



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

BAGO REGION, PYAY DISTRICT

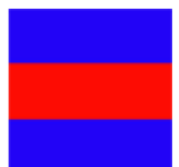
Shwedaung Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Bago Region, Pyay District

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Figure 1 : Map of Bago Region, showing the townships



Shwedaung Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	121,671 ²	
Population males	56,637 (46.5%)	
Population females	65,034 (53.5%)	
Percentage of urban population	14.5%	
Area (Km²)	735.4 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	165.4 persons	
Median age	34.4 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	48	
Number of private households	33,564	
Percentage of female headed households	25.4%	
Mean household size	3.5 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	21.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	69.8%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	8.7%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	43.2	
Child dependency ratio	30.8	
Old dependency ratio	12.4	
Ageing index	40.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	87	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	97.2%	
Male	98.5%	
Female	96.2%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,280	5.2
Walking	2,843	2.3
Seeing	3,474	2.9
Hearing	1,923	1.6
Remembering	2,445	2.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	77,699	73.9	
Associate Scrutiny	20	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	131	0.1	
National Registration	797	0.8	
Religious	666	0.6	
Temporary Registration	396	0.4	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	25,457	24.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	65.8%	85.7%	49.0%
Unemployment rate	3.8%	3.3%	4.5%
Employment to population ratio	63.3%	82.8%	46.8%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	31,457	93.7	
Renter	345	1.0	
Provided free (individually)	535	1.6	
Government quarters	1,170	3.5	
Private company quarters	23	0.1	
Other	34	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	6.5%		29.3%
Bamboo	56.6%	44.0%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	3.2%	
Wood	27.7%	45.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		69.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	7.8%	7.1%	0.7%
Other	1.2%	0.6%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	2,881	8.6	
LPG	283	0.8	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	29,274	87.2	
Charcoal	1,019	3.1	
Coal	53	0.2	
Other	26	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	9,512	28.3
Kerosene	77	0.2
Candle	13,288	39.6
Battery	7,585	22.6
Generator (private)	1,245	3.7
Water mill (private)	*	<0.1
Solar system/energy	1,549	4.6
Other	301	0.9
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,138	3.4
Tube well, borehole	15,573	46.4
Protected well/spring	11,891	35.4
Bottled/purifier water	900	2.7
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>29,502</i>	<i>87.9</i>
Unprotected well/spring	725	2.2
Pool/pond/lake	26	0.1
River/stream/canal	3,026	9.0
Waterfall/rainwater	154	0.4
Other	131	0.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,062</i>	<i>12.1</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,597	4.8
Tube well, borehole	16,209	48.3
Protected well/spring	11,888	35.4
Unprotected well/spring	732	2.2
Pool/pond/lake	71	0.2
River/stream/canal	2,880	8.6
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	66	0.2
Other	115	0.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	160	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	26,882	80.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>27,042</i>	<i>80.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,490	4.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	934	2.8
Other	79	0.2
None	4,019	12.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	15,911	47.4
Television	17,391	51.8
Landline phone	960	2.9
Mobile phone	7,187	21.4
Computer	357	1.1
Internet at home	1,325	3.9
Households with none of the items	8,739	26.0
Households with all of the items	71	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	290	0.9
Motorcycle/Moped	11,391	33.9
Bicycle	18,133	54.0
4-Wheel tractor	323	1.0
Canoe/Boat	1,209	3.6
Motor boat	209	0.6
Cart (bullock)	10,635	31.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Shwedaung 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 Shwedaung 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 Shwedaung Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	121,671*		
Males	56,637		
Females	65,034		
Sex ratio	87 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	14.5%		
Area (Km ²)	735.4**		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	165.4 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	48		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	118,837	17,069	101,768
Number of conventional households	33,564	4,518	29,046
Mean household size	3.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Shwedaung Township, there are more females than males with 87 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (14.5%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Shwedaung Township is 165 persons per square kilometre. • There are 3.5 persons living in each household in Shwedaung Township. This is less than the Union average (4.4 persons). 			

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; Shwedaung Township (Pyay District, Bago Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	33,564	121,671	56,637	65,034
	Ward	4,518	17,681	7,956	9,725
1	Thar Yat Taw(W)	1,894	7,322	3,310	4,012
2	Kyar Ni Kan(W)	1,497	6,075	2,742	3,333
3	Yun Tan(W)	1,127	4,284	1,904	2,380
	Village Tract	29,046	103,990	48,681	55,309
1	Htan Kone(VT)	1,395	4,904	2,258	2,646
2	Me Taw(VT)	705	2,459	1,180	1,279
3	War Taw(VT)	751	2,743	1,349	1,394
4	Paung Choke(VT)	608	1,982	945	1,037
5	Gway Tauk Hmyaung(VT)	240	804	384	420
6	Kwin Yar Gyi(VT)	707	2,299	1,079	1,220
7	Ka Thit Taing(VT)	882	3,327	1,566	1,761
8	Mee Laung(VT)	479	1,677	781	896
9	Kyoet Kone(VT)	317	1,153	551	602
10	Nwar Ma Yan(VT)	1,676	6,850	3,208	3,642
11	Min Kun(VT)	222	825	397	428
12	Ma Yar Man(VT)	376	1,408	672	736
13	Oe Htein Kone(VT)	431	1,674	816	858
14	Kan Thone Sint(VT)	291	1,065	497	568
15	Taw Haing(VT)	351	1,100	504	596
16	Kyauk Myint(VT)	308	1,167	552	615
17	Nwar Chan Kone(VT)	582	2,355	1,091	1,264
18	Du Rin Du Bo(VT)	496	1,784	845	939
19	Min Te Kyun(VT)	246	919	437	482
20	Myaung Tat(VT)	205	699	344	355
21	Myo Ma(VT)	651	2,570	1,166	1,404
22	Thar Zi Kone(VT)	408	1,633	804	829
23	Kyee Thea(VT)	1,804	6,574	3,011	3,563

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	Ma Gyi Pauk Kone(VT)	437	1,499	699	800
25	Kyaung Kone(VT)	459	1,760	788	972
26	Tha Yet Thone Pin(VT)	717	2,666	1,256	1,410
27	Kyauk Hta Yan(VT)	659	2,349	1,088	1,261
28	Shwe Hin Thar(VT)	588	2,068	983	1,085
29	Shar Taing(VT)	246	733	317	416
30	Tei Kone Gyi(VT)	144	461	193	268
31	Kyun Ka Lay(VT)	398	1,425	677	748
32	Nyaung Sar Yay(VT)	761	2,465	1,094	1,371
33	Tha Yet Ta Pin(VT)	630	2,087	987	1,100
34	Sin Thay(VT)	417	1,408	674	734
35	Zee Kyun(VT)	581	1,935	873	1,062
36	Shar Pin Zin(VT)	421	1,531	727	804
37	Ta Yoke Hmaw(VT)	938	3,108	1,458	1,650
38	La Maing(VT)	471	1,625	744	881
39	Kwayt Ma(VT)	245	874	399	475
40	Yin Mu Kone(VT)	1,280	4,271	2,003	2,268
41	Ma Me Lay(VT)	401	1,366	657	709
42	Shar Pin Kone(VT)	264	976	457	519
43	Thaung Pyin Kone(VT)	457	1,928	993	935
44	Seik Gyi(VT)	944	3,376	1,572	1,804
45	Kywe Ta Lin(VT)	1,184	3,955	1,830	2,125
46	Ta Bu Sar(VT)	591	2,014	947	1,067
47	Zei Ma(VT)	533	1,907	872	1,035
48	Se Gyi Kone(VT)	1,149	4,232	1,956	2,276

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Shwedaung Township

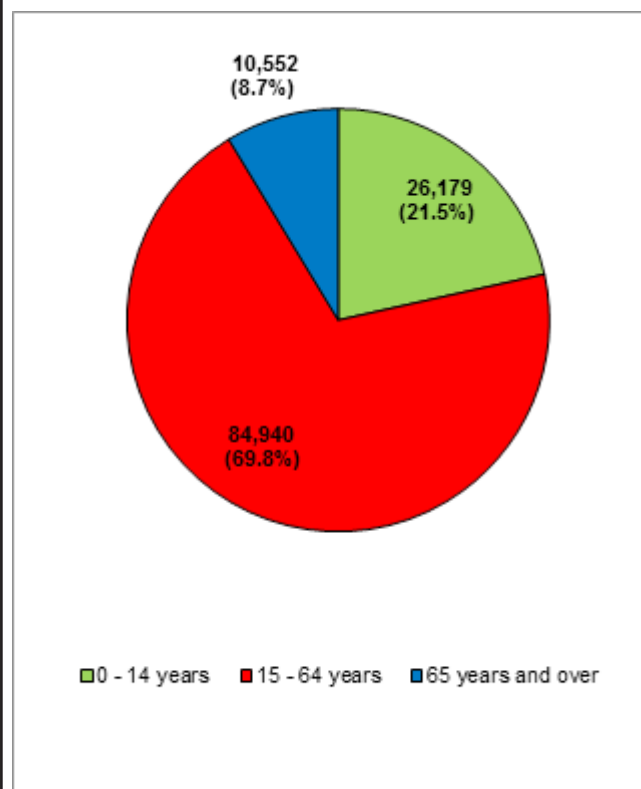
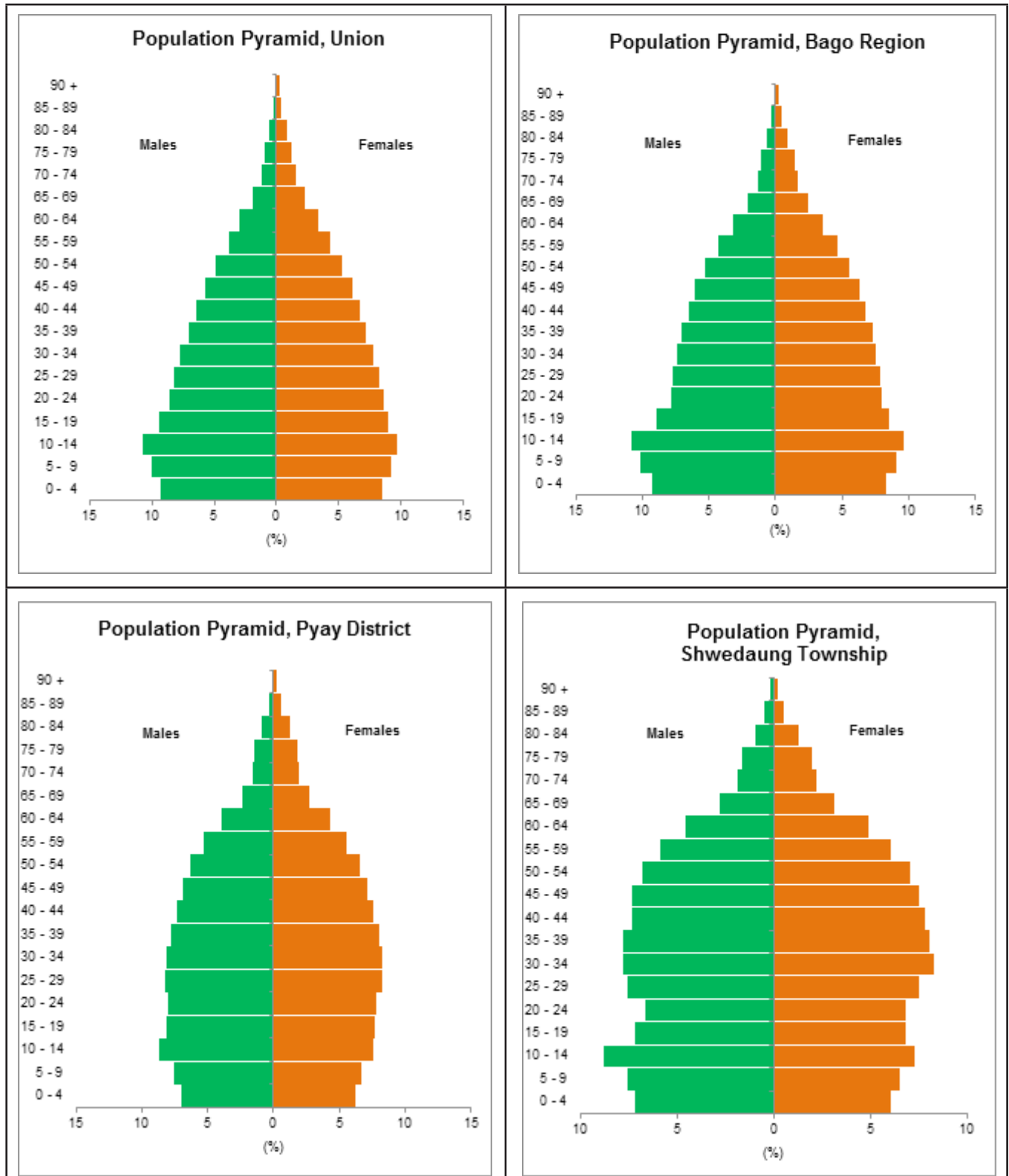


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Shwedaung Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	121,671	56,637	65,034
0 - 4	7,985	4,053	3,932
5 - 9	8,508	4,291	4,217
10 - 14	9,686	4,961	4,725
15 - 19	8,483	4,056	4,427
20 - 24	8,187	3,741	4,446
25 - 29	9,158	4,258	4,900
30 - 34	9,800	4,399	5,401
35 - 39	9,595	4,385	5,210
40 - 44	9,219	4,132	5,087
45 - 49	9,042	4,150	4,892
50 - 54	8,425	3,857	4,568
55 - 59	7,275	3,326	3,949
60 - 64	5,756	2,566	3,190
65 - 69	3,633	1,599	2,034
70 - 74	2,499	1,051	1,448
75 - 79	2,196	916	1,280
80 - 84	1,370	545	825
85 - 89	607	262	345
90 +	247	89	158

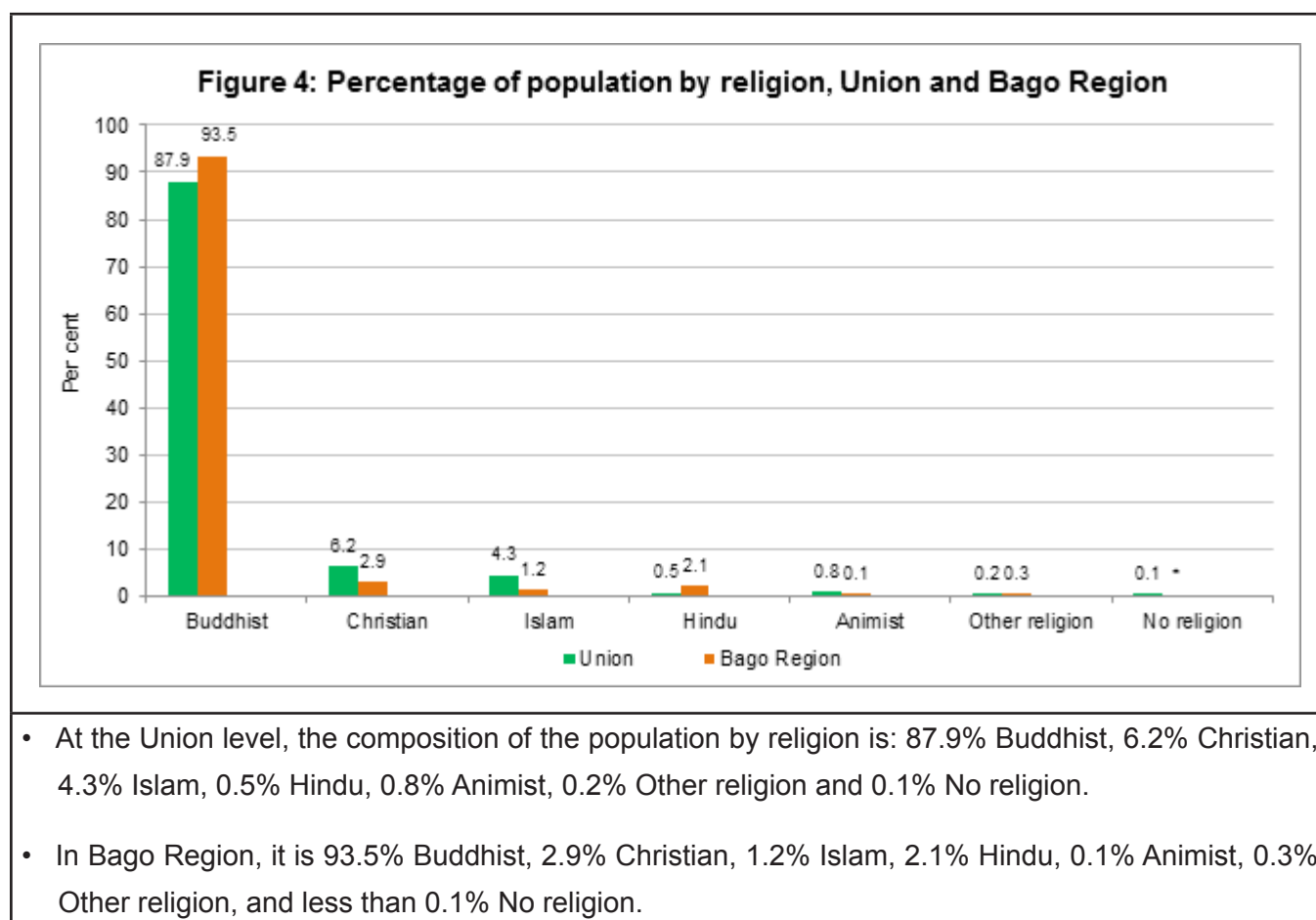
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Shwedaung Township is 69.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer 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 Shwedaung Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Shwedaung Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined in age groups 15-19 and 20-24.
- Compared to Union level, there is more than the percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Shwedaung 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	1,685	855	830	535	268	267
6	1,765	894	871	1,473	744	729
7	1,659	845	814	1,424	727	697
8	1,632	797	835	1,425	701	724
9	1,697	845	852	1,441	711	730
10	1,837	927	910	1,506	762	744
11	1,817	916	901	1,353	679	674
12	1,879	945	934	1,256	624	632
13	1,992	1,052	940	1,127	585	542
14	1,901	883	1,018	909	427	482
15	1,805	854	951	700	318	382
16	1,493	668	825	493	204	289
17	1,693	813	880	447	205	242
18	1,702	800	902	285	111	174
19	1,549	713	836	210	84	126
20	1,899	841	1,058	157	70	87
21	1,477	637	840	92	51	41
22	1,510	685	825	32	13	19
23	1,567	700	867	32	13	19
24	1,428	638	790	15	9	6
25	1,835	838	997	23	9	14
26	1,597	720	877	15	7	8
27	1,756	811	945	12	7	5
28	1,952	893	1,059	15	7	8
29	1,714	767	947	8	4	4

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

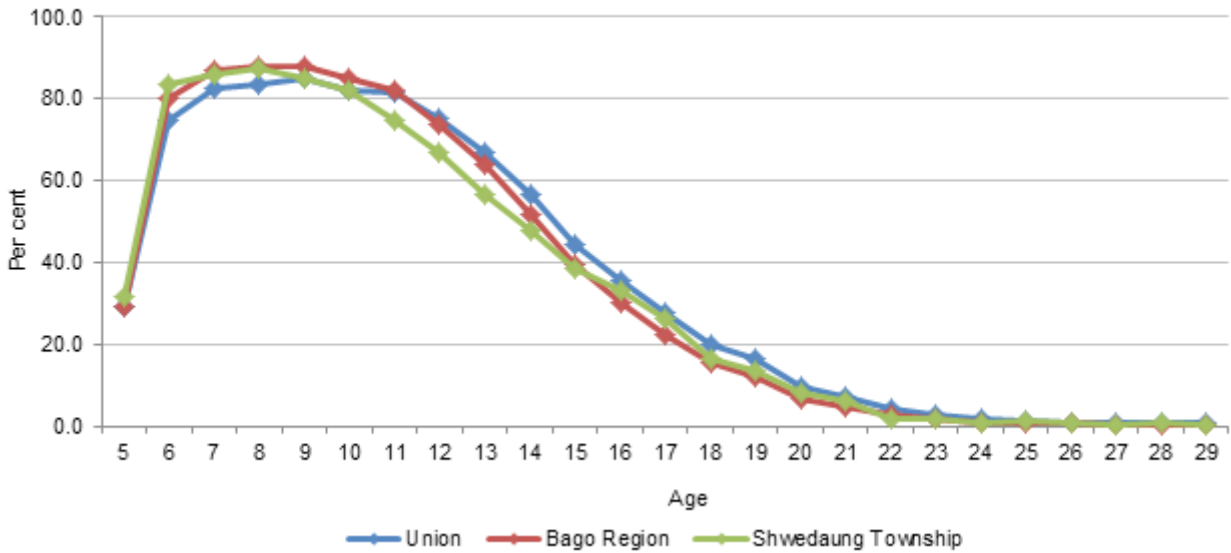
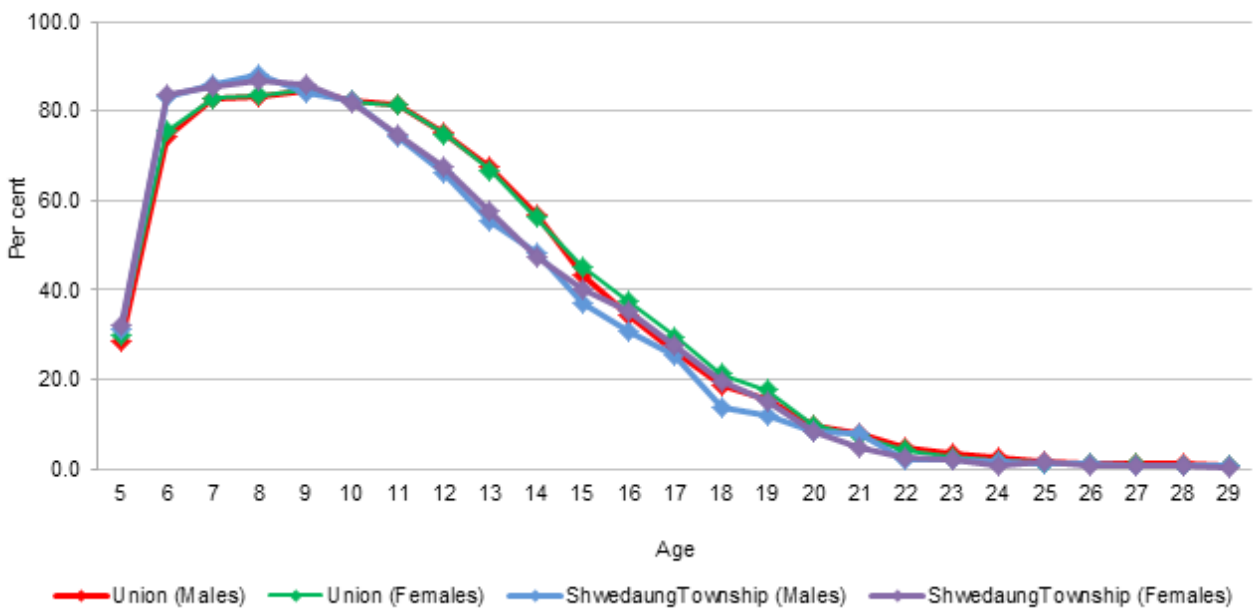


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Shwedaung Township



- School attendance in Shwedaung Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Shwedaung Township is much lower than that of the Union after age 10 onwards.

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

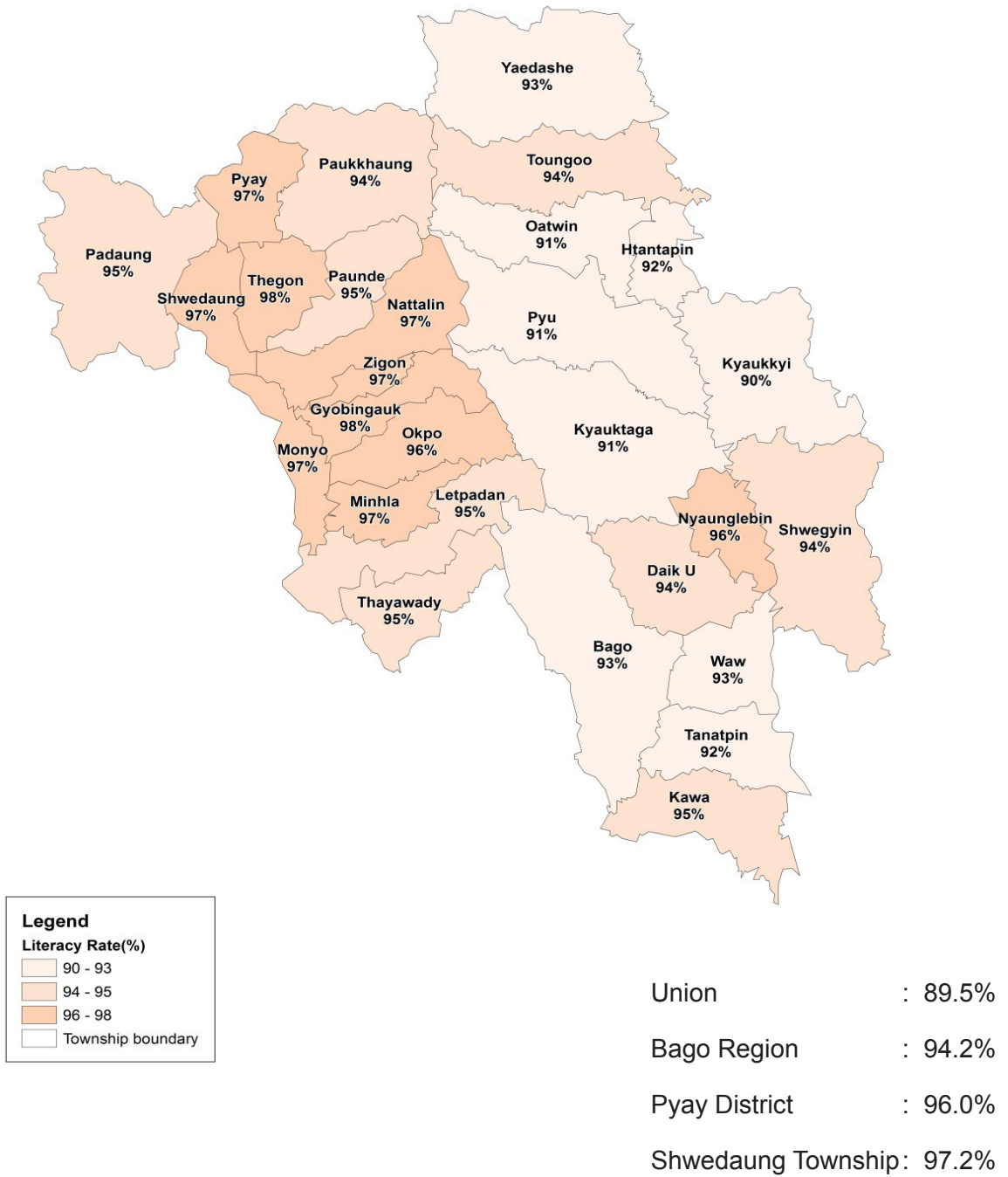


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Shwedaung Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	16,123	98.2
Males	7,349	98.1
Females	8,774	98.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Shwedaung Township is 97.2 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Bago Region (94.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 96.2 per cent and for the males it is 98.5 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.2 per cent with 98.2 per cent for females and 98.1 per cent for males.

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

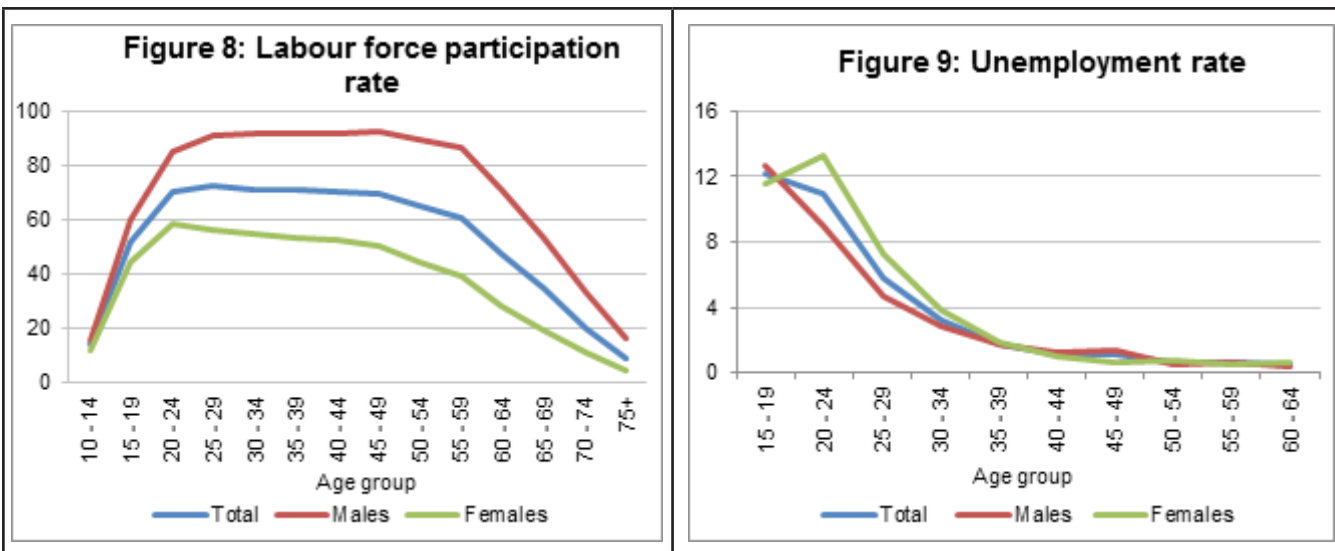
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	78,822	4,533	5.8	29,515	18,705	13,909	6,014	167	4,706	177	62	1,034
Urban	11,669	138	1.2	2,824	1,824	3,042	1,889	66	1,783	77	20	6
Rural	67,153	4,395	6.5	26,691	16,881	10,867	4,125	101	2,923	100	42	1,028
Males	35,535	1,616	4.5	11,422	8,541	8,086	3,270	118	1,847	68	44	523
Females	43,287	2,917	6.7	18,093	10,164	5,823	2,744	49	2,859	109	18	511

- Some 5.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 6.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 4.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 6.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 23.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.0 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	14.0	15.7	12.2	12.6	15.9	8.0
15 - 19	51.6	59.7	44.3	12.2	12.7	11.5
20 - 24	70.5	85.1	58.2	10.9	9.0	13.3
25 - 29	72.2	91.0	55.9	5.8	4.7	7.3
30 - 34	71.2	91.9	54.4	3.2	2.8	3.8
35 - 39	70.9	91.6	53.5	1.8	1.7	1.9
40 - 44	69.9	91.6	52.2	1.1	1.3	1.0
45 - 49	69.3	92.2	49.9	1.1	1.4	0.6
50 - 54	64.8	89.4	44.0	0.6	0.5	0.8
55 - 59	60.9	86.7	39.3	0.7	0.7	0.5
60 - 64	47.0	70.7	28.0	0.5	0.4	0.6
65 - 69	34.4	53.5	19.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
70 - 74	20.2	32.9	11.0	0.2	-	0.6
75 +	9.1	16.2	4.2	0.2	-	0.9
15 - 24	60.9	71.9	51.3	11.4	10.6	12.5
15 - 64	65.8	85.7	49.0	3.8	3.3	4.5



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Shwedaung Township is 65.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 49.0 per cent and is obviously lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.7 per cent.
- In Shwedaung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 14.0 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Shwedaung Township is 3.8 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is 3.3 per cent and for females is 4.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 12.5 per cent.

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

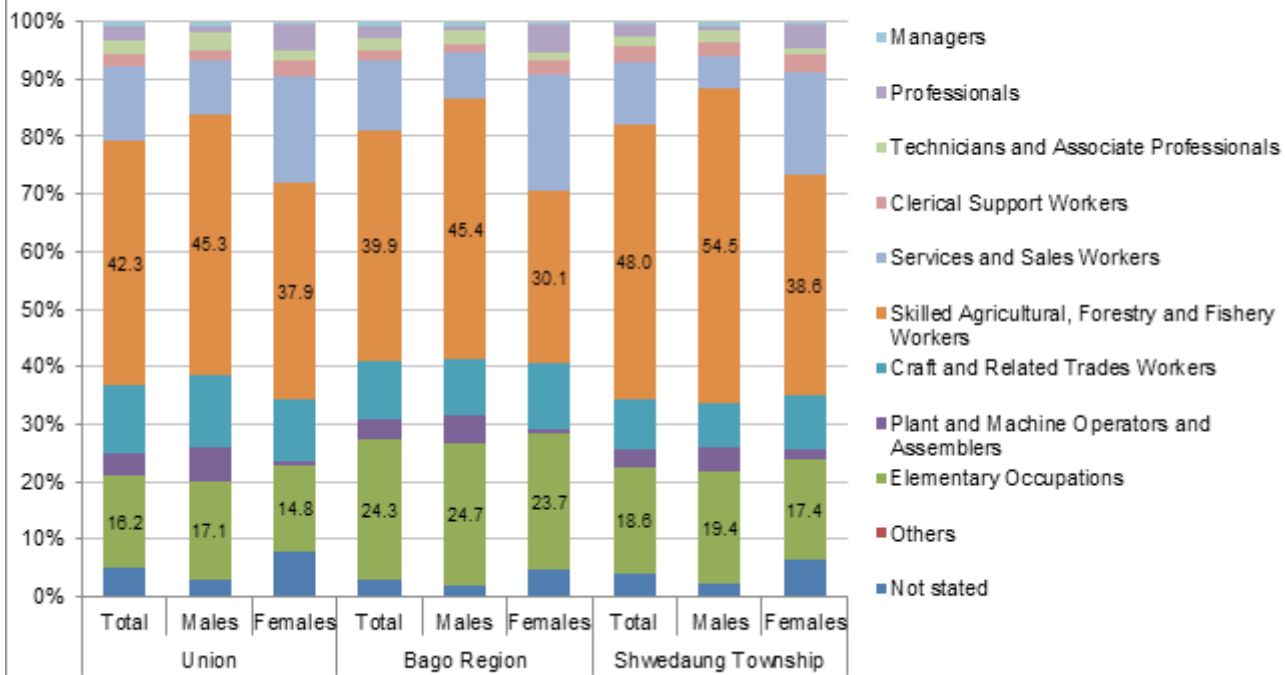
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	45,805	0.5	21.9	47.6	15.6	1.9	12.6
Males	12,722	1.1	38.5	4.6	24.9	3.3	27.7
Females	33,083	0.3	15.5	64.1	12.0	1.3	6.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 38.5 per cent of males are full time students while 64.1 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	52,582	31,268	21,314	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	322	210	112	0.6	0.7	0.5
Professionals	1,104	226	878	2.1	0.7	4.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	911	701	210	1.7	2.2	1.0
Clerical Support Workers	1,437	779	658	2.7	2.5	3.1
Services and Sales Workers	5,579	1,772	3,807	10.6	5.7	17.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	25,255	17,034	8,221	48.0	54.5	38.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,442	2,439	2,003	8.4	7.8	9.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,700	1,332	368	3.2	4.3	1.7
Elementary Occupations	9,771	6,058	3,713	18.6	19.4	17.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,061	717	1,344	3.9	2.3	6.3

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



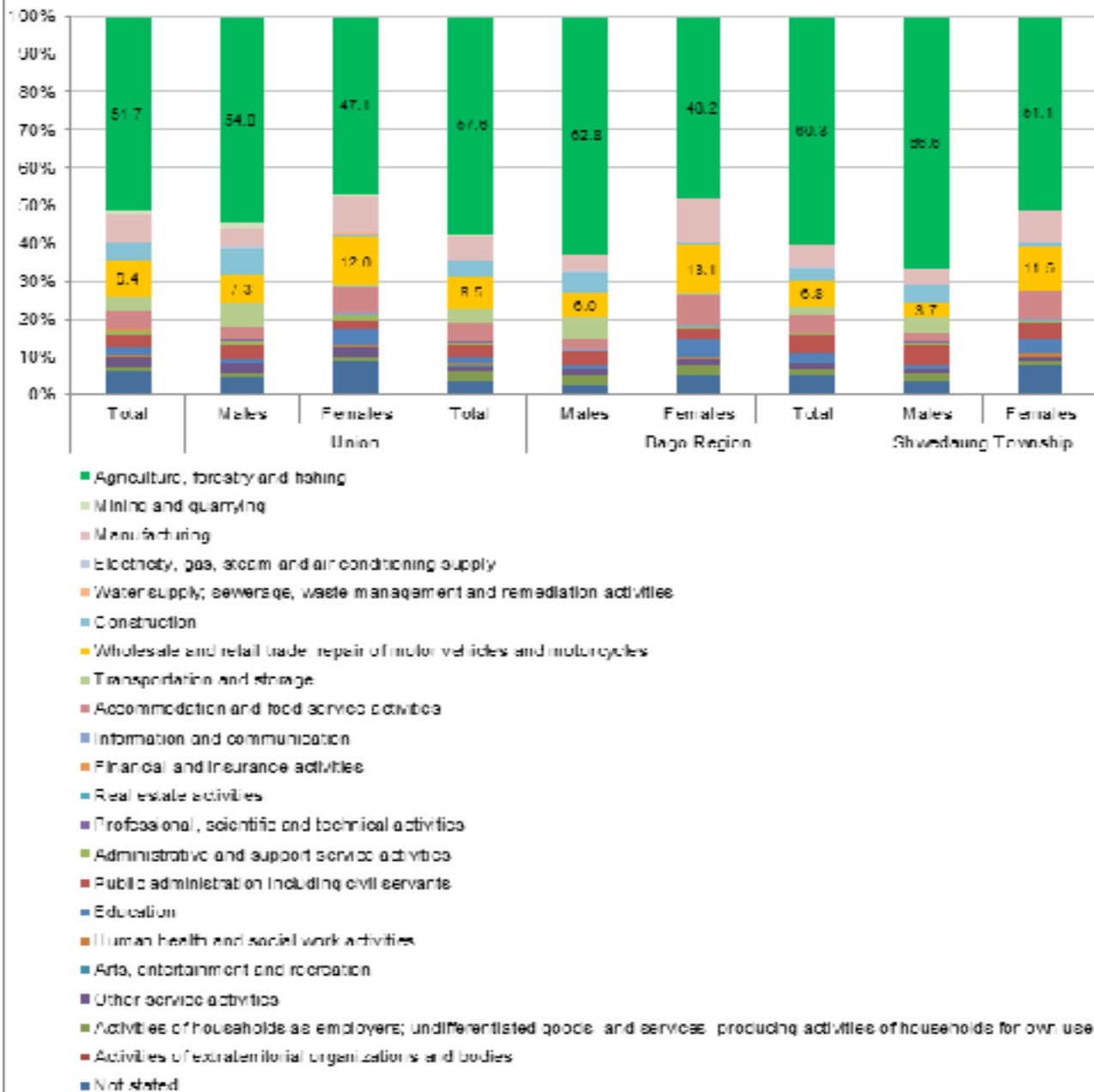
- In Shwedaung Township, 48.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 18.6 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 54.5 per cent of males and 38.6 per cent of females are skilled 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	52,582	31,268	21,314	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31,717	20,828	10,889	60.3	66.6	51.1
Mining and quarrying	101	88	13	0.2	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	3,161	1,249	1,912	6.0	4.0	9.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	52	48	4	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	41	39	2	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,650	1,501	149	3.1	4.8	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,601	1,157	2,444	6.8	3.7	11.5
Transportation and storage	1,371	1,295	76	2.6	4.1	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	2,235	650	1,585	4.3	2.1	7.4
Information and communication	44	29	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	55	24	31	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	47	34	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	306	179	127	0.6	0.6	0.6
Public administration including civil servants	2,591	1,738	853	4.9	5.6	4.0
Education	1,129	218	911	2.1	0.7	4.3
Human health and social work activities	208	68	140	0.4	0.2	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	70	49	21	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other service activities	561	354	207	1.1	1.1	1.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	865	549	316	1.6	1.8	1.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,777	1,171	1,606	5.3	3.7	7.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



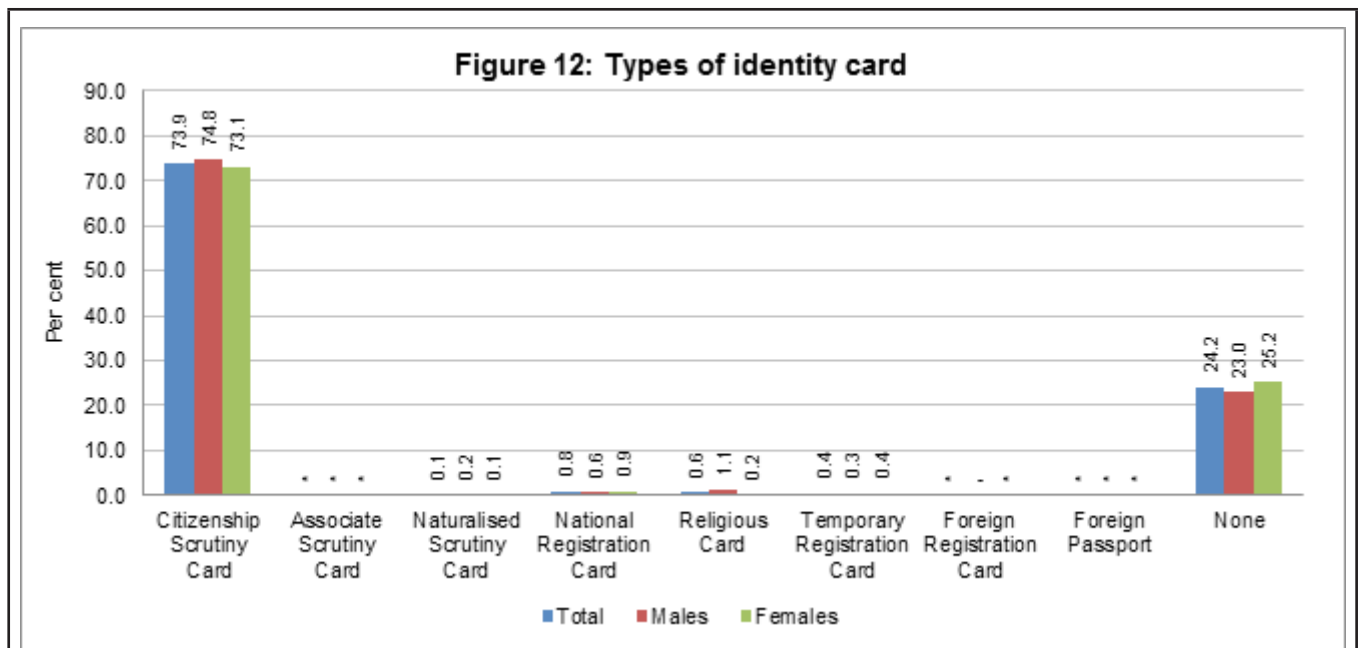
- In Shwedaung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 60.3 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 6.8 per cent.
- There are 66.6 per cent of males and 51.1 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 and 8.5 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” 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	77,699	20	131	797	666	396	*	*	25,457
Urban	12,769	2	39	40	206	80	*	-	2,354
Rural	64,930	18	92	757	460	316	-	*	23,103
Males	36,102	7	82	293	536	149	-	*	11,118
Females	41,597	13	49	504	130	247	*	*	14,339

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Shwedaung Township, 73.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 24.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 23.0 per cent of males and 25.2 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	121,671	115,391	6,280	5.2	3,474	1,923	2,843	2,445
0 - 4	7,985	7,641	344	4.3	34	32	289	275
5 - 9	8,508	8,404	104	1.2	14	17	41	79
10 - 14	9,686	9,543	143	1.5	27	20	41	94
15 - 19	8,483	8,401	82	1.0	18	20	28	43
20 - 24	8,187	8,088	99	1.2	22	20	29	56
25 - 29	9,158	9,042	116	1.3	29	30	43	57
30 - 34	9,800	9,653	147	1.5	40	26	51	59
35 - 39	9,595	9,417	178	1.9	61	35	66	59
40 - 44	9,219	8,957	262	2.8	133	35	85	75
45 - 49	9,042	8,623	419	4.6	251	83	123	102
50 - 54	8,425	7,936	489	5.8	314	104	174	137
55 - 59	7,275	6,680	595	8.2	386	152	236	165
60 - 64	5,756	5,133	623	10.8	405	199	262	210
65 - 69	3,633	3,066	567	15.6	369	169	239	170
70 - 74	2,499	1,956	543	21.7	383	219	260	189
75 - 79	2,196	1,549	647	29.5	431	278	339	281
80 - 84	1,370	852	518	37.8	305	262	274	218
85 - 89	607	338	269	44.3	164	144	172	118
90 +	247	112	135	54.7	88	78	91	58

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	56,637	53,816	2,821	5.0	1,467	790	1,311	1,100
0 - 4	4,053	3,874	179	4.4	18	17	151	144
5 - 9	4,291	4,234	57	1.3	6	10	20	45
10 - 14	4,961	4,888	73	1.5	15	12	20	49
15 - 19	4,056	4,020	36	0.9	8	8	14	21
20 - 24	3,741	3,683	58	1.6	9	11	19	34
25 - 29	4,258	4,202	56	1.3	12	10	22	28
30 - 34	4,399	4,325	74	1.7	18	12	30	25
35 - 39	4,385	4,288	97	2.2	22	19	41	35
40 - 44	4,132	4,007	125	3.0	49	13	51	40
45 - 49	4,150	3,947	203	4.9	117	32	73	54
50 - 54	3,857	3,652	205	5.3	129	35	74	52
55 - 59	3,326	3,050	276	8.3	168	60	120	63
60 - 64	2,566	2,284	282	11.0	181	77	120	96
65 - 69	1,599	1,340	259	16.2	173	67	111	69
70 - 74	1,051	826	225	21.4	161	88	114	84
75 - 79	916	655	261	28.5	179	124	130	112
80 - 84	545	351	194	35.6	112	103	101	81
85 - 89	262	151	111	42.4	63	63	68	50
90 +	89	39	50	56.2	27	29	32	18

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	65,034	61,575	3,459	5.3	2,007	1,133	1,532	1,345
0 - 4	3,932	3,767	165	4.2	16	15	138	131
5 - 9	4,217	4,170	47	1.1	8	7	21	34
10 - 14	4,725	4,655	70	1.5	12	8	21	45
15 - 19	4,427	4,381	46	1.0	10	12	14	22
20 - 24	4,446	4,405	41	0.9	13	9	10	22
25 - 29	4,900	4,840	60	1.2	17	20	21	29
30 - 34	5,401	5,328	73	1.4	22	14	21	34
35 - 39	5,210	5,129	81	1.6	39	16	25	24
40 - 44	5,087	4,950	137	2.7	84	22	34	35
45 - 49	4,892	4,676	216	4.4	134	51	50	48
50 - 54	4,568	4,284	284	6.2	185	69	100	85
55 - 59	3,949	3,630	319	8.1	218	92	116	102
60 - 64	3,190	2,849	341	10.7	224	122	142	114
65 - 69	2,034	1,726	308	15.1	196	102	128	101
70 - 74	1,448	1,130	318	22.0	222	131	146	105
75 - 79	1,280	894	386	30.2	252	154	209	169
80 - 84	825	501	324	39.3	193	159	173	137
85 - 89	345	187	158	45.8	101	81	104	68
90 +	158	73	85	53.8	61	49	59	40

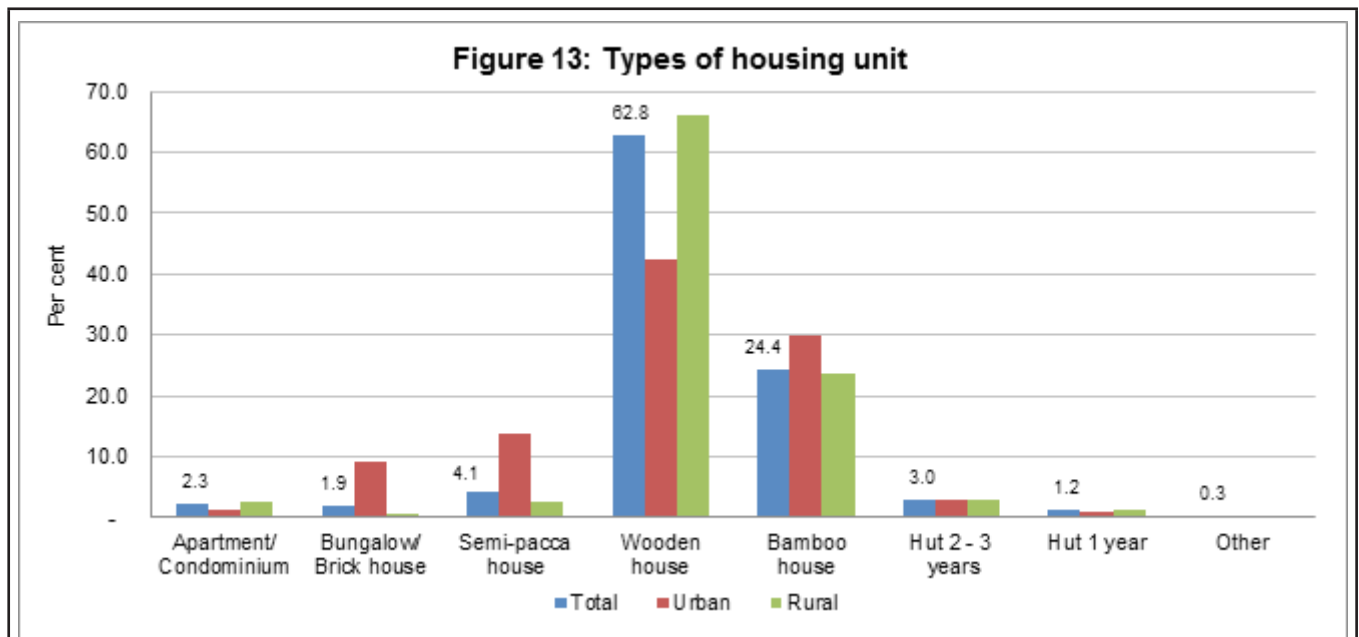
- Five in every 100 persons in Shwedaung Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of 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

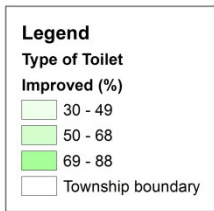
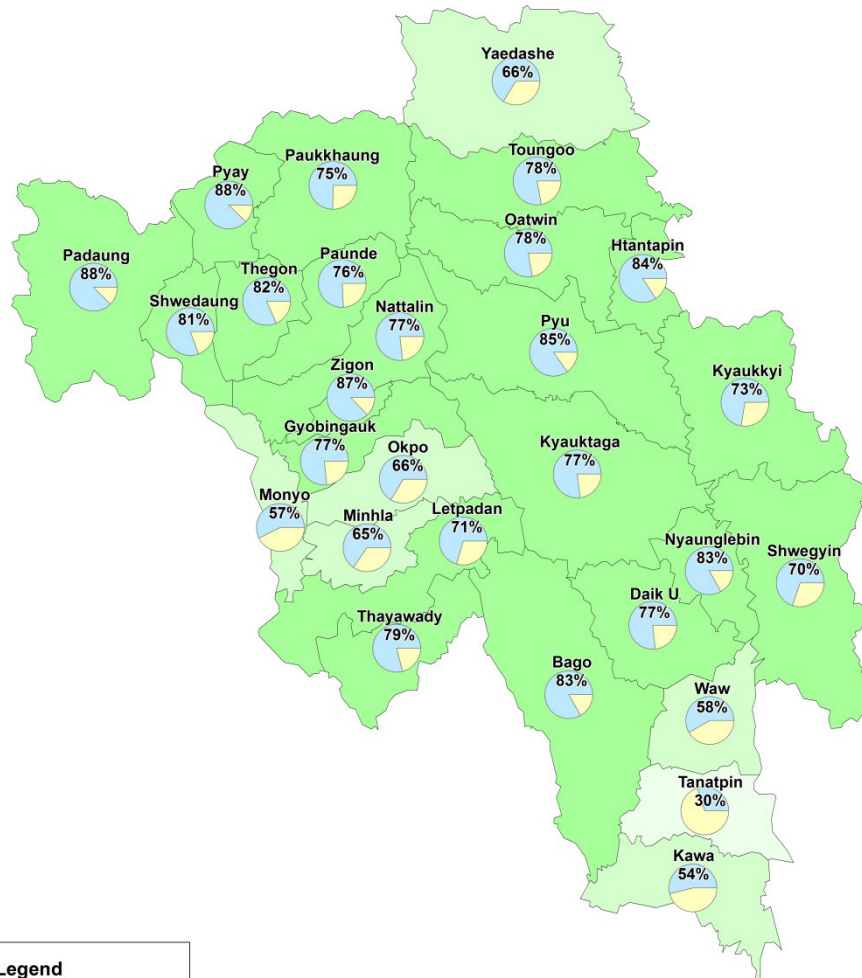
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	33,564	2.3	1.9	4.1	62.8	24.4	3.0	1.2	0.3
Urban	4,518	1.1	9.1	13.6	42.3	30.0	2.8	0.8	0.3
Rural	29,046	2.5	0.8	2.6	65.9	23.5	3.1	1.3	0.3



- The majority of the households in Shwedaung Township are living in wooden houses (62.8%) followed by households in bamboo houses (24.4%).
- Some 42.3 per cent of urban households and 65.9 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%
Bago Region	: 74.6%
Pyay District	: 82.1%
Shwedaung Township	: 80.6%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.5	1.6	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		80.1	89.5	78.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>80.6</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>78.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		4.4	6.9	4.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.8	0.1	3.2
Other		0.2	-	0.3
None		12.0	1.9	13.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	33,564	4,518	29,046

- Some 80.6 per cent of the households in Shwedaung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (80.1%)).
- Compared to other townships in Bago Region, Shwedaung has high proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- 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 12.0 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 Shwedaung Township, 13.5 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

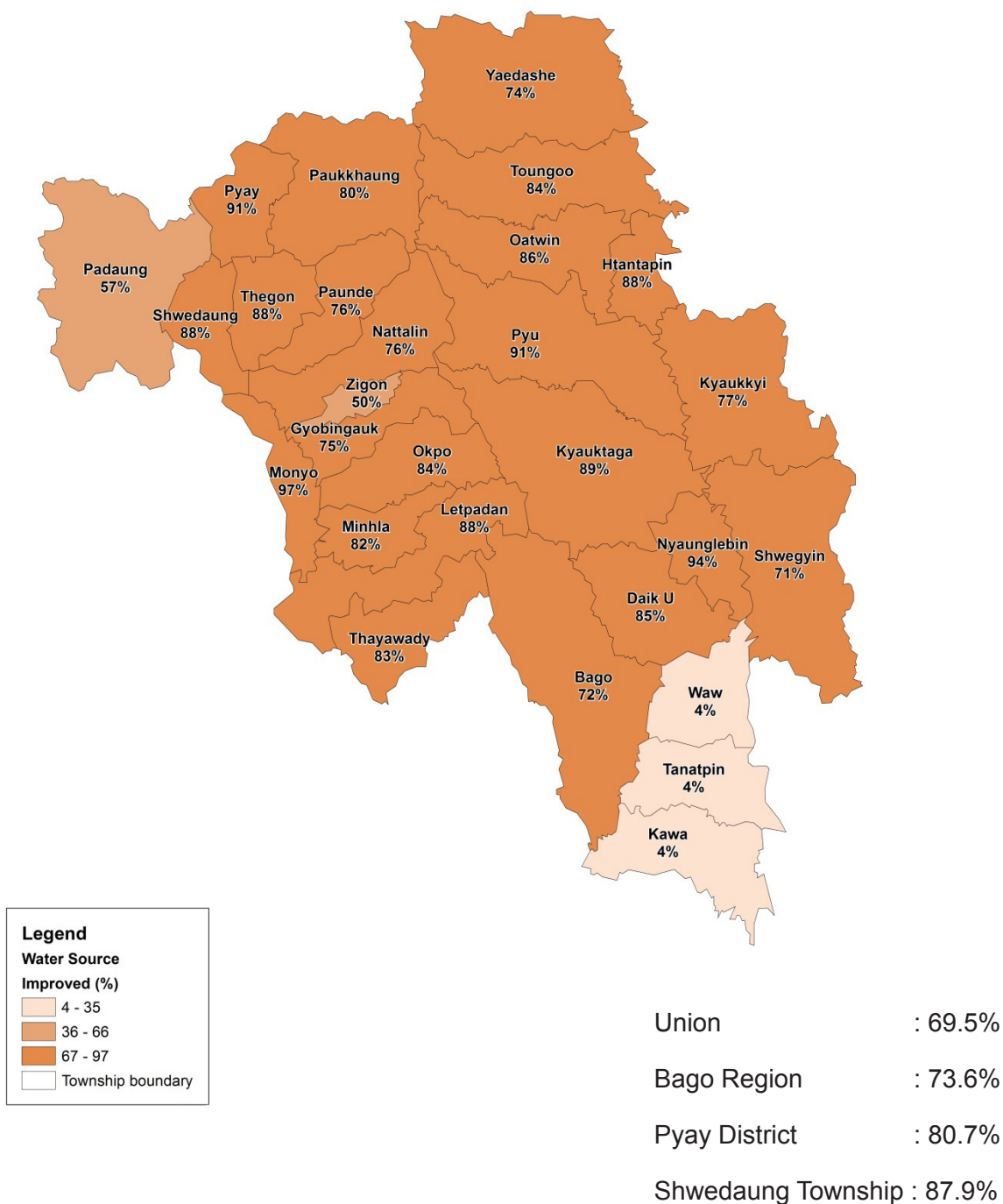


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		3.4	4.4	3.2
Tube well, borehole		46.4	66.5	43.3
Protected well/ Spring		35.4	14.0	38.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier		2.7	12.4	1.2
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>87.9</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>86.4</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		2.2	1.5	2.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	0.2	0.1
River/stream/ canal		9.0	0.8	10.3
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.4	0.1	0.5
Other		0.4	0.1	0.4
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>12.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>13.6</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	33,564	4,518	29,046

- In Shwedaung Township, 87.9 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 Bago Region, it is high and also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 46.4 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 35.4 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 12.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 13.6 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

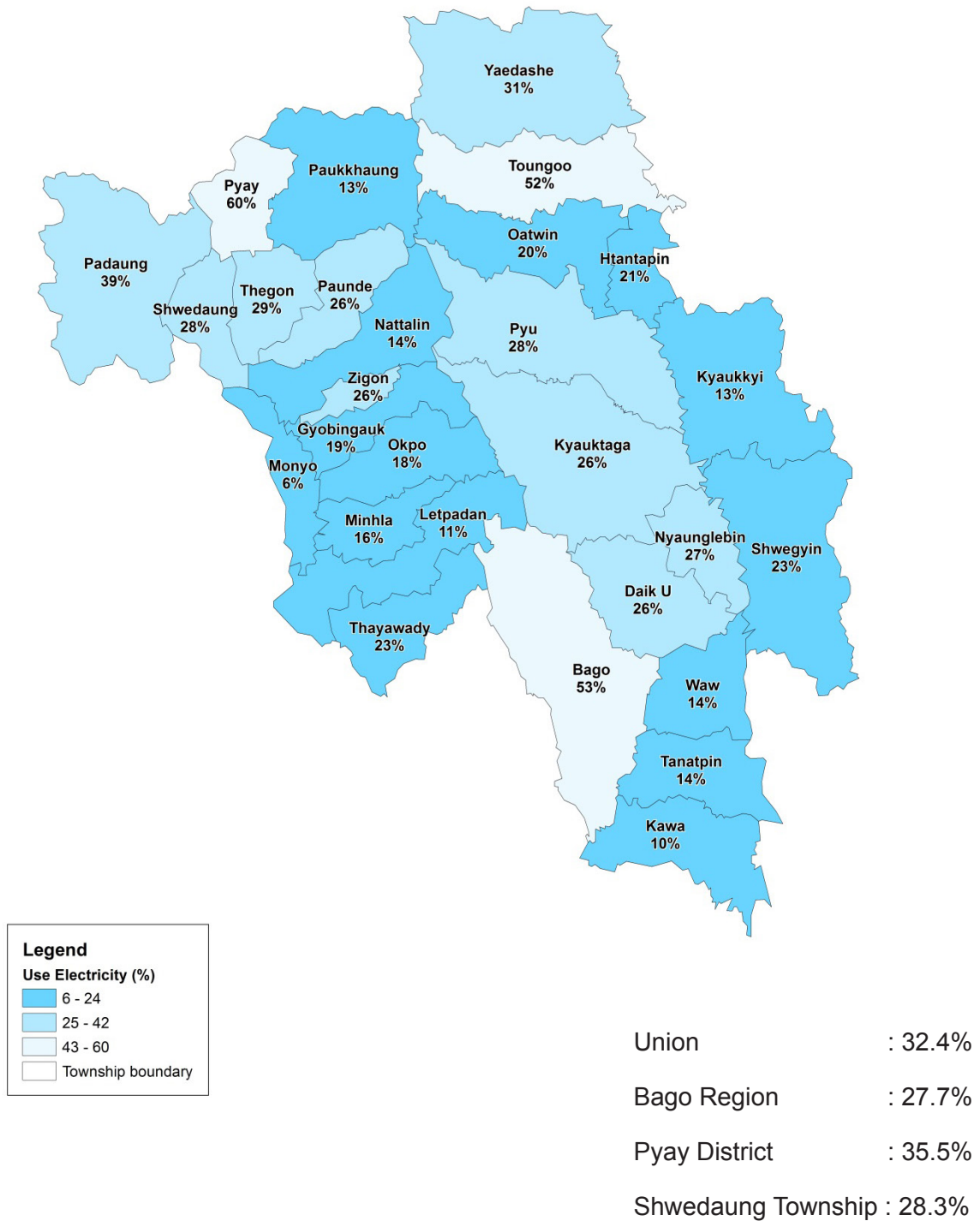


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

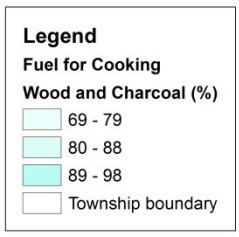
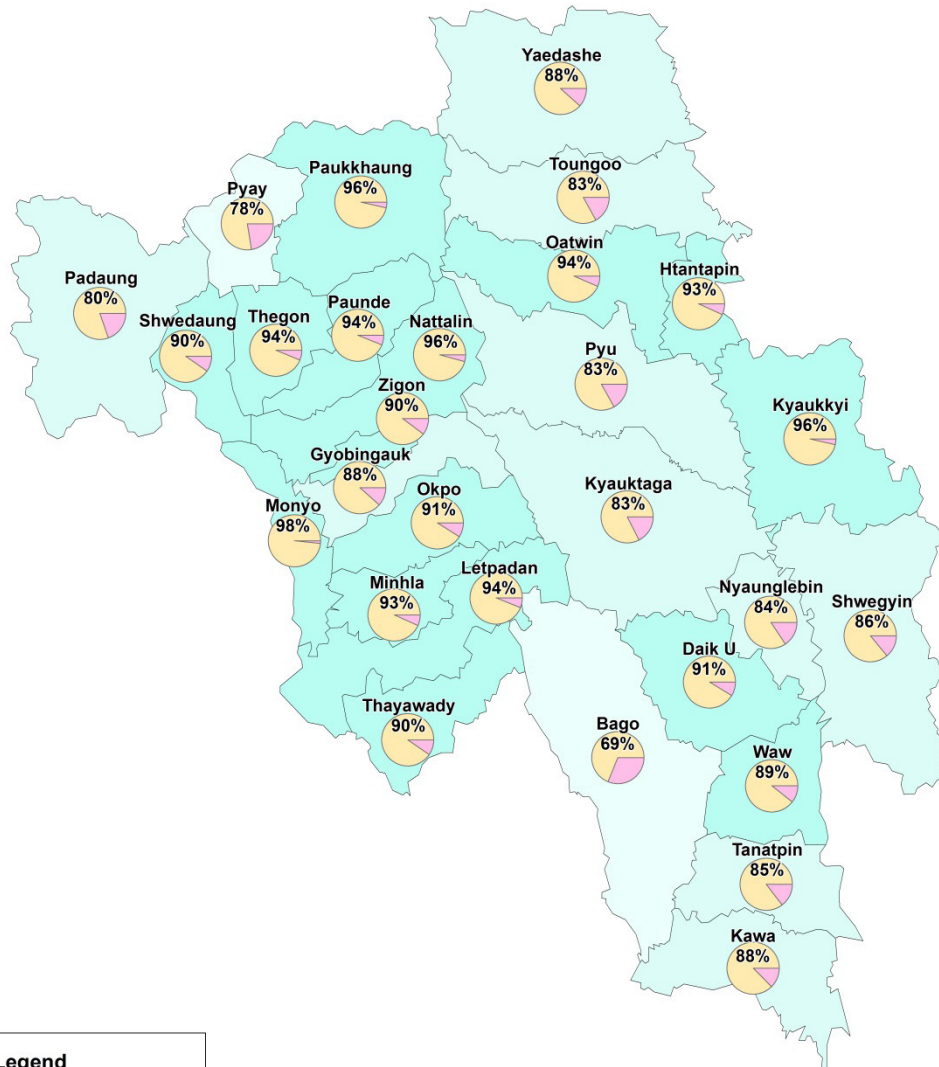
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		28.3	82.9	19.9
Kerosene		0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle		39.6	7.9	44.5
Battery		22.6	8.9	24.7
Generator (private)		3.7	-	4.3
Water mill (private)		*	-	*
Solar system/energy		4.6	*	5.3
Other		0.9	*	1.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	33,564	4,518	29,046

- In Shwedaung Township, 28.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. The percentage of households that use electricity in Bago Region is 27.7 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 39.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 44.5 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Bago Region	: 86.9%
Pyay District	: 87.4%
Shwedaung Township	: 90.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.6	31.1	5.1
LPG		0.8	0.1	1.0
Kerosene		*	*	*
BioGas		0.1	0.2	*
Firewood		87.2	54.4	92.3
Charcoal		3.1	13.2	1.5
Coal		0.2	0.6	0.1
Other		0.1	0.3	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	33,564	4,518	29,046

- In Shwedaung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 87.2 per cent using firewood and 3.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 8.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 92.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.5 per cent use charcoal.

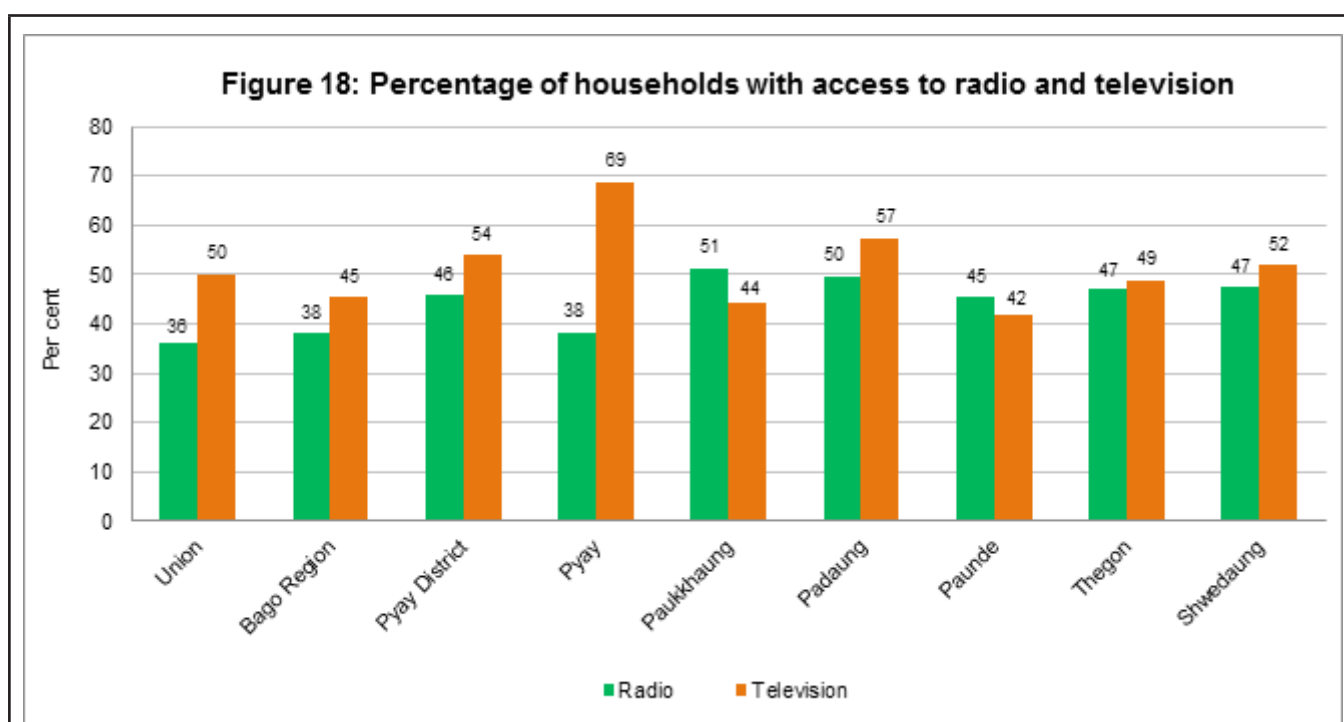
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

Table 17: Conventional households by availability of communication and related amenities by urban/rural

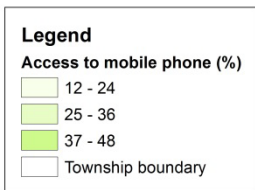
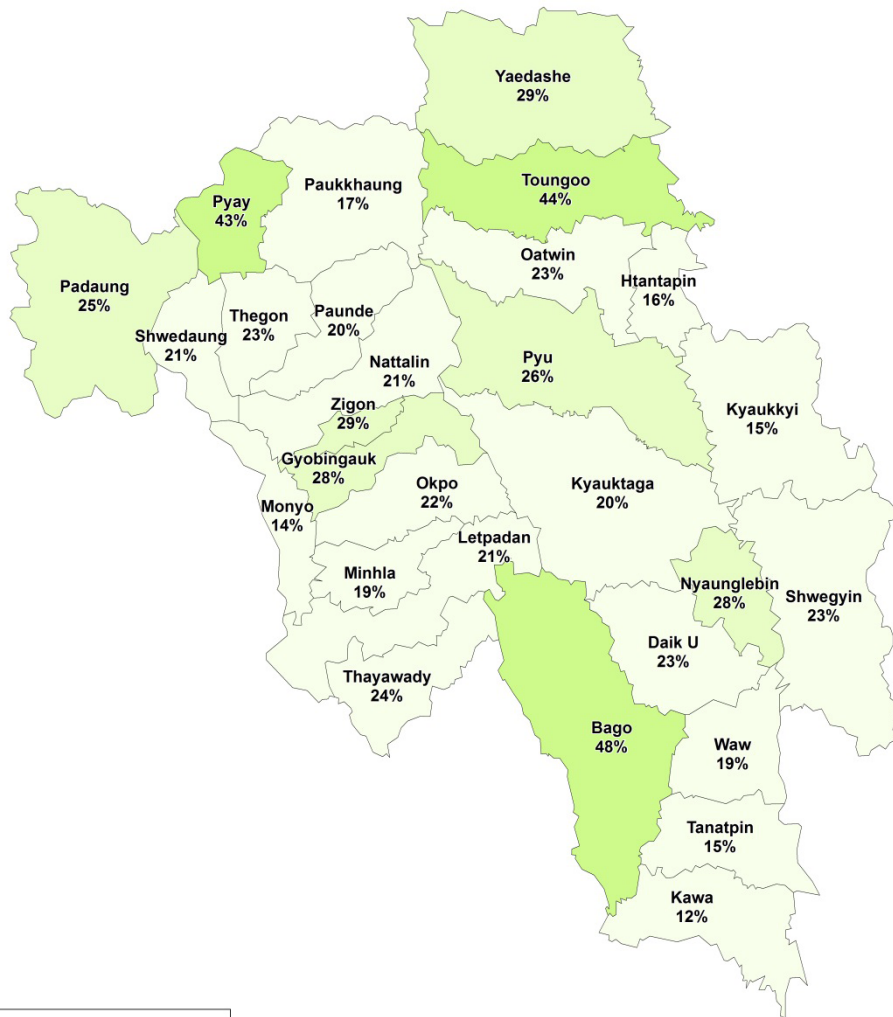
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	33,564	47.4	51.8	2.9	21.4	1.1	3.9	26.0	0.2
Urban	4,518	37.9	77.9	7.9	46.1	3.8	11.3	13.7	1.0
Rural	29,046	48.9	47.8	2.1	17.6	0.6	2.8	28.0	0.1

- Some 51.8 per cent of the households in Shwedaung Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 77.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 48.9 per cent have access to radio.



- In Shwedaung Township, some 51.8 per cent of the households have access to television and about half of households (47.4%) 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%
Shwedaung Township	: 21.4%

- Only 21.4 per cent of the households in Shwedaung Township reported having mobile phones and compared to other townships in Bago Region, it is low.

Transportation items

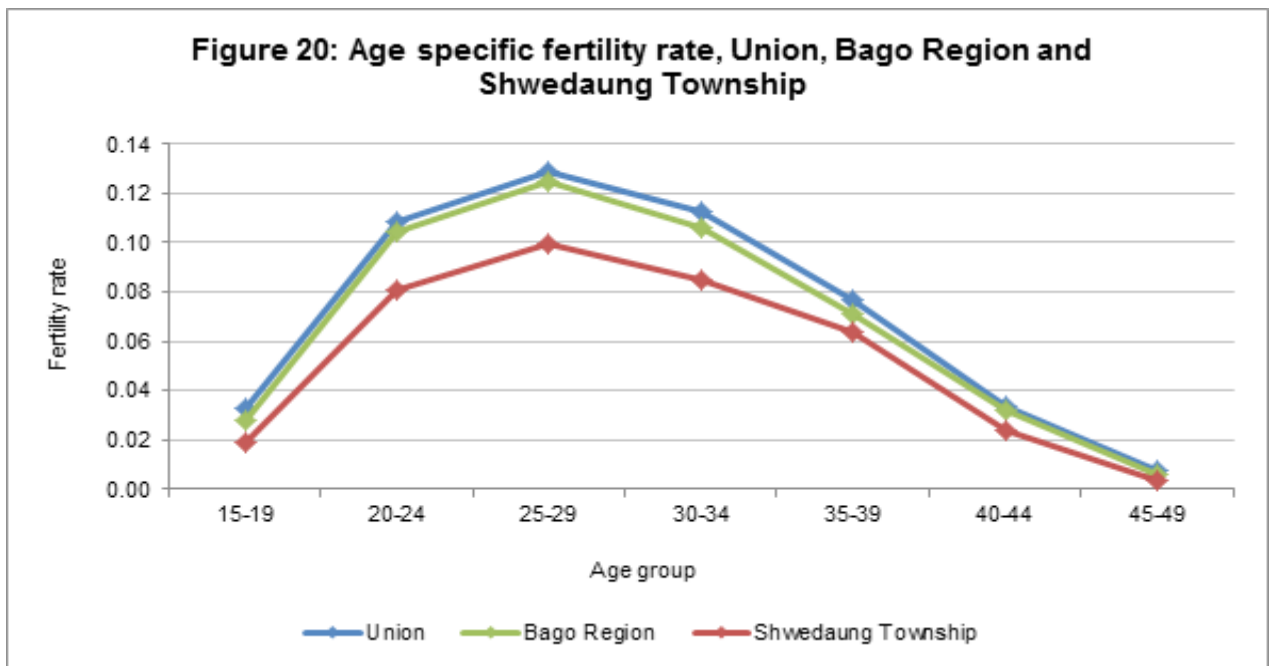
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Shwedaung Township	33,564	290	11,391	18,133	323	1,209	209	10,635
Urban	4,518	127	1,988	3,391	66	13	20	77
Rural	29,046	163	9,403	14,742	257	1,196	189	10,558

- In Shwedaung Township, 54.0 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 33.9 per cent of households having motorcycle/ moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycles as a means of transport.

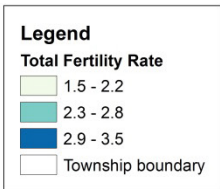
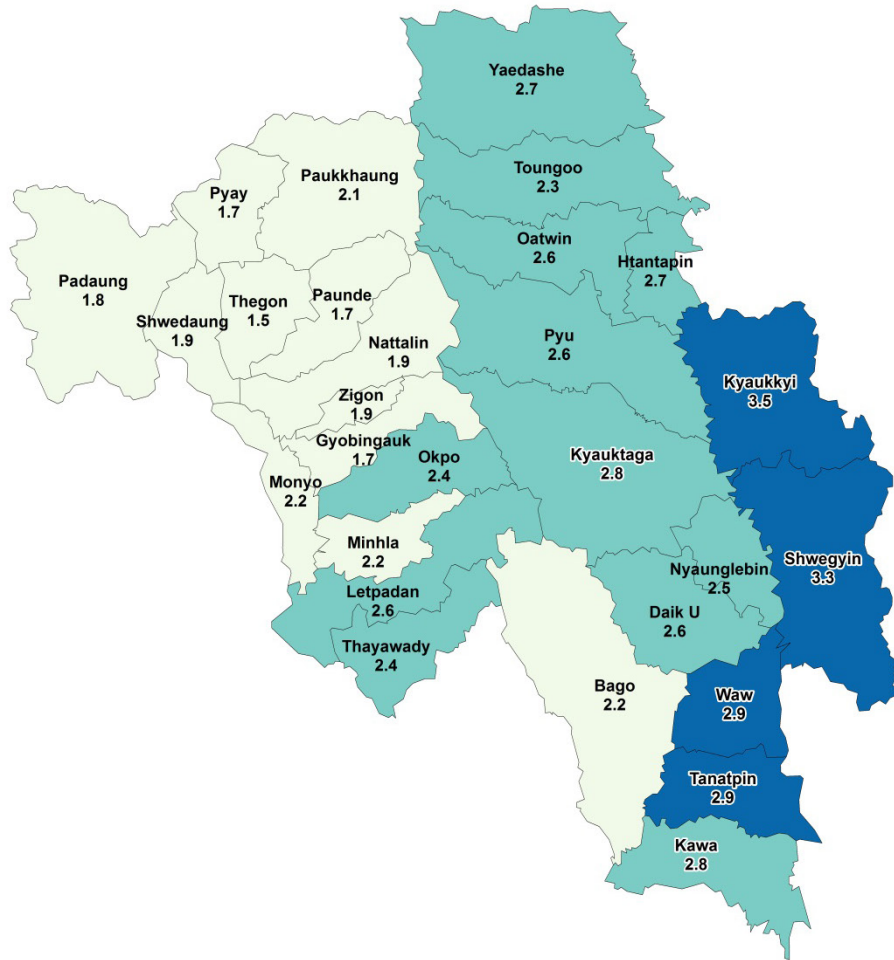
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.9 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



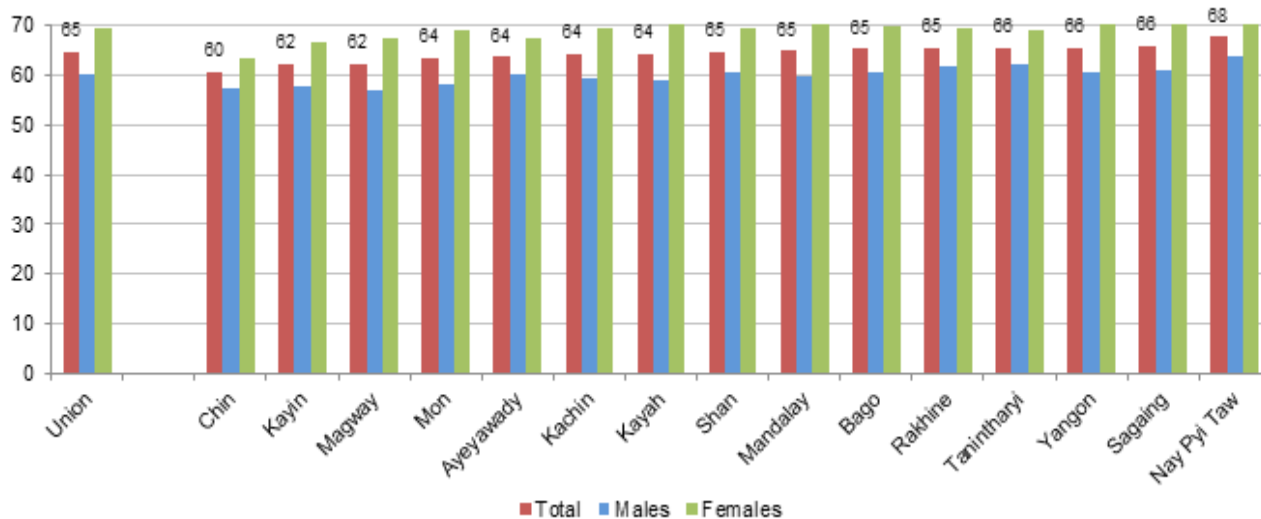
Union : 2.5%

Bago Region : 2.4%

Pyay District : 1.8%

Shwedaung Township : 1.9%

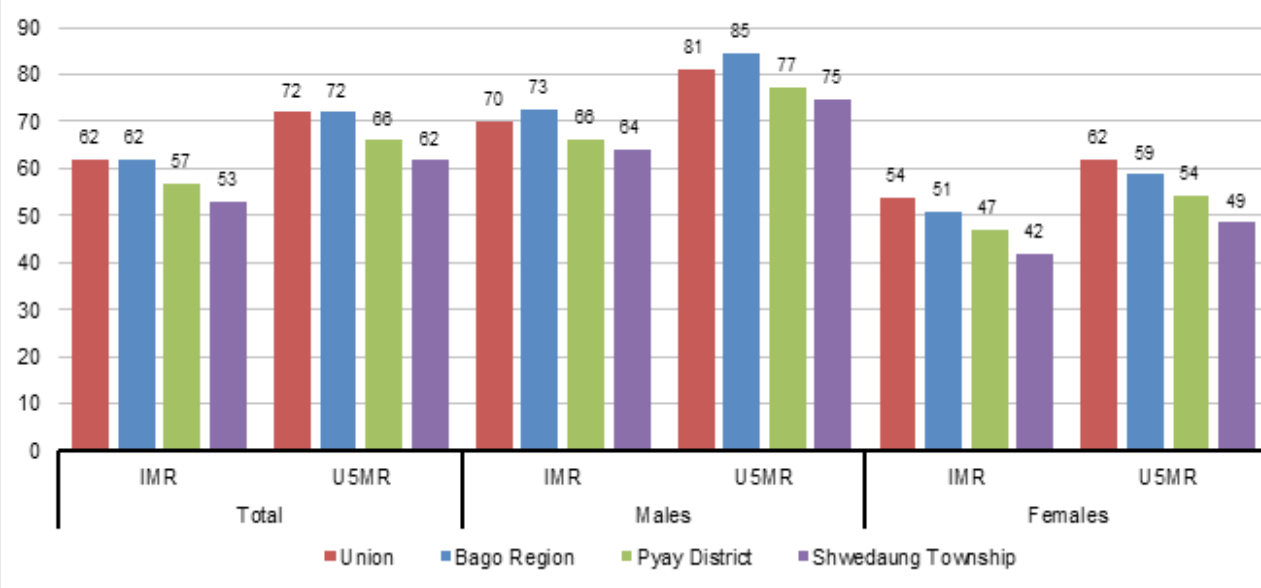
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

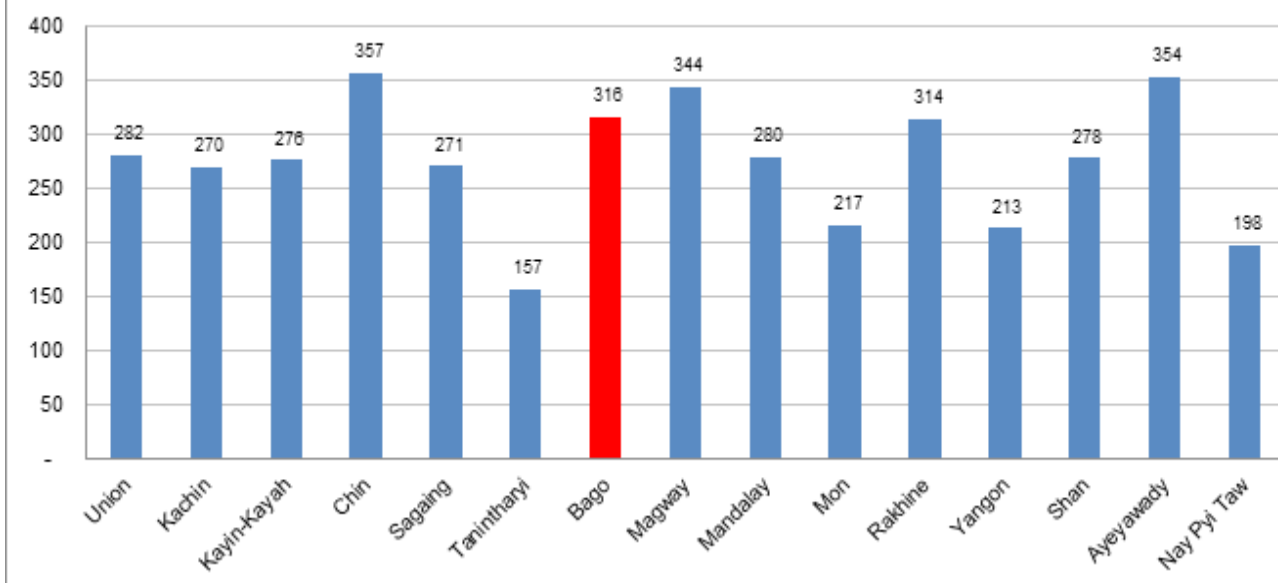
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- 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 Shwedaung Township are lower than those in Bago Region and Pyay District. The Infant mortality in Shwedaung is 53 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 62 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.

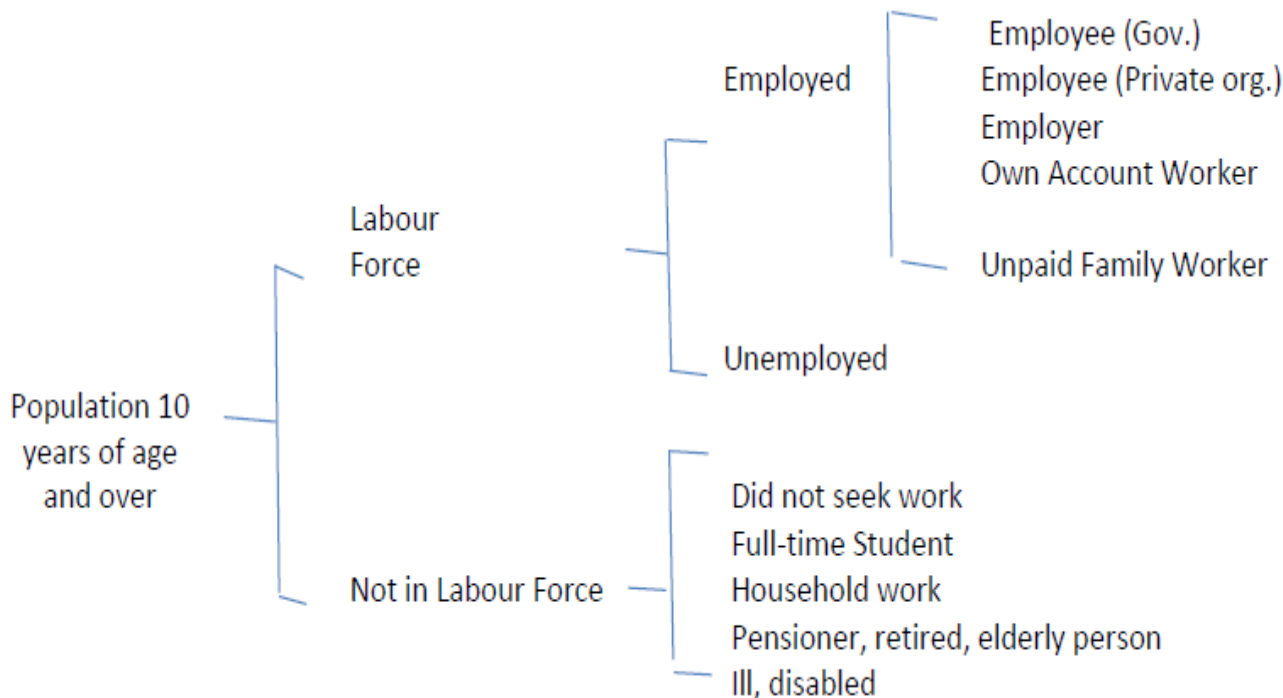
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

