



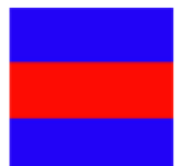
THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census AYEYAWADY REGION, PATHEIN DISTRICT Shwethaungyan 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

Shwethaungyan Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

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Shwethaungyan Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	49,538 ²	
Population males	24,490 (49.4%)	
Population females	25,048 (50.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	6.4%	
Area (Km²)	462.3 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	107.1 persons	
Median age	27.4 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	5	
Number of private households	10,181	
Percentage of female headed households	20.4%	
Mean household size	4.1 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	27.3%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	68.3%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.4%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	46.4	
Child dependency ratio	39.9	
Old dependency ratio	6.5	
Ageing index	16.2	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	98	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.5%	
Male	94.7%	
Female	92.3%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	5,193	10.5
Walking	1,850	3.7
Seeing	3,925	7.9
Hearing	1,551	3.1
Remembering	1,910	3.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	30,773	75.3	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	42	0.1	
National Registration	96	0.2	
Religious	92	0.2	
Temporary Registration	40	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	88	0.2	
None	9,725	23.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	57.2%	78.0%	37.0%
Unemployment rate	4.5%	4.6%	4.4%
Employment to population ratio	54.6%	74.4%	35.3%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	7,998	78.6	
Renter	1,660	16.3	
Provided free (individually)	266	2.6	
Government quarters	55	0.5	
Private company quarters	119	1.2	
Other	83	0.8	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	30.5%		75.3%
Bamboo	18.0%	4.8%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.5%	
Wood	44.8%	89.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		22.5%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	4.5%	4.2%	0.2%
Other	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.1	
LPG	24	0.2	
Kerosene	40	0.4	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	7,279	71.5	
Charcoal	2,697	26.5	
Coal	40	0.4	
Other	80	0.8	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	618	6.1
Kerosene	1,827	17.9
Candle	1,478	14.5
Battery	2,117	20.8
Generator (private)	3,524	34.6
Water mill (private)	105	1.0
Solar system/energy	470	4.6
Other	42	0.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.1
Tube well, borehole	230	2.3
Protected well/spring	3,506	34.4
Bottled/purifier water	75	0.7
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,818</i>	<i>37.5</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,827	17.9
Pool/pond/lake	1,511	14.8
River/stream/canal	199	2.0
Waterfall/rainwater	506	5.0
Other	2,320	22.8
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,363</i>	<i>62.5</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.2
Tube well, borehole	107	1.1
Protected well/spring	5,978	58.7
Unprotected well/spring	2,322	22.8
Pool/pond/lake	266	2.6
River/stream/canal	205	2.0
Waterfall/rainwater	128	1.3
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	1,150	11.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	44	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	6,528	64.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>6,572</i>	<i>64.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	163	1.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)	244	2.4
Other	67	0.6
None	3,135	30.8
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	4,283	42.1
Television	3,910	38.4
Landline phone	267	2.6
Mobile phone	3,064	30.1
Computer	102	1.0
Internet at home	456	4.5
Households with none of the items	3,320	32.6
Households with all of the items	21	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	73	0.7
Motorcycle/Moped	2,641	25.9
Bicycle	2,205	21.7
4-Wheel tractor	59	0.6
Canoe/Boat	655	6.4
Motor boat	981	9.6
Cart (bullock)	1,558	15.3

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	49,538 *		
Males	24,490		
Females	25,048		
Sex ratio	98 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	6.4%		
Area (Km ²)	462.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	107.1 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	5		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	41,396	3,077	38,319
Number of conventional households	10,181	819	9,362
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Shwethaungyan Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 98 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (6.4%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Shwethaungyan Sub-Township is 107 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township. This is slightly lower than to the Union average (4.4). 			

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;
Shwethaungyan Sub-Township (Patheingyi District, Ayeyawady Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	10,181	49,538	24,490	25,048
	Ward	819	3,180	1,599	1,581
1	No (1)(W)	242	920	455	465
2	No (2)(W)	459	1,743	866	877
3	No (3)(W)	118	517	278	239
	Village Tract	9,362	46,358	22,891	23,467
1	Chaung Thar(VT)	5,354	29,721	14,533	15,188
2	Thea Kone(VT)	999	4,529	2,246	2,283
3	Tha Bawt Kan(VT)	630	2,735	1,443	1,292
4	Baw Mi(VT)	1,040	4,073	2,007	2,066
5	Ma Gyi Zin(VT)	1,339	5,300	2,662	2,638

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

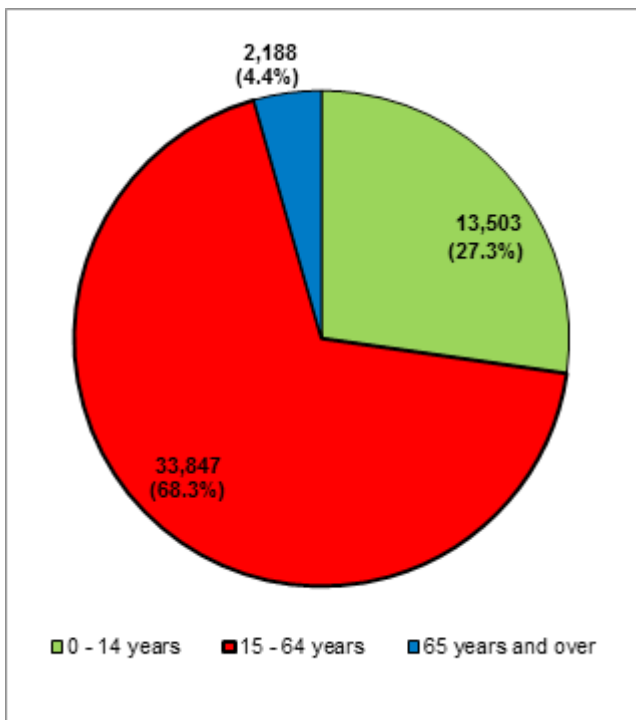
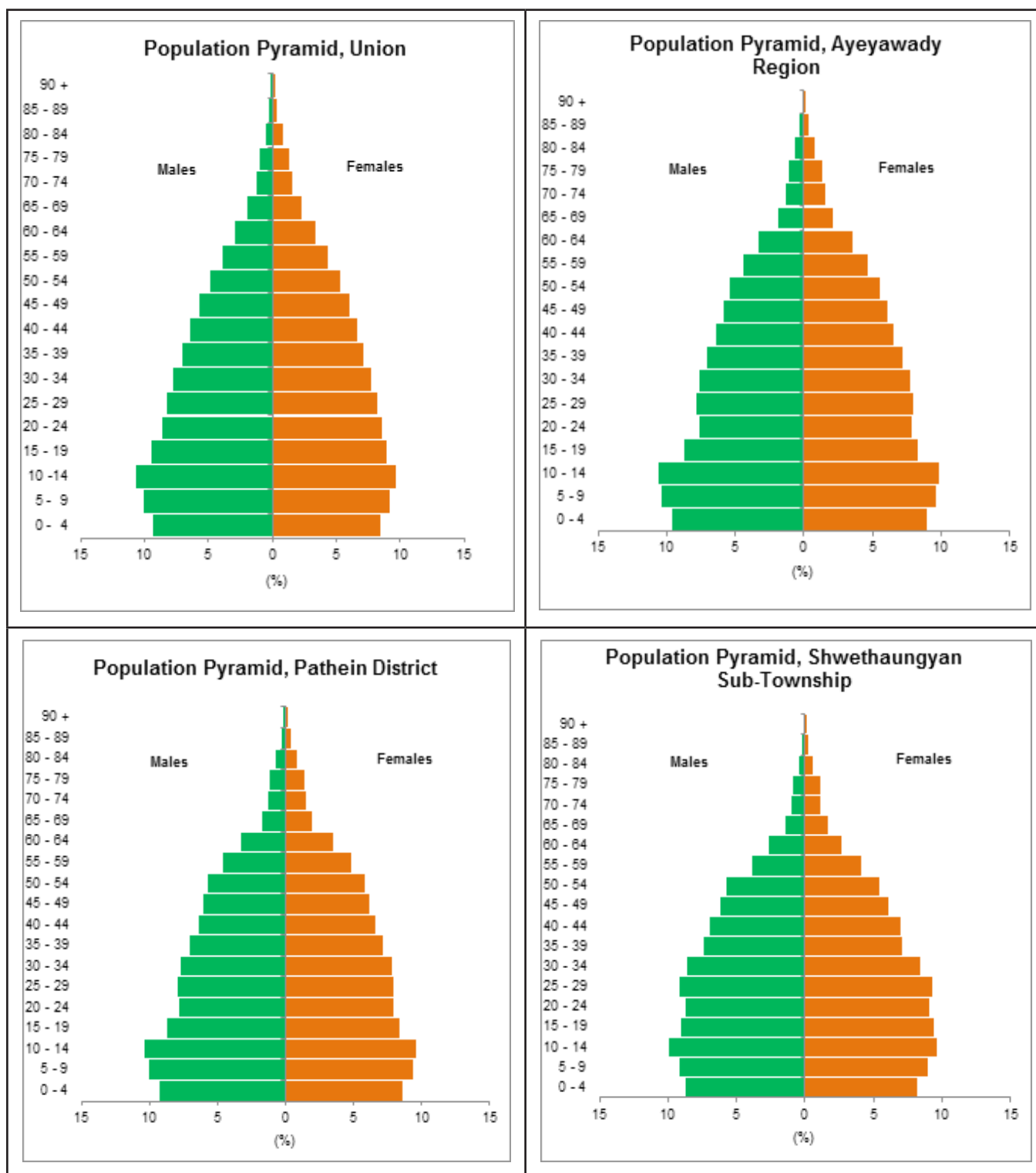


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Shwethaungyan Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	49,538	24,490	25,048
0 - 4	4,173	2,123	2,050
5 - 9	4,490	2,237	2,253
10 - 14	4,840	2,434	2,406
15 - 19	4,584	2,229	2,355
20 - 24	4,414	2,136	2,278
25 - 29	4,555	2,230	2,325
30 - 34	4,195	2,103	2,092
35 - 39	3,585	1,801	1,784
40 - 44	3,448	1,703	1,745
45 - 49	3,024	1,515	1,509
50 - 54	2,759	1,397	1,362
55 - 59	1,959	942	1,017
60 - 64	1,324	655	669
65 - 69	782	362	420
70 - 74	530	244	286
75 - 79	476	204	272
80 - 84	226	95	131
85 - 89	120	55	65
90 +	54	25	29

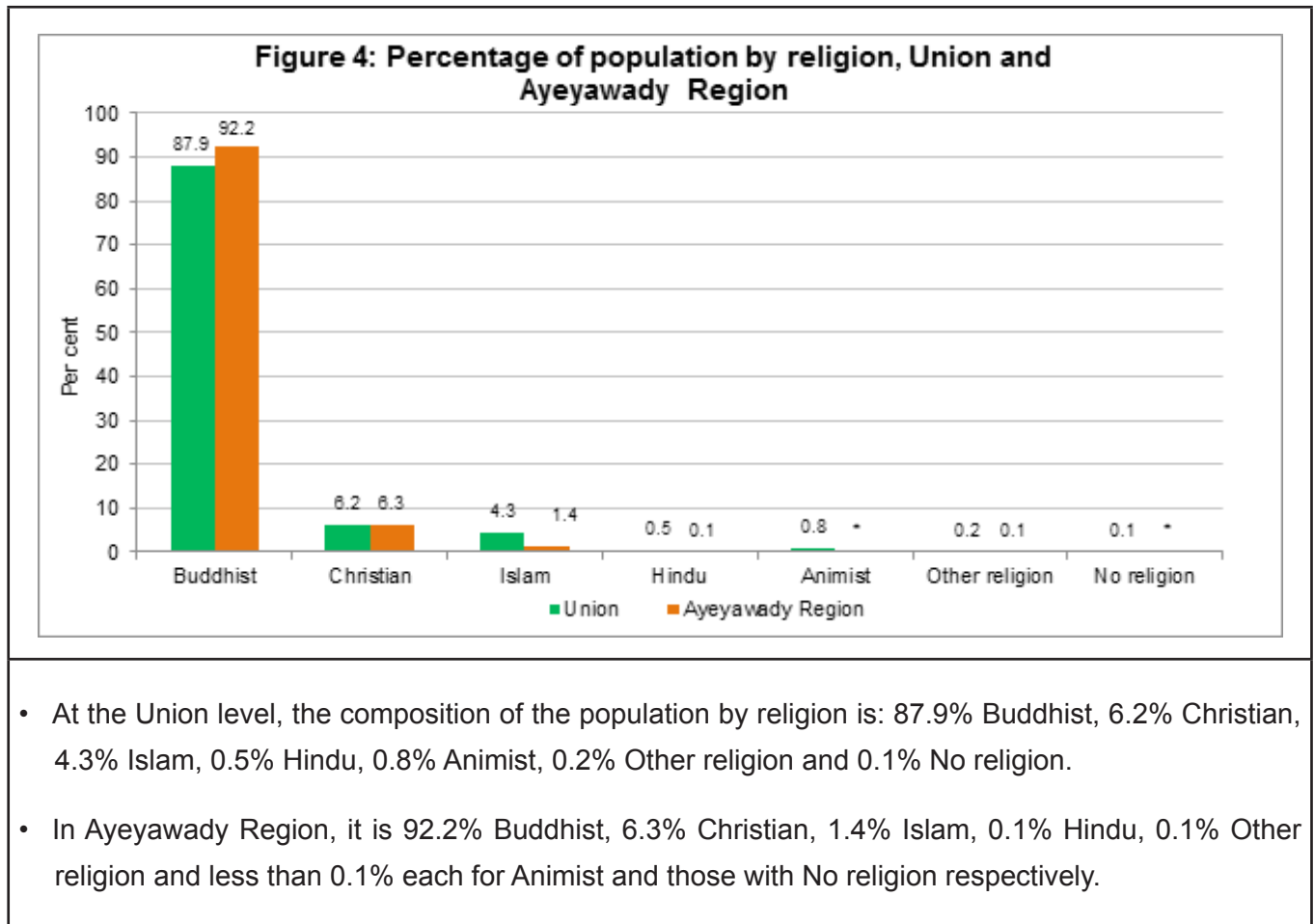
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township is 68.3 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- 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 Shwethaungyan Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township since the last 10 years. The population has declined in the age groups of 0-4 and 5-9.
- Compared to Union level, the percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township is slightly high.
- Except the age groups 0-4, 10-14, 30-34, 35-39, 45-49 and 50-54, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion

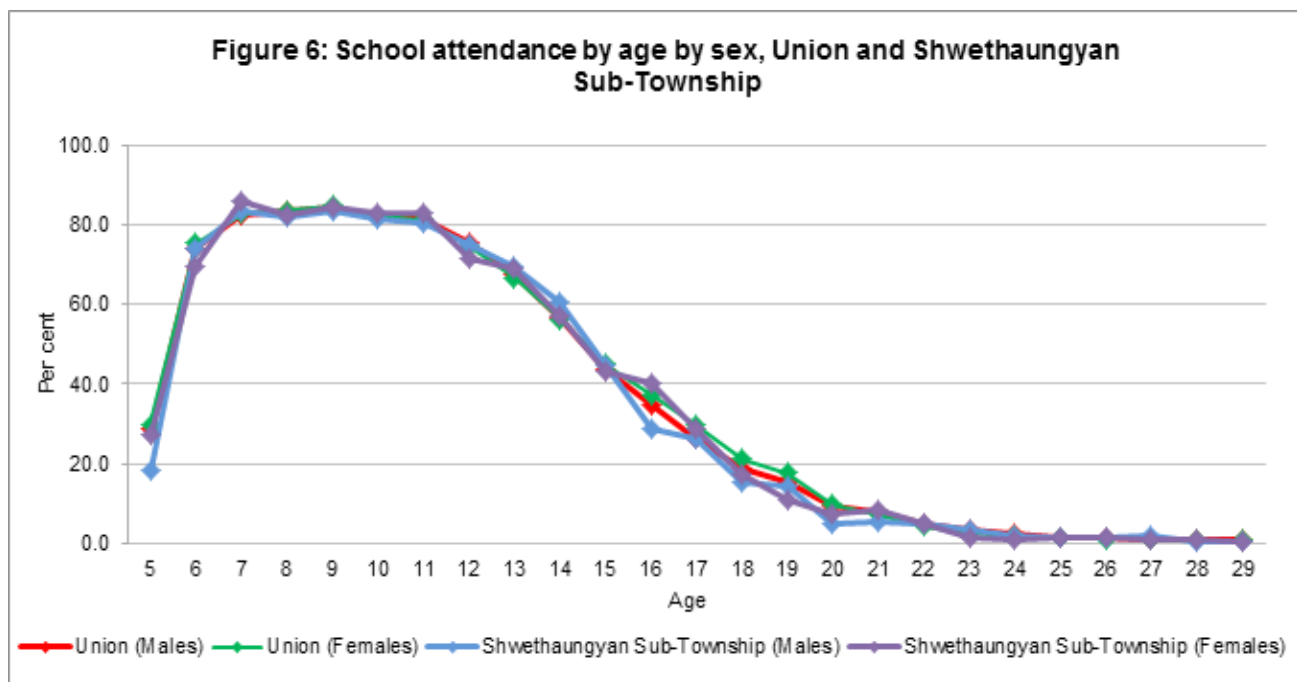
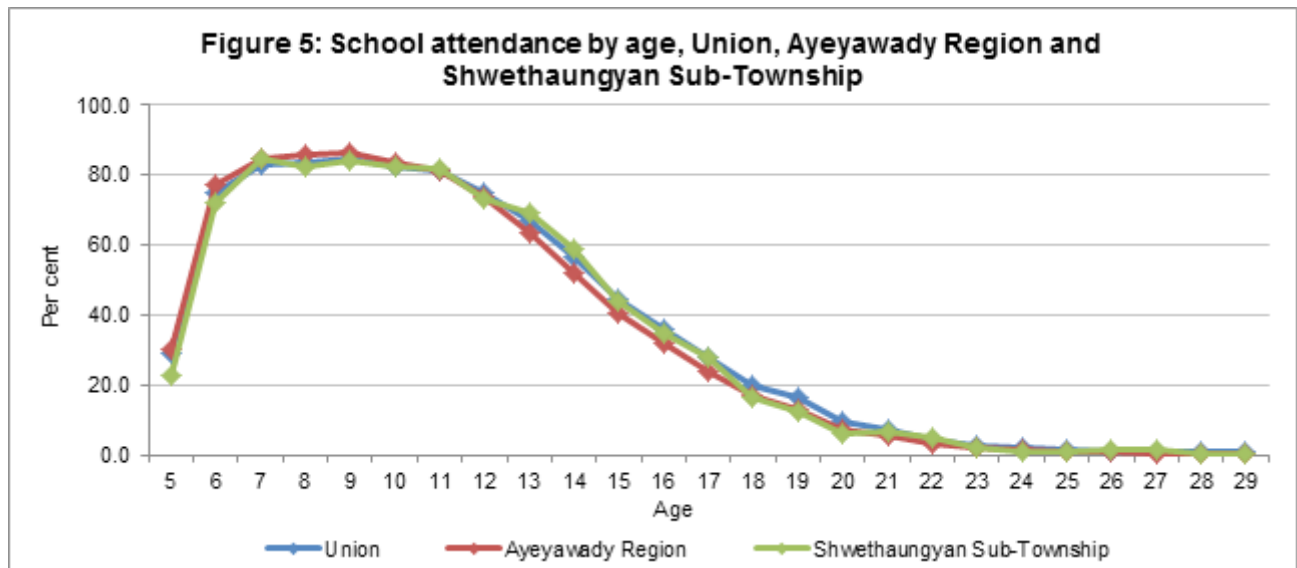


Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

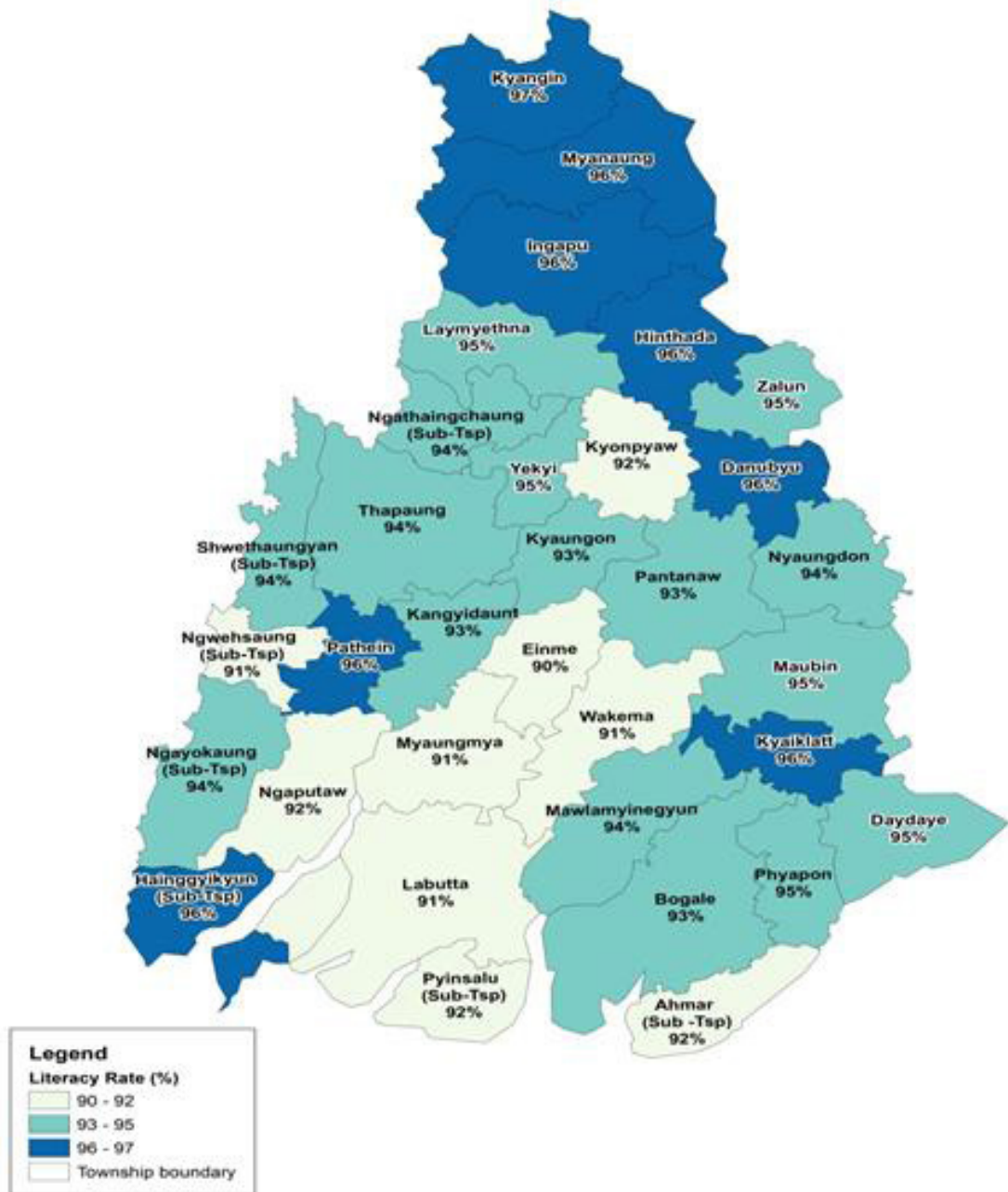
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	833	437	396	188	80	108
6	800	393	407	575	291	284
7	861	414	447	730	345	385
8	794	386	408	653	317	336
9	805	401	404	677	335	342
10	828	405	423	681	330	351
11	796	395	401	650	317	333
12	862	443	419	634	333	301
13	839	396	443	582	275	307
14	896	468	428	527	283	244
15	760	394	366	334	176	158
16	668	318	350	232	91	141
17	698	336	362	193	89	104
18	759	354	405	126	55	71
19	630	283	347	79	41	38
20	846	370	476	53	18	35
21	600	308	292	40	16	24
22	669	317	352	32	15	17
23	612	275	337	14	9	5
24	560	288	272	7	5	2
25	789	401	388	10	5	5
26	662	305	357	9	4	5
27	660	303	357	9	5	4
28	756	396	360	4	1	3
29	659	326	333	3	1	2



- School attendance in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, there is not much difference in school attendance of males and females in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 93.8%
Patheingyi District	: 93.8%
Shwethaungyan Sub-Township	: 93.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	6,802	95.9
Males	3,243	96.0
Females	3,559	95.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township is 93.5 per cent. It is slightly lower than the literacy rate of Ayeyawady Region (93.8%) but it is higher than that of Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 92.3 per cent and for the males it is 94.7 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.9 per cent with 95.8 per cent for females and 96.0 per cent for males.

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

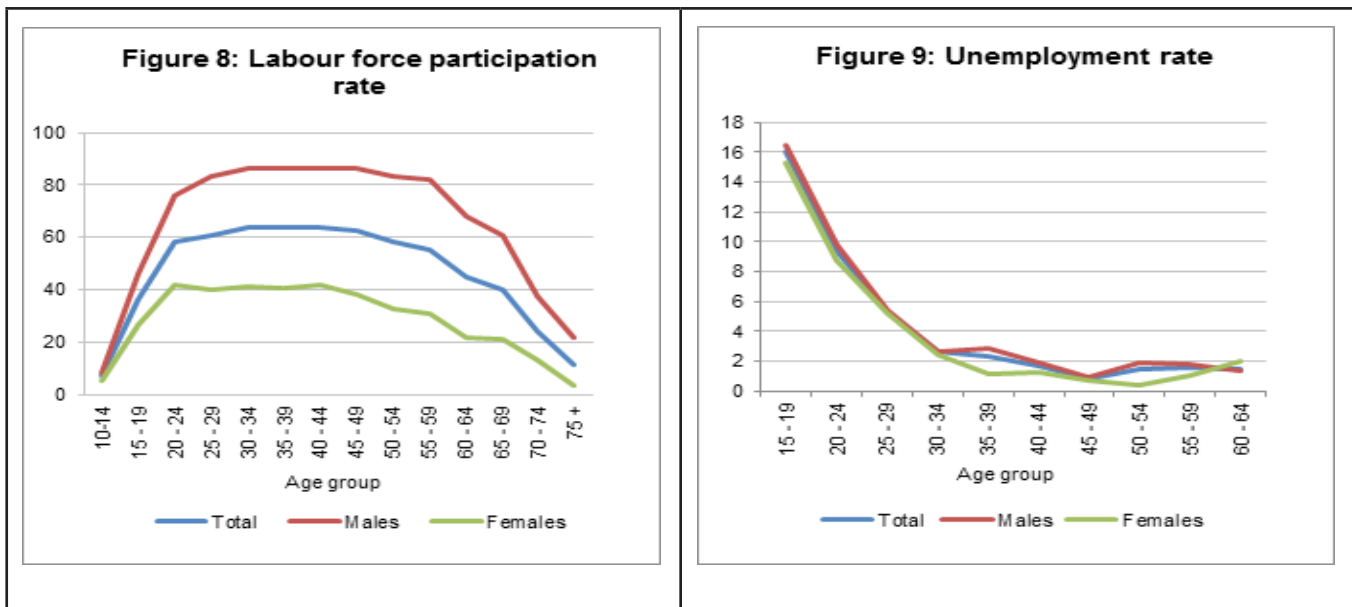
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	27,037	2,667	9.9	7,584	4,185	6,206	2,676	46	2,742	82	51	798
Urban	1,803	247	13.7	612	274	421	137	1	110	1	-	-
Rural	25,234	2,420	9.6	6,972	3,911	5,785	2,539	45	2,632	81	51	798
Males	13,331	1,169	8.8	3,357	2,079	3,519	1,477	28	1,252	38	33	379
Females	13,706	1,498	10.9	4,227	2,106	2,687	1,199	18	1,490	44	18	419

- Some 9.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 9.6 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 8.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 10.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 15.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and 10.1 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	7.0	8.5	5.5	21.2	21.6	20.5
15 - 19	36.3	46.2	26.9	16.0	16.5	15.3
20 - 24	58.5	76.2	42.0	9.4	9.8	8.7
25 - 29	61.0	83.0	39.8	5.3	5.4	5.2
30 - 34	63.9	86.3	41.3	2.6	2.6	2.4
35 - 39	63.6	86.2	40.8	2.3	2.8	1.1
40 - 44	63.8	86.1	42.1	1.7	1.9	1.2
45 - 49	62.5	86.5	38.4	0.8	0.9	0.7
50 - 54	58.4	83.1	33.0	1.5	1.9	0.4
55 - 59	55.5	82.2	30.9	1.6	1.8	1.0
60 - 64	44.8	68.1	22.0	1.5	1.3	2.0
65 - 69	39.8	61.0	21.4	1.3	1.8	-
70 - 74	24.5	37.7	13.3	3.1	2.2	5.3
75 +	11.3	21.6	3.4	2.0	1.2	5.9
15 - 24	47.2	60.9	34.3	12.0	12.4	11.3
15 - 64	57.2	78.0	37.0	4.5	4.6	4.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township is 57.2 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 37.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 78.0 per cent.
- In Shwethaungyan Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 7.0 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township is 4.5 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.6%) and for females (4.4%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 11.3 per cent.

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

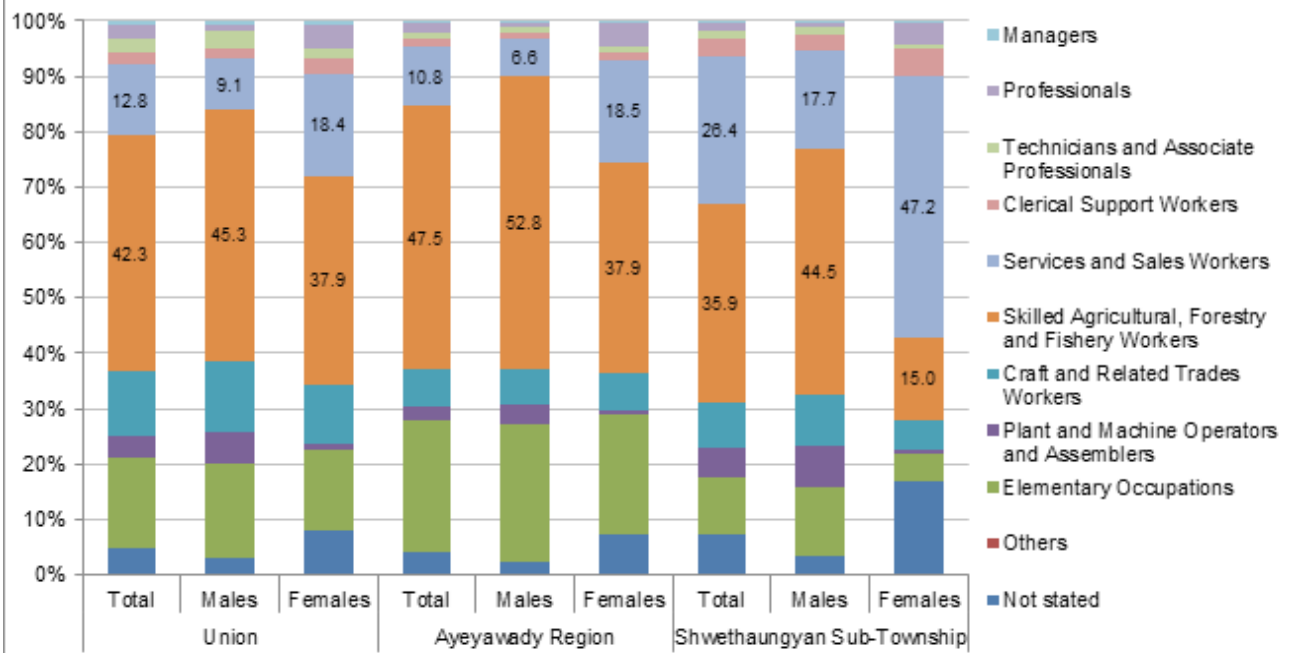
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	20,627	0.6	28.6	43.6	7.4	1.2	18.6
Males	6,492	1.2	44.2	3.5	9.4	2.1	39.6
Females	14,135	0.3	21.4	62.1	6.5	0.8	8.9

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 44.2 per cent of males are full time students while 62.1 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	13,957	9,863	4,094	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	64	41	23	0.5	0.4	0.6
Professionals	202	51	151	1.4	0.5	3.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	182	148	34	1.3	1.5	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	471	277	194	3.4	2.8	4.7
Services and Sales Workers	3,682	1,748	1,934	26.4	17.7	47.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	5,005	4,392	613	35.9	44.5	15.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,147	919	228	8.2	9.3	5.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	763	743	20	5.5	7.5	0.5
Elementary Occupations	1,404	1,204	200	10.1	12.2	4.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,037	340	697	7.4	3.4	17.0

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



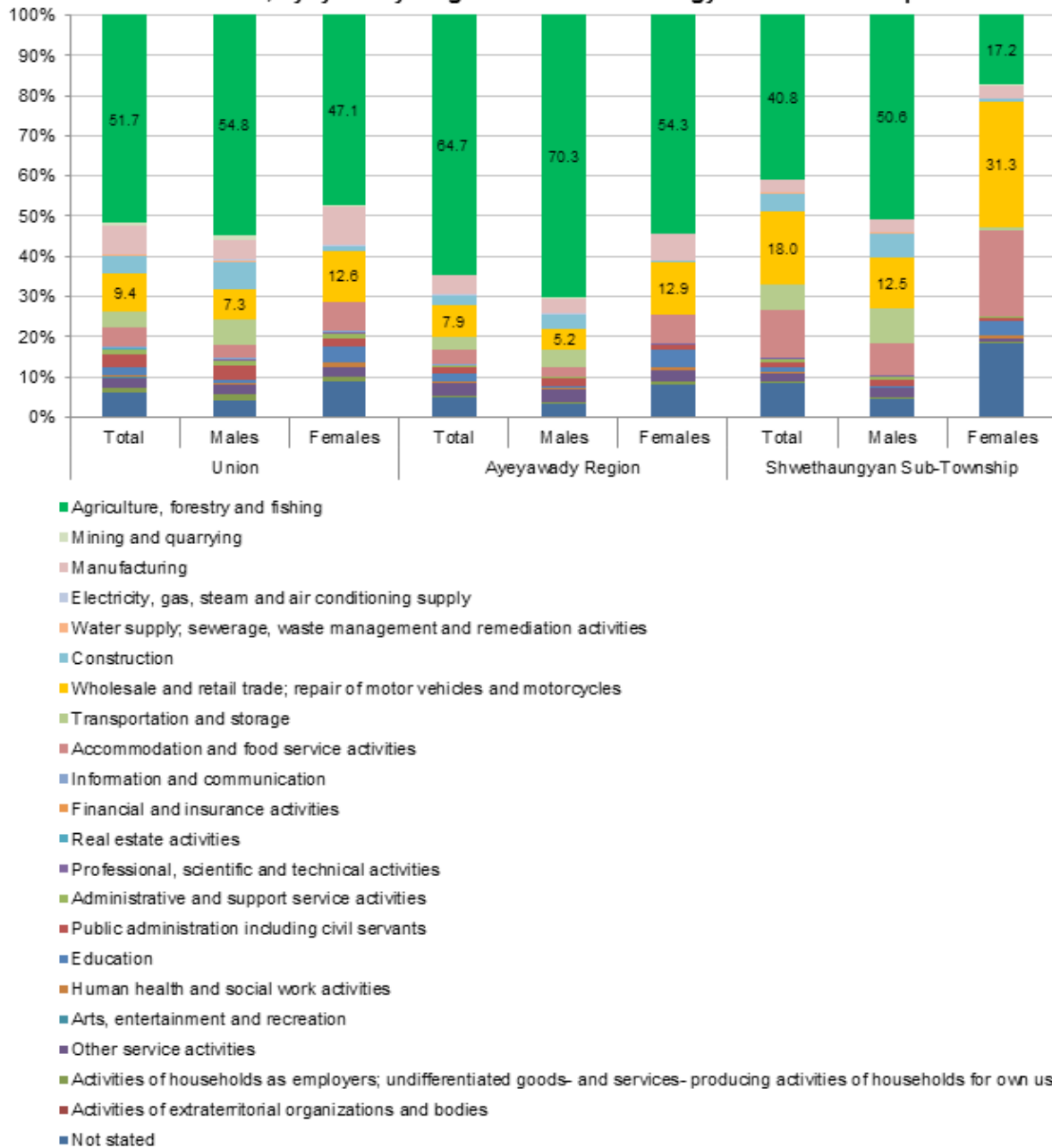
- In Shwethaungyan Sub-Township, 35.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 26.4 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 44.5 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 47.2 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Ayeyawady Region, 47.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 10.8 per cent are in services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	13,957	9,863	4,094	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,699	4,995	704	40.8	50.6	17.2
Mining and quarrying	38	28	10	0.3	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	421	285	136	3.0	2.9	3.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	22	21	1	0.2	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	31	28	3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	628	596	32	4.5	6.0	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,513	1,231	1,282	18.0	12.5	31.3
Transportation and storage	879	858	21	6.3	8.7	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	1,649	773	876	11.8	7.8	21.4
Information and communication	10	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	17	16	1	0.1	0.2	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	54	53	1	0.4	0.5	*
Administrative and support service activities	81	63	18	0.6	0.6	0.4
Public administration including civil servants	158	140	18	1.1	1.4	0.4
Education	192	38	154	1.4	0.4	3.8
Human health and social work activities	48	23	25	0.3	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6	6	-	*	0.1	-
Other service activities	258	226	32	1.8	2.3	0.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	75	44	31	0.5	0.4	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	1,177	433	744	8.4	4.4	18.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



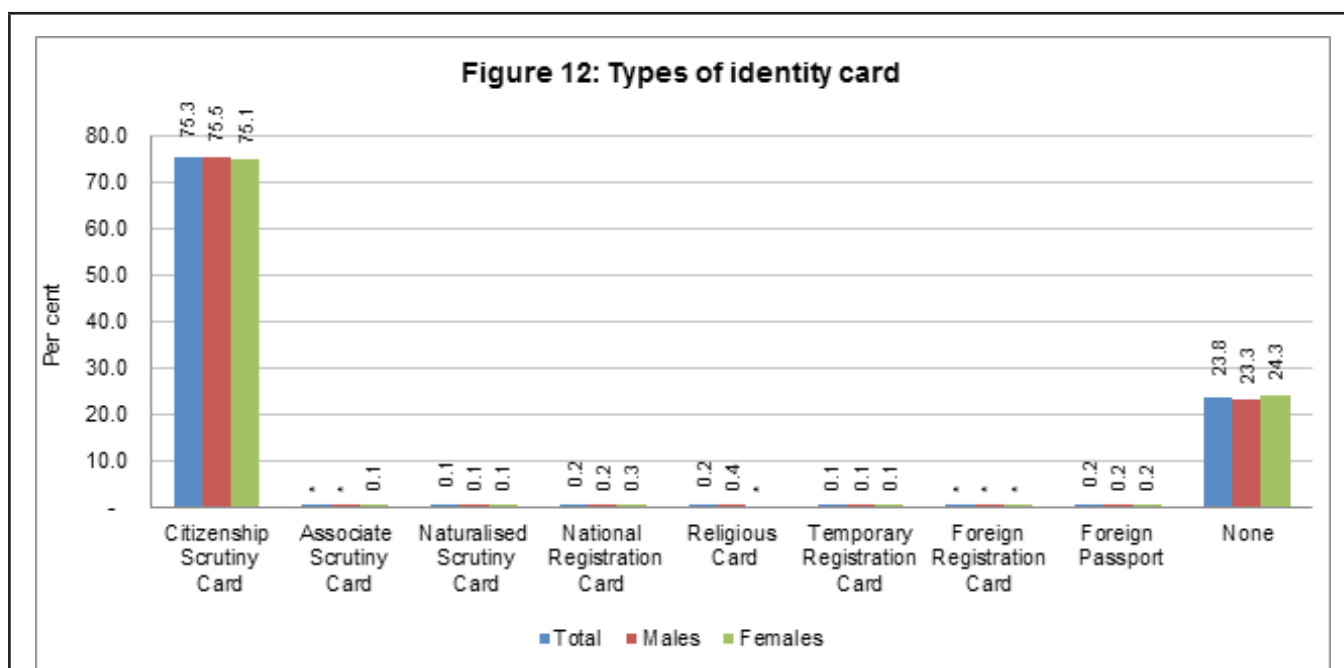
- In Shwethaungyan Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 40.8 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 18.0 per cent.
- There are 50.6 per cent of males working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 31.3 per cent of females working in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” 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	30,773	*	42	96	92	40	*	88	9,725
Urban	2,148	-	-	4	12	2	-	1	414
Rural	28,625	*	42	92	80	38	*	87	9,311
Males	15,203	*	29	43	83	24	*	47	4,694
Females	15,570	*	13	53	9	16	*	41	5,031

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Shwethaungyan Sub-Township, 75.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 23.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 23.3 per cent of males and 24.3 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	49,538	44,345	5,193	10.5	3,925	1,551	1,850	1,910
0 - 4	4,173	4,075	98	2.3	22	14	81	76
5 - 9	4,490	4,425	65	1.4	22	14	25	32
10 - 14	4,840	4,749	91	1.9	32	25	25	38
15 - 19	4,584	4,459	125	2.7	70	21	25	41
20 - 24	4,414	4,309	105	2.4	45	24	22	32
25 - 29	4,555	4,432	123	2.7	68	27	24	26
30 - 34	4,195	3,989	206	4.9	100	49	62	68
35 - 39	3,585	3,370	215	6.0	110	58	65	80
40 - 44	3,448	2,997	451	13.1	325	113	144	156
45 - 49	3,024	2,382	642	21.2	538	143	158	175
50 - 54	2,759	1,943	816	29.6	704	193	248	248
55 - 59	1,959	1,340	619	31.6	532	158	181	201
60 - 64	1,324	839	485	36.6	415	127	161	153
65 - 69	782	449	333	42.6	280	131	130	145
70 - 74	530	267	263	49.6	227	137	151	128
75 - 79	476	183	293	61.6	241	143	163	145
80 - 84	226	86	140	61.9	101	82	93	84
85 - 89	120	33	87	72.5	66	63	62	56
90 +	54	18	36	66.7	27	29	30	26

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	24,490	22,097	2,393	9.8	1,745	693	837	846
0 - 4	2,123	2,072	51	2.4	9	5	45	38
5 - 9	2,237	2,199	38	1.7	14	5	14	20
10 - 14	2,434	2,387	47	1.9	19	11	15	22
15 - 19	2,229	2,168	61	2.7	29	16	10	22
20 - 24	2,136	2,090	46	2.2	12	10	11	20
25 - 29	2,230	2,177	53	2.4	18	15	17	14
30 - 34	2,103	2,005	98	4.7	42	24	36	30
35 - 39	1,801	1,707	94	5.2	47	21	25	33
40 - 44	1,703	1,511	192	11.3	125	52	65	59
45 - 49	1,515	1,212	303	20.0	258	64	69	79
50 - 54	1,397	1,011	386	27.6	332	89	116	115
55 - 59	942	664	278	29.5	241	61	77	81
60 - 64	655	410	245	37.4	201	62	83	72
65 - 69	362	208	154	42.5	123	62	54	64
70 - 74	244	133	111	45.5	93	58	60	48
75 - 79	204	78	126	61.8	104	59	68	59
80 - 84	95	37	58	61.1	41	36	35	36
85 - 89	55	19	36	65.5	25	29	23	22
90 +	25	9	16	64.0	12	14	14	12

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	25,048	22,248	2,800	11.2	2,180	858	1,013	1,064
0 - 4	2,050	2,003	47	2.3	13	9	36	38
5 - 9	2,253	2,226	27	1.2	8	9	11	12
10 - 14	2,406	2,362	44	1.8	13	14	10	16
15 - 19	2,355	2,291	64	2.7	41	5	15	19
20 - 24	2,278	2,219	59	2.6	33	14	11	12
25 - 29	2,325	2,255	70	3.0	50	12	7	12
30 - 34	2,092	1,984	108	5.2	58	25	26	38
35 - 39	1,784	1,663	121	6.8	63	37	40	47
40 - 44	1,745	1,486	259	14.8	200	61	79	97
45 - 49	1,509	1,170	339	22.5	280	79	89	96
50 - 54	1,362	932	430	31.6	372	104	132	133
55 - 59	1,017	676	341	33.5	291	97	104	120
60 - 64	669	429	240	35.9	214	65	78	81
65 - 69	420	241	179	42.6	157	69	76	81
70 - 74	286	134	152	53.1	134	79	91	80
75 - 79	272	105	167	61.4	137	84	95	86
80 - 84	131	49	82	62.6	60	46	58	48
85 - 89	65	14	51	78.5	41	34	39	34
90 +	29	9	20	69.0	15	15	16	14

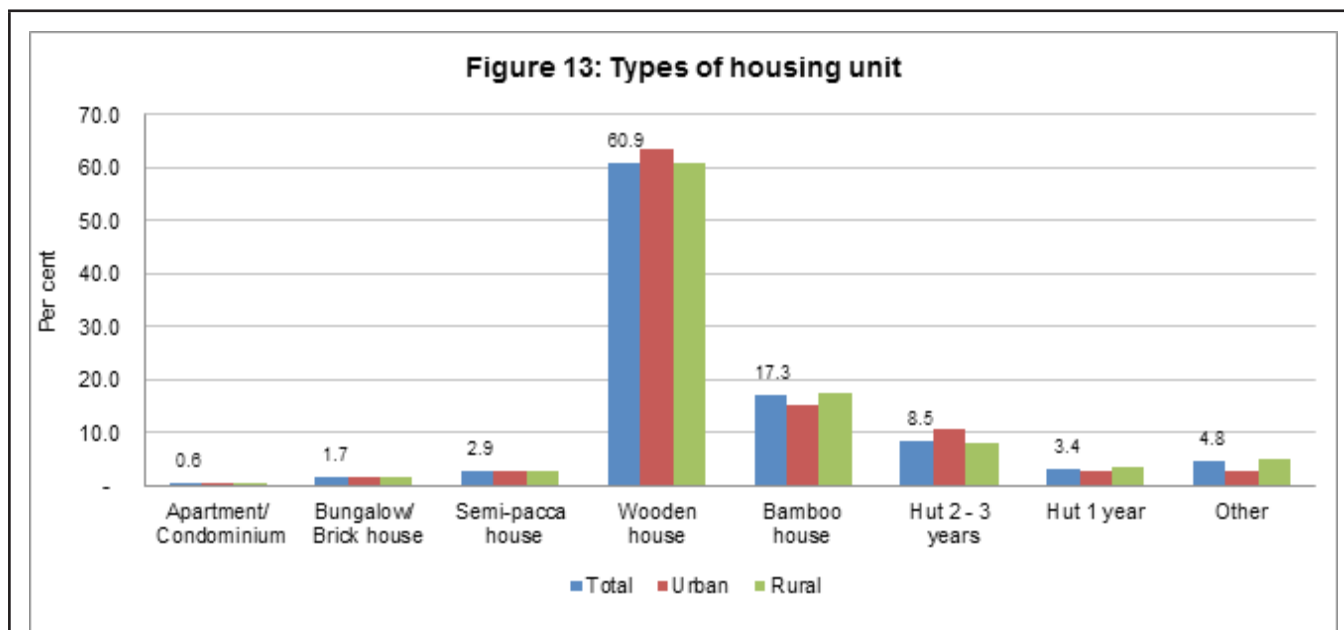
- Eleven in every 100 persons in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 40.
- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were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

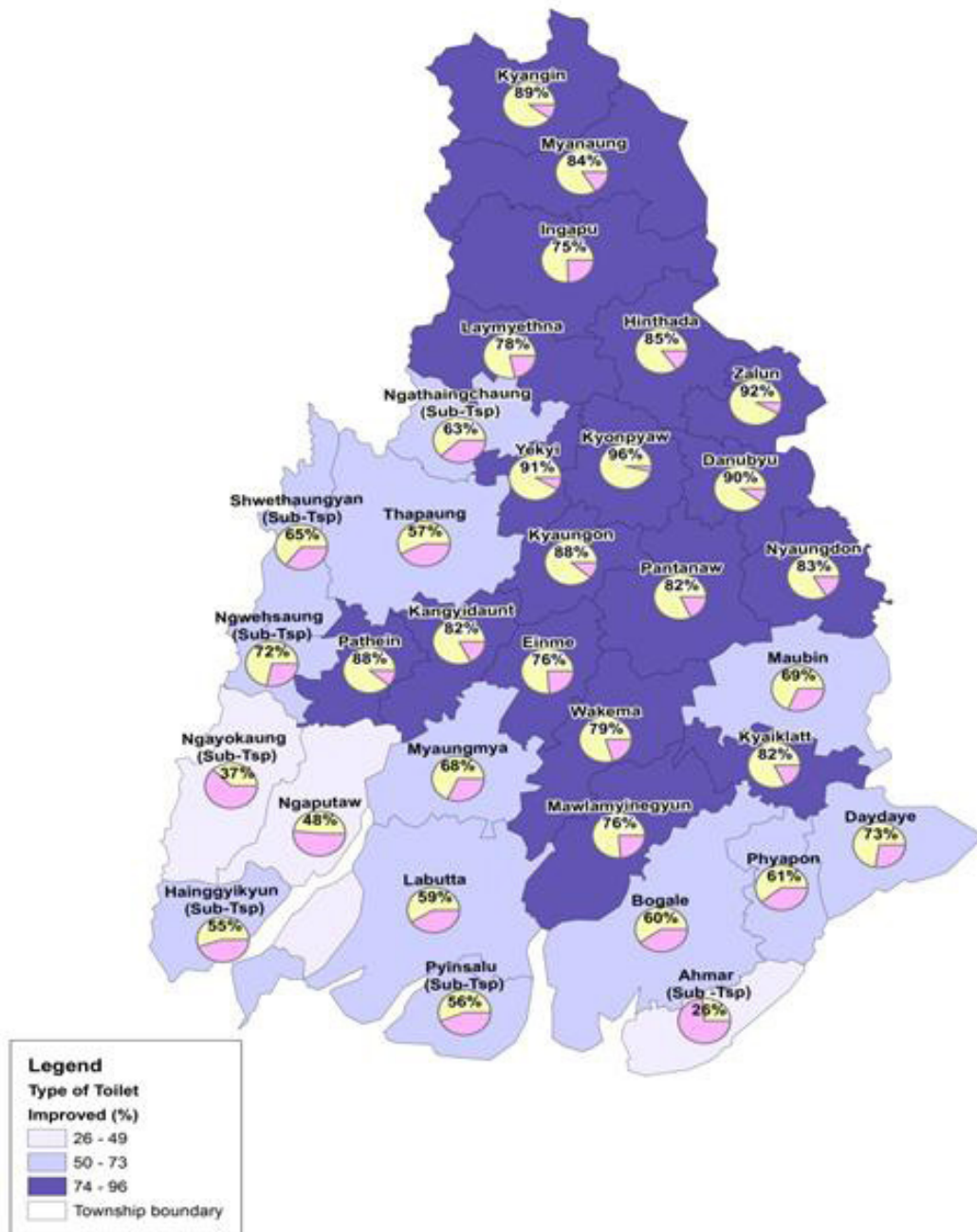
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	10,181	0.6	1.7	2.9	60.9	17.3	8.5	3.4	4.8
Urban	819	0.4	1.6	2.9	63.4	15.1	10.9	2.9	2.8
Rural	9,362	0.6	1.7	2.9	60.7	17.5	8.2	3.4	5.0



- The majority of the households in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (60.9%) followed by households in bamboo houses (17.3%).
- Some 63.4 per cent of urban households and 60.7 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%
Pathein District	: 76.0%
Shwethaungyan Sub-Township	: 64.6%

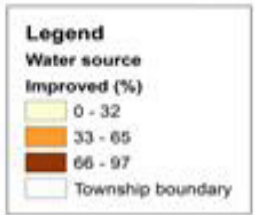
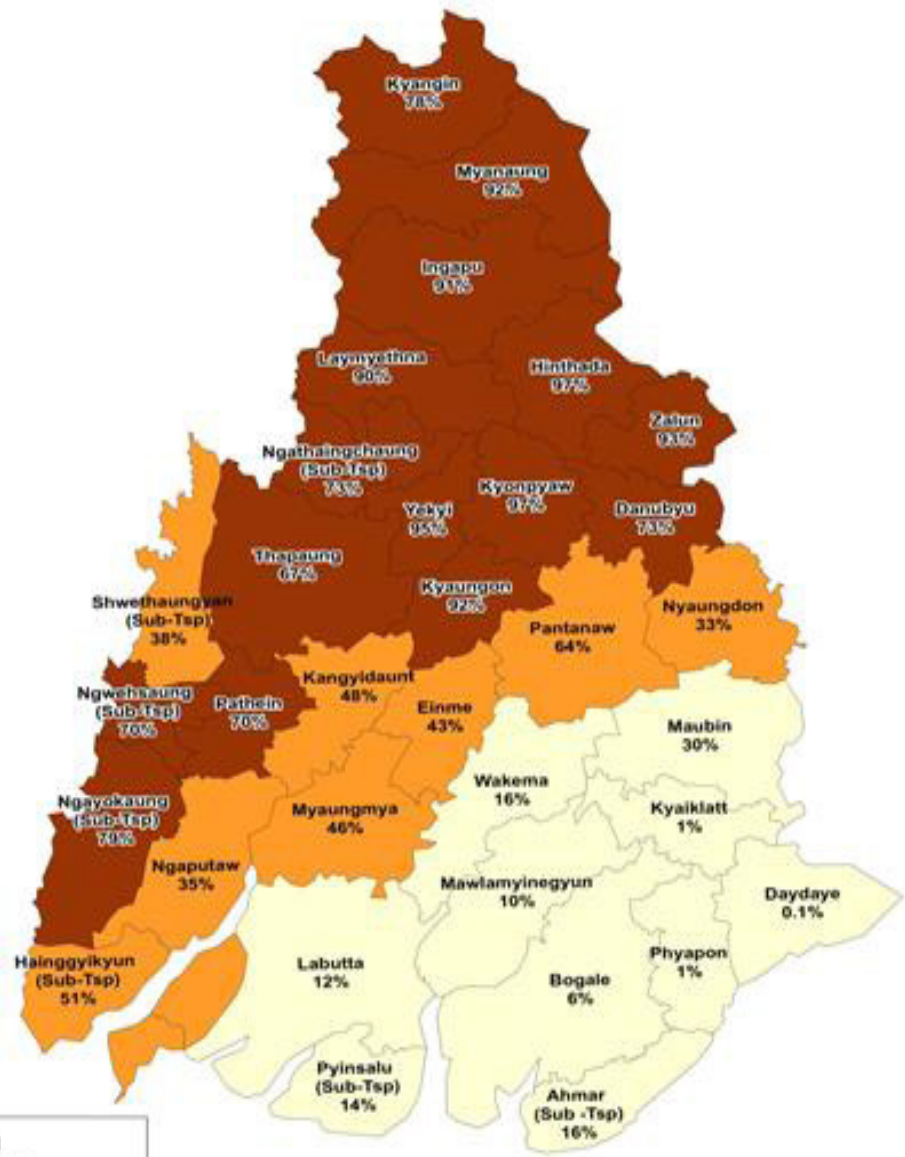
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.5	0.5	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		64.1	63.5	64.2
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>64.6</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>64.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.6	5.1	1.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.4	0.1	2.6
Other		0.6	1.7	0.6
None		30.8	29.1	30.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,181	819	9,362

- Some 64.6 per cent of the households in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (64.1%)).
- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township belongs to the range of (50-73) 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 30.8 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 Shwethaungyan Sub-Township, 30.9 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%
Patheingyi District	: 70.5%
Shwethaungyan Sub-Township	: 37.5%

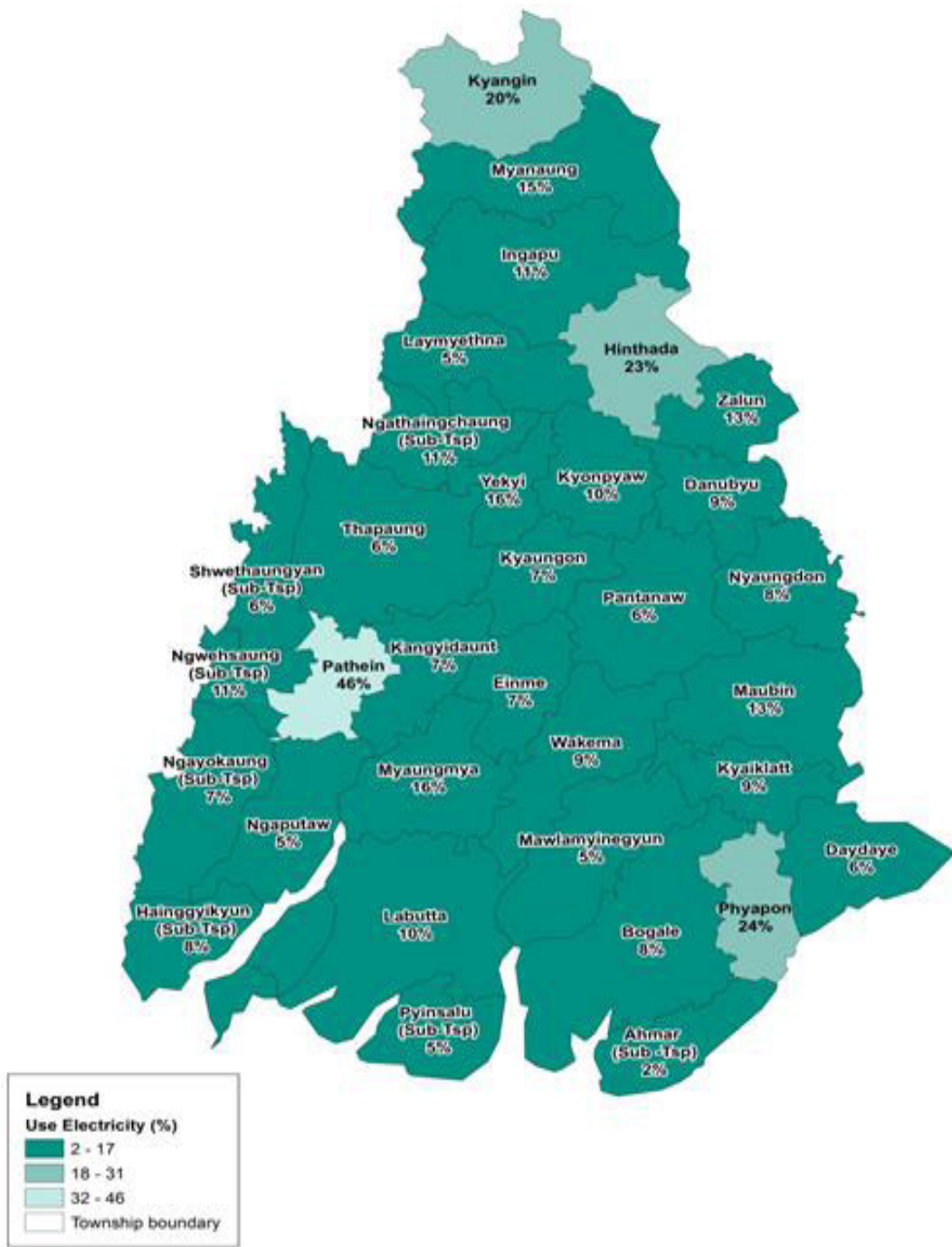
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.1	-	0.1
Tube well, borehole	2.3	0.5	2.4
Protected well/ Spring	34.4	61.9	32.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.7	0.2	0.8
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>35.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	17.9	29.4	16.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake	14.8	1.2	16.0
River/stream/ canal	2.0	0.4	2.1
Waterfall/ Rain water	5.0	4.2	5.1
Other	22.8	2.2	24.6
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>64.7</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,181	9,362

- In Shwethaungyan Sub-Township, 37.5 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, it belongs to the range of (33-65) percentage group. It is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 34.4 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 22.8 per cent use water from other sources of drinking water.
- Some 62.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 64.7 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%
Pathein District	: 14.6%
Shwethaungyan Sub-Township	: 6.1%

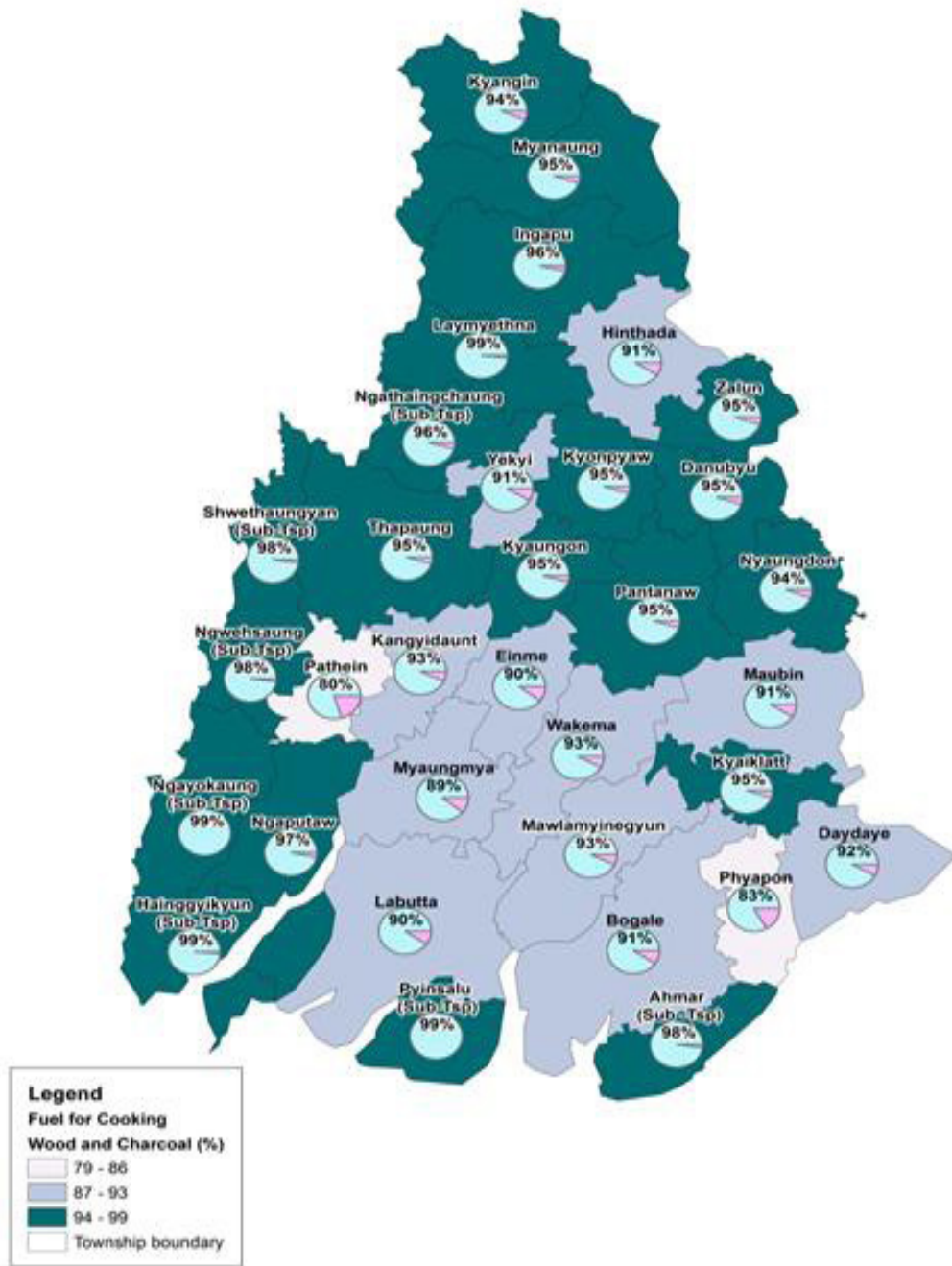
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		6.1	33.9	3.6
Kerosene		17.9	24.1	17.4
Candle		14.5	11.0	14.8
Battery		20.8	26.4	20.3
Generator (private)		34.6	1.0	37.6
Water mill (private)		1.0	-	1.1
Solar system/energy		4.6	3.3	4.7
Other		0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,181	819	9,362

- In Shwethaungyan Sub-Township, 6.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of (2-17) percentage group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Ayeyawady Region is 12.0 per cent.
- The use of generator (private) for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 34.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 37.6 per cent of the households use generator (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Ayeyawady Region	: 92.7%
Pathein District	: 92.8%
Shwethaungyan Sub-Township	: 98.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	0.2	0.1
LPG		0.2	-	0.3
Kerosene		0.4	0.2	0.4
BioGas		0.1	0.1	0.1
Firewood		71.5	77.3	71.0
Charcoal		26.5	22.1	26.9
Coal		0.4	-	0.4
Other		0.8	-	0.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,181	819	9,362

- In Shwethaungyan Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 71.5 per cent using firewood and 26.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 71.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 26.9 per cent use charcoal.

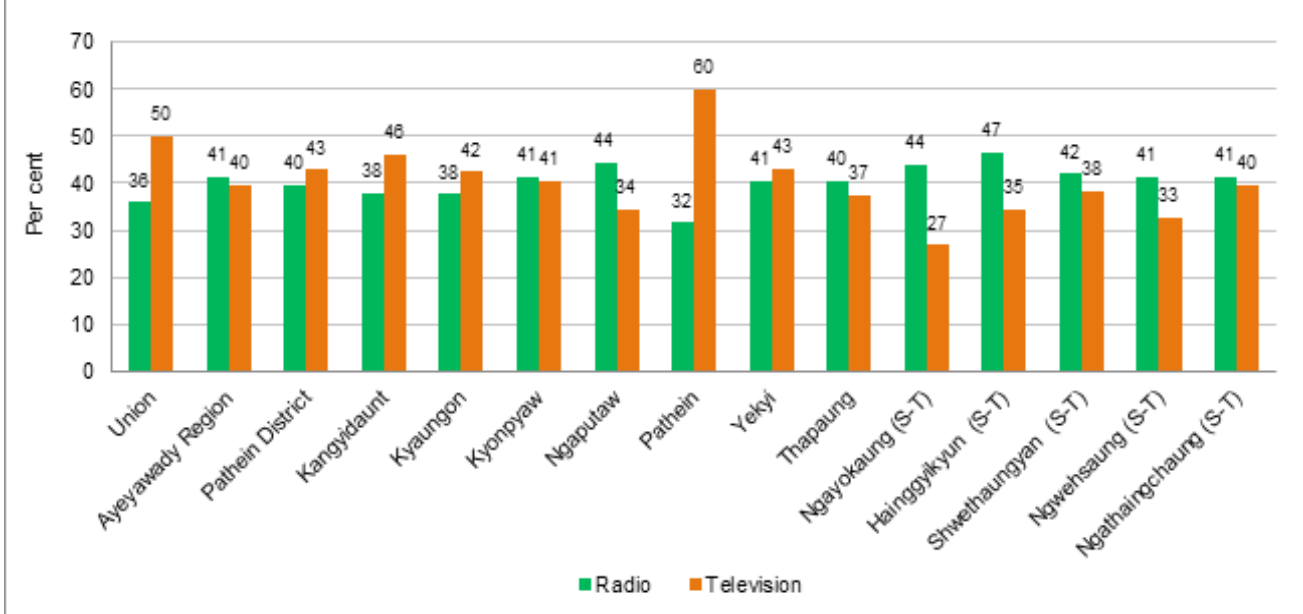
Communication and related amenities

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	10,181	42.1	38.4	2.6	30.1	1.0	4.5	32.6	0.2
Urban	819	49.5	36.8	0.5	30.8	0.4	0.7	31.5	0.1
Rural	9,362	41.4	38.5	2.8	30.0	1.1	4.8	32.7	0.2

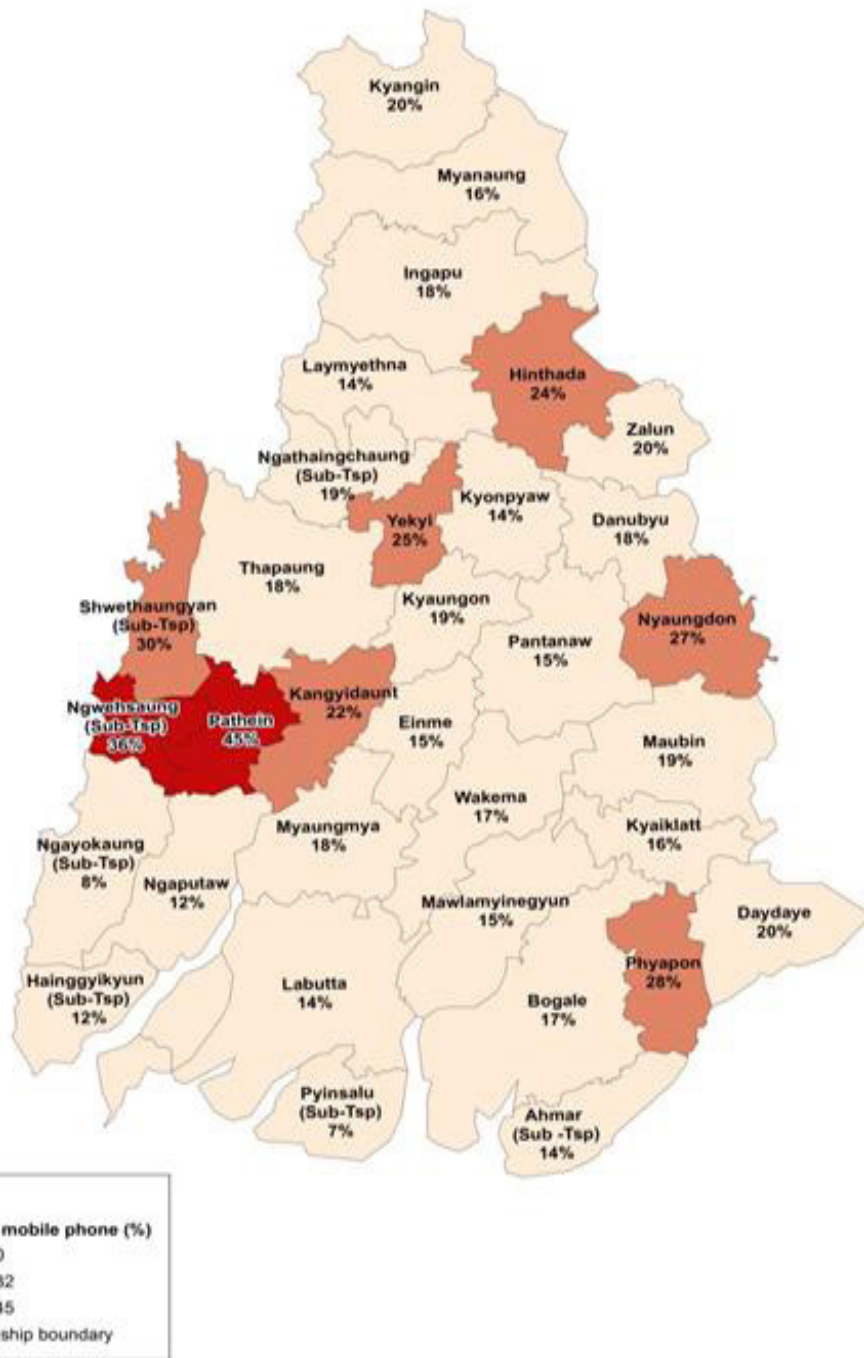
- Some 42.1 per cent of the households in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 49.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to radio, while the proportion for rural areas was 41.4 per cent.

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



- Some 38.4 per cent of households in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township having a television and about a half of the households (42.1%) 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%
Shwethaungyan Sub-Township	: 30.1%

- Some 30.1 per cent of the households in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. It is 19.2 per cent in Ayeyawady Region having 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
Shwethaungyan Sub-Township	10,181	73	2,641	2,205	59	655	981	1,558
Urban	819	9	258	238	14	148	77	111
Rural	9,362	64	2,383	1,967	45	507	904	1,447

- In Shwethaungyan Sub-Township, 25.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 21.7 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

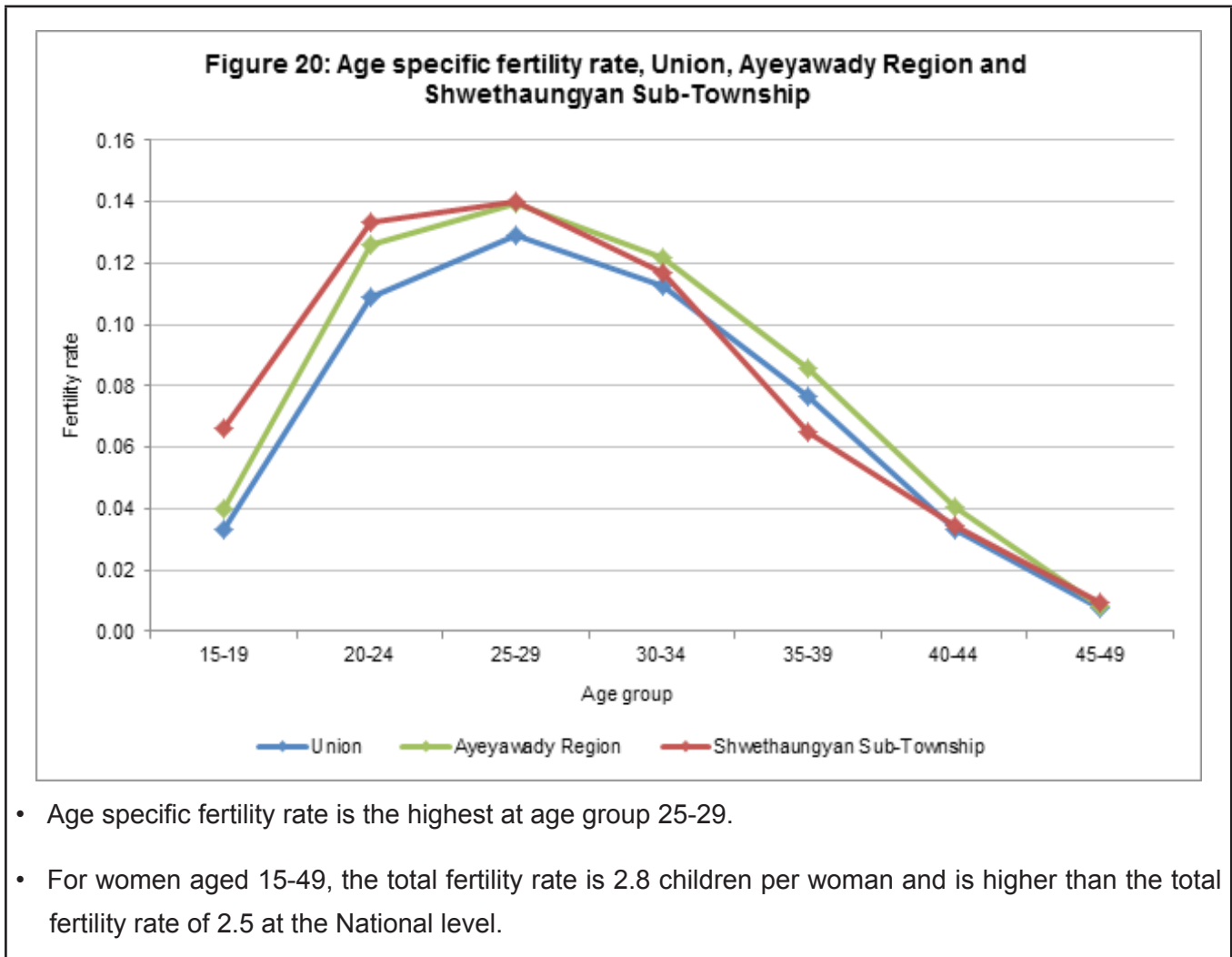
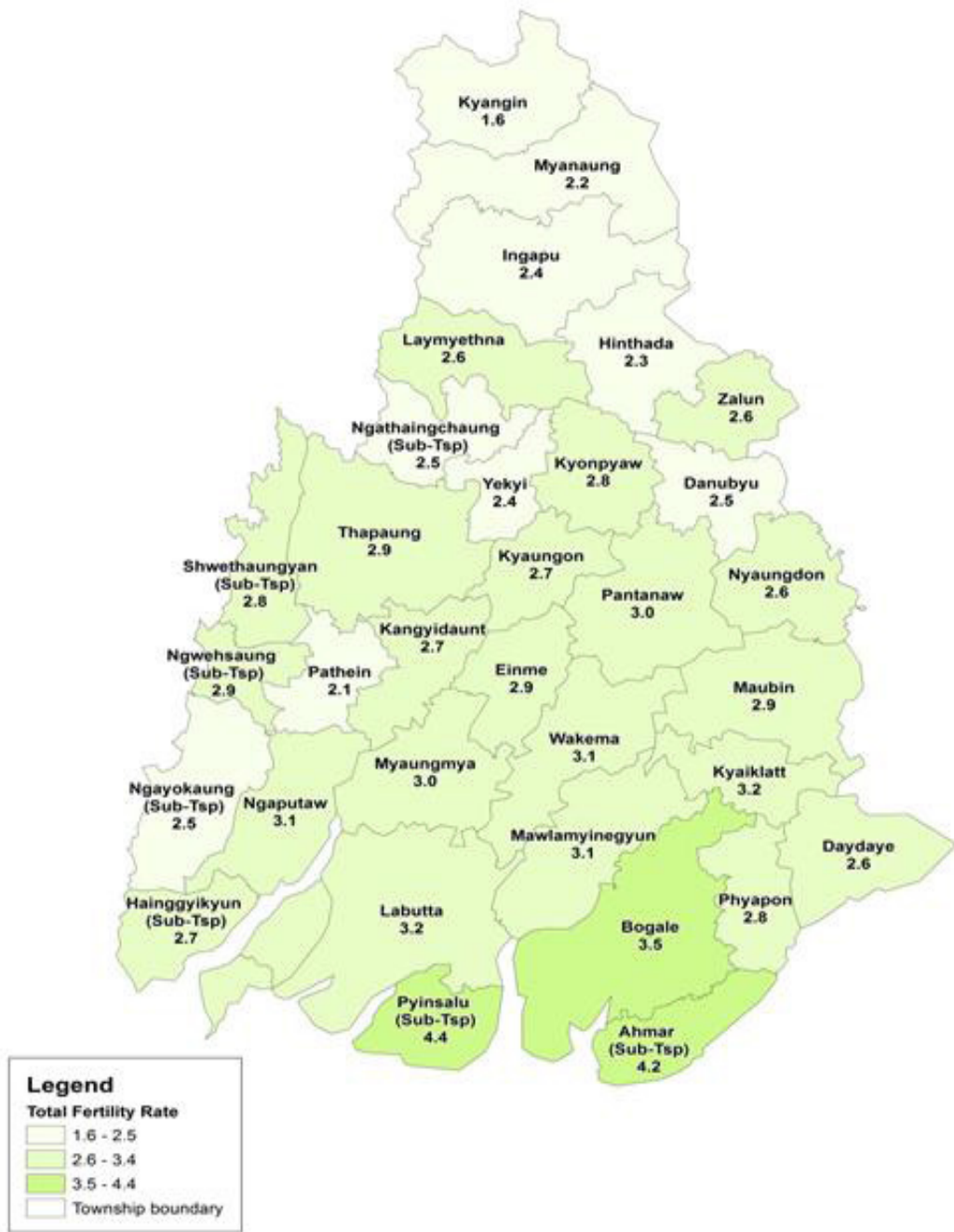
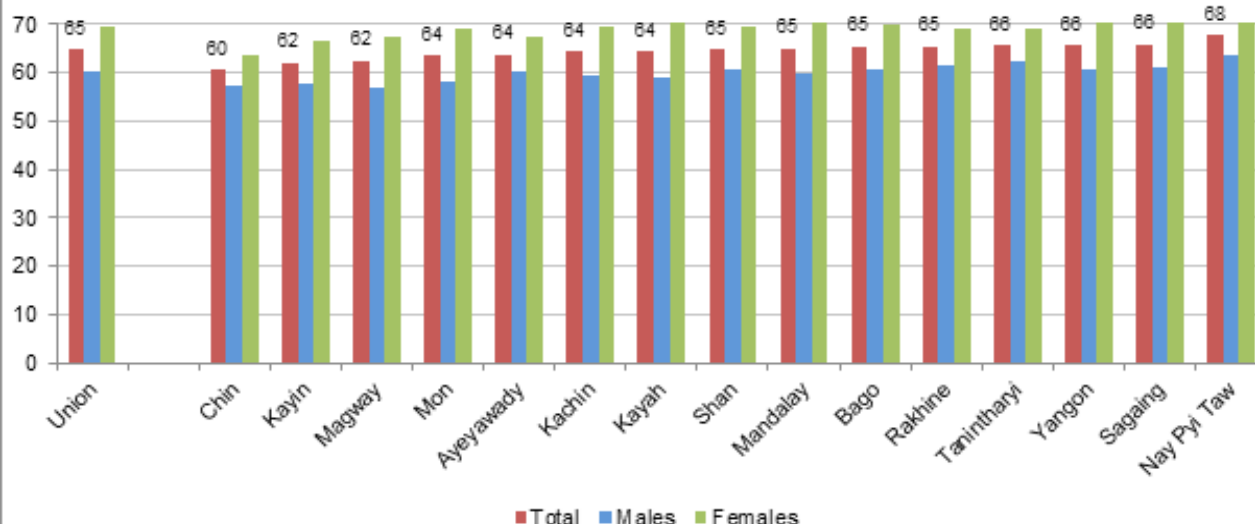


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



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

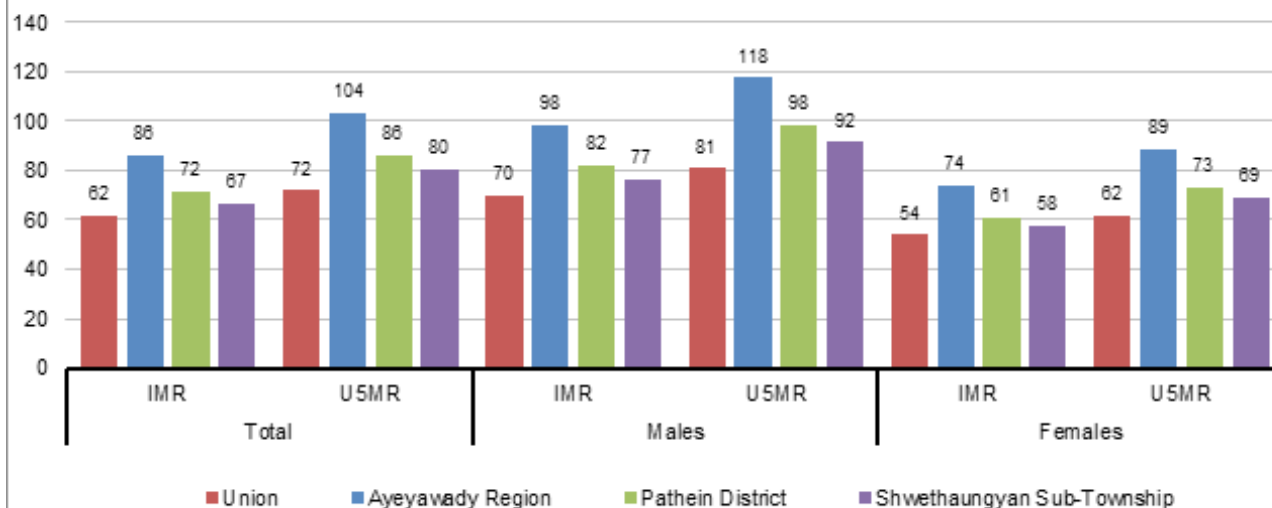
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



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

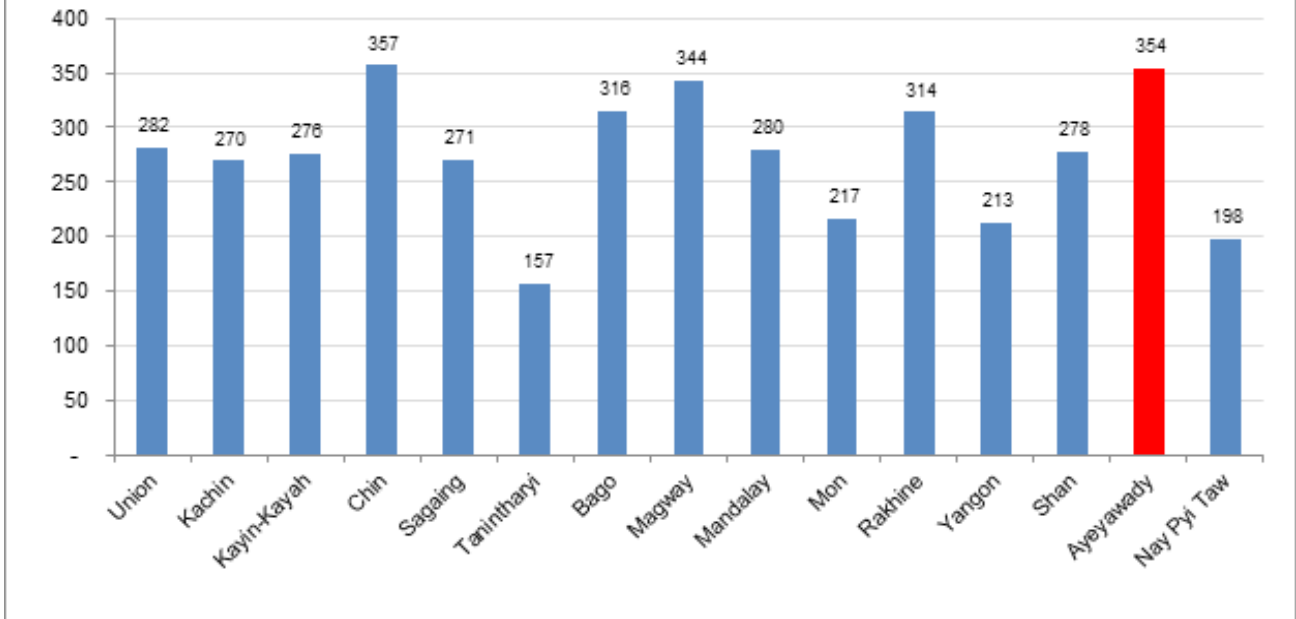
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Patheingyi District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Patheingyi District is 72 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 86 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township are lower than those in Ayeyawady Region and Patheingyi District. The Infant mortality in Shwethaungyan Sub-Township is 67 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 80 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

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

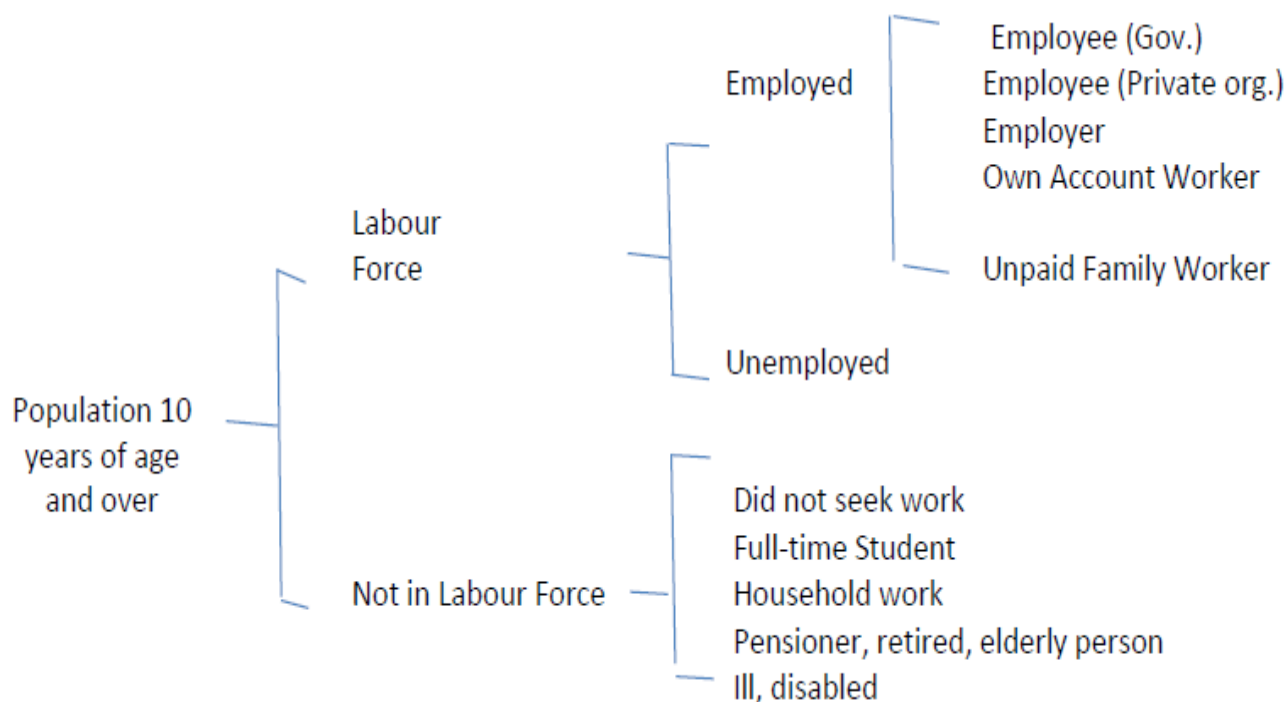
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

