

# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, SHWEBO DISTRICT

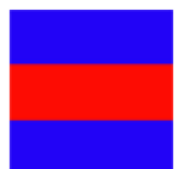
Kambalu Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Sagaing Region, Shwebo District

## **Kambalu Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

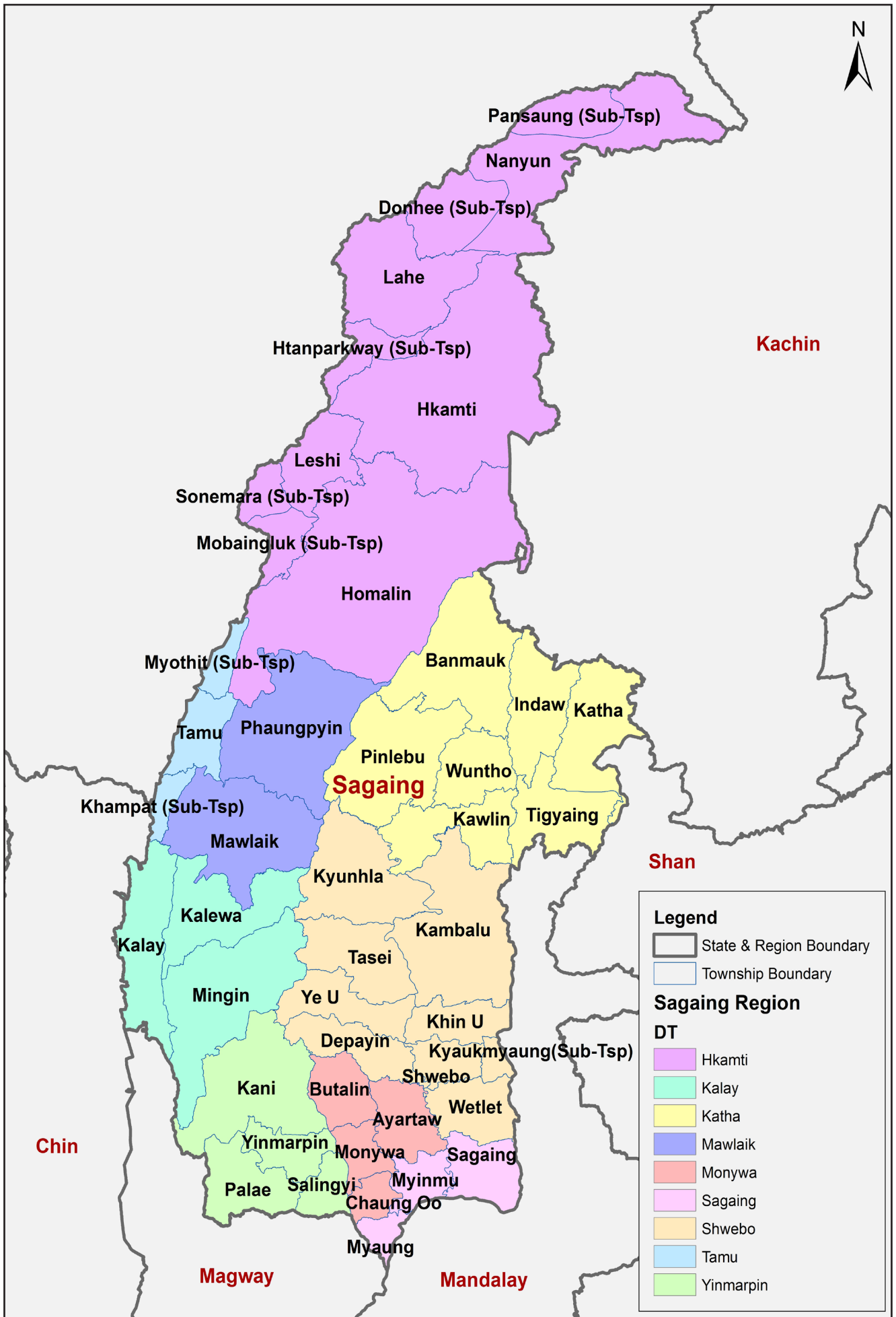
Tel: +95 67 431062

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

October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>295,561 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>139,944 (47.3%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>155,617 (52.7%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>4,142.3 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>71.4 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>26.1 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>86</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>61,326</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.7 persons<sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>64.9%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>54.2</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>45.8</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>8.4</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>18.3</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>90</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>96.1%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>98.5%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>94.2%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>8,543</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>3,489</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>3,066</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	157,115	65.5	
Associate Scrutiny	83	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	352	0.1	
National Registration	776	0.3	
Religious	1,145	0.5	
Temporary Registration	2,285	1.0	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	73	< 0.1	
None	78,162	32.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64 )	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	78.4%	88.4%	69.7%
Unemployment rate	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Employment to population ratio	77.0%	86.7%	68.4%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	58,597	95.6	
Renter	841	1.4	
Provided free (individually)	712	1.2	
Government quarters	926	1.5	
Private company quarters	111	0.2	
Other	139	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.6%		36.9%
Bamboo	73.5%	33.3%	1.5%
Earth	0.1%	3.0%	
Wood	16.1%	57.6%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		61.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	9.3%	5.3%	0.2%
Other	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	6,922	11.3	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	35	0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	51,127	83.4	
Charcoal	2,654	4.3	
Coal	95	0.2	
Other	477	0.8	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	11,893	19.4
Kerosene	415	0.7
Candle	14,241	23.2
Battery	17,022	27.8
Generator (private)	6,035	9.8
Water mill (private)	51	0.1
Solar system/energy	7,779	12.7
Other	3,890	6.3
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	6,216	10.1
Tube well, borehole	22,295	36.4
Protected well/spring	17,491	28.5
Bottled/purifier water	918	1.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>46,920</i>	<i>76.5</i>
Unprotected well/spring	2,788	4.6
Pool/pond/lake	5,625	9.2
River/stream/canal	3,802	6.2
Waterfall/rainwater	147	0.2
Other	2,044	3.3
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>14,406</i>	<i>23.5</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	6,449	10.5
Tube well, borehole	22,746	37.1
Protected well/spring	17,349	28.3
Unprotected well/spring	2,861	4.7
Pool/pond/lake	5,774	9.4
River/stream/canal	3,990	6.5
Waterfall/rainwater	68	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	2,073	3.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	787	1.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	39,069	63.7
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>39,856</i>	<i>65.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	12,812	20.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	262	0.4
Other	770	1.3
None	7,626	12.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	26,656	43.5
Television	19,965	32.6
Landline phone	2,416	3.9
Mobile phone	8,773	14.3
Computer	554	0.9
Internet at home	1,000	1.6
Households with none of the items	22,935	37.4
Households with all of the items	72	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	570	0.9
Motorcycle/Moped	31,029	50.6
Bicycle	13,549	22.1
4-Wheel tractor	554	0.9
Canoe/Boat	232	0.4
Motor boat	240	0.4
Cart (bullock)	34,935	57.0

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

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

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

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

\* Less than 20.

# Contents

Introduction .....	3
Census information on Kambalu Township .....	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics .....	7
(B) Religion .....	14
(C) Education .....	15
(D) Economic Characteristics .....	19
(E) Identity Cards .....	25
(F) Disability .....	26
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities .....	29
Type of housing unit .....	29
Type of toilet .....	30
Source of drinking water .....	32
Source of lighting .....	34
Type of cooking fuel .....	36
Communication and related amenities .....	38
Transportation items .....	40
(H) Fertility and Mortality .....	41
Fertility .....	41
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality .....	43
Definitions and Concepts .....	45
List of Contributors .....	49



## 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 Kambalu Township in Sagaing 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 Kambalu Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	295,561*		
Males	139,944		
Females	155,617		
Sex ratio	90 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	8.5 %		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	4,142.3**		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	71.4 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	86		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	290,216	23,661	266,555
Number of conventional households	61,326	5,183	56,143
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Kambalu Township, there are more females than males with 90 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (8.5%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Kambalu Township is 71 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Kambalu Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

Note: \* Includes both household population and institution population.

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

\*\*\* Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;  
Kambalu Township (Shwebo District, Sagaing Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61,326</b>	<b>295,561</b>	<b>139,944</b>	<b>155,617</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>25,022</b>	<b>11,976</b>	<b>13,046</b>
1	No (1)(W)	817	3,868	1,767	2,101
2	No (2)(W)	1,385	6,395	3,001	3,394
3	No (3)(W)	1,688	7,929	3,721	4,208
4	No (4)(W)	524	2,457	1,121	1,336
5	No (5)(W)	769	4,373	2,366	2,007
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>56,143</b>	<b>270,539</b>	<b>127,968</b>	<b>142,571</b>
1	Kya Khat Aing(Kya Khet Aik)(VT)	193	785	384	401
2	Koe Taung Boet(VT)	1,360	6,226	2,888	3,338
3	Meik Tha Lin Kone(VT)	519	2,399	1,146	1,253
4	Zee Ka Nar(VT)	1,073	5,207	2,535	2,672
5	Thin Taw(VT)	807	3,948	1,888	2,060
6	Kan Gyi(VT)	674	3,195	1,565	1,630
7	Auk Te(VT)	418	1,959	996	963
8	Chat Thin(VT)	1,314	5,831	2,681	3,150
9	Tin Maw(VT)	592	2,777	1,302	1,475
10	Sar Kyin(VT)	365	1,693	793	900
11	Nyaung Kan Thar(VT)	490	2,037	919	1,118
12	Myauk Pay Kone(VT)	319	1,634	832	802
13	Zin(VT)	1,570	7,672	3,920	3,752
14	Zee Kone (North)(VT)	413	1,947	941	1,006
15	Nyo Pin Sho(VT)	375	1,885	879	1,006
16	Pint Thar Gyi(VT)	938	4,647	2,204	2,443
17	Chat Gyi(VT)	445	1,825	864	961
18	Na Gar Paw(VT)	233	1,107	528	579
19	Tei Pin(VT)	775	3,512	1,633	1,879
20	Nyaung Kone(VT)	373	1,793	878	915
21	Inn Ma(VT)	714	3,478	1,692	1,786

**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
22	Hin Thaw(VT)	285	1,324	680	644
23	Nat Pay(VT)	499	2,491	1,178	1,313
24	Wet Toe (North)(VT)	497	2,656	1,254	1,402
25	Tauk Ka Shat(VT)	1,338	6,696	3,038	3,658
26	Gar Tar(VT)	843	4,214	2,119	2,095
27	Sa Bai Nant Thar(VT)	2,079	9,737	4,890	4,847
28	Inn Lel Gyi(VT)	597	3,200	1,538	1,662
29	Nyaung Pin Gyi(VT)	319	1,581	727	854
30	Kha Tauk Yin(VT)	486	2,368	1,088	1,280
31	Kyoe Kyar(VT)	483	2,229	1,056	1,173
32	Htan Kone(VT)	1,379	6,885	3,138	3,747
33	Oke Hpo(VT)	354	1,584	707	877
34	Khaw Than Ti(VT)	290	1,286	612	674
35	San Da Yar(VT)	590	2,865	1,332	1,533
36	Kan Hpyu(VT)	305	1,396	623	773
37	Myay Du(VT)	1,329	6,526	3,062	3,464
38	Boke Taw(VT)	756	3,981	1,848	2,133
39	Leik Tu(VT)	802	3,770	1,814	1,956
40	Thin Pan Taw(VT)	753	3,628	1,705	1,923
41	Pay Kone (South)(VT)	550	2,735	1,306	1,429
42	Ywet Kyan(VT)	324	1,585	685	900
43	Tin Ngoke Gyi(VT)	269	1,151	476	675
44	Tha But Kone(VT)	275	1,392	667	725
45	Nyaung Zin Lay(VT)	830	3,727	1,654	2,073
46	Su Poke Kone(VT)	245	1,093	513	580
47	Htein Taw(VT)	1,059	4,799	2,263	2,536
48	Me Thei(VT)	586	2,586	1,158	1,428
49	Kyun Pin Kone(VT)	585	2,703	1,280	1,423
50	Kaing Yoe(VT)	493	2,445	1,095	1,350

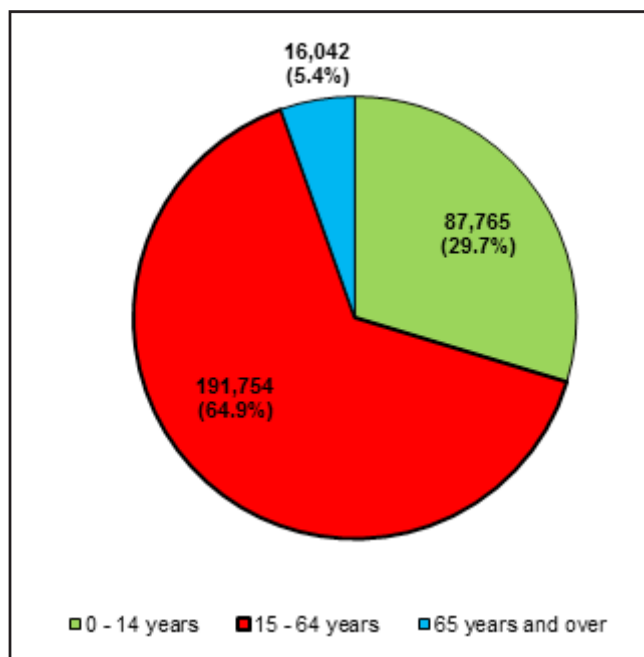
**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
51	Zee Hpyu Kone(VT)	289	1,249	583	666
52	Tha Yet Kan Gyi(VT)	426	2,180	999	1,181
53	Zee Kone (South)(VT)	2,335	11,646	5,243	6,403
54	Kar Boe(VT)	921	4,440	2,028	2,412
55	Ngar Yar Ne(VT)	677	3,116	1,382	1,734
56	Tha Pyay Thar(VT)	891	4,741	2,254	2,487
57	Aung Chan Thar(VT)	516	2,497	1,108	1,389
58	Wet Toe (South)(VT)	184	952	469	483
59	Kyi Kone(VT)	331	1,481	630	851
60	Bu Gyi(VT)	454	2,368	1,139	1,229
61	Hpa Lon Chaing(VT)	652	3,054	1,360	1,694
62	Chin Myit Kyin(VT)	440	2,185	954	1,231
63	Nyaung Pin Seik(VT)	129	603	280	323
64	Kyi Su(VT)	692	3,833	1,791	2,042
65	Ma Lel(VT)	912	4,803	2,364	2,439
66	Mei Za Taw(VT)	519	2,504	1,245	1,259
67	Si Son Gyi(VT)	426	1,968	930	1,038
68	Hnget Pyaw Taing(VT)	1,310	6,078	2,974	3,104
69	Kha Ohn Tar(VT)	794	3,604	1,758	1,846
70	Htan Taw(VT)	313	1,427	730	697
71	Pa Zi Gyi(VT)	776	3,824	1,894	1,930
72	Chaung Shey(VT)	630	3,078	1,538	1,540
73	Poke Par(VT)	526	2,650	1,202	1,448
74	Chaung Kan	627	2,992	1,500	1,492
75	Htan Ta Pin(VT)	504	2,529	1,209	1,320
76	Ngar Myaung(VT)	142	736	349	387
77	Hta Naung Kaing(VT)	109	528	247	281
78	Kyauk Se Kan(VT)	167	813	368	445
79	Tha Le U(VT)	158	695	309	386

**Table 1: (Continued)**

<b>Sr</b>	<b>Ward/Village Tract</b>	<b>No. of Conventional households</b>	<b>Population</b>		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
80	Myay Mun(VT)	1,742	8,607	4,128	4,479
81	Bu Kone(VT)	1,288	5,774	2,791	2,983
82	Thauk Kan(VT)	450	2,060	962	1,098
83	Yae Shin(VT)	922	4,116	2,014	2,102
84	Ya Thar(VT)	250	1,240	552	688
85	Hpoke Kone(VT)	1,140	6,131	2,866	3,265
86	Dan Pin(VT)	341	1,847	844	1,003

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

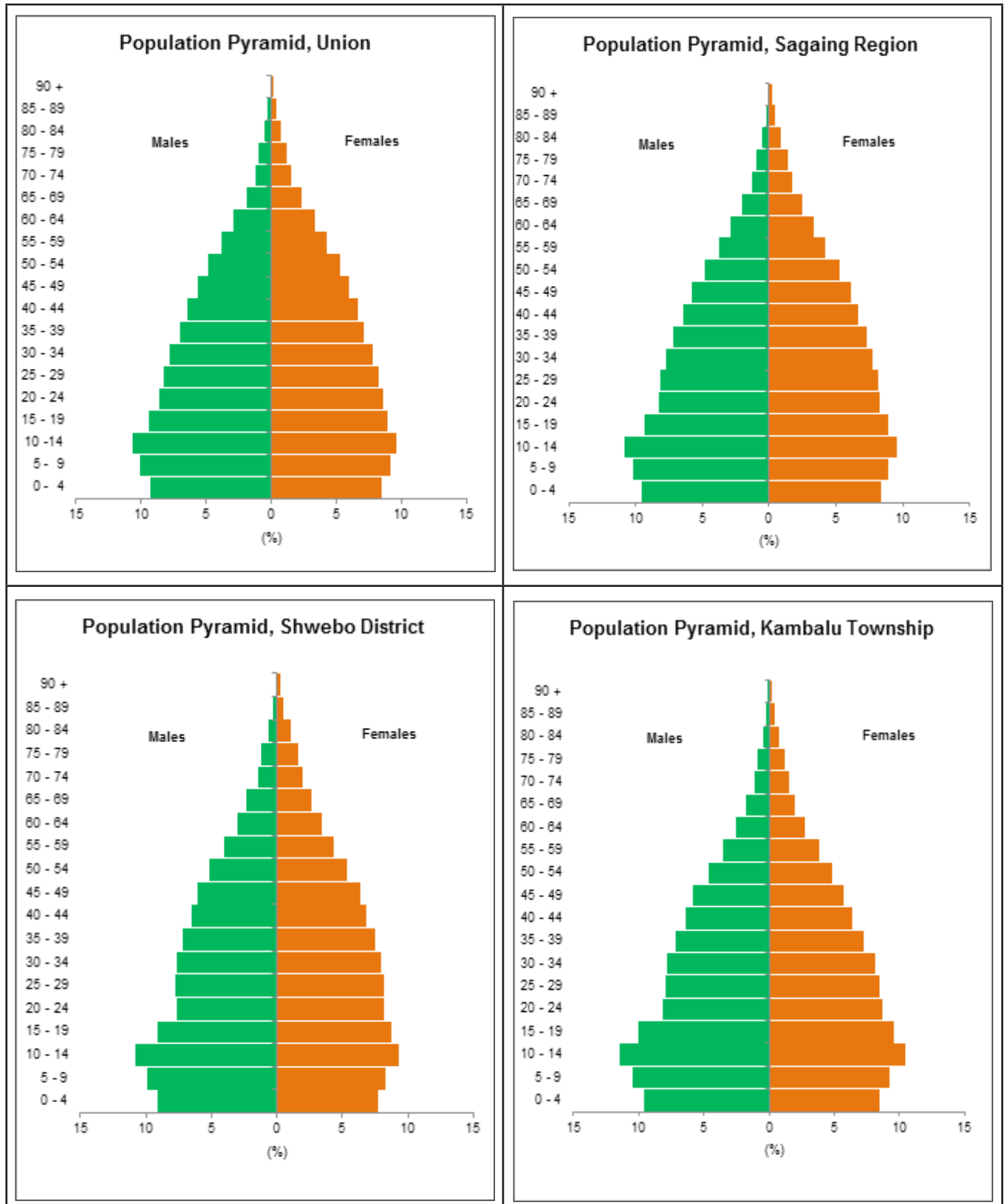


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kambalu Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>295,561</b>	<b>139,944</b>	<b>155,617</b>
0 - 4	26,523	13,413	13,110
5 - 9	29,041	14,728	14,313
10 - 14	32,201	15,985	16,216
15 - 19	28,979	14,063	14,916
20 - 24	24,930	11,369	13,561
25 - 29	24,355	11,129	13,226
30 - 34	23,513	10,901	12,612
35 - 39	21,282	10,000	11,282
40 - 44	18,830	8,896	9,934
45 - 49	17,117	8,142	8,975
50 - 54	14,002	6,423	7,579
55 - 59	10,965	4,954	6,011
60 - 64	7,781	3,568	4,213
65 - 69	5,658	2,512	3,146
70 - 74	3,944	1,546	2,398
75 - 79	3,157	1,232	1,925
80 - 84	1,883	679	1,204
85 - 89	940	299	641
90 +	460	105	355

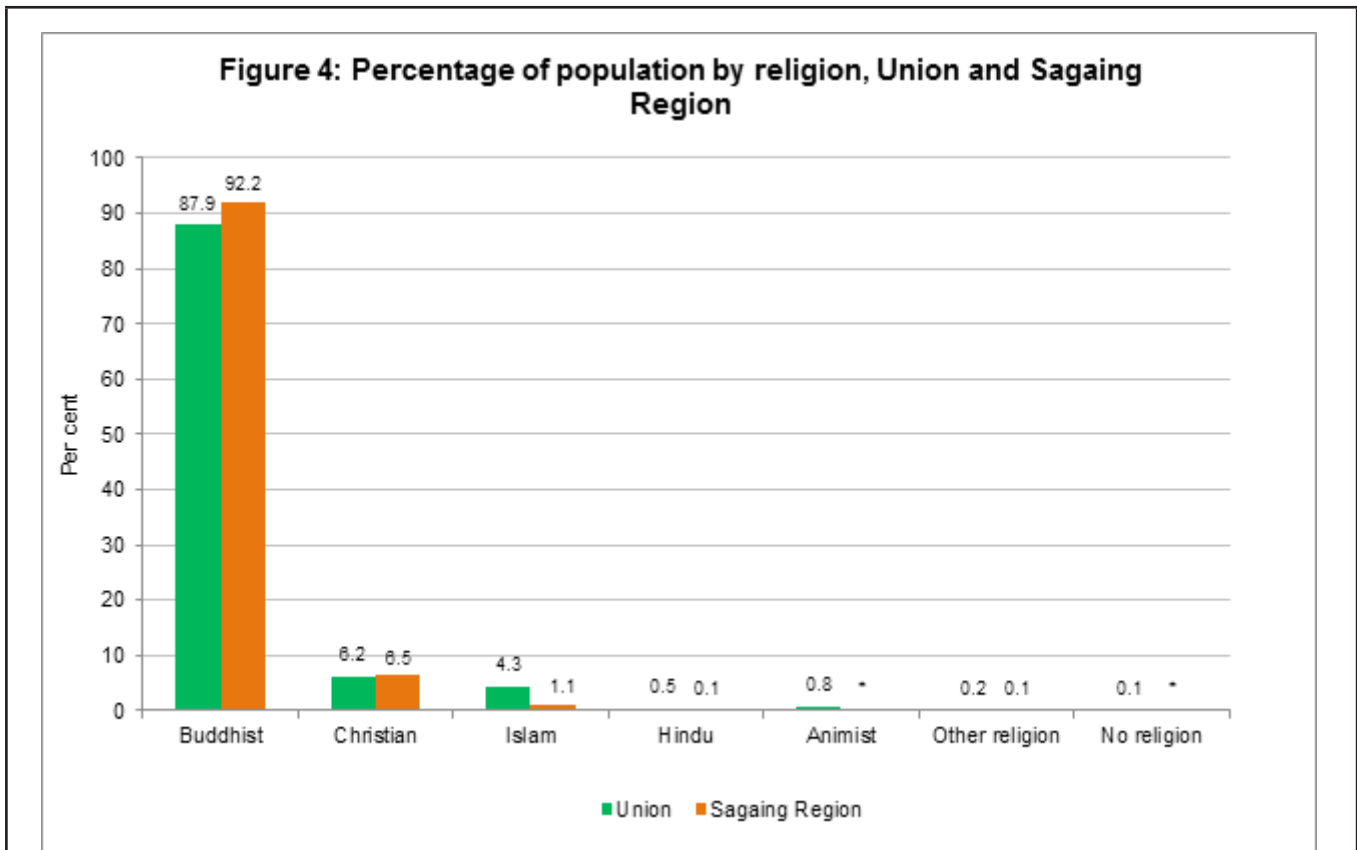
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kambalu Township is 64.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Shwebo District and Kambalu Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kambalu Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kambalu Township.
- Starting from age group 10-14, 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 Sagaing Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

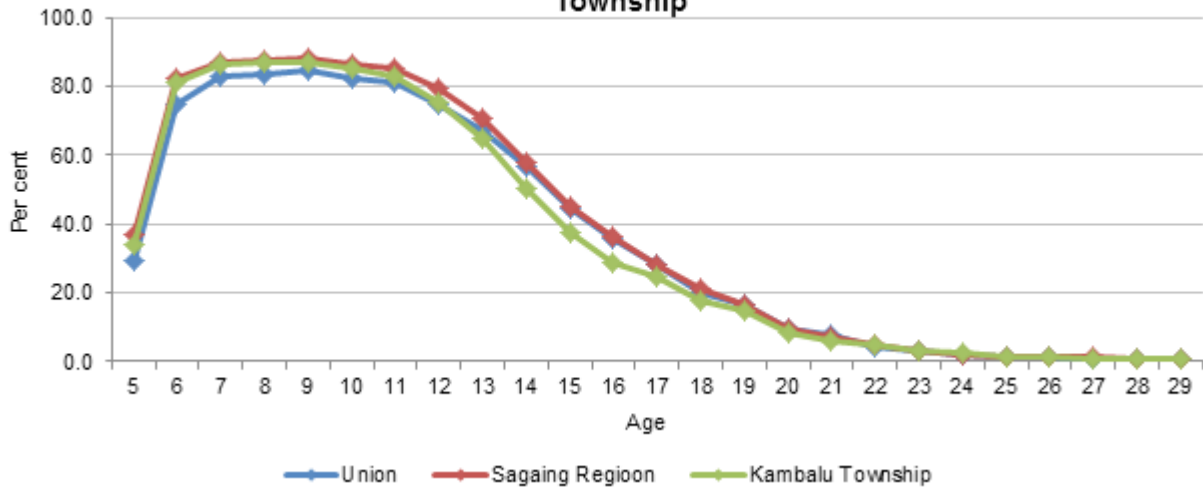


## (C) Education

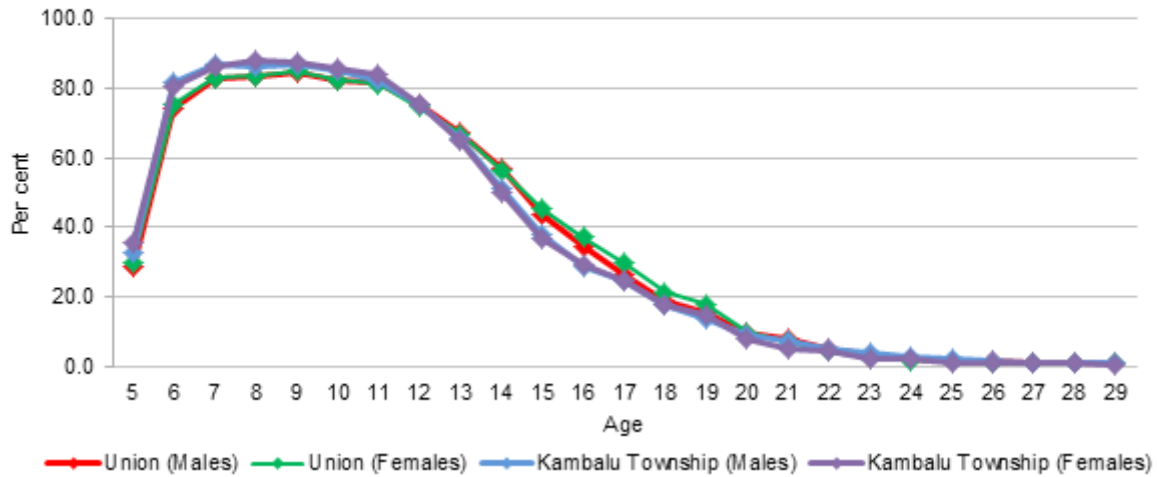
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	5,383	2,759	2,624	1,837	908	929
6	5,520	2,800	2,720	4,476	2,286	2,190
7	6,110	3,058	3,052	5,281	2,649	2,632
8	5,817	2,862	2,955	5,071	2,469	2,602
9	5,959	3,045	2,914	5,189	2,649	2,540
10	6,245	3,095	3,150	5,328	2,630	2,698
11	5,738	2,822	2,916	4,758	2,316	2,442
12	6,434	3,137	3,297	4,833	2,359	2,474
13	6,622	3,198	3,424	4,300	2,084	2,216
14	6,276	2,953	3,323	3,161	1,511	1,650
15	5,697	2,842	2,855	2,132	1,081	1,051
16	5,423	2,695	2,728	1,561	771	790
17	5,747	2,723	3,024	1,413	670	743
18	6,320	2,928	3,392	1,120	513	607
19	4,809	2,146	2,663	695	296	399
20	6,307	2,878	3,429	540	262	278
21	4,411	1,966	2,445	260	138	122
22	4,830	2,113	2,717	229	104	125
23	4,711	2,092	2,619	135	77	58
24	3,971	1,754	2,217	91	46	45
25	5,699	2,535	3,164	81	49	32
26	4,124	1,858	2,266	49	27	22
27	4,765	2,195	2,570	47	27	20
28	5,123	2,281	2,842	49	24	25
29	4,168	1,891	2,277	24	15	9

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Kambalu Township**

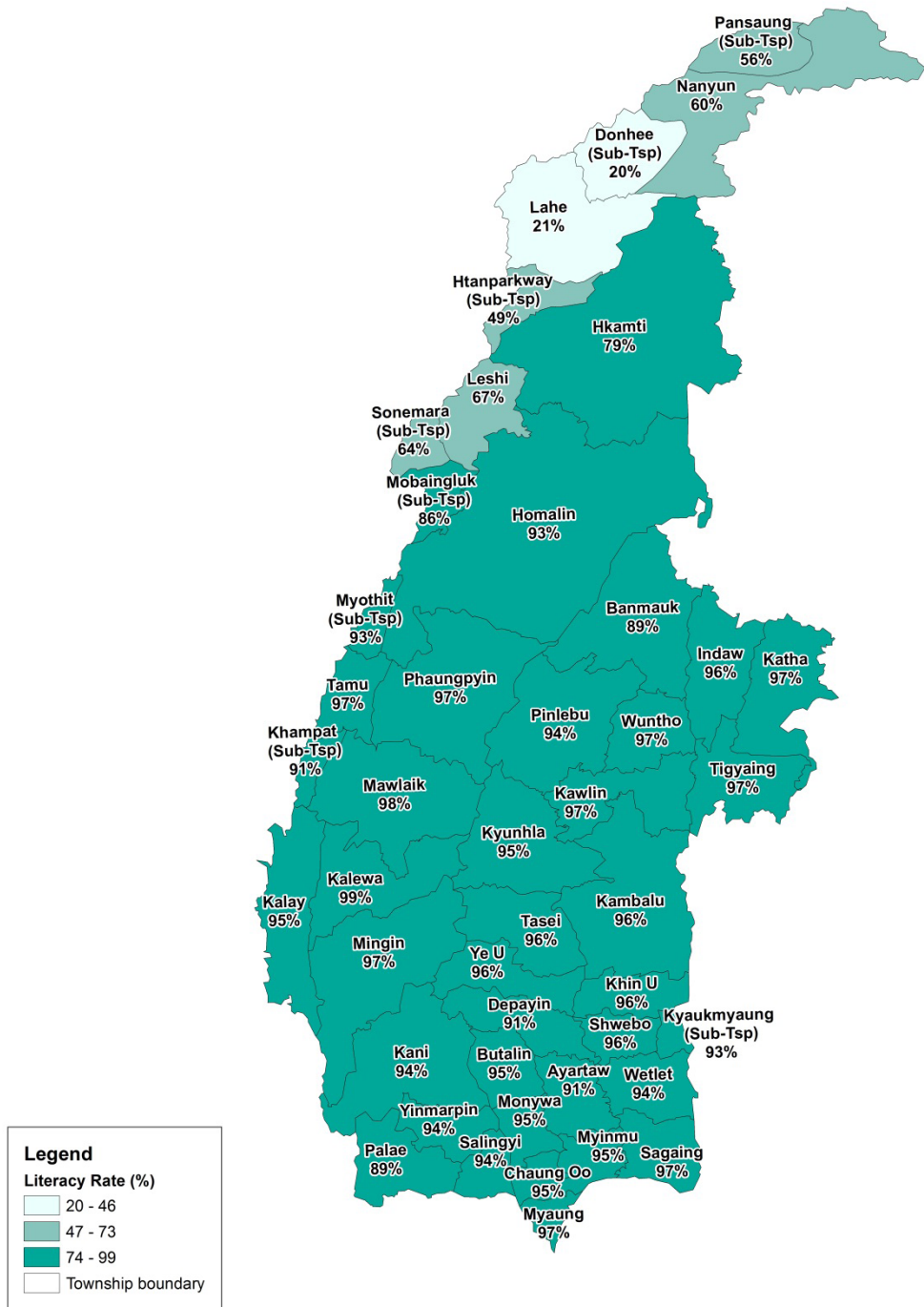


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kambalu Township**



- School attendance in Kambalu Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kambalu Township is lower than that of the Union after ages 13 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Shwebo District	: 95.1%
Kambalu Township	: 96.1%

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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	52,226	98.9
Males	24,137	99.0
Females	28,089	98.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kambalu Township is 96.1 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rates of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 94.2 per cent and for the males it is 98.5 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.9 per cent with 98.8 per cent for females and 99.0 per cent for males.

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

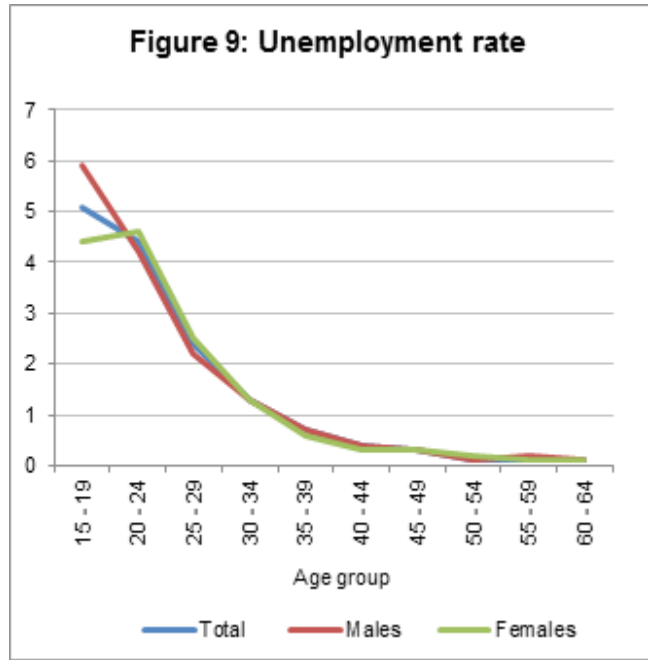
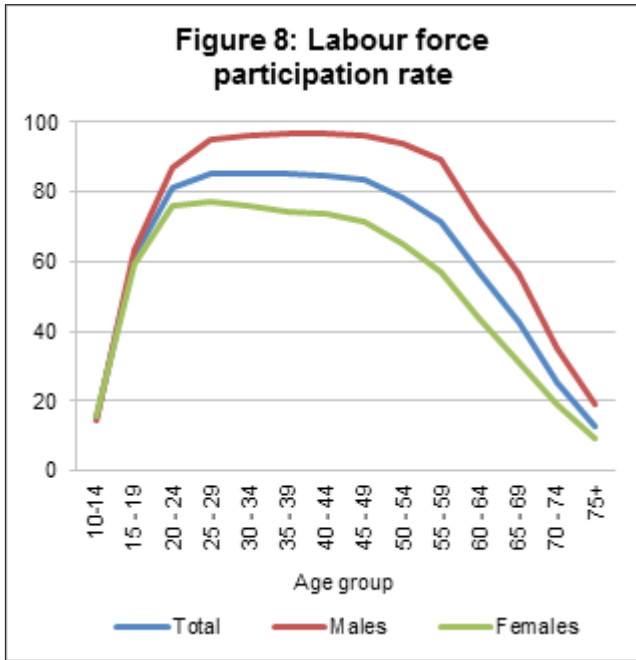
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	153,887	11,333	7.4	37,270	56,771	22,569	8,510	390	7,809	233	169	8,833
Urban	13,242	529	4.0	2,364	3,260	2,625	1,815	68	1,937	122	46	476
Rural	140,645	10,804	7.7	34,906	53,511	19,944	6,695	322	5,872	111	123	8,357
Males	70,386	3,078	4.4	14,153	26,676	13,056	5,120	296	3,829	87	93	3,998
Females	83,501	8,255	9.9	23,117	30,095	9,513	3,390	94	3,980	146	76	4,835

- Some 7.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 7.7 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 4.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 9.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 36.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.1 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	15.1	14.4	15.7	6.7	7.7	5.9
15 - 19	61.4	63.6	59.4	5.1	5.9	4.4
20 - 24	81.0	86.7	76.2	4.4	4.2	4.6
25 - 29	85.2	94.9	77.1	2.4	2.2	2.5
30 - 34	85.4	96.4	75.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
35 - 39	85.1	97.0	74.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
40 - 44	84.6	96.9	73.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
45 - 49	83.3	96.2	71.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
50 - 54	78.4	94.0	65.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
55 - 59	71.7	89.3	57.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
60 - 64	56.9	72.1	43.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
65 - 69	42.4	56.6	31.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
70 - 74	25.5	35.3	19.1	0.1	-	0.2
75 +	12.8	19.0	9.4	-	-	-
15 - 24	70.5	73.9	67.4	4.7	5.0	4.5
15 - 64	78.4	88.4	69.7	1.9	1.8	1.9



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kambalu Township is 78.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 69.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 88.4 per cent.
- In Kambalu Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 15.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kambalu Township is 1.9 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.8%) and for females (1.9%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 4.5 per cent.

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

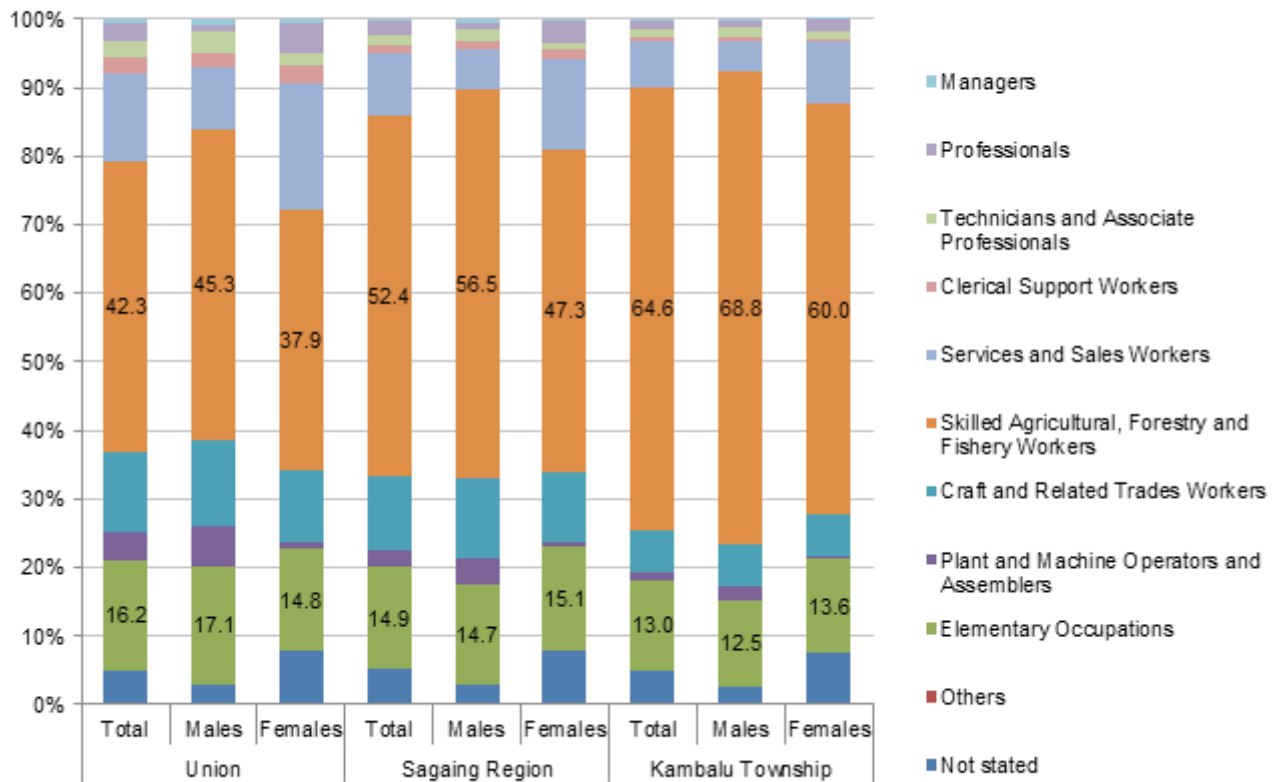
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	80,514	0.5	43.6	31.7	16.0	1.4	6.8
Males	28,049	0.7	62.9	4.3	17.3	2.0	12.7
Females	52,465	0.3	33.2	46.4	15.2	1.1	3.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 62.9 per cent of males are full time students while 46.4 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>145,947</b>	<b>76,500</b>	<b>69,447</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	320	216	104	0.2	0.3	0.1
Professionals	1,817	602	1,215	1.2	0.8	1.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,849	1,142	707	1.3	1.5	1.0
Clerical Support Workers	893	606	287	0.6	0.8	0.4
Services and Sales Workers	9,586	3,341	6,245	6.6	4.4	9.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	94,251	52,604	41,647	64.6	68.8	60.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	9,180	4,878	4,302	6.3	6.4	6.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,727	1,537	190	1.2	2.0	0.3
Elementary Occupations	19,011	9,546	9,465	13.0	12.5	13.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	7,313	2,028	5,285	5.0	2.7	7.6

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



- In Kambalu Township, 64.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 13.0 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 68.8 per cent of males and 60.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.9 per cent are in elementary occupations.

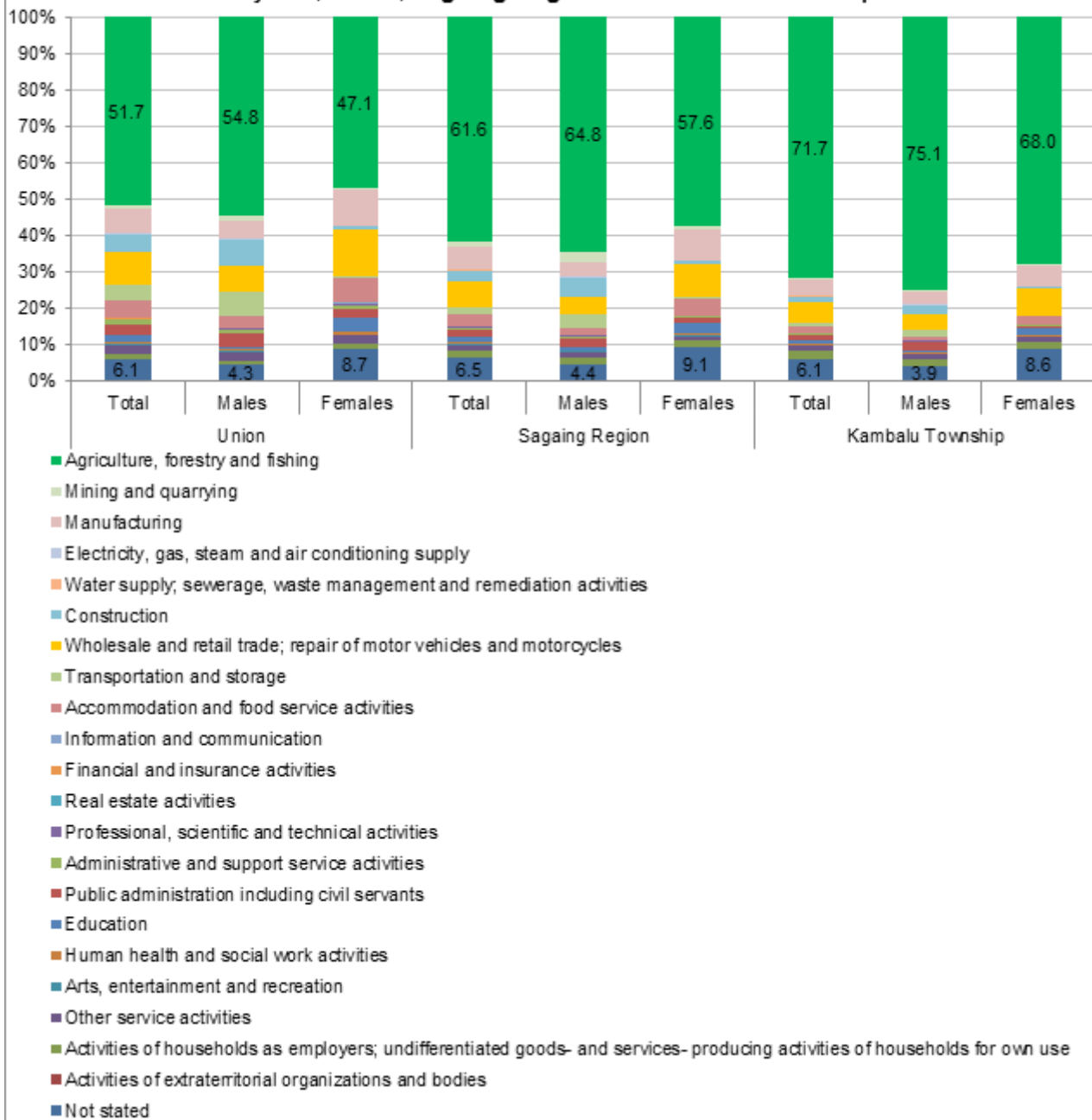


**Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex**

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>145,947</b>	<b>76,500</b>	<b>69,447</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	104,678	57,457	47,221	71.7	75.1	68.0
Mining and quarrying	546	404	142	0.4	0.5	0.2
Manufacturing	6,632	2,600	4,032	4.5	3.4	5.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	58	54	4	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	89	78	11	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	2,202	1,961	241	1.5	2.6	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,633	3,192	5,441	5.9	4.2	7.8
Transportation and storage	1,484	1,379	105	1.0	1.8	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,464	932	1,532	1.7	1.2	2.2
Information and communication	65	48	17	*	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	28	12	16	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	77	67	10	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	372	231	141	0.3	0.3	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	2,190	1,630	560	1.5	2.1	0.8
Education	1,786	563	1,223	1.2	0.7	1.8
Human health and social work activities	304	107	197	0.2	0.1	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	65	52	13	*	0.1	*
Other service activities	2,389	1,149	1,240	1.6	1.5	1.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	2,972	1,621	1,351	2.0	2.1	1.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	8,912	2,962	5,950	6.1	3.9	8.6

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



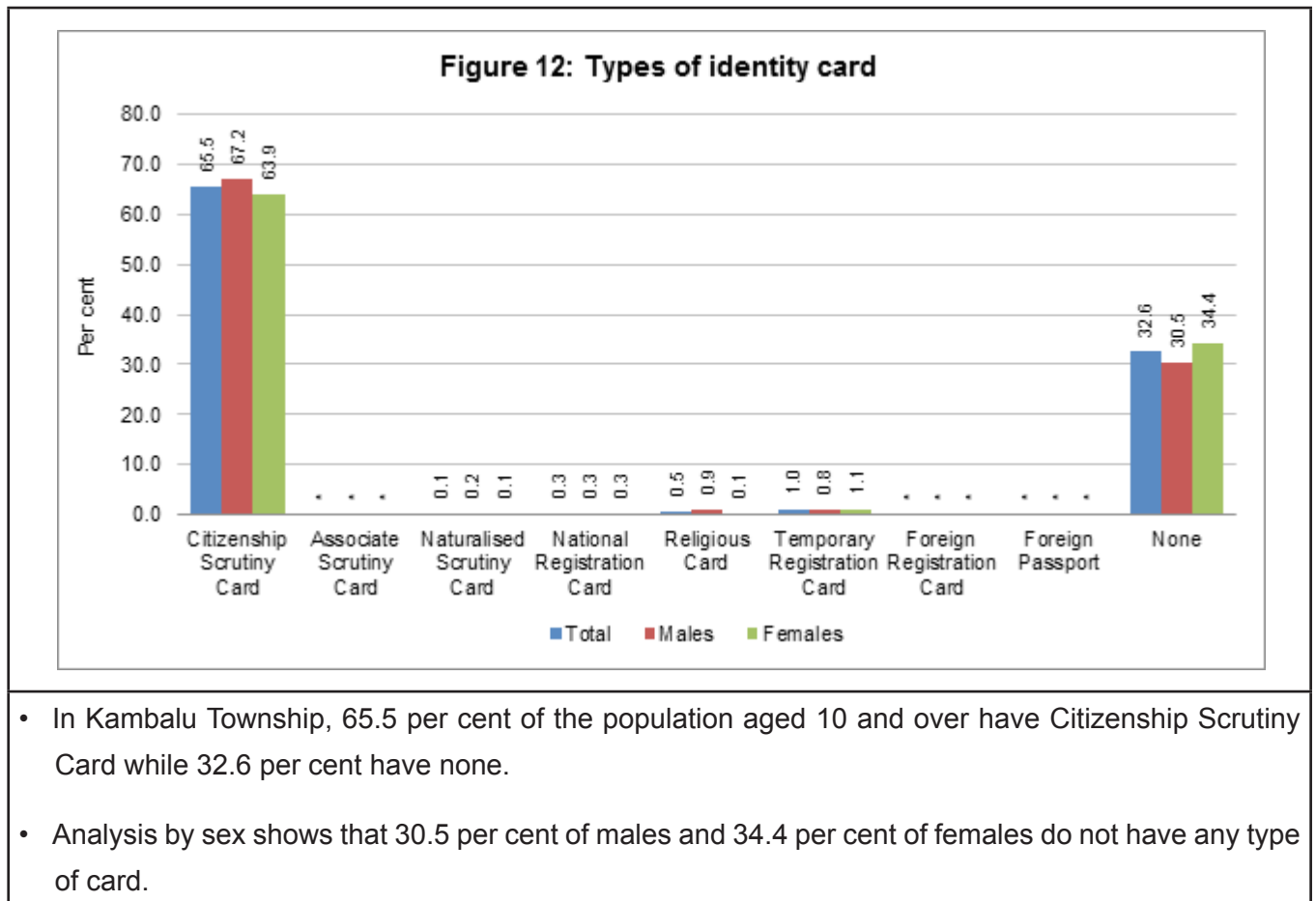
- In Kambalu Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 71.7 per cent.
- There are 75.1 per cent of males and 68.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed populations working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

## (E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	157,115	83	352	776	1,145	2,285	*	73	78,162
Urban	15,477	18	46	59	141	280	-	6	4,852
Rural	141,638	65	306	717	1,004	2,005	*	67	73,310
Males	75,145	35	231	351	1,051	896	*	33	34,058
Females	81,970	48	121	425	94	1,389	*	40	44,104

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



## (F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>295,561</b>	<b>287,018</b>	<b>8,543</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>3,489</b>	<b>3,066</b>
0 - 4	26,523	26,008	515	1.9	49	68	320	431
5 - 9	29,041	28,799	242	0.8	28	41	71	167
10 - 14	32,201	31,940	261	0.8	37	57	77	161
15 - 19	28,979	28,775	204	0.7	48	44	71	101
20 - 24	24,930	24,725	205	0.8	52	45	82	83
25 - 29	24,355	24,116	239	1.0	41	56	94	85
30 - 34	23,513	23,266	247	1.1	56	71	76	89
35 - 39	21,282	20,985	297	1.4	91	59	106	98
40 - 44	18,830	18,460	370	2.0	172	64	99	108
45 - 49	17,117	16,580	537	3.1	278	77	149	123
50 - 54	14,002	13,411	591	4.2	323	89	210	134
55 - 59	10,965	10,285	680	6.2	384	121	238	148
60 - 64	7,781	7,052	729	9.4	421	164	249	179
65 - 69	5,658	4,909	749	13.2	441	206	297	211
70 - 74	3,944	3,182	762	19.3	498	229	309	229
75 - 79	3,157	2,404	753	23.9	489	272	355	233
80 - 84	1,883	1,280	603	32.0	366	251	306	222
85 - 89	940	610	330	35.1	199	157	200	140
90 +	460	231	229	49.8	146	125	180	124

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Males</b>	<b>139,944</b>	<b>136,113</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,338</b>
0 - 4	13,413	13,161	252	1.9	22	32	161	204
5 - 9	14,728	14,590	138	0.9	11	20	42	94
10 - 14	15,985	15,834	151	0.9	23	35	44	91
15 - 19	14,063	13,957	106	0.8	21	27	39	57
20 - 24	11,369	11,261	108	0.9	24	27	37	49
25 - 29	11,129	10,999	130	1.2	22	24	52	50
30 - 34	10,901	10,768	133	1.2	31	34	44	48
35 - 39	10,000	9,854	146	1.5	36	28	51	52
40 - 44	8,896	8,711	185	2.1	82	30	56	54
45 - 49	8,142	7,873	269	3.3	137	33	69	60
50 - 54	6,423	6,146	277	4.3	160	42	91	58
55 - 59	4,954	4,641	313	6.3	187	43	103	60
60 - 64	3,568	3,213	355	9.9	205	74	117	79
65 - 69	2,512	2,185	327	13.0	177	93	127	84
70 - 74	1,546	1,255	291	18.8	193	80	109	80
75 - 79	1,232	935	297	24.1	193	114	125	79
80 - 84	679	469	210	30.9	125	95	107	74
85 - 89	299	207	92	30.8	54	51	51	42
90 +	105	54	51	48.6	34	32	37	23

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Females</b>	<b>155,617</b>	<b>150,905</b>	<b>4,712</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>1,728</b>
0 - 4	13,110	12,847	263	2.0	27	36	159	227
5 - 9	14,313	14,209	104	0.7	17	21	29	73
10 - 14	16,216	16,106	110	0.7	14	22	33	70
15 - 19	14,916	14,818	98	0.7	27	17	32	44
20 - 24	13,561	13,464	97	0.7	28	18	45	34
25 - 29	13,226	13,117	109	0.8	19	32	42	35
30 - 34	12,612	12,498	114	0.9	25	37	32	41
35 - 39	11,282	11,131	151	1.3	55	31	55	46
40 - 44	9,934	9,749	185	1.9	90	34	43	54
45 - 49	8,975	8,707	268	3.0	141	44	80	63
50 - 54	7,579	7,265	314	4.1	163	47	119	76
55 - 59	6,011	5,644	367	6.1	197	78	135	88
60 - 64	4,213	3,839	374	8.9	216	90	132	100
65 - 69	3,146	2,724	422	13.4	264	113	170	127
70 - 74	2,398	1,927	471	19.6	305	149	200	149
75 - 79	1,925	1,469	456	23.7	296	158	230	154
80 - 84	1,204	811	393	32.6	241	156	199	148
85 - 89	641	403	238	37.1	145	106	149	98
90 +	355	177	178	50.1	112	93	143	101

- Three in every 100 persons in Kambalu 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.

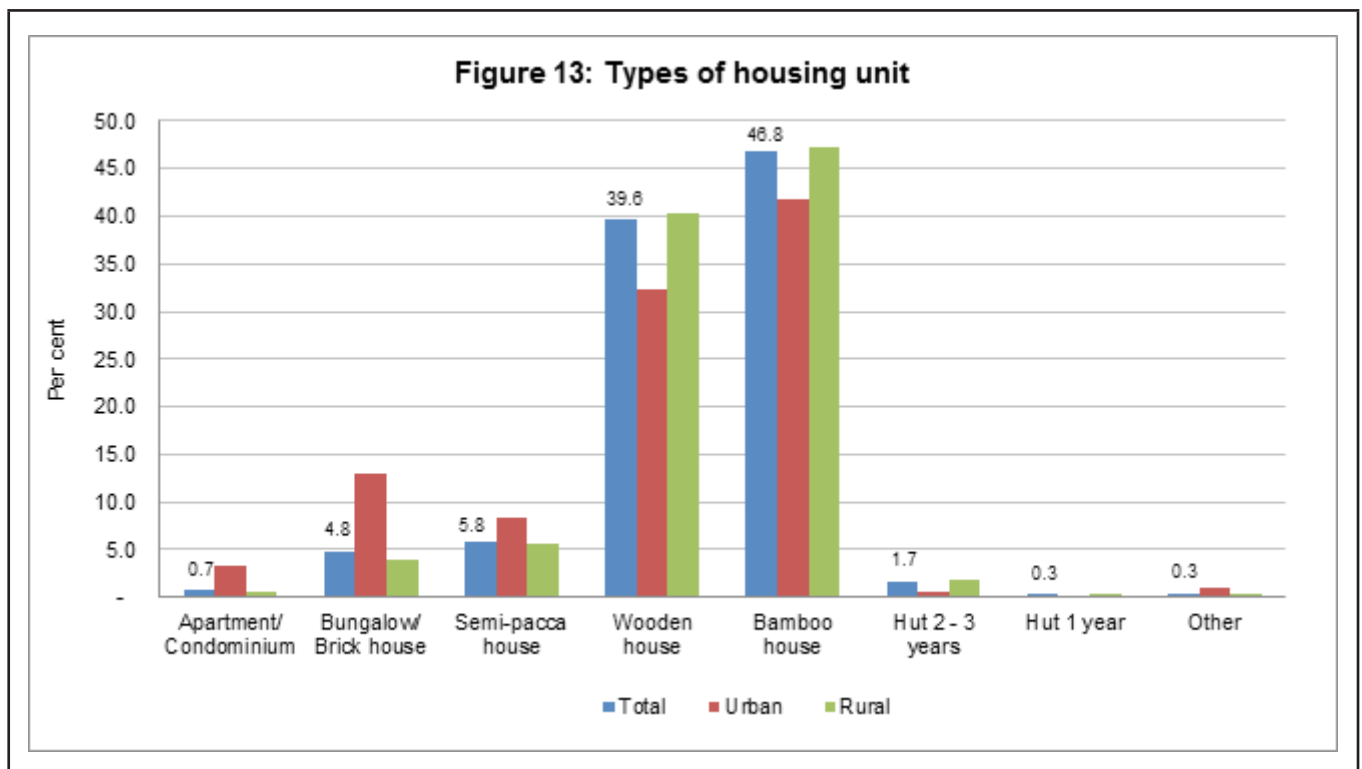
## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

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

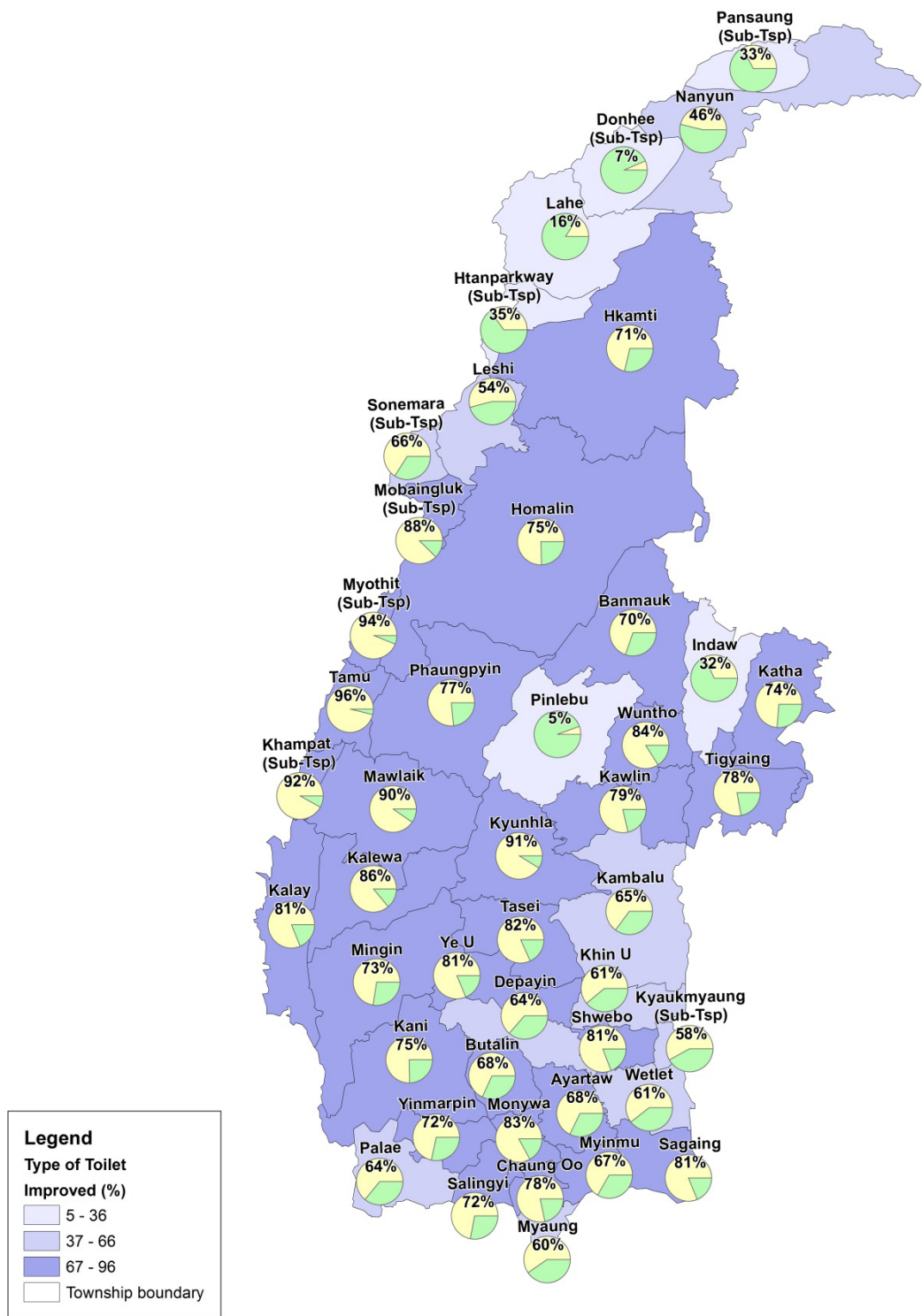
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	61,326	0.7	4.8	5.8	39.6	46.8	1.7	0.3	0.3
Urban	5,183	3.3	12.9	8.3	32.3	41.8	0.5	*	0.9
Rural	56,143	0.5	4.0	5.6	40.3	47.3	1.8	0.3	0.3

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Kambalu Township are living in bamboo houses (46.8%) followed by households in wooden houses (39.6%).
- Some 41.8 per cent of urban households and 47.3 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Shwebo District	: 71.2%
Kambalu Township	: 65.0%



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

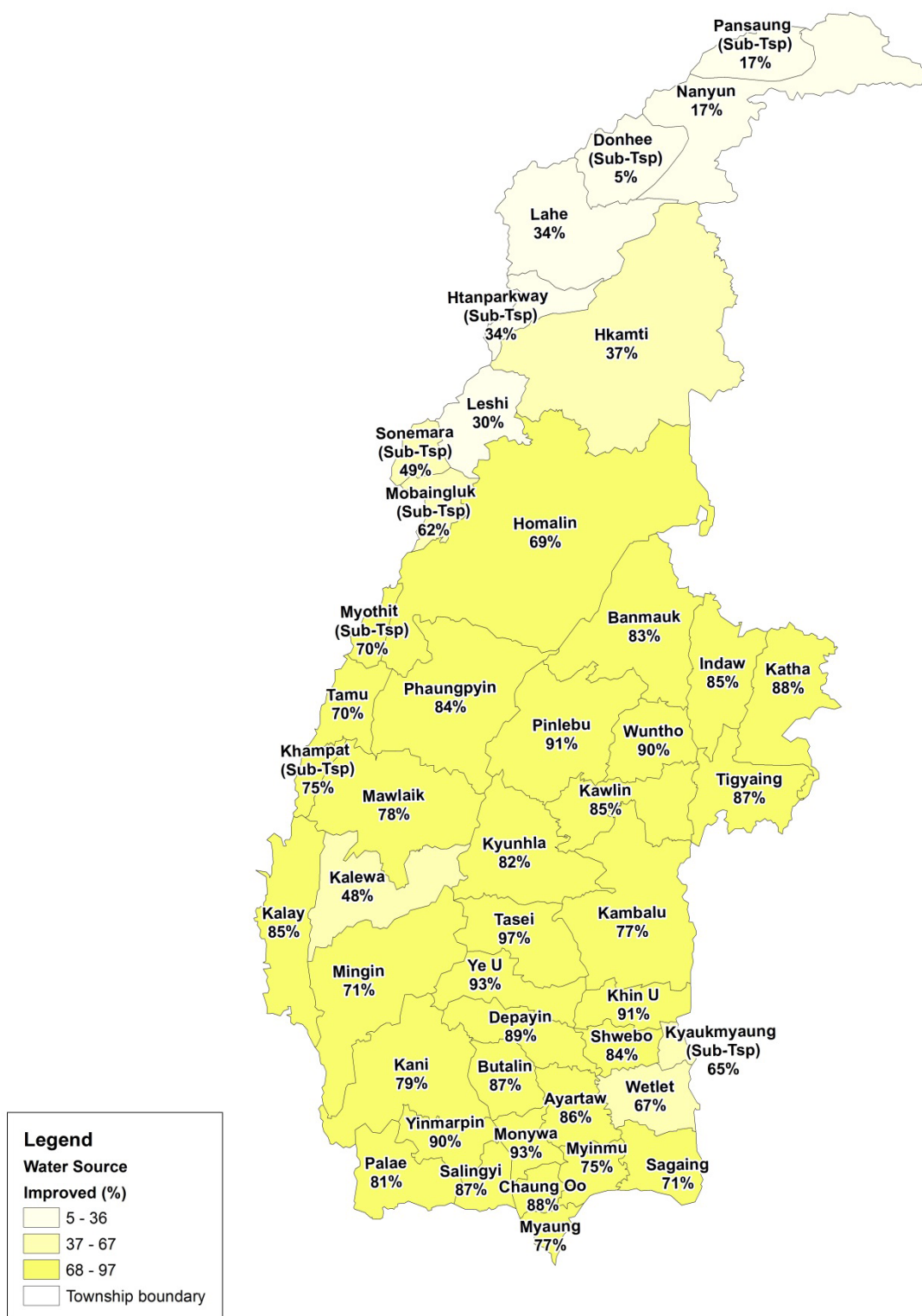
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.3	1.6	1.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		63.7	86.5	61.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>65.0</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>62.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		20.9	7.2	22.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.4	*	0.5
Other		1.3	0.1	1.4
None		12.4	4.6	13.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>61,326</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>56,143</b>

- Sixty five per cent of the households in Kambalu Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (63.7%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (37-66) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 12.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kambalu Township, 13.1 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%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Shwebo District	: 82.8%
Kambalu Township	: 76.5%

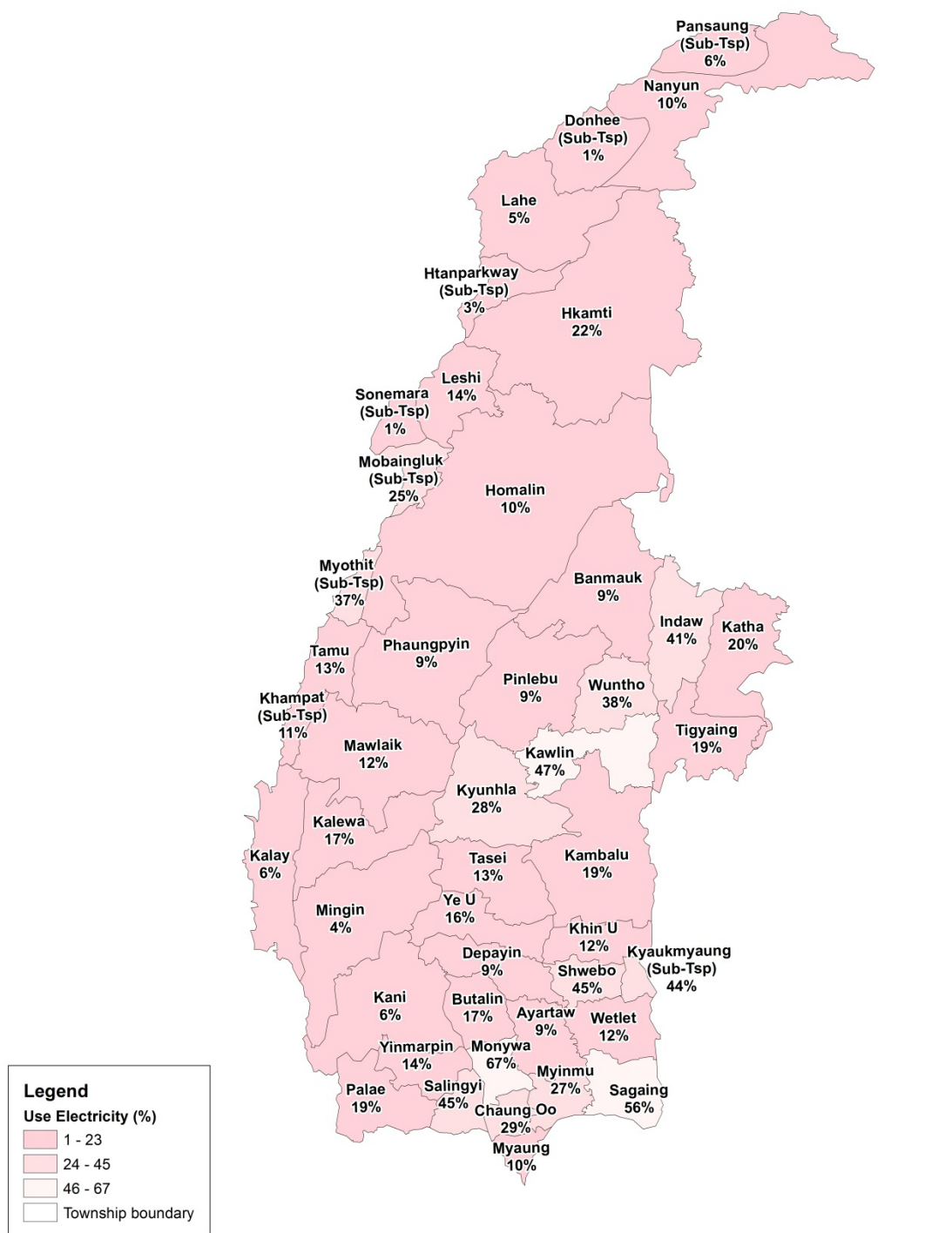
**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		10.1	8.5	10.3
Tube well, borehole		36.4	11.7	38.6
Protected well/ Spring		28.5	57.7	25.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.5	14.8	0.3
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>76.5</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>75.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		4.6	1.4	4.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		9.2	0.2	10.0
River/stream/ canal		6.2	1.5	6.6
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.2	0.6	0.2
Other		3.3	3.6	3.3
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>23.5</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>25.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>61,326</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>56,143</b>

- In Kambalu Township, 76.5 per cent of the 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 Sagaing Region, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (68-97) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 36.4 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 28.5 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 23.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 25.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Shwebo District	: 20.7%
Kambalu Township	: 19.4%

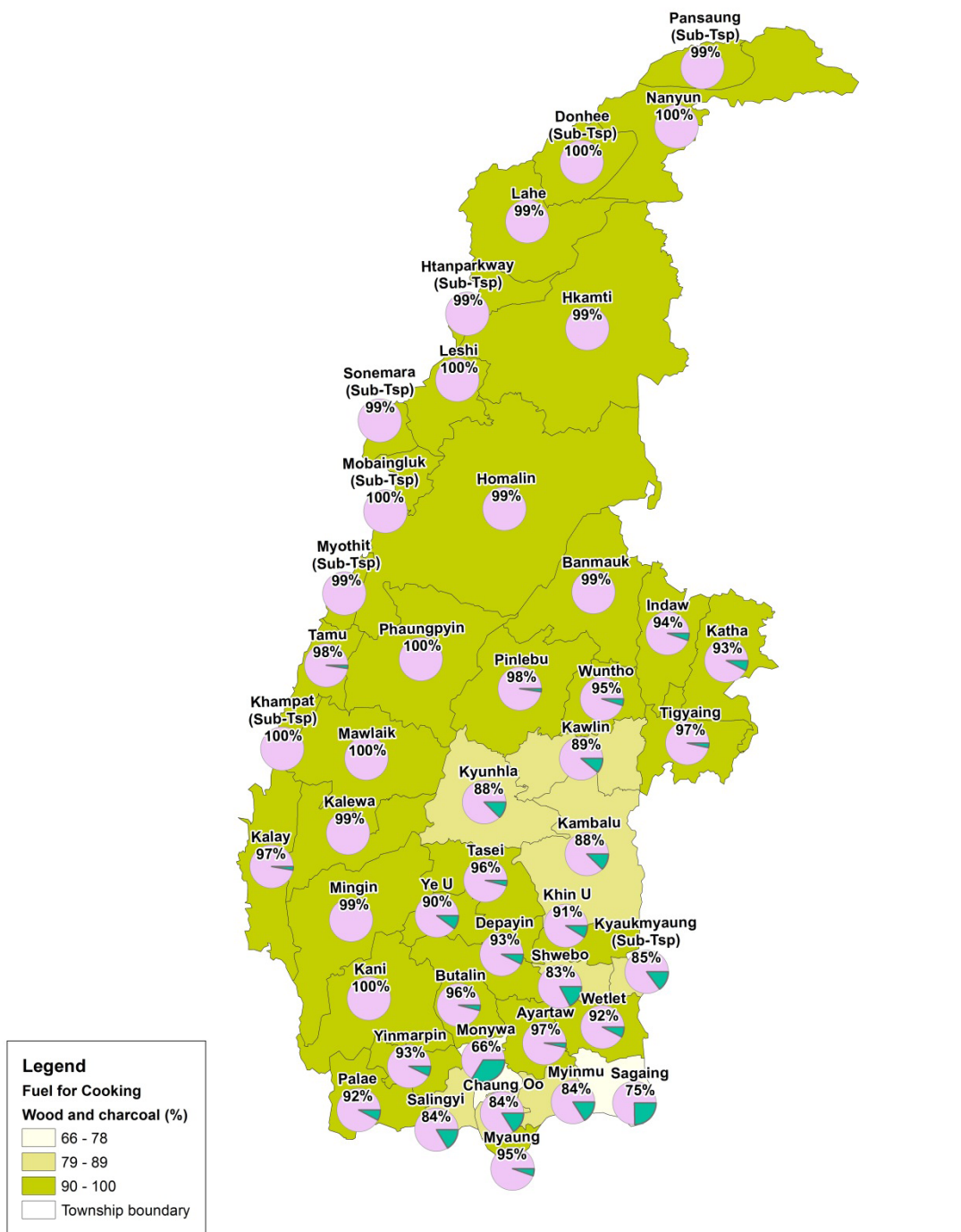
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		19.4	80.6	13.7
Kerosene		0.7	0.1	0.7
Candle		23.2	9.8	24.5
Battery		27.8	7.1	29.7
Generator (private)		9.8	0.3	10.7
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		12.7	1.3	13.7
Other		6.3	0.9	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>61,326</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>56,143</b>

- In Kambalu Township, 19.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compare to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (1-23) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 27.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 29.7 per cent of the households use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Shwebo District	: 89.5%
Kambalu Township	: 87.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		11.3	54.1	7.3
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	0.1
BioGas		*	*	*
Firewood		83.4	37.2	87.6
Charcoal		4.3	8.0	4.0
Coal		0.2	0.3	0.1
Other		0.8	0.3	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>61,326</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>56,143</b>

- In Kambalu Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 83.4 per cent using firewood and 4.3 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 11.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- In rural areas, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 87.6 per cent using firewood and 4.0 per cent using charcoal.

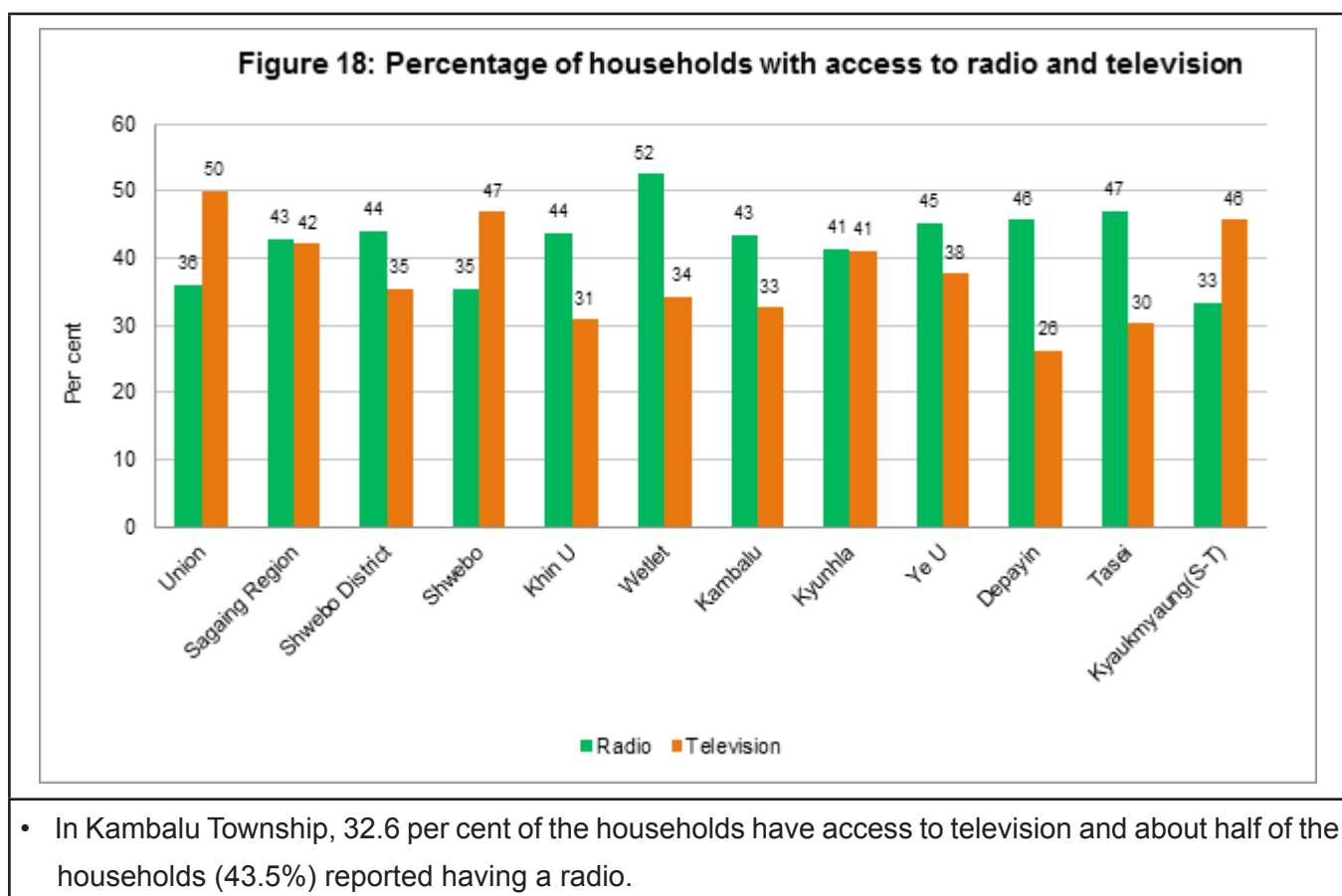
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## 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	61,326	43.5	32.6	3.9	14.3	0.9	1.6	37.4	0.1
Urban	5,183	39.8	65.3	8.4	46.1	4.5	7.0	18.5	0.8
Rural	56,143	43.8	29.5	3.5	11.4	0.6	1.1	39.1	0.1

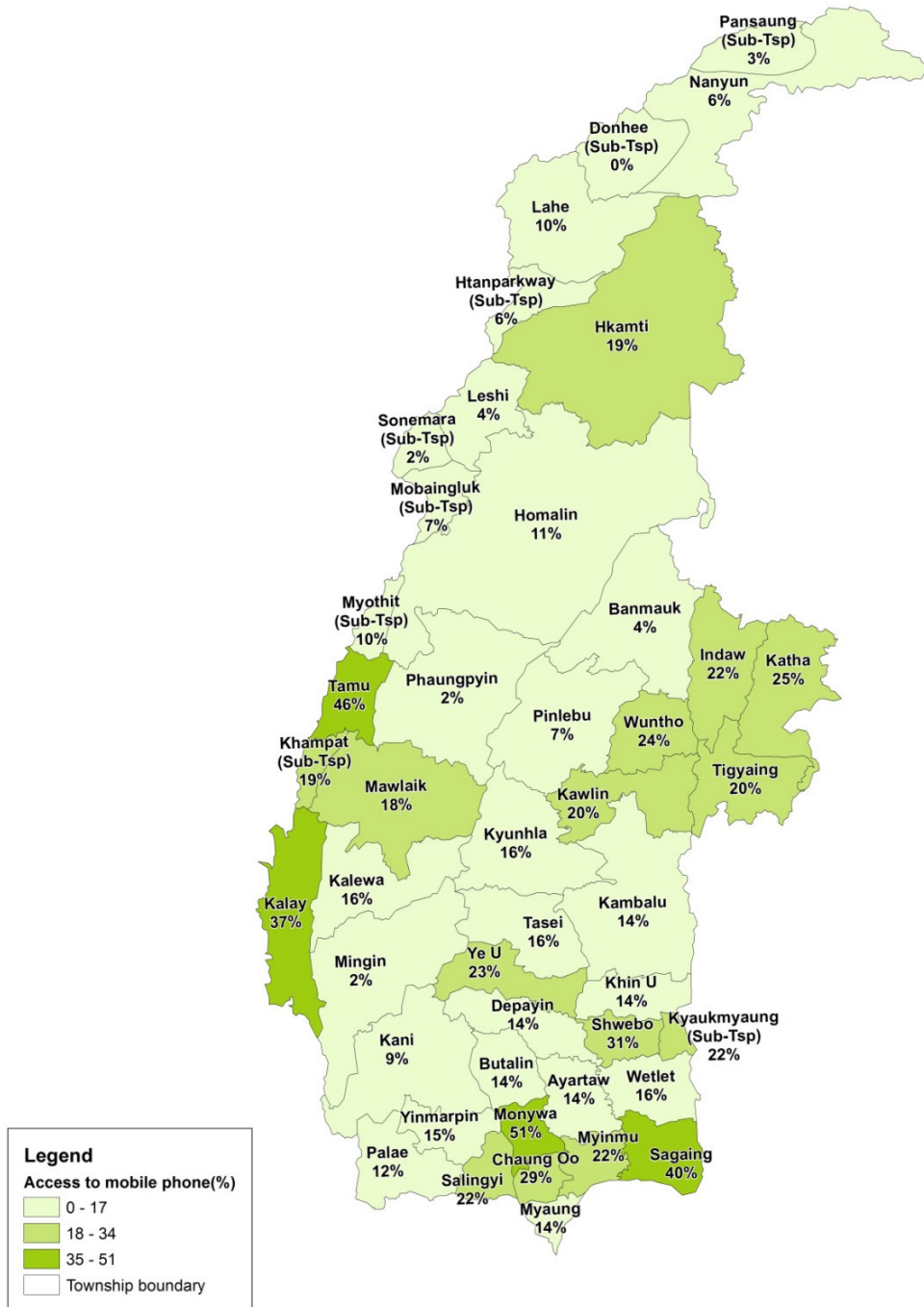
- Some 43.5 per cent of the households in Kambalu Township reported having radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 65.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 43.8 per cent reported having a radio are the highest in urban and rural respectively.



- In Kambalu Township, 32.6 per cent of the households have access to television and about half of the households (43.5%) reported having a radio.



Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Shwebo District	: 18.3%
Kambalu Township	: 14.3%

- Only 14.3 per cent of the households in Kambalu Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (0-17) per cent group.

## Transportation items

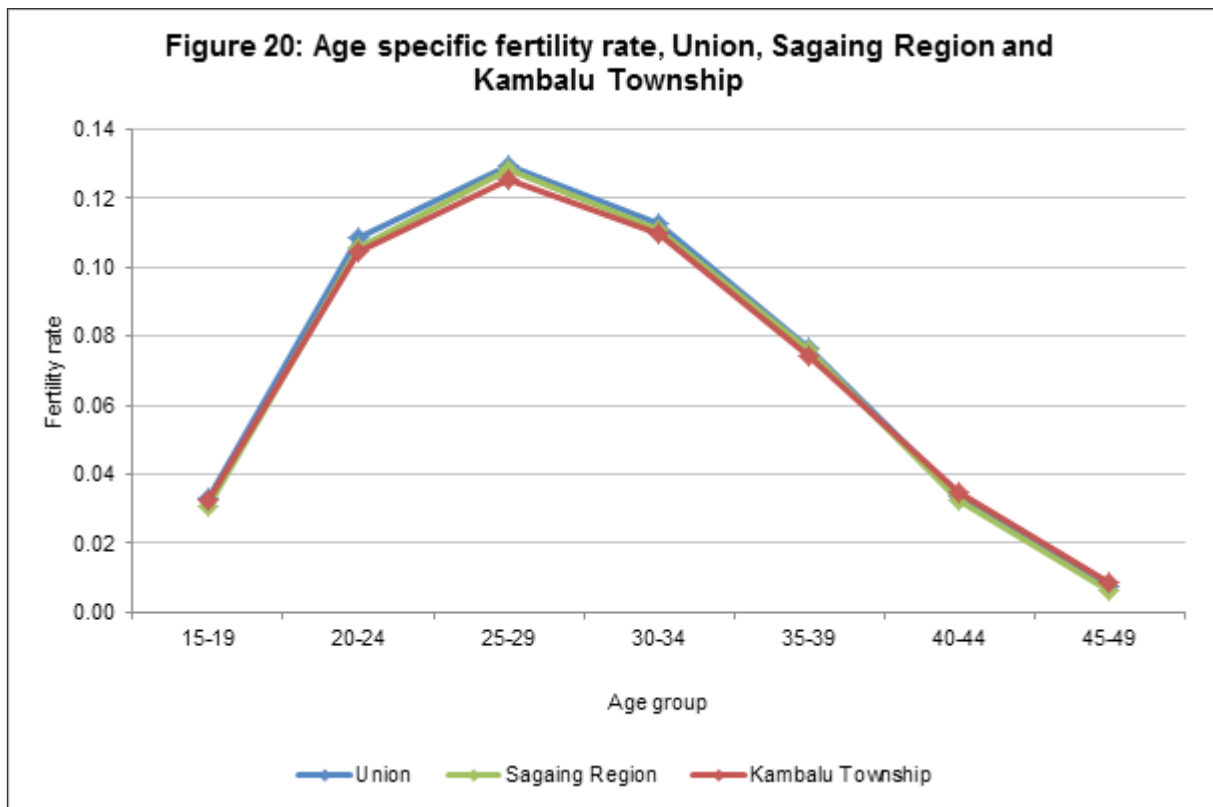
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Shwebo District	311,477	3,970	172,171	120,346	5,440	2,069	1,610	141,834
Urban	36,008	1,861	24,923	21,932	846	120	149	3,331
Rural	275,469	2,109	147,248	98,414	4,594	1,949	1,461	138,503
Kambalu Township	61,326	570	31,029	13,549	554	232	240	34,935
Urban	5,183	99	3,546	2,418	71	2	4	1,305
Rural	56,143	471	27,483	11,131	483	230	236	33,630

- In Kambalu Township, 57.0 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 50.6 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the households in urban areas mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport while it was cart (bullock) in rural areas.

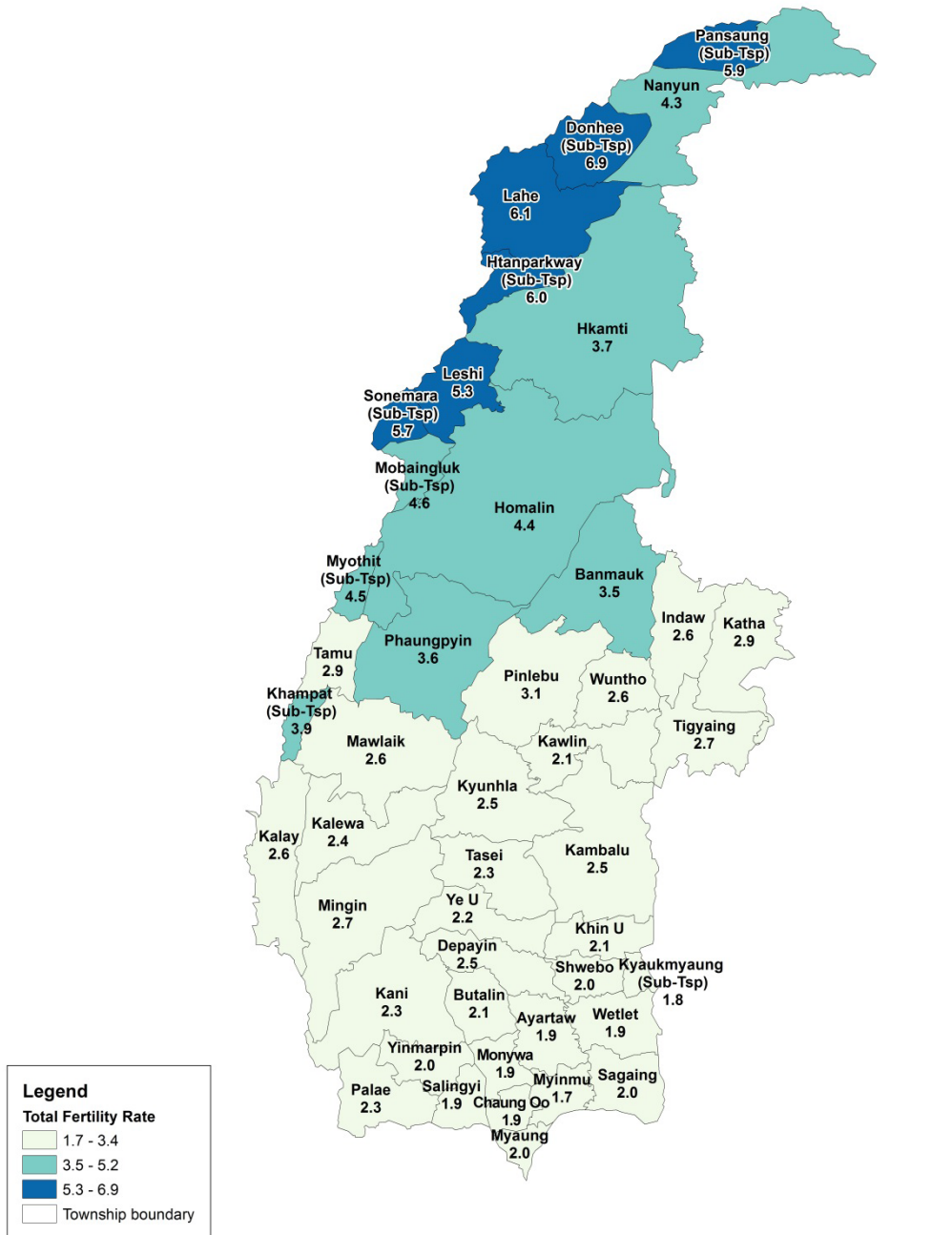
## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility



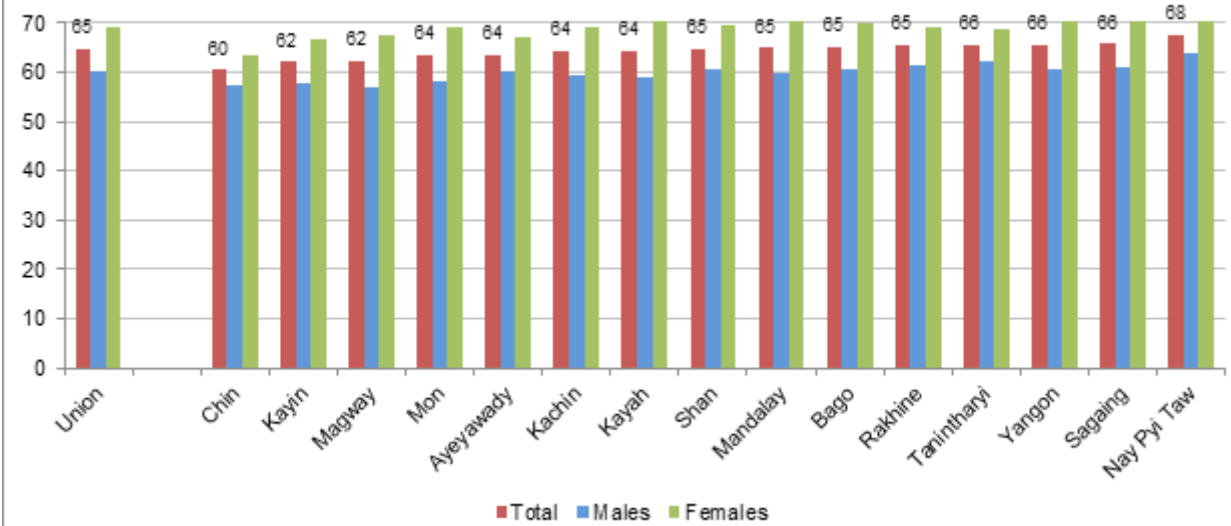
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.5 children per woman and is equal to the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Shwebo District	: 2.2
Kambalu Township	: 2.5

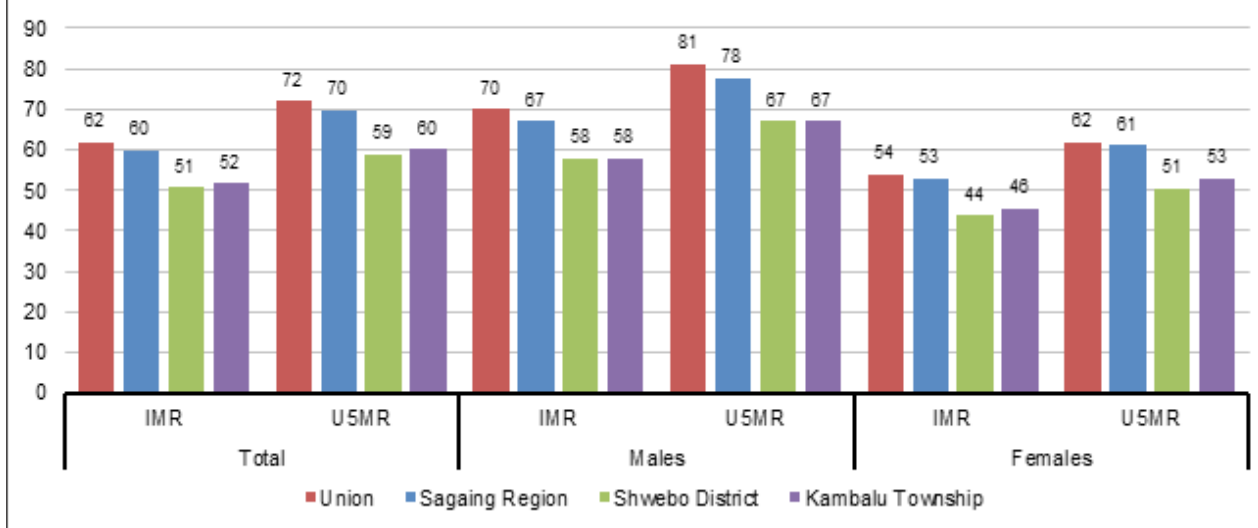
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

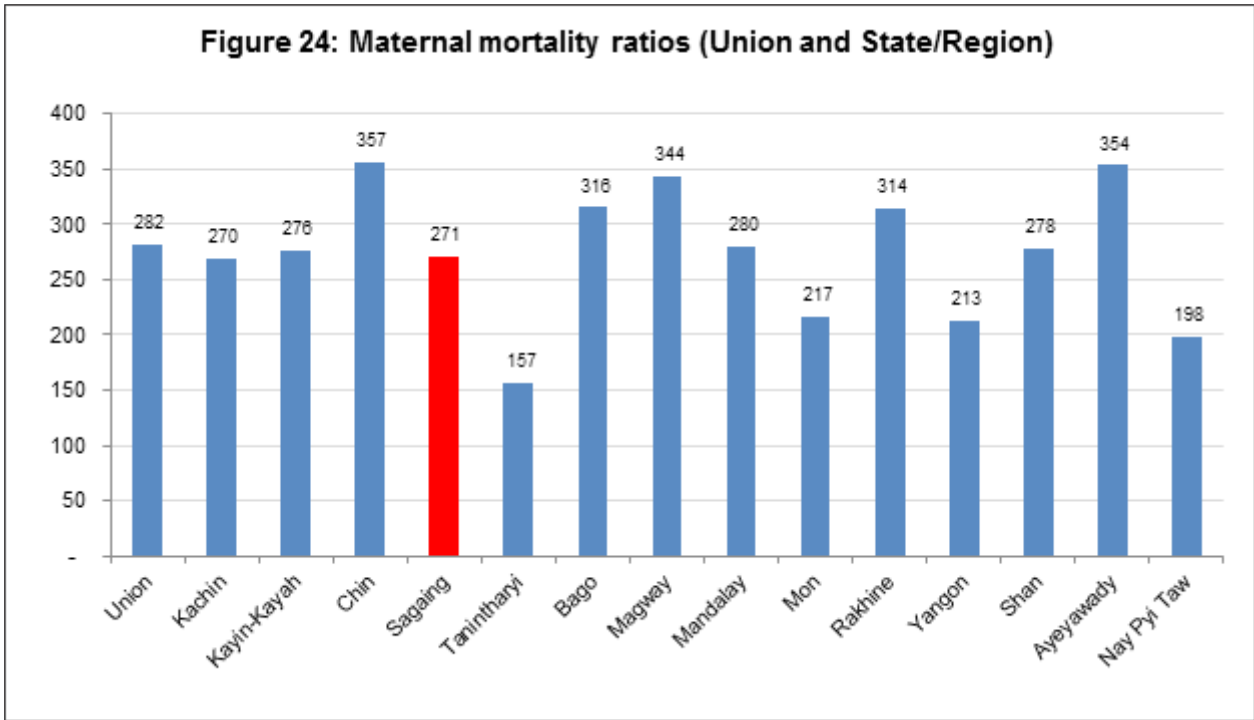
**Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality**

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Shwebo District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Shwebo District is 51 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 59 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kambalu Township are lower than those in Sagaing Region and slightly higher than that of the Shwebo District. The Infant mortality in Kambalu Township is 52 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 60 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Sagaing Region 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

**Population Density:** The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km<sup>2</sup>). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

**Mean Household Size:** The average number of persons per household (people living in households divided by number of conventional households).

**Sex ratio:** The number of males for every 100 females in a population.

**Dependency ratio:** The total dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 years and older than 64) to the population of working-age (age 15-64). Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Three different measures can be calculated: total dependency ratio, child dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio.

**Child Dependency Ratio:** is the proportion of people younger than 15 years to the working age population (15-64).

**Old Dependency Ratio:** is the proportion of people older than 64 years to the working age population (15-64).

**Ageing Index:** The number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 people under the age of 15 years.

**Median Age:** The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

**Education:** Education is the process by which people learn through instruction and teaching. The 2014 MPHC placed an emphasis on literacy skills, school attendance and educational attainment. The other categorisations used under education were:

(a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

(b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were:  
(a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

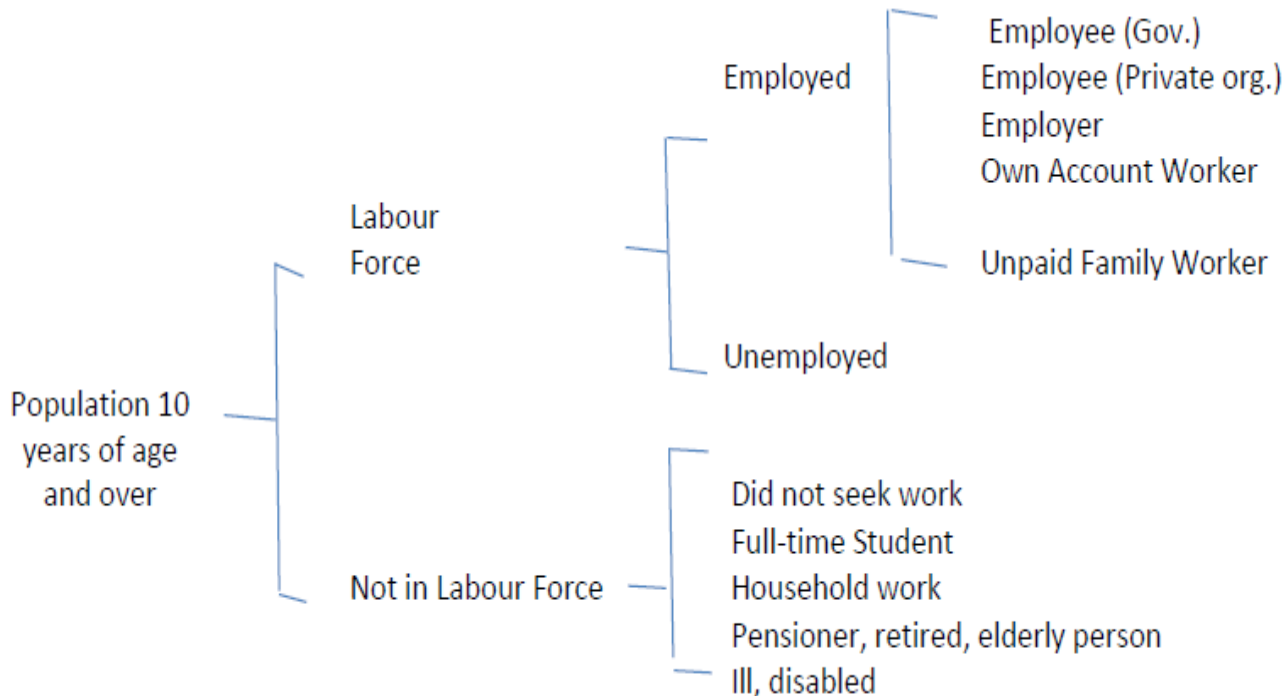
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**Disability:** Disability is a situation where a person is at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in performing routine activities (including activities of daily living) or participating in roles (such as work) if no supportive measures are offered. The difficulties covered in the 2014 census included:

- (a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);
- (b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);
- (c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);
- (d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

**Identity card:** An identity card is a document used to verify aspects of a person's personal identity. There are several types of identity cards issued by the Government of Myanmar, and national passports in the case of foreigners.

**Labour Force Status:** According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:



**Labour Force:** The Labour force is a general term covering “employed” and “unemployed” persons in the population.

**Employed:** “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons



working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

**Unemployed:** “Unemployed” persons refer to those who had no work but were able to work and actually seeking a job during the reference period, or at the time of the census enumeration.

**Not in labour force:** This category comprised persons who had no work and did not make any positive efforts to find a job during the 6 months before the census date or were unable to work. This included full time students, household work, elderly people, etc.

**Employment Status:** All employed persons were classified according to the economic activity status in the place where they worked during the last 12 months or if they worked in more than one place, where they worked most of the time. There were five employment categories:

- (a) **Employee (Government):** those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.
- (b) **Employee (Private organisation):** those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.
- (c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.
- (d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees.**
- (e) **Unpaid family worker:** persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

**Labour force participation rate:** The labour force participation rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of the total population of the same age range. This is an important indicator as it portrays the proportion of the population that is economically active.

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

**Unemployment rate:** The percentage of the total labour force that is unemployed but actively seeking employment and willing to work. These are people who are without work, looking for jobs and available for work.

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

**Employment to population ratio:** A statistical ratio that measures the proportion of the country's working-age population (ages 15 to 64) that is employed. The International Labour Organization (ILO) states that a person is considered employed if they have worked at least 1 hour in "gainful" employment in the most recent week.

$$\text{Employment to population ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

**Occupation:** Occupation refers to the kind of work an employed person did in the establishment during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. Put differently, occupation is the kind of work done during the last 12 months by the person employed, regardless of the industry of the establishment. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, field data collectors were instructed to collect a detailed description of the work being done such as accounts clerk, data entry operator (clerk), legal secretary, domestic worker, fisherman, human resource manager, etc. If an employed person was engaged in two or more jobs, the kind of work was decided by the work in which he/she was mainly engaged in, that is in terms of time. The occupational classification is based on the ISCO 2008.

**Industry:** Industry refers to the main activity of the establishment where an employed person usually worked during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, industry was explained to the enumerators as the type of economic activity carried out at the person's place of work. It is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the enterprise in which the person works and not necessarily the specific duties or functions of the person's job. For example, a clerical officer working in stores within a factory that makes television sets. The industry should be recorded as manufacture of electrical goods. If an employed person worked in two or more establishments, "industry" was decided by the establishment where he/she worked most. The industrial classification is based on the ISIC Revision 4.

**Live Birth:** A live birth is one where the infant shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth: crying or similar sounds, movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body and/or any other tangible signs of life. The census was concerned only with children born alive. Also collected was information on the last live birth of ever married female respondents.

**Total fertility rate (TFR):** The average number of children that a woman would give birth to if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to the current schedule of age-specific fertility rates.

$$\text{Total fertility rate (TFR)} = 5 \sum \text{Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)}$$

**Age specific fertility rate (ASFR):** The age-specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women in that age group. Unless otherwise specified, the reference period for the age-specific fertility rates is the calendar year.

## List of Contributors

### Contributors to the Sagaing Region, Shwebo District, Kambalu Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
<b>Prepared by</b>		
Daw Myo Thandar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Ei Mon Aung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
U Thant Zin Aung	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
<b>Translator and Reviewer</b>		
U Aung Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
<b>Data Processing and IT Team</b>		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khee Reh	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
<b>Designer</b>		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Soe Naing	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer



The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

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

or

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

