



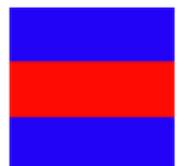
# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

## The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census SAGAING REGION, YINMARPIN DISTRICT Kani Township Report



Department of Population  
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Sagaing Region, Yinmarpin District

## **Kani Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

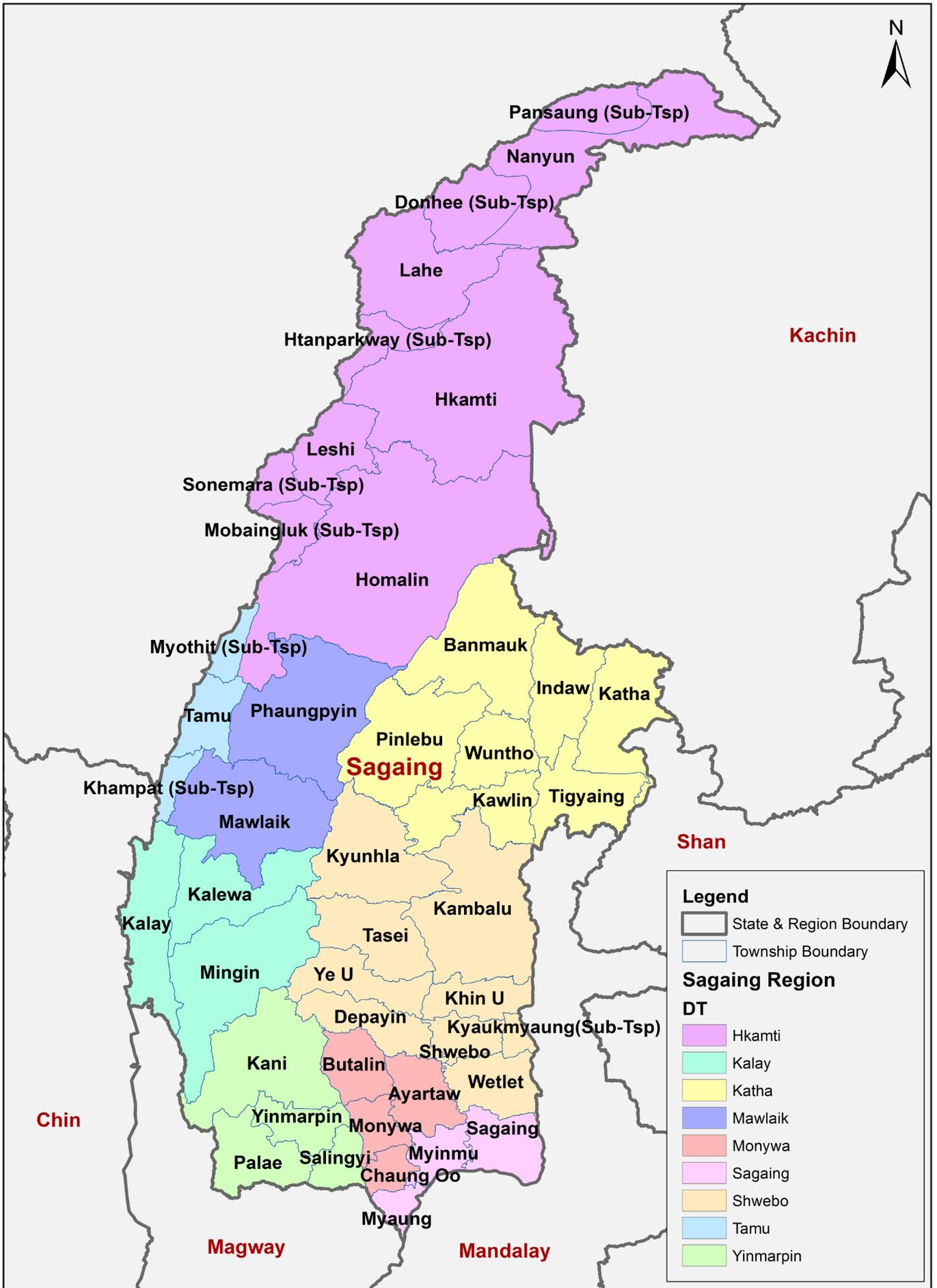
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>134,541 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>62,465 (46.4%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>72,076 (53.6%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>3,359.2 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>40.1 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>27.7 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>45</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>29,223</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.5 persons<sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>64.2%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>55.7</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>45.7</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>10.0</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>22.0</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>87</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>94.2%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>97.1%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>91.9%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>6,373</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>2,969</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>1.8</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	77,831	70.9	
Associate Scrutiny	35	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	196	0.2	
National Registration	1,520	1.4	
Religious	466	0.4	
Temporary Registration	127	0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	23	< 0.1	
None	29,552	26.9	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	70.7%	87.3%	57.0%
Unemployment rate	4.7%	4.3%	5.3%
Employment to population ratio	67.4%	83.6%	53.9%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	28,499	97.5	
Renter	173	0.6	
Provided free (individually)	310	1.1	
Government quarters	188	0.6	
Private company quarters	24	0.1	
Other	29	0.1	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	3.0%		28.6%
Bamboo	52.9%	4.1%	2.8%
Earth	0.1%	20.5%	
Wood	24.0%	65.2%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		63.5%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	18.0%	9.7%	0.2%
Other	1.8%	0.6%	4.8%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	76	0.3	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	27,905	95.5	
Charcoal	1,160	4.0	
Coal	45	0.2	
Other	*	0.1	

<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	1,722	5.9
Kerosene	83	0.3
Candle	3,353	11.5
Battery	9,990	34.2
Generator (private)	7,355	25.2
Water mill (private)	50	0.2
Solar system/energy	3,760	12.9
Other	2,910	10.0
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	498	1.7
Tube well, borehole	14,383	49.2
Protected well/spring	8,123	27.8
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>23,013</i>	<i>78.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	461	1.6
Pool/pond/lake	1,380	4.7
River/stream/canal	3,927	13.5
Waterfall/rainwater	54	0.2
Other	388	1.3
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,210</i>	<i>21.3</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	496	1.7
Tube well, borehole	14,198	48.6
Protected well/spring	9,726	33.3
Unprotected well/spring	513	1.8
Pool/pond/lake	1,435	4.9
River/stream/canal	2,413	8.3
Waterfall/rainwater	54	0.2
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	386	1.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	255	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	21,748	74.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>22,003</i>	<i>75.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	916	3.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	143	0.5
Other	100	0.4
None	6,061	20.7
<b>Availability of communication amenities</b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Radio	19,056	65.2
Television	7,202	24.6
Landline phone	1,337	4.6
Mobile phone	2,637	9.0
Computer	175	0.6
Internet at home	231	0.8
Households with none of the items	8,100	27.7
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
<b>Availability of Transportation equipment</b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Car/Truck/Van	268	0.9
Motorcycle/Moped	14,240	48.7
Bicycle	7,995	27.4
4-Wheel tractor	171	0.6
Canoe/Boat	1,066	3.6
Motor boat	452	1.5
Cart (bullock)	16,472	56.4

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Kani Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

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

<sup>4</sup> Calculated based on conventional household population

\* Less than 20.

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## Introduction

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

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

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

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Kani Township in Sagaing Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which is in a more vulnerable situation.



## **Census information on Kani Township**



## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	134,541*		
Males	62,465		
Females	72,076		
Sex ratio	87 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	3.6%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	3,359.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	40.1 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	45		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	131,237	4,717	126,520
Number of conventional households	29,223	1,138	28,085
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Kani Township, there are fewer males than females with 87 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (3.6%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Kani Township is 40 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Kani Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

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

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

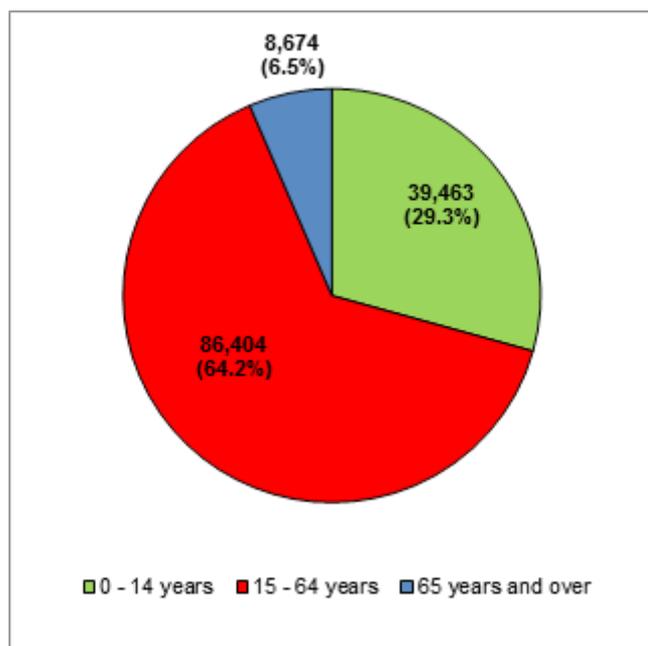
**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;  
Kani Township (Yinmarpin District, Sagaing Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,223</b>	<b>134,541</b>	<b>62,465</b>	<b>72,076</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>4,887</b>	<b>2,216</b>	<b>2,671</b>
1	No(1)(W)	401	1,614	723	891
2	No(2)(W)	353	1,542	688	854
3	No(3)(W)	384	1,731	805	926
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>28,085</b>	<b>129,654</b>	<b>60,249</b>	<b>69,405</b>
1	Ka Ne(VT)	609	2,978	1,342	1,636
2	Su Lay Kone(VT)	629	2,644	1,168	1,476
3	Sa Kar Myar(VT)	339	1,423	618	805
4	Nat Gyi(VT)	821	3,715	1,666	2,049
5	Wa Yar(VT)	464	2,038	911	1,127
6	Moe Kaung(VT)	611	2,510	1,140	1,370
7	Ta Paung(VT)	604	2,724	1,176	1,548
8	Ta Pone(Ta Bone)(VT)	512	2,080	879	1,201
9	Htu Pauk(VT)	285	1,303	594	709
10	Win Ma Nar(VT)	1,110	4,734	2,121	2,613
11	Kyun Pin Aing(VT)	492	1,911	868	1,043
12	Kin Taung(VT)	484	2,365	1,133	1,232
13	Taung Pauk(VT)	713	3,719	1,890	1,829
14	Yet Kan Taing(VT)	383	1,788	837	951
15	Tha Min Chan(VT)	669	3,253	1,541	1,712
16	Chaing(VT)	640	2,783	1,269	1,514
17	Moke Taw(VT)	429	1,937	895	1,042
18	Aing Taung(VT)	716	3,392	1,463	1,929
19	Chaung Ma(VT)	619	2,782	1,357	1,425
20	Lin Pone Yae(VT)	402	2,041	981	1,060
21	Zee Pin Twin(VT)	723	3,561	1,720	1,841
22	Twin(VT)	583	2,552	1,148	1,404
23	Yin Yein(VT)	545	2,693	1,302	1,391

**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	Hmyaing(VT)	387	1,815	895	920
25	Bon Ma Zin(VT)	624	2,916	1,321	1,595
26	Ke Taung(VT)	439	2,068	990	1,078
27	Khon Gyi(VT)	599	3,192	1,487	1,705
28	Lar Boet(VT)	624	2,893	1,383	1,510
29	Daing Gyi(VT)	342	1,562	739	823
30	Yin Thwin(VT)	417	1,836	899	937
31	Ta Zei Chaung(VT)	891	4,121	1,904	2,217
32	Nat Lar Boet(North)(VT))	470	2,094	924	1,170
33	Nat Lar Boet(South)(VT)	651	3,157	1,487	1,670
34	Lel Shey(VT)	186	910	440	470
35	Yar Gyi(VT)	725	3,492	1,801	1,691
36	Me Din(VT)	772	3,456	1,531	1,925
37	Sin Oh(VT)	719	3,390	1,585	1,805
38	Hta Naung Pa Kar(VT)	602	2,848	1,220	1,628
39	Nat Ye Taung(VT)	937	3,988	1,755	2,233
40	Kyaw Ywar(VT)	710	2,825	1,258	1,567
41	Boke Kone(VT)	430	1,851	851	1,000
42	Ohn Ma(VT)	1,147	5,694	2,692	3,002
43	Yin(VT)	824	4,041	1,869	2,172
44	Kin(VT)	1,445	6,531	3,194	3,337
45	Ku Seik(VT)	762	4,048	2,005	2,043

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

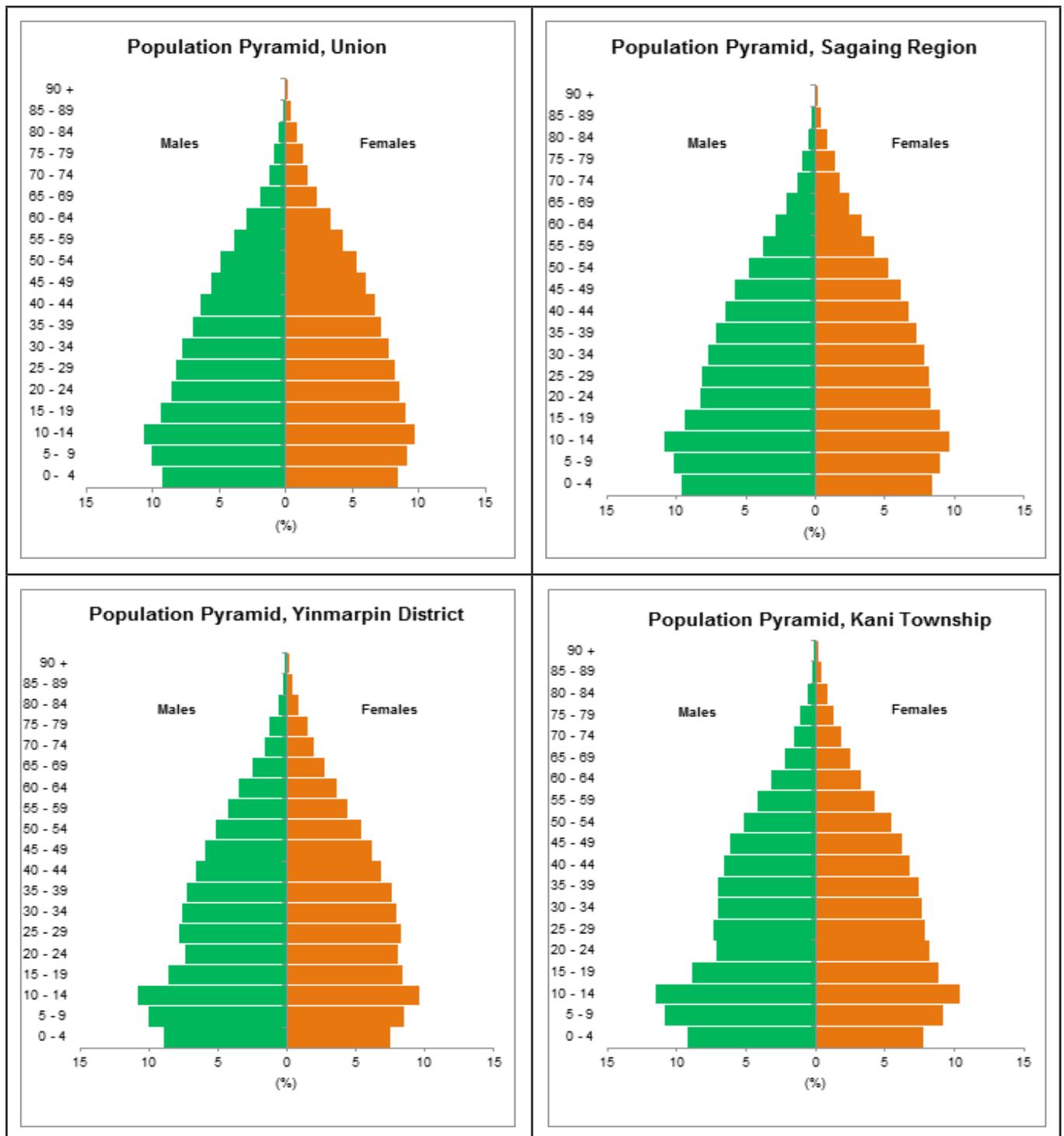


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kani Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,541</b>	<b>62,465</b>	<b>72,076</b>
0 - 4	11,387	5,773	5,614
5 - 9	13,404	6,780	6,624
10 - 14	14,672	7,204	7,468
15 - 19	11,940	5,564	6,376
20 - 24	10,334	4,466	5,868
25 - 29	10,241	4,602	5,639
30 - 34	9,879	4,406	5,473
35 - 39	9,683	4,364	5,319
40 - 44	8,974	4,135	4,839
45 - 49	8,272	3,818	4,454
50 - 54	7,103	3,216	3,887
55 - 59	5,677	2,584	3,093
60 - 64	4,301	1,972	2,329
65 - 69	3,229	1,409	1,820
70 - 74	2,232	940	1,292
75 - 79	1,646	685	961
80 - 84	943	346	597
85 - 89	452	145	307
90 +	172	56	116

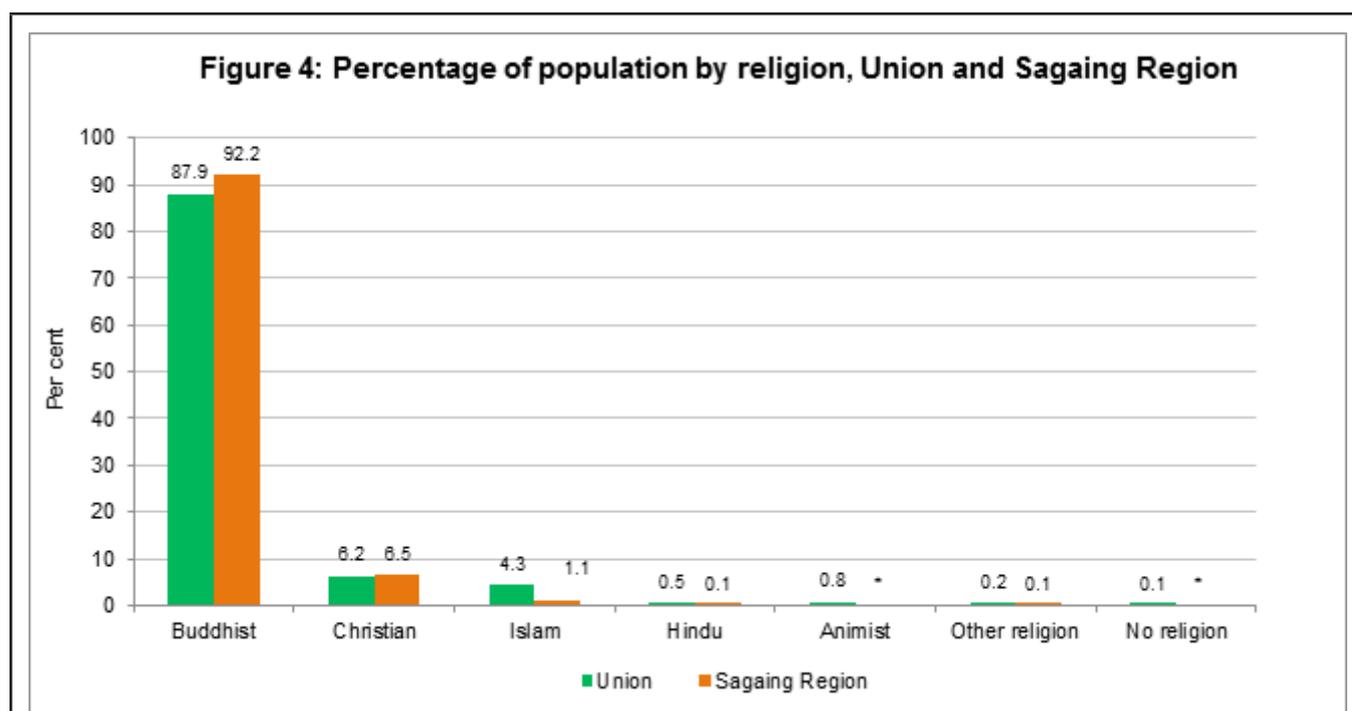
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kani Township is 64.2 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Yinmarpin District and Kani Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kani Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kani Township.
- Starting from age group 10-14, there are less males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Sagaing Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion.

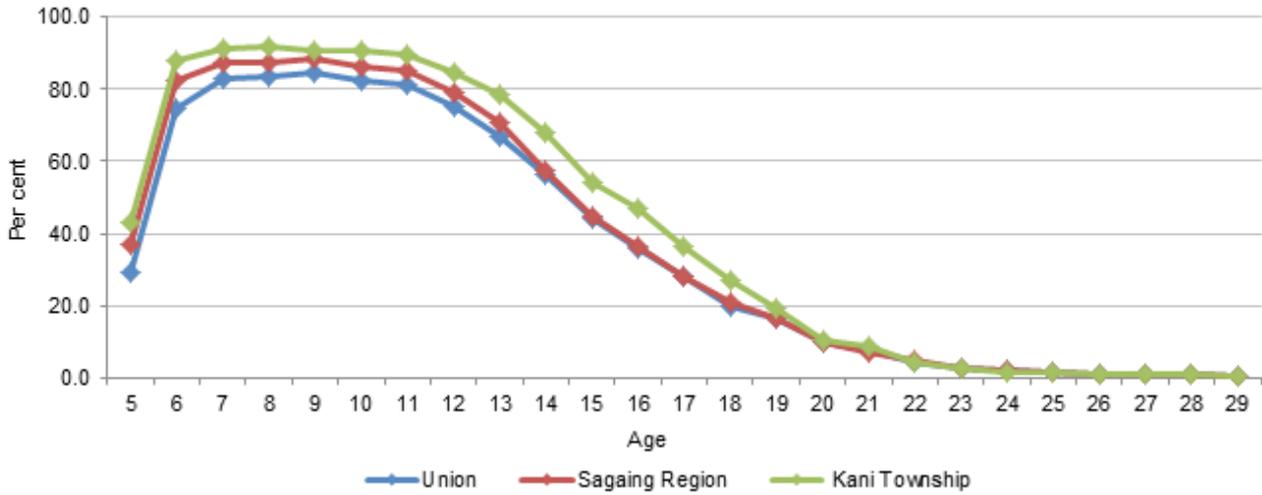
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

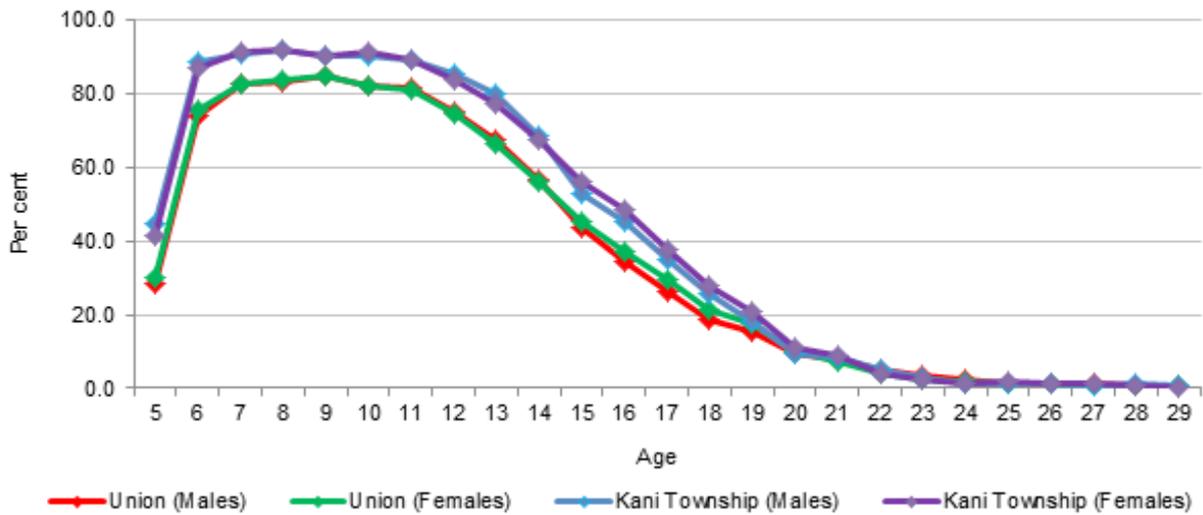
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,357	1,216	1,141	1,019	543	476
6	2,687	1,357	1,330	2,358	1,203	1,155
7	2,919	1,442	1,477	2,656	1,310	1,346
8	2,662	1,310	1,352	2,443	1,201	1,242
9	2,659	1,367	1,292	2,406	1,237	1,169
10	2,883	1,407	1,476	2,618	1,270	1,348
11	2,676	1,316	1,360	2,391	1,177	1,214
12	2,947	1,408	1,539	2,493	1,201	1,292
13	3,028	1,447	1,581	2,381	1,155	1,226
14	2,850	1,381	1,469	1,942	947	995
15	2,524	1,210	1,314	1,373	637	736
16	2,229	1,005	1,224	1,053	457	596
17	2,394	1,109	1,285	867	385	482
18	2,476	1,108	1,368	667	284	383
19	1,924	861	1,063	373	154	219
20	2,534	1,071	1,463	260	99	161
21	1,832	759	1,073	159	64	95
22	1,988	857	1,131	91	43	48
23	1,901	812	1,089	54	26	28
24	1,697	697	1,000	26	11	15
25	2,382	1,067	1,315	36	12	24
26	1,561	663	898	20	9	11
27	1,966	863	1,103	20	7	13
28	2,058	894	1,164	24	12	12
29	1,909	847	1,062	11	6	5

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Kani Township**

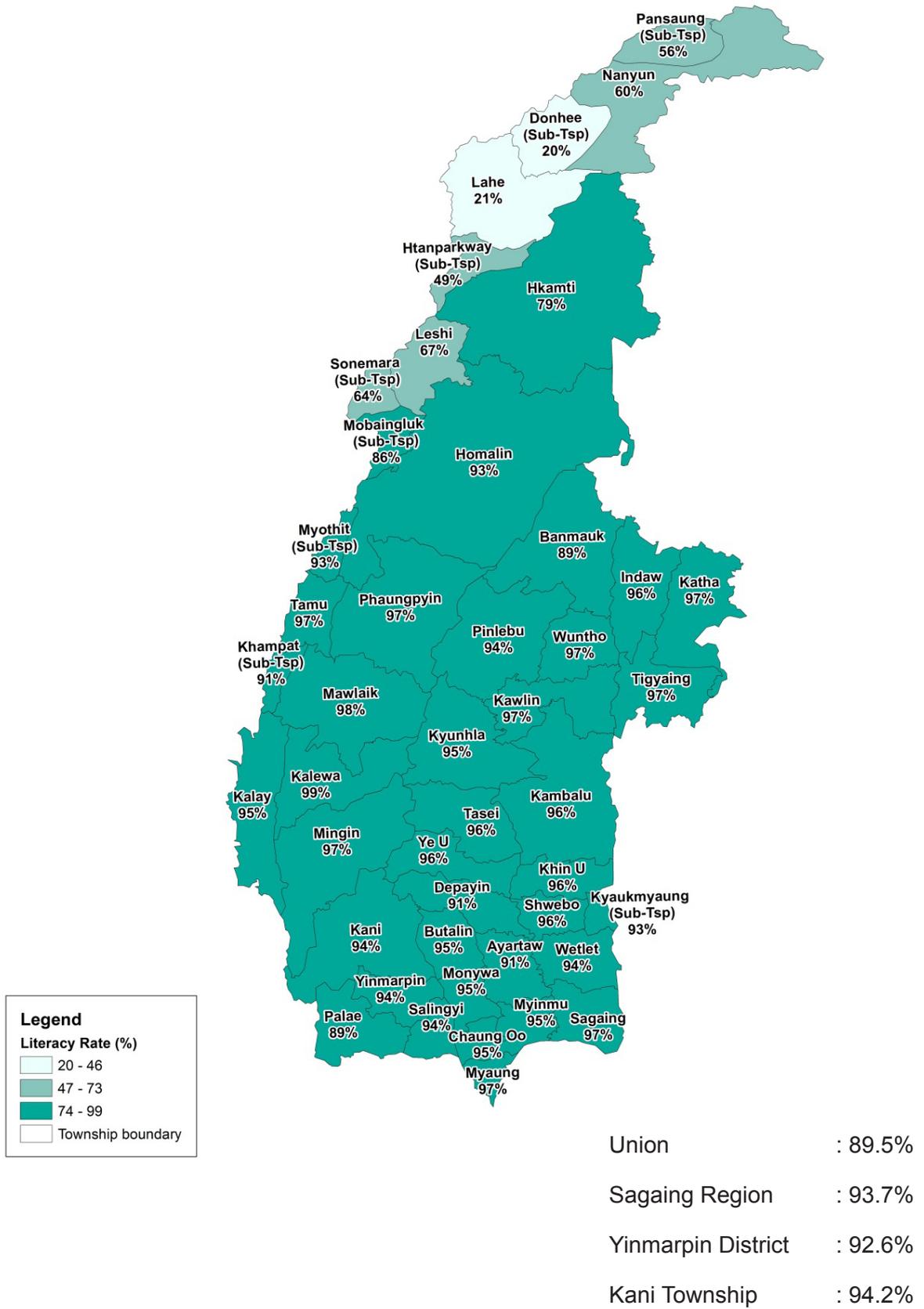


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kani Township**



- School attendance in Kani Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Kani Township is higher from starting age of school attendance onwards.

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



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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	21,499	98.4
Males	9,489	98.3
Females	12,010	98.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kani Township is 94.2 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rates of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.9 per cent and for the males it is 97.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.4 per cent with 98.4 per cent for females and 98.3 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	72,804	8,736	12.0	19,273	26,124	10,140	4,025	67	3,605	94	45	695
Urban	2,993	188	6.3	698	300	725	374	13	672	12	10	1
Rural	69,811	8,548	12.2	18,575	25,824	9,415	3,651	54	2,933	82	35	694
Males	32,678	2,910	8.9	7,349	12,065	5,837	2,398	50	1,646	33	27	363
Females	40,126	5,826	14.5	11,924	14,059	4,303	1,627	17	1,959	61	18	332

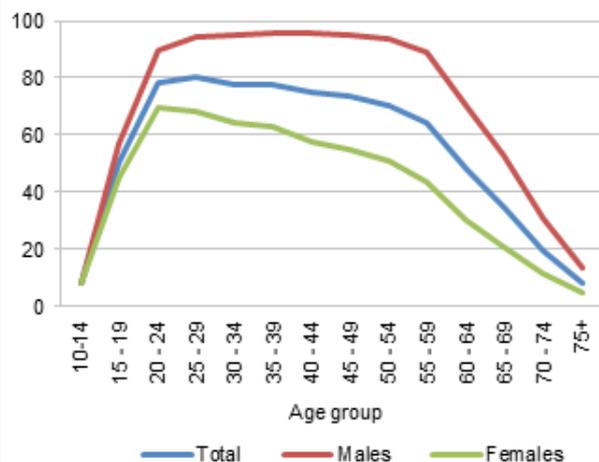
- Twelve per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 12.2 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 8.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 14.5 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 35.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.0 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

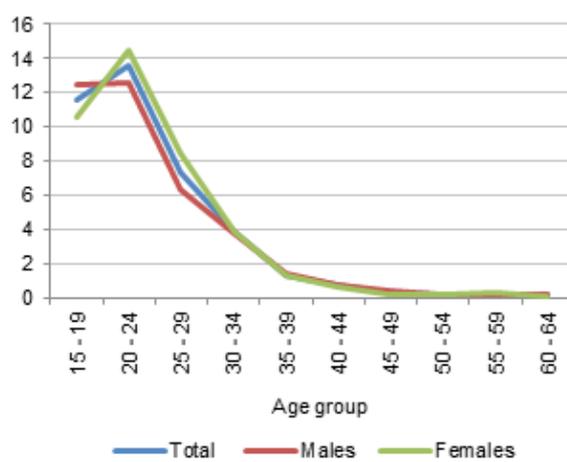
Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	8.4	8.6	8.2	13.2	14.7	11.6
15 - 19	50.4	56.9	44.8	11.6	12.5	10.6
20 - 24	78.4	89.6	69.9	13.6	12.6	14.5
25 - 29	80.1	94.6	68.2	7.3	6.3	8.5
30 - 34	77.9	95.1	64.0	3.9	3.8	3.9
35 - 39	77.7	95.8	62.9	1.3	1.4	1.3
40 - 44	75.0	95.6	57.4	0.7	0.8	0.6
45 - 49	73.5	94.8	55.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
50 - 54	70.5	93.8	51.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
55 - 59	64.2	88.8	43.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
60 - 64	48.6	70.3	30.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
65 - 69	34.8	52.8	20.9	0.2	-	0.5
70 - 74	19.9	31.0	11.9	-	-	-
75+	8.1	13.3	4.8	1.2	1.8	-
15 - 24	63.4	71.4	56.9	12.8	12.6	12.9
15 - 64	70.7	87.3	57.0	4.7	4.3	5.3

**Figure 8: Labour force participation rate**



**Figure 9: Unemployment rate**



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kani Township is 70.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 57.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.3 per cent.
- In Kani Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kani Township is 4.7 per cent. There is a difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.3%) and for females (5.3%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 12.9 per cent.

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

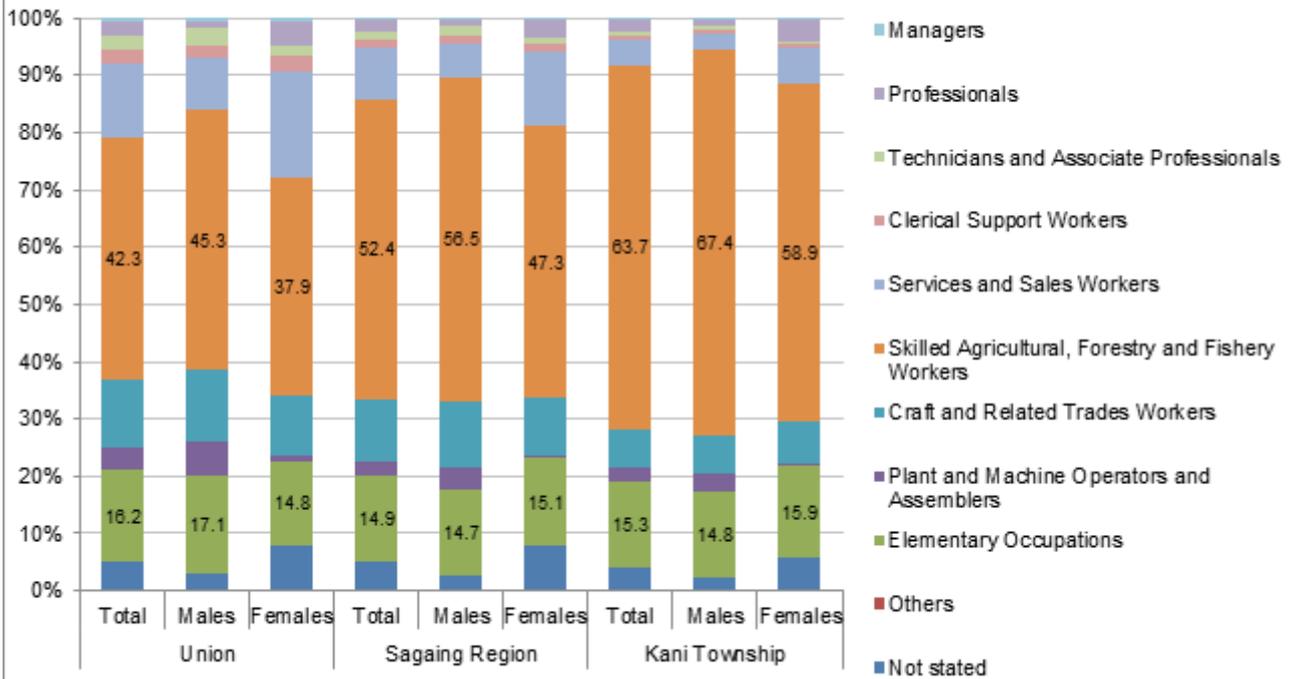
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	45,593	0.7	39.5	37.1	15.7	2.0	5.1
Males	13,934	1.4	61.7	2.2	20.5	3.3	10.9
Females	31,659	0.4	29.7	52.4	13.5	1.4	2.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 61.7 per cent of males are full time students while 52.4 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,441</b>	<b>31,447</b>	<b>24,994</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	200	138	62	0.4	0.4	0.2
Professionals	1,263	321	942	2.2	1.0	3.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	333	169	164	0.6	0.5	0.7
Clerical Support Workers	402	259	143	0.7	0.8	0.6
Services and Sales Workers	2,438	856	1,582	4.3	2.7	6.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	35,939	21,208	14,731	63.7	67.4	58.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,811	2,013	1,798	6.8	6.4	7.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,199	1,060	139	2.1	3.4	0.6
Elementary Occupations	8,612	4,645	3,967	15.3	14.8	15.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,244	778	1,466	4.0	2.5	5.9

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



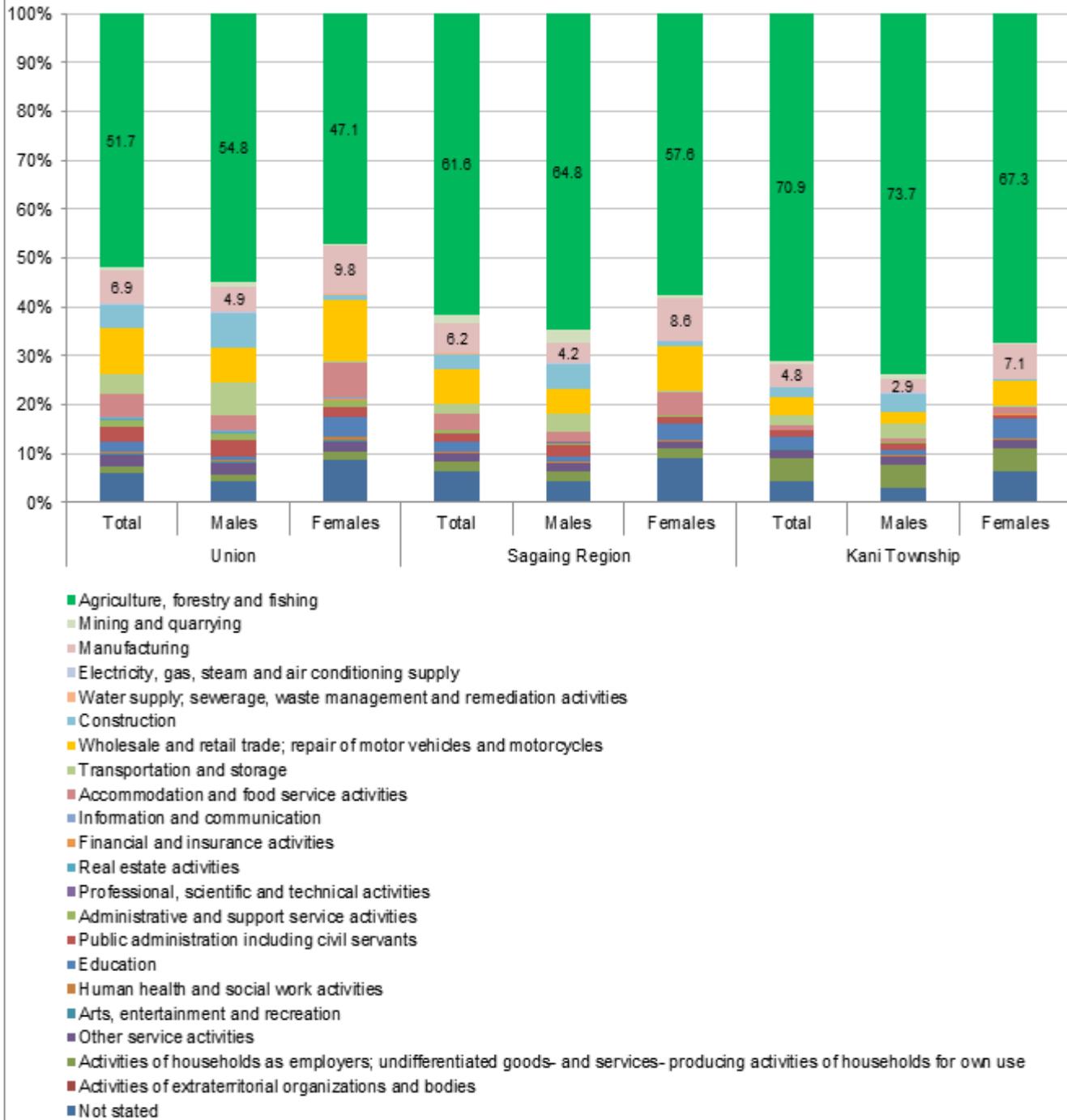
- In Kani Township, 63.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 15.3 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 67.4 per cent of males and 58.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.9 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,441</b>	<b>31,447</b>	<b>24,994</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40,017	23,186	16,831	70.9	73.7	67.3
Mining and quarrying	411	300	111	0.7	1.0	0.4
Manufacturing	2,700	918	1,782	4.8	2.9	7.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	13	12	1	*	*	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	25	22	3	*	0.1	*
Construction	1,210	1,175	35	2.1	3.7	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,027	758	1,269	3.6	2.4	5.1
Transportation and storage	1,070	976	94	1.9	3.1	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	555	191	364	1.0	0.6	1.5
Information and communication	22	13	9	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	24	11	13	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	30	21	9	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	83	38	45	0.1	0.1	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	618	456	162	1.1	1.5	0.6
Education	1,335	368	967	2.4	1.2	3.9
Human health and social work activities	139	39	100	0.2	0.1	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	25	17	8	*	0.1	*
Other service activities	1,007	569	438	1.8	1.8	1.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	2,649	1,477	1,172	4.7	4.7	4.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,479	899	1,580	4.4	2.9	6.3

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

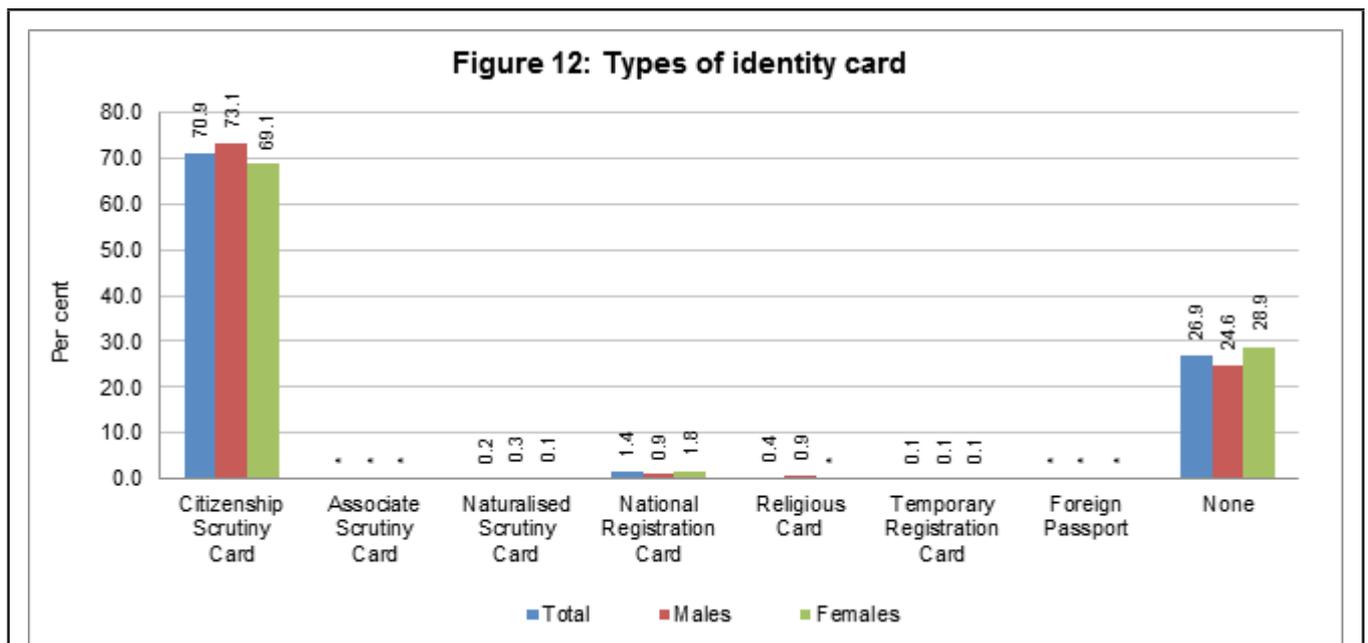


- In Kani Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 70.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Manufacturing” at 4.8 per cent.
- There are 73.7 per cent of males and 67.3 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 6.2 per cent in “Manufacturing” industry.

## (E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	77,831	35	196	1,520	466	127	-	23	29,552
Urban	3,699	-	1	26	51	12	-	-	374
Rural	74,132	35	195	1,494	415	115	-	23	29,178
Males	36,491	15	128	463	457	72	-	7	12,279
Females	41,340	20	68	1,057	9	55	-	16	17,273



- In Kani Township, 70.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 26.9 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 24.6 per cent of males and 28.9 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,541</b>	<b>128,168</b>	<b>6,373</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>2,969</b>	<b>2,487</b>
0 - 4	11,387	11,024	363	3.2	43	62	287	248
5 - 9	13,404	13,237	167	1.2	20	36	56	110
10 - 14	14,672	14,483	189	1.3	24	47	51	135
15 - 19	11,940	11,799	141	1.2	34	27	46	68
20 - 24	10,334	10,182	152	1.5	31	36	52	75
25 - 29	10,241	10,085	156	1.5	31	40	67	50
30 - 34	9,879	9,694	185	1.9	43	36	79	67
35 - 39	9,683	9,486	197	2.0	65	39	74	59
40 - 44	8,974	8,666	308	3.4	144	63	107	80
45 - 49	8,272	7,879	393	4.8	223	66	113	83
50 - 54	7,103	6,623	480	6.8	264	88	185	113
55 - 59	5,677	5,159	518	9.1	285	114	216	129
60 - 64	4,301	3,733	568	13.2	343	129	223	156
65 - 69	3,229	2,613	616	19.1	381	178	261	191
70 - 74	2,232	1,632	600	26.9	362	207	299	247
75 - 79	1,646	1,068	578	35.1	371	219	338	280
80 - 84	943	533	410	43.5	258	211	254	205
85 - 89	452	201	251	55.5	147	135	173	120
90 +	172	71	101	58.7	60	54	88	71

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Males</b>	<b>62,465</b>	<b>59,650</b>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>1,088</b>
0 - 4	5,773	5,593	180	3.1	23	27	139	124
5 - 9	6,780	6,703	77	1.1	7	21	21	52
10 - 14	7,204	7,092	112	1.6	15	25	35	86
15 - 19	5,564	5,485	79	1.4	12	12	26	44
20 - 24	4,466	4,393	73	1.6	12	12	29	39
25 - 29	4,602	4,528	74	1.6	16	17	33	23
30 - 34	4,406	4,317	89	2.0	20	17	38	36
35 - 39	4,364	4,267	97	2.2	29	17	41	32
40 - 44	4,135	3,995	140	3.4	58	26	61	46
45 - 49	3,818	3,621	197	5.2	113	24	63	41
50 - 54	3,216	2,998	218	6.8	115	40	84	38
55 - 59	2,584	2,358	226	8.7	119	47	100	50
60 - 64	1,972	1,712	260	13.2	162	55	96	63
65 - 69	1,409	1,139	270	19.2	164	83	123	73
70 - 74	940	710	230	24.5	143	77	116	100
75 - 79	685	444	241	35.2	153	98	126	111
80 - 84	346	208	138	39.9	85	66	85	66
85 - 89	145	65	80	55.2	44	39	57	39
90 +	56	22	34	60.7	15	19	30	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
<b>Females</b>	<b>72,076</b>	<b>68,518</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>1,399</b>
0 - 4	5,614	5,431	183	3.3	20	35	148	124
5 - 9	6,624	6,534	90	1.4	13	15	35	58
10 - 14	7,468	7,391	77	1.0	9	22	16	49
15 - 19	6,376	6,314	62	1.0	22	15	20	24
20 - 24	5,868	5,789	79	1.3	19	24	23	36
25 - 29	5,639	5,557	82	1.5	15	23	34	27
30 - 34	5,473	5,377	96	1.8	23	19	41	31
35 - 39	5,319	5,219	100	1.9	36	22	33	27
40 - 44	4,839	4,671	168	3.5	86	37	46	34
45 - 49	4,454	4,258	196	4.4	110	42	50	42
50 - 54	3,887	3,625	262	6.7	149	48	101	75
55 - 59	3,093	2,801	292	9.4	166	67	116	79
60 - 64	2,329	2,021	308	13.2	181	74	127	93
65 - 69	1,820	1,474	346	19.0	217	95	138	118
70 - 74	1,292	922	370	28.6	219	130	183	147
75 - 79	961	624	337	35.1	218	121	212	169
80 - 84	597	325	272	45.6	173	145	169	139
85 - 89	307	136	171	55.7	103	96	116	81
90 +	116	49	67	57.8	45	35	58	46

- Five in every 100 persons in Kani 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.

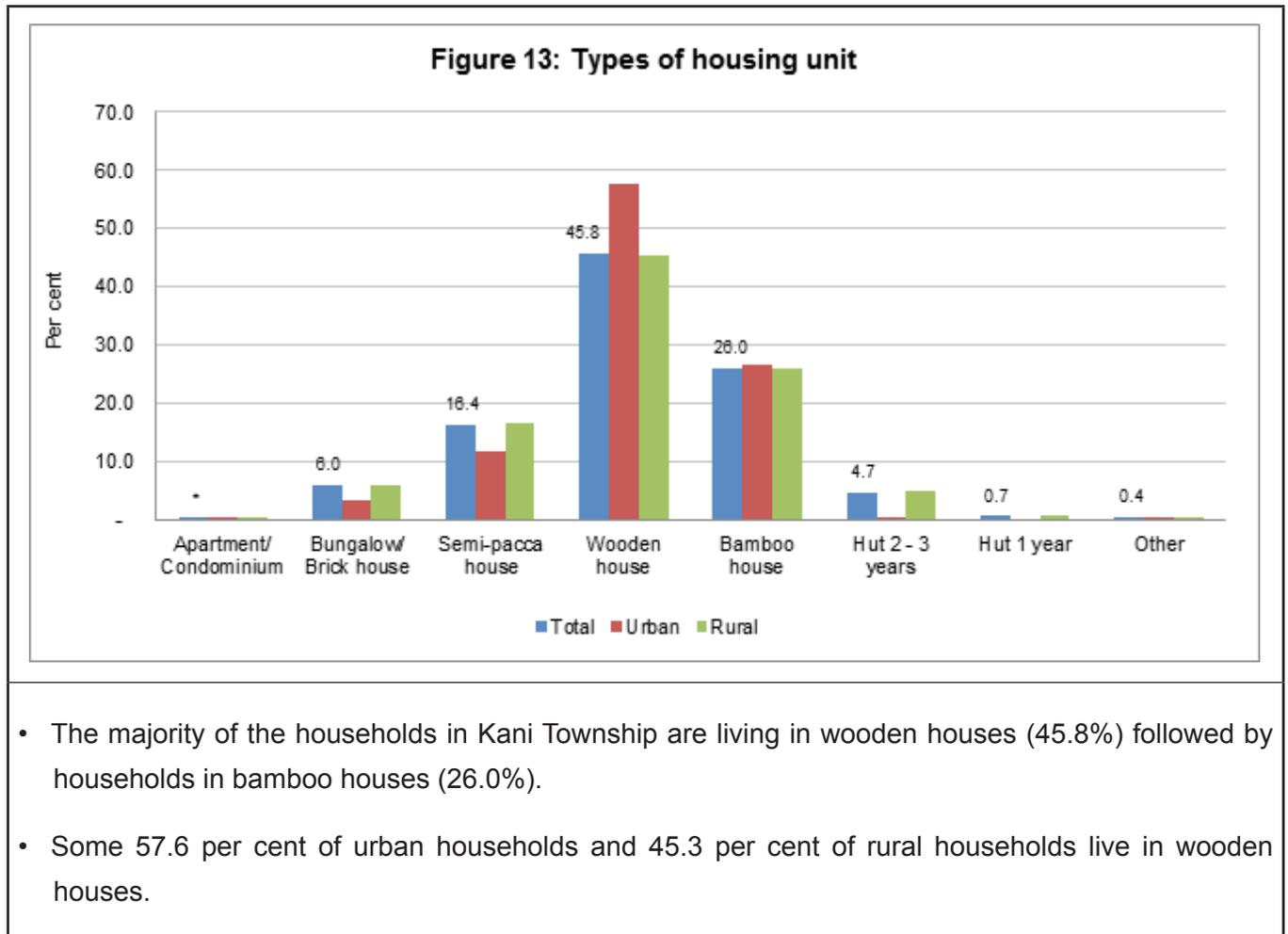
## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### 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	29,223	*	6.0	16.4	45.8	26.0	4.7	0.7	0.4
Urban	1,138	0.1	3.3	11.7	57.6	26.7	0.3	-	0.3
Rural	28,085	*	6.1	16.6	45.3	26.0	4.9	0.7	0.4

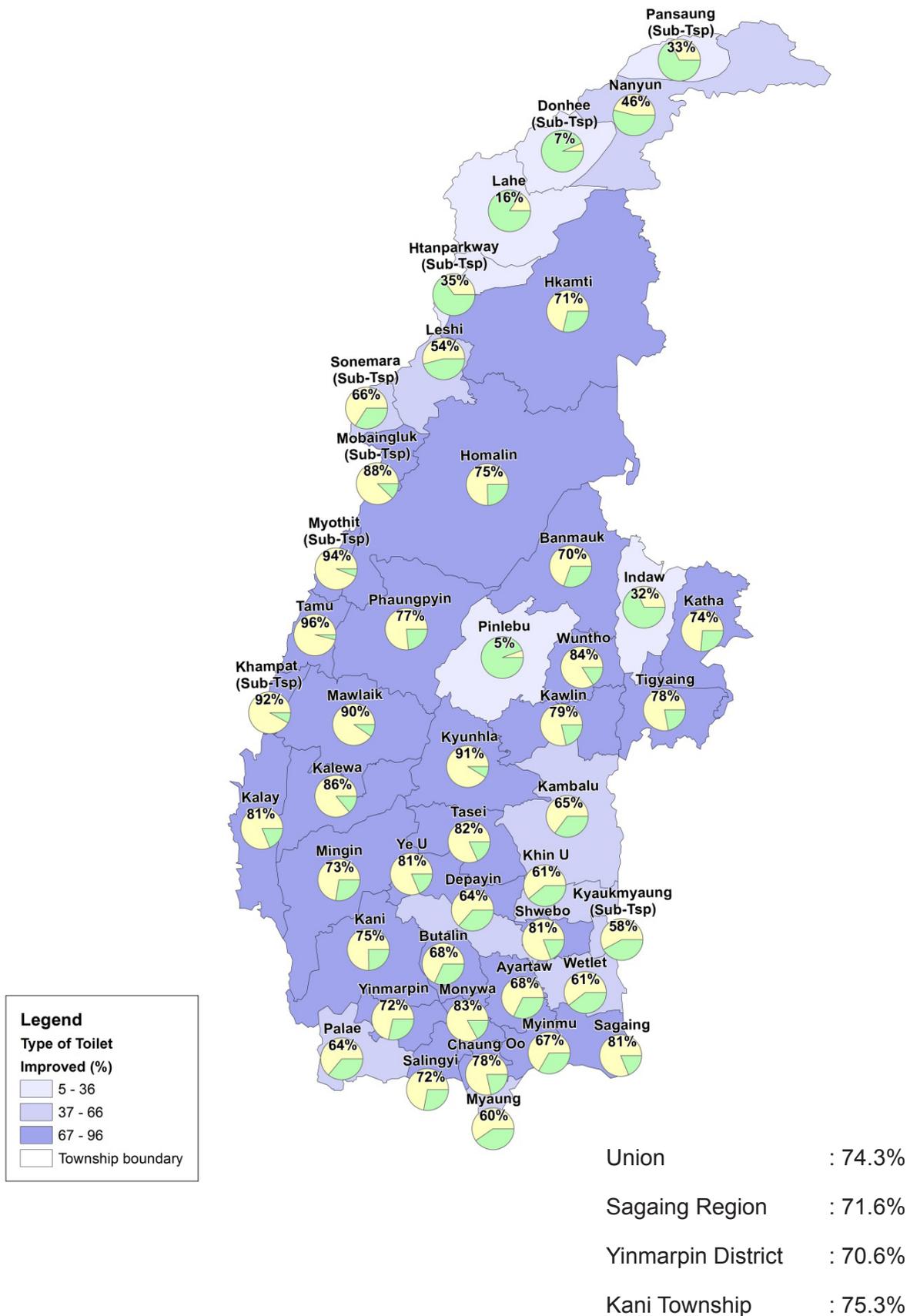
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



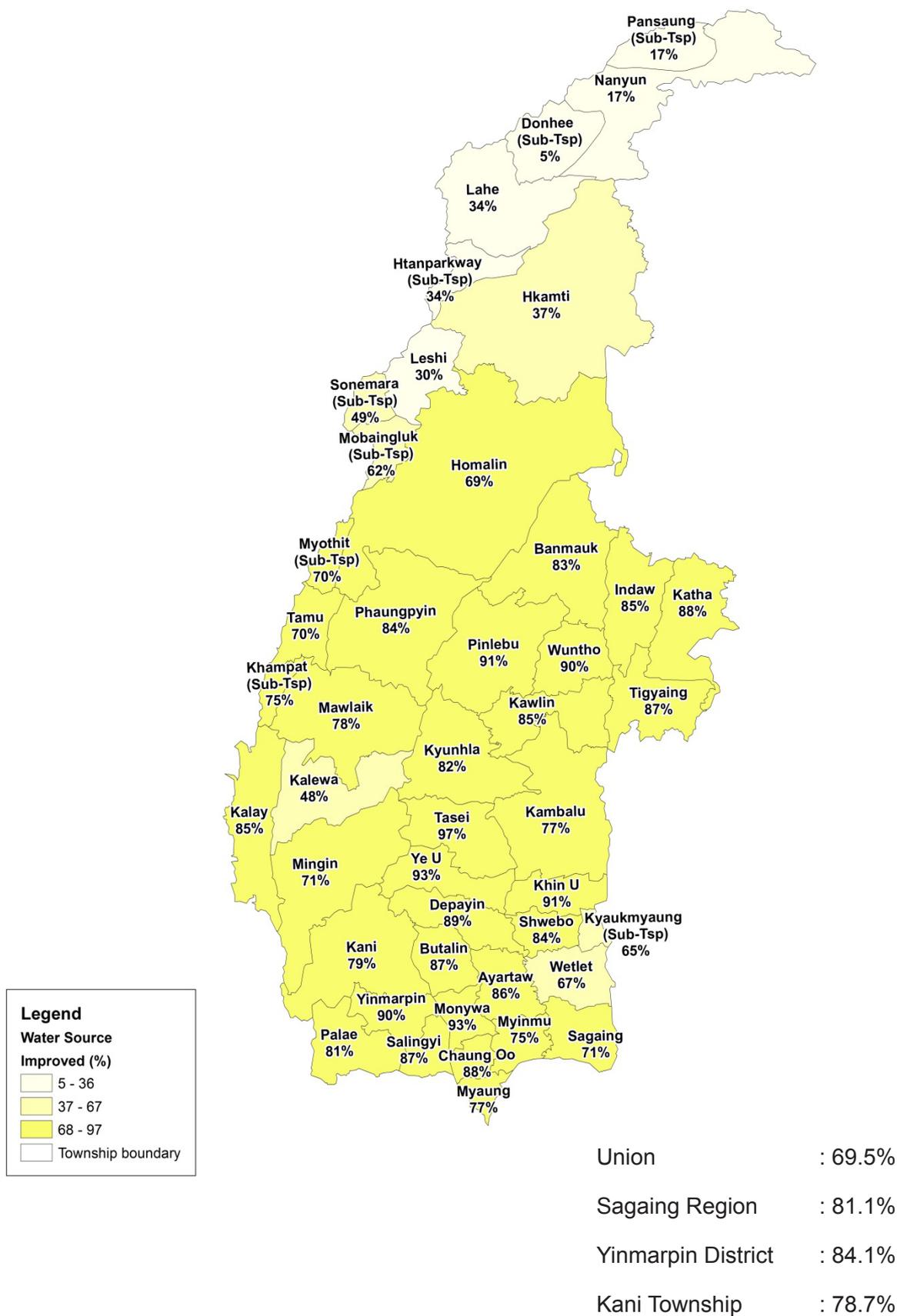
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.9	0.2	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		74.4	92.5	73.7
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>75.3</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>74.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.1	2.2	3.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.5	0.1	0.5
Other		0.4	0.1	0.3
None		20.7	4.9	21.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>29,223</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>28,085</b>

- Some 75.3 per cent of the households in Kani Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (74.4%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, Kani Township has the proportion belongs to (67-96) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 20.7 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kani Township, 21.4 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**

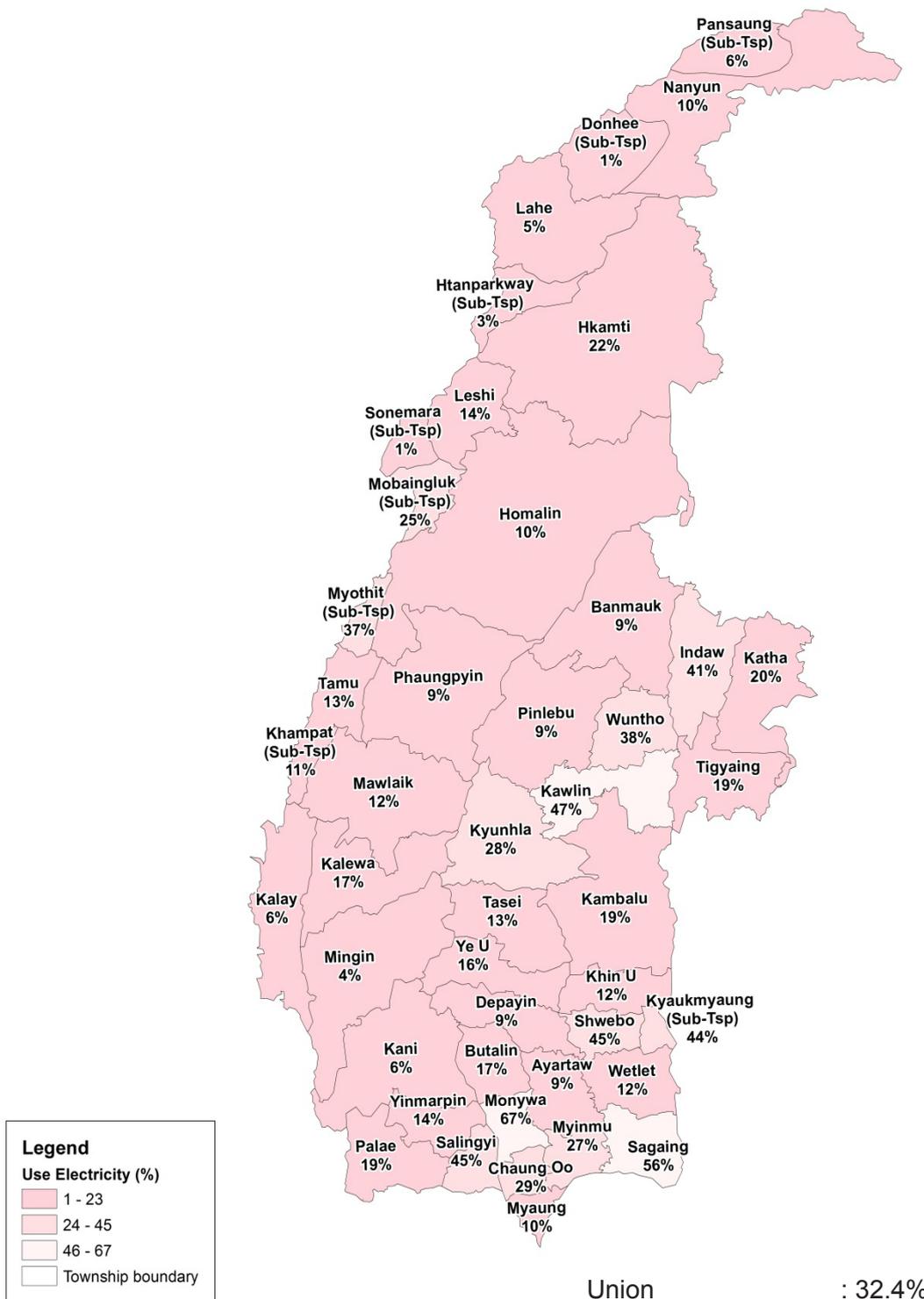
<b>Source of drinking water</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
Tap water/ Piped	1.7	0.1	1.7
Tube well, borehole	49.2	42.7	49.5
Protected well/ Spring	27.8	55.2	26.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier	*	0.6	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>78.7</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>77.9</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	1.6	0.9	1.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake	4.7	0.1	4.9
River/stream/ canal	13.5	0.4	14.0
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.2	-	0.2
Other	1.3	-	1.4
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>22.1</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>29,223</b>	<b>28,085</b>

- In Kani Township, 78.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (68-97) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 49.2 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 27.8 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 21.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 22.1 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%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Yinmarpin District	: 20.5%
Kani Township	: 5.9%

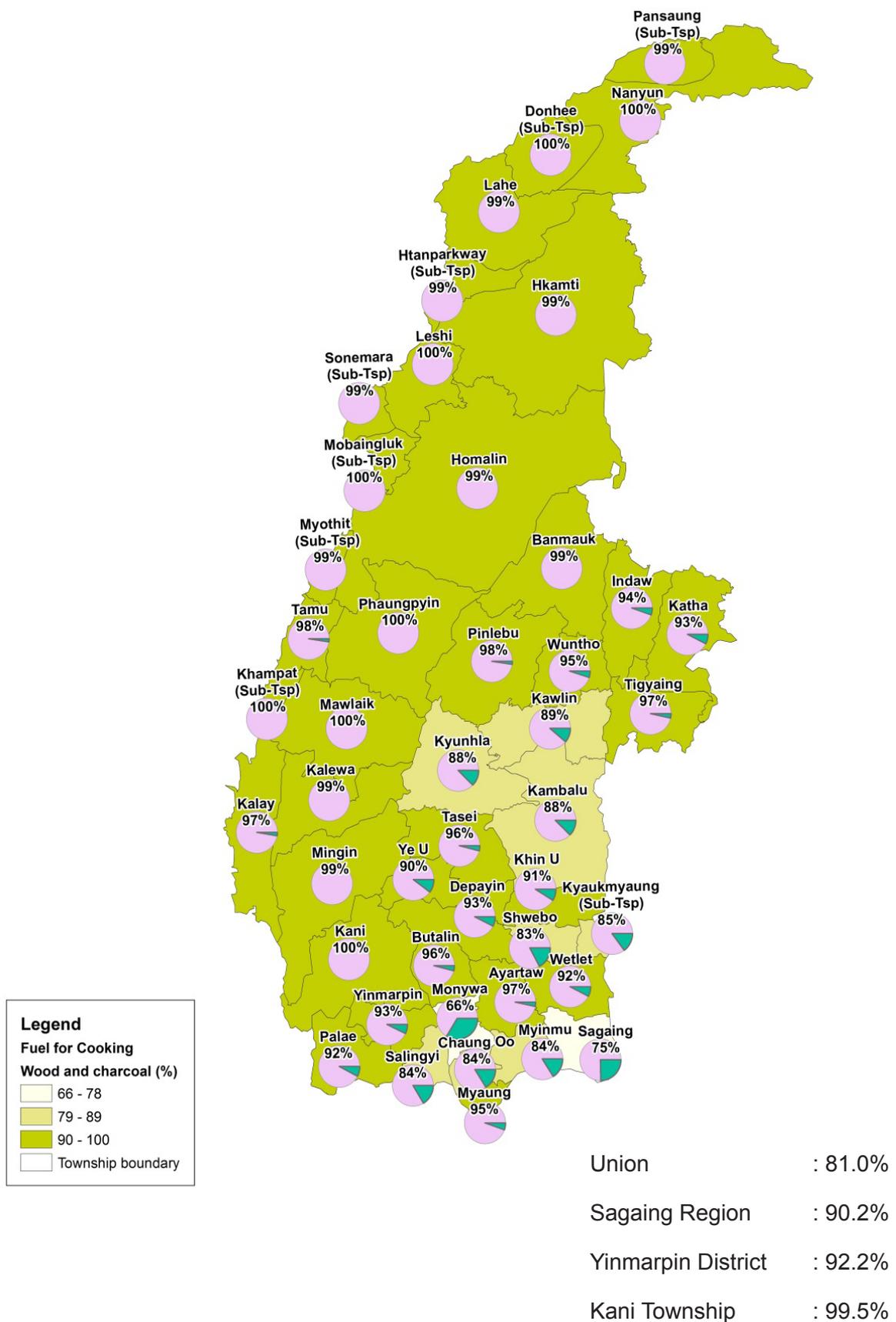
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		5.9	45.9	4.3
Kerosene		0.3	0.2	0.3
Candle		11.5	1.8	11.9
Battery		34.2	36.2	34.1
Generator (private)		25.2	12.1	25.7
Water mill (private)		0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar system/energy		12.9	1.8	13.3
Other		10.0	1.9	10.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>29,223</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>28,085</b>

- In Kani Township, 5.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compare to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (1-23) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 34.2 per cent.
- In rural areas, 34.1 per cent of the households use battery 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		0.3	4.4	0.1
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		95.5	72.1	96.4
Charcoal		4.0	23.0	3.2
Coal		0.2	0.3	0.1
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>29,223</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>28,085</b>

- In Kani Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 95.5 per cent using firewood and 4.0 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 96.4 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 3.2 per cent use charcoal.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

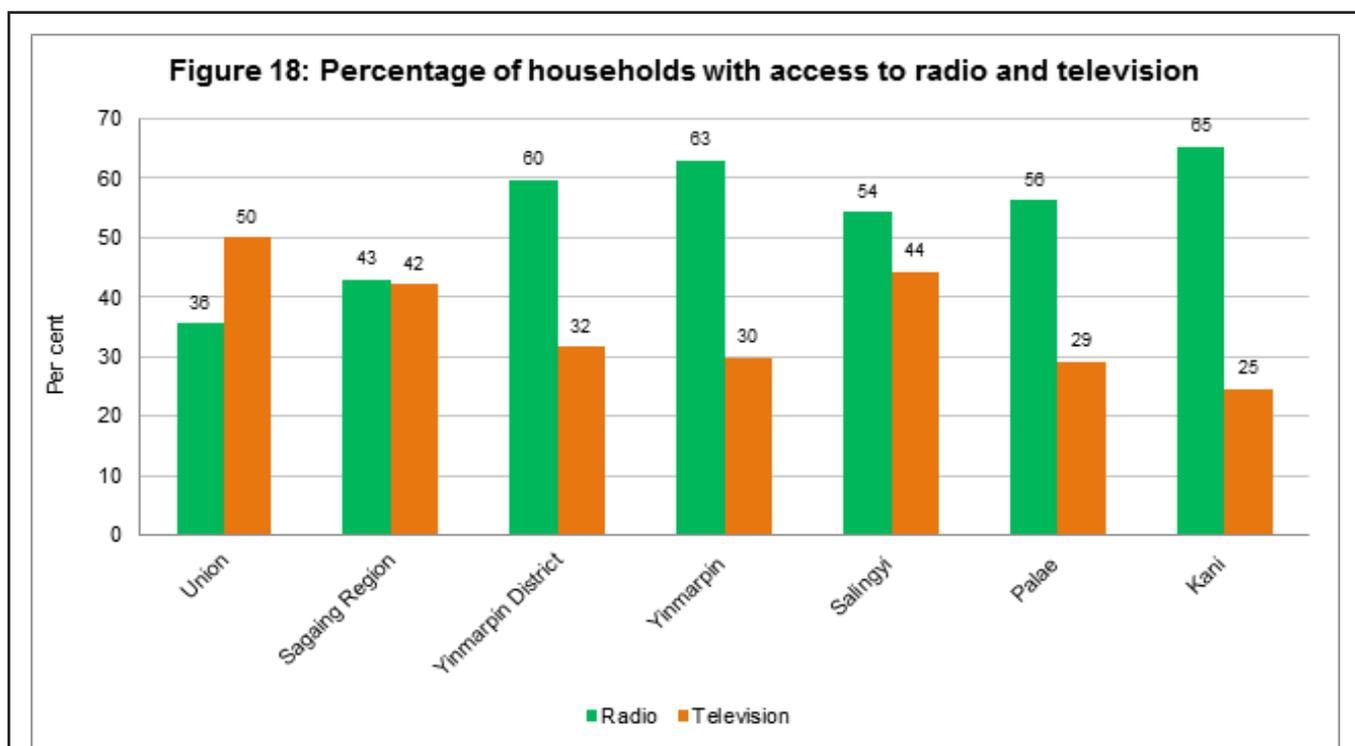
## Communication and related amenities

**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	29,223	65.2	24.6	4.6	9.0	0.6	0.8	27.7	*
Urban	1,138	77.5	49.0	4.4	49.9	5.2	11.5	12.0	0.4
Rural	28,085	64.7	23.7	4.6	7.4	0.4	0.4	28.4	*

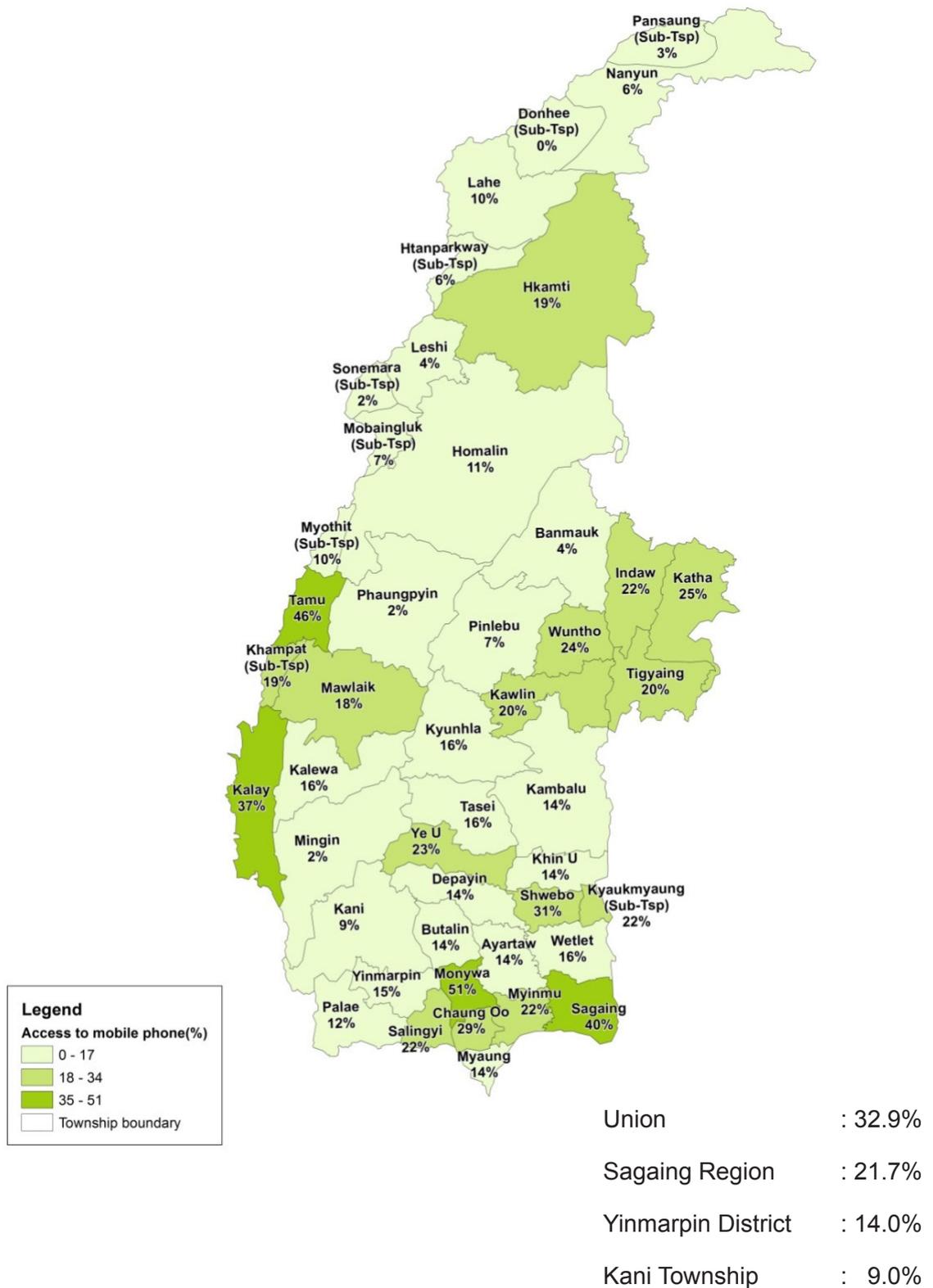
- Some 65.2 per cent of the households in Kani Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 77.5 per cent of households in urban areas and 64.7 per cent of rural areas have access to radio, the highest in each area.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Kani Township, 24.6 per cent of the households have television and more than half of the households (65.2%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 9.0 per cent of the households in Kani Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (0-17) per cent group.

## Transportation items

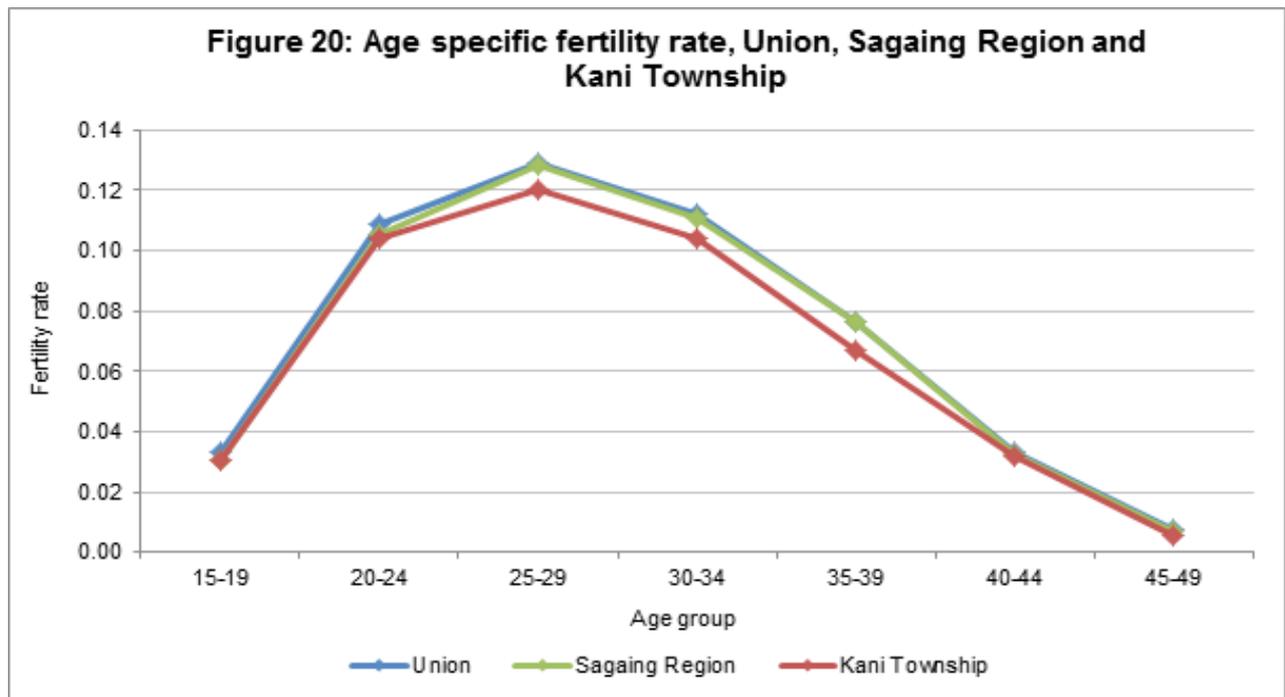
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Yinmarpin District	117,584	1,310	60,543	51,559	1,239	2,112	888	55,724
Urban	4,368	162	2,885	3,066	50	73	11	510
Rural	113,216	1,148	57,658	48,493	1,189	2,039	877	55,214
Kani Township	29,223	268	14,240	7,995	171	1,066	452	16,472
Urban	1,138	37	662	731	12	73	10	194
Rural	28,085	231	13,578	7,264	159	993	442	16,278

- In Kani Township, 56.4 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 48.7 per cent of households having motorcycle/ moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban areas mainly use bicycles as a means of transport, while in rural areas it was cart (bullock).

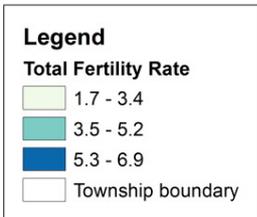
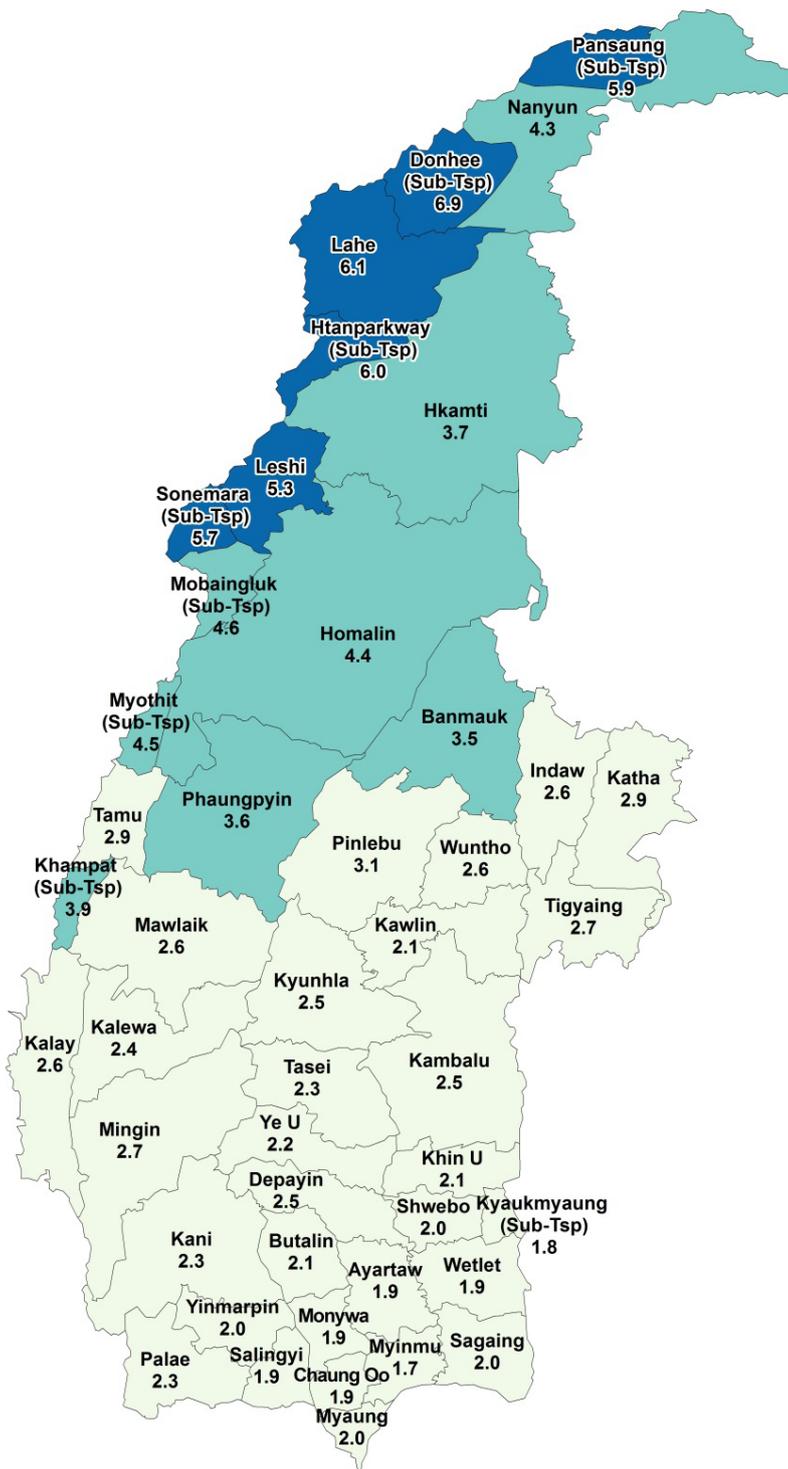
## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility



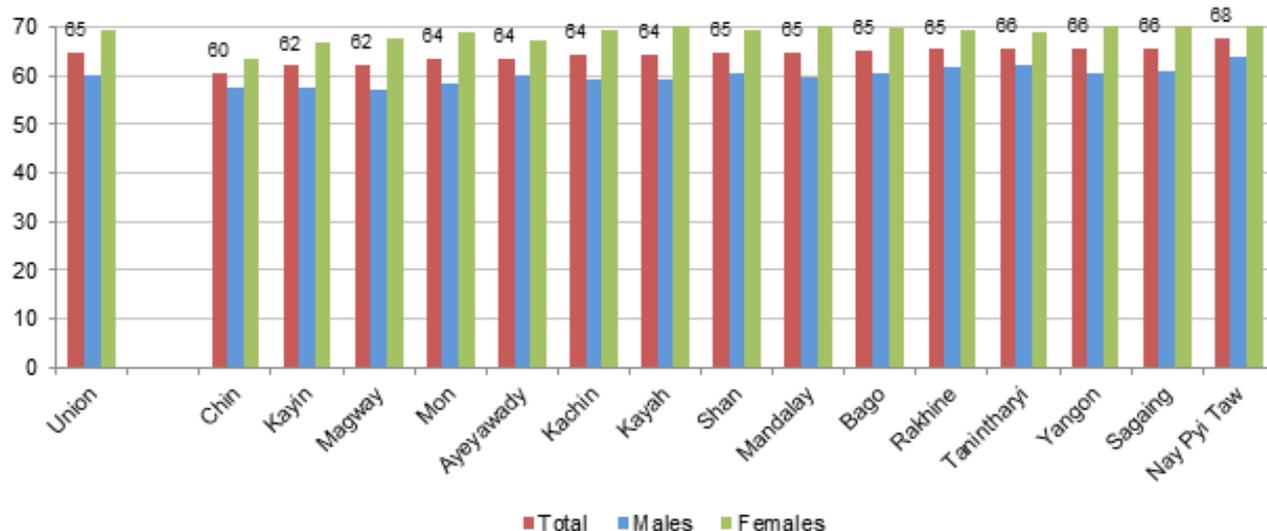
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.3 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Yinmarpin District	: 2.1
Kani Township	: 2.3

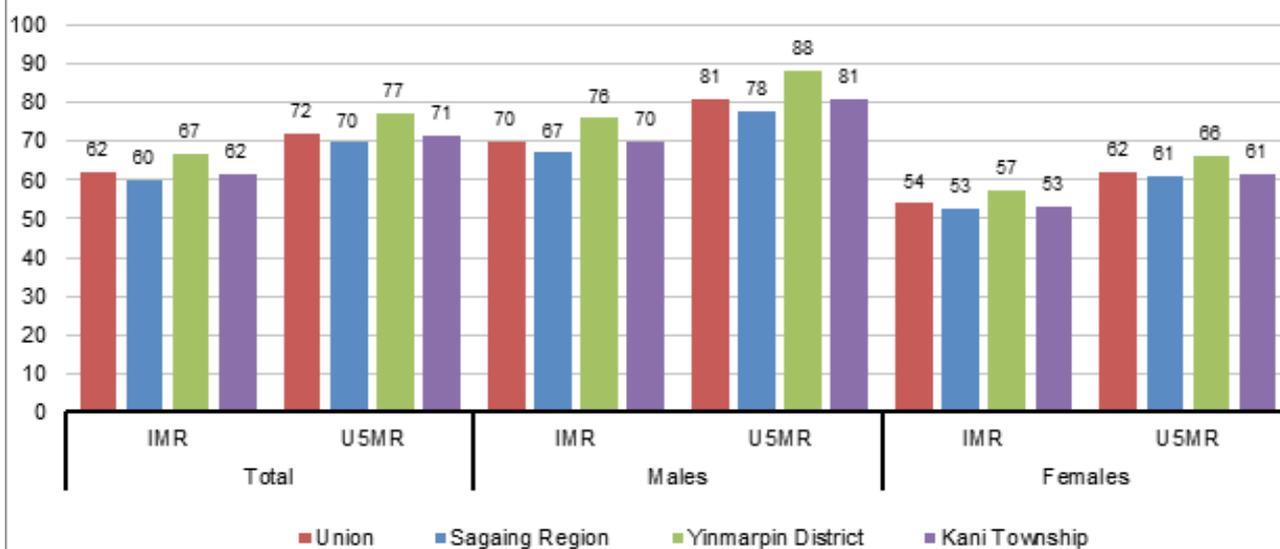
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

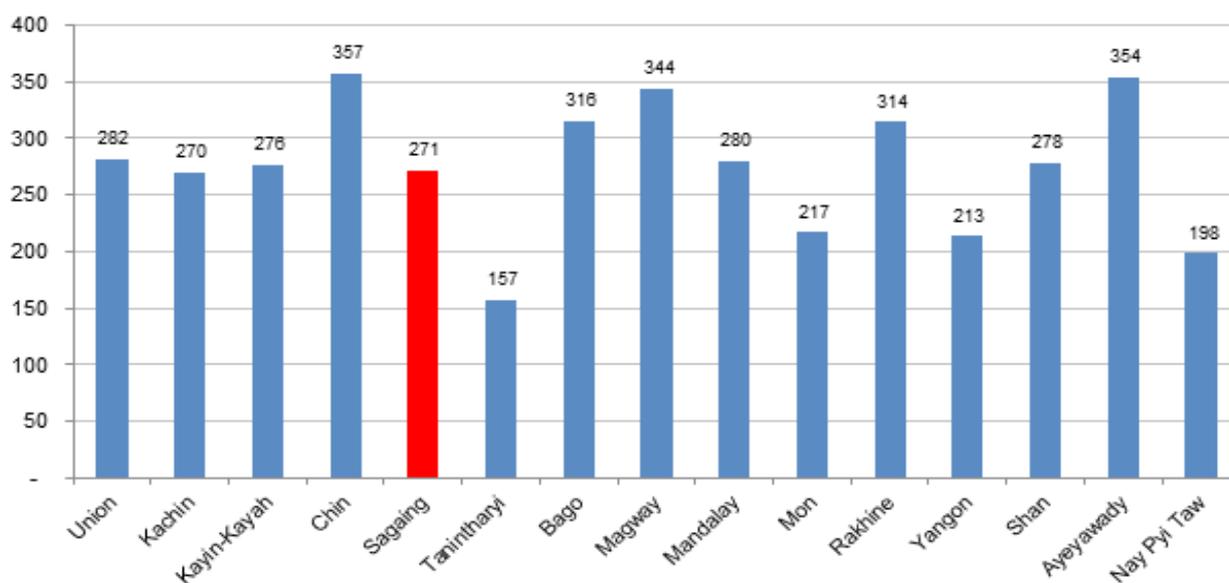
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Yinmarpin District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Yinmarpin District is 67 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 77 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kani Township are higher than those in Sagaing Region and lower than Yinmarpin District. The Infant mortality in Kani Township is 62 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 71 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Sagaing Region is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

## Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

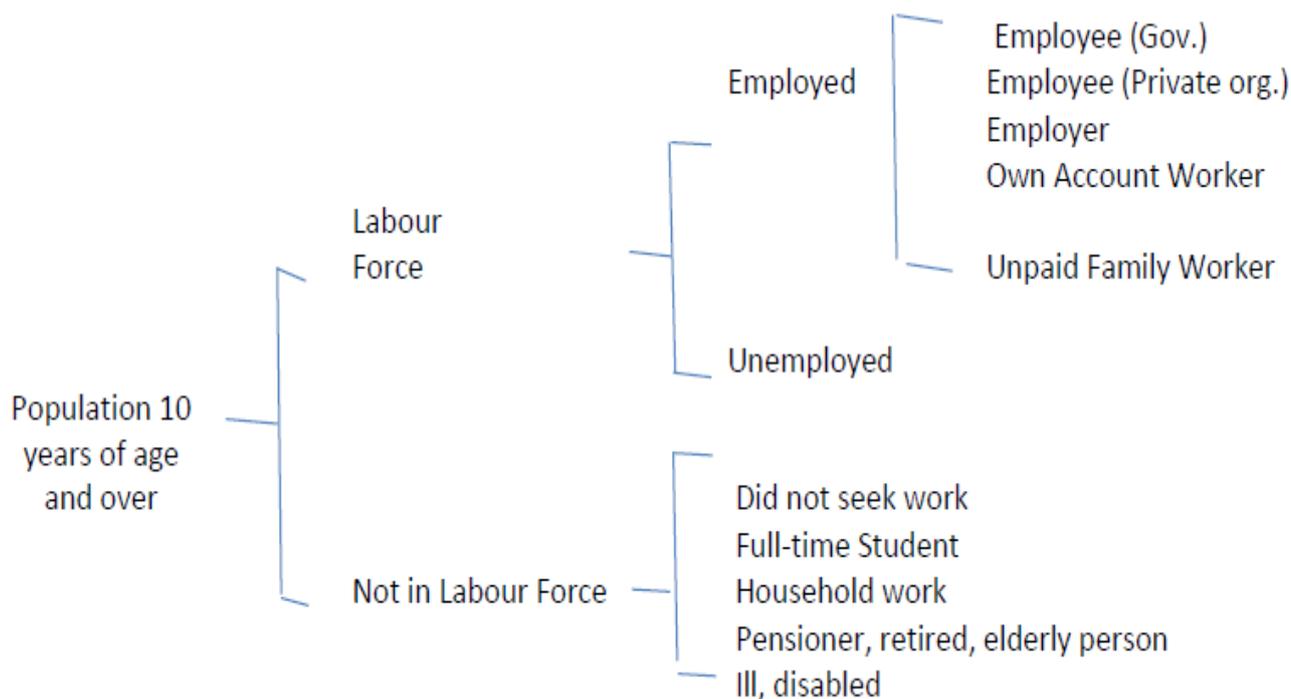
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

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

or

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

