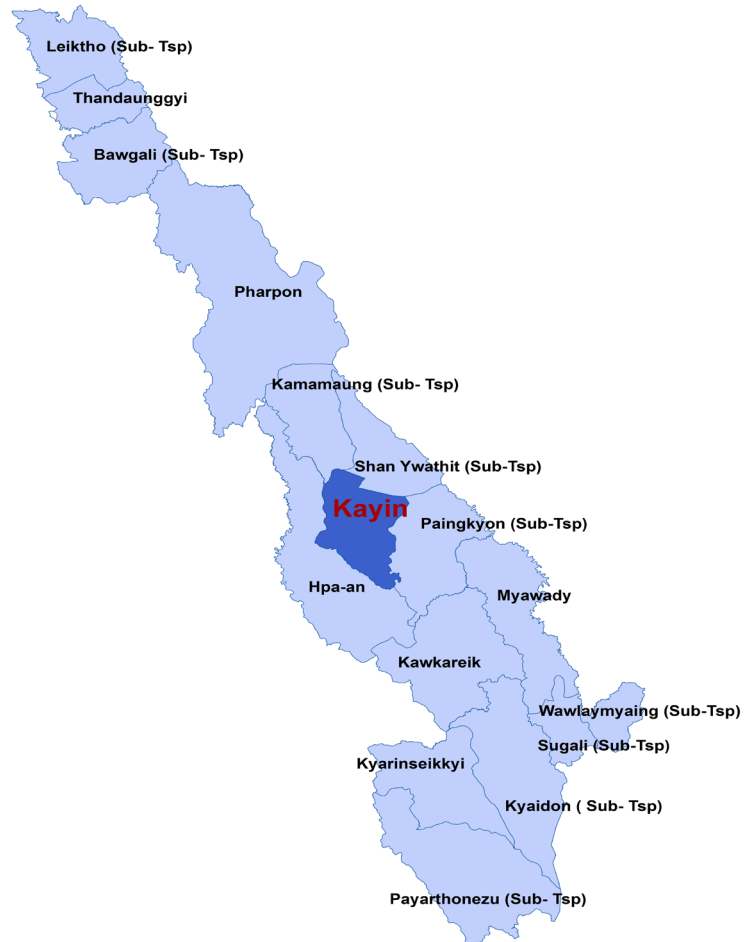


# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KAYIN STATE, HPA-AN DISTRICT

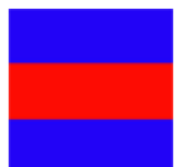
Hlaingbwe Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Kayin State, Hpa-an District

## **Hlaingbwe Township Report**

Department of Population

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Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

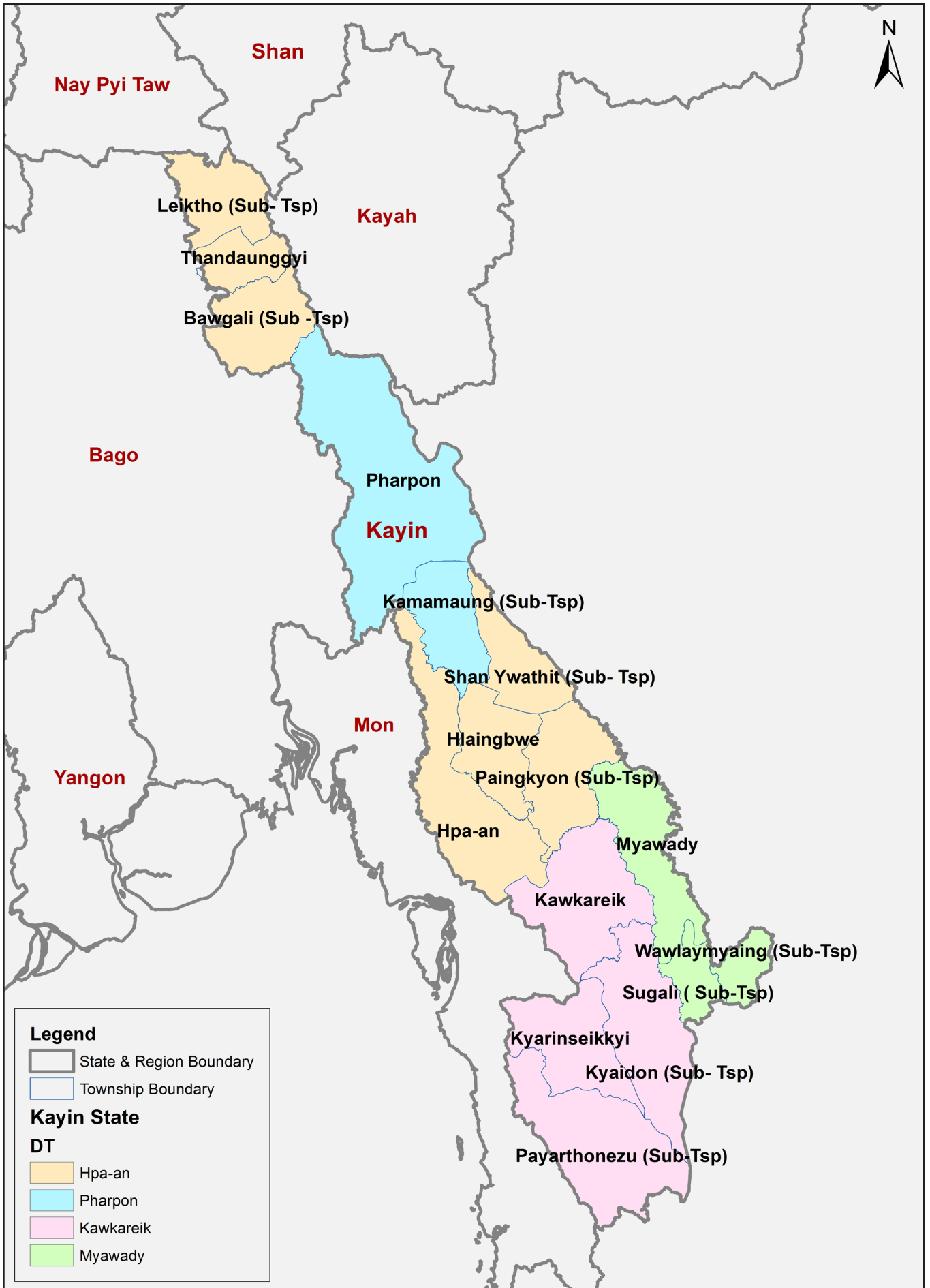
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Kayin State, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>155,544 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>75,960 (48.8%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>79,584 (51.2%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1,341.2 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>116.0 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>23.0 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>36</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>31,586</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.8 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>55.8%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>79.2</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>68.4</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>10.8</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>15.7</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>95</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>64.9%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>68.7%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>61.7%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>9,143</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>3,744</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>5,332</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>2.4</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	63,434	54.3	
Associate Scrutiny	47	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	670	0.6	
National Registration	1,199	1.0	
Religious	440	0.4	
Temporary Registration	390	0.3	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	81	0.1	
None	50,544	43.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64 )	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	51.8%	75.5%	30.1%
Unemployment rate	15.5%	15.8%	15.0%
Employment to population ratio	43.8%	63.6%	25.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	29,711	94.1	
Renter	523	1.7	
Provided free (individually)	674	2.1	
Government quarters	576	1.8	
Private company quarters	*	< 0.1	
Other	87	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	13.5%		33.8 %
Bamboo	10.5%	8.7%	< 0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	69.3%	86.2%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		65.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.8%	4.3%	0.1%
Other	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	487	1.5	
LPG	20	0.1	
Kerosene	39	0.1	
Biogas	54	0.2	
Firewood	28,173	89.2	
Charcoal	2,747	8.7	
Coal	57	0.2	
Other	*	< 0.1	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	4,181	13.2
Kerosene	1,846	5.8
Candle	20,156	63.8
Battery	225	0.7
Generator (private)	2,527	8.0
Water mill (private)	*	0.1
Solar system/energy	2,602	8.2
Other	31	0.1
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	391	1.2
Tube well, borehole	743	2.4
Protected well/spring	23,326	73.9
Bottled/purifier water	613	1.9
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>25,073</i>	<i>79.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	4,386	13.9
Pool/pond/lake	*	< 0.1
River/stream/canal	1,444	4.6
Waterfall/rainwater	176	0.5
Other	501	1.6
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,513</i>	<i>20.6</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	498	1.6
Tube well, borehole	1,832	5.8
Protected well/spring	22,472	71.1
Unprotected well/spring	4,422	14.0
Pool/pond/lake	67	0.2
River/stream/canal	1,697	5.4
Waterfall/rainwater	178	0.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	415	1.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	339	1.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	21,971	69.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>22,310</i>	<i>70.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,291	4.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	82	0.3
Other	137	0.4
None	7,766	24.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	5,215	16.5
Television	11,259	35.6
Landline phone	1,201	3.8
Mobile phone	3,913	12.4
Computer	349	1.1
Internet at home	105	0.3
Households with none of the items	17,091	54.1
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,072	3.4
Motorcycle/Moped	11,910	37.7
Bicycle	11,132	35.2
4-Wheel tractor	1,453	4.6
Canoe/Boat	577	1.8
Motor boat	544	1.7
Cart (bullock)	3,888	12.3

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Hlaingbwe 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 Hlaingbwe 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 Hlaingbwe Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	155,544 *		
Males	75,960		
Females	79,584		
Sex ratio	95 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	7.4%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	1,341.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	116.0 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	36		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	151,420	10,892	140,528
Number of conventional households	31,586	2,279	29,307
Mean household size	4.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Hlaingbwe Township, there are slightly more females than males with 95 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (7.4%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Hlaingbwe Township is 116 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.8 persons living in each household in Hlaingbwe 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

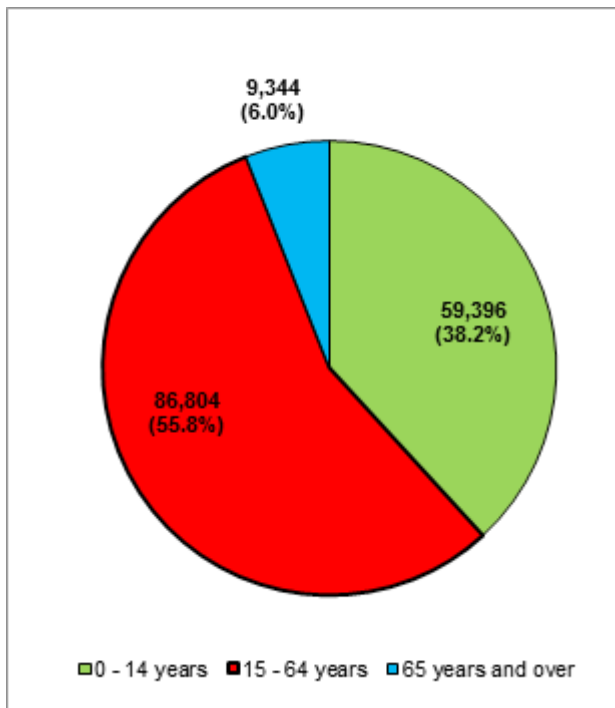
**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Hlaingbwe Township (Hpa-an District, Kayin State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31,586</b>	<b>155,544</b>	<b>75,960</b>	<b>79,584</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>11,511</b>	<b>5,622</b>	<b>5,889</b>
1	(Ka Gyi)(W)	853	4,432	2,140	2,292
2	(Kha Gway)(W)	357	2,007	1,022	985
3	(Ga Nge)(W)	556	2,346	1,089	1,257
4	(Ga Gyi)(W)	513	2,726	1,371	1,355
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>29,307</b>	<b>144,033</b>	<b>70,338</b>	<b>73,695</b>
1	Ka Mawt Ka Chu(VT)	924	4,190	1,988	2,202
2	Kawt Hlaing(VT)	366	1,826	1,068	758
3	Win Sein(VT)	498	2,286	1,132	1,154
4	Naung Taing(VT)	946	4,527	2,234	2,293
5	Kun Bi(VT)	985	4,795	2,379	2,416
6	Pein Hne Taw(VT)	511	2,520	1,234	1,286
7	Kun Tar(VT)	1,289	5,992	2,946	3,046
8	Daing Pya(VT)	866	3,937	1,871	2,066
9	Sin Ku(VT)	711	3,575	1,681	1,894
10	Ah Htet Yae Pu(VT)	814	3,777	1,790	1,987
11	Auk Yae Pu(VT)	1,263	5,939	2,827	3,112
12	Hti Lon(VT)	1,231	5,724	2,734	2,990
13	Than Ban(W)	216	1,092	537	555
14	Naung Tha Nge(VT)	128	517	252	265
15	Tha Pu To(VT)	377	1,697	841	856
16	Tar Paung(VT)	1,029	5,506	2,683	2,823
17	Ka Ti Kan(VT)	217	1,417	721	696
18	Kawt Myat Gyi(VT)	388	1,951	981	970
19	Pat Kyaw(VT)	818	4,258	2,066	2,192
20	Nwet Pyin Nyar(VT)	299	1,943	953	990
21	Kyar Inn(VT)	781	3,541	1,764	1,777
22	Ka Mawt Le (Kyaung)(VT)	611	3,429	1,719	1,710

**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Ka Mawt Le (Ma Ae) (Ah Lel)(VT)	3,447	18,282	9,022	9,260
24	Shwe Gun(VT)	1,654	8,414	4,074	4,340
25	Ko Maung(VT)	1,067	5,187	2,571	2,616
26	Mya Lay(VT)	703	3,624	1,767	1,857
27	Inn No Theik Pan(VT)	1,139	5,330	2,649	2,681
28	Ta Wun Hpan Ya(VT)	553	2,357	1,145	1,212
29	Kyon Pa Ko(VT)	665	3,387	1,626	1,761
30	Kyoet Chaung(VT)	528	2,440	1,185	1,255
31	U Daung(VT)	644	2,836	1,353	1,483
32	Ta Khin Lone(VT)	224	1,016	528	488
33	Thar Yar Kone (Kat Pa Li)(VT)	1,824	8,515	4,036	4,479
34	Naw Kaw(VT)	447	2,131	1,056	1,075
35	Ta Khwet Hpoe(VT)	1,087	5,768	2,782	2,986
36	Hta Thein Kyo Waing(VT)	57	307	143	164

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

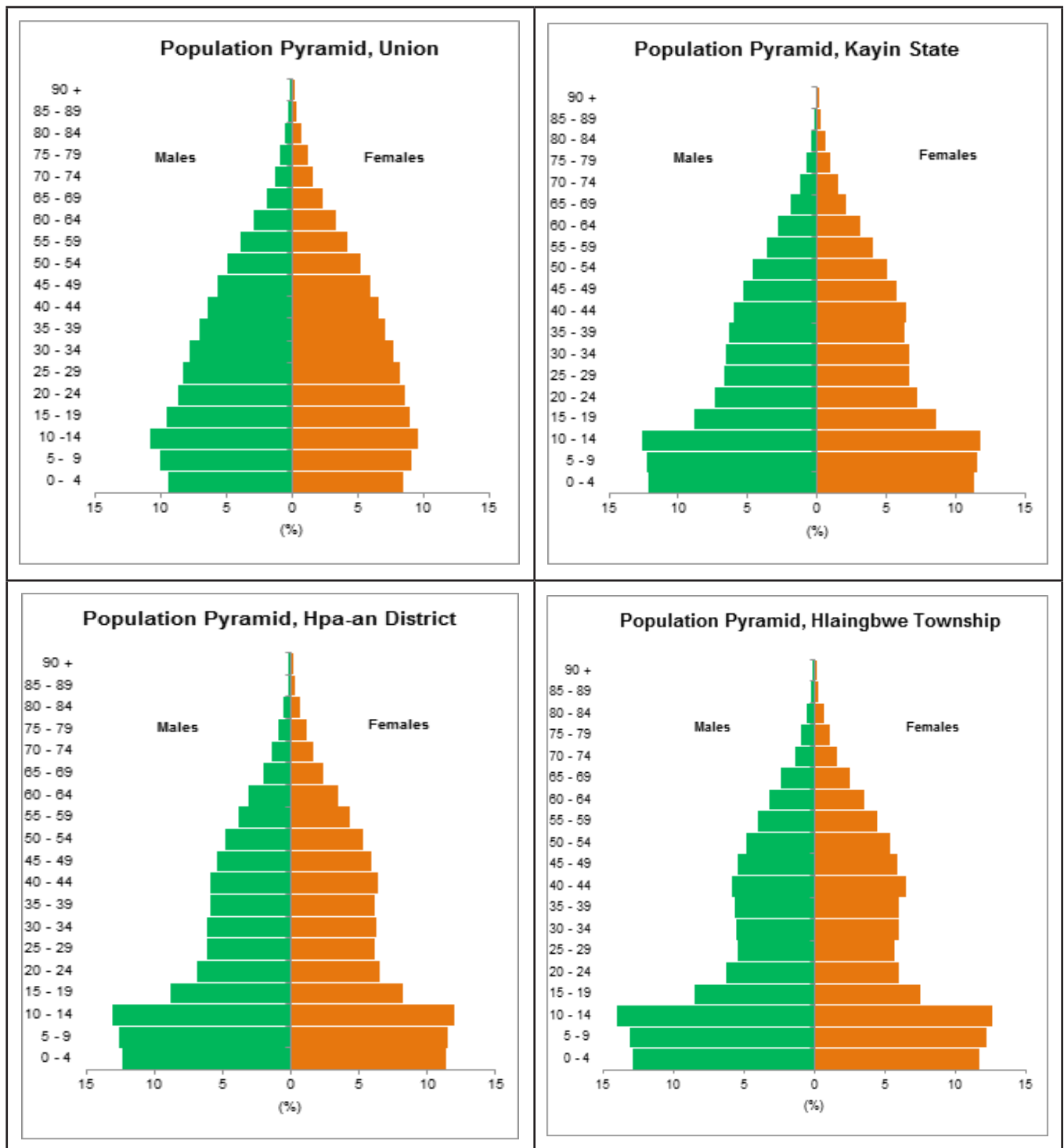


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Hlaingbwe Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,544</b>	<b>75,960</b>	<b>79,584</b>
0 - 4	19,089	9,797	9,292
5 - 9	19,643	9,950	9,693
10 - 14	20,664	10,593	10,071
15 - 19	12,453	6,468	5,985
20 - 24	9,452	4,713	4,739
25 - 29	8,638	4,090	4,548
30 - 34	8,970	4,183	4,787
35 - 39	9,044	4,264	4,780
40 - 44	9,610	4,438	5,172
45 - 49	8,821	4,141	4,680
50 - 54	7,897	3,635	4,262
55 - 59	6,645	3,055	3,590
60 - 64	5,274	2,437	2,837
65 - 69	3,752	1,777	1,975
70 - 74	2,362	1,038	1,324
75 - 79	1,588	704	884
80 - 84	972	406	566
85 - 89	447	193	254
90 +	223	78	145

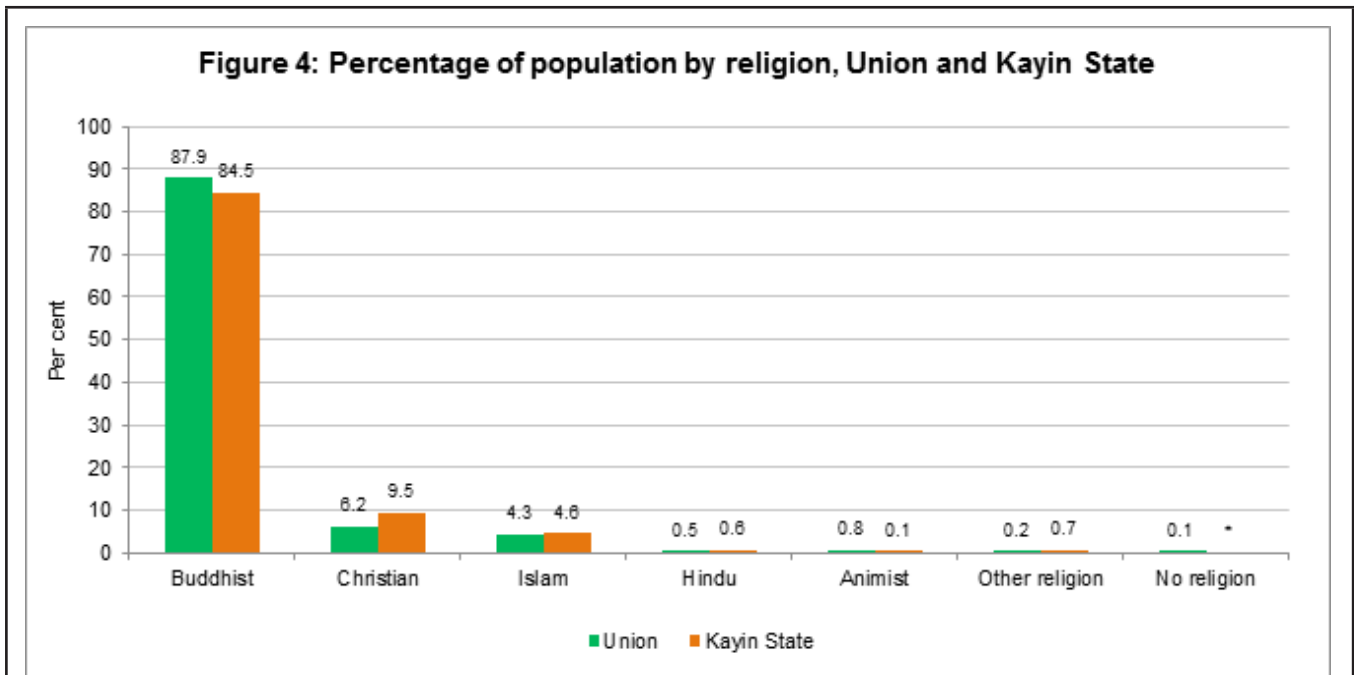
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Hlaingbwe Township is 55.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer 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 Hlaingbwe Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Hlaingbwe Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a obviously smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Hlaingbwe Township.
- Starting from age group 20-24, 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 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.

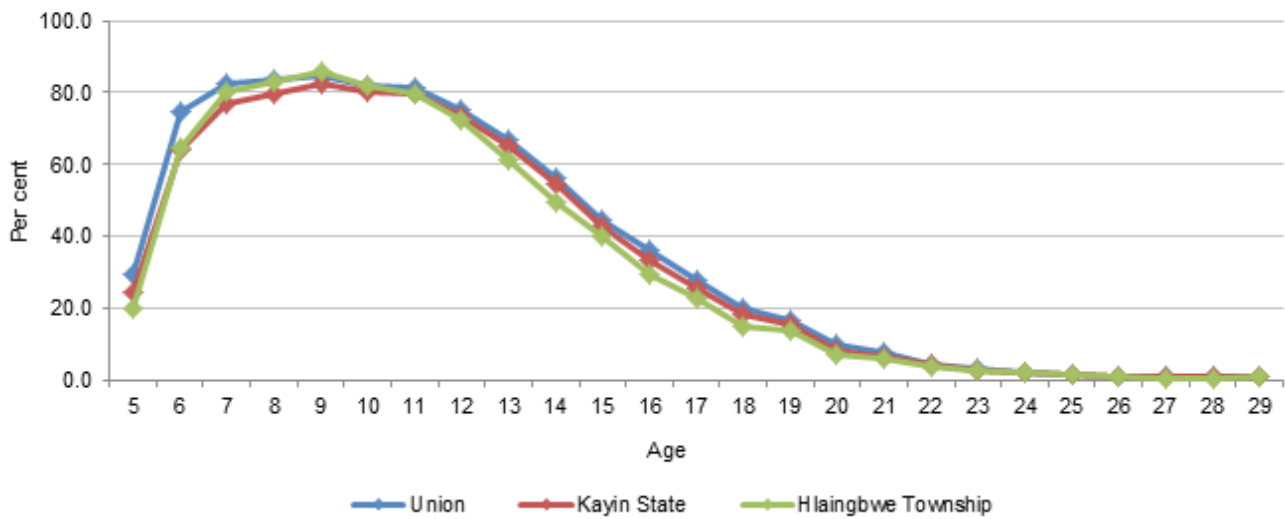
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

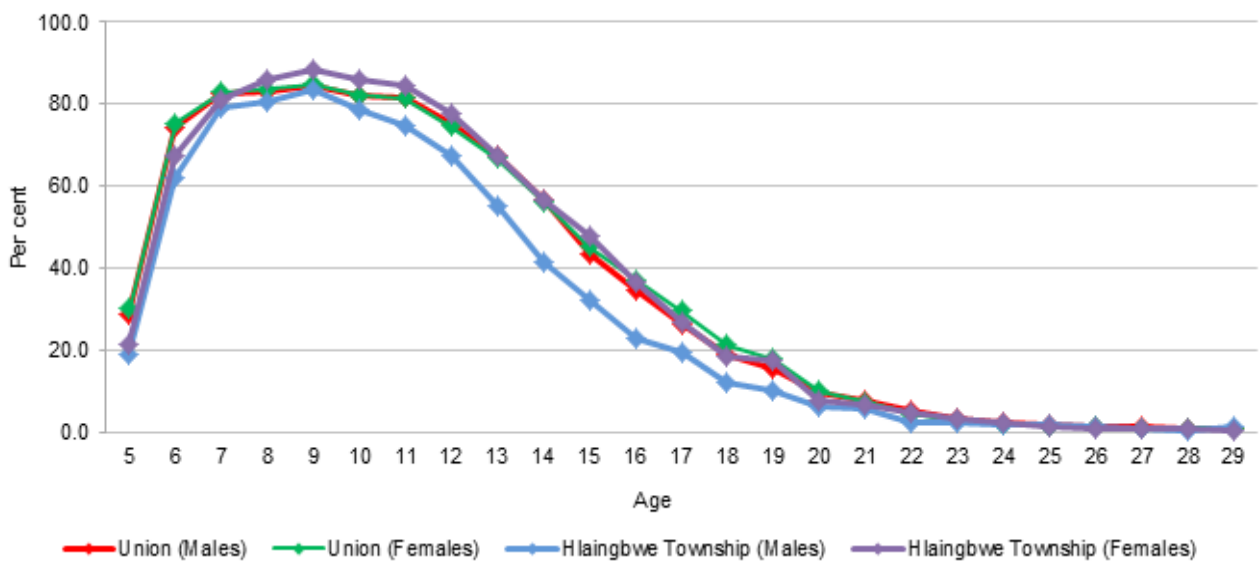
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,953	1,981	1,972	793	376	417
6	3,817	1,950	1,867	2,461	1,207	1,254
7	3,996	2,000	1,996	3,201	1,585	1,616
8	3,932	1,980	1,952	3,268	1,594	1,674
9	3,856	1,974	1,882	3,312	1,653	1,659
10	4,199	2,194	2,005	3,443	1,719	1,724
11	3,852	1,875	1,977	3,065	1,399	1,666
12	4,195	2,056	2,139	3,045	1,387	1,658
13	4,119	2,074	2,045	2,522	1,141	1,381
14	3,628	1,763	1,865	1,787	731	1,056
15	3,185	1,610	1,575	1,269	515	754
16	2,444	1,247	1,197	720	284	436
17	2,192	1,131	1,061	502	220	282
18	2,287	1,160	1,127	346	140	206
19	1,774	848	926	243	84	159
20	2,182	1,116	1,066	150	67	83
21	1,617	778	839	98	43	55
22	1,743	813	930	61	18	43
23	1,795	826	969	49	18	31
24	1,555	718	837	28	11	17
25	1,885	872	1,013	27	13	14
26	1,495	671	824	14	7	7
27	1,562	695	867	10	5	5
28	1,847	838	1,009	11	4	7
29	1,436	658	778	12	8	4

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Kayin State and Hlaingbwe Township**



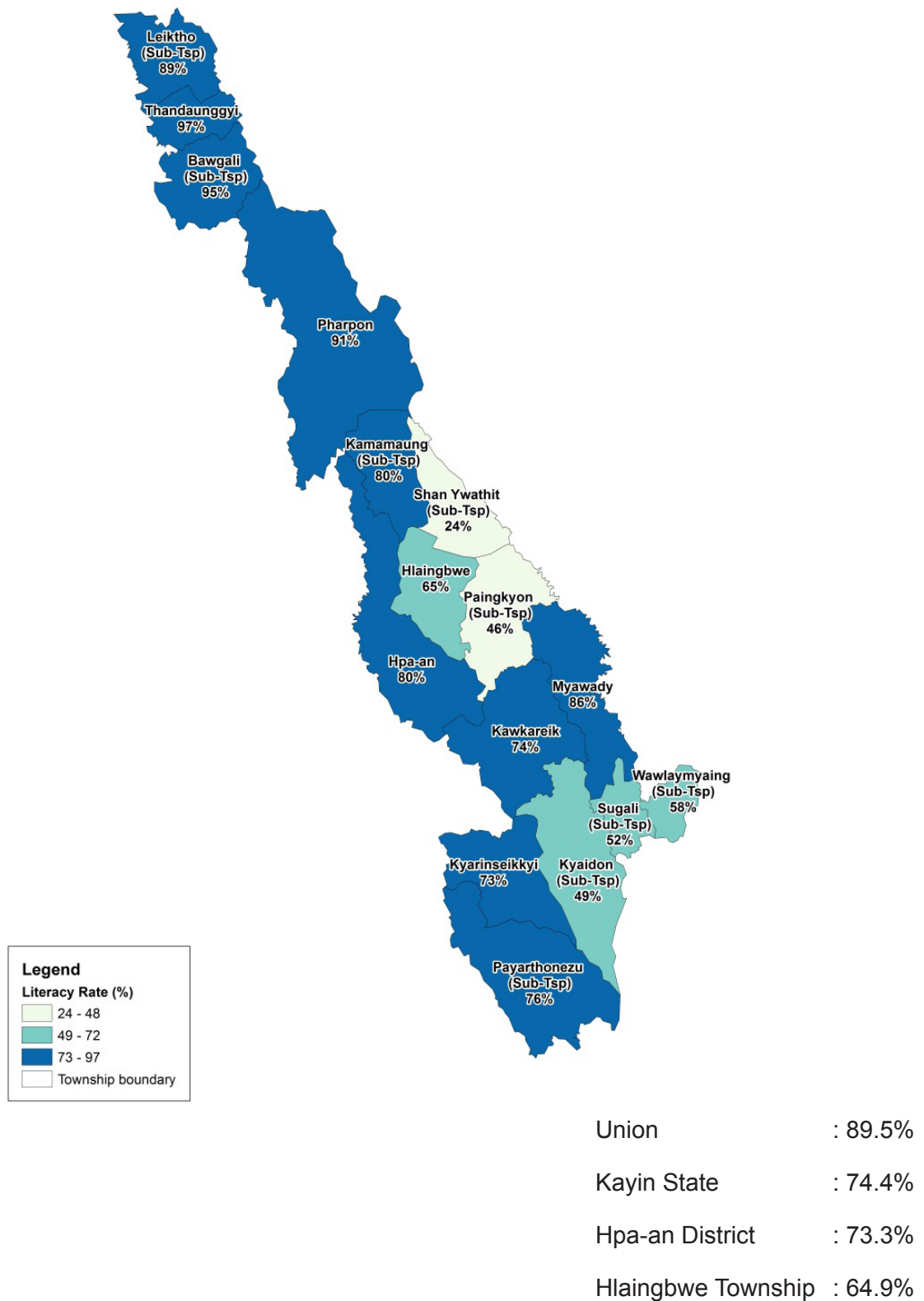
**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Hlaingbwe Township**



- School attendance in Hlaingbwe Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Hlaingbwe Township is much lower than that of the Union from age 10 to 19.



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



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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	20,774	84.7
Males	10,247	82.7
Females	10,527	86.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Hlaingbwe Township is 64.9 per cent. It is much lower than the literacy rate of Kayin State (74.4%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 61.7 per cent and for the males it is 68.7 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 84.7 per cent with 86.5 per cent for females and 82.7 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	74,243	32,933	44.4	17,565	8,924	8,843	3,538	61	1,792	91	33	463
Urban	6,060	841	13.9	1,222	830	1,540	947	9	624	20	9	18
Rural	68,183	32,092	47.1	16,343	8,094	7,303	2,591	52	1,168	71	24	445
Males	34,439	14,397	41.8	8,036	4,087	4,880	1,870	33	698	35	19	384
Females	39,804	18,536	46.6	9,529	4,837	3,963	1,668	28	1,094	56	14	79

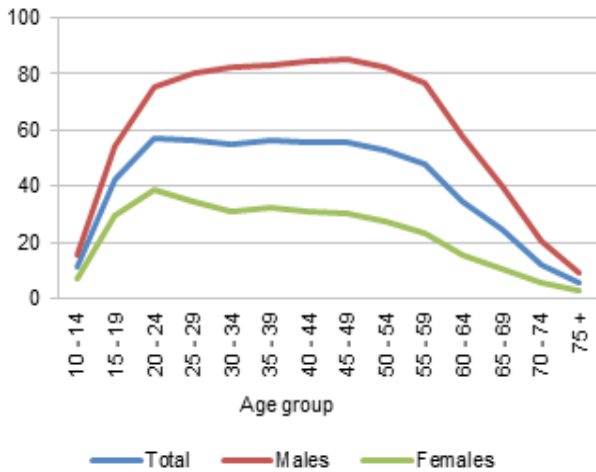
- Some 44.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 47.1 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 41.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 46.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 12.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.4 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

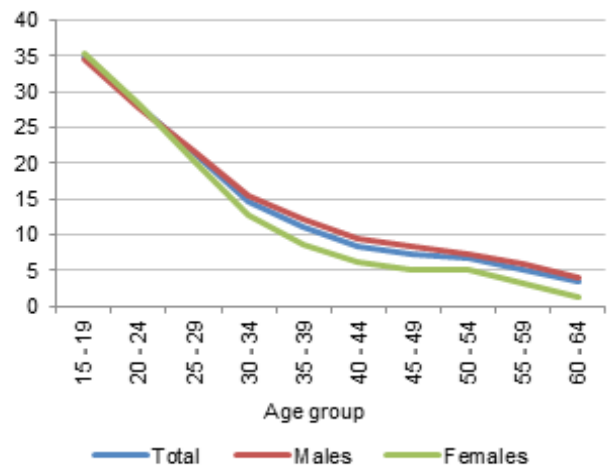
**Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group**

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	11.5	15.5	7.3	37.4	37.0	38.3
15 - 19	42.4	54.1	29.8	34.9	34.6	35.5
20 - 24	56.7	75.2	38.4	27.9	27.8	28.2
25 - 29	56.0	80.0	34.4	21.4	21.8	20.4
30 - 34	54.8	82.0	31.0	14.6	15.4	12.7
35 - 39	56.3	83.3	32.2	11.2	12.3	8.7
40 - 44	55.7	84.2	31.2	8.4	9.4	6.1
45 - 49	55.9	84.9	30.3	7.4	8.3	5.0
50 - 54	52.8	82.6	27.4	6.8	7.4	5.2
55 - 59	47.9	76.7	23.4	5.2	5.9	3.1
60 - 64	34.8	57.4	15.4	3.5	4.1	1.4
65 - 69	24.5	40.2	10.3	3.4	3.6	2.5
70 - 74	12.0	20.3	5.4	2.1	2.4	1.4
75 +	5.4	8.9	2.8	5.7	4.9	7.8
15 - 24	48.6	63.0	33.6	31.4	31.2	31.8
15 - 64	51.8	75.5	30.1	15.5	15.8	15.0

**Figure 8: Labour force participation rate**



**Figure 9: Unemployment rate**



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Hlaingbwe Township is 51.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 30.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 75.5 per cent.
- In Hlaingbwe Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Hlaingbwe Township is 15.5 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (15.8%) and for females (15.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 31.8 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	68,100	3.8	26.5	41.0	11.2	1.9	15.6
Males	22,236	7.6	36.8	4.0	15.1	3.1	33.3
Females	45,864	2.0	21.5	58.9	9.2	1.3	7.0

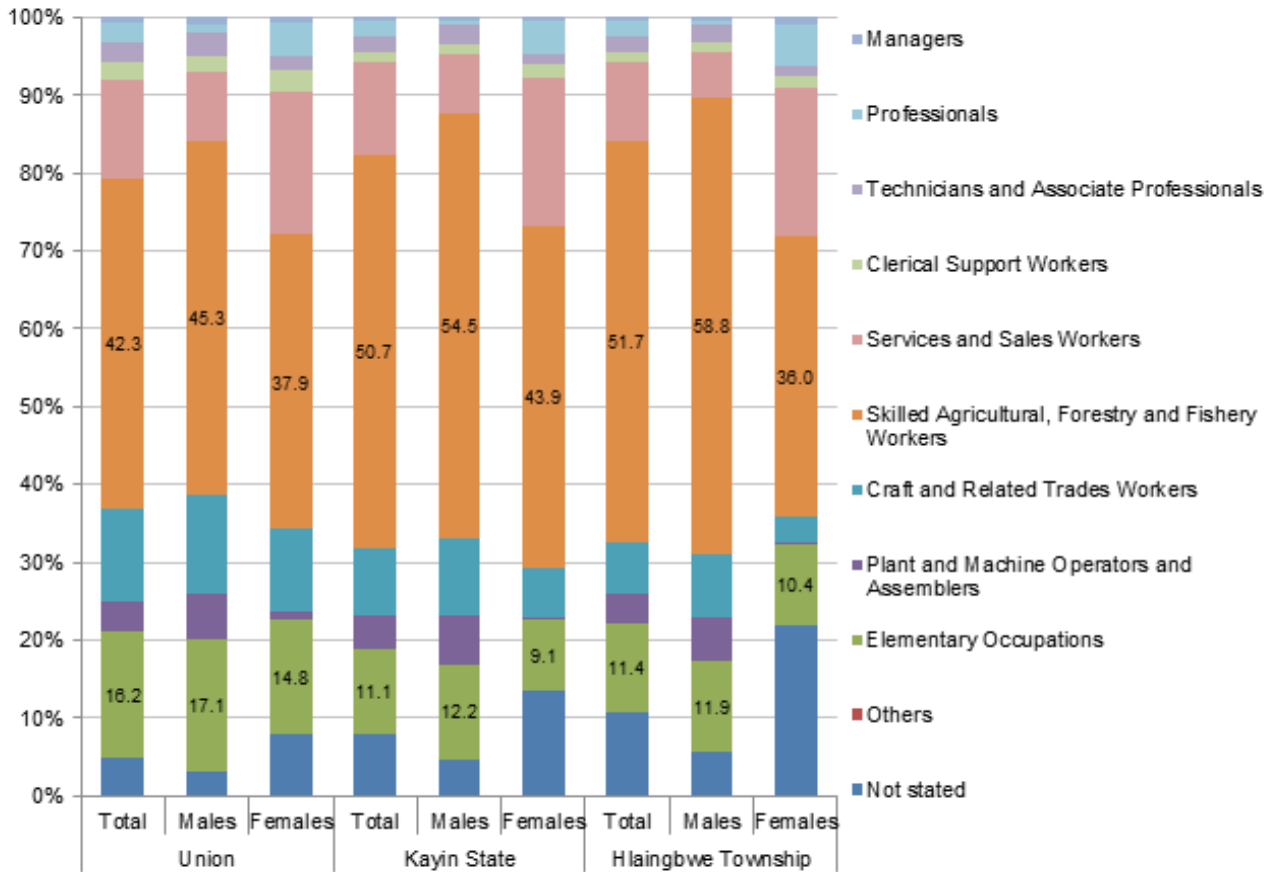
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 36.8 per cent of males are full time students while 58.9 per cent of females are household workers.

**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>36,171</b>	<b>24,817</b>	<b>11,354</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	181	89	92	0.5	0.4	0.8
Professionals	735	117	618	2.0	0.5	5.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	715	562	153	2.0	2.3	1.3
Clerical Support Workers	464	311	153	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services and Sales Workers	3,644	1,457	2,187	10.1	5.9	19.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	18,689	14,599	4,090	51.7	58.8	36.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,349	1,980	369	6.5	8.0	3.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,400	1,382	18	3.9	5.6	0.2
Elementary Occupations	4,129	2,944	1,185	11.4	11.9	10.4
Others	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	3,864	1,375	2,489	10.7	5.5	21.9

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

**Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Kayin State and Hlaingbwe Township**



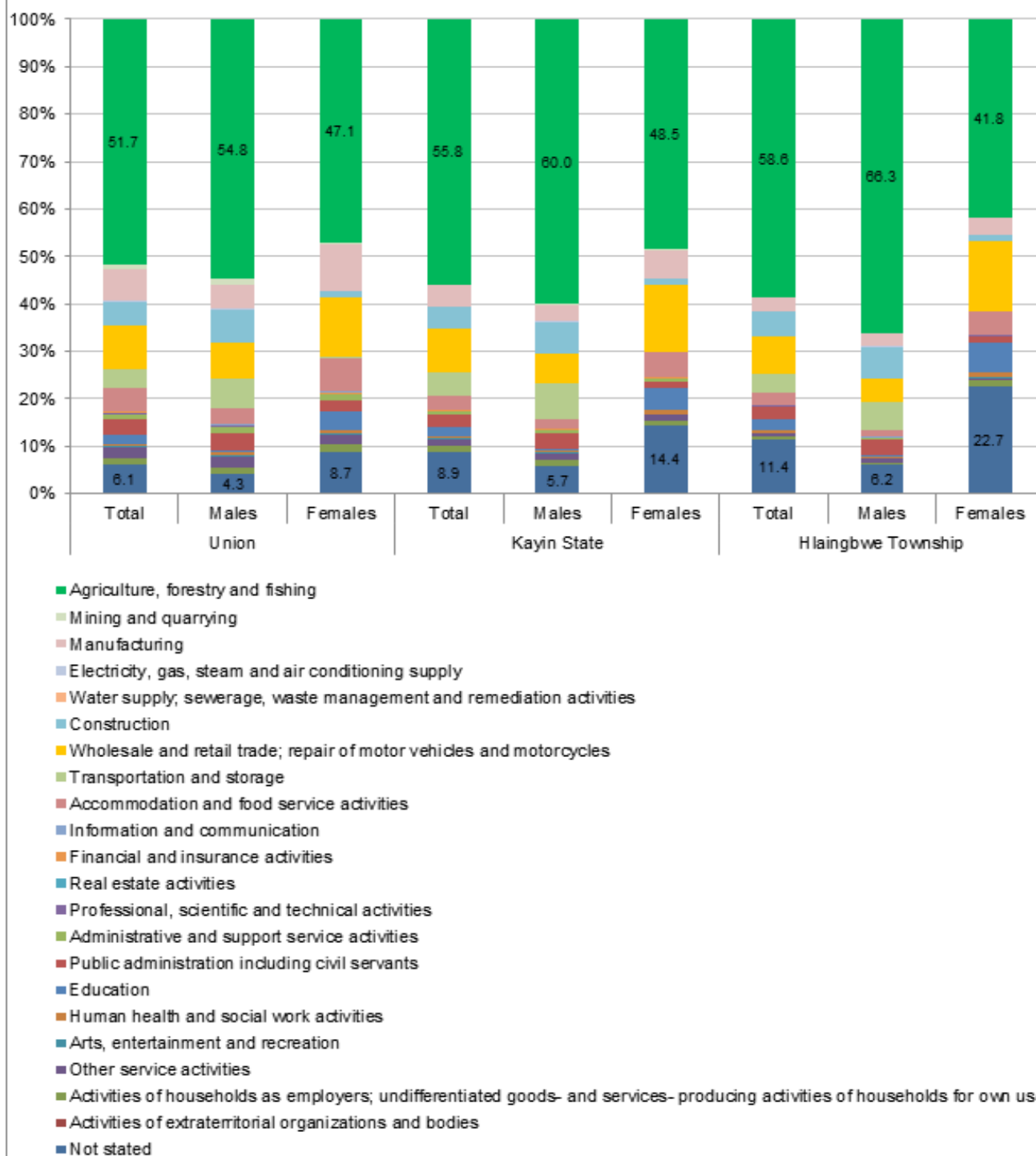
- In Hlaingbwe Township, 51.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- The second highest proportion is elementary occupations at 11.4 per cent.
- Analysis by sex shows that 58.8 per cent of males and 36.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,171</b>	<b>24,817</b>	<b>11,354</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,189	16,445	4,744	58.6	66.3	41.8
Mining and quarrying	21	18	3	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	1,067	659	408	2.9	2.7	3.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	6	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	34	31	3	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,835	1,666	169	5.1	6.7	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,833	1,175	1,658	7.8	4.7	14.6
Transportation and storage	1,543	1,520	23	4.3	6.1	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	876	344	532	2.4	1.4	4.7
Information and communication	55	34	21	0.2	0.1	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	15	4	11	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	18	15	3	*	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	50	31	19	0.1	0.1	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	961	822	139	2.7	3.3	1.2
Education	814	113	701	2.3	0.5	6.2
Human health and social work activities	213	66	147	0.6	0.3	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	20	16	4	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	289	217	72	0.8	0.9	0.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	216	95	121	0.6	0.4	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	4,116	1,540	2,576	11.4	6.2	22.7

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



- In Hlaingbwe Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 58.6 per cent.
- There are 66.3 per cent of males and 41.8 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.

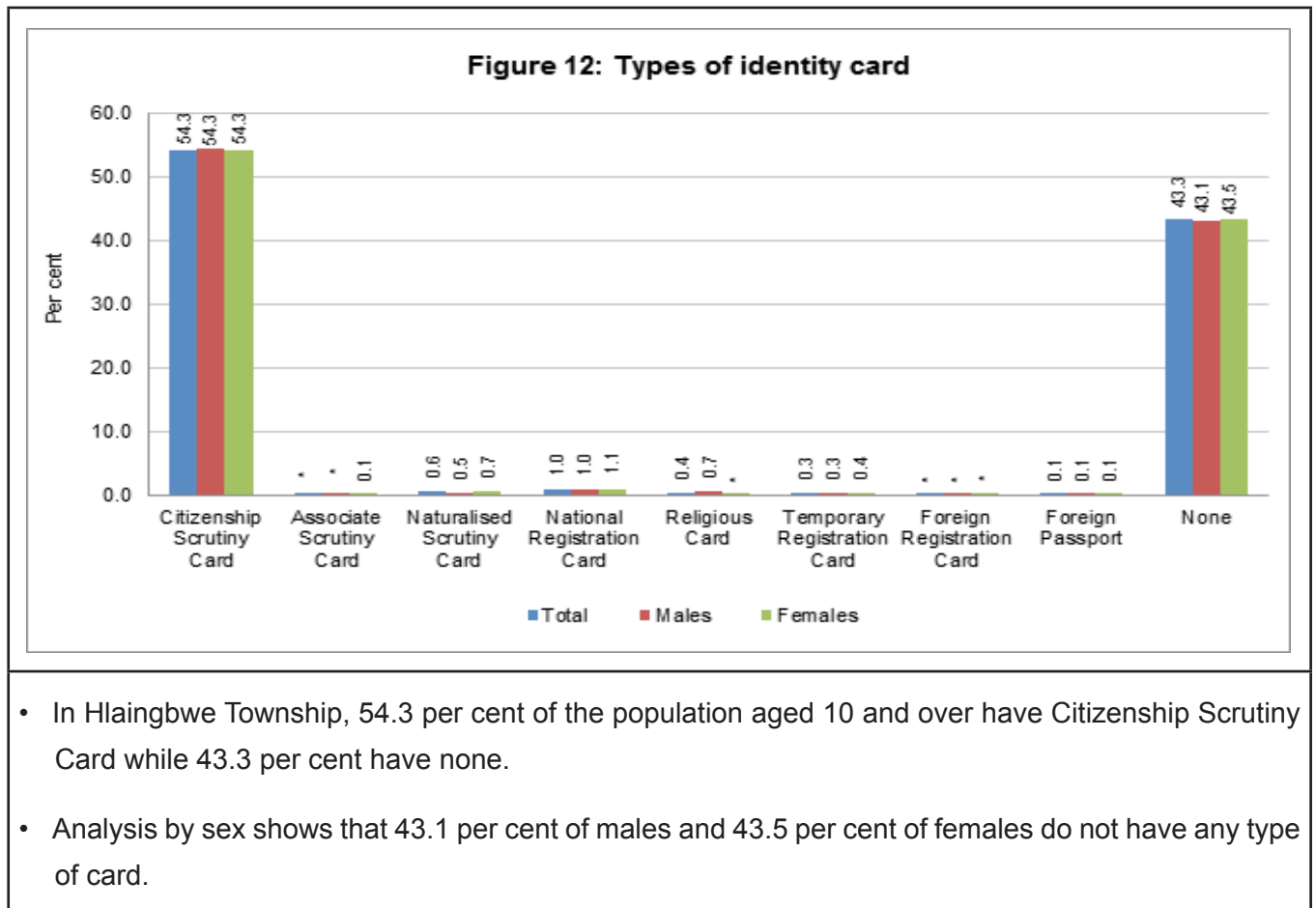


## (E) Identity Cards

**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	63,434	47	670	1,199	440	390	*	81	50,544
Urban	6,346	3	63	249	18	56	-	-	2,579
Rural	57,088	44	607	950	422	334	*	81	47,965
Males	30,540	15	261	559	411	177	*	45	24,202
Females	32,894	32	409	640	29	213	*	36	26,342

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



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>155,544</b>	<b>146,401</b>	<b>9,143</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5,332</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>3,744</b>	<b>3,713</b>
0 - 4	19,089	18,534	555	2.9	67	63	461	477
5 - 9	19,643	19,469	174	0.9	38	35	78	100
10 - 14	20,664	20,438	226	1.1	35	46	73	133
15 - 19	12,453	12,294	159	1.3	27	44	40	85
20 - 24	9,452	9,299	153	1.6	33	42	59	74
25 - 29	8,638	8,478	160	1.9	28	29	48	76
30 - 34	8,970	8,753	217	2.4	47	37	77	100
35 - 39	9,044	8,761	283	3.1	89	46	93	110
40 - 44	9,610	9,130	480	5.0	254	77	124	144
45 - 49	8,821	8,179	642	7.3	382	95	155	149
50 - 54	7,897	7,033	864	10.9	572	185	224	207
55 - 59	6,645	5,680	965	14.5	675	185	241	259
60 - 64	5,274	4,262	1,012	19.2	701	270	351	326
65 - 69	3,752	2,792	960	25.6	669	333	402	335
70 - 74	2,362	1,570	792	33.5	589	313	365	322
75 - 79	1,588	945	643	40.5	468	302	367	305
80 - 84	972	485	487	50.1	387	275	308	283
85 - 89	447	220	227	50.8	164	119	162	134
90 +	223	79	144	64.6	107	92	116	94

**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>75,960</b>	<b>71,723</b>	<b>4,237</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>1,640</b>
0 - 4	9,797	9,513	284	2.9	34	33	235	235
5 - 9	9,950	9,853	97	1.0	22	17	38	59
10 - 14	10,593	10,475	118	1.1	14	25	41	79
15 - 19	6,468	6,394	74	1.1	11	18	22	40
20 - 24	4,713	4,624	89	1.9	17	24	34	36
25 - 29	4,090	4,002	88	2.2	11	16	30	41
30 - 34	4,183	4,066	117	2.8	25	18	47	52
35 - 39	4,264	4,122	142	3.3	33	20	62	57
40 - 44	4,438	4,208	230	5.2	108	31	75	56
45 - 49	4,141	3,826	315	7.6	165	49	90	69
50 - 54	3,635	3,231	404	11.1	261	80	113	91
55 - 59	3,055	2,626	429	14.0	289	71	102	114
60 - 64	2,437	1,978	459	18.8	303	121	157	131
65 - 69	1,777	1,344	433	24.4	278	152	178	138
70 - 74	1,038	709	329	31.7	231	130	155	127
75 - 79	704	419	285	40.5	193	132	149	123
80 - 84	406	203	203	50.0	154	123	121	110
85 - 89	193	100	93	48.2	72	53	65	54
90 +	78	30	48	61.5	33	30	37	28

**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>79,584</b>	<b>74,678</b>	<b>4,906</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>2,073</b>
0 - 4	9,292	9,021	271	2.9	33	30	226	242
5 - 9	9,693	9,616	77	0.8	16	18	40	41
10 - 14	10,071	9,963	108	1.1	21	21	32	54
15 - 19	5,985	5,900	85	1.4	16	26	18	45
20 - 24	4,739	4,675	64	1.4	16	18	25	38
25 - 29	4,548	4,476	72	1.6	17	13	18	35
30 - 34	4,787	4,687	100	2.1	22	19	30	48
35 - 39	4,780	4,639	141	2.9	56	26	31	53
40 - 44	5,172	4,922	250	4.8	146	46	49	88
45 - 49	4,680	4,353	327	7.0	217	46	65	80
50 - 54	4,262	3,802	460	10.8	311	105	111	116
55 - 59	3,590	3,054	536	14.9	386	114	139	145
60 - 64	2,837	2,284	553	19.5	398	149	194	195
65 - 69	1,975	1,448	527	26.7	391	181	224	197
70 - 74	1,324	861	463	35.0	358	183	210	195
75 - 79	884	526	358	40.5	275	170	218	182
80 - 84	566	282	284	50.2	233	152	187	173
85 - 89	254	120	134	52.8	92	66	97	80
90 +	145	49	96	66.2	74	62	79	66

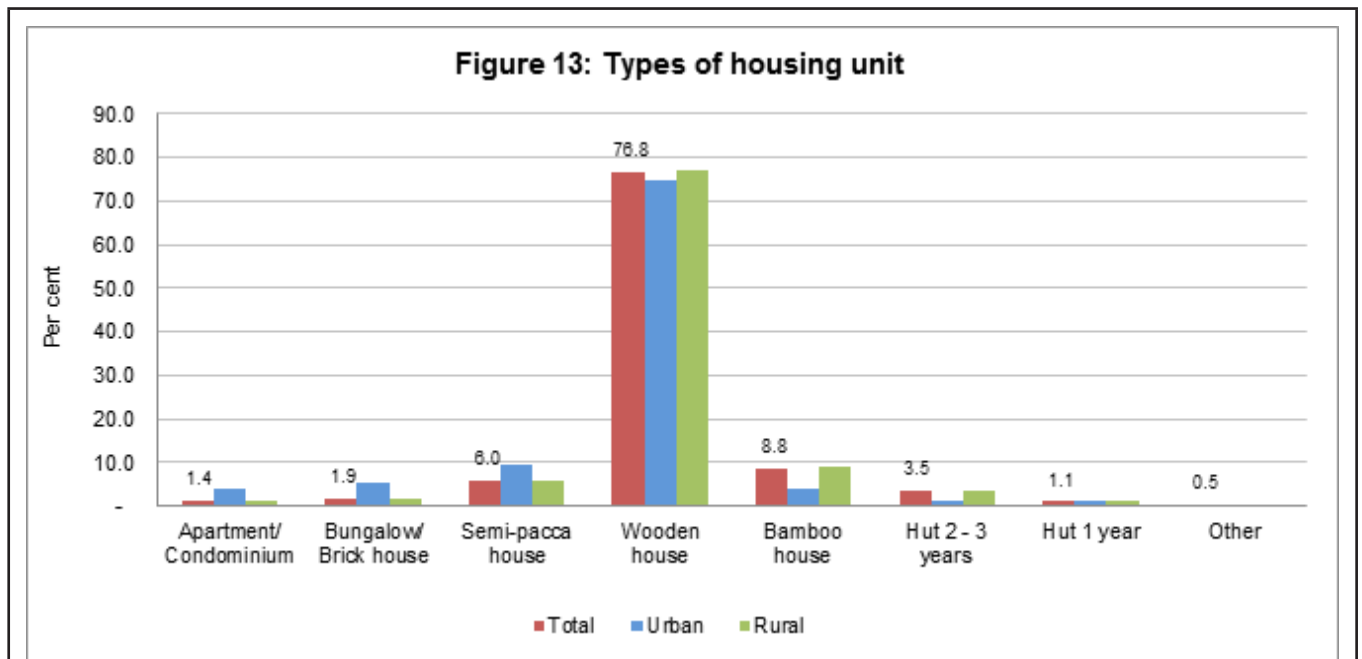
- Six in every 100 persons in Hlaingbwe Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly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

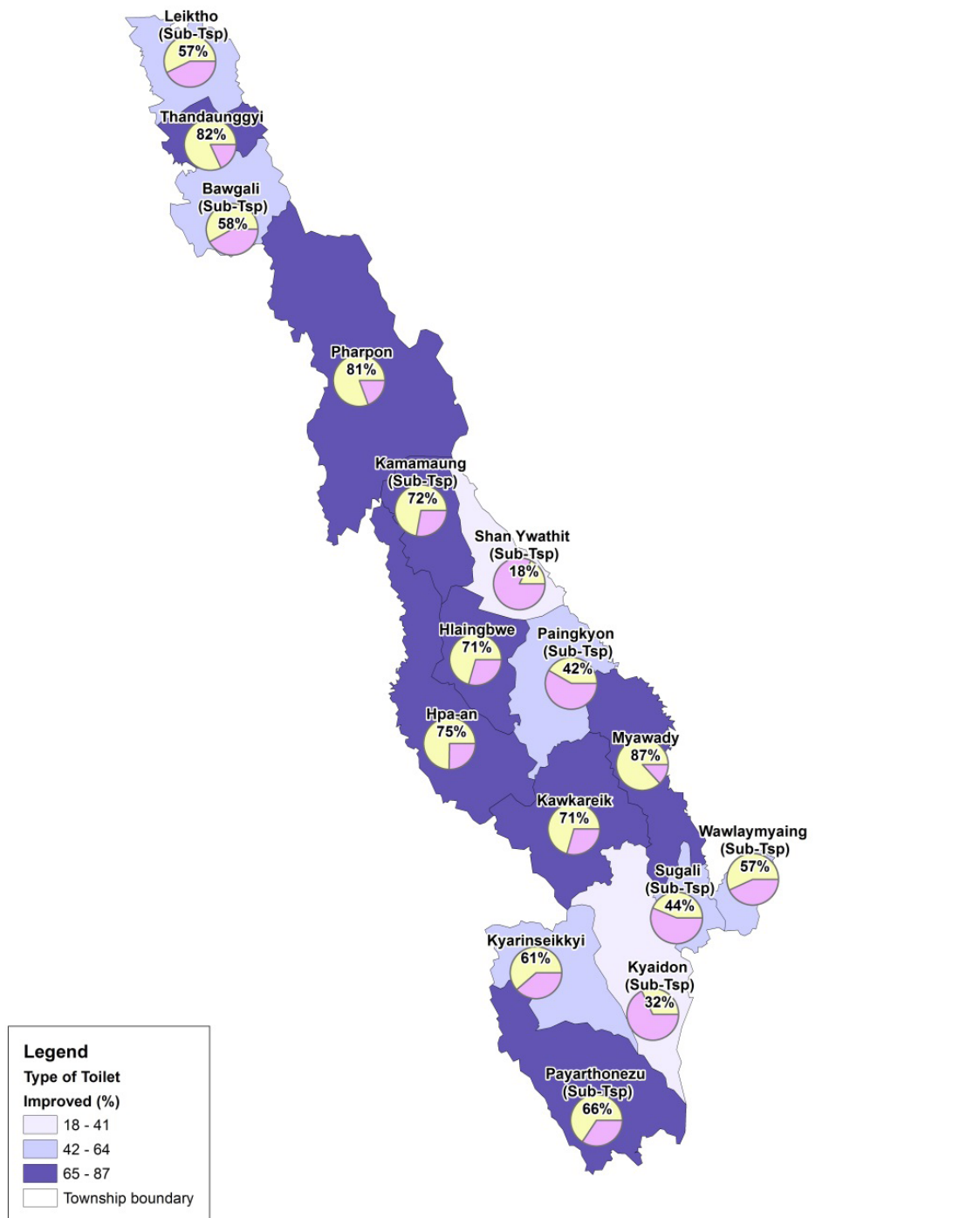
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	31,586	1.4	1.9	6.0	76.8	8.8	3.5	1.1	0.5
Urban	2,279	4.0	5.5	9.3	74.8	3.9	1.1	1.1	0.2
Rural	29,307	1.2	1.6	5.7	77.0	9.2	3.7	1.1	0.5



- The majority of the households in Hlaingbwe Township are living in wooden houses (76.8%) followed by households in bamboo houses (8.8%).
- Some 74.8 per cent of urban households and 77.0 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Kayin State	: 68.9%
Hpa-an District	: 67.7%
Hlaingbwe Township	: 70.6%

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

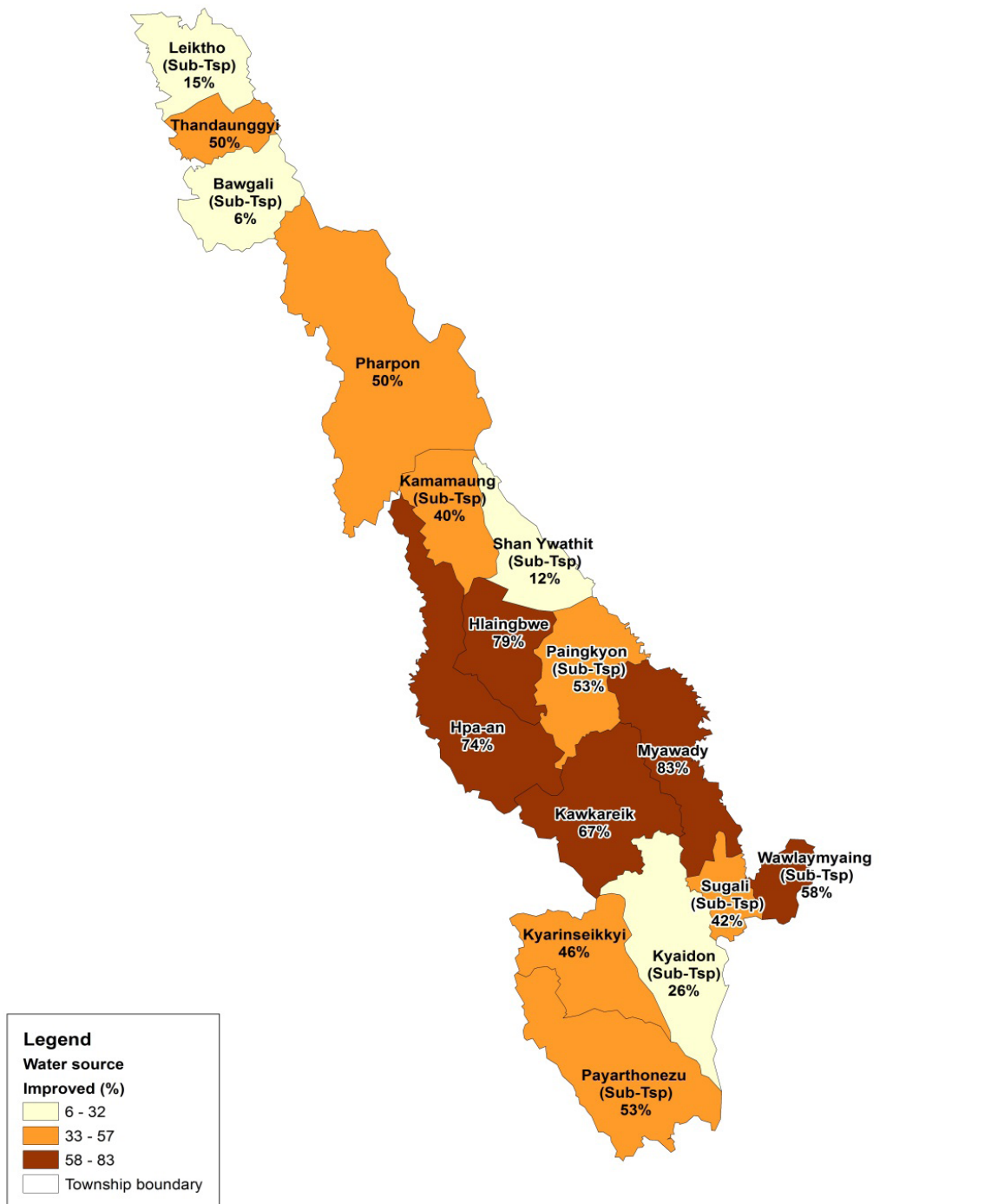
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.1	0.5	1.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		69.5	95.0	67.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>70.6</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>68.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		4.1	0.9	4.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	*	0.3
Other		0.4	*	0.5
None		24.6	3.6	26.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>31,586</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>29,307</b>

- Some 70.6 per cent of the households in Hlaingbwe Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (69.5%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kayin State, Hlaingbwe has the highest proportion group 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 24.6 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kayin State, it is 24.5 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Hlaingbwe Township, 26.2 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



Union	: 69.5%
Kayin State	: 64.0%
Hpa-an District	: 65.4%
Hlaingbwe Township	: 79.4%



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

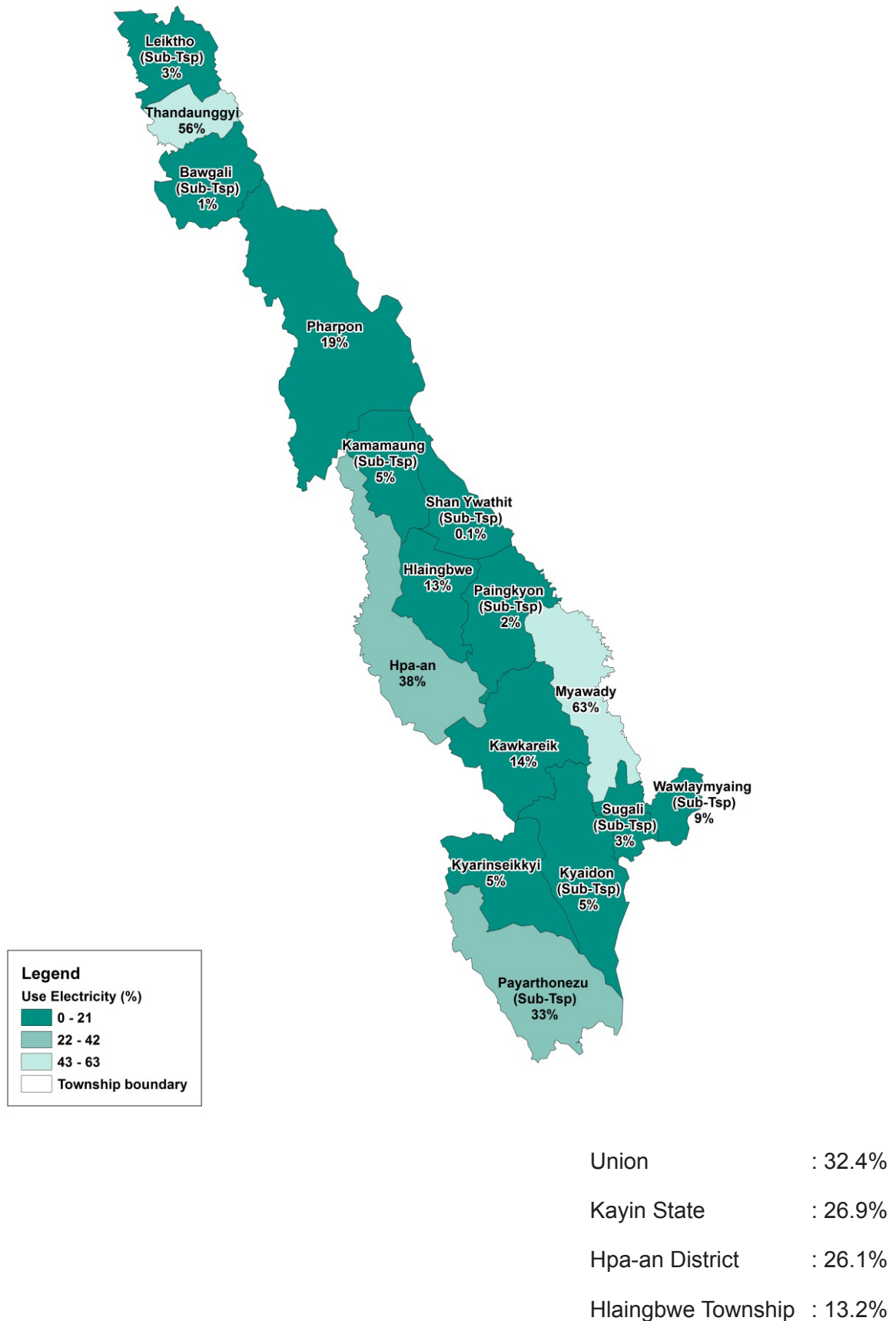
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		1.2	*	1.3
Tube well, borehole		2.4	4.5	2.2
Protected well/ Spring		73.9	73.3	73.9
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.9	15.8	0.9
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>79.4</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>78.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		13.9	2.2	14.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake		*	-	*
River/stream/ canal		4.6	-	4.9
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.5	-	0.6
Other		1.6	4.2	1.4
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>20.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>21.7</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>31,586</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>29,307</b>

- In Hlaingbwe Township, 79.4 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 highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 73.9 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 13.9 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.
- Some 20.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 21.7 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



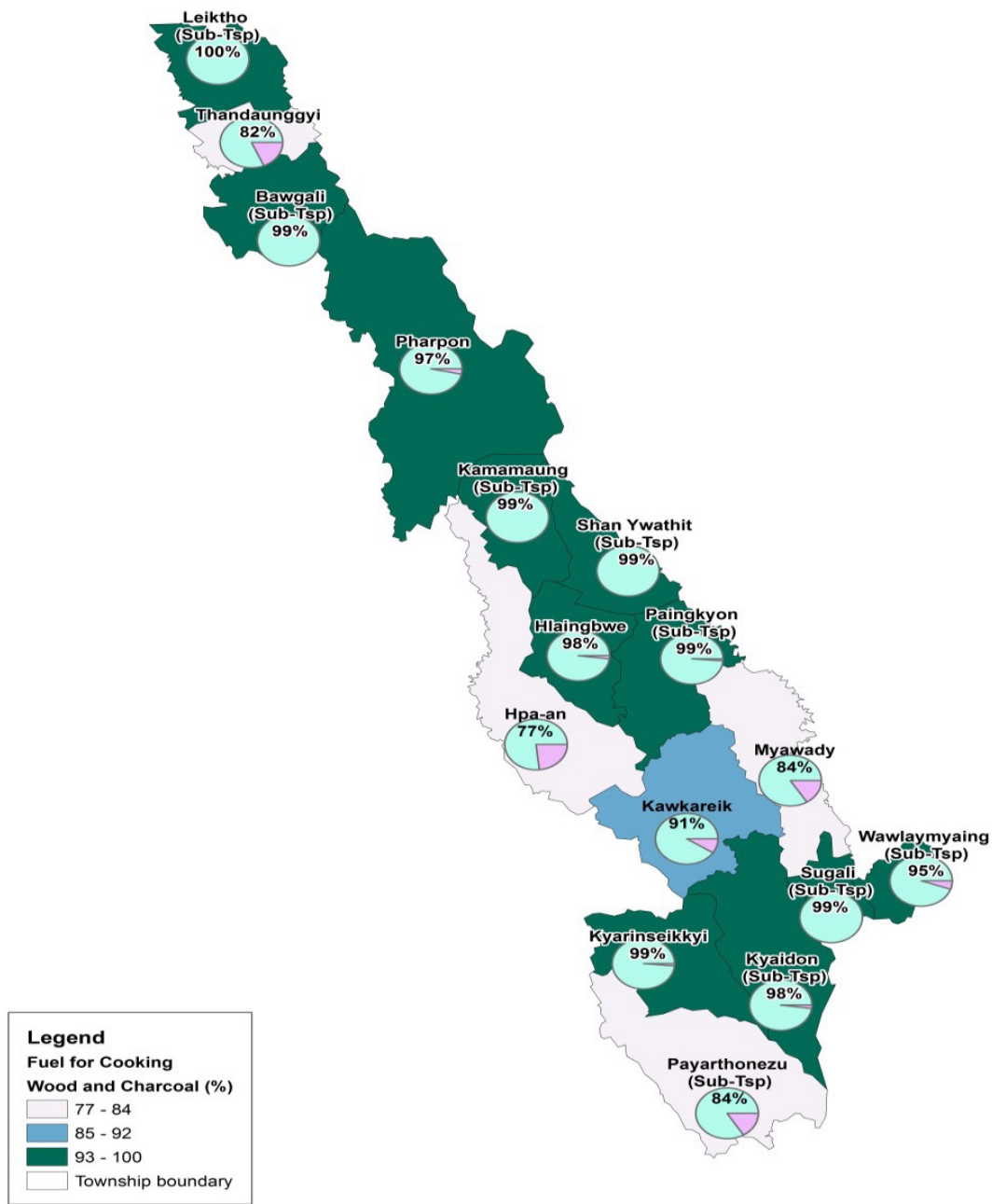
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		13.2	80.2	8.0
Kerosene		5.8	1.0	6.2
Candle		63.8	17.7	67.4
Battery		0.7	0.7	0.7
Generator (private)		8.0	0.1	8.6
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		8.2	0.1	8.9
Other		0.1	0.3	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>31,586</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>29,307</b>

- In Hlaingbwe Township, 13.2 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 candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 63.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 67.4 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Kayin State	: 87.9%
Hpa-an District	: 85.9%
Hlaingbwe Township	: 97.9%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.5	9.0	1.0
LPG		0.1	0.6	*
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		0.2	0.3	0.2
Firewood		89.2	55.0	91.9
Charcoal		8.7	34.8	6.7
Coal		0.2	0.3	0.2
Other		*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>31,586</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>29,307</b>

- In Hlaingbwe Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 89.2 per cent using firewood and 8.7 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 1.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 91.9 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 6.7 per cent use charcoal.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

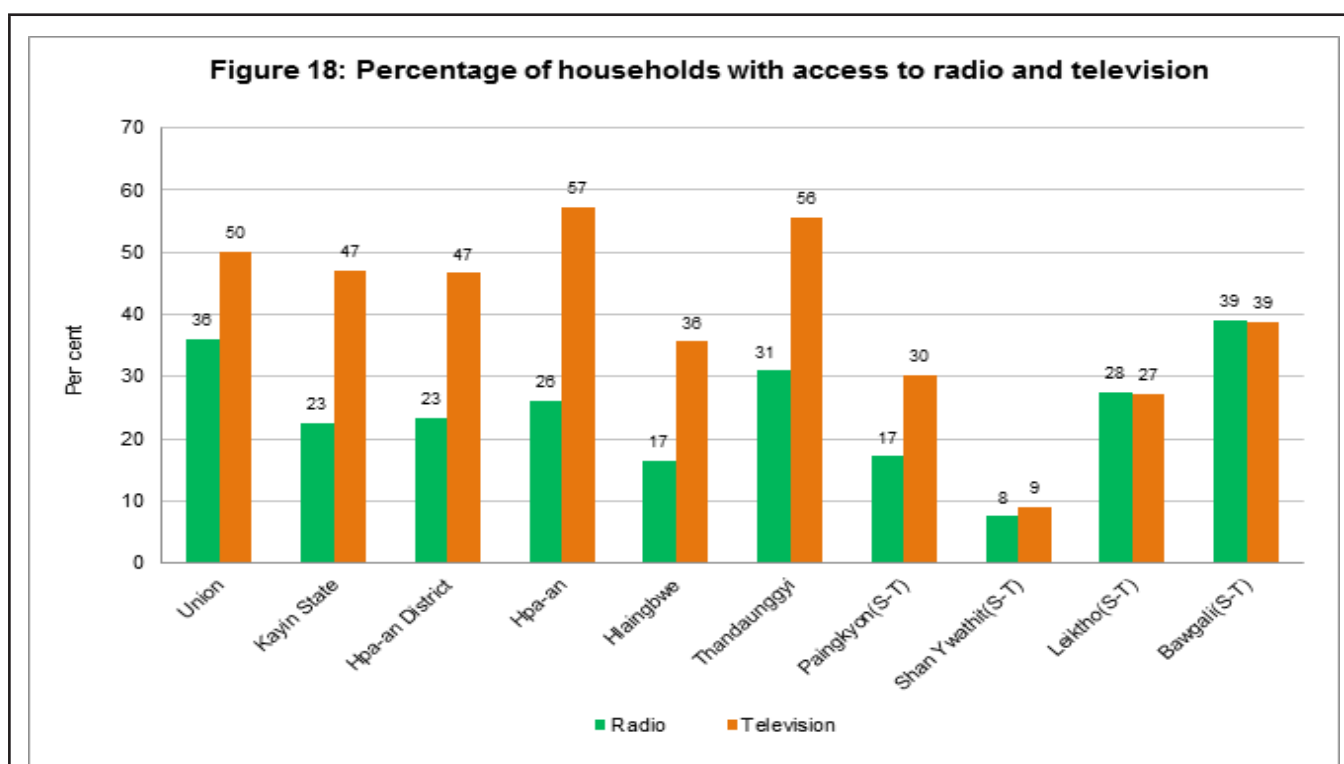
## Communication and related amenities

**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	31,586	16.5	35.6	3.8	12.4	1.1	0.3	54.1	*
Urban	2,279	17.2	71.5	14.2	47.0	4.7	1.8	20.8	0.4
Rural	29,307	16.5	32.9	3.0	9.7	0.8	0.2	56.7	*

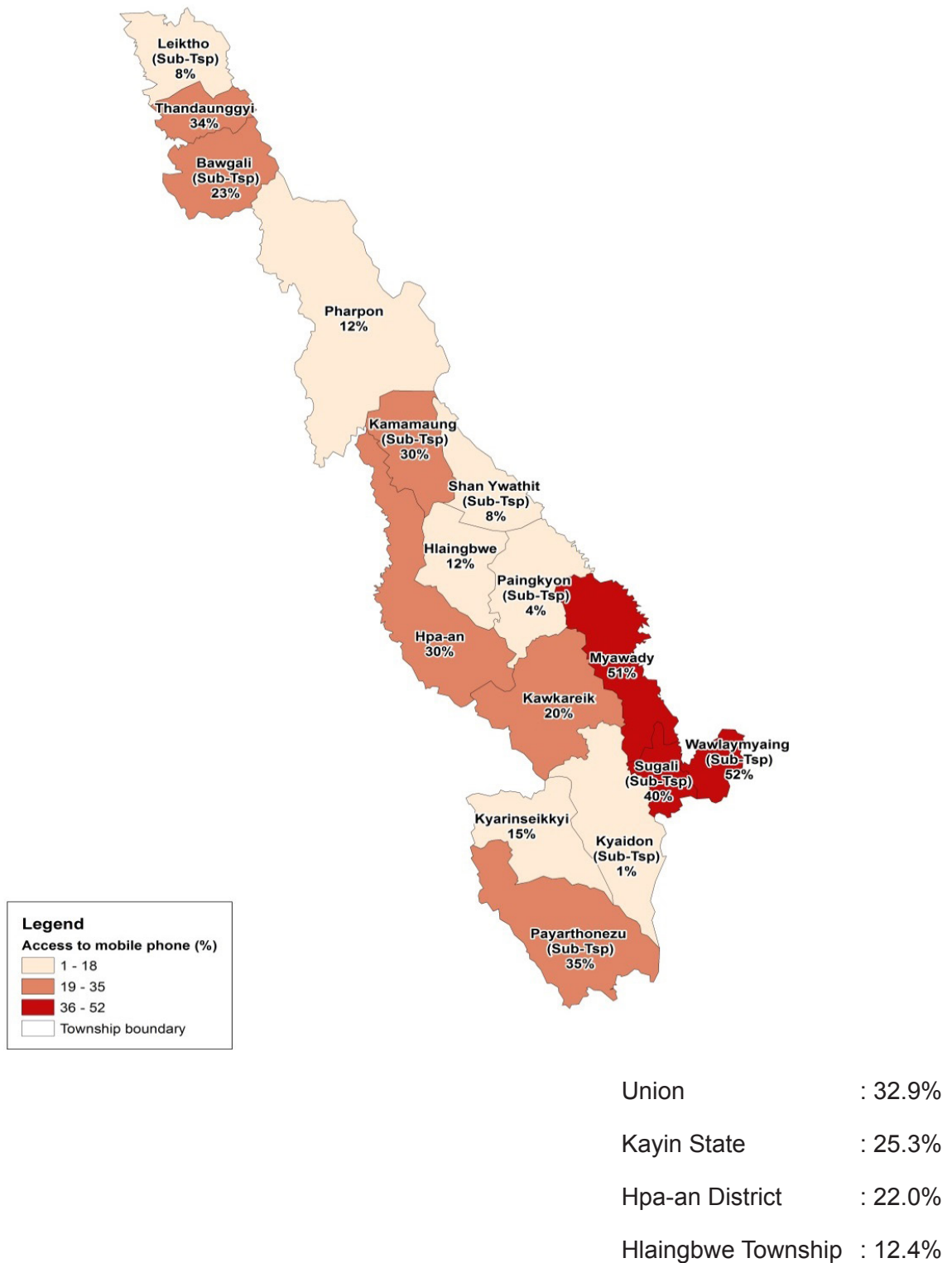
- Some 35.6 per cent of the households in Hlaingbwe Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 71.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 32.9 per cent.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Hlaingbwe Township, some 35.6 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in six households (16.5%) reported having a radio.

**Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone**



- Only 12.4 per cent of the households in Hlaingbwe Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Kayin State, it belongs to the lowest group.

## Transportation items

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

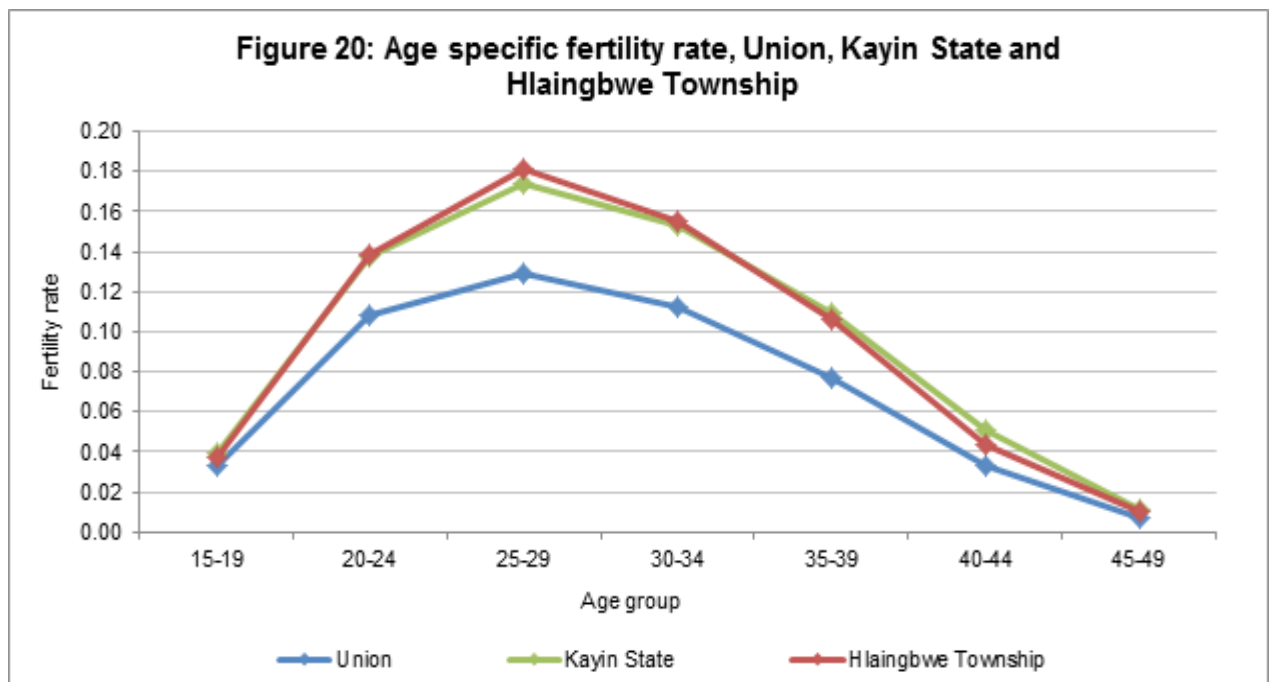
State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Kayin State	308,041	12,451	127,940	108,518	18,062	8,716	7,090	43,381
Urban	67,167	5,730	32,145	24,280	940	825	421	997
Rural	240,874	6,721	95,795	84,238	17,122	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
Hlaingbwe Township	31,586	1,072	11,910	11,132	1,453	577	544	3,888
Urban	2,279	166	958	1,100	44	124	20	55
Rural	29,307	906	10,952	10,032	1,409	453	524	3,833

- In Hlaingbwe Township, 37.7 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 35.2 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households use bicycle in urban area and use motorcycle/moped in rural area as a means of transport.



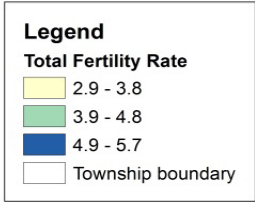
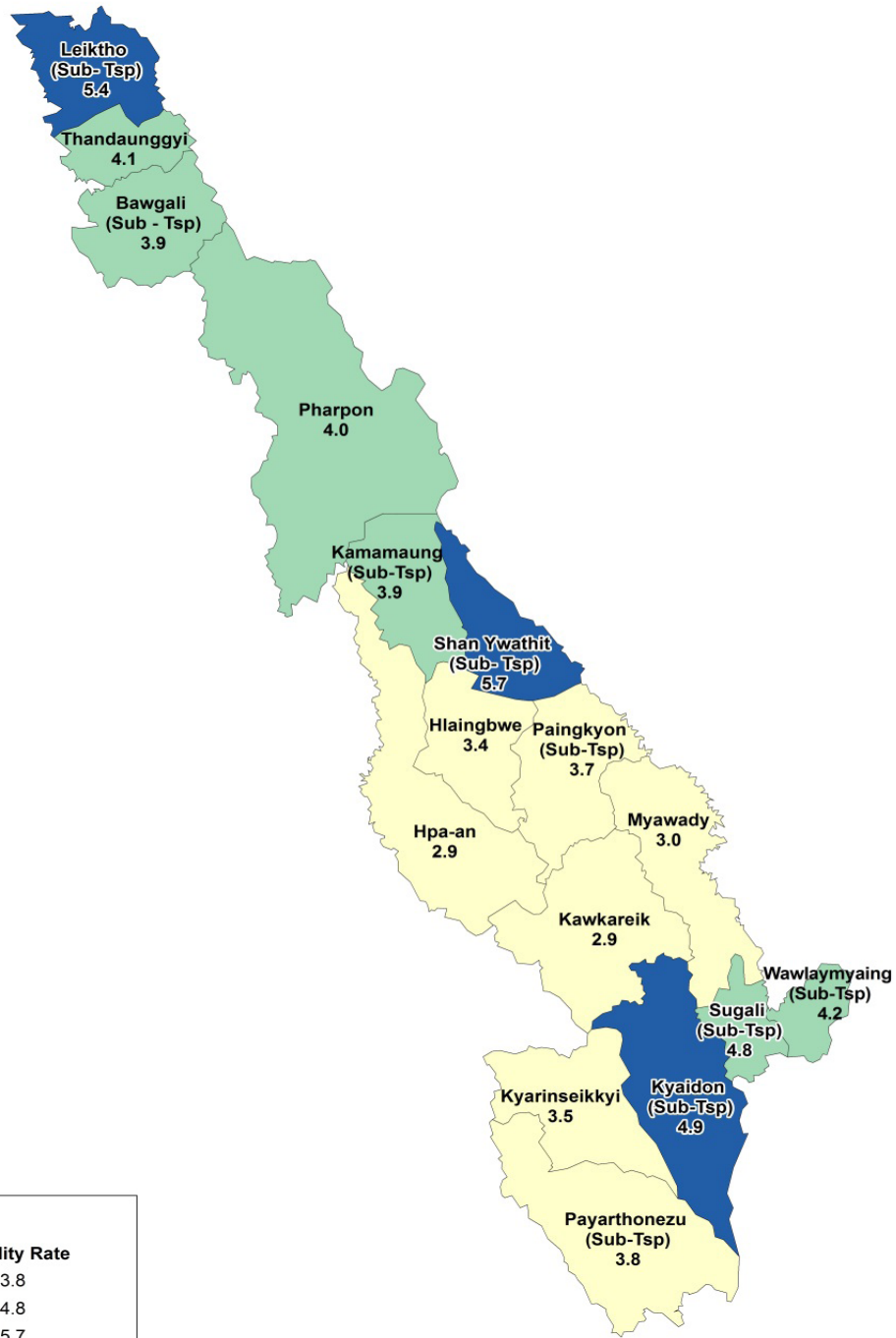
## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility



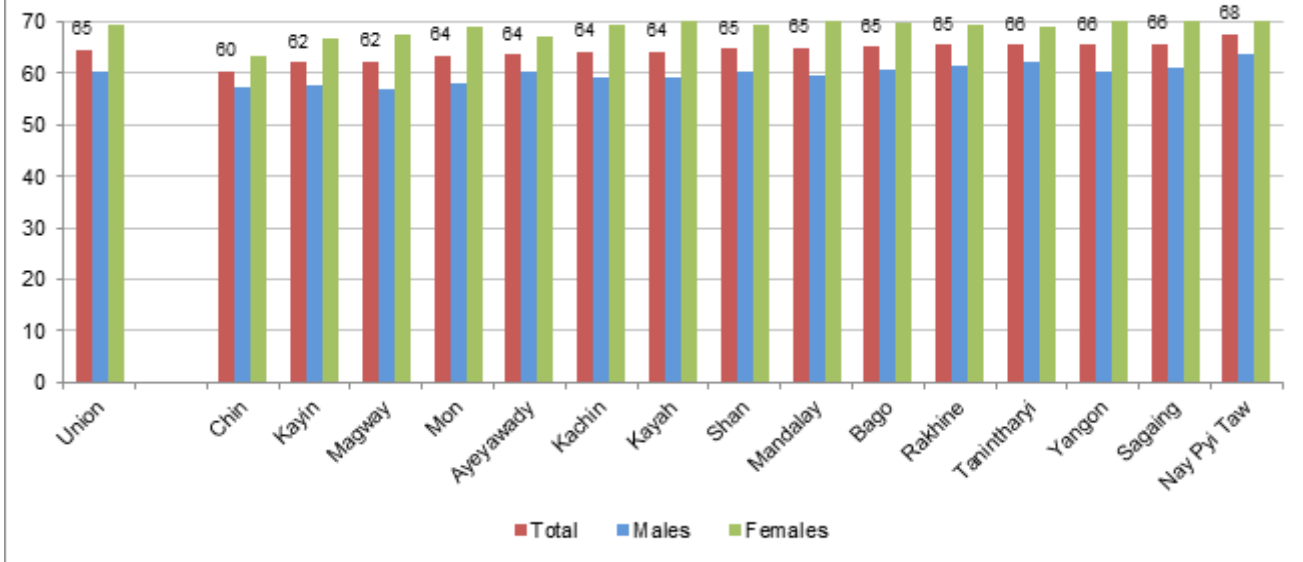
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.4 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kayin State	: 3.4
Hpa-an District	: 3.4
Hlaingbwe Township	: 3.4

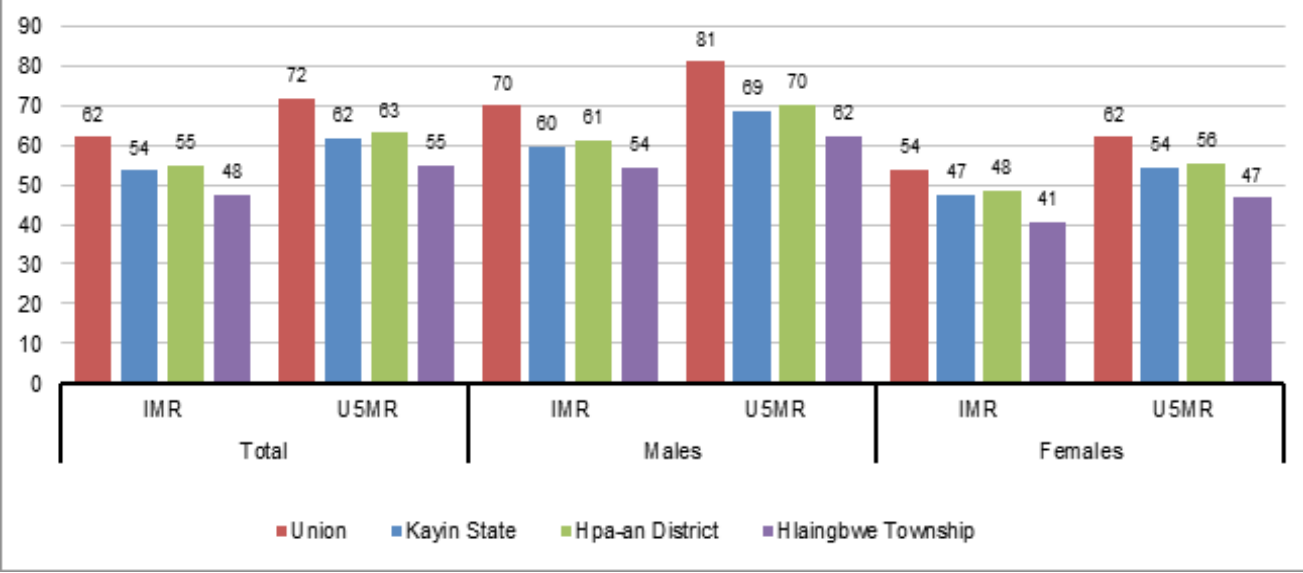
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- 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.

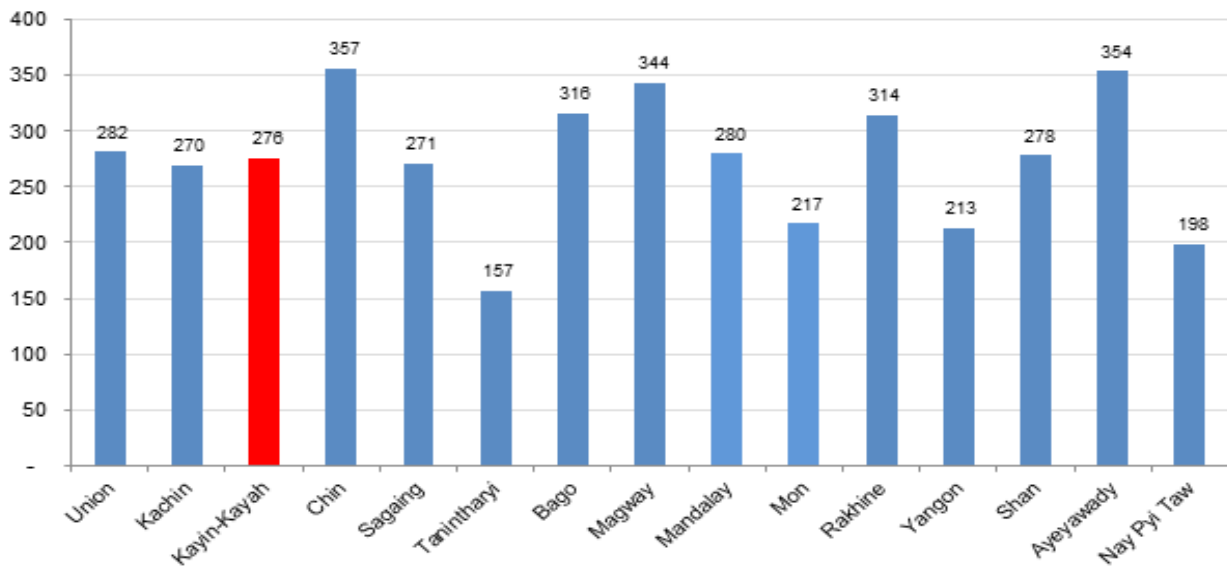
**Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality**

**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 Hlaingbwe Township are lower than those in Kayin State and Hpa-an District. The Infant mortality in Hlaingbwe is 48 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 55 per 1,000 live births.

**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 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.

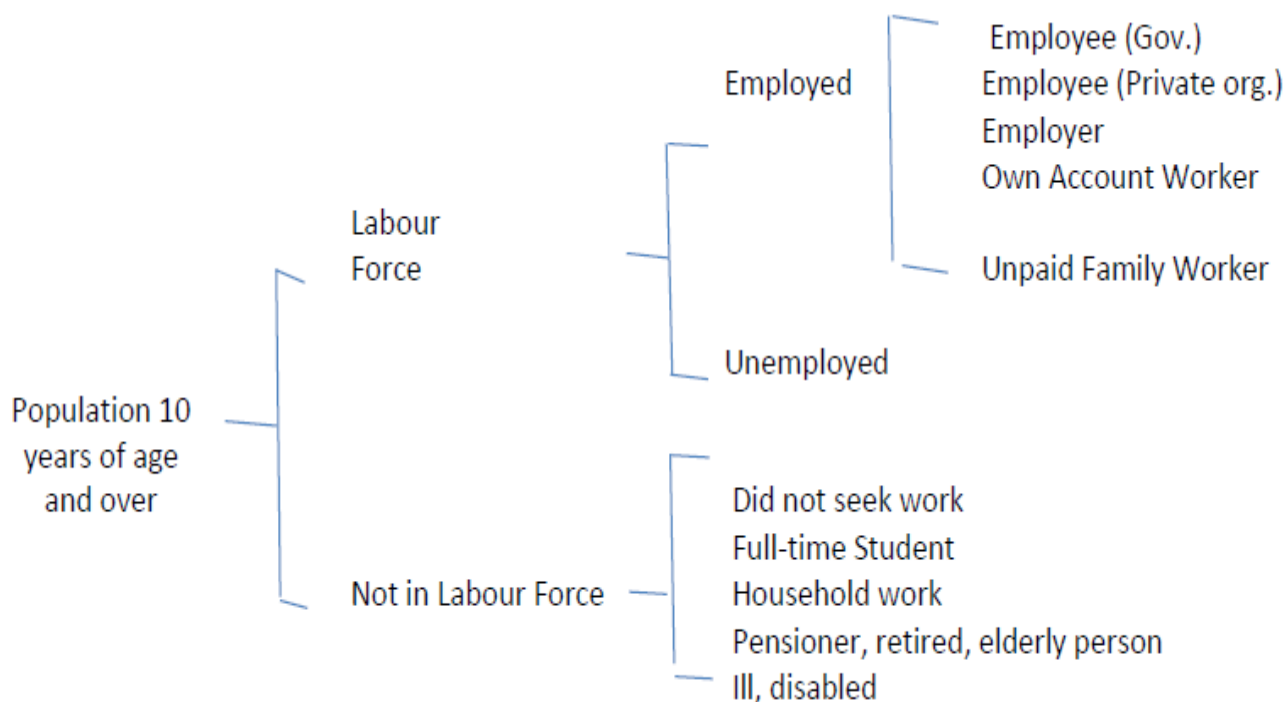
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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>

