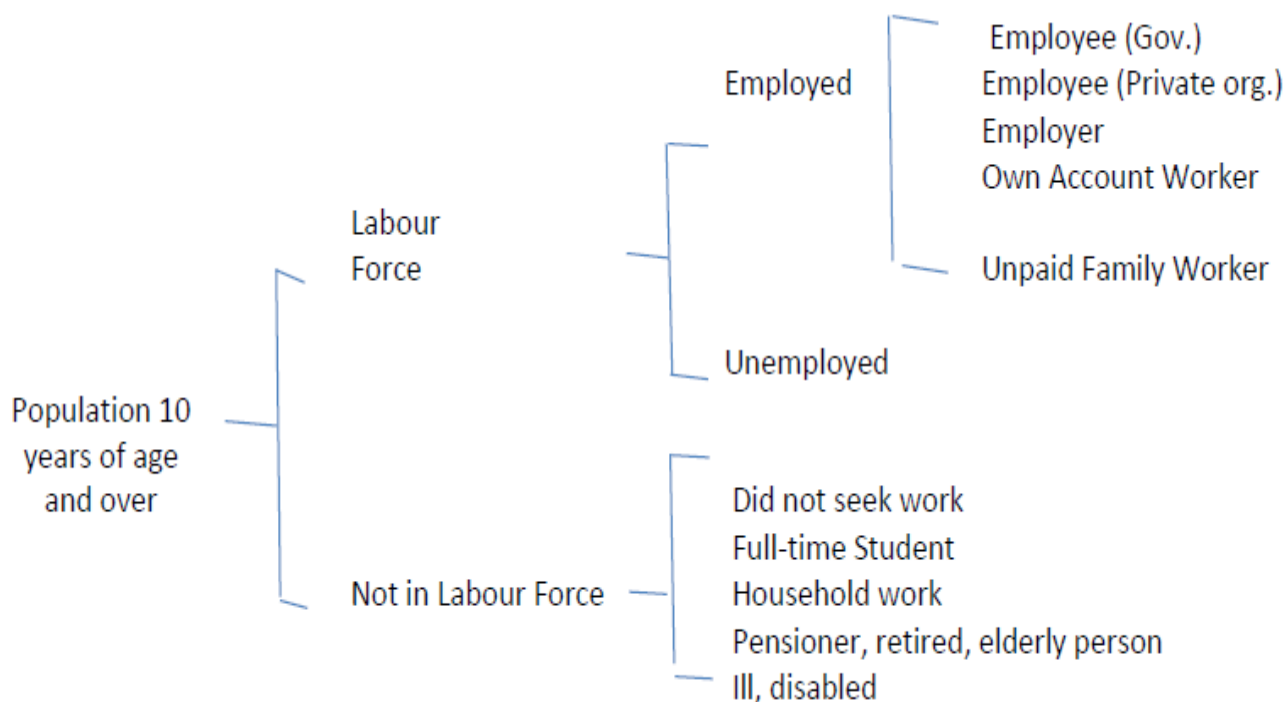
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

