THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
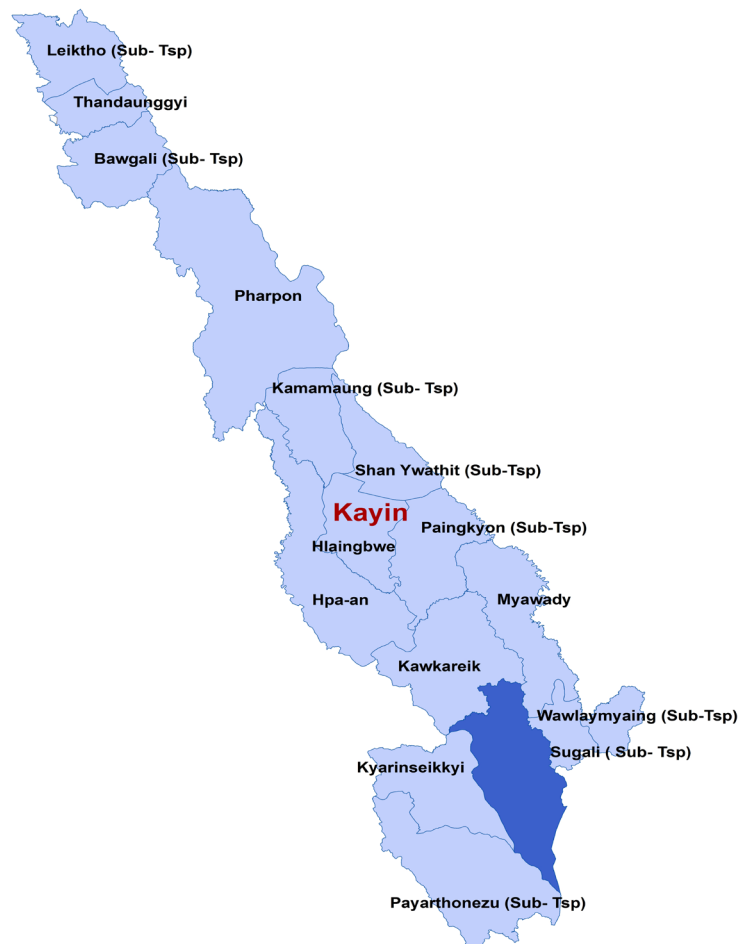
The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KAYIN STATE, KAWKAREIK DISTRICT
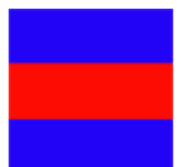
Kyaidon Sub-Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Leiktho (Sub- Tsp)

Thandaunggyi

Bawgali (Sub- Tsp)

Pharpon

Kamamaung (Sub- Tsp)

Shan Ywathit (Sub-Tsp)

Kayin

Paingkyon (Sub-Tsp)

Hlaingbwe

Hpa-an

Myawady

Kawkareik

Wawlaymyaing (Sub-Tsp)

Sugali (Sub- Tsp)

Kyarinseikkyi

Payarthonezu (Sub- Tsp)

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Kayin State, Kawkareik District

Kyaidon Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population
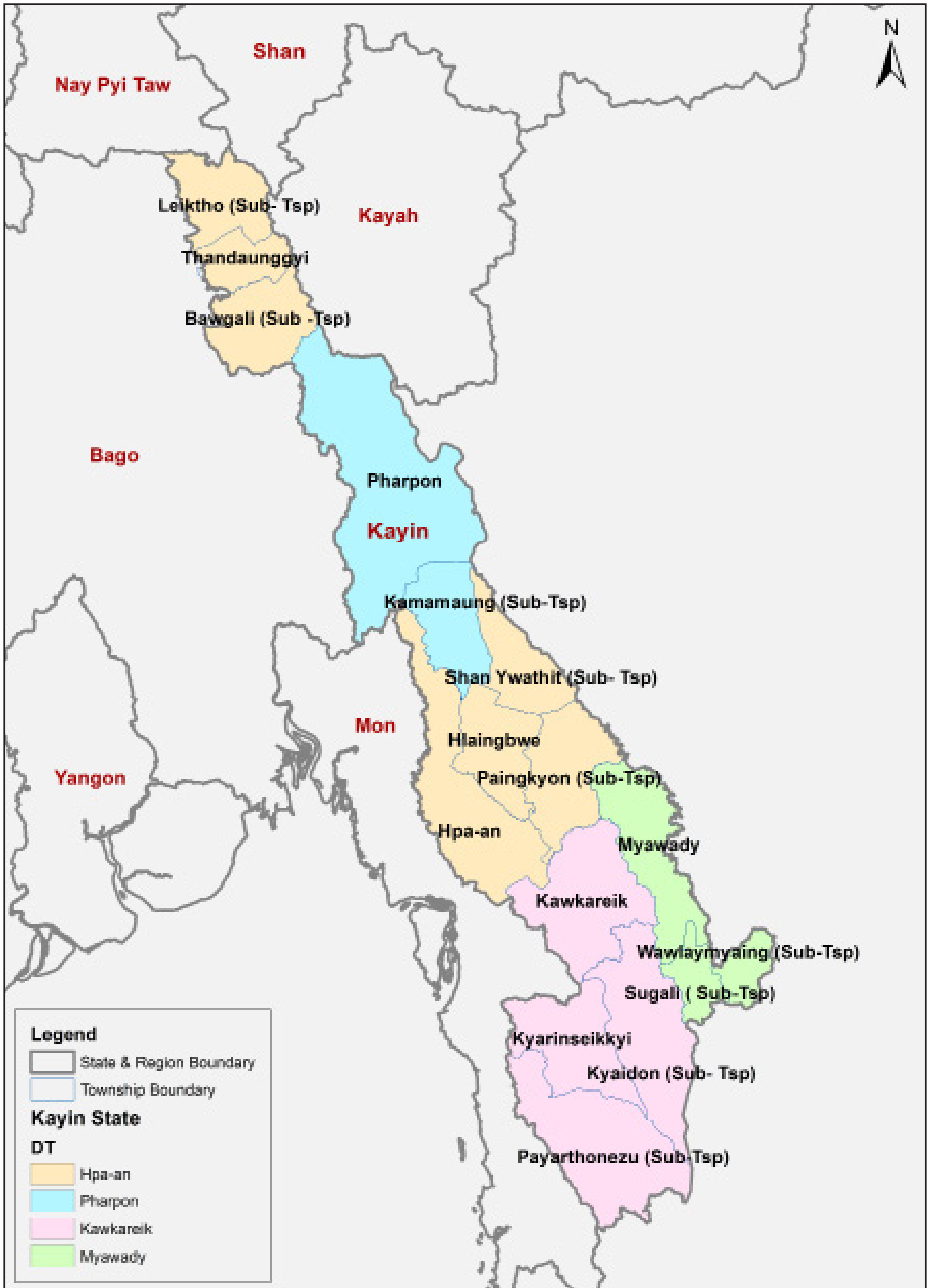
Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Kayin State, showing the townships

Shan

Nay Pyi Taw

Leiktho (Sub- Tsp)

Kayah

Thandaunggyi

Bawgali (Sub -Tsp)

Bago

Pharpon

Kayin

Kamamaung (Sub-Tsp)

Shan Ywathit (Sub- Tsp)

Mon

Hlaingbwe

Yangon

Paingkyon (Sub-Tsp)

Myawady

Hpa-an

Kawkareik

Wawlaymyaing (Sub-Tsp)

Sugali (Sub-Tsp)

Kyarinseikkyi

Kyaidon (Sub- Tsp)

Payarthonezu (Sub-Tsp)

Legend
☐ State & Region Boundary
☐ Township Boundary
Kayin State
DT
☐ Hpa-an
☐ Pharpon
☐ Kawkareik
☐ Myawady

Kyaidon Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	57,938 [2]
Population males	29,280 (50.5%)
Population females	28,658 (49.5%)
Percentage of urban population	6.1%
Area (Km²)	3,072.3 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	18.9 persons
Median age	20.2 years
Number of wards	6
Number of village tracts	21
Number of private households	10,733
Percentage of female headed households	14.9%
Mean household size	5.3 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	40.0%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	56.5%
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.5%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	77.0
Child dependency ratio	70.9
Old dependency ratio	6.1
Ageing index	8.7
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	102
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	49.0%
Male	55.6%
Female	42.4%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,707	6.4
Walking	1,650	2.8
Seeing	2,213	3.8
Hearing	1,263	2.2
Remembering	1,510	2.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number		Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	14,314		34.0	
Associate Scrutiny	*		< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	31		0.1	
National Registration	313		0.7	
Religious	78		0.2	
Temporary Registration	206		0.5	
Foreign Registration	*		< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*		< 0.1	
None	27,065		64.4	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Labour force participation rate	72.7%	89.4%	55.8%	
Unemployment rate	1.6%	1.7%	1.3%	
Employment to population ratio	71.6%	87.8%	55.1%	
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number		Per cent	
Owner	10,461		97.5	
Renter	108		1.0	
Provided free (individually)	72		0.7	
Government quarters	32		0.3	
Private company quarters	*		< 0.1	
Other	57		0.5	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof	
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.7%		56.3	
Bamboo	54.5%	42.3%	0.3	
Earth	0.1%	0.2%		
Wood	40.4%	55.2%	< 0.1	
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		37.7	
Tile/Brick/Concrete	1.6%	1.3%	1.6	
Other	1.6%	1.0%	4.1	
Main source of energy for cooking	Number		Per cent	
Electricity	*		0.1	
LPG	*		< 0.1	
Kerosene	141		1.3	
Biogas	*		0.1	
Firewood	6,745		62.8	
Charcoal	3,746		34.9	
Coal	68		0.6	
Other	*		0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	487	4.5
Kerosene	4,368	40.7
Candle	4,630	43.1
Battery	179	1.7
Generator (private)	161	1.5
Water mill (private)	*	0.2
Solar system/energy	676	6.3
Other	214	2.0
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	786	7.4
Tube well, borehole	873	8.1
Protected well/spring	1,120	10.4
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*2,783*	*25.9*
Unprotected well/spring	2,907	27.1
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	4,401	41.0
Waterfall/rainwater	470	4.4
Other	157	1.5
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*7,950*	*74.1*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	800	7.5
Tube well, borehole	870	8.1
Protected well/spring	1,061	9.9
Unprotected well/spring	2,837	26.4
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	4,567	42.6
Waterfall/rainwater	424	4.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	157	1.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	32	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,401	31.7
Total Improved Sanitation	*3,433*	*32.0*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	823	7.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	204	1.9
Other	112	1.0
None	6,161	57.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,223	11.4
Television	2,357	22.0
Landline phone	96	0.9
Mobile phone	142	1.3
Computer	41	0.4
Internet at home	*	0.1
Households with none of the items	7,784	72.5
Households with all of the items	*	*
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	136	1.3
Motorcycle/Moped	2,603	24.3
Bicycle	2,688	25.0
4-Wheel tractor	1,827	17.0
Canoe/Boat	119	1.1
Motor boat	113	1.1
Cart (bullock)	1,936	18.0

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

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Census information on Kyaidon Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	57,938 *		
Males	29,280		
Females	28,658		
Sex ratio	102 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	6.1%		
Area (Km²)	3,072.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km²)	18.9 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	21		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	56,568	3,251	53,317
Number of conventional households	10,733	680	10,053
Mean household size	5.3 persons ***		

- In Kyaidon Sub-Township, there are slightly less females than males with 102 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (6.1%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Kyaidon Sub-Township is 19 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 5.3 persons living in each household in Kyaidon Sub-Township. This is higher than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

          *** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population Total	Males	Females
	Total	**10,733**	**57,938**	**29,280**	**28,658**
	Ward	**680**	**3,515**	**1,816**	**1,699**
1	No (1)(W)	130	607	313	294
2	No (2)(W)	59	292	140	152
3	No (3)(W)	203	982	509	473
4	No (4)(W)	136	764	388	376
5	No (5)(W)	84	553	297	256
6	No (6)(W)	68	317	169	148
	Village Tract	**10,053**	**54,423**	**27,464**	**26,959**
1	Khu Don(VT)	383	2,112	1,022	1,090
2	Ah Sun(VT)	308	1,728	844	884
3	Lan Hpar(VT)	355	1,766	885	881
4	Kawt Saing(VT)	280	1,572	823	749
5	Thin Gan Pin Seik(VT)	527	2,777	1,383	1,394
6	Paing Ka Lar Don(VT)	325	1,738	864	874
7	Kwin Ka Lay(VT)	916	5,014	2,528	2,486
8	Maw Khe Khee(VT)	229	1,358	679	679
9	Mi Tan(VT)	680	3,567	1,763	1,804
10	Thar Ka Hta(VT)	265	1,362	699	663
11	Hti War Ka Lu(VT)	217	1,185	598	587
12	Mi Na Ah(VT)	374	1,920	943	977
13	Hpar Kwee(VT)	348	1,902	962	940
14	Ah Zin(VT)	555	2,779	1,408	1,371
15	Khwi Ka Lon(VT)	554	3,292	1,722	1,570
16	Taung Ka Lay(VT)	831	4,366	2,307	2,059
17	Khwar Hay(VT)	386	2,279	1,107	1,172
18	Lel Taw Gyi(VT)	398	2,201	1,079	1,122
19	Ka Mawt Thea (Win Lon)(VT)	769	4,625	2,354	2,271
20	Taung Waing(VT)	692	3,673	1,861	1,812
21	Naung Ta Kho(VT)	661	3,207	1,633	1,574

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

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

2,009 (3.5%)

23,211 (40.0%)

32,718 (56.5%)

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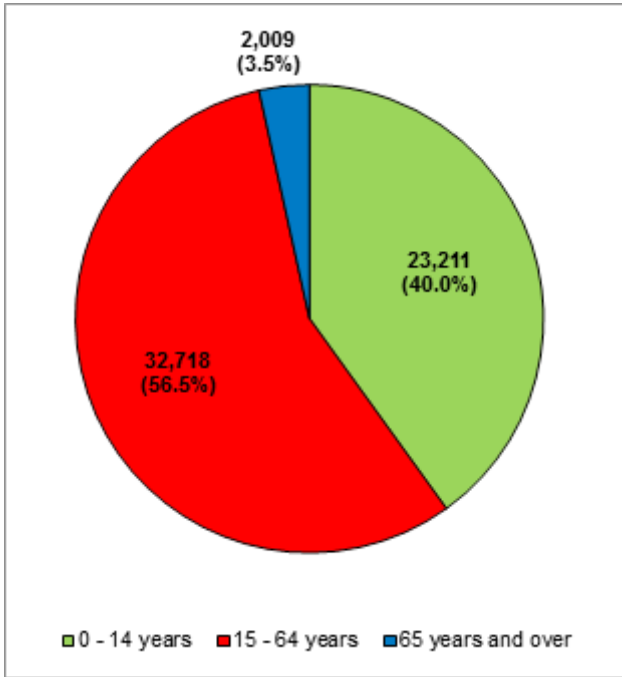
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kyaidon Sub-Township

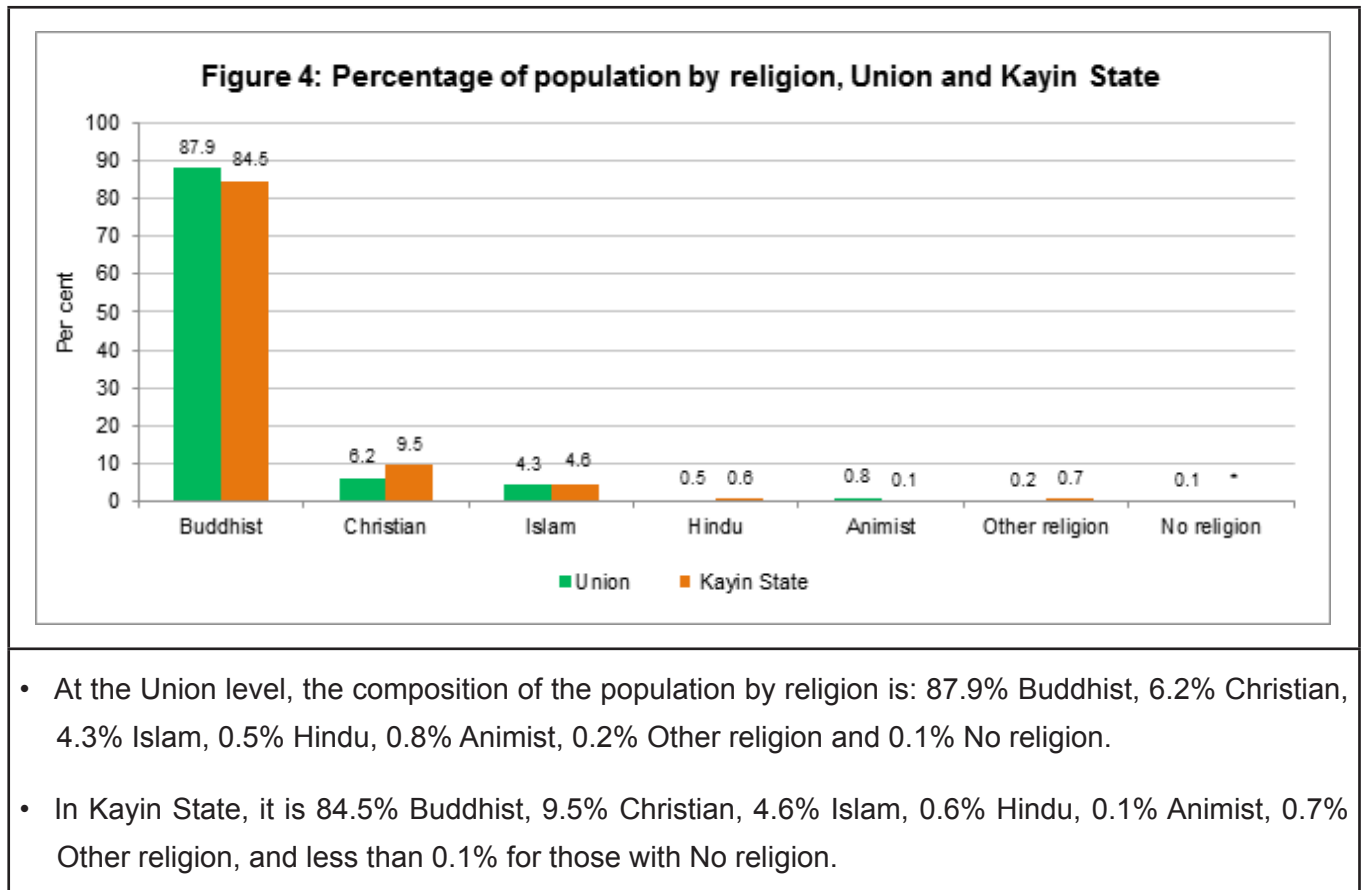| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	57,938	29,280	28,658
0 - 4	8,019	4,089	3,930
5 - 9	7,879	3,923	3,956
10 - 14	7,313	3,746	3,567
15 - 19	5,488	2,749	2,739
20 - 24	4,942	2,468	2,474
25 - 29	4,087	2,073	2,014
30 - 34	3,805	1,944	1,861
35 - 39	3,403	1,718	1,685
40 - 44	3,169	1,528	1,641
45 - 49	2,660	1,336	1,324
50 - 54	2,318	1,172	1,146
55 - 59	1,572	805	767
60 - 64	1,274	693	581
65 - 69	813	440	373
70 - 74	555	283	272
75 - 79	316	148	168
80 - 84	182	97	85
85 - 89	89	44	45
90 +	54	24	30

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kyaidon Sub-Township is 56.5 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, Kawkareik District and Kyaidon Sub-Township)
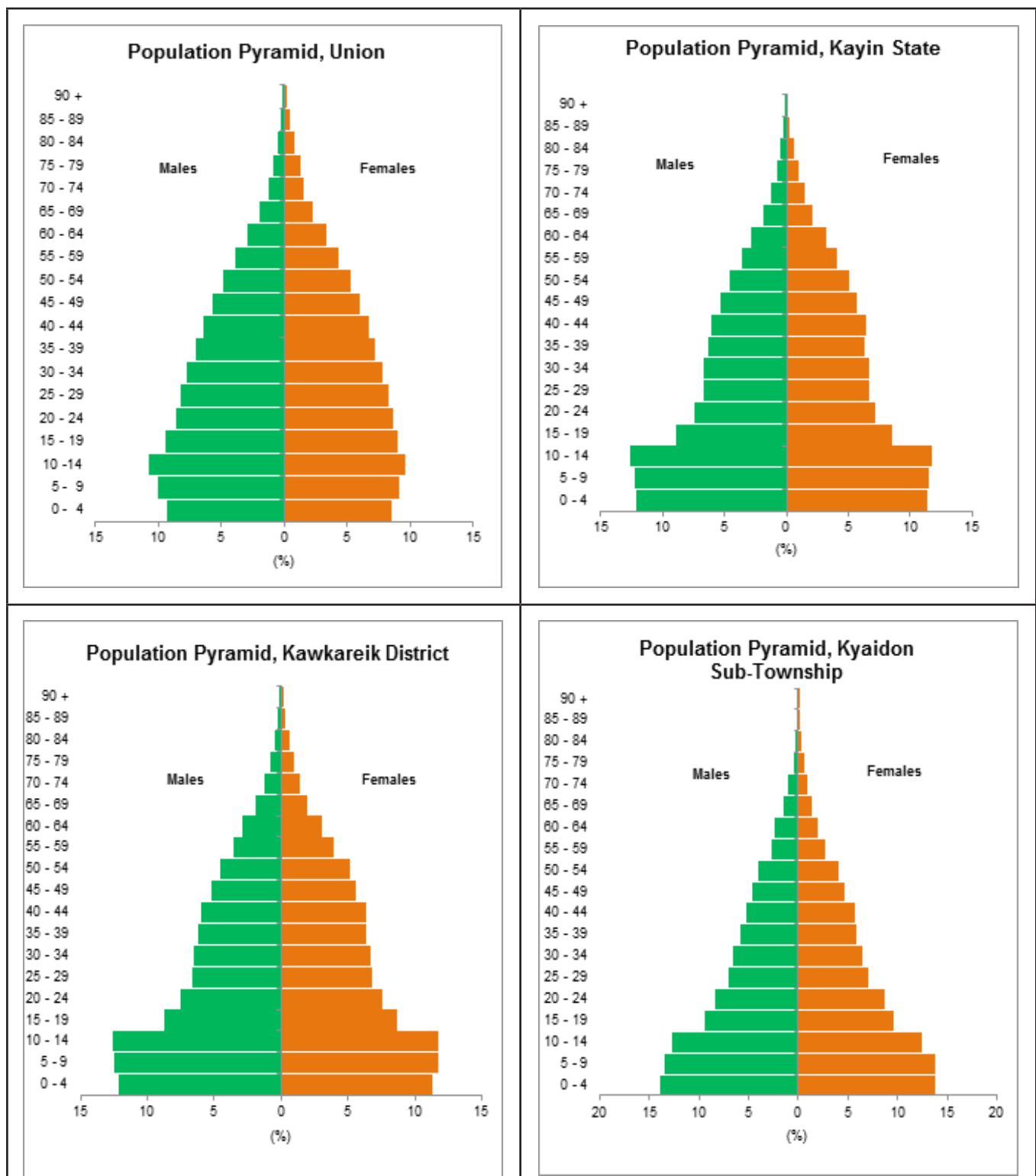
- The birth rate has been high in Kyaidon Sub-Township.

- 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 Kyaidon Sub-Township.

- There are more males than females in all age groups except the age groups 5-9, 20-24, 40-44, 75-79, and 90 year and over.

(B) Religion

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

- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Kayin State, it is 84.5% Buddhist, 9.5% Christian, 4.6% Islam, 0.6% Hindu, 0.1% Animist, 0.7% Other religion, and less than 0.1% for 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	1,553	792	761	284	131	153
6	1,616	787	829	596	274	322
7	1,568	784	784	765	377	388
8	1,657	817	840	965	440	525
9	1,457	722	735	930	443	487
10	1,722	895	827	1,110	546	564
11	1,273	619	654	852	392	460
12	1,508	751	757	944	449	495
13	1,421	682	739	822	362	460
14	1,136	576	560	522	257	265
15	1,112	533	579	377	175	202
16	1,005	510	495	253	120	133
17	1,065	540	525	200	97	103
18	1,209	574	635	167	78	89
19	877	418	459	97	41	56
20	1,291	618	673	71	32	39
21	807	394	413	35	15	20
22	944	476	468	26	14	12
23	939	450	489	21	12	9
24	737	334	403	10	5	5
25	911	462	449	16	10	6
26	721	372	349	5	4	1
27	793	375	418	3	1	2
28	897	436	461	4	3	1
29	628	306	322	1	1	-

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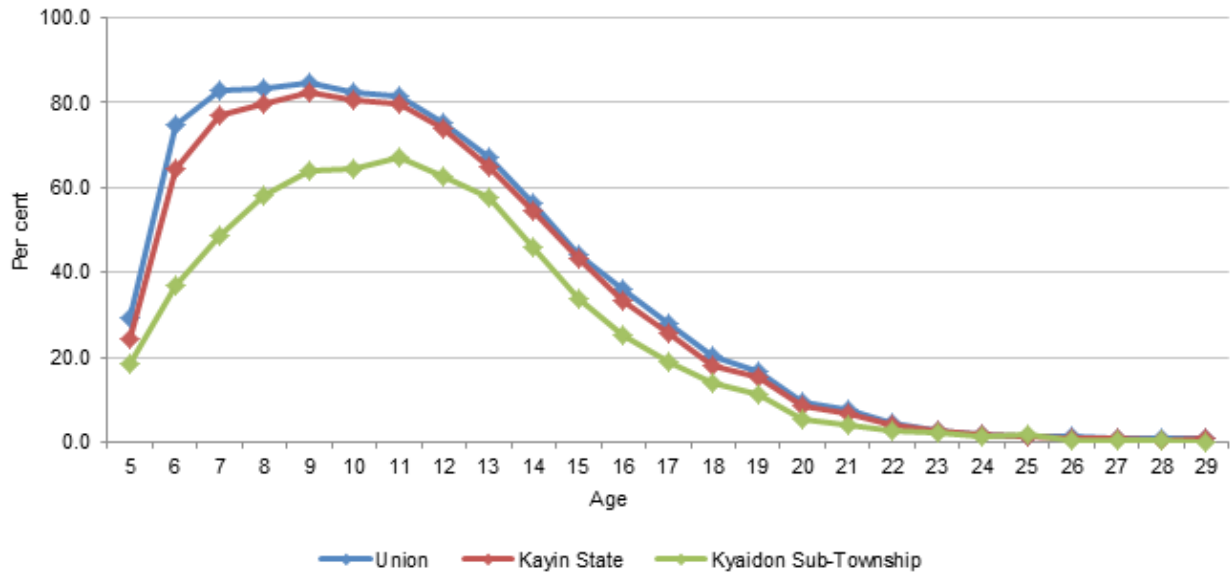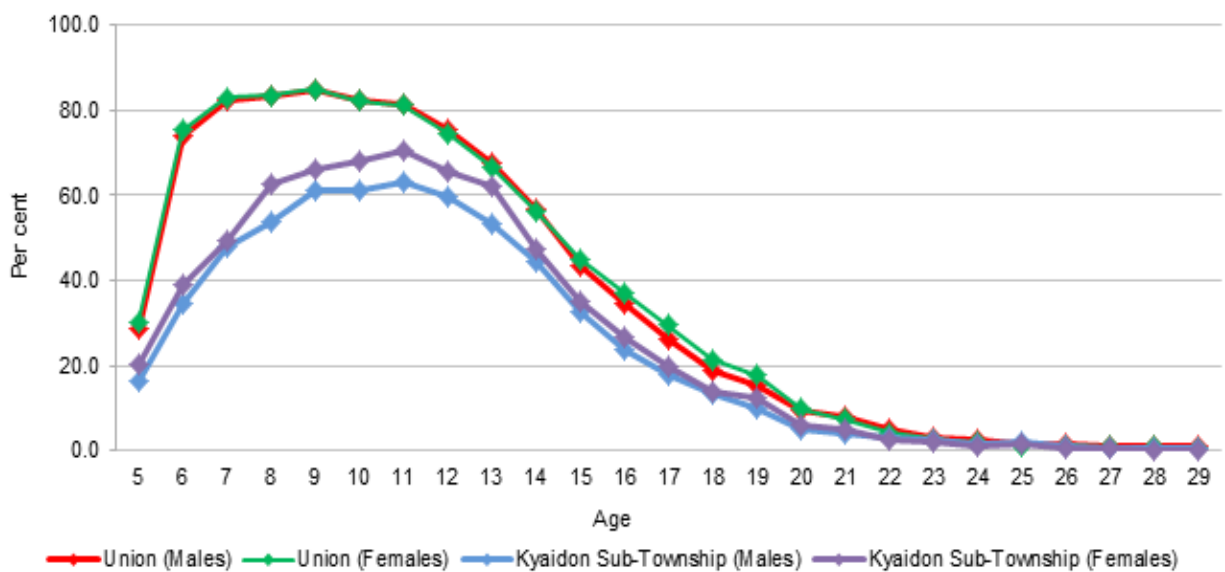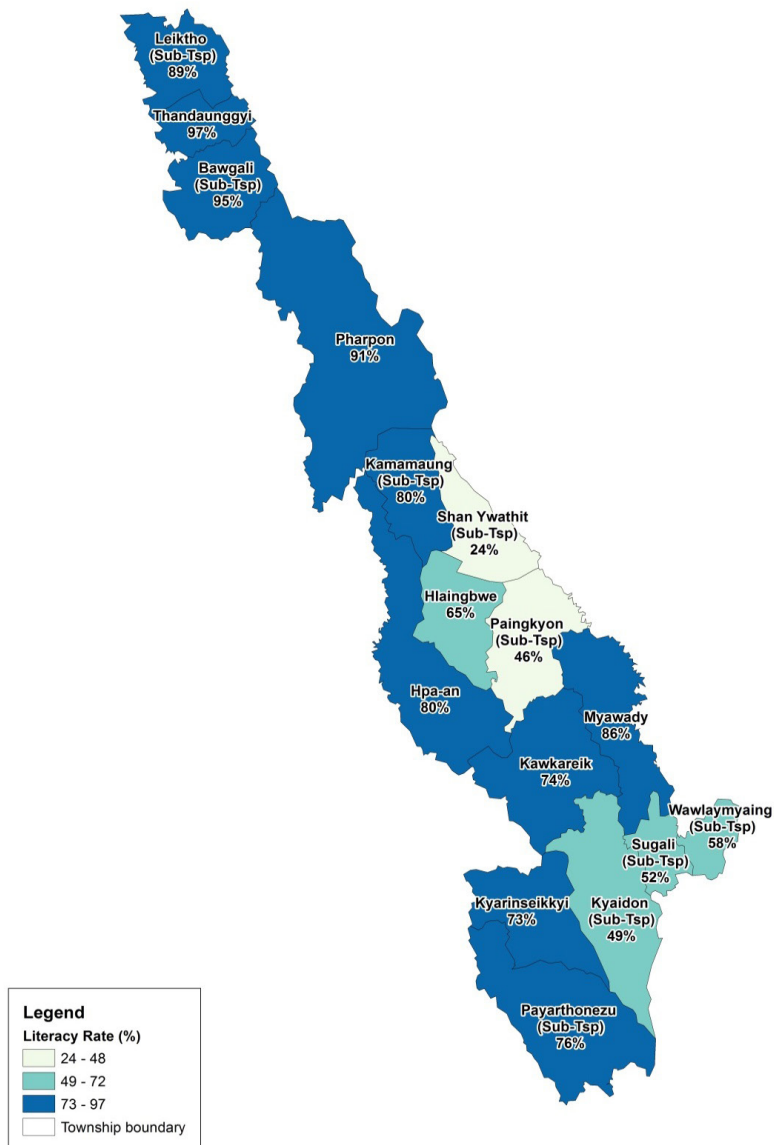

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kyaidon Sub-Township

- School attendance in Kyaidon Sub-Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kyaidon Sub-Township is low starting from the school going age (at age 5).

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

Leiktho
(Sub-Tsp)
89%

Thandaunggyi
97%

Bawgali
(Sub-Tsp)
95%

Pharpon
91%

Kamamaung
(Sub-Tsp)
80%

Shan Ywathit
(Sub-Tsp)
24%

Hlaingbwe
65%

Paingkyon
(Sub-Tsp)
46%

Hpa-an
80%

Myawady
86%

Kawkareik
74%

Wawlaymyaing
(Sub-Tsp)
58%

Sugali
(Sub-Tsp)
52%

Kyarinseikkyi
73%

Kyaidon
(Sub-Tsp)
49%

Payarthonezu
(Sub-Tsp)
76%

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

Union	: 89.5%
Kayin State	: 74.4%
Kawkareik District	: 71.3%
Kyaidon Sub-Township	: 49.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	9,986	64.2
Males	4,847	64.5
Females	5,139	63.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kyaidon Sub-Township is 49.0 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kayin State (74.4%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 42.4 per cent and for the males it is 55.6 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 64.2 per cent with 63.8 per cent for females and 64.5 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	24,297	14,275	58.8	4,488	1,913	2,002	750	6	176	6	5	676
Urban	1,692	346	20.4	328	210	386	241	2	103	2	1	73
Rural	22,605	13,929	61.6	4,160	1,703	1,616	509	4	73	4	4	603
Males	12,305	6,160	50.1	2,663	1,092	1,256	456	3	104	4	3	564
Females	11,992	8,115	67.7	1,825	821	746	294	3	72	2	2	112

- Some 58.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 61.6 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 50.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 67.7 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 7.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 0.7 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	22.2	25.1	19.2	4.4	5.1	3.5
15 - 19	60.2	69.2	51.2	4.0	4.3	3.5
20 - 24	72.8	88.8	56.8	3.1	3.5	2.5
25 - 29	75.6	93.9	56.8	1.5	1.8	0.9
30 - 34	76.0	95.2	56.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
35 - 39	76.0	95.6	55.9	0.8	0.9	0.5
40 - 44	76.9	96.2	58.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
45 - 49	78.8	96.3	61.1	0.3	0.5	0.1
50 - 54	77.1	95.1	58.8	0.4	0.7	-
55 - 59	74.0	94.4	52.7	0.2	-	0.5
60 - 64	65.9	82.3	46.5	0.2	0.2	0.4
65 - 69	52.9	67.0	36.2	0.2	0.3	-
70 - 74	33.0	45.6	19.9	1.1	1.6	-
75+	18.6	24.3	13.1	-	-	-
15 - 24	66.2	78.5	53.8	3.5	3.9	3.0
15 - 64	72.7	89.4	55.8	1.6	1.7	1.3

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
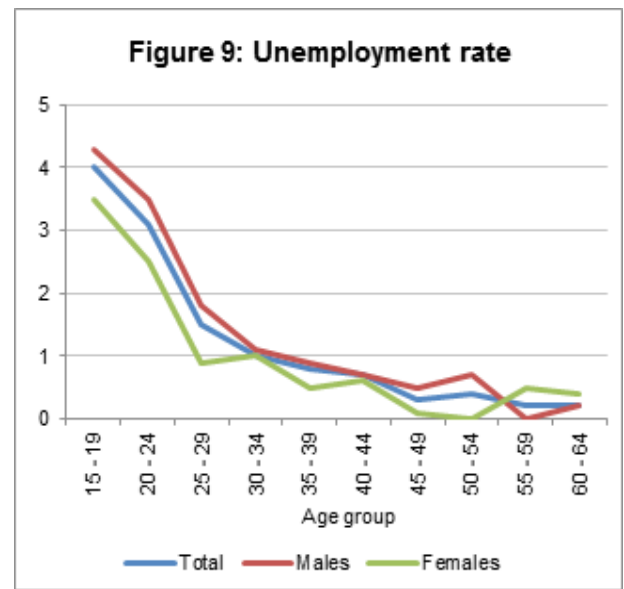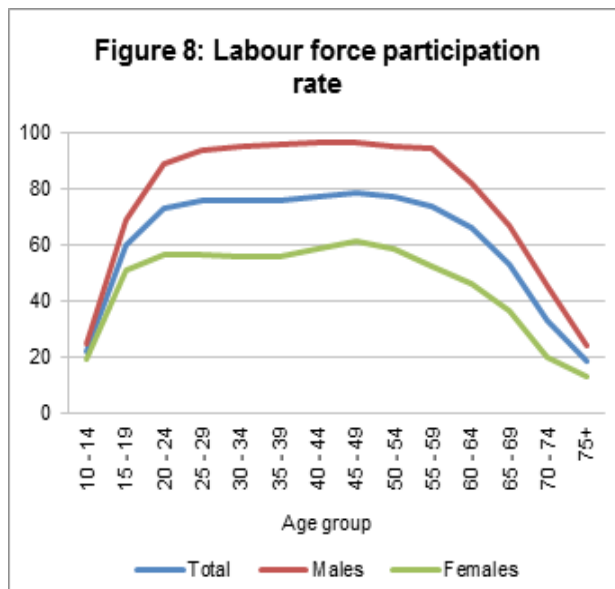
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kyaidon Sub-Township is 72.7 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 55.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.4 per cent.

- In Kyaidon Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 22.2 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kyaidon Sub-Township is 1.6 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.7%) and for females (1.3%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.0 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	15,889	0.8	35.3	42.2	7.0	1.7	13.1
Males	5,091	1.5	52.8	7.1	9.3	2.4	26.9
Females	10,798	0.4	27.0	58.7	6.0	1.3	6.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 52.8 per cent of males are full time students while 58.7 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	**22,758**	**13,904**	**8,854**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	19	14	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professionals	123	43	80	0.5	0.3	0.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	102	73	29	0.4	0.5	0.3
Clerical Support Workers	58	42	16	0.3	0.3	0.2
Services and Sales Workers	707	229	478	3.1	1.6	5.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	18,305	11,802	6,503	80.4	84.9	73.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	444	388	56	2.0	2.8	0.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	140	134	6	0.6	1.0	0.1
Elementary Occupations	608	405	203	2.7	2.9	2.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,252	774	1,478	9.9	5.6	16.7

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Kayin State and Kyaidon Sub-Township
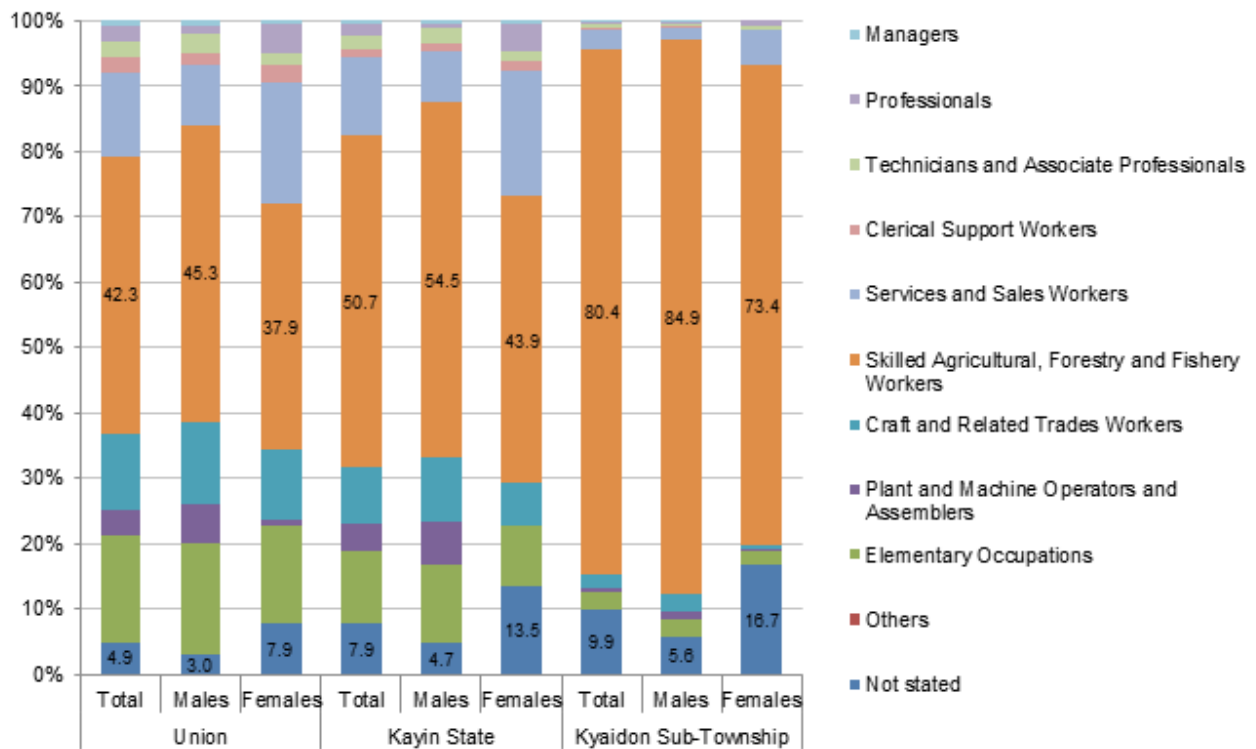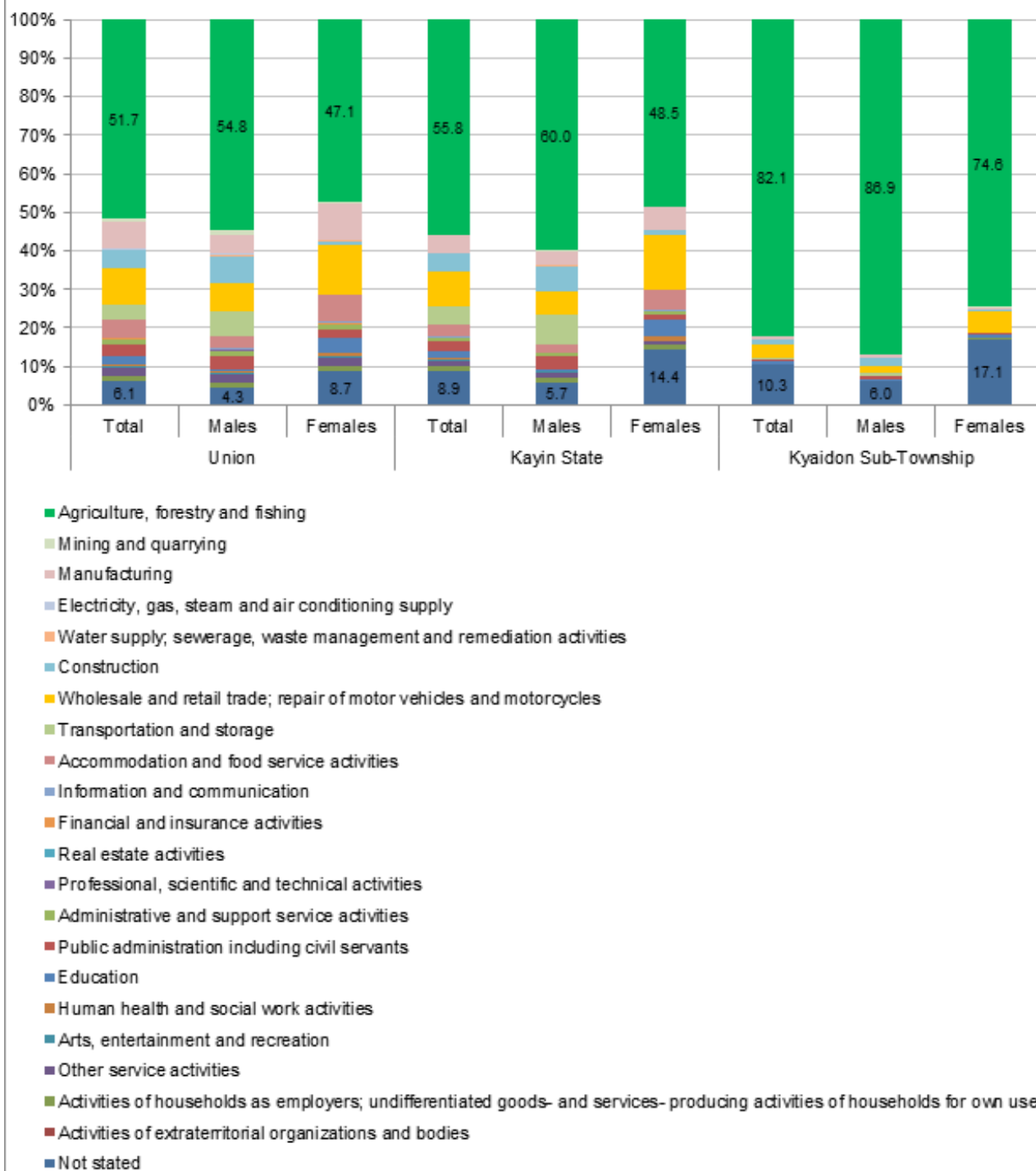
- In Kyaidon Sub-Township, 80.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 84.9 per cent of males and 73.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Kayin State, 50.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**22,758**	**13,904**	**8,854**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18,682	12,076	6,606	82.1	86.9	74.6
Mining and quarrying	31	28	3	0.1	0.2	*
Manufacturing	148	98	50	0.7	0.7	0.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	345	293	52	1.5	2.1	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	721	247	474	3.2	1.8	5.4
Transportation and storage	134	134	-	0.6	1.0	-
Accommodation and food service activities	21	7	14	0.1	0.1	0.2
Information and communication	7	4	3	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	113	95	18	0.5	0.7	0.2
Education	126	43	83	0.6	0.3	0.9
Human health and social work activities	34	16	18	0.1	0.1	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	2	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	29	21	8	0.1	0.2	0.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	14	6	8	0.1	*	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,351	834	1,517	10.3	6.0	17.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Kayin State and Kyaidon Sub-Township
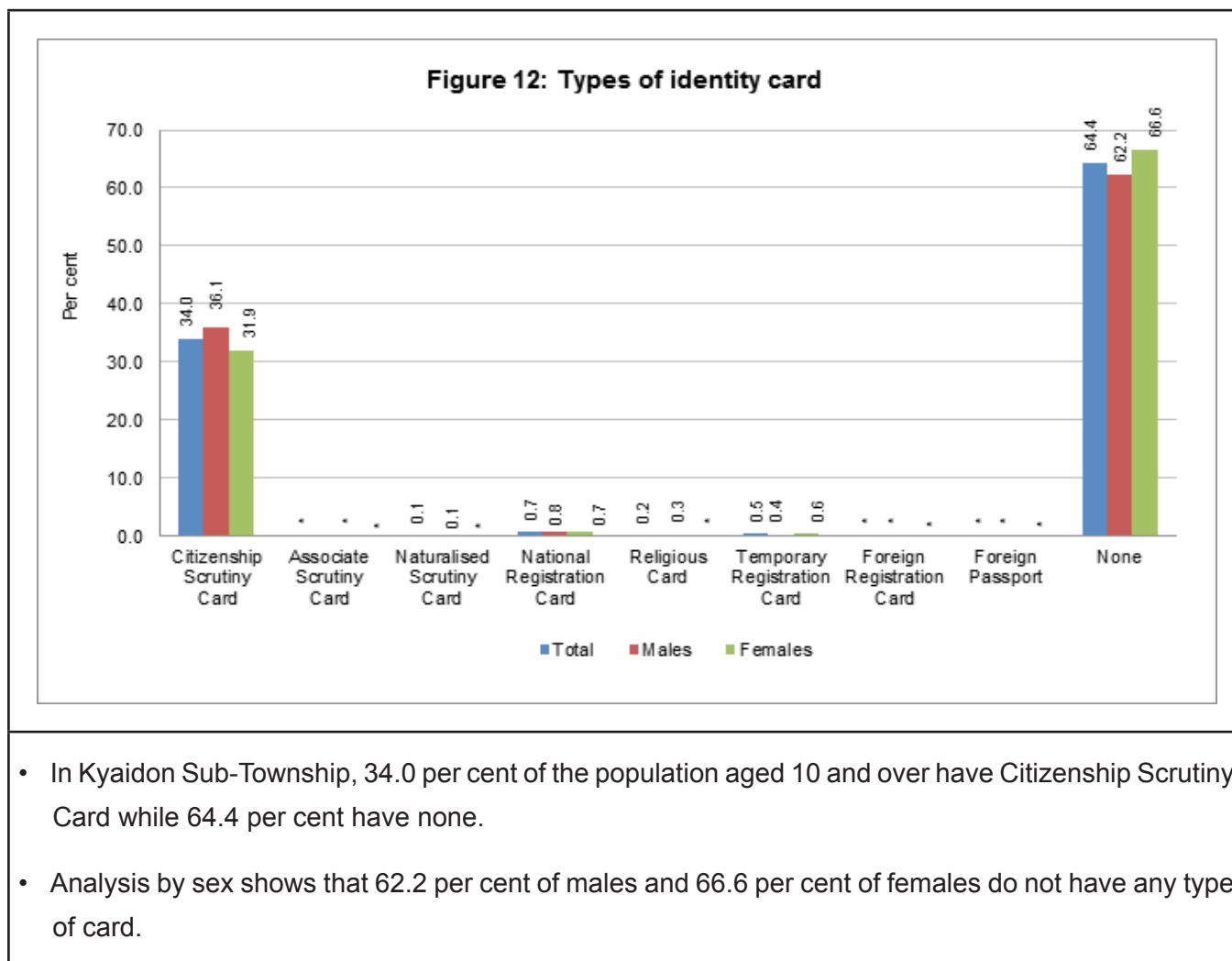
Legend:
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration including civil servants
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

• In Kyaidon Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 82.1 per cent.

• There are 86.9 per cent of males and 74.6 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

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

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	14,314	*	31	313	78	206	*	*	27,065
Urban	2,283	-	4	28	5	6	-	-	479
Rural	12,031	*	27	285	73	200	*	*	26,586
Males	7,680	*	26	164	71	78	*	*	13,229
Females	6,634	*	5	149	7	128	*	*	13,836

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card

- In Kyaidon Sub-Township, 34.0 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 64.4 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 62.2 per cent of males and 66.6 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	**57,938**	**54,231**	**3,707**	**6.4**	**2,213**	**1,263**	**1,650**	**1,510**
0 - 4	8,019	7,543	476	5.9	118	118	411	406
5 - 9	7,879	7,769	110	1.4	21	38	47	42
10 - 14	7,313	7,192	121	1.7	24	50	51	41
15 - 19	5,488	5,383	105	1.9	27	32	46	44
20 - 24	4,942	4,854	88	1.8	23	28	28	35
25 - 29	4,087	4,000	87	2.1	22	30	34	25
30 - 34	3,805	3,692	113	3.0	42	40	33	27
35 - 39	3,403	3,279	124	3.6	39	45	32	33
40 - 44	3,169	2,974	195	6.2	121	41	45	37
45 - 49	2,660	2,363	297	11.2	213	55	59	57
50 - 54	2,318	1,962	356	15.4	270	81	96	63
55 - 59	1,572	1,268	304	19.3	228	92	80	81
60 - 64	1,274	910	364	28.6	285	112	139	118
65 - 69	813	492	321	39.5	250	131	135	136
70 - 74	555	284	271	48.8	222	129	151	123
75 - 79	316	157	159	50.3	132	94	94	93
80 - 84	182	68	114	62.6	91	77	86	72
85 - 89	89	28	61	68.5	53	43	45	47
90 +	54	13	41	75.9	32	27	38	30

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	**29,280**	**27,412**	**1,868**	**6.4**	**1,068**	**635**	**804**	**705**
0 - 4	4,089	3,848	241	5.9	53	54	202	210
5 - 9	3,923	3,858	65	1.7	11	23	29	22
10 - 14	3,746	3,680	66	1.8	14	32	24	20
15 - 19	2,749	2,693	56	2.0	16	21	23	22
20 - 24	2,468	2,419	49	2.0	11	22	17	14
25 - 29	2,073	2,027	46	2.2	9	18	17	13
30 - 34	1,944	1,886	58	3.0	20	19	18	13
35 - 39	1,718	1,648	70	4.1	19	24	22	17
40 - 44	1,528	1,436	92	6.0	48	21	27	18
45 - 49	1,336	1,189	147	11.0	91	28	35	30
50 - 54	1,172	1,002	170	14.5	125	35	43	22
55 - 59	805	665	140	17.4	106	37	31	26
60 - 64	693	502	191	27.6	163	57	66	51
65 - 69	440	279	161	36.6	131	63	61	58
70 - 74	283	156	127	44.9	101	65	67	53
75 - 79	148	74	74	50.0	58	41	38	42
80 - 84	97	33	64	66.0	52	42	45	39
85 - 89	44	10	34	77.3	28	23	23	23
90 +	24	7	17	70.8	12	10	16	12

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	**28,658**	**26,819**	**1,839**	**6.4**	**1,145**	**628**	**846**	**805**
0 - 4	3,930	3,695	235	6.0	65	64	209	196
5 - 9	3,956	3,911	45	1.1	10	15	18	20
10 - 14	3,567	3,512	55	1.5	10	18	27	21
15 - 19	2,739	2,690	49	1.8	11	11	23	22
20 - 24	2,474	2,435	39	1.6	12	6	11	21
25 - 29	2,014	1,973	41	2.0	13	12	17	12
30 - 34	1,861	1,806	55	3.0	22	21	15	14
35 - 39	1,685	1,631	54	3.2	20	21	10	16
40 - 44	1,641	1,538	103	6.3	73	20	18	19
45 - 49	1,324	1,174	150	11.3	122	27	24	27
50 - 54	1,146	960	186	16.2	145	46	53	41
55 - 59	767	603	164	21.4	122	55	49	55
60 - 64	581	408	173	29.8	122	55	73	67
65 - 69	373	213	160	42.9	119	68	74	78
70 - 74	272	128	144	52.9	121	64	84	70
75 - 79	168	83	85	50.6	74	53	56	51
80 - 84	85	35	50	58.8	39	35	41	33
85 - 89	45	18	27	60.0	25	20	22	24
90 +	30	6	24	80.0	20	17	22	18

- Six in every 100 persons in Kyaidon Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- The prevalence of disability of females is equal to males.

- 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	10,733	0.2	0.4	2.5	52.7	42.3	0.8	0.5	0.5
Urban	680	3.5	3.2	13.1	63.1	14.9	0.3	1.8	0.1
Rural	10,053	*	0.2	1.8	52.0	44.2	0.9	0.4	0.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
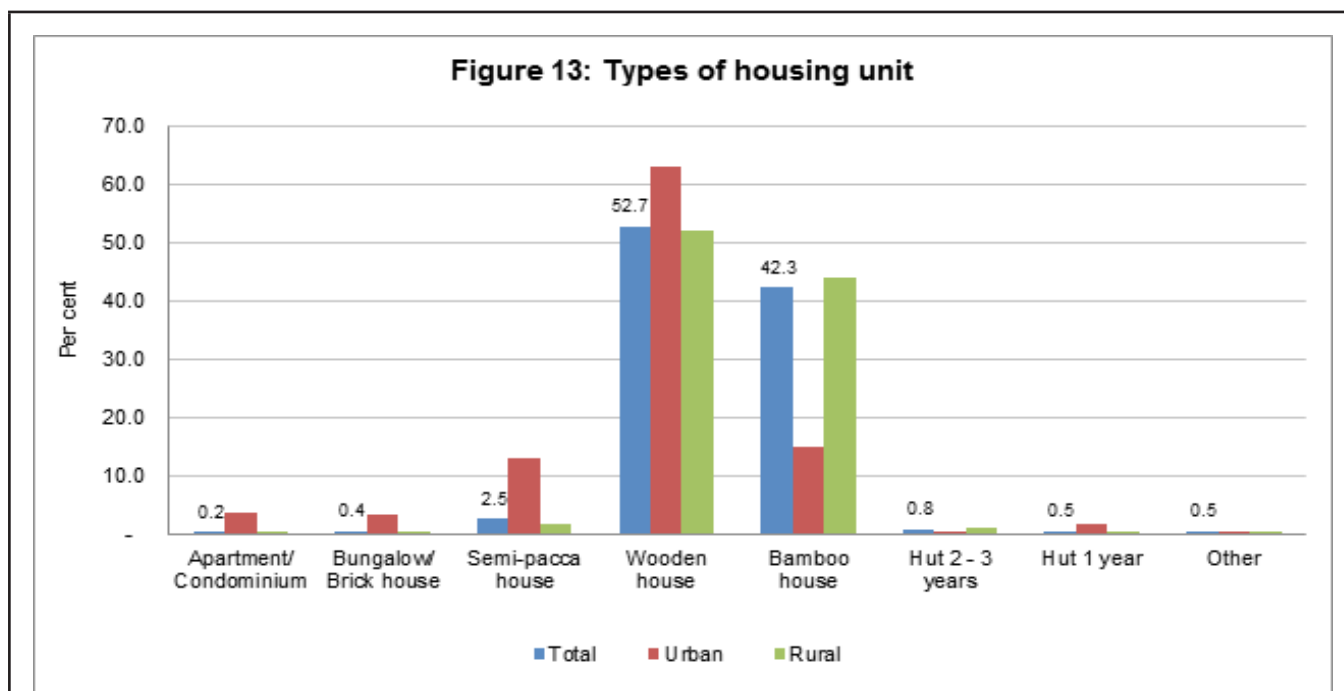
- The majority of the households in Kyaidon Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (52.7%) followed by households in bamboo houses (42.3%).

- Some 63.1 per cent of urban households and 52.0 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Leiktho (Sub-Tsp) 57%

Thandaunggyi 82%

Bawgali (Sub-Tsp) 58%

Pharpon 81%

Kamamaung (Sub-Tsp) 72%

Shan Ywathit (Sub-Tsp) 18%

Hlaingbwe 71%

Paingkyon (Sub-Tsp) 42%

Hpa-an 75%

Myawady 87%

Kawkareik 71%

Wawlaymyaing (Sub-Tsp) 57%

Sugali (Sub-Tsp) 44%

Kyarinseikkyi 61%

Kyaidon (Sub-Tsp) 32%

Payarthonezu (Sub-Tsp) 66%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
- 18 - 41
- 42 - 64
- 65 - 87
- Township boundary
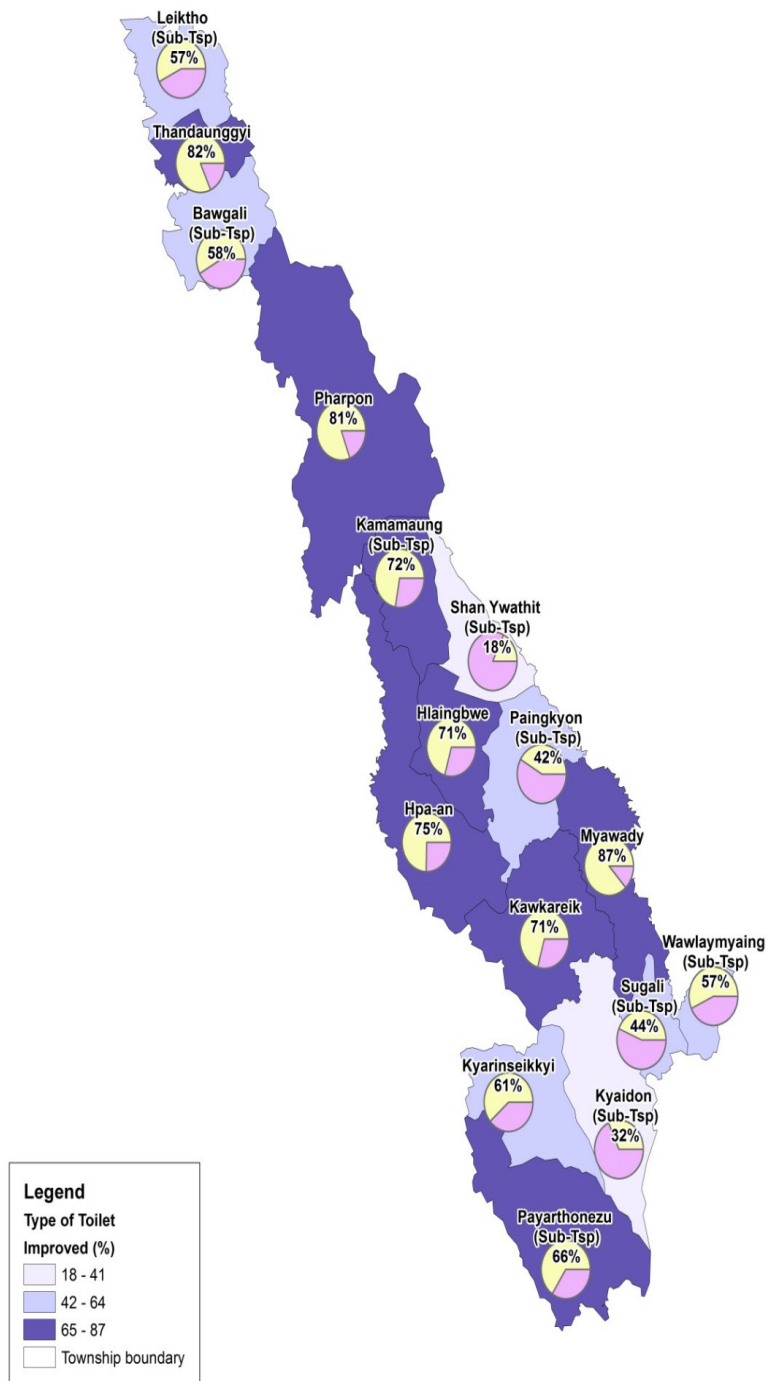
Union	: 74.3%
Kayin State	: 68.9%
Kawkareik District	: 63.2%
Kyaidon Sub-Township	: 32.0%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	-	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		31.7	90.3	27.7
Improved sanitation		*32.0*	*90.3*	*28.0*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		7.7	1.0	8.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.9	0.5	2.0
Other		1.0	-	1.1
None		57.4	8.2	60.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,733	680	10,053

- Some 32.0 per cent of the households in Kyaidon Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (31.7%)).

- Compared to other townships in Kayin State, Kyaidon Sub-Township has the second lowest proportion 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 57.4 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 Kyaidon Sub-Township, 60.7 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

Legend

Water source

Improved (%)

- 6 - 32
- 33 - 57
- 58 - 83
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Kayin State	: 64.0%
Kawkareik District	: 55.2%
Kyaidon Sub-Township	: 25.9%
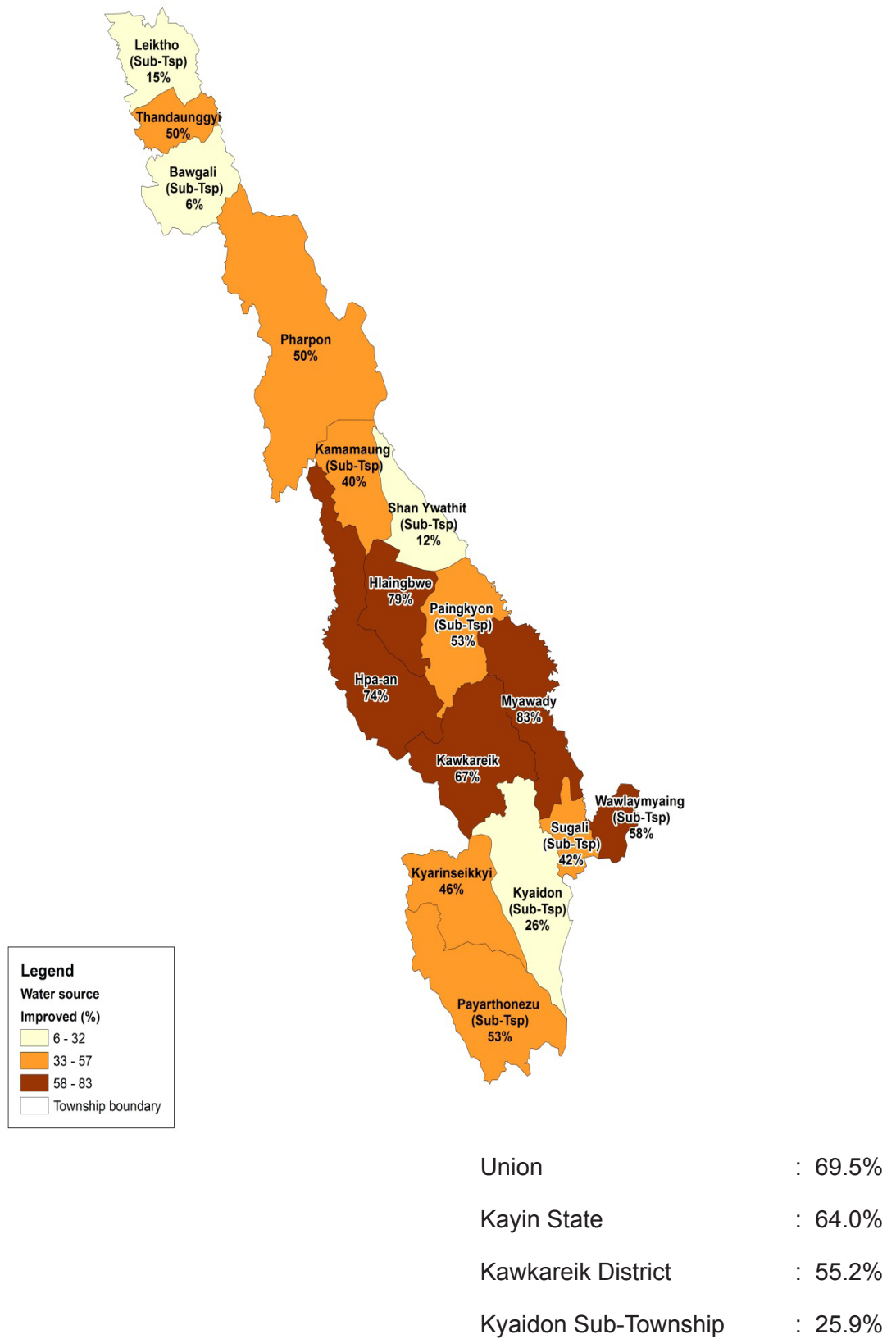
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	7.4	2.9	7.6
Tube well, borehole	8.1	56.8	4.9
Protected well/ Spring	10.4	18.1	9.9
Bottled water/ Water purifier	*	0.4	*
Total improved drinking water	*25.9*	*78.2*	*22.4*
Unprotected well/Spring	27.1	20.0	27.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.1	-	0.1
River/stream/ canal	41.0	1.8	43.7
Waterfall/ Rain water	4.4	-	4.7
Other	1.5	-	1.6
Total unimproved drinking water	*74.1*	*21.8*	*77.6*
Total **Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	**10,733**	**680**	**10,053**

- In Kyaidon Sub-Township, 25.9 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 is in the lowest group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 41.0 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 27.1 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.

- Some 74.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 77.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

Leiktho (Sub-Tsp) 3%

Thandaunggyi 56%

Bawgali (Sub-Tsp) 1%

Pharpon 19%

Kamamaung (Sub-Tsp) 5%

Shan Ywathit (Sub-Tsp) 0.1%

Hlaingbwe 13%

Paingkyon (Sub-Tsp) 2%

Hpa-an 38%

Myawady 63%

Kawkareik 14%

Wawlaymyaing (Sub-Tsp) 9%

Sugali (Sub-Tsp) 3%

Kyarinseikkyi 5%

Kyaidon (Sub-Tsp) 5%

Payarthonezu (Sub-Tsp) 33%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
0 - 21
22 - 42
43 - 63
Township boundary
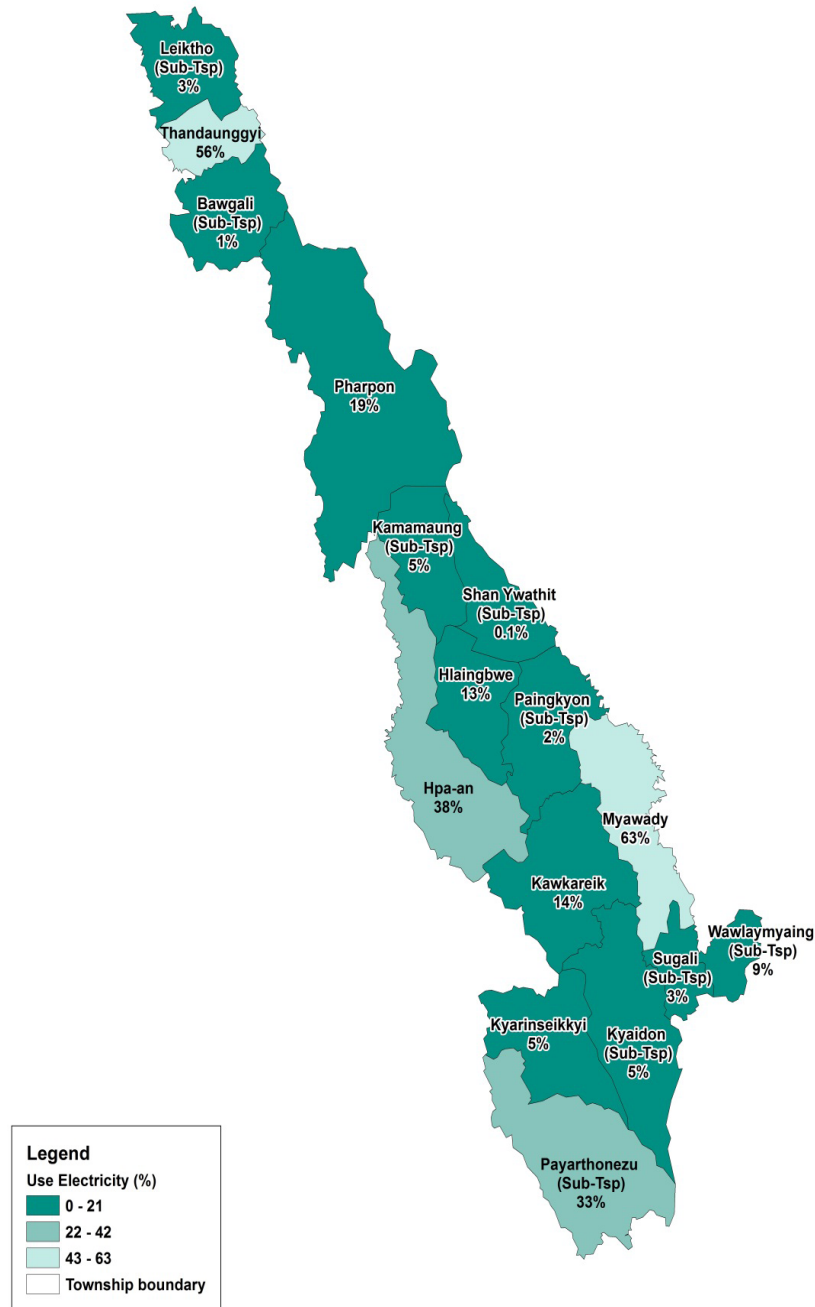
Union	: 32.4%
Kayin State	: 26.9%
Kawkareik District	: 14.3%
Kyaidon Sub-Township	: 4.5%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.5	59.4	0.8
Kerosene		40.7	1.2	43.4
Candle		43.1	32.5	43.9
Battery		1.7	1.6	1.7
Generator (private)		1.5	1.6	1.5
Water mill (private)		0.2	-	0.2
Solar system/energy		6.3	3.2	6.5
Other		2.0	0.4	2.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,733	680	10,053

- In Kyaidon Sub-Township, 4.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is low in electricity usage compared to other townships in Kayin State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kayin State is 26.9 per cent.

- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 43.1 per cent.

- In rural areas, 43.9 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Leiktho
(Sub-Tsp)
100%

Thandaunggyi
82%

Bawgali
(Sub-Tsp)
99%

Pharpon
97%

Kamamaung
(Sub-Tsp)
99%

Shan Ywathit
(Sub-Tsp)
99%

Hlaingbwe
98%

Paingkyon
(Sub-Tsp)
99%

Hpa-an
77%

Myawady
84%

Kawkareik
91%

Wawlaymyaing
(Sub-Tsp)
95%

Sugali
(Sub-Tsp)
99%

Kyarinseikkyi
99%

Kyaidon
(Sub-Tsp)
98%

Payarthonezu
(Sub-Tsp)
84%

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
77 - 84
85 - 92
93 - 100
Township boundary
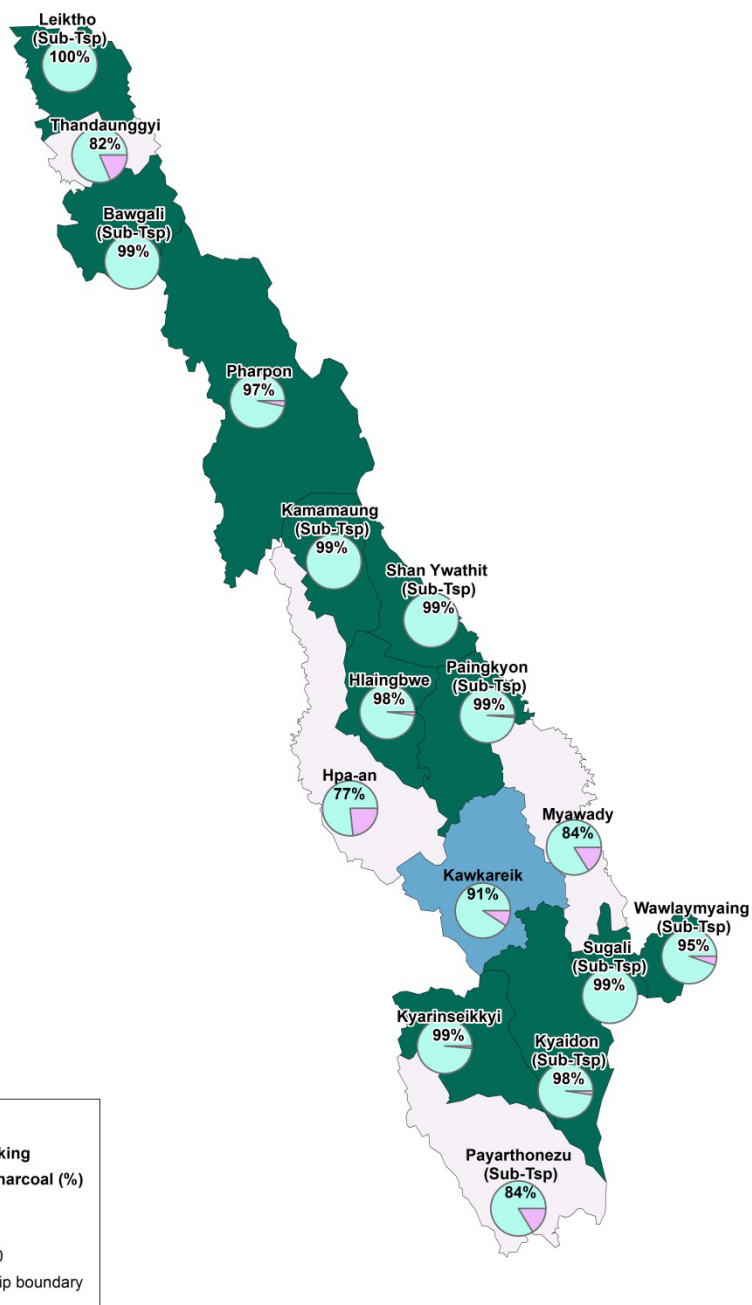
Union	: 81.0%
Kayin State	: 87.9%
Kawkareik District	: 92.0%
Kyaidon Sub-Township	: 97.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	0.7	*
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		1.3	-	1.4
BioGas		0.1	0.1	*
Firewood		62.8	18.7	65.8
Charcoal		34.9	79.9	31.9
Coal		0.6	0.1	0.7
Other		0.1	0.4	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,733	680	10,053

- In Kyaidon Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 62.8 per cent using firewood and 34.9 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 65.8 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 31.9 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

Table 17: Conventional households by availability of communication and related amenities by urban/rural

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	10,733	11.4	22.0	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	72.5	*
Urban	680	25.9	61.3	6.5	10.6	2.4	-	32.1	-
Rural	10,053	10.4	19.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	75.3	*

- Some 22.0 per cent of the households in Kyaidon Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 61.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 19.3 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
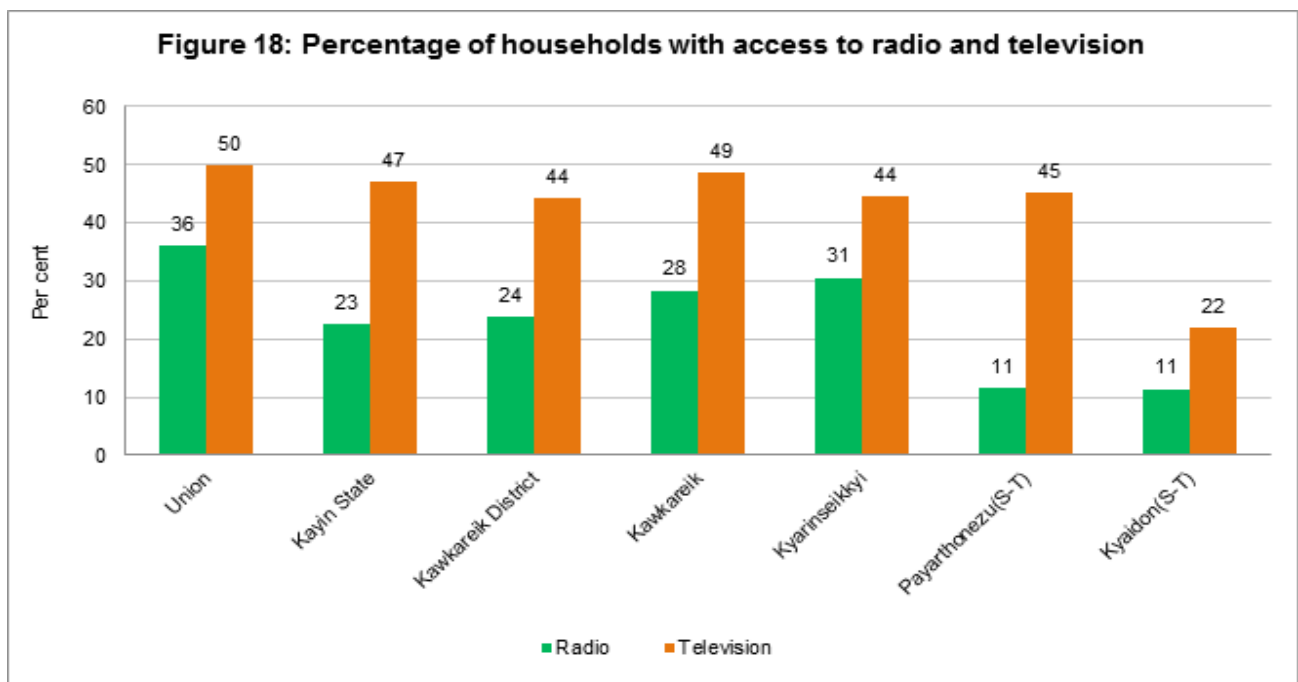
- In Kyaidon Sub-Township, 22.0 per cent of the households having a television and about one in ten households (11.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Leiktho
(Sub-Tsp)
8%

Thandaunggyi
34%

Bawgali
(Sub-Tsp)
23%

Pharpon
12%

Kamamaung
(Sub-Tsp)
30%

Shan Ywathit
(Sub-Tsp)
8%

Hlaingbwe
12%

Paingkyon
(Sub-Tsp)
4%

Hpa-an
30%

Myawady
51%

Kawkareik
20%

Wawlaymyaing
(Sub-Tsp)
52%

Sugali
(Sub-Tsp)
40%

Kyarinseikkyi
15%

Kyaidon
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Payarthonezu
(Sub-Tsp)
35%

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
- 1 - 18
- 19 - 35
- 36 - 52
- Township boundary
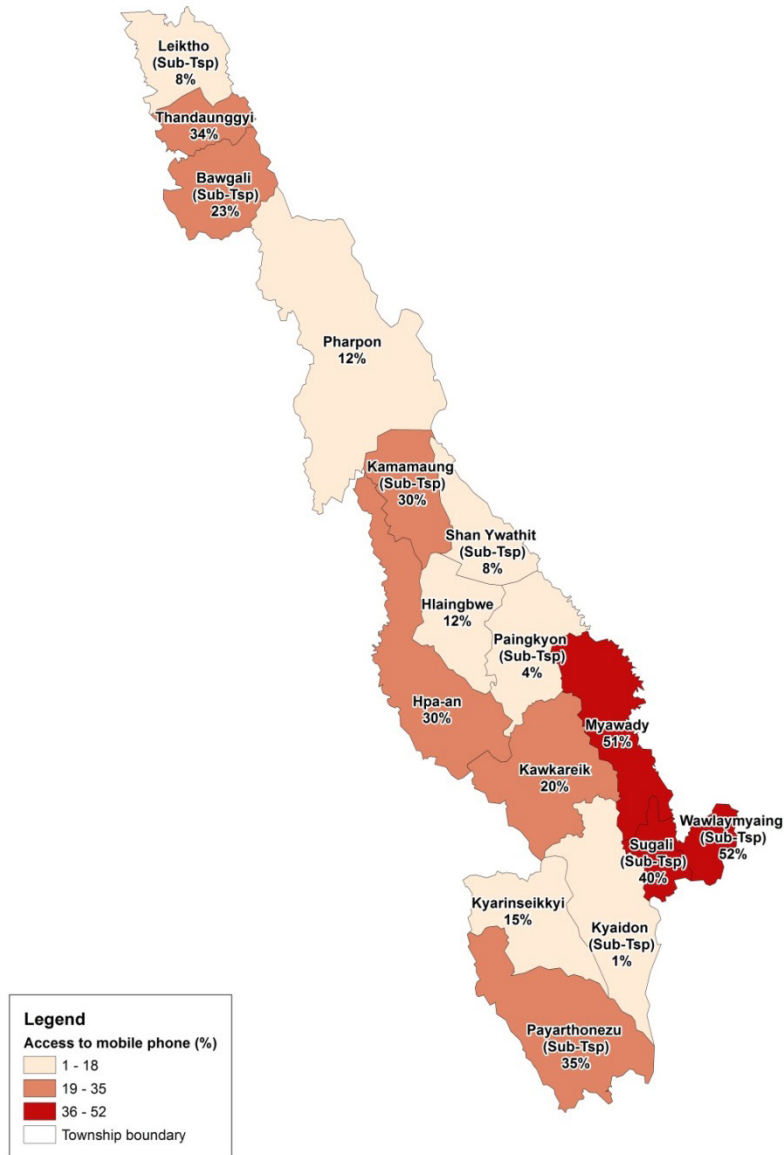
Union	: 32.9%
Kayin State	: 25.3%
Kawkareik District	: 19.4%
Kyaidon Sub-Township	: 1.3%

- Some 1.3 per cent of the households in Kyaidon Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Kayin State, it is 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)
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
Kawkareik District	96,066	2,835	43,795	34,357	7,547	3,362	2,488	19,994
Urban	17,075	1,249	8,476	6,146	308	286	143	470
Rural	78,991	1,586	35,319	28,211	7,239	3,076	2,345	19,524
Kyaidon Sub-Township	10,733	136	2,603	2,688	1,827	119	113	1,936
Urban	680	52	327	278	50	39	28	22
Rural	10,053	84	2,276	2,410	1,777	80	85	1,914

- In Kyaidon Sub-Township, 25.0 per cent of the households having bicycles as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 24.3 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped and bicycle in urban and rural areas respectively as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

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

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

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.9 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
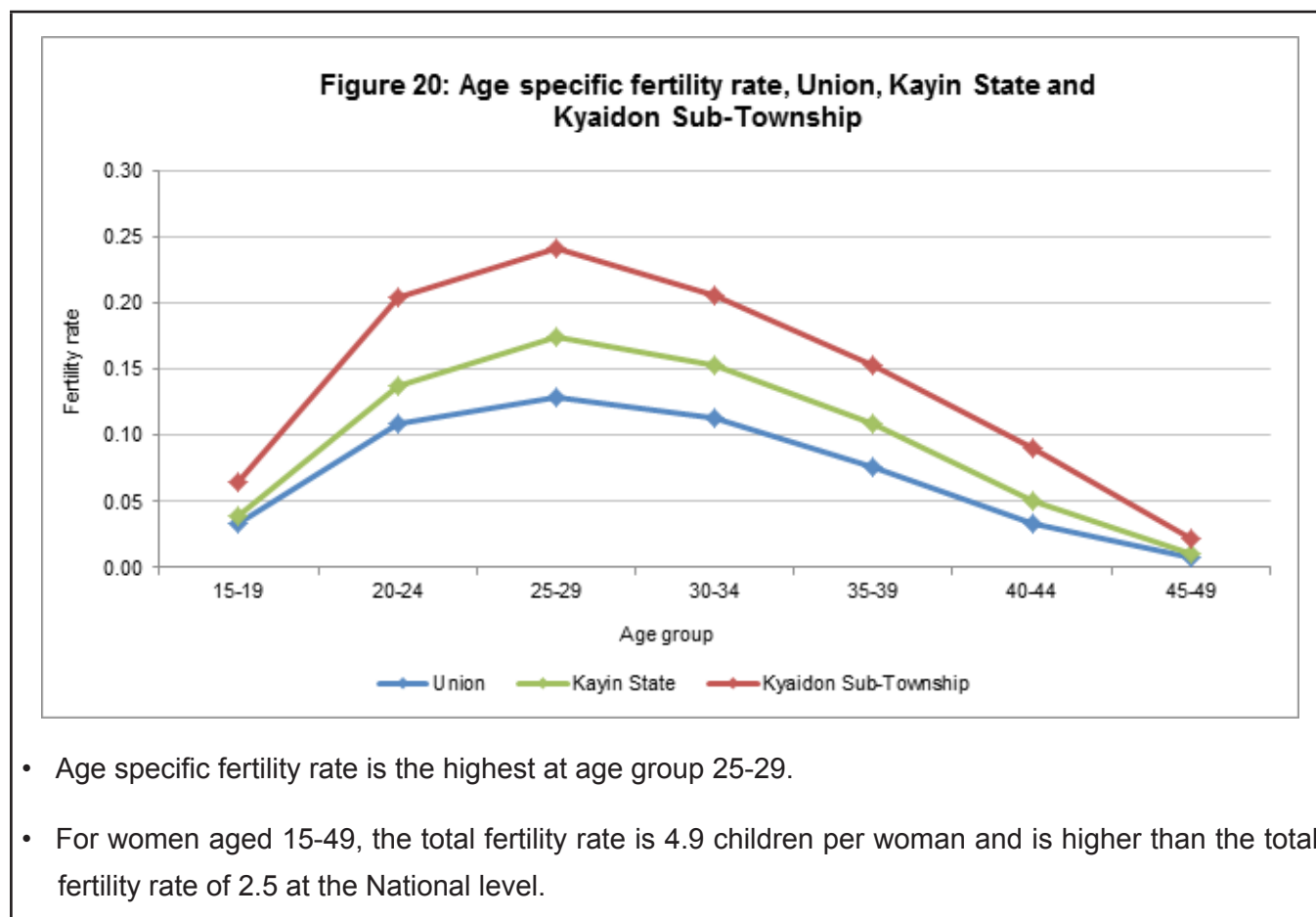
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

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

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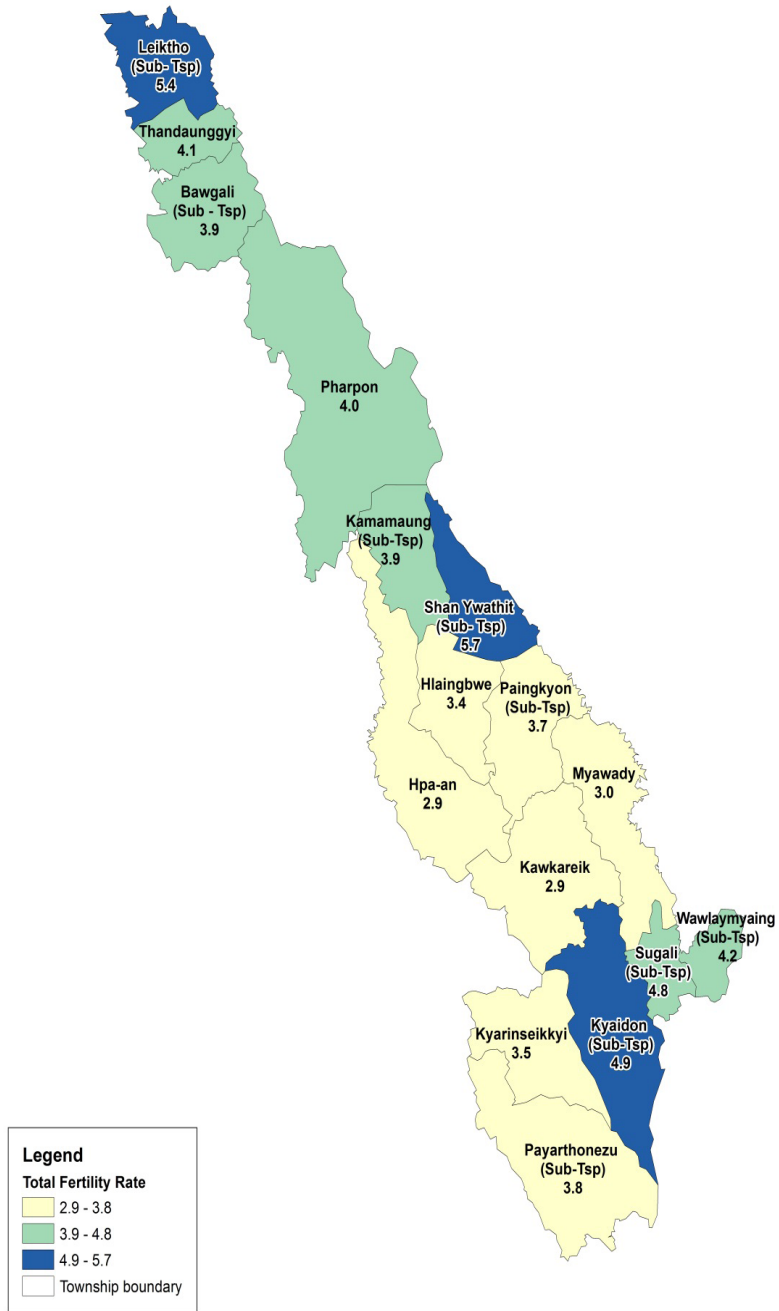
Union	: 2.5
Kayin State	: 3.4
Kawkareik District	: 3.5
Kyaidon Sub-Township	: 4.9

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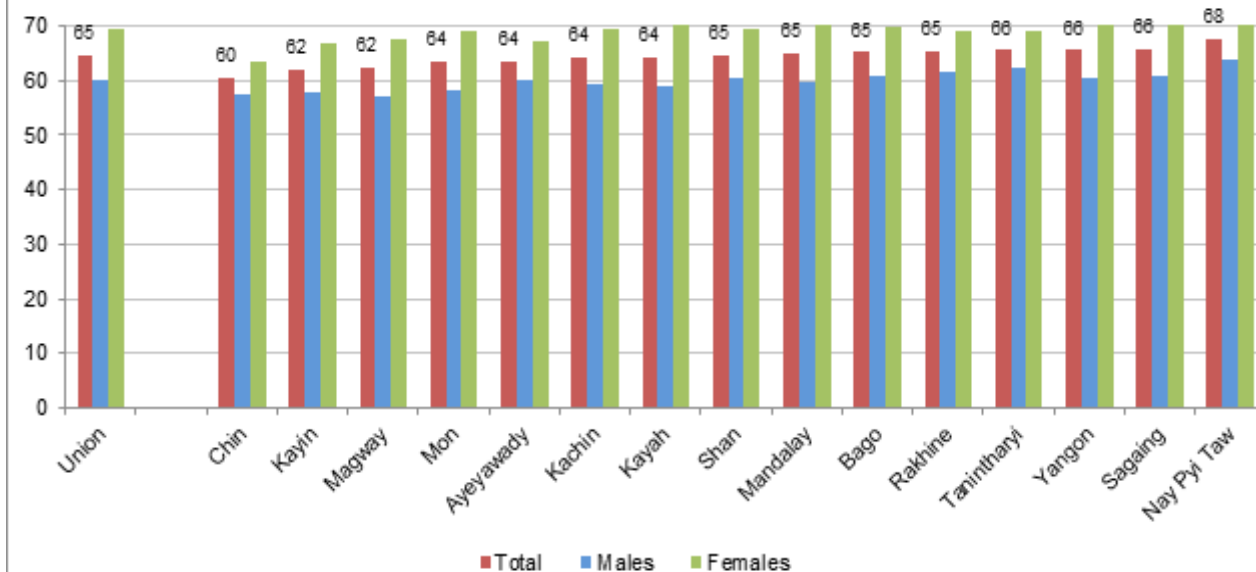
- The expectation of life at birth in Kayin State is 62.1 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- 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
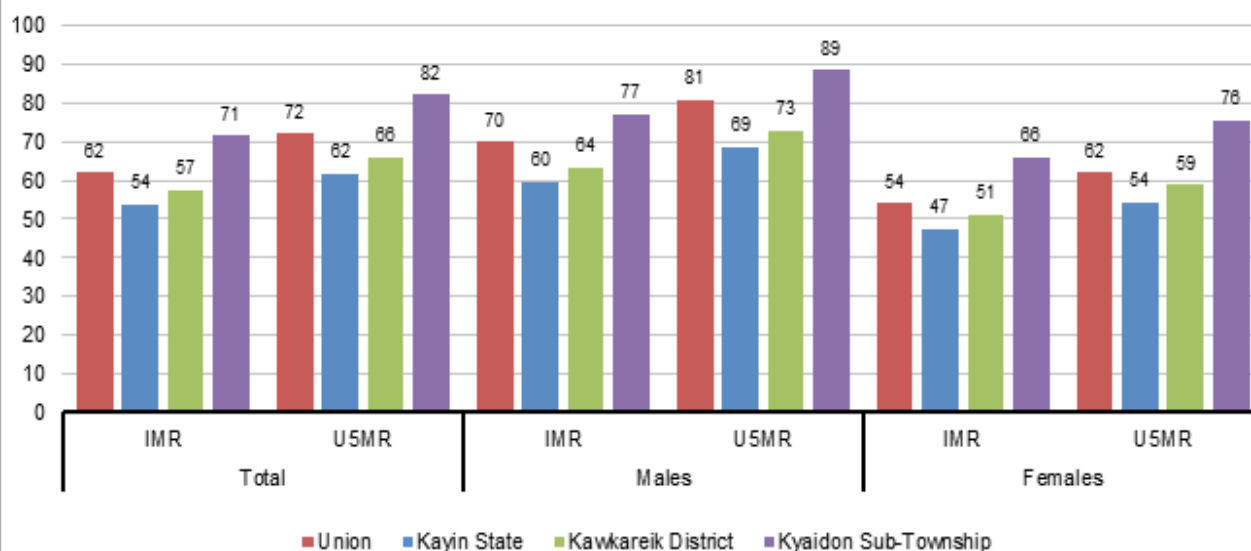
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kawkareik District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kawkareik District is 57 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 66 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyaidon Sub-Township are higher than those in Kayin State and Kawkareik District. The Infant mortality in Kyaidon Sub-Township is 71 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)
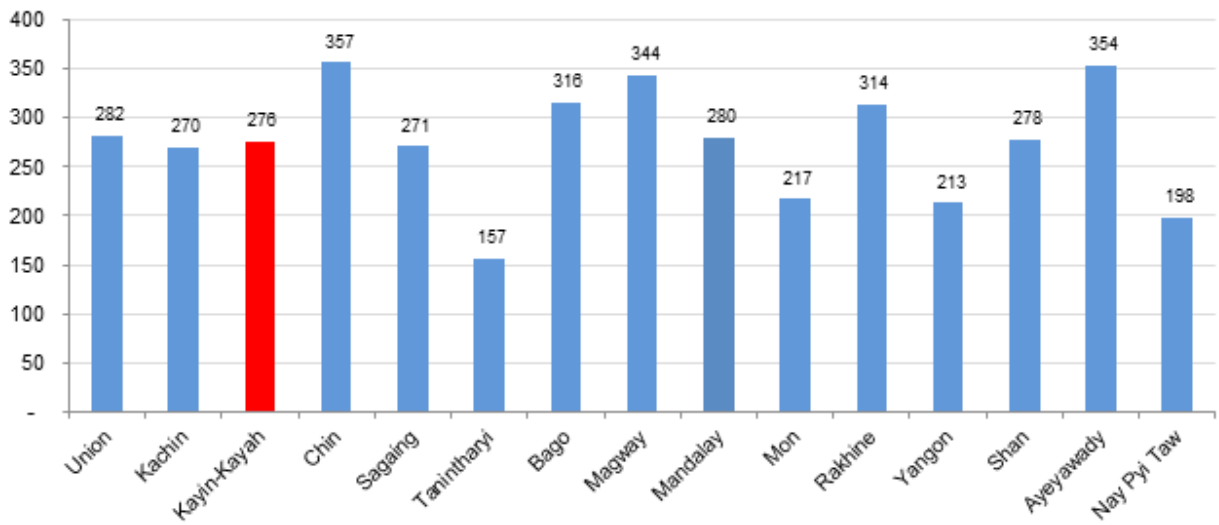
- In Kayin State, there are 276 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- 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 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Literacy: The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

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

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

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

(a) Walking difficulty (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);

(b) Seeing difficulty (low vision, blind);

(c) Hearing difficulty (partially or completely deaf);

(d) Mental/Intellectual difficulty (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:
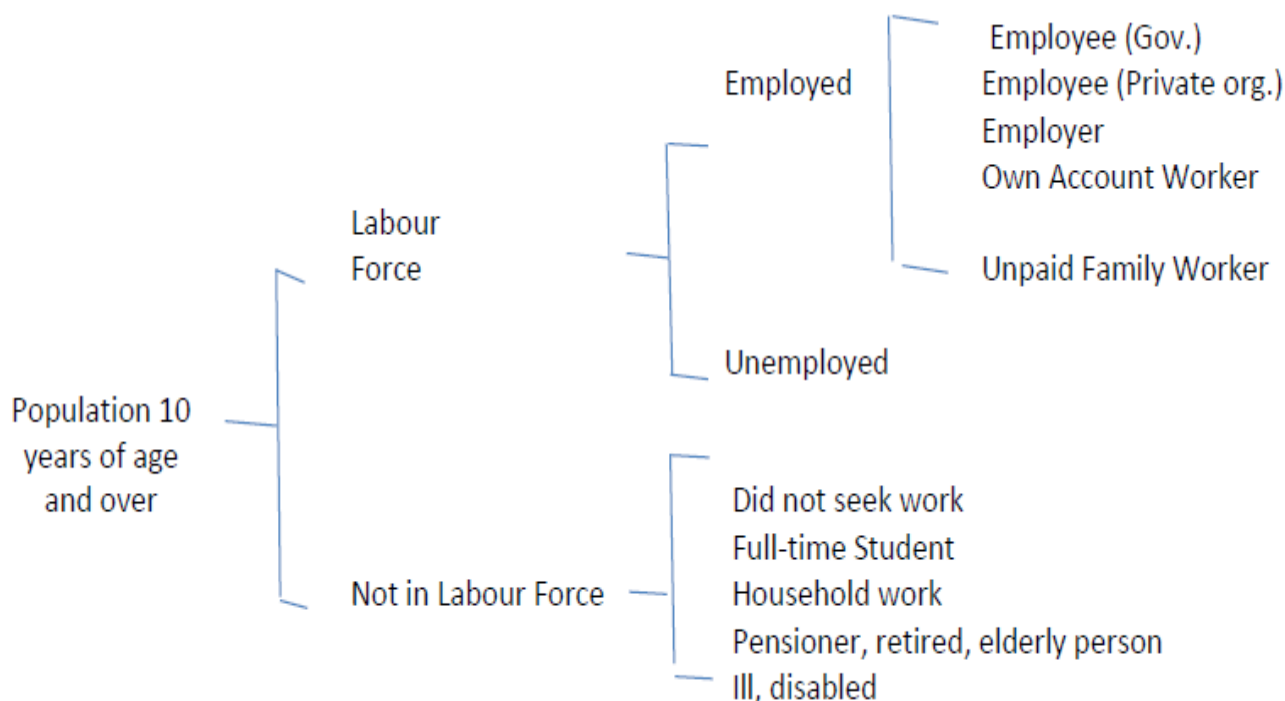
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Employee (Government)**: those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.

(b) **Employee (Private organisation)**: those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.

(c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.

(d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees**.

(e) **Unpaid family worker**: persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

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

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

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

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

Contributors to the Kayin State, Kawkareik District, Kyaidon Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Myo Thandar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Ei Mon Aung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Pan Ei Htun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Khin May Aung	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Cho Cho Than	Assistant Computer Operator, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Zin Min Oo	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Saw Nay Myo Aung	Junior Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census