

# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KAYIN STATE, MYAWADY DISTRICT

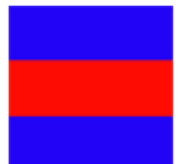
Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





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Kayin State, Myawady District

## **Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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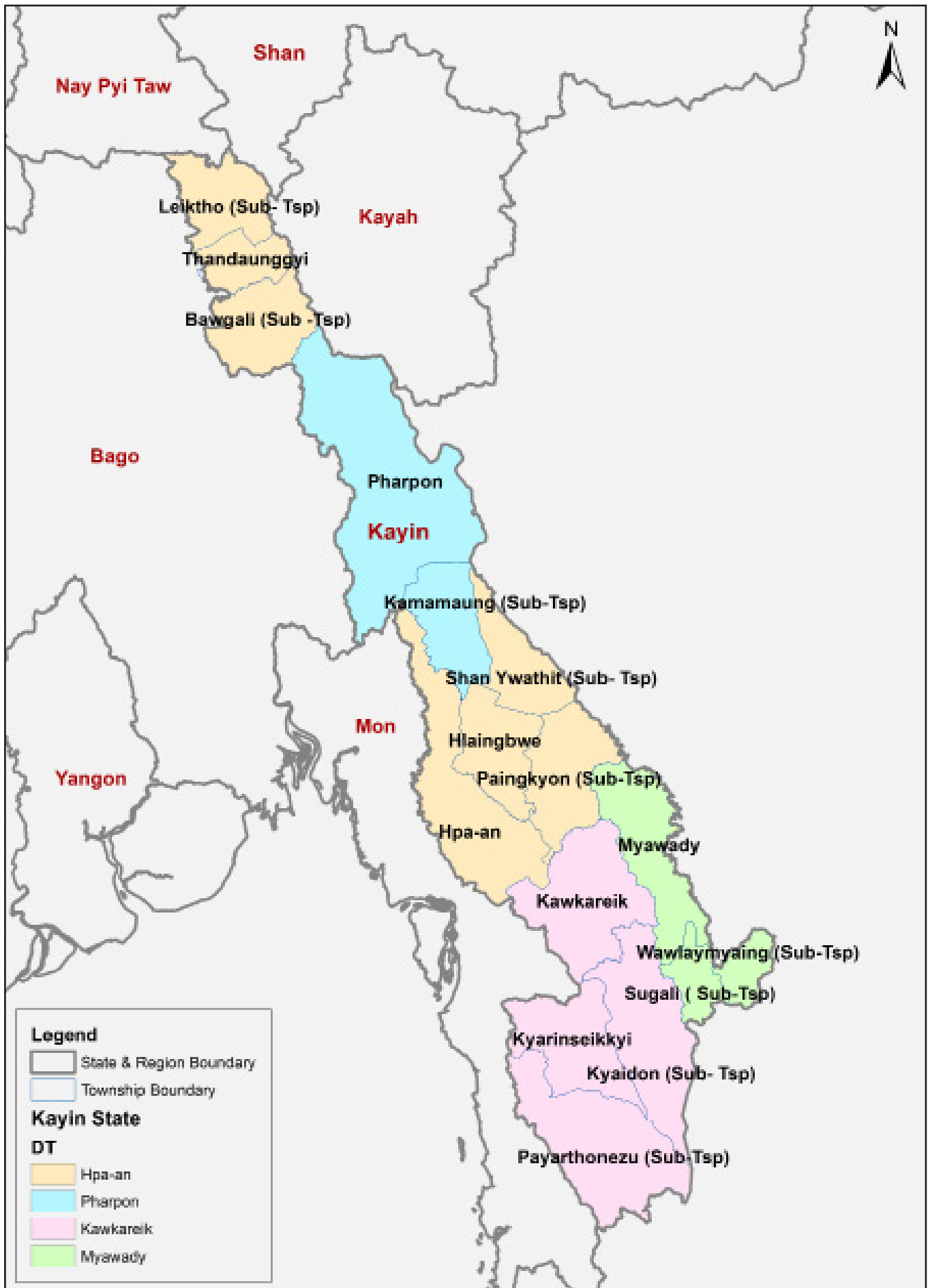
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Kayin State, showing the townships





## Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>9,213 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>4,849 (52.6%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>4,364 (47.4%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>490.9 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>18.8 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>20.7 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>1,697</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>5.3 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>58.8%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>70.0</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>66.5</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>3.5</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>5.2</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>111</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>58.3%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>61.2%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>55.2%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0.8</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>		<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Citizenship Scrutiny</b>	<b>3,508</b>		<b>52.0</b>
<b>Associate Scrutiny</b>	*		< 0.1
<b>Naturalised Scrutiny</b>	*		0.2
<b>National Registration</b>	<b>34</b>		<b>0.5</b>
<b>Religious</b>	*		0.2
<b>Temporary Registration</b>	<b>69</b>		<b>1.0</b>
<b>Foreign Registration</b>	-		-
<b>Foreign Passport</b>	*		< 0.1
<b>None</b>	<b>3,110</b>		<b>46.1</b>
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	<b>58.6%</b>	<b>73.2%</b>	<b>41.9%</b>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>Employment to population ratio</b>	<b>58.1%</b>	<b>72.6%</b>	<b>41.6%</b>
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>		<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Owner</b>	<b>1,635</b>		<b>96.4</b>
<b>Renter</b>	<b>39</b>		<b>2.3</b>
<b>Provided free (individually)</b>	*		0.8
<b>Government quarters</b>	*		0.5
<b>Private company quarters</b>	-		-
<b>Other</b>	-		-
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
<b>Dhani/Theke/In leaf</b>	<b>2.7%</b>		<b>72.1%</b>
<b>Bamboo</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Earth</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	
<b>Wood</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>62.8%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Corrugated sheet</b>	<b>0.2%</b>		<b>24.7%</b>
<b>Tile/Brick/Concrete</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>		<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Electricity</b>	*		0.5
<b>LPG</b>	*		0.1
<b>Kerosene</b>	*		0.6
<b>Biogas</b>	*		0.2
<b>Firewood</b>	<b>501</b>		<b>29.5</b>
<b>Charcoal</b>	<b>1,104</b>		<b>65.1</b>
<b>Coal</b>	<b>70</b>		<b>4.1</b>
<b>Other</b>	-		-



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	159	9.4
Kerosene	175	10.3
Candle	1,122	66.1
Battery	*	0.4
Generator (private)	124	7.3
Water mill (private)	30	1.8
Solar system/energy	73	4.3
Other	*	0.4
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	66	3.9
Tube well, borehole	91	5.4
Protected well/spring	734	43.2
Bottled/purifier water	98	5.8
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>989</i>	<i>58.3</i>
Unprotected well/spring	94	5.5
Pool/pond/lake	45	2.7
River/stream/canal	563	33.2
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.2
Other	*	0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>708</i>	<i>41.7</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	68	4.0
Tube well, borehole	97	5.7
Protected well/spring	535	31.5
Unprotected well/spring	87	5.1
Pool/pond/lake	76	4.5
River/stream/canal	814	48.0
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.7
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.3
Other	*	0.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	961	56.6
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<b>966</b>	<b>56.9</b>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	252	14.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	59	3.5
Other	*	0.5
None	411	24.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	202	11.9
Television	542	31.9
Landline phone	28	1.6
Mobile phone	886	52.2
Computer	*	0.8
Internet at home	*	0.5
Households with none of the items	662	39.0
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	38	2.2
Motorcycle/Moped	417	24.6
Bicycle	175	10.3
4-Wheel tractor	437	25.8
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	68	4.0

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 Wawlaymyaing 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 Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	9,213 *		
Males	4,849		
Females	4,364		
Sex ratio	111 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	33.5%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	490.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	18.8 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	3		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	8,959	2,910	6,049
Number of conventional households	1,697	577	1,120
Mean household size	5.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township, there are more males than females with 111 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (33.5%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township is 19 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 5.3 persons living in each household in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

Note: \* Includes both household population and institution population.

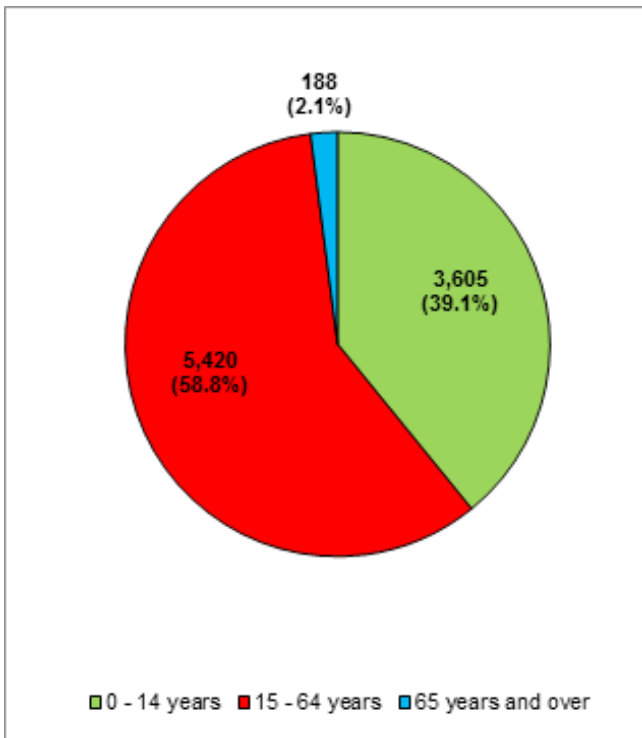
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

\*\*\* Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;  
Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township (Myawady District, Kayin State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>9,213</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>4,364</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>1,492</b>
1	Ward(1)(W)	515	2,696	1,372	1,324
2	Ward(2)(W)	62	387	219	168
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>6,130</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>2,872</b>
1	Maw Khee(VT)	554	3,107	1,624	1,483
2	Ti Thea Lei (Maw Khee)(VT)	354	1,976	1,083	893
3	Lawt Khaw(VT)	212	1,047	551	496

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

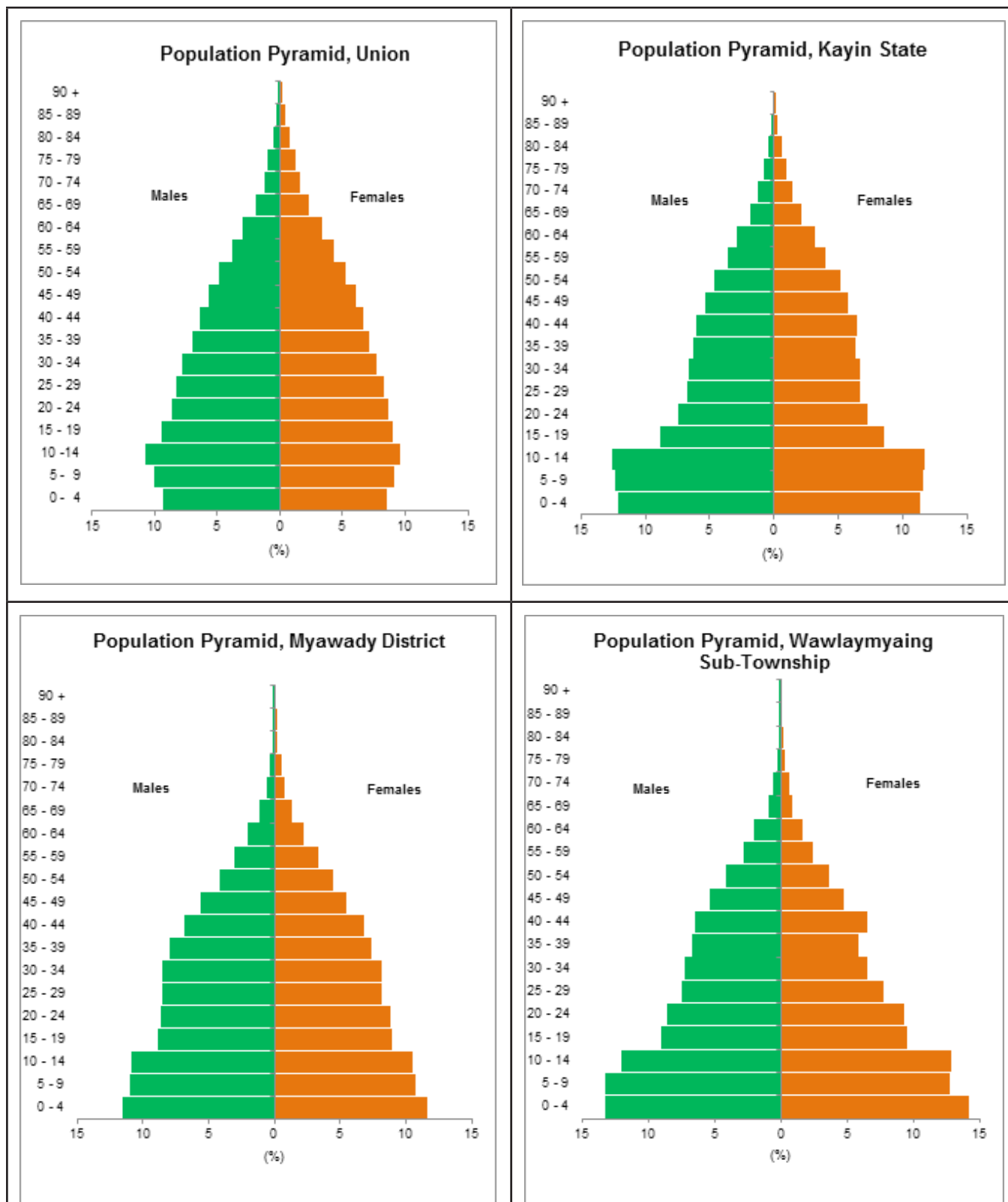


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,213</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>4,364</b>
0 - 4	1,262	644	618
5 - 9	1,202	643	559
10 - 14	1,141	580	561
15 - 19	855	438	417
20 - 24	824	415	409
25 - 29	697	360	337
30 - 34	637	352	285
35 - 39	582	326	256
40 - 44	595	311	284
45 - 49	467	257	210
50 - 54	357	199	158
55 - 59	237	133	104
60 - 64	169	96	73
65 - 69	83	46	37
70 - 74	56	27	29
75 - 79	24	10	14
80 - 84	13	6	7
85 - 89	6	3	3
90 +	6	3	3

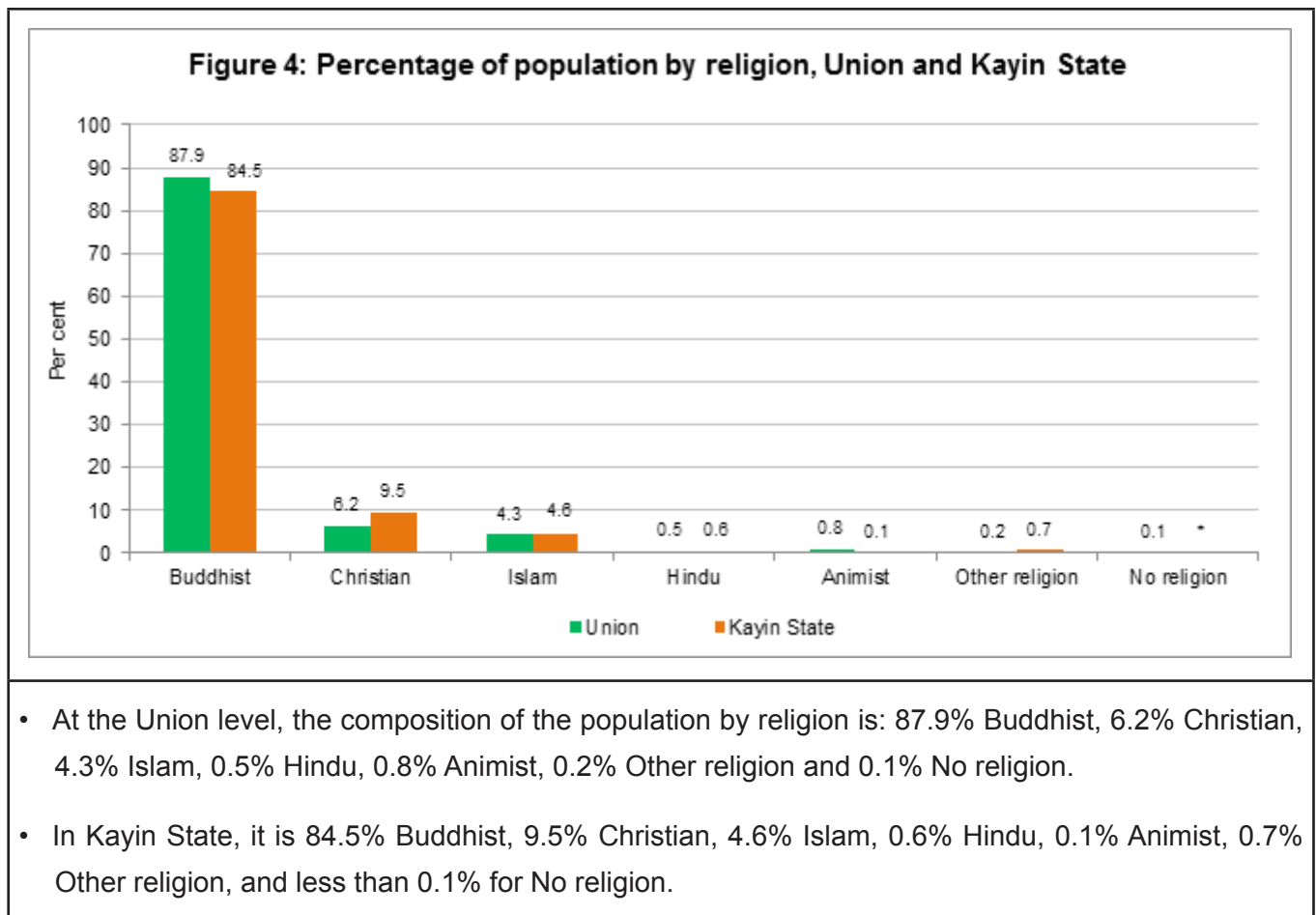
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township is 58.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- 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 Wawlaymyaing Sub- Township)**



- The birth rate is high in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township since last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is significantly lower in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township.
- Except age groups 70-74, 75-79 and 80-84, there are more males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



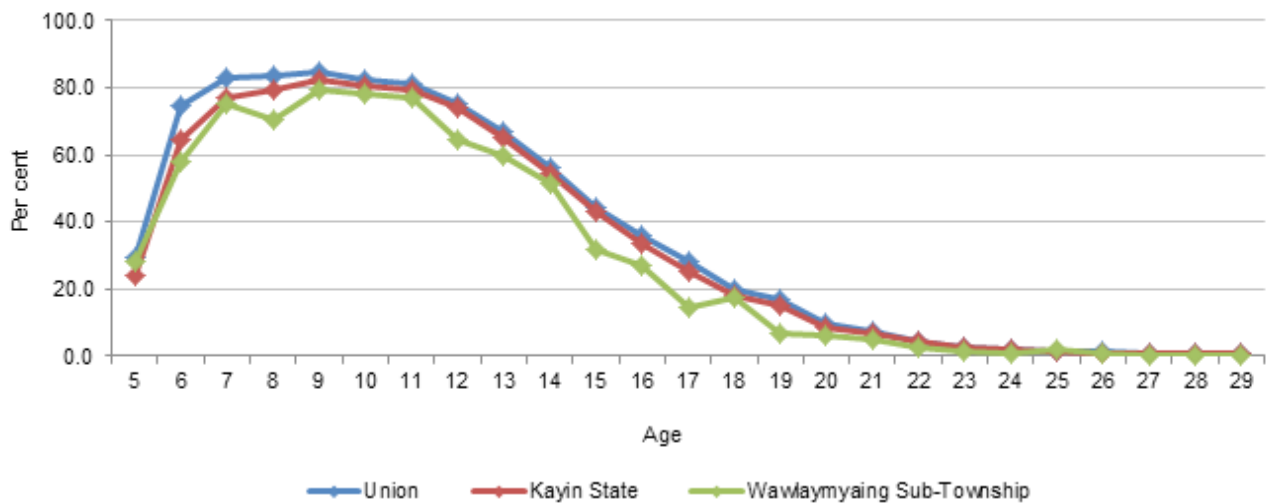
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

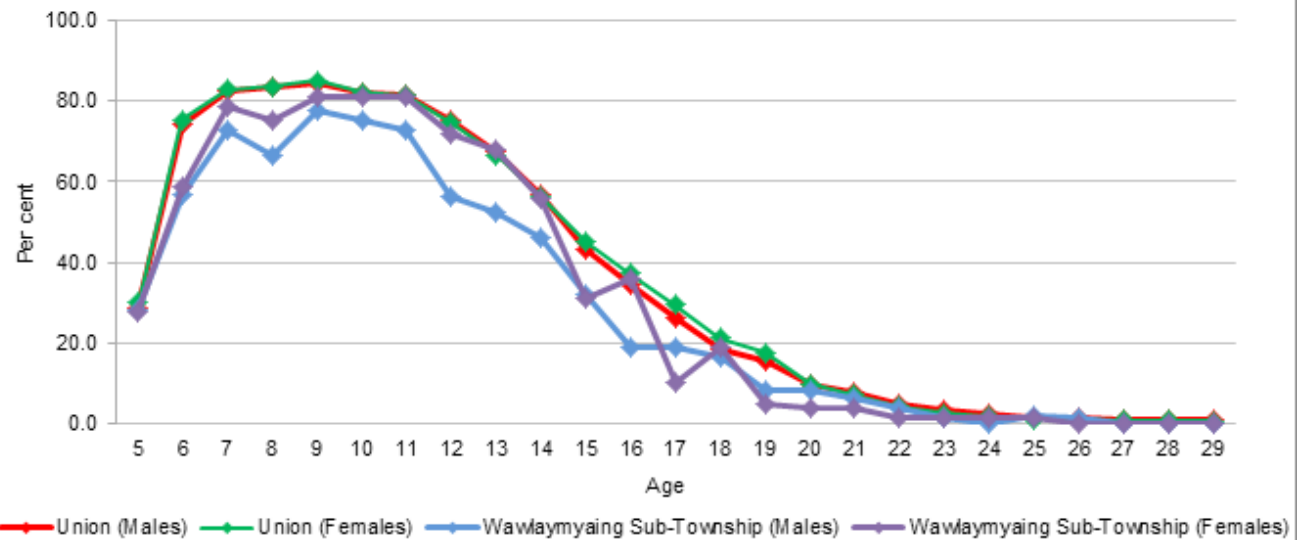
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	232	124	108	65	35	30
6	272	148	124	157	84	73
7	248	136	112	187	99	88
8	260	143	117	183	95	88
9	186	90	96	148	70	78
10	261	129	132	204	97	107
11	211	115	96	162	84	78
12	219	105	114	141	59	82
13	218	118	100	130	62	68
14	202	89	113	104	41	63
15	183	96	87	58	31	27
16	166	85	81	45	16	29
17	168	80	88	24	15	9
18	175	85	90	31	14	17
19	134	72	62	9	6	3
20	194	94	100	12	8	4
21	157	80	77	8	5	3
22	158	80	78	4	3	1
23	140	63	77	2	1	1
24	123	63	60	1	-	1
25	170	95	75	3	2	1
26	127	60	67	1	1	-
27	120	57	63	-	-	-
28	146	74	72	-	-	-
29	109	54	55	-	-	-

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

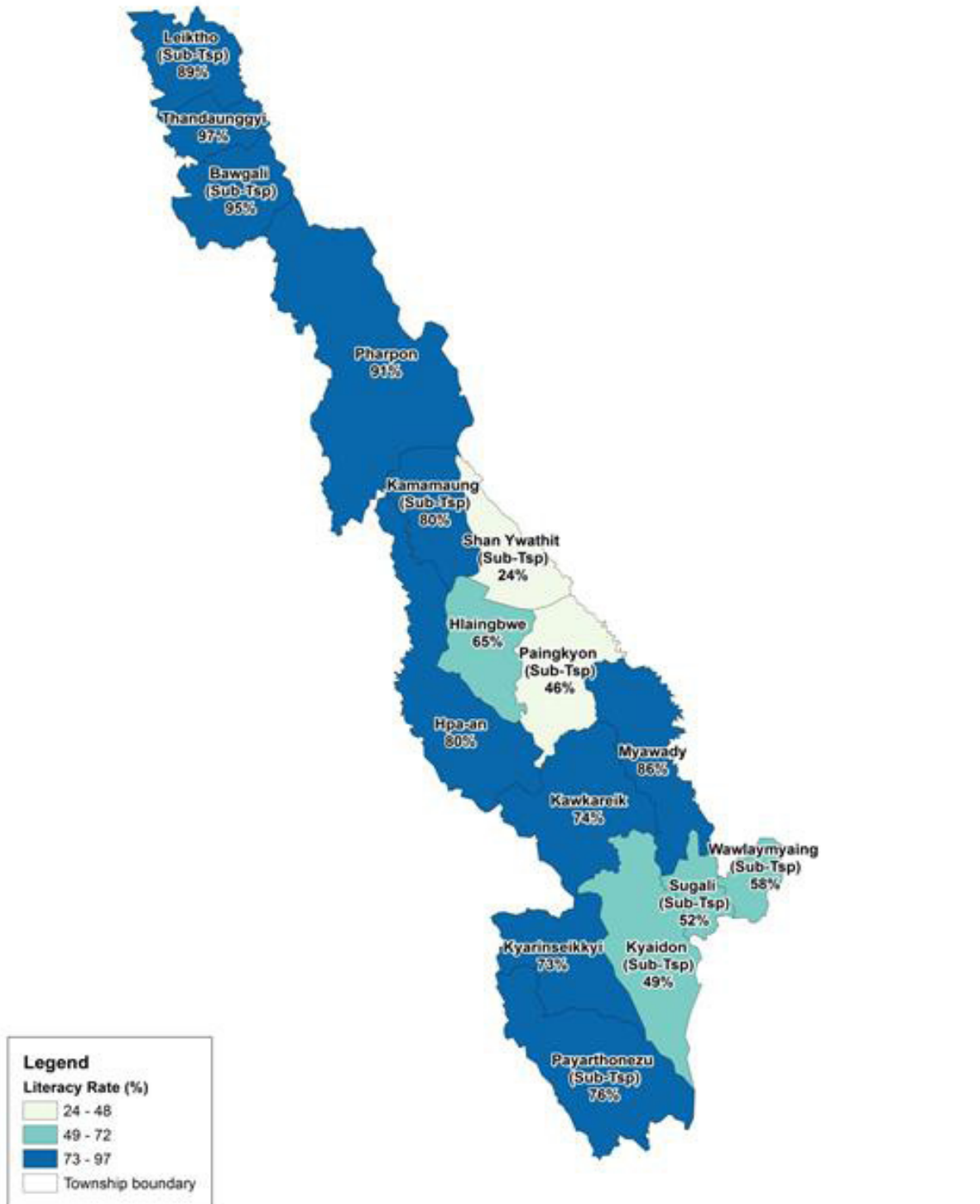


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township**



- School attendance in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township drops after age 12 for both males and age 14 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township is lower after age 12 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Kayin State	: 74.4%
Myawady District	: 83.6%
Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township	: 58.3%



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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	1,598	72.1
Males	798	71.2
Females	800	73.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township is 58.3 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kayin State (74.4%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 55.2 per cent and for the males it is 61.2 per cent.
- In Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 72.1 per cent with 73.0 per cent for females and 71.2 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	3,929	1,931	49.1	816	324	445	162	3	47	6	2	193
Urban	1,394	300	21.5	359	192	296	117	2	39	6	-	83
Rural	2,535	1,631	64.3	457	132	149	45	1	8	-	2	110
Males	2,129	969	45.5	427	176	282	110	2	28	1	2	132
Females	1,800	962	53.4	389	148	163	52	1	19	5	-	61

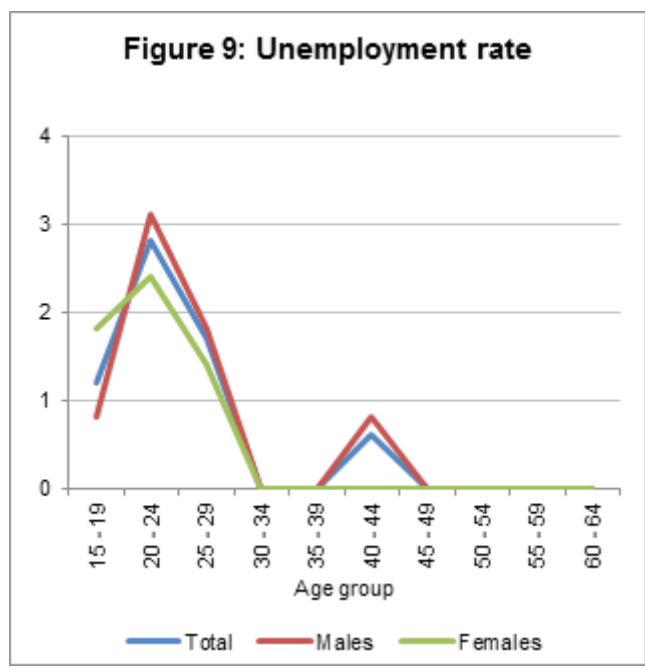
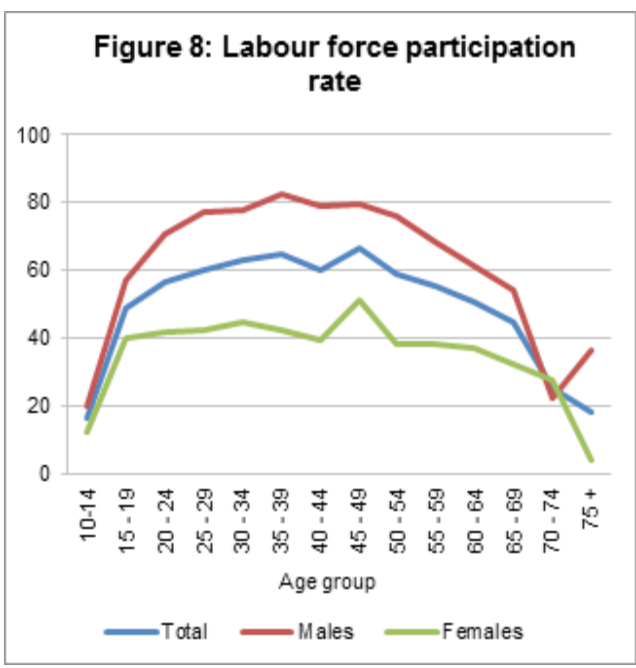
- About 49.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 64.3 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 45.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 53.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 8.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.2 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	16.4	20.2	12.5
15 - 19	48.7	57.1	39.8
20 - 24	56.3	70.8	41.6
25 - 29	60.3	76.9	42.4
30 - 34	62.8	77.6	44.6
35 - 39	64.8	82.2	42.6
40 - 44	60.2	79.1	39.4
45 - 49	66.8	79.4	51.4
50 - 54	59.1	75.9	38.0
55 - 59	55.3	68.4	38.5
60 - 64	50.9	61.5	37
65 - 69	44.6	54.3	32.4
70 - 74	25.0	22.2	27.6
75+	18.4	36.4	3.7
15 - 24	52.4	63.8	40.7
15 - 64	58.6	73.2	41.9

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	4.8	4.3	5.7
15 - 24	2.0	2.0	2.1
15 - 64	0.9	0.9	0.8
65 +	3.3	2.6	4.8



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township is 58.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 41.9 per cent and is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 73.2 per cent.
- In Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 16.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township is 0.9 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (0.9%) and for females (0.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 2.1 per cent.

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

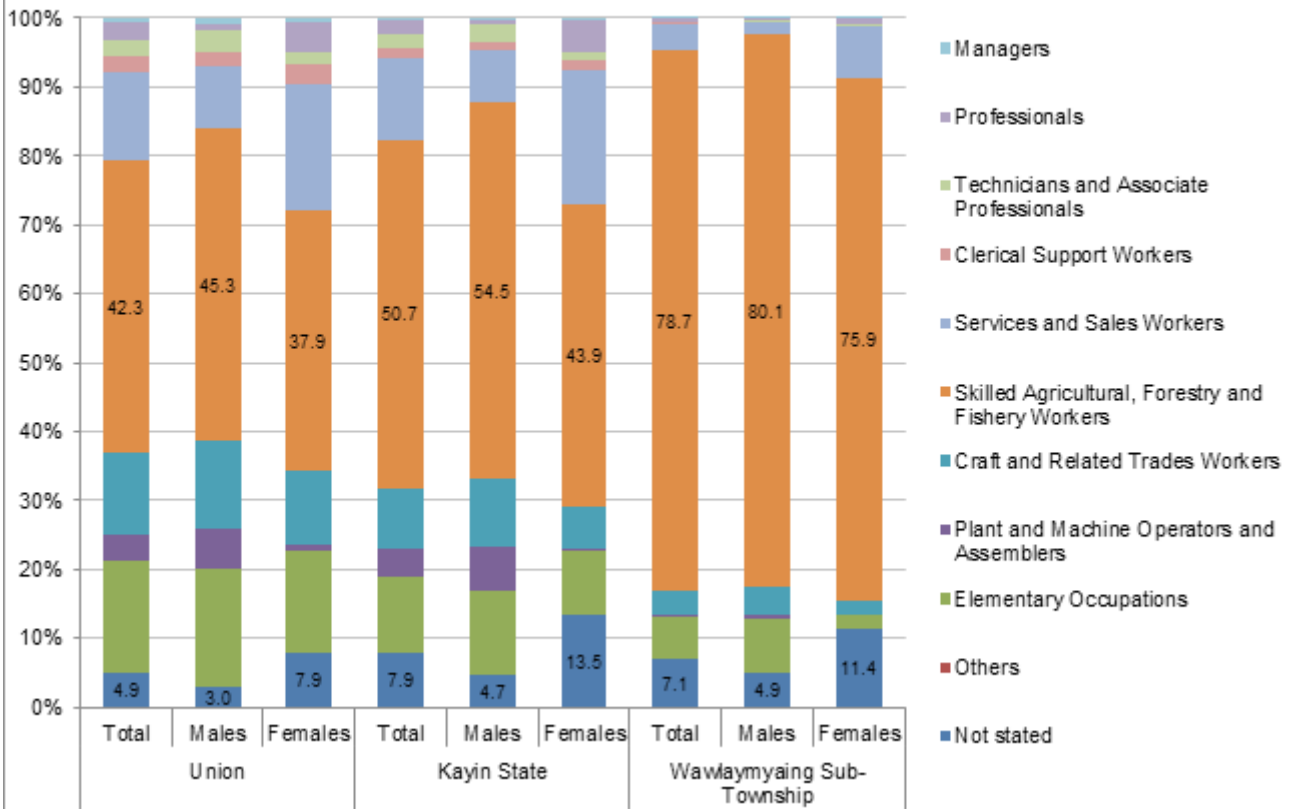
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	3,327	0.7	27.8	32.3	3.0	0.9	35.3
Males	1,293	1.1	35.2	3.0	3.4	1.5	55.8
Females	2,034	0.5	23.1	50.8	2.8	0.6	22.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 35.2 per cent of males are full time students while 50.8 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	4	3	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professionals	12	3	9	0.4	0.1	0.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	6	4	2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Clerical Support Workers	4	3	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Services and Sales Workers	111	36	75	3.7	1.8	7.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,382	1,606	776	78.7	80.1	75.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	99	79	20	3.3	3.9	2.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	16	15	1	0.5	0.7	0.1
Elementary Occupations	179	158	21	5.9	7.9	2.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	214	98	116	7.1	4.9	11.4

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

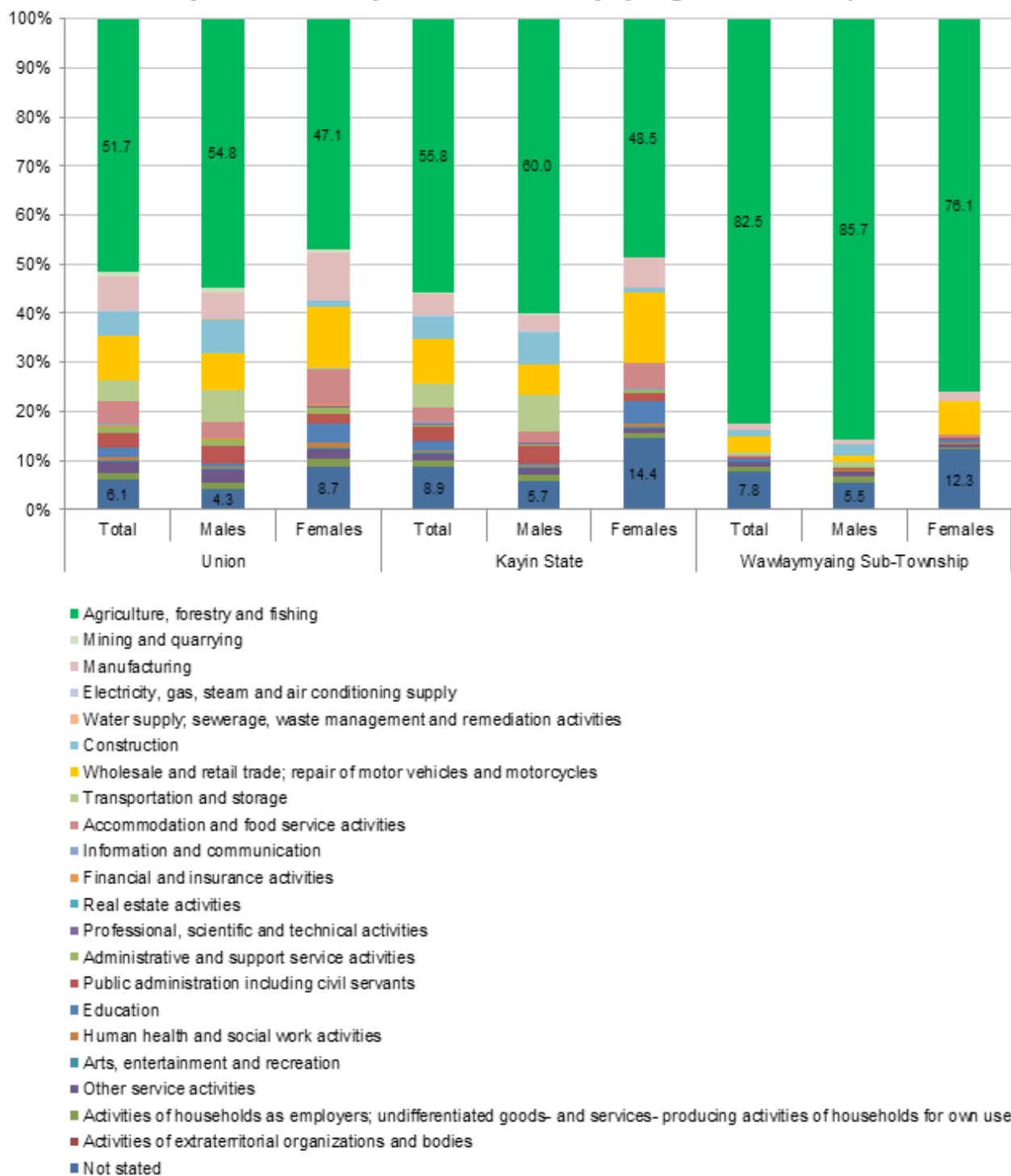


- In Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township, 78.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 80.1 per cent of males and 75.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kayin State, 50.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,497	1,719	778	82.5	85.7	76.1
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	41	22	19	1.4	1.1	1.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	41	41	-	1.4	2.0	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	98	30	68	3.2	1.5	6.7
Transportation and storage	18	17	1	0.6	0.8	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	9	3	6	0.3	0.1	0.6
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	4	3	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	9	7	2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Education	12	3	9	0.4	0.1	0.9
Human health and social work activities	6	4	2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	28	20	8	0.9	1.0	0.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	27	25	2	0.9	1.2	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	237	111	126	7.8	5.5	12.3

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



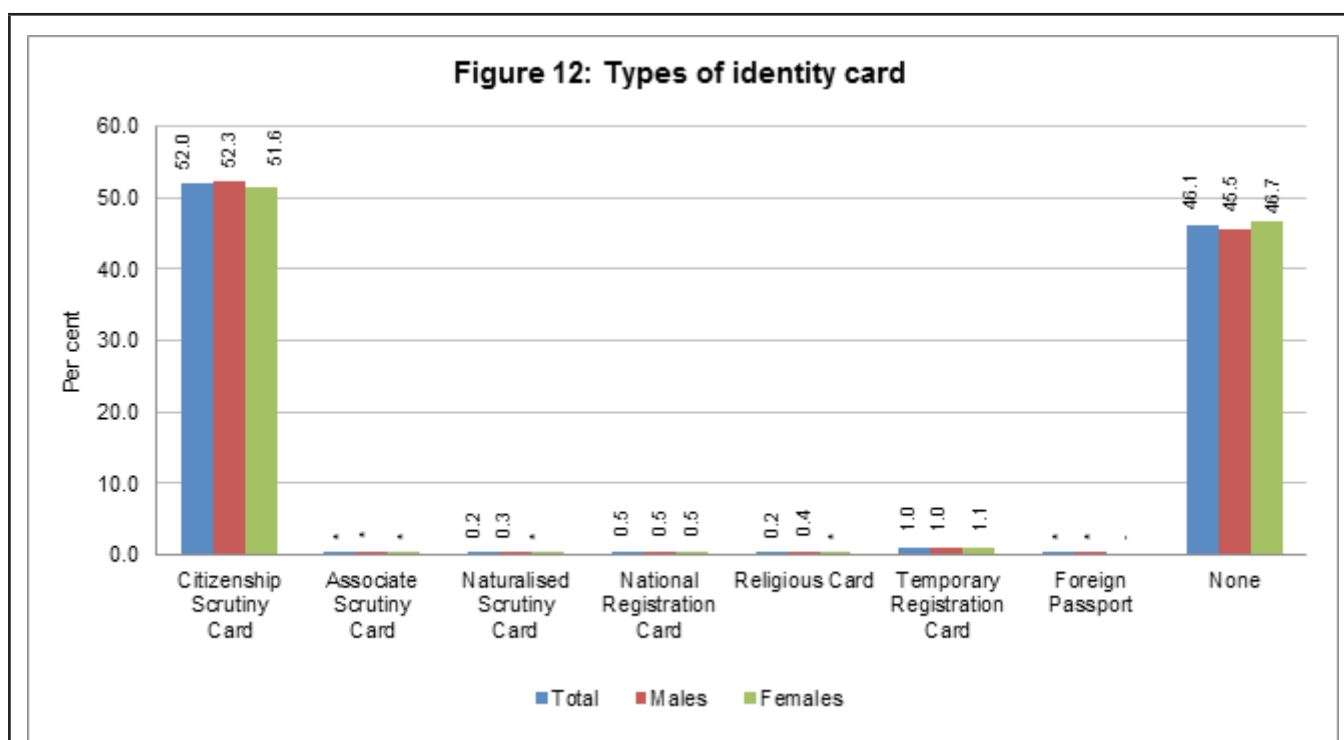
- In Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 82.5 per cent.
- There are 85.7 per cent of males and 76.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Kayin State, 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	3,508	*	*	34	*	69	-	*	3,110
Urban	1,593	*	*	9	*	26	-	-	695
Rural	1,915	*	*	25	*	43	-	*	2,415
Males	1,863	*	*	18	*	35	-	*	1,621
Females	1,645	*	*	16	*	34	-	-	1,489

Note: \* Less than 20 cards



- In Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township, 52.0 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 46.1 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 45.5 per cent of males and 46.7 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,213</b>	<b>8,994</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>70</b>
0-14	3,605	3,576	29	0.8	9	7	18	10
15-64	5,420	5,273	147	2.7	65	42	63	42
65+	188	145	43	22.9	31	20	26	18
<b>Males</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>35</b>
0-14	1,867	1,855	12	0.6	5	2	8	5
15-64	2,887	2,793	94	3.3	37	27	44	23
65+	95	75	20	21.1	12	9	13	7
<b>Females</b>	<b>4,364</b>	<b>4,271</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>35</b>
0-14	1,738	1,721	17	1.0	4	5	10	5
15-64	2,533	2,480	53	2.1	28	15	19	19
65+	93	70	23	24.7	19	11	13	11

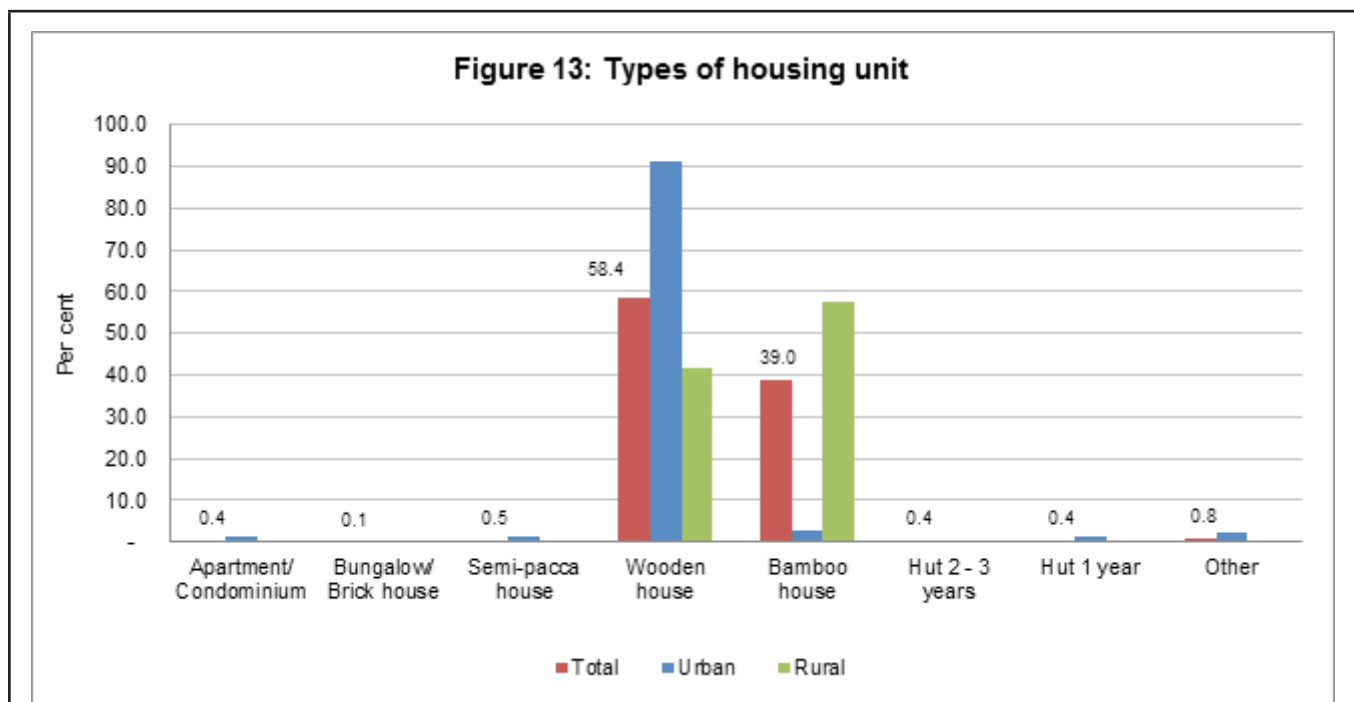
- Two in every 100 persons in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most 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

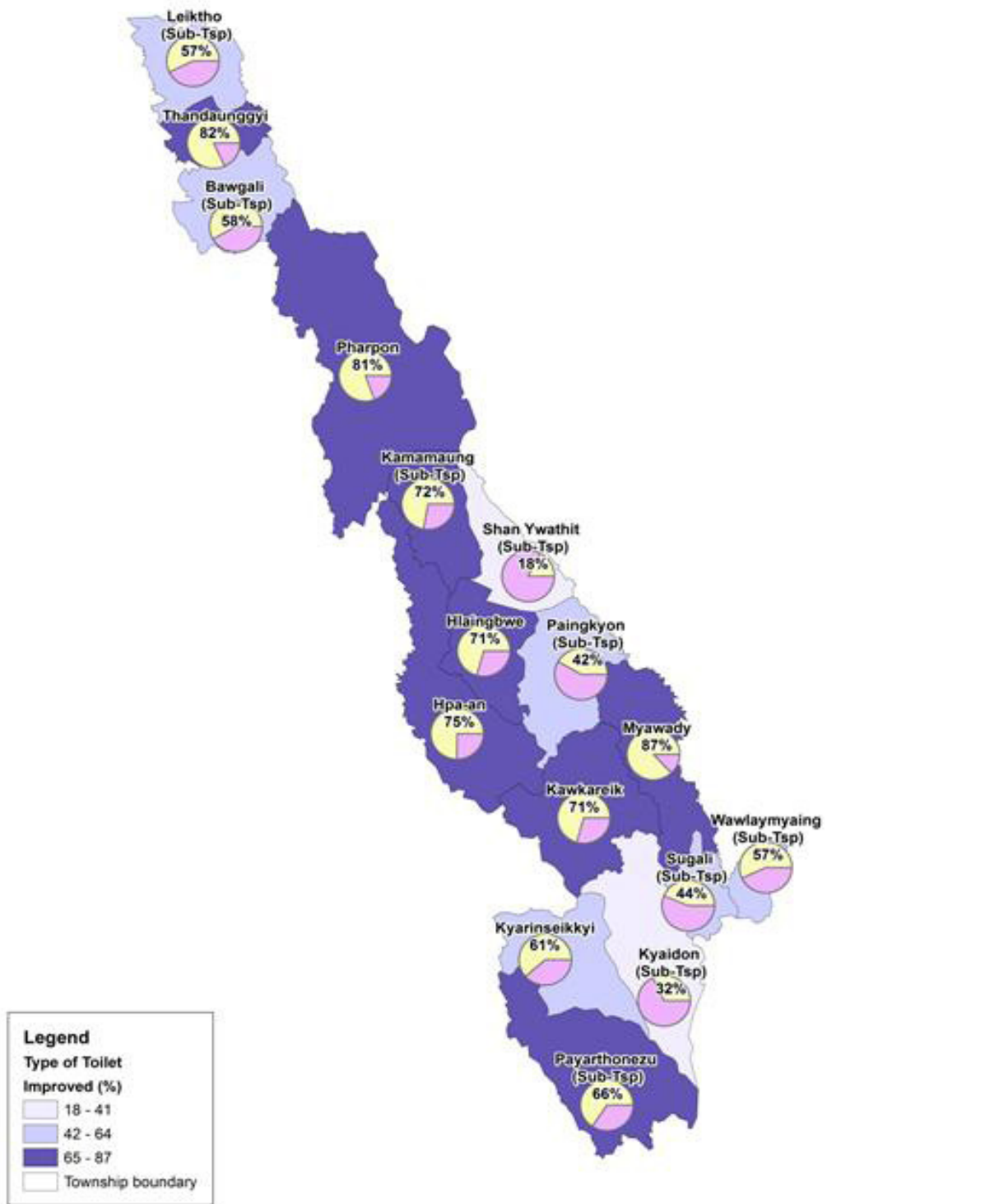
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	1,697	0.4	0.1	0.5	58.4	39.0	0.4	0.4	0.8
Urban	577	1.2	0.2	1.0	91.2	2.6	0.3	1.2	2.3
Rural	1,120	-	-	0.2	41.5	57.8	0.4	-	0.1



- The majority of the households in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (58.4%) followed by households in bamboo houses (39.0%).
- About 91.2 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 57.8 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Kayah State	: 68.9%
Myawady District	: 84.7%
Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township	: 56.9%

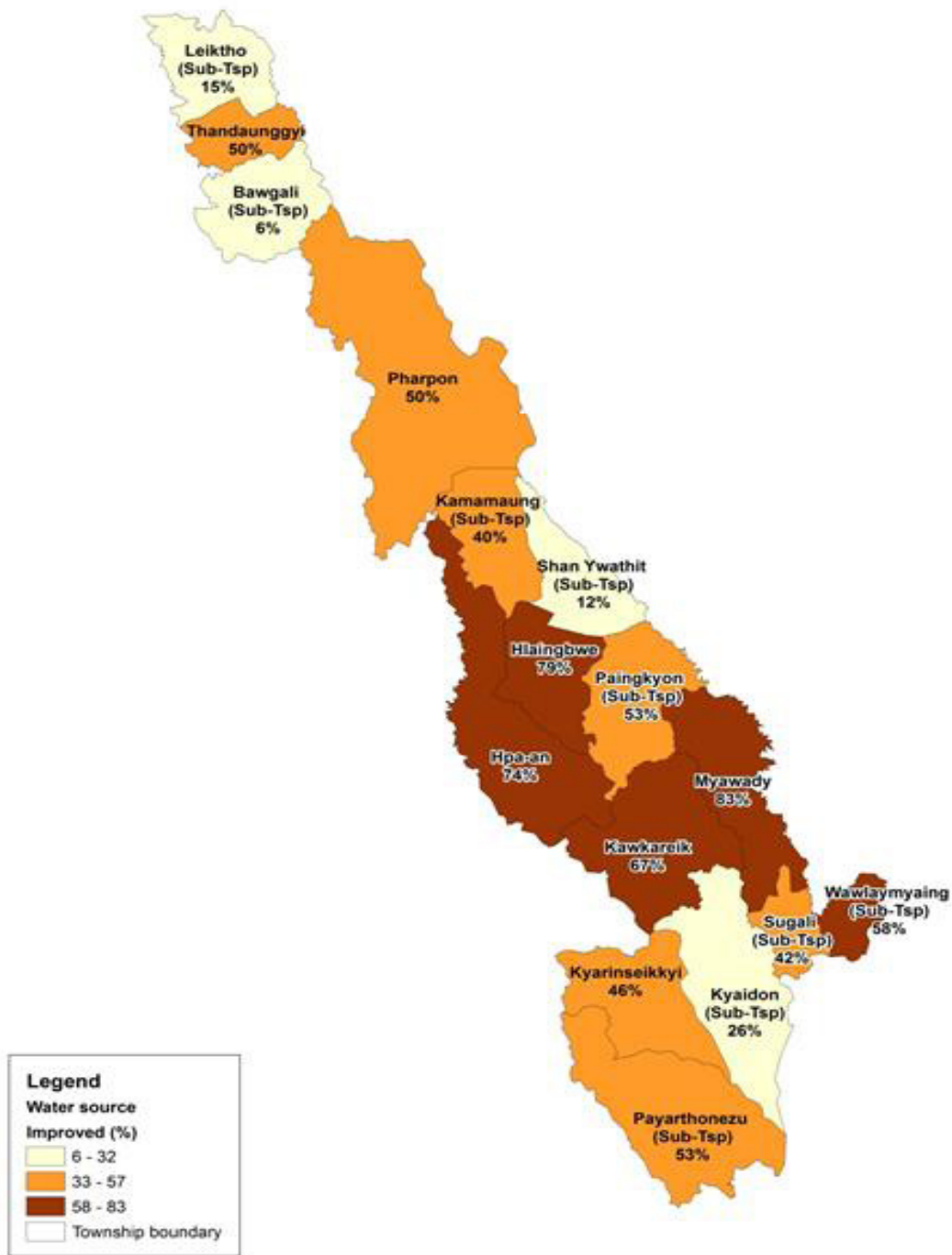
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	0.2	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		56.6	86.8	41.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>56.9</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>41.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		14.9	1.6	21.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.5	1.4	4.6
Other		0.5	0.1	0.7
None		24.2	9.9	31.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>1,120</b>

- Up to 56.9 per cent of the households in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (56.6%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kayin State, Wawlaymyaing proportion belongs to the (42-64) proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kayin State is 68.9 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 24.2 per cent of the households in the Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kayin State, it is 24.5 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township, 31.6 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%
Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township	: 58.3%

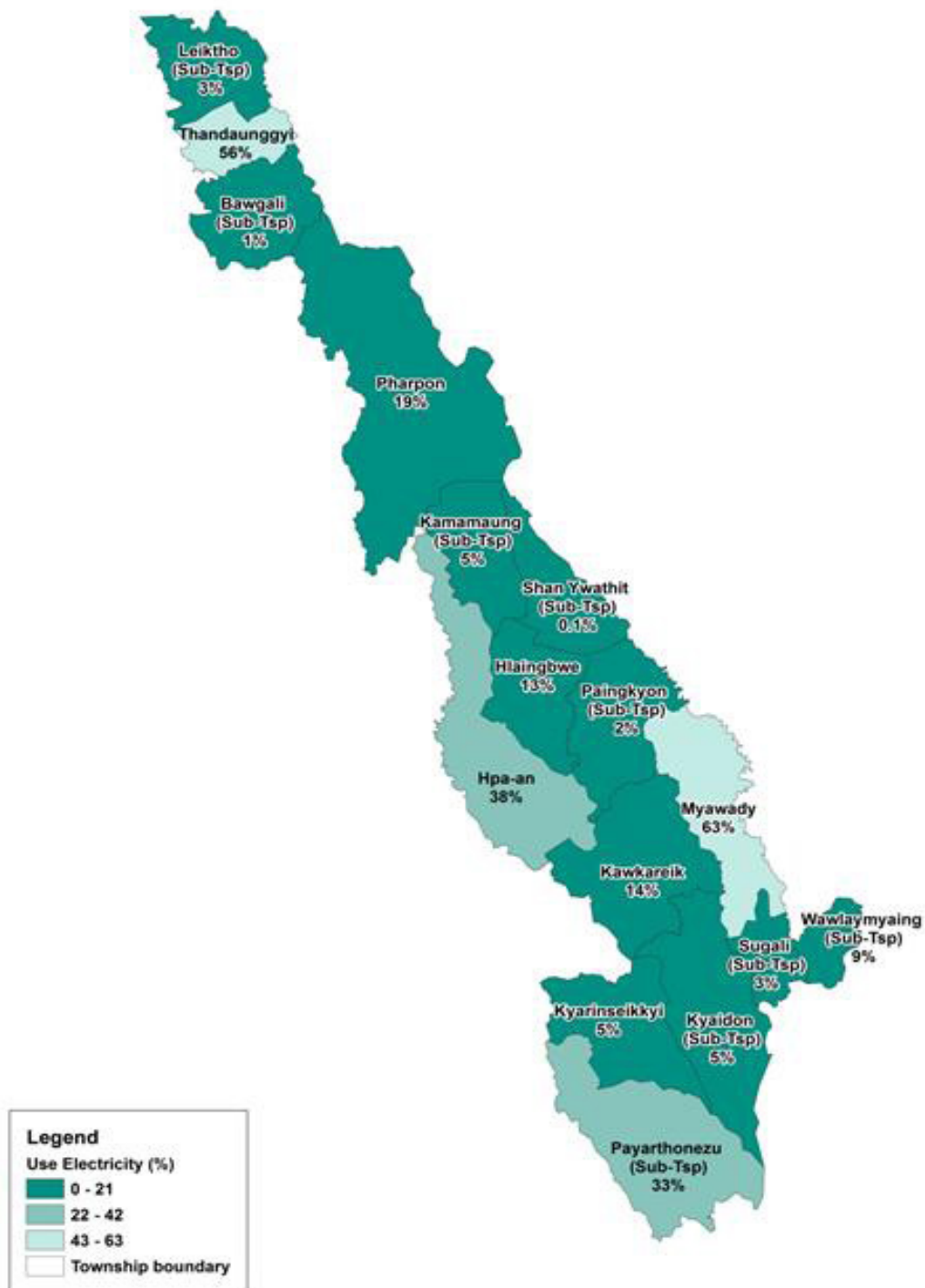
**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		3.9	4.0	3.8
Tube well, borehole		5.4	2.1	7.0
Protected well/ Spring		43.2	79.7	24.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier		5.8	9.9	3.7
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>58.3</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>39.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		5.5	3.8	6.4
Pool/Pond/ Lake		2.7	-	4.0
River/stream/ canal		33.2	0.5	50.0
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.2	-	0.4
Other		0.1	-	0.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>41.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>61.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>1,120</b>

- In Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township, 58.3 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Kayin State, it belongs to the highest group in use improved sources for drinking water but it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 43.2 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 33.2 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- About 41.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 61.0 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%
Kayah State	: 26.9%
Myawady District	: 59.7%
Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township	: 9.4%

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

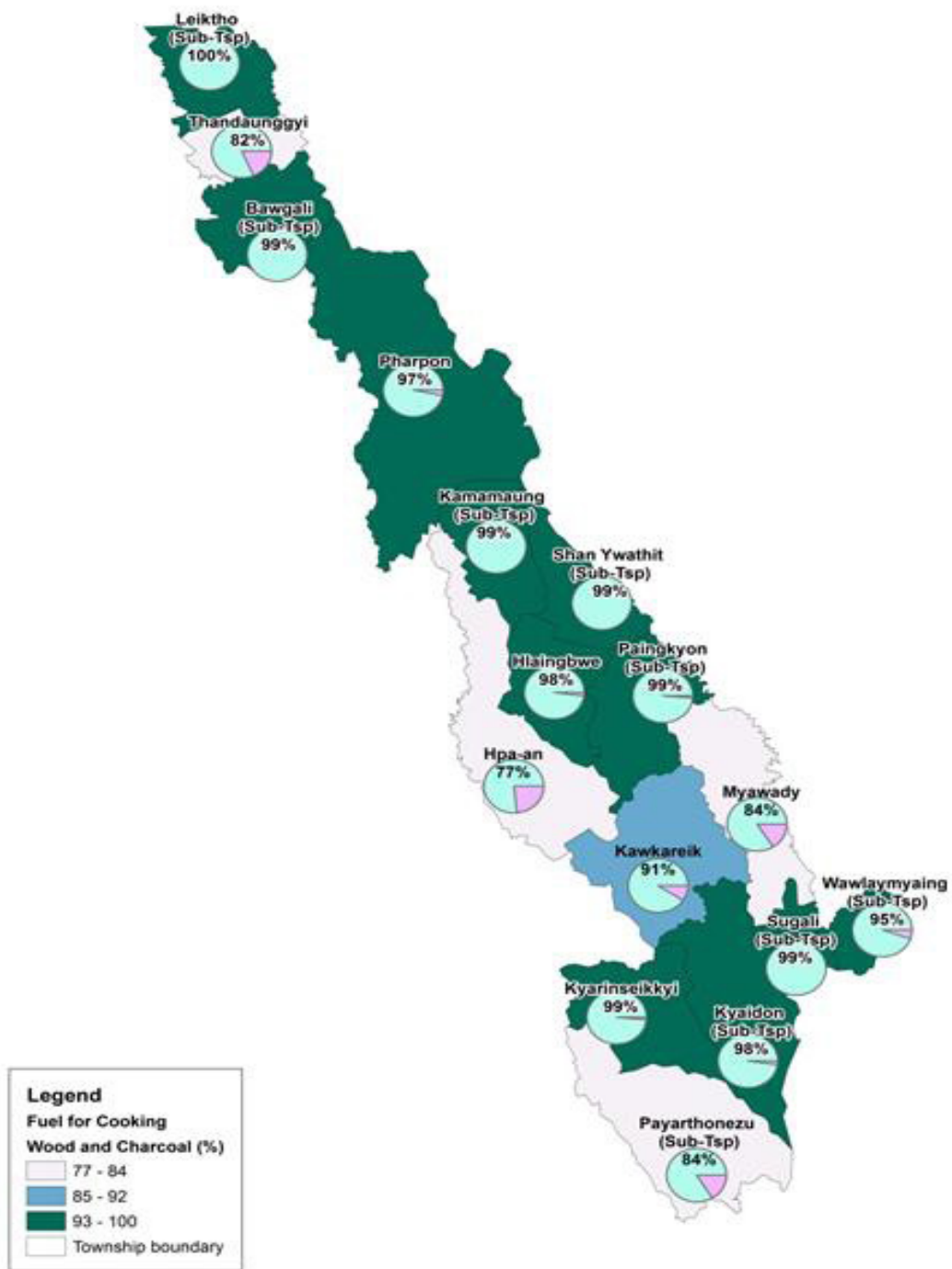
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		9.4	22.5	2.6
Kerosene		10.3	0.2	15.5
Candle		66.1	60.7	68.9
Battery		0.4	0.7	0.3
Generator (private)		7.3	11.6	5.1
Water mill (private)		1.8	-	2.7
Solar system/energy		4.3	3.6	4.6
Other		0.4	0.7	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>1,120</b>

- In Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township, 9.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Kayin State, it is in 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 66.1 per cent.
- In rural areas, 68.9 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%
Kayin State	: 87.9%
Myawady District	: 84.7%
Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township	: 94.6%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.5	0.2	0.6
LPG		0.1	-	0.1
Kerosene		0.6	-	0.9
BioGas		0.2	0.5	-
Firewood		29.5	3.1	43.1
Charcoal		65.1	94.8	49.7
Coal		4.1	1.4	5.5
Other		-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>1,120</b>

- In Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 29.5 per cent using firewood and 65.1 per cent using charcoal.
- About 0.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 43.1 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 49.7 per cent use charcoal.

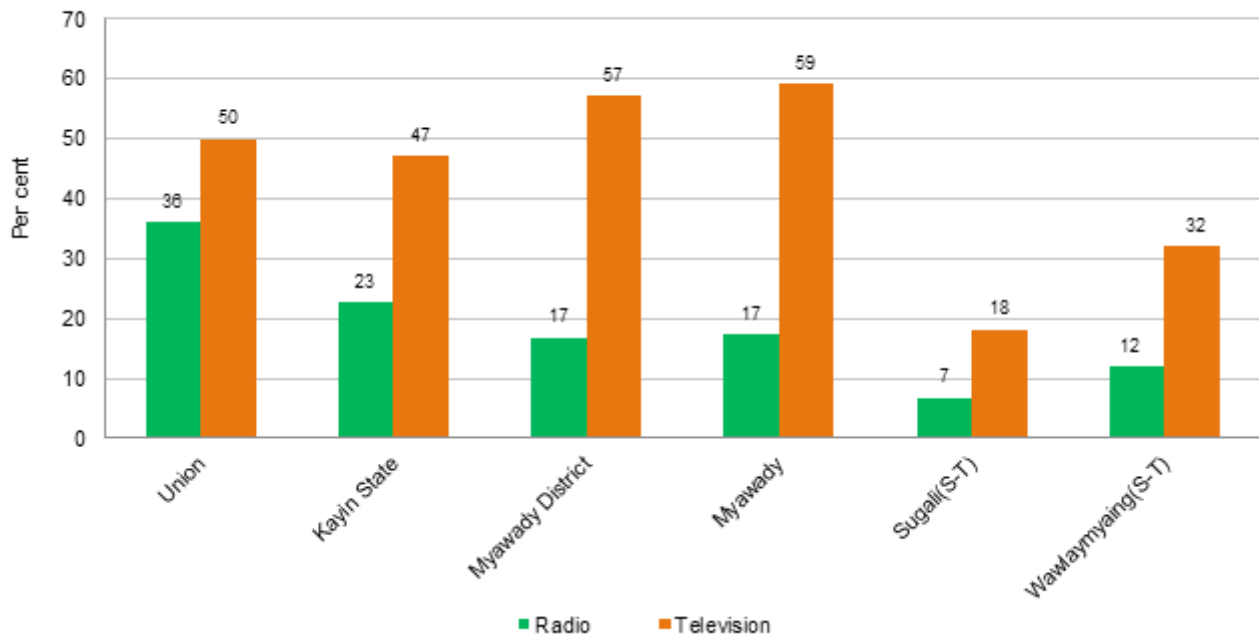
## Communication and related amenities

**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	1,697	11.9	31.9	1.6	52.2	0.8	0.5	39.0	0.1
Urban	577	9.7	45.4	0.7	74.5	0.9	-	20.8	-
Rural	1,120	13.0	25.0	2.1	40.7	0.8	0.7	48.4	0.1

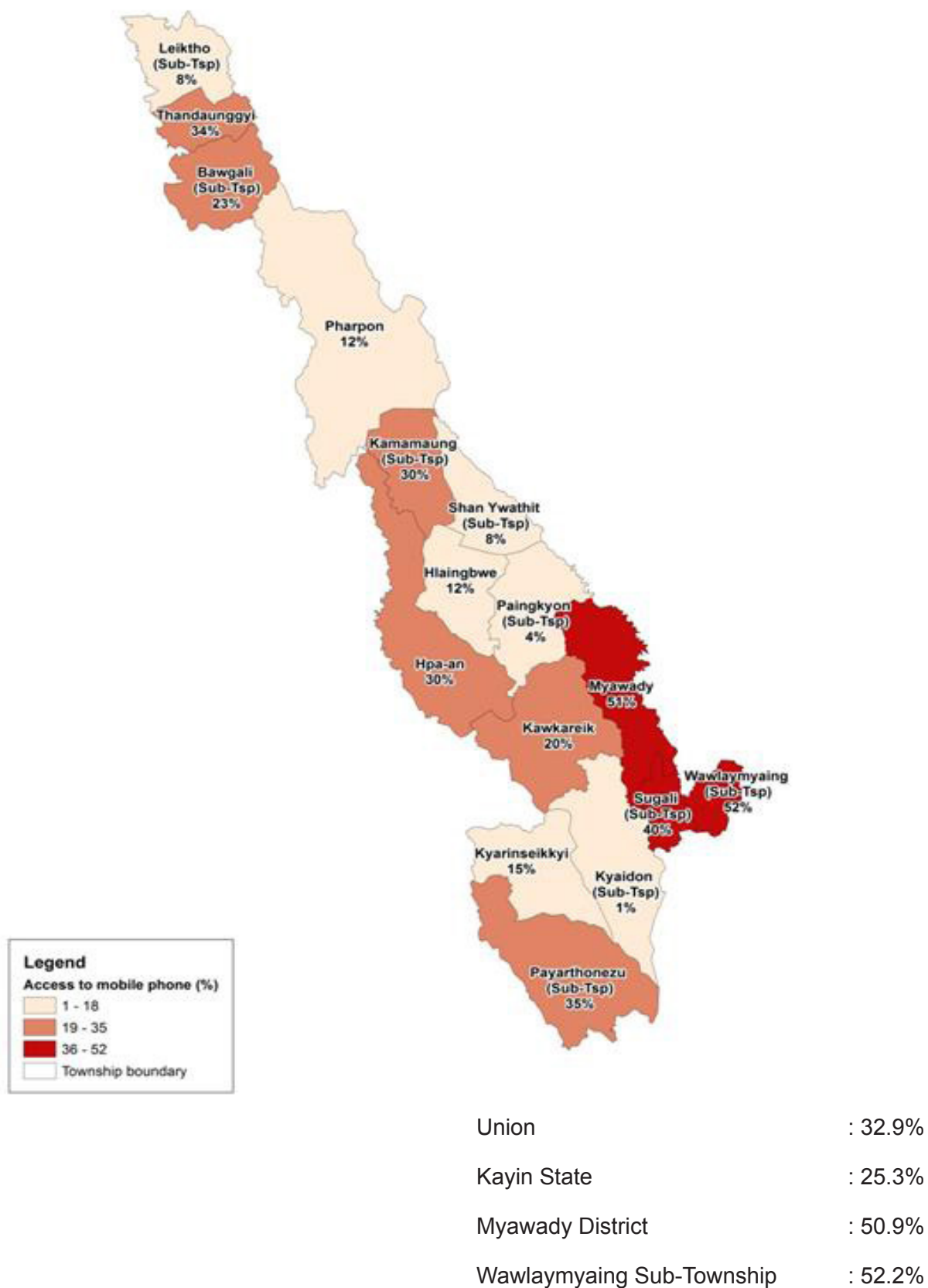
- About 52.2 per cent of the households in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township have access to mobile phone and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 74.5 per cent of households in urban areas and 40.7 per cent of households in rural areas reported having mobile phones.

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



- About 31.9 per cent of the households in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township have access to television and about one in ten households (11.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- About 52.2 per cent of the households in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Kayin State, Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township belongs to the highest group proportion.

## 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
Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township	1,697	38	417	175	437	2	-	68
Urban	577	21	124	90	62	1	-	2
Rural	1,120	17	293	85	375	1	-	66

- In Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township, 25.8 per cent of the households have 4 wheel tractors as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 24.6 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and rural households use 4 wheel tractor.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

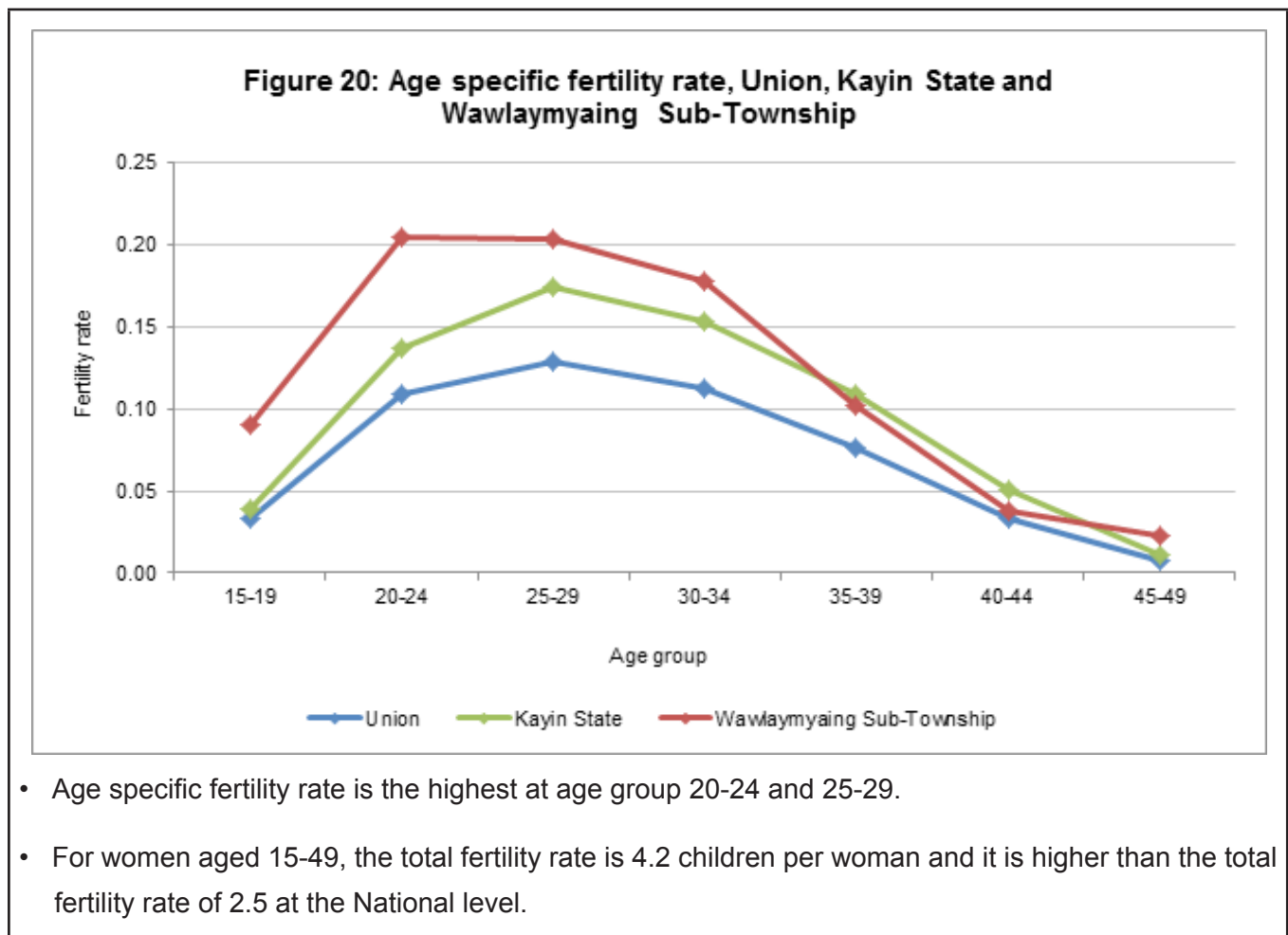
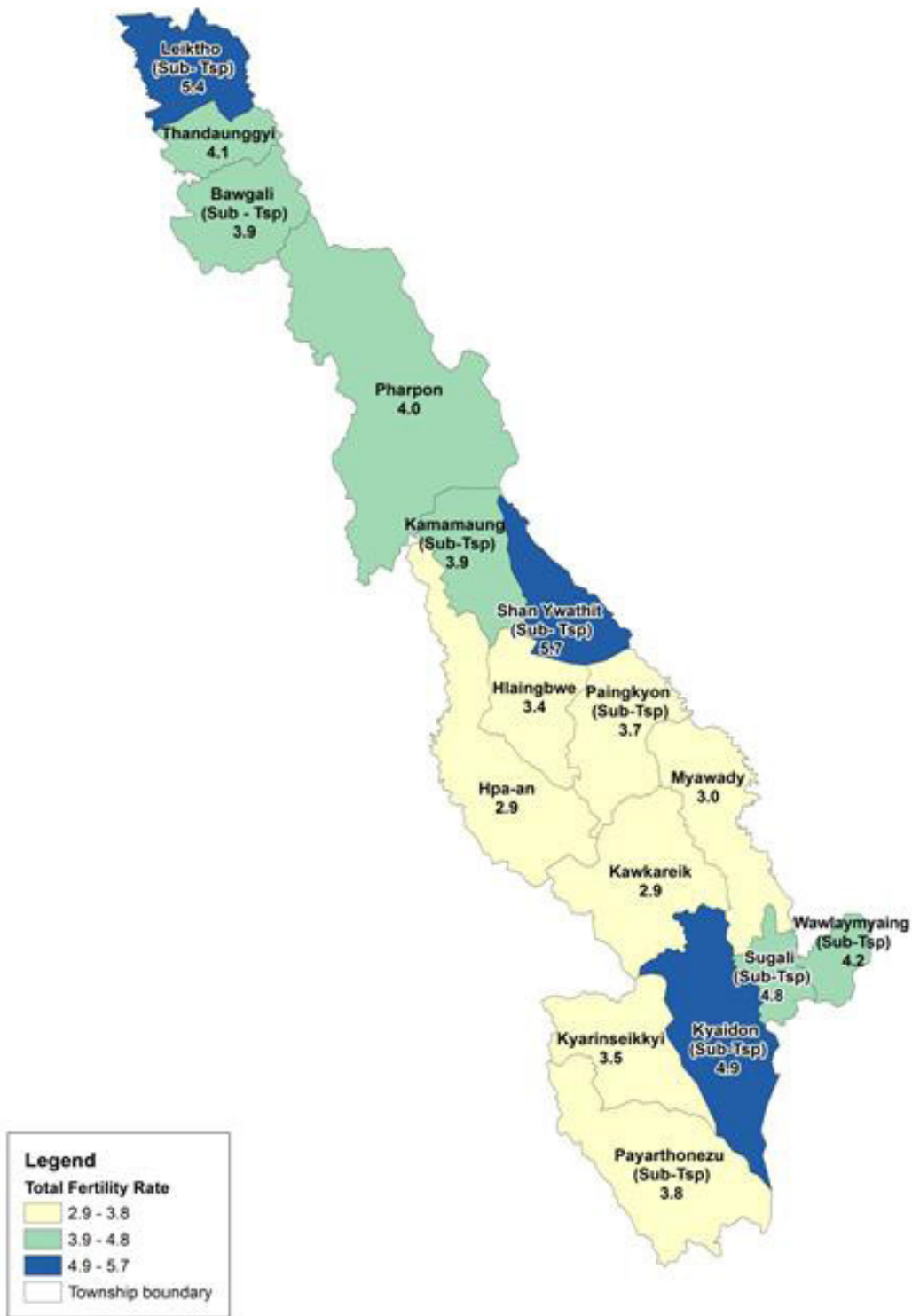
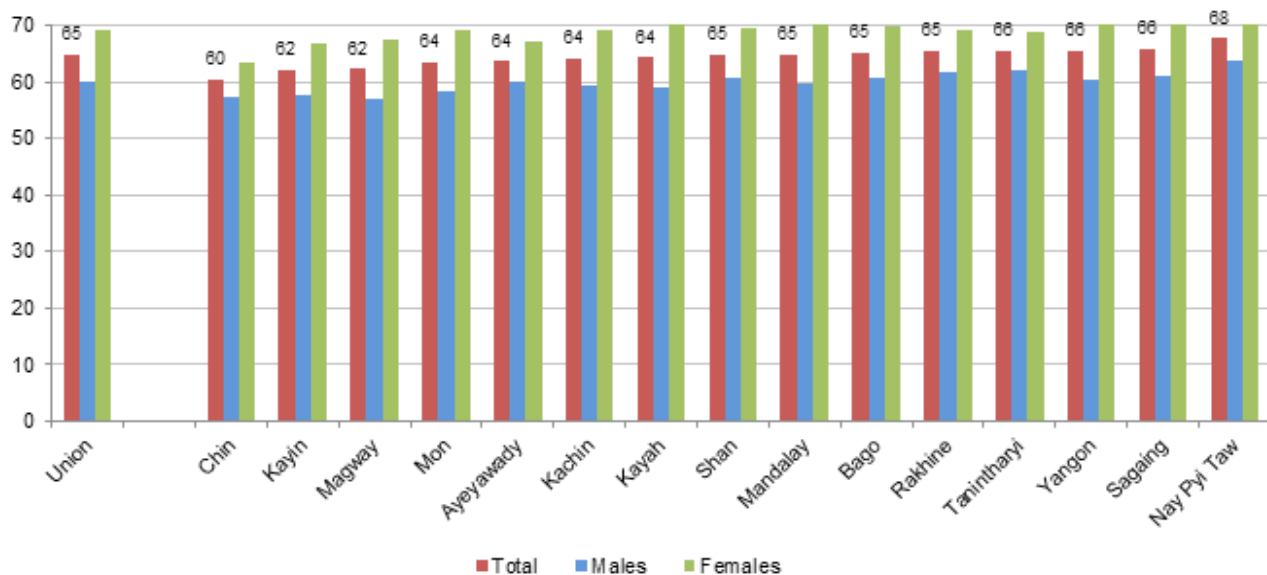


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kayah State	: 3.4
Myawady District	: 3.1
Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township	: 4.2

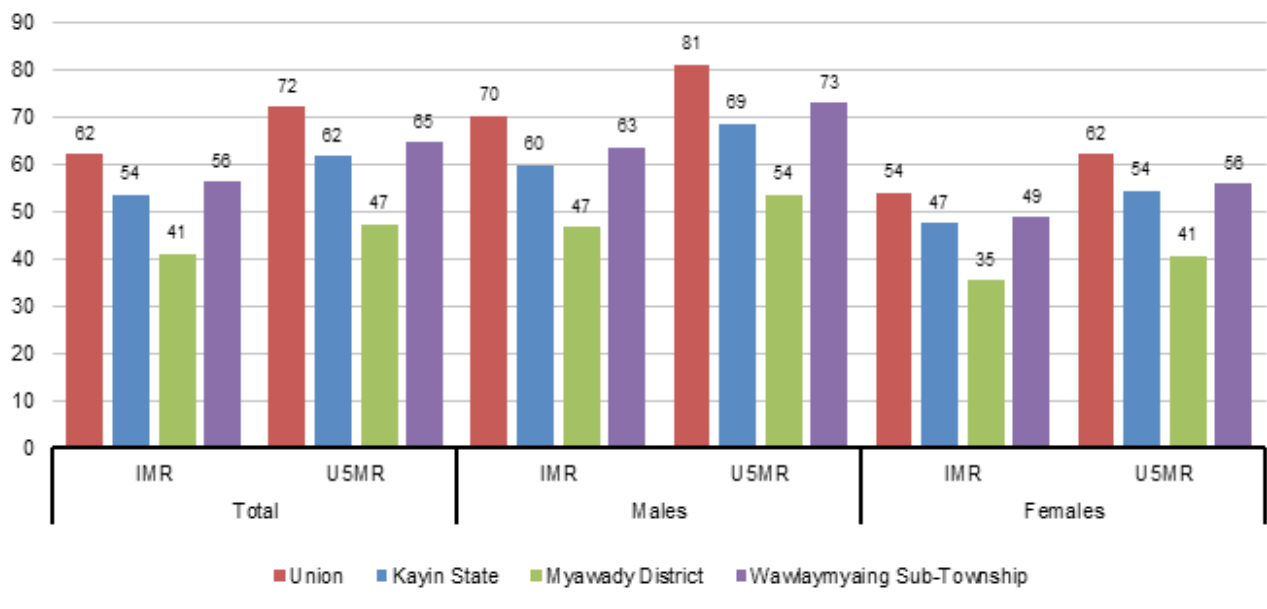
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- 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

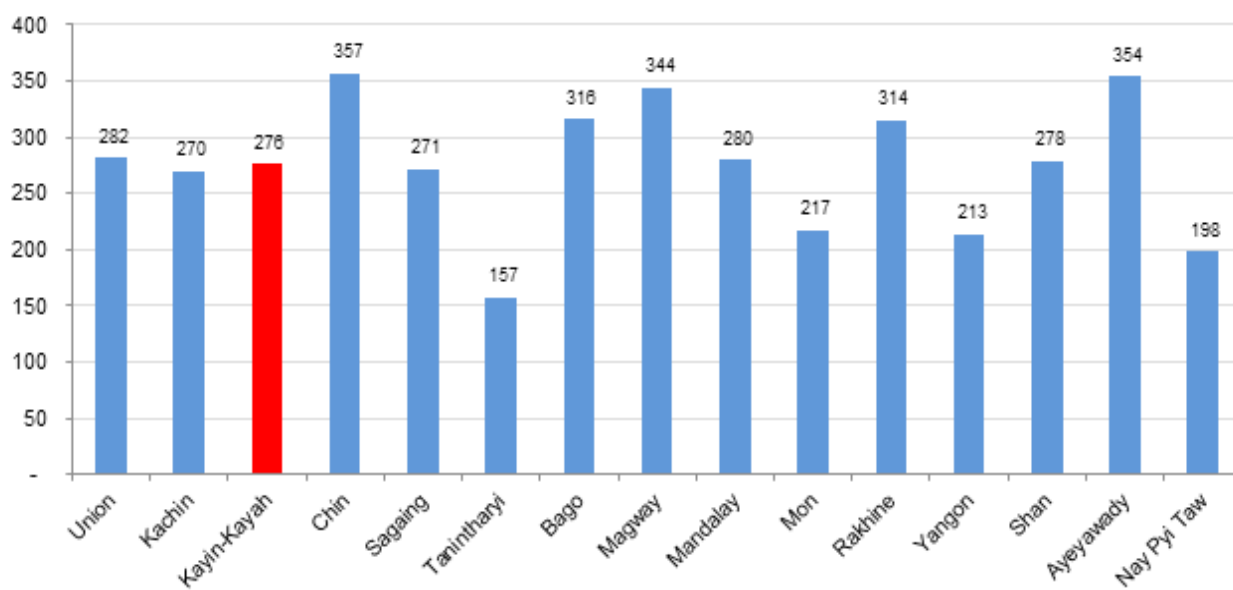
**Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- 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 Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township are higher than those in Kayin State and Myawady District. The Infant mortality in Wawlaymyaing Sub-Township is 56 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 65 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>2</sup>). 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.

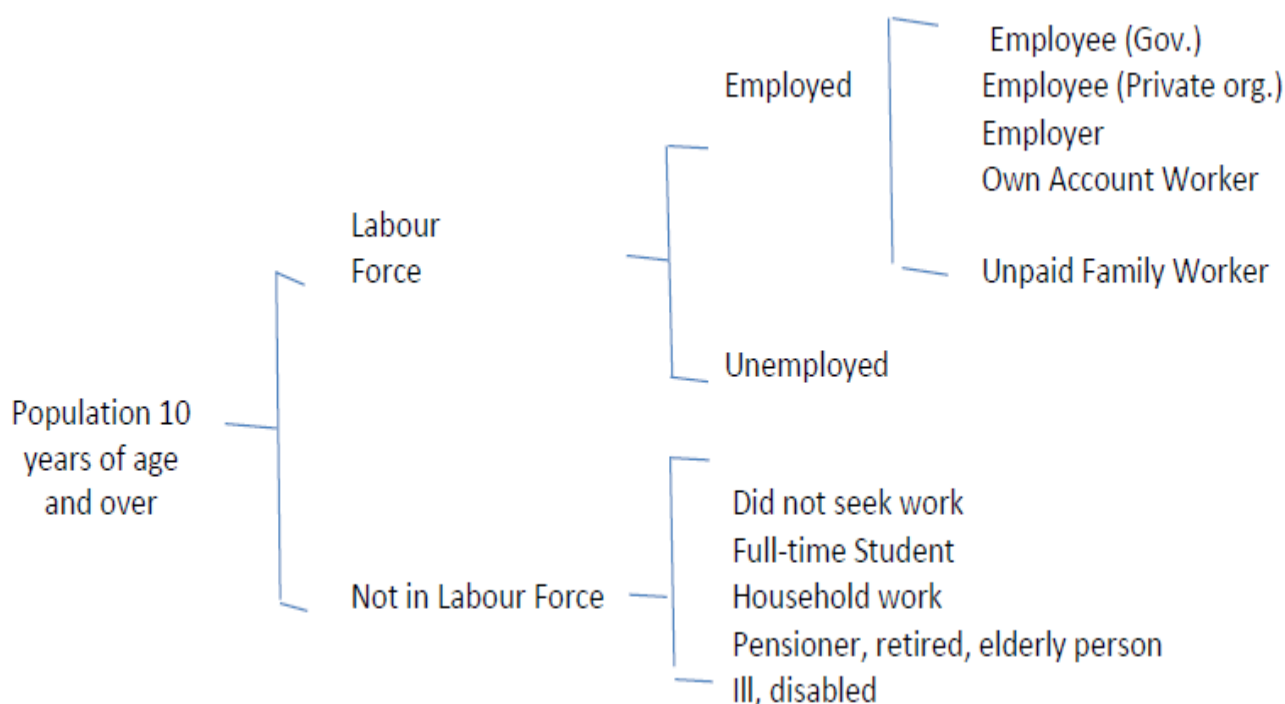
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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.

## List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

