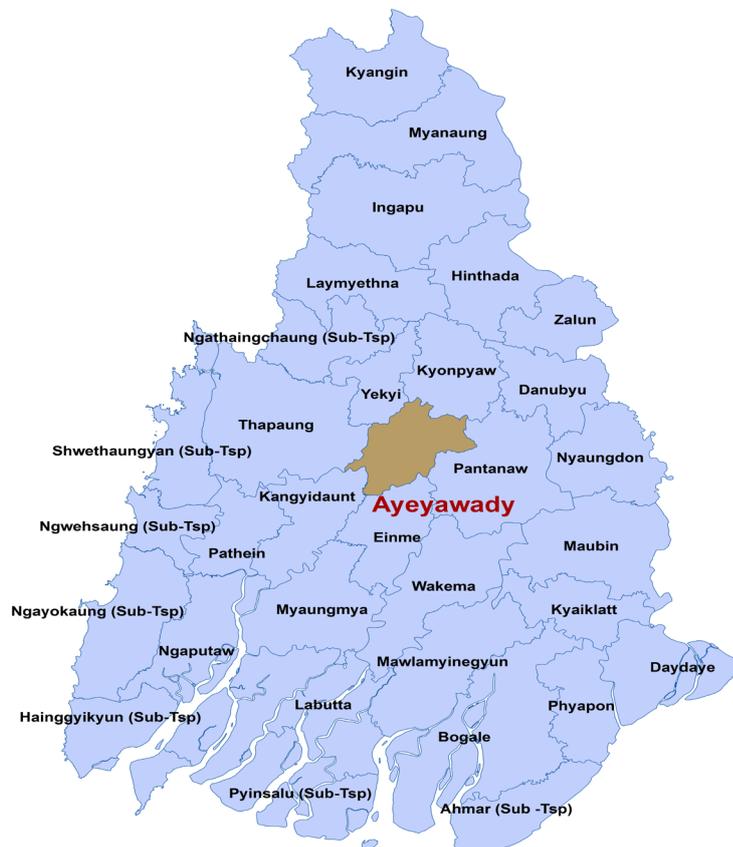




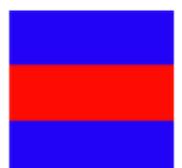
THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census AYEYAWADY REGION, PATHEIN DISTRICT Kyaungon Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Ayeyawady Region, Patheingyi District

Kyaungon Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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October 2017

Kyaungon Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	163,035 ²	
Population males	78,755 (48.3%)	
Population females	84,280 (51.7%)	
Percentage of urban population	9.8%	
Area (Km²)	680.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	239.5 persons	
Median age	28.1 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	65	
Number of private households	41,402	
Percentage of female headed households	18.4%	
Mean household size	3.9 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	28.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.7%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	52.2	
Child dependency ratio	43.3	
Old dependency ratio	8.9	
Ageing index	20.5	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	93	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.0%	
Male	95.0%	
Female	91.2%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	12,262	7.5
Walking	5,131	3.1
Seeing	6,925	4.2
Hearing	3,218	2.0
Remembering	4,647	2.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	93,028	70.0	
Associate Scrutiny	25	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	153	0.1	
National Registration	575	0.4	
Religious	399	0.3	
Temporary Registration	182	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	32	< 0.1	
None	38,571	29.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	69.0%	90.2%	49.7%
Unemployment rate	2.3%	1.9%	3.0%
Employment to population ratio	67.4%	88.5%	48.3%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	40,782	98.5	
Renter	222	0.5	
Provided free (individually)	200	0.5	
Government quarters	133	0.3	
Private company quarters	38	0.1	
Other	27	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	32.2%		43.4%
Bamboo	47.6%	36.1%	0.1%
Earth	< 0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	15.6%	59.6%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		56.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.9%	3.4%	0.1%
Other	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	840	2.0	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	352	0.9	
Biogas	32	0.1	
Firewood	38,866	93.9	
Charcoal	574	1.4	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	711	1.7	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	3,025	7.3
Kerosene	20,327	49.1
Candle	5,365	13.0
Battery	9,078	21.9
Generator (private)	1,278	3.1
Water mill (private)	*	< 0.1
Solar system/energy	2,218	5.4
Other	95	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	170	0.4
Tube well, borehole	33,688	81.4
Protected well/spring	3,200	7.7
Bottled/purifier water	858	2.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>37,916</i>	<i>91.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	106	0.3
Pool/pond/lake	747	1.8
River/stream/canal	2,337	5.6
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Other	290	0.7
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,486</i>	<i>8.4</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	188	0.5
Tube well, borehole	34,304	82.9
Protected well/spring	2,457	5.9
Unprotected well/spring	98	0.2
Pool/pond/lake	169	0.4
River/stream/canal	3,759	9.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	127	0.3
Other	294	0.7

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	419	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	36,119	87.3
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>36,538</i>	<i>88.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,847	4.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	305	0.6
Other	198	0.5
None	2,514	6.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	15,627	37.7
Television	17,553	42.4
Landline phone	1,107	2.7
Mobile phone	8,007	19.3
Computer	236	0.6
Internet at home	140	0.3
Households with none of the items	15,191	36.7
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	157	0.4
Motorcycle/Moped	8,573	20.7
Bicycle	20,569	49.7
4-Wheel tractor	2,059	5.0
Canoe/Boat	3,227	7.8
Motor boat	414	1.0
Cart (bullock)	5,588	13.5

Note: ¹ Population figures for Kyaungon Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	163,035 *		
Males	78,755		
Females	84,280		
Sex ratio	93 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	9.8%		
Area (Km ²)	680.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	239.5 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	65		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	160,722	15,289	145,433
Number of conventional households	41,402	3,950	37,452
Mean household size	3.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kyaungon Township, there are more females than males with 93 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (9.8%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Kyaungon Township is 240 persons per square kilometre. • There are 3.9 persons living in each household in Kyaungon Township. This is lower than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Kyaungon Township (Patheingyi District, Ayeyawady Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	41,402	163,035	78,755	84,280
	Ward	3,950	16,052	7,496	8,556
1	Myauk Paing(W)	1,307	5,141	2,428	2,713
2	Taung Paing(W)	1,469	6,274	2,911	3,363
3	Ta Loke Kone(W)	1,174	4,637	2,157	2,480
	Village Tract	37,452	146,983	71,259	75,724
1	Ka Nyin Thone Sint(VT)	857	3,503	1,775	1,728
2	Kwin Gyi(VT)	1,325	5,574	2,711	2,863
3	Ah Su Gyi(VT)	1,236	5,261	2,556	2,705
4	Wet Chaung(VT)	572	2,266	1,084	1,182
5	Kyaung Aing(VT)	590	2,331	1,122	1,209
6	Moe Ma Kha(VT)	431	1,601	776	825
7	Ywar Thar Kone(VT)	1,022	3,910	1,909	2,001
8	Thit Seint Kone(VT)	1,187	4,539	2,195	2,344
9	Kaing Tar(VT)	756	3,047	1,492	1,555
10	Ta Khun Taing(VT)	592	2,238	1,067	1,171
11	Za Yat Kwin(VT)	999	4,267	2,165	2,102
12	Byaik(VT)	928	3,500	1,700	1,800
13	Moe Pyar (East)(VT)	241	829	405	424
14	Min Ma Naing(VT)	319	1,194	607	587
15	Kauk Gyi Kone(VT)	331	1,276	615	661
16	Hpone Soe(VT)	384	1,313	631	682
17	Htauk Shar(VT)	547	1,816	891	925
18	Shan(VT)	598	2,312	1,097	1,215
19	Chaung Gyi(VT)	369	1,188	548	640
20	Kyar Kaik(VT)	580	2,093	1,006	1,087
21	Yae Ga Loke(VT)	600	2,128	988	1,140
22	Ba Li Daunt(VT)	471	1,767	875	892
23	Tet Seik(VT)	535	1,841	877	964

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	Doe Tan(VT)	334	1,266	618	648
25	Thaug Gyi(VT)	240	850	393	457
26	Hpa Yar Gyi Kone(VT)	550	1,941	952	989
27	Sin Ku(VT)	406	1,472	719	753
28	Ma Gyi Chaung(VT)	161	614	300	314
29	Pauk Ngu(VT)	109	420	226	194
30	Daunt Kway(VT)	436	1,657	780	877
31	Sauk Aing(VT)	367	1,462	703	759
32	Za Yat Seik(VT)	481	2,062	954	1,108
33	Kyar Ga Yet(VT)	497	1,995	954	1,041
34	Kaing Waing(VT)	675	2,889	1,423	1,466
35	Leik Poke(VT)	460	1,948	931	1,017
36	Kyon Tar(VT)	599	2,661	1,292	1,369
37	Seik Thar(VT)	423	1,817	876	941
38	Ah Shey Chaung(VT)	636	2,639	1,289	1,350
39	Yone Taw(VT)	404	1,798	872	926
40	Daunt Gyi(VT)	1,059	4,383	2,053	2,330
41	Yone Pin(VT)	335	1,383	661	722
42	Zee Chaung(VT)	228	791	381	410
43	Byaik Gyi(VT)	557	2,333	1,159	1,174
44	Gon Min(VT)	618	2,700	1,307	1,393
45	Yae Tar Gyi(VT)	693	2,832	1,366	1,466
46	Htan Ta Pin(VT)	447	1,736	862	874
47	Ma Gyi Pin Kwin(VT)	865	3,361	1,651	1,710
48	Hlay Kwe La Har(VT)	703	2,719	1,319	1,400
49	Pauk Sein Peit(VT)	455	1,871	948	923
50	Sa Bai Yon(VT)	608	2,287	1,100	1,187
51	Thea Kon(VT)	198	791	379	412
52	Yin Saing(VT)	280	1,134	546	588

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
53	Oe Bo(VT)	1,047	3,966	1,892	2,074
54	Kun Chan Kone(VT)	585	2,437	1,188	1,249
55	Zee Ngu(VT)	431	1,574	779	795
56	Wet Chan Ga Yet(VT)	373	1,420	681	739
57	Lu Thant Chaung(VT)	633	2,315	1,117	1,198
58	Yaung Pyit Kwin(VT)	513	1,856	895	961
59	Pan Taw Yoe(VT)	565	2,101	1,042	1,059
60	Let Pan Chaung(VT)	521	2,176	1,079	1,097
61	Seik Hpu Ni(VT)	482	1,815	884	931
62	Kyon Hpar Yoe(VT)	840	3,219	1,519	1,700
63	Shwe Pan Ngu(VT)	270	1,033	503	530
64	Kan Ka Lay(VT)	629	2,469	1,194	1,275
65	Hle Seik(VT)	1,269	4,996	2,380	2,616

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kyaungon Township

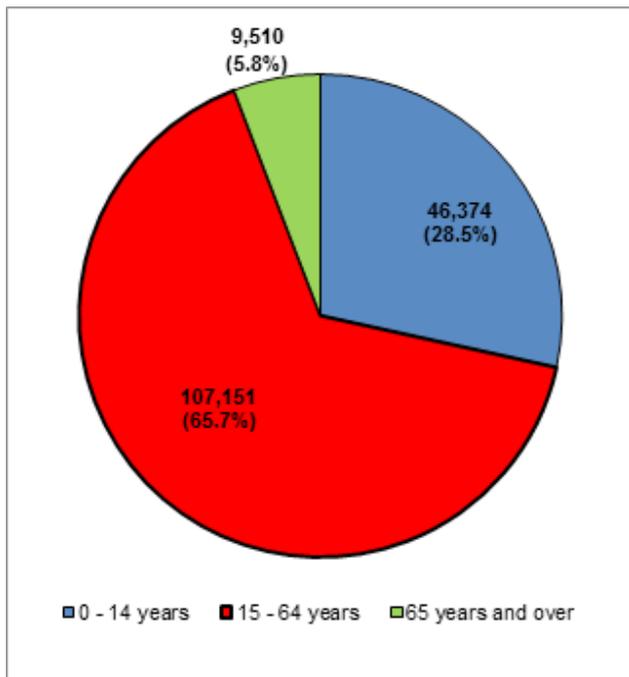
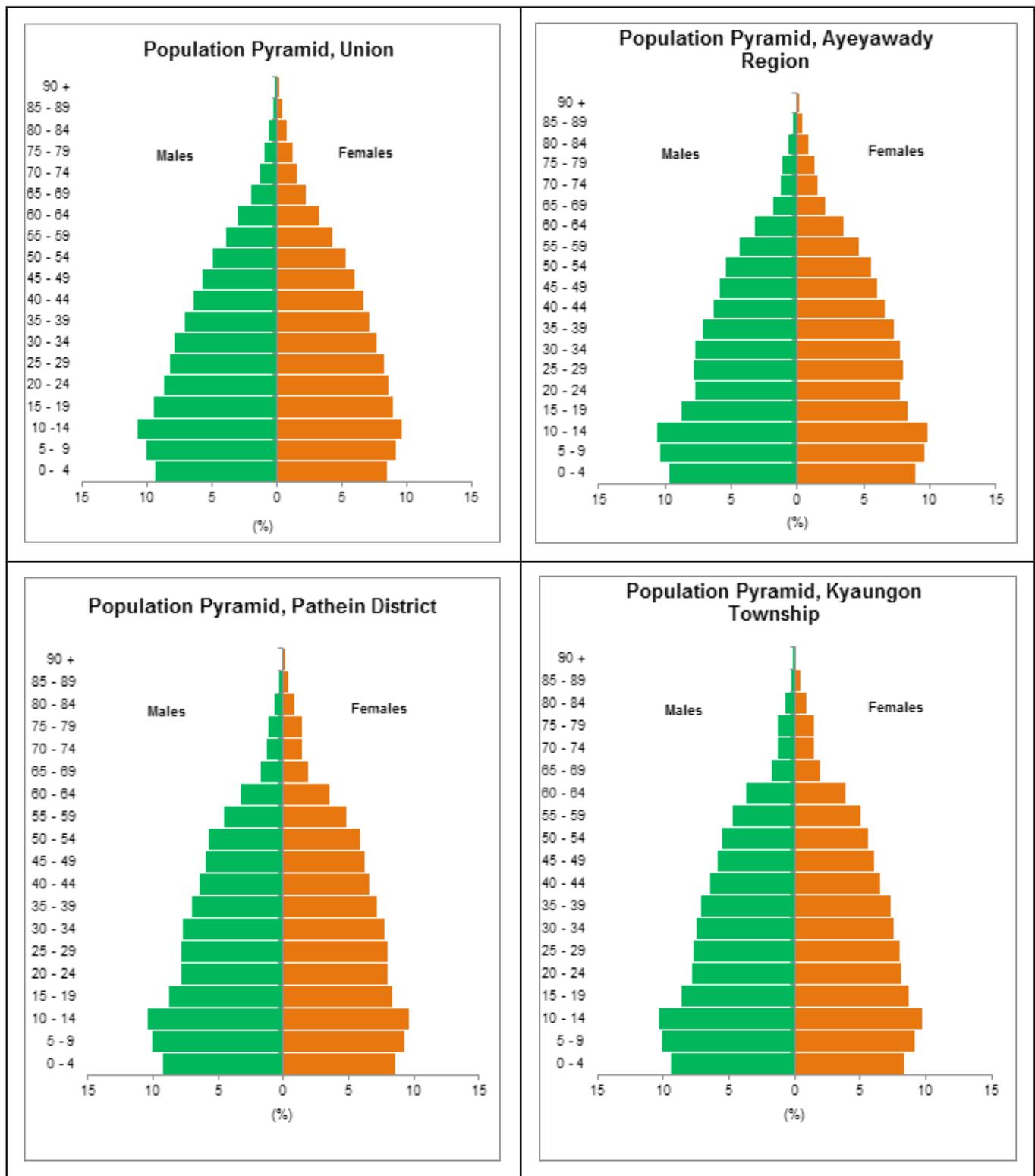


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kyaungon Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	163,035	78,755	84,280
0 - 4	14,438	7,408	7,030
5 - 9	15,628	7,934	7,694
10 - 14	16,308	8,147	8,161
15 - 19	14,058	6,757	7,301
20 - 24	13,029	6,159	6,870
25 - 29	12,828	6,089	6,739
30 - 34	12,207	5,856	6,351
35 - 39	11,768	5,612	6,156
40 - 44	10,578	5,052	5,526
45 - 49	9,672	4,595	5,077
50 - 54	9,001	4,325	4,676
55 - 59	7,915	3,699	4,216
60 - 64	6,095	2,862	3,233
65 - 69	2,986	1,370	1,616
70 - 74	2,224	1,004	1,220
75 - 79	2,256	1,005	1,251
80 - 84	1,299	580	719
85 - 89	553	215	338
90 +	192	86	106

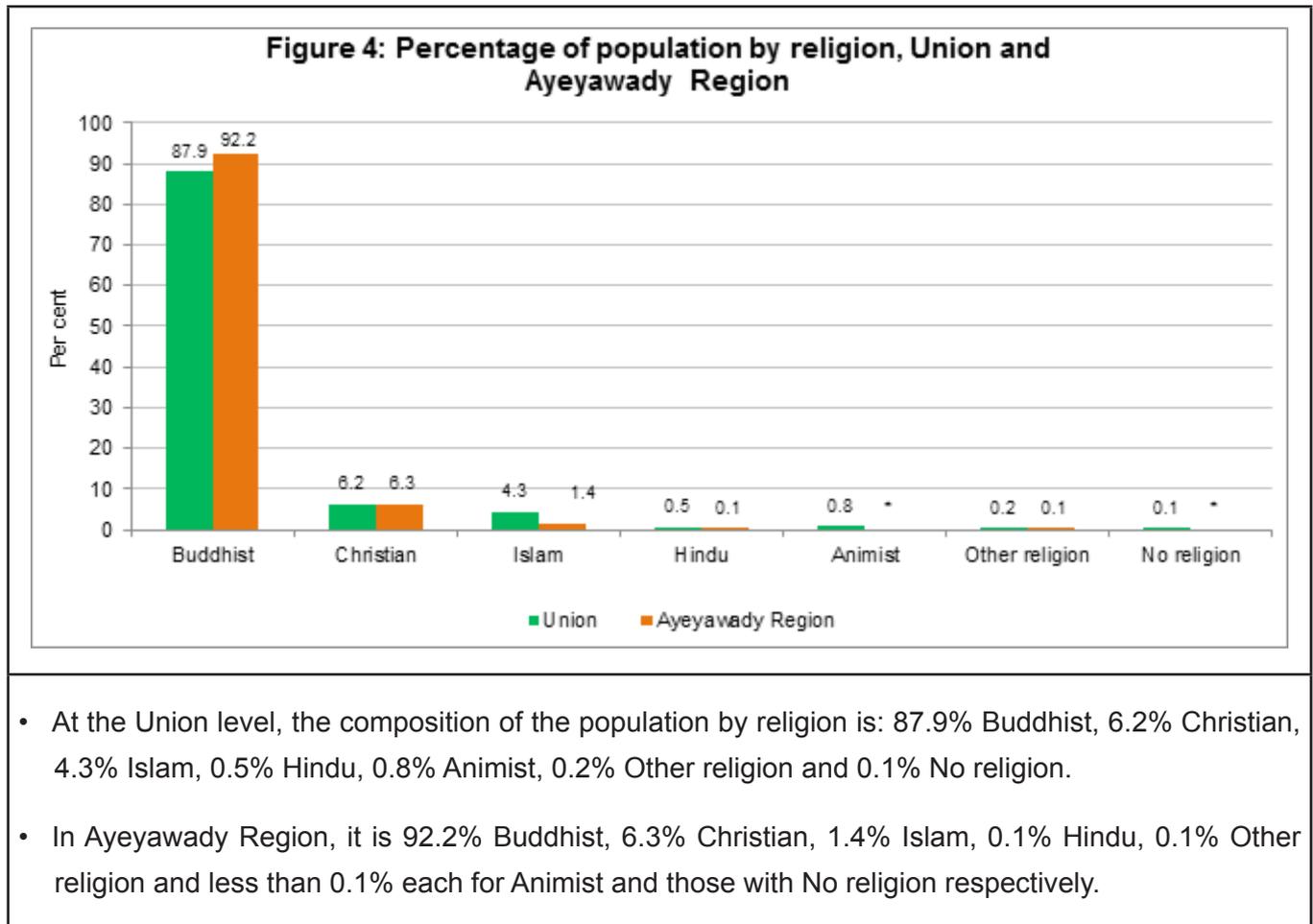
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kyaungon Township is 65.7 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Ayeyawady Region, Patheingyi District and Kyaungon Township)



- The population has noticeably increasing in age group (10-14) and markedly declining in age groups (0-4) and (5-9) in Kyaungon Township.
- Compared to Union level, there is not much difference between Kyaungon Township and Union level with percentage of working age group 15-64 population.
- Starting from age group 10-14, there are less 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	3,315	1,686	1,629	1,061	523	538
6	3,168	1,661	1,507	2,485	1,289	1,196
7	3,121	1,555	1,566	2,643	1,297	1,346
8	2,906	1,431	1,475	2,470	1,206	1,264
9	3,029	1,534	1,495	2,636	1,325	1,311
10	3,141	1,560	1,581	2,630	1,311	1,319
11	3,106	1,510	1,596	2,441	1,176	1,265
12	3,314	1,608	1,706	2,365	1,158	1,207
13	3,269	1,630	1,639	2,010	1,009	1,001
14	3,029	1,519	1,510	1,531	813	718
15	3,013	1,457	1,556	1,163	550	613
16	2,649	1,279	1,370	821	389	432
17	2,685	1,273	1,412	570	236	334
18	2,833	1,308	1,525	421	186	235
19	2,503	1,196	1,307	283	141	142
20	3,055	1,421	1,634	190	91	99
21	2,448	1,152	1,296	114	64	50
22	2,543	1,197	1,346	78	42	36
23	2,574	1,193	1,381	49	31	18
24	2,209	1,050	1,159	27	10	17
25	2,824	1,342	1,482	32	19	13
26	2,299	1,069	1,230	15	7	8
27	2,537	1,207	1,330	9	4	5
28	2,662	1,253	1,409	17	7	10
29	2,348	1,093	1,255	9	3	6

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Kyaungon Township

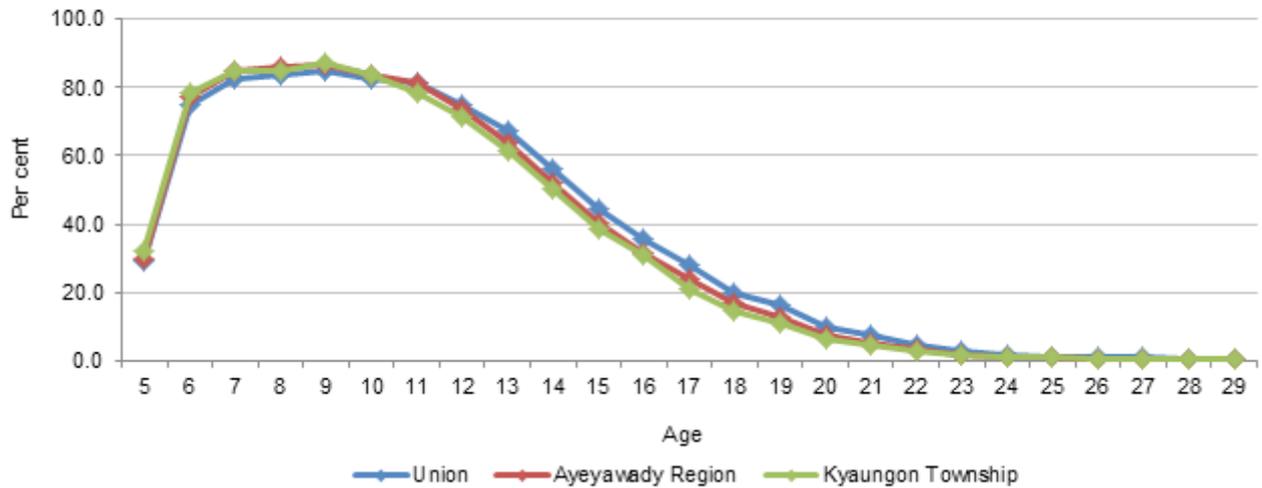
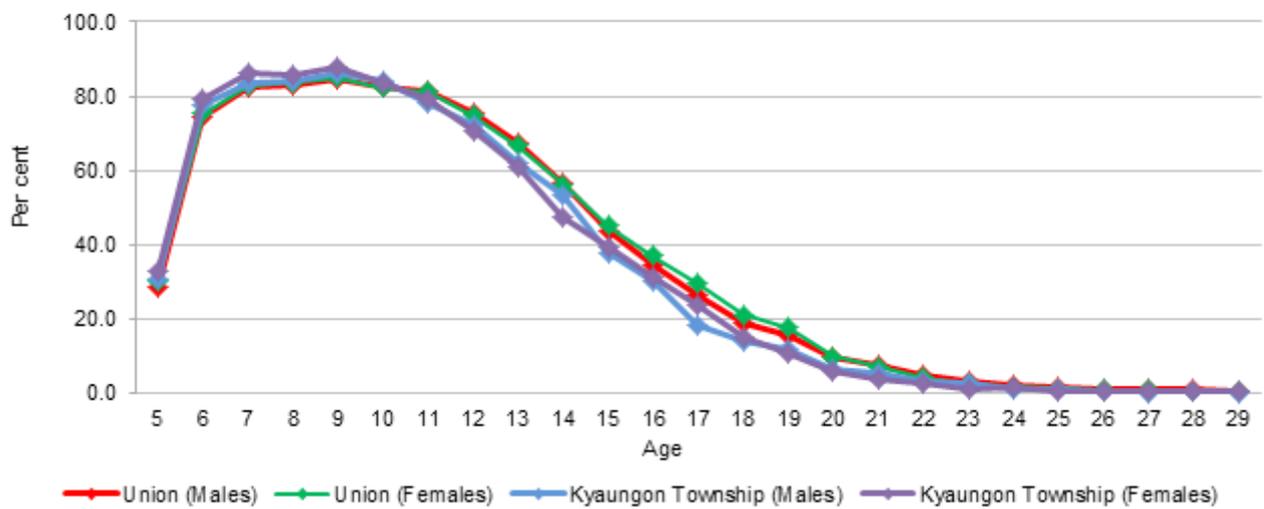
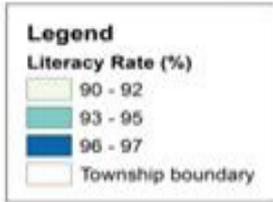
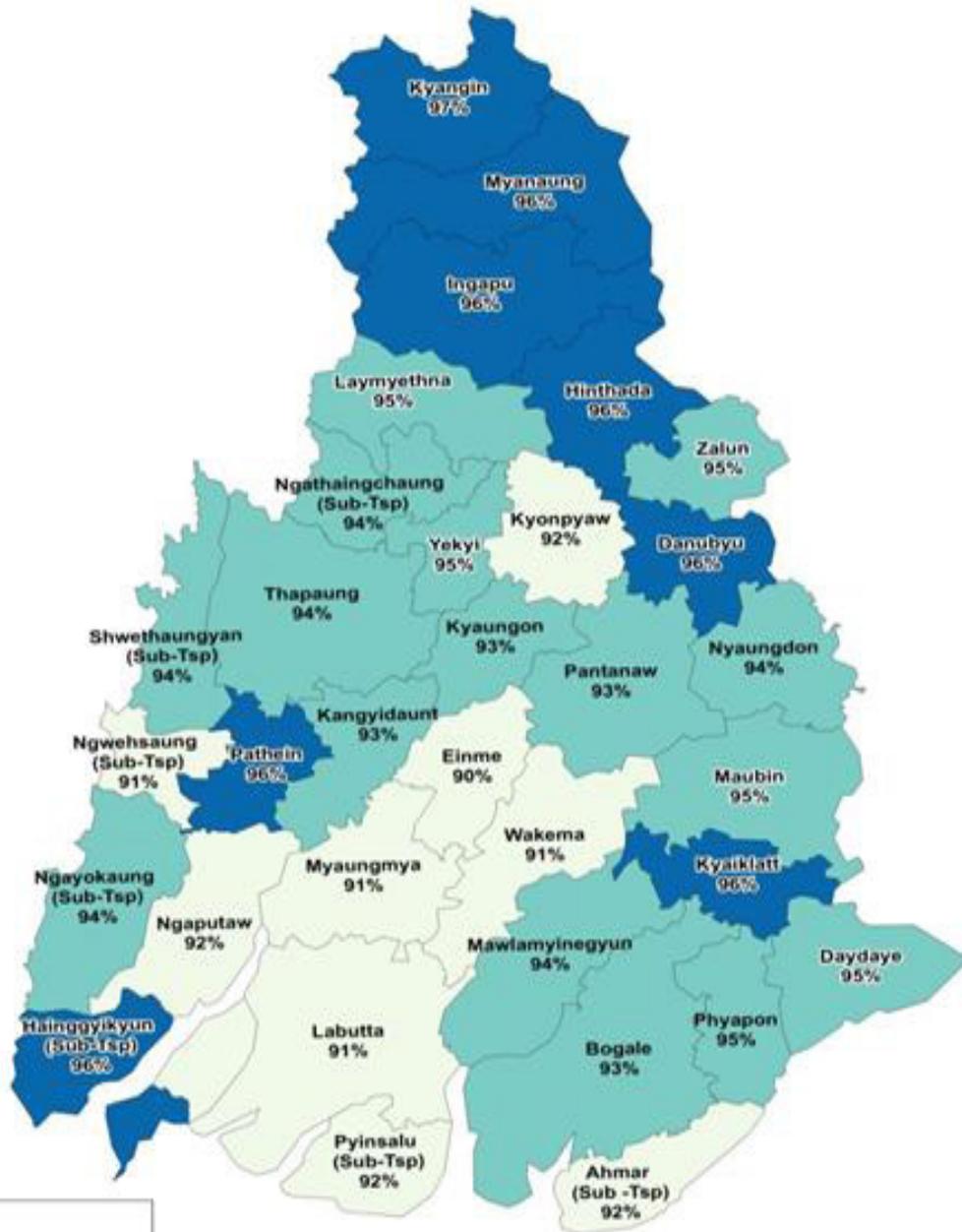


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kyaungon Township



- School attendance in Kyaungon Township drops after age 10 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kyaungon Township is much lower than that of the Union after age 11 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 93.8%
Pathein District	: 93.8%
Kyaungon Township	: 93.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	26,512	94.6
Males	12,526	94.9
Females	13,986	94.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kyaungon Township is 93.0 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Ayeyawady Region (93.8%) and higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.2 per cent and for the males it is 95.0 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 94.6 per cent with 94.4 per cent for females and 94.9 per cent for males.

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

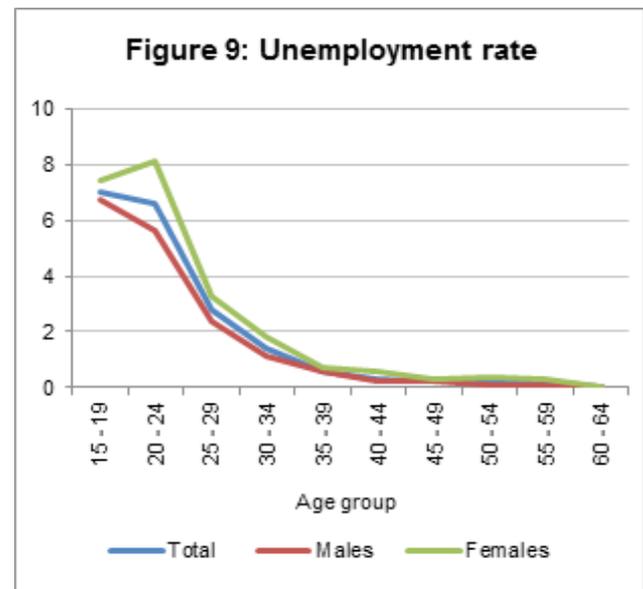
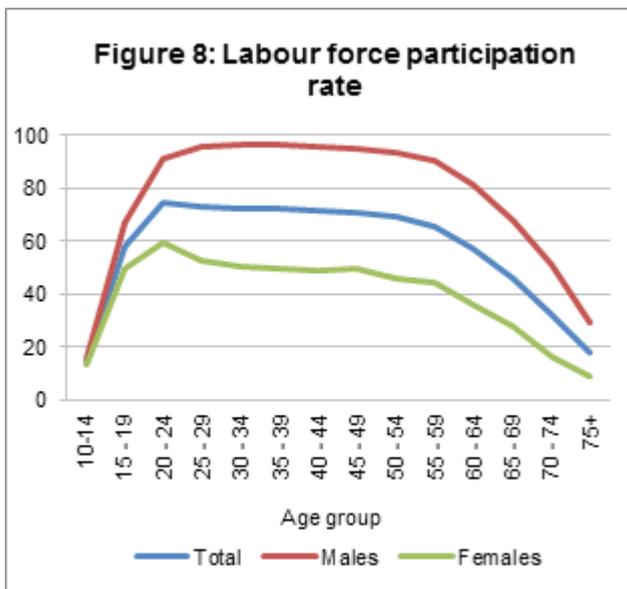
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	89,574	7,667	8.6	26,768	27,874	14,517	7,109	119	3,772	199	58	1,491
Urban	9,429	523	5.5	1,433	2,090	2,124	1,770	32	1,314	79	20	44
Rural	80,145	7,144	8.9	25,335	25,784	12,393	5,339	87	2,458	120	38	1,447
Males	42,350	2,620	6.2	11,205	12,927	8,721	4,172	80	1,752	66	39	768
Females	47,224	5,047	10.7	15,563	14,947	5,796	2,937	39	2,020	133	19	723

- Some 8.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 8.9 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 6.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 10.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 31.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.2 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			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	14.6	15.8	13.4	8.2	9.8	6.3
15 - 19	58.0	67.1	49.5	7.0	6.7	7.4
20 - 24	74.5	91.5	59.3	6.6	5.6	8.1
25 - 29	73.1	95.6	52.8	2.8	2.4	3.3
30 - 34	72.5	96.3	50.4	1.4	1.1	1.8
35 - 39	72.0	96.3	49.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
40 - 44	71.6	96.0	49.2	0.3	0.2	0.6
45 - 49	71.1	95.1	49.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
50 - 54	69.1	93.8	46.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
55 - 59	65.8	90.4	44.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
60 - 64	57.3	81.6	35.8	-	-	-
65 - 69	45.9	67.5	27.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
70 - 74	32.4	51.6	16.6	-	-	-
75 +	18.1	29.7	9.1	-	-	-
15 - 24	65.9	78.8	54.2	6.8	6.1	7.8
15 - 64	69.0	90.2	49.7	2.3	1.9	3.0



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kyaungon Township is 69.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 49.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.2 per cent.
- In Kyaungon Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 14.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kyaungon Township is 2.3 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.9%) and for females (3.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.8 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	53,785	0.5	30.5	48.8	10.7	2.6	6.8
Males	14,117	1.1	56.8	3.8	16.6	4.9	16.9
Females	39,668	0.3	21.2	64.9	8.6	1.8	3.2

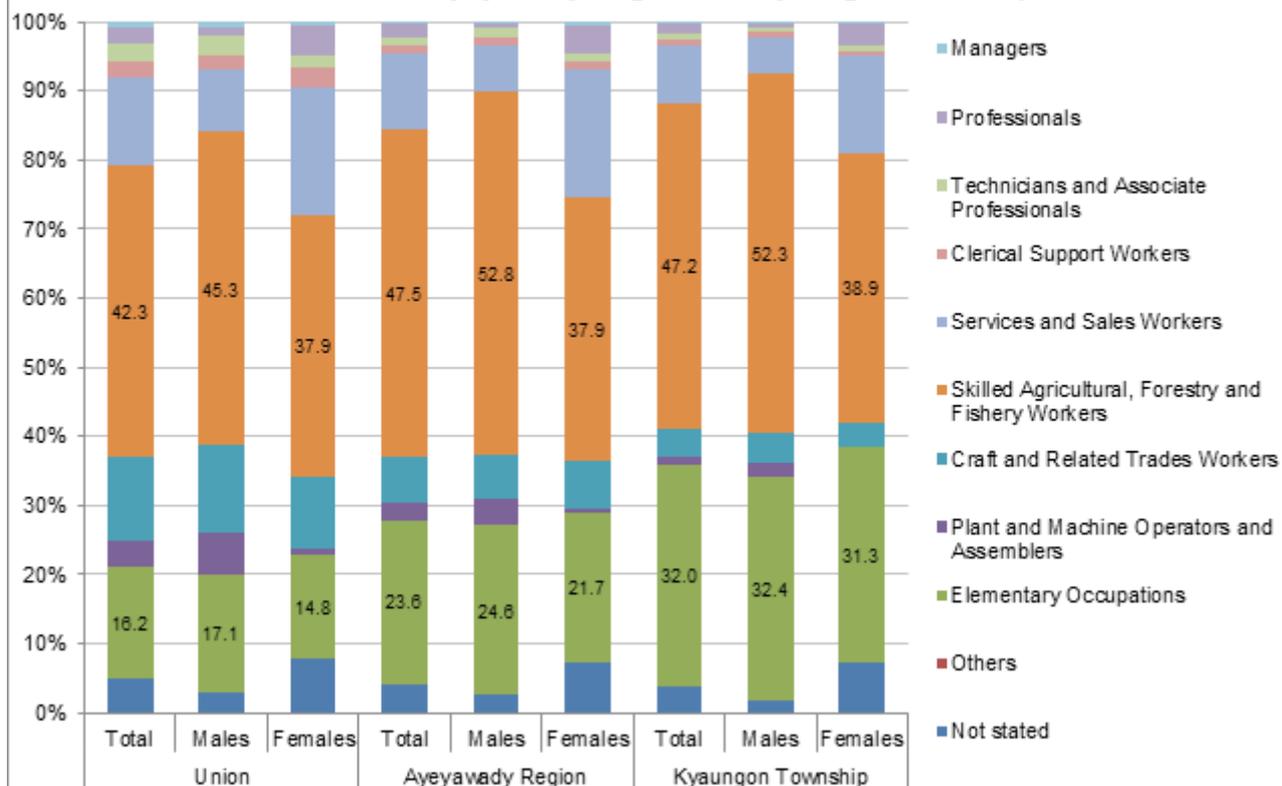
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 56.8 per cent of males are full time students while 64.9 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	71,591	44,660	26,931	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	220	120	100	0.3	0.3	0.4
Professionals	1,092	257	835	1.5	0.6	3.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	512	293	219	0.7	0.7	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	588	410	178	0.8	0.9	0.7
Services and Sales Workers	6,049	2,216	3,833	8.4	5.0	14.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	33,803	23,336	10,467	47.2	52.3	38.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,852	1,939	913	4.0	4.3	3.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	880	829	51	1.2	1.9	0.2
Elementary Occupations	22,893	14,475	8,418	32.0	32.4	31.3
Others	1	-	1	*	-	*
Not stated	2,701	785	1,916	3.8	1.8	7.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Kyaungon Township



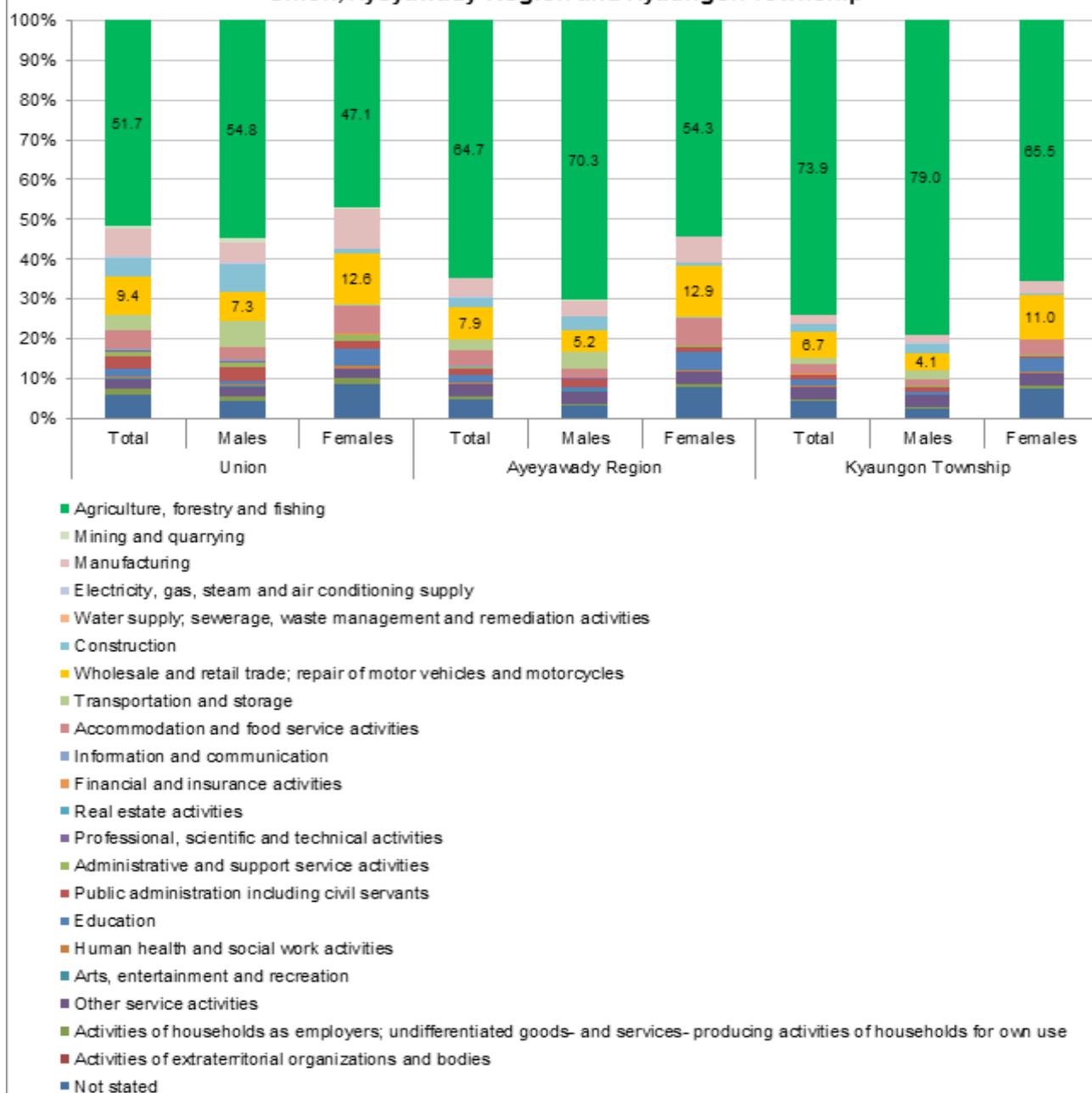
- In Kyaungon Township, 47.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 32.0 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 52.3 per cent of males and 38.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Ayeyawady Region, 47.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 23.6 per cent are elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	71,591	44,660	26,931	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	52,915	35,263	17,652	73.9	79.0	65.5
Mining and quarrying	12	10	2	*	*	*
Manufacturing	1,757	919	838	2.5	2.1	3.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	57	51	6	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	27	27	-	*	0.1	-
Construction	1,205	1,097	108	1.7	2.5	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,780	1,830	2,950	6.7	4.1	11.0
Transportation and storage	1,180	1,147	33	1.6	2.6	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,612	588	1,024	2.3	1.3	3.8
Information and communication	65	45	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	63	30	33	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	36	30	6	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	171	121	50	0.2	0.3	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	707	548	159	1.0	1.2	0.6
Education	1,163	272	891	1.6	0.6	3.3
Human health and social work activities	193	52	141	0.3	0.1	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	54	45	9	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	2,046	1,287	759	2.9	2.9	2.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	475	275	200	0.7	0.6	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	-	1	*	-	*
Not stated	3,072	1,023	2,049	4.3	2.3	7.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Kyaungon Township



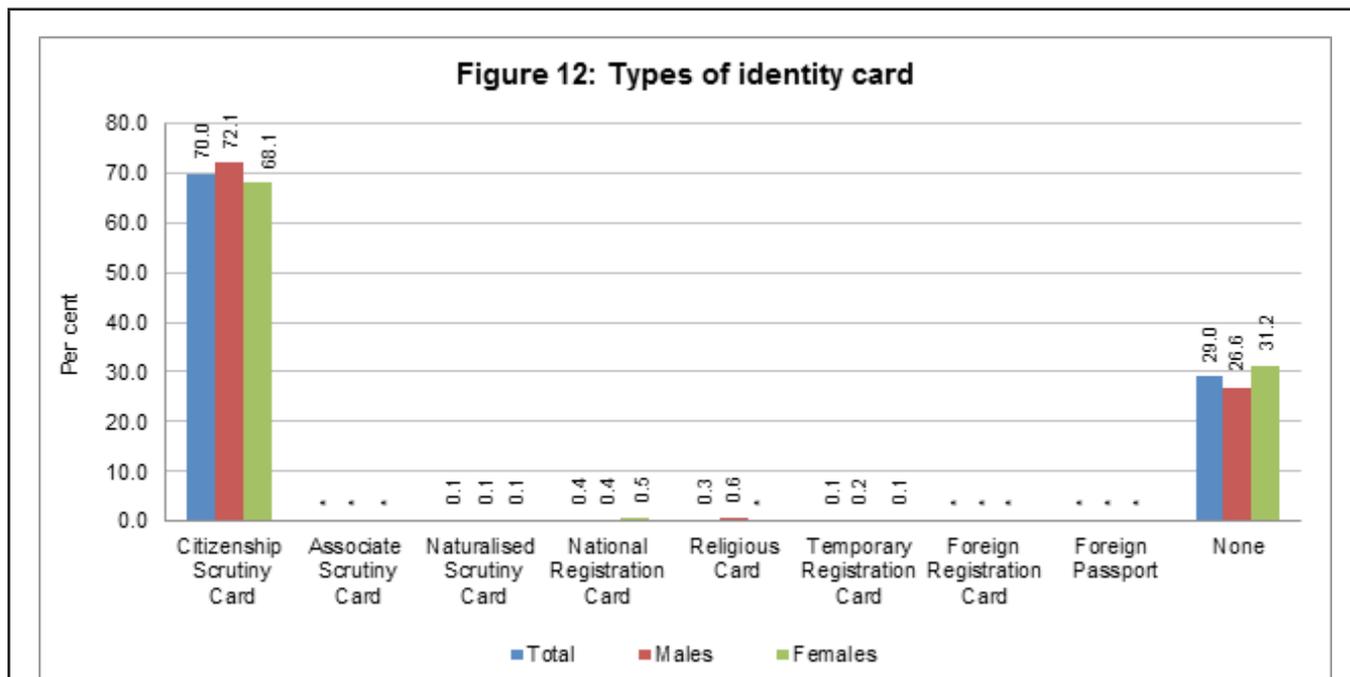
- In Kyaungon Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 73.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 6.7 per cent.
- There are 79.0 per cent of males and 65.5 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 64.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 7.9 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	93,028	25	153	575	399	182	*	32	38,571
Urban	9,988	2	9	112	52	56	*	7	3,388
Rural	83,040	23	144	463	347	126	*	25	35,183
Males	45,690	13	90	236	380	96	*	19	16,886
Females	47,338	12	63	339	19	86	*	13	21,685

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Kyaungon Township, 70.0 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 29.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 26.6 per cent of males and 31.2 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	163,035	150,773	12,262	7.5	6,925	3,218	5,131	4,647
0 - 4	14,438	13,997	441	3.1	53	49	348	328
5 - 9	15,628	15,292	336	2.1	55	68	116	200
10 - 14	16,308	15,956	352	2.2	66	75	99	206
15 - 19	14,058	13,717	341	2.4	89	58	108	163
20 - 24	13,029	12,761	268	2.1	63	67	76	132
25 - 29	12,828	12,525	303	2.4	92	56	85	132
30 - 34	12,207	11,851	356	2.9	103	89	114	134
35 - 39	11,768	11,351	417	3.5	153	75	130	138
40 - 44	10,578	9,929	649	6.1	360	91	187	177
45 - 49	9,672	8,713	959	9.9	640	150	245	238
50 - 54	9,001	7,779	1,222	13.6	794	188	373	350
55 - 59	7,915	6,642	1,273	16.1	805	219	489	360
60 - 64	6,095	4,737	1,358	22.3	901	317	571	434
65 - 69	2,986	2,128	858	28.7	576	259	348	277
70 - 74	2,224	1,314	910	40.9	636	339	465	339
75 - 79	2,256	1,217	1,039	46.1	733	452	603	449
80 - 84	1,299	567	732	56.4	496	396	462	345
85 - 89	553	222	331	59.9	232	191	219	184
90 +	192	75	117	60.9	78	79	93	61

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	78,755	72,997	5,758	7.3	3,087	1,454	2,360	2,182
0 - 4	7,408	7,163	245	3.3	31	32	197	183
5 - 9	7,934	7,736	198	2.5	35	37	62	116
10 - 14	8,147	7,945	202	2.5	36	41	45	124
15 - 19	6,757	6,581	176	2.6	39	29	56	92
20 - 24	6,159	6,030	129	2.1	25	30	40	64
25 - 29	6,089	5,942	147	2.4	46	23	42	64
30 - 34	5,856	5,671	185	3.2	49	43	58	73
35 - 39	5,612	5,397	215	3.8	68	36	73	65
40 - 44	5,052	4,720	332	6.6	175	44	102	93
45 - 49	4,595	4,134	461	10.0	303	65	120	115
50 - 54	4,325	3,747	578	13.4	374	84	176	152
55 - 59	3,699	3,140	559	15.1	354	86	222	161
60 - 64	2,862	2,235	627	21.9	410	141	256	191
65 - 69	1,370	1,000	370	27.0	253	106	150	119
70 - 74	1,004	608	396	39.4	266	152	187	143
75 - 79	1,005	566	439	43.7	291	203	254	189
80 - 84	580	266	314	54.1	200	181	195	146
85 - 89	215	89	126	58.6	90	82	78	65
90 +	86	27	59	68.6	42	39	47	27

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	84,280	77,776	6,504	7.7	3,838	1,764	2,771	2,465
0 - 4	7,030	6,834	196	2.8	22	17	151	145
5 - 9	7,694	7,556	138	1.8	20	31	54	84
10 - 14	8,161	8,011	150	1.8	30	34	54	82
15 - 19	7,301	7,136	165	2.3	50	29	52	71
20 - 24	6,870	6,731	139	2.0	38	37	36	68
25 - 29	6,739	6,583	156	2.3	46	33	43	68
30 - 34	6,351	6,180	171	2.7	54	46	56	61
35 - 39	6,156	5,954	202	3.3	85	39	57	73
40 - 44	5,526	5,209	317	5.7	185	47	85	84
45 - 49	5,077	4,579	498	9.8	337	85	125	123
50 - 54	4,676	4,032	644	13.8	420	104	197	198
55 - 59	4,216	3,502	714	16.9	451	133	267	199
60 - 64	3,233	2,502	731	22.6	491	176	315	243
65 - 69	1,616	1,128	488	30.2	323	153	198	158
70 - 74	1,220	706	514	42.1	370	187	278	196
75 - 79	1,251	651	600	48.0	442	249	349	260
80 - 84	719	301	418	58.1	296	215	267	199
85 - 89	338	133	205	60.7	142	109	141	119
90 +	106	48	58	54.7	36	40	46	34

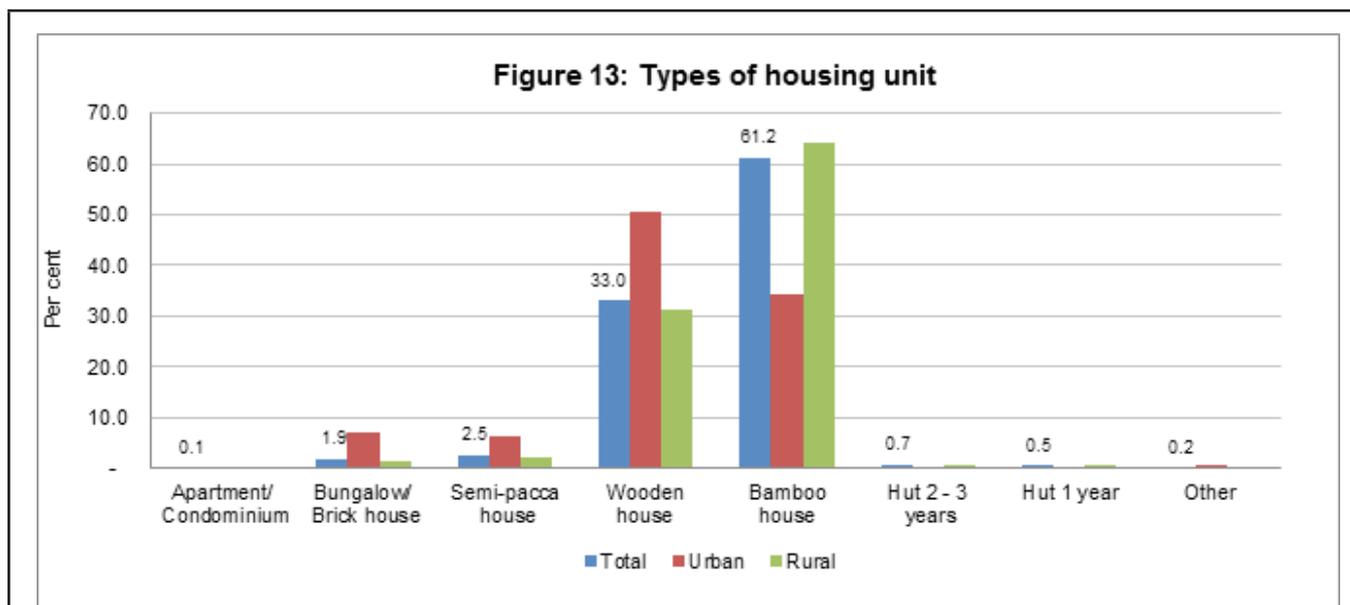
- Eight in every 100 persons in Kyaungon Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	41,402	0.1	1.9	2.5	33.0	61.2	0.7	0.5	0.2
Urban	3,950	0.4	7.2	6.1	50.7	34.2	0.3	0.4	0.7
Rural	37,452	0.1	1.4	2.1	31.2	64.0	0.7	0.5	0.1



- The majority of the households in Kyaungon Township are living in bamboo houses (61.2%) followed by households in wooden houses (33.0%).
- Some 50.7 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 64.0 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

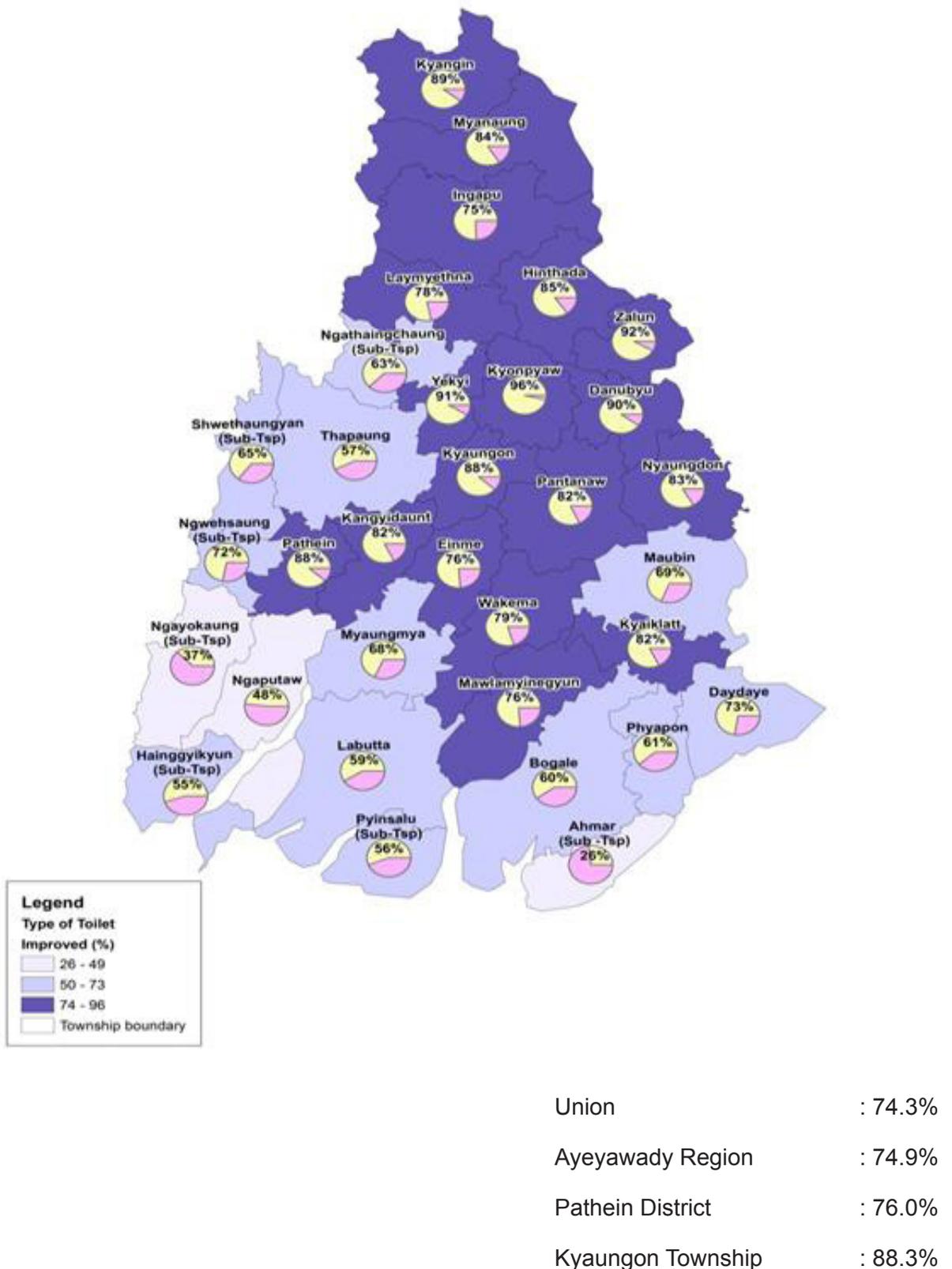


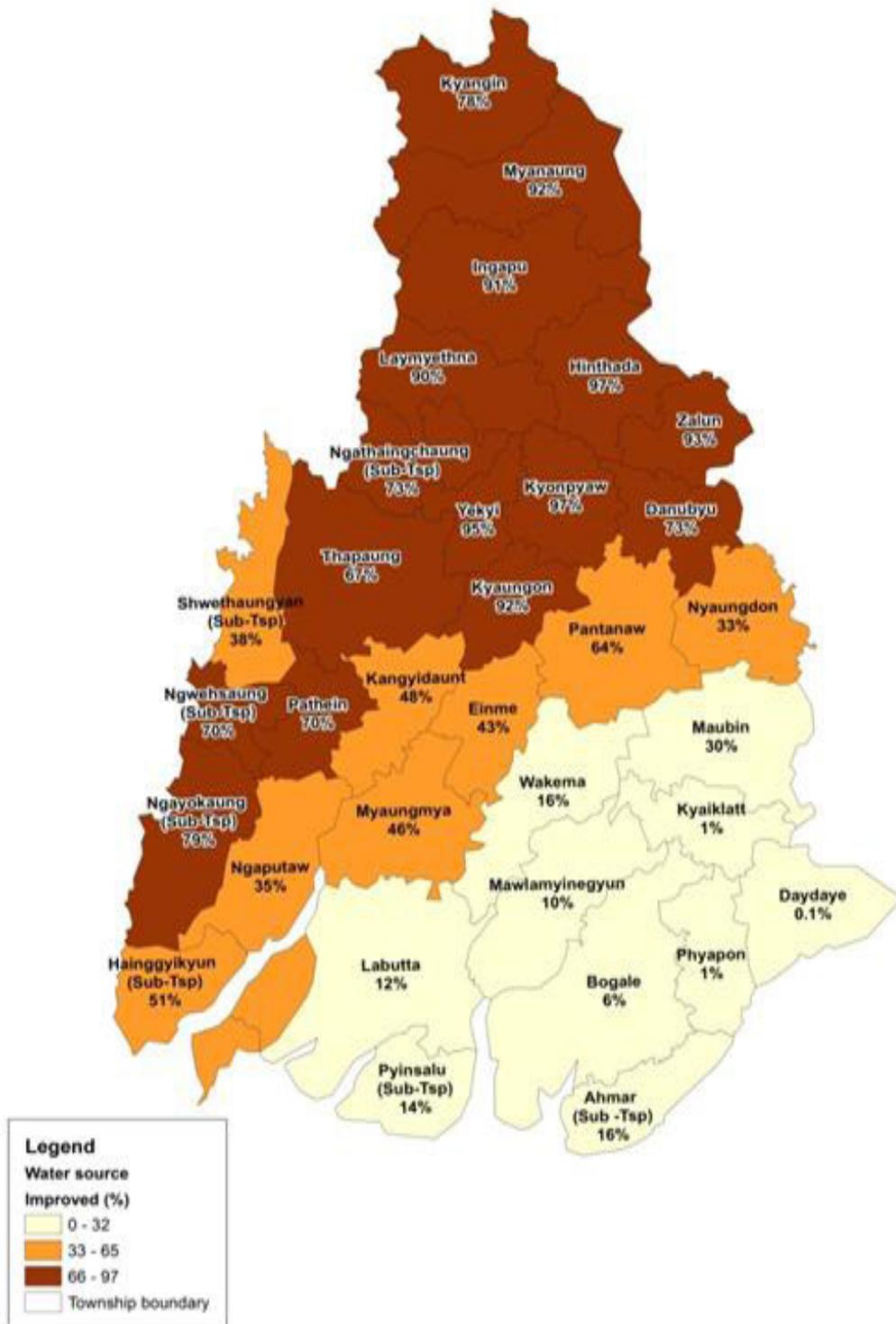
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.0	2.0	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		87.3	93.2	86.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>88.3</i>	<i>95.2</i>	<i>87.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		4.5	2.0	4.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.6	0.1	0.8
Other		0.5	0.1	0.5
None		6.1	2.6	6.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	41,402	3,950	37,452

- Some 88.3 per cent of the households in Kyaungon Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (87.3%)).
- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, Kyaungon has the proportion group (74-96) of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Ayeyawady Region is 74.9 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 6.1 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Ayeyawady Region, it is 12.8 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kyaungon Township, 6.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 50.3%
Patheingyi District	: 70.5%
Kyaungon Township	: 91.6%

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

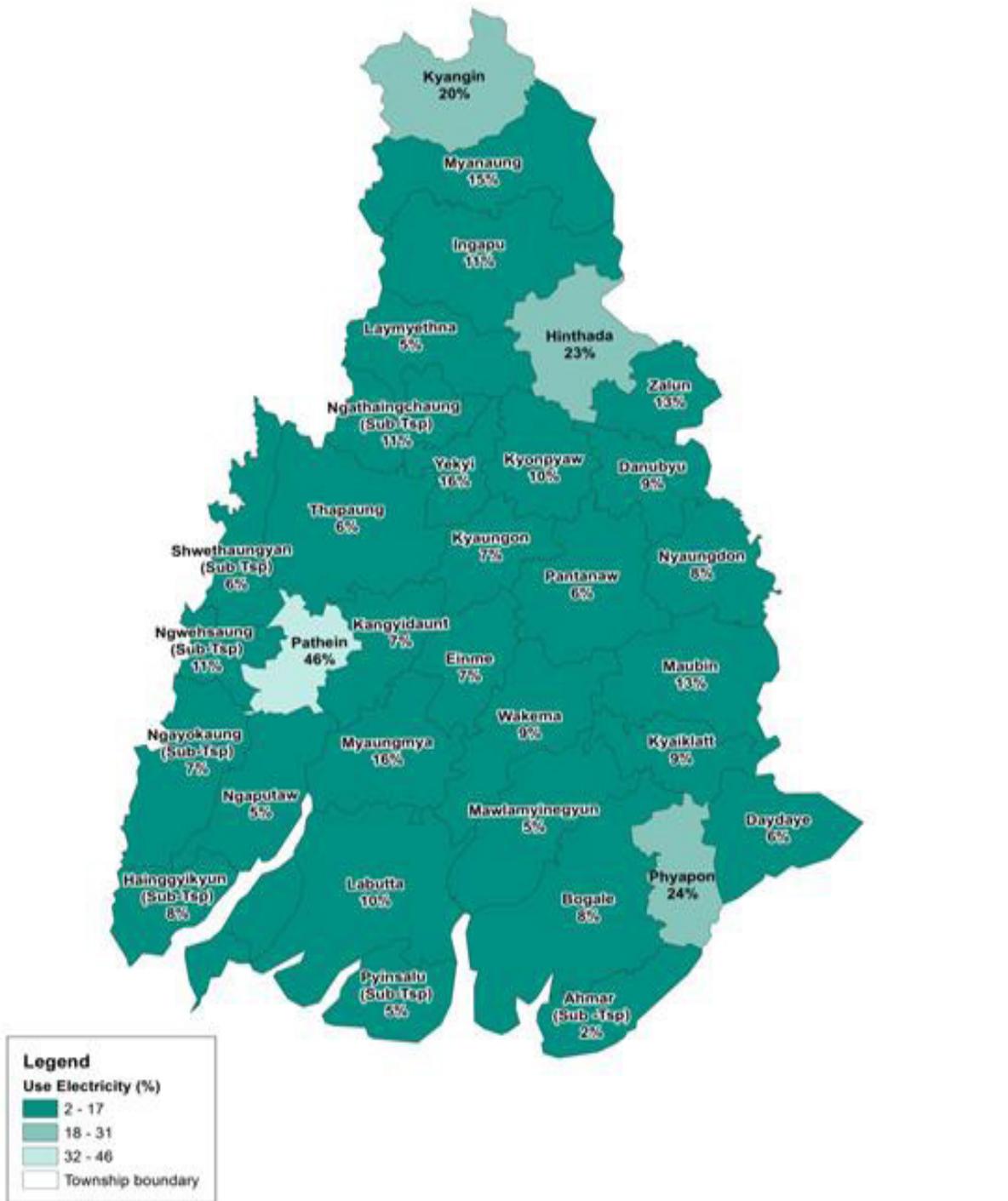
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.4	0.5	0.4
Tube well, borehole	81.4	81.4	81.4
Protected well/ Spring	7.7	2.0	8.3
Bottled water/ Water purifier	2.1	14.7	0.7
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>90.8</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	0.3	0.1	0.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.8	0.1	2.0
River/stream/ canal	5.6	0.8	6.2
Waterfall/ Rain water	*	0.1	*
Other	0.7	0.3	0.7
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>9.2</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	41,402	3,950

- In Kyaungon Township, 91.6 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 Ayeyawady Region, it is within the range of (66-97) and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 81.4 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 7.7 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 8.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 9.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Ayeyawady Region	: 12.0%
Pathein District	: 14.6%
Kyaungon Township	: 7.3%

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

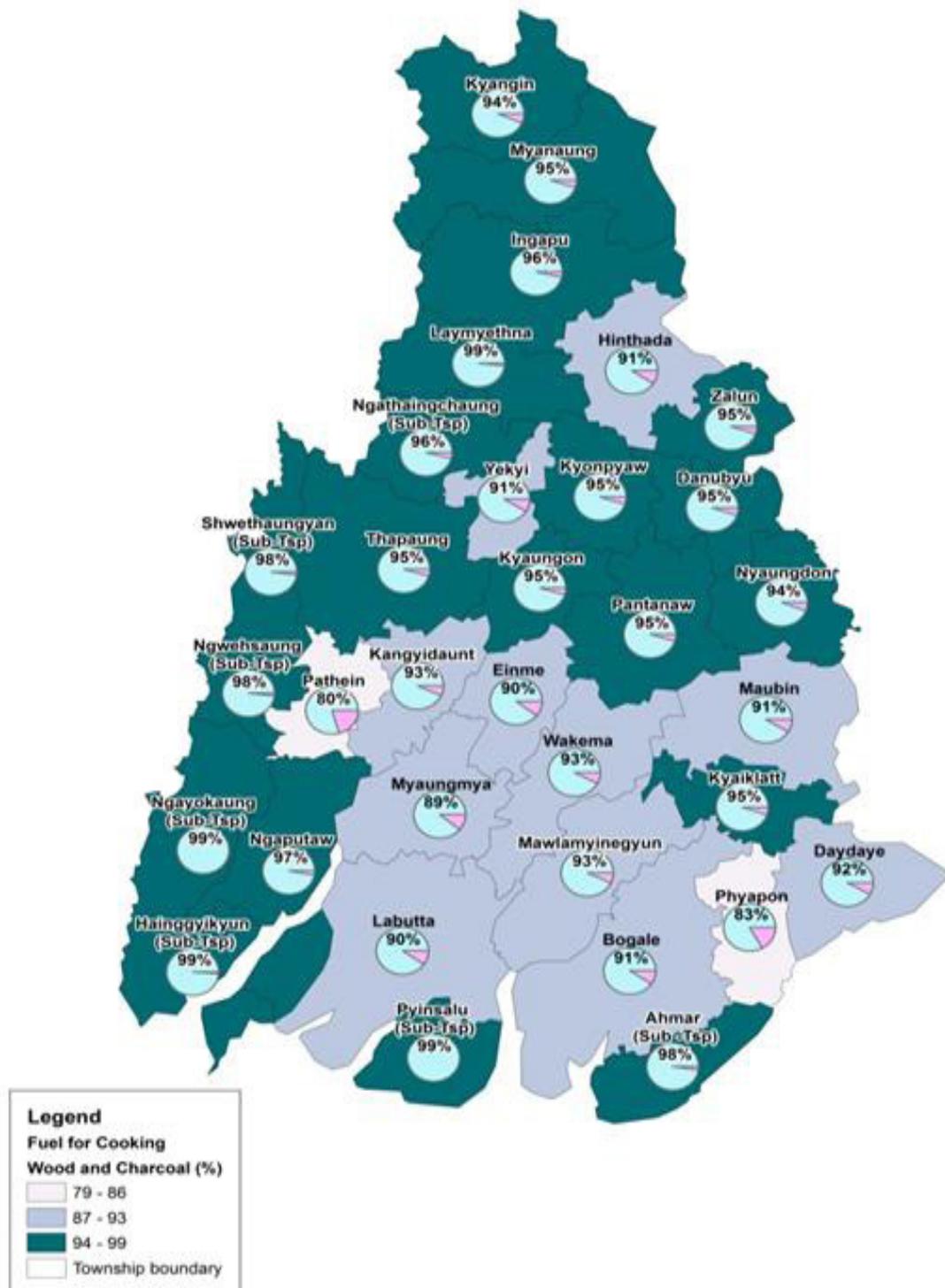
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		7.3	52.2	2.6
Kerosene		49.1	3.5	53.9
Candle		13.0	13.7	12.9
Battery		21.9	28.6	21.2
Generator (private)		3.1	0.8	3.3
Water mill (private)		*	-	*
Solar system/energy		5.4	0.5	5.9
Other		0.2	0.8	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	41,402	3,950	37,452

- In Kyaungon Township, 7.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the group (2-17) in electricity usage compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Ayeyawady Region is 12.0 per cent.
- The use of kerosene for lighting is the highest in the township with 49.1 per cent.
- In rural areas, 53.9 per cent of the households use kerosene for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Ayeyawady Region	: 92.7%
Patheingyi District	: 92.8%
Kyaungon Township	: 95.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.0	15.5	0.6
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		0.9	0.1	0.9
BioGas		0.1	0.5	*
Firewood		93.9	71.5	96.2
Charcoal		1.4	8.0	0.7
Coal		*	0.2	*
Other		1.7	4.1	1.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	41,402	3,950	37,452

- In Kyaungon Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 93.9 per cent using firewood and 1.4 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 2.0 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 96.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.7 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

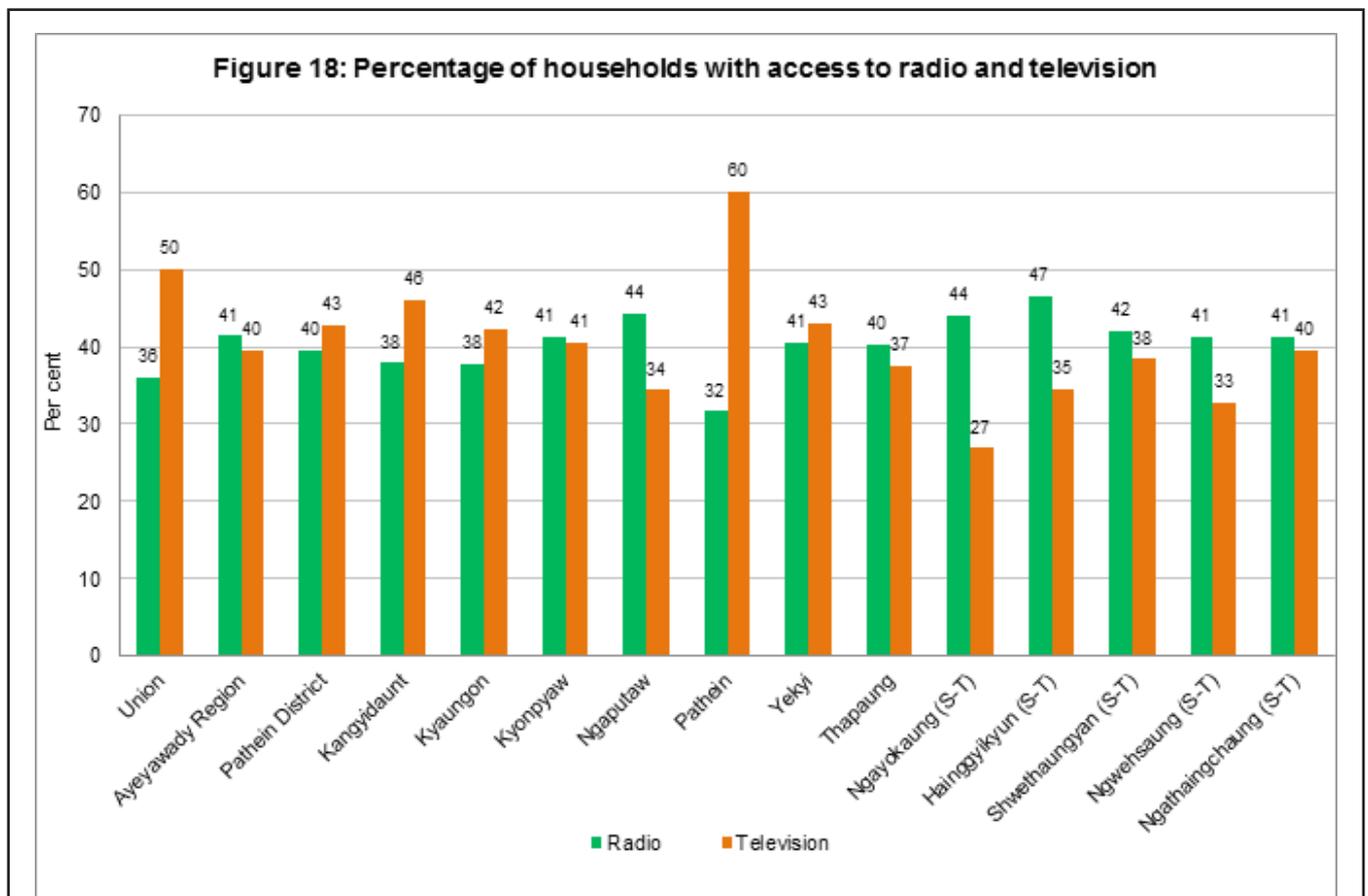
Communication and related amenities

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	41,402	37.7	42.4	2.7	19.3	0.6	0.3	36.7	*
Urban	3,950	28.0	59.0	7.2	42.9	3.5	1.0	28.1	*
Rural	37,452	38.8	40.6	2.2	16.9	0.3	0.3	37.6	*

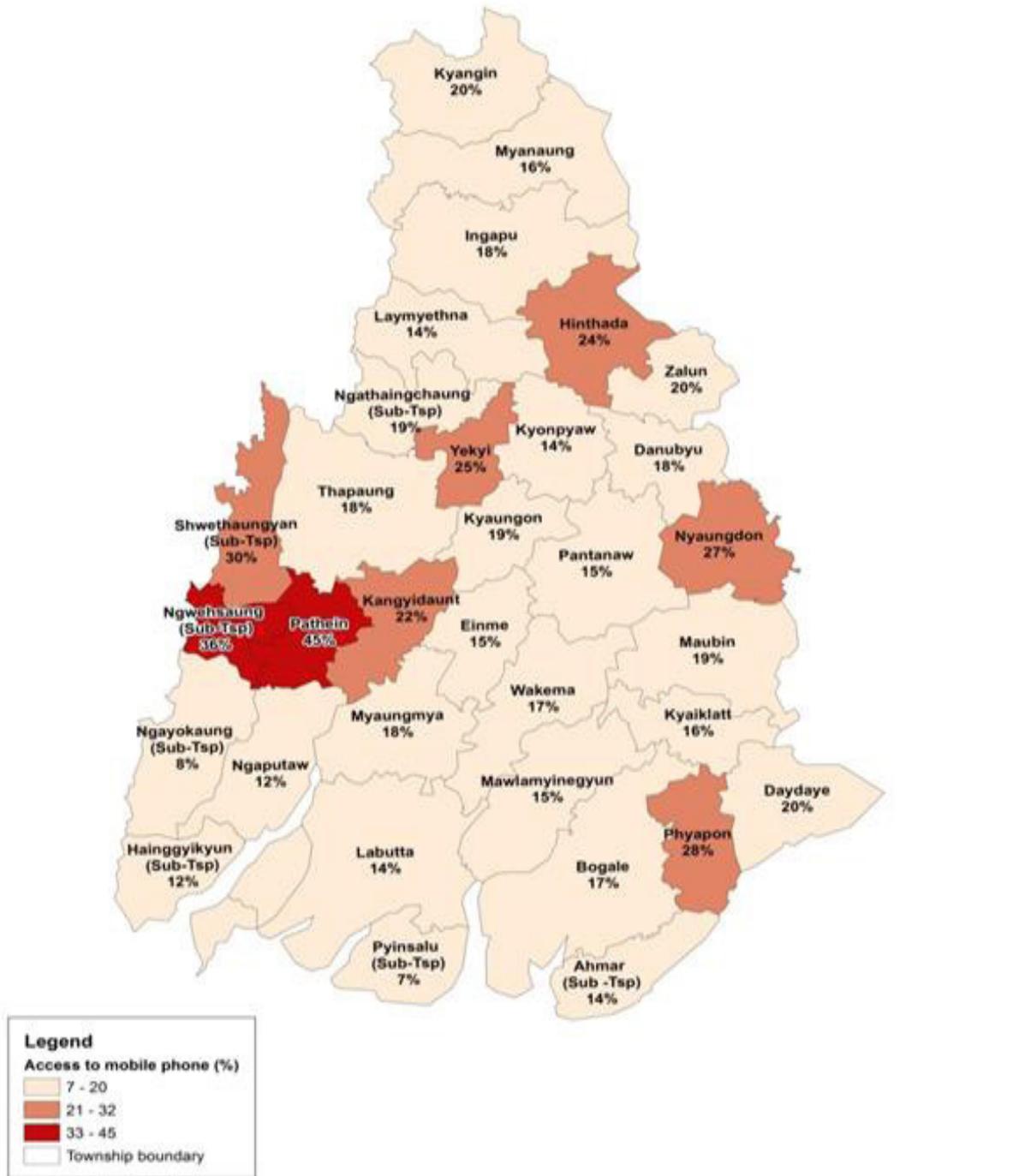
- Some 42.4 per cent of the households in Kyaungon Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 59.0 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television while the proportion for rural areas was 40.6 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Kyaungon Township, some 42.4 per cent of the households in Kyaungon Township have access to television and about one in three households (37.7%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Ayeyawady Region	: 19.2%
Patheingyi District	: 22.3%
Kyaungon Township	: 19.3%

- Only 19.3 per cent of the households in Kyaungon Township reported having mobile phones while the proportion for Ayeyawady Region was 19.2 per cent.

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)
Ayeyawady Region	1,488,983	9,065	276,847	566,391	36,835	211,646	100,106	227,654
Urban	200,962	4,706	69,392	118,659	3,030	3,774	3,457	5,549
Rural	1,288,021	4,359	207,455	447,732	33,805	207,872	96,649	222,105
Patheingyi District	394,147	3,485	86,618	151,744	10,216	44,989	18,471	62,528
Urban	69,584	2,033	26,927	37,481	1,117	1,644	1,211	2,486
Rural	324,563	1,452	59,691	114,263	9,099	43,345	17,260	60,042
Kyaungmon Township	41,402	157	8,573	20,569	2,059	3,227	414	5,588
Urban	3,950	86	1,178	2,500	125	109	30	127
Rural	37,452	71	7,395	18,069	1,934	3,118	384	5,461

- In Kyaungmon Township, 49.7 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 20.7 per cent of households having motorcycle/ moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

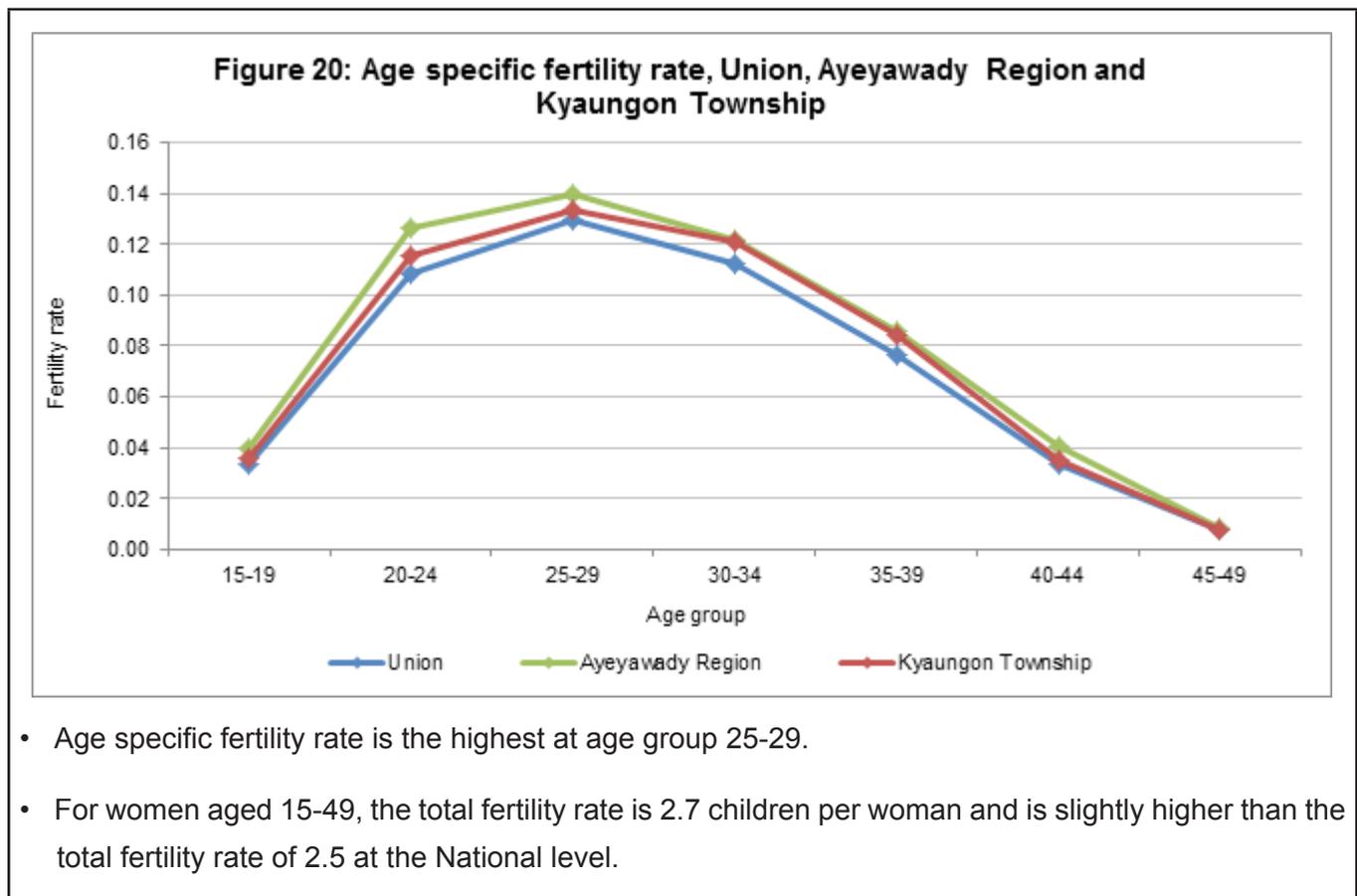
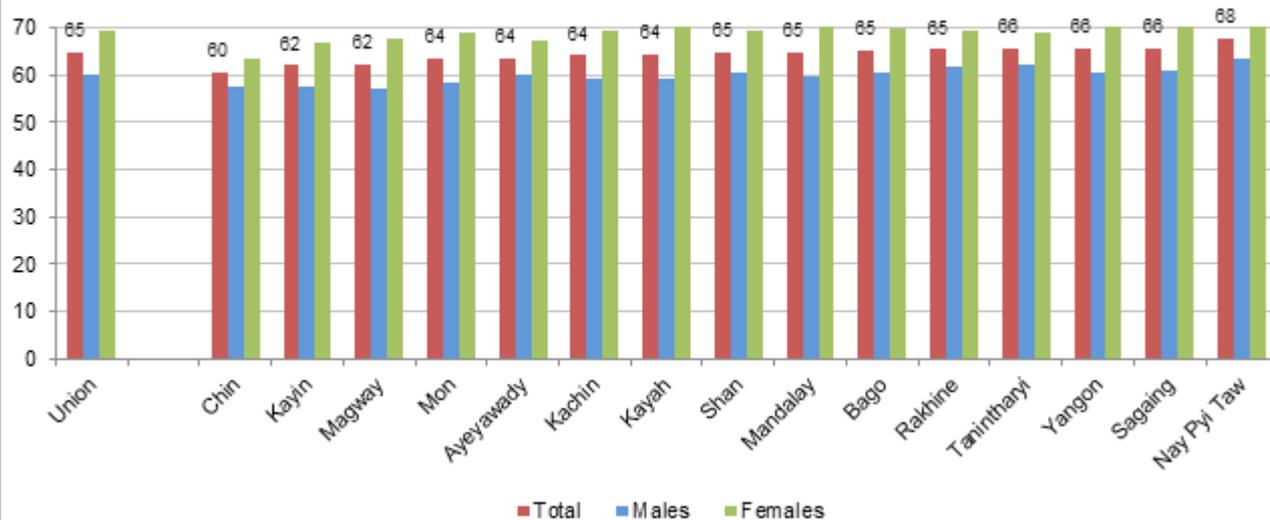


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Ayeyawady Region	: 2.8
Pathein District	: 2.6
Kyaungon Township	: 2.7

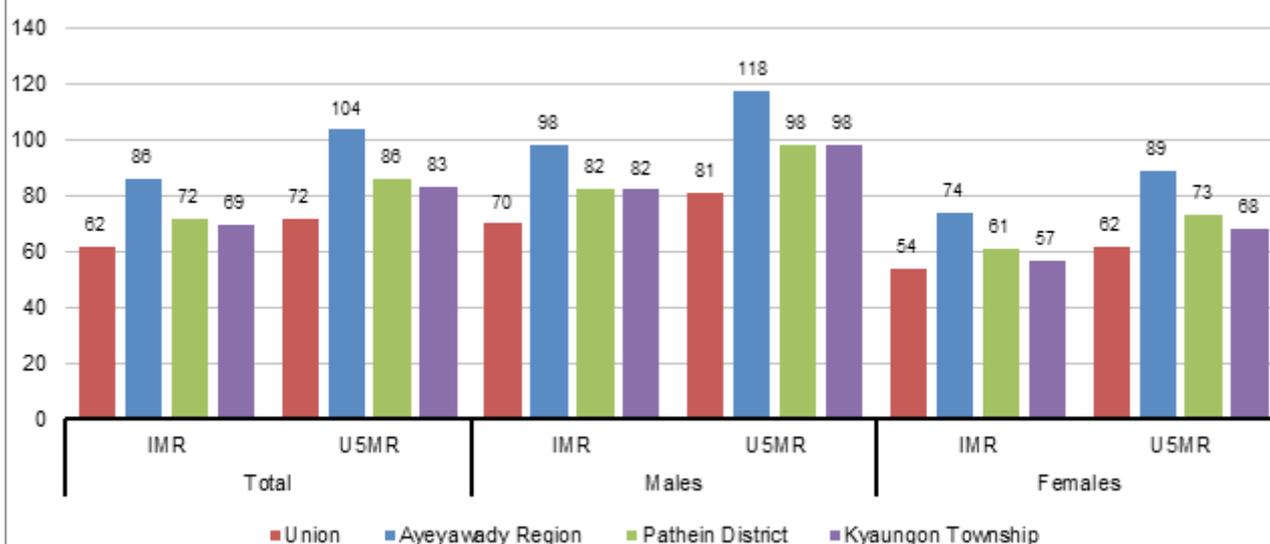
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Ayeyawady Region is 63.6 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 67.2 years is higher than that of the males at 60.2 years.

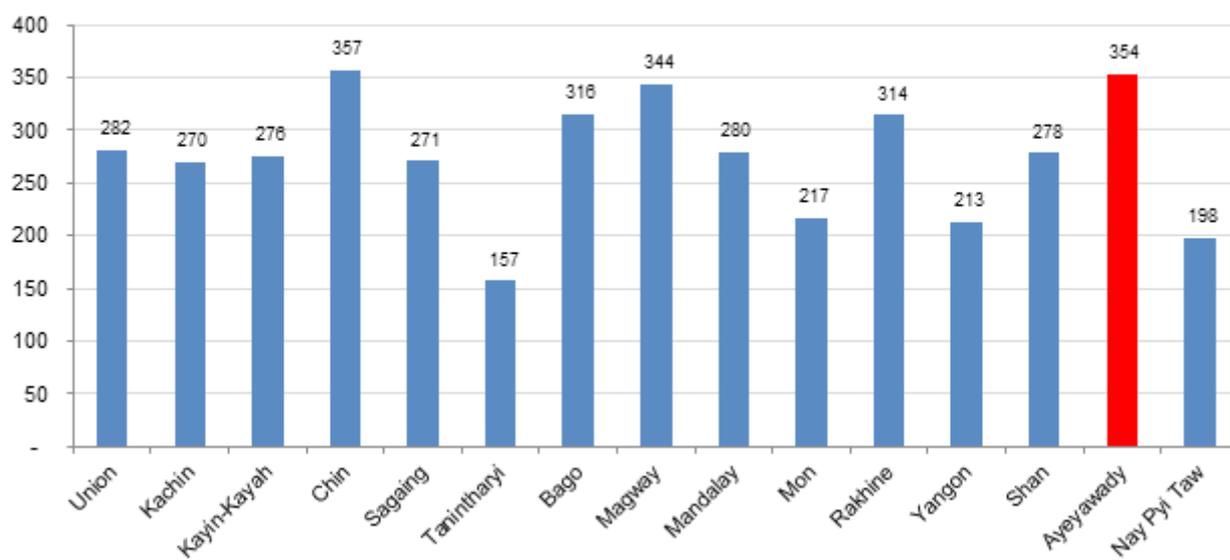
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Patheingyi District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Patheingyi District is 72 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 86 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyaungon Township are lower than those in Ayeyawady Region and Patheingyi District. The Infant mortality in Kyaungon is 69 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 83 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 354 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Ayeyawady Region is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

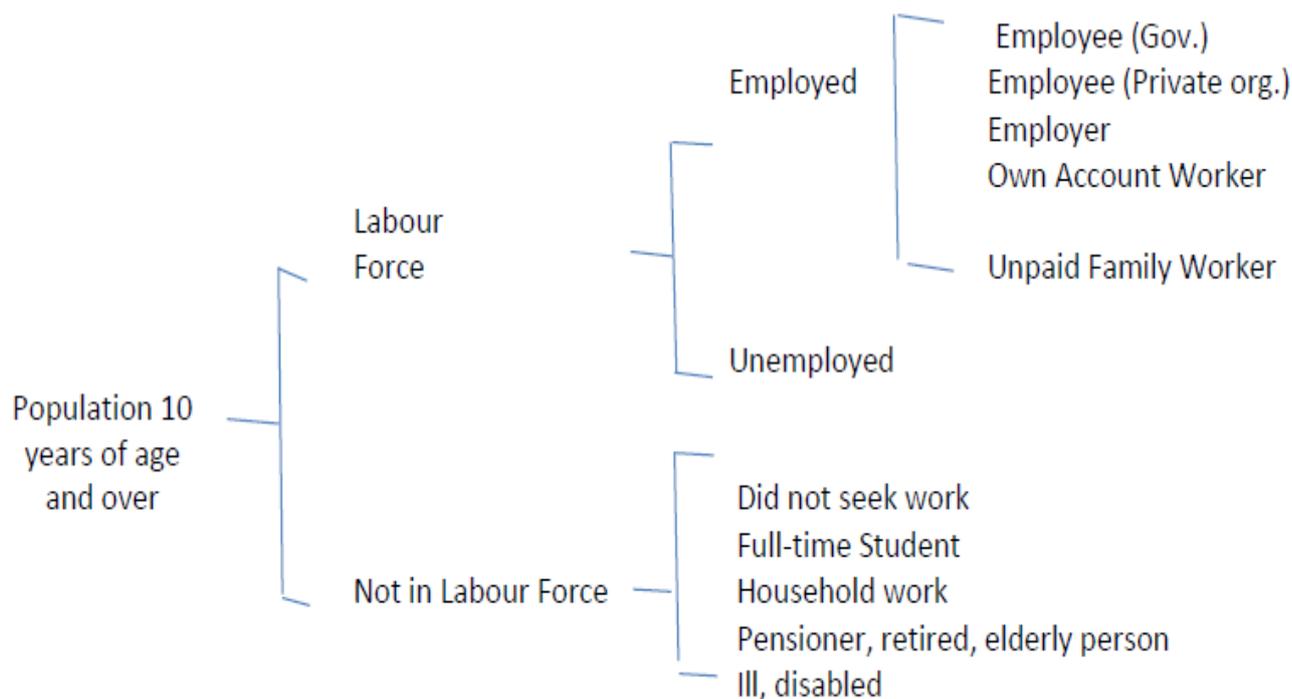
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

