



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

AYEYAWADY REGION, LABUTTA DISTRICT

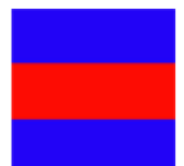
Pyinsalu Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Ayeyawady Region, Labutta District

Pyinsalu Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

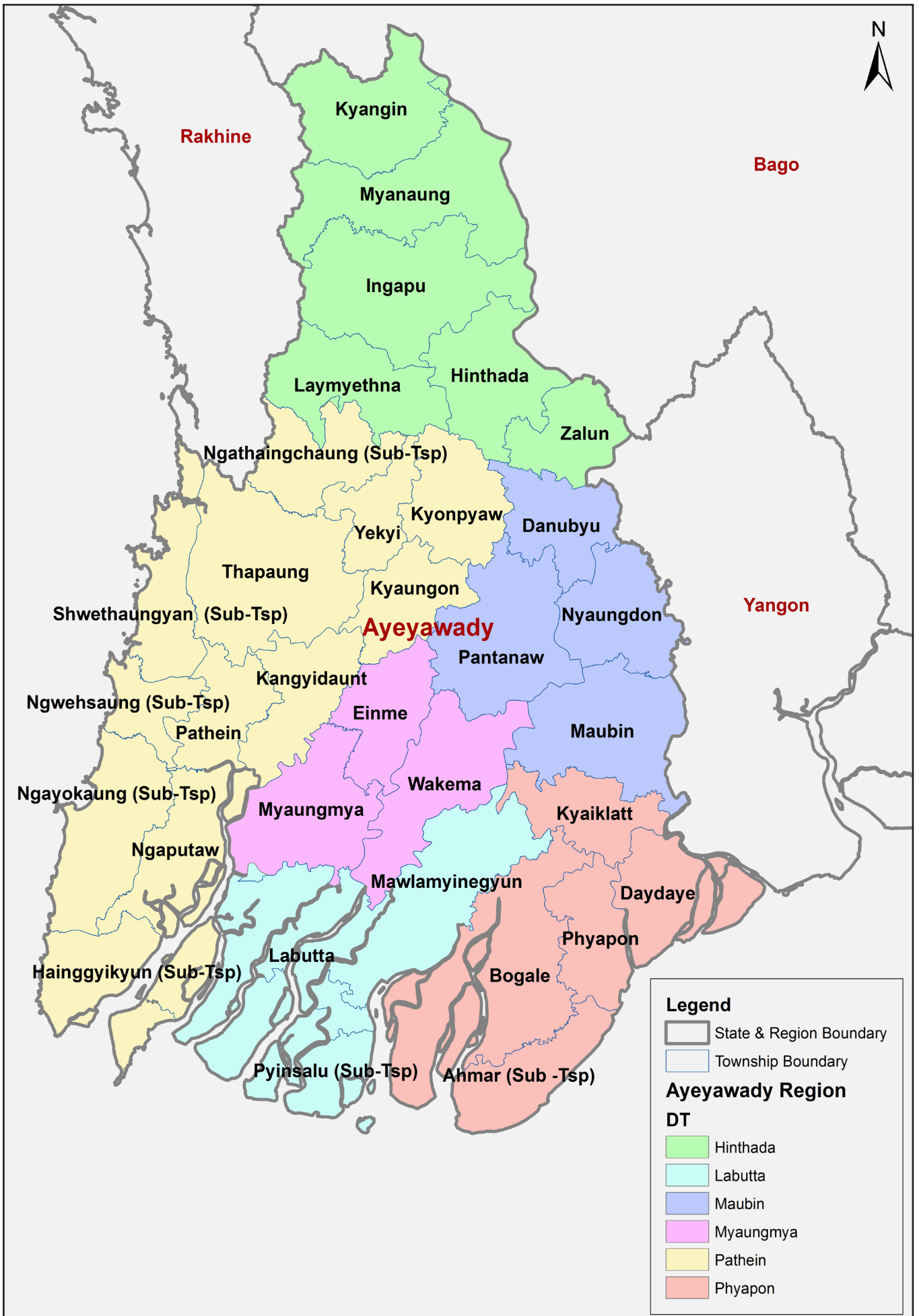
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Ayeyawady Region, showing the townships



Pyinsalu Sub - Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	85,289 ²	
Population males	44,166 (51.8%)	
Population females	41,123 (48.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	2.6%	
Area (Km²)	996.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	85.6 persons	
Median age	23.8 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	12	
Number of private households	20,437	
Percentage of female headed households	11.6%	
Mean household size	4.1 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	35.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	61.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	62.3	
Child dependency ratio	57.6	
Old dependency ratio	4.7	
Ageing index	8.1	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	107	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	91.5%	
Male	94.3%	
Female	88.5%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	7,339	8.6
Walking	2,639	3.1
Seeing	3,831	4.5
Hearing	1,662	1.9
Remembering	2,977	3.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	37,922	60.0	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	61	0.1	
National Registration	221	0.3	
Religious	143	0.2	
Temporary Registration	51	0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	24,765	39.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	62.2%	90.8%	30.4%
Unemployment rate	2.6%	2.4%	3.0%
Employment to population ratio	60.6%	88.6%	29.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	18,511	90.6	
Renter	851	4.2	
Provided free (individually)	838	4.1	
Government quarters	82	0.4	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	139	0.7	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	61.3%		70.7%
Bamboo	17.2%	25.6%	0.1%
Earth	< 0.1%	1.2%	
Wood	18.7%	71.3%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		28.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%
Other	2.2%	1.4%	1.0%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	< 0.1	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	36	0.2	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	20,048	98.1	
Charcoal	185	0.9	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	153	0.7	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	920	4.5
Kerosene	5,841	28.6
Candle	3,486	17.1
Battery	7,302	35.7
Generator (private)	1,637	8.0
Water mill (private)	*	< 0.1
Solar system/energy	1,050	5.1
Other	193	0.9
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	101	0.5
Tube well, borehole	943	4.6
Protected well/spring	1,874	9.2
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,919</i>	<i>14.3</i>
Unprotected well/spring	2,680	13.1
Pool/pond/lake	13,543	66.3
River/stream/canal	*	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	811	4.0
Other	472	2.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>17,518</i>	<i>85.7</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	105	0.5
Tube well, borehole	2,551	12.5
Protected well/spring	3,223	15.8
Unprotected well/spring	3,244	15.9
Pool/pond/lake	10,771	52.7
River/stream/canal	483	2.4
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	55	0.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	82	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	11,375	55.7
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>11,457</i>	<i>56.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	291	1.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,932	9.5
Other	150	0.7
None	6,607	32.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	8,322	40.7
Television	4,700	23.0
Landline phone	723	3.5
Mobile phone	1,456	7.1
Computer	55	0.3
Internet at home	74	0.4
Households with none of the items	9,735	47.6
Households with all of the items	22	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	31	0.2
Motorcycle/Moped	864	4.2
Bicycle	2,631	12.9
4-Wheel tractor	133	0.7
Canoe/Boat	5,613	27.5
Motor boat	2,971	14.5
Cart (bullock)	2,101	10.3

Note: ¹ Population figures for Pyinsalu Sub - Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction	3
Census information on Pyinsalu Sub-Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	11
(C) Education	12
(D) Economic Characteristics	16
(E) Identity Cards	22
(F) Disability	23
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	26
Type of housing unit	26
Type of toilet	27
Source of drinking water	29
Source of lighting	31
Type of cooking fuel	33
Communication and related amenities	35
Transportation items	37
(H) Fertility and Mortality.....	38
Fertility	38
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	40
Definitions and Concepts	42
List of Contributors	46

Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	85,289 *		
Males	44,166		
Females	41,123		
Sex ratio	107 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	2.6 %		
Area (Km ²)	996.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	85.6 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	12		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	83,593	1,889	81,704
Number of conventional households	20,437	501	19,936
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Pyinsalu Sub-Township, there are slightly less females than males with 107 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (2.6%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Pyinsalu Sub-Township is 86 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Pyinsalu Sub-Township. This is lower than to the Union average (4.4). 			

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;
Pyinsalu Sub-Township (Labutta District, Ayeyawady Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	20,437	85,289	44,166	41,123
	Ward	501	2,229	1,186	1,043
1	No (1)(W)	245	940	500	440
2	No (2)(W)	132	514	255	259
3	No (3)(W)	124	775	431	344
	Village Tract	19,936	83,060	42,980	40,080
1	Yway(VT)	516	2,194	1,179	1,015
2	Sa Lu Seik(VT)	1,592	6,396	3,414	2,982
3	Kone Gyi(VT)	1,469	5,672	2,845	2,827
4	Tei Pin Kaing(VT)	628	2,608	1,437	1,171
5	Hlwa Zar(VT)	1,784	6,583	3,402	3,181
6	Koke Ko(VT)	1,402	5,065	2,632	2,433
7	Baing Daunt Chaung(VT)	2,462	9,628	4,978	4,650
8	Sar Chet(VT)	2,128	9,482	4,910	4,572
9	Yae Twin Seik(VT)	1,456	6,446	3,440	3,006
10	Da Ni Seik(VT)	1,591	6,868	3,611	3,257
11	Pyin Ah Lan(VT)	2,004	9,364	4,746	4,618
12	Thit Pote(VT)	2,904	12,754	6,386	6,368

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups,

Pyinsalu Sub-Township

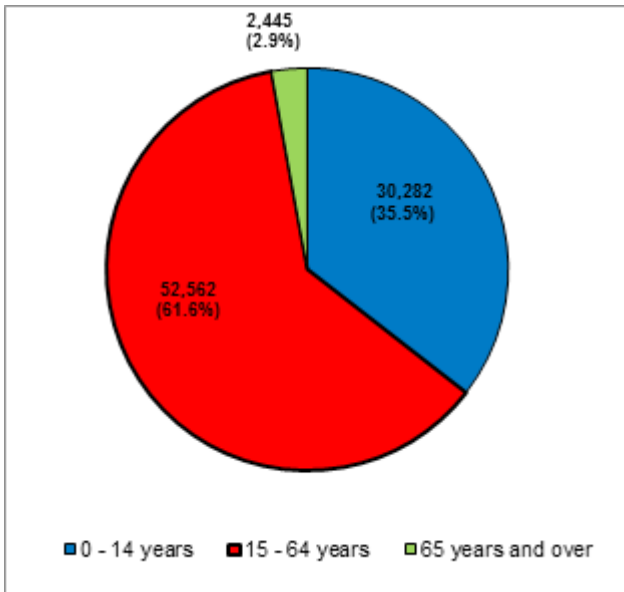


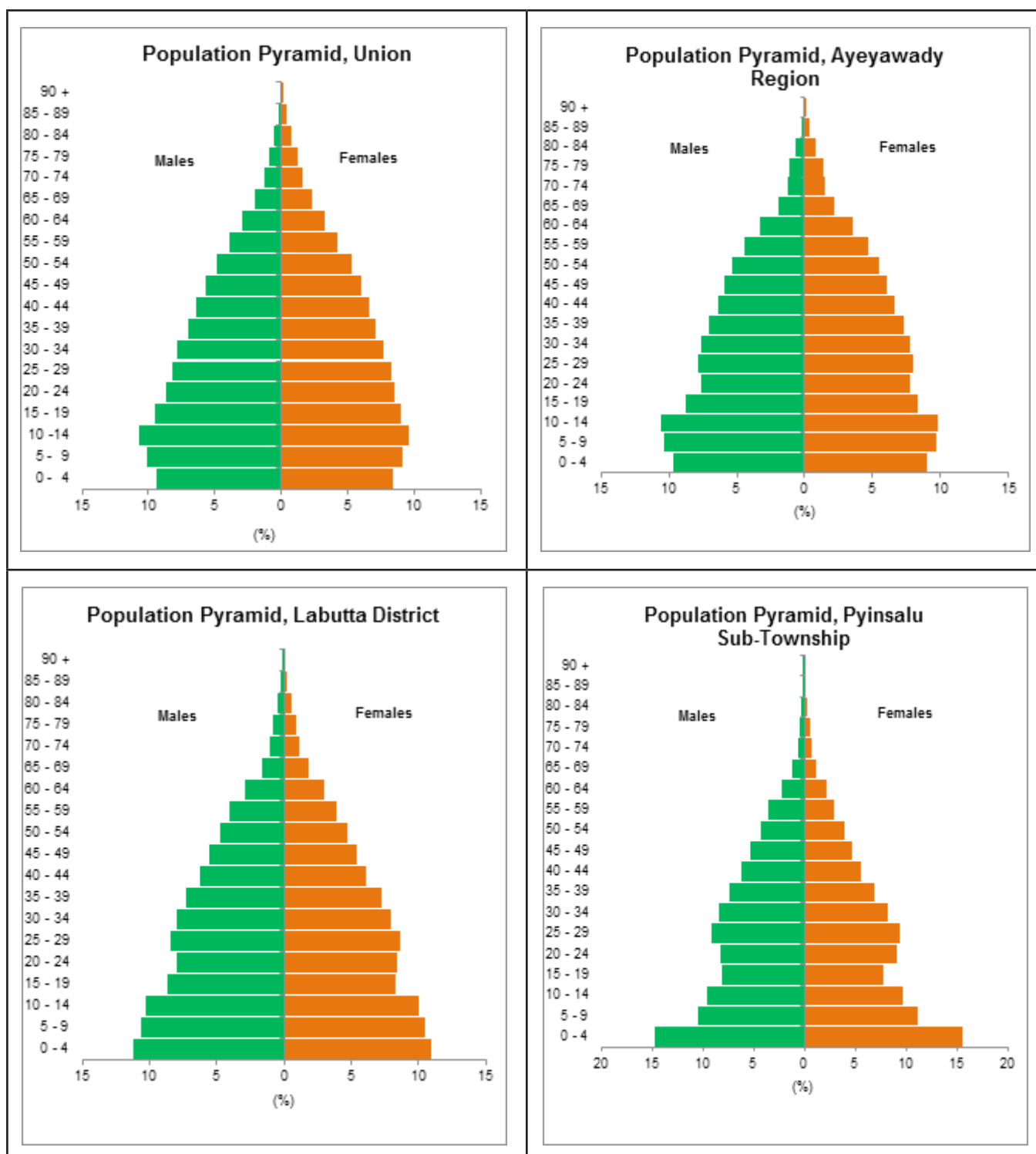
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups,

Pyinsalu Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	85,289	44,166	41,123
0 - 4	12,879	6,484	6,395
5 - 9	9,226	4,610	4,616
10 - 14	8,177	4,214	3,963
15 - 19	6,755	3,574	3,181
20 - 24	7,380	3,626	3,754
25 - 29	7,852	4,005	3,847
30 - 34	7,116	3,730	3,386
35 - 39	6,057	3,236	2,821
40 - 44	4,999	2,702	2,297
45 - 49	4,255	2,348	1,907
50 - 54	3,527	1,917	1,610
55 - 59	2,749	1,536	1,213
60 - 64	1,872	973	899
65 - 69	1,001	517	484
70 - 74	572	275	297
75 - 79	459	226	233
80 - 84	255	132	123
85 - 89	112	44	68
90 +	46	17	29

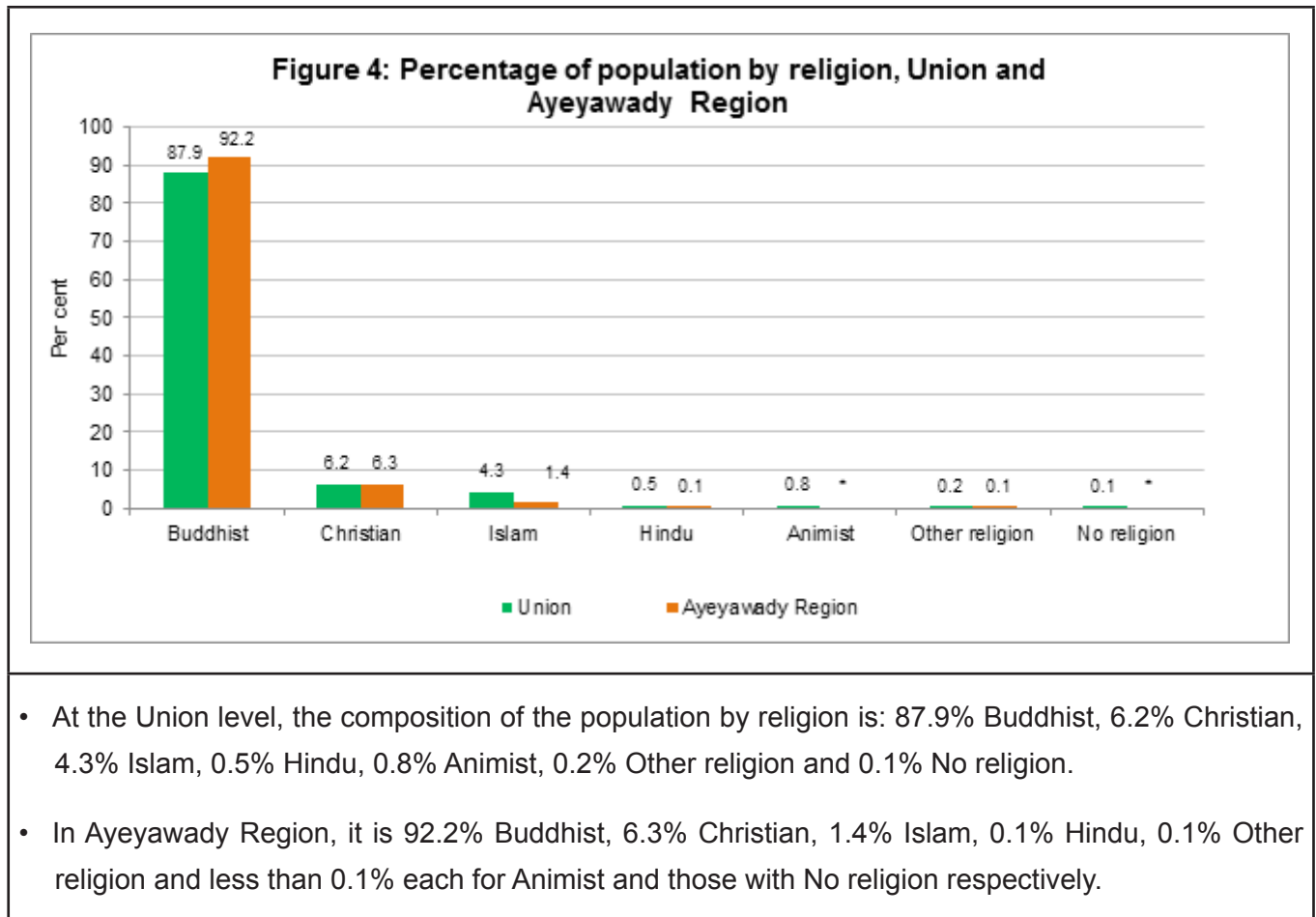
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Pyinsalu Sub-Township is 61.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Ayeyawady Region, Labutta District and Pyinsalu Sub-Township)



- The population is highest in the age group 0-4 in Pyinsalu Sub-Township and it is declining starting from the age group 5-9.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Pyinsalu Sub-Township.
- Starting from age groups 25-29 to 65-69, the population of female is lower than that of males in all age groups. Male population is lower than females starting from the age group 70-74.

(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	2,385	1,190	1,195	528	245	283
6	1,812	923	889	1,241	619	622
7	1,669	854	815	1,393	704	689
8	1,581	759	822	1,339	643	696
9	1,636	804	832	1,383	667	716
10	1,630	824	806	1,379	692	687
11	1,599	816	783	1,280	650	630
12	1,678	873	805	1,226	640	586
13	1,697	835	862	1,116	537	579
14	1,410	730	680	717	369	348
15	1,482	834	648	575	303	272
16	1,238	665	573	363	187	176
17	1,291	675	616	289	119	170
18	1,357	678	679	136	63	73
19	1,224	605	619	97	43	54
20	1,693	801	892	75	26	49
21	1,252	606	646	45	17	28
22	1,382	648	734	48	18	30
23	1,481	762	719	24	10	14
24	1,397	715	682	15	8	7
25	1,945	968	977	19	12	7
26	1,332	683	649	12	6	6
27	1,439	701	738	10	5	5
28	1,601	831	770	9	4	5
29	1,356	703	653	3	3	-

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Pyinsalu Sub-Township

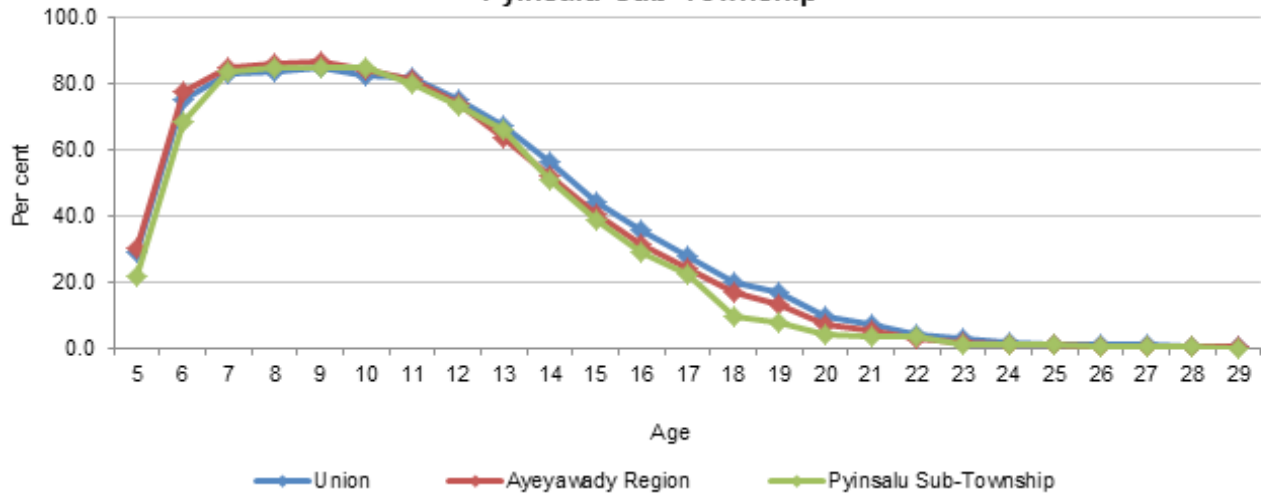
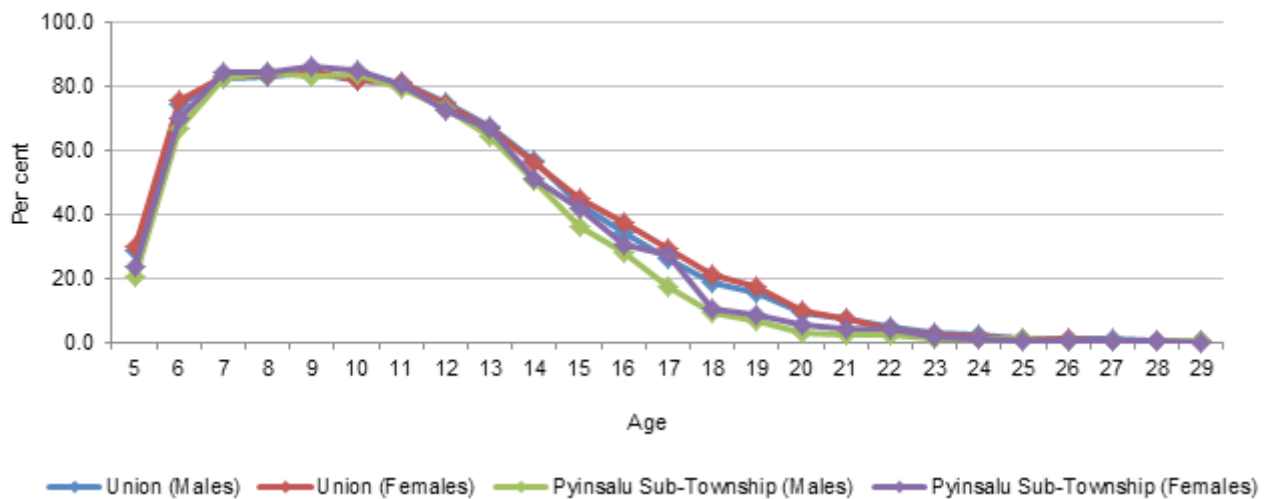
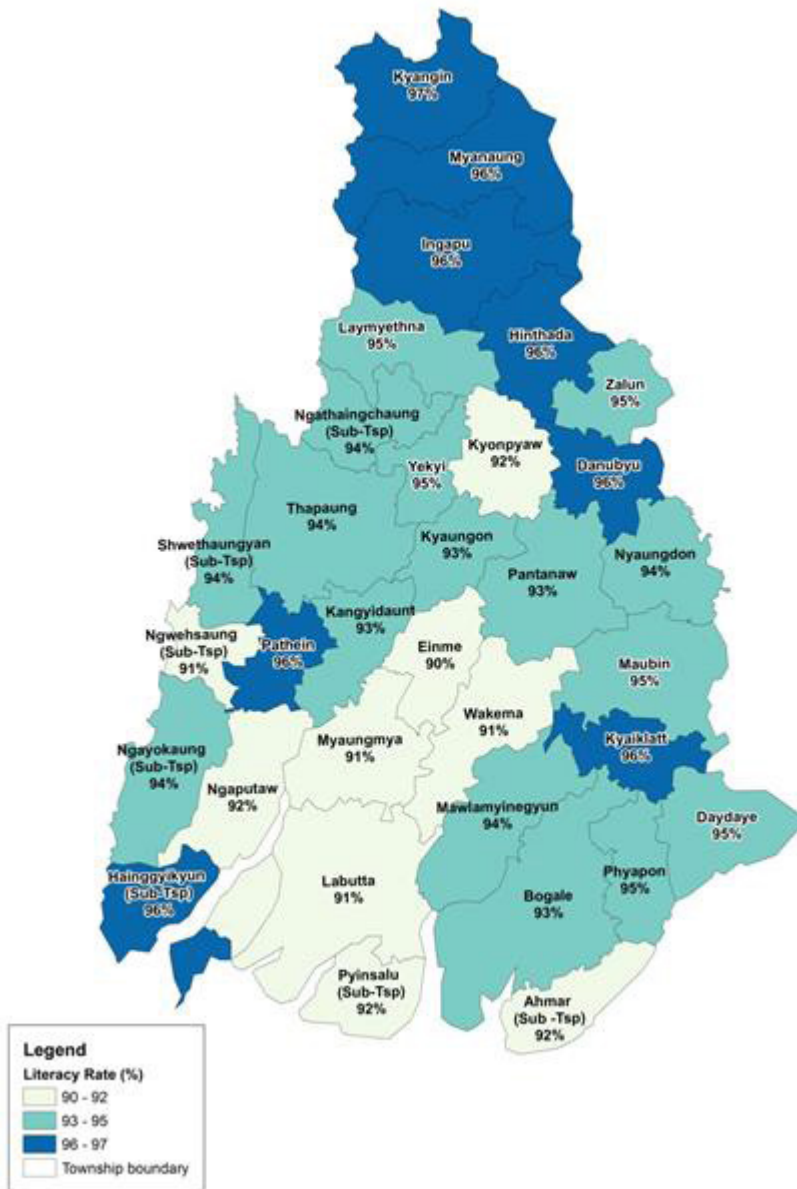


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Pyinsalu Sub-Township



- School attendance in Pyinsalu Sub-Township drops after age 11 for males and age 10 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Pyinsalu Sub-Township is low starting from the school going age (at age 5) and it is more declining after the age 11.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 93.8%
Labutta District	: 92.6%
Pyinsalu Sub-Township	: 91.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	13,797	93.8
Males	6,989	95.3
Females	6,808	92.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Pyinsalu Sub-Township is 91.5 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Ayeyawady Region (93.8%) and higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 88.5 per cent and for the males it is 94.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 93.8 per cent with 92.4 per cent for females and 95.3 per cent for males.

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

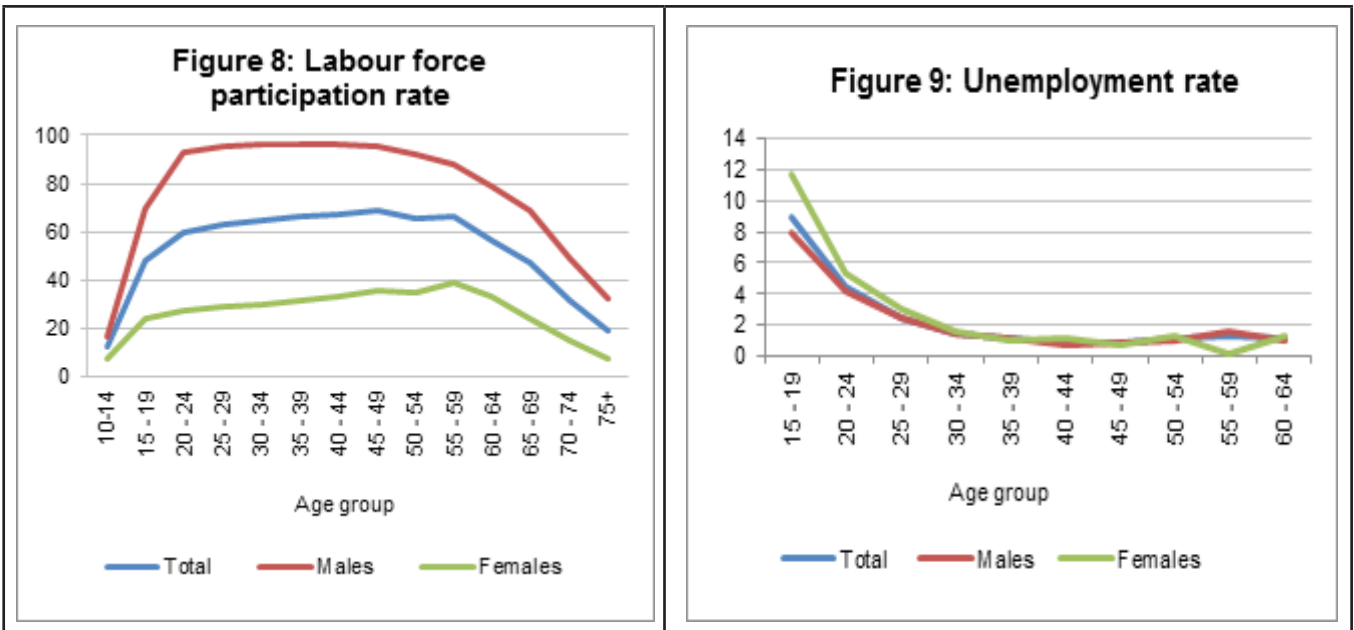
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	40,872	6,473	15.8	12,967	10,249	7,386	1,967	48	753	19	10	1,000
Urban	1,130	184	16.3	214	222	298	93	2	67	8	-	42
Rural	39,742	6,289	15.8	12,753	10,027	7,088	1,874	46	686	11	10	958
Males	21,658	2,970	13.7	6,204	5,683	4,646	1,130	33	347	8	4	633
Females	19,214	3,503	18.2	6,763	4,566	2,740	837	15	406	11	6	367

- Some 15.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 15.8 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 13.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 18.2 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 25.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.8 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	12.1	16.5	7.4	12.2	11.9	13.0
15 - 19	48.1	69.9	23.7	8.9	8.0	11.7
20 - 24	59.7	93.0	27.6	4.5	4.2	5.4
25 - 29	62.9	95.7	28.8	2.5	2.4	3.1
30 - 34	64.7	96.3	30.0	1.4	1.4	1.6
35 - 39	66.0	96.3	31.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
40 - 44	67.2	96.0	33.4	0.8	0.7	1.2
45 - 49	68.5	95.0	35.8	0.9	0.9	0.7
50 - 54	65.8	92.0	34.7	1.1	1.0	1.3
55 - 59	66.3	87.7	39.2	1.3	1.6	0.2
60 - 64	56.6	78.4	33.0	1.1	1.0	1.3
65 - 69	47.4	68.9	24.4	1.5	2.0	-
70 - 74	31.3	48.7	15.2	1.7	1.5	2.2
75+	19.3	32.0	7.5	-	-	-
15 - 24	54.2	81.5	25.8	6.4	5.8	8.0
15 - 64	62.2	90.8	30.4	2.6	2.4	3.0



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Pyinsalu Sub-Township is 62.2 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 30.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.8 per cent.
- In Pyinsalu Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Pyinsalu Sub-Township is 2.6 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (2.4%) and for females (3.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 8.0 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	28,688	0.5	26.8	57.7	5.8	1.5	7.7
Males	6,643	1.5	58.2	4.7	10.6	4.1	21.0
Females	22,045	0.2	17.3	73.7	4.4	0.8	3.7

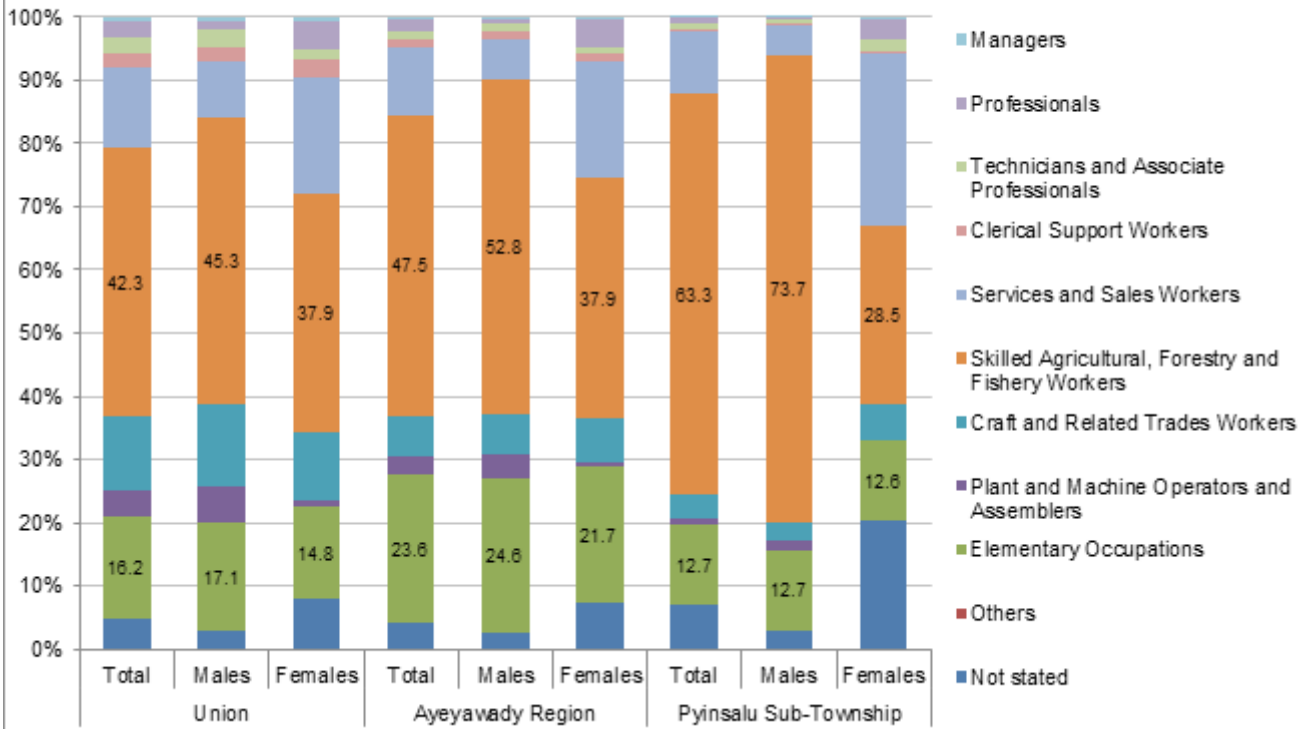
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 58.2 per cent of males are full time students while 73.7 percent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	31,073	23,916	7,157	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	45	15	30	0.1	0.1	0.4
Professionals	300	73	227	1.0	0.3	3.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	301	178	123	1.0	0.7	1.7
Clerical Support Workers	110	75	35	0.4	0.3	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	3,048	1,107	1,941	9.8	4.6	27.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	19,675	17,638	2,037	63.3	73.7	28.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,126	727	399	3.6	3.0	5.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	365	354	11	1.2	1.5	0.2
Elementary Occupations	3,939	3,036	903	12.7	12.7	12.6
Others	1	-	1	*	-	*
Not stated	2,163	713	1,450	7.0	3.0	20.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



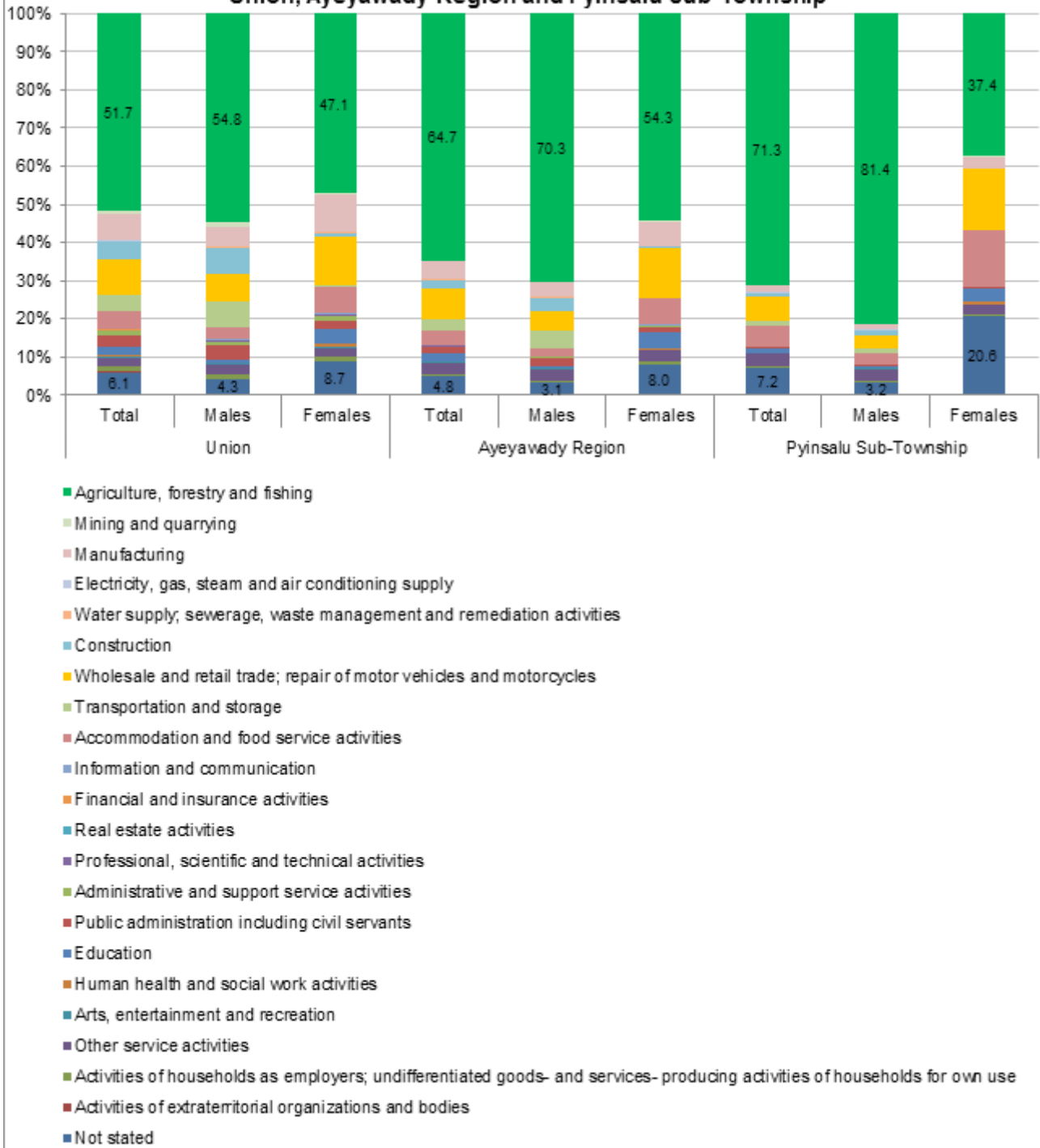
- In Pyinsalu Sub-Township, 63.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 12.7 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 73.7 per cent of males and 28.5 per cent of females are 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 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
Total	31,073	23,916	7,157	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22,146	19,469	2,677	71.3	81.4	37.4
Mining and quarrying	8	5	3	*	*	*
Manufacturing	539	326	213	1.7	1.4	3.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	30	28	2	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	58	50	8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Construction	254	250	4	0.8	1.0	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,998	846	1,152	6.4	3.5	16.1
Transportation and storage	372	367	5	1.2	1.5	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,722	670	1,052	5.5	2.8	14.7
Information and communication	7	6	1	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	22	8	14	0.1	*	0.2
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	2	1	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	21	17	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	130	108	22	0.4	0.5	0.3
Education	320	69	251	1.0	0.3	3.5
Human health and social work activities	69	28	41	0.2	0.1	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	18	15	3	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	978	790	188	3.1	3.3	2.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	141	98	43	0.5	0.4	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,237	764	1,473	7.2	3.2	20.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



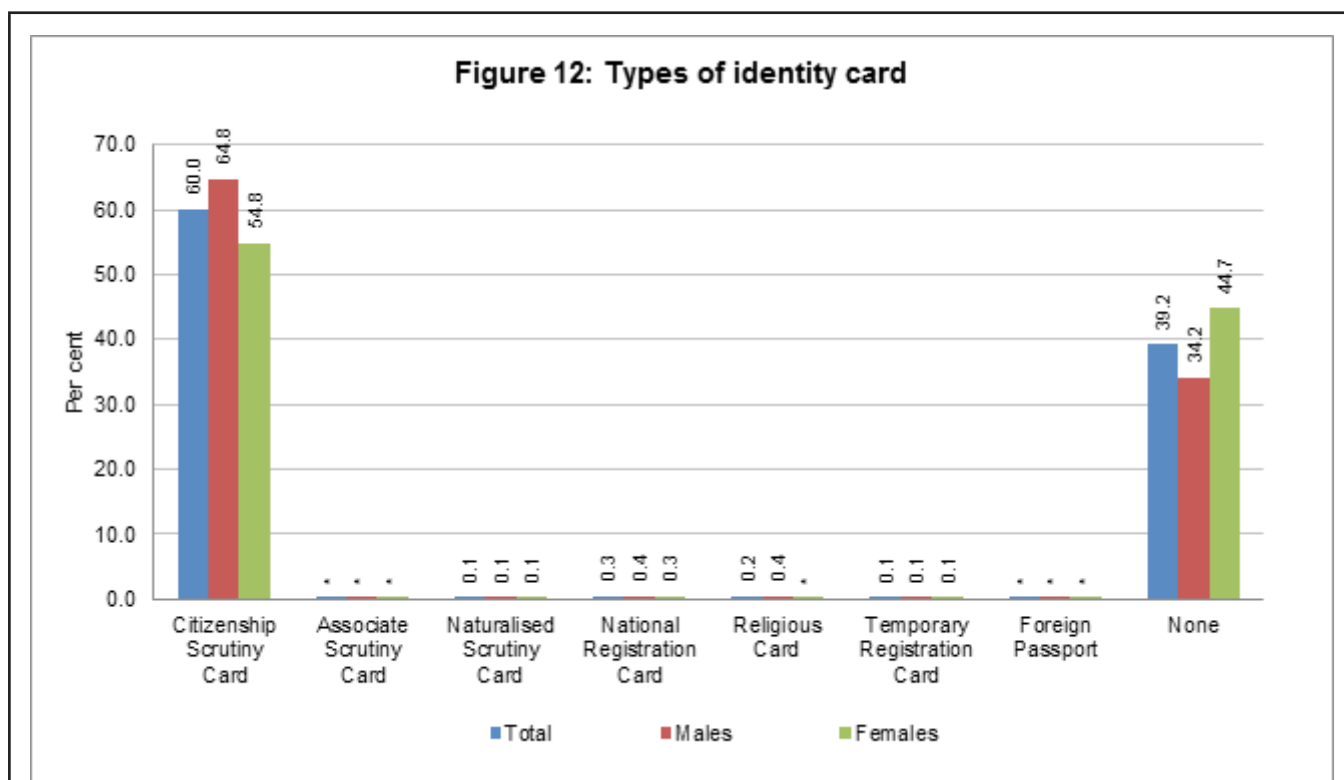
- In Pyinsalu Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 71.3 per cent.
- There are 81.4 per cent of males and 37.4 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 64.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	37,922	*	61	221	143	51	-	*	24,765
Urban	1,150	*	-	5	7	8	-	-	474
Rural	36,772	*	61	216	136	43	-	*	24,291
Males	21,429	*	41	129	136	28	-	*	11,298
Females	16,493	*	20	92	7	23	-	*	13,467

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Pyinsalu Sub-Township, 60.0 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 39.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 34.2 per cent of males and 44.7 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	85,289	77,950	7,339	8.6	3,831	1,662	2,639	2,977
0 - 4	12,879	12,604	275	2.1	28	33	208	151
5 - 9	9,226	8,966	260	2.8	25	70	64	162
10 - 14	8,177	7,903	274	3.4	42	74	59	151
15 - 19	6,755	6,533	222	3.3	53	68	62	106
20 - 24	7,380	7,114	266	3.6	66	61	70	129
25 - 29	7,852	7,495	357	4.5	94	77	99	160
30 - 34	7,116	6,671	445	6.3	164	87	111	181
35 - 39	6,057	5,528	529	8.7	229	89	143	182
40 - 44	4,999	4,352	647	12.9	409	97	175	215
45 - 49	4,255	3,540	715	16.8	469	108	192	240
50 - 54	3,527	2,768	759	21.5	509	126	236	269
55 - 59	2,749	1,975	774	28.2	490	151	295	287
60 - 64	1,872	1,285	587	31.4	384	140	258	241
65 - 69	1,001	601	400	40.0	268	115	186	135
70 - 74	572	297	275	48.1	194	98	130	117
75 - 79	459	184	275	59.9	196	113	170	116
80 - 84	255	87	168	65.9	125	86	107	76
85 - 89	112	35	77	68.8	59	47	47	39
90 +	46	12	34	73.9	27	22	27	20

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	44,166	40,327	3,839	8.7	1,918	877	1,390	1,543
0 - 4	6,484	6,348	136	2.1	16	15	106	83
5 - 9	4,610	4,465	145	3.1	11	41	35	93
10 - 14	4,214	4,047	167	4.0	21	42	39	97
15 - 19	3,574	3,454	120	3.4	29	38	33	54
20 - 24	3,626	3,500	126	3.5	31	30	37	55
25 - 29	4,005	3,813	192	4.8	49	37	52	80
30 - 34	3,730	3,503	227	6.1	75	50	61	96
35 - 39	3,236	2,971	265	8.2	102	51	79	90
40 - 44	2,702	2,386	316	11.7	187	51	88	95
45 - 49	2,348	1,942	406	17.3	247	60	115	137
50 - 54	1,917	1,501	416	21.7	274	70	126	125
55 - 59	1,536	1,124	412	26.8	257	81	164	143
60 - 64	973	663	310	31.9	205	70	134	134
65 - 69	517	315	202	39.1	132	65	97	69
70 - 74	275	137	138	50.2	89	44	59	59
75 - 79	226	94	132	58.4	97	60	79	65
80 - 84	132	43	89	67.4	67	48	60	45
85 - 89	44	14	30	68.2	22	18	19	16
90 +	17	7	10	58.8	7	6	7	7

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	41,123	37,623	3,500	8.5	1,913	785	1,249	1,434
0 - 4	6,395	6,256	139	2.2	12	18	102	68
5 - 9	4,616	4,501	115	2.5	14	29	29	69
10 - 14	3,963	3,856	107	2.7	21	32	20	54
15 - 19	3,181	3,079	102	3.2	24	30	29	52
20 - 24	3,754	3,614	140	3.7	35	31	33	74
25 - 29	3,847	3,682	165	4.3	45	40	47	80
30 - 34	3,386	3,168	218	6.4	89	37	50	85
35 - 39	2,821	2,557	264	9.4	127	38	64	92
40 - 44	2,297	1,966	331	14.4	222	46	87	120
45 - 49	1,907	1,598	309	16.2	222	48	77	103
50 - 54	1,610	1,267	343	21.3	235	56	110	144
55 - 59	1,213	851	362	29.8	233	70	131	144
60 - 64	899	622	277	30.8	179	70	124	107
65 - 69	484	286	198	40.9	136	50	89	66
70 - 74	297	160	137	46.1	105	54	71	58
75 - 79	233	90	143	61.4	99	53	91	51
80 - 84	123	44	79	64.2	58	38	47	31
85 - 89	68	21	47	69.1	37	29	28	23
90 +	29	5	24	82.8	20	16	20	13

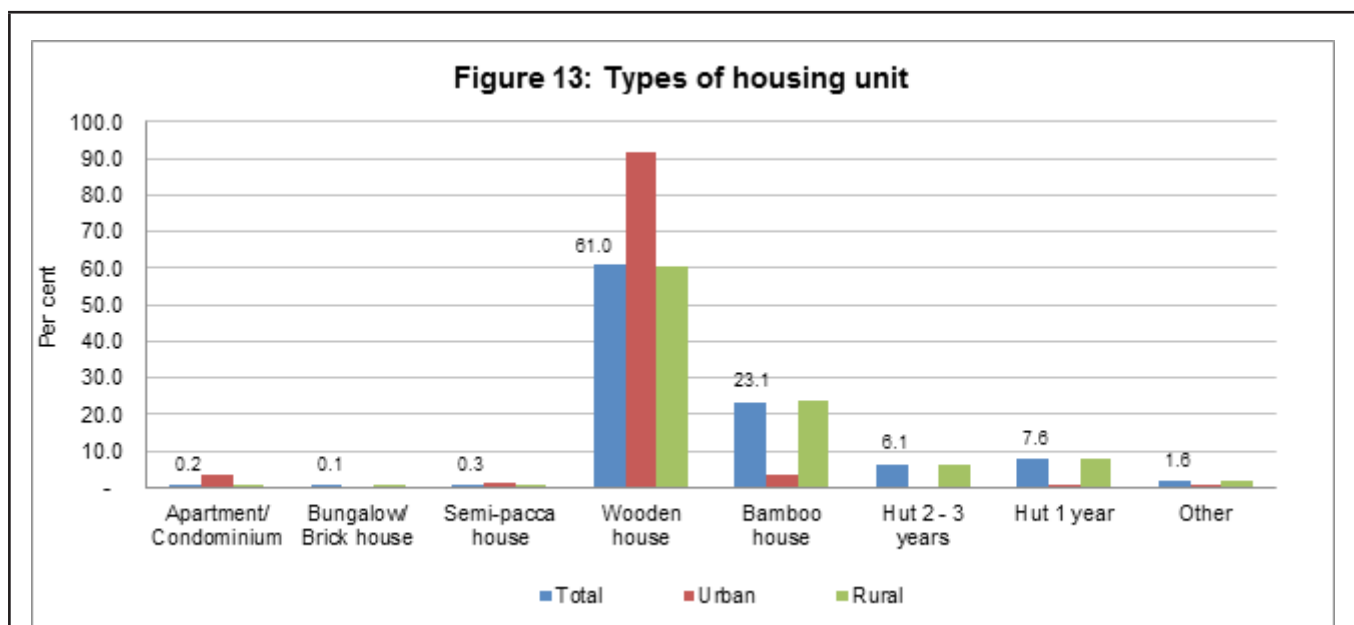
- Nine in every 100 persons in Pyinsalu Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more males than females have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 40.
- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

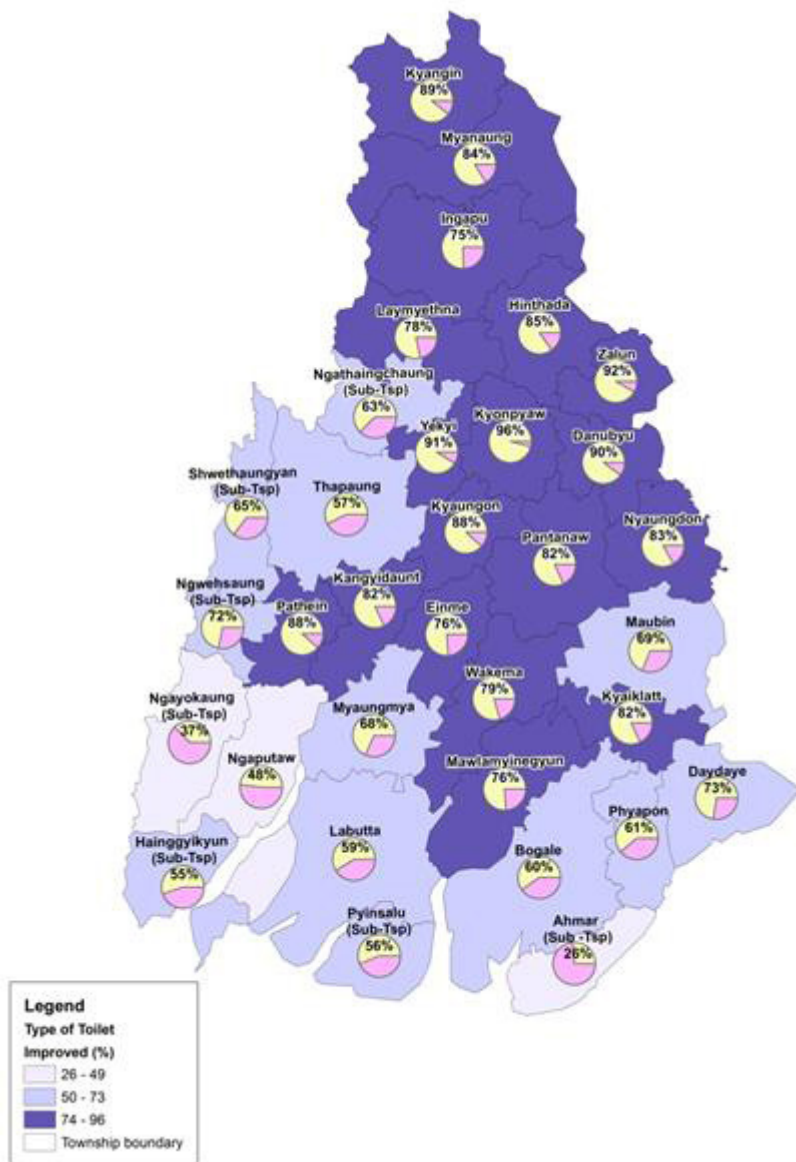
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	20,437	0.2	0.1	0.3	61.0	23.1	6.1	7.6	1.6
Urban	501	3.6	-	1.0	91.8	3.2	-	0.2	0.2
Rural	19,936	0.1	0.1	0.3	60.2	23.6	6.2	7.8	1.7



- The majority of the households in Pyinsalu Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (61.0%) followed by households in bamboo houses (23.1%).
- Some 91.8 per cent of urban households and 60.2 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Ayeyawady Region	: 74.9%
Labutta District	: 67.0%
Pyinsalu Sub-Township	: 56.1%

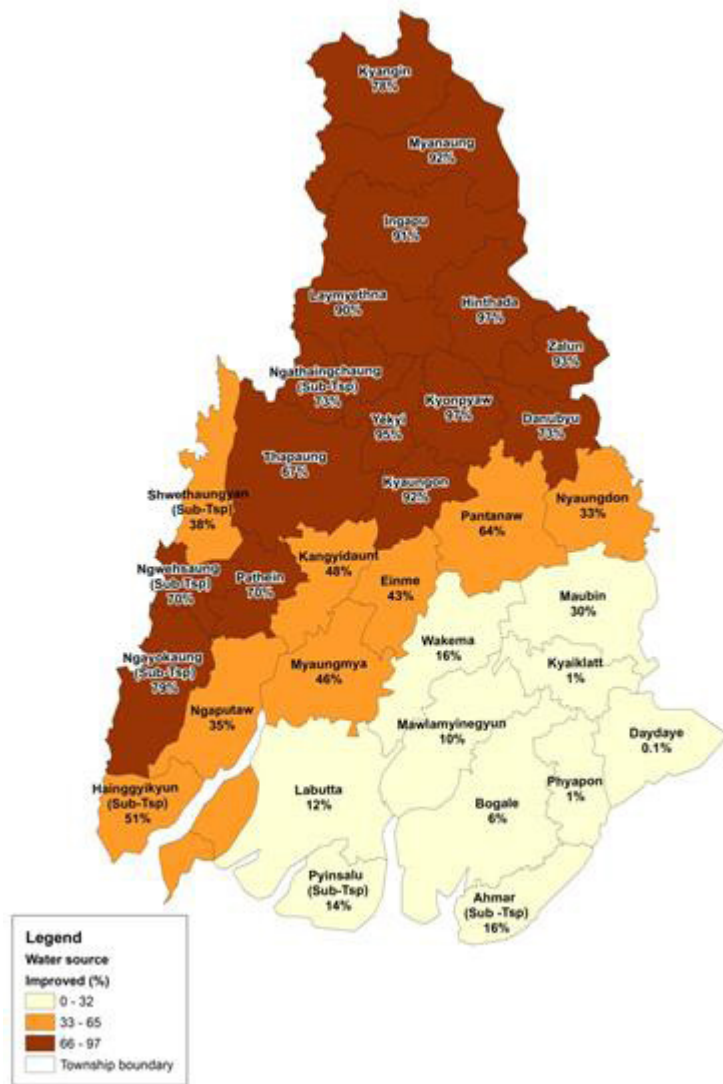
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	-	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		55.7	77.6	55.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>56.1</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>55.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.4	0.2	1.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		9.5	10.4	9.4
Other		0.7	0.4	0.7
None		32.3	11.4	32.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	20,437	501	19,936

- Some 56.1 per cent of the households in Pyinsalu Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (55.7%)).
- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Pyinsalu Sub-Township is in the range of 50-73 per cent group.
- 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 32.3 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Ayeyawady Region, it is 12.8 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Pyinsalu Sub-Township, 32.9 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%
Labutta District	: 11.2%
Pyinsalu Sub-Township	: 14.3%

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

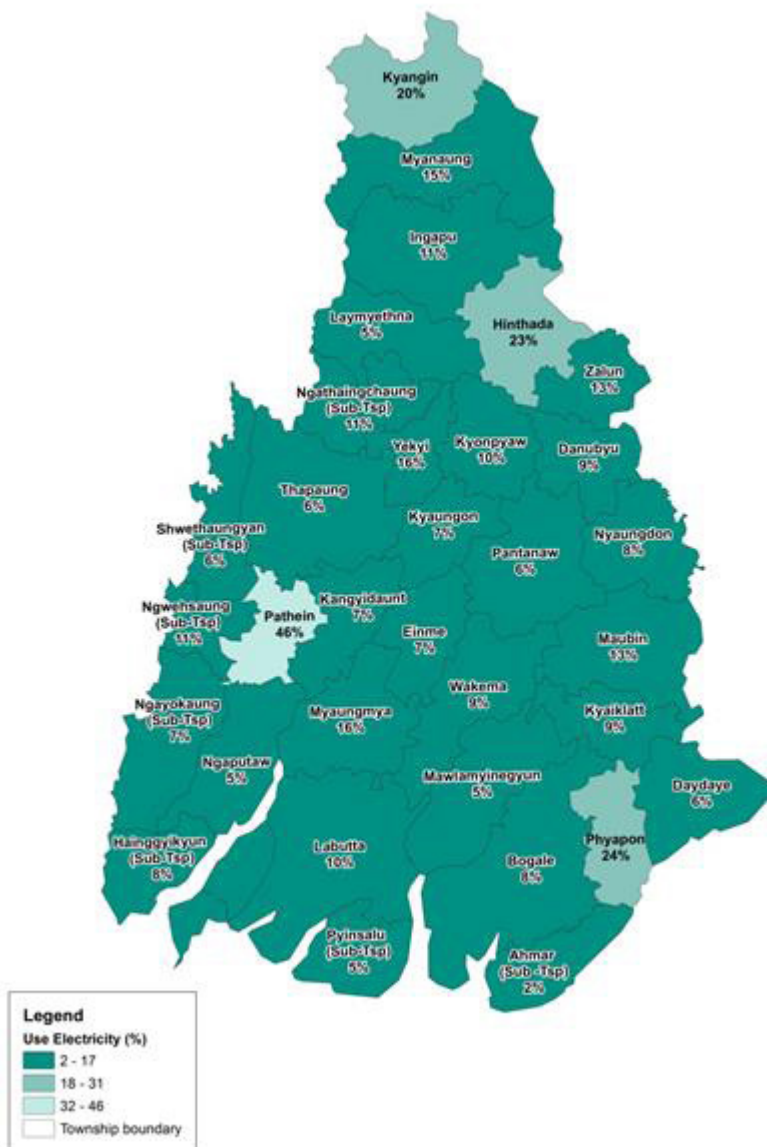
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.5	-	0.5
Tube well, borehole	4.6	-	4.7
Protected well/ Spring	9.2	-	9.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier	*	-	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>14.6</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	13.1	-	13.4
Pool/Pond/ Lake	66.3	83.6	65.8
River/stream/ canal	0.1	0.2	0.1
Waterfall/ Rain water	4.0	16.2	3.7
Other	2.2	-	2.4
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>85.4</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	20,437	19,936

- In Pyinsalu Sub-Township, 14.3 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, it is in the range of 0-32 per cent group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 66.3 per cent of the households use water from pool/pond/lake and 13.1 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.
- Some 85.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 85.4 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%
Labutta District	: 6.8%
Pyinsalu Sub-Township	: 4.5%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.5	56.1	3.2
Kerosene		28.6	3.8	29.2
Candle		17.1	15.8	17.1
Battery		35.7	20.8	36.1
Generator (private)		8.0	1.0	8.2
Water mill (private)		*	-	*
Solar system/energy		5.1	2.0	5.2
Other		0.9	0.6	1.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	20,437	501	19,936

- In Pyinsalu Sub-Township, 4.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the 2-17 percentage groups 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 batteries for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 35.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 36.1 per cent of the households mainly use batteries for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

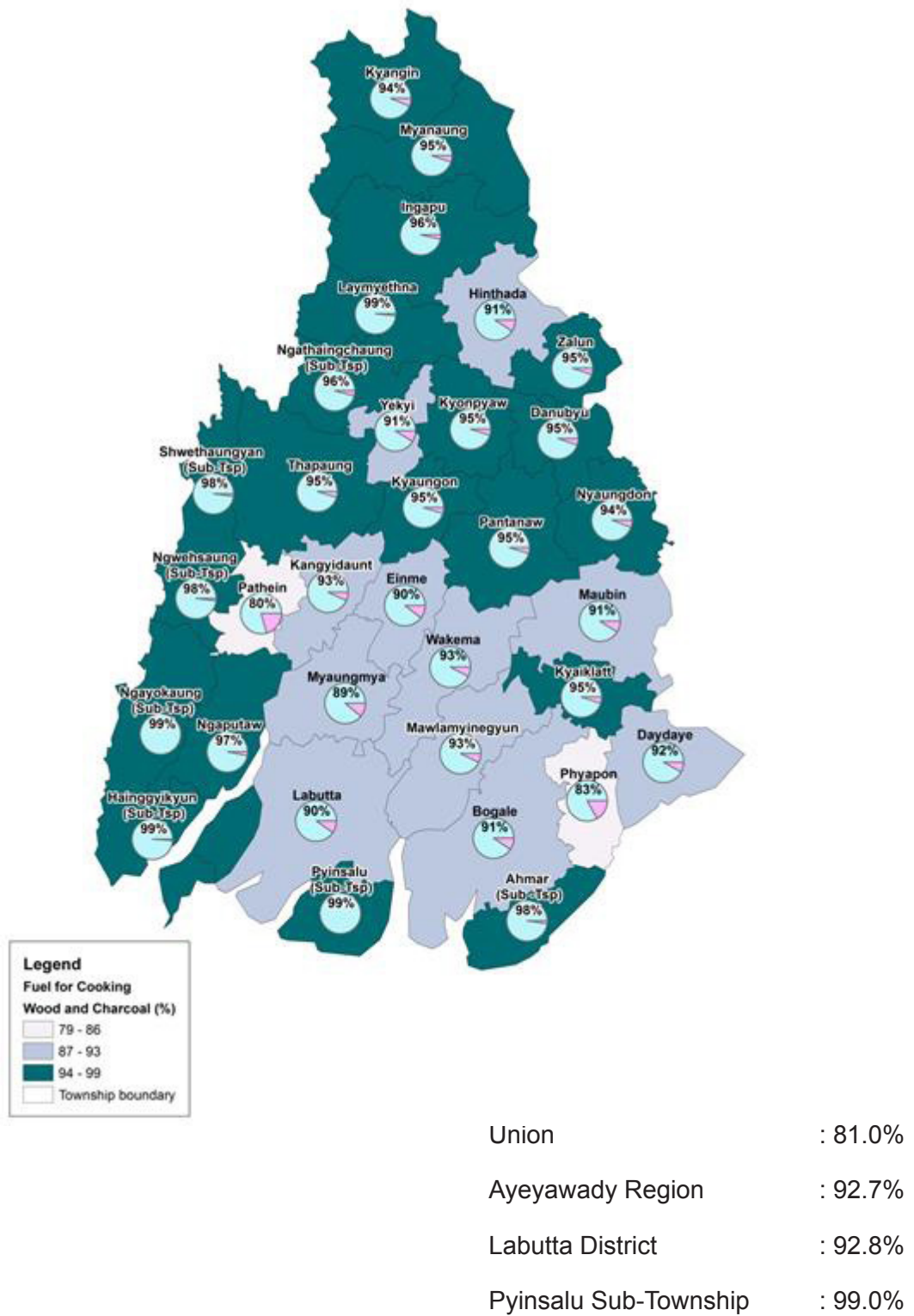


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	*	0.6	*
LPG	*	-	*
Kerosene	0.2	-	0.2
BioGas	*	-	*
Firewood	98.1	92.2	98.2
Charcoal	0.9	5.0	0.8
Coal	*	-	*
Other	0.7	2.2	0.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	20,437	19,936

- In Pyinsalu Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 98.1 per cent using firewood and 0.9 per cent using charcoal.
- Only less than 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 98.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.8 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	20,437	40.7	23.0	3.5	7.1	0.3	0.4	47.6	0.1
Urban	501	44.3	31.3	4.4	14.0	0.8	0.2	39.1	-
Rural	19,936	40.6	22.8	3.5	7.0	0.3	0.4	47.8	0.1

- Some 40.7 per cent of the households in Pyinsalu Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 44.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to radio, while the proportion for rural areas was 40.6 per cent.

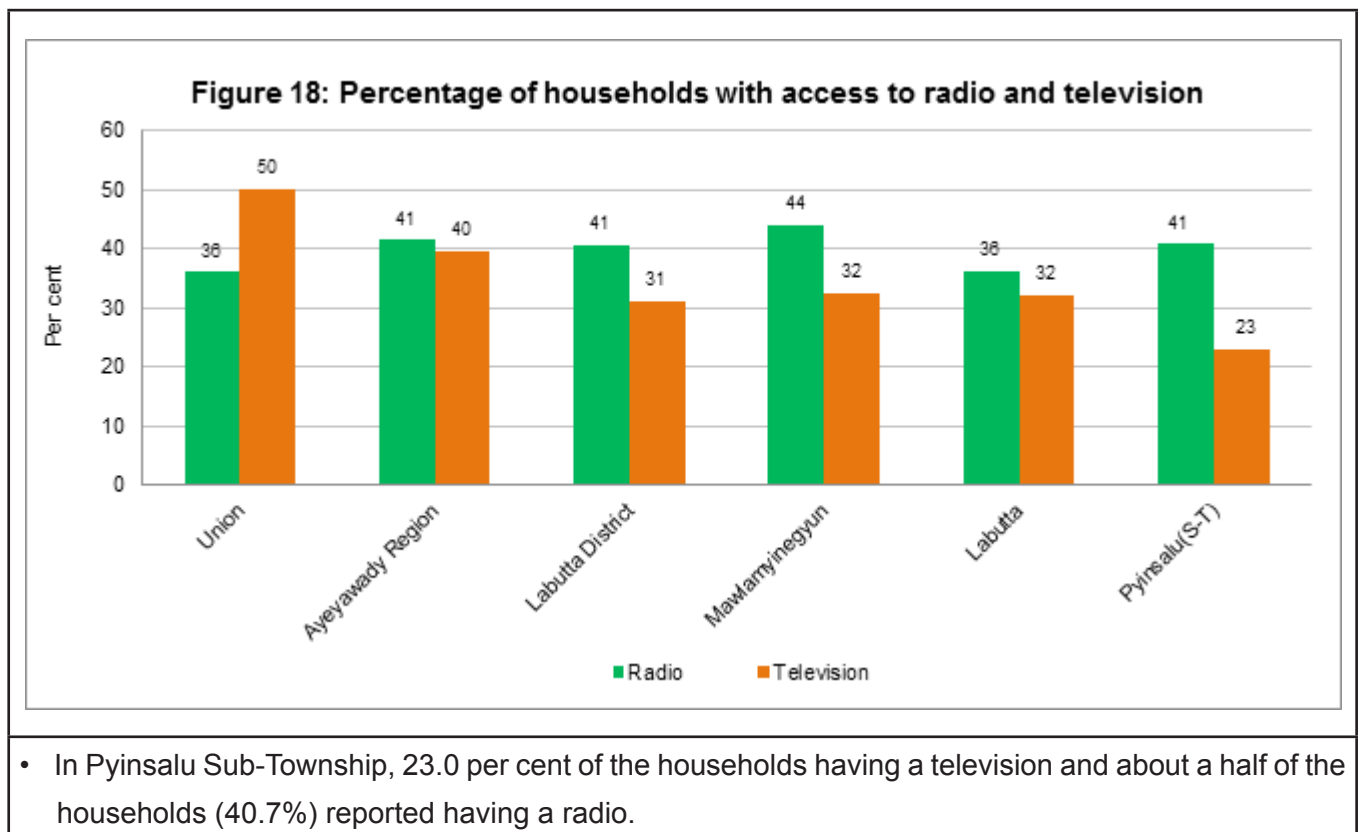
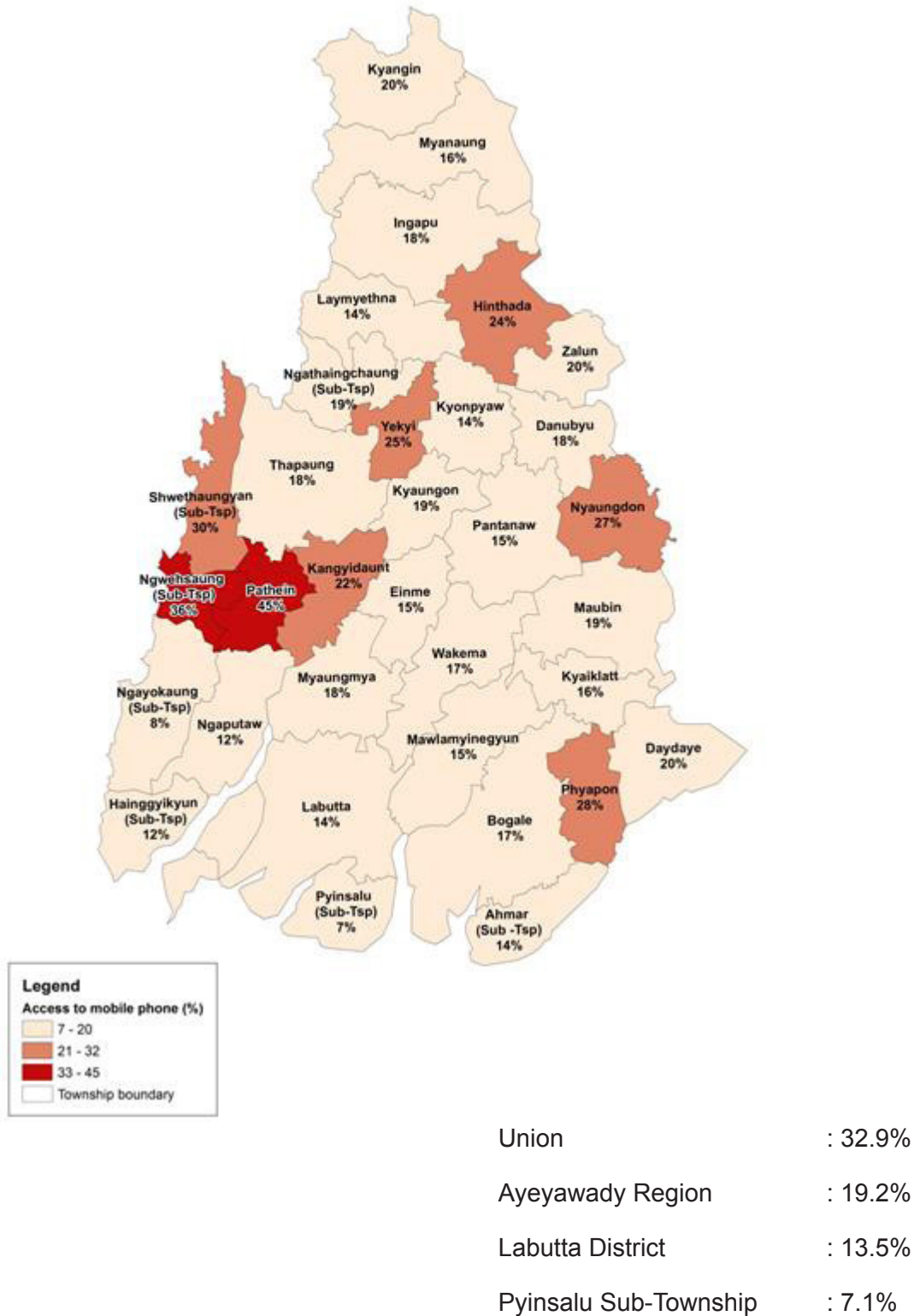


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 7.1 per cent of the households in Pyinsalu Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it is 19.2 per cent in Ayeyawady Region.

Transportation items

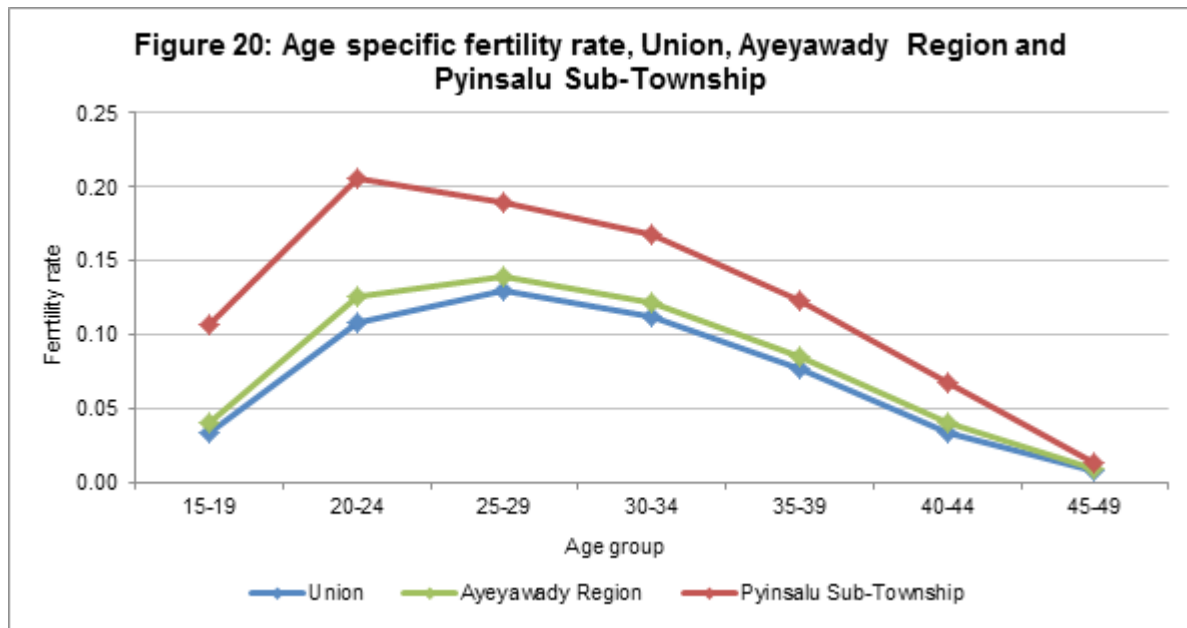
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Labutta District	150,469	313	10,190	28,002	1,553	33,406	19,844	18,708
Urban	15,287	138	3,492	7,980	201	447	601	616
Rural	135,182	175	6,698	20,022	1,352	32,959	19,243	18,092
Pyinsalu Sub-Township	20,437	31	864	2,631	133	5,613	2,971	2,101
Urban	501	-	47	47	1	96	72	107
Rural	19,936	31	817	2,584	132	5,517	2,899	1,994

- In Pyinsalu Sub-Township, 27.5 per cent of the households have canoe/boat as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 14.5 per cent of households having motor boat.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use cart (bullock) and rural households use canoe/boat as a means of transport.

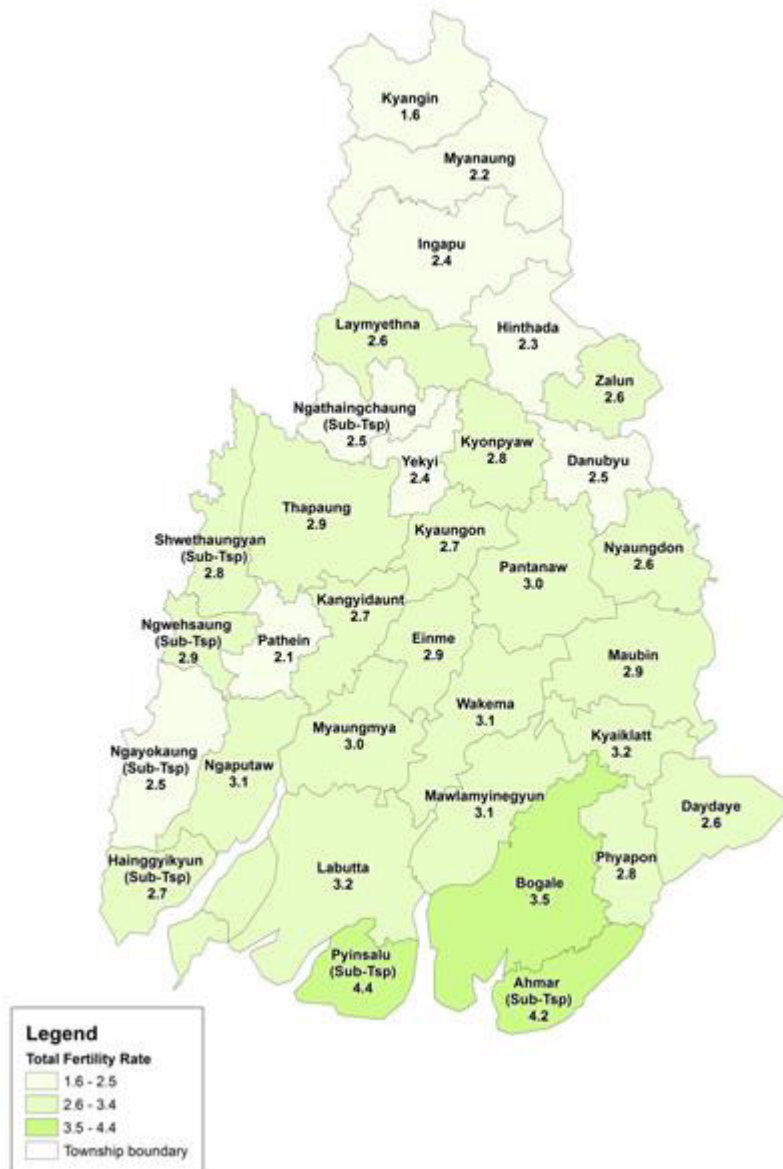
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



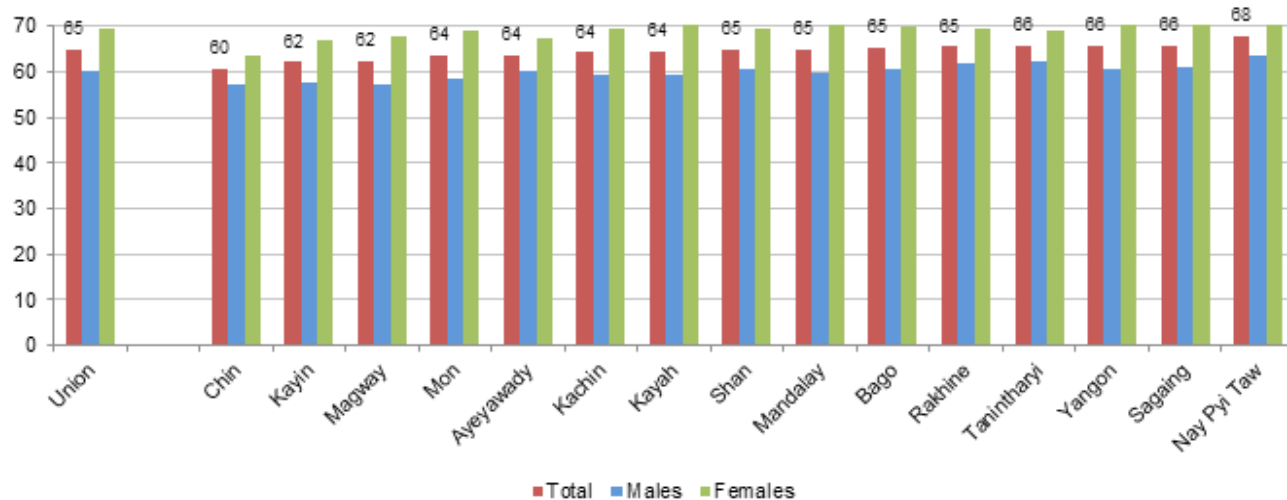
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.4 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Ayeyawady Region	: 2.8
Labutta District	: 3.3
Pyinsalu Sub-Township	: 4.4

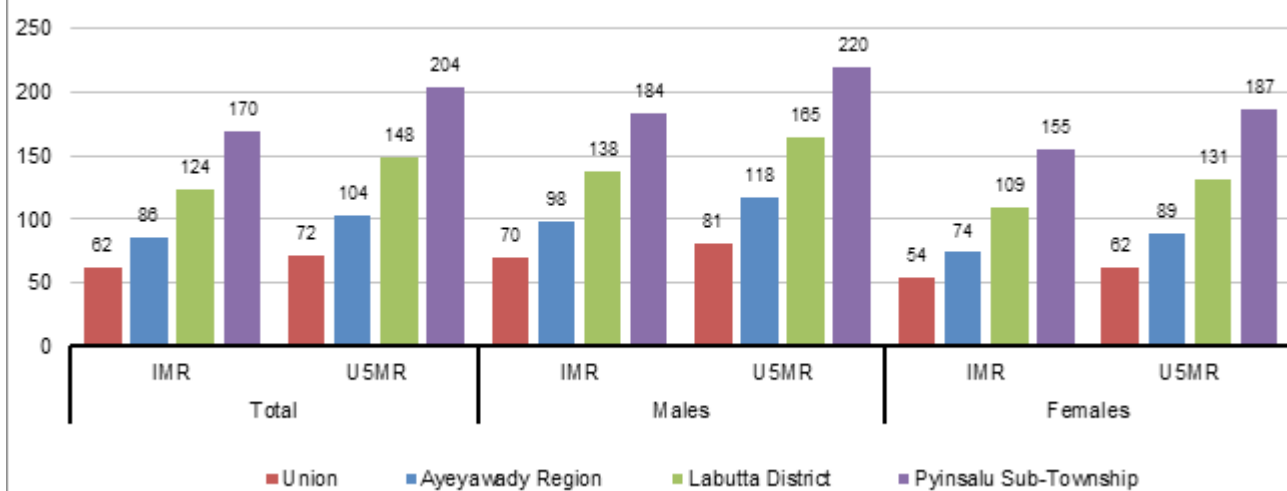
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

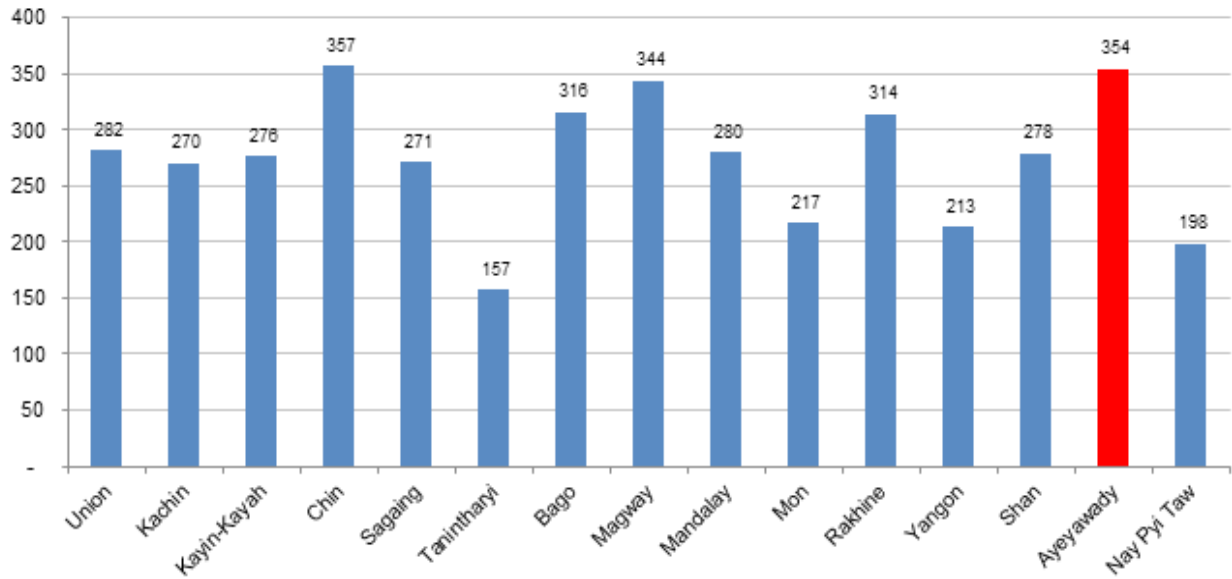
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Labutta District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Labutta District is 124 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 148 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pyinsalu Sub-Township are higher than those in Ayeyawady Region and Labutta District. The Infant mortality in Pyinsalu is 170 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 204 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 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

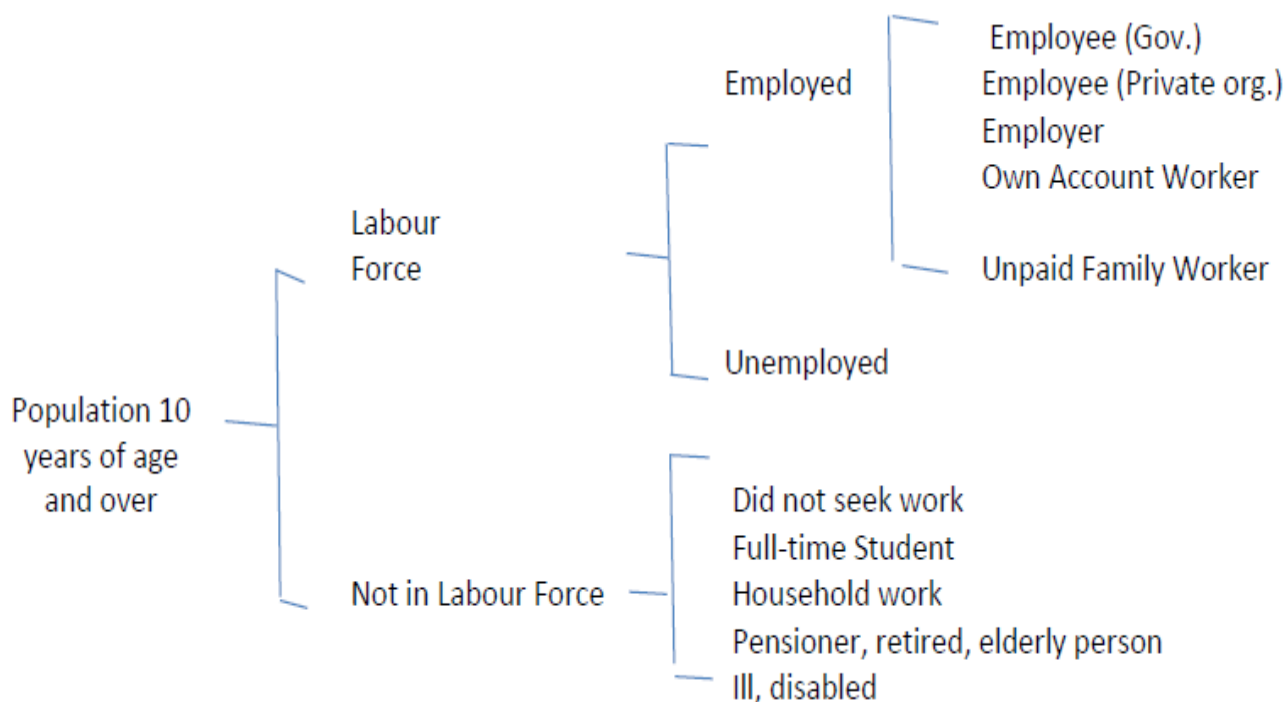
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Ayeyawady Region, Labutta District, Pyinsalu Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Mar Mar Oo	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
U Aung Min Thein	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Naing Naing Lwin	Assistant Immigration Officer, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Khin May Aung	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Cho Cho Than	Assistant Computer Operator, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Khine Sabbe Tun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Thu Lwin	Junior Assistant Computer Operator, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

