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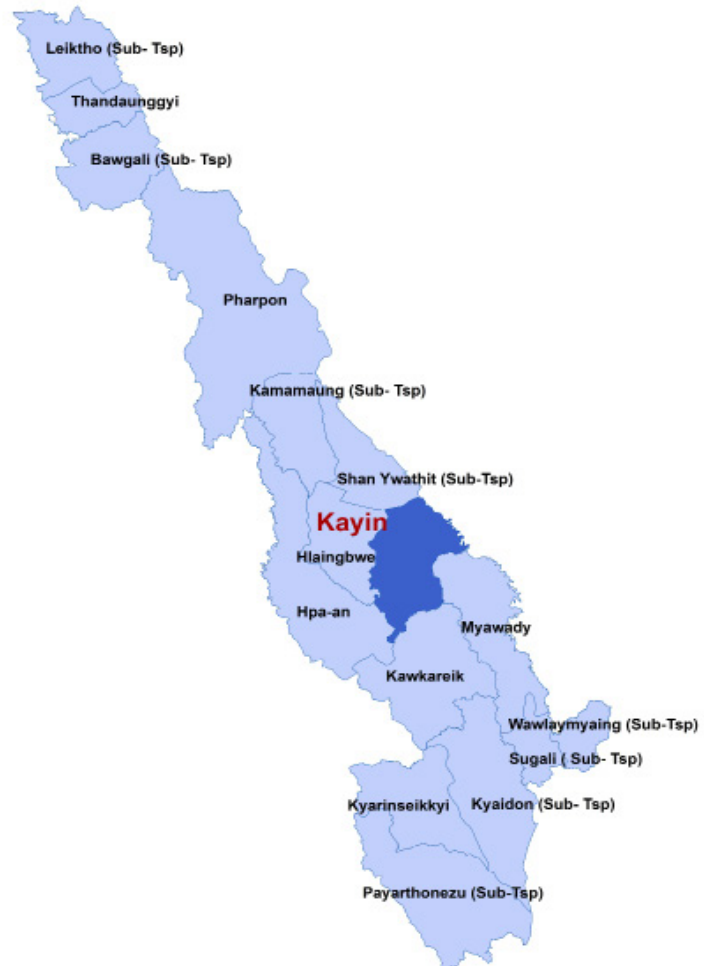
The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KAYIN STATE, HPA-AN DISTRICT
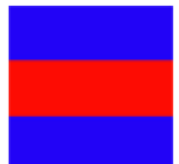
Paingkyon Sub-Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Leiktho (Sub- Tsp)

Thandaunggyi

Bawgali (Sub- Tsp)

Pharpon

Kamamaung (Sub- Tsp)

Shan Ywathit (Sub-Tsp)

Kayin

Hlaingbwe

Hpa-an

Myawady

Kawkareik

Wawlaymyaing (Sub-Tsp)

Sugali (Sub- Tsp)

Kyarinseikkyi   Kyaidon (Sub- Tsp)

Payarthonezu (Sub-Tsp)

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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Paingkyon Sub-Township Report

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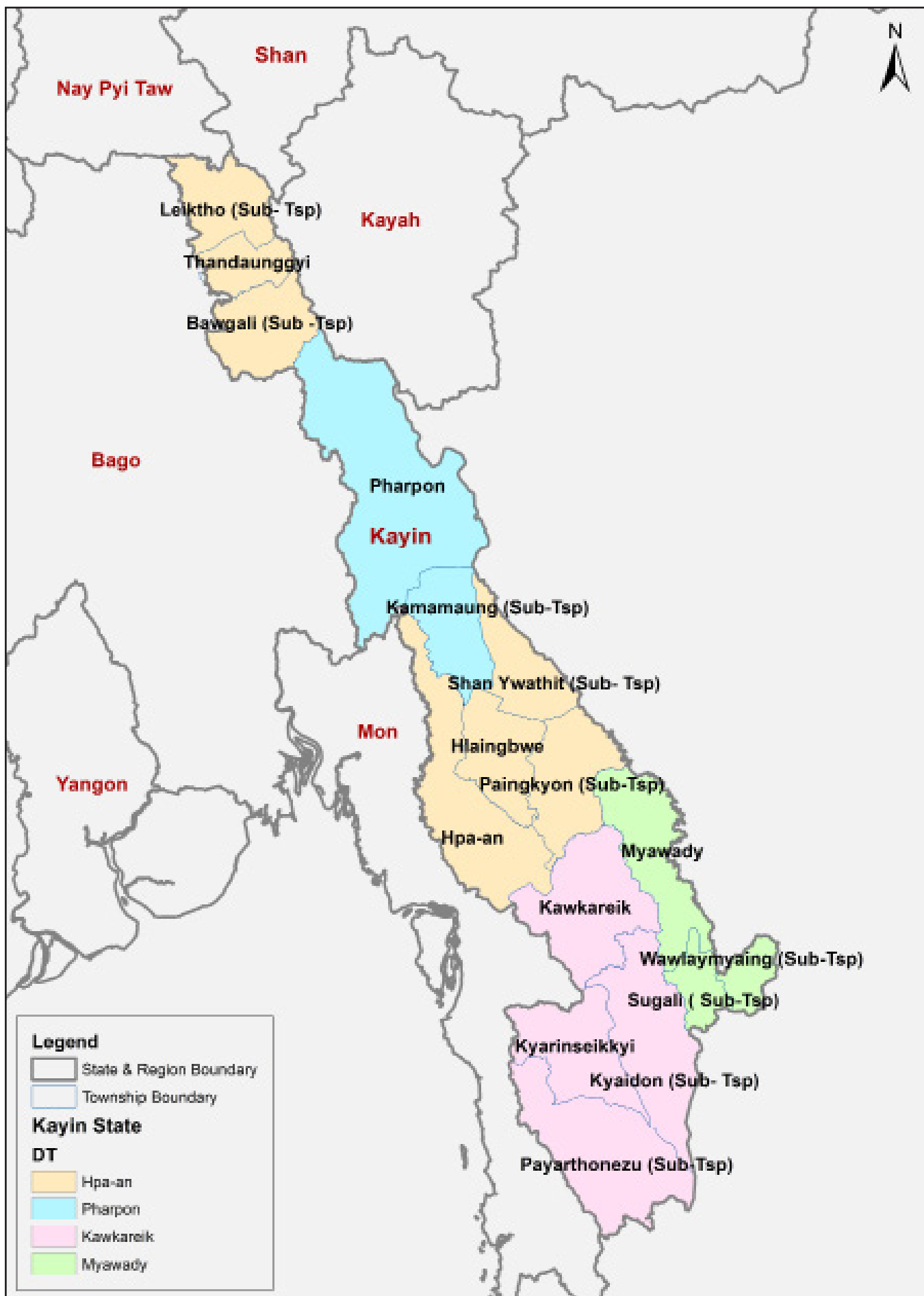
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October 2017

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

Paingkyon Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	88,604 [2]
Population males	42,977 (48.5%)
Population females	45,627 (51.5%)
Percentage of urban population	4.6%
Area (Km²)	1,694.7 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	52.3 persons
Median age	22.6 years
Number of wards	5
Number of village tracts	27
Number of private households	17,778
Percentage of female headed households	28.6%
Mean household size	4.9 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	38.5%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	55.6%
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.9%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	79.7
Child dependency ratio	69.1
Old dependency ratio	10.6
Ageing index	15.3
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	94
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	45.7%
Male	51.0%
Female	41.2%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,954	7.8
Walking	2,995	3.4
Seeing	4,655	5.3
Hearing	2,260	2.6
Remembering	3,145	3.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	30,386	46.1
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	49	0.1
National Registration	598	0.9
Religious	268	0.4
Temporary Registration	129	0.2
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1
None	34,442	52.3

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	53.8%	78.4%	31.7%
Unemployment rate	13.9%	12.9%	16.2%
Employment to population ratio	46.3%	68.3%	26.5%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	17,310	97.4
Renter	83	0.5
Provided free (individually)	224	1.3
Government quarters	134	0.8
Private company quarters	*	0.1
Other	*	0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	9.7%		44.8%
Bamboo	19.1%	14.5%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	65.5%	80.7%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		54.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	4.7%	3.8%	1.0%
Other	0.7%	0.8%	0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	0.1
LPG	*	< 0.1
Kerosene	88	0.5
Biogas	24	0.1
Firewood	15,577	87.6
Charcoal	1,995	11.2
Coal	72	0.4
Other	*	0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	295	1.7
Kerosene	2,583	14.5
Candle	12,199	68.6
Battery	128	0.7
Generator (private)	1,089	6.1
Water mill (private)	44	0.2
Solar system/energy	1,356	7.6
Other	84	0.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	315	1.8
Tube well, borehole	495	2.8
Protected well/spring	8,524	47.9
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*9,342*	*52.5*
Unprotected well/spring	3,543	19.9
Pool/pond/lake	23	0.1
River/stream/canal	3,496	19.7
Waterfall/rainwater	1,092	6.2
Other	282	1.6
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*8,436*	*47.5*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	313	1.8
Tube well, borehole	565	3.2
Protected well/spring	7,976	44.9
Unprotected well/spring	3,535	19.9
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	3,997	22.5
Waterfall/rainwater	1,091	6.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	281	1.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	275	1.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	7,118	40.1
Total Improved Sanitation	*7,393*	*41.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	593	3.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	111	0.6
Other	34	0.2
None	9,647	54.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	3,052	17.2
Television	5,371	30.2
Landline phone	371	2.1
Mobile phone	748	4.2
Computer	101	0.6
Internet at home	46	0.3
Households with none of the items	11,017	62.0
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	395	2.2
Motorcycle/Moped	5,963	33.5
Bicycle	4,767	26.8
4-Wheel tractor	1,657	9.3
Canoe/Boat	695	3.9
Motor boat	672	3.8
Cart (bullock)	3,533	19.9

Note: [1] Population figures for Paingkyon 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 Paingkyon 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 Paingkyon Sub-Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	88,604 *		
Males	42,977		
Females	45,627		
Sex ratio	94 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	4.6%		
Area (Km^2)	1,694.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	52.3 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	27		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	86,980	3,947	83,033
Number of conventional households	17,778	807	16,971
Mean household size	4.9 persons ***		

- In Paingkyon Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 94 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (4.6%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Paingkyon Sub-Township is 52 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.9 persons living in each household in Paingkyon 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; Paingkyon Sub-Township (Hpa-an District, Kayin State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**17,778**	**88,604**	**42,977**	**45,627**
	Ward	**807**	**4,074**	**1,935**	**2,139**
1	No (1)(W)	36	194	95	99
2	No (2)(W)	114	648	315	333
3	No (3)(W)	110	570	298	272
4	No (4)(W)	202	897	401	496
5	No (5)(W)	345	1,765	826	939
	Village Tract	**16,971**	**84,530**	**41,042**	**43,488**
1	Ka So(VT)	902	4,310	2,066	2,244
2	Naung Kha Lone(VT)	273	1,332	662	670
3	Moe Naing(VT)	758	4,014	1,975	2,039
4	Win Pa Ya(VT)	481	2,208	1,045	1,163
5	Naung Boe Gyi(VT)	720	3,150	1,505	1,645
6	Ywar Kaing Kaung(VT)	477	2,378	1,135	1,243
7	Kawt Nwet(VT)	574	2,673	1,276	1,397
8	Naung Mya Lwe(VT)	385	1,942	935	1,007
9	Kawt Pa Mut(VT)	396	2,162	1,051	1,111
10	Kawt Ma Yaing(VT)	680	3,112	1,436	1,676
11	Daw Lan(VT)	1,046	4,634	2,259	2,375
12	Pa Ta(VT)	991	4,951	2,426	2,525
13	Naung Khwee(VT)	641	3,094	1,466	1,628
14	Bi Sa Kat(VT)	391	1,682	766	916
15	Tar Ka Yar(VT)	486	2,731	1,306	1,425
16	Hti Hpoe Kein(VT)	1,156	5,178	2,484	2,694
17	Yae Pu Gyi(VT)	195	910	415	495
18	Kyet Tu Yway(VT)	565	2,604	1,241	1,363
19	Paw Lauk(VT)	527	2,321	1,076	1,245
20	Htan Ta Pin(VT)	575	2,814	1,353	1,461
21	Me Pa Ra(VT)	664	3,539	1,719	1,820

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
22	Tar Lel(VT)	1,100	5,951	3,123	2,828
23	Win Saw(VT)	770	4,585	2,355	2,230
24	Law Kaw(VT)	616	3,120	1,513	1,607
25	Mi Kyaung(VT)	340	2,061	1,021	1,040
26	Tha Mo(VT)	795	4,898	2,387	2,511
27	Paung(VT)	467	2,176	1,046	1,130

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

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

5,212 (5.9%)
34,088 (38.5%)
49,304 (55.6%)

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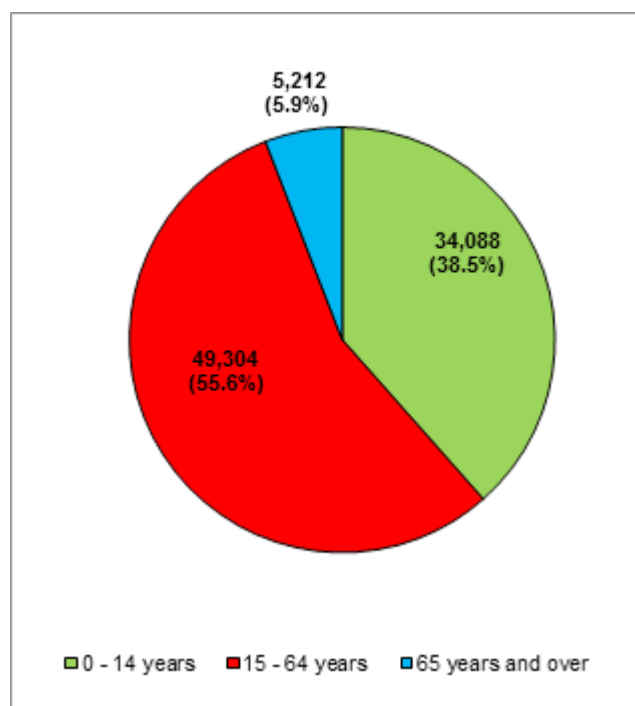
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Paingkyon Sub-Township

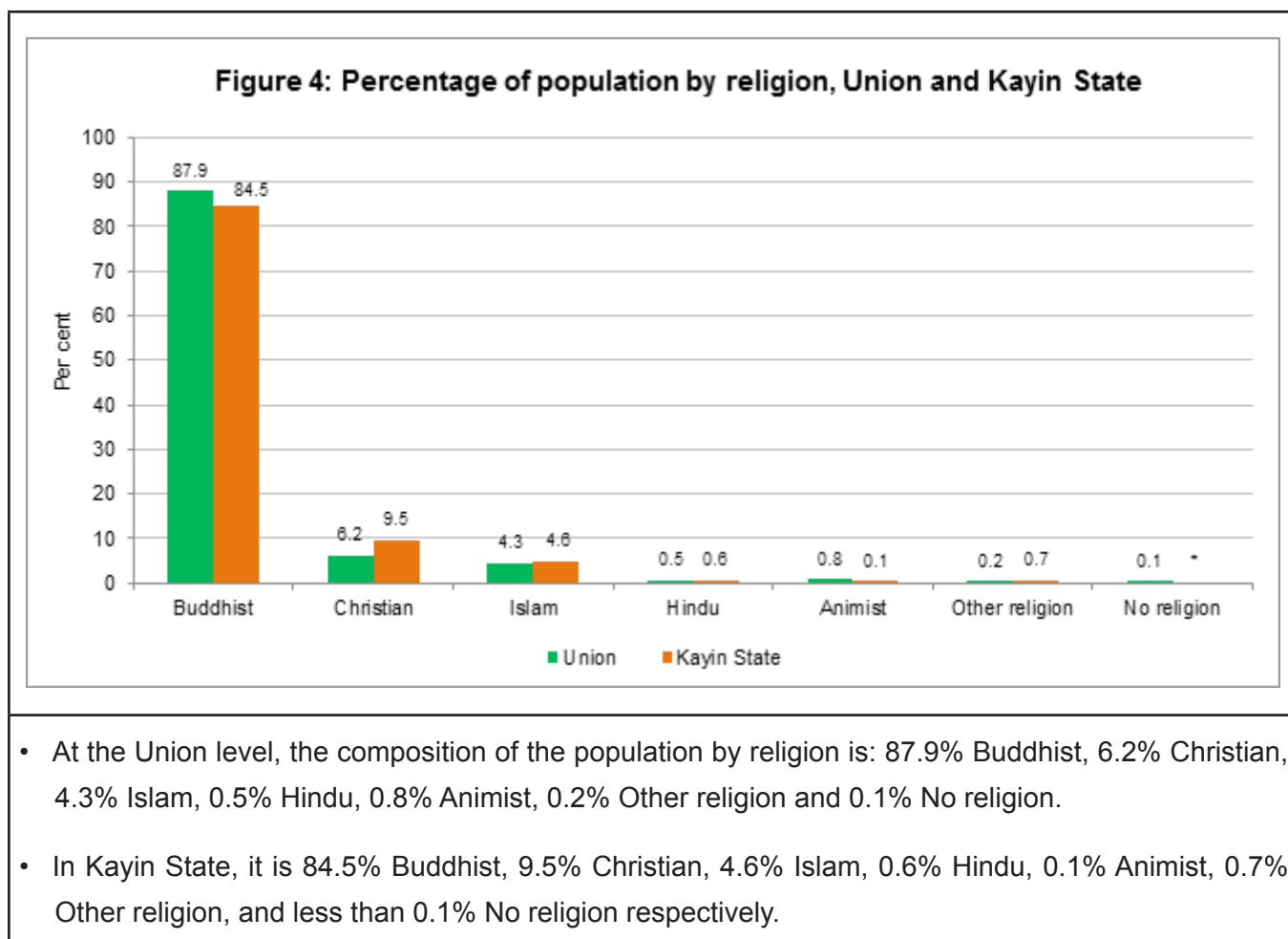| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	88,604	42,977	45,627
0 - 4	11,221	5,749	5,472
5 - 9	11,475	5,937	5,538
10 - 14	11,392	5,695	5,697
15 - 19	7,111	3,539	3,572
20 - 24	5,528	2,774	2,754
25 - 29	5,197	2,398	2,799
30 - 34	5,219	2,473	2,746
35 - 39	5,167	2,422	2,745
40 - 44	5,421	2,465	2,956
45 - 49	4,764	2,168	2,596
50 - 54	4,485	2,070	2,415
55 - 59	3,422	1,620	1,802
60 - 64	2,990	1,364	1,626
65 - 69	1,884	883	1,001
70 - 74	1,471	648	823
75 - 79	864	365	499
80 - 84	596	251	345
85 - 89	217	99	118
90 +	180	57	123

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Paingkyon Sub-Township is 55.6 per cent.

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

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

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kayin State, Hpa-an District and Paingkyon Sub-Township)
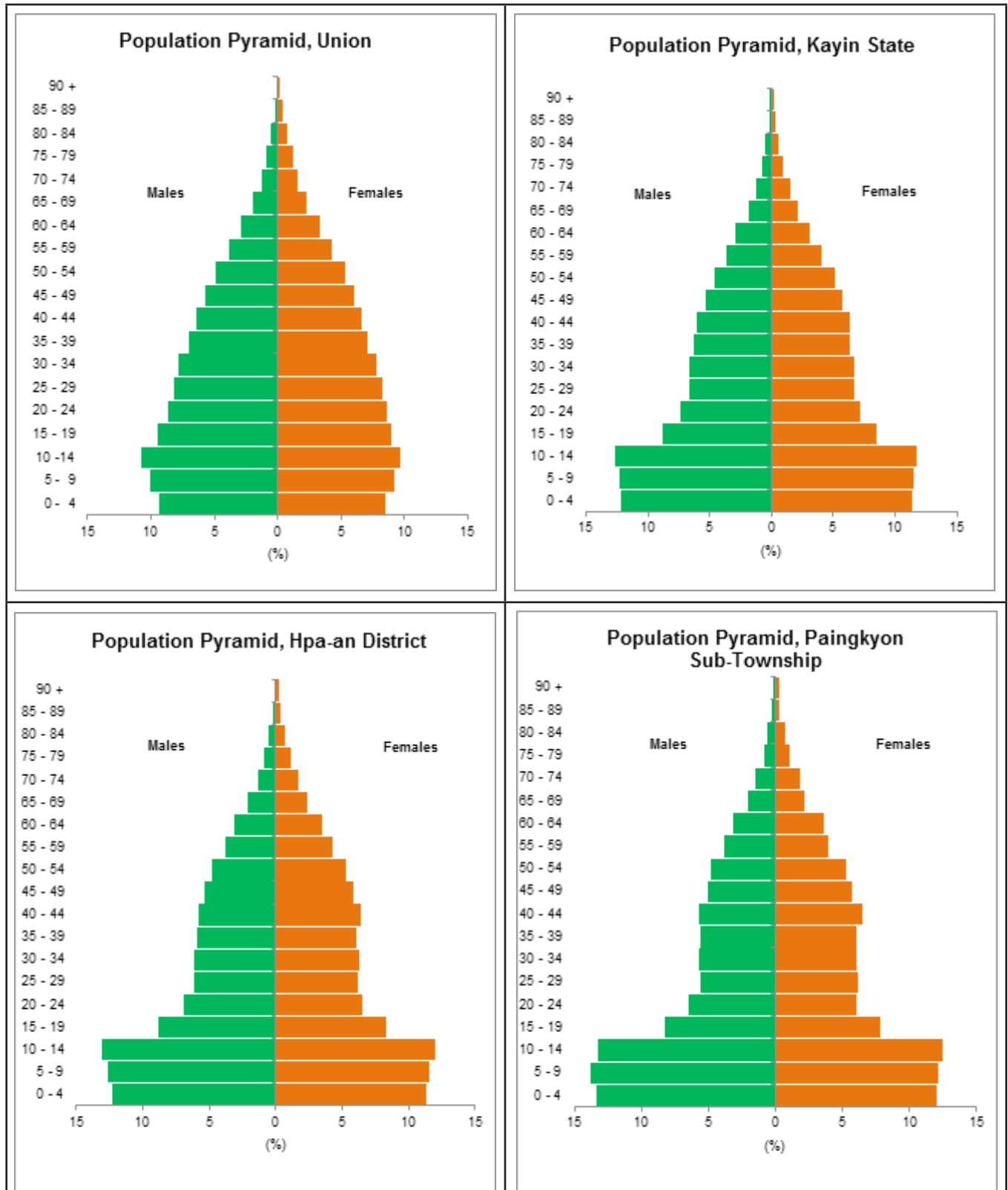
- The birth rate has been increasing in Paingkyon Sub-Township since last 10 years.

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

- Compared to Union level, there is noticeably less percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Paingkyon Sub-Township.

- Except age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 20-24, 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 respectively.

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	2,373	1,223	1,150	468	218	250
6	2,380	1,280	1,100	1,159	611	548
7	2,287	1,172	1,115	1,378	676	702
8	2,269	1,162	1,107	1,468	709	759
9	2,109	1,057	1,052	1,461	705	756
10	2,630	1,286	1,344	1,758	823	935
11	2,125	1,048	1,077	1,421	645	776
12	2,227	1,046	1,181	1,374	595	779
13	2,265	1,120	1,145	1,161	494	667
14	1,818	885	933	776	322	454
15	1,809	858	951	602	245	357
16	1,414	708	706	328	142	186
17	1,268	617	651	237	86	151
18	1,436	702	734	194	77	117
19	989	481	508	111	52	59
20	1,423	725	698	70	34	36
21	933	483	450	52	25	27
22	1,031	486	545	38	12	26
23	1,098	525	573	22	9	13
24	877	412	465	15	9	6
25	1,225	597	628	12	6	6
26	917	412	505	9	3	6
27	951	440	511	7	4	3
28	1,171	477	694	2	-	2
29	790	346	444	4	1	3

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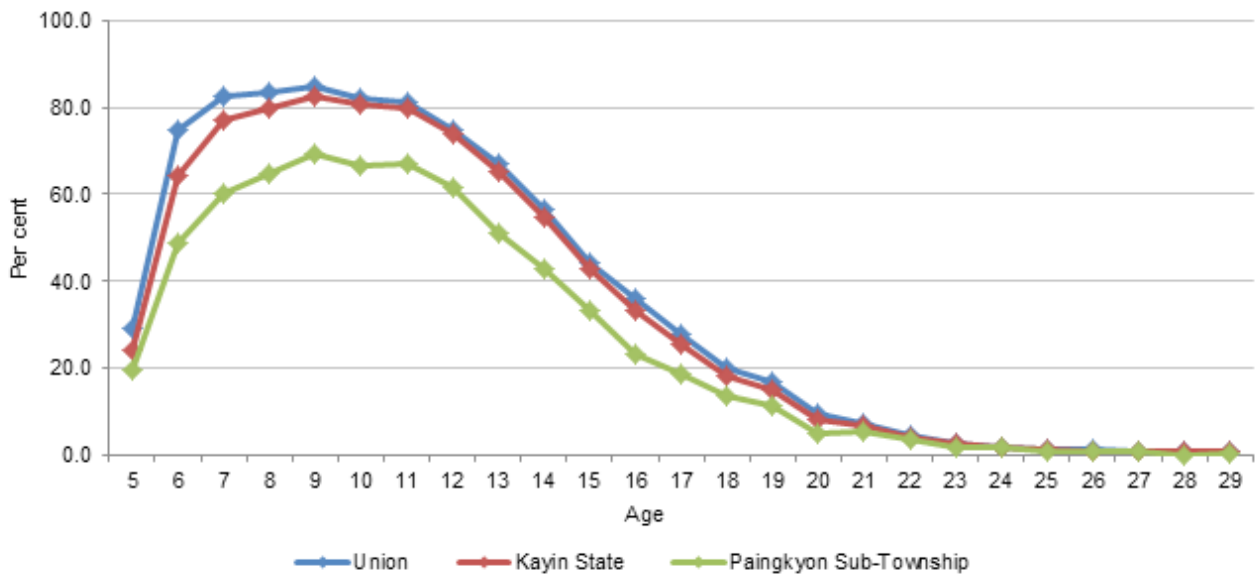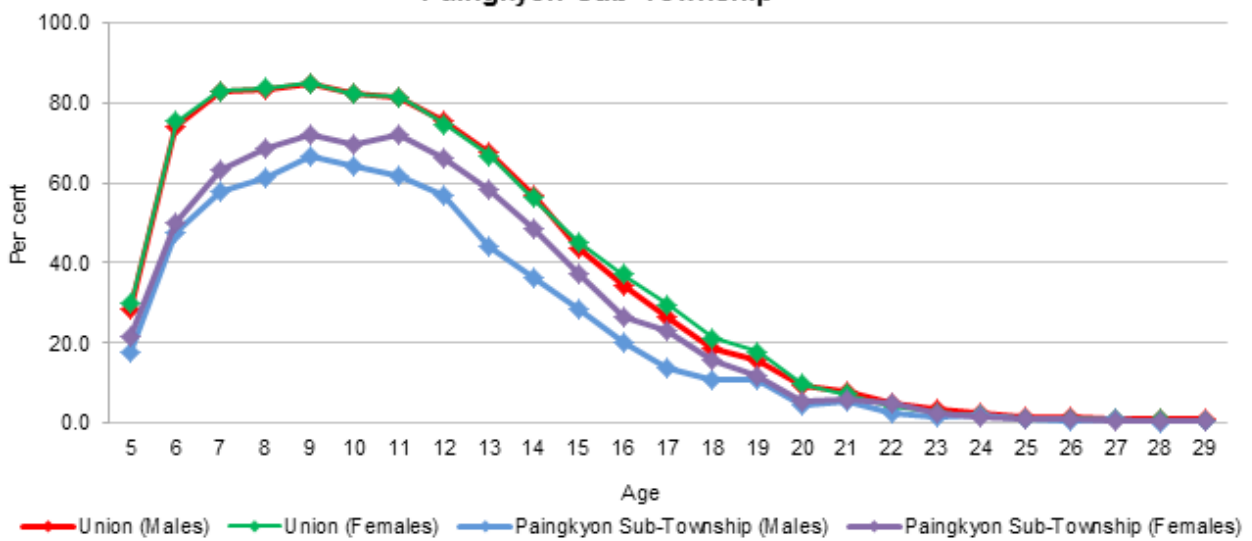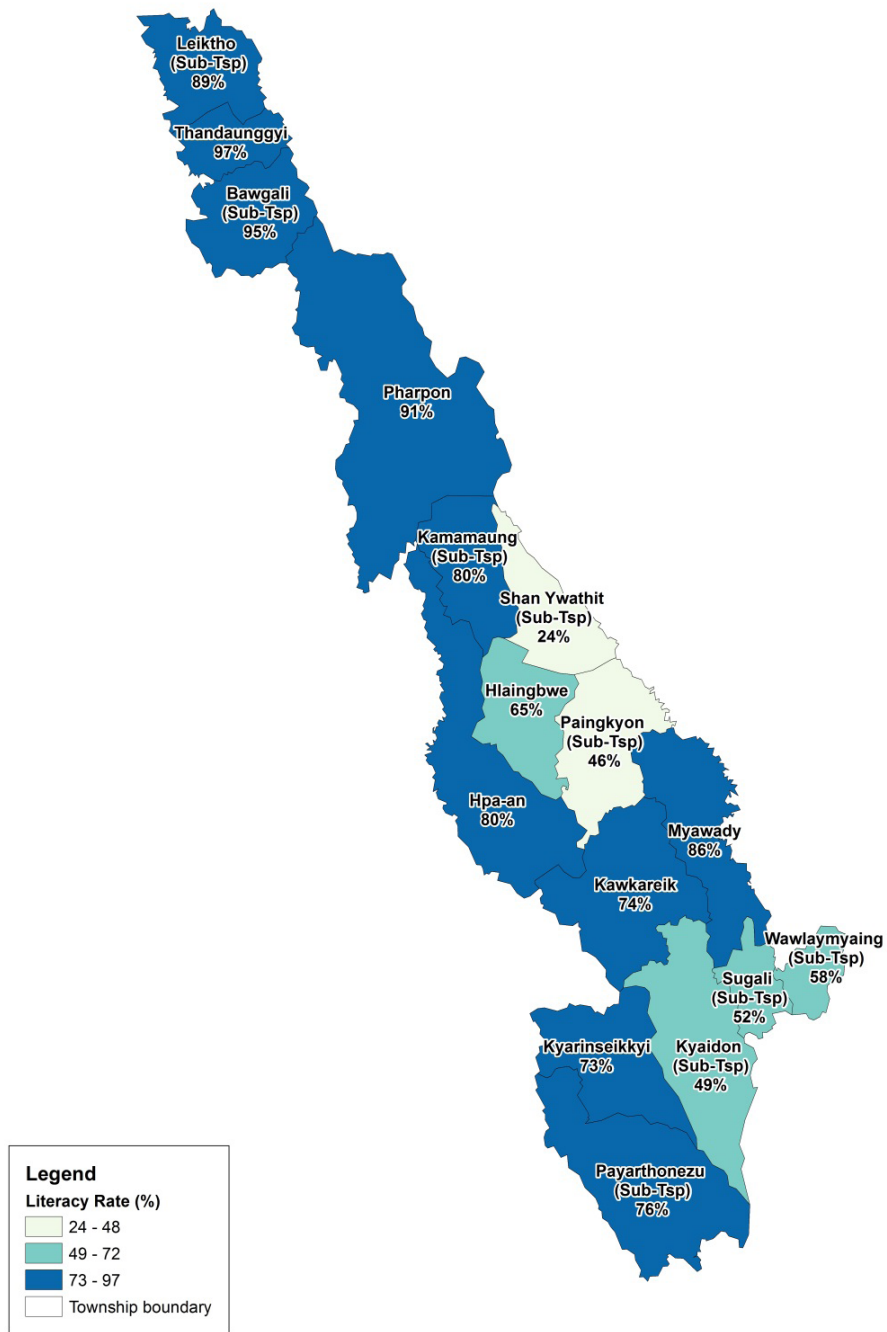

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Paingkyon Sub-Township

- School attendance in Paingkyon Sub-Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Paingkyon Sub-Township is lower since the age of school attendance.

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%
Hpa-an District	: 73.3%
Paingkyon Sub-Township	: 45.7%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	12,278	66.9
Males	5,997	63.6
Females	6,281	69.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Paingkyon Sub-Township is 45.7 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kayin State (74.4%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 41.2 per cent and for the males it is 51.0 per cent.

- In Paingkyon Sub-Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 66.9 per cent with 69.9 per cent for females and 63.6 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	41,877	28,071	67.0	6,298	2,868	3,173	876	19	361	9	2	200
Urban	2,041	1,081	53.0	307	166	245	134	3	90	4	-	11
Rural	39,836	26,990	67.8	5,991	2,702	2,928	742	16	271	5	2	189
Males	19,283	12,206	63.3	3,026	1,313	1,904	481	15	154	3	-	181
Females	22,594	15,865	70.2	3,272	1,555	1,269	395	4	207	6	2	19

- About 67.0 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 67.8 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 63.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 70.2 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 6.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 0.9 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	17.9	21.5	14.4	42	41	43.6
15 - 19	49.1	59.5	38.9	38.2	37.2	39.7
20 - 24	59.9	76.9	42.8	29.3	29	29.9
25 - 29	56.8	79.7	37.2	17.4	17.3	17.7
30 - 34	57.0	84.0	32.7	10.3	9.7	11.6
35 - 39	57.1	86.1	31.5	7.5	7.5	7.4
40 - 44	55.7	87.0	29.7	5.8	5.9	5.5
45 - 49	54.7	86.5	28.1	2.6	2.6	2.6
50 - 54	53.4	85.6	25.8	2.0	2.3	1.4
55 - 59	49.0	80.4	20.8	2.3	2.6	1.3
60 - 64	37.5	62.6	16.4	1.7	2.1	0.4
65 - 69	27.5	44.2	12.9	1.7	1.5	2.3
70 - 74	16.2	28.7	6.4	2.5	3.2	-
75+	6.4	11.9	2.5	1.7	1.1	3.7
15 - 24	53.9	67.2	40.6	33.9	33.1	35.2
15 - 64	53.8	78.4	31.7	13.9	12.9	16.2

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
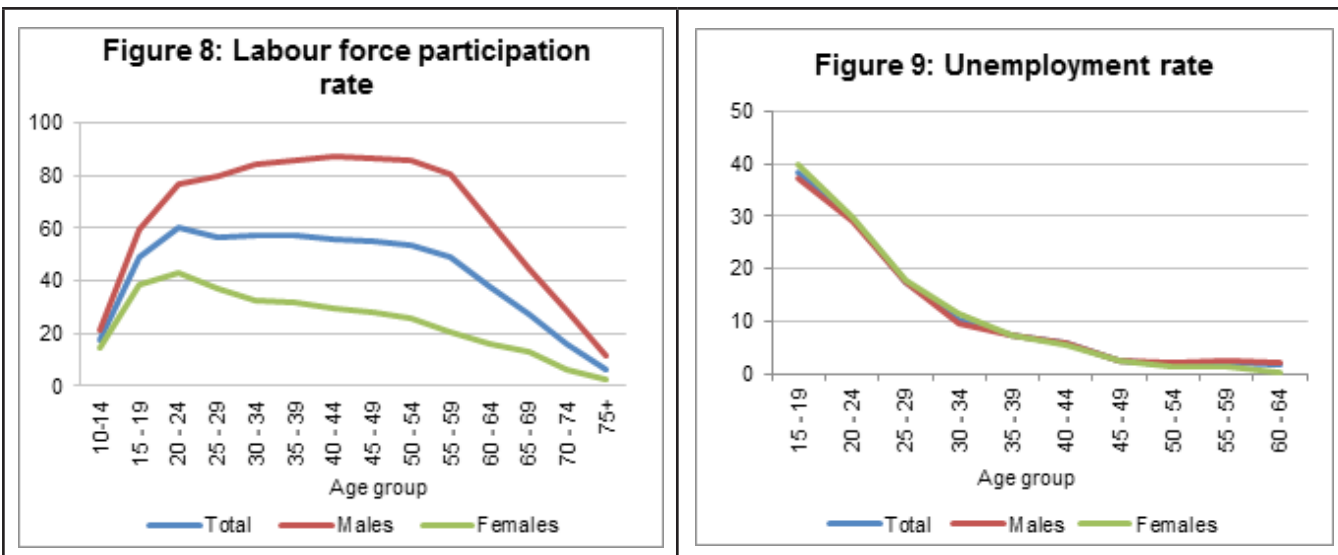
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Paingkyon Sub-Township is 53.8 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 31.7 per cent and is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 78.4 per cent.

- In Paingkyon Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 17.9 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Paingkyon Sub-Township is 13.9 per cent. There is a difference between the unemployment rate for males (12.9%) and for females (16.2%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 35.2 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	36,488	4.0	23.6	44.1	12.0	1.9	14.3
Males	11,141	8.5	34.2	6.5	16.1	3.0	31.7
Females	25,347	2.1	18.9	60.6	10.2	1.4	6.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 34.2 per cent of males are full time students while 60.6 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	**22,260**	**15,438**	**6,822**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	54	34	20	0.2	0.2	0.3
Professionals	221	31	190	1.0	0.2	2.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	204	157	47	0.9	1.0	0.7
Clerical Support Workers	96	56	40	0.4	0.4	0.6
Services and Sales Workers	932	389	543	4.2	2.5	8.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	17,920	12,758	5,162	80.5	82.6	75.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	503	407	96	2.3	2.6	1.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	222	218	4	1.0	1.4	0.1
Elementary Occupations	972	706	266	4.4	4.6	3.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,136	682	454	5.1	4.4	6.7

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Kayin State and Paingkyon Sub-Township
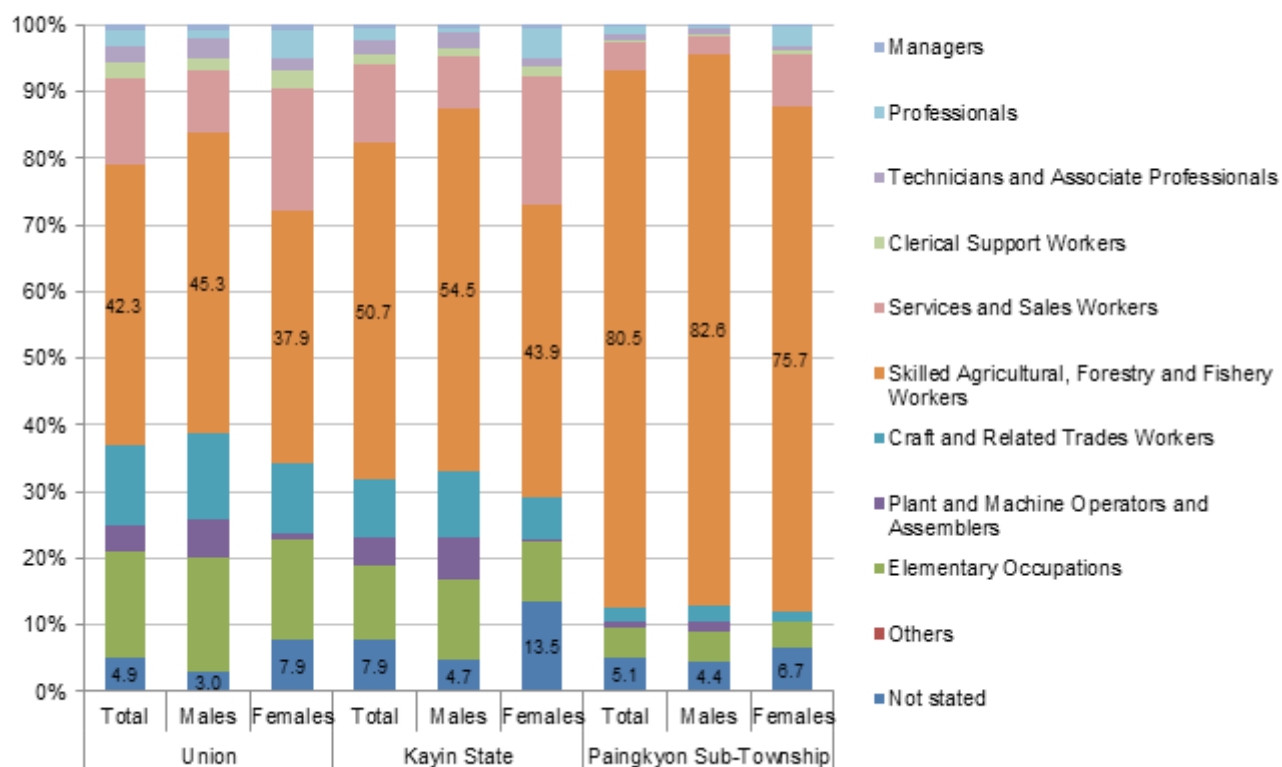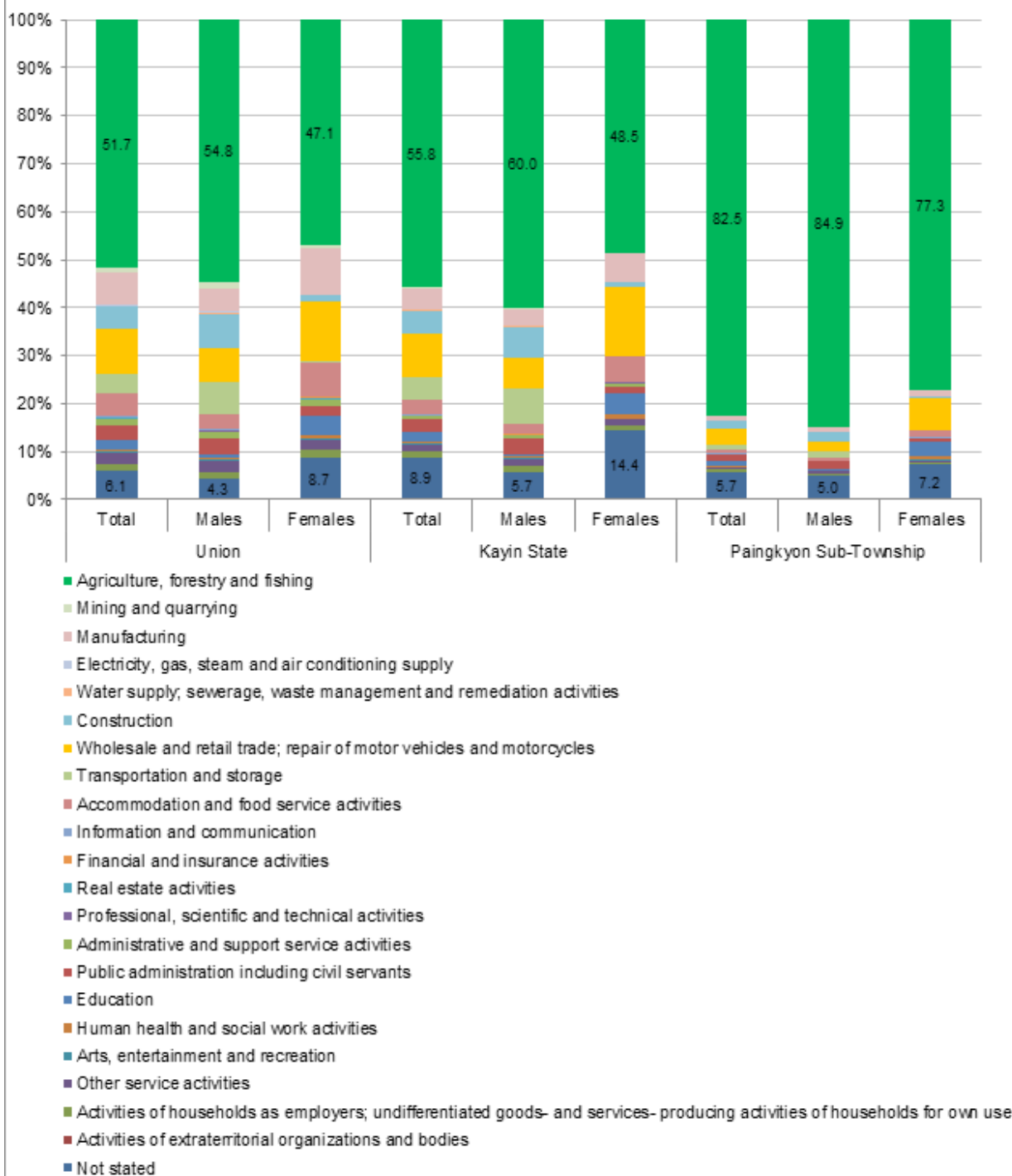
- In Paingkyon Sub-Township, 80.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 82.6 per cent of males and 75.7 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	**22,260**	**15,438**	**6,822**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18,372	13,102	5,270	82.5	84.9	77.3
Mining and quarrying	11	8	3	*	0.1	*
Manufacturing	236	147	89	1.1	1.0	1.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5	4	1	*	*	*
Construction	351	327	24	1.6	2.1	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	744	298	446	3.3	1.9	6.5
Transportation and storage	203	203	-	0.9	1.3	-
Accommodation and food service activities	204	102	102	0.9	0.7	1.5
Information and communication	28	16	12	0.1	0.1	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	15	12	3	0.1	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	298	248	50	1.3	1.6	0.7
Education	241	33	208	1.1	0.2	3.0
Human health and social work activities	79	27	52	0.4	0.2	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	-	4	*	-	0.1
Other service activities	80	58	22	0.4	0.4	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	126	84	42	0.6	0.5	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,260	767	493	5.7	5.0	7.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Kayin State and Paingkyon 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 Paingkyon Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 82.5 per cent.

- There are 84.9 per cent of males and 77.3 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

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

(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	30,386	*	49	598	268	129	*	*	34,442
Urban	2,221	*	1	43	25	2	-	-	805
Rural	28,165	*	48	555	243	127	*	*	33,637
Males	14,875	*	38	302	254	58	*	*	15,739
Females	15,511	*	11	296	14	71	-	*	18,703

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
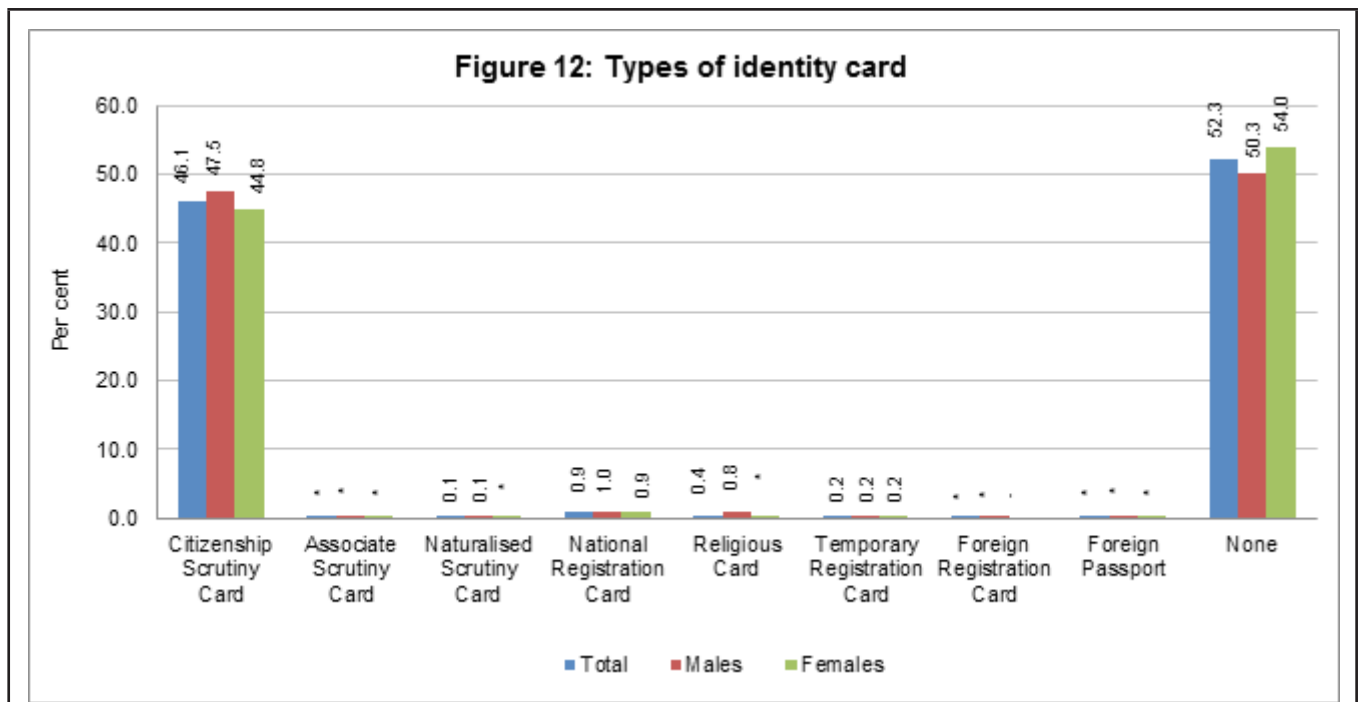
- In Paingkyon Sub-Township, 46.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 52.3 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 50.3 per cent of males and 54.0 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	**88,604**	**81,650**	**6,954**	**7.8**	**4,655**	**2,260**	**2,995**	**3,145**
0 - 4	11,221	10,912	309	2.8	96	94	259	196
5 - 9	11,475	11,328	147	1.3	36	34	68	64
10 - 14	11,392	11,249	143	1.3	30	44	44	67
15 - 19	7,111	6,985	126	1.8	29	28	54	60
20 - 24	5,528	5,426	102	1.8	27	23	37	55
25 - 29	5,197	5,094	103	2.0	28	17	39	46
30 - 34	5,219	5,094	125	2.4	36	26	40	56
35 - 39	5,167	4,984	183	3.5	77	41	52	66
40 - 44	5,421	5,064	357	6.6	225	59	102	79
45 - 49	4,764	4,253	511	10.7	355	99	109	130
50 - 54	4,485	3,758	727	16.2	514	127	157	212
55 - 59	3,422	2,698	724	21.2	544	163	183	241
60 - 64	2,990	2,147	843	28.2	625	244	294	349
65 - 69	1,884	1,180	704	37.4	547	241	297	319
70 - 74	1,471	757	714	48.5	559	341	418	413
75 - 79	864	394	470	54.4	382	251	317	312
80 - 84	596	216	380	63.8	303	216	282	252
85 - 89	217	62	155	71.4	122	110	130	121
90 +	180	49	131	72.8	120	102	113	107

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	**42,977**	**39,780**	**3,197**	**7.4**	**1,985**	**999**	**1,379**	**1,394**
0 - 4	5,749	5,596	153	2.7	55	51	130	94
5 - 9	5,937	5,858	79	1.3	20	12	41	31
10 - 14	5,695	5,605	90	1.6	18	28	25	45
15 - 19	3,539	3,468	71	2.0	16	20	28	28
20 - 24	2,774	2,712	62	2.2	18	15	23	32
25 - 29	2,398	2,341	57	2.4	13	9	18	29
30 - 34	2,473	2,399	74	3.0	16	14	27	32
35 - 39	2,422	2,319	103	4.3	38	24	34	43
40 - 44	2,465	2,295	170	6.9	96	24	59	32
45 - 49	2,168	1,929	239	11.0	154	47	72	56
50 - 54	2,070	1,742	328	15.8	218	53	72	94
55 - 59	1,620	1,303	317	19.6	234	70	84	96
60 - 64	1,364	996	368	27.0	258	102	124	149
65 - 69	883	559	324	36.7	247	112	136	132
70 - 74	648	350	298	46.0	220	140	178	183
75 - 79	365	171	194	53.2	155	106	127	125
80 - 84	251	92	159	63.3	122	92	106	106
85 - 89	99	31	68	68.7	49	45	59	51
90 +	57	14	43	75.4	38	35	36	36

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	**45,627**	**41,870**	**3,757**	**8.2**	**2,670**	**1,261**	**1,616**	**1,751**
0 - 4	5,472	5,316	156	2.9	41	43	129	102
5 - 9	5,538	5,470	68	1.2	16	22	27	33
10 - 14	5,697	5,644	53	0.9	12	16	19	22
15 - 19	3,572	3,517	55	1.5	13	8	26	32
20 - 24	2,754	2,714	40	1.5	9	8	14	23
25 - 29	2,799	2,753	46	1.6	15	8	21	17
30 - 34	2,746	2,695	51	1.9	20	12	13	24
35 - 39	2,745	2,665	80	2.9	39	17	18	23
40 - 44	2,956	2,769	187	6.3	129	35	43	47
45 - 49	2,596	2,324	272	10.5	201	52	37	74
50 - 54	2,415	2,016	399	16.5	296	74	85	118
55 - 59	1,802	1,395	407	22.6	310	93	99	145
60 - 64	1,626	1,151	475	29.2	367	142	170	200
65 - 69	1,001	621	380	38.0	300	129	161	187
70 - 74	823	407	416	50.5	339	201	240	230
75 - 79	499	223	276	55.3	227	145	190	187
80 - 84	345	124	221	64.1	181	124	176	146
85 - 89	118	31	87	73.7	73	65	71	70
90 +	123	35	88	71.5	82	67	77	71

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

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

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

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

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

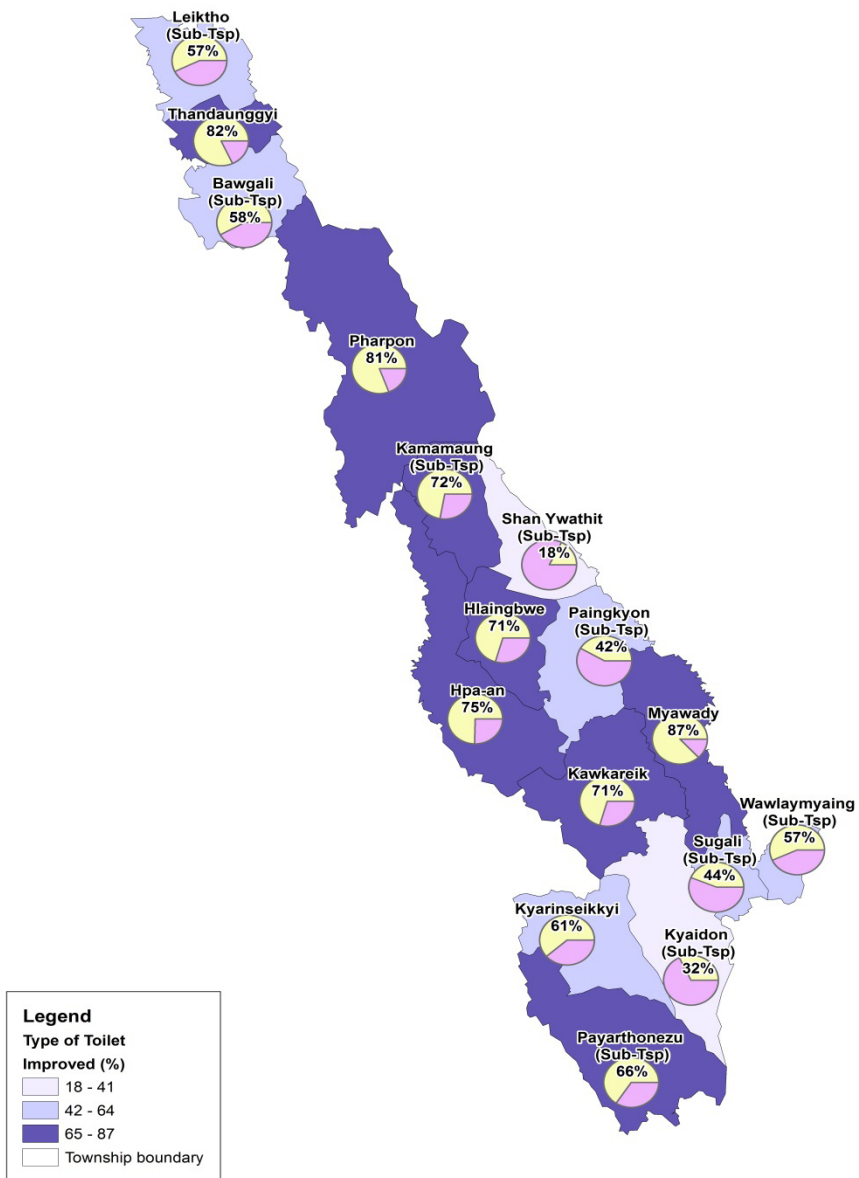**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	17,778	0.7	2.1	5.7	72.3	16.6	1.8	0.6	0.1
Urban	807	0.4	2.9	17.6	73.5	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rural	16,971	0.7	2.1	5.1	72.3	17.1	1.8	0.7	0.1

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
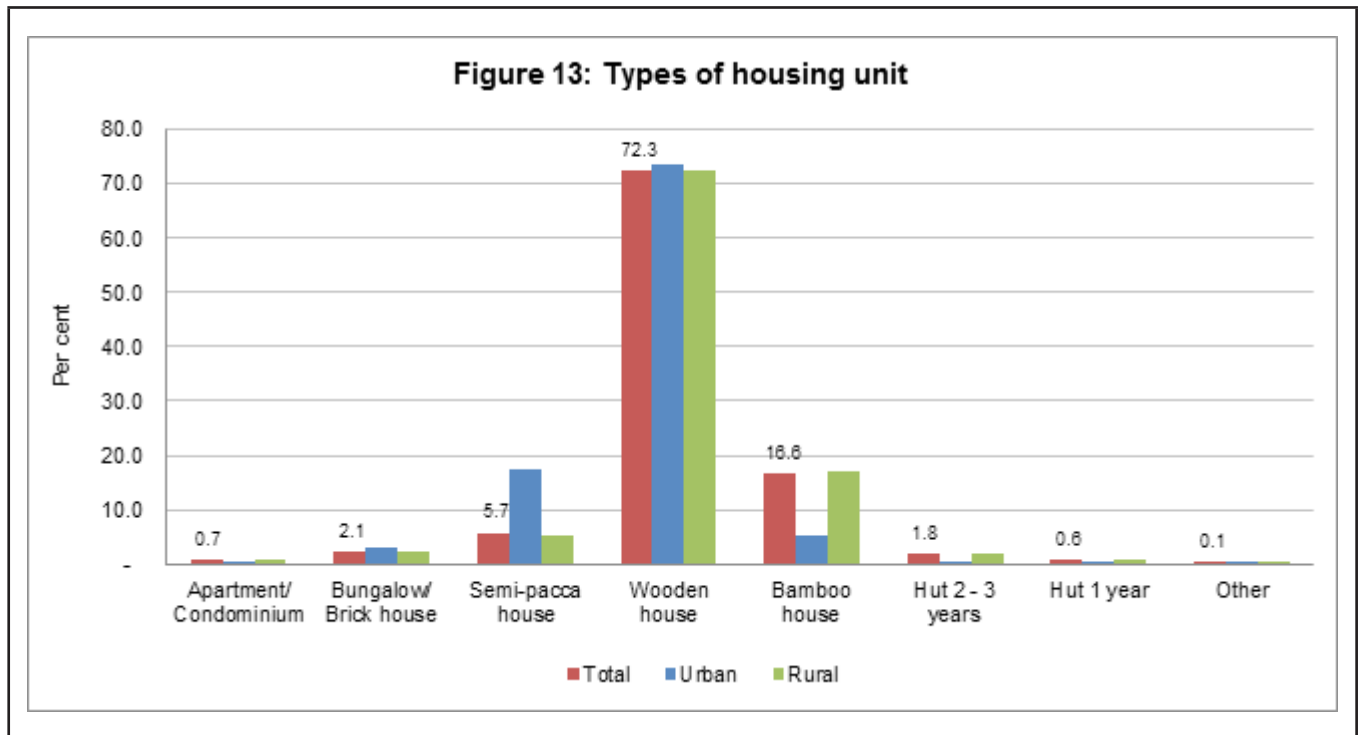
- The majority of the households in Paingkyon Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (72.3%) followed by households in bamboo houses (16.6%).

- About 73.5 per cent of urban households and 72.3 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
18 - 41
42 - 64
65 - 87
Township boundary

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%

Union	: 74.3%
Kayin State	: 68.9%
Hpa-an District	: 67.7%
Paingkyon Sub-Township	: 41.6%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.5	-	1.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		40.1	83.1	38.0
Improved sanitation		*41.6*	*83.1*	*39.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.3	0.3	3.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.6	-	0.7
Other		0.2	0.4	0.1
None		54.3	16.2	56.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	17,778	807	16,971

- Up to 41.6 per cent of the households in Paingkyon Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (40.1%)).

- Compared to other townships in Kayin State, Paingkyon Sub-Township proportion belongs to the (42-64) proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.

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

- About 54.3 per cent of the households in the Paingkyon Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kayin State, it is 24.5 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Paingkyon Sub-Township, 56.1 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
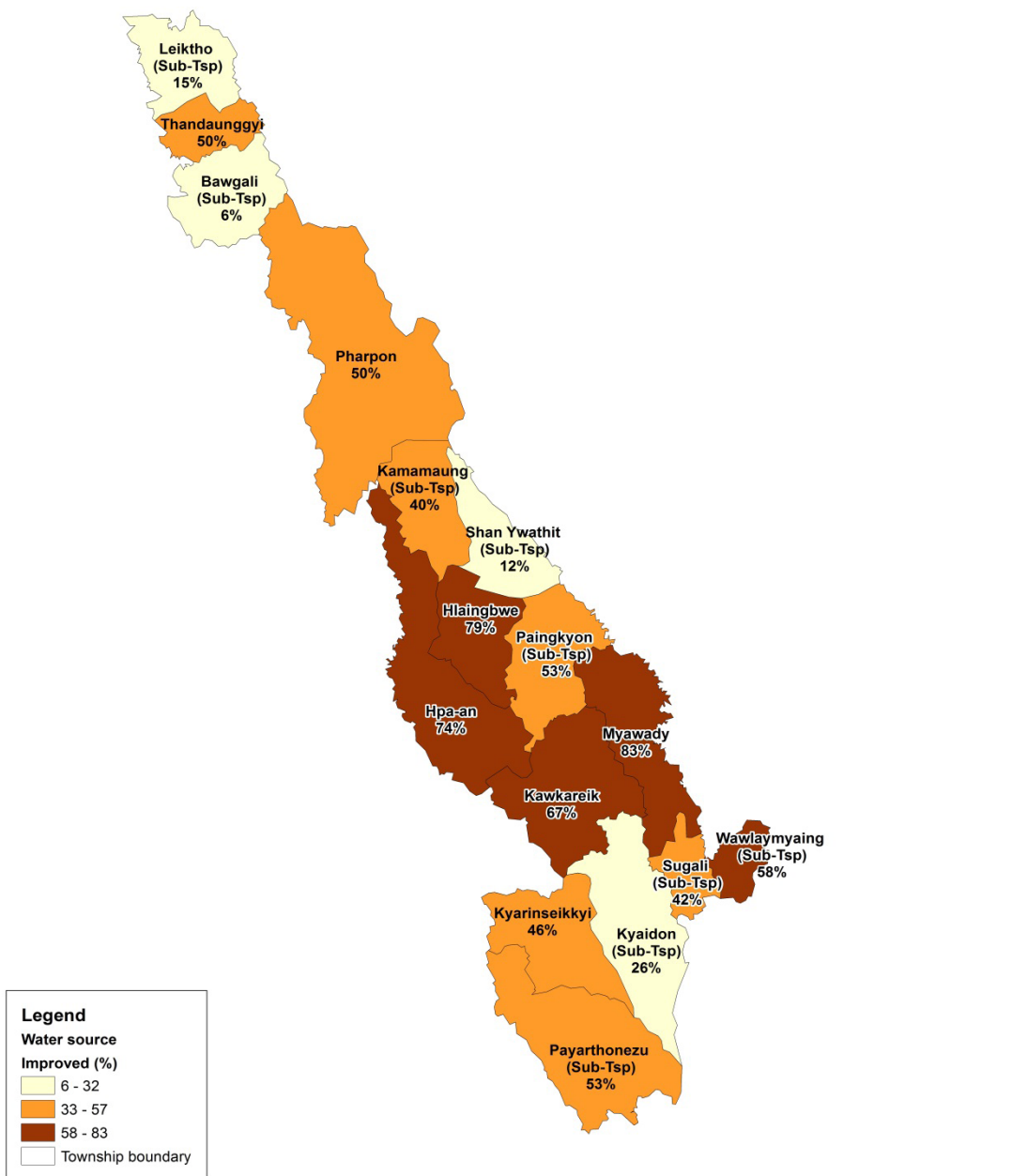
Union	: 69.5%
Kayin State	: 64.0%
Hpa-an District	: 65.4%
Paingkyon Sub-Township	: 52.5%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	1.8	-	1.9
Tube well, borehole	2.8	1.6	2.8
Protected well/ Spring	47.9	86.1	46.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier	*	0.2	*
Total improved drinking water	*52.5*	*87.9*	*50.8*
Unprotected well/Spring	19.9	7.9	20.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.1	0.9	0.1
River/stream/ canal	19.7	2.8	20.5
Waterfall/ Rain water	6.2	-	6.4
Other	1.6	0.5	1.7
Total unimproved drinking water	*47.5*	*12.1*	*49.2*
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	17,778	807	16,971

- In Paingkyon Sub-Township, 52.5 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, Paingkyon Sub-Township household belongs to the (33-57) proportion group in use improved sources for drinking water and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- About 47.9 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 19.9 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.

- About 47.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 49.2 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
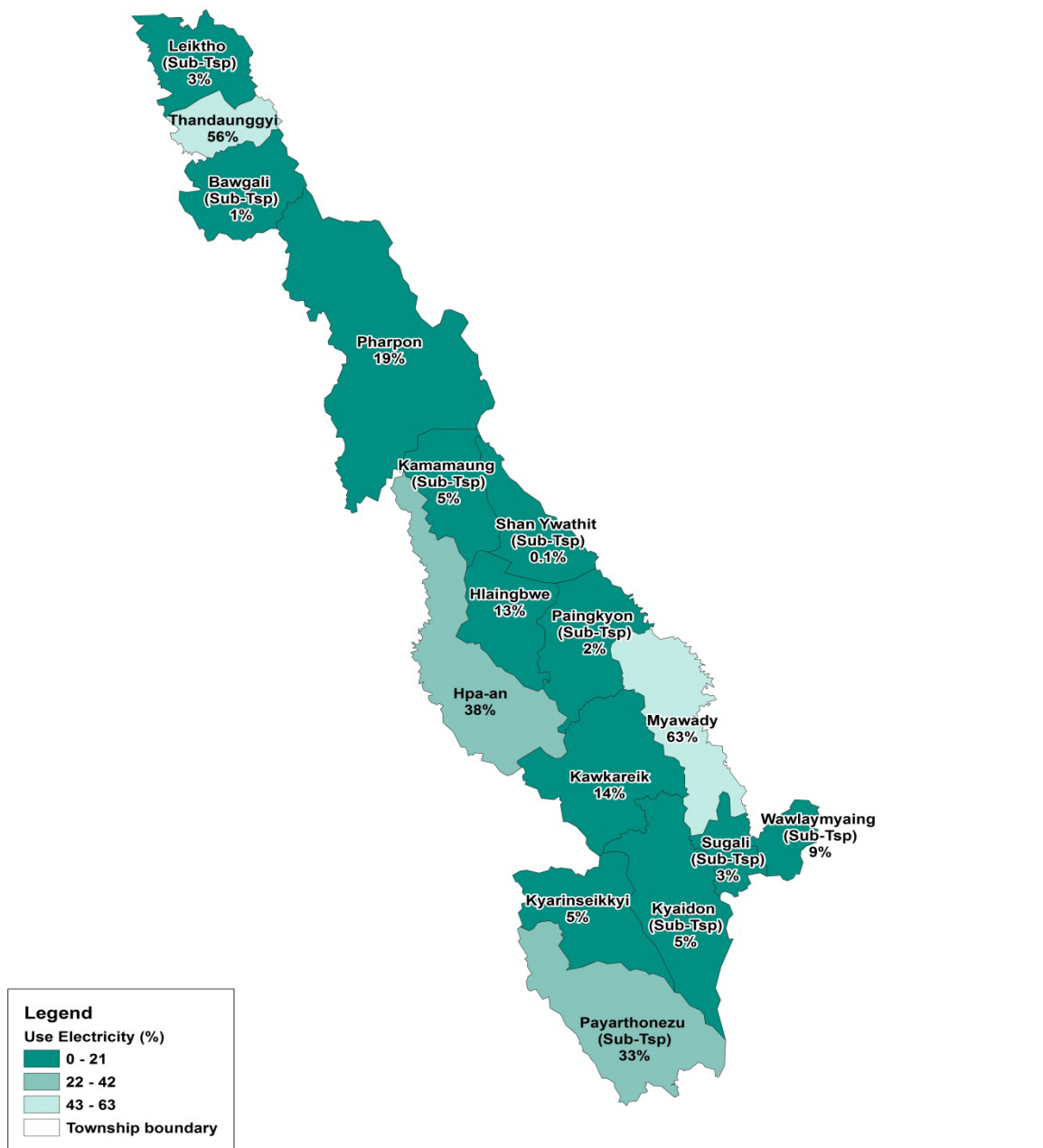
Union	: 32.4%
Kayin State	: 26.9%
Hpa-an District	: 26.1%
Paingkyon Sub-Township	: 1.7%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.7	9.5	1.3
Kerosene		14.5	11.6	14.7
Candle		68.6	60.8	69.0
Battery		0.7	3.8	0.6
Generator (private)		6.1	1.5	6.3
Water mill (private)		0.2	-	0.3
Solar system/energy		7.6	12.5	7.4
Other		0.5	0.1	0.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	17,778	807	16,971

- In Paingkyon Sub-Township, 1.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Kayin State, this proportion belongs to the lowest group. 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 Sub-Township with 68.6 per cent.

- In rural areas, 69.0 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%

Paingkyon
(Sub-Tsp)
99%

Hlaingbwe
98%

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
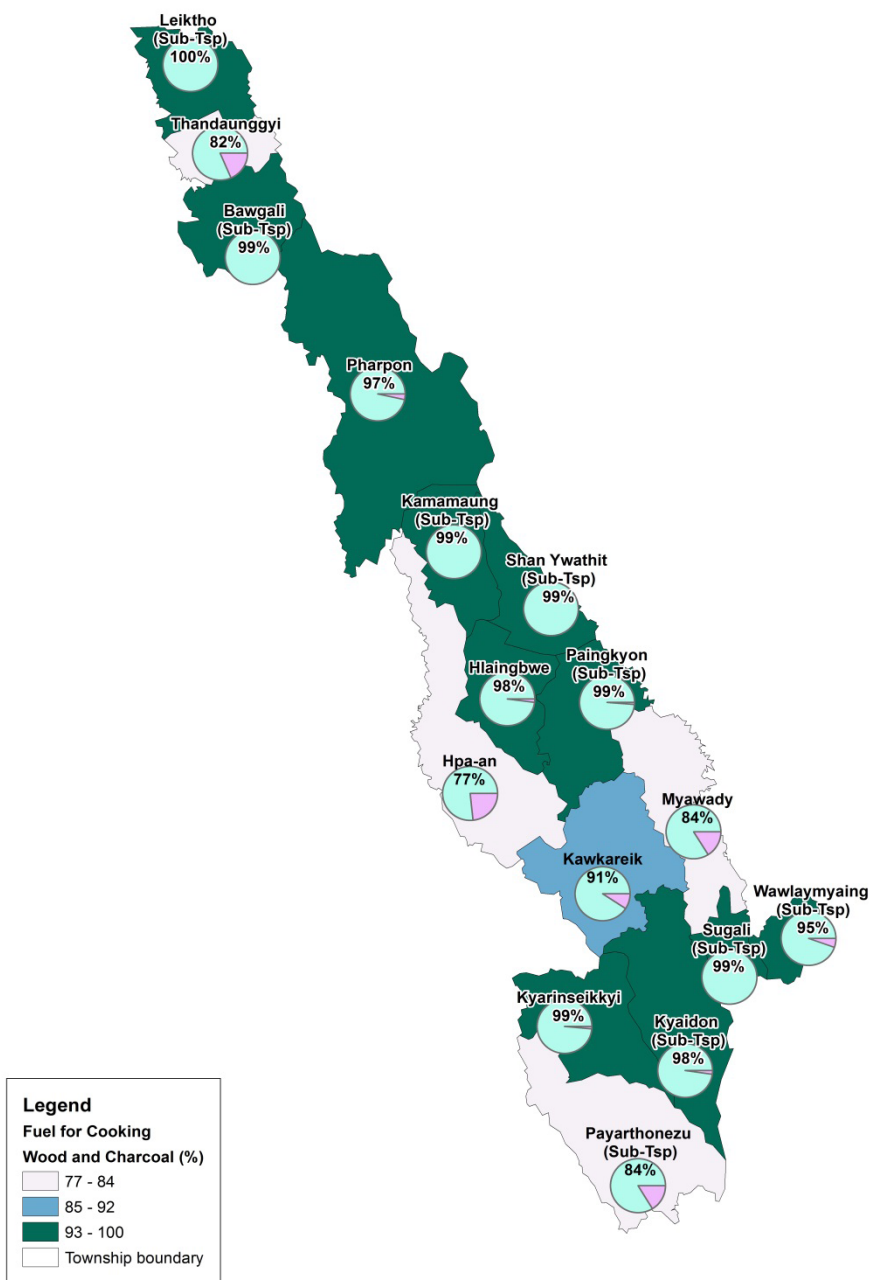
Union	: 81.0%
Kayin State	: 87.9%
Hpa-an District	: 85.9%
Paingkyon Sub-Township	: 98.8%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	0.1	0.1
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		0.5	-	0.5
BioGas		0.1	-	0.1
Firewood		87.6	94.7	87.3
Charcoal		11.2	5.0	11.5
Coal		0.4	0.1	0.4
Other		0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	17,778	807	16,971

- In Paingkyon Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 87.6 per cent using firewood and 11.2 per cent using charcoal.

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

- About 87.3 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 11.5 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	17,778	17.2	30.2	2.1	4.2	0.6	0.3	62.0	*
Urban	807	20.6	45.6	3.0	9.3	1.2	0.2	46.0	0.1
Rural	16,971	17.0	29.5	2.0	4.0	0.5	0.3	62.7	*

- About 30.2 per cent of the households in Paingkyon Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 45.6 per cent of households in urban areas and 29.5 per cent of households in rural area have access to television.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
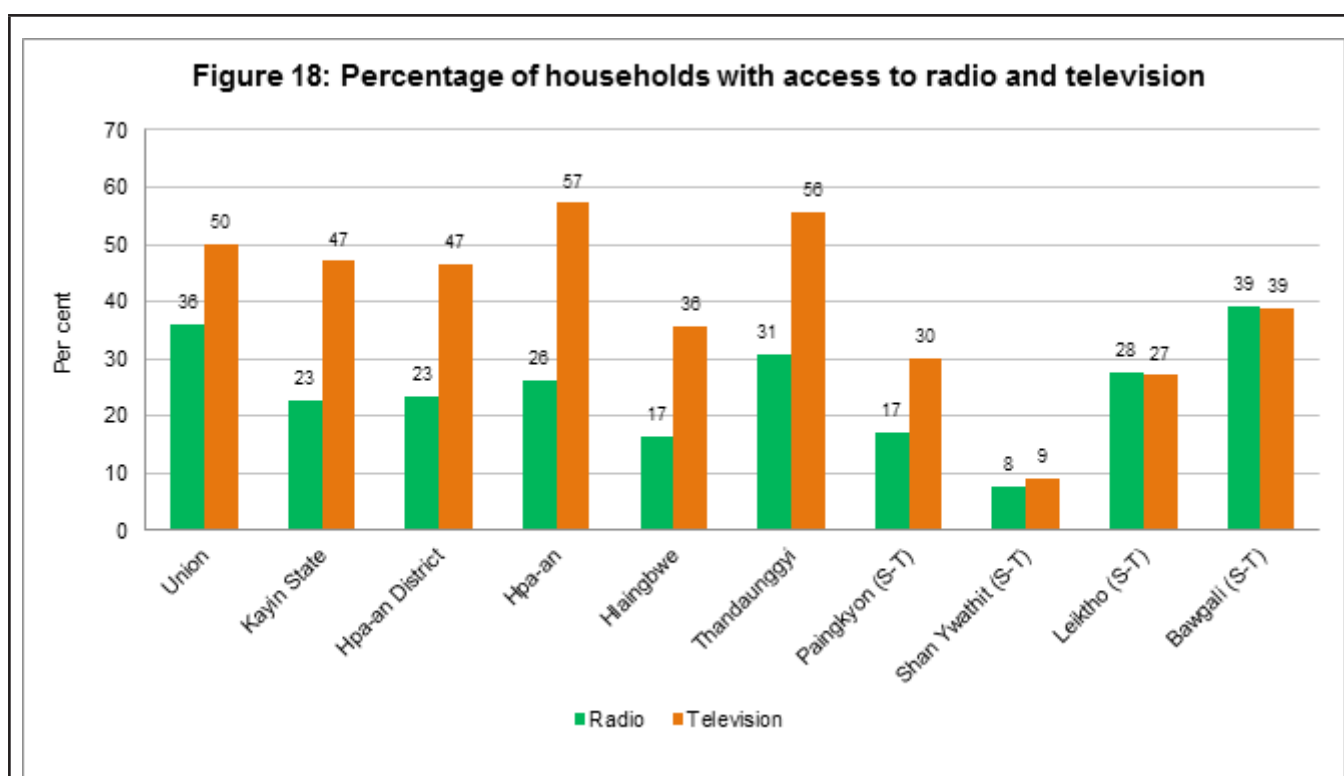
- In Paingkyon Sub-Township, 30.2 per cent of the households having a television and about one in six households (17.2%) reported having a radio.

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%

Myawady 51%

Hpa-an 30%

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
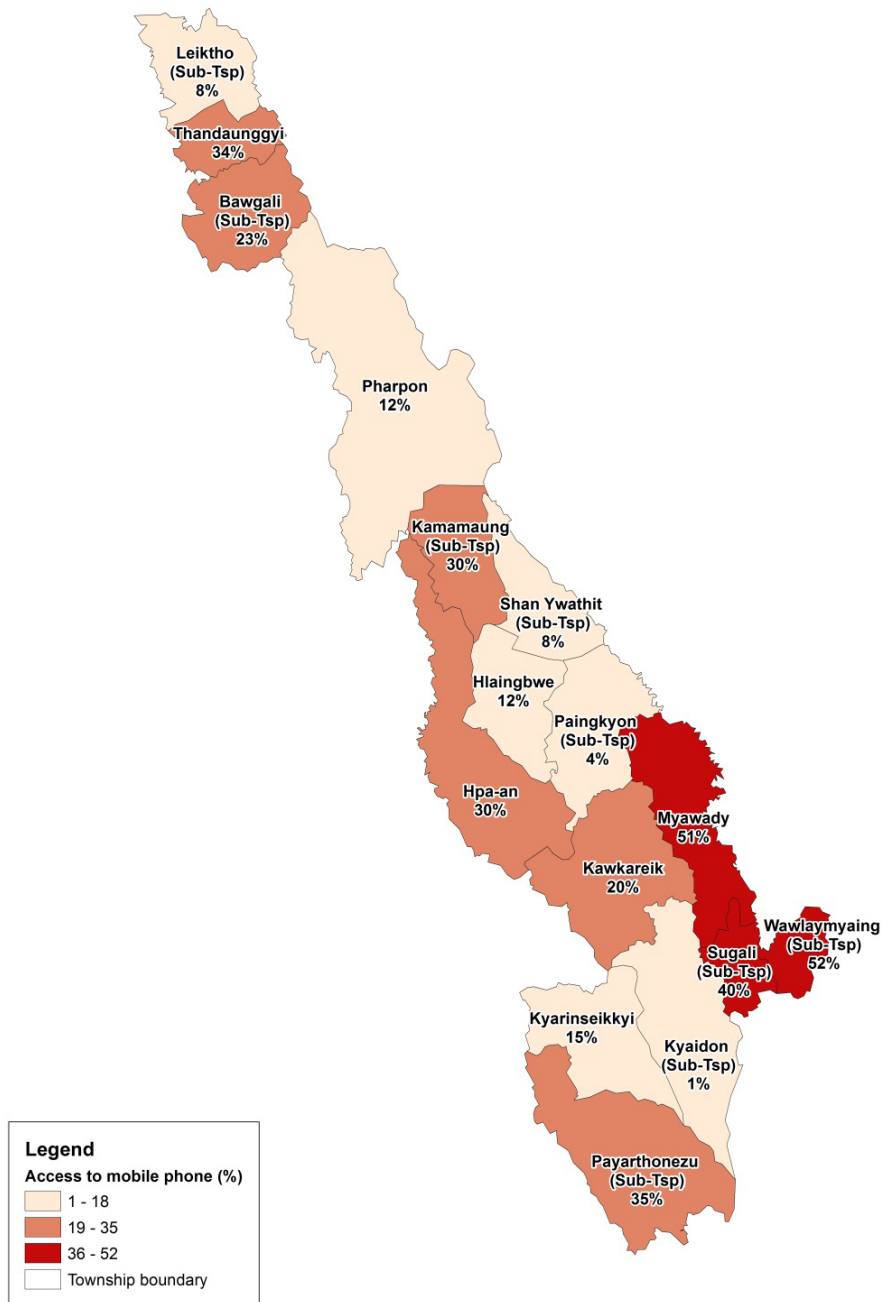
Union	: 32.9%
Kayin State	: 25.3%
Hpa-an District	: 22.0%
Paingkyon Sub-Township	: 4.2%

- About 4.2 per cent of the households in Paingkyon Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Kayin State, Paingkyon Sub-Township proportion belongs to the lowest group.

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Kayin State	308,041	12,451	127,940	108,518	18,062	8,716	7,090	43,381
Urban	67,167	5,730	32,145	24,280	940	825	421	997
Rural	240,874	6,721	95,795	84,238	17,122	7,891	6,669	42,384
Hpa-an District	161,457	6,050	65,234	59,098	7,497	5,211	4,275	20,414
Urban	22,042	1,992	11,817	8,853	334	464	79	231
Rural	139,415	4,058	53,417	50,245	7,163	4,747	4,196	20,183
Paingkyon Sub-Township	17,778	395	5,963	4,767	1,657	695	672	3,533
Urban	807	47	413	265	74	1	2	54
Rural	16,971	348	5,550	4,502	1,583	694	670	3,479

- In Paingkyon Sub-Township, 33.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 26.8 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 Paingkyon Sub-Township
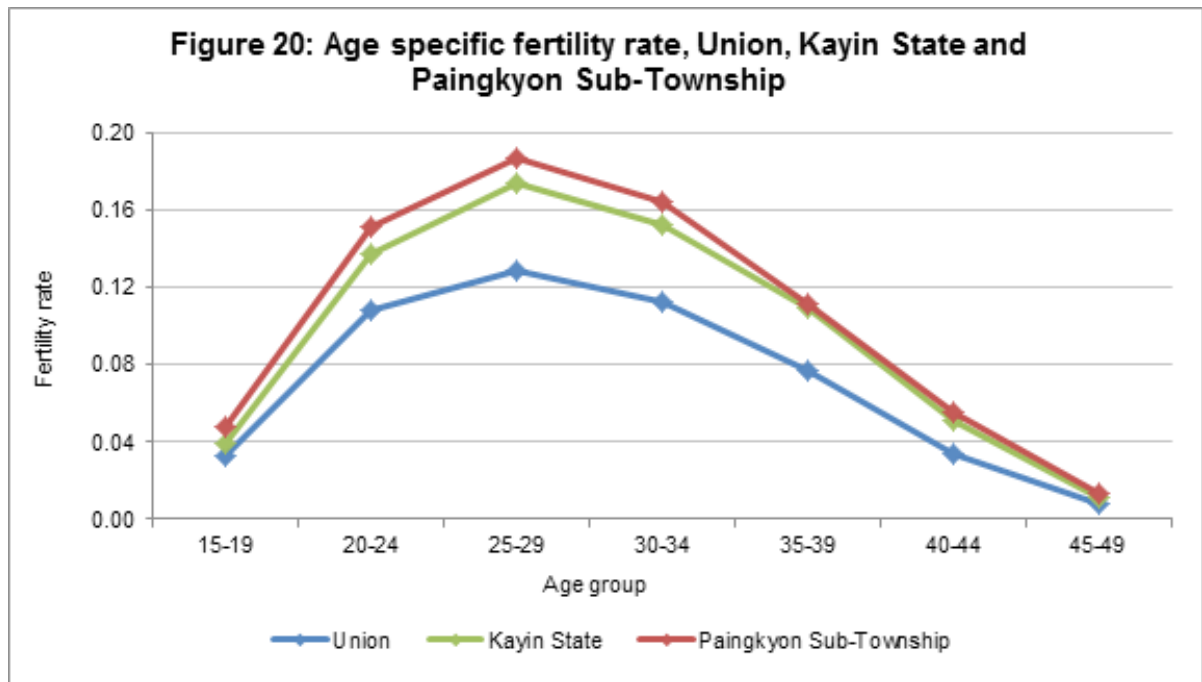
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.7 children per woman and it 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
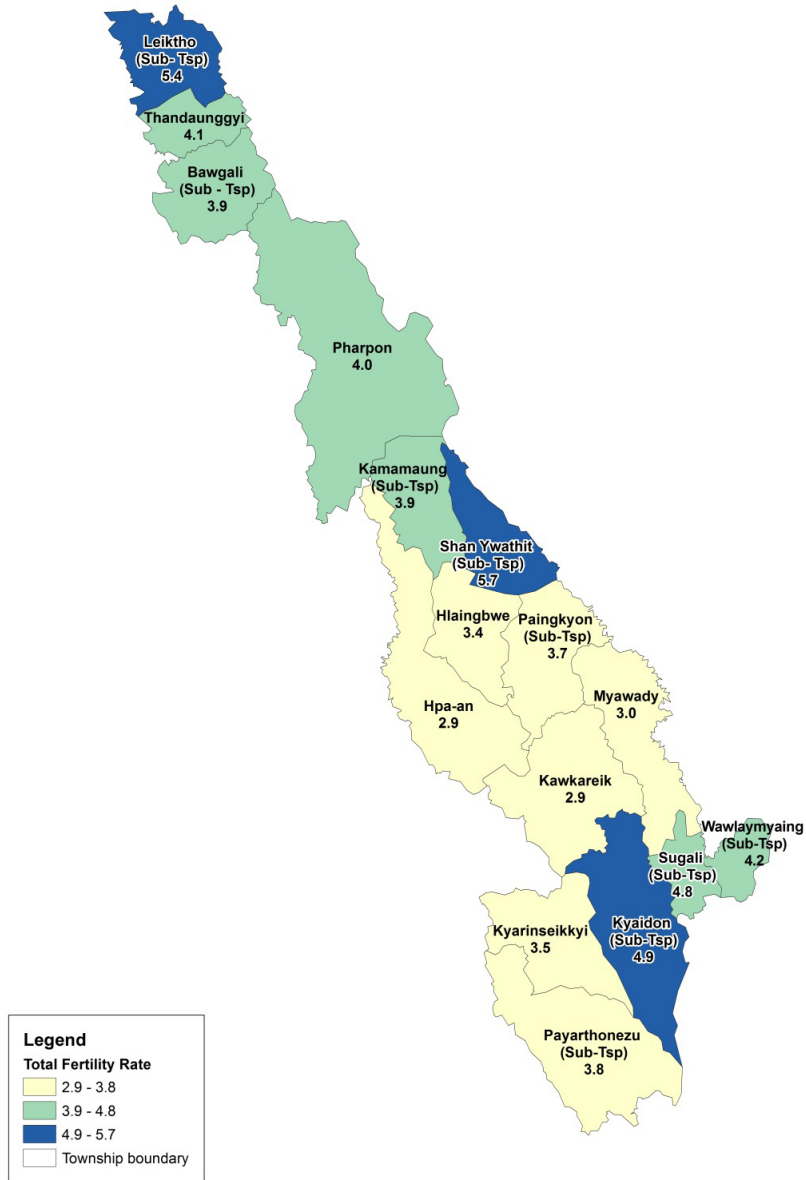
Union	: 2.5
Kayin State	: 3.4
Hpa-an District	: 3.4
Paingkyon Sub-Township	: 3.7

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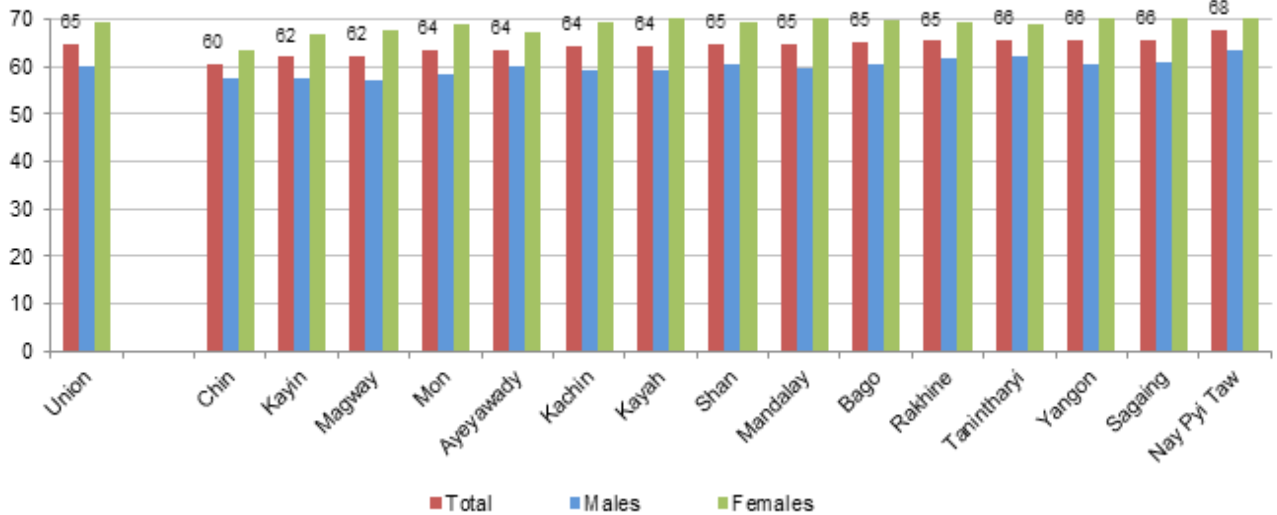
- The expectation of life at birth in Kayin State is 62.1 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 66.7 years is higher than that of the males at 57.7 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
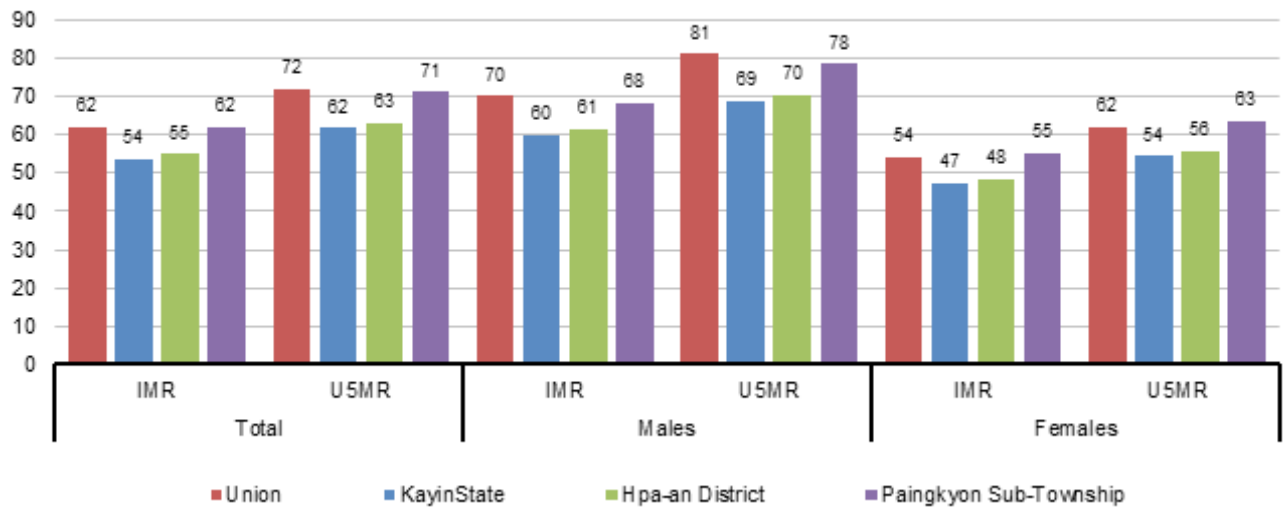
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hpa-an District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Hpa-an District is 55 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 63 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Paingkyon Sub-Township are higher than those in Kayin State and Hpa-an District. The Infant mortality in Paingkyon Sub-Township is 62 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 71 per 1,000 live births.

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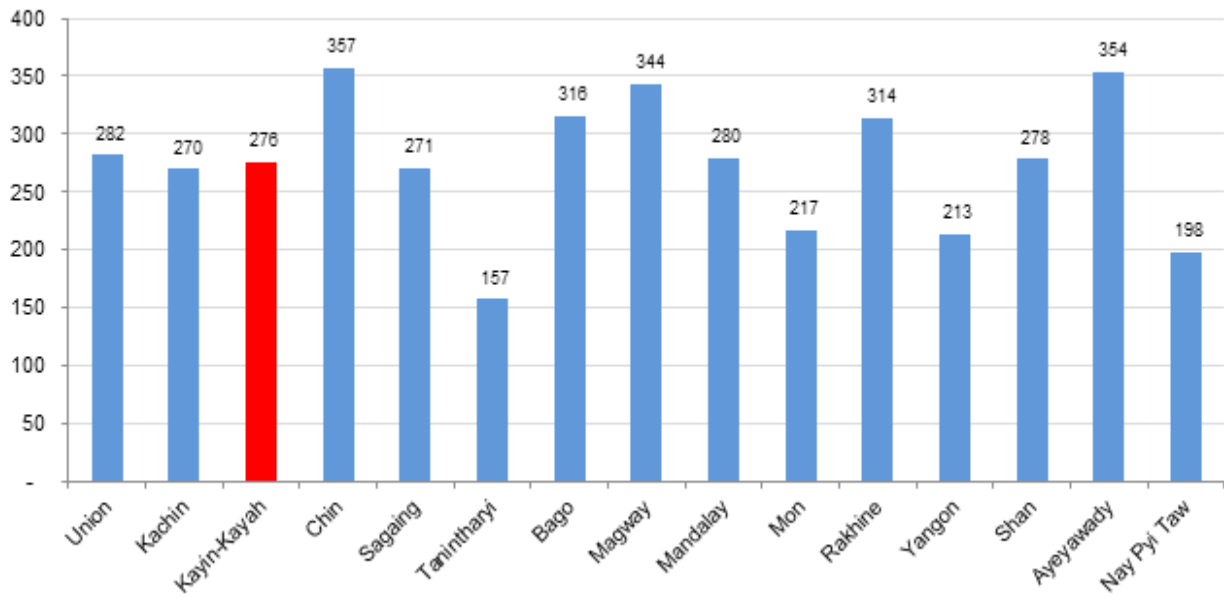
- In Kayin State, there are 276 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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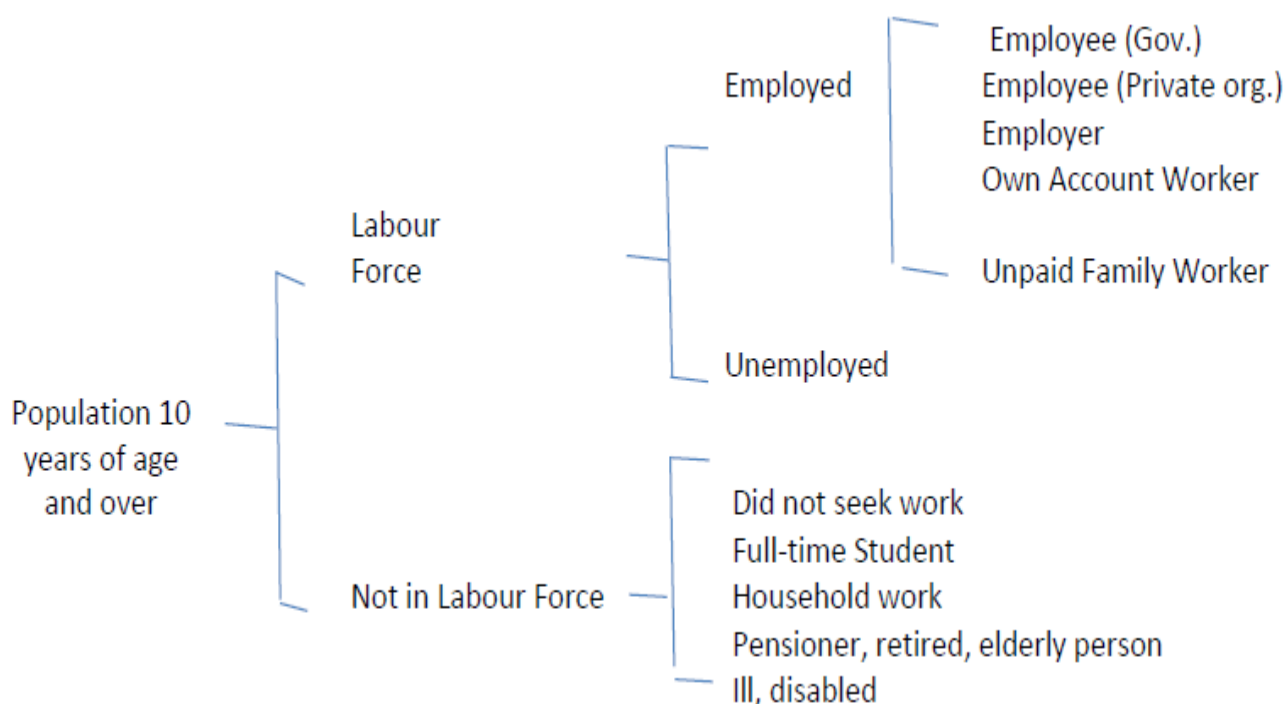
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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.

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census