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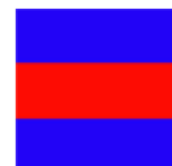
The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census MANDALAY REGION, PYIN OO LWIN DISTRICT Sinku Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Mandalay Region, Pyin Oo Lwin District

Sinku Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1 : Map of Mandalay Region, showing the townships



Sinku Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	157,585 ²	
Population males	76,774 (48.7%)	
Population females	80,811 (51.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	4.7%	
Area (Km²)	1,409.0 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	111.8 persons	
Median age	26.0 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	37	
Number of private households	34,533	
Percentage of female headed households	17.6%	
Mean household size	4.5 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	28.9%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.1%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.0%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	51.3	
Child dependency ratio	43.7	
Old dependency ratio	7.6	
Ageing index	17.5	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	95	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	96.8%	
Male	98.3%	
Female	95.5%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	5,899	3.7
Walking	2,300	1.5
Seeing	3,356	2.1
Hearing	1,394	0.9
Remembering	2,097	1.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	84,013	65.7	
Associate Scrutiny	60	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	940	0.7	
National Registration	5,117	4.0	
Religious	791	0.6	
Temporary Registration	1,389	1.1	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	21	<0.1	
None	35,574	27.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	63.4%	87.0%	41.1%
Unemployment rate	4.9%	4.7%	5.3%
Employment to population ratio	60.3%	83.0%	38.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	31,502	91.2	
Renter	1,115	3.2	
Provided free (individually)	1,301	3.8	
Government quarters	282	0.8	
Private company quarters	189	0.5	
Other	144	0.4	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.1%		33.3%
Bamboo	78.1%	47.4%	7.4%
Earth	0.1%	1.9%	
Wood	12.4%	43.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		58.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	7.5%	6.5%	0.2%
Other	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	2,926	8.5	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	24,603	71.2	
Charcoal	6,469	18.7	
Coal	88	0.3	
Other	427	1.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	7,782	22.5
Kerosene	83	0.2
Candle	6,983	20.2
Battery	9,029	26.1
Generator (private)	6,348	18.4
Water mill (private)	83	0.2
Solar system/energy	2,350	6.8
Other	1,875	5.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	480	1.4
Tube well, borehole	21,576	62.5
Protected well/spring	2,830	8.2
Bottled/purifier water	505	1.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>25,391</i>	<i>73.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,455	4.2
Pool/pond/lake	434	1.3
River/stream/canal	5,982	17.3
Waterfall/rainwater	421	1.2
Other	850	2.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>9,142</i>	<i>26.4</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	506	1.5
Tube well, borehole	23,274	67.4
Protected well/spring	3,126	9.1
Unprotected well/spring	1,541	4.5
Pool/pond/lake	307	0.9
River/stream/canal	4,642	13.4
Waterfall/rainwater	286	0.8
Bottled/purifier water	24	0.1
Other	827	2.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	745	2.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	23,454	67.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>24,199</i>	<i>70.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	4,626	13.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	175	0.5
Other	183	0.5
None	5,350	15.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	12,573	36.4
Television	14,466	41.9
Landline phone	1,707	4.9
Mobile phone	8,437	24.4
Computer	378	1.1
Internet at home	1,047	3.0
Households with none of the items	11,758	34.0
Households with all of the items	44	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	523	1.5
Motorcycle/Moped	16,465	47.7
Bicycle	8,457	24.5
4-Wheel tractor	667	1.9
Canoe/Boat	3,289	9.5
Motor boat	1,528	4.4
Cart (bullock)	12,736	36.9

Note: ¹ Population figures for Sinku Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Sinku Township in Mandalay 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 Sinku Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	157,585 *		
Males	76,774		
Females	80,811		
Sex ratio	95 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	4.7 %		
Area (Km ²)	1,409.0 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	111.8 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	37		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	153,877	7,134	146,743
Number of conventional households	34,533	1,732	32,801
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Sinku Township, there are more females than males with 95 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (4.7%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Sinku Township is 112 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Sinku Township. This is slightly higher than to 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; Sinku Township (Pyin Oo Lwin District, Mandalay Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	34,533	157,585	76,774	80,811
	Ward	1,732	7,393	3,546	3,847
1	No (1)(W)	869	3,806	1,877	1,929
2	No (2)(W)	863	3,587	1,669	1,918
	Village Tract	32,801	150,192	73,228	76,964
1	Khu Lel(VT)	1,037	4,798	2,404	2,394
2	Nga Pyin Inn(VT)	486	2,335	1,179	1,156
3	Shwe Kyin(VT)	540	2,467	1,247	1,220
4	Shwe Hlay(VT)	424	2,050	967	1,083
5	Se Thei(VT)	587	2,428	1,070	1,358
6	Khet Thin(VT)	637	2,674	1,249	1,425
7	Let Pan Kone(VT)	258	1,378	623	755
8	War Yon Kone(VT)	745	3,230	1,614	1,616
9	Se Gyi(VT)	1,322	5,988	2,738	3,250
10	Kyaung Seik(VT)	630	2,759	1,326	1,433
11	Htone Gyi(VT)	751	3,527	1,629	1,898
12	Yae Taw(VT)	590	2,573	1,202	1,371
13	Thar Yar Wa Di(VT)	254	1,130	507	623
14	Mya Sein(VT)	471	2,210	929	1,281
15	Hin Thar Hpo(VT)	778	3,415	1,610	1,805
16	Hin Thar Ma(VT)	690	2,896	1,316	1,580
17	Zee Kone(VT)	288	1,315	536	779
18	Thea Inn(VT)	535	2,122	927	1,195
19	Kyun Gyi(VT)	506	2,530	1,074	1,456
20	Let Pan Zin(VT)	481	2,240	967	1,273
21	Zee Kyun(VT)	179	815	360	455
22	Sin Thay(VT)	764	3,242	1,482	1,760
23	Shwe Done(VT)	116	574	248	326
24	Shwe Gon Taing(VT)	767	3,375	1,601	1,774

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
25	Nyaung Pin(VT)	327	1,642	744	898
26	Taung Inn(VT)	443	2,144	1,031	1,113
27	Kyar U Yin(VT)	181	794	367	427
28	Let Pan Hla(VT)	3,559	17,401	8,604	8,797
29	Shauk Pin Yoe(VT)	6,575	31,190	15,945	15,245
30	Nat Taung(VT)	2,802	12,656	6,702	5,954
31	Mar Le(VT)	335	1,457	717	740
32	Koke Ko(VT)	811	3,512	1,789	1,723
33	Min(VT)	361	1,513	727	786
34	Ngwe Taung(VT)	305	1,331	644	687
35	Nyaung Wun(VT)	1,000	4,312	2,133	2,179
36	Shwe Pyi(VT)	1,295	5,902	2,895	3,007
37	Kha Tet Chin(VT)	971	4,267	2,125	2,142

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Sinku Township

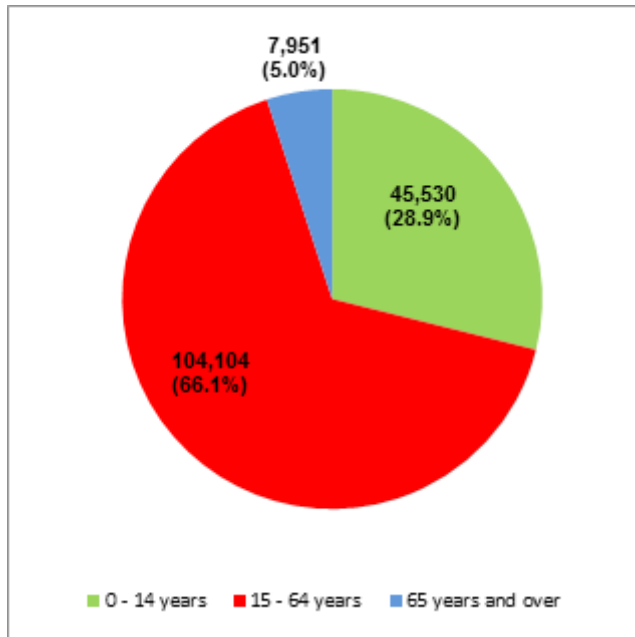
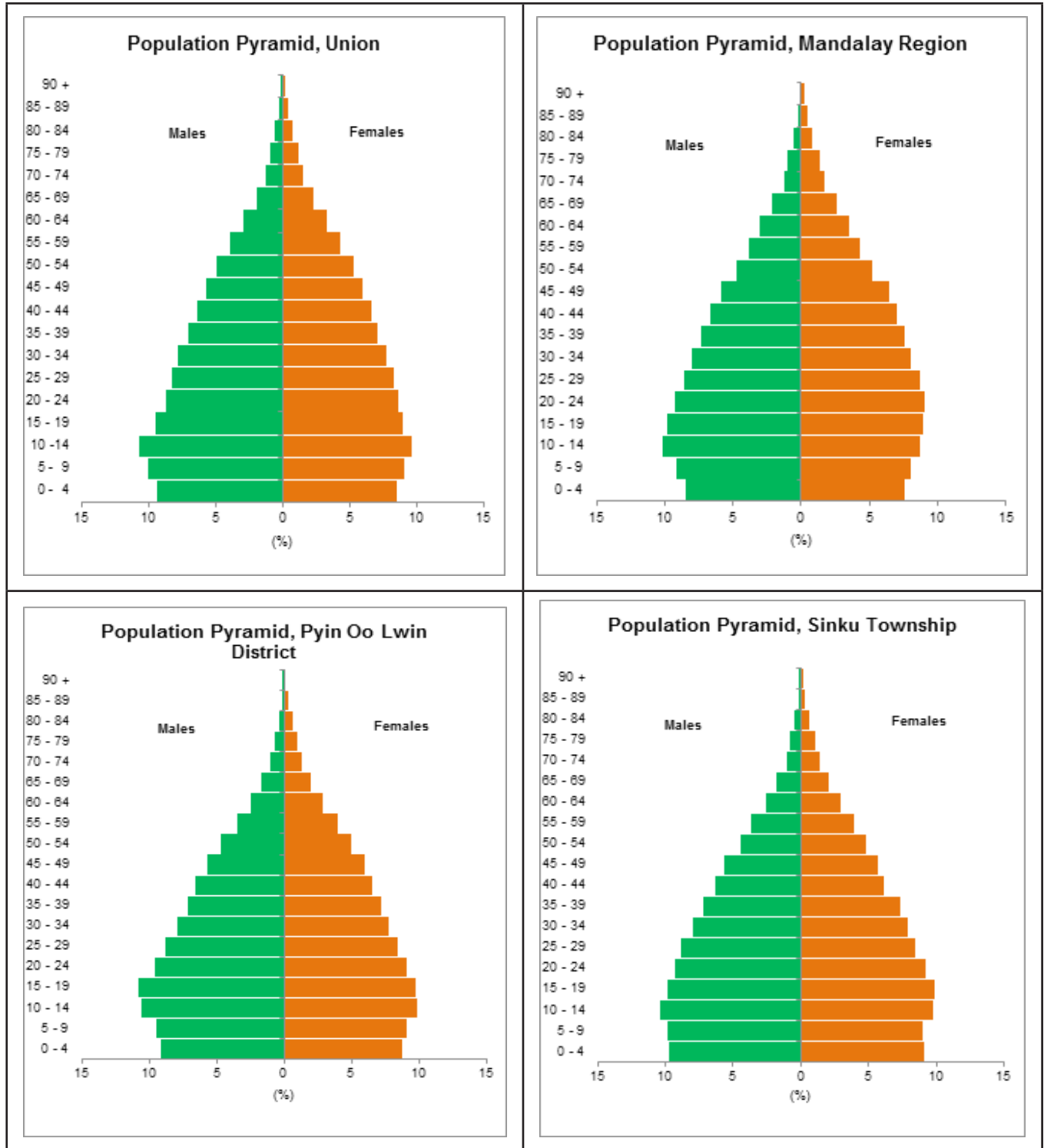


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Sinku Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	157,585	76,774	80,811
0 - 4	14,850	7,487	7,363
5 - 9	14,827	7,516	7,311
10 - 14	15,853	7,997	7,856
15 - 19	15,525	7,561	7,964
20 - 24	14,622	7,150	7,472
25 - 29	13,620	6,788	6,832
30 - 34	12,512	6,145	6,367
35 - 39	11,479	5,540	5,939
40 - 44	9,856	4,870	4,986
45 - 49	8,883	4,299	4,584
50 - 54	7,304	3,401	3,903
55 - 59	5,977	2,781	3,196
60 - 64	4,326	1,942	2,384
65 - 69	3,037	1,379	1,658
70 - 74	1,935	777	1,158
75 - 79	1,494	595	899
80 - 84	885	348	537
85 - 89	419	146	273
90 +	181	52	129

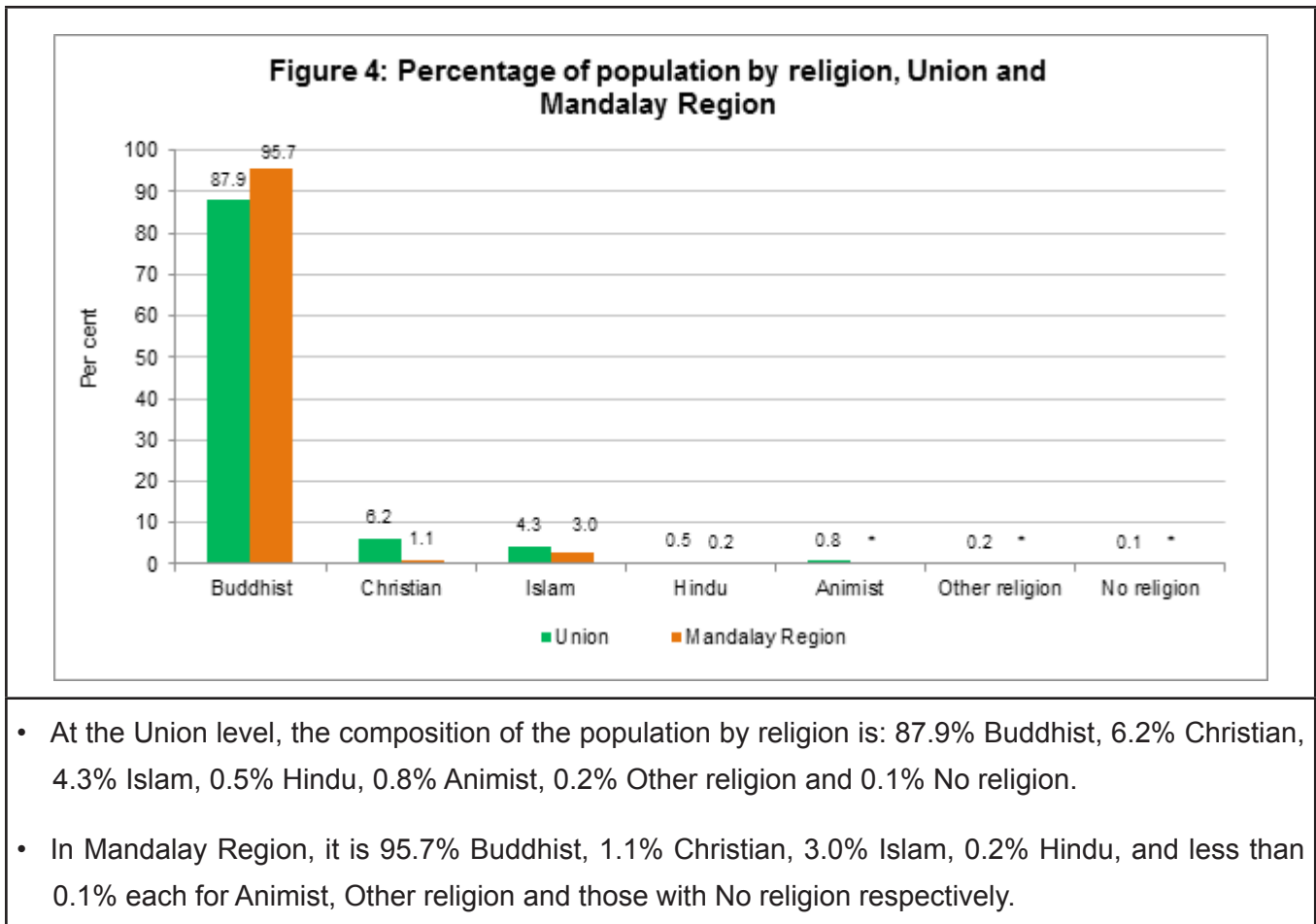
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Sinku Township is 66.1 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Mandalay Region, Pyin Oo Lwin District and Sinku Township)



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

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,929	1,491	1,438	1,076	525	551
6	2,900	1,463	1,437	2,364	1,184	1,180
7	3,060	1,520	1,540	2,596	1,281	1,315
8	2,717	1,336	1,381	2,305	1,133	1,172
9	2,980	1,477	1,503	2,519	1,250	1,269
10	2,882	1,432	1,450	2,422	1,200	1,222
11	2,698	1,311	1,387	2,196	1,062	1,134
12	3,284	1,608	1,676	2,397	1,157	1,240
13	3,315	1,578	1,737	2,092	987	1,105
14	3,099	1,511	1,588	1,536	733	803
15	3,074	1,487	1,587	1,121	497	624
16	2,837	1,385	1,452	722	341	381
17	3,042	1,426	1,616	606	286	320
18	3,311	1,527	1,784	484	209	275
19	2,794	1,324	1,470	280	130	150
20	3,274	1,575	1,699	193	87	106
21	2,819	1,326	1,493	108	47	61
22	2,902	1,370	1,532	80	37	43
23	2,675	1,303	1,372	47	22	25
24	2,444	1,140	1,304	39	23	16
25	3,091	1,523	1,568	29	20	9
26	2,344	1,119	1,225	16	6	10
27	2,654	1,270	1,384	31	15	16
28	2,756	1,378	1,378	23	12	11
29	2,354	1,128	1,226	15	7	8

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Mandalay Region and Sinku Township

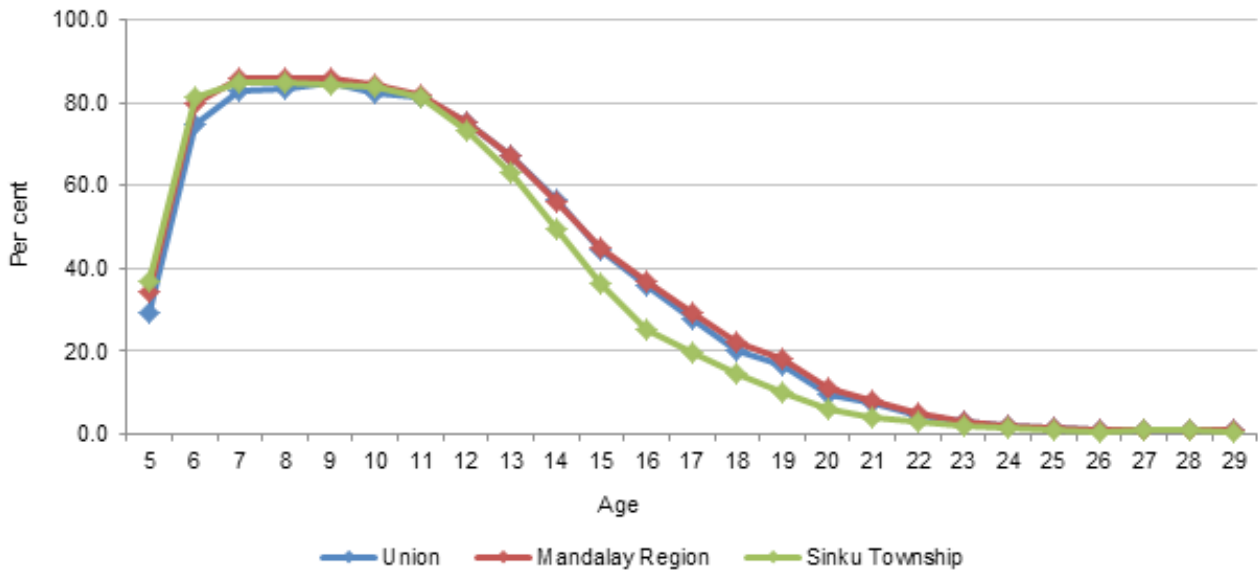
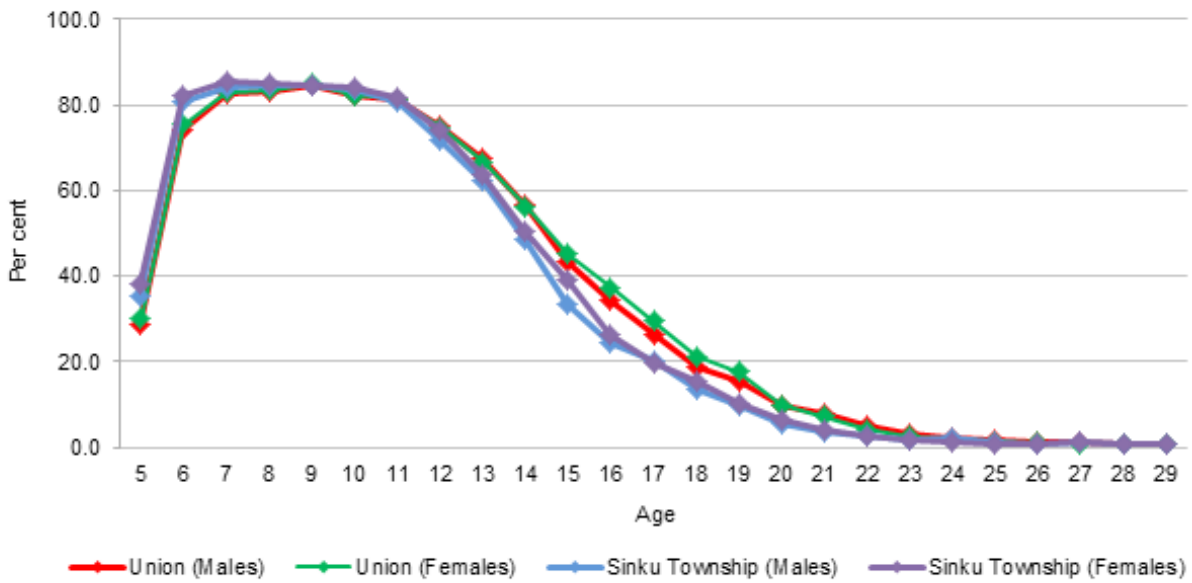
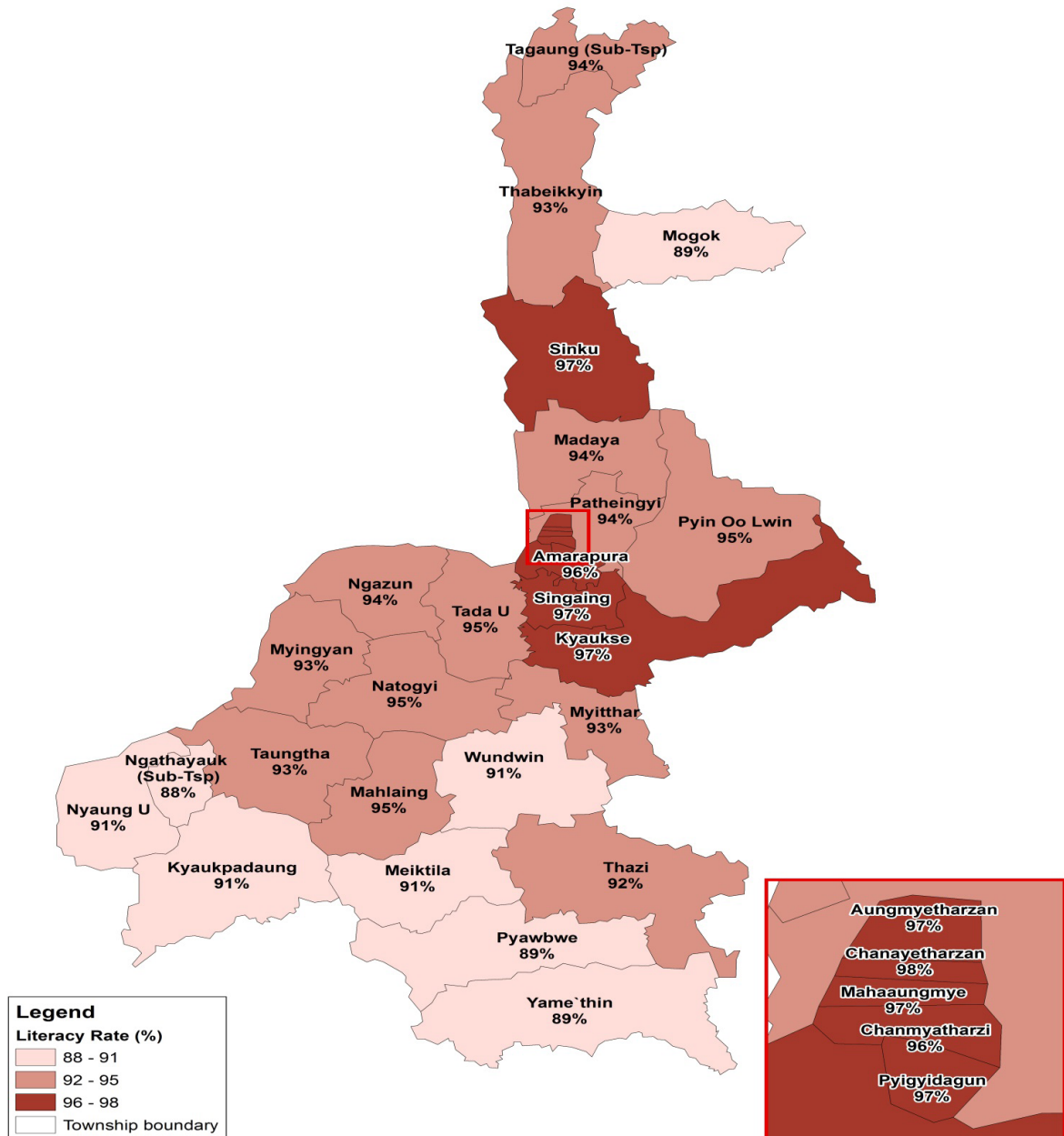


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Sinku Township



- School attendance in Sinku Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Sinku Township is falling after age 12.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Mandalay Region	: 93.8%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 93.9%
Sinku Township	: 96.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	29,172	98.2
Males	13,863	98.4
Females	15,309	98.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Sinku Township is 96.8 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Mandalay Region (93.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 95.5 per cent and for the males it is 98.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.2 per cent with 98.0 per cent for females and 98.4 per cent for males.

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

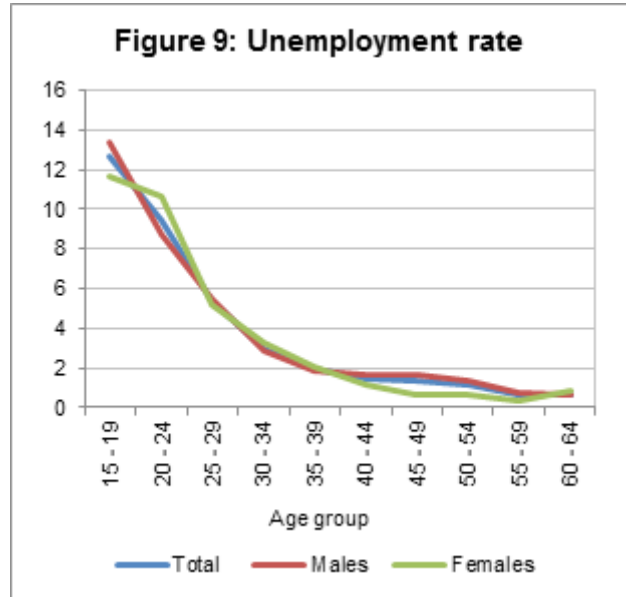
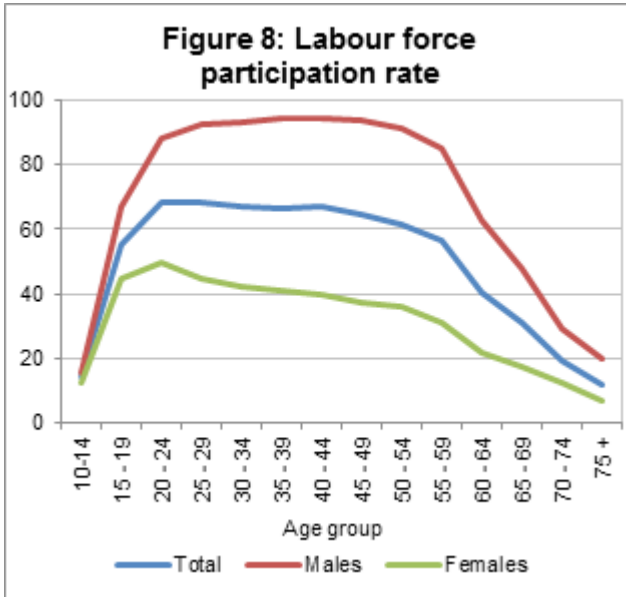
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	81,908	5,084	6.2	17,380	31,406	16,157	6,513	213	4,782	69	60	244
Urban	4,308	228	5.3	684	901	921	694	49	817	11	2	1
Rural	77,600	4,856	6.3	16,696	30,505	15,236	5,819	164	3,965	58	58	243
Males	39,063	1,739	4.5	6,452	14,230	9,850	4,105	141	2,358	25	34	129
Females	42,845	3,345	7.8	10,928	17,176	6,307	2,408	72	2,424	44	26	115

- Some 6.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 6.3 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 4.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 7.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 38.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.8 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	14.0	15.8	12.2	17.1	18.1	15.9
15 - 19	55.4	66.8	44.7	12.7	13.4	11.7
20 - 24	68.6	88.0	49.9	9.4	8.7	10.6
25 - 29	68.4	92.4	44.5	5.4	5.5	5.2
30 - 34	67.2	93.4	42.0	3.0	2.9	3.3
35 - 39	66.6	94.3	40.7	2.0	1.9	2.1
40 - 44	67.0	94.7	39.9	1.5	1.7	1.1
45 - 49	64.7	94.1	37.0	1.4	1.7	0.6
50 - 54	61.7	91.2	36.0	1.1	1.4	0.6
55 - 59	56.3	85.3	31.2	0.6	0.7	0.3
60 - 64	40.3	62.9	22.0	0.6	0.6	0.8
65 - 69	31.2	47.7	17.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
70 - 74	19.2	29.0	12.7	0.8	0.4	1.4
75 +	12.0	19.9	7.1	0.6	0.9	-
15 - 24	61.8	77.1	47.2	10.9	10.8	11.2
15 - 64	63.4	87.0	41.1	4.9	4.7	5.3



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Sinku Township is 63.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 41.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.0 per cent.
- In Sinku Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 14.0 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Sinku Township is 4.9 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (4.7%) and for females (5.3%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 11.2 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	58,047	0.7	27.1	49.5	12.9	1.2	8.6
Males	15,468	1.6	49.6	6.7	19.8	2.5	19.8
Females	42,579	0.4	18.9	65.1	10.4	0.7	4.6

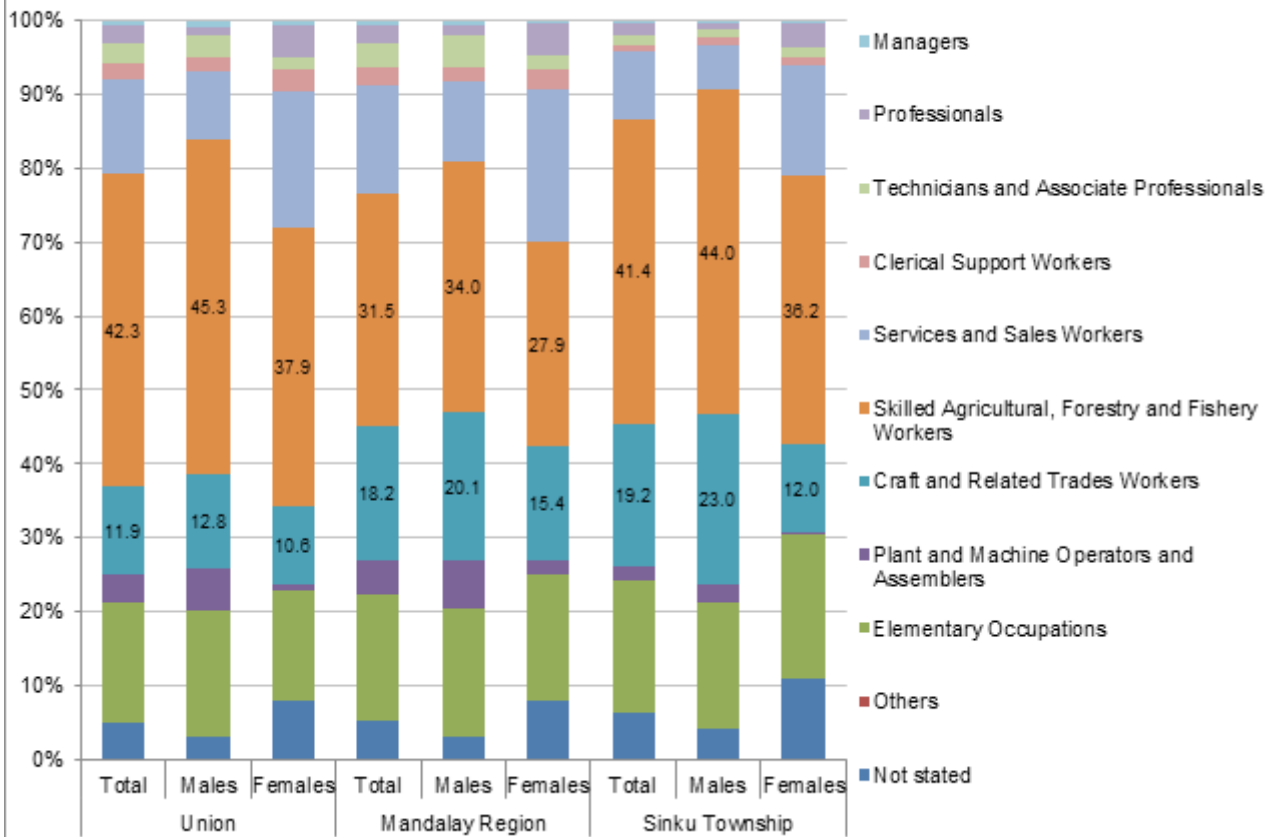
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 49.6 per cent of males are full time students while 65.1 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	60,702	40,080	20,622	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	170	111	59	0.3	0.3	0.3
Professionals	1,012	318	694	1.7	0.8	3.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	789	492	297	1.3	1.2	1.4
Clerical Support Workers	609	430	179	1.0	1.1	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	5,472	2,356	3,116	9.0	5.9	15.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	25,124	17,654	7,470	41.4	44.0	36.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	11,674	9,205	2,469	19.2	23.0	12.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,101	1,032	69	1.8	2.6	0.3
Elementary Occupations	10,876	6,836	4,040	17.9	17.1	19.6
Others	2	1	1	*	*	*
Not stated	3,873	1,645	2,228	6.4	4.1	10.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



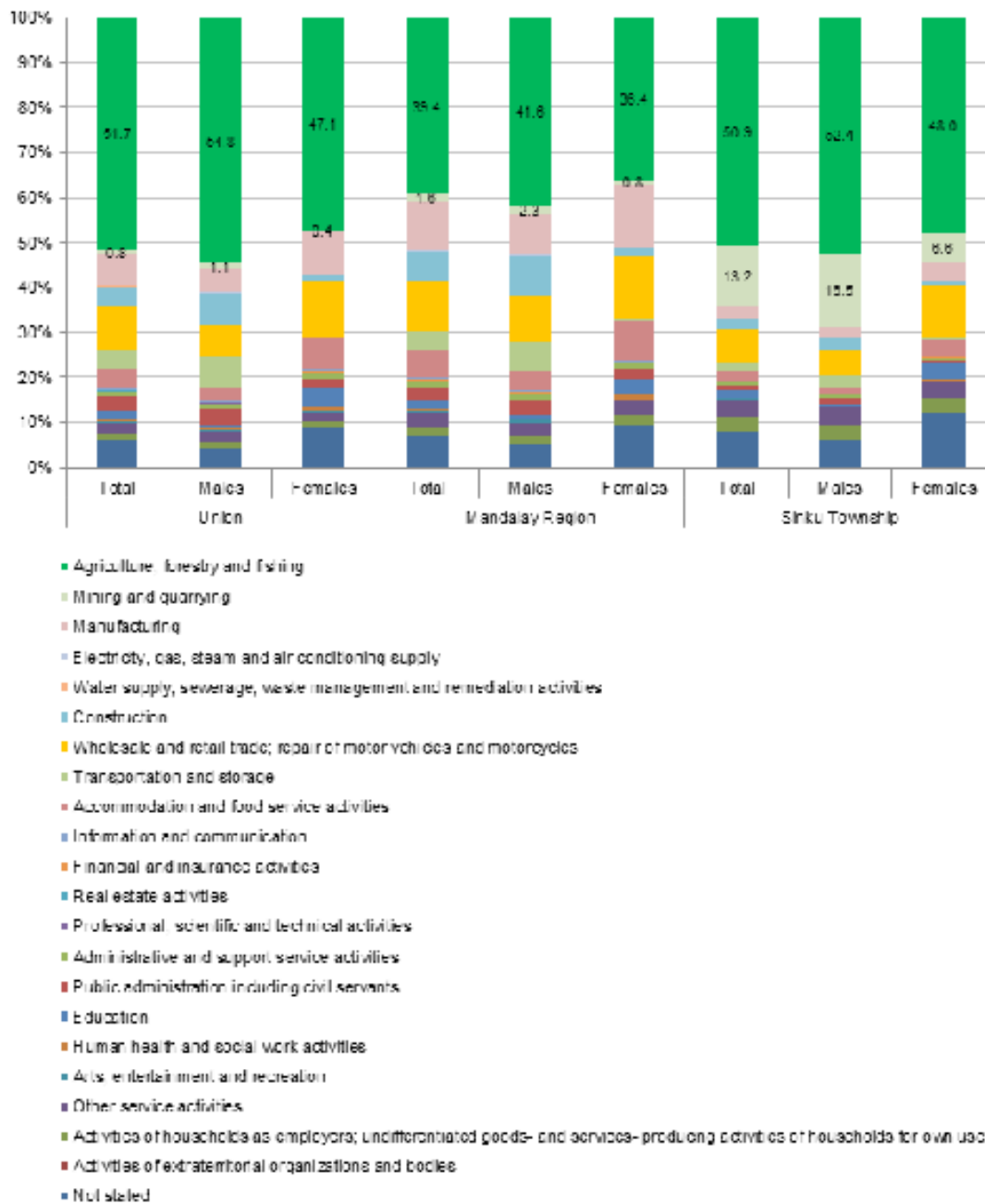
- In Sinku Township, 41.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 19.2 per cent in craft and related trades workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 44.0 per cent of males and 36.2 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Mandalay Region, 31.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 18.2 per cent are in craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	60,702	40,080	20,622	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30,904	20,996	9,908	50.9	52.4	48.0
Mining and quarrying	7,990	6,630	1,360	13.2	16.5	6.6
Manufacturing	1,753	936	817	2.9	2.3	4.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	38	37	1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	23	23	-	*	0.1	-
Construction	1,314	1,162	152	2.2	2.9	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,563	2,095	2,468	7.5	5.2	12.0
Transportation and storage	1,134	1,086	48	1.9	2.7	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,454	616	838	2.4	1.5	4.1
Information and communication	38	26	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	31	16	15	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	48	40	8	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	299	231	68	0.5	0.6	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	697	525	172	1.1	1.3	0.8
Education	974	265	709	1.6	0.7	3.4
Human health and social work activities	168	71	97	0.3	0.2	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	73	56	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	2,310	1,526	784	3.8	3.8	3.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1,937	1,331	606	3.2	3.3	2.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	4,953	2,412	2,541	8.2	6.0	12.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



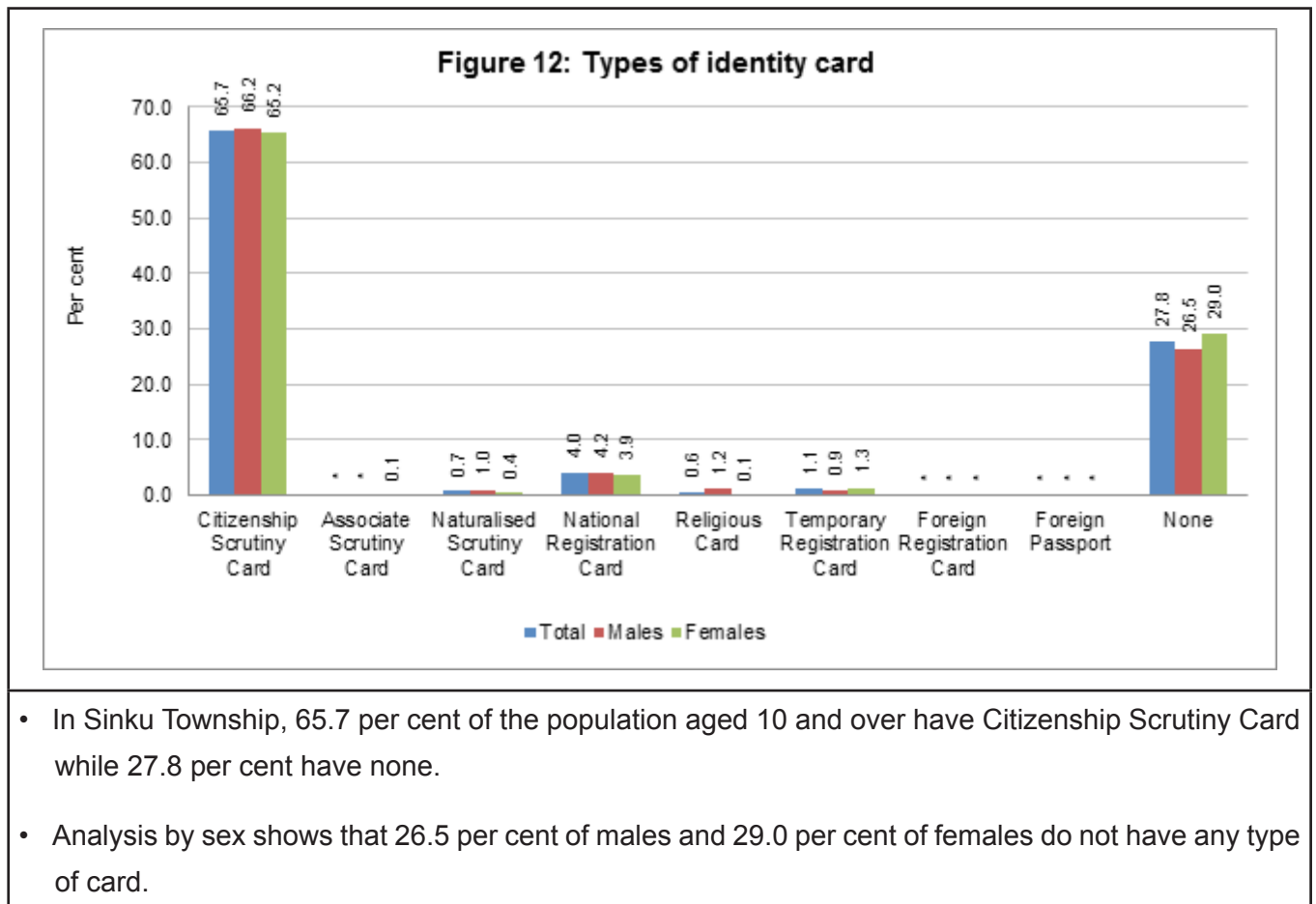
- In Sinku Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 50.9 per cent followed by “Mining and quarrying” with 13.2 per cent.
- Analysis by sex shows that there are 52.4 per cent of males and 48.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Mandalay Region, there are 39.4 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 1.6 per cent in “Mining and quarrying” 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	84,013	60	940	5,117	791	1,389	*	21	35,574
Urban	5,158	2	23	70	84	19	-	-	873
Rural	78,855	58	917	5,047	707	1,370	*	21	34,701
Males	40,867	26	644	2,569	735	544	*	11	16,373
Females	43,146	34	296	2,548	56	845	*	10	19,201

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



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	157,585	151,686	5,899	3.7	3,356	1,394	2,300	2,097
0 - 4	14,850	14,360	490	3.3	42	55	337	445
5 - 9	14,827	14,689	138	0.9	24	21	67	81
10 - 14	15,853	15,680	173	1.1	28	35	51	108
15 - 19	15,525	15,404	121	0.8	34	24	33	62
20 - 24	14,622	14,479	143	1.0	41	15	60	64
25 - 29	13,620	13,466	154	1.1	48	33	54	47
30 - 34	12,512	12,347	165	1.3	58	38	63	40
35 - 39	11,479	11,283	196	1.7	71	33	77	54
40 - 44	9,856	9,557	299	3.0	179	41	75	60
45 - 49	8,883	8,453	430	4.8	299	49	88	79
50 - 54	7,304	6,759	545	7.5	368	73	136	109
55 - 59	5,977	5,411	566	9.5	402	87	147	116
60 - 64	4,326	3,766	560	12.9	386	136	207	150
65 - 69	3,037	2,507	530	17.5	380	130	180	134
70 - 74	1,935	1,497	438	22.6	326	159	179	142
75 - 79	1,494	1,068	426	28.5	307	178	216	150
80 - 84	885	617	268	30.3	182	134	166	123
85 - 89	419	242	177	42.2	125	96	106	83
90 +	181	101	80	44.2	56	57	58	50

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	76,774	74,077	2,697	3.5	1,460	573	1,043	928
0 - 4	7,487	7,234	253	3.4	20	33	171	231
5 - 9	7,516	7,452	64	0.9	13	10	32	40
10 - 14	7,997	7,899	98	1.2	12	18	31	61
15 - 19	7,561	7,497	64	0.8	12	15	20	37
20 - 24	7,150	7,070	80	1.1	26	5	34	37
25 - 29	6,788	6,710	78	1.1	21	19	28	20
30 - 34	6,145	6,069	76	1.2	22	17	34	19
35 - 39	5,540	5,431	109	2.0	38	12	44	29
40 - 44	4,870	4,732	138	2.8	75	15	47	25
45 - 49	4,299	4,095	204	4.7	140	18	48	34
50 - 54	3,401	3,149	252	7.4	170	29	62	45
55 - 59	2,781	2,509	272	9.8	204	37	65	56
60 - 64	1,942	1,688	254	13.1	170	57	95	62
65 - 69	1,379	1,130	249	18.1	177	60	80	54
70 - 74	777	607	170	21.9	128	57	74	52
75 - 79	595	440	155	26.1	109	68	71	49
80 - 84	348	247	101	29.0	69	50	57	37
85 - 89	146	84	62	42.5	45	38	38	30
90 +	52	34	18	34.6	9	15	12	10

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	80,811	77,609	3,202	4.0	1,896	821	1,257	1,169
0 - 4	7,363	7,126	237	3.2	22	22	166	214
5 - 9	7,311	7,237	74	1.0	11	11	35	41
10 - 14	7,856	7,781	75	1.0	16	17	20	47
15 - 19	7,964	7,907	57	0.7	22	9	13	25
20 - 24	7,472	7,409	63	0.8	15	10	26	27
25 - 29	6,832	6,756	76	1.1	27	14	26	27
30 - 34	6,367	6,278	89	1.4	36	21	29	21
35 - 39	5,939	5,852	87	1.5	33	21	33	25
40 - 44	4,986	4,825	161	3.2	104	26	28	35
45 - 49	4,584	4,358	226	4.9	159	31	40	45
50 - 54	3,903	3,610	293	7.5	198	44	74	64
55 - 59	3,196	2,902	294	9.2	198	50	82	60
60 - 64	2,384	2,078	306	12.8	216	79	112	88
65 - 69	1,658	1,377	281	16.9	203	70	100	80
70 - 74	1,158	890	268	23.1	198	102	105	90
75 - 79	899	628	271	30.1	198	110	145	101
80 - 84	537	370	167	31.1	113	84	109	86
85 - 89	273	158	115	42.1	80	58	68	53
90 +	129	67	62	48.1	47	42	46	40

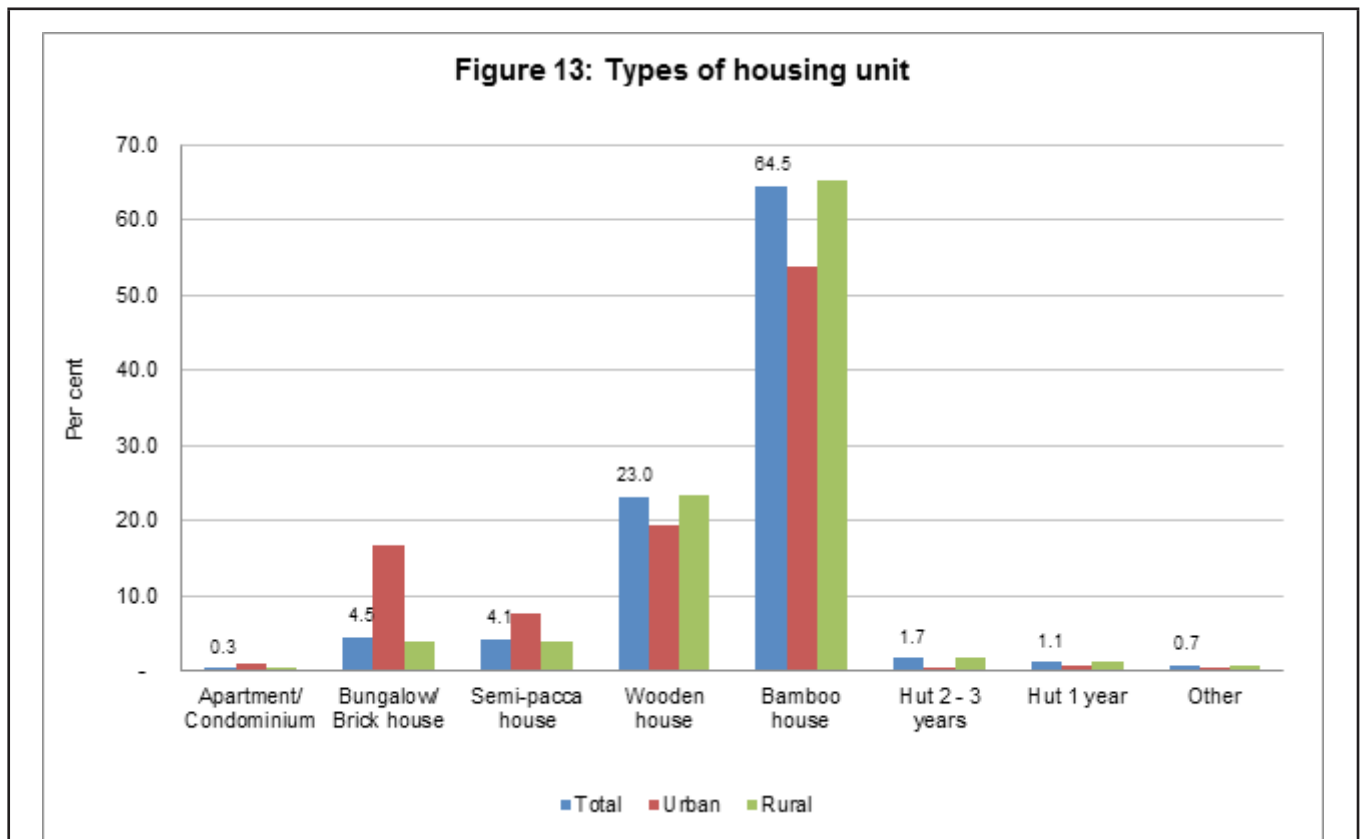
- Four in every 100 persons in Sinku Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly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

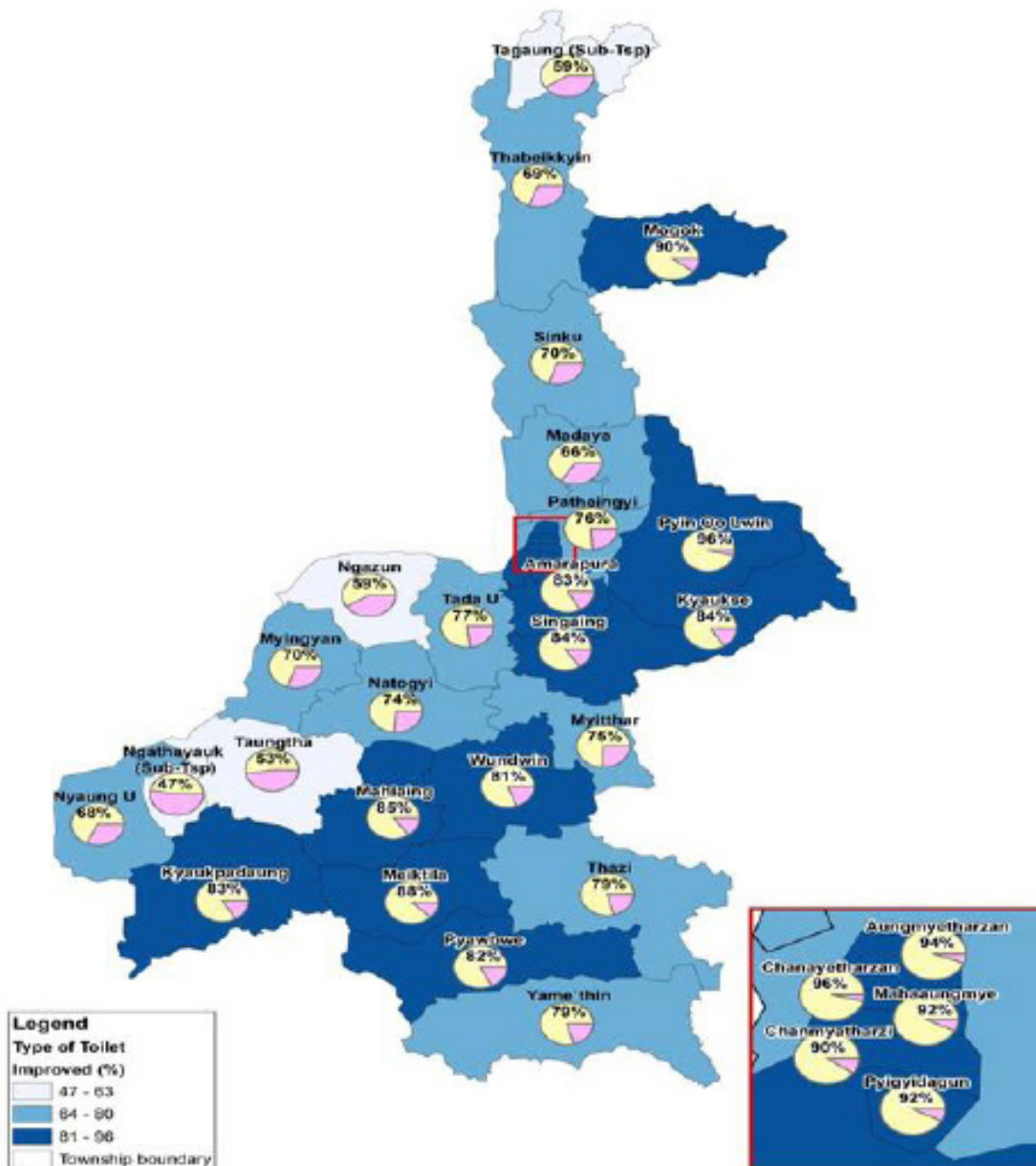
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	34,533	0.3	4.5	4.1	23.0	64.5	1.7	1.1	0.7
Urban	1,732	1.0	16.7	7.5	19.4	53.8	0.5	0.8	0.3
Rural	32,801	0.3	3.8	3.9	23.2	65.1	1.7	1.2	0.7



- The majority of the households in Sinku Township are living in bamboo houses (64.5%) followed by households in wooden houses (23.0%).
- Some 53.8 per cent of urban households and 65.1 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union : 74.3%
 Mandalay Region : 79.8%
 Pyin Oo Lwin District : 78.2%
 Sinku Township : 70.1%

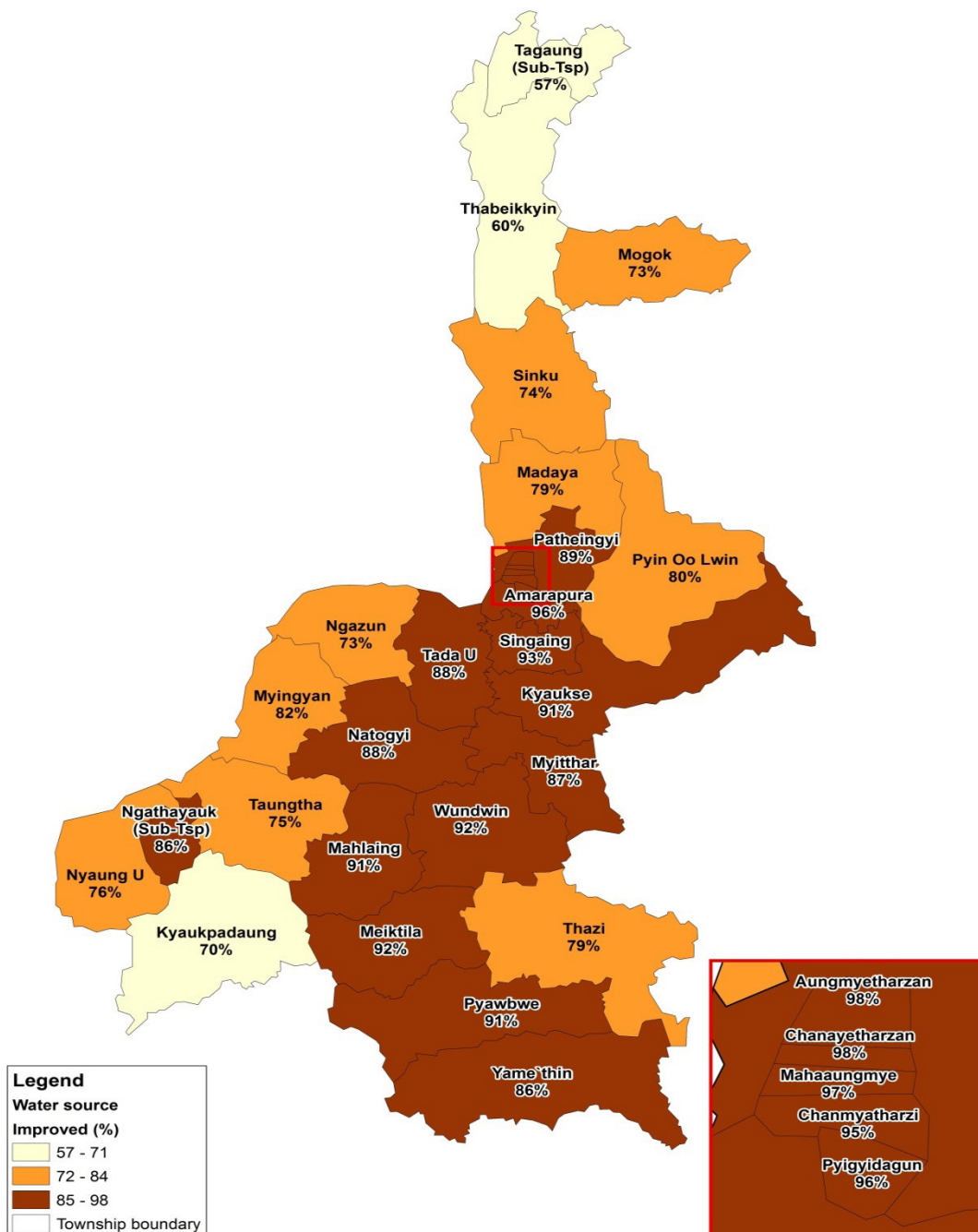
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.2	8.6	1.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		67.9	69.2	67.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>70.1</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>69.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		13.4	17.7	13.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.5	-	0.5
Other		0.5	0.2	0.5
None		15.5	4.3	16.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	34,533	1,732	32,801

- Some 70.1 per cent of the households in Sinku Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (67.9%)).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sinku is in the range of 64-80 per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mandalay Region is 79.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 15.5 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Mandalay Region, it is 15.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Sinku Township, 16.1 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Mandalay Region	: 85.6%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 74.3%
Sinku Township	: 73.5%

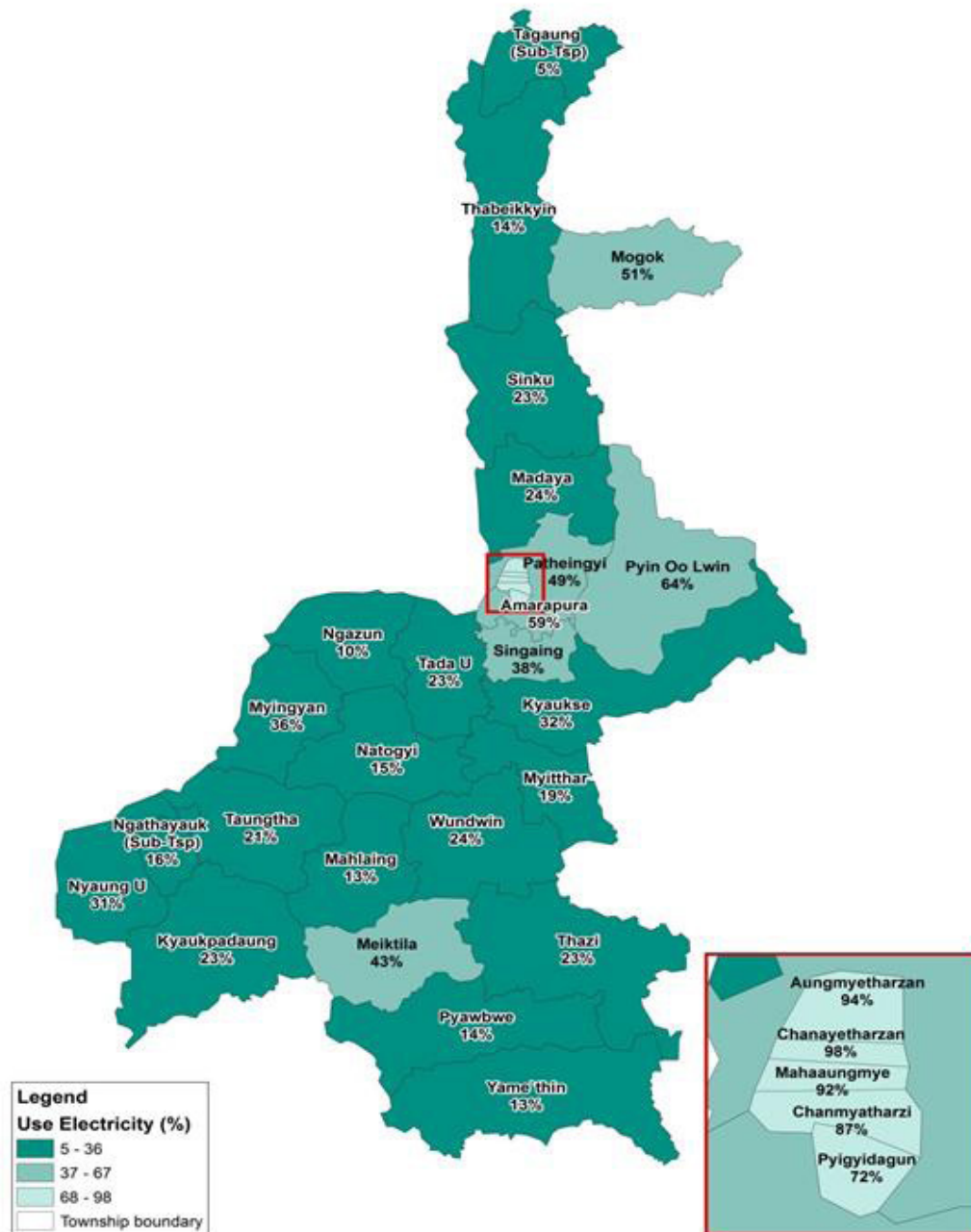
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		1.3	12.5	0.8
Tube well, borehole		62.5	62.2	62.5
Protected well/ Spring		8.2	0.5	8.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.5	2.0	1.4
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>73.5</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>73.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		4.2	-	4.4
Pool/Pond/ Lake		1.3	-	1.3
River/stream/ canal		17.3	22.2	17.1
Waterfall/ Rain water		1.2	-	1.3
Other		2.5	0.6	2.6
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>26.5</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>26.7</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	34,533	1,732	32,801

- In Sinku Township, 73.5 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, it is in the range of 72-84 per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 62.5 per cent of the households use water from tube well,borehole and 17.3 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Some 26.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 26.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union : 32.4%
 Mandalay Region : 39.4%
 Pyin Oo Lwin District : 36.4%
 Sinku Township : 22.5%

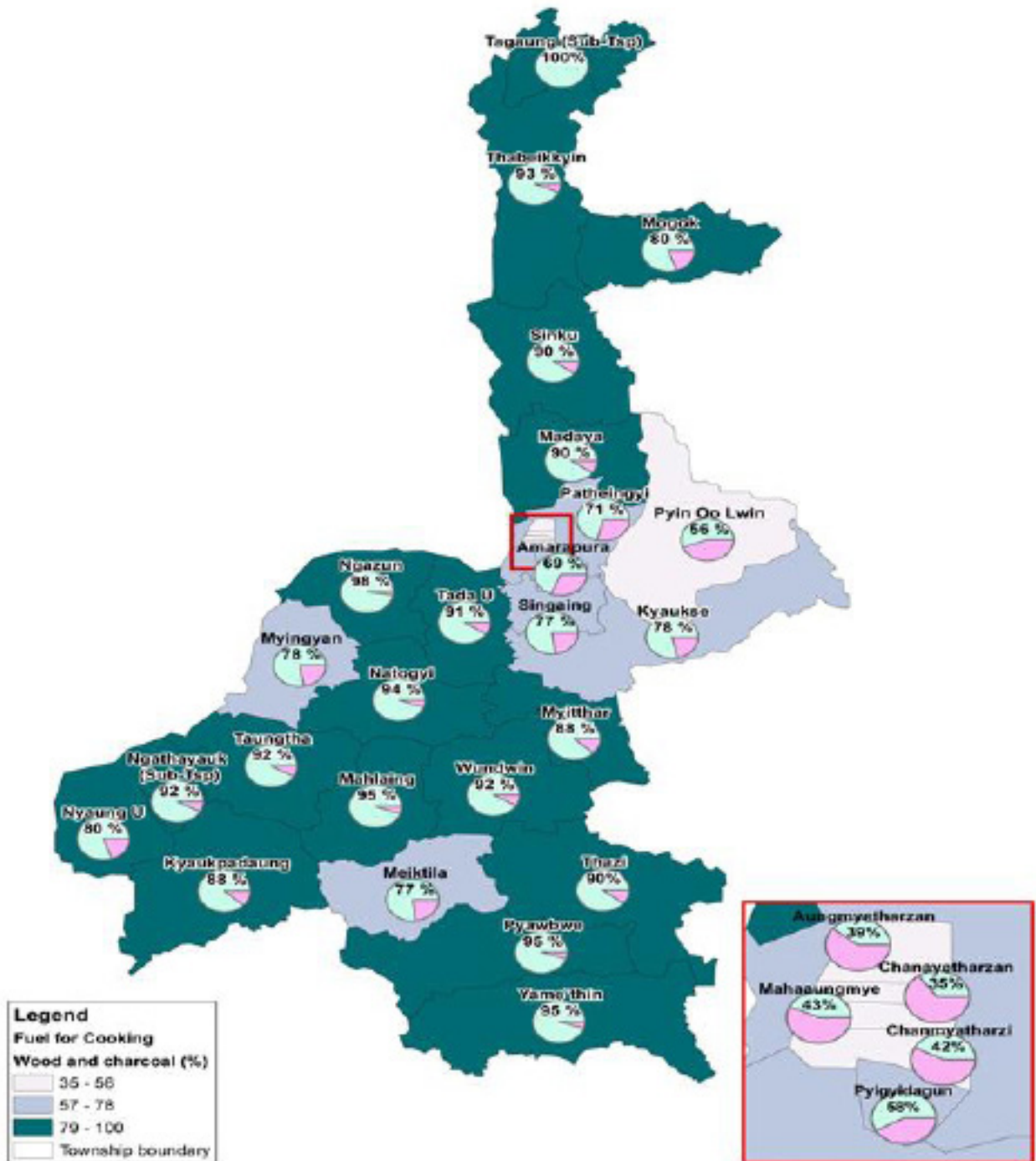
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		22.5	88.3	19.1
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.3
Candle		20.2	4.3	21.1
Battery		26.1	3.4	27.3
Generator (private)		18.4	0.1	19.4
Water mill (private)		0.2	-	0.3
Solar system/energy		6.8	2.8	7.0
Other		5.4	1.2	5.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	34,533	1,732	32,801

- In Sinku Township, 22.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Mandalay Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Mandalay Region is 39.4 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 26.1 per cent.
- In rural areas, 27.3 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Mandalay Region	: 77.6%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 80.6%
Sinku Township	: 89.9%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.5	31.6	7.2
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		71.2	47.5	72.5
Charcoal		18.7	19.1	18.7
Coal		0.3	0.3	0.3
Other		1.2	1.4	1.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	34,533	1,732	32,801

- In Sinku Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 71.2 per cent using firewood and 18.7 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 8.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 72.5 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 18.7 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

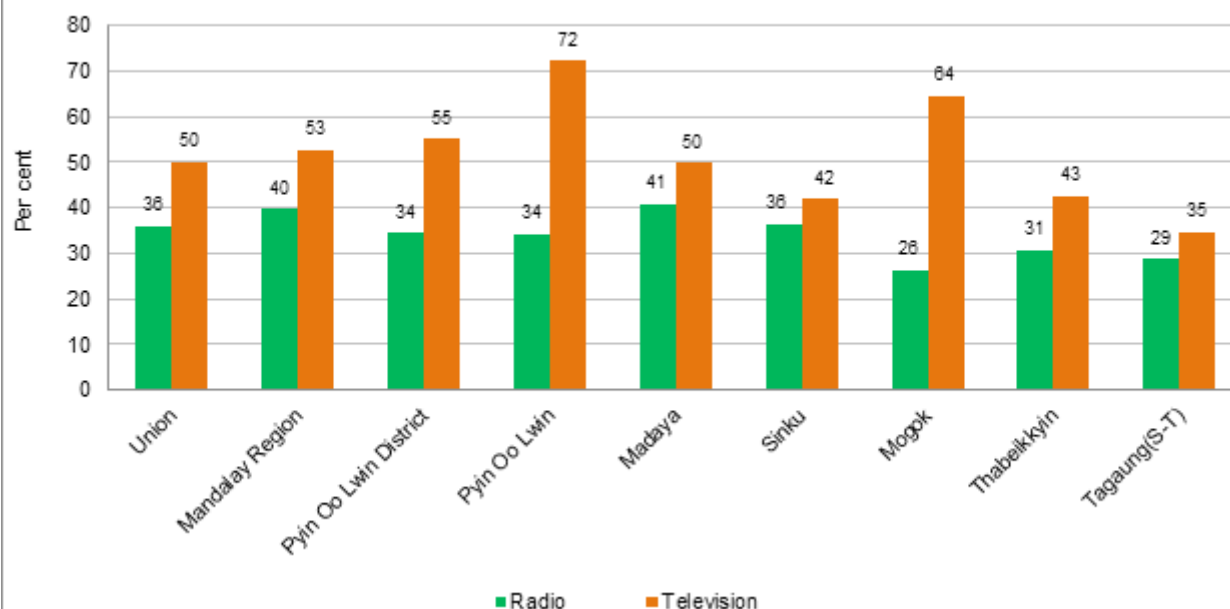
Communication and related amenities

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	34,533	36.4	41.9	4.9	24.4	1.1	3.0	34.0	0.1
Urban	1,732	24.2	68.9	6.6	57.0	4.1	11.8	17.4	0.6
Rural	32,801	37.1	40.5	4.9	22.7	0.9	2.6	34.9	0.1

- Some 41.9 per cent of the households in Sinku Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 68.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 40.5 per cent.

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



- In Sinku Township, the proportion of household having a television is 41.9 per cent and about one in three households (33.5%) reported having a radio.

Transportation items

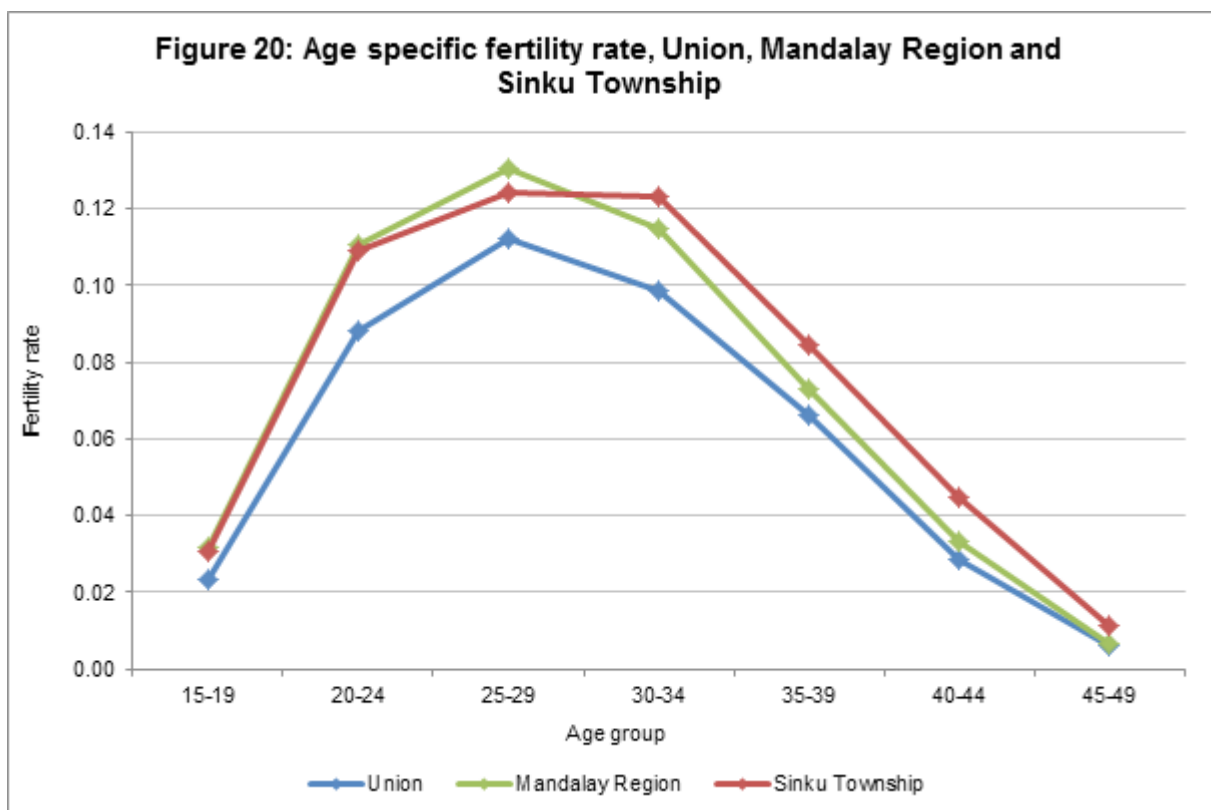
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Mandalay Region	1,323,191	58,017	769,529	523,704	20,436	21,845	7,097	370,149
Urban	415,634	43,856	301,736	203,269	4,729	672	702	7,244
Rural	907,557	14,161	467,793	320,435	15,707	21,173	6,395	362,905
Pyin Oo Lwin District	214,948	7,856	126,369	59,027	5,264	10,722	4,270	48,190
Urban	58,651	4,759	41,990	22,457	1,082	168	343	1,740
Rural	156,297	3,097	84,379	36,570	4,182	10,554	3,927	46,450
Sinku Township	34,533	523	16,465	8,457	667	3,289	1,528	12,736
Urban	1,732	60	993	999	29	11	35	206
Rural	32,801	463	15,472	7,458	638	3,278	1,493	12,530

- In Sinku Township, 47.7 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 36.9 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use bicycle and rural households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

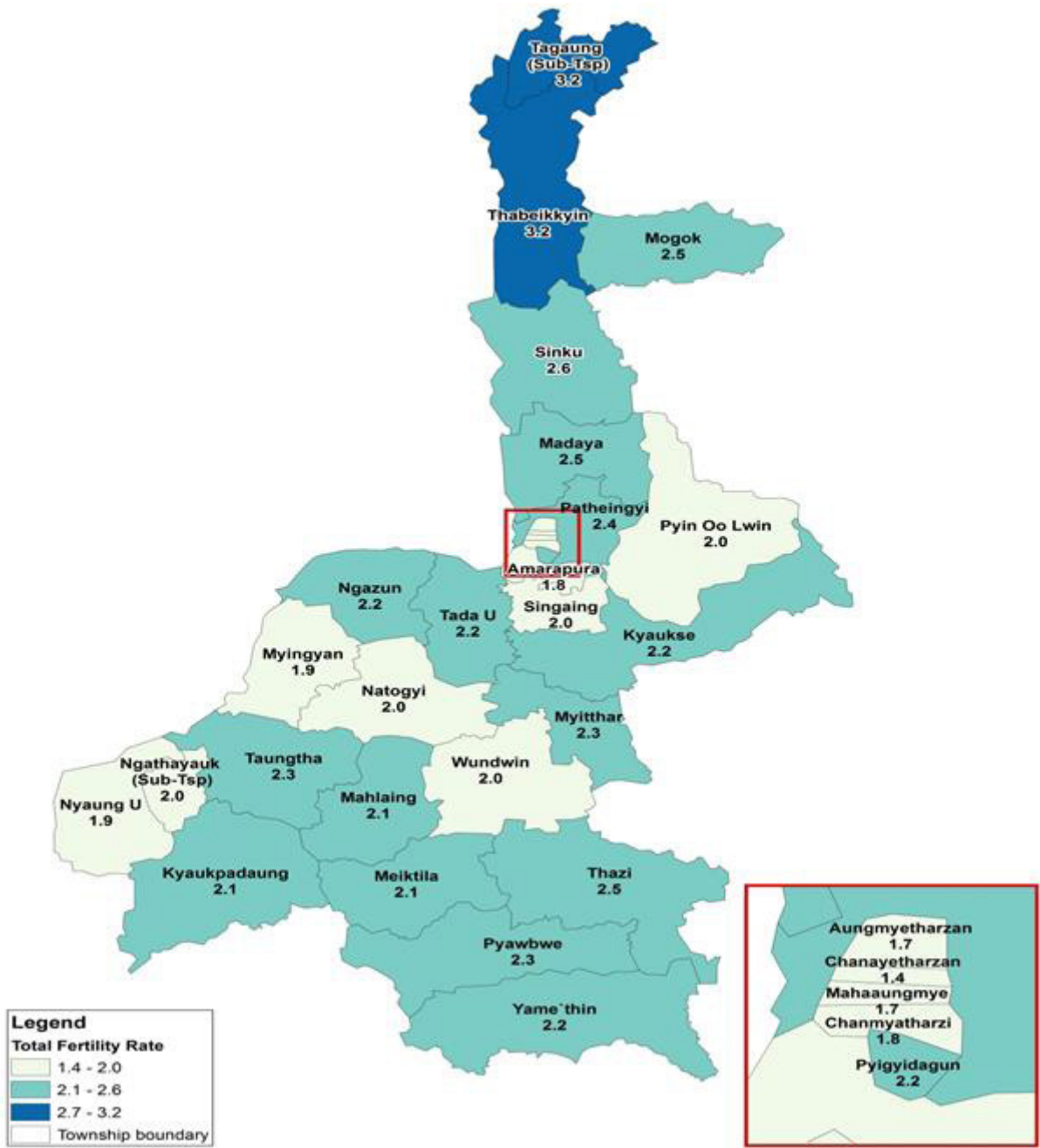
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



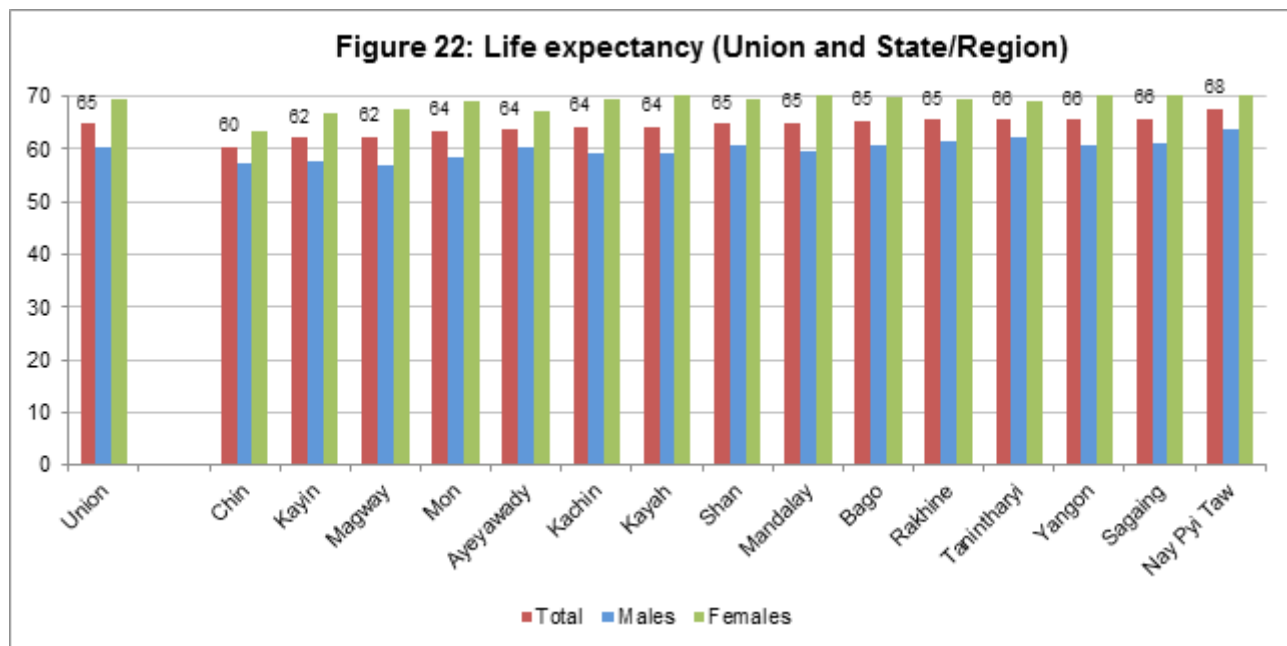
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.6 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



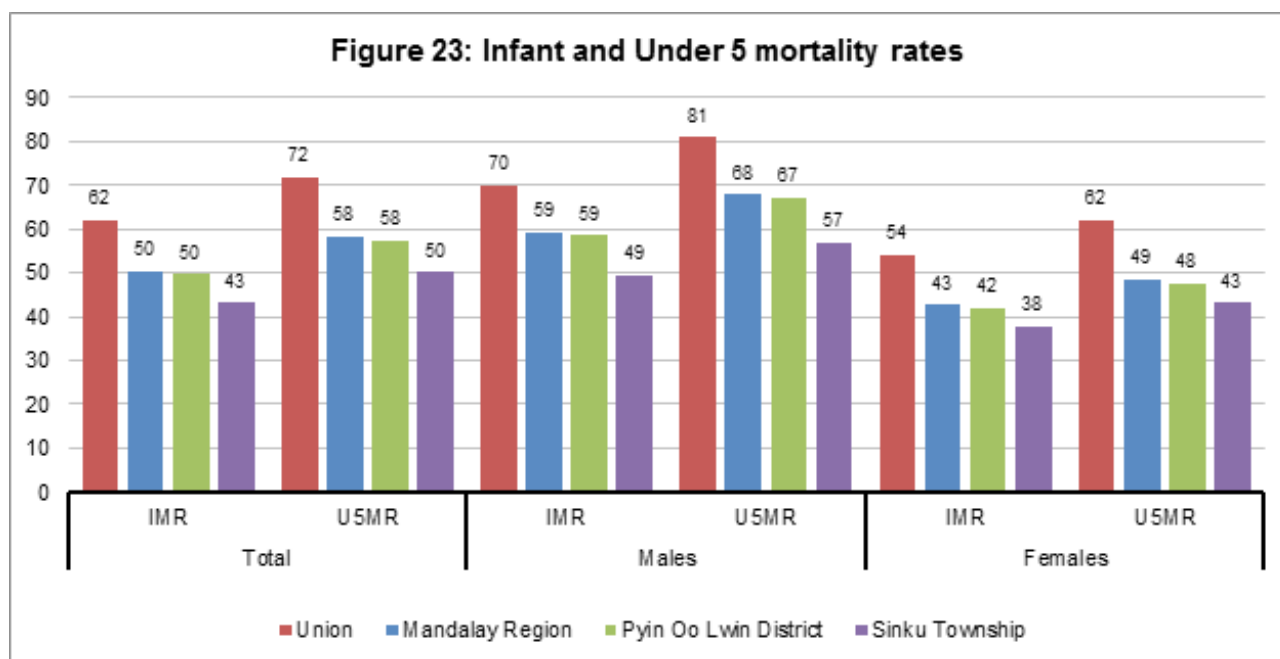
Legend
Total Fertility Rate
 1.4 - 2.0
 2.1 - 2.6
 2.7 - 3.2
 Township boundary

Union : 2.5
 Mandalay Region : 2.1
 Pyin Oo Lwin District : 2.5
 Sinku Township : 2.6



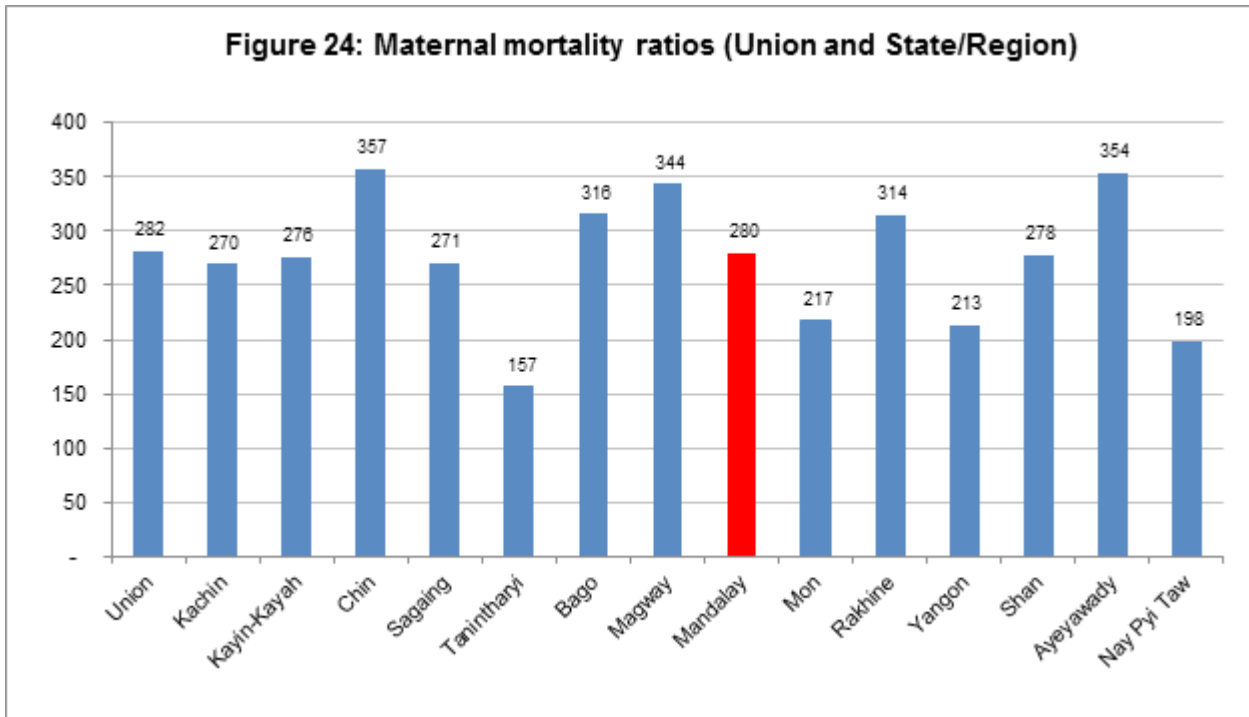
- The expectation of life at birth in Mandalay Region is 64.9 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.2 years is higher than that of the males at 59.7 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pyin Oo Lwin District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Pyin Oo Lwin District is 50 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 58 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Sinku Township are lower than those in Mandalay Region and Pyin Oo Lwin District. The Infant mortality in Sinku is 43 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 50 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Mandalay Region, there are 280 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 Mandalay Region is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were:

(a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

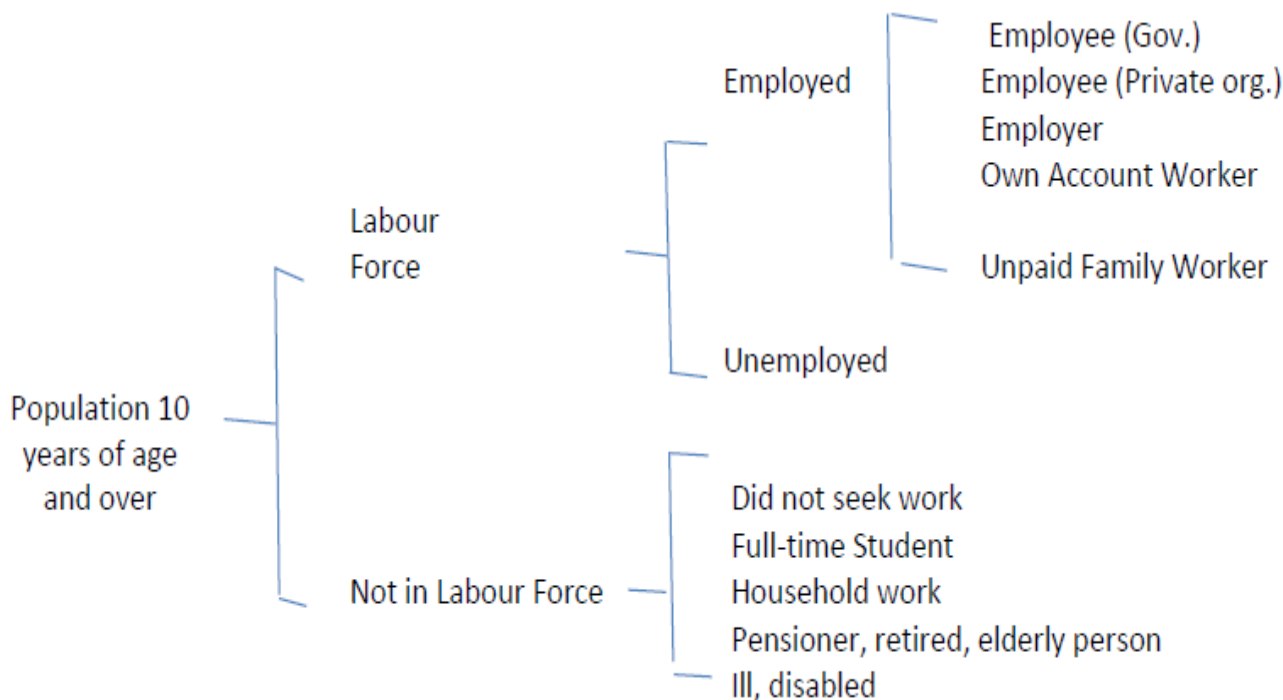
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

