THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, MAWLAIK DISTRICT
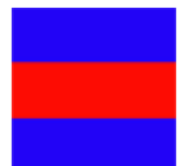
Phaungpyin Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp)
Nanyun
Donhee (Sub-Tsp)
Lahe
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp)
Hkamti
Leshi
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp)
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp)
Homalin
Myothit (Sub-Tsp)
Banmauk
Indaw Katha
Tamu
Sagaing
Pinlebu
Wuntho
Khampat (Sub-Tsp)
Tigyaing
Mawlaik
Kawlin
Kyunhla
Kalewa
Kalay
Kambalu
Tasei
Mingin
Ye U
Khin U
Depayin
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp)
Shwebo
Kani
Butalin
Ayartaw
Wetlet
Yinmarpin
Monywa
Palae
Salingyi
Myinmu
Sagaing
Chaung Oo
Myaung

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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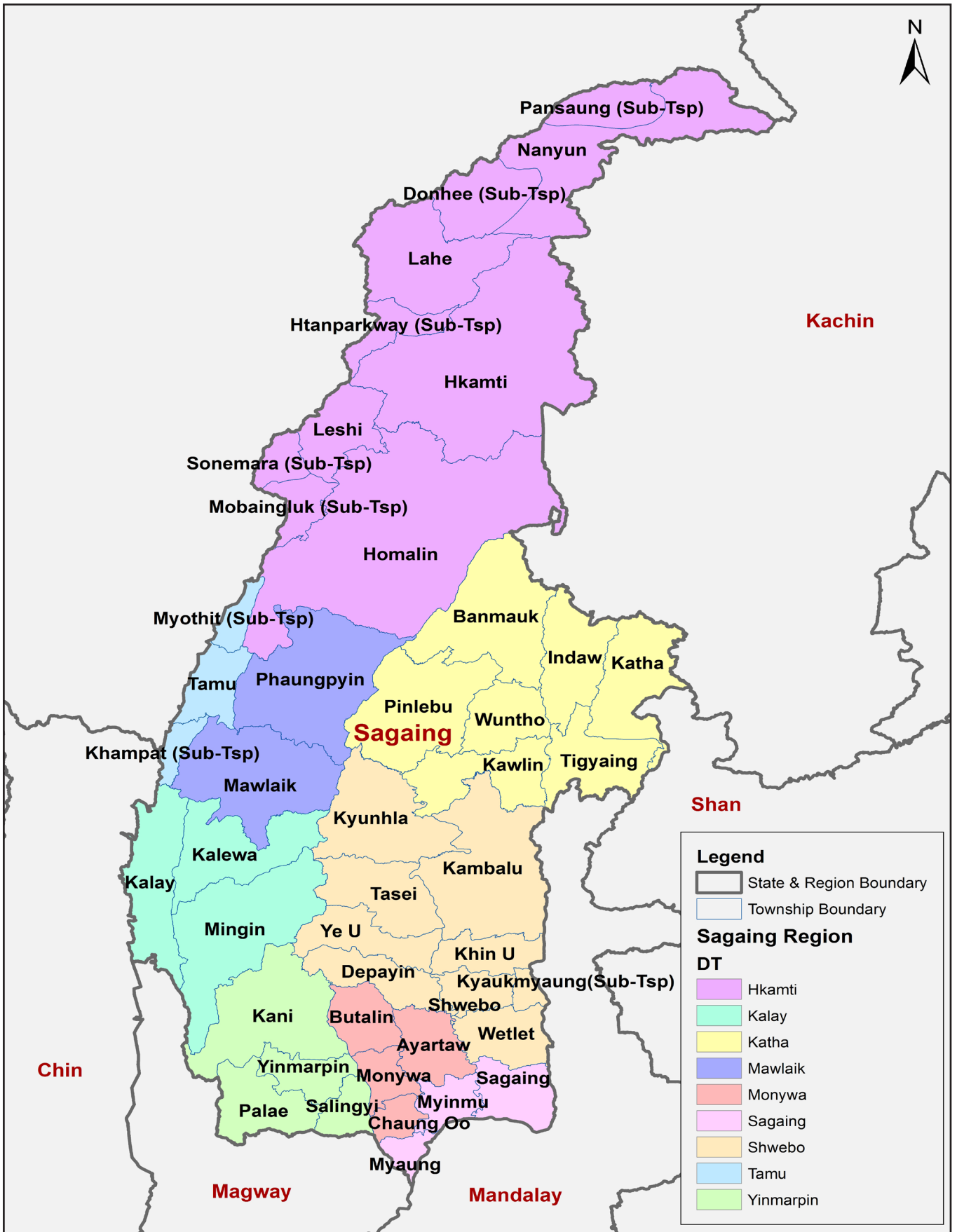Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No. 48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431 062

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October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships

Figure 1: Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships

Kachin

Shan

Chin

Magway

Mandalay

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp)
Nanyun
Donhee (Sub-Tsp)
Lahe
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp)
Hkamti
Leshi
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp)
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Kambalu
Kyunhla
Banmauk
Pinlebu
Wuntho
Kawlin
Tigyaing
Indaw
Katha

Legend
State & Region Boundary
Township Boundary
Sagaing Region
DT
Hkamti
Kalay
Katha
Mawlaik
Monywa
Sagaing
Shwebo
Tamu
Yinmarpin

Phaungpyin Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	112,694 [2]
Population males	53,869 (47.8%)
Population females	58,825 (52.2%)
Percentage of urban population	8.9%
Area (Km²)	4,151.5 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	27.1 persons
Median age	22.6 years
Number of wards	2
Number of village tracts	40
Number of private households	20,246
Percentage of female headed households	23.3%
Mean household size	5.5 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	36.3%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	58.7%
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.0%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	70.3
Child dependency ratio	61.8
Old dependency ratio	8.5
Ageing index	13.7
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	97.1%
Male	98.8%
Female	95.6%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,806	2.5
Walking	1,037	0.9
Seeing	1,243	1.1
Hearing	912	0.8
Remembering	931	0.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	63,286	74.1
Associate Scrutiny	24	< 0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	40	< 0.1
National Registration	256	0.3
Religious	429	0.5
Temporary Registration	346	0.4
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	23	< 0.1
None	21,021	24.6

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	82.7%	92.0%	74.5%
Unemployment rate	3.4%	2.8%	3.9%
Employment to population ratio	79.9%	89.4%	71.6%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	19,479	96.2
Renter	303	1.5
Provided free (individually)	126	0.6
Government quarters	269	1.3
Private company quarters	55	0.3
Other	*	0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		38.8%
Bamboo	39.0%	3.9%	0.5%
Earth	0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	53.5%	89.5%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		60.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	6.4%	5.7%	< 0.1%
Other	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	59	0.3
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	*	0.1
Biogas	*	< 0.1
Firewood	19,259	95.1
Charcoal	878	4.3
Coal	*	0.1
Other	*	0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,757	8.7
Kerosene	381	1.9
Candle	4,072	20.1
Battery	7,002	34.6
Generator (private)	3,828	18.9
Water mill (private)	43	0.2
Solar system/energy	2,323	11.5
Other	840	4.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	176	0.8
Tube well, borehole	13,096	64.7
Protected well/spring	3,822	18.9
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*17,095*	*84.4*
Unprotected well/spring	403	2.0
Pool/pond/lake	55	0.3
River/stream/canal	2,310	11.4
Waterfall/rainwater	162	0.8
Other	221	1.1
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*3,151*	*15.6*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	179	0.9
Tube well, borehole	12,995	64.2
Protected well/spring	3,830	18.9
Unprotected well/spring	392	1.9
Pool/pond/lake	53	0.3
River/stream/canal	2,432	12.0
Waterfall/rainwater	140	0.7
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	224	1.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	129	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	15,372	75.9
Total Improved Sanitation	*15,501*	*76.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	4,068	20.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	139	0.7
Other	68	0.3
None	470	2.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	9,267	45.8
Television	6,099	30.1
Landline phone	398	2.0
Mobile phone	371	1.8
Computer	164	0.8
Internet at home	53	0.3
Households with none of the items	8,464	41.8
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	136	0.7
Motorcycle/Moped	8,546	42.2
Bicycle	5,049	24.9
4-Wheel tractor	1,181	5.8
Canoe/Boat	2,944	14.5
Motor boat	852	4.2
Cart (bullock)	12,764	63.0

Note: [1] Population figures for Phaungpyin 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.

Contents

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 Phaungpyin 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 Phaungpyin Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	112,694 *		
Males	53,869		
Females	58,825		
Sex ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	8.9%		
Area (Km^2)	4,151.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	27.1 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	40		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	110,354	9,438	100,916
Number of conventional households	20,246	1,942	18,304
Mean household size	5.5 persons ***		

- In Phaungpyin Township, there are more females than males with 92 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (8.9%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Phaungpyin Township is 27 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 5.5 persons living in each household in Phaungpyin Township. This is 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)

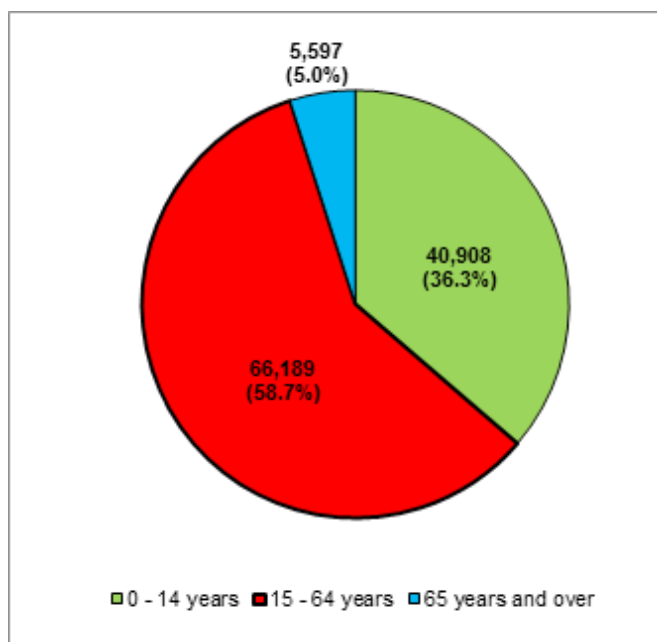*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**20,246**	**112,694**	**53,869**	**58,825**
	Ward	**1,942**	**10,049**	**4,905**	**5,144**
1	Kyun Shwe War(W)	720	3,578	1,694	1,884
2	In Gyin Myaing(W)	1,222	6,471	3,211	3,260
	Village Tract	**18,304**	**102,645**	**48,964**	**53,681**
1	Pin Thar(VT)	266	1,464	706	758
2	He Hlaw(VT)	794	4,481	2,116	2,365
3	Tha Yaung(VT)	818	4,838	2,252	2,586
4	Kha Maing(VT)	222	1,320	646	674
5	Ywar Tan Shey(VT)	513	3,073	1,564	1,509
6	Shwe Nyaung Pin(VT)	500	2,704	1,255	1,449
7	Maing Nwe(VT)	385	2,180	1,006	1,174
8	Nan Bone(VT)	398	2,253	1,113	1,140
9	Bar He(VT)	487	2,580	1,264	1,316
10	Mauk Sa Hpar(VT)	476	2,610	1,251	1,359
11	Mauk Pa Lin(VT)	525	2,958	1,453	1,505
12	Yae Auk Taung(VT)	533	2,797	1,362	1,435
13	Shwe Htee Kone(VT)	351	1,890	938	952
14	Tha Nyit(VT)	448	2,509	1,171	1,338
15	Htaw Ma(VT)	430	2,760	1,300	1,460
16	Wet Khaung (Lwin Gyi)(VT)	507	2,893	1,420	1,473
17	Naung Ma Nar(VT)	360	2,149	1,029	1,120
18	Kauk Sar(VT)	160	899	455	444
19	Kyaw(VT)	253	1,429	664	765
20	Maing Chaung(VT)	812	4,477	2,168	2,309
21	Ohn Doke(VT)	328	1,893	862	1,031
22	Se Chaung(VT)	292	1,702	878	824
23	Tha Yaung Ohn Doke(VT)	394	2,334	1,044	1,290
24	Man Thea(VT)	305	1,603	784	819

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
25	Nan Pan(VT)	642	3,613	1,686	1,927
26	Pway Sar Kone(VT)	378	2,179	1,018	1,161
27	Mar Thee(VT)	441	2,443	1,211	1,232
28	Hman Pin(VT)	220	1,252	620	632
29	Sit Thaung(VT)	297	1,637	775	862
30	Nan Maw Laik(VT)	259	1,398	675	723
31	San Dar(VT)	888	5,117	2,443	2,674
32	Man Maw(VT)	246	1,374	645	729
33	Inn Thar Nat Set (Nat Set)(VT)	494	2,837	1,414	1,423
34	Ka Yar(VT)	550	3,041	1,448	1,593
35	Tha Ngar(VT)	523	2,936	1,419	1,517
36	Ohn Thar(VT)	641	3,355	1,525	1,830
37	Min Yar(VT)	1,351	6,922	3,179	3,743
38	Kauk Kwayt(VT)	196	1,048	477	571
39	Lel U(VT)	380	2,245	1,066	1,179
40	Myin Thar(VT)	241	1,452	662	790

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Phaungpyin Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Phaungpyin Township		

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Phaungpyin Township

5,597 (5.0%)
40,908 (36.3%)
66,189 (58.7%)

☐ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years ■ 65 years and over

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

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	112,694	53,869	58,825
0 - 4	13,454	6,789	6,665
5 - 9	13,815	6,987	6,828
10 - 14	13,639	6,981	6,658
15 - 19	10,654	5,047	5,607
20 - 24	8,856	4,214	4,642
25 - 29	8,522	4,084	4,438
30 - 34	7,610	3,675	3,935
35 - 39	6,878	3,281	3,597
40 - 44	6,264	2,932	3,332
45 - 49	5,483	2,439	3,044
50 - 54	5,033	2,203	2,830
55 - 59	3,855	1,697	2,158
60 - 64	3,034	1,335	1,699
65 - 69	2,368	989	1,379
70 - 74	1,309	523	786
75 - 79	1,017	412	605
80 - 84	563	180	383
85 - 89	266	81	185
90 +	74	20	54

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Phaungpyin Township is 58.7 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, Mawlaik District and Phaungpyin Township)
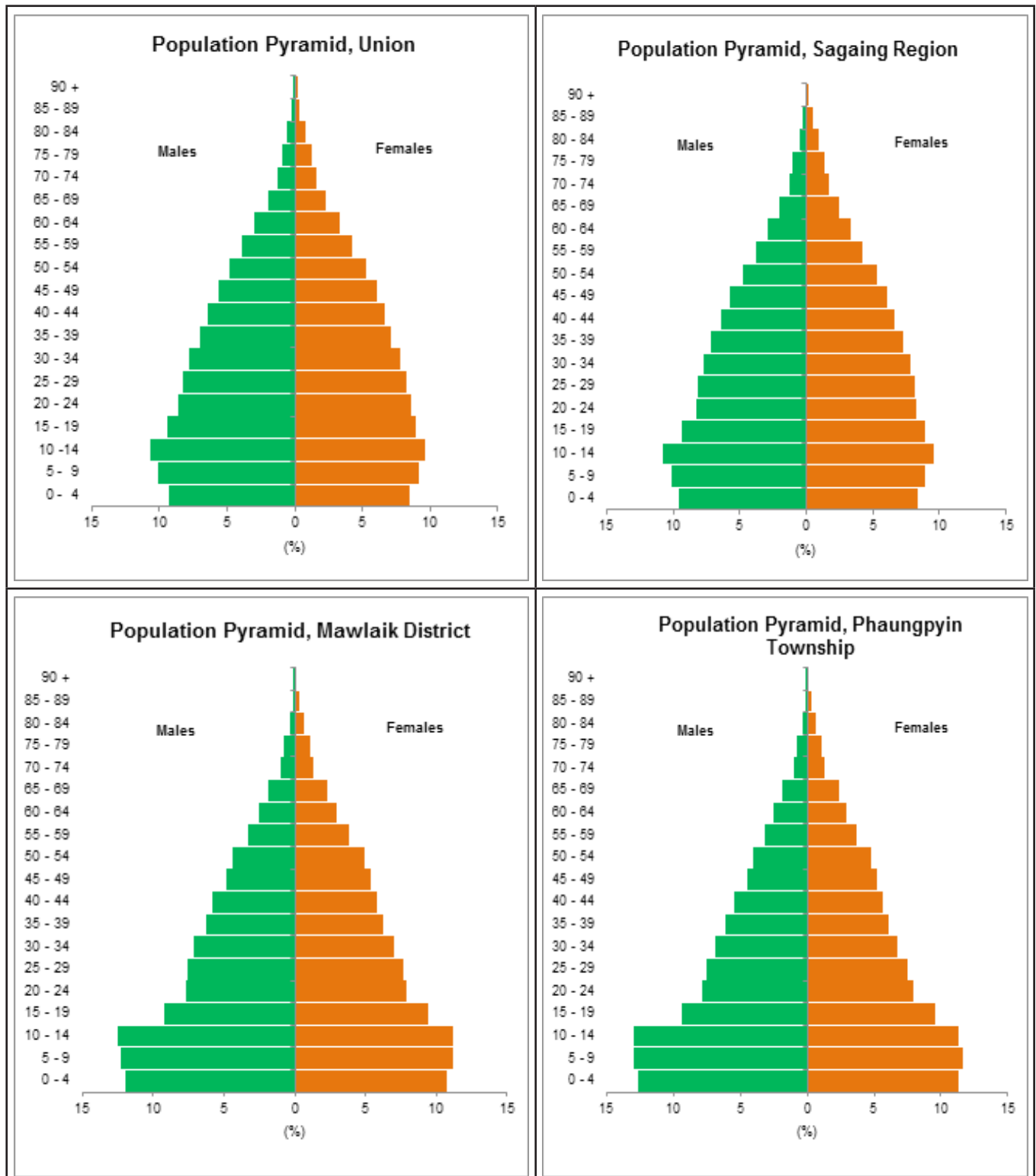
- The birth rate has been slightly declining in Phaungpyin Township since the last 5 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a markedly smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Phaungpyin Township.

- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Sagaing Region
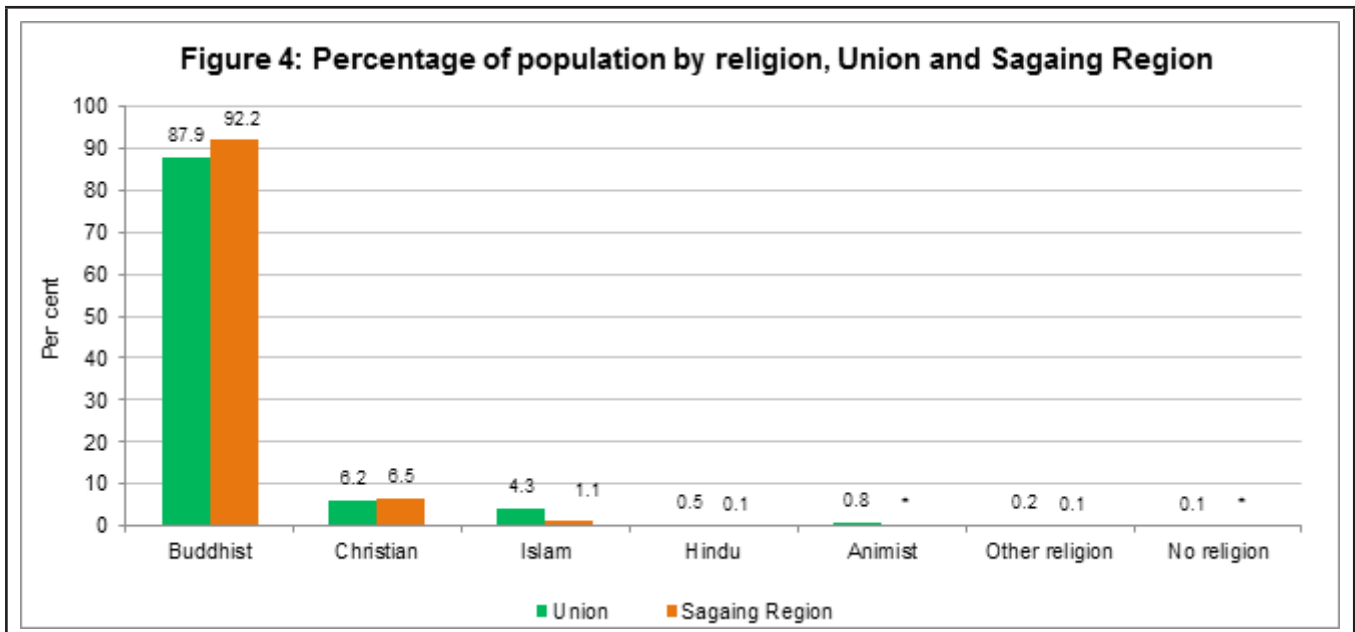
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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% each for Animist and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C)   Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,708	1,376	1,332	1,128	552	576
6	2,789	1,417	1,372	2,367	1,194	1,173
7	2,873	1,448	1,425	2,588	1,289	1,299
8	2,692	1,341	1,351	2,454	1,222	1,232
9	2,692	1,353	1,339	2,482	1,241	1,241
10	2,818	1,454	1,364	2,577	1,344	1,233
11	2,433	1,252	1,181	2,172	1,118	1,054
12	2,798	1,398	1,400	2,353	1,171	1,182
13	2,881	1,444	1,437	2,177	1,079	1,098
14	2,470	1,207	1,263	1,499	730	769
15	2,308	1,112	1,196	1,012	475	537
16	2,073	941	1,132	662	281	381
17	2,072	962	1,110	450	180	270
18	2,102	921	1,181	338	110	228
19	1,781	823	958	195	77	118
20	1,963	864	1,099	143	47	96
21	1,627	749	878	61	26	35
22	1,677	768	909	40	16	24
23	1,695	779	916	21	10	11
24	1,506	712	794	23	11	12
25	1,813	831	982	26	14	12
26	1,572	721	851	21	9	12
27	1,632	781	851	17	9	8
28	1,688	780	908	9	4	5
29	1,499	688	811	17	9	8

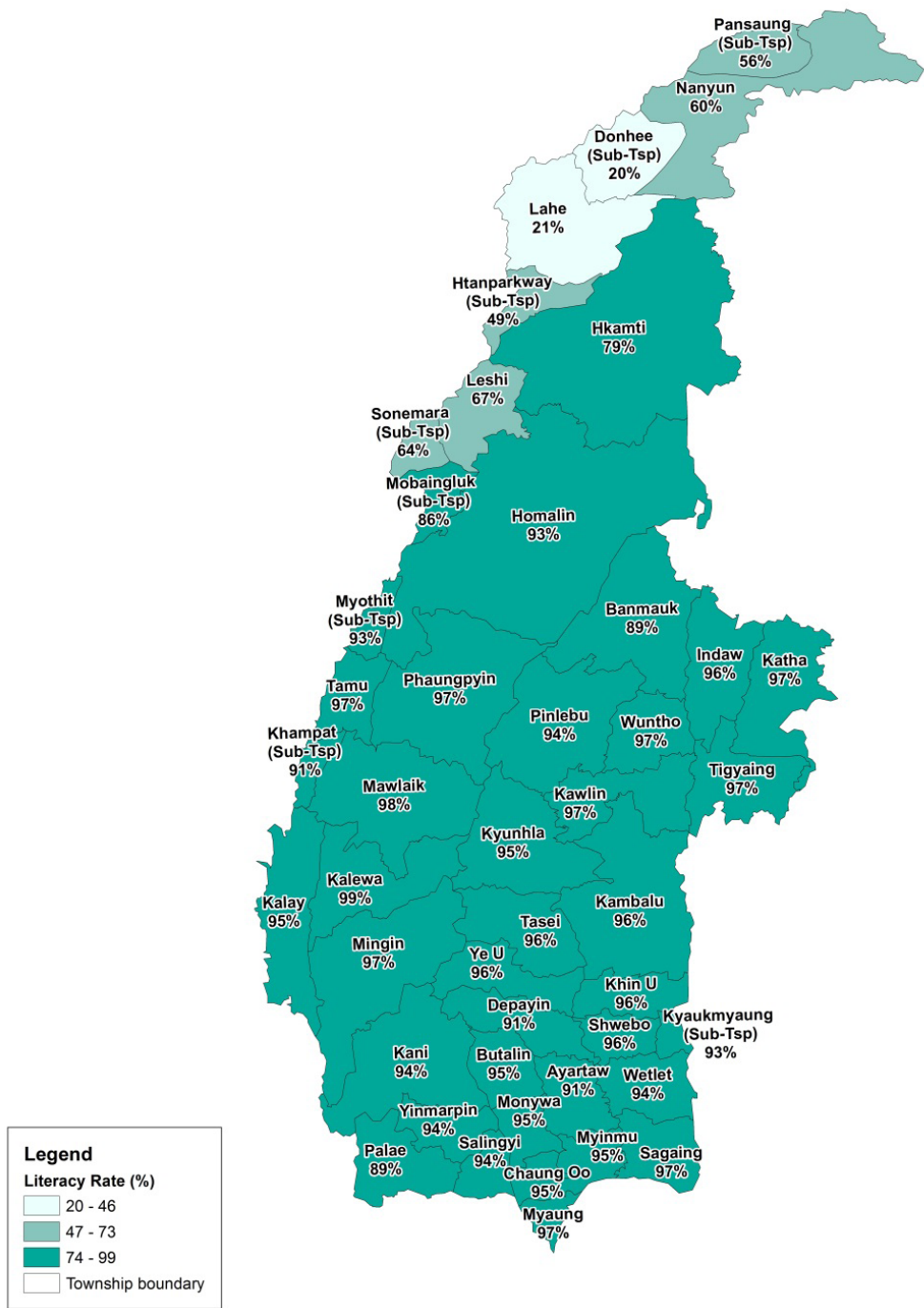Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Phaungpyin Township
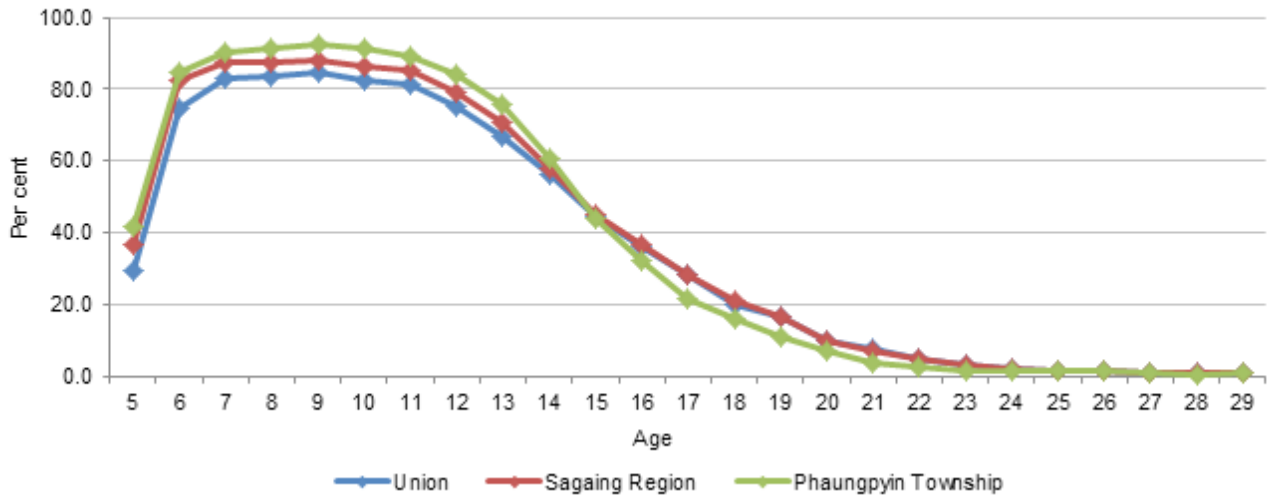
Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Phaungpyin Township
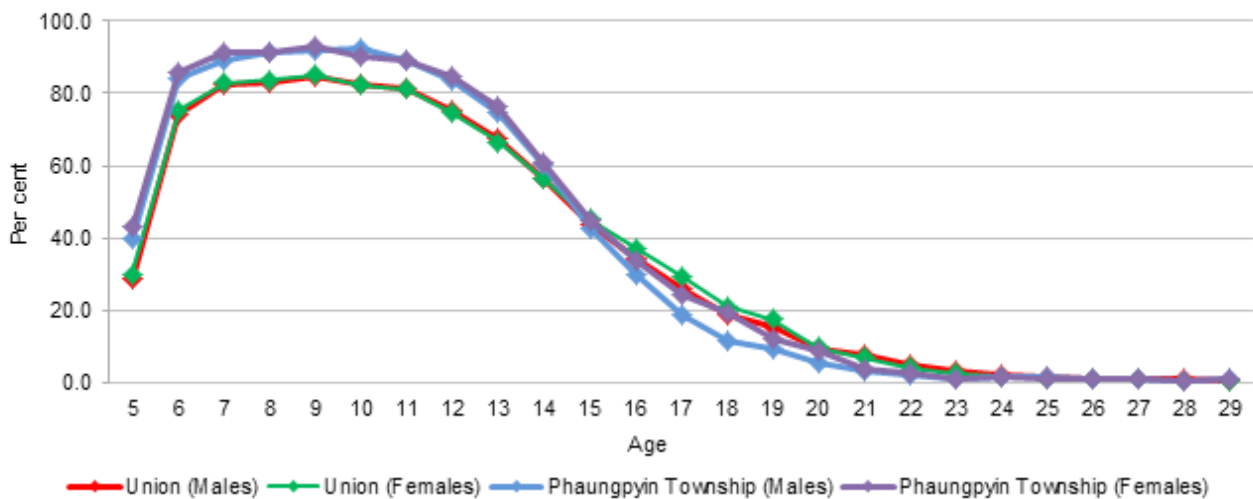
- School attendance in Phaungpyin Township noticeably drops after age 11 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Phaungpyin Township is lower than that of the Union after age 15 onwards.

14

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

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
56%

Nanyun
60%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
20%

Lahe
21%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
49%

Hkamti
79%

Leshi
67%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
64%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
86%

Homalin
93%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
93%

Banmauk
89%

Indaw
96%

Katha
97%

Tamu
97%

Phaungpyin
97%

Pinlebu
94%

Wuntho
97%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
91%

Mawlaik
98%

Kawlin
97%

Tigyaing
97%

Kyunhla
95%

Kalewa
99%

Kalay
95%

Kambalu
96%

Mingin
97%

Tasei
96%

Ye U
96%

Khin U
96%

Depayin
91%

Shwebo
96%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
93%

Kani
94%

Butalin
95%

Ayartaw
91%

Wetlet
94%

Yinmarpin
94%

Monywa
95%

Myinmu
95%

Sagaing
97%

Palae
89%

Salingyi
94%

Chaung Oo
95%

Myaung
97%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
20 - 46
47 - 73
74 - 99
Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Mawlaik District	: 97.5%
Phaungpyin Township	: 97.1%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	18,804	99.2
Males	8,631	99.1
Females	10,173	99.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Phaungpyin Township is 97.1 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 95.6 per cent and for the males it is 98.8 per cent.

- 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 (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	52,276	3,949	7.6	13,776	18,465	8,363	2,864	84	2,140	69	34	2,532
Urban	5,054	139	2.8	1,308	836	1,244	772	10	722	20	2	1
Rural	47,222	3,810	8.1	12,468	17,629	7,119	2,092	74	1,418	49	32	2,531
Males	23,851	1,429	6.0	5,111	8,592	4,605	1,560	53	967	40	20	1,474
Females	28,425	2,520	8.9	8,665	9,873	3,758	1,304	31	1,173	29	14	1,058

- Some 7.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 8.1 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 6.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 8.9 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 35.3 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			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	13.8	13.8	13.7	6.6	6.2	7.0
15 - 19	68.2	73.0	63.9	7.6	6.8	8.4
20 - 24	88.4	95.2	82.2	7.7	5.8	9.7
25 - 29	89.6	97.6	82.3	4.4	3.3	5.6
30 - 34	88.0	97.4	79.3	2.3	2.2	2.4
35 - 39	88.6	97.7	80.3	1.5	1.6	1.3
40 - 44	87.2	97.4	78.3	0.9	1.0	0.7
45 - 49	85.8	97.2	76.7	0.5	0.6	0.3
50 - 54	82.5	95.8	72.0	0.4	0.4	0.3
55 - 59	77.1	92.9	64.7	0.4	0.5	0.2
60 - 64	62.3	79.3	49.0	0.3	0.2	0.4
65 - 69	46.8	60.9	36.7	0.1	-	0.2
70 - 74	24.5	35.2	17.4	0.3	-	0.7
75+	13.6	19.3	10.4	1.5	0.7	2.3
15 - 24	77.4	83.1	72.2	7.7	6.3	9.1
15 - 64	82.7	92.0	74.5	3.4	2.8	3.9

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
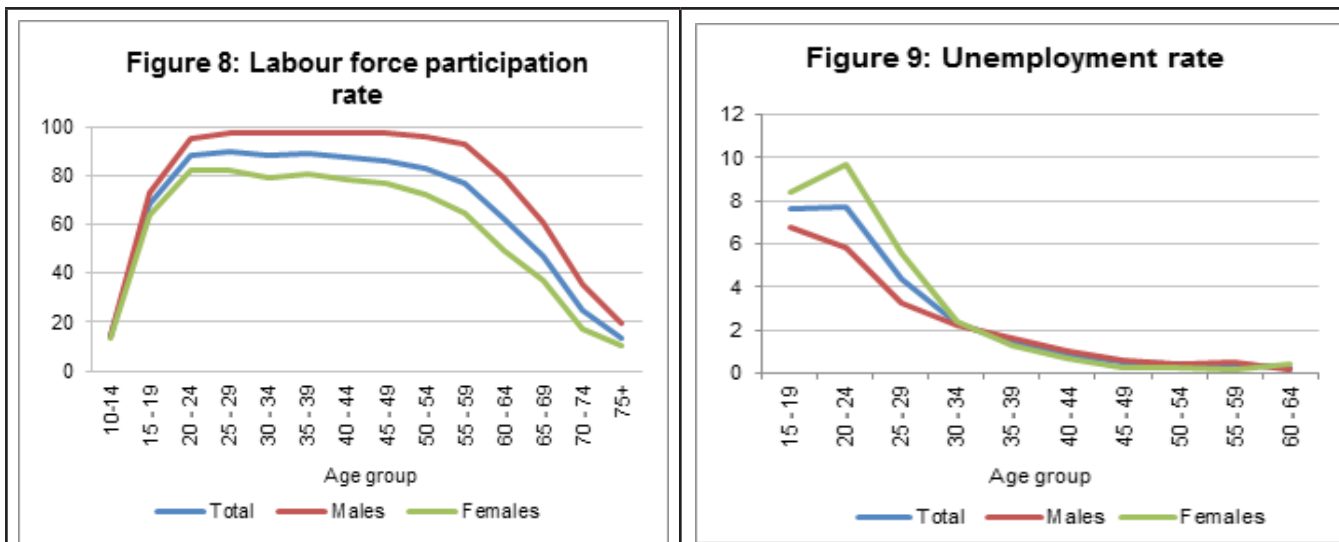
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Phaungpyin Township is 82.7 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 74.5 per cent and is noticeably lower than that of their male counterparts which is 92.0 per cent.

- In Phaungpyin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 13.8 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Phaungpyin Township is 3.4 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.8%) and for females (3.9%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 9.1 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	27,142	0.3	52.6	28.2	15.0	1.5	2.4
Males	9,770	0.6	72.5	4.9	14.9	2.0	5.1
Females	17,372	0.2	41.4	41.3	15.0	1.2	0.9

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 72.5 per cent of males and 41.4 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
Total	**51,410**	**26,343**	**25,067**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	150	120	30	0.3	0.5	0.1
Professionals	806	232	574	1.6	0.9	2.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	458	295	163	0.9	1.1	0.7
Clerical Support Workers	366	227	139	0.7	0.9	0.6
Services and Sales Workers	3,413	917	2,496	6.6	3.5	10.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	34,398	18,661	15,737	66.9	70.8	62.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,531	2,433	1,098	6.9	9.2	4.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	747	657	90	1.5	2.5	0.4
Elementary Occupations	4,364	2,195	2,169	8.5	8.3	8.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,177	606	2,571	6.2	2.3	10.3

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Phaungpyin Township
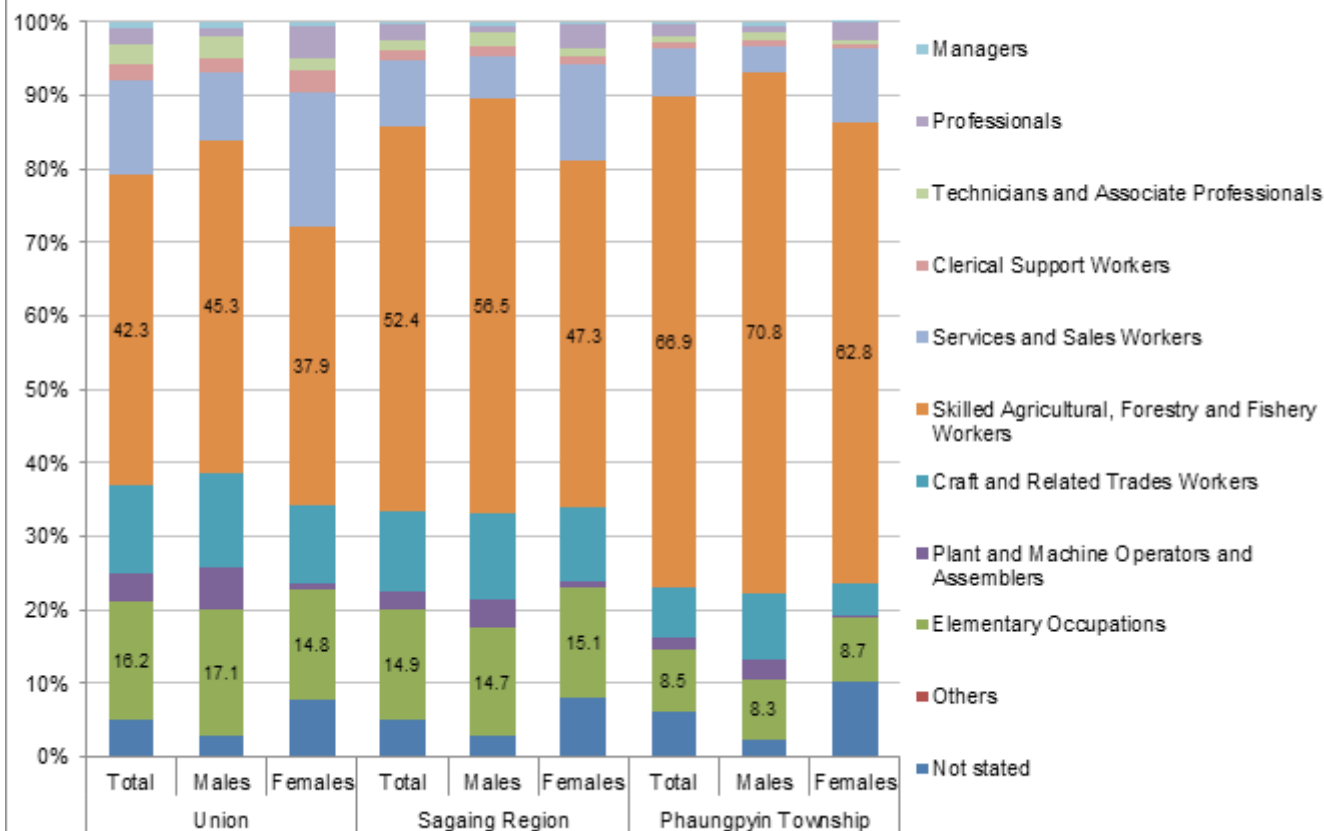
- In Phaungpyin Township, 66.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 8.5 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 70.8 per cent of males and 62.8 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 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	**51,410**	**26,343**	**25,067**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37,521	20,099	17,422	73.0	76.3	69.5
Mining and quarrying	1,260	989	271	2.5	3.8	1.1
Manufacturing	1,186	466	720	2.3	1.8	2.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	32	28	4	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	29	28	1	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	939	840	99	1.8	3.2	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,719	806	1,913	5.3	3.1	7.6
Transportation and storage	893	722	171	1.7	2.7	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	808	181	627	1.6	0.7	2.5
Information and communication	24	12	12	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	18	11	7	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	39	28	11	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	132	89	43	0.3	0.3	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	587	459	128	1.1	1.7	0.5
Education	864	269	595	1.7	1.0	2.4
Human health and social work activities	124	50	74	0.2	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13	11	2	*	*	*
Other service activities	353	219	134	0.7	0.8	0.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	252	152	100	0.5	0.6	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,617	884	2,733	7.0	3.4	10.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Phaungpyin Township
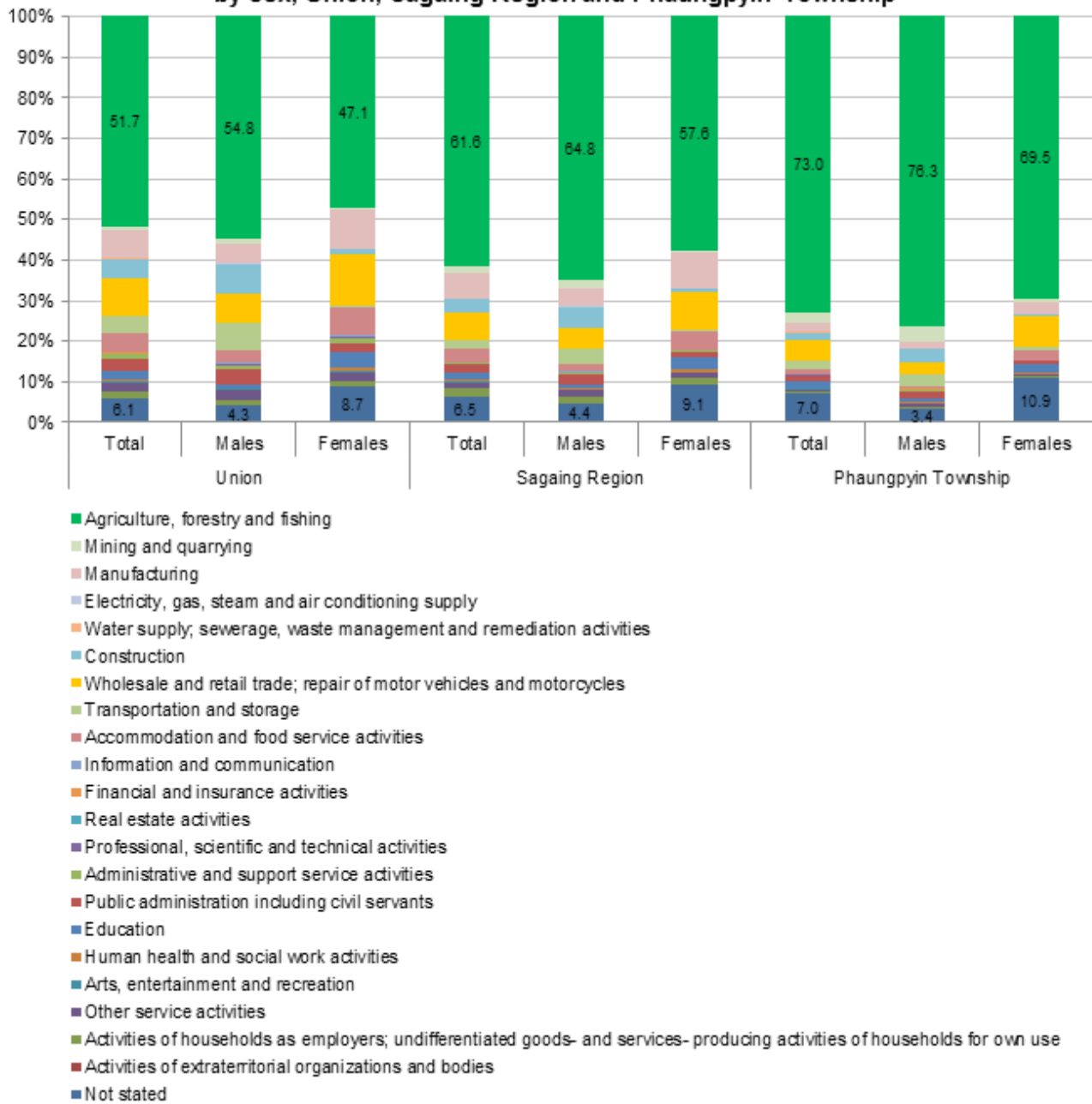
Legend:
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration including civil servants
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

- In Phaungpyin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 73.0 per cent.

- There are 76.3 per cent of males and 69.5 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	63,286	24	40	256	429	346	-	23	21,021
Urban	6,402	9	7	19	47	5	-	-	1,530
Rural	56,884	15	33	237	382	341	-	23	19,491
Males	29,312	11	23	106	386	178	-	7	10,070
Females	33,974	13	17	150	43	168	-	16	10,951

Figure 12: Types of identity card
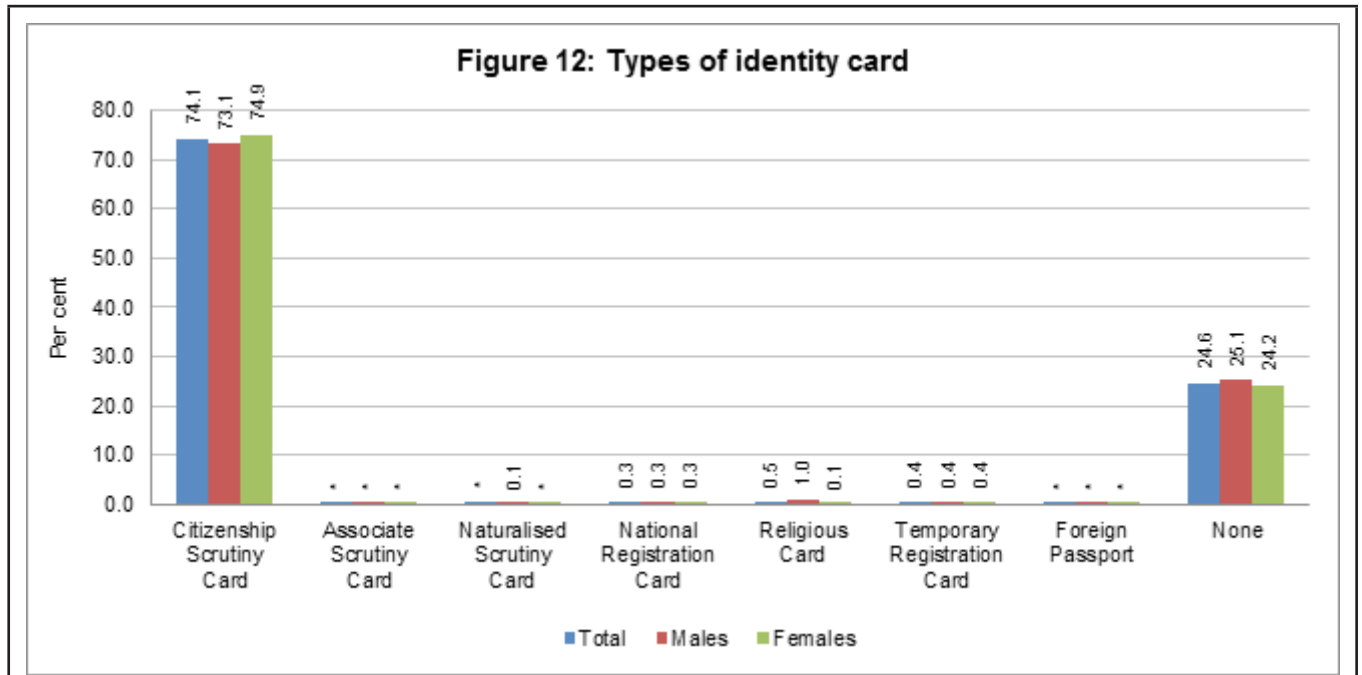
- In Phaungpyin Township, 74.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 24.6 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 25.1 per cent of males and 24.2 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note:　* Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F)   Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	**112,694**	**109,888**	**2,806**	**2.5**	**1,243**	**912**	**1,037**	**931**
0 - 4	13,454	13,398	56	0.4	17	12	34	26
5 - 9	13,815	13,717	98	0.7	8	23	29	58
10 - 14	13,639	13,503	136	1.0	22	24	36	86
15 - 19	10,654	10,548	106	1.0	20	29	32	52
20 - 24	8,856	8,748	108	1.2	14	23	51	37
25 - 29	8,522	8,440	82	1.0	13	15	34	38
30 - 34	7,610	7,540	70	0.9	20	14	23	27
35 - 39	6,878	6,776	102	1.5	26	24	34	46
40 - 44	6,264	6,171	93	1.5	40	27	22	30
45 - 49	5,483	5,331	152	2.8	63	40	41	29
50 - 54	5,033	4,854	179	3.6	90	44	50	40
55 - 59	3,855	3,648	207	5.4	101	76	64	47
60 - 64	3,034	2,763	271	8.9	146	82	81	62
65 - 69	2,368	2,040	328	13.9	180	119	116	77
70 - 74	1,309	1,047	262	20.0	154	98	102	83
75 - 79	1,017	762	255	25.1	136	118	104	73
80 - 84	563	396	167	29.7	113	79	97	64
85 - 89	266	167	99	37.2	57	48	64	44
90 +	74	39	35	47.3	23	17	23	12

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	**53,869**	**52,628**	**1,241**	**2.3**	**492**	**387**	**455**	**401**
0 - 4	6,789	6,759	30	0.4	10	7	16	16
5 - 9	6,987	6,925	62	0.9	4	13	21	39
10 - 14	6,981	6,905	76	1.1	13	10	18	52
15 - 19	5,047	4,997	50	1.0	5	19	12	28
20 - 24	4,214	4,157	57	1.4	9	11	27	17
25 - 29	4,084	4,038	46	1.1	5	9	19	21
30 - 34	3,675	3,633	42	1.1	13	5	17	14
35 - 39	3,281	3,233	48	1.5	11	8	21	22
40 - 44	2,932	2,885	47	1.6	19	12	13	15
45 - 49	2,439	2,363	76	3.1	30	18	25	14
50 - 54	2,203	2,135	68	3.1	35	15	18	15
55 - 59	1,697	1,613	84	4.9	40	35	20	10
60 - 64	1,335	1,219	116	8.7	57	35	33	23
65 - 69	989	841	148	15.0	81	55	56	28
70 - 74	523	418	105	20.1	57	41	45	24
75 - 79	412	318	94	22.8	44	46	40	27
80 - 84	180	123	57	31.7	40	31	33	22
85 - 89	81	53	28	34.6	15	12	16	12
90 +	20	13	7	35.0	4	5	5	2

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	**58,825**	**57,260**	**1,565**	**2.7**	**751**	**525**	**582**	**530**
0 - 4	6,665	6,639	26	0.4	7	5	18	10
5 - 9	6,828	6,792	36	0.5	4	10	8	19
10 - 14	6,658	6,598	60	0.9	9	14	18	34
15 - 19	5,607	5,551	56	1.0	15	10	20	24
20 - 24	4,642	4,591	51	1.1	5	12	24	20
25 - 29	4,438	4,402	36	0.8	8	6	15	17
30 - 34	3,935	3,907	28	0.7	7	9	6	13
35 - 39	3,597	3,543	54	1.5	15	16	13	24
40 - 44	3,332	3,286	46	1.4	21	15	9	15
45 - 49	3,044	2,968	76	2.5	33	22	16	15
50 - 54	2,830	2,719	111	3.9	55	29	32	25
55 - 59	2,158	2,035	123	5.7	61	41	44	37
60 - 64	1,699	1,544	155	9.1	89	47	48	39
65 - 69	1,379	1,199	180	13.1	99	64	60	49
70 - 74	786	629	157	20.0	97	57	57	59
75 - 79	605	444	161	26.6	92	72	64	46
80 - 84	383	273	110	28.7	73	48	64	42
85 - 89	185	114	71	38.4	42	36	48	32
90 +	54	26	28	51.9	19	12	18	10

- Three in every 100 persons in Phaungpyin 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 and walking 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	20,246	0.8	1.8	4.5	78.0	13.4	0.7	0.7	0.1
Urban	1,942	7.8	1.9	8.2	68.4	13.4	0.2	-	-
Rural	18,304	*	1.8	4.1	79.0	13.4	0.8	0.8	0.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
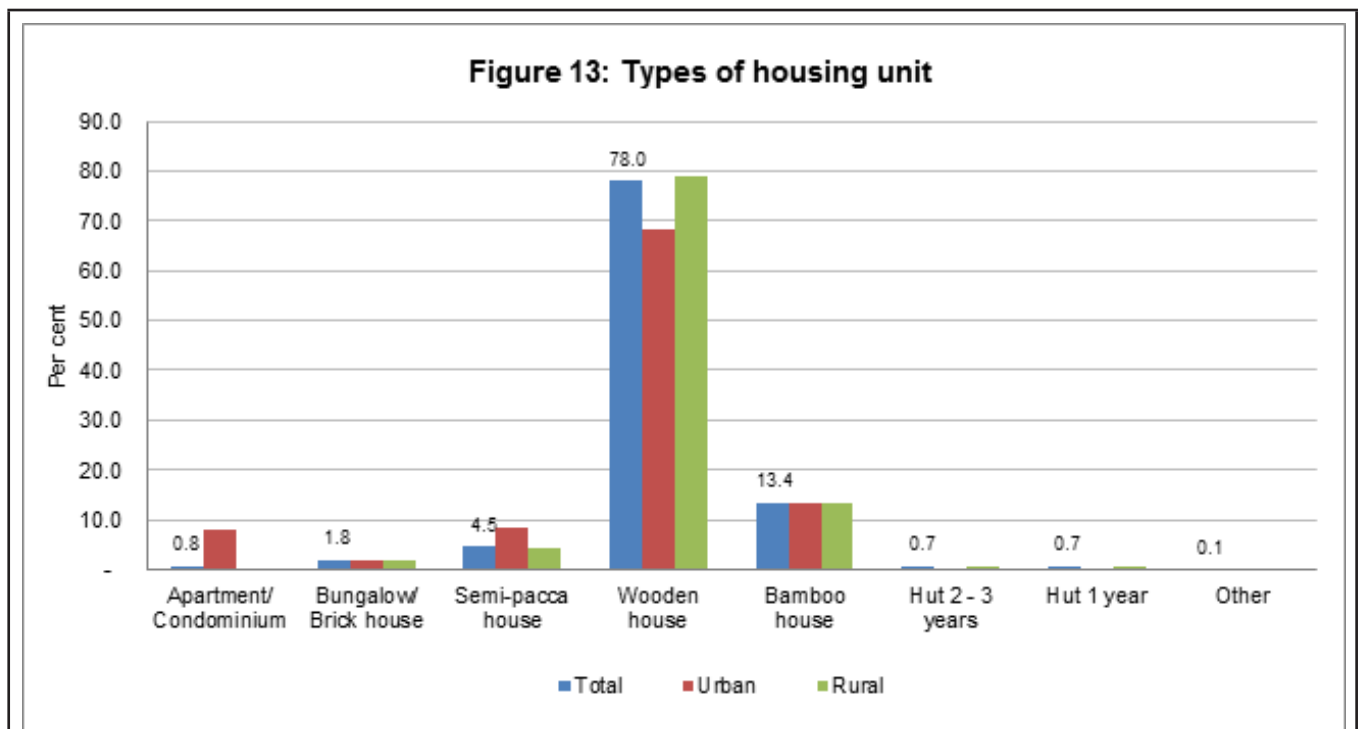
- The majority of the households in Phaungpyin Township are living in wooden houses (78.0%) followed by households in bamboo houses (13.4%).

- Some 68.4 per cent of urban households and 79.0 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

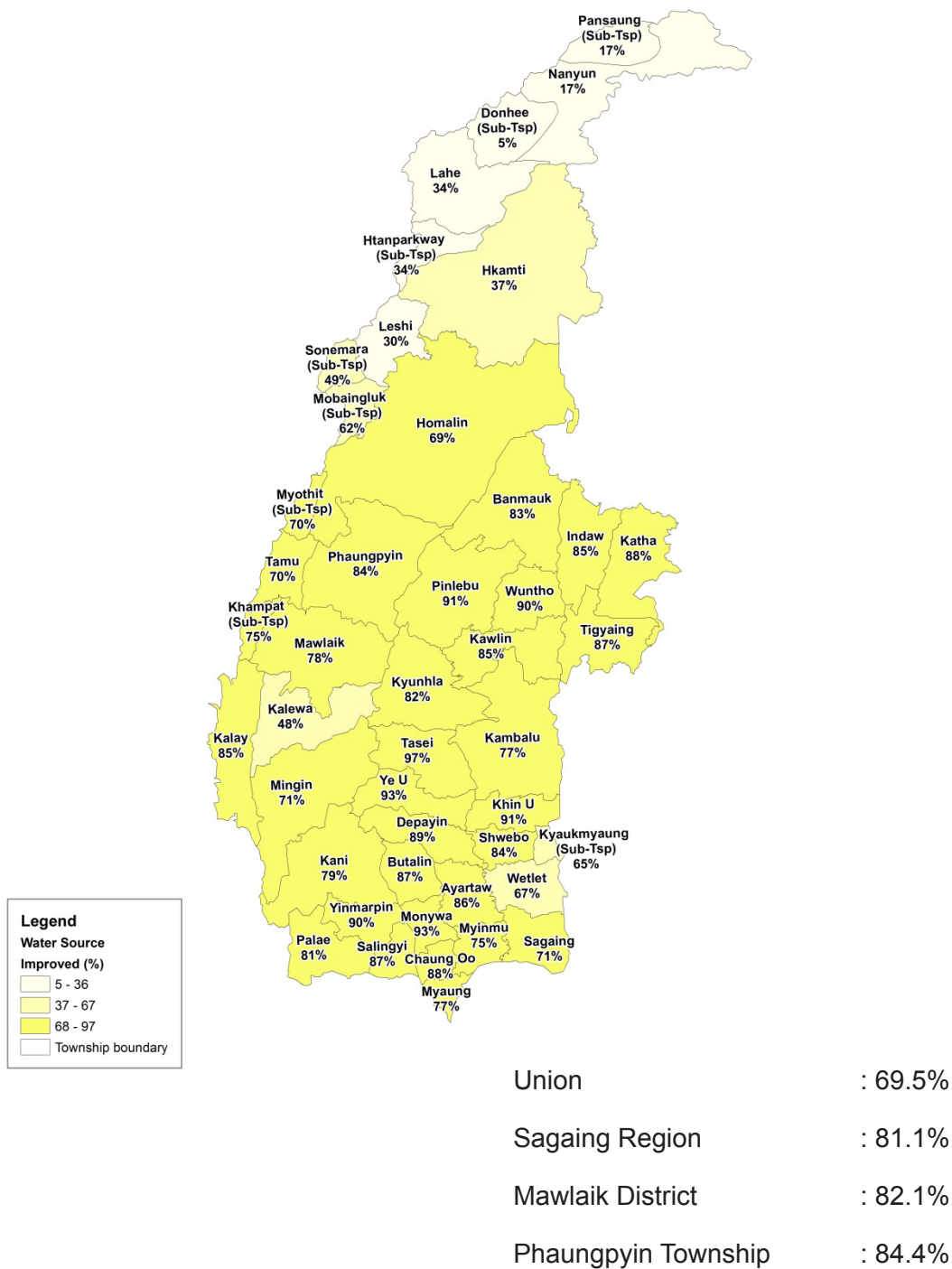## Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
- 5 - 36
- 37 - 66
- 67 - 96
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Mawlaik District	: 81.2%
Phaungpyin Township	: 76.6%
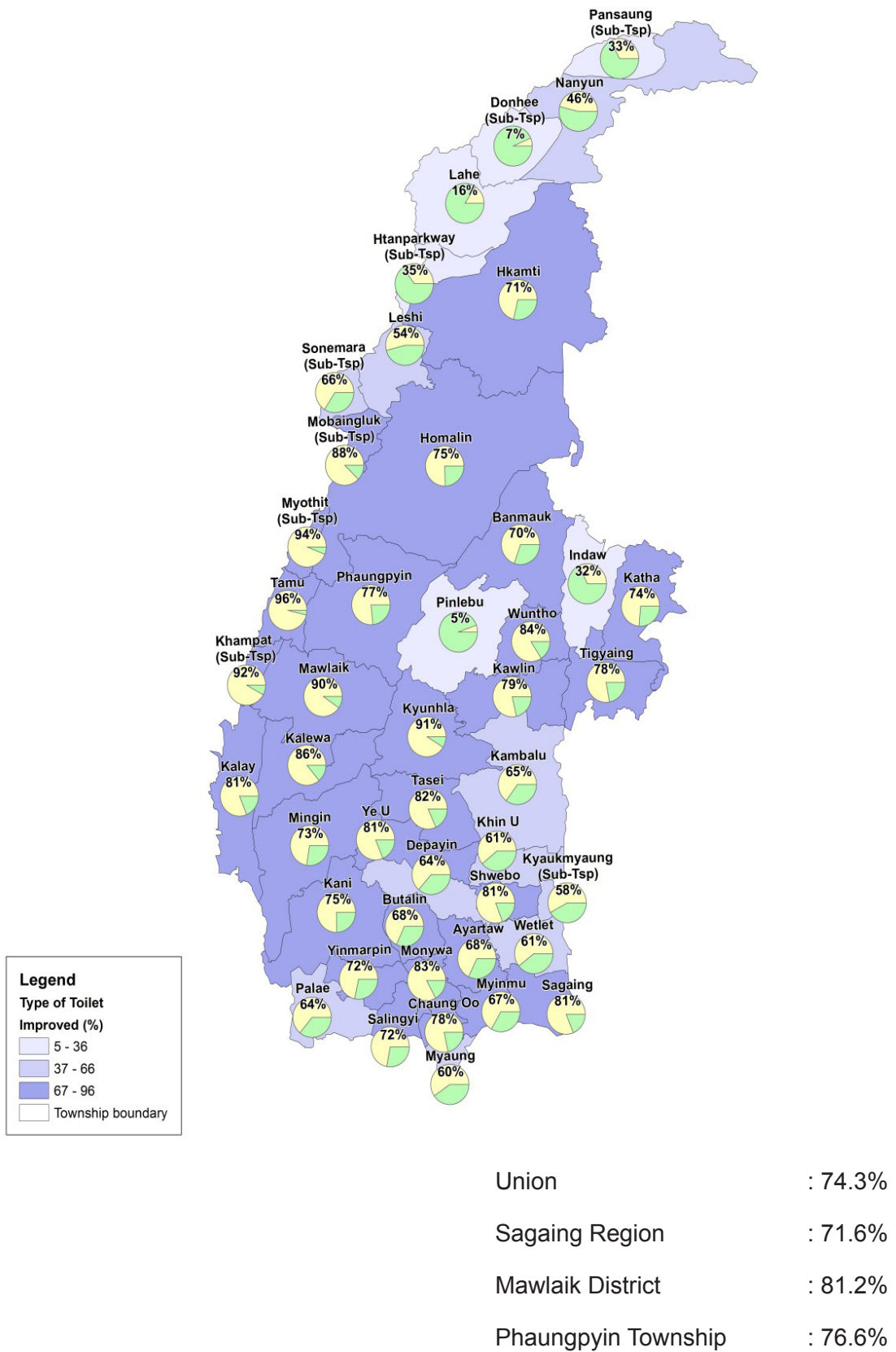
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.7	0.1	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		75.9	90.9	74.3
Improved sanitation		*76.6*	*91.0*	*75.0*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		20.1	8.3	21.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.7	0.2	0.7
Other		0.3	0.3	0.3
None		2.3	0.2	2.6
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**20,246**	**1,942**	**18,304**

- Some 76.6 per cent of the households in Phaungpyin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (75.9%)).

- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, Phaungpyin belongs to the proportion group (67-96) 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.

- Some 2.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is16.2 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Phaungpyin Township, 2.6 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

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 17%
Nanyun 17%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 5%
Lahe 34%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 34%
Hkamti 37%
Leshi 30%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 49%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 62%
Homalin 69%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 70%
Banmauk 83%
Indaw 85%
Katha 88%
Tamu 70%
Phaungpyin 84%
Pinlebu 91%
Wuntho 90%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 75%
Mawlaik 78%
Kawlin 85%
Tigyaing 87%
Kyunhla 82%
Kalewa 48%
Kalay 85%
Tasei 97%
Kambalu 77%
Mingin 71%
Ye U 93%
Khin U 91%
Depayin 89%
Shwebo 84%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 65%
Kani 79%
Butalin 87%
Wetlet 67%
Ayartaw 86%
Yinmarpin 90%
Monywa 93%
Myinmu 75%
Sagaing 71%
Palae 81%
Salingyi 87%
Chaung Oo 88%
Myaung 77%

Legend
Water Source
Improved (%)
- 5 - 36
- 37 - 67
- 68 - 97
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Mawlaik District	: 82.1%
Phaungpyin Township	: 84.4%

30

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.8	7.9	0.1
Tube well, borehole	64.7	66.6	64.5
Protected well/ Spring	18.9	16.5	19.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier	*	0.1	-
Total improved drinking water	*84.4*	*91.1*	*83.7*
Unprotected well/Spring	2.0	1.7	2.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.3	0.7	0.3
River/stream/ canal	11.4	5.6	12.0
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.8	0.9	0.8
Other	1.1	-	1.2
Total unimproved drinking water	*15.6*	*8.9*	*16.3*
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	20,246	1,942	18,304

- In Phaungpyin Township, 84.4 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to the percentage group (68-97) and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 64.7 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 18.9 per cent use water from protected well/spring.

- Some 15.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 16.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Nanyun
10%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Lahe
5%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
3%

Hkamti
22%

Leshi
14%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
25%

Homalin
10%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
37%

Banmauk
9%

Indaw
41%

Katha
20%

Tamu
13%

Phaungpyin
9%

Pinlebu
9%

Wuntho
38%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
11%

Mawlaik
12%

Kawlin
47%

Tigyaing
19%

Kyunhla
28%

Kalewa
17%

Kalay
6%

Tasei
13%

Kambalu
19%

Mingin
4%

Ye U
16%

Khin U
12%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
44%

Depayin
9%

Shwebo
45%

Kani
6%

Butalin
17%

Ayartaw
9%

Wetlet
12%

Yinmarpin
14%

Monywa
67%

Myinmu
27%

Palae
19%

Salingyi
45%

Sagaing
56%

Chaung Oo
29%

Myaung
10%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
1 - 23
24 - 45
46 - 67
Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Mawlaik District	: 9.9%
Phaungpyin Township	: 8.7%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.7	36.6	5.7
Kerosene		1.9	-	2.1
Candle		20.1	6.0	21.6
Battery		34.6	24.2	35.7
Generator (private)		18.9	23.5	18.4
Water mill (private)		0.2	0.8	0.2
Solar system/energy		11.5	5.5	12.1
Other		4.1	3.5	4.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	20,246	1,942	18,304

- In Phaungpyin Township, 8.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the per cent group (1-23) 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 34.6 per cent.

- In rural areas, 35.7 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Nanyun 100%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Lahe 99%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Hkamti 99%
Leshi 100%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Homalin 99%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Banmauk 99%
Indaw 94%
Katha 93%
Tamu 98%
Phaungpyin 100%
Pinlebu 98%
Wuntho 95%
Tigyaing 97%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Mawlaik 100%
Kawlin 89%
Kyunhla 88%
Kalewa 99%
Kambalu 88%
Kalay 97%
Tasei 96%
Mingin 99%
Ye U 90%
Khin U 91%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 85%
Depayin 93%
Shwebo 83%
Kani 100%
Butalin 96%
Wetlet 92%
Yinmarpin 93%
Monywa 66%
Ayartaw 97%
Palae 92%
Chaung Oo 84%
Myinmu 84%
Sagaing 75%
Salingyi 84%
Myaung 95%

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and charcoal (%)
66 - 78
79 - 89
90 - 100
Township boundary

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

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

Type of cooking fuel	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	0.3	1.6	0.2
LPG	-	-	-
Kerosene	0.1	-	0.1
BioGas	*	0.1	*
Firewood	95.1	68.1	98.0
Charcoal	4.4	29.7	1.6
Coal	0.1	0.4	*
Other	0.1	0.2	*
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	20,246	1,942	18,304

- In Phaungpyin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 95.1 per cent using firewood and 4.4 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 98.0 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 1.6 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	20,246	45.8	30.1	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.3	41.8	0.1
Urban	1,942	43.9	46.4	4.5	8.9	4.1	0.9	32.7	0.1
Rural	18,304	46.0	28.4	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.2	42.8	0.1

- Some 45.8 per cent of the households in Phaungpyin Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 46.4 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 46.0 per cent have access to radio.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
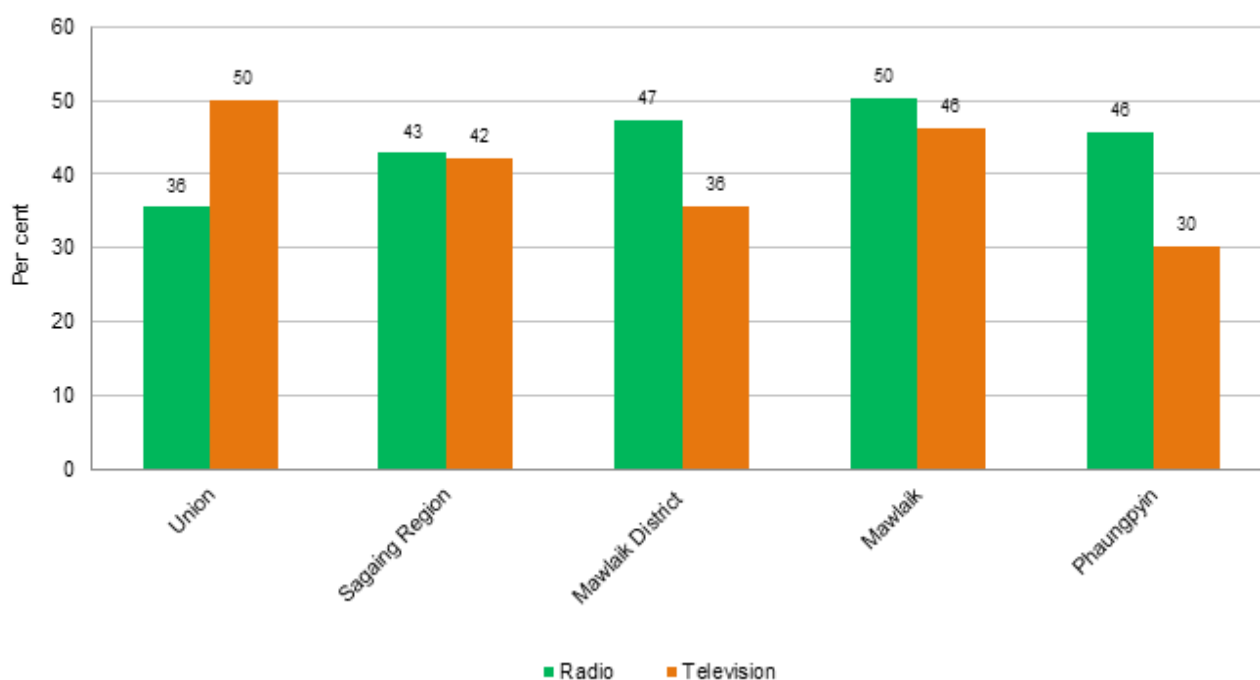
- In Phaungpyin Township, some 30.1 per cent of the households have access to television and about half of households (45.8%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
3%

Nanyun
6%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
0%

Lahe
10%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Hkamti
19%

Leshi
4%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
2%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
7%

Homalin
11%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
10%

Banmauk
4%

Indaw
22%

Katha
25%

Tamu
46%

Phaungpyin
2%

Pinlebu
7%

Wuntho
24%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
19%

Mawlaik
18%

Kawlin
20%

Tigyaing
20%

Kyunhla
16%

Kalewa
16%

Kalay
37%

Kambalu
14%

Tasei
16%

Mingin
2%

Ye U
23%

Khin U
14%

Depayin
14%

Shwebo
31%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
22%

Kani
9%

Butalin
14%

Ayartaw
14%

Wetlet
16%

Yinmarpin
15%

Monywa
51%

Myinmu
22%

Palae
12%

Chaung Oo
29%

Sagaing
40%

Salingyi
22%

Myaung
14%

Legend
Access to mobile phone(%)
- 0 - 17
- 18 - 34
- 35 - 51
- Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Mawlaik District	: 7.2%
Phaungpyin Township	: 1.8%

- Only 1.8 per cent of the households in Phaungpyin Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to the percentage group (0-17) and it is the third lowest.

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
Phaungpyin Township	20,246	136	8,546	5,049	1,181	2,944	852	12,764
Urban	1,942	28	1,171	1,035	89	524	90	314
Rural	18,304	108	7,375	4,014	1,092	2,420	762	12,450

- In Phaungpyin Township, 63.0 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 42.2 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households use motorcycle/ moped in urban area and use cart (bullock) in rural area as a means of transport.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Sagaing Region and Phaungpyin Township
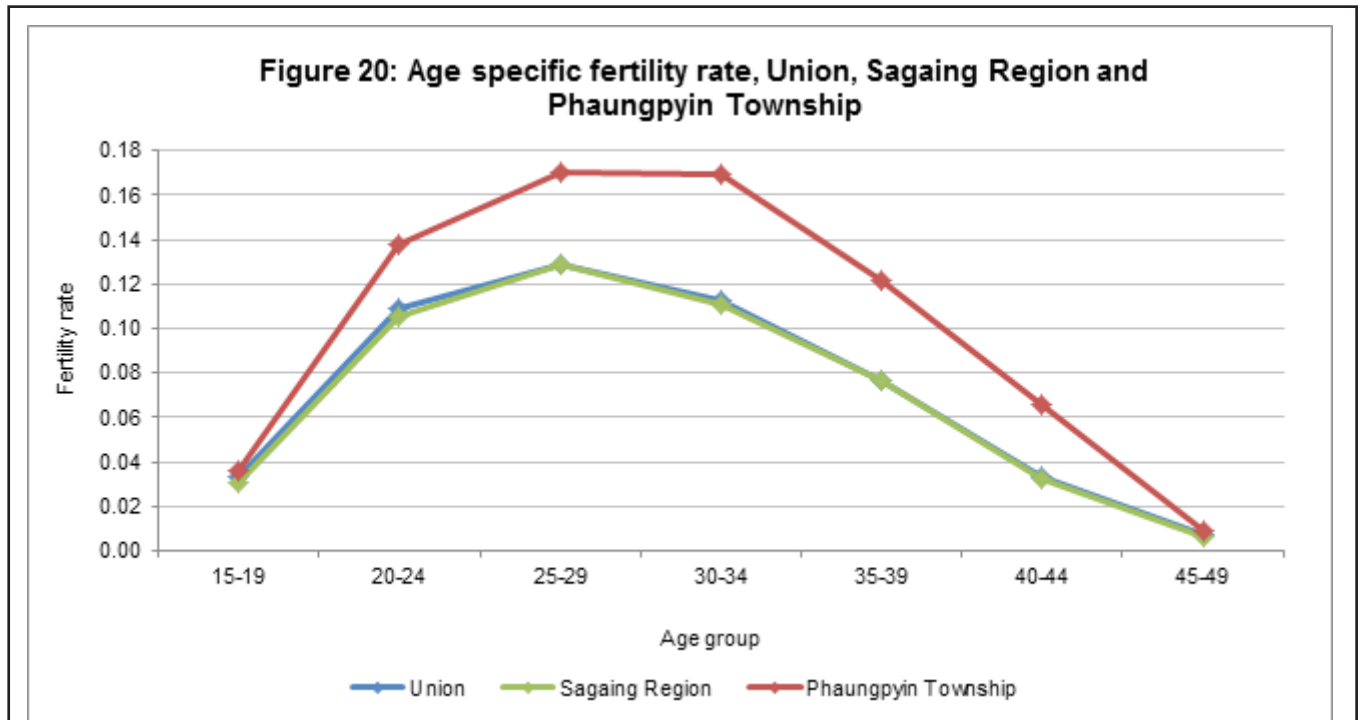
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age groups 25-29 and 30-34.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.6 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend

Total Fertility Rate
- 1.7 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 5.2
- 5.3 - 6.9
- Township boundary

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 5.9
Nanyun 4.3
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 6.9
Lahe 6.1
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 6.0
Hkamti 3.7
Leshi 5.3
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 5.7
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 4.6
Homalin 4.4
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 4.5
Banmauk 3.5
Indaw 2.6
Katha 2.9
Phaungpyin 3.6
Pinlebu 3.1
Wuntho 2.6
Tamu 2.9
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 3.9
Mawlaik 2.6
Kawlin 2.1
Tigyaing 2.7
Kyunhla 2.5
Kalay 2.6
Kalewa 2.4
Tasei 2.3
Kambalu 2.5
Mingin 2.7
Ye U 2.2
Khin U 2.1
Depayin 2.5
Shwebo 2.0
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 1.8
Kani 2.3
Butalin 2.1
Ayartaw 1.9
Wetlet 1.9
Yinmarpin 2.0
Monywa 1.9
Myinmu 1.7
Sagaing 2.0
Palae 2.3
Salingyi 1.9
Chaung Oo 1.9
Myaung 2.0

Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Mawlaik District	: 3.3
Phaungpyin Township	: 3.6

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
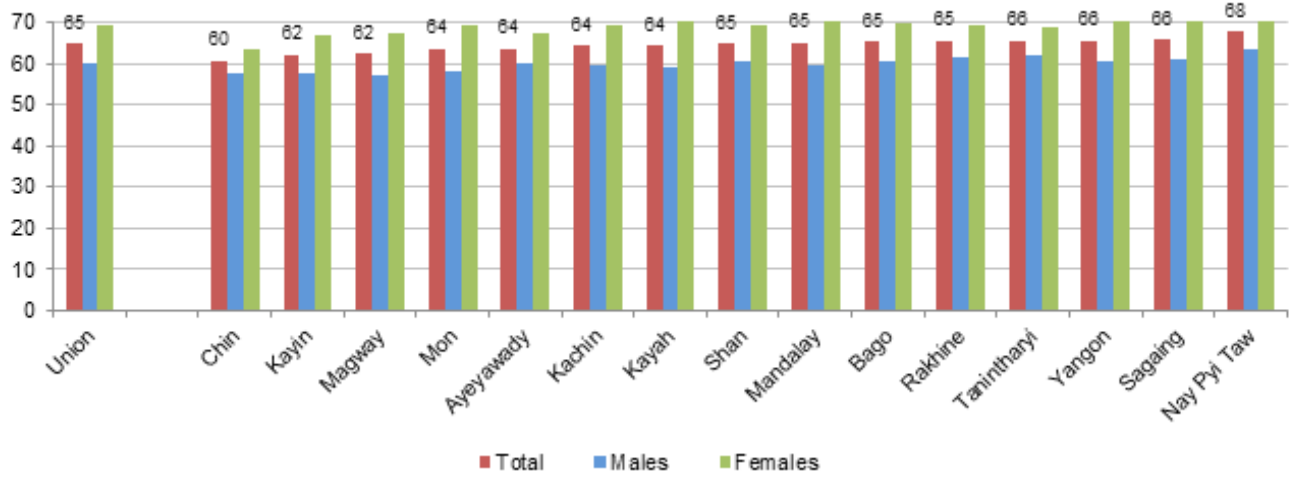
- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

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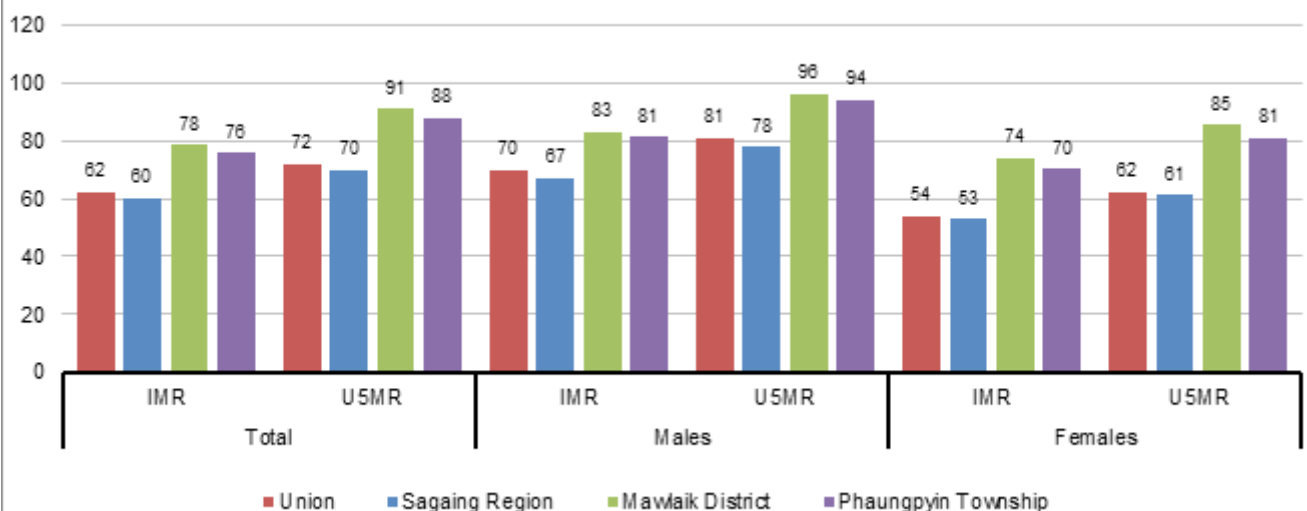
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mawlaik District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Mawlaik District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 91 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Phaungpyin Township are higher than those in Sagaing Region and lower than those in Mawlaik District. The Infant mortality in Phaungpyin is 76 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 88 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
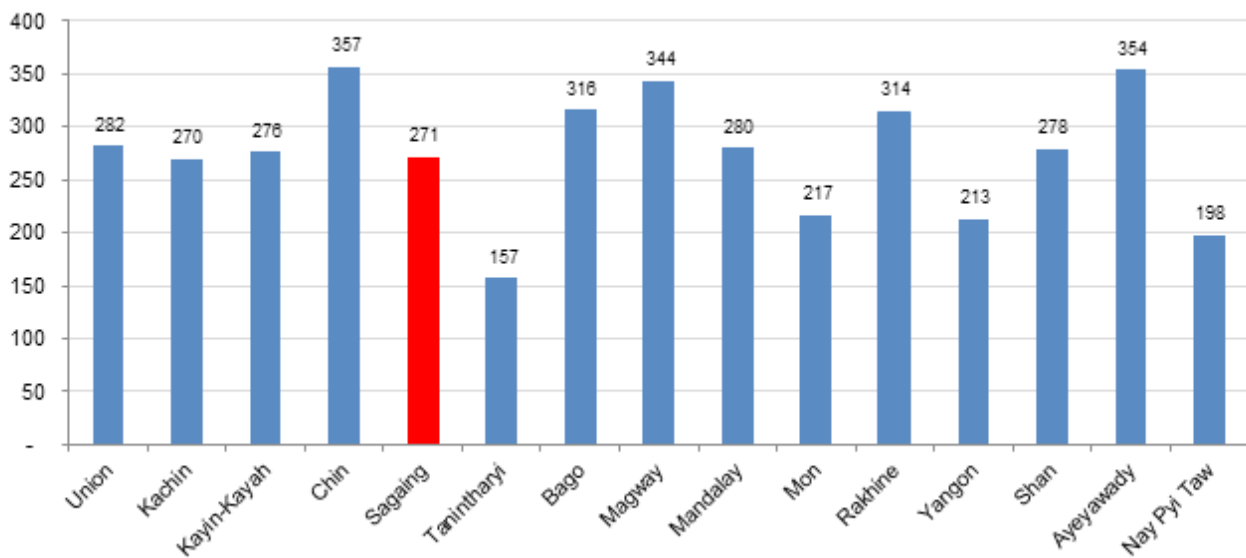
- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- 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 (Km^2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);

(b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);

(c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);

(d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:
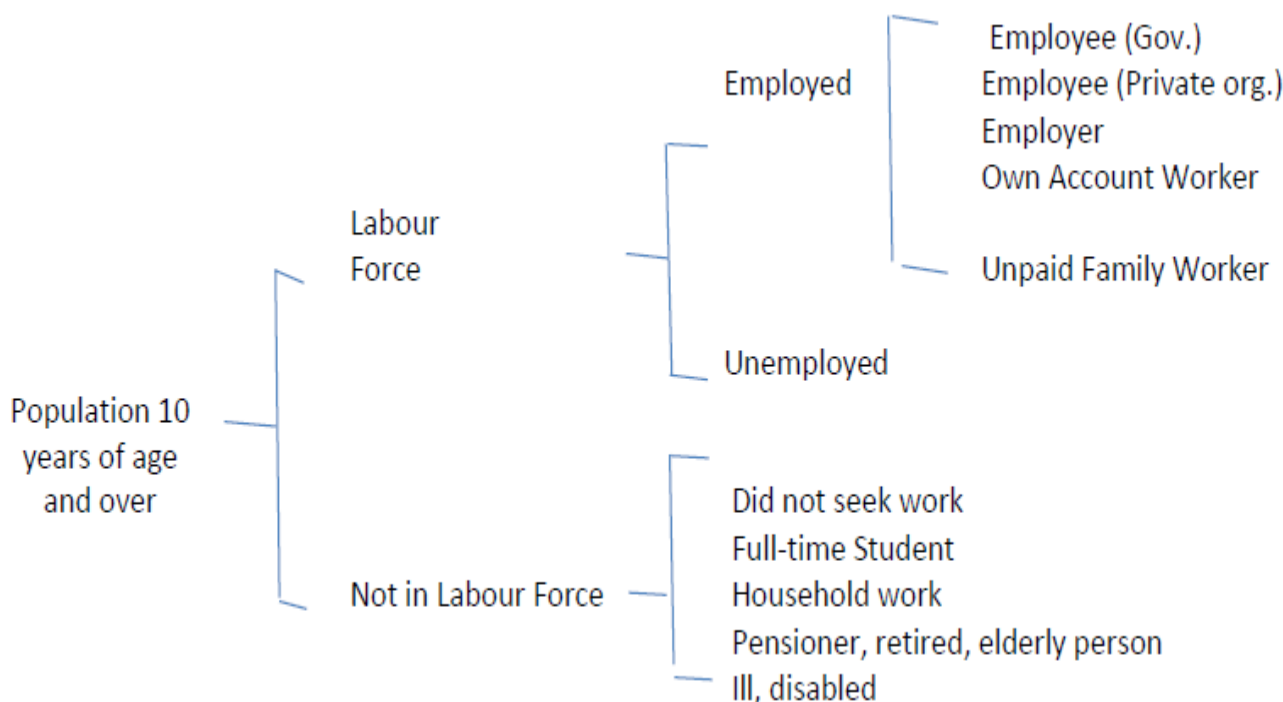
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Employee (Government)**: those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.

(b) **Employee (Private organisation)**: those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.

(c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.

(d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees**.

(e) **Unpaid family worker**: persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Sagaing Region, Mawlaik District, Phaungpyin Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Myo Thandar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Ei Mon Aung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
U Thant Zin Aung	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Khin May Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khee Reh	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Khun Zin Naing Tun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

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www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census