

# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, HKAMTI DISTRICT

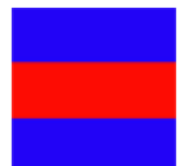
Mobaingluk Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





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Sagaing Region, Hkamti District

## **Mobaingluk Sub-Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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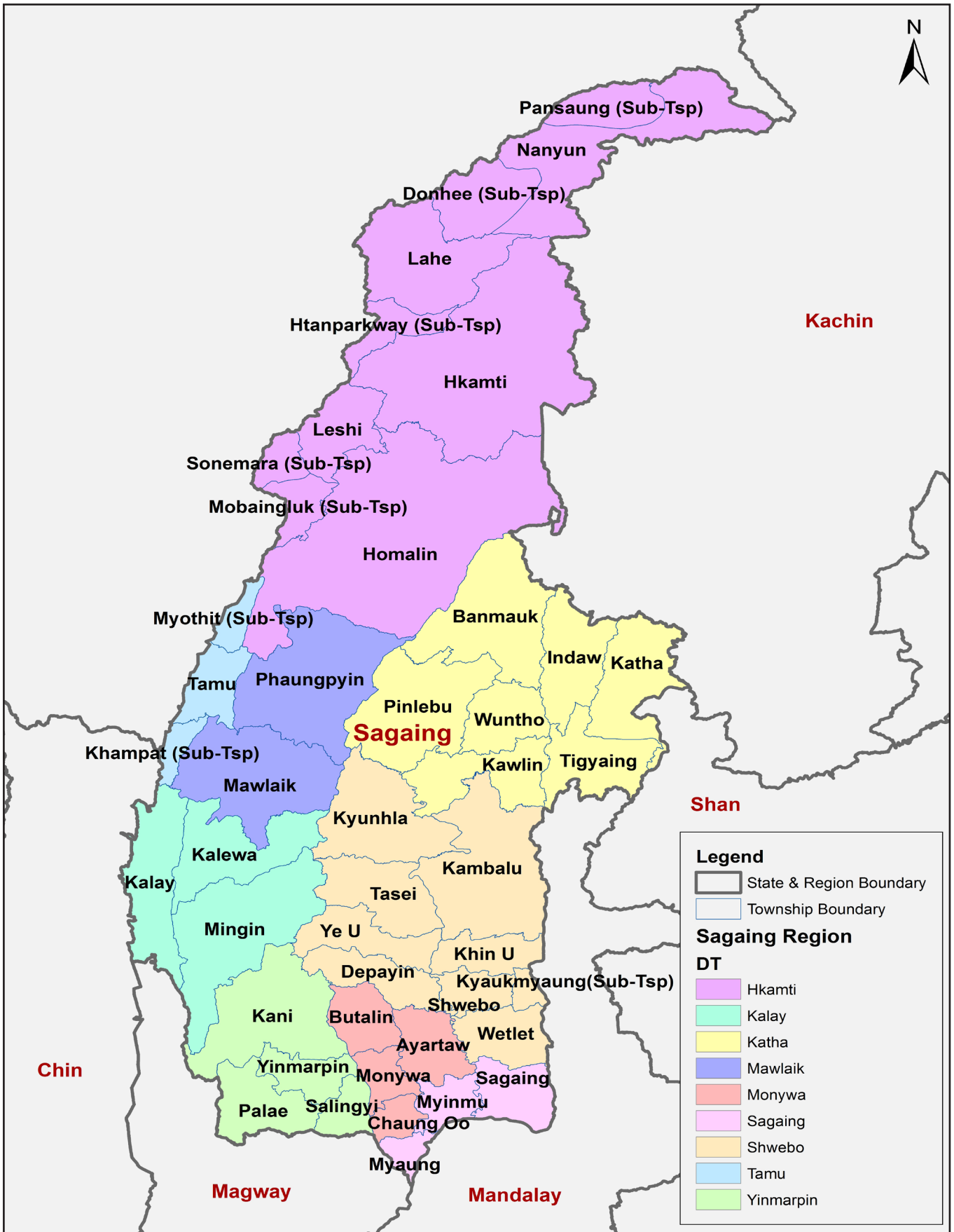
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October 2017



Figure 1: Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,430 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>713 (49.9%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>717 (50.1%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>69.0%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>755.4 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1.9 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>22.2 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>310</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.5 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>58.1%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>72.1</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>66.1</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>6.0</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>9.1</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>99</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>85.6%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>93.9%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>77.8%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0.6</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	857	84.4	
Associate Scrutiny	-	-	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	*	0.1	
Religious	-	-	
Temporary Registration	-	-	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	157	15.5	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	85.2%	86.4%	83.9%
Unemployment rate	0.4%	-	0.9%
Employment to population ratio	84.8%	86.4%	83.2%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	268	86.5	
Renter	*	1.3	
Provided free (individually)	*	1.6	
Government quarters	32	10.3	
Private company quarters	*	0.3	
Other	-	-	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	-		67.7%
Bamboo	79.7%	14.5%	-
Earth	-	11.6%	
Wood	9.7%	61.3%	-
Corrugated sheet	-		32.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	10.6%	12.3%	-
Other	-	0.3%	-
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	-	-	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	-	-	
Firewood	293	94.5	
Charcoal	*	5.5	
Coal	-	-	
Other	-	-	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	77	24.8
Kerosene	*	3.2
Candle	100	32.3
Battery	47	15.2
Generator (private)	20	6.5
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	56	18.1
Other	-	-
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	47	15.2
Tube well, borehole	113	36.4
Protected well/spring	31	10.0
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>61.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.3
Pool/pond/lake	*	1.0
River/stream/canal	113	36.5
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.6
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>38.4</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	47	15.2
Tube well, borehole	67	21.6
Protected well/spring	31	10.0
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.3
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.6
River/stream/canal	160	51.6
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.6
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	-	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	272	87.7
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	272	87.7
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	*	1.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.3
Other	*	3.6
None	20	6.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	86	27.7
Television	70	22.6
Landline phone	*	1.0
Mobile phone	20	6.5
Computer	*	1.0
Internet at home	*	0.3
Households with none of the items	174	56.1
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	-	-
Motorcycle/Moped	85	27.4
Bicycle	*	5.8
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.3
Canoe/Boat	26	8.4
Motor boat	*	2.9
Cart (bullock)	29	9.4

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 Mobaingluk Sub-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 Mobaingluk Sub-Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	1,430 *		
Males	713		
Females	717		
Sex ratio	99 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	69.0%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	755.4 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	1.9 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	3		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	1,381	938	443
Number of conventional households	310	210	100
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Mobaingluk Sub-Township, there are slightly more females than males with 99 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in urban areas with 69.0 per cent.</li> <li>• The population density of Mobaingluk Sub-Township is 2 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Mobaingluk Sub-Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

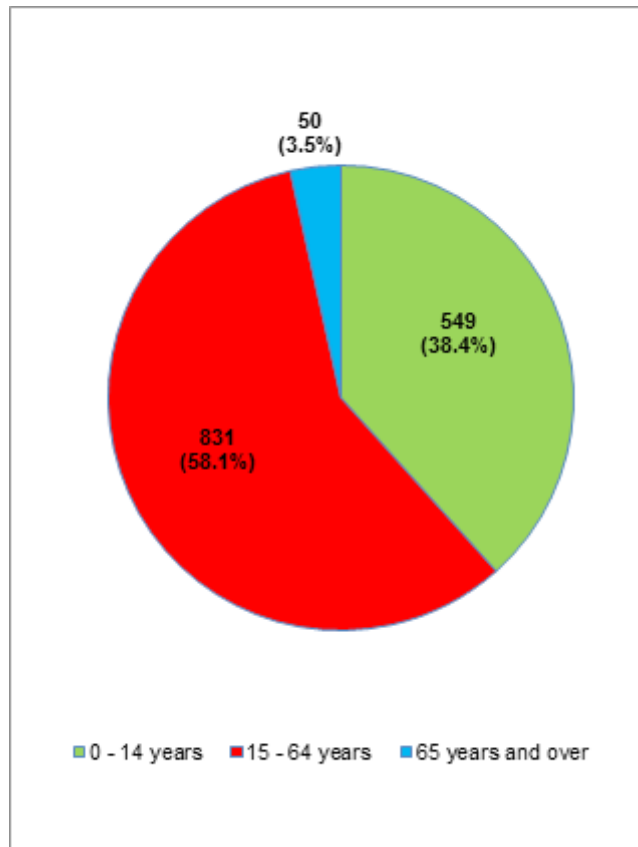
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

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

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>717</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>490</b>
1	No (1)(W)	124	595	276	319
2	No (2)(W)	86	392	221	171
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>227</b>
1	Maw Nwan(VT)	50	201	98	103
2	Hpaing Lin Kut(VT)	23	110	57	53
3	Dan Sa Ku(VT)	27	132	61	71

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

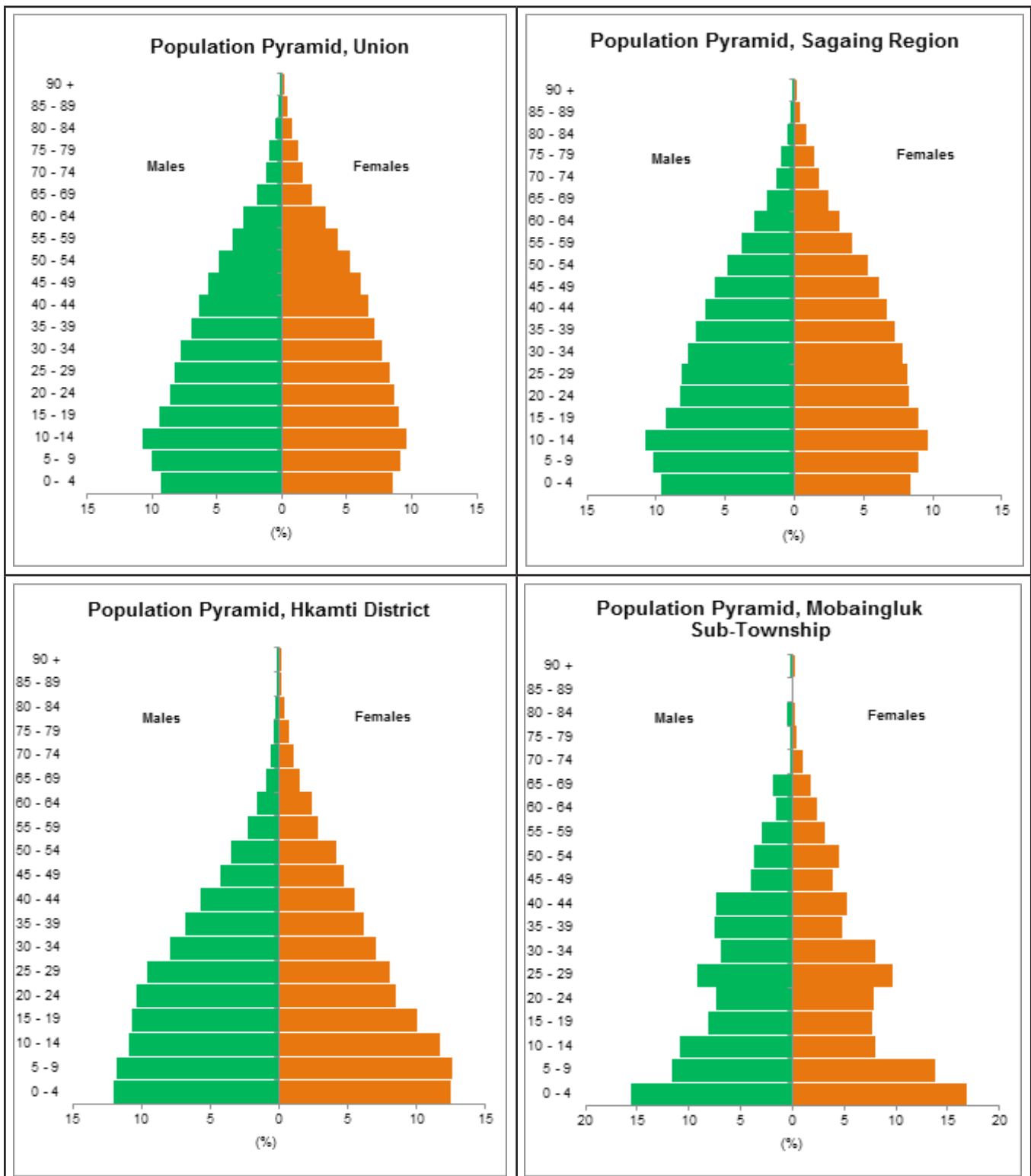


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Mobaingluk Sub-Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>717</b>
0 - 4	232	111	121
5 - 9	182	83	99
10 - 14	135	77	58
15 - 19	113	58	55
20 - 24	109	53	56
25 - 29	135	66	69
30 - 34	107	49	58
35 - 39	89	54	35
40 - 44	91	53	38
45 - 49	57	29	28
50 - 54	58	26	32
55 - 59	44	21	23
60 - 64	28	11	17
65 - 69	26	13	13
70 - 74	9	2	7
75 - 79	5	2	3
80 - 84	6	4	2
85 - 89	1	-	1
90 +	3	1	2

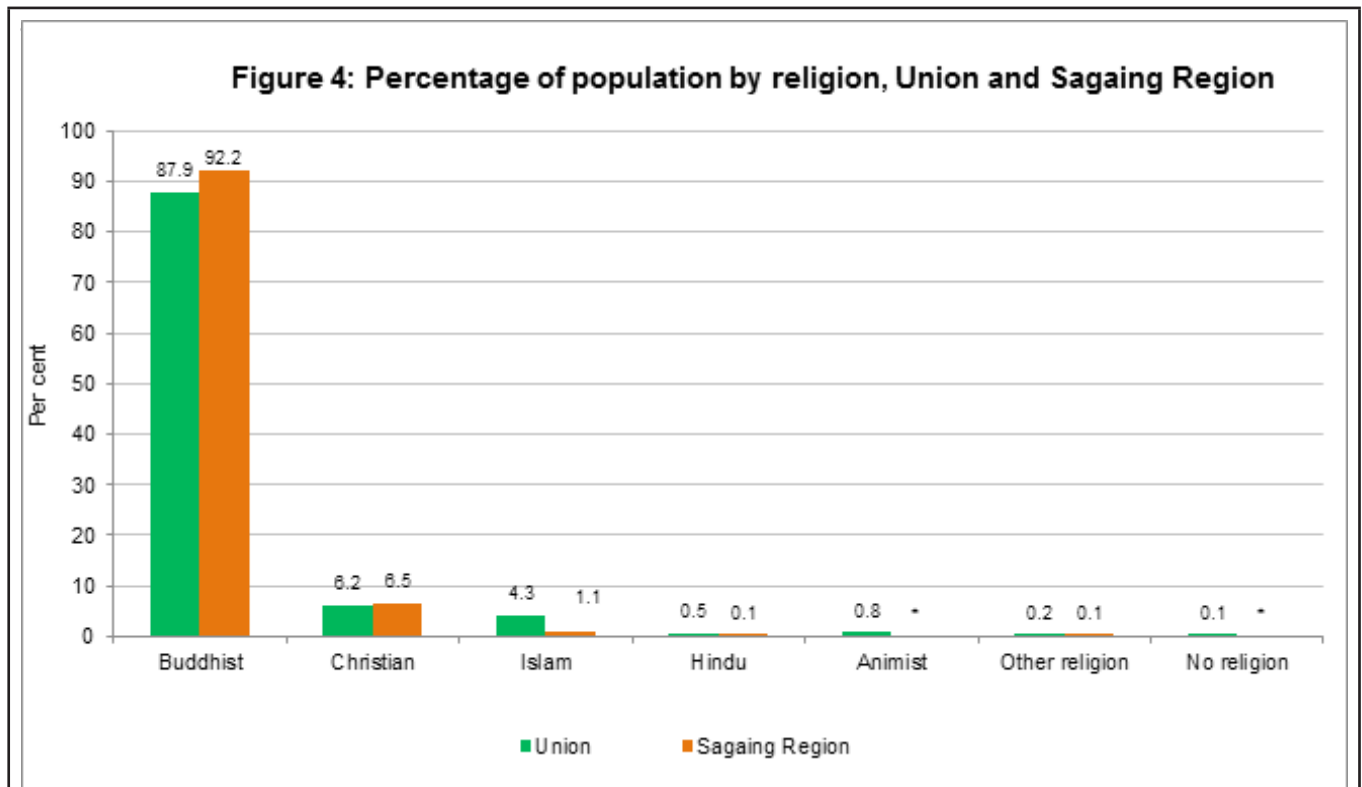
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Mobaingluk Sub-Township is 58.1 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Hkamti District and Mobaingluk Sub-Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably higher in Mobaingluk Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 5-9 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is significantly lower in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Mobaingluk Sub-Township.
- There are less males than females in all age groups, except in age groups 10-14, 15-19, 35-39 to 45-49 and 80-84.

## (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.

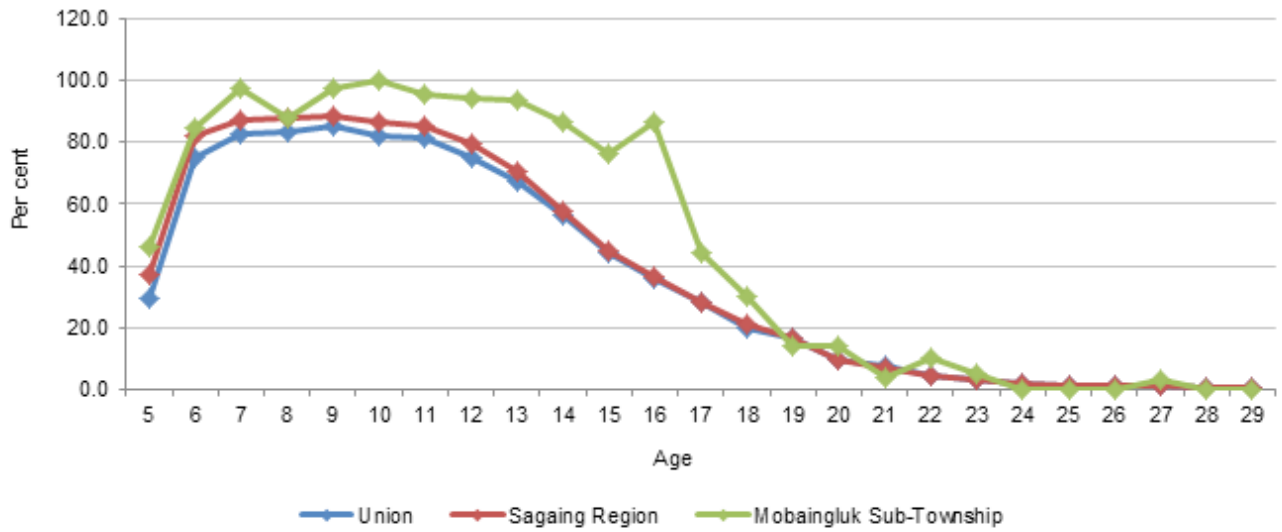
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

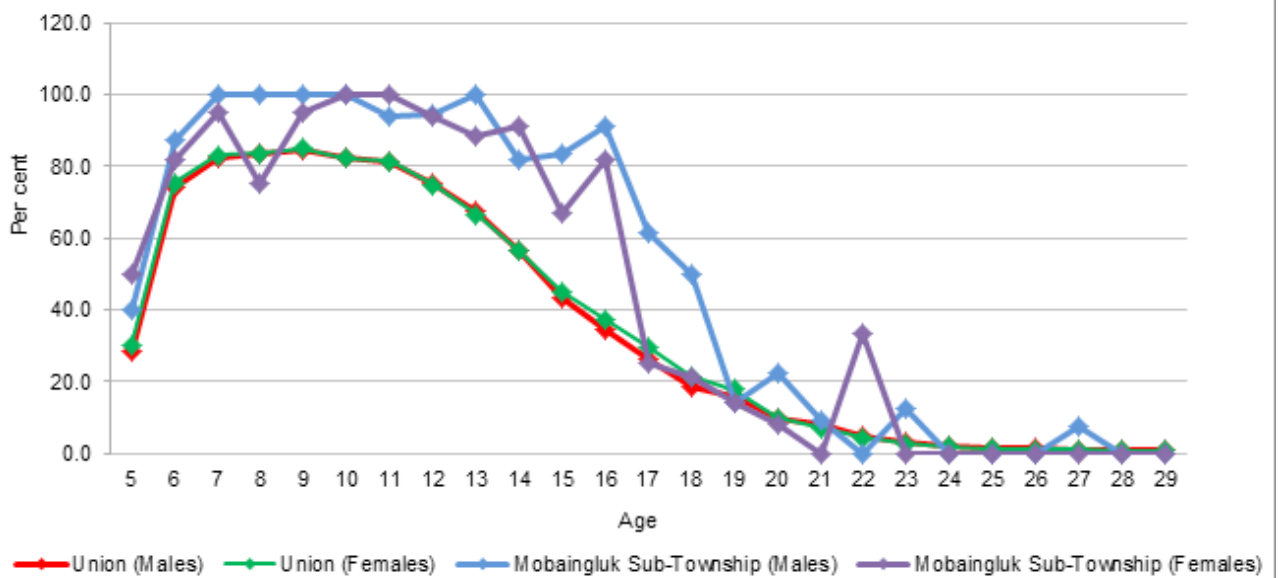
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	37	15	22	17	6	11
6	46	24	22	39	21	18
7	39	18	21	38	18	20
8	24	12	12	21	12	9
9	33	12	21	32	12	20
10	23	15	8	23	15	8
11	21	16	5	20	15	5
12	35	18	17	33	17	16
13	30	13	17	28	13	15
14	22	11	11	19	9	10
15	21	12	9	16	10	6
16	22	11	11	19	10	9
17	25	13	12	11	8	3
18	20	6	14	6	3	3
19	14	7	7	2	1	1
20	21	9	12	3	2	1
21	27	11	16	1	1	-
22	10	7	3	1	-	1
23	20	8	12	1	1	-
24	21	10	11	-	-	-
25	21	8	13	-	-	-
26	20	10	10	-	-	-
27	29	13	16	1	1	-
28	32	17	15	-	-	-
29	27	13	14	-	-	-

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Mobaingluk Sub-Township**

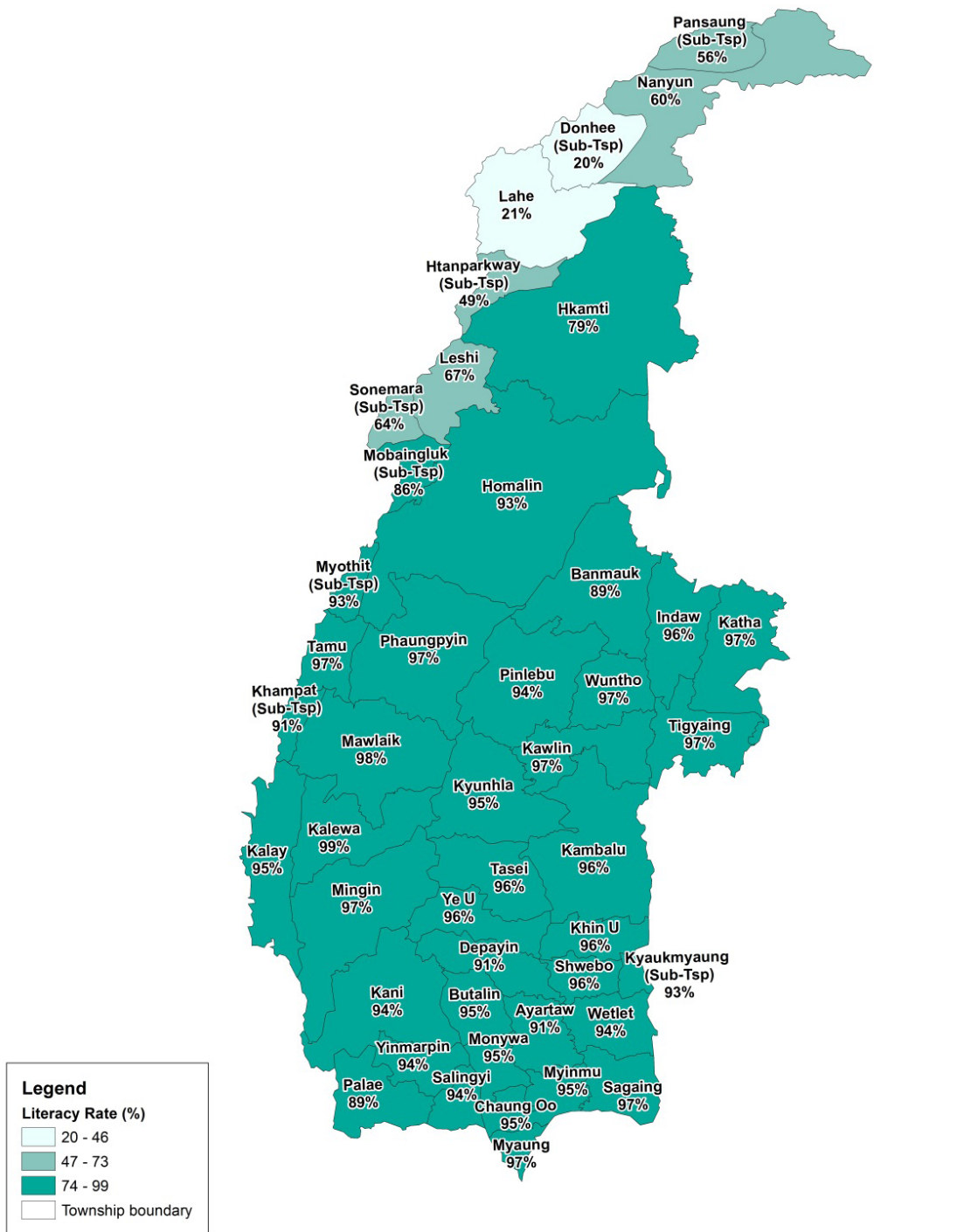


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Mobaingluk Sub-Township**



- School attendance in Mobaingluk Sub-Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- The school attendance of males and females in Mobaingluk Sub-Township is not stable and it is changing by ages.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Hkamti District	: 73.4%
Mobaingluk Sub-Township	: 85.6%



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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	201	97.0
Males	94	98.9
Females	107	95.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Mobaingluk Sub-Township is 85.6 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 77.8 per cent and for the males it is 93.9 per cent.
- In Mobaingluk Sub-Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.0 per cent with 95.3 per cent for females and 98.9 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	659	119	18.1	100	96	187	75	4	27	2	1	48
Urban	450	52	11.6	77	55	136	62	4	23	2	-	39
Rural	209	67	32.1	23	41	51	13	-	4	-	1	9
Males	331	24	7.3	54	49	119	49	4	17	2	1	12
Females	328	95	29.0	46	47	68	26	-	10	-	-	36

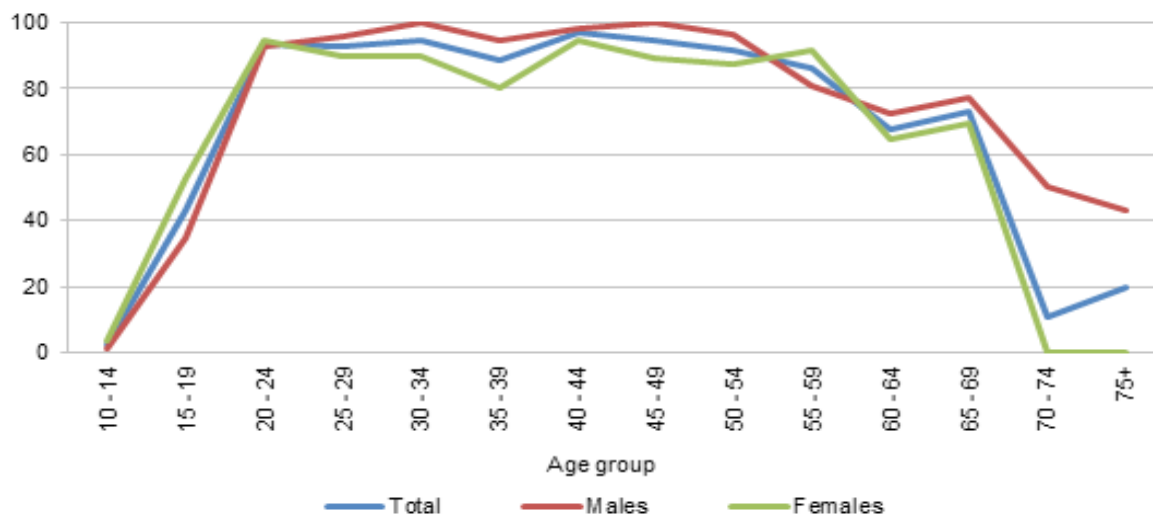
- About 18.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 32.1 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 7.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 29.0 per cent for female.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 14.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.1 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			Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females		Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	2.2	1.3	3.4	10 - 14	-	-	-
15 - 19	43.4	34.5	52.7	15 - 24	-	-	-
20 - 24	93.6	92.5	94.6	15 - 64	0.4	-	0.9
25 - 29	92.6	95.5	89.9	65+	-	-	-
30 - 34	94.4	100.0	89.7				
35 - 39	88.8	94.4	80.0				
40 - 44	96.7	98.1	94.7				
45 - 49	94.7	100.0	89.3				
50 - 54	91.4	96.2	87.5				
55 - 59	86.4	81.0	91.3				
60 - 64	67.9	72.7	64.7				
65 - 69	73.1	76.9	69.2				
70 - 74	11.1	50.0	-				
75 +	20.0	42.9	-				
15 - 24	68.0	62.2	73.9				
15 - 64	85.2	86.4	83.9				

**Figure 8: Labour force participation rate**



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Mobaingluk Sub-Township is 85.2 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 83.9 per cent and is slightly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.4 per cent.
- In Mobaingluk Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 2.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Mobaingluk Sub-Township is 0.4 per cent. The unemployment rate for females is 0.9 per cent.
- There is no unemployment in young females aged 15-24.

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

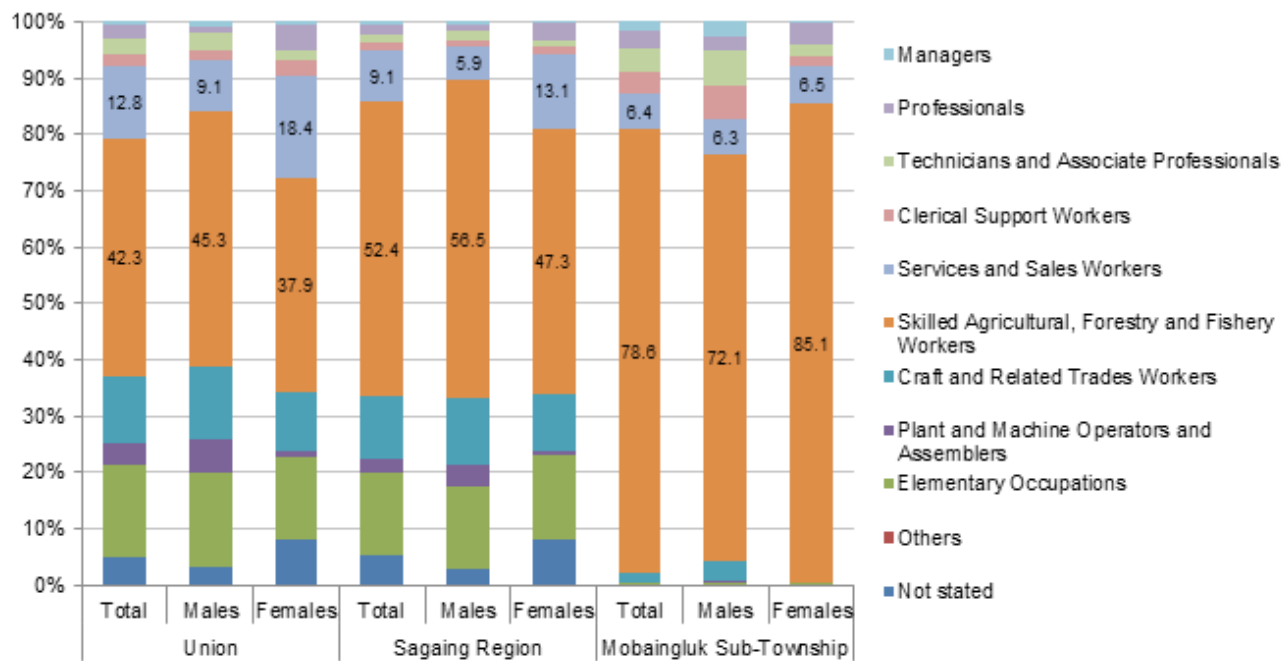
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner , retired , elderly	Ill , disabled	Other
Total	282	-	69.5	11.0	14.5	0.4	4.6
Males	141	-	82.3	0.7	9.2	-	7.8
Females	141	-	56.7	21.3	19.9	0.7	1.4

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 82.3 per cent of males and 56.7 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	10	9	1	1.5	2.7	0.3
Professionals	21	8	13	3.1	2.4	3.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	28	21	7	4.2	6.3	2.1
Clerical Support Workers	26	20	6	3.9	6.0	1.8
Services and Sales Workers	43	21	22	6.4	6.3	6.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	526	240	286	78.6	72.1	85.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	12	12	-	1.8	3.6	-
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1	1	-	0.1	0.3	-
Elementary Occupations	2	1	1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Figure 9: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Mobaingluk Sub-Township**

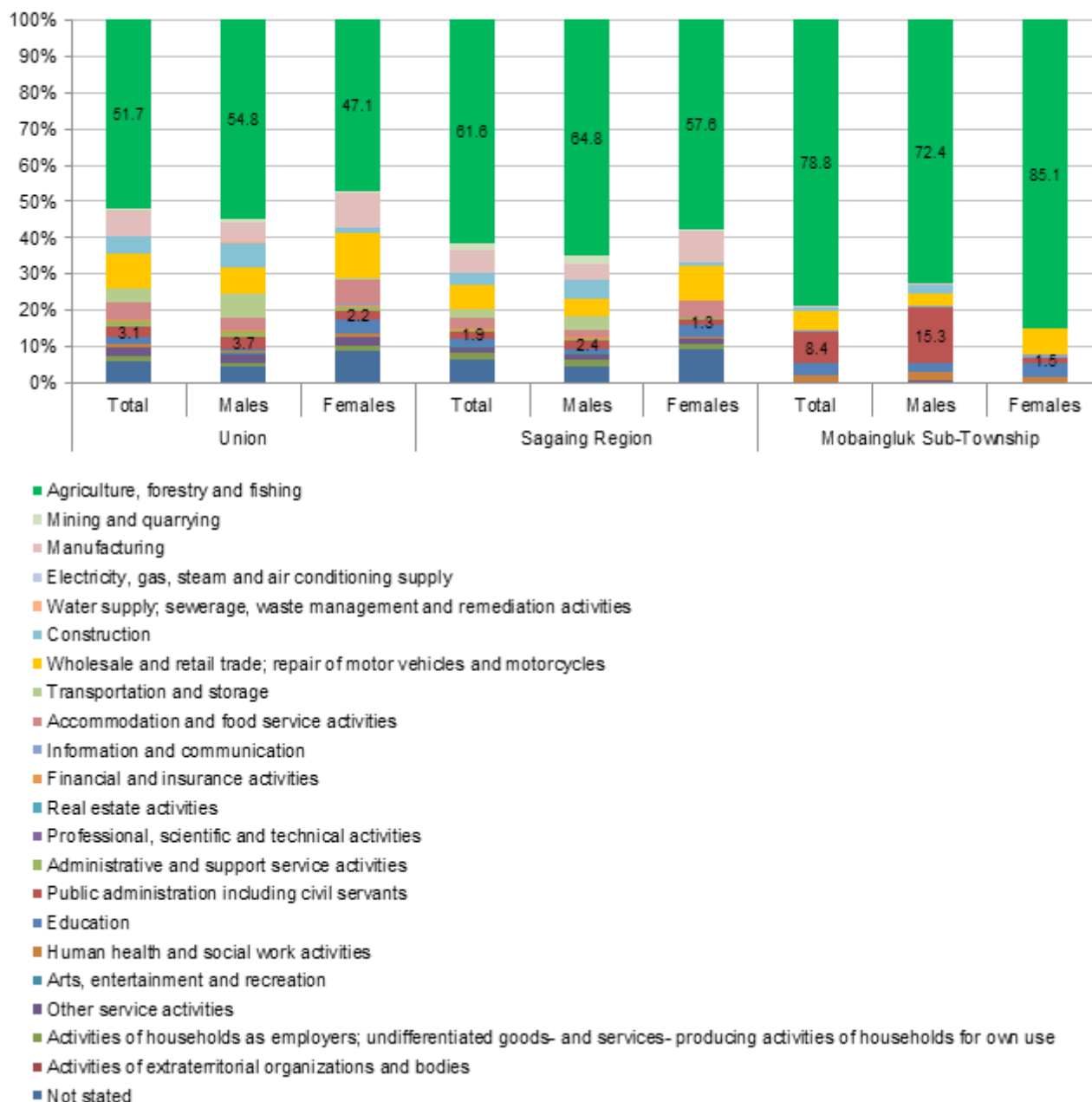


- In Mobaingluk Sub-Township, 78.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 6.4 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 72.1 per cent of males and 85.1 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 9.1 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	527	241	286	78.8	72.4	85.1
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2	2	-	0.3	0.6	-
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	8	8	-	1.2	2.4	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	34	11	23	5.1	3.3	6.8
Transportation and storage	1	1	-	0.1	0.3	-
Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and communication	4	1	3	0.6	0.3	0.9
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	56	51	5	8.4	15.3	1.5
Education	22	8	14	3.3	2.4	4.2
Human health and social work activities	12	7	5	1.8	2.1	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	3	3	-	0.4	0.9	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Mobaingluk Sub-Township**



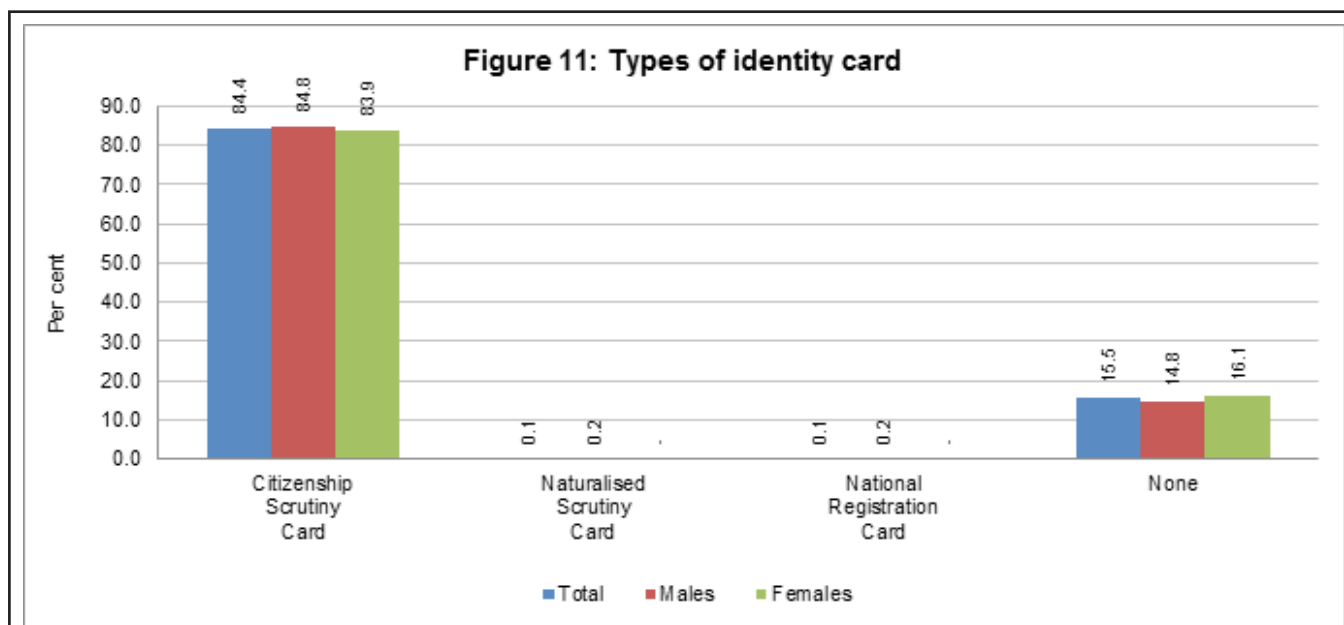
- In Mobaingluk Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 78.8 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 8.4 per cent.
- There are 72.4 per cent of males and 85.1 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 and 1.9 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants” 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	857	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	157
Urban	595	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	98
Rural	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Males	440	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	77
Females	417	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Mobaingluk Sub-Township, 84.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 15.5 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 14.8 per cent of males and 16.1 per cent of females do not have any type of card.



## (F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>
0-14	549	541	8	1.5	3	2	1	4
15-64	831	763	68	8.2	34	28	11	3
65+	50	32	18	36.0	10	11	1	2
<b>Males</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
0-14	271	264	7	2.6	2	2	1	4
15-64	420	376	44	10.5	22	20	7	1
65+	22	12	10	45.5	7	5	-	1
<b>Females</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
0-14	278	277	1	0.4	1	-	-	-
15-64	411	387	24	5.8	12	8	4	2
65+	28	20	8	28.6	3	6	1	1

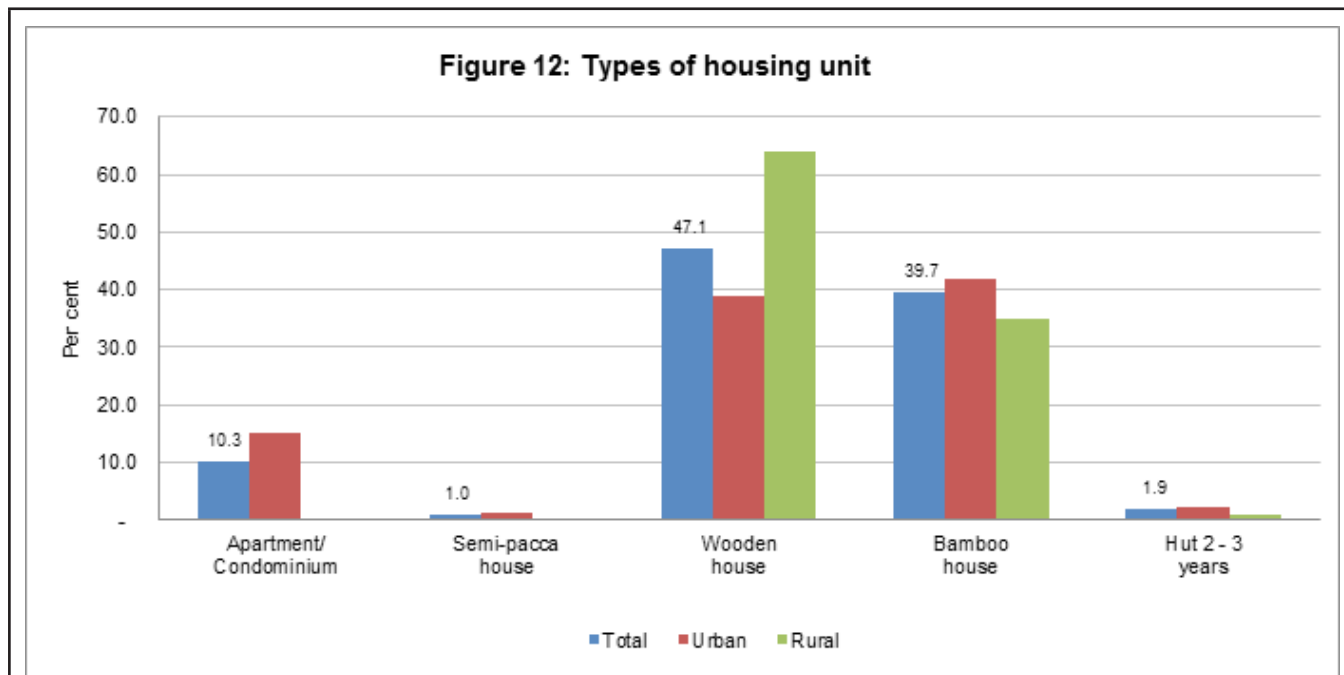
- Seven in every 100 persons in Mobaingluk Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more males than females have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and hearing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

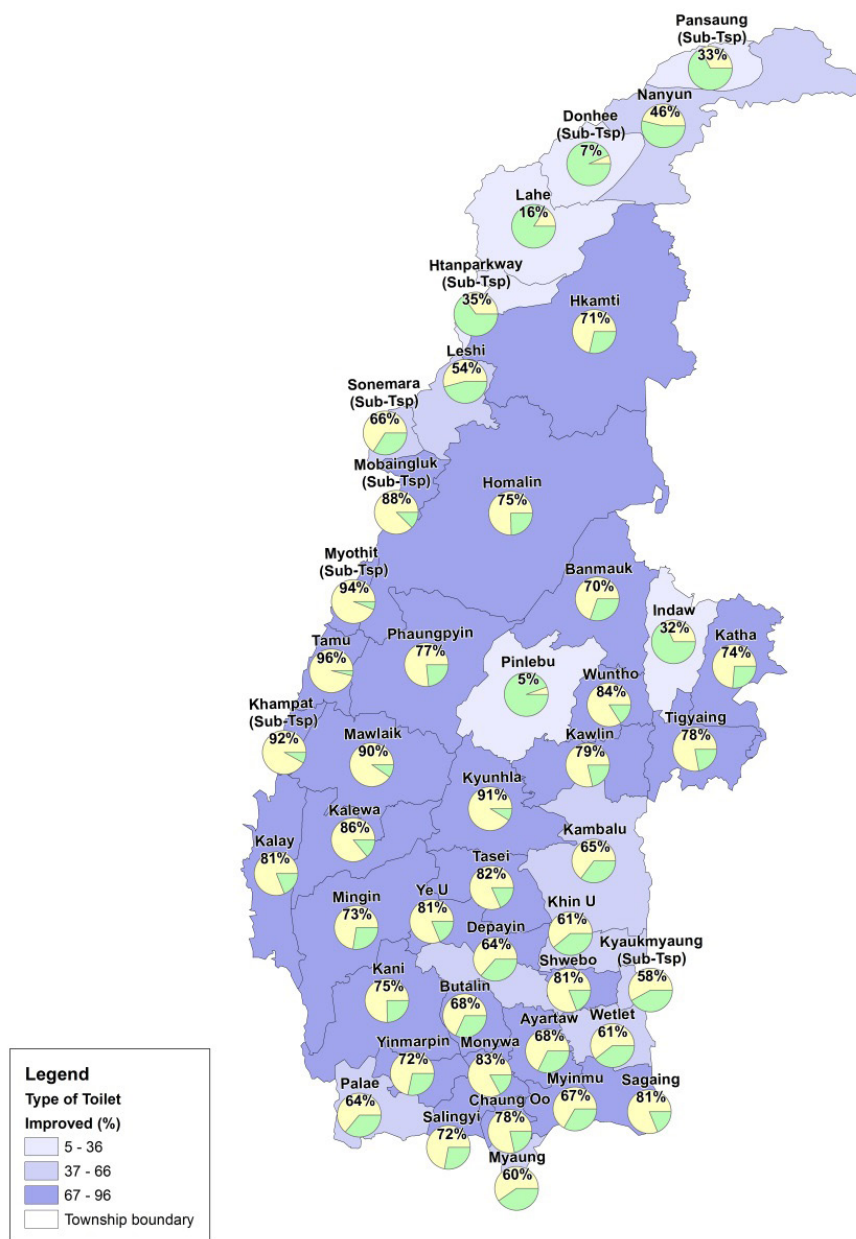
Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	310	10.3	-	1.0	47.1	39.7	1.9	-	-
Urban	210	15.2	-	1.4	39.0	41.9	2.4	-	-
Rural	100	-	-	-	64.0	35.0	1.0	-	-



- The majority of the households in Mobaingluk Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (47.1%) followed by households in bamboo houses (39.7%).
- About 41.9 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses and 64.0 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Figure 13: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Hkamti District	: 60.2%
Mobaingluk Sub-Township	: 87.7%

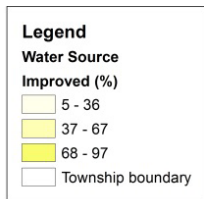
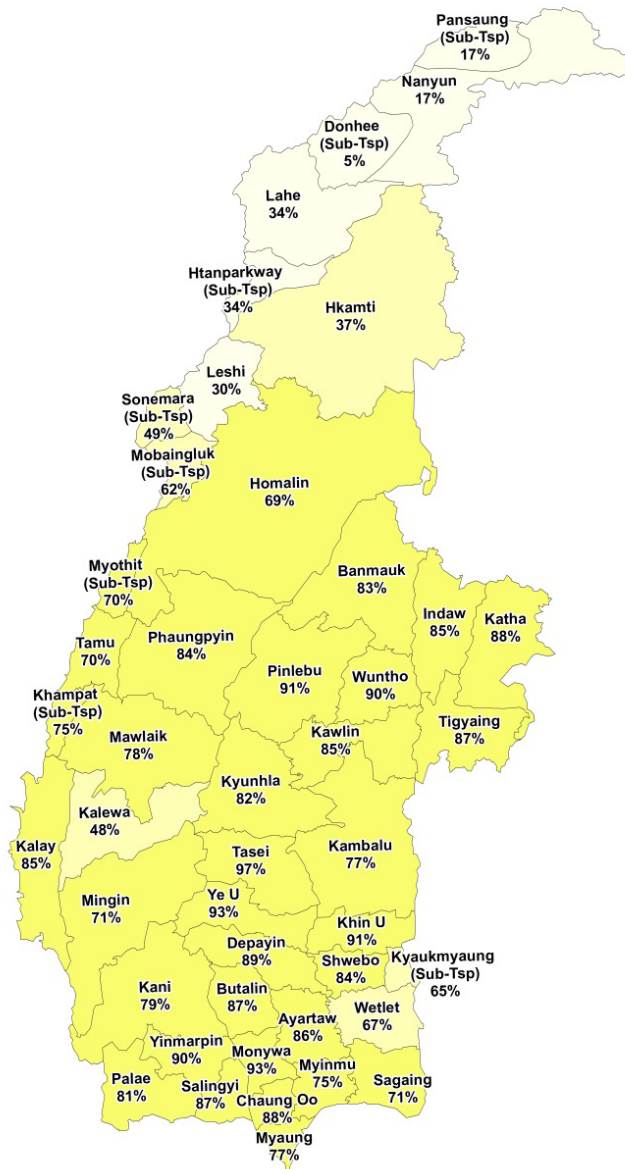
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		-	-	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		87.7	92.4	78.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>87.7</i>	<i>92.4</i>	<i>78.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.9	2.9	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	-	1.0
Other		3.6	4.7	1.0
None		6.5	-	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100</b>

- Up to 87.7 per cent of the households in Mobaingluk Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (water seal (improved pit latrine) (87.7%).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, Mobaingluk Sub-Township 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 6.5 per cent of the households in the Mobaingluk Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Mobaingluk Sub-Township, 20.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

# Source of Drinking Water

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water



Union	: 69.5%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Hkamti District	: 52.0%
Mobaingluk Sub-Township	: 61.6%

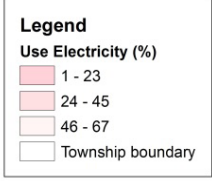
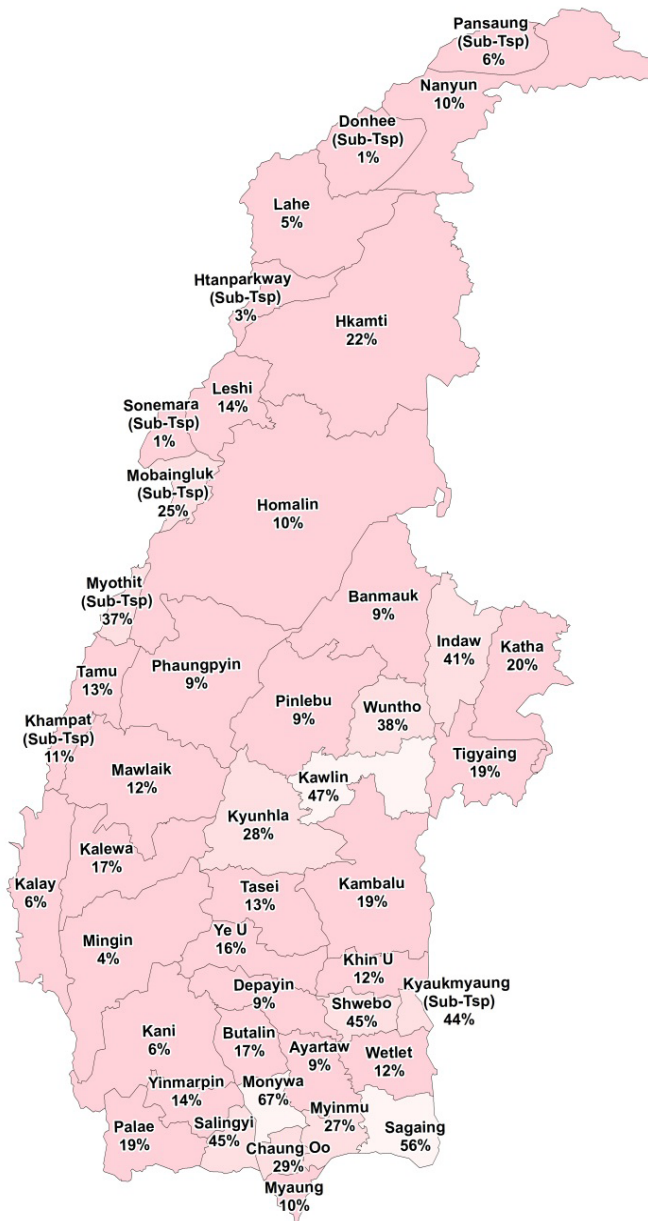
**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		15.2	-	47.0
Tube well, borehole		36.4	51.9	4.0
Protected well/ Spring		10.0	0.5	30.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>61.6</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>81.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.3	0.5	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		1.0	1.0	1.0
River/stream/ canal		36.5	45.2	18.0
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.6	0.9	-
Other		-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>38.4</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>19.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100</b>

- In Mobaingluk Sub-Township, 61.6 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, Mobaingluk Sub-Township household proportion belongs to the (37-67) per cent group in use improved sources for drinking water and it is lower than the Union average 69.5 per cent.
- About 36.5 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 36.4 per cent use water from tube well/borehole.
- About 38.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 19.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

# Source of lighting

Figure 15: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Hkamti District	: 10.1%
Mobaingluk Sub-Township	: 24.8%

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

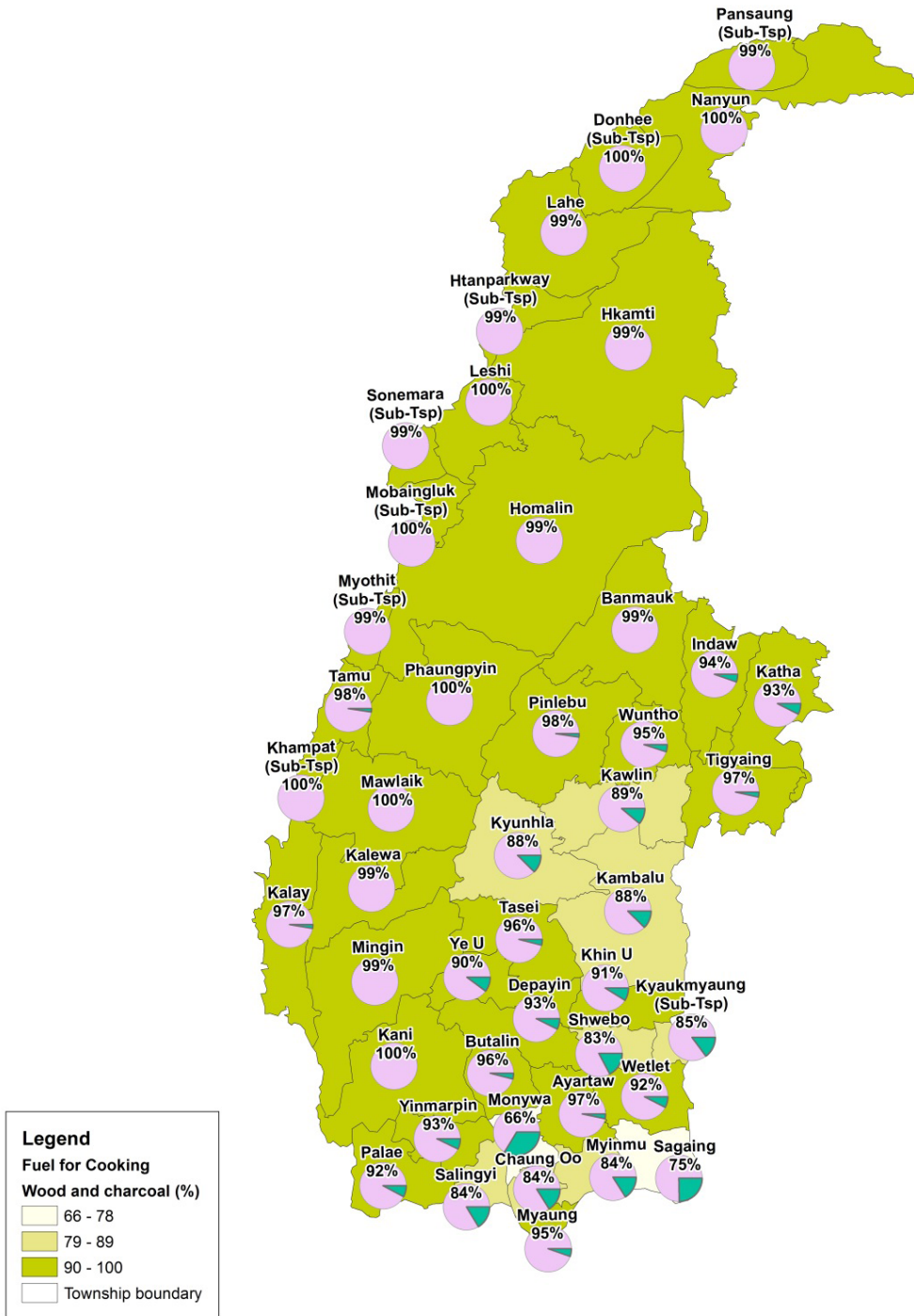
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		24.8	35.2	3.0
Kerosene		3.2	-	10.0
Candle		32.3	31.9	33.0
Battery		15.2	18.1	9.0
Generator (private)		6.5	9.5	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		18.1	5.2	45.0
Other		-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100</b>

- In Mobaingluk Sub-Township, 24.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the (24-45) 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 candle for lighting is the highest in the Sub-Township with 32.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 45.0 per cent of the households use solar system/energy for lighting.



# Type of cooking fuel

Figure 16: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel



Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Hkamti District	: 99.3%
Mobaingluk Sub-Township	: 100%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		-	-	-
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		94.5	91.9	100.0
Charcoal		5.5	8.1	-
Coal		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100</b>

- In Mobaingluk Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 94.5 per cent using firewood and 5.5 per cent using charcoal.
- All of households in rural areas mainly use firewood for cooking.

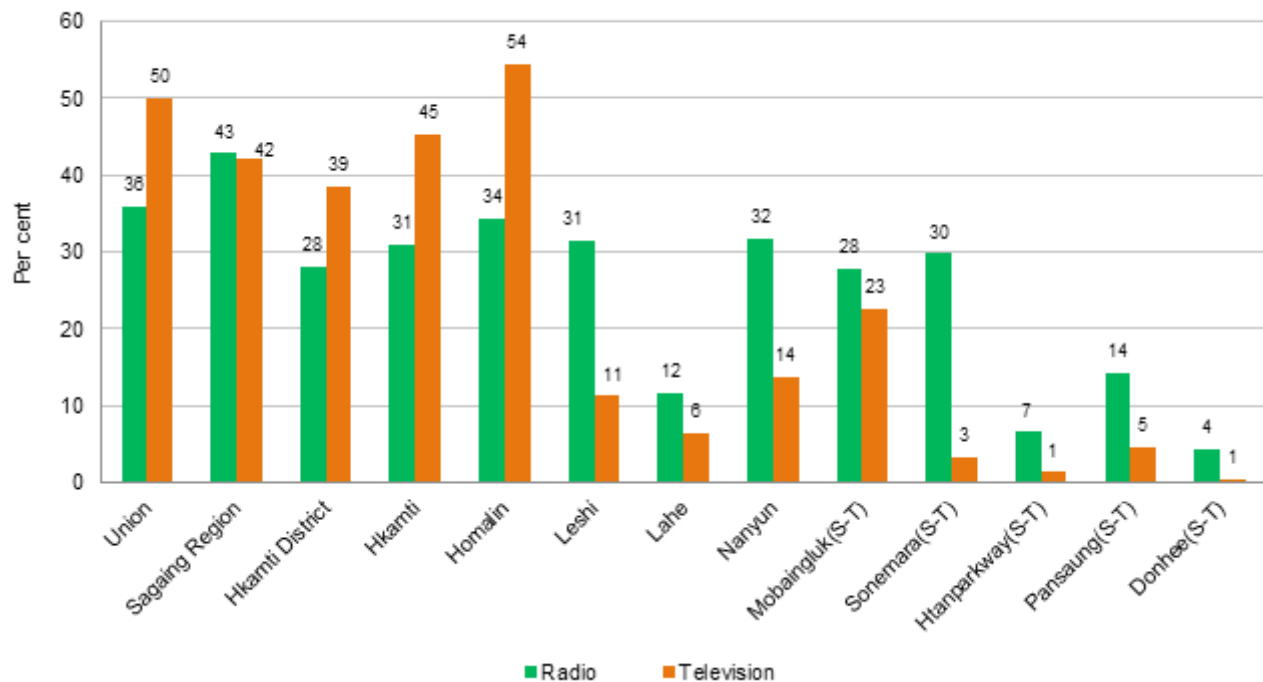
## Communication and related amenities

**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	310	27.7	22.6	1.0	6.5	1.0	0.3	56.1	-
Urban	210	30.0	23.3	1.0	5.2	1.4	0.5	56.2	-
Rural	100	23.0	21.0	1.0	9.0	-	-	56.0	-

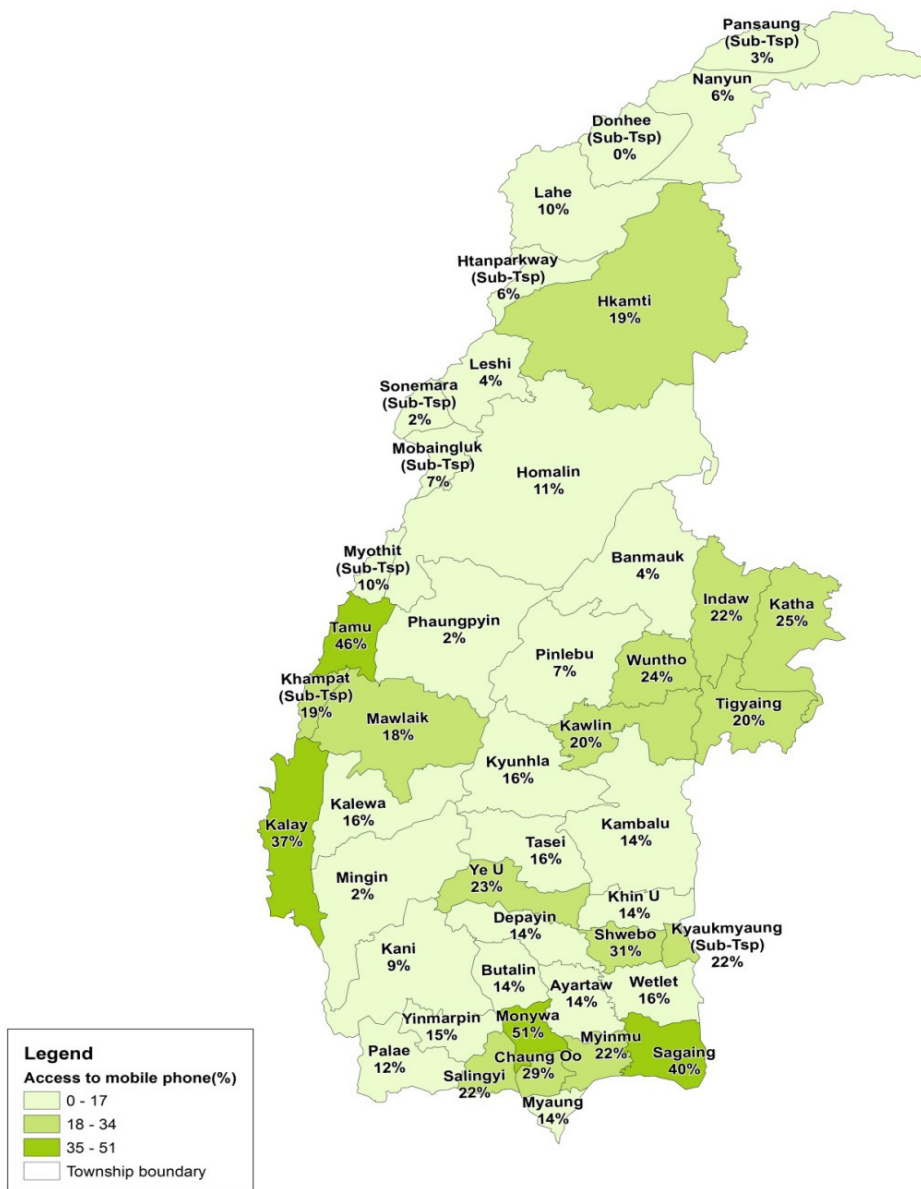
- About 27.7 per cent of the households in Mobaingluk Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 30.0 per cent of households in urban areas and 23.0 per cent of households in rural area have access to radio.

**Figure 17: Percentage of households with access to radio and television**



- About 22.6 per cent of the households in Mobaingluk Sub-Township have access to television and about one in four households 27.7 per cent have access to radio.

**Figure 18: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone**



Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Hkamti District	: 10.5%
Mobaingluk Sub-Township	: 6.5%

- About 6.5 per cent of the households in Mobaingluk Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in the Sagaing Region, it belongs to the (0-17) proportion group.

## Transportation items

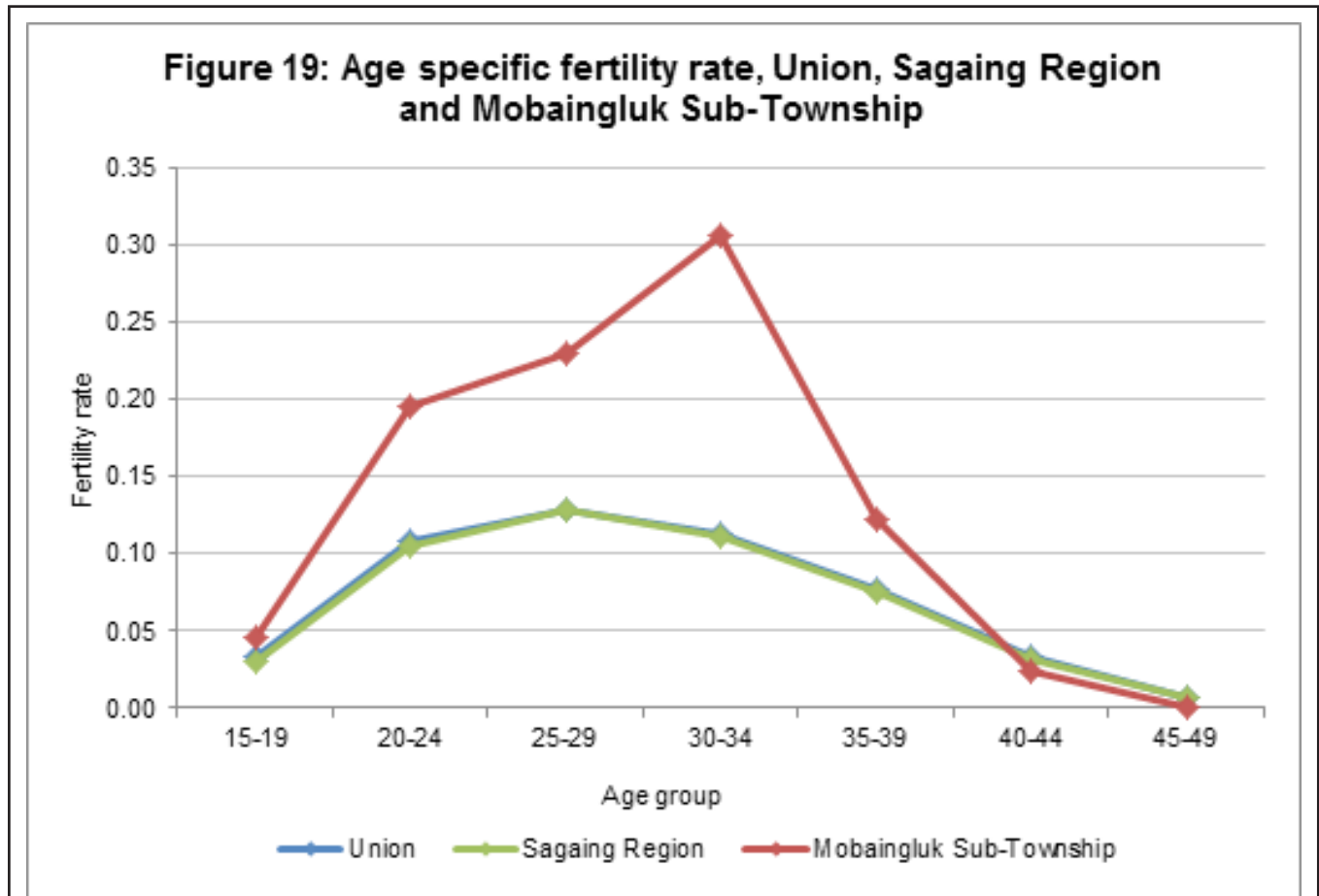
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

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
Hkamti District	61,842	669	23,372	6,540	1,775	7,134	3,732	17,639
Urban	8,055	171	4,305	2,249	168	537	269	558
Rural	53,787	498	19,067	4,291	1,607	6,597	3,463	17,081
Mobaingluk Sub-Township	310	-	85	18	1	26	9	29
Urban	210	-	62	17	1	23	9	29
Rural	100	-	23	1	-	3	-	-

- In Mobaingluk Sub-Township, 27.4 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 9.4 per cent of households having cart bullock.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

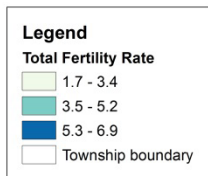
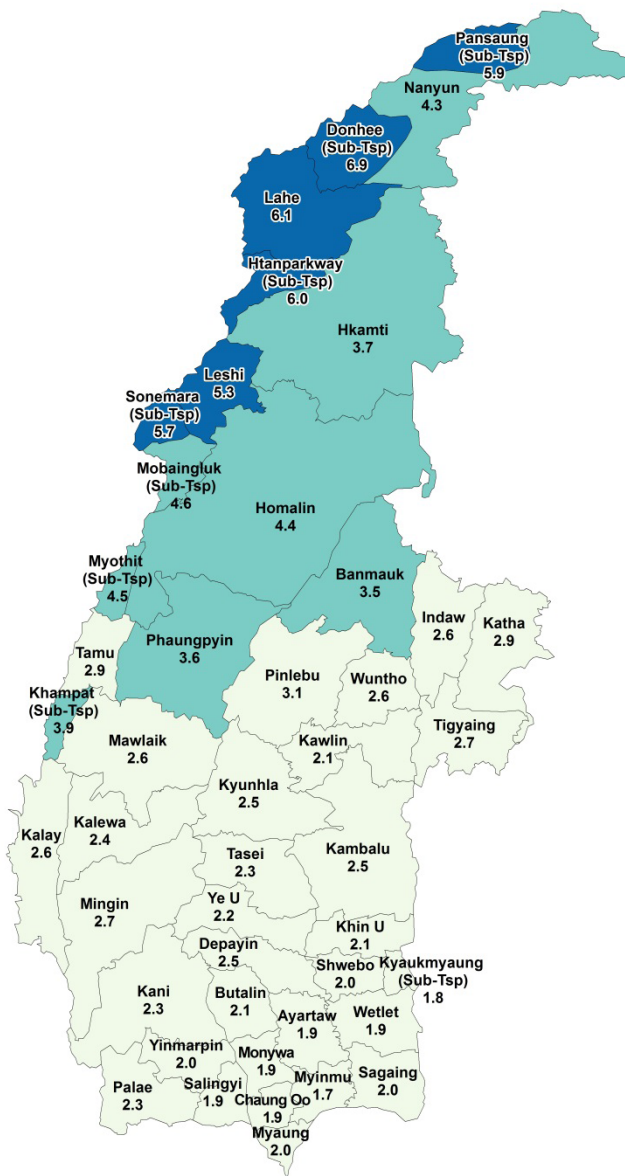
## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility



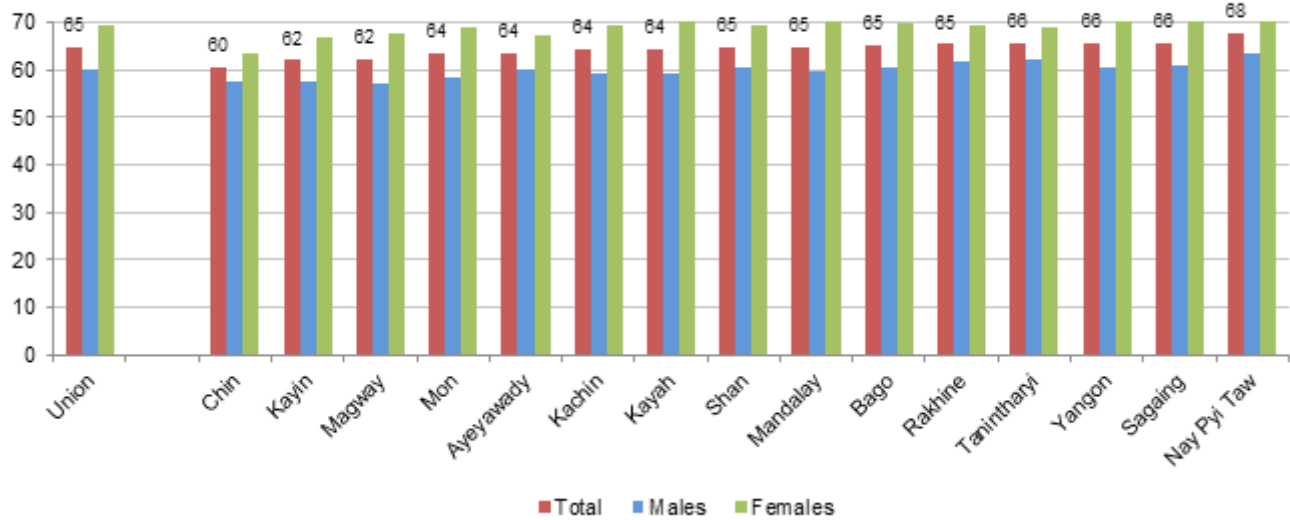
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 30-34.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.6 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 20: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Hkamti District	: 4.8
Mobaingluk Sub-Township	: 4.6

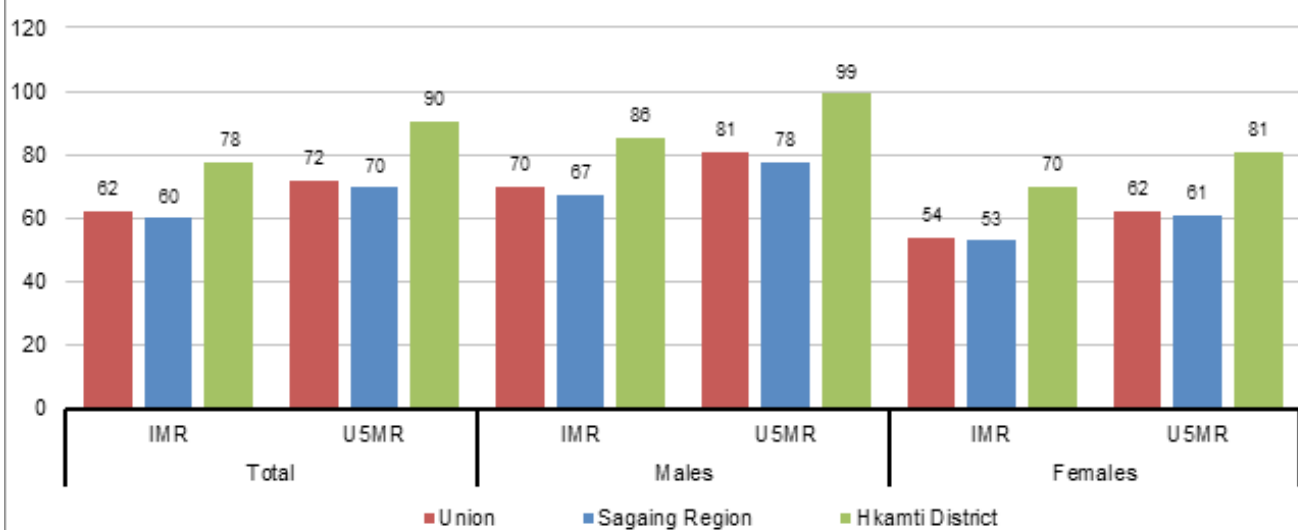
**Figure 21: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- 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

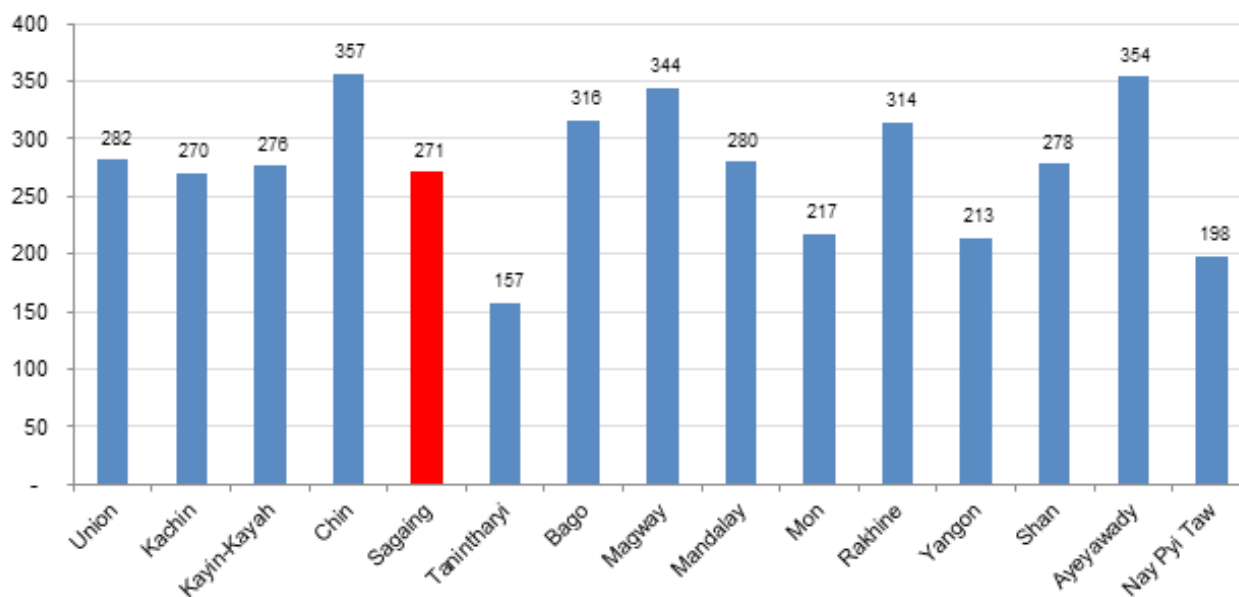
**Figure 22: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hkamti District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Hkamti District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 90 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.



**Figure 23: 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

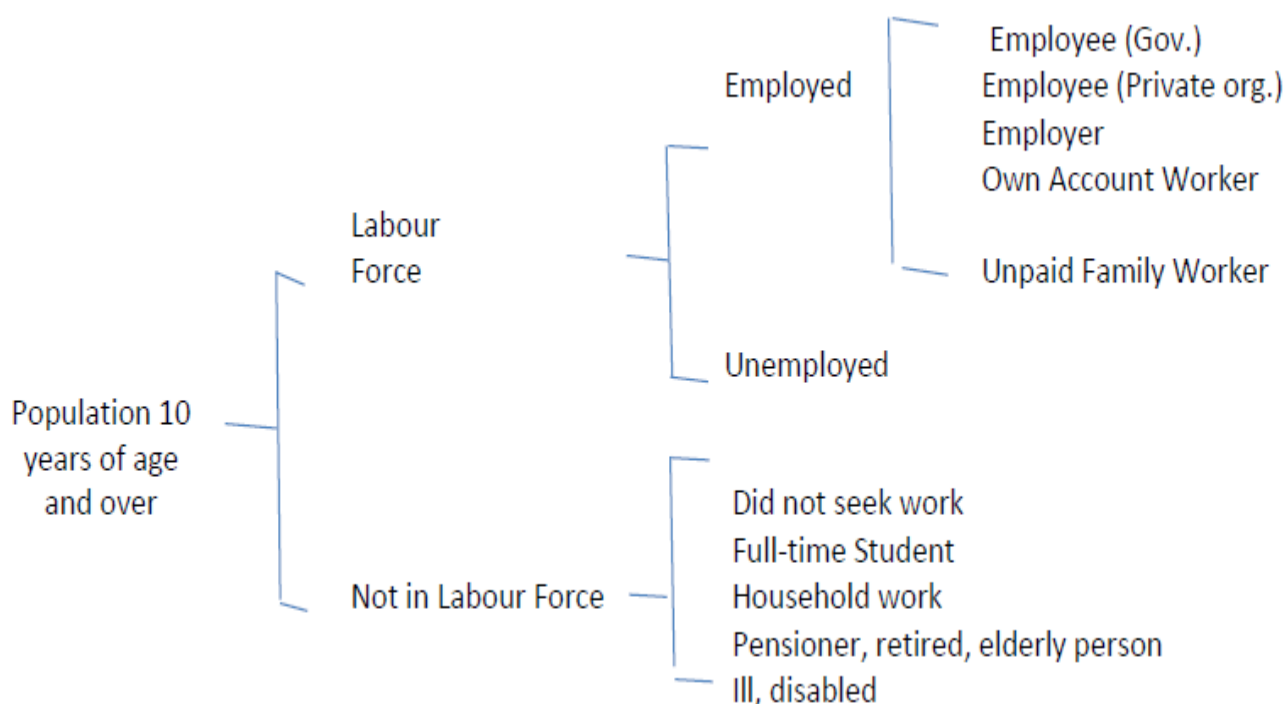
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

**Employed:** “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit,

such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports  
can be downloaded at :

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

or

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

