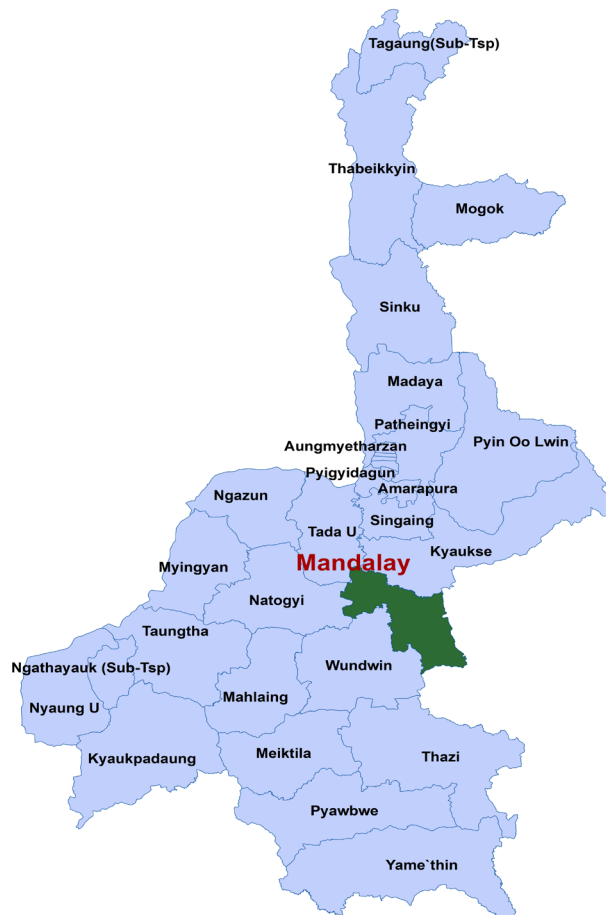




THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

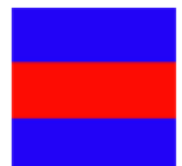
The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census MANDALAY REGION, KYAUKSE DISTRICT

Myitthar Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Mandalay Region, Kyaukse District

Myitthar Township Report

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Figure 1 : Map of Mandalay Region, showing the townships



Myitthar Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	195,629 ²	
Population males	92,672 (47.4%)	
Population females	102,957 (52.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	9.9%	
Area (Km²)	887.4 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	220.4 persons	
Median age	28.5 years	
Number of wards	6	
Number of village tracts	82	
Number of private households	46,017	
Percentage of female headed households	19.5%	
Mean household size	4.2 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	27.3%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	67.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.7%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	49.4	
Child dependency ratio	40.8	
Old dependency ratio	8.6	
Ageing index	21.0	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	90	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.2%	
Male	96.9%	
Female	90.1%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,119	3.1
Walking	2,420	1.2
Seeing	3,230	1.7
Hearing	1,614	0.8
Remembering	1,694	0.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	117,930	72.9	
Associate Scrutiny	34	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	215	0.1	
National Registration	525	0.3	
Religious	641	0.4	
Temporary Registration	290	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	30	<0.1	
None	41,986	26.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	69.7%	90.0%	51.9%
Unemployment rate	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%
Employment to population ratio	68.1%	88.1%	50.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	43,634	94.8	
Renter	625	1.4	
Provided free (individually)	488	1.1	
Government quarters	1,151	2.5	
Private company quarters	31	0.1	
Other	88	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.7%		19.8%
Bamboo	85.5%	42.0%	11.1%
Earth	<0.1%	20.2%	
Wood	3.8%	25.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		67.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	9.7%	12.3%	0.6%
Other	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	5,457	11.9	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	38,101	82.8	
Charcoal	2,345	5.1	
Coal	30	0.1	
Other	69	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	8,949	19.4
Kerosene	59	0.1
Candle	6,904	15.0
Battery	18,772	40.8
Generator (private)	5,057	11.0
Water mill (private)	148	0.3
Solar system/energy	3,663	8.0
Other	2,465	5.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	785	1.7
Tube well, borehole	34,010	73.9
Protected well/spring	4,754	10.3
Bottled/purifier water	552	1.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>40,101</i>	<i>87.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	824	1.8
Pool/pond/lake	394	0.9
River/stream/canal	3,670	8.0
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Other	1,024	2.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>5,916</i>	<i>12.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,094	2.4
Tube well, borehole	34,974	76.0
Protected well/spring	2,898	6.3
Unprotected well/spring	907	2.0
Pool/pond/lake	1,123	2.4
River/stream/canal	4,051	8.8
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	951	2.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	643	1.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	33,783	73.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>34,426</i>	<i>74.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,681	3.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)	150	0.3
Other	27	0.1
None	9,733	21.2
Availability of communication amenities		
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	17,847	38.8
Television	23,604	51.3
Landline phone	963	2.1
Mobile phone	13,079	28.4
Computer	474	1.0
Internet at home	1,250	2.7
Households with none of the items	13,262	28.8
Households with all of the items	67	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment		
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	800	1.7
Motorcycle/Moped	23,851	51.8
Bicycle	23,327	50.7
4-Wheel tractor	1,216	2.6
Canoe/Boat	69	0.1
Motor boat	31	0.1
Cart (bullock)	15,605	33.9

Note: ¹ Population figures for Myitthar Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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

Census information on Myitthar Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	195,629*		
Males	92,672		
Females	102,957		
Sex ratio	90 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	9.9%		
Area (Km ²)	887.4 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	220.4 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	82		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	191,736	18,731	173,005
Number of conventional households	46,017	4,346	41,671
Mean household size	4.2 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Myitthar Township, there are more females than males with 90 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (9.9%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Myitthar Township is 220 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.2 persons living in each household in Myitthar Township. This is less than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Myitthar Township (Kyaukse District, Mandalay Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	46,017	195,629	92,672	102,957
	Ward	4,346	19,342	9,081	10,261
1	Bu Tar(W)	1,262	5,616	2,617	2,999
2	Min Kone(W)	312	1,439	645	794
3	Shwe Thu Htay(W)	1,046	4,396	2,032	2,364
4	Shan Pwe(W)	502	2,465	1,214	1,251
5	Myo Ma (West)(W)	239	1,015	489	526
6	Myo Ma (East)(W)	985	4,411	2,084	2,327
	Village Tract	41,671	176,287	83,591	92,696
1	Pyaw(VT)	671	2,977	1,424	1,553
2	Gway(VT)	1,275	5,189	2,420	2,769
3	Yoe Kan(VT)	816	3,301	1,571	1,730
4	Yit Kan(VT)	683	2,886	1,358	1,528
5	Hin Nyant Kan(VT)	112	466	208	258
6	Tha Pay Thar (West)(VT)	71	323	174	149
7	Nwar Shar Yoe(VT)	376	1,547	727	820
8	Nyaung Gyi(VT)	367	1,565	732	833
9	Ta Mar Pin(VT)	269	1,184	567	617
10	Wet Htein(VT)	352	1,605	732	873
11	Thit Tet Kone(VT)	1,026	4,348	2,117	2,231
12	Pauk Myaing(VT)	385	1,606	775	831
13	Dar Yei Kaung(VT)	905	3,380	1,573	1,807
14	Yan Aye(VT)	196	652	283	369
15	Hmaing Hin(VT)	106	426	194	232
16	Pon Nar(VT)	201	782	349	433
17	Kyauk Sauk(VT)	424	1,553	703	850
18	Tho Tan(VT)	607	2,240	1,052	1,188
19	Ywar Mone Gyi(VT)	335	1,385	645	740
20	Ma Shet(VT)	221	829	393	436
21	Kywe Swea(VT)	471	1,813	858	955

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
22	Kyun Hla(VT)	151	650	311	339
23	Ka Thae Kone(VT)	1,049	4,401	2,064	2,337
24	Yway(VT)	47	204	107	97
25	Ywar Thit(VT)	571	2,326	1,116	1,210
26	Chin(VT)	221	943	438	505
27	Yae Wun(VT)	343	1,672	803	869
28	Ywar Shey(VT)	352	1,423	680	743
29	Khan Ti Gyi(VT)	336	1,434	661	773
30	Hne Wea(VT)	102	409	196	213
31	Thi Lin(VT)	379	1,655	779	876
32	Koke Ko Kone(VT)	57	211	101	110
33	Let Pan Seik(VT)	360	1,348	629	719
34	Shwe Paw Kyun(VT)	254	1,040	509	531
35	Kyan Taw(VT)	169	729	343	386
36	Inn Yin(VT)	284	1,066	501	565
37	Kin Sein Zay(VT)	332	1,351	635	716
38	Laung Taw U(VT)	71	296	143	153
39	Nwar Ku Lay(VT)	566	2,309	1,114	1,195
40	Kywe Tat(VT)	143	578	277	301
41	Ngar Su(VT)	269	1,095	509	586
42	Oke Shit Kone(VT)	181	750	357	393
43	Ta Laing Kone(VT)	187	786	373	413
44	Kyaung Pan Kone(VT)	367	1,419	676	743
45	Kone(VT)	364	1,655	755	900
46	Koke Ko Su(VT)	314	1,415	681	734
47	Ku Me(VT)	2,446	12,144	5,650	6,494
48	Let Khoke Kone(VT)	118	442	218	224
49	Maing Lan(VT)	57	228	105	123
50	Khan Taw(VT)	1,063	4,346	2,067	2,279
51	Thar Lun(VT)	390	1,823	819	1,004

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
52	Tha Pyay Taung(VT)	1,954	7,985	3,667	4,318
53	Pwe Lone Kyaw(VT)	918	3,614	1,748	1,866
54	Myaing Kone(VT)	565	2,284	1,063	1,221
55	Hnan Khin(VT)	617	2,387	1,136	1,251
56	Maing Maw(VT)	848	3,673	1,738	1,935
57	Kan Swei(VT)	1,358	6,139	3,147	2,992
58	Kha Yu Toke(VT)	575	2,551	1,233	1,318
59	Ohn Kone(VT)	133	600	278	322
60	Ka Sun(VT)	637	2,709	1,251	1,458
61	Ein Shey Taung(VT)	538	2,290	1,094	1,196
62	Myit Son Gyi(VT)	373	1,870	912	958
63	Lan Gwa(VT)	1,080	4,524	2,029	2,495
64	Shwe Lay(VT)	677	2,879	1,372	1,507
65	Hlwe Pauk(VT)	300	1,316	628	688
66	Thi Khaung(VT)	468	2,006	933	1,073
67	Mon Taw Lay(VT)	482	1,985	912	1,073
68	Mon Taw Gyi(VT)	437	1,742	839	903
69	Min Lel(VT)	391	1,534	738	796
70	Tay Soe(VT)	323	1,402	655	747
71	Bon Kwin(VT)	497	2,010	994	1,016
72	Tha Pyay Thar (East)(VT)	506	1,994	909	1,085
73	Ywar Khaing Gyi(VT)	1,005	4,075	1,977	2,098
74	Myin Ywar Gyi(VT)	350	1,474	712	762
75	Lun Kyaw(VT)	805	3,244	1,524	1,720
76	Ma Thae(VT)	815	3,640	1,622	2,018
77	Dar Wei Inn(VT)	456	1,968	950	1,018
78	Mya Na Di(VT)	1,402	6,257	3,091	3,166
79	Nwar Ku Gyi(VT)	301	1,253	609	644
80	Khin Lel(VT)	336	1,460	744	716
81	Kyi Taing(VT)	912	4,388	2,215	2,173
82	Pa Khan(VT)	200	829	399	430

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Myitthar Township

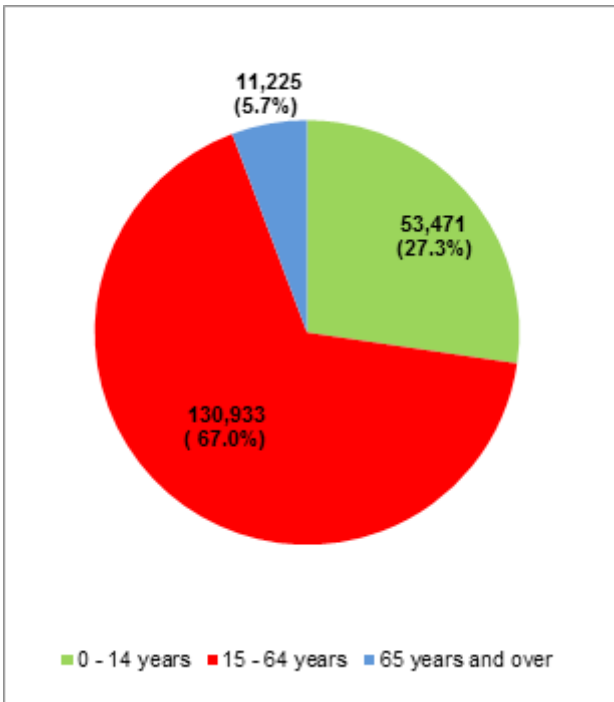
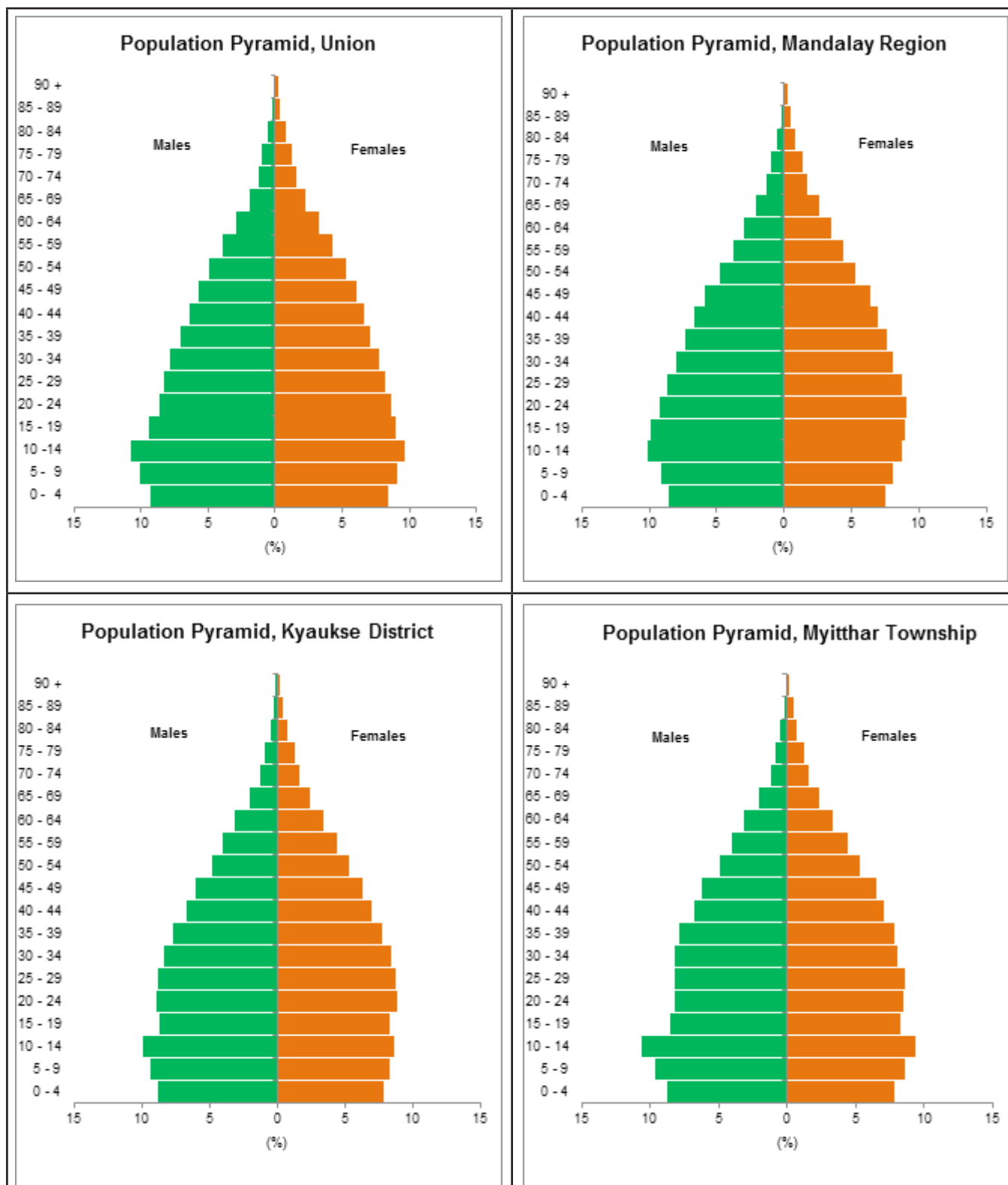


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Myitthar Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	195,629	92,672	102,957
0 - 4	16,171	8,143	8,028
5 - 9	17,797	8,973	8,824
10 - 14	19,503	9,845	9,658
15 - 19	16,442	7,882	8,560
20 - 24	16,304	7,589	8,715
25 - 29	16,461	7,611	8,850
30 - 34	15,888	7,594	8,294
35 - 39	15,263	7,252	8,011
40 - 44	13,470	6,256	7,214
45 - 49	12,413	5,733	6,680
50 - 54	10,053	4,597	5,456
55 - 59	8,325	3,772	4,553
60 - 64	6,314	2,893	3,421
65 - 69	4,310	1,886	2,424
70 - 74	2,743	1,107	1,636
75 - 79	2,129	837	1,292
80 - 84	1,170	434	736
85 - 89	643	197	446
90 +	230	71	159

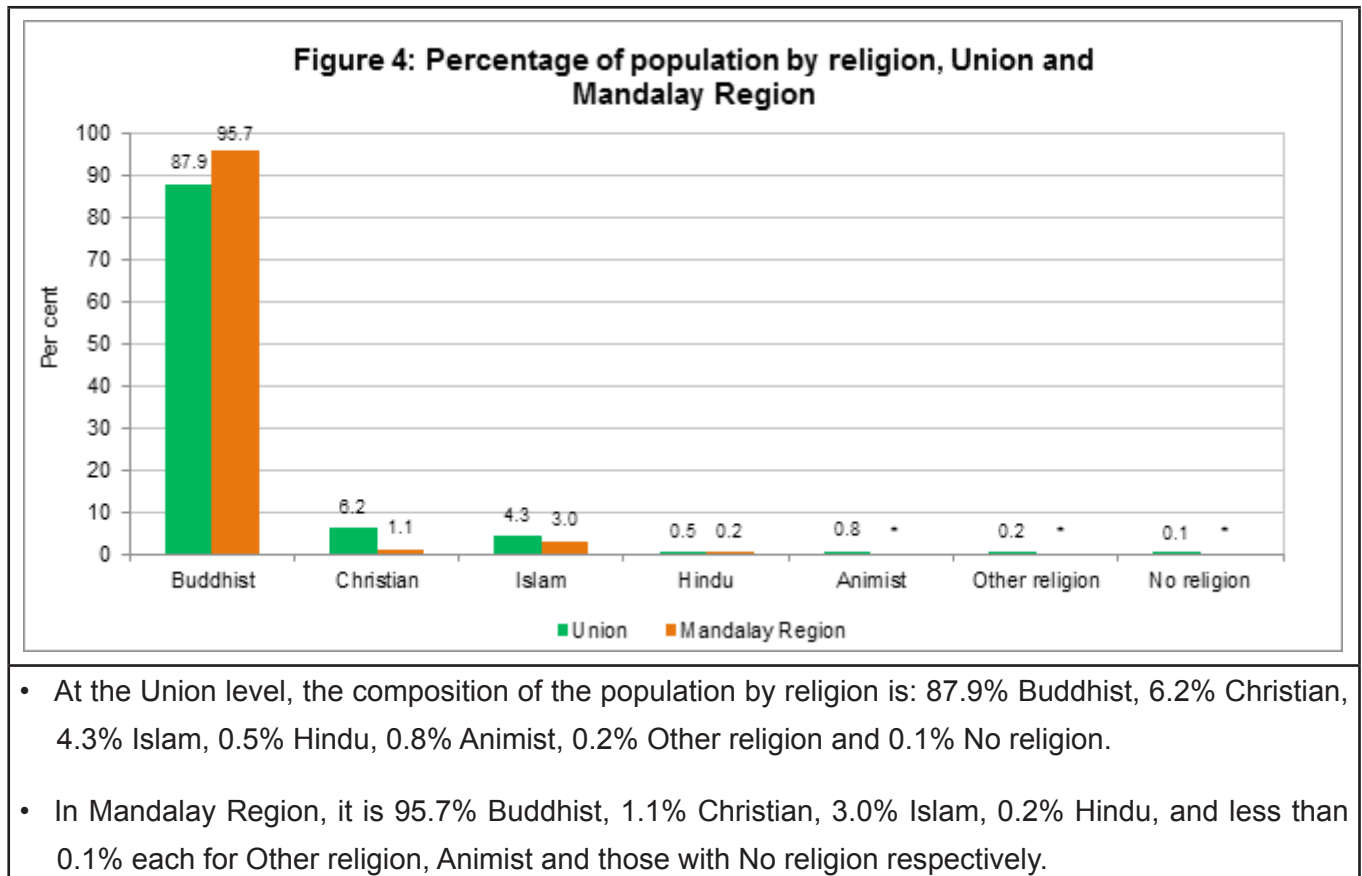
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Myitthar Township is 67.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Mandalay Region, Kyaukse District and Myitthar Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Myitthar Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Myitthar Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, 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	3,528	1,724	1,804	1,458	685	773
6	3,450	1,695	1,755	2,810	1,376	1,434
7	3,649	1,861	1,788	3,161	1,615	1,546
8	3,456	1,717	1,739	3,018	1,488	1,530
9	3,406	1,689	1,717	2,964	1,461	1,503
10	3,853	1,893	1,960	3,275	1,594	1,681
11	3,539	1,754	1,785	2,879	1,423	1,456
12	3,900	1,937	1,963	2,884	1,433	1,451
13	3,810	1,843	1,967	2,366	1,147	1,219
14	3,722	1,817	1,905	1,785	883	902
15	3,357	1,645	1,712	1,256	581	675
16	2,931	1,348	1,583	837	351	486
17	3,198	1,538	1,660	690	290	400
18	3,543	1,655	1,888	539	228	311
19	2,918	1,345	1,573	364	149	215
20	3,799	1,667	2,132	267	110	157
21	3,012	1,390	1,622	139	67	72
22	3,000	1,350	1,650	95	50	45
23	3,153	1,527	1,626	51	27	24
24	2,915	1,333	1,582	38	14	24
25	3,629	1,631	1,998	28	11	17
26	2,958	1,385	1,573	15	6	9
27	3,135	1,420	1,715	25	13	12
28	3,342	1,505	1,837	16	8	8
29	3,014	1,370	1,644	17	10	7

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Mandalay Region and Myitthar Township

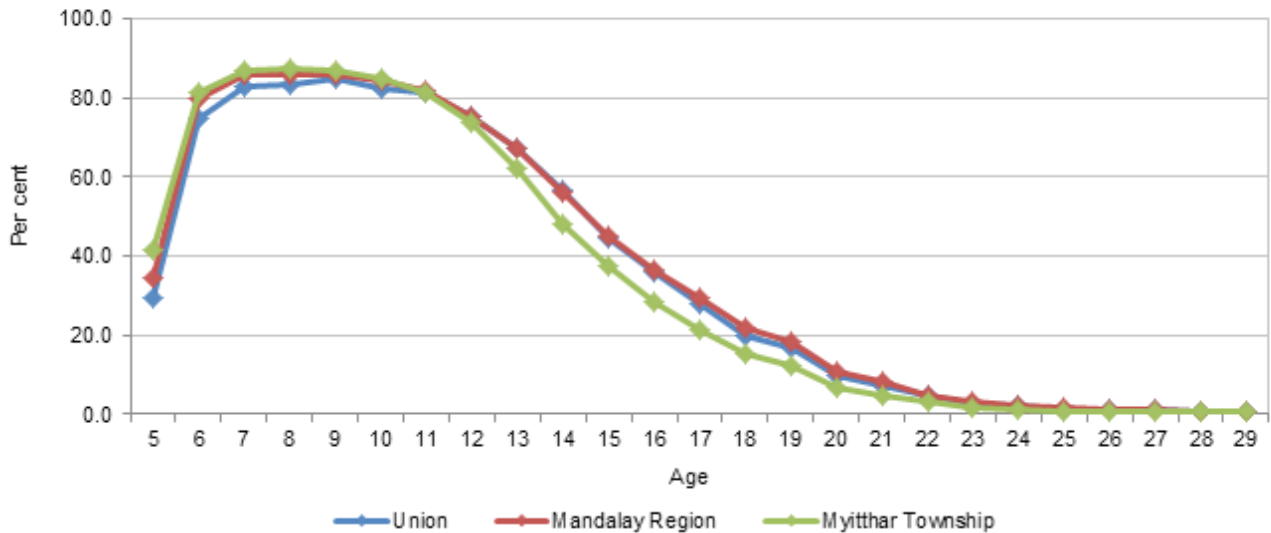
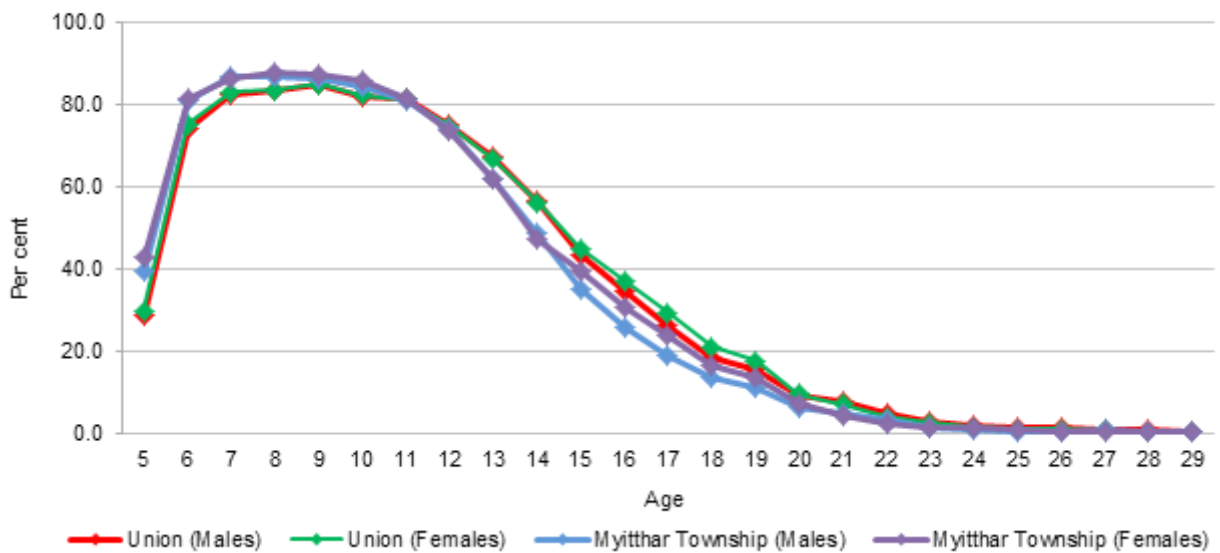
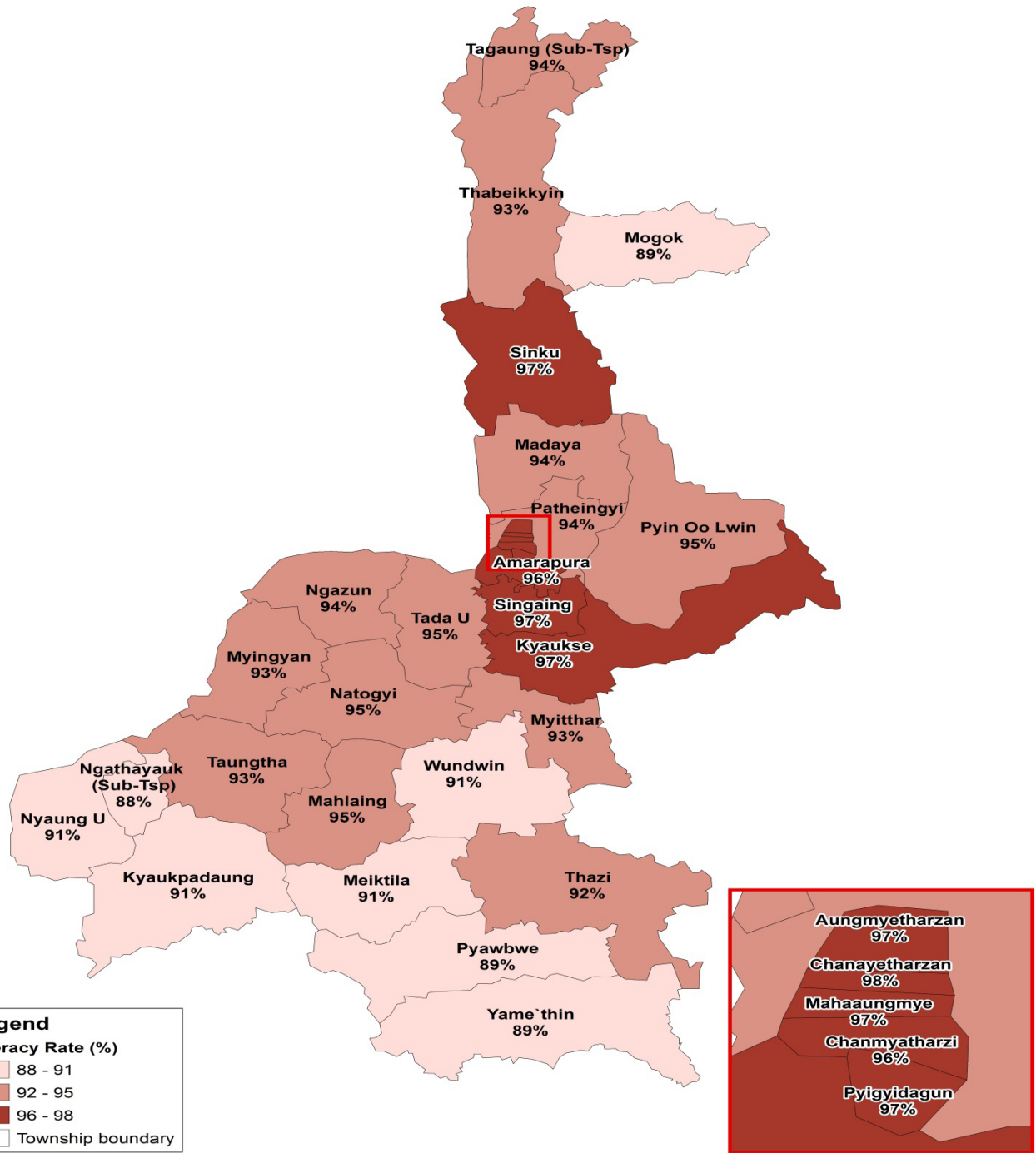


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Myitthar Township



- School attendance in Myitthar Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Myitthar Township is lower than that of the Union after age 13 onwards.

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



Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
 88 - 91
 92 - 95
 96 - 98
 Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Mandalay Region	: 93.8%
Kyaukse District	: 95.5%
Myitthar Township	: 93.2%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	31,826	96.6
Males	14,798	96.9
Females	17,028	96.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Myitthar Township is 93.2 per cent. It is slightly lower than the literacy rate of Mandalay Region (93.8%) but is higher than that of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 90.1 per cent and for the males it is 96.9 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.6 per cent with 96.2 per cent for females and 96.9 per cent for males.

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

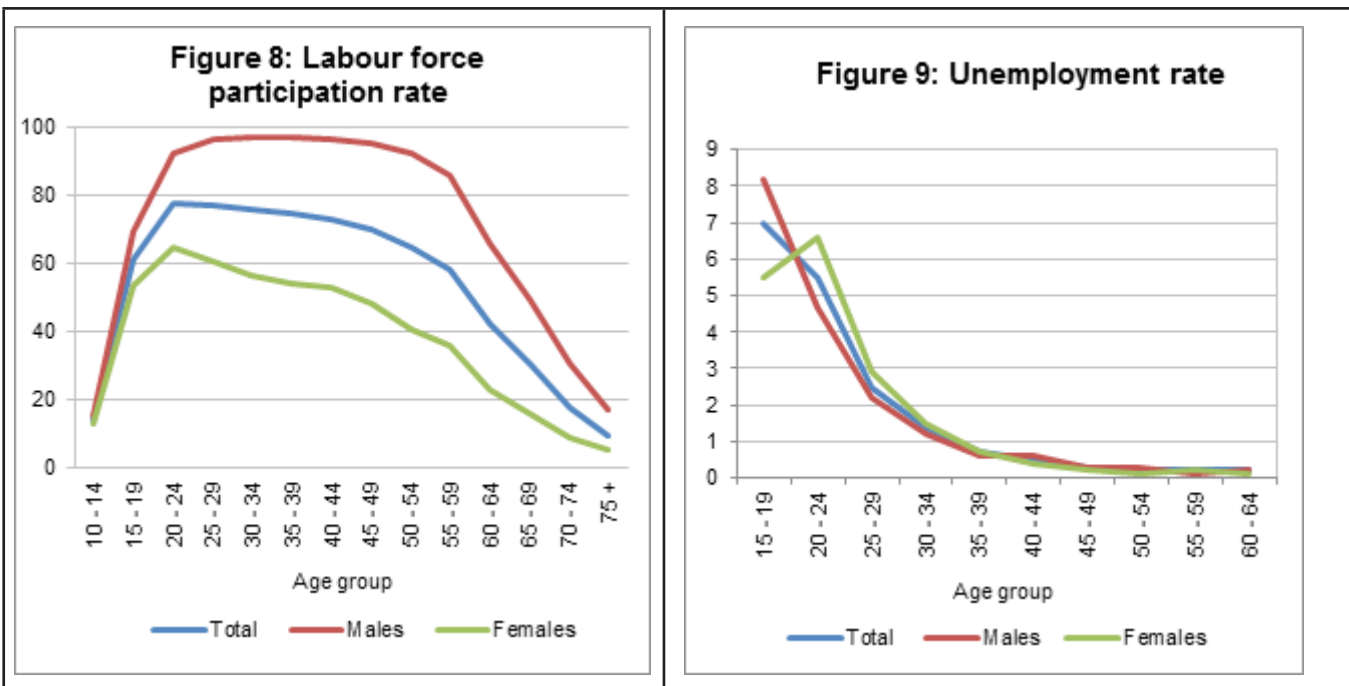
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	109,412	13,324	12.2	44,204	18,537	16,666	6,067	214	5,858	188	102	4,252
Urban	11,260	708	6.3	2,752	1,734	2,510	1,537	55	1,861	59	33	11
Rural	98,152	12,616	12.9	41,452	16,803	14,156	4,530	159	3,997	129	69	4,241
Males	50,240	4,256	8.5	18,430	9,124	9,850	3,391	142	2,604	68	77	2,298
Females	59,172	9,068	15.3	25,774	9,413	6,816	2,676	72	3,254	120	25	1,954

- Some 12.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 12.9 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 8.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 15.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 16.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.4 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	13.8	15.1	12.5	12.9	16.1	8.9
15 - 19	61.2	69.5	53.6	7.0	8.2	5.5
20 - 24	77.4	92.4	64.3	5.5	4.7	6.6
25 - 29	77.1	96.6	60.3	2.5	2.2	2.9
30 - 34	75.7	96.8	56.5	1.4	1.2	1.5
35 - 39	74.4	96.7	54.2	0.7	0.6	0.7
40 - 44	73.1	96.3	52.9	0.5	0.6	0.4
45 - 49	69.9	95.1	48.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
50 - 54	64.3	92.3	40.7	0.2	0.3	0.1
55 - 59	58.3	85.8	35.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
60 - 64	42.3	65.8	22.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
65 - 69	30.6	49.5	16.0	-	-	-
70 - 74	17.7	30.6	8.9	0.2	-	0.7
75 +	9.4	16.9	5.1	-	-	-
15 - 24	69.3	80.7	59.0	6.2	6.2	6.1
15 - 64	69.7	90.0	51.9	2.3	2.1	2.5



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Myitthar Township is 69.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 51.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.0 per cent.
- In Myitthar Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 13.8 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Myitthar Township is 2.3 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.1%) and for females (2.5%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 6.1 per cent.

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

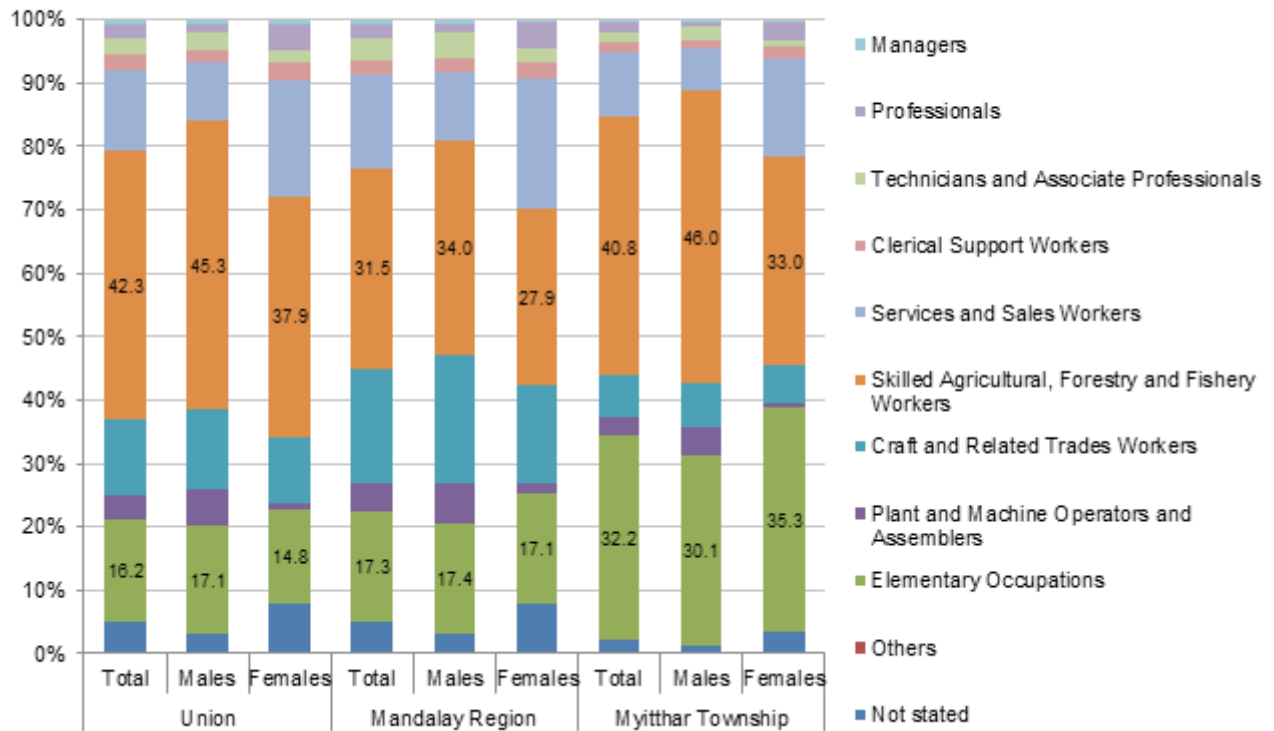
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	65,510	0.6	29.6	49.2	14.2	1.7	4.7
Males	17,482	1.5	54.1	6.3	22.3	3.3	12.5
Females	48,028	0.3	20.7	64.8	11.3	1.1	1.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 54.1 per cent of males are full time students while 64.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	87,700	52,730	34,970	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	366	259	107	0.4	0.5	0.3
Professionals	1,436	361	1,075	1.6	0.7	3.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,491	1,152	339	1.7	2.2	1.0
Clerical Support Workers	1,247	657	590	1.4	1.2	1.7
Services and Sales Workers	8,966	3,532	5,434	10.2	6.7	15.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	35,799	24,250	11,549	40.8	46.0	33.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	5,780	3,704	2,076	6.6	7.0	5.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,546	2,280	266	2.9	4.3	0.8
Elementary Occupations	28,215	15,865	12,350	32.2	30.1	35.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,854	670	1,184	2.1	1.3	3.4

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Mandalay Region and Myitthar Township



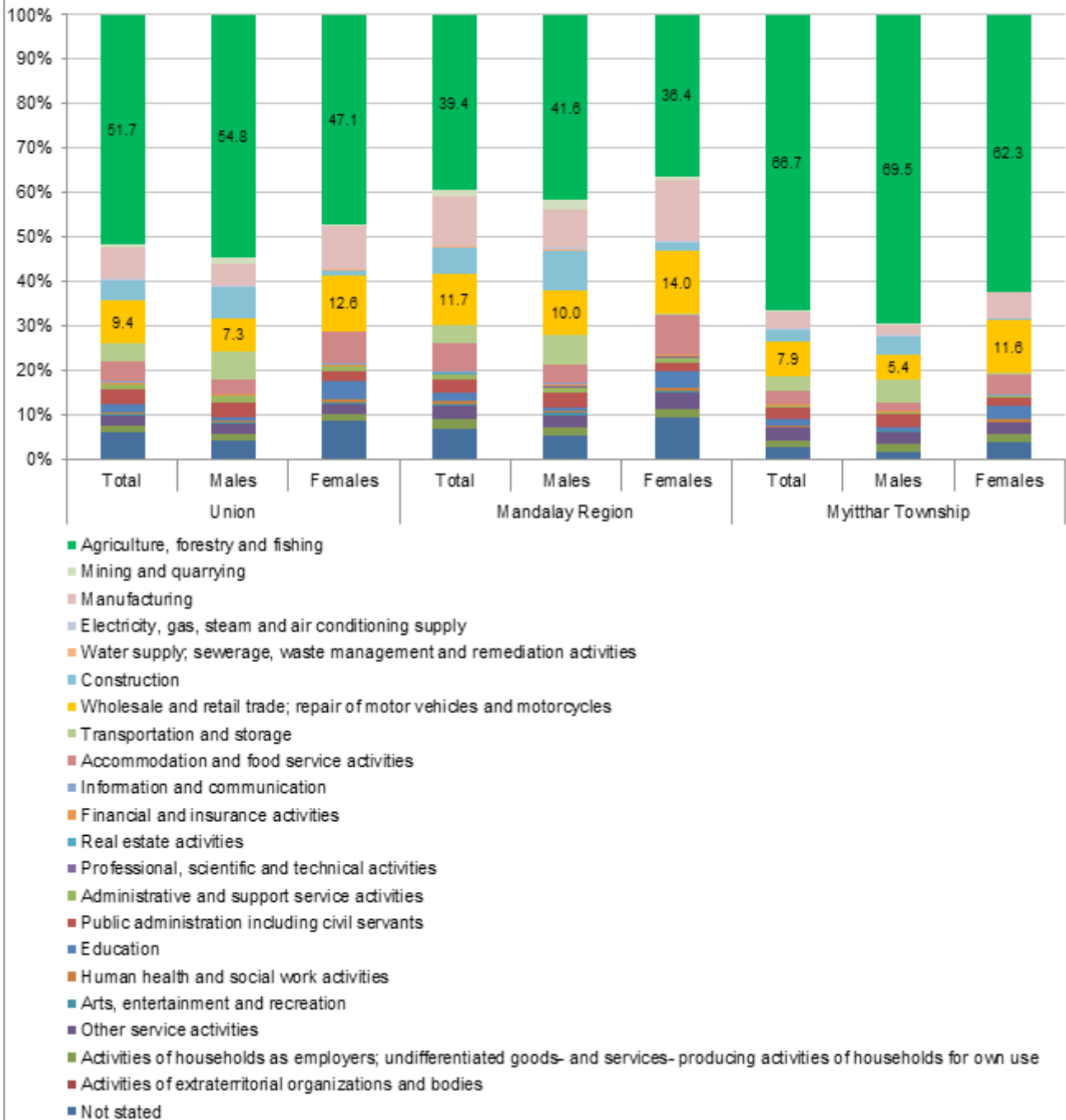
- In Myitthar Township, 40.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 32.2 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 46.0 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 35.3 per cent of females are in elementary occupations.
- In Mandalay Region, 31.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 17.3 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	87,700	52,730	34,970	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	58,458	36,671	21,787	66.7	69.5	62.3
Mining and quarrying	87	59	28	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	3,473	1,347	2,126	4.0	2.6	6.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	120	113	7	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	96	85	11	0.1	0.2	*
Construction	2,245	2,125	120	2.6	4.0	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,929	2,859	4,070	7.9	5.4	11.6
Transportation and storage	2,804	2,702	102	3.2	5.1	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	2,717	1,063	1,654	3.1	2.0	4.7
Information and communication	77	51	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	40	15	25	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	102	90	12	0.1	0.2	*
Administrative and support service activities	331	161	170	0.4	0.3	0.5
Public administration including civil servants	2,257	1,628	629	2.6	3.1	1.8
Education	1,360	284	1,076	1.6	0.5	3.1
Human health and social work activities	256	87	169	0.3	0.2	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	135	111	24	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other service activities	2,393	1,446	947	2.7	2.7	2.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,537	892	645	1.8	1.7	1.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5	3	2	*	*	*
Not stated	2,277	937	1,340	2.6	1.8	3.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Mandalay Region and Myitthar Township



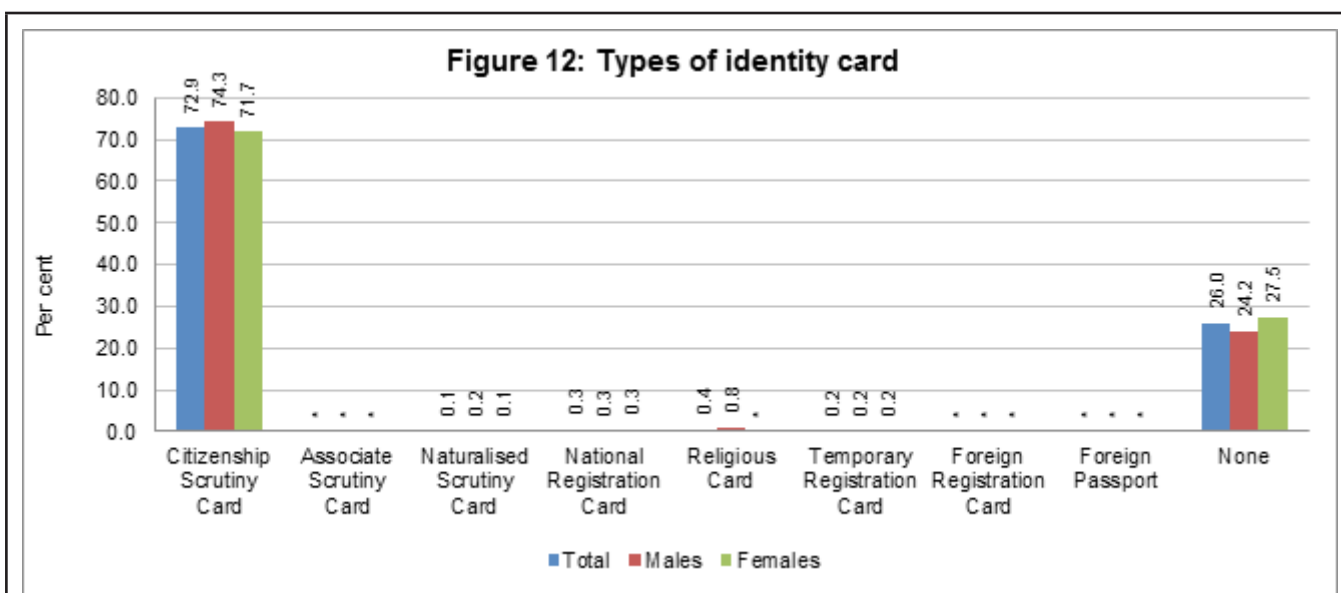
- In Myitthar Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 66.7 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 7.9 per cent.
- There are 69.5 per cent of males and 62.3 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Mandalay Region, there are 39.4 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 11.7 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	117,930	34	215	525	641	290	*	30	41,986
Urban	13,089	-	10	36	95	19	-	4	3,130
Rural	104,841	34	205	489	546	271	*	26	38,856
Males	56,153	15	137	224	618	120	*	11	18,273
Females	61,777	19	78	301	23	170	*	19	23,713

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Myitthar Township, 72.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 26.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 24.2 per cent of males and 27.5 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	195,629	189,510	6,119	3.1	3,230	1,614	2,420	1,694
0 - 4	16,171	15,967	204	1.3	17	19	171	129
5 - 9	17,797	17,668	129	0.7	21	15	46	80
10 - 14	19,503	19,331	172	0.9	29	24	63	108
15 - 19	16,442	16,315	127	0.8	22	27	34	72
20 - 24	16,304	16,192	112	0.7	18	29	54	48
25 - 29	16,461	16,298	163	1.0	34	36	65	56
30 - 34	15,888	15,734	154	1.0	38	30	68	39
35 - 39	15,263	15,041	222	1.5	61	37	85	66
40 - 44	13,470	13,204	266	2.0	114	68	85	46
45 - 49	12,413	12,047	366	2.9	195	70	109	62
50 - 54	10,053	9,532	521	5.2	295	96	163	100
55 - 59	8,325	7,761	564	6.8	349	128	193	92
60 - 64	6,314	5,706	608	9.6	393	135	200	126
65 - 69	4,310	3,666	644	14.9	430	159	204	128
70 - 74	2,743	2,169	574	20.9	378	189	219	159
75 - 79	2,129	1,566	563	26.4	359	204	253	140
80 - 84	1,170	774	396	33.8	263	179	195	114
85 - 89	643	415	228	35.5	144	110	132	74
90 +	230	124	106	46.1	70	59	81	55

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	92,672	89,928	2,744	3.0	1,355	625	1,109	767
0 - 4	8,143	8,032	111	1.4	9	11	93	70
5 - 9	8,973	8,905	68	0.8	7	11	23	43
10 - 14	9,845	9,754	91	0.9	12	14	30	61
15 - 19	7,882	7,813	69	0.9	11	14	19	38
20 - 24	7,589	7,526	63	0.8	10	14	31	28
25 - 29	7,611	7,524	87	1.1	17	10	44	29
30 - 34	7,594	7,506	88	1.2	20	11	42	29
35 - 39	7,252	7,139	113	1.6	31	9	51	36
40 - 44	6,256	6,121	135	2.2	51	27	56	25
45 - 49	5,733	5,554	179	3.1	90	27	58	31
50 - 54	4,597	4,363	234	5.1	128	26	83	49
55 - 59	3,772	3,505	267	7.1	161	47	91	35
60 - 64	2,893	2,605	288	10.0	191	62	97	58
65 - 69	1,886	1,605	281	14.9	181	65	96	53
70 - 74	1,107	872	235	21.2	160	80	86	62
75 - 79	837	633	204	24.4	124	81	87	50
80 - 84	434	296	138	31.8	84	64	71	37
85 - 89	197	133	64	32.5	45	32	30	17
90 +	71	42	29	40.8	23	20	21	16

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	102,957	99,582	3,375	3.3	1,875	989	1,311	927
0 - 4	8,028	7,935	93	1.2	8	8	78	59
5 - 9	8,824	8,763	61	0.7	14	4	23	37
10 - 14	9,658	9,577	81	0.8	17	10	33	47
15 - 19	8,560	8,502	58	0.7	11	13	15	34
20 - 24	8,715	8,666	49	0.6	8	15	23	20
25 - 29	8,850	8,774	76	0.9	17	26	21	27
30 - 34	8,294	8,228	66	0.8	18	19	26	10
35 - 39	8,011	7,902	109	1.4	30	28	34	30
40 - 44	7,214	7,083	131	1.8	63	41	29	21
45 - 49	6,680	6,493	187	2.8	105	43	51	31
50 - 54	5,456	5,169	287	5.3	167	70	80	51
55 - 59	4,553	4,256	297	6.5	188	81	102	57
60 - 64	3,421	3,101	320	9.4	202	73	103	68
65 - 69	2,424	2,061	363	15.0	249	94	108	75
70 - 74	1,636	1,297	339	20.7	218	109	133	97
75 - 79	1,292	933	359	27.8	235	123	166	90
80 - 84	736	478	258	35.1	179	115	124	77
85 - 89	446	282	164	36.8	99	78	102	57
90 +	159	82	77	48.4	47	39	60	39

- Three in every 100 persons in Myitthar 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 seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

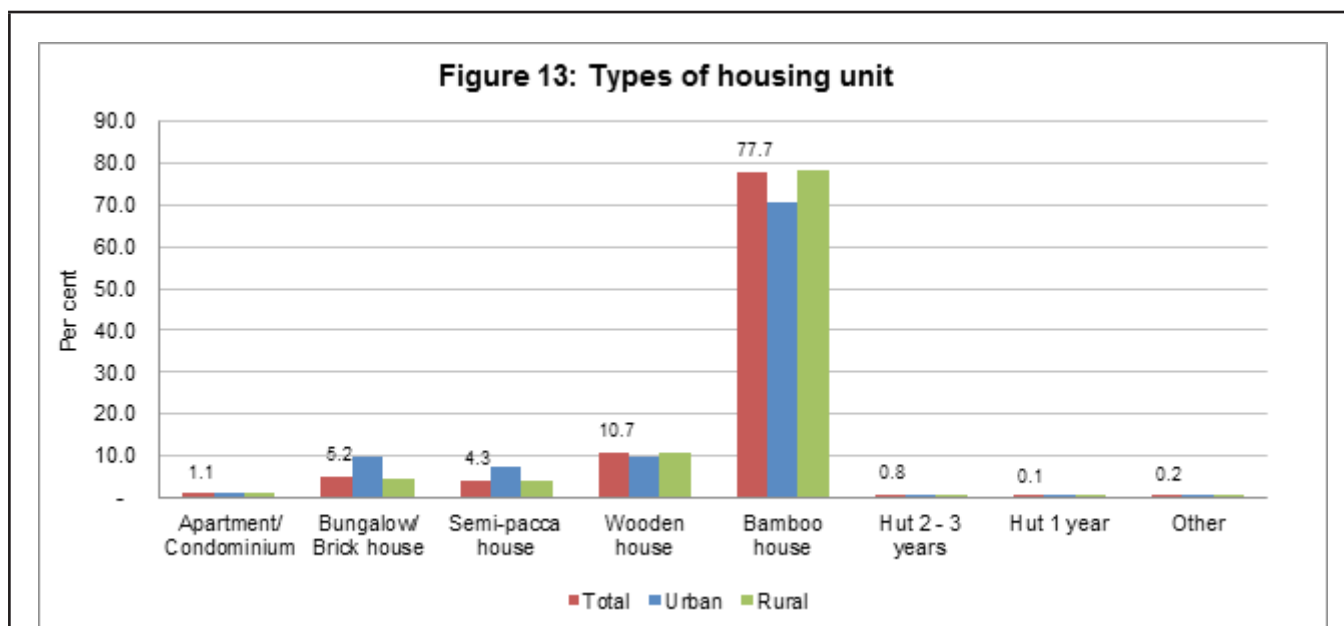
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	46,017	1.1	5.2	4.3	10.7	77.7	0.8	0.1	0.2
Urban	4,346	1.4	9.8	7.2	10.0	70.8	0.3	*	0.5
Rural	41,671	1.0	4.7	4.0	10.8	78.4	0.8	0.1	0.1

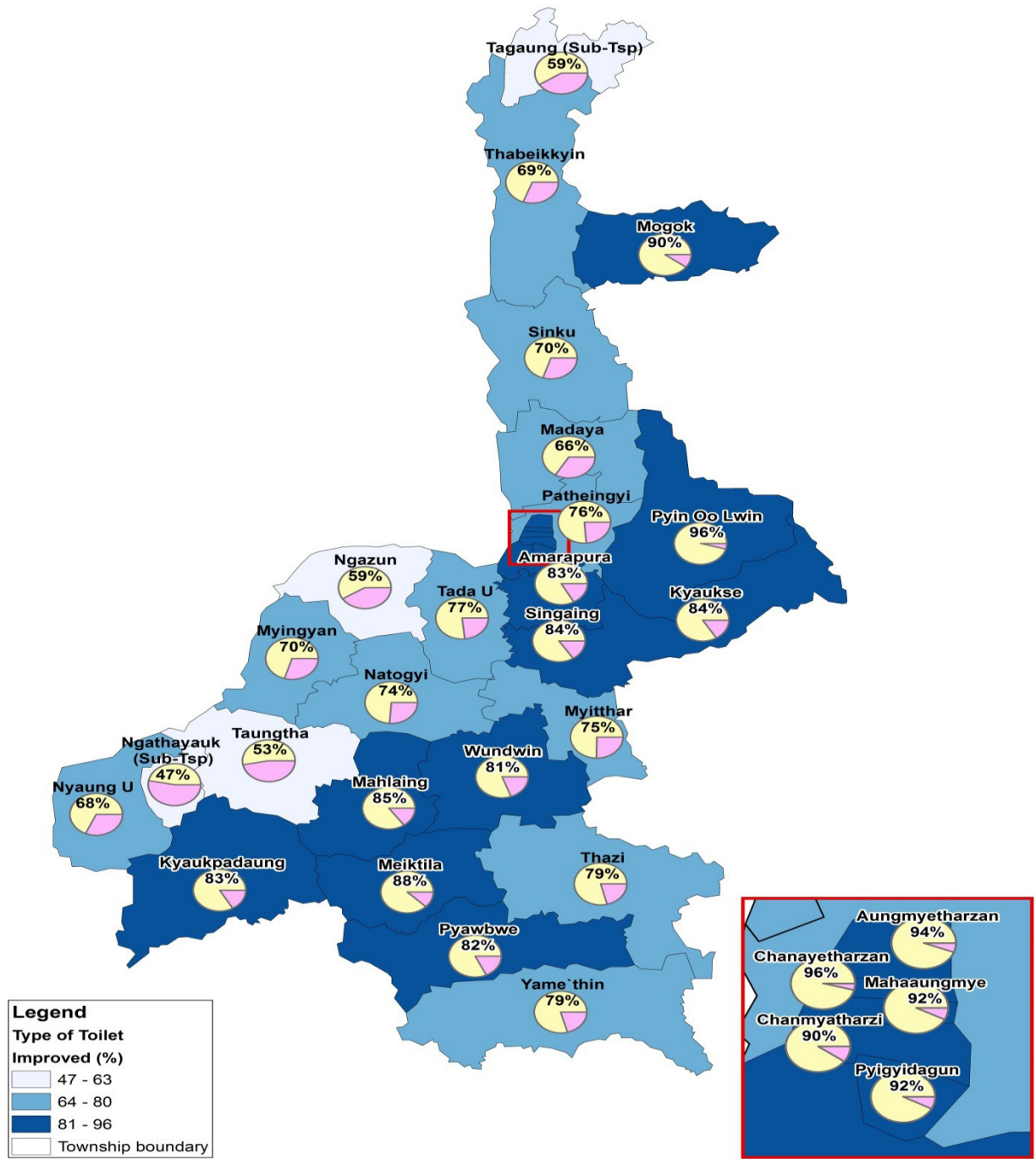
Note: *Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Myitthar Township are living in bamboo houses (77.7%) followed by households in wooden houses (10.7%).
- Some 70.8 per cent of urban households and 78.4 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



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

Union : 74.3%
 Mandalay Region : 79.8%
 Kyaukse District : 80.0%
 Myitthar Township : 74.8%

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

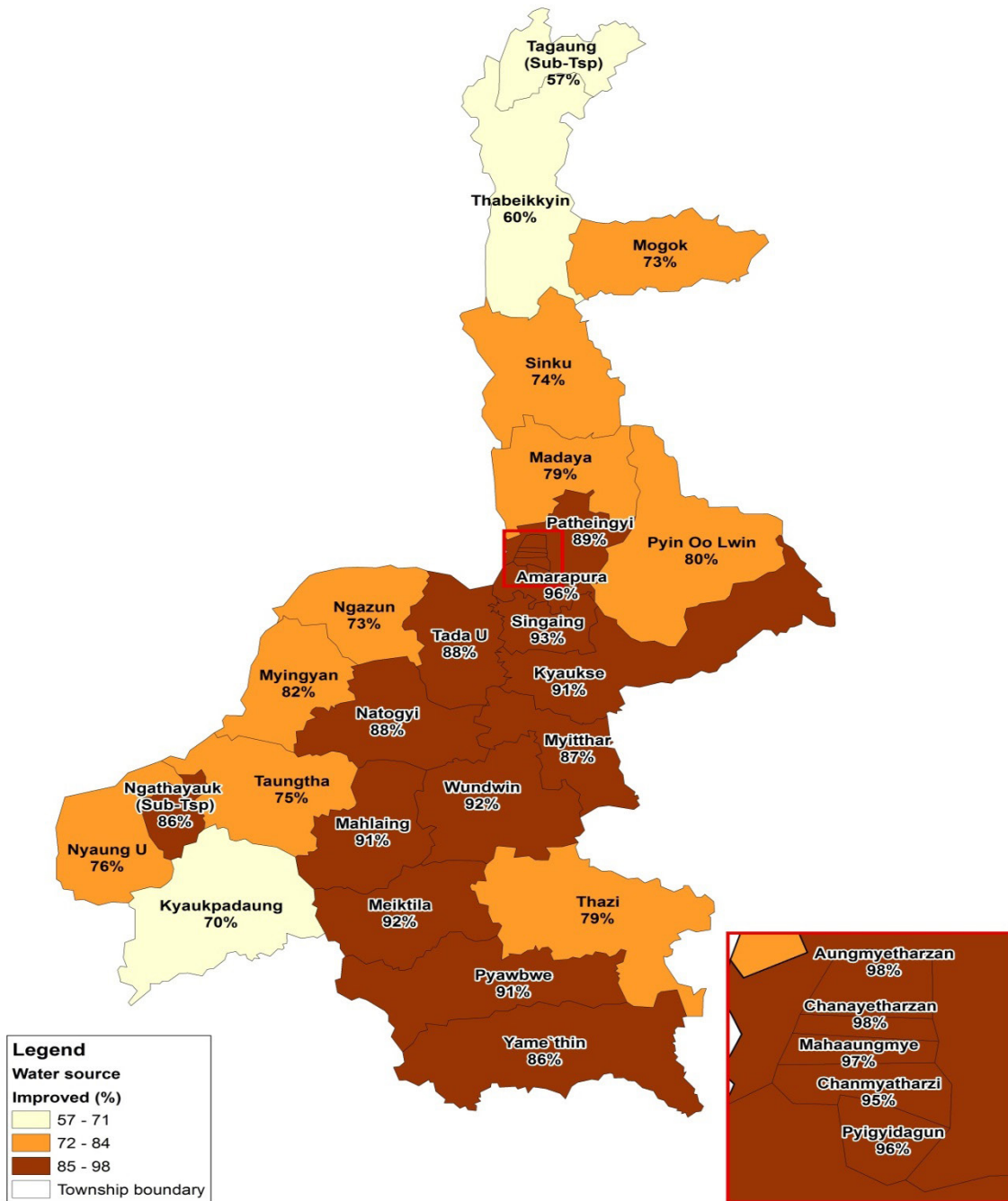
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.4	1.3	1.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		73.4	92.0	71.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>74.8</i>	<i>93.3</i>	<i>72.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.6	4.2	3.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.1	0.3
Other		0.1	*	0.1
None		21.2	2.4	23.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	46,017	4,346	41,671

- Some 74.8 per cent of the households in Myitthar Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (73.4%)).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, Myitthar Township belongs to (64-80) percentage group in the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mandalay Region is 79.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 21.2 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Mandalay Region, it is 15.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Myitthar Township, 23.1 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%
Mandalay Region	: 85.6%
Kyaukse District	: 89.6%
Myitthar Township	: 87.1%

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

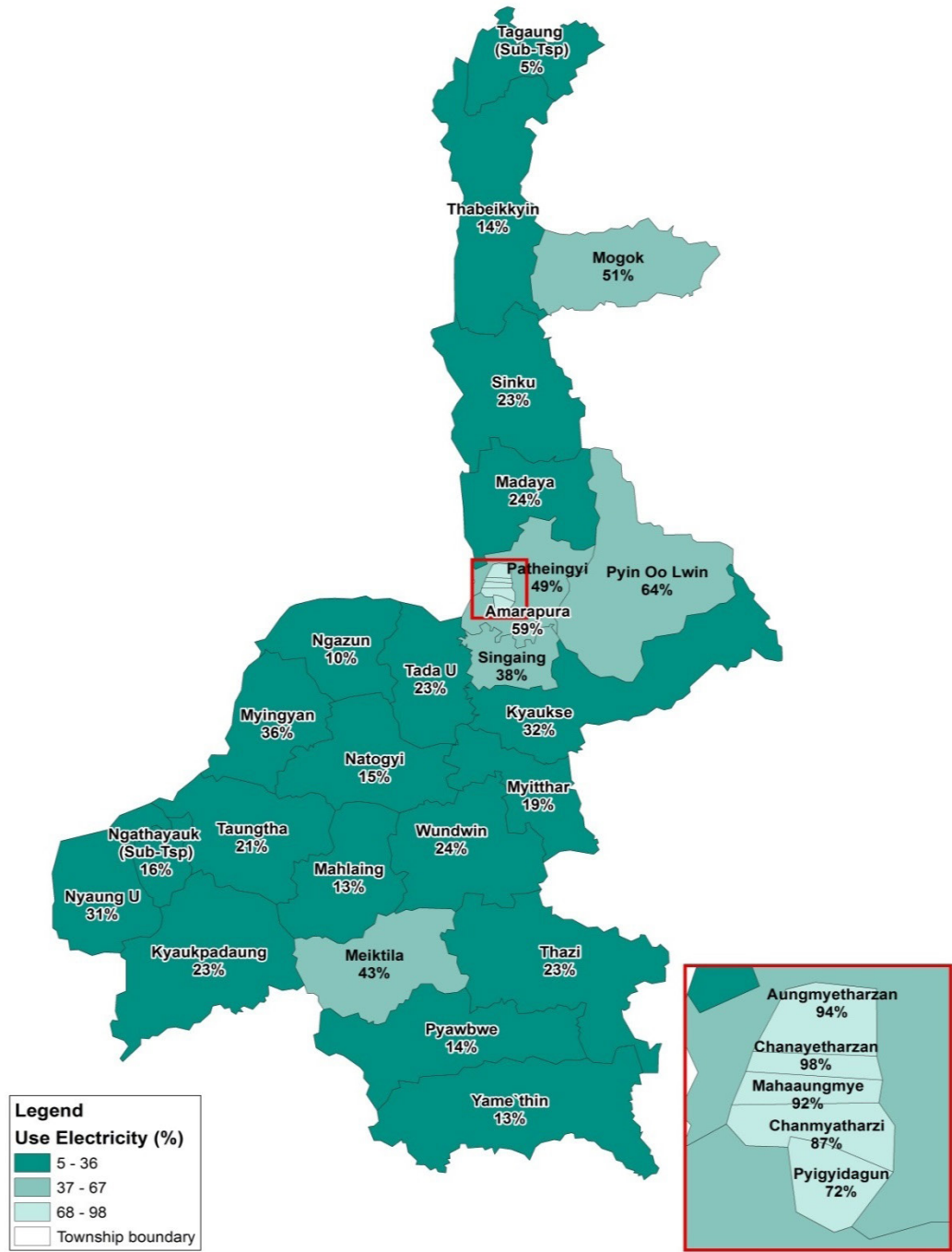
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		1.7	1.6	1.7
Tube well, borehole		73.9	83.3	72.9
Protected well/ Spring		10.3	3.2	11.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.2	7.6	0.5
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>87.1</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>86.2</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		1.8	0.4	1.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.9	-	1.0
River/stream/ canal		8.0	0.1	8.8
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	-	*
Other		2.2	3.8	2.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>12.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>13.8</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	46,017	4,346	41,671

- In Myitthar Township, 87.1 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 Mandalay Region, it is the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 73.9 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 10.3 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 12.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 13.8 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%
Mandalay Region	: 39.4%
Kyaukse District	: 28.1%
Myitthar Township	: 19.4%

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

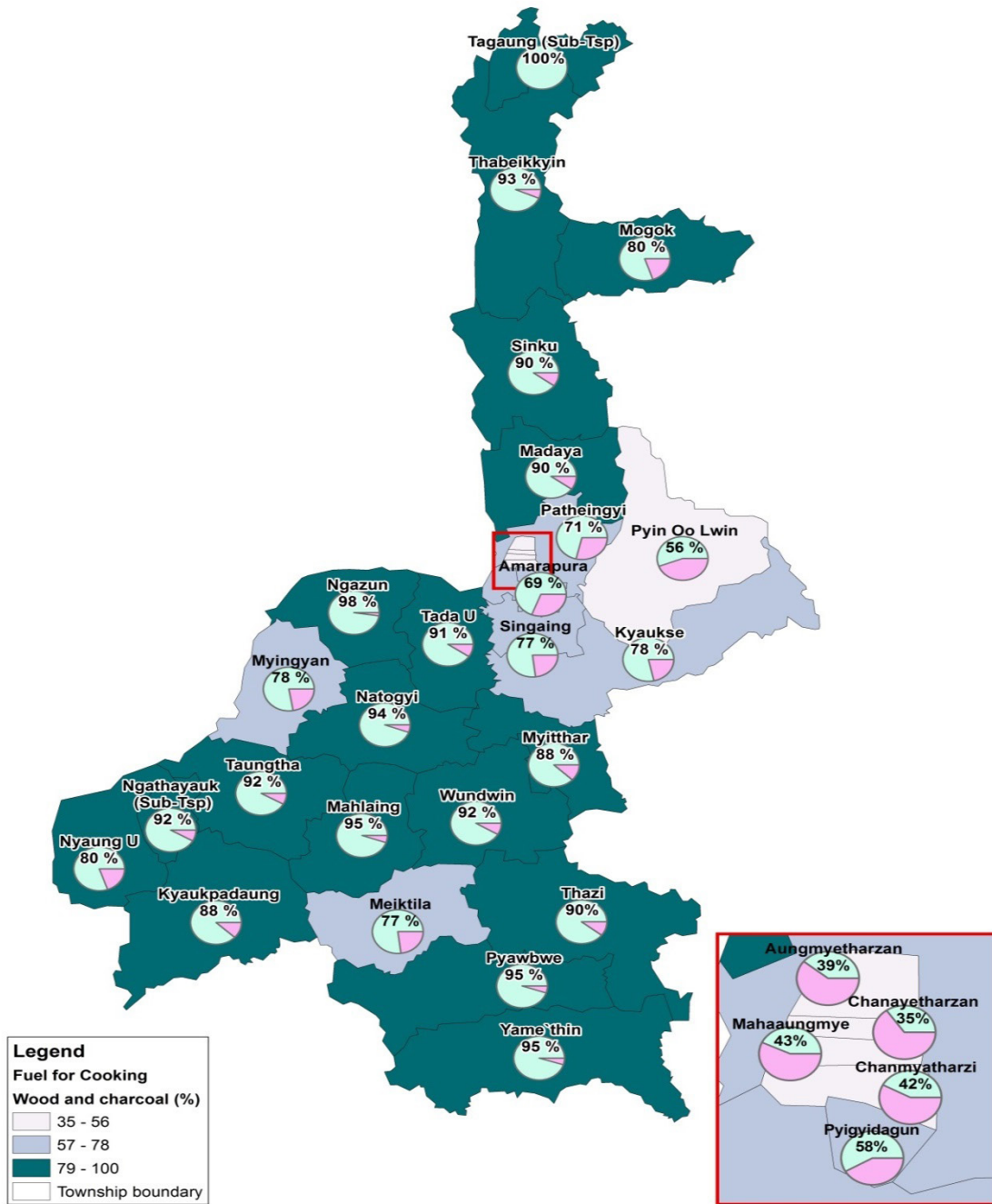
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		19.4	79.0	13.2
Kerosene		0.1	*	0.1
Candle		15.0	5.0	16.0
Battery		40.8	13.8	43.6
Generator (private)		11.0	1.1	12.0
Water mill (private)		0.3	*	0.4
Solar system/energy		8.0	0.9	8.7
Other		5.4	0.3	5.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	46,017	4,346	41,671

- In Myitthar Township, 19.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Mandalay Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Mandalay Region is 39.4 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 40.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 43.6 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Mandalay Region	: 77.6%
Kyaukse District	: 83.0%
Myitthar Township	: 87.9%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		11.9	62.5	6.6
LPG		*	0.1	-
Kerosene		*	*	*
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		82.8	22.1	89.1
Charcoal		5.1	14.7	4.1
Coal		0.1	0.3	*
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	46,017	4,346	41,671

- In Myitthar Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 82.8 per cent using firewood and 5.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 11.9 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 89.1 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 4.1 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	46,017	38.8	51.3	2.1	28.4	1.0	2.7	28.8	0.1
Urban	4,346	31.1	74.9	6.5	61.8	5.2	11.0	13.4	0.9
Rural	41,671	39.6	48.8	1.6	24.9	0.6	1.9	30.4	0.1

- Some 51.3 per cent of the households in Myitthar Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 74.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 48.8 per cent.

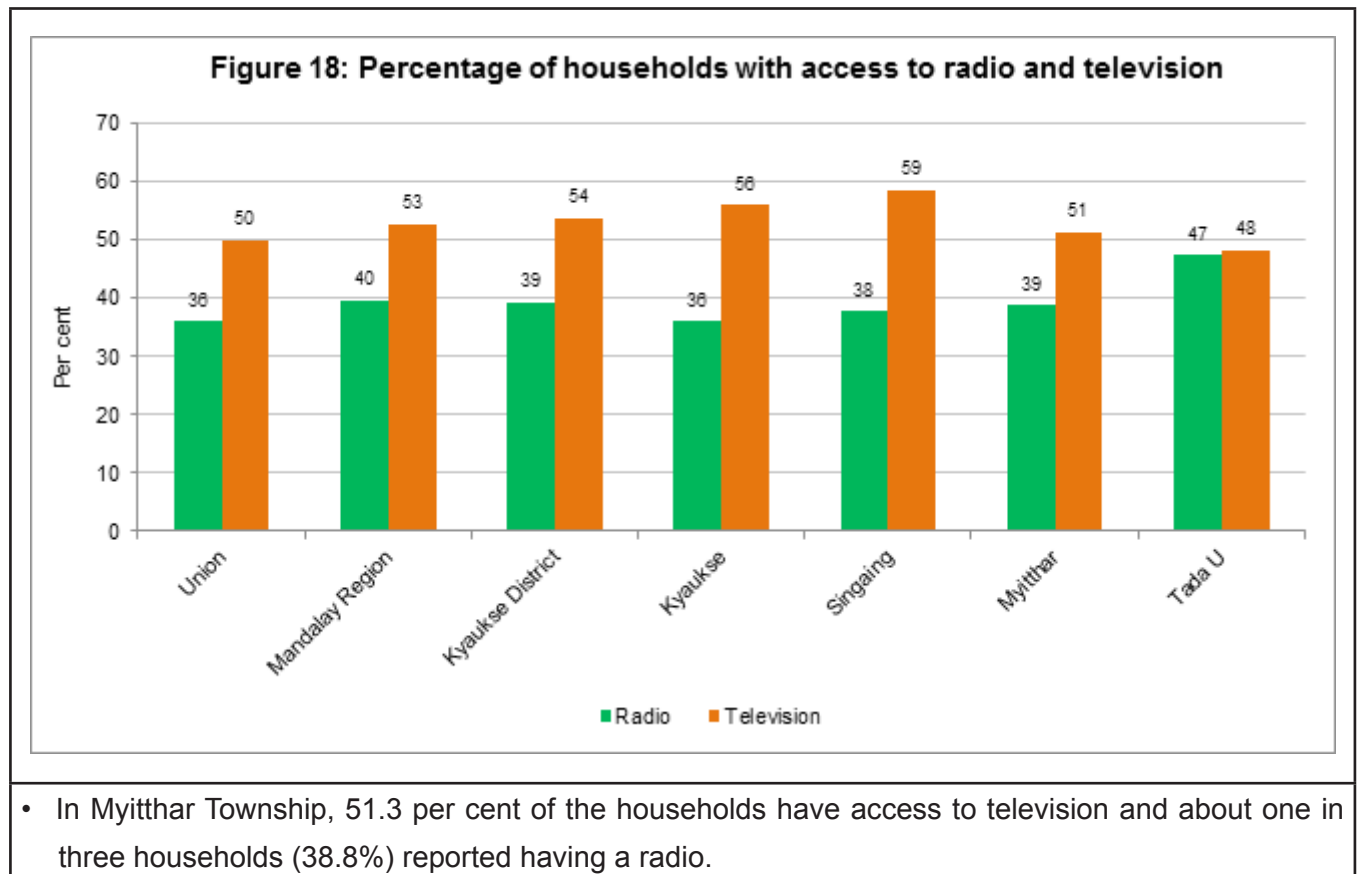
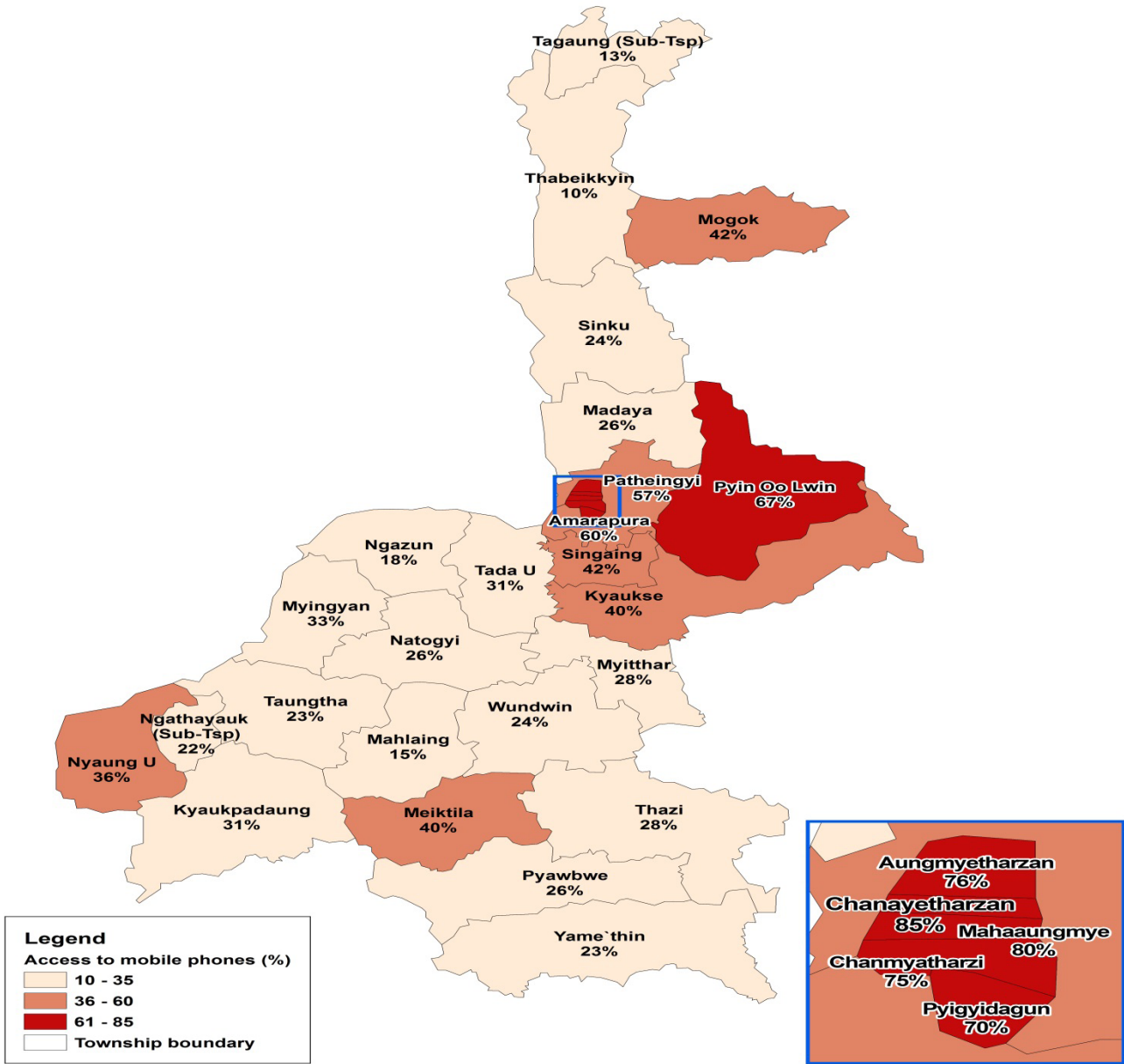


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



• Only 28.4 per cent of the households in Myitthar Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, it is in the lowest group.

Transportation items

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

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Mandalay Region	1,323,191	58,017	769,529	523,704	20,436	21,845	7,097	370,149
Urban	415,634	43,856	301,736	203,269	4,729	672	702	7,244
Rural	907,557	14,161	467,793	320,435	15,707	21,173	6,395	362,905
Kyaukse District	169,988	3,746	100,117	82,057	3,801	1,414	263	57,597
Urban	17,269	1,492	12,057	10,988	349	12	6	778
Rural	152,719	2,254	88,060	71,069	3,452	1,402	257	56,819
Myitthar Township	46,017	800	23,851	23,327	1,216	69	31	15,605
Urban	4,346	319	2,754	3,278	120	3	-	263
Rural	41,671	481	21,097	20,049	1,096	66	31	15,342

- In Myitthar Township, 51.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 50.7 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households in urban areas mainly use bicycles as a means of transport and those in rural areas use motorcycle/moped.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

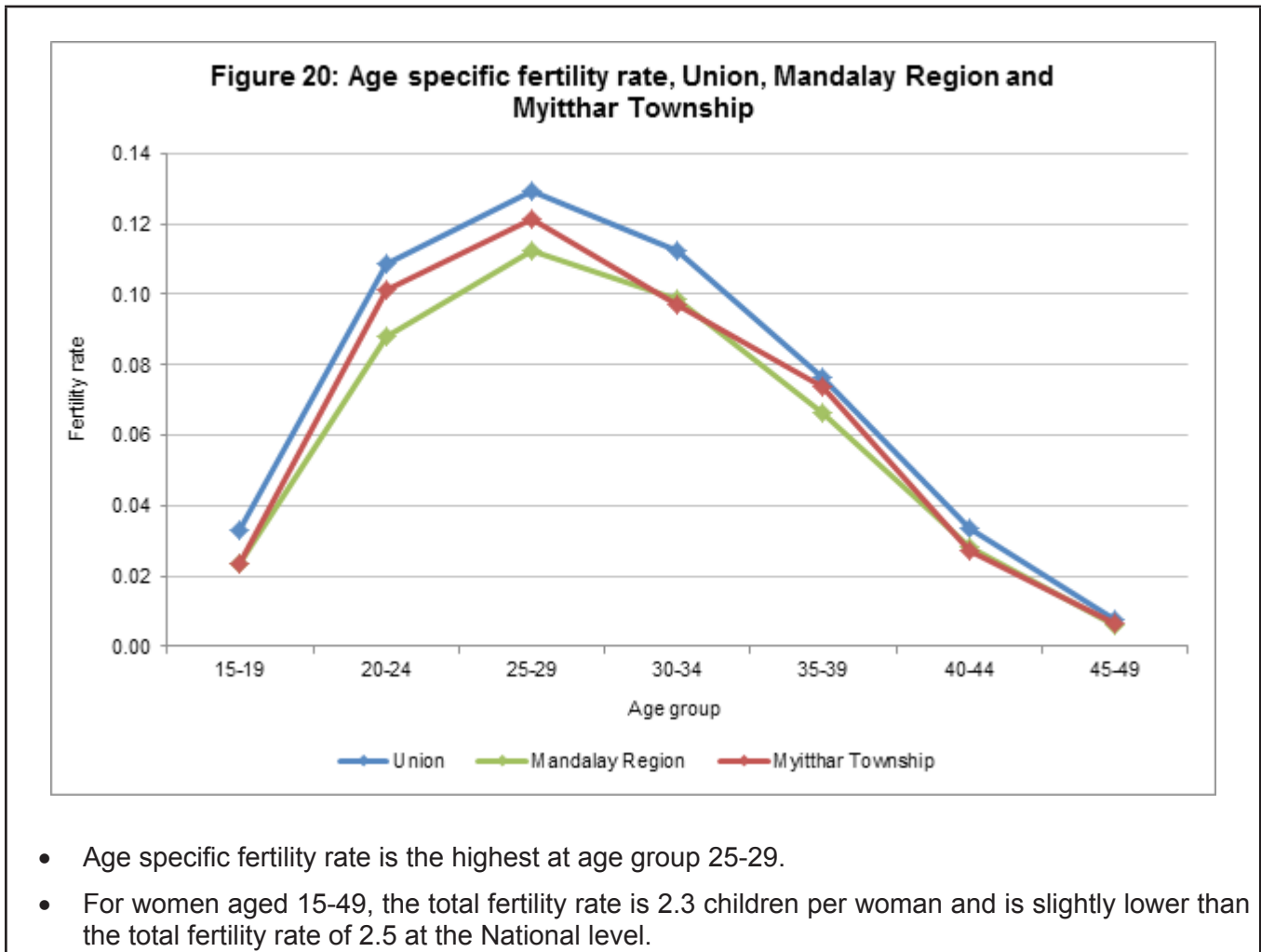
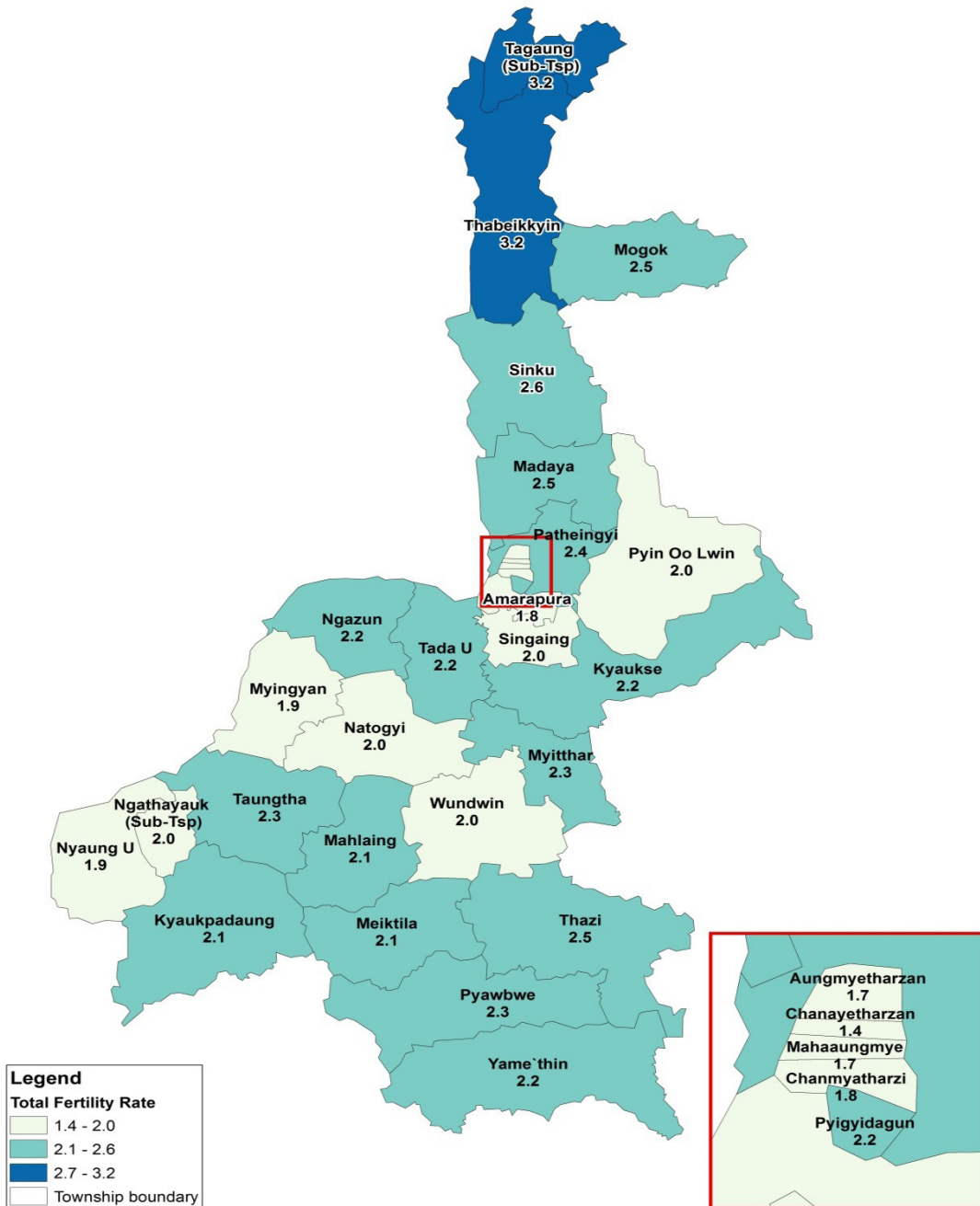
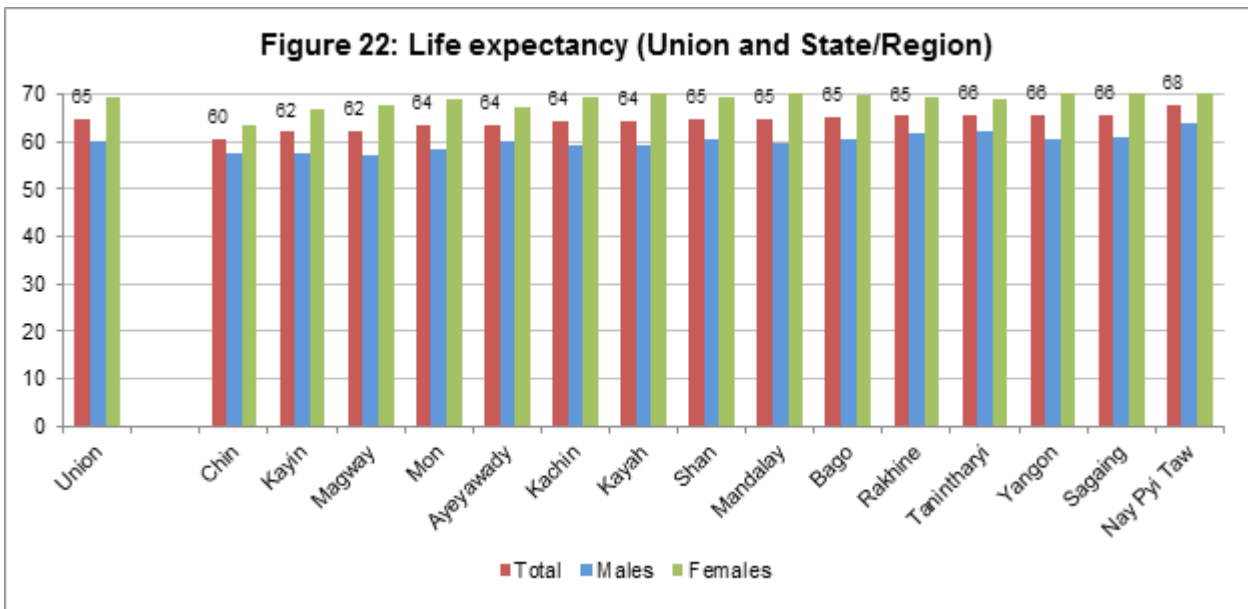


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Mandalay Region	: 2.1
Kyaukse District	: 2.2
Myitthar Township	: 2.3

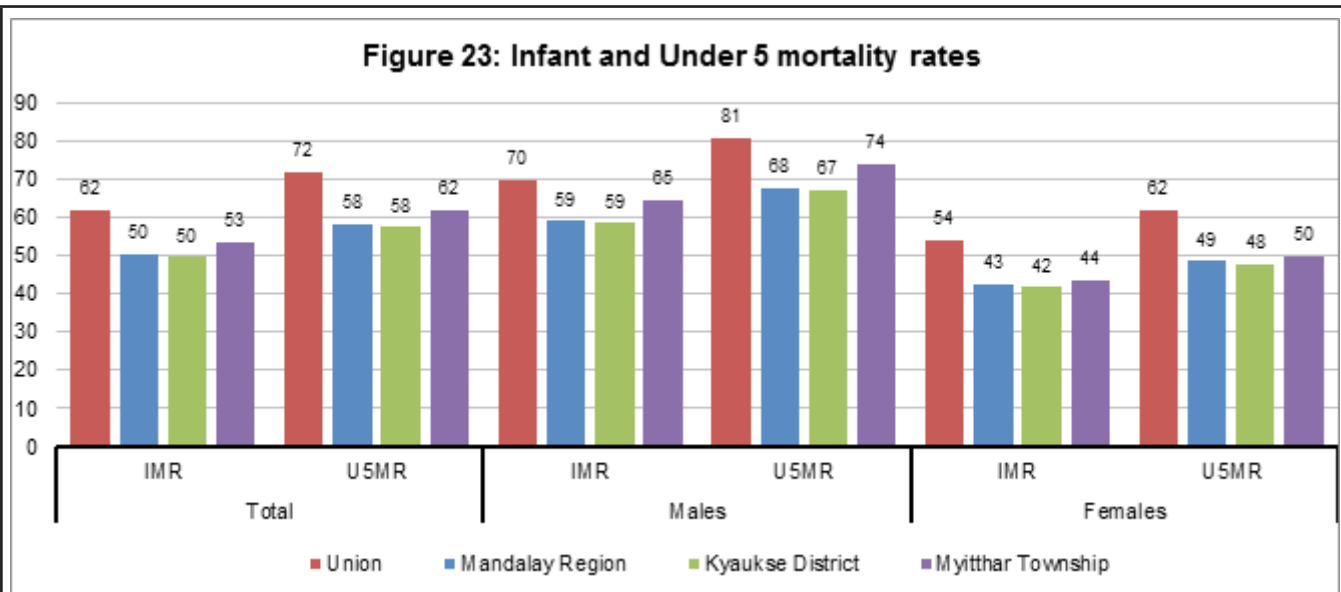
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Mandalay Region is 64.9 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.2 years is higher than that of the males at 59.7 years.

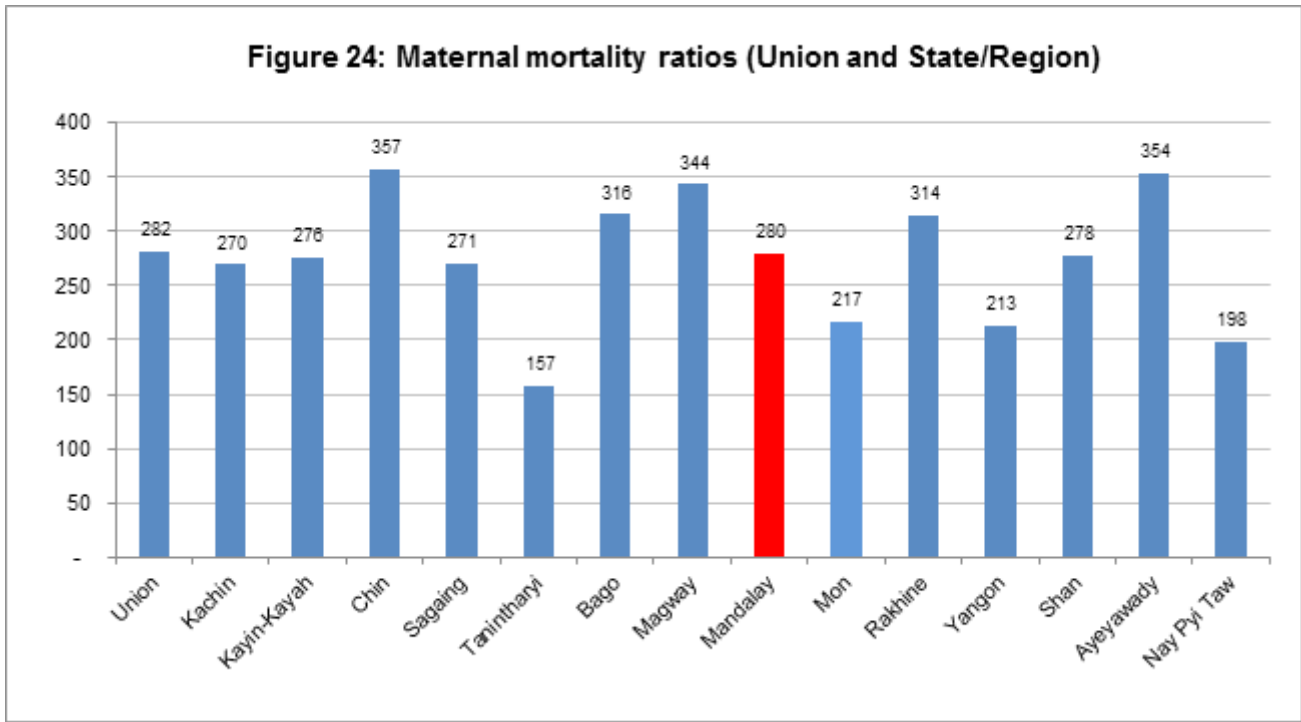
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyaukse District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kyaukse District is 50 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 58 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myitthar Township are higher than those in Mandalay Region and Kyaukse District. The Infant mortality in Myitthar is 53 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 62 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Mandalay Region, there are 280 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

Census Night: The night between the 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

Rural area: Areas classified by the Department of General Administration (GAD) as village tracts. Generally these are areas with low population density and a land use which is predominantly agricultural.

Urban area: Areas classified by the GAD as wards. Generally these areas have an increased density of building structures, population and better infrastructural development.

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). 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.

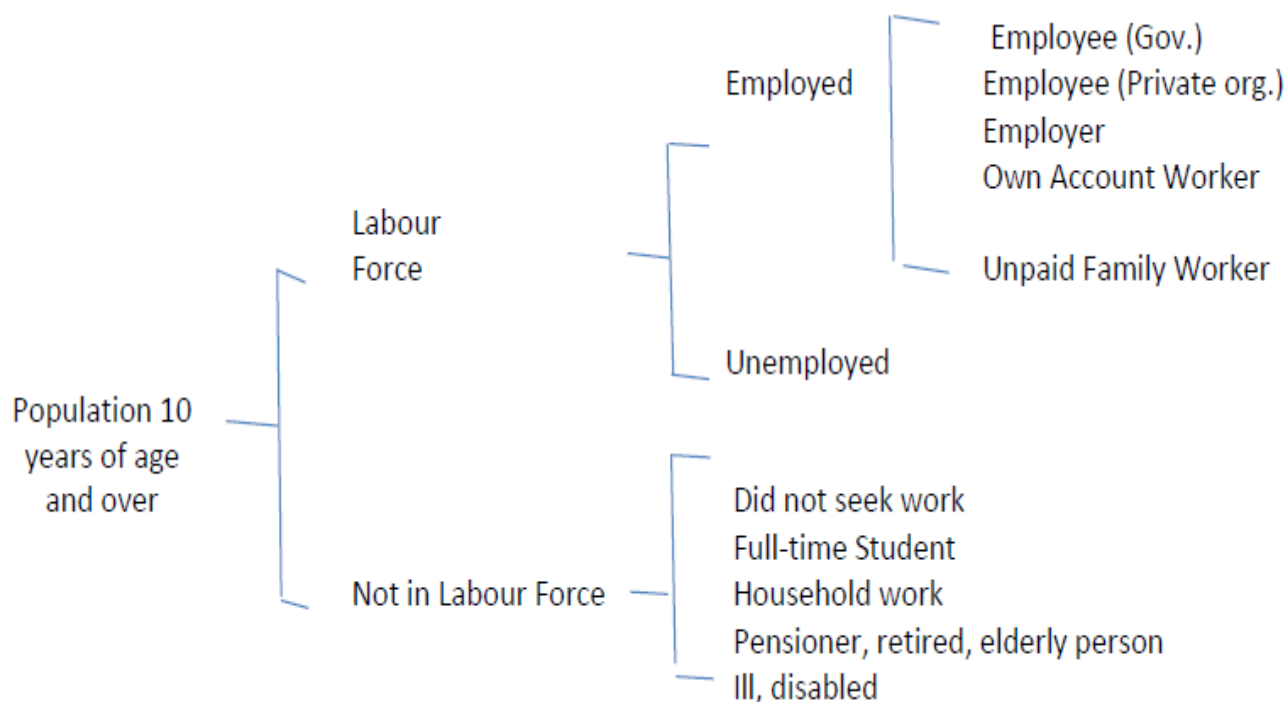
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

