



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

MAGWAY REGION, GANGAW DISTRICT

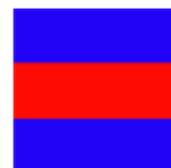
Htilin Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





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Magway Region, Gangaw District

## **Htilin Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No. 48

Nay Pyi Taw

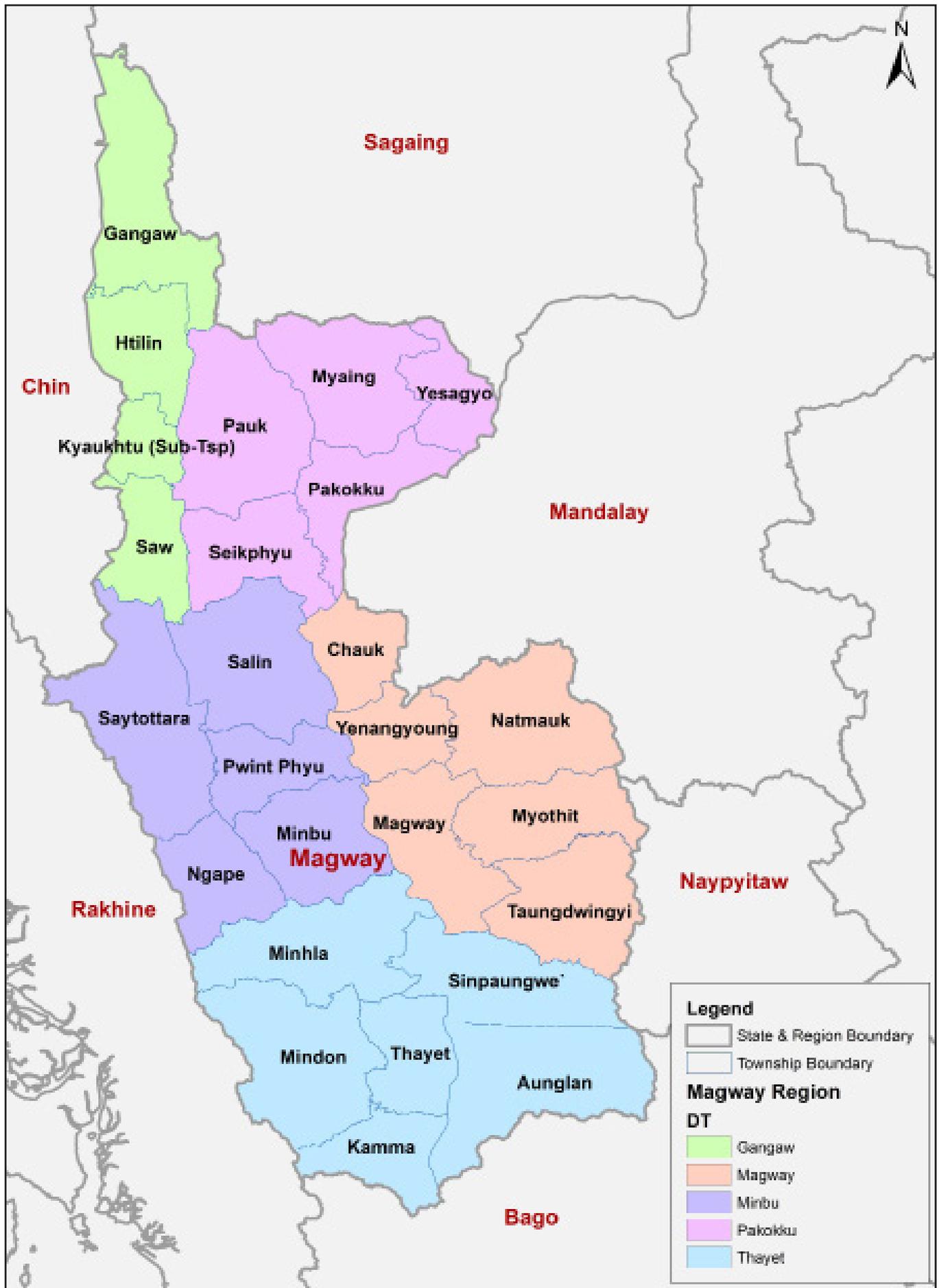
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October 2017



Figure 1: Map of Magway Region, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>48,866 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>22,859 (46.8%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>26,007 (53.2%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1,333.8 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>36.6 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>35.0 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>71</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>10,532</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.5 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>66.8%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>49.8</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>34.4</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>15.4</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>44.7</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>88</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>97.0%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>98.3%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>95.9%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>2.1</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	38,093	91.6	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
National Registration	*	<0.1	
Religious	238	0.6	
Temporary Registration	68	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	3,151	7.6	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	82.2%	89.9%	75.4%
Unemployment rate	2.7%	2.2%	3.3%
Employment to population ratio	80.0%	87.9%	73.0%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	10,154	96.4%	
Renter	169	1.6%	
Provided free (individually)	41	0.4%	
Government quarters	131	1.2%	
Private company quarters	*	0.1%	
Other	25	0.2%	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.3%		23.7%
Bamboo	45.3%	8.0%	39.2%
Earth	0.1%	0.5%	
Wood	45.5%	86.7%	0.3%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		36.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	7.5%	4.3%	<0.1%
Other	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	*	0.1	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	10,359	98.4	
Charcoal	139	1.3	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	*	<0.1	

<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	756	7.2
Kerosene	134	1.3
Candle	1,641	15.6
Battery	737	7.0
Generator (private)	5,956	56.6
Water mill (private)	599	5.7
Solar system/energy	685	6.5
Other	24	0.2
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,014	9.6
Tube well, borehole	1,138	10.8
Protected well/spring	5,822	55.3
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>7,976</i>	<i>75.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,086	10.3
Pool/pond/lake	*	<0.1
River/stream/canal	1,316	12.5
Waterfall/rainwater	151	1.5
Other	*	<0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,556</i>	<i>24.3</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,076	10.2
Tube well, borehole	1,089	10.3
Protected well/spring	5,037	47.8
Unprotected well/spring	1,254	11.9
Pool/pond/lake	295	2.8
River/stream/canal	1,627	15.4
Waterfall/rainwater	151	1.4
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	<0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	<0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	10,369	98.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>10,373</i>	<i>98.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	117	1.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	<0.1
Other	*	<0.1
None	33	0.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	6,152	58.4
Television	3,294	31.3
Landline phone	400	3.8
Mobile phone	2,371	22.5
Computer	75	0.7
Internet at home	84	0.8
Households with none of the items	2,891	27.4
Households with all of the items	*	<0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	96	0.9
Motorcycle/Moped	4,761	45.2
Bicycle	1,191	11.3
4-Wheel tractor	61	0.6
Canoe/Boat	*	<0.1
Motor boat	*	<0.1
Cart (bullock)	6,949	66.0

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for HtilinTownship 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 Htilin Township in Magway 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 Htilin Township**



## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	48,866 *		
Males	22,859		
Females	26,007		
Sex ratio	88 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	9.3 %		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	1,333.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	36.6 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	71		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	47,694	4,373	43,321
Number of conventional households	10,532	1,123	9,409
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Htilin Township, there are more females than males with 88 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (9.3%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Htilin Township is 37 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Htilin Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average.</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;  
Htilin Township (Gangaw District, Magway Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,532</b>	<b>48,866</b>	<b>22,859</b>	<b>26,007</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>4,522</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>2,438</b>
1	No (1)(W)	422	1,808	837	971
2	No (2)(W)	701	2,714	1,247	1,467
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>9,409</b>	<b>44,344</b>	<b>20,775</b>	<b>23,569</b>
1	Ah Nyar Ban(VT)	118	536	239	297
2	Kyar Khe(VT)	117	526	248	278
3	Hta Lin(VT)	243	965	443	522
4	Lone Paung(VT)	36	182	74	108
5	Soet Pyar(VT)	222	1,157	538	619
6	Ah Lel Ban(VT)	106	476	217	259
7	Pyin Pa(VT)	170	865	381	484
8	Ah Kyi War Bin(VT)	250	1,205	581	624
9	Kyauk Oke(VT)	78	367	172	195
10	Kun Ze(VT)	47	212	110	102
11	Ngar Sin(VT)	55	230	113	117
12	Tin Chaung(VT)	89	457	208	249
13	Kan Thar(VT)	102	504	227	277
14	War Yin Chaint(VT)	56	258	126	132
15	Aung(VT)	126	593	293	300
16	Bu Taung(VT)	210	1,005	474	531
17	Par Myin(VT)	51	236	112	124
18	Sin Swei(VT)	162	876	414	462
19	Yon Sin(VT)	84	340	164	176
20	Pon Nar(VT)	134	607	293	314
21	Tha Ra Khar(VT)	224	1,076	527	549
22	Say Min Taw(VT)	187	926	451	475
23	Htein Taing(VT)	96	440	203	237
24	Dant Dee(VT)	64	300	133	167

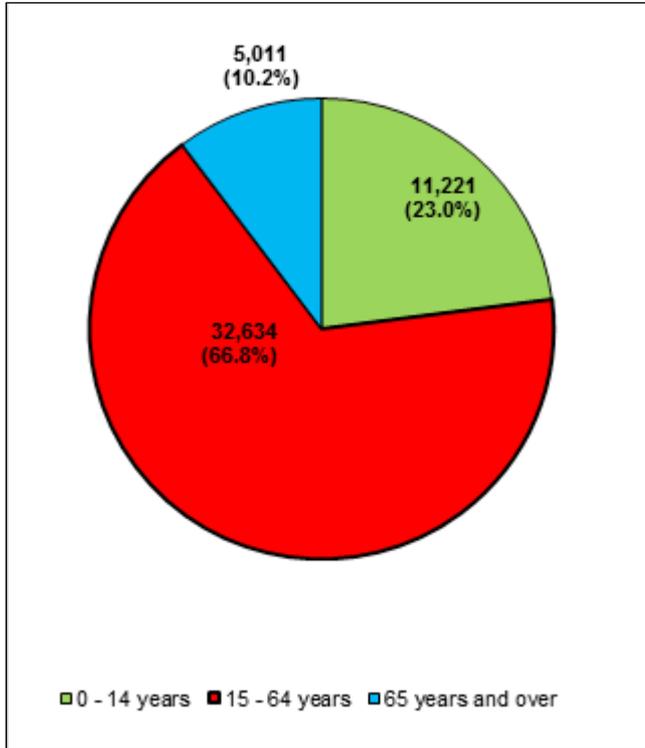
**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
25	Aing Ma(VT)	258	1,230	586	644
26	Hin Khwet Tone(VT)	71	290	128	162
27	Ohn Hnauk(VT)	285	1,355	640	715
28	Kyin(VT)	260	1,022	478	544
29	Yin Yaung(VT)	100	506	236	270
30	Than Pu Yar(VT)	168	743	365	378
31	Daw Thar(VT)	82	426	191	235
32	Nyaung Kan(VT)	147	621	275	346
33	Ka Zun Htaunt(VT)	218	919	430	489
34	Yae Myet Ni(VT)	357	1,540	710	830
35	Kyauk Sar Yay(VT)	194	979	449	530
36	War Bo Chaung(VT)	47	227	106	121
37	Ah Htet Kyaw(VT)	79	361	180	181
38	Taw Yaung(VT)	177	859	393	466
39	Ah Kyi Ban(VT)	167	783	340	443
40	Kyauk Htu(VT)	92	465	214	251
41	Pa Leint Kaing(VT)	44	192	89	103
42	War Bin Ah Hnyar (Ah Hnyar War Bin)(VT)	153	744	355	389
43	Nat Inn(VT)	154	705	327	378
44	Sin Htoe(VT)	143	626	292	334
45	Auk Kyaw(VT)	35	166	74	92
46	Ohn Twe(VT)	109	499	232	267
47	Min Lel(VT)	73	343	148	195
48	Kin Pan(VT)	175	786	346	440
49	Let Pan(VT)	51	291	138	153
50	Ah Nyar Taw(VT)	117	551	262	289
51	Inn Nar(VT)	210	991	468	523
52	Lel Kan(VT)	54	257	132	125
53	Taw Ma(VT)	242	1,122	562	560

**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
54	Shea(VT)	130	548	242	306
55	Wet Thet Ywar Ma(VT)	202	972	433	539
56	Nwe Pyin(VT)	165	789	365	424
57	Yae Shin(VT)	74	398	167	231
58	Pa Zin Chaung(VT)	37	166	86	80
59	Swea Lwe(VT)	150	766	375	391
60	Kha Paung Taw(VT)	74	360	173	187
61	Kyar U Yin(VT)	86	436	197	239
62	Ohn Taw(VT)	163	810	380	430
63	Shaw Hpyu Pin(VT)	68	406	194	212
64	Wet Thet (North)(VT)	93	469	202	267
65	Myet Hmaung(VT)	297	1,348	689	659
66	Myit Kaing(VT)	69	325	153	172
67	Nyaung(VT)	189	943	457	486
68	Yae Poke(VT)	86	435	192	243
69	Sin Se(VT)	91	517	244	273
70	Hnyit Shauk(VT)	104	541	259	282
71	Ti(VT)	42	177	80	97

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

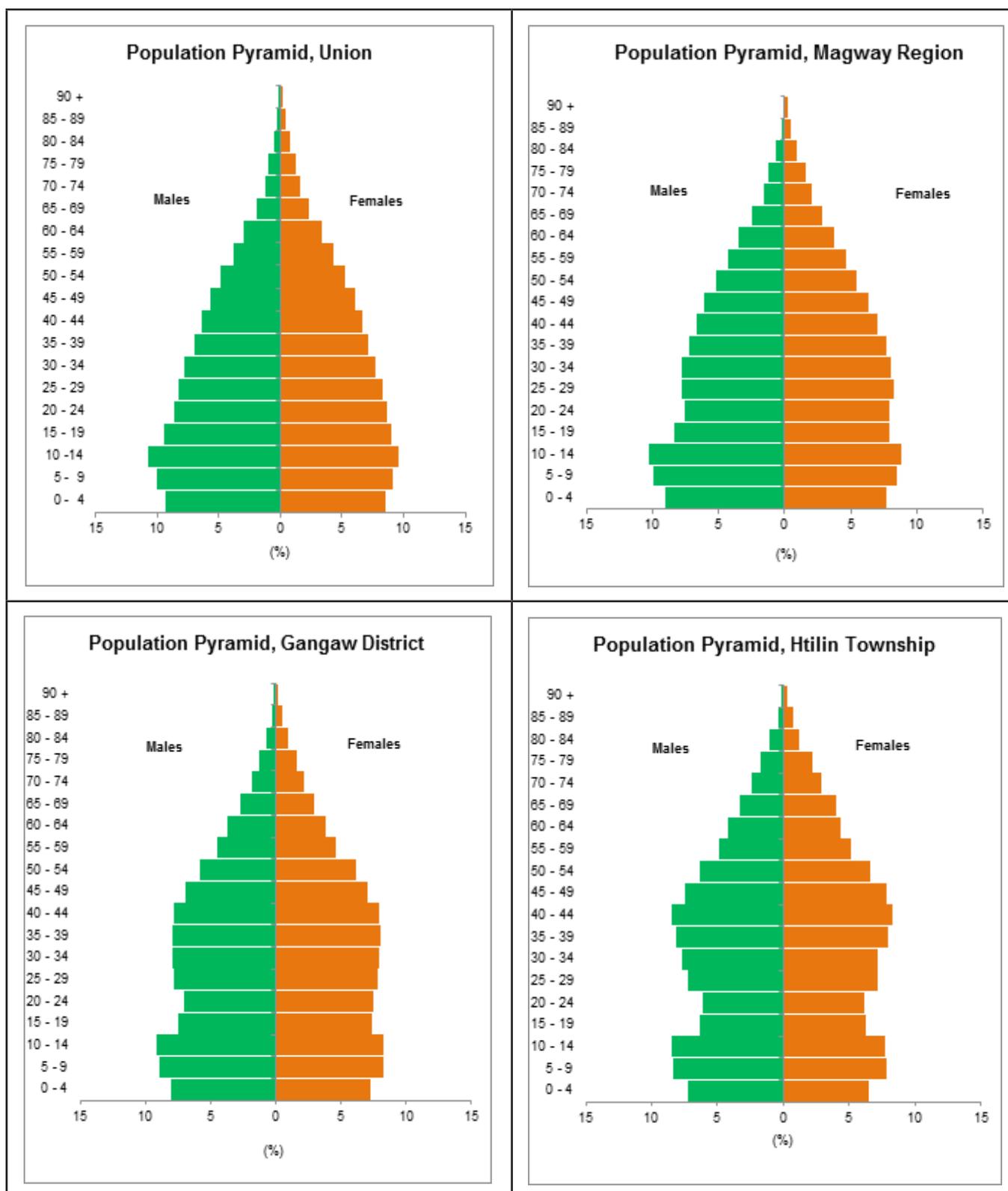


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Htilin Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,866</b>	<b>22,859</b>	<b>26,007</b>
0 - 4	3,331	1,654	1,677
5 - 9	3,956	1,915	2,041
10 - 14	3,934	1,942	1,992
15 - 19	3,070	1,449	1,621
20 - 24	2,995	1,392	1,603
25 - 29	3,515	1,648	1,867
30 - 34	3,598	1,748	1,850
35 - 39	3,905	1,852	2,053
40 - 44	4,088	1,937	2,151
45 - 49	3,764	1,721	2,043
50 - 54	3,159	1,448	1,711
55 - 59	2,444	1,118	1,326
60 - 64	2,096	957	1,139
65 - 69	1,799	769	1,030
70 - 74	1,319	562	757
75 - 79	970	391	579
80 - 84	550	231	319
85 - 89	277	98	179
90 +	96	27	69

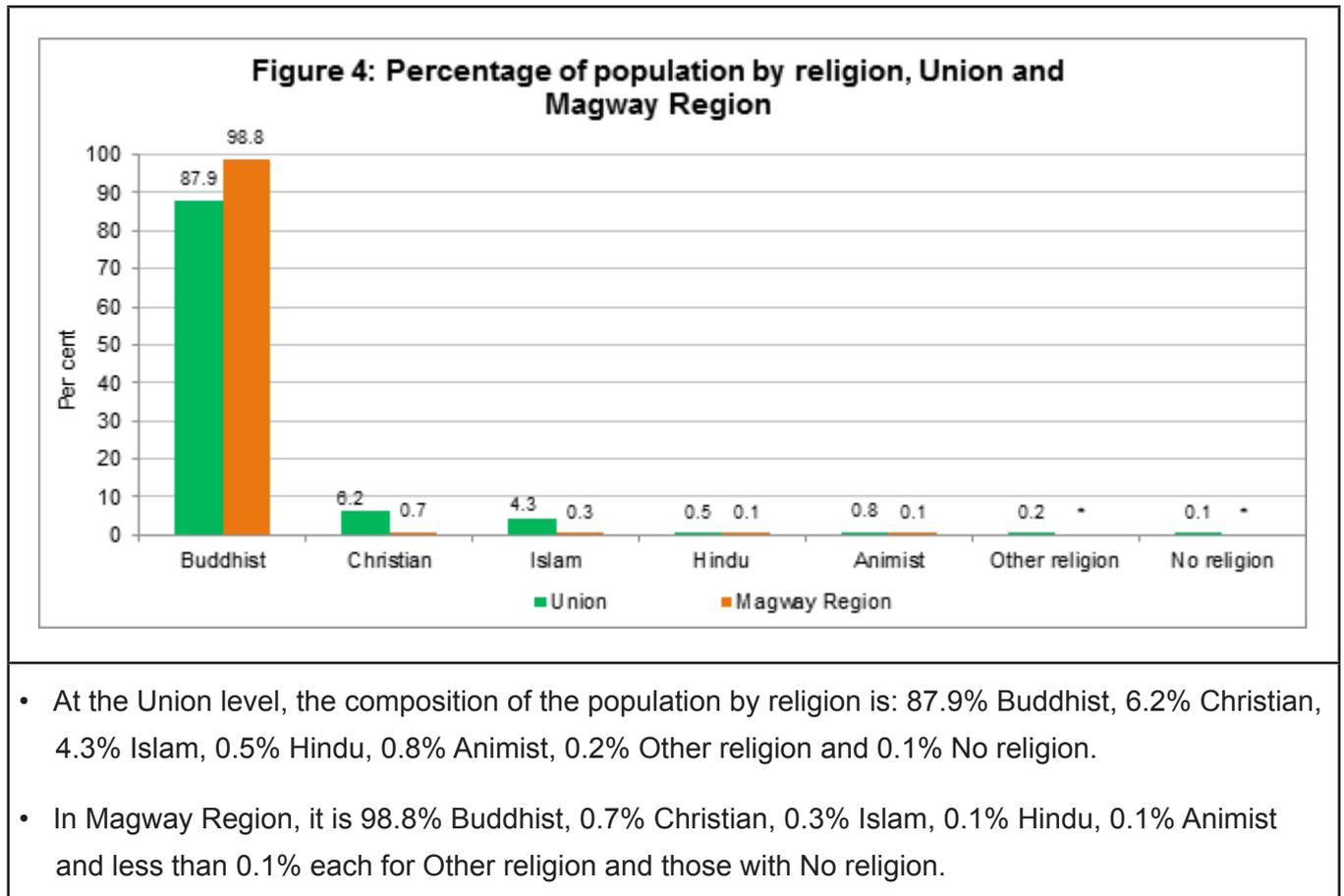
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Htilin Township is 66.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Magway Region, Gangaw District and Htilin Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Htilin Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards but increase again in age group 25-29.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Htilin Township.
- Starting from age group 0-4, there are less males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion

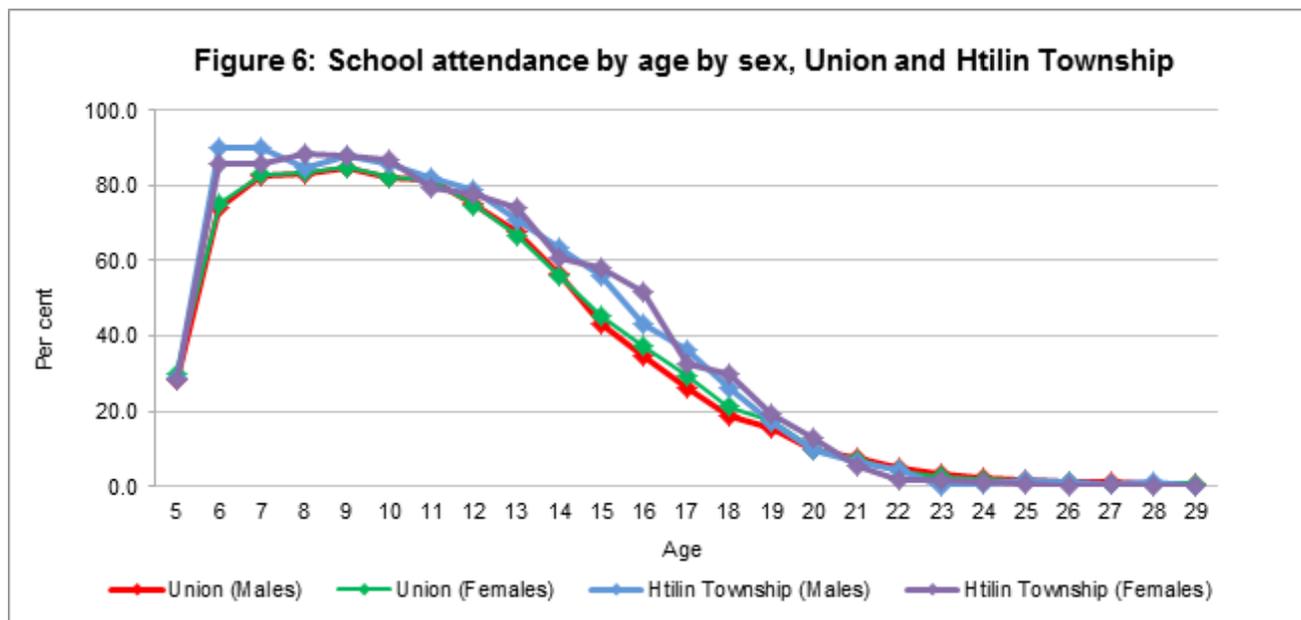
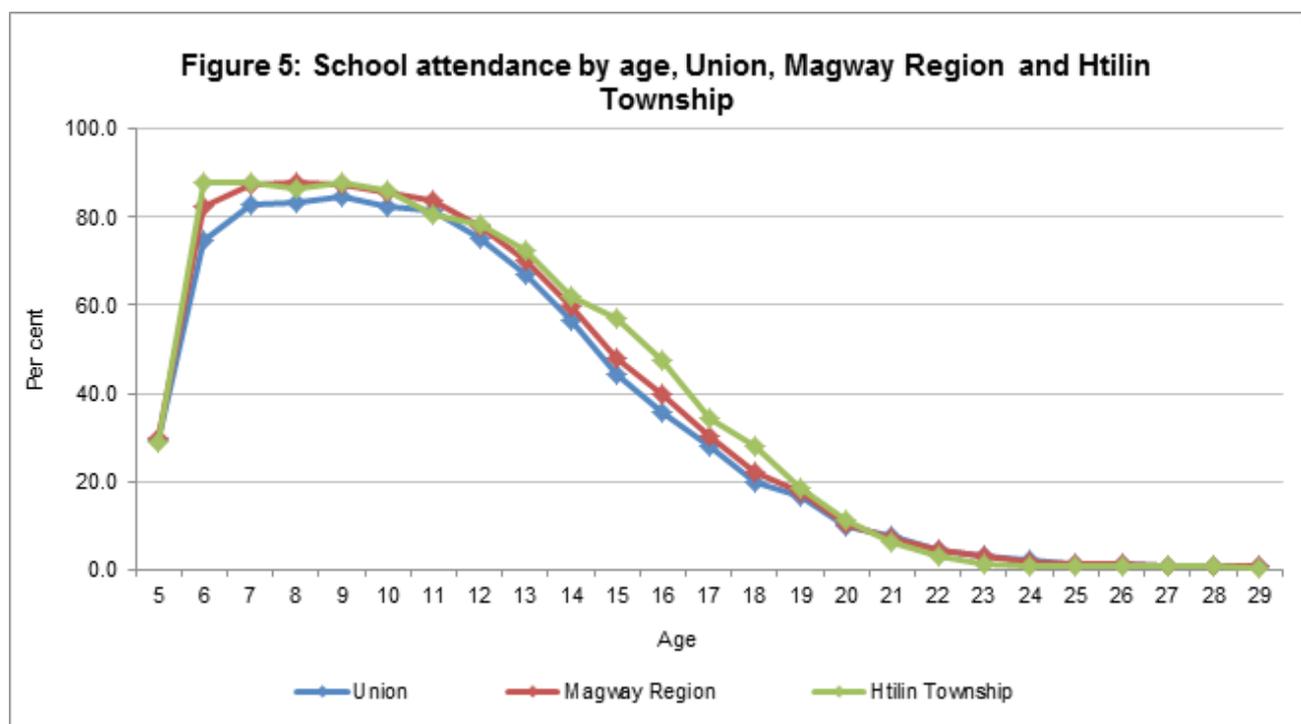


Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

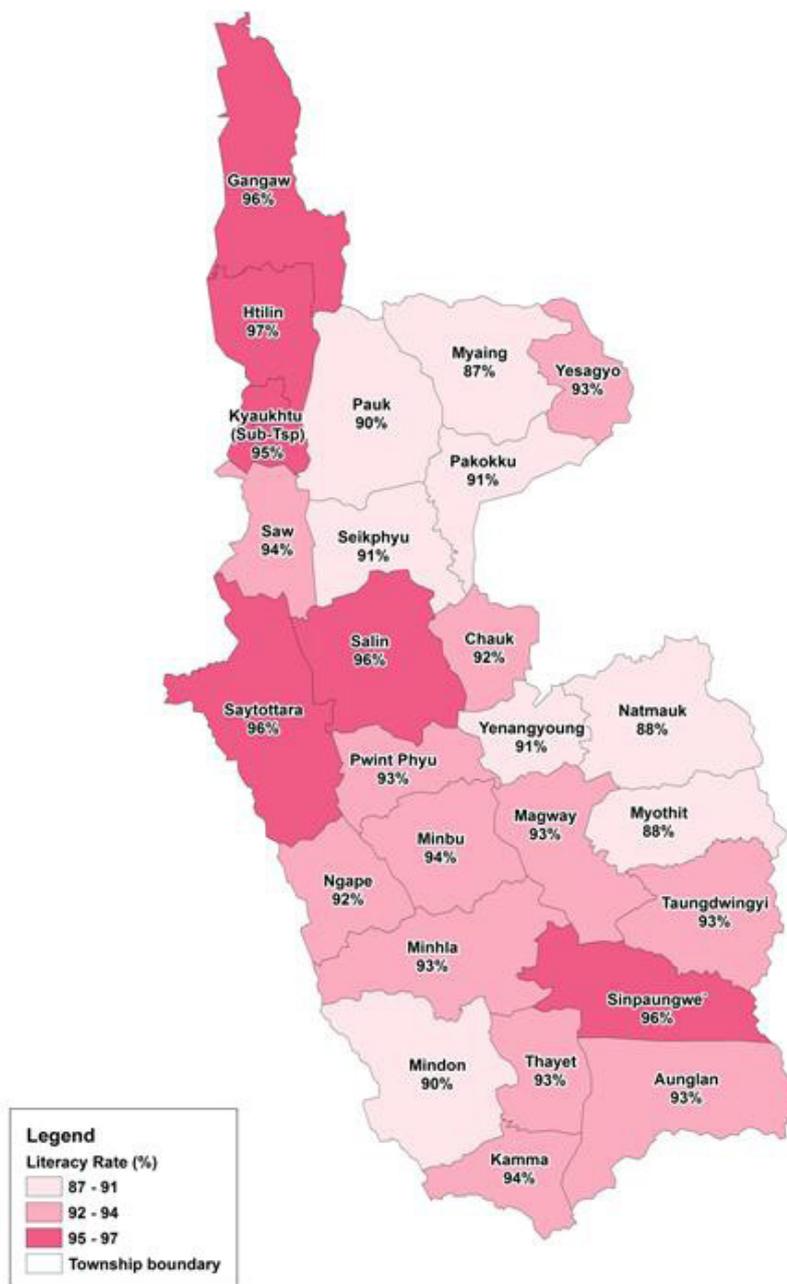
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	691	320	371	198	92	106
6	834	411	423	732	370	362
7	846	426	420	744	384	360
8	782	372	410	678	315	363
9	774	375	399	680	330	350
10	807	404	403	695	346	349
11	808	392	416	652	321	331
12	737	376	361	577	296	281
13	821	400	421	595	283	312
14	714	340	374	443	215	228
15	689	331	358	393	185	208
16	647	309	338	307	133	174
17	524	232	292	179	84	95
18	527	237	290	148	62	86
19	536	228	308	98	39	59
20	630	284	346	72	28	44
21	545	237	308	33	16	17
22	547	248	299	17	11	6
23	559	235	324	7	1	6
24	520	236	284	5	2	3
25	677	314	363	7	5	2
26	678	298	380	5	4	1
27	660	304	356	5	2	3
28	715	331	384	5	4	1
29	650	292	358	1	-	1



- School attendance in Htilin Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Htilin Township is higher than that of the Union from starting age of the school attendance onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Magway Region	: 92.2%
Gangaw District	: 95.8%
Htilin Township	: 97.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	5,724	99.0
Males	2,577	98.9
Females	3,147	99.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Htilin Township is 97.0 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rates of Magway Region (92.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 95.9 per cent and for the males it is 98.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 99.0 per cent with 99.0 per cent for females and 98.9 per cent for males.

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

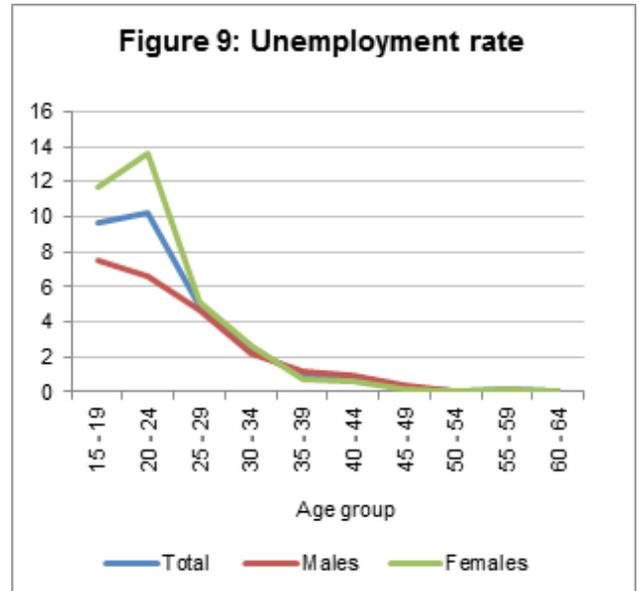
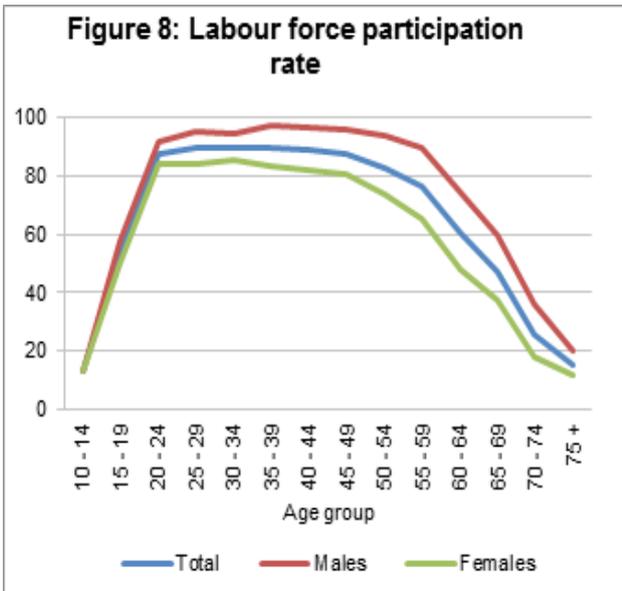
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	31,580	2,587	8.2	4,441	15,943	4,559	2,306	73	1,588	43	26	14
Urban	2,649	184	6.9	336	724	538	429	30	379	16	10	3
Rural	28,931	2,403	8.3	4,105	15,219	4,021	1,877	43	1,209	27	16	11
Males	14,507	1,091	7.5	1,571	7,362	2,545	1,240	39	622	12	15	10
Females	17,073	1,496	8.8	2,870	8,581	2,014	1,066	34	966	31	11	4

- Some 8.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 8.3 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 7.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 8.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 50.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.0 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	12.9	12.9	13.0	5.7	5.2	6.2
15 - 19	53.4	57.6	49.7	9.6	7.5	11.7
20 - 24	87.6	92.0	83.8	10.2	6.6	13.6
25 - 29	89.4	95.0	84.4	4.9	4.7	5.1
30 - 34	90.0	94.8	85.5	2.4	2.2	2.7
35 - 39	89.9	97.0	83.4	1.0	1.2	0.7
40 - 44	88.9	96.4	82.2	0.7	0.9	0.6
45 - 49	87.6	96.0	80.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
50 - 54	82.7	93.9	73.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
55 - 59	76.4	89.6	65.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
60 - 64	60.1	74.5	48.0	0.1	0.1	-
65 - 69	47.1	59.9	37.5	-	-	-
70 - 74	25.5	35.8	17.8	0.3	-	0.7
75 +	14.9	19.8	11.7	-	-	-
15 - 24	70.3	74.4	66.6	10.0	7.0	12.9
15 - 64	82.2	89.9	75.4	2.7	2.2	3.3



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Htilin Township is 82.2 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 75.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.9 per cent.
- In Htilin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Htilin Township is 2.7 per cent. There is a difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (2.2%) and for females (3.3%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 12.9 per cent.

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

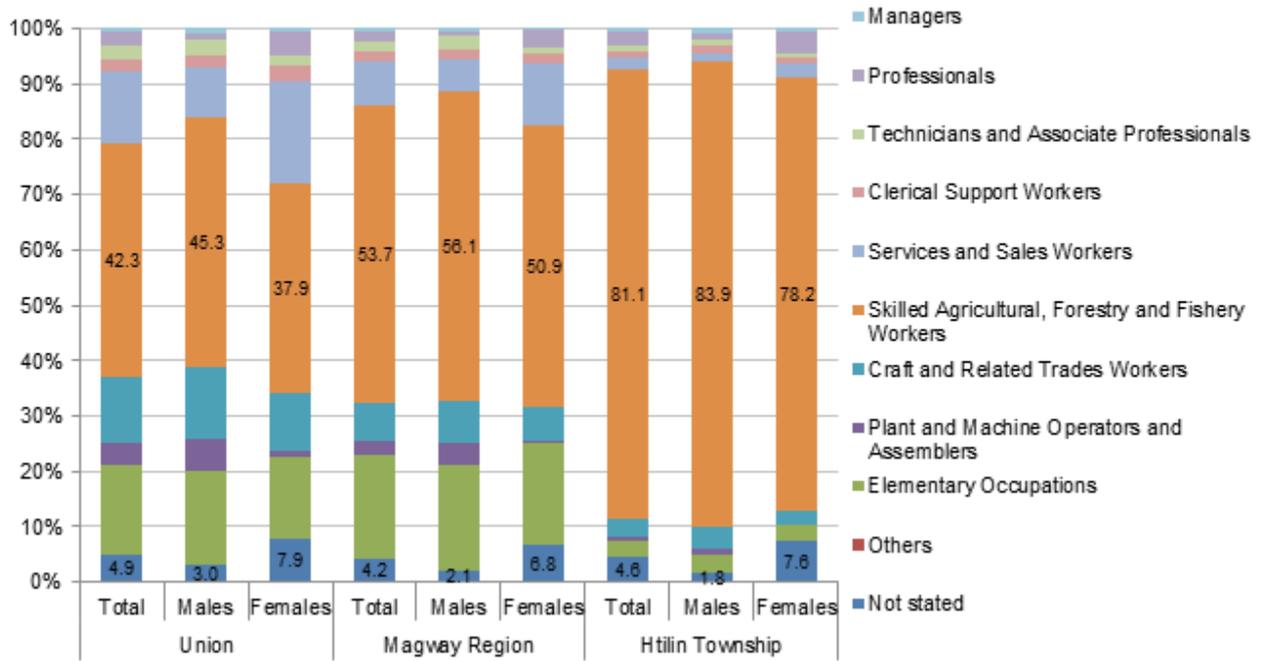
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	12,778	0.2	36.6	28.0	26.9	3.6	4.6
Males	4,500	0.3	50.2	3.9	31.0	5.2	9.3
Females	8,278	0.2	29.2	41.1	24.6	2.8	2.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 50.2 per cent of males are full time students while 41.1 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>25,355</b>	<b>12,840</b>	<b>12,515</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	174	104	70	0.7	0.8	0.6
Professionals	650	162	488	2.6	1.3	3.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	230	123	107	0.9	1.0	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	306	183	123	1.2	1.4	1.0
Services and Sales Workers	520	209	311	2.1	1.6	2.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	20,570	10,779	9,791	81.1	83.9	78.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	822	488	334	3.2	3.8	2.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	184	169	15	0.7	1.3	0.1
Elementary Occupations	722	395	327	2.8	3.1	2.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,177	228	949	4.6	1.8	7.6

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



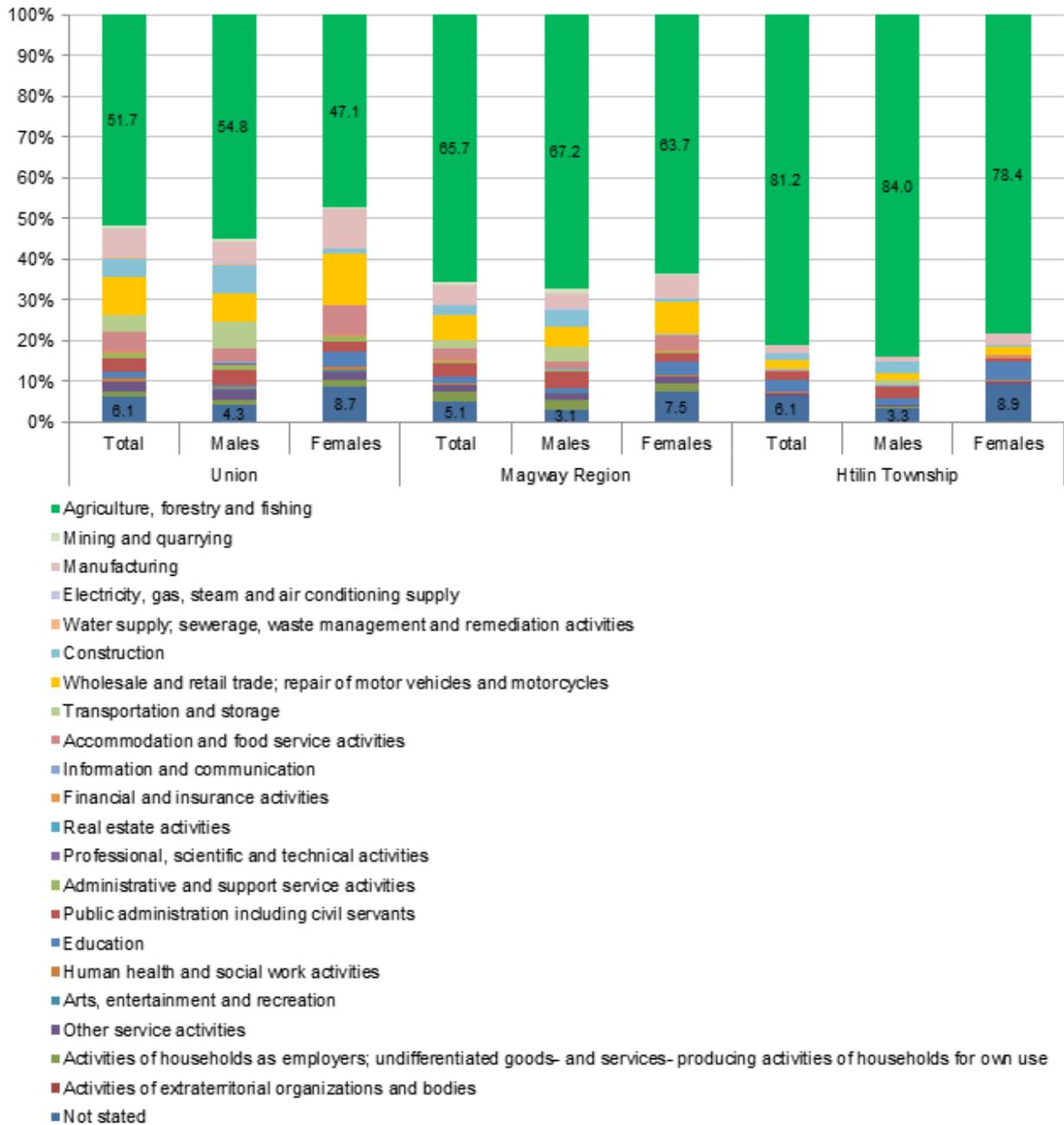
- In Htilin Township, 81.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 83.9 per cent of males and 78.2 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Magway Region, 53.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

**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>25,355</b>	<b>12,840</b>	<b>12,515</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20,596	10,786	9,810	81.2	84.0	78.4
Mining and quarrying	19	12	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	476	159	317	1.9	1.2	2.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	2	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Construction	441	371	70	1.7	2.9	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	441	192	249	1.7	1.5	2.0
Transportation and storage	146	142	4	0.6	1.1	*
Accommodation and food service activities	99	30	69	0.4	0.2	0.6
Information and communication	14	9	5	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	23	12	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8	8	-	*	0.1	-
Administrative and support service activities	6	5	1	*	*	*
Public administration including civil servants	476	353	123	1.9	2.7	1.0
Education	735	194	541	2.9	1.5	4.3
Human health and social work activities	86	23	63	0.3	0.2	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	1	2	*	*	*
Other service activities	163	75	88	0.6	0.6	0.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	78	39	39	0.3	0.3	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,541	426	1,115	6.1	3.3	8.9

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



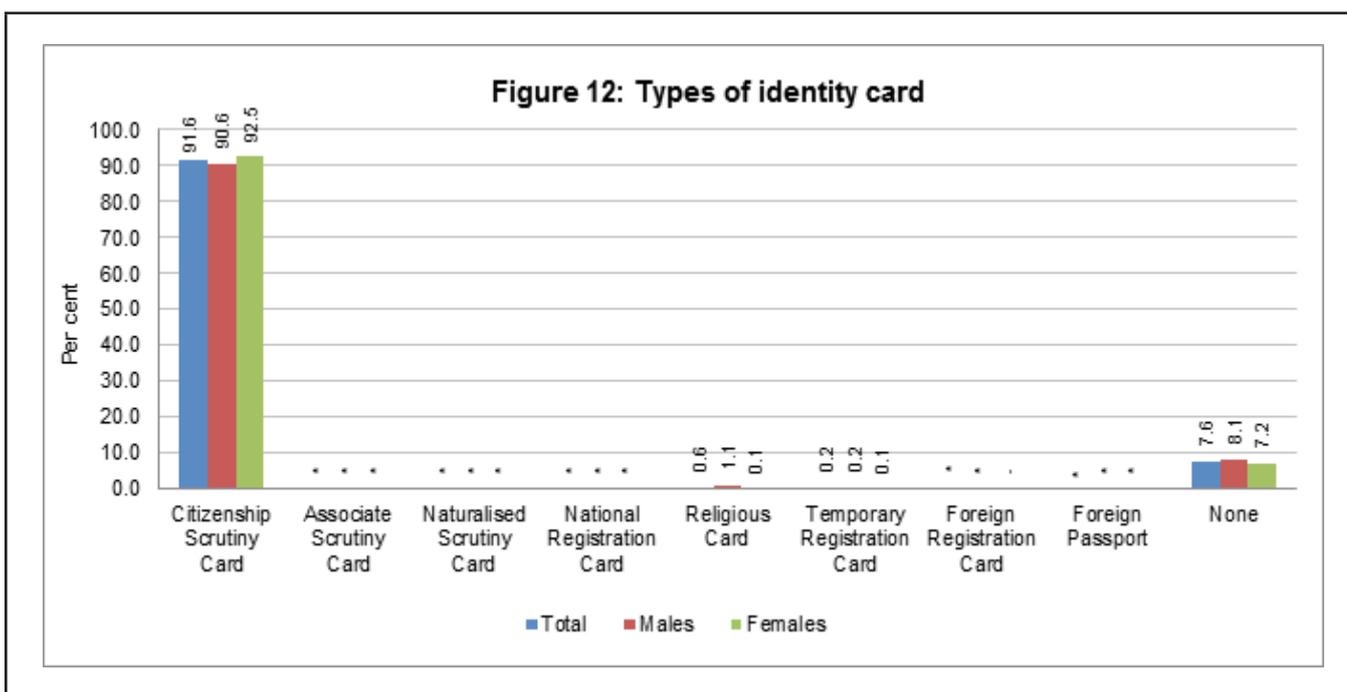
- In Htilin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 81.2 per cent.
- There are 84.0 per cent of males and 78.4 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Magway Region, there are 65.7 per cent are working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

## (E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	38,093	*	*	*	238	68	*	*	3,151
Urban	3,362	*	-	*	21	3	-	*	340
Rural	34,731	*	*	*	217	65	*	*	2,811
Males	17,469	*	*	*	211	41	*	*	1,553
Females	20,624	*	*	*	27	27	-	*	1,598

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Htilin Township, 91.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 7.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 8.1 per cent of males and 7.2 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (F) Disability

**Table 11: Population by disability prevalence rate and type of disability by sex by age group**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,866</b>	<b>46,302</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,017</b>
0 - 4	3,331	3,297	34	1.0	7	4	18	21
5 - 9	3,956	3,895	61	1.5	13	13	19	34
10 - 14	3,934	3,863	71	1.8	16	15	16	46
15 - 19	3,070	3,025	45	1.5	16	13	17	21
20 - 24	2,995	2,951	44	1.5	8	17	14	22
25 - 29	3,515	3,460	55	1.6	12	18	23	30
30 - 34	3,598	3,528	70	1.9	18	20	27	27
35 - 39	3,905	3,854	51	1.3	9	17	20	20
40 - 44	4,088	4,011	77	1.9	26	19	33	30
45 - 49	3,764	3,637	127	3.4	49	34	38	33
50 - 54	3,159	2,967	192	6.1	71	80	48	44
55 - 59	2,444	2,268	176	7.2	72	53	74	54
60 - 64	2,096	1,879	217	10.4	100	68	95	57
65 - 69	1,799	1,504	295	16.4	128	94	148	99
70 - 74	1,319	1,015	304	23.0	133	118	185	110
75 - 79	970	652	318	32.8	139	145	190	125
80 - 84	550	325	225	40.9	114	119	161	124
85 - 89	277	132	145	52.3	71	88	105	84
90 +	96	39	57	59.4	27	32	44	36

**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>22,859</b>	<b>21,727</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>438</b>
0 - 4	1,654	1,631	23	1.4	5	1	14	14
5 - 9	1,915	1,883	32	1.7	7	4	10	21
10 - 14	1,942	1,902	40	2.1	6	9	11	29
15 - 19	1,449	1,417	32	2.2	10	11	13	16
20 - 24	1,392	1,372	20	1.4	5	6	9	9
25 - 29	1,648	1,624	24	1.5	3	11	9	13
30 - 34	1,748	1,708	40	2.3	10	10	18	14
35 - 39	1,852	1,827	25	1.3	8	7	8	8
40 - 44	1,937	1,901	36	1.9	11	7	17	14
45 - 49	1,721	1,655	66	3.8	18	15	27	22
50 - 54	1,448	1,359	89	6.1	28	39	21	18
55 - 59	1,118	1,046	72	6.4	33	21	31	24
60 - 64	957	865	92	9.6	40	34	42	30
65 - 69	769	634	135	17.6	64	47	59	37
70 - 74	562	428	134	23.8	59	52	82	45
75 - 79	391	271	120	30.7	52	63	63	43
80 - 84	231	146	85	36.8	44	50	63	46
85 - 89	98	44	54	55.1	28	35	32	31
90 +	27	14	13	48.1	4	5	10	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
<b>Females</b>	<b>26,007</b>	<b>24,575</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>579</b>
0 - 4	1,677	1,666	11	0.7	2	3	4	7
5 - 9	2,041	2,012	29	1.4	6	9	9	13
10 - 14	1,992	1,961	31	1.6	10	6	5	17
15 - 19	1,621	1,608	13	0.8	6	2	4	5
20 - 24	1,603	1,579	24	1.5	3	11	5	13
25 - 29	1,867	1,836	31	1.7	9	7	14	17
30 - 34	1,850	1,820	30	1.6	8	10	9	13
35 - 39	2,053	2,027	26	1.3	1	10	12	12
40 - 44	2,151	2,110	41	1.9	15	12	16	16
45 - 49	2,043	1,982	61	3.0	31	19	11	11
50 - 54	1,711	1,608	103	6.0	43	41	27	26
55 - 59	1,326	1,222	104	7.8	39	32	43	30
60 - 64	1,139	1,014	125	11.0	60	34	53	27
65 - 69	1,030	870	160	15.5	64	47	89	62
70 - 74	757	587	170	22.5	74	66	103	65
75 - 79	579	381	198	34.2	87	82	127	82
80 - 84	319	179	140	43.9	70	69	98	78
85 - 89	179	88	91	50.8	43	53	73	53
90 +	69	25	44	63.8	23	27	34	32

- Five in every 100 persons in Htilin 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 65.
- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

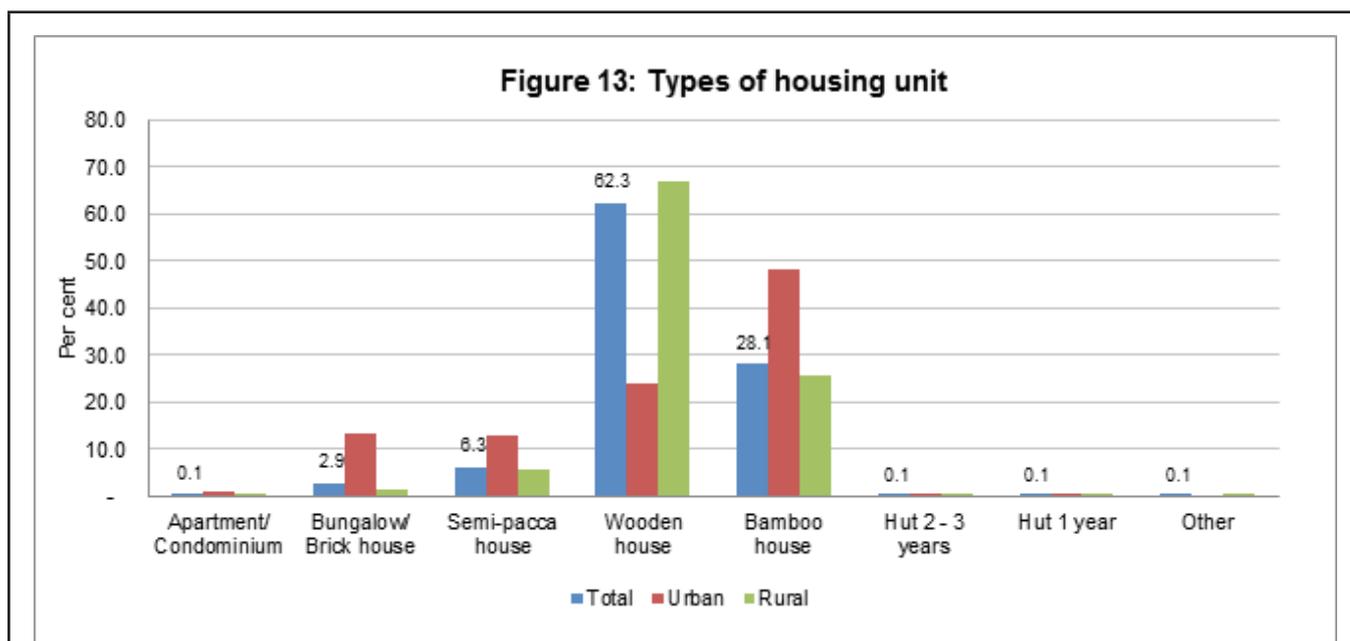
## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	10,532	0.1	2.9	6.3	62.3	28.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Urban	1,123	1.2	13.4	12.8	24.0	48.4	0.1	0.1	-
Rural	9,409	*	1.6	5.5	66.9	25.7	0.1	0.1	0.1

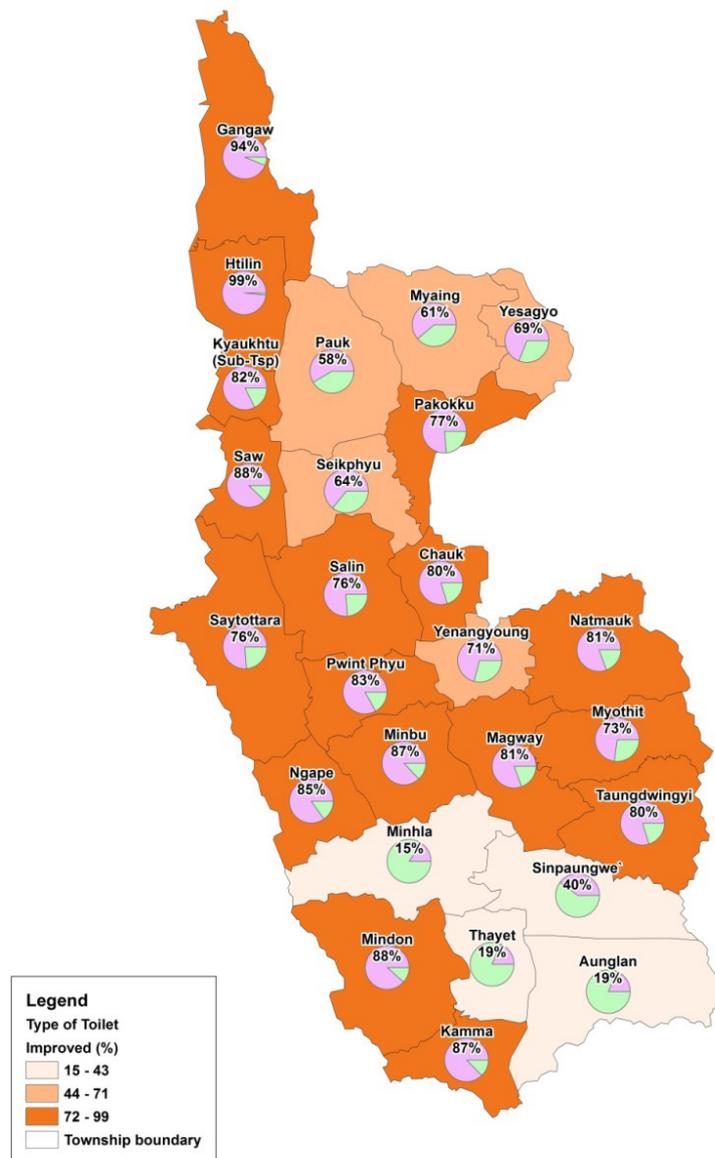
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Htilin Township are living in wooden houses (62.3%) followed by households in bamboo houses (28.1%).
- Some 48.4 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses and 66.9 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%
Magway Region	: 68.4%
Gangaw District	: 92.2%
Htilin Township	: 98.5%

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

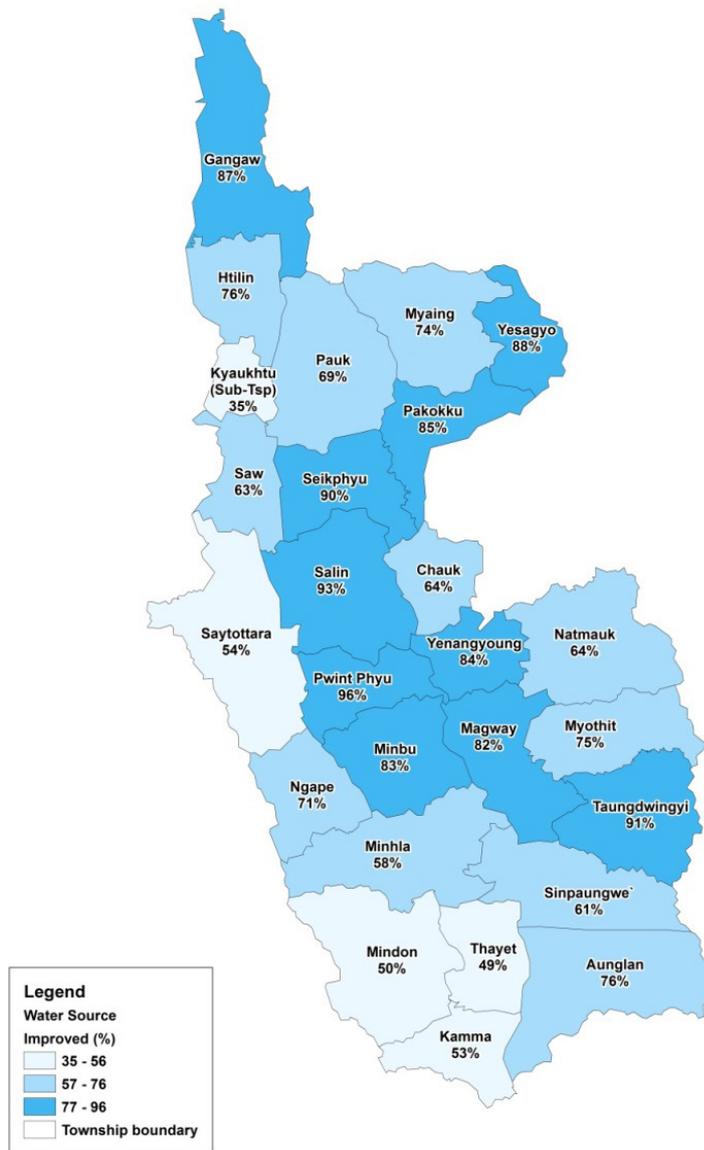
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		*	0.1	*
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		98.5	97.9	98.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		98.5	98.0	98.5
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.1	0.9	1.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		*	-	*
Other		*	-	0.1
None		0.4	1.1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>10,532</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>9,409</b>

- Some 98.5 per cent of the households in Htilin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (<0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (98.5%)).
- Compared to other townships in Magway Region, Htilin Township has the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Magway Region is 68.4 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 0.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Magway Region, it is 17.5 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Htilin Township, 0.2 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Magway Region	: 76.6%
Gangaw District	: 74.3%
Htilin Township	: 75.7%

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

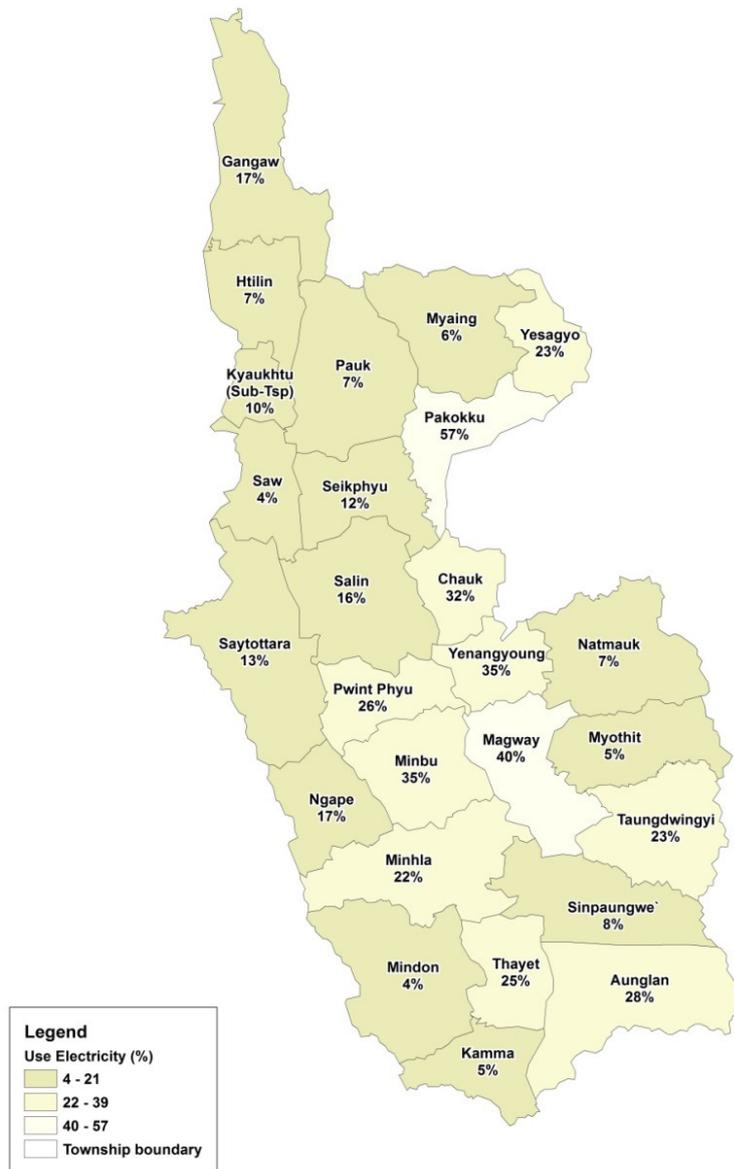
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	9.6	-	10.8
Tube well, borehole	10.8	8.8	11.0
Protected well/ Spring	55.3	82.5	52.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier	*	0.1	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>73.9</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	10.3	0.9	11.4
Pool/Pond/ Lake	*	-	*
River/stream/ canal	12.5	7.0	13.2
Waterfall/ Rain water	1.5	0.6	1.5
Other	*	0.1	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>26.1</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>10,532</b>	<b>9,409</b>

- In Htilin Township, 75.7 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 Magway Region, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (57-76) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 55.3 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 12.5 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Some 24.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 26.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Magway Region	: 22.7%
Gangaw District	: 12.1%
Htilin Township	: 7.2%

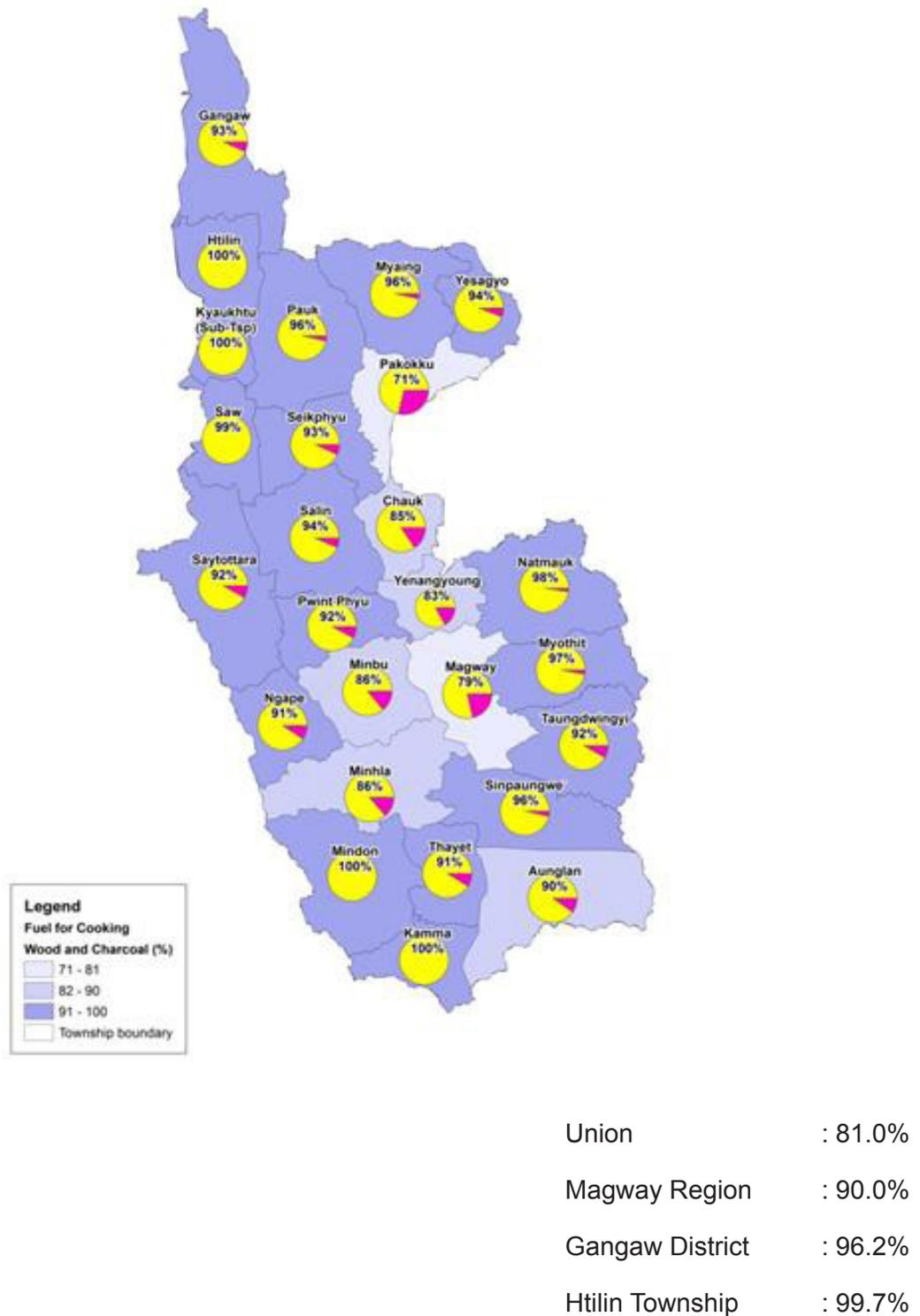
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		7.2	32.4	4.2
Kerosene		1.3	0.6	1.3
Candle		15.6	15.4	15.6
Battery		7.0	6.9	7.0
Generator (private)		56.6	29.5	59.8
Water mill (private)		5.7	7.6	5.5
Solar system/energy		6.5	7.6	6.4
Other		0.2	0.1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>10,532</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>9,409</b>

- In Htilin Township, 7.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Magway Region, it is low. The percentage of households that use electricity in Magway Region is 22.7 per cent.
- The use of generator (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 56.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 59.8 per cent of the households use generator (private) for lighting.

## Type of cooking fuel

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



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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	0.1	0.1
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		98.4	89.8	99.4
Charcoal		1.3	10.0	0.3
Coal		0.1	-	0.1
Other		*	0.1	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>10,532</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>9,409</b>

- In Htilin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 98.4 per cent using firewood and 1.3 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- In rural areas, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood 99.4 per cent and charcoal 0.3 per cent.

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	10,532	58.4	31.3	3.8	22.5	0.7	0.8	27.4	*
Urban	1,123	45.9	53.2	2.2	52.4	3.5	2.8	21.5	-
Rural	9,409	59.9	28.7	4.0	18.9	0.4	0.6	28.2	*

- Some 58.4 per cent of the households in Htilin Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 53.2 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television and 59.9 per cent of households in rural areas have access to radio.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

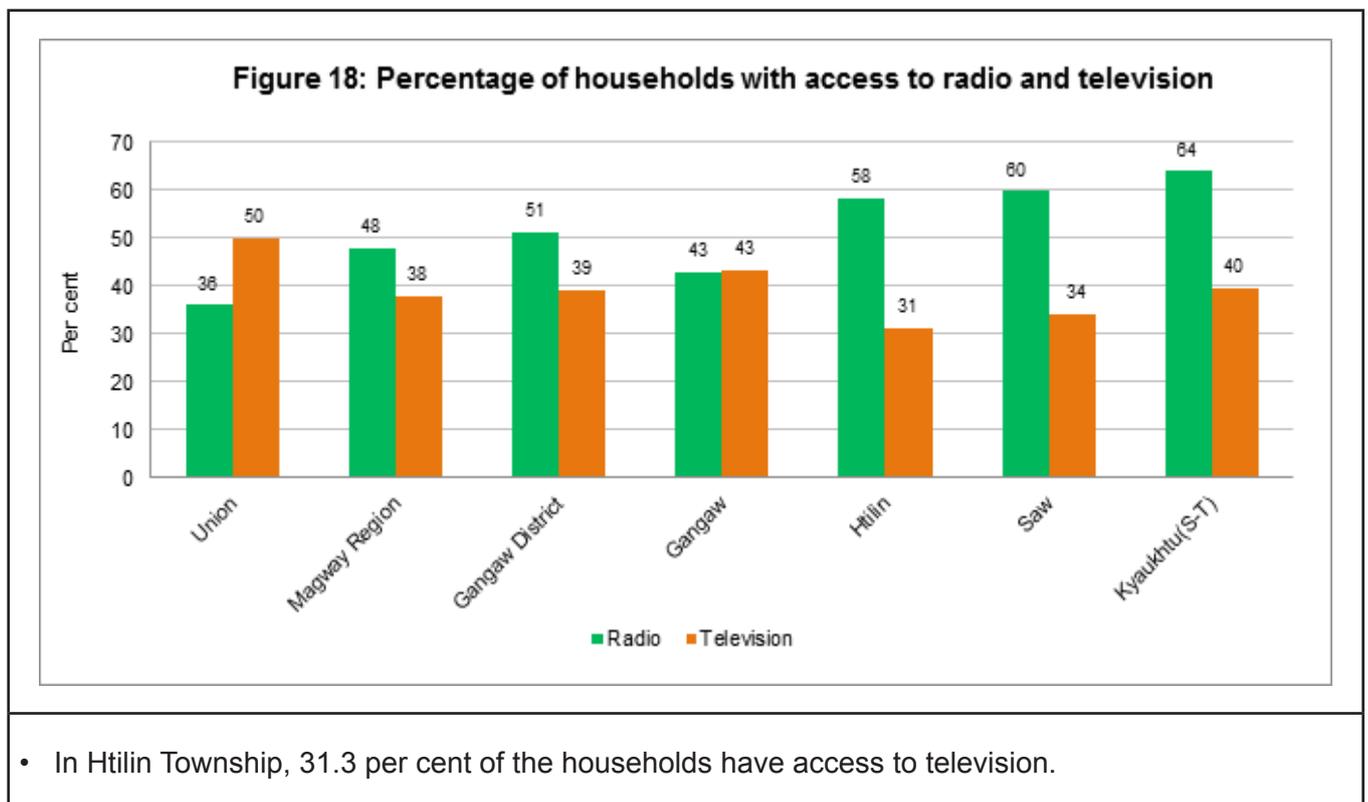


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Magway Region	: 23.9%
Gangaw District	: 28.0%
Htilin Township	: 22.5%

- Some 22.5 per cent of the households in Htilin Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Magway Region, it belongs to (21-28) per cent group.

## Transportation items

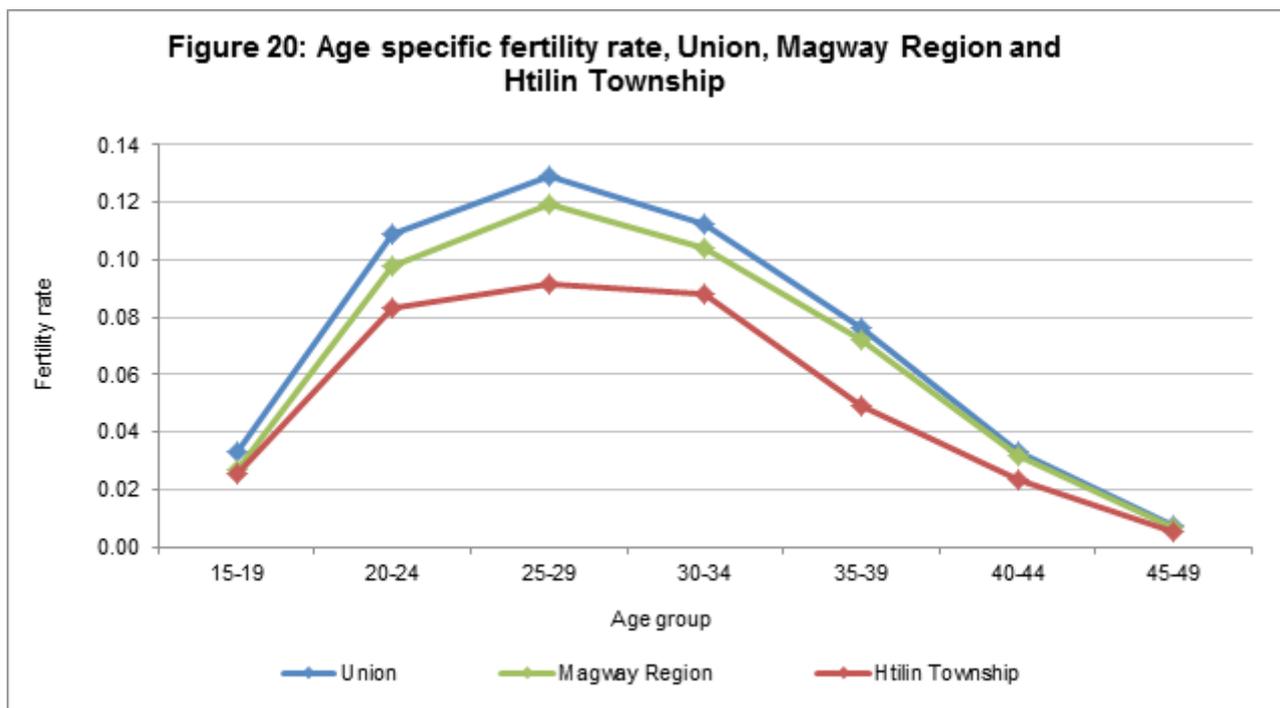
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Magway Region	919,777	12,624	356,960	282,648	7,989	12,307	4,196	380,264
Urban	131,251	5,925	72,163	62,913	1,499	660	349	4,968
Rural	788,526	6,699	284,797	219,735	6,490	11,647	3,847	375,296
Gangaw District	56,378	780	27,424	11,693	626	109	96	30,123
Urban	6,782	246	3,787	2,114	90	11	4	680
Rural	49,596	534	23,637	9,579	536	98	92	29,443
Htilin Township	10,532	96	4,761	1,191	61	1	2	6,949
Urban	1,123	21	540	357	16	-	-	96
Rural	9,409	75	4,221	834	45	1	2	6,853

- In Htilin Township, 66.0 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 45.2 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 while it was cart (bullock) in rural areas.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility



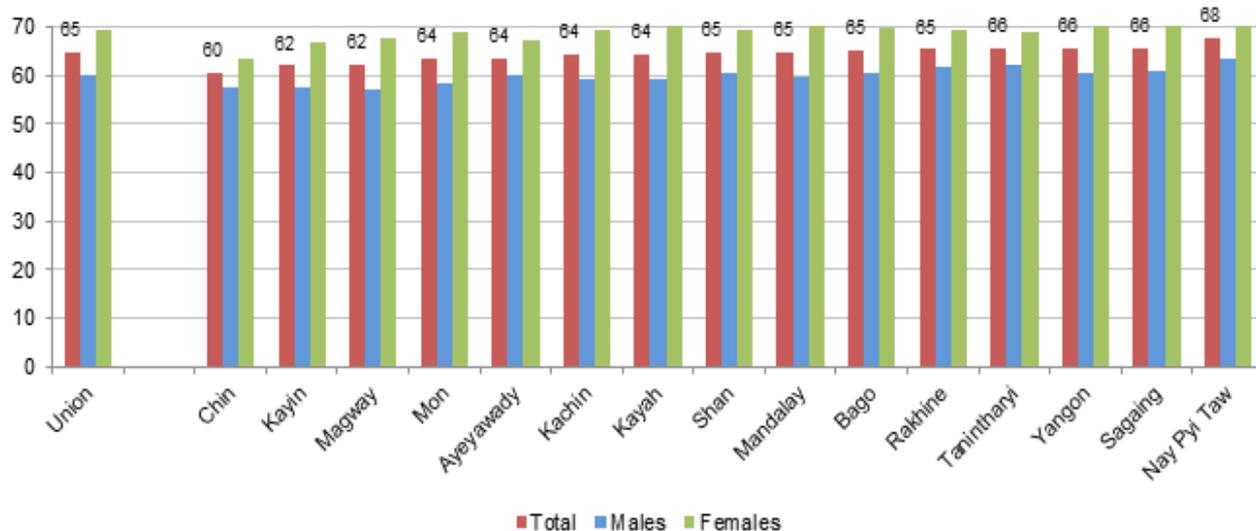
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.8 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Magway Region	: 2.3
Gangaw District	: 2.0
Htilin Township	: 1.8

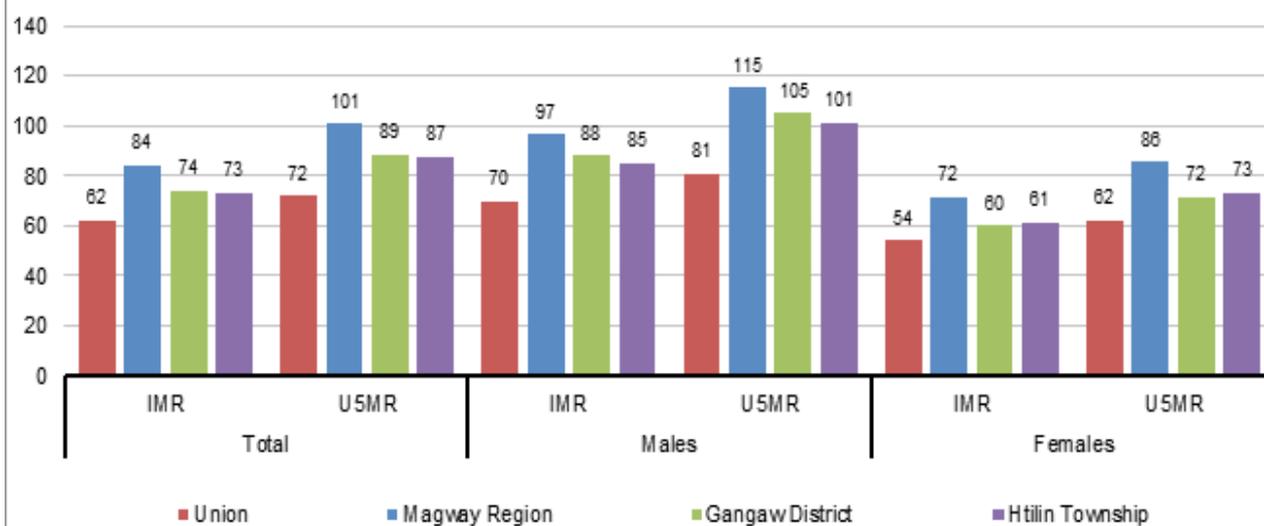
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Magway Region is 62.3 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 67.5 years is higher than that of the males at 57.1 years.

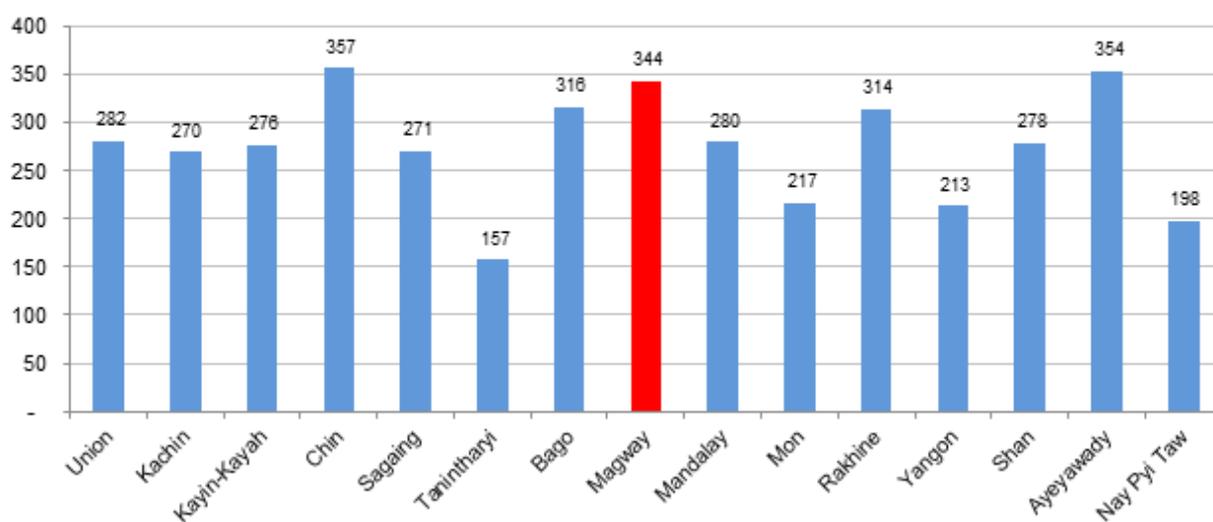
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Gangaw District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Gangaw District is 74 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 89 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Htilin Township are lower than those in Magway Region and Gangaw District. The Infant mortality in Htilin is 73 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 87 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Magway Region, there are 344 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 Magway 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 MPHIC 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.

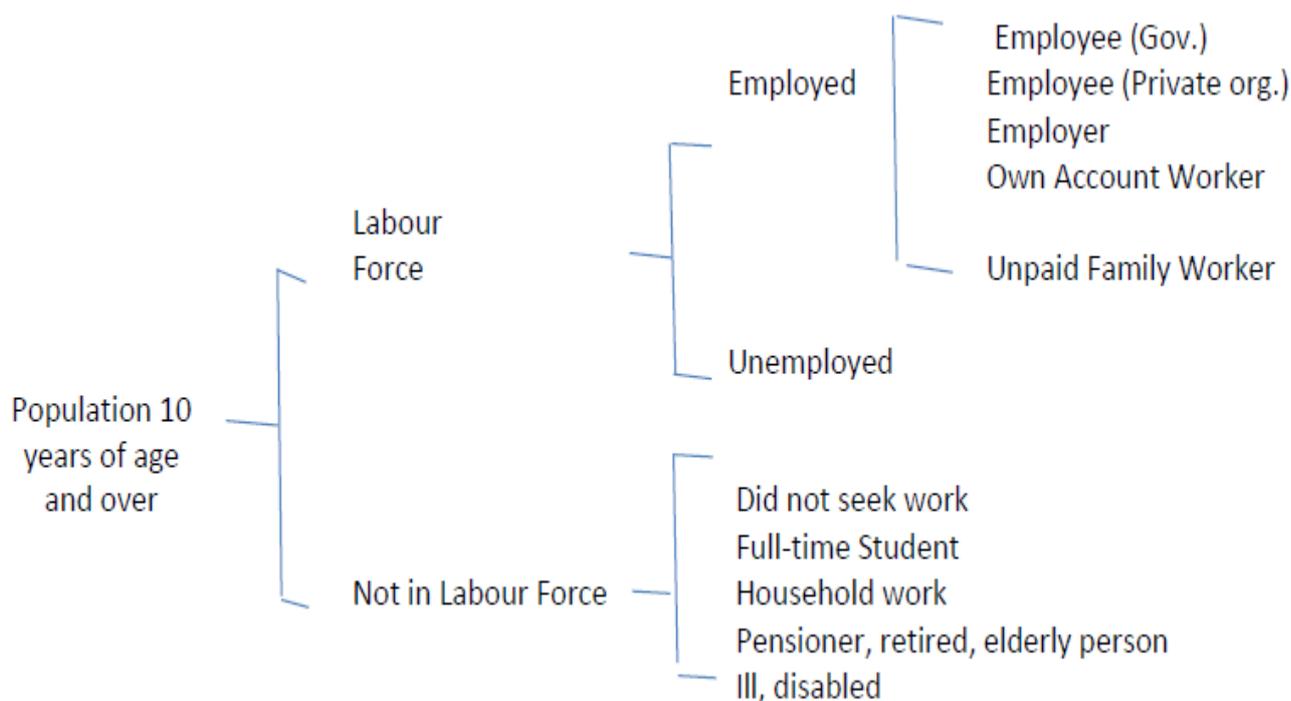
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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.

## List of Contributors

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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>

