

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

MON STATE, MAWLAMYINE DISTRICT

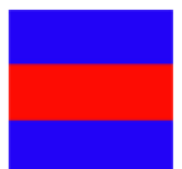
Khawzar Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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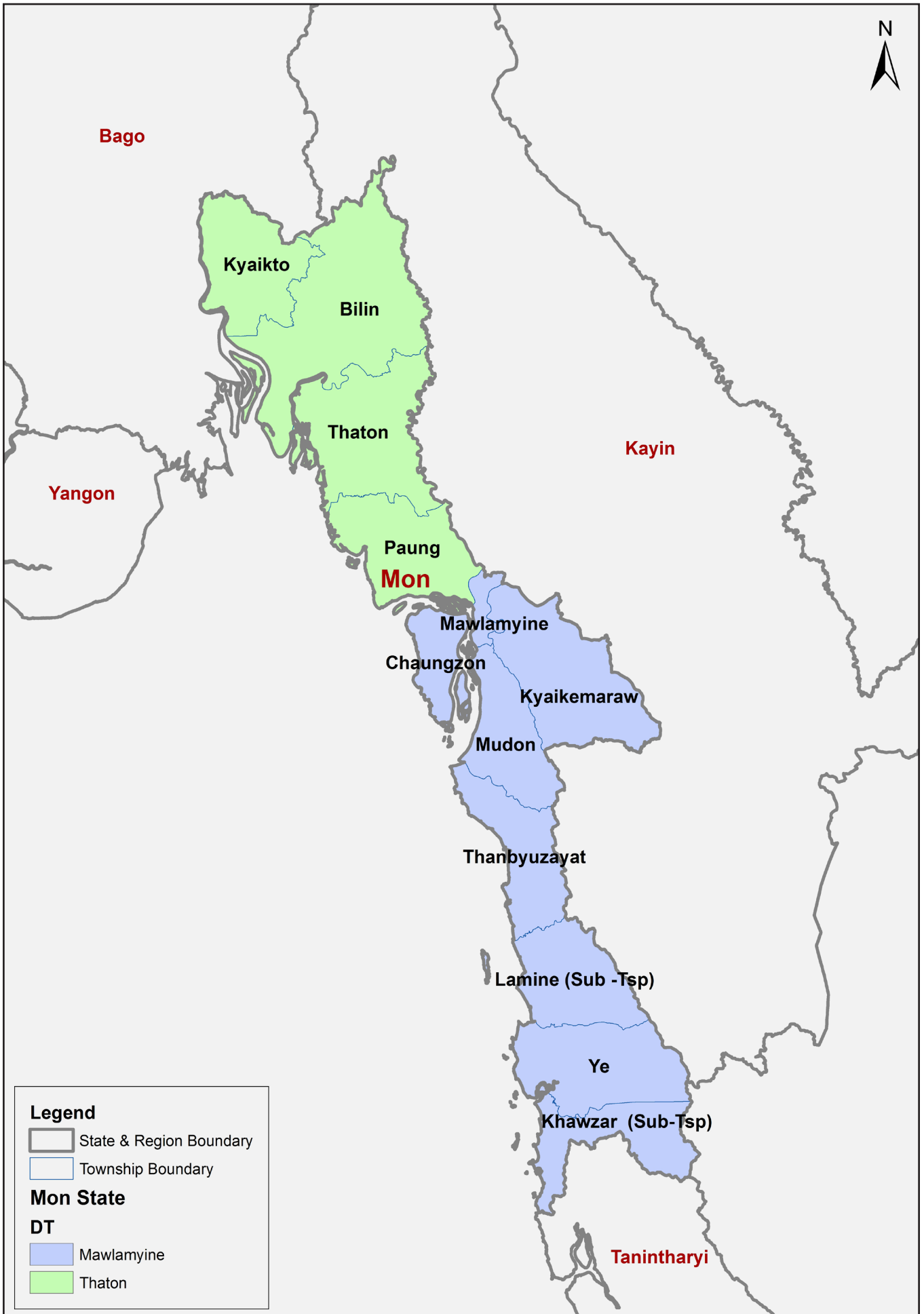
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Figure 1: Map of Mon State, showing the townships



Khawzar Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	22,663 ²	
Population males	11,160 (49.2%)	
Population females	11,503 (50.8%)	
Percentage of urban population	17.0%	
Area (Km²)	811.7 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	27.9 persons	
Median age	27.3 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	6	
Number of private households	4,818	
Percentage of female headed households	21.3%	
Mean household size	4.5 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	31.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	62.2%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	60.7	
Child dependency ratio	50.6	
Old dependency ratio	10.1	
Ageing index	20.0	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	97	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	66.2%	
Male	72.0%	
Female	61.3%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,231	5.4
Walking	583	2.6
Seeing	708	3.1
Hearing	383	1.7
Remembering	459	2.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	13,385	73.6	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	42	0.2	
National Registration	214	1.2	
Religious	87	0.5	
Temporary Registration	74	0.4	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	4,372	24.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	63.9%	87.1%	42.6%
Unemployment rate	4.1%	4.4%	3.6%
Employment to population ratio	61.3%	83.3%	41.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	4,405	91.4	
Renter	185	3.8	
Provided free (individually)	89	1.8	
Government quarters	96	2.0	
Private company quarters	-	-	
Other	43	0.9	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	14.9%		64.5%
Bamboo	23.6%	12.8%	0.2%
Earth	0.9%	1.1%	
Wood	46.8%	75.0%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		35.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	13.0%	10.1%	0.1%
Other	0.5%	1.0%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	53	1.1	
LPG	24	0.5	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	27	0.6	
Firewood	4,485	93.1	
Charcoal	188	3.9	
Coal	27	0.6	
Other	*	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	756	15.7
Kerosene	562	11.7
Candle	1,312	27.2
Battery	20	0.4
Generator (private)	1,866	38.7
Water mill (private)	56	1.2
Solar system/energy	124	2.6
Other	122	2.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,174	45.1
Tube well, borehole	76	1.6
Protected well/spring	1,706	35.4
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.3
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,968</i>	<i>82.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	628	13.0
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	20	0.4
Waterfall/rainwater	30	0.6
Other	172	3.6
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>850</i>	<i>17.6</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,269	47.1
Tube well, borehole	20	0.4
Protected well/spring	1,681	34.9
Unprotected well/spring	624	13.0
Pool/pond/lake	*	< 0.1
River/stream/canal	20	0.4
Waterfall/rainwater	31	0.6
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	172	3.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	255	5.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,048	63.3
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>3,303</i>	<i>68.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	172	3.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)	21	0.4
Other	*	0.3
None	1,307	27.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	821	17.0
Television	2,788	57.9
Landline phone	255	5.3
Mobile phone	705	14.6
Computer	51	1.1
Internet at home	33	0.7
Households with none of the items	1,720	35.7
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	90	1.9
Motorcycle/Moped	2,640	54.8
Bicycle	587	12.2
4-Wheel tractor	89	1.8
Canoe/Boat	20	0.4
Motor boat	104	2.2
Cart (bullock)	153	3.2

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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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 Khawzar Sub-Township in Mon 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 Khawzar Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	22,663 *		
Males	11,160		
Females	11,503		
Sex ratio	97 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	17.0%		
Area (Km ²)	811.7 **		
Population Density (persons per Km ²)	27.9 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	6		
	Total	Males	Females
Population in conventional households	21,539	3,616	17,923
Number of conventional households	4,818	778	4,040
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Khawzar Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 97 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Khawzar Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (17.0%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Khawzar Sub-Township is 28 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Khawzar Sub-Township. This is a little more than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

** Settlement and Land Records 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;
Khawzar Sub-Township (Mawlamyine District, Mon State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	4,818	22,663	11,160	11,503
	Ward	778	3,844	1,924	1,920
1	No (1)(W)	406	2,042	997	1,045
2	No (2)(W)	372	1,802	927	875
	Village Tract	4,040	18,819	9,236	9,583
1	Koe Maing(VT)	696	3,784	1,990	1,794
2	Kawt Hlaing(VT)	1,080	4,927	2,384	2,543
3	Ka Byar(VT)	595	2,776	1,320	1,456
4	Ma Gyi (VT)	532	2,387	1,174	1,213
5	Yin Yei(VT)	720	3,120	1,490	1,630
6	Kyon Nye(VT)	417	1,825	878	947

Figure 2. Population by broad age groups, Khawzar Sub-Township

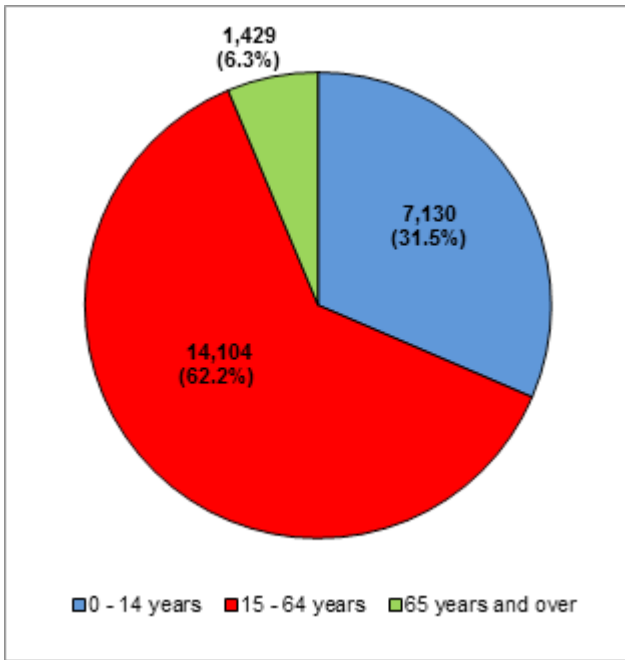
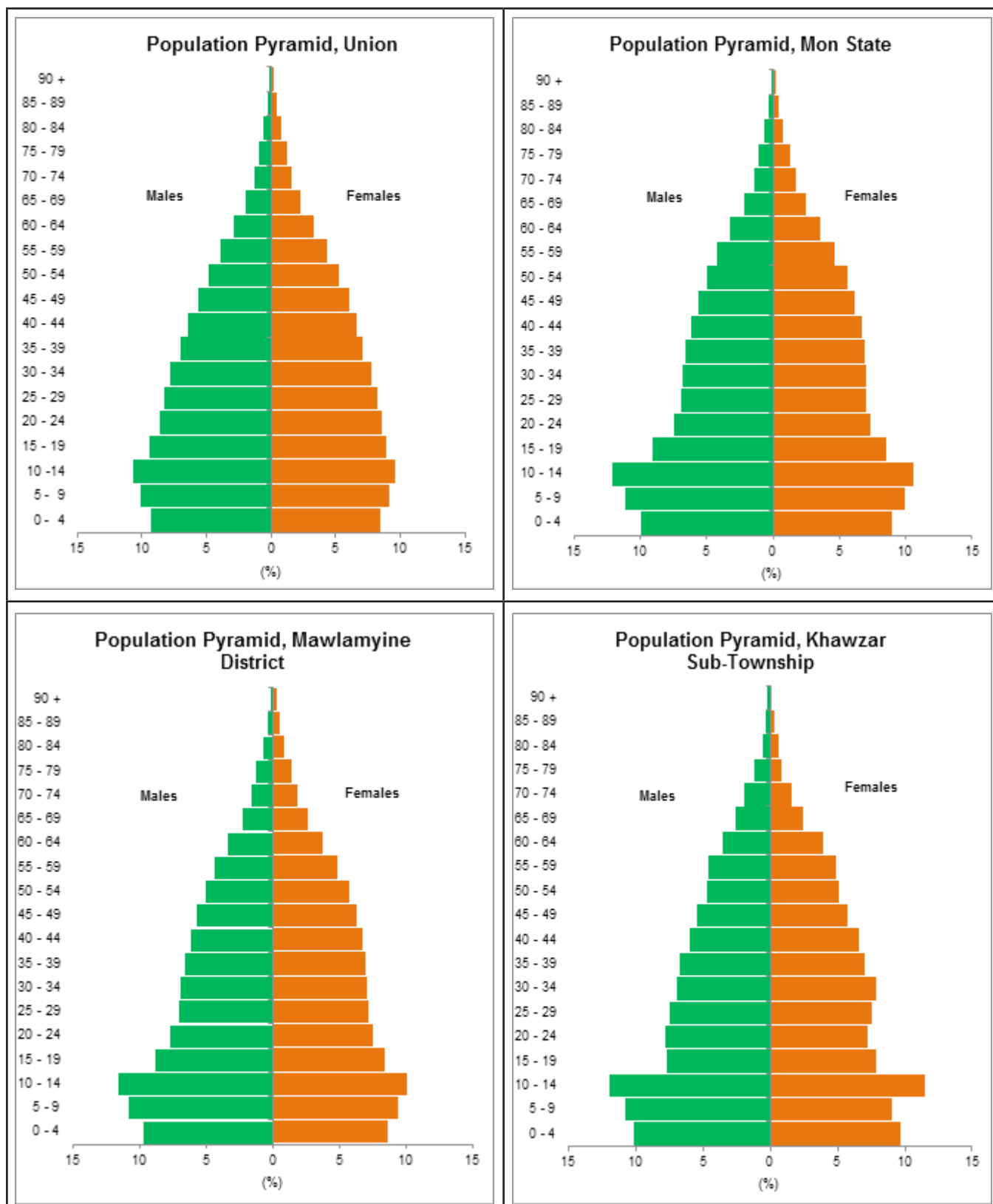


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups; Khawzar Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	22,663	11,160	11,503
0 - 4	2,248	1,133	1,115
5 - 9	2,232	1,195	1,037
10 - 14	2,650	1,327	1,323
15 - 19	1,768	858	910
20 - 24	1,691	863	828
25 - 29	1,694	828	866
30 - 34	1,679	768	911
35 - 39	1,555	751	804
40 - 44	1,418	660	758
45 - 49	1,264	605	659
50 - 54	1,111	519	592
55 - 59	1,075	508	567
60 - 64	849	395	454
65 - 69	563	281	282
70 - 74	390	212	178
75 - 79	219	127	92
80 - 84	139	66	73
85 - 89	73	36	37
90 +	45	28	17

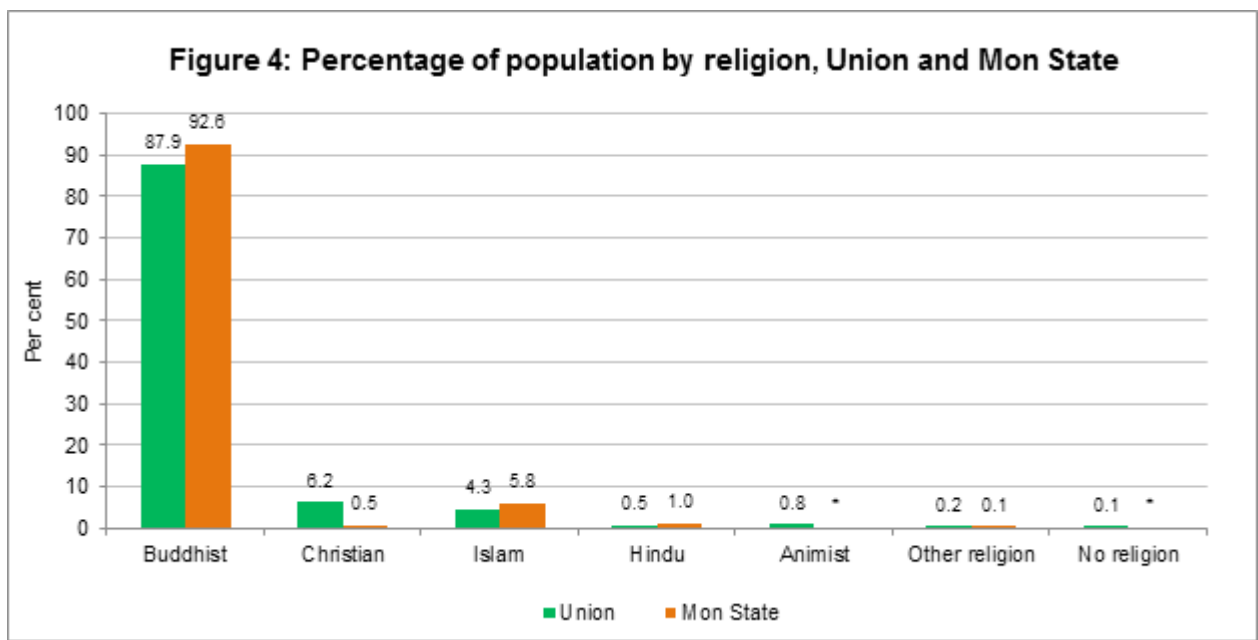
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Khawzar Sub-Township is 62.2 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Mon State, Mawlamyine District and Khawzar Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Khawzar Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has noticeably declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to the Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Khawzar Sub-Township.
- Starting from age group 25-29, 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 Mon State, it is 92.6% Buddhist, 0.5% Christian, 5.8% Islam, 1.0% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	449	228	221	140	56	84
6	464	246	218	343	177	166
7	449	237	212	368	189	179
8	385	211	174	316	167	149
9	420	227	193	366	201	165
10	490	250	240	415	209	206
11	454	202	252	384	161	223
12	518	258	260	409	200	209
13	579	288	291	417	200	217
14	460	198	262	272	104	168
15	399	184	215	169	70	99
16	318	134	184	82	26	56
17	303	145	158	48	18	30
18	351	172	179	36	14	22
19	280	121	159	23	8	15
20	349	145	204	13	6	7
21	293	136	157	9	4	5
22	312	156	156	9	7	2
23	288	138	150	8	2	6
24	245	103	142	3	2	1
25	310	132	178	3	3	-
26	277	125	152	2	-	2
27	292	135	157	-	-	-
28	350	148	202	3	1	2
29	298	143	155	1	1	-

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Mon State and Khawzar Sub-Township

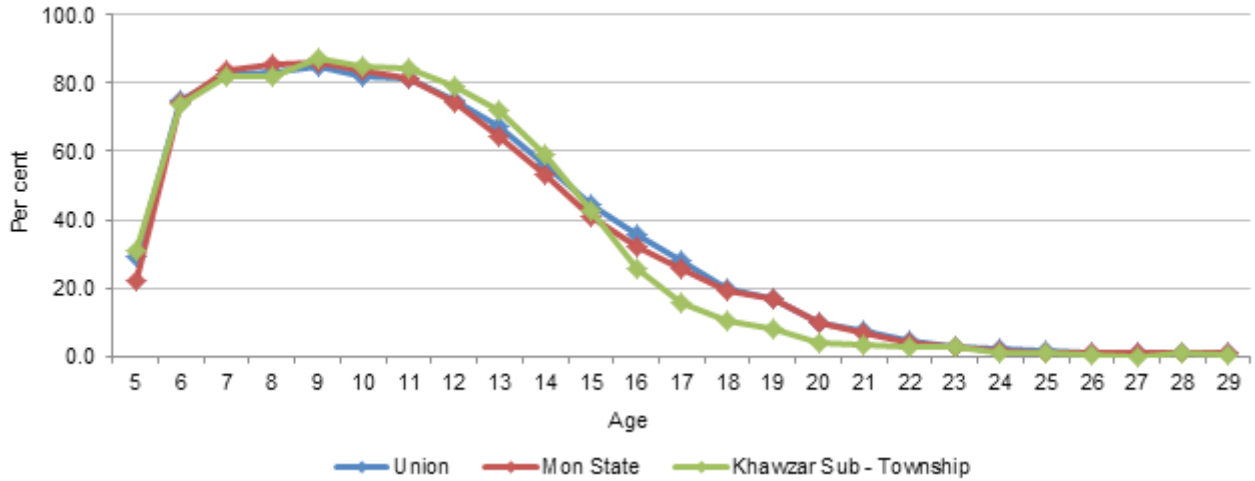
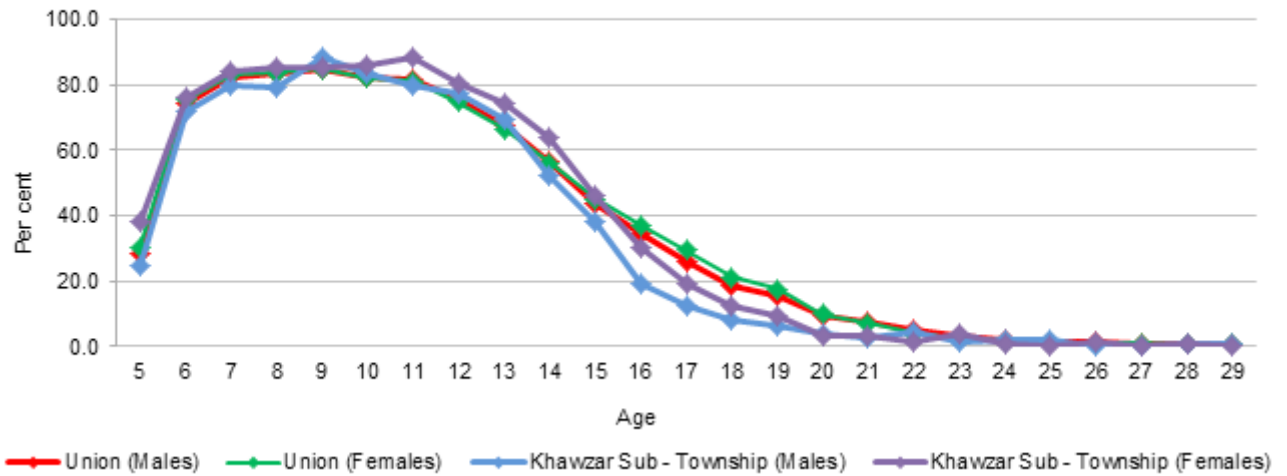
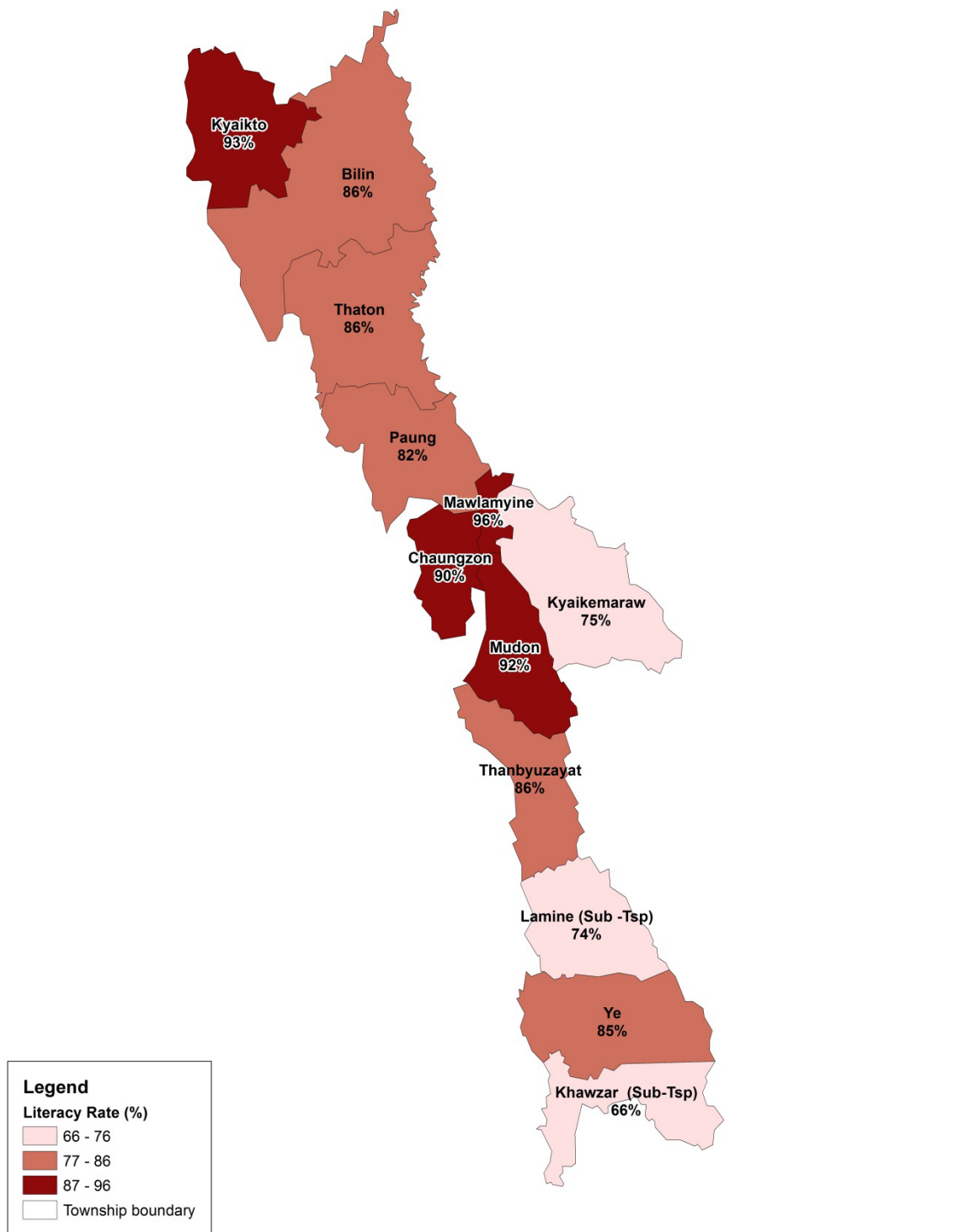


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Khawzar Sub-Township



- School attendance in Khawzar Sub-Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance in Khawzar Sub-Township is lower than that of the Union at ages 14 to 22 for males and at ages 16 to 22 for females.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Mon State	: 86.6%
Mawlamyine District	: 86.6%
Khawzar Sub-Township	: 66.2%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,138	90.3
Males	1,434	89.3
Females	1,704	91.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Khawzar Sub-Township is 66.2 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Mon State (86.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 61.3 per cent and for the males it is 72.0 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 90.3 per cent with 91.1 per cent for females and 89.3 per cent for males.

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

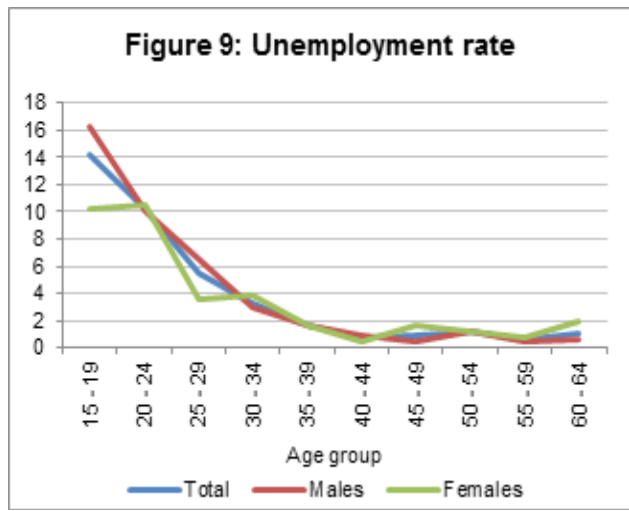
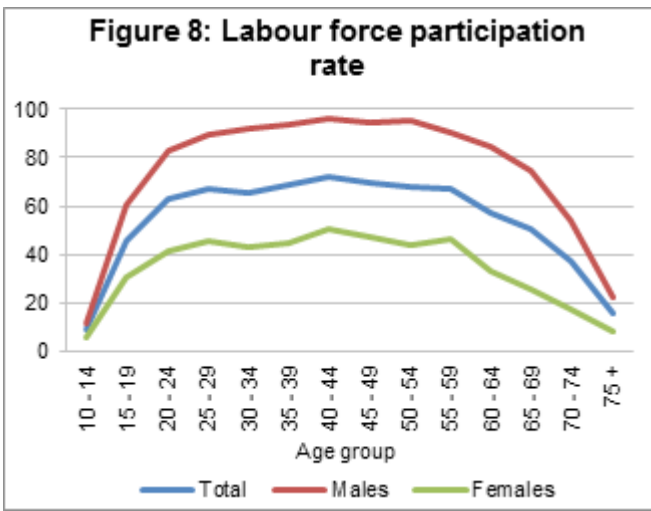
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	12,074	5,959	49.4	2,715	1,639	1,201	407	11	124	10	2	6
Urban	2,099	976	46.5	392	260	270	132	2	58	9	-	-
Rural	9,975	4,983	50.0	2,323	1,379	931	275	9	66	1	2	6
Males	5,784	2,891	50.0	1,262	717	614	217	7	62	7	1	6
Females	6,290	3,068	48.8	1,453	922	587	190	4	62	3	1	-

- Some 49.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 50.0 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 50.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 48.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 13.6 per cent have completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.0 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	8.7	11.4	6.0	15.2	16.6	12.7
15 - 19	45.1	60.8	30.2	14.2	16.3	10.2
20 - 24	62.5	82.6	41.5	10.2	10.1	10.5
25 - 29	66.9	89.7	45.2	5.5	6.5	3.6
30 - 34	65.8	92.3	43.4	3.3	3.0	3.8
35 - 39	68.4	93.6	44.9	1.6	1.6	1.7
40 - 44	71.7	96.4	50.1	0.8	0.9	0.5
45 - 49	69.9	94.7	47.0	0.9	0.5	1.6
50 - 54	67.7	95.0	43.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
55 - 59	67.1	90.4	46.2	0.6	0.4	0.8
60 - 64	56.8	84.1	33.0	1.0	0.6	2.0
65 - 69	50.1	74.4	25.9	0.4	0.5	-
70 - 74	37.2	53.8	17.4	0.7	0.9	-
75 +	16.0	22.6	8.2	-	-	-
15 - 24	53.6	71.8	35.6	11.9	12.7	10.3
15 - 64	63.9	87.1	42.6	4.1	4.4	3.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Khawzar Sub-Township is 63.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 42.6 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.1 per cent.
- In Khawzar Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.7 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Khawzar Sub-Township is 4.1 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.4%) and for females (3.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 10.3 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	8,440	1.7	28.6	49.6	10.2	1.7	8.1
Males	2,417	4.4	45.9	9.2	15.2	3.0	22.3
Females	6,023	0.7	21.6	65.8	8.2	1.2	2.5

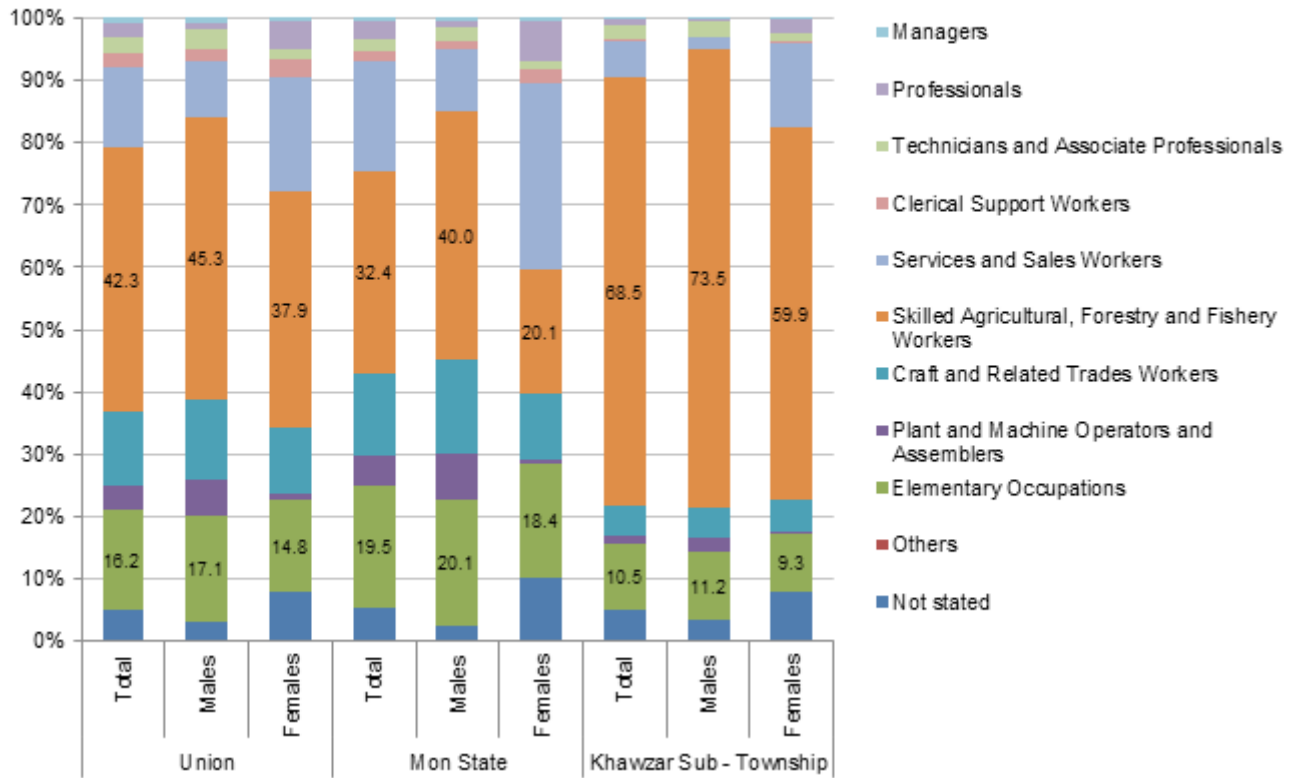
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 45.9 per cent of males are full time students while 65.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	7,987	5,084	2,903	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	5	4	1	0.1	0.1	*
Professionals	89	21	68	1.1	0.4	2.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	167	130	37	2.1	2.6	1.3
Clerical Support Workers	24	9	15	0.3	0.2	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	481	93	388	6.0	1.8	13.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	5,473	3,735	1,738	68.5	73.5	59.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	386	242	144	4.8	4.8	5.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	125	114	11	1.6	2.2	0.4
Elementary Occupations	839	568	271	10.5	11.2	9.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	398	168	230	5.0	3.3	7.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



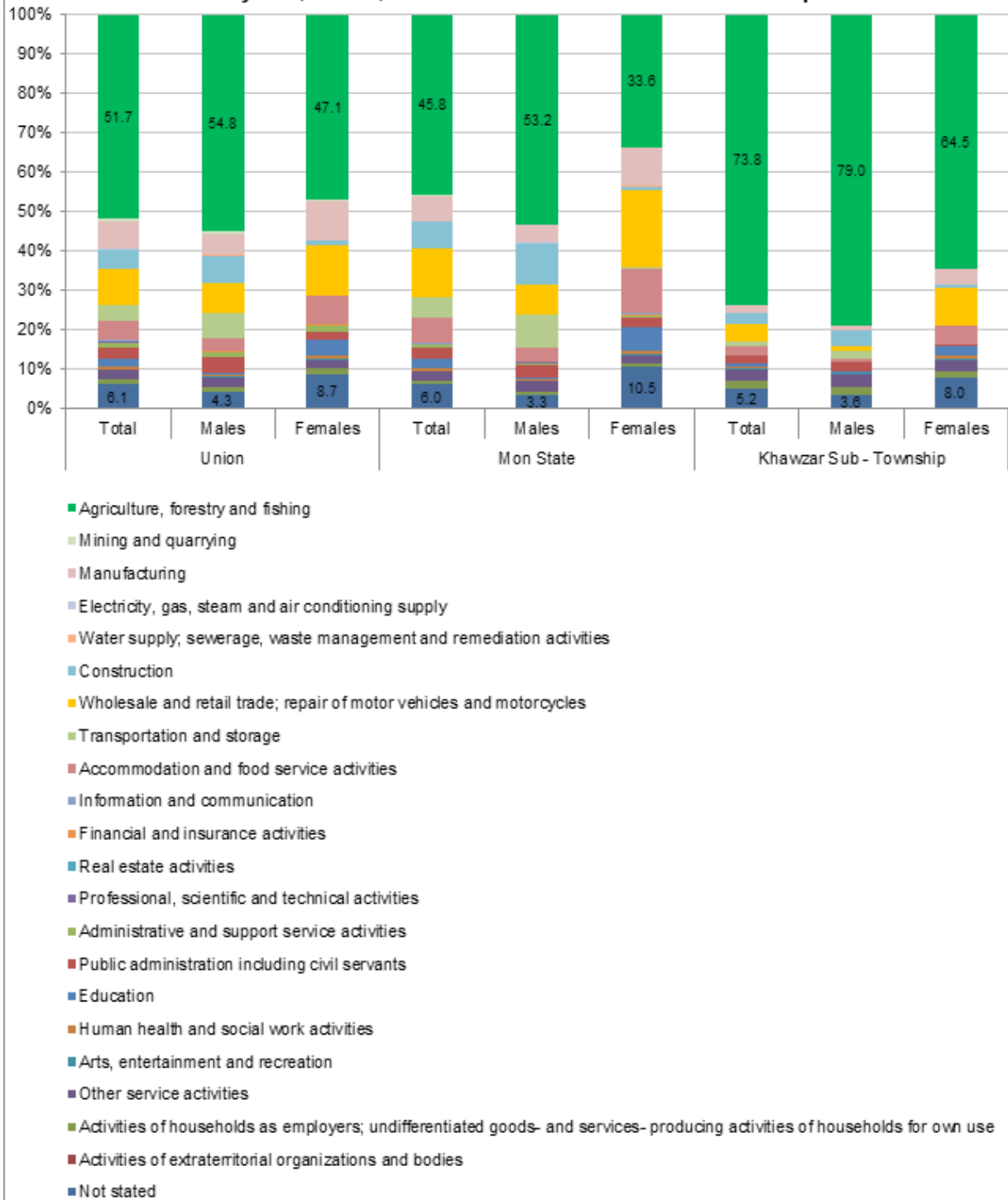
- In Khawzar Sub-Township, 68.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 10.5 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 73.5 per cent of males and 59.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Mon State, 32.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 19.5 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	7,987	5,084	2,903	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,891	4,018	1,873	73.8	79.0	64.5
Mining and quarrying	7	5	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	154	44	110	1.9	0.9	3.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	2	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7	3	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	226	200	26	2.8	3.9	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	348	69	279	4.4	1.4	9.6
Transportation and storage	96	92	4	1.2	1.8	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	174	43	131	2.2	0.8	4.5
Information and communication	3	-	3	*	-	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Public administration including civil servants	150	135	15	1.9	2.7	0.5
Education	73	12	61	0.9	0.2	2.1
Human health and social work activities	44	11	33	0.6	0.2	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11	7	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	238	156	82	3.0	3.1	2.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	149	105	44	1.9	2.1	1.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	413	181	232	5.2	3.6	8.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



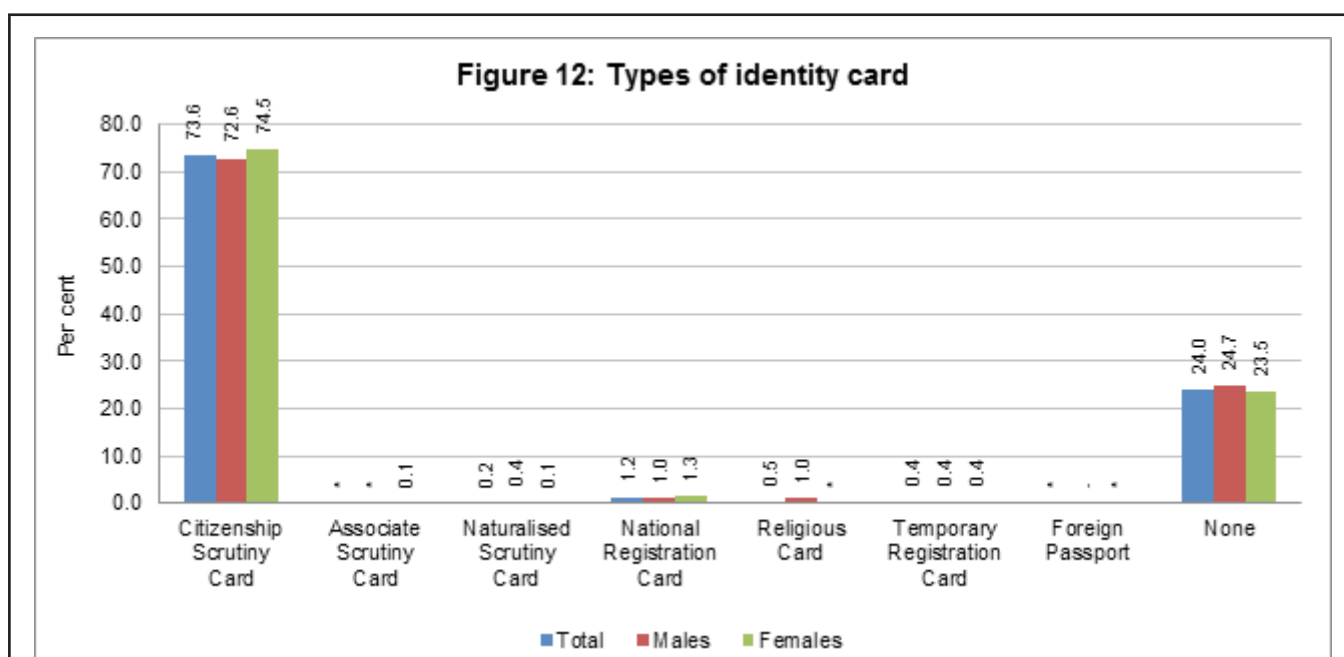
- In Khawzar Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 73.8 per cent.
- There are 79.0 per cent of males and 64.5 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Mon State, there are 45.8 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	13,385	*	42	214	87	74	-	*	4,372
Urban	2,275	*	4	57	13	34	-	-	739
Rural	11,110	*	38	157	74	40	-	*	3,633
Males	6,415	*	32	88	84	33	-	-	2,179
Females	6,970	*	10	126	3	41	-	*	2,193

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Khawzar Sub-Township, 73.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 24.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 24.7 per cent of males and 23.5 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	22,663	21,432	1,231	5.4	708	383	583	459
0 - 4	2,248	2,233	15	0.7	1	3	12	8
5 - 9	2,232	2,211	21	0.9	3	12	2	10
10 - 14	2,650	2,629	21	0.8	1	4	7	14
15 - 19	1,768	1,745	23	1.3	9	6	9	11
20 - 24	1,691	1,666	25	1.5	5	2	13	11
25 - 29	1,694	1,664	30	1.8	11	6	14	4
30 - 34	1,679	1,636	43	2.6	18	6	11	17
35 - 39	1,555	1,498	57	3.7	20	14	15	18
40 - 44	1,418	1,344	74	5.2	43	11	23	24
45 - 49	1,264	1,151	113	8.9	76	24	41	34
50 - 54	1,111	1,004	107	9.6	67	19	46	34
55 - 59	1,075	942	133	12.4	71	51	59	45
60 - 64	849	734	115	13.5	74	34	57	42
65 - 69	563	429	134	23.8	96	51	72	47
70 - 74	390	281	109	27.9	77	44	66	48
75 - 79	219	131	88	40.2	54	34	47	35
80 - 84	139	73	66	47.5	44	32	46	33
85 - 89	73	38	35	47.9	26	16	26	14
90 +	45	23	22	48.9	12	14	17	10

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	11,160	10,569	591	5.3	331	182	277	209
0 - 4	1,133	1,126	7	0.6	-	2	4	4
5 - 9	1,195	1,182	13	1.1	2	6	-	7
10 - 14	1,327	1,313	14	1.1	1	3	5	8
15 - 19	858	848	10	1.2	2	2	6	7
20 - 24	863	857	6	0.7	-	-	3	3
25 - 29	828	815	13	1.6	3	1	8	2
30 - 34	768	748	20	2.6	6	4	6	7
35 - 39	751	719	32	4.3	8	6	10	12
40 - 44	660	622	38	5.8	24	5	12	13
45 - 49	605	547	58	9.6	37	11	20	14
50 - 54	519	469	50	9.6	32	10	21	13
55 - 59	508	443	65	12.8	36	25	24	19
60 - 64	395	353	42	10.6	23	12	24	14
65 - 69	281	213	68	24.2	48	23	39	23
70 - 74	212	161	51	24.1	43	21	29	19
75 - 79	127	83	44	34.6	24	16	24	18
80 - 84	66	34	32	48.5	20	18	25	16
85 - 89	36	19	17	47.2	14	9	11	8
90 +	28	17	11	39.3	8	8	6	2

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	11,503	10,863	640	5.6	377	201	306	250
0 - 4	1,115	1,107	8	0.7	1	1	8	4
5 - 9	1,037	1,029	8	0.8	1	6	2	3
10 - 14	1,323	1,316	7	0.5	-	1	2	6
15 - 19	910	897	13	1.4	7	4	3	4
20 - 24	828	809	19	2.3	5	2	10	8
25 - 29	866	849	17	2.0	8	5	6	2
30 - 34	911	888	23	2.5	12	2	5	10
35 - 39	804	779	25	3.1	12	8	5	6
40 - 44	758	722	36	4.7	19	6	11	11
45 - 49	659	604	55	8.3	39	13	21	20
50 - 54	592	535	57	9.6	35	9	25	21
55 - 59	567	499	68	12.0	35	26	35	26
60 - 64	454	381	73	16.1	51	22	33	28
65 - 69	282	216	66	23.4	48	28	33	24
70 - 74	178	120	58	32.6	34	23	37	29
75 - 79	92	48	44	47.8	30	18	23	17
80 - 84	73	39	34	46.6	24	14	21	17
85 - 89	37	19	18	48.6	12	7	15	6
90 +	17	6	11	64.7	4	6	11	8

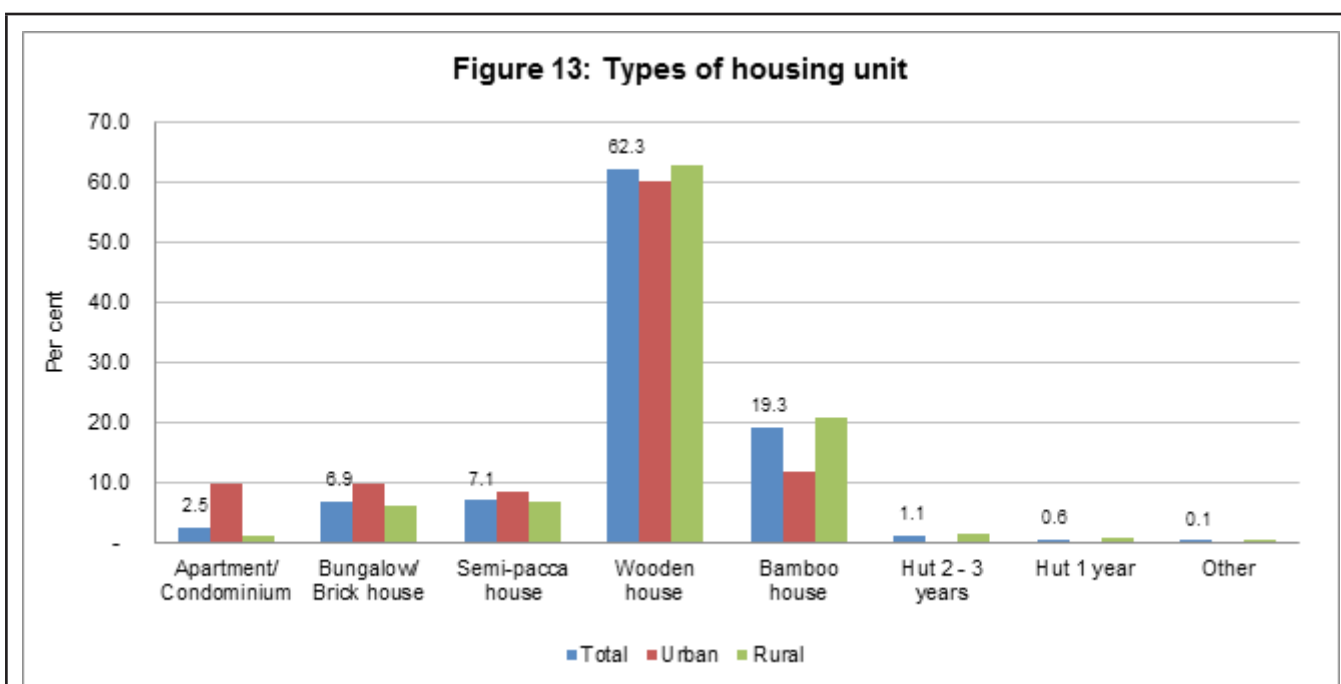
- Five in every 100 persons in Khawzar Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly 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

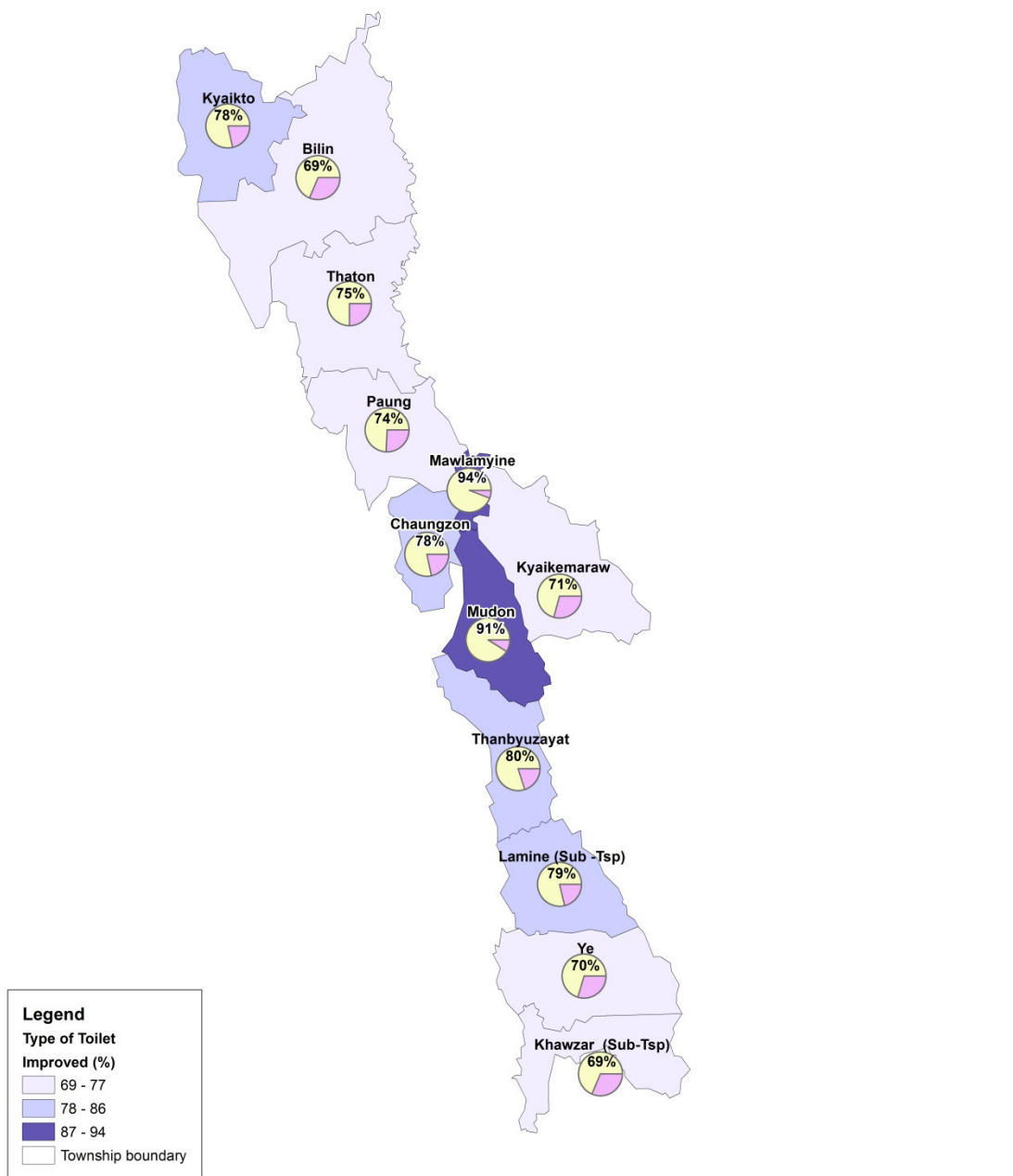
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	4,818	2.5	6.9	7.1	62.3	19.3	1.1	0.6	0.1
Urban	778	9.8	9.8	8.5	60.2	11.8	-	-	-
Rural	4,040	1.1	6.3	6.8	62.8	20.7	1.4	0.7	0.1



- The majority of the households in Khawzar Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (62.3%) followed by households in bamboo houses (19.3%).
- Some 60.2 per cent of urban households and 62.8 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%
Mon State	: 78.7%
Mawlamyine District	: 81.8%
Khawzar Sub-Township	: 68.6%

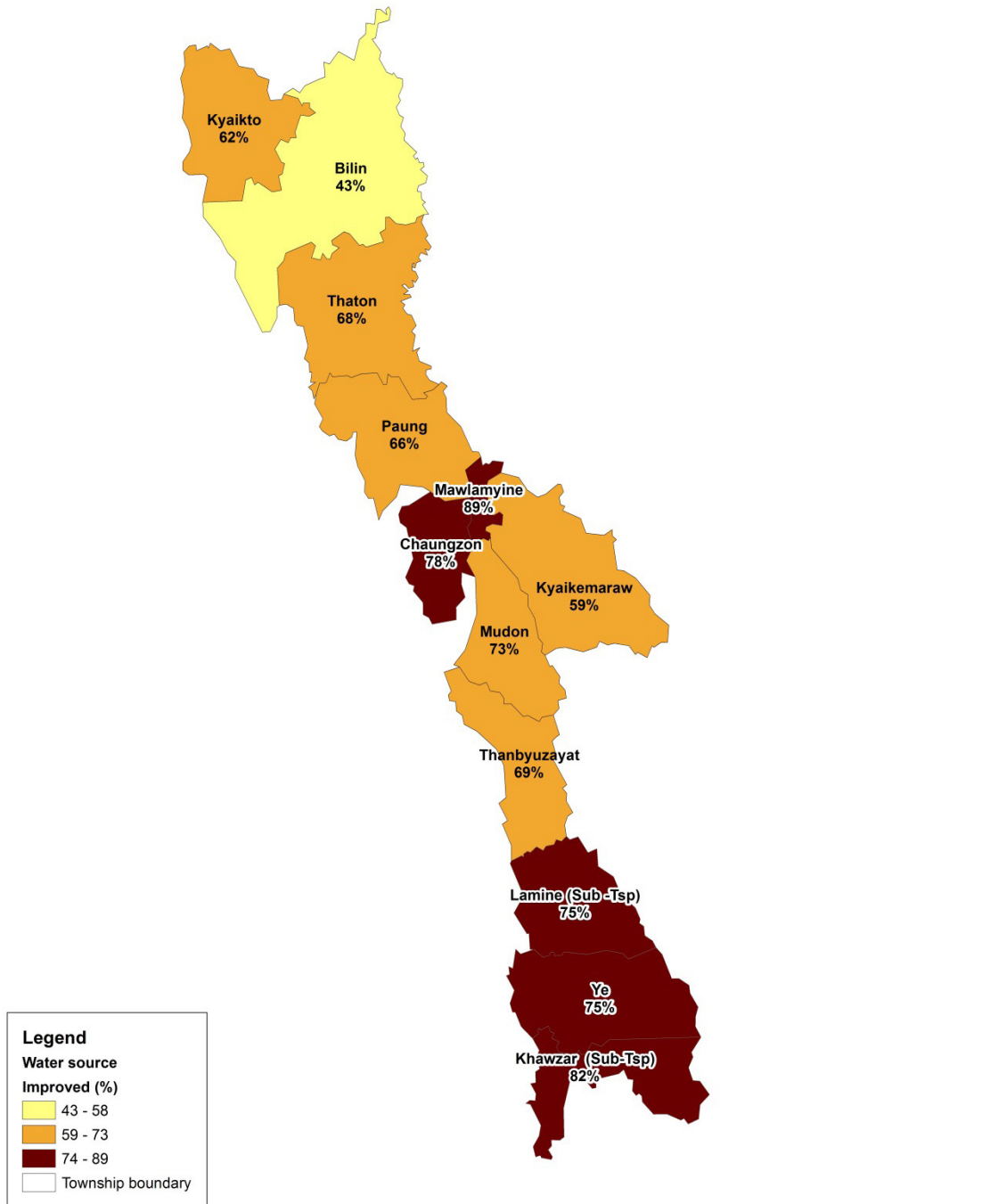
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		5.3	9.4	4.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		63.3	76.6	60.7
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>68.6</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>65.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.6	0.3	4.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.4	0.3	0.5
Other		0.3	0.1	0.3
None		27.1	13.4	29.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,818	778	4,040

- Some 68.6 per cent of the households in Khawzar Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (5.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (63.3%)).
- Compared to other townships in Mon State, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Khawzar is found to be low.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mon State is 78.7 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 27.1 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Mon State, it is 16.3 per cent
- In the rural areas of Khawzar Sub-Township, 29.8 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



Union	: 69.5%
Mon State	: 69.0%
Mawlamyine District	: 74.9%
Khawzar Sub-Township	: 82.4%

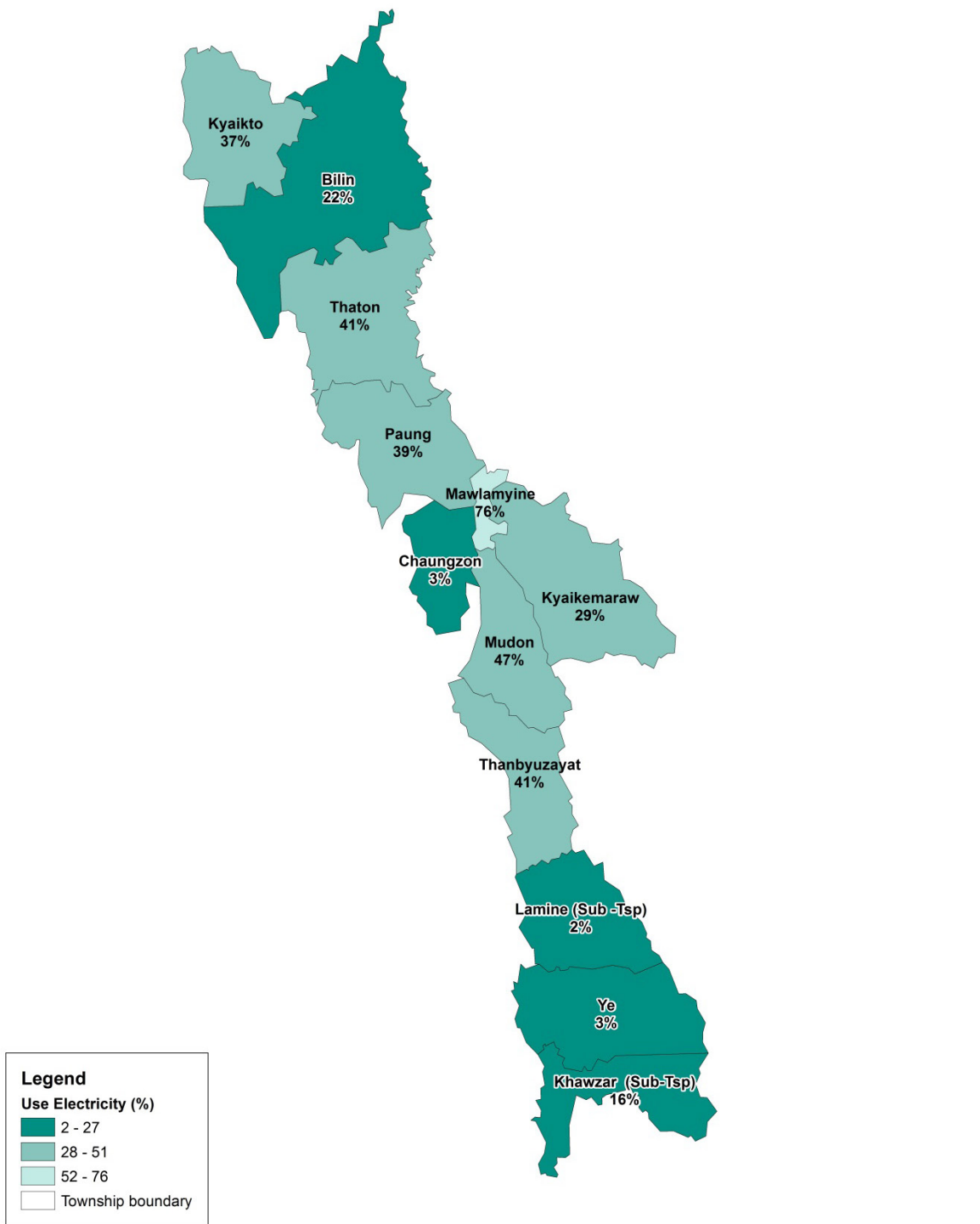
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	45.1	48.1	44.6
Tube well, borehole	1.6	9.0	0.1
Protected well/ Spring	35.4	31.5	36.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.3	0.9	0.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>82.4</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>81.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	13.0	10.0	13.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake	-	-	-
River/stream/ canal	0.4	-	0.5
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.6	-	0.7
Other	3.6	0.5	4.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>19.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,818	778

- In Khawzar Sub-Township, 82.4 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 Mon State, it is high and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- In Khawzar Sub-Township, 45.1 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 35.4 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 17.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 19.0 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%
Mon State	: 35.7%
Mawlamyine District	: 35.9%
Khawzar Sub-Township	: 15.7%

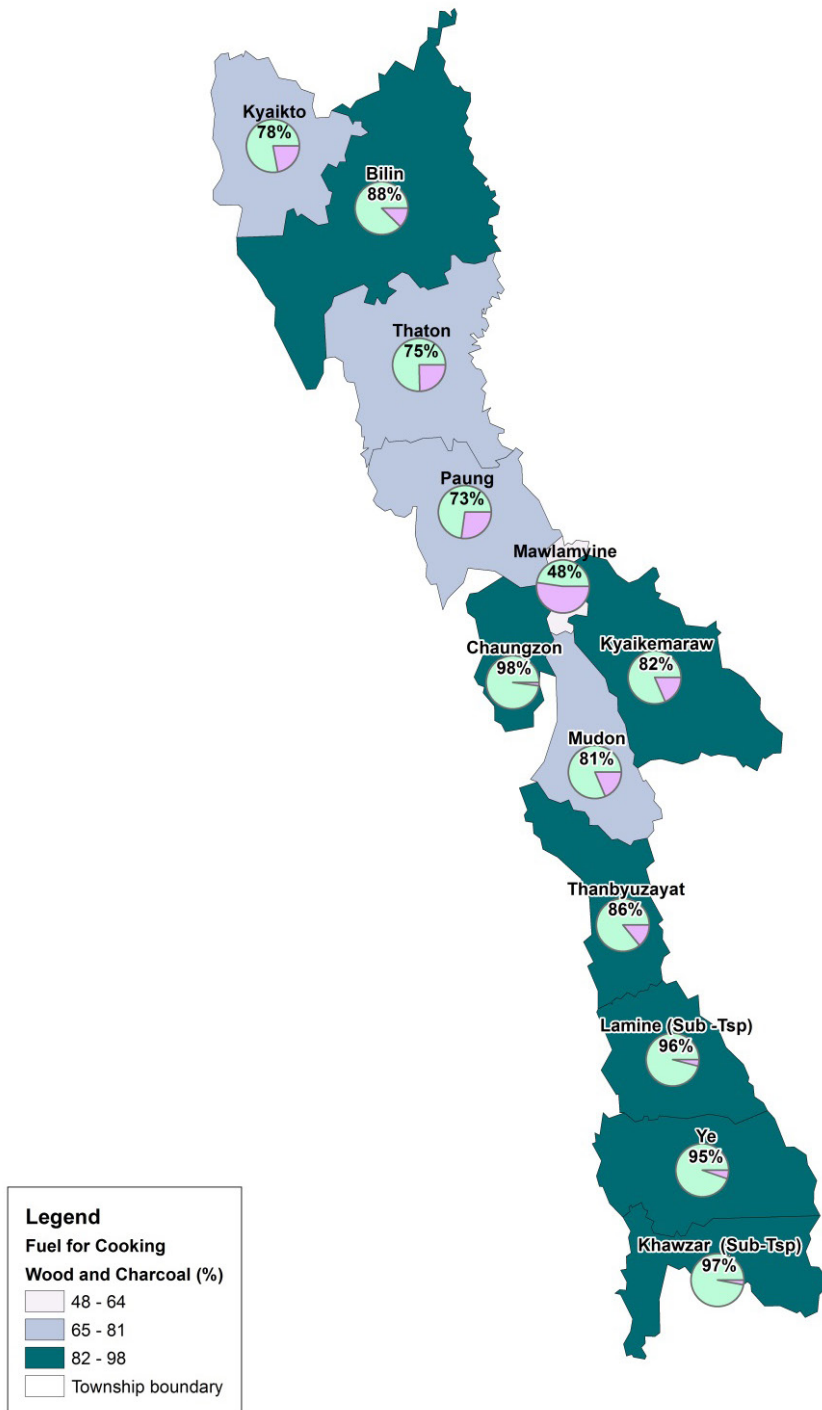
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		15.7	36.5	11.7
Kerosene		11.7	6.9	12.6
Candle		27.2	18.0	29.0
Battery		0.4	0.8	0.3
Generator (private)		38.7	25.7	41.2
Water mill (private)		1.2	0.1	1.4
Solar system/energy		2.6	2.3	2.6
Other		2.5	9.6	1.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,818	778	4,040

- In Khawzar Sub-Township, 15.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion in electricity usage is low compared to other townships in Mon State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Mon State is 35.7 per cent.
- The use of generator (private) for lighting is the highest in Khawzar Sub-Township with 38.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 41.2 per cent of the households mainly use generator (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Mon State	: 78.7%
Mawlamyine District	: 79.2%
Khawzar Sub-Township	: 97.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.1	0.6	1.2
LPG		0.5	1.0	0.4
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		0.6	1.0	0.5
Firewood		93.1	88.6	94.0
Charcoal		3.9	5.1	3.7
Coal		0.6	3.0	0.1
Other		0.2	0.6	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,818	778	4,040

- In Khawzar Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 93.1 per cent using firewood and 3.9 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 1.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 94.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 3.7 per cent use charcoal.

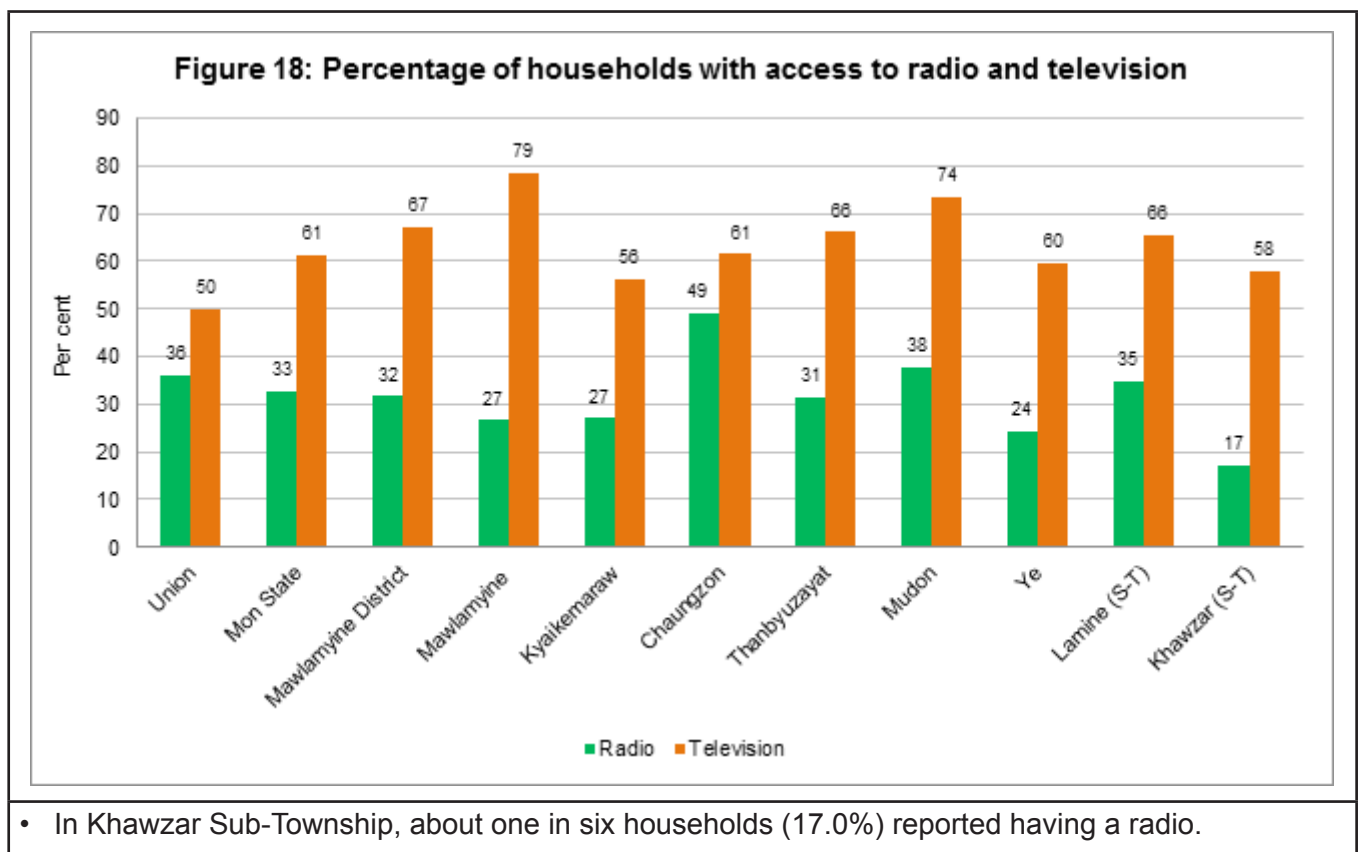
Communication and related amenities

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	4,818	17.0	57.9	5.3	14.6	1.1	0.7	35.7	*
Urban	778	20.8	70.1	15.9	16.1	2.6	0.8	26.3	0.1
Rural	4,040	16.3	55.5	3.2	14.4	0.8	0.7	37.5	-

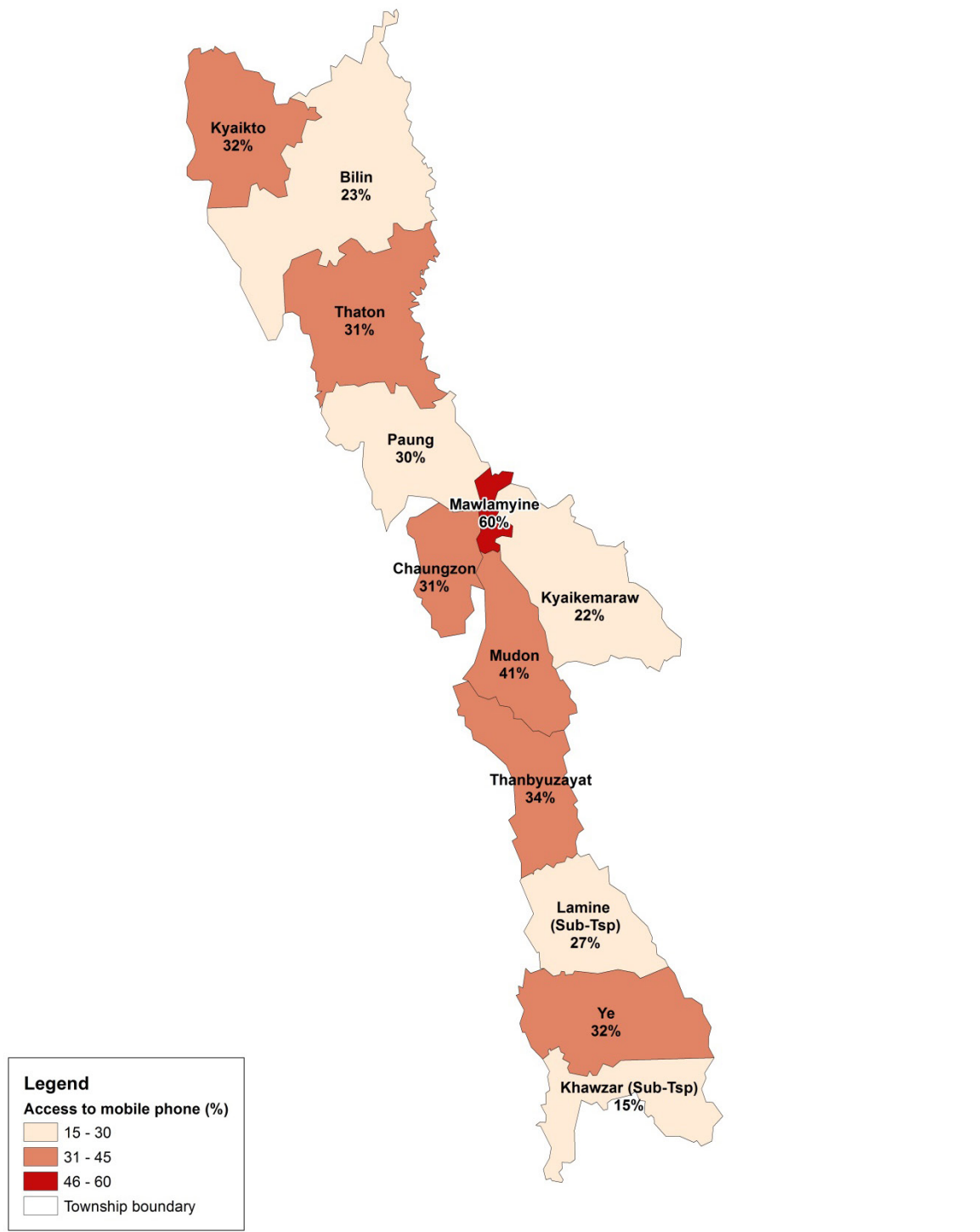
- Some 57.9 per cent of the households in Khawzar Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 70.1 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 55.5 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Khawzar Sub-Township, about one in six households (17.0%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Mon State	: 34.2%
Mawlamyine District	: 37.7%
Khawzar Sub-Township	: 14.6%

- Only 14.6 per cent of the households in Khawzar Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Mon State, it is quite low.

Transportation items

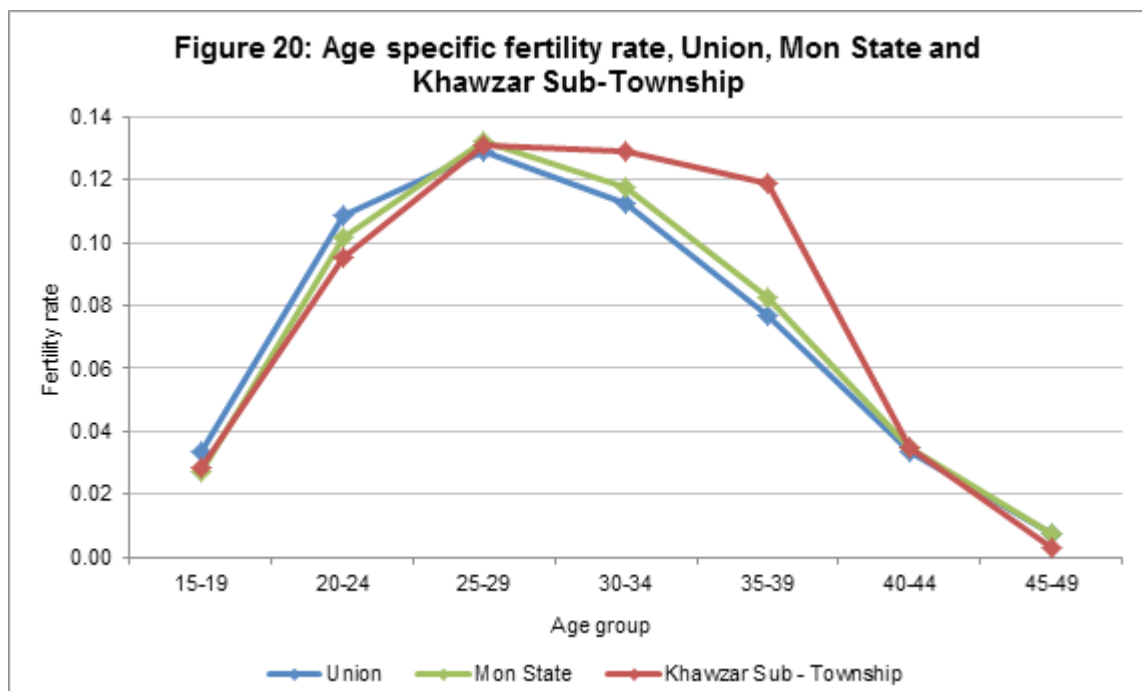
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Mon State	422,612	10,886	177,349	207,846	13,467	5,837	8,366	40,167
Urban	114,187	5,974	54,889	57,220	1,730	654	708	3,142
Rural	308,425	4,912	122,460	150,626	11,737	5,183	7,658	37,025
Mawlamyine District	253,283	8,138	126,445	113,815	7,062	3,905	5,182	19,455
Urban	86,019	4,941	44,211	38,079	1,172	495	457	1,311
Rural	167,264	3,197	82,234	75,736	5,890	3,410	4,725	18,144
Khawzar Sub - Township	4,818	90	2,640	587	89	20	104	153
Urban	778	20	455	152	14	2	6	13
Rural	4,040	70	2,185	435	75	18	98	140

- In Khawzar Sub-Township, 54.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 12.2 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age groups 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.7 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

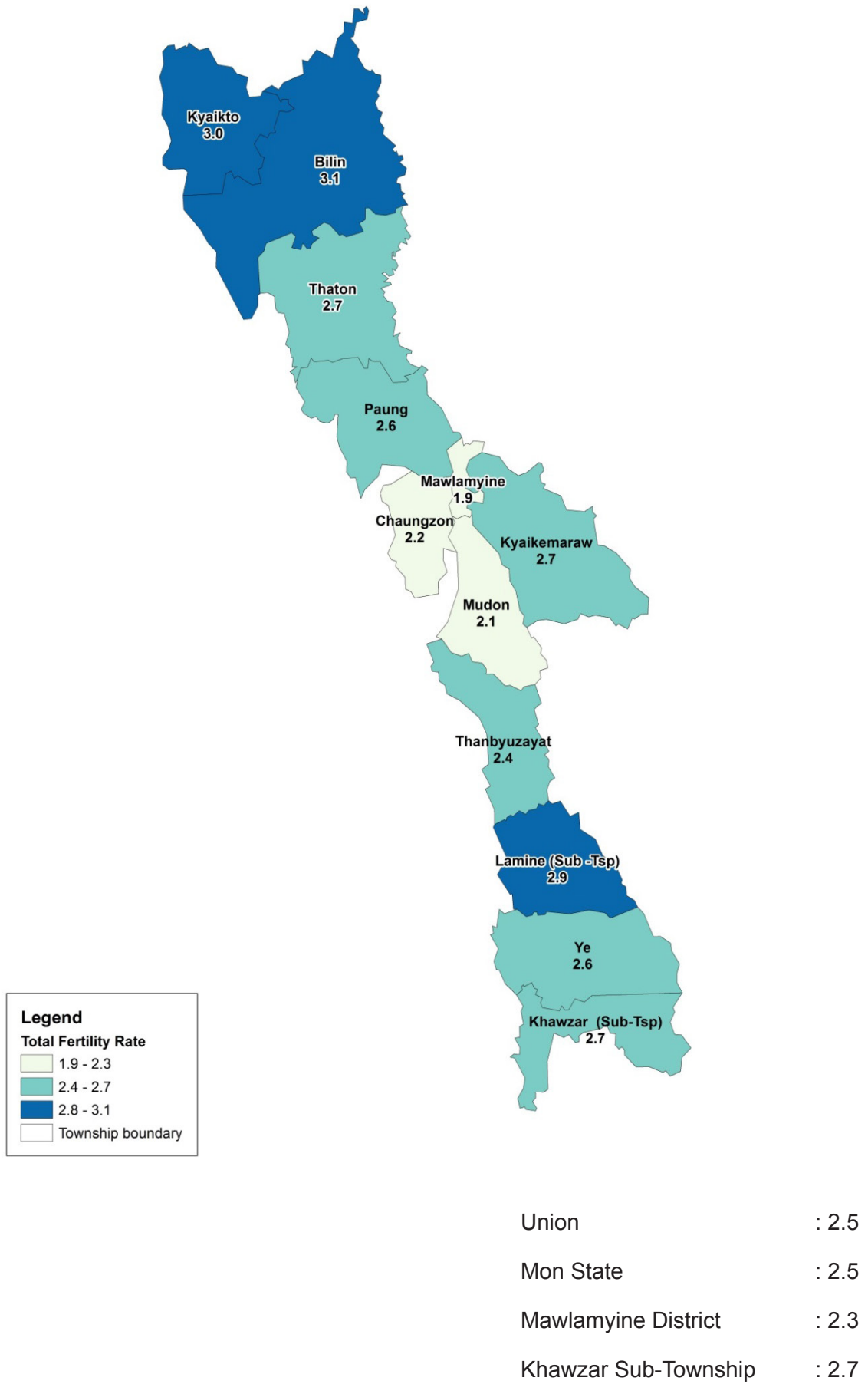
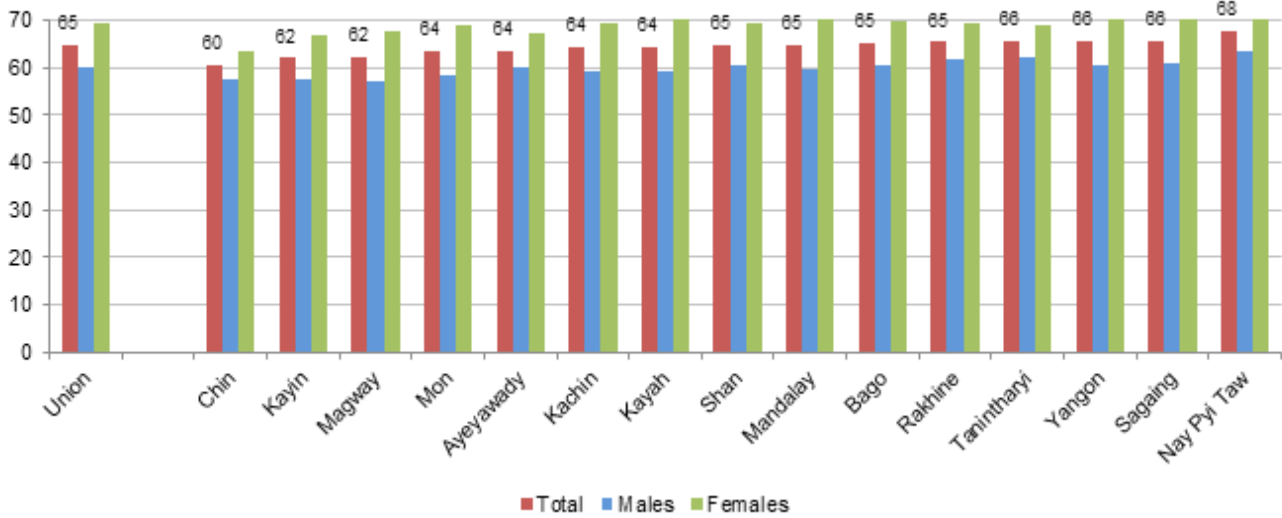


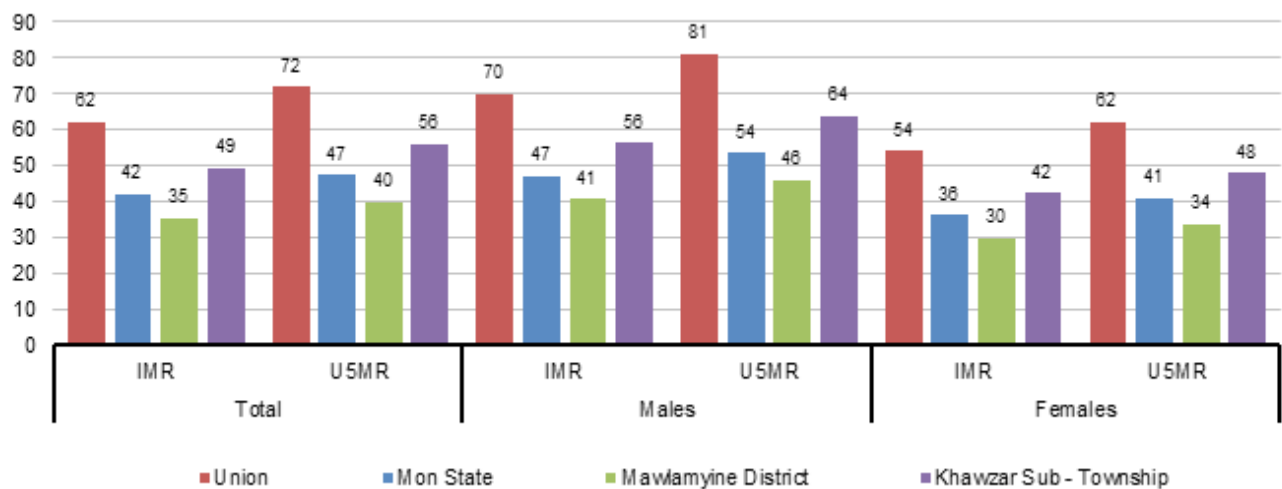
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Mon State is 63.5 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.1 years is higher than that of the males at 58.2 years.

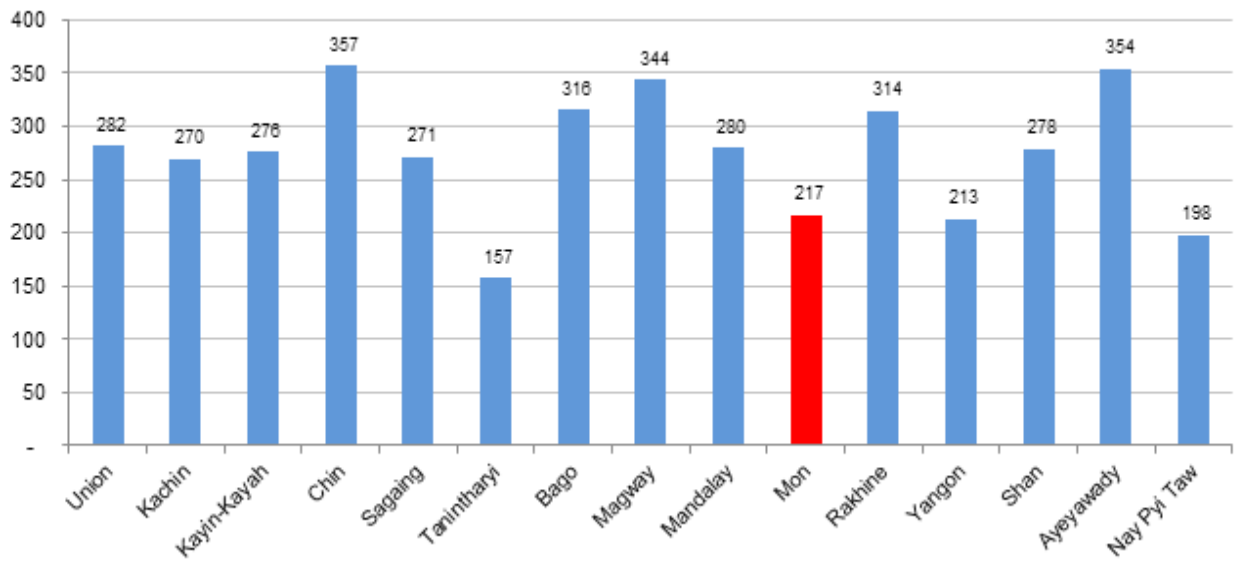
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mawlamyine District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Mawlamyine District is 35 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 40 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Khawzar Sub-Township are higher than those in Mon State and Mawlamyine District. The Infant mortality in Khawzar Sub-Township is 49 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 56 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Mon State, there are 217 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Mon State is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

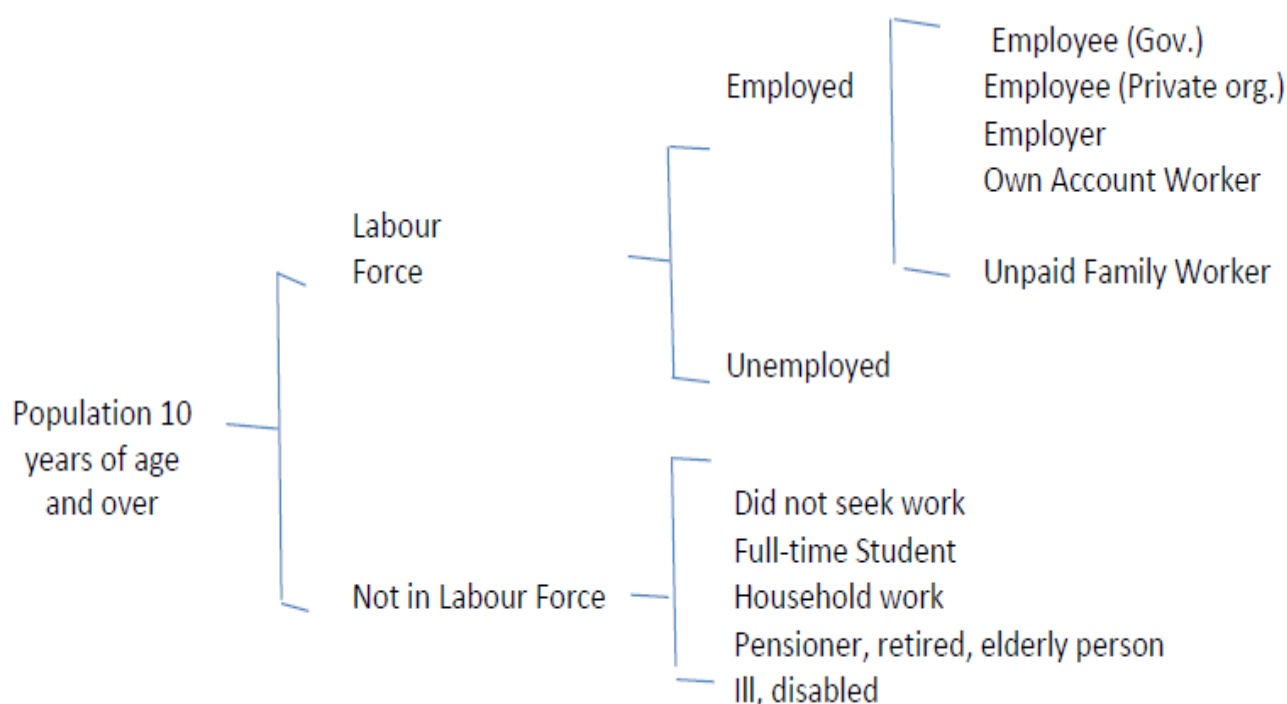
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

