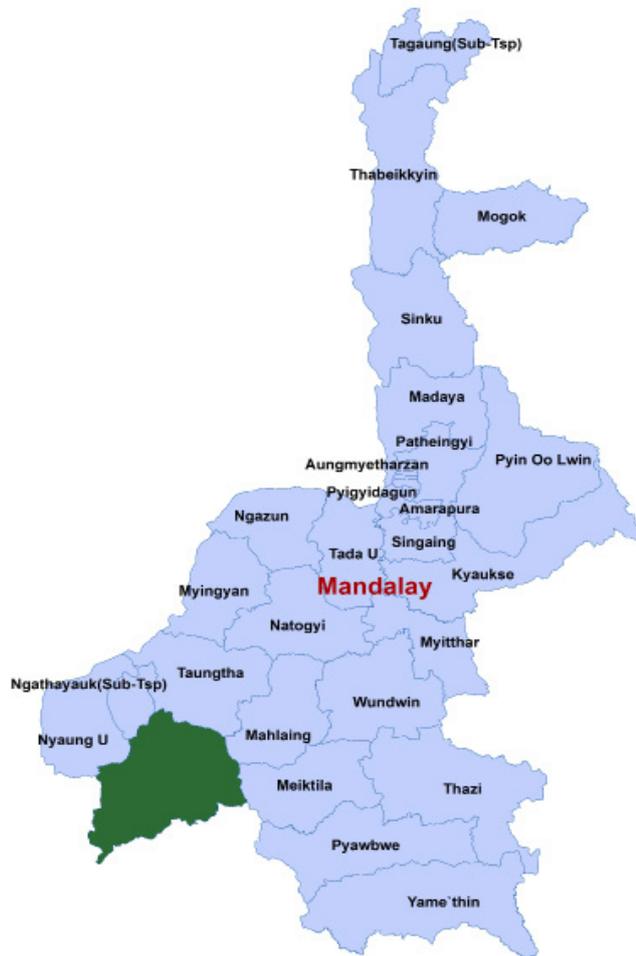




# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

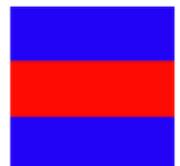
## The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census MANDALAY REGION, MYINGYAN DISTRICT Kyaukpadaung Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Mandalay Region, Myingyan District

## **Kyaukpadaung Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

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

October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Mandalay Region, showing the townships





## Kyaukpadaung Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>261,908 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>116,625 (44.5%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>145,283 (55.5%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1,964.1 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>133.3 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>30.1 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>109</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>61,961</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.1 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>64.4%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>55.3</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>42.7</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>12.6</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>29.5</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>80</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>90.6%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>96.9%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>86.1%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>4,941</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	171,496	79.6	
Associate Scrutiny	33	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	153	0.1	
National Registration	437	0.2	
Religious	1,687	0.8	
Temporary Registration	264	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	44	<0.1	
None	41,352	19.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	70.7%	84.1%	60.7%
Unemployment rate	2.9%	3.3%	2.5%
Employment to population ratio	68.7%	81.4%	59.2%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	59,598	96.2	
Renter	768	1.2	
Provided free (individually)	716	1.2	
Government quarters	753	1.2	
Private company quarters	79	0.1	
Other	47	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	2.9%		12.1%
Bamboo	78.7%	56.1%	0.7%
Earth	<0.1%	12.0%	
Wood	2.7%	17.8%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		85.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	14.5%	13.1%	0.3%
Other	1.1%	1.0%	1.9%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	7,187	11.6	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	53,258	86.0	
Charcoal	1,395	2.2	
Coal	47	0.1	
Other	29	<0.1	

<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	14,502	23.4
Kerosene	234	0.4
Candle	12,701	20.5
Battery	20,859	33.7
Generator (private)	7,349	11.9
Water mill (private)	217	0.4
Solar system/energy	4,916	7.9
Other	1,183	1.9
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	11,210	18.1
Tube well, borehole	22,455	36.2
Protected well/spring	7,579	12.2
Bottled/purifier water	2,151	3.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>43,395</i>	<i>70.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	2,139	3.5
Pool/pond/lake	11,454	18.5
River/stream/canal	2,434	3.9
Waterfall/rainwater	1,046	1.7
Other	1,493	2.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>18,566</i>	<i>30.0</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	11,801	19.0
Tube well, borehole	22,243	35.9
Protected well/spring	6,940	11.2
Unprotected well/spring	1,020	1.6
Pool/pond/lake	13,888	22.4
River/stream/canal	3,454	5.6
Waterfall/rainwater	905	1.5
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	1,697	2.7

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	1,327	2.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	50,292	81.2
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>51,619</i>	<i>83.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	242	0.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	71	0.1
Other	67	0.1
None	9,962	16.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	32,109	51.8
Television	23,923	38.6
Landline phone	2,859	4.6
Mobile phone	19,350	31.2
Computer	731	1.2
Internet at home	1,330	2.1
Households with none of the items	17,280	27.9
Households with all of the items	113	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,081	1.7
Motorcycle/Moped	24,958	40.3
Bicycle	11,025	17.8
4-Wheel tractor	575	0.9
Canoe/Boat	246	0.4
Motor boat	*	<0.1
Cart (bullock)	24,730	39.9

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Kyaukpadaung 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 Kyaukpadaung Township in Mandalay Region. 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 Kyaukpadaung Township**



## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	261,908 *		
Males	116,625 (44.5%)		
Females	145,283 (55.5%)		
Sex ratio	80 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	16.3 %		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	1,964.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	133.3 persons		
Number of wards	12		
Number of village tracts	109		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	256,214	40,430	215,784
Number of conventional households	61,961	9,013	52,948
Mean household size	4.1 persons***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Kyaukpadaung Township, there are more females than males with 80 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (16.3%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Kyaukpadaung Township is 133 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Kyaukpadaung Township. This is slightly lower 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;  
Kyaukpadaung Township (Myingyan District, Mandalay Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61,961</b>	<b>261,908</b>	<b>116,625</b>	<b>145,283</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>9,013</b>	<b>42,817</b>	<b>19,939</b>	<b>22,878</b>
1	Myauk Pyi (Taw Thar)(W)	1,018	5,225	2,469	2,756
2	Lut Lat Yay(W)	906	4,070	1,782	2,288
3	Thar Yar Aye(W)	1,827	8,302	3,992	4,310
4	Tan Pa Wa Di(W)	667	3,158	1,432	1,726
5	Zay Kwet Thit(W)	286	1,332	589	743
6	Myo Ma Kwet Thit(W)	180	881	419	462
7	San Pya(W)	1,030	4,831	2,228	2,603
8	Bu Tar(W)	652	3,052	1,468	1,584
9	Aung Min Ga Lar(W)	908	4,564	2,181	2,383
10	Myo Ma (South)(W)	198	926	381	545
11	Myo Ma(W)	461	2,177	1,011	1,166
12	Thi Ri Min Ga Lar(W)	880	4,299	1,987	2,312
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>52,948</b>	<b>219,091</b>	<b>96,686</b>	<b>122,405</b>
1	Kan Hpyu(VT)	1,371	5,211	2,260	2,951
2	Seik Tein(VT)	1,154	4,849	2,116	2,733
3	Myin Thar Taung(VT)	560	2,267	984	1,283
4	Su Hpyu Kone(VT)	204	808	351	457
5	Lay Pin (South)(VT)	454	1,812	782	1,030
6	Kan Bar Te (South)(VT)	297	1,219	560	659
7	Tha Pyay Kaing(VT)	257	1,087	469	618
8	Than Khone/ (Ku)(VT)	129	546	241	305
9	Dee Doke Kone(VT)	1,341	5,457	2,320	3,137
10	Ku Lel(VT)	136	548	234	314
11	Hlaing Thar(VT)	821	3,228	1,419	1,809
12	Kyar Nay Aint(VT)	368	1,479	618	861
13	Lel Gyi (North)(VT)	227	952	402	550
14	Khway Tauk Kone(VT)	567	2,297	1,001	1,296

**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
15	Thee Kone-Daung Lel/ Thee Kone (West)(VT)	666	2819	1221	1598
16	Daung Lel(VT)	733	3,135	1,380	1,755
17	Popa Lwin(VT)	483	1,837	825	1,012
18	Taung Paw (South)(VT)	336	1,455	649	806
19	Taung Paw (North)(VT)	208	938	428	510
20	Myauk Taw(VT)	400	1,589	682	907
21	Kyauk Ta Gar(VT)	337	1,276	563	713
22	Son Kone(VT)	689	2,474	1,109	1,365
23	Nat Kan Lel(VT)	675	2,538	1,140	1,398
24	Pyin Ma Gyi(VT)	213	766	336	430
25	Kyauk Khwet(VT)	267	1,106	500	606
26	Kyauk Chaw(VT)	470	1,947	844	1,103
27	Thit Tein(VT)	119	559	261	298
28	Sin Myint(VT)	569	2,642	1,176	1,466
29	Aing Ma (North)(VT)	224	1,070	489	581
30	Ohnt Hmone Yoe(VT)	167	655	279	376
31	Hpet Taw Yae(VT)	150	577	240	337
32	Moe Nan Kyin(VT)	117	476	203	273
33	Thet Kei Kyin(VT)	160	629	275	354
34	Gaung Ye(VT)	247	930	433	497
35	Wet Thar Chin(VT)	176	768	310	458
36	Lun Aing(VT)	231	897	421	476
37	Se(VT)	266	1,061	487	574
38	Hlyaw Taw(VT)	247	940	438	502
39	Let Pan Aint(VT)	108	442	201	241
40	Se Pauk(VT)	780	3,525	1,566	1,959
41	Popa(VT)	1,307	6,410	3,034	3,376

**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
42	Than Bo(VT)	268	1,055	462	593
43	Hnit Kyat Khwe(VT)	958	3,463	1,557	1,906
44	Ta Nga Kan(VT)	932	4,078	1,855	2,223
45	Nyaung Kan Daunt(VT)	496	1,997	879	1,118
46	In Taing (East)(VT)	390	1,467	616	851
47	Da War(VT)	282	1,100	464	636
48	Sin Tat Kyin(VT)	142	481	195	286
49	Sin Taing Kan(VT)	631	2,908	1,298	1,610
50	Be Myar/Si Yin Su(VT)	258	1,126	503	623
51	Let Pan Pin(VT)	984	4,303	1,936	2,367
52	Taung Zin(VT)	435	1,972	896	1,076
53	Kan Pauk(VT)	731	3,065	1,356	1,709
54	Kan Pat Lel(VT)	1,459	6,266	2,955	3,311
55	Ma Gyi Taing(VT)	457	1,859	818	1,041
56	In Taw Kyei(VT)	246	1,021	478	543
57	In Taw(VT)	297	1,186	522	664
58	Lel Yar(VT)	980	4,492	2,151	2,341
59	Ywar Lu(VT)	586	2,646	1,249	1,397
60	Si Pauk Kan(VT)	342	1,459	671	788
61	Ta Gar Ma(VT)	308	1,340	588	752
62	Bin Gwa(VT)	172	654	277	377
63	Twin Hpyu(VT)	526	2,103	920	1,183
64	Za Lin Taung(VT)	180	697	313	384
65	Son(VT)	684	3,226	1,566	1,660
66	Kyauk Sit Kan(VT)	699	3,064	1,382	1,682
67	Hin Khwet Aing(VT)	802	3,340	1,499	1,841
68	Hpa Yar Gyi Kone(VT)	357	1,569	700	869
69	Ta Laing Kan/ Ka Zi(VT)	592	2,157	974	1,183
70	Ah Hmyaung Kan(VT)	530	2,177	900	1,277

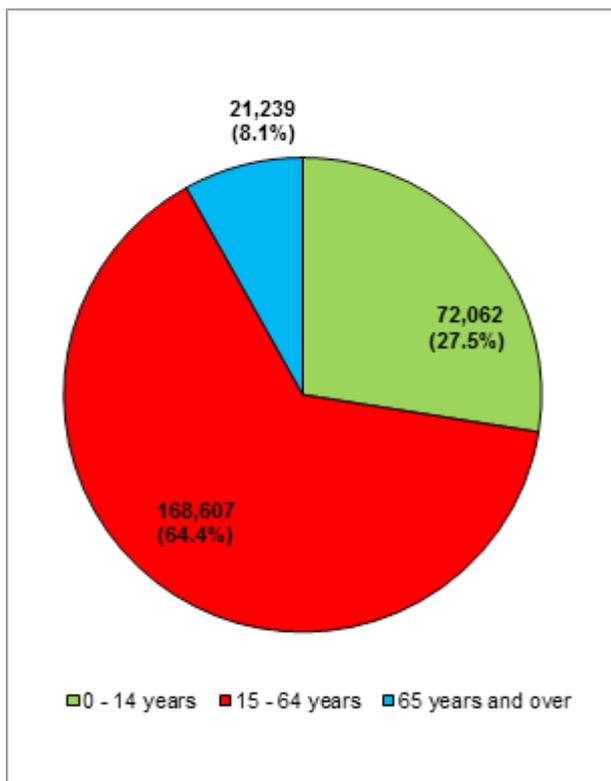
**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
71	Kywe Kan(VT)	250	1,058	461	597
72	Ma Gyi Ngoke To(VT)	151	625	274	351
73	Khin Mun(VT)	548	2,503	1,122	1,381
74	Yae Sone(VT)	990	4,193	1,896	2,297
75	Ngar Shan Taung(VT)	399	1,455	711	744
76	Kan Lwin(VT)	463	1,637	736	901
77	Kan Ni(VT)	155	539	237	302
78	Pway Kyit Sue Tab(VT)	518	2,005	891	1,114
79	Me Dee(VT)	928	3,769	1,636	2,133
80	Ka Taw(VT)	623	2,458	1,011	1,447
81	Nyaung Pin Thar(VT)	864	3,648	1,616	2,032
82	Aing Lyar (North)(VT)	425	1,723	729	994
83	Aing Lyar (South)(VT)	154	683	334	349
84	Min Gaung (South)(VT)	432	1,737	757	980
85	Min Gaung (North)(VT)	687	2,434	1,022	1,412
86	Wet Gyi Kan(VT)	423	1,782	873	909
87	Thea Boke Ma(VT)	566	2,114	869	1,245
88	Kaing(VT)	184	756	336	420
89	Nyaung Chaing(VT)	471	2,095	889	1,206
90	Kyauk Pon(VT)	515	2,243	1,001	1,242
91	Tei Pin Te(VT)	879	3,711	1,521	2,190
92	Zay Kone(VT)	494	1,951	819	1,132
93	Nyaung Hto(VT)	877	3,200	1,228	1,972
94	Tha Yet Taw(VT)	267	1,041	439	602
95	Lel Gyi Taung(VT)	365	1,428	655	773
96	Ma Gyi Kone(VT)	1,090	4,225	1,795	2,430
97	Mon Kan(VT)	354	1,370	532	838

**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
98	Ywar Kauk(VT)	282	1,081	414	667
99	Sin Gaung(VT)	289	1,086	442	644
100	Kha Paung Kone(VT)	772	3,223	1,301	1,922
101	Ta Lin Kone(VT)	501	1,961	758	1,203
102	Kyoet Pin Thar(VT)	256	1,060	447	613
103	Kyet Su Taw(VT)	99	412	185	227
104	Taung Paw Ba Lon(VT)	210	995	430	565
105	Let Pan Pyar(VT)	952	4,322	1,932	2,390
106	Taung U(VT)	882	4,082	1,799	2,283
107	Byi Sin Inn(VT)	100	518	219	299
108	Yae Ngan(VT)	327	1,450	676	774
109	Kyet Pyit(VT)	251	1,026	466	560

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kyaukpadaung Township**

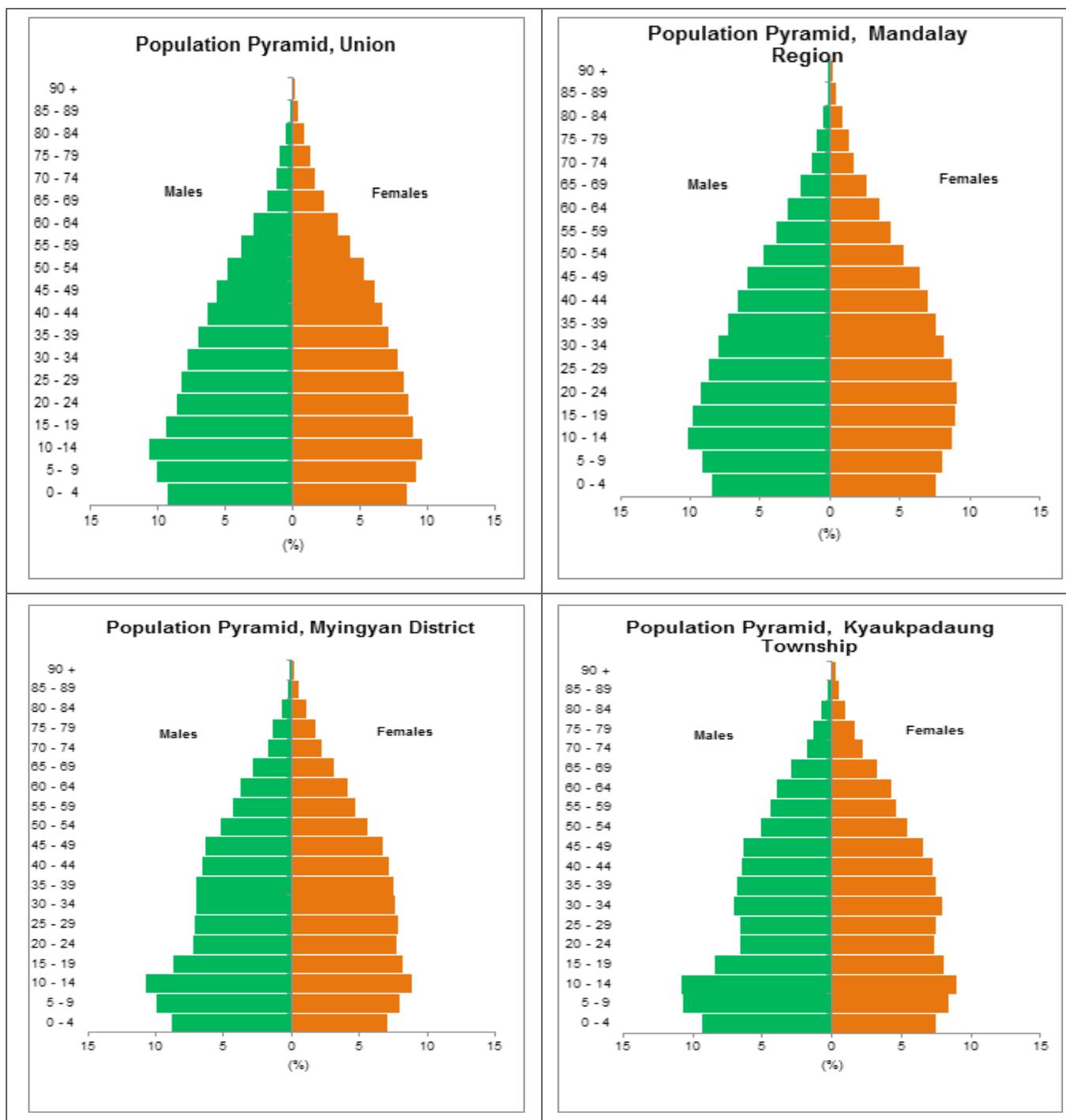


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kyaukpadaung Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>261,908</b>	<b>116,625</b>	<b>145,283</b>
0 - 4	21,729	10,908	10,821
5 - 9	24,712	12,506	12,206
10 - 14	25,621	12,596	13,025
15 - 19	21,511	9,878	11,633
20 - 24	18,497	7,748	10,749
25 - 29	18,584	7,742	10,842
30 - 34	19,716	8,232	11,484
35 - 39	18,787	7,905	10,882
40 - 44	18,127	7,549	10,578
45 - 49	16,866	7,365	9,501
50 - 54	13,815	5,961	7,854
55 - 59	11,805	5,100	6,705
60 - 64	10,899	4,651	6,248
65 - 69	8,067	3,438	4,629
70 - 74	5,401	2,148	3,253
75 - 79	3,913	1,535	2,378
80 - 84	2,313	867	1,446
85 - 89	1,073	362	711
90 +	472	134	338

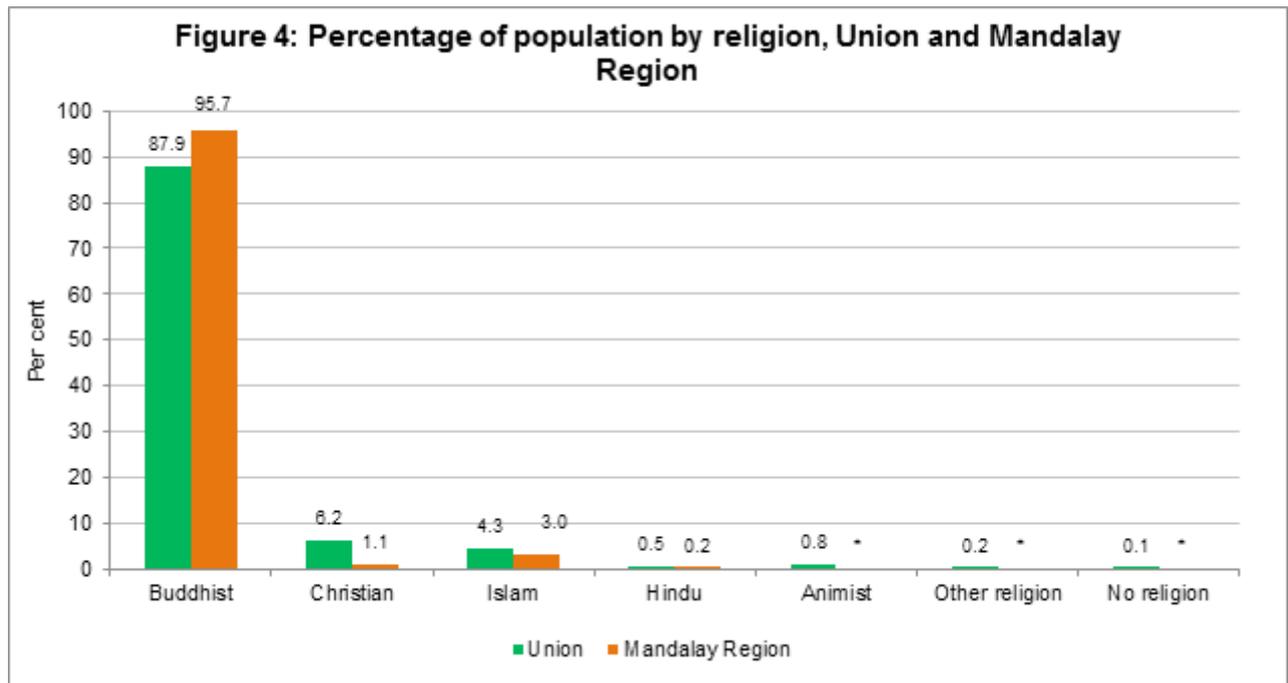
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kyaukpadaung Township is 64.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Mandalay Region, Myingyan District and Kyaukpadaung Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kyaukpadaung Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly lower in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kyaukpadaung Township.
- Starting from age group 10-14, there are less males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



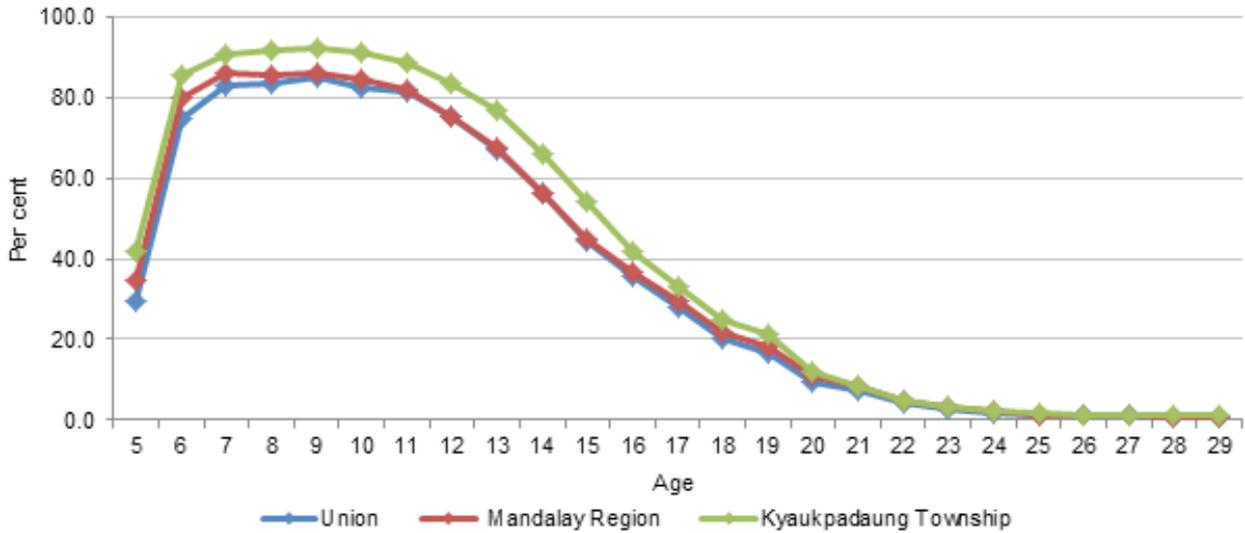
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Mandalay Region, it is 95.7% Buddhist, 1.1% Christian, 3.0% Islam, 0.2% Hindu, and less than 0.1% each for Other religion, Animist and those with No religion respectively.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

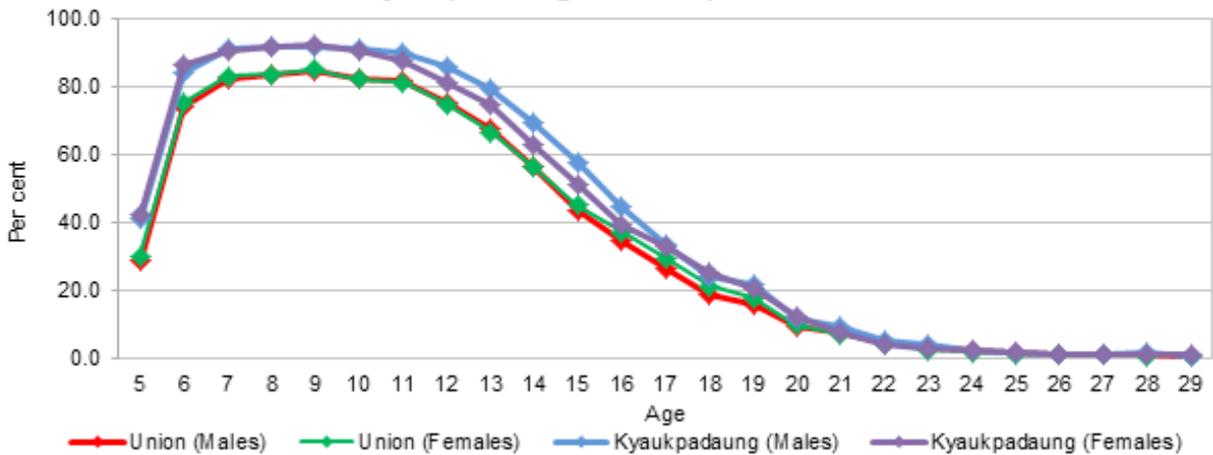
**(C) Education****Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age**

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	4,499	2,259	2,240	1,872	926	946
6	5,127	2,608	2,519	4,375	2,198	2,177
7	5,158	2,529	2,629	4,677	2,303	2,374
8	4,559	2,213	2,346	4,173	2,025	2,148
9	5,030	2,588	2,442	4,626	2,373	2,253
10	4,971	2,364	2,607	4,521	2,159	2,362
11	4,720	2,327	2,393	4,190	2,088	2,102
12	4,877	2,366	2,511	4,076	2,032	2,044
13	5,355	2,543	2,812	4,113	2,020	2,093
14	4,713	2,135	2,578	3,103	1,475	1,628
15	4,303	1,999	2,304	2,327	1,151	1,176
16	3,893	1,786	2,107	1,630	796	834
17	4,126	1,796	2,330	1,371	604	767
18	4,202	1,826	2,376	1,042	443	599
19	3,632	1,493	2,139	765	324	441
20	4,370	1,801	2,569	529	209	320
21	3,398	1,355	2,043	290	128	162
22	3,314	1,319	1,995	152	67	85
23	3,509	1,444	2,065	113	58	55
24	3,337	1,369	1,968	77	33	44
25	4,232	1,743	2,489	73	35	38
26	3,061	1,224	1,837	39	15	24
27	3,638	1,538	2,100	37	19	18
28	3,684	1,479	2,205	44	23	21
29	3,534	1,407	2,127	37	9	28

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Mandalay Region and Kyaukpadaung Township**

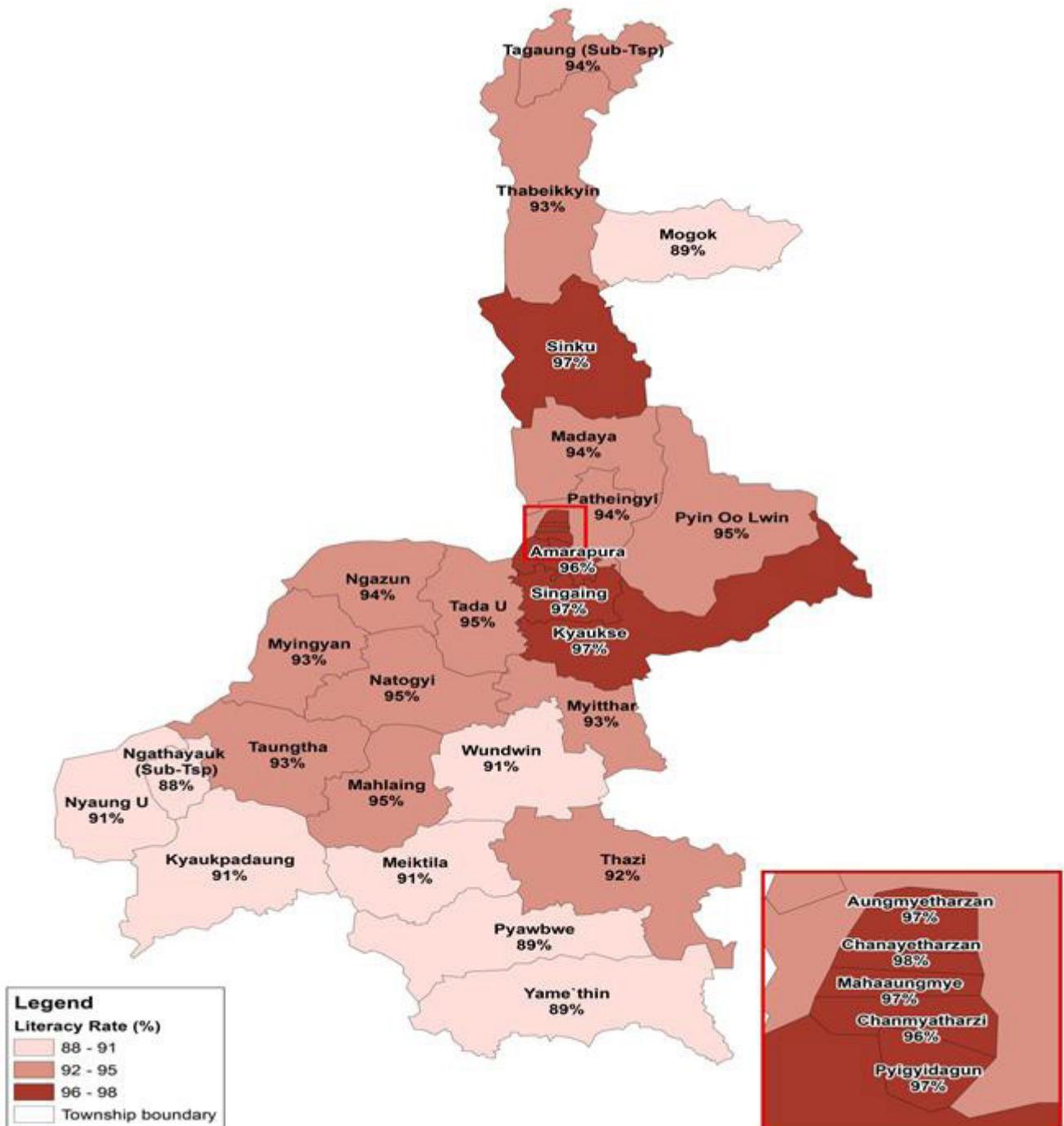


**Figure 6 : School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kyaukpadaung Township**



- School attendance in Kyaukpadaung Township drops after age 15 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Kyaukpadaung Township is increasing more after age 5, and decreases in age 26 and 29.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Mandalay Region (aged 15 and over)



Union	: 89.5%
Mandalay Region	: 93.8%
Myingyan District	: 93.0%
Kyaukpadaung Township	: 90.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	38,084	97.7
Males	16,188	98.1
Females	21,896	97.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kyaukpadaung Township is 90.6 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Mandalay Region (93.8%) and higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 86.1 per cent and for the males it is 96.9 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.7 per cent with 97.3 per cent for females and 98.1 per cent for males.

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

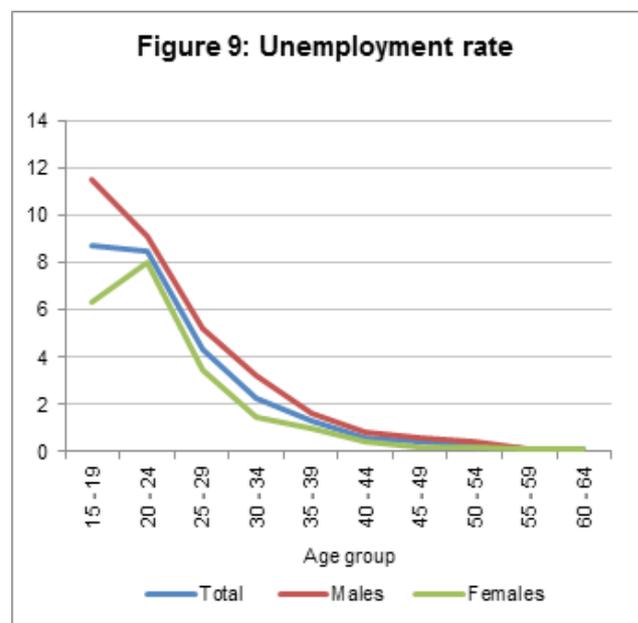
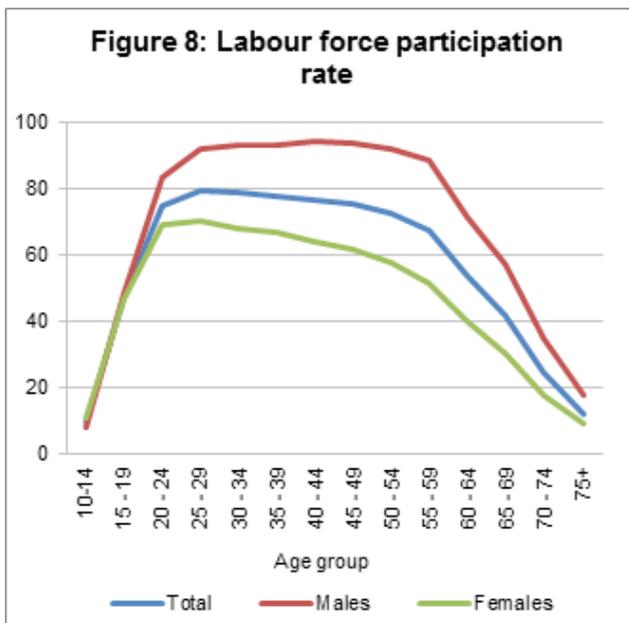
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	149,838	24,966	16.7	46,788	30,168	23,813	10,911	461	10,190	245	150	2,146
Urban	24,679	1,260	5.1	4,940	2,679	5,755	4,061	214	5,348	128	60	234
Rural	125,159	23,706	18.9	41,848	27,489	18,058	6,850	247	4,842	117	90	1,912
Males	62,989	5,543	8.8	16,334	13,966	14,586	6,478	315	4,557	90	111	1,009
Females	86,849	19,423	22.4	30,454	16,202	9,227	4,433	146	5,633	155	39	1,137

- About 16.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 18.9 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 8.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 22.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 20.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.8 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	9.5	8.0	10.9	6.9	10.7	4.2
15 - 19	47.5	48.6	46.6	8.7	11.5	6.3
20 - 24	74.8	83.2	68.8	8.5	9.1	8.0
25 - 29	79.1	91.8	70.1	4.3	5.2	3.5
30 - 34	78.5	93.1	68.1	2.3	3.2	1.5
35 - 39	77.7	93.2	66.5	1.3	1.6	1.0
40 - 44	76.6	94.1	64.1	0.6	0.8	0.4
45 - 49	75.4	93.6	61.4	0.4	0.6	0.2
50 - 54	72.4	92.1	57.6	0.3	0.4	0.2
55 - 59	67.1	88.2	51.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
60 - 64	53.4	71.5	40.0	0.1	-	0.1
65 - 69	41.5	56.8	30.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
70 - 74	24.4	34.9	17.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
75 +	12.0	17.4	8.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
15 - 24	60.1	63.8	57.3	8.6	10.1	7.3
15 - 64	70.7	84.1	60.7	2.9	3.3	2.5



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kyaukpadaung Township is 70.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 60.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 84.1 per cent.
- In Kyaukpadaung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 9.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kyaukpadaung Township is 2.9 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (3.3%) and for females (2.5%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.3 per cent.

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

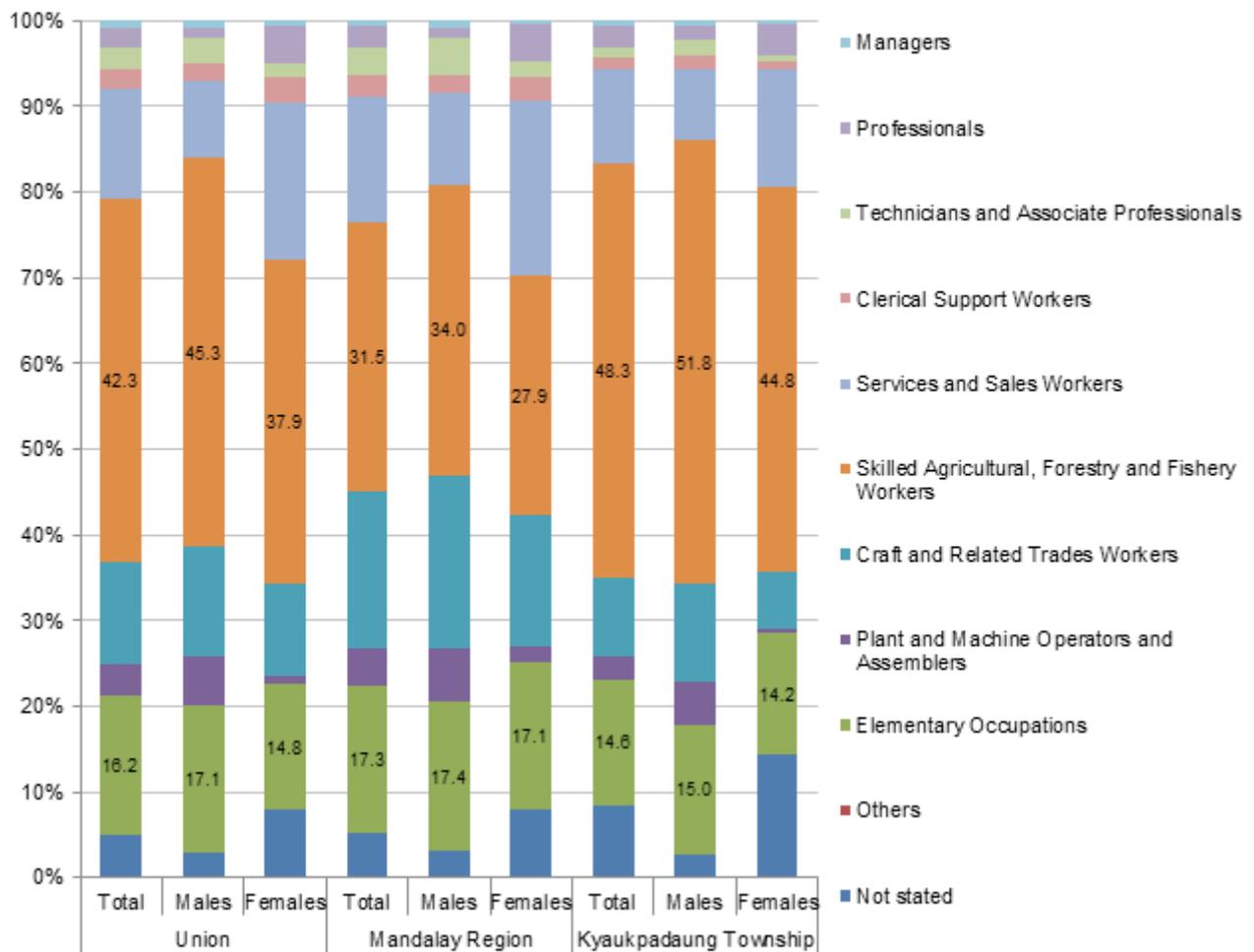
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	88,236	0.4	35.1	38.1	16.7	1.6	8.0
Males	28,310	0.8	53.5	5.6	21.1	2.6	16.4
Females	59,926	0.2	26.4	53.5	14.6	1.2	4.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 53.5 per cent of males are full time students while 53.5 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>	114,801	57,917	56,884	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	611	376	235	0.5	0.6	0.4
Professionals	2,987	893	2,094	2.6	1.5	3.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,431	1,048	383	1.2	1.8	0.7
Clerical Support Workers	1,423	893	530	1.2	1.5	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	12,671	4,831	7,840	11.0	8.3	13.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	55,484	30,011	25,473	48.3	51.8	44.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	10,424	6,609	3,815	9.1	11.4	6.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3,251	2,947	304	2.8	5.1	0.5
Elementary Occupations	16,802	8,704	8,098	14.6	15.0	14.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	9,717	1,605	8,112	8.5	2.8	14.3

**Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Mandalay Region and Kyaukpadaung Township**



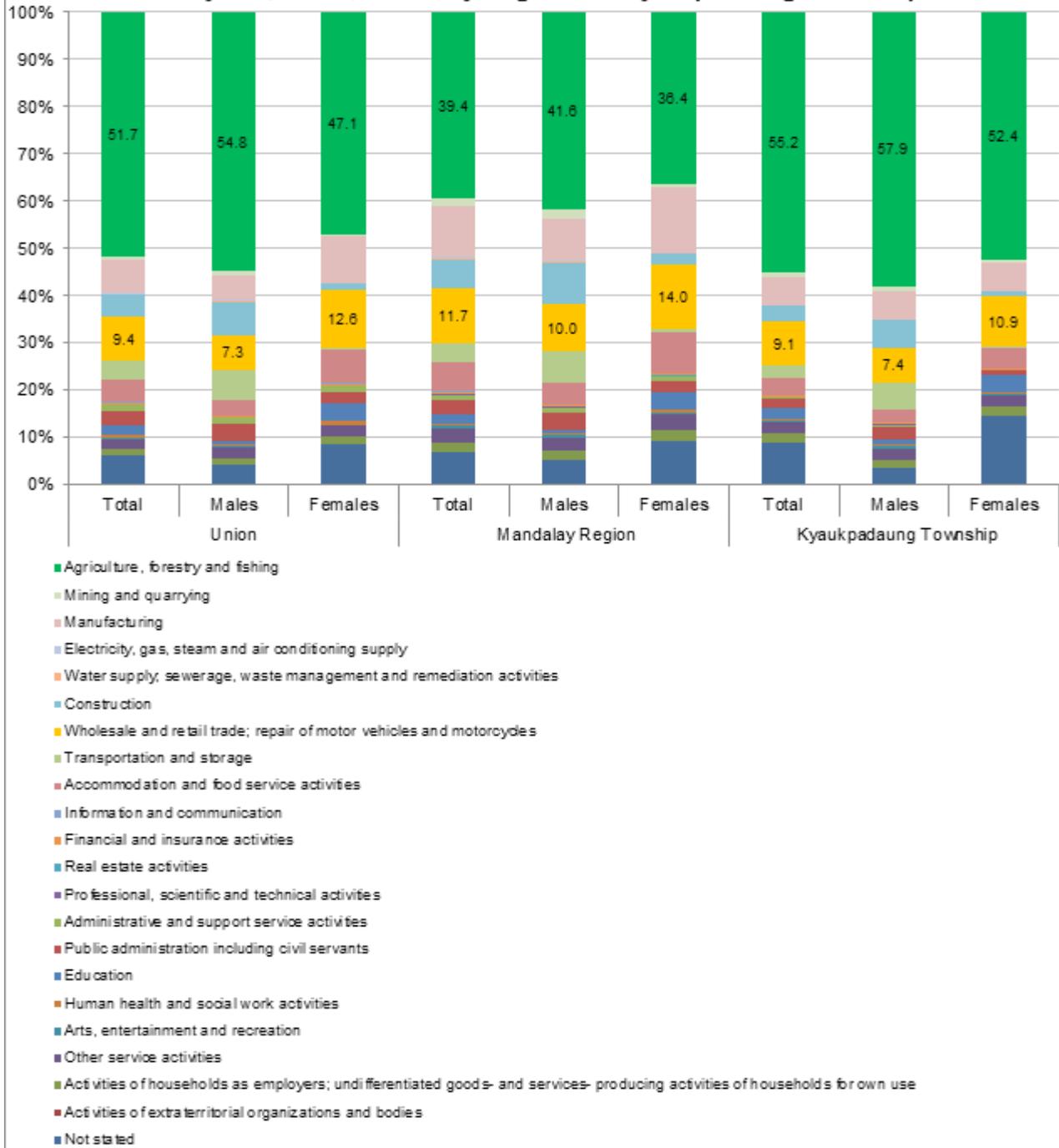
- In Kyaukpadaung Township, 48.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 14.6 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 51.8 per cent of males and 44.8 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Mandalay Region, 31.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 17.3 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,801</b>	<b>57,917</b>	<b>56,884</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	63,334	33,554	29,780	55.2	57.9	52.4
Mining and quarrying	933	594	339	0.8	1.0	0.6
Manufacturing	7,000	3,487	3,513	6.1	6.0	6.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	104	101	3	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	68	50	18	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	3,754	3,320	434	3.3	5.7	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10,480	4,267	6,213	9.1	7.4	10.9
Transportation and storage	3,406	3,327	79	3.0	5.7	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	4,040	1,572	2,468	3.5	2.7	4.3
Information and communication	90	64	26	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	261	106	155	0.2	0.2	0.3
Real estate activities	7	7	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	189	166	23	0.2	0.3	*
Administrative and support service activities	305	203	102	0.3	0.4	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	2,078	1,563	515	1.8	2.7	0.9
Education	2,740	667	2,073	2.4	1.2	3.6
Human health and social work activities	318	127	191	0.3	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	431	285	146	0.4	0.5	0.3
Other service activities	2,940	1,516	1,424	2.6	2.6	2.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2,070	950	1,120	1.8	1.6	2.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	34	11	23	*	*	*
Not stated	10,219	1,980	8,239	8.9	3.4	14.5

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

**Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Mandalay Region and Kyaukpadaung Township**



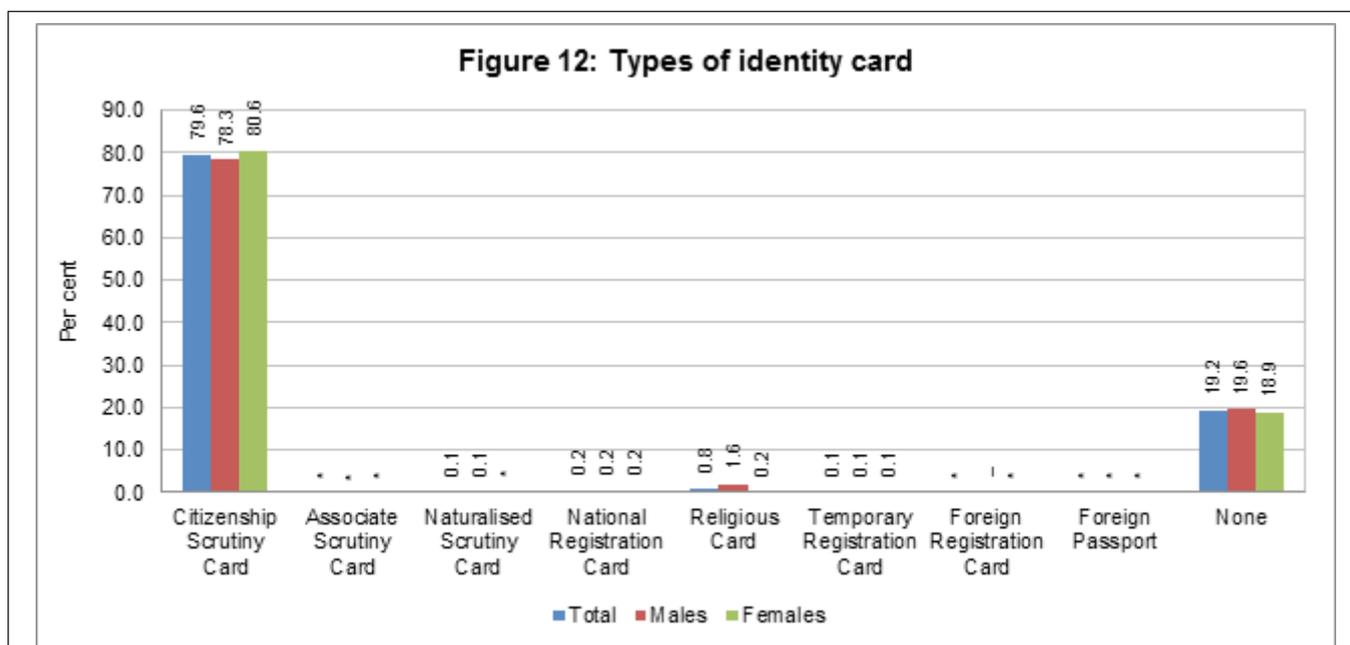
- In Kyaukpadaung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 55.2 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesales and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 9.1 per cent.
- There are 57.9 per cent of males and 52.4 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Mandalay Region, there are 39.4 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 11.7 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” 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	171,496	33	153	437	1,687	264	*	44	41,352
Urban	30,235	9	21	31	650	108	*	9	5,517
Rural	141,261	24	132	406	1,037	156	-	35	35,835
Males	72,980	15	97	179	1,502	126	-	19	18,293
Females	98,516	18	56	258	185	138	*	25	23,059

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Kyaukpadaung Township, 79.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 19.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 19.6 per cent of males and 18.9 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>261,908</b>	<b>256,967</b>	<b>4,941</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>1,775</b>
0 - 4	21,729	21,645	84	0.4	7	10	70	57
5 - 9	24,712	24,544	168	0.7	21	34	76	117
10 - 14	25,621	25,437	184	0.7	32	35	71	119
15 - 19	21,511	21,340	171	0.8	28	32	70	99
20 - 24	18,497	18,334	163	0.9	28	35	63	81
25 - 29	18,584	18,438	146	0.8	30	32	61	61
30 - 34	19,716	19,530	186	0.9	30	55	68	82
35 - 39	18,787	18,621	166	0.9	30	52	59	66
40 - 44	18,127	17,898	229	1.3	56	70	98	82
45 - 49	16,866	16,595	271	1.6	96	62	104	75
50 - 54	13,815	13,529	286	2.1	99	86	112	62
55 - 59	11,805	11,492	313	2.7	118	93	118	67
60 - 64	10,899	10,447	452	4.1	205	143	187	90
65 - 69	8,067	7,594	473	5.9	225	157	222	110
70 - 74	5,401	4,938	463	8.6	243	169	223	129
75 - 79	3,913	3,441	472	12.1	253	195	245	183
80 - 84	2,313	1,922	391	16.9	211	177	235	160
85 - 89	1,073	868	205	19.1	116	104	123	76
90 +	472	354	118	25.0	64	59	82	59

**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
<b>Males</b>	<b>116,625</b>	<b>114,424</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>783</b>
0 - 4	10,908	10,867	41	0.4	4	4	35	33
5 - 9	12,506	12,413	93	0.7	11	19	40	63
10 - 14	12,596	12,487	109	0.9	19	21	45	71
15 - 19	9,878	9,785	93	0.9	13	11	42	56
20 - 24	7,748	7,656	92	1.2	13	17	42	43
25 - 29	7,742	7,667	75	1.0	16	15	31	32
30 - 34	8,232	8,151	81	1.0	12	19	36	36
35 - 39	7,905	7,823	82	1.0	11	20	36	34
40 - 44	7,549	7,437	112	1.5	22	27	59	48
45 - 49	7,365	7,233	132	1.8	40	21	64	41
50 - 54	5,961	5,821	140	2.3	45	39	66	25
55 - 59	5,100	4,944	156	3.1	53	44	59	30
60 - 64	4,651	4,451	200	4.3	89	58	94	37
65 - 69	3,438	3,233	205	6.0	89	56	109	47
70 - 74	2,148	1,954	194	9.0	93	69	99	40
75 - 79	1,535	1,375	160	10.4	82	62	81	60
80 - 84	867	725	142	16.4	69	67	89	52
85 - 89	362	298	64	17.7	38	30	39	23
90 +	134	104	30	22.4	15	16	20	12

**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
<b>Females</b>	<b>145,283</b>	<b>142,543</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>992</b>
0 - 4	10,821	10,778	43	0.4	3	6	35	24
5 - 9	12,206	12,131	75	0.6	10	15	36	54
10 - 14	13,025	12,950	75	0.6	13	14	26	48
15 - 19	11,633	11,555	78	0.7	15	21	28	43
20 - 24	10,749	10,678	71	0.7	15	18	21	38
25 - 29	10,842	10,771	71	0.7	14	17	30	29
30 - 34	11,484	11,379	105	0.9	18	36	32	46
35 - 39	10,882	10,798	84	0.8	19	32	23	32
40 - 44	10,578	10,461	117	1.1	34	43	39	34
45 - 49	9,501	9,362	139	1.5	56	41	40	34
50 - 54	7,854	7,708	146	1.9	54	47	46	37
55 - 59	6,705	6,548	157	2.3	65	49	59	37
60 - 64	6,248	5,996	252	4.0	116	85	93	53
65 - 69	4,629	4,361	268	5.8	136	101	113	63
70 - 74	3,253	2,984	269	8.3	150	100	124	89
75 - 79	2,378	2,066	312	13.1	171	133	164	123
80 - 84	1,446	1,197	249	17.2	142	110	146	108
85 - 89	711	570	141	19.8	78	74	84	53
90 +	338	250	88	26.0	49	43	62	47

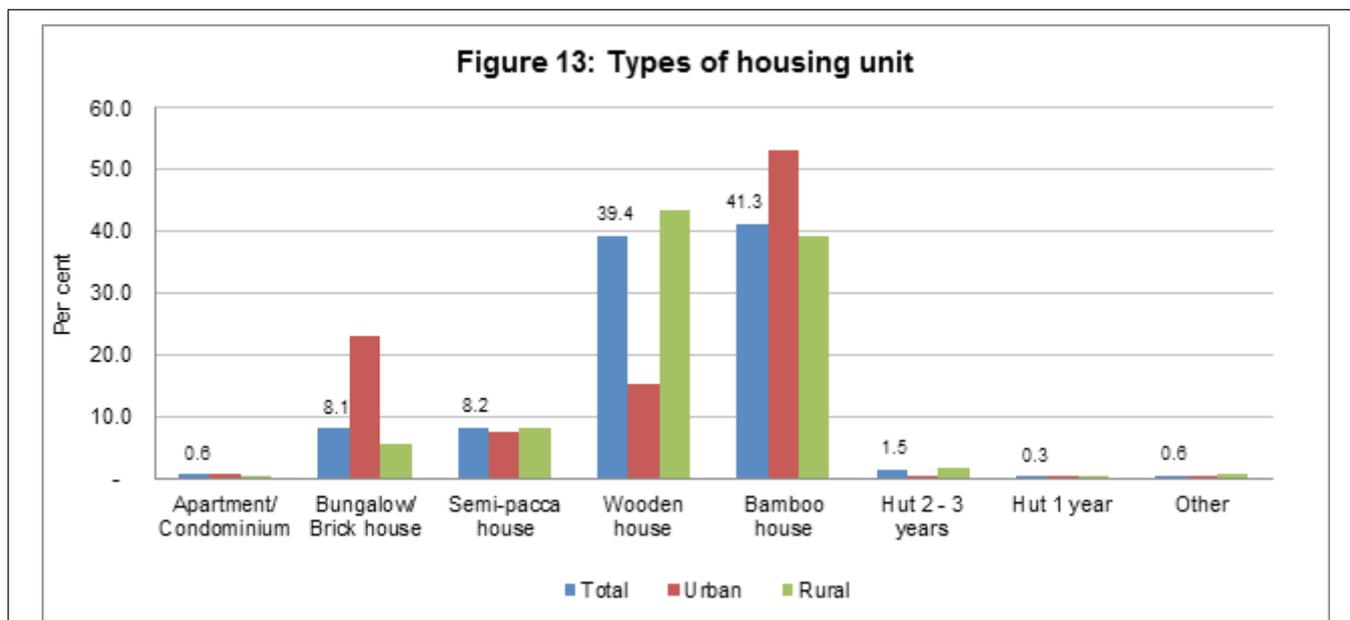
- Two in every 100 persons in Kyaukpadaung Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Disability percentage for males and females are the same.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the 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

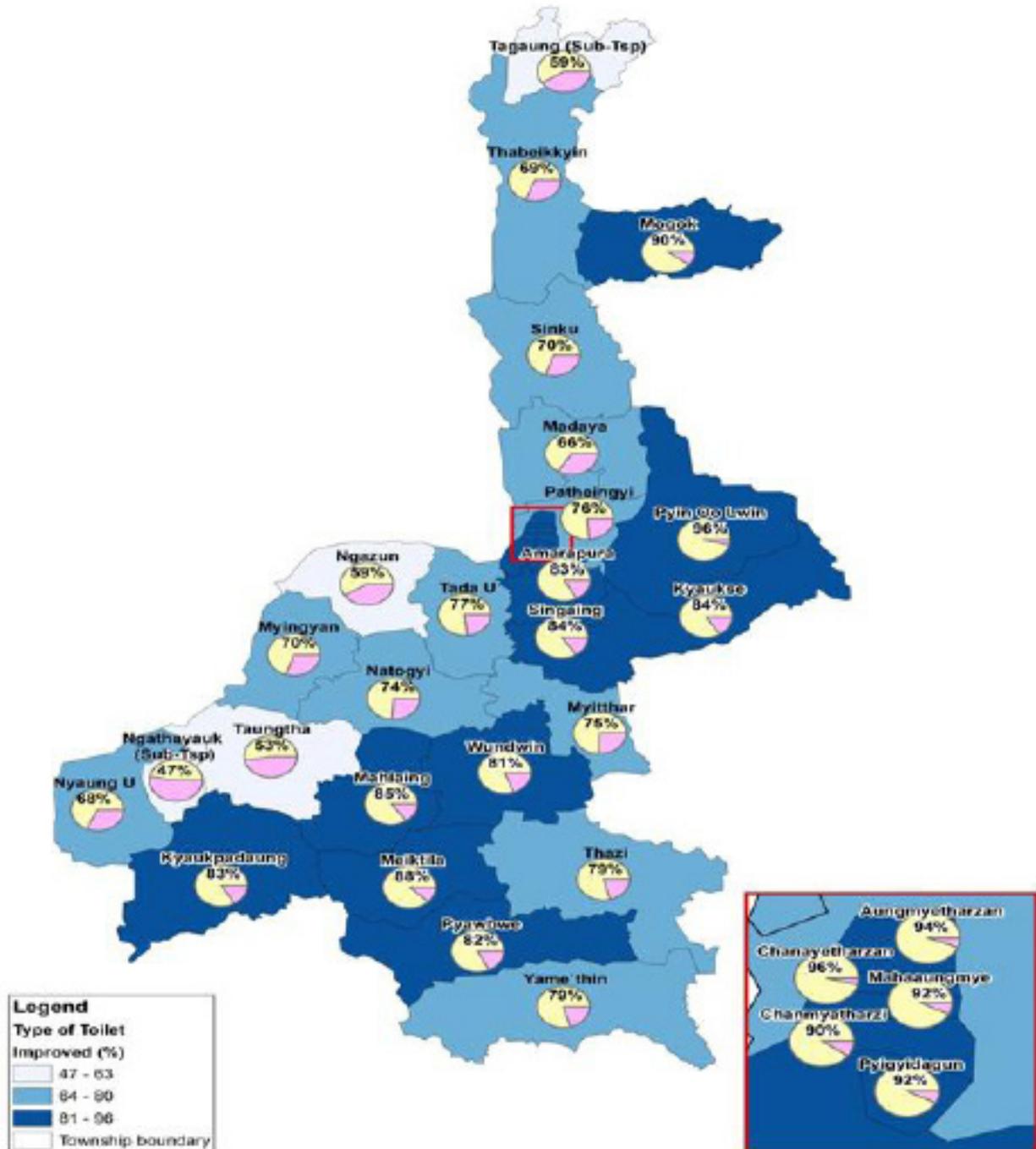
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	61,961	0.6	8.1	8.2	39.4	41.3	1.5	0.3	0.6
Urban	9,013	0.8	23.0	7.5	15.3	53.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Rural	52,948	0.6	5.6	8.3	43.4	39.3	1.7	0.3	0.7



- The majority of the households in Kyaukpadaung Township are living in bamboo houses (41.3%) followed by households in wooden house (39.4%).
- About 53.1 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses and 43.4 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%
Mandalay Region	: 79.8%
Myingyan District	: 69.4%
Kyaukpadaung Township	: 83.3%

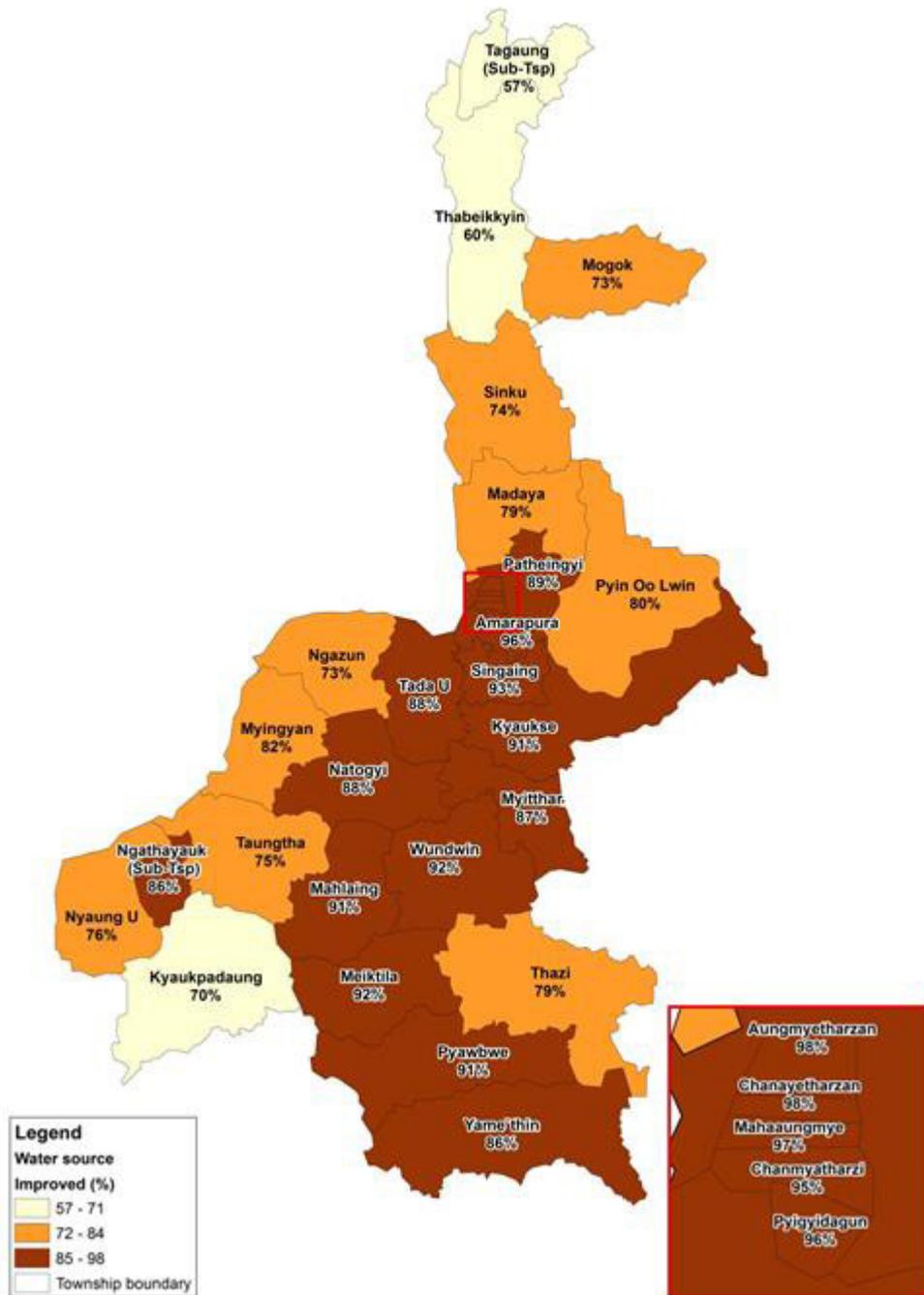
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.1	4.5	1.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		81.2	94.3	78.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>83.3</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>80.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.4	0.3	0.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	0.1	0.1
Other		0.1	0.1	0.1
None		16.1	0.7	18.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>61,961</b>	<b>9,013</b>	<b>52,948</b>

- Up to 83.3 per cent of the households in Kyaukpadaung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (81.2%)).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, Kyaukpadaung belongs to the highest group in proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mandalay Region is 79.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 16.1 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Mandalay Region, it is 15.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kyaukpadaung Township, 18.7 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%
Mandalay Region	: 85.6%
Myingyan District	: 77.5%
Kyaukpadaung Township	: 70.0%

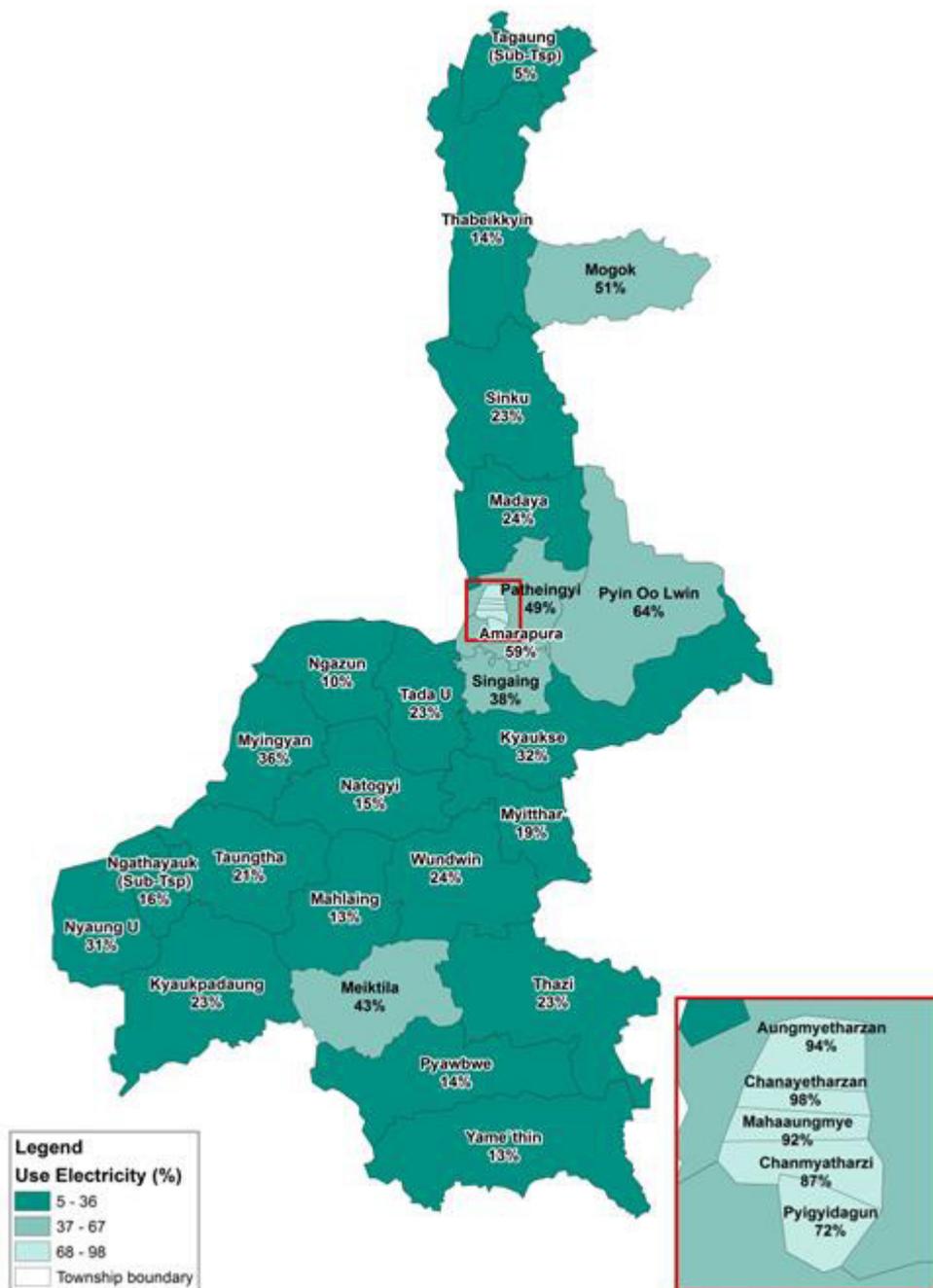
**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		18.1	60.2	10.9
Tube well, borehole		36.2	3.9	41.8
Protected well/ Spring		12.2	0.3	14.3
Bottled water/ Water purifier		3.5	20.2	0.6
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>70.0</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>67.6</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		3.5	-	4.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake		18.5	0.7	21.5
River/stream/ canal		3.9	-	4.6
Waterfall/ Rain water		1.7	0.1	2.0
Other		2.4	14.6	0.3
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>30.0</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>32.4</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>61,961</b>	<b>9,013</b>	<b>52,948</b>

- In Kyaukpadaung Township, 70.0 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 Mandalay Region, this household proportion belongs to the lowest group in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 36.2 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 18.5 per cent use water from pool/pond/lake.
- About 30.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 32.4 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



Union	: 32.4%
Mandalay Region	: 39.4%
Myingyan District	: 23.1%
Kyaukpadaung Township	: 23.4%

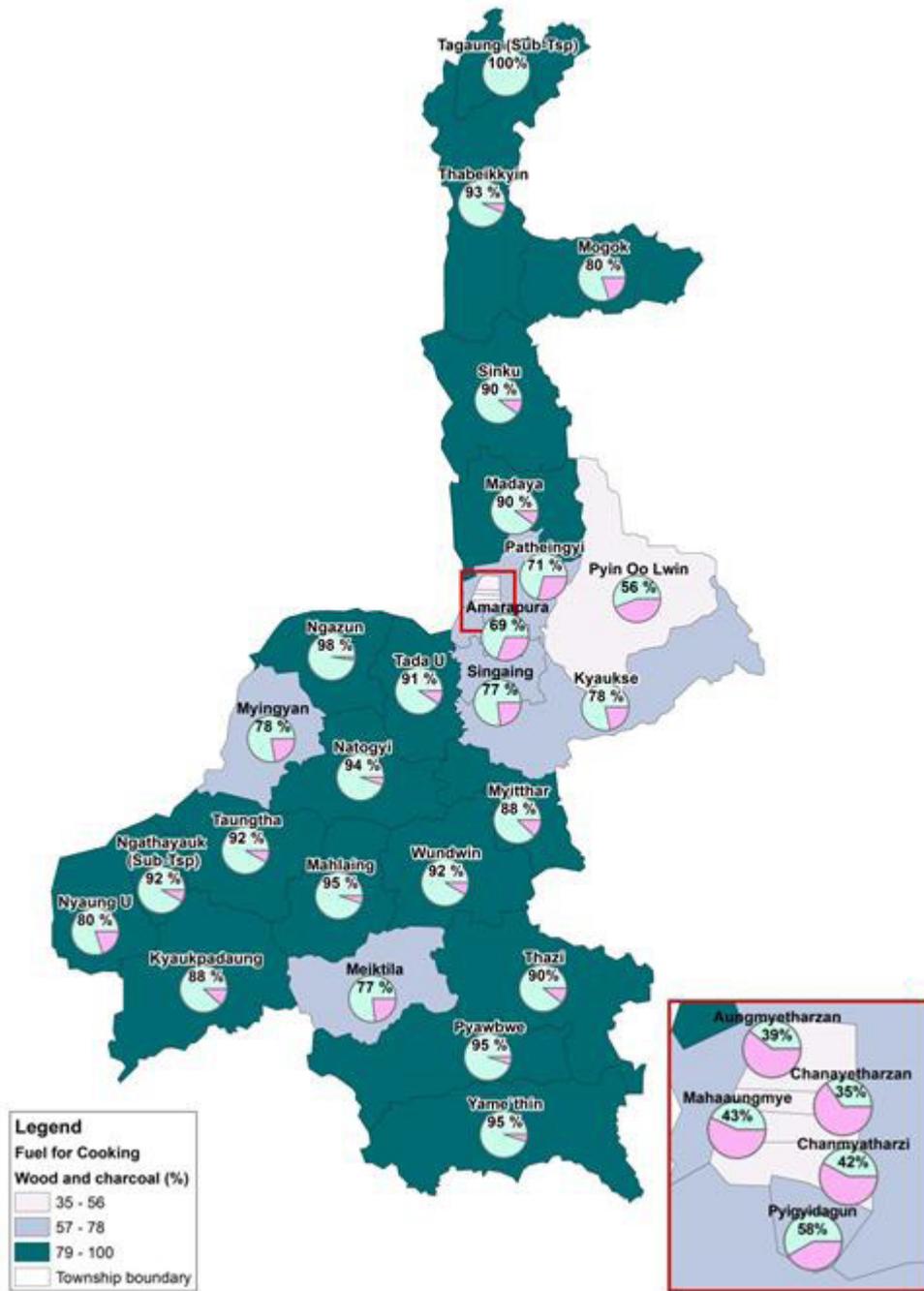
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		23.4	94.0	11.4
Kerosene		0.4	0.1	0.4
Candle		20.5	2.4	23.6
Battery		33.7	2.3	39.0
Generator (private)		11.9	0.4	13.8
Water mill (private)		0.4	-	0.4
Solar system/energy		7.9	0.1	9.3
Other		1.9	0.6	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>61,961</b>	<b>9,013</b>	<b>52,948</b>

- In Kyaukpadaung Township, 23.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Mandalay Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Mandalay Region is 39.4 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 33.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 39.0 per cent of the households use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Mandalay Region	: 77.6%
Myingyan District	: 88.3%
Kyaukpadaung Township	: 88.2%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		11.6	57.7	3.8
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		86.0	28.9	95.7
Charcoal		2.2	12.7	0.5
Coal		0.1	0.4	*
Other		*	0.2	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>61,961</b>	<b>9,013</b>	<b>52,948</b>

- In Kyaukpadaung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 86.0 per cent using firewood and 2.2 per cent using charcoal.
- About 11.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 95.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.5 per cent use charcoal.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

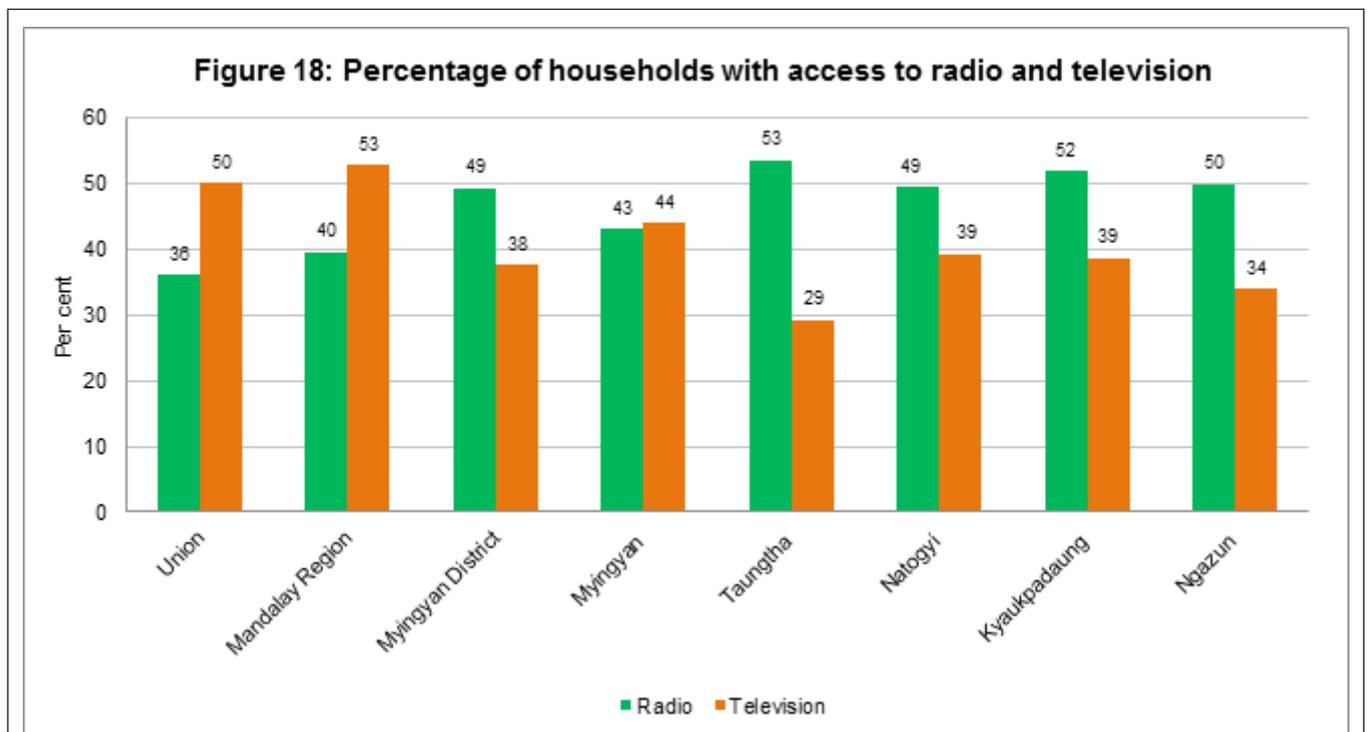
## Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	61,961	51.8	38.6	4.6	31.2	1.2	2.1	27.9	0.2
Urban	9,013	40.8	81.4	17.4	70.1	5.6	9.5	9.4	1.1
Rural	52,948	53.7	31.3	2.4	24.6	0.4	0.9	31.0	*

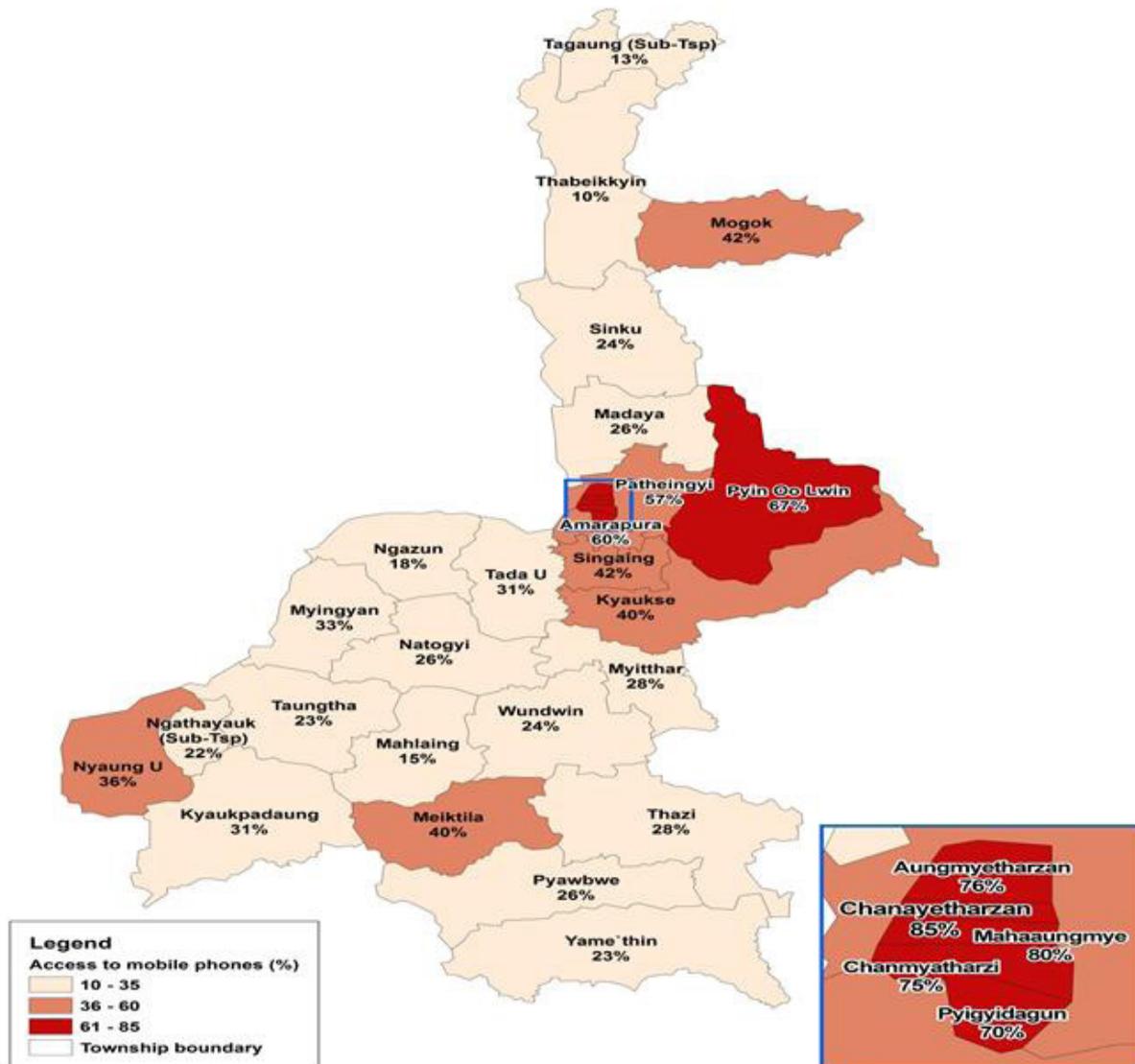
- About 51.8 per cent of the households in Kyaukpadaung Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 81.4 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while 53.7 per cent of households in rural area have access to radio.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- About 38.6 per cent of the households in Kyaukpadaung Township have access to television and about one in two households (51.8%) reported having radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Mandalay Region	: 40.9%
Myingyan District	: 27.7%
Kyaukpadaung Township	: 31.2%

- About 31.2 per cent of the households in Kyaukpadaung Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in the Mandalay Region, it belongs to the lowest proportion group.

## Transportation items

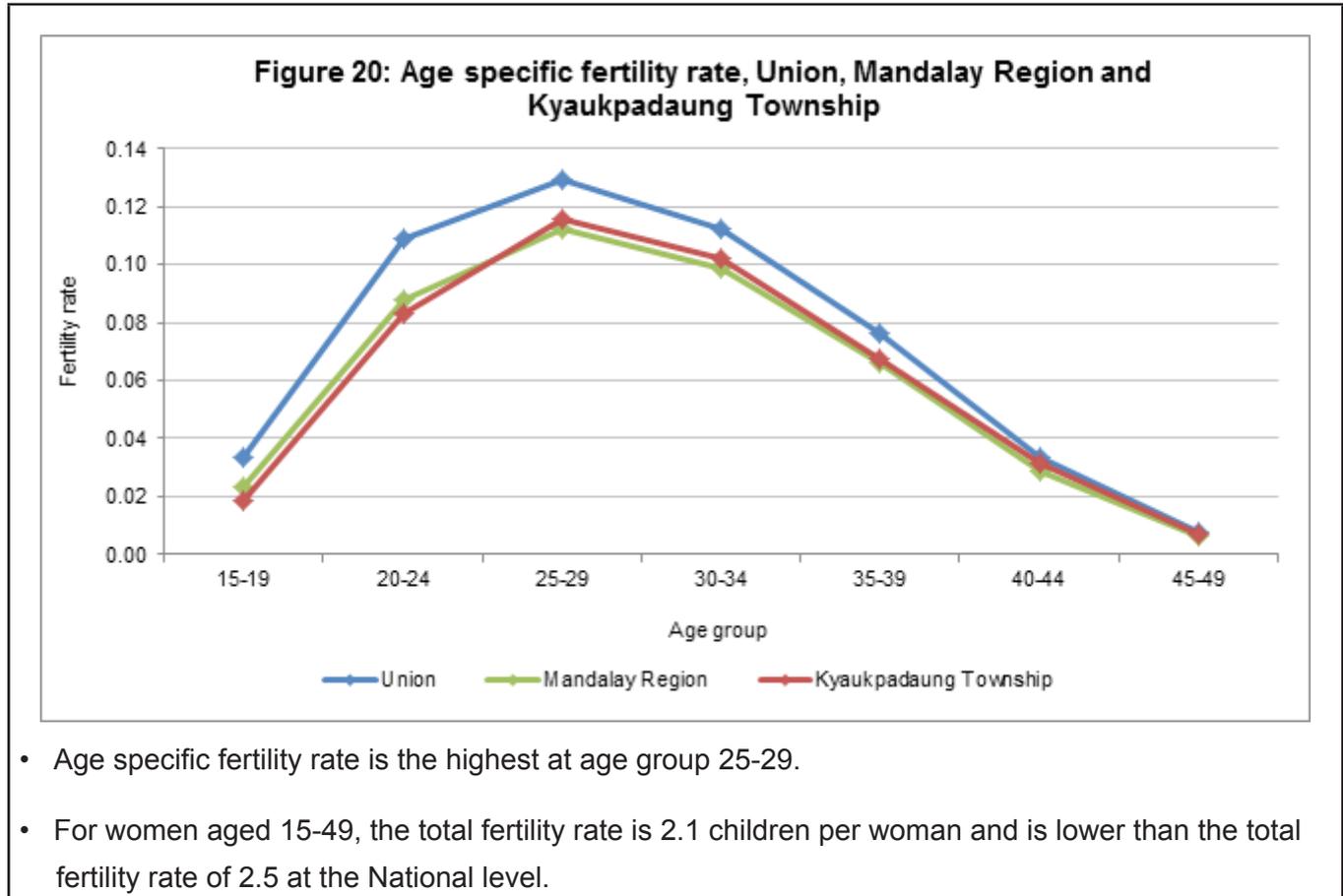
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Mandalay Region	1,323,191	58,017	769,529	523,704	20,436	21,845	7,097	370,149
Urban	415,634	43,856	301,736	203,269	4,729	672	702	7,244
Rural	907,557	14,161	467,793	320,435	15,707	21,173	6,395	362,905
Myingyan District	242,956	3,610	118,572	88,004	3,433	3,384	934	99,666
Urban	36,272	1,932	22,654	20,097	772	86	69	1,360
Rural	206,684	1,678	95,918	67,907	2,661	3,298	865	98,306
Kyaukpadaung Township	61,961	1,081	24,958	11,025	575	246	16	24,730
Urban	9,013	674	6,283	3,835	178	-	-	197
Rural	52,948	407	18,675	7,190	397	246	16	24,533

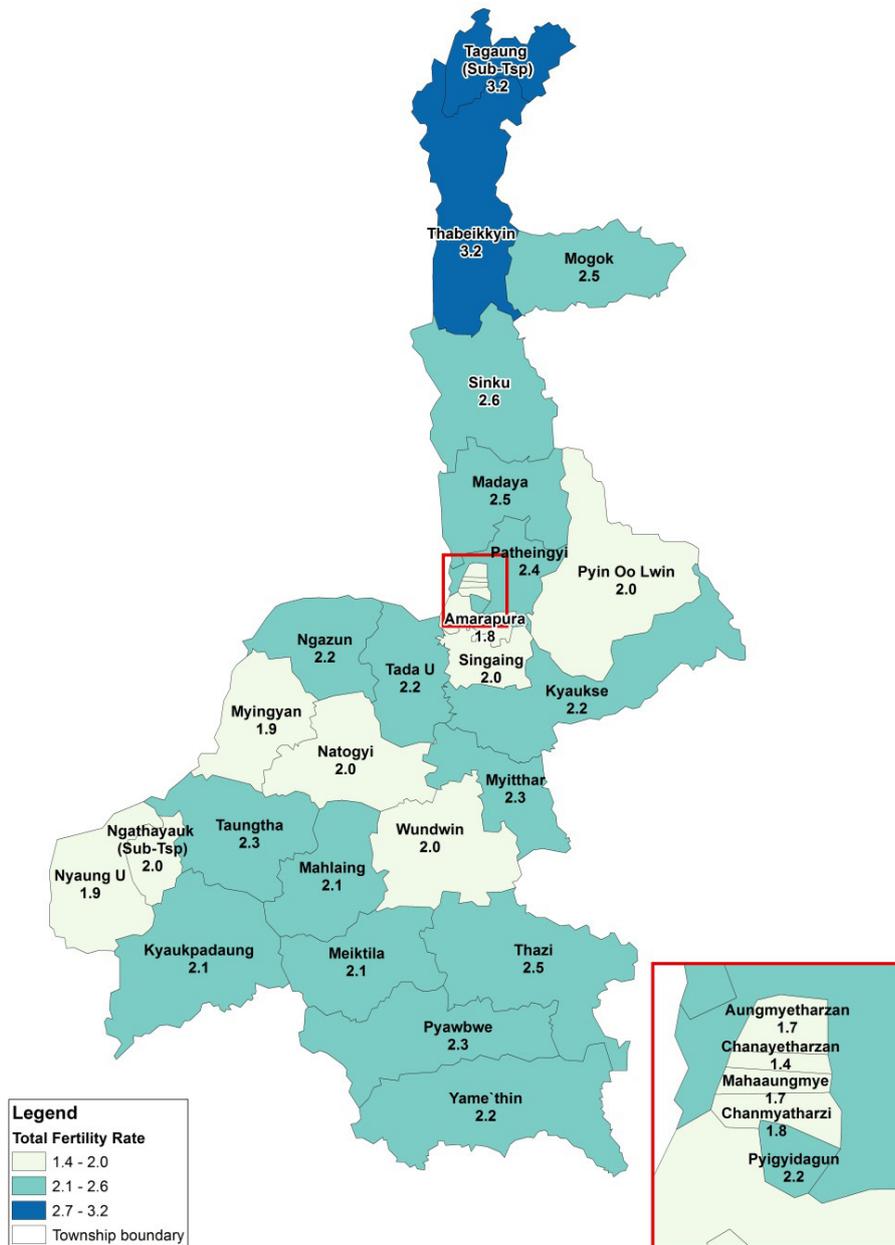
- In Kyaukpadaung Township, 40.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 39.9 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport in urban areas and cart (bullock) as a means of transport in rural areas.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

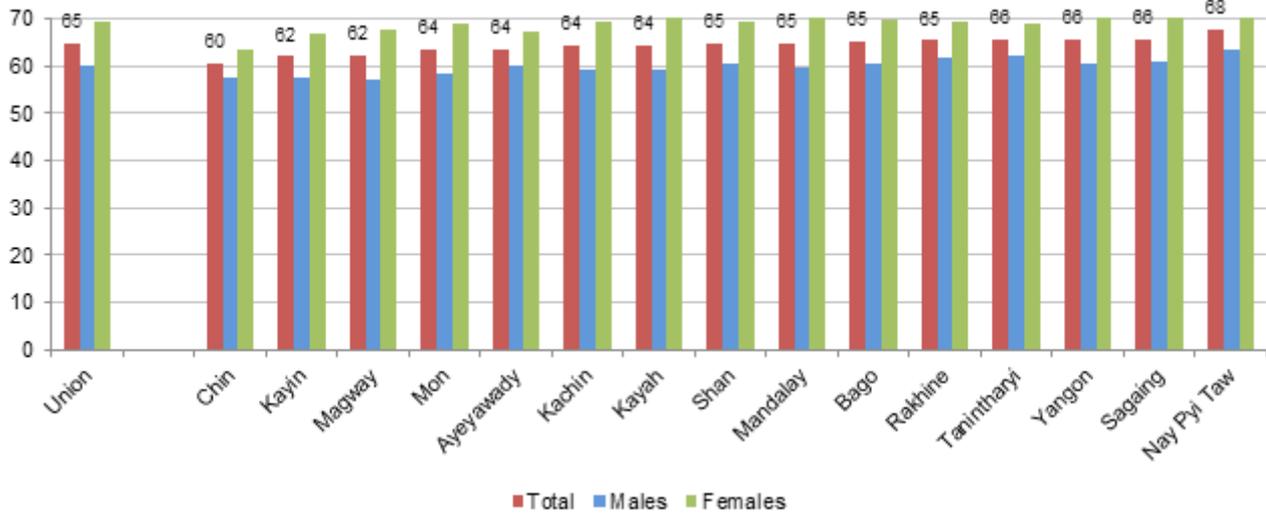


Figur 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Mandalay Region	: 2.1
Myingyan District	: 2.1
Kyaukpadaung Township	: 2.1

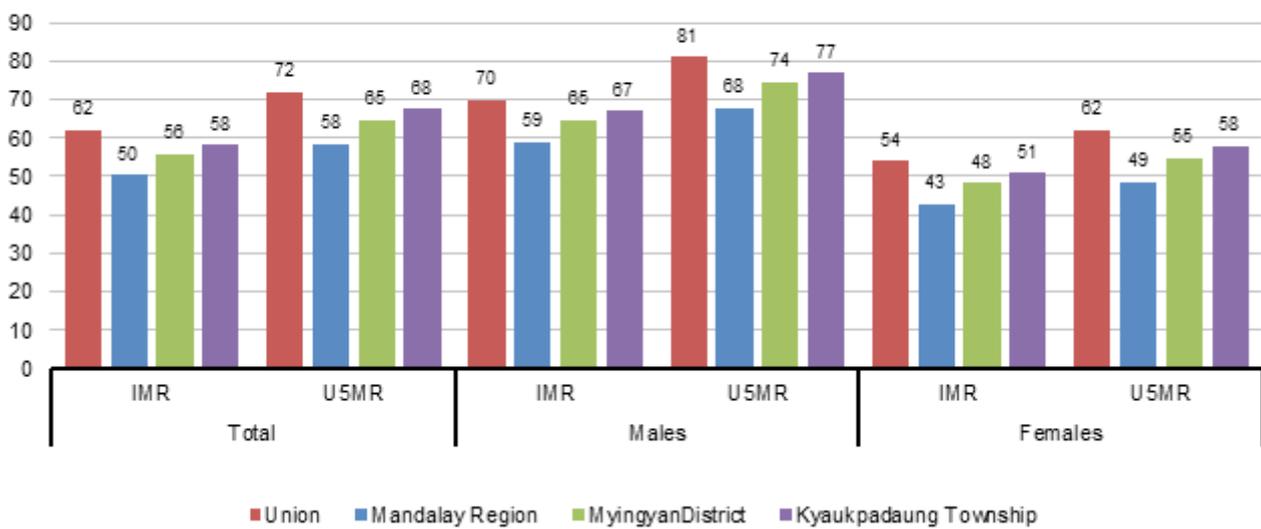
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Mandalay Region is 64.9 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.2 years is higher than that of the males at 59.7 years.

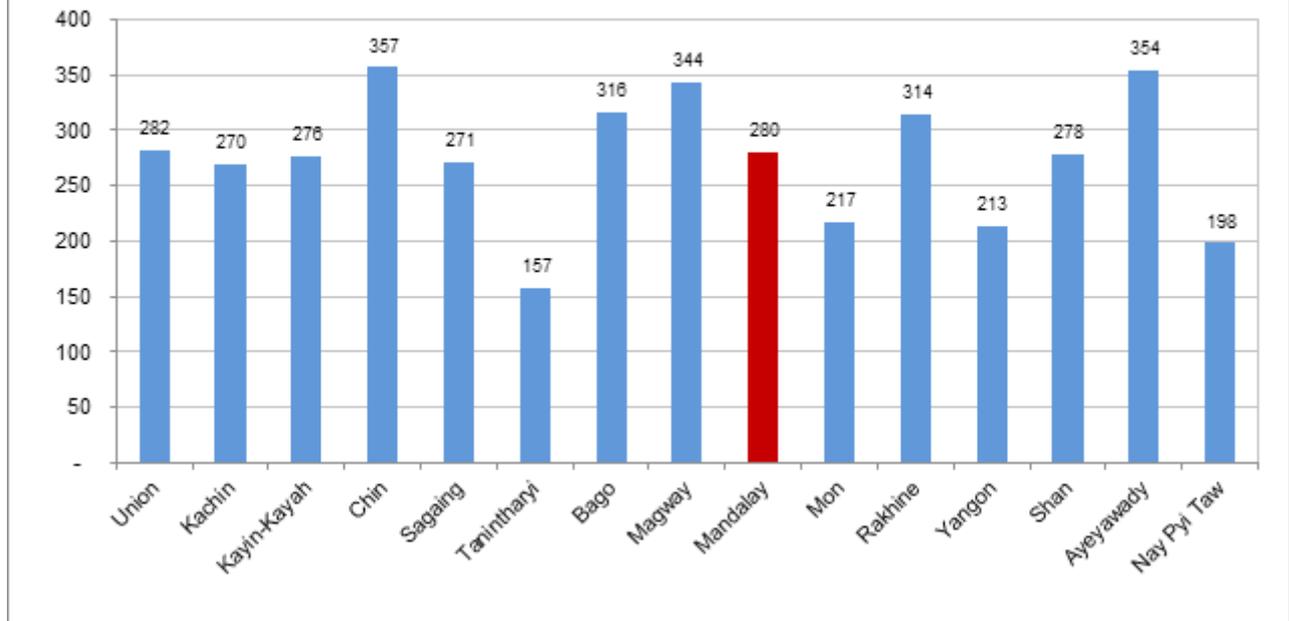
**Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality**

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myingyan District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Myingyan District is 56 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 65 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyaukpadaung Township are higher than those in Mandalay Region and Myingyan District. The Infant mortality in Kyaukpadaung is 58 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 68 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Mandalay Region, there are 280 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<sub>2</sub>). 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);

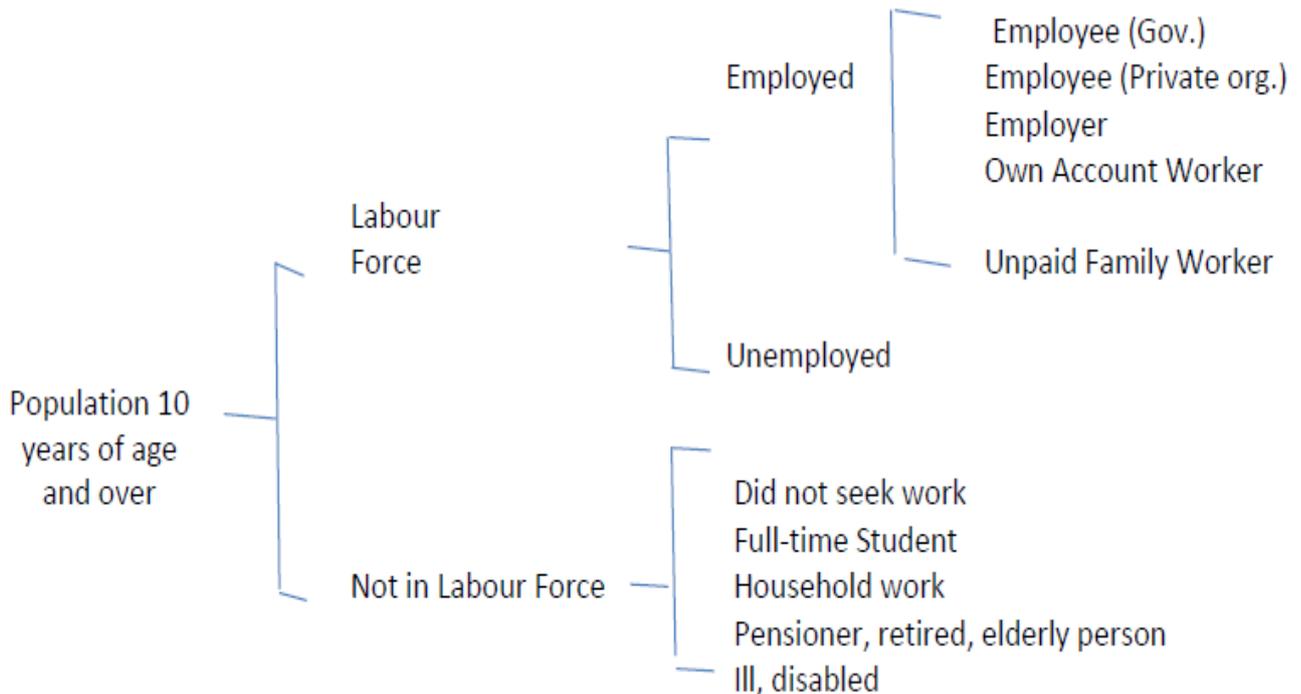
(b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);

(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

### Contributors to the Mandalay Region, Myingyan District, Kyaukpadaung Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
<b>Prepared by</b>		
Daw Thi Thi Nwe	Assistant Director, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Le Le Win	Branch Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
<b>Translator and Reviewer</b>		
Daw Khin May Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
<b>Data Processing and IT Team</b>		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Maung Thet	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Ei Ei Win	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
<b>Designer</b>		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Nay Linn Htike	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer



The Townships Reports  
can be downloaded at :

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

or

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

