



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

AYEYAWADY REGION, PHYAPON DISTRICT

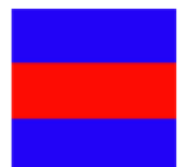
Ahmar Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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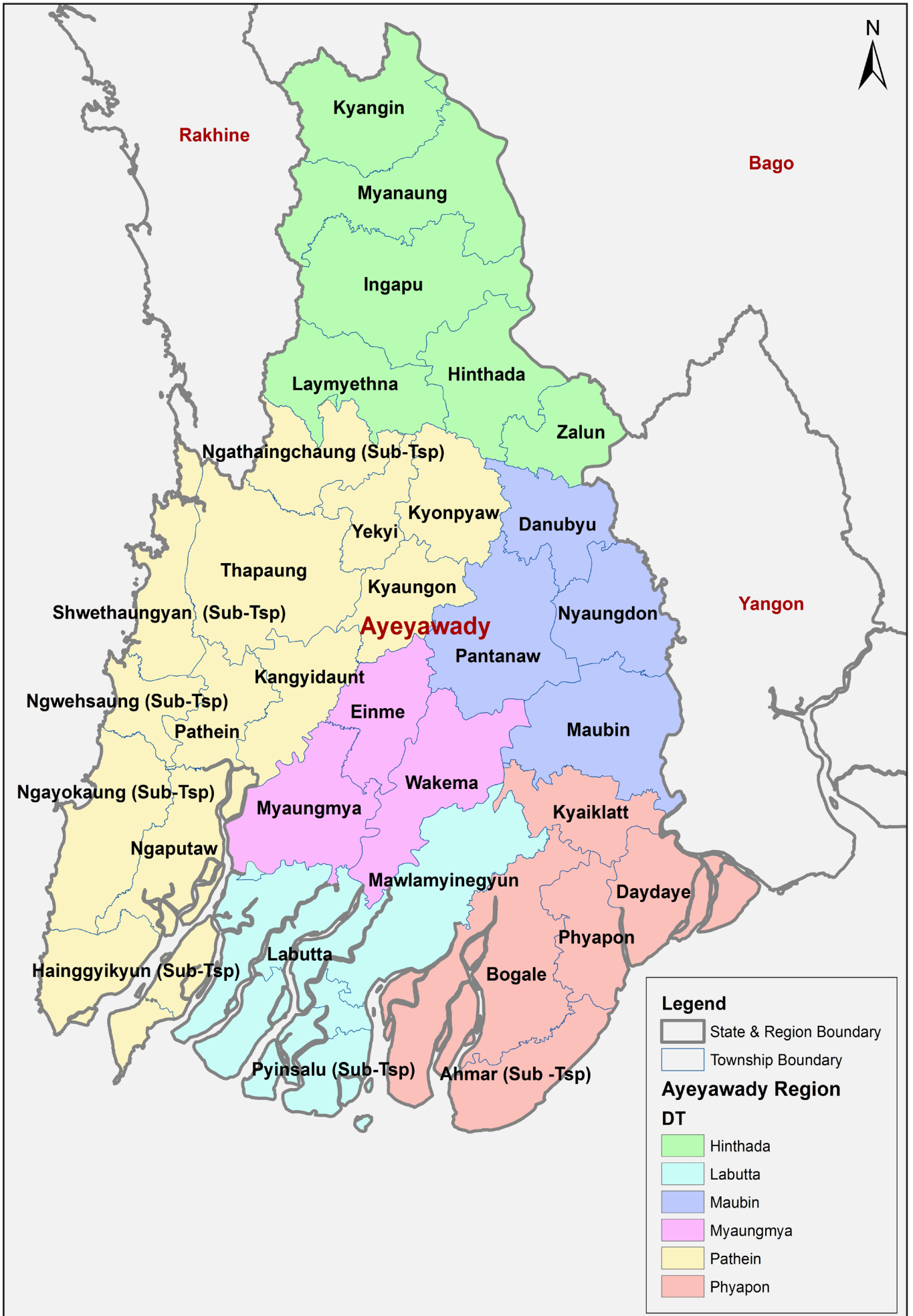
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

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Figure 1 : Map of Ayeyawady Region, showing the townships



Ahmar Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	126,779 ²	
Population males	63,694 (50.2%)	
Population females	63,085 (49.8%)	
Percentage of urban population	2.6%	
Area (Km²)	827.8 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	153.1 persons	
Median age	22.3 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	9	
Number of private households	27,786	
Percentage of female headed households	12.8%	
Mean household size	4.5 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	36.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	60.2%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	66.2	
Child dependency ratio	60.9	
Old dependency ratio	5.3	
Ageing index	8.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	101	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	92.3%	
Male	95.3%	
Female	89.3%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	13,290	10.5
Walking	5,207	4.1
Seeing	8,230	6.5
Hearing	2,981	2.4
Remembering	5,226	4.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	52,924	55.3	
Associate Scrutiny	38	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	64	0.1	
National Registration	279	0.3	
Religious	236	0.2	
Temporary Registration	61	0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	25	< 0.1	
None	42,028	43.9	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	60.1%	88.7%	30.9%
Unemployment rate	3.1%	2.6%	4.5%
Employment to population ratio	58.3%	86.4%	29.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	24,294	87.4	
Renter	1,221	4.4	
Provided free (individually)	1,001	3.6	
Government quarters	102	0.4	
Private company quarters	807	2.9	
Other	361	1.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	84.3%		92.1%
Bamboo	8.2%	60.4%	< 0.1%
Earth	< 0.1%	0.7%	
Wood	5.4%	36.3%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		6.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	1.0%	1.3%	0.2%
Other	1.0%	1.4%	0.8%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	< 0.1	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	70	0.3	
Biogas	20	0.1	
Firewood	26,753	96.3	
Charcoal	405	1.5	
Coal	25	0.1	
Other	497	1.8	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	652	2.3
Kerosene	4,858	17.5
Candle	4,715	17.0
Battery	14,079	50.7
Generator (private)	2,213	8.0
Water mill (private)	*	0.1
Solar system/energy	1,041	3.7
Other	211	0.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	< 0.1
Tube well, borehole	3,063	11.1
Protected well/spring	1,296	4.7
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,377</i>	<i>15.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	4,808	17.3
Pool/pond/lake	14,739	53.0
River/stream/canal	*	< 0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	1,628	5.9
Other	2,220	8.0
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>23,409</i>	<i>84.2</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	157	0.6
Tube well, borehole	8,349	30.0
Protected well/spring	1,454	5.2
Unprotected well/spring	6,043	21.7
Pool/pond/lake	10,129	36.5
River/stream/canal	188	0.7
Waterfall/rainwater	218	0.8
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	1,246	4.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	275	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	7,000	25.2
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>7,275</i>	<i>26.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	757	2.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	8,833	31.8
Other	1,330	4.8
None	9,591	34.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	9,218	33.2
Television	7,371	26.5
Landline phone	713	2.6
Mobile phone	3,901	14.0
Computer	118	0.4
Internet at home	562	2.0
Households with none of the items	14,110	50.8
Households with all of the items	20	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	79	0.3
Motorcycle/Moped	3,105	11.2
Bicycle	3,676	13.2
4-Wheel tractor	388	1.4
Canoe/Boat	4,035	14.5
Motor boat	2,905	10.5
Cart (bullock)	1,965	7.1

Note: ¹ Population figures for Ahmar 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 Ahmar Sub-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 Ahmar Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	126,779 *		
Males	63,694		
Females	63,085		
Sex ratio	101 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	2.6%		
Area (Km ²)	827.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	153.1 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	9		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	124,038	3,261	120,777
Number of conventional households	27,786	777	27,009
Mean household size	4.5 persons***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Ahmar Sub-Township, there are slightly less females than males with 101 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (2.6%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Ahmar Sub-Township is 153 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Ahmar Sub-Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average of 4.4 persons. 			

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;
Ahmar Sub-Township (Phyapon District, Ayeyawady Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	27,786	126,779	63,694	63,085
	Ward	777	3,358	1,673	1,685
1	No (1)(W)	324	1,379	687	692
2	No (2)(W)	199	826	395	431
3	No (3)(W)	143	651	335	316
4	No (4)(W)	111	502	256	246
	Village Tract	27,009	123,421	62,021	61,400
1	Day Da Lu(VT)	5,069	23,165	11,717	11,448
2	Daw Nyein(VT)	5,682	26,061	13,077	12,984
3	Myo Kone(VT)	1,420	6,428	3,155	3,273
4	Ba Wa Thit	4,950	22,518	11,199	11,319
5	Tei Pin Seik(VT)	3,915	17,415	8,800	8,615
6	Boe Ba Kone(VT)	792	3,598	1,760	1,838
7	Kyaung Kone(VT)	667	3,119	1,540	1,579
8	Seik Ma(VT)	1,500	6,665	3,291	3,374
9	Nauk Mee(VT)	3,014	14,452	7,482	6,970

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

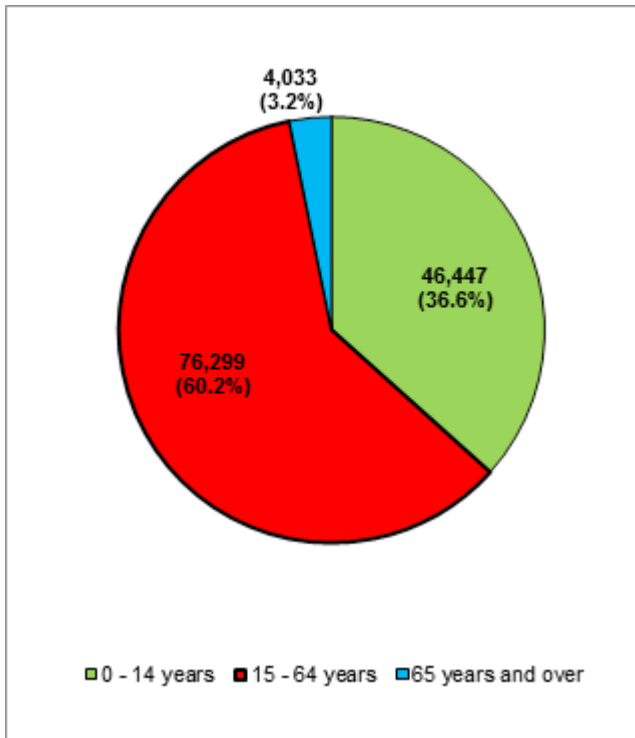
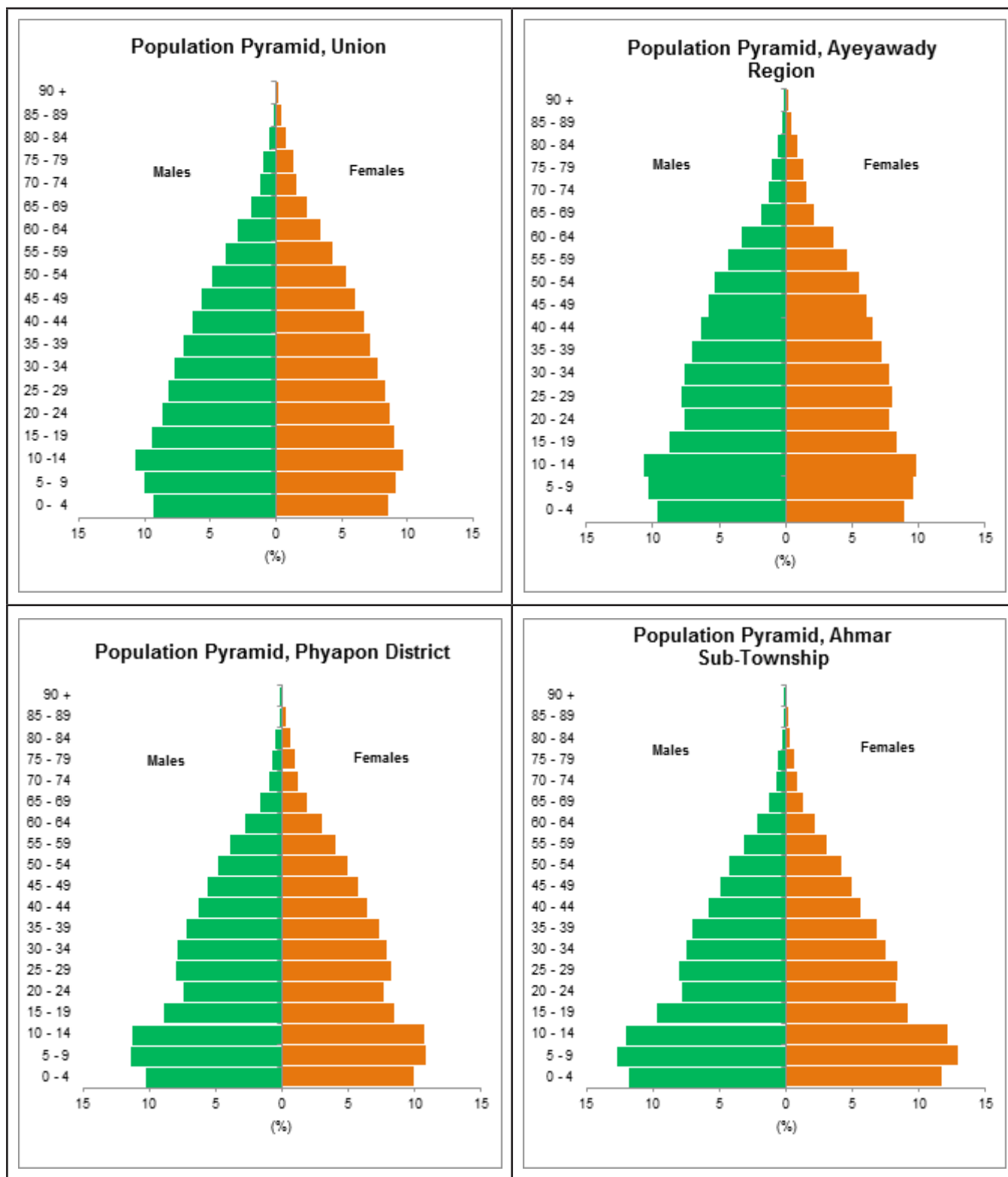


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Ahmar Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	126,779	63,694	63,085
0 - 4	14,903	7,493	7,410
5 - 9	16,221	8,092	8,129
10 - 14	15,323	7,676	7,647
15 - 19	11,908	6,155	5,753
20 - 24	10,175	4,992	5,183
25 - 29	10,407	5,141	5,266
30 - 34	9,535	4,784	4,751
35 - 39	8,758	4,477	4,281
40 - 44	7,215	3,704	3,511
45 - 49	6,223	3,135	3,088
50 - 54	5,386	2,740	2,646
55 - 59	3,965	2,029	1,936
60 - 64	2,727	1,381	1,346
65 - 69	1,590	792	798
70 - 74	987	428	559
75 - 79	775	367	408
80 - 84	406	197	209
85 - 89	195	77	118
90 +	80	34	46

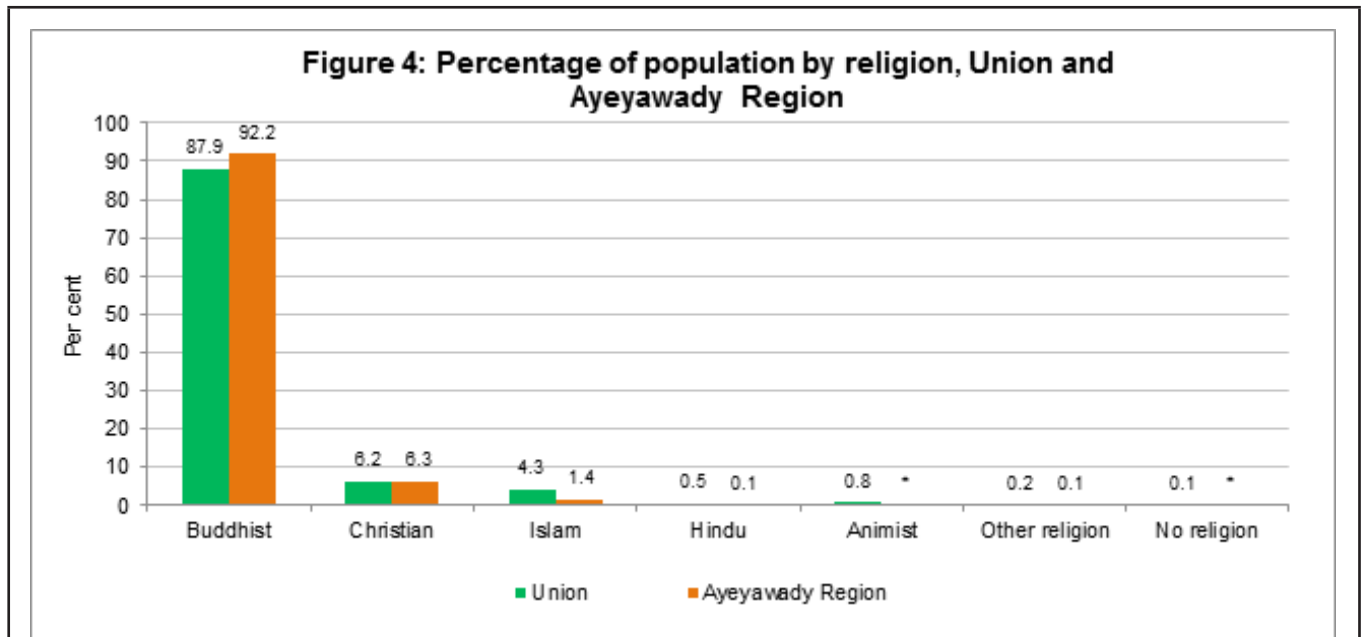
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Ahmar Sub-Township is 60.2 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Ayeyawady Region, Phyapon District and Ahmar Sub-Township)



- The population of age group 0-4 is noticeably less than that of age group 5-9.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Ahmar Sub-Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups 30-34 to 60-64.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Ayeyawady Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.3% Christian, 1.4% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,481	1,747	1,734	897	441	456
6	3,330	1,669	1,661	2,266	1,127	1,139
7	3,257	1,621	1,636	2,537	1,269	1,268
8	3,009	1,482	1,527	2,477	1,210	1,267
9	3,087	1,523	1,564	2,647	1,320	1,327
10	3,189	1,589	1,600	2,606	1,307	1,299
11	2,986	1,505	1,481	2,379	1,201	1,178
12	3,209	1,594	1,615	2,383	1,231	1,152
13	2,953	1,420	1,533	1,811	884	927
14	2,655	1,257	1,398	1,337	641	696
15	2,571	1,297	1,274	889	451	438
16	2,158	1,099	1,059	506	248	258
17	2,281	1,161	1,120	389	189	200
18	2,286	1,088	1,198	268	136	132
19	1,915	916	999	145	70	75
20	2,553	1,247	1,306	87	45	42
21	1,750	828	922	71	29	42
22	1,951	916	1,035	49	19	30
23	1,824	862	962	41	23	18
24	1,685	810	875	16	11	5
25	2,349	1,158	1,191	28	14	14
26	1,832	885	947	14	8	6
27	2,034	983	1,051	7	5	2
28	2,075	1,026	1,049	7	3	4
29	1,873	901	972	10	7	3

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Ahmar Sub-Township

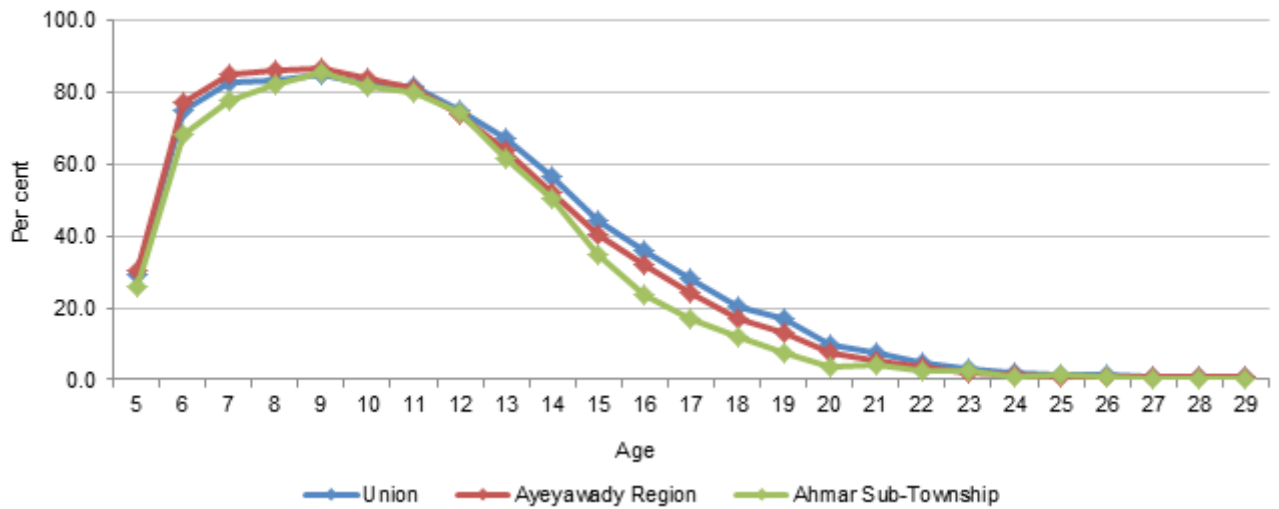
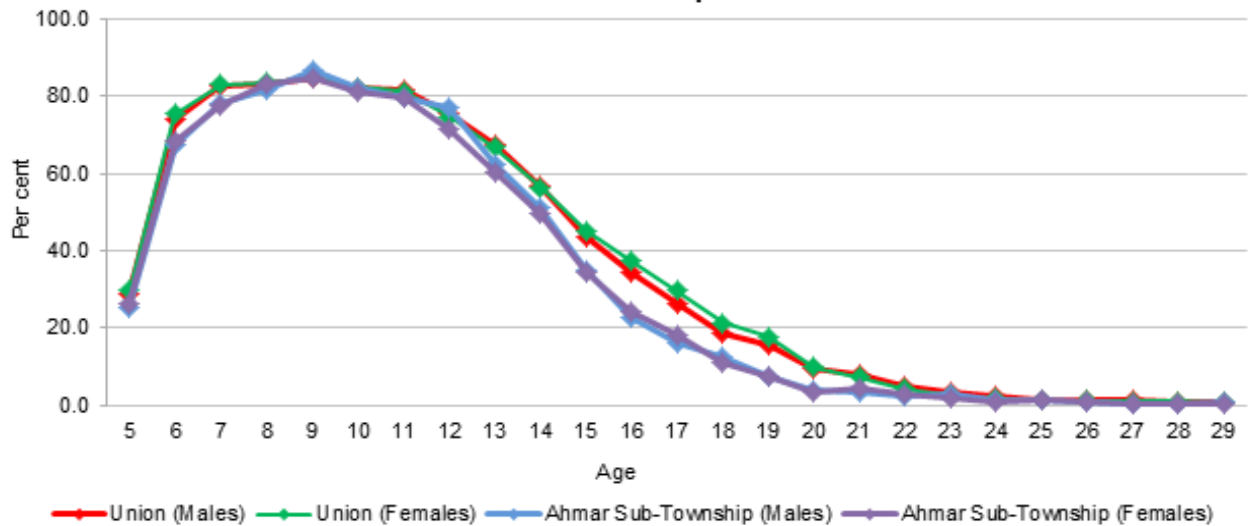
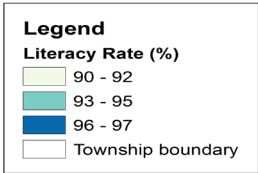
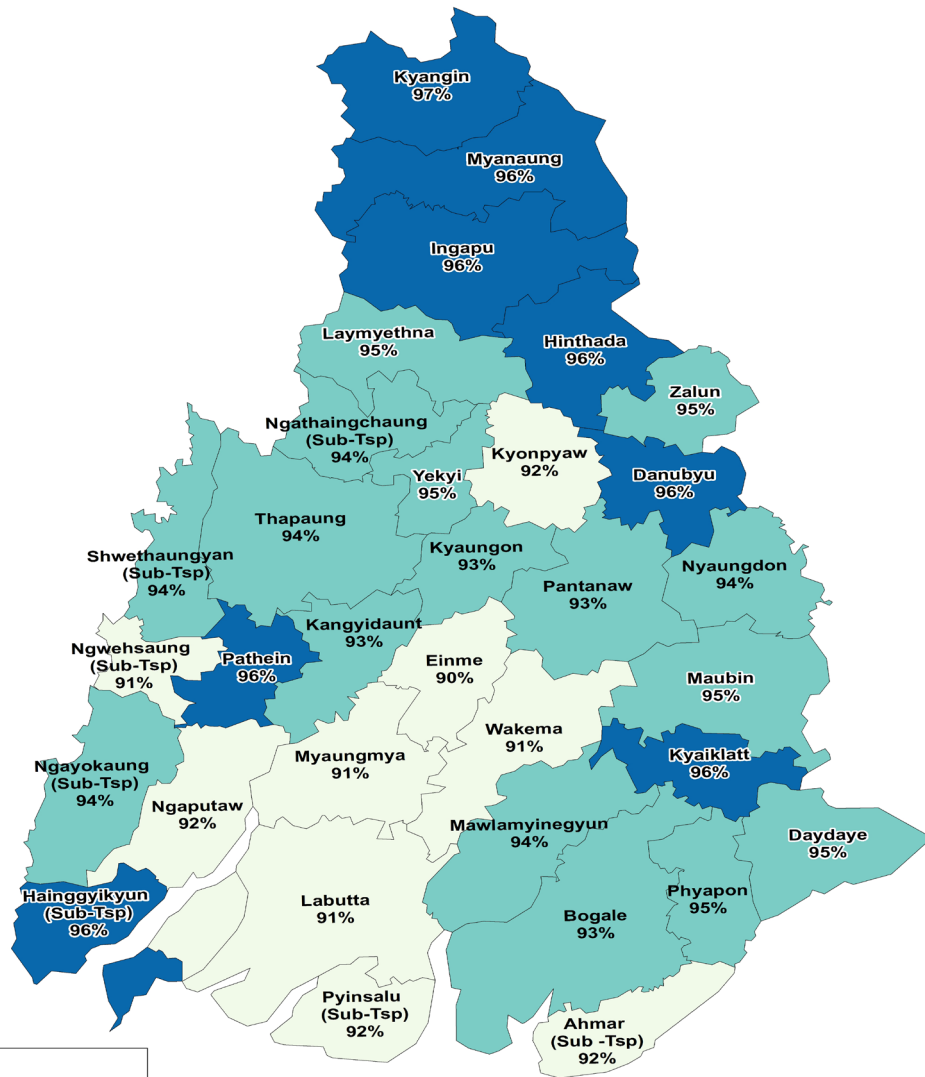


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Ahmar Sub-Township



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

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



Union	: 89.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 93.8%
Phyapon District	: 94.2%
Ahmar Sub-Township	: 92.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	20,974	94.1
Males	10,224	95.2
Females	10,750	93.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Ahmar Sub-Township is 92.3 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rates of Ayeyawady Region (93.8%) but higher than that of Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 89.3 per cent and for the males it is 95.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 94.1 per cent with 93.0 per cent for females and 95.2 per cent for males.

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

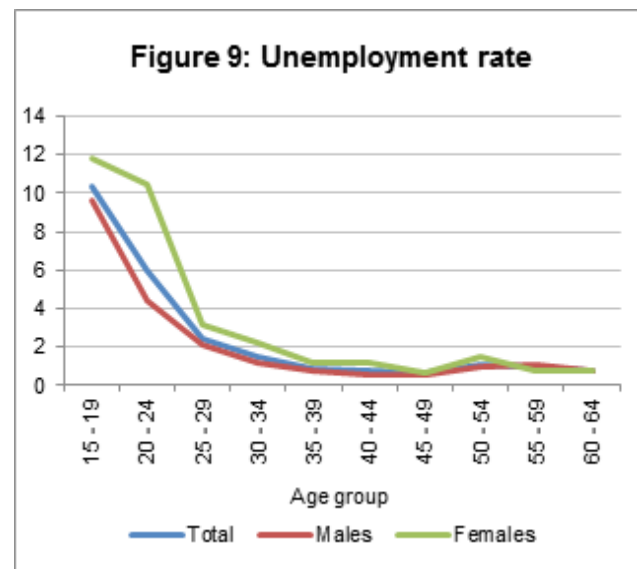
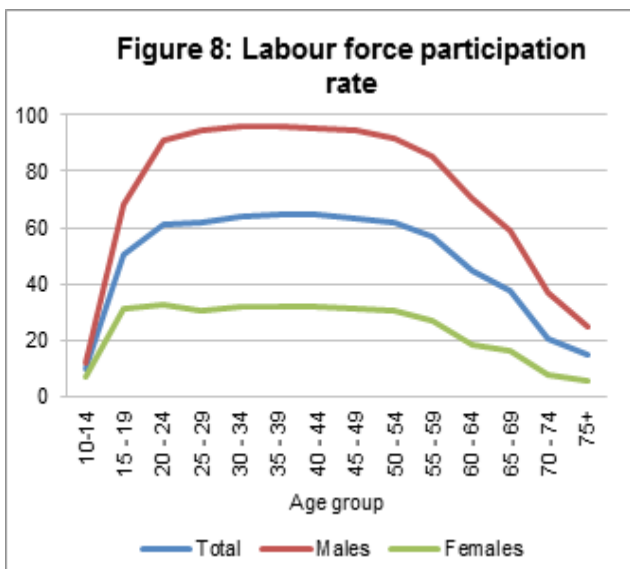
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	58,249	12,130	20.8	17,393	9,720	9,416	2,231	82	1,235	21	14	6,007
Urban	1,666	133	8.0	424	247	388	123	13	118	5	3	212
Rural	56,583	11,997	21.2	16,969	9,473	9,028	2,108	69	1,117	16	11	5,795
Males	29,286	5,541	18.9	7,167	5,087	5,880	1,316	59	596	12	10	3,618
Females	28,963	6,589	22.7	10,226	4,633	3,536	915	23	639	9	4	2,389

- Some 20.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 21.2 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 18.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 22.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 16.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.1 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	9.8	12.2	7.4	13.0	12.2	14.2
15 - 19	50.3	68.3	31.1	10.3	9.6	11.8
20 - 24	61.3	91.1	32.5	6.0	4.4	10.4
25 - 29	62.0	94.2	30.6	2.4	2.1	3.2
30 - 34	64.0	96.1	31.7	1.5	1.2	2.2
35 - 39	64.7	95.8	32.2	0.9	0.8	1.2
40 - 44	64.6	95.3	32.2	0.8	0.6	1.2
45 - 49	63.3	94.8	31.3	0.7	0.6	0.7
50 - 54	61.6	91.5	30.7	1.1	1.0	1.5
55 - 59	57.0	85.5	27.2	1.0	1.1	0.8
60 - 64	45.0	70.3	18.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
65 - 69	37.5	58.7	16.4	0.3	0.4	-
70 - 74	20.5	36.7	8.1	1.0	1.3	-
75+	14.7	24.9	5.9	0.5	0.6	-
15 - 24	55.4	78.5	31.8	8.1	6.9	11.1
15 - 64	60.1	88.7	30.9	3.1	2.6	4.5



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Ahmar Sub-Township is 60.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 30.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 88.7 per cent.
- In Ahmar Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 9.8 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Ahmar Sub-Township is 3.1 per cent. There is a difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.6%) and for females (4.5%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 11.1 per cent.

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

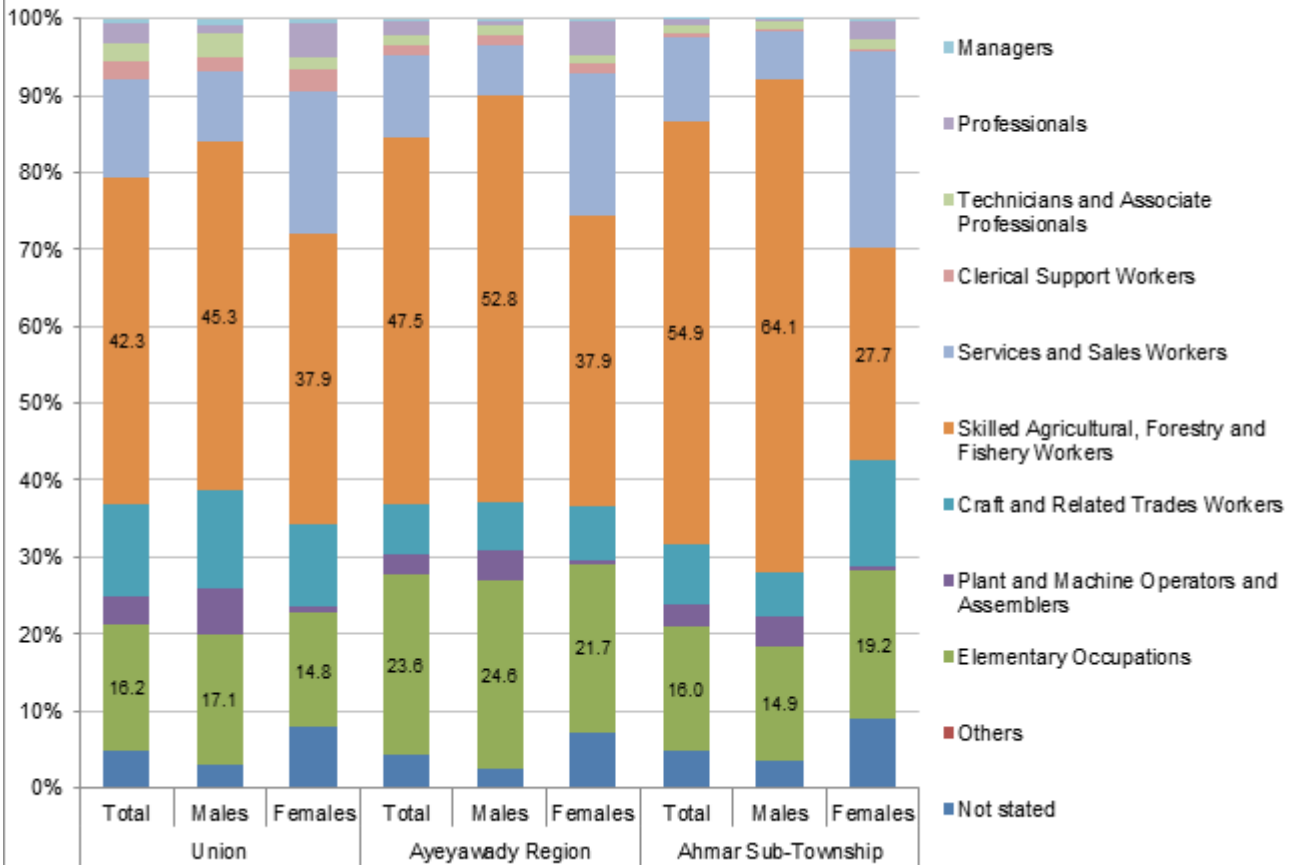
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	47,279	1.1	29.5	50.5	7.4	1.9	9.6
Males	12,189	2.4	57.3	4.3	10.8	4.2	21.0
Females	35,090	0.6	19.8	66.5	6.2	1.1	5.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 57.3 per cent of males are full time students while 66.5 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	42,626	31,801	10,825	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	70	37	33	0.2	0.1	0.3
Professionals	337	85	252	0.8	0.3	2.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	420	285	135	1.0	0.9	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	172	137	35	0.4	0.4	0.3
Services and Sales Workers	4,753	1,986	2,767	11.2	6.2	25.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	23,397	20,400	2,997	54.9	64.1	27.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,265	1,768	1,497	7.7	5.6	13.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,277	1,227	50	3.0	3.9	0.5
Elementary Occupations	6,837	4,754	2,083	16.0	14.9	19.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,098	1,122	976	4.9	3.5	9.0

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



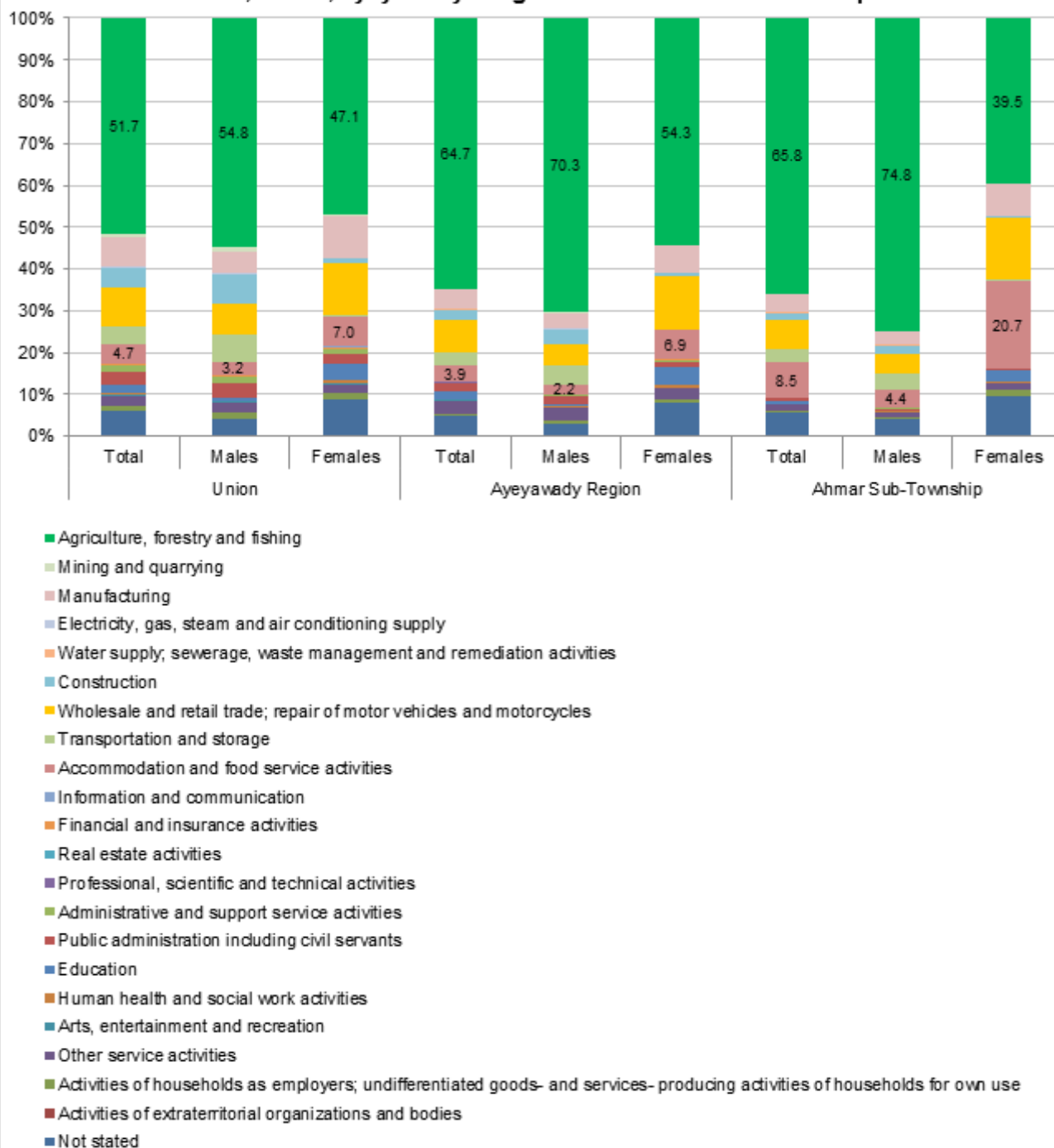
- In Ahmar Sub-Township, 54.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 16.0 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 64.1 per cent of males and 27.7 per cent of females are skilled 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 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	42,626	31,801	10,825	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28,061	23,783	4,278	65.8	74.8	39.5
Mining and quarrying	7	6	1	*	*	*
Manufacturing	1,836	997	839	4.3	3.1	7.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	60	57	3	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	92	73	19	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	662	623	39	1.6	2.0	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,015	1,424	1,591	7.1	4.5	14.7
Transportation and storage	1,317	1,270	47	3.1	4.0	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	3,623	1,384	2,239	8.5	4.4	20.7
Information and communication	5	3	2	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	17	11	6	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	14	12	2	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	68	46	22	0.2	0.1	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	184	153	31	0.4	0.5	0.3
Education	340	70	270	0.8	0.2	2.5
Human health and social work activities	87	43	44	0.2	0.1	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	18	18	-	*	0.1	-
Other service activities	638	440	198	1.5	1.4	1.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	229	88	141	0.5	0.3	1.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,353	1,300	1,053	5.5	4.1	9.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

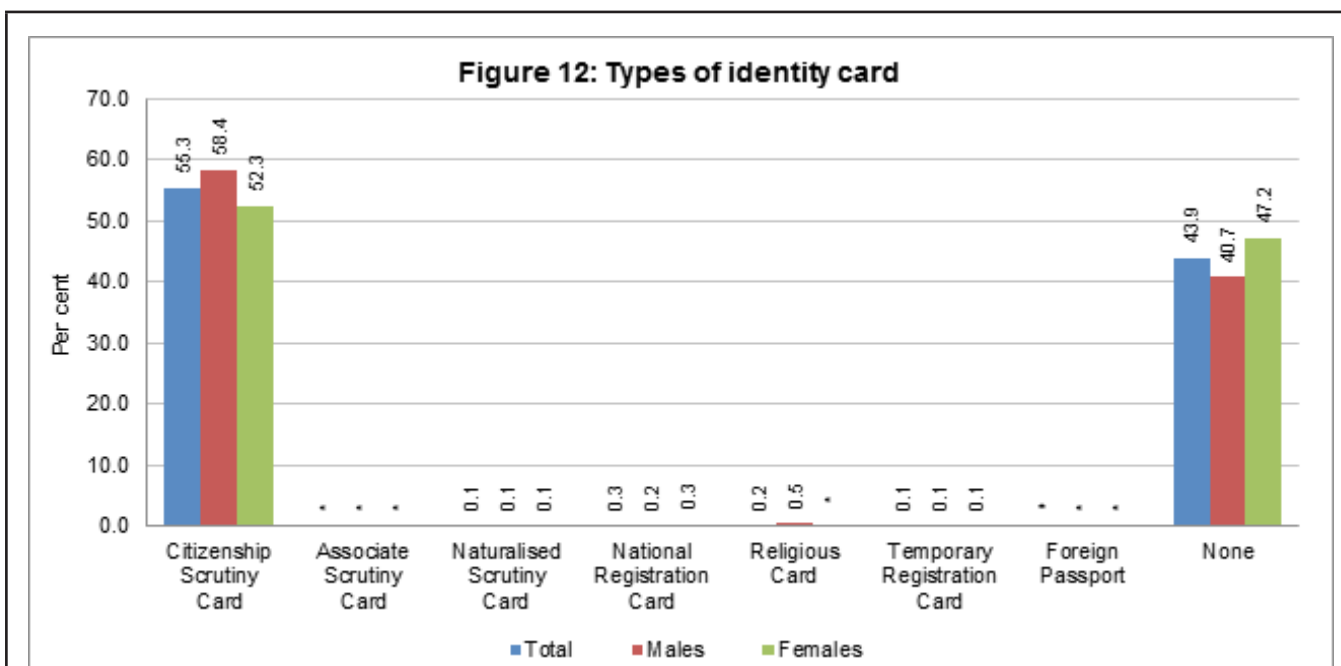


- In Ahmar Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 65.8 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Accommodation and food service activities” at 8.5 per cent.
- There are 74.8 per cent of males and 39.5 per cent 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 3.9 per cent in “Accommodation and food service activities” 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	52,924	38	64	279	236	61	-	25	42,028
Urban	1,829	4	2	2	12	-	-	-	715
Rural	51,095	34	62	277	224	61	-	25	41,313
Males	28,076	16	38	114	230	31	-	7	19,597
Females	24,848	22	26	165	6	30	-	18	22,431



- In Ahmar Sub-Township, 55.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 43.9 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 40.7 per cent of males and 47.2 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	126,779	113,489	13,290	10.5	8,230	2,981	5,207	5,226
0 - 4	14,903	14,391	512	3.4	47	43	444	328
5 - 9	16,221	15,795	426	2.6	73	104	131	237
10 - 14	15,323	14,801	522	3.4	130	143	134	263
15 - 19	11,908	11,521	387	3.2	142	78	114	139
20 - 24	10,175	9,837	338	3.3	122	72	95	132
25 - 29	10,407	9,929	478	4.6	190	100	141	145
30 - 34	9,535	8,853	682	7.2	310	117	189	220
35 - 39	8,758	7,940	818	9.3	415	139	239	266
40 - 44	7,215	5,994	1,221	16.9	858	140	332	381
45 - 49	6,223	4,677	1,546	24.8	1,142	213	450	462
50 - 54	5,386	3,775	1,611	29.9	1,197	261	547	556
55 - 59	3,965	2,643	1,322	33.3	968	274	532	503
60 - 64	2,727	1,594	1,133	41.5	834	301	490	456
65 - 69	1,590	804	786	49.4	596	258	398	338
70 - 74	987	419	568	57.5	457	231	312	277
75 - 79	775	300	475	61.3	383	237	301	235
80 - 84	406	125	281	69.2	214	157	205	171
85 - 89	195	62	133	68.2	110	78	111	81
90 +	80	29	51	63.8	42	35	42	36

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	63,694	57,285	6,409	10.1	3,777	1,409	2,573	2,412
0 - 4	7,493	7,239	254	3.4	21	20	215	151
5 - 9	8,092	7,856	236	2.9	36	62	74	130
10 - 14	7,676	7,380	296	3.9	71	70	81	150
15 - 19	6,155	5,964	191	3.1	62	44	63	76
20 - 24	4,992	4,848	144	2.9	46	34	46	54
25 - 29	5,141	4,913	228	4.4	75	49	82	57
30 - 34	4,784	4,459	325	6.8	125	52	117	99
35 - 39	4,477	4,104	373	8.3	155	68	121	120
40 - 44	3,704	3,150	554	15.0	354	66	165	163
45 - 49	3,135	2,400	735	23.4	526	100	217	197
50 - 54	2,740	1,941	799	29.2	595	123	286	254
55 - 59	2,029	1,381	648	31.9	478	121	256	234
60 - 64	1,381	814	567	41.1	414	150	241	215
65 - 69	792	404	388	49.0	278	130	188	154
70 - 74	428	183	245	57.2	198	98	129	120
75 - 79	367	146	221	60.2	176	106	133	108
80 - 84	197	65	132	67.0	105	72	99	85
85 - 89	77	26	51	66.2	42	29	43	31
90 +	34	12	22	64.7	20	15	17	14

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	63,085	56,204	6,881	10.9	4,453	1,572	2,634	2,814
0 - 4	7,410	7,152	258	3.5	26	23	229	177
5 - 9	8,129	7,939	190	2.3	37	42	57	107
10 - 14	7,647	7,421	226	3.0	59	73	53	113
15 - 19	5,753	5,557	196	3.4	80	34	51	63
20 - 24	5,183	4,989	194	3.7	76	38	49	78
25 - 29	5,266	5,016	250	4.7	115	51	59	88
30 - 34	4,751	4,394	357	7.5	185	65	72	121
35 - 39	4,281	3,836	445	10.4	260	71	118	146
40 - 44	3,511	2,844	667	19.0	504	74	167	218
45 - 49	3,088	2,277	811	26.3	616	113	233	265
50 - 54	2,646	1,834	812	30.7	602	138	261	302
55 - 59	1,936	1,262	674	34.8	490	153	276	269
60 - 64	1,346	780	566	42.1	420	151	249	241
65 - 69	798	400	398	49.9	318	128	210	184
70 - 74	559	236	323	57.8	259	133	183	157
75 - 79	408	154	254	62.3	207	131	168	127
80 - 84	209	60	149	71.3	109	85	106	86
85 - 89	118	36	82	69.5	68	49	68	50
90 +	46	17	29	63.0	22	20	25	22

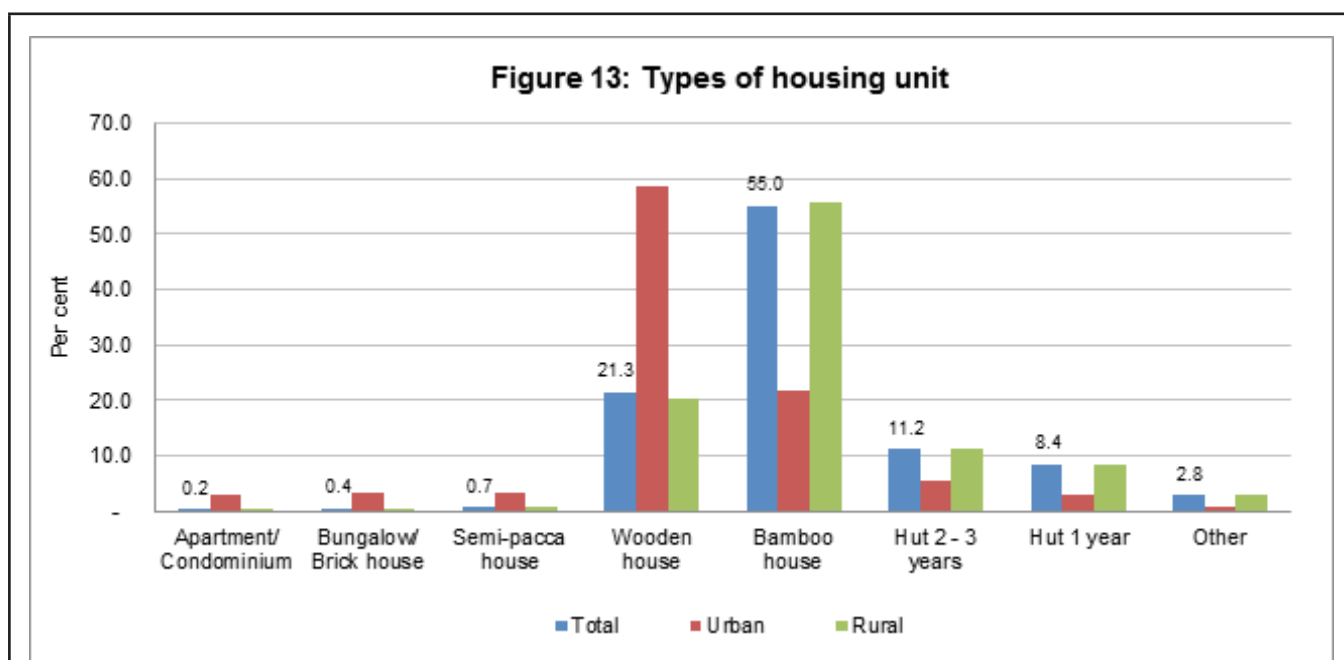
- Eleven in every 100 persons in Ahmar Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 40.
- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most 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	27,786	0.2	0.4	0.7	21.3	55.0	11.2	8.4	2.8
Urban	777	3.1	3.3	3.5	58.7	21.9	5.7	3.1	0.8
Rural	27,009	0.1	0.3	0.6	20.3	55.9	11.3	8.6	2.9



- The majority of the households in Ahmar Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (55.0%) followed by households in wooden houses (21.3%).
- Some 58.7 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 55.9 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

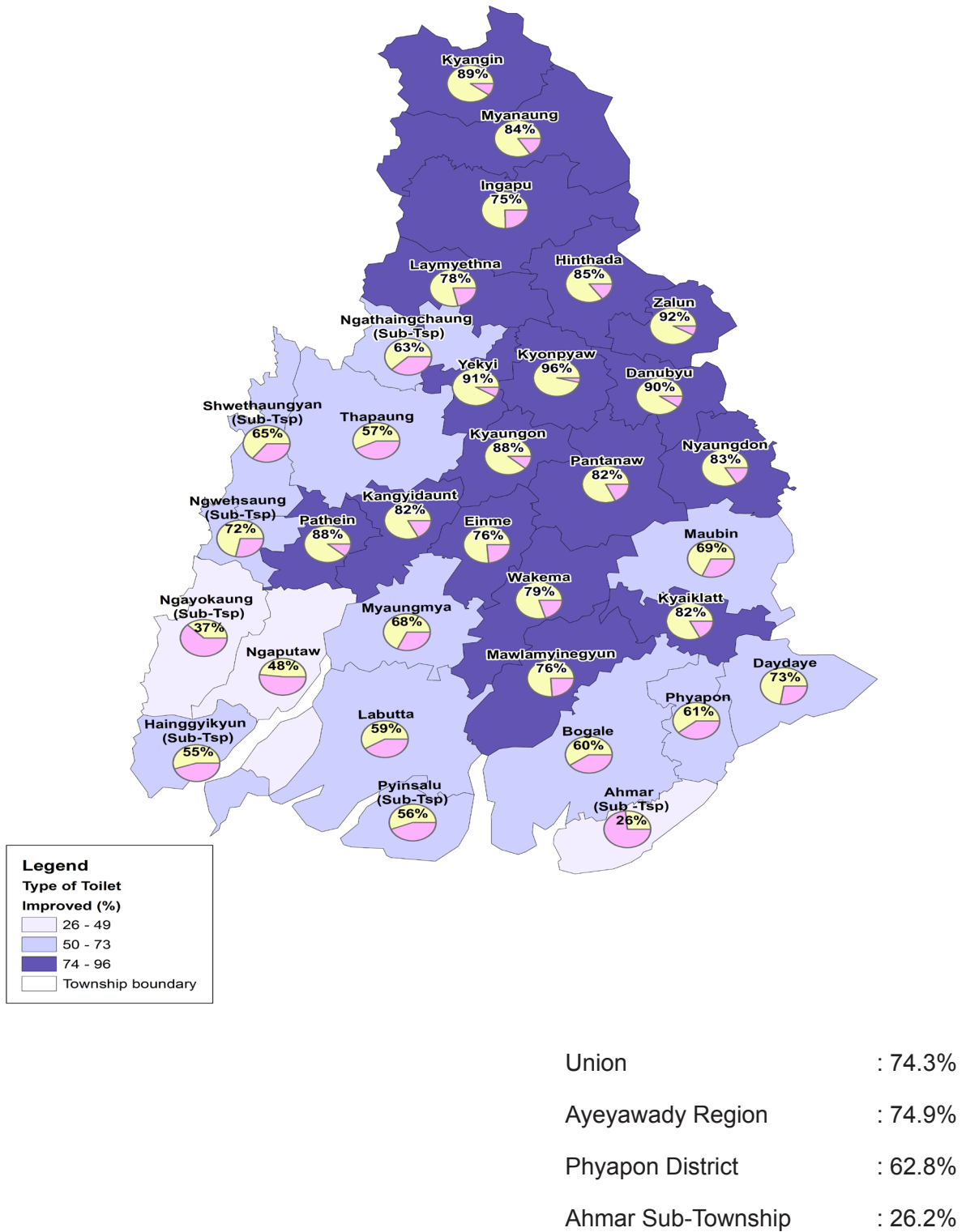


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.0	0.5	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		25.2	66.4	24.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		26.2	66.9	25.0
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.7	3.9	2.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		31.8	2.6	32.6
Other		4.8	0.1	4.9
None		34.5	26.5	34.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	27,786	777	27,009

- Some 26.2 per cent of the households in Ahmar Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (25.2%)).
- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (26-49) per cent group.
- 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 34.5 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Ayeyawady Region, it is 12.8 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Ahmar Sub-Township, 34.8 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

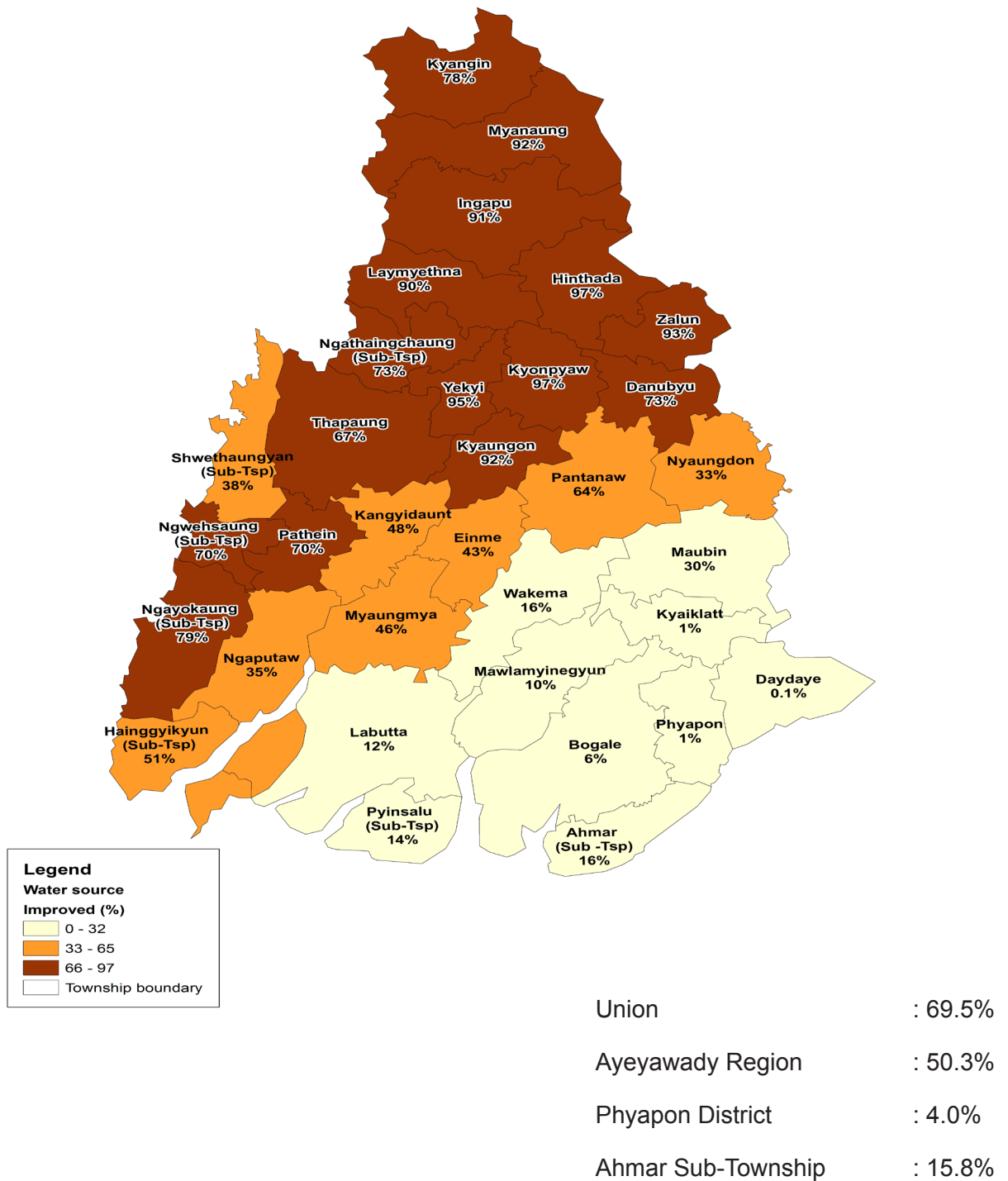


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

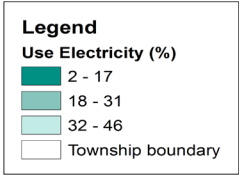
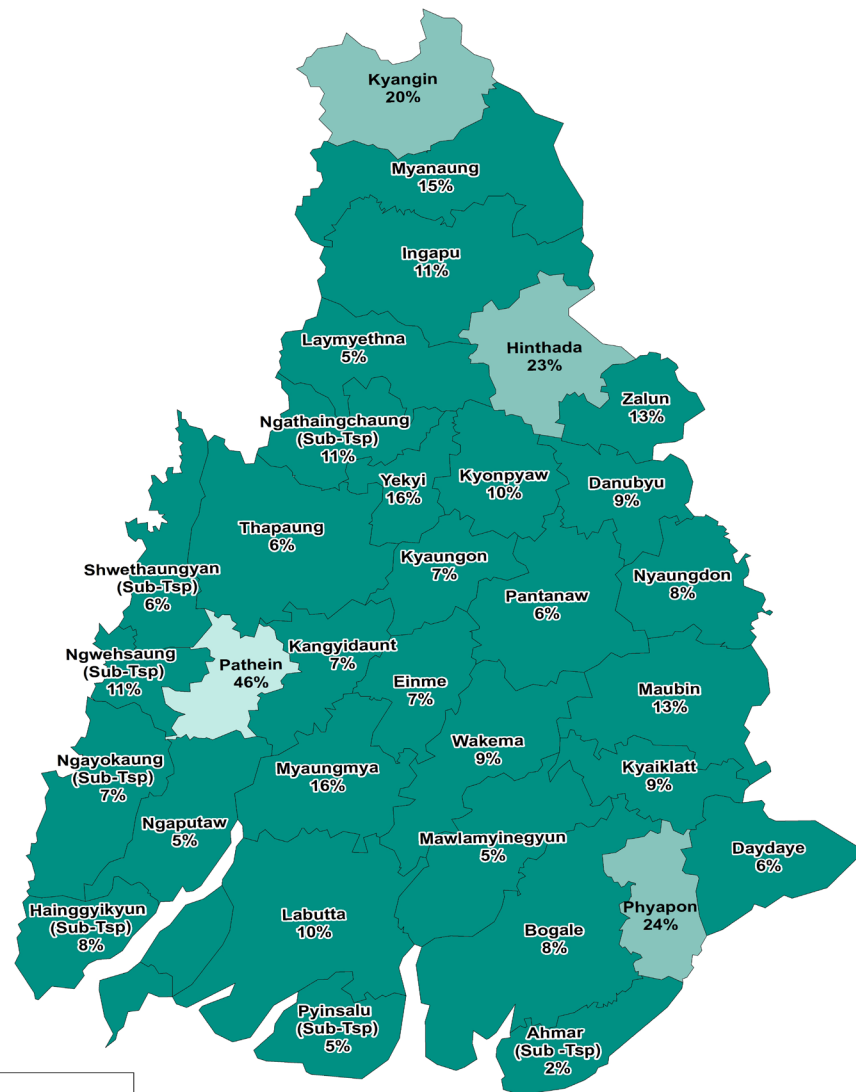
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		*	0.1	*
Tube well, borehole		11.1	16.6	10.9
Protected well/ Spring		4.7	62.9	3.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier		*	0.5	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>15.8</i>	<i>80.1</i>	<i>13.9</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		17.3	6.4	17.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake		53.0	0.5	54.6
River/stream/ canal		*	-	*
Waterfall/ Rain water		5.9	12.0	5.7
Other		8.0	1.0	8.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>84.2</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>86.1</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	27,786	777	27,009

- In Ahmar Sub-Township, 15.8 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, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (0-32) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 53.0 per cent of the households use water from pool/pond/lake and 17.3 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.
- Some 84.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 86.1 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%
Phyapon District	: 10.0%
Ahmar Sub-Township	: 2.3%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.3	35.4	1.4
Kerosene		17.5	4.0	17.9
Candle		17.0	18.4	16.9
Battery		50.7	39.6	51.0
Generator (private)		8.0	1.7	8.1
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		3.7	0.8	3.8
Other		0.8	0.1	0.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	27,786	777	27,009

- In Ahmar Sub-Township, 2.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, this proportion belongs to (2-17) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Ayeyawady Region is 12.0 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 50.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 51.0 per cent of the households use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

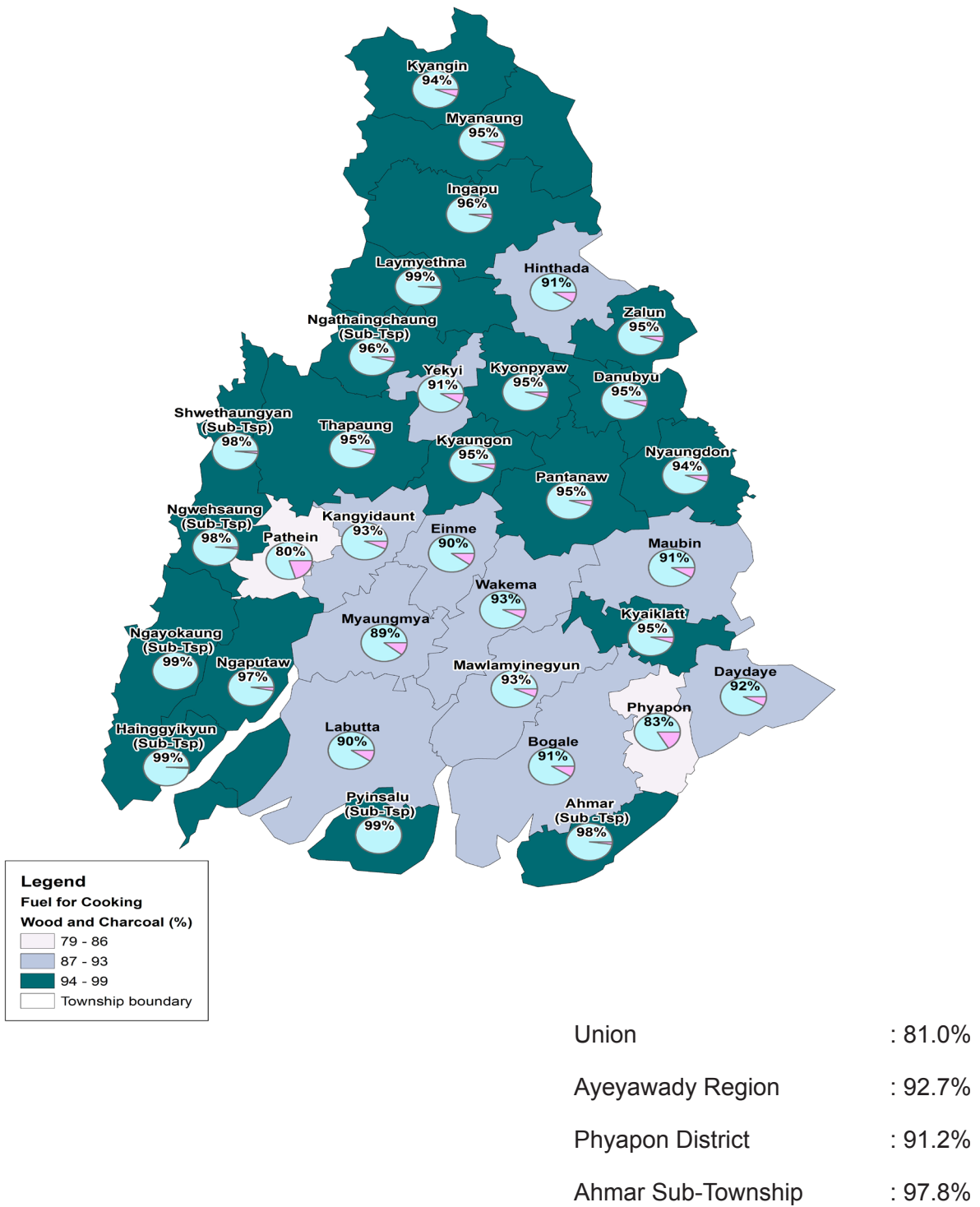


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		*	0.1	*
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		0.3	-	0.3
BioGas		0.1	0.3	0.1
Firewood		96.3	96.7	96.3
Charcoal		1.5	0.8	1.5
Coal		0.1	-	0.1
Other		1.8	2.2	1.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	27,786	777	27,009

- In Ahmar Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 96.3 per cent using firewood and 1.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Less than 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Rural households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 96.3 per cent using firewood and 1.5 per cent using charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

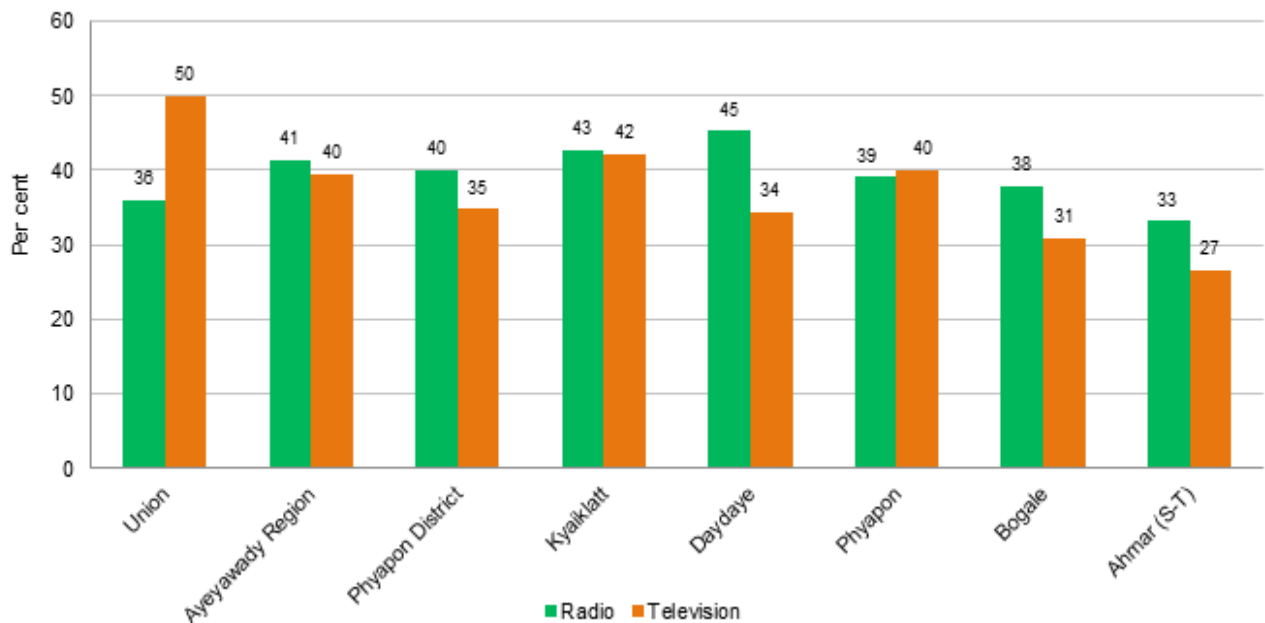
Communication and related amenities

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	27,786	33.2	26.5	2.6	14.0	0.4	2.0	50.8	0.1
Urban	777	45.9	46.3	2.2	32.0	2.1	8.1	30.5	0.1
Rural	27,009	32.8	26.0	2.6	13.5	0.4	1.8	51.4	0.1

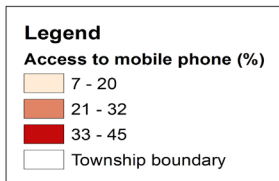
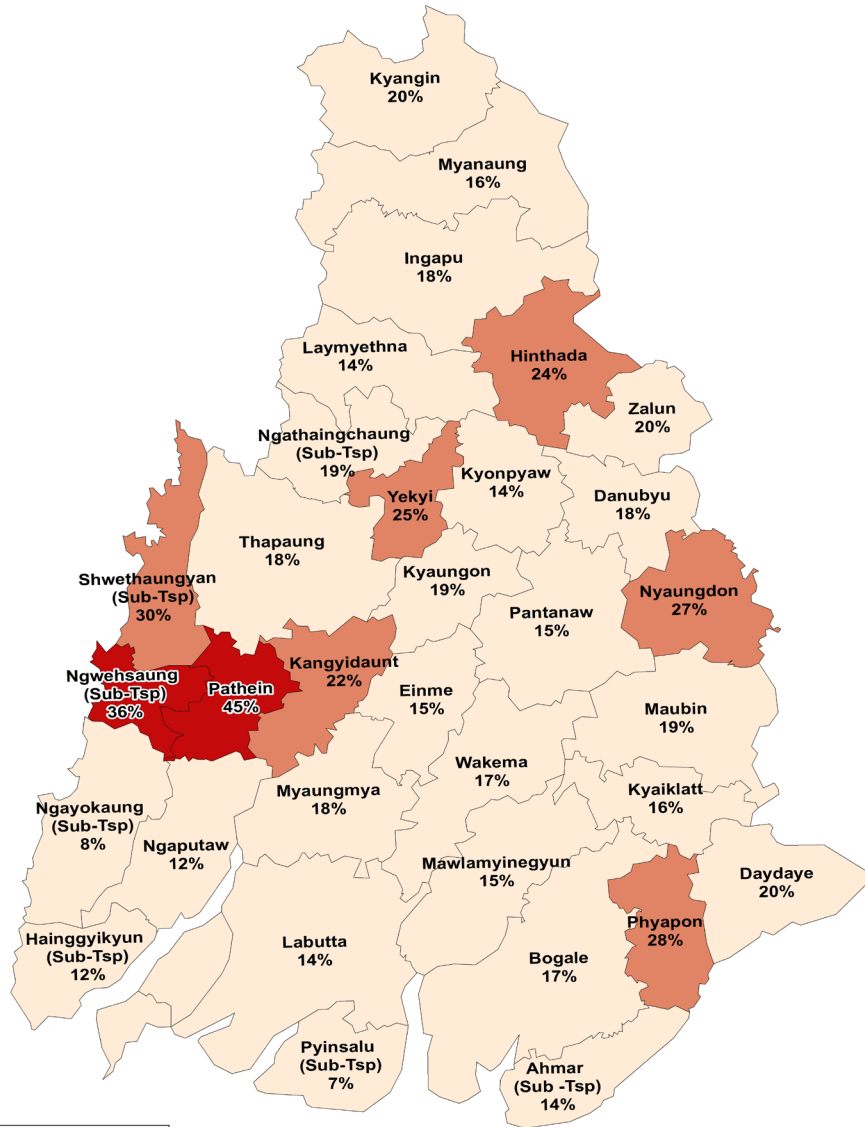
- Some 33.2 per cent of the households in Ahmar Sub-Township reported having radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 46.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 32.8 per cent having a radio and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

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



- In Ahmar Sub-Township, 26.5 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in three households (33.2%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Ayeyawady Region	: 19.2%
Phyapon District	: 19.0%
Ahmar Sub-Township	: 14.0%

- Some 14.0 per cent of the households in Ahmar Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. The percentage of households having mobile phones in Ayeyawady Region is 19.2 per cent.

Transportation items

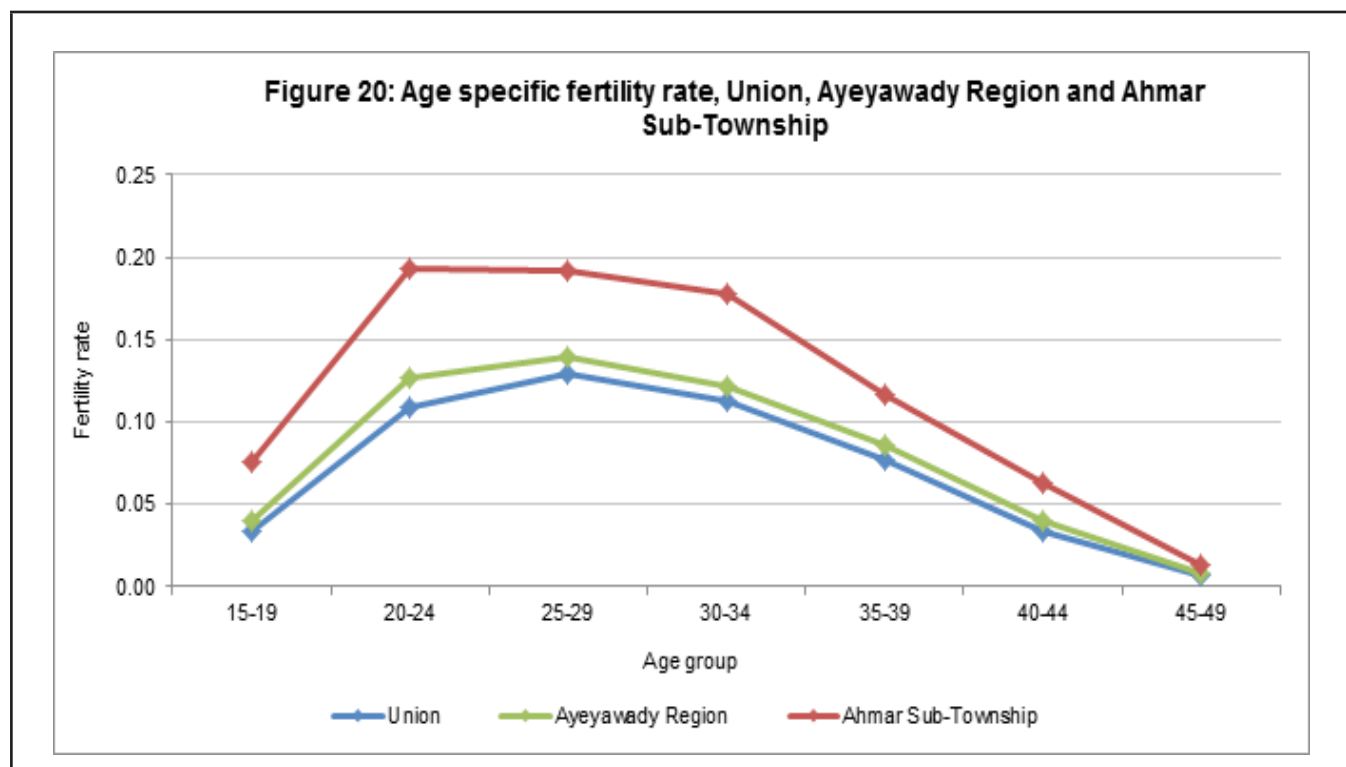
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Phyapon District	237,761	1,077	22,400	47,669	5,041	45,229	30,912	15,845
Urban	29,929	477	7,844	16,062	208	434	775	418
Rural	207,832	600	14,556	31,607	4,833	44,795	30,137	15,427
Ahmar Sub-Township	27,786	79	3,105	3,676	388	4,035	2,905	1,965
Urban	777	2	153	301	6	33	100	38
Rural	27,009	77	2,952	3,375	382	4,002	2,805	1,927

- In Ahmar Sub-Township, 14.5 per cent of the households have canoe/boat as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 13.2 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban areas mainly use bicycle as a means of transport while it was canoe/boat in rural areas.

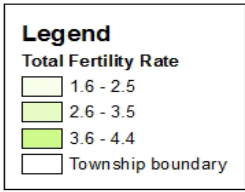
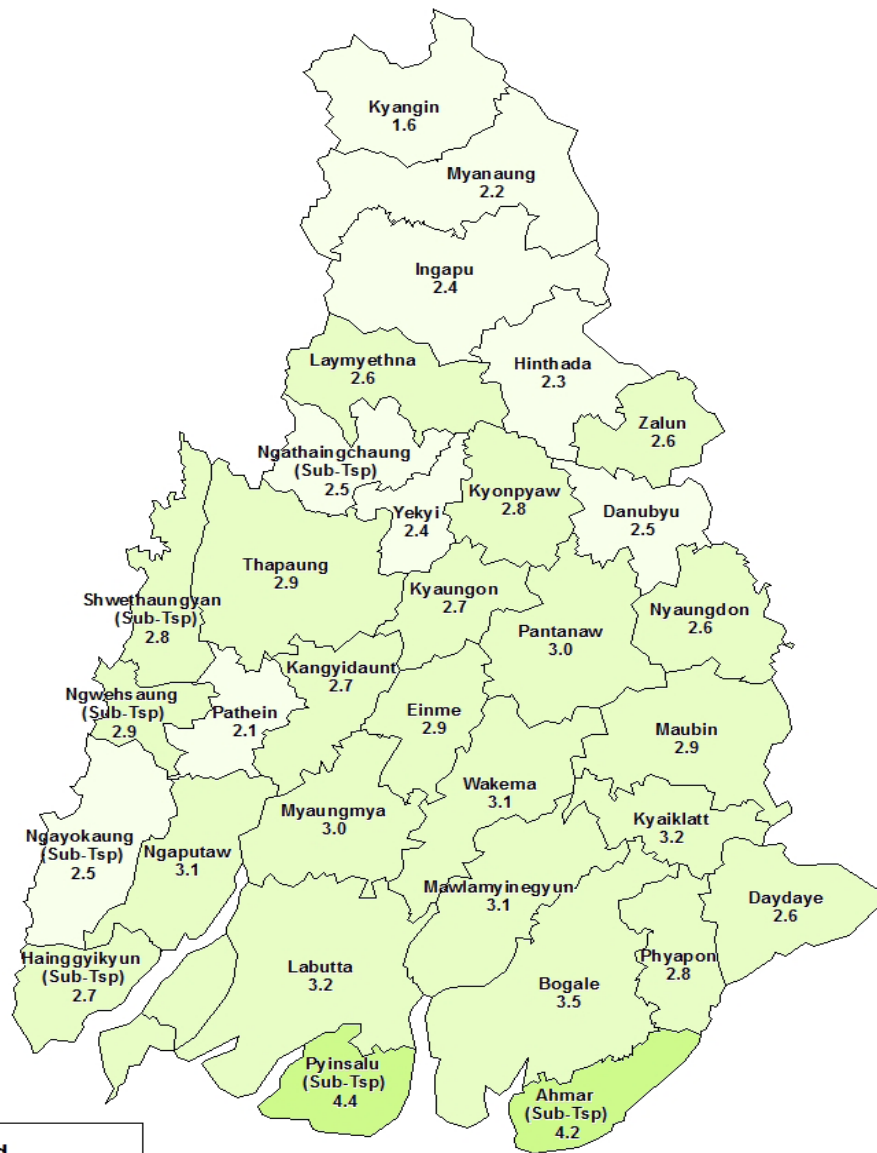
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



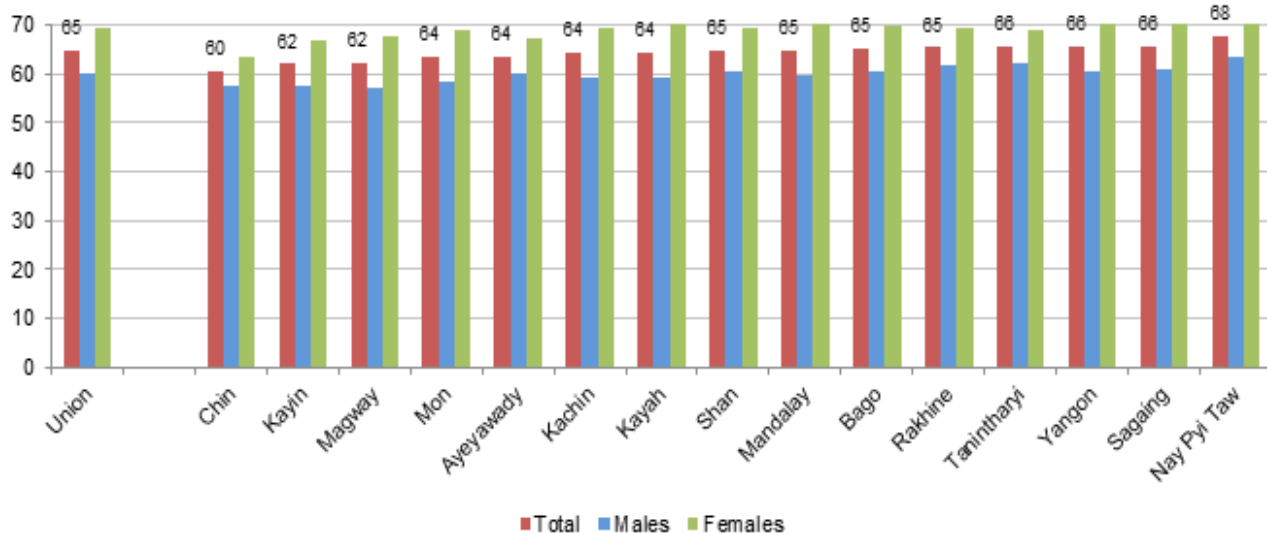
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.2 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Ayeyawady Region	: 2.8
Phyapon District	: 3.2
Ahmar Sub-Township	: 4.2

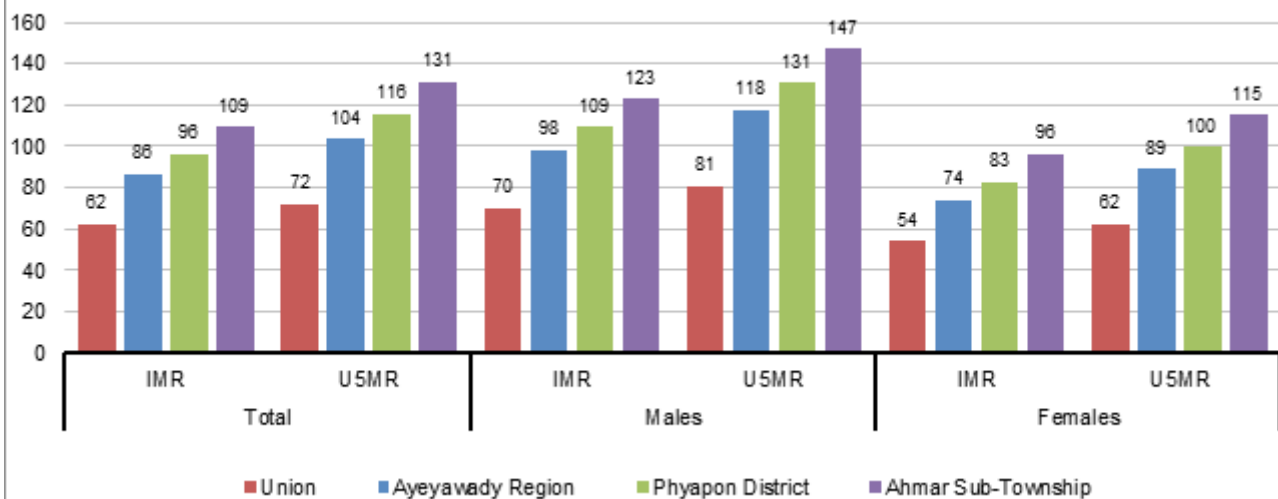
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

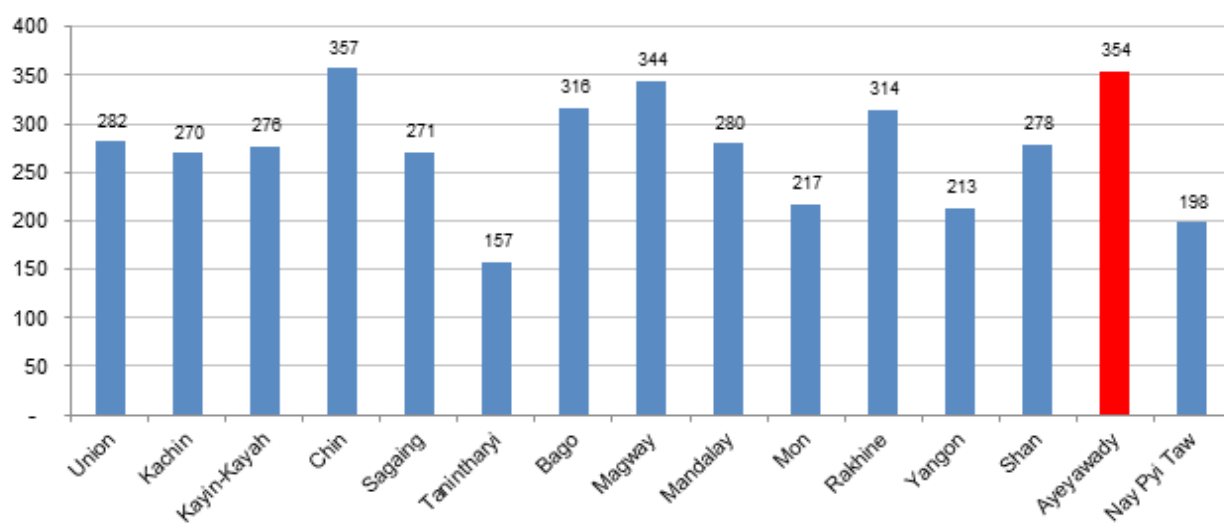
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Phyappon District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Phyappon District is 96 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 116 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Ahmar Sub-Township are higher than those in Ayeyawady Region and Phyappon District. The Infant mortality in Ahmar Sub-Township is 109 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 131 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.

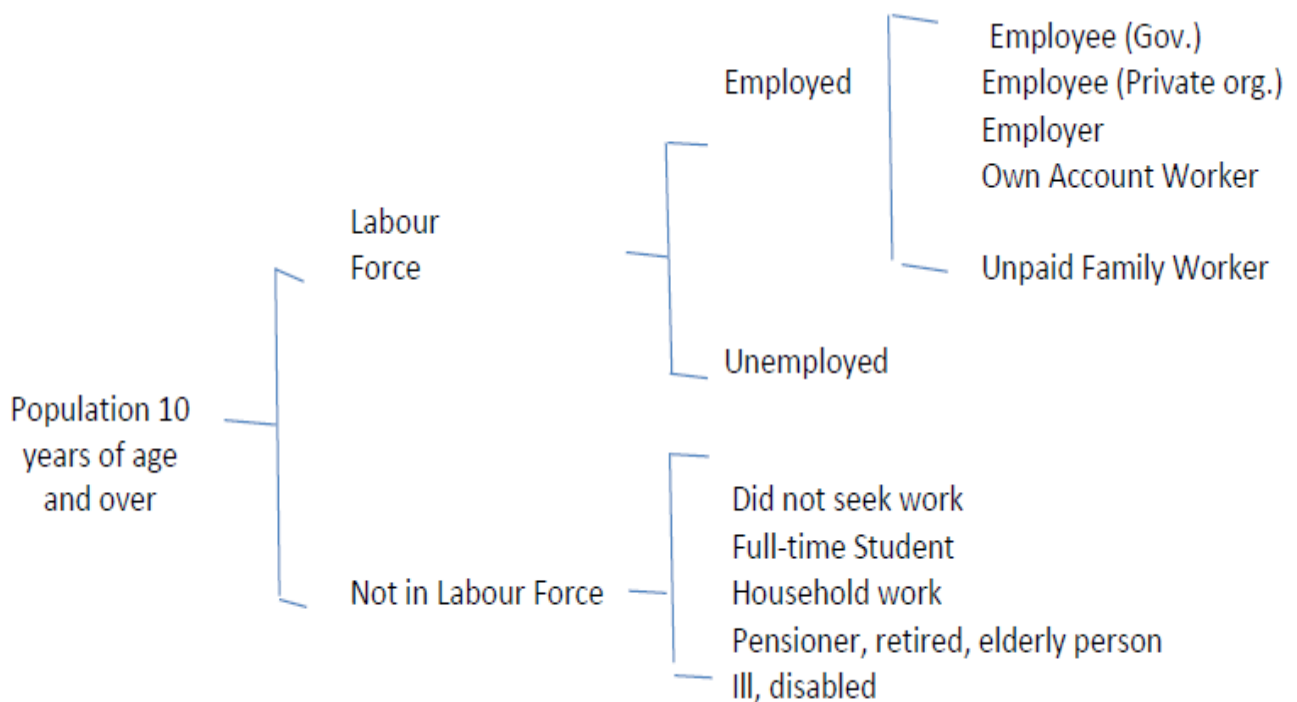
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Ayeyawady Region, Phyappon District, Ahmar Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Mar Mar Oo	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Wai Mar Naing	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Ni Ni Than	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
U Aung Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Cho Cho Than	Assistant Computer Operator, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Khine Sabbe Tun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Sai Maung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

