



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

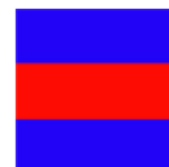
The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census MANDALAY REGION, MANDALAY DISTRICT Patheingyi Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Mandalay Region, Mandalay District

Patheingyi Township Report

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Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1 : Map of Mandalay Region, showing the townships



Patheingyi Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	263,725 ²	
Population males	129,004 (48.9%)	
Population females	134,721 (51.1%)	
Percentage of urban population	5.0%	
Area (Km²)	599.7 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	439.8 persons	
Median age	25.9 years	
Number of wards	1	
Number of village tracts	58	
Number of private households	52,990	
Percentage of female headed households	48.4%	
Mean household size	4.7 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	28.0%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	67.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.4%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	47.8	
Child dependency ratio	41.3	
Old dependency ratio	6.5	
Ageing index	15.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	96	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.5%	
Male	96.9%	
Female	90.5%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	8,817	3.3
Walking	3,297	1.3
Seeing	4,907	1.9
Hearing	1,976	0.7
Remembering	2,671	1.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	156,877	72.9	
Associate Scrutiny	102	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	623	0.3	
National Registration	2,542	1.2	
Religious	1,674	0.8	
Temporary Registration	484	0.2	
Foreign Registration	20	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	36	<0.1	
None	52,856	24.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	69.4%	85.1%	54.5%
Unemployment rate	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Employment to population ratio	68.3%	83.8%	53.7%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	42,156	79.6	
Renter	4,938	9.3	
Provided free (individually)	1,474	2.8	
Government quarters	2,728	5.1	
Private company quarters	1,013	1.9	
Other	681	1.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	2.0%		16.2%
Bamboo	76.5%	24.0%	10.2%
Earth	0.1%	15.0%	
Wood	7.4%	40.7%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		72.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	13.1%	18.4%	0.8%
Other	0.9%	1.9%	0.6%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	14,624	27.6	
LPG	23	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	67	0.1	
Firewood	23,978	45.3	
Charcoal	13,796	26.0	
Coal	287	0.5	
Other	209	0.4	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	25,674	48.5
Kerosene	61	0.1
Candle	8,043	15.2
Battery	9,969	18.8
Generator (private)	5,728	10.8
Water mill (private)	125	0.2
Solar system/energy	2,300	4.3
Other	1,090	2.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,483	2.8
Tube well, borehole	31,993	60.4
Protected well/spring	7,541	14.2
Bottled/purifier water	5,960	11.3
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>46,977</i>	<i>88.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	864	1.6
Pool/pond/lake	151	0.3
River/stream/canal	3,686	7.0
Waterfall/rainwater	823	1.5
Other	489	0.9
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,013</i>	<i>11.3</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,335	4.4
Tube well, borehole	34,163	64.5
Protected well/spring	7,481	14.1
Unprotected well/spring	1,212	2.3
Pool/pond/lake	168	0.3
River/stream/canal	6,213	11.7
Waterfall/rainwater	822	1.6
Bottled/purifier water	121	0.2
Other	475	0.9

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	710	1.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	39,673	74.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>40,383</i>	<i>76.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,725	5.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	151	0.3
Other	370	0.7
None	9,361	17.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	18,331	34.6
Television	32,719	61.7
Landline phone	1,482	2.8
Mobile phone	30,026	56.7
Computer	1,723	3.3
Internet at home	6,208	11.7
Households with none of the items	10,278	19.4
Households with all of the items	274	0.5
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	2,270	4.3
Motorcycle/Moped	36,322	68.5
Bicycle	26,629	50.3
4-Wheel tractor	1,499	2.8
Canoe/Boat	2,394	4.5
Motor boat	700	1.3
Cart (bullock)	6,581	12.4

Note: 1 Population figures for Patheingyi 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 Patheingyi 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 Patheingyi Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	263,725 *		
Males	129,004		
Females	134,721		
Sex ratio	96 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	5.0%		
Area (Km ²)	599.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	439.8 persons		
Number of wards	1		
Number of village tracts	58		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	247,240	12,759	234,481
Number of conventional households	52,990	2,702	50,288
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Patheingyi Township, there are more females than males with 96 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (5.0%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Patheingyi Township is 440 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Patheingyi Township. This is higher than that of 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;
Patheingyi Township (Mandalay District, Mandalay Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	52,990	263,725	129,004	134,721
	Ward	2,702	13,082	6,125	6,957
1	Myo Ma(W)	2,702	13,082	6,125	6,957
	Village Tract	50,288	250,643	122,879	127,764
1	Me Kin Kone(VT)	1,834	8,388	4,033	4,355
2	Sin Ywar Gyi(VT)	1,114	5,634	2,648	2,986
3	Zee Cho Kone(VT)	638	2,787	1,364	1,423
4	Hnan Gyi(VT)	939	4,731	2,536	2,195
5	Hman Pin(VT)	448	2,003	971	1,032
6	Yae Htwet(VT)	1,786	9,315	4,601	4,714
7	Kywe Yae Kone(VT)	345	1,743	832	911
8	Nyein Chan Thar Zan(VT)	468	2,007	970	1,037
9	Nay Rit Sa Ya(VT)	730	3,396	1,637	1,759
10	Min Kan(VT)	748	3,383	1,655	1,728
11	Boke(VT)	415	1,919	937	982
12	In Gyin(VT)	703	3,427	1,785	1,642
13	Kan Gyi(VT)	352	1,518	731	787
14	Kan Pyin(VT)	381	1,821	876	945
15	Sin But(VT)	490	2,198	1,095	1,103
16	Ma Naw Ma Ya(VT)	752	3,652	1,779	1,873
17	Ywar Thit(VT)	382	1,674	799	875
18	Da Hat Taw(VT)	1,922	9,228	4,361	4,867
19	Gan Da Mar(VT)	245	1,247	638	609
20	Pathein Ka Lay(VT)	323	1,617	766	851
21	Kyar Ni Kan(VT)	483	2,330	1,113	1,217
22	Nan Dar(VT)	1,034	4,877	2,307	2,570
23	Aung Chan Thar(VT)	1,660	8,365	4,056	4,309
24	Pauk Myaing(VT)	1,384	6,764	3,279	3,485
25	Min Ye Hla(VT)	748	3,387	1,577	1,810

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
26	Done Kone(VT)	724	3,208	1,609	1,599
27	Win Chan(VT)	286	1,761	852	909
28	Su Kar Kin(VT)	105	533	272	261
29	Ahr Laung(VT)	160	850	408	442
30	Kaung Mun(VT)	414	1,698	804	894
31	Bagan Tat(VT)	175	1,135	544	591
32	Boe Hla Kone(VT)	597	2,680	1,199	1,481
33	Kyun Sin(VT)	162	736	355	381
34	Gyaint Gyi(VT)	168	806	364	442
35	Tha Yet Ta Pin(VT)	1,232	6,300	3,120	3,180
36	Hin Ywet Su(VT)	289	1,365	615	750
37	Bant Tin(VT)	147	635	291	344
38	Let Thit(VT)	242	1,018	469	549
39	Bant Kwe(VT)	303	1,475	743	732
40	Ta Daing Shey (South)(VT)	489	2,202	1,035	1,167
41	Let Kaung(VT)	250	1,127	549	578
42	Ta Daing Shey (North)(VT)	739	3,259	1,545	1,714
43	Yae Laung(VT)	831	3,575	1,708	1,867
44	Ngwe Taung(VT)	1,115	5,047	2,414	2,633
45	Ohn Chaw(VT)	4,859	28,689	14,297	14,392
46	Shwe Sar Yan(VT)	2,364	12,239	6,439	5,800
47	Se Taw(VT)	675	3,372	1,728	1,644
48	Aing Gyi(VT)	877	3,875	1,891	1,984
49	Zee Oke(VT)	1,724	7,819	3,915	3,904
50	To Tet Kone(VT)	612	2,758	1,302	1,456
51	Than Ma Taw(VT)	1,541	7,290	3,676	3,614
52	Kyu Wun(VT)	670	3,440	1,808	1,632
53	Tha Le Kone(VT)	601	2,625	1,224	1,401
54	Yan Kin Taung(VT)	1,594	8,691	4,411	4,280

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
55	Shin Taw Kone(VT)	1,293	6,860	3,253	3,607
56	Yae Kyi(VT)	1,263	6,137	3,083	3,054
57	Nan U Lwin(VT)	2,772	15,746	7,586	8,160
58	Kyauk Mee(VT)	691	4,281	2,024	2,257

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Patheingyi Township

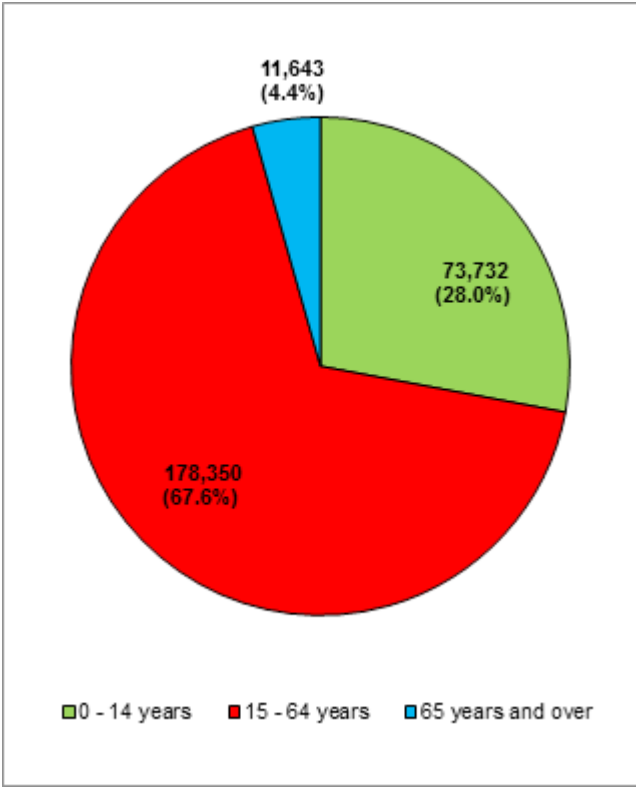
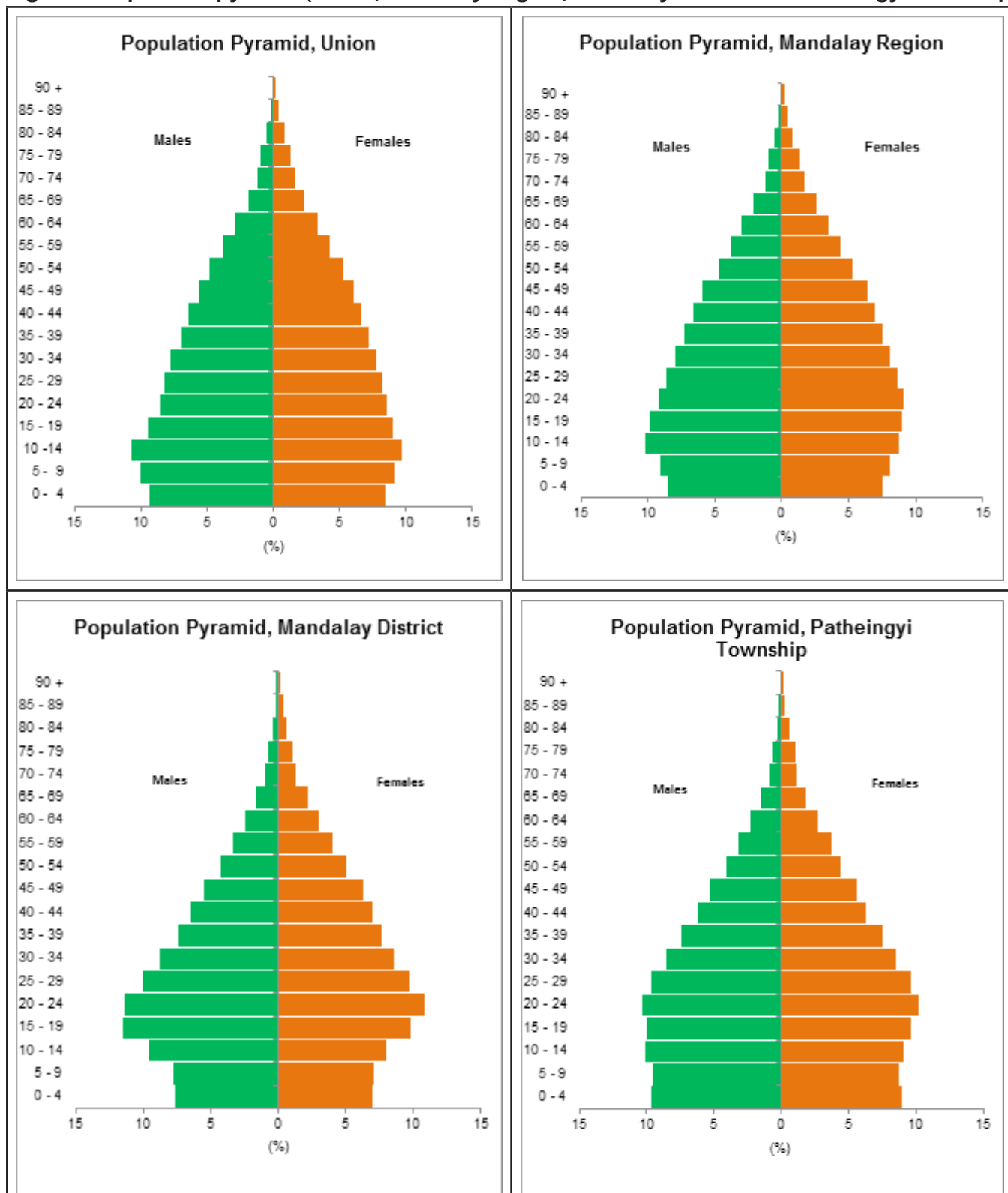


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Patheingyi Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	263,725	129,004	134,721
0 - 4	24,484	12,419	12,065
5 - 9	24,027	12,250	11,777
10 - 14	25,221	13,082	12,139
15 - 19	25,876	12,924	12,952
20 - 24	27,026	13,385	13,641
25 - 29	25,383	12,434	12,949
30 - 34	22,500	11,048	11,452
35 - 39	19,766	9,615	10,151
40 - 44	16,553	8,044	8,509
45 - 49	14,425	6,801	7,624
50 - 54	11,178	5,205	5,973
55 - 59	9,081	4,146	4,935
60 - 64	6,562	2,917	3,645
65 - 69	4,510	1,999	2,511
70 - 74	2,739	1,155	1,584
75 - 79	2,217	832	1,385
80 - 84	1,235	443	792
85 - 89	642	221	421
90 +	300	84	216

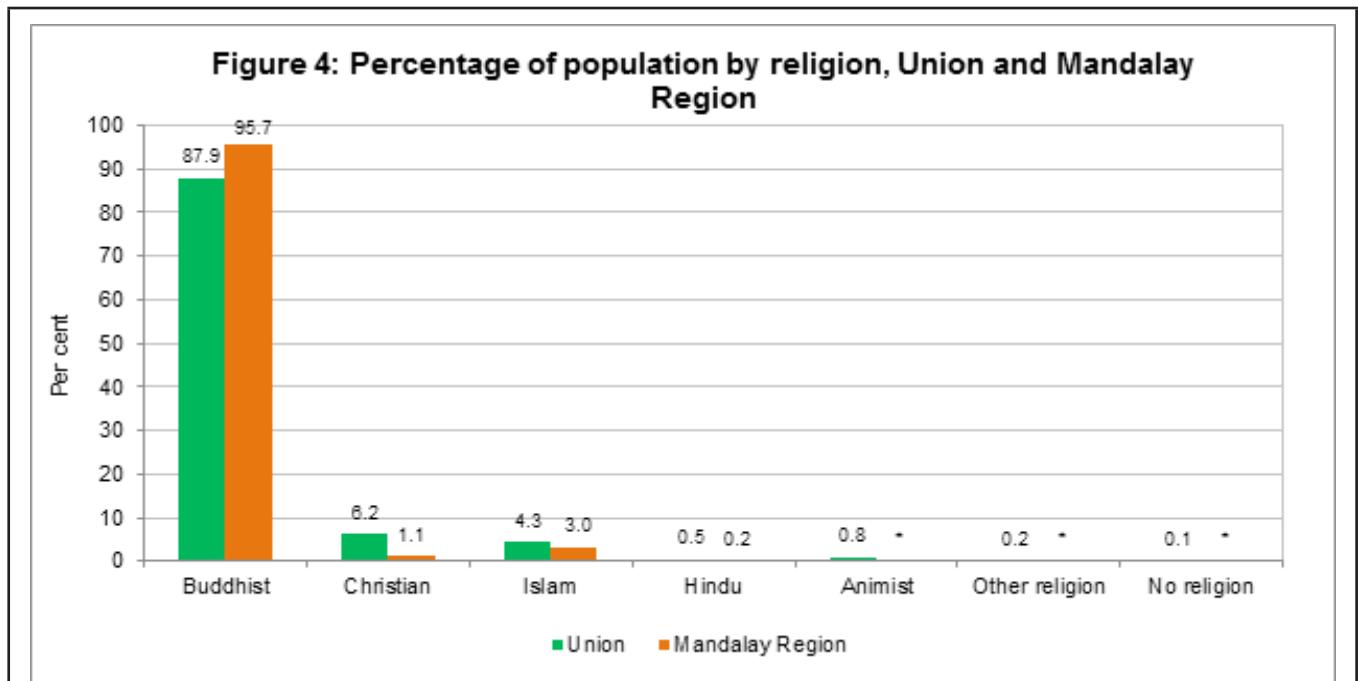
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Patheingyi Township is 67.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been slightly declining in Patheingyi Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 25-29 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly larger percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Patheingyi Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Mandalay Region, it is 95.7% Buddhist, 1.1% Christian, 3.0% Islam, 0.2% Hindu and less than 0.1% each for Animist, Other religion and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	4,774	2,436	2,338	1,475	739	736
6	4,804	2,504	2,300	3,506	1,803	1,703
7	4,825	2,455	2,370	3,911	1,984	1,927
8	4,516	2,189	2,327	3,667	1,765	1,902
9	4,338	2,100	2,238	3,487	1,706	1,781
10	4,487	2,299	2,188	3,532	1,812	1,720
11	4,233	1,996	2,237	3,121	1,491	1,630
12	4,770	2,438	2,332	3,078	1,573	1,505
13	5,130	2,592	2,538	2,836	1,437	1,399
14	4,760	2,275	2,485	2,045	980	1,065
15	4,452	2,198	2,254	1,427	676	751
16	4,339	2,104	2,235	1,136	504	632
17	4,624	2,273	2,351	965	435	530
18	5,416	2,609	2,807	834	355	479
19	4,610	2,208	2,402	575	256	319
20	5,992	2,840	3,152	476	223	253
21	4,438	2,129	2,309	270	145	125
22	4,892	2,320	2,572	160	83	77
23	4,875	2,374	2,501	107	62	45
24	4,178	1,981	2,197	55	25	30
25	5,408	2,585	2,823	64	37	27
26	4,127	2,007	2,120	43	23	20
27	4,598	2,246	2,352	32	12	20
28	4,776	2,260	2,516	42	22	20
29	4,189	1,948	2,241	31	14	17

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

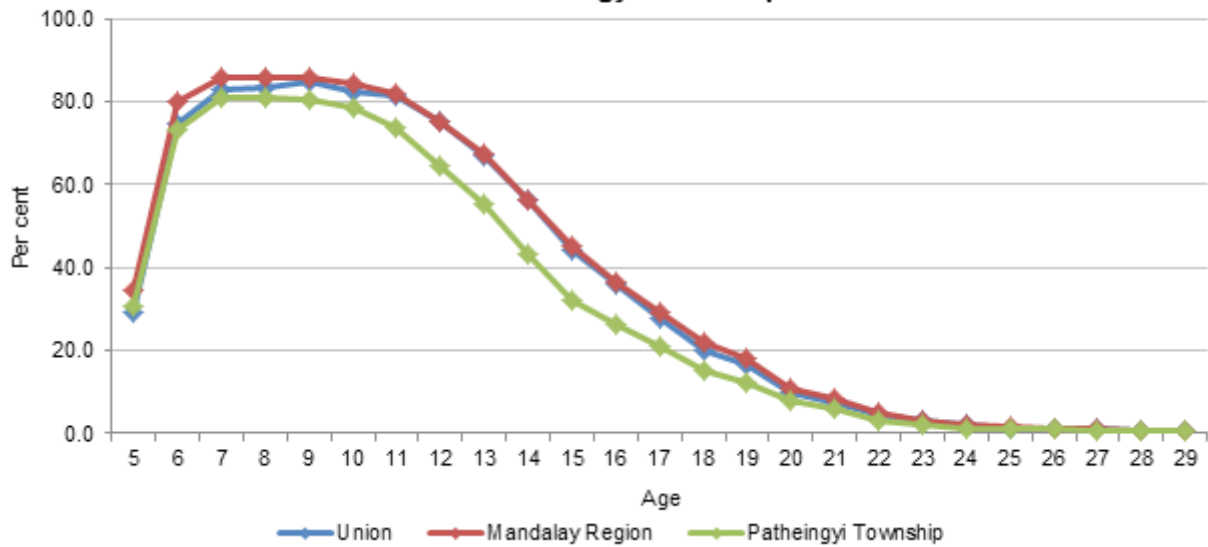
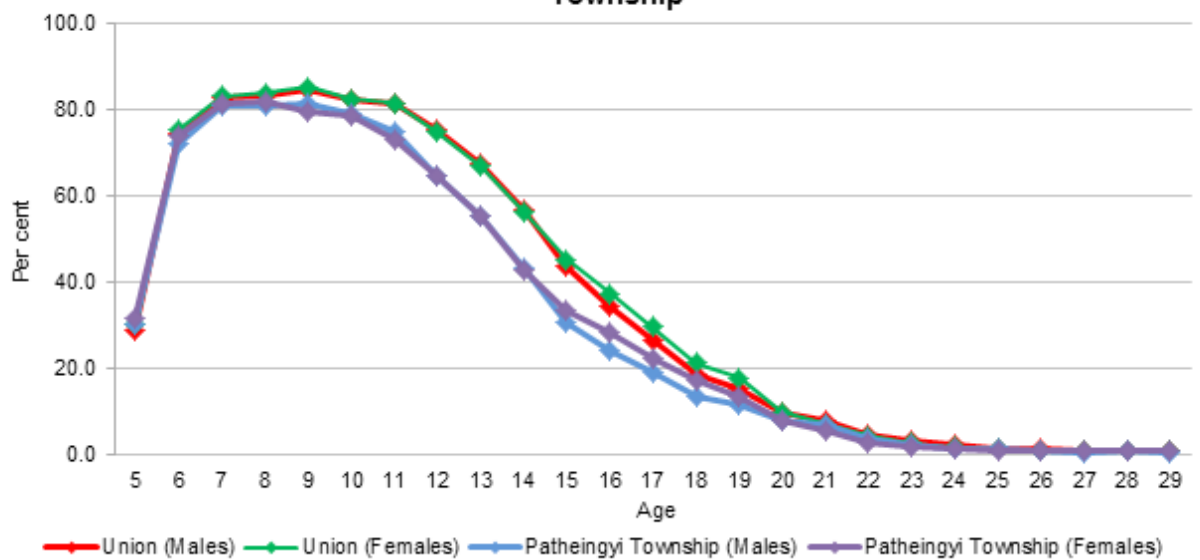
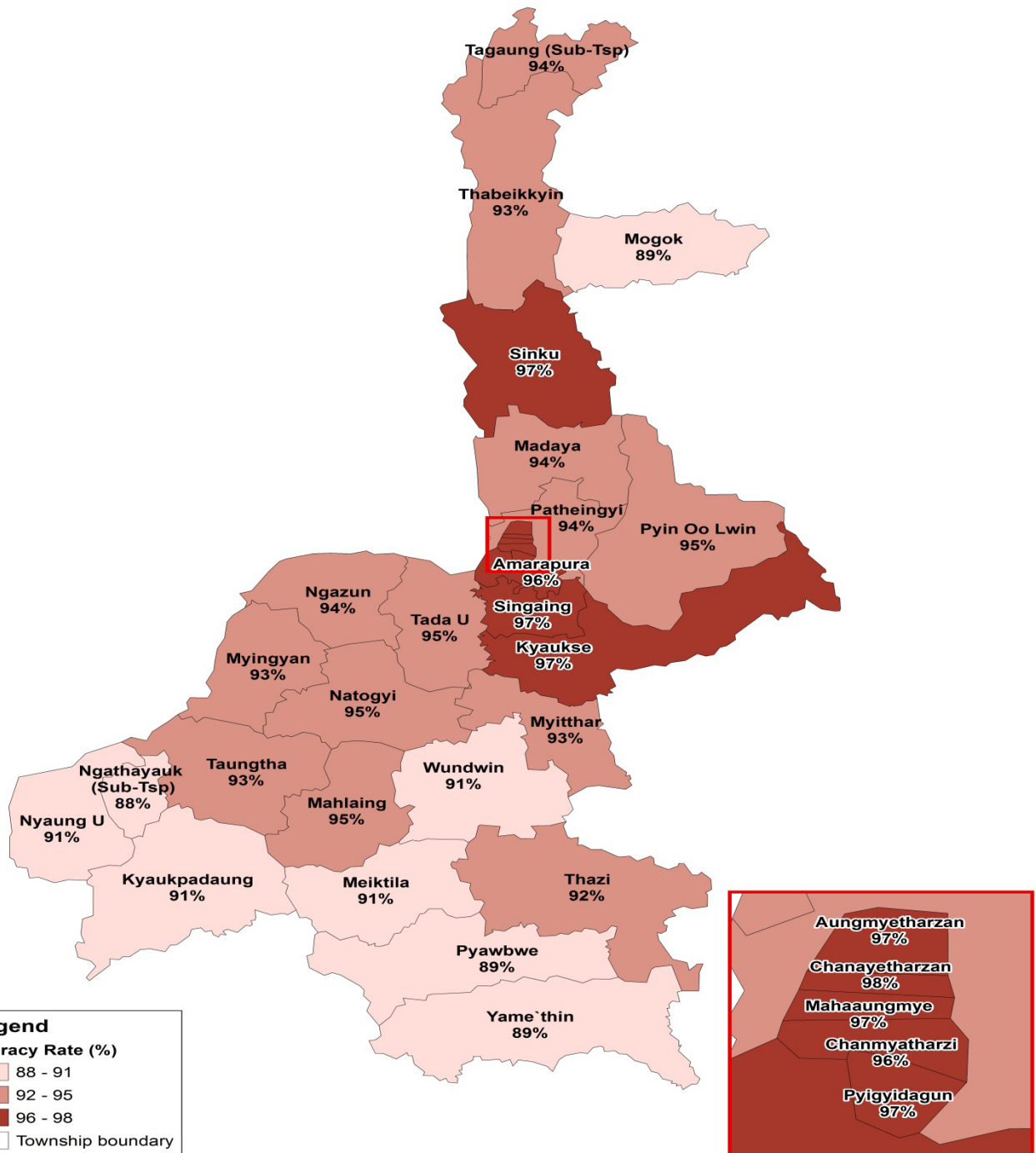


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Patheingyi Township



- School attendance in Patheingyi Township drops after age 13 for males and age 12 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of both males and females in Patheingyi Township is much lower than that of the Union after age 10 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Mandalay Region	: 93.8%
Mandalay District	: 96.3%
Patheingyi Township	: 93.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	47,816	96.1
Males	23,036	97.0
Females	24,780	95.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Patheingyi Township is 93.5 per cent. It is slightly lower than the literacy rate of Mandalay Region (93.8%) but higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 90.5 per cent and for the males it is 96.9 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.1 per cent with 95.3 per cent for females and 97.0 per cent for males.

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

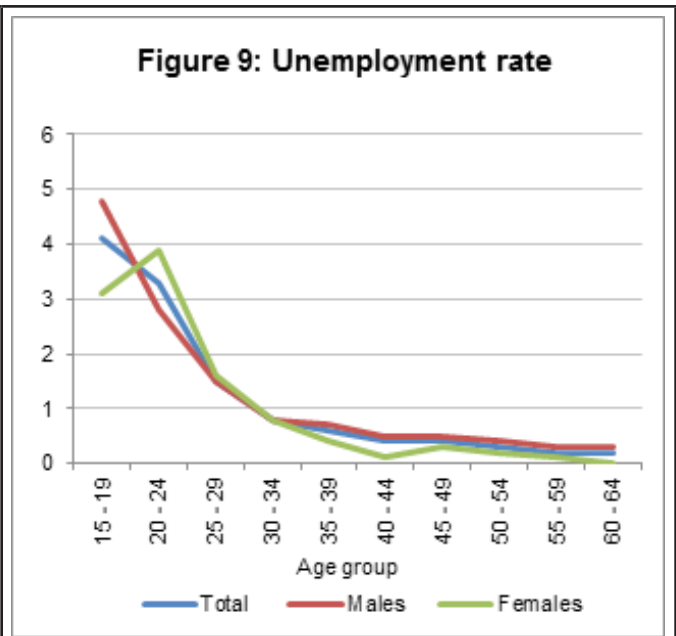
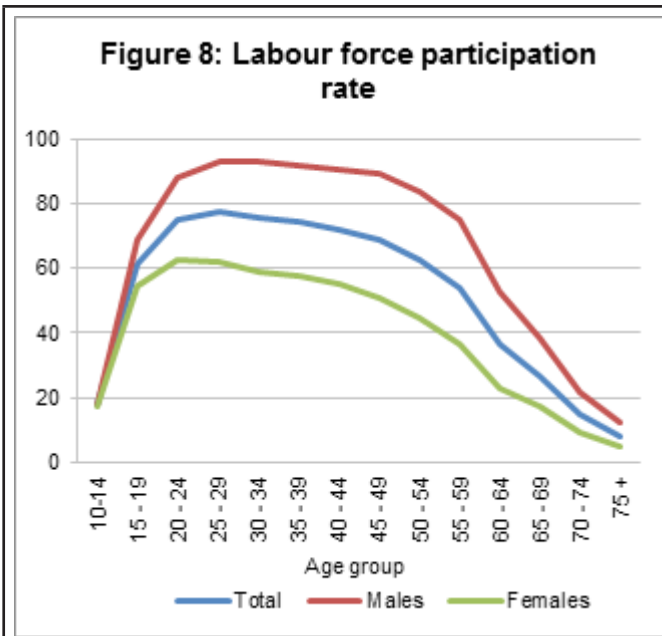
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	137,091	17,237	12.6	28,305	39,285	24,834	12,687	300	11,388	933	162	1,960
Urban	7,662	303	4.0	950	1,081	1,636	1,592	32	1,966	87	12	3
Rural	129,429	16,934	13.1	27,355	38,204	23,198	11,095	268	9,422	846	150	1,957
Males	64,944	5,852	9.0	11,116	18,469	14,692	7,611	194	5,428	298	120	1,164
Females	72,147	11,385	15.8	17,189	20,816	10,142	5,076	106	5,960	635	42	796

- Some 12.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 13.1 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 9.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 15.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 28.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 8.3 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	17.7	18.0	17.2	8.6	10.9	6.0
15 - 19	61.5	68.6	54.3	4.1	4.8	3.1
20 - 24	75.2	88.0	62.6	3.3	2.8	3.9
25 - 29	77.2	93.2	61.8	1.5	1.5	1.6
30 - 34	75.8	93.1	59.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
35 - 39	74.3	92.0	57.5	0.6	0.7	0.4
40 - 44	72.1	90.3	54.9	0.4	0.5	0.1
45 - 49	68.9	89.1	50.8	0.4	0.5	0.3
50 - 54	62.8	83.6	44.6	0.3	0.4	0.2
55 - 59	54.1	74.7	36.8	0.2	0.3	0.1
60 - 64	36.3	52.8	23.2	0.2	0.3	-
65 - 69	26.6	38.3	17.2	0.3	0.4	-
70 - 74	14.7	21.7	9.5	-	-	-
75 +	7.8	12.3	5.2	1.5	1.0	2.1
15 - 24	68.5	78.4	58.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
15 - 64	69.4	85.1	54.5	1.6	1.6	1.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Patheingyi Township is 69.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 54.5 per cent and is markedly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.1 per cent.
- In Patheingyi Township, labour force participation rate for the population age 10-14 is 17.7 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Patheingyi Township is 1.6 per cent. There is equal to males and females with unemployment rate (1.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.6 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	85,085	0.8	296	41.0	13.3	1.4	13.8
Males	27,095	1.6	45.8	4.2	18.2	2.3	27.8
Females	57,990	0.4	22.1	58.2	11.1	1.0	7.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 45.8 per cent of males are full time students while 58.2 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	113,609	67,274	46,335	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	496	347	149	0.4	0.5	0.3
Professionals	2,176	624	1,552	1.9	0.9	3.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,965	2,246	719	2.6	3.3	1.6
Clerical Support Workers	2,801	1,392	1,409	2.5	2.1	3.0
Services and Sales Workers	17,774	6,832	10,942	15.6	10.2	23.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	24,463	14,544	9,919	21.5	21.6	21.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	35,843	24,710	11,133	31.5	36.7	24.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	6,105	5,317	788	5.4	7.9	1.7
Elementary Occupations	17,699	9,685	8,014	15.6	14.4	17.3
Others	3	1	2	*	*	*
Not stated	3,284	1,576	1,708	2.9	2.3	3.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



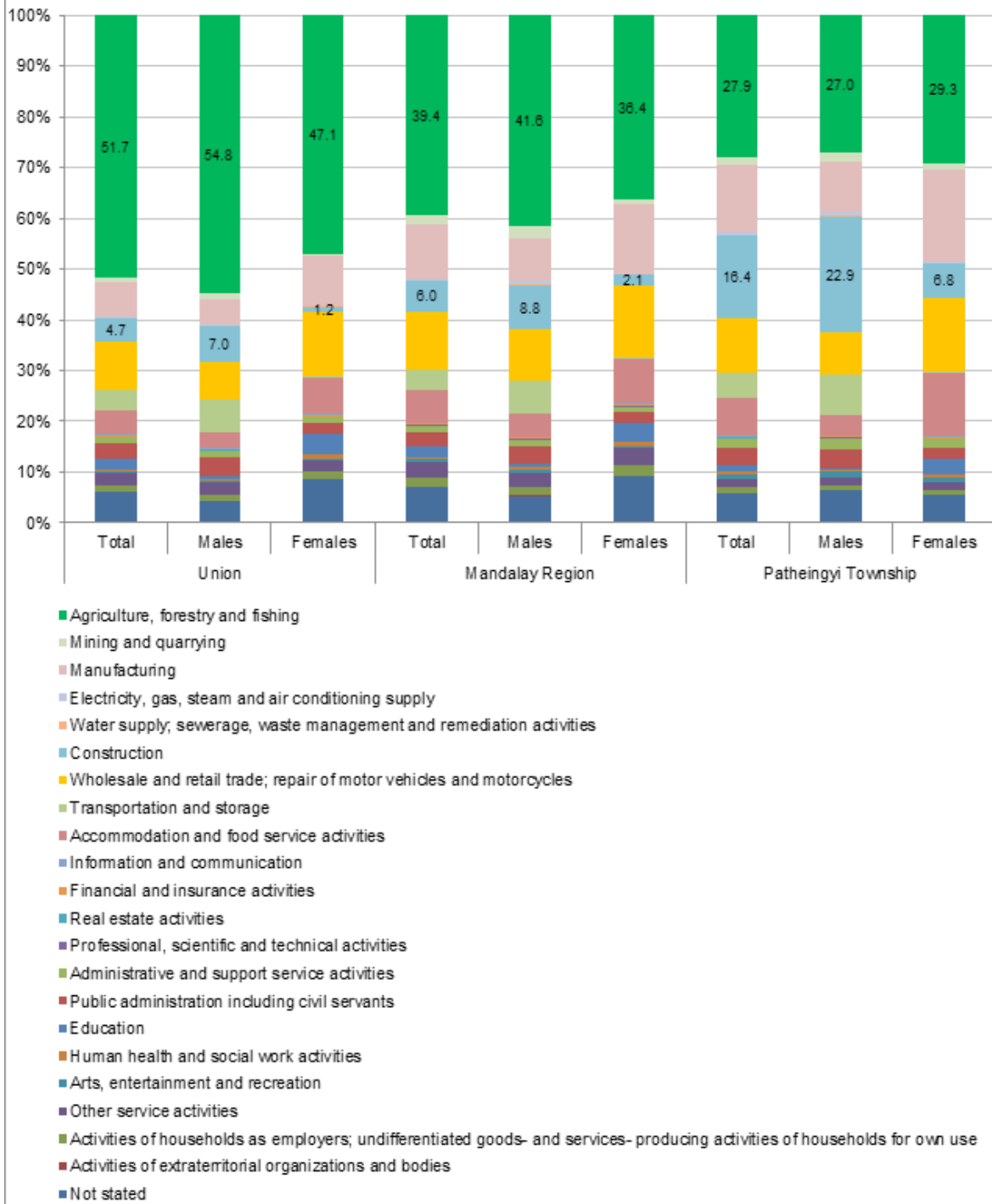
- In Patheingyi Township, 31.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are craft and related trades workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 21.5 per cent in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers .
- Analysis by sex shows that 36.7 per cent of males and 24.0 per cent of females are craft and related trades workers.
- In Mandalay Region, 18.2 per cent are craft and related trades workers and 31.5 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
Total	113,609	67,274	46,335	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31,740	18,173	13,567	27.9	27.0	29.3
Mining and quarrying	1,911	1,332	579	1.7	2.0	1.2
Manufacturing	15,031	6,607	8,424	13.2	9.8	18.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	464	436	28	0.4	0.6	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	140	119	21	0.1	0.2	*
Construction	18,583	15,439	3,144	16.4	22.9	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,170	5,477	6,693	10.7	8.1	14.4
Transportation and storage	5,573	5,355	218	4.9	8.0	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	8,451	2,705	5,746	7.4	4.0	12.4
Information and communication	213	138	75	0.2	0.2	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	266	144	122	0.2	0.2	0.3
Real estate activities	76	54	22	0.1	0.1	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	242	188	54	0.2	0.3	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	2,082	1,295	787	1.8	1.9	1.7
Public administration including civil servants	3,612	2,571	1,041	3.2	3.8	2.2
Education	1,635	299	1,336	1.4	0.4	2.9
Human health and social work activities	528	146	382	0.5	0.2	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,233	879	354	1.1	1.3	0.8
Other service activities	1,690	998	692	1.5	1.5	1.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,209	670	539	1.1	1.0	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	8	3	5	*	*	*
Not stated	6,752	4,246	2,506	5.9	6.3	5.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

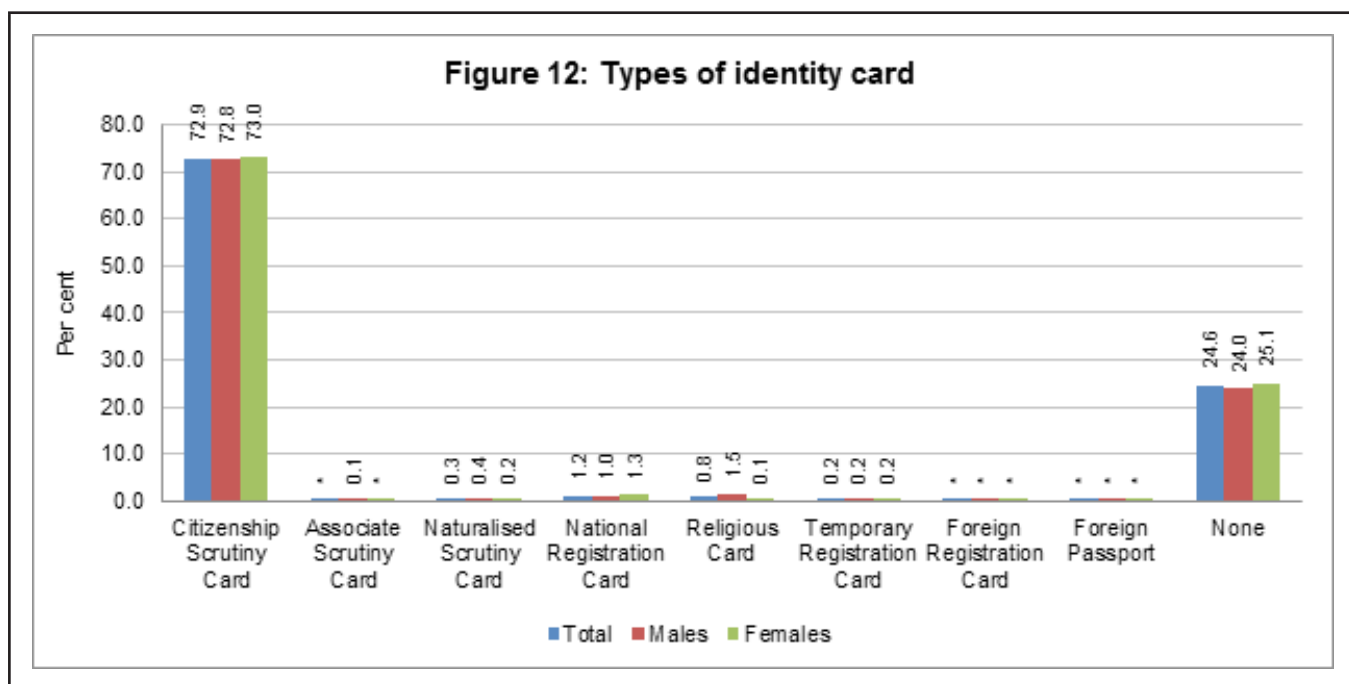


- In Patheingyi Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 27.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Construction” at 16.4 per cent.
- There are 27.0 per cent of males and 29.3 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Mandalay Region, there are 39.4 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 6.0 per cent in “Construction” 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	156,877	102	623	2,542	1,674	484	20	36	52,856
Urban	9,612	4	18	58	44	15	-	1	1,472
Rural	147,265	98	605	2,484	1,630	469	20	35	51,384
Males	75,918	62	407	1,085	1,540	233	17	14	25,059
Females	80,959	40	216	1,457	134	251	3	22	27,797



- In Patheingyi Township, 72.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 24.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 24.0 per cent of males and 25.1 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	263,725	254,908	8,817	3.3	4,907	1,976	3,297	2,671
0 - 4	24,484	24,183	301	1.2	40	32	219	218
5 - 9	24,027	23,817	210	0.9	29	30	88	142
10 - 14	25,221	24,963	258	1.0	43	46	80	172
15 - 19	25,876	25,639	237	0.9	78	45	55	111
20 - 24	27,026	26,805	221	0.8	48	35	61	105
25 - 29	25,383	25,105	278	1.1	72	46	100	91
30 - 34	22,500	22,222	278	1.2	105	44	98	92
35 - 39	19,766	19,432	334	1.7	136	62	93	103
40 - 44	16,553	16,031	522	3.2	304	54	145	119
45 - 49	14,425	13,670	755	5.2	484	97	213	133
50 - 54	11,178	10,349	829	7.4	528	99	263	172
55 - 59	9,081	8,236	845	9.3	569	128	254	159
60 - 64	6,562	5,741	821	12.5	534	173	278	181
65 - 69	4,510	3,730	780	17.3	521	181	269	189
70 - 74	2,739	2,098	641	23.4	433	200	274	158
75 - 79	2,217	1,576	641	28.9	419	265	317	194
80 - 84	1,235	788	447	36.2	292	209	246	162
85 - 89	642	386	256	39.9	166	132	135	93
90 +	300	137	163	54.3	106	98	109	77

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	129,004	125,150	3,854	3.0	2,012	795	1,527	1,104
0 - 4	12,419	12,251	168	1.4	23	22	121	121
5 - 9	12,250	12,141	109	0.9	19	17	46	69
10 - 14	13,082	12,935	147	1.1	20	27	47	94
15 - 19	12,924	12,821	103	0.8	28	21	24	49
20 - 24	13,385	13,278	107	0.8	21	15	41	45
25 - 29	12,434	12,316	118	0.9	31	17	51	37
30 - 34	11,048	10,919	129	1.2	48	17	60	41
35 - 39	9,615	9,468	147	1.5	59	19	51	42
40 - 44	8,044	7,813	231	2.9	118	23	86	51
45 - 49	6,801	6,447	354	5.2	211	41	126	62
50 - 54	5,205	4,834	371	7.1	226	40	134	73
55 - 59	4,146	3,749	397	9.6	275	49	124	70
60 - 64	2,917	2,560	357	12.2	216	76	128	74
65 - 69	1,999	1,683	316	15.8	198	70	117	78
70 - 74	1,155	883	272	23.5	181	88	106	54
75 - 79	832	597	235	28.2	152	100	109	55
80 - 84	443	294	149	33.6	97	70	75	37
85 - 89	221	116	105	47.5	67	57	53	34
90 +	84	45	39	46.4	22	26	28	18

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	134,721	129,758	4,963	3.7	2,895	1,181	1,770	1,567
0 - 4	12,065	11,932	133	1.1	17	10	98	97
5 - 9	11,777	11,676	101	0.9	10	13	42	73
10 - 14	12,139	12,028	111	0.9	23	19	33	78
15 - 19	12,952	12,818	134	1.0	50	24	31	62
20 - 24	13,641	13,527	114	0.8	27	20	20	60
25 - 29	12,949	12,789	160	1.2	41	29	49	54
30 - 34	11,452	11,303	149	1.3	57	27	38	51
35 - 39	10,151	9,964	187	1.8	77	43	42	61
40 - 44	8,509	8,218	291	3.4	186	31	59	68
45 - 49	7,624	7,223	401	5.3	273	56	87	71
50 - 54	5,973	5,515	458	7.7	302	59	129	99
55 - 59	4,935	4,487	448	9.1	294	79	130	89
60 - 64	3,645	3,181	464	12.7	318	97	150	107
65 - 69	2,511	2,047	464	18.5	323	111	152	111
70 - 74	1,584	1,215	369	23.3	252	112	168	104
75 - 79	1,385	979	406	29.3	267	165	208	139
80 - 84	792	494	298	37.6	195	139	171	125
85 - 89	421	270	151	35.9	99	75	82	59
90 +	216	92	124	57.4	84	72	81	59

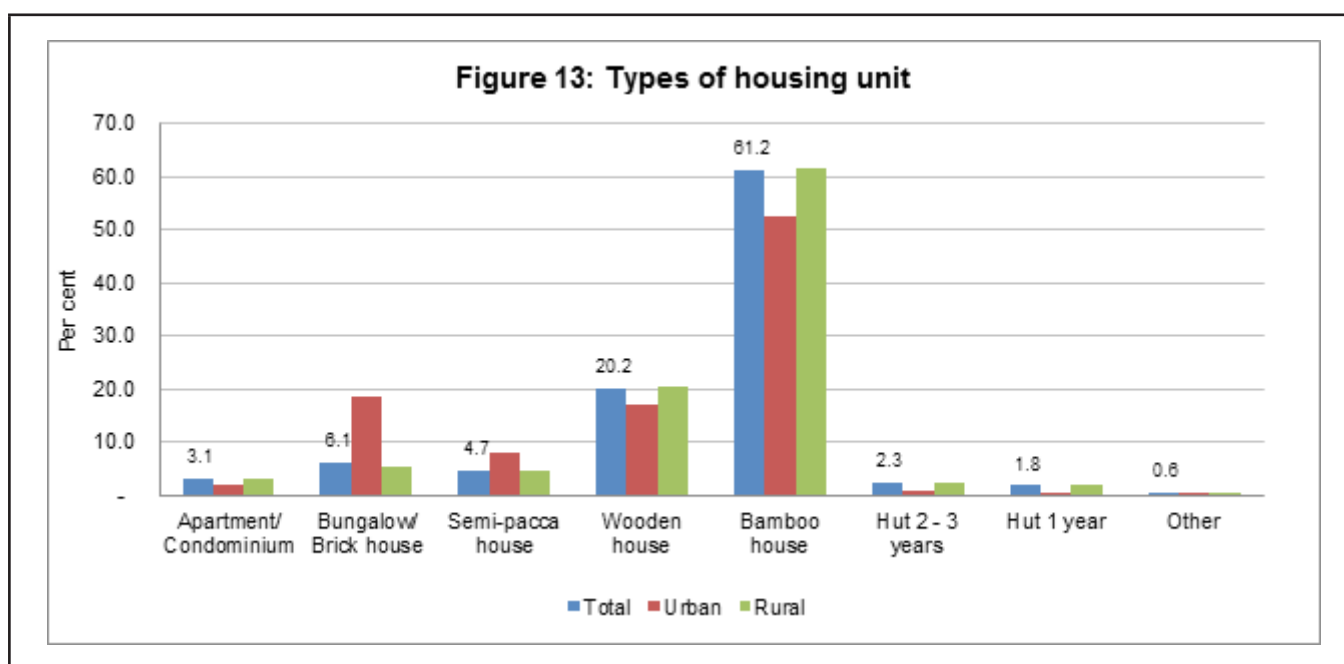
- Three in every 100 persons in Patheingyi Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly 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

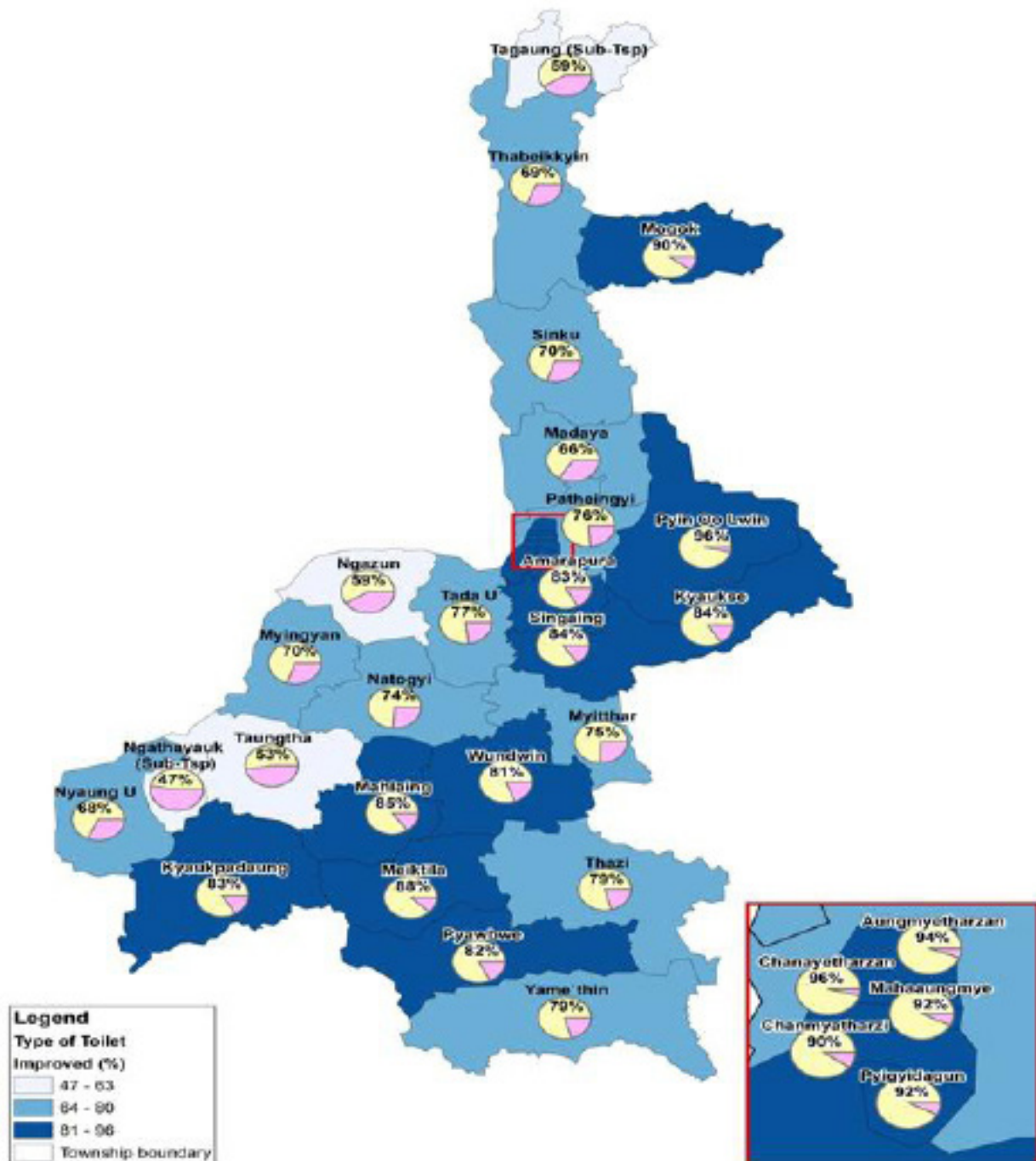
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	52,990	3.1	6.1	4.7	20.2	61.2	2.3	1.8	0.6
Urban	2,702	2.0	18.7	8.1	17.0	52.7	0.9	0.2	0.4
Rural	50,288	3.2	5.4	4.5	20.4	61.6	2.3	1.9	0.6



- The majority of the households in Patheingyi Township are living in bamboo houses (61.2%) followed by households in wooden houses (20.2%).
- Some 52.7 per cent of urban households and 61.6 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union : 74.3%
 Mandalay Region : 79.8%
 Mandalay District : 88.5%
 Patheingyi Township : 76.2%

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

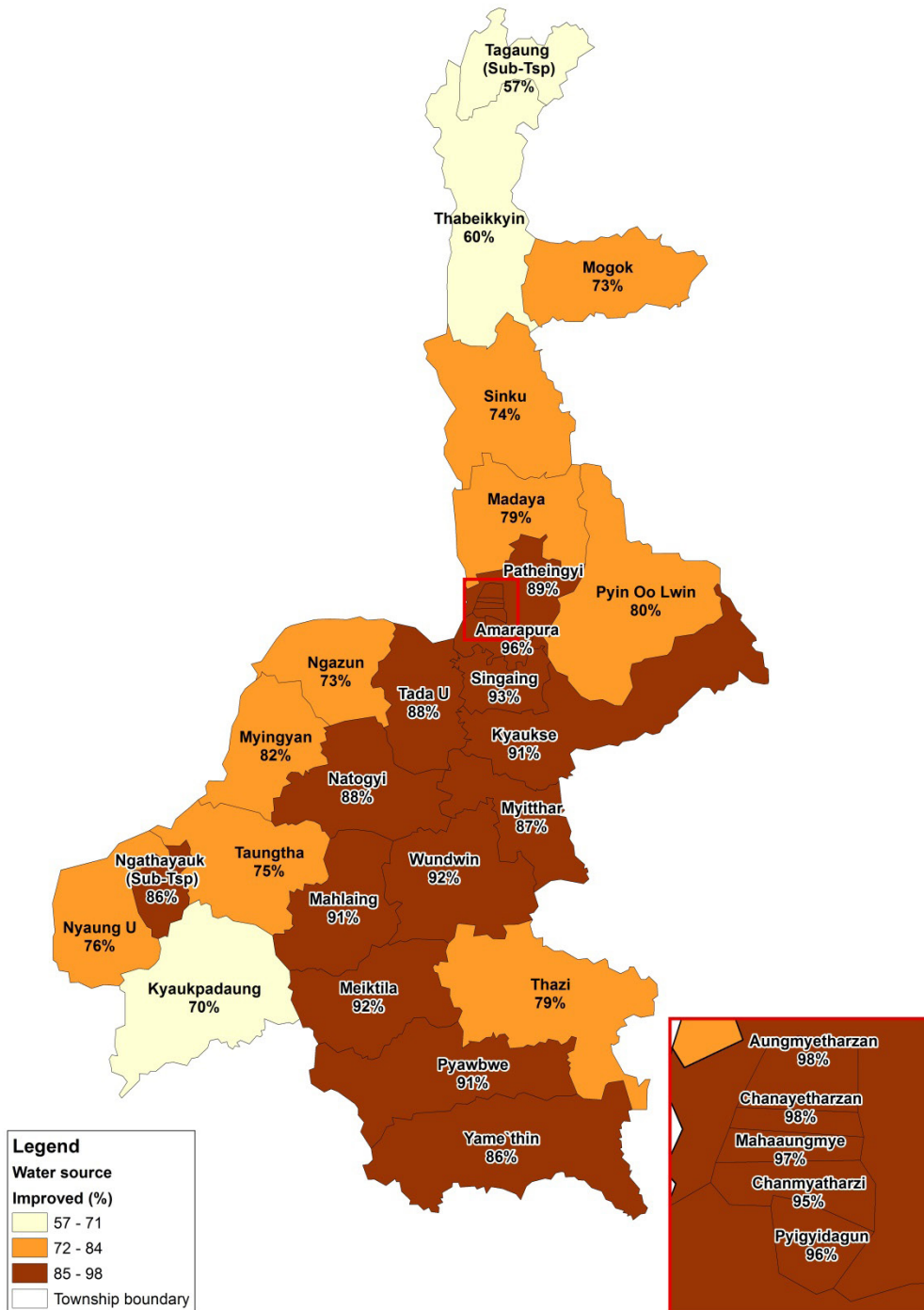
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.3	2.1	1.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		74.9	91.9	74.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>76.2</i>	<i>94.0</i>	<i>75.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		5.1	3.8	5.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	-	0.3
Other		0.7	*	0.7
None		17.7	2.2	18.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	52,990	2,702	50,288

- Some 76.2 per cent of the households in Patheingyi Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (74.9%)).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, Patheingyi belongs to in the proportion group (64-80) 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 17.7 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 Patheingyi Township, 18.5 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%
Mandalay District	: 95.2%
Patheingyi Township	: 88.7%

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

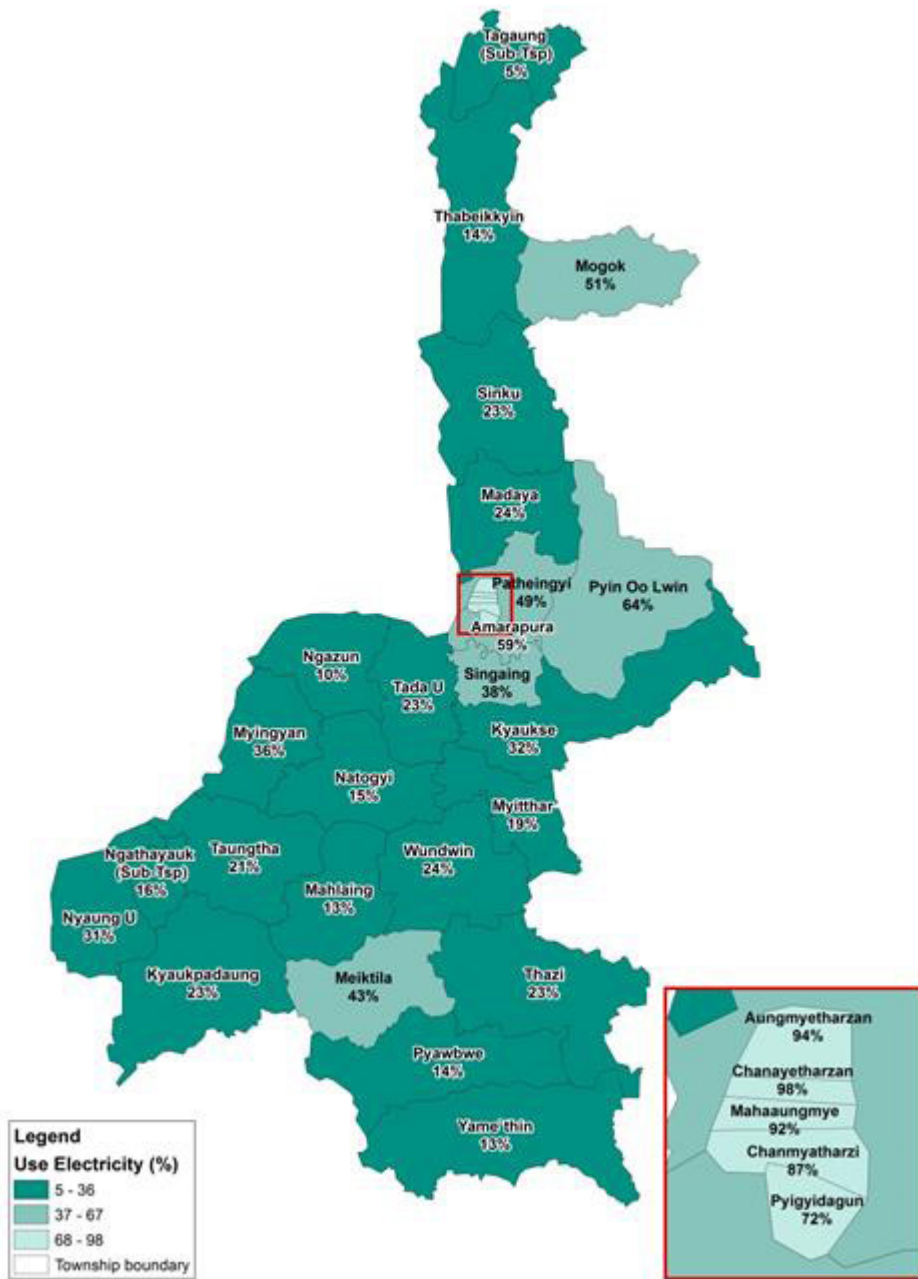
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		2.8	*	2.9
Tube well, borehole		60.4	41.6	61.4
Protected well/ Spring		14.2	0.3	15.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier		11.3	56.7	8.8
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>88.7</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>88.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		1.6	0.1	1.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.3	-	0.3
River/stream/ canal		7.0	0.9	7.3
Waterfall/ Rain water		1.5	0.2	1.6
Other		0.9	0.2	1.0
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>11.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>11.9</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	52,990	2,702	50,288

- In Patheingyi Township, 88.7 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 Mandalay Region. It is the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 60.4 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 14.2 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 11.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 11.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union : 32.4%
 Mandalay Region : 39.4%
 Mandalay District : 77.2%
 Patheingyi Township : 48.5%

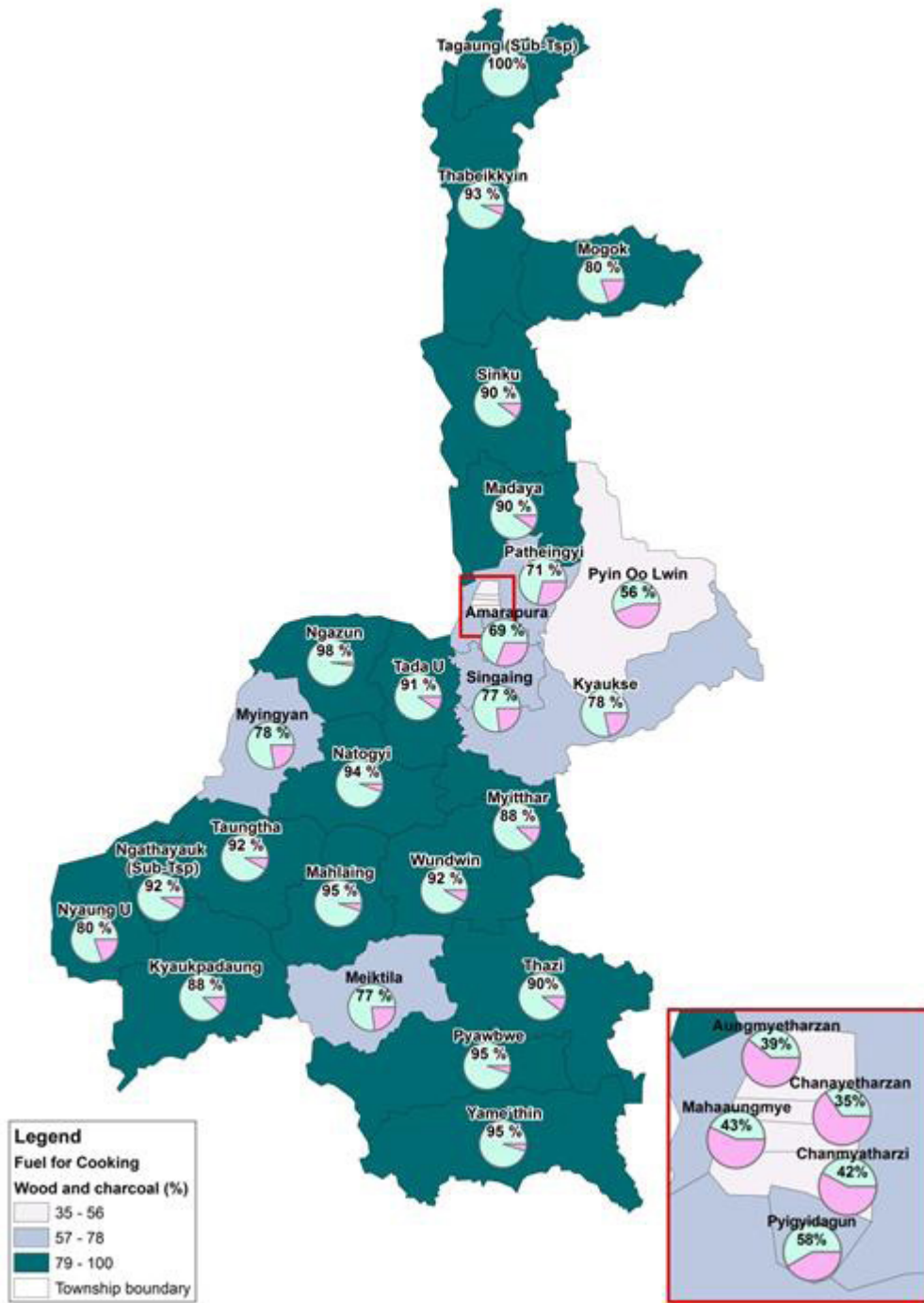
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		48.5	89.7	46.2
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle		15.2	3.4	15.8
Battery		18.8	6.1	19.5
Generator (private)		10.8	0.3	11.4
Water mill (private)		0.2	-	0.2
Solar system/energy		4.3	0.4	4.6
Other		2.1	0.1	2.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	52,990	2,702	50,288

- In Patheingyi Township, 48.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the group (37-67) 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.
- In rural areas, 46.2 per cent of the households mainly use electricity for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Mandalay Region	: 77.6%
Mandalay District	: 52.1%
Patheingyi Township	: 71.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		27.6	68.1	25.4
LPG		*	0.3	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		0.1	0.4	0.1
Firewood		45.3	8.8	47.2
Charcoal		26.0	22.0	26.3
Coal		0.5	0.2	0.6
Other		0.4	0.3	0.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	52,990	2,702	50,288

- In Patheingyi Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 45.3 per cent using firewood and 26.0 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 27.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 47.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 26.3 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

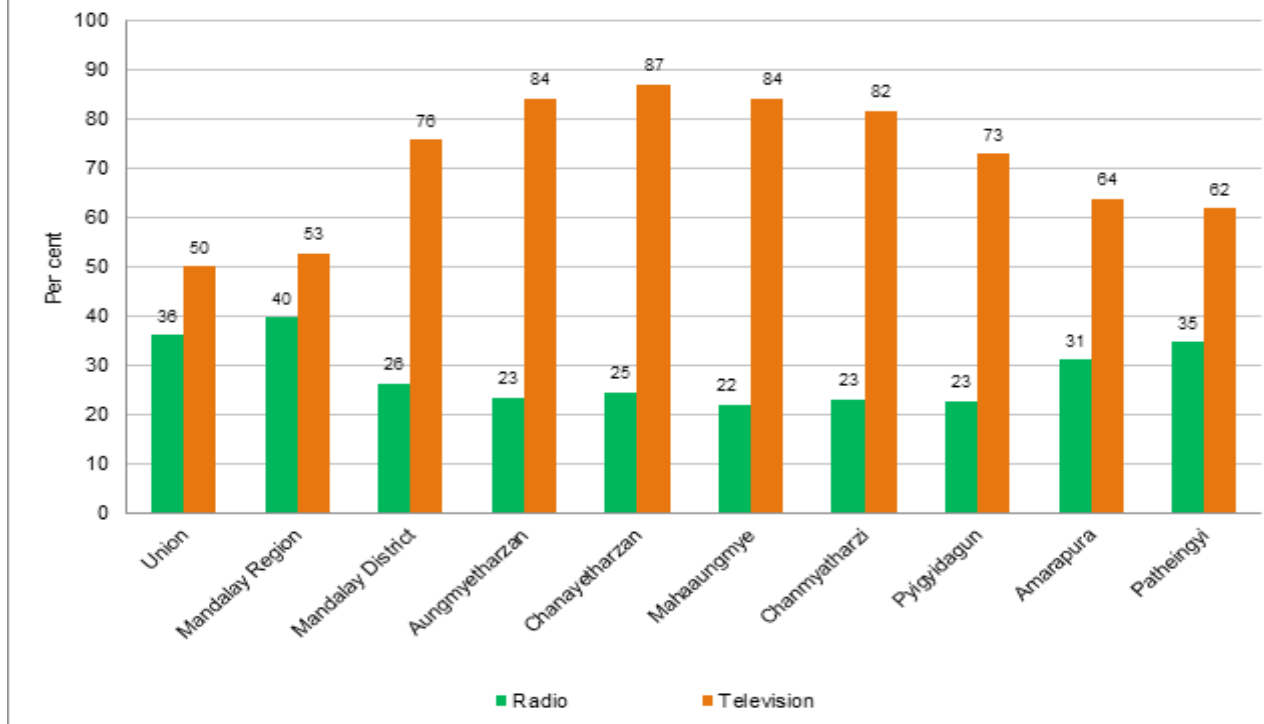
Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	52,990	34.6	61.7	2.8	56.7	3.3	11.7	19.4	0.5
Urban	2,702	33.7	86.8	13.6	82.6	14.1	31.9	5.6	2.6
Rural	50,288	34.6	60.4	2.2	55.3	2.7	10.6	20.1	0.4

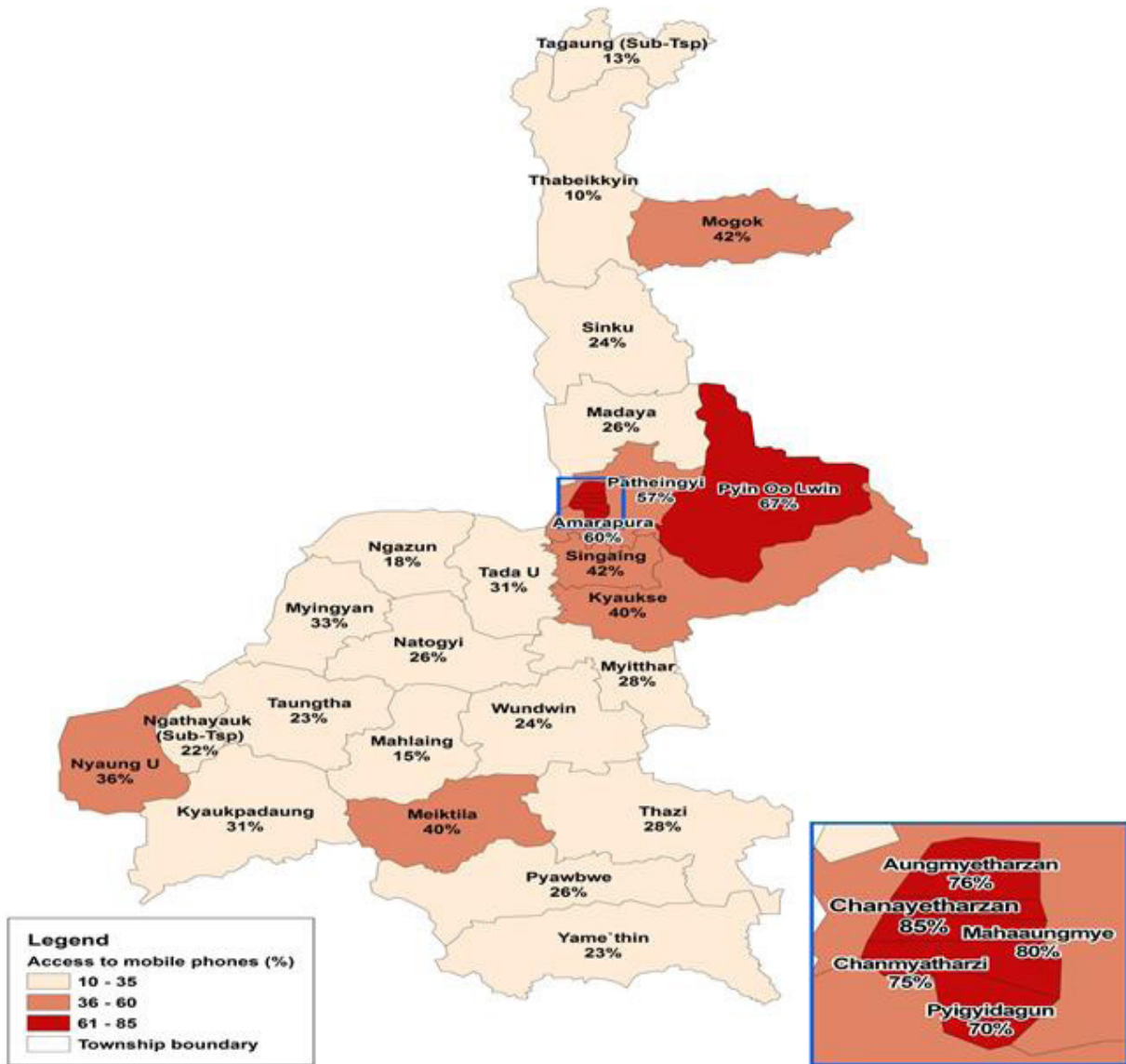
- Some 61.7 per cent of the households in Patheingyi Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 86.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 60.4 per cent.

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



- Some 61.7 per cent of the households in Patheingyi Township have access to television and about one in three households (34.6%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union : 32.9%
Mandalay Region : 40.9%
Mandalay District : 70.9%
Patheingyi Township : 56.7%

- Some 56.7 per cent of the households in Patheingyi Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, it belongs to the percentage group 36-60.

Transportation items

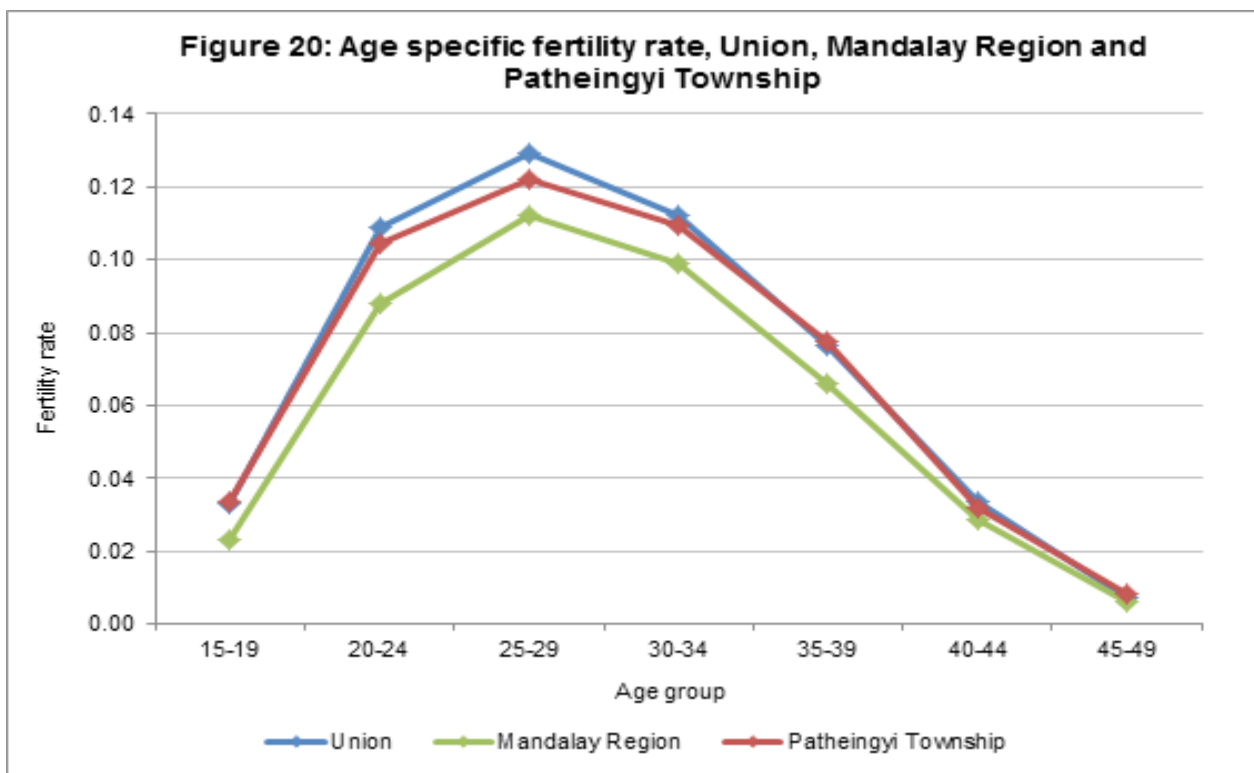
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Mandalay District	324,477	35,774	244,156	162,810	4,757	4,494	1,015	11,650
Urban	241,193	31,962	187,298	120,791	1,907	231	219	980
Rural	83,284	3,812	56,858	42,019	2,850	4,263	796	10,670
Patheingyi Township	52,990	2,270	36,322	26,629	1,499	2,394	700	6,581
Urban	2,702	266	2,148	1,874	43	3	3	31
Rural	50,288	2,004	34,174	24,755	1,456	2,391	697	6,550

- In Patheingyi Township, 68.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 50.3 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

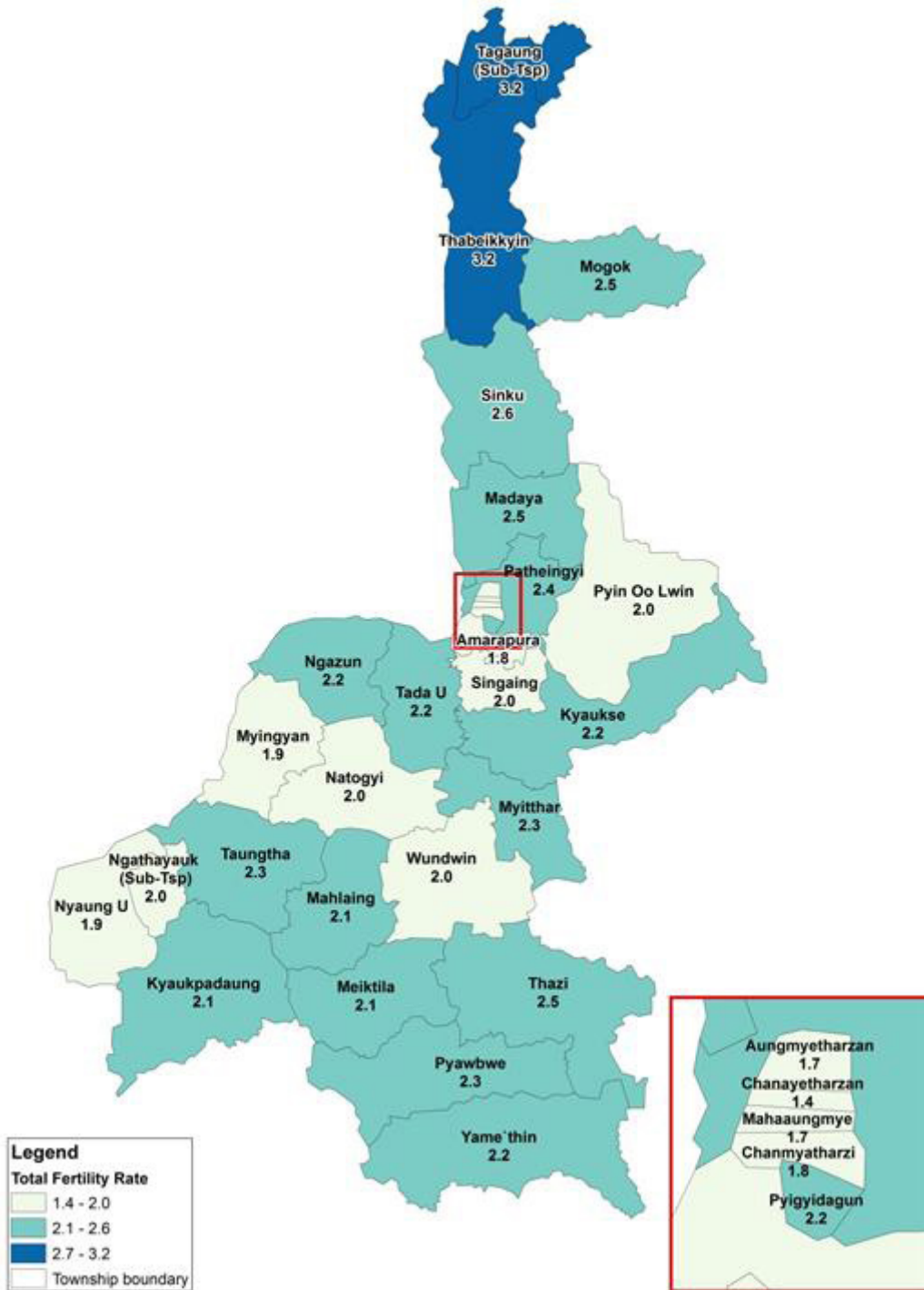
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



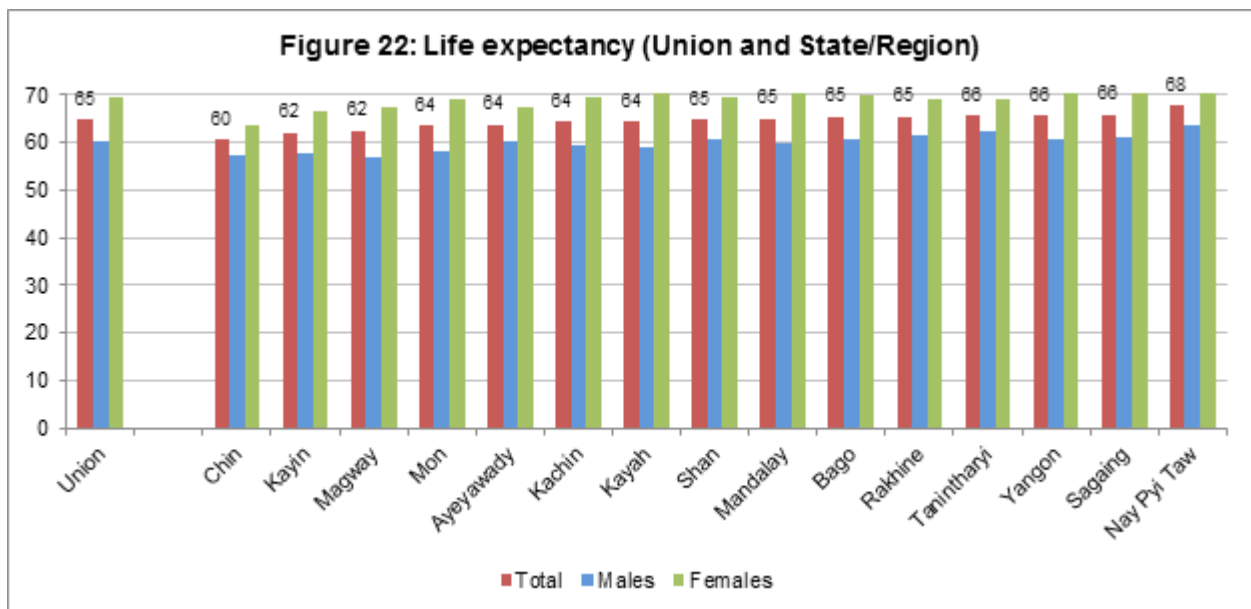
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.4 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Mandalay Region	: 2.1
Mandalay District	: 1.9
Patheingyi Township	: 2.4

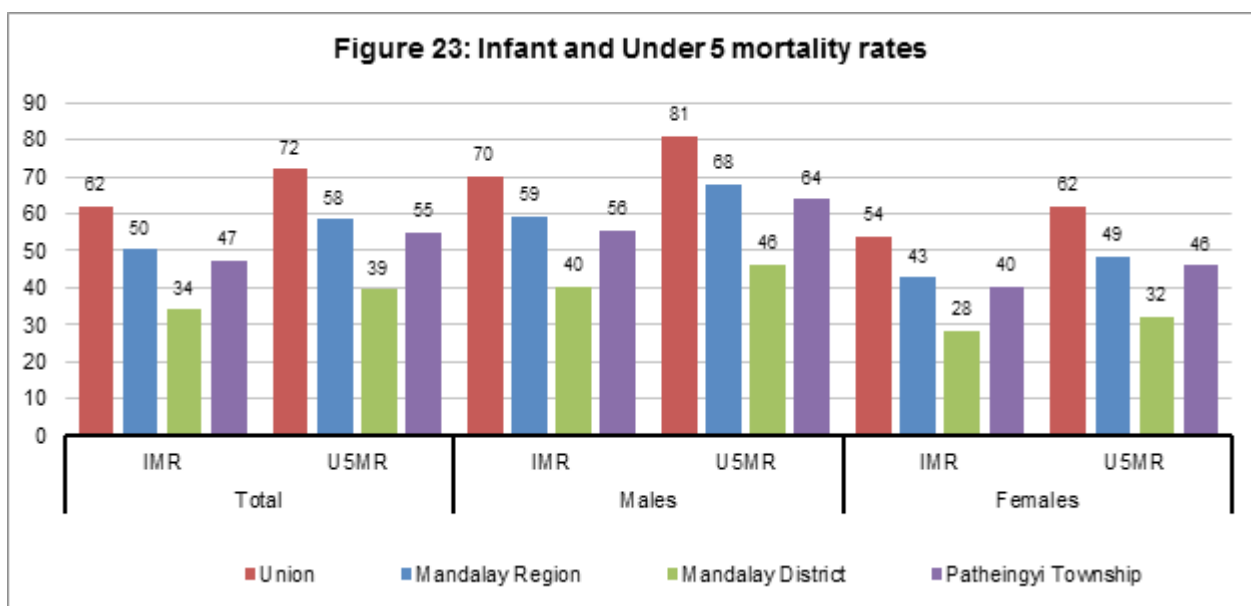
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

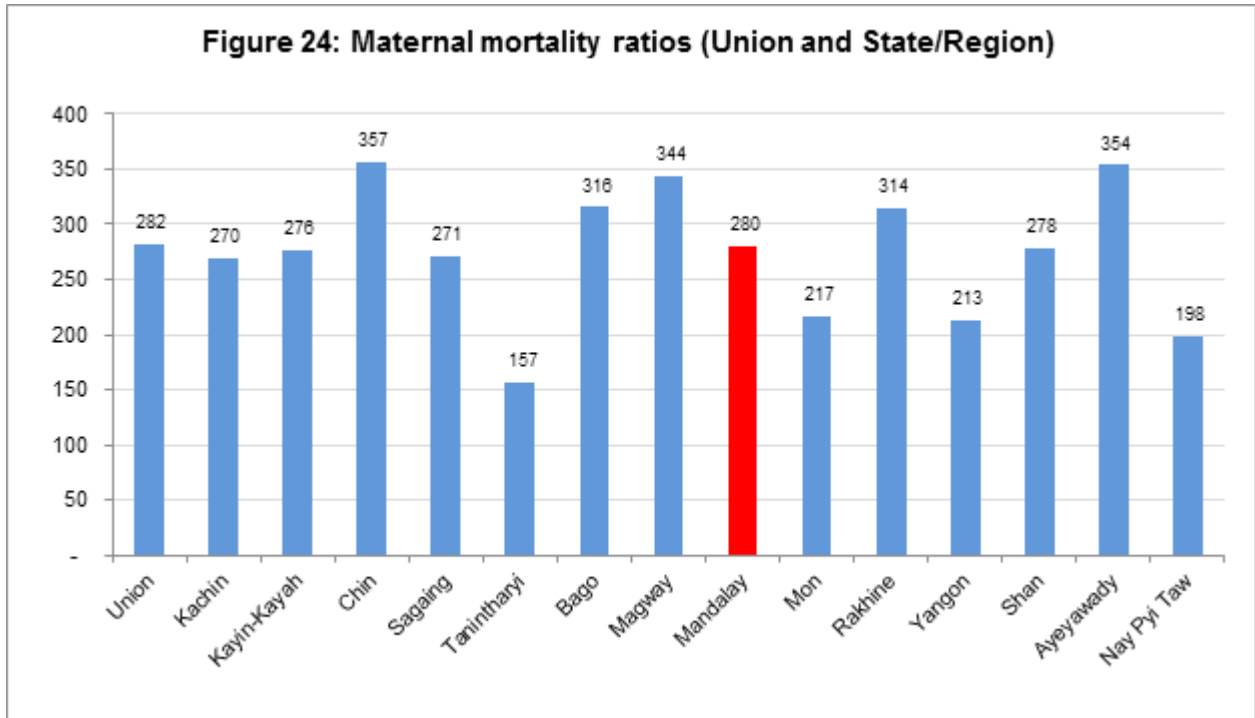
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mandalay District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Mandalay District is 34 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 39 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Patheingyi Township are lower than those in Mandalay Region but higher than Mandalay District. The Infant mortality in Patheingyi is 47 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 55 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.

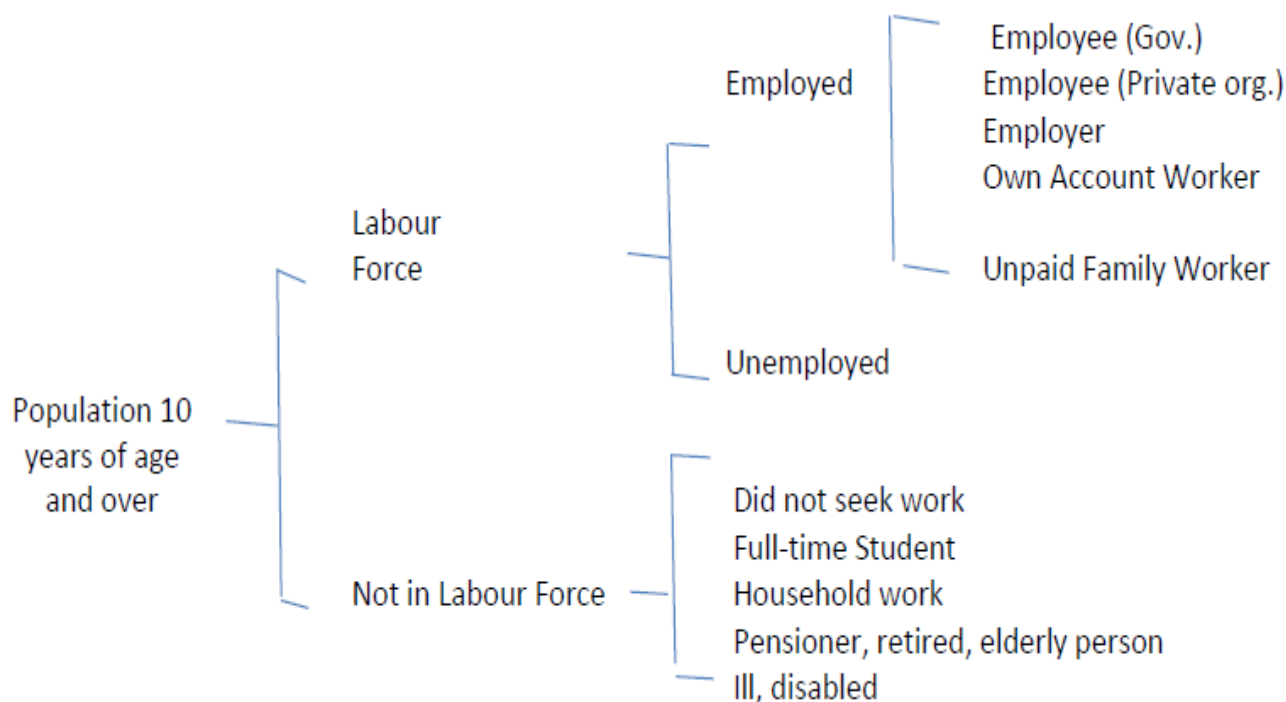
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

