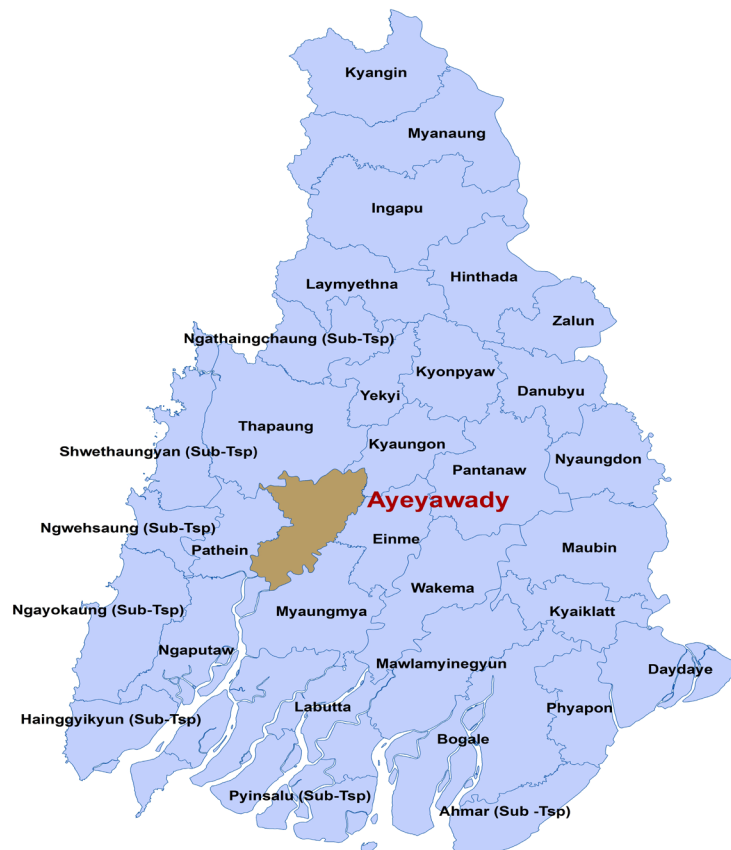




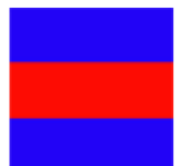
# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

## The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census AYEYAWADY REGION, PATHEIN DISTRICT Kangyidaunt Township Report



Department of Population  
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Ayeyawady Region, Patheingyi District

## **Kangyidaunt Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

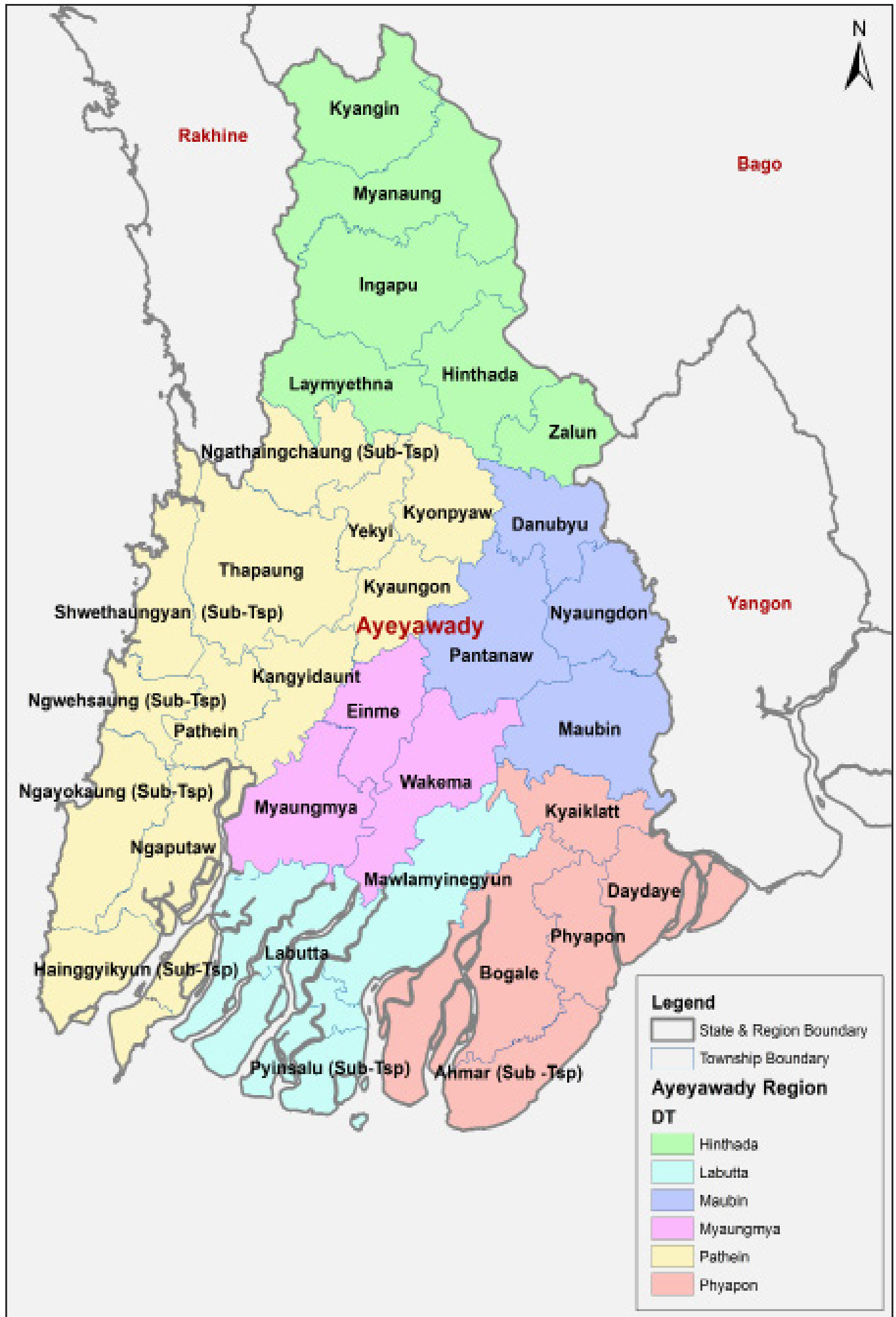
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Ayeyawady Region, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>177,990 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>86,897 (48.8%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>91,093 (51.2%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>789.7 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>225.4 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>26.6 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>73</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>42,966</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.1 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>65.3%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>53.1</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>46.0</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>7.1</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>15.4</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>95</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>93.2%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>95.1%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>91.5%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>8,750</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>4,702</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>1.6</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	102,455	71.5	
Associate Scrutiny	93	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	108	0.1	
National Registration	298	0.2	
Religious	474	0.3	
Temporary Registration	143	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	25	< 0.1	
None	39,602	27.7	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	62.3%	85.7%	40.4%
Unemployment rate	3.2%	2.8%	4.1%
Employment to population ratio	60.3%	83.3%	38.8%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	41,535	96.7	
Renter	569	1.3	
Provided free (individually)	388	0.9	
Government quarters	299	0.7	
Private company quarters	75	0.2	
Other	100	0.2	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	61.5%		71.3%
Bamboo	15.7%	24.9%	0.1 %
Earth	< 0.1%	0.4%	
Wood	18.6%	70.8%	0.1 %
Corrugated sheet	0.1 %		28.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.7%	3.3%	0.1 %
Other	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	820	1.9	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	420	1.0	
Biogas	27	0.1	
Firewood	38,575	89.8	
Charcoal	1,426	3.3	
Coal	56	0.1	
Other	1,633	3.8	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	2,798	6.5
Kerosene	20,408	47.5
Candle	6,520	15.2
Battery	10,549	24.6
Generator (private)	1,017	2.4
Water mill (private)	*	< 0.1
Solar system/energy	1,566	3.6
Other	93	0.2
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	204	0.5
Tube well, borehole	9,271	21.6
Protected well/spring	10,882	25.3
Bottled/purifier water	349	0.8
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>20,706</i>	<i>48.2</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,986	4.6
Pool/pond/lake	13,802	32.1
River/stream/canal	6,319	14.7
Waterfall/rainwater	84	0.2
Other	69	0.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>22,260</i>	<i>51.8</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	252	0.6
Tube well, borehole	12,134	28.2
Protected well/spring	7,435	17.3
Unprotected well/spring	2,548	5.9
Pool/pond/lake	6,732	15.7
River/stream/canal	13,787	32.1
Waterfall/rainwater	21	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	53	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	166	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	35,183	81.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>35,349</i>	<i>82.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	658	1.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	2,727	6.3
Other	451	1.1
None	3,781	8.8
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	16,291	37.9
Television	19,824	46.1
Landline phone	1,328	3.1
Mobile phone	9,243	21.5
Computer	341	0.8
Internet at home	859	2.0
Households with none of the items	14,346	33.4
Households with all of the items	84	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	252	0.6
Motorcycle/Moped	7,475	17.4
Bicycle	14,848	34.6
4-Wheel tractor	1,137	2.6
Canoe/Boat	6,346	14.8
Motor boat	2,337	5.4
Cart (bullock)	5,964	13.9

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Kangyidaunt 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 Kangyidaunt Township in Ayeyawady 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 Kangyidaunt Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	177,990 *		
Males	86,897		
Females	91,093		
Sex ratio	95 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	6.2%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	789.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	225.4 persons		
Number of wards	7		
Number of village tracts	73		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	175,779	10,748	165,031
Number of conventional households	42,966	2,674	40,292
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Kangyidaunt Township, there are more females than males with 95 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (6.2%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Kangyidaunt Township is 225 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Kangyidaunt Township. This is slightly lower 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; Kangyidaunt Township (Patheingyi District, Ayeyawady Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42,966</b>	<b>177,990</b>	<b>86,897</b>	<b>91,093</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>11,092</b>	<b>5,421</b>	<b>5,671</b>
1	No (1)(W)	1,359	5,743	2,835	2,908
2	No (2)(W)	205	806	368	438
3	No (3)(W)	220	971	507	464
4	No (4)(W)	223	944	446	498
5	No (5)(W)	228	943	441	502
6	No (6)(W)	255	969	480	489
7	No (7)(W)	184	716	344	372
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>40,292</b>	<b>166,898</b>	<b>81,476</b>	<b>85,422</b>
1	Kyaik Lat(VT)	502	2,012	958	1,054
2	Ta Kone Gyi(VT)	898	3,481	1,659	1,822
3	Khu Chaung(VT)	428	1,965	980	985
4	Kyee Taw(VT)	253	988	501	487
5	Kyun Hlyar Shey(VT)	657	2,902	1,466	1,436
6	Na Nwin Ga Yet(VT)	939	3,679	1,787	1,892
7	Hpa Yar Chaung(VT)	597	2,405	1,206	1,199
8	Kwin Yar (East)(VT)	460	1,910	904	1,006
9	Yway(VT)	211	834	387	447
10	Kyon Yat(VT)	462	2,069	1,011	1,058
11	Ah Su Gyi(VT)	549	2,127	1,037	1,090
12	Yae Twin Kone Lay(VT)	269	949	454	495
13	Yway Kone(VT)	166	692	318	374
14	Sat Kwin(VT)	647	2,541	1,217	1,324
15	Kwin Yar (West)(VT)	323	1,336	637	699
16	Wet Htoe(VT)	370	1,479	746	733
17	Pyin Ma Ngu(VT)	838	3,339	1,654	1,685
18	Pay Pin Gyi(VT)	606	2,476	1,197	1,279
19	Kyun U(VT)	353	1,444	731	713

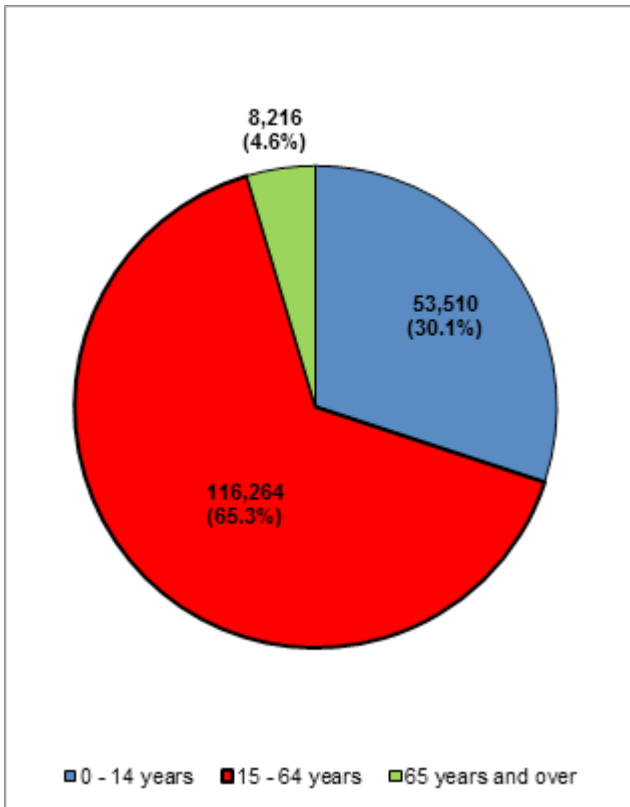
**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
20	Yae Twin Kone Gyi(VT)	393	1,631	786	845
21	Yae Cho Kone(VT)	559	2,176	1,026	1,150
22	Shan(VT)	694	3,028	1,437	1,591
23	Thea Hpyu(VT)	411	1,653	810	843
24	Myat Lay Chaung(VT)	162	654	328	326
25	Thaung Gyi(VT)	593	2,737	1,364	1,373
26	Auk Ta Khun Taing(VT)	761	3,135	1,516	1,619
27	Kyon Gyi(VT)	408	1,689	824	865
28	Ku Lar Kwin(VT)	504	1,933	917	1,016
29	Nyaung Pin Thar(VT)	630	2,613	1,285	1,328
30	Khon Zin Kone(VT)	1,031	4,389	2,132	2,257
31	Pay Pin (Dei Kan)(VT)	459	1,747	865	882
32	Mi Chaung Gaung(VT)	441	1,681	827	854
33	Let Saung Kwin(VT)	701	2,962	1,436	1,526
34	Kan(VT)	1,028	4,105	1,924	2,181
35	Htein Taw Gyi(VT)	491	1,988	1,009	979
36	Mi Chaung Ta Yar(VT)	815	3,360	1,605	1,755
37	Ah Pin Hnit Se(VT)	633	2,596	1,293	1,303
38	Pi Tauk Pin(VT)	285	1,166	598	568
39	Dar Ka(VT)	1,894	7,829	3,785	4,044
40	Leik Ka Bar(VT)	383	1,586	780	806
41	Gon Hyin Tan(VT)	729	3,112	1,555	1,557
42	Ah Da Lauk(VT)	563	2,388	1,180	1,208
43	Pein Chaung(VT)	408	1,814	903	911
44	Kyon Da Yei(VT)	380	1,676	814	862
45	Myin Ka Seik(VT)	1,527	6,466	3,152	3,314
46	Pauk Kyun(VT)	478	1,938	918	1,020
47	Tha Yet Kwin(VT)	311	1,206	595	611
48	Wea Gyi(VT)	575	2,356	1,116	1,240

**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
49	Shaw Kone(VT)	354	1,514	756	758
50	War Du(VT)	762	3,234	1,573	1,661
51	Let Pan(VT)	639	2,452	1,170	1,282
52	Kyun Taw Kone(VT)	551	2,583	1,244	1,339
53	Nyaung Kone(VT)	367	1,342	671	671
54	Ka Nyut Kone(VT)	713	2,969	1,452	1,517
55	Shan Ngu(VT)	400	1,617	832	785
56	Htan Pin(VT)	369	1,519	739	780
57	Chaung Zauk(VT)	365	1,620	832	788
58	Yae Twin Seik(VT)	786	3,291	1,611	1,680
59	Ohn Pin Seik(VT)	439	1,819	907	912
60	Ah Htet Ta Khun Taing(VT)	542	2,204	1,085	1,119
61	Seik Thar(VT)	347	1,468	707	761
62	Lay Su(VT)	201	760	344	416
63	Nyaung Chaung(VT)	318	1,457	758	699
64	Kun Thee Pin Seik(VT)	382	1,777	882	895
65	Ma Tawt Kone(VT)	354	1,466	713	753
66	Kyon Pa Doke(VT)	570	2,280	1,095	1,185
67	Tha Bawt Ngu(VT)	675	2,776	1,348	1,428
68	Ma Ku Kyun(VT)	734	2,915	1,415	1,500
69	Nyaung Waing(VT)	578	2,402	1,198	1,204
70	Kyu Tan(VT)	652	3,025	1,476	1,549
71	La Har Ka Lu(VT)	619	2,746	1,334	1,412
72	Kyun Gyi(VT)	346	1,367	661	706
73	Dee Doke(VT)	454	2,053	1,043	1,010

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

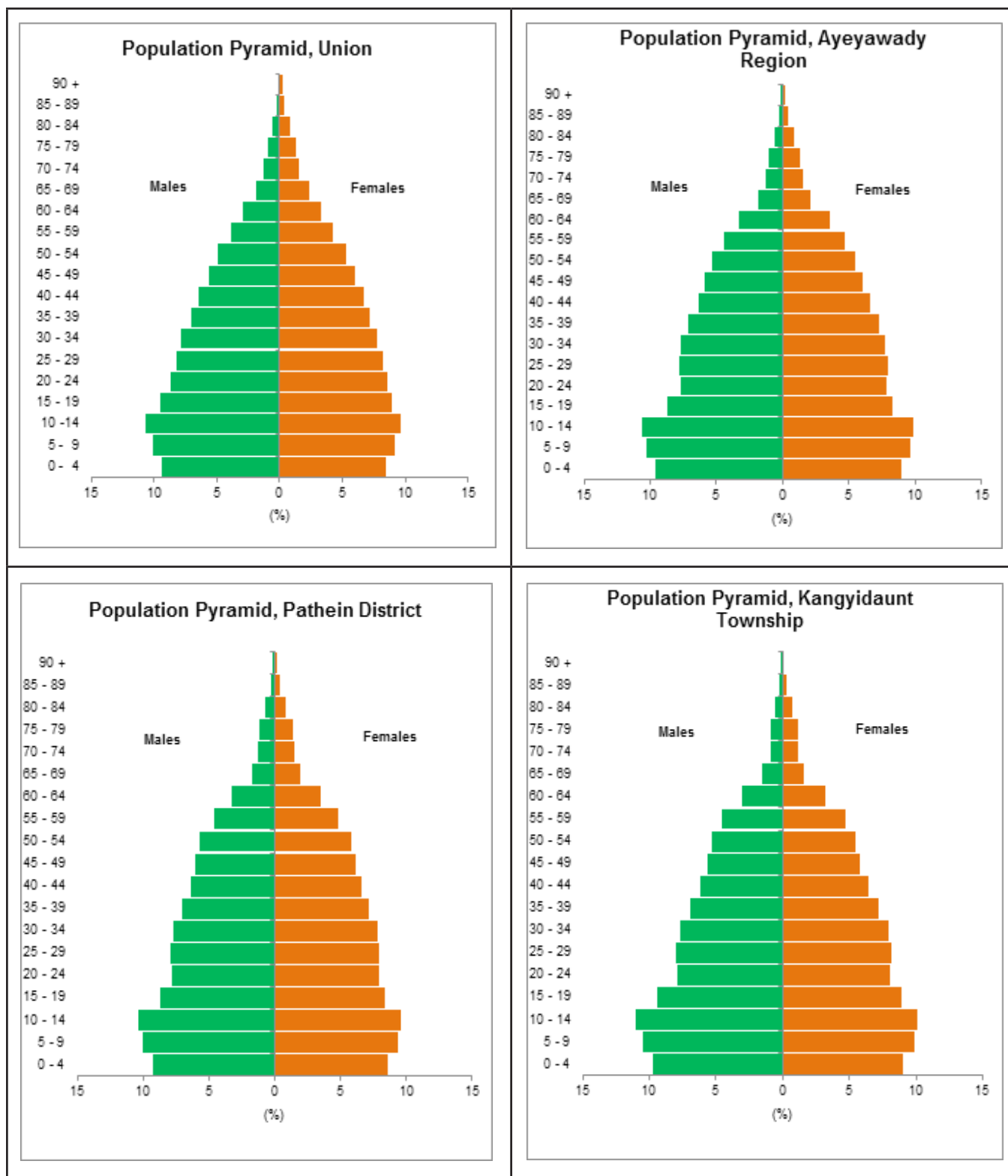


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kangyidaunt Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,990</b>	<b>86,897</b>	<b>91,093</b>
0 - 4	16,678	8,493	8,185
5 - 9	18,098	9,092	9,006
10 - 14	18,734	9,535	9,199
15 - 19	16,345	8,188	8,157
20 - 24	14,238	6,901	7,337
25 - 29	14,393	6,935	7,458
30 - 34	13,953	6,706	7,247
35 - 39	12,503	5,984	6,519
40 - 44	11,235	5,328	5,907
45 - 49	10,153	4,853	5,300
50 - 54	9,589	4,616	4,973
55 - 59	8,234	3,938	4,296
60 - 64	5,621	2,689	2,932
65 - 69	2,771	1,303	1,468
70 - 74	1,852	818	1,034
75 - 79	1,787	764	1,023
80 - 84	1,146	486	660
85 - 89	489	202	287
90 +	171	66	105

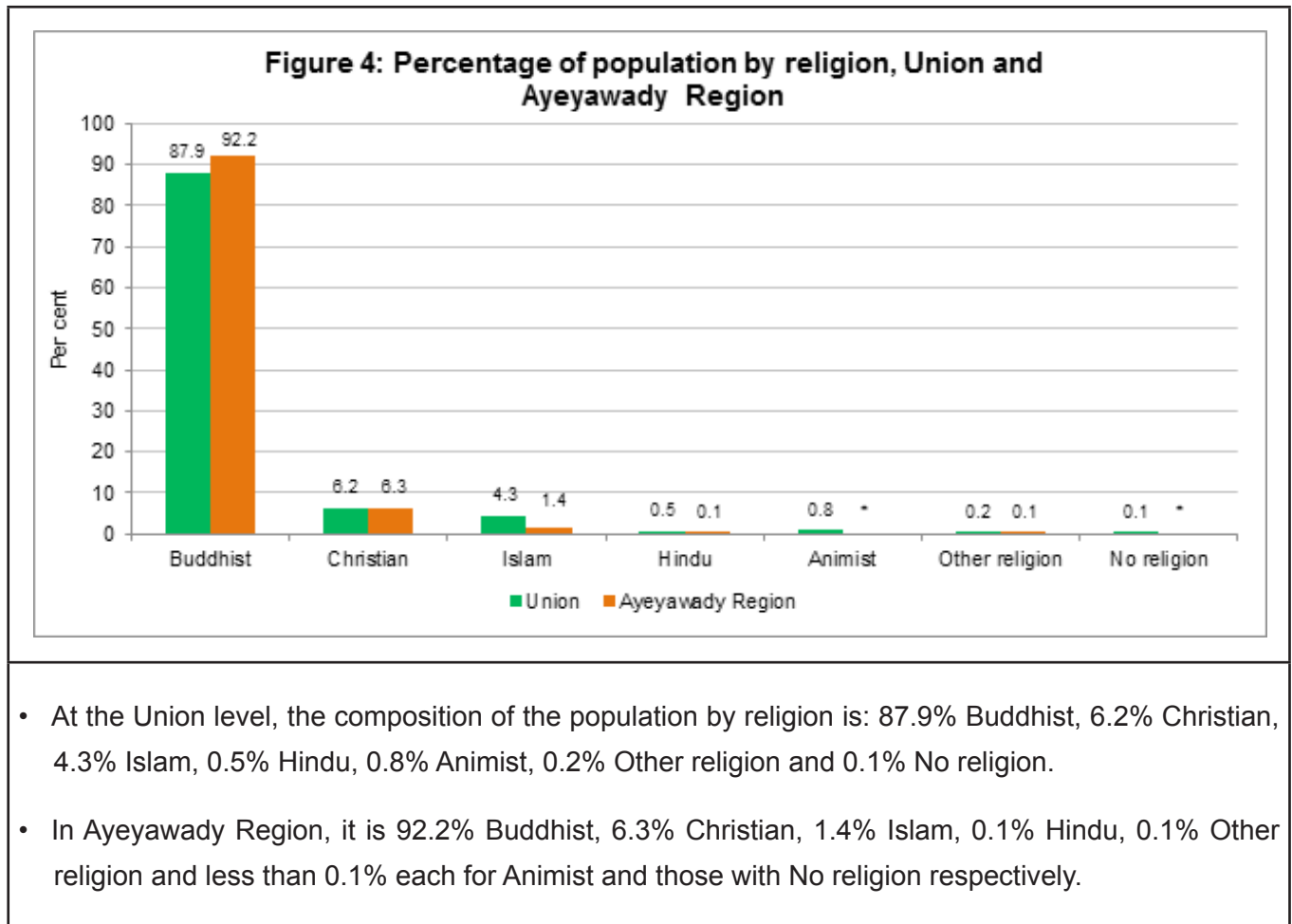
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kangyidaunt Township is 65.3 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Ayeyawady Region, Patheingyi District and Kangyidaunt Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kangyidaunt Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 0-4 to 10-14.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kangyidaunt Township.
- Starting from age group 20-24, there are less males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

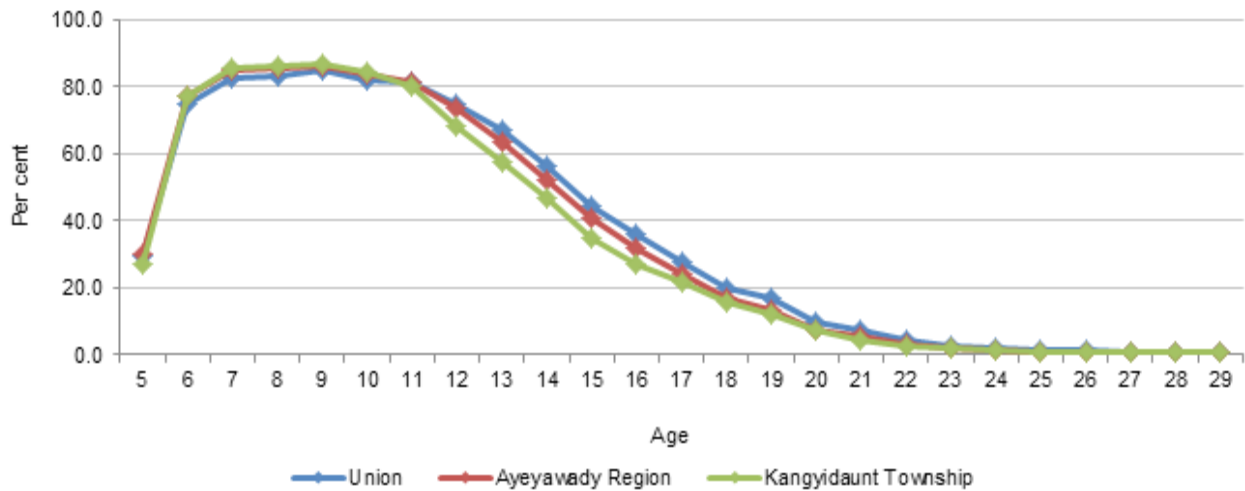
## (C) Education

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

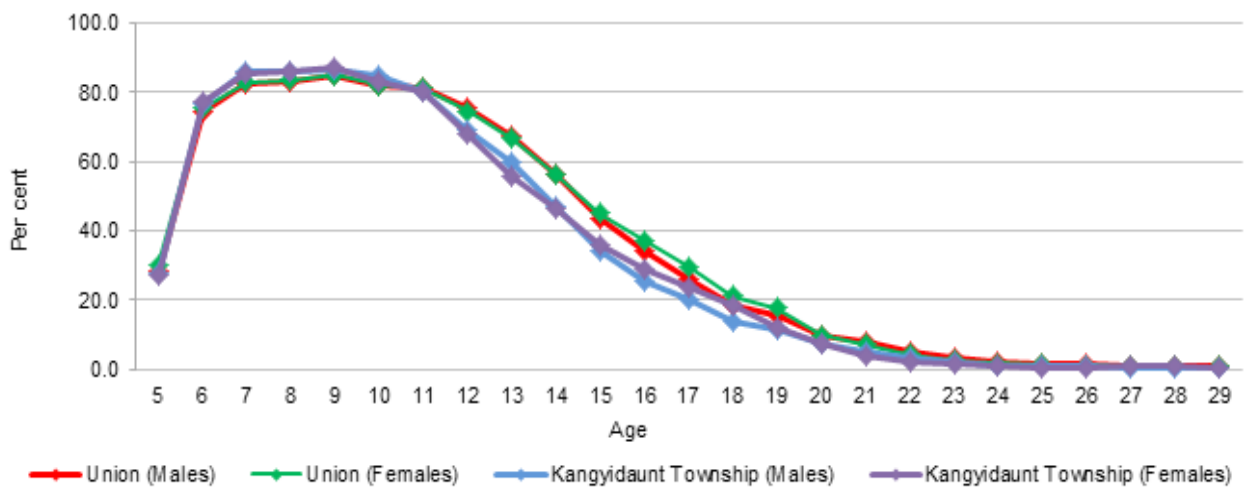
Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,676	1,859	1,817	1,005	513	492
6	3,794	1,890	1,904	2,930	1,456	1,474
7	3,639	1,863	1,776	3,127	1,604	1,523
8	3,419	1,673	1,746	2,945	1,444	1,501
9	3,516	1,768	1,748	3,061	1,531	1,530
10	3,782	1,931	1,851	3,183	1,641	1,542
11	3,620	1,875	1,745	2,902	1,501	1,401
12	3,569	1,788	1,781	2,448	1,233	1,215
13	3,888	1,928	1,960	2,246	1,149	1,097
14	3,597	1,769	1,828	1,680	832	848
15	3,422	1,714	1,708	1,192	583	609
16	2,983	1,479	1,504	813	376	437
17	3,184	1,556	1,628	699	315	384
18	3,546	1,762	1,784	568	238	330
19	2,817	1,366	1,451	336	159	177
20	3,274	1,602	1,672	237	117	120
21	2,675	1,270	1,405	120	63	57
22	2,691	1,286	1,405	70	38	32
23	2,755	1,309	1,446	53	30	23
24	2,576	1,233	1,343	30	15	15
25	3,294	1,593	1,701	28	18	10
26	2,534	1,198	1,336	15	8	7
27	2,662	1,280	1,382	20	6	14
28	2,974	1,448	1,526	18	7	11
29	2,684	1,262	1,422	15	6	9



**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Kangyidaunt Township**

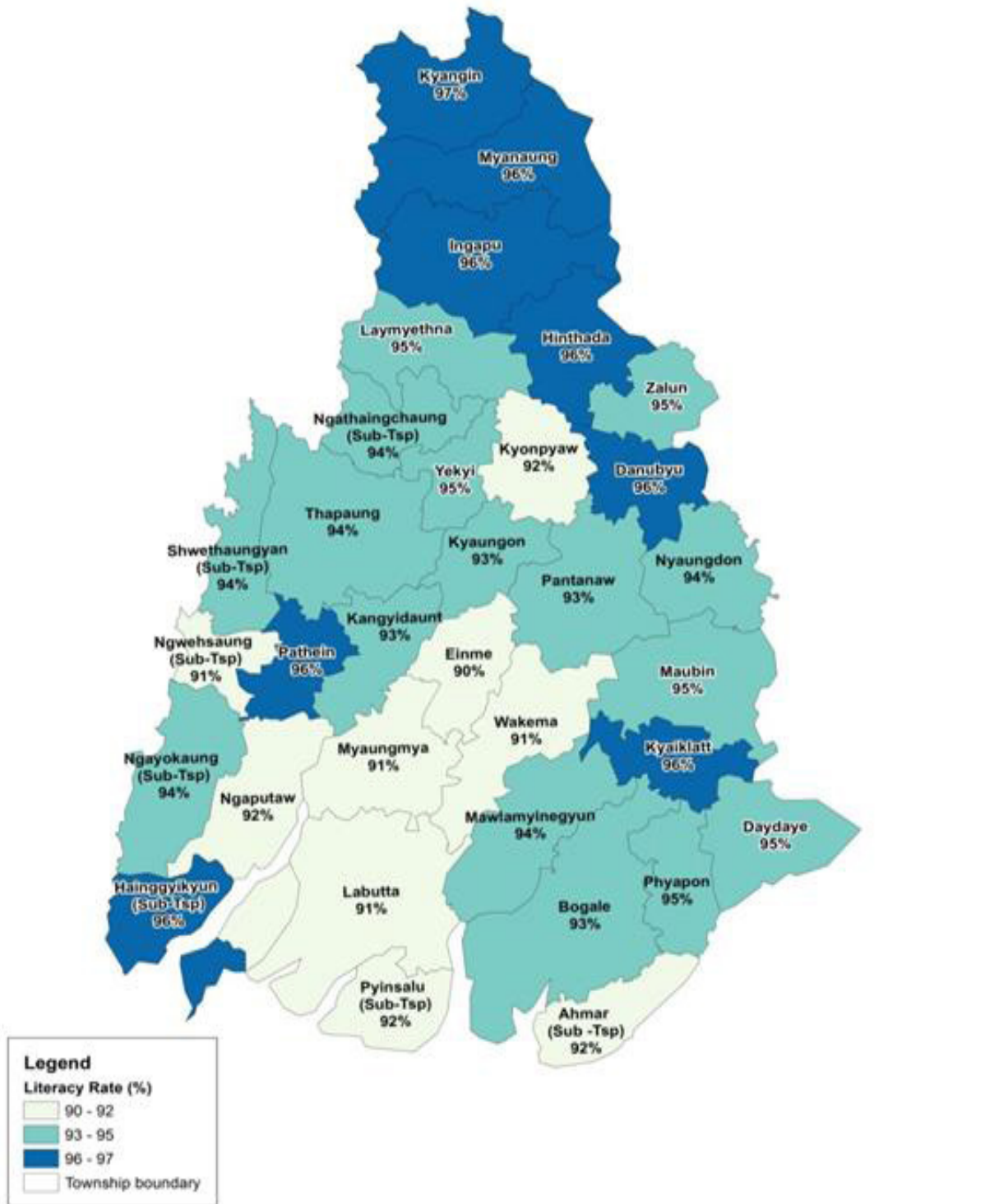


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kangyidaunt Township**



- School attendance in Kangyidaunt Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Kangyidaunt Township is lower than that of the Union after age 12 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 93.8%
Patheingyi District	: 93.8%
Kangyidaunt Township	: 93.2%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	29,923	95.5
Males	14,577	95.6
Females	15,346	95.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kangyidaunt Township is 93.2 per cent. It is slightly lower than the literacy rate of Ayeyawady Region (93.8%) but higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.5 per cent and for the males it is 95.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.5 per cent with 95.3 per cent for females and 95.6 per cent for males.

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

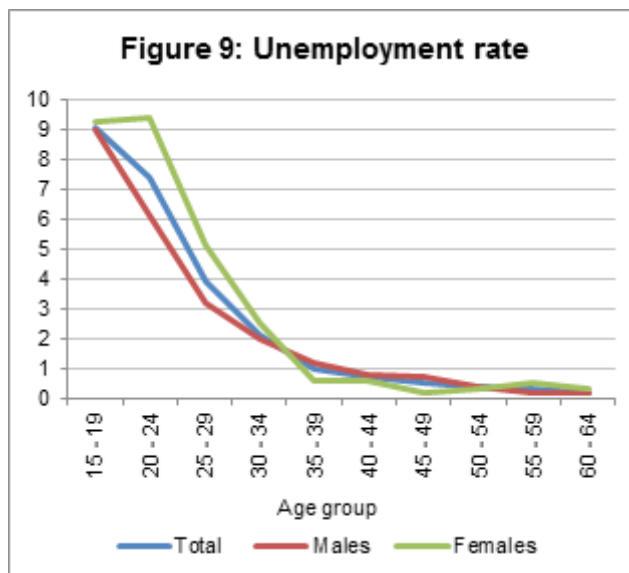
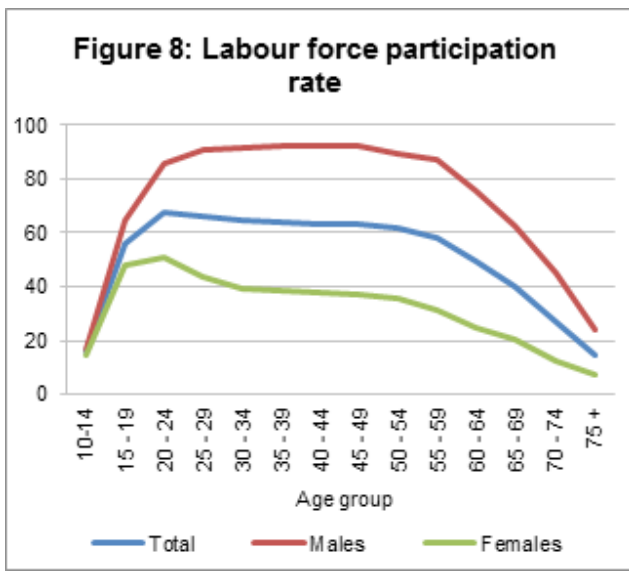
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	93,897	8,058	8.6	28,672	30,471	14,230	6,012	138	3,668	288	187	2,173
Urban	6,335	416	6.6	1,394	1,486	1,360	864	14	717	48	21	15
Rural	87,562	7,642	8.7	27,278	28,985	12,870	5,148	124	2,951	240	166	2,158
Males	44,688	2,731	6.1	12,514	14,807	8,339	3,321	95	1,599	64	109	1,109
Females	49,209	5,327	10.8	16,158	15,664	5,891	2,691	43	2,069	224	78	1,064

- Some 8.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, some 8.7 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 6.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 10.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 32.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.9 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	15.8	17.1	14.5	11.6	10.9	12.5
15 - 19	56.3	64.7	47.9	9.1	9.0	9.3
20 - 24	67.9	86.0	50.9	7.4	6.1	9.4
25 - 29	66.4	90.5	44.0	3.9	3.2	5.1
30 - 34	64.4	91.4	39.5	2.1	2.0	2.5
35 - 39	64.0	92.0	38.2	1.0	1.2	0.6
40 - 44	63.4	92.0	37.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
45 - 49	63.5	92.0	37.4	0.5	0.7	0.2
50 - 54	61.7	89.7	35.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
55 - 59	57.8	86.9	31.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
60 - 64	49.4	75.8	25.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
65 - 69	40.2	62.5	20.4	0.3	0.4	-
70 - 74	26.7	45.2	12.1	-	-	-
75 +	14.6	24.4	7.5	0.3	0.4	-
15 - 24	61.7	74.5	49.3	8.2	7.5	9.3
15 - 64	62.3	85.7	40.4	3.2	2.8	4.1



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kangyidaunt Township is 62.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 40.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.7 per cent.
- In Kangyidaunt Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 15.8 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kangyidaunt Township is 3.2 per cent. There is much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.8%) and for females (4.1%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 9.3 per cent.

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

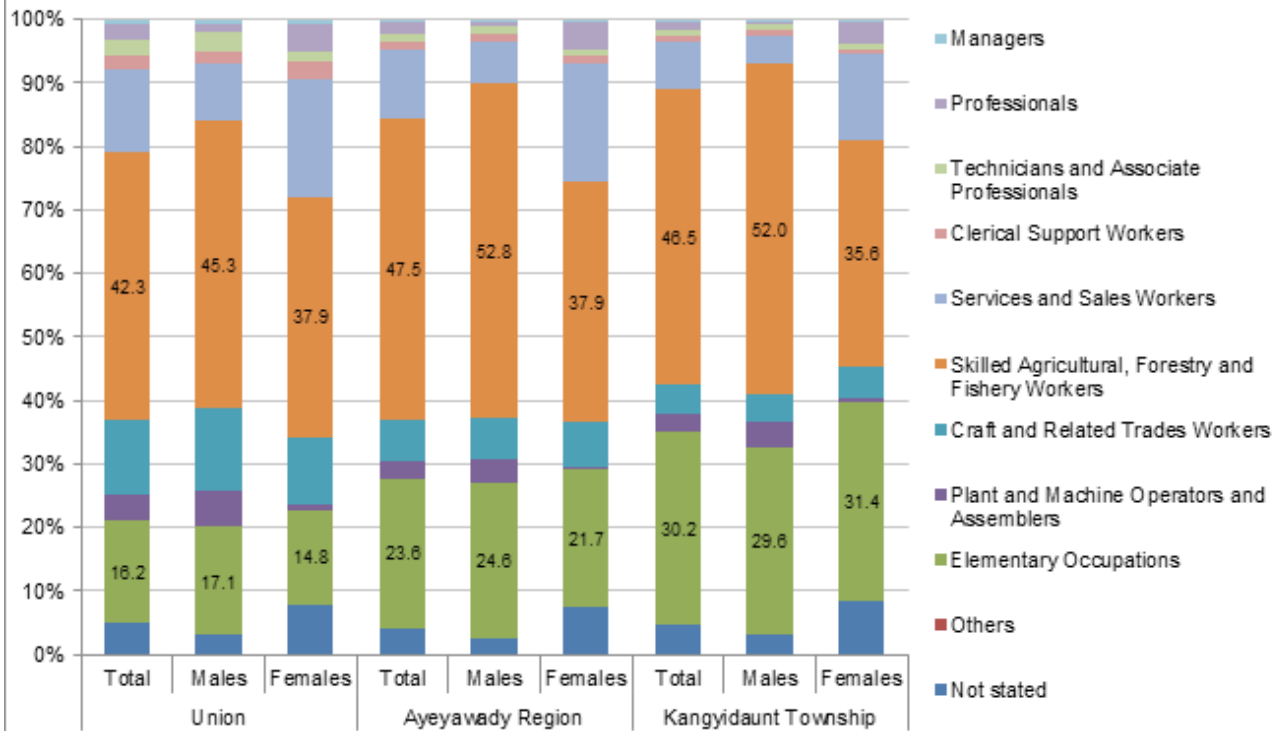
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	65,685	0.6	27.9	48.1	8.5	2.4	12.5
Males	18,013	1.4	51.2	2.9	12.0	4.4	28.1
Females	47,672	0.3	19.1	65.2	7.2	1.6	6.6

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 51.2 per cent of males are full time students while 65.2 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,293</b>	<b>46,244</b>	<b>23,049</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	234	131	103	0.4	0.3	0.4
Professionals	999	206	793	1.5	0.4	3.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	640	463	177	0.9	1.0	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	634	437	197	0.9	0.9	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	5,144	2,001	3,143	7.4	4.3	13.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	32,245	24,048	8,197	46.5	52.0	35.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,132	1,991	1,141	4.5	4.3	5.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,036	1,922	114	2.9	4.2	0.5
Elementary Occupations	20,907	13,674	7,233	30.2	29.6	31.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,322	1,371	1,951	4.8	3.0	8.5

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



- In Kangyidaunt Township, 46.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 30.2 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 52.0 per cent of males and 35.6 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Ayeyawady Region, 47.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 23.6 per cent are elementary occupations.

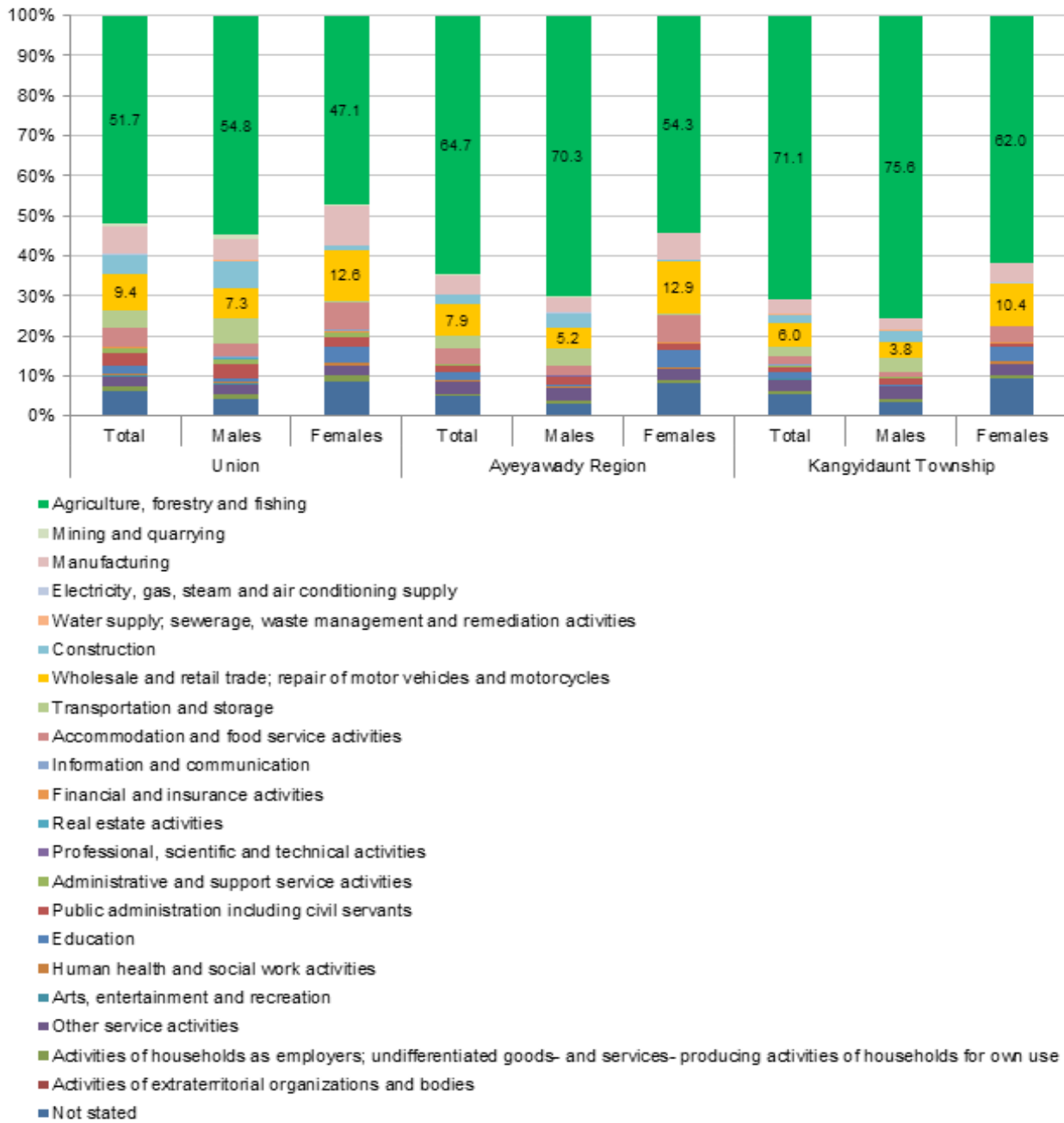
**Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex**

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,293</b>	<b>46,244</b>	<b>23,049</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	49,248	34,966	14,282	71.1	75.6	62.0
Mining and quarrying	7	7	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	2,406	1,306	1,100	3.5	2.8	4.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	56	53	3	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	19	18	1	*	*	*
Construction	1,420	1,336	84	2.0	2.9	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,167	1,779	2,388	6.0	3.8	10.4
Transportation and storage	1,756	1,714	42	2.5	3.7	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,389	479	910	2.0	1.0	3.9
Information and communication	66	47	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	44	13	31	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	31	27	4	*	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	230	184	46	0.3	0.4	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	827	650	177	1.2	1.4	0.8
Education	1,063	212	851	1.5	0.5	3.7
Human health and social work activities	186	77	109	0.3	0.2	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	49	40	9	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	2,031	1,388	643	2.9	3.0	2.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	504	305	199	0.7	0.7	0.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,793	1,642	2,151	5.5	3.6	9.3

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



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



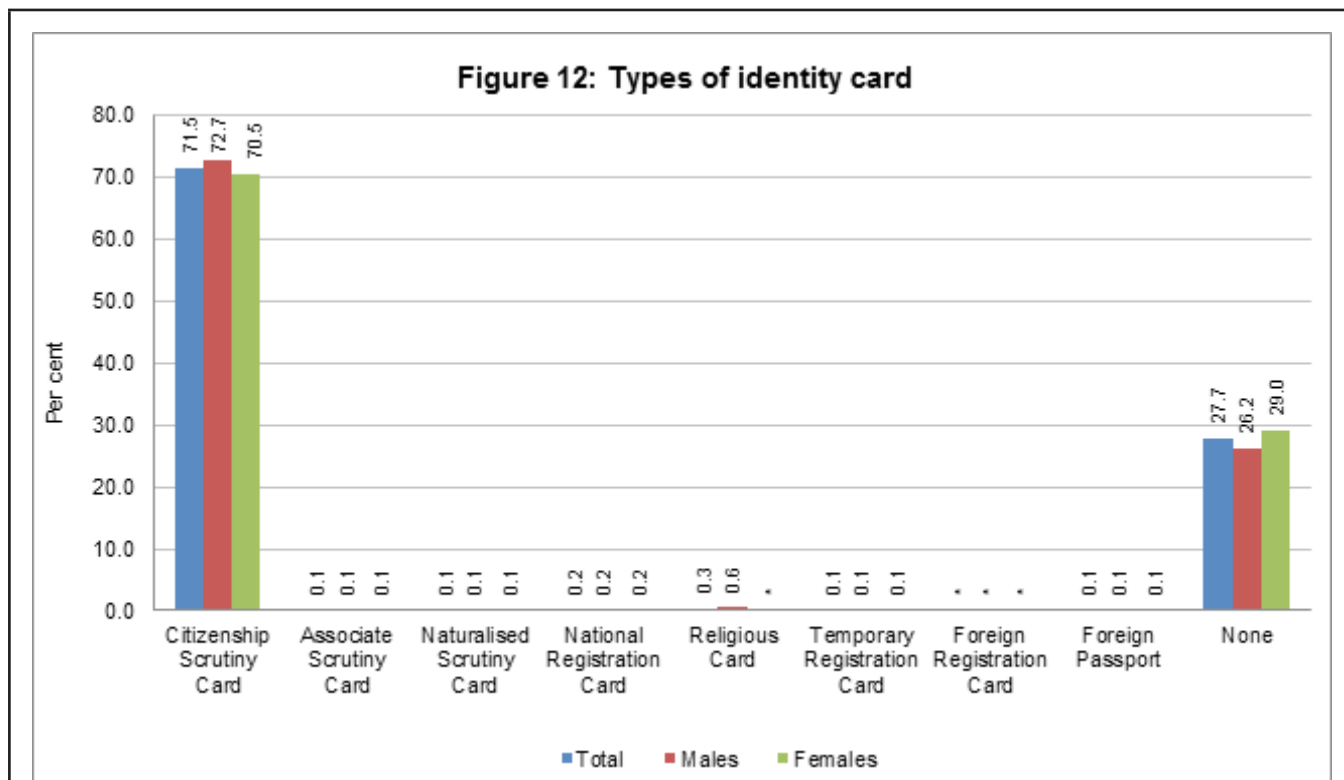
- In Kangyidaunt Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 71.1 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 6.0 per cent.
- There are 75.6 per cent of males and 62.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 64.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 7.9 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	102,455	93	108	298	474	143	*	25	39,602
Urban	7,165	31	24	12	72	37	*	1	1,826
Rural	95,290	62	84	286	402	106	*	24	37,776
Males	50,364	49	65	123	448	95	*	14	18,148
Females	52,091	44	43	175	26	48	*	11	21,454

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Kangyidaunt Township, 71.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 27.7 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 26.2 per cent of males and 29.0 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>177,990</b>	<b>169,240</b>	<b>8,750</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4,702</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>2,794</b>
0 - 4	16,678	16,442	236	1.4	28	25	184	132
5 - 9	18,098	17,852	246	1.4	42	64	92	121
10 - 14	18,734	18,432	302	1.6	52	72	99	173
15 - 19	16,345	16,120	225	1.4	47	46	73	104
20 - 24	14,238	14,028	210	1.5	54	46	65	101
25 - 29	14,393	14,164	229	1.6	47	47	72	100
30 - 34	13,953	13,627	326	2.3	82	54	98	134
35 - 39	12,503	12,190	313	2.5	94	71	74	124
40 - 44	11,235	10,718	517	4.6	282	83	130	143
45 - 49	10,153	9,418	735	7.2	481	116	172	176
50 - 54	9,589	8,638	951	9.9	625	144	247	196
55 - 59	8,234	7,245	989	12.0	629	168	322	227
60 - 64	5,621	4,749	872	15.5	558	187	305	197
65 - 69	2,771	2,181	590	21.3	377	144	225	144
70 - 74	1,852	1,332	520	28.1	368	173	239	154
75 - 79	1,787	1,136	651	36.4	415	265	343	226
80 - 84	1,146	634	512	44.7	318	229	315	201
85 - 89	489	248	241	49.3	143	126	155	98
90 +	171	86	85	49.7	60	42	67	43

**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>86,897</b>	<b>82,697</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,344</b>
0 - 4	8,493	8,377	116	1.4	15	15	94	65
5 - 9	9,092	8,955	137	1.5	21	35	51	66
10 - 14	9,535	9,352	183	1.9	33	43	54	104
15 - 19	8,188	8,071	117	1.4	20	17	44	62
20 - 24	6,901	6,794	107	1.6	26	23	34	51
25 - 29	6,935	6,810	125	1.8	25	25	40	53
30 - 34	6,706	6,539	167	2.5	45	22	46	73
35 - 39	5,984	5,824	160	2.7	46	32	42	63
40 - 44	5,328	5,086	242	4.5	125	41	66	69
45 - 49	4,853	4,492	361	7.4	225	54	98	89
50 - 54	4,616	4,146	470	10.2	309	67	132	97
55 - 59	3,938	3,459	479	12.2	294	87	165	100
60 - 64	2,689	2,259	430	16.0	260	93	172	98
65 - 69	1,303	1,022	281	21.6	175	68	110	69
70 - 74	818	602	216	26.4	142	83	102	66
75 - 79	764	487	277	36.3	185	111	139	86
80 - 84	486	274	212	43.6	124	98	127	80
85 - 89	202	111	91	45.0	54	48	60	39
90 +	66	37	29	43.9	20	16	24	14

**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>91,093</b>	<b>86,543</b>	<b>4,550</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2,558</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>1,450</b>
0 - 4	8,185	8,065	120	1.5	13	10	90	67
5 - 9	9,006	8,897	109	1.2	21	29	41	55
10 - 14	9,199	9,080	119	1.3	19	29	45	69
15 - 19	8,157	8,049	108	1.3	27	29	29	42
20 - 24	7,337	7,234	103	1.4	28	23	31	50
25 - 29	7,458	7,354	104	1.4	22	22	32	47
30 - 34	7,247	7,088	159	2.2	37	32	52	61
35 - 39	6,519	6,366	153	2.3	48	39	32	61
40 - 44	5,907	5,632	275	4.7	157	42	64	74
45 - 49	5,300	4,926	374	7.1	256	62	74	87
50 - 54	4,973	4,492	481	9.7	316	77	115	99
55 - 59	4,296	3,786	510	11.9	335	81	157	127
60 - 64	2,932	2,490	442	15.1	298	94	133	99
65 - 69	1,468	1,159	309	21.0	202	76	115	75
70 - 74	1,034	730	304	29.4	226	90	137	88
75 - 79	1,023	649	374	36.6	230	154	204	140
80 - 84	660	360	300	45.5	194	131	188	121
85 - 89	287	137	150	52.3	89	78	95	59
90 +	105	49	56	53.3	40	26	43	29

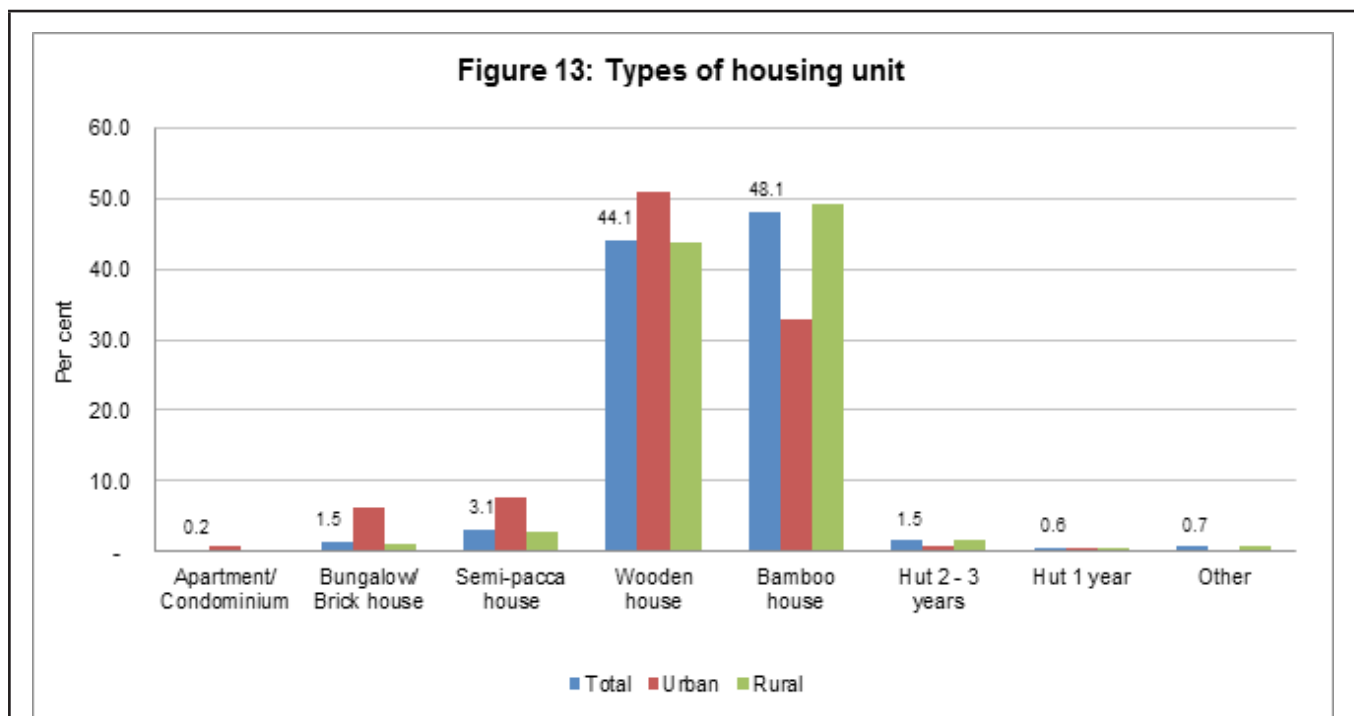
- Five in every 100 persons in Kangyidaunt Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly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

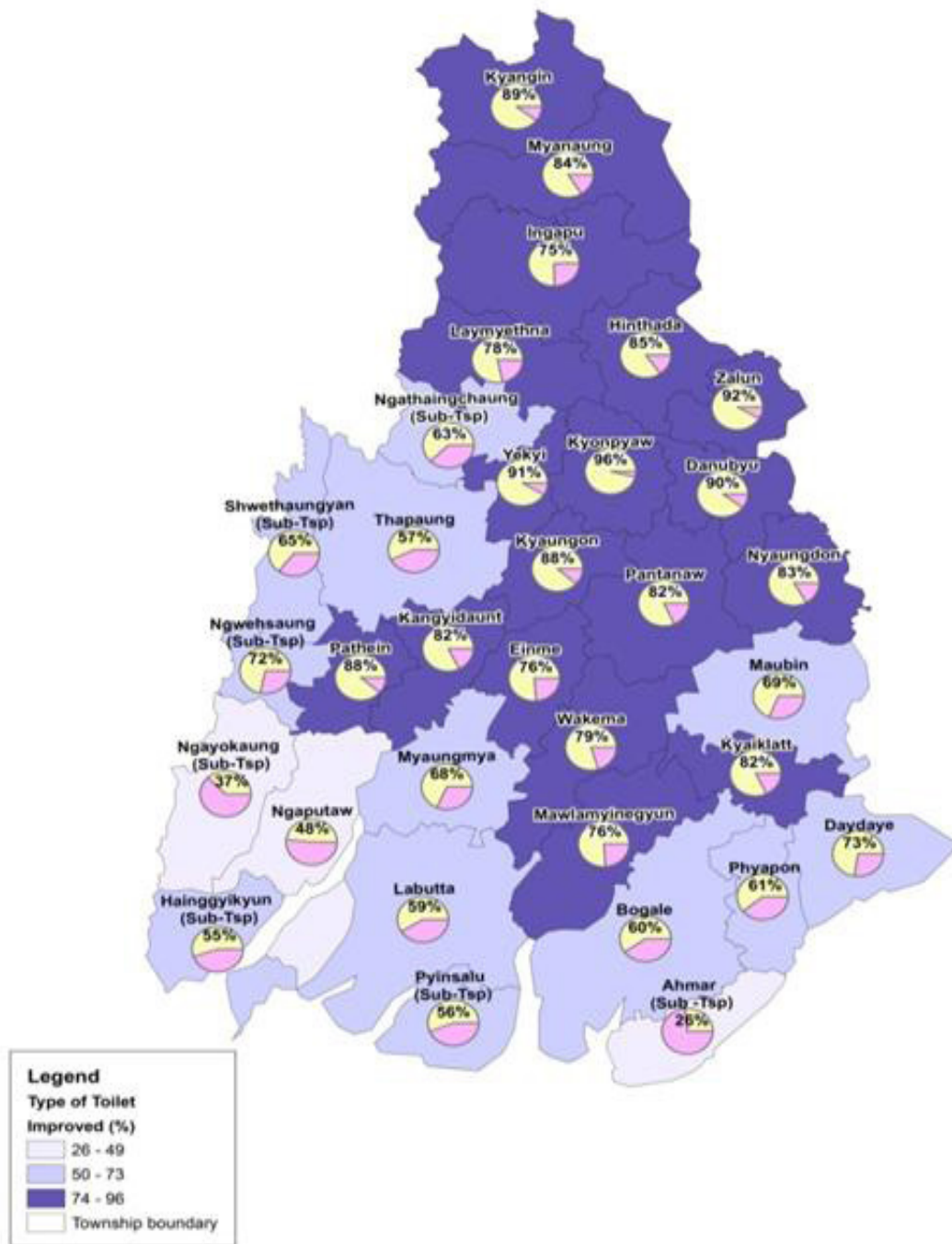
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	42,966	0.2	1.5	3.1	44.1	48.1	1.5	0.6	0.7
Urban	2,674	0.9	6.3	7.6	50.7	32.9	0.8	0.6	0.1
Rural	40,292	0.2	1.2	2.8	43.7	49.2	1.6	0.6	0.7



- The majority of households in Kanyidaunt Township are living in bamboo houses (48.1%) followed by households in wooden houses (44.1%).
- Some 50.7 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 49.2 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%
Ayeyawady Region	: 74.9%
Patheingyi District	: 76.0%
Kangyidaunt Township	: 82.3%

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

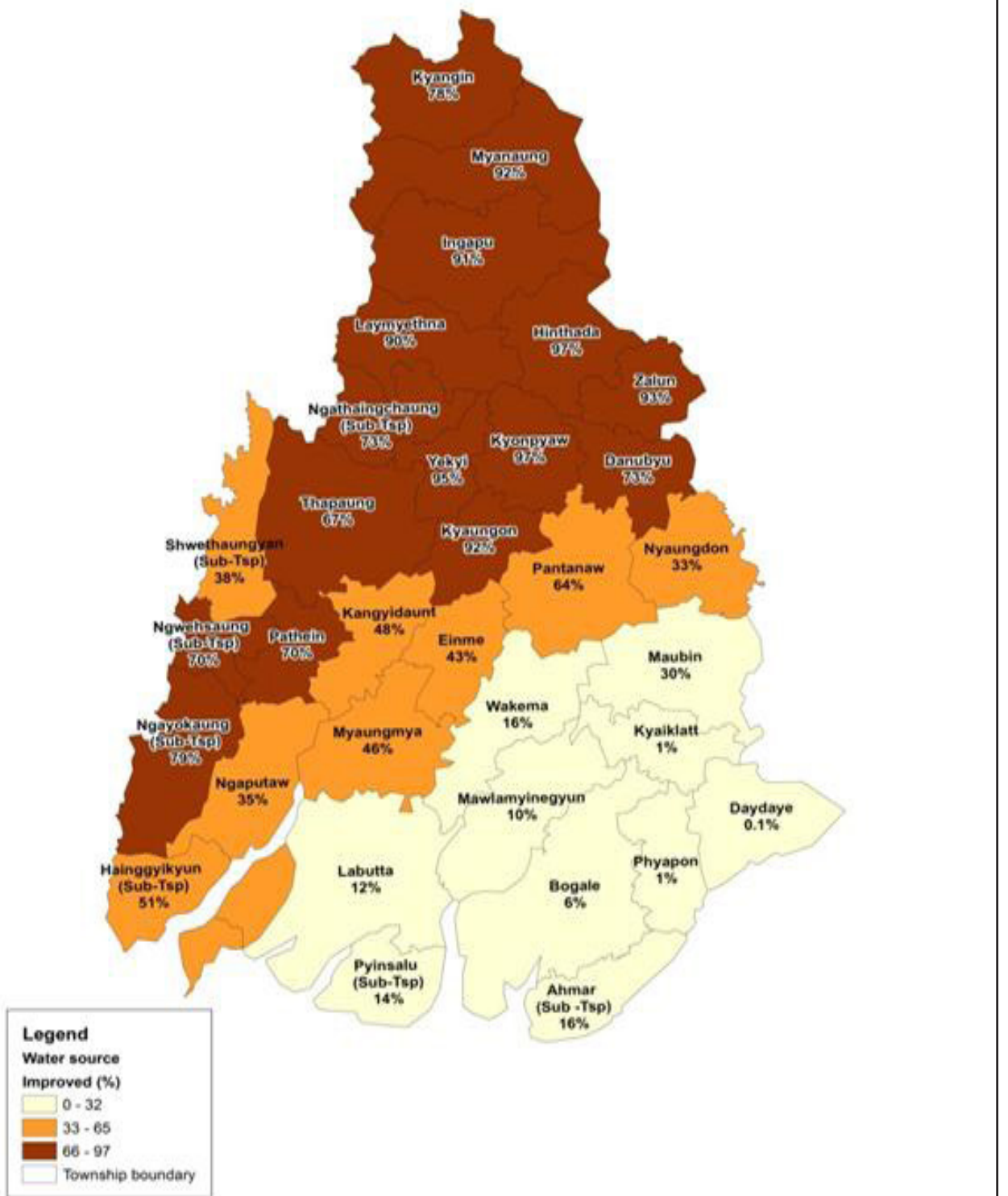
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	0.9	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		81.9	92.7	81.2
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>82.3</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>81.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.5	1.1	1.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		6.3	2.7	6.6
Other		1.1	-	1.2
None		8.8	2.6	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>42,966</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>40,292</b>

- Some 82.3 per cent of the households in Kangyidaunt Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (81.9%)).
- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, Kangyidaunt belongs to the proportion group (74-96) of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Ayeyawady Region is 74.9 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 8.8 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Ayeyawady Region, it is 12.8 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kangyidaunt Township, 9.2 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%
Ayeyawady Region	: 50.3%
Patheingyi District	: 70.5%
Kangyidaunt Township	: 48.2%

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

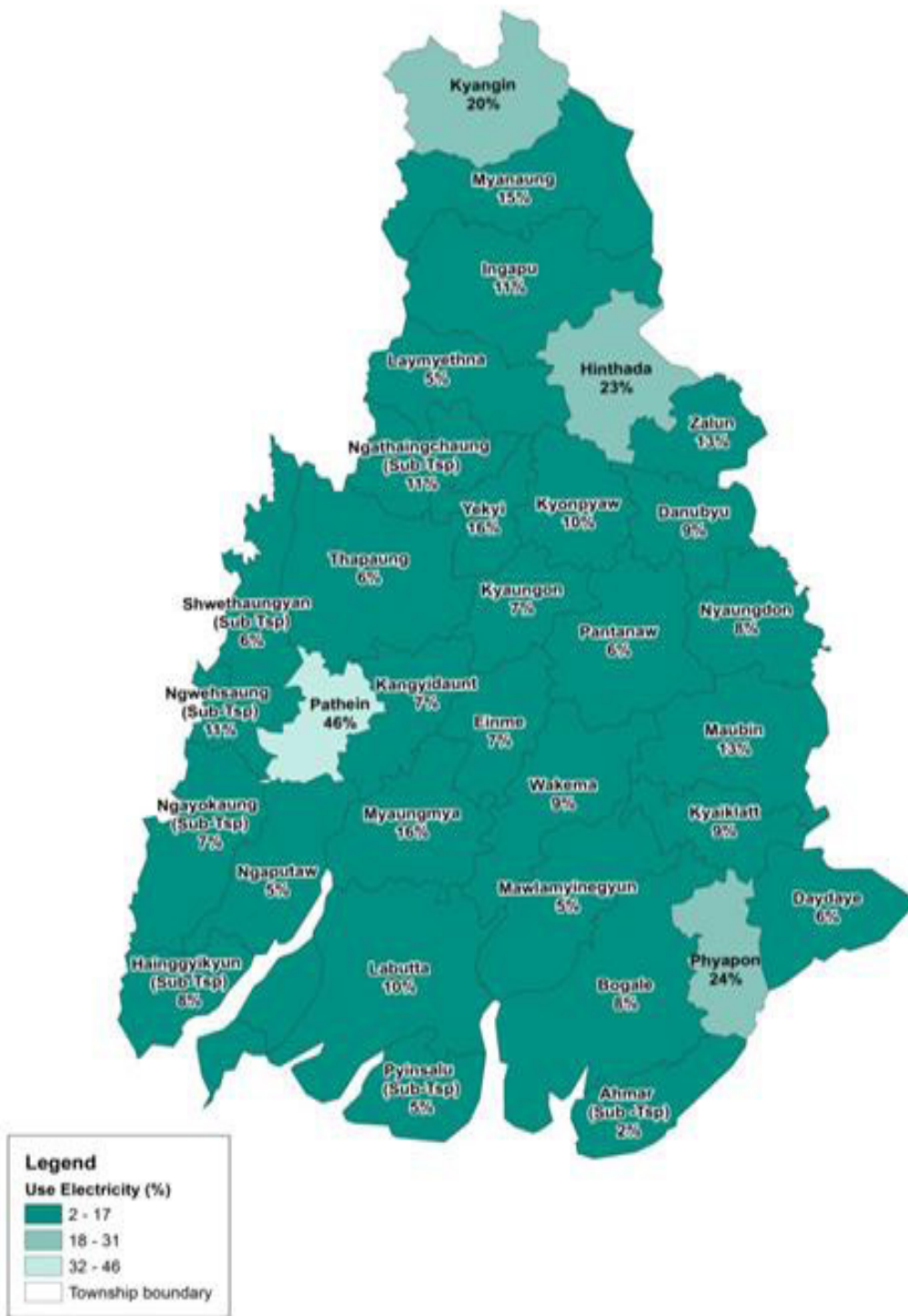
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		0.5	-	0.5
Tube well, borehole		21.6	64.8	18.7
Protected well/ Spring		25.3	23.9	25.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.8	4.1	0.6
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>48.2</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>45.2</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		4.6	0.6	4.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		32.1	2.4	34.1
River/stream/ canal		14.7	3.8	15.4
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.2	*	0.2
Other		0.2	0.3	0.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>51.8</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>54.8</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>42,966</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>40,292</b>

- In Kangyidaunt Township, 48.2 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 Ayeyawady Region, it is within the range of (33-65) and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 32.1 per cent of the households use water from pool/pond/lake and 25.3 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 51.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 54.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Ayeyawady Region	: 12.0%
Patheingyi District	: 14.6%
Kangyidaunt Township	: 6.5%

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

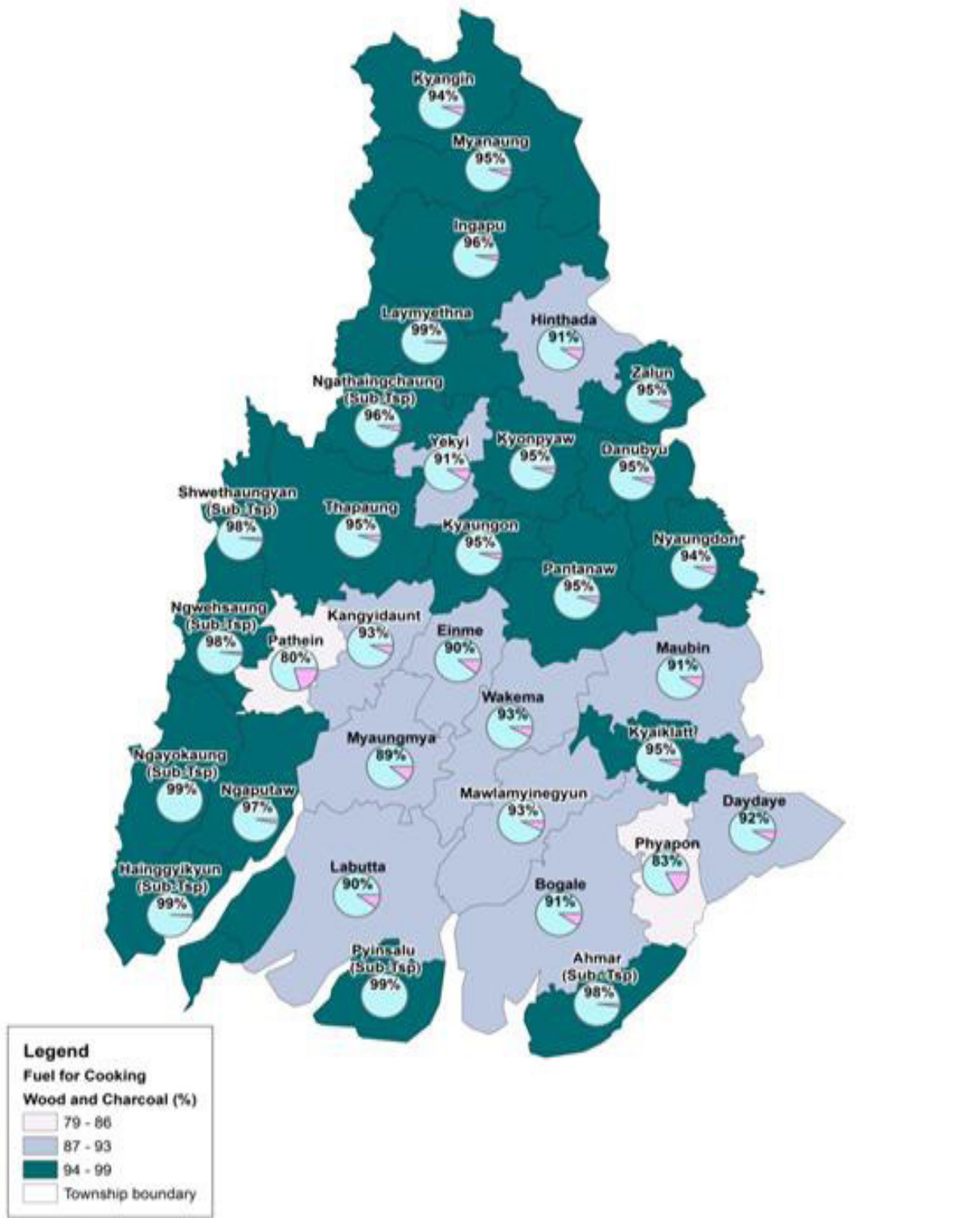
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		6.5	43.2	4.1
Kerosene		47.5	11.8	49.9
Candle		15.2	24.5	14.6
Battery		24.6	19.2	24.9
Generator (private)		2.4	0.5	2.5
Water mill (private)		*	-	*
Solar system/energy		3.6	0.7	3.8
Other		0.2	0.1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>42,966</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>40,292</b>

- In Kangyidaunt Township, 6.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the group (2-17) in electricity usage compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Ayeyawady Region is 12.0 per cent.
- The use of kerosene for lighting is the highest in the township with 47.5 per cent.
- In rural areas, 49.9 per cent of the households use kerosene 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%
Ayeyawady Region	: 92.7%
Patheingyi District	: 92.8%
Kangyidaunt Township	: 93.1%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.9	8.3	1.5
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		1.0	0.2	1.0
BioGas		0.1	0.1	0.1
Firewood		89.8	76.3	90.7
Charcoal		3.3	10.2	2.9
Coal		0.1	0.5	0.1
Other		3.8	4.3	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>42,966</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>40,292</b>

- In Kangyidaunt Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 89.8 per cent using firewood and 3.3 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 1.9 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 90.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 2.9 per cent use charcoal.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

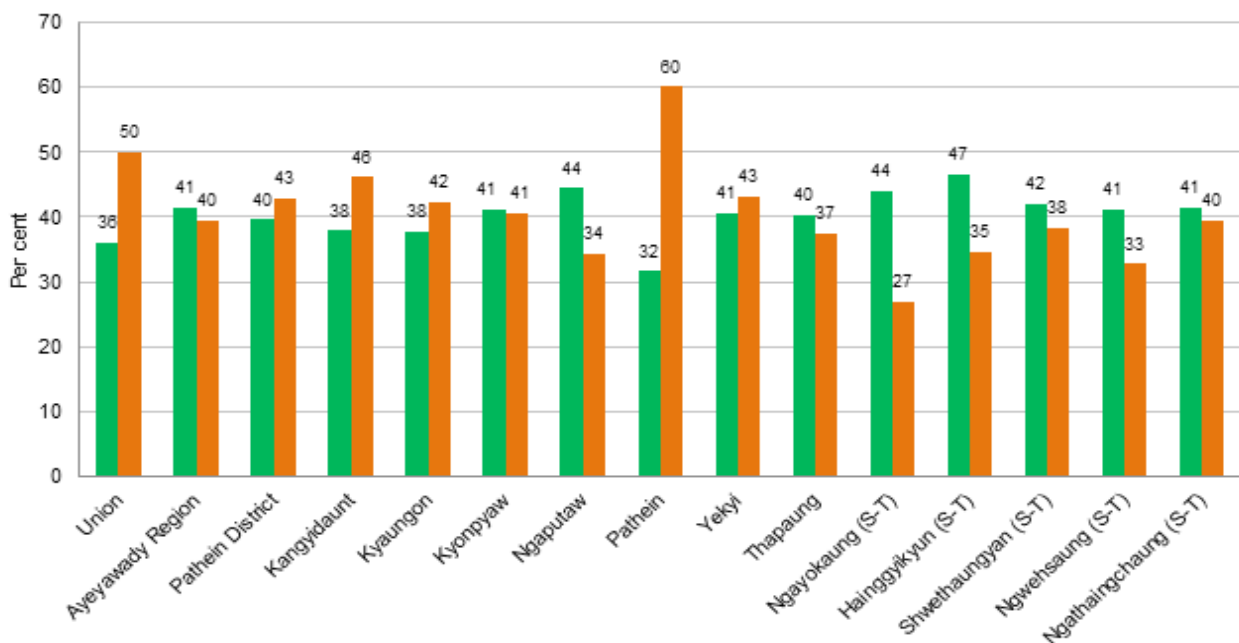
## Communication and related amenities

**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	42,966	37.9	46.1	3.1	21.5	0.8	2.0	33.4	0.2
Urban	2,674	30.3	61.0	5.0	42.7	2.8	3.7	22.8	0.3
Rural	40,292	38.4	45.2	3.0	20.1	0.7	1.9	34.1	0.2

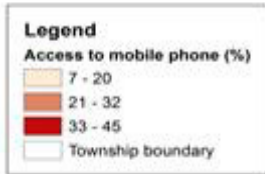
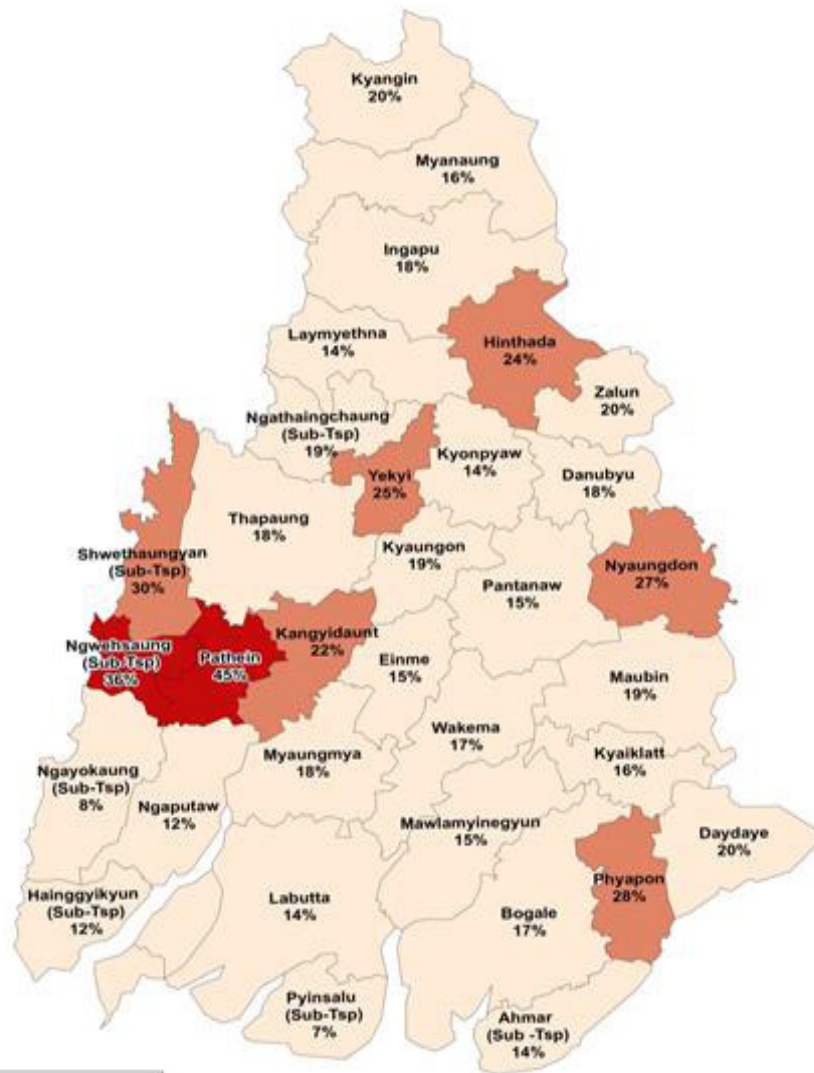
- Some 46.1 per cent of the households in Kangyidaunt Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 61.0 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 45.2 per cent.

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



- Some 46.1 per cent of the households in Kangyidaunt Township have access to television and about one in three households (37.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Ayeyawady Region	: 19.2%
Patheingyi District	: 22.3%
Kangyidaunt Township	: 21.5%

- Only 21.5 per cent of the households in Kangyidaunt Township reported having mobile phones and compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, it belongs to the percentage group (21-32).



## 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)
Ayeyawady Region	1,488,983	9,065	276,847	566,391	36,835	211,646	100,106	227,654
Urban	200,962	4,706	69,392	118,659	3,030	3,774	3,457	5,549
Rural	1,288,021	4,359	207,455	447,732	33,805	207,872	96,649	222,105
Patheingyi District	394,147	3,485	86,618	151,744	10,216	44,989	18,471	62,528
Urban	69,584	2,033	26,927	37,481	1,117	1,644	1,211	2,486
Rural	324,563	1,452	59,691	114,263	9,099	43,345	17,260	60,042
Kangyidaunt Township	42,966	252	7,475	14,848	1,137	6,346	2,337	5,964
Urban	2,674	43	781	1,294	99	156	38	271
Rural	40,292	209	6,694	13,554	1,038	6,190	2,299	5,693

- In Kangyidaunt Township, 34.6 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 17.4 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

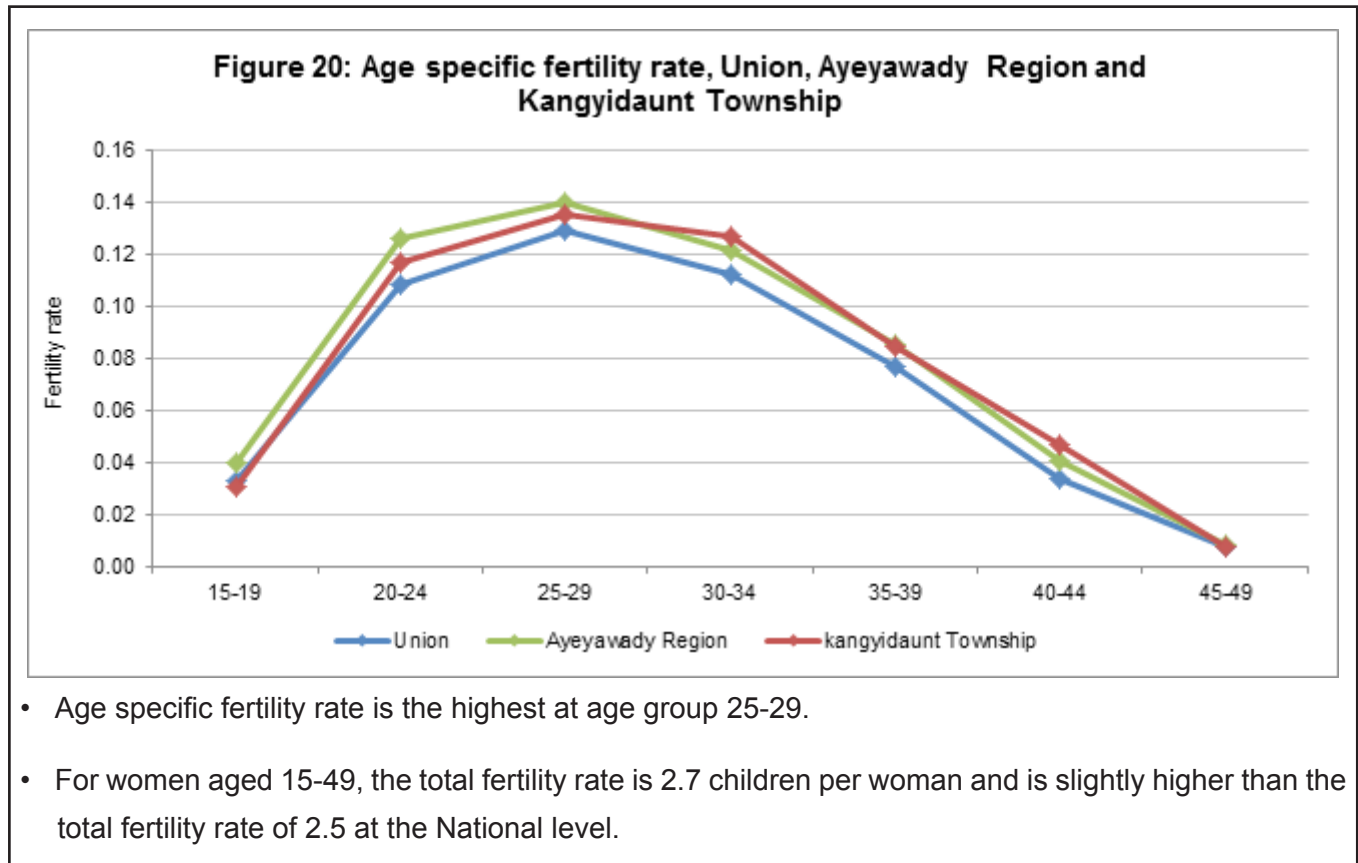
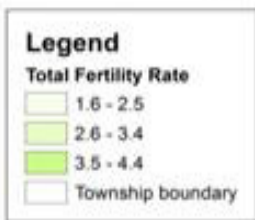
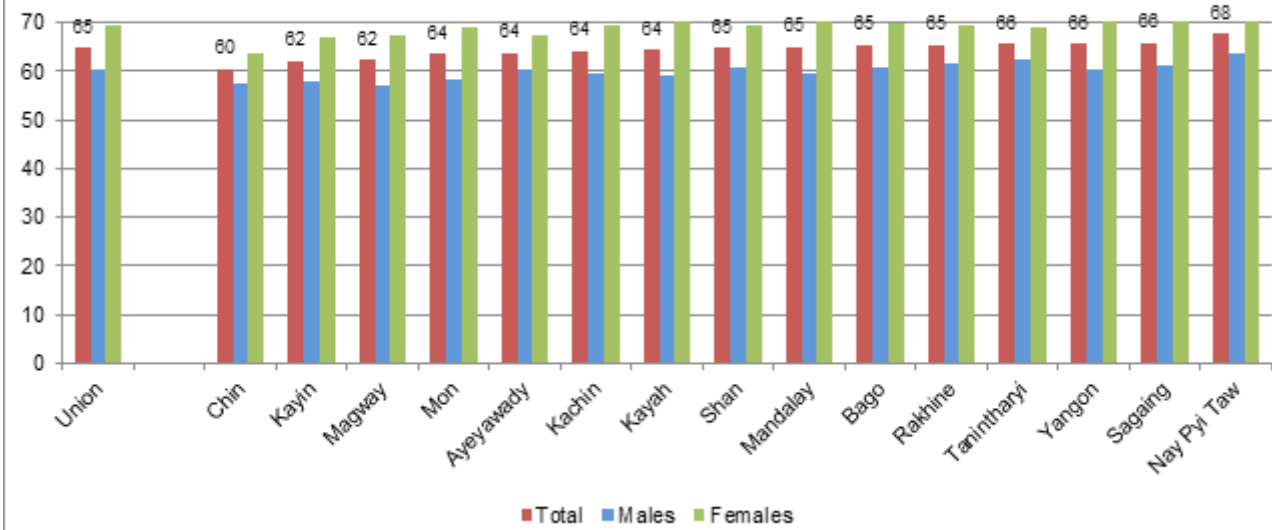


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Ayeyawady Region	: 2.8
Pathein District	: 2.6
Kangyidaunt Township	: 2.7

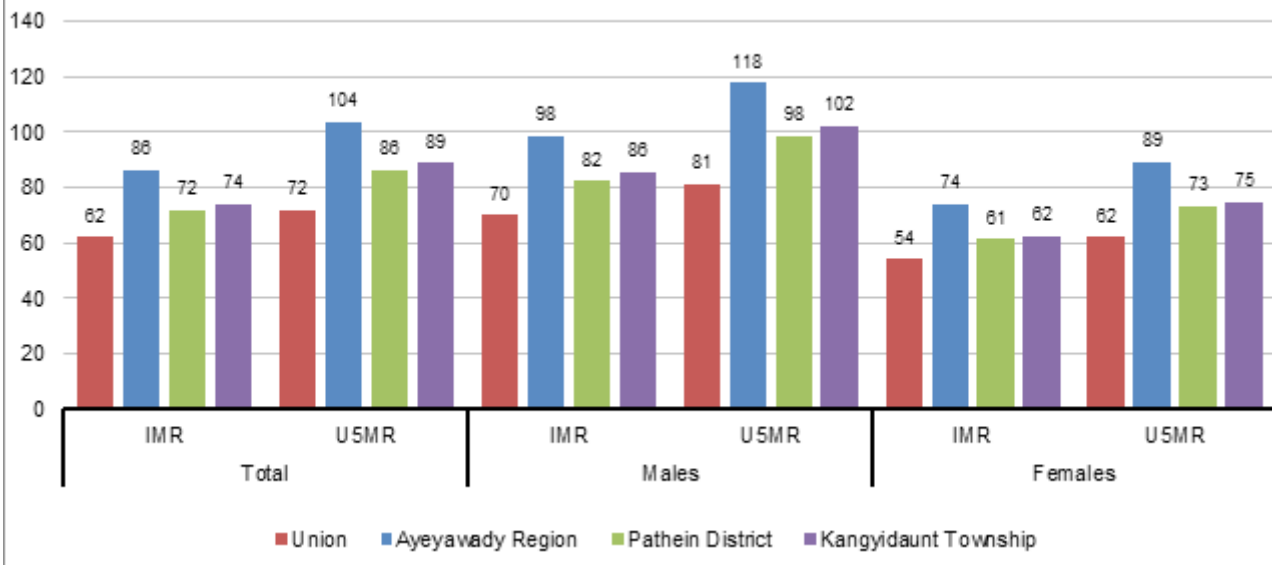
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Ayeyawady Region is 63.6 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 67.2 years is higher than that of the males at 60.2 years.

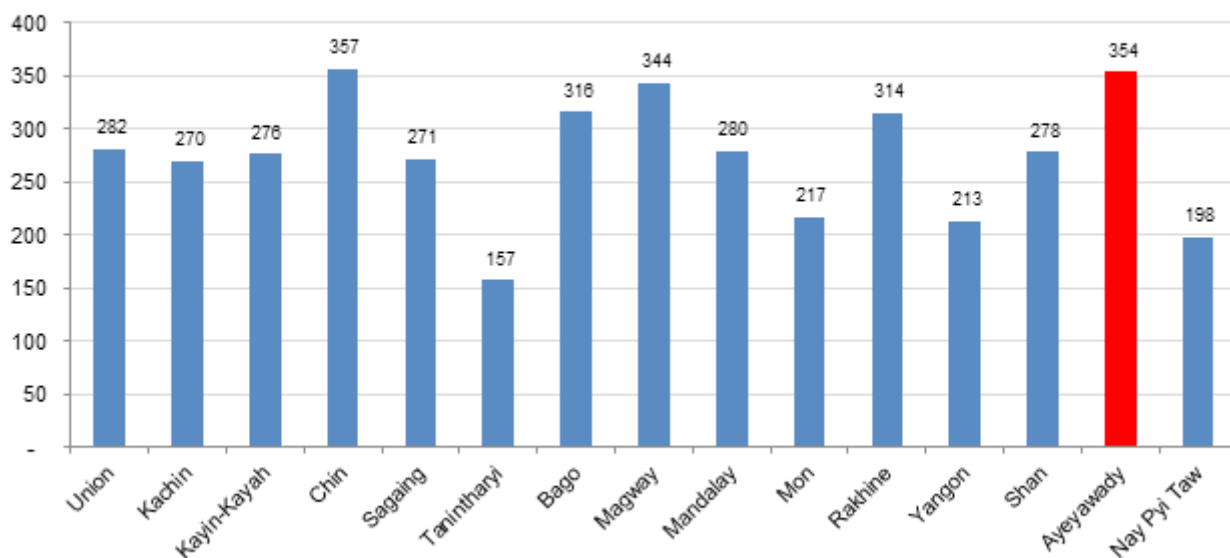
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Patheingyi District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Patheingyi District is 72 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 86 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kandydaunt Township are lower than those in Ayeyawady Region and higher than Patheingyi District. The Infant mortality in Kandydaunt is 74 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 89 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 354 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 Ayeyawady 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.

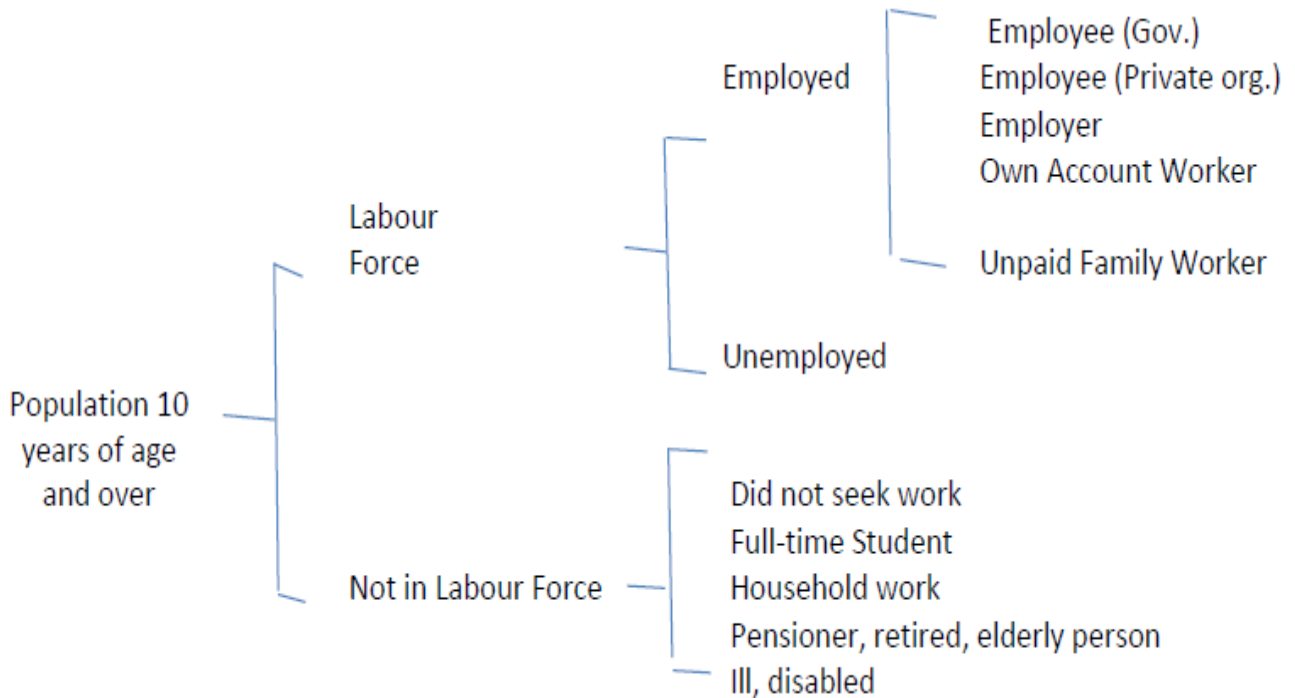
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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>

