

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

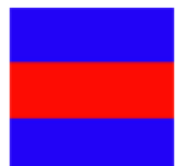
SAGAING REGION, MAWLAIK DISTRICT

Mawlaik Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Office No. 48

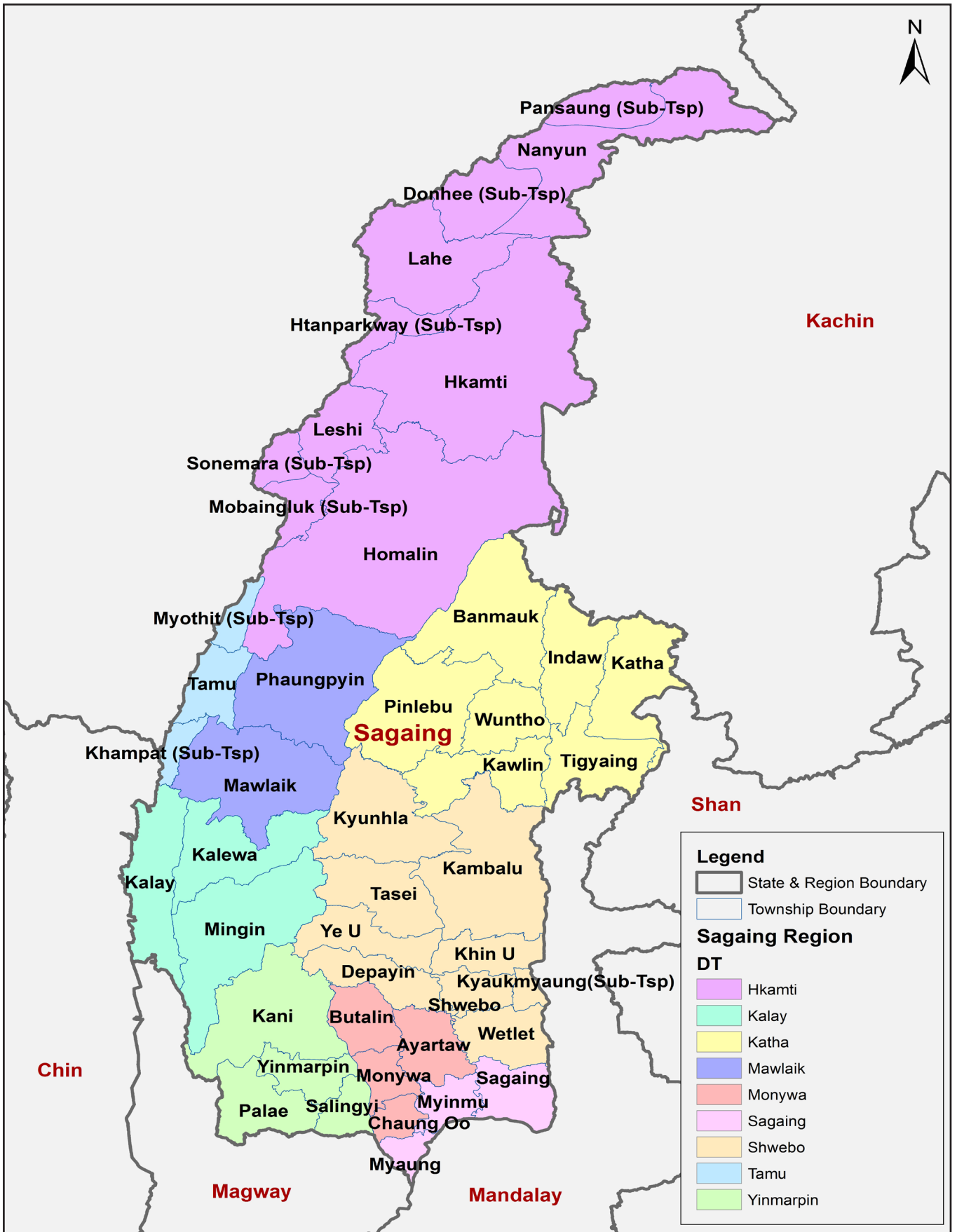
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Figure 1: Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Mawlaik Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	51,314 ²	
Population males	25,055 (48.8%)	
Population females	26,259 (51.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	16.7%	
Area (Km²)	3,530.3 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	14.5 persons	
Median age	25.9 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	28	
Number of private households	10,345	
Percentage of female headed households	23.5%	
Mean household size	4.8 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	31.9%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	62.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	59.0	
Child dependency ratio	50.8	
Old dependency ratio	8.2	
Ageing index	16.2	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	95	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	98.4%	
Male	99.1%	
Female	97.8%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,083	4.1
Walking	761	1.5
Seeing	958	1.9
Hearing	590	1.1
Remembering	761	1.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	32,755	80.4	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	61	0.1	
National Registration	92	0.2	
Religious	161	0.4	
Temporary Registration	111	0.3	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	7,536	18.5	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	80.4%	92.5%	69.0%
Unemployment rate	1.7%	1.9%	1.4%
Employment to population ratio	79.0%	90.8%	68.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	9,547	92.3	
Renter	252	2.4	
Provided free (individually)	108	1.0	
Government quarters	389	3.8	
Private company quarters	21	0.2	
Other	28	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		32.8%
Bamboo	51.3%	3.4%	0.5%
Earth	0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	40.9%	89.9%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		65.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	6.7%	5.8%	0.3%
Other	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.1	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	9,275	89.6	
Charcoal	1,020	9.9	
Coal	26	0.3	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,258	12.2
Kerosene	82	0.8
Candle	1,547	15.0
Battery	3,734	36.1
Generator (private)	1,678	16.2
Water mill (private)	28	0.2
Solar system/energy	1,651	16.0
Other	367	3.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	272	2.6
Tube well, borehole	4,566	44.1
Protected well/spring	3,184	30.8
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>8,030</i>	<i>77.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	254	2.5
Pool/pond/lake	*	< 0.1
River/stream/canal	1,988	19.2
Waterfall/rainwater	67	0.7
Other	*	< 0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,315</i>	<i>22.4</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	419	4.1
Tube well, borehole	4,270	41.3
Protected well/spring	2,967	28.7
Unprotected well/spring	246	2.4
Pool/pond/lake	*	< 0.1
River/stream/canal	2,317	22.4
Waterfall/rainwater	116	1.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	*	< 0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	46	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	9,300	89.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>9,346</i>	<i>90.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	350	3.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	80	0.8
Other	*	0.1
None	555	5.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	5,211	50.4
Television	4,779	46.2
Landline phone	199	1.9
Mobile phone	1,840	17.8
Computer	134	1.3
Internet at home	306	3.0
Households with none of the items	2,871	27.8
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	66	0.6
Motorcycle/Moped	3,960	38.3
Bicycle	2,365	22.9
4-Wheel tractor	82	0.8
Canoe/Boat	1,642	15.9
Motor boat	819	7.9
Cart (bullock)	5,671	54.8

Note: ¹ Population figures for Mawlaik 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 Mawlaik Township in Sagaing 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 Mawlaik Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	51,314 *		
Males	25,055		
Females	26,259		
Sex ratio	95 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	16.7%		
Area (Km ²)	3,530.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	14.5 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	28		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	49,782	7,810	41,972
Number of conventional households	10,345	1,824	8,521
Mean household size	4.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Mawlaik Township, there are slightly more females than males with 95 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (16.7%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Mawlaik Township is 15 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.8 persons living in each household in Mawlaik Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	10,345	51,314	25,055	26,259
	Ward	1,824	8,556	4,401	4,155
1	Myo Ma (1)(W)	675	3,109	1,503	1,606
2	Myo Ma (2)(W)	1,149	5,447	2,898	2,549
	Village Tract	8,521	42,758	20,654	22,104
1	Yu Wa(VT)	373	2,025	984	1,041
2	Khar Wea(VT)	415	2,136	1,014	1,122
3	Khar Tun(VT)	172	1,011	492	519
4	War Yon Thar(VT)	455	2,260	1,059	1,201
5	Pan Thar(VT)	291	1,431	710	721
6	Tat Kone(VT)	574	2,729	1,358	1,371
7	Hpe Ka Zet(VT)	212	1,089	542	547
8	Tein Thar(VT)	227	935	450	485
9	Nar Pin(VT)	205	865	412	453
10	Kin Tat(VT)	929	4,335	2,013	2,322
11	Hmaw Ku(VT)	323	1,471	726	745
12	Tun Pin(VT)	283	1,369	659	710
13	Aw Zee Khon(VT)	425	2,151	1,061	1,090
14	Laung Kaung(VT)	347	1,870	889	981
15	Kyar Inn(VT)	425	1,968	858	1,110
16	Zee Khon(VT)	270	1,301	590	711
17	Nan Sauk Sauk(VT)	87	412	188	224
18	Hman Pin(VT)	380	1,924	905	1,019
19	Htan Pin Kone(VT)	164	732	342	390
20	Hpar Tin(VT)	255	1,079	513	566
21	Oke Hpo(VT)	83	411	188	223
22	Taung Kone(VT)	214	1,192	618	574
23	Htaw Thar(VT)	141	853	418	435

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	Nan Thi(VT)	425	2,467	1,239	1,228
25	Taung In(VT)	261	1,444	747	697
26	Kaung Kway(VT)	211	1,192	592	600
27	Kyoke Thar(VT)	174	1,029	517	512
28	Law Thar(VT)	200	1,077	570	507

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Mawlaik Township

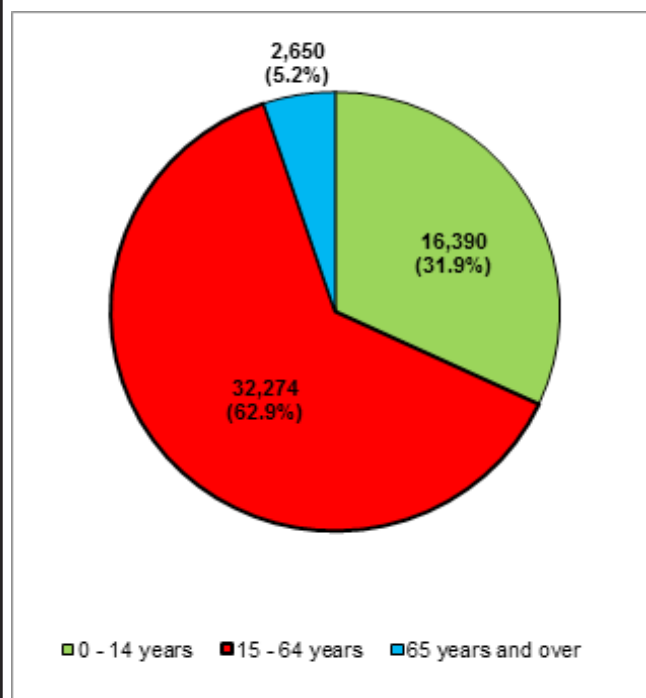
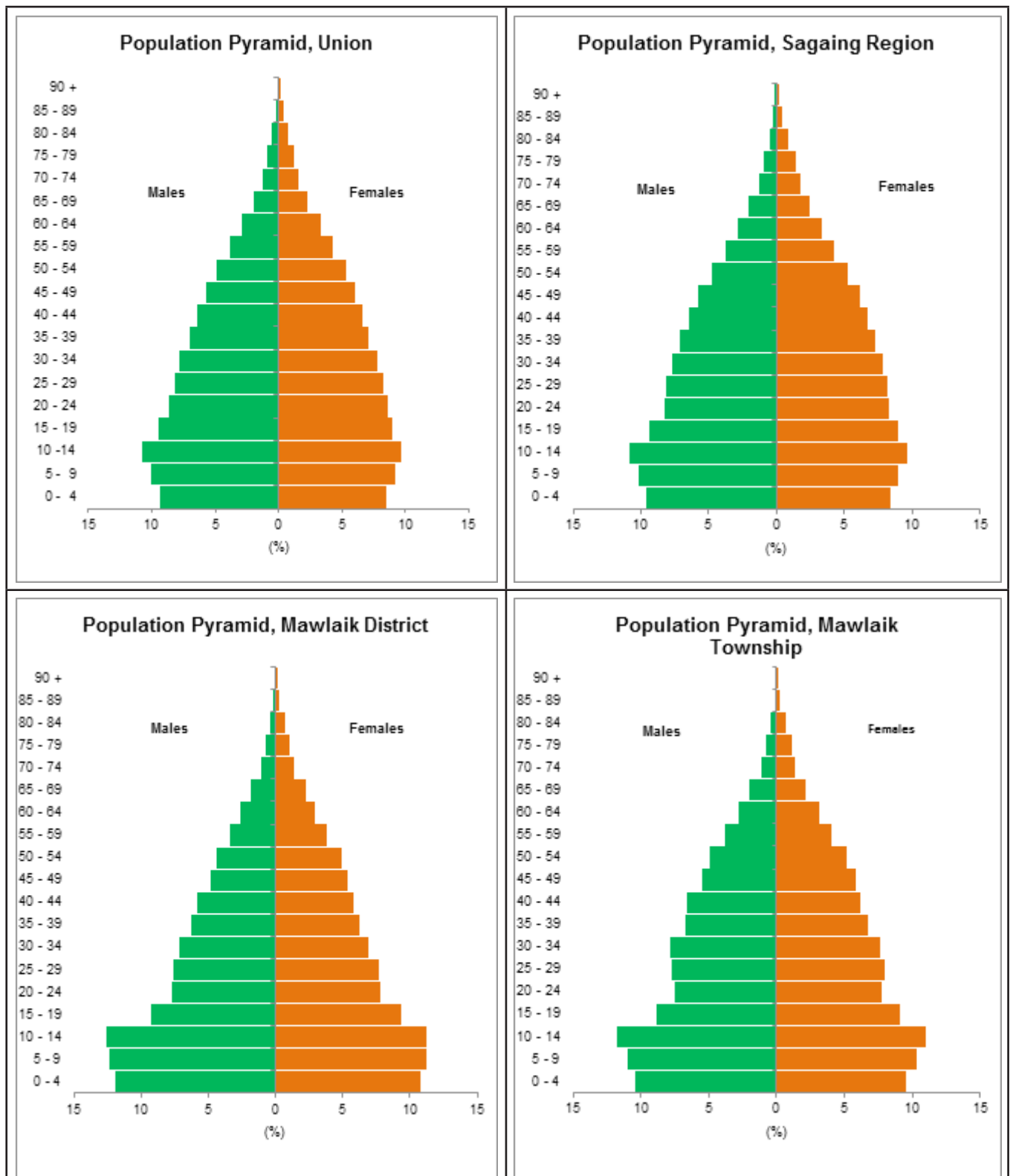


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Mawlaik Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	51,314	25,055	26,259
0 - 4	5,114	2,621	2,493
5 - 9	5,459	2,757	2,702
10 - 14	5,817	2,941	2,876
15 - 19	4,611	2,225	2,386
20 - 24	3,926	1,890	2,036
25 - 29	4,037	1,941	2,096
30 - 34	3,963	1,974	1,989
35 - 39	3,445	1,687	1,758
40 - 44	3,275	1,642	1,633
45 - 49	2,895	1,372	1,523
50 - 54	2,598	1,233	1,365
55 - 59	2,019	954	1,065
60 - 64	1,505	687	818
65 - 69	1,058	490	568
70 - 74	648	280	368
75 - 79	503	205	298
80 - 84	283	103	180
85 - 89	111	40	71
90 +	47	13	34

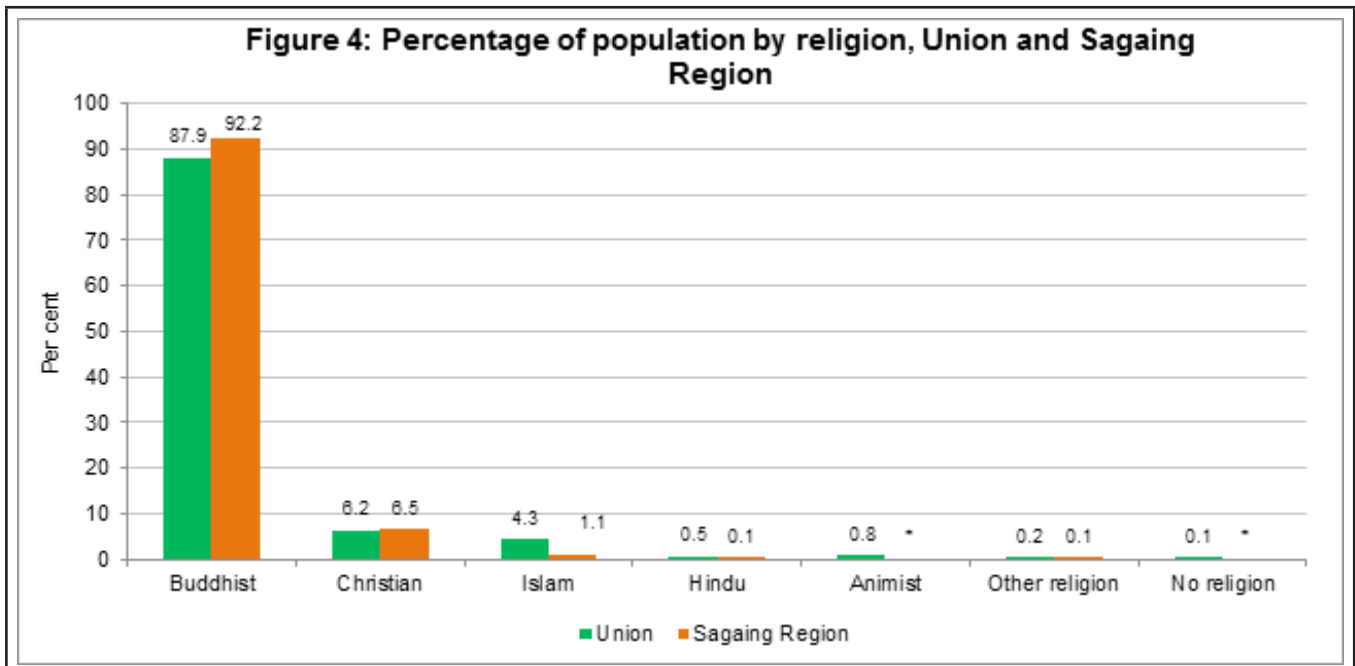
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Mawlaik Township is 62.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are only (9.8%) less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Mawlaik District and Mawlaik Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably lower in Mawlaik Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is lower in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Mawlaik Township.
- Starting from age group (15-19), there are less males than females in all age groups.

(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 Sagaing Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion and less than 0.1% for Animist and 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	1,023	522	501	398	200	198
6	1,048	534	514	919	473	446
7	1,139	583	556	1,016	515	501
8	1,070	518	552	976	482	494
9	1,154	582	572	1,034	526	508
10	1,197	598	599	1,086	534	552
11	1,071	557	514	930	478	452
12	1,255	618	637	1,017	506	511
13	1,197	606	591	818	413	405
14	1,053	529	524	578	275	303
15	935	453	482	384	174	210
16	886	432	454	282	115	167
17	911	410	501	227	93	134
18	947	464	483	166	70	96
19	760	315	445	125	36	89
20	849	376	473	82	29	53
21	714	323	391	40	13	27
22	753	341	412	30	13	17
23	677	297	380	22	13	9
24	659	301	358	16	9	7
25	815	357	458	11	7	4
26	699	314	385	10	5	5
27	772	374	398	5	2	3
28	787	359	428	7	3	4
29	727	326	401	8	4	4

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Mawlaik Township

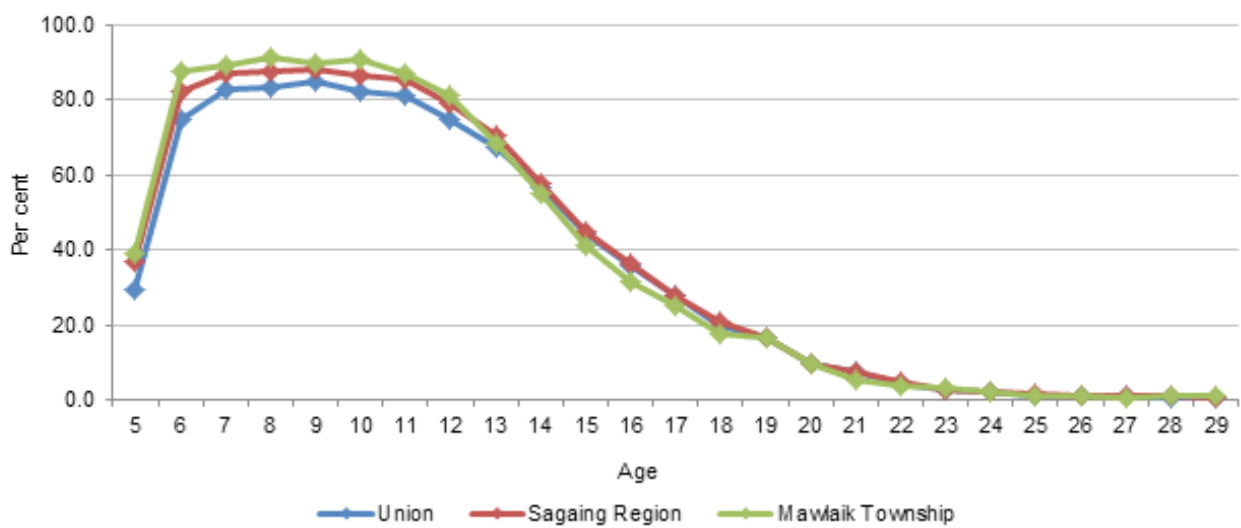
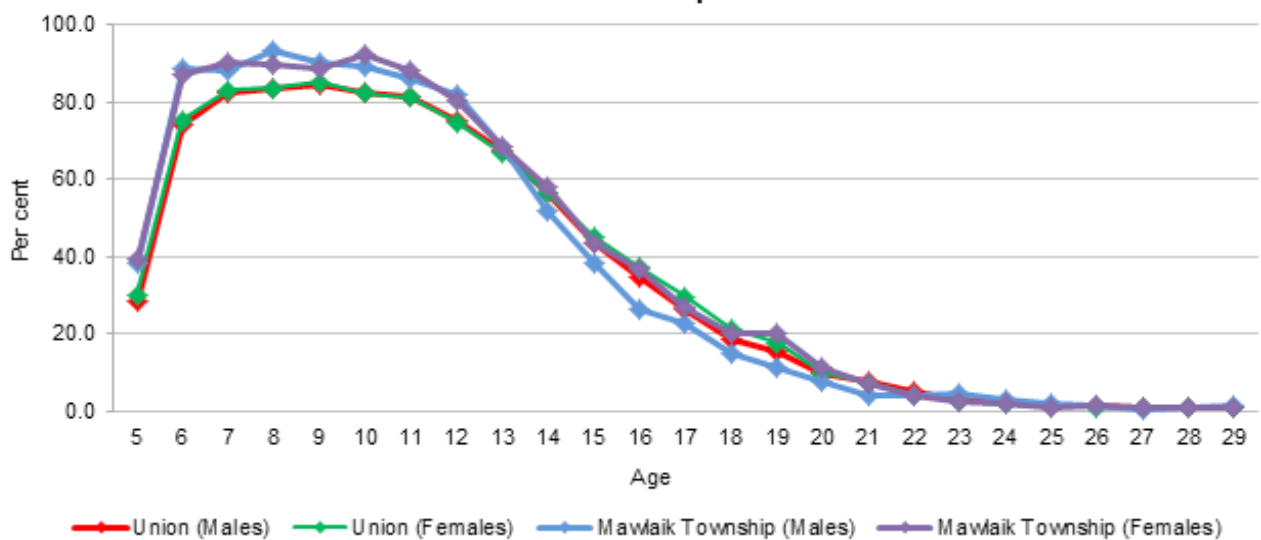
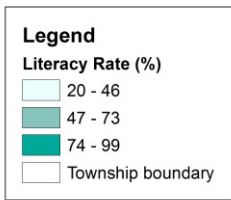
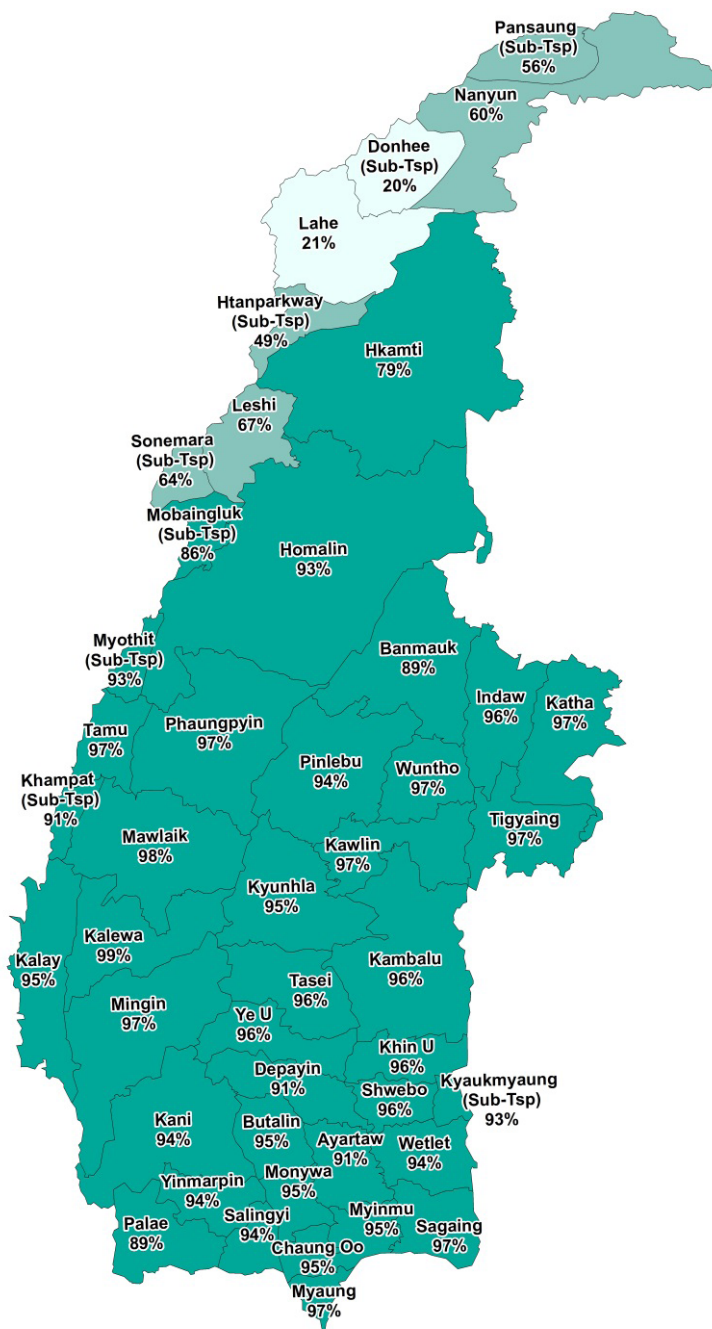


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Mawlaik Township



- School attendance in Mawlaik Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Mawlaik Township is decreasing after age 14.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Mawlaik District	: 97.5%
Mawlaik Township	: 98.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	8,091	99.2
Males	3,712	99.1
Females	4,379	99.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Mawlaik Township is 98.4 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 97.8 per cent and for the males it is 99.1 per cent.
- In Mawlaik Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 99.2 per cent with 99.2 per cent for females and 99.1 per cent for males.

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

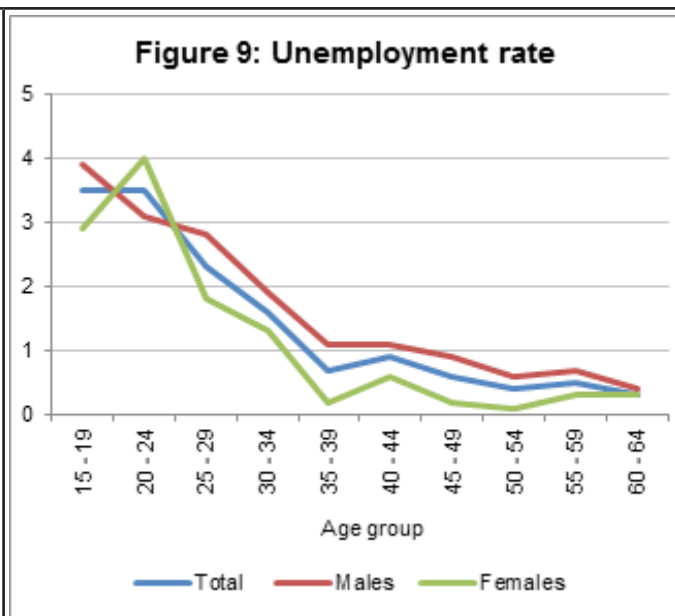
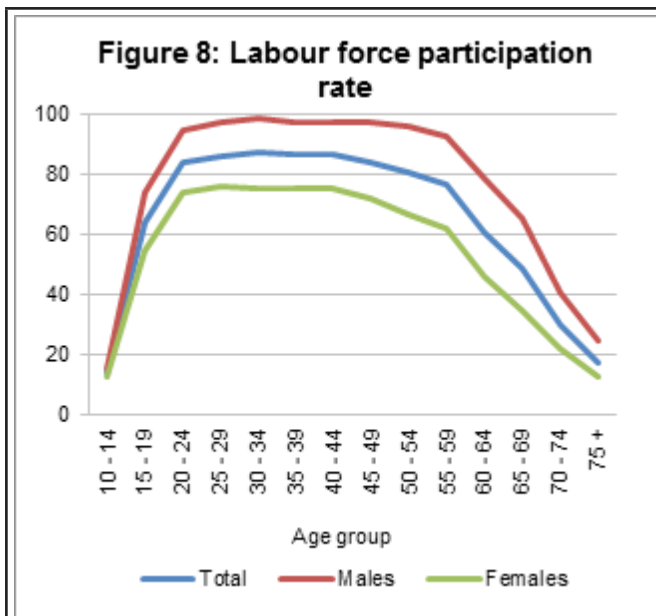
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	26,387	1,391	5.3	5,155	12,435	3,525	1,784	54	1,406	29	43	565
Urban	4,855	233	4.8	769	1,101	1,083	820	16	763	16	8	46
Rural	21,532	1,158	5.4	4,386	11,334	2,442	964	38	643	13	35	519
Males	12,621	545	4.3	1,911	6,034	2,122	1,002	35	619	15	32	306
Females	13,766	846	6.1	3,244	6,401	1,403	782	19	787	14	11	259

- About 5.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 5.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 4.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 6.1 per cent for females have never been to school.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 47.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.3 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	14.1	15.4	12.7	2.6	3.1	1.9
15 - 19	64.1	74.0	54.9	3.5	3.9	2.9
20 - 24	83.8	94.4	74.0	3.5	3.1	4.0
25 - 29	86.1	97.4	75.6	2.3	2.8	1.8
30 - 34	86.9	98.3	75.5	1.6	1.9	1.3
35 - 39	86.3	97.5	75.5	0.7	1.1	0.2
40 - 44	86.4	97.4	75.4	0.9	1.1	0.6
45 - 49	83.7	96.9	71.8	0.6	0.9	0.2
50 - 54	80.6	95.7	66.9	0.4	0.6	0.1
55 - 59	76.4	92.6	61.9	0.5	0.7	0.3
60 - 64	60.7	78.5	45.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
65 - 69	48.8	65.1	34.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
70 - 74	30.1	40.4	22.3	0.5	0.9	-
75 +	17.4	24.4	13.0	-	-	-
15 - 24	73.2	83.4	63.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
15 - 64	80.4	92.5	69.0	1.7	1.9	1.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Mawlaik Township is 80.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 69.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 92.5 per cent.
- In Mawlaik Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 14.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Mawlaik Township is 1.7 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.9%) and for females (1.4%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.5 per cent.

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

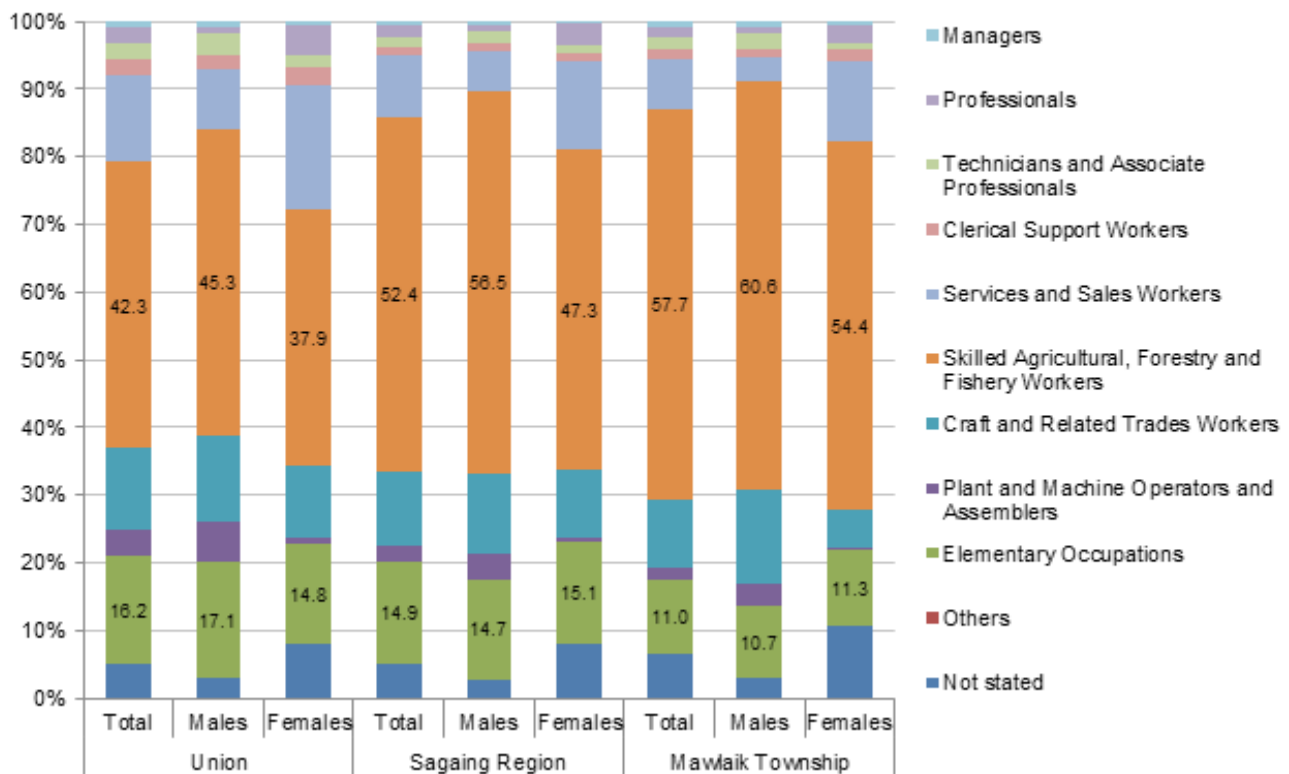
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	13,109	0.5	47.0	33.8	13.1	1.8	3.9
Males	4,267	1.3	69.0	3.4	15.7	2.6	7.9
Females	8,842	0.2	36.3	48.4	11.8	1.4	1.9

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 69.0 per cent of males are full time students and 48.4 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	24,354	13,136	11,218	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	171	110	61	0.7	0.8	0.5
Professionals	385	99	286	1.6	0.8	2.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	426	317	109	1.7	2.4	1.0
Clerical Support Workers	374	185	189	1.5	1.4	1.7
Services and Sales Workers	1,784	435	1,349	7.3	3.3	12.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	14,058	7,960	6,098	57.7	60.6	54.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,457	1,828	629	10.1	13.9	5.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	448	410	38	1.8	3.1	0.3
Elementary Occupations	2,678	1,410	1,268	11.0	10.7	11.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,573	382	1,191	6.5	2.9	10.6

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



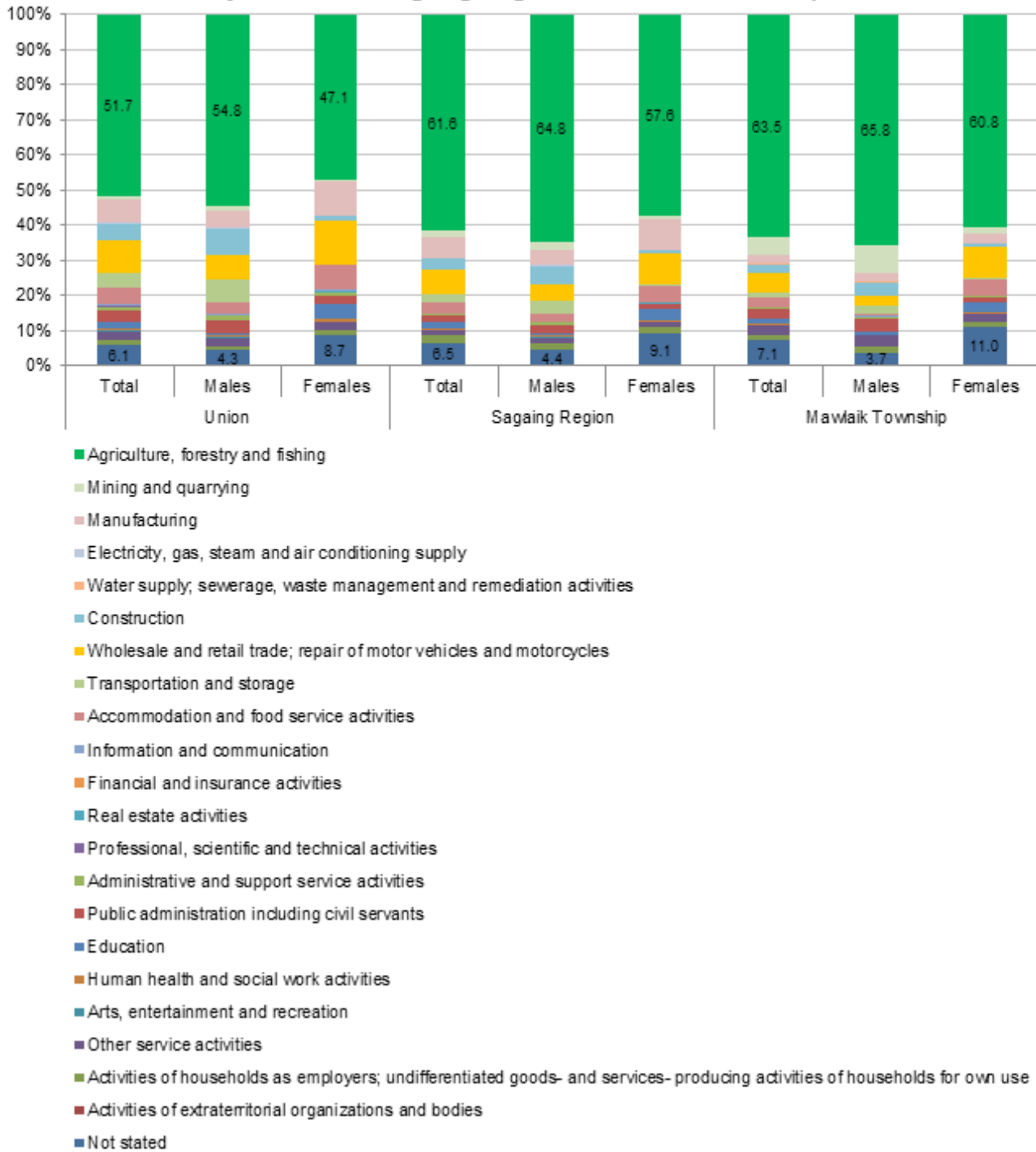
- In Mawlaik Township, 57.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 11.0 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 60.6 per cent of males and 54.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.9 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	24,354	13,136	11,218	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15,463	8,638	6,825	63.5	65.8	60.8
Mining and quarrying	1,211	1,020	191	5.0	7.8	1.7
Manufacturing	626	341	285	2.6	2.6	2.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	13	10	3	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16	16	-	0.1	0.1	-
Construction	652	535	117	2.7	4.1	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,350	345	1,005	5.5	2.6	9.0
Transportation and storage	330	272	58	1.4	2.1	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	625	113	512	2.6	0.9	4.6
Information and communication	18	13	5	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	13	8	5	0.1	0.1	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	25	15	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	47	39	8	0.2	0.3	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	691	504	187	2.8	3.8	1.7
Education	421	106	315	1.7	0.8	2.8
Human health and social work activities	88	36	52	0.4	0.3	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13	12	1	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	619	383	236	2.5	2.9	2.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	411	243	168	1.7	1.8	1.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,722	487	1,235	7.1	3.7	11.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



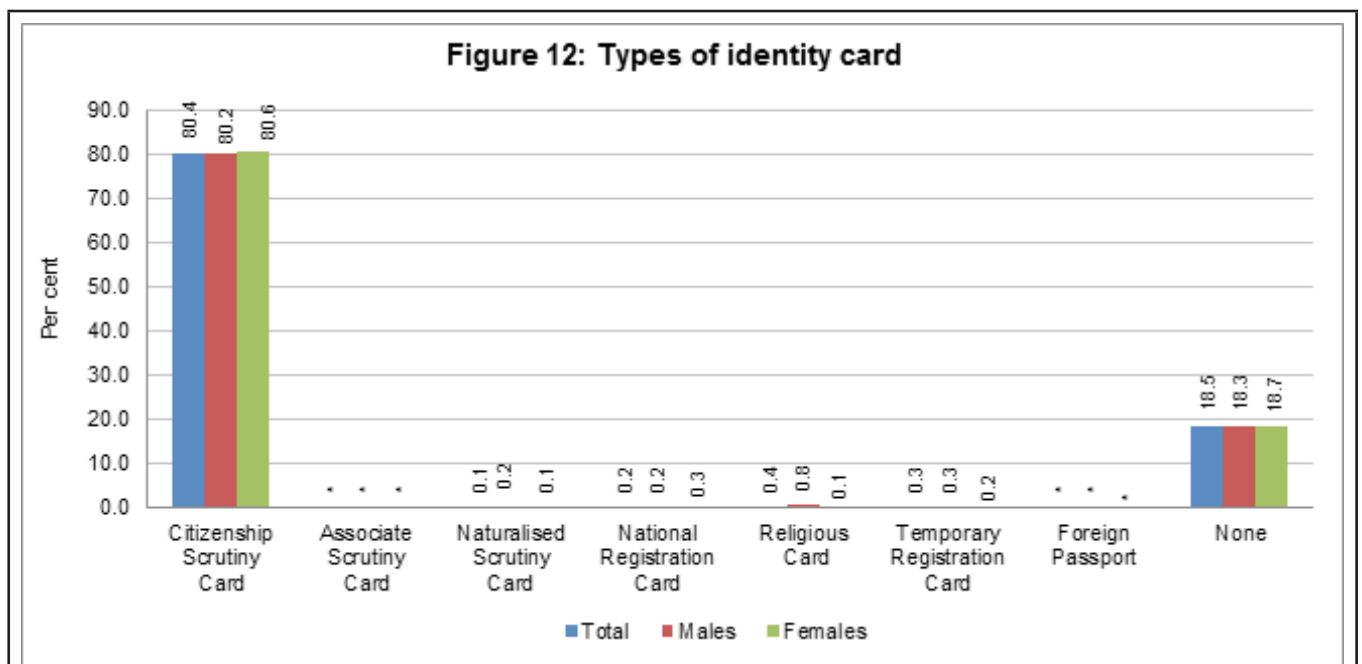
- In Mawlaik Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 63.5 per cent.
- There are 65.8 per cent of males and 60.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” 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	32,755	*	61	92	161	111	-	*	7,536
Urban	5,991	*	14	23	32	23	-	*	1,055
Rural	26,764	*	47	69	129	88	-	*	6,481
Males	15,782	*	33	37	149	60	-	*	3,607
Females	16,973	*	28	55	12	51	-	*	3,929

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Mawlaik Township, 80.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 18.5 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 18.3 per cent of males and 18.7 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	51,314	49,231	2,083	4.1	958	590	761	761
0 - 4	5,114	5,030	84	1.6	5	3	16	74
5 - 9	5,459	5,371	88	1.6	14	10	23	63
10 - 14	5,817	5,731	86	1.5	9	21	22	55
15 - 19	4,611	4,543	68	1.5	13	13	19	32
20 - 24	3,926	3,872	54	1.4	8	15	22	22
25 - 29	4,037	3,966	71	1.8	17	10	24	28
30 - 34	3,963	3,898	65	1.6	15	18	24	19
35 - 39	3,445	3,367	78	2.3	22	15	31	23
40 - 44	3,275	3,171	104	3.2	46	22	37	30
45 - 49	2,895	2,747	148	5.1	86	29	36	29
50 - 54	2,598	2,427	171	6.6	85	40	56	43
55 - 59	2,019	1,851	168	8.3	86	53	45	43
60 - 64	1,505	1,308	197	13.1	110	65	61	47
65 - 69	1,058	862	196	18.5	116	66	68	50
70 - 74	648	481	167	25.8	115	54	78	52
75 - 79	503	356	147	29.2	93	60	71	57
80 - 84	283	175	108	38.2	66	50	71	50
85 - 89	111	54	57	51.4	36	33	38	30
90 +	47	21	26	55.3	16	13	19	14

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	25,055	24,074	981	3.9	418	261	360	351
0 - 4	2,621	2,583	38	1.4	2	2	8	32
5 - 9	2,757	2,713	44	1.6	7	3	11	30
10 - 14	2,941	2,887	54	1.8	5	10	14	39
15 - 19	2,225	2,181	44	2.0	8	7	14	20
20 - 24	1,890	1,865	25	1.3	3	7	12	9
25 - 29	1,941	1,899	42	2.2	9	6	16	15
30 - 34	1,974	1,939	35	1.8	7	10	13	10
35 - 39	1,687	1,645	42	2.5	11	9	18	11
40 - 44	1,642	1,594	48	2.9	18	11	24	16
45 - 49	1,372	1,291	81	5.9	45	17	18	16
50 - 54	1,233	1,152	81	6.6	42	12	29	19
55 - 59	954	871	83	8.7	43	22	19	18
60 - 64	687	592	95	13.8	52	32	33	22
65 - 69	490	415	75	15.3	45	26	28	19
70 - 74	280	205	75	26.8	50	28	32	23
75 - 79	205	142	63	30.7	37	28	34	25
80 - 84	103	74	29	28.2	15	13	20	13
85 - 89	40	20	20	50.0	15	13	13	11
90 +	13	6	7	53.8	4	5	4	3

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	26,259	25,157	1,102	4.2	540	329	401	410
0 - 4	2,493	2,447	46	1.8	3	1	8	42
5 - 9	2,702	2,658	44	1.6	7	7	12	33
10 - 14	2,876	2,844	32	1.1	4	11	8	16
15 - 19	2,386	2,362	24	1.0	5	6	5	12
20 - 24	2,036	2,007	29	1.4	5	8	10	13
25 - 29	2,096	2,067	29	1.4	8	4	8	13
30 - 34	1,989	1,959	30	1.5	8	8	11	9
35 - 39	1,758	1,722	36	2.0	11	6	13	12
40 - 44	1,633	1,577	56	3.4	28	11	13	14
45 - 49	1,523	1,456	67	4.4	41	12	18	13
50 - 54	1,365	1,275	90	6.6	43	28	27	24
55 - 59	1,065	980	85	8.0	43	31	26	25
60 - 64	818	716	102	12.5	58	33	28	25
65 - 69	568	447	121	21.3	71	40	40	31
70 - 74	368	276	92	25.0	65	26	46	29
75 - 79	298	214	84	28.2	56	32	37	32
80 - 84	180	101	79	43.9	51	37	51	37
85 - 89	71	34	37	52.1	21	20	25	19
90 +	34	15	19	55.9	12	8	15	11

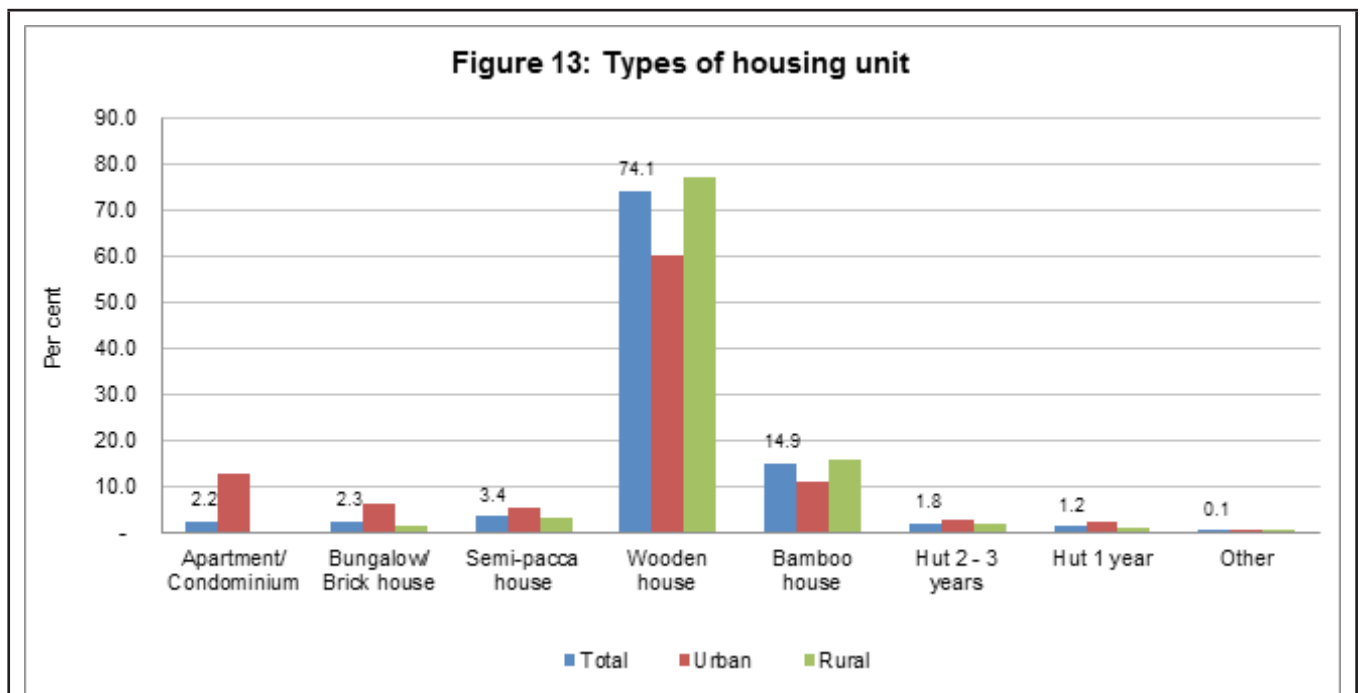
- Four in every 100 persons in Mawlaik Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing, walking and remembering were the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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	10,345	2.2	2.3	3.4	74.1	14.9	1.8	1.2	0.1
Urban	1,824	12.6	6.1	5.3	60.1	11.1	2.7	2.0	0.1
Rural	8,521	-	1.4	3.0	77.1	15.7	1.6	1.1	0.1



- The majority of the households in Mawlaik Township are living in wooden houses (74.1%) followed by households in bamboo houses (14.9%).
- About (60.1%) of urban households and (77.1%) of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

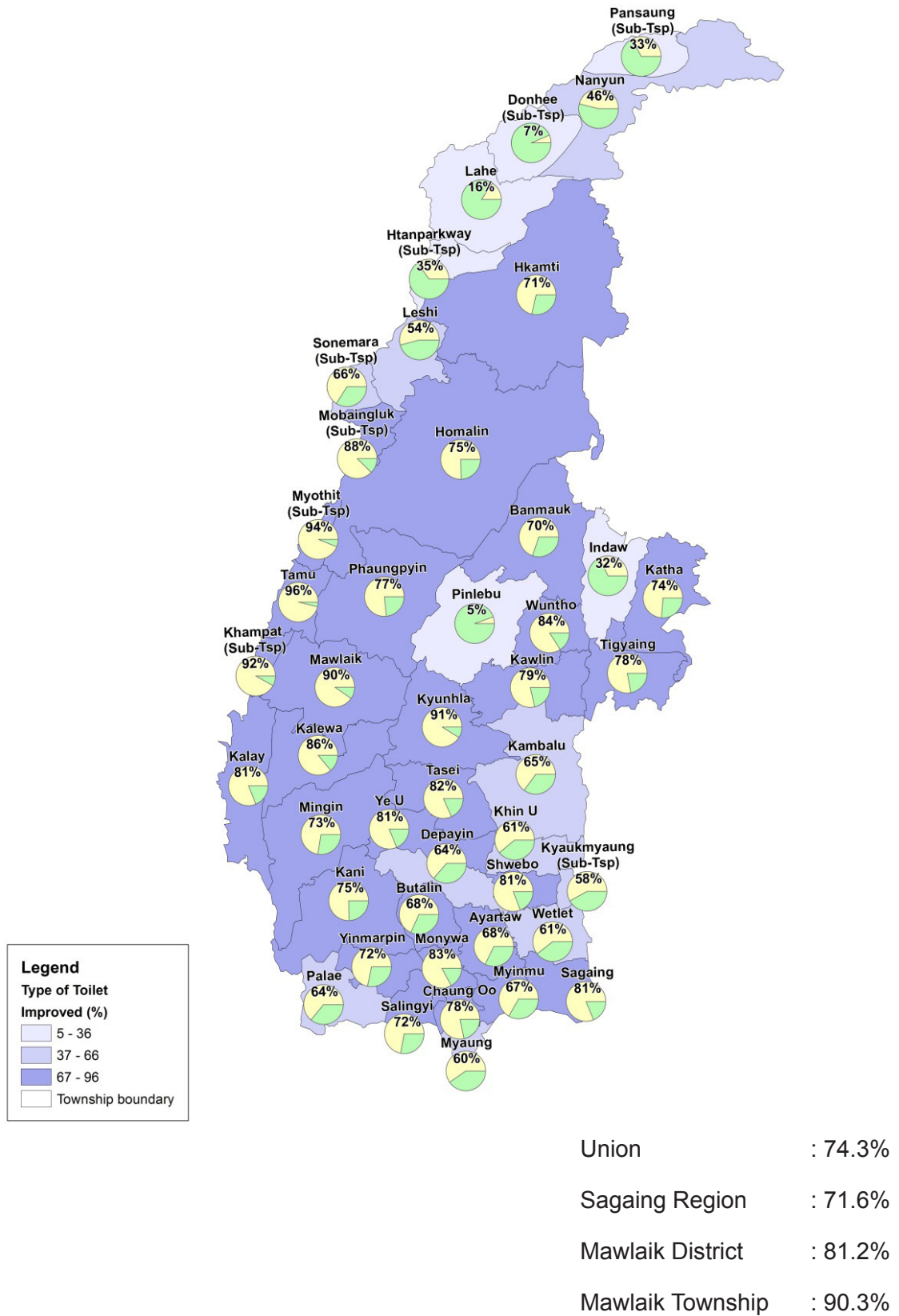


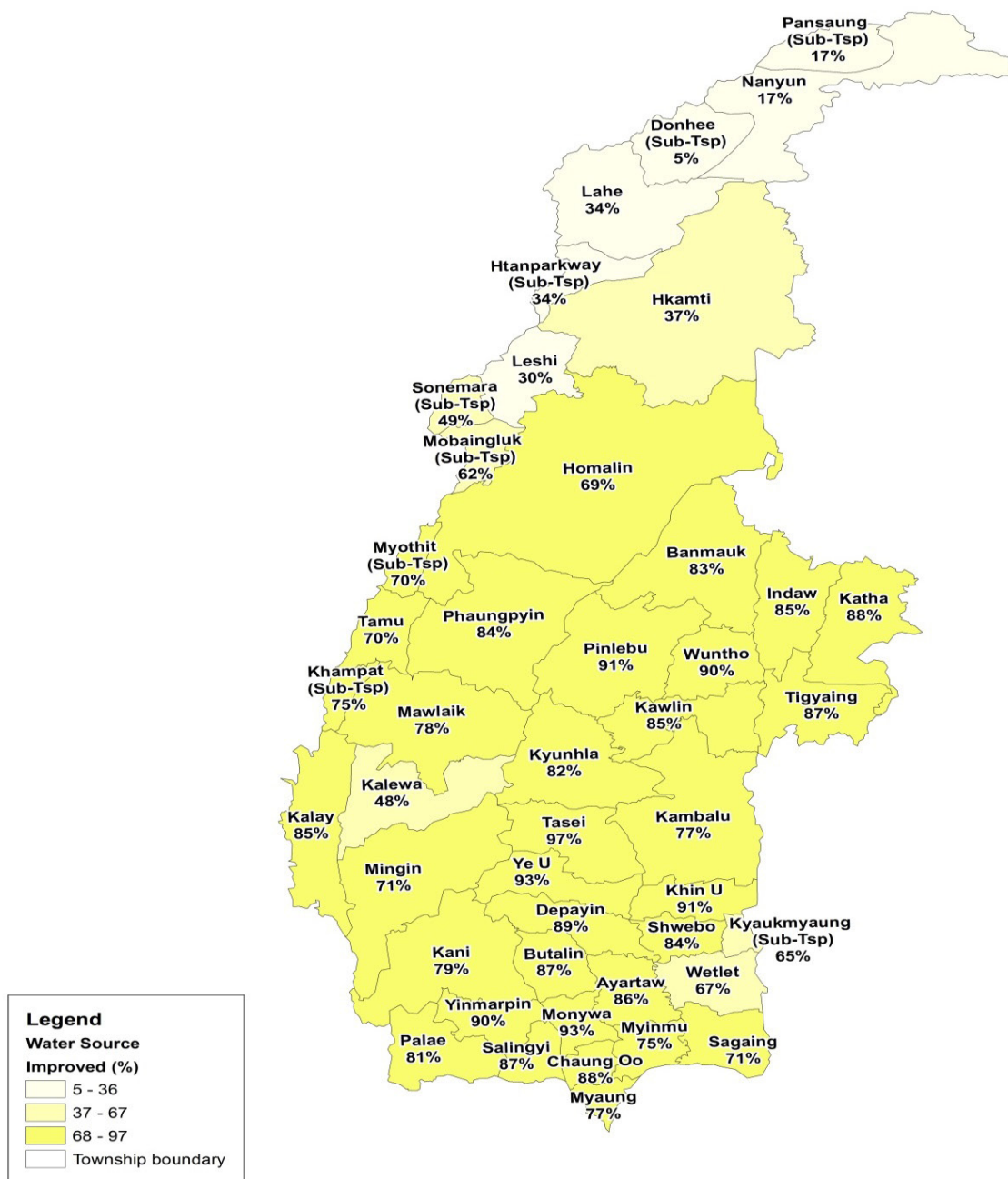
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	0.5	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		89.9	94.2	89.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>90.3</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>89.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.4	2.4	3.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.8	0.1	0.9
Other		0.1	-	0.2
None		5.4	2.8	5.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,345	1,824	8,521

- Up to 90.3 per cent of the households in Mawlaik Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (89.9%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, Mawlaik proportion belongs to the (67-96) proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 5.4 per cent of the households in the Mawlaik Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Mawlaik Township, 5.9 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%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Mawlaik District	: 82.1%
Mawlaik Township	: 77.6%

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

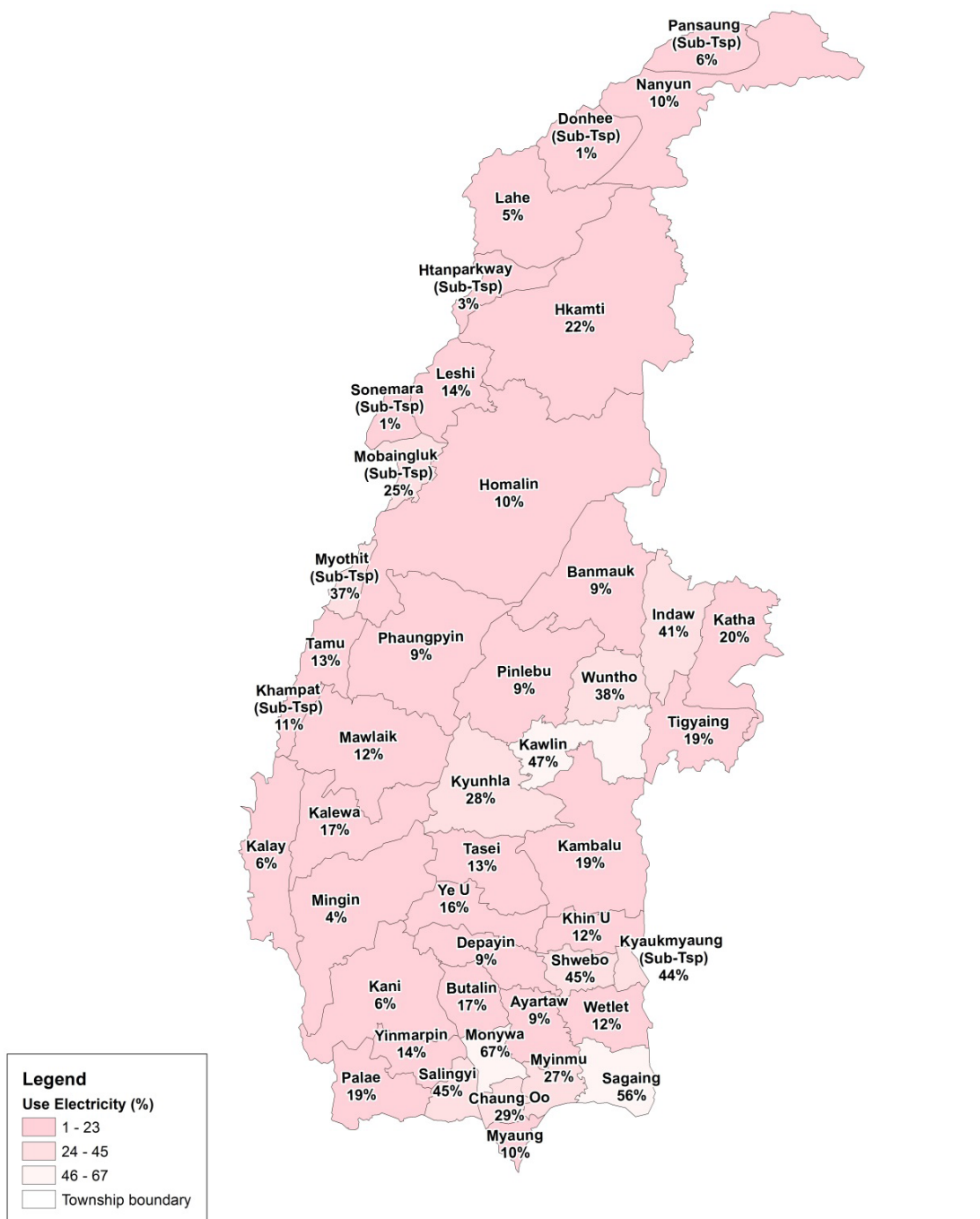
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		2.6	9.3	1.2
Tube well, borehole		44.1	32.1	46.7
Protected well/ Spring		30.8	43.3	28.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.1	0.4	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>77.6</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>76.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		2.5	2.7	2.4
Pool/Pond/ Lake		*	0.1	*
River/stream/ canal		19.2	11.6	20.8
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.7	0.4	0.7
Other		*	0.1	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>22.4</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>23.9</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,345	1,824	8,521

- In Mawlaik Township, 77.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, Mawlaik household proportion belongs to the (68-97) per cent group in use improved sources for drinking water and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 44.1 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 30.8 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- About 22.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, (23.9%) of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Mawlaik District	: 9.9%
Mawlaik Township	: 12.2%

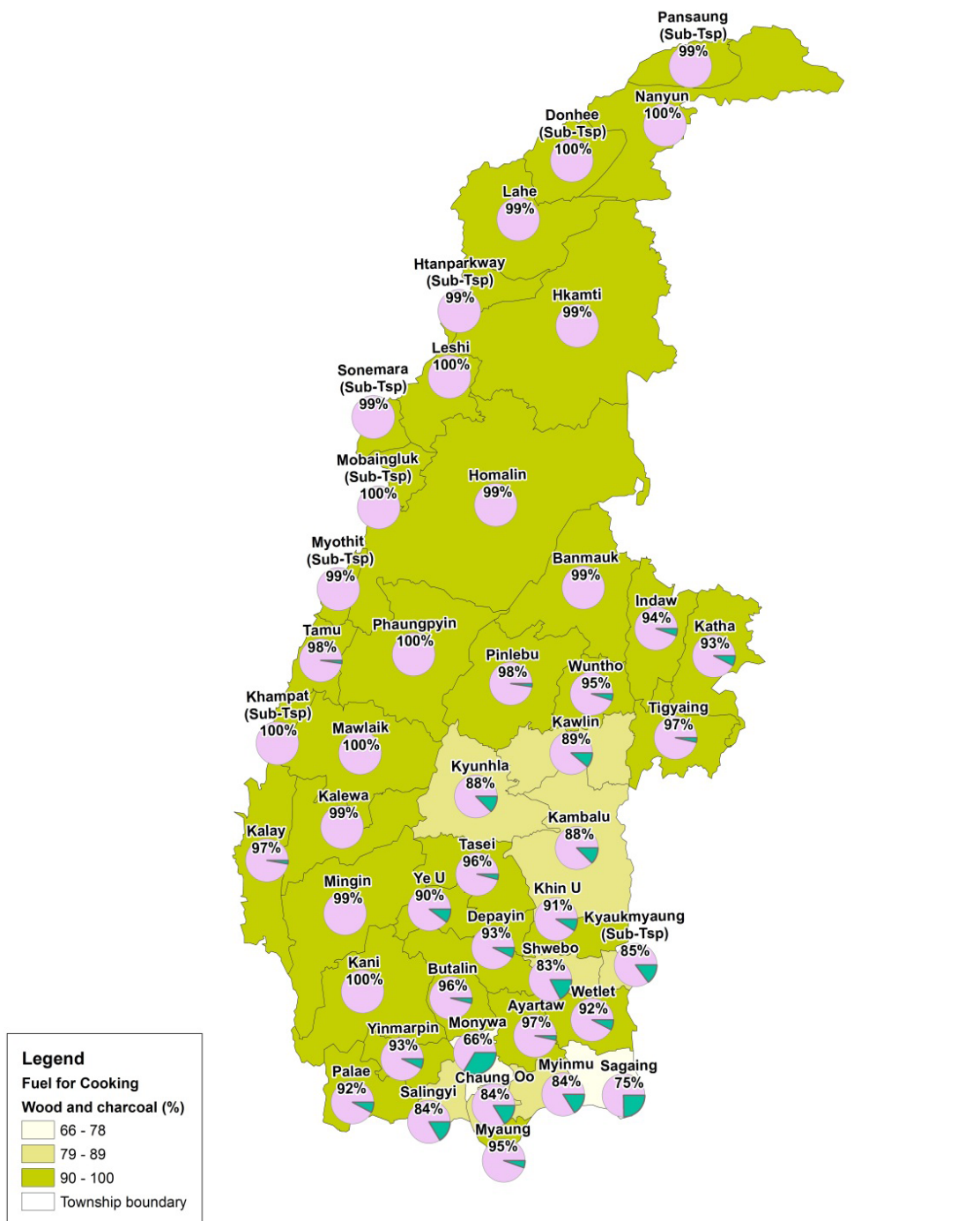
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		12.2	44.6	5.2
Kerosene		0.8	0.5	0.9
Candle		15.0	15.4	14.9
Battery		36.1	7.7	42.2
Generator (private)		16.2	23.6	14.6
Water mill (private)		0.2	0.4	0.2
Solar system/energy		16.0	6.9	17.9
Other		3.5	0.9	4.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,345	1,824	8,521

- In Mawlaik Township, 12.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the (1-23) per cent group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Sagaing Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 36.1 per cent.
- In rural areas, 42.2 per cent of the households use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Mawlaik District	: 99.5%
Mawlaik Township	: 99.5%

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		*	-	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		89.6	62.0	95.6
Charcoal		9.9	36.5	4.2
Coal		0.3	1.0	0.1
Other		0.1	0.3	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,345	1,824	8,521

- In Mawlaik Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 89.6 per cent using firewood and 9.9 per cent using charcoal.
- About 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 95.6 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 4.2 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent

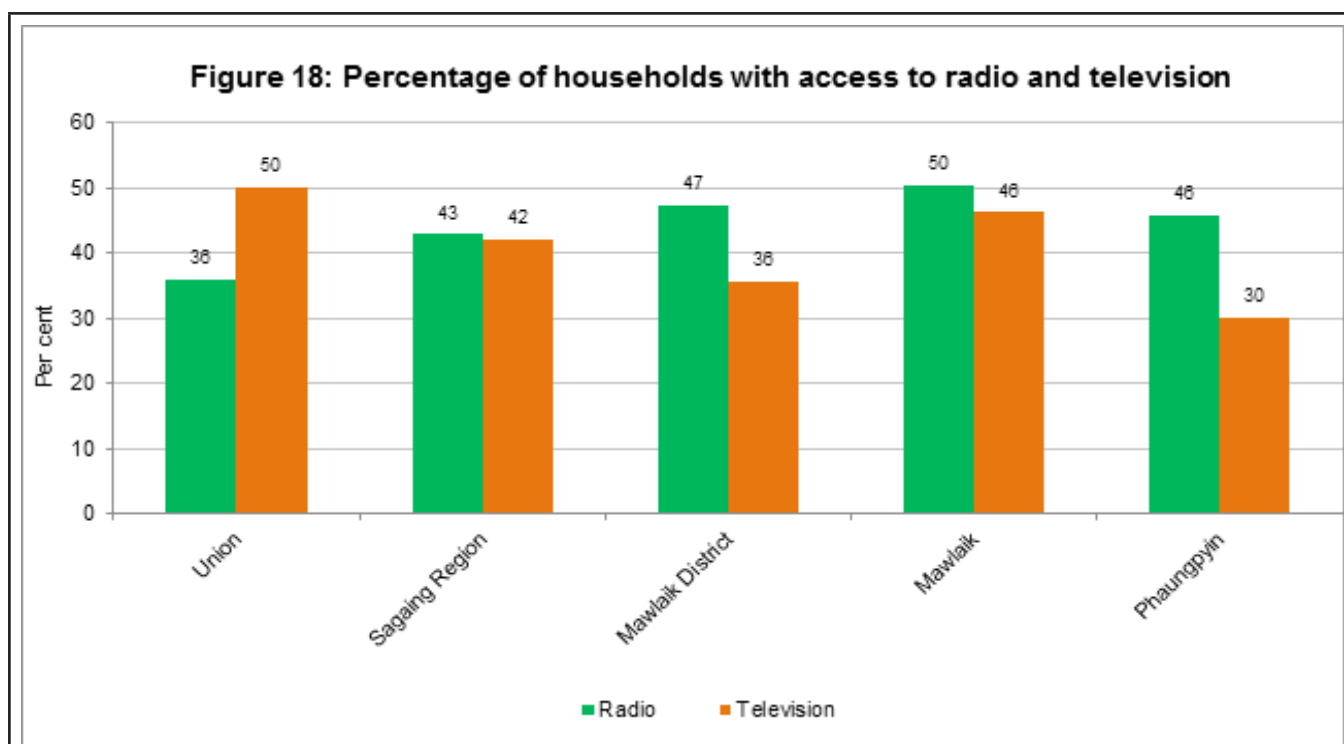
Communication and related amenities

Table 17: Conventional households by availability of communication and related amenities by urban/rural

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	10,345	50.4	46.2	1.9	17.8	1.3	3.0	27.8	0.1
Urban	1,824	46.3	59.7	1.5	51.5	5.5	13.4	19.0	0.5
Rural	8,521	51.2	43.3	2.0	10.6	0.4	0.7	29.6	*

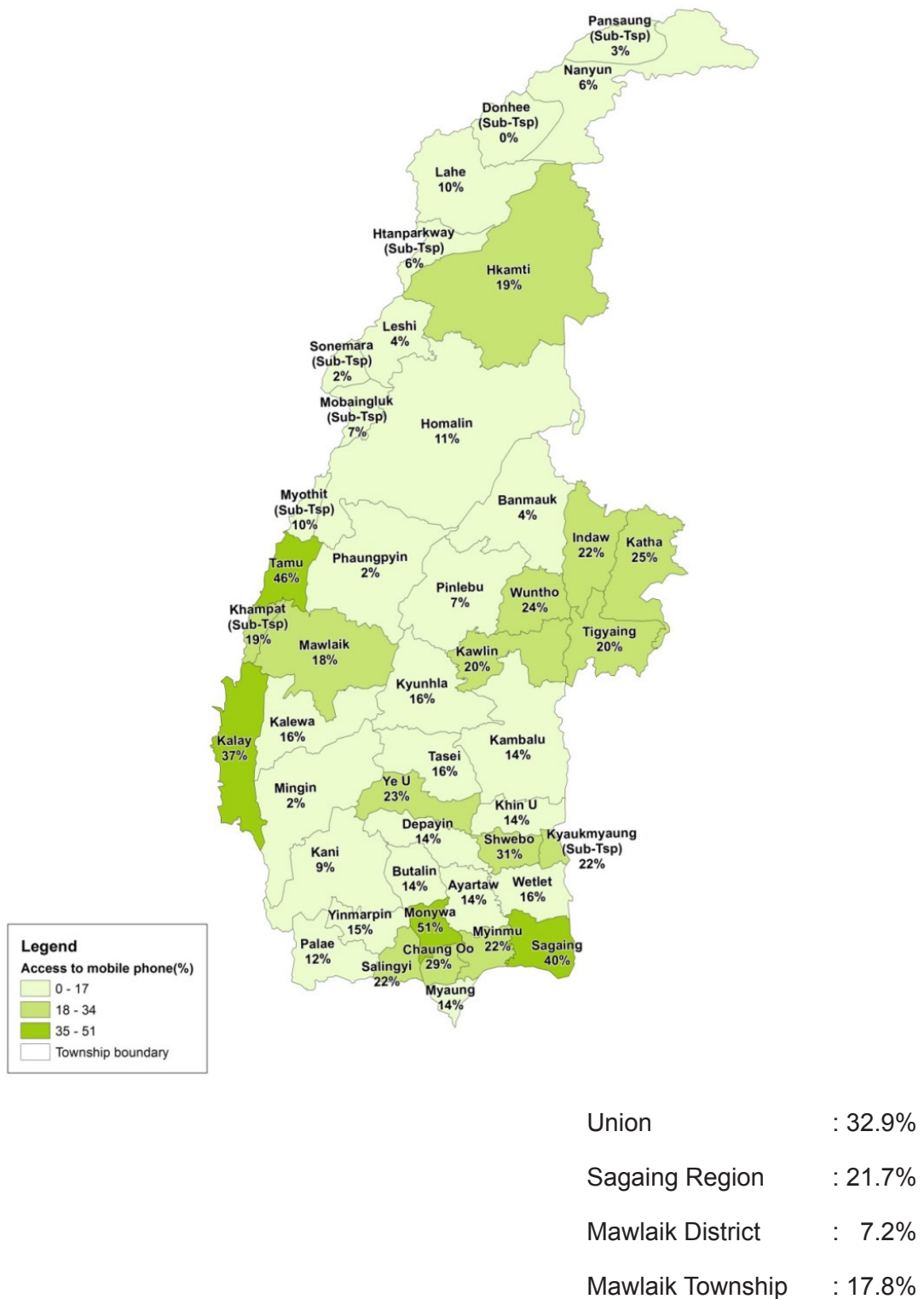
- About 50.4 per cent of the households in Mawlaik Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 59.7 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television and 51.2 per cent of households in rural area have access to radio.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent



- About 46.2 per cent of the households in Mawlaik Township have access to television and about one in two households (50.4%) have access to radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- About 17.8 per cent of the households in Mawlaik Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in the Sagaing Region, it belongs to the (18-34) proportion group.

Transportation items

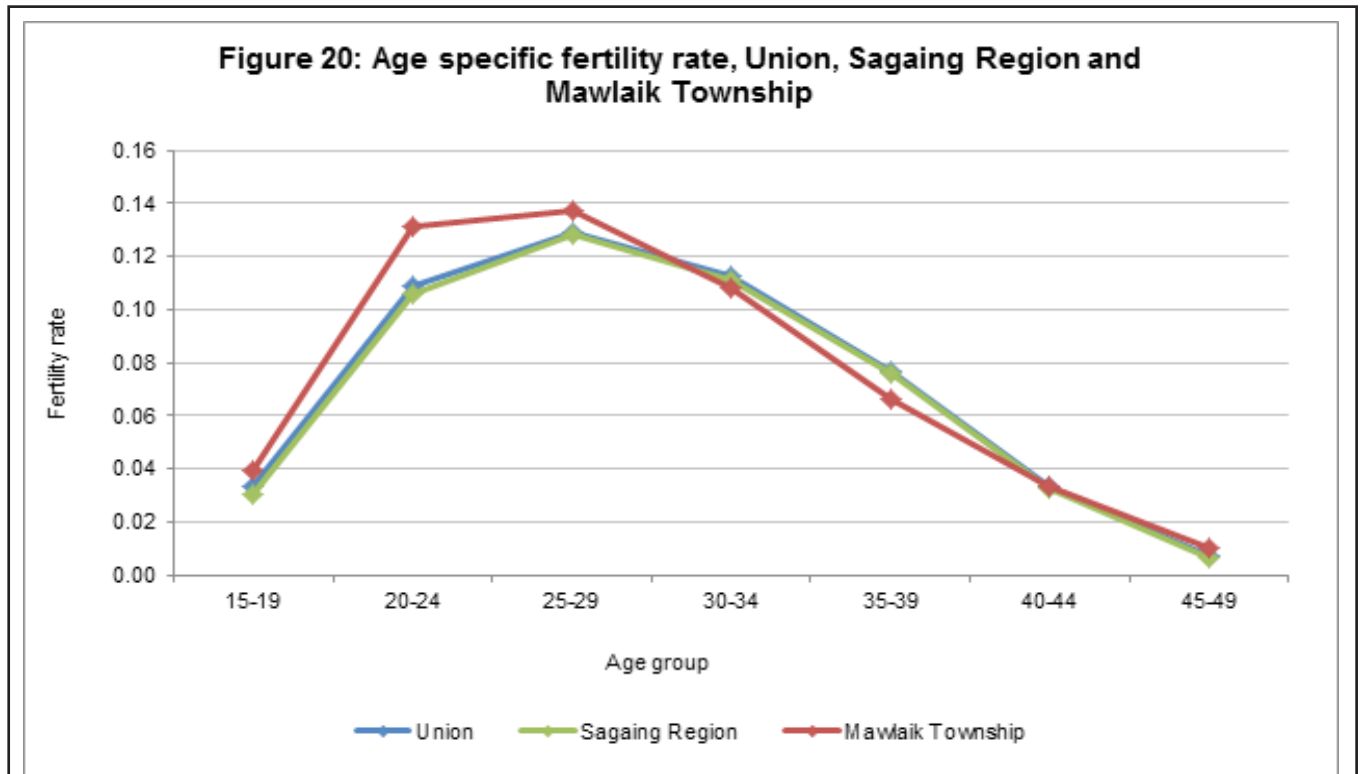
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/ District /Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Mawlaik District	30,591	202	12,506	7,414	1,263	4,586	1,671	18,435
Urban	3,766	54	2,146	2,015	104	837	173	666
Rural	26,825	148	10,360	5,399	1,159	3,749	1,498	17,769
Mawlaik Township	10,345	66	3,960	2,365	82	1,642	819	5,671
Urban	1,824	26	975	980	15	313	83	352
Rural	8,521	40	2,985	1,385	67	1,329	736	5,319

- In Mawlaik Township, 54.8 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 38.3 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban mainly use bicycle while in rural mainly use cart (bullock) as a means of transport.

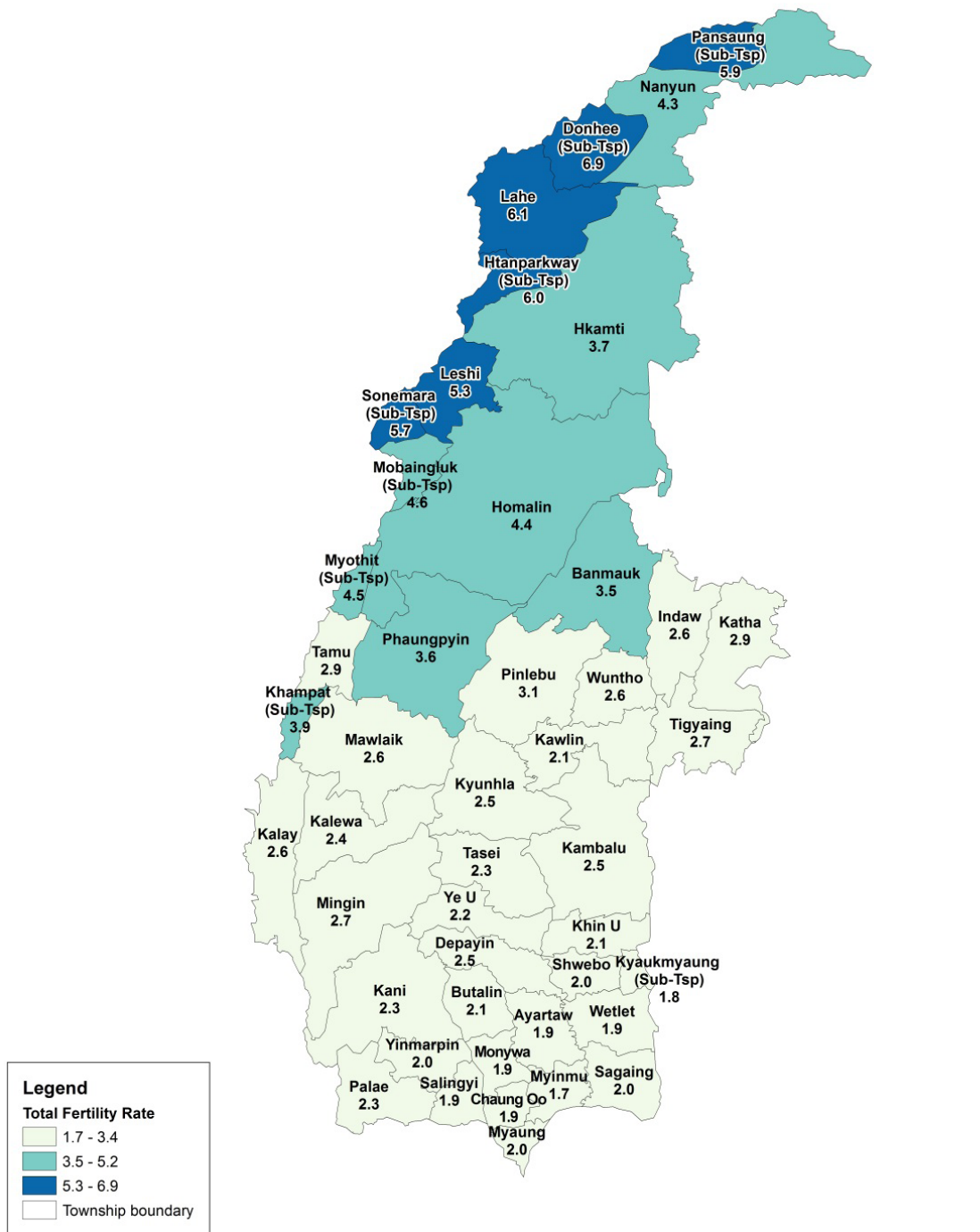
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



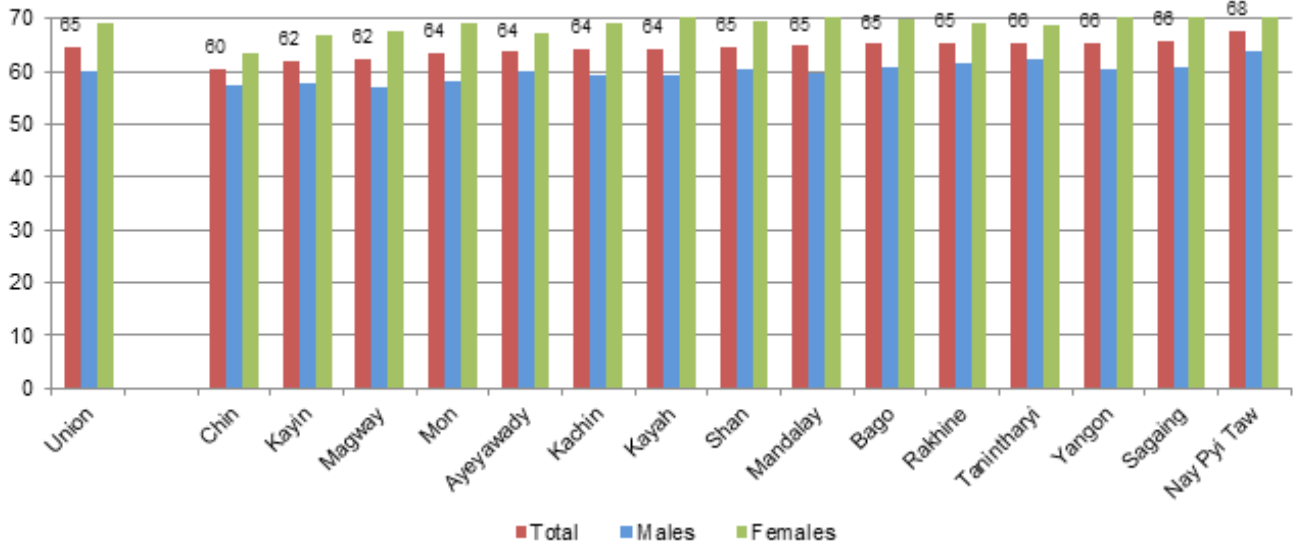
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.6 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union : 2.5
 Sagaing Region : 2.5
 Mawlaik District : 3.3
 Mawlaik Township : 2.6

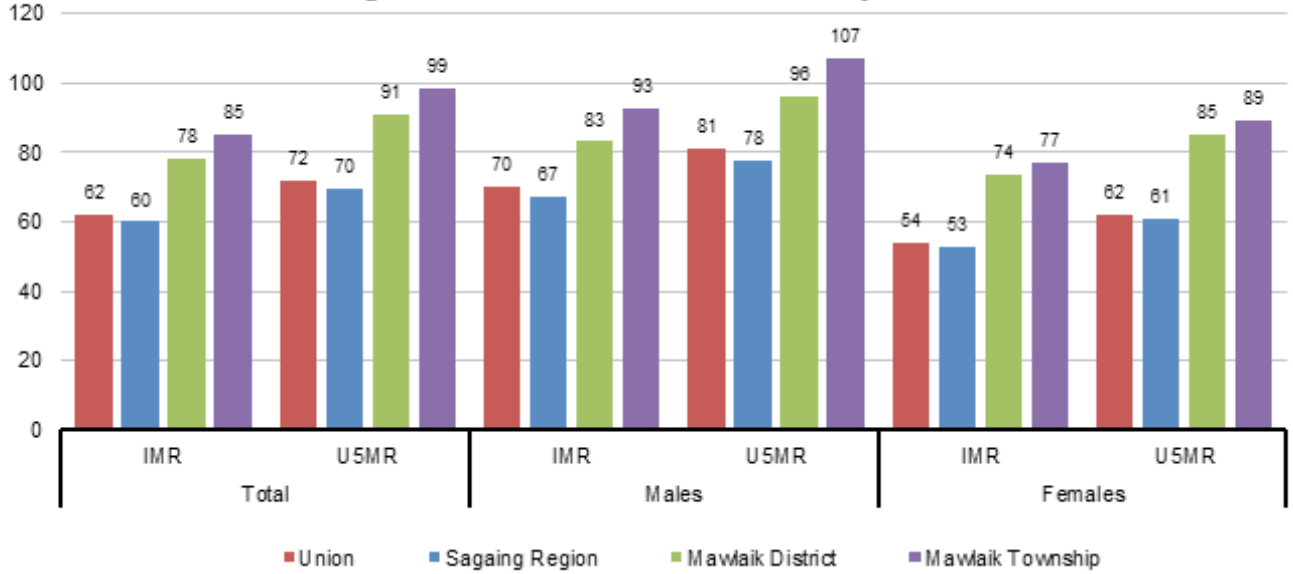
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

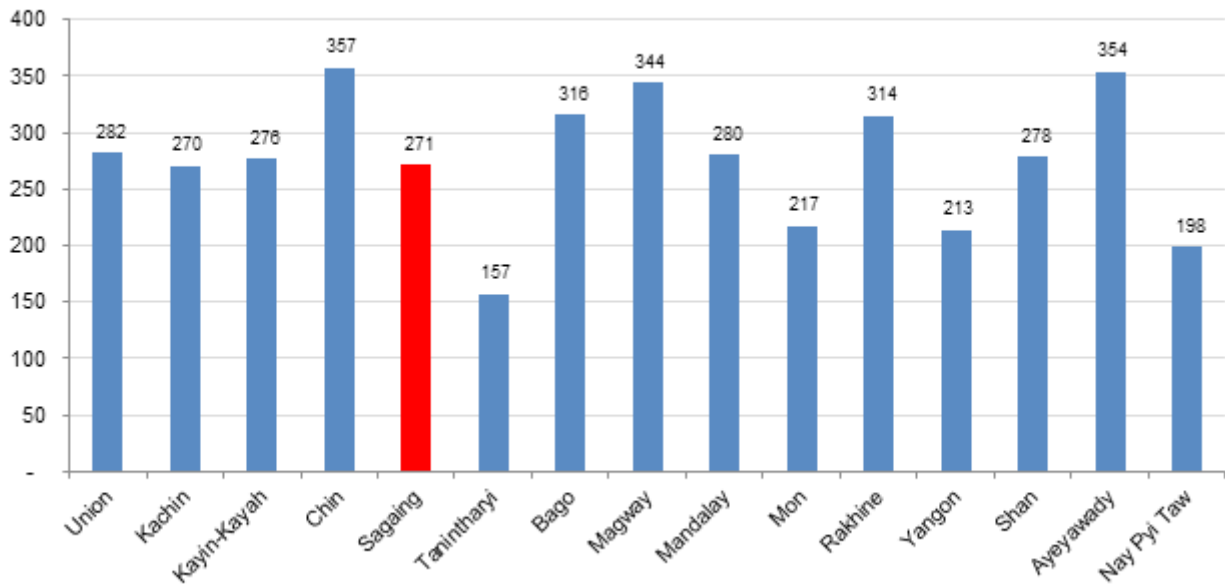
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mawlaik District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Mawlaik District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 91 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mawlaik Township are higher than those in Sagaing Region and Mawlaik District. The Infant mortality in Mawlaik Township is 85 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 99 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 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 Sagaing Region is lower 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.

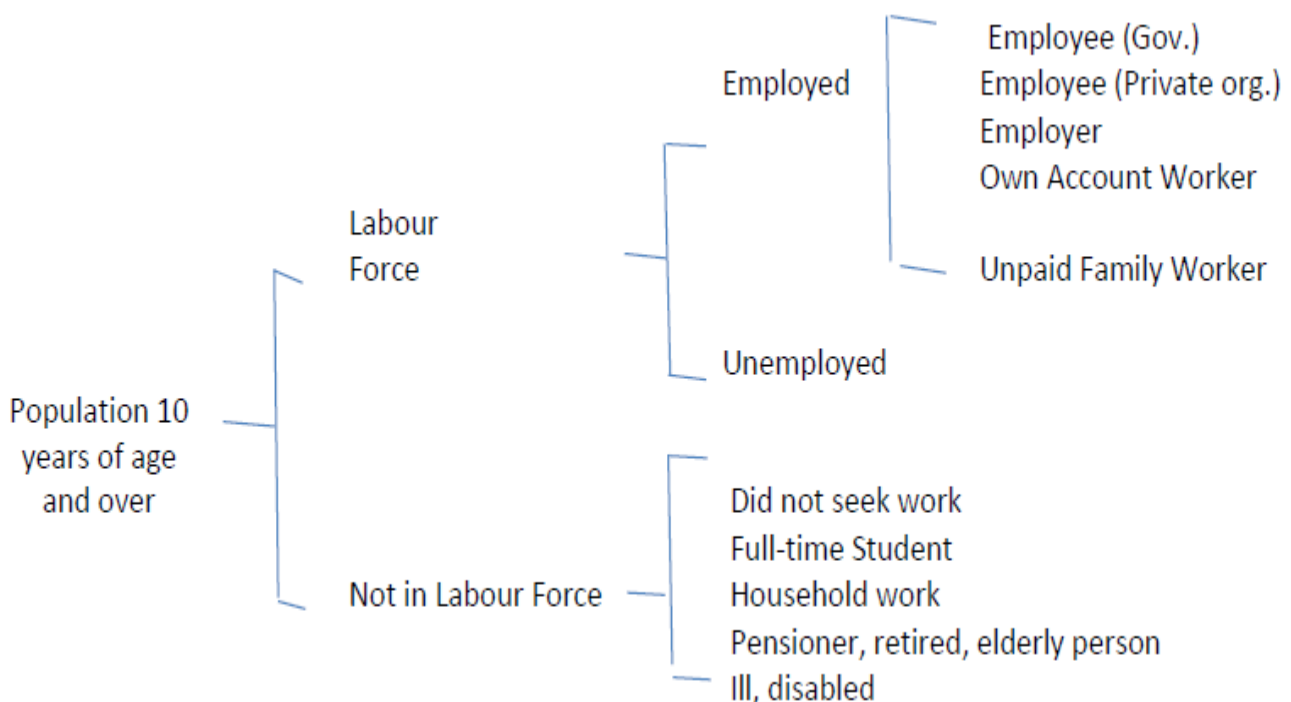
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

