

# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

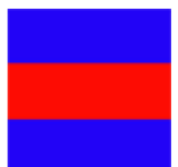
## The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census SAGAING REGION, SHWEBO DISTRICT Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Sagaing Region, Shwebo District

## **Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

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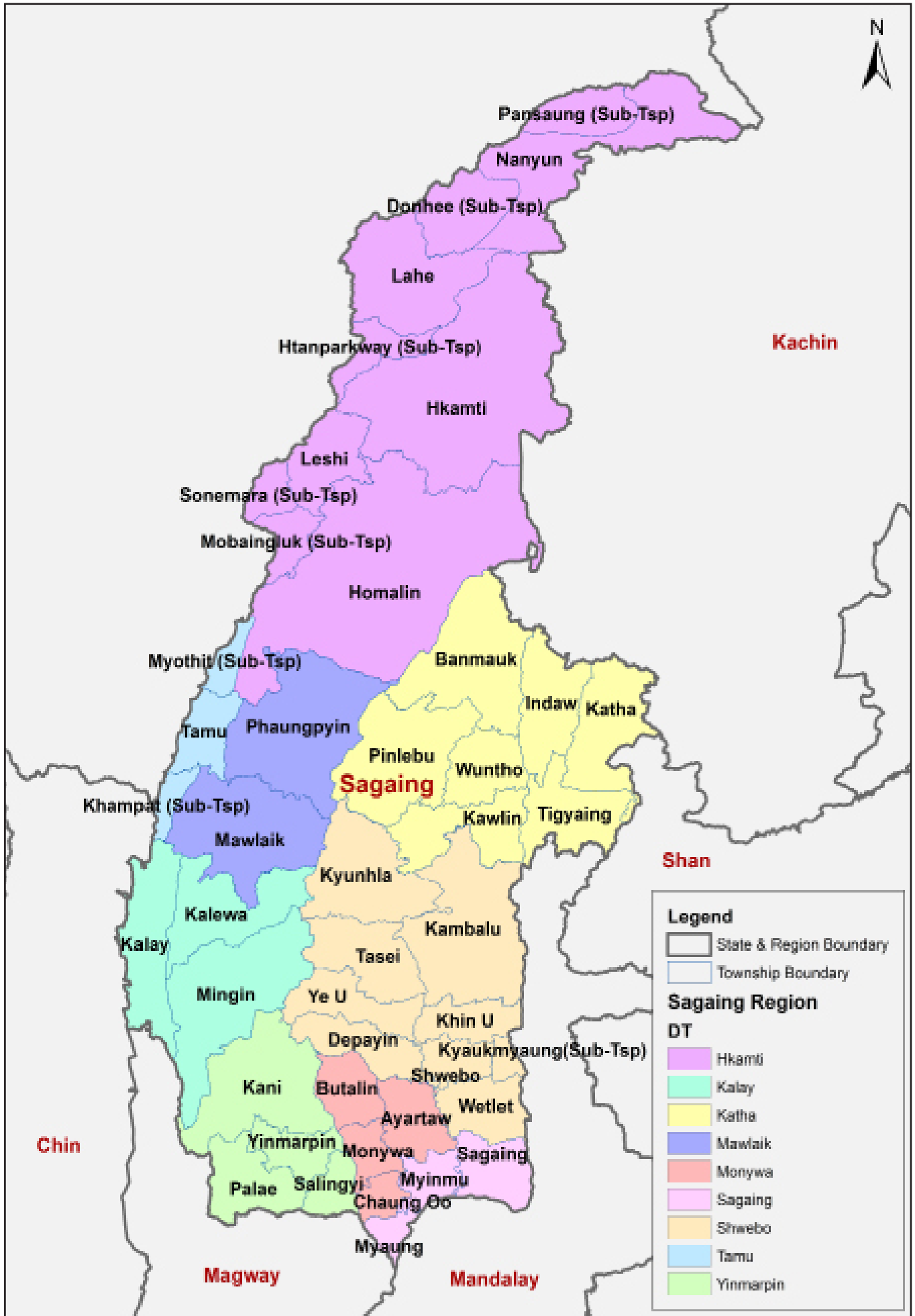
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships





## Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>31,265 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>14,681 (47.0%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>16,584 (53.0%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>317.6 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>98.4 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>28.1 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>7,050</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.4 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>67.6%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>47.9</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>39.5</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>8.4</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>21.1</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>89</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>93.1%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>96.3%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>90.4%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>0.8</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
<b>Citizenship Scrutiny</b>	<b>19,297</b>	<b>74.3</b>	
<b>Associate Scrutiny</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>&lt; 0.1</b>	
<b>Naturalised Scrutiny</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.1</b>	
<b>National Registration</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1.0</b>	
<b>Religious</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>0.6</b>	
<b>Temporary Registration</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.2</b>	
<b>Foreign Registration</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>&lt; 0.1</b>	
<b>Foreign Passport</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>&lt; 0.1</b>	
<b>None</b>	<b>6,147</b>	<b>23.7</b>	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64 )</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	<b>72.6%</b>	<b>88.8%</b>	<b>58.3%</b>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
<b>Employment to population ratio</b>	<b>70.1%</b>	<b>86.0%</b>	<b>56.2%</b>
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
<b>Owner</b>	<b>6,466</b>	<b>91.7</b>	
<b>Renter</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1.2</b>	
<b>Provided free (individually)</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>4.0</b>	
<b>Government quarters</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
<b>Private company quarters</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0.8</b>	
<b>Other</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0.2</b>	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
<b>Dhani/Theke/In leaf</b>	<b>2.4%</b>		<b>44.7%</b>
<b>Bamboo</b>	<b>77.4%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
<b>Earth</b>	<b>&lt; 0.1%</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	
<b>Wood</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Corrugated sheet</b>	<b>0.2%</b>		<b>50.4%</b>
<b>Tile/Brick/Concrete</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
<b>Electricity</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>14.6</b>	
<b>LPG</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Kerosene</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Biogas</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>&lt; 0.1</b>	
<b>Firewood</b>	<b>5,692</b>	<b>80.8</b>	
<b>Charcoal</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>4.4</b>	
<b>Coal</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0.1</b>	
<b>Other</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0.1</b>	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	3,125	44.3
Kerosene	*	0.2
Candle	1,177	16.7
Battery	1,501	21.3
Generator (private)	162	2.3
Water mill (private)	*	< 0.1
Solar system/energy	530	7.5
Other	538	7.6
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,287	18.3
Tube well, borehole	1,698	24.1
Protected well/spring	1,528	21.7
Bottled/purifier water	89	1.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,602</i>	<i>65.3</i>
Unprotected well/spring	400	5.7
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.2
River/stream/canal	1,943	27.6
Waterfall/rainwater	39	0.5
Other	52	0.7
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,448</i>	<i>34.7</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,354	19.2
Tube well, borehole	1,704	24.2
Protected well/spring	1,543	21.9
Unprotected well/spring	408	5.8
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.2
River/stream/canal	1,966	27.9
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	52	0.7

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	140	2.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,955	56.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>4,095</i>	<i>58.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	204	2.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	92	1.3
Other	*	< 0.1
None	2,657	37.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,352	33.4
Television	3,220	45.7
Landline phone	221	3.1
Mobile phone	1,531	21.7
Computer	67	1.0
Internet at home	285	4.0
Household with none of the items	2,243	31.8
Household with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	102	1.4
Motorcycle/Moped	3,057	43.4
Bicycle	1,954	27.7
4-Wheel tractor	84	1.2
Canoe/Boat	202	2.9
Motor boat	374	5.3
Cart (bullock)	2,813	39.9

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Kyaukmyaung Sub-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 Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township .....	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics .....	7
(B) Religion .....	11
(C) Education.....	12
(D) EconomicCharacteristics.....	16
(E) Identity Cards .....	22
(F) Disability .....	23
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities .....	26
Type of housing unit .....	26
Type of toilet .....	27
Source of drinking water .....	29
Source of lighting .....	31
Type of cooking fuel .....	33
Communication and related amenities .....	35
Transportation items .....	37
(H) Fertility and Mortality .....	38
Fertility .....	38
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality .....	40
Definitions and Concepts .....	42
List of Contributors .....	46



## 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 Kyaukmyaung Sub-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 Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	31,265 *		
Males	14,681		
Females	16,584		
Sex ratio	89 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	34.2%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	317.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	98.4 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	10		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	30,716	10,452	20,264
Number of conventional households	7,050	2,306	4,744
Mean household size	4.4 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 89 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with (34.2%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township is 98 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township. This is equal to the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

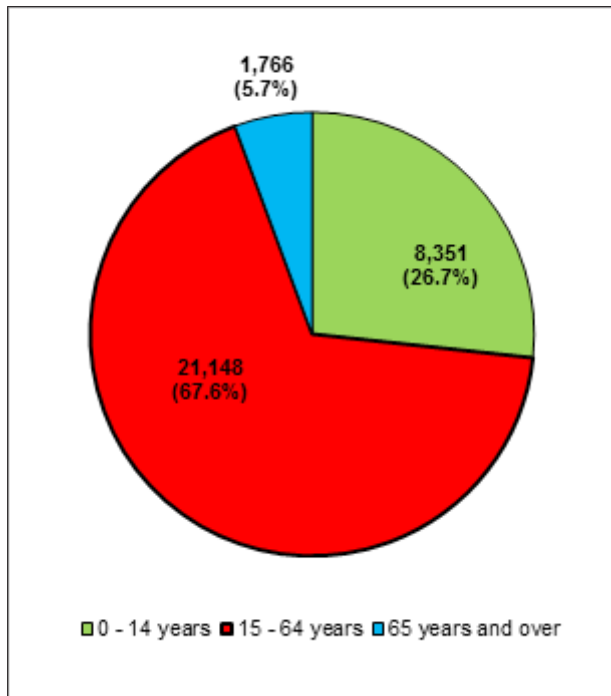
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

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

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>31,265</b>	<b>14,681</b>	<b>16,584</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>10,703</b>	<b>5,056</b>	<b>5,647</b>
1	No(1)(W)	411	2,007	970	1,037
2	No(2)(W)	668	3,068	1,459	1,609
3	No(3)(W)	561	2,638	1,235	1,403
4	No(4)(W)	666	2,990	1,392	1,598
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>4,744</b>	<b>20,562</b>	<b>9,625</b>	<b>10,937</b>
1	Ma Au(VT)	509	2,326	1,156	1,170
2	Shwe Gun (VT)	187	822	352	470
3	Ma Lar(VT)	458	1,871	885	986
4	Ma Khauk(VT)	367	1,518	697	821
5	Se Pin Kyun(VT)	281	1,309	618	691
6	Ku Lar Ma(VT)	480	2,148	991	1,157
7	Ohn Pauk(VT)	1,110	4,532	2,099	2,433
8	Kan Gyi Taw(VT)	410	1,683	783	900
9	Gway Pin Kone(VT)	314	1,552	717	835
10	Tei Pin(VT)	628	2,801	1,327	1,474

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township**

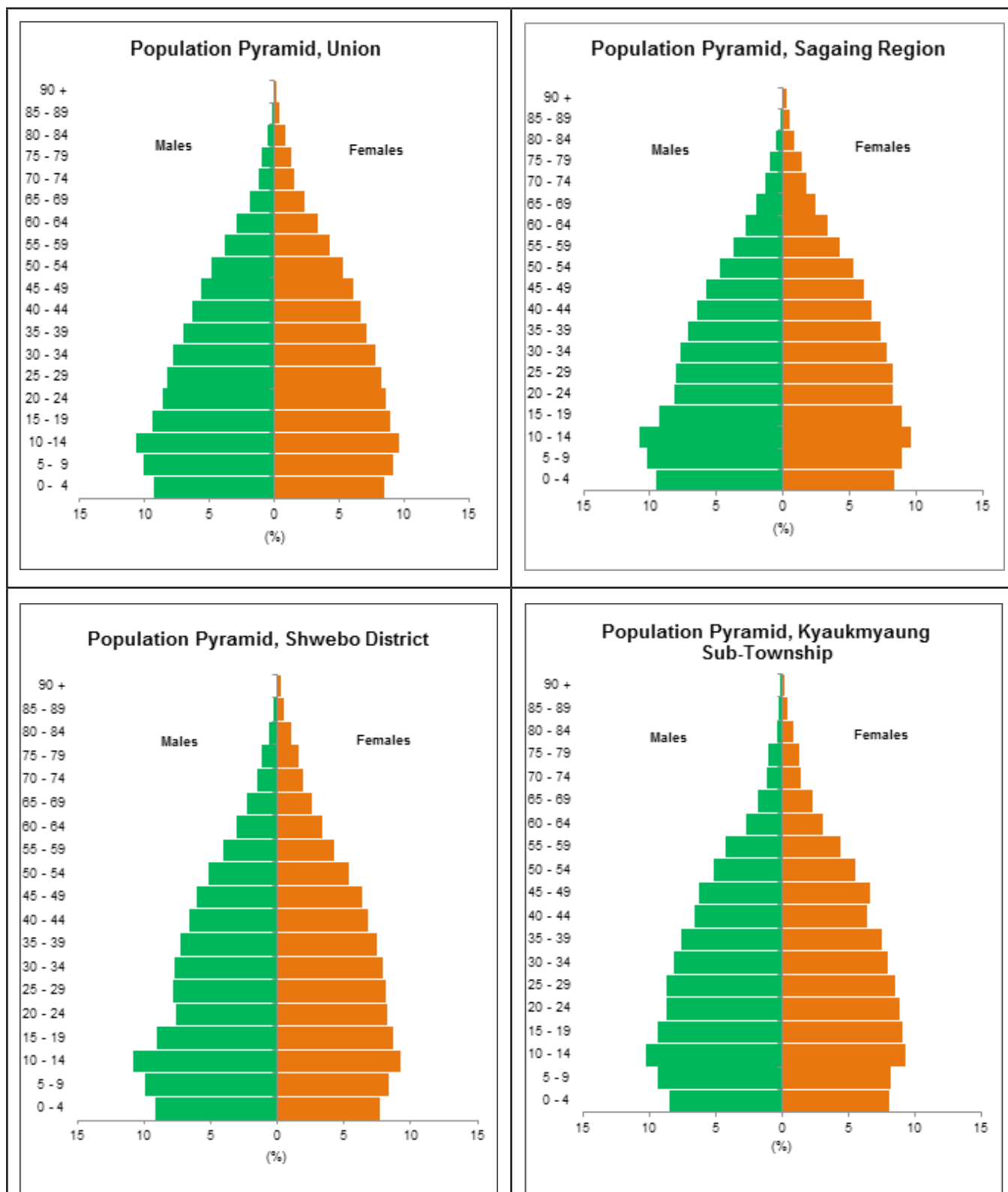


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,265</b>	<b>14,681</b>	<b>16,584</b>
0 - 4	2,568	1,237	1,331
5 - 9	2,738	1,375	1,363
10 - 14	3,045	1,497	1,548
15 - 19	2,874	1,374	1,500
20 - 24	2,749	1,282	1,467
25 - 29	2,674	1,269	1,405
30 - 34	2,512	1,187	1,325
35 - 39	2,356	1,113	1,243
40 - 44	2,040	968	1,072
45 - 49	2,010	915	1,095
50 - 54	1,667	759	908
55 - 59	1,365	628	737
60 - 64	901	394	507
65 - 69	639	265	374
70 - 74	411	170	241
75 - 79	365	149	216
80 - 84	197	55	142
85 - 89	104	32	72
90 +	50	12	38

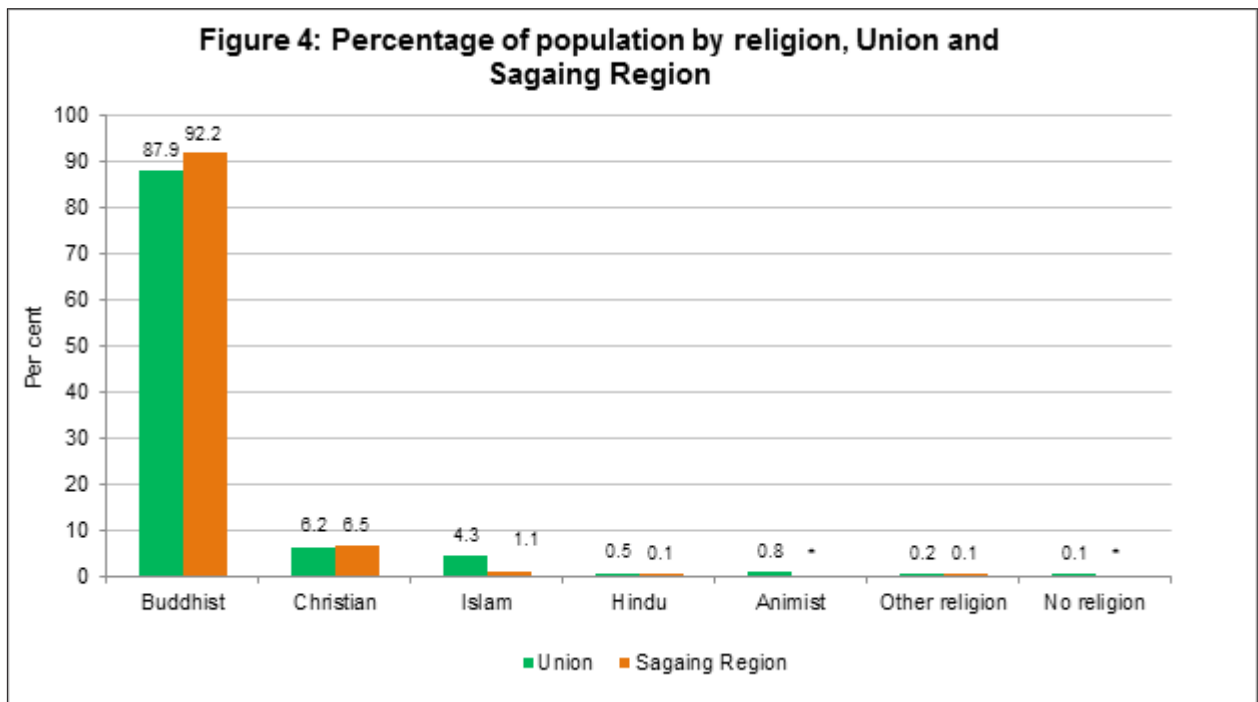
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township is 67.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
-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

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



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township.
- Except for age group 5-9, 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.

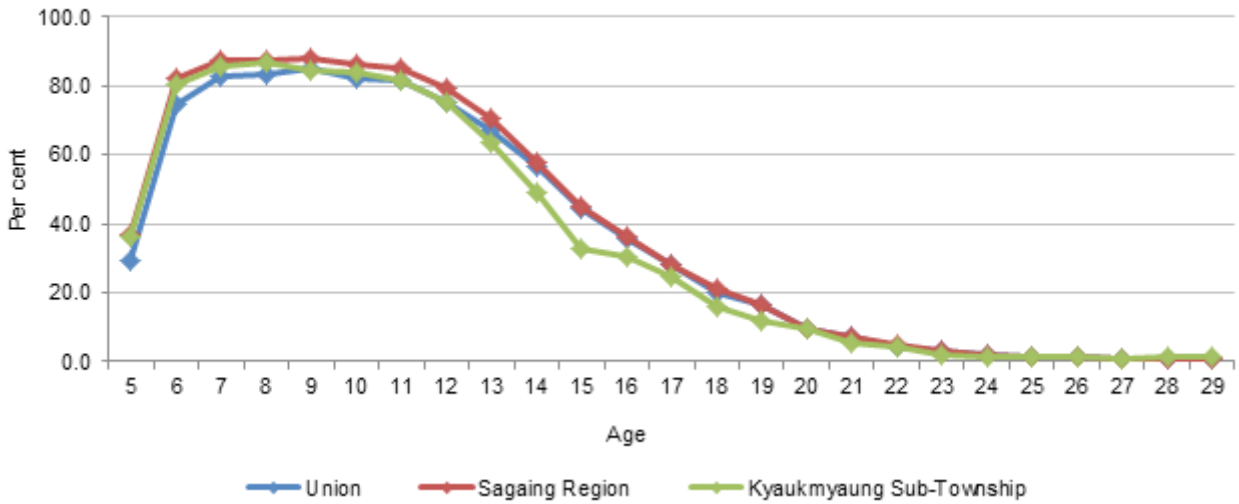
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

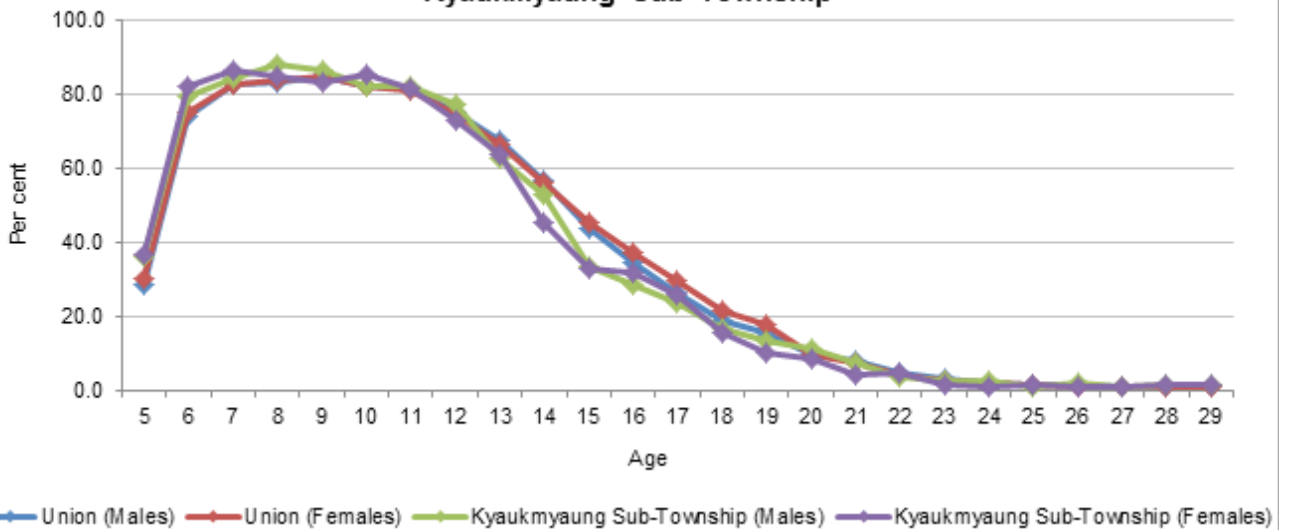
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	576	297	279	209	107	102
6	565	274	291	456	217	239
7	555	279	276	475	236	239
8	487	238	249	422	210	212
9	520	255	265	441	220	221
10	599	304	295	502	250	252
11	546	248	298	447	204	243
12	630	322	308	473	249	224
13	610	293	317	387	184	203
14	564	237	327	275	126	149
15	591	288	303	195	96	99
16	517	229	288	157	66	91
17	543	260	283	135	62	73
18	609	280	329	97	46	51
19	543	250	293	63	33	30
20	609	262	347	59	30	29
21	553	254	299	31	19	12
22	540	257	283	22	9	13
23	559	257	302	12	7	5
24	425	198	227	7	5	2
25	576	262	314	8	3	5
26	487	214	273	7	4	3
27	499	246	253	5	3	2
28	552	256	296	8	4	4
29	499	240	259	7	3	4

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township**

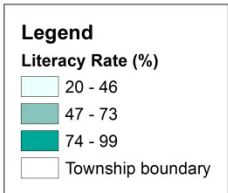
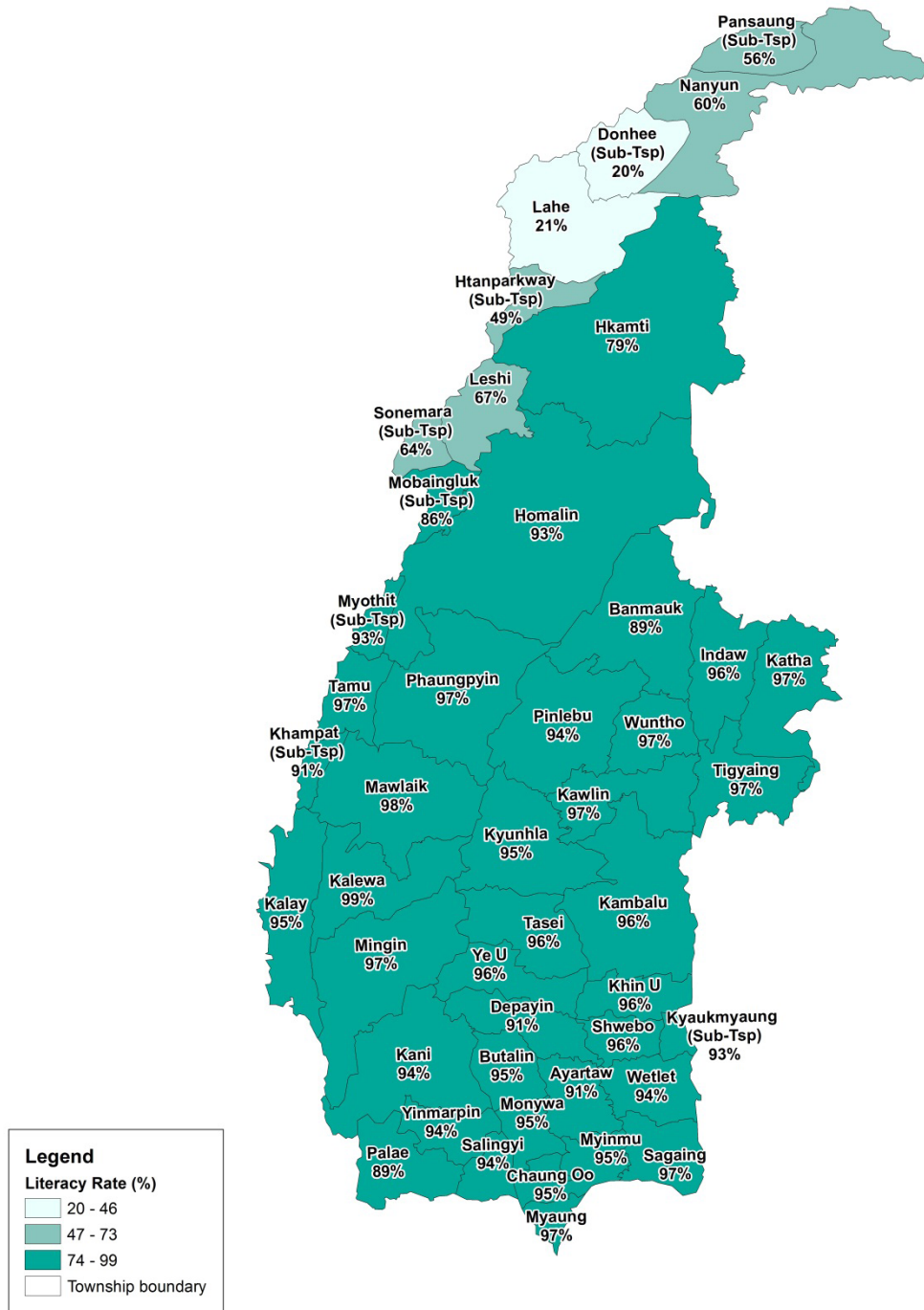


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township**



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

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Shwebo District	: 95.1%
Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township	: 93.1%



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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	5,489	97.1
Males	2,535	97.6
Females	2,954	96.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township is 93.1 per cent. It is slightly lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and higher than that of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 90.4 per cent and for the males it is 96.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.1 per cent with 96.7 per cent for females and 97.6 per cent for males.

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

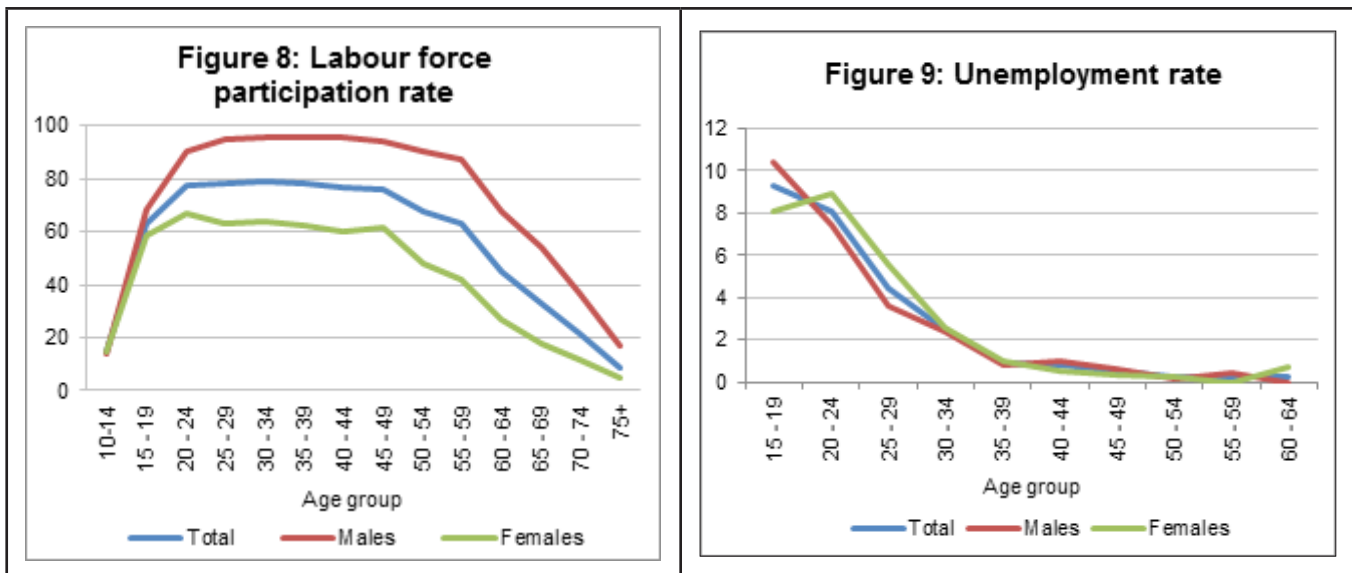
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	17,291	2,545	14.7	4,463	4,316	2,649	1,074	35	1,000	41	8	1,160
Urban	5,874	434	7.4	1,051	1,218	1,238	633	16	583	18	5	678
Rural	11,417	2,111	18.5	3,412	3,098	1,411	441	19	417	23	3	482
Males	7,916	927	11.7	1,777	1,988	1,501	671	33	447	11	3	558
Females	9,375	1,618	17.3	2,686	2,328	1,148	403	2	553	30	5	602

- Some 14.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 18.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 11.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 17.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 25.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.8 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	14.4	14.1	14.7	10.0	14.2	6.2
15 - 19	63.3	68.5	58.5	9.3	10.4	8.1
20 - 24	77.6	90.0	66.8	8.1	7.4	8.9
25 - 29	78.3	95.1	63.2	4.4	3.6	5.6
30 - 34	78.8	95.4	64.0	2.5	2.4	2.6
35 - 39	78.1	95.5	62.4	0.9	0.8	1.0
40 - 44	76.8	95.6	59.8	0.8	1.0	0.5
45 - 49	76.1	93.7	61.5	0.5	0.6	0.3
50 - 54	67.4	90.5	48.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
55 - 59	62.9	87.1	42.2	0.2	0.4	-
60 - 64	44.7	67.5	27.0	0.2	-	0.7
65 - 69	32.7	54.3	17.4	0.5	0.7	-
70 - 74	21.9	36.5	11.6	-	-	-
75 +	8.9	16.9	4.7	-	-	-
15 - 24	70.3	78.9	62.6	8.6	8.7	8.5
15 - 64	72.6	88.8	58.3	3.4	3.2	3.7



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township is 72.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 58.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 88.8 per cent.
- In Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 14.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township is 3.4 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (3.2%) and for females (3.7%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 8.5 per cent.

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

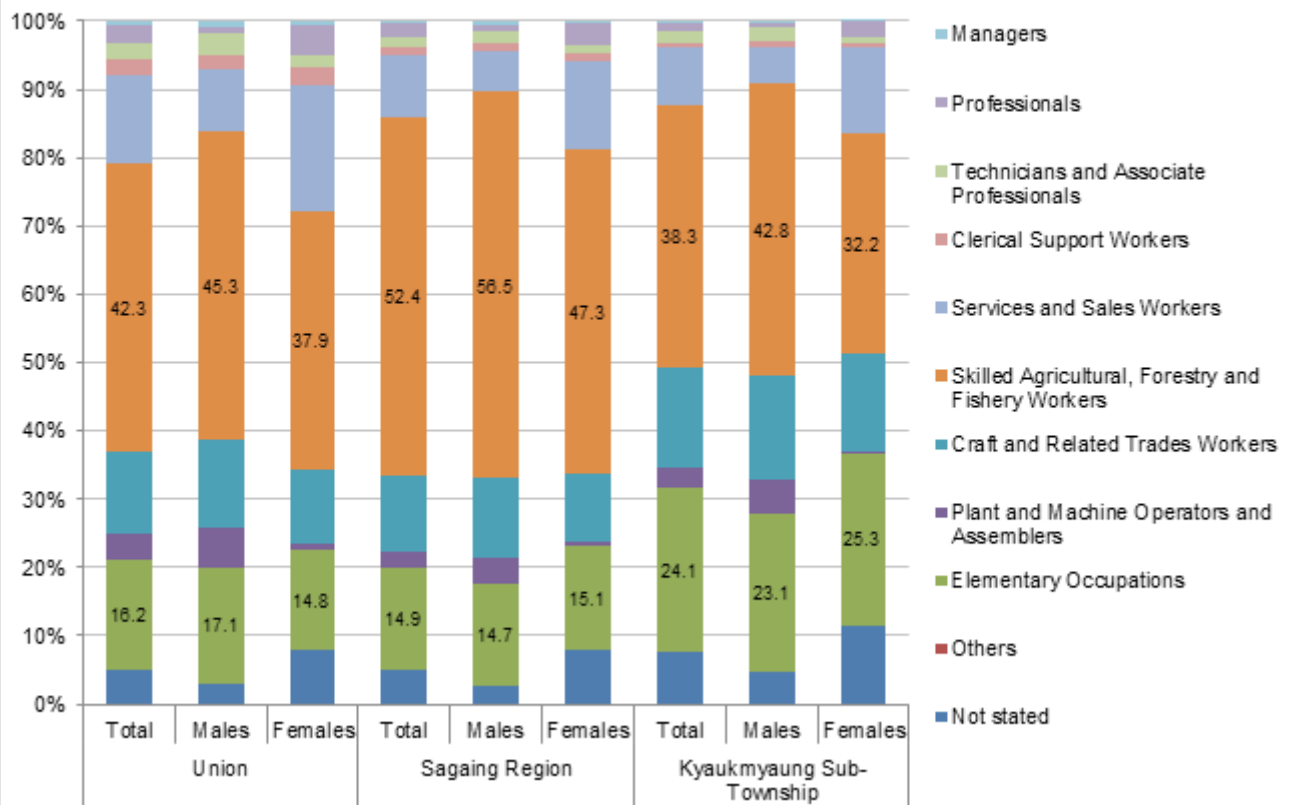
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	9,810	0.6	32.0	44.7	13.8	2.4	6.5
Males	2,831	1.4	54.5	4.5	18.6	3.9	17.2
Females	6,979	0.3	22.8	61.0	11.9	1.8	2.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 54.5 per cent of males are full time students while 61.0 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,681</b>	<b>8,369</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	29	23	6	0.2	0.3	0.1
Professionals	188	42	146	1.3	0.5	2.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	244	192	52	1.7	2.3	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	95	65	30	0.6	0.8	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	1,253	443	810	8.5	5.3	12.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	5,617	3,583	2,034	38.3	42.8	32.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,170	1,269	901	14.8	15.2	14.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	427	418	9	2.9	5.0	0.1
Elementary Occupations	3,533	1,933	1,600	24.1	23.1	25.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,125	401	724	7.7	4.8	11.5

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



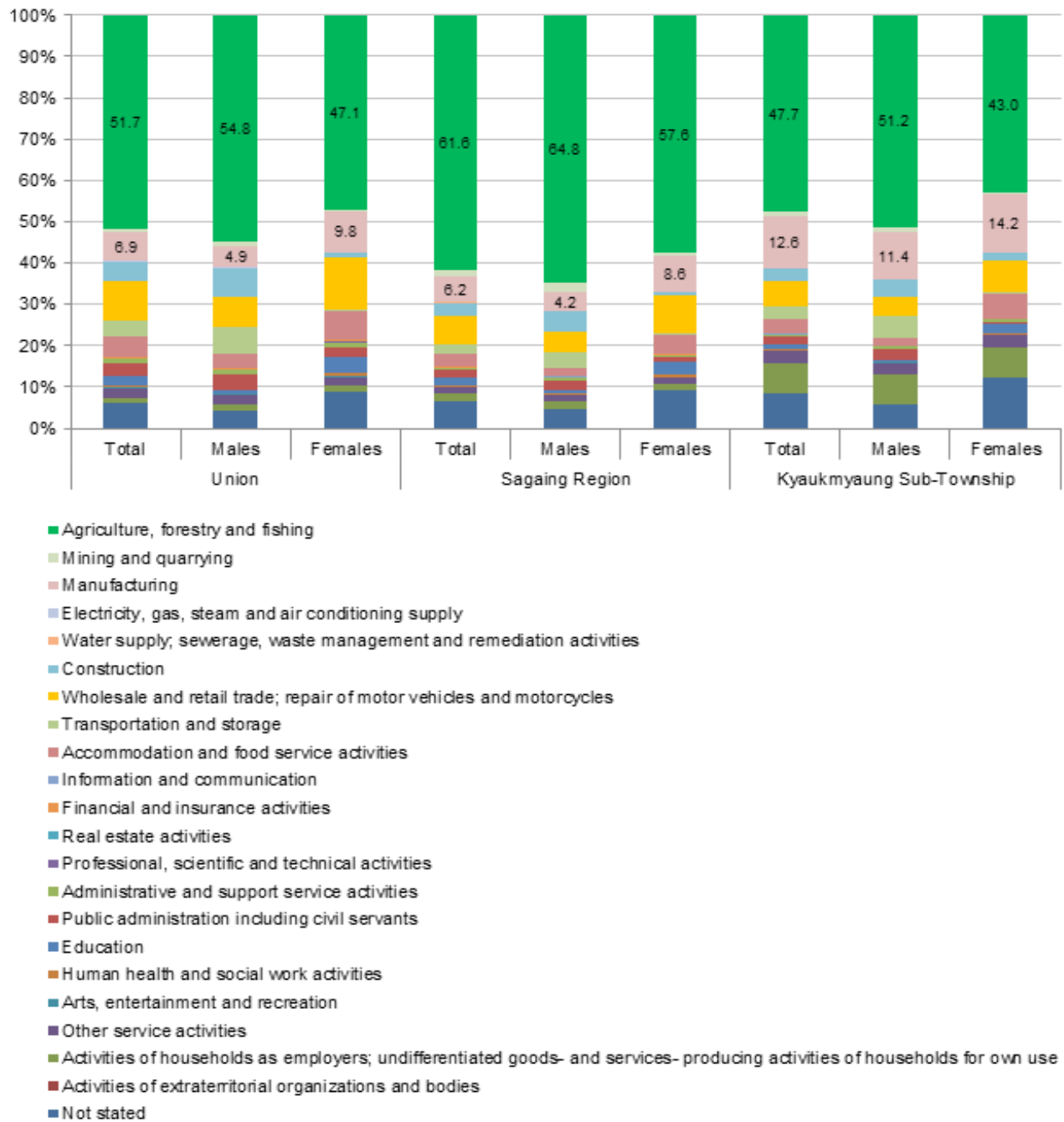
- In Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township, 38.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 24.1 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 42.8 per cent of males and 32.2 per cent of females are 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>14,681</b>	<b>8,369</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,999	4,286	2,713	47.7	51.2	43.0
Mining and quarrying	122	112	10	0.8	1.3	0.2
Manufacturing	1,855	956	899	12.6	11.4	14.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9	9	-	0.1	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	8	7	1	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	467	350	117	3.2	4.2	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	864	367	497	5.9	4.4	7.9
Transportation and storage	468	457	11	3.2	5.5	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	541	147	394	3.7	1.8	6.2
Information and communication	12	7	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6	6	-	*	0.1	-
Administrative and support service activities	78	45	33	0.5	0.5	0.5
Public administration including civil servants	278	238	40	1.9	2.8	0.6
Education	178	29	149	1.2	0.3	2.4
Human health and social work activities	30	12	18	0.2	0.1	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11	11	-	0.1	0.1	-
Other service activities	439	251	188	3.0	3.0	3.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,074	604	470	7.3	7.2	7.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,240	474	766	8.4	5.7	12.1

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



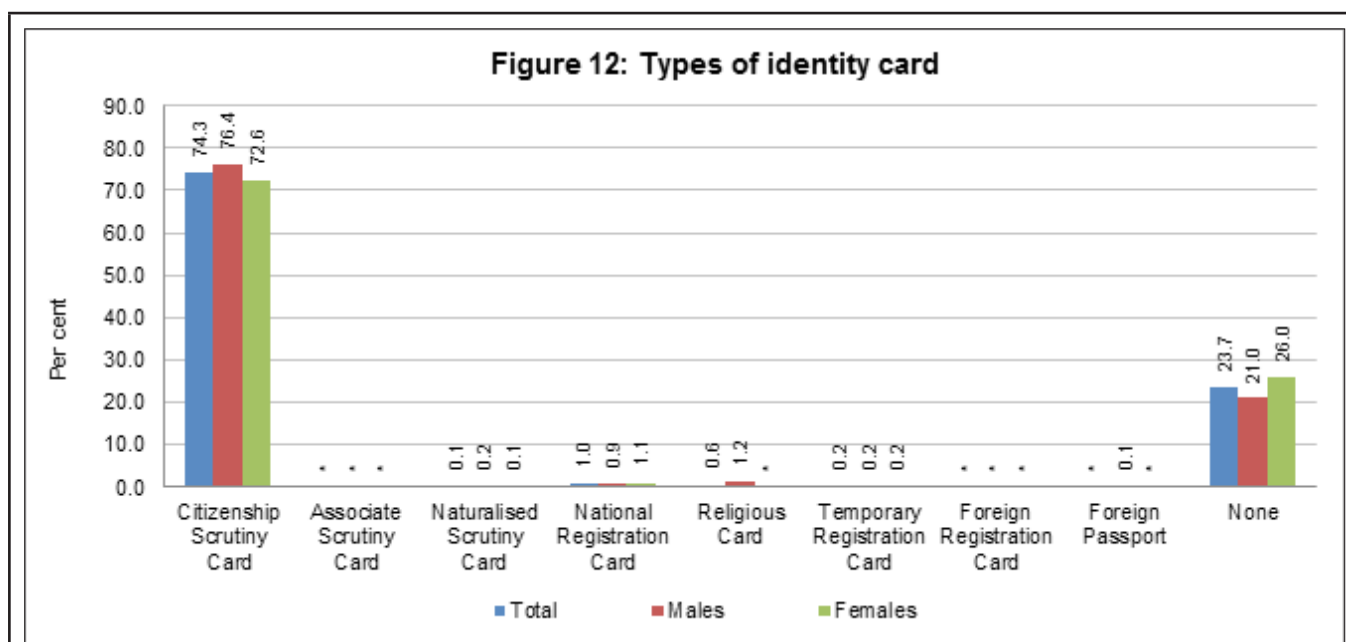
- In Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 47.7 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Manufacturing” at 12.6 per cent.
- There are 51.2 per cent of males and 43.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 6.2 per cent in “Manufacturing” 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	19,297	*	36	253	151	60	*	*	6,147
Urban	6,436	*	29	97	47	6	-	*	2,217
Rural	12,861	*	7	156	104	54	*	*	3,930
Males	9,217	*	20	105	148	30	*	*	2,539
Females	10,080	*	16	148	3	30	*	*	3,608

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township, 74.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 23.7 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 21.0 per cent of males and 26.0 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



## (F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,265</b>	<b>30,177</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>254</b>
0 - 4	2,568	2,549	19	0.7	2	2	17	11
5 - 9	2,738	2,710	28	1.0	2	3	10	20
10 - 14	3,045	3,015	30	1.0	6	5	9	18
15 - 19	2,874	2,840	34	1.2	5	9	9	18
20 - 24	2,749	2,728	21	0.8	4	5	7	11
25 - 29	2,674	2,644	30	1.1	9	3	13	6
30 - 34	2,512	2,477	35	1.4	10	10	7	13
35 - 39	2,356	2,315	41	1.7	12	11	14	9
40 - 44	2,040	1,988	52	2.5	21	14	13	9
45 - 49	2,010	1,932	78	3.9	48	12	21	8
50 - 54	1,667	1,580	87	5.2	57	19	22	8
55 - 59	1,365	1,245	120	8.8	66	29	36	7
60 - 64	901	804	97	10.8	56	29	30	14
65 - 69	639	541	98	15.3	61	23	41	16
70 - 74	411	318	93	22.6	65	30	30	20
75 - 79	365	284	81	22.2	53	25	32	16
80 - 84	197	129	68	34.5	39	29	39	24
85 - 89	104	52	52	50.0	26	30	26	16
90 +	50	26	24	48.0	14	17	15	10

**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>14,681</b>	<b>14,208</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>120</b>
0 - 4	1,237	1,224	13	1.1	1	1	12	7
5 - 9	1,375	1,360	15	1.1	1	2	3	11
10 - 14	1,497	1,481	16	1.1	2	-	5	11
15 - 19	1,374	1,353	21	1.5	3	6	5	10
20 - 24	1,282	1,273	9	0.7	1	2	3	7
25 - 29	1,269	1,254	15	1.2	5	1	7	3
30 - 34	1,187	1,177	10	0.8	5	3	1	3
35 - 39	1,113	1,091	22	2.0	7	3	9	6
40 - 44	968	943	25	2.6	13	6	4	6
45 - 49	915	878	37	4.0	18	7	16	4
50 - 54	759	719	40	5.3	26	5	14	6
55 - 59	628	573	55	8.8	34	8	18	1
60 - 64	394	355	39	9.9	22	11	11	7
65 - 69	265	230	35	13.2	21	13	18	8
70 - 74	170	128	42	24.7	27	14	14	8
75 - 79	149	119	30	20.1	19	8	12	7
80 - 84	55	35	20	36.4	11	5	11	5
85 - 89	32	10	22	68.8	11	12	10	7
90 +	12	5	7	58.3	2	6	4	3

**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>16,584</b>	<b>15,969</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>134</b>
0 - 4	1,331	1,325	6	0.5	1	1	5	4
5 - 9	1,363	1,350	13	1.0	1	1	7	9
10 - 14	1,548	1,534	14	0.9	4	5	4	7
15 - 19	1,500	1,487	13	0.9	2	3	4	8
20 - 24	1,467	1,455	12	0.8	3	3	4	4
25 - 29	1,405	1,390	15	1.1	4	2	6	3
30 - 34	1,325	1,300	25	1.9	5	7	6	10
35 - 39	1,243	1,224	19	1.5	5	8	5	3
40 - 44	1,072	1,045	27	2.5	8	8	9	3
45 - 49	1,095	1,054	41	3.7	30	5	5	4
50 - 54	908	861	47	5.2	31	14	8	2
55 - 59	737	672	65	8.8	32	21	18	6
60 - 64	507	449	58	11.4	34	18	19	7
65 - 69	374	311	63	16.8	40	10	23	8
70 - 74	241	190	51	21.2	38	16	16	12
75 - 79	216	165	51	23.6	34	17	20	9
80 - 84	142	94	48	33.8	28	24	28	19
85 - 89	72	42	30	41.7	15	18	16	9
90 +	38	21	17	44.7	12	11	11	7

- Four in every 100 persons in Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

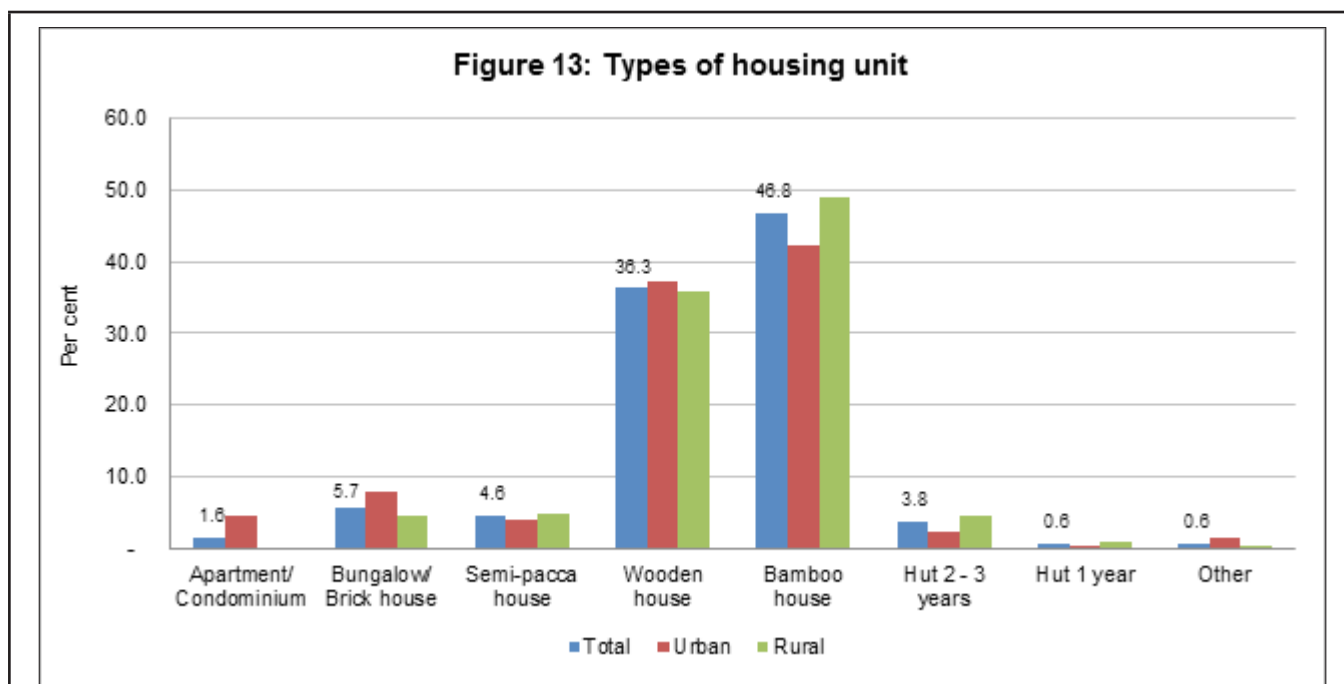
## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### 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	7,050	1.6	5.7	4.6	36.3	46.8	3.8	0.6	0.6
Urban	2,306	4.7	8.0	4.1	37.2	42.2	2.3	0.2	1.3
Rural	4,744	*	4.6	4.8	35.9	49.1	4.5	0.8	0.3

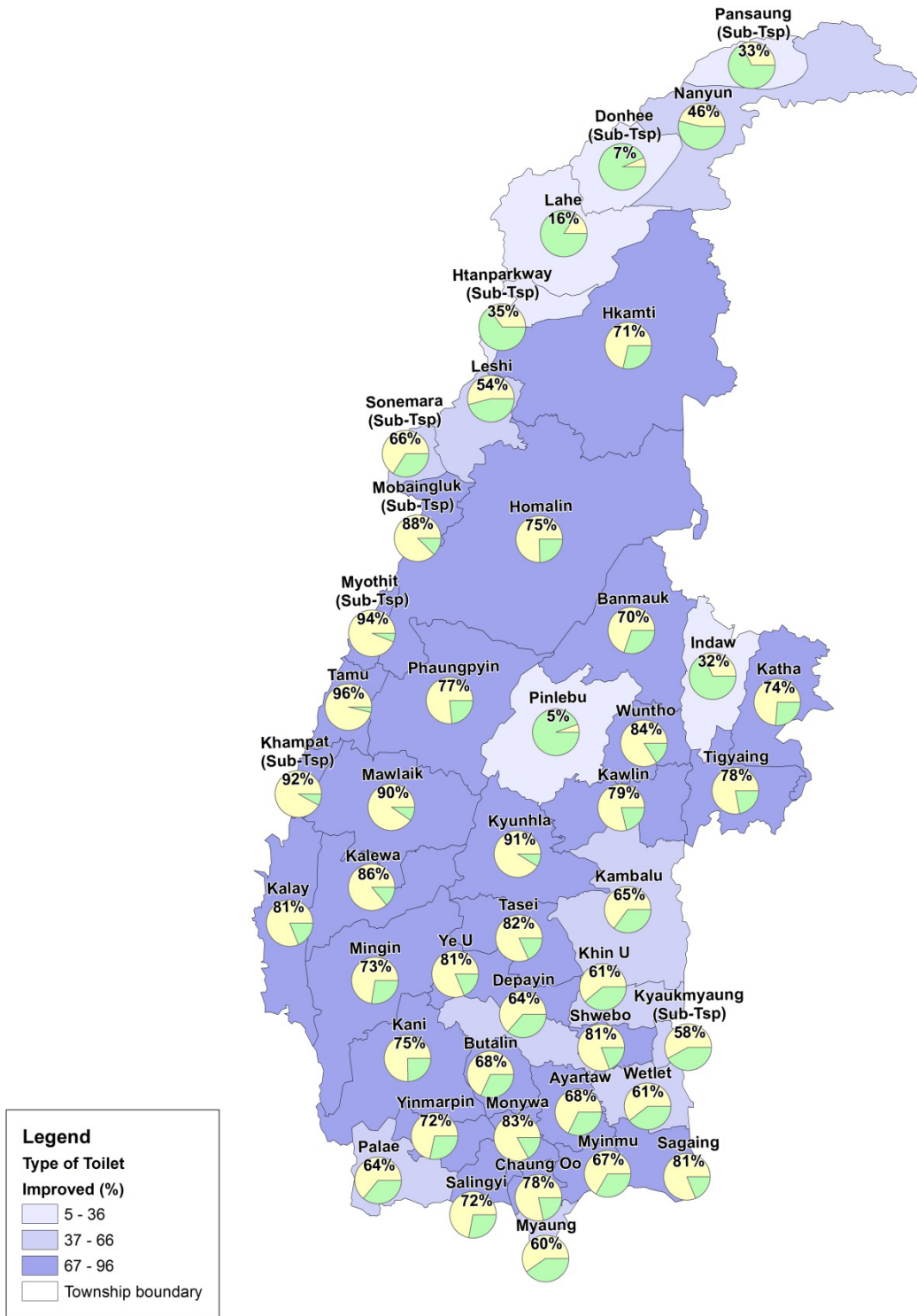
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (46.8%) followed by households in wooden houses (36.3%).
- Some 42.2 per cent of urban households and 49.1 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%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Shwebo District	: 71.2%
Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township	: 58.1%

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

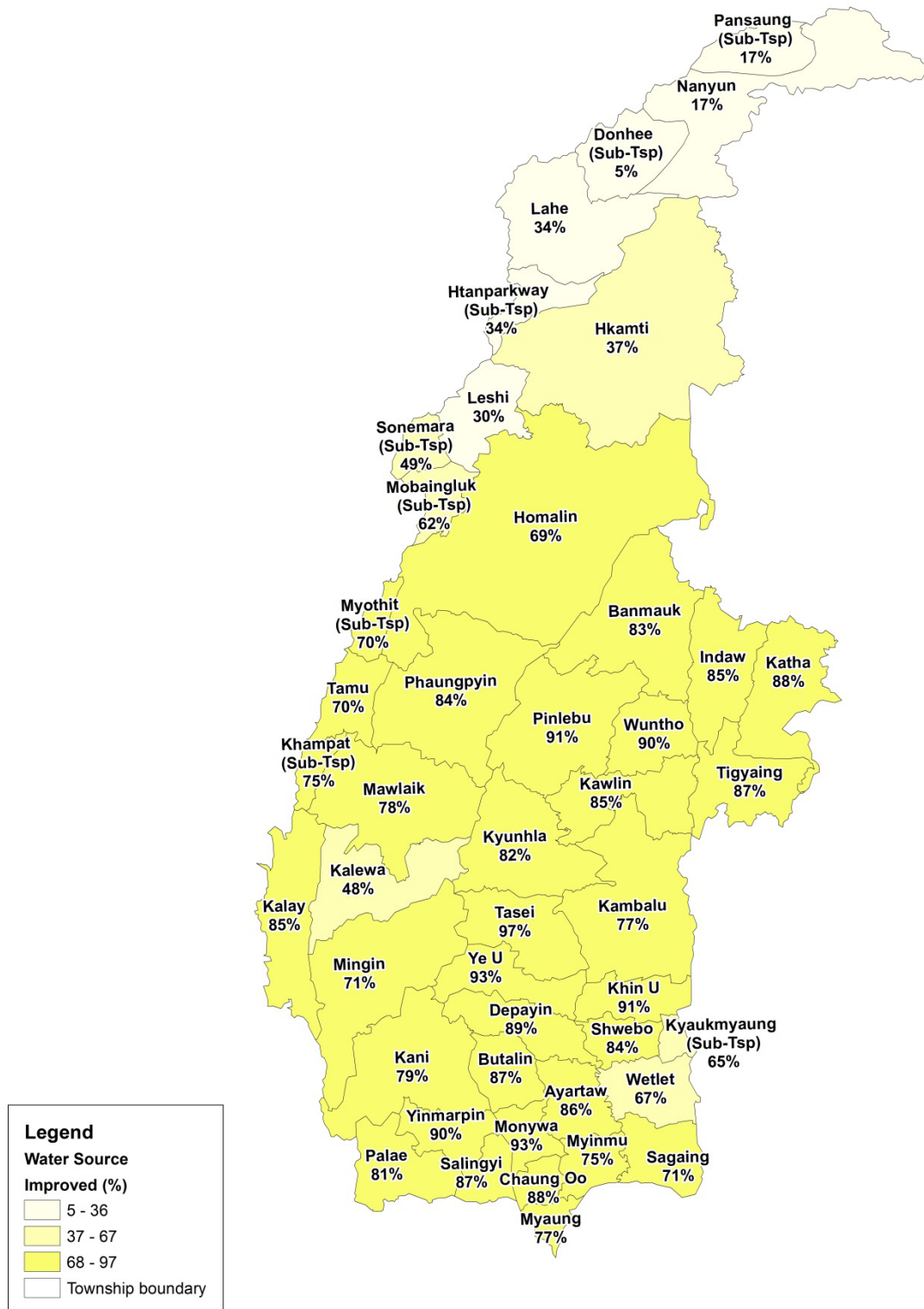
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.0	1.2	2.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		56.1	74.9	47.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>58.1</i>	<i>76.1</i>	<i>49.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.9	0.7	4.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.3	0.1	1.9
Other		*	0.1	-
None		37.7	23.0	44.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>4,744</b>

- Some 58.1 per cent of the households in Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (56.1%)).
- 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 37.7 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 Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township, 44.8 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%
Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township	: 65.3%

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

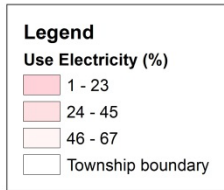
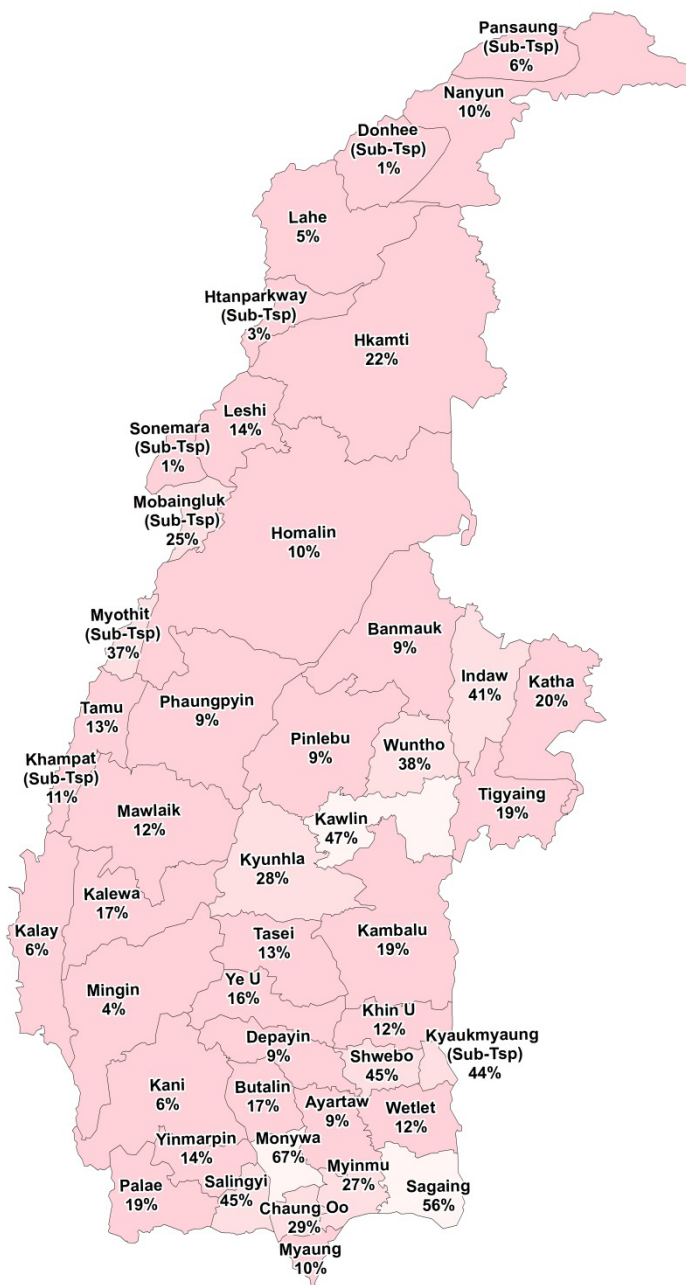
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		18.3	52.2	1.8
Tube well, borehole		24.1	1.9	34.9
Protected well/ Spring		21.7	2.0	31.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.2	3.6	0.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<b>65.3</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>68.0</b>
Unprotected well/Spring		5.7	1.3	7.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.2	0.3	0.2
River/stream/ canal		27.6	37.3	22.8
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.5	0.1	0.8
Other		0.7	1.3	0.4
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<b>34.7</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>32.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>4,744</b>

- In Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township, 65.3 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 Sagaing Region, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (37-67) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 27.6 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 24.1 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.
- Some 34.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 32.0 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%
Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township	: 44.3%

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

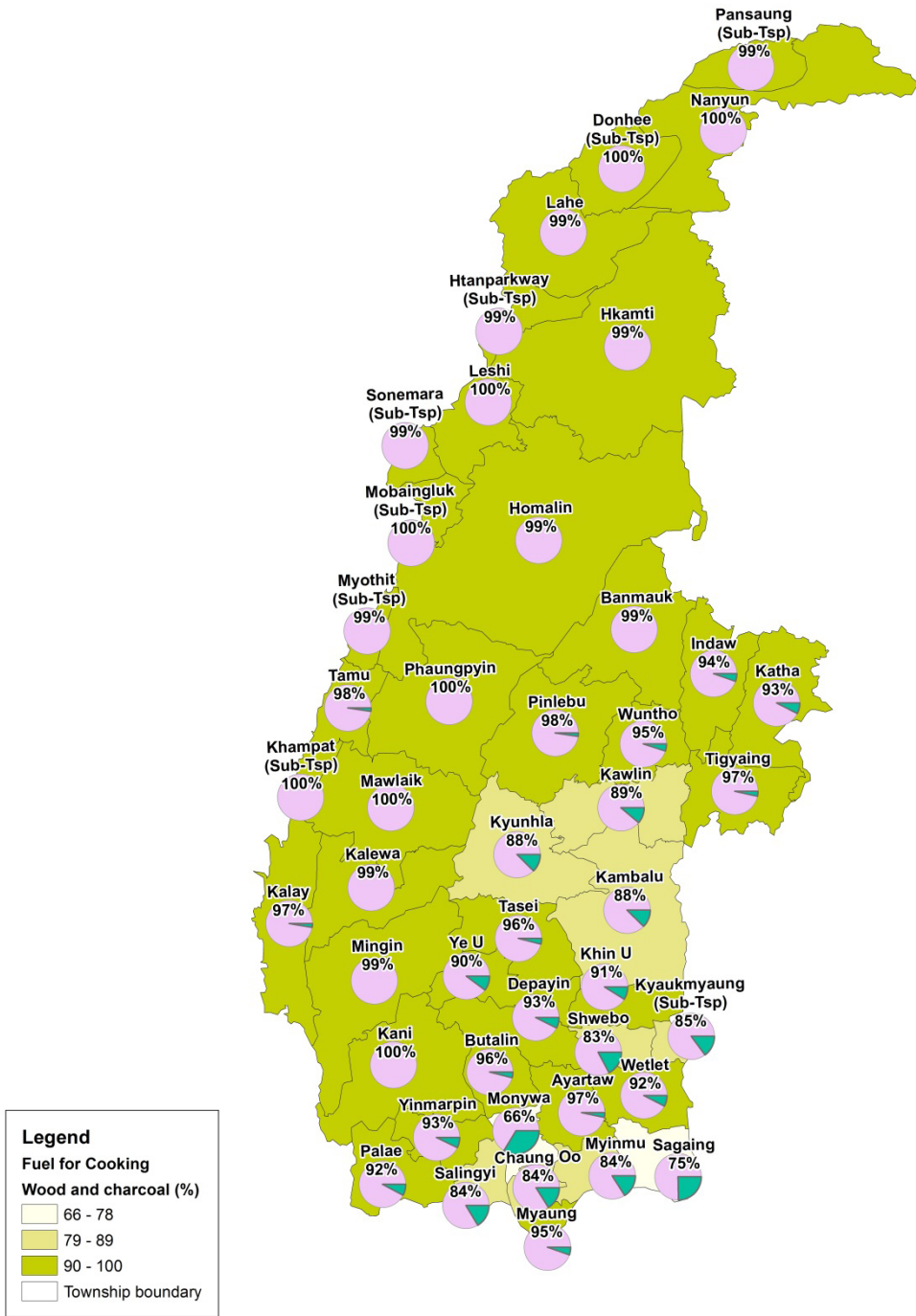
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		44.3	76.4	28.8
Kerosene		0.2	0.3	0.2
Candle		16.7	12.0	19.0
Battery		21.3	8.5	27.5
Generator (private)		2.3	0.4	3.2
Water mill (private)		*	0.1	-
Solar system/energy		7.5	1.5	10.5
Other		7.6	0.9	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>4,744</b>

- In Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township, 44.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compare to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (24-45) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- In rural areas, 28.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Shwebo District	: 89.5%
Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township	: 85.2%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		14.6	31.9	6.3
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		*	*	-
Firewood		80.8	57.0	92.3
Charcoal		4.4	10.8	1.3
Coal		0.1	0.2	-
Other		0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>4,744</b>

- In Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 80.8 per cent using firewood and 4.4 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 14.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 92.3 per cent using firewood and 1.3 per cent using charcoal.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

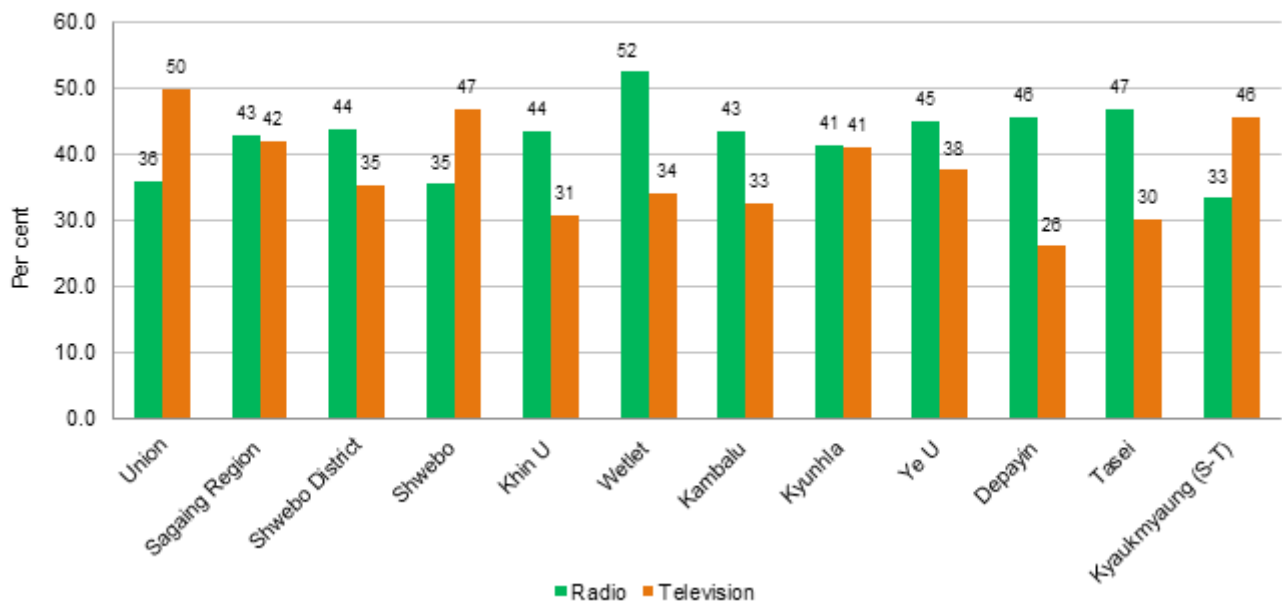
## Communication and related amenities

**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	7,050	33.4	45.7	3.1	21.7	1.0	4.0	31.8	0.1
Urban	2,306	23.0	68.0	5.5	30.9	2.1	7.7	21.6	0.3
Rural	4,744	38.4	34.8	2.0	17.2	0.4	2.3	36.8	0.1

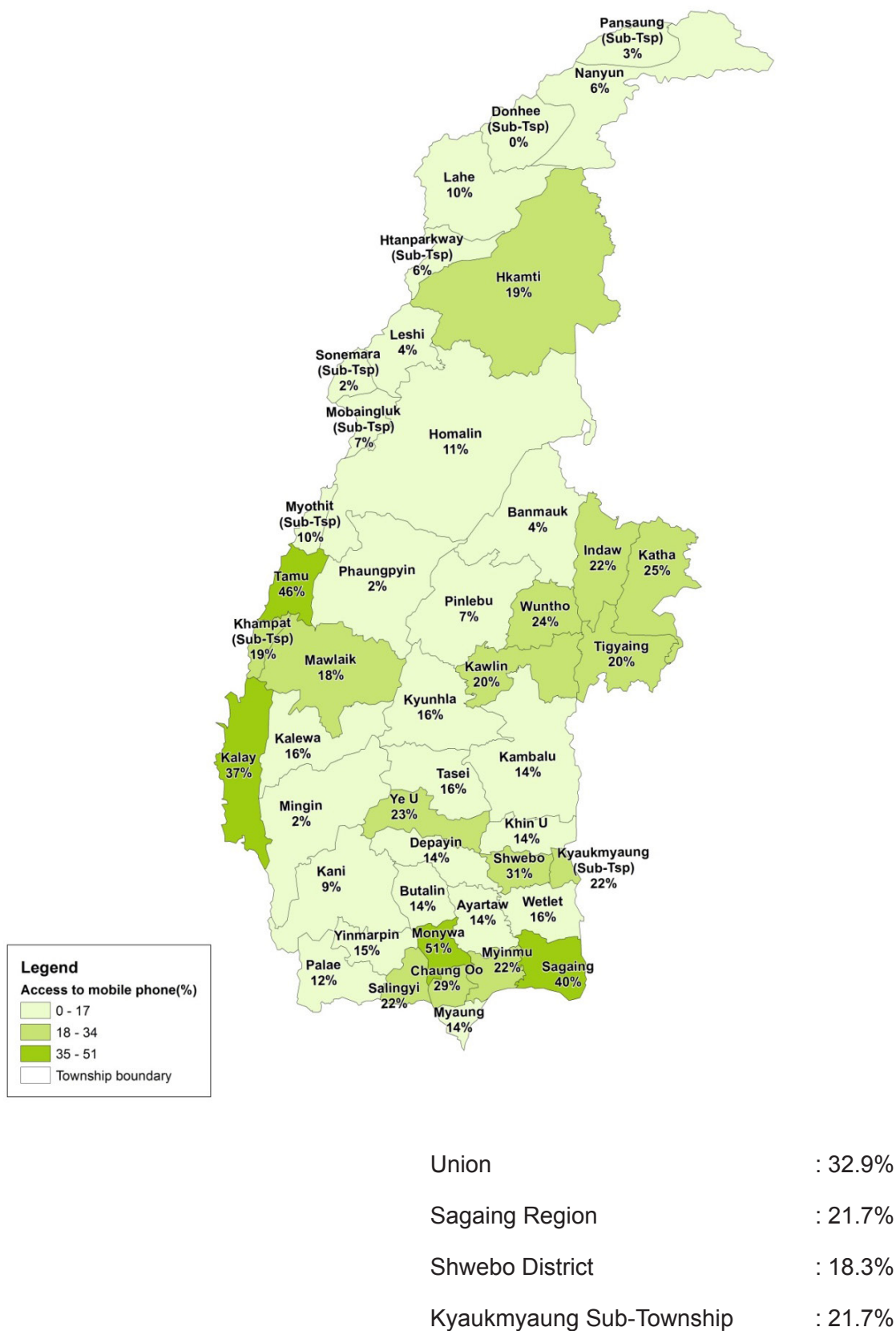
- Some 45.7 per cent of the households in Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 68.0 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 38.4 per cent reported having a radio and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

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



- In Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township, 45.7 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in three households (33.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 21.7 per cent of the households in Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (18-34) 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
Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township	7,050	102	3,057	1,954	84	202	374	2,813
Urban	2,306	59	1,070	938	48	55	122	218
Rural	4,744	43	1,987	1,016	36	147	252	2,595

- In Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township, 43.4 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 39.9 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban areas mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport while it was cart (bullock) in rural areas.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

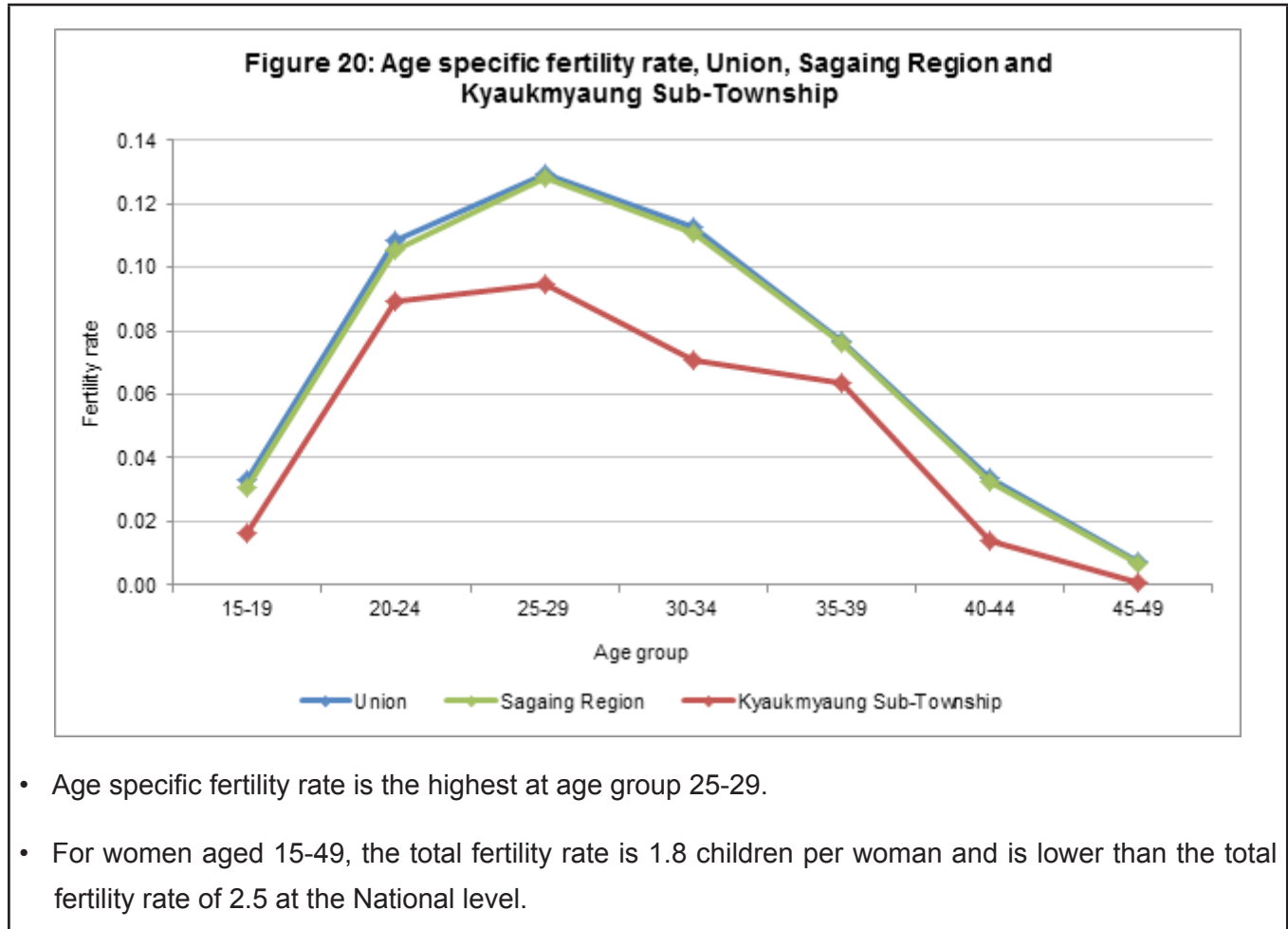
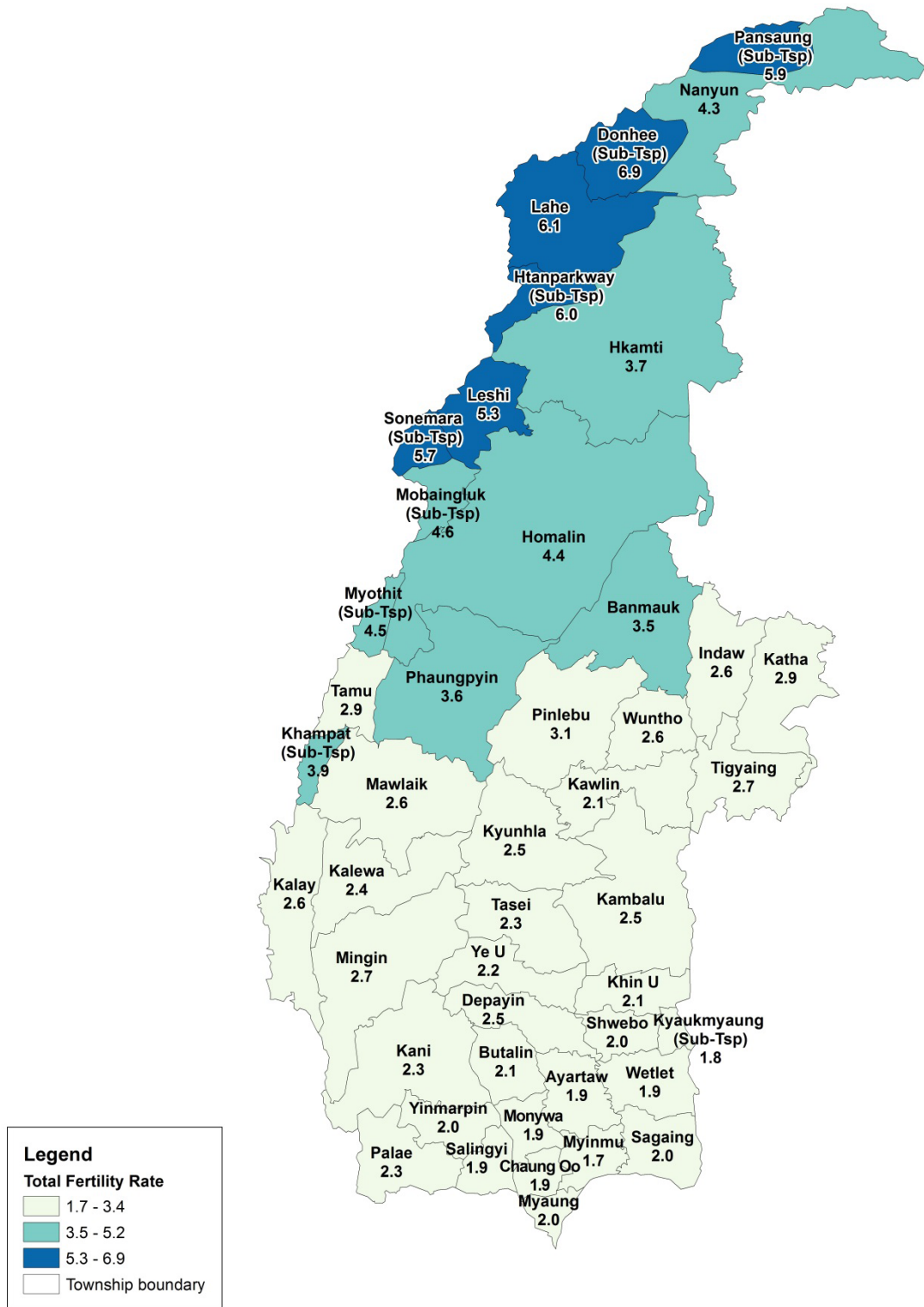


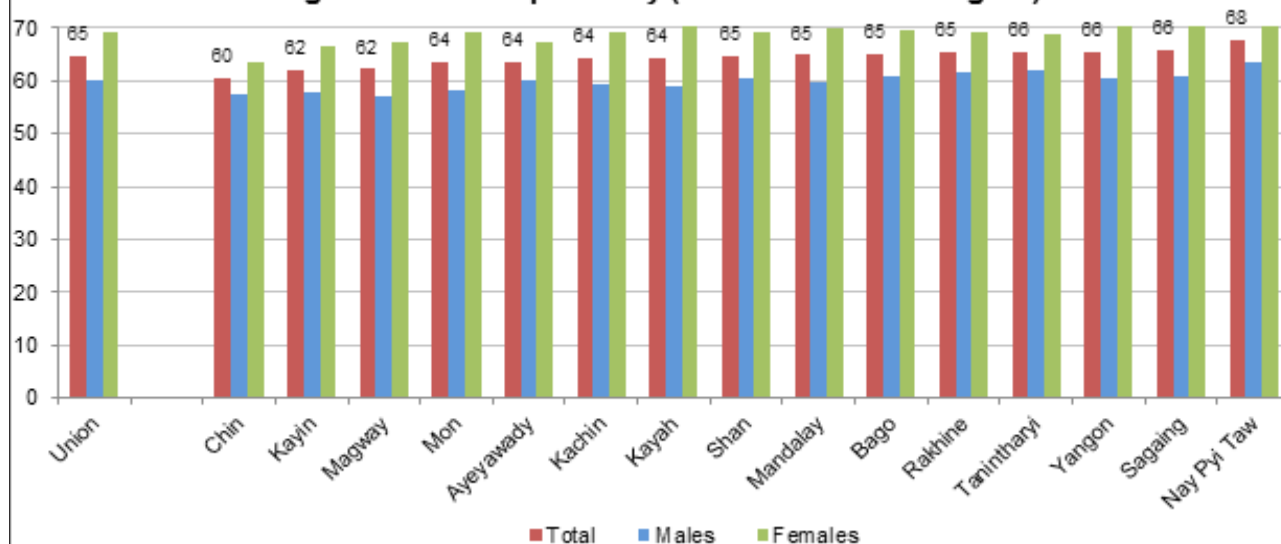


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Shwebo District	: 2.2
Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township	: 1.8

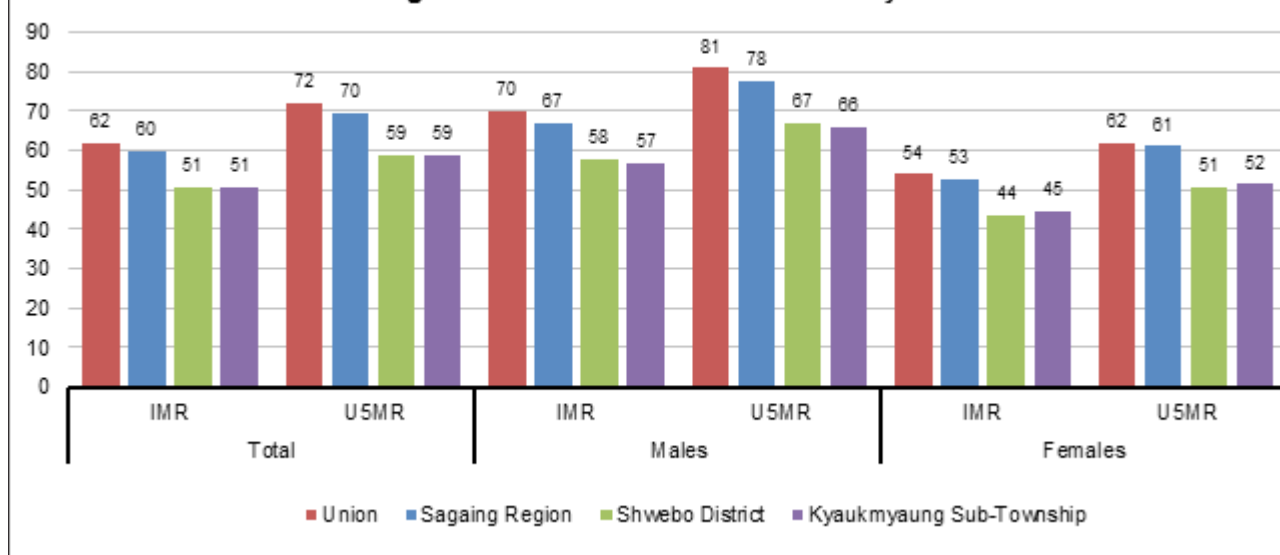
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- 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.

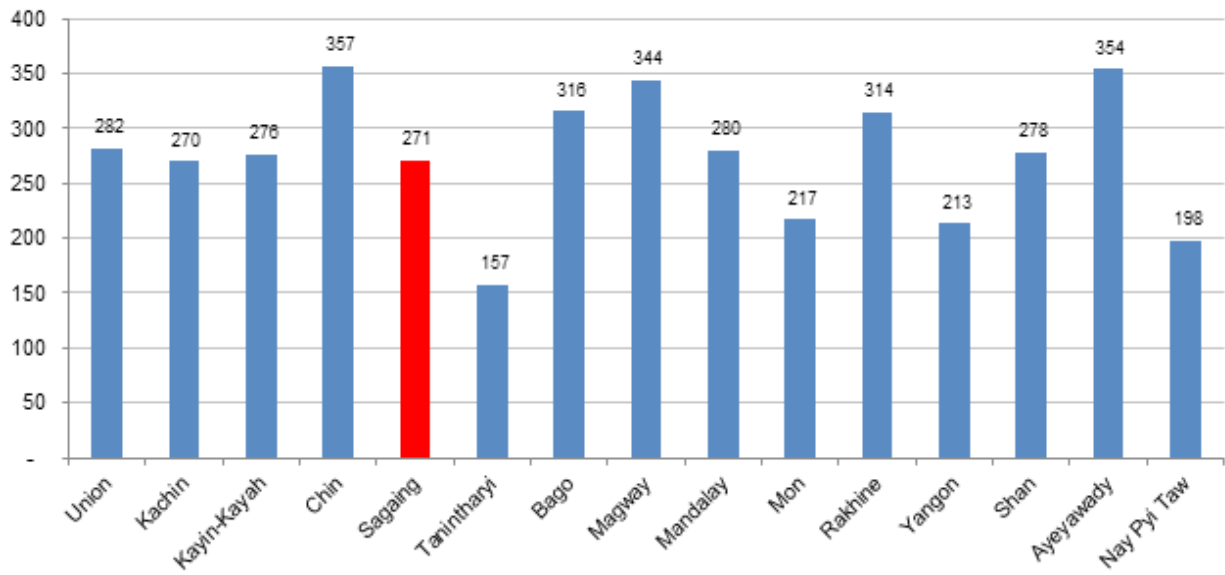
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

**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 Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township are lower than those in Sagaing Region and equal to that of the Shwebo District. The Infant mortality in Kyaukmyaung Sub-Township is 51 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 59 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.

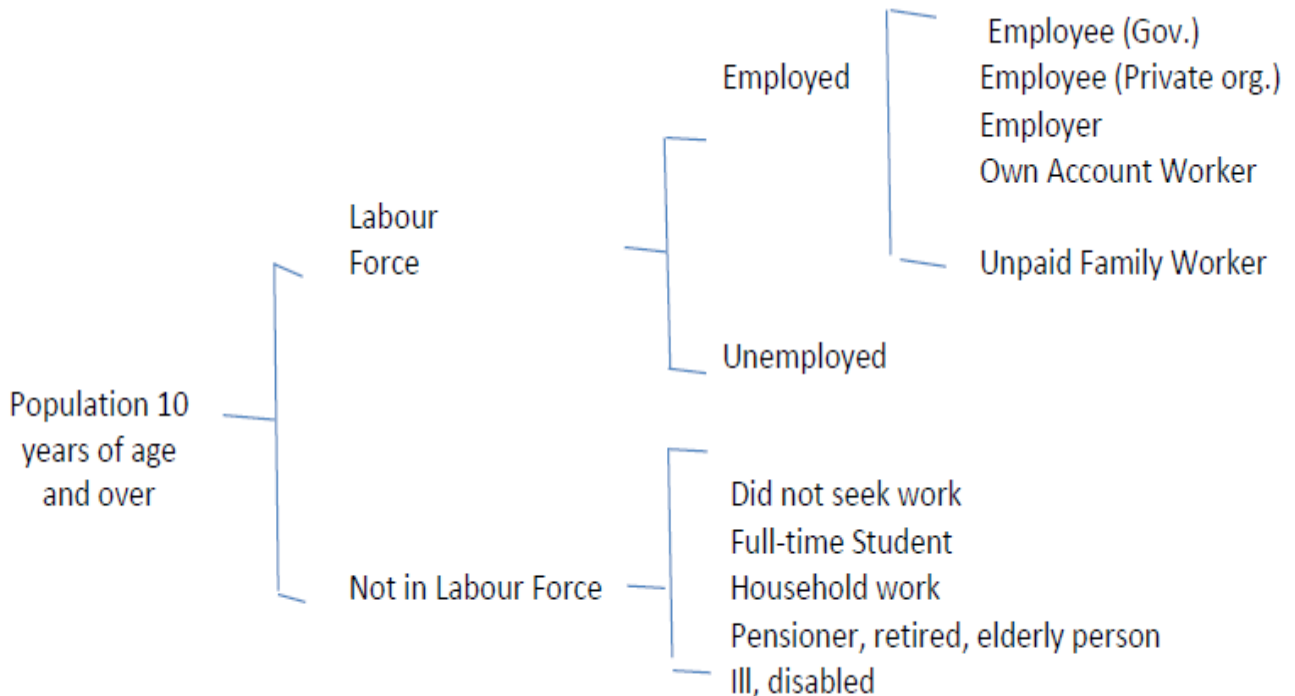
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

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

or

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

