



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

BAGO REGION, THAYAWADY DISTRICT

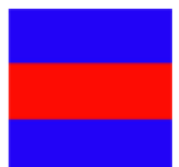
Okpo Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





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Bago Region, Thayawady District

## **Okpo Township Report**

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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Bago Region, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>126,662 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>60,705 (47.9%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>65,957 (52.1%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1,050.2 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>120.6 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>30.3 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>54</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>31,894</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>3.9 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>67.3%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>48.7</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>38.3</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>10.4</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>27.2</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>92</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>95.7%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>97.0%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>94.6%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>5,264</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>1.4</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	70,333	66.4	
Associate Scrutiny	183	0.2	
Naturalised Scrutiny	327	0.3	
National Registration	634	0.6	
Religious	443	0.4	
Temporary Registration	236	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	33,678	31.8	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	57.2%	88.9%	28.6%
Unemployment rate	7.0%	5.4%	11.6%
Employment to population ratio	53.2%	84.1%	25.3%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	31,037	97.3	
Renter	303	1.0	
Provided free (individually)	216	0.7	
Government quarters	298	0.9	
Private company quarters	26	0.1	
Other	14	< 0.1	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	2.2%		42.8%
Bamboo	69.2%	28.1%	0.2%
Earth	< 0.1%	1.2%	
Wood	22.2%	67.5%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		56.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	6.1%	2.6%	0.1%
Other	0.1%	0.7%	< 0.1%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	1,795	5.6	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	20	0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	27,406	85.9	
Charcoal	1,626	5.1	
Coal	39	0.1	
Other	994	3.1	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	5,714	17.9
Kerosene	480	1.5
Candle	12,881	40.4
Battery	9,744	30.6
Generator (private)	637	2.0
Water mill (private)	*	< 0.1
Solar system/energy	1,957	6.1
Other	471	1.5
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	206	0.6
Tube well, borehole	16,642	52.2
Protected well/spring	9,765	30.6
Bottled/purifier water	136	0.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>26,749</i>	<i>83.9</i>
Unprotected well/spring	836	2.6
Pool/pond/lake	1,124	3.5
River/stream/canal	2,627	8.2
Waterfall/rainwater	105	0.3
Other	453	1.5
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>5,145</i>	<i>16.1</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	206	0.6
Tube well, borehole	15,632	49.0
Protected well/spring	9,867	30.9
Unprotected well/spring	902	2.8
Pool/pond/lake	1,591	5.0
River/stream/canal	3,148	9.9
Waterfall/rainwater	90	0.3
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	455	1.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	142	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	21,046	66.0
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>21,188</i>	<i>66.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	5,719	17.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,725	5.4
Other	111	0.3
None	3,151	9.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	11,761	36.9
Television	11,944	37.4
Landline phone	722	2.3
Mobile phone	7,025	22.0
Computer	230	0.7
Internet at home	1,171	3.7
Households with none of the items	12,135	38.0
Households with all of the items	32	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	188	0.6
Motorcycle/Moped	10,344	32.4
Bicycle	18,272	57.3
4-Wheel tractor	515	1.6
Canoe/Boat	505	1.6
Motor boat	60	0.2
Cart (bullock)	12,409	38.9

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Okpo 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.

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## Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Okpo Township in Bago 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 Okpo Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	126,662 *		
Males	60,705		
Females	65,957		
Sex ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	9.1%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	1,050.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	120.6 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	54		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	124,678	11,206	113,472
Number of conventional households	31,894	2,800	29,094
Mean household size	3.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Okpo Township, there are more females than males with 92 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (9.1%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Okpo Township is 121 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 3.9 persons living in each household in Okpo Township. This is slightly less 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;  
Okpo Township (Thayawady District, Bago Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31,894</b>	<b>126,662</b>	<b>60,705</b>	<b>65,957</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>11,525</b>	<b>5,304</b>	<b>6,221</b>
1	Myo Ma(W)	314	1,297	579	718
2	Aung Min Ga Lar(W)	353	1,419	645	774
3	Kyaung Gyi Tan(W)	409	1,866	864	1,002
4	Moe Nyo Tan(W)	953	3,729	1,718	2,011
5	Kway Chaung(W)	372	1,542	715	827
6	Ywar Ma(W)	399	1,672	783	889
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>29,094</b>	<b>115,137</b>	<b>55,401</b>	<b>59,736</b>
1	Na Nwin Kone(VT)	502	1,946	908	1,038
2	Nga Shint Yoe(VT)	365	1,419	654	765
3	Tha Yet Kone(VT)	583	2,271	1,067	1,204
4	Ma Taunt Ta(VT)	352	1,322	608	714
5	Taung Kone(VT)	263	1,040	469	571
6	Kyat Chaung(VT)	618	2,426	1,156	1,270
7	Htu Kone(VT)	357	1,323	631	692
8	Ba Lar(VT)	605	2,425	1,139	1,286
9	Tet Swea(VT)	939	3,627	1,752	1,875
10	Hmet Ka Tan(VT)	264	1,095	541	554
11	Oke Twin Kone(VT)	205	764	372	392
12	Oe Thei Kone(VT)	1,105	4,418	2,098	2,320
13	Oke Shit Kone(VT)	278	999	443	556
14	Aye Mya Thar Yar(VT)	2,140	8,377	4,031	4,346
15	Ma Gyi Pin(VT)	393	1,408	647	761
16	Tei Pin Kyaw(VT)	518	2,217	1,101	1,116
17	Tei Pin Yoe(VT)	153	545	266	279
18	Htauk Kyant Kwin(VT)	265	1,034	495	539
19	Tin Goke Gyi(VT)	153	630	309	321
20	Lay Te(VT)	168	663	320	343

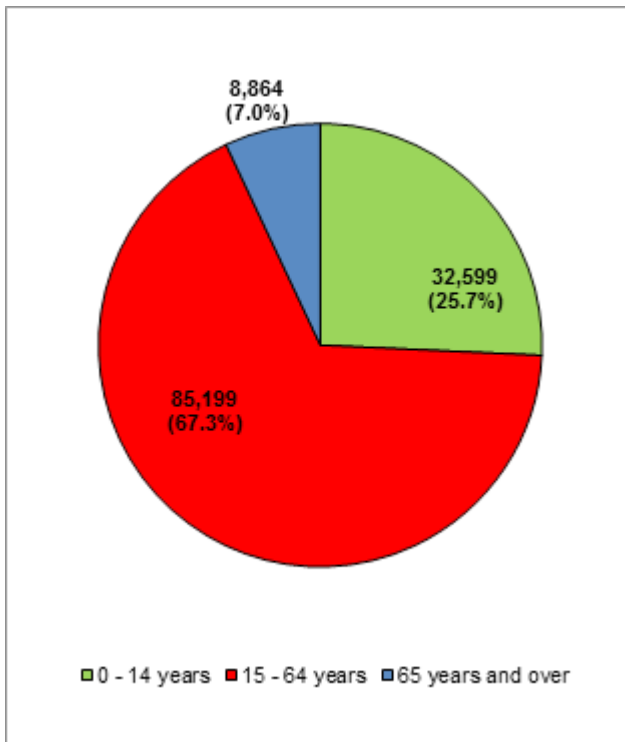
**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
21	Shan Ywar(VT)	604	2,398	1,127	1,271
22	Gon Hnyin Tan(VT)	1,028	4,268	2,058	2,210
23	Ka Mun Chon(VT)	440	1,646	768	878
24	Tha Yet Pin Seik(VT)	287	1,073	506	567
25	Kyun Kauk Pin(VT)	178	729	334	395
26	Shar Taw Kwin(VT)	223	866	398	468
27	Sin Gaung(VT)	511	2,007	937	1,070
28	Kyun Kone(VT)	334	1,762	797	965
29	Thin Pan Kone(VT)	516	2,013	937	1,076
30	Hlwa Zin(VT)	546	2,046	960	1,086
31	Bu Ta Let Tan(VT)	107	407	189	218
32	Tin Seik(VT)	241	942	447	495
33	Daung Sa Par(VT)	659	2,506	1,208	1,298
34	Let Pa Taw(VT)	1,087	4,161	2,060	2,101
35	Waing(VT)	1,247	5,307	2,644	2,663
36	Hpa Lan Pin(VT)	622	2,353	1,162	1,191
37	Auk Kaing(VT)	925	3,571	1,747	1,824
38	Kyoet Koe Pin(VT)	605	2,681	1,315	1,366
39	Kaing Gyi(VT)	790	2,983	1,466	1,517
40	Tha Hpan Pin Seik(VT)	253	924	427	497
41	Myaung(VT)	245	946	459	487
42	Hnaw Kone(VT)	558	2,105	1,024	1,081
43	Tein Myoke(VT)	824	3,145	1,495	1,650
44	Ah Lel Kone(VT)	219	794	375	419
45	Htan Pin Kone(VT)	838	3,696	1,852	1,844
46	Win Tha Yet(VT)	845	3,407	1,708	1,699
47	Kan Thar Yar(VT)	679	2,883	1,395	1,488

**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>
48	Tha Yet Hnit Hpyar Lein(VT)	541	2,112	1,024	1,088
49	Shan Kone(VT)	862	3,426	1,611	1,815
50	Thea Kaw(VT)	133	526	254	272
51	Pan Tin(VT)	290	1,094	527	567
52	Chaung Gaung(VT)	718	3,009	1,514	1,495
53	Leik U Kone(VT)	371	1,461	723	738
54	Chaung Gwa (G)(VT)	542	1,941	946	995

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

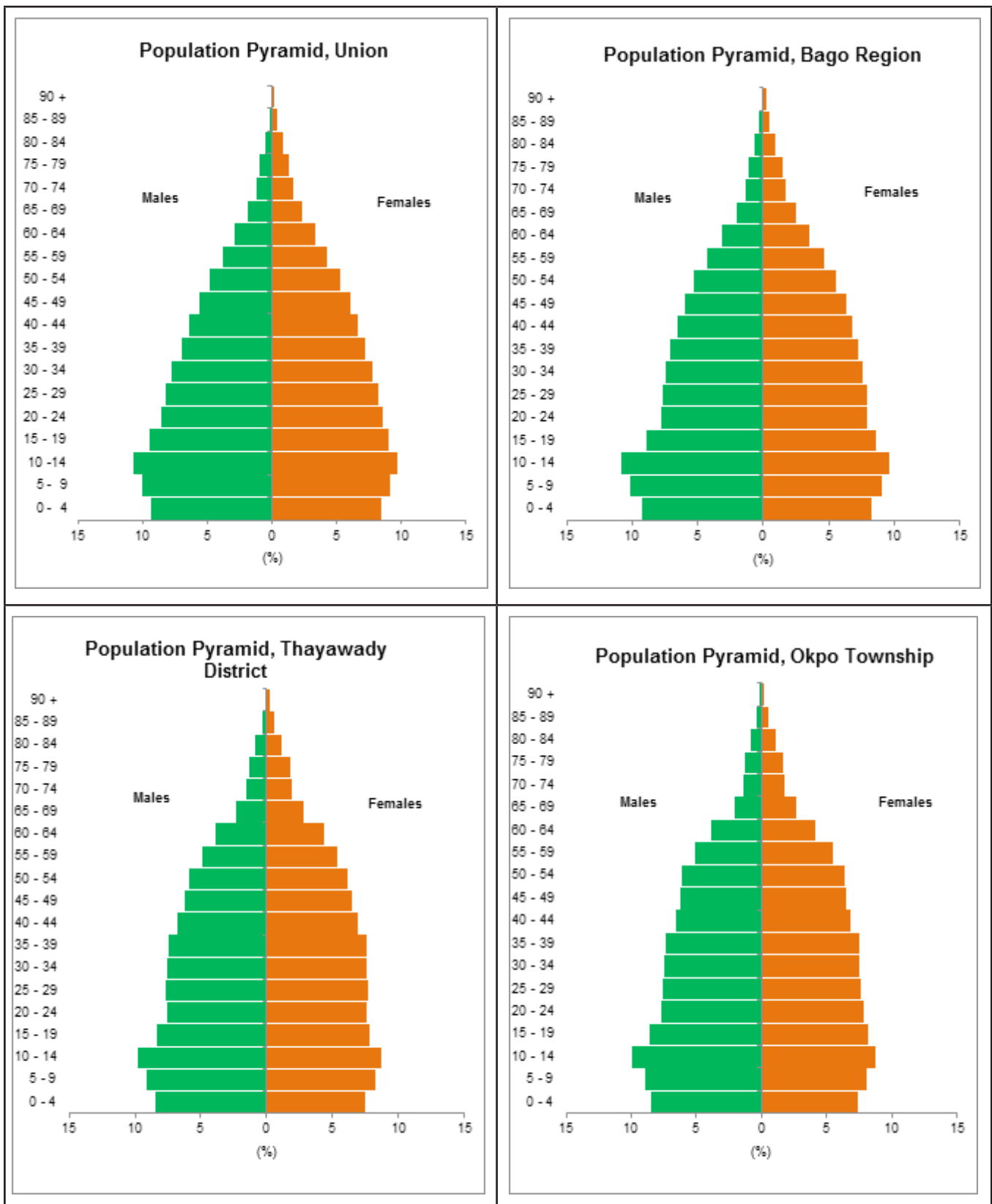


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Okpo Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,662</b>	<b>60,705</b>	<b>65,957</b>
0 - 4	10,037	5,143	4,894
5 - 9	10,773	5,451	5,322
10 - 14	11,789	6,038	5,751
15 - 19	10,583	5,194	5,389
20 - 24	9,800	4,660	5,140
25 - 29	9,665	4,618	5,047
30 - 34	9,512	4,569	4,943
35 - 39	9,401	4,471	4,930
40 - 44	8,483	3,967	4,516
45 - 49	8,048	3,769	4,279
50 - 54	7,937	3,728	4,209
55 - 59	6,696	3,092	3,604
60 - 64	5,074	2,348	2,726
65 - 69	2,992	1,275	1,717
70 - 74	1,969	840	1,129
75 - 79	1,871	759	1,112
80 - 84	1,232	503	729
85 - 89	584	210	374
90 +	216	70	146

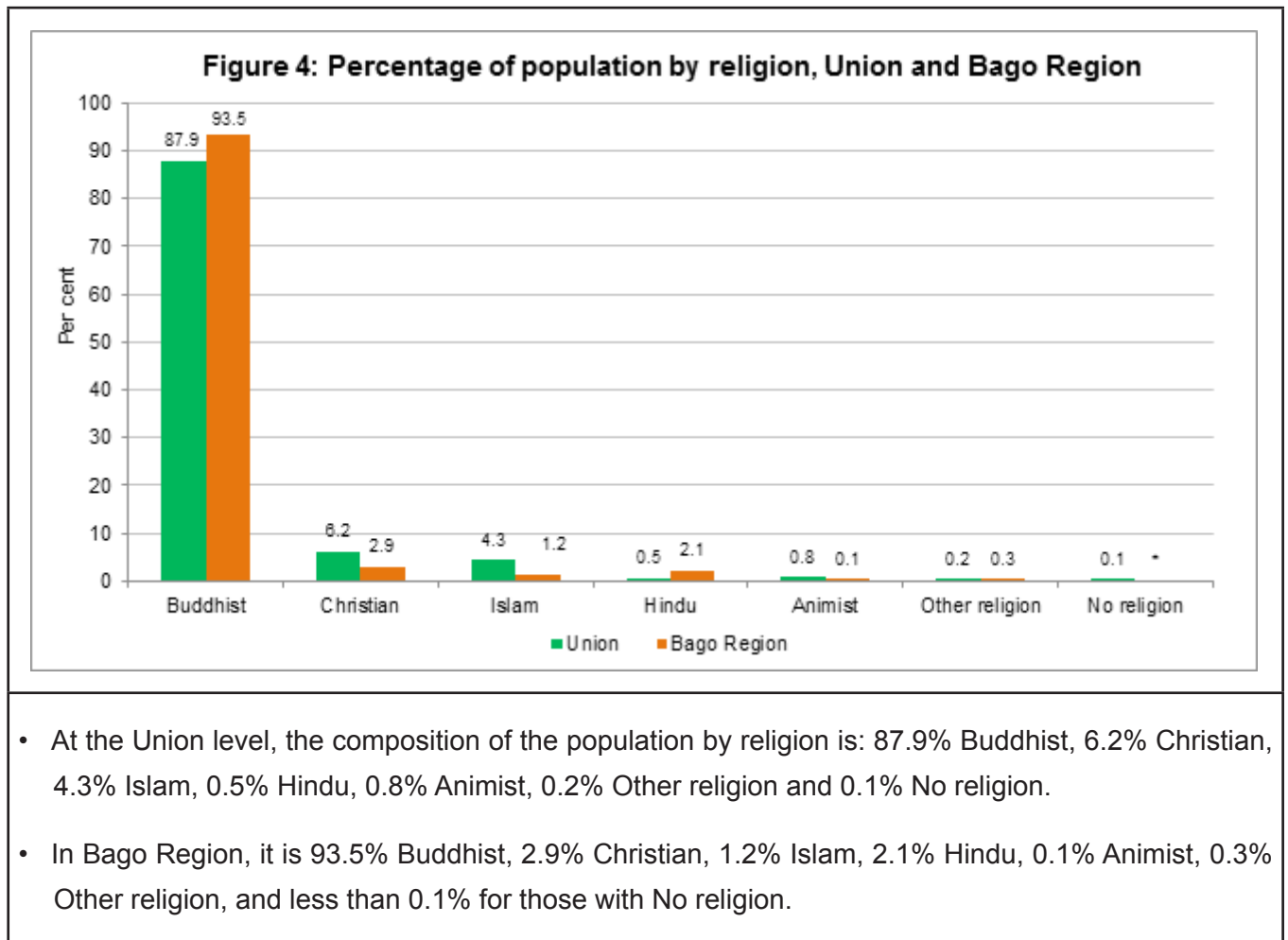
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Okpo Township is 67.3 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Bago Region, Thayawady District and Okpo Township)**



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

## (B) Religion



Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

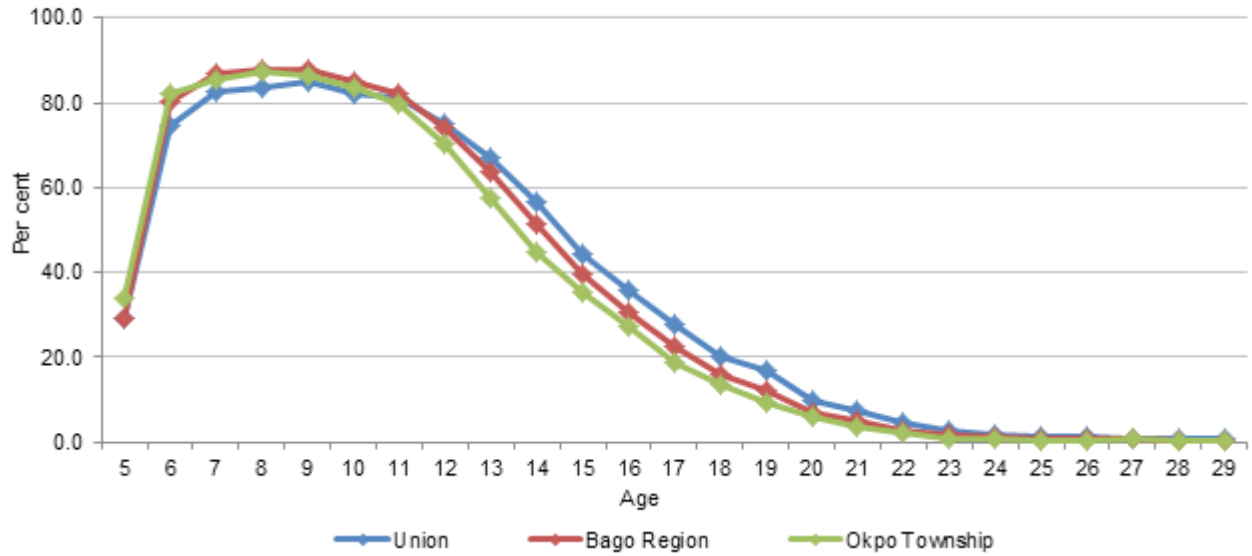
## (C) Education

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

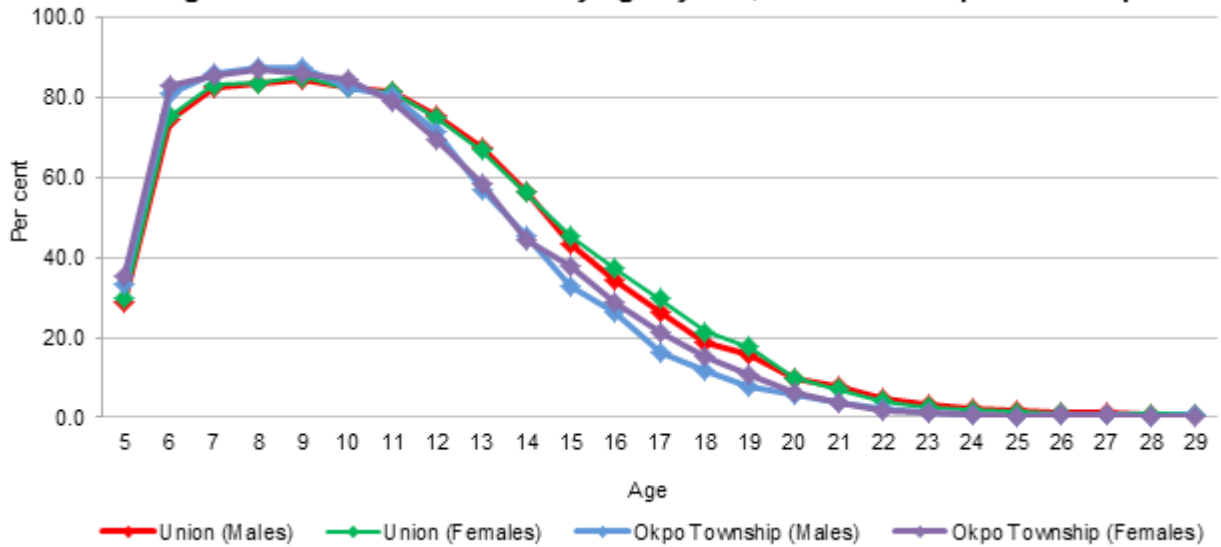
Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,133	1,089	1,044	728	361	367
6	2,188	1,128	1,060	1,791	911	880
7	2,167	1,114	1,053	1,855	956	899
8	2,047	984	1,063	1,788	862	926
9	2,167	1,084	1,083	1,876	948	928
10	2,302	1,138	1,164	1,920	938	982
11	2,204	1,105	1,099	1,755	887	868
12	2,298	1,165	1,133	1,614	829	785
13	2,425	1,233	1,192	1,395	701	694
14	2,324	1,198	1,126	1,046	545	501
15	2,121	1,048	1,073	747	344	403
16	1,962	995	967	540	260	280
17	2,168	1,063	1,105	409	173	236
18	2,240	1,055	1,185	305	123	182
19	1,859	888	971	174	70	104
20	2,267	1,076	1,191	135	60	75
21	1,900	908	992	70	34	36
22	1,959	926	1,033	41	21	20
23	1,823	842	981	19	8	11
24	1,708	790	918	12	6	6
25	2,134	1,016	1,118	7	2	5
26	1,770	828	942	10	4	6
27	1,817	865	952	13	8	5
28	2,070	979	1,091	8	4	4
29	1,719	813	906	5	4	1



**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Bago Region and Okpo Township**

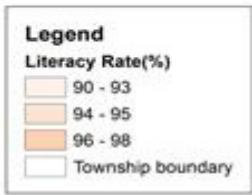
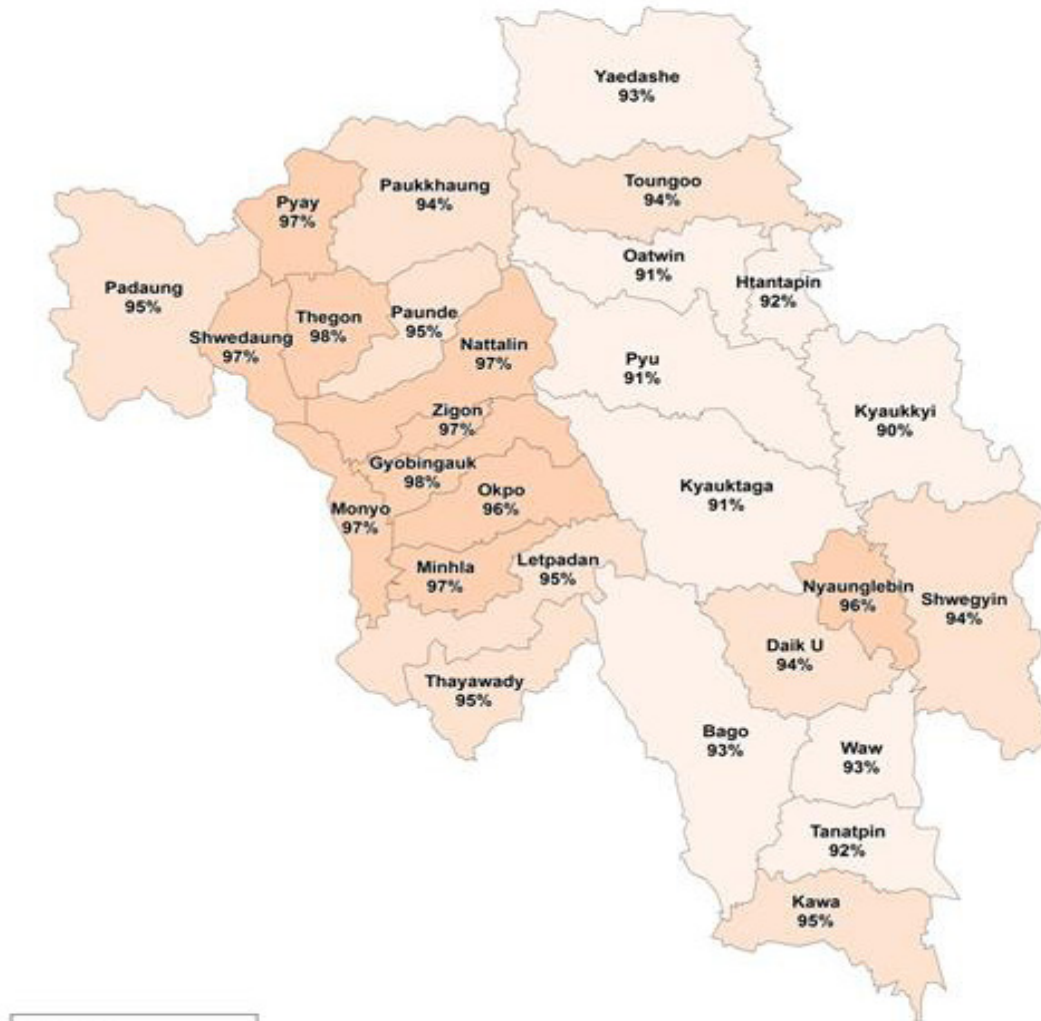


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Okpo Township**



- School attendance in Okpo Township drops after age 10 for males and after age 11 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Okpo Township declines at over age 12.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Bago Region	: 94.2%
Thayawady District	: 96.4%
Okpo Township	: 95.7%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	20,007	96.6
Males	9,591	96.9
Females	10,416	96.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Okpo Township is 95.7 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Bago Region (94.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 94.6 per cent and for the males it is 97.0 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.6 per cent with 96.3 per cent for females and 96.9 per cent for males.

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

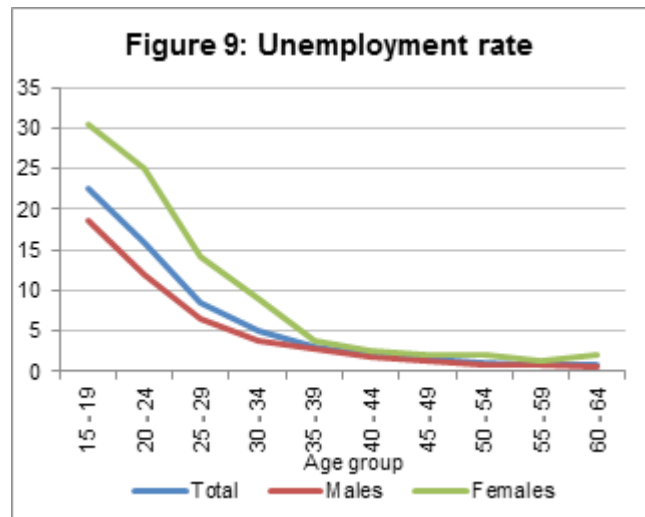
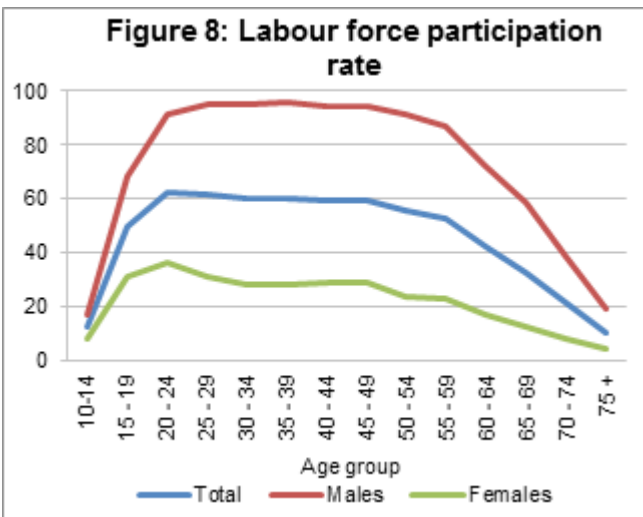
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	73,680	6,110	8.3	32,007	12,999	13,084	4,922	124	3,309	86	50	989
Urban	7,119	247	3.5	2,308	605	1,678	1,100	32	1,102	24	14	9
Rural	66,561	5,863	8.8	29,699	12,394	11,406	3,822	92	2,207	62	36	980
Males	34,219	2,264	6.6	13,291	6,168	7,894	2,718	91	1,311	34	38	410
Females	39,461	3,846	9.7	18,716	6,831	5,190	2,204	33	1,998	52	12	579

- Some 8.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 8.8 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 6.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 9.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 17.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.5 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	12.6	16.9	8.1	27.0	25.5	30.1
15 - 19	49.5	68.5	31.1	22.5	18.7	30.4
20 - 24	62.6	91.6	36.2	15.9	11.9	24.9
25 - 29	61.9	95.1	31.5	8.6	6.6	14.2
30 - 34	60.4	94.8	28.6	5.1	3.9	9.0
35 - 39	60.5	95.7	28.6	3.1	2.9	3.8
40 - 44	59.5	94.6	28.7	2.0	1.8	2.6
45 - 49	59.4	94.2	28.8	1.6	1.4	2.2
50 - 54	55.8	91.7	24.0	1.2	0.9	2.0
55 - 59	52.7	87.1	23.2	0.9	0.8	1.3
60 - 64	42.6	72.3	17.0	0.9	0.5	2.2
65 - 69	32.5	59.0	12.8	0.7	0.4	1.8
70 - 74	21.3	38.5	8.6	0.5	0.3	1.0
75 +	10.3	19.3	4.4	1.2	1.0	1.9
15 - 24	55.8	79.4	33.6	18.9	15.0	27.5
15 - 64	57.2	88.9	28.6	7.0	5.4	11.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Okpo Township is 57.2 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 28.6 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 88.9 per cent.
- In Okpo Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Okpo Township is 7.0 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is (5.4%) and it is (11.6%) for females.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 27.5 per cent.

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

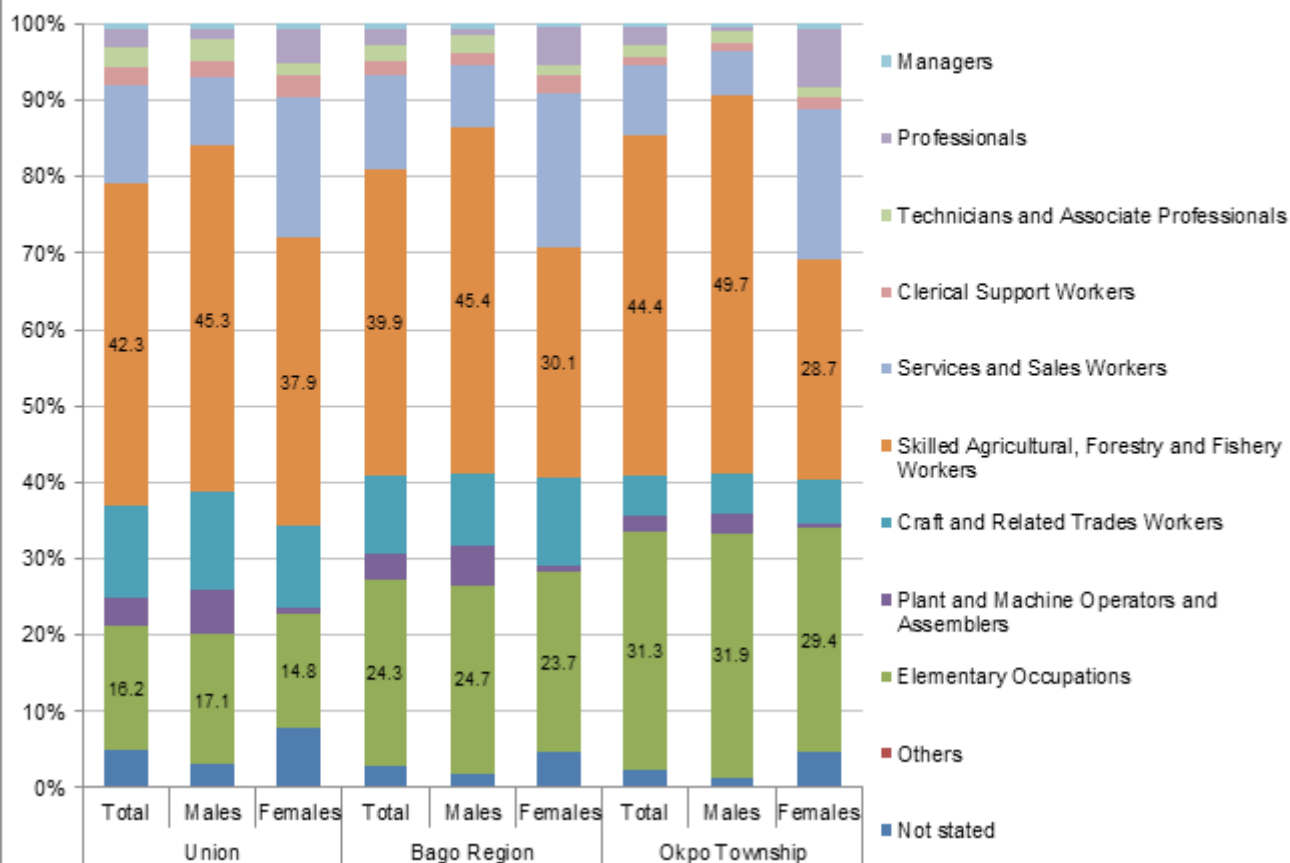
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	53,836	0.9	21.1	57.9	12.9	1.4	5.8
Males	11,778	2.1	47.9	4.9	23.8	3.4	17.8
Females	42,058	0.5	13.6	72.8	9.9	0.9	2.4

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 47.9 per cent of males are full time students while 72.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,723</b>	<b>33,555</b>	<b>11,168</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	233	149	84	0.5	0.4	0.8
Professionals	1,020	186	834	2.3	0.6	7.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	673	522	151	1.5	1.6	1.4
Clerical Support Workers	495	303	192	1.1	0.9	1.7
Services and Sales Workers	4,145	1,964	2,181	9.3	5.9	19.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	19,869	16,662	3,207	44.4	49.7	28.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,388	1,737	651	5.3	5.2	5.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	924	858	66	2.1	2.6	0.6
Elementary Occupations	13,984	10,703	3,281	31.3	31.9	29.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	992	471	521	2.2	1.4	4.7

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



- In Okpo Township, 44.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 31.3 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 49.7 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 29.4 per cent of females are in elementary occupations.
- In Bago Region, 39.9 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 24.3 per cent are in elementary occupations.

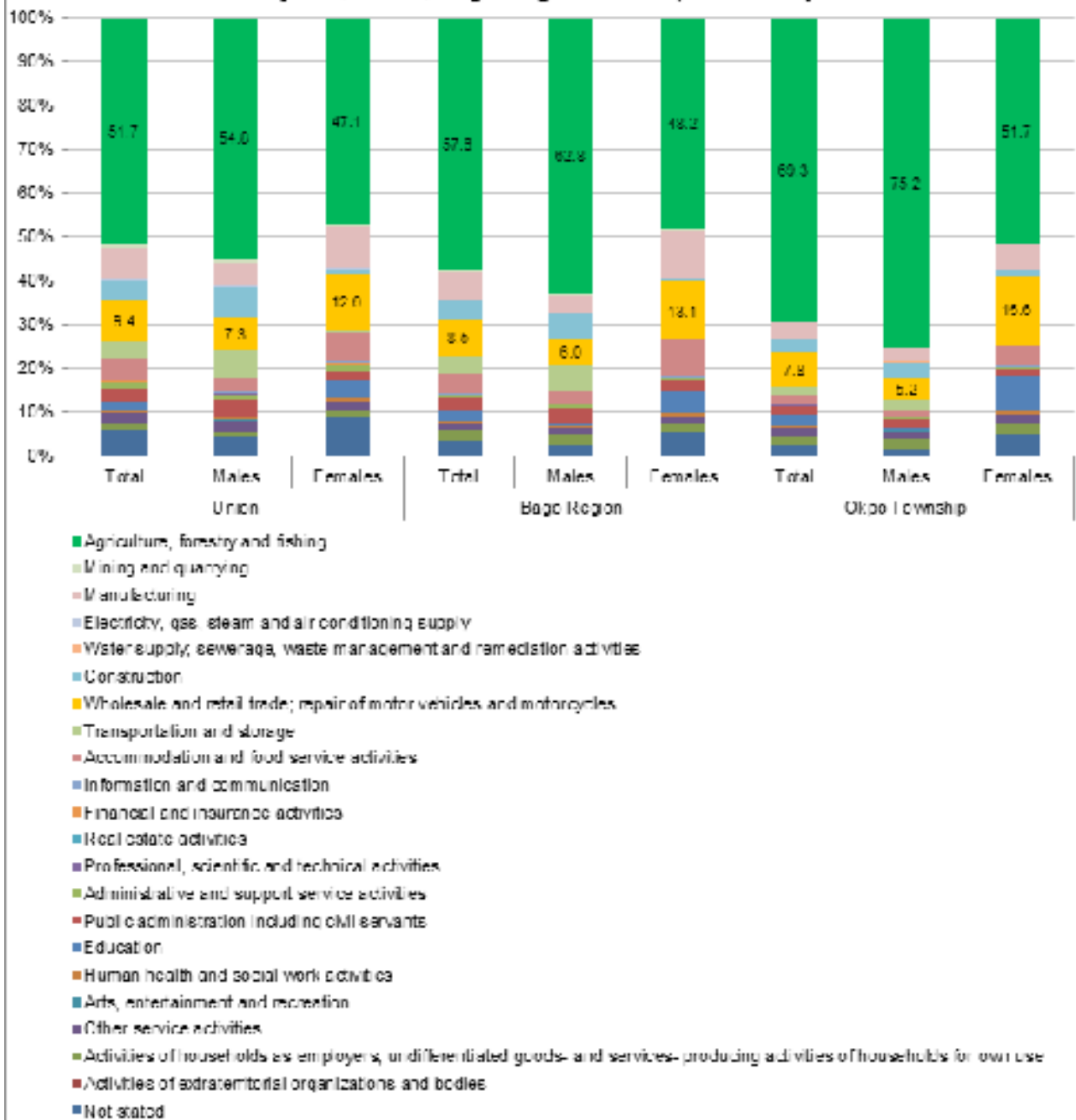
**Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex**

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,723</b>	<b>33,555</b>	<b>11,168</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31,014	25,237	5,777	69.3	75.2	51.7
Mining and quarrying	7	6	1	*	*	*
Manufacturing	1,701	1,040	661	3.8	3.1	5.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17	16	1	*	*	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	53	46	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	1,295	1,166	129	2.9	3.5	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,492	1,749	1,743	7.8	5.2	15.6
Transportation and storage	926	900	26	2.1	2.7	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	974	441	533	2.2	1.3	4.8
Information and communication	45	30	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	39	19	20	0.1	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	26	19	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	77	59	18	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	833	648	185	1.9	1.9	1.7
Education	1,103	221	882	2.5	0.7	7.9
Human health and social work activities	148	52	96	0.3	0.2	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	34	28	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	836	590	246	1.9	1.8	2.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	997	729	268	2.2	2.2	2.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,106	559	547	2.5	1.7	4.9

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



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



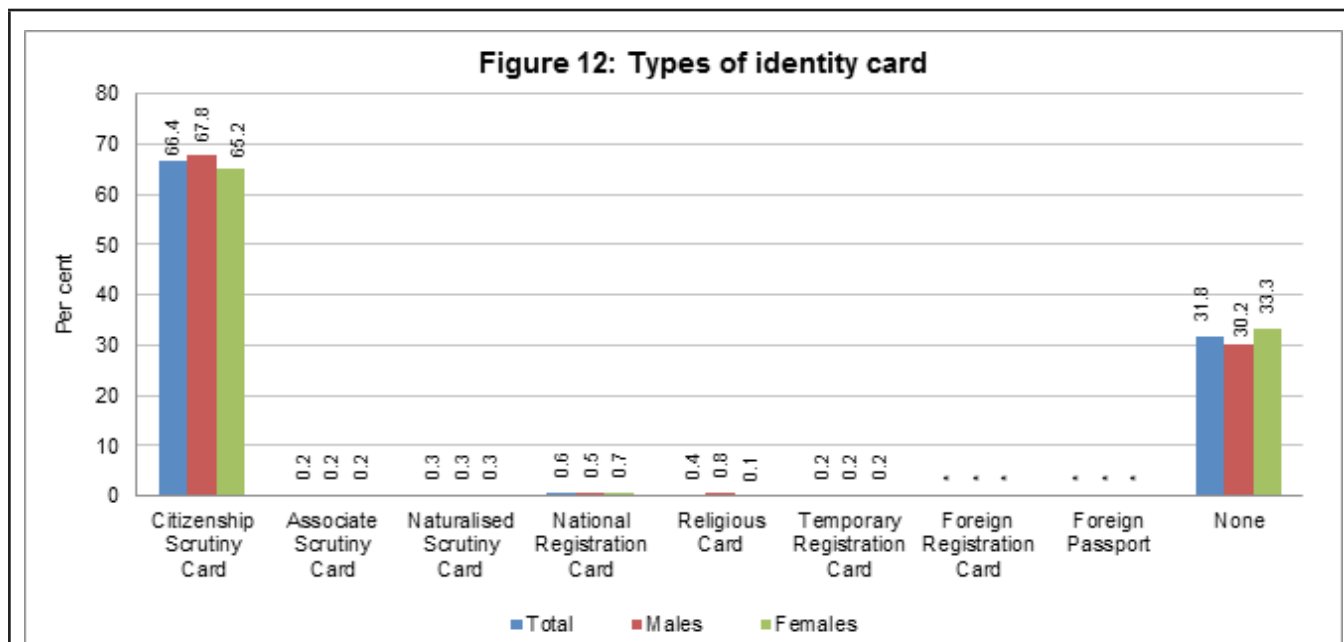
- In Okpo Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 69.3 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 7.8 per cent.
- There are 75.2 per cent of males and 51.7 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Bago Region, there are 57.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 8.5 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.

## (E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	70,333	183	327	634	443	236	*	*	33,678
Urban	7,270	125	62	27	29	47	*	-	2,174
Rural	63,063	58	265	607	414	189	*	*	31,504
Males	33,980	84	160	258	391	104	*	*	15,126
Females	36,353	99	167	376	52	132	*	*	18,552

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Okpo Township, 66.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 31.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 30.2 per cent of males and 33.3 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>126,662</b>	<b>121,398</b>	<b>5,264</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>1,755</b>
0 - 4	10,037	9,920	117	1.2	13	12	91	81
5 - 9	10,773	10,638	135	1.3	16	34	53	82
10 - 14	11,789	11,613	176	1.5	19	43	60	109
15 - 19	10,583	10,475	108	1.0	23	26	30	61
20 - 24	9,800	9,686	114	1.2	34	26	33	45
25 - 29	9,665	9,527	138	1.4	37	43	40	57
30 - 34	9,512	9,354	158	1.7	37	45	51	69
35 - 39	9,401	9,236	165	1.8	56	36	46	66
40 - 44	8,483	8,257	226	2.7	118	42	52	65
45 - 49	8,048	7,731	317	3.9	178	48	95	68
50 - 54	7,937	7,479	458	5.8	283	90	133	107
55 - 59	6,696	6,167	529	7.9	301	120	196	131
60 - 64	5,074	4,552	522	10.3	311	157	191	122
65 - 69	2,992	2,590	402	13.4	252	112	145	88
70 - 74	1,969	1,528	441	22.4	283	174	185	132
75 - 79	1,871	1,373	498	26.6	318	212	243	157
80 - 84	1,232	808	424	34.4	283	206	213	160
85 - 89	584	359	225	38.5	134	126	141	95
90 +	216	105	111	51.4	76	66	83	60

**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>60,705</b>	<b>58,312</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>772</b>
0 - 4	5,143	5,078	65	1.3	10	9	51	45
5 - 9	5,451	5,379	72	1.3	9	18	29	42
10 - 14	6,038	5,945	93	1.5	11	23	36	57
15 - 19	5,194	5,135	59	1.1	15	13	19	32
20 - 24	4,660	4,603	57	1.2	12	13	18	23
25 - 29	4,618	4,557	61	1.3	18	10	21	25
30 - 34	4,569	4,481	88	1.9	18	26	31	36
35 - 39	4,471	4,388	83	1.9	25	14	30	32
40 - 44	3,967	3,856	111	2.8	47	24	32	32
45 - 49	3,769	3,595	174	4.6	88	24	60	40
50 - 54	3,728	3,507	221	5.9	143	33	74	45
55 - 59	3,092	2,848	244	7.9	123	55	103	58
60 - 64	2,348	2,096	252	10.7	153	75	92	61
65 - 69	1,275	1,107	168	13.2	100	49	63	35
70 - 74	840	657	183	21.8	105	81	79	55
75 - 79	759	573	186	24.5	111	78	85	50
80 - 84	503	333	170	33.8	111	82	87	58
85 - 89	210	138	72	34.3	43	47	45	30
90 +	70	36	34	48.6	26	24	25	16

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Females</b>	<b>65,957</b>	<b>63,086</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>983</b>
0 - 4	4,894	4,842	52	1.1	3	3	40	36
5 - 9	5,322	5,259	63	1.2	7	16	24	40
10 - 14	5,751	5,668	83	1.4	8	20	24	52
15 - 19	5,389	5,340	49	0.9	8	13	11	29
20 - 24	5,140	5,083	57	1.1	22	13	15	22
25 - 29	5,047	4,970	77	1.5	19	33	19	32
30 - 34	4,943	4,873	70	1.4	19	19	20	33
35 - 39	4,930	4,848	82	1.7	31	22	16	34
40 - 44	4,516	4,401	115	2.5	71	18	20	33
45 - 49	4,279	4,136	143	3.3	90	24	35	28
50 - 54	4,209	3,972	237	5.6	140	57	59	62
55 - 59	3,604	3,319	285	7.9	178	65	93	73
60 - 64	2,726	2,456	270	9.9	158	82	99	61
65 - 69	1,717	1,483	234	13.6	152	63	82	53
70 - 74	1,129	871	258	22.9	178	93	106	77
75 - 79	1,112	800	312	28.1	207	134	158	107
80 - 84	729	475	254	34.8	172	124	126	102
85 - 89	374	221	153	40.9	91	79	96	65
90 +	146	69	77	52.7	50	42	58	44

- Four in every 100 persons in Okpo 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.

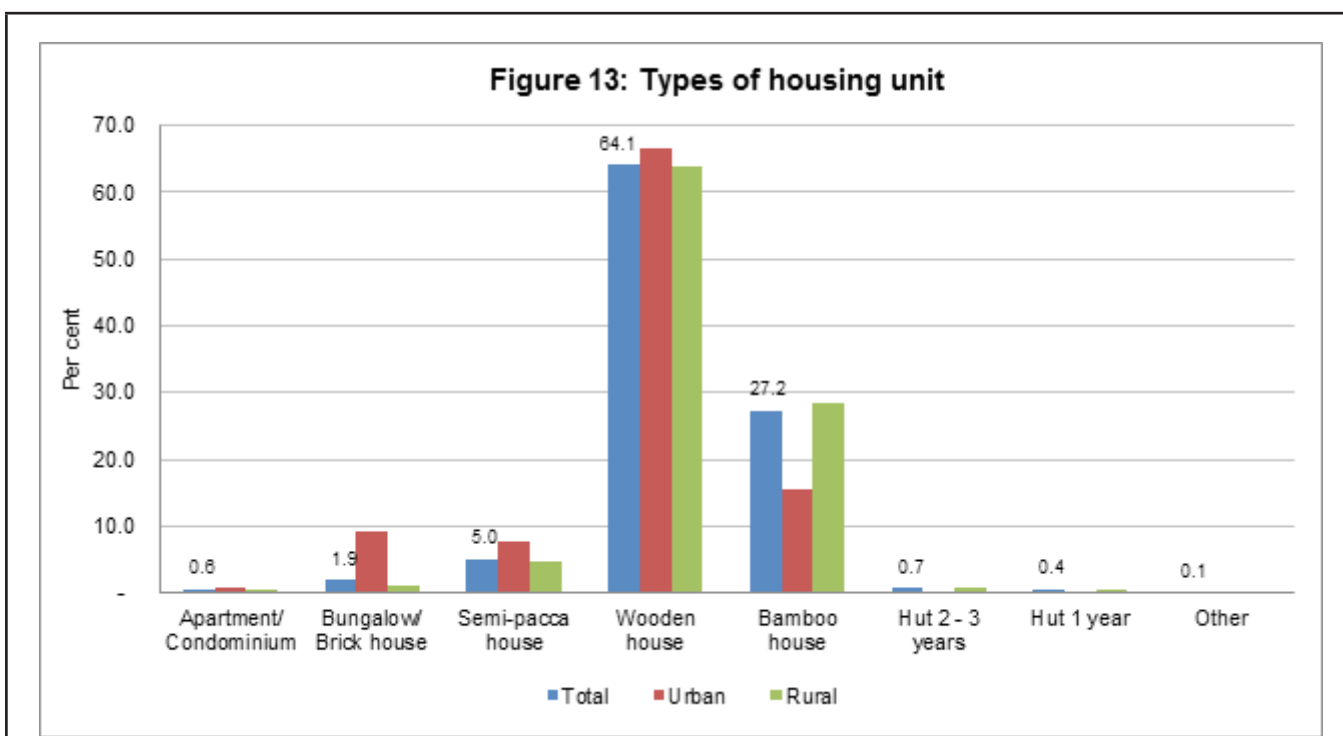
## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### 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	31,894	0.6	1.9	5.0	64.1	27.2	0.7	0.4	0.1
Urban	2,800	0.6	9.3	7.8	66.4	15.5	*	0.2	*
Rural	29,094	0.5	1.1	4.8	63.9	28.4	0.8	0.5	0.1

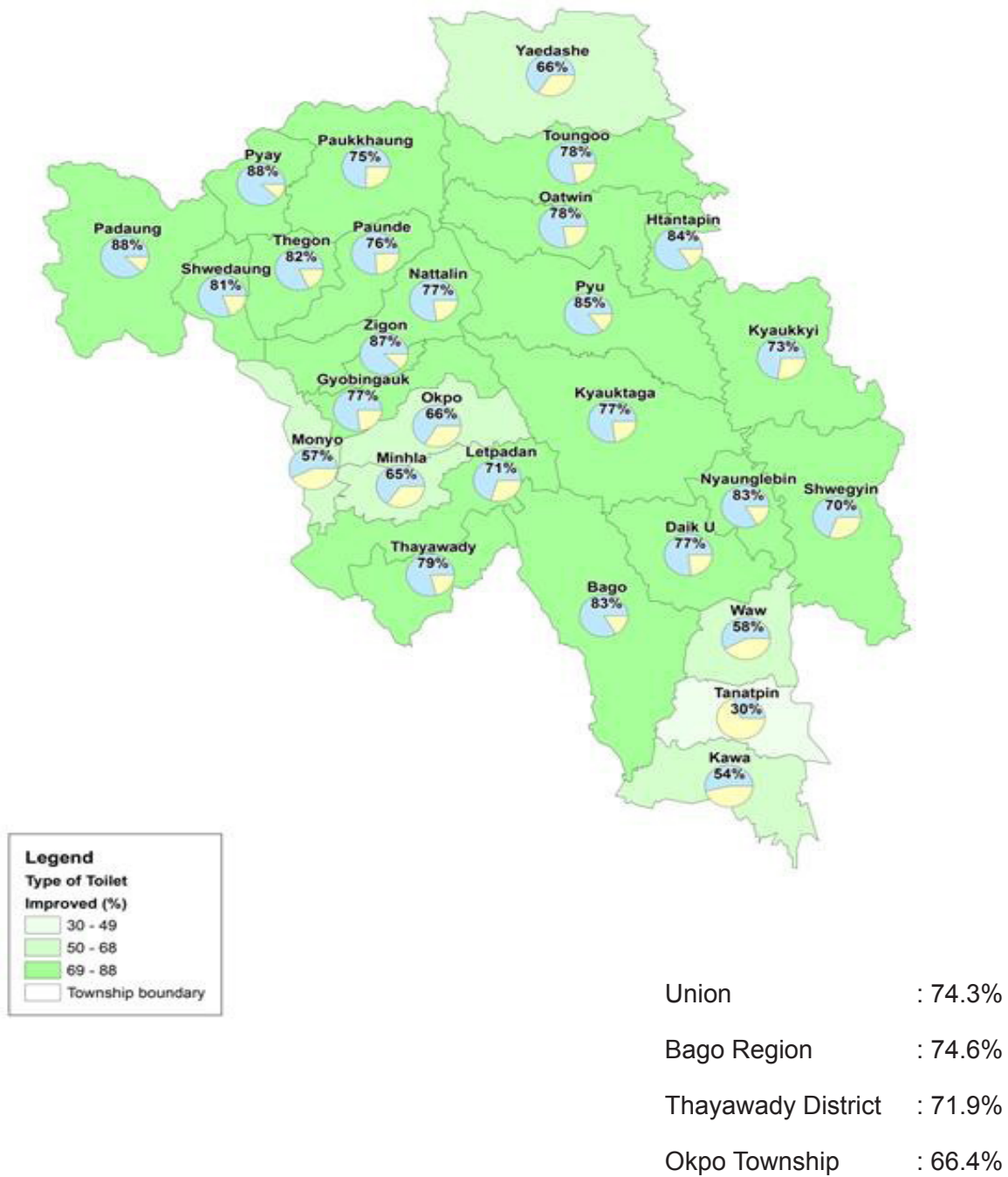
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Okpo Township are living in wooden houses (64.1%) followed by households in bamboo houses (27.2%).
- Some 66.4 per cent of urban households and 63.9 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

## Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



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

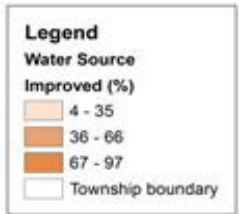
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	1.3	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		66.0	71.9	65.4
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>66.4</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>65.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		17.9	25.4	17.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		5.4	0.4	5.9
Other		0.3	0.1	0.4
None		9.9	0.9	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>31,894</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>29,094</b>

- Some 66.4 per cent of the households in Okpo Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (66.0%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Bago Region is 74.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 9.9 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Bago Region, it is 10.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Okpo Township, 10.7 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.



## Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Bago Region	: 73.6%
Thayawady District	: 81.3%
Okpo Township	: 83.9%

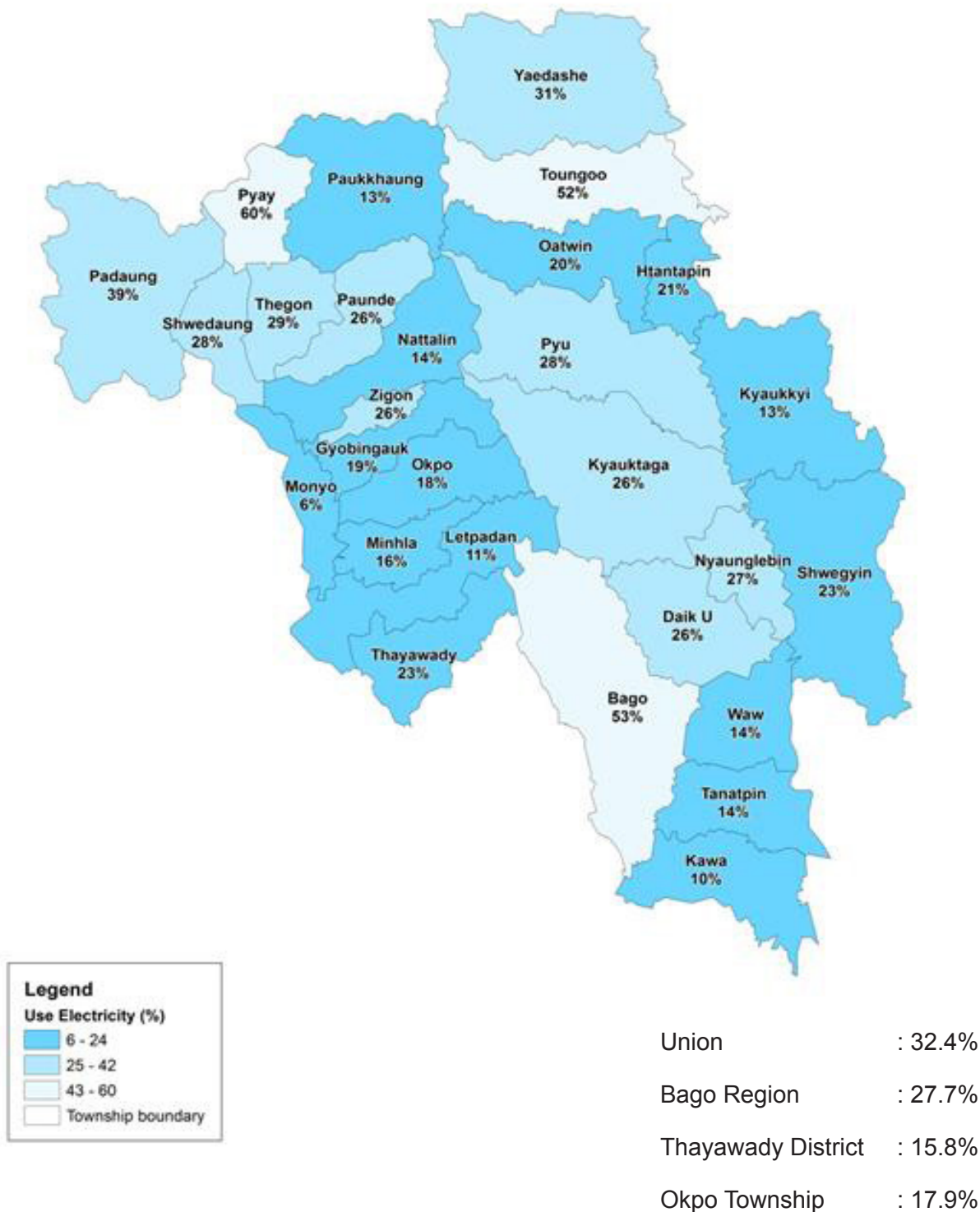
**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.6	1.0	0.6
Tube well, borehole	52.2	78.5	49.6
Protected well/ Spring	30.6	10.1	32.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.5	3.6	0.2
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>83.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	2.6	0.2	2.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake	3.5	5.2	3.4
River/stream/ canal	8.2	0.9	8.9
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other	1.5	0.1	1.5
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>17.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>31,894</b>	<b>2,800</b>

- In Okpo Township, 83.9 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 Bago Region, it is high and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 52.2 per cent of the households use water from tube well/borehole and 30.6 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 16.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 17.0 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



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

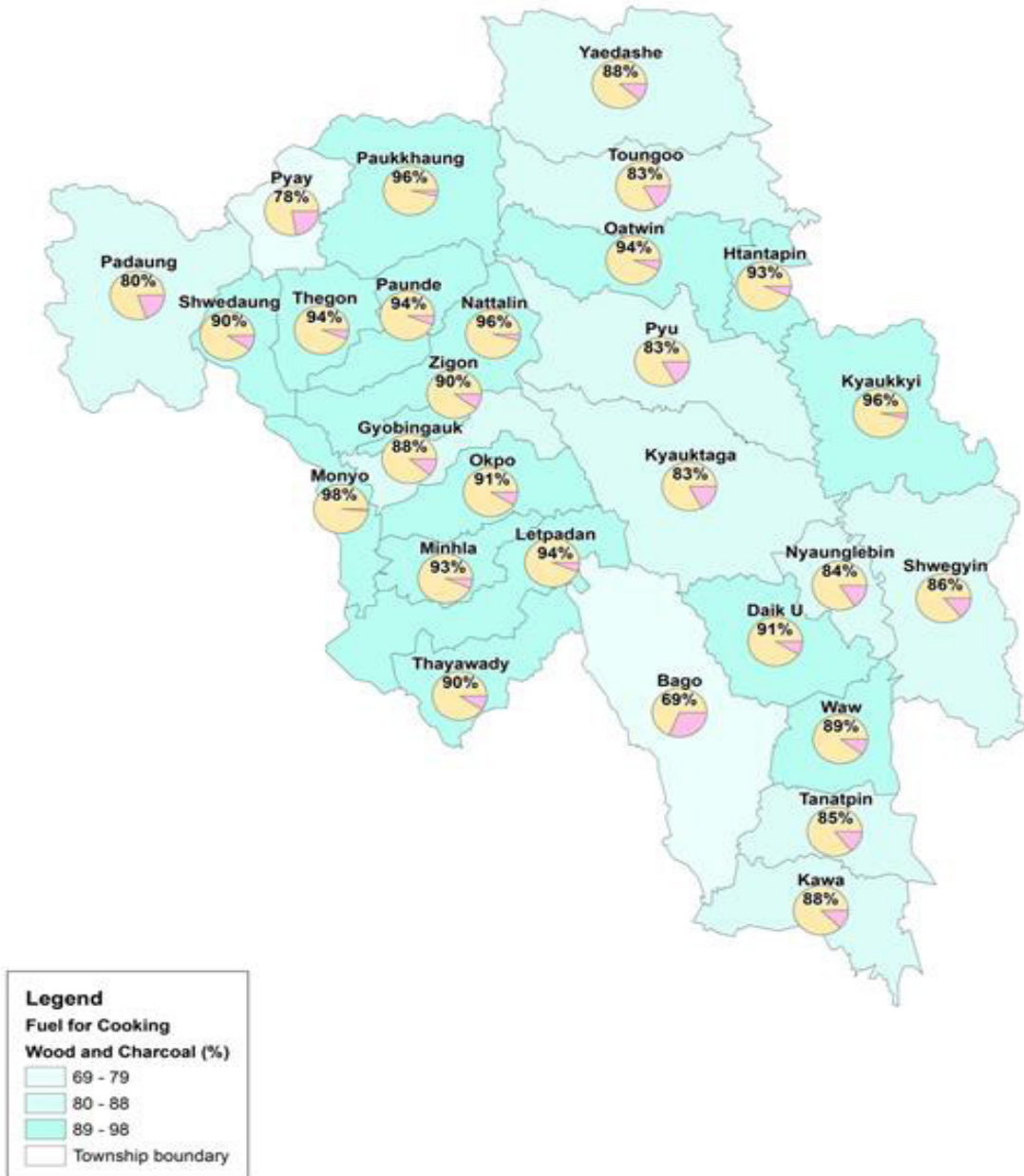
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		17.9	71.8	12.7
Kerosene		1.5	0.1	1.6
Candle		40.4	12.0	43.1
Battery		30.6	15.9	32.0
Generator (private)		2.0	*	2.2
Water mill (private)		*	-	*
Solar system/energy		6.1	0.1	6.7
Other		1.5	*	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>31,894</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>29,094</b>

- In Okpo Township, 17.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is low in electricity usage compared to other townships in Bago Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Bago Region is 27.7 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 40.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 43.1 per cent of the households mainly use candle 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%
Bago Region	: 86.9%
Thayawady District	: 93.0%
Okpo Township	: 91.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		5.6	30.5	3.2
LPG		*	*	*
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		85.9	44.1	90.0
Charcoal		5.1	21.4	3.5
Coal		0.1	0.9	*
Other		3.1	3.0	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>31,894</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>29,094</b>

- In Okpo Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 85.9 per cent using firewood and 5.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 5.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 90.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 3.5 per cent use charcoal.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	31,894	36.9	37.4	2.3	22.0	0.7	3.7	38.0	0.1
Urban	2,800	26.5	65.5	9.4	45.5	3.7	12.2	23.1	0.8
Rural	29,094	37.9	34.7	1.6	19.8	0.4	2.9	39.5	*

- Some 37.4 per cent of the households have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 65.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television and is the highest, while 37.9 per cent of the households in rural areas reported having radio.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

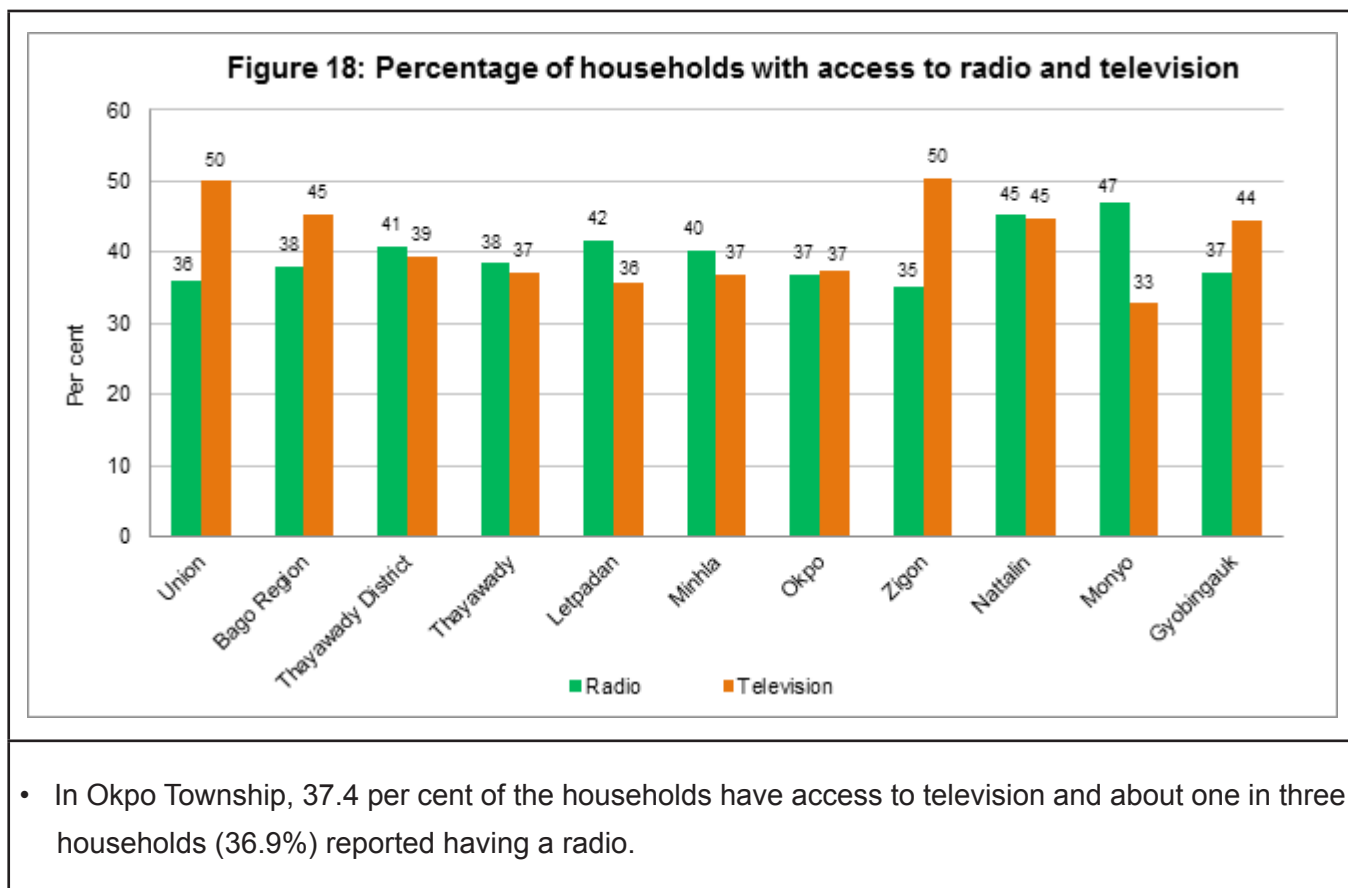
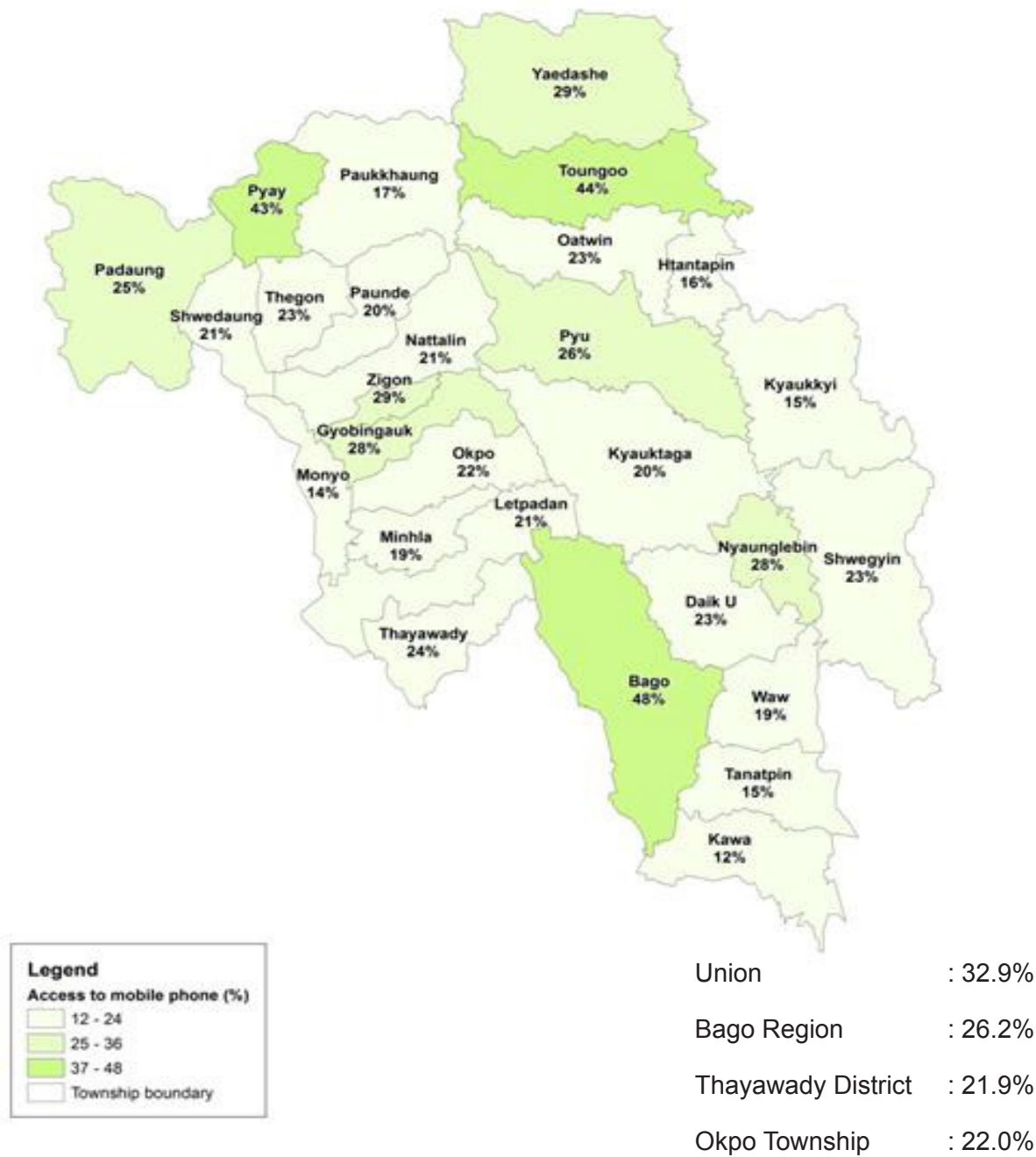


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 22.0 per cent of the households in Okpo Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Bago Region, it is found to be low.



## 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)
Bago Region	1,142,974	13,643	392,159	570,569	21,269	43,982	14,137	315,083
Urban	239,014	8,471	102,697	150,556	3,549	1,817	622	9,721
Rural	903,960	5,172	289,462	420,013	17,720	42,165	13,515	305,362
Thayawady District	270,750	1,792	87,213	155,611	4,367	14,497	1,634	91,356
Urban	35,974	1,019	13,958	26,465	799	37	17	1,411
Rural	234,776	773	73,255	129,146	3,568	14,460	1,617	89,945
Okpo Township	31,894	188	10,344	18,272	515	505	60	12,409
Urban	2,800	64	1,012	2,033	70	1	-	169
Rural	29,094	124	9,332	16,239	445	504	60	12,240

- In Okpo Township, 57.3 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 38.9 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, shows that the majority of the households mainly use bicycles as a means of transport.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

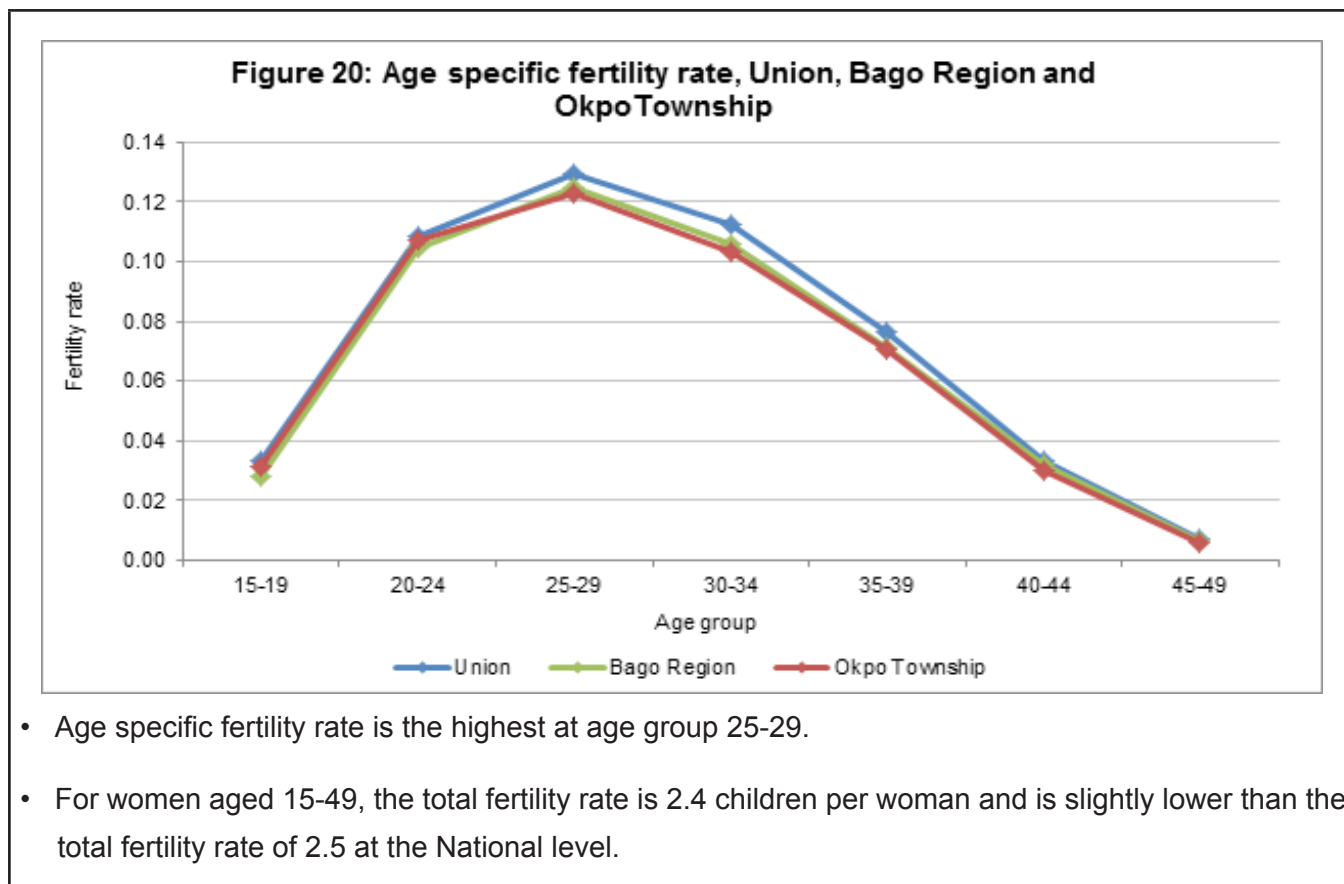
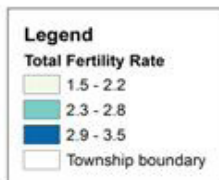
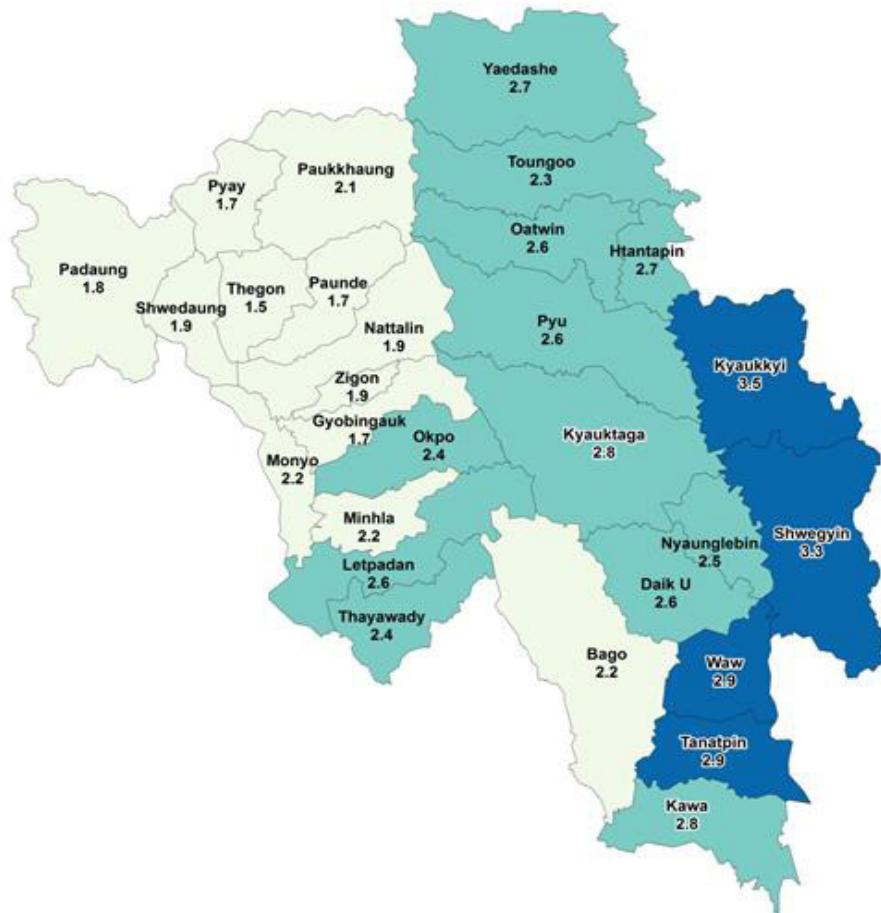
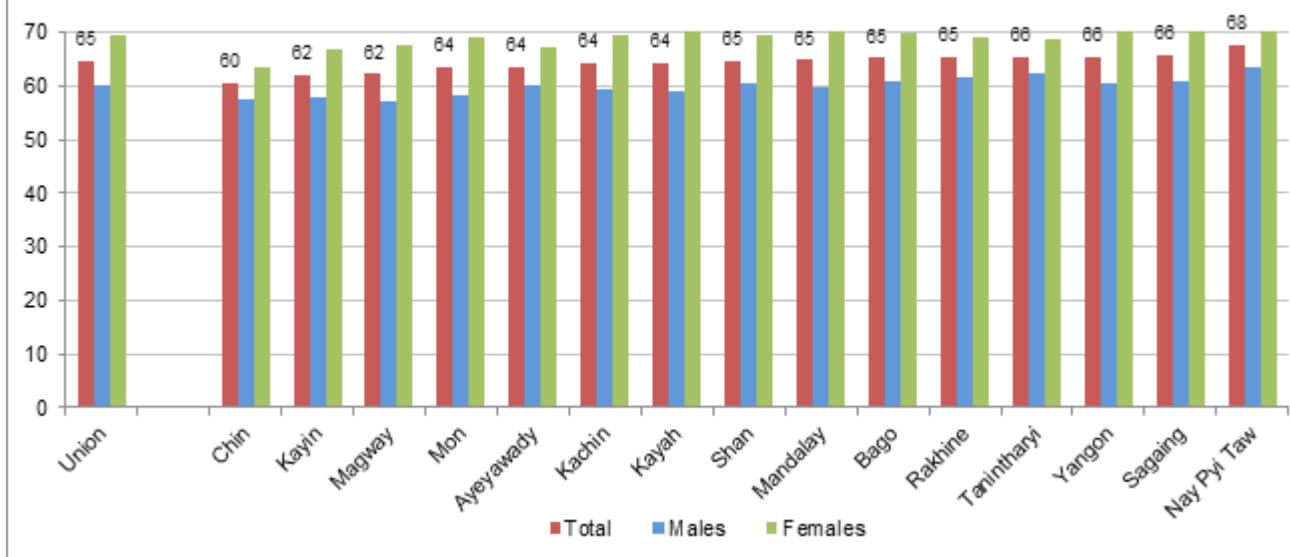


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Bago Region	: 2.4
Thayawady District	: 2.2
Okpo Township	: 2.4

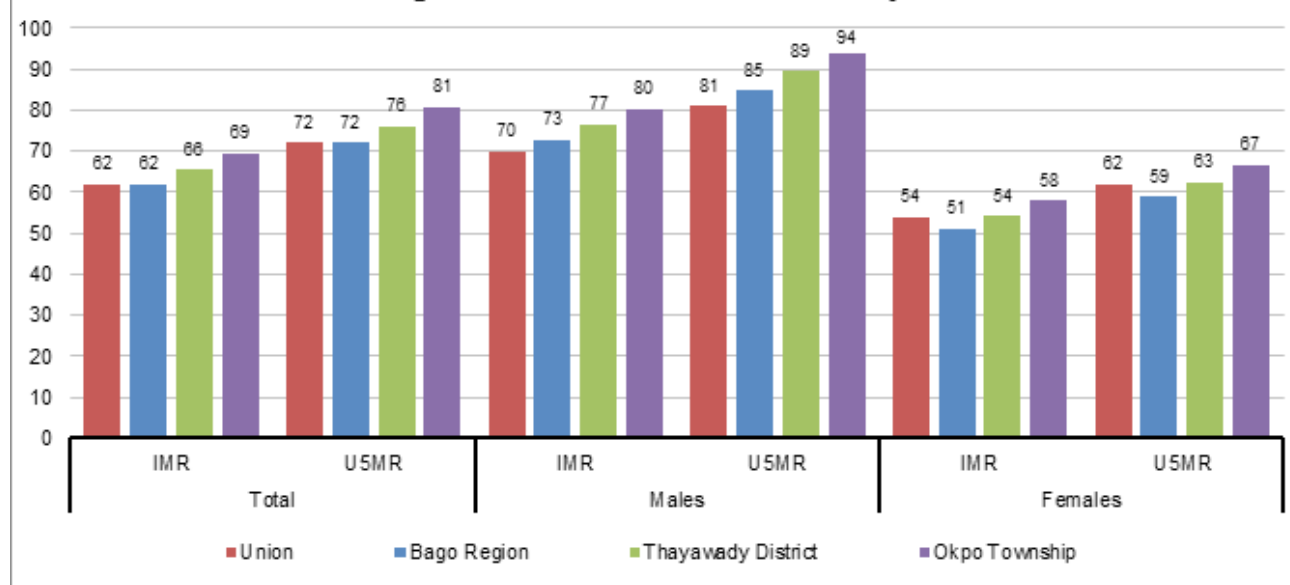
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Bago Region is 65.2 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.8 years is higher than that of the males at 60.7 years.

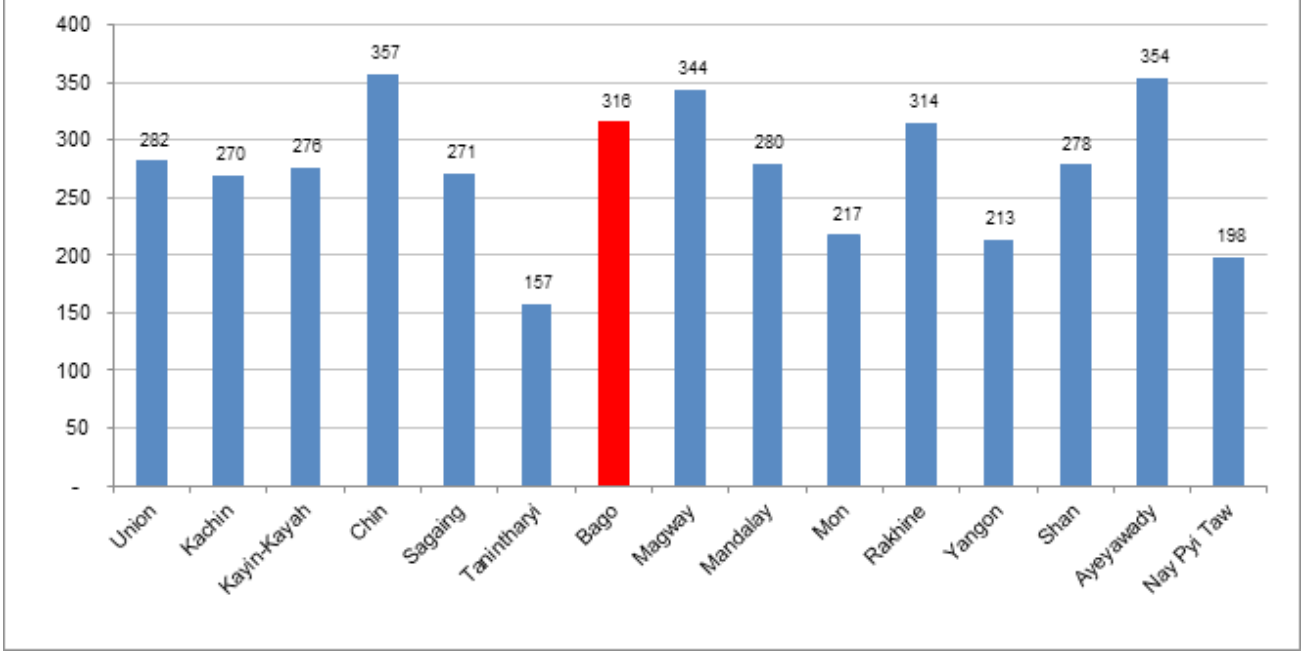
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thayawady District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Thayawady District is 66 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 76 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Okpo Township are higher than those in Bago Region and Thayawady District. The Infant mortality in Okpo is 69 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 81 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Bago Region, there are 316 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 Bago Region is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

## Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Education:** Education is the process by which people learn through instruction and teaching. The 2014 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.

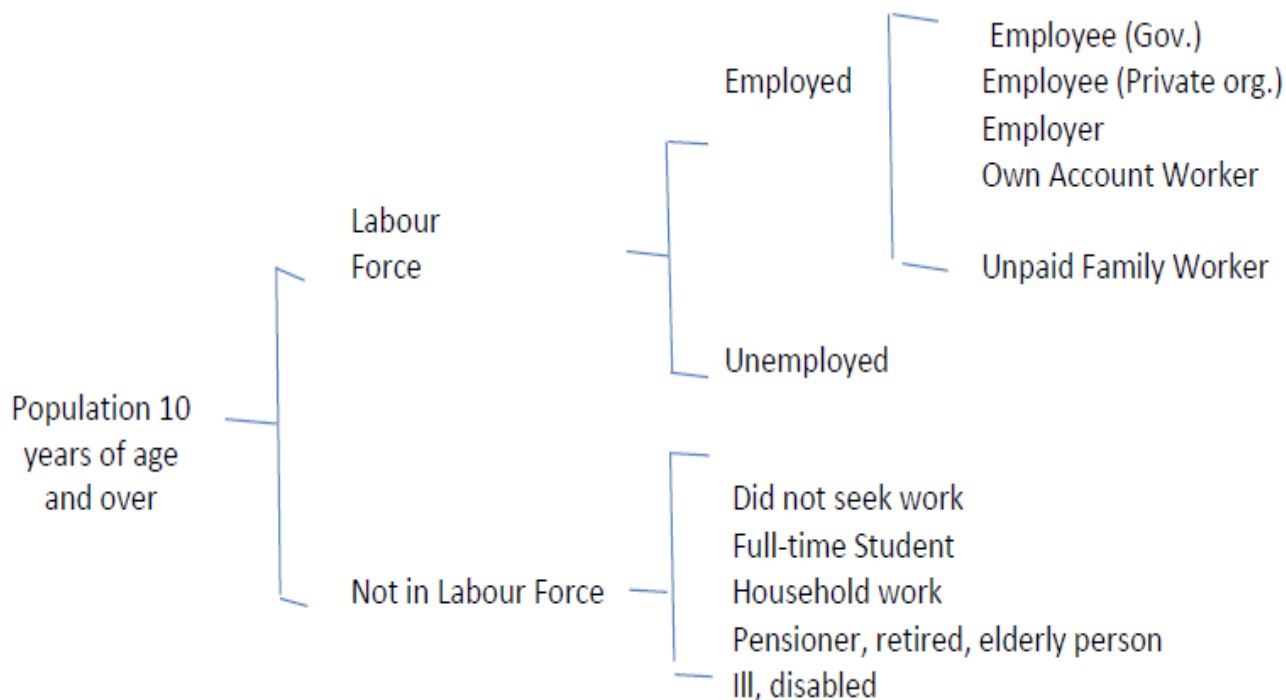
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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>

