THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KAYIN STATE, HPA-AN DISTRICT
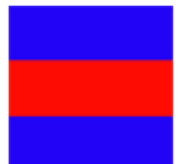
Bawgali Sub-Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Leiktho (Sub- Tsp)

Thandaunggyi

Pharpon

Kamamaung (Sub-Tsp)

Shan Ywathit (Sub- Tsp)

Kayin Paingkyon (Sub-Tsp)

Hlaingbwe

Hpa-an

Myawady

Kawkareik

Wawlaymyaing (Sub-Tsp)

Sugali (Sub- Tsp)

Kyarinseikkyi Kyaidon (Sub- Tsp)

Payarthonezu (Sub-Tsp)

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Kayin State, Hpa-an District

Bawgali Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

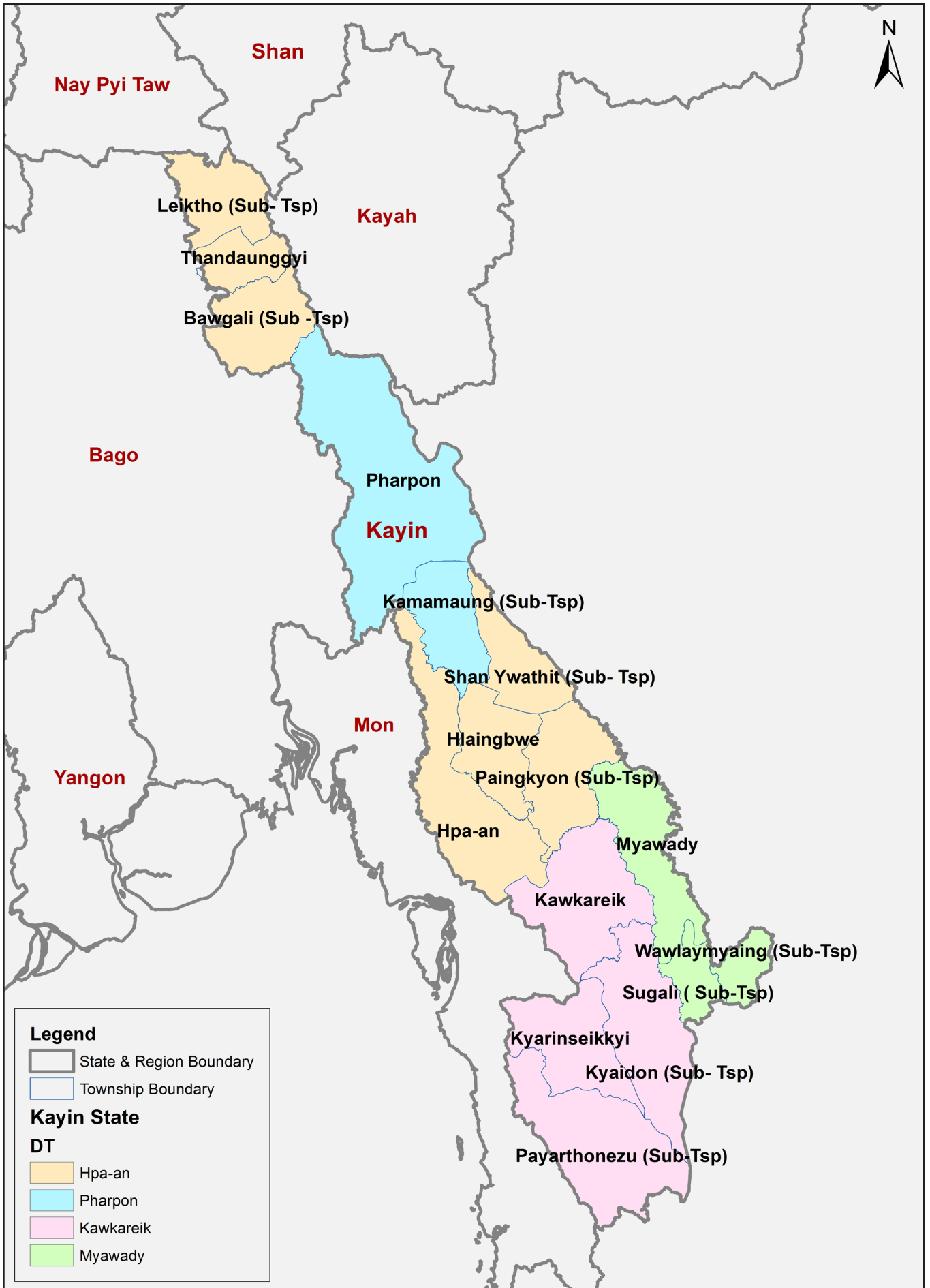Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Kayin State, showing the townships

N

Nay Pyi Taw

Shan

Kayah

Leiktho (Sub- Tsp)

Thandaunggyi

Bawgali (Sub -Tsp)

Bago

Pharpon

Kayin

Kamamaung (Sub-Tsp)

Shan Ywathit (Sub- Tsp)

Mon

Hlaingbwe

Yangon

Paingkyon (Sub-Tsp)

Hpa-an

Myawady

Kawkareik

Wawlaymyaing (Sub-Tsp)

Sugali (Sub-Tsp)

Kyarinseikkyi

Kyaidon (Sub- Tsp)

Payarthonezu (Sub-Tsp)

Legend

☐ State & Region Boundary

☐ Township Boundary

Kayin State

DT

☐ Hpa-an

☐ Pharpon

☐ Kawkareik

☐ Myawady

Bawgali Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	17,237 [2]
Population males	8,517 (49.4%)
Population females	8,720 (50.6%)
Percentage of urban population	11.6%
Area (Km²)	1,483.3 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	11.6 persons
Median age	22.0 years
Number of wards	4
Number of village tracts	15
Number of private households	3,405
Percentage of female headed households	20.6%
Mean household size	5.0 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	36.3%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	59.0%
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.7%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	69.6
Child dependency ratio	61.7
Old dependency ratio	7.9
Ageing index	12.9
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	98
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.2%
Male	95.5%
Female	94.9%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,247	7.2
Walking	625	3.6
Seeing	728	4.2
Hearing	528	3.1
Remembering	401	2.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	9,558	73.4
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1
National Registration	78	0.6
Religious	*	0.1
Temporary Registration	92	0.7
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1
None	3,265	25.1

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	69.2%	88.7%	50.4%
Unemployment rate	1.6%	1.2%	2.1%
Employment to population ratio	68.1%	87.6%	49.3%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	3,326	97.7
Renter	*	0.6
Provided free (individually)	28	0.8
Government quarters	27	0.8
Private company quarters	-	-
Other	*	0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.6%		26.3%
Bamboo	76.1%	62.7%	12.4%
Earth	0.2%	0.4%	
Wood	18.7%	33.9%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		61.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	4.1%	2.6%	< 0.1%
Other	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	< 0.1
LPG	*	0.1
Kerosene	*	0.4
Biogas	*	0.1
Firewood	3,249	95.4
Charcoal	128	3.8
Coal	*	0.1
Other	-	-

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	45	1.3
Kerosene	609	17.9
Candle	693	20.4
Battery	364	10.7
Generator (private)	50	1.5
Water mill (private)	108	3.2
Solar system/energy	1,522	44.7
Other	*	0.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	77	2.3
Tube well, borehole	36	1.1
Protected well/spring	89	2.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*203*	*6.0*
Unprotected well/spring	621	18.2
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	547	16.0
Waterfall/rainwater	2,015	59.2
Other	*	0.5
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*3,202*	*94.0*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	77	2.3
Tube well, borehole	35	1.0
Protected well/spring	87	2.6
Unprotected well/spring	624	18.3
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	551	16.2
Waterfall/rainwater	2,011	59.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	*	0.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,966	57.7
Total Improved Sanitation	*1,975*	*58.0*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	322	9.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	329	9.7
Other	*	0.5
None	761	22.3
Availability of communication amenities	**Number**	**Per cent**
Radio	1,333	39.1
Television	1,320	38.8
Landline phone	90	2.6
Mobile phone	791	23.2
Computer	22	0.6
Internet at home	22	0.6
Households with none of the items	1,206	35.4
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	**Number**	**Per cent**
Car/Truck/Van	25	0.7
Motorcycle/Moped	1,418	41.6
Bicycle	289	8.5
4-Wheel tractor	*	< 0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	298	8.8

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

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction

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 Bawgali Sub-Township in Kayin State. 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 Bawgali Sub-Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	17,237 *		
Males	8,517		
Females	8,720		
Sex ratio	98 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	11.6%		
Area (Km^2)	1,483.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	11.6 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	15		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	17,169	1,970	15,199
Number of conventional households	3,405	436	2,969
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		

- In Bawgali Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 98 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (11.6%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Bawgali Sub-Township is 12 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Bawgali Sub-Township. This is higher 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; Bawgali Sub-Township (Hpa-an District, Kayin State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**3,405**	**17,237**	**8,517**	**8,720**
	Ward	**436**	**1,999**	**989**	**1,010**
1	No (1)(W)	95	452	227	225
2	No (2)(W)	113	539	263	276
3	No (3)(W)	129	587	294	293
4	No (4)(W)	99	421	205	216
	Village Tract	**2,969**	**15,238**	**7,528**	**7,710**
1	Chaung Ma Nge(VT)	58	270	145	125
2	Tha Pyay Nyunt(VT)	831	4,067	2,043	2,024
3	Me Tin Tein(VT)	278	1,601	790	811
4	Kyauk Hpyar(VT)	48	280	138	142
5	Kyauk Pon(VT)	209	950	431	519
6	Sa Par Kyi(VT)	346	1,731	888	843
7	Pyaung Tho(VT)	142	607	300	307
8	Yae Thoe Gyi(VT)	370	1,898	931	967
9	Hoe Chee(VT)	111	669	311	358
10	Tha Lo Bwar(VT)	50	276	141	135
11	Bo Khar Lay Kho(VT)	235	1,338	641	697
12	Yae Ta Khun(VT)	182	908	447	461
13	Maung Taing Gyi(VT)	36	228	102	126
14	Si Ke Doe(VT)	16	72	34	38
15	Zin Taing Gyi(VT)	57	343	186	157

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Bawgali Sub-Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Bawgali Sub-Township		

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Bawgali Sub-Township

806 (4.7%)
6,267 (36.3%)
10,164 (59.0%)

0 - 14 years   15 - 64 years   65 years and over
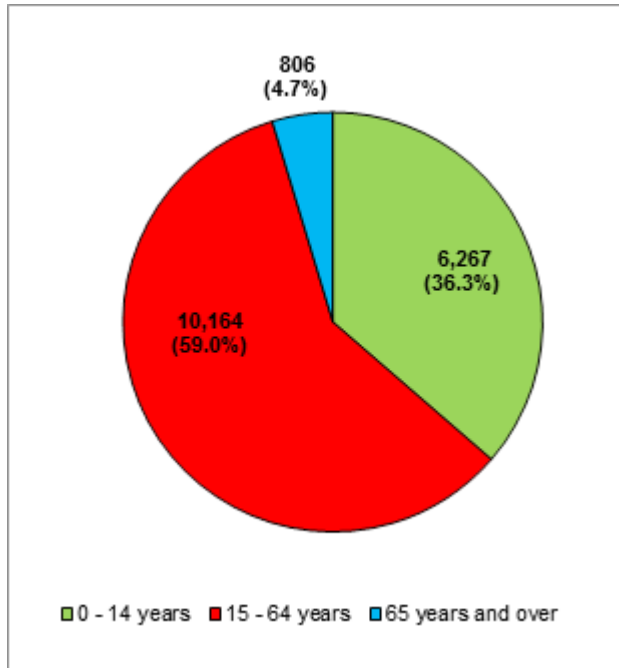
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Bawgali Sub-Township

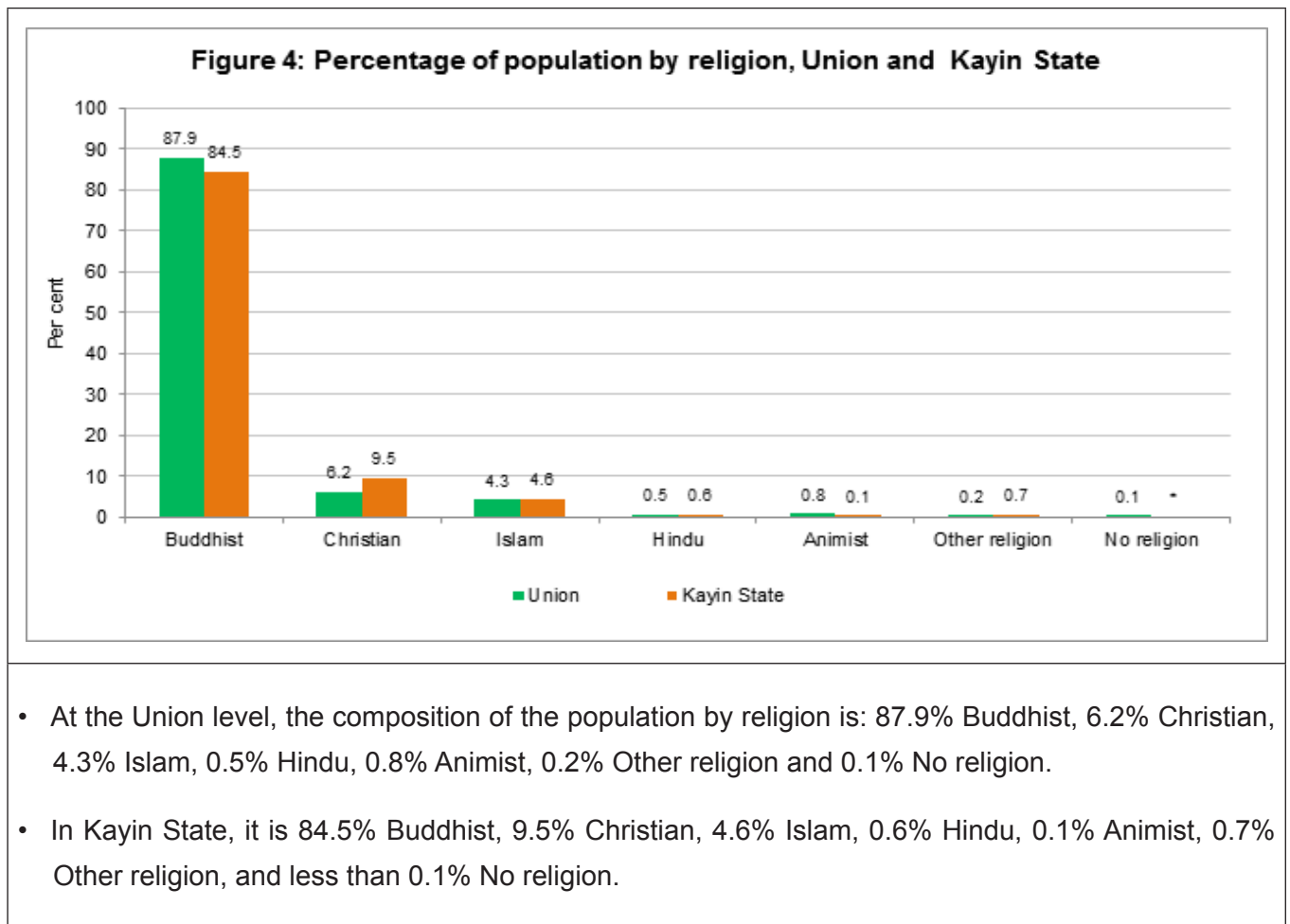| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	17,237	8,517	8,720
0 - 4	2,069	1,043	1,026
5 - 9	2,148	1,087	1,061
10 - 14	2,050	1,026	1,024
15 - 19	1,709	865	844
20 - 24	1,484	729	755
25 - 29	1,294	663	631
30 - 34	1,218	595	623
35 - 39	1,045	528	517
40 - 44	968	458	510
45 - 49	821	404	417
50 - 54	705	320	385
55 - 59	481	237	244
60 - 64	439	189	250
65 - 69	277	129	148
70 - 74	227	110	117
75 - 79	141	68	73
80 - 84	93	39	54
85 - 89	46	16	30
90 +	22	11	11

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Bawgali Sub-Township is 59.0 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, Kayin State, Hpa-an District and Bawgali Sub-Township)
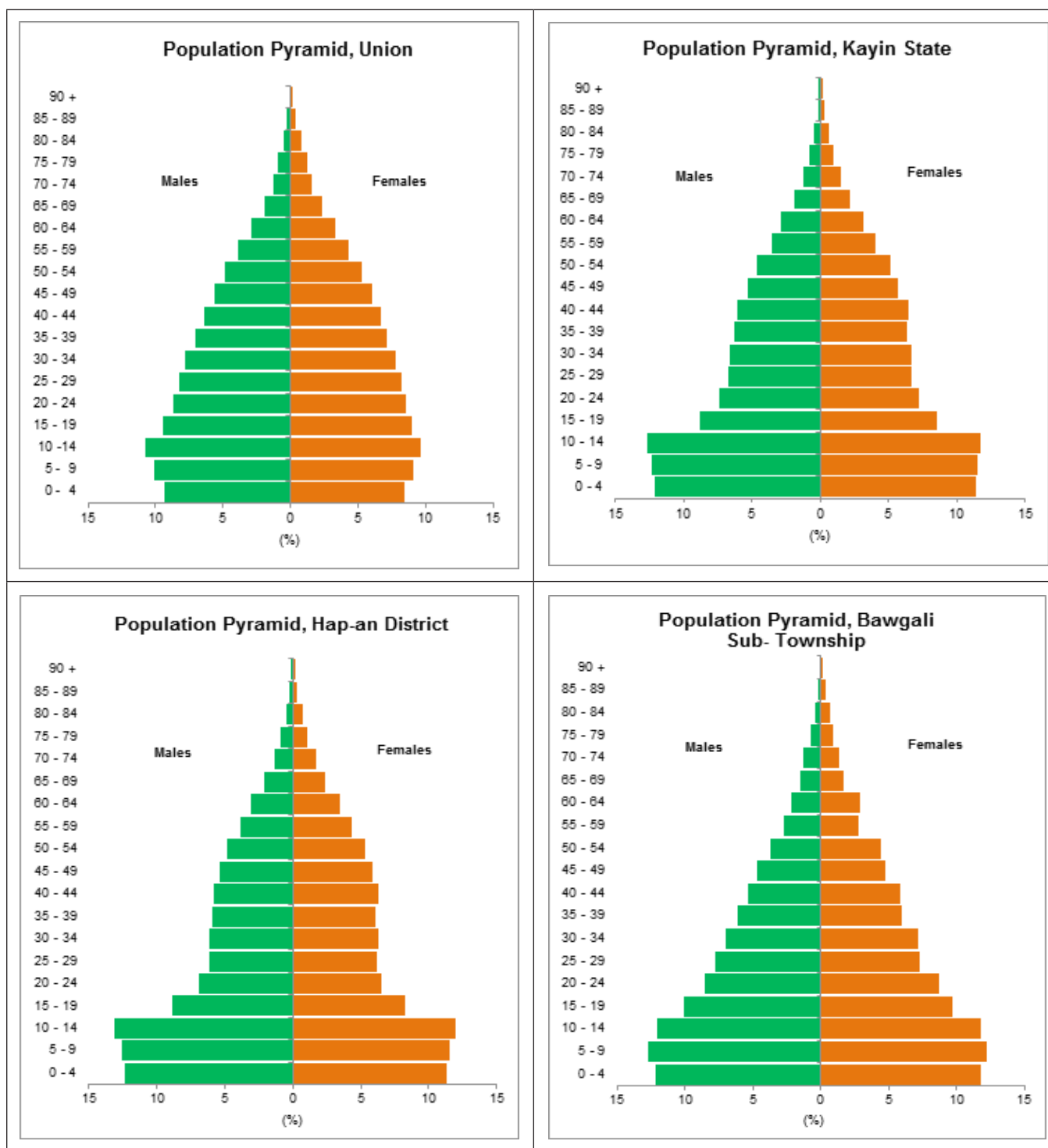
- The birth rate has been slightly declining in Bawgali Sub-Township since the last 5 years.

- 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 Bawgali Sub-Township.

- Starting from age group 40-44, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Kayin State

- 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 Kayin State, it is 84.5% Buddhist, 9.5% Christian, 4.6% Islam, 0.6% Hindu, 0.1% Animist, 0.7% Other religion, and less than 0.1% 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	421	212	209	103	57	46
6	421	219	202	250	123	127
7	455	218	237	342	168	174
8	420	224	196	320	160	160
9	431	214	217	319	166	153
10	425	227	198	320	162	158
11	353	176	177	253	121	132
12	411	202	209	269	125	144
13	435	223	212	257	128	129
14	418	192	226	207	91	116
15	307	164	143	105	55	50
16	396	215	181	106	53	53
17	318	155	163	59	23	36
18	383	189	194	42	14	28
19	294	131	163	23	11	12
20	389	195	194	13	4	9
21	263	130	133	10	6	4
22	312	144	168	2	1	1
23	259	126	133	4	3	1
24	251	124	127	1	-	1
25	279	141	138	2	1	1
26	223	115	108	2	2	-
27	283	145	138	-	-	-
28	277	145	132	-	-	-
29	222	107	115	-	-	-

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Kayin State and Bawgali Sub-Township
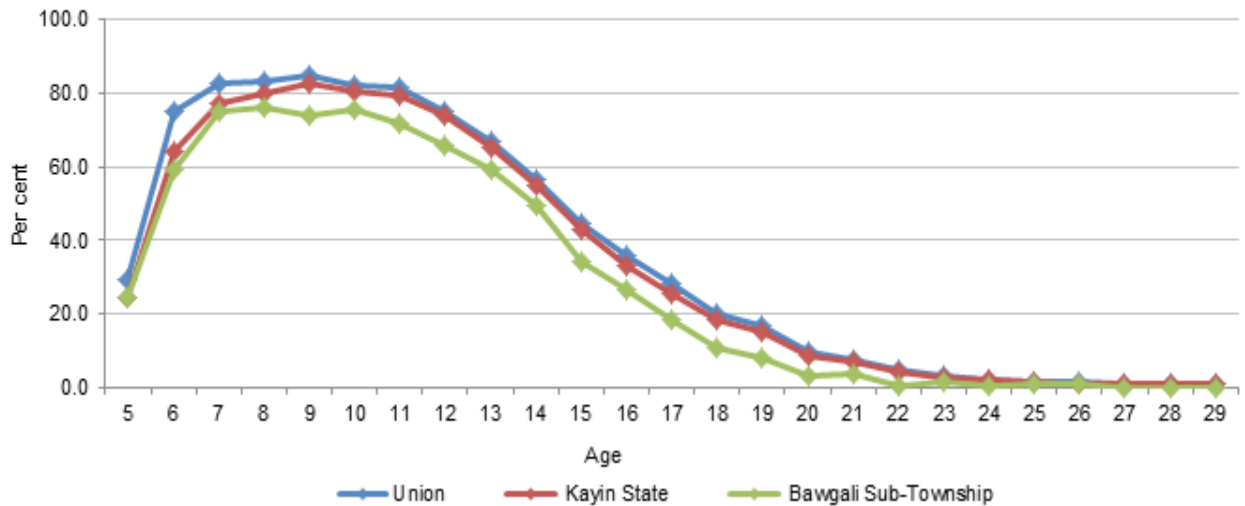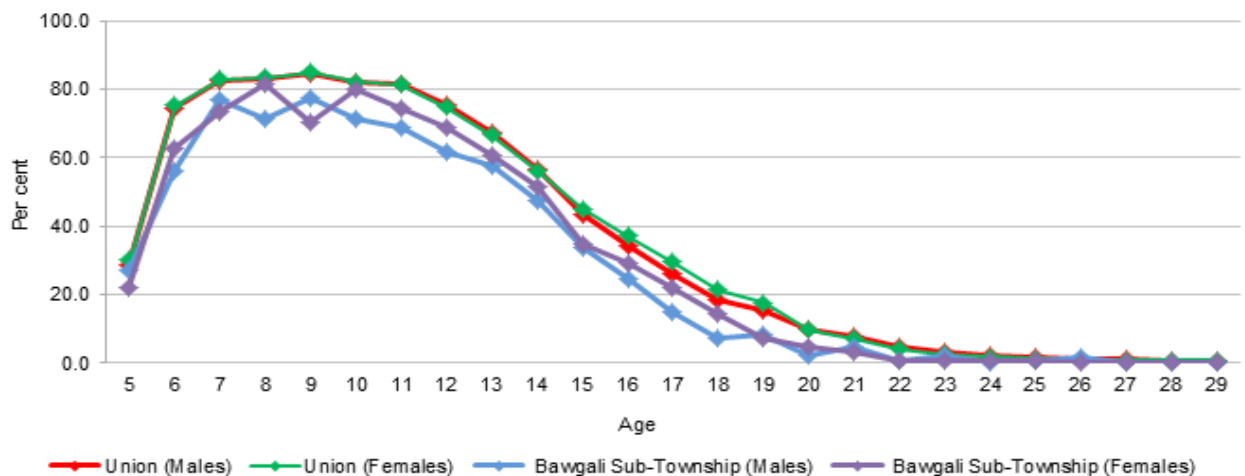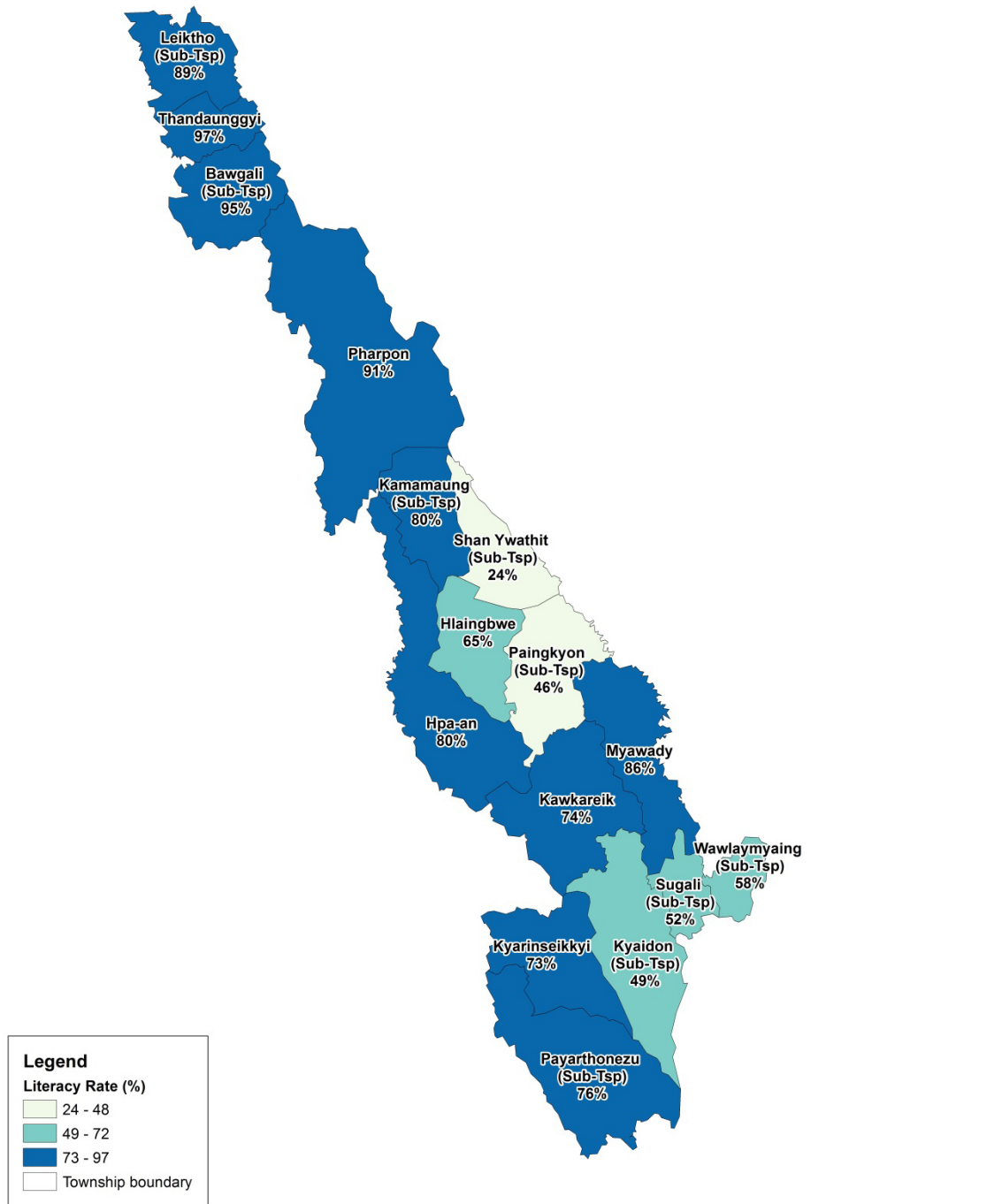

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Bawgali Sub-Township

- School attendance in Bawgali Sub-Township between age 6 and 10 is fluctuating and drops from age 11 onwards for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Bawgali Sub-Township is lower than that of the Union. The school attendance markedly drops age 10 for males and age 11 for females.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Kayin State (aged 15 and over)

Leiktho
(Sub-Tsp)
89%

Thandaunggyi
97%

Bawgali
(Sub-Tsp)
95%

Pharpon
91%

Kamamaung
(Sub-Tsp)
80%

Shan Ywathit
(Sub-Tsp)
24%

Hlaingbwe
65%

Paingkyon
(Sub-Tsp)
46%

Hpa-an
80%

Myawady
86%

Kawkareik
74%

Wawlaymyaing
(Sub-Tsp)
58%

Sugali
(Sub-Tsp)
52%

Kyarinseikkyi
73%

Kyaidon
(Sub-Tsp)
49%

Payarthonezu
(Sub-Tsp)
76%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
24 - 48
49 - 72
73 - 97
Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Kayin State	: 74.4%
Hpa-an District	: 73.3%
Bawgali Sub-Township	: 95.2%

14

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,172	98.0
Males	1,573	97.8
Females	1,599	98.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Bawgali Sub-Township is 95.2 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Kayin State (74.4%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 94.9 per cent and for the males it is 95.5 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.0 per cent with 98.2 per cent for females and 97.8 per cent for males.

Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex
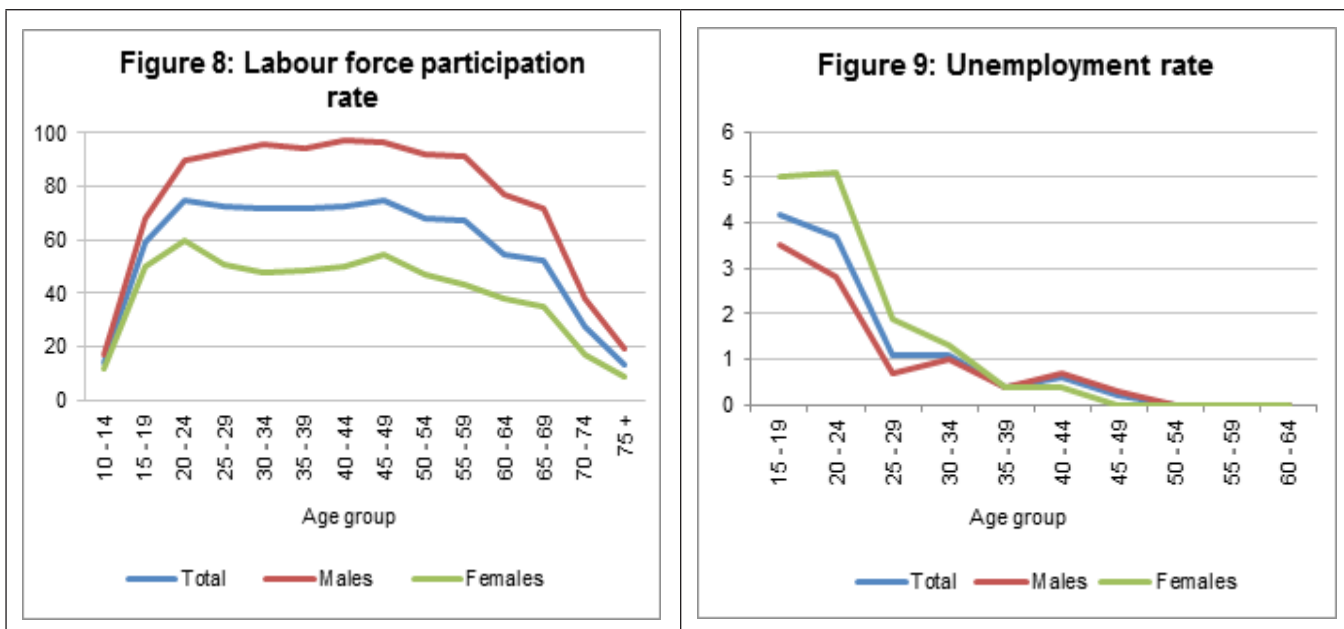
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	7,777	709	9.1	2,265	1,652	2,067	860	13	153	9	2	47
Urban	1,106	12	1.1	159	144	395	308	3	71	6	1	7
Rural	6,671	697	10.4	2,106	1,508	1,672	552	10	82	3	1	40
Males	3,767	328	8.7	1,134	780	1,019	393	5	75	5	0	28
Females	4,010	381	9.5	1,131	872	1,048	467	8	78	4	2	19

- Some 9.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 10.4 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 8.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 9.5 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 21.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.0 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	14.2	17.0	11.5	10.3	9.8	11.0
15 - 19	59.2	68.4	49.8	4.2	3.5	5.0
20 - 24	74.6	89.6	60.1	3.7	2.8	5.1
25 - 29	72.3	92.8	50.7	1.1	0.7	1.9
30 - 34	71.5	96.1	48.0	1.1	1.0	1.3
35 - 39	71.7	94.5	48.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
40 - 44	72.3	96.9	50.2	0.6	0.7	0.4
45 - 49	75.0	96.5	54.2	0.2	0.3	-
50 - 54	67.7	92.2	47.3	-	-	-
55 - 59	67.2	91.6	43.4	-	-	-
60 - 64	54.9	76.7	38.4	-	-	-
65 - 69	52.3	72.1	35.1	-	-	-
70 - 74	27.3	38.2	17.1	-	-	-
75 +	13.6	19.4	8.9	-	-	-
15 - 24	66.4	78.1	54.7	3.9	3.1	5.0
15 - 64	69.2	88.7	50.4	1.6	1.2	2.1

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Bawgali Sub-Township is 69.2 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 50.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 88.7 per cent.

- In Bawgali Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 14.2 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Bawgali Sub-Township is 1.6 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.2%) and for females (2.1%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.0 per cent.

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

| Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	5,449	1.0	36.7	43.0	10.6	1.4	7.2
Males	1,630	1.5	58.6	7.8	15.0	2.4	14.8
Females	3,819	0.9	27.4	58.1	8.7	1.0	4.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 58.6 per cent of males are full time students while 58.1 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	**6,866**	**4,315**	**2,551**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	15	14	1	0.2	0.3	*
Professionals	86	24	62	1.3	0.6	2.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	42	20	22	0.6	0.5	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	27	17	10	0.4	0.4	0.4
Services and Sales Workers	176	79	97	2.6	1.8	3.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	5,965	3,805	2,160	86.9	88.2	84.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	52	43	9	0.8	1.0	0.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	35	32	3	0.5	0.7	0.1
Elementary Occupations	241	172	69	3.5	4.0	2.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	227	109	118	3.3	2.5	4.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Kayin State and Bawgali Sub-Township
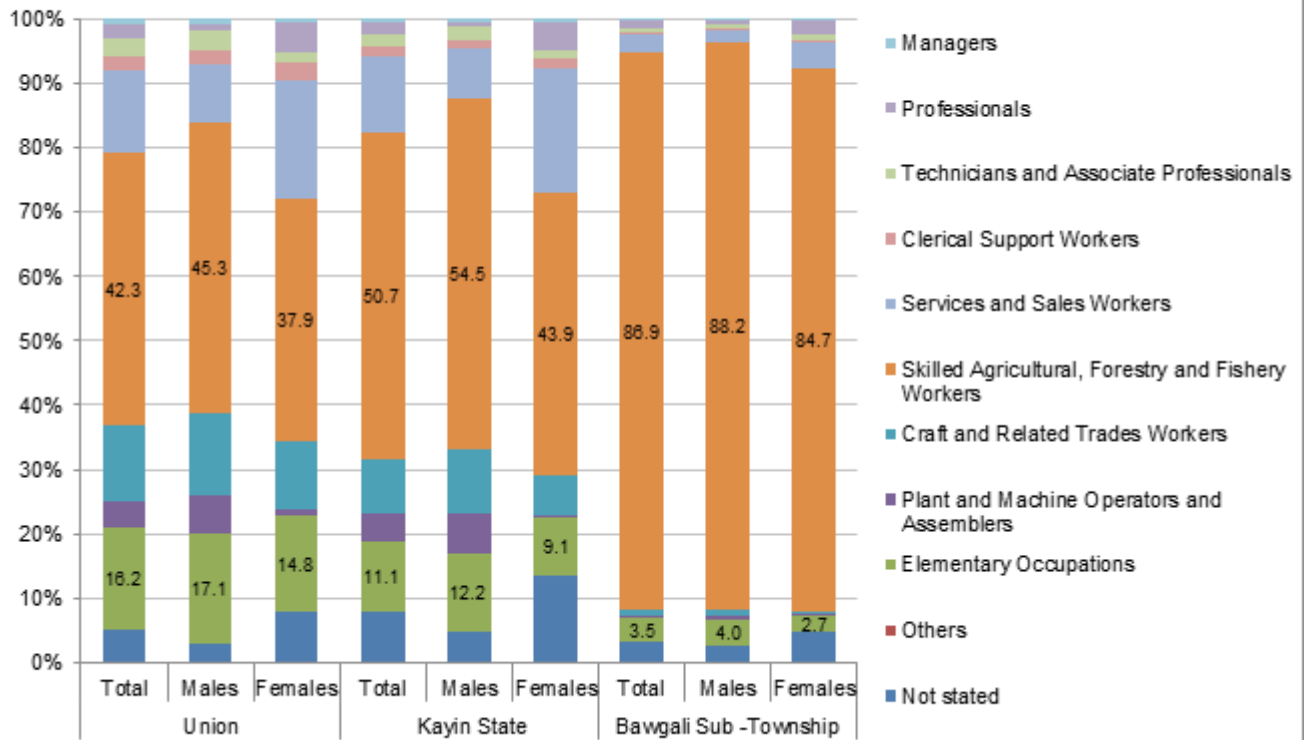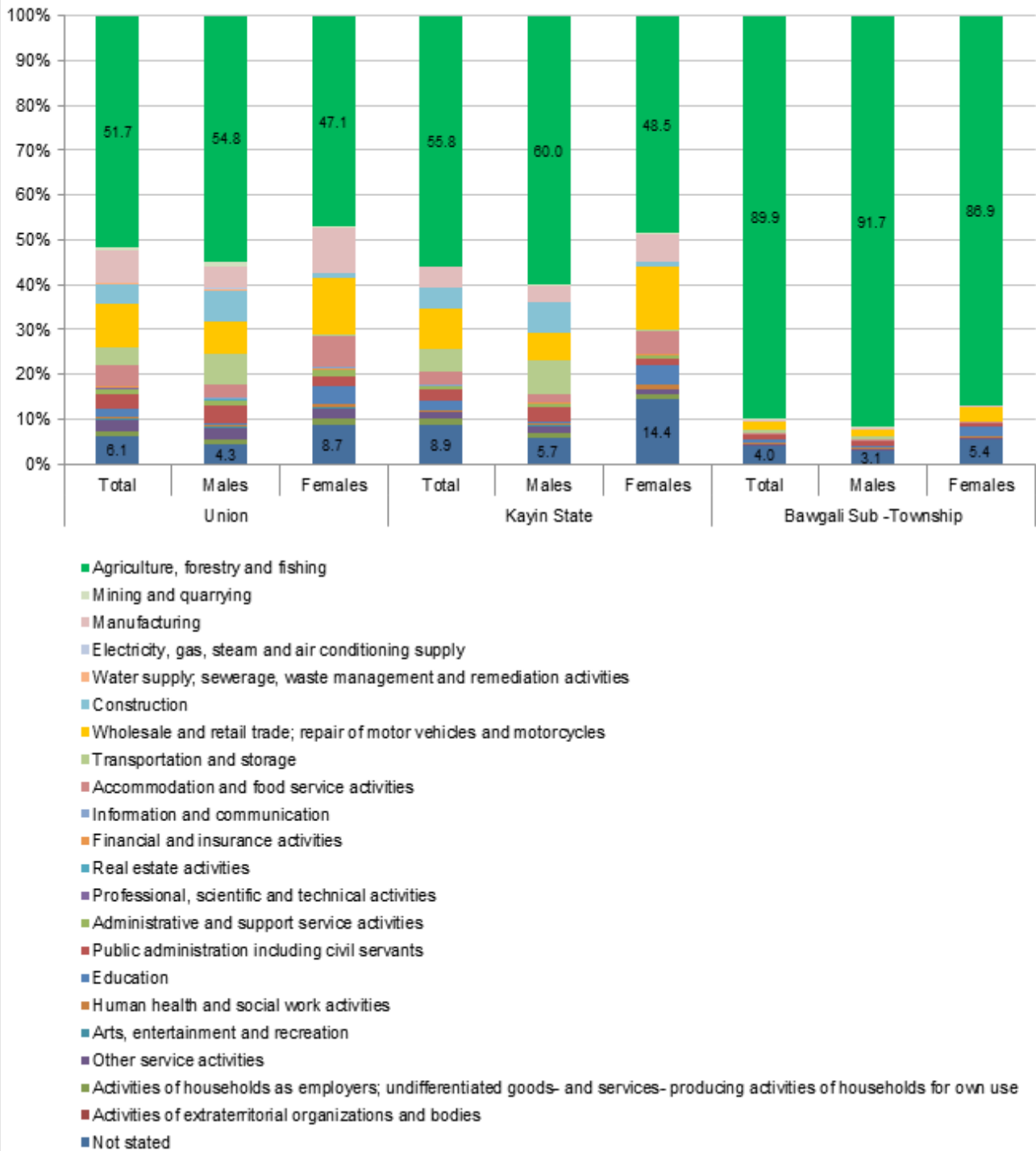
- In Bawgali Sub-Township, 86.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 3.5 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 88.2 per cent of males and 84.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Kayin State, 50.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 11.1 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	**6,866**	**4,315**	**2,551**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,173	3,956	2,217	89.9	91.7	86.9
Mining and quarrying	22	21	1	0.3	0.5	*
Manufacturing	15	7	8	0.2	0.2	0.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	8	8	-	0.1	0.2	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	133	53	80	1.9	1.2	3.1
Transportation and storage	37	34	3	0.5	0.8	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	26	14	12	0.4	0.3	0.5
Information and communication	2	1	1	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Public administration including civil servants	59	48	11	0.9	1.1	0.4
Education	70	15	55	1.0	0.3	2.2
Human health and social work activities	19	4	15	0.3	0.1	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	23	15	8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2	-	2	*	-	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	272	135	137	4.0	3.1	5.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Kayin State and Bawgali Sub-Township

Legend:
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration including civil servants
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

- In Bawgali Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 89.9 per cent.

- There are 91.7 per cent of males and 86.9 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Kayin State, there are 55.8 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

(E)   Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	9,558	*	*	78	*	92	-	*	3,265
Urban	1,535	-	-	1	*	7	-	-	138
Rural	8,023	*	*	77	*	85	-	*	3,127
Males	4,782	*	*	33	*	35	-	*	1,518
Females	4,776	-	*	45	-	57	-	*	1,747

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
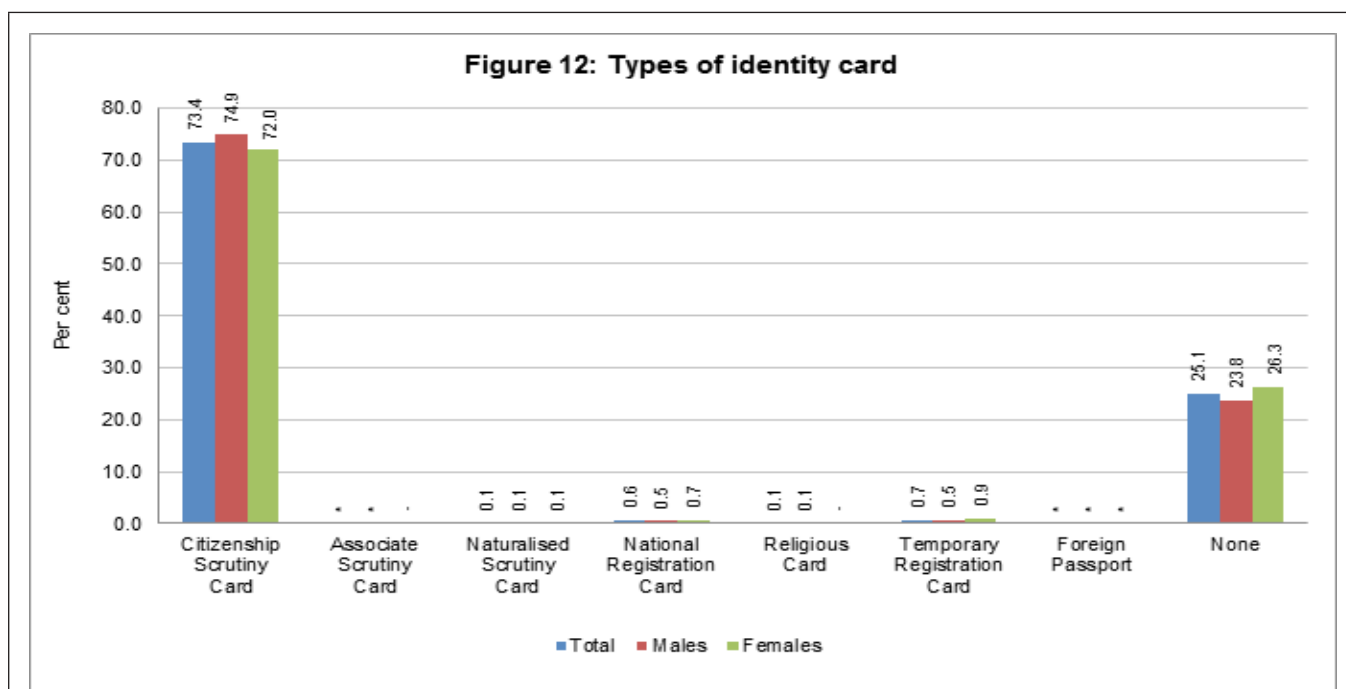
- In Bawgali Sub-Township, 73.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 25.1 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 23.8 per cent of males and 26.3 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F)   Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	**17,237**	**15,990**	**1,247**	**7.2**	**728**	**528**	**625**	**401**
0 - 4	2,069	1,946	123	5.9	12	15	112	83
5 - 9	2,148	2,109	39	1.8	6	8	32	15
10 - 14	2,050	2,022	28	1.4	7	10	13	12
15 - 19	1,709	1,693	16	0.9	4	7	8	5
20 - 24	1,484	1,461	23	1.5	3	6	14	5
25 - 29	1,294	1,273	21	1.6	6	4	12	7
30 - 34	1,218	1,192	26	2.1	9	8	9	2
35 - 39	1,045	1,014	31	3.0	13	9	9	5
40 - 44	968	894	74	7.6	34	29	13	12
45 - 49	821	745	76	9.3	45	27	19	11
50 - 54	705	579	126	17.9	82	49	39	23
55 - 59	481	376	105	21.8	68	37	42	18
60 - 64	439	279	160	36.4	132	81	68	51
65 - 69	277	186	91	32.9	68	49	43	29
70 - 74	227	108	119	52.4	97	76	65	42
75 - 79	141	61	80	56.7	56	42	52	32
80 - 84	93	27	66	71.0	52	45	48	28
85 - 89	46	17	29	63.0	23	18	18	14
90 +	22	8	14	63.6	11	8	9	7

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	**8,517**	**7,911**	**606**	**7.1**	**329**	**257**	**297**	**183**
0 - 4	1,043	980	63	6.0	6	10	55	44
5 - 9	1,087	1,066	21	1.9	1	2	19	5
10 - 14	1,026	1,009	17	1.7	3	6	7	7
15 - 19	865	859	6	0.7	-	3	4	2
20 - 24	729	710	19	2.6	2	5	12	5
25 - 29	663	649	14	2.1	3	2	8	5
30 - 34	595	581	14	2.4	2	4	8	-
35 - 39	528	512	16	3.0	5	6	7	2
40 - 44	458	416	42	9.2	16	18	10	6
45 - 49	404	366	38	9.4	24	10	10	4
50 - 54	320	262	58	18.1	39	24	13	13
55 - 59	237	190	47	19.8	31	18	18	7
60 - 64	189	118	71	37.6	59	36	29	19
65 - 69	129	90	39	30.2	26	21	20	12
70 - 74	110	50	60	54.5	50	40	28	20
75 - 79	68	26	42	61.8	34	25	26	19
80 - 84	39	13	26	66.7	19	20	17	10
85 - 89	16	8	8	50.0	7	5	4	3
90 +	11	6	5	45.5	2	2	2	-

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	**8,720**	**8,079**	**641**	**7.4**	**399**	**271**	**328**	**218**
0 - 4	1,026	966	60	5.8	6	5	57	39
5 - 9	1,061	1,043	18	1.7	5	6	13	10
10 - 14	1,024	1,013	11	1.1	4	4	6	5
15 - 19	844	834	10	1.2	4	4	4	3
20 - 24	755	751	4	0.5	1	1	2	-
25 - 29	631	624	7	1.1	3	2	4	2
30 - 34	623	611	12	1.9	7	4	1	2
35 - 39	517	502	15	2.9	8	3	2	3
40 - 44	510	478	32	6.3	18	11	3	6
45 - 49	417	379	38	9.1	21	17	9	7
50 - 54	385	317	68	17.7	43	25	26	10
55 - 59	244	186	58	23.8	37	19	24	11
60 - 64	250	161	89	35.6	73	45	39	32
65 - 69	148	96	52	35.1	42	28	23	17
70 - 74	117	58	59	50.4	47	36	37	22
75 - 79	73	35	38	52.1	22	17	26	13
80 - 84	54	14	40	74.1	33	25	31	18
85 - 89	30	9	21	70.0	16	13	14	11
90 +	11	2	9	81.8	9	6	7	7

- Seven in every 100 persons in Bawgali Sub-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 50.

- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	3,405	0.6	1.5	4.6	33.4	56.8	2.7	0.2	0.2
Urban	436	2.5	8.3	18.6	31.0	38.5	1.1	-	-
Rural	2,969	0.3	0.5	2.6	33.7	59.5	2.9	0.3	0.2

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
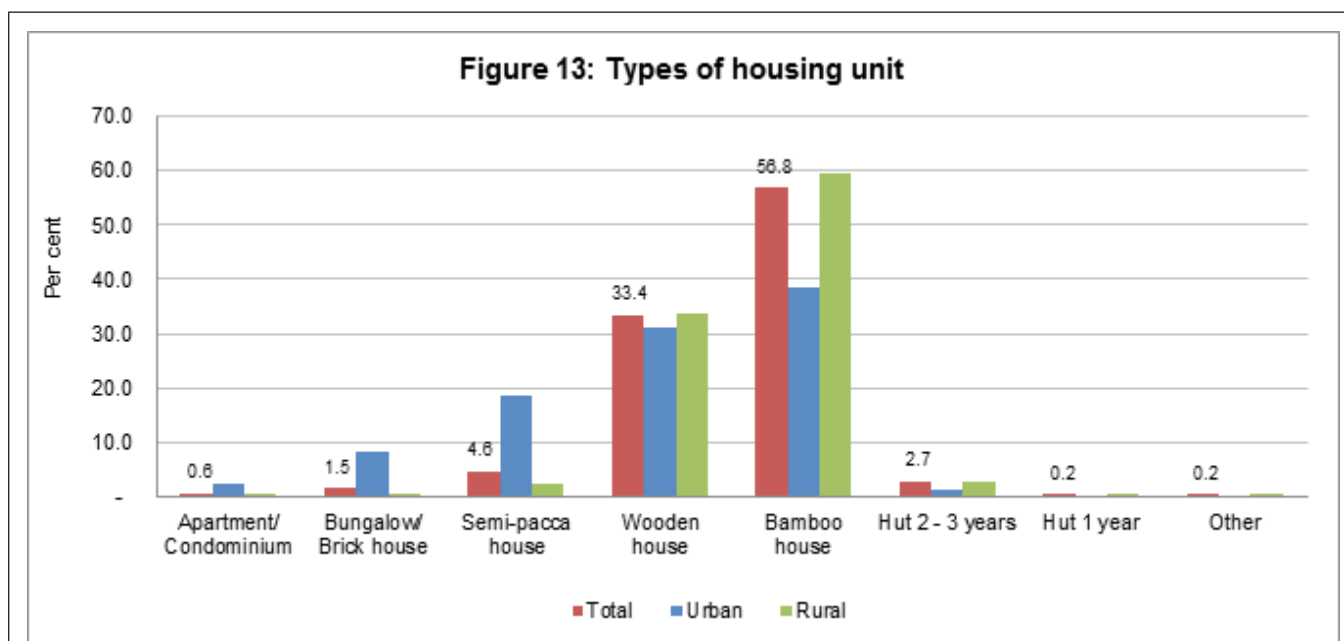
- The majority of the households in Bawgali Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (56.8%) followed by households in wooden houses (33.4%).

- Some 38.5 per cent of urban households and 59.5 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Leiktho
(Sub-Tsp)
57%

Thandaunggyi
82%

Bawgali
(Sub-Tsp)
58%

Pharpon
81%

Kamamaung
(Sub-Tsp)
72%

Shan Ywathit
(Sub-Tsp)
18%

Hlaingbwe
71%

Paingkyon
(Sub-Tsp)
42%

Hpa-an
75%

Myawady
87%

Kawkareik
71%

Wawlaymyaing
(Sub-Tsp)
57%

Sugali
(Sub-Tsp)
44%

Kyarinseikkyi
61%

Kyaidon
(Sub-Tsp)
32%

Payarthonezu
(Sub-Tsp)
66%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
18 - 41
42 - 64
65 - 87
Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Kayin State	: 68.9%
Hpa-an District	: 67.7%
Bawgali Sub-Township	: 58.0%

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

Type of toilet	Total	Urban	Rural
Flush	0.3	1.8	*
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	57.7	92.7	52.6
Improved sanitation	*58.0*	*94.5*	*52.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	9.5	4.1	10.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	9.7	0.7	11.0
Other	0.5	0.2	0.6
None	22.3	0.5	25.6
Total Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,405	436	2,969

- Some 58.0 per cent of the households in Bawgali Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (57.7%)).

- Compared to other townships in Kayin State, Bawgali Sub-Township belongs to the proportion group (42-64) of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kayin State is 68.9 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 22.3 per cent of the households in the Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kayin State, it is 24.5 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Bawgali Sub-Township, 25.6 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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

Leiktho
(Sub-Tsp)
15%

Thandaunggyi
50%

Bawgali
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Pharpon
50%

Kamamaung
(Sub-Tsp)
40%

Shan Ywathit
(Sub-Tsp)
12%

Hlaingbwe
79%

Paingkyon
(Sub-Tsp)
53%

Hpa-an
74%

Myawady
83%

Kawkareik
67%

Wawlaymyaing
(Sub-Tsp)
58%

Sugali
(Sub-Tsp)
42%

Kyarinseikkyi
46%

Kyaidon
(Sub-Tsp)
26%

Payarthonezu
(Sub-Tsp)
53%

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
- 6 - 32
- 33 - 57
- 58 - 83
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Kayin State	: 64.0%
Hpa-an District	: 65.4%
Bawgali Sub-Township	: 6.0%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		2.3	-	2.6
Tube well, borehole		1.1	-	1.2
Protected well/ Spring		2.6	-	3.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier		*	-	*
Total improved drinking water		*6.0*	*-*	*6.8*
Unprotected well/Spring		18.2	-	20.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	-	0.1
River/stream/ canal		16.0	6.0	17.5
Waterfall/ Rain water		59.2	94.0	54.1
Other		0.5	-	0.6
Total unimproved drinking water		*94.0*	*100.0*	*93.2*
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**3,405**	**436**	**2,969**

- In Bawgali Sub-Township, 6.0 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 Kayin State, it belongs to the lowest group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 59.2 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 18.2 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.

- Some 94.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 93.2 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

Leiktho
(Sub-Tsp)
3%

Thandaunggyi
56%

Bawgali
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Pharpon
19%

Kamamaung
(Sub-Tsp)
5%

Shan Ywathit
(Sub-Tsp)
0.1%

Hlaingbwe
13%

Paingkyon
(Sub-Tsp)
2%

Hpa-an
38%

Myawady
63%

Kawkareik
14%

Wawlaymyaing
(Sub-Tsp)
9%

Sugali
(Sub-Tsp)
3%

Kyarinseikkyi
5%

Kyaidon
(Sub-Tsp)
5%

Payarthonezu
(Sub-Tsp)
33%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
0 - 21
22 - 42
43 - 63
Township boundary
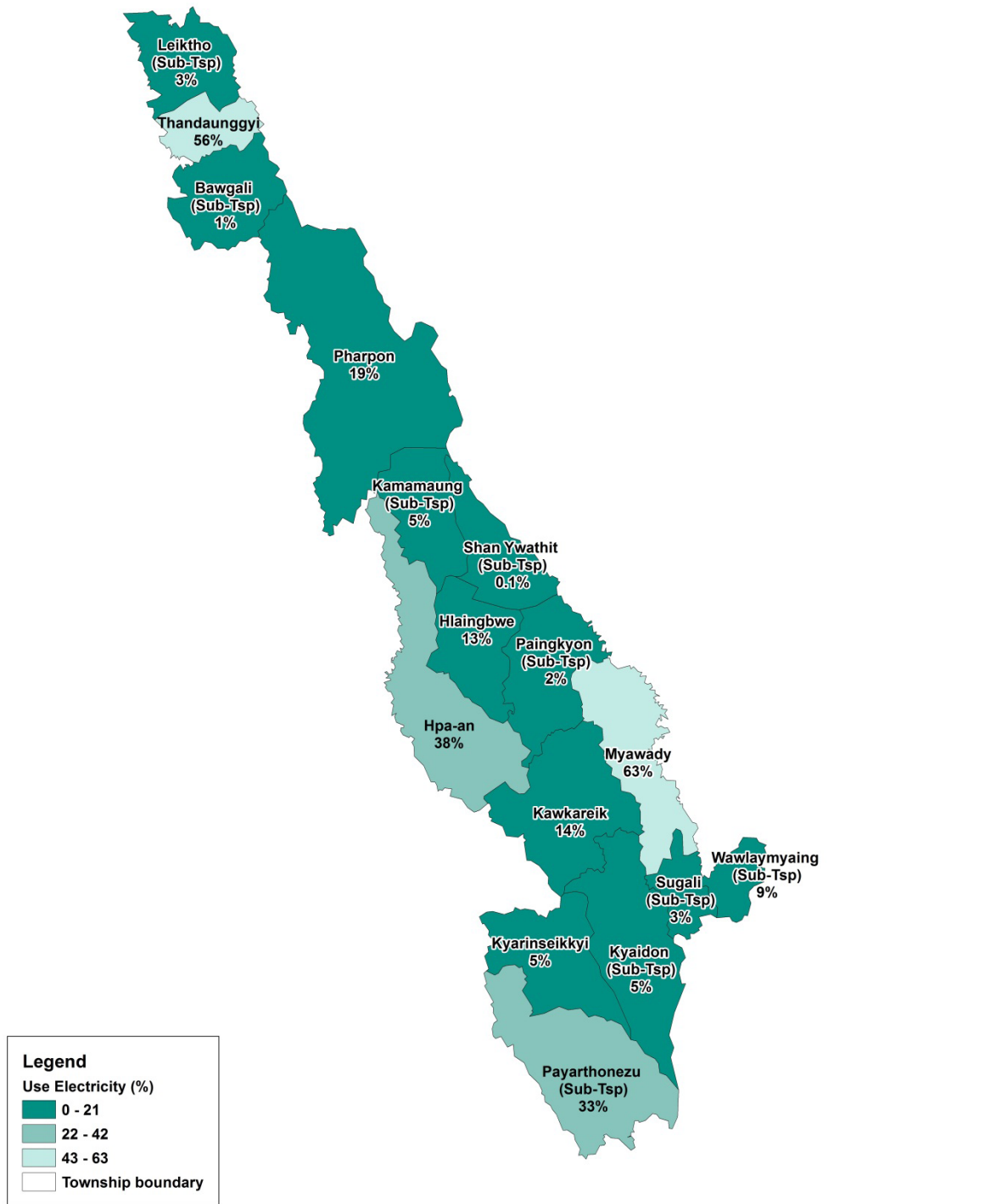
Union	: 32.4%
Kayin State	: 26.9%
Hpa-an District	: 26.1%
Bawgali Sub-Township	: 1.3%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.3	9.6	0.1
Kerosene		17.9	0.5	20.4
Candle		20.4	44.3	16.8
Battery		10.7	3.9	11.7
Generator (private)		1.5	4.8	1.0
Water mill (private)		3.2	12.6	1.8
Solar system/energy		44.7	24.3	47.7
Other		0.4	-	0.5
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**3,405**	**436**	**2,969**

- In Bawgali Sub-Township, 1.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Kayin State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kayin State is 26.9 per cent.

- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the Sub-Township with 44.7 per cent.

- In rural areas, 47.7 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Leiktho (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Thandaunggyi 82%
Bawgali (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Pharpon 97%
Kamamaung (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Shan Ywathit (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Hlaingbwe 98%
Paingkyon (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Hpa-an 77%
Myawady 84%
Kawkareik 91%
Wawlaymyaing (Sub-Tsp) 95%
Sugali (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Kyarinseikkyi 99%
Kyaidon (Sub-Tsp) 98%
Payarthonezu (Sub-Tsp) 84%

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
77 - 84
85 - 92
93 - 100
Township boundary
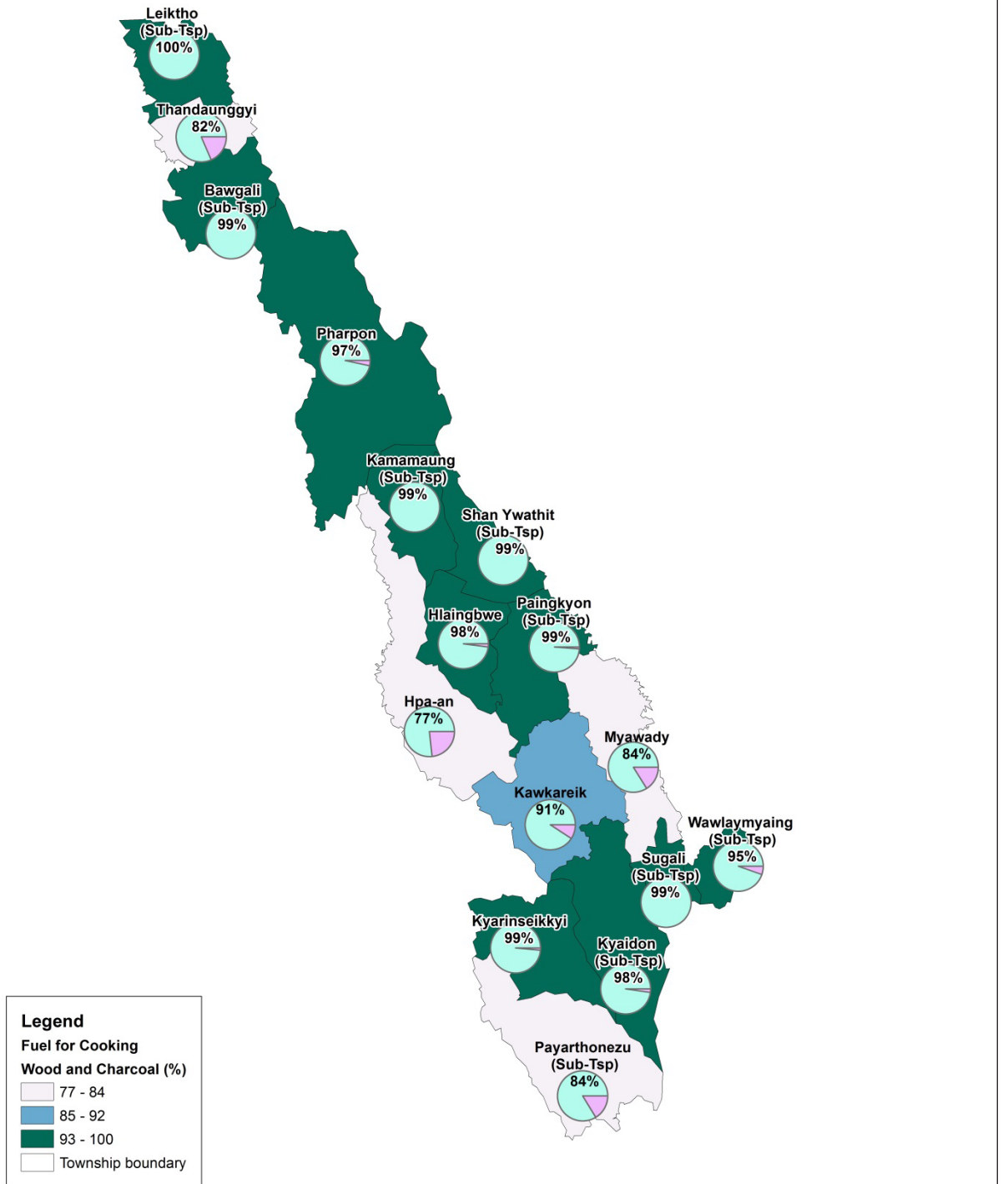
Union	: 81.0%
Kayin State	: 87.9%
Hpa-an District	: 85.9%
Bawgali Sub-Township	: 99.2%

33

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		*	-	*
LPG		0.1	-	0.1
Kerosene		0.4	-	0.5
BioGas		0.1	1.1	-
Firewood		95.4	83.0	97.2
Charcoal		3.8	15.6	2.0
Coal		0.1	0.2	0.1
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,405	436	2,969

- In Bawgali Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 95.4 per cent using firewood and 3.8 per cent using charcoal.

- Less than 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 97.2 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 2.0 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	3,405	39.1	38.8	2.6	23.2	0.6	0.6	35.4	-
Urban	436	39.2	63.8	0.2	55.3	3.2	3.7	17.0	-
Rural	2,969	39.1	35.1	3.0	18.5	0.3	0.2	38.1	-

- Some 39.1 per cent of the households in Bawgali Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 63.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television and 39.1 per cent in rural areas have access to radio.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
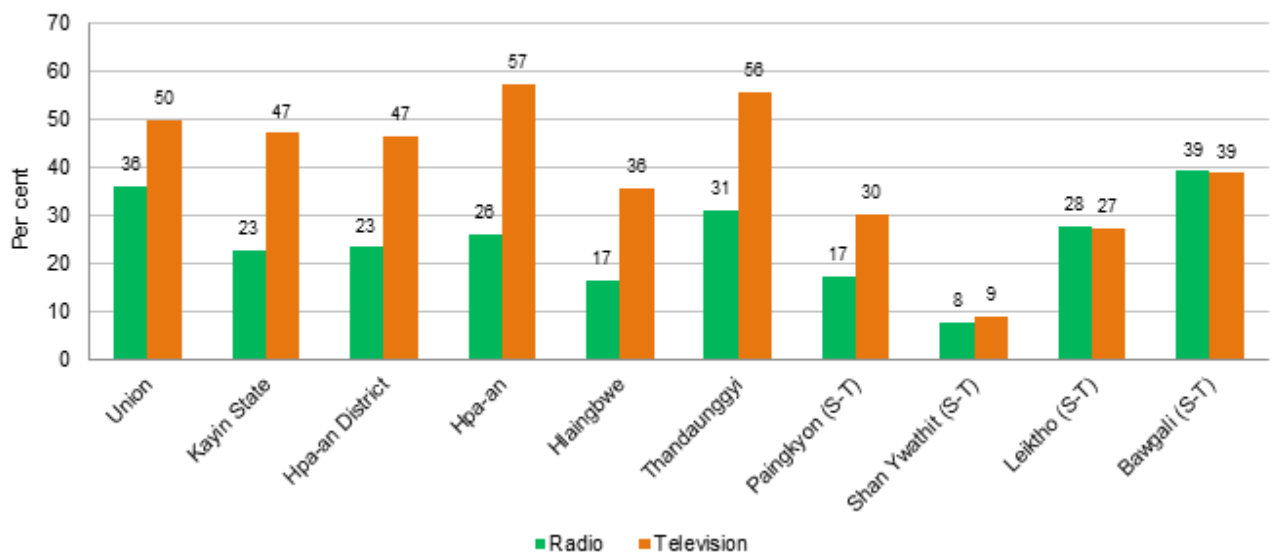
- In Bawgali Sub-Township, some 38.8 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in three households (39.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Leiktho
(Sub-Tsp)
8%

Thandaunggyi
34%

Bawgali
(Sub-Tsp)
23%

Pharpon
12%

Kamamaung
(Sub-Tsp)
30%

Shan Ywathit
(Sub-Tsp)
8%

Hlaingbwe
12%

Paingkyon
(Sub-Tsp)
4%

Hpa-an
30%

Myawady
51%

Kawkareik
20%

Wawlaymyaing
(Sub-Tsp)
52%

Sugali
(Sub-Tsp)
40%

Kyarinseikkyi
15%

Kyaidon
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Payarthonezu
(Sub-Tsp)
35%

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
1 - 18
19 - 35
36 - 52
Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Kayin State	: 25.3%
Hpa-an District	: 22.0%
Bawgali Sub-Township	: 23.2%

- Only 23.2 per cent of the households in Bawgali Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Kayin State, it belongs to the percentage group (19-35).

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Kayin State	308,041	12,451	127,940	108,518	18,062	8,716	7,090	43,381
Urban	67,167	5,730	32,145	24,280	940	825	421	997
Rural	240,874	6,721	95,795	84,238	17,122	7,891	6,669	42,384
Hpa-an District	161,457	6,050	65,234	59,098	7,497	5,211	4,275	20,414
Urban	22,042	1,992	11,817	8,853	334	464	79	231
Rural	139,415	4,058	53,417	50,245	7,163	4,747	4,196	20,183
Bawgali Sub-Township	3,405	25	1,418	289	1	2	-	298
Urban	436	11	234	8	-	-	-	-
Rural	2,969	14	1,184	281	1	2	-	298

- In Bawgali Sub-Township, 41.6 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 8.8 per cent of households having cart (bullock).

- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/ moped as a means of transport.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Kayin State and Bawgali Sub-Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.9 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
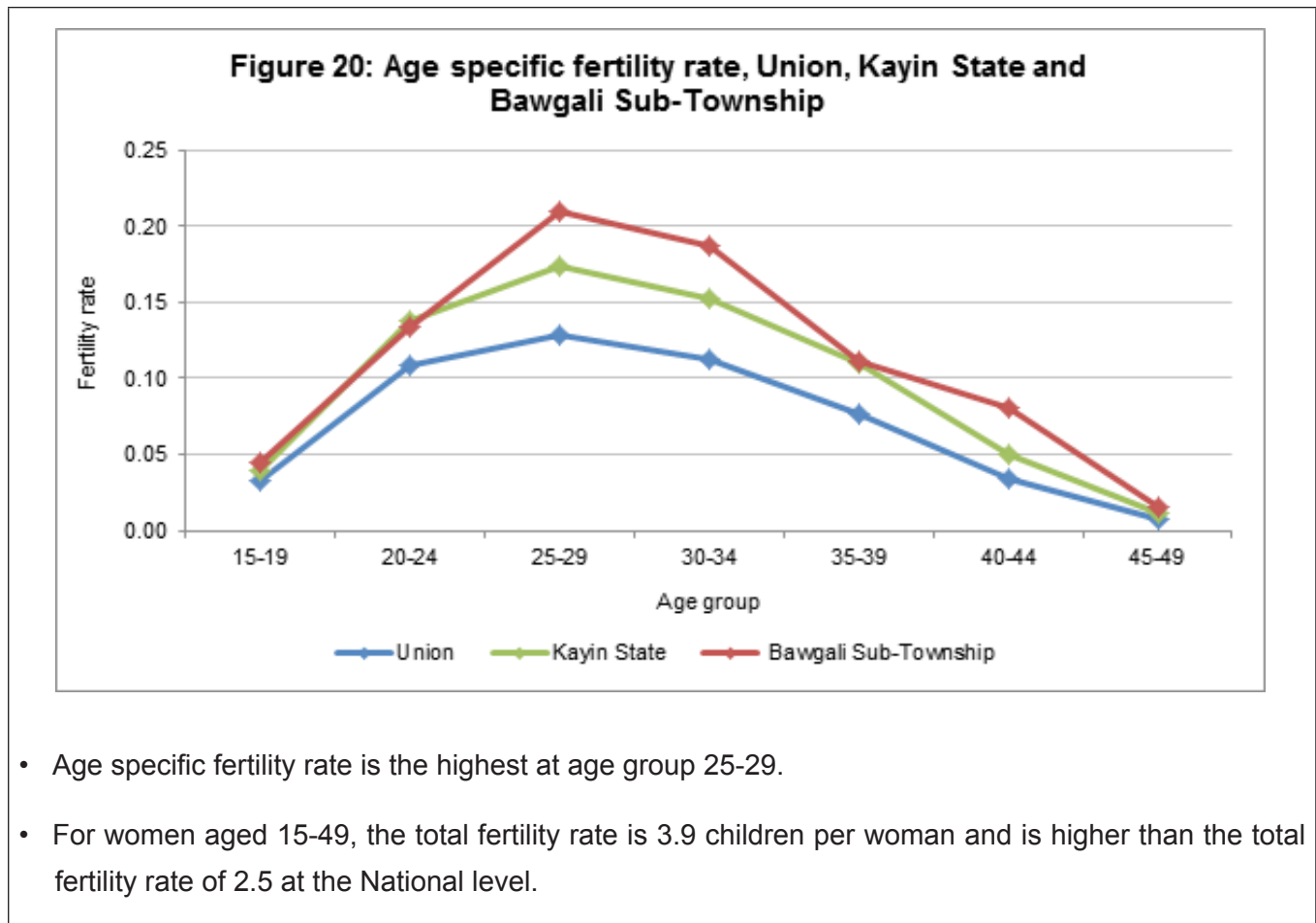
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 2.9 - 3.8
- 3.9 - 4.8
- 4.9 - 5.7
- Township boundary

Leiktho (Sub- Tsp) 5.4
Thandaunggyi 4.1
Bawgali (Sub - Tsp) 3.9
Pharpon 4.0
Kamamaung (Sub-Tsp) 3.9
Shan Ywathit (Sub- Tsp) 5.7
Hlaingbwe 3.4
Paingkyon (Sub-Tsp) 3.7
Hpa-an 2.9
Myawady 3.0
Kawkareik 2.9
Wawlaymyaing (Sub-Tsp) 4.2
Sugali (Sub-Tsp) 4.8
Kyaidon (Sub-Tsp) 4.9
Kyarinseikkyi 3.5
Payarthonezu (Sub-Tsp) 3.8
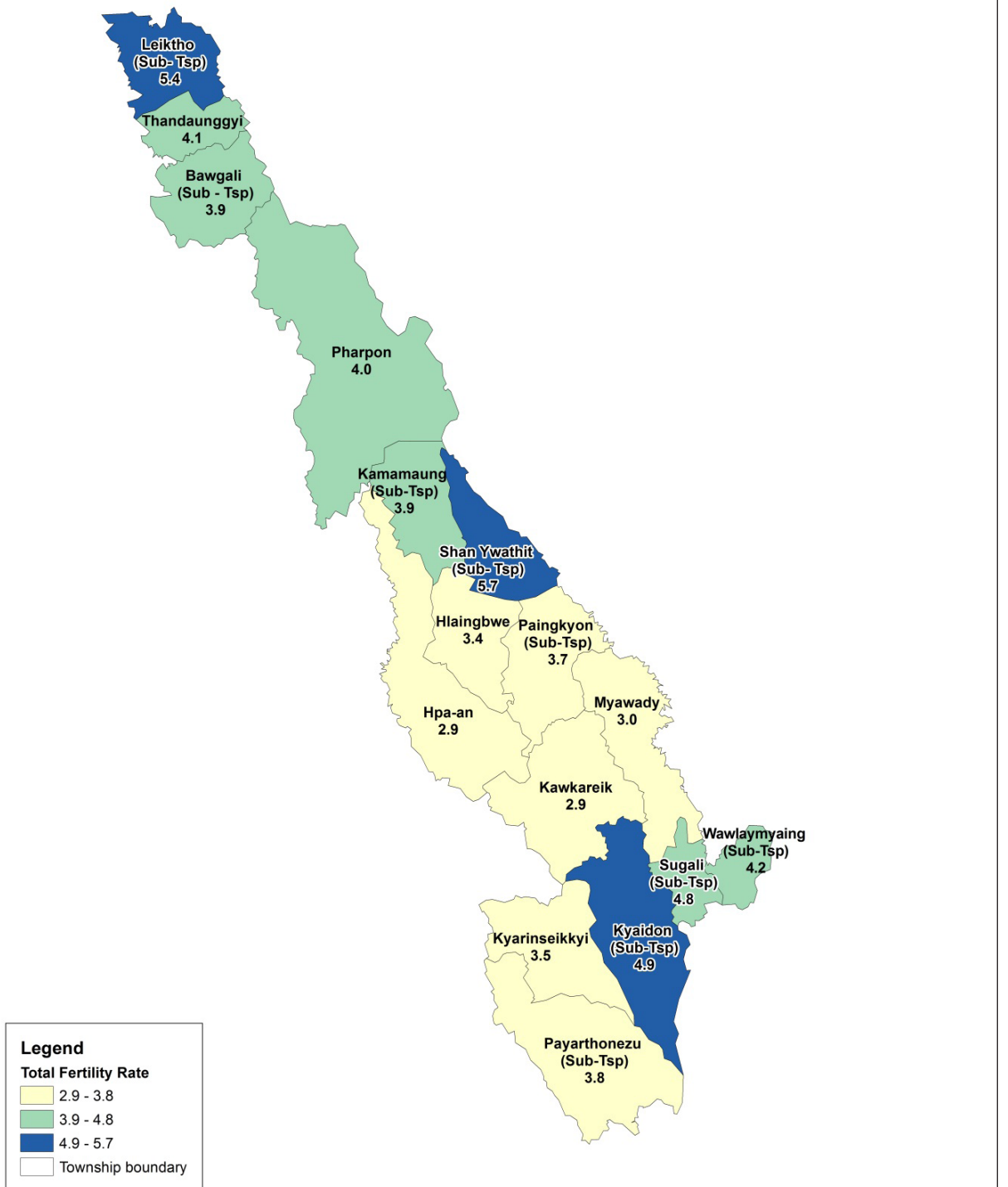
Union	: 2.5
Kayin State	: 3.4
Hpa-an District	: 3.4
Bawgali Sub-Township	: 3.9

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Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
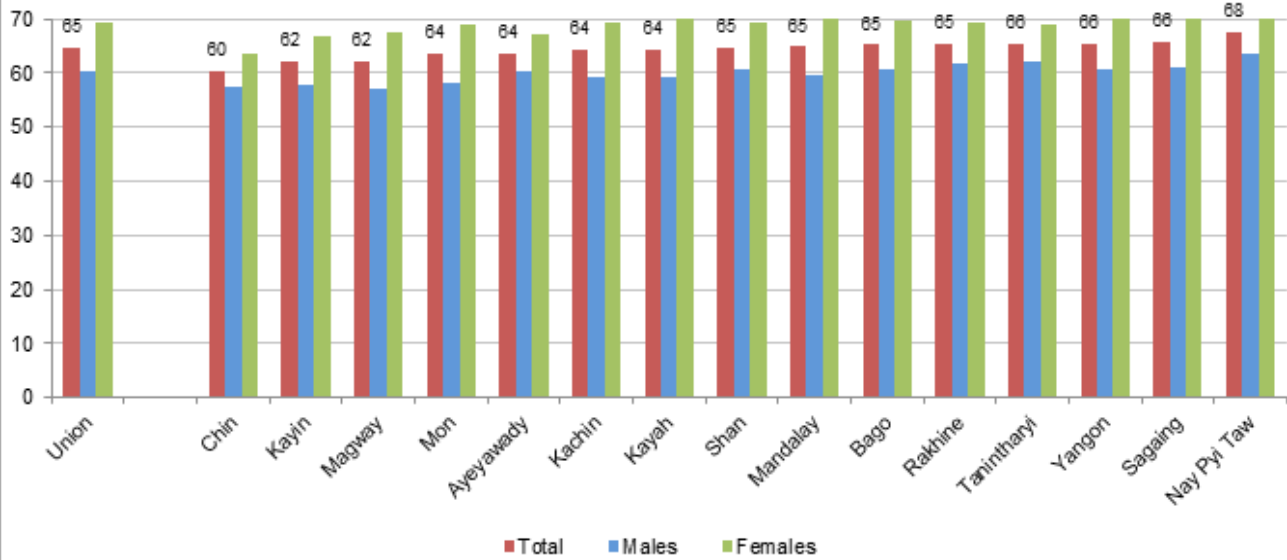
- The expectation of life at birth in Kayin State is 62.1 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 66.7 years is higher than that of the males at 57.7 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
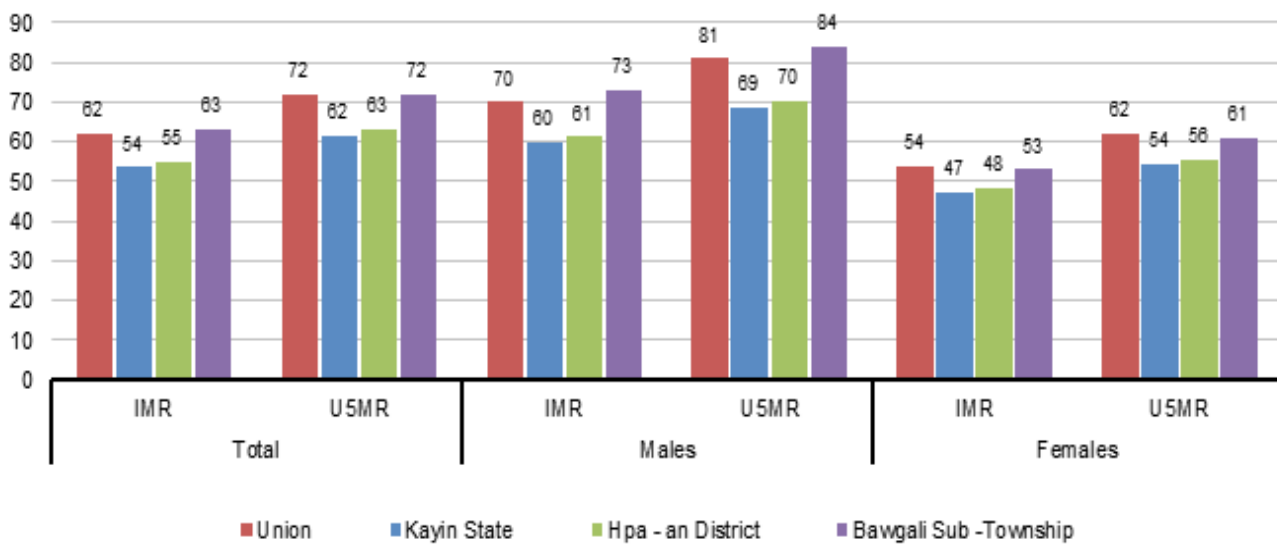
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hpa-an District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Hpa-an District is 55 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 63 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Bawgali Sub-Township are higher than those in Kayin State and Hpa-an District. The Infant mortality in Bawgali Sub-Towhship is 63 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 72 per 1,000 live births.

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Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
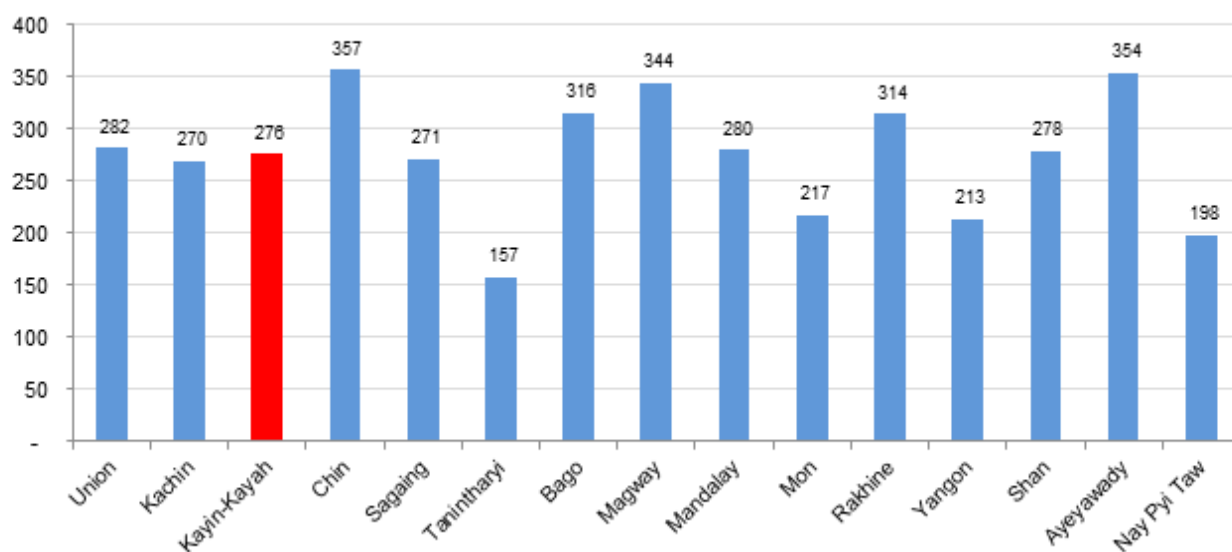
- In Kayin State, there are 276 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio 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 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 (Km^2). 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:
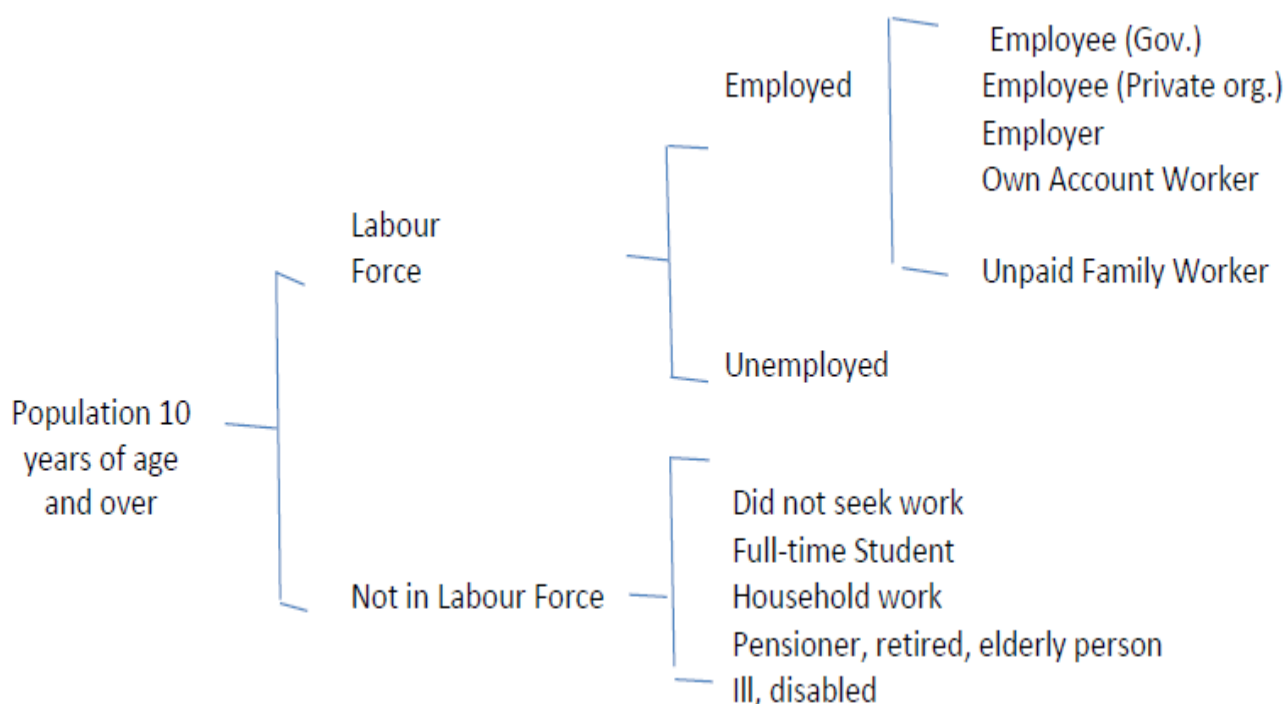
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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.

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

Employtment 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 Kayin State, Hpa-an District, Bawgali Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by	46	
Daw Myo Thandar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Ei Mon Aung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
U Thant Zin Aung	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Khin May 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 Cho Cho Than	Assistant Computer Operator, 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 Sai Maung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census