

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KAYIN STATE, HPA-AN DISTRICT

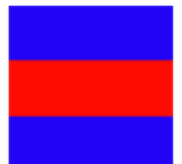
Thandaunggyi Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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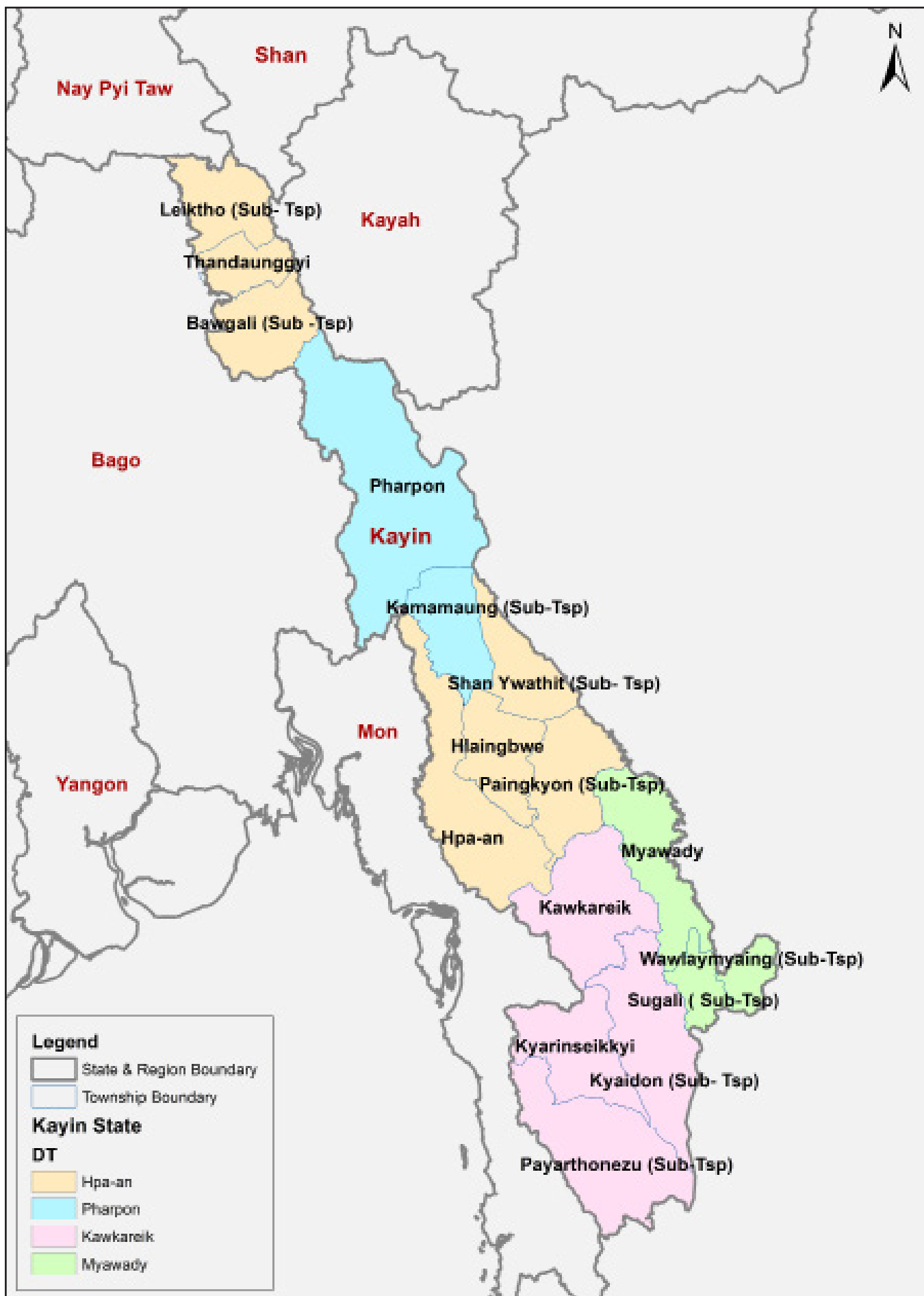
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Figure 1 : Map of Kayin State, showing the townships



Thandaunggyi Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	30,209 ²	
Population males	15,297 (50.6%)	
Population females	14,912 (49.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	53.1%	
Area (Km²)	818.8 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	36.9 persons	
Median age	22.4 years	
Number of wards	9	
Number of village tracts	11	
Number of private households	5,809	
Percentage of female headed households	16.0%	
Mean household size	5.1 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	34.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	61.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	62.5	
Child dependency ratio	56.3	
Old dependency ratio	6.2	
Ageing index	11.0	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	103	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	96.5%	
Male	97.0%	
Female	95.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,435	4.8
Walking	577	1.9
Seeing	787	2.6
Hearing	504	1.7
Remembering	465	1.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	19,126	82.3	
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	60	0.3	
National Registration	137	0.6	
Religious	*	0.1	
Temporary Registration	102	0.4	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	3,769	16.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	61.3%	87.5%	33.4%
Unemployment rate	5.1%	3.8%	8.7%
Employment to population ratio	58.2%	84.2%	30.4%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	4,961	85.4	
Renter	115	2.0	
Provided free (individually)	84	1.4	
Government quarters	600	10.3	
Private company quarters	33	0.6	
Other	*	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		4.1%
Bamboo	37.9%	28.1%	4.0%
Earth	0.2%	4.2%	
Wood	31.7%	42.2%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		91.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	29.1%	24.5%	0.1%
Other	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	1,050	18.1	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.2	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	4,422	76.1	
Charcoal	310	5.4	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	3,238	55.7
Kerosene	952	16.4
Candle	673	11.6
Battery	141	2.4
Generator (private)	*	0.1
Water mill (private)	180	3.1
Solar system/energy	598	10.3
Other	*	0.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,477	25.4
Tube well, borehole	39	0.7
Protected well/spring	960	16.5
Bottled/purifier water	401	6.9
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,877</i>	<i>49.5</i>
Unprotected well/spring	426	7.3
Pool/pond/lake	90	1.5
River/stream/canal	1,599	27.5
Waterfall/rainwater	771	13.4
Other	46	0.8
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,932</i>	<i>50.5</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,486	25.6
Tube well, borehole	53	0.9
Protected well/spring	958	16.5
Unprotected well/spring	428	7.4
Pool/pond/lake	90	1.5
River/stream/canal	1,639	28.2
Waterfall/rainwater	1,092	18.8
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.3
Other	46	0.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	41	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	4,716	81.2
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>4,757</i>	<i>81.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	329	5.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	54	0.9
Other	*	0.3
None	652	11.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,796	30.9
Television	3,228	55.6
Landline phone	363	6.2
Mobile phone	1,993	34.3
Computer	135	2.3
Internet at home	118	2.0
Households with none of the items	1,726	29.7
Households with all of the items	25	0.4
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	98	1.7
Motorcycle/Moped	2,549	43.9
Bicycle	232	4.0
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.2
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	71	1.2

Note: ¹ Population figures for Thandaunggyi 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	3
Census information on Thandaunggyi Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	6
(B) Religion	10
(C) Education	11
(D) Economic Characteristics	15
(E) Identity Cards	21
(F) Disability	22
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	25
Type of housing unit	25
Type of toilet	26
Source of drinking water	28
Source of lighting	30
Type of cooking fuel	32
Communication and related amenities	34
Transportation items	36
(H) Fertility and Mortality	37
Fertility	37
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	39
Definitions and Concepts	41
List of Contributors	45

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 Thandaunggyi 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 Thandaunggyi Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	30,209 *		
Males	15,297		
Females	14,912		
Sex ratio	103 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	53.1 %		
Area (Km ²)	818.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	36.9 persons		
Number of wards	9		
Number of village tracts	11		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	29,415	15,313	14,102
Number of conventional households	5,809	3,062	2,747
Mean household size	5.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Thandaunggyi Township, there are more males than females with 103 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in urban areas with 53.1 per cent. • The population density of Thandaunggyi Township is 37 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.1 persons living in each household in Thandaunggyi 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;
Thandaunggyi Township (Hpa-an District, Kayin State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	5,809	30,209	15,297	14,912
	Ward	3,062	16,056	8,148	7,908
1	No (1)(W)	473	2,683	1,323	1,360
2	No (2)(W)	206	1,238	581	657
3	No (3)(W)	364	1,983	1,009	974
4	No (4)(W)	203	1,038	562	476
5	No (5)(W)	486	2,498	1,432	1,066
	Thandaung				
1	No (1)(W)	324	1,676	813	863
2	No (2)(W)	283	1,410	705	705
3	No (3)(W)	299	1,490	737	753
4	No (4)(W)	424	2,040	986	1,054
	Village Tract	2,747	14,153	7,149	7,004
1	Ywar Gyi(VT)	925	4,869	2,450	2,419
2	Si Pin Gyi(VT)	197	943	477	466
3	Si Pin Ka Lay(VT)	292	1,459	740	719
4	Kywe Hpyu Taung(VT)	216	1,087	562	525
5	Taw Pyar Gyi(VT)	316	1,542	758	784
6	Khon Taing(VT)	109	564	297	267
7	Maung Nwet Gyi(VT)	247	1,384	695	689
8	Leik Pyar Ka Lay(VT)	63	298	154	144
9	Leik Pyar Gyi(VT)	67	387	210	177
10	Dar War Law Chee(VT)	245	1,244	635	609
11	Lel Kho Doe Kho(VT)	70	376	171	205

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Thandaunggyi Township

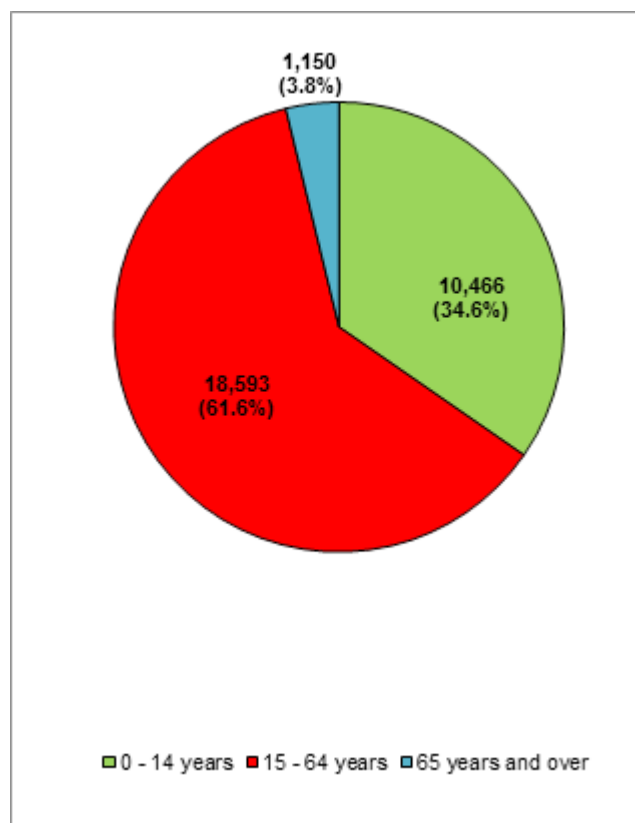
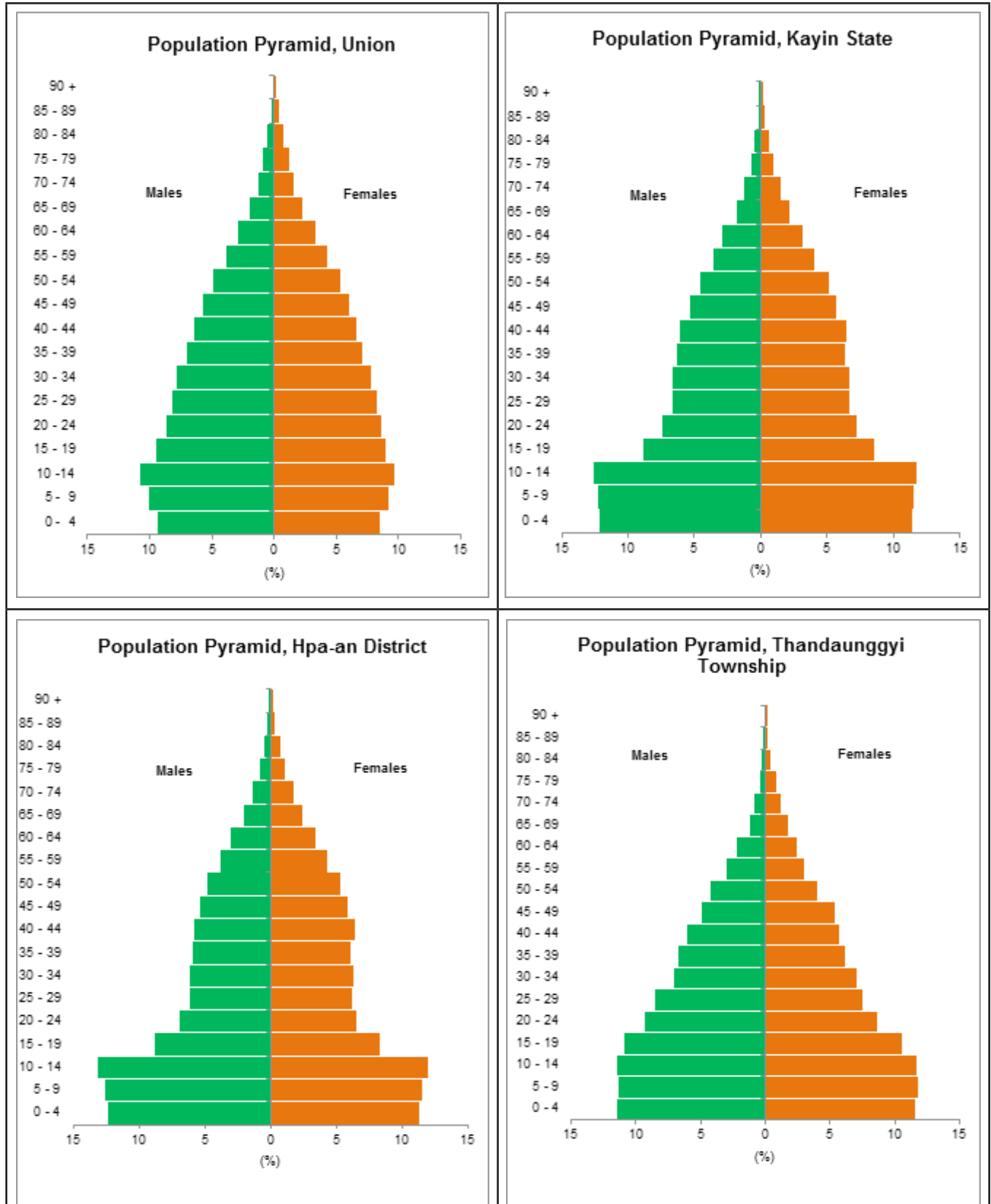


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Thandaunggyi Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	30,209	15,297	14,912
0 - 4	3,478	1,755	1,723
5 - 9	3,497	1,742	1,755
10 - 14	3,491	1,748	1,743
15 - 19	3,232	1,661	1,571
20 - 24	2,699	1,417	1,282
25 - 29	2,413	1,299	1,114
30 - 34	2,138	1,082	1,056
35 - 39	1,949	1,026	923
40 - 44	1,770	924	846
45 - 49	1,545	743	802
50 - 54	1,238	646	592
55 - 59	914	463	451
60 - 64	695	332	363
65 - 69	444	177	267
70 - 74	306	129	177
75 - 79	201	68	133
80 - 84	112	50	62
85 - 89	48	19	29
90 +	39	16	23

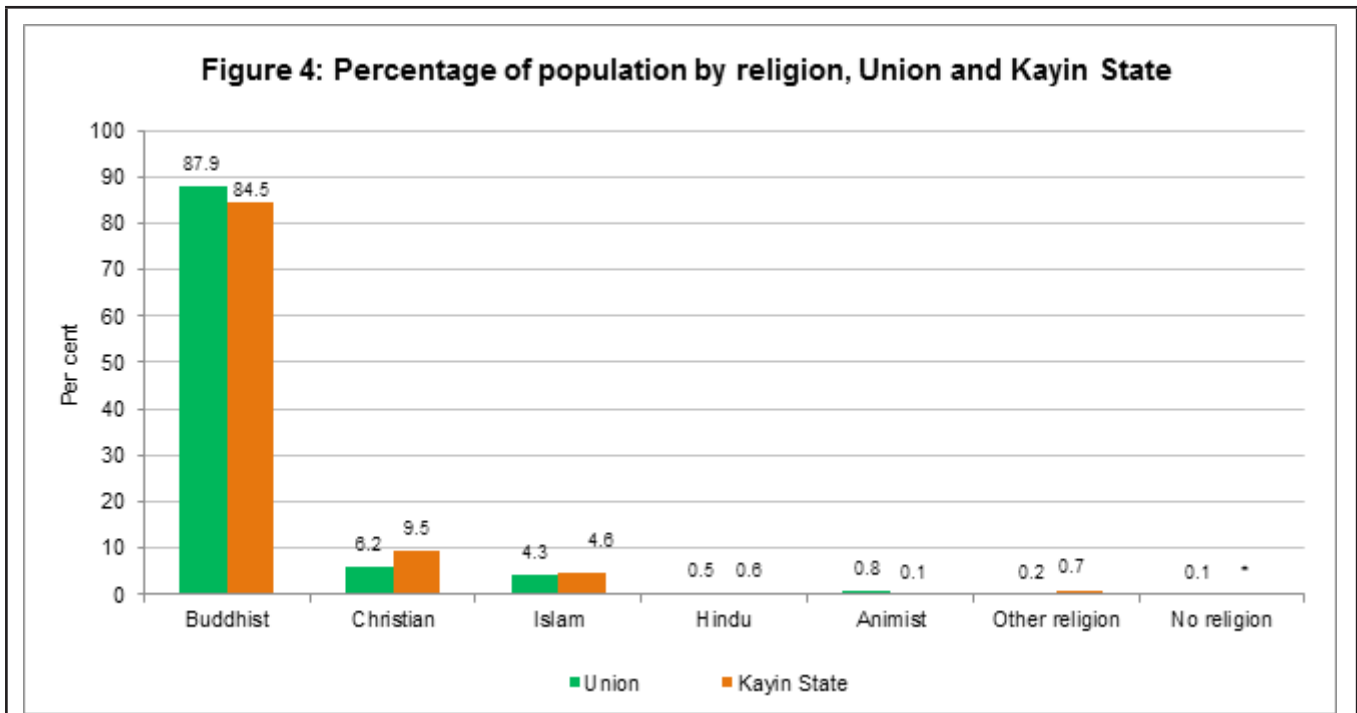
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Thandaunggyi Township is 61.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kayin State, Hpa-an District and Thandaunggyi Township)



- The birth rate has been high in Thandaunggyi Township.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is lower in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Thandaunggyi Township.
- In working age group 15-64, there are more males than females.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Kayin State, it is 84.5% Buddhist, 9.5% Christian, 4.6% Islam, 0.6% Hindu, 0.1% Animist, 0.7% Other religion, and less than 0.1% for 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	701	356	345	231	106	125
6	685	333	352	552	260	292
7	703	330	373	639	303	336
8	731	366	365	659	325	334
9	663	348	315	622	327	295
10	772	397	375	711	359	352
11	638	325	313	568	288	280
12	672	338	334	592	296	296
13	704	350	354	573	277	296
14	683	322	361	526	242	284
15	607	317	290	380	178	202
16	678	322	356	357	141	216
17	642	339	303	271	119	152
18	704	357	347	215	86	129
19	539	274	265	135	53	82
20	620	306	314	81	30	51
21	500	254	246	55	24	31
22	530	276	254	37	20	17
23	441	232	209	15	9	6
24	466	222	244	13	7	6
25	520	303	217	6	3	3
26	471	239	232	5	2	3
27	420	205	215	5	2	3
28	458	227	231	8	3	5
29	390	188	202	1	-	1

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Kayin State and Thandaunggyi Township

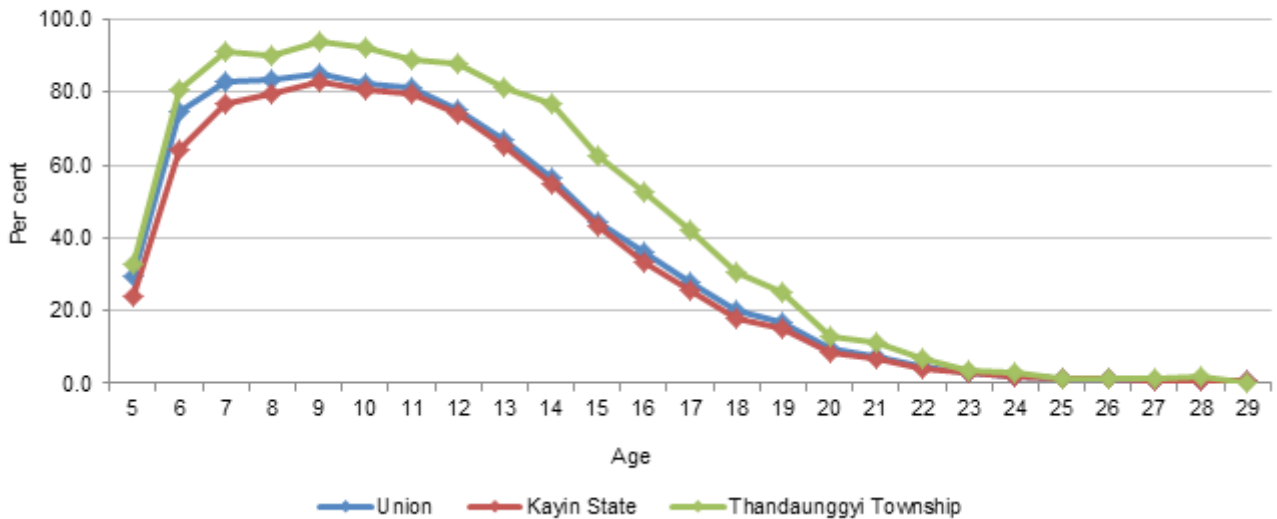
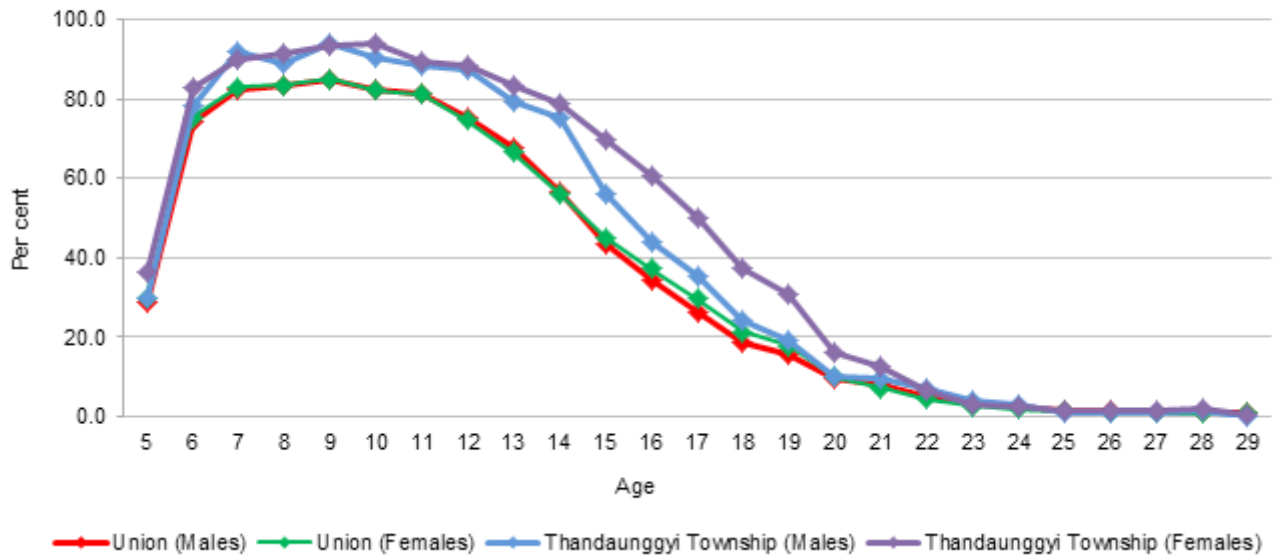
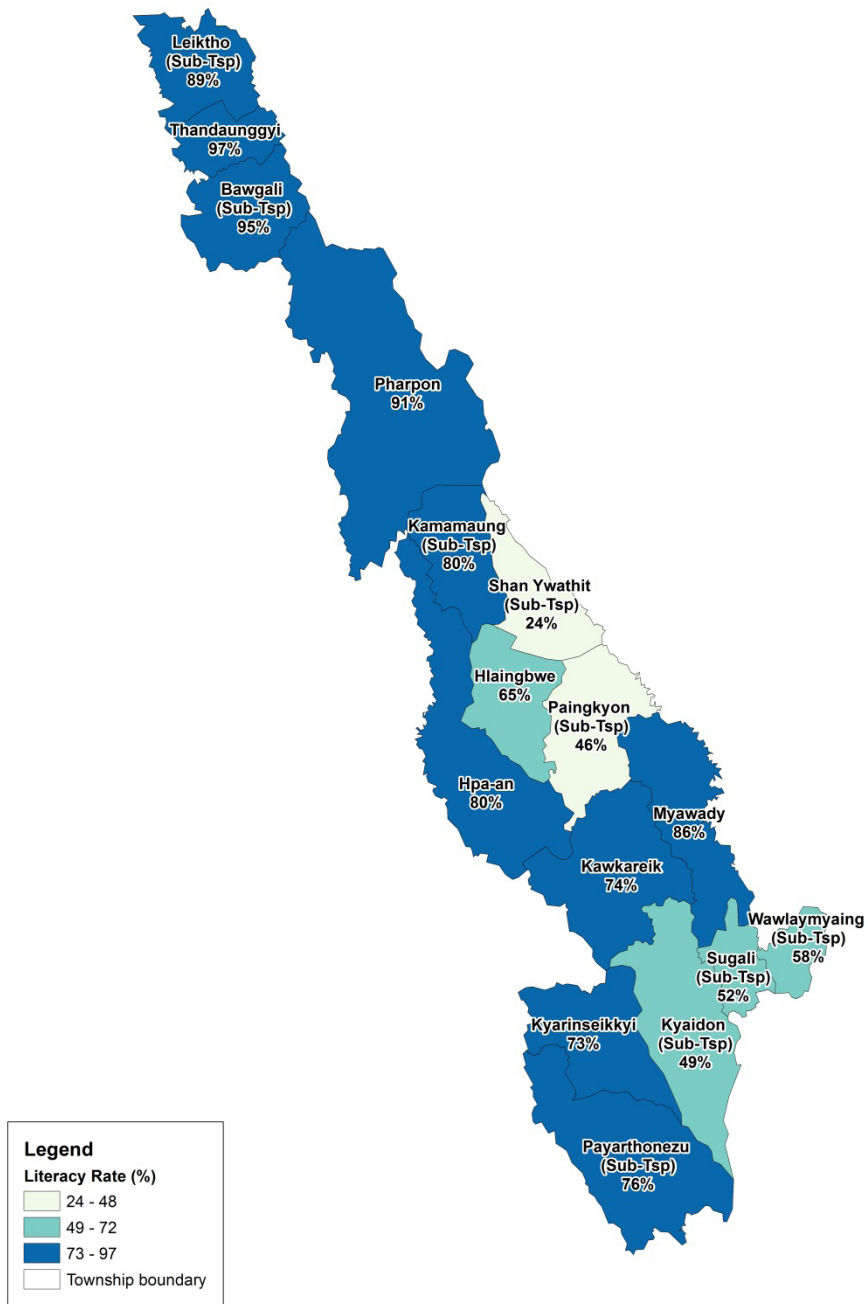


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Thandaunggyi Township



- School attendance in Thandaunggyi Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Thandaunggyi Township is lower since start of school attendance age.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Kayin State	: 74.4%
Hpa-an District	: 73.3%
Thandaunggyi Township	: 96.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	5,727	98.1
Males	2,899	98.0
Females	2,828	98.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Thandaunggyi Township is 96.5 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Kayin State (74.4%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 95.9 per cent and for the males it is 97.0 per cent.
- In Thandaunggyi Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.1 per cent with 98.1 per cent for females and 98.0 per cent for males.

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

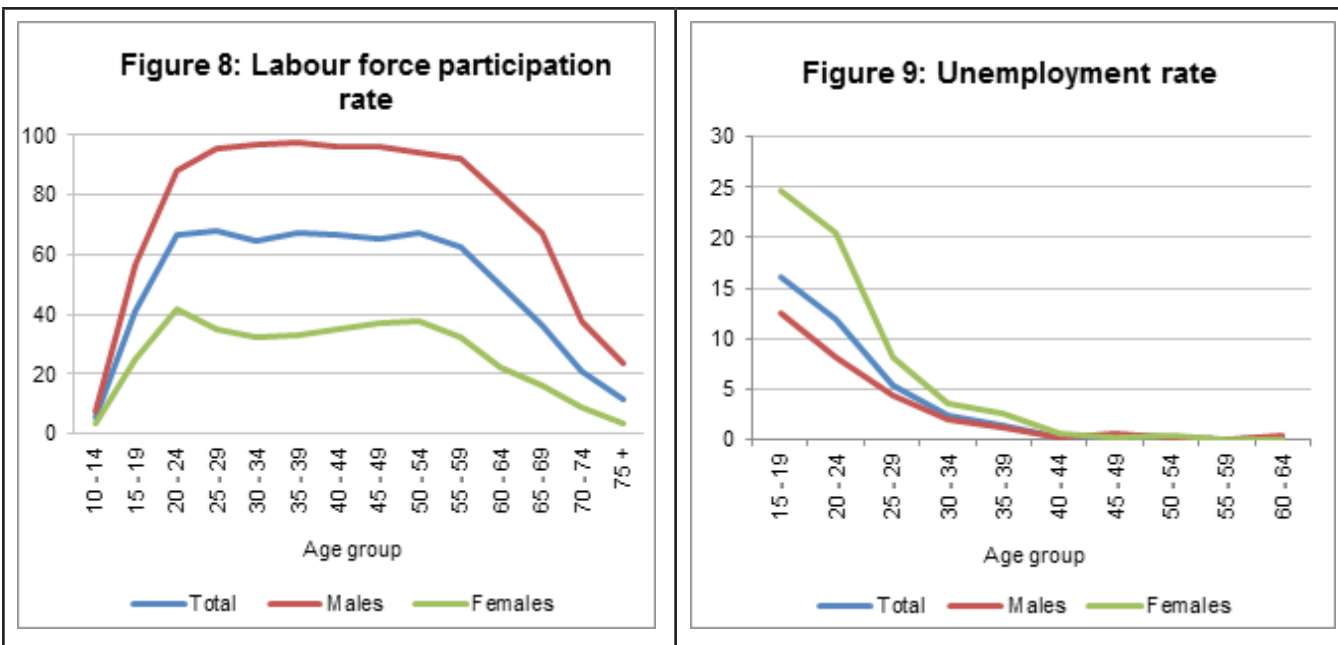
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	13,812	734	5.3	3,615	2,476	3,762	2,149	58	887	71	51	9
Urban	7,587	285	3.8	1,847	1,104	2,059	1,360	51	768	68	37	8
Rural	6,225	449	7.2	1,768	1,372	1,703	789	7	119	3	14	1
Males	6,974	313	4.5	1,868	1,273	1,993	1,014	28	387	60	34	4
Females	6,838	421	6.2	1,747	1,203	1,769	1,135	30	500	11	17	5

- About 5.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 7.2 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 4.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who never attended school as against 6.2 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 17.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.4 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	5.4	7.5	3.2	17.6	16.8	19.6
15 - 19	41.2	56.7	24.8	16.1	12.5	24.7
20 - 24	66.3	88.4	42.0	11.9	8.2	20.4
25 - 29	67.7	95.8	34.8	5.3	4.3	8.2
30 - 34	64.9	96.7	32.4	2.4	2.0	3.5
35 - 39	67.3	97.9	33.3	1.4	1.1	2.6
40 - 44	66.9	96.2	34.9	0.3	0.2	0.7
45 - 49	65.4	96.5	36.7	0.5	0.6	0.3
50 - 54	67.1	94.1	37.7	0.2	0.2	0.4
55 - 59	62.6	92.0	32.4	-	-	-
60 - 64	49.6	79.8	22.0	0.3	0.4	-
65 - 69	36.5	67.2	16.1	-	-	-
70 - 74	21.2	38.0	9.0	-	-	-
75 +	11.3	23.5	3.6	-	-	-
15 - 24	52.6	71.3	32.5	13.7	10.1	22.2
15 - 64	61.3	87.5	33.4	5.1	3.8	8.7



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Thandaunggyi Township is 61.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 33.4 per cent and is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.5 per cent.
- In Thandaunggyi Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 5.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Thandaunggyi Township is 5.1 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (3.8%) and for females (8.7%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 22.2 per cent.

Table 7: Population aged 10 and over not in the labour force by usual activity status and sex

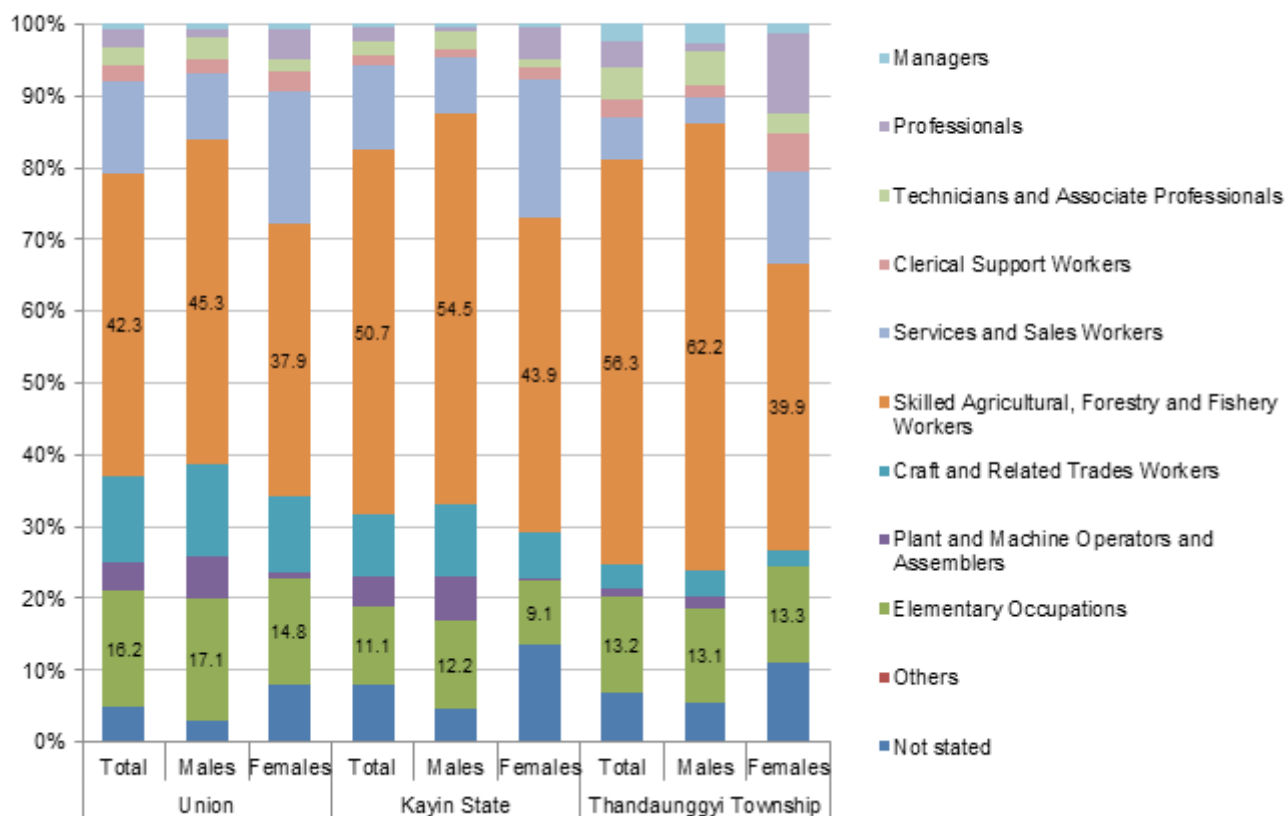
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	11,379	1.1	41.9	43.8	7.3	1.9	4.1
Males	3,071	1.8	72.8	3.3	9.7	3.2	9.2
Females	8,308	0.8	30.5	58.7	6.5	1.4	2.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 72.8 per cent of males are full time students while 58.7 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	10,125	7,435	2,690	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	232	196	36	2.3	2.6	1.3
Professionals	379	83	296	3.7	1.1	11.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	447	366	81	4.4	4.9	3.0
Clerical Support Workers	262	124	138	2.6	1.7	5.1
Services and Sales Workers	605	259	346	6.0	3.5	12.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	5,696	4,624	1,072	56.3	62.2	39.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	332	271	61	3.3	3.6	2.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	134	132	2	1.3	1.8	0.1
Elementary Occupations	1,333	974	359	13.2	13.1	13.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	705	406	299	7.0	5.5	11.1

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



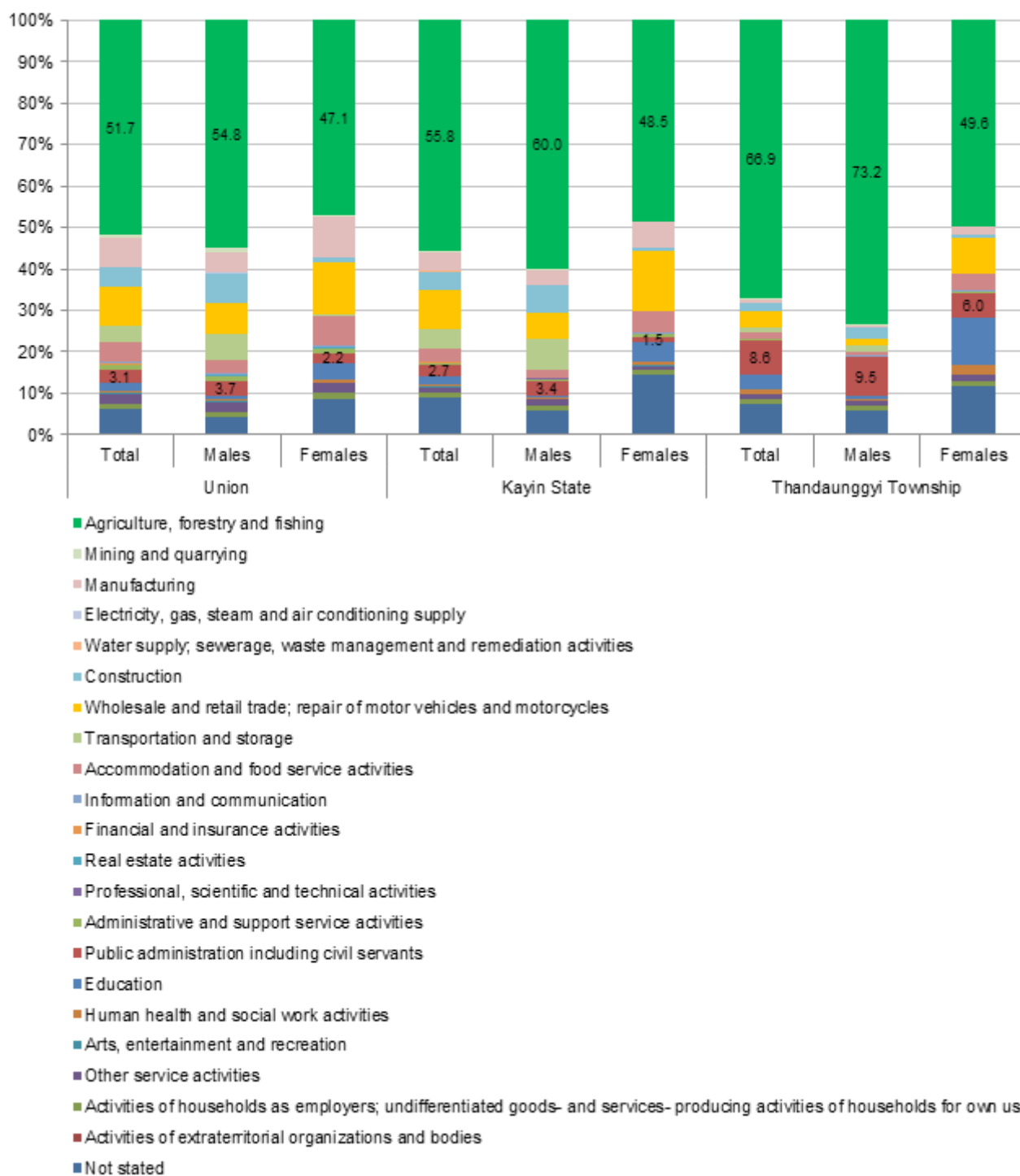
- In Thandaunggyi Township, 56.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 13.2 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 62.2 per cent of males and 39.9 per cent of females are 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	10,125	7,435	2,690	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,777	5,442	1,335	66.9	73.2	49.6
Mining and quarrying	35	33	2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Manufacturing	77	26	51	0.8	0.3	1.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	4	1	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6	6	-	0.1	0.1	-
Construction	216	192	24	2.1	2.6	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	371	140	231	3.7	1.9	8.6
Transportation and storage	121	118	3	1.2	1.6	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	162	56	106	1.6	0.8	3.9
Information and communication	11	6	5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	3	1	2	0.0	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	-	1	0.0	-	*
Administrative and support service activities	26	15	11	0.3	0.2	0.4
Public administration including civil servants	868	707	161	8.6	9.5	6.0
Education	358	50	308	3.5	0.7	11.4
Human health and social work activities	96	33	63	0.9	0.4	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	2	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	135	93	42	1.3	1.3	1.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	96	69	27	0.9	0.9	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	759	442	317	7.5	5.9	11.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



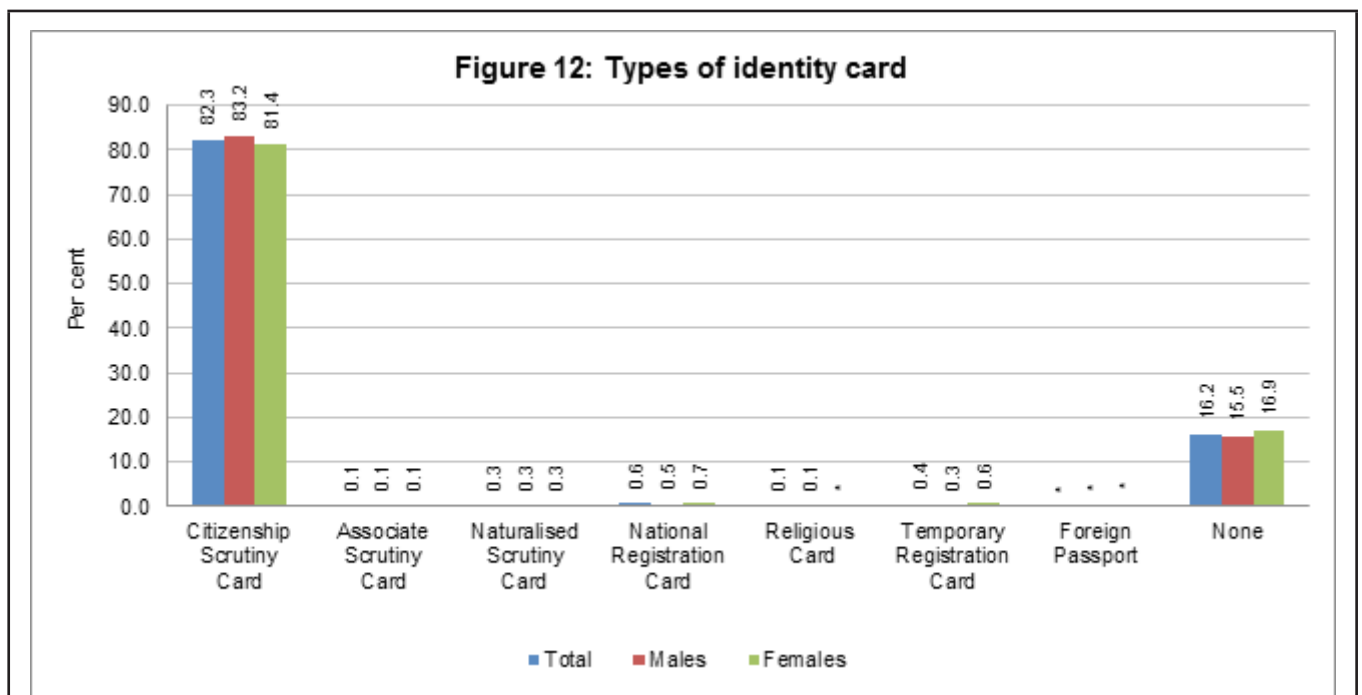
- In Thandaunggyi Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 66.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 8.6 per cent.
- There are 73.2 per cent of males and 49.6 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 and 2.7 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants” 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	19,126	*	60	137	*	102	-	*	3,769
Urban	10,798	*	26	78	*	54	-	-	1,585
Rural	8,328	*	34	59	*	48	-	*	2,184
Males	9,821	*	31	58	*	33	-	-	1,834
Females	9,305	*	29	79	*	69	-	*	1,935

Note: * Less than 20 cards



- In Thandaunggyi Township, 82.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 16.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 15.5 per cent of males and 16.9 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	30,209	28,774	1,435	4.8	787	504	577	465
0 - 4	3,478	3,432	46	1.3	9	4	35	34
5 - 9	3,497	3,452	45	1.3	8	10	17	26
10 - 14	3,491	3,428	63	1.8	17	25	14	31
15 - 19	3,232	3,175	57	1.8	19	18	17	23
20 - 24	2,699	2,645	54	2.0	11	21	15	20
25 - 29	2,413	2,365	48	2.0	16	9	20	14
30 - 34	2,138	2,081	57	2.7	7	15	24	25
35 - 39	1,949	1,875	74	3.8	23	27	18	19
40 - 44	1,770	1,667	103	5.8	55	33	30	24
45 - 49	1,545	1,432	113	7.3	75	28	40	28
50 - 54	1,238	1,095	143	11.6	98	36	56	36
55 - 59	914	782	132	14.4	99	43	42	28
60 - 64	695	551	144	20.7	97	46	57	29
65 - 69	444	352	92	20.7	67	32	32	20
70 - 74	306	218	88	28.8	55	41	44	30
75 - 79	201	120	81	40.3	61	50	51	31
80 - 84	112	61	51	45.5	34	31	30	22
85 - 89	48	31	17	35.4	13	13	13	10
90 +	39	12	27	69.2	23	22	22	15

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	15,297	14,587	710	4.6	360	226	281	213
0 - 4	1,755	1,733	22	1.3	6	3	16	14
5 - 9	1,742	1,719	23	1.3	4	3	9	12
10 - 14	1,748	1,713	35	2.0	8	11	8	20
15 - 19	1,661	1,628	33	2.0	11	11	11	14
20 - 24	1,417	1,384	33	2.3	4	13	11	12
25 - 29	1,299	1,272	27	2.1	9	4	12	7
30 - 34	1,082	1,056	26	2.4	3	3	16	10
35 - 39	1,026	989	37	3.6	13	11	13	8
40 - 44	924	868	56	6.1	29	16	23	14
45 - 49	743	684	59	7.9	38	12	22	17
50 - 54	646	572	74	11.5	52	19	22	14
55 - 59	463	398	65	14.0	47	22	20	12
60 - 64	332	263	69	20.8	42	19	27	14
65 - 69	177	134	43	24.3	32	12	11	5
70 - 74	129	87	42	32.6	21	22	20	15
75 - 79	68	44	24	35.3	16	15	15	7
80 - 84	50	25	25	50.0	13	15	12	9
85 - 89	19	14	5	26.3	4	5	3	2
90 +	16	4	12	75.0	8	10	10	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	14,912	14,187	725	4.9	427	278	296	252
0 - 4	1,723	1,699	24	1.4	3	1	19	20
5 - 9	1,755	1,733	22	1.3	4	7	8	14
10 - 14	1,743	1,715	28	1.6	9	14	6	11
15 - 19	1,571	1,547	24	1.5	8	7	6	9
20 - 24	1,282	1,261	21	1.6	7	8	4	8
25 - 29	1,114	1,093	21	1.9	7	5	8	7
30 - 34	1,056	1,025	31	2.9	4	12	8	15
35 - 39	923	886	37	4.0	10	16	5	11
40 - 44	846	799	47	5.6	26	17	7	10
45 - 49	802	748	54	6.7	37	16	18	11
50 - 54	592	523	69	11.7	46	17	34	22
55 - 59	451	384	67	14.9	52	21	22	16
60 - 64	363	288	75	20.7	55	27	30	15
65 - 69	267	218	49	18.4	35	20	21	15
70 - 74	177	131	46	26.0	34	19	24	15
75 - 79	133	76	57	42.9	45	35	36	24
80 - 84	62	36	26	41.9	21	16	18	13
85 - 89	29	17	12	41.4	9	8	10	8
90 +	23	8	15	65.2	15	12	12	8

- Five in every 100 persons in Thandaunggyi Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 50.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

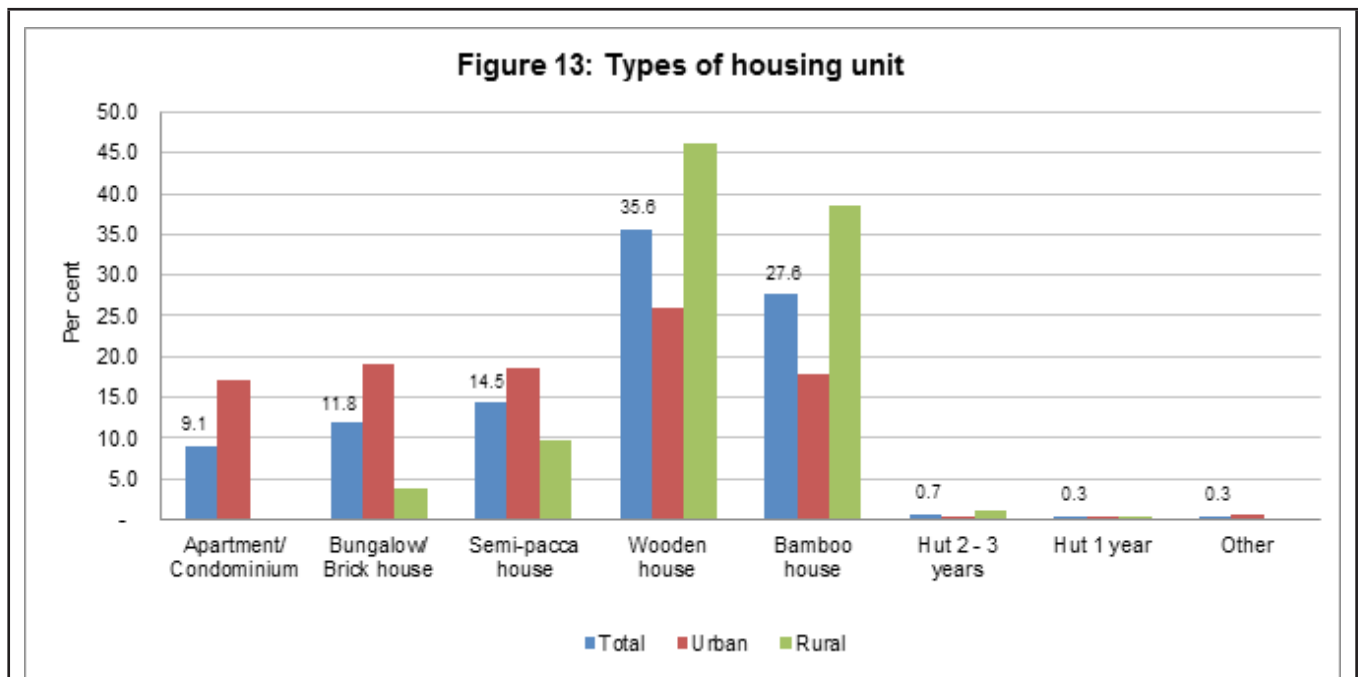
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	5,809	9.1	11.8	14.5	35.6	27.6	0.7	0.3	0.3
Urban	3,062	17.1	19.0	18.7	26.1	17.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Rural	2,747	0.1	3.8	9.8	46.2	38.6	1.0	0.4	*

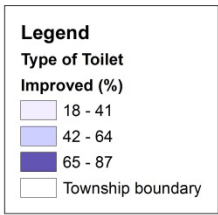
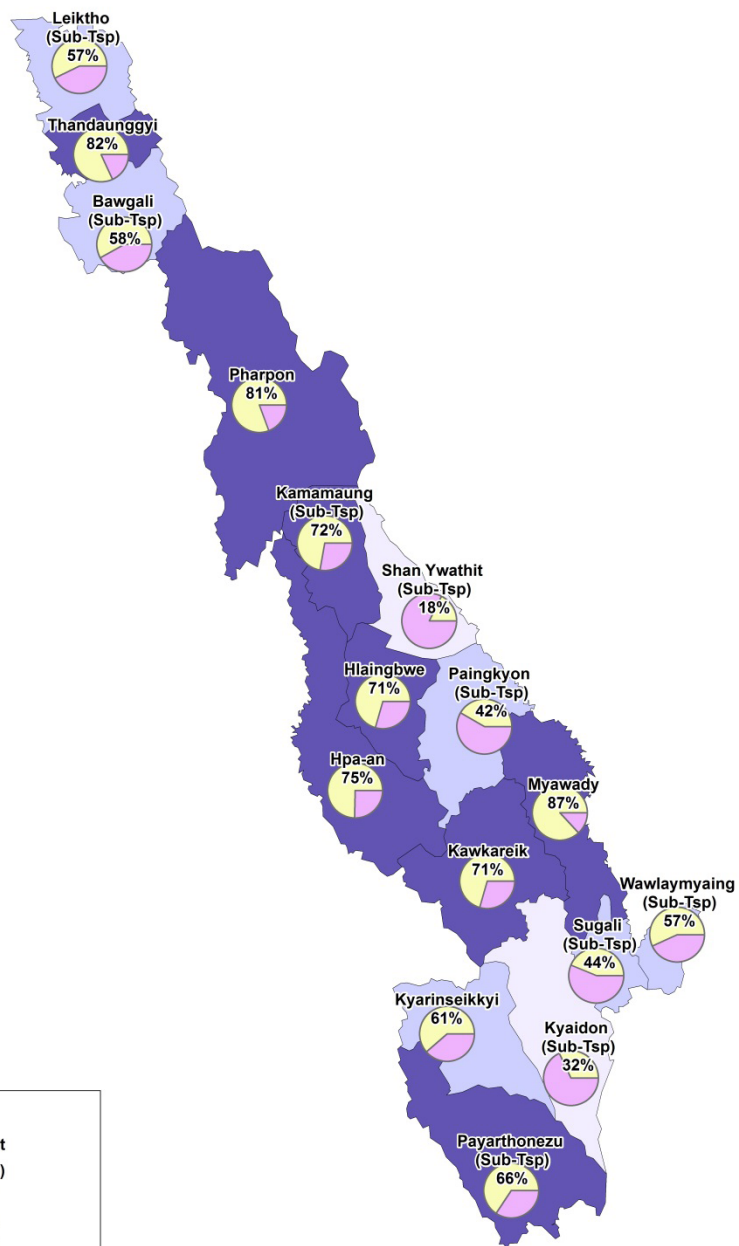
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Thanadaunggyi Township are living in wooden houses (35.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (27.6%).
- About 26.1 per cent of urban households and 46.2 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Kayin State	: 68.9%
Hpa-an District	: 67.7%
Thandaunggyi Township	: 81.9%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.7	1.1	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		81.2	84.8	77.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>81.9</i>	<i>85.9</i>	<i>77.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		5.7	7.5	3.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.9	0.8	1.1
Other		0.3	0.2	0.4
None		11.2	5.6	17.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	5,809	3,062	2,747

- Up to 81.9 per cent of the households in Thandaunggyi Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (81.2%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kayin State, Thandaunggyi proportion is high in improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kayin State is 68.9 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 11.2 per cent of the households in the Thandaunggyi Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kayin State, it is 24.5 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Thandaunggyi Township, 17.5 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

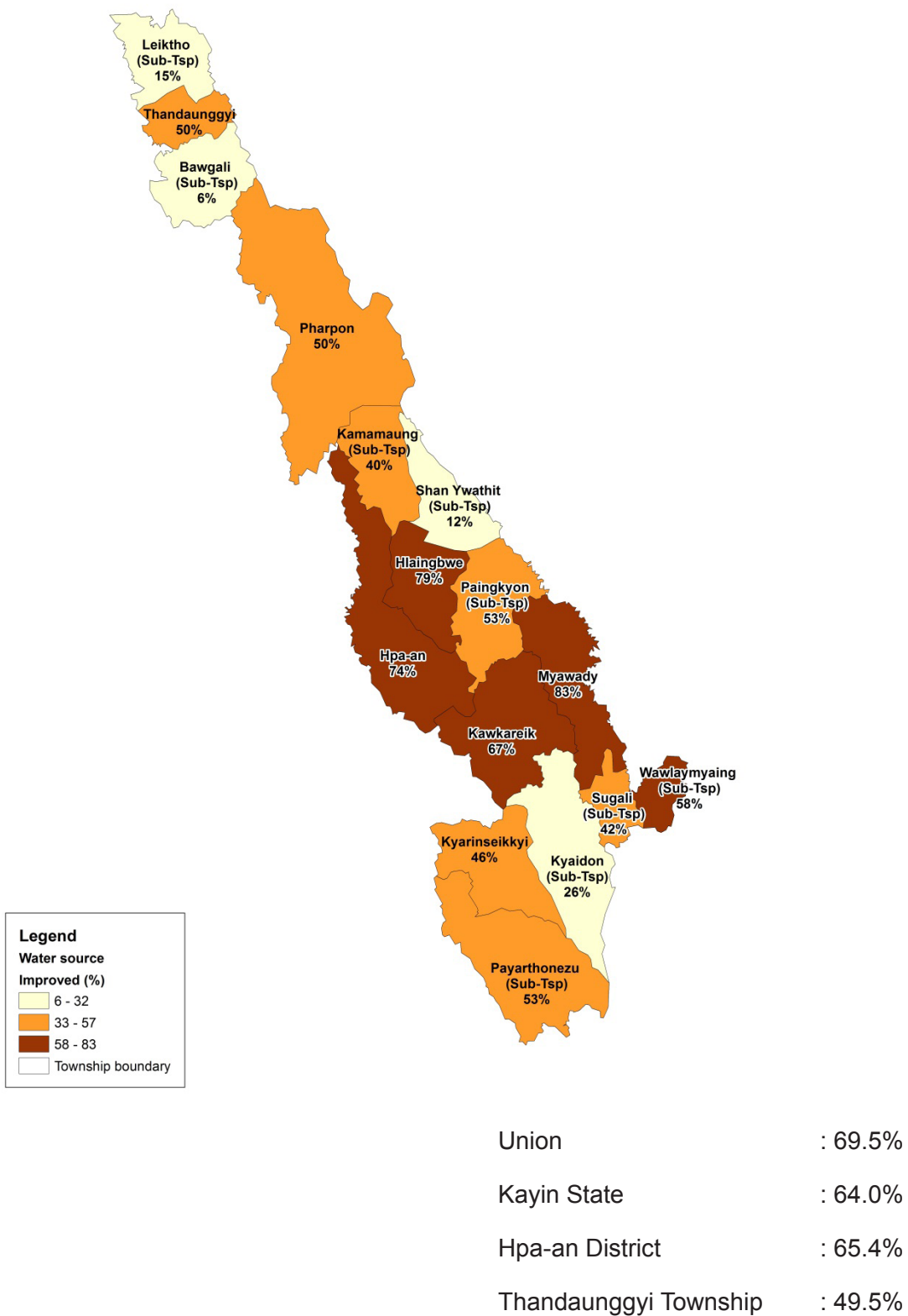


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	25.4	33.1	16.8
Tube well, borehole	0.7	1.1	0.2
Protected well/ Spring	16.5	16.5	16.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier	6.9	13.1	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>63.8</i>	<i>33.6</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	7.3	9.7	4.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.5	2.4	0.7
River/stream/ canal	27.5	11.0	45.9
Waterfall/ Rain water	13.4	11.6	15.1
Other	0.8	1.5	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>66.4</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	5,809	2,747

- In Thandaunggyi Township, 49.5 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Kayin State, Thandaunggyi household proportion belongs to the (33-57) proportion group in use improved sources for drinking water and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 27.5 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 25.4 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- About 50.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 66.4 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

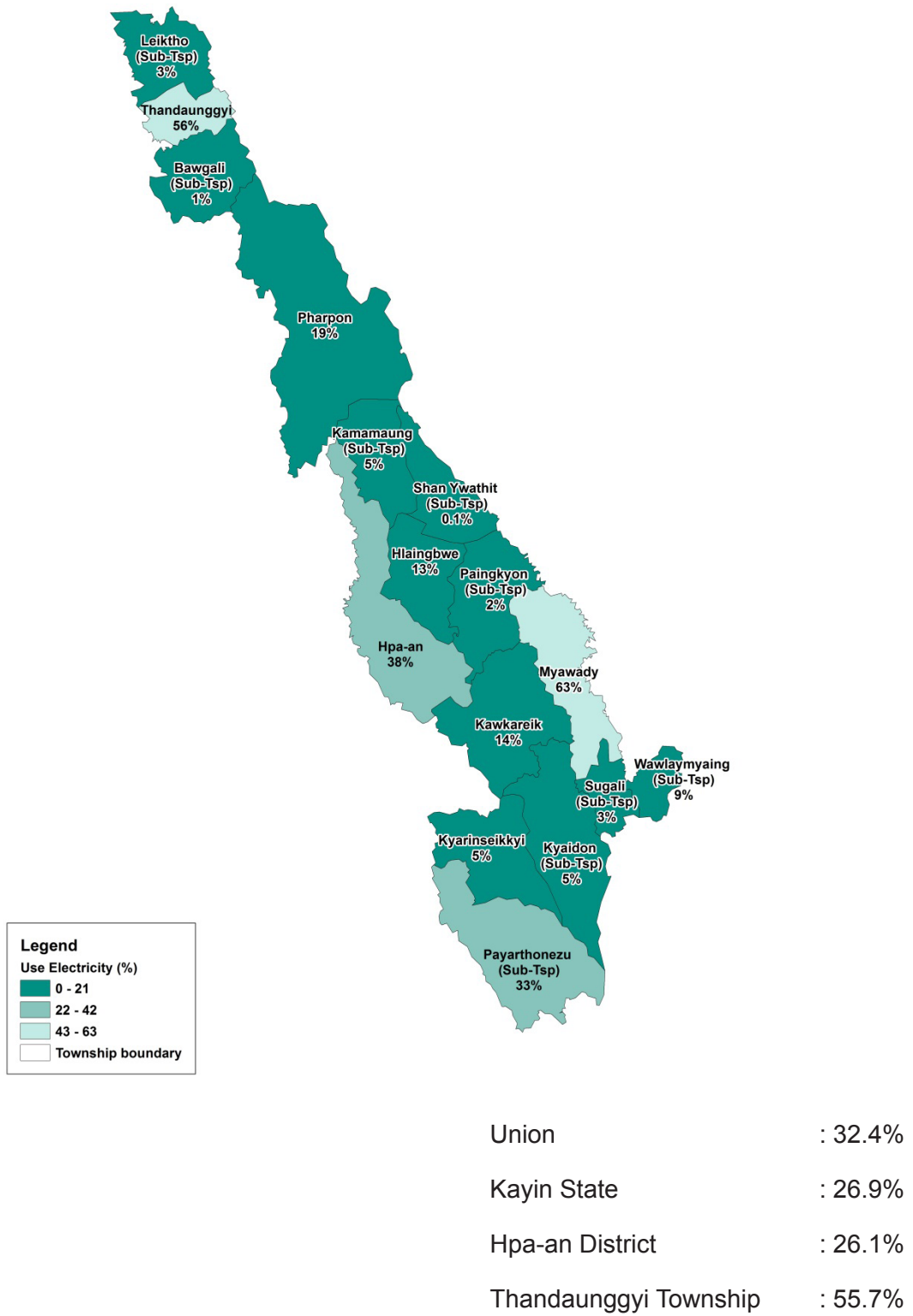


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		55.7	85.6	22.4
Kerosene		16.4	6.3	27.6
Candle		11.6	5.2	18.7
Battery		2.4	0.4	4.7
Generator (private)		0.1	0.1	0.2
Water mill (private)		3.1	-	6.6
Solar system/energy		10.3	2.1	19.4
Other		0.3	0.3	0.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	5,809	3,062	2,747

- In Thandaunggyi Township, 55.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Kayin State, it belongs to the highest proportion group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kayin State is 26.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 27.6 per cent of the households use kerosene for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

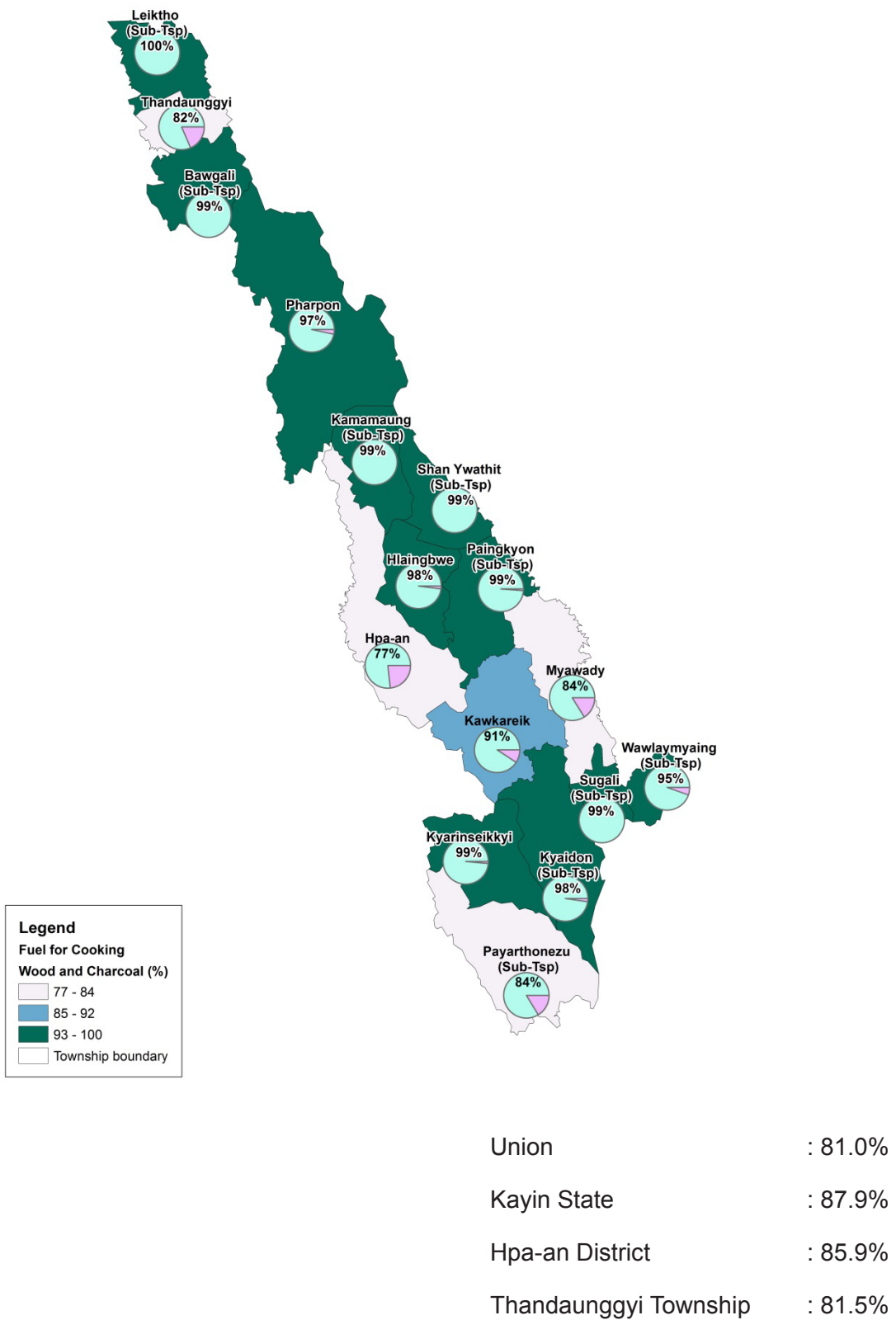


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		18.1	30.9	3.8
LPG		*	*	*
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.4
BioGas		0.1	0.1	*
Firewood		76.1	61.2	92.8
Charcoal		5.4	7.6	2.8
Coal		*	0.1	-
Other		0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	5,809	3,062	2,747

- In Thandaunggyi Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 76.1 per cent using firewood and 5.4 per cent using charcoal.
- About 18.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 92.8 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 2.8 per cent use charcoal.

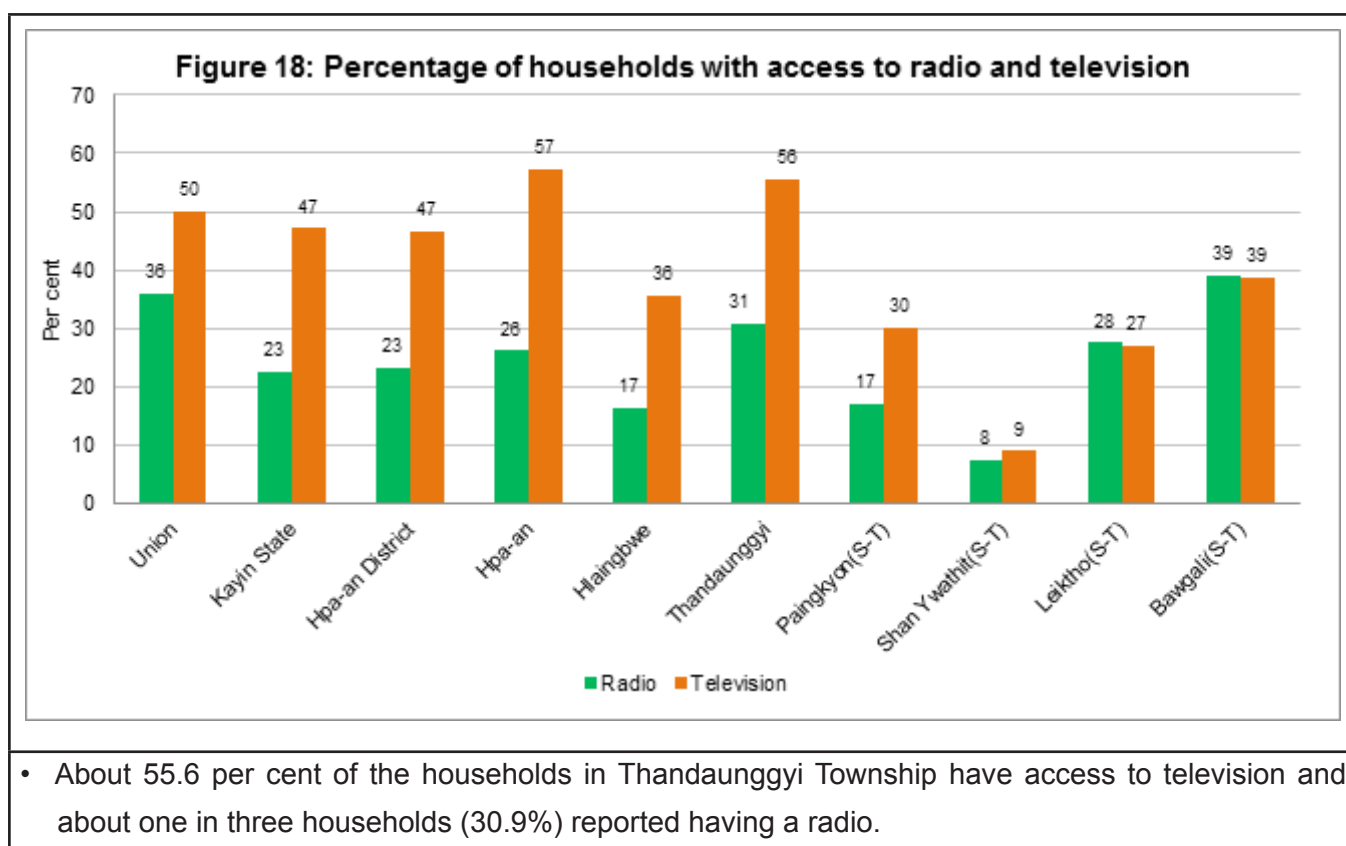
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

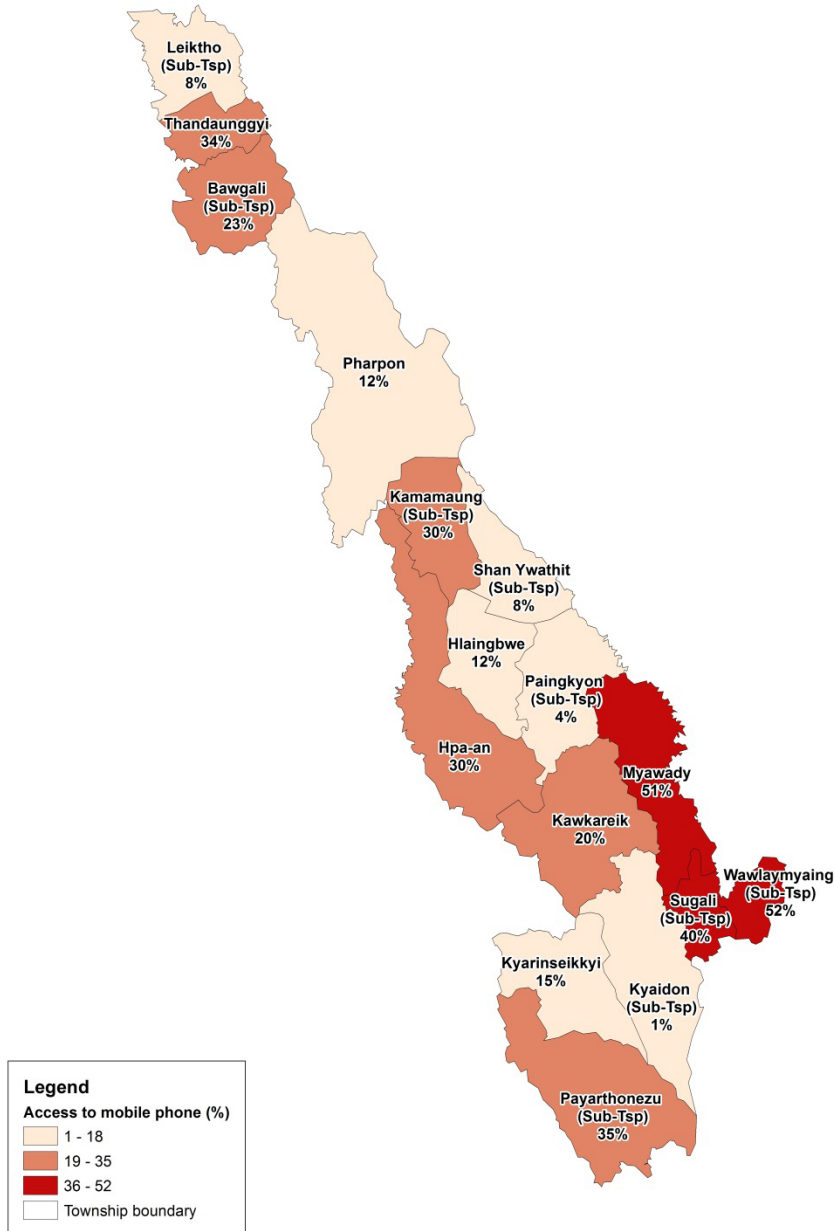
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	5,809	30.9	55.6	6.2	34.3	2.3	2.0	29.7	0.4
Urban	3,062	32.2	71.3	7.1	52.6	4.1	3.7	16.9	0.8
Rural	2,747	29.5	38.0	5.3	13.9	0.3	0.2	44.0	0.1

- About 55.6 per cent of the households in Thandaunggyi Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 71.3 per cent of households in urban areas and 38.0 per cent of households in rural area have access to television.



- About 55.6 per cent of the households in Thandaunggyi Township have access to television and about one in three households (30.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Kayin State	: 25.3%
Hpa-an District	: 22.0%
Thandaunggyi Township	: 34.3%

- About 34.3 per cent of the households in Thandaunggyi Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Kayin State, Thandaunggyi belongs to the (19-35) proportion 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
Thandaunggyi Township	5,809	98	2,549	232	13	-	1	71
Urban	3,062	82	1,519	159	10	-	-	12
Rural	2,747	16	1,030	73	3	-	1	59

- In Thandaunggyi Township, 43.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 4.0 per cent of households having bicycles.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

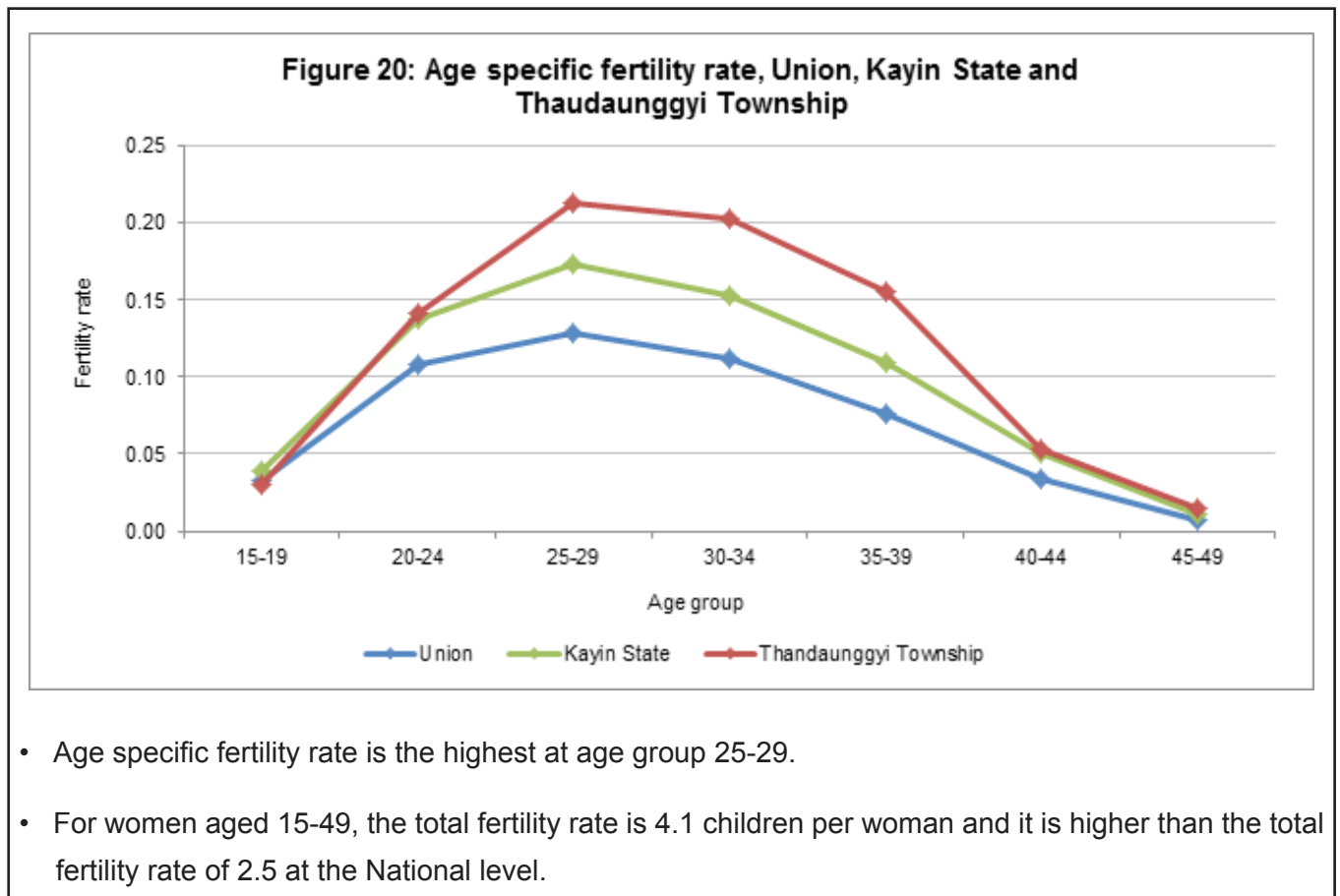
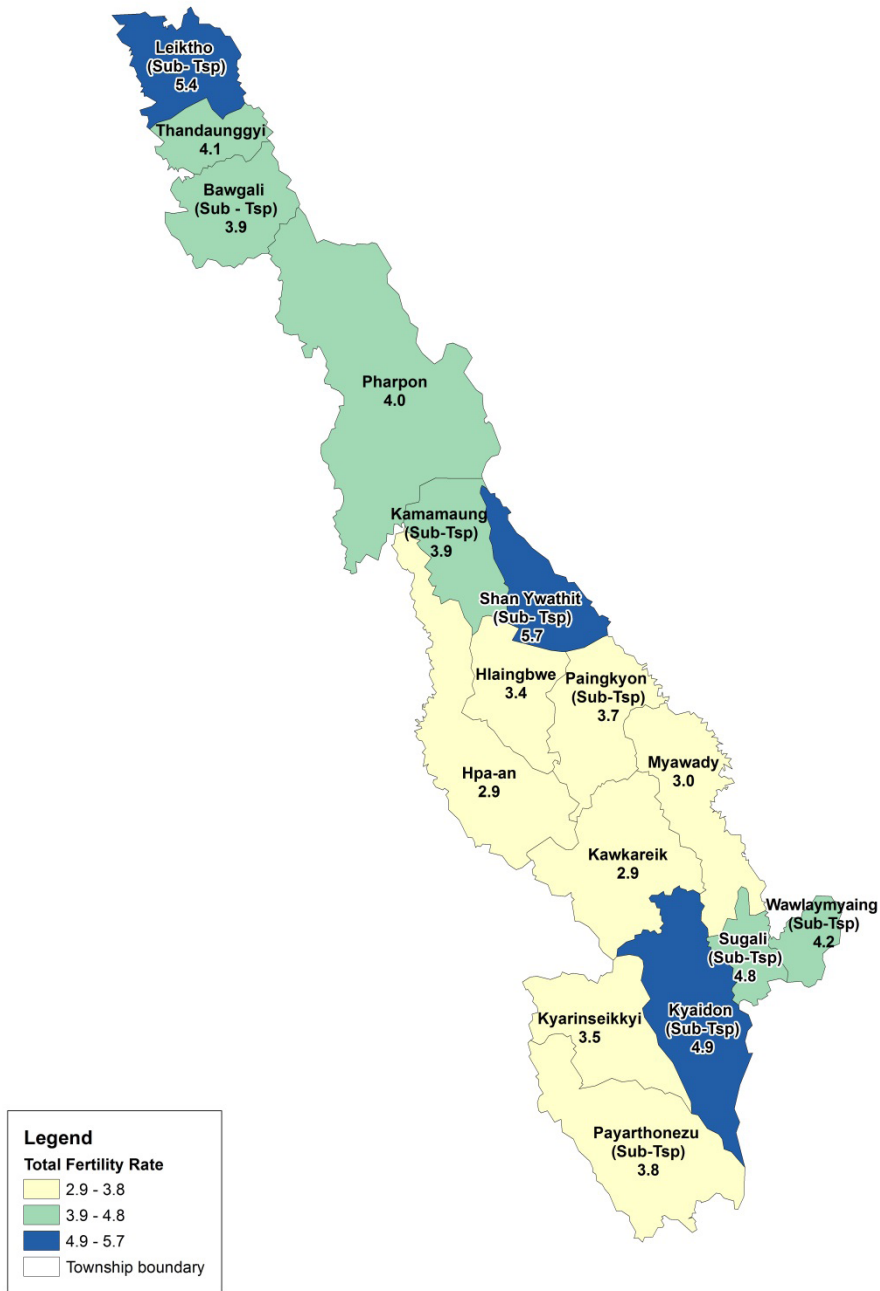
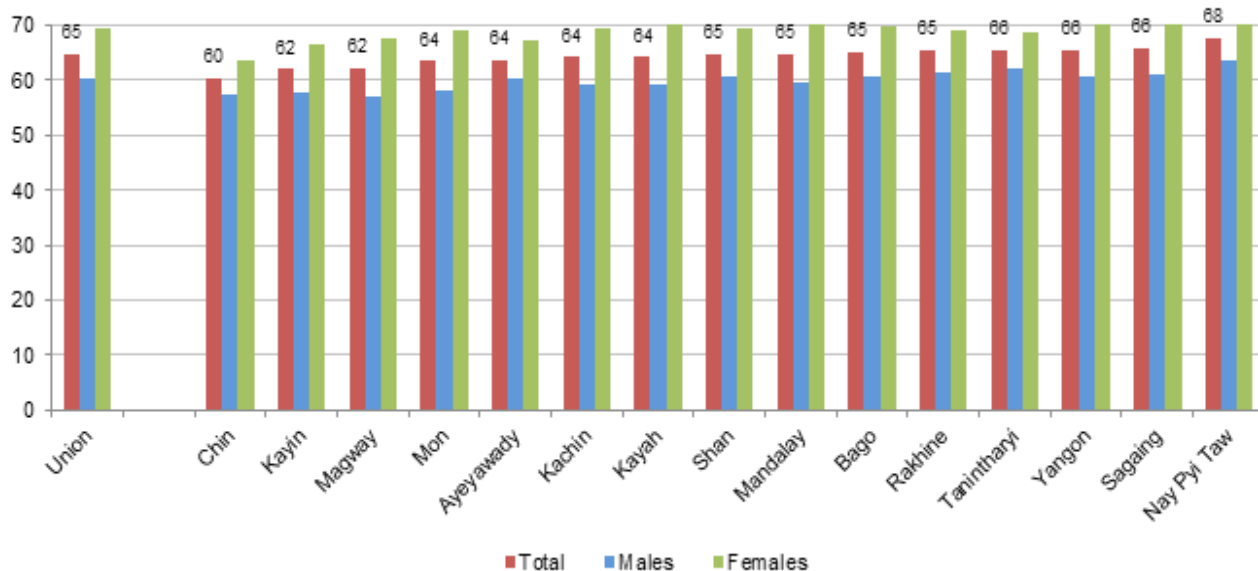


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kayin State	: 3.4
Hpa-an District	: 3.4
Thandaunggyi Township	: 4.1

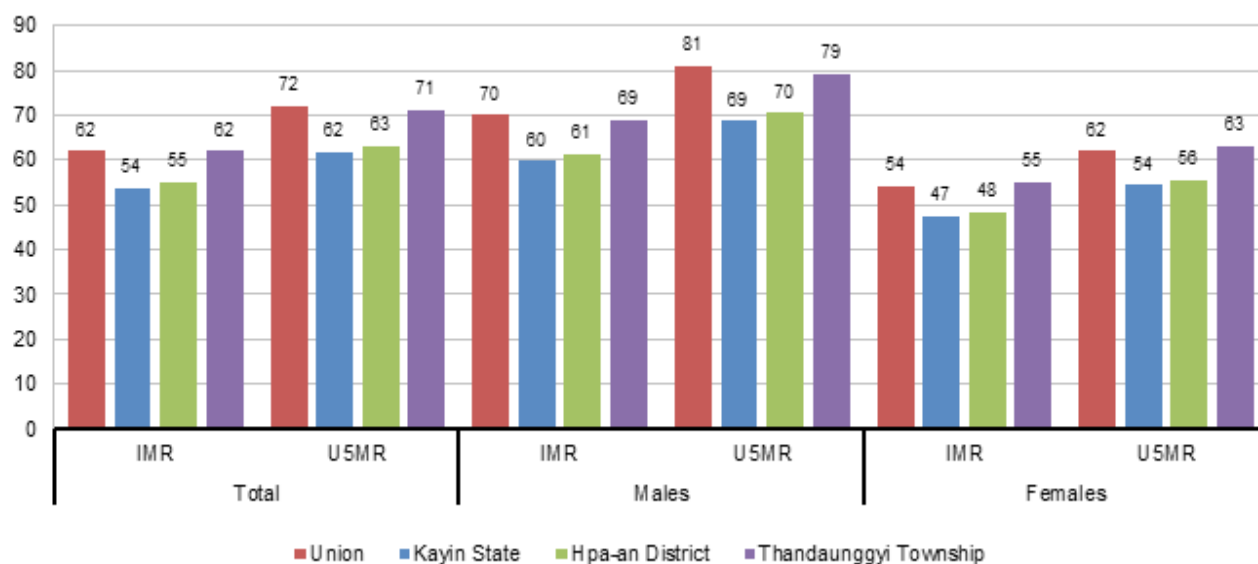
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

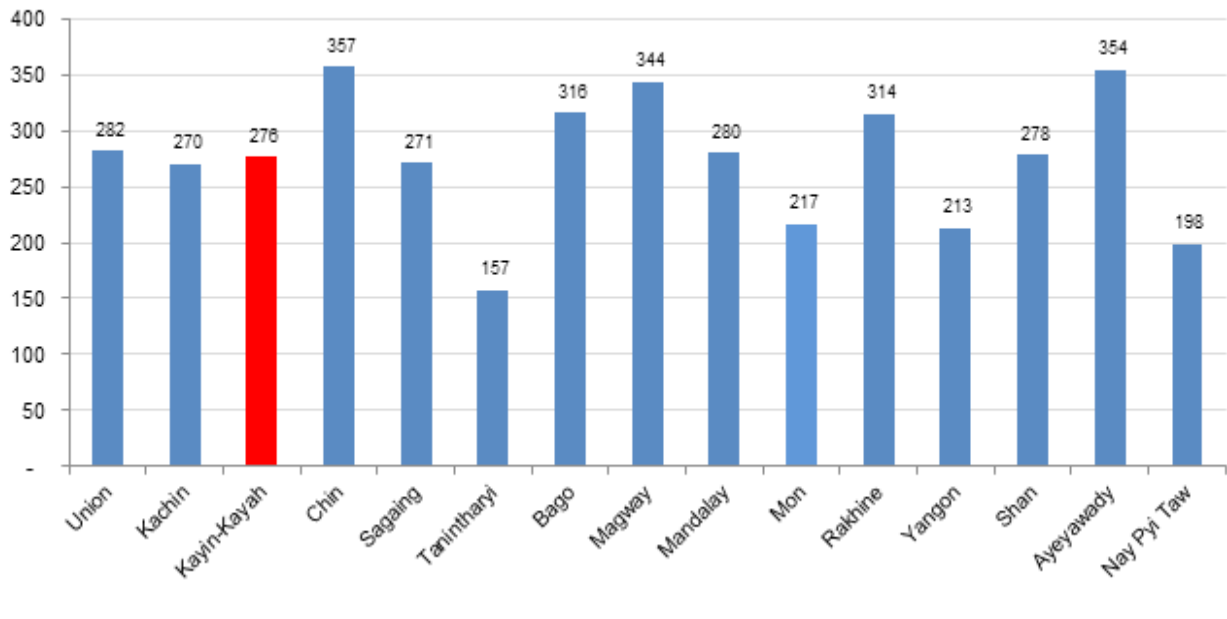
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)



- In Kayin State, there are 276 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

Population: The population in this report corresponds to the de-facto population of Myanmar on Census Night (see below).

Census Night: The night between the 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (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.

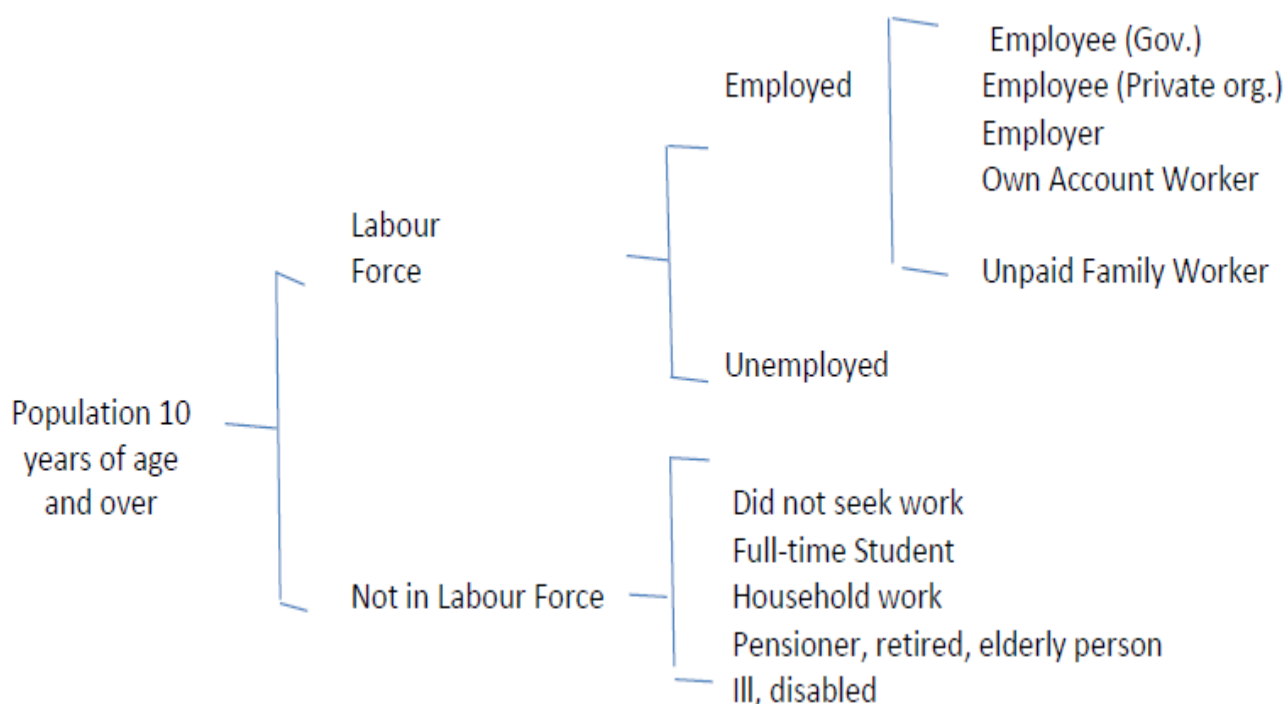
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

<http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census>

