



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

MAGWAY REGION, THAYET DISTRICT

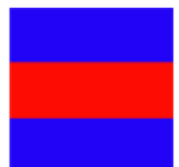
Kamma Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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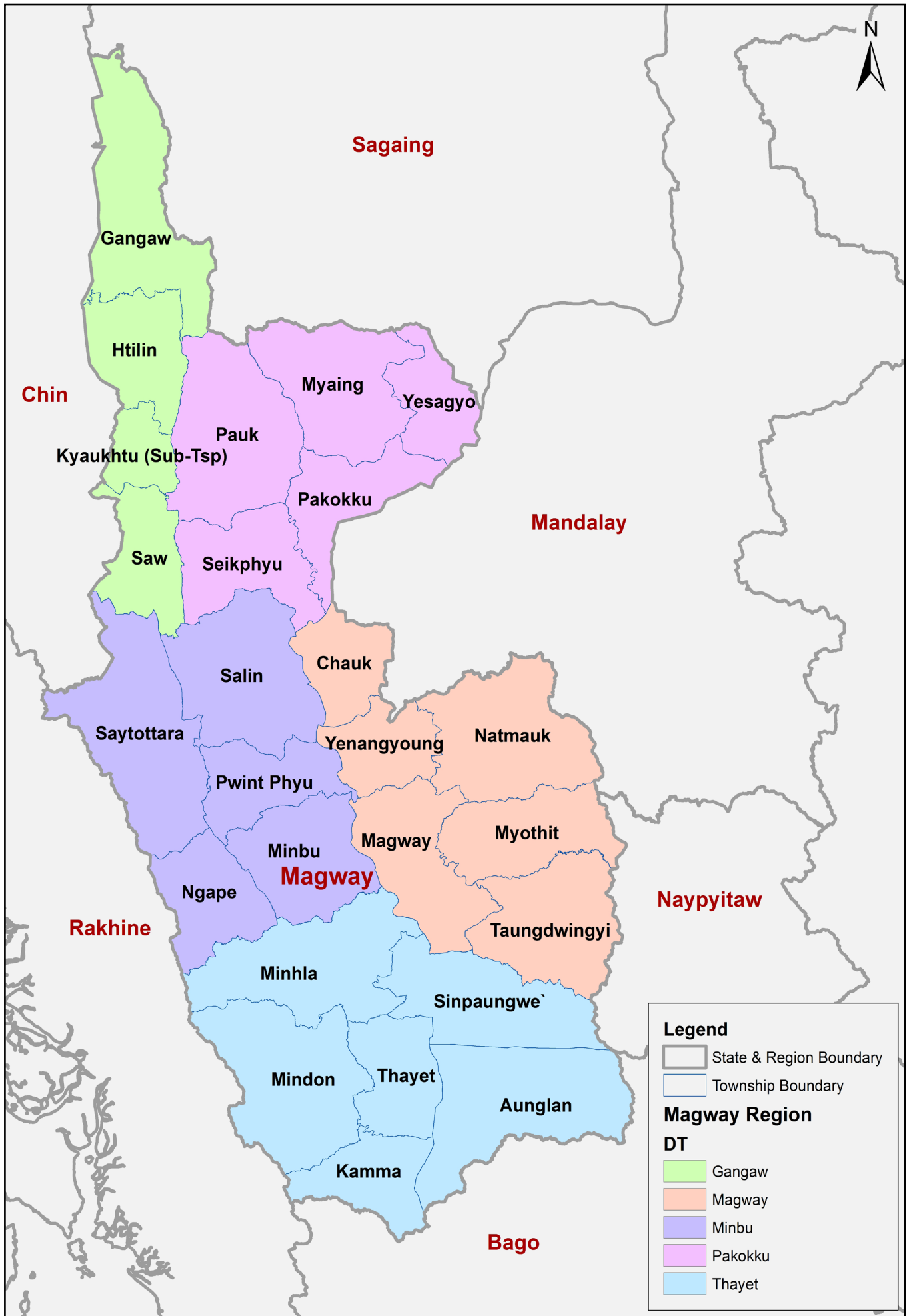
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Magway Region, showing the townships



Kamma Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	75,195 ²	
Population males	35,854 (47.7%)	
Population females	39,341 (52.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	6.9%	
Area (Km²)	1,153.3 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	65.2 persons	
Median age	33.1 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	52	
Number of private households	19,143	
Percentage of female headed households	17.6%	
Mean household size	3.9 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	21.9%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	69.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	8.5%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	43.7	
Child dependency ratio	31.5	
Old dependency ratio	12.2	
Ageing index	38.6	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	91	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	94.4%	
Male	96.2%	
Female	92.8%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	7,637	10.2
Walking	3,503	4.7
Seeing	4,945	6.6
Hearing	2,241	3.0
Remembering	2,608	3.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	50,821	78.9	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	72	0.1	
National Registration	174	0.3	
Religious	253	0.4	
Temporary Registration	41	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	13,002	20.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	78.0%	89.7%	67.7%
Unemployment rate	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%
Employment to population ratio	76.6%	88.1%	66.4%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	18,490	96.6	
Renter	223	1.2	
Provided free (individually)	309	1.6	
Government quarters	81	0.4	
Private company quarters	*	< 0.1	
Other	35	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	18.1%		41.6%
Bamboo	48.4%	56.5%	2.9%
Earth	0.1%	0.7%	
Wood	30.0%	40.9%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		55.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.2%	1.2%	< 0.1%
Other	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.1	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	18,573	97.0	
Charcoal	517	2.7	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	21	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,021	5.3
Kerosene	35	0.2
Candle	8,280	43.3
Battery	3,566	18.6
Generator (private)	3,288	17.2
Water mill (private)	188	1.0
Solar system/energy	2,177	11.4
Other	588	3.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	77	0.4
Tube well, borehole	7,717	40.3
Protected well/spring	2,326	12.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>10,131</i>	<i>52.9</i>
Unprotected well/spring	514	2.7
Pool/pond/lake	625	3.2
River/stream/canal	7,655	40.0
Waterfall/rainwater	131	0.7
Other	87	0.5
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>9,012</i>	<i>47.1</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	77	0.4
Tube well, borehole	8,533	44.6
Protected well/spring	2,056	10.7
Unprotected well/spring	433	2.3
Pool/pond/lake	845	4.4
River/stream/canal	6,749	35.3
Waterfall/rainwater	362	1.9
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	87	0.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	122	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	16,573	86.6
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>16,695</i>	<i>87.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	574	3.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	79	0.4
Other	105	0.6
None	1,690	8.8
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	11,281	58.9
Television	7,784	40.7
Landline phone	699	3.7
Mobile phone	2,421	12.6
Computer	105	0.5
Internet at home	389	2.0
Households with none of the items	5,301	27.7
Households with all of the items	21	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	131	0.7
Motorcycle/Moped	6,254	32.7
Bicycle	5,485	28.7
4-Wheel tractor	152	0.8
Canoe/Boat	294	1.5
Motor boat	130	0.7
Cart (bullock)	10,270	53.6

Note: ¹ Population figures for Kamma 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 Kamma Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	12
(C) Education	13
(D) Economic Characteristics	17
(E) Identity Cards	23
(F) Disability	24
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	27
Type of housing unit	27
Type of toilet	28
Source of drinking water	30
Source of lighting	32
Type of cooking fuel	34
Communication and related amenities	36
Transportation items	38
(H) Fertility and Mortality	39
Fertility	39
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	41
Definitions and Concepts	43
List of Contributors	47

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 Kamma Township in Magway 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 Kamma Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	75,195 *		
Males	35,854		
Females	39,341		
Sex ratio	91 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	6.9%		
Area (Km ²)	1,153.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	65.2 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	52		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	73,772	4,968	68,804
Number of conventional households	19,143	1,294	17,849
Mean household size	3.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kamma Township, there are more females than males with 91 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (6.9%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Kamma Township is 65 persons per square kilometre. • There are 3.9 persons living in each household in Kamma Township. This is lower than the Union average. 			

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;

Kamma Township (Thayet District, Magway Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	19,143	75,195	35,854	39,341
	Ward	1,294	5,202	2,417	2,785
1	No (1)(W)	383	1,571	762	809
2	No (2)(W)	370	1,438	663	775
3	No (3)(W)	172	794	366	428
4	No (4)(W)	369	1,399	626	773
	Village Tract	17,849	69,993	33,437	36,556
1	Zee Taw(VT)	119	483	205	278
2	Sa Bai Chon(VT)	287	1,125	527	598
3	Ka Du Pyin(VT)	249	949	452	497
4	Ah Lel(VT)	320	1,293	631	662
5	Pya Aung(VT)	263	990	458	532
6	Pyin Htaung(VT)	363	1,325	649	676
7	Kyoet Pin(VT)	720	3,051	1,526	1,525
8	Mone Dar(VT)	260	981	491	490
9	Thar Zi(VT)	474	1,751	872	879
10	Tha Yet Chaung(VT)	213	853	450	403
11	Si(VT)	405	1,486	691	795
12	Hpa Yon Hla(VT)	184	688	350	338
13	Kyauk Me(VT)	473	1,936	921	1,015
14	Ah Lel Chaung(VT)	325	1,168	578	590
15	Htan Kauk(VT)	297	1,148	512	636
16	Put Su(VT)	254	947	421	526
17	Nga Me(VT)	167	648	304	344
18	Ka Nyin Taing(VT)	521	2,149	959	1,190
19	Gyun Taung(VT)	309	1,273	614	659
20	Mya Wa Di(VT)	214	814	382	432
21	Wea Gyi(VT)	329	1,249	583	666
22	Sit Sa Ran(VT)	327	1,450	704	746

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Kywe Ta Lin(VT)	287	1,248	608	640
24	Thet Kei Myaung(VT)	330	1,471	752	719
25	Lein Tone(VT)	424	1,644	813	831
26	Pei Kya(VT)	396	1,728	870	858
27	Thit Mei Zi(VT)	314	1,280	639	641
28	Bant Bway Kyin(VT)	154	649	312	337
29	Pa Zin Naint(VT)	462	1,768	831	937
30	Min Te(VT)	297	1,112	511	601
31	Yae Nant Thar(VT)	633	2,312	1,057	1,255
32	Pu Nyo(VT)	300	1,274	639	635
33	Than Pu Yar(VT)	445	1,596	729	867
34	Taw Ma(VT)	341	1,361	648	713
35	Kyauk Saung(VT)	277	1,014	513	501
36	Ywar Thar Yar(VT)	217	900	428	472
37	Kyee Mee(VT)	231	886	415	471
38	Kyauk Pa Daung(VT)	288	1,128	550	578
39	Inn Gyi Kone(VT)	350	1,321	583	738
40	Nat Mee(VT)	296	1,288	632	656
41	Htan Kaw(VT)	310	1,212	576	636
42	Chauk Pin(VT)	408	1,431	655	776
43	Ah Lat Lel(VT)	219	851	407	444
44	In Bet Taw(VT)	344	1,388	669	719
45	Oke Shit Cho(VT)	368	1,469	690	779
46	Htan Lay Pin(VT)	369	1,480	705	775
47	Min Pyin(VT)	550	2,025	947	1,078
48	Dhamma Thaw(VT)	602	2,210	1,026	1,184
49	Gone Thaug(VT)	541	2,105	987	1,118
50	Inn Be(VT)	381	1,502	753	749
51	Kin(VT)	230	896	409	487
52	Kyun Ka Lay(VT)	412	1,687	803	884

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups,

Kamma Township

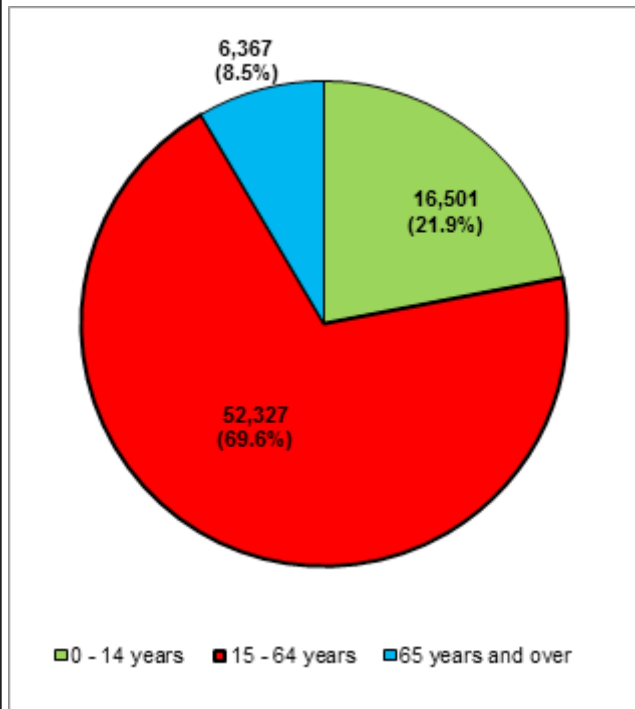


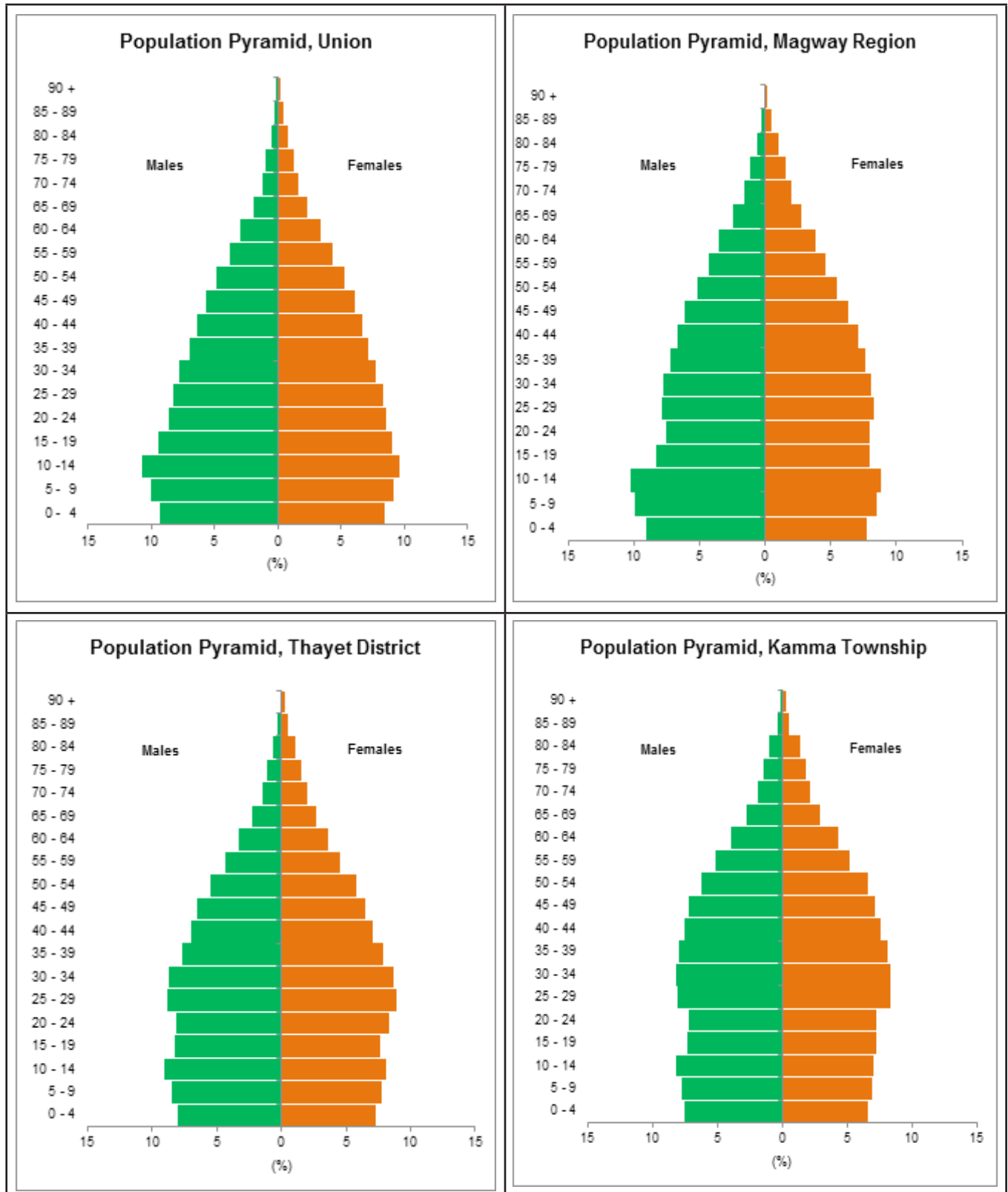
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups,

Kamma Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	75,195	35,854	39,341
0 - 4	5,298	2,708	2,590
5 - 9	5,509	2,770	2,739
10 - 14	5,694	2,914	2,780
15 - 19	5,488	2,612	2,876
20 - 24	5,419	2,563	2,856
25 - 29	6,197	2,909	3,288
30 - 34	6,236	2,939	3,297
35 - 39	6,042	2,848	3,194
40 - 44	5,700	2,714	2,986
45 - 49	5,414	2,600	2,814
50 - 54	4,826	2,239	2,587
55 - 59	3,909	1,858	2,051
60 - 64	3,096	1,411	1,685
65 - 69	2,141	983	1,158
70 - 74	1,551	689	862
75 - 79	1,243	523	720
80 - 84	912	376	536
85 - 89	360	137	223
90 +	160	61	99

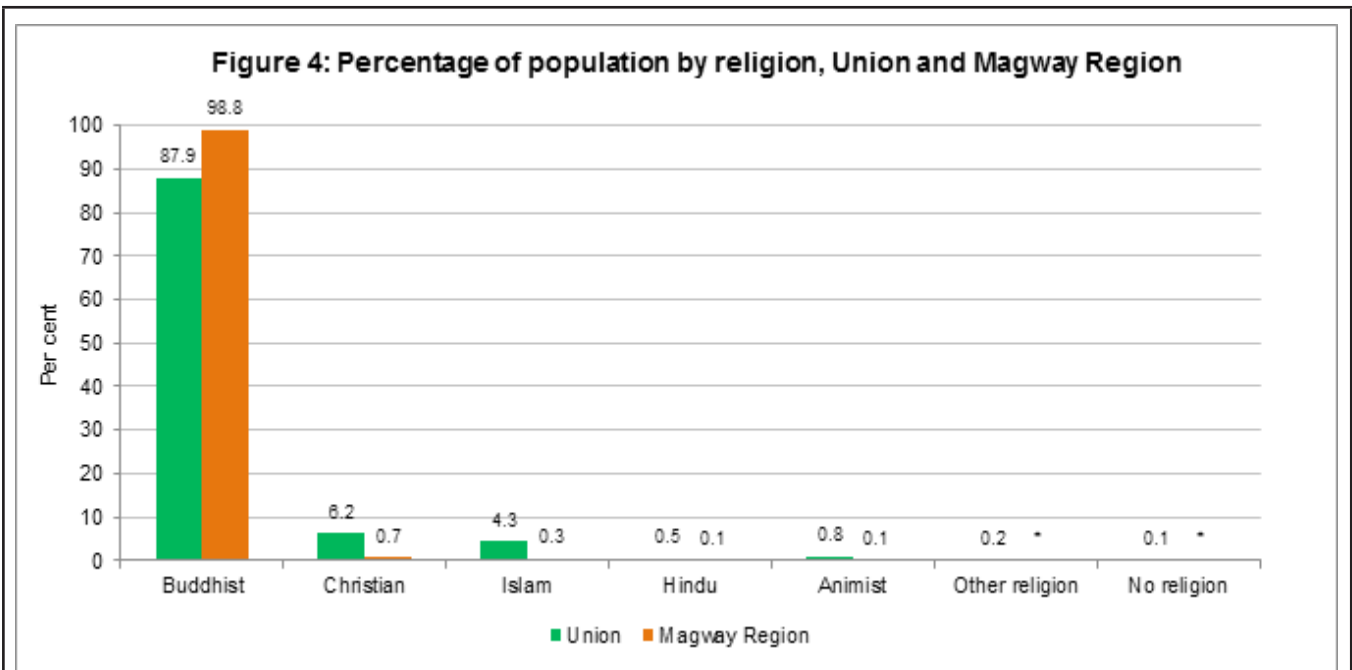
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kamma Township is 69.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Magway Region, Thayet District and Kamma Township)



- The birth rate has not been noticeably declining in Kamma Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has declined from age group 15-19 onwards but increase again in age group 25-29.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kamma Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Magway Region, it is 98.8% Buddhist, 0.7% Christian, 0.3% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Animist and less than 0.1% each for Other religion and those with No religion respectively.

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	1,067	541	526	296	154	142
6	1,113	573	540	857	446	411
7	1,168	571	597	978	474	504
8	1,043	505	538	859	408	451
9	1,063	541	522	880	461	419
10	1,142	576	566	900	458	442
11	1,113	571	542	842	426	416
12	1,062	528	534	700	359	341
13	1,158	587	571	688	332	356
14	1,078	538	540	535	264	271
15	1,074	546	528	350	177	173
16	1,004	486	518	317	146	171
17	1,095	518	577	229	98	131
18	1,163	538	625	161	67	94
19	991	422	569	124	43	81
20	1,180	524	656	56	19	37
21	1,054	477	577	49	22	27
22	955	450	505	15	8	7
23	1,060	503	557	13	7	6
24	1,005	479	526	12	5	7
25	1,345	601	744	12	6	6
26	1,120	521	599	10	5	5
27	1,193	553	640	9	3	6
28	1,230	588	642	7	3	4
29	1,159	530	629	4	-	4

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Magway Region and Kamma Township

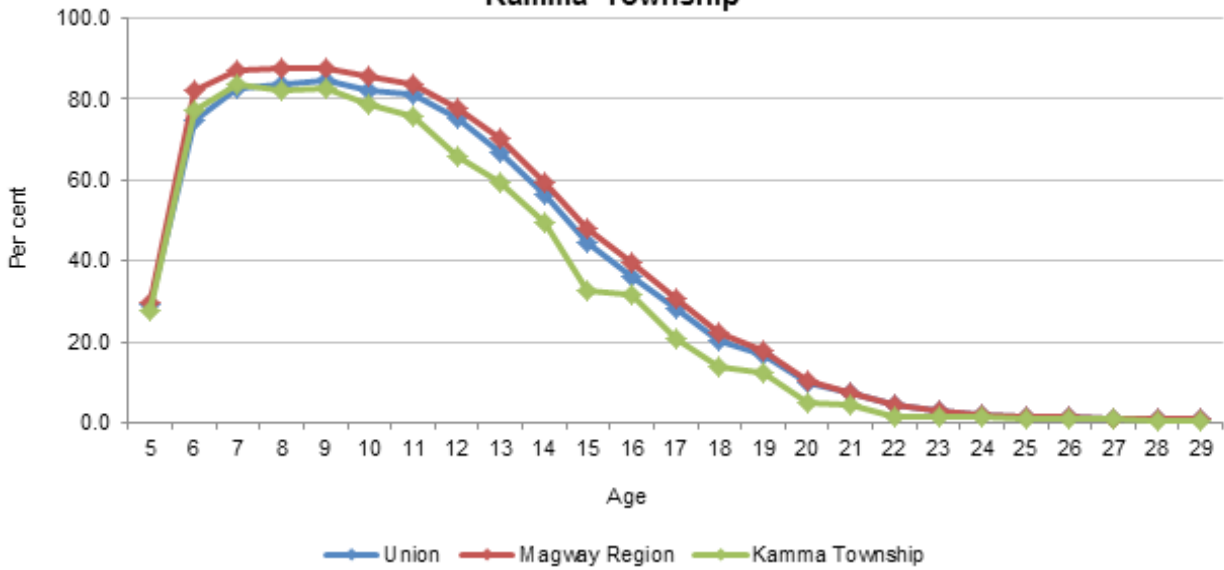
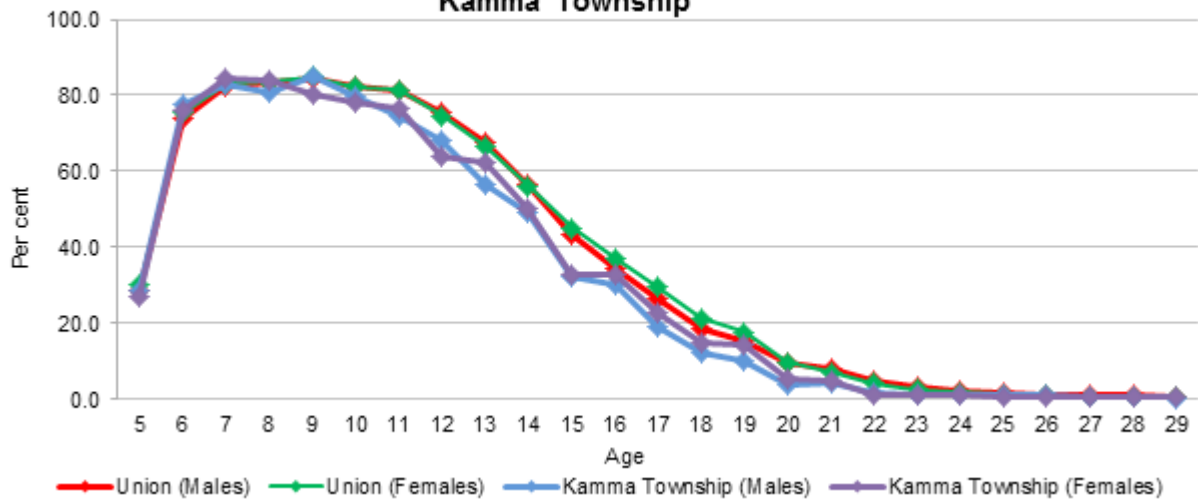
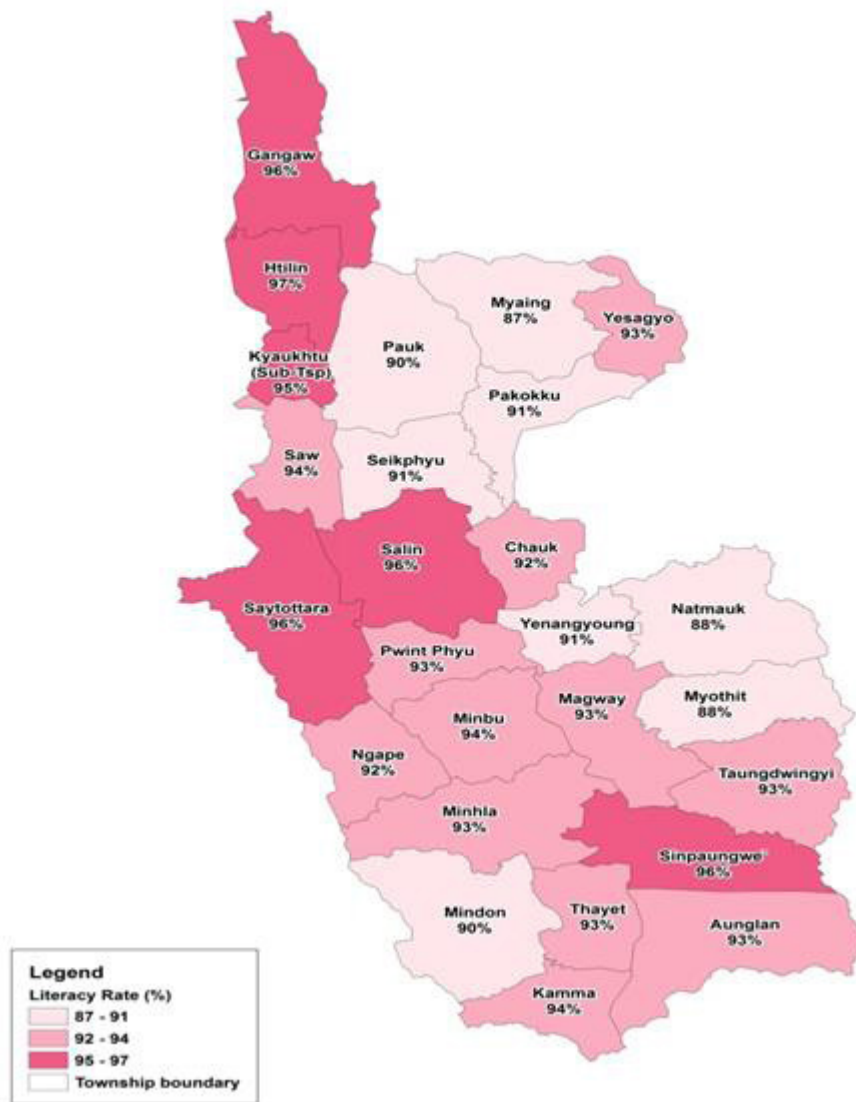


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kamma Township



- School attendance in Kamma Township drops after age 10 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kamma Township is lower at age 10 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Magway Region	: 92.2%
Thayet District	: 93.4%
Kamma Township	: 94.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	10,581	96.8
Males	4,943	97.2
Females	5,638	96.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kamma Township is 94.4 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Magway Region (92.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 92.8 per cent and for the males it is 96.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.8 per cent with 96.4 per cent for females and 97.2 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	47,787	6,202	13.0	9,015	19,949	7,088	2,950	118	2,079	45	63	278
Urban	3,385	165	4.9	508	771	763	465	15	662	21	9	6
Rural	44,402	6,037	13.6	8,507	19,178	6,325	2,485	103	1,417	24	54	272
Males	22,287	2,711	12.2	3,539	9,113	4,081	1,710	80	844	17	44	148
Females	25,500	3,491	13.7	5,476	10,836	3,007	1,240	38	1,235	28	19	130

- Thirteen per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 13.6 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 12.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 13.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 41.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.4 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	15.2	17.0	13.3	4.4	5.7	2.7
15 - 19	61.9	67.5	56.7	4.9	5.3	4.5
20 - 24	81.8	91.5	73.1	6.0	5.5	6.6
25 - 29	82.7	94.7	72.1	3.1	2.9	3.4
30 - 34	84.5	95.1	75.1	1.7	1.6	1.9
35 - 39	83.9	94.8	74.1	0.7	0.8	0.6
40 - 44	84.2	94.8	74.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
45 - 49	82.9	94.6	72.1	0.2	0.3	*
50 - 54	77.3	92.9	63.8	0.2	0.3	0.1
55 - 59	72.2	88.7	57.3	-	-	-
60 - 64	55.0	72.4	40.5	-	-	-
65 - 69	40.9	60.3	24.4	-	-	-
70 - 74	24.1	36.0	14.6	-	-	-
75 +	10.5	16.0	6.7	0.4	-	0.9
15 - 24	71.8	79.4	64.9	5.5	5.4	5.7
15 - 64	78.0	89.7	67.7	1.8	1.8	1.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

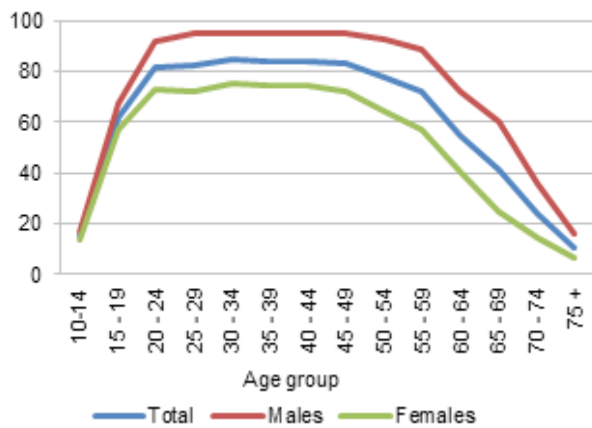
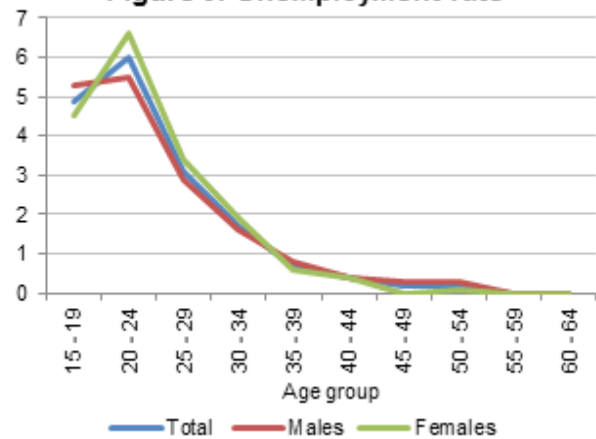


Figure 9: Unemployment rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kamma Township is 78.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 67.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.7 per cent.
- In Kamma Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 15.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kamma Township is 1.8 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.8%) and for females (1.9%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.7 per cent.

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

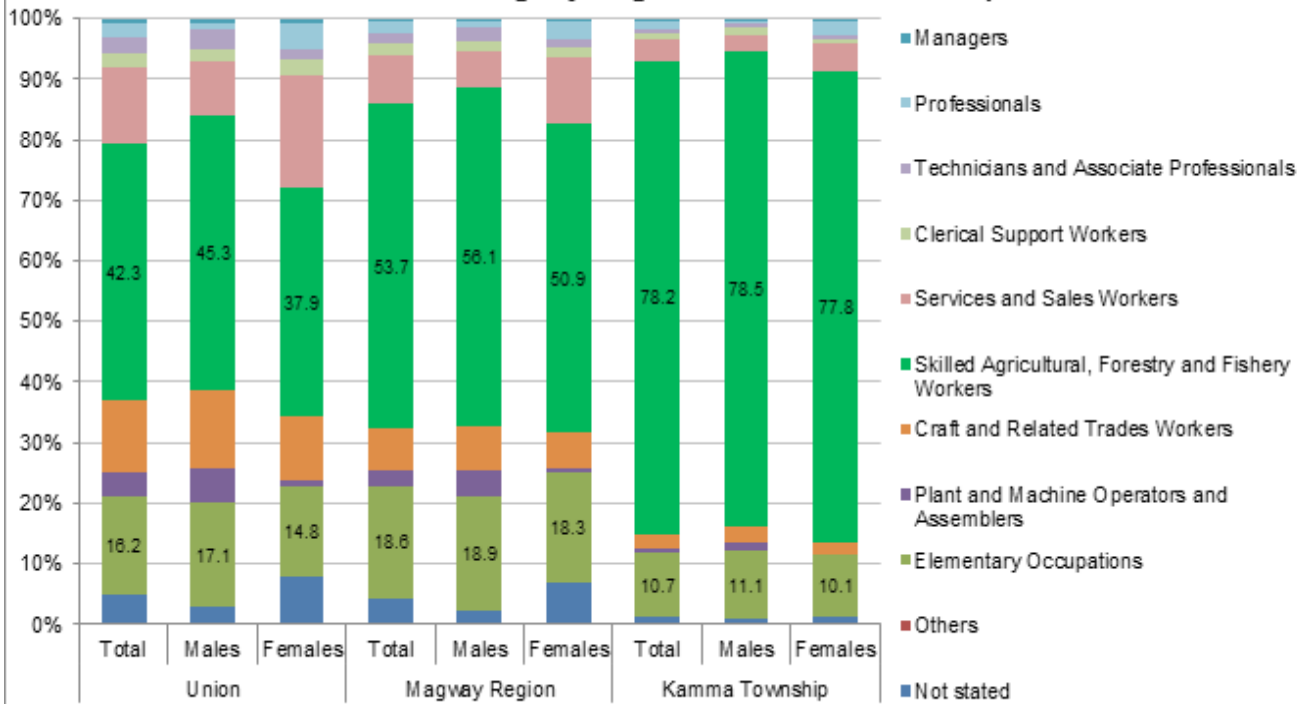
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	21,151	0.5	27.2	37.1	22.6	2.4	10.2
Males	6,725	0.9	42.1	3.4	29.6	3.6	20.3
Females	14,426	0.3	20.3	52.8	19.3	1.8	5.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 42.1 per cent of males are full time students while 52.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	39,306	21,211	18,095	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	152	81	71	0.4	0.4	0.4
Professionals	544	95	449	1.4	0.4	2.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	254	143	111	0.6	0.7	0.6
Clerical Support Workers	340	232	108	0.9	1.1	0.6
Services and Sales Workers	1,434	588	846	3.6	2.8	4.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	30,730	16,644	14,086	78.2	78.5	77.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	887	556	331	2.3	2.6	1.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	332	314	18	0.8	1.5	0.1
Elementary Occupations	4,192	2,365	1,827	10.7	11.1	10.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	441	193	248	1.1	0.9	1.4

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Magway Region and Kamma Township



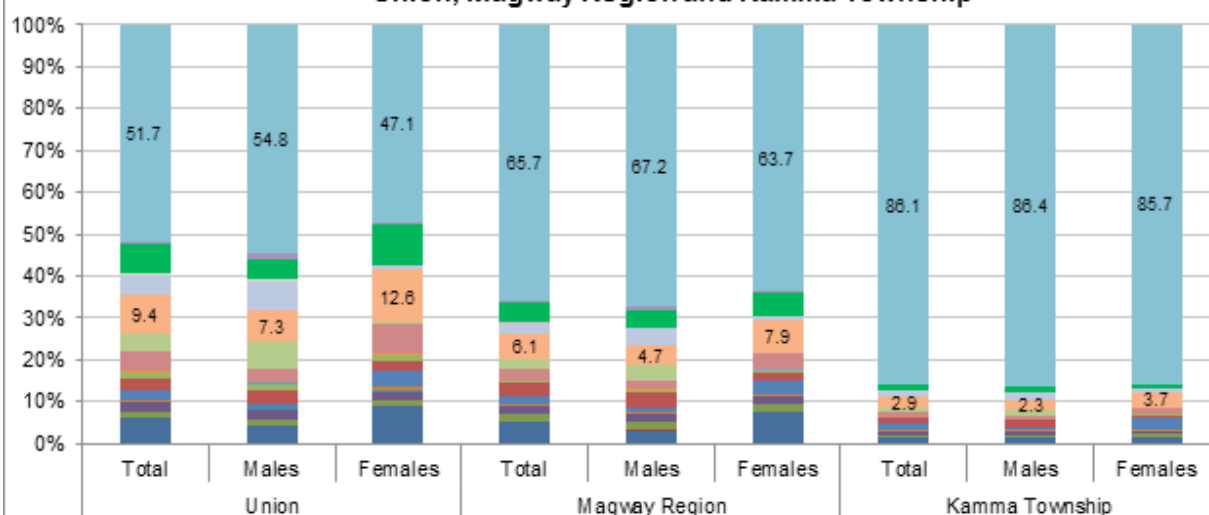
- In Kamma Township, 78.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 10.7 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 78.5 per cent of males and 77.8 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Magway Region, 53.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 18.6 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	39,306	21,211	18,095	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33,838	18,324	15,514	86.1	86.4	85.7
Mining and quarrying	29	25	4	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	487	257	230	1.2	1.2	1.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	12	11	1	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10	7	3	*	*	*
Construction	516	409	107	1.3	1.9	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,151	486	665	2.9	2.3	3.7
Transportation and storage	298	280	18	0.8	1.3	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	468	177	291	1.2	0.8	1.6
Information and communication	20	15	5	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	22	11	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	14	10	4	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	67	44	23	0.2	0.2	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	465	352	113	1.2	1.7	0.6
Education	631	132	499	1.6	0.6	2.8
Human health and social work activities	86	33	53	0.2	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7	6	1	*	*	*
Other service activities	375	216	159	1.0	1.0	0.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	274	153	121	0.7	0.7	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	536	263	273	1.4	1.2	1.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Magway Region and Kamma Township



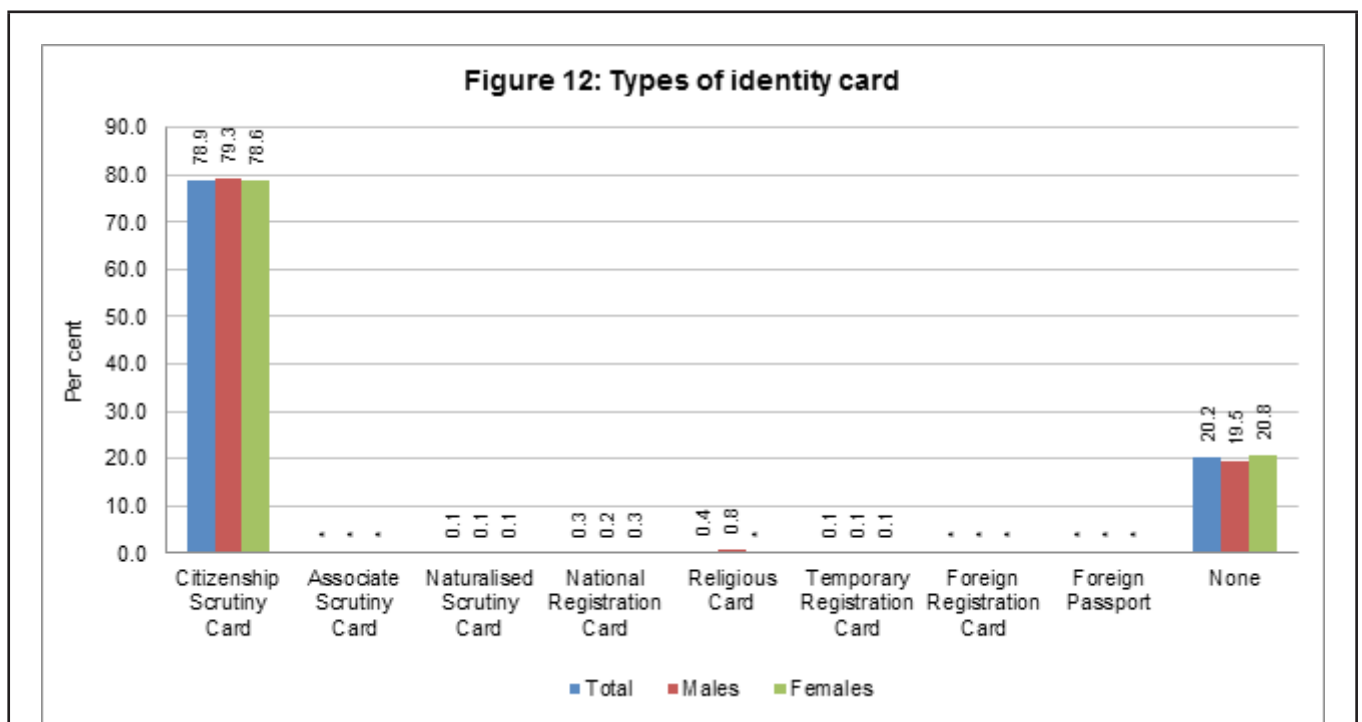
- In Kamma Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 86.1 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 2.9 per cent.
- There are 86.4 per cent of males and 85.7 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Magway Region, there are 65.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 6.1 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	50,821	*	72	174	253	41	*	*	13,002
Urban	3,782	*	18	15	27	7	-	-	658
Rural	47,039	*	54	159	226	34	*	*	12,344
Males	24,080	*	40	71	243	16	*	*	5,913
Females	26,741	*	32	103	10	25	*	*	7,089

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Kamma Township, 78.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 20.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 19.5 per cent of males and 20.8 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	75,195	67,558	7,637	10.2	4,945	2,241	3,503	2,608
0 - 4	5,298	5,005	293	5.5	33	31	247	242
5 - 9	5,509	5,405	104	1.9	22	19	46	67
10 - 14	5,694	5,606	88	1.5	34	21	36	46
15 - 19	5,488	5,397	91	1.7	36	13	19	38
20 - 24	5,419	5,321	98	1.8	38	26	23	32
25 - 29	6,197	6,078	119	1.9	45	29	45	36
30 - 34	6,236	6,056	180	2.9	75	39	50	53
35 - 39	6,042	5,790	252	4.2	118	45	90	60
40 - 44	5,700	5,284	416	7.3	261	52	137	105
45 - 49	5,414	4,775	639	11.8	443	108	177	142
50 - 54	4,826	4,078	748	15.5	534	118	270	178
55 - 59	3,909	3,090	819	21.0	566	155	326	184
60 - 64	3,096	2,245	851	27.5	617	230	359	227
65 - 69	2,141	1,380	761	35.5	551	245	328	216
70 - 74	1,551	883	668	43.1	489	269	346	250
75 - 79	1,243	629	614	49.4	441	291	372	265
80 - 84	912	369	543	59.5	394	336	365	277
85 - 89	360	119	241	66.9	168	135	180	125
90 +	160	48	112	70.0	80	79	87	65

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	35,854	32,362	3,492	9.7	2,237	969	1,491	1,117
0 - 4	2,708	2,570	138	5.1	15	14	114	114
5 - 9	2,770	2,709	61	2.2	13	12	25	35
10 - 14	2,914	2,862	52	1.8	19	10	18	24
15 - 19	2,612	2,566	46	1.8	22	6	11	18
20 - 24	2,563	2,512	51	2.0	21	14	15	15
25 - 29	2,909	2,850	59	2.0	18	11	25	20
30 - 34	2,939	2,848	91	3.1	36	22	25	25
35 - 39	2,848	2,725	123	4.3	58	18	45	28
40 - 44	2,714	2,511	203	7.5	125	24	65	50
45 - 49	2,600	2,278	322	12.4	230	53	77	72
50 - 54	2,239	1,898	341	15.2	254	53	111	71
55 - 59	1,858	1,474	384	20.7	266	64	149	86
60 - 64	1,411	1,023	388	27.5	271	92	142	80
65 - 69	983	647	336	34.2	245	102	137	86
70 - 74	689	404	285	41.4	206	114	153	108
75 - 79	523	268	255	48.8	181	120	145	99
80 - 84	376	155	221	58.8	164	145	136	112
85 - 89	137	43	94	68.6	64	62	66	49
90 +	61	19	42	68.9	29	33	32	25

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	39,341	35,196	4,145	10.5	2,708	1,272	2,012	1,491
0 - 4	2,590	2,435	155	6.0	18	17	133	128
5 - 9	2,739	2,696	43	1.6	9	7	21	32
10 - 14	2,780	2,744	36	1.3	15	11	18	22
15 - 19	2,876	2,831	45	1.6	14	7	8	20
20 - 24	2,856	2,809	47	1.6	17	12	8	17
25 - 29	3,288	3,228	60	1.8	27	18	20	16
30 - 34	3,297	3,208	89	2.7	39	17	25	28
35 - 39	3,194	3,065	129	4.0	60	27	45	32
40 - 44	2,986	2,773	213	7.1	136	28	72	55
45 - 49	2,814	2,497	317	11.3	213	55	100	70
50 - 54	2,587	2,180	407	15.7	280	65	159	107
55 - 59	2,051	1,616	435	21.2	300	91	177	98
60 - 64	1,685	1,222	463	27.5	346	138	217	147
65 - 69	1,158	733	425	36.7	306	143	191	130
70 - 74	862	479	383	44.4	283	155	193	142
75 - 79	720	361	359	49.9	260	171	227	166
80 - 84	536	214	322	60.1	230	191	229	165
85 - 89	223	76	147	65.9	104	73	114	76
90 +	99	29	70	70.7	51	46	55	40

- Ten in every 100 persons in Kamma 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.

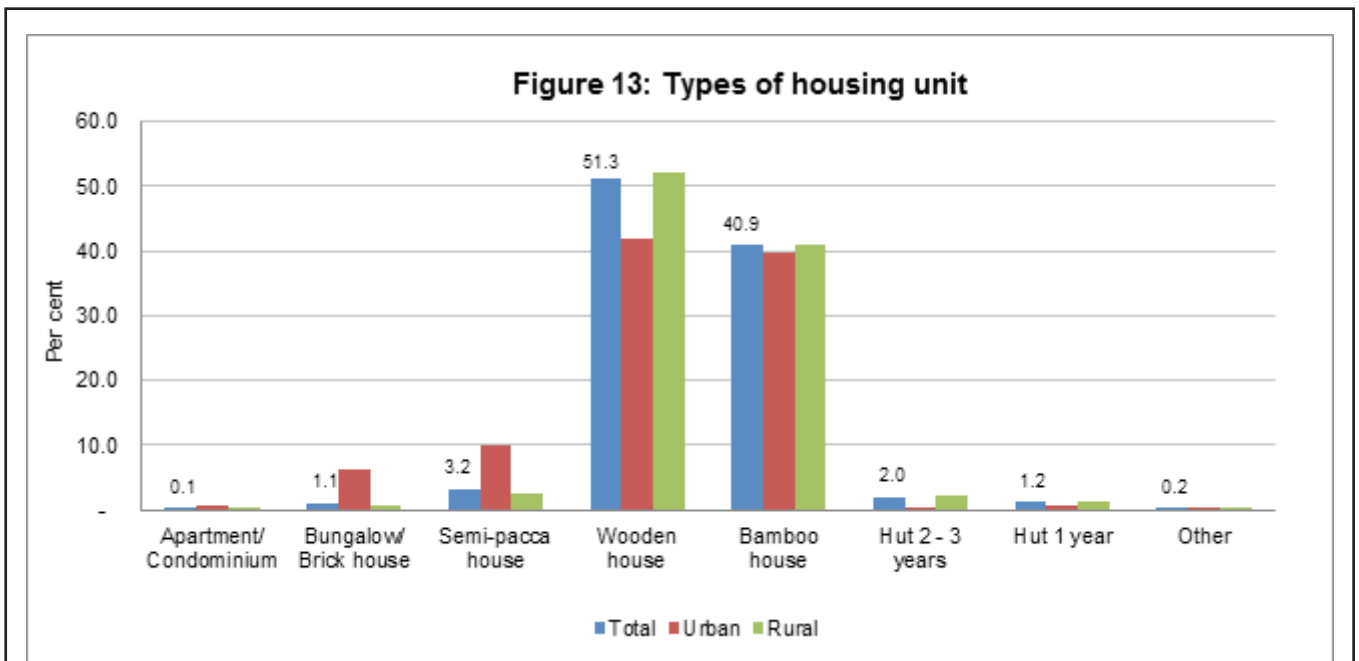
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	19,143	0.1	1.1	3.2	51.3	40.9	2.0	1.2	0.2
Urban	1,294	0.8	6.3	9.9	42.0	39.9	0.2	0.7	0.2
Rural	17,849	*	0.8	2.7	52.0	40.9	2.2	1.3	0.2

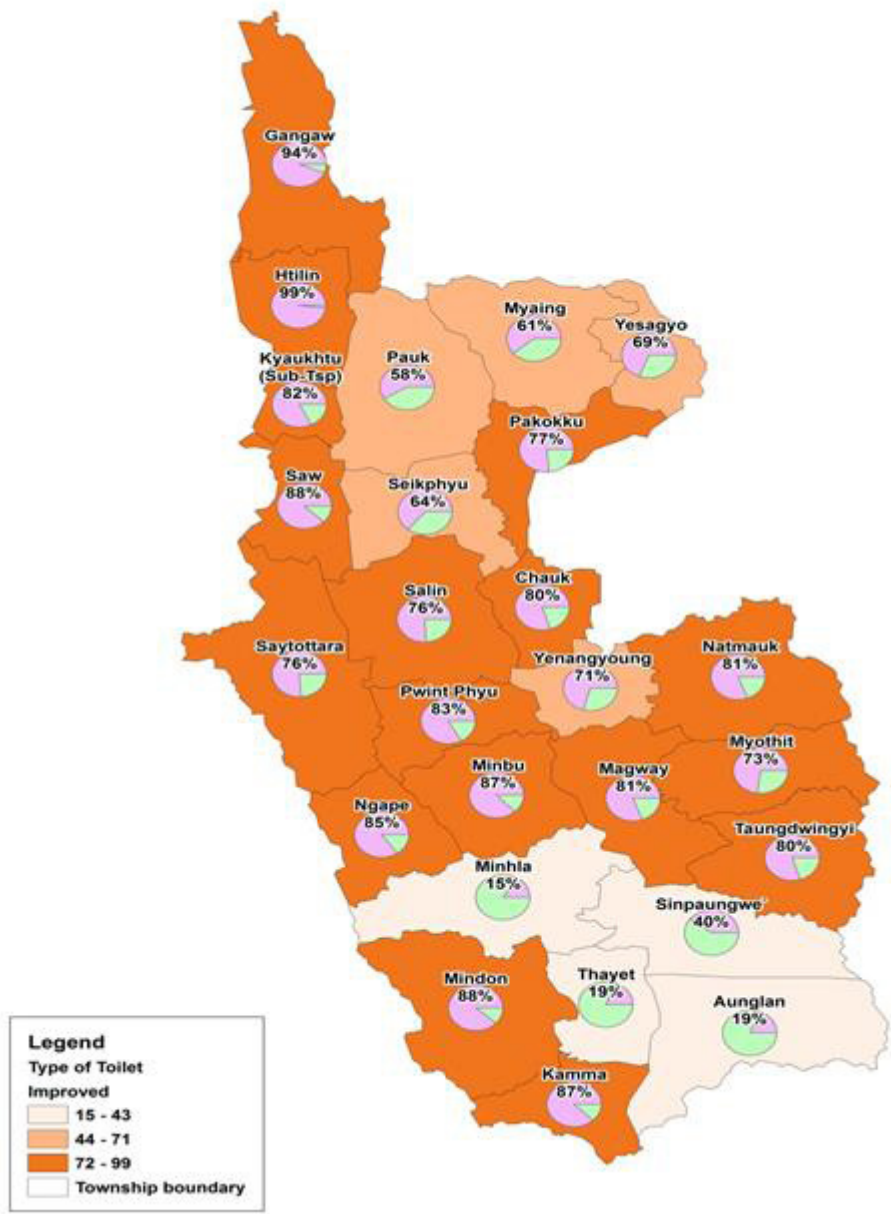
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Kamma Township are living in wooden houses (51.3%) followed by households in bamboo houses (40.9%).
- About 42.0 per cent of urban households and 52.0 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%
Magway Region	: 68.4%
Thayet District	: 35.1%
Kamma Township	: 87.2%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.6	0.1	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		86.6	93.2	86.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>87.2</i>	<i>93.3</i>	<i>86.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.0	1.2	3.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.4	0.1	0.4
Other		0.6	0.2	0.6
None		8.8	5.2	9.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	19,143	1,294	17,849

- Some 87.2 per cent of the households in Kamma Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (86.6%)).
- Compared to other townships in Magway Region, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities is high.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Magway Region is 68.4 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 Magway Region, it is 17.5 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kamma Township, 9.1 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

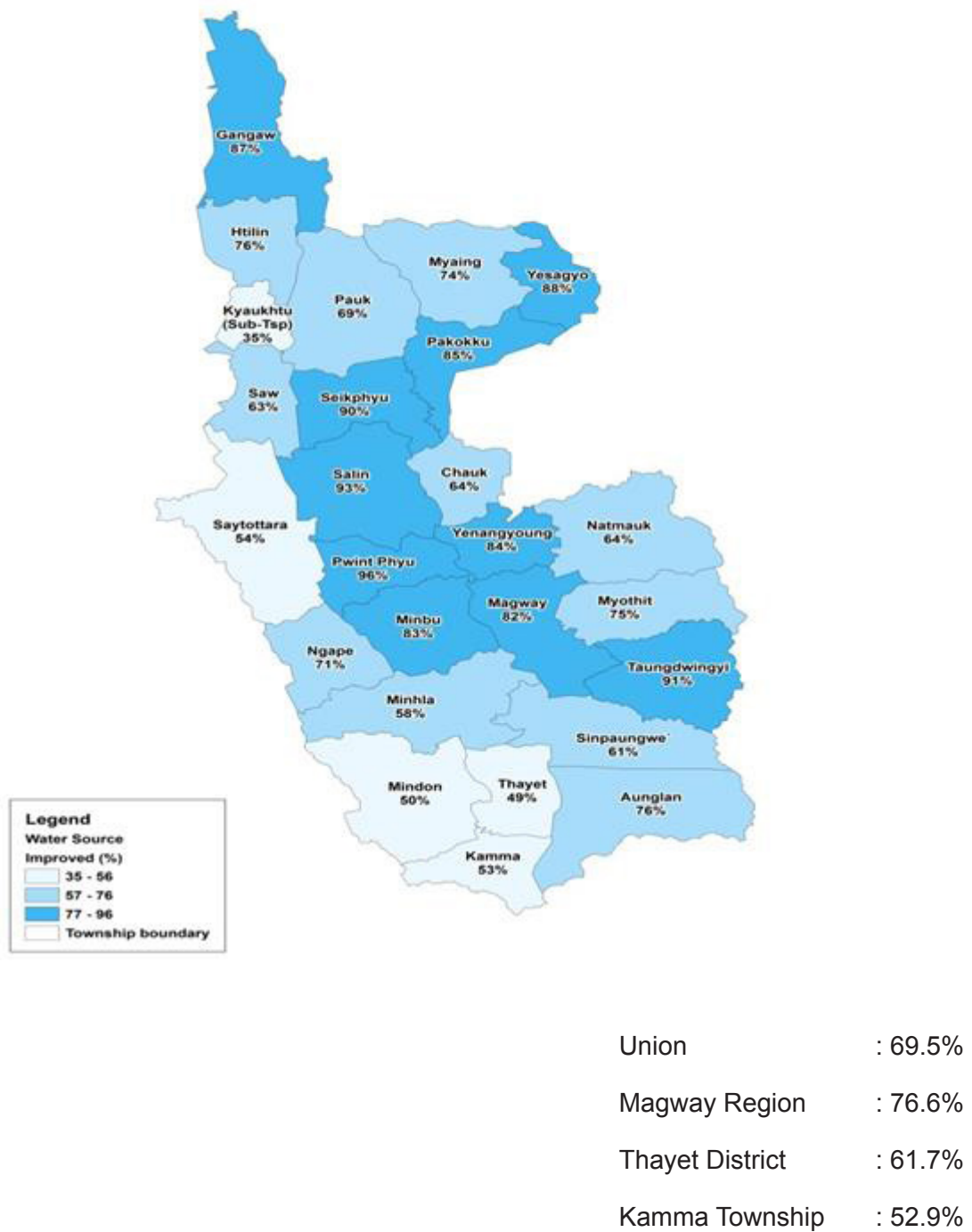


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

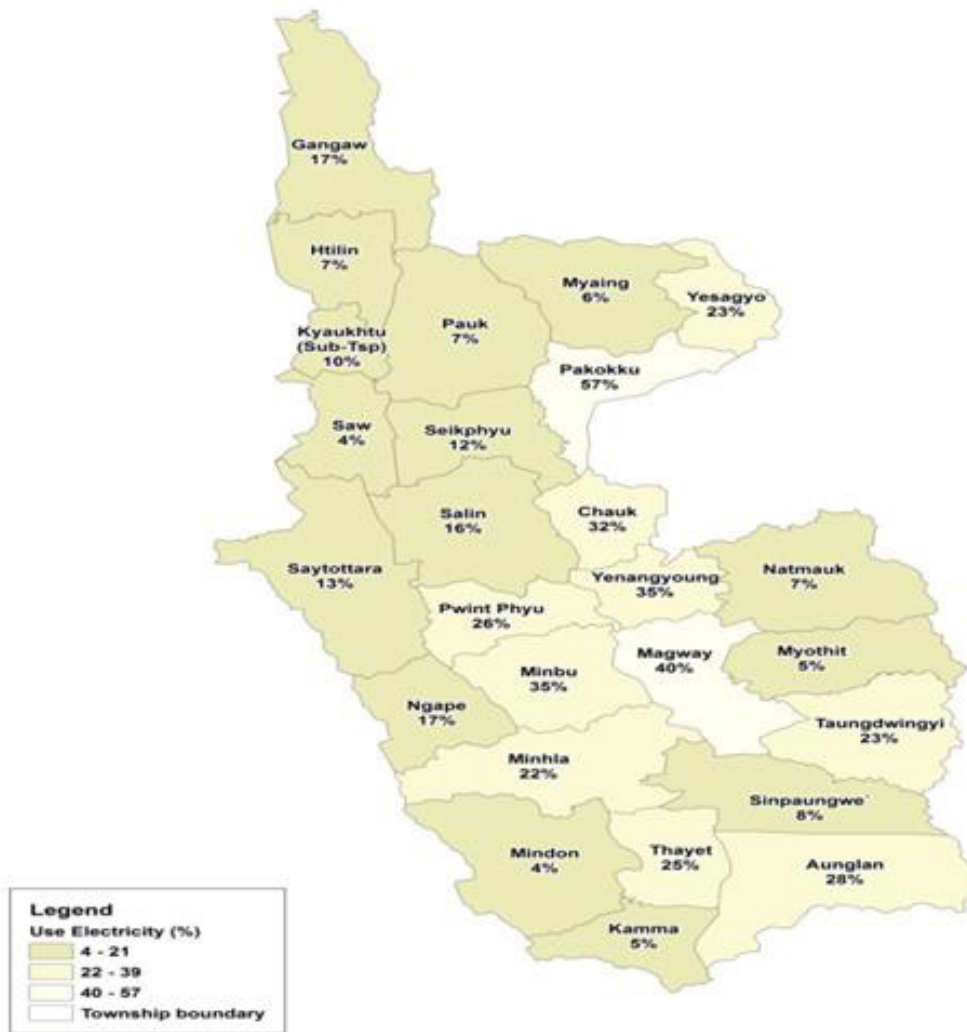
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.4	4.2	0.1
Tube well, borehole	40.3	1.1	43.2
Protected well/ Spring	12.1	5.6	12.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.1	0.5	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>55.9</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	2.7	0.1	2.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake	3.2	-	3.5
River/stream/ canal	40.0	86.7	36.6
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.7	1.7	0.6
Other	0.5	0.1	0.5
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>44.1</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	19,143	17,849

- In Kamma Township, 52.9 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Magway Region, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water is low and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 40.3 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 40.0 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Some 47.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 44.1 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%
Magway Region	: 22.7%
Thayet District	: 18.7%
Kamma Township	: 5.3%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		5.3	48.3	2.2
Kerosene		0.2	0.2	0.2
Candle		43.3	28.7	44.3
Battery		18.6	7.1	19.5
Generator (private)		17.2	7.4	17.9
Water mill (private)		1.0	0.6	1.0
Solar system/energy		11.4	6.5	11.7
Other		3.1	1.1	3.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	19,143	1,294	17,849

- In Kamma Township, 5.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Magway Region, this proportion is low. The percentage of households that use electricity in Magway Region is 22.7 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 43.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 44.3 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

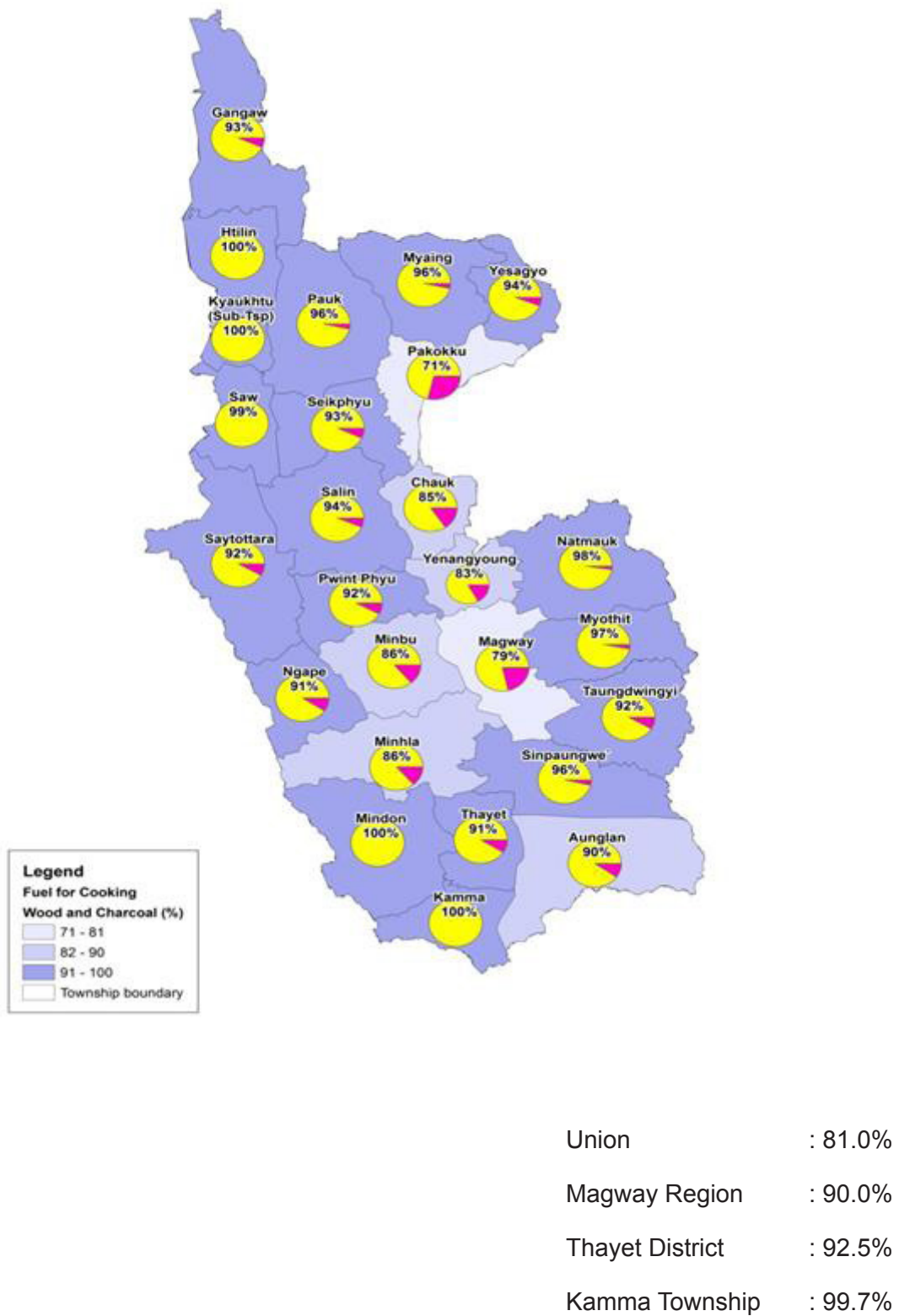


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	1.0	*
LPG		*	0.1	-
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		97.0	84.1	98.0
Charcoal		2.7	14.5	1.8
Coal		0.1	-	0.1
Other		0.1	0.3	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	19,143	1,294	17,849

- In Kamma Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 97.0 per cent using firewood and 2.7 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- In rural areas, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood (98.0%) and charcoal (1.8%).

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

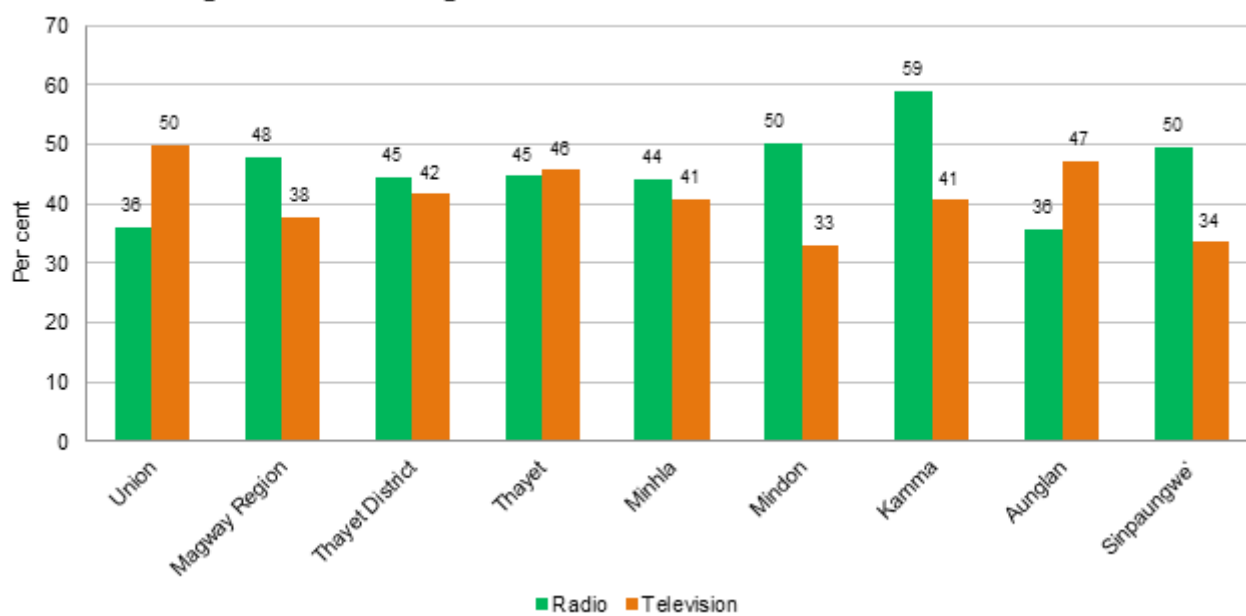
Communication and related amenities

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	19,143	58.9	40.7	3.7	12.6	0.5	2.0	27.7	0.1
Urban	1,294	61.4	61.5	7.0	39.6	3.2	11.4	18.2	0.8
Rural	17,849	58.7	39.2	3.4	10.7	0.4	1.4	28.4	0.1

- Some 58.9 per cent of the households in Kamma Township reported having radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 61.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 58.7 per cent having a radio and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

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



- In Kamma Township, 40.7 per cent of the households have access to television.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Magway Region	: 23.9%
Thayet District	: 23.4%
Kamma Township	: 12.6%

- Only 12.6 per cent of the households in Kamma Township reported having mobile phones and compared to other townships in Magway Region, it is the third lowest.

Transportation items

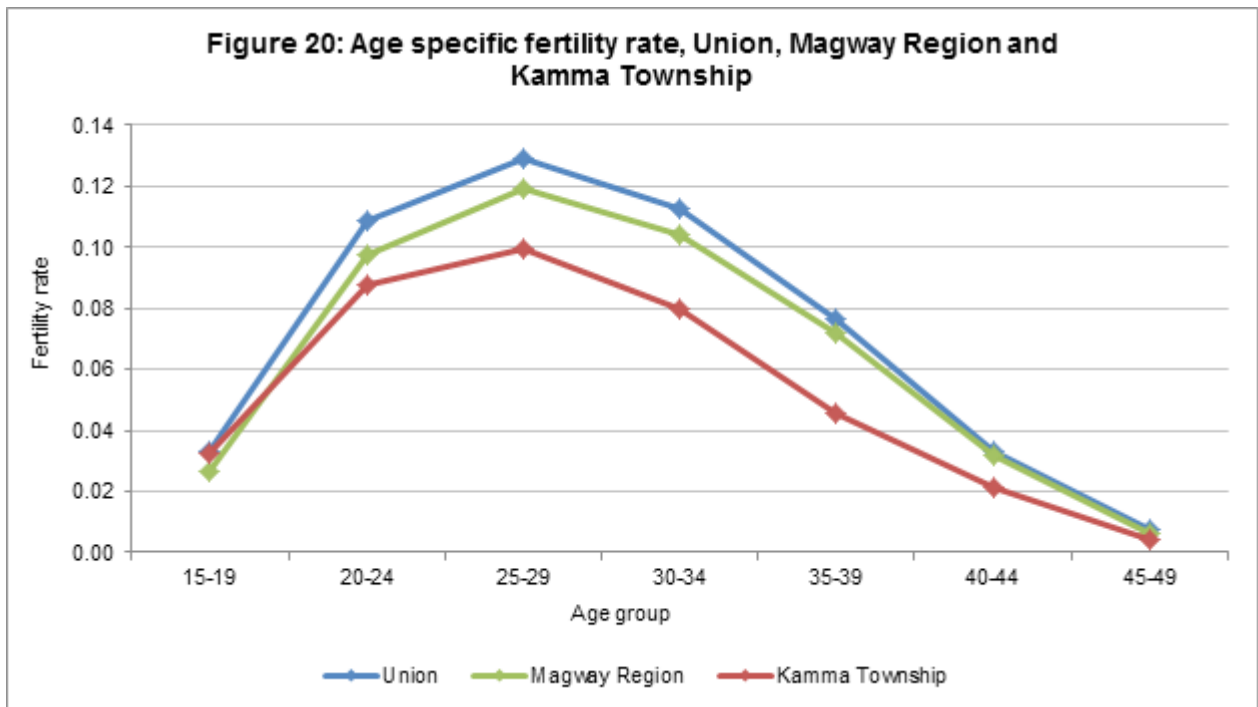
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Magway Region	919,777	12,624	356,960	282,648	7,989	12,307	4,196	380,264
Urban	131,251	5,925	72,163	62,913	1,499	660	349	4,968
Rural	788,526	6,699	284,797	219,735	6,490	11,647	3,847	375,296
Thayet District	179,839	2,232	60,142	38,048	1,044	1,164	996	87,972
Urban	23,014	904	10,975	12,274	279	290	103	1,286
Rural	156,825	1,328	49,167	25,774	765	874	893	86,686
Kamma Township	19,143	131	6,254	5,485	152	294	130	10,270
Urban	1,294	25	547	537	16	68	21	176
Rural	17,849	106	5,707	4,948	136	226	109	10,094

- In Kamma Township, 53.6 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 32.7 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban areas mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport while it was cart (bullock) in rural areas.

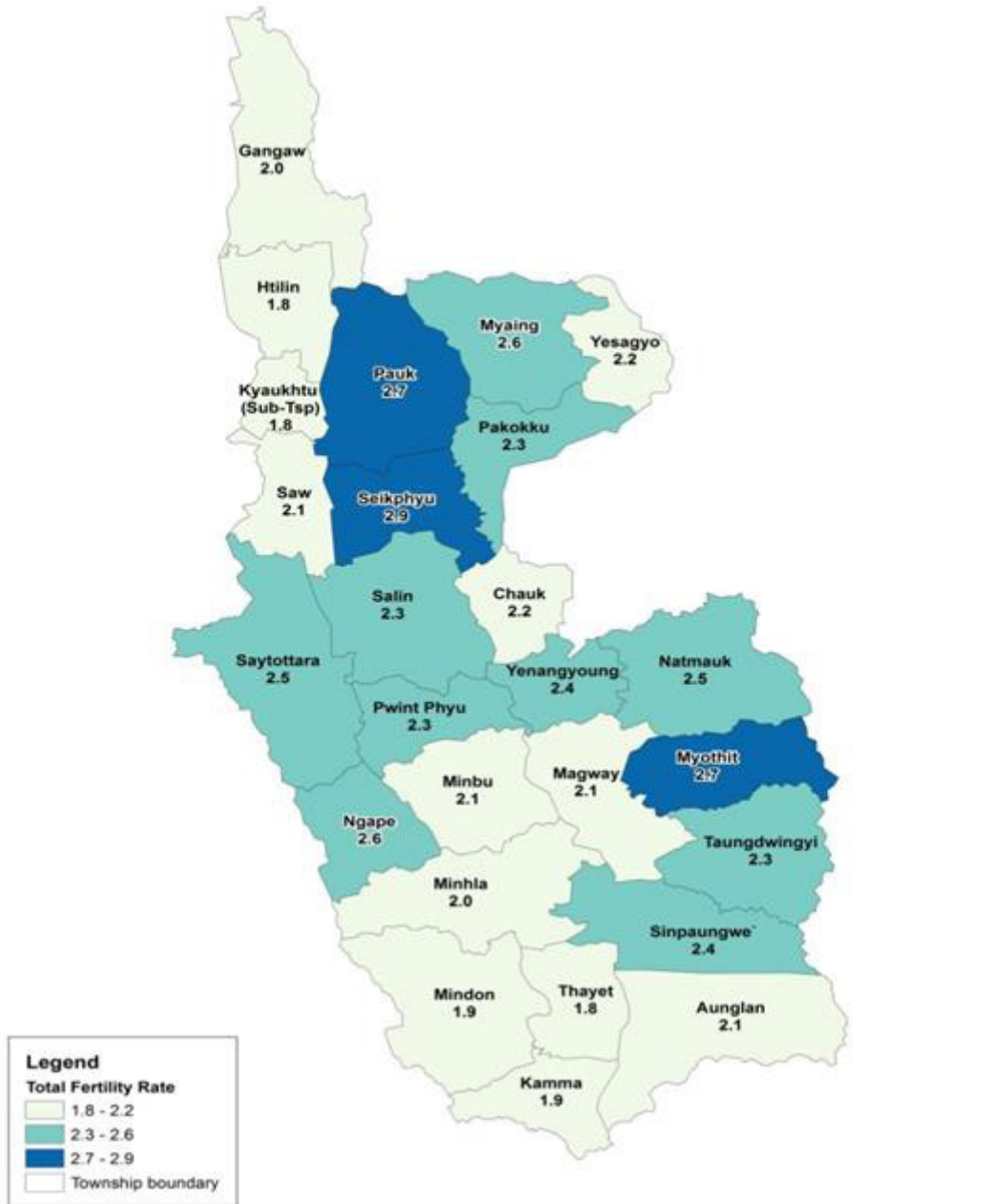
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



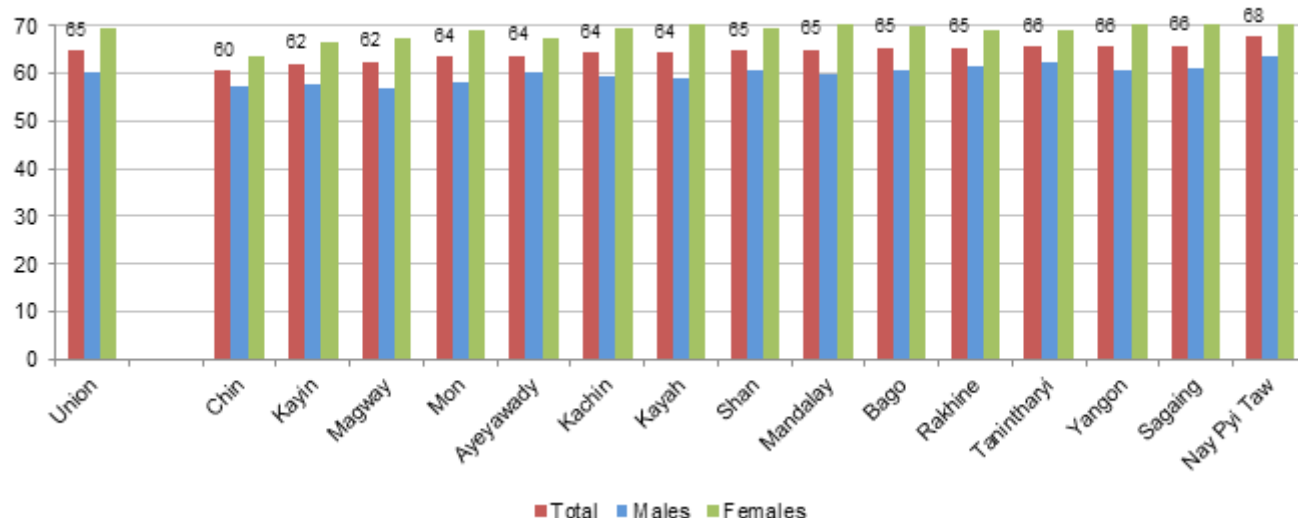
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.9 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Magway Region	: 2.3
Thayet District	: 2.1
Kamma Township	: 1.9

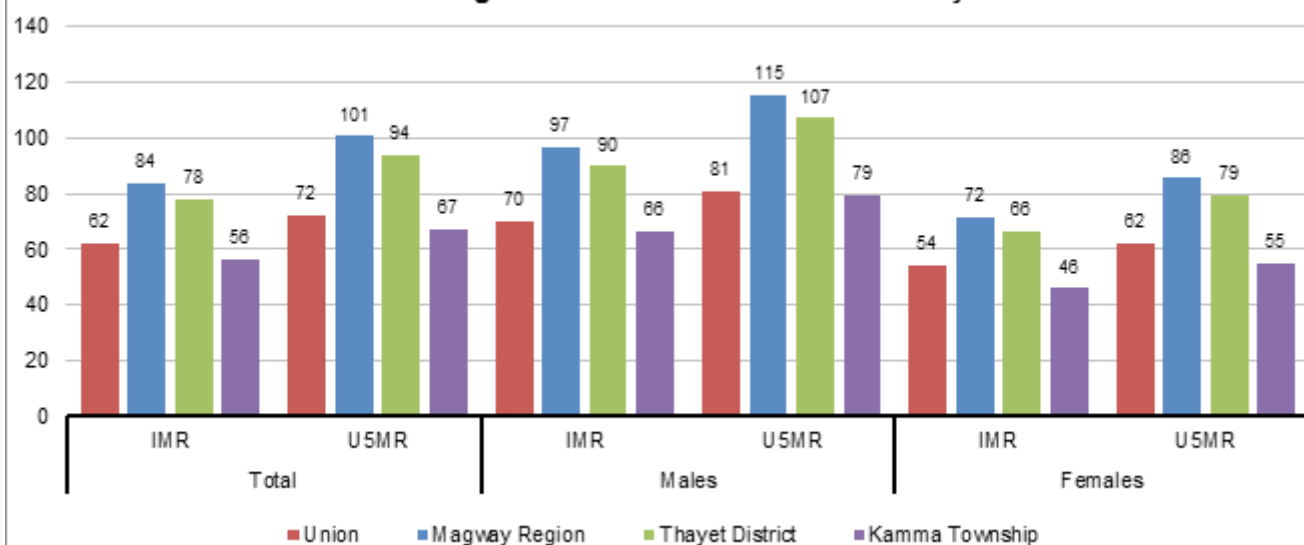
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Magway Region is 62.3 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 67.5 years is higher than that of the males at 57.1 years.

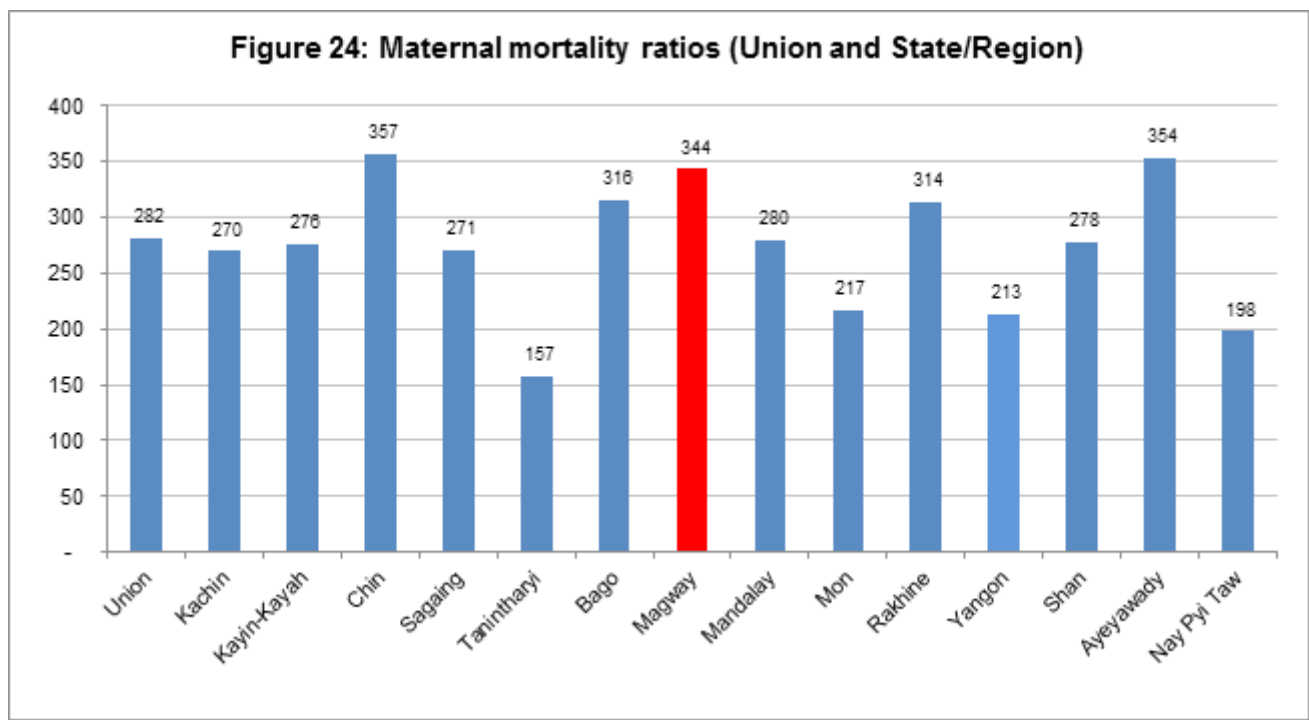
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thayet District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Thayet District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 94 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kamma Township are lower than those in Magway Region and Thayet District. The Infant mortality in Kamma is 56 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 67 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Magway Region, there are 344 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 Magway 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.

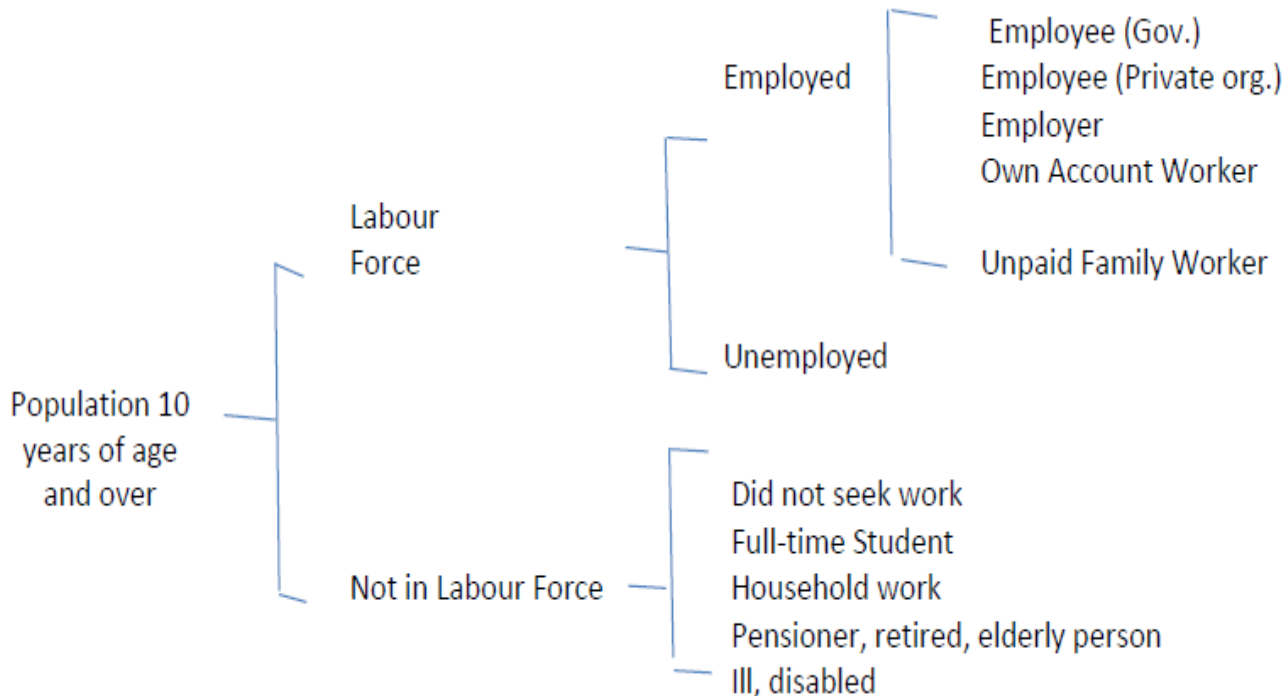
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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 Magway Region, Thayet District, Kamma Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Mar Mar Oo	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Ni Ni Than	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
U Aung Min Thein	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
U Aung Than	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 May Thet Tun	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Zin Min Oo	Senior 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>

