

# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KAYIN STATE, PHARPON DISTRICT

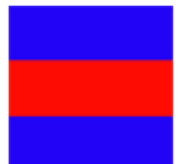
Kamamaung Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





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Kayin State, Pharpon District

## **Kamamaung Sub-Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Nay Pyi Taw

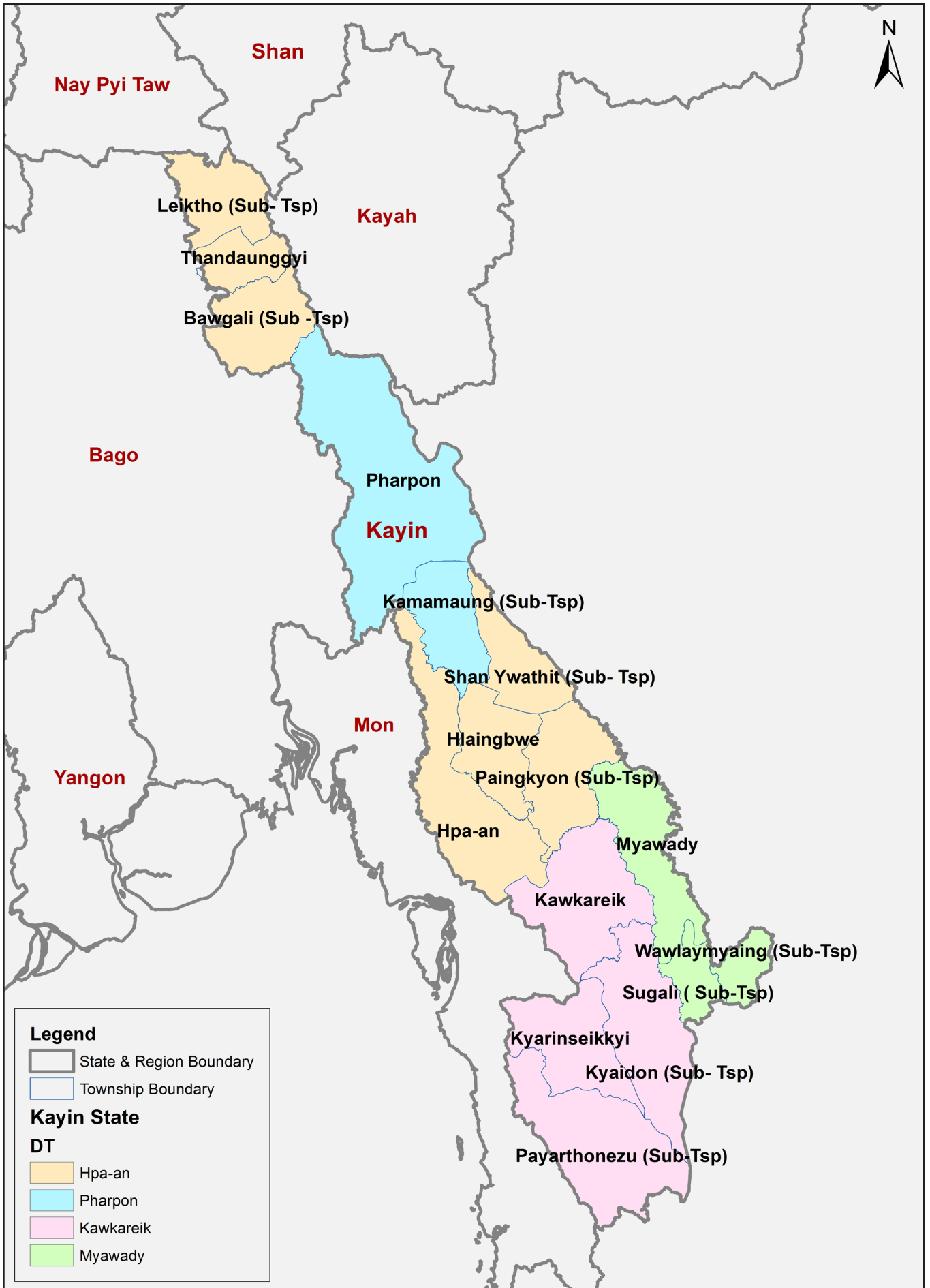
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Kayin State, showing the townships





## Kamamaung Sub-Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Enumerated Population</b>	<b>20,895 <sup>2</sup></b>	
	<b>Estimated Population</b>	<b>23,251</b>	
<b>Population males</b>		<b>10,384 (49.7%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>		<b>10,511 (50.3%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>		<b>67.0%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>1,211.6 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>36.4 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>		<b>21.2 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>		<b>3</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>		<b>3,958</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>		<b>51.3%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>		<b>5.0 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>			
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>		<b>38.0%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>		<b>58.1%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>		<b>3.9%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>			
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>		<b>72.0</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>		<b>65.4</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>		<b>6.6</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>		<b>10.1</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>		<b>99</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>		<b>80.1%</b>	
<b>Male</b>		<b>84.6%</b>	
<b>Female</b>		<b>76.3%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>		<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>		<b>1,709</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Walking</b>		<b>723</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Seeing</b>		<b>864</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Hearing</b>		<b>520</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Remembering</b>		<b>580</b>	<b>2.8</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	8,862	56.6	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	29	0.2	
National Registration	340	2.2	
Religious	42	0.3	
Temporary Registration	186	1.2	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	6,206	39.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64 )	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	60.5%	85.8%	35.9%
Unemployment rate	5.5%	5.6%	5.2%
Employment to population ratio	57.1%	81.0%	34.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	3,256	82.3	
Renter	144	3.6	
Provided free (individually)	366	9.3	
Government quarters	175	4.4	
Private company quarters	*	0.2	
Other	*	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	3.9%		48.3%
Bamboo	28.6%	10.6%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.4%	
Wood	55.8%	80.4%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		51.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	10.3%	8.0%	0.1%
Other	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.1	
LPG	*	0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.3	
Biogas	*	0.2	
Firewood	3,259	82.3	
Charcoal	663	16.8	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	188	4.7
Kerosene	284	7.2
Candle	1,388	35.1
Battery	118	3.0
Generator (private)	1,497	37.8
Water mill (private)	33	0.8
Solar system/energy	442	11.2
Other	*	0.2
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	132	3.3
Tube well, borehole	*	0.2
Protected well/spring	1,427	36.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,573</i>	<i>39.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,808	45.7
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	549	13.9
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.1
Other	24	0.5
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,385</i>	<i>60.3</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	130	3.2
Tube well, borehole	*	0.2
Protected well/spring	1,385	35.0
Unprotected well/spring	1,806	45.6
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	601	15.2
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	24	0.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	2,853	72.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>2,856</i>	<i>72.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	234	5.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	32	0.8
Other	*	0.2
None	827	20.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	929	23.5
Television	1,577	39.8
Landline phone	73	1.8
Mobile phone	1,180	29.8
Computer	40	1.0
Internet at home	62	1.6
Households with none of the items	1,754	44.3
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	120	3.0
Motorcycle/Moped	1,186	30.0
Bicycle	2,037	51.5
4-Wheel tractor	32	0.8
Canoe/Boat	59	1.5
Motor boat	111	2.8
Cart (bullock)	469	11.8

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Kamamaung Sub-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 Kamamaung Sub-Township in Kayin State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. The information presented in this report is based on the population and households that were enumerated during the census.

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 Kamamaung Sub-Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total Population	Enumerated Population	20,895 *		
	Estimated Population	23,251		
Males		10,384		
Females		10,511		
Sex ratio		99 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population		67.0 %		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )		1,211.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )		36.4 persons		
Number of wards		4		
Number of village tracts		3		
Population in conventional households		Total	Urban	Rural
		19,892	13,729	6,163
Number of conventional households		3,958	2,749	1,209
Mean household size		5.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Kamamaung Sub-Township, there are slightly more females than males with 99 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in urban areas with 67.0 per cent.</li> <li>• The population density of Kamamaung Sub-Township is 36 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Kamamaung Sub-Township. This is higher than the Union average.</li> </ul>				

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

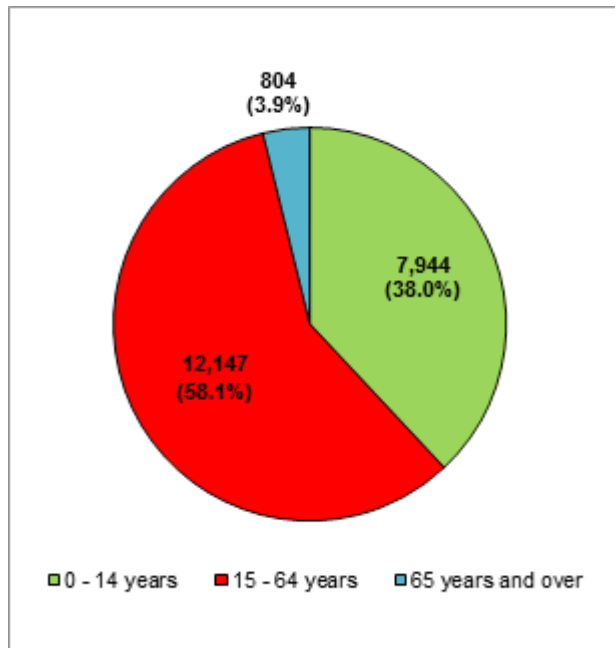
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

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

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,958</b>	<b>20,895</b>	<b>10,384</b>	<b>10,511</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>13,992</b>	<b>6,752</b>	<b>7,240</b>
1	No (1)(W)	253	1,284	631	653
2	No (2)(W)	1,203	6,160	2,990	3,170
3	No (3)(W)	892	4,530	2,159	2,371
4	No (4)(W)	401	2,018	972	1,046
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>6,903</b>	<b>3,632</b>	<b>3,271</b>
1	Ka Taing Ti(VT)	460	2,820	1,522	1,298
2	Kwin Da La (Yae Pu)(VT)	181	959	471	488
3	War Kaw Kyay(VT)	568	3,124	1,639	1,485

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

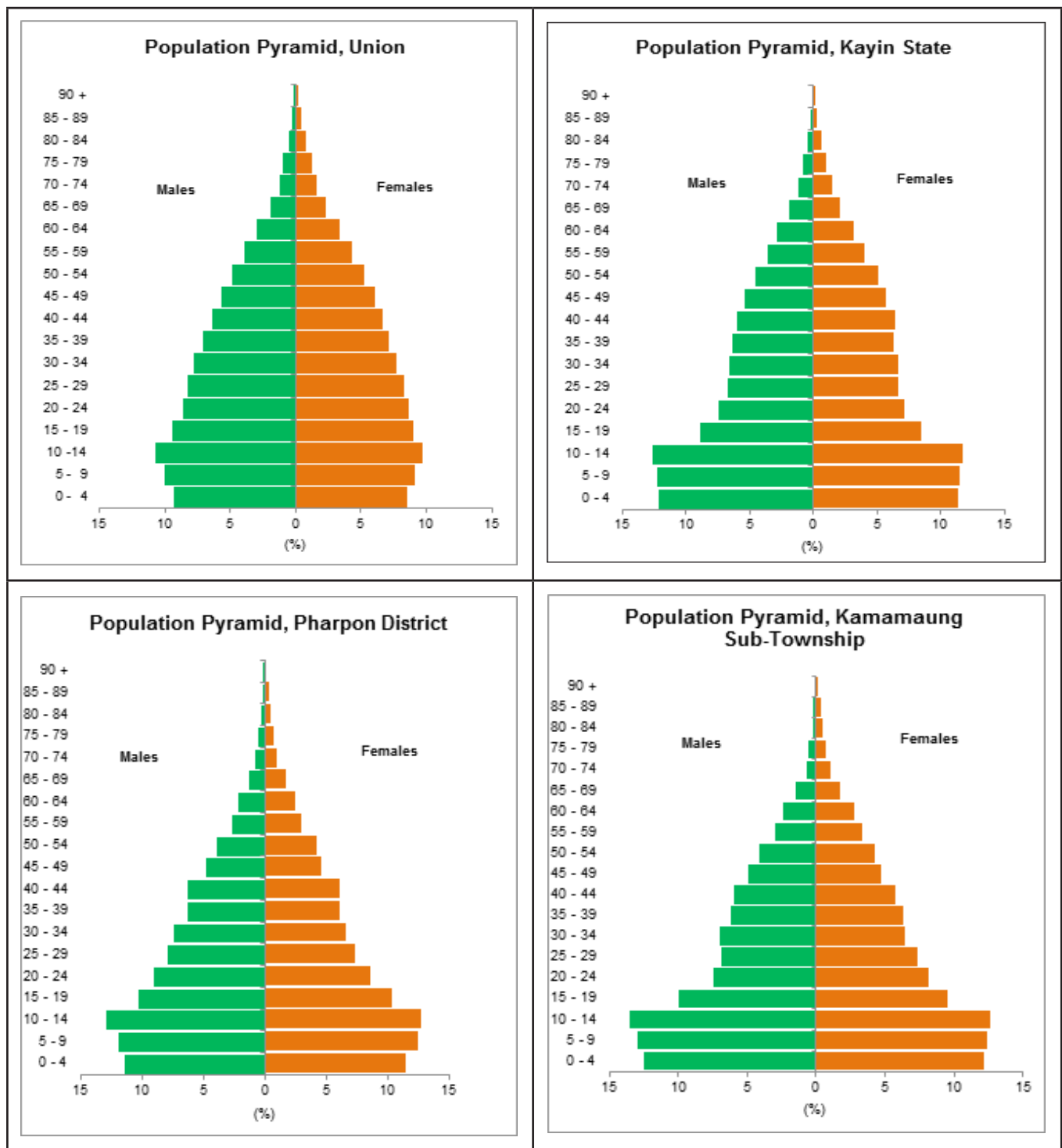


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kamamaung Sub-Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,895</b>	<b>10,384</b>	<b>10,511</b>
0 - 4	2,575	1,301	1,274
5 - 9	2,649	1,347	1,302
10 - 14	2,720	1,400	1,320
15 - 19	2,035	1,030	1,005
20 - 24	1,635	774	861
25 - 29	1,480	710	770
30 - 34	1,403	727	676
35 - 39	1,298	638	660
40 - 44	1,217	613	604
45 - 49	997	506	491
50 - 54	877	430	447
55 - 59	657	307	350
60 - 64	548	254	294
65 - 69	340	159	181
70 - 74	180	71	109
75 - 79	134	63	71
80 - 84	73	29	44
85 - 89	56	19	37
90 +	21	6	15

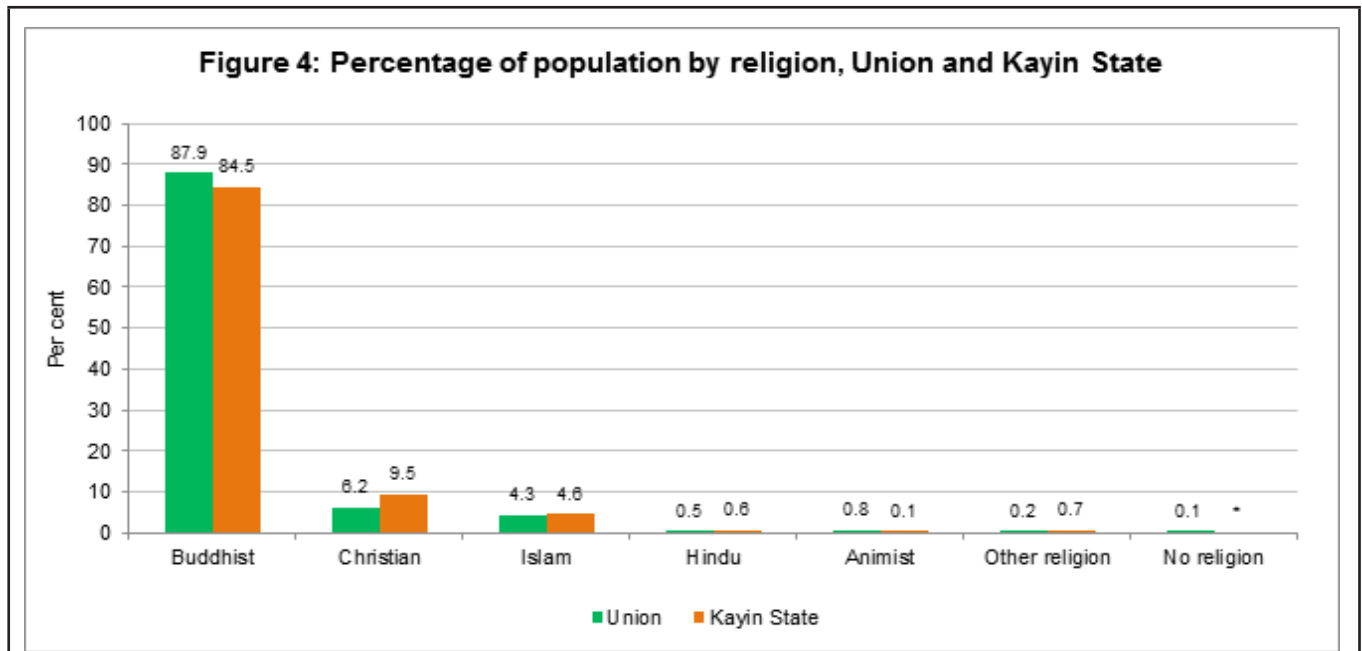
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kamamaung Sub-Township is 58.1 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kayin State, Pharpon District and Kamamaung Sub-Township)**



- The birth rate has been declining in Kamamaung Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kamamaung Sub-Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups 0-19, 30-34 and 40-49.

## (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.

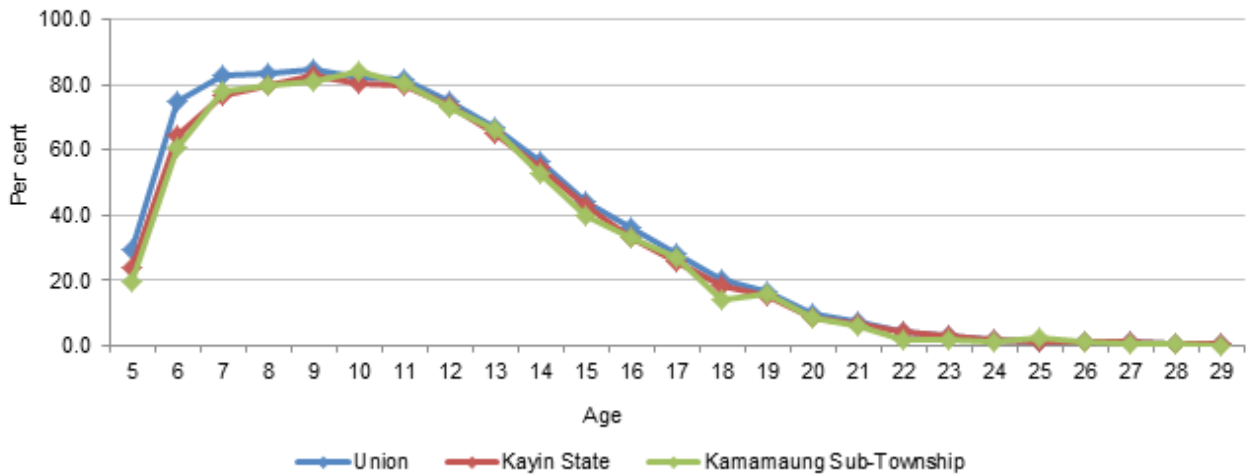
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

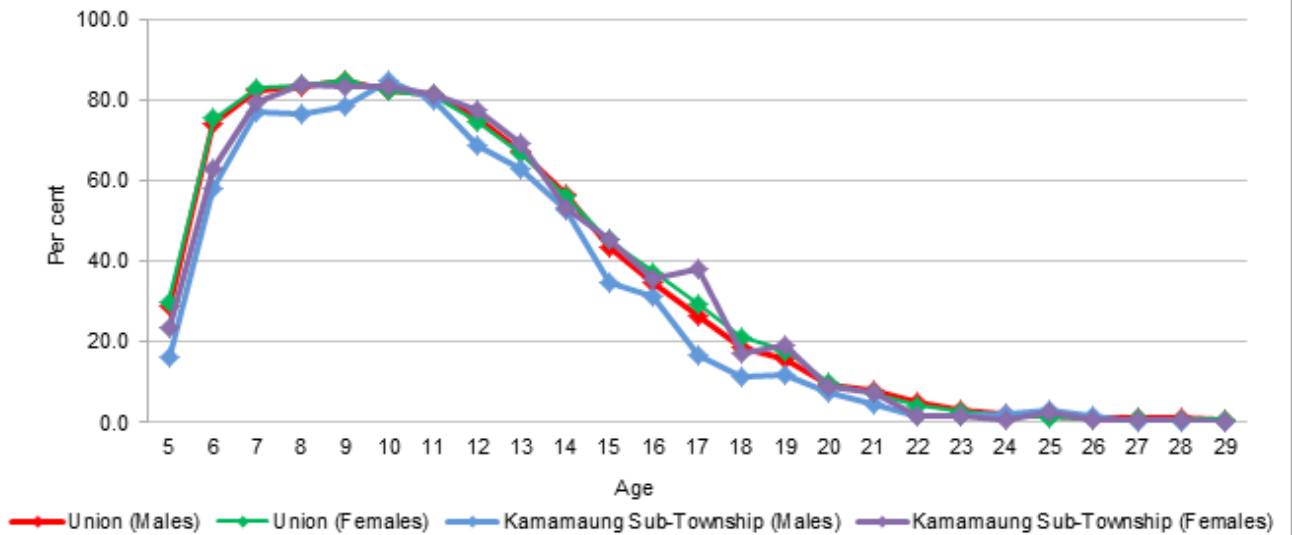
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	534	275	259	106	45	61
6	539	269	270	326	156	170
7	534	284	250	416	218	198
8	524	273	251	419	209	210
9	501	234	267	407	184	223
10	559	291	268	470	247	223
11	483	235	248	390	188	202
12	536	272	264	392	187	205
13	518	257	261	343	162	181
14	525	261	264	278	138	140
15	443	225	218	177	78	99
16	426	221	205	142	69	73
17	356	180	176	97	30	67
18	420	199	221	60	22	38
19	277	118	159	44	14	30
20	390	160	230	33	12	21
21	271	112	159	17	5	12
22	308	128	180	5	2	3
23	267	129	138	4	2	2
24	253	106	147	3	2	1
25	295	137	158	8	4	4
26	259	119	140	3	2	1
27	271	120	151	1	-	1
28	323	127	196	1	-	1
29	215	102	113	-	-	-

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

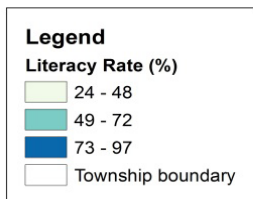
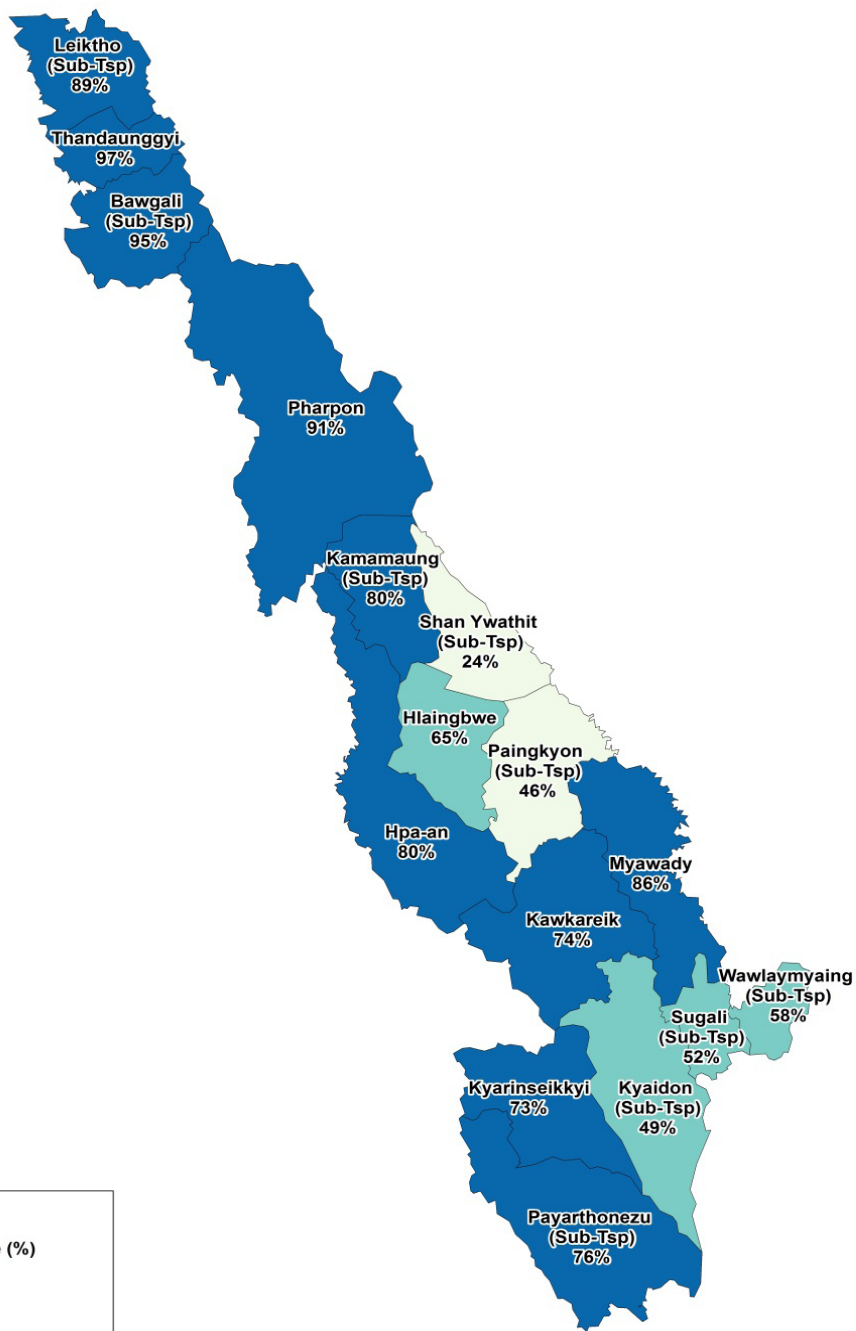


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kamamaung Sub-Township**



- School attendance in Kamamaung Sub-Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Kamamaung Sub-Township is fluctuating after age 7 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Kayin State	: 74.4%
Pharpon District	: 84.3%
Kamamaung Sub-Township	: 80.1%



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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,411	90.0
Males	1,578	90.3
Females	1,833	89.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kamamaung Sub-Township is 80.1 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Kayin State (74.4%) and lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 76.3 per cent and for the males it is 84.6 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 90.0 per cent with 89.8 per cent for females and 90.3 per cent for males.

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

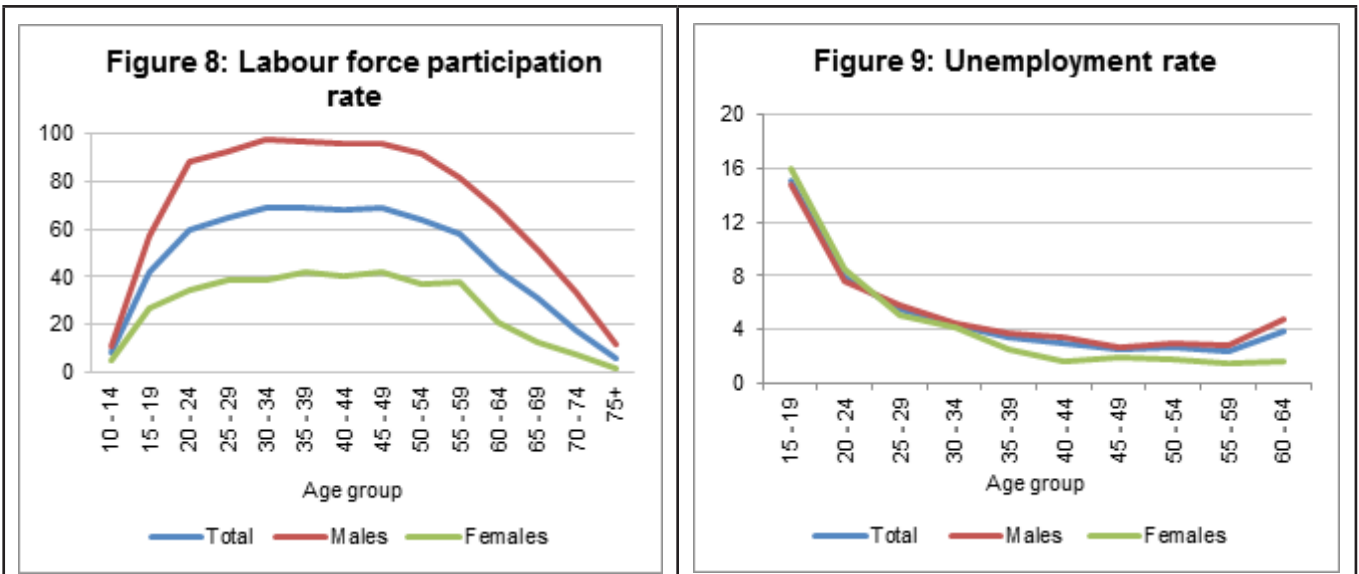
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	9,281	2,404	25.9	2,523	1,250	1,792	876	22	372	10	4	28
Urban	6,385	1,168	18.3	1,784	957	1,376	728	19	324	9	4	16
Rural	2,896	1,236	42.7	739	293	416	148	3	48	1	-	12
Males	4,532	999	22.0	1,207	612	1,036	477	11	161	2	3	24
Females	4,749	1,405	29.6	1,316	638	756	399	11	211	8	1	4

- Some 25.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 42.7 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 22.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 29.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 13.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.0 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	8.0	11.1	4.6	27.2	28.2	24.6
15 - 19	42.0	56.7	26.9	15.1	14.7	15.9
20 - 24	59.8	88.2	34.3	7.9	7.6	8.5
25 - 29	64.7	92.7	39.0	5.5	5.8	5.0
30 - 34	68.9	97.1	38.5	4.3	4.4	4.2
35 - 39	68.8	96.7	41.8	3.4	3.7	2.5
40 - 44	68.4	96.1	40.2	2.9	3.4	1.6
45 - 49	69.2	95.7	42.0	2.5	2.7	1.9
50 - 54	63.9	91.9	36.9	2.7	3.0	1.8
55 - 59	58.1	81.8	37.4	2.4	2.8	1.5
60 - 64	42.7	67.7	21.1	3.8	4.7	1.6
65 - 69	30.6	51.6	12.2	2.9	3.7	-
70 - 74	17.8	33.8	7.3	3.1	4.2	-
75+	5.6	12.0	1.2	-	-	-
15 - 24	49.9	70.2	30.3	11.2	10.9	12.0
15 - 64	60.5	85.8	35.9	5.5	5.6	5.2



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kamamaung Sub-Township is 60.5 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 35.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.8 per cent.
- In Kamamaung Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.0 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kamamaung Sub-Township is 5.5 per cent. There is slightly difference between the unemployment rate for males (5.6%) and for females (5.2%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 12.0 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	7,955	2.4	37.4	47.6	9.1	2.2	1.4
Males	2,321	6.2	62.9	9.2	13.6	4.6	3.4
Females	5,634	0.7	26.8	63.4	7.3	1.2	0.5

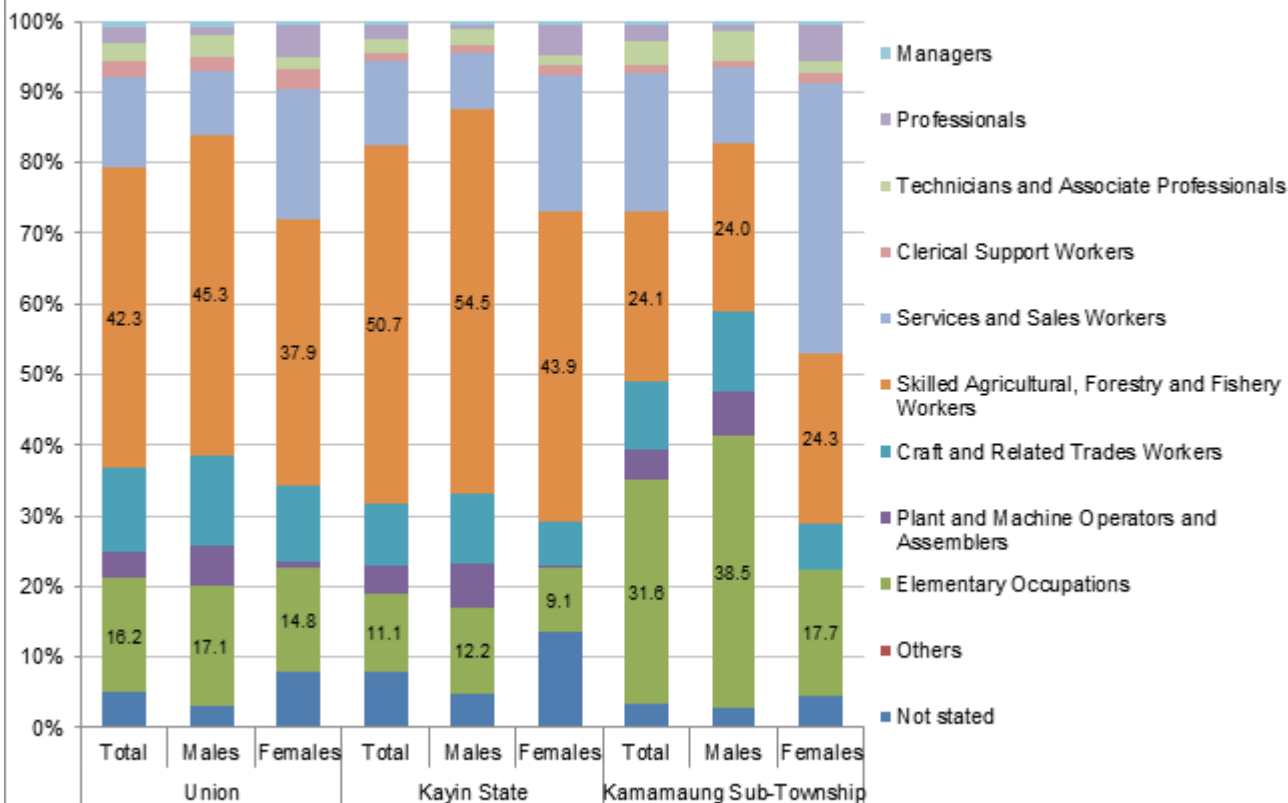
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 62.9 per cent of males are full time students while 63.4 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,173</b>	<b>4,127</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	33	25	8	0.5	0.6	0.4
Professionals	137	27	110	2.2	0.7	5.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	209	177	32	3.4	4.3	1.6
Clerical Support Workers	71	42	29	1.2	1.0	1.4
Services and Sales Workers	1,218	437	781	19.7	10.6	38.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,487	990	497	24.1	24.0	24.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	594	461	133	9.6	11.2	6.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	264	263	1	4.3	6.4	*
Elementary Occupations	1,950	1,587	363	31.6	38.5	17.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	210	118	92	3.4	2.9	4.5

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



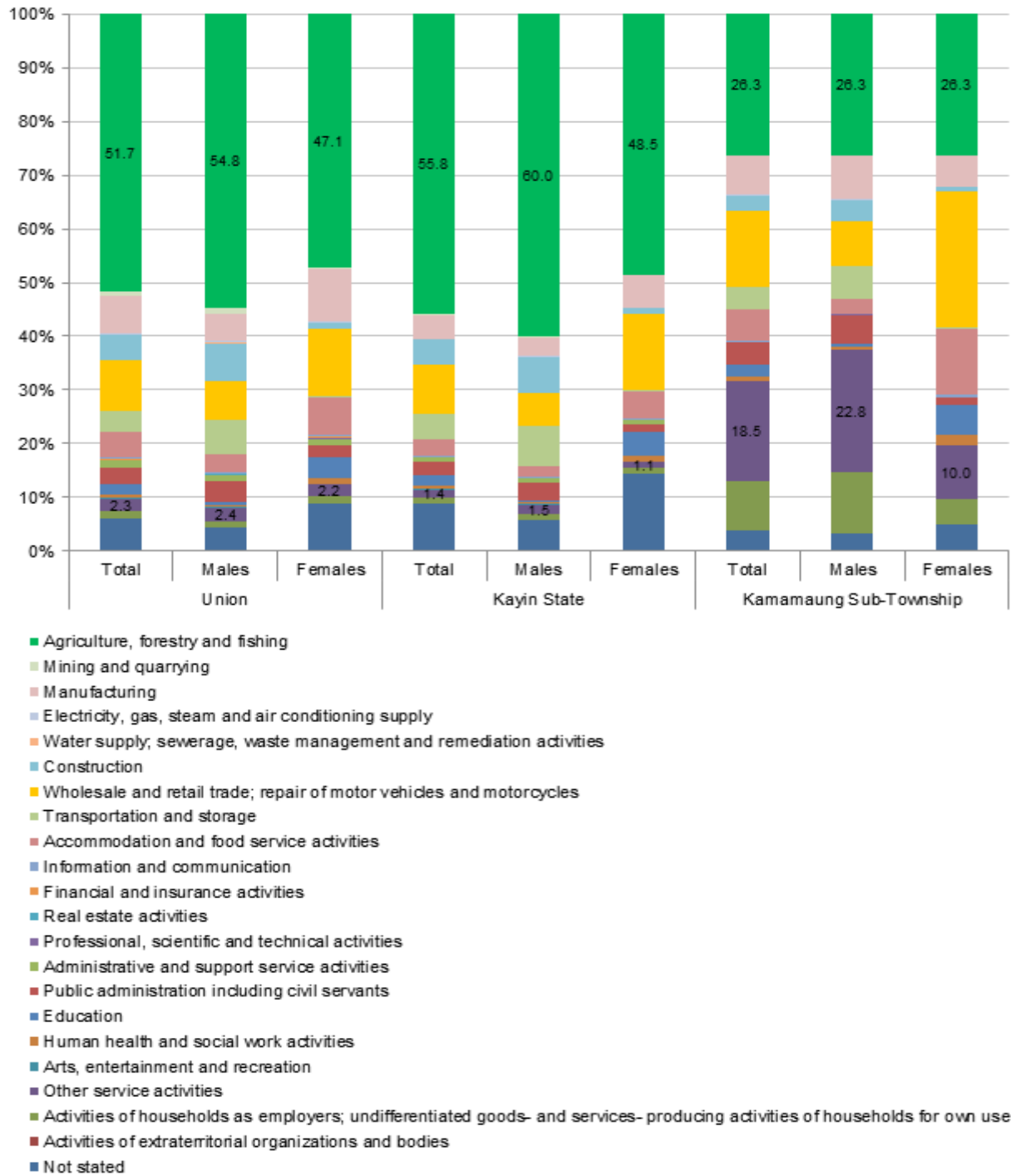
- In Kamamaung Sub-Township, 31.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are elementary occupations and is the highest proportion, followed by 24.1 per cent in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 38.5 per cent of males are elementary occupations and 38.2 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Kayin State, 11.1 per cent are elementary occupations and 50.7 per cent are in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

**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>6,173</b>	<b>4,127</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,623	1,084	539	26.3	26.3	26.3
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	451	334	117	7.3	8.1	5.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8	8	-	0.1	0.2	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7	7	-	0.1	0.2	-
Construction	174	155	19	2.8	3.8	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	871	351	520	14.1	8.5	25.4
Transportation and storage	253	251	2	4.1	6.1	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	365	111	254	5.9	2.7	12.4
Information and communication	14	6	8	0.2	0.1	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	3	-	*	0.1	-
Administrative and support service activities	3	-	3	*	-	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	253	223	30	4.1	5.4	1.5
Education	138	24	114	2.2	0.6	5.6
Human health and social work activities	54	16	38	0.9	0.4	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7	6	1	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	1,145	941	204	18.5	22.8	10.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	568	473	95	9.2	11.5	4.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	234	132	102	3.8	3.2	5.0

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



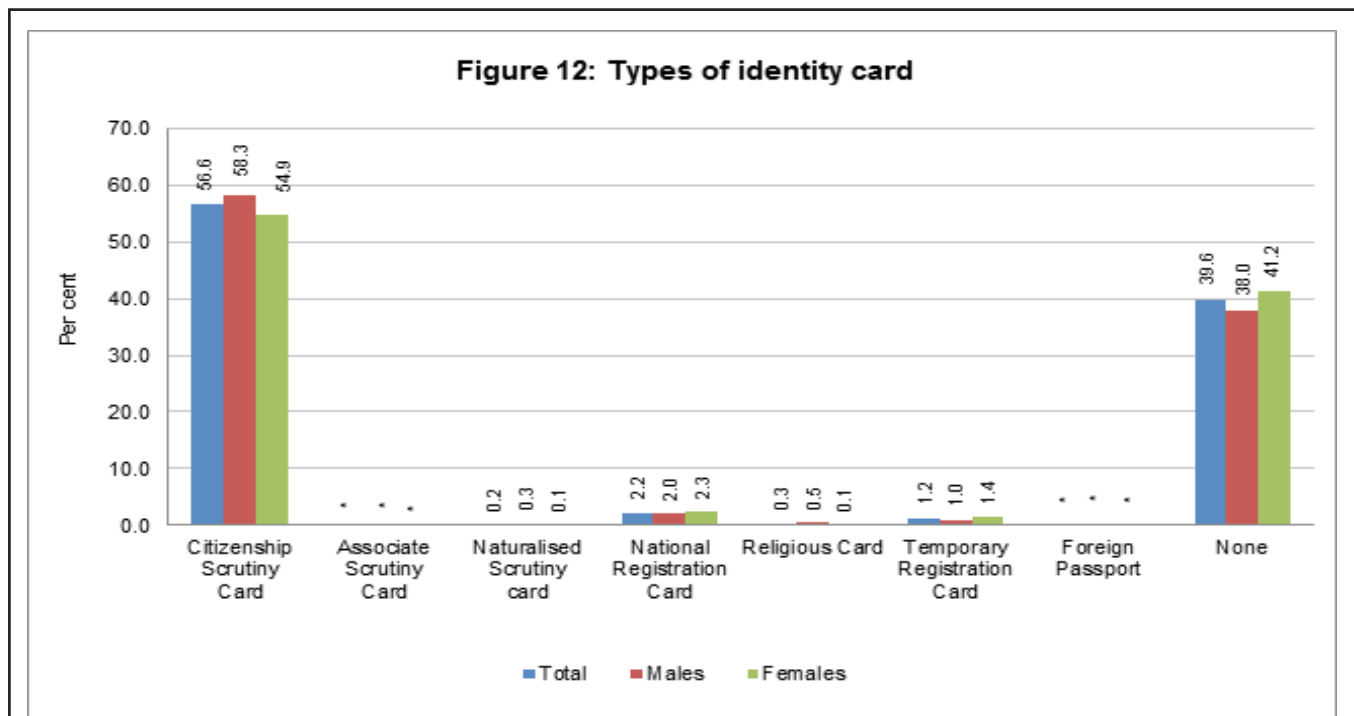
- In Kamamaung Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 26.3 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Other service activities” at 18.5 per cent.
- There are 26.3 per cent of males and 26.3 per cent of females 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 and 1.4 per cent in “Other service activities” 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	8,862	*	29	340	42	186	-	*	6,206
Urban	6,174	*	27	294	35	182	-	*	3,967
Rural	2,688	*	2	46	7	4	-	-	2,239
Males	4,507	*	21	155	37	75	-	-	2,938
Females	4,355	*	8	185	5	111	-	*	3,268

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Kamamaung Sub-Township, 56.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 39.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 38.0 per cent of males and 41.2 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



## (F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,895</b>	<b>19,186</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>580</b>
0 - 4	2,575	2,503	72	2.8	20	22	62	44
5 - 9	2,649	2,579	70	2.6	9	22	23	31
10 - 14	2,720	2,646	74	2.7	18	23	9	39
15 - 19	2,035	1,956	79	3.9	25	26	22	27
20 - 24	1,635	1,577	58	3.5	19	9	23	16
25 - 29	1,480	1,436	44	3.0	13	12	9	16
30 - 34	1,403	1,332	71	5.1	22	17	28	19
35 - 39	1,298	1,231	67	5.2	21	19	30	20
40 - 44	1,217	1,082	135	11.1	64	30	39	38
45 - 49	997	839	158	15.8	98	34	52	42
50 - 54	877	703	174	19.8	101	40	58	49
55 - 59	657	506	151	23.0	86	46	65	31
60 - 64	548	367	181	33.0	109	51	86	58
65 - 69	340	206	134	39.4	79	40	68	39
70 - 74	180	111	69	38.3	54	29	34	22
75 - 79	134	57	77	57.5	55	42	45	33
80 - 84	73	31	42	57.5	30	23	29	23
85 - 89	56	19	37	66.1	28	25	29	22
90 +	21	5	16	76.2	13	10	12	11

**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>10,384</b>	<b>9,620</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>241</b>
0 - 4	1,301	1,267	34	2.6	8	9	29	18
5 - 9	1,347	1,306	41	3.0	5	10	15	21
10 - 14	1,400	1,356	44	3.1	9	17	6	26
15 - 19	1,030	989	41	4.0	15	14	14	11
20 - 24	774	752	22	2.8	3	3	13	10
25 - 29	710	688	22	3.1	4	8	4	8
30 - 34	727	699	28	3.9	9	5	12	6
35 - 39	638	601	37	5.8	8	12	17	7
40 - 44	613	547	66	10.8	28	15	19	16
45 - 49	506	447	59	11.7	34	17	17	10
50 - 54	430	362	68	15.8	38	15	16	14
55 - 59	307	237	70	22.8	38	20	32	15
60 - 64	254	184	70	27.6	45	21	30	22
65 - 69	159	101	58	36.5	28	16	31	15
70 - 74	71	44	27	38.0	19	8	14	8
75 - 79	63	25	38	60.3	26	20	20	15
80 - 84	29	10	19	65.5	12	10	13	10
85 - 89	19	5	14	73.7	11	10	11	6
90 +	6	-	6	100.0	5	3	4	3

**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>10,511</b>	<b>9,566</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>339</b>
0 - 4	1,274	1,236	38	3.0	12	13	33	26
5 - 9	1,302	1,273	29	2.2	4	12	8	10
10 - 14	1,320	1,290	30	2.3	9	6	3	13
15 - 19	1,005	967	38	3.8	10	12	8	16
20 - 24	861	825	36	4.2	16	6	10	6
25 - 29	770	748	22	2.9	9	4	5	8
30 - 34	676	633	43	6.4	13	12	16	13
35 - 39	660	630	30	4.5	13	7	13	13
40 - 44	604	535	69	11.4	36	15	20	22
45 - 49	491	392	99	20.2	64	17	35	32
50 - 54	447	341	106	23.7	63	25	42	35
55 - 59	350	269	81	23.1	48	26	33	16
60 - 64	294	183	111	37.8	64	30	56	36
65 - 69	181	105	76	42.0	51	24	37	24
70 - 74	109	67	42	38.5	35	21	20	14
75 - 79	71	32	39	54.9	29	22	25	18
80 - 84	44	21	23	52.3	18	13	16	13
85 - 89	37	14	23	62.2	17	15	18	16
90 +	15	5	10	66.7	8	7	8	8

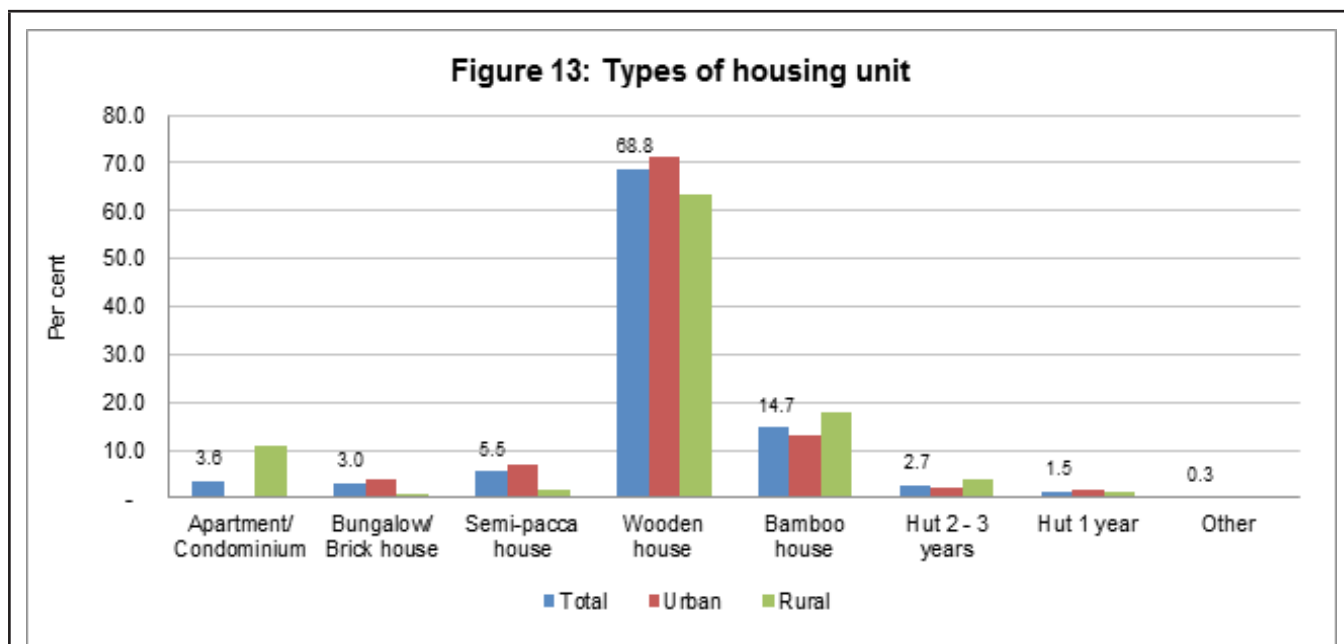
- Eight in every 100 persons in Kamamaung Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 40.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most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

## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

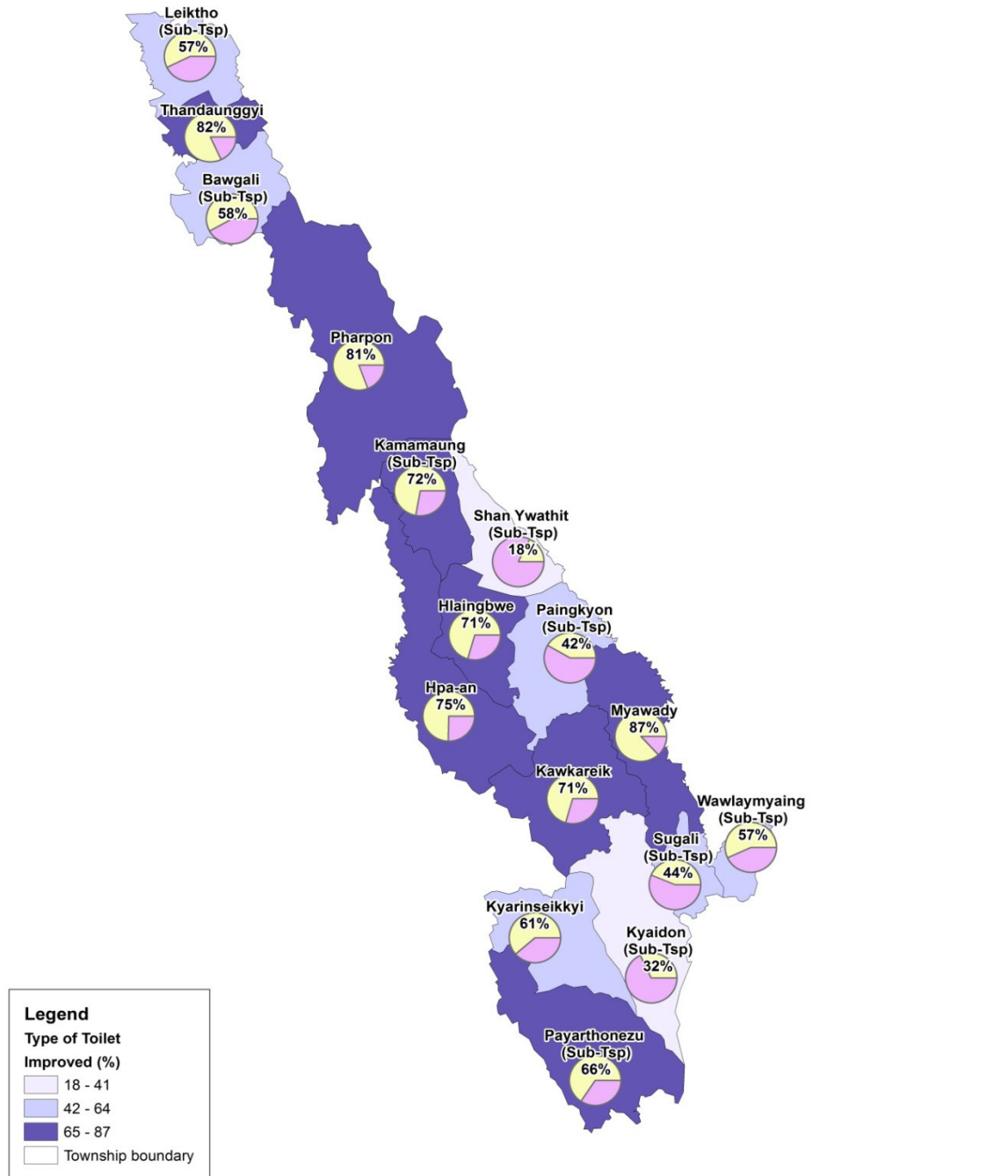
Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	3,958	3.6	3.0	5.5	68.8	14.7	2.7	1.5	0.3
Urban	2,749	0.4	4.0	7.2	71.1	13.3	2.2	1.5	0.3
Rural	1,209	10.9	0.7	1.7	63.5	17.7	3.9	1.3	0.2



- The majority of the households in Kamamaung Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (68.8%) followed by households in bamboo houses (14.7%).
- Some 71.1 per cent of urban households and 63.5 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Kayin State	: 68.9%
Pharpon District	: 75.5%
Kamamaung Sub-Township	: 72.2%

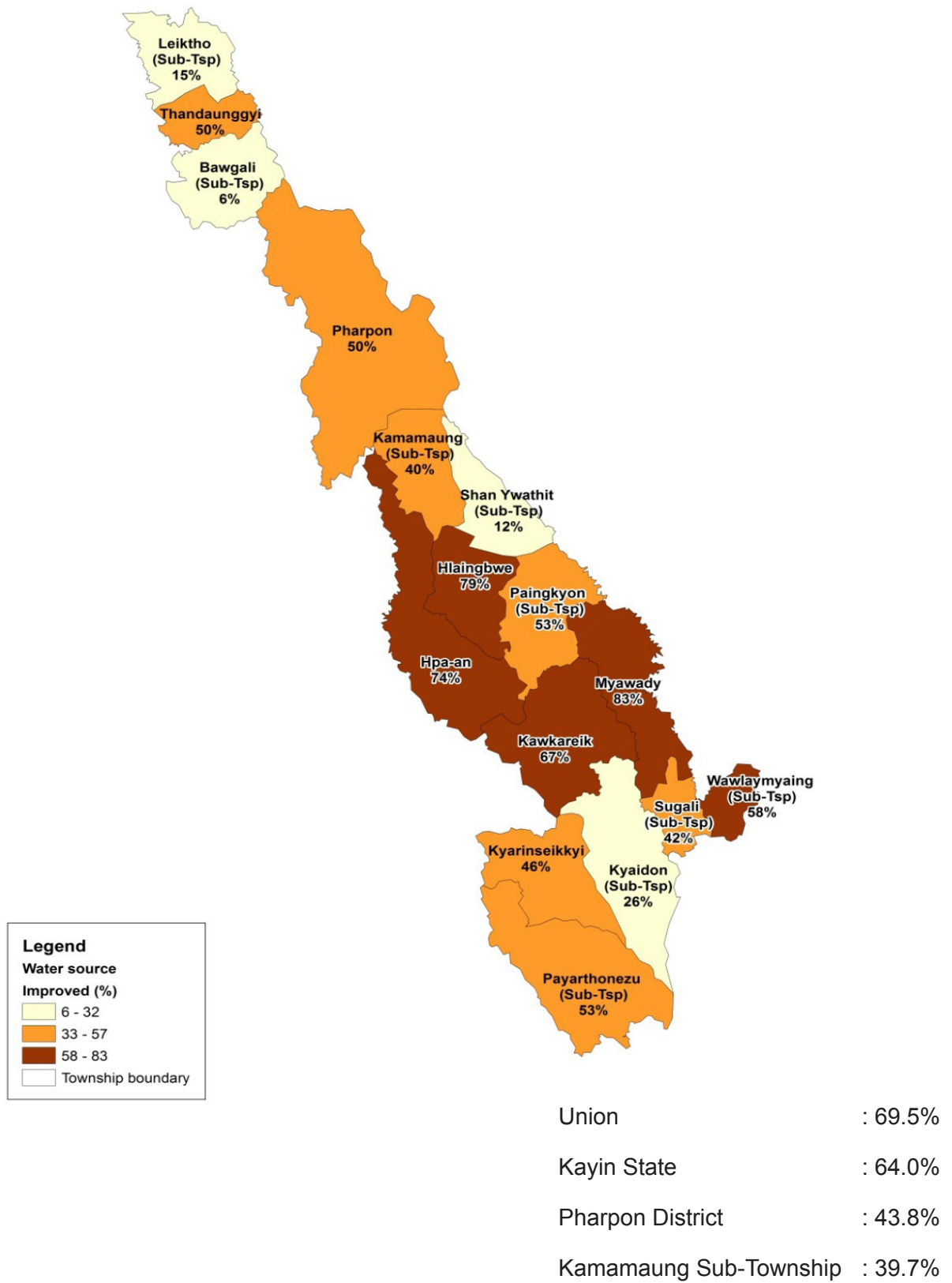
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.1	0.2	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		72.1	82.2	49.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>72.2</i>	<i>82.4</i>	<i>49.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		5.9	6.6	4.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.8	0.1	2.2
Other		0.2	0.1	0.5
None		20.9	10.8	43.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>3,958</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>1,209</b>

- Some 72.2 per cent of the households in Kamamaung Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (72.1%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kayin State, Kamamaung belongs to the highest 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 20.9 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 Kamamaung Sub-Township, 43.9 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



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

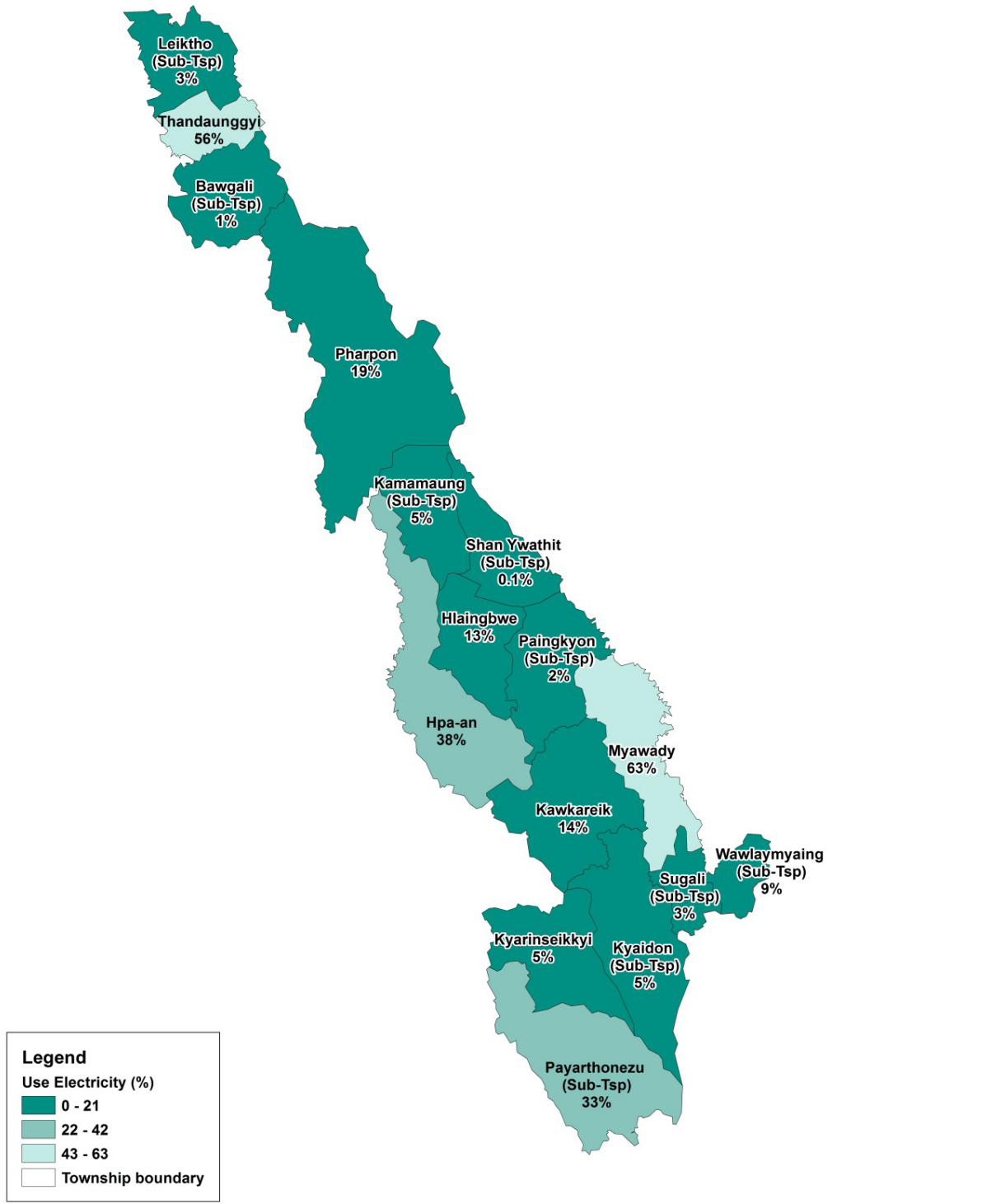
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		3.3	-	10.9
Tube well, borehole		0.2	0.3	-
Protected well/ Spring		36.0	42.8	20.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.2	0.2	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>39.7</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>31.6</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		45.7	43.9	49.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	0.1	-
River/stream/ canal		13.9	12.4	17.3
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.1	-	0.2
Other		0.5	0.3	1.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>60.3</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>68.4</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>3,958</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>1,209</b>

- In Kamamaung Sub-Township, 39.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Kayin State, it belongs to the percentage group (33-57) and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 45.7 per cent of the households use water from unprotected well/spring and 36.0 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 60.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 68.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.



Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Kayin State	: 26.9%
Pharpon District	: 10.4%
Kamamaung Sub-Township	: 4.7%

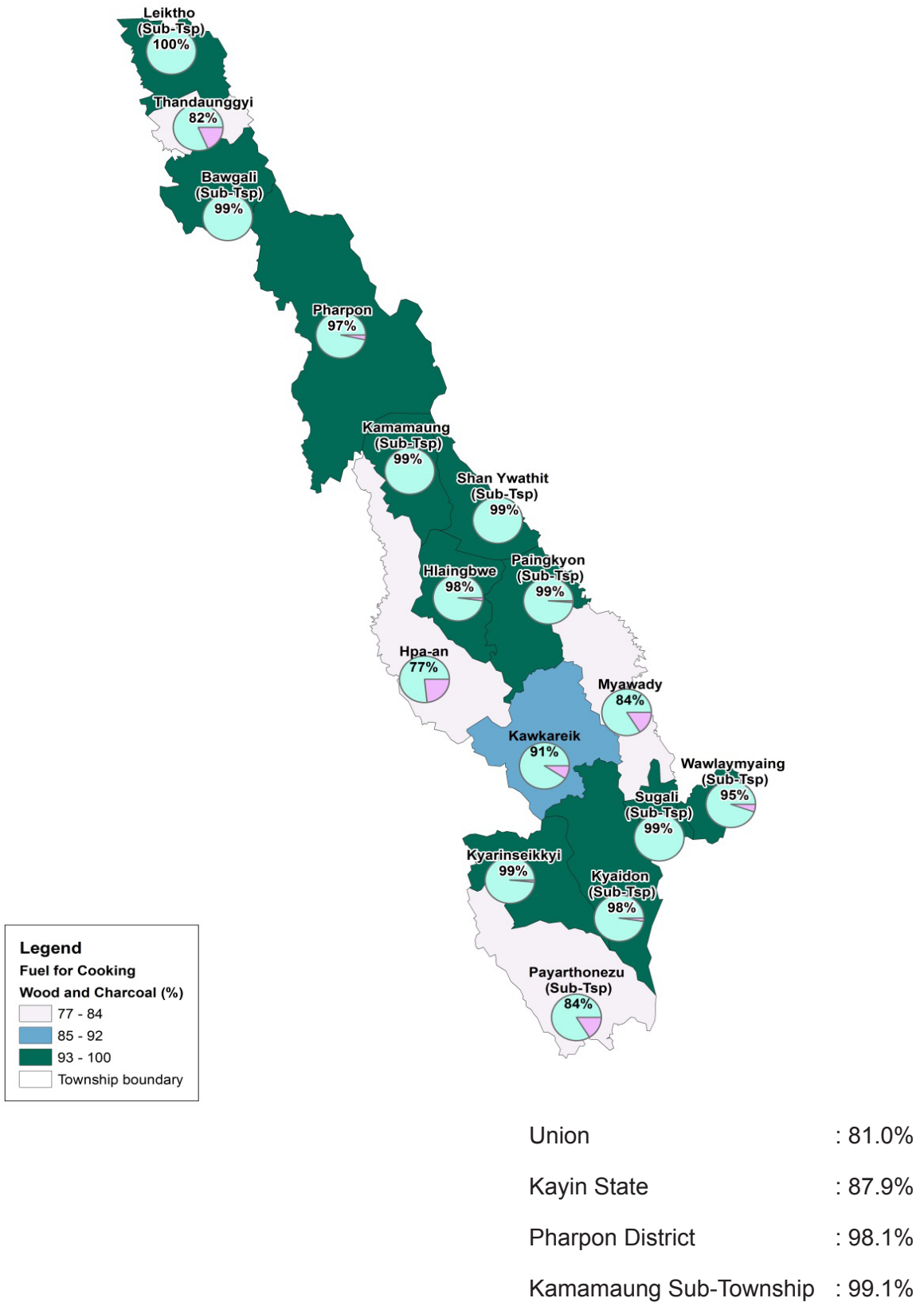
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.7	6.7	0.3
Kerosene		7.2	3.9	14.6
Candle		35.1	29.5	47.8
Battery		3.0	2.6	3.9
Generator (private)		37.8	46.8	17.4
Water mill (private)		0.8	1.2	0.1
Solar system/energy		11.2	9.2	15.7
Other		0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>3,958</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>1,209</b>

- In Kamamaung Sub-Township, 4.7 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 generator (private) for lighting is the highest in the Sub-Township with 37.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 47.8 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	0.1	-
LPG		0.1	0.1	-
Kerosene		0.3	0.2	0.4
BioGas		0.2	0.2	0.2
Firewood		82.3	75.7	97.4
Charcoal		16.8	23.3	1.9
Coal		0.1	0.3	0.1
Other		0.1	0.1	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>3,958</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>1,209</b>

- In Kamamaung Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 82.3 per cent using firewood and 16.8 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 97.4 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 1.9 per cent use charcoal.

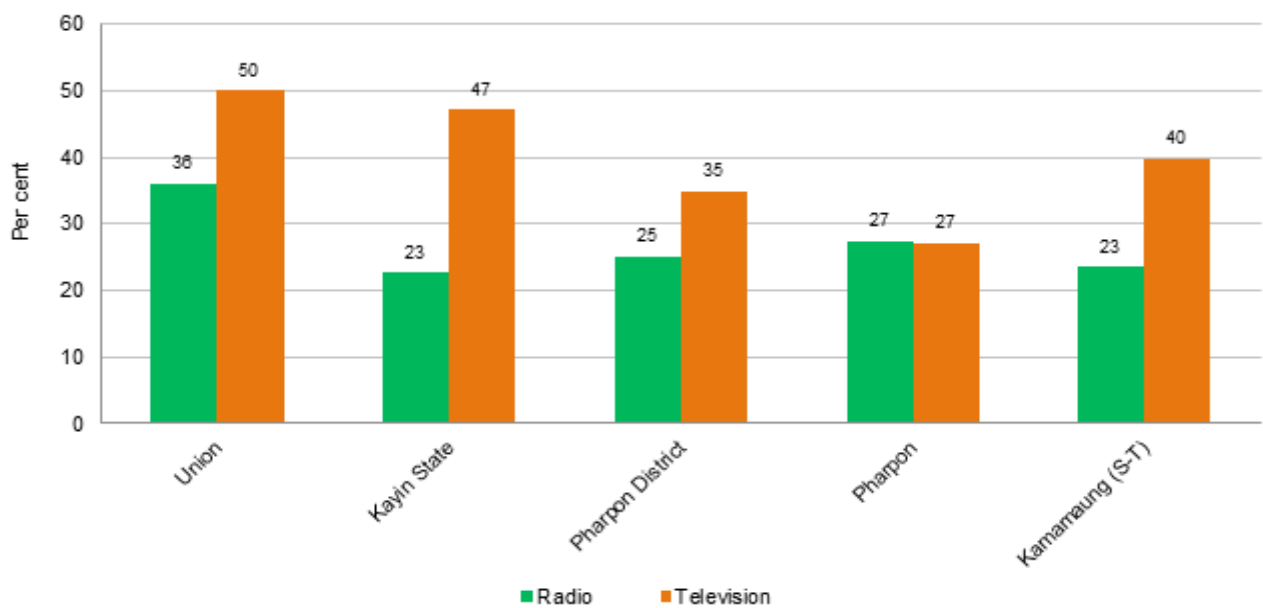
## Communication and related amenities

**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	3,958	23.5	39.8	1.8	29.8	1.0	1.6	44.3	-
Urban	2,749	27.5	47.7	1.5	38.6	1.3	2.1	34.5	-
Rural	1,209	14.2	22.1	2.6	9.8	0.3	0.4	66.7	-

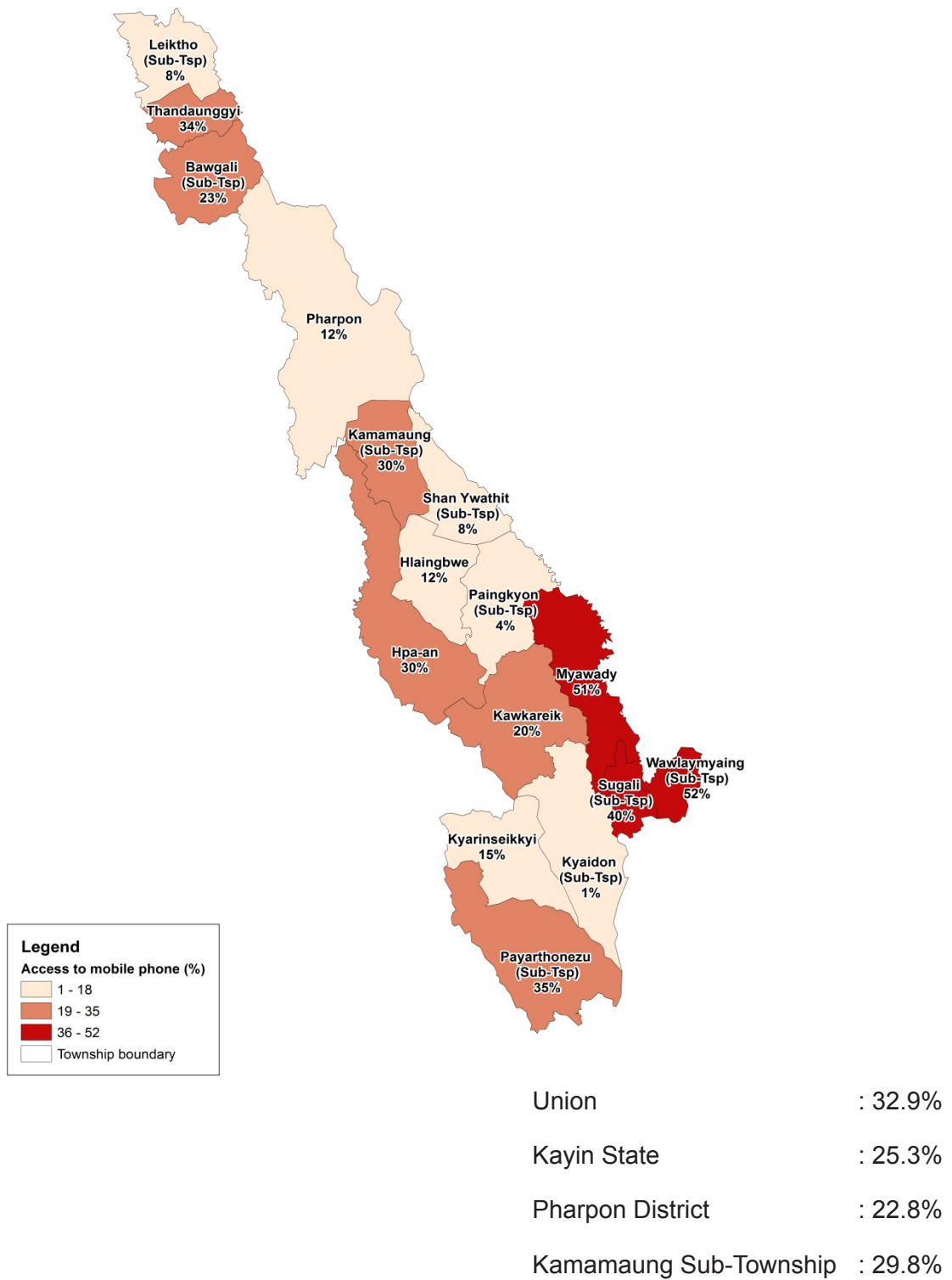
- Some 39.8 per cent of the households in Kamamaung Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 47.7 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 22.1 per cent.

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



- In Kamamaung Sub-Township, some 39.8 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in five households (23.5%) reported having a radio.

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



- Only 29.8 per cent of the households in Kamamaung 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
Pharpon District	6,502	187	1,777	2,626	44	88	154	848
Urban	3,382	145	1,156	1,913	26	62	115	191
Rural	3,120	42	621	713	18	26	39	657
Kamamaung Sub-Township	3,958	120	1,186	2,037	32	59	111	469
Urban	2,749	99	905	1,658	19	52	103	158
Rural	1,209	21	281	379	13	7	8	311

- In Kamamaung Sub-Township, 51.5 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 30.0 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use bicycles as a means of transport.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

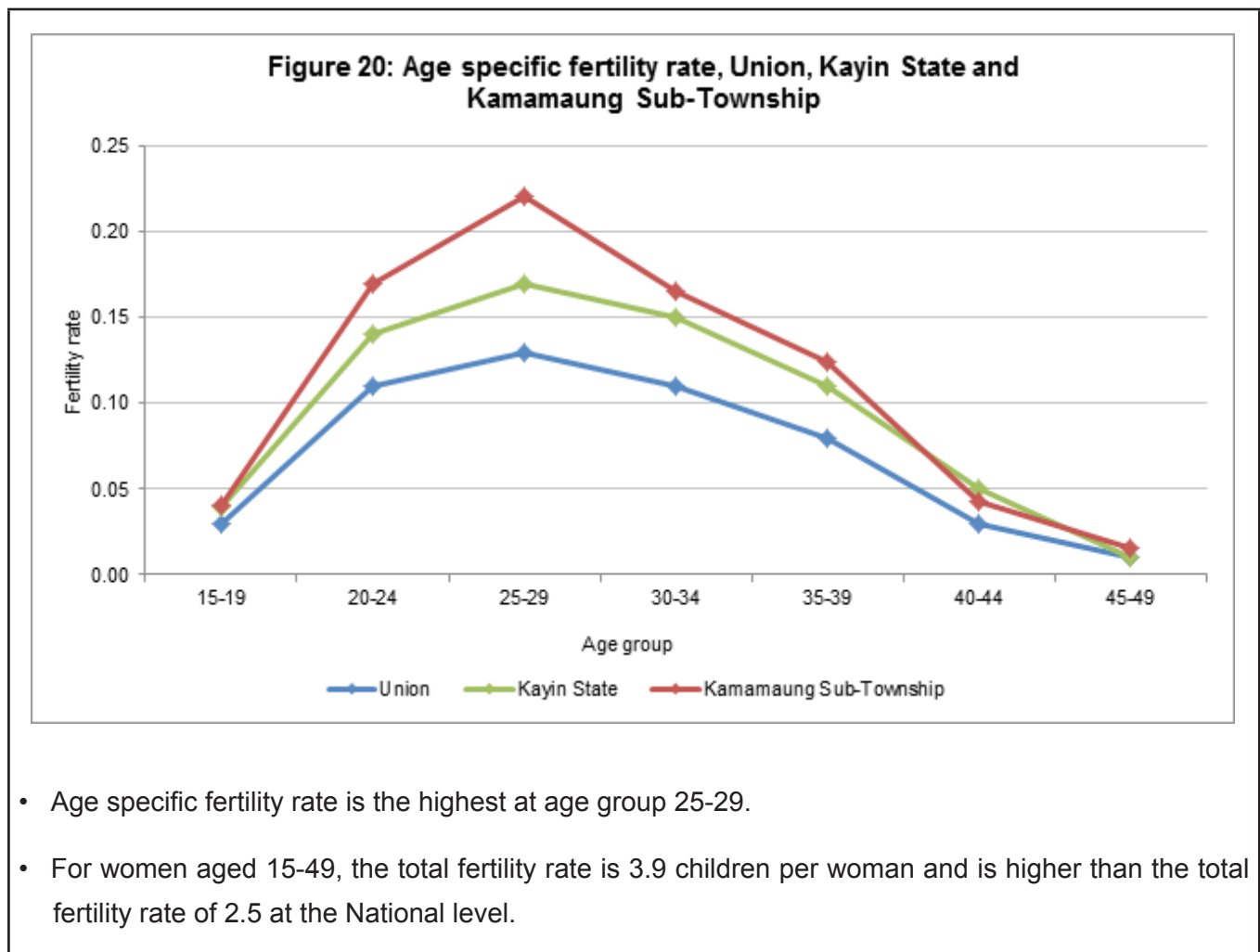
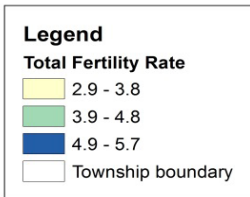
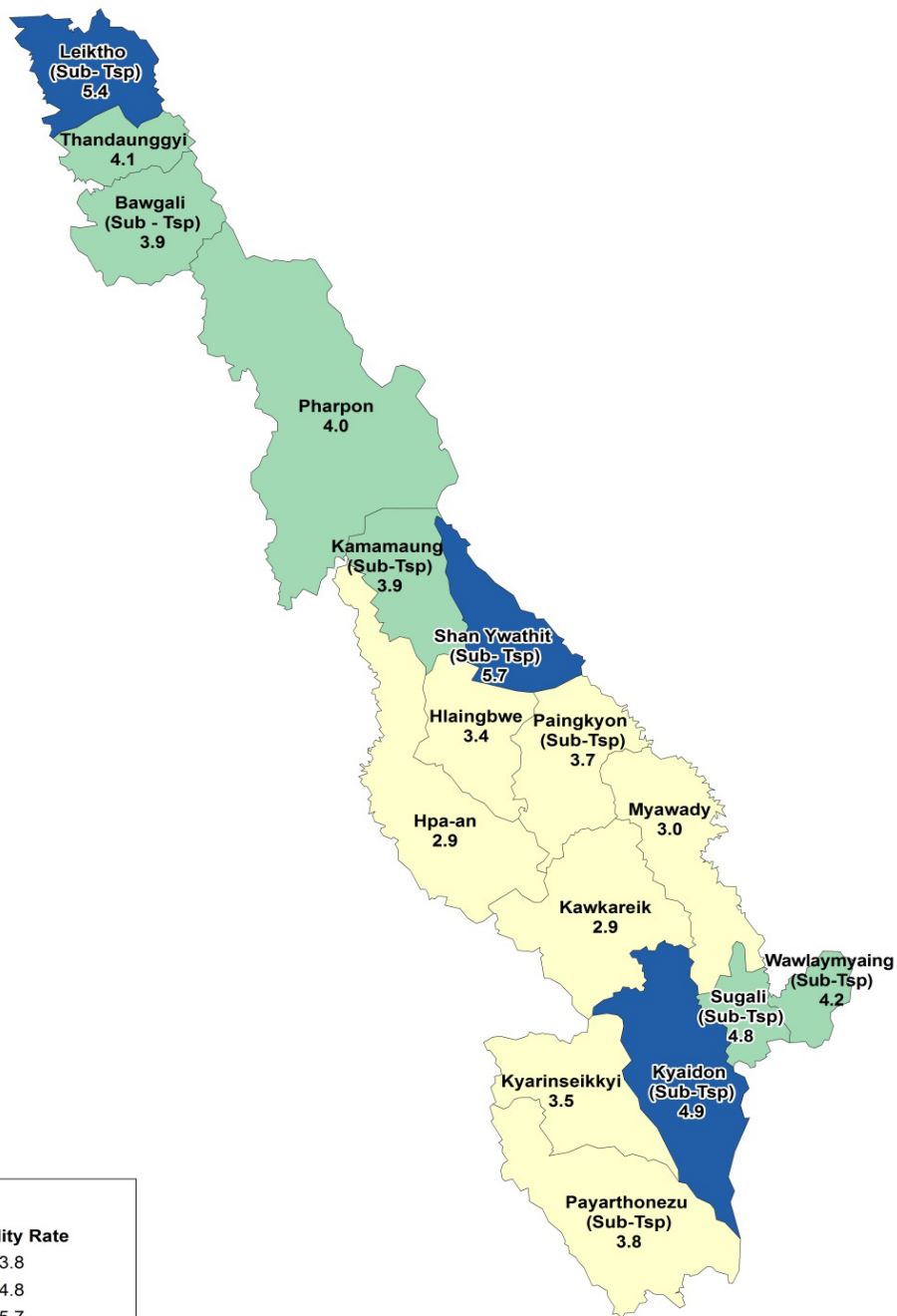


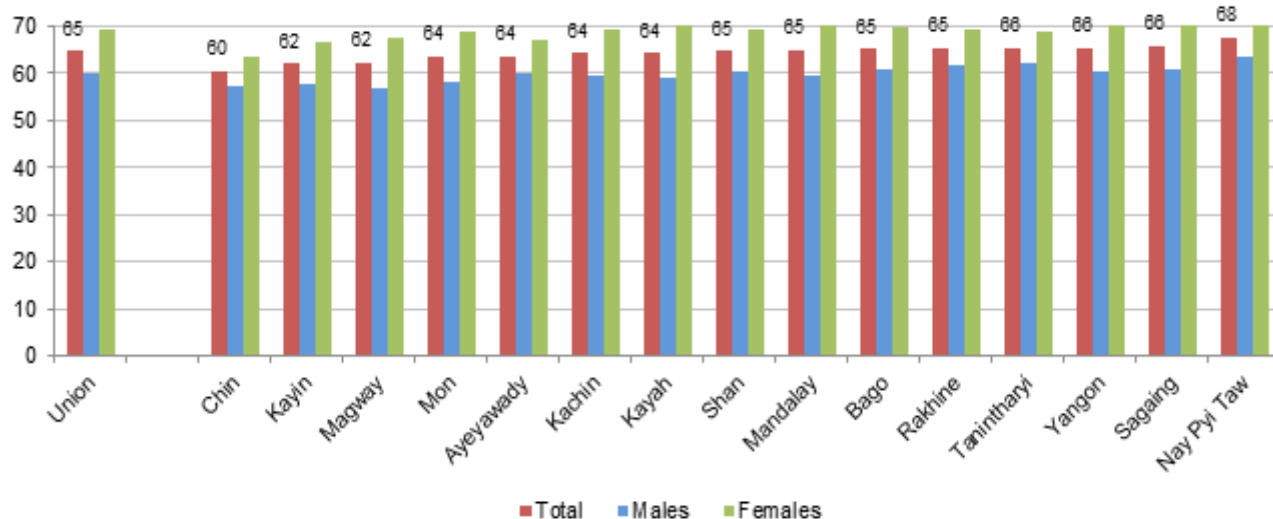


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kayin State	: 3.4
Pharpon District	: 4.0
Kamamaung Sub-Township	: 3.9

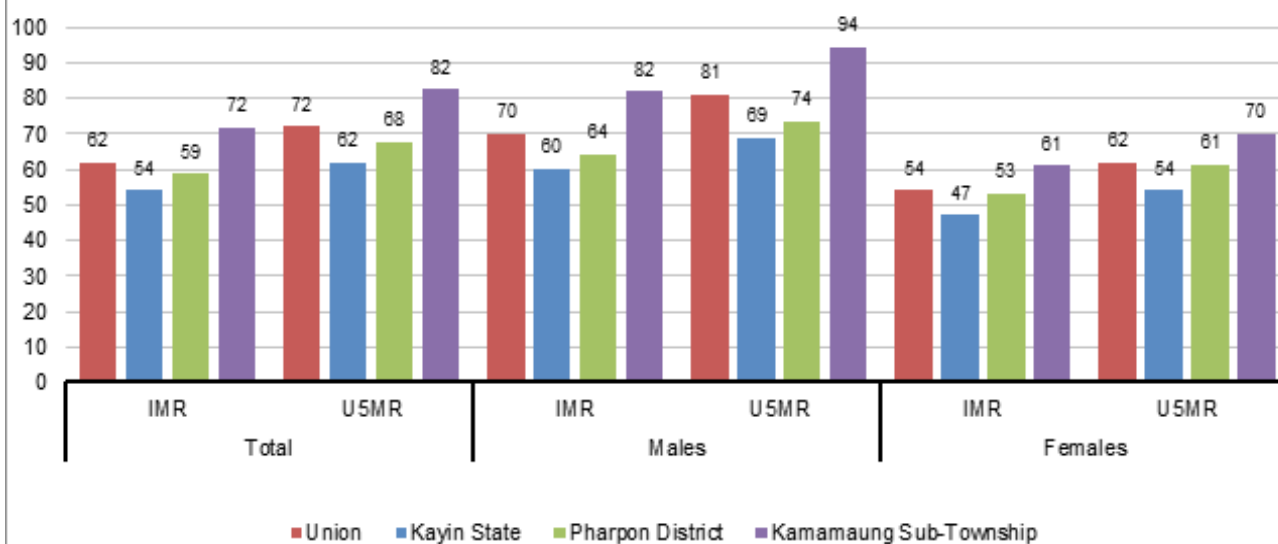
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- 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.

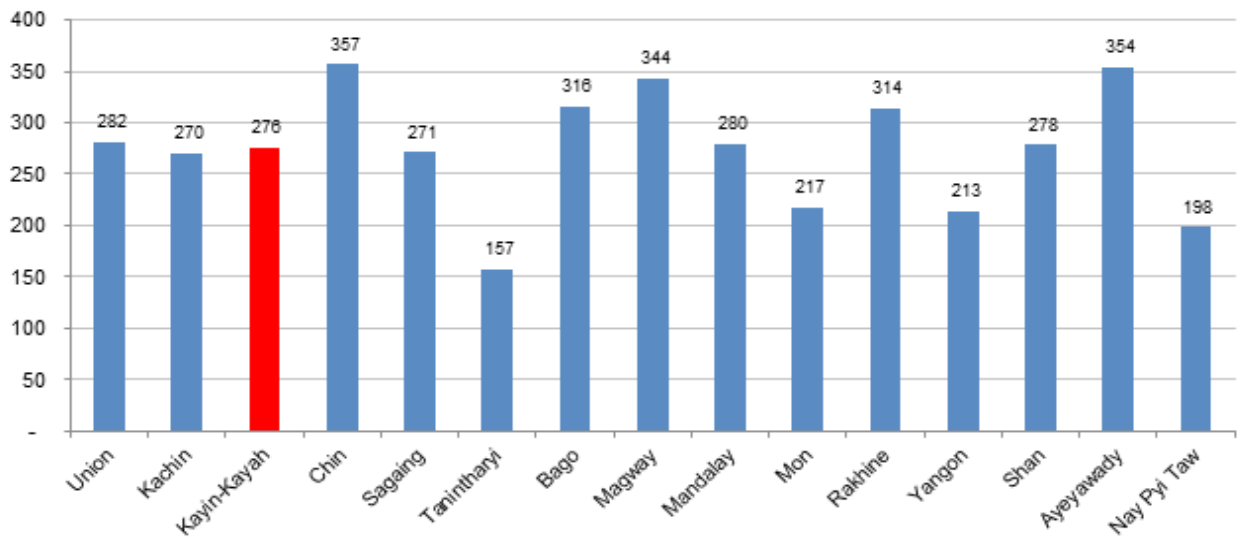
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pharpon District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Pharpon District is 59 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 68 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kamamaung Sub-Township are higher than those in Kayin State and Pharpon District. The Infant mortality in Kamamaung Sub-Township is 72 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 82 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.

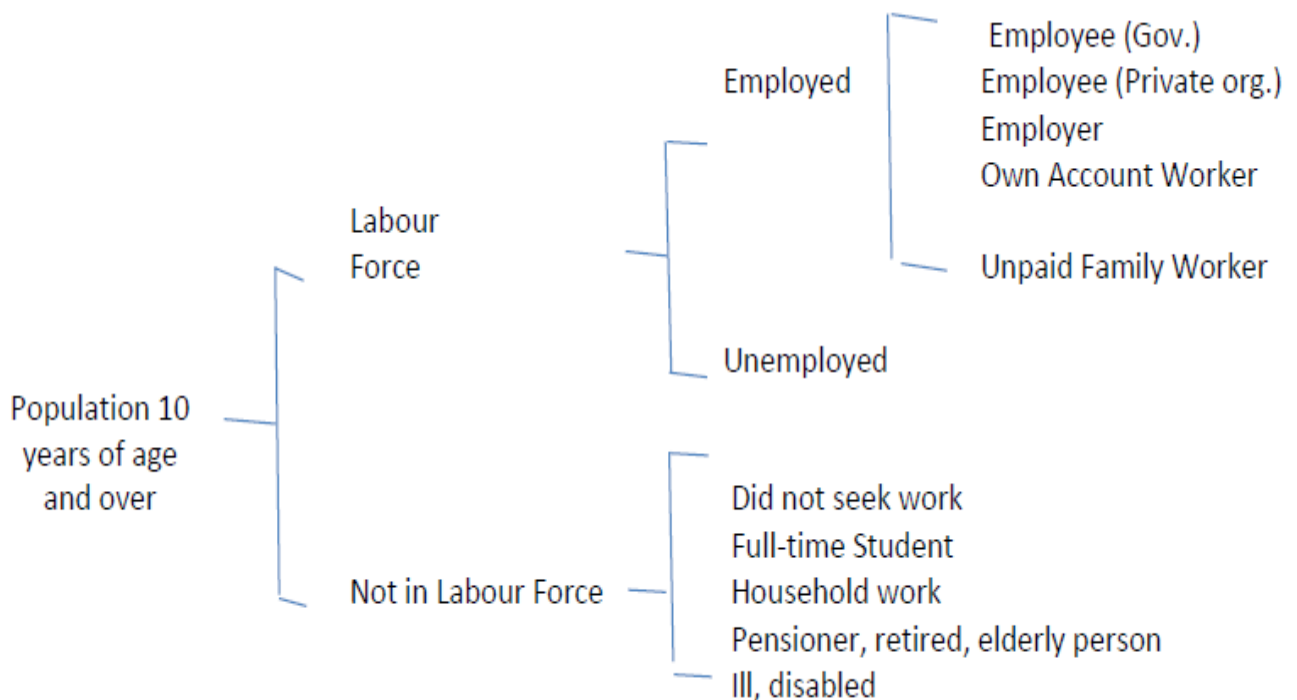
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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>

