



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

BAGO REGION, PYAY DISTRICT

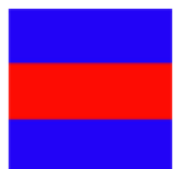
Paukkhaung Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Figure 1 : Map of Bago Region, showing the townships



Paukhaung Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	124,856 ²	
Population males	60,941 (48.8%)	
Population females	63,915 (51.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	11.2%	
Area (Km²)	1,907.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	65.5 persons	
Median age	30.2 years	
Number of wards	5	
Number of village tracts	53	
Number of private households	32,347	
Percentage of female headed households	16.5%	
Mean household size	3.8 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	24.0%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	69.8%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	43.2	
Child dependency ratio	34.4	
Old dependency ratio	8.8	
Ageing index	25.6	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	95	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.5%	
Male	96.5%	
Female	90.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	5,435	4.4
Walking	2,218	1.8
Seeing	3,001	2.4
Hearing	1,865	1.5
Remembering	2,147	1.7

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	73,352	69.3	
Associate Scrutiny	33	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	237	0.2	
National Registration	843	0.8	
Religious	365	0.3	
Temporary Registration	1,626	1.5	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	25	<0.1	
None	29,408	27.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	66.0%	90.3%	42.8%
Unemployment rate	2.7%	2.0%	4.1%
Employment to population ratio	64.2%	88.6%	41.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	31,029	95.9	
Renter	280	0.9	
Provided free (individually)	301	0.9	
Government quarters	457	1.4	
Private company quarters	201	0.6	
Other	79	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	4.7%		47.2%
Bamboo	61.2%	45.0%	3.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.6%	
Wood	29.5%	50.3%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		49.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	4.3%	3.7%	0.4%
Other	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	847	2.6	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	20	0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	30,162	93.3	
Charcoal	1,008	3.1	
Coal	*	<0.1	
Other	283	0.9	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	4,187	12.9
Kerosene	696	2.2
Candle	10,455	32.3
Battery	10,450	32.3
Generator (private)	501	1.5
Water mill (private)	*	<0.1
Solar system/energy	5,160	16.0
Other	894	2.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	89	0.3
Tube well, borehole	15,777	48.8
Protected well/spring	9,971	30.8
Bottled/purifier water	133	0.4
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>25,970</i>	<i>80.3</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,016	3.1
Pool/pond/lake	1,616	5.0
River/stream/canal	3,040	9.4
Waterfall/rainwater	158	0.5
Other	547	1.7
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,377</i>	<i>19.7</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	180	0.6
Tube well, borehole	15,109	46.7
Protected well/spring	9,606	29.7
Unprotected well/spring	991	3.1
Pool/pond/lake	2,298	7.1
River/stream/canal	3,430	10.6
Waterfall/rainwater	159	0.5
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	571	1.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	235	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	23,979	74.2
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>24,214</i>	<i>74.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,121	3.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	238	0.7
Other	70	0.2
None	6,704	20.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	16,611	51.4
Television	14,331	44.3
Landline phone	963	3.0
Mobile phone	5,455	16.9
Computer	212	0.7
Internet at home	765	2.4
Households with none of the items	8,981	27.8
Households with all of the items	46	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	413	1.3
Motorcycle/Moped	10,454	32.3
Bicycle	7,758	24.0
4-Wheel tractor	239	0.7
Canoe/Boat	1,012	3.1
Motor boat	158	0.5
Cart (bullock)	12,717	39.3

Note: ¹ Population figures for Paukkhaung 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 Paukkhaung Township in Bago 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 Paukkhaung Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	124,856 *		
Males	60,941		
Females	63,915		
Sex ratio	95 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	11.2%		
Area (Km ²)	1,907.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	65.5 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	53		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	122,999	13,687	109,312
Number of conventional households	32,347	3,606	28,741
Mean household size	1.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Paukkhaung 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 (11.2%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Paukkhaung Township is 66 persons per square kilometre. • There are 3.8 persons living in each household in Paukkhaung Township. This is less 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; Paukkaung Township (Pyay District, Bago Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	32,347	124,856	60,941	63,915
	Ward	3,606	14,037	6,477	7,560
1	No (1)(W)	1,006	3,859	1,788	2,071
2	No (2)(W)	431	1,772	849	923
3	No (3)(W)	781	3,085	1,428	1,657
4	No (4)(W)	700	2,646	1,188	1,458
5	No (5)(W)	688	2,675	1,224	1,451
	Village Tract	28,741	110,819	54,464	56,355
1	Yat Thit(VT)	826	3,216	1,558	1,658
2	Wet Toe(VT)	398	1,363	673	690
3	Tha Phan Cho(VT)	641	2,601	1,223	1,378
4	Bant Pyin(VT)	797	2,916	1,384	1,532
5	Paung Sa Par(VT)	586	2,189	1,041	1,148
6	Ywar Htaung(VT)	339	1,254	595	659
7	Kywe Paung Pin(VT)	141	550	243	307
8	Nyaung Pin Thar(VT)	349	1,361	671	690
9	Chaung Zauk(VT)	110	390	183	207
10	Myauk Let Gyi(VT)	452	1,714	808	906
11	Dhamma Thaw(VT)	1,135	4,140	2,031	2,109
12	Htone Taung(VT)	408	1,592	792	800
13	Pi Tauk Kone(VT)	754	2,944	1,471	1,473
14	War Yon Pin Lel(VT)	433	1,703	845	858
15	Ah Shey Kyoet Kone(VT)	653	2,537	1,274	1,263
16	Htan Ta Pin(VT)	725	2,684	1,320	1,364
17	Nyaung Kone(VT)	713	2,787	1,377	1,410
18	Hle Ku(VT)	1,050	4,297	2,162	2,135
19	Taung Let Gyi(VT)	482	1,788	915	873
20	Taung Lel(VT)	1,390	5,248	2,623	2,625
21	Nyaung Wun(VT)	824	3,300	1,644	1,656
22	Myo Taung(VT)	554	1,997	985	1,012

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Ah Shey Ma Kway(VT)	325	1,277	634	643
24	Taung Shwe Laung(VT)	893	3,448	1,761	1,687
25	Ah Yar Taw(VT)	488	1,934	971	963
26	Chaung Phyaunt(VT)	259	920	467	453
27	Chaung Kaung(VT)	523	1,838	868	970
28	Tha Pyay Taung(VT)	291	1,116	530	586
29	Kin Mun Chon(VT)	793	2,972	1,416	1,556
30	Thit Yaung Pyan(VT)	432	1,637	793	844
31	Kyoet Pin Waing(VT)	774	2,901	1,422	1,479
32	Tha Phan Kaing(VT)	1,038	3,974	1,967	2,007
33	Nga Khu Aing(VT)	820	3,124	1,480	1,644
34	Ywar Shay(VT)	343	1,298	607	691
35	In Ngar Gwa(VT)	810	3,076	1,479	1,597
36	Ah Nauk Kyoet Kone(VT)	538	1,933	934	999
37	Baw Di Kone(VT)	435	1,515	760	755
38	Ma Soe Yein(VT)	552	2,137	971	1,166
39	Gway Pin Khon(VT)	106	376	178	198
40	Bant Bway Taung(VT)	561	2,391	1,260	1,131
41	Kywe Ka Lay San(VT)	463	1,712	804	908
42	Myauk Shwe Laung(VT)	174	719	373	346
43	Lay Thar Taung Gyi(VT)	392	1,743	863	880
44	Thit Poke(VT)	309	1,394	722	672
45	Kyu Wut(VT)	738	2,848	1,393	1,455
46	San Myaing Aye(VT)	450	1,733	859	874
47	Ma Gyi Khon(VT)	232	874	444	430
48	Nwar Myaw(VT)	270	1,117	566	551
49	Sin Gaung(VT)	638	2,752	1,388	1,364
50	Thit Sein Pin(VT)	557	2,098	1,036	1,062
51	Kan Kyin(VT)	401	1,482	729	753
52	Dee Doke(VT)	144	696	338	358
53	Shwe Taung Ngwe taung(VT)	232	1,213	633	580

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Paukkhaung Township

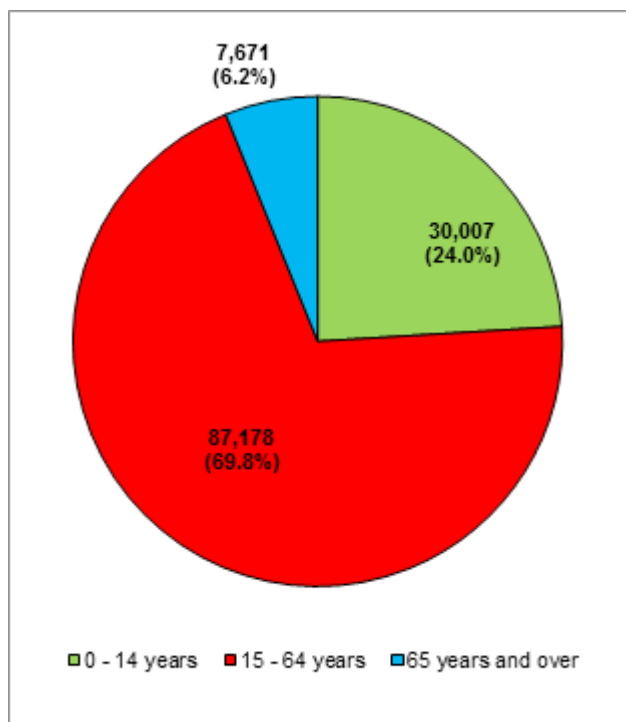
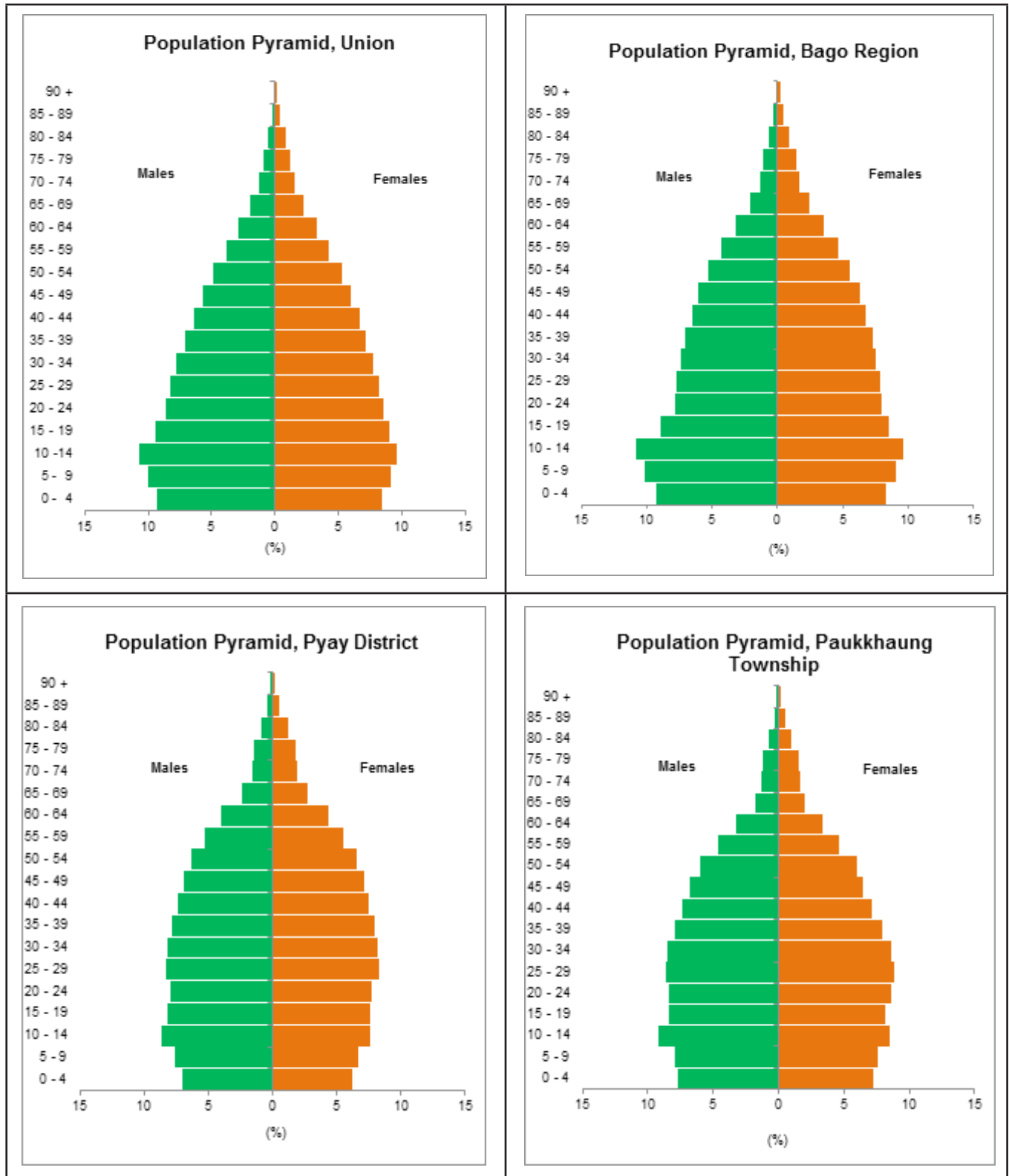


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Paukkhaung Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	124,856	60,941	63,915
0 - 4	9,317	4,680	4,637
5 - 9	9,646	4,820	4,826
10 - 14	11,044	5,573	5,471
15 - 19	10,340	5,119	5,221
20 - 24	10,629	5,105	5,524
25 - 29	10,933	5,273	5,660
30 - 34	10,699	5,193	5,506
35 - 39	9,896	4,837	5,059
40 - 44	9,009	4,468	4,541
45 - 49	8,290	4,154	4,136
50 - 54	7,518	3,652	3,866
55 - 59	5,775	2,812	2,963
60 - 64	4,089	1,953	2,136
65 - 69	2,402	1,102	1,300
70 - 74	1,860	821	1,039
75 - 79	1,705	729	976
80 - 84	1,063	423	640
85 - 89	475	178	297
90 +	166	49	117

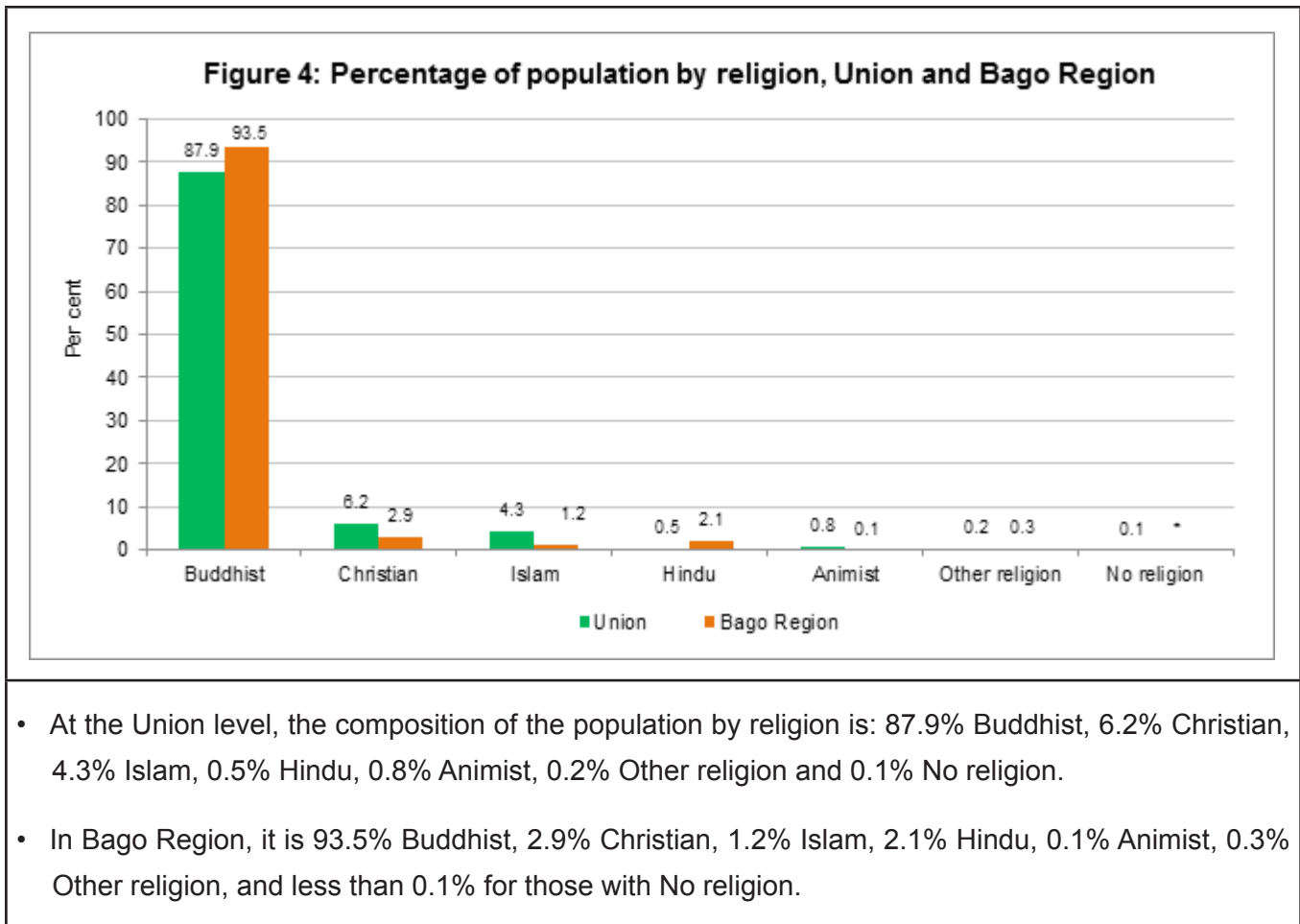
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Paukkhaung Township is 69.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Bago Region, Pyay District and Paukkaung Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Paukkaung Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined at age group 15-19 and continued declining from age group 30-34 onwards.
- Compared to the Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Paukkaung 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	1,904	952	952	644	311	333
6	1,918	947	971	1,534	749	785
7	1,973	964	1,009	1,651	800	851
8	1,805	908	897	1,497	745	752
9	2,010	1,024	986	1,718	868	850
10	2,176	1,094	1,082	1,701	858	843
11	2,006	1,032	974	1,492	761	731
12	2,098	1,037	1,061	1,263	617	646
13	2,318	1,177	1,141	1,142	557	585
14	2,292	1,139	1,153	803	348	455
15	2,211	1,096	1,115	583	257	326
16	1,893	909	984	378	147	231
17	1,949	978	971	291	127	164
18	2,178	1,084	1,094	222	93	129
19	1,900	904	996	163	71	92
20	2,403	1,107	1,296	100	41	59
21	1,968	940	1,028	80	35	45
22	1,966	971	995	41	21	20
23	2,058	960	1,098	29	14	15
24	1,927	887	1,040	17	8	9
25	2,398	1,166	1,232	18	11	7
26	1,932	931	1,001	12	6	6
27	2,136	1,012	1,124	7	3	4
28	2,264	1,074	1,190	10	4	6
29	1,962	912	1,050	10	6	4

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Bago Region and Paukhaung Township

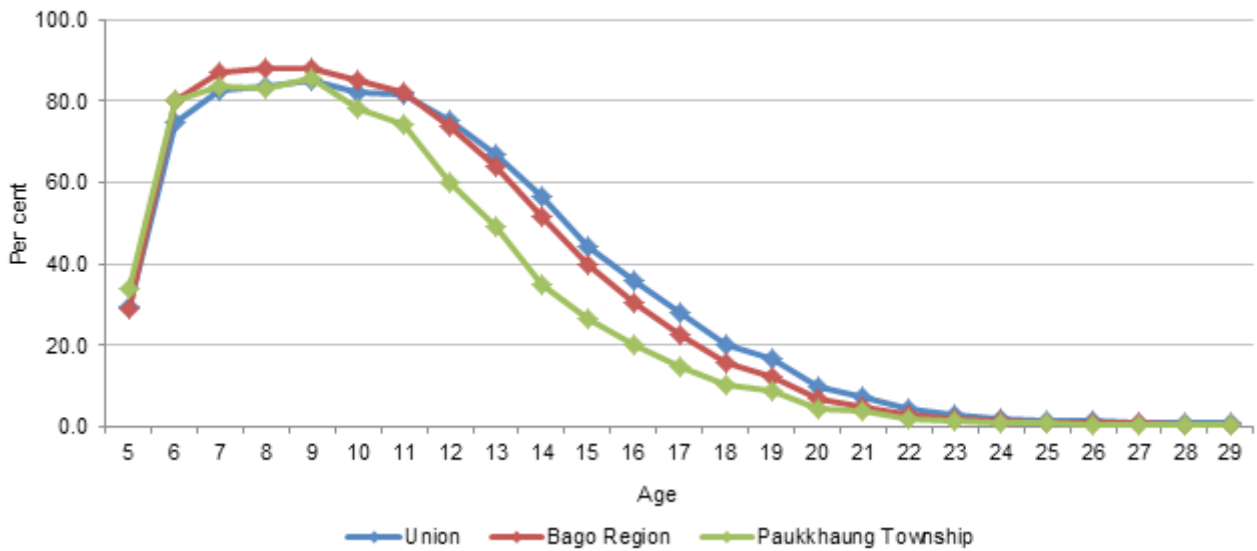
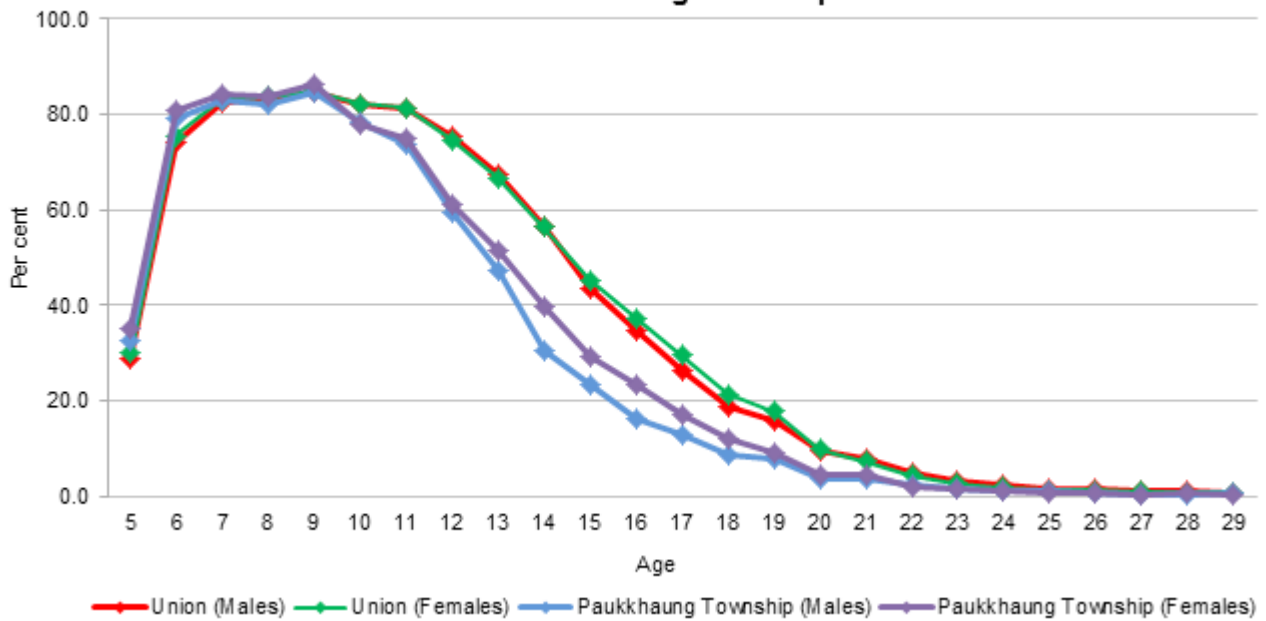
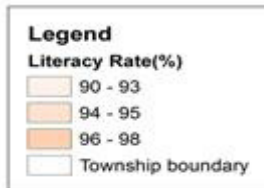
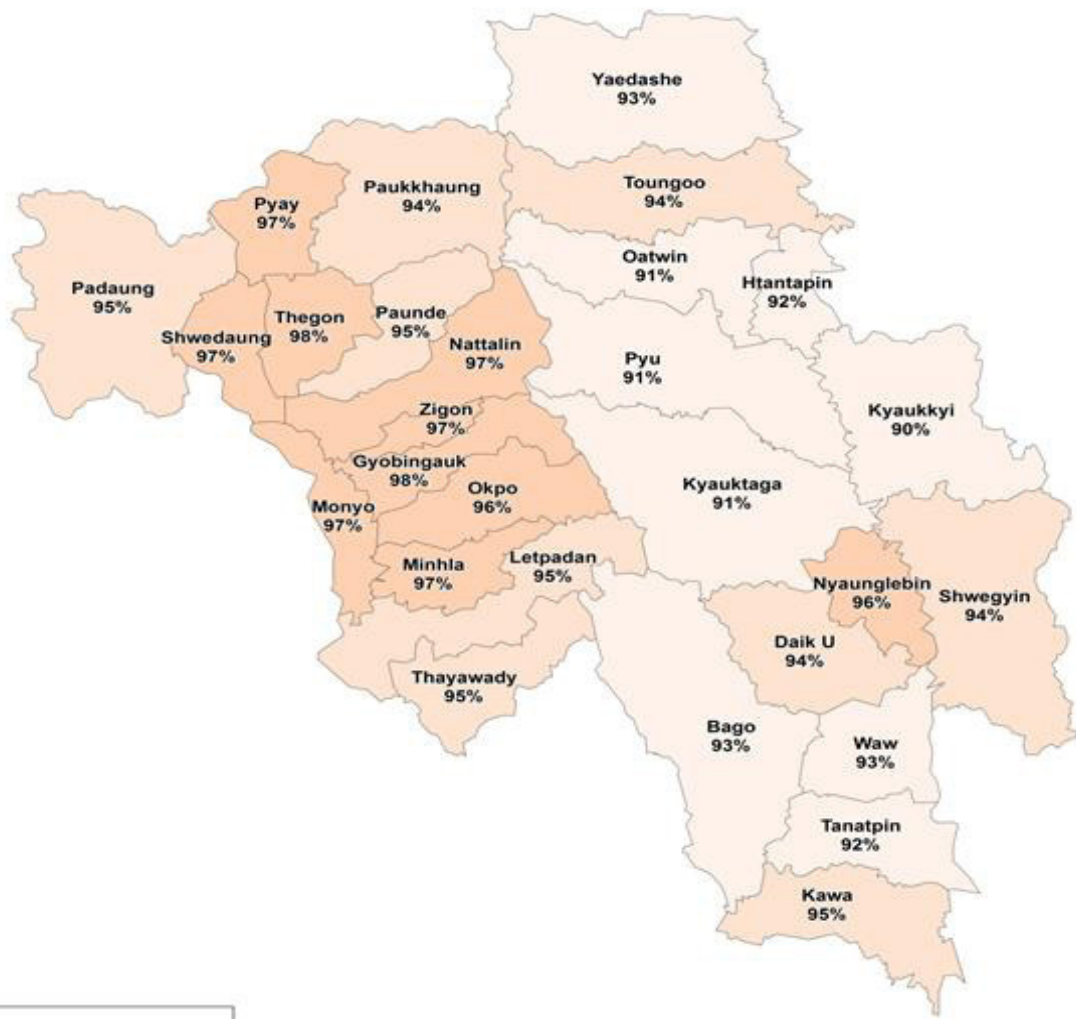


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Paukhaung Township



- School attendance in Paukhaung Township drops after age 10 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Paukhaung Township is obviously lower and declining at ages 11 to 19 years.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Bago Region	: 94.2%
Pyay District	: 96.0%
Paukkaung Township	: 93.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	20,453	96.3
Males	9,836	96.6
Females	10,617	96.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Paukhaung Township is 93.5 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Bago Region (94.2%) but is higher than that of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 90.9 per cent and male literacy rate is 96.5 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.3 per cent with 96.0 per cent for females and 96.6 per cent for males.

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

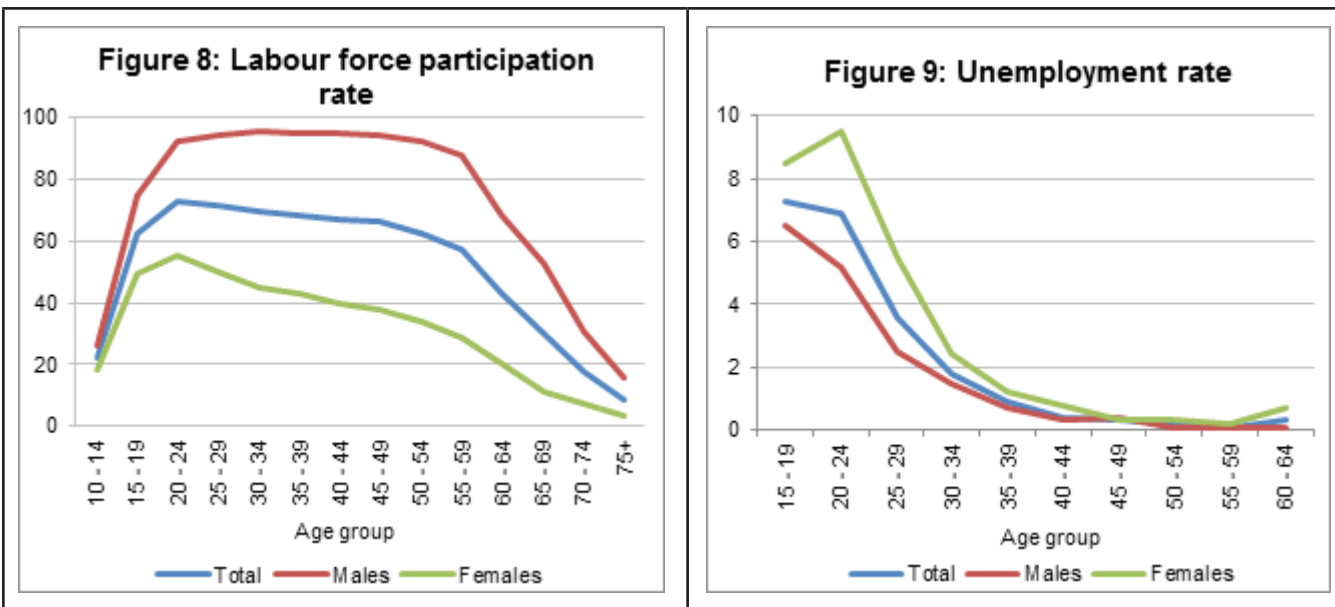
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	73,880	5,446	7.4	23,723	28,375	9,505	3,599	101	2,912	52	75	92
Urban	8,931	169	1.9	1,456	2,417	2,061	1,306	39	1,428	26	28	1
Rural	64,949	5,277	8.1	22,267	25,958	7,444	2,293	62	1,484	26	47	91
Males	35,644	1,310	3.7	10,564	14,801	5,681	1,977	75	1,111	21	48	56
Females	38,236	4,136	10.8	13,159	13,574	3,824	1,622	26	1,801	31	27	36

- Some 7.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 8.1 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 3.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 10.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 38.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.9 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	22.3	26.3	18.2	8.3	10.0	5.7
15 - 19	62.2	75.1	49.5	7.3	6.5	8.5
20 - 24	72.8	92.1	55.0	6.9	5.2	9.5
25 - 29	71.5	94.3	50.2	3.6	2.5	5.5
30 - 34	69.6	95.5	45.2	1.8	1.5	2.4
35 - 39	68.5	95.2	43.0	0.9	0.7	1.2
40 - 44	67.1	95.2	39.4	0.4	0.3	0.8
45 - 49	66.4	94.6	38.0	0.3	0.4	0.3
50 - 54	62.5	92.5	34.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
55 - 59	57.4	87.7	28.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
60 - 64	43.2	68.3	20.2	0.3	0.1	0.7
65 - 69	29.9	52.4	10.8	-	-	-
70 - 74	17.6	30.5	7.4	0.3	-	1.3
75 +	8.3	15.4	3.5	0.4	-	1.4
15 - 24	67.6	83.6	52.3	7.1	5.8	9.0
15 - 64	66.0	90.3	42.8	2.7	2.0	4.1



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Paukkhaung Township is 66.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 42.8 per cent and is obviously lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.3 per cent.
- In Paukkhaung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 22.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Paukkhaung Township is 2.7 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is 2.0 per cent and it is 4.1 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 9.0 per cent.

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

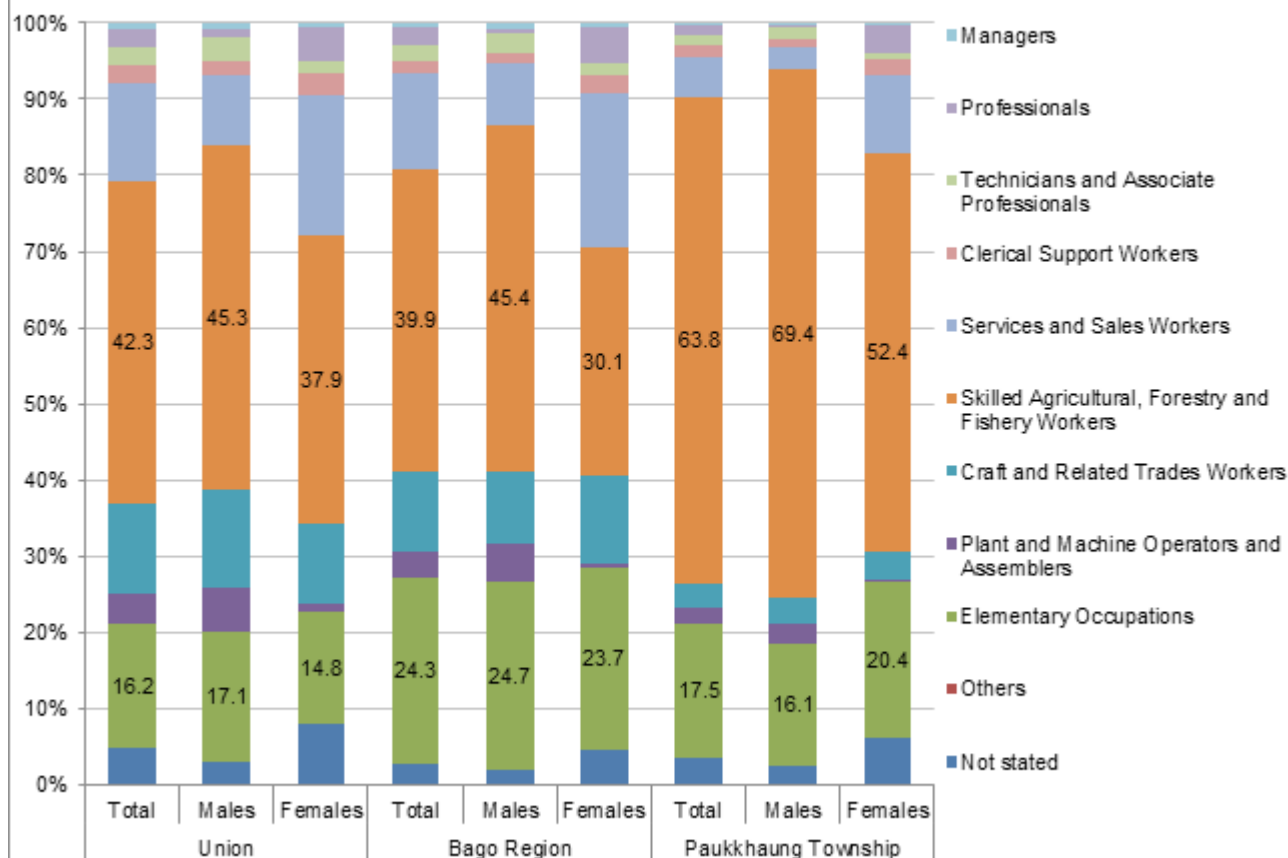
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	44,571	0.6	20.8	55.3	14.5	1.3	7.5
Males	10,488	1.6	42.2	6.2	26.6	2.9	20.5
Females	34,083	0.3	14.2	70.4	10.8	0.8	3.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 42.2 per cent of males are full time students while 70.4 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	54,969	36,925	18,044	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	175	103	72	0.3	0.3	0.4
Professionals	772	129	643	1.4	0.3	3.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	722	560	162	1.3	1.5	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	797	413	384	1.4	1.1	2.1
Services and Sales Workers	2,894	1,080	1,814	5.3	2.9	10.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	35,077	25,626	9,451	63.8	69.4	52.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,835	1,193	642	3.3	3.2	3.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,055	963	92	1.9	2.6	0.5
Elementary Occupations	9,644	5,958	3,686	17.5	16.1	20.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,998	900	1,098	3.6	2.4	6.1

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



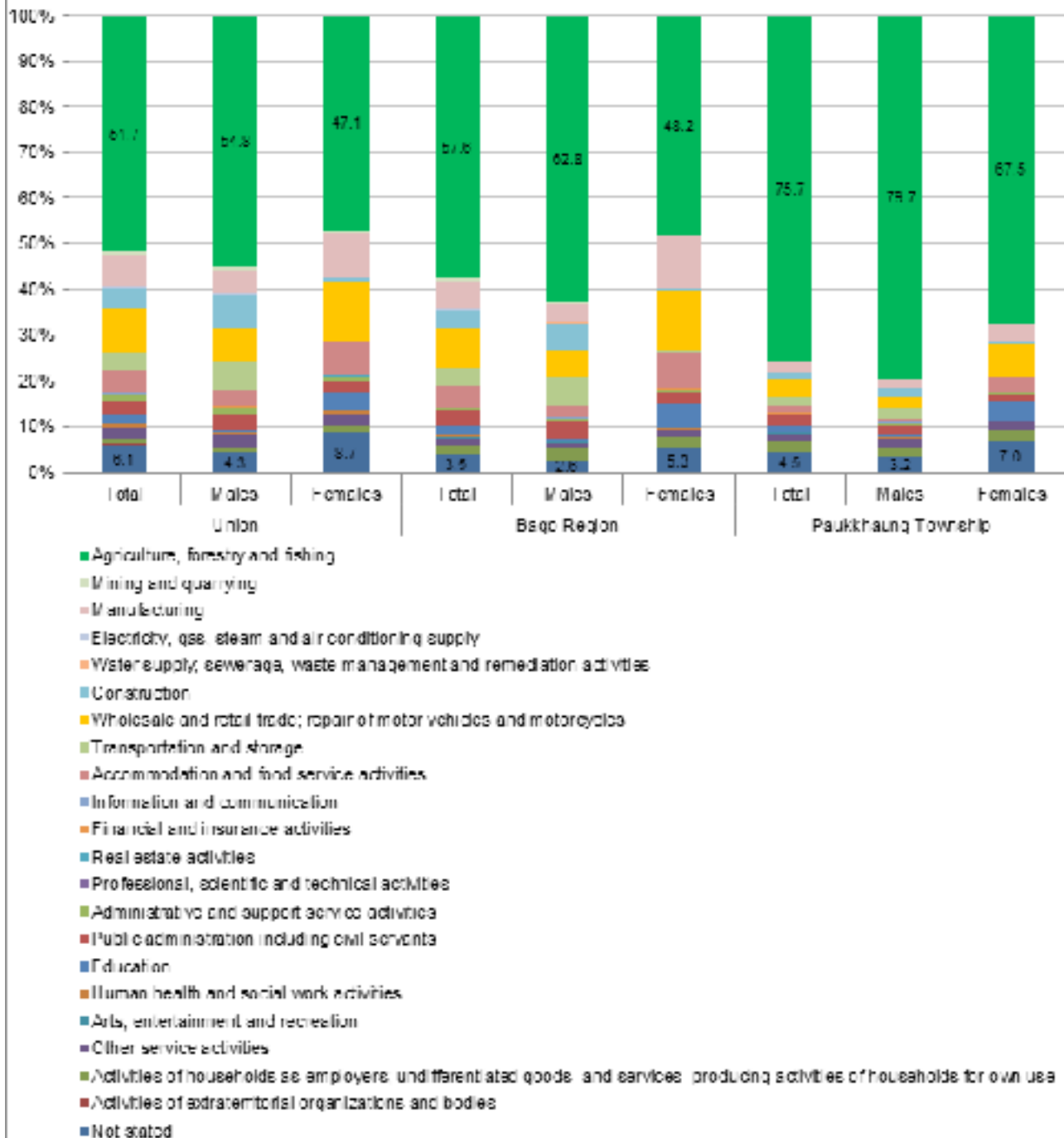
- In Paukkaung Township, 63.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 17.5 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 69.4 per cent of males and 52.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Bago Region, 39.9 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 24.3 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	54,969	36,925	18,044	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41,600	29,421	12,179	75.7	79.7	67.5
Mining and quarrying	27	25	2	*	0.1	*
Manufacturing	1,291	630	661	2.3	1.7	3.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	26	24	2	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	14	13	1	*	*	*
Construction	866	758	108	1.6	2.1	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,205	879	1,326	4.0	2.4	7.3
Transportation and storage	909	892	17	1.7	2.4	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	860	296	564	1.6	0.8	3.1
Information and communication	17	13	4	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	36	14	22	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	26	23	3	*	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	303	189	114	0.6	0.5	0.6
Public administration including civil servants	1,077	775	302	2.0	2.1	1.7
Education	852	168	684	1.5	0.5	3.8
Human health and social work activities	127	32	95	0.2	0.1	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	22	19	3	*	0.1	*
Other service activities	964	679	285	1.8	1.8	1.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,296	891	405	2.4	2.4	2.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,451	1,184	1,267	4.5	3.2	7.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



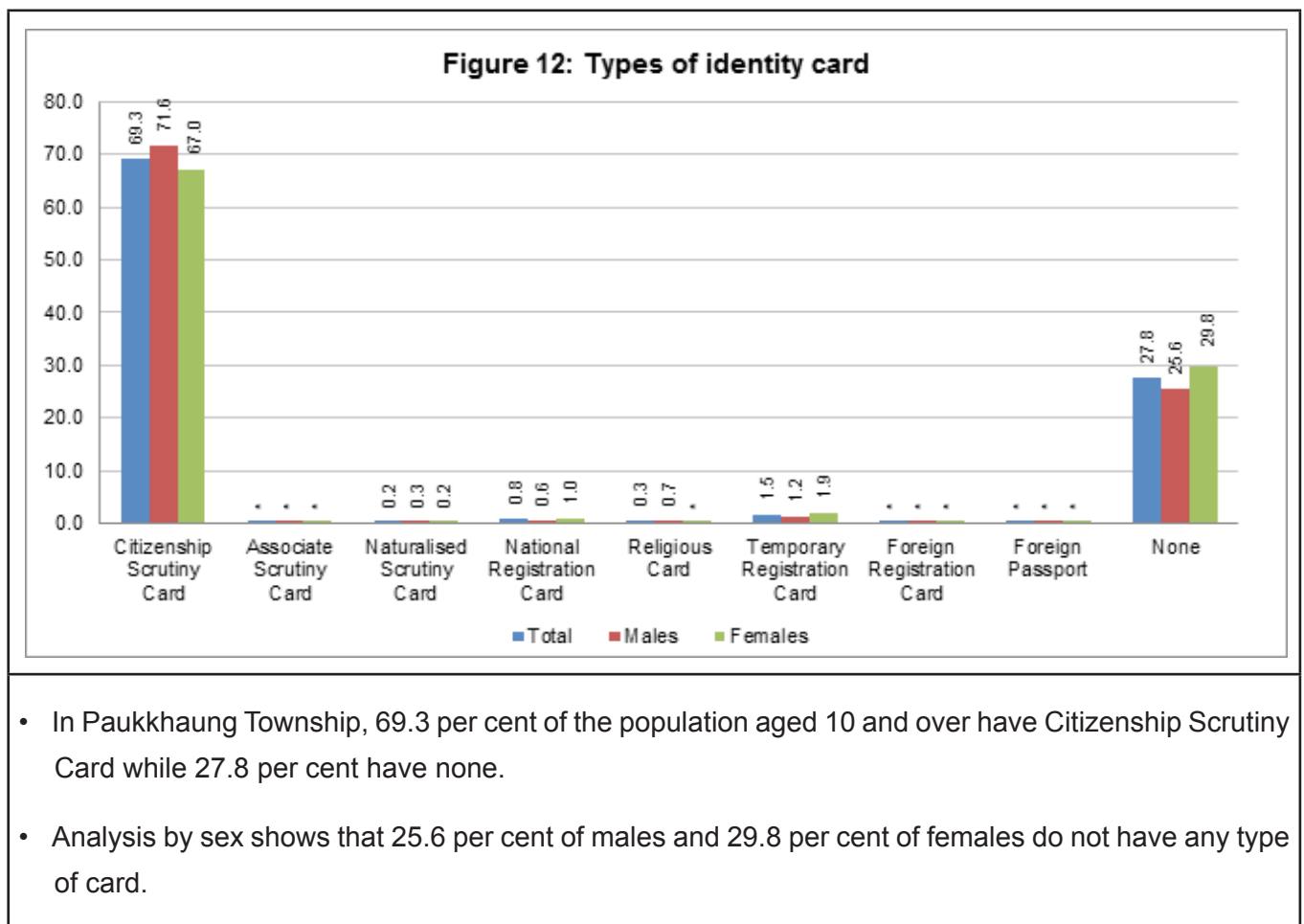
- In Paukkaung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 75.7 per cent.
- There are 79.7 per cent of males and 67.5 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Bago Region, there are 57.6 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	73,352	33	237	843	365	1,626	*	25	29,408
Urban	9,798	5	80	54	51	117	-	5	2,051
Rural	63,554	28	157	789	314	1,509	*	20	27,357
Males	36,848	15	130	320	340	606	*	9	13,172
Females	36,504	18	107	523	25	1,020	*	16	16,236

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	124,856	119,421	5,435	4.4	3,001	1,865	2,218	2,147
0 - 4	9,317	9,148	169	1.8	22	22	138	117
5 - 9	9,646	9,517	129	1.3	14	19	48	100
10 - 14	11,044	10,906	138	1.2	26	25	36	97
15 - 19	10,340	10,224	116	1.1	31	23	31	63
20 - 24	10,629	10,538	91	0.9	17	19	28	45
25 - 29	10,933	10,781	152	1.4	38	35	48	60
30 - 34	10,699	10,547	152	1.4	39	49	26	64
35 - 39	9,896	9,722	174	1.8	59	40	51	64
40 - 44	9,009	8,712	297	3.3	142	46	91	88
45 - 49	8,290	7,922	368	4.4	224	72	95	97
50 - 54	7,518	7,066	452	6.0	254	102	126	130
55 - 59	5,775	5,322	453	7.8	292	131	137	127
60 - 64	4,089	3,552	537	13.1	338	178	198	156
65 - 69	2,402	1,980	422	17.6	288	151	178	150
70 - 74	1,860	1,383	477	25.6	337	208	225	205
75 - 79	1,705	1,138	567	33.3	393	297	293	234
80 - 84	1,063	621	442	41.6	297	250	271	197
85 - 89	475	267	208	43.8	133	143	130	104
90 +	166	75	91	54.8	57	55	68	49

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	60,941	58,392	2,549	4.2	1,357	804	1,007	969
0 - 4	4,680	4,584	96	2.1	11	14	80	64
5 - 9	4,820	4,749	71	1.5	6	9	27	56
10 - 14	5,573	5,496	77	1.4	15	12	13	56
15 - 19	5,119	5,063	56	1.1	15	13	16	29
20 - 24	5,105	5,054	51	1.0	10	11	16	20
25 - 29	5,273	5,185	88	1.7	22	18	27	38
30 - 34	5,193	5,124	69	1.3	17	20	17	31
35 - 39	4,837	4,742	95	2.0	30	20	31	33
40 - 44	4,468	4,316	152	3.4	67	27	52	43
45 - 49	4,154	3,971	183	4.4	105	30	50	48
50 - 54	3,652	3,420	232	6.4	128	51	75	68
55 - 59	2,812	2,585	227	8.1	146	57	69	62
60 - 64	1,953	1,694	259	13.3	165	75	88	59
65 - 69	1,102	906	196	17.8	136	69	78	73
70 - 74	821	623	198	24.1	147	91	95	83
75 - 79	729	490	239	32.8	170	129	120	97
80 - 84	423	267	156	36.9	102	82	84	60
85 - 89	178	97	81	45.5	53	61	52	39
90 +	49	26	23	46.9	12	15	17	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	63,915	61,029	2,886	4.5	1,644	1,061	1,211	1,178
0 - 4	4,637	4,564	73	1.6	11	8	58	53
5 - 9	4,826	4,768	58	1.2	8	10	21	44
10 - 14	5,471	5,410	61	1.1	11	13	23	41
15 - 19	5,221	5,161	60	1.1	16	10	15	34
20 - 24	5,524	5,484	40	0.7	7	8	12	25
25 - 29	5,660	5,596	64	1.1	16	17	21	22
30 - 34	5,506	5,423	83	1.5	22	29	9	33
35 - 39	5,059	4,980	79	1.6	29	20	20	31
40 - 44	4,541	4,396	145	3.2	75	19	39	45
45 - 49	4,136	3,951	185	4.5	119	42	45	49
50 - 54	3,866	3,646	220	5.7	126	51	51	62
55 - 59	2,963	2,737	226	7.6	146	74	68	65
60 - 64	2,136	1,858	278	13.0	173	103	110	97
65 - 69	1,300	1,074	226	17.4	152	82	100	77
70 - 74	1,039	760	279	26.9	190	117	130	122
75 - 79	976	648	328	33.6	223	168	173	137
80 - 84	640	354	286	44.7	195	168	187	137
85 - 89	297	170	127	42.8	80	82	78	65
90 +	117	49	68	58.1	45	40	51	39

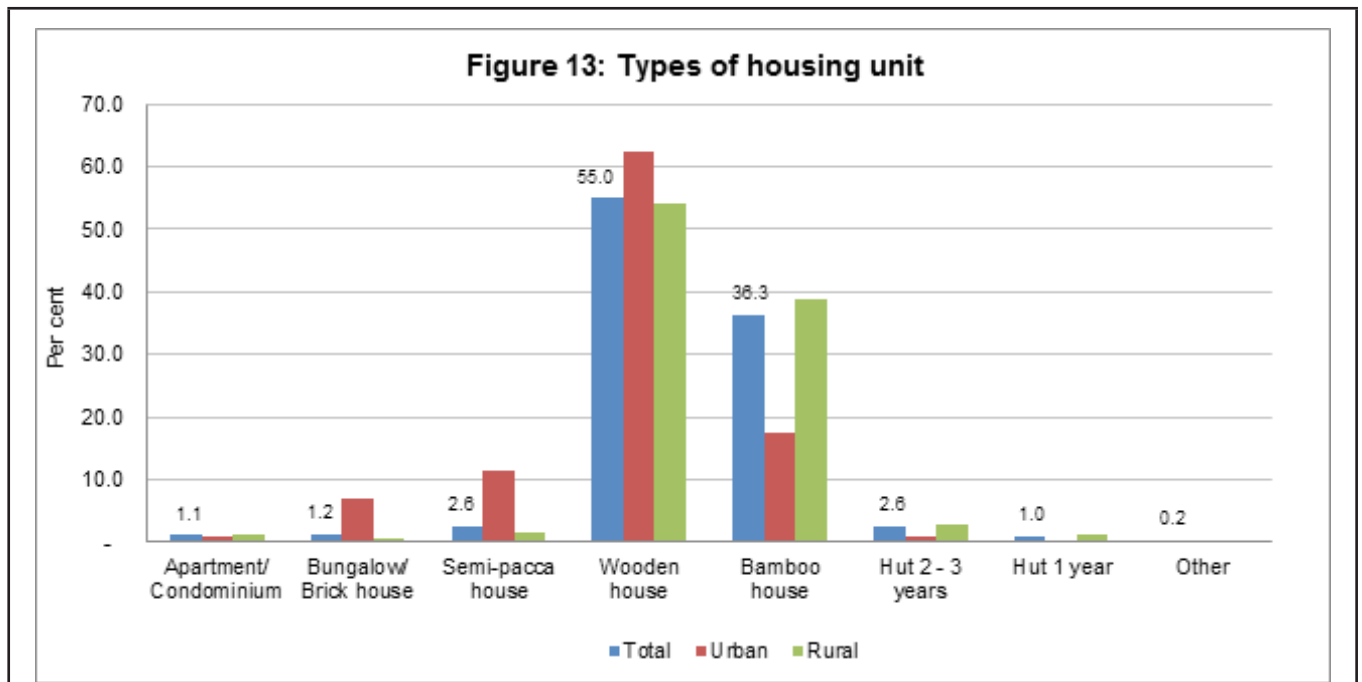
- Four in every 100 persons in Paukkhaung Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by walking.

(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	32,347	1.1	1.2	2.6	55.0	36.3	2.6	1.0	0.2
Urban	3,606	0.8	6.9	11.4	62.5	17.3	0.8	0.1	0.2
Rural	28,741	1.1	0.4	1.5	54.1	38.7	2.8	1.1	0.2



- The majority of the households in Paukkaung Township are living in wooden houses (55.0%) followed by households in bamboo houses (36.3%).
- Some 62.5 per cent of urban households and 54.1 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

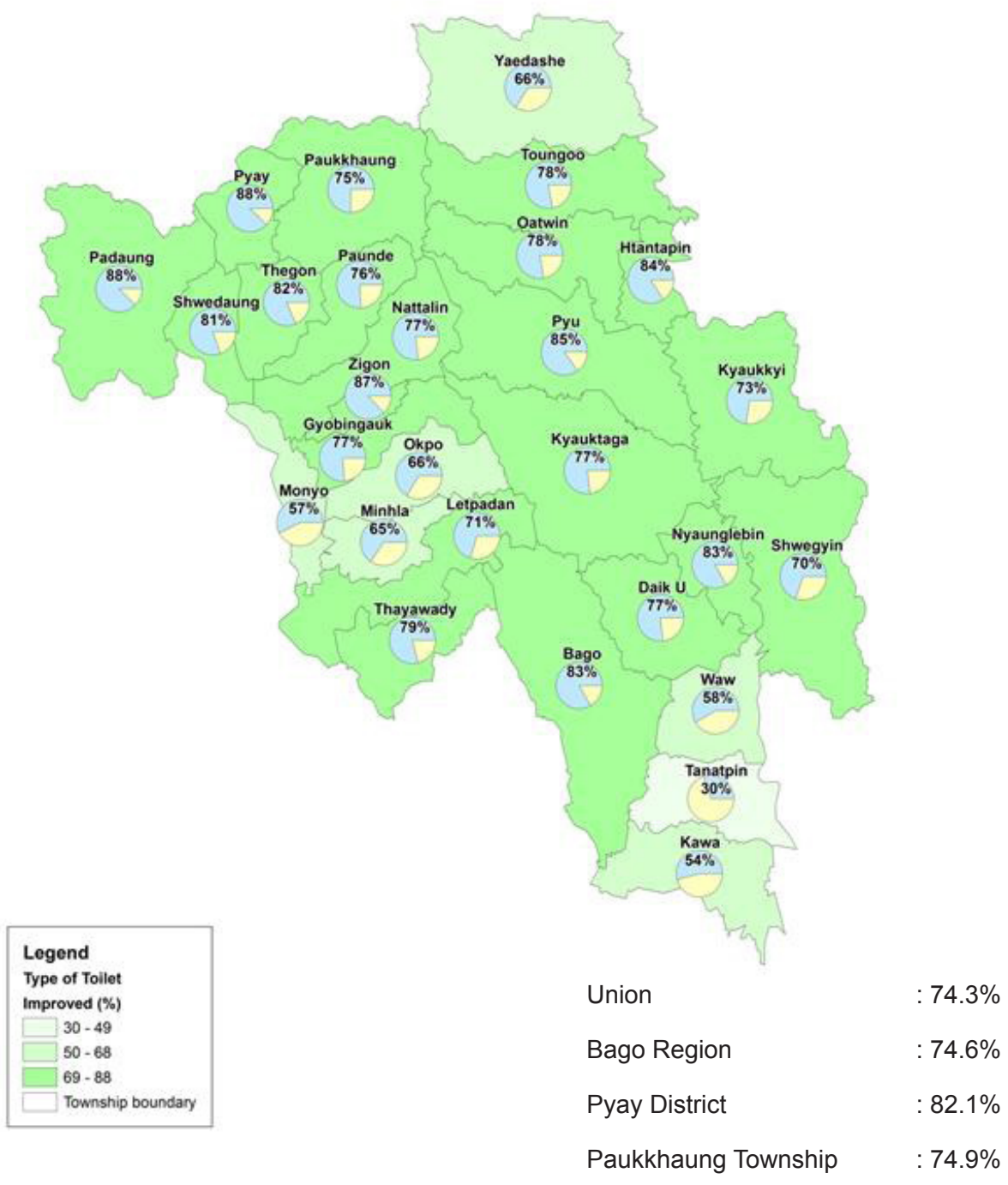


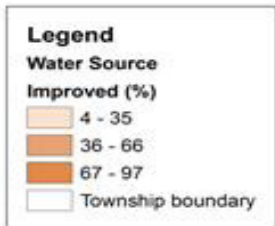
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.7	1.7	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		74.2	97.0	71.3
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>74.9</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>71.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.5	0.1	3.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.7	-	0.8
Other		0.2	0.1	0.2
None		20.7	1.1	23.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,347	3,606	28,741

- Some 74.9 per cent of the households in Paukhaung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (74.2%)).
- Compared to other townships in Bago Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Paukhaung Township is found to be high.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Bago Region is 74.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 20.7 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Bago Region, it is 10.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Paukhaung Township, 23.2 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%
Bago Region	: 73.6%
Pyay District	: 80.7%
Paukhaung Township	: 80.3%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tube well, borehole	48.8	93.4	43.2
Protected well/ Spring	30.8	3.8	34.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.4	1.5	0.3
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>80.3</i>	<i>99.0</i>	<i>78.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	3.1	0.1	3.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake	5.0	-	5.6
River/stream/ canal	9.4	0.1	10.6
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.5	-	0.5
Other	1.7	0.8	1.8
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>22.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,347	28,741

- In Paukkaung Township, 80.3 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 Bago Region, it is high and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 48.8 per cent of the households use water from tube well/borehole and 30.8 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 19.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 22.0 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

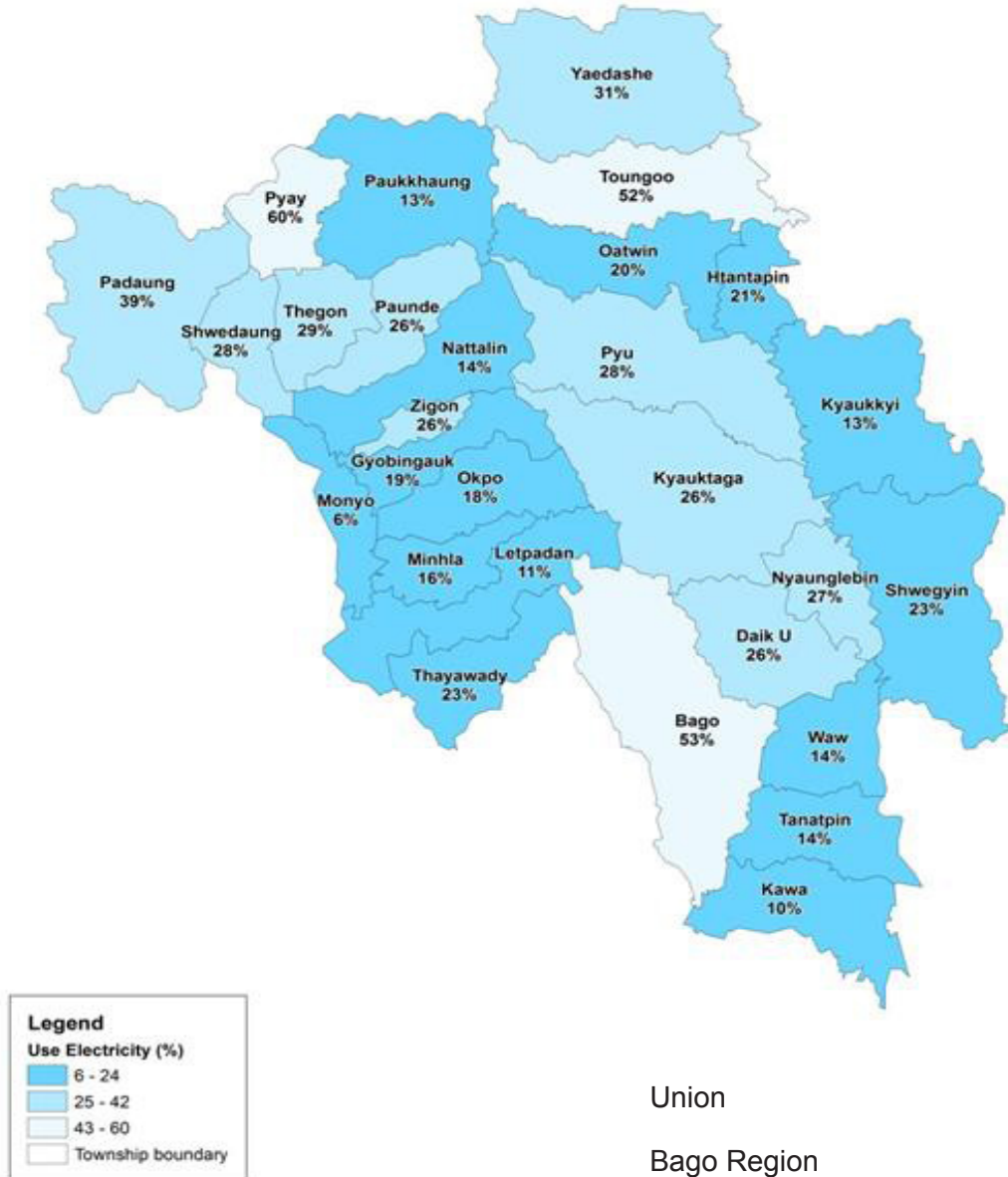


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		12.9	80.9	4.4
Kerosene		2.2	0.5	2.4
Candle		32.3	14.5	34.6
Battery		32.3	3.3	35.9
Generator (private)		1.5	-	1.7
Water mill (private)		*	-	*
Solar system/energy		16.0	0.5	17.9
Other		2.8	0.2	3.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,347	3,606	28,741

- In Paukhaung Township, 12.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is low in electricity usage compared to other townships in Bago Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Bago Region is 27.7 per cent.
- The use of candle and battery for lighting are the highest in the township with 32.3 per cent each.
- In rural areas, 35.9 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

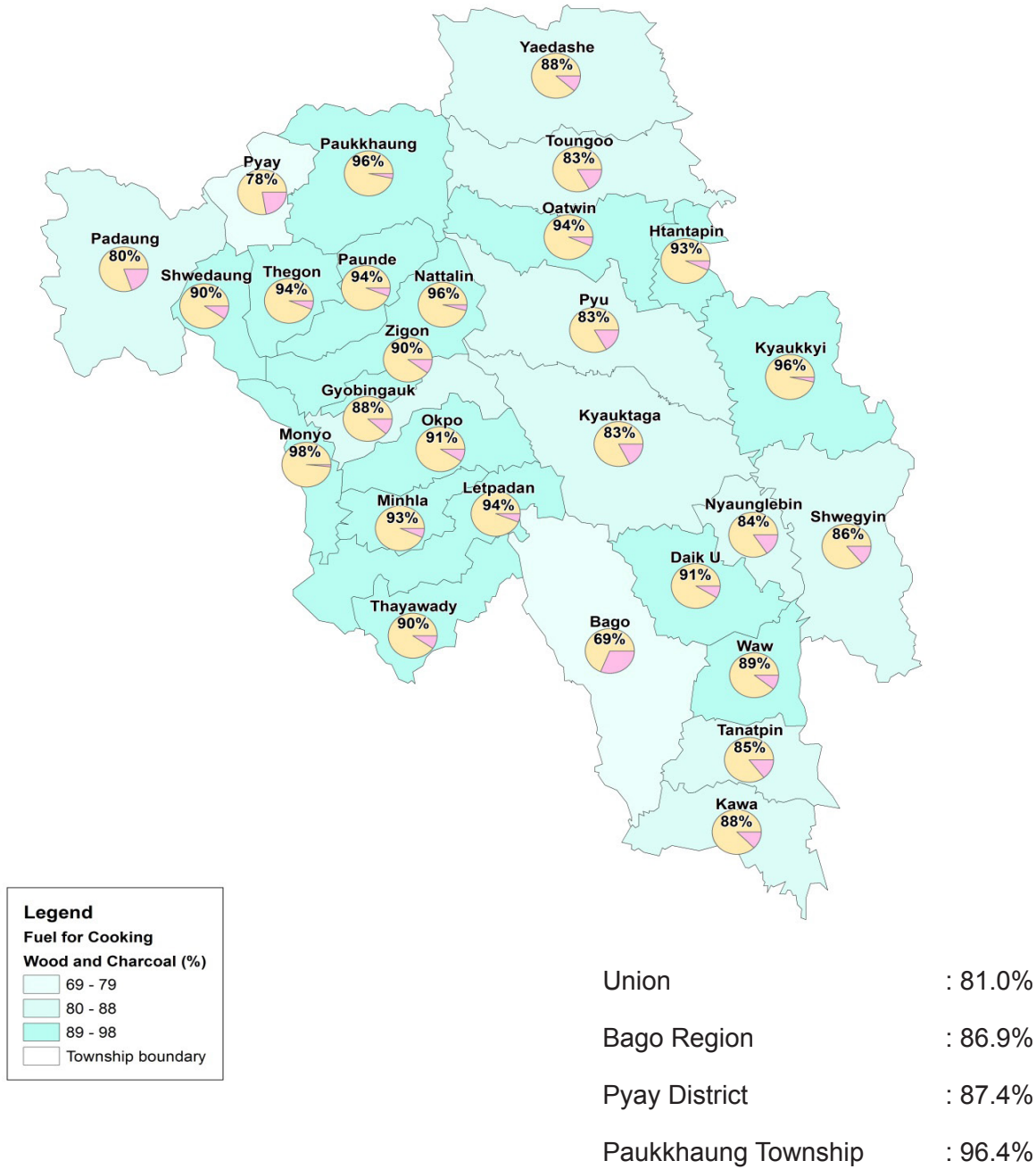


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.6	10.5	1.6
LPG		*	0.1	-
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		*	*	*
Firewood		93.3	66.5	96.6
Charcoal		3.1	21.6	0.8
Coal		*	0.4	*
Other		0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,347	3,606	28,741

- In Paukkhaung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 93.3 per cent using firewood and 3.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 2.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 96.6 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.8 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

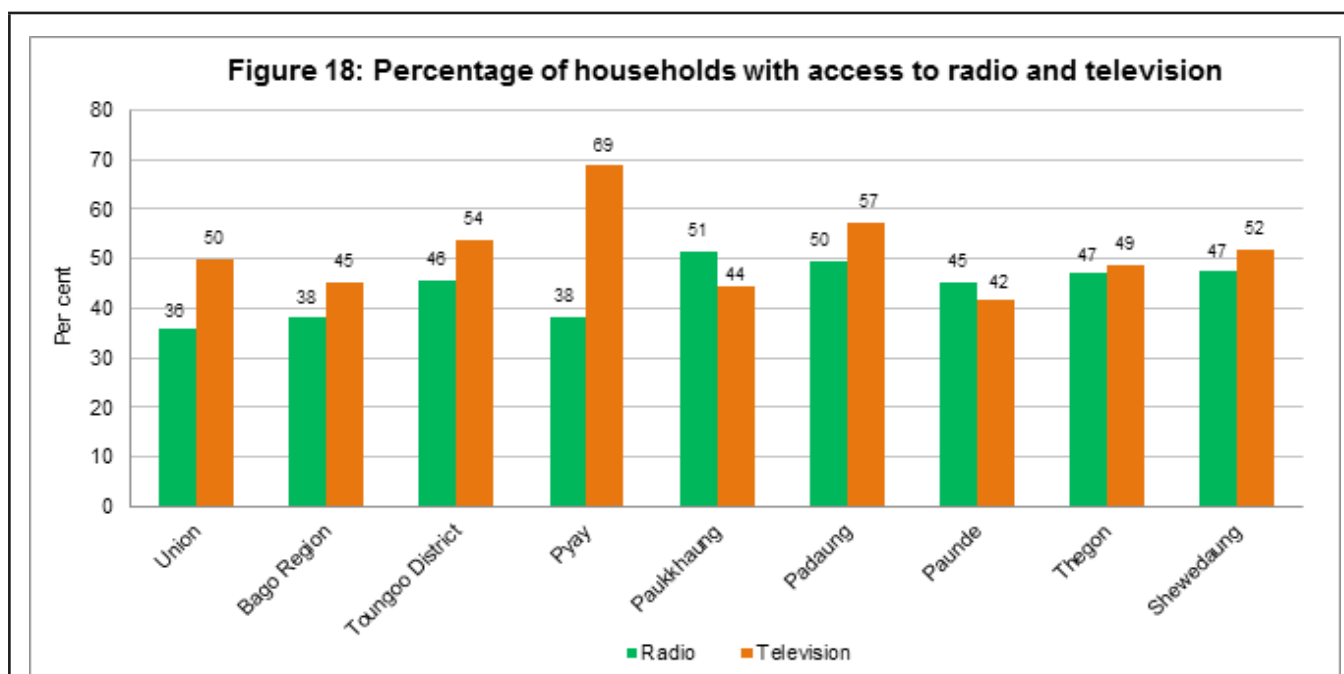
Communication and related amenities

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	32,347	51.4	44.3	3.0	16.9	0.7	2.4	27.8	0.1
Urban	3,606	41.5	72.6	10.3	45.4	3.7	9.3	16.0	0.9
Rural	28,741	52.6	40.8	2.1	13.3	0.3	1.5	29.2	*

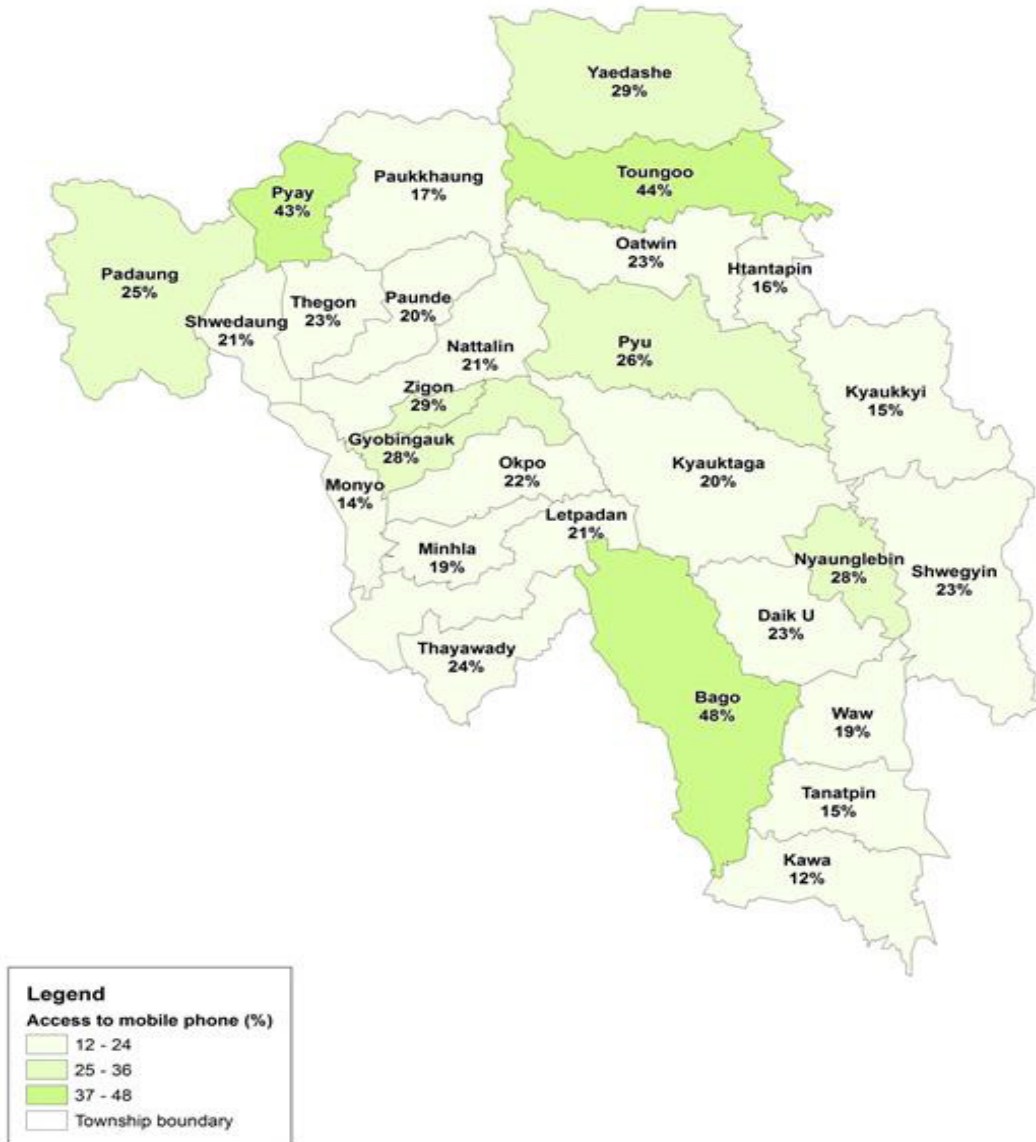
- Some 51.4 per cent of the households have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. The proportion of households in urban areas having access to television is 72.6 per cent while 52.6 per cent of households in rural areas reported having radio and is the highest.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Paukkaung Township, 44.3 per cent of the households have access to television and over half of the households (51.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Bago Region	: 26.2%
Pyay District	: 26.6%
Paukkaung Township	: 16.9%

- Only 16.9 per cent of the households in Paukkaung Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Bago Region, it is found to be low.

Transportation items

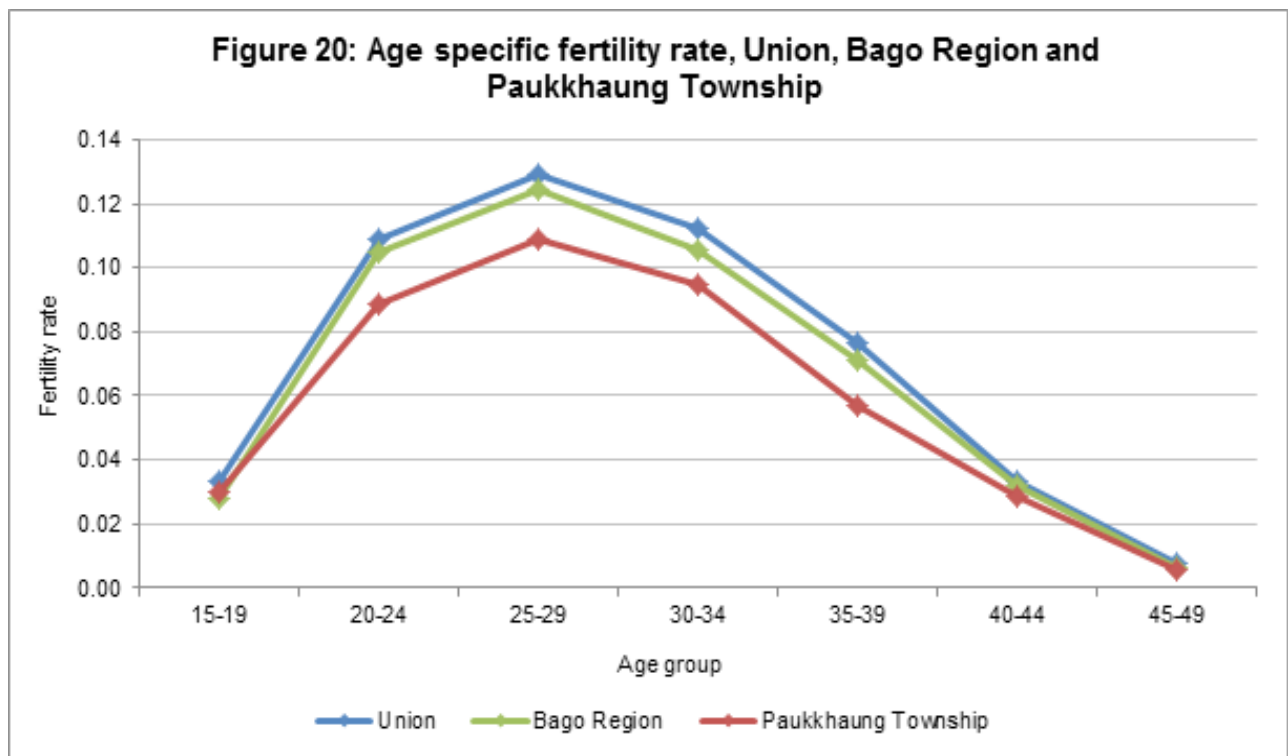
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Bago Region	1,142,974	13,643	392,159	570,569	21,269	43,982	14,137	315,083
Urban	239,014	8,471	102,697	150,556	3,549	1,817	622	9,721
Rural	903,960	5,172	289,462	420,013	17,720	42,165	13,515	305,362
Pyay District	236,010	3,391	89,847	119,468	2,464	4,821	940	68,255
Urban	52,154	2,065	24,684	34,011	579	121	80	1,438
Rural	183,856	1,326	65,163	85,457	1,885	4,700	860	66,817
Paukkaung Township	32,347	413	10,454	7,758	239	1,012	158	12,717
Urban	3,606	177	1,739	2,084	47	1	-	158
Rural	28,741	236	8,715	5,674	192	1,011	158	12,559

- In Paukkaung Township, 39.3 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 32.3 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban areas mainly use bicycle as a means of transport and those in rural areas mainly use cart (bullock).

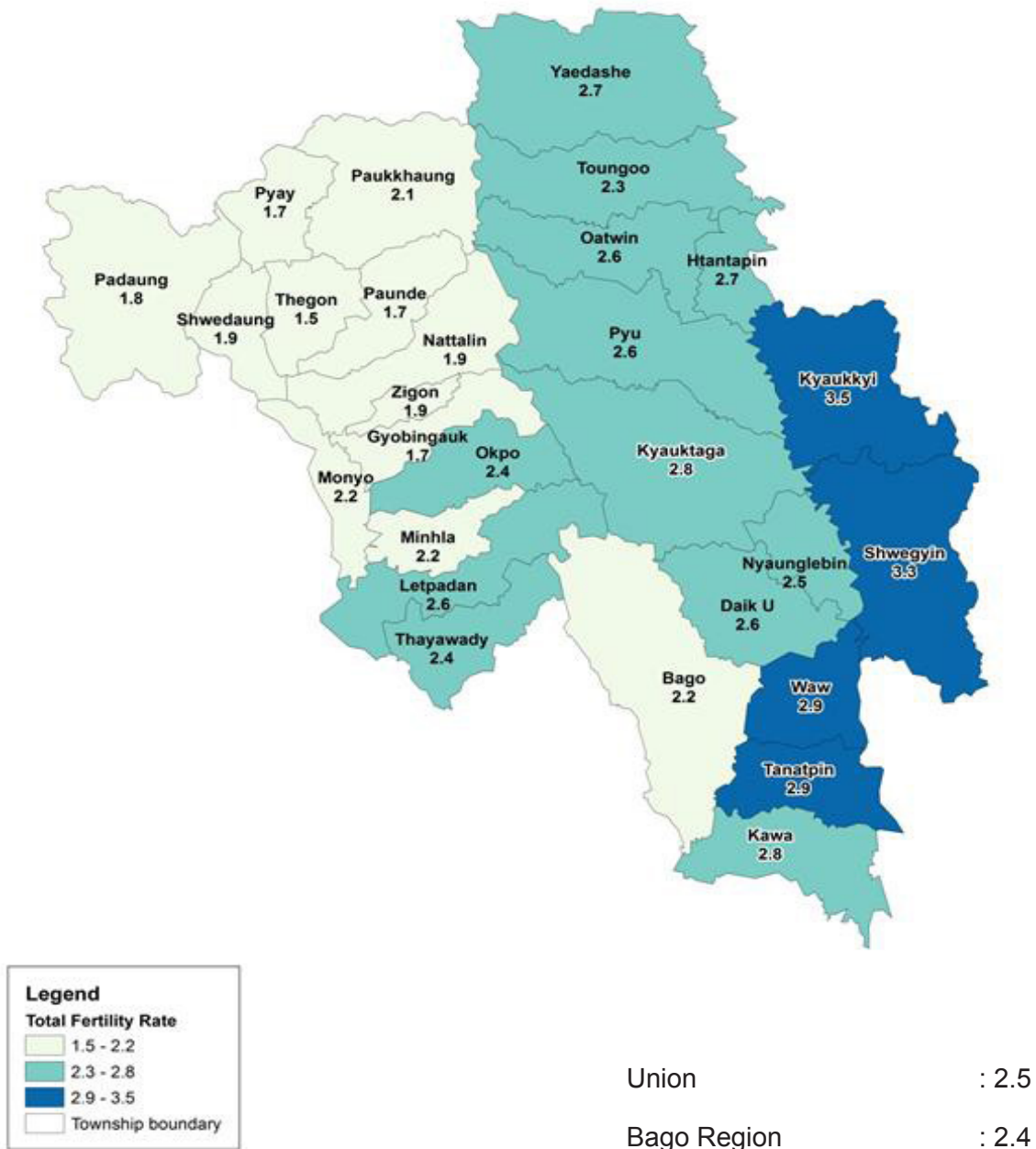
(H) Fertility and Mortality

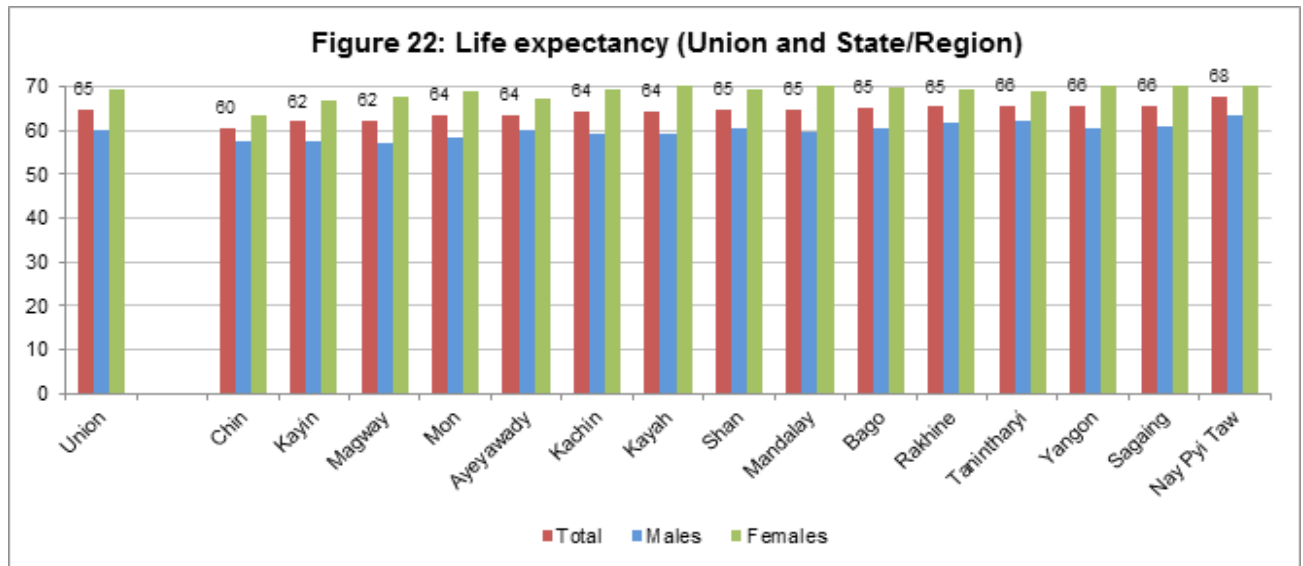
Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.1 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

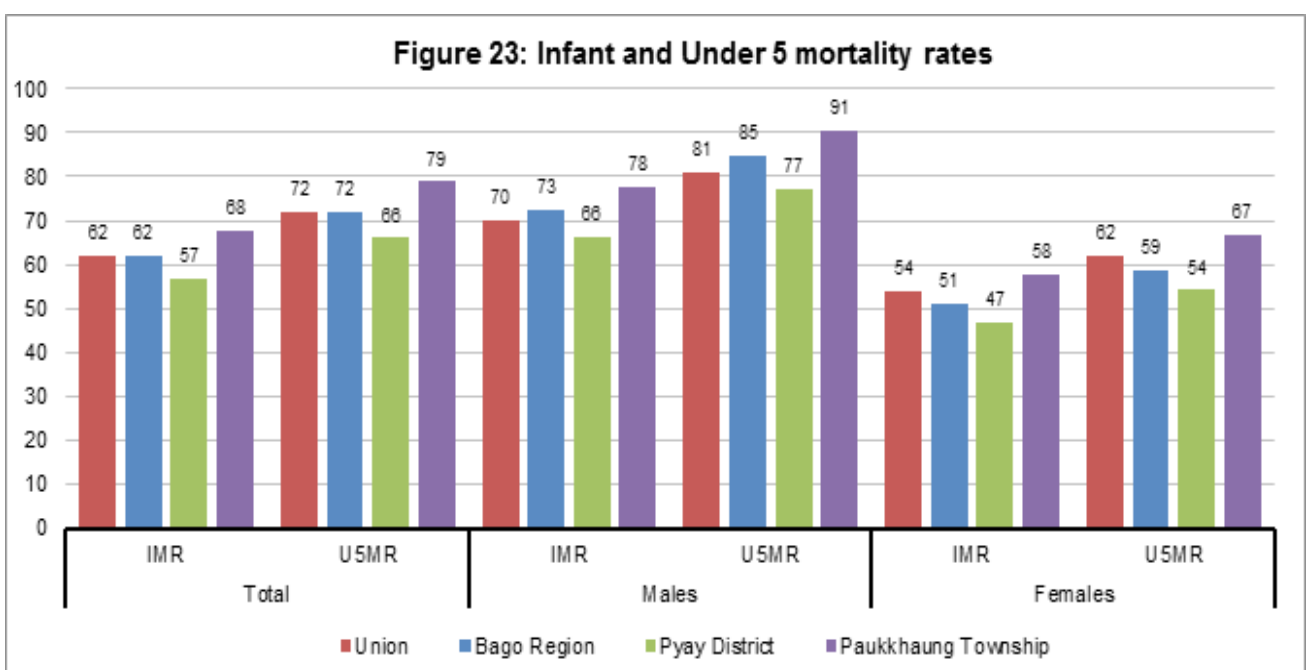
Figure 21: Total fertility rate





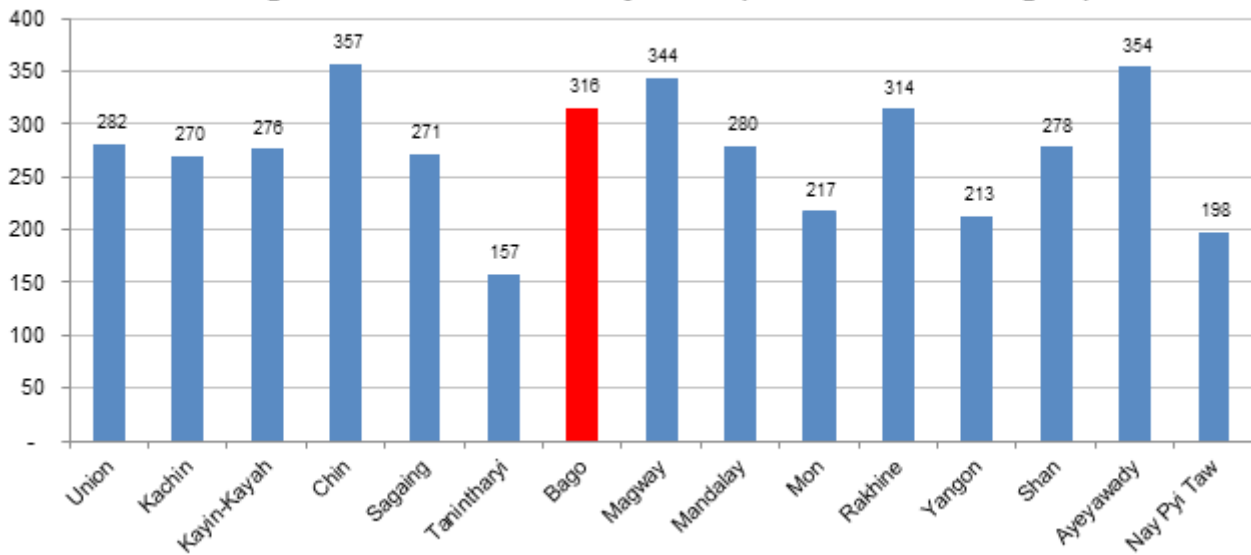
- The expectation of life at birth in Bago Region is 65.2 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.8 years is higher than that of the males at 60.7 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pyay District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Pyay District is 57 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 66 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Paukhaung Township are higher than those in Bago Region and Pyay District. The Infant mortality in Paukhaung Township is 68 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 79 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Bago Region, there are 316 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 Bago Region is higher 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.

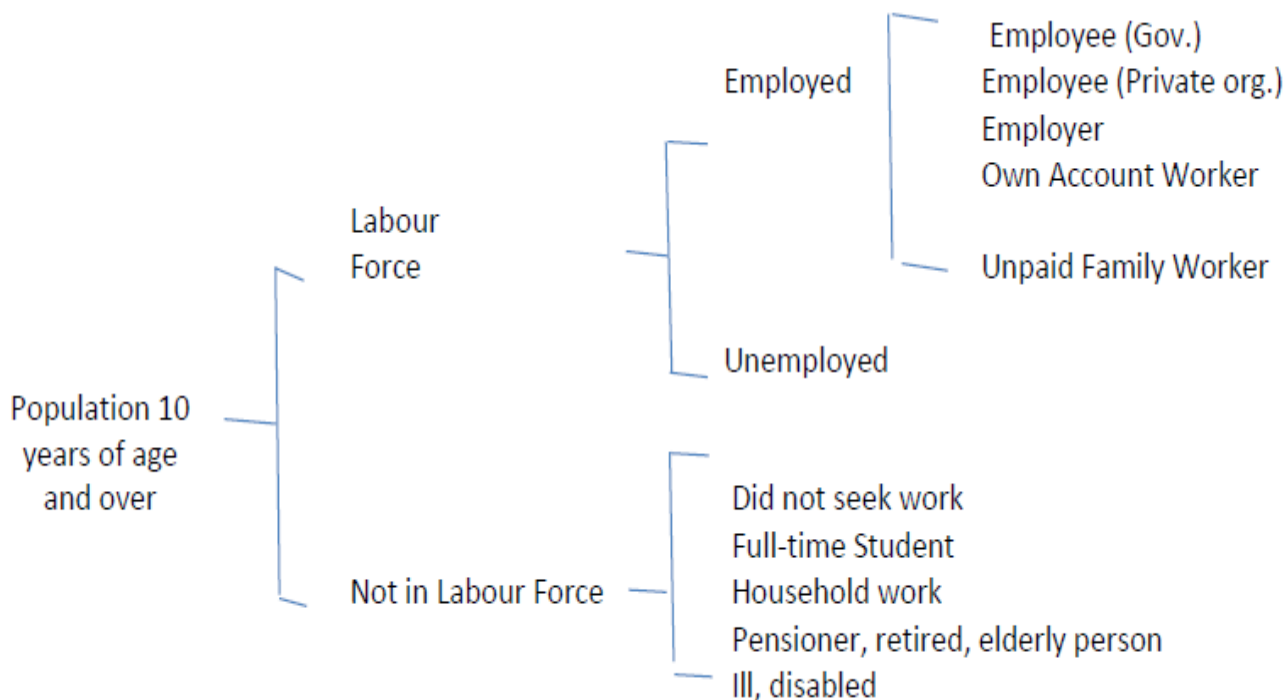
Disability: Disability is a situation where a person is at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in performing routine activities (including activities of daily living) or participating in roles (such as work) if no supportive measures are offered. The difficulties covered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

List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

