



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

MAGWAY REGION, GANGAW DISTRICT

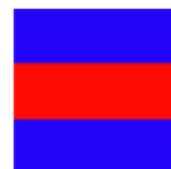
Kyaukhtu Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Magway Region, Gangaw District

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October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Magway Region, showing the townships



Kyaukhtu Sub–Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	32,865 ²	
Population males	15,337 (46.7%)	
Population females	17,528 (53.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	14.0%	
Area (Km²)	712.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	46.1 persons	
Median age	35.3 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	29	
Number of private households	7,609	
Percentage of female headed households	27.0%	
Mean household size	4.2 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	22.1%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	68.7%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	9.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	45.6	
Child dependency ratio	32.2	
Old dependency ratio	13.4	
Ageing index	41.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	88	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	94.7%	
Male	97.2%	
Female	92.7%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,820	8.6
Walking	1,127	3.4
Seeing	1,195	3.6
Hearing	813	2.5
Remembering	998	3.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	26,280	93.2	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	38	0.1	
Religious	97	0.3	
Temporary Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	1,747	6.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	83.4%	90.0%	77.8%
Unemployment rate	3.2%	2.4%	4.0%
Employment to population ratio	80.7%	87.8%	74.7%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	7,219	94.9	
Renter	200	2.6	
Provided free (individually)	40	0.5	
Government quarters	115	1.5	
Private company quarters	20	0.3	
Other	*	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		4.0%
Bamboo	58.2%	25.6%	38.9%
Earth	0.2%	0.6%	
Wood	36.2%	70.5%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		56.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	4.9%	3.0%	<0.1%
Other	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.1	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	7,244	95.2	
Charcoal	353	4.6	
Coal	*	<0.1	
Other	*	<0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	741	9.7
Kerosene	*	<0.1
Candle	297	3.9
Battery	206	2.7
Generator (private)	2,839	37.3
Water mill (private)	3,073	40.4
Solar system/energy	436	5.7
Other	*	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	597	7.8
Tube well, borehole	453	6.0
Protected well/spring	1,641	21.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,692</i>	<i>35.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	3,319	43.6
Pool/pond/lake	121	1.6
River/stream/canal	709	9.3
Waterfall/rainwater	490	6.4
Other	278	3.7
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,917</i>	<i>64.6</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,604	21.1
Tube well, borehole	494	6.5
Protected well/spring	1,579	20.8
Unprotected well/spring	1,539	20.2
Pool/pond/lake	124	1.6
River/stream/canal	1,699	22.3
Waterfall/rainwater	330	4.3
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	240	3.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	73	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	6,180	81.2
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>6,253</i>	<i>82.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,143	15.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.2
Other	145	1.9
None	54	0.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	4,860	63.9
Television	3,008	39.5
Landline phone	323	4.2
Mobile phone	2,647	34.8
Computer	46	0.6
Internet at home	356	4.7
Households with none of the items	1,432	18.8
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	95	1.2
Motorcycle/Moped	3,584	47.1
Bicycle	876	11.5
4-Wheel tractor	25	0.3
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	*	<0.1
Cart (bullock)	4,202	55.2

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	32,865 *		
Males	15,337		
Females	17,528		
Sex ratio	88 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	14.0%		
Area (Km ²)	712.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	46.1 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	29		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	32,212	4,425	27,787
Number of conventional households	7,609	1,140	6,469
Mean household size	4.2 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kyaukhtu Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 88 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the township live in rural areas with only (14.0%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Kyaukhtu Sub-Township is 46 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.2 persons living in each household in Kyaukhtu Sub-Township. This is slightly 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;
Kyaukhtu Sub-Township (Gangaw District, Magway Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	7,609	32,865	15,337	17,528
	Ward	1,140	4,611	2,164	2,447
1	Myo Ma(W)	607	2,381	1,090	1,291
2	Gon Bo(W)	296	1,216	592	624
3	Lay Yin Kwin(W)	237	1,014	482	532
	Village Tract	6,469	28,254	13,173	15,081
1	San(VT)	219	918	428	490
2	Tay(VT)	265	1,102	477	625
3	Pan San(VT)	229	1,004	479	525
4	Nwar Thoe(VT)	217	930	421	509
5	Ywar Thar(VT)	264	1,106	502	604
6	Mi Ae(VT)	185	809	394	415
7	Hnaw(VT)	219	1,002	479	523
8	Kyee(VT)	462	1,975	903	1,072
9	Pein Hne(VT)	340	1,636	809	827
10	Ah Nyar Pan Pa Lun(VT)	120	551	260	291
11	Ta Pyin(VT)	294	1,246	595	651
12	Pin Taung(VT)	195	1,008	484	524
13	Ah Neint(VT)	279	1,279	601	678
14	Kyauk Leik(VT)	248	1,175	586	589
15	Man(VT)	464	1,946	886	1,060
16	Let Pan(VT)	231	987	462	525
17	Kun Khin(VT)	107	520	263	257
18	Pa Soke(VT)	237	950	458	492
19	Myauk Ma Kyin(VT)	86	375	187	188
20	Nga Lun(VT)	338	1,424	634	790
21	Taw Kha Lun(VT)	147	608	276	332
22	Lay(VT)	76	362	173	189
23	Min Kyi(VT)	183	751	345	406

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	Yaw(VT)	230	976	419	557
25	Yint Ye(VT)	146	652	302	350
26	Kan Gyi(VT)	116	530	255	275
27	Kyan Taw(VT)	234	1,087	504	583
28	Taunt Tet(VT)	212	842	357	485
29	Yae Shin(VT)	126	503	234	269

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

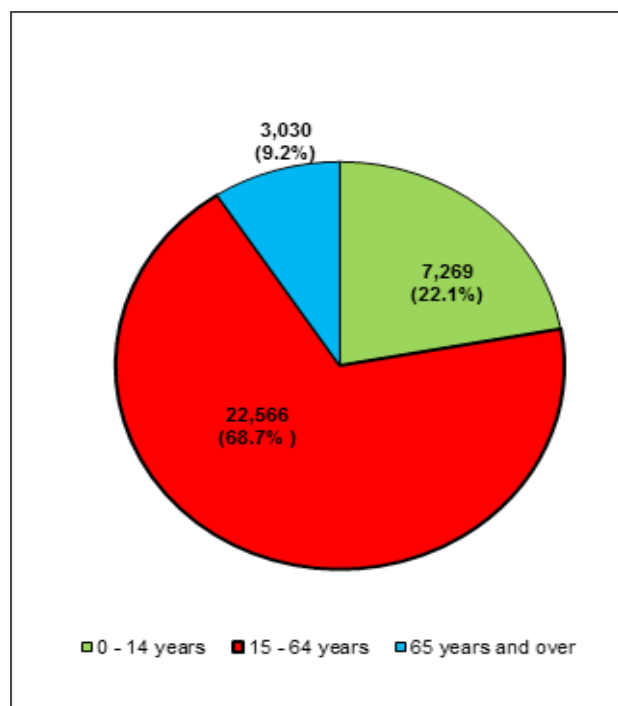
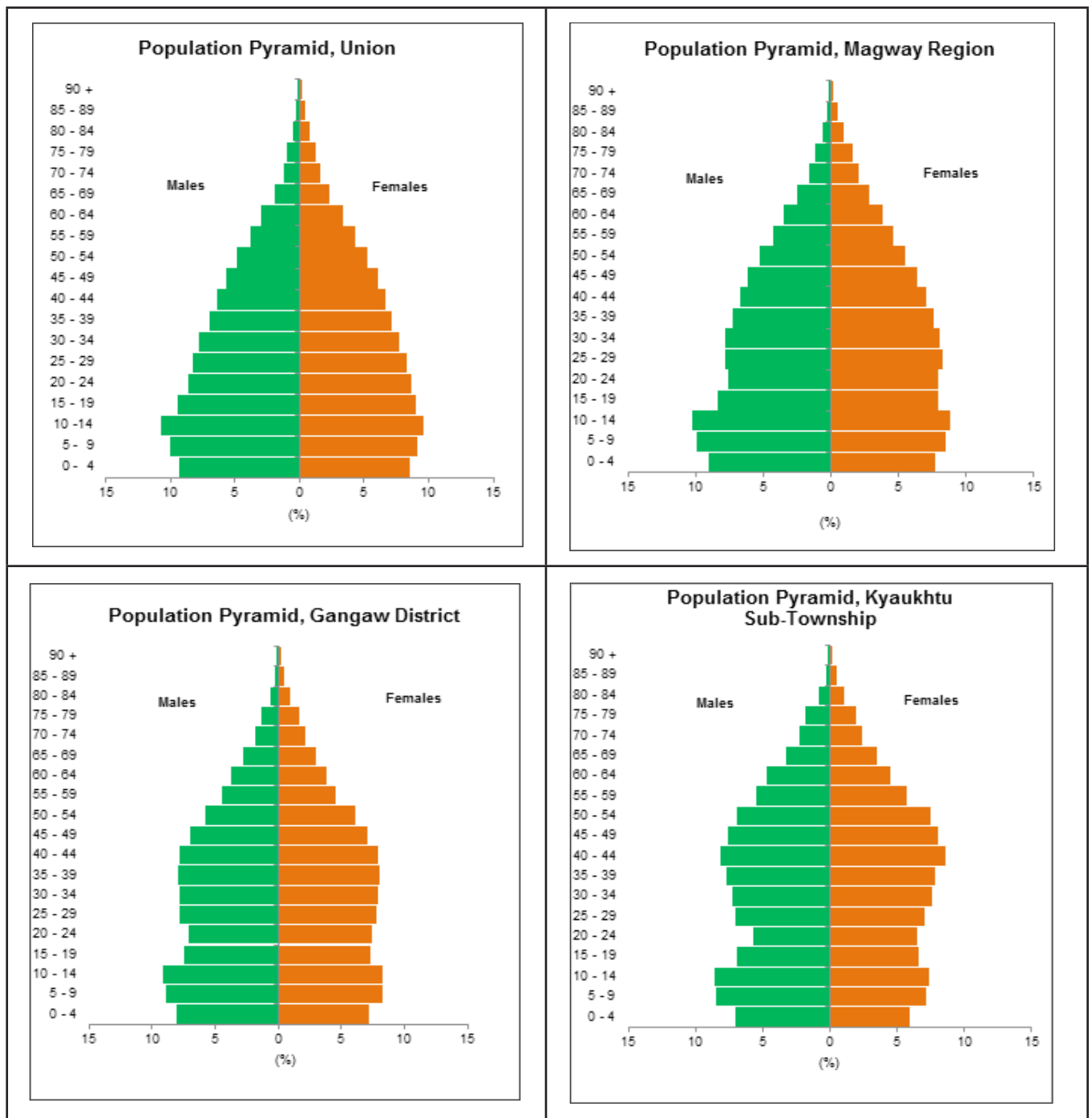


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kyaukhtu Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	32,865	15,337	17,528
0 - 4	2,115	1,073	1,042
5 - 9	2,556	1,304	1,252
10 - 14	2,598	1,309	1,289
15 - 19	2,228	1,066	1,162
20 - 24	2,014	869	1,145
25 - 29	2,300	1,074	1,226
30 - 34	2,442	1,112	1,330
35 - 39	2,535	1,172	1,363
40 - 44	2,752	1,244	1,508
45 - 49	2,563	1,163	1,400
50 - 54	2,374	1,069	1,305
55 - 59	1,846	835	1,011
60 - 64	1,512	722	790
65 - 69	1,106	494	612
70 - 74	777	349	428
75 - 79	629	283	346
80 - 84	324	131	193
85 - 89	144	49	95
90 +	50	19	31

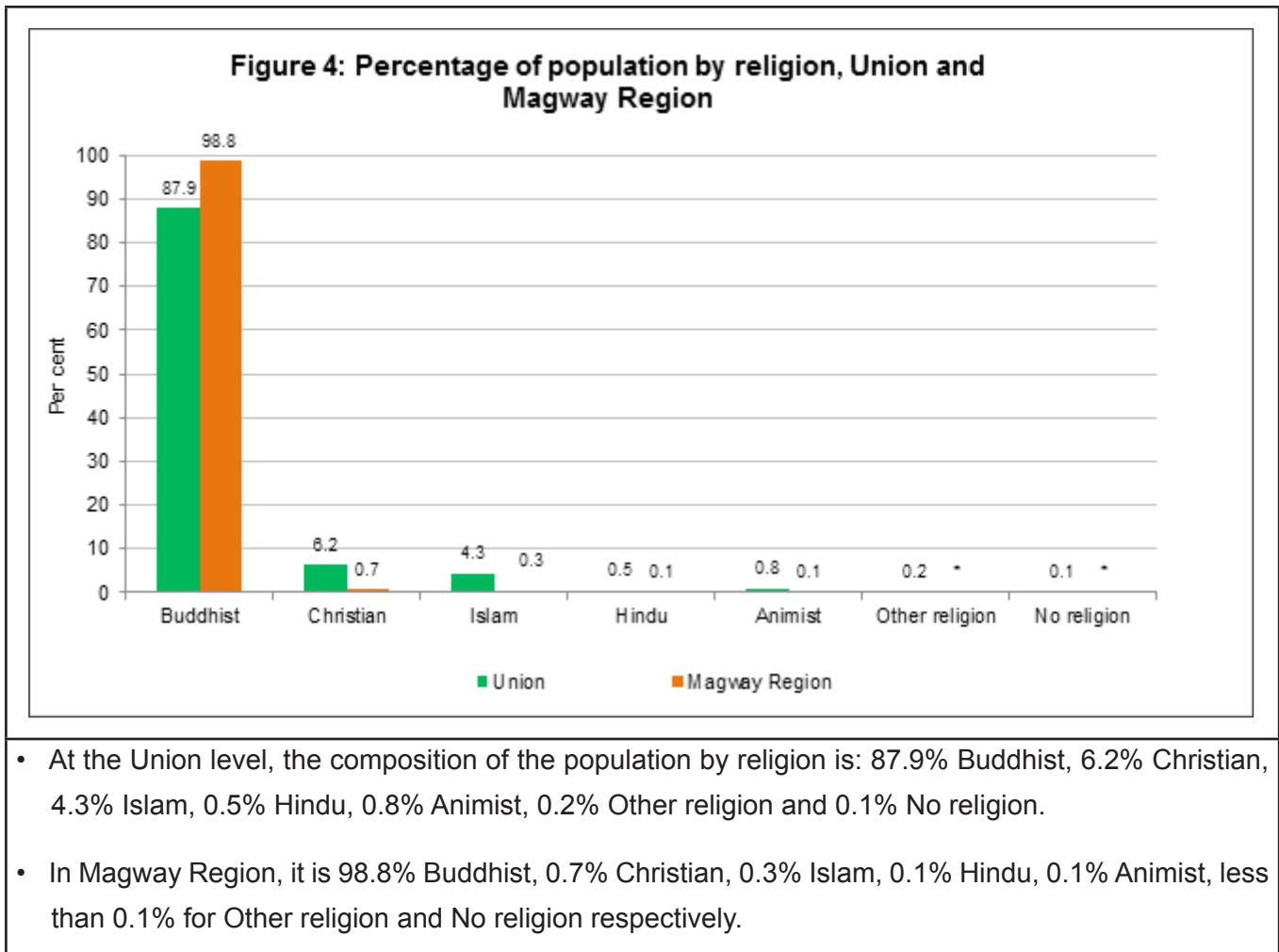
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kyaukhtu Sub-Township is 68.7 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportion of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Magway Region, Gangaw District and Kyaukhtu Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kyaukhtu Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined in age group (15-19) onwards but it increase in age group 25-29.
- Compared to Union level, there is higher in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kyaukhtu Sub-Township.
- Starting from age groups 15-19, 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	418	211	207	226	105	121
6	467	231	236	413	210	203
7	516	251	265	456	221	235
8	559	288	271	507	264	243
9	580	307	273	515	267	248
10	518	251	267	451	223	228
11	511	237	274	441	205	236
12	527	277	250	443	230	213
13	531	276	255	406	210	196
14	473	238	235	329	146	183
15	457	222	235	273	130	143
16	485	245	240	262	130	132
17	423	193	230	197	98	99
18	388	171	217	116	58	58
19	359	146	213	91	31	60
20	433	175	258	46	22	24
21	341	140	201	24	9	15
22	366	136	230	25	10	15
23	364	164	200	14	6	8
24	408	170	238	7	4	3
25	408	175	233	5	-	5
26	414	200	214	5	5	-
27	436	191	245	3	1	2
28	482	213	269	5	3	2
29	466	211	255	3	1	2

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Magway Region and Kyaukhtu Sub-Township

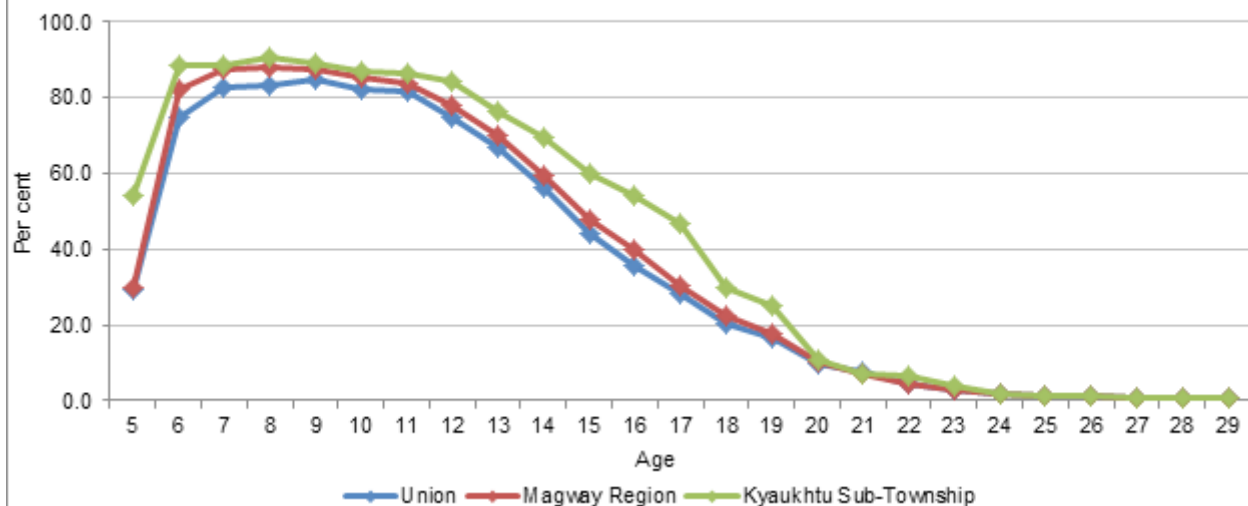
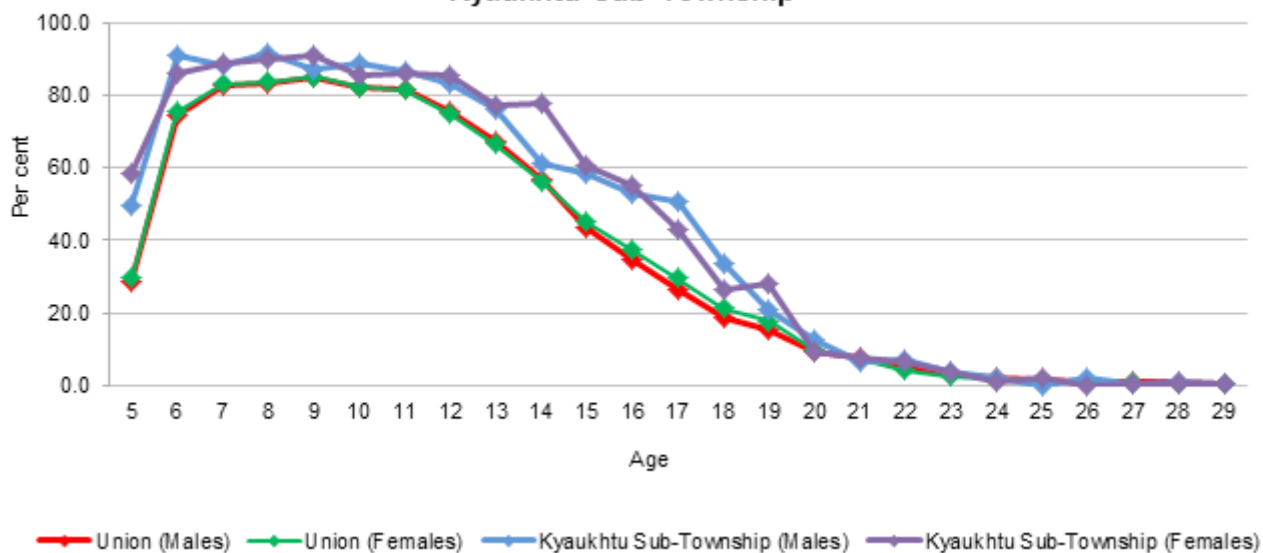
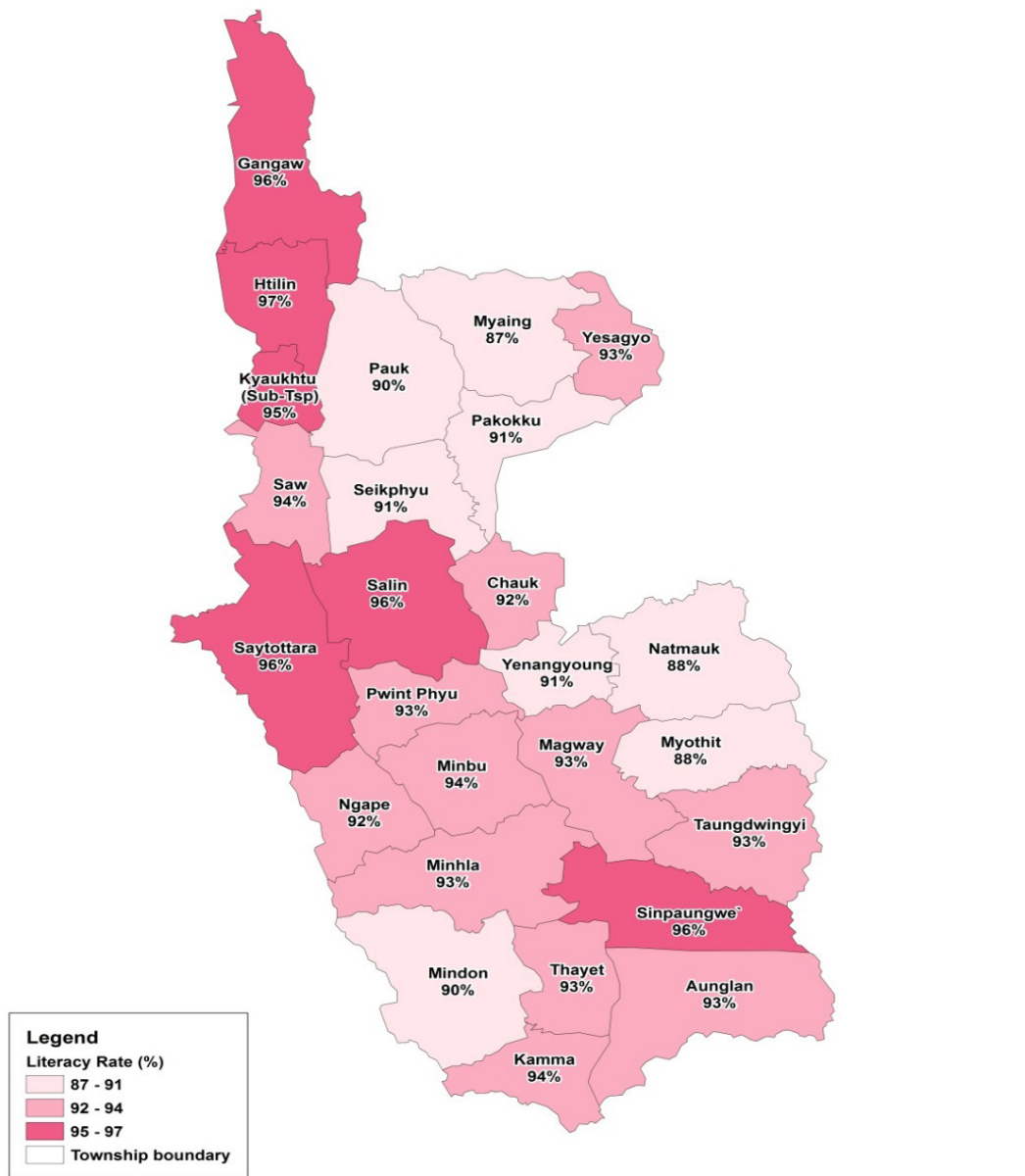


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kyaukhtu Sub-Township



- School attendance in Kyaukhtu Sub-Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kyaukhtu Sub-Township is higher since school attending age.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Magway Region	: 92.2%
Gangaw District	: 95.8%
Kyaukhtu Sub-Township	: 94.7%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	4,024	98.3
Males	1,762	98.4
Females	2,262	98.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kyaukhtu Sub-Township is 94.7 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Magway Region (92.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 92.7 per cent and for the males it is 97.2 per cent.
- In Kyaukhtu Sub-Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.3 per cent with 98.3 per cent for females and 98.4 per cent for males.

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

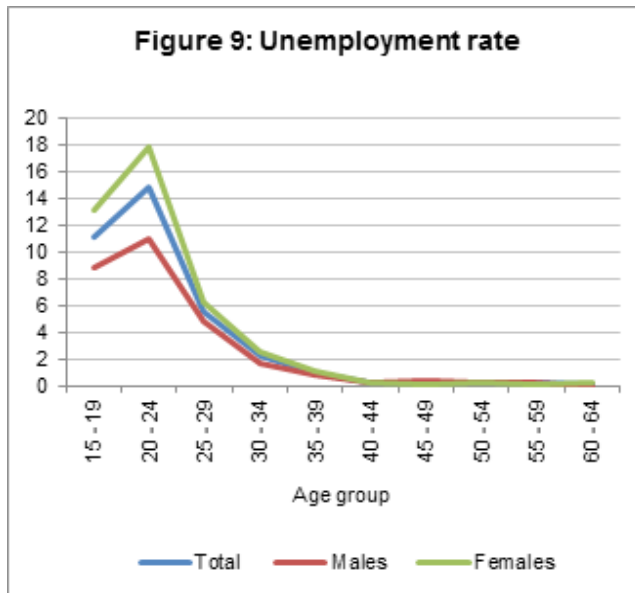
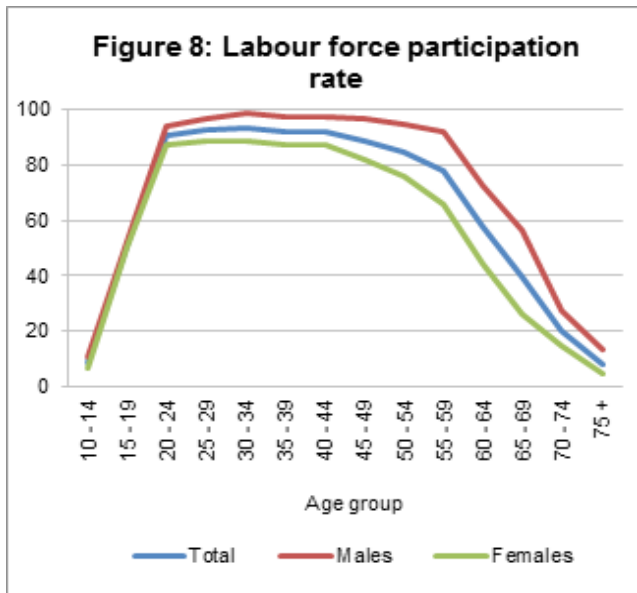
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	21,354	2,606	12.2	3,798	7,434	4,150	1,934	38	1,177	67	149	1
Urban	2,861	273	9.5	427	726	612	445	11	335	29	3	-
Rural	18,493	2,333	12.6	3,371	6,708	3,538	1,489	27	842	38	146	1
Males	9,716	1,048	10.8	1,306	3,351	2,316	1,044	24	517	26	83	1
Females	11,638	1,558	13.4	2,492	4,083	1,834	890	14	660	41	66	-

- About 12.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 12.6 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 10.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 13.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 34.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.5 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	8.6	10.8	6.4	7.6	7.8	7.2
15 - 19	51.1	52.2	50.2	11.1	8.8	13.2
20 - 24	90.4	94.1	87.6	14.8	11.0	17.8
25 - 29	92.5	97.1	88.5	5.5	4.8	6.3
30 - 34	93.1	98.5	88.6	2.2	1.7	2.6
35 - 39	92.0	97.4	87.3	0.9	0.8	1.1
40 - 44	92.1	97.7	87.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
45 - 49	88.7	96.5	82.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
50 - 54	84.6	94.8	76.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
55 - 59	77.9	92.2	66.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
60 - 64	57.9	72.6	44.4	0.1	-	0.3
65 - 69	39.7	56.3	26.3	-	-	-
70 - 74	20.3	27.2	14.7	-	-	-
75+	8.3	13.3	4.7	1.1	1.6	-
15 - 24	69.8	71.0	68.7	13.3	10.1	16.1
15 - 64	83.4	90.0	77.8	3.2	2.4	4.0



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kyaukhtu Sub-Township is 83.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 77.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.0 per cent.
- In Kyaukhtu Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kyaukhtu Sub-Township is 3.2 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males is (2.4%) and for females is (4.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 16.1 per cent.

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

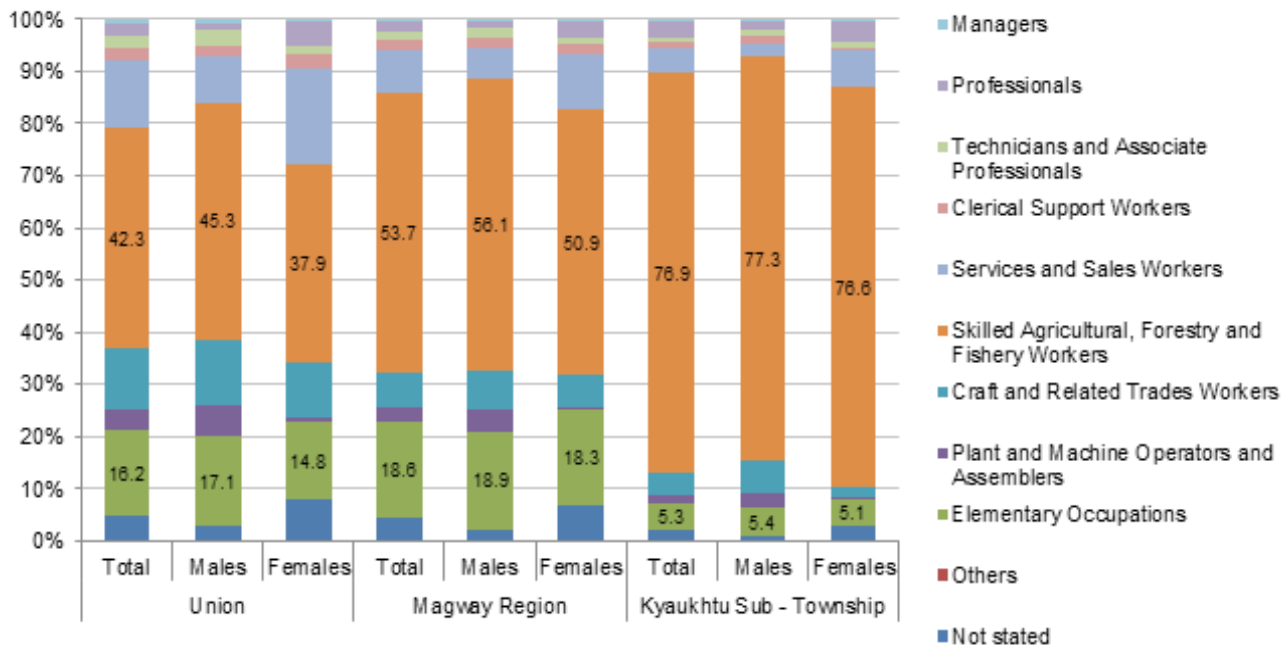
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	8,457	0.2	40.4	26.0	26.3	4.2	3.0
Males	3,084	0.2	54.0	1.9	33.6	5.7	4.6
Females	5,373	0.1	32.6	39.9	22.0	3.3	2.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 54.0 per cent of males are full time students while 39.9 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	17,685	8,624	9,061	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	70	41	29	0.4	0.5	0.3
Professionals	529	149	380	3.0	1.7	4.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	176	97	79	1.0	1.1	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	170	110	60	1.0	1.3	0.7
Services and Sales Workers	862	232	630	4.9	2.7	7.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	13,606	6,666	6,940	76.9	77.3	76.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	723	534	189	4.1	6.2	2.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	270	245	25	1.5	2.8	0.3
Elementary Occupations	929	466	463	5.3	5.4	5.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	350	84	266	2.0	1.0	2.9

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Magway Region and Kyaukhtu Sub-Township



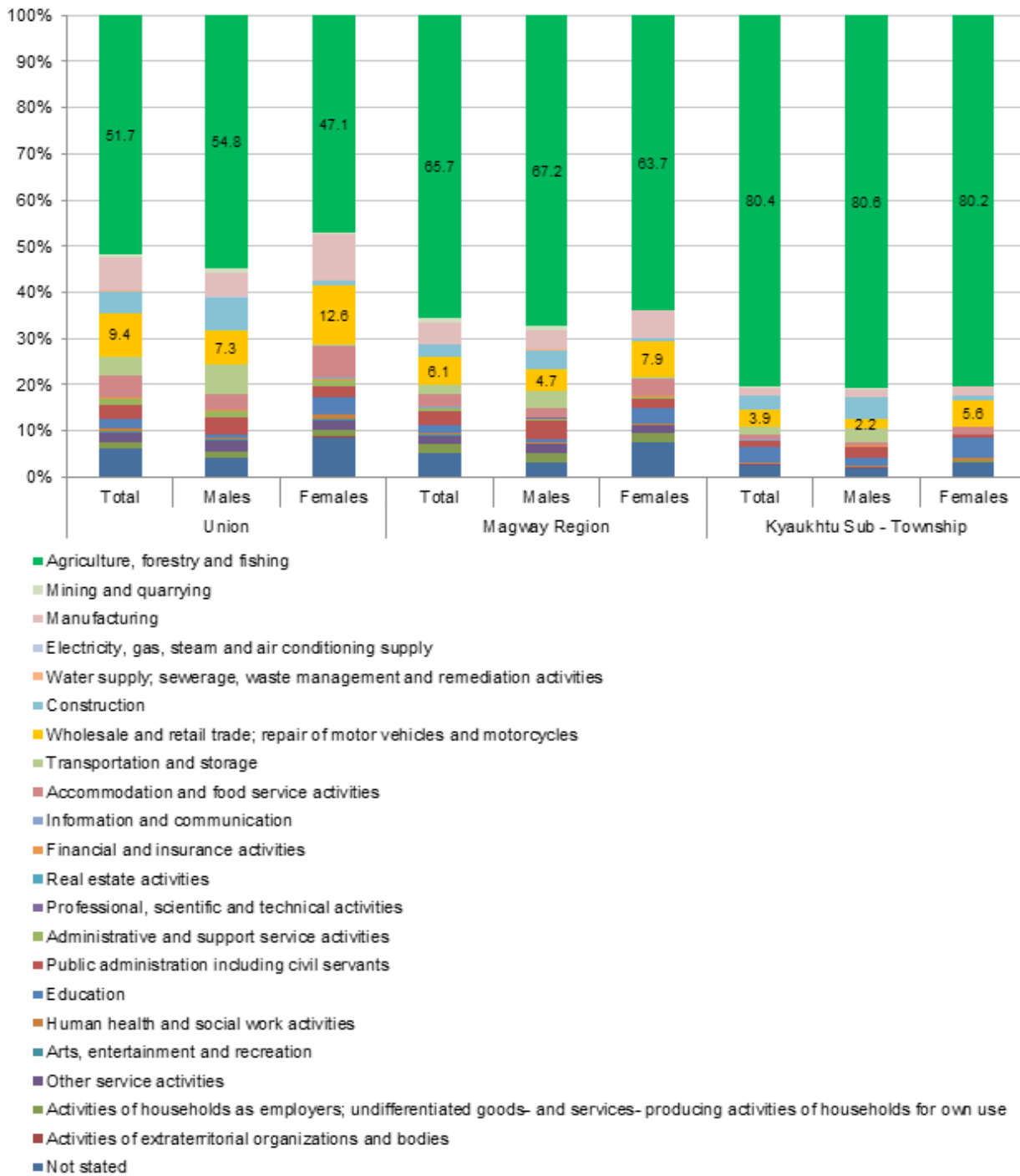
- In Kyaukhtu Sub-Township, 76.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 5.3 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 77.3 per cent of males and 76.6 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Magway Region, 53.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 18.6 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	17,685	8,624	9,061	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14,221	6,952	7,269	80.4	80.6	80.2
Mining and quarrying	45	31	14	0.3	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing	317	144	173	1.8	1.7	1.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	6	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3	1	2	*	*	*
Construction	503	402	101	2.8	4.7	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	690	186	504	3.9	2.2	5.6
Transportation and storage	278	264	14	1.6	3.1	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	195	48	147	1.1	0.6	1.6
Information and communication	12	10	2	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	8	3	5	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10	8	2	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	4	4	-	*	*	-
Public administration including civil servants	260	204	56	1.5	2.4	0.6
Education	562	160	402	3.2	1.9	4.4
Human health and social work activities	65	22	43	0.4	0.3	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	50	25	25	0.3	0.3	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	16	10	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	439	143	296	2.5	1.7	3.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Magway Region and Kyaukhtu Sub-Township



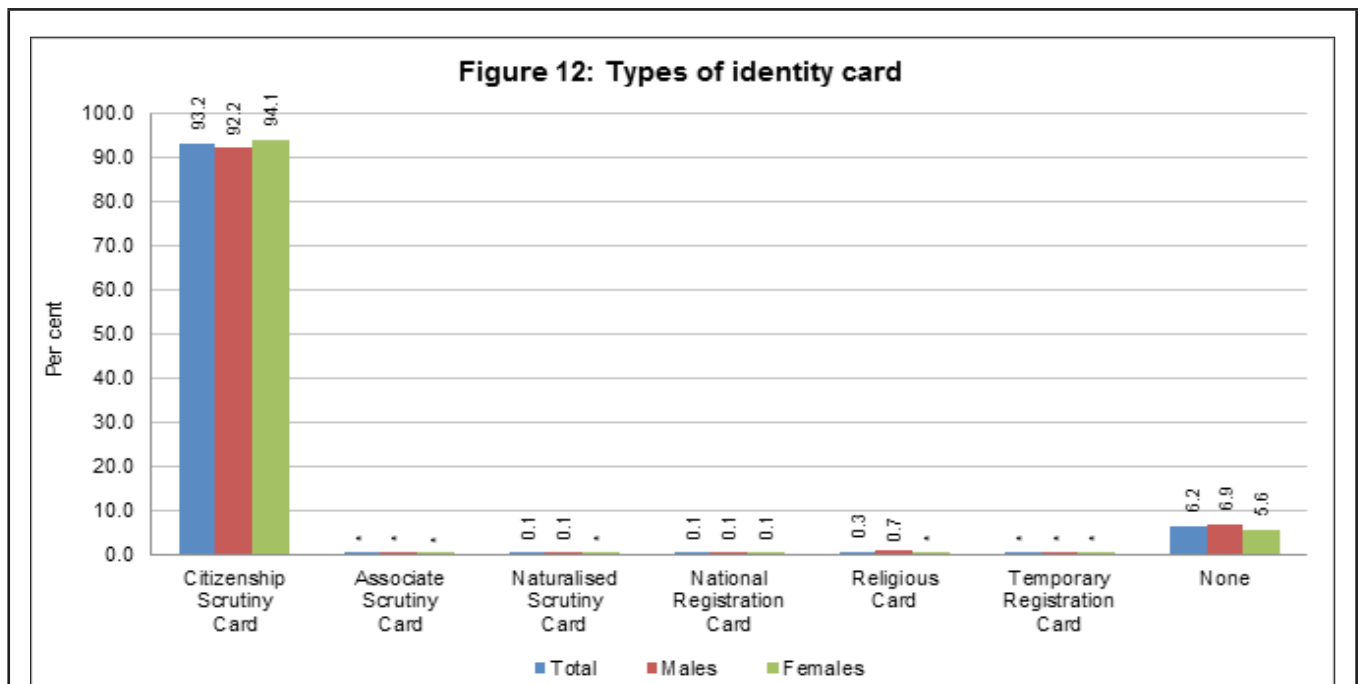
- In Kyaukhtu Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 80.4 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 3.9 per cent.
- There are 80.6 per cent of males and 80.2 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Magway Region, there are 65.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 6.1 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	26,280	*	*	38	97	*	-	-	1,747
Urban	3,574	*	-	4	6	*	-	-	320
Rural	22,706	*	*	34	91	*	-	-	1,427
Males	11,945	*	*	18	92	*	-	-	888
Females	14,335	*	*	20	5	*	-	-	859

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Kyaukhtu Sub-Township, 93.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 6.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 6.9 per cent of males and 5.6 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	32,865	30,045	2,820	8.6	1,195	813	1,127	998
0 - 4	2,115	2,068	47	2.2	6	2	33	25
5 - 9	2,556	2,500	56	2.2	8	14	16	37
10 - 14	2,598	2,538	60	2.3	14	17	12	35
15 - 19	2,228	2,179	49	2.2	13	12	12	27
20 - 24	2,014	1,972	42	2.1	9	7	12	24
25 - 29	2,300	2,244	56	2.4	16	12	16	26
30 - 34	2,442	2,369	73	3.0	14	20	21	31
35 - 39	2,535	2,440	95	3.7	30	15	33	31
40 - 44	2,752	2,586	166	6.0	66	26	44	51
45 - 49	2,563	2,319	244	9.5	113	42	51	86
50 - 54	2,374	2,060	314	13.2	139	65	93	79
55 - 59	1,846	1,598	248	13.4	112	45	95	56
60 - 64	1,512	1,242	270	17.9	112	56	102	73
65 - 69	1,106	839	267	24.1	128	94	119	81
70 - 74	777	490	287	36.9	143	111	140	91
75 - 79	629	367	262	41.7	134	115	137	105
80 - 84	324	158	166	51.2	83	98	103	82
85 - 89	144	55	89	61.8	40	47	60	42
90 +	50	21	29	58.0	15	15	28	16

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	15,337	14,040	1,297	8.5	523	364	481	458
0 - 4	1,073	1,047	26	2.4	4	-	20	12
5 - 9	1,304	1,273	31	2.4	4	10	7	20
10 - 14	1,309	1,274	35	2.7	6	10	6	23
15 - 19	1,066	1,045	21	2.0	4	5	6	13
20 - 24	869	845	24	2.8	4	3	7	15
25 - 29	1,074	1,042	32	3.0	9	5	9	16
30 - 34	1,112	1,082	30	2.7	6	9	8	13
35 - 39	1,172	1,118	54	4.6	16	9	18	19
40 - 44	1,244	1,163	81	6.5	31	13	23	28
45 - 49	1,163	1,055	108	9.3	51	13	21	40
50 - 54	1,069	918	151	14.1	66	31	43	43
55 - 59	835	723	112	13.4	55	24	42	23
60 - 64	722	593	129	17.9	59	23	44	31
65 - 69	494	375	119	24.1	50	46	51	34
70 - 74	349	219	130	37.2	55	52	60	39
75 - 79	283	172	111	39.2	59	48	50	40
80 - 84	131	71	60	45.8	22	37	32	27
85 - 89	49	18	31	63.3	17	18	22	12
90 +	19	7	12	63.2	5	8	12	10

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	17,528	16,005	1,523	8.7	672	449	646	540
0 - 4	1,042	1,021	21	2.0	2	2	13	13
5 - 9	1,252	1,227	25	2.0	4	4	9	17
10 - 14	1,289	1,264	25	1.9	8	7	6	12
15 - 19	1,162	1,134	28	2.4	9	7	6	14
20 - 24	1,145	1,127	18	1.6	5	4	5	9
25 - 29	1,226	1,202	24	2.0	7	7	7	10
30 - 34	1,330	1,287	43	3.2	8	11	13	18
35 - 39	1,363	1,322	41	3.0	14	6	15	12
40 - 44	1,508	1,423	85	5.6	35	13	21	23
45 - 49	1,400	1,264	136	9.7	62	29	30	46
50 - 54	1,305	1,142	163	12.5	73	34	50	36
55 - 59	1,011	875	136	13.5	57	21	53	33
60 - 64	790	649	141	17.8	53	33	58	42
65 - 69	612	464	148	24.2	78	48	68	47
70 - 74	428	271	157	36.7	88	59	80	52
75 - 79	346	195	151	43.6	75	67	87	65
80 - 84	193	87	106	54.9	61	61	71	55
85 - 89	95	37	58	61.1	23	29	38	30
90 +	31	14	17	54.8	10	7	16	6

- Nine in every 100 persons in Kyaukhtu Sub-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 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

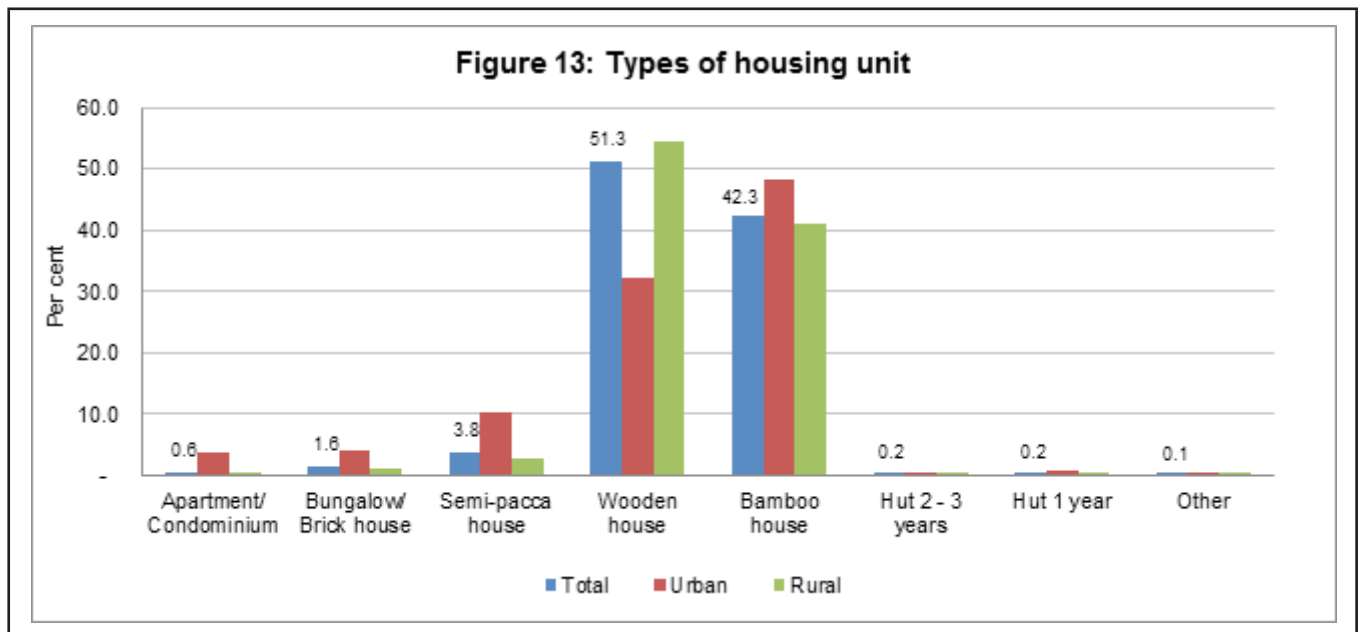
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	7,609	0.6	1.6	3.8	51.3	42.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Urban	1,140	3.9	4.1	10.4	32.2	48.4	0.2	0.7	0.2
Rural	6,469	*	1.1	2.7	54.6	41.2	0.2	0.1	*

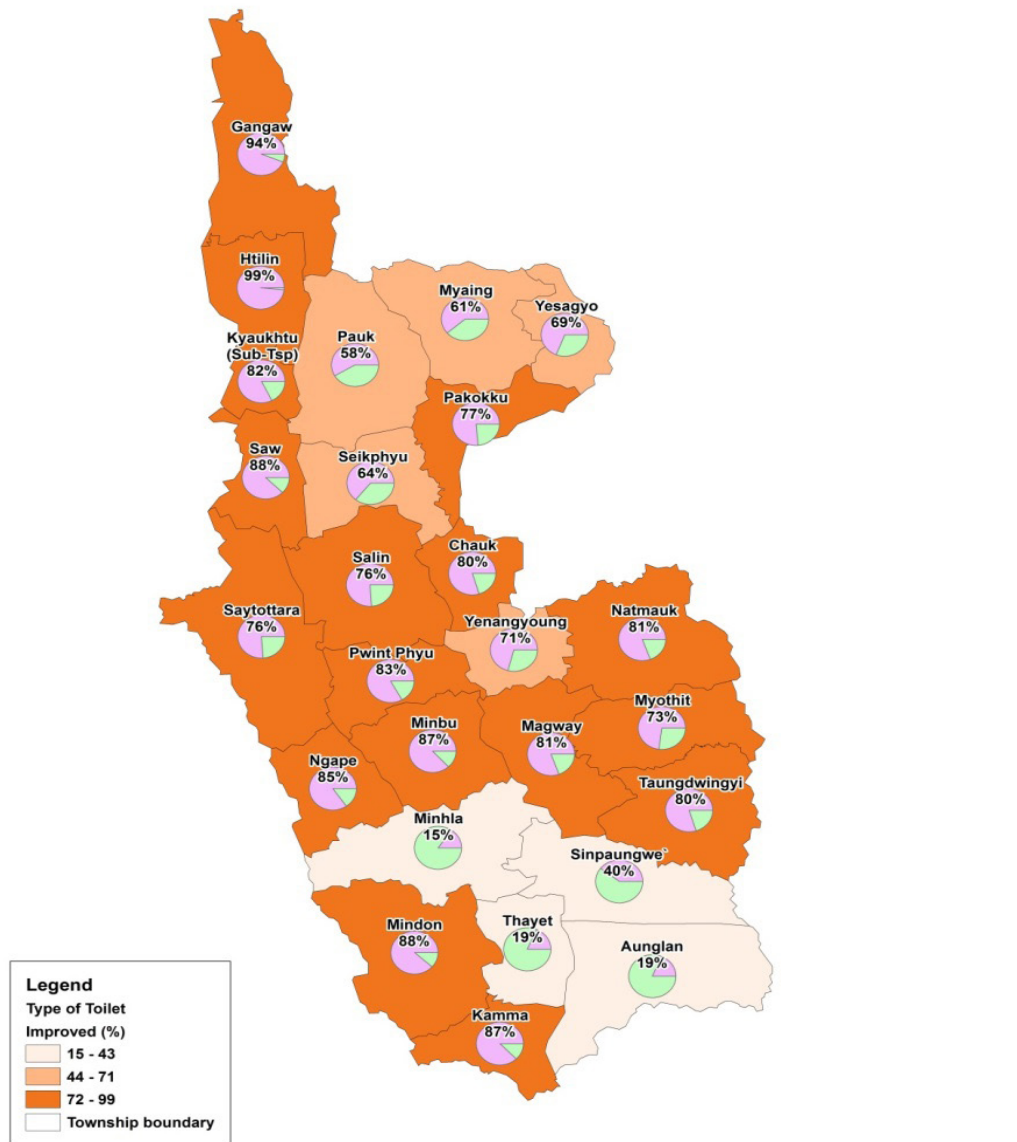
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Kyaukhtu Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (51.3%) followed by households in bamboo houses (42.3%).
- About 48.4 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses and 54.6 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%
Magway Region	: 68.4%
Gangaw District	: 92.2%
Kyaukhtu Sub-Township	: 82.2%

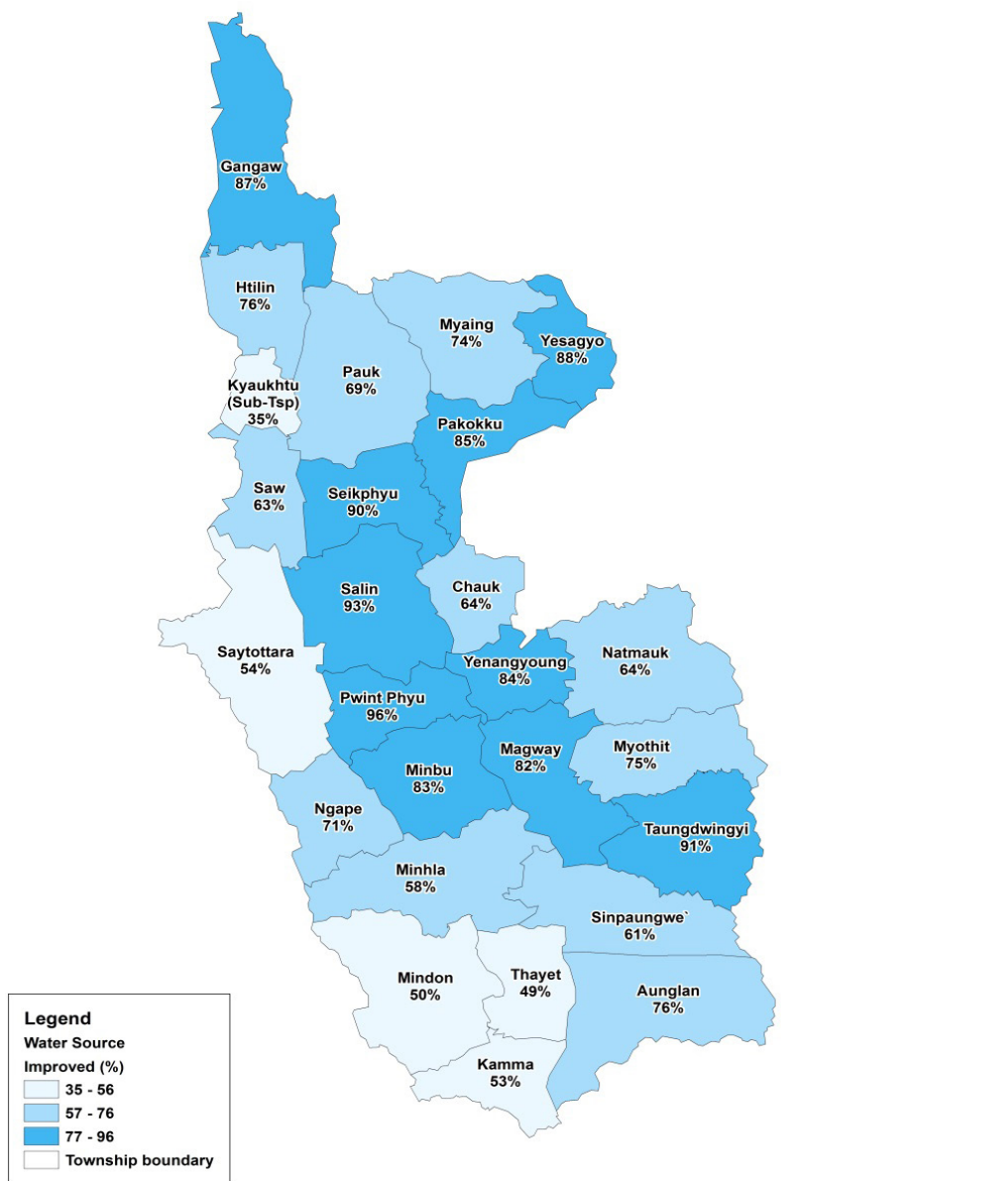
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.0	0.4	1.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		81.2	96.2	78.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>82.2</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>79.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		15.0	2.1	17.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.2	0.2	0.2
Other		1.9	-	2.3
None		0.7	1.1	0.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,609	1,140	6,469

- Up to 82.2 per cent of the households in Kyaukhtu Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (81.2%)).
- Compared to other townships in Magway Region, Kyaukhtu is the highest proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Magway Region is 68.4 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 0.7 per cent of the households in the Kyaukhtu Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Magway Region, it is 17.5 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kyaukhtu Sub-Township, 0.6 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Magway Region	: 76.6%
Gangaw District	: 74.3%
Kyaukhtu Sub-Township	: 35.4%

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

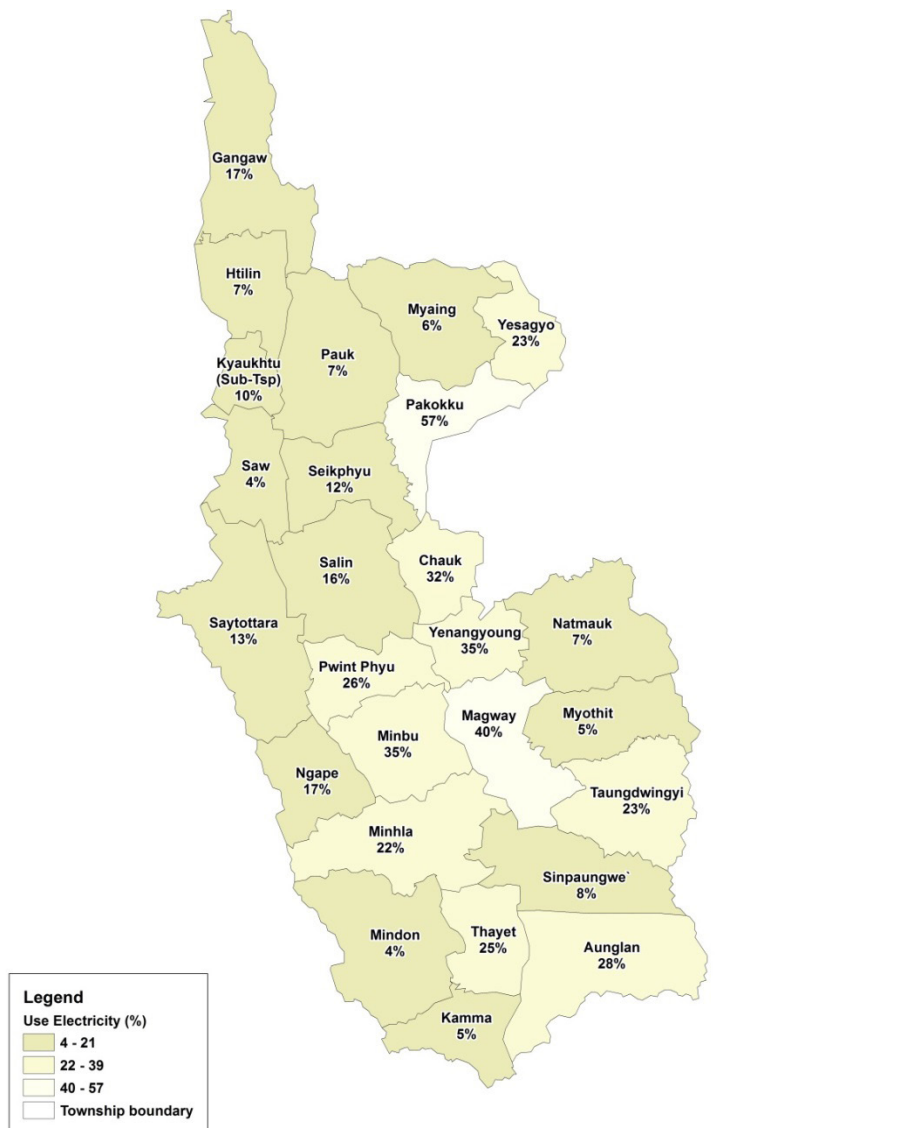
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	7.8	7.8	7.9
Tube well, borehole	6.0	2.7	6.5
Protected well/ Spring	21.6	13.6	23.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier	*	-	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>37.4</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	43.6	28.2	46.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.6	0.5	1.8
River/stream/ canal	9.3	0.3	10.9
Waterfall/ Rain water	6.4	22.5	3.6
Other	3.7	24.4	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>62.6</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,609	6,469

- In Kyaukhtu Sub-Township, 35.4 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 Magway Region, Kyaukhtu household proportion belongs to the lowest group in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 43.6 per cent of the households use water from unprotected well/spring and 21.6 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- About 64.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 62.6 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%
Magway Region	: 22.7%
Gangaw District	: 12.1%
Kyaukhtu Sub-Township	: 9.7%

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

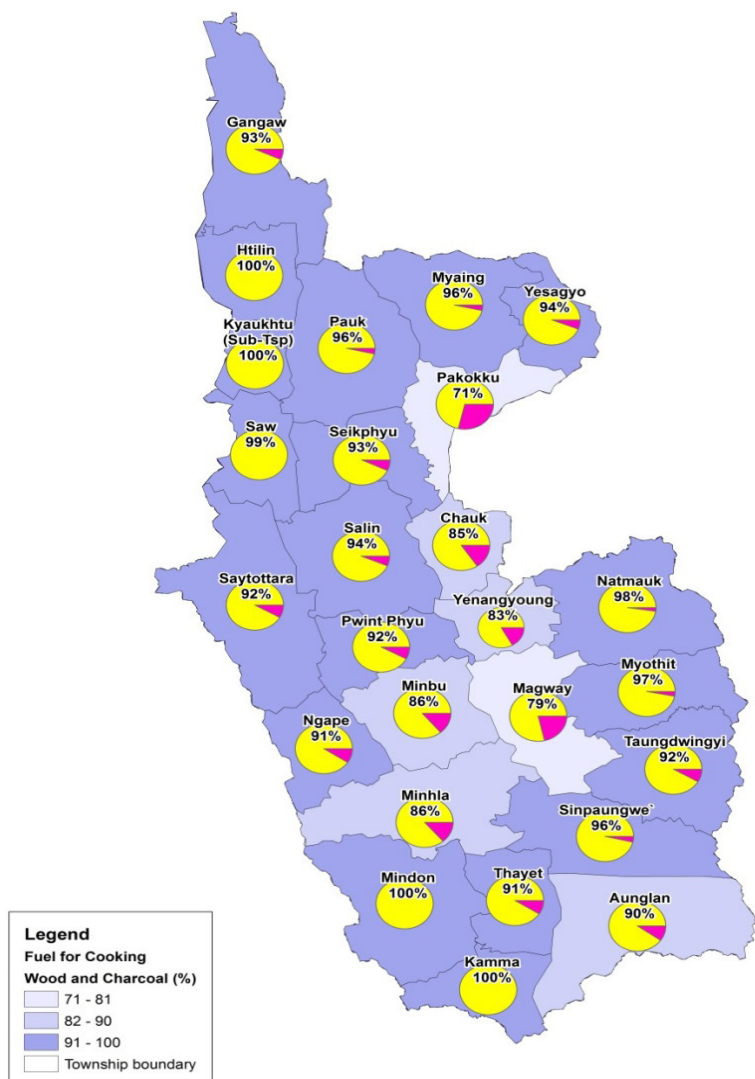
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		9.7	53.3	2.1
Kerosene		*	-	*
Candle		3.9	3.2	4.0
Battery		2.7	1.6	2.9
Generator (private)		37.3	4.4	43.1
Water mill (private)		40.4	37.1	41.0
Solar system/energy		5.7	0.4	6.7
Other		0.2	-	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,609	1,140	6,469

- In Kyaukhtu Sub-Township, 9.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is the lowest in electricity usage compared to other townships in Magway Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Magway Region is 22.7 per cent.
- In Kyaukhtu Sub-Township, the use of water mill (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 40.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 43.1 per cent of the households mainly use generator (private) 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%
Magway Region	: 90.0%
Gangaw District	: 96.2%
Kyaukhtu Sub-Township	: 99.8%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	0.2	*
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		95.2	75.3	98.7
Charcoal		4.6	24.4	1.2
Coal		*	-	*
Other		*	0.1	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,609	1,140	6,469

- In Kyaukhtu Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 95.2 per cent using firewood and 4.6 per cent using charcoal.
- About 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 98.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.2 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

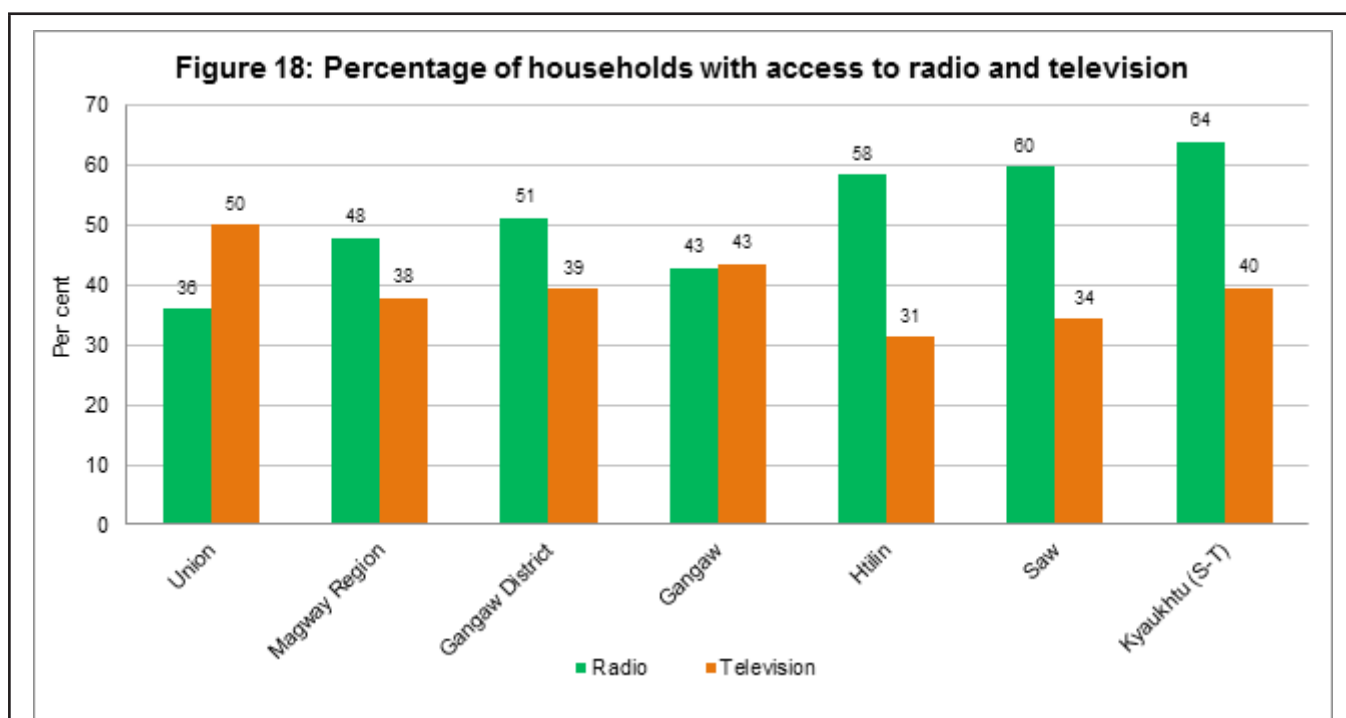
Communication and related amenities

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	7,609	63.9	39.5	4.2	34.8	0.6	4.7	18.8	0.1
Urban	1,140	57.5	61.3	2.0	59.7	1.9	12.4	11.7	0.3
Rural	6,469	65.0	35.7	4.6	30.4	0.4	3.3	20.1	*

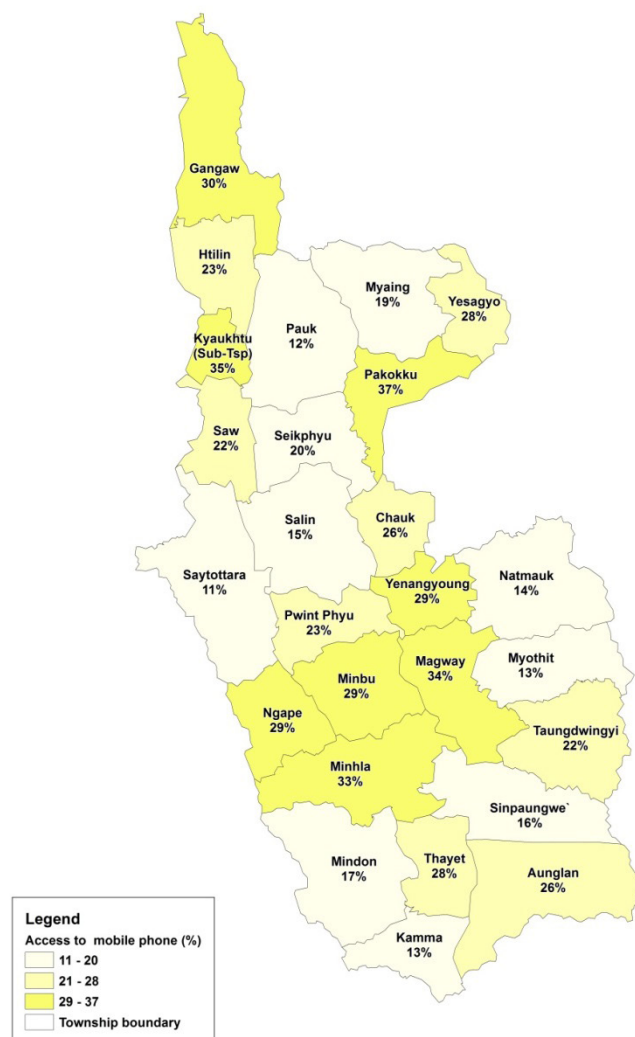
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

- About 63.9 per cent of the households in Kyaukhtu Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 61.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 65.0 per cent reported having a radio and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.



- About 39.5 per cent of the households in Kyaukhtu Sub-Township have access to television.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Magway Region	: 23.9%
Gangaw District	: 28.0%
Kyaukhtu Sub-Township	: 34.8%

- About 34.8 per cent of the households in Kyaukhtu Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in the Magway Region, it is the second highest.

Transportation items

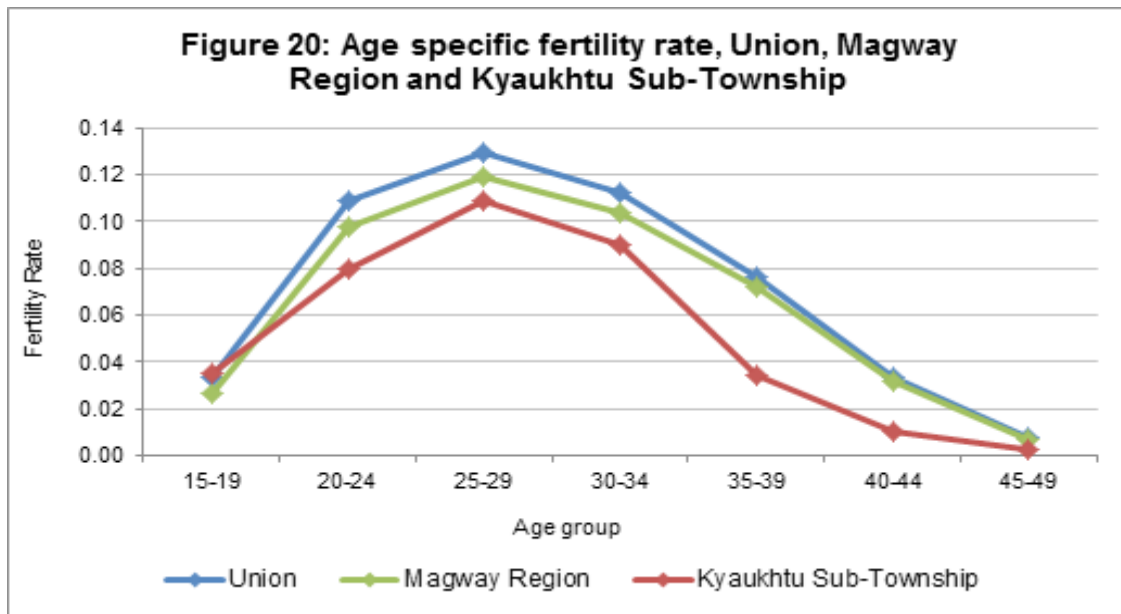
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Magway Region	919,777	12,624	356,960	282,648	7,989	12,307	4,196	380,264
Urban	131,251	5,925	72,163	62,913	1,499	660	349	4,968
Rural	788,526	6,699	284,797	219,735	6,490	11,647	3,847	375,296
Gangaw District	56,378	780	27,424	11,693	626	109	96	30,123
Urban	6,782	246	3,787	2,114	90	11	4	680
Rural	49,596	534	23,637	9,579	536	98	92	29,443
Kyaukhtu Sub - Township	7,609	95	3,584	876	25	-	1	4,202
Urban	1,140	40	580	154	9	-	-	173
Rural	6,469	55	3,004	722	16	-	1	4,029

- In Kyaukhtu Sub-Township, 55.2 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 47.1 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and in rural households use cart (bullock).

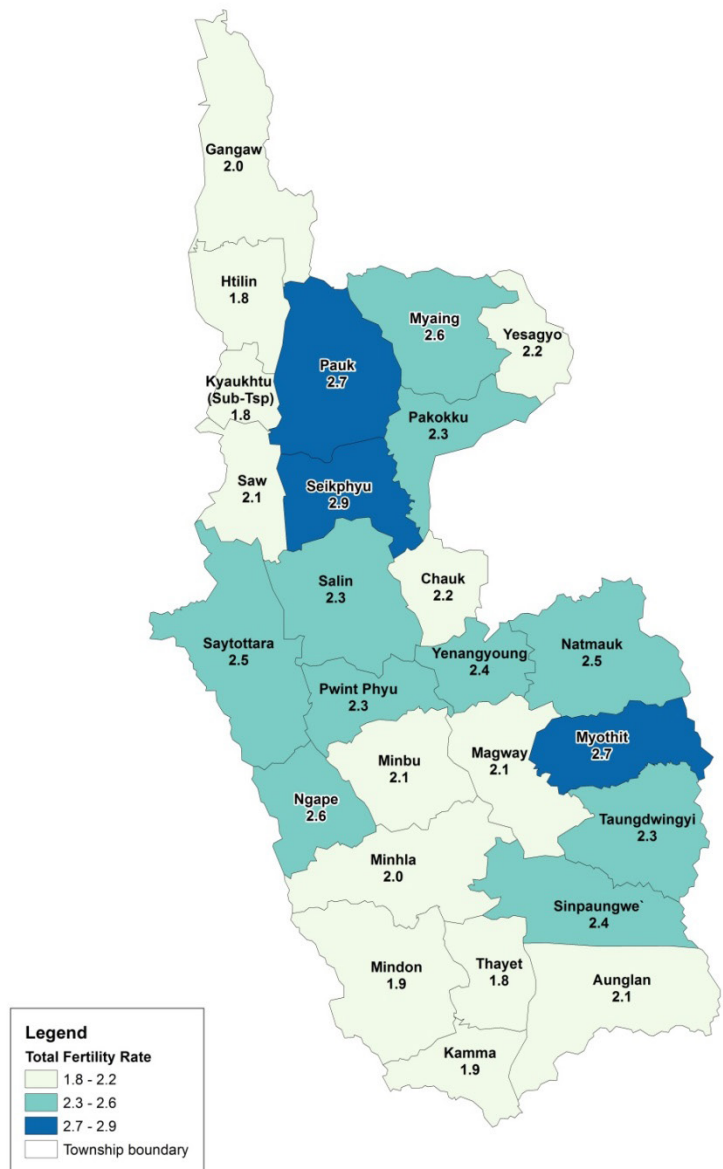
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



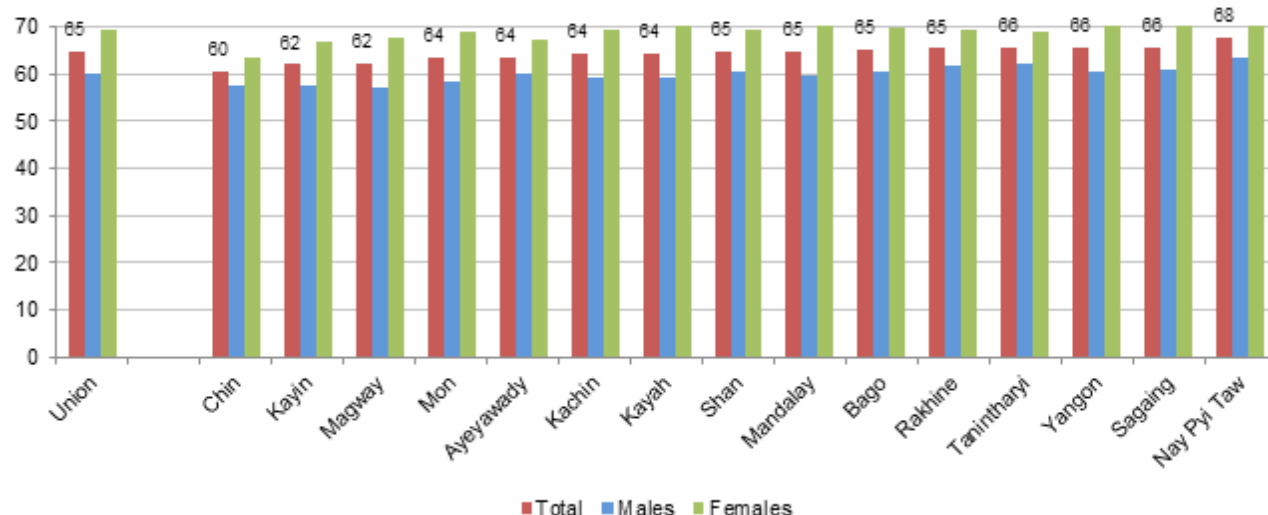
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.8 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Magway Region	: 2.3
Gangaw District	: 2.0
Kyaukhtu Sub-Township	: 1.8

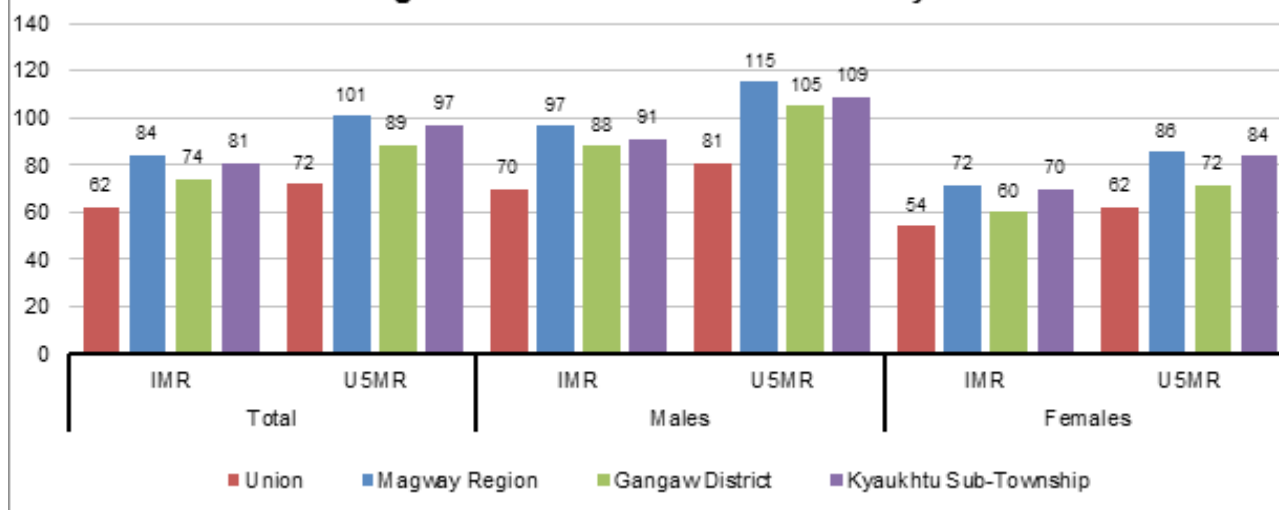
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Magway Region is 62.3 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 67.5 years is higher than that of the males at 57.1 years.

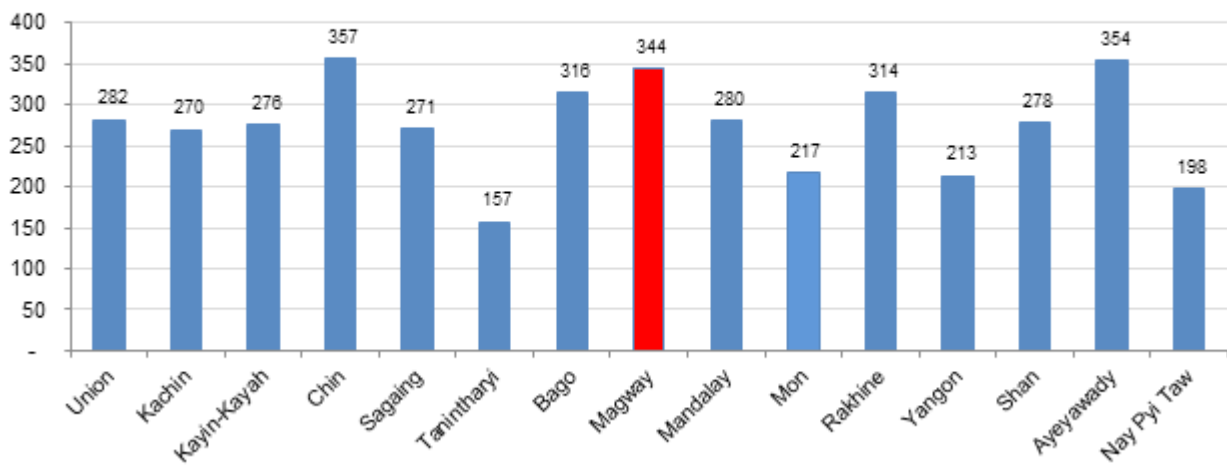
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Gangaw District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Gangaw District is 74 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 89 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyaukhtu Sub-Township are lower than those in Magway Region and higher than Gangaw District. The Infant mortality is 81 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 97 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Magway Region, there are 344 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 Magway 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.

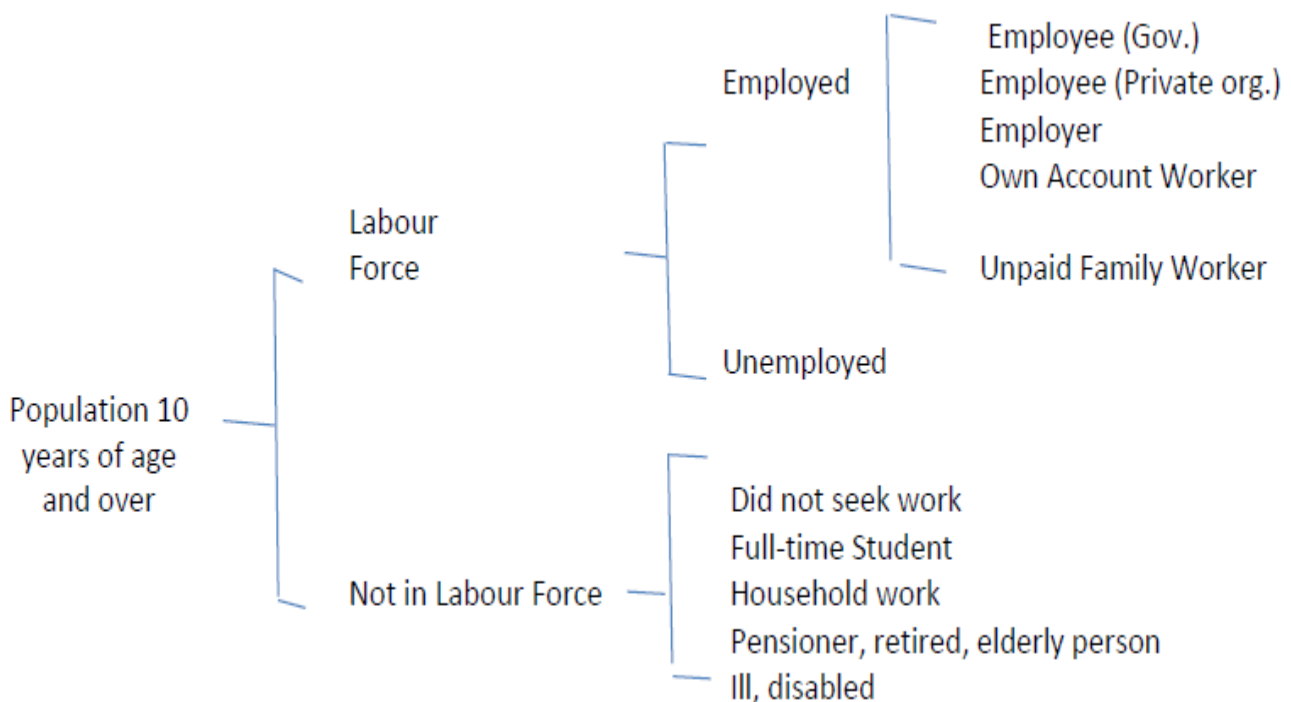
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

