THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census
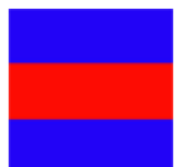
KAYIN STATE, KAWKAREIK DISTRICT

Kyarinseikkyi Township Report

Department of Population
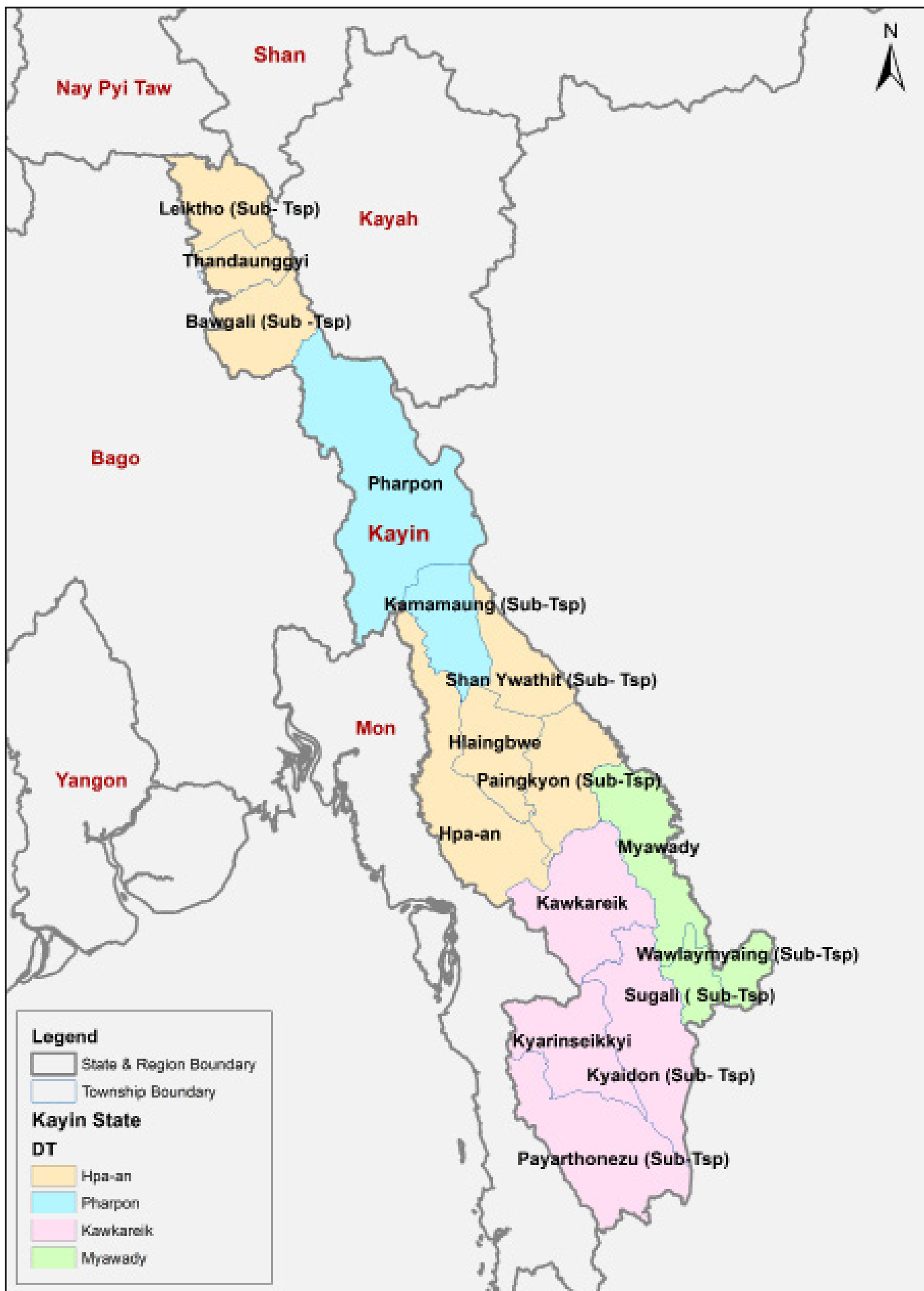
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Kayin State, Kawkareik District

Kyarinseikkyi Township Report

Figure 1 : Map of Kayin State, showing the townships

Shan

Nay Pyi Taw

Kayah

Leiktho (Sub- Tsp)

Thandaunggyi

Bawgali (Sub -Tsp)

Bago

Pharpon

Kayin

Kamamaung (Sub-Tsp)

Shan Ywathit (Sub- Tsp)

Mon

Hlaingbwe

Yangon

Paingkyon (Sub-Tsp)

Hpa-an

Myawady

Kawkareik

Wawlaymyaing (Sub-Tsp)

Sugali (Sub-Tsp)

Kyarinseikkyi

Kyaidon (Sub- Tsp)

Payarthonezu (Sub-Tsp)

Legend

☐ State & Region Boundary

☐ Township Boundary

Kayin State

DT

☐ Hpa-an

☐ Pharpon

☐ Kawkareik

☐ Myawady

Kyarinseikkyi Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	106,427 [2]
Population males	51,806 (48.7%)
Population females	54,621 (51.3%)
Percentage of urban population	8.5%
Area (Km^2)	1,371.2 [3]
Population density (per Km^2)	77.6 persons
Median age	24.0 years
Number of wards	6
Number of village tracts	20
Number of private households	22,040
Percentage of female headed households	19.7%
Mean household size	4.7 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	34.5%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	60.1%
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.4%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	66.5
Child dependency ratio	57.5
Old dependency ratio	9.0
Ageing index	15.6
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	95
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	72.6%
Male	76.5%
Female	69.1%

People with disability	**Number**	**Per cent**
Any form of disability	8,571	8.1
Walking	3,322	3.1
Seeing	4,912	4.6
Hearing	2,526	2.4
Remembering	4,001	3.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	47,255	57.4
Associate Scrutiny	49	0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	210	0.3
National Registration	2,006	2.4
Religious	343	0.4
Temporary Registration	678	0.8
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1
Foreign Passport	31	< 0.1
None	31,702	38.5

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	74.2%	88.6%	61.1%
Unemployment rate	4.0%	4.4%	3.4%
Employment to population ratio	71.3%	84.6%	59.0%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	20,677	93.8
Renter	469	2.1
Provided free (individually)	499	2.3
Government quarters	317	1.4
Private company quarters	25	0.1
Other	53	0.3

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	18.4%		37.4%
Bamboo	10.5%	8.3%	< 0.1%
Earth	< 0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	53.9%	82.4%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		61.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	12.3%	8.0%	0.3%
Other	4.7%	1.1%	0.3%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	43	0.2
LPG	*	< 0.1
Kerosene	43	0.2
Biogas	38	0.2
Firewood	11,234	51.0
Charcoal	10,481	47.5
Coal	174	0.8
Other	22	0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	989	4.5
Kerosene	3,405	15.4
Candle	11,851	53.8
Battery	429	1.9
Generator (private)	4,173	18.9
Water mill (private)	66	0.3
Solar system/energy	1,072	4.9
Other	55	0.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	385	1.7
Tube well, borehole	169	0.8
Protected well/spring	9,427	42.8
Bottled/purifier water	120	0.5
Total Improved Water Sources	*10,101*	*45.8*
Unprotected well/spring	7,532	34.2
Pool/pond/lake	116	0.5
River/stream/canal	1,729	7.9
Waterfall/rainwater	399	1.8
Other	2,163	9.8
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*11,939*	*54.2*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	559	2.5
Tube well, borehole	165	0.8
Protected well/spring	8,862	40.2
Unprotected well/spring	7,389	33.5
Pool/pond/lake	119	0.6
River/stream/canal	2,308	10.5
Waterfall/rainwater	404	1.8
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	2,233	10.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	146	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	13,384	60.7
Total Improved Sanitation	*13,530*	*61.4*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,540	11.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	255	1.2
Other	345	1.6
None	5,370	24.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	6,743	30.6
Television	9,805	44.5
Landline phone	701	3.2
Mobile phone	3,266	14.8
Computer	293	1.3
Internet at home	347	1.6
Households with none of the items	9,207	41.8
Households with all of the items	78	0.4
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	553	2.5
Motorcycle/Moped	12,462	56.5
Bicycle	8,517	38.6
4-Wheel tractor	688	3.1
Canoe/Boat	1,180	5.4
Motor boat	395	1.8
Cart (bullock)	4,461	20.2

Note: [1] Population figures for Kyarinseikkyi 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 Kyarinseikkyi 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 Kyarinseikkyi Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	106,427 *		
Males	51,806		
Females	54,621		
Sex ratio	95 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	8.5 %		
Area (Km^2)	1,371.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	77.6 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	20		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	102,988	8,699	94,289
Number of conventional households	22,040	1,817	20,223
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		

- In Kyarinseikkyi Township, there are slightly more females than males with 95 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (8.5%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Kyarinseikkyi Township is 78 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Kyarinseikkyi Township. This is slightly higher than to 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; Kyarinseikkyi Township (Kawkareik District, Kayin State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population Total	Males	Females
	Total	22,040	106,427	51,806	54,621
	Ward	1,817	9,085	4,428	4,657
1	No (1) Ward(W)	521	2,644	1,396	1,248
2	No (2) Ward(W)	284	1,522	701	821
3	No (3) Ward(W)	242	1,277	591	686
4	No (4) Ward(W)	126	645	297	348
5	No (5) Ward(W)	256	1,152	569	583
6	No (6) Ward(W)	388	1,845	874	971
	Village Tract	20,223	97,342	47,378	49,964
1	Shwe Taung Bo(VT)	1,178	5,524	2,648	2,876
2	Kyar Inn Shwe Doe(VT)	1,788	9,030	4,548	4,482
3	Ka Mawt(VT)	609	2,298	1,108	1,190
4	Than Pu Yar(VT)	889	4,172	1,970	2,202
5	Ah Ka Law(VT)	220	960	498	462
6	Dar Li(VT)	236	1,249	599	650
7	Kya Khat Chaung(VT)	980	4,867	2,414	2,453
8	Nat Chaung Kan Nar(VT)	1,265	5,734	2,787	2,947
9	Nat Chaung Ah Lel(VT)	662	3,476	1,721	1,755
10	Ya Thayt(VT)	482	2,737	1,378	1,359
11	Da Noe(VT)	710	3,447	1,760	1,687
12	Ka Sat(VT)	662	3,390	1,697	1,693
13	Kun Ka Thaung(VT)	856	3,740	1,818	1,922
14	Seik Ka Lay(VT)	2,972	14,008	6,664	7,344
15	Kha Lel Saw(VT)	1,125	6,002	2,888	3,114
16	Khway Thoe Seik(VT)	228	1,199	566	633
17	Win Yaw Seik Gyi(VT)	437	1,989	969	1,020
18	Taung Dee(VT)	968	5,050	2,483	2,567
19	Ta Khun Taing(VT)	2,000	9,601	4,684	4,917
20	Kha Lel(VT)	1,956	8,869	4,178	4,691

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

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kyarinseikkyi Township

5,728 (5.4%)
36,757 (34.5%)
63,942 (60.1%)

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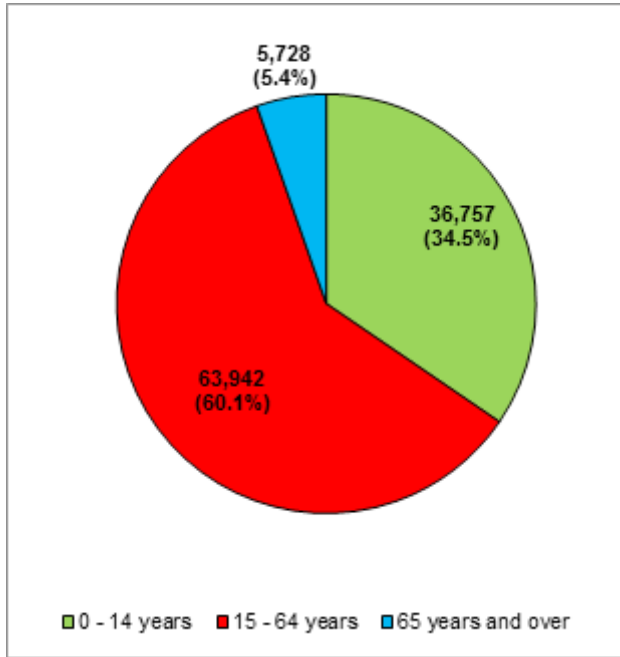
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kyarinseikkyi Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	106,427	51,806	54,621
0 - 4	11,639	5,815	5,824
5 - 9	12,508	6,331	6,177
10 - 14	12,610	6,300	6,310
15 - 19	9,563	4,666	4,897
20 - 24	8,351	4,098	4,253
25 - 29	7,322	3,487	3,835
30 - 34	7,212	3,447	3,765
35 - 39	6,626	3,171	3,455
40 - 44	6,635	3,132	3,503
45 - 49	5,632	2,669	2,963
50 - 54	5,159	2,393	2,766
55 - 59	4,152	1,955	2,197
60 - 64	3,290	1,570	1,720
65 - 69	2,042	1,002	1,040
70 - 74	1,502	750	752
75 - 79	991	461	530
80 - 84	689	337	352
85 - 89	328	155	173
90 +	176	67	109

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kyarinseikkyi Township is 60.1 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.

- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kayin State, Kawkareik District and Kyarinseikkyi Township)
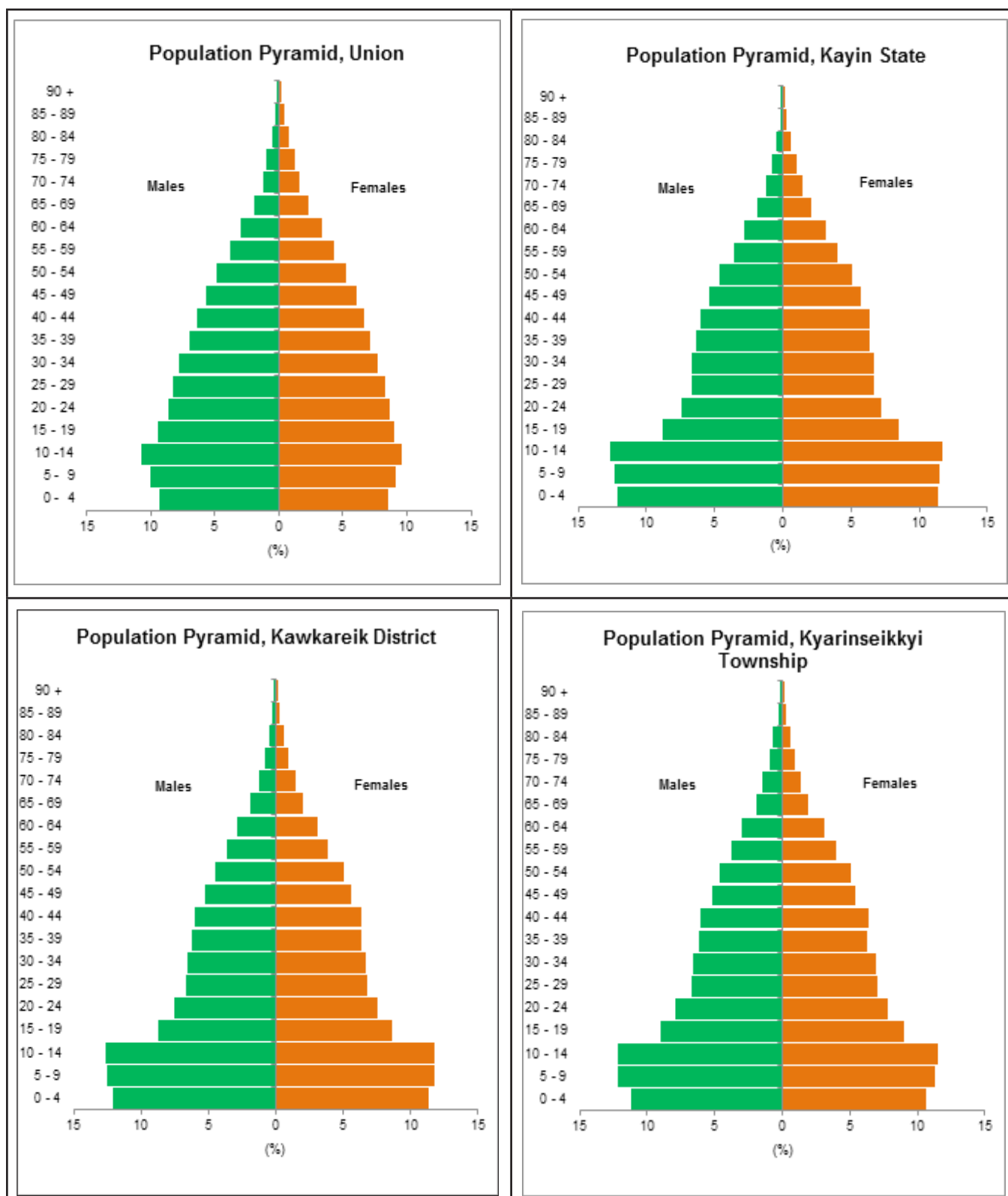
- The birth rate has been slightly declining in Kyarinseikkyi Township since the last 5 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kyarinseikkyi Township.

- Except age group 5-9, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

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

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

- In Kayin State, it is 84.5% Buddhist, 9.5% Christian, 4.6% Islam, 0.6% Hindu, 0.1% Animist, 0.7% Other religion, and less than 0.1% No religion.
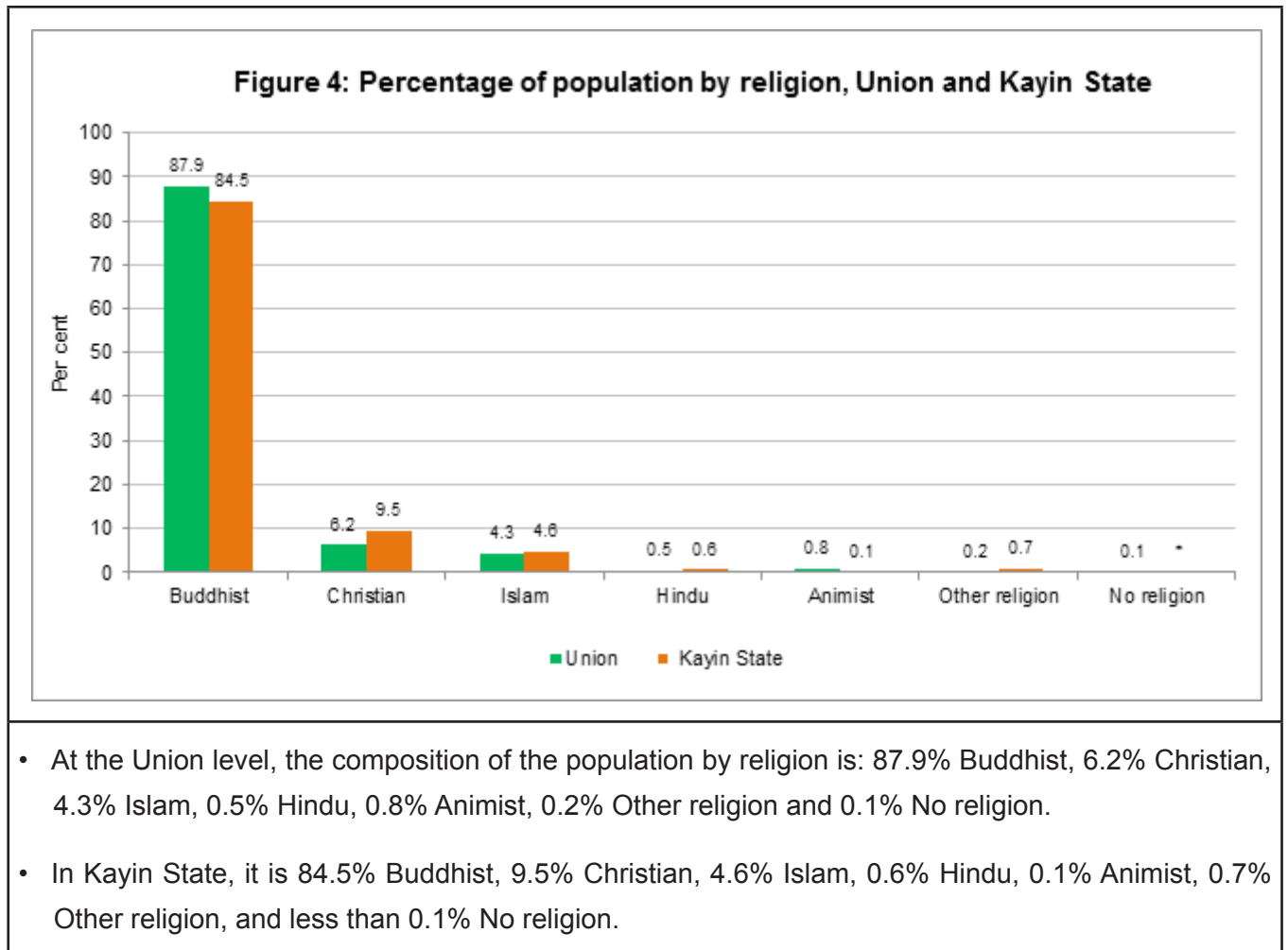
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C)   Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,382	1,220	1,162	586	294	292
6	2,522	1,257	1,265	1,544	743	801
7	2,656	1,314	1,342	1,948	945	1,003
8	2,449	1,265	1,184	1,876	955	921
9	2,346	1,176	1,170	1,910	941	969
10	2,537	1,257	1,280	1,931	938	993
11	2,309	1,135	1,174	1,805	853	952
12	2,411	1,129	1,282	1,728	767	961
13	2,454	1,172	1,282	1,526	666	860
14	2,310	1,099	1,211	1,172	504	668
15	2,074	1,002	1,072	789	335	454
16	1,775	803	972	515	201	314
17	1,705	820	885	346	135	211
18	1,972	933	1,039	281	118	163
19	1,572	740	832	158	45	113
20	1,893	917	976	128	54	74
21	1,489	681	808	86	35	51
22	1,650	791	859	66	30	36
23	1,534	733	801	40	15	25
24	1,350	613	737	24	14	10
25	1,647	759	888	18	7	11
26	1,243	552	691	14	8	6
27	1,359	628	731	17	7	10
28	1,431	665	766	8	4	4
29	1,233	548	685	10	5	5

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Kayin State and Kyarinseikkyi Township
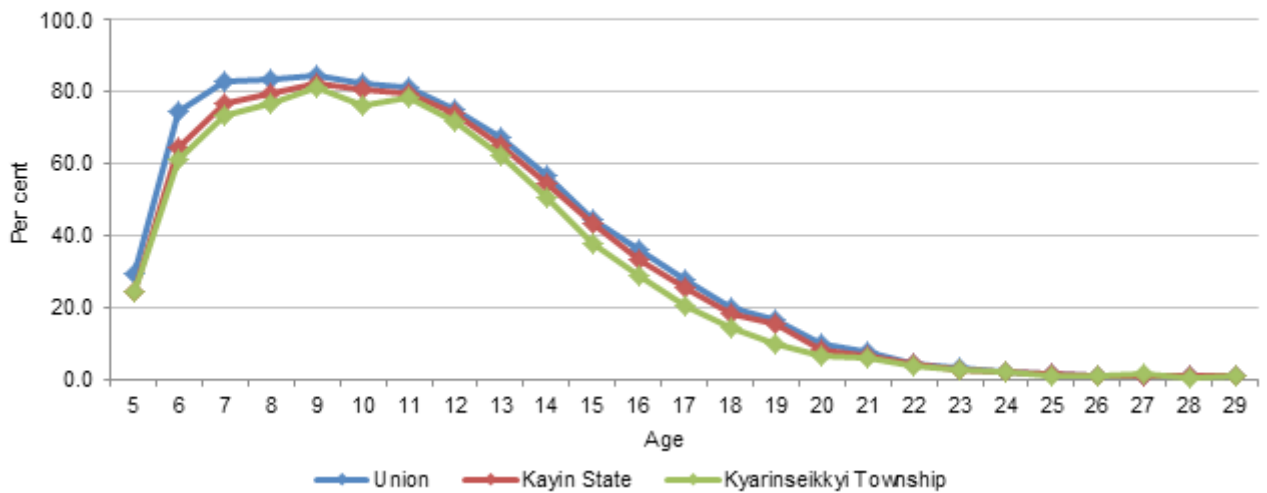
Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kyarinseikkyi Township
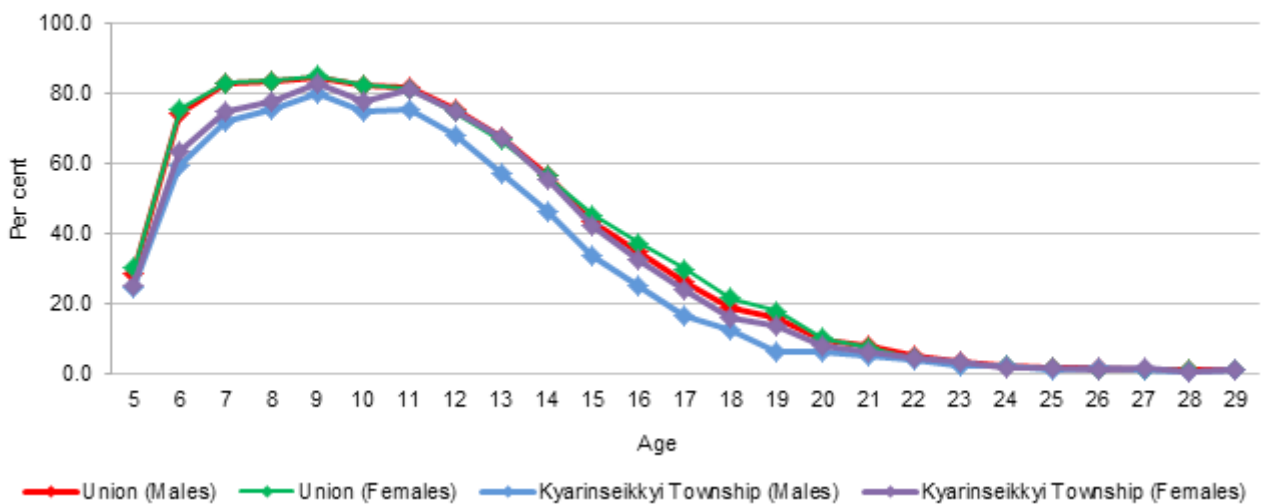
- School attendance in Kyarinseikkyi Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Kyarinseikkyi Township is decreasing at age 12 onwards.

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
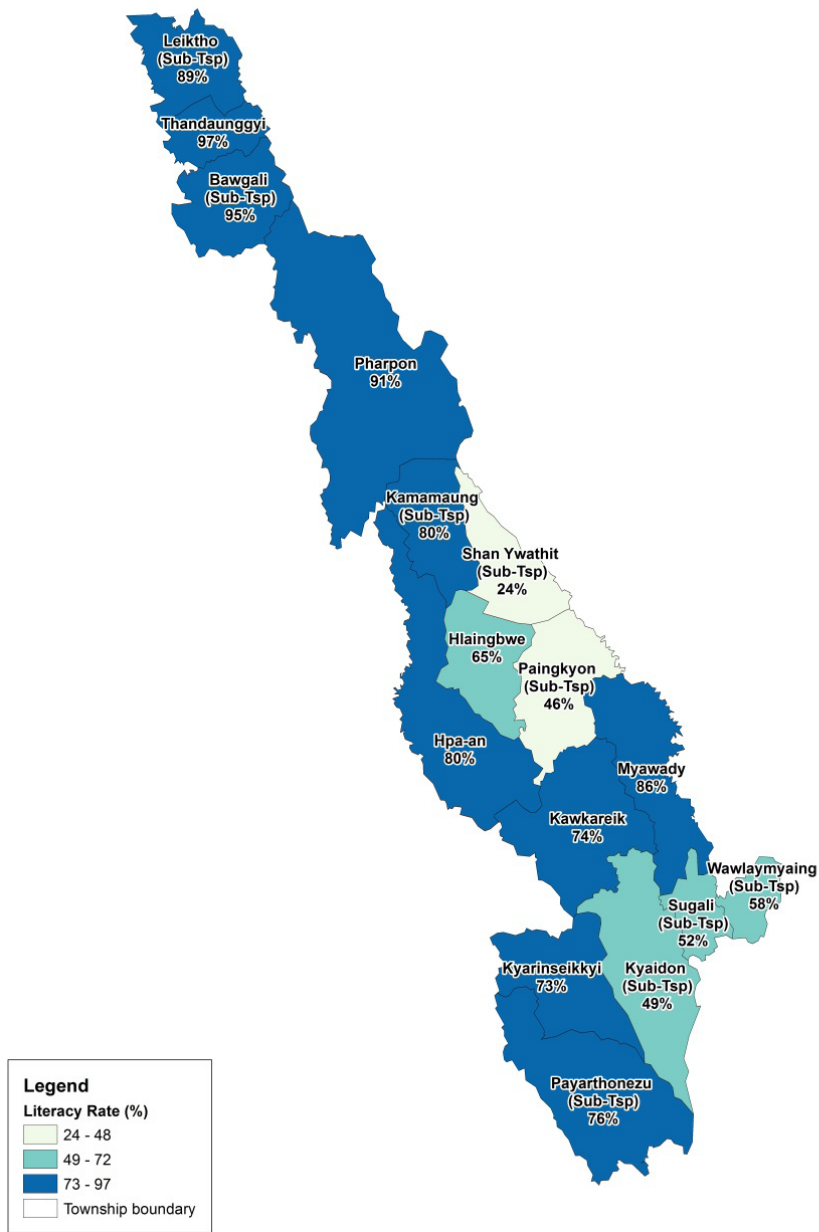
Union	: 89.5%
Kayin State	: 74.4%
Kawkareik District	: 71.3%
Kyarinseikkyi Township	: 72.6%

14

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	17,014	87.1
Males	8,033	85.3
Females	8,981	88.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kyarinseikkyi Township is 72.6 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kayin State (74.4%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 69.1 per cent and for the males it is 76.5 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 87.1 per cent with 88.8 per cent for females and 85.3 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 (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	51,756	17,115	33.1	15,247	6,929	6,038	2,675	79	1,269	82	30	2,292
Urban	4,952	632	12.8	1,013	697	1,145	775	12	601	16	6	55
Rural	46,804	16,483	35.2	14,234	6,232	4,893	1,900	67	668	66	24	2,237
Males	24,596	6,944	28.2	7,528	3,285	3,213	1,349	56	505	43	18	1,655
Females	27,160	10,171	37.4	7,719	3,644	2,825	1,326	23	764	39	12	637

- Some 33.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 35.2 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 28.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 37.4 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 13.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.5 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	16.2	19.1	13.3	10.4	11.2	9.3
15 - 19	59.6	69.0	50.7	8.3	9.3	7.0
20 - 24	77.4	89.1	66.1	6.3	6.6	5.8
25 - 29	78.6	94.5	64.2	4.4	4.9	3.8
30 - 34	79.5	94.9	65.5	3.6	4.0	3.0
35 - 39	80.4	95.5	66.5	3.3	3.7	2.7
40 - 44	81.3	95.2	68.8	2.6	3.0	2.0
45 - 49	80.1	95.0	66.7	2.1	2.5	1.7
50 - 54	75.6	92.9	60.6	1.8	1.9	1.7
55 - 59	68.4	86.9	51.9	1.7	2.1	1.2
60 - 64	56.3	75.4	38.8	1.5	1.9	0.6
65 - 69	41.2	58.2	24.9	1.0	1.0	0.8
70 - 74	22.0	32.0	12.1	2.1	2.5	1.1
75 +	9.8	14.7	5.4	2.3	2.0	3.2
15 - 24	67.9	78.4	57.9	7.2	7.8	6.4
15 - 64	74.2	88.6	61.1	4.0	4.4	3.4

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
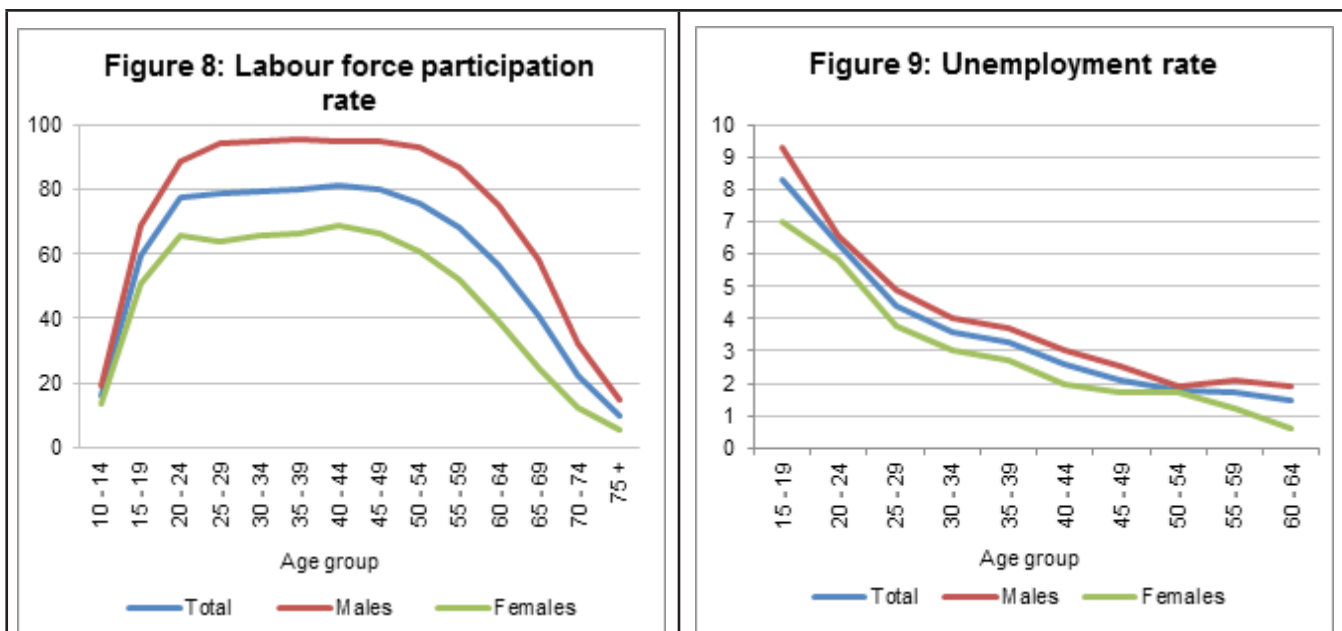
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kyarinseikkyi Township is 74.2 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 61.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 88.6 per cent.

- In Kyarinseikkyi Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 16.2 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kyarinseikkyi Township is 4.0 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.4%) and for females (3.4%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 6.4 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	31,378	3.0	37.4	35.6	13.4	3.3	7.4
Males	10,397	5.3	50.9	4.2	17.8	5.1	16.7
Females	20,981	1.8	30.7	51.1	11.2	2.4	2.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 50.9 per cent of males are full time students while 51.1 per cent of females are household workers.

17

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**43,953**	**24,621**	**19,332**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	114	59	55	0.3	0.2	0.3
Professionals	698	134	564	1.6	0.5	2.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	438	333	105	1.0	1.4	0.5
Clerical Support Workers	310	143	167	0.7	0.6	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	3,144	1,056	2,088	7.2	4.3	10.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	26,756	15,743	11,013	60.9	63.9	57.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,737	1,268	469	4.0	5.2	2.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	565	544	21	1.3	2.2	0.1
Elementary Occupations	8,240	4,785	3,455	18.7	19.4	17.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,951	556	1,395	4.4	2.3	7.2

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Kayin State and Kyarinseikkyi Township
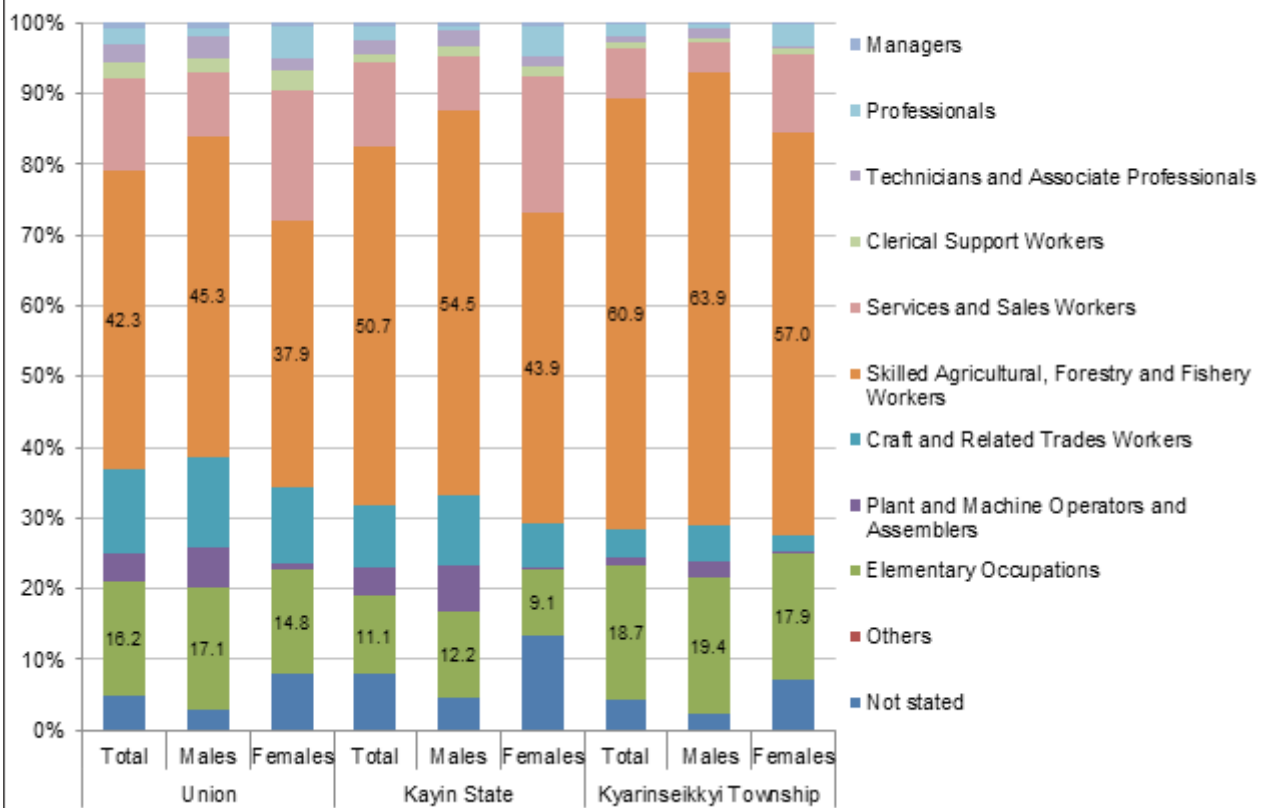
- In Kyarinseikkyi Township, 60.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 18.7 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 63.9 per cent of males and 57.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Kayin State, 50.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 11.1 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**43,953**	**24,621**	**19,332**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33,582	19,668	13,914	76.4	79.9	72.0
Mining and quarrying	61	47	14	0.1	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	1,390	706	684	3.2	2.9	3.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9	6	3	*	*	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	13	11	2	*	*	*
Construction	1,026	890	136	2.3	3.6	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,749	902	1,847	6.3	3.7	9.6
Transportation and storage	644	631	13	1.5	2.6	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	308	106	202	0.7	0.4	1.0
Information and communication	20	9	11	*	*	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	8	2	6	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	13	12	1	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	22	12	10	0.1	*	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	656	514	142	1.5	2.1	0.7
Education	731	118	613	1.7	0.5	3.2
Human health and social work activities	124	40	84	0.3	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	22	17	5	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	218	126	92	0.5	0.5	0.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	140	91	49	0.3	0.4	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,217	713	1,504	5.0	2.9	7.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Kayin State and Kyarinseikkyi 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 Kyarinseikkyi Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 76.4 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 6.3 per cent.

- There are 79.9 per cent of males and 72.0 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Kayin State, there are 55.8 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 9.1 per cent in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" 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	47,255	49	210	2,006	343	678	*	31	31,702
Urban	5,133	4	25	177	49	121	-	-	1,953
Rural	42,122	45	185	1,829	294	557	*	31	29,749
Males	23,193	28	148	1,011	306	312	*	17	14,643
Females	24,062	21	62	995	37	366	*	14	17,059

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
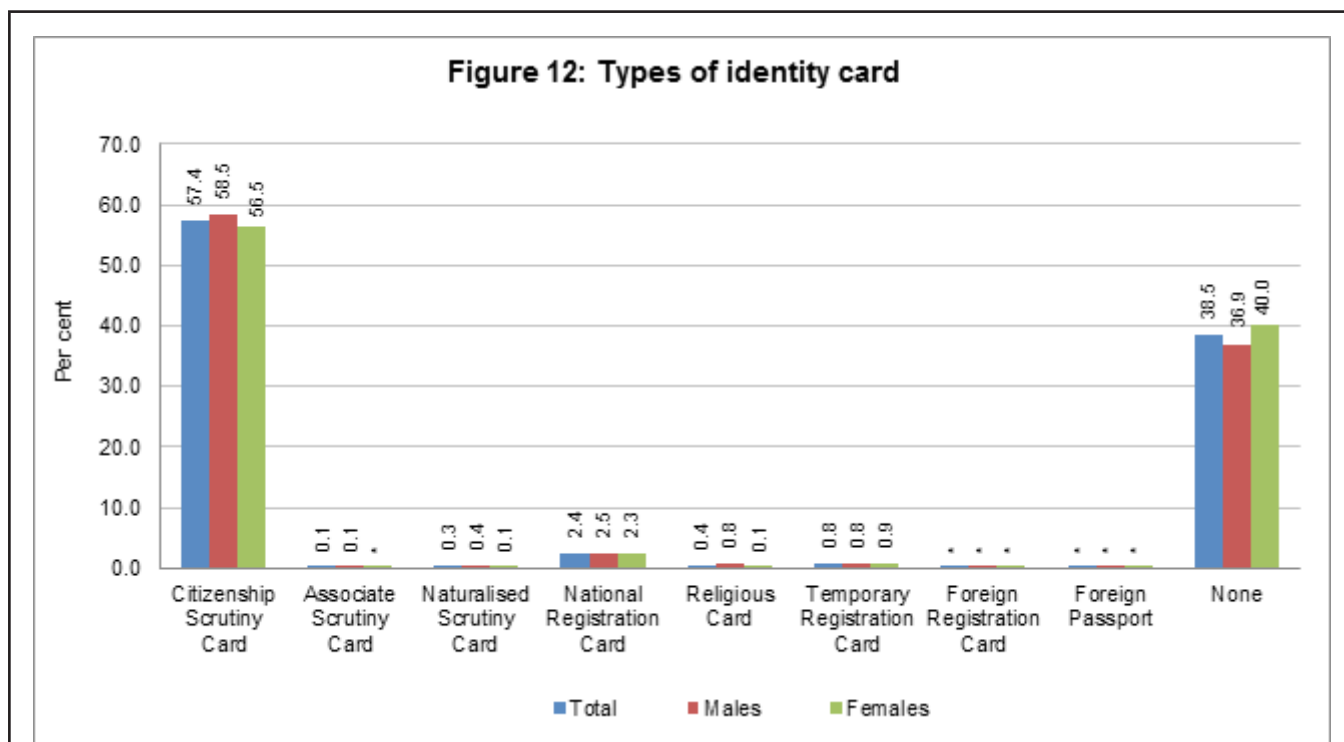
- In Kyarinseikkyi Township, 57.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 38.5 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 36.9 per cent of males and 40.0 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	**106,427**	**97,856**	**8,571**	**8.1**	**4,912**	**2,526**	**3,322**	**4,001**
0 - 4	11,639	11,295	344	3.0	67	66	290	283
5 - 9	12,508	12,267	241	1.9	18	36	101	163
10 - 14	12,610	12,329	281	2.2	36	70	59	190
15 - 19	9,563	9,321	242	2.5	59	42	62	147
20 - 24	8,351	8,129	222	2.7	47	37	70	134
25 - 29	7,322	7,100	222	3.0	55	36	72	128
30 - 34	7,212	6,934	278	3.9	64	52	96	122
35 - 39	6,626	6,323	303	4.6	97	59	84	133
40 - 44	6,635	6,104	531	8.0	292	95	133	181
45 - 49	5,632	4,968	664	11.8	432	100	149	210
50 - 54	5,159	4,260	899	17.4	618	165	227	286
55 - 59	4,152	3,233	919	22.1	632	219	289	328
60 - 64	3,290	2,415	875	26.6	619	246	297	357
65 - 69	2,042	1,353	689	33.7	480	240	297	313
70 - 74	1,502	871	631	42.0	476	310	319	322
75 - 79	991	476	515	52.0	393	272	274	253
80 - 84	689	294	395	57.3	296	247	259	229
85 - 89	328	126	202	61.6	140	143	146	131
90 +	176	58	118	67.0	91	91	98	91

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	**51,806**	**47,636**	**4,170**	**8.0**	**2,218**	**1,178**	**1,615**	**1,910**
0 - 4	5,815	5,637	178	3.1	36	35	152	141
5 - 9	6,331	6,188	143	2.3	10	22	58	92
10 - 14	6,300	6,146	154	2.4	19	38	35	106
15 - 19	4,666	4,532	134	2.9	29	24	32	85
20 - 24	4,098	3,983	115	2.8	25	24	42	66
25 - 29	3,487	3,368	119	3.4	24	15	41	70
30 - 34	3,447	3,280	167	4.8	31	27	60	74
35 - 39	3,171	3,024	147	4.6	44	26	50	62
40 - 44	3,132	2,878	254	8.1	119	45	72	88
45 - 49	2,669	2,366	303	11.4	186	46	73	93
50 - 54	2,393	1,961	432	18.1	286	86	118	134
55 - 59	1,955	1,518	437	22.4	296	96	129	161
60 - 64	1,570	1,136	434	27.6	301	118	154	161
65 - 69	1,002	681	321	32.0	210	94	130	141
70 - 74	750	465	285	38.0	205	138	143	142
75 - 79	461	238	223	48.4	170	119	116	108
80 - 84	337	141	196	58.2	138	127	114	100
85 - 89	155	66	89	57.4	59	65	64	55
90 +	67	28	39	58.2	30	33	32	31

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	**54,621**	**50,220**	**4,401**	**8.1**	**2,694**	**1,348**	**1,707**	**2,091**
0 - 4	5,824	5,658	166	2.9	31	31	138	142
5 - 9	6,177	6,079	98	1.6	8	14	43	71
10 - 14	6,310	6,183	127	2.0	17	32	24	84
15 - 19	4,897	4,789	108	2.2	30	18	30	62
20 - 24	4,253	4,146	107	2.5	22	13	28	68
25 - 29	3,835	3,732	103	2.7	31	21	31	58
30 - 34	3,765	3,654	111	2.9	33	25	36	48
35 - 39	3,455	3,299	156	4.5	53	33	34	71
40 - 44	3,503	3,226	277	7.9	173	50	61	93
45 - 49	2,963	2,602	361	12.2	246	54	76	117
50 - 54	2,766	2,299	467	16.9	332	79	109	152
55 - 59	2,197	1,715	482	21.9	336	123	160	167
60 - 64	1,720	1,279	441	25.6	318	128	143	196
65 - 69	1,040	672	368	35.4	270	146	167	172
70 - 74	752	406	346	46.0	271	172	176	180
75 - 79	530	238	292	55.1	223	153	158	145
80 - 84	352	153	199	56.5	158	120	145	129
85 - 89	173	60	113	65.3	81	78	82	76
90 +	109	30	79	72.5	61	58	66	60

- Eight in every 100 persons in Kyarinseikkyi Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 50.

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

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

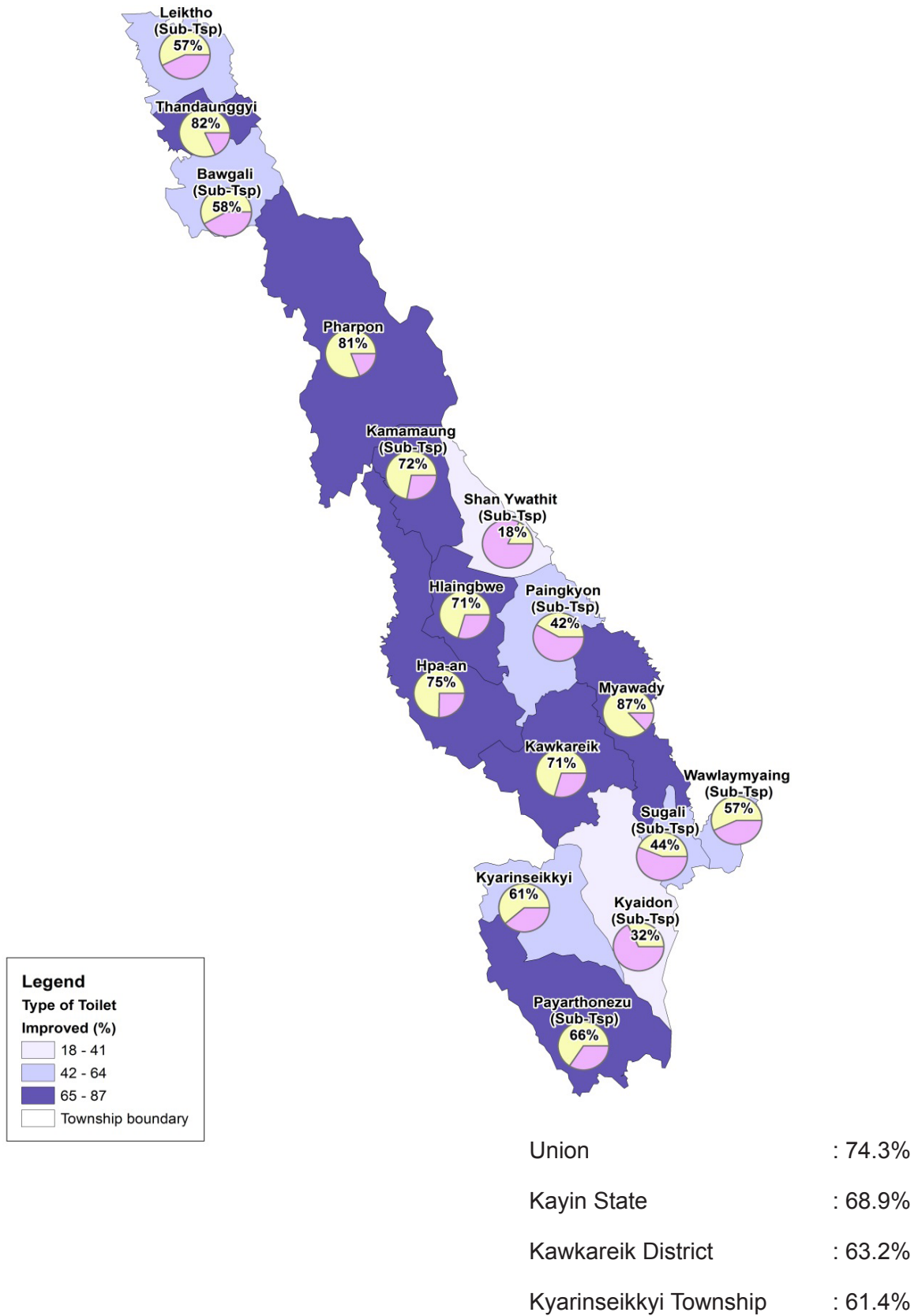**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	22,040	1.0	5.5	11.2	65.0	8.6	6.2	1.9	0.6
Urban	1,817	6.9	15.6	10.2	53.5	3.1	6.3	2.3	2.0
Rural	20,223	0.5	4.6	11.3	66.0	9.1	6.2	1.9	0.5

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
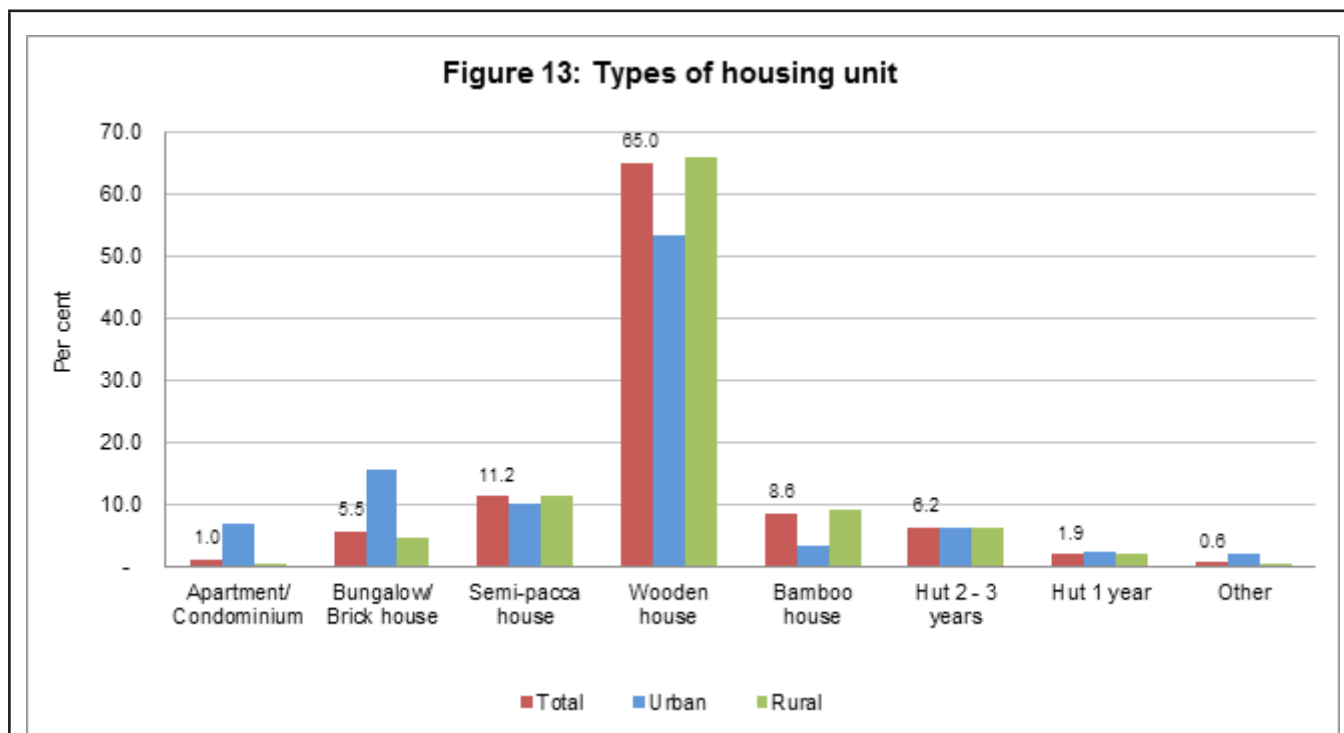
- The majority of the households in Kyarinseikkyi Township are living in wooden houses (65.0%) followed by households in semi-pacca houses (11.2%).

- Some 53.5 per cent of urban households and 66.0 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

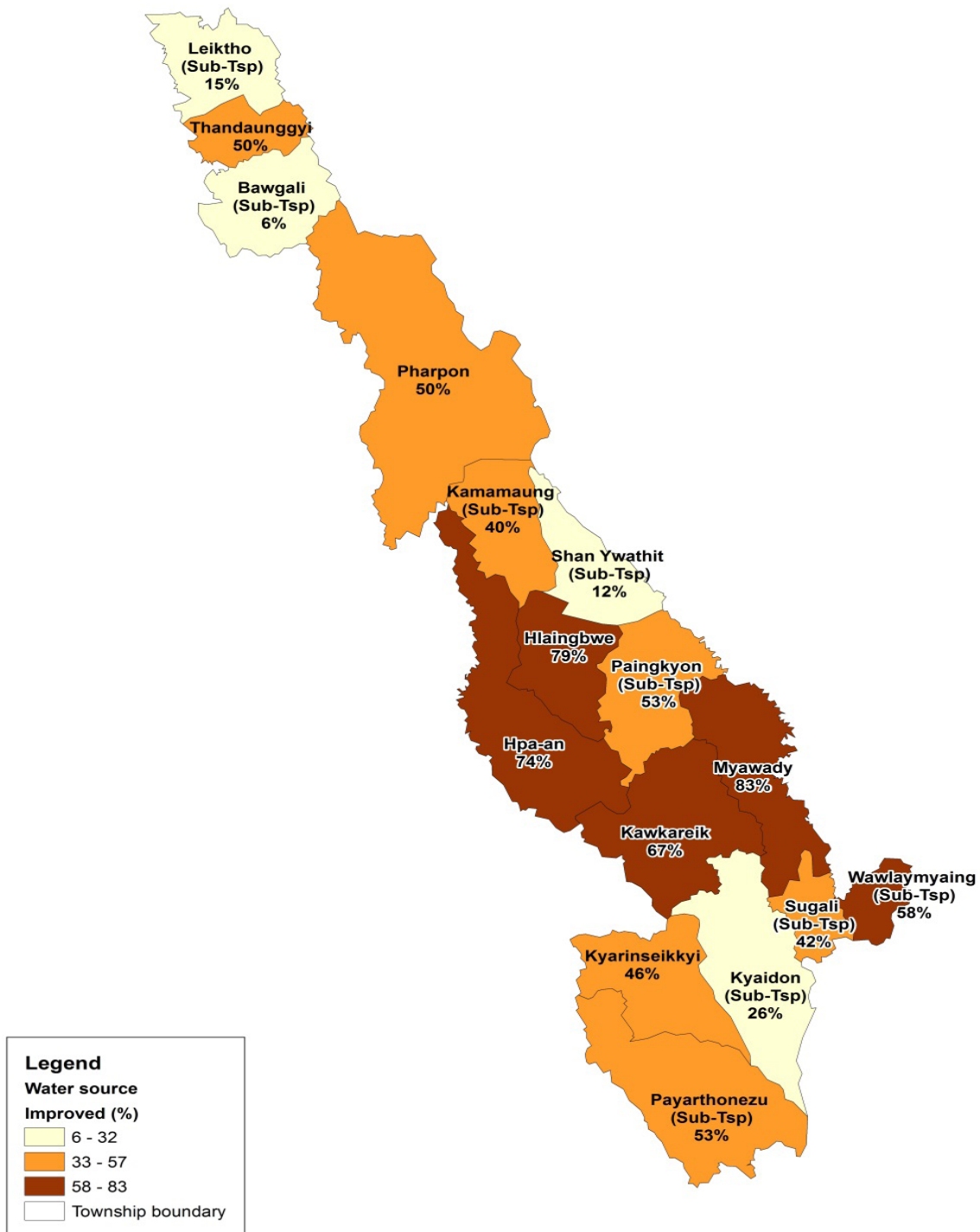Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

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%
Kyarinseikkyi Township	: 61.4%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.7	0.3	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		60.7	92.8	57.8
Improved sanitation		*61.4*	*93.1*	*58.5*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		11.5	1.2	12.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.2	0.2	1.2
Other		1.6	0.4	1.7
None		24.3	5.1	26.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	22,040	1,817	20,223

- Some 61.4 per cent of the households in Kyarinseikkyi Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (60.7%)).

- Compared to other townships in Kayin State, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kyarinseikkyi is in the range of (42-64) per cent group.

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

- Some 24.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kayin State, it is 24.5 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Kyarinseikkyi Township, 26.1 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

Leiktho
(Sub-Tsp)
15%

Thandaunggyi
50%

Bawgali
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Pharpon
50%

Kamamaung
(Sub-Tsp)
40%

Shan Ywathit
(Sub-Tsp)
12%

Hlaingbwe
79%

Paingkyon
(Sub-Tsp)
53%

Hpa-an
74%

Myawady
83%

Kawkareik
67%

Wawlaymyaing
(Sub-Tsp)
58%

Sugali
(Sub-Tsp)
42%

Kyarinseikkyi
46%

Kyaidon
(Sub-Tsp)
26%

Payarthonezu
(Sub-Tsp)
53%

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

Union	: 69.5%
Kayin State	: 64.0%
Kawkareik District	: 55.2%
Kyarinseikkyi Township	: 45.8%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	1.7	2.9	1.6
Tube well, borehole	0.8	0.8	0.8
Protected well/ Spring	42.8	62.7	41.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.5	6.2	*
Total improved drinking water	*45.8*	*72.6*	*43.4*
Unprotected well/Spring	34.2	18.5	35.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.5	-	0.6
River/stream/ canal	7.9	0.3	8.5
Waterfall/ Rain water	1.8	-	2.0
Other	9.8	8.6	9.9
Total unimproved drinking water	*54.2*	*27.4*	*56.6*
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	22,040	1,817	20,223

- In Kyarinseikkyi Township, 45.8 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 range of (33-57) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 42.8 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 34.2 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.

- Some 54.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 56.6 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
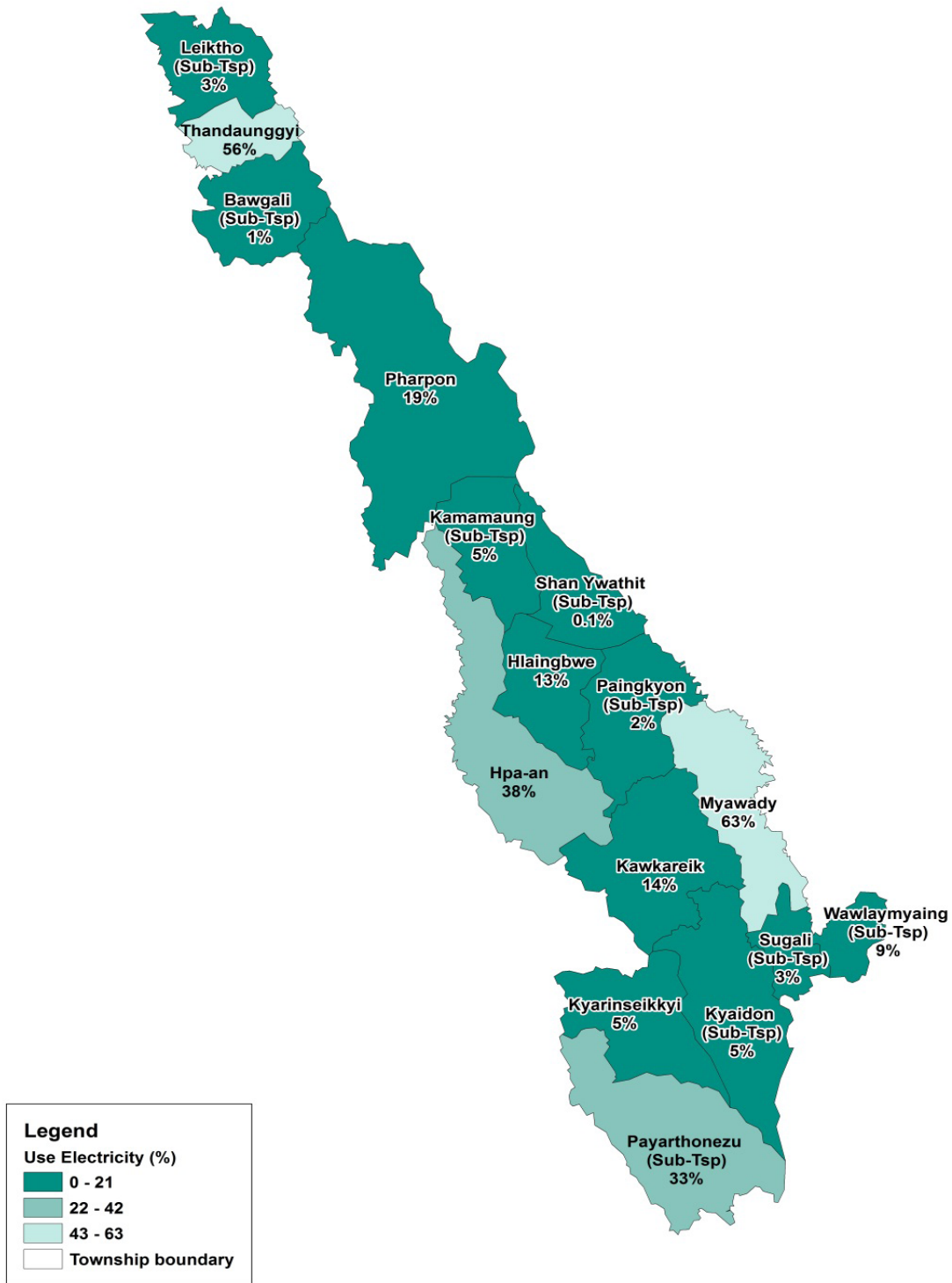
Union	: 32.4%
Kayin State	: 26.9%
Kawkareik District	: 14.3%
Kyarinseikkyi Township	: 4.5%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.5	25.9	2.6
Kerosene		15.4	0.3	16.8
Candle		53.8	19.9	56.8
Battery		1.9	2.1	1.9
Generator (private)		18.9	48.9	16.2
Water mill (private)		0.3	1.0	0.2
Solar system/energy		4.9	1.3	5.2
Other		0.3	0.6	0.2
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**22,040**	**1,817**	**20,223**

- In Kyarinseikkyi 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 53.8 per cent.

- In rural areas, 56.8 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

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
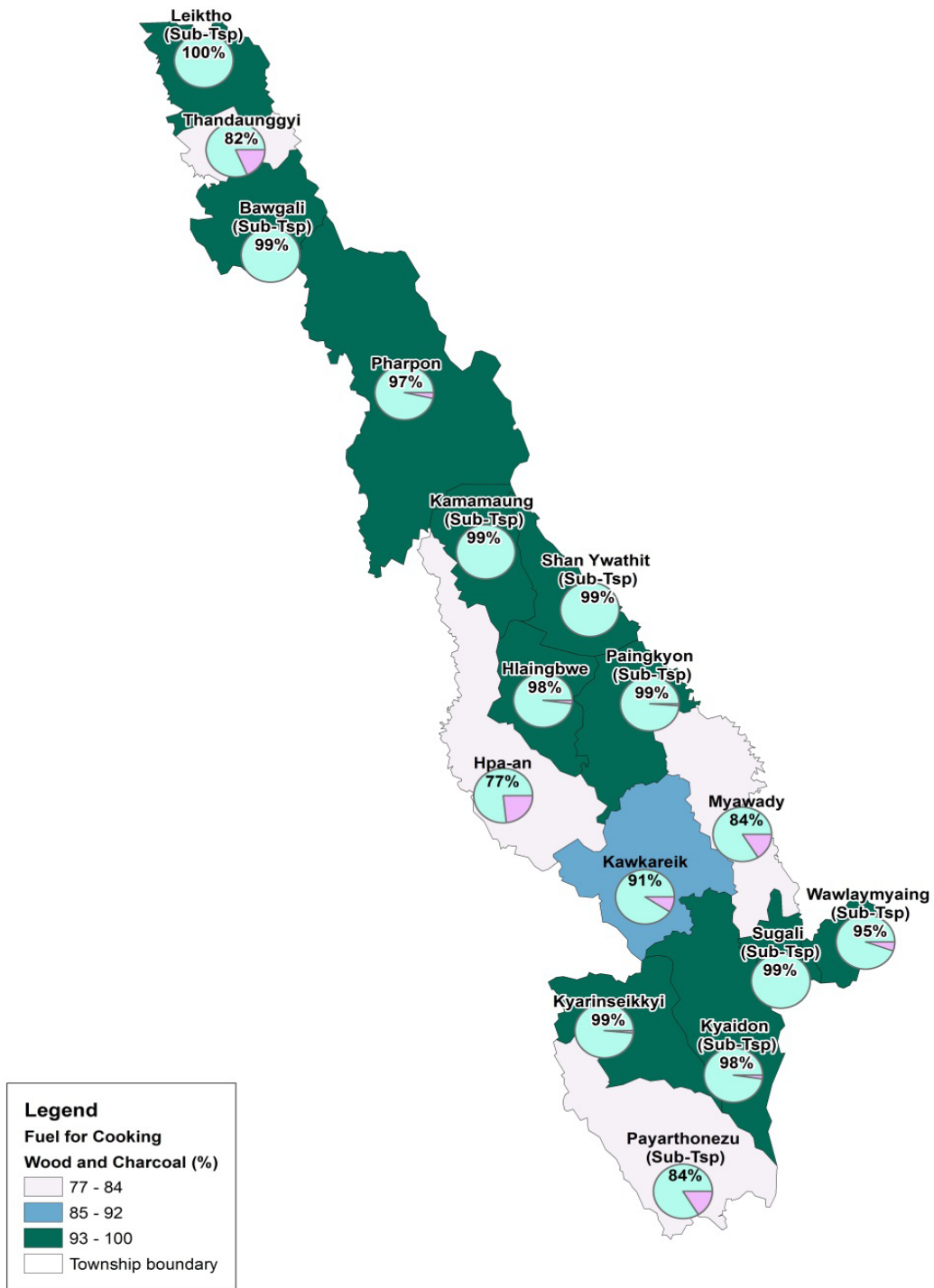
Union	: 81.0%
Kayin State	: 87.9%
Kawkareik District	: 92.0%
Kyarinseikkyi Township	: 98.5%

33

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.2	1.0	0.1
LPG		*	0.2	*
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.2
BioGas		0.2	0.3	0.2
Firewood		51.0	40.2	51.9
Charcoal		47.5	57.3	46.7
Coal		0.8	0.4	0.8
Other		0.1	0.6	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	22,040	1,817	20,223

- In Kyarinseikkyi Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 51.0 per cent using firewood and 47.5 per cent mainly use charcoal.

- Only 0.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 51.9 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 46.7 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	22,040	30.6	44.5	3.2	14.8	1.3	1.6	41.8	0.4
Urban	1,817	33.6	65.7	6.6	58.4	4.7	10.5	18.8	0.6
Rural	20,223	30.3	42.6	2.9	10.9	1.0	0.8	43.8	0.3

- Some 44.5 per cent of the households in Kyarinseikkyi Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 65.7 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 42.6 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
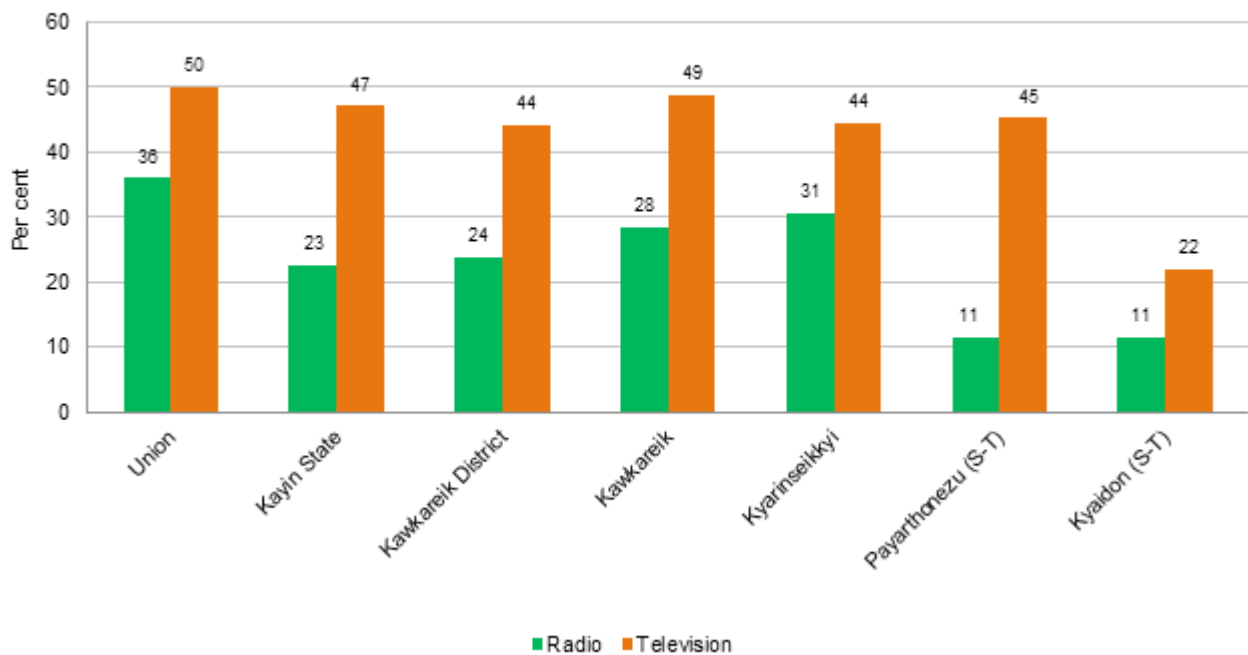
- In Kyarinseikkyi Township, 44.5 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in three households (30.6%) reported having a radio.

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
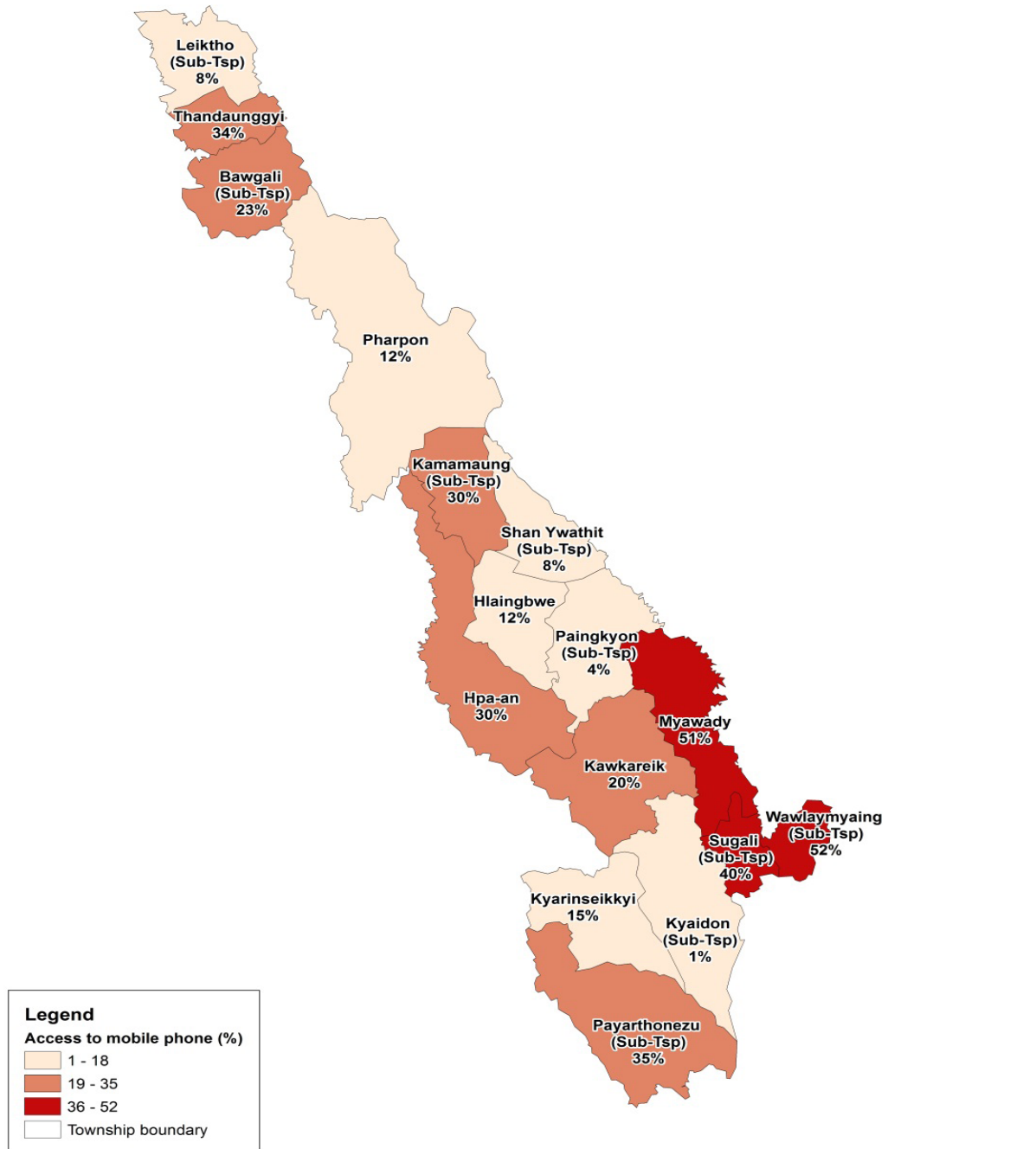
Union	: 32.9%
Kayin State	: 25.3%
Kawkareik District	: 19.4%
Kyarinseikkyi Township	: 14.8%

- Some 14.8 per cent of the households in Kyarinseikkyi Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Kayin State, it is in the lowest group.

36

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
Kyarinseikkyi Township	22,040	553	12,462	8,517	688	1,180	395	4,461
Urban	1,817	82	963	857	16	60	40	110
Rural	20,223	471	11,499	7,660	672	1,120	355	4,351

- In Kyarinseikkyi Township, 56.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 38.6 per cent of households having bicycle.

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

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Kayin State and Kyarinseikkyi Township

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

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.5 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
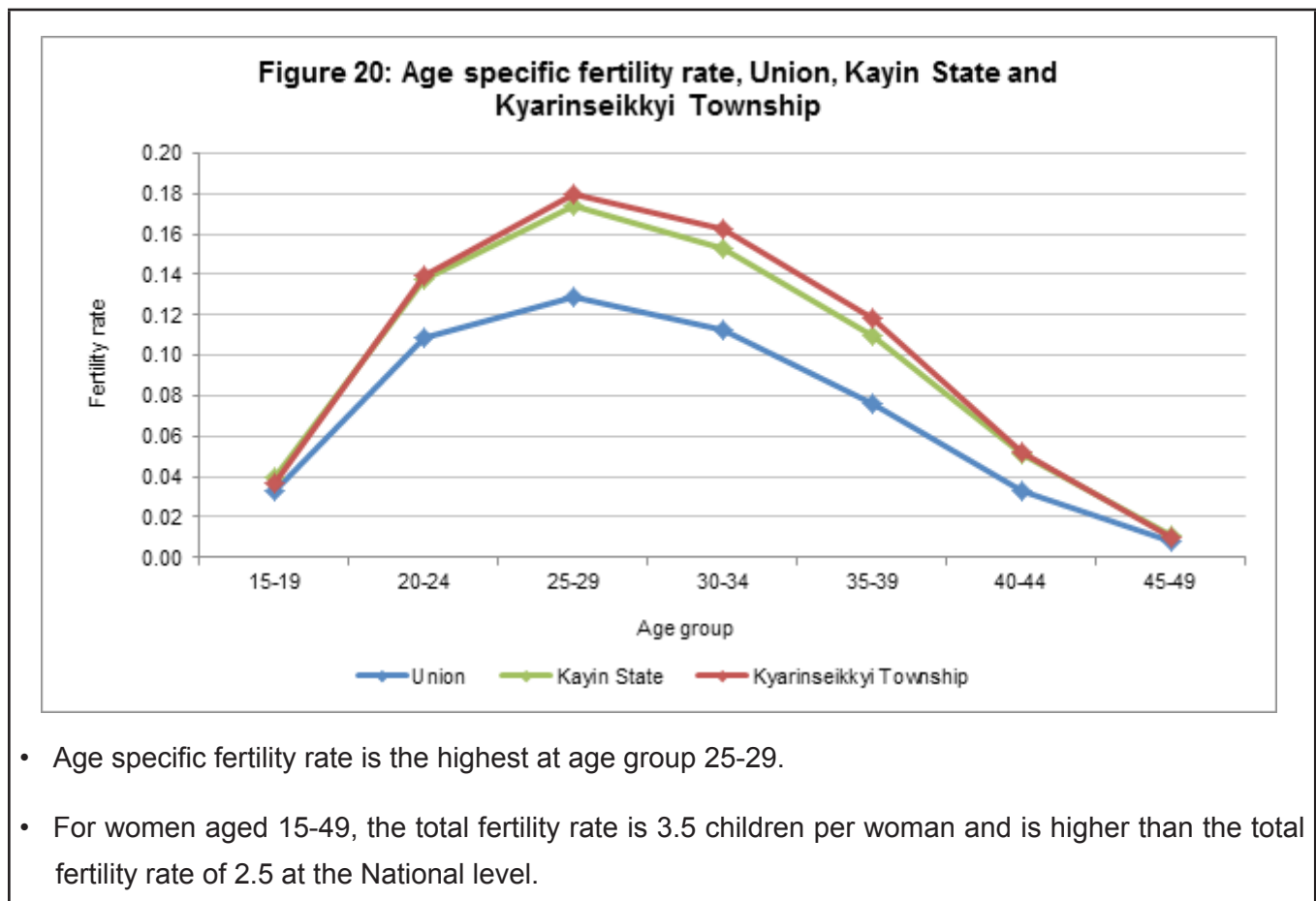
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend

Total Fertility Rate

- 2.9 - 3.8
- 3.9 - 4.8
- 4.9 - 5.7
- Township boundary
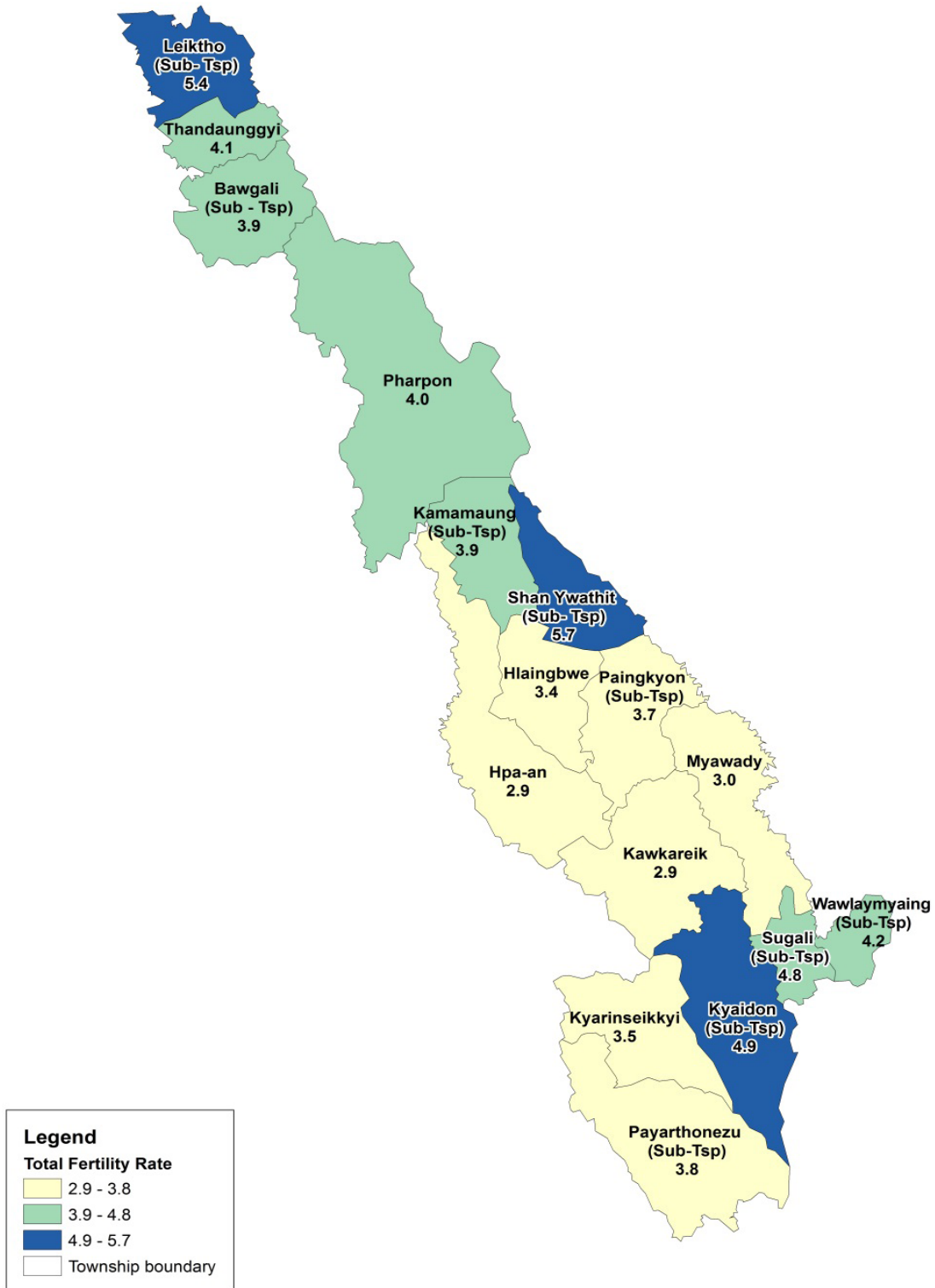
Union	: 2.5
Kayin State	: 3.4
Kawkareik District	: 3.5
Kyarinseikkyi Township	: 3.5

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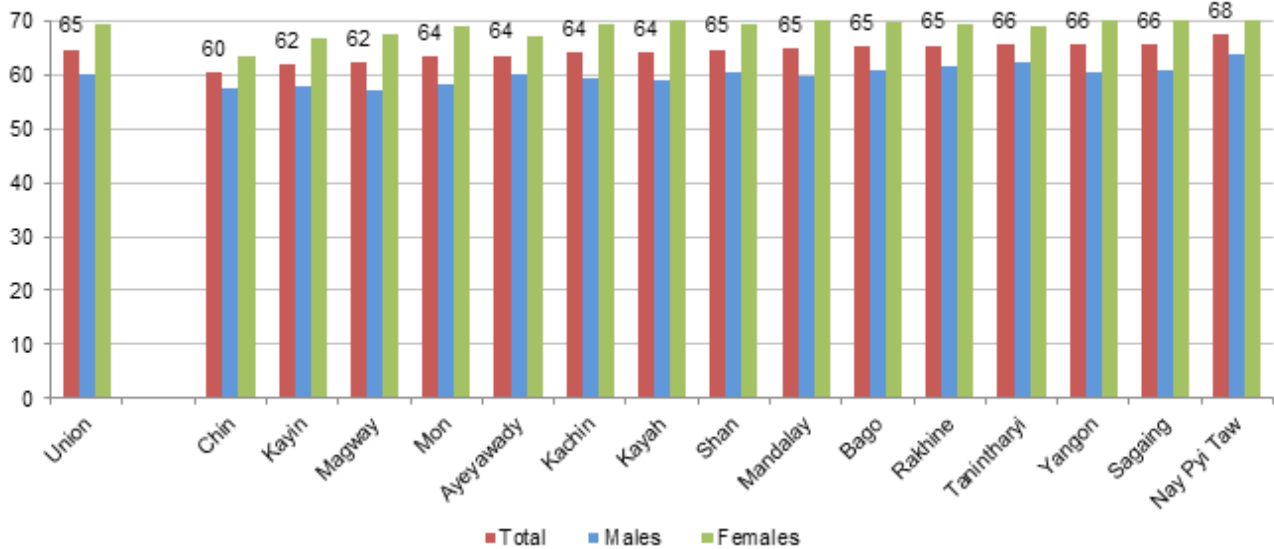
- The expectation of life at birth in Kayin State is 62.1 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

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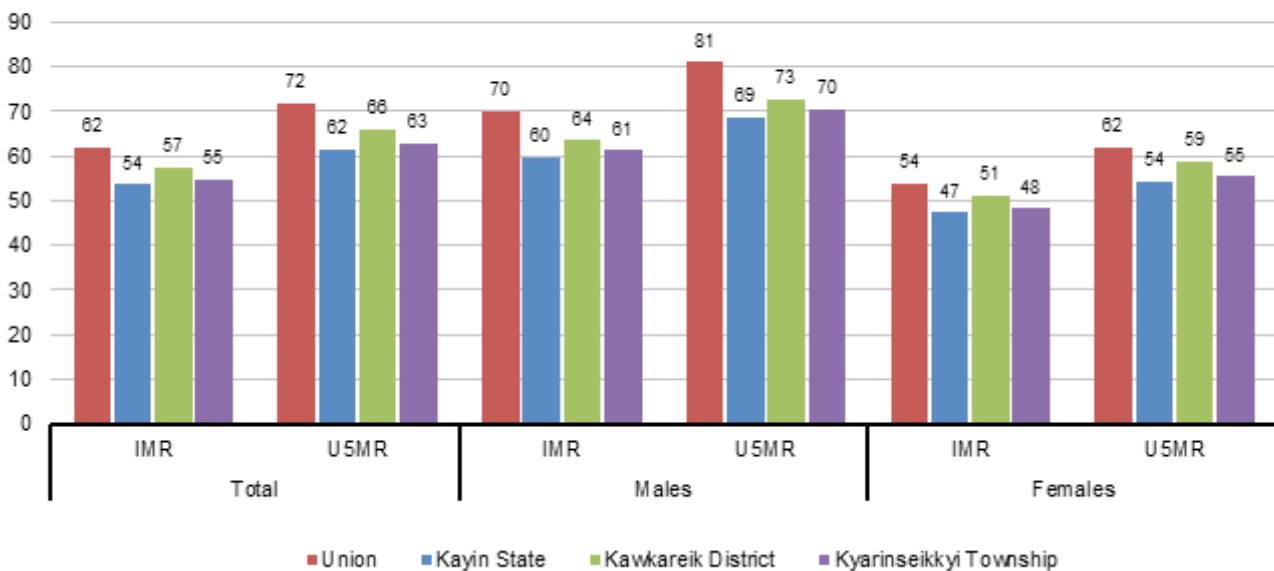
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kawkareik District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kawkareik District is 57 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 66 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyarinseikkyi Township are higher than those in Kayin State and lower than those in Kawkareik District. The Infant mortality in Kyarinseikkyi is 55 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 63 per 1,000 live births.

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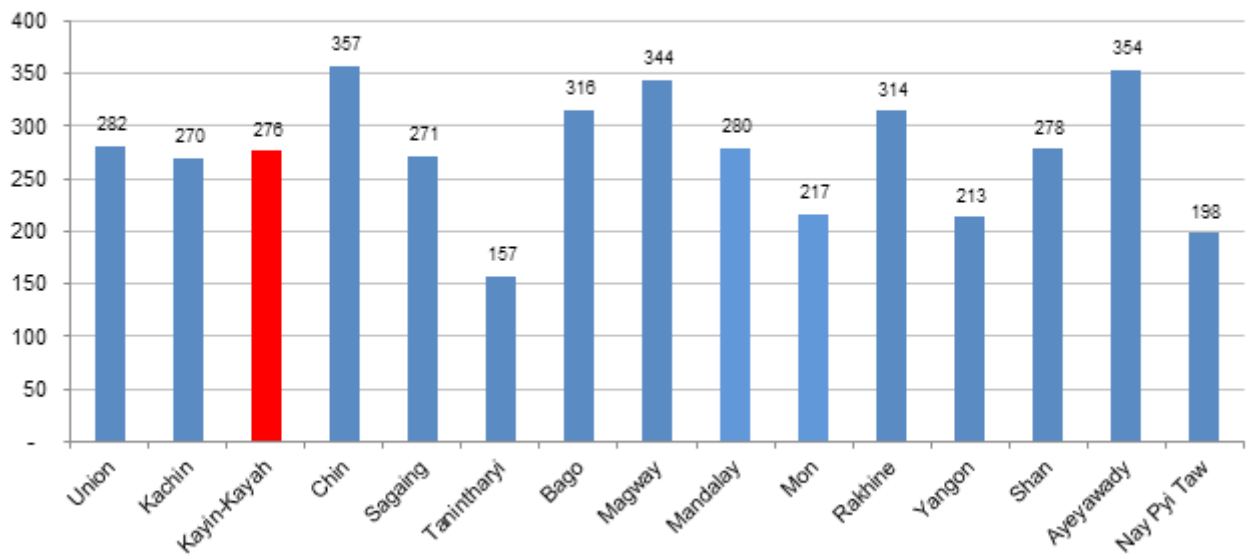
- In Kayin State, there are 276 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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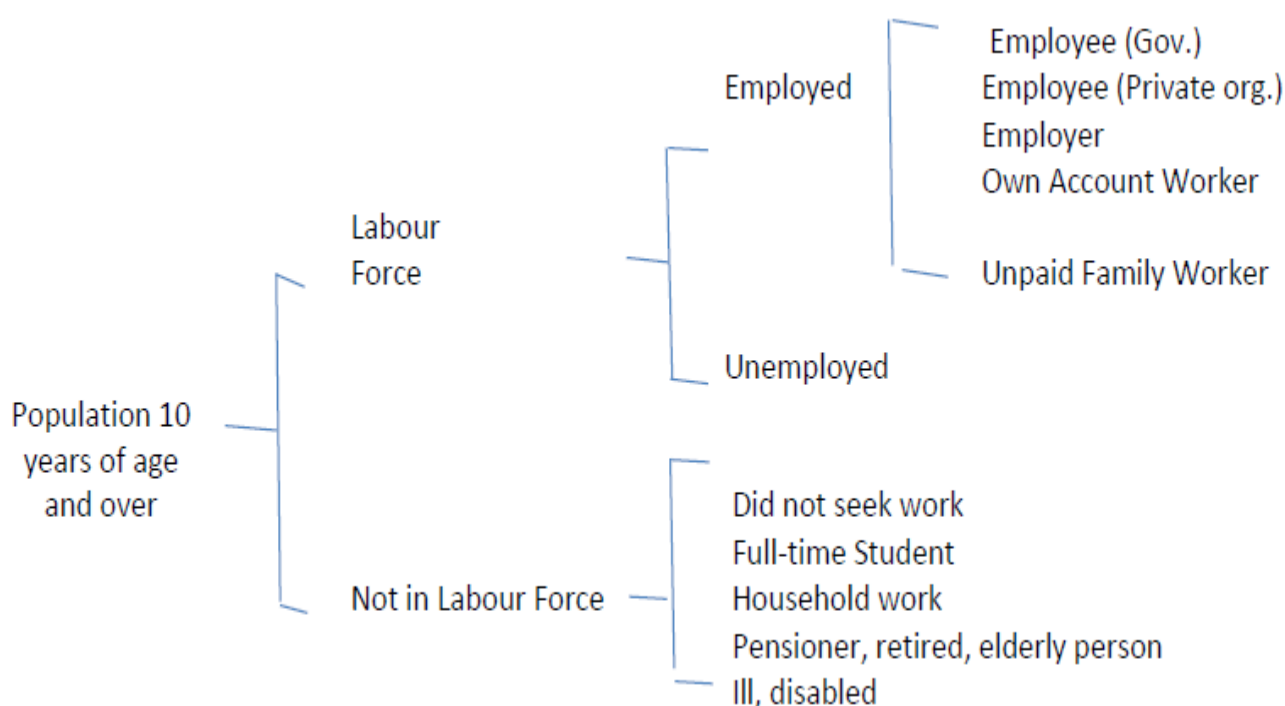
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Kayin State, Kawkareik District, Kyarinseikkyi Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Myo Thandar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Wint No No Htun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Ei Mon Aung	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 Soe Naing	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census