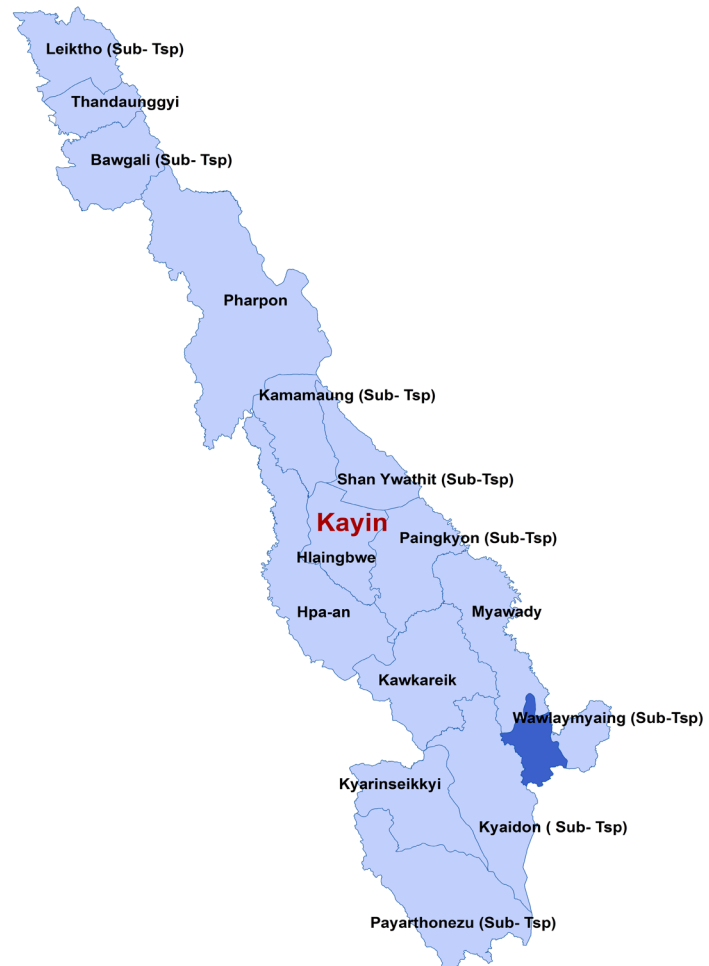


THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KAYIN STATE, MYAWADY DISTRICT

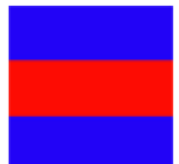
Sugali Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Kayin State, Myawady District

Sugali Sub-Township Report

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Office No.48

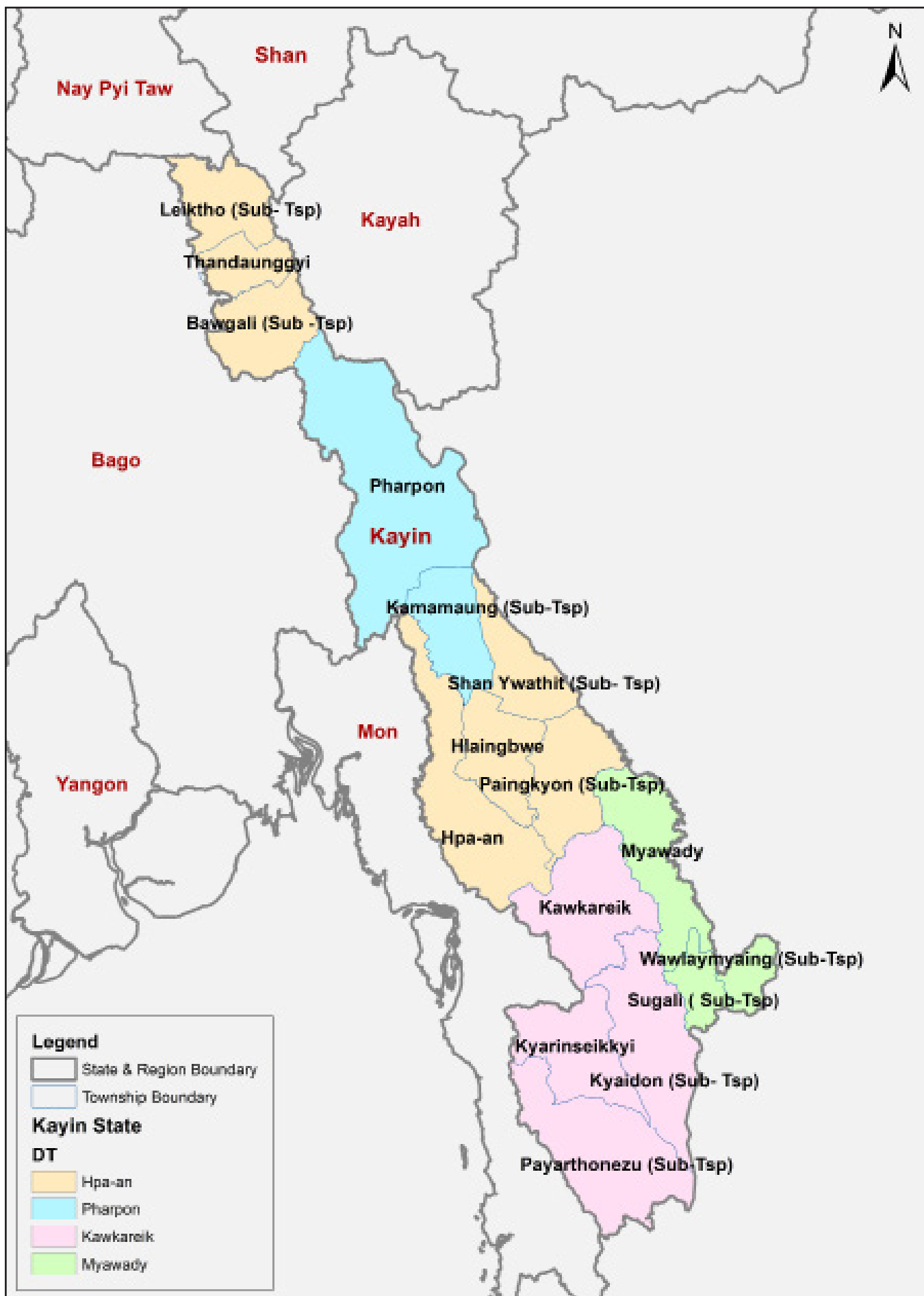
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Kayin State, showing the townships



Sugali Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	5,703 ²	
Population males	2,987 (52.4%)	
Population females	2,716 (47.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	6.0%	
Area (Km²)	794.7 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	7.2 persons	
Median age	20.7 years	
Number of wards	1	
Number of village tracts	3	
Number of private households	1,061	
Percentage of female headed households	7.4%	
Mean household size	5.2 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	38.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	58.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	69.9	
Child dependency ratio	66.0	
Old dependency ratio	3.9	
Ageing index	5.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	110	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	52.3%	
Male	57.8%	
Female	46.4%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	130	2.3
Walking	30	0.5
Seeing	79	1.4
Hearing	32	0.6
Remembering	26	0.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	1,796	43.2	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
National Registration	*	0.3	
Religious	*	0.4	
Temporary Registration	22	0.5	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	0.2	
None	2,293	55.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	65.6%	85.2%	43.4%
Unemployment rate	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
Employment to population ratio	65.0%	84.4%	43.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	1,019	96.0	
Renter	*	1.1	
Provided free (individually)	*	1.1	
Government quarters	*	1.1	
Private company quarters	*	0.3	
Other	*	0.4	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	3.6%		71.1%
Bamboo	50.9%	47.7%	4.5%
Earth	0.4%	0.5%	
Wood	42.9%	48.5%	-
Corrugated sheet	-		23.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	2.1%	2.8%	0.5%
Other	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.4	
LPG	*	0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	-	-	
Firewood	495	46.6	
Charcoal	557	52.6	
Coal	*	0.3	
Other	-	-	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	32	3.0
Kerosene	125	11.8
Candle	757	71.3
Battery	*	0.4
Generator (private)	95	9.0
Water mill (private)	*	1.0
Solar system/energy	36	3.4
Other	*	0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	87	8.2
Tube well, borehole	*	1.1
Protected well/spring	347	32.7
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>42.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	76	7.2
Pool/pond/lake	20	1.9
River/stream/canal	207	19.5
Waterfall/rainwater	309	29.1
Other	*	0.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>57.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	84	7.9
Tube well, borehole	*	0.9
Protected well/spring	320	30.2
Unprotected well/spring	76	7.2
Pool/pond/lake	23	2.2
River/stream/canal	236	22.2
Waterfall/rainwater	310	29.2
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	0.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	457	43.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	464	43.7
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	138	13.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	1.0
Other	*	0.4
None	445	41.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	71	6.7
Television	192	18.1
Landline phone	*	0.9
Mobile phone	428	40.3
Computer	*	1.1
Internet at home	*	0.4
Households with none of the items	573	54.0
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	29	2.7
Motorcycle/Moped	158	14.9
Bicycle	99	9.3
4-Wheel tractor	217	20.5
Canoe/Boat	*	0.2
Motor boat	*	0.3
Cart (bullock)	84	7.9

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Sugali 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 Sugali Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	5,703 *		
Males	2,987		
Females	2,716		
Sex ratio	110 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	6.0%		
Area (Km ²)	794.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	7.2 persons		
Number of wards	1		
Number of village tracts	3		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	5,559	341	5,218
Number of conventional households	1,061	75	986
Mean household size	5.2 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Sugali Sub-Township, there are fewer females than males with 110 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (6.0%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Sugali Sub-Township is 7 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.2 persons living in each household in Sugali 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; Sugali Sub-Township (Myawady District, Kayin State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	1,061	5,703	2,987	2,716
	Ward	75	342	185	157
1	No (1) Ward(W)	75	342	185	157
	Village Tract	986	5,361	2,802	2,559
1	Me Ka Lar/Son See Myiang(VT)	311	1,708	933	775
2	Tar Oke(VT)	347	2,017	1,041	976
3	Mi Hpar/Tha Bawt Boe(VT)	328	1,636	828	808

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

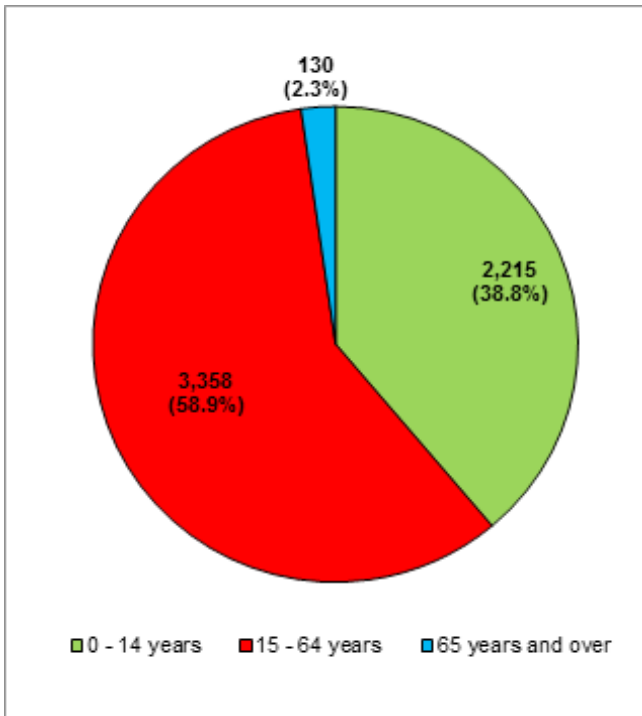
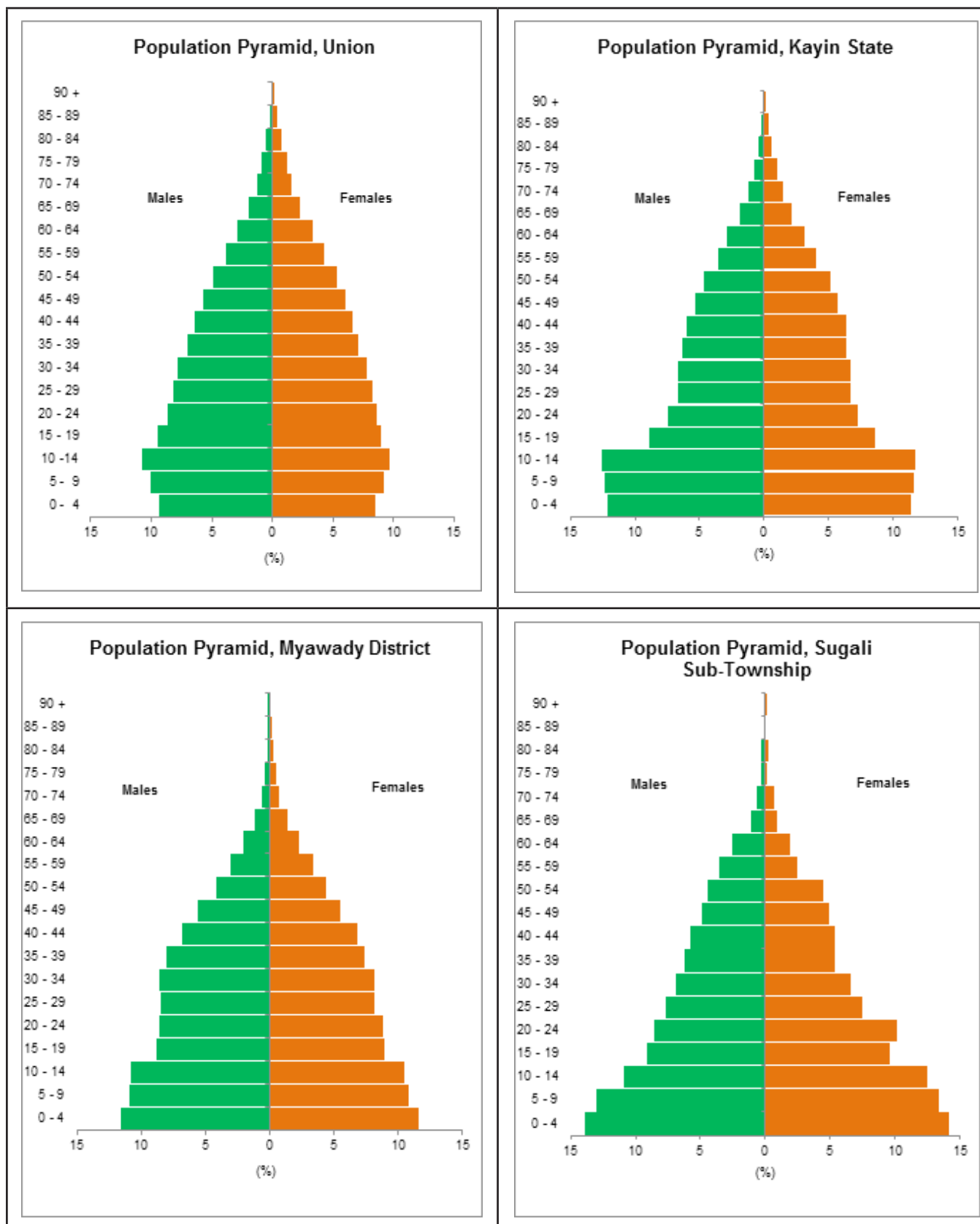


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Sugali Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	5,703	2,987	2,716
0 - 4	799	415	384
5 - 9	750	387	363
10 - 14	666	327	339
15 - 19	531	272	259
20 - 24	532	256	276
25 - 29	432	228	204
30 - 34	384	206	178
35 - 39	329	185	144
40 - 44	316	172	144
45 - 49	280	147	133
50 - 54	253	132	121
55 - 59	173	107	66
60 - 64	128	76	52
65 - 69	58	34	24
70 - 74	37	20	17
75 - 79	15	11	4
80 - 84	16	10	6
85 - 89	-	-	-
90 +	4	2	2

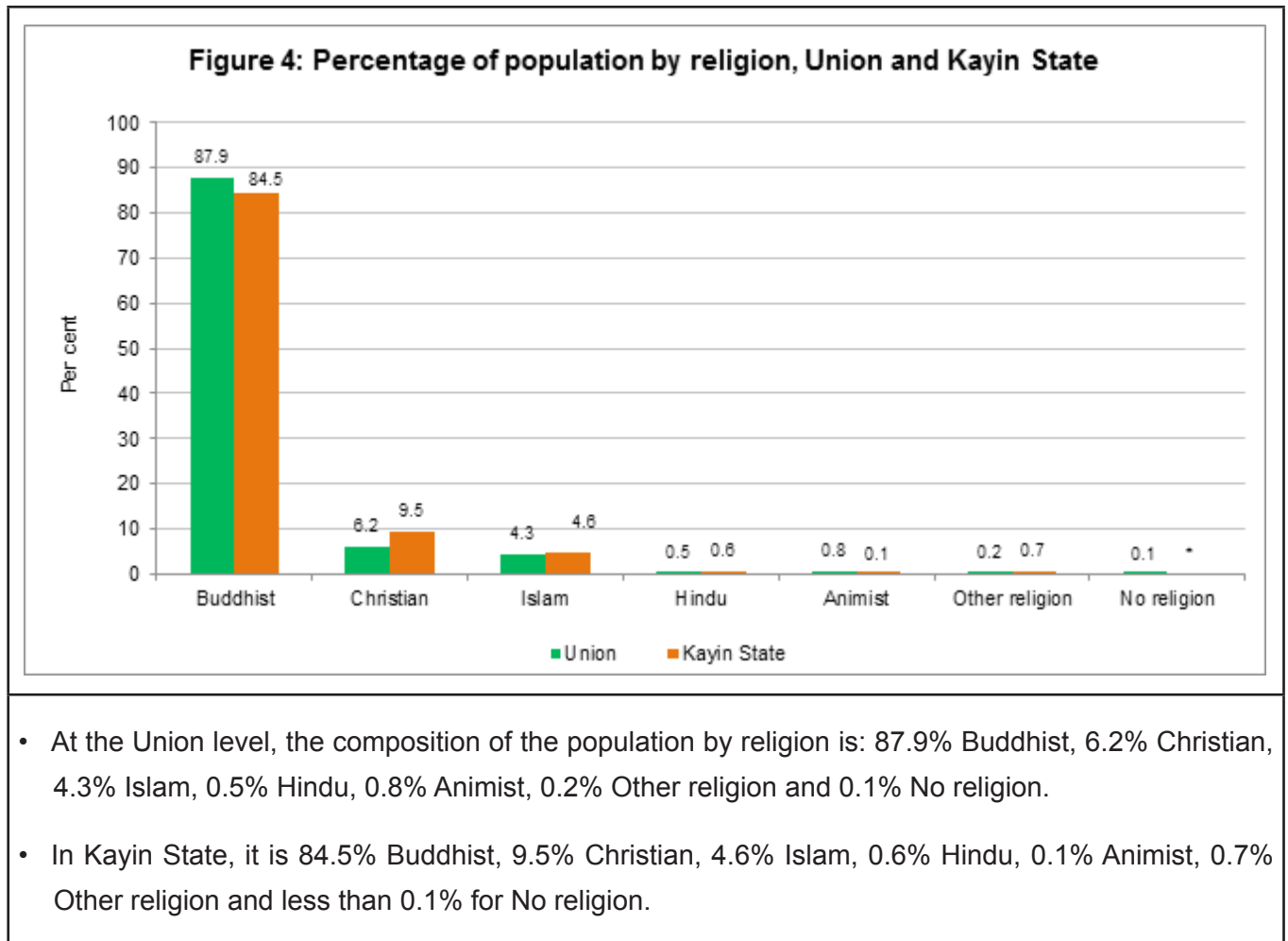
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Sugali Sub-Township is 58.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kayin State, Myawady District and Sugali Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been high in Sugali Sub-Township.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 5-9 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Sugali Sub-Township.
- Except age groups 10-14 and 20-24, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(B) 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	152	73	79	35	18	17
6	159	82	77	63	27	36
7	171	88	83	103	51	52
8	130	70	60	81	44	37
9	134	71	63	91	52	39
10	177	100	77	122	68	54
11	116	54	62	83	37	46
12	126	57	69	87	35	52
13	126	57	69	74	31	43
14	116	55	61	58	30	28
15	98	49	49	50	25	25
16	106	57	49	33	18	15
17	85	39	46	18	8	10
18	132	67	65	27	14	13
19	93	46	47	15	6	9
20	140	64	76	18	7	11
21	80	37	43	6	2	4
22	99	56	43	7	5	2
23	98	44	54	3	2	1
24	76	36	40	2	-	2
25	97	50	47	1	1	-
26	82	38	44	1	-	1
27	87	51	36	2	1	1
28	95	48	47	-	-	-
29	61	32	29	-	-	-

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

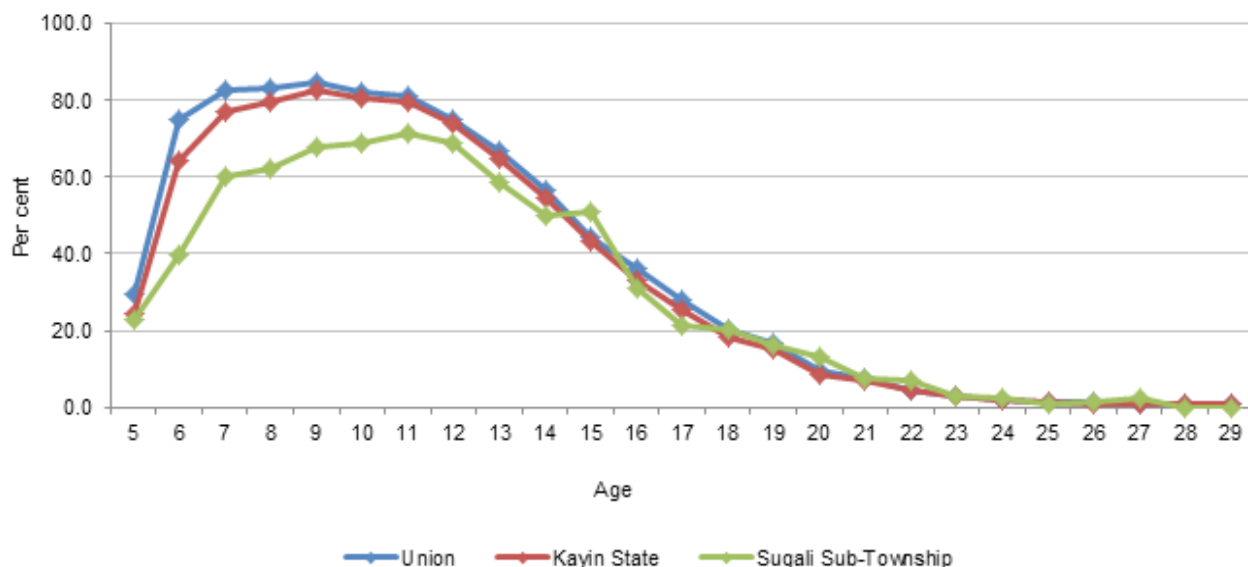
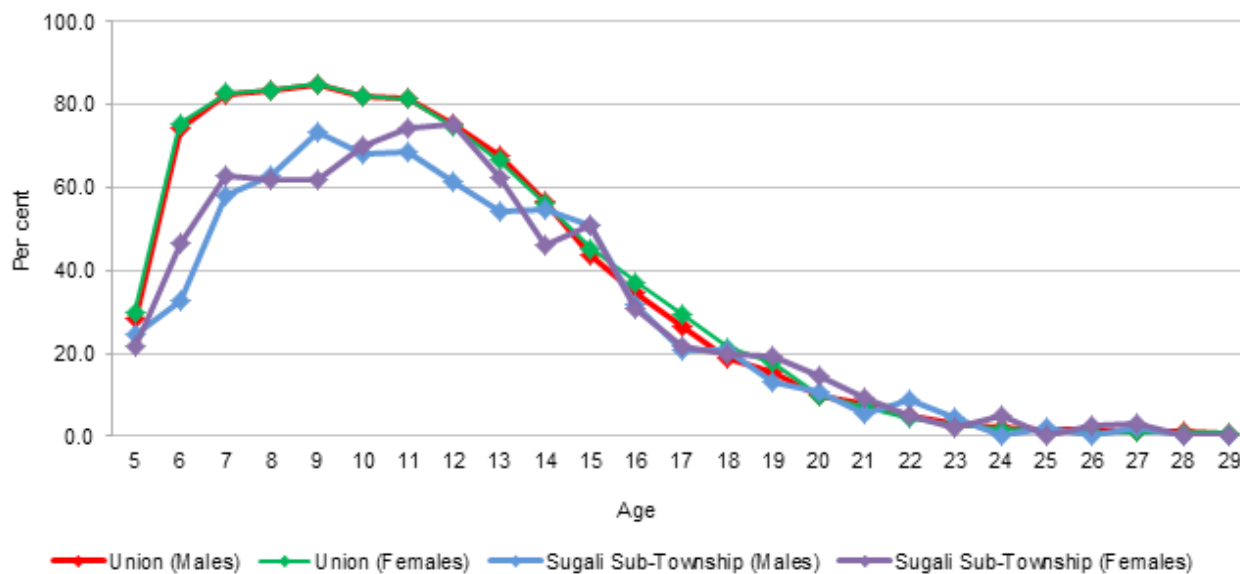
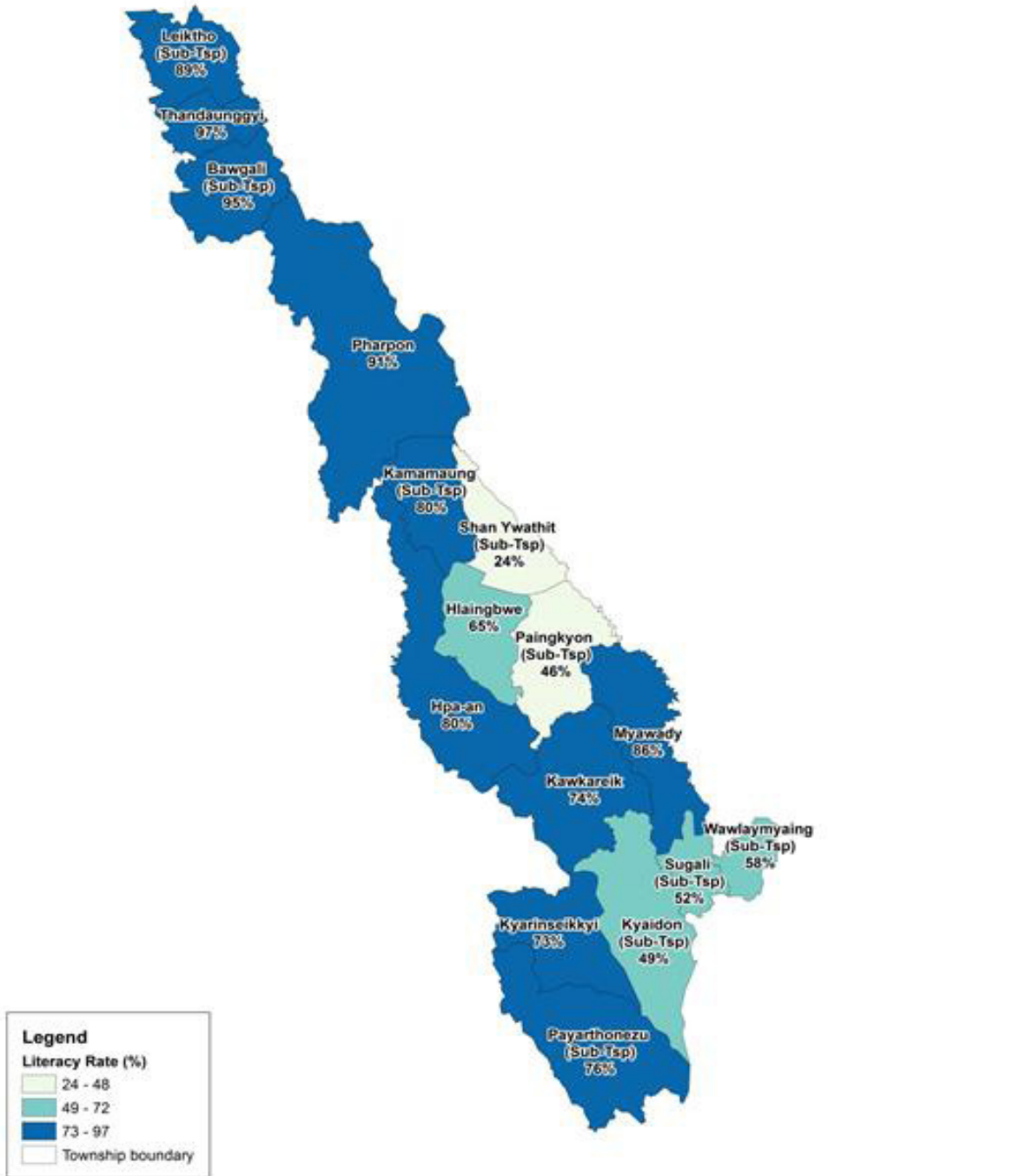


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Sugali Sub-Township



- School attendance in Sugali Sub-Township drops after age 12 for males and after age 13 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Sugali Sub-Township is lower than that of the Union after aged 13.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Kayin State	: 74.4%
Myawady District	: 83.6%
Sugali Sub-Township	: 52.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	1,007	73.5
Males	495	74.5
Females	512	72.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Sugali Sub-Township is 52.3 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kayin State (74.4%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 46.4 per cent and for the males it is 57.8 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 73.5 per cent with 72.5 per cent for females and 74.5 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	2,425	1,371	56.5	548	155	211	71	2	38	1	3	25
Urban	167	92	55.1	28	16	9	1	1	20	-	-	-
Rural	2,258	1,279	56.6	520	139	202	70	1	18	1	3	25
Males	1,330	648	48.7	339	100	141	52	1	26	1	2	20
Females	1,095	723	66.0	209	55	70	19	1	12	-	1	5

- Some 56.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 56.6 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 48.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 66.0 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 6.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.6 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		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	30.0	32.1	28.0
15 - 19	49.5	59.6	39.0
20 - 24	67.5	82.0	54.0
25 - 29	65.3	89.0	38.7
30 - 34	69.8	91.7	44.4
35 - 39	72.0	94.6	43.1
40 - 44	68.4	91.3	41.0
45 - 49	70.4	94.6	43.6
50 - 54	72.3	94.7	47.9
55 - 59	68.2	89.7	33.3
60 - 64	62.5	81.6	34.6
65 - 69	69.0	85.3	45.8
70 - 74	37.8	55.0	17.6
75 +	25.7	30.4	16.7
15 - 24	58.5	70.5	46.7
15 - 64	65.6	85.2	43.4

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	3.0	3.8	2.1
15 - 24	2.1	1.6	2.8
15 - 64	1.0	0.9	1.0
65 +	-	-	-

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

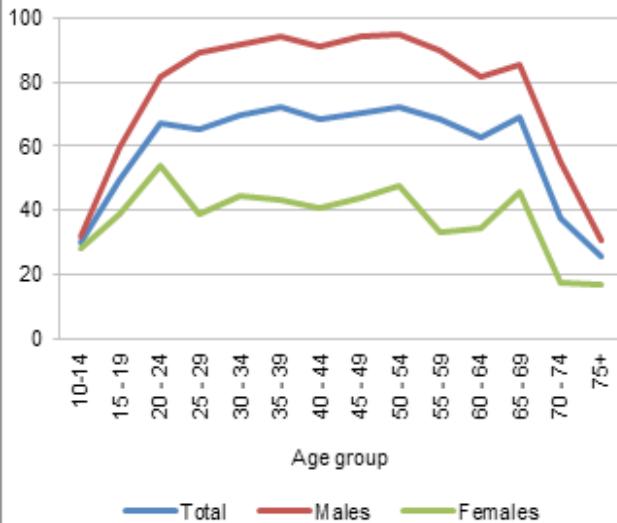
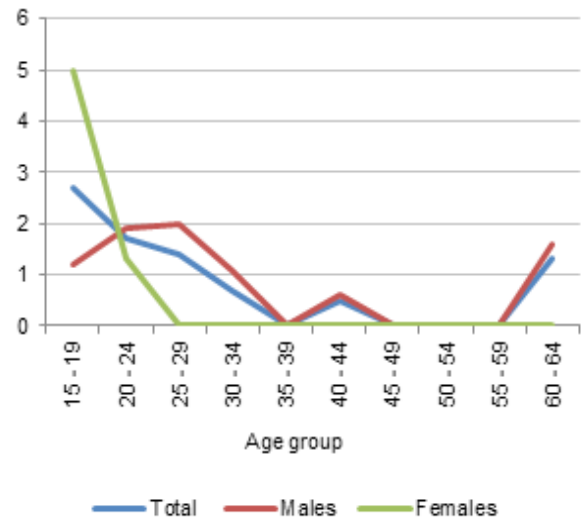


Figure 9: Unemployment rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Sugali Sub-Township is 65.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 43.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.2 per cent.
- In Sugali Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 30.0 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Sugali Sub-Township is 1.0 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (0.9%) and for females (1.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 2.8 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	1,688	0.6	32.3	45.0	5.1	1.0	16.1
Males	515	1.7	50.9	3.7	7.2	1.6	35.0
Females	1,173	0.1	24.1	63.1	4.2	0.8	7.8

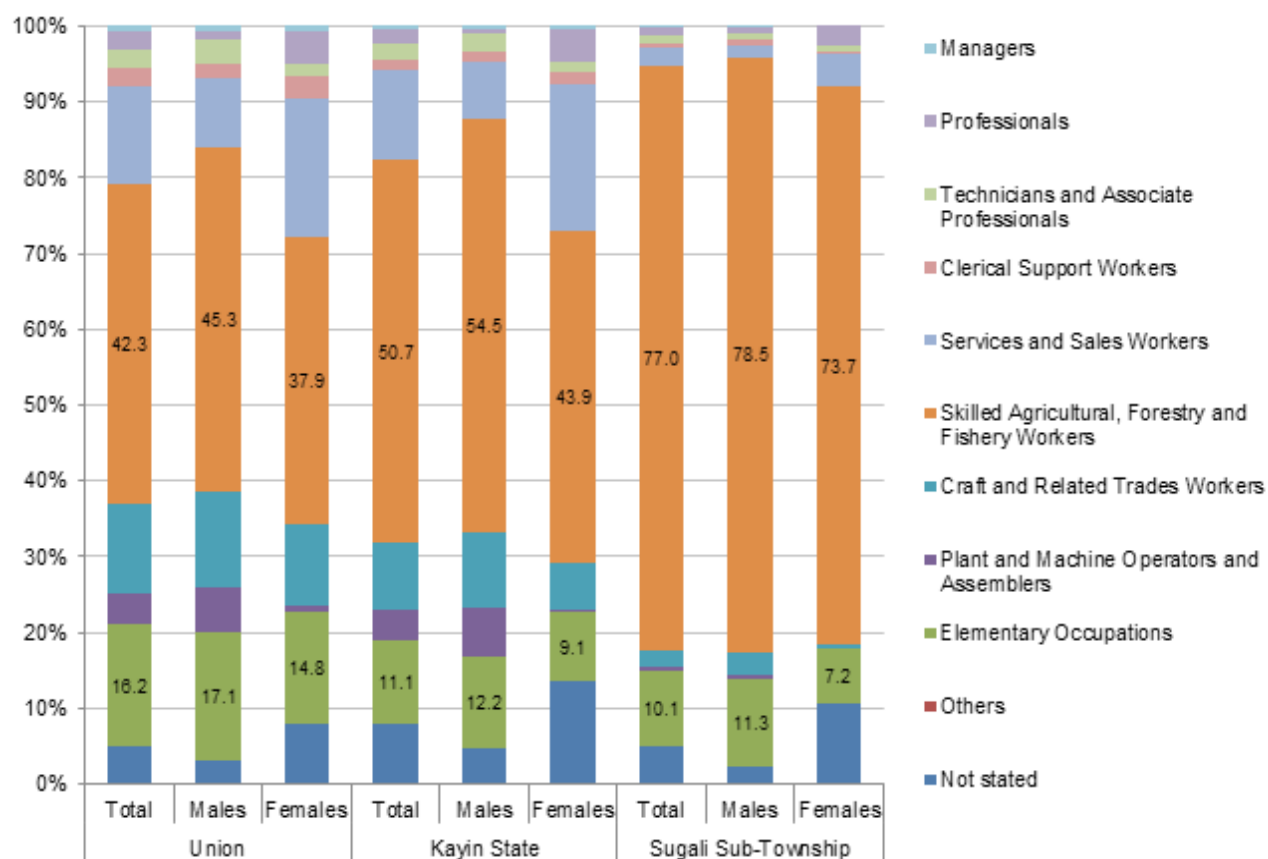
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 50.9 per cent of males are full time students while 63.1 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	2,088	1,439	649	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	1	1	-	*	0.1	-
Professionals	27	11	16	1.3	0.8	2.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	21	15	6	1.0	1.0	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	10	9	1	0.5	0.6	0.2
Services and Sales Workers	52	23	29	2.5	1.6	4.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,608	1,130	478	77.0	78.5	73.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	47	44	3	2.3	3.1	0.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	9	9	-	0.4	0.6	-
Elementary Occupations	210	163	47	10.1	11.3	7.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	103	34	69	4.9	2.4	10.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

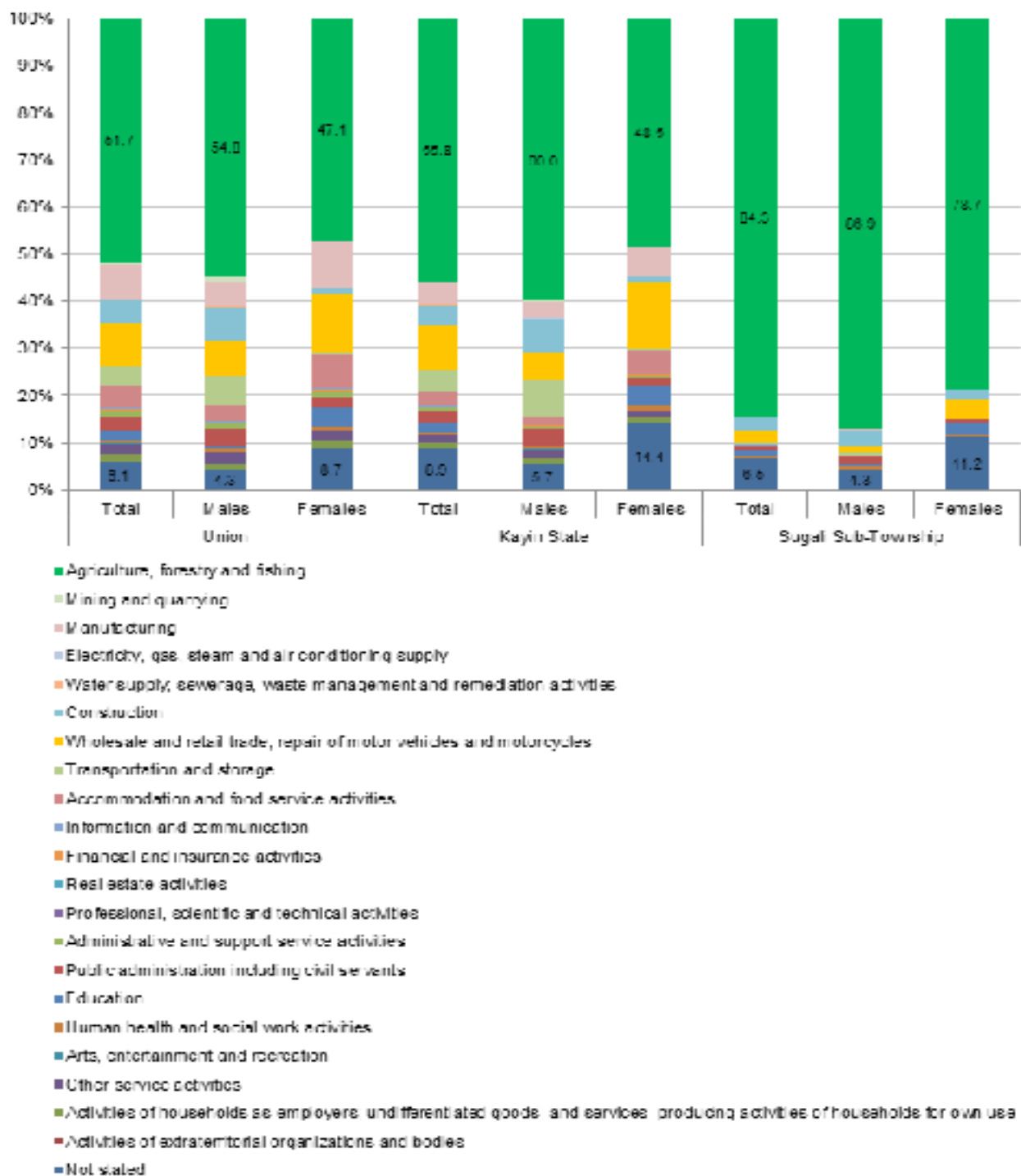


- In Sugali Sub-Township, 77.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 10.1 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 78.5 per cent of males and 73.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kayin State, 50.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 11.1 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	2,088	1,439	649	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,761	1,250	511	84.3	86.9	78.7
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	9	9	-	0.4	0.6	-
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	58	45	13	2.8	3.1	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	48	20	28	2.3	1.4	4.3
Transportation and storage	11	11	-	0.5	0.8	-
Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and communication	2	2	-	0.1	0.1	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	22	19	3	1.1	1.3	0.5
Education	25	9	16	1.2	0.6	2.5
Human health and social work activities	14	9	5	0.7	0.6	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	3	3	-	0.1	0.2	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	135	62	73	6.5	4.3	11.2

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



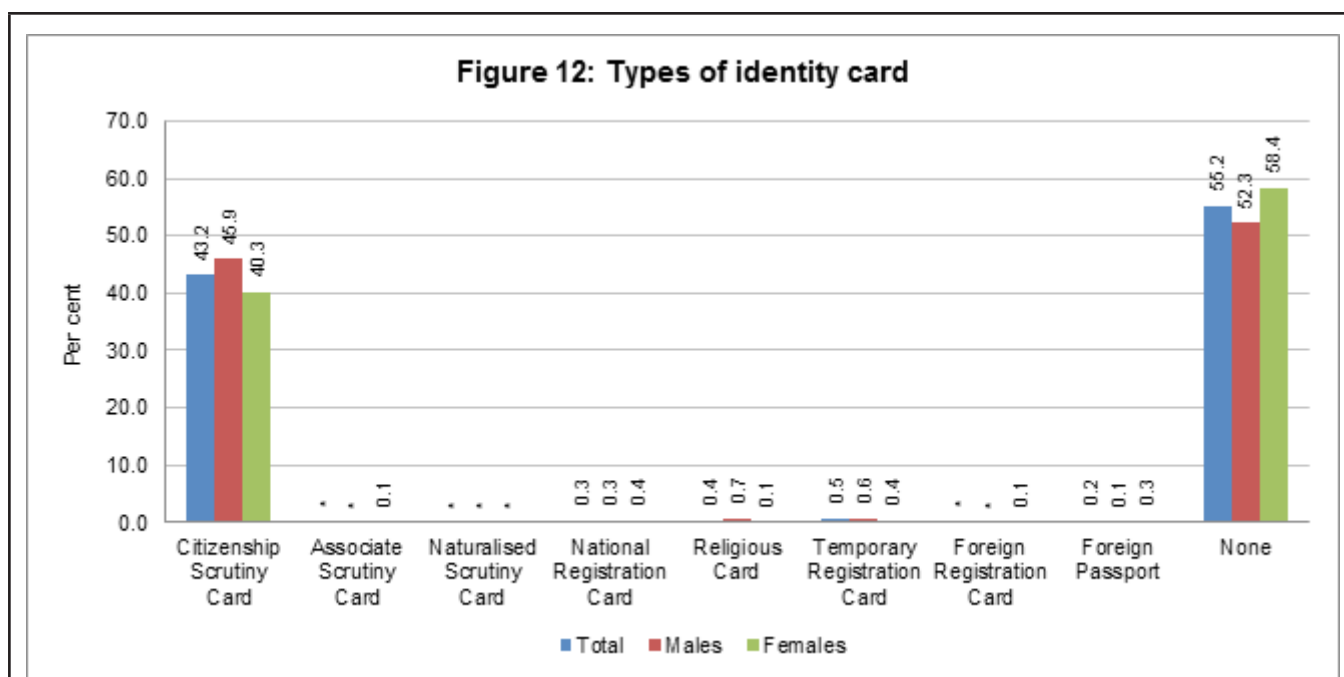
- In Sugali Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 84.3 per cent.
- There are 86.9 per cent of males and 78.7 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Kayin State, there 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	1,796	*	*	*	*	22	*	*	2,293
Urban	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Rural	1,618	*	*	*	*	22	*	*	2,216
Males	1,003	-	*	*	*	14	*	*	1,143
Females	793	*	-	*	*	8	*	*	1,150

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Sugali Sub-Township, 43.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 55.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 52.3 per cent of males and 58.4 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	5,703	5,573	130	2.3	79	32	30	26
0 - 14	2,215	2,199	16	0.7	1	7	6	11
15 - 64	3,358	3,265	93	2.8	62	14	17	9
65 +	130	109	21	16.2	16	11	7	6
Males	2,987	2,908	79	2.6	43	23	20	13
0 - 14	1,129	1,118	11	1.0	-	6	3	7
15 - 64	1,781	1,725	56	3.1	33	11	13	3
65 +	77	65	12	15.6	10	6	4	3
Females	2,716	2,665	51	1.9	36	9	10	13
0 - 14	1,086	1,081	5	0.5	1	1	3	4
15 - 64	1,577	1,540	37	2.3	29	3	4	6
65 +	53	44	9	17.0	6	5	3	3

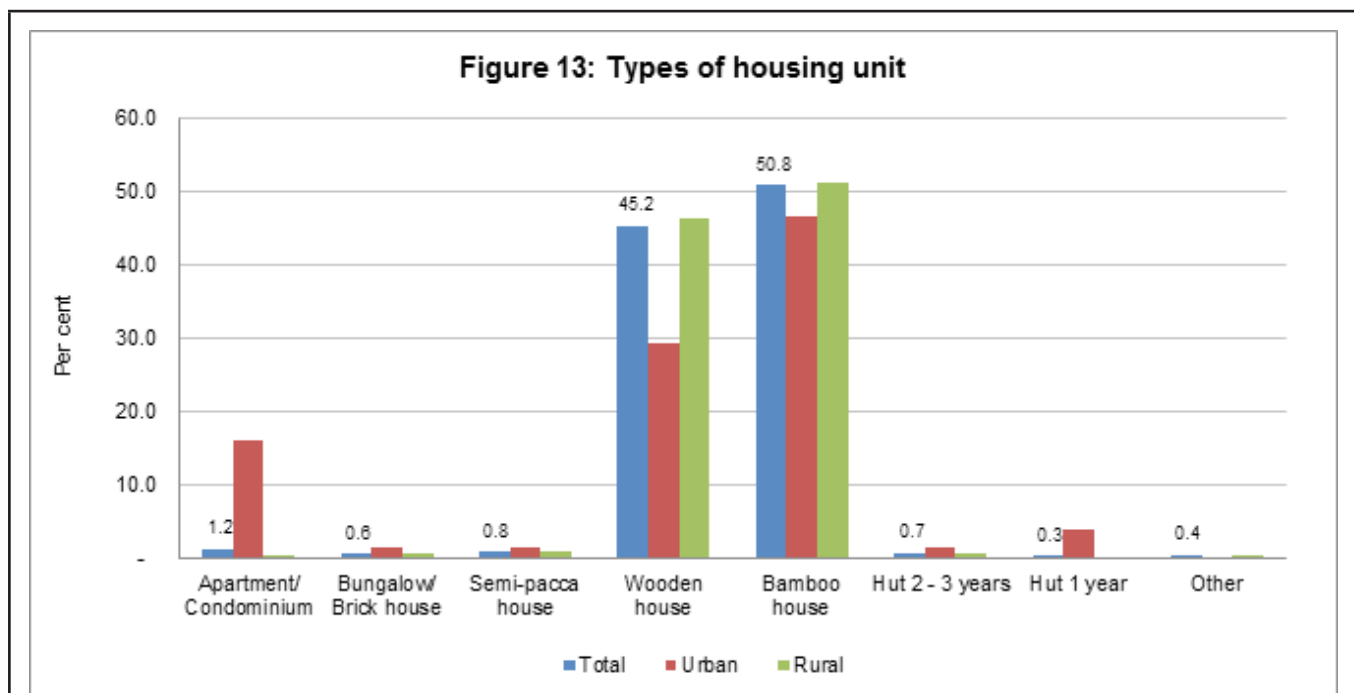
- Two in every 100 persons in Sugali Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably at elderly group of age 65 and over.
- Difficulties with seeing and hearing were the most 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	1,061	1.2	0.6	0.8	45.2	50.8	0.7	0.3	0.4
Urban	75	16.0	1.3	1.3	29.3	46.7	1.3	4.0	-
Rural	986	0.1	0.5	0.8	46.5	51.1	0.6	-	0.4



- The majority of the households in Sugali Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (50.8%) followed by households in wooden houses (45.2%).
- Some 46.7 per cent of urban households and 51.1 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

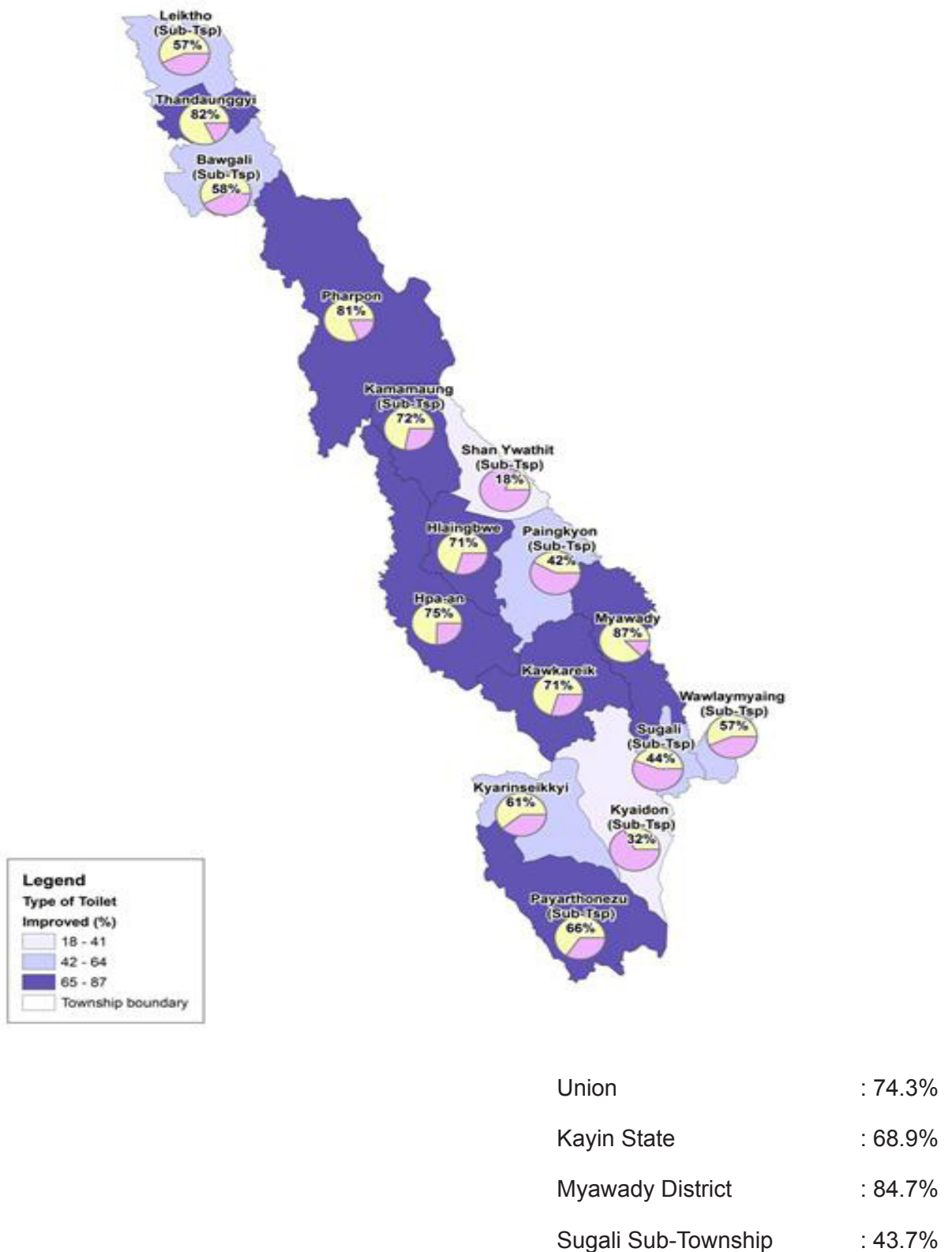


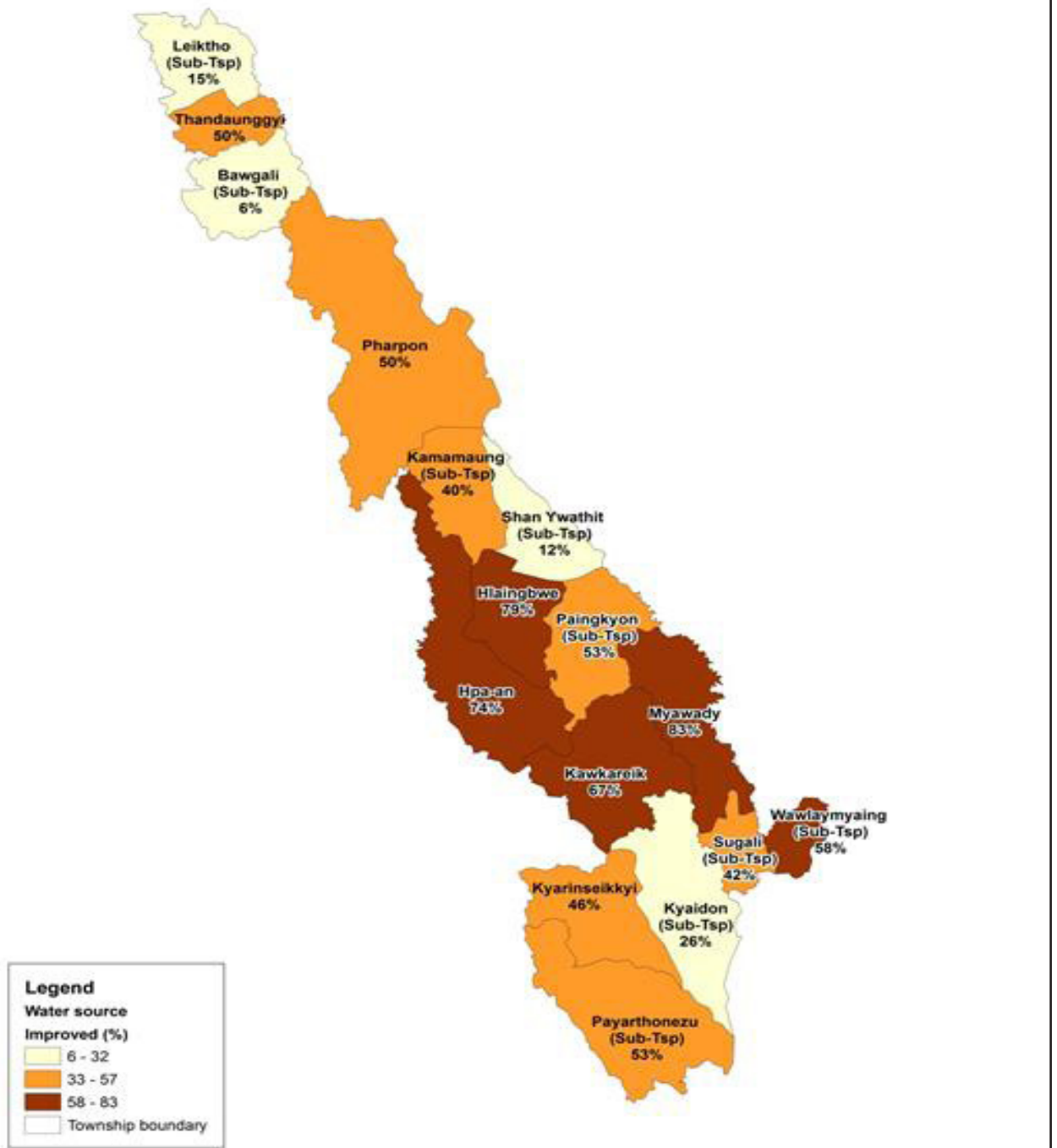
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.6	2.7	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		43.1	56.0	42.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>43.7</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>42.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		13.0	-	14.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.0	-	1.0
Other		0.4	-	0.4
None		41.9	41.3	42.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,061	75	986

- Some 43.7 per cent of the households in Sugali Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (43.1%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kayin State, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (42-64) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kayin State is 68.9 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 41.9 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 Sugali Sub-Township, 42.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Kayin State	: 64.0%
Myawady District	: 81.2%
Sugali Sub-Township	: 42.1%

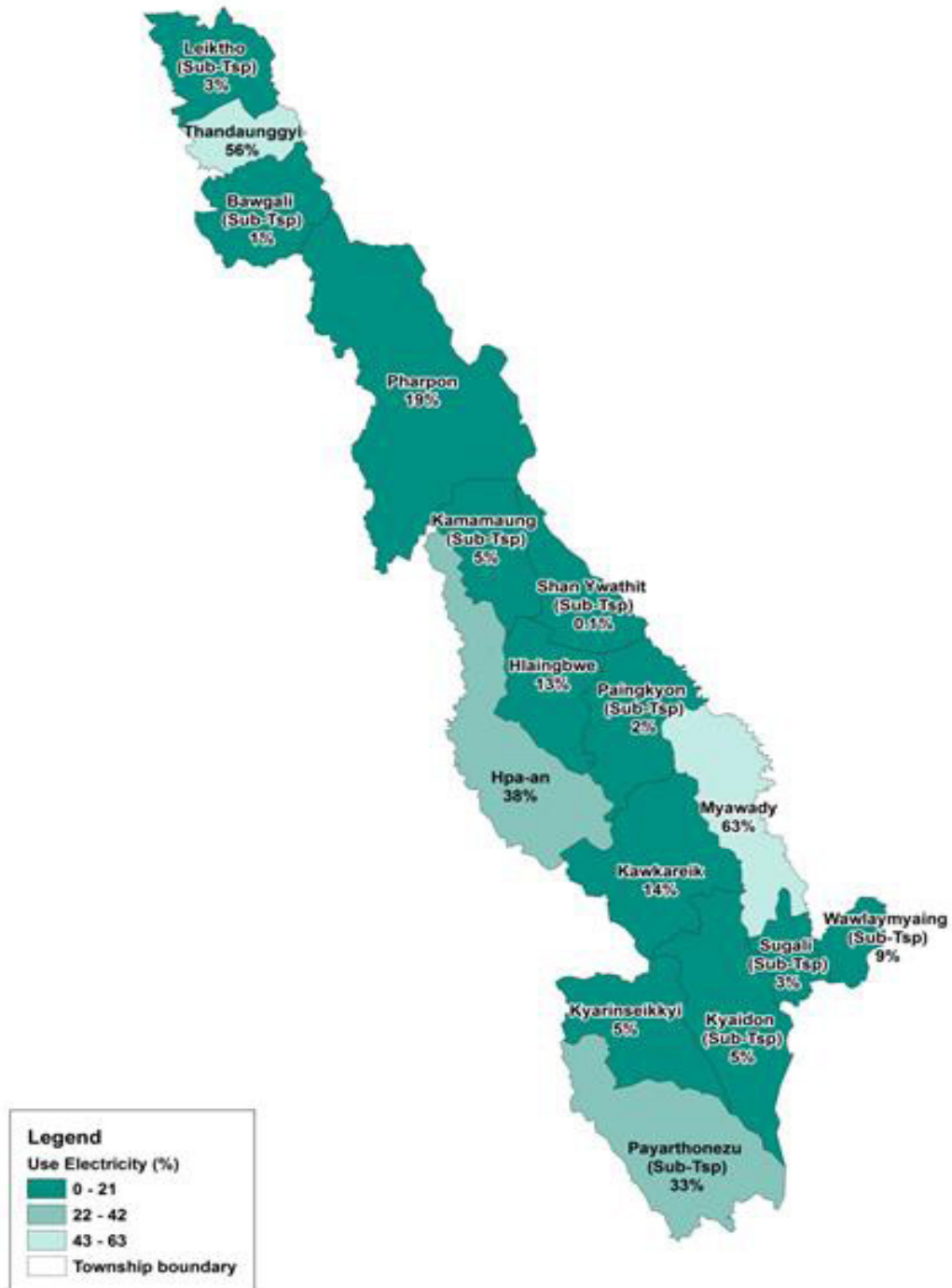
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		8.2	-	8.8
Tube well, borehole		1.1	-	1.2
Protected well/ Spring		32.7	-	35.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.1	-	0.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>42.1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>87.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		7.2	-	7.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake		1.9	-	2.0
River/stream/ canal		19.5	-	21.0
Waterfall/ Rain water		29.1	100.0	23.8
Other		0.2	-	0.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>57.9</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>54.7</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,061	75	986

- In Sugali Sub-Township, 42.1 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, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (33-57) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 32.7 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 29.1 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- Some 57.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 54.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Kayin State	: 26.9%
Myawady District	: 59.7%
Sugali Sub-Township	: 3.0%

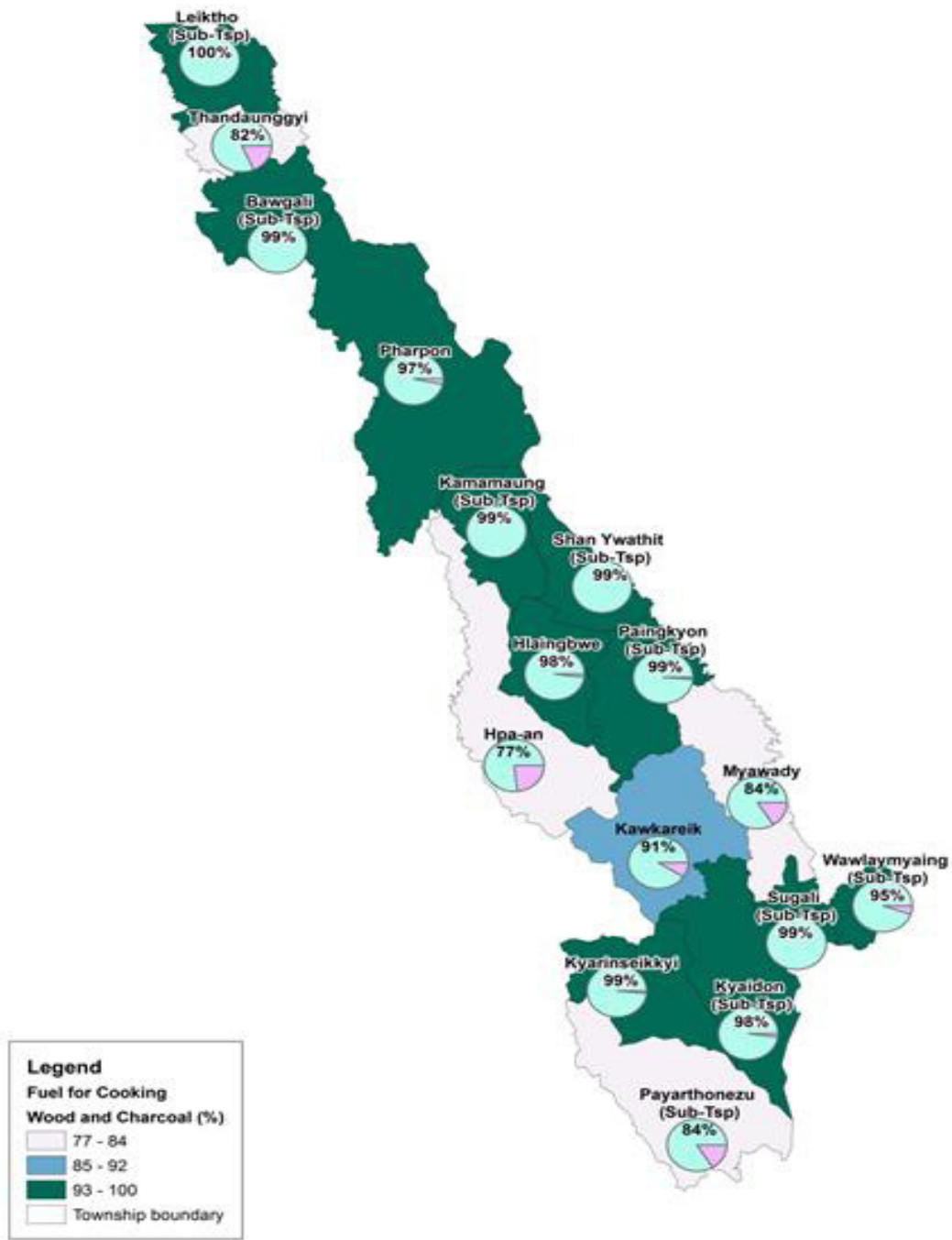
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.0	1.3	3.2
Kerosene		11.8	10.7	11.9
Candle		71.3	54.7	72.6
Battery		0.4	-	0.4
Generator (private)		9.0	5.3	9.2
Water mill (private)		1.0	5.3	0.7
Solar system/energy		3.4	22.7	1.9
Other		0.1	-	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,061	75	986

- In Sugali Sub-Township, 3.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Kayin State, this proportion of electricity usage 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 71.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 72.6 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Kayah State	: 87.9%
Myawady District	: 84.7%
Sugali Sub-Township	: 99.2%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.4	-	0.4
LPG		0.1	-	0.1
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		46.6	97.3	42.8
Charcoal		52.6	2.7	56.3
Coal		0.3	-	0.3
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,061	75	986

- In Sugali Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 46.6 per cent using firewood and 52.6 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.4 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- In rural areas, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood (42.8%) and charcoal (56.3%).

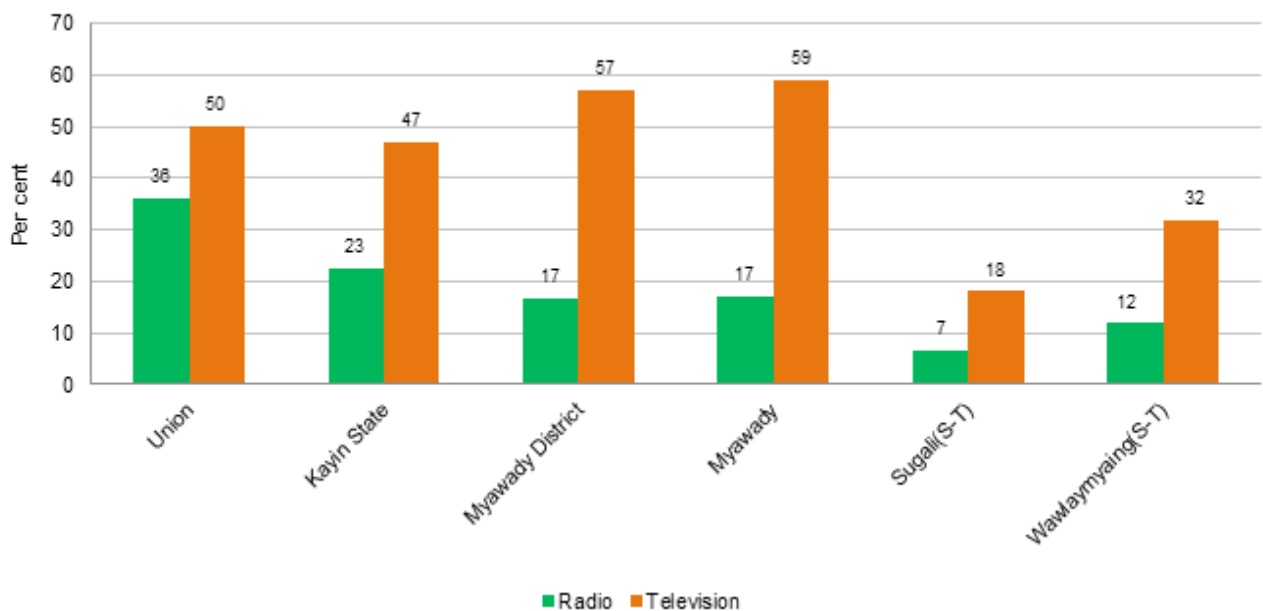
Communication and related amenities

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	1,061	6.7	18.1	0.9	40.3	1.1	0.4	54.0	-
Urban	75	21.3	24.0	1.3	38.7	4.0	2.7	48.0	-
Rural	986	5.6	17.6	0.9	40.5	0.9	0.2	54.5	-

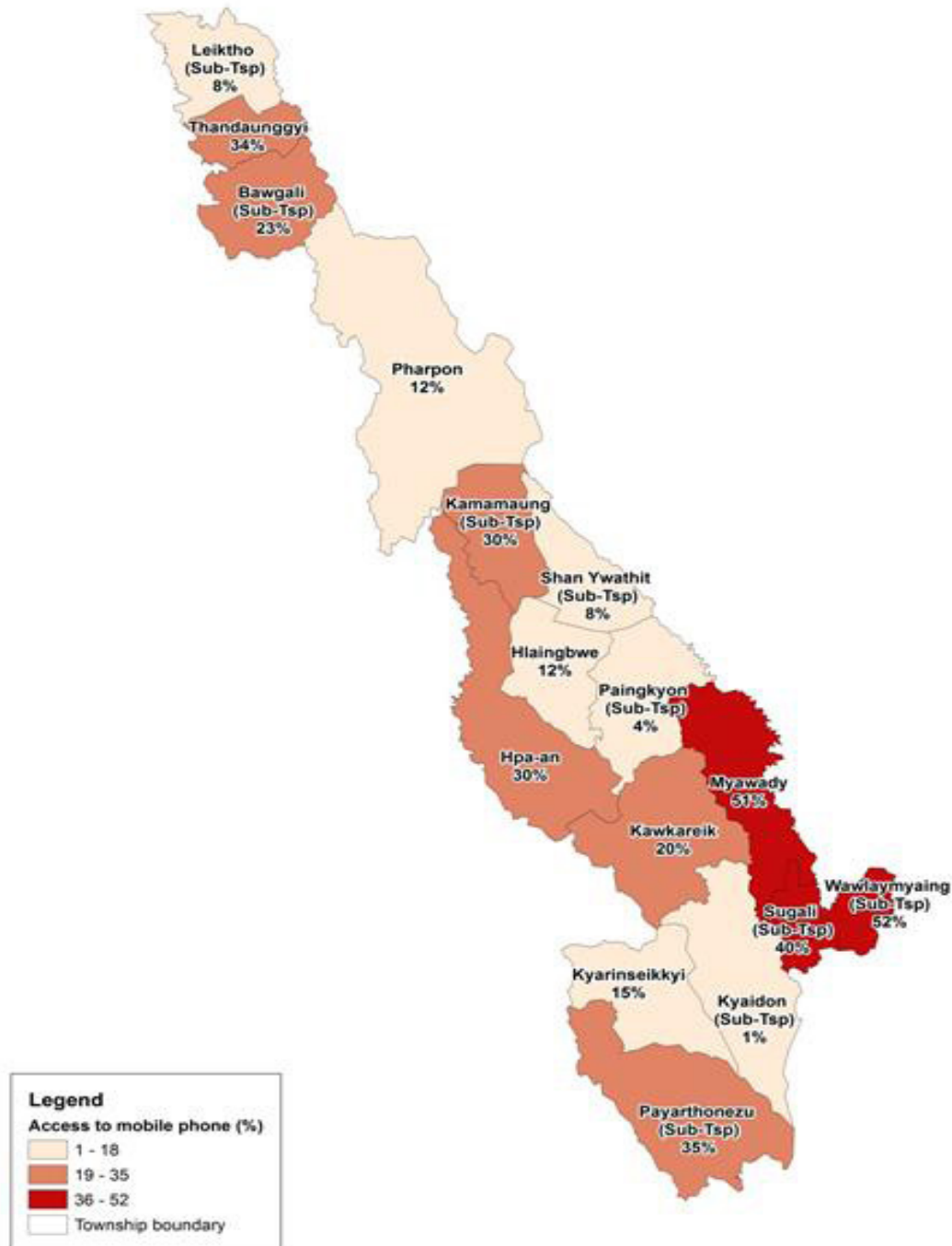
- Some 40.3 per cent of the households in Sugali Sub-Township have mobile phone and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 38.7 per cent of households in urban areas have mobile phone, while the proportion for rural areas was 40.5 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television



- In Sugali Sub-Township, 18.1 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in fifteen households (6.7%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Kayin State	: 25.3%
Myawady District	: 50.9%
Sugali Sub-Township	: 40.3%

- Some 40.3 per cent of the households in Sugali Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Kayin State, this proportion belongs to the highest 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
Myawady District	44,016	3,379	17,134	12,437	2,974	55	173	2,125
Urban	24,668	2,344	10,696	7,368	272	13	84	105
Rural	19,348	1,035	6,438	5,069	2,702	42	89	2,020
Sugali Sub-Township	1,061	29	158	99	217	2	3	84
Urban	75	3	24	8	23	-	-	25
Rural	986	26	134	91	194	2	3	59

- In Sugali Sub-Township, 20.5 per cent of the households have 4-wheel tractor as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 14.9 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use cart (bullock) as a means of transport while it was 4-wheel tractor for the rural households.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

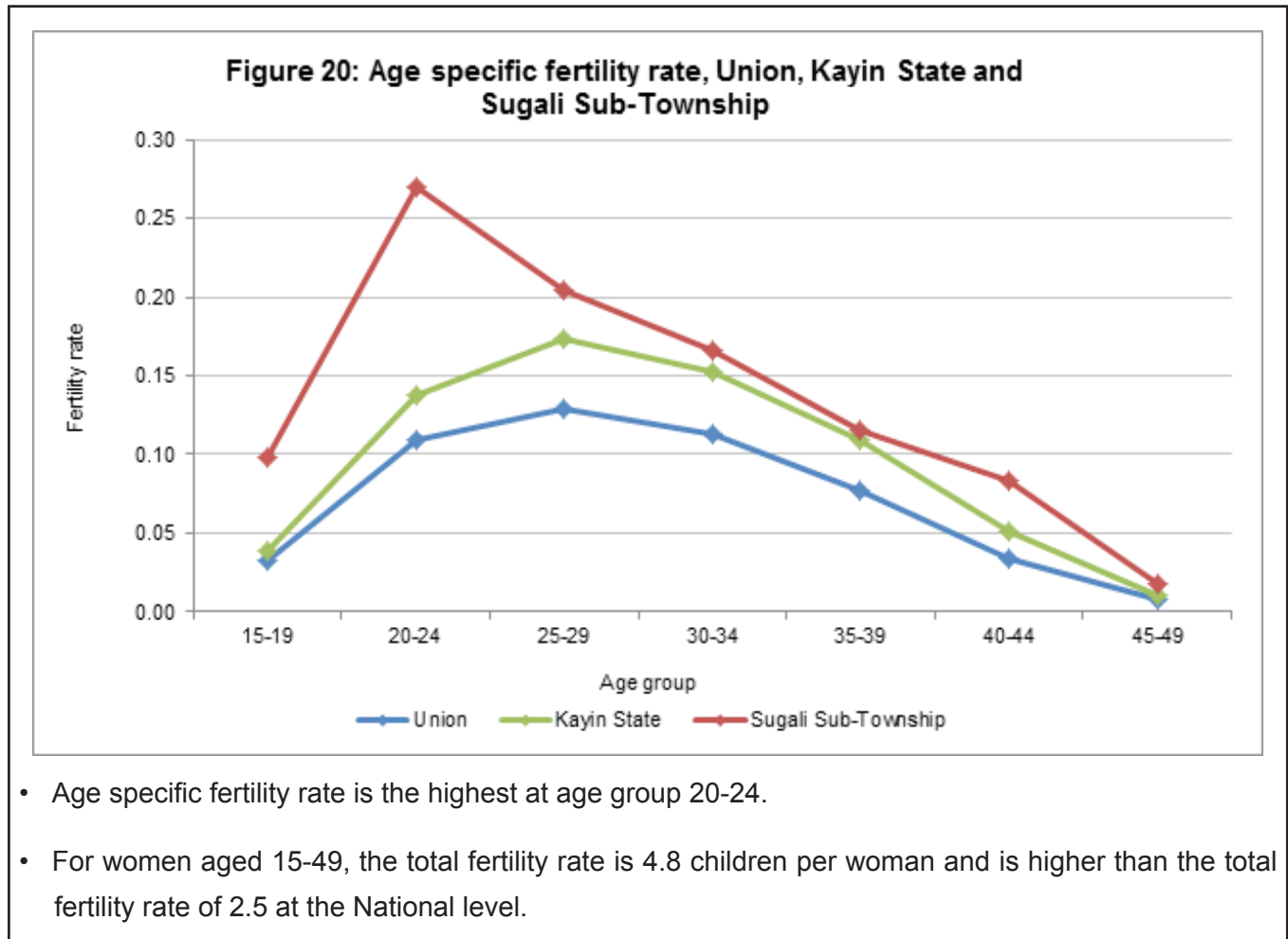
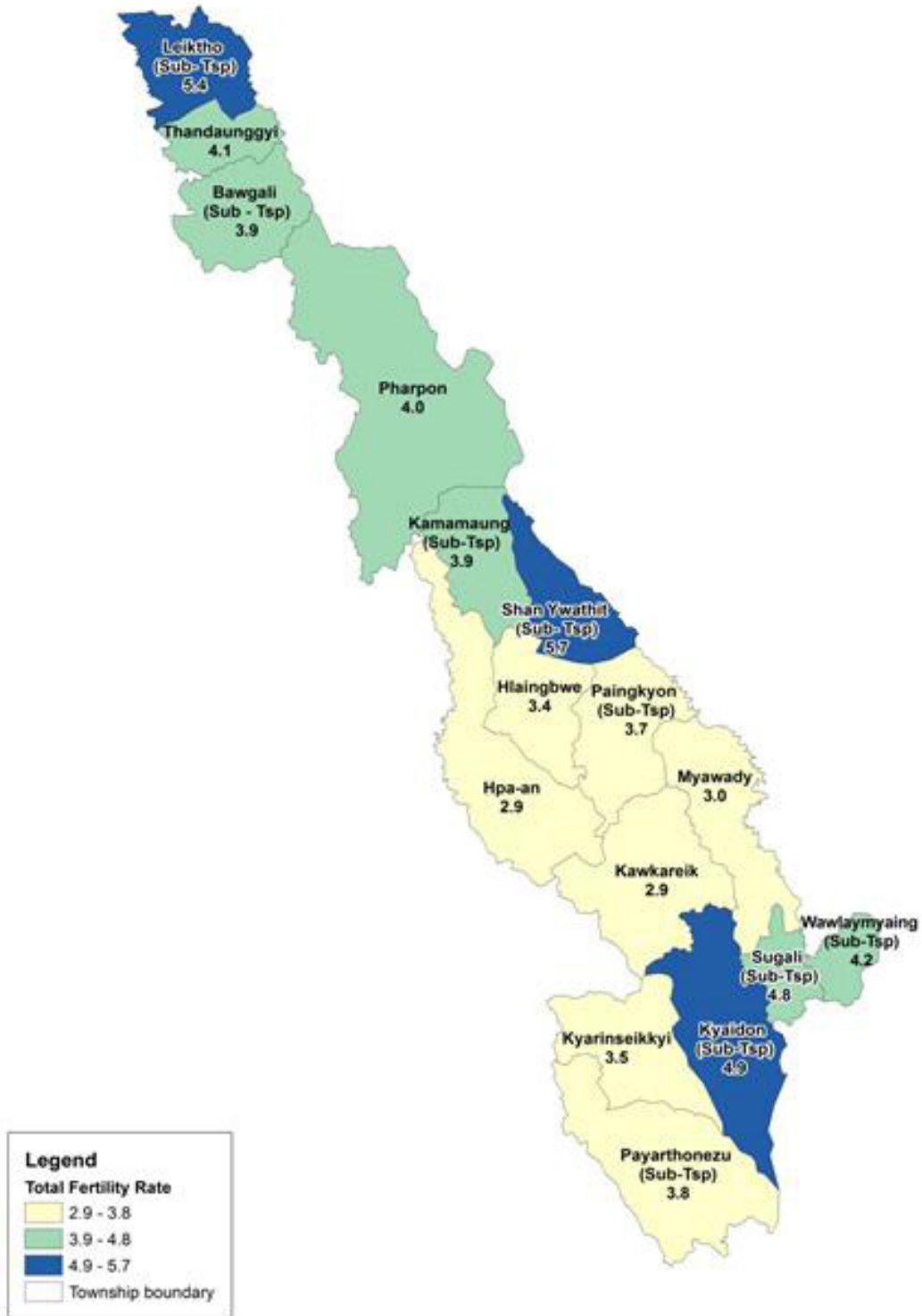
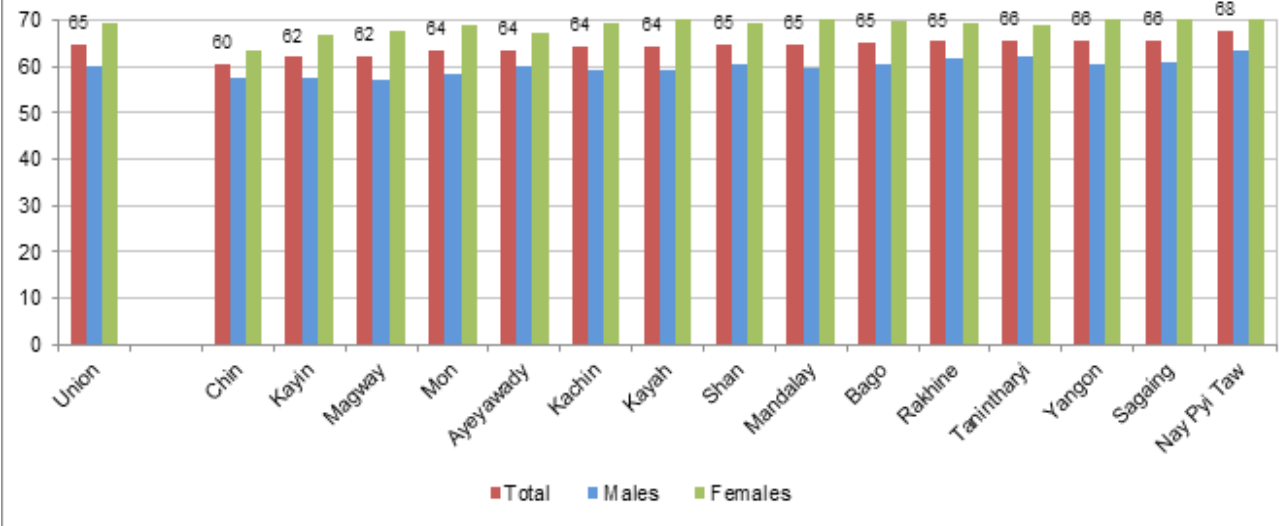


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kayin State	: 3.4
Myawady District	: 3.1
Sugali Sub-Township	: 4.8

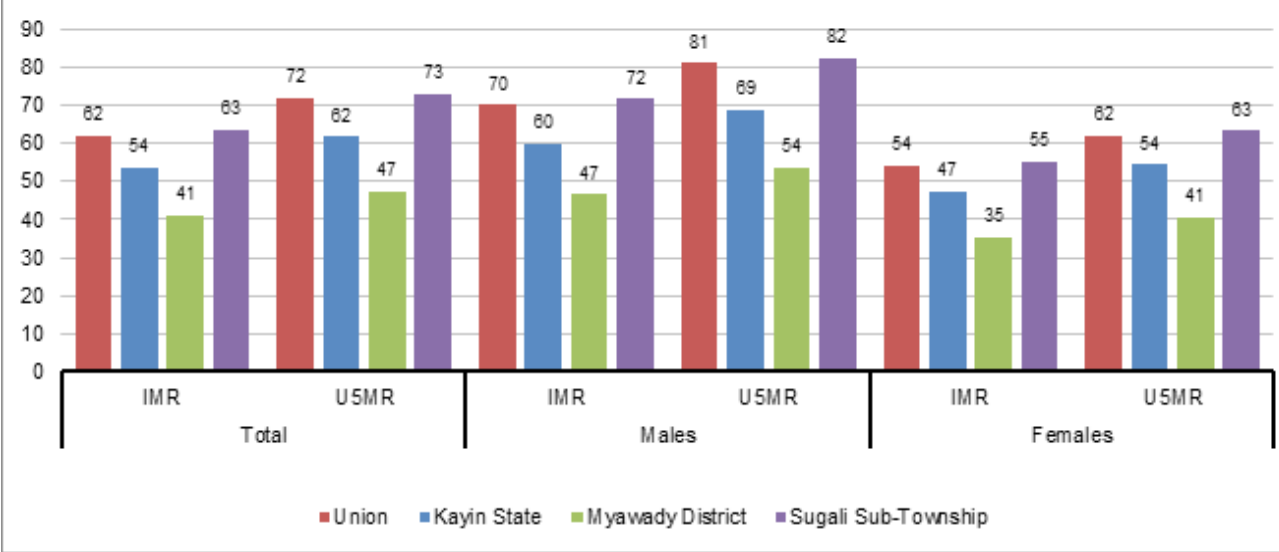
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

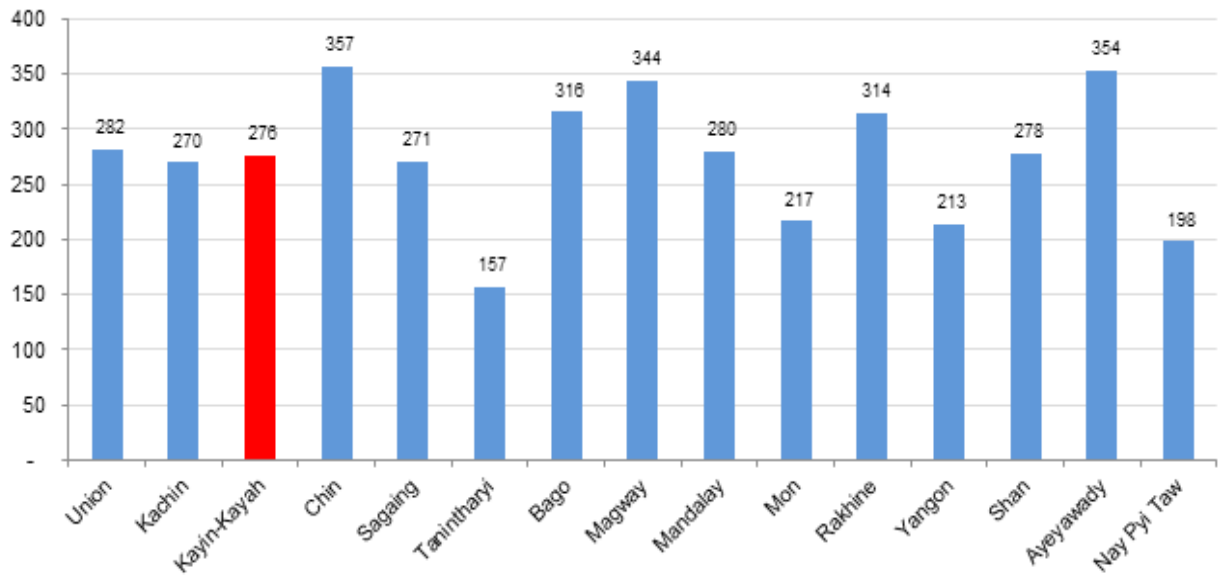
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myawady District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Myawady District is 41 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 47 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Sugali Sub-Township are higher than those in Kayin State and Myawady District. The Infant mortality in Sugali Sub-Township is 63 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 73 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 (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

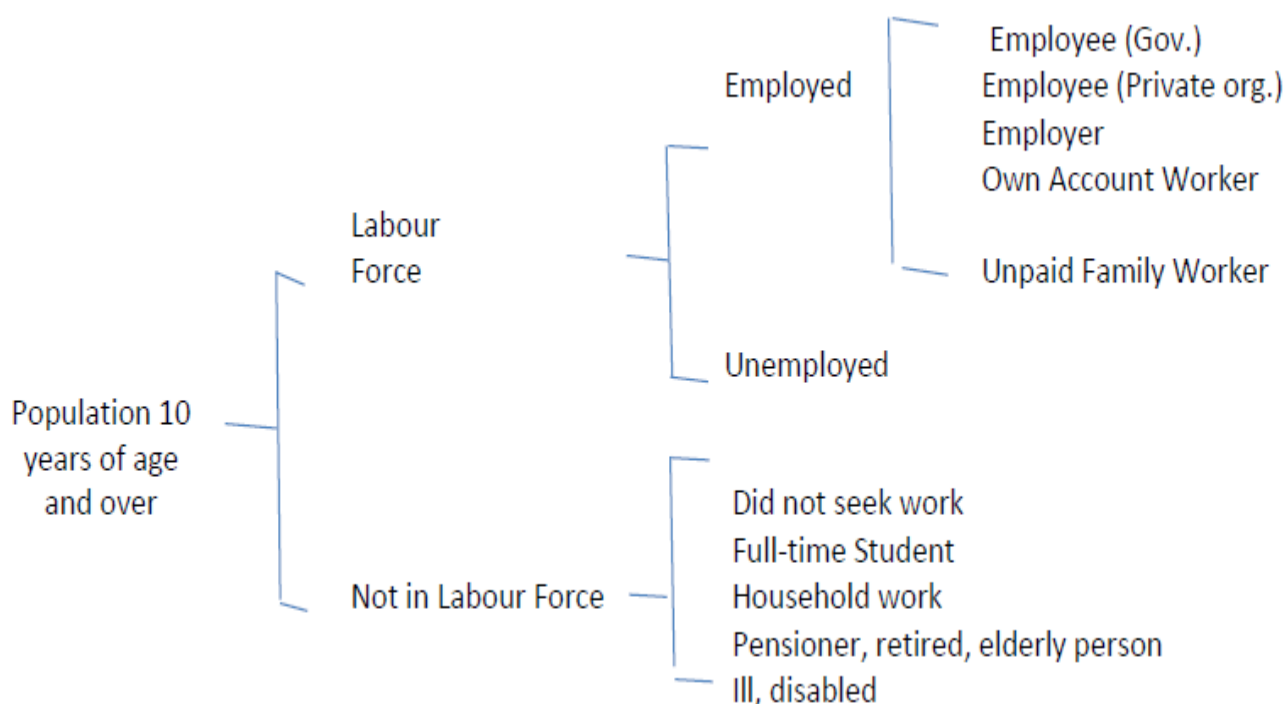
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

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