



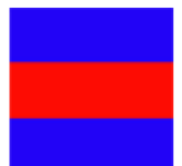
# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

## The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census AYEYAWADY REGION, PATHEIN DISTRICT Hainggyikyun Sub-Township Report



Department of Population  
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Ayeyawady Region, Patheingyi District

## **Hainggyikyun Sub-Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

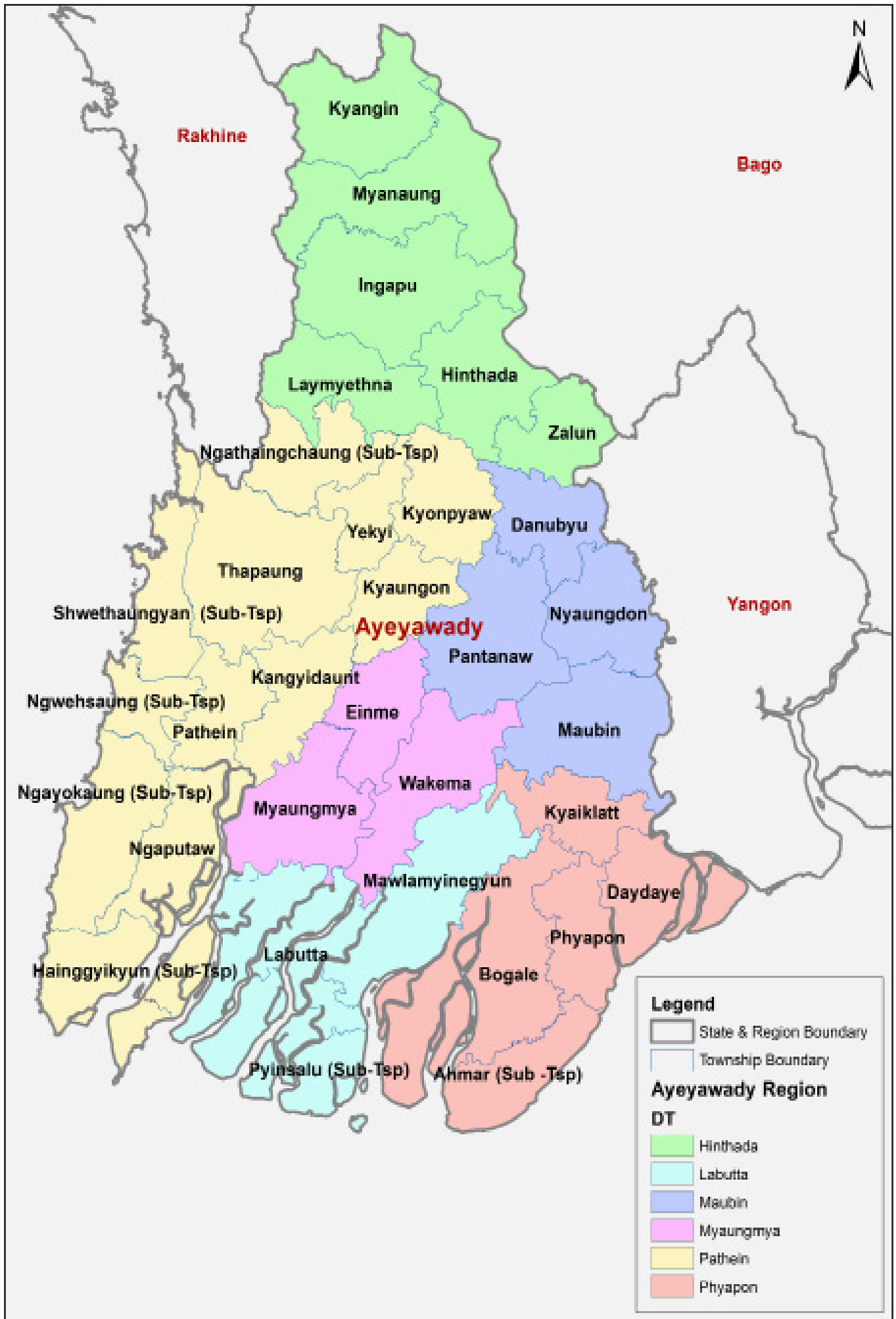
Tel: +95 67 431062

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

October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Ayeyawady Region, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>114,509 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>57,915 (50.6%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>56,594 (49.4%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>934.8 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>122.5 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>30.0 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>29,075</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>3.9 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>66.6%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>50.0</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>41.0</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>9.0</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>22.1</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>102</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>95.9%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>97.4%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>94.3%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>9,304</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>2.6</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	65,052	69.5	
Associate Scrutiny	41	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	80	0.1	
National Registration	579	0.6	
Religious	280	0.3	
Temporary Registration	97	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	27,412	29.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	61.0%	88.6%	32.2%
Unemployment rate	5.3%	4.5%	7.8%
Employment to population ratio	57.7%	84.7%	29.7%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	25,135	86.4	
Renter	1,509	5.2	
Provided free (individually)	1,473	5.1	
Government quarters	363	1.2	
Private company quarters	511	1.8	
Other	84	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	56.4%		73.4%
Bamboo	8.7%	15.5%	< 0.1%
Earth	< 0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	30.8%	81.3%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		25.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	2.1%	2.1%	0.4%
Other	1.7%	0.7%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	30	0.1	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	51	0.2	
Biogas	22	0.1	
Firewood	25,777	88.7	
Charcoal	3,003	10.3	
Coal	53	0.2	
Other	129	0.4	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	2,232	7.7
Kerosene	3,257	11.2
Candle	5,112	17.6
Battery	10,540	36.3
Generator (private)	6,454	22.2
Water mill (private)	31	0.1
Solar system/energy	1,238	4.3
Other	211	0.7
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	803	2.8
Tube well, borehole	1,095	3.8
Protected well/spring	12,912	44.4
Bottled/purifier water	124	0.4
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>14,934</i>	<i>51.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	663	2.3
Pool/pond/lake	11,731	40.3
River/stream/canal	35	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	1,050	3.6
Other	662	2.3
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>14,141</i>	<i>48.6</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,382	4.8
Tube well, borehole	1,881	6.5
Protected well/spring	14,359	49.4
Unprotected well/spring	1,364	4.7
Pool/pond/lake	9,616	33.1
River/stream/canal	30	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	42	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	400	1.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	73	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	15,952	54.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>16,025</i>	<i>55.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	304	1.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	2,467	8.5
Other	414	1.4
None	9,865	33.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	13,548	46.6
Television	10,054	34.6
Landline phone	599	2.1
Mobile phone	3,482	12.0
Computer	256	0.9
Internet at home	167	0.6
Households with none of the items	11,022	37.9
Households with all of the items	57	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	142	0.5
Motorcycle/Moped	5,062	17.4
Bicycle	4,264	14.7
4-Wheel tractor	286	1.0
Canoe/Boat	2,208	7.6
Motor boat	2,855	9.8
Cart (bullock)	3,824	13.2

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Calculated based on conventional household population

\* Less than 20.

## Contents

Introduction .....	3
Census information on Hainggyikyun Sub-Township .....	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics .....	7
(B) Religion .....	11
(C) Education .....	12
(D) Economic Characteristics .....	16
(E) Identity Cards .....	22
(F) Disability .....	23
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities .....	26
Type of housing unit .....	26
Type of toilet .....	27
Source of drinking water .....	29
Source of lighting .....	31
Type of cooking fuel .....	33
Communication and related amenities .....	35
Transportation items .....	37
(H) Fertility and Mortality .....	38
Fertility .....	38
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality .....	40
Definitions and Concepts .....	42
List of Contributors .....	46



## 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 Hainggyikyun Sub-Township in Ayeyawday 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 Hainggyikyun Sub-Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	114,509 *		
Males	57,915		
Females	56,594		
Sex ratio	102 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	12.9%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	934.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	122.5 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	22		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	112,345	14,015	98,330
Number of conventional households	29,075	3,549	25,526
Mean household size	3.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Hainggyikyun Sub-Township, there are more males than females with 102 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the sub-township live in rural areas with only (12.9%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Hainggyikyun Sub-Township is 123 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 3.9 persons living in each household in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township. This is slightly lower than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

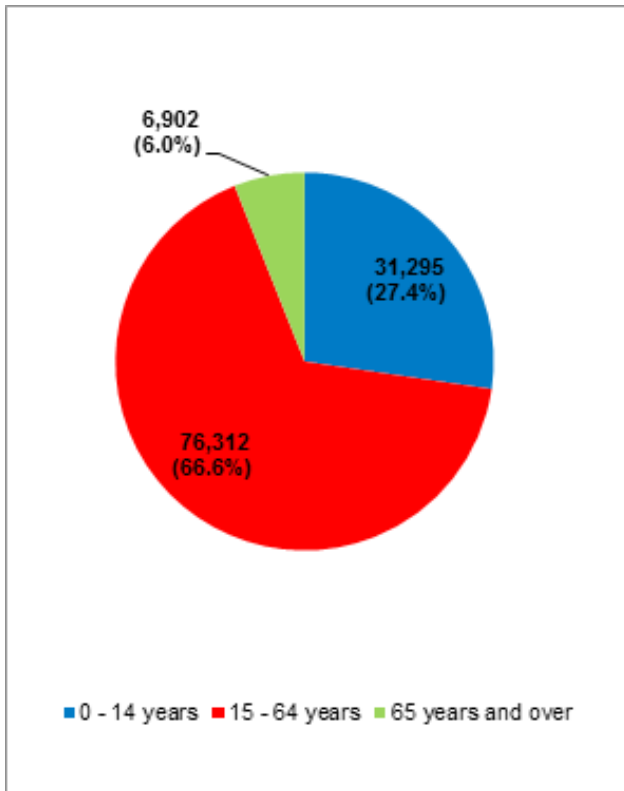
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

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

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,075</b>	<b>114,509</b>	<b>57,915</b>	<b>56,594</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>14,794</b>	<b>7,765</b>	<b>7,029</b>
1	No (1)(W)	1,195	4,849	2,366	2,483
2	No (2)(W)	509	2,406	1,473	933
3	No (3)(W)	1,845	7,539	3,926	3,613
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>25,526</b>	<b>99,715</b>	<b>50,150</b>	<b>49,565</b>
1	Thea Kone Gyi(VT)	495	2,199	1,044	1,155
2	Nga Pyay Ma(VT)	748	2,819	1,427	1,392
3	Me Kha Ye(VT)	877	3,431	1,735	1,696
4	Myo Thit(VT)	1,547	6,040	3,029	3,011
5	Dee Du Kone(VT)	2,619	10,122	5,154	4,968
6	Kyon Ku(VT)	989	4,043	1,952	2,091
7	Hpa Yar Hla(VT)	731	3,021	1,487	1,534
8	Nyaung Waing(VT)	592	2,777	1,452	1,325
9	Ye Khaung Gyi(VT)	276	1,200	611	589
10	Yae Kyaw Auk(VT)	616	2,512	1,245	1,267
11	War Kone(VT)	917	3,234	1,631	1,603
12	Pyin Kha Yaing(VT)	2,125	7,815	3,771	4,044
13	Thet Kei Thaug(VT)	2,079	7,781	3,875	3,906
14	Kan Chaing(VT)	1,331	5,436	2,925	2,511
15	Oke Twin(VT)	1,785	6,659	3,516	3,143
16	Zee Chaing(VT)	1,269	4,733	2,334	2,399
17	Kyauk Chaung(VT)	1,425	5,635	2,794	2,841
18	Ka Nyin Chaung(VT)	1,418	5,348	2,662	2,686
19	Ma Yan Kwin(VT)	768	3,008	1,478	1,530
20	San Gyi(VT)	670	2,851	1,459	1,392
21	Hpaung Doe(VT)	915	3,882	1,991	1,891
22	Chaung Wa(VT)	1,334	5,169	2,578	2,591

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

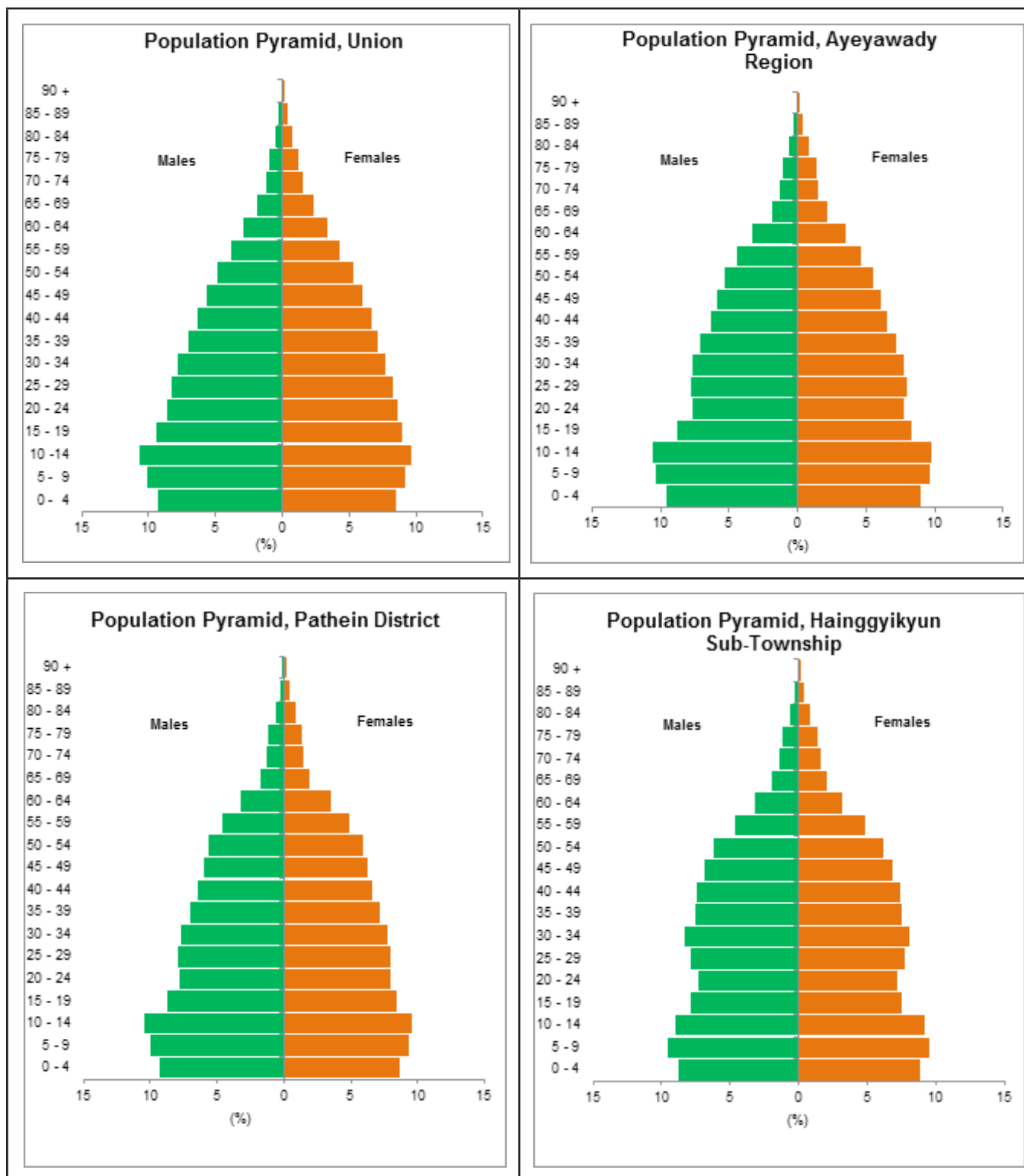


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Hainggyikyun Sub-Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,509</b>	<b>57,915</b>	<b>56,594</b>
0 - 4	10,084	5,095	4,989
5 - 9	10,853	5,499	5,354
10 - 14	10,358	5,185	5,173
15 - 19	8,779	4,554	4,225
20 - 24	8,273	4,241	4,032
25 - 29	8,889	4,536	4,353
30 - 34	9,417	4,839	4,578
35 - 39	8,581	4,363	4,218
40 - 44	8,471	4,278	4,193
45 - 49	7,814	3,952	3,862
50 - 54	7,086	3,585	3,501
55 - 59	5,385	2,684	2,701
60 - 64	3,617	1,851	1,766
65 - 69	2,311	1,128	1,183
70 - 74	1,679	801	878
75 - 79	1,479	695	784
80 - 84	883	394	489
85 - 89	413	188	225
90 +	137	47	90

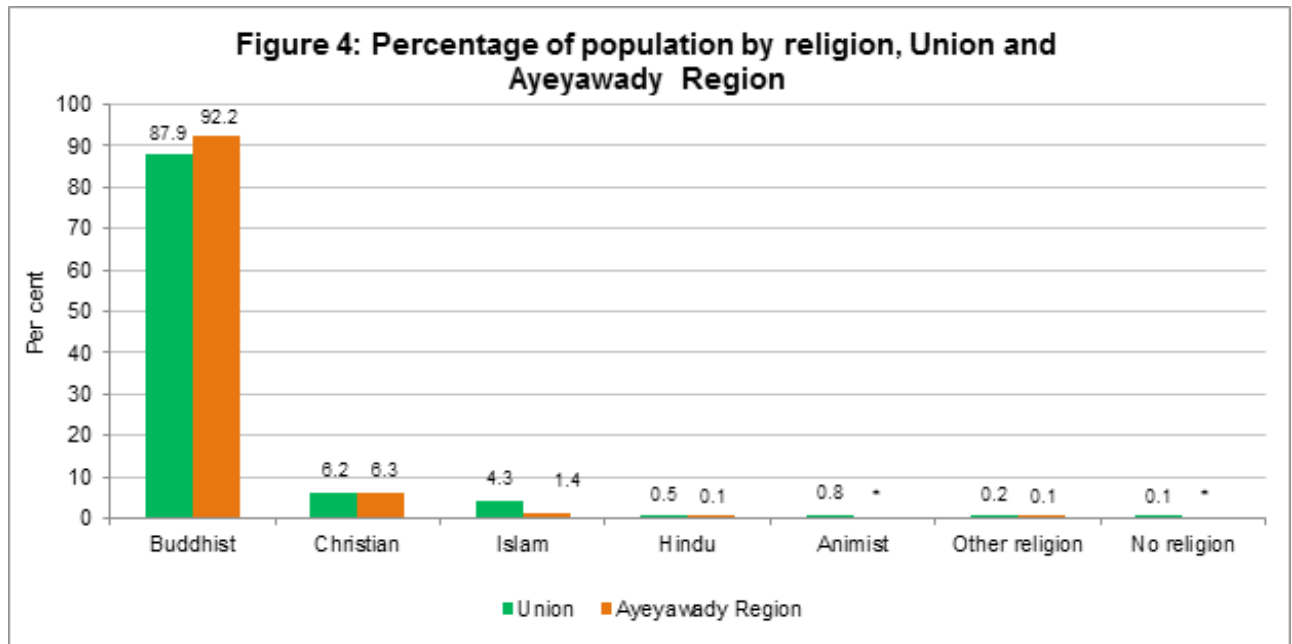
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township is 66.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Ayeyawady Region, Patheingyi District and Hainggyikyun Sub-Township)**



- The population has been noticeably lower in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township in age group (15-19) and (20-24). Mortality rate of younger ages was affected by Cyclone Nargis in year 2008.
- Compared to Union level, there is slightly higher in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township.
- Between age group (0-4) through (50-54) there are more males than females.

## (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.

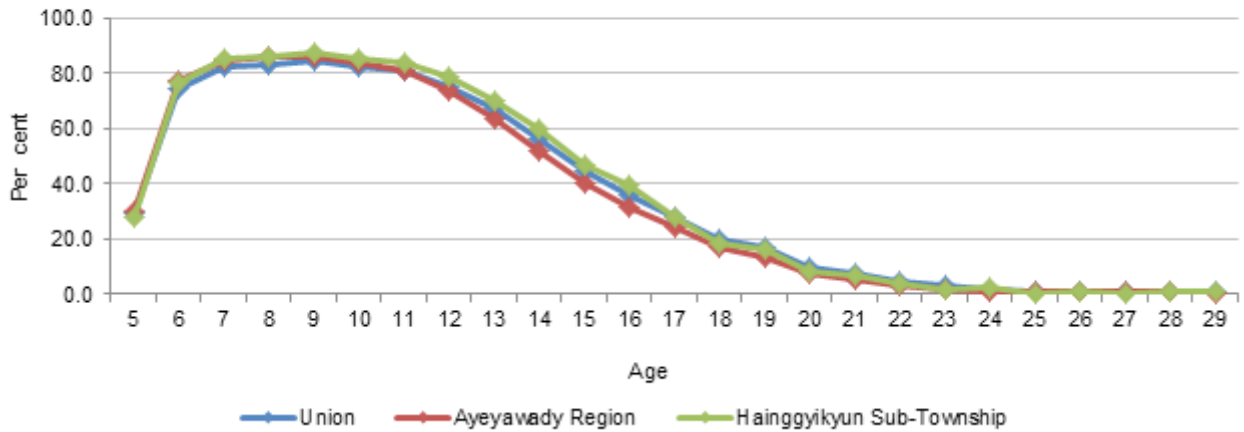
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

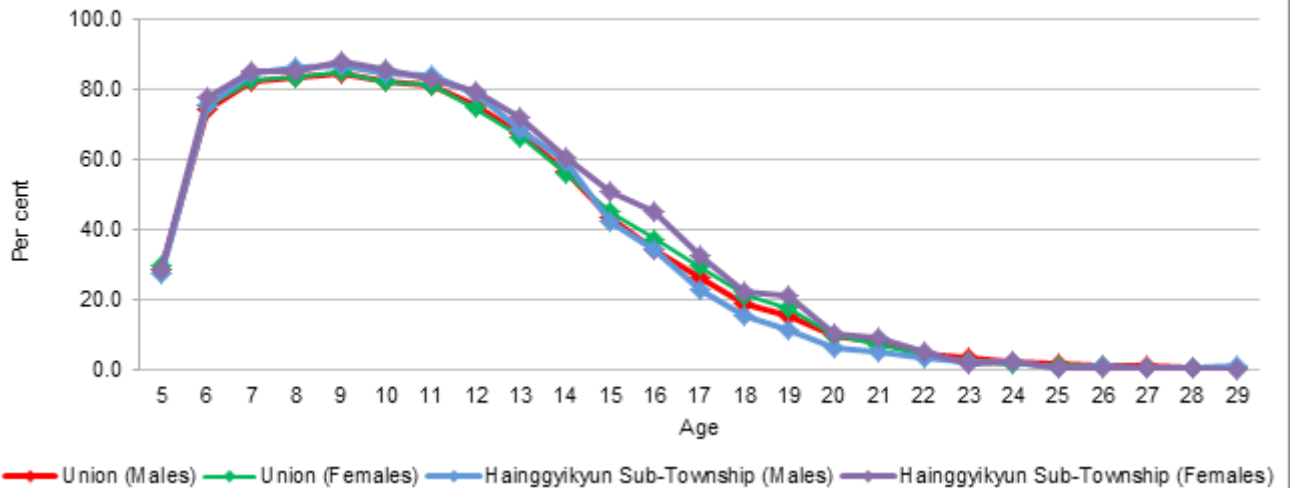
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,134	1,086	1,048	601	300	301
6	2,296	1,163	1,133	1,757	876	881
7	2,166	1,069	1,097	1,846	908	938
8	2,027	1,005	1,022	1,739	869	870
9	2,140	1,100	1,040	1,868	954	914
10	2,138	1,057	1,081	1,819	894	925
11	1,988	1,000	988	1,662	841	821
12	2,027	1,000	1,027	1,606	792	814
13	2,130	1,046	1,084	1,499	719	780
14	1,937	962	975	1,163	570	593
15	1,981	1,017	964	927	433	494
16	1,634	841	793	649	288	361
17	1,602	839	763	444	195	249
18	1,771	895	876	332	138	194
19	1,600	796	804	262	93	169
20	1,926	1,024	902	160	65	95
21	1,502	749	753	106	38	68
22	1,603	779	824	68	26	42
23	1,583	791	792	33	18	15
24	1,439	719	720	33	18	15
25	1,942	978	964	12	5	7
26	1,441	696	745	16	10	6
27	1,649	807	842	7	4	3
28	1,875	943	932	16	8	8
29	1,629	796	833	11	9	2

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

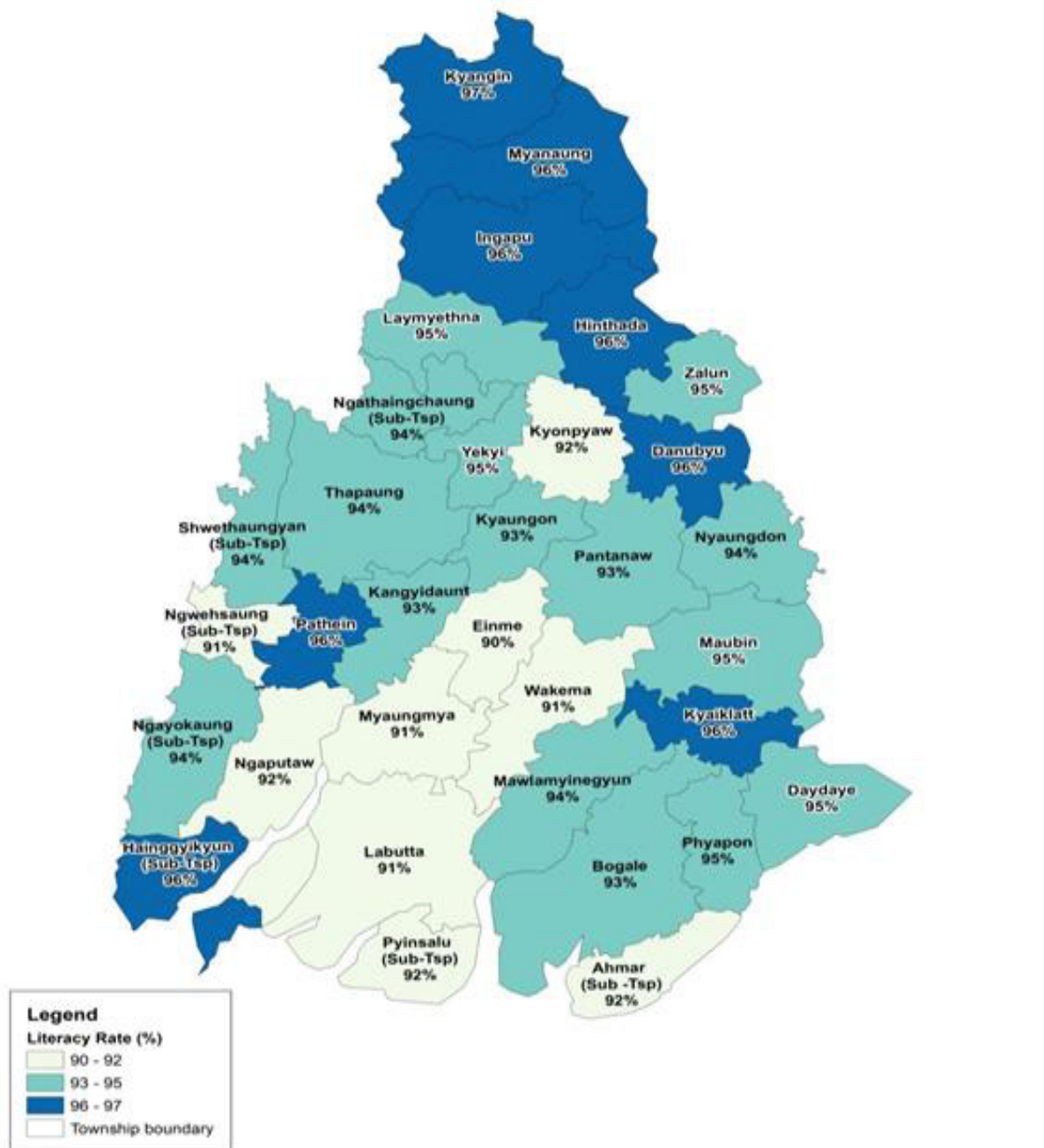


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Hainggyikyun Sub-Township**



- School attendance in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township drops after age 10 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township is lower after age 15 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 93.8%
Patheingyi District	: 93.8%
Hainggyikyun Sub-Township	: 95.9%



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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	16,641	96.7
Males	8,450	96.8
Females	8,191	96.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township is 95.9 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of (93.8%) Ayeyawady Region and (89.5%) for the Union. Female literacy rate is 94.3 per cent and for the males it is 97.4 per cent.
- In Hainggyikyun Sub-Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.7 per cent with 96.5 per cent for females and 96.8 per cent for males.

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

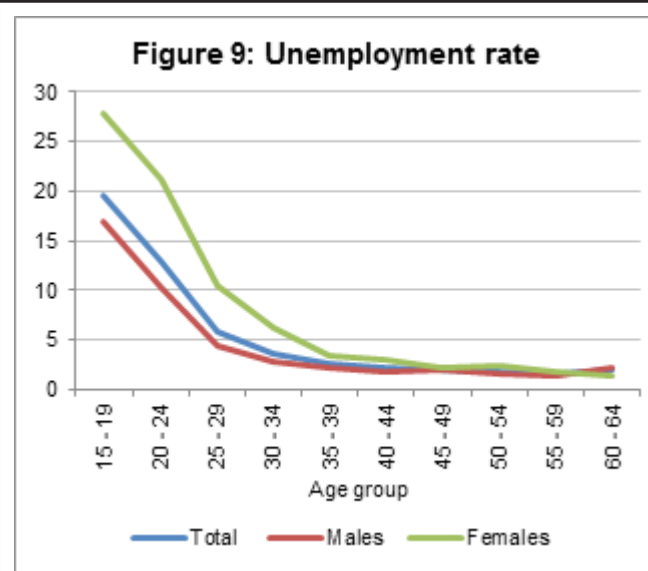
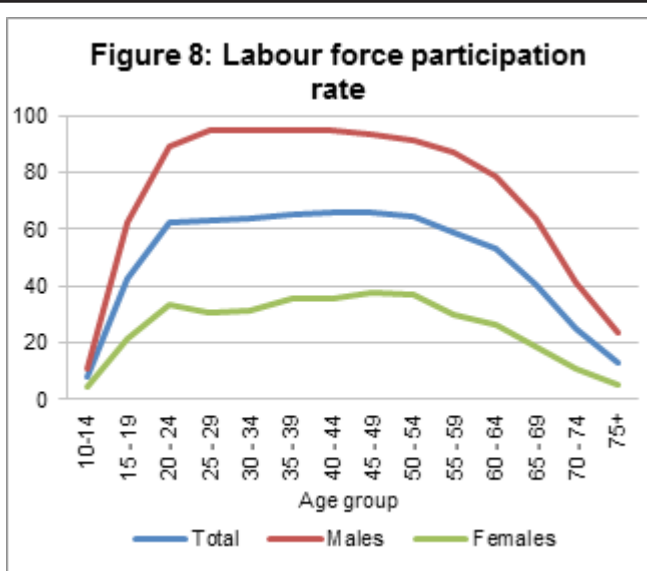
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	66,162	4,941	7.5	12,713	20,074	17,432	6,416	98	3,114	105	85	1,184
Urban	8,763	395	4.5	1,535	2,086	2,622	1,251	22	592	18	4	238
Rural	57,399	4,546	7.9	11,178	17,988	14,810	5,165	76	2,522	87	81	946
Males	33,341	1,852	5.6	5,182	10,184	10,341	3,576	62	1,385	32	51	676
Females	32,821	3,089	9.4	7,531	9,890	7,091	2,840	36	1,729	73	34	508

- About 7.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 7.9 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 5.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 9.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 30.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.7 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	7.8	10.9	4.8	26.9	24.7	32.1
15 - 19	42.8	62.5	21.5	19.6	17.0	27.9
20 - 24	62.1	89.4	33.3	13.0	10.2	21.1
25 - 29	63.3	94.8	30.4	5.9	4.5	10.4
30 - 34	63.9	94.5	31.5	3.7	2.9	6.2
35 - 39	65.5	94.6	35.4	2.6	2.2	3.5
40 - 44	65.6	95.0	35.6	2.2	1.8	3.1
45 - 49	66.0	93.7	37.7	1.9	1.9	2.1
50 - 54	64.5	91.1	37.3	1.7	1.5	2.4
55 - 59	58.7	87.3	30.2	1.5	1.4	1.7
60 - 64	52.9	78.3	26.3	1.9	2.1	1.3
65 - 69	40.5	63.7	18.3	2.0	1.9	2.3
70 - 74	25.3	41.1	10.8	0.5	0.6	-
75 +	13.3	23.3	4.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
15 - 24	52.1	75.5	27.3	15.8	13.1	23.8
15 - 64	61.0	88.6	32.2	5.3	4.5	7.8



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township is 61.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 32.2 per cent and is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 88.6 per cent.
- In Hainggyikyun Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 7.8 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township is 5.3 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is (4.5%) and for females is (7.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 23.8 per cent.

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

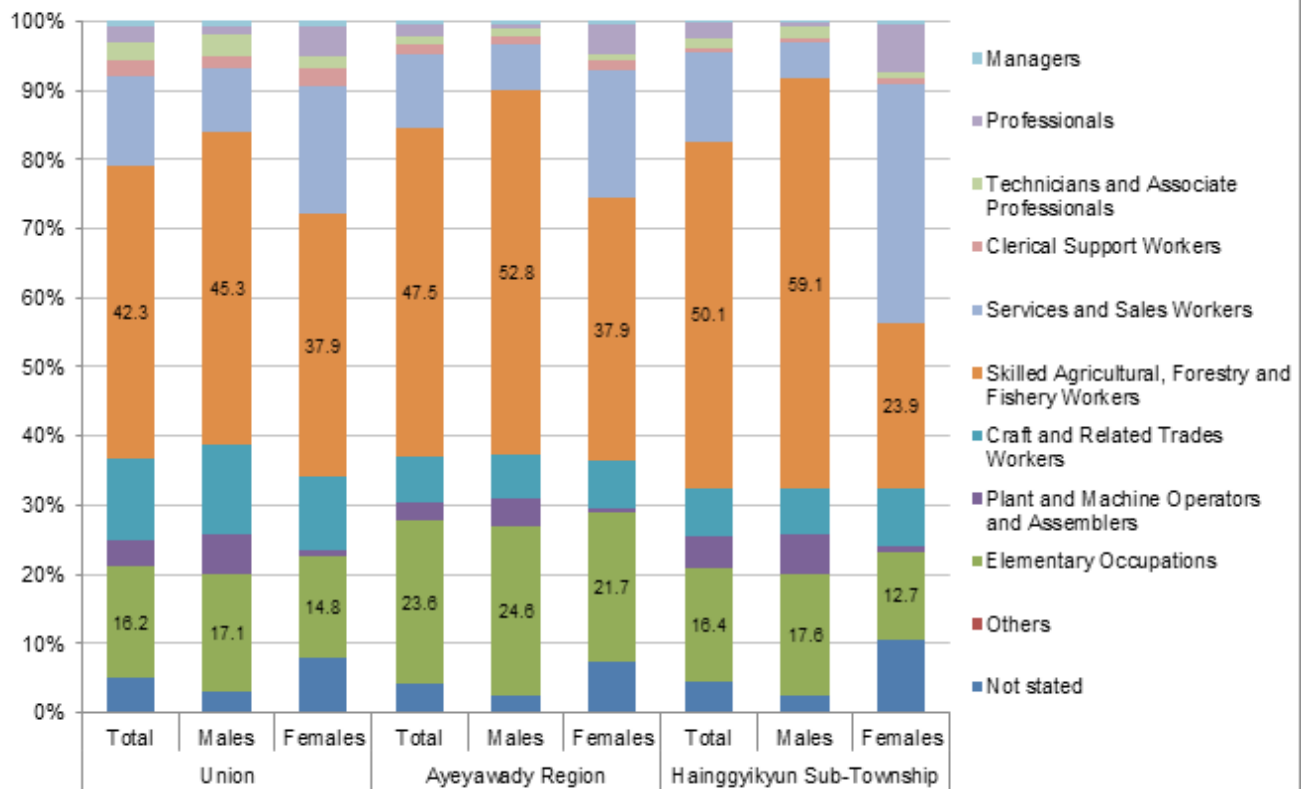
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	44,501	1.1	25.9	52.6	10.9	1.9	7.6
Males	10,934	2.0	50.8	4.4	17.9	4.5	20.4
Females	33,567	0.8	17.9	68.3	8.6	1.1	3.4

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 50.8 per cent of males are full time students while 68.3 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,666</b>	<b>31,711</b>	<b>10,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	130	84	46	0.3	0.3	0.4
Professionals	951	199	752	2.2	0.6	6.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	575	475	100	1.3	1.5	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	323	218	105	0.8	0.7	1.0
Services and Sales Workers	5,444	1,676	3,768	12.8	5.3	34.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	21,361	18,743	2,618	50.1	59.1	23.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,054	2,129	925	7.2	6.7	8.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,914	1,828	86	4.5	5.8	0.8
Elementary Occupations	6,978	5,592	1,386	16.4	17.6	12.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,936	767	1,169	4.5	2.4	10.7

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



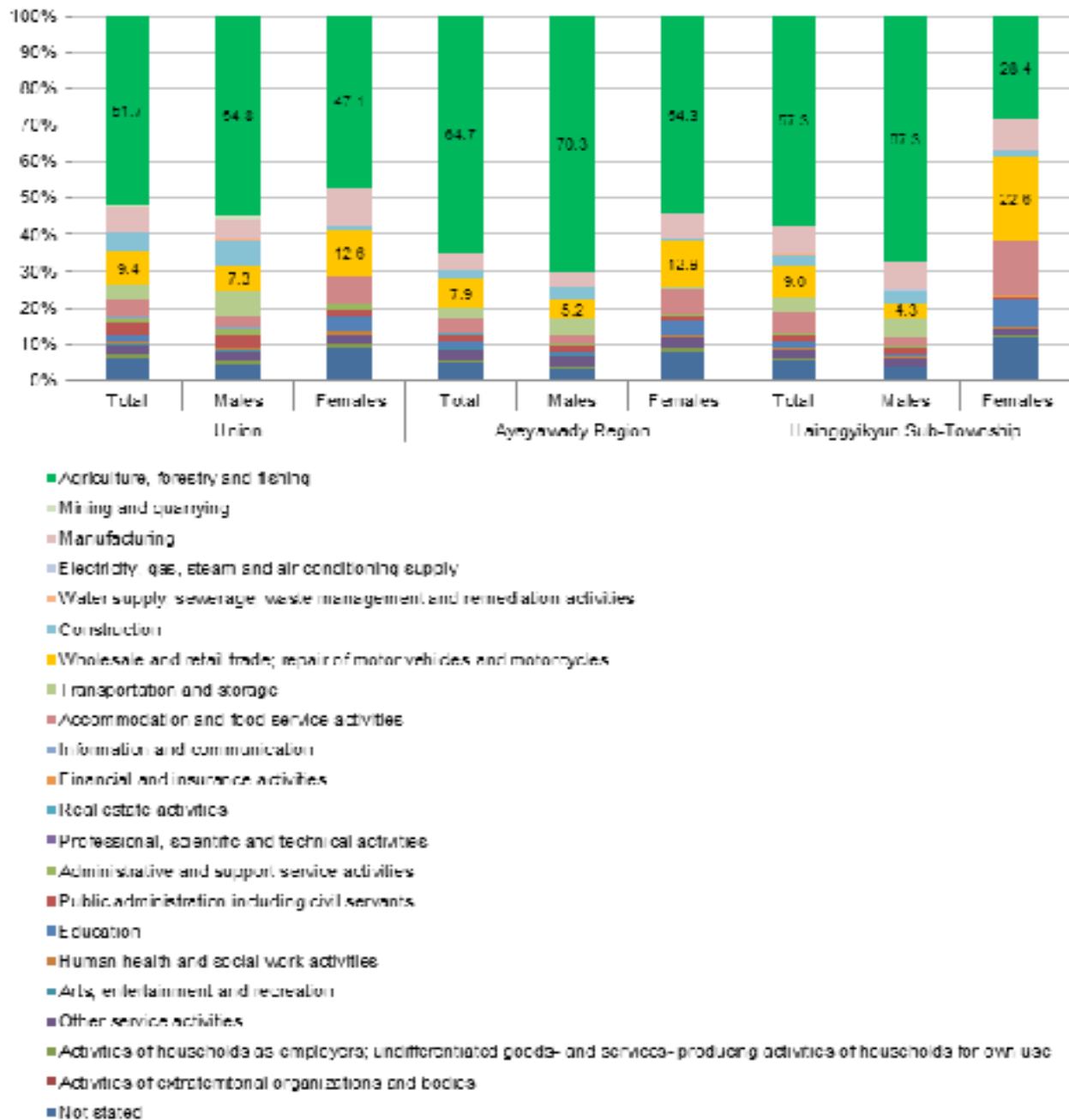
- In Hainggyikyun Sub-Township, 50.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 16.4 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 59.1 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 34.4 per cent of females are services and sales 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,666</b>	<b>31,711</b>	<b>10,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24,439	21,330	3,109	57.3	67.3	28.4
Mining and quarrying	52	45	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	3,274	2,353	921	7.7	7.4	8.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	62	58	4	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	118	93	25	0.3	0.3	0.2
Construction	1,233	1,048	185	2.9	3.3	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,834	1,356	2,478	9.0	4.3	22.6
Transportation and storage	1,700	1,649	51	4.0	5.2	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	2,307	688	1,619	5.4	2.2	14.8
Information and communication	17	11	6	*	*	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	21	9	12	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	28	25	3	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	110	83	27	0.3	0.3	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	804	712	92	1.9	2.2	0.8
Education	1,002	219	783	2.3	0.7	7.1
Human health and social work activities	96	38	58	0.2	0.1	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	29	21	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	946	764	182	2.2	2.4	1.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	228	130	98	0.5	0.4	0.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	1	5	*	*	*
Not stated	2,360	1,078	1,282	5.5	3.4	11.7

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



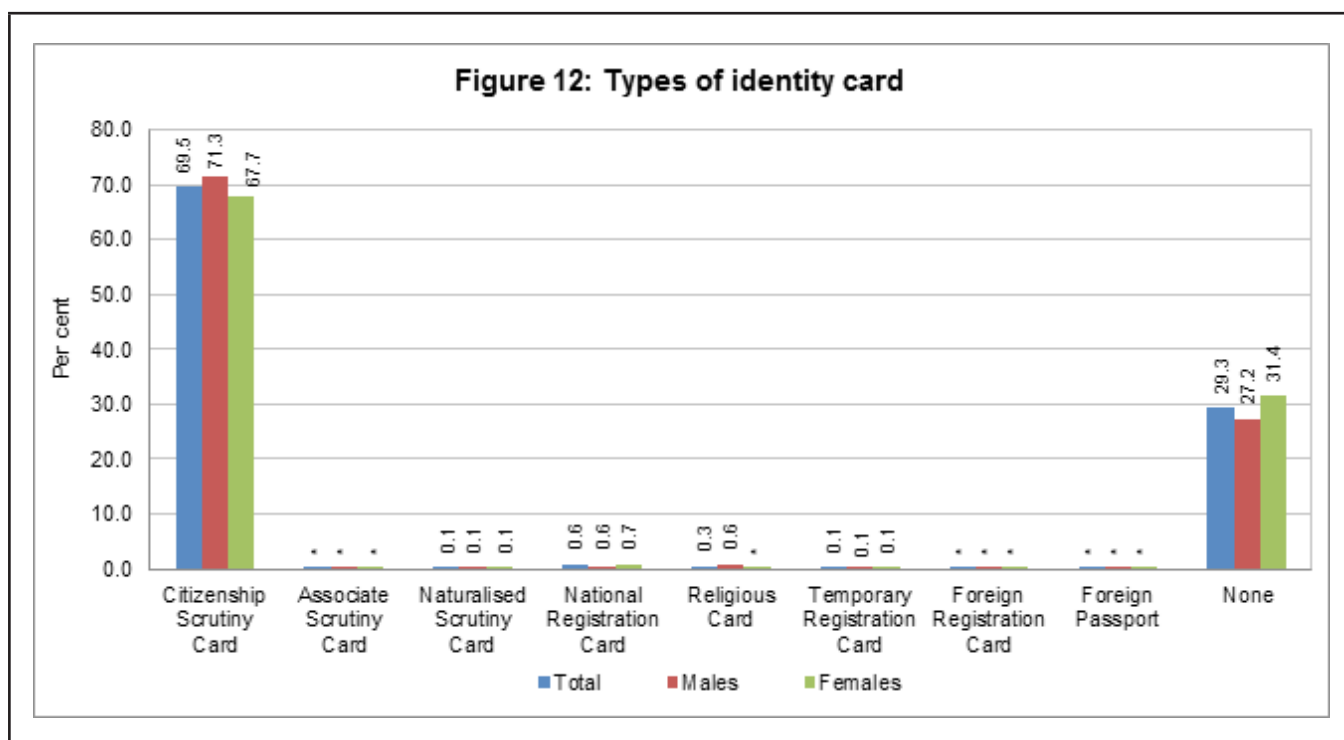
- In Hainggyikyun Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 57.3 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 9.0 per cent.
- There are 67.3 per cent of males and 28.4 per cent of females in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 64.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 7.9 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.

## (E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	65,052	41	80	579	280	97	*	*	27,412
Urban	9,324	5	14	22	44	11	*	*	2,925
Rural	55,728	36	66	557	236	86	*	*	24,487
Males	33,755	22	50	264	269	51	*	*	12,894
Females	31,297	19	30	315	11	46	*	*	14,518

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Hainggyikyun Sub-Township, 69.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 29.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 27.2 per cent of males and 31.4 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



## (F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,509</b>	<b>105,205</b>	<b>9,304</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>3,024</b>
0 - 4	10,084	9,954	130	1.3	21	17	82	51
5 - 9	10,853	10,641	212	2.0	35	43	72	127
10 - 14	10,358	10,090	268	2.6	65	44	58	155
15 - 19	8,779	8,534	245	2.8	72	47	66	122
20 - 24	8,273	8,066	207	2.5	74	56	56	69
25 - 29	8,889	8,637	252	2.8	92	59	76	80
30 - 34	9,417	9,092	325	3.5	122	85	119	89
35 - 39	8,581	8,178	403	4.7	165	67	137	125
40 - 44	8,471	7,790	681	8.0	384	112	212	163
45 - 49	7,814	6,937	877	11.2	568	128	261	217
50 - 54	7,086	6,008	1,078	15.2	692	177	359	272
55 - 59	5,385	4,439	946	17.6	570	209	361	268
60 - 64	3,617	2,792	825	22.8	521	196	320	242
65 - 69	2,311	1,632	679	29.4	443	183	297	206
70 - 74	1,679	976	703	41.9	504	223	349	241
75 - 79	1,479	810	669	45.2	460	273	351	233
80 - 84	883	404	479	54.2	319	201	296	203
85 - 89	413	172	241	58.4	163	134	165	112
90 +	137	53	84	61.3	58	56	73	49

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Males</b>	<b>57,915</b>	<b>53,424</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>1,425</b>
0 - 4	5,095	5,016	79	1.6	13	11	45	35
5 - 9	5,499	5,370	129	2.3	19	26	42	75
10 - 14	5,185	5,043	142	2.7	30	19	32	92
15 - 19	4,554	4,423	131	2.9	30	25	38	73
20 - 24	4,241	4,130	111	2.6	37	33	32	36
25 - 29	4,536	4,419	117	2.6	37	27	41	35
30 - 34	4,839	4,679	160	3.3	55	41	57	38
35 - 39	4,363	4,166	197	4.5	65	28	69	68
40 - 44	4,278	3,979	299	7.0	150	50	111	60
45 - 49	3,952	3,530	422	10.7	269	57	138	98
50 - 54	3,585	3,037	548	15.3	337	89	196	127
55 - 59	2,684	2,223	461	17.2	279	98	183	118
60 - 64	1,851	1,432	419	22.6	254	99	171	118
65 - 69	1,128	816	312	27.7	202	91	133	99
70 - 74	801	491	310	38.7	212	108	154	93
75 - 79	695	383	312	44.9	202	141	165	108
80 - 84	394	187	207	52.5	138	87	119	89
85 - 89	188	78	110	58.5	79	64	63	48
90 +	47	22	25	53.2	16	15	22	15

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Females</b>	<b>56,594</b>	<b>51,781</b>	<b>4,813</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>1,599</b>
0 - 4	4,989	4,938	51	1.0	8	6	37	16
5 - 9	5,354	5,271	83	1.6	16	17	30	52
10 - 14	5,173	5,047	126	2.4	35	25	26	63
15 - 19	4,225	4,111	114	2.7	42	22	28	49
20 - 24	4,032	3,936	96	2.4	37	23	24	33
25 - 29	4,353	4,218	135	3.1	55	32	35	45
30 - 34	4,578	4,413	165	3.6	67	44	62	51
35 - 39	4,218	4,012	206	4.9	100	39	68	57
40 - 44	4,193	3,811	382	9.1	234	62	101	103
45 - 49	3,862	3,407	455	11.8	299	71	123	119
50 - 54	3,501	2,971	530	15.1	355	88	163	145
55 - 59	2,701	2,216	485	18.0	291	111	178	150
60 - 64	1,766	1,360	406	23.0	267	97	149	124
65 - 69	1,183	816	367	31.0	241	92	164	107
70 - 74	878	485	393	44.8	292	115	195	148
75 - 79	784	427	357	45.5	258	132	186	125
80 - 84	489	217	272	55.6	181	114	177	114
85 - 89	225	94	131	58.2	84	70	102	64
90 +	90	31	59	65.6	42	41	51	34

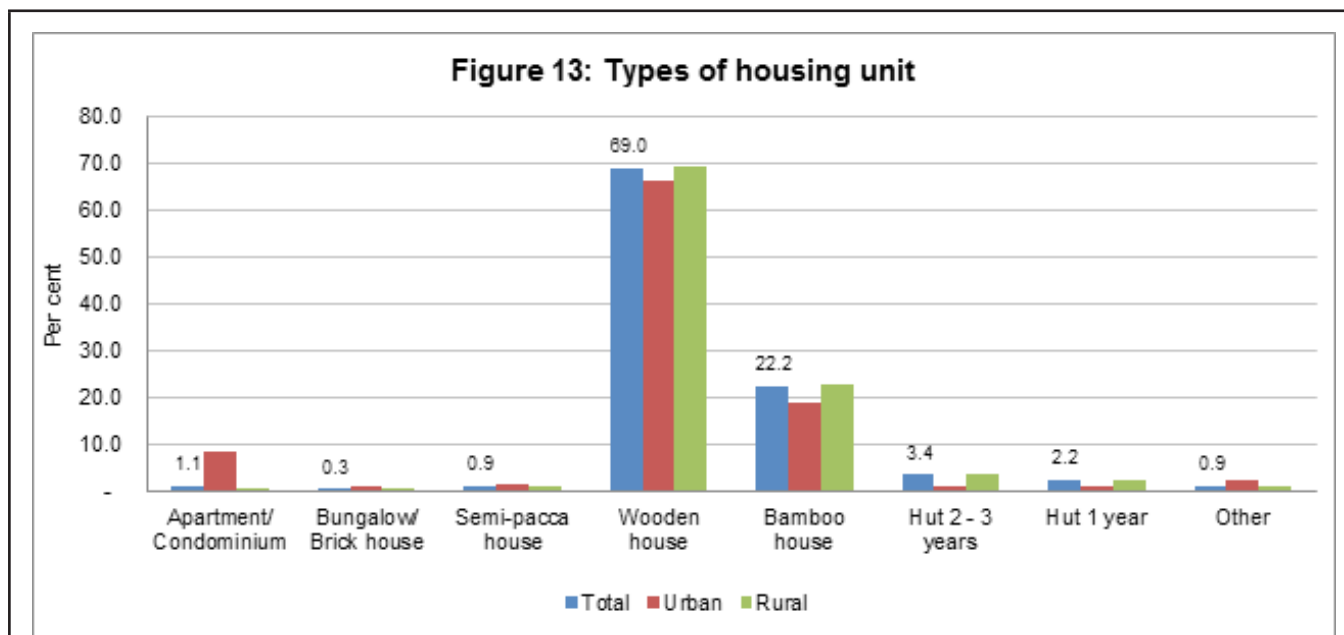
- Eight in every 100 persons in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 40.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most 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

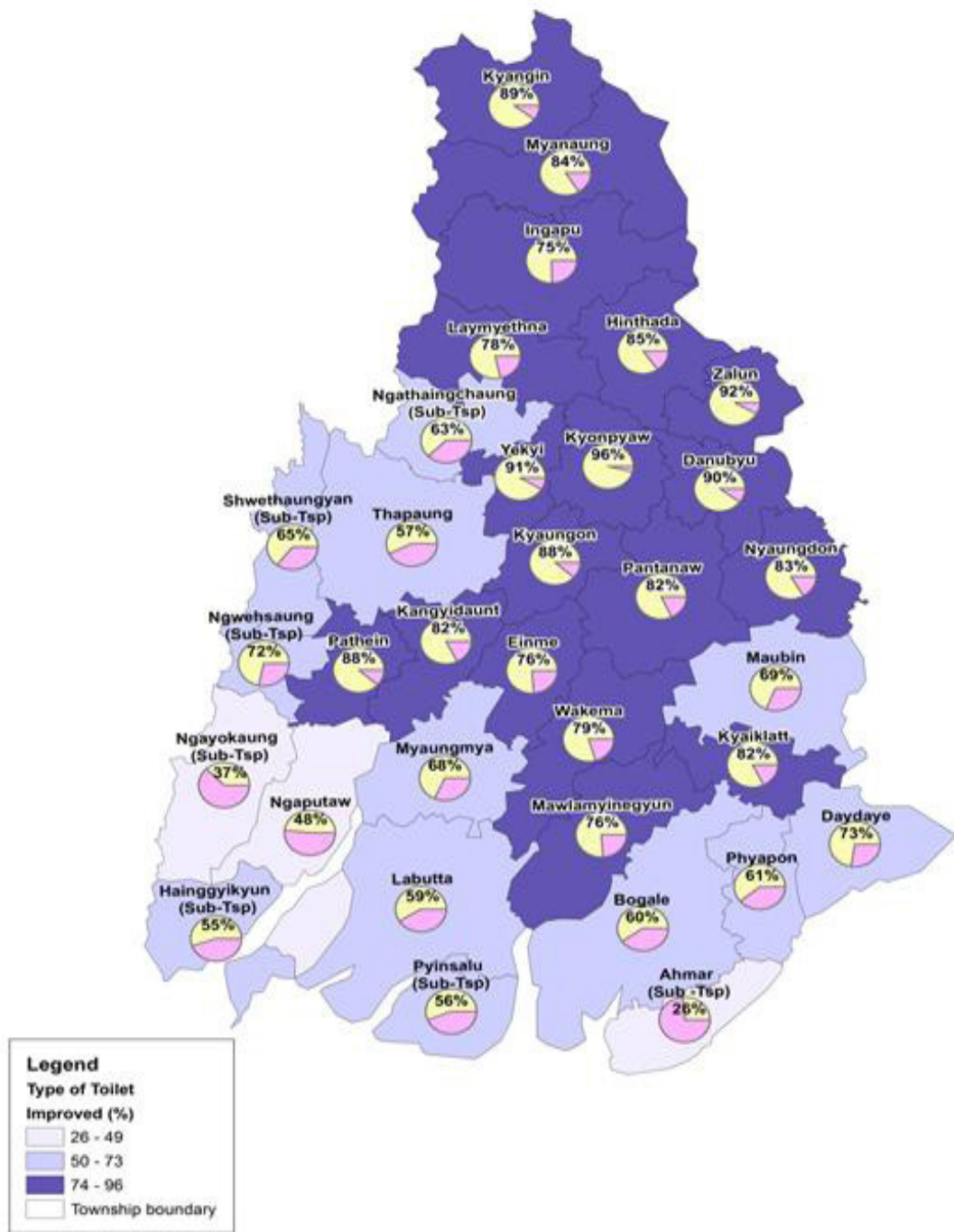
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	29,075	1.1	0.3	0.9	69.0	22.2	3.4	2.2	0.9
Urban	3,549	8.4	0.7	1.4	66.3	18.9	0.8	1.1	2.4
Rural	25,526	0.1	0.2	0.9	69.4	22.6	3.7	2.4	0.8



- The majority of the households in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (69.0%) followed by households in bamboo houses (22.2%).
- About 66.3 per cent of urban households and 69.4 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

# Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Ayeyawady Region	: 74.9%
Patheingyi District	: 76.0%
Hainggyikyun Sub-Township	: 55.1%

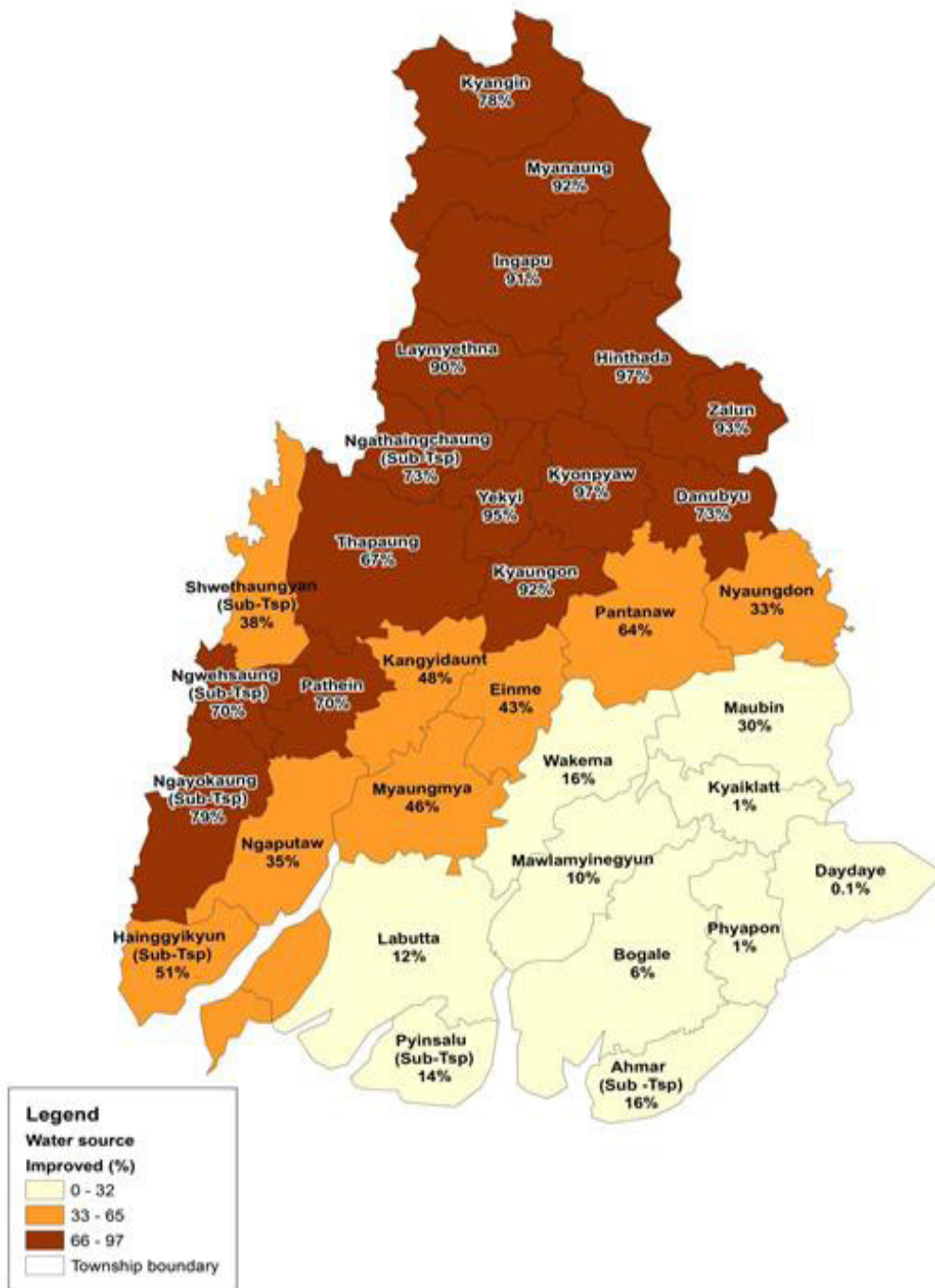
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.2	0.1	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		54.9	77.9	51.7
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>55.1</i>	<i>78.0</i>	<i>51.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.1	1.3	1.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		8.5	8.0	8.6
Other		1.4	0.1	1.6
None		33.9	12.6	36.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>29,075</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>25,526</b>

- Up to 55.1 per cent of the households in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (54.9%)).
- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, Hainggyikyun proportion belongs to the (50-73) proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Ayeyawady Region is 74.9 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 33.9 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 Hainggyikyun Sub-Township, 36.9 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

## Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 50.3%
Pathein District	: 70.5%
Hainggyikyun Sub-Township	: 51.4%

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

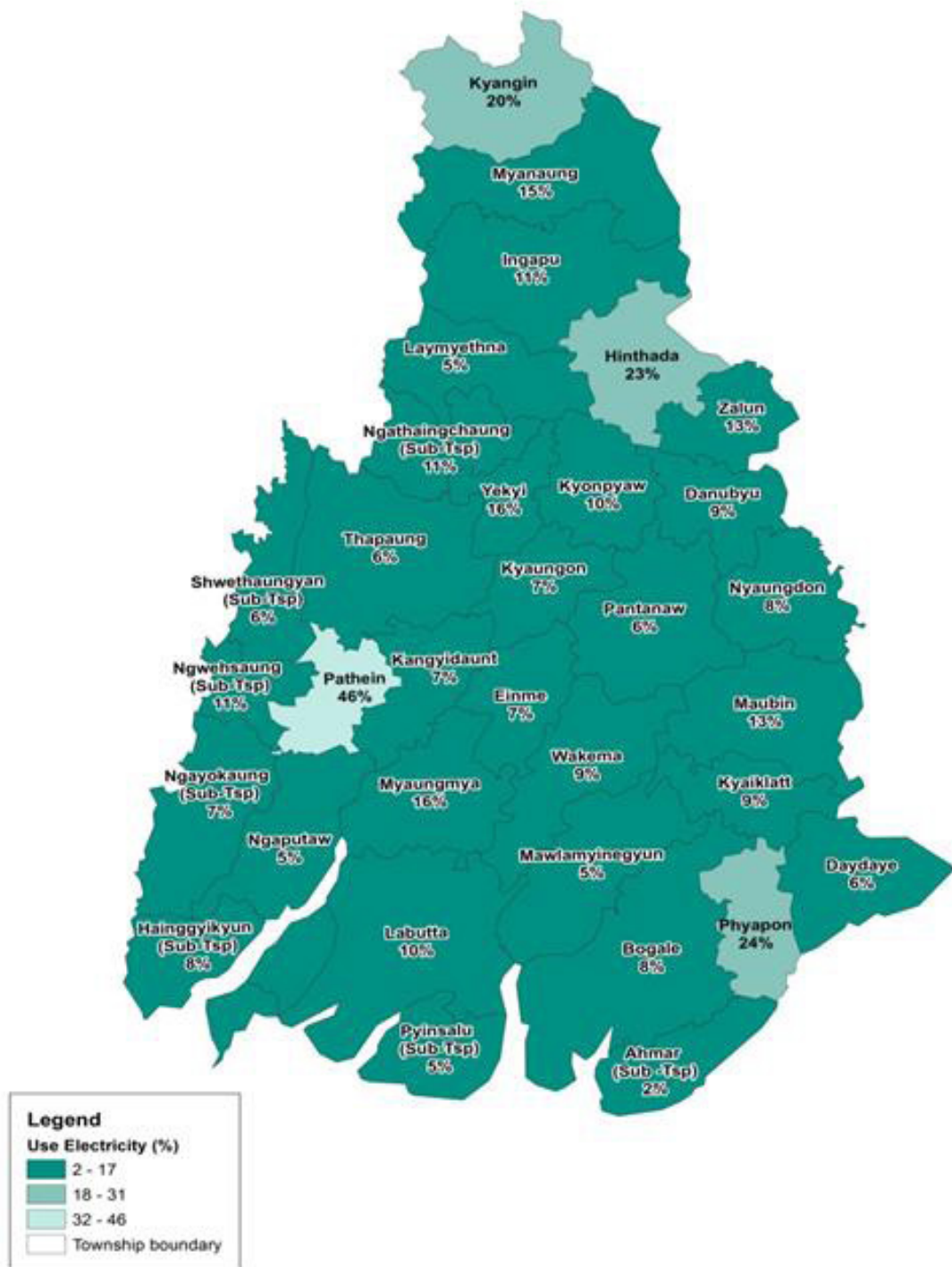
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		2.8	10.3	1.7
Tube well, borehole		3.8	2.9	3.9
Protected well/ Spring		44.4	74.5	40.3
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.4	2.5	0.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>51.4</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>46.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		2.3	0.6	2.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake		40.3	0.2	45.9
River/stream/ canal		0.1	-	0.1
Waterfall/ Rain water		3.6	3.4	3.7
Other		2.3	5.6	1.8
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>48.6</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>54.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>29,075</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>25,526</b>

- In Hainggyikyun Sub-Township, 51.4 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 Ayeyawady Region, Hainggyikyun household belongs to the (33-65) group proportion in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 44.4 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 40.3 per cent use water from pool/pond/lake.
- About 48.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 54.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.



Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Ayeyawady Region	: 12.0%
Patheingyi District	: 14.6%
Hainggyikyun Sub-Township	: 7.7%

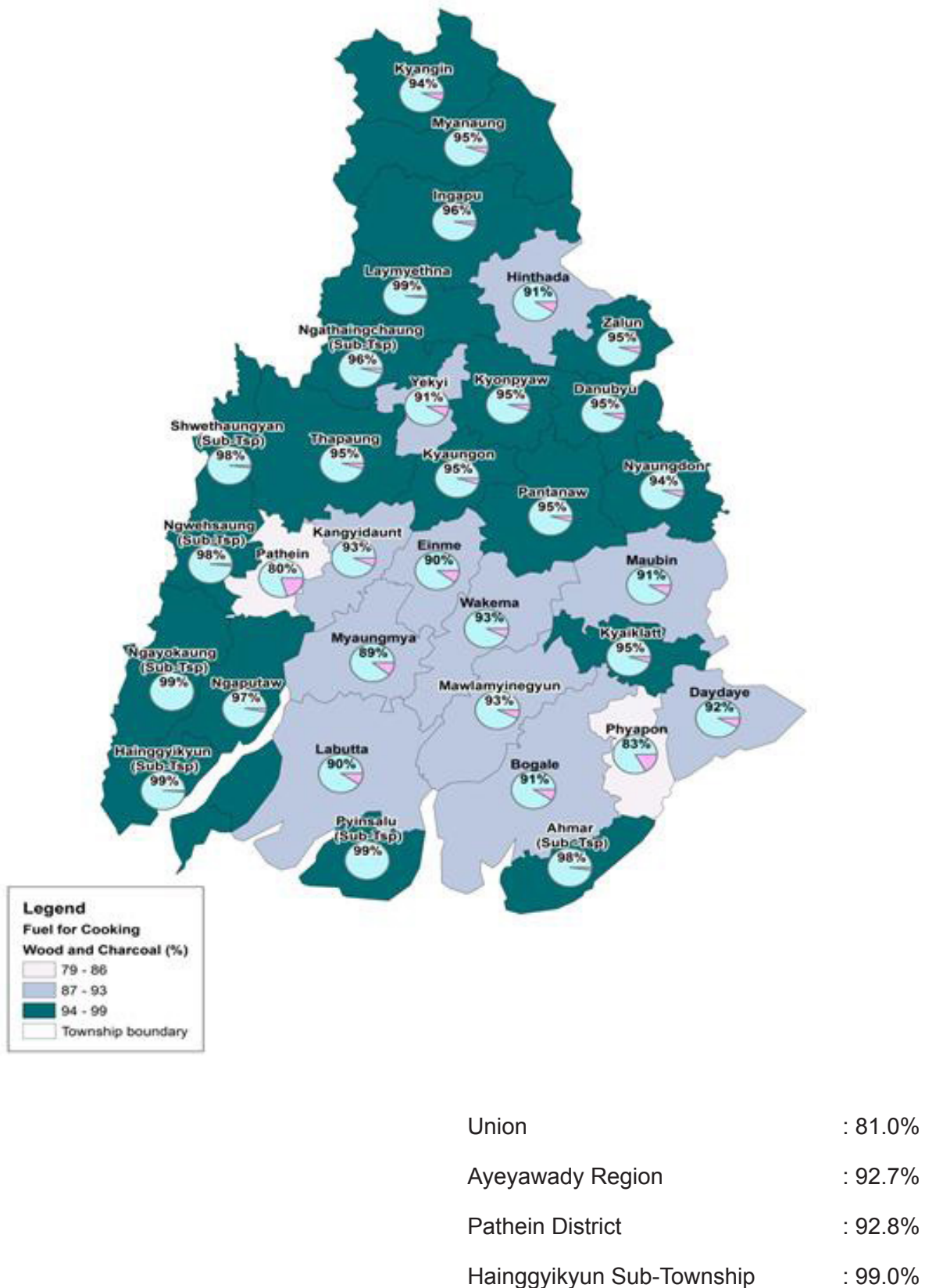
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		7.7	25.5	5.2
Kerosene		11.2	1.2	12.6
Candle		17.6	11.9	18.4
Battery		36.3	16.7	39.0
Generator (private)		22.2	41.1	19.6
Water mill (private)		0.1	0.2	0.1
Solar system/energy		4.3	3.1	4.4
Other		0.7	0.4	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>29,075</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>25,526</b>

- In Hainggyikyun Sub-Township, 7.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, this proportion belongs to the (2-17) 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 36.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 39.0 per cent of the households use battery for lighting.

## Type of cooking fuel

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



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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	0.1	0.1
LPG		*	*	*
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.2
BioGas		0.1	0.2	0.1
Firewood		88.7	70.8	91.1
Charcoal		10.3	28.3	7.8
Coal		0.2	0.2	0.2
Other		0.4	0.4	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>29,075</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>25,526</b>

- In Hainggyikyun Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 88.7 per cent using firewood and 10.3 per cent using charcoal.
- About 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 91.1 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 7.8 per cent use charcoal.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

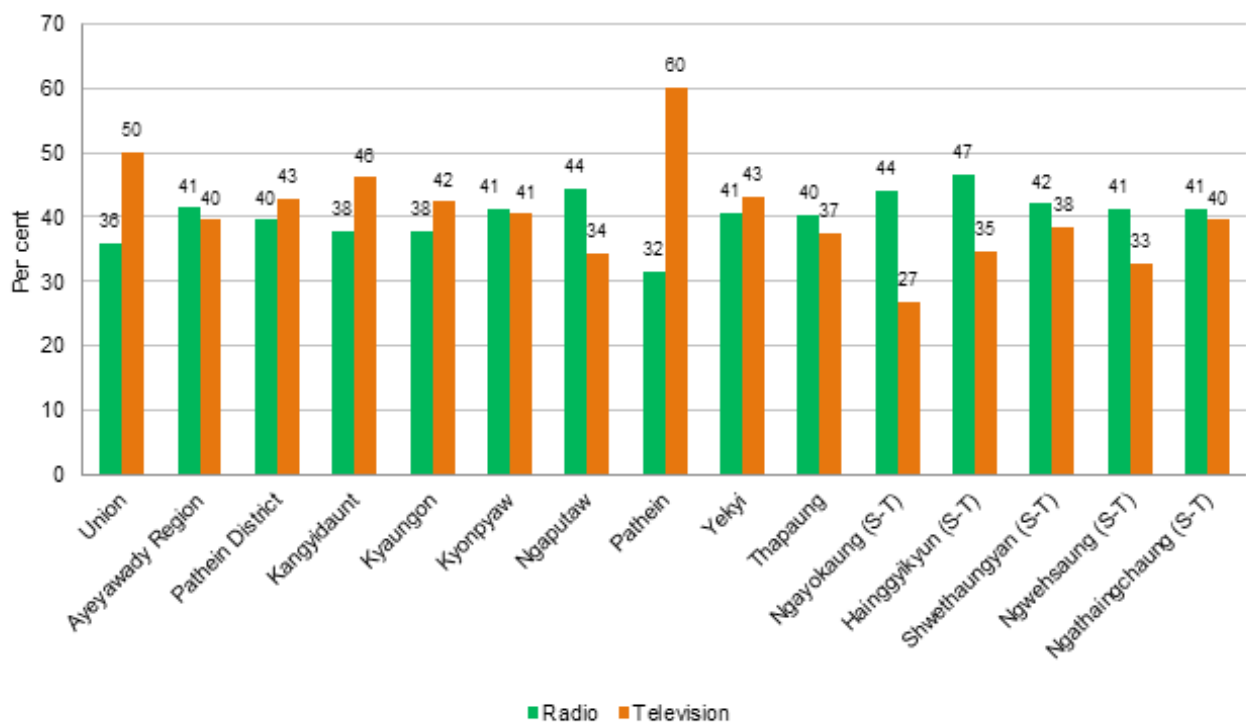
## Communication and related amenities

**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	29,075	46.6	34.6	2.1	12.0	0.9	0.6	37.9	0.2
Urban	3,549	47.9	49.8	0.8	18.2	1.7	0.1	29.7	-
Rural	25,526	46.4	32.5	2.2	11.1	0.8	0.6	39.1	0.2

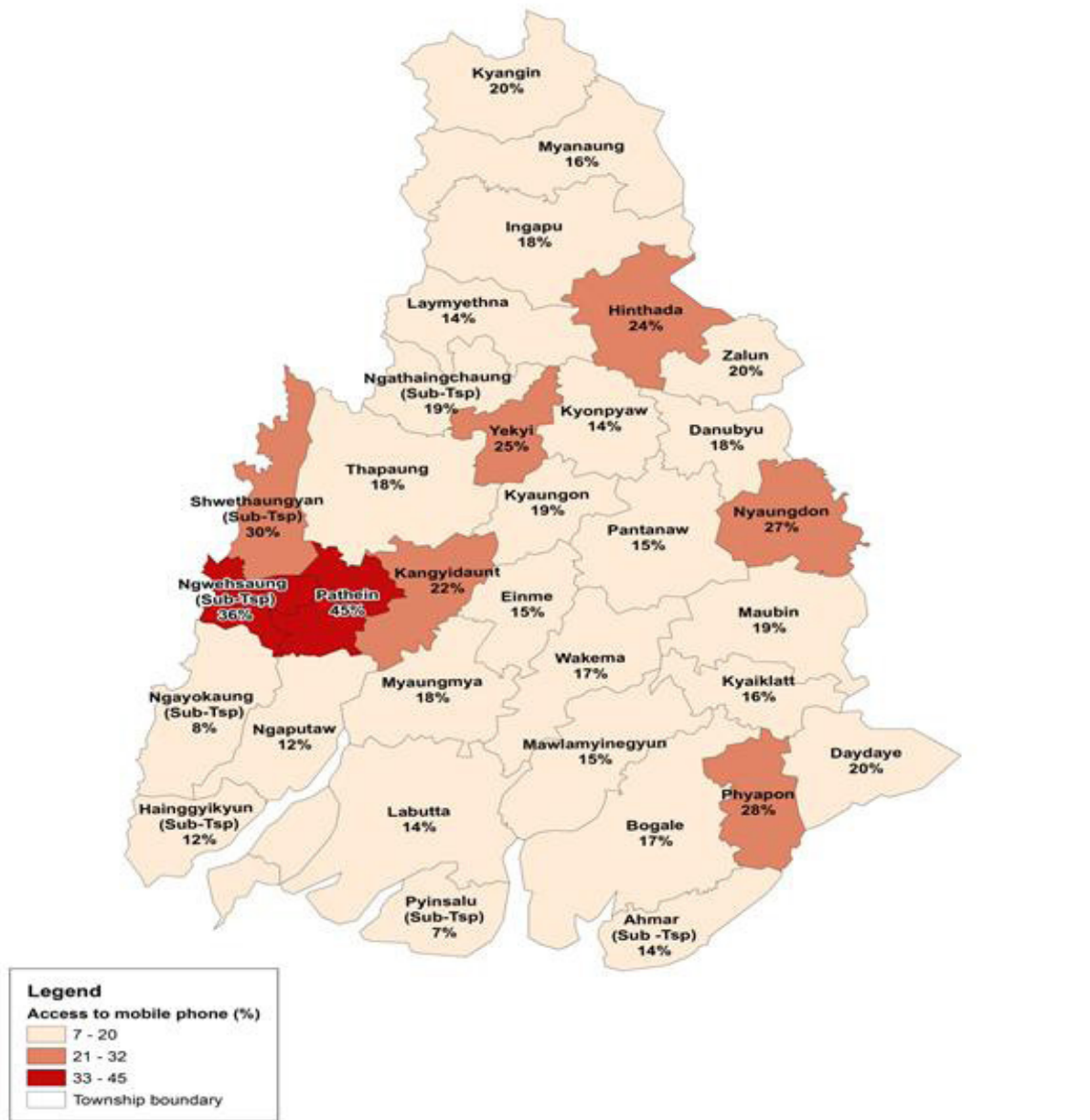
- About 46.6 per cent of the households in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 49.8 per cent of households in urban areas access to television and 46.4 per cent of households in rural areas have access to radio.

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



- About 34.6 per cent of the households in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township have access to television and about half of township households 46.6 per cent reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Ayeyawady Region	: 19.2%
Pathein District	: 22.3%
Hainggyikyun Sub-Township	: 12.0%

- About 12.0 per cent of the households in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. In Ayeyawady Region 19.2 per cent have mobile phones.

## Transportation items

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

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Ayeyawady Region	1,488,983	9,065	276,847	566,391	36,835	211,646	100,106	227,654
Urban	200,962	4,706	69,392	118,659	3,030	3,774	3,457	5,549
Rural	1,288,021	4,359	207,455	447,732	33,805	207,872	96,649	222,105
Patheingyi District	394,147	3,485	86,618	151,744	10,216	44,989	18,471	62,528
Urban	69,584	2,033	26,927	37,481	1,117	1,644	1,211	2,486
Rural	324,563	1,452	59,691	114,263	9,099	43,345	17,260	60,042
Haingyi Sub-Township	29,075	142	5,062	4,264	286	2,208	2,855	3,824
Urban	3,549	23	822	812	18	131	238	93
Rural	25,526	119	4,240	3,452	268	2,077	2,617	3,731

- In Haingyi Sub-Township, 17.4 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 14.7 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/ moped as a means of transport.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

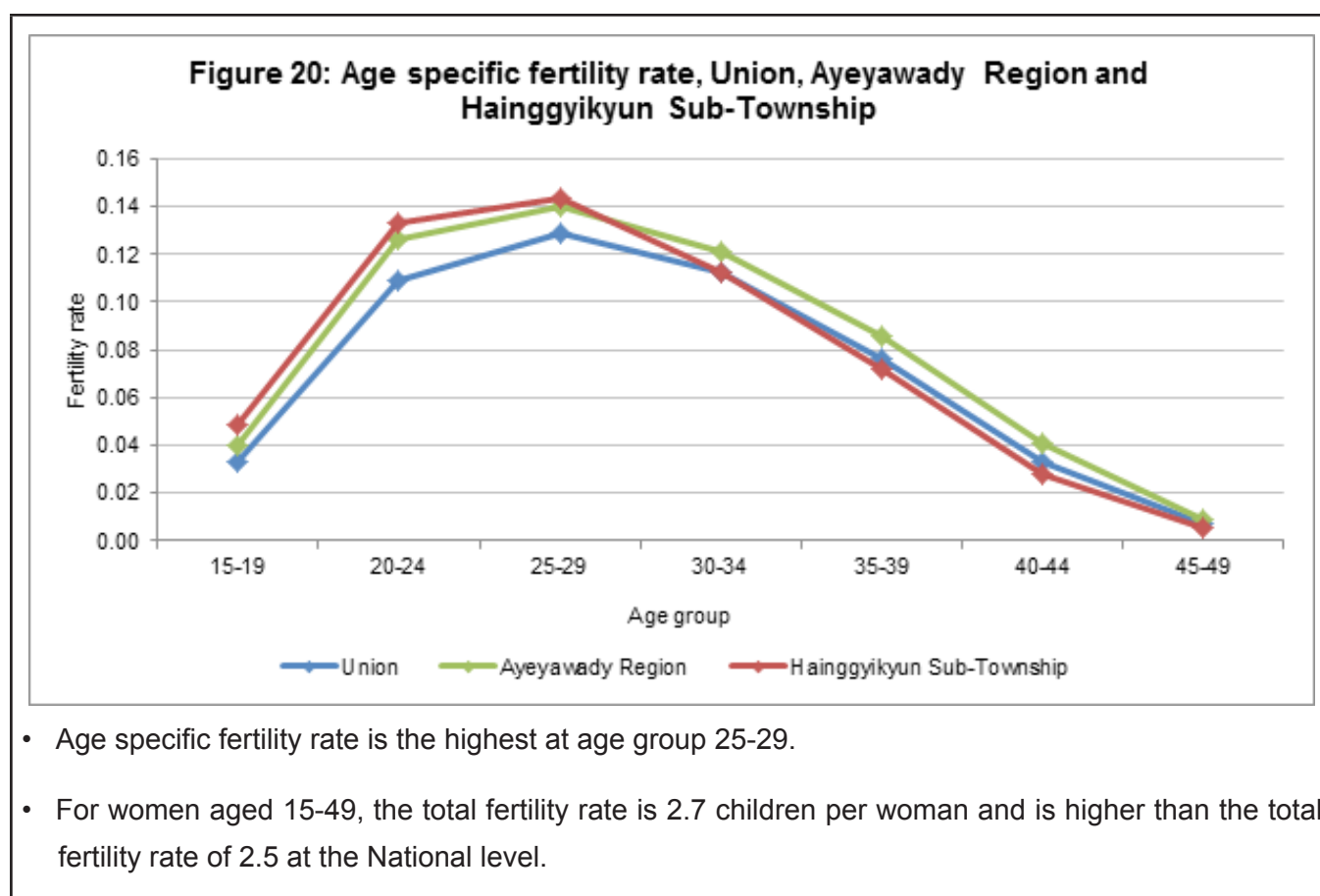
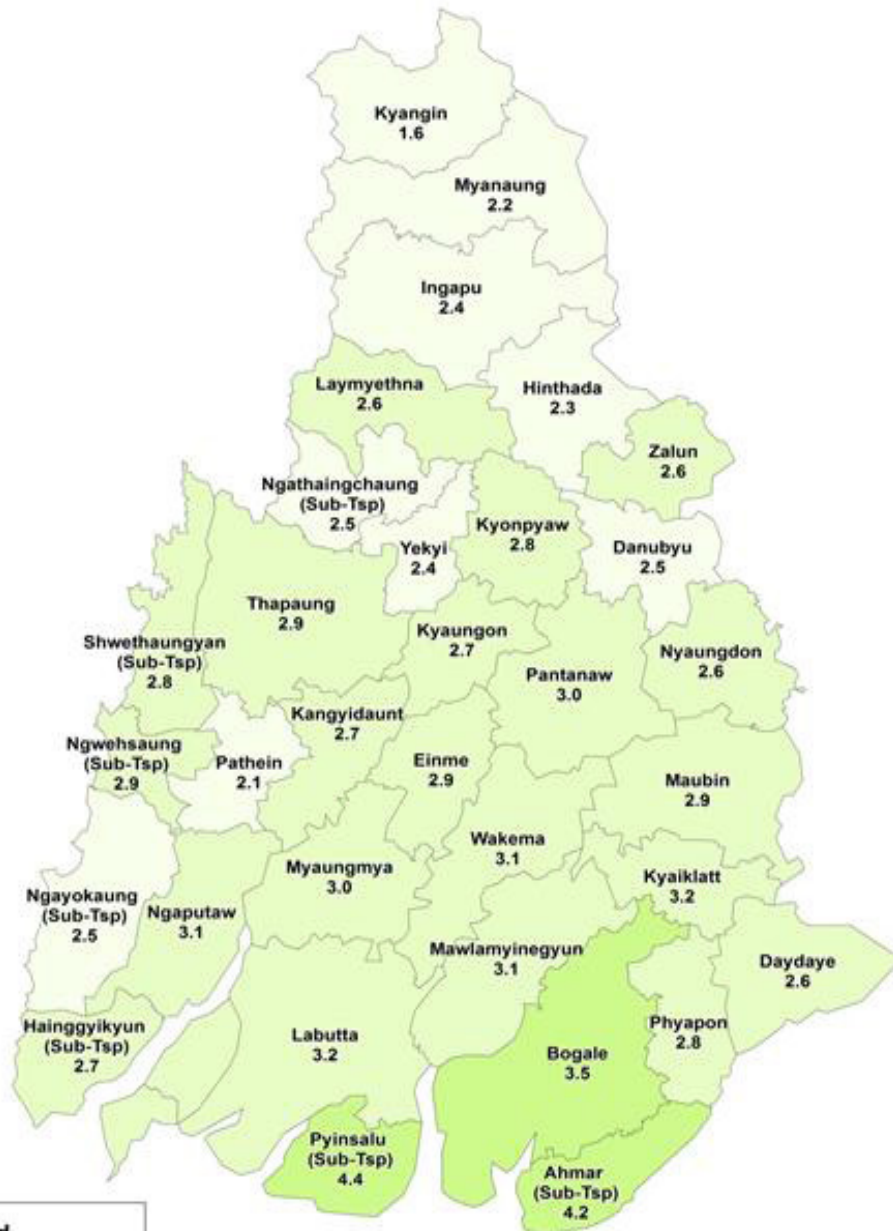


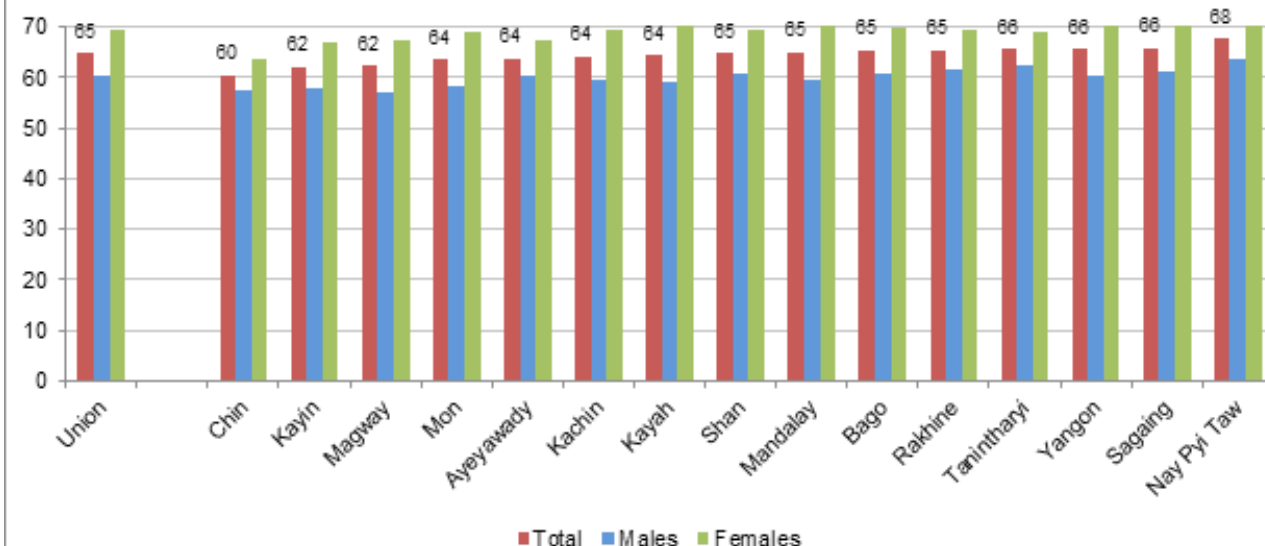


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Ayeyawady Region	: 2.8
Pathein District	: 2.6
Hainggyikyun Sub-Township	: 2.7

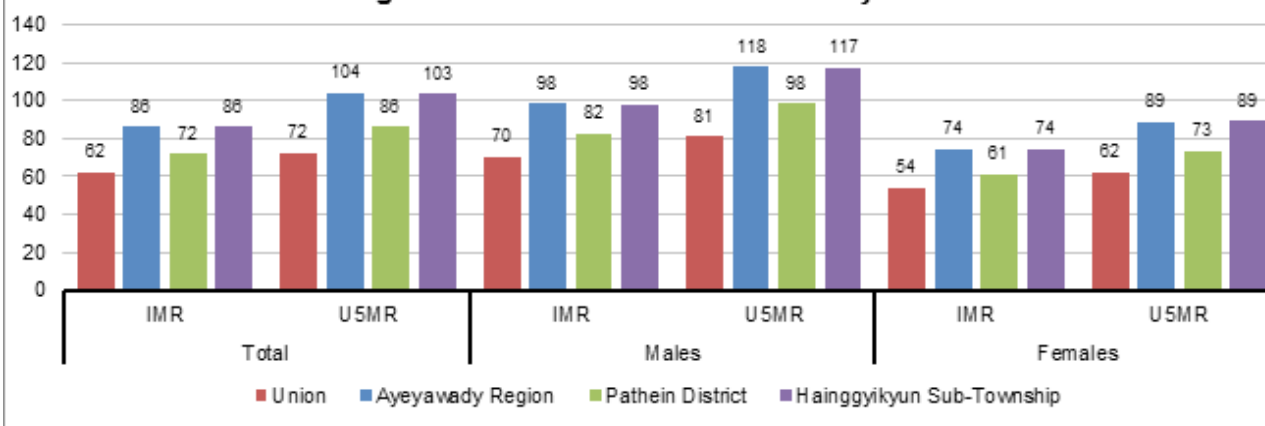
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



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

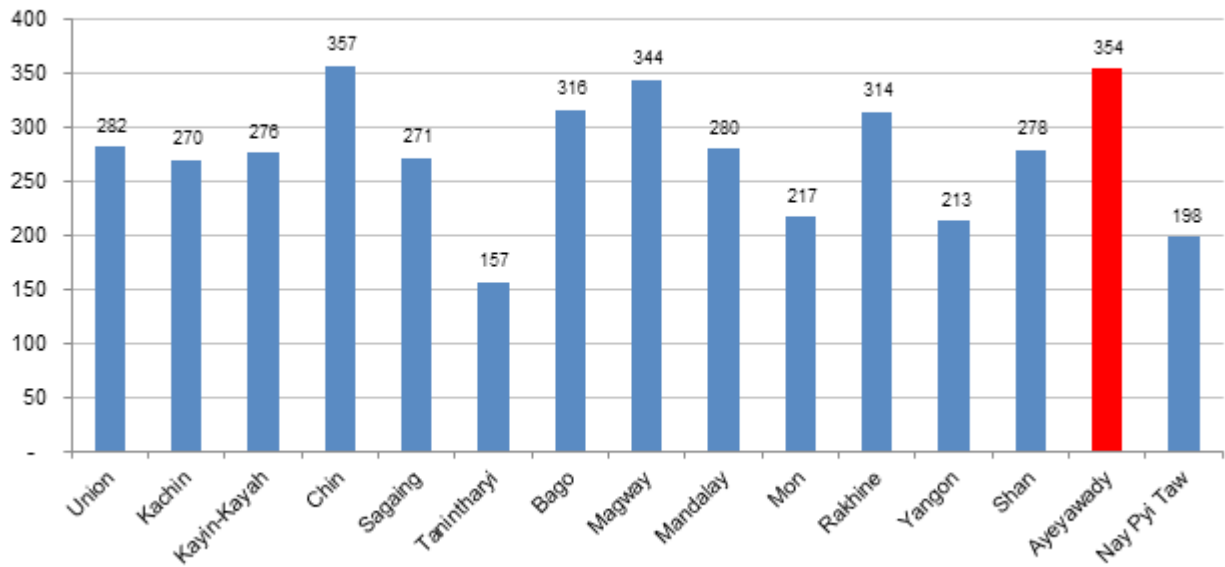
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Patheingyi District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Patheingyi District is 72 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 86 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant mortality rate in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township is equal to Ayeyawady Region, but Under 5 mortality is lower than those in Ayeyawady Region. The Infant mortality and Under 5 mortality are higher than Patheingyi District. The Infant mortality is 86 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 103 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

**Population Density:** The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km<sup>2</sup>). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

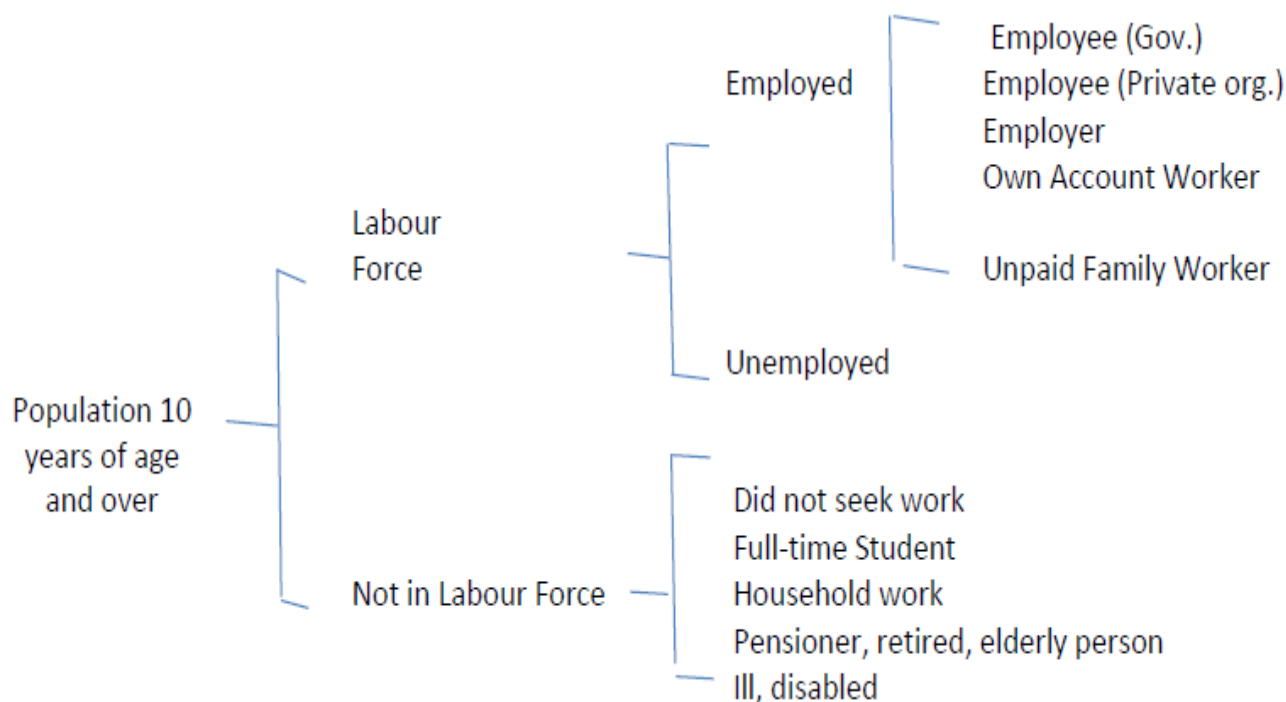
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of Contributors

### Contributors to the Ayeyawady Region, Patheingyi District, Haingyi Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
<b>Prepared by</b>		
Daw Mar Mar Oo	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Naing Naing Lwin	Assistant Immigration Officer, Department of Population	Assistant
U Aung Min Thein	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
<b>Translator and Reviewer</b>		
U George Paw Tun	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
<b>Data Processing and IT Team</b>		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
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
<b>Designer</b>		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Win Ko	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer





The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

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

or

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

