

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

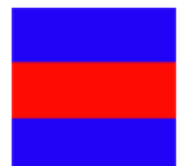
SAGAING REGION, KATHA DISTRICT

Tigyaing Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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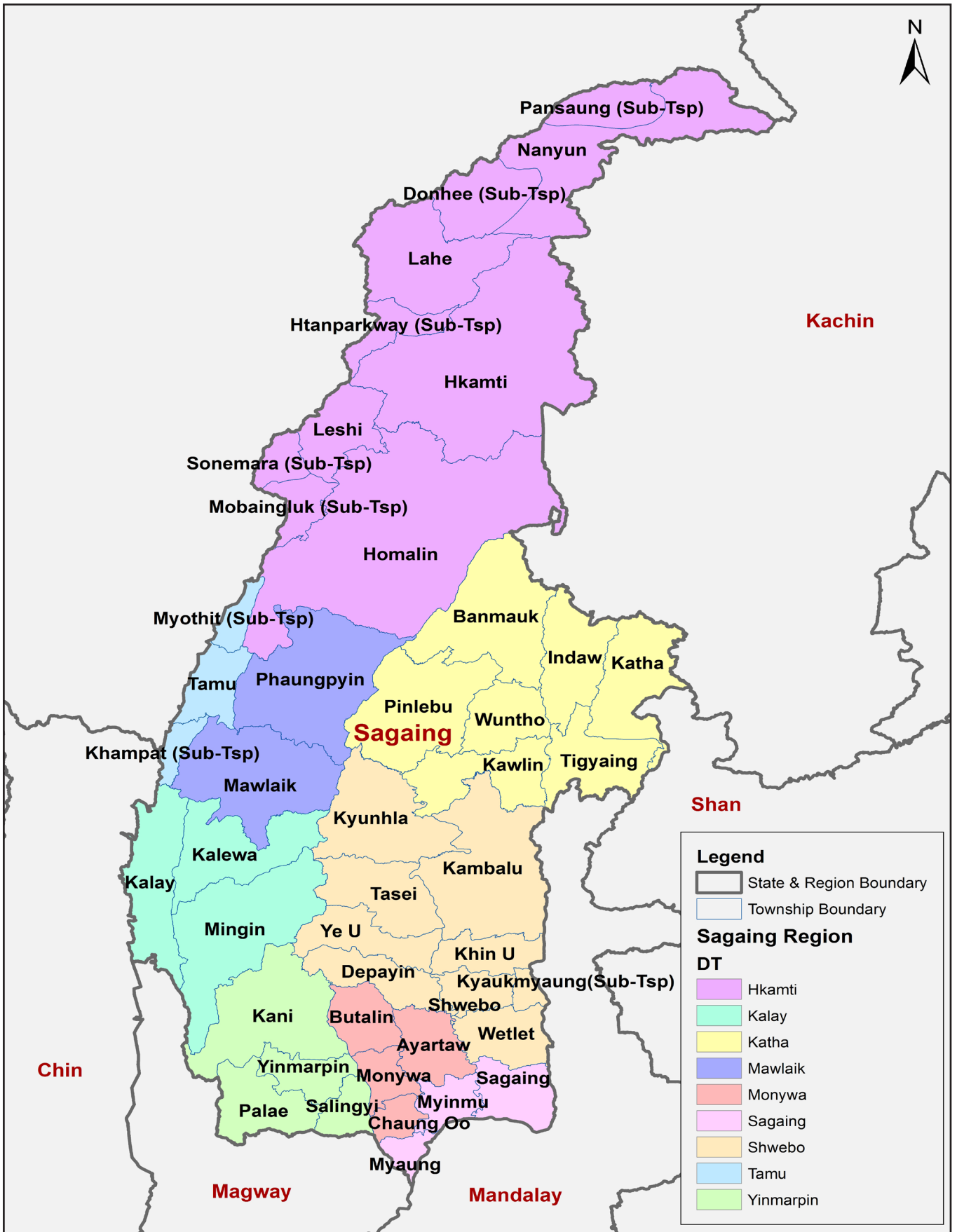
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Figure 1: Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Tigyaing Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	129,955 ²	
Population males	63,736 (49.0%)	
Population females	66,219 (51.0%)	
Percentage of urban population	10.4%	
Area (Km²)	1,806.4 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	71.9 persons	
Median age	25.6 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	29	
Number of private households	26,389	
Percentage of female headed households	26.8%	
Mean household size	4.7 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	30.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.2%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.6%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	53.3	
Child dependency ratio	46.3	
Old dependency ratio	7.0	
Ageing index	15.1	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	96	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	97.3%	
Male	98.7%	
Female	96.1%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,205	2.5
Walking	1,330	1.0
Seeing	1,502	1.2
Hearing	875	0.7
Remembering	1,196	0.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	76,279	72.9	
Associate Scrutiny	43	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	56	0.1	
National Registration	103	0.1	
Religious	471	0.5	
Temporary Registration	779	0.7	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	55	0.1	
None	26,860	25.7	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	71.0%	90.4%	52.2%
Unemployment rate	2.6%	2.8%	2.3%
Employment to population ratio	69.1%	87.8%	51.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	24,797	94.0	
Renter	645	2.4	
Provided free (individually)	637	2.4	
Government quarters	135	0.5	
Private company quarters	128	0.5	
Other	47	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		60.4%
Bamboo	68.7%	7.7%	0.3%
Earth	0.1%	0.8%	
Wood	24.5%	85.7%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		38.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	6.0%	5.4%	0.1%
Other	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	752	2.8	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	19,624	74.3	
Charcoal	5,874	22.3	
Coal	108	0.4	
Other	20	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	4,922	18.7
Kerosene	135	0.5
Candle	3,284	12.4
Battery	6,255	23.7
Generator (private)	3,777	14.3
Water mill (private)	46	0.2
Solar system/energy	7,116	27.0
Other	854	3.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,060	11.6
Tube well, borehole	17,693	67.1
Protected well/spring	2,017	7.6
Bottled/purifier water	171	0.6
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>22,941</i>	<i>86.9</i>
Unprotected well/spring	370	1.4
Pool/pond/lake	191	0.7
River/stream/canal	2,574	9.8
Waterfall/rainwater	25	0.1
Other	288	1.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,448</i>	<i>13.1</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,990	11.3
Tube well, borehole	18,339	69.5
Protected well/spring	1,764	6.7
Unprotected well/spring	373	1.4
Pool/pond/lake	171	0.6
River/stream/canal	2,416	9.2
Waterfall/rainwater	21	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	24	0.1
Other	291	1.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	320	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	20,234	76.7
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>20,554</i>	<i>77.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,615	6.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	90	0.3
Other	69	0.3
None	4,061	15.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	7,999	30.3
Television	15,239	57.7
Landline phone	1,044	4.0
Mobile phone	5,216	19.8
Computer	253	1.0
Internet at home	916	3.5
Households with none of the items	7,760	29.4
Households with all of the items	35	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	561	2.1
Motorcycle/Moped	15,808	59.9
Bicycle	7,287	27.6
4-Wheel tractor	644	2.4
Canoe/Boat	4,398	16.7
Motor boat	1,484	5.6
Cart (bullock)	14,173	53.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Tigyaing 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 Tigyaing 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 Tigyaing Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	129,955 *		
Males	63,736		
Females	66,219		
Sex ratio	96 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	10.4%		
Area (Km ²)	1,806.4 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	71.9 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	29		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	123,429	12,973	110,456
Number of conventional households	26,389	3,070	23,319
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Tigyaing Township, there are slightly more females than males with 96 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (10.4%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Tigyaing Township is 72 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Tigyaing Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	26,389	129,955	63,736	66,219
	Ward	3,070	13,535	6,395	7,140
1	San Pya(Aun San San Pya)(W)	870	3,677	1,722	1,955
2	Aung Zay Yar(W)	1,152	5,215	2,446	2,769
3	Wi Thar Khar(W)	427	1,926	910	1,016
4	Ba Yint Naung(W)	621	2,717	1,317	1,400
	Village Tract	23,319	116,420	57,341	59,079
1	Kun Baung (Kwin Baung)(VT)	532	2,592	1,250	1,342
2	Kyauk Aik(VT)	539	2,411	1,197	1,214
3	Ah Lei Taw(VT)	887	3,846	1,865	1,981
4	Lay Thar(VT)	731	3,303	1,603	1,700
5	Kan Pauk(VT)	554	2,517	1,220	1,297
6	Zee Thaug(VT)	449	2,149	1,070	1,079
7	Kwin Gyi(VT)	647	2,973	1,411	1,562
8	Sin Hpyu Seik(VT)	723	3,256	1,521	1,735
9	Tei Taw(VT)	764	3,395	1,631	1,764
10	Me Hin(VT)	636	3,451	1,731	1,720
11	Kyet Ta Kaung(VT)	1,273	6,918	3,367	3,551
12	In Daung(VT)	1,057	5,661	2,818	2,843
13	Kan Ni(VT)	1,171	5,497	2,662	2,835
14	Cheik Thin(VT)	958	4,800	2,364	2,436
15	Sat Kya(VT)	1,110	5,244	2,597	2,647
16	Kyauk Hmaw(VT)	580	3,111	1,458	1,653
17	Kyet Thun Khin(VT)	531	2,467	1,137	1,330
18	Yae Wa(VT)	776	3,531	1,743	1,788
19	Doe Pin(VT)	592	2,699	1,299	1,400
20	Taw Ma(VT)	396	1,926	942	984
21	Ma Ra Thein(VT)	450	1,972	915	1,057
22	Hpet Te(VT)	132	617	305	312

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Chun Taung(VT)	1,213	6,193	3,128	3,065
24	Nyaung Pin Thar(VT)	1,547	6,350	2,965	3,385
25	Ni Tar(VT)	614	3,073	1,473	1,600
26	Pauk Net(VT)	374	1,909	933	976
27	Mya Taung(VT)	1,946	9,929	4,887	5,042
28	Maung Kone(VT)	1,779	12,908	7,031	5,877
29	Sit Tan(VT)	358	1,722	818	904

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Tigyaying Township

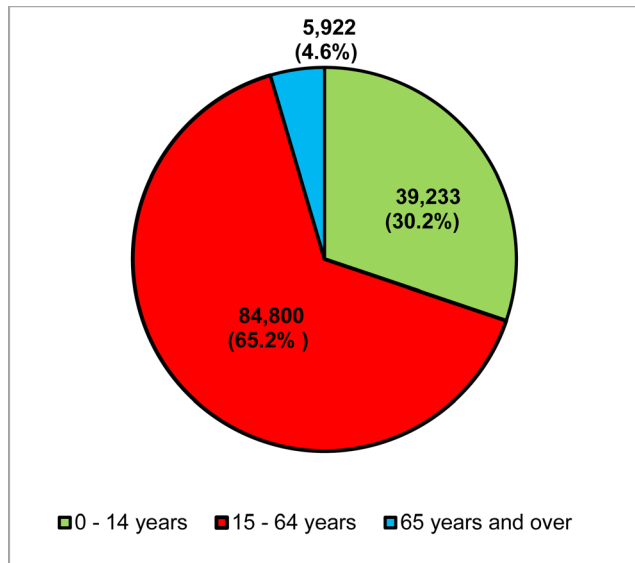
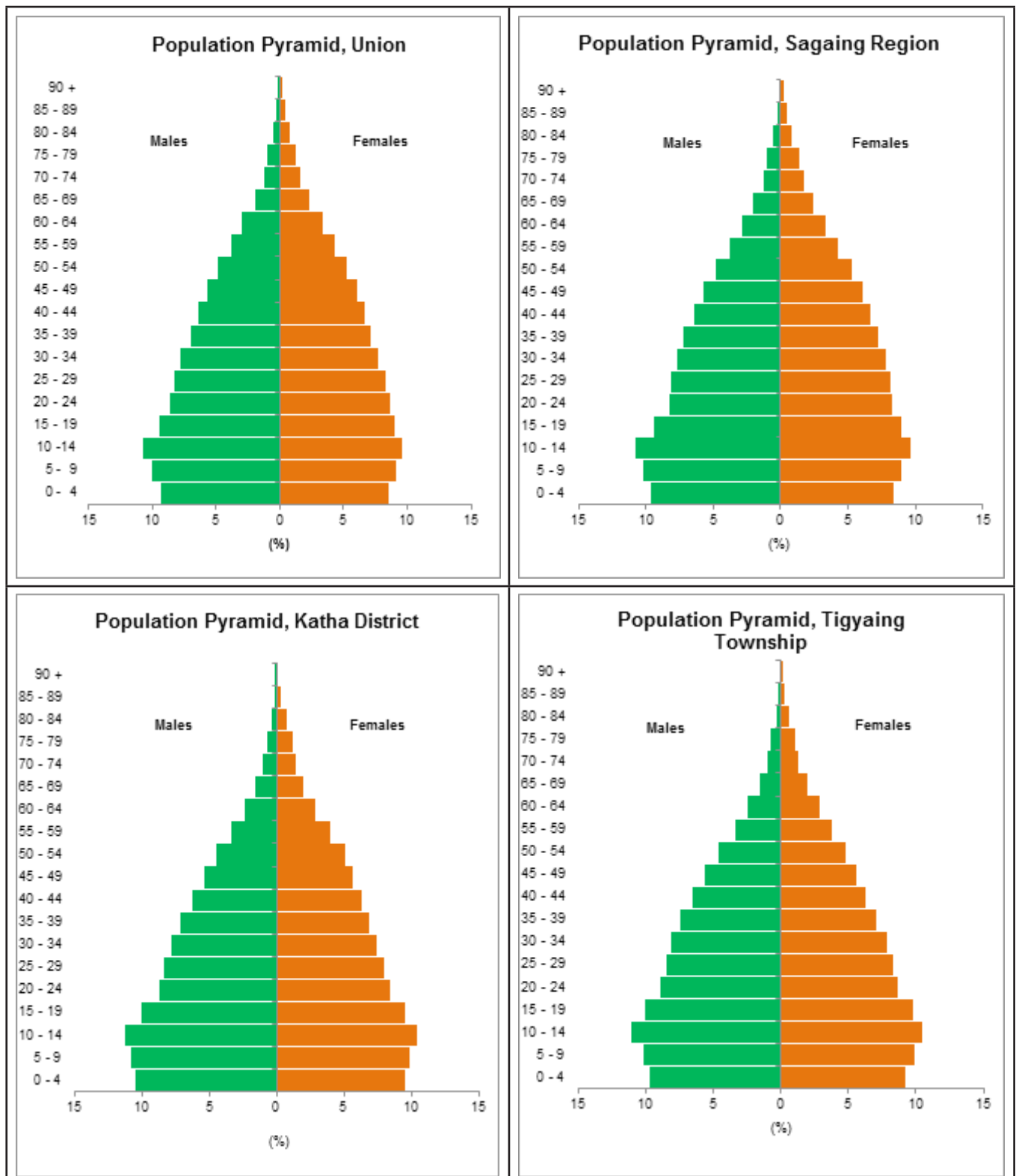


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Tigyaying Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	129,955	63,736	66,219
0 - 4	12,322	6,207	6,115
5 - 9	12,984	6,460	6,524
10 - 14	13,927	7,028	6,899
15 - 19	12,839	6,375	6,464
20 - 24	11,406	5,657	5,749
25 - 29	10,884	5,351	5,533
30 - 34	10,394	5,182	5,212
35 - 39	9,404	4,756	4,648
40 - 44	8,301	4,140	4,161
45 - 49	7,280	3,558	3,722
50 - 54	6,116	2,908	3,208
55 - 59	4,676	2,167	2,509
60 - 64	3,500	1,583	1,917
65 - 69	2,269	971	1,298
70 - 74	1,461	591	870
75 - 79	1,161	461	700
80 - 84	602	209	393
85 - 89	294	85	209
90 +	135	47	88

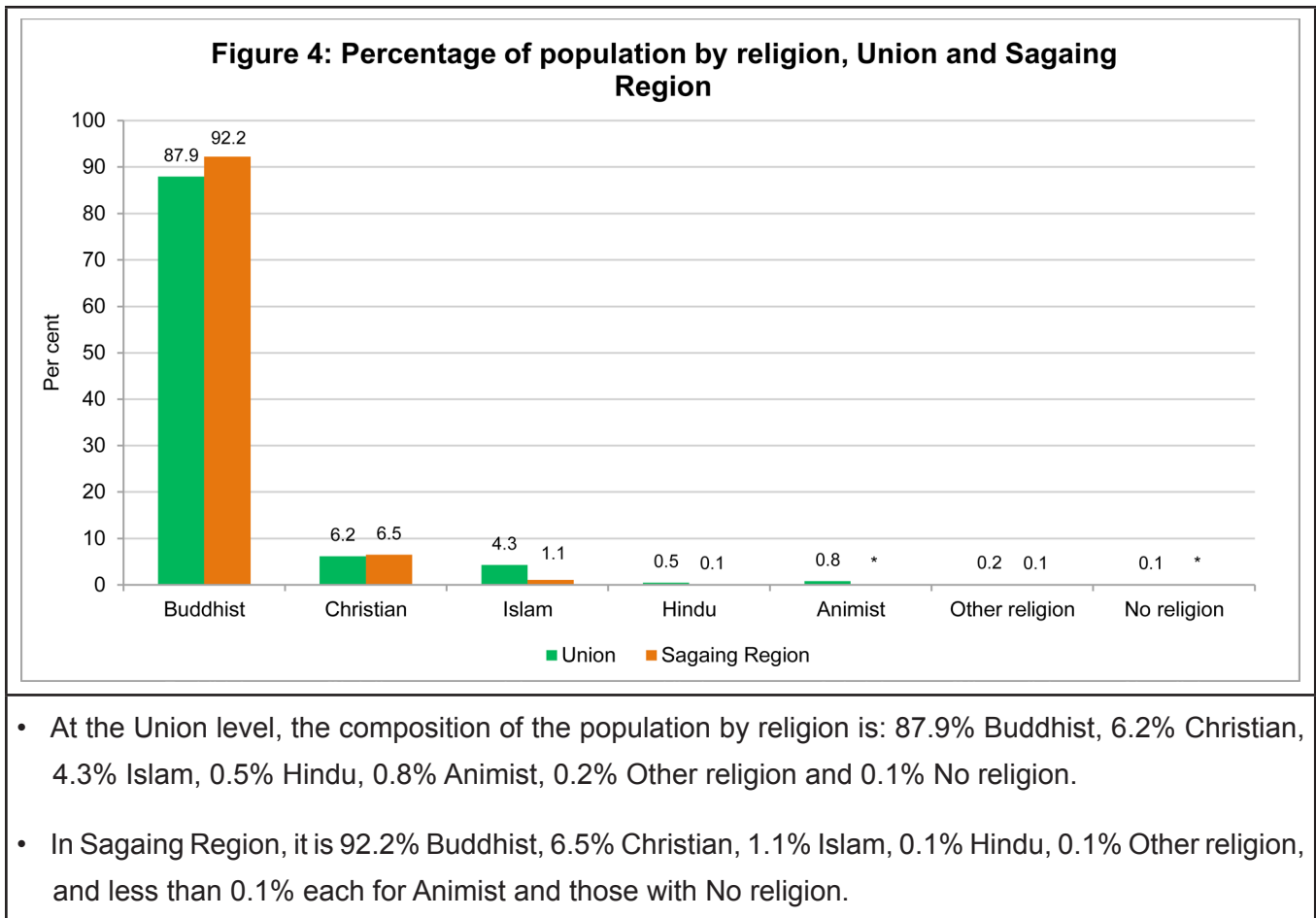
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Tigyaying Township is 65.2 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportion of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been noticeably lower in Tigyaying Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is lower in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Tigyaying Township.
- There are less males than females in all age groups, except in age groups 0-4,10-14 and 35-39.

(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	2,324	1,129	1,195	766	354	412
6	2,518	1,287	1,231	2,004	1,027	977
7	2,691	1,343	1,348	2,378	1,178	1,200
8	2,464	1,216	1,248	2,196	1,075	1,121
9	2,595	1,234	1,361	2,314	1,109	1,205
10	2,642	1,330	1,312	2,292	1,144	1,148
11	2,492	1,204	1,288	2,068	1,000	1,068
12	2,857	1,436	1,421	2,122	1,070	1,052
13	2,794	1,376	1,418	1,793	882	911
14	2,522	1,170	1,352	1,211	558	653
15	2,503	1,225	1,278	826	361	465
16	2,302	1,106	1,196	586	259	327
17	2,531	1,226	1,305	512	212	300
18	2,602	1,287	1,315	365	150	215
19	2,227	1,073	1,154	242	88	154
20	2,452	1,204	1,248	191	81	110
21	1,982	923	1,059	110	52	58
22	2,163	1,056	1,107	71	32	39
23	2,077	982	1,095	43	22	21
24	1,744	840	904	28	13	15
25	2,258	1,108	1,150	26	11	15
26	1,809	881	928	13	4	9
27	2,103	1,021	1,082	16	9	7
28	2,076	970	1,106	9	3	6
29	1,847	865	982	12	5	7

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

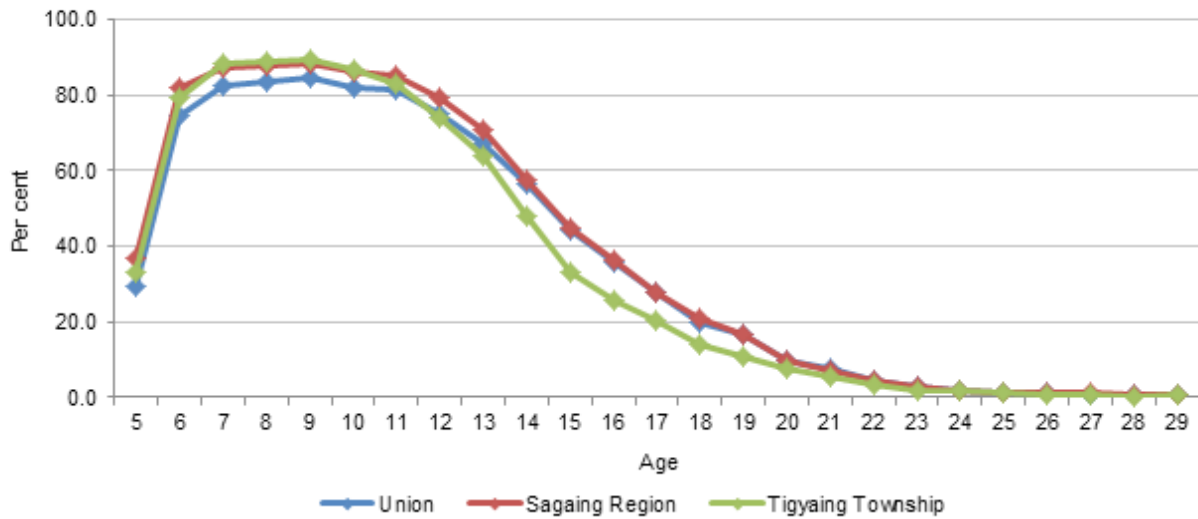
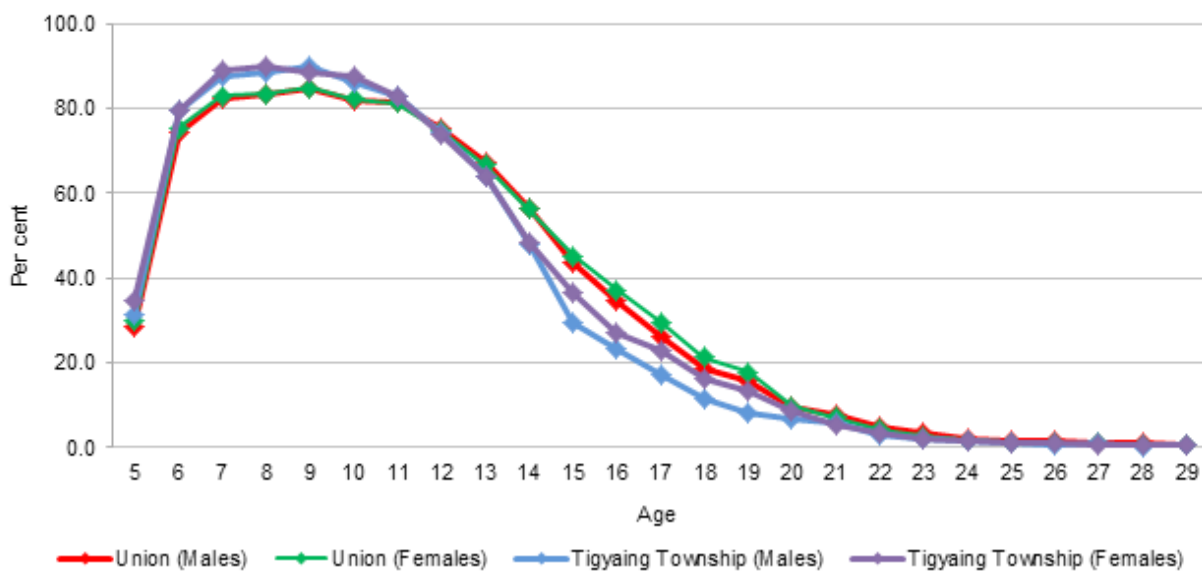
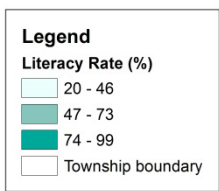
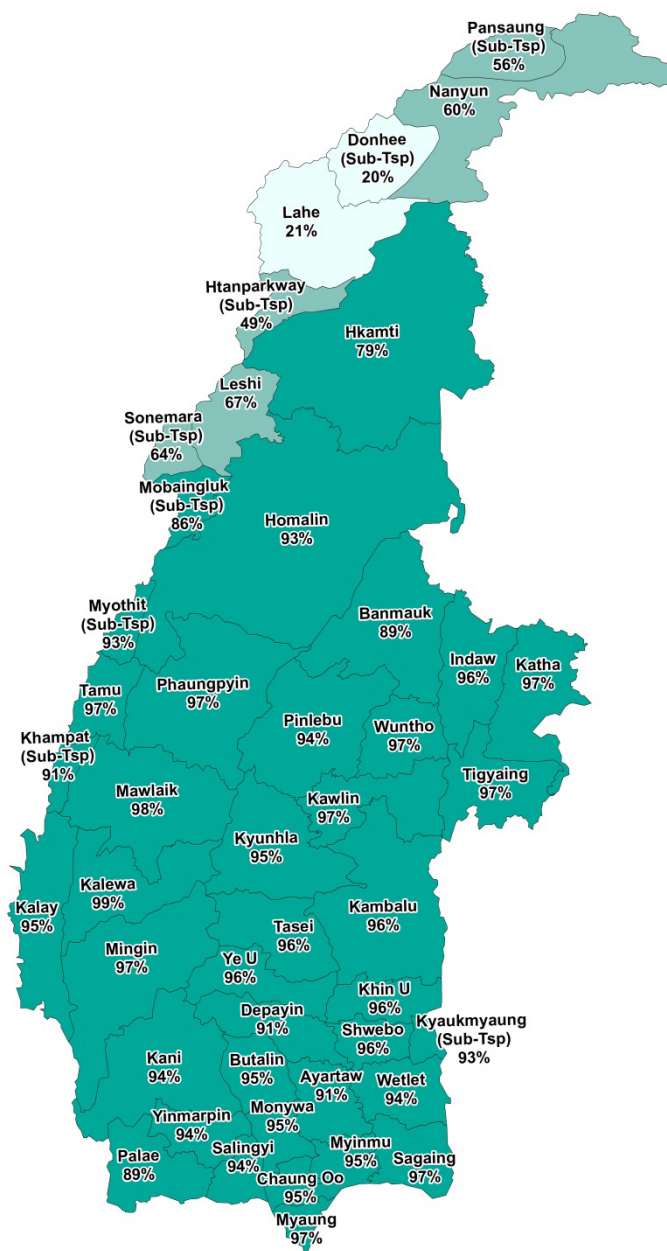


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Tigyaying Township



- School attendance in Tigyaying Township drops after age 10 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Tigyaying Township is decreasing after age 12 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Katha District	: 95.5%
Tigyaing Township	: 97.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	22,583	98.7
Males	10,922	98.8
Females	11,661	98.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Tigyaing Township is 97.3 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 96.1 per cent and for the males it is 98.7 per cent.
- In Tigyaing Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.7 per cent with 98.6 per cent for females and 98.8 per cent for males.

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

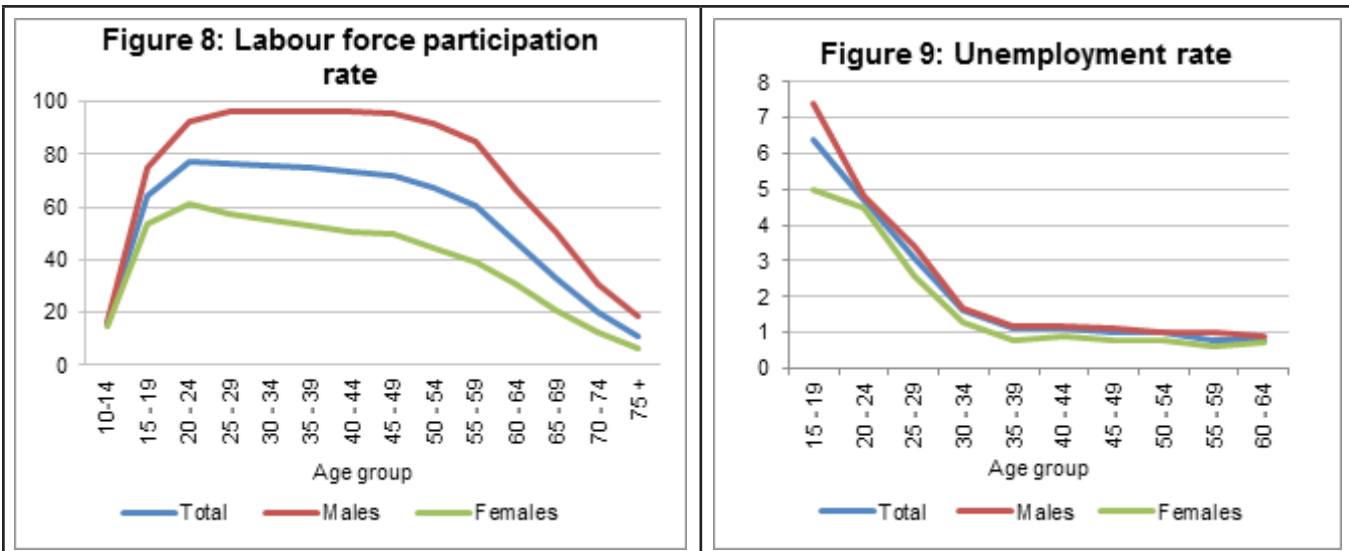
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	66,477	4,209	6.3	14,744	25,751	10,991	4,348	111	3,939	71	34	2,279
Urban	7,482	126	1.7	1,465	1,798	1,689	1,169	16	1,160	22	2	35
Rural	58,995	4,083	6.9	13,279	23,953	9,302	3,179	95	2,779	49	32	2,244
Males	32,009	1,514	4.7	5,873	12,184	6,311	2,397	73	2,224	33	20	1,380
Females	34,468	2,695	7.8	8,871	13,567	4,680	1,951	38	1,715	38	14	899

- About 6.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 6.9 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 4.7 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, 38.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.9 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	15.5	16.4	14.5	7.4	9.5	5.0
15 - 19	64.2	74.8	53.8	6.4	7.4	5.0
20 - 24	76.9	92.4	61.6	4.7	4.8	4.5
25 - 29	76.7	96.2	57.8	3.1	3.4	2.6
30 - 34	75.8	96.2	55.5	1.6	1.7	1.3
35 - 39	74.9	96.6	52.6	1.1	1.2	0.8
40 - 44	73.5	96.3	50.9	1.1	1.2	0.9
45 - 49	71.9	95.4	49.5	1.0	1.1	0.8
50 - 54	67.0	92.0	44.4	1.0	1.0	0.8
55 - 59	60.4	85.0	39.2	0.8	1.0	0.6
60 - 64	46.9	66.7	30.6	0.8	0.9	0.7
65 - 69	33.4	50.7	20.5	1.1	0.6	1.9
70 - 74	19.9	31.0	12.4	1.4	1.1	1.9
75 +	10.9	18.3	6.6	0.8	-	2.2
15 - 24	70.2	83.0	57.5	5.5	6.1	4.7
15 - 64	71.0	90.4	52.2	2.6	2.8	2.3



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Tigyaying Township is 71.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 52.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.4 per cent.
- In Tigyaying Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 15.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Tigyaying Township is 2.6 per cent. There is a difference between unemployment rate for males (2.8%) and for females (2.3%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 4.7 per cent.

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

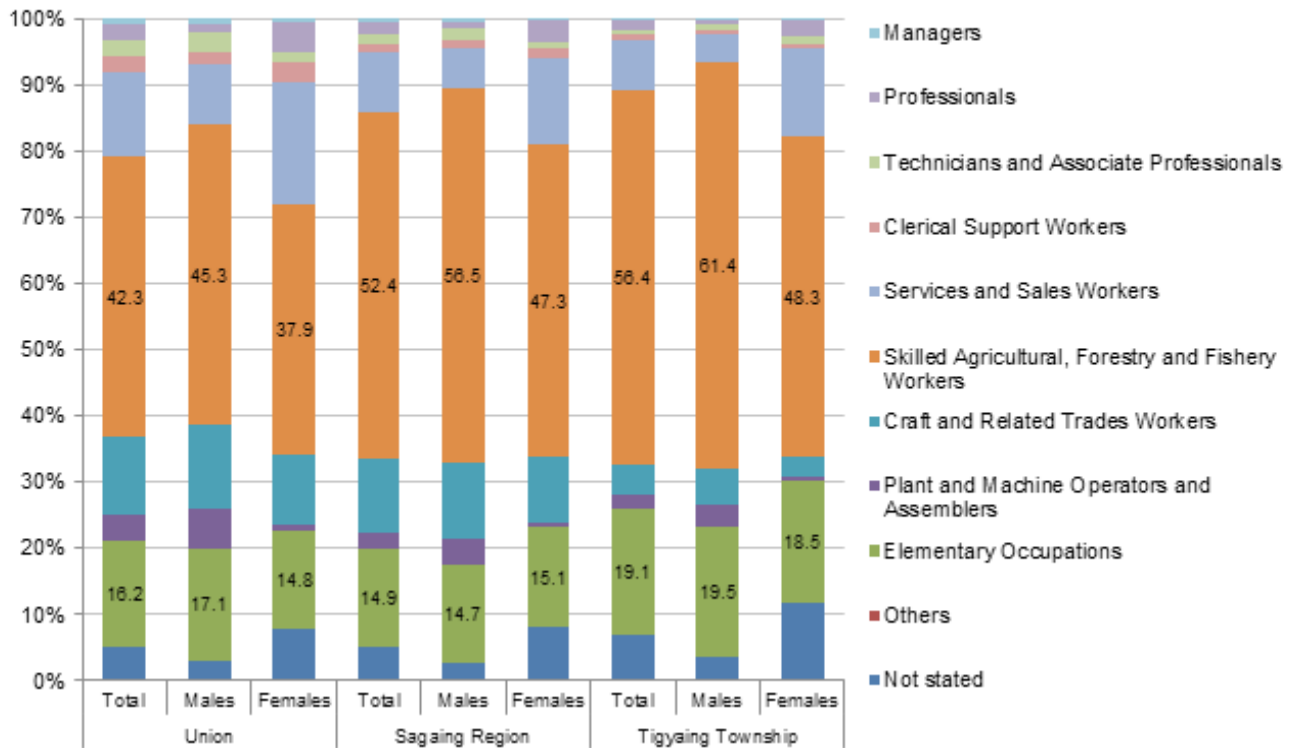
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	41,027	0.6	32.6	46.1	13.1	1.1	6.5
Males	11,421	1.4	56.7	6.4	18.1	1.9	15.4
Females	29,606	0.3	23.3	61.4	11.1	0.7	3.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 56.7 per cent of males are full time students and 61.4 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	54,708	33,782	20,926	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	140	89	51	0.3	0.3	0.2
Professionals	722	198	524	1.3	0.6	2.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	450	257	193	0.8	0.8	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	370	215	155	0.7	0.6	0.7
Services and Sales Workers	4,243	1,434	2,809	7.8	4.2	13.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	30,860	20,758	10,102	56.4	61.4	48.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,545	1,875	670	4.7	5.6	3.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,190	1,111	79	2.2	3.3	0.4
Elementary Occupations	10,463	6,587	3,876	19.1	19.5	18.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,725	1,258	2,467	6.8	3.7	11.8

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



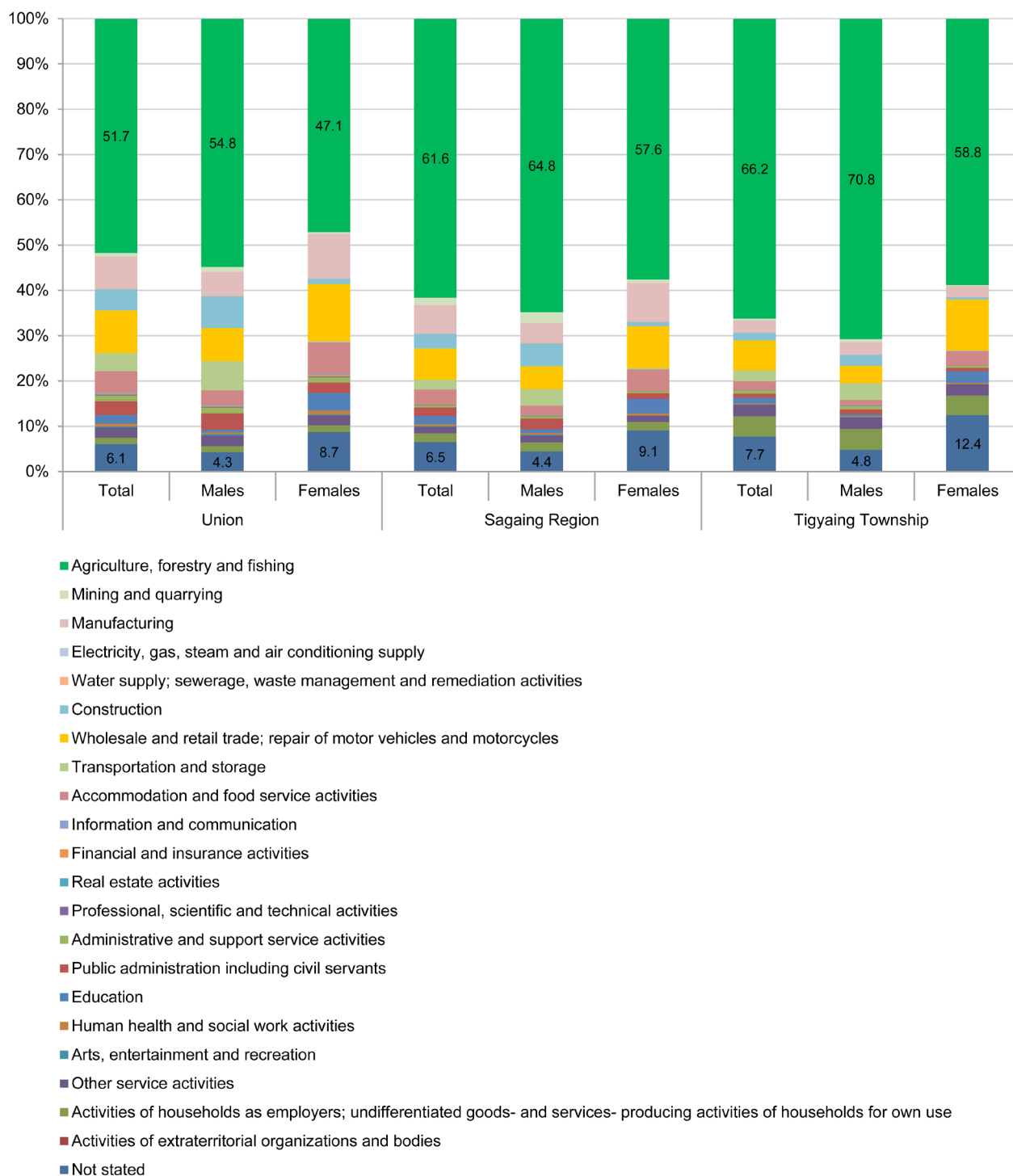
- In Tigyaiing Township, 56.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 19.1 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 61.4 per cent of males and 48.3 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.9 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	54,708	33,782	20,926	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	36,221	23,913	12,308	66.2	70.8	58.8
Mining and quarrying	254	205	49	0.5	0.6	0.2
Manufacturing	1,450	936	514	2.7	2.8	2.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	23	23	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	14	12	2	*	*	*
Construction	902	792	110	1.6	2.3	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,645	1,316	2,329	6.7	3.9	11.1
Transportation and storage	1,288	1,244	44	2.4	3.7	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,028	384	644	1.9	1.1	3.1
Information and communication	39	27	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	25	11	14	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	32	28	4	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	368	262	106	0.7	0.8	0.5
Public administration including civil servants	503	345	158	0.9	1.0	0.8
Education	672	141	531	1.2	0.4	2.5
Human health and social work activities	117	58	59	0.2	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	47	37	10	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	1,383	864	519	2.5	2.6	2.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2,478	1,564	914	4.5	4.6	4.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	4,218	1,619	2,599	7.7	4.8	12.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



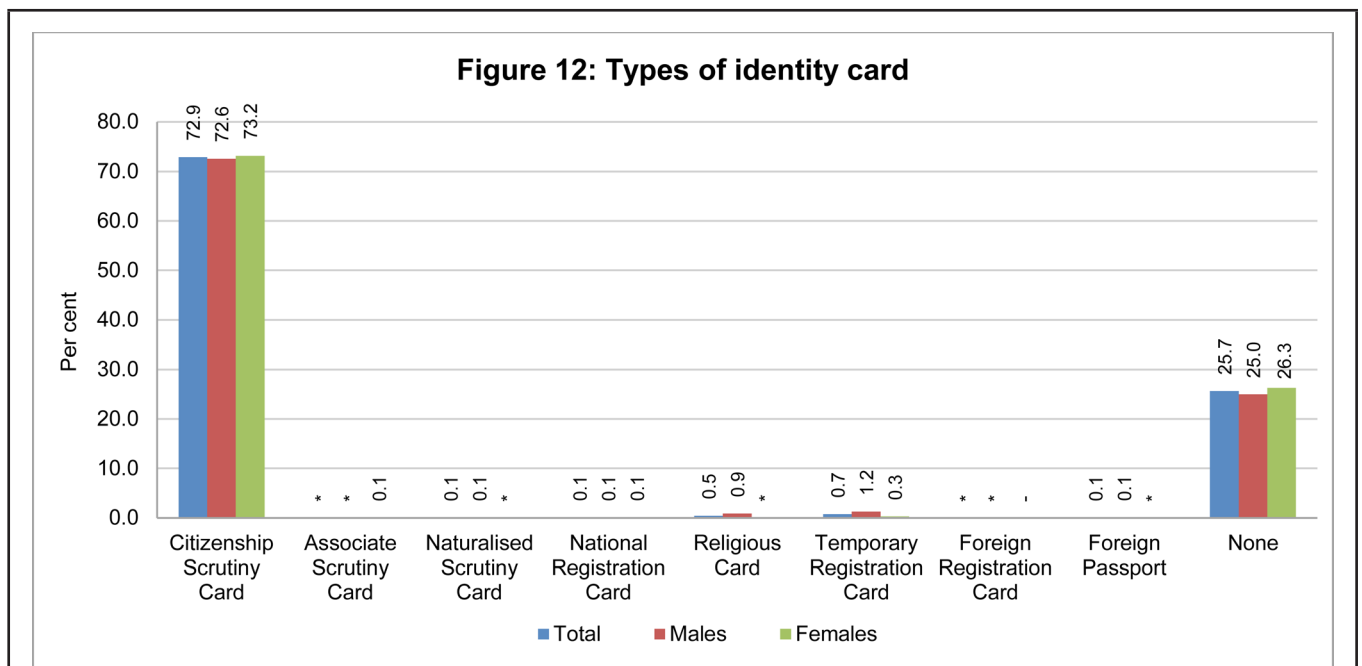
- In Tigyaying Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 66.2 per cent.
- There are 70.8 per cent of males and 58.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	76,279	43	56	103	471	779	*	55	26,860
Urban	9,423	7	11	11	89	19	-	2	1,707
Rural	66,856	36	45	92	382	760	*	53	25,153
Males	37,074	12	40	44	446	633	*	46	12,771
Females	39,205	31	16	59	25	146	-	9	14,089

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Tigyaying Township, 72.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 25.7 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 25.0 per cent of males and 26.3 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	129,955	126,750	3,205	2.5	1,502	875	1,330	1,196
0 - 4	12,322	12,117	205	1.7	11	11	137	152
5 - 9	12,984	12,879	105	0.8	12	17	45	70
10 - 14	13,927	13,809	118	0.8	24	29	40	68
15 - 19	12,839	12,738	101	0.8	18	21	34	51
20 - 24	11,406	11,299	107	0.9	22	22	50	35
25 - 29	10,884	10,787	97	0.9	17	26	48	20
30 - 34	10,394	10,288	106	1.0	26	29	35	36
35 - 39	9,404	9,305	99	1.1	25	24	39	27
40 - 44	8,301	8,181	120	1.4	50	21	35	31
45 - 49	7,280	7,086	194	2.7	107	31	51	41
50 - 54	6,116	5,877	239	3.9	140	34	64	61
55 - 59	4,676	4,421	255	5.5	132	45	87	71
60 - 64	3,500	3,195	305	8.7	175	77	108	85
65 - 69	2,269	1,988	281	12.4	157	90	123	89
70 - 74	1,461	1,208	253	17.3	178	101	101	87
75 - 79	1,161	878	283	24.4	185	121	135	114
80 - 84	602	431	171	28.4	118	83	93	77
85 - 89	294	186	108	36.7	69	57	66	51
90 +	135	77	58	43.0	36	36	39	30

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	63,736	62,298	1,438	2.3	597	360	590	515
0 - 4	6,207	6,113	94	1.5	5	6	63	67
5 - 9	6,460	6,405	55	0.9	7	7	21	37
10 - 14	7,028	6,960	68	1.0	12	13	24	44
15 - 19	6,375	6,325	50	0.8	8	11	14	29
20 - 24	5,657	5,602	55	1.0	7	13	27	21
25 - 29	5,351	5,299	52	1.0	10	13	28	8
30 - 34	5,182	5,125	57	1.1	11	12	25	20
35 - 39	4,756	4,701	55	1.2	13	13	23	16
40 - 44	4,140	4,072	68	1.6	22	13	24	16
45 - 49	3,558	3,466	92	2.6	47	11	27	18
50 - 54	2,908	2,788	120	4.1	64	22	35	35
55 - 59	2,167	2,052	115	5.3	52	18	45	25
60 - 64	1,583	1,453	130	8.2	73	29	47	33
65 - 69	971	846	125	12.9	73	35	56	40
70 - 74	591	491	100	16.9	70	42	35	36
75 - 79	461	354	107	23.2	61	48	46	34
80 - 84	209	151	58	27.8	40	28	30	22
85 - 89	85	63	22	25.9	11	14	12	9
90 +	47	32	15	31.9	11	12	8	5

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	66,219	64,452	1,767	2.7	905	515	740	681
0 - 4	6,115	6,004	111	1.8	6	5	74	85
5 - 9	6,524	6,474	50	0.8	5	10	24	33
10 - 14	6,899	6,849	50	0.7	12	16	16	24
15 - 19	6,464	6,413	51	0.8	10	10	20	22
20 - 24	5,749	5,697	52	0.9	15	9	23	14
25 - 29	5,533	5,488	45	0.8	7	13	20	12
30 - 34	5,212	5,163	49	0.9	15	17	10	16
35 - 39	4,648	4,604	44	0.9	12	11	16	11
40 - 44	4,161	4,109	52	1.2	28	8	11	15
45 - 49	3,722	3,620	102	2.7	60	20	24	23
50 - 54	3,208	3,089	119	3.7	76	12	29	26
55 - 59	2,509	2,369	140	5.6	80	27	42	46
60 - 64	1,917	1,742	175	9.1	102	48	61	52
65 - 69	1,298	1,142	156	12.0	84	55	67	49
70 - 74	870	717	153	17.6	108	59	66	51
75 - 79	700	524	176	25.1	124	73	89	80
80 - 84	393	280	113	28.8	78	55	63	55
85 - 89	209	123	86	41.1	58	43	54	42
90 +	88	45	43	48.9	25	24	31	25

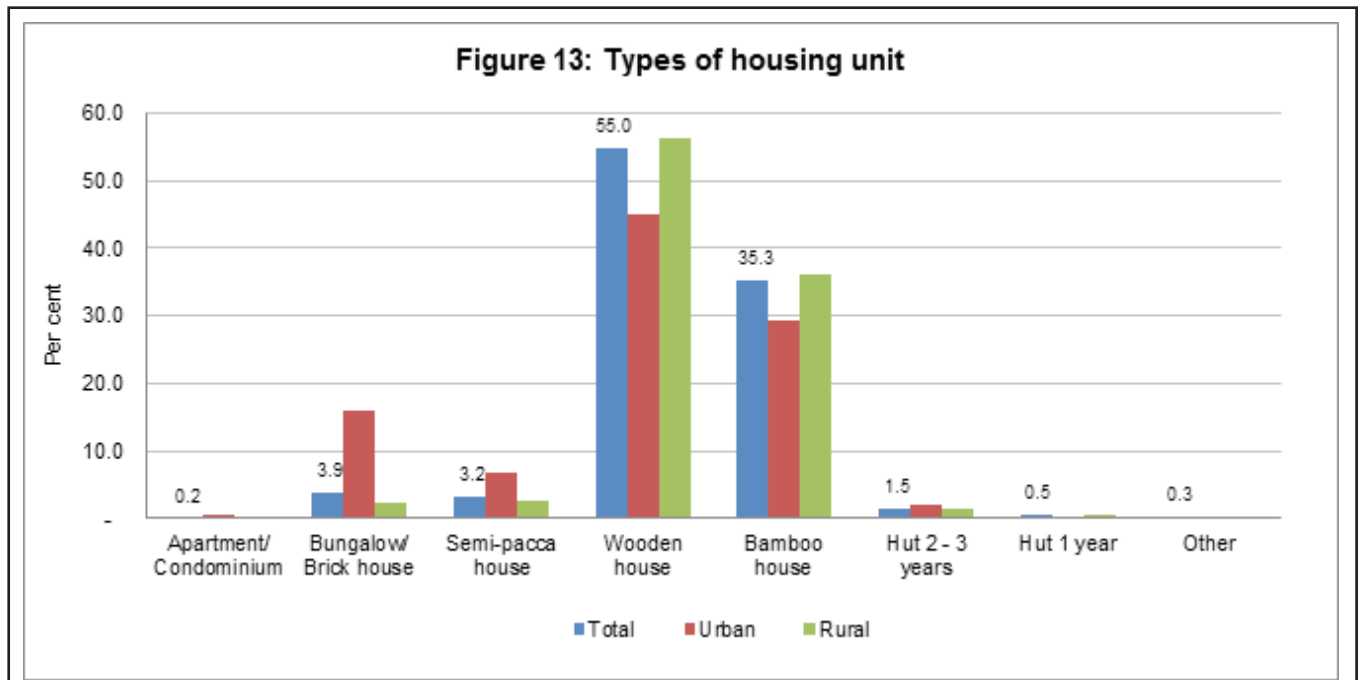
- Three in every 100 persons in Tigyang Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly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

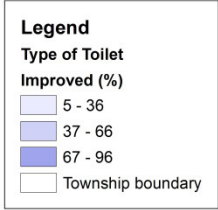
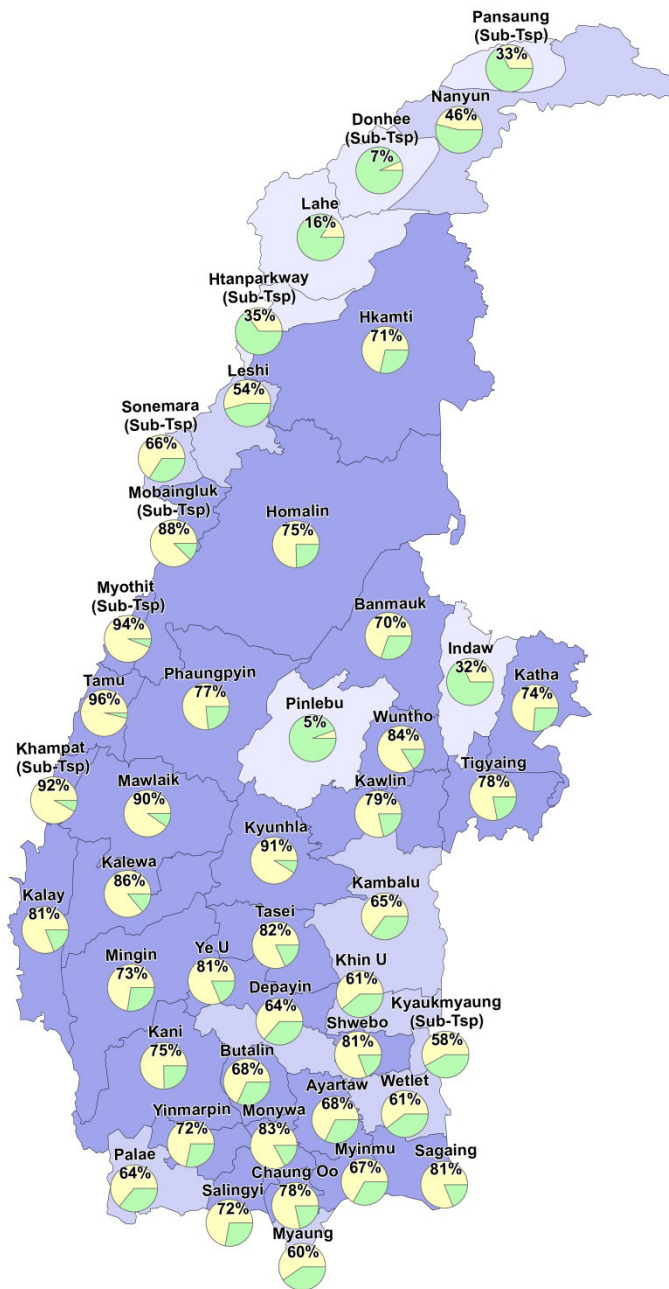
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	26,389	0.2	3.9	3.2	55.0	35.3	1.5	0.5	0.3
Urban	3,070	0.7	16.0	6.8	44.9	29.2	2.1	0.2	0.1
Rural	23,319	0.1	2.3	2.8	56.3	36.2	1.5	0.6	0.3



- The majority of the households in Tigyaing Township are living in wooden houses (55.0%) followed by households in bamboo house (35.3%).
- About 44.9 per cent of urban households and 56.3 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Katha District	: 61.0%
Tigyaing Township	: 77.9%

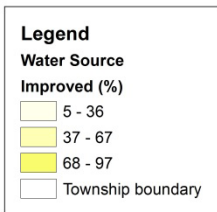
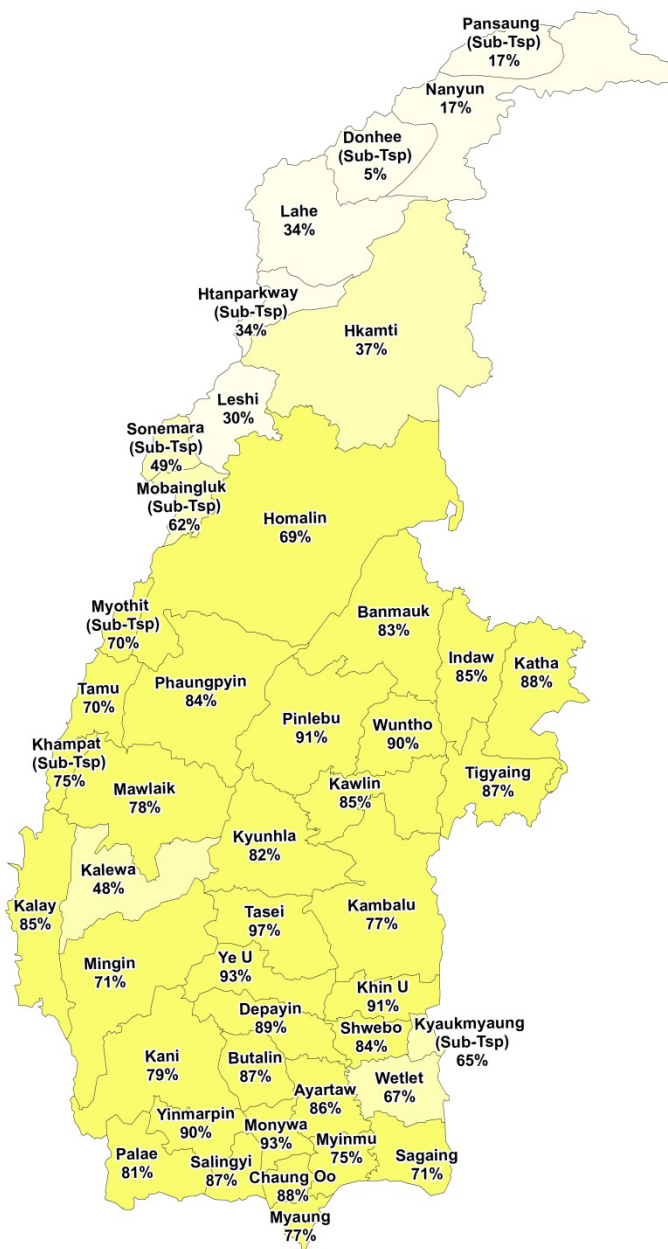
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.2	0.8	1.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		76.7	87.9	75.2
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>77.9</i>	<i>88.7</i>	<i>76.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		6.1	3.4	6.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.1	0.4
Other		0.3	0.1	0.3
None		15.4	7.7	16.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	26,389	3,070	23,319

- Up to 77.9 per cent of the households in Tigyaying Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (76.7%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, the proportion belongs to the (67-96) proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 15.4 per cent of the households in Tigyaying Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Tigyaying Township, 16.4 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Katha District	: 87.0%
Tigyaing Township	: 86.9%

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

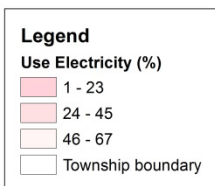
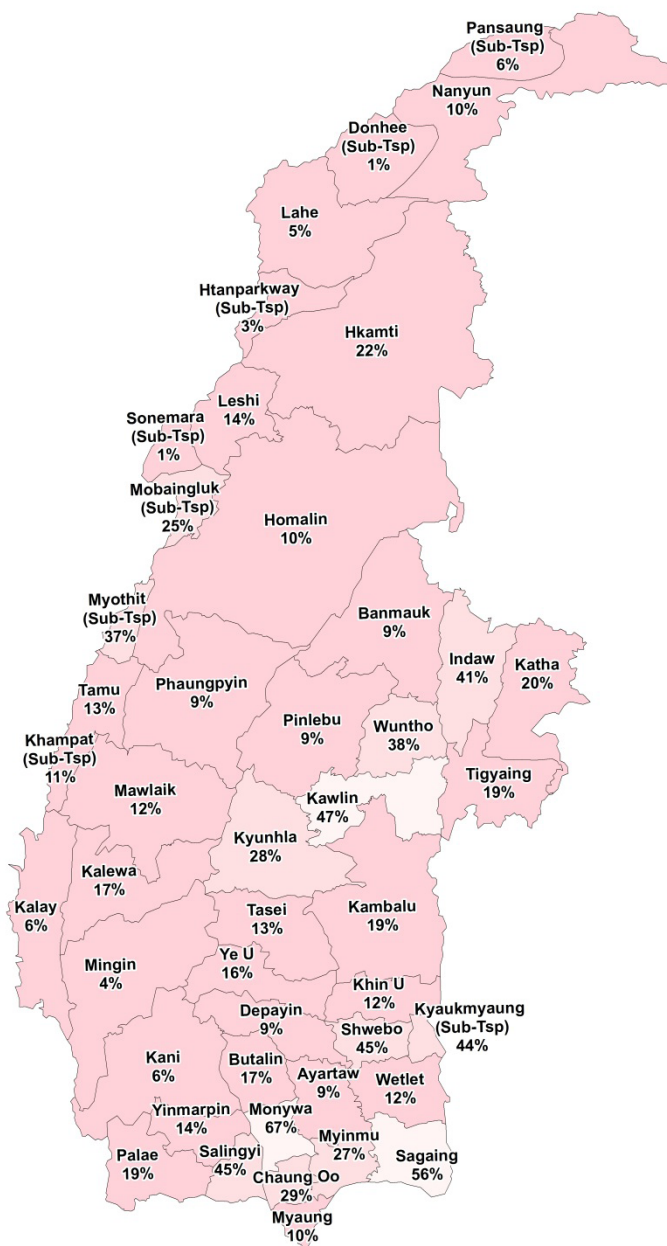
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		11.6	32.2	8.9
Tube well, borehole		67.1	41.4	70.4
Protected well/ Spring		7.6	2.4	8.3
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.6	3.0	0.4
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>86.9</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>88.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		1.4	0.2	1.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.7	3.0	0.4
River/stream/ canal		9.8	15.4	9.0
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.1	*	0.1
Other		1.1	2.4	0.9
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>13.1</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>12.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	26,389	3,070	23,319

- In Tigyaing Township, 86.9 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, Tigyaing household proportion belongs to the (68-97) per cent group in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 67.1 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 11.6 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- About 13.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 12.0 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



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Katha District	: 26.6%
Tigyaing Township	: 18.7%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		18.7	90.4	9.2
Kerosene		0.5	*	0.6
Candle		12.4	4.0	13.6
Battery		23.7	1.9	26.6
Generator (private)		14.3	-	16.2
Water mill (private)		0.2	-	0.2
Solar system/energy		27.0	1.0	30.4
Other		3.2	2.7	3.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	26,389	3,070	23,319

- In Tigyaying Township, 18.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the (1-23) per cent group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Sagaing Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 27.0 per cent.
- In rural areas, 30.4 per cent of the households use solar system/energy for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

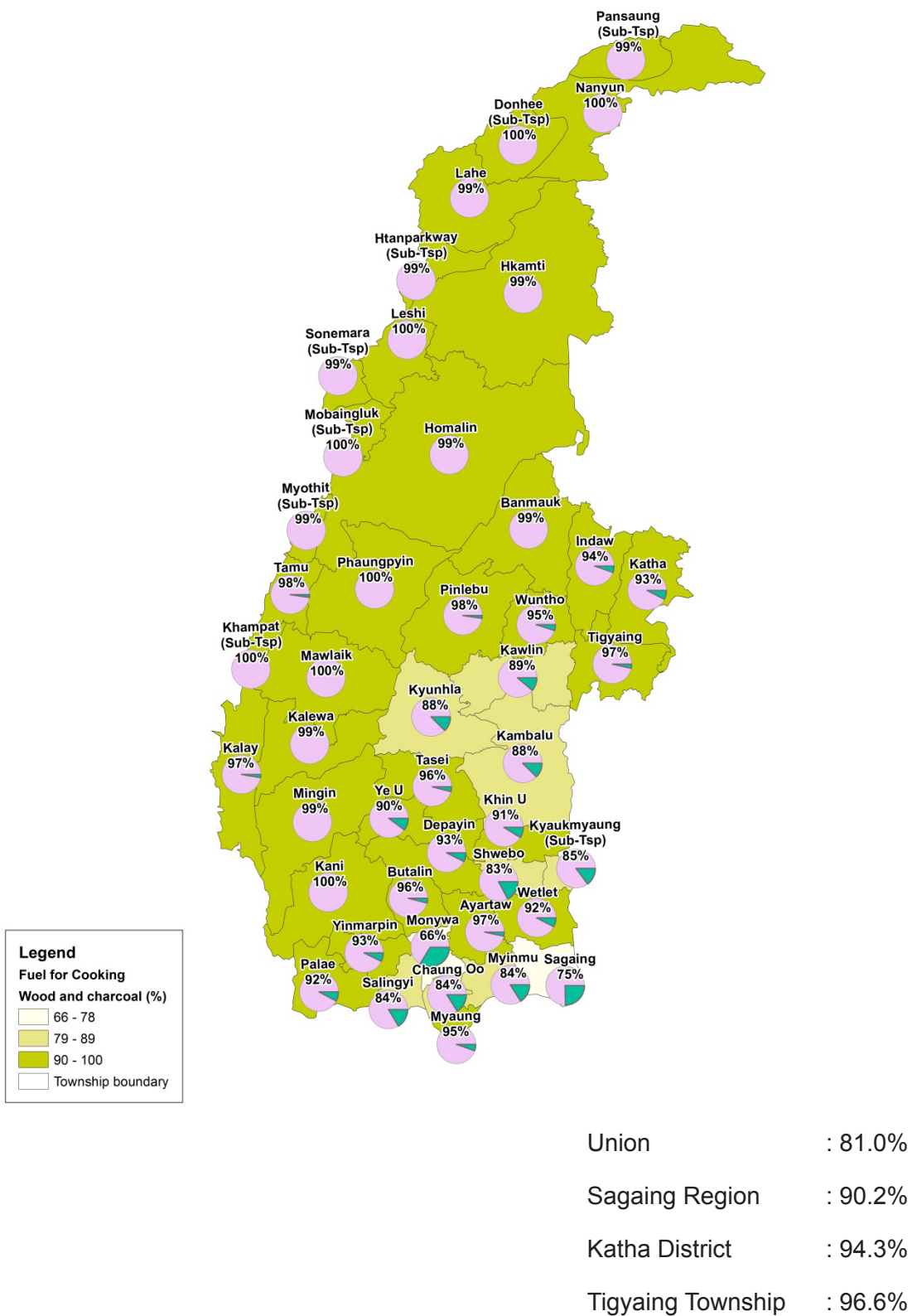


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.8	13.6	1.4
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		74.3	39.1	79.0
Charcoal		22.3	46.5	19.1
Coal		0.4	0.6	0.4
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	26,389	3,070	23,319

- In Tigyaing Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 74.3 per cent using firewood and 22.3 per cent using charcoal.
- About 2.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 79.0 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 19.1 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

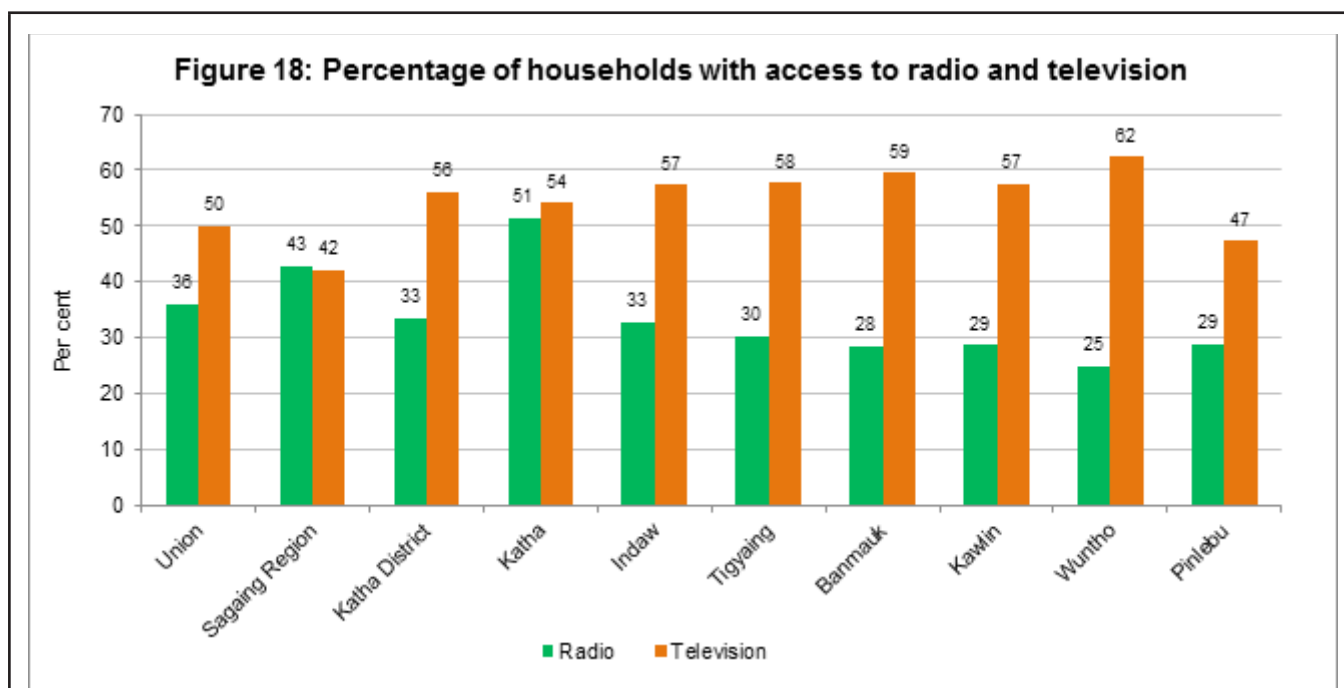
Communication and related amenities

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	26,389	30.3	57.7	4.0	19.8	1.0	3.5	29.4	0.1
Urban	3,070	15.5	78.6	16.3	44.1	4.4	13.9	16.7	0.9
Rural	23,319	32.3	55.0	2.3	16.6	0.5	2.1	31.1	*

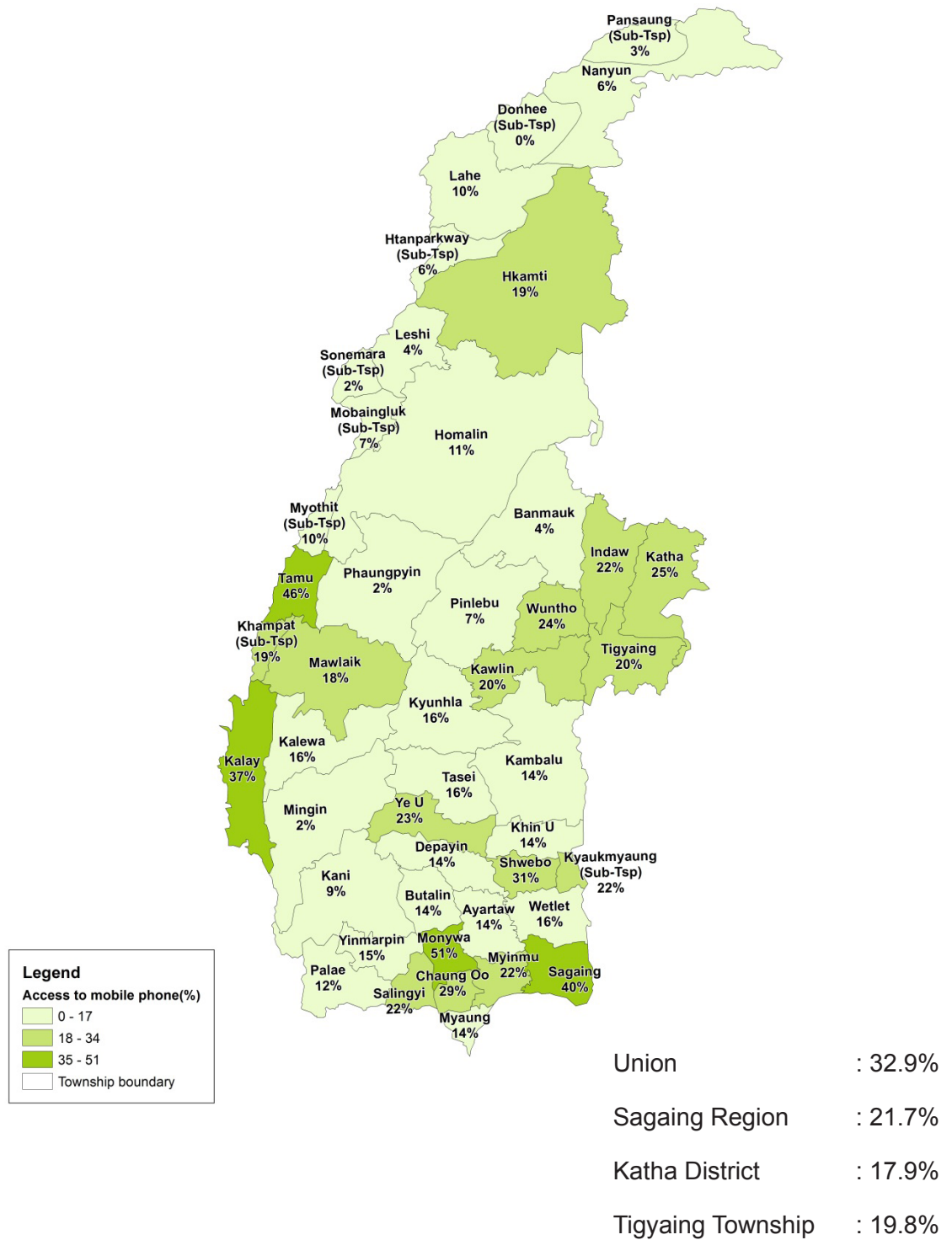
- About 57.7 per cent of the households in Tigyaiing Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 78.6 per cent of households in urban areas and 55.0 per cent of households in rural area have access to television.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- About 57.7 per cent of the households in Tigyaiing Township have access to television and about one in three households (30.3%) have access to radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- About 19.8 per cent of the households in Tigyaing Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in the Sagaing Region, it belongs to the (18-34) proportion group.

Transportation items

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

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Katha District	167,956	2,696	107,052	53,868	3,859	11,914	4,923	90,248
Urban	20,015	720	14,286	12,180	596	407	242	1,545
Rural	147,941	1,976	92,766	41,688	3,263	11,507	4,681	88,703
Tigyaing Township	26,389	561	15,808	7,287	644	4,398	1,484	14,173
Urban	3,070	68	1,809	1,475	88	254	103	302
Rural	23,319	493	13,999	5,812	556	4,144	1,381	13,871

- In Tigyaing Township, 59.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 53.7 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

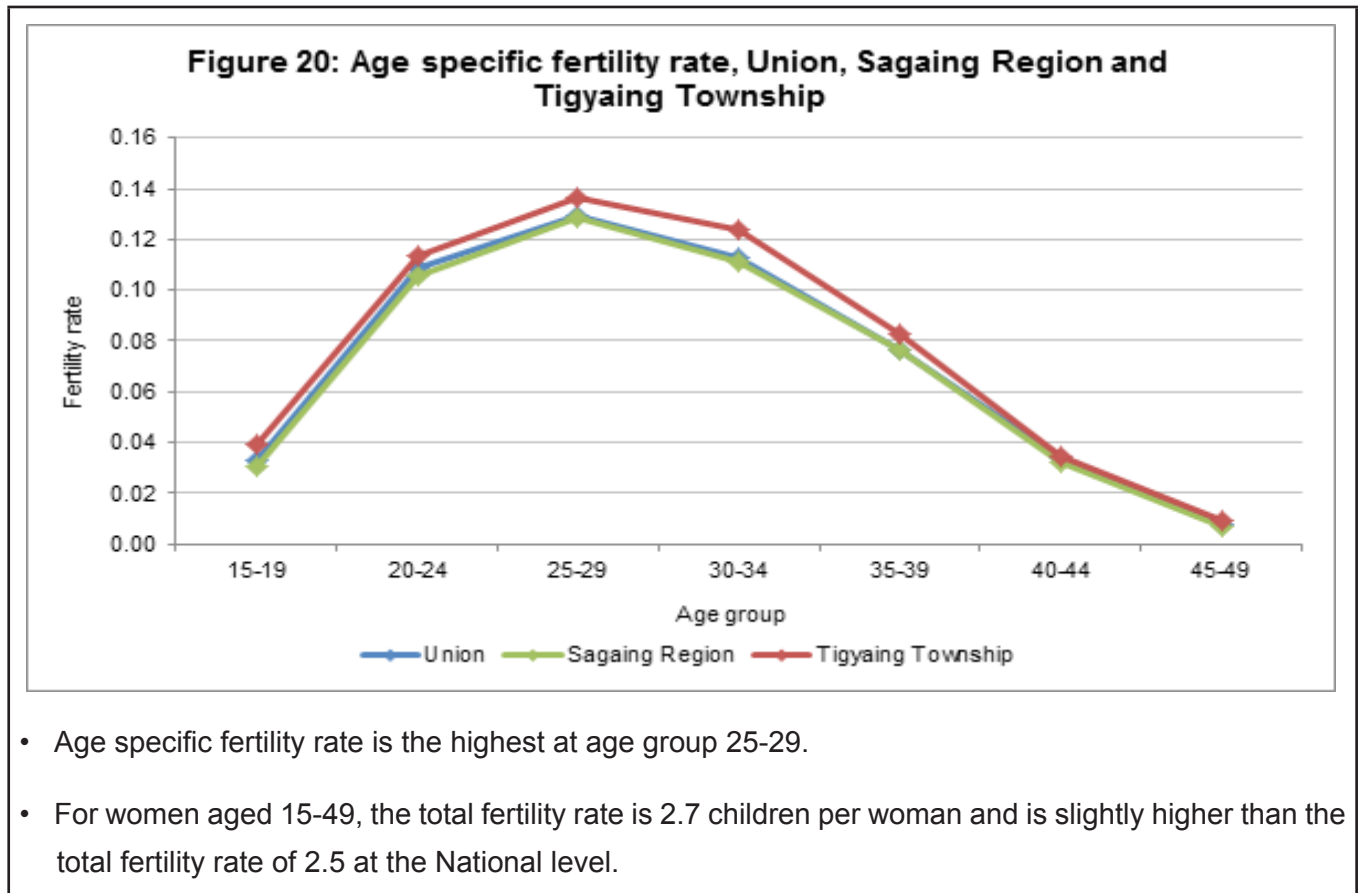
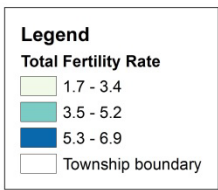
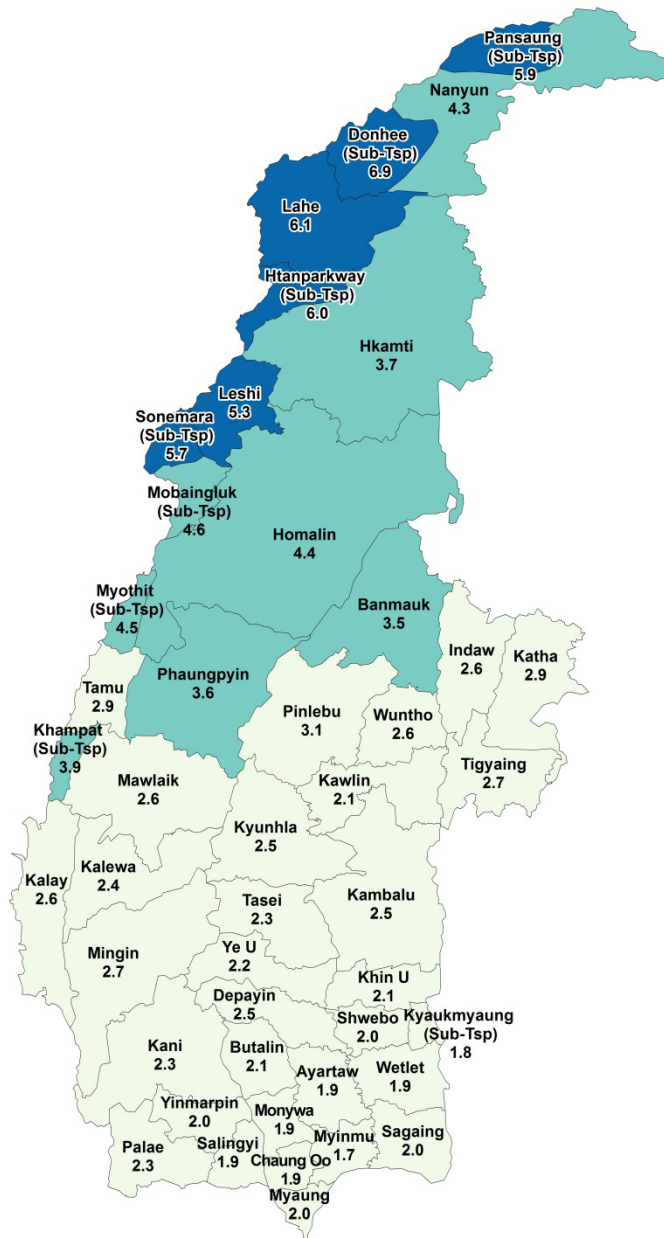
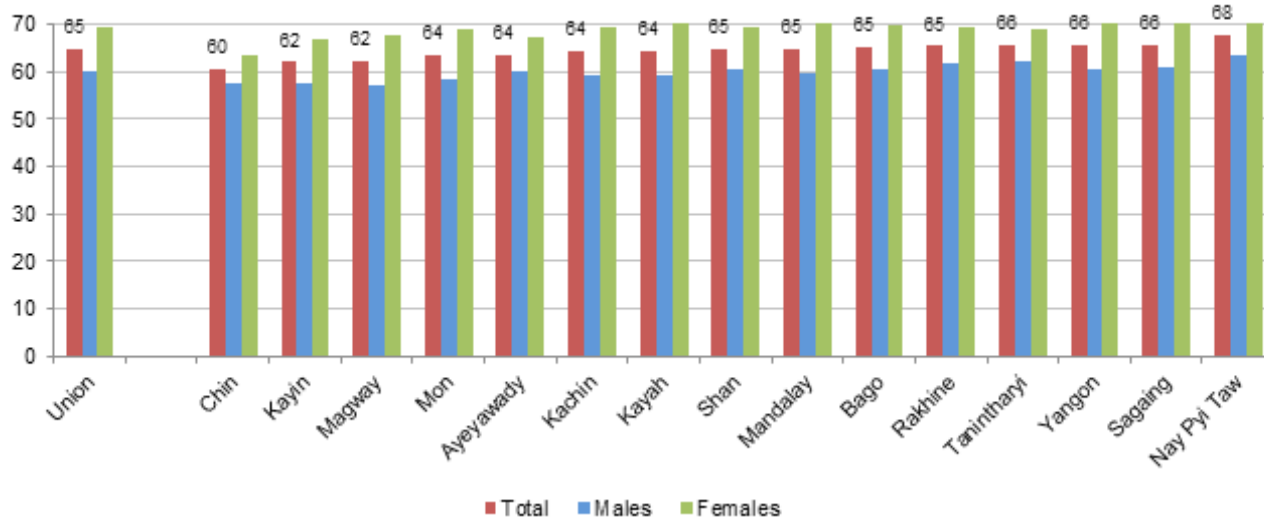


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Katha District	: 2.8
Tigyaing Township	: 2.7

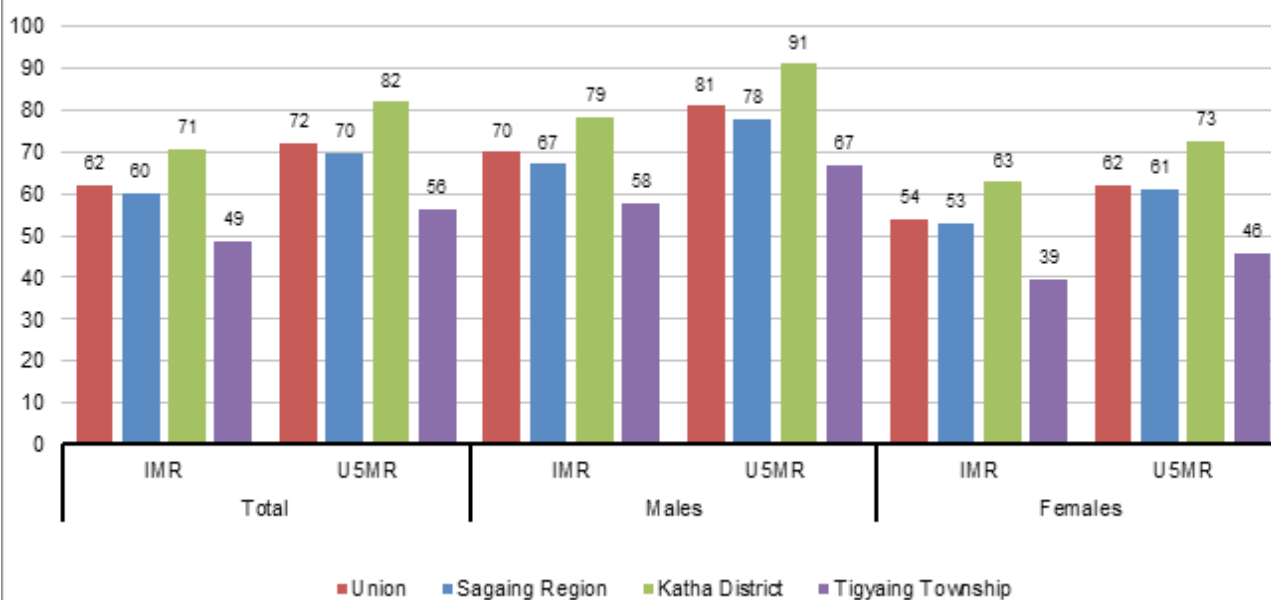
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

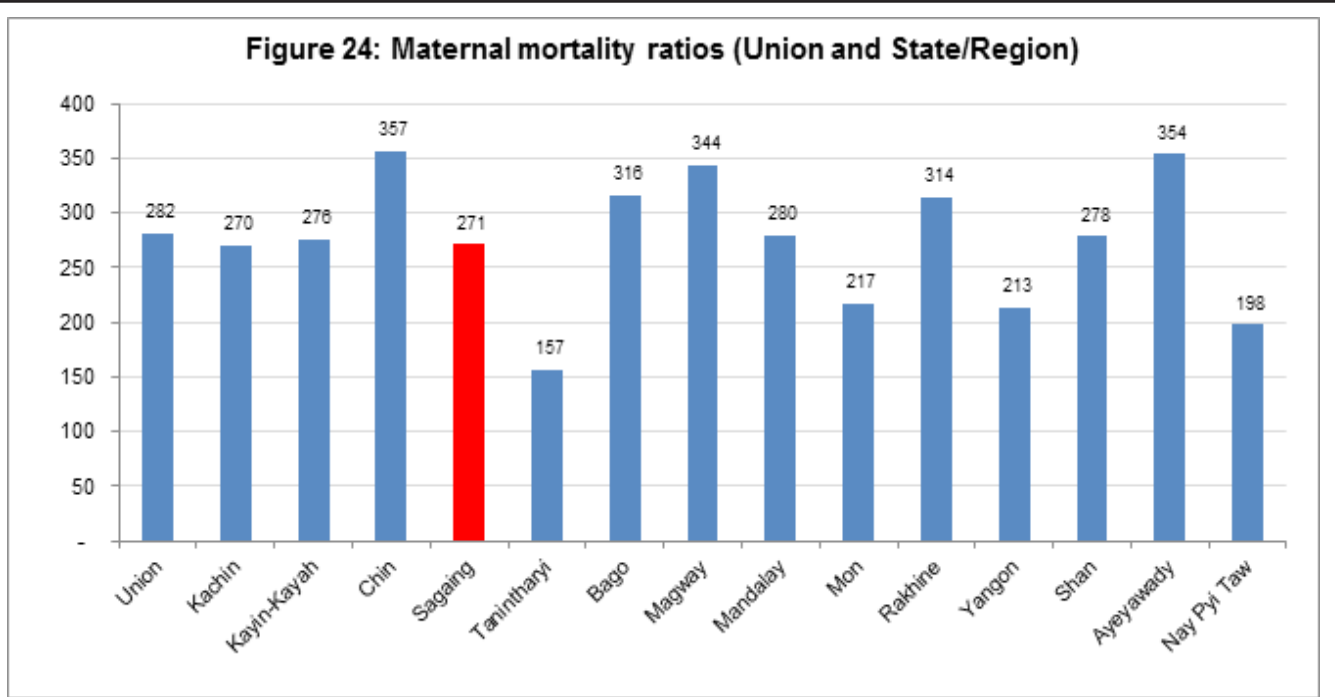
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Katha District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Katha District is 71 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 82 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Tigyain Township are lower than Sagaing Region and Katha District. The Infant mortality is 49 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 56 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Sagaing Region is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

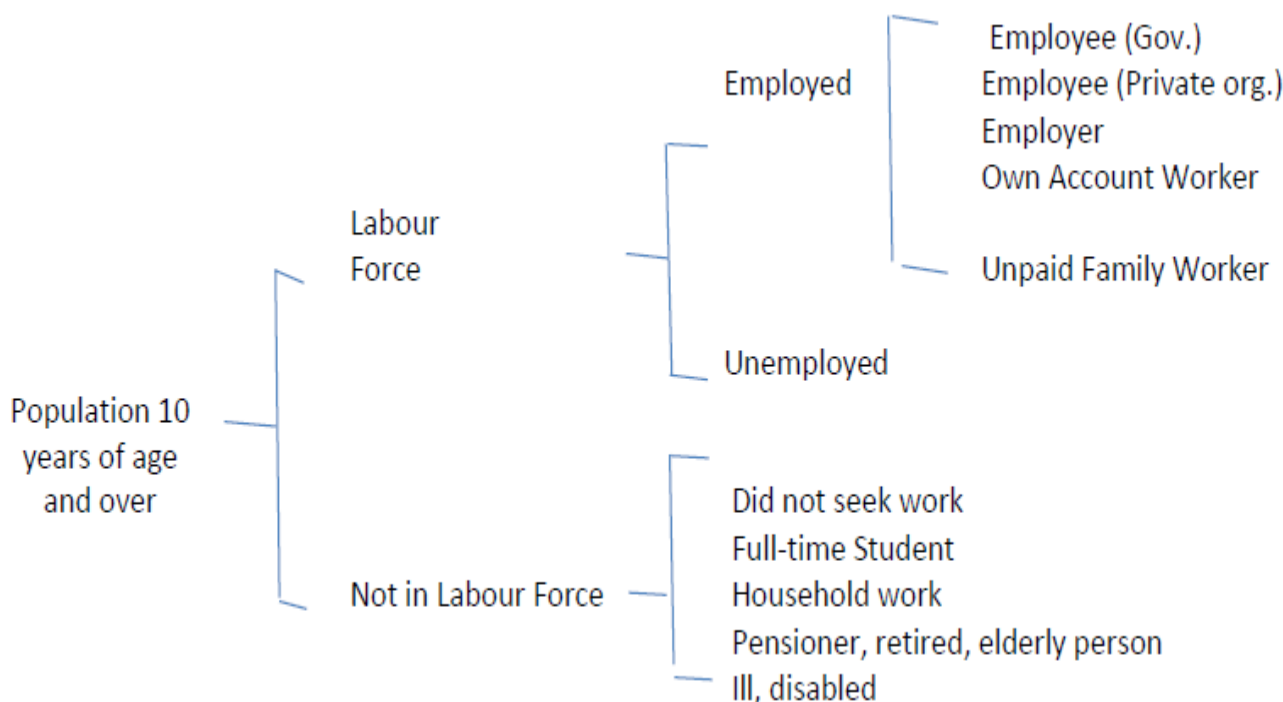
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

