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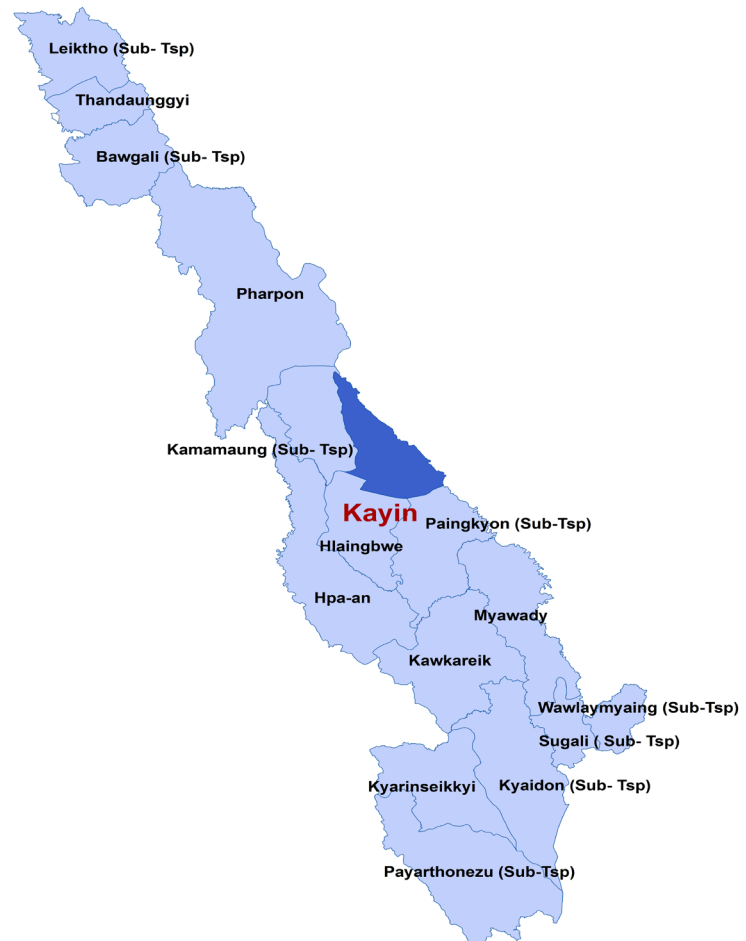
The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KAYIN STATE, HPA-AN DISTRICT
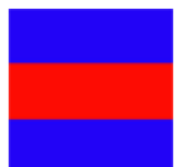
Shan Ywathit Sub-Township Report

Leiktho (Sub- Tsp)

Thandaunggyi

Bawgali (Sub- Tsp)

Pharpon

Kamamaung (Sub- Tsp)

Kayin

Paingkyon (Sub-Tsp)

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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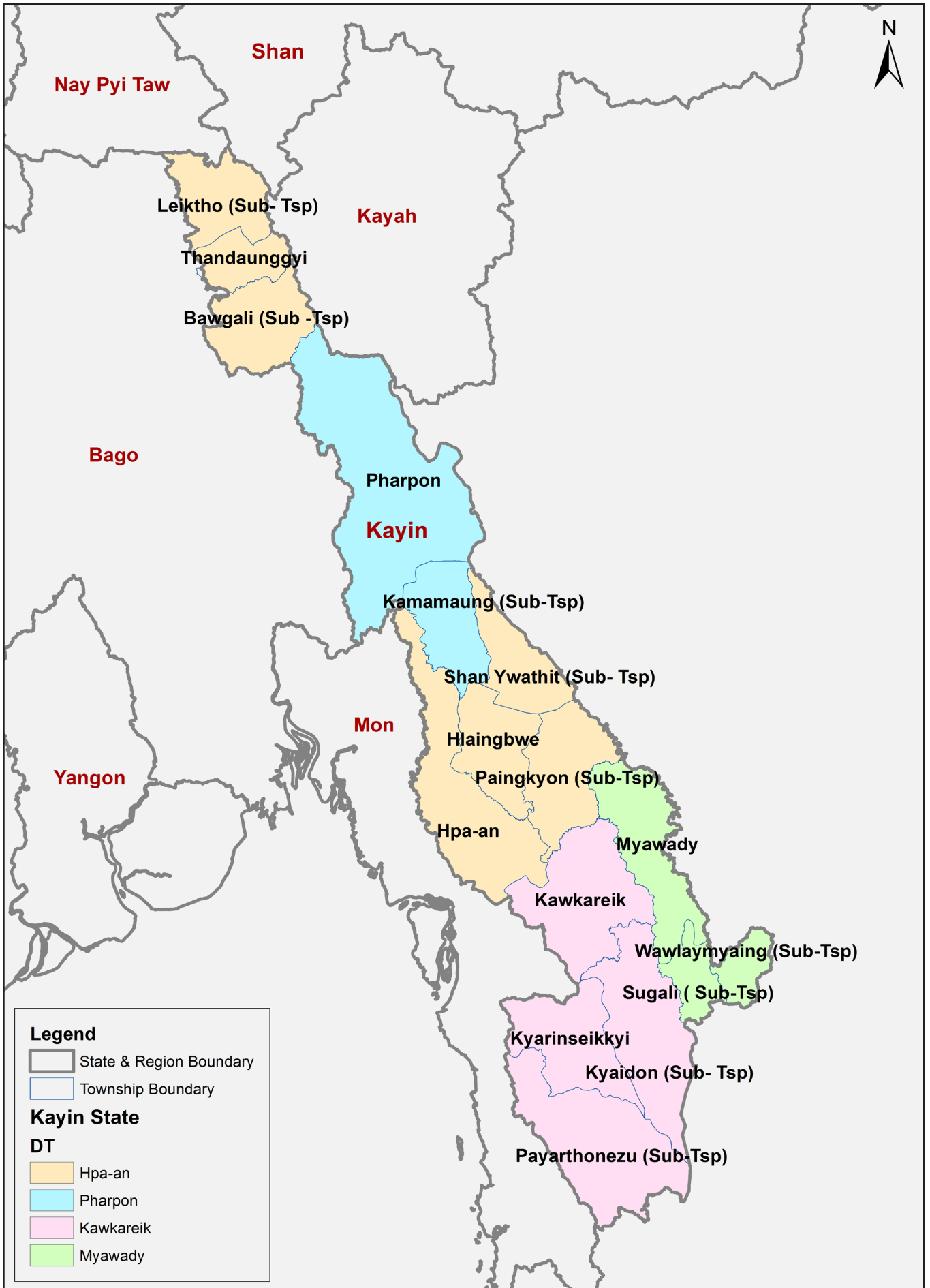
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October 2017

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

Shan Ywathit Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	**21,735** [2]
Population males	**10,963 (50.4%)**
Population females	**10,772 (49.6%)**
Percentage of urban population	**2.4%**
Area (Km²)	**1,293.9** [3]
Population density (per Km²)	**16.8 persons**
Median age	**19.0 years**
Number of wards	**4**
Number of village tracts	**9**
Number of private households	**3,756**
Percentage of female headed households	**17.5%**
Mean household size	**5.6 persons** [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	**41.7%**
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	**54.9%**
Elderly population (65+ years)	**3.4%**
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	**82.2**
Child dependency ratio	**75.9**
Old dependency ratio	**6.3**
Ageing index	**8.3**
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	**102**
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	**23.8%**
Male	**24.5%**
Female	**23.2%**

People with disability	**Number**	**Per cent**
Any form of disability	**526**	**2.4**
Walking	**203**	**0.9**
Seeing	**305**	**1.4**
Hearing	**191**	**0.9**
Remembering	**160**	**0.7**

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	6,306	40.6
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	-	-
National Registration	*	< 0.1
Religious	*	0.1
Temporary Registration	*	< 0.1
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1
None	9,188	59.2

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	69.6%	91.6%	47.0%
Unemployment rate	2.6%	2.4%	3.2%
Employment to population ratio	67.8%	89.4%	45.5%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	3,736	99.5
Renter	*	0.1
Provided free (individually)	*	0.3
Government quarters	-	-
Private company quarters	*	< 0.1
Other	*	0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		84.9%
Bamboo	68.9%	56.0 %	0.1%
Earth	0.2%	0.3%	
Wood	29.9%	43.3%	-
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		14.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%
Other	0.3%	0.2%	< 0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	< 0.1
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	29	0.8
Biogas	*	< 0.1
Firewood	3,511	93.5
Charcoal	209	5.6
Coal	*	0.1
Other	*	< 0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	0.1
Kerosene	398	10.6
Candle	3,087	82.2
Battery	53	1.4
Generator (private)	23	0.6
Water mill (private)	51	1.4
Solar system/energy	128	3.4
Other	*	0.3
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	115	3.0
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	345	9.2
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Total Improved Water Sources	*460*	*12.2*
Unprotected well/spring	660	17.6
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	1,588	42.3
Waterfall/rainwater	1,045	27.8
Other	-	-
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*3,296*	*87.8*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	116	3.1
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	332	8.8
Unprotected well/spring	653	17.4
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	1,606	42.8
Waterfall/rainwater	1,045	27.8
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	656	17.5
Total Improved Sanitation	*661*	*17.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	*	0.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.1
Other	*	0.5
None	3,069	81.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	284	7.6
Television	338	9.0
Landline phone	88	2.3
Mobile phone	281	7.5
Computer	*	0.2
Internet at home	-	-
Households with none of the items	3,192	85.0
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	86	2.3
Motorcycle/Moped	593	15.8
Bicycle	261	6.9
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.5
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	92	2.4
Cart (bullock)	380	10.1

Note: [1] Population figures for Shan Ywathit 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 Shan Ywathit 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 Shan Ywathit Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	21,735 *		
Males	10,963		
Females	10,772		
Sex ratio	102 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	2.4%		
Area (Km^2)	1,293.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	16.8 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	9		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	20,945	443	20,502
Number of conventional households	3,756	83	3,673
Mean household size	5.6 persons ***		

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

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (2.4%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Shan Ywathit Sub-Township is 17 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 5.6 persons living in each household in Shan Ywathit Sub-Township. This is much 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; Shan Ywathit Sub-Township (Hpa-an District, Kayin State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**3,756**	**21,735**	**10,963**	**10,772**
	Ward	**83**	**531**	**290**	**241**
1	No (1)(W)	19	119	52	67
2	No (2)(W)	51	345	202	143
3	No (3)(W)	9	45	24	21
4	No (4)(W)	4	22	12	10
	Village Tract	**3,673**	**21,204**	**10,673**	**10,531**
1	Me Law Khee(VT)	359	2,198	1,090	1,108
2	Me Tha Mu(VT)	634	3,429	1,707	1,722
3	Kwee Lay (VT)	720	3,796	1,864	1,932
4	Me La Yaw(VT)	943	5,838	3,062	2,776
5	Yin Baing(VT)	312	1,820	896	924
6	Saw Law(VT)	158	836	405	431
7	Yae Ta Khun(VT)	196	1,095	548	547
8	Pa Hta Lar Pa(VT)	132	811	411	400
9	Poe Pa Lay(VT)	219	1,381	690	691
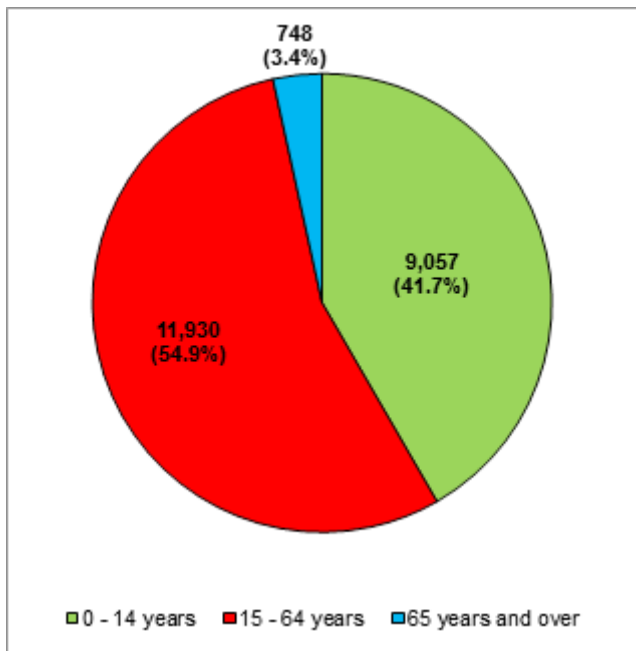
Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Shan Ywathit Sub-Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Shan Ywathit Sub-Township		

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

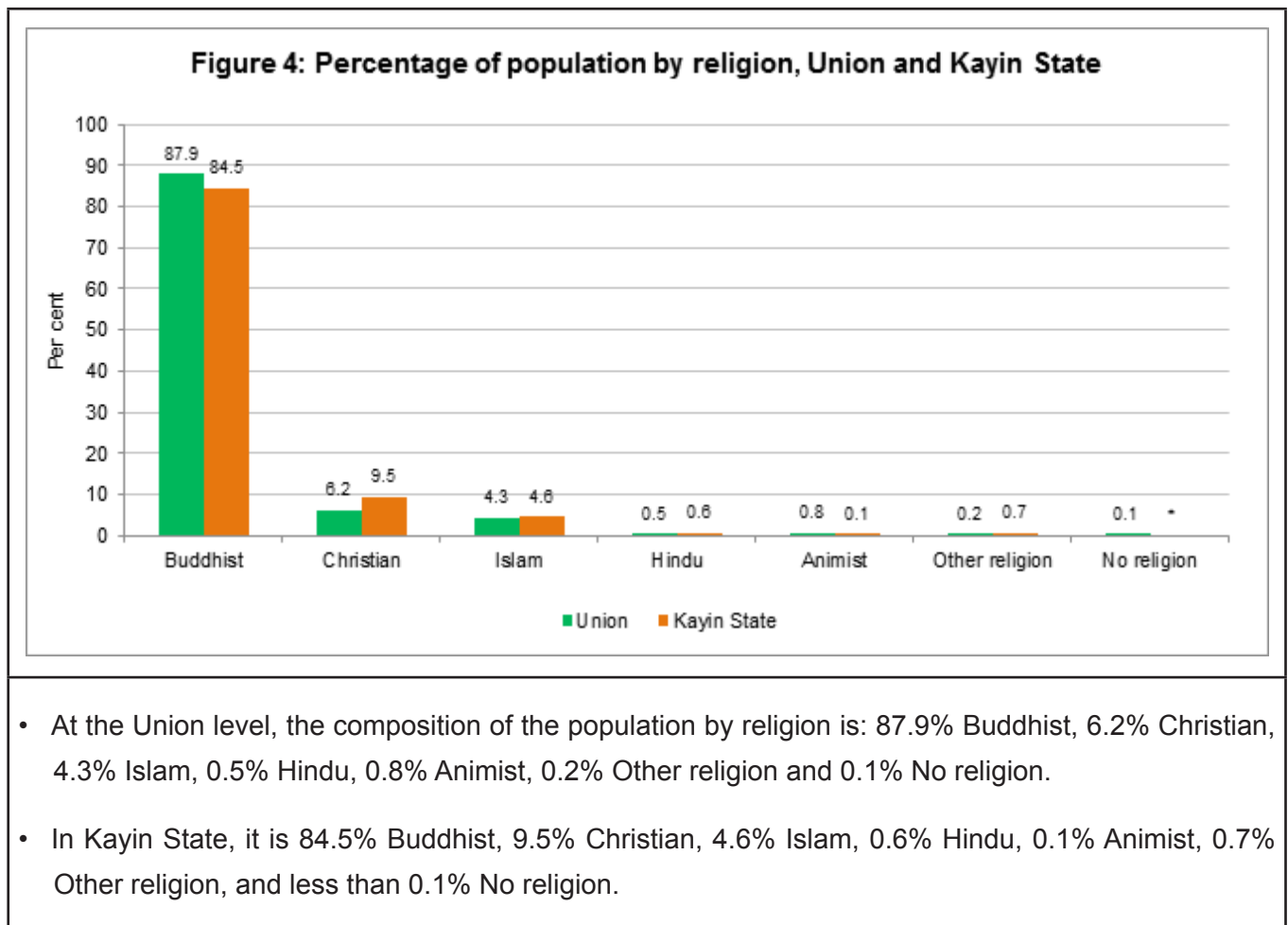| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	21,735	10,963	10,772
0 - 4	3,055	1,478	1,577
5 - 9	3,161	1,611	1,550
10 - 14	2,841	1,441	1,400
15 - 19	2,119	1,076	1,043
20 - 24	1,734	856	878
25 - 29	1,514	727	787
30 - 34	1,492	796	696
35 - 39	1,242	661	581
40 - 44	1,081	568	513
45 - 49	878	409	469
50 - 54	843	436	407
55 - 59	495	251	244
60 - 64	532	273	259
65 - 69	297	159	138
70 - 74	224	119	105
75 - 79	91	41	50
80 - 84	82	36	46
85 - 89	25	9	16
90 +	29	16	13

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Shan Ywathit Sub-Township is 54.9 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.

9

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kayin State, Hpa-an District and Shan Ywathit Sub-Township)
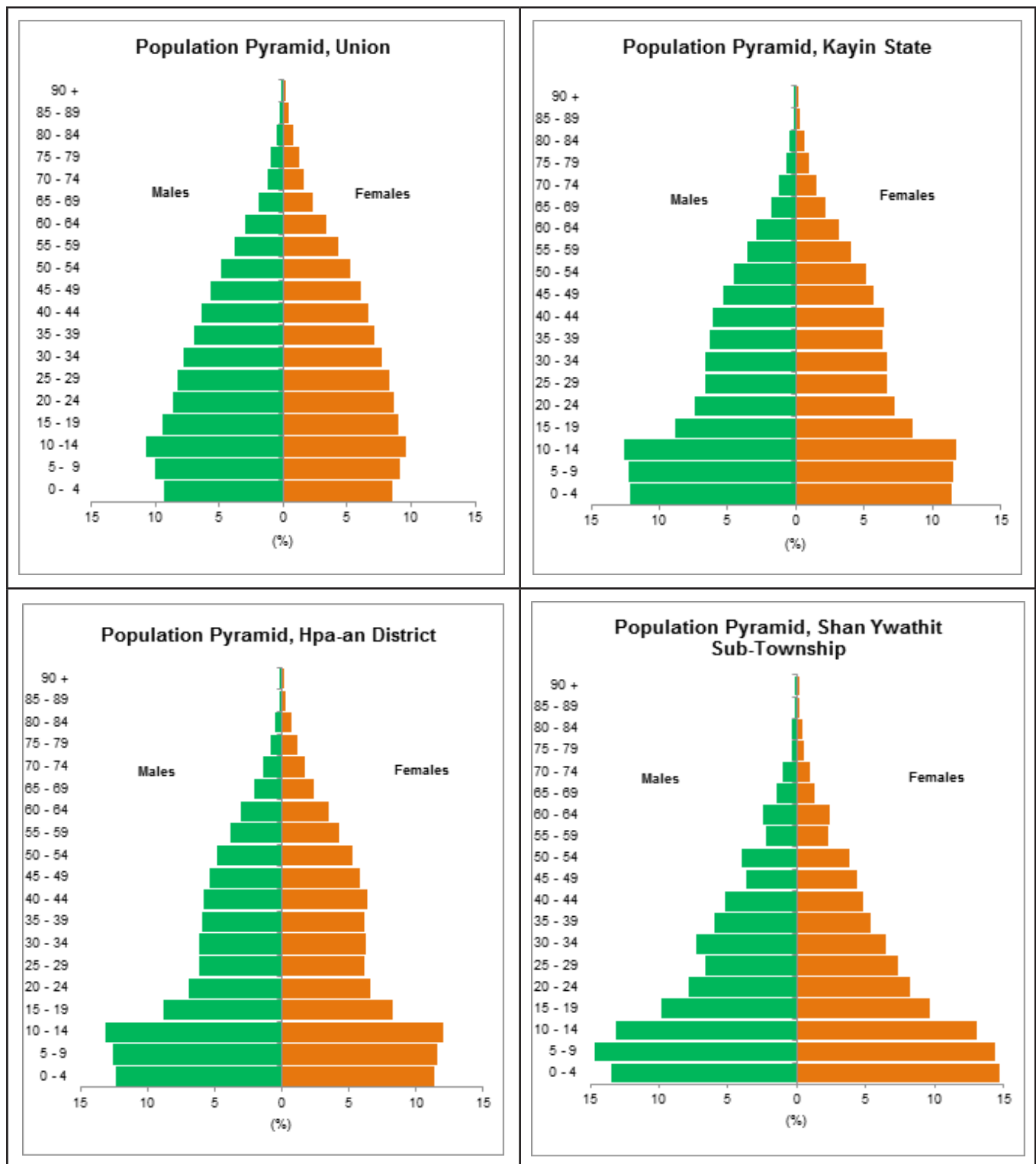
- The birth rate has been declining in Shan Ywathit Sub-Township since the last 5 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.

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

- There are less males than females in age groups 0-4, 20-24, 25-29, 45-49, 75-79, 80-84, and 85-89.

(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	652	322	330	42	22	20
6	616	319	297	120	56	64
7	632	329	303	189	88	101
8	694	353	341	241	113	128
9	552	279	273	228	99	129
10	720	376	344	298	138	160
11	497	238	259	215	97	118
12	547	263	284	201	78	123
13	565	286	279	183	76	107
14	456	229	227	124	47	77
15	496	240	256	96	42	54
16	411	204	207	56	21	35
17	390	206	184	39	15	24
18	449	208	241	34	14	20
19	282	146	136	14	9	5
20	498	224	274	14	5	9
21	267	129	138	4	1	3
22	307	138	169	10	7	3
23	297	145	152	5	4	1
24	235	110	125	3	-	3
25	404	182	222	1	1	-
26	236	108	128	-	-	-
27	225	100	125	1	-	1
28	311	134	177	1	-	1
29	213	93	120	1	1	-

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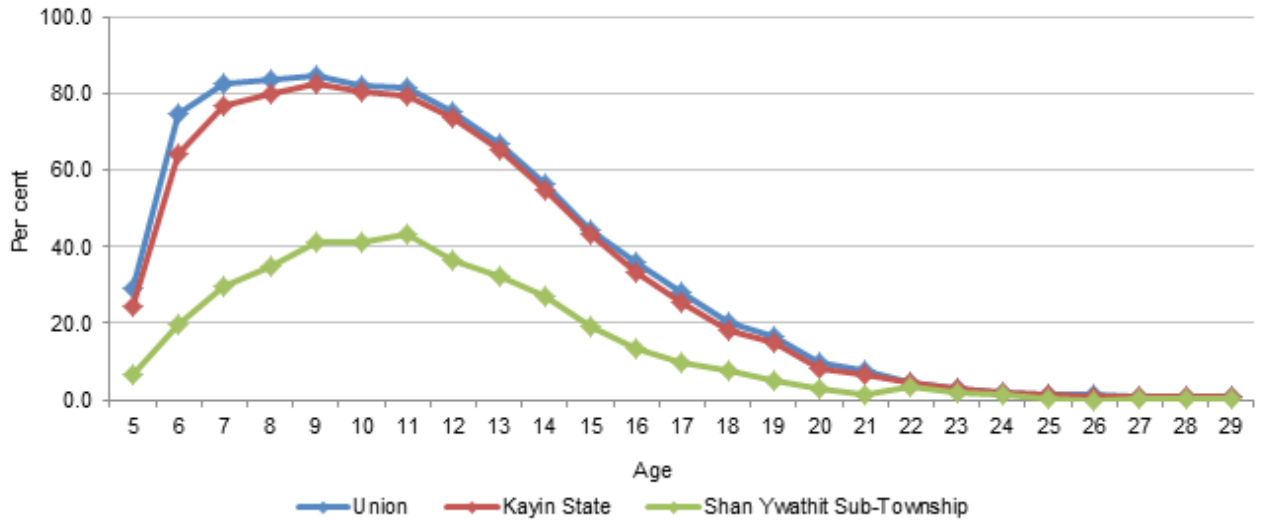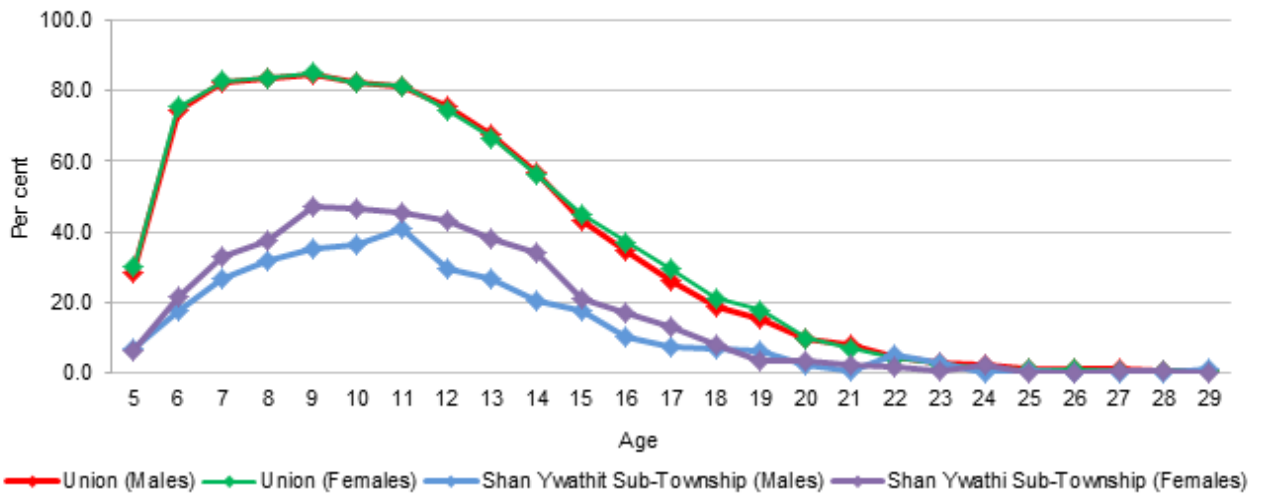

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Shan Ywathit Sub-Township

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

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Shan Ywathit Sub-Township is obviously lower than that of the Union.

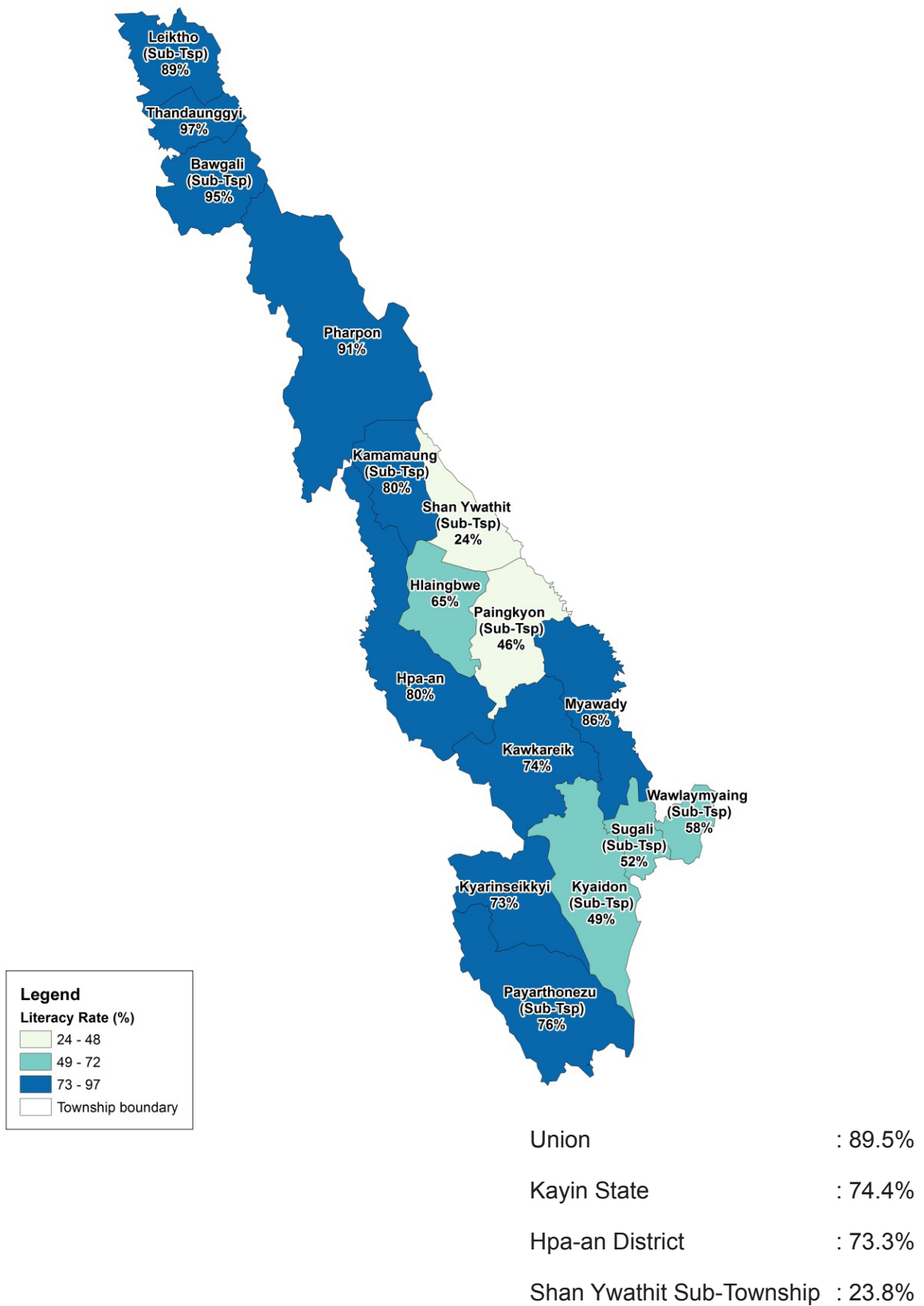# Figure 7: Literacy rate, Kayin State (aged 15 and over)

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%
Shan Ywathit Sub-Township	: 23.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,632	38.9
Males	1,750	35.0
Females	1,882	42.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Shan Ywathit Sub-Township is 23.8 per cent. It is markedly lower than the literacy rate of Kayin State (74.4%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 23.2 per cent and for the males it is 24.5 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 38.9 per cent with 42.6 per cent for females and 35.0 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	8,825	7,218	81.8	674	339	337	109	2	28	2	-	116
Urban	226	125	55.3	34	26	33	4	-	2	2	-	-
Rural	8,599	7,093	82.5	640	313	304	105	2	26	-	-	116
Males	4,501	3,513	78.0	420	183	212	64	2	19	1	-	87
Females	4,324	3,705	85.7	254	156	125	45	-	9	1	-	29

- Some 81.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 82.5 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 78.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 85.7 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 3.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 0.3 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	40.1	43.0	37.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
15 - 19	69.0	77.9	59.9	6.6	6.1	7.2
20 - 24	72.3	89.6	55.4	5.7	6.3	4.9
25 - 29	68.3	93.5	45.0	1.6	1.2	2.5
30 - 34	70.1	95.7	40.8	2.2	2.2	2.1
35 - 39	71.2	96.8	42.0	1.0	1.1	0.8
40 - 44	66.9	96.5	34.1	0.1	-	0.6
45 - 49	65.9	96.8	39.0	0.2	-	0.5
50 - 54	71.8	95.6	46.2	-	-	-
55 - 59	70.9	96.8	44.3	0.3	-	0.9
60 - 64	68.8	92.3	44.0	-	-	-
65 - 69	58.9	79.2	35.5	-	-	-
70 - 74	48.7	61.3	34.3	0.9	1.4	-
75 +	26.4	37.3	17.6	1.7	2.6	-
15 - 24	70.5	83.1	57.8	6.2	6.2	6.2
15 - 64	69.6	91.6	47.0	2.6	2.4	3.2

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
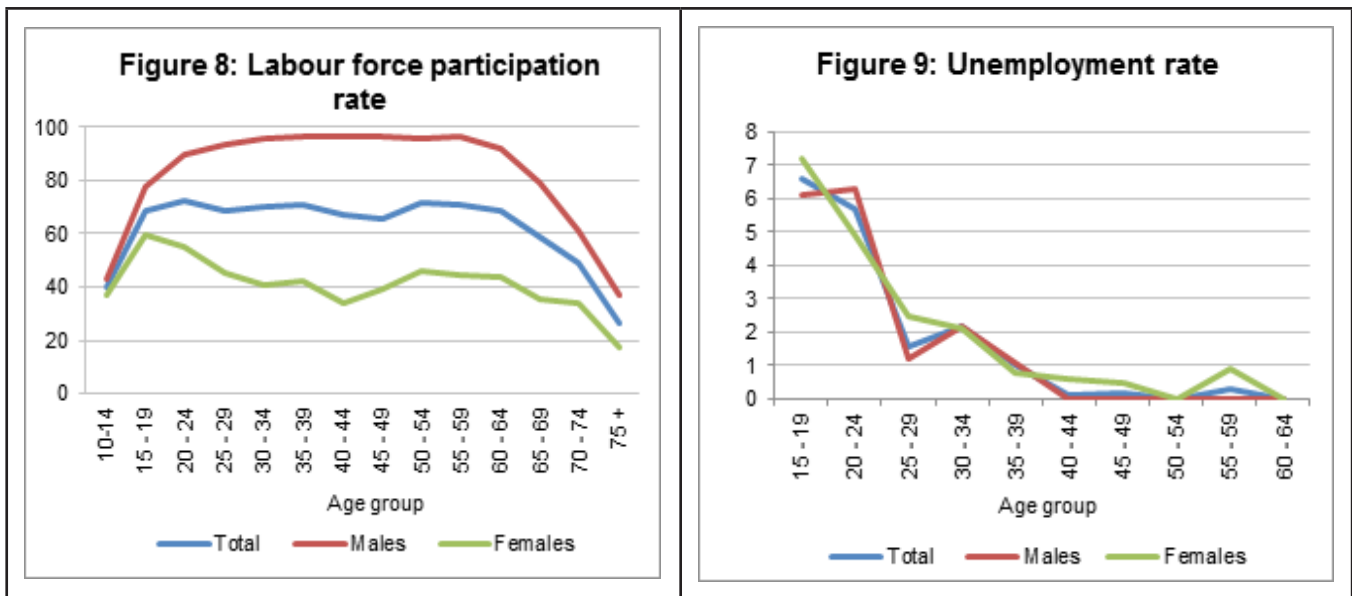
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Shan Ywathit Sub-Township is 69.6 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 47.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.6 per cent.

- In Shan Ywathit Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 40.1 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Shan Ywathit Sub-Township is 2.6 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.4%) and for females (3.2%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 6.2 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	5,733	7.5	23.0	53.3	6.4	0.9	8.8
Males	1,474	16.8	39.5	10.4	9.5	1.8	22.0
Females	4,259	4.3	17.3	68.2	5.4	0.5	4.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 39.5 per cent of males are full time students while 68.2 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	**7,428**	**4,856**	**2,572**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	4	1	3	0.1	*	0.1
Professionals	9	2	7	0.1	*	0.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	6	3	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Clerical Support Workers	6	5	1	0.1	0.1	*
Services and Sales Workers	47	16	31	0.6	0.3	1.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	5,626	4,002	1,624	75.7	82.4	63.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	24	19	5	0.3	0.4	0.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	55	55	-	0.7	1.1	-
Elementary Occupations	75	48	27	1.0	1.0	1.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,576	705	871	21.2	14.5	33.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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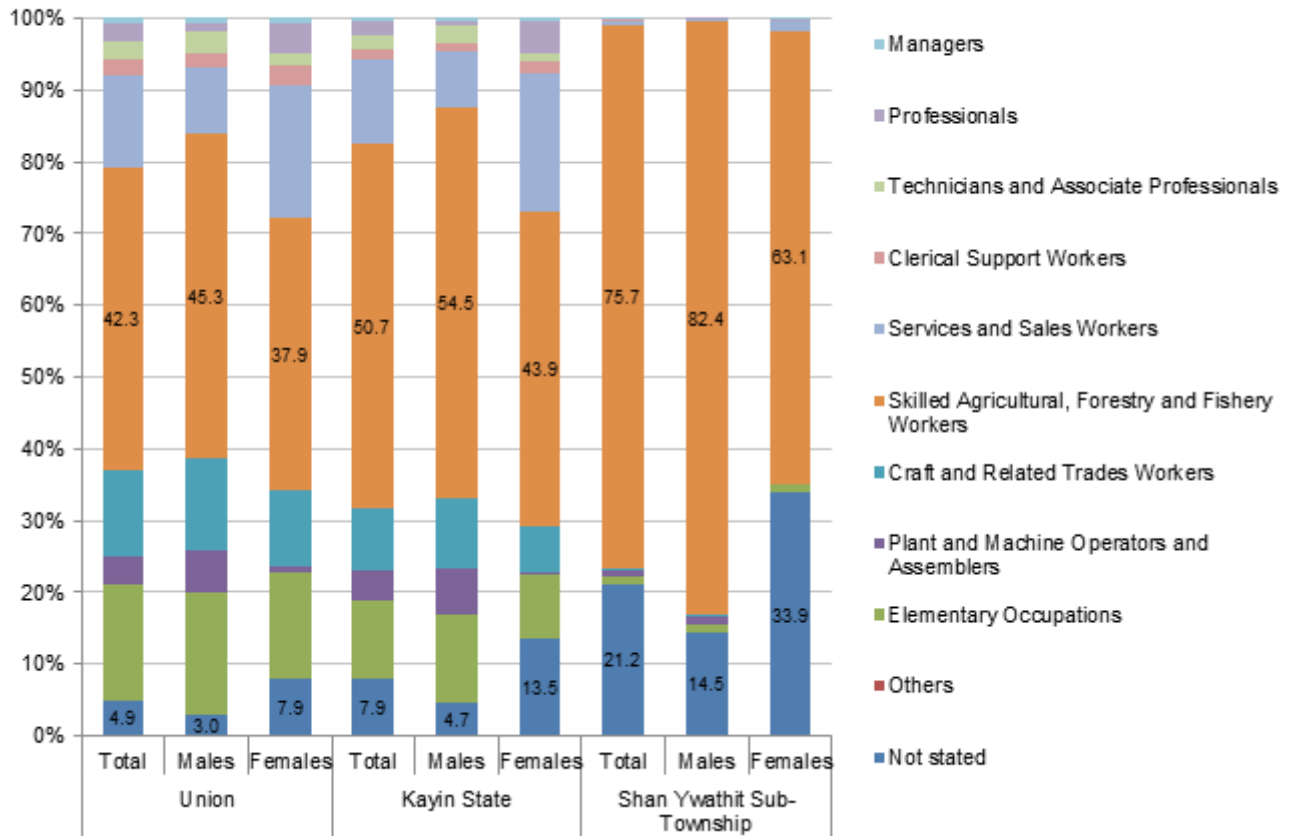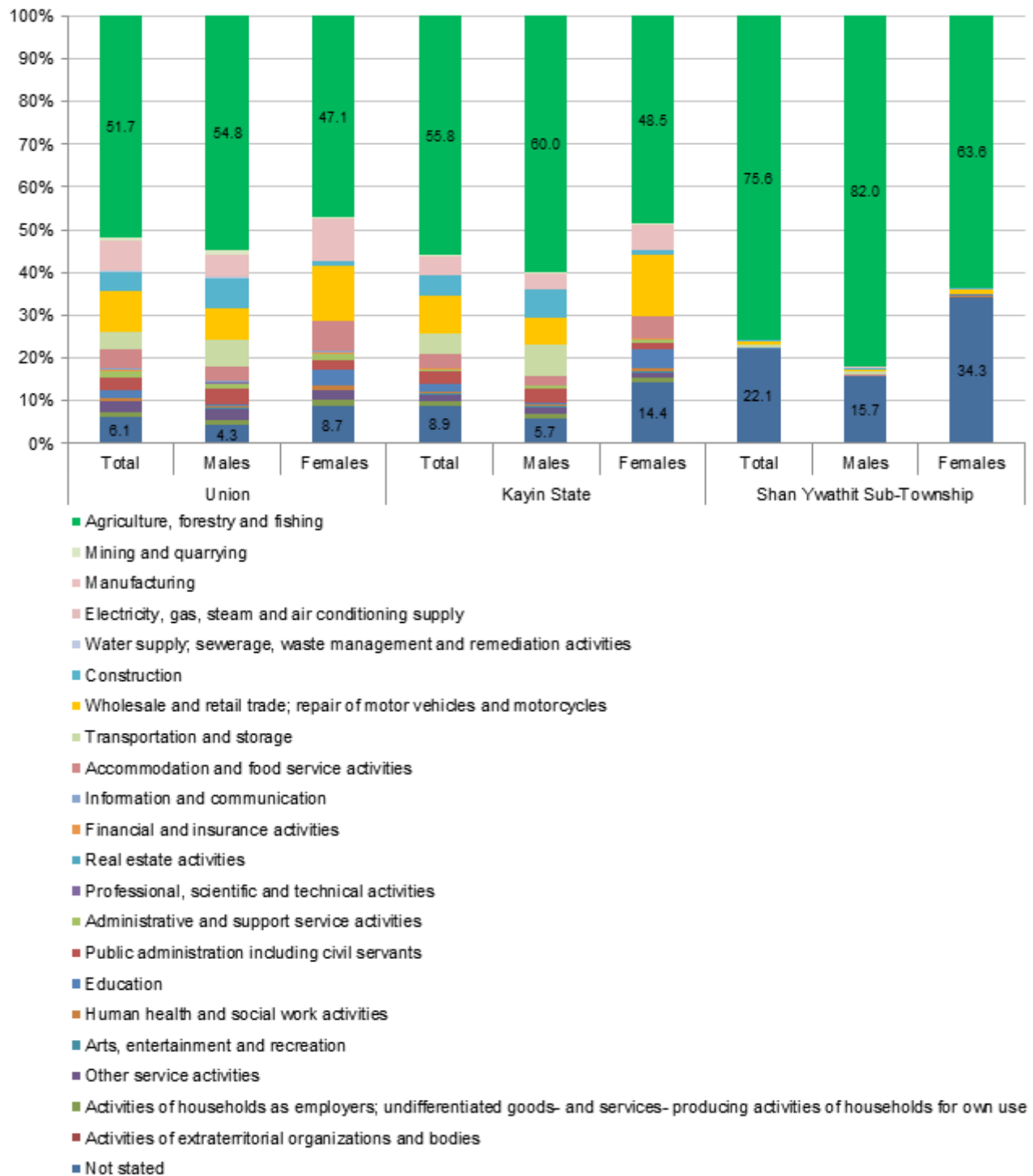

- In Shan Ywathit Sub-Township, 75.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 82.4 per cent of males and 63.1 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	**7,428**	**4,856**	**2,572**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,619	3,984	1,635	75.6	82.0	63.6
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	12	9	3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	27	20	7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	16	29	0.6	0.3	1.1
Transportation and storage	51	51	-	0.7	1.1	-
Accommodation and food service activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
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	8	8	-	0.1	0.2	-
Education	16	3	13	0.2	0.1	0.5
Human health and social work activities	3	1	2	*	*	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2	2	-	*	*	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,643	760	883	22.1	15.7	34.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Kayin State and Shan Ywathit Sub-Township
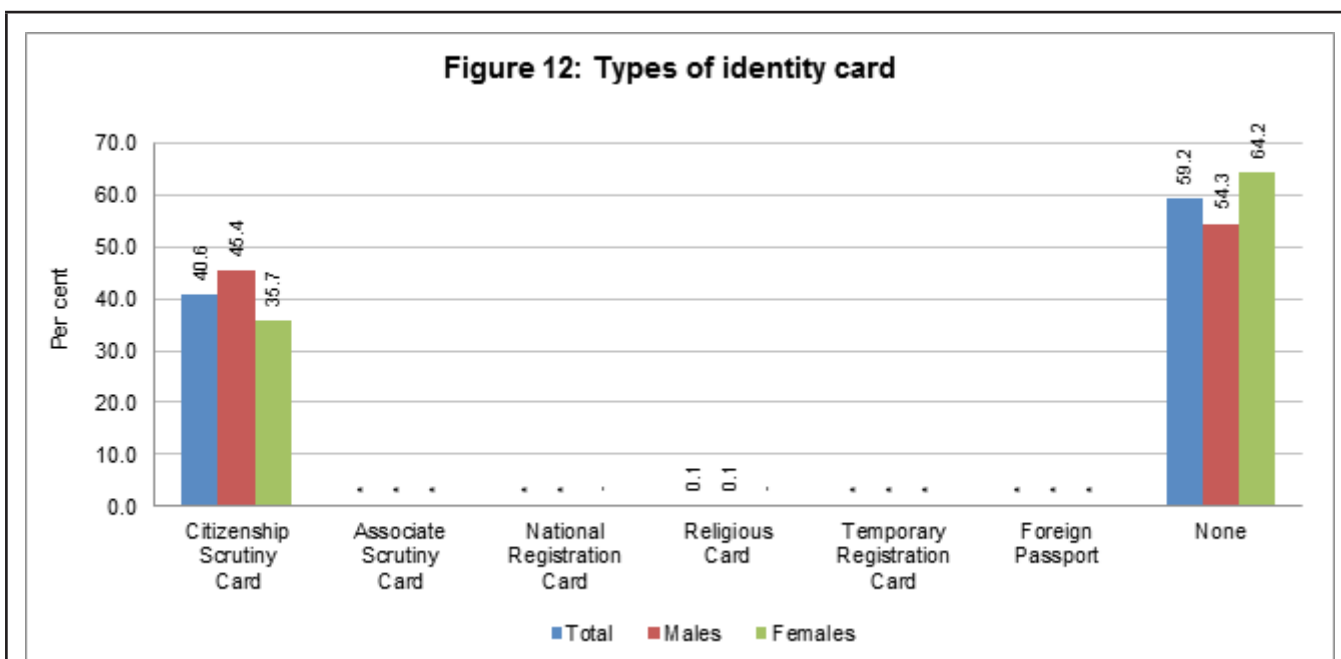
- In Shan Ywathit Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 75.6 per cent.

- There are 82.0 per cent of males and 63.6 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

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

(E)   Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	6,306	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	9,188
Urban	311	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	100
Rural	5,995	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	9,088
Males	3,577	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	4,278
Females	2,729	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	4,910

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card

- In Shan Ywathit Sub-Township, 40.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 59.2 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 54.3 per cent of males and 64.2 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F)   Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	**21,735**	**21,209**	**526**	**2.4**	**305**	**191**	**203**	**160**
0 - 4	3,055	3,041	14	0.5	1	1	11	6
5 - 9	3,161	3,141	20	0.6	1	2	16	9
10 - 14	2,841	2,812	29	1.0	2	11	13	19
15 - 19	2,119	2,090	29	1.4	3	6	17	16
20 - 24	1,734	1,723	11	0.6	1	5	6	3
25 - 29	1,514	1,500	14	0.9	3	2	9	2
30 - 34	1,492	1,476	16	1.1	4	5	5	5
35 - 39	1,242	1,233	9	0.7	4	1	2	2
40 - 44	1,081	1,062	19	1.8	7	7	7	5
45 - 49	878	862	16	1.8	9	2	5	2
50 - 54	843	799	44	5.2	34	13	10	5
55 - 59	495	460	35	7.1	29	7	6	4
60 - 64	532	471	61	11.5	41	24	13	5
65 - 69	297	249	48	16.2	39	19	12	9
70 - 74	224	163	61	27.2	50	29	18	15
75 - 79	91	56	35	38.5	26	19	13	13
80 - 84	82	47	35	42.7	28	20	19	19
85 - 89	25	13	12	48.0	9	5	8	8
90 +	29	11	18	62.1	14	13	13	13

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	**10,963**	**10,698**	**265**	**2.4**	**129**	**101**	**104**	**69**
0 - 4	1,478	1,473	5	0.3	-	-	4	4
5 - 9	1,611	1,599	12	0.7	-	1	11	7
10 - 14	1,441	1,424	17	1.2	1	7	10	10
15 - 19	1,076	1,058	18	1.7	1	5	11	7
20 - 24	856	850	6	0.7	1	2	4	1
25 - 29	727	718	9	1.2	1	2	6	1
30 - 34	796	786	10	1.3	2	3	3	3
35 - 39	661	657	4	0.6	1	-	2	1
40 - 44	568	553	15	2.6	5	5	6	3
45 - 49	409	403	6	1.5	2	1	4	1
50 - 54	436	416	20	4.6	13	7	5	2
55 - 59	251	232	19	7.6	14	4	3	1
60 - 64	273	244	29	10.6	17	10	6	-
65 - 69	159	135	24	15.1	18	12	3	3
70 - 74	119	88	31	26.1	23	17	8	6
75 - 79	41	27	14	34.1	12	7	6	6
80 - 84	36	23	13	36.1	9	9	5	5
85 - 89	9	5	4	44.4	2	1	-	1
90 +	16	7	9	56.3	7	8	7	7

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	**10,772**	**10,511**	**261**	**2.4**	**176**	**90**	**99**	**91**
0 - 4	1,577	1,568	9	0.6	1	1	7	2
5 - 9	1,550	1,542	8	0.5	1	1	5	2
10 - 14	1,400	1,388	12	0.9	1	4	3	9
15 - 19	1,043	1,032	11	1.1	2	1	6	9
20 - 24	878	873	5	0.6	-	3	2	2
25 - 29	787	782	5	0.6	2	-	3	1
30 - 34	696	690	6	0.9	2	2	2	2
35 - 39	581	576	5	0.9	3	1	-	1
40 - 44	513	509	4	0.8	2	2	1	2
45 - 49	469	459	10	2.1	7	1	1	1
50 - 54	407	383	24	5.9	21	6	5	3
55 - 59	244	228	16	6.6	15	3	3	3
60 - 64	259	227	32	12.4	24	14	7	5
65 - 69	138	114	24	17.4	21	7	9	6
70 - 74	105	75	30	28.6	27	12	10	9
75 - 79	50	29	21	42.0	14	12	7	7
80 - 84	46	24	22	47.8	19	11	14	14
85 - 89	16	8	8	50.0	7	4	8	7
90 +	13	4	9	69.2	7	5	6	6

- Two in every 100 persons in Shan Ywathit Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Females and males have equal disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.

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

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	3,756	-	0.1	0.3	35.8	61.9	1.3	0.5	*
Urban	83	-	3.6	-	63.9	31.3	-	-	1.2
Rural	3,673	-	0.1	0.3	35.2	62.6	1.4	0.5	-

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
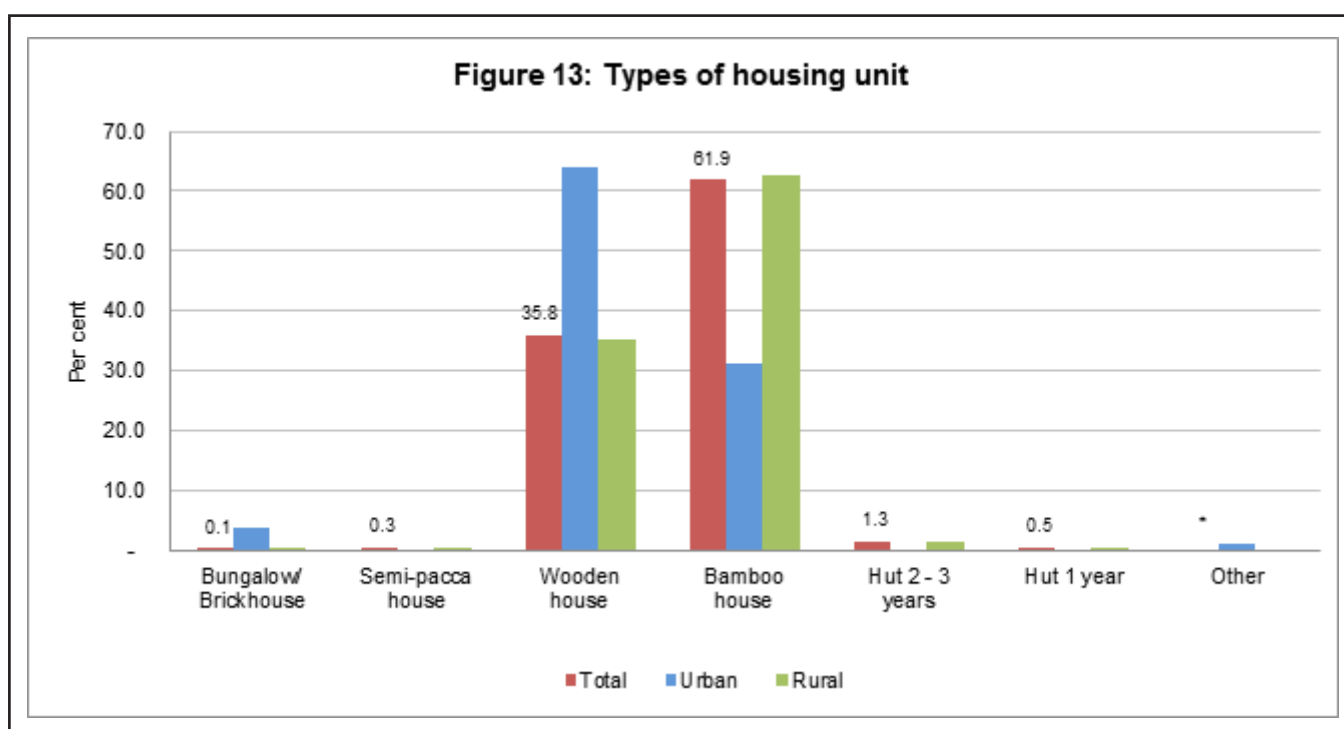
- The majority of the households in Shan Ywathit Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (61.9%) followed by households in wooden houses (35.8%).

- Some 63.9 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 62.6 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

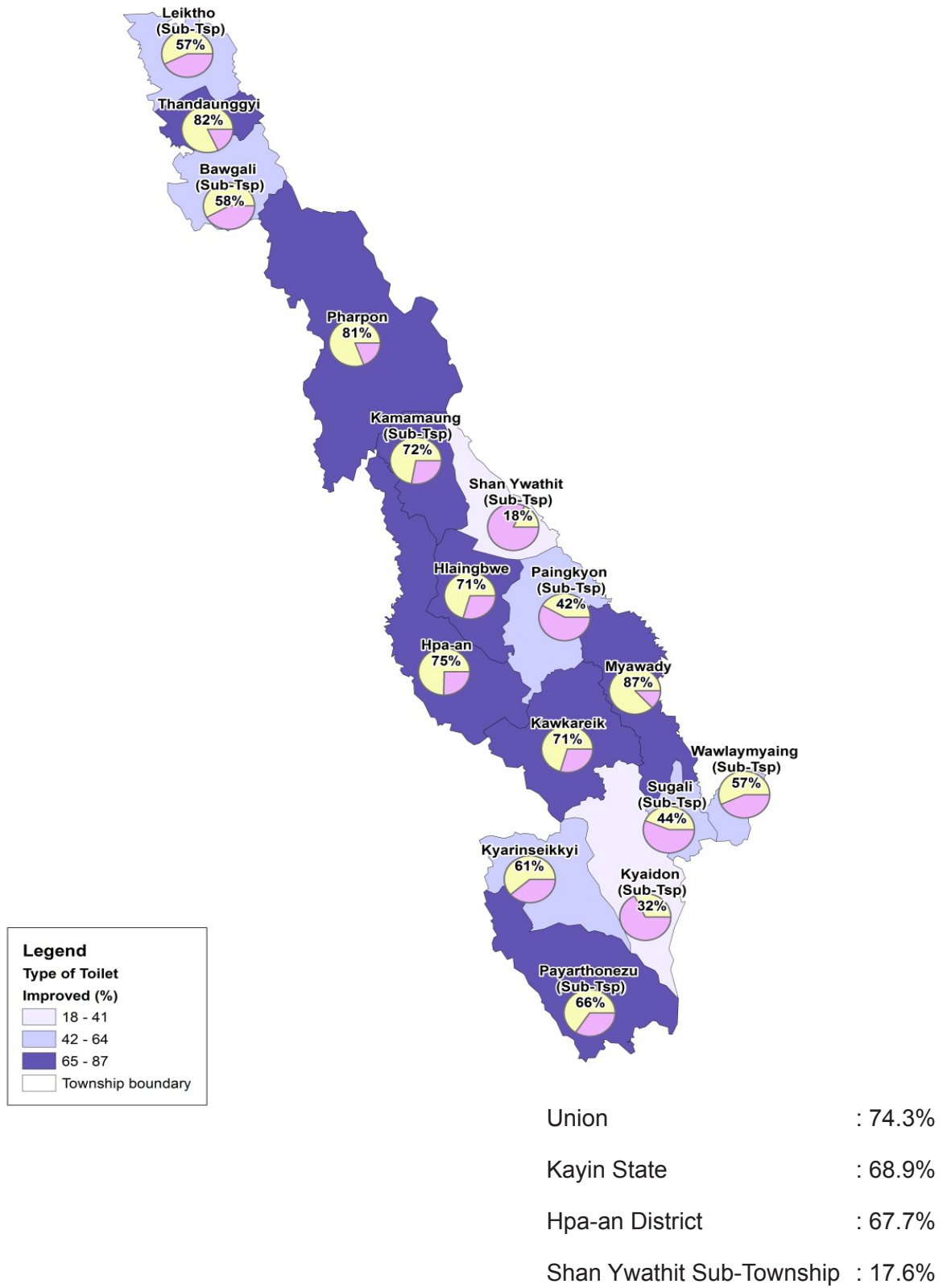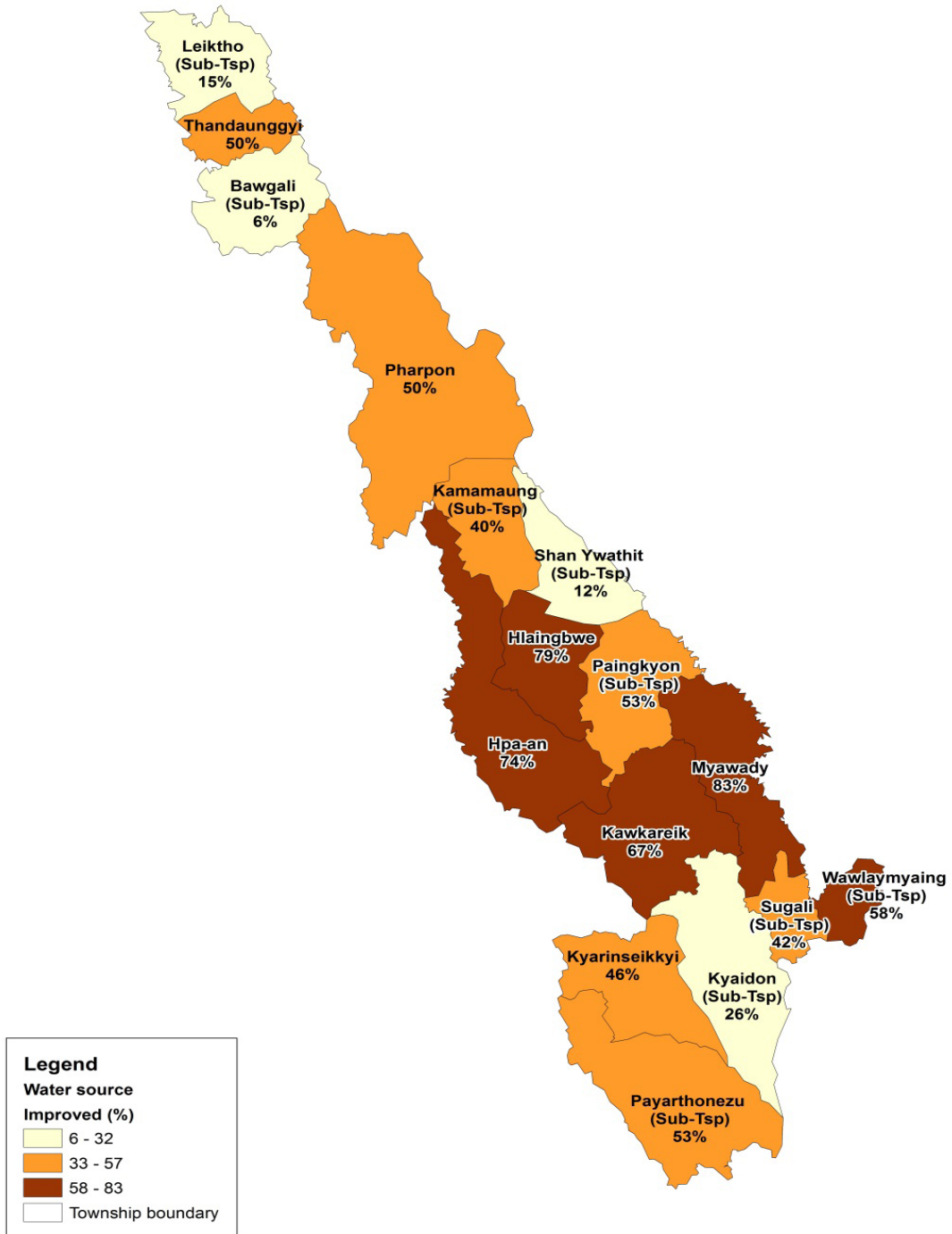## Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

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%
Hpa-an District	: 67.7%
Shan Ywathit Sub-Township	: 17.6%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.1	-	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		17.5	27.7	17.2
Improved sanitation		*17.6*	*27.7*	*17.4*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.1	-	0.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	-	0.1
Other		0.5	-	0.5
None		81.7	72.3	81.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,756	83	3,673

- Some 17.6 per cent of the households in Shan Ywathit Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (17.5%)).

- Compared to other townships in Kayin State, Shan Ywathit belongs to the lowest 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.

- Some 81.7 per cent of the households in the Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kayin State, it is 24.5 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Shan Ywathit Sub-Township, 81.9 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

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

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%

Union	: 69.5%
Kayin State	: 64.0%
Hpa-an District	: 65.4%
Shan Ywathit Sub-Township	: 12.2%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		3.0	-	3.1
Tube well, borehole		-	-	-
Protected well/ Spring		9.2	10.8	9.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
Total improved drinking water		*12.2*	*10.8*	*12.3*
Unprotected well/Spring		17.6	16.9	17.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	1.2	0.1
River/stream/ canal		42.3	71.1	41.6
Waterfall/ Rain water		27.8	-	28.4
Other		-	-	-
Total unimproved drinking water		*87.8*	*89.2*	*87.7*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,756	83	3,673

- In Shan Ywathit Sub-Township, 12.2 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped (3.0%), protected well/spring (9.2%)).

- Compared to other townships in Kayin State, it belongs to the lowest group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 42.3 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 27.8 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.

- Some 87.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 87.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

30

Source of lighting

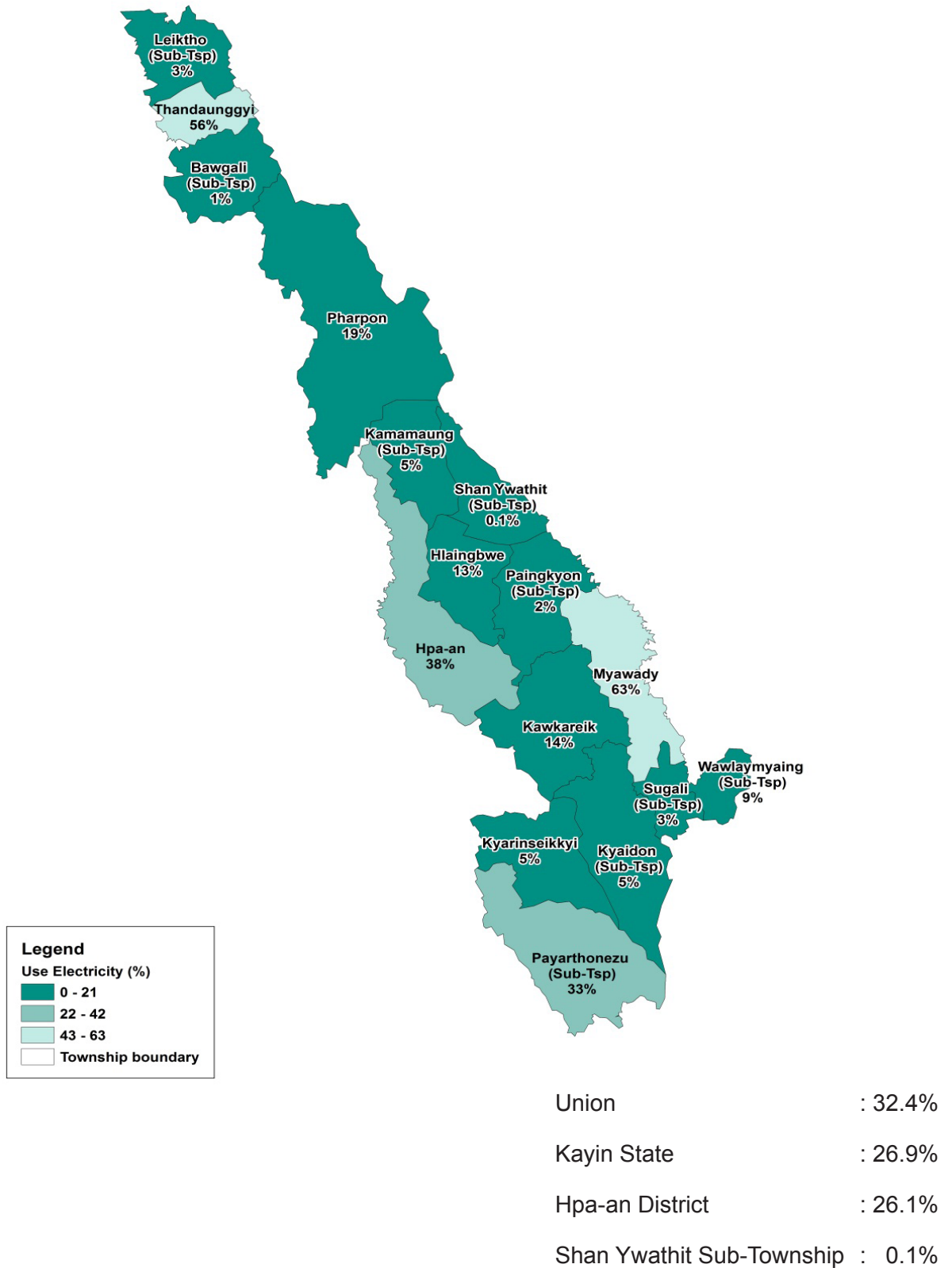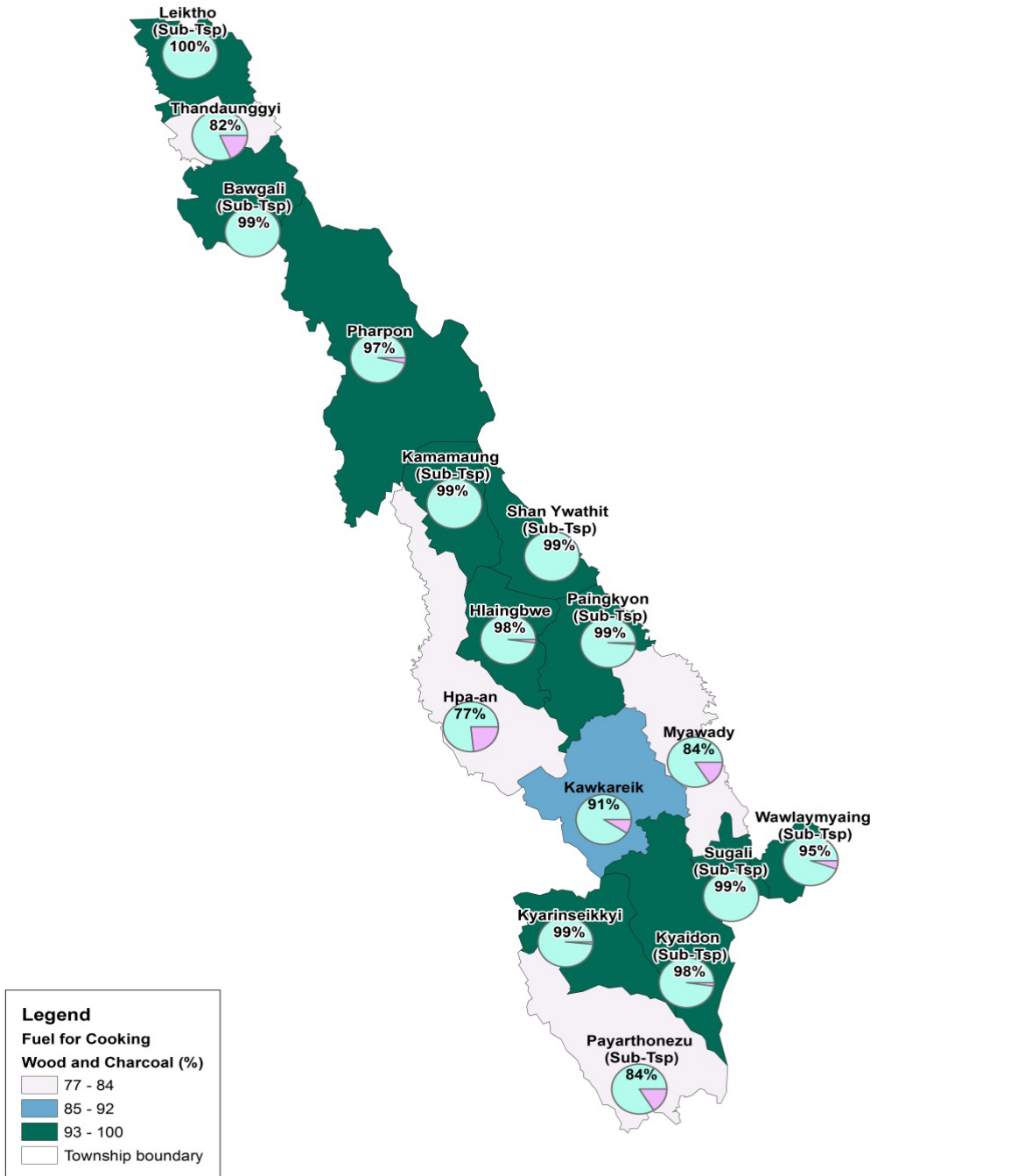### Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

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%
Shan Ywathit Sub-Township	: 0.1%

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

Source of lighting	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	0.1	-	0.1
Kerosene	10.6	-	10.8
Candle	82.2	91.6	82.0
Battery	1.4	-	1.4
Generator (private)	0.6	1.2	0.6
Water mill (private)	1.4	-	1.4
Solar system/energy	3.4	7.2	3.3
Other	0.3	-	0.4
Total Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,756	83	3,673

- In Shan Ywathit Sub-Township, 0.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Kayin State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kayin State is 26.9 per cent.

- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the Sub-Township with 82.2 per cent.

- In rural areas, 82.0 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%
Hpa-an District	: 85.9%
Shan Ywathit Sub-Township	: 99.1%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		*	-	*
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.8	-	0.8
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		93.5	95.2	93.4
Charcoal		5.6	4.8	5.6
Coal		0.1	-	0.1
Other		*	-	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,756	83	3,673

- In Shan Ywathit Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 93.5 per cent using firewood and 5.6 per cent using charcoal.

- Less than 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 93.4 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 5.6 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	3,756	7.6	9.0	2.3	7.5	0.2	-	85.0	-
Urban	83	6.0	14.5	3.6	4.8	-	-	81.9	-
Rural	3,673	7.6	8.9	2.3	7.5	0.2	-	85.1	-

- Some 9.0 per cent of the households in Shan Ywathit Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 14.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 8.9 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
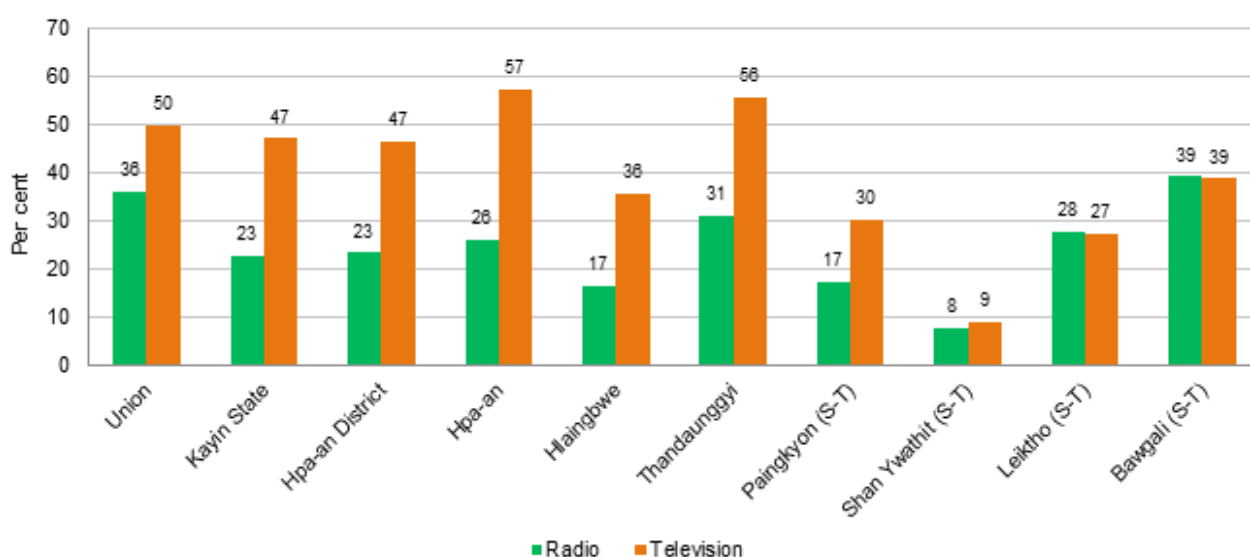
- In Shan Ywathit Sub-Township, some 9.0 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in thirteen households (7.6%) reported having a radio.

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%
Hpa-an District	: 22.0%
Shan Ywathit Sub-Township	: 7.5%

- Only 7.5 per cent of the households in Shan Ywathit Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Kayin State, it 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
Shan Ywathit Sub-Township	3,756	86	593	261	18	2	92	380
Urban	83	4	28	6	3	-	4	17
Rural	3,673	82	565	255	15	2	88	363

- In Shan Ywathit Sub-Township, 15.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 10.1 per cent of households having cart (bullock).

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

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

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

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

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 5.7 children per woman and is twice the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
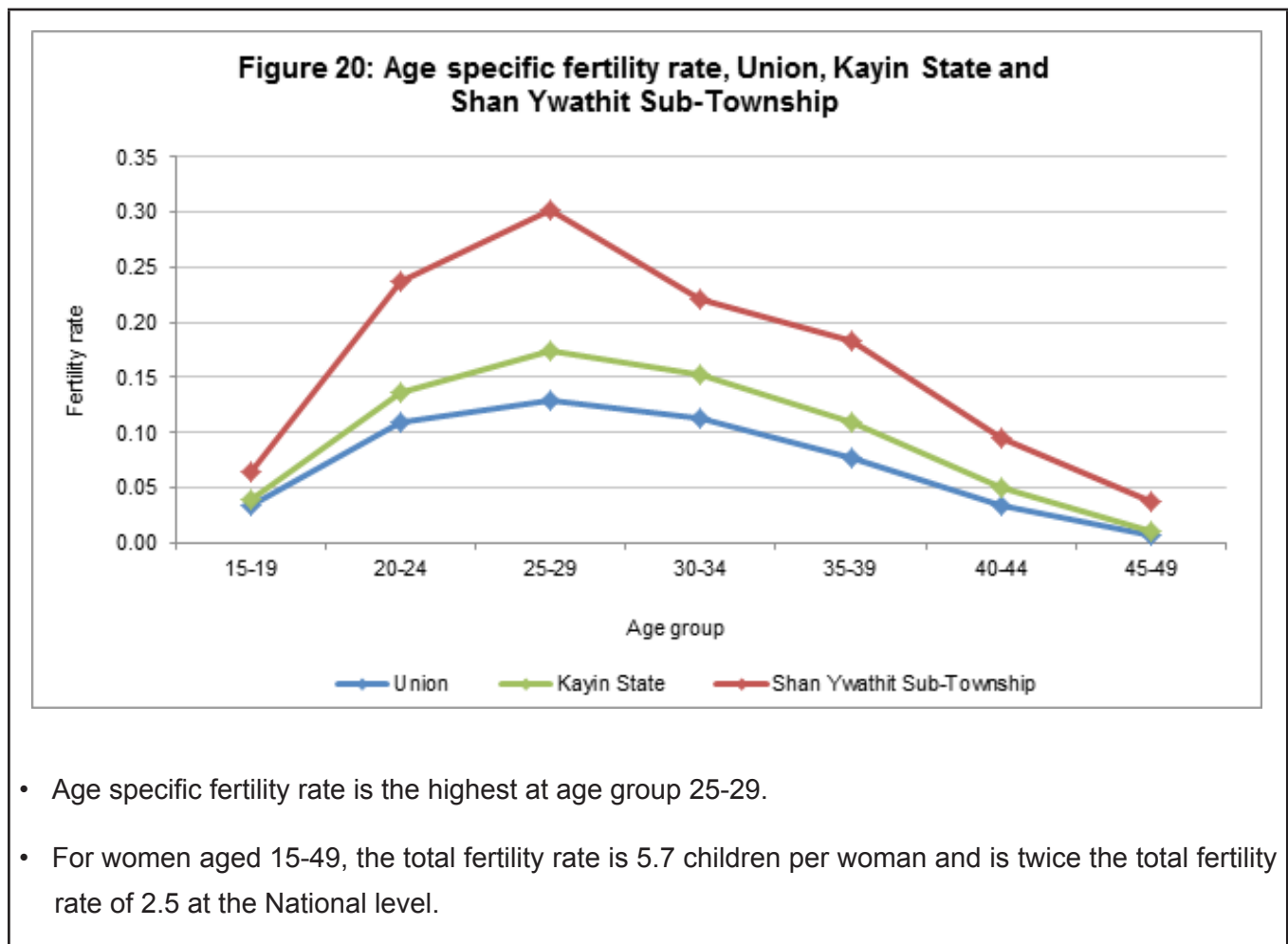
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Leiktho
(Sub- Tsp)
5.4

Thandaunggyi
4.1

Bawgali
(Sub - Tsp)
3.9

Pharpon
4.0

Kamamaung
(Sub-Tsp)
3.9

Shan Ywathit
(Sub- Tsp)
5.7

Hlaingbwe
3.4

Paingkyon
(Sub-Tsp)
3.7

Myawady
3.0

Hpa-an
2.9

Kawkareik
2.9

Wawlaymyaing
(Sub-Tsp)
4.2

Sugali
(Sub-Tsp)
4.8

Kyaidon
(Sub-Tsp)
4.9

Kyarinseikkyi
3.5

Payarthonezu
(Sub-Tsp)
3.8

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
Shan Ywathit Sub-Township	: 5.7

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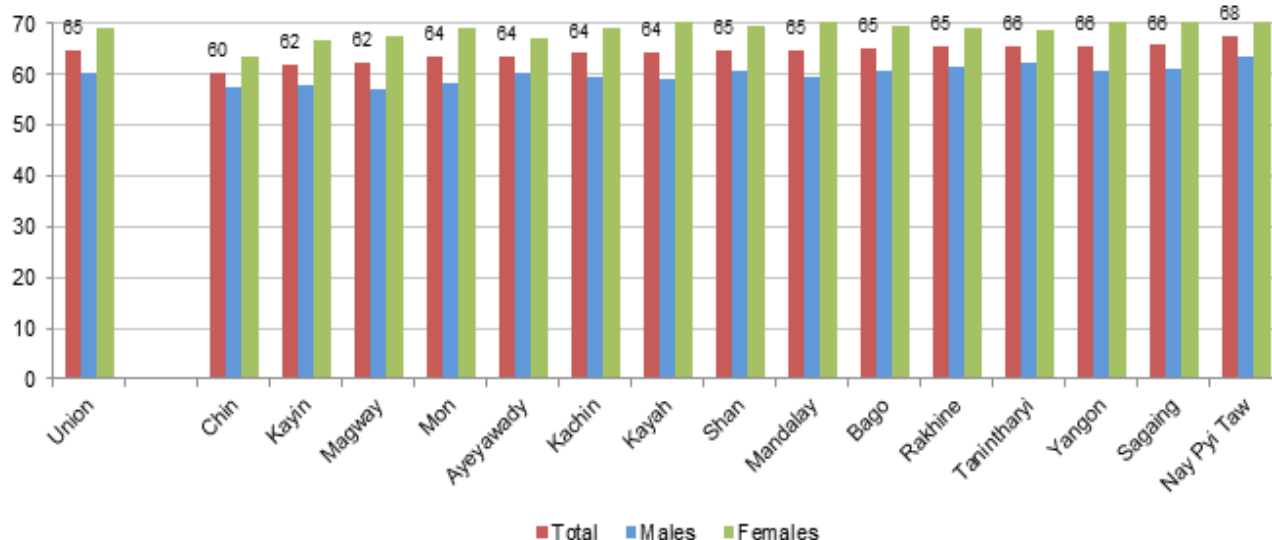
- The expectation of life at birth in Kayin State is 62.1 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

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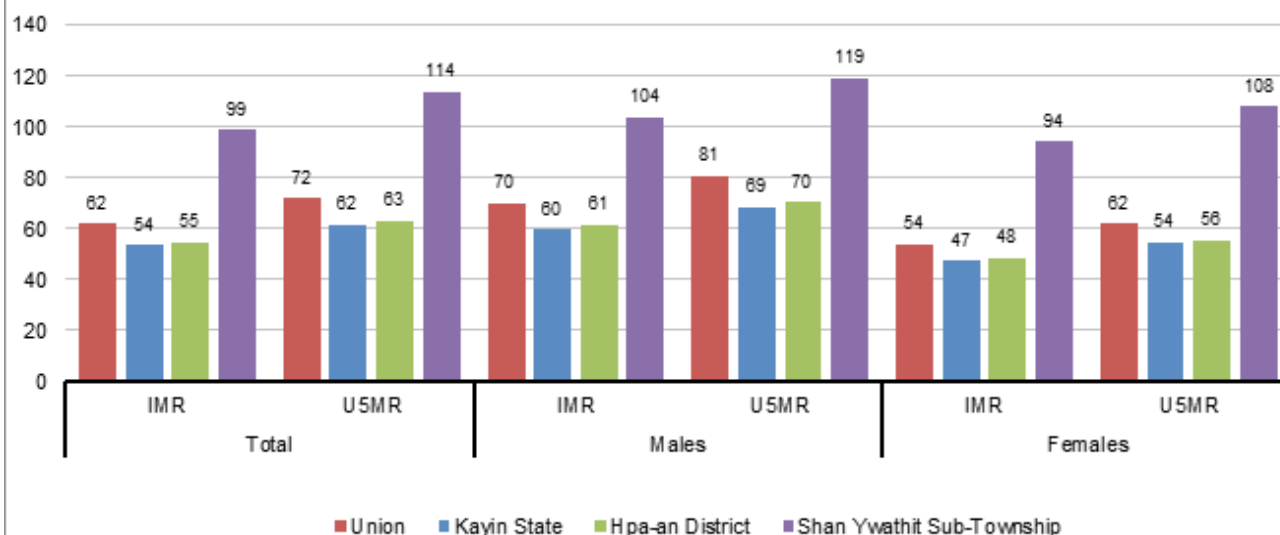
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hpa-an District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Hpa-an District is 55 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 63 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Shan Ywathit Sub-Township are higher than those in Kayin State and Hpa-an District. The Infant mortality in Shan Ywathit Sub-Township is 99 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 114 per 1,000 live births.

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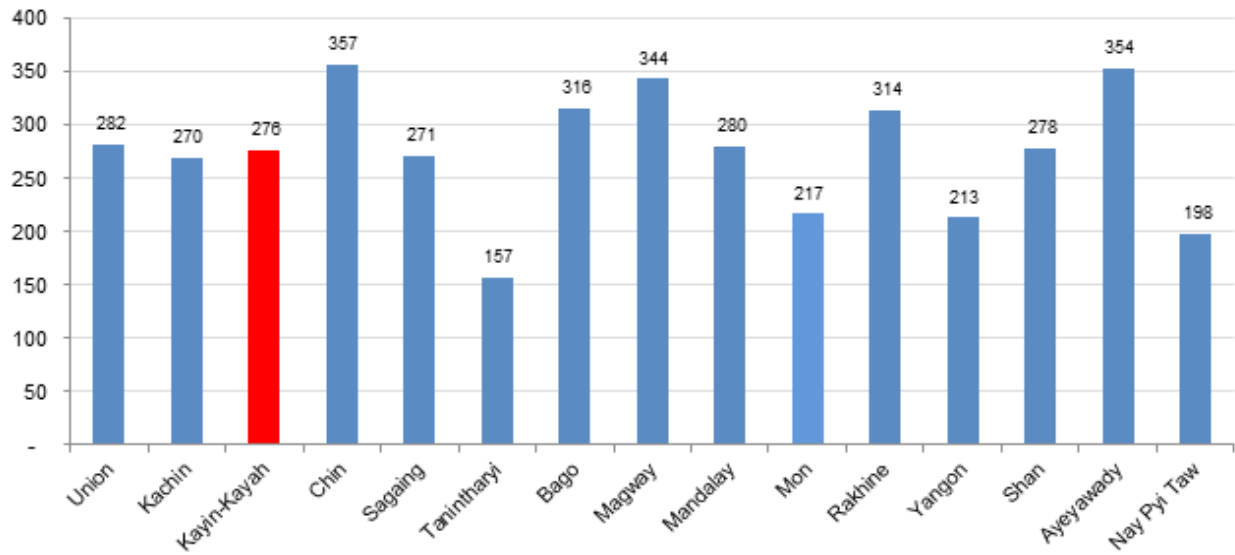
- In Kayin State, there are 276 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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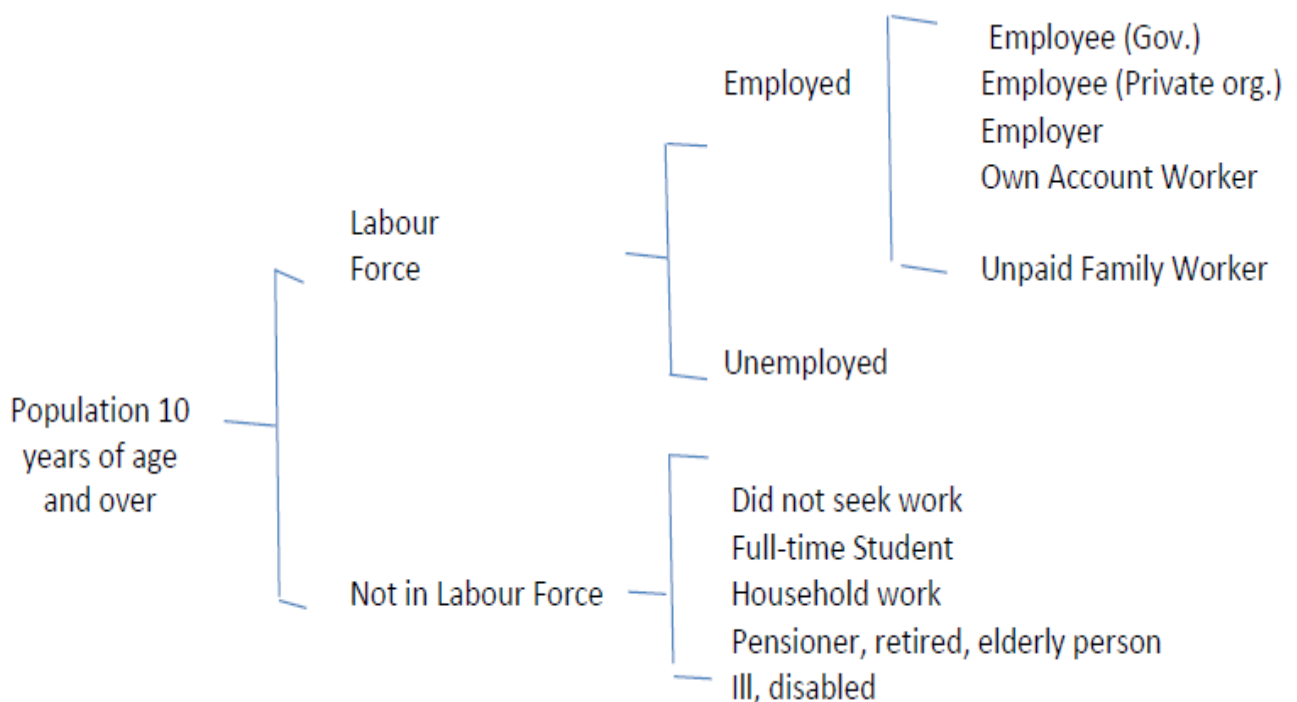
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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