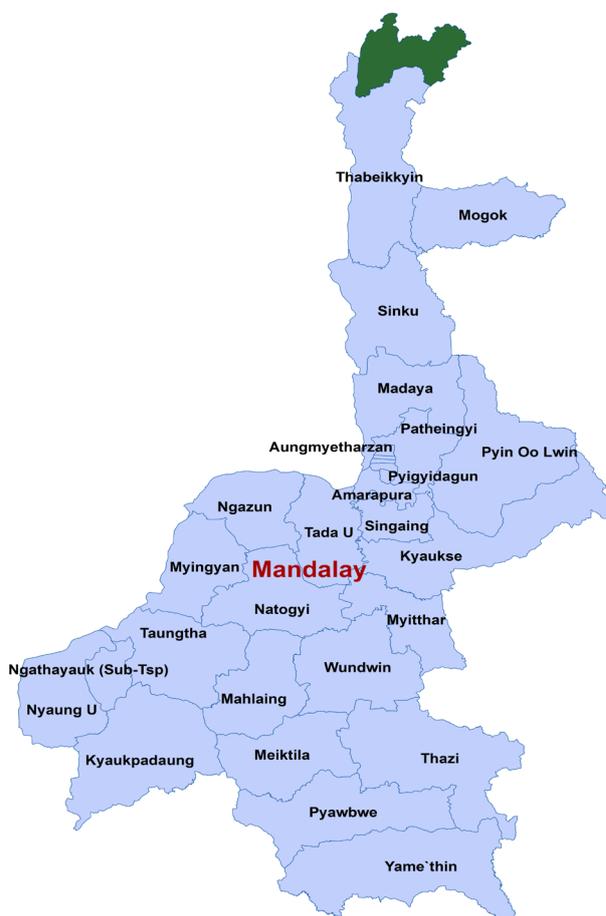




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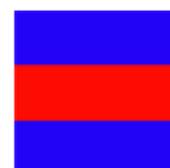
The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census MANDALAY REGION, PYIN OO LWIN DISTRICT

Tagaung Sub-Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Mandalay Region, Pyin Oo Lwin District

Tagaung Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1 : Map of Mandalay Region, showing the townships



Tagaung Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	35,870 ²	
Population males	17,609 (49.1%)	
Population females	18,261 (50.9%)	
Percentage of urban population	22.7%	
Area (Km²)	760.7 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	47.2 persons	
Median age	23.5 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	5	
Number of private households	7,392	
Percentage of female headed households	13.9%	
Mean household size	4.5 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	56.3	
Child dependency ratio	51.2	
Old dependency ratio	5.1	
Ageing index	9.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	96	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	94.0%	
Male	97.0%	
Female	91.2%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	753	2.1
Walking	238	0.7
Seeing	411	1.1
Hearing	171	0.5
Remembering	174	0.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	16,750	59.5	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	105	0.4	
National Registration	552	2.0	
Religious	90	0.3	
Temporary Registration	44	0.2	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	10,584	37.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	68.5%	90.7%	47.2%
Unemployment rate	3.2%	2.7%	4.0%
Employment to population ratio	66.3%	88.2%	45.3%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	6,643	89.9	
Renter	248	3.4	
Provided free (individually)	317	4.3	
Government quarters	82	1.1	
Private company quarters	72	1.0	
Other	30	0.4	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.3%		73.6%
Bamboo	81.6%	44.5%	0.6%
Earth	0.1%	2.6%	
Wood	12.2%	48.8%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		25.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	4.1%	3.6%	<0.1%
Other	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.1	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	6,034	81.6	
Charcoal	1,321	17.9	
Coal	*	0.2	
Other	*	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	378	5.1
Kerosene	*	0.2
Candle	1,066	14.4
Battery	2,914	39.4
Generator (private)	739	10.0
Water mill (private)	*	0.3
Solar system/energy	1,692	22.9
Other	570	7.7
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.3
Tube well, borehole	3,735	50.5
Protected well/spring	409	5.5
Bottled/purifier water	51	0.7
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	4,212	57.0
Unprotected well/spring	237	3.2
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	2,622	35.5
Waterfall/rainwater	20	0.2
Other	297	4.0
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	3,180	43.0
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	20	0.3
Tube well, borehole	4,047	54.7
Protected well/spring	353	4.8
Unprotected well/spring	257	3.5
Pool/pond/lake	105	1.4
River/stream/canal	2,282	30.9
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	27	0.4
Other	298	4.0

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	26	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	4,359	59.0
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>4,385</i>	<i>59.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	315	4.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	44	0.5
Other	42	0.6
None	2,606	35.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,116	28.6
Television	2,560	34.6
Landline phone	327	4.4
Mobile phone	986	13.3
Computer	46	0.6
Internet at home	65	0.9
Households with none of the items	3,410	46.1
Households with all of the items	*	<0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	149	2.0
Motorcycle/Moped	4,026	54.5
Bicycle	1,313	17.8
4-Wheel tractor	138	1.9
Canoe/Boat	677	9.2
Motor boat	518	7.0
Cart (bullock)	3,756	50.8

Note: ¹ Population figures for Tagaung Sub-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 Tagaung Sub-Township in Mandalay Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Tagaung Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	35,870 *		
Males	17,609		
Females	18,261		
Sex ratio	96 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	22.7 %		
Area (Km ²)	760.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	47.2 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	5		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	33,573	7,921	25,652
Number of conventional households	7,392	1,793	5,599
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Tagaung Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 96 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (22.7%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Tagaung Sub-Township is 47 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Tagaung Sub-Township. This is slightly higher than to the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	7,392	35,870	17,609	18,261
	Ward	1,793	8,135	3,957	4,178
1	Ta Kaung (1)(W)	871	3,822	1,852	1,970
2	Ta Kaung (2)(W)	608	2,849	1,398	1,451
3	Ta Kaung (3)(W)	314	1,464	707	757
	Village Tract	5,599	27,735	13,652	14,083
1	Ma Gyi Kone (Ta Kaung Sub-tsp)(VT)	1,455	6,875	3,438	3,437
2	Inn Net (Ta Kaung Sub-tsp)(VT)	1,583	7,336	3,536	3,800
3	Kyauk Aing (Ta Kaung Sub-tsp)(VT)	587	3,269	1,686	1,583
4	Maing Daing (Ta Kaung Sub-tsp)(VT)	714	3,525	1,786	1,739
5	Hpone Kone (Ta Kaung Sub-tsp)(VT)	1,260	6,730	3,206	3,524

Tagaung Sub-Township (Pyin Oo Lwin District, Mandalay Region)

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Tagaung Sub-Township

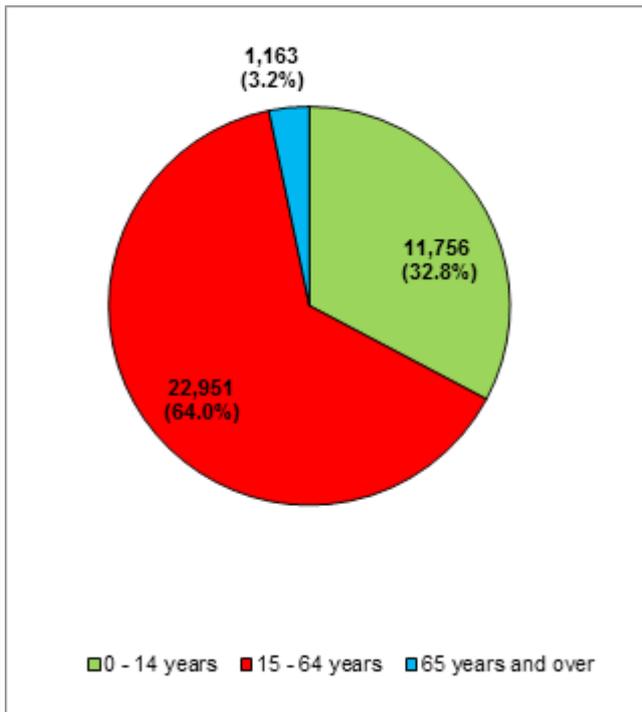
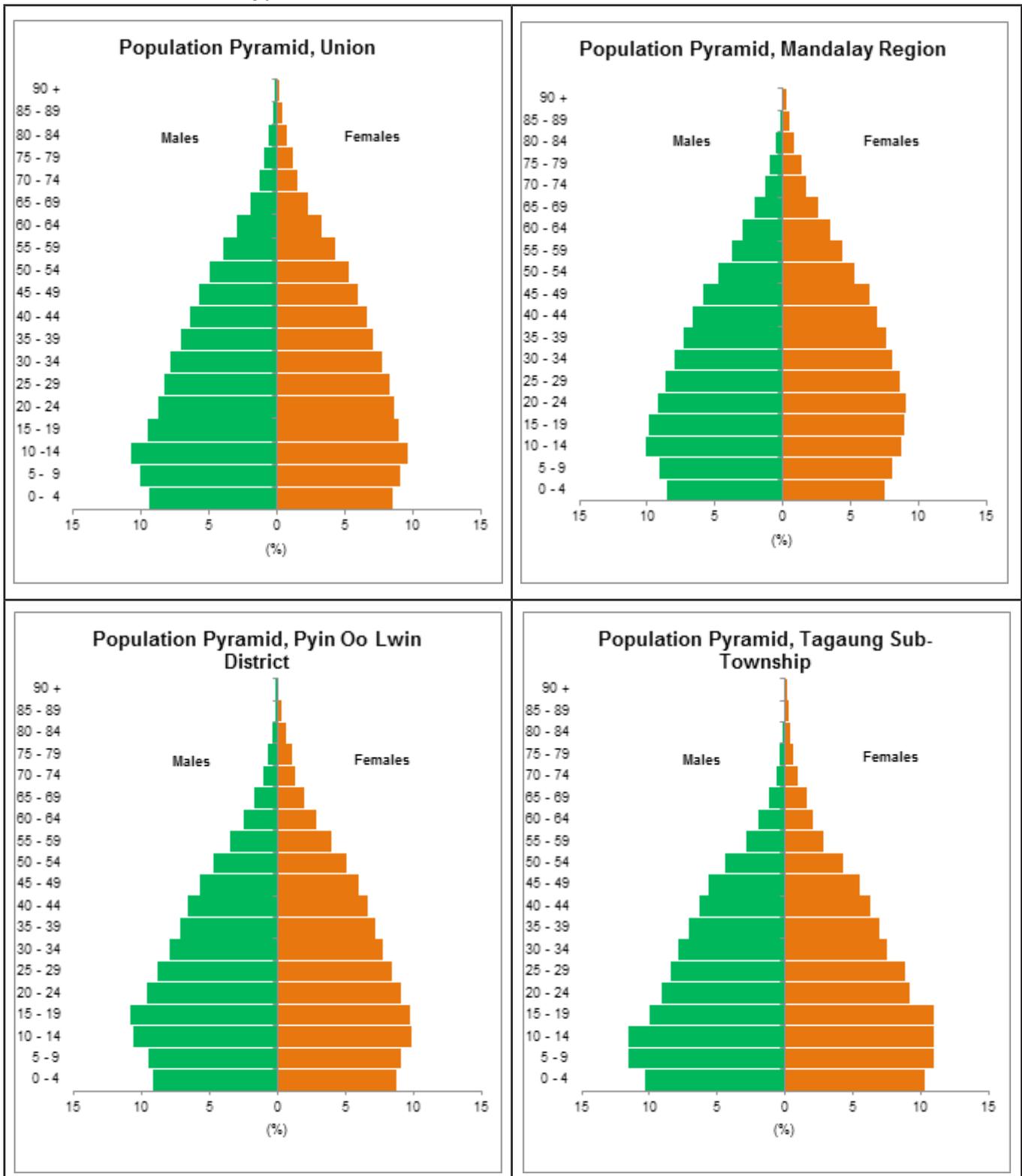


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Tagaung Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	35,870	17,609	18,261
0 - 4	3,697	1,819	1,878
5 - 9	4,034	2,042	1,992
10 - 14	4,025	2,030	1,995
15 - 19	3,750	1,761	1,989
20 - 24	3,272	1,595	1,677
25 - 29	3,112	1,491	1,621
30 - 34	2,766	1,392	1,374
35 - 39	2,510	1,254	1,256
40 - 44	2,257	1,121	1,136
45 - 49	1,985	994	991
50 - 54	1,553	776	777
55 - 59	1,020	509	511
60 - 64	726	357	369
65 - 69	496	213	283
70 - 74	286	113	173
75 - 79	194	83	111
80 - 84	106	35	71
85 - 89	60	16	44
90 +	21	8	13

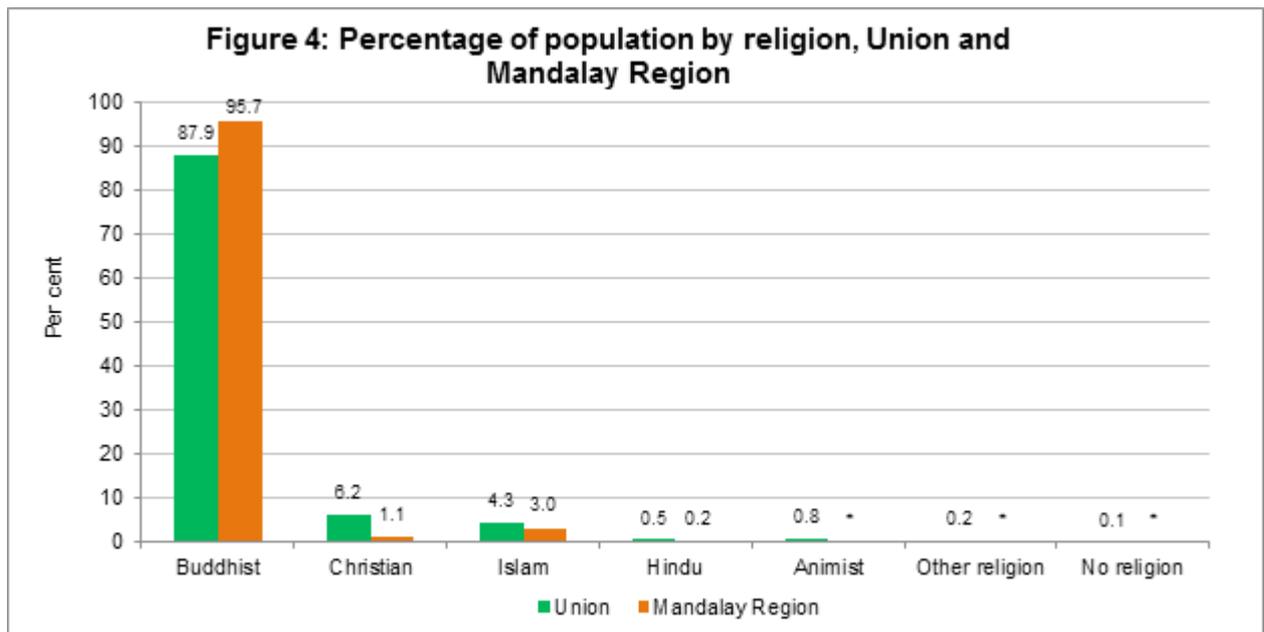
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Tagaung Sub-Township is 64.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Tagaung Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Tagaung Sub-Township.
- Except the age groups 5-9, 10-14 and 30-34, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Mandalay Region, it is 95.7% Buddhist, 1.1% Christian, 3.0% Islam, 0.2% Hindu, and less than 0.1% each for Animist, Other religion and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	765	387	378	249	112	137
6	759	356	403	598	284	314
7	814	414	400	679	345	334
8	728	356	372	611	294	317
9	750	383	367	630	317	313
10	754	356	398	624	292	332
11	688	327	361	538	263	275
12	770	379	391	546	282	264
13	795	383	412	476	226	250
14	737	371	366	336	175	161
15	675	314	361	201	99	102
16	654	315	339	147	71	76
17	711	329	382	110	50	60
18	801	364	437	88	45	43
19	614	293	321	53	23	30
20	721	345	376	38	19	19
21	547	252	295	33	17	16
22	590	294	296	20	10	10
23	634	322	312	16	6	10
24	469	220	249	5	2	3
25	684	333	351	12	8	4
26	521	245	276	2	-	2
27	584	282	302	7	6	1
28	579	262	317	4	2	2
29	468	219	249	3	2	1

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Mandalay Region and Tagaung Sub -Township

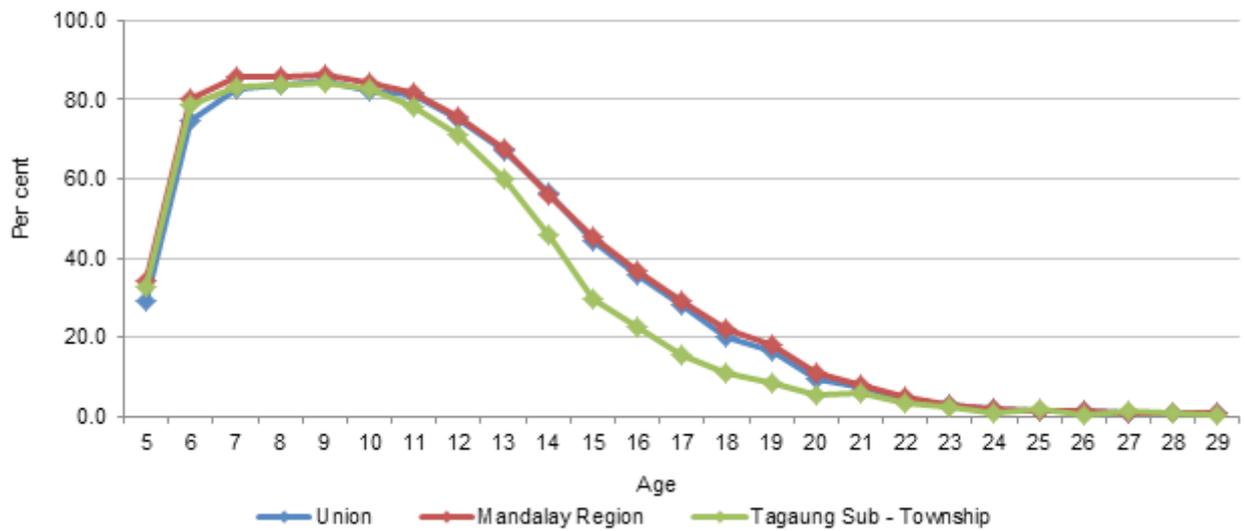
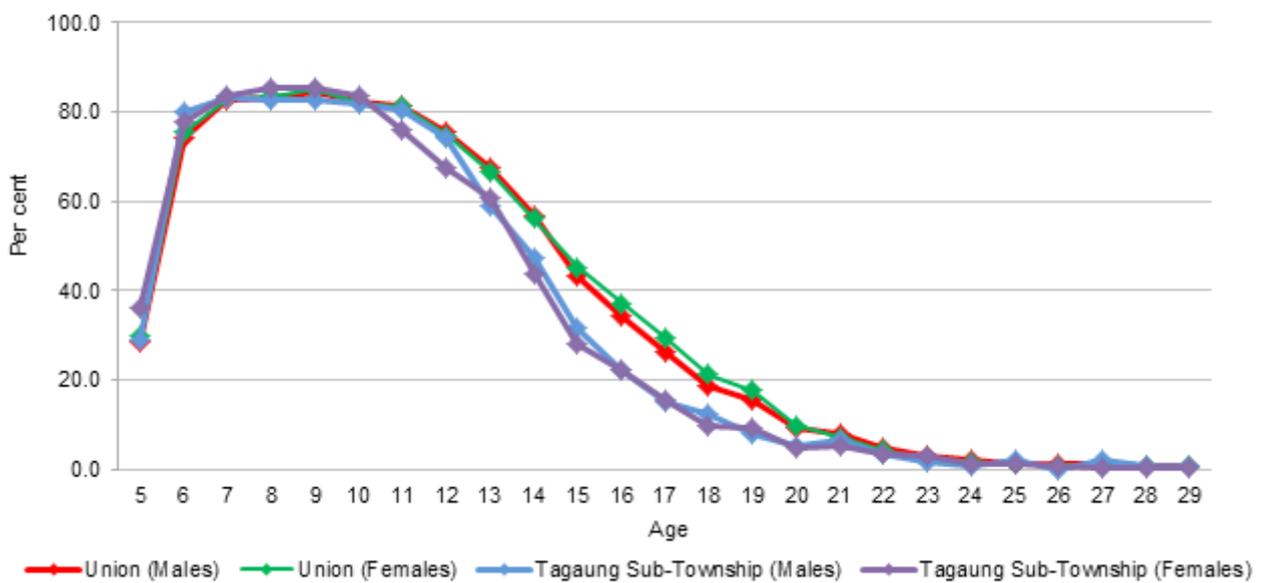
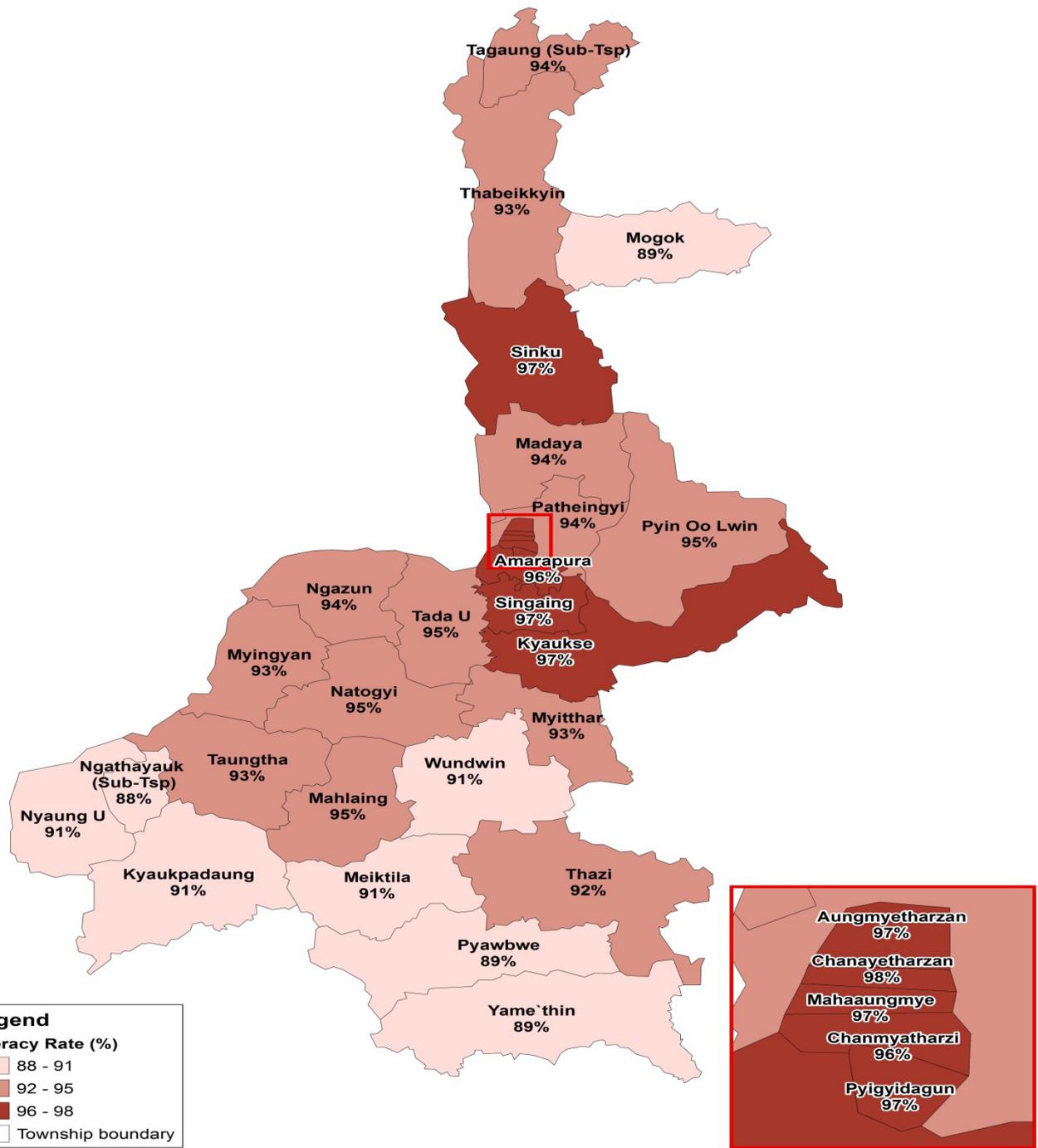


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Tagaung Sub- Township



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

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



Union	: 89.5%
Mandalay Region	: 93.8%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 93.9%
Tagaung Sub-Township	: 94.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	6,416	97.4
Males	3,048	97.7
Females	3,368	97.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Tagaung Sub-Township is 94.0 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Mandalay Region (93.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.2 per cent and for the males it is 97.0 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.4 per cent with 97.1 per cent for females and 97.7 per cent for males.

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

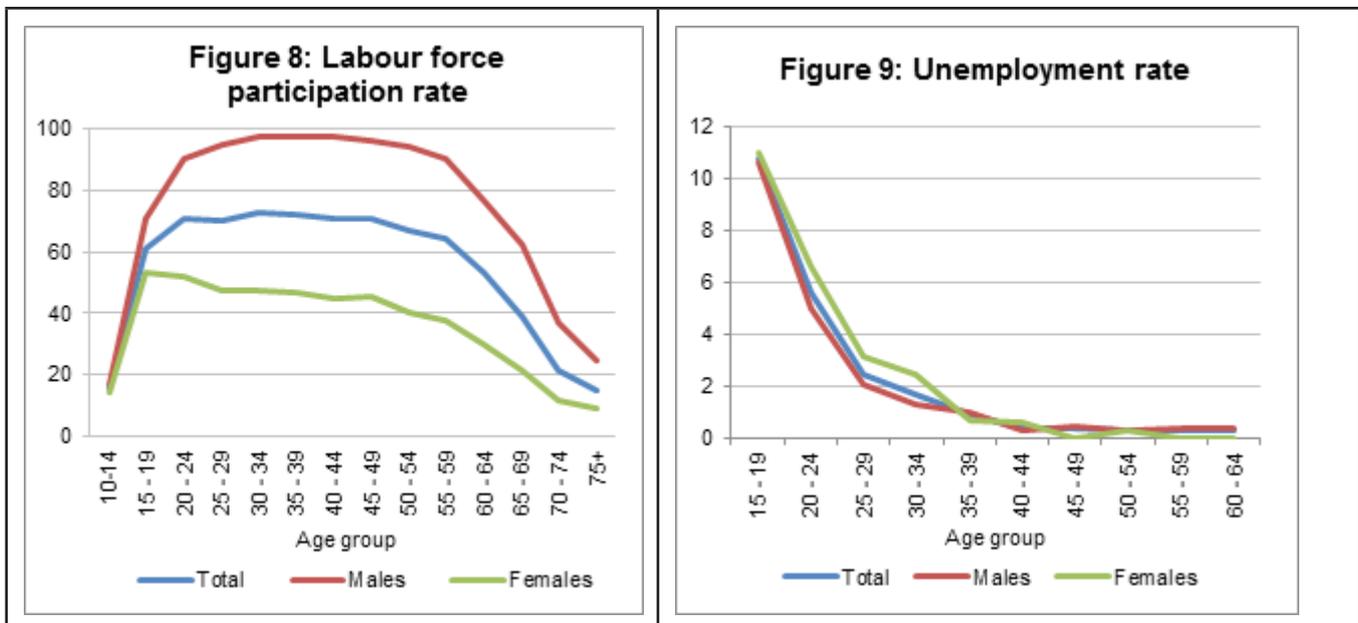
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	17,092	2,590	15.2	4,547	5,202	2,964	1,071	33	656	10	7	12
Urban	4,071	625	15.4	756	1,011	876	432	14	348	6	3	-
Rural	13,021	1,965	15.1	3,791	4,191	2,088	639	19	308	4	4	12
Males	8,362	1,041	12.4	1,831	2,559	1,863	684	24	339	6	7	8
Females	8,730	1,549	17.7	2,716	2,643	1,101	387	9	317	4	-	4

- Some 15.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 15.1 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 12.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 17.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 30.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.8 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	15.5	16.8	14.1	14.4	16.4	12.1
15 - 19	61.4	70.9	53.0	10.8	10.6	11.0
20 - 24	70.8	90.5	52.1	5.6	5.0	6.6
25 - 29	70.3	94.9	47.7	2.5	2.1	3.2
30 - 34	72.6	97.7	47.2	1.7	1.3	2.5
35 - 39	72.1	97.3	46.9	0.9	1.0	0.7
40 - 44	71.1	97.4	45.1	0.4	0.3	0.6
45 - 49	71.0	96.3	45.7	0.4	0.5	-
50 - 54	67.2	94.1	40.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
55 - 59	64.1	90.6	37.8	0.3	0.4	-
60 - 64	53.0	76.8	30.1	0.3	0.4	-
65 - 69	39.1	62.4	21.6	0.5	0.8	-
70 - 74	21.7	37.2	11.6	-	-	-
75 +	14.7	24.6	8.8	-	-	-
15 - 24	65.8	80.2	52.6	8.2	7.6	9.0
15 - 64	68.5	90.7	47.2	3.2	2.7	4.0



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Tagaung Sub-Township is 68.5 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 47.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.7 per cent.
- In Tagaung Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 15.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Tagaung Sub-Township is 3.2 per cent. There is difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (2.7%) and for females (4.0%).
- 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

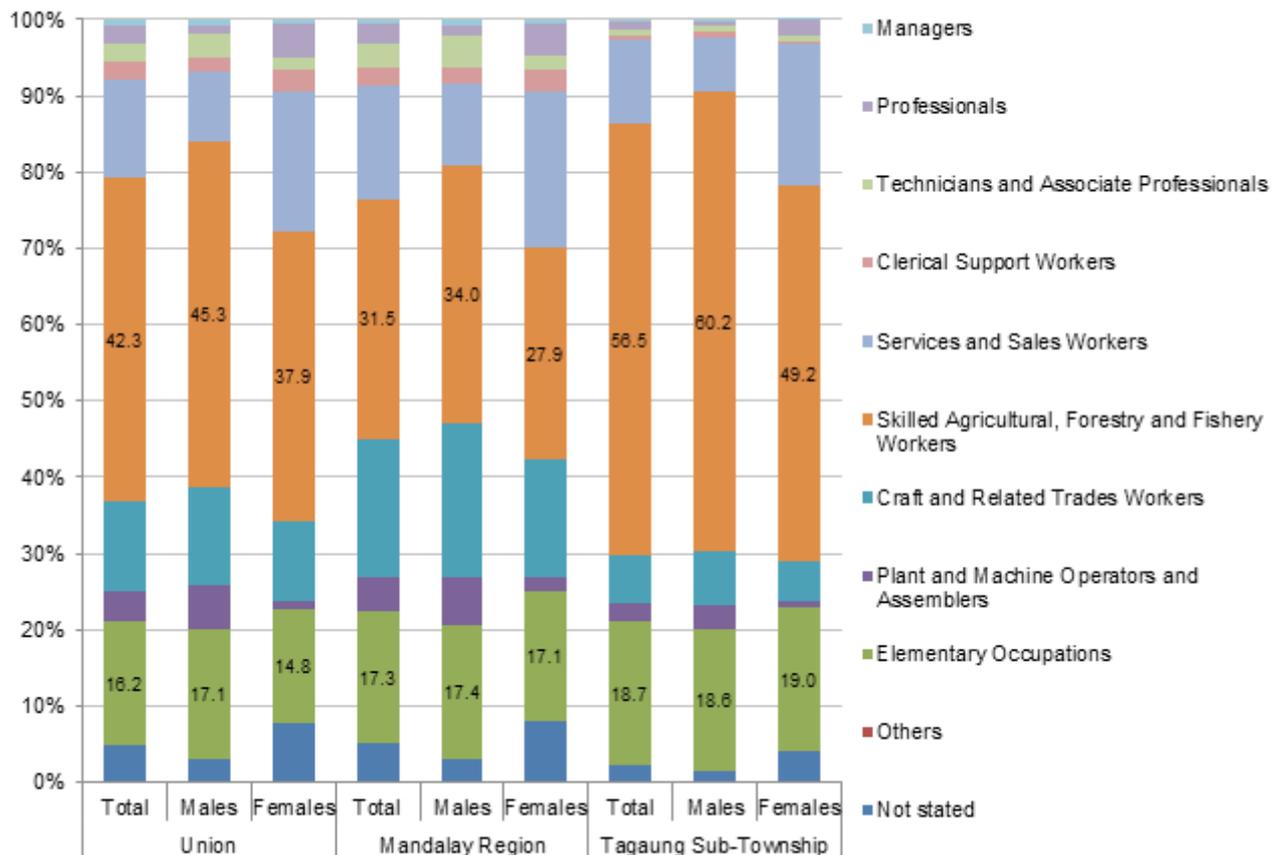
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	11,481	0.9	31.8	52.8	8.0	1.1	5.4
Males	2,996	2.4	60.2	8.7	10.7	2.3	15.7
Females	8,485	0.4	21.7	68.3	7.1	0.6	1.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 60.2 per cent of males are full time students while 68.3 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	13,861	9,192	4,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	28	24	4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Professionals	149	56	93	1.1	0.6	2.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	109	71	38	0.8	0.8	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	78	64	14	0.6	0.7	0.3
Services and Sales Workers	1,534	666	868	11.1	7.2	18.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	7,836	5,537	2,299	56.5	60.2	49.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	891	650	241	6.4	7.1	5.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	318	280	38	2.3	3.0	0.8
Elementary Occupations	2,594	1,709	885	18.7	18.6	19.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	324	135	189	2.3	1.5	4.0

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



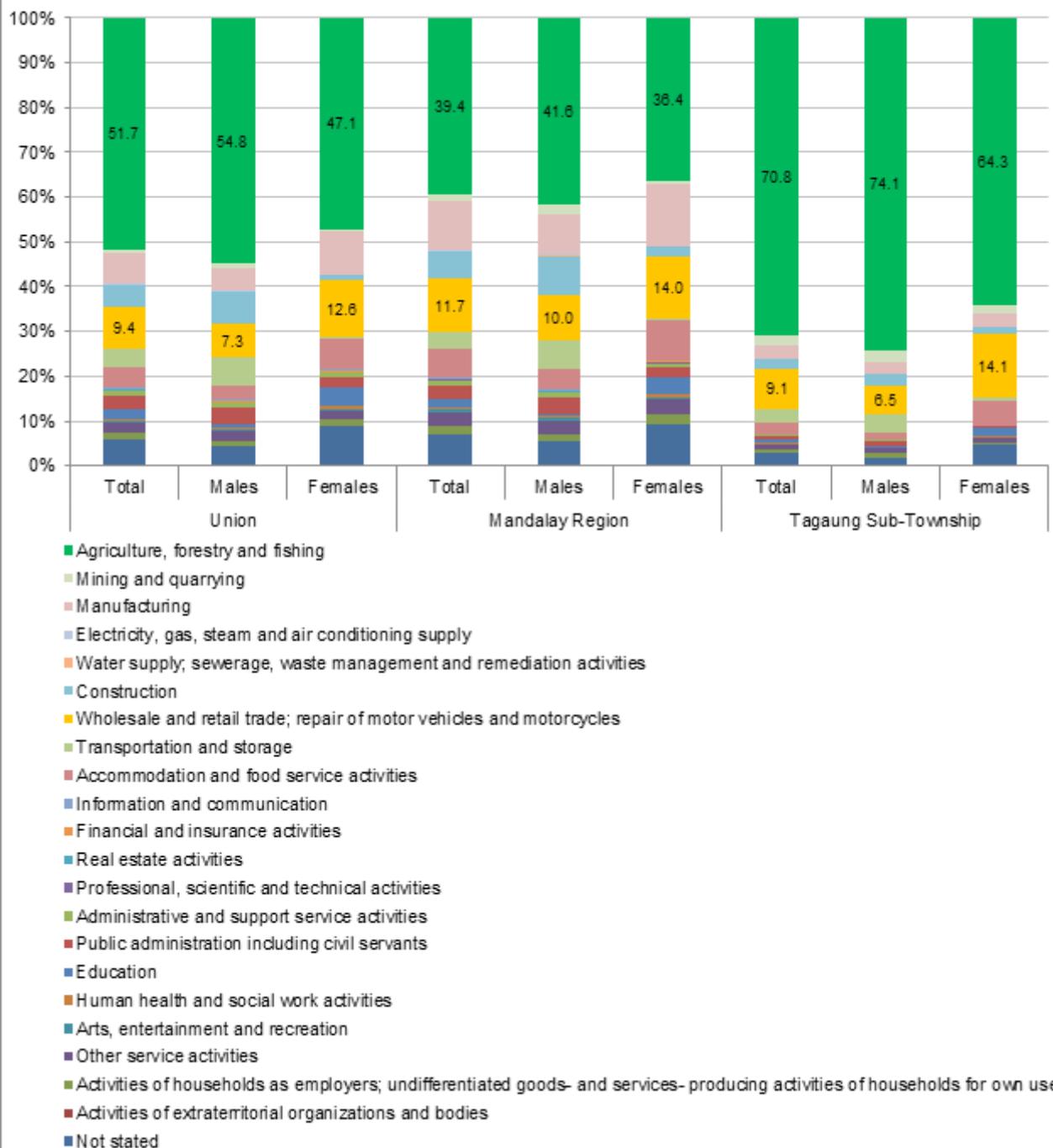
- In Tagaung Sub-Township, 56.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 18.7 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 60.2 per cent of males and 49.2 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Mandalay Region, 31.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 17.3 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	13,861	9,192	4,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,813	6,811	3,002	70.8	74.1	64.3
Mining and quarrying	336	255	81	2.4	2.8	1.7
Manufacturing	380	233	147	2.7	2.5	3.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8	8	-	0.1	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6	6	-	*	0.1	-
Construction	296	226	70	2.1	2.5	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,258	600	658	9.1	6.5	14.1
Transportation and storage	405	364	41	2.9	4.0	0.9
Accommodation and food service activities	383	132	251	2.8	1.4	5.4
Information and communication	10	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7	7	-	0.1	0.1	-
Administrative and support service activities	43	37	6	0.3	0.4	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	98	89	9	0.7	1.0	0.2
Education	129	38	91	0.9	0.4	1.9
Human health and social work activities	37	20	17	0.3	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6	5	1	*	0.1	*
Other service activities	146	103	43	1.1	1.1	0.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	114	81	33	0.8	0.9	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	385	171	214	2.8	1.9	4.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



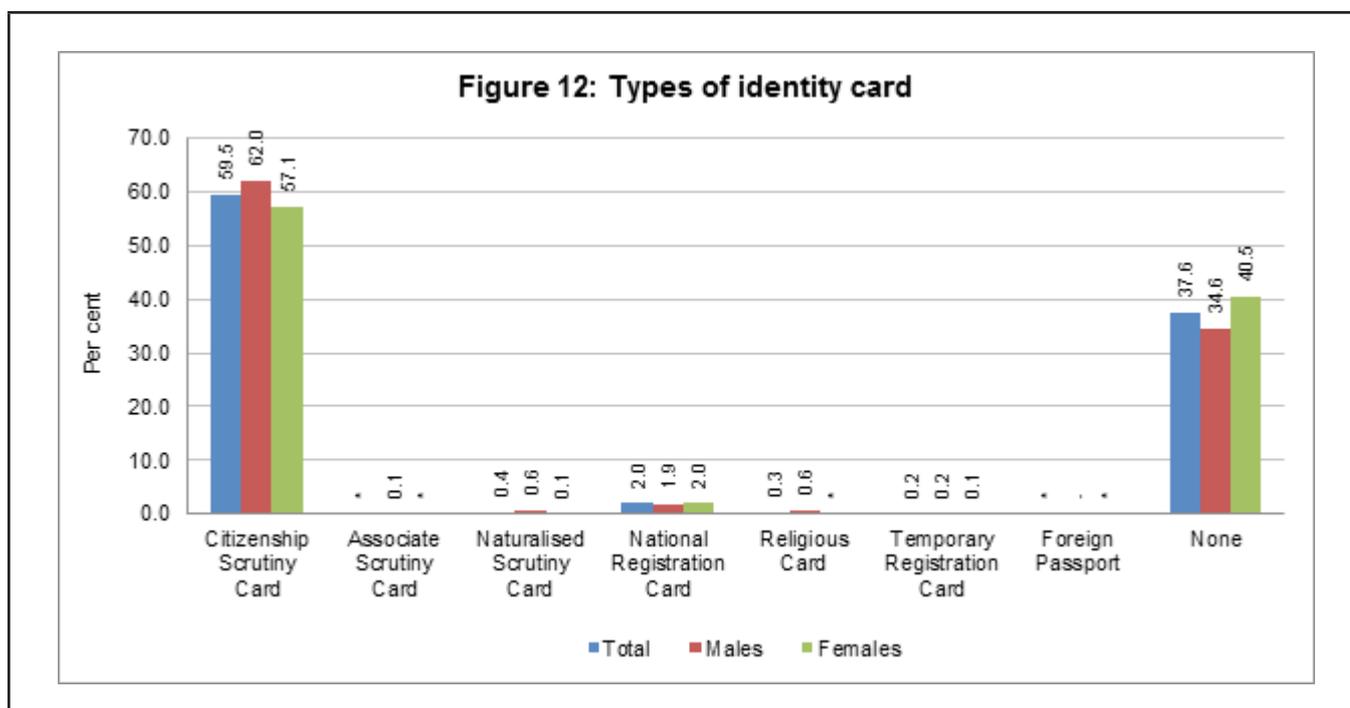
- In Tagaung Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 70.8 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 9.1 per cent.
- There are 74.1 per cent of males and 64.3 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Mandalay Region, there are 39.4 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 11.7 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	16,750	*	105	552	90	44	-	*	10,584
Urban	4,050	*	28	145	24	11	-	-	2,323
Rural	12,700	*	77	407	66	33	-	*	8,261
Males	8,527	*	84	260	84	28	-	-	4,758
Females	8,223	*	21	292	6	16	-	*	5,826

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Tagaung Sub-Township, 59.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 37.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 34.6 per cent of males and 40.5 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	35,870	35,117	753	2.1	411	171	238	174
0 - 4	3,697	3,684	13	0.4	3	2	8	2
5 - 9	4,034	4,003	31	0.8	5	7	12	18
10 - 14	4,025	3,984	41	1.0	10	3	12	24
15 - 19	3,750	3,721	29	0.8	4	8	12	14
20 - 24	3,272	3,235	37	1.1	8	8	12	16
25 - 29	3,112	3,080	32	1.0	10	6	11	8
30 - 34	2,766	2,739	27	1.0	10	7	7	4
35 - 39	2,510	2,479	31	1.2	15	5	9	4
40 - 44	2,257	2,216	41	1.8	25	8	10	5
45 - 49	1,985	1,907	78	3.9	54	9	17	6
50 - 54	1,553	1,495	58	3.7	35	11	16	10
55 - 59	1,020	964	56	5.5	34	14	13	6
60 - 64	726	668	58	8.0	38	17	12	9
65 - 69	496	432	64	12.9	50	20	20	9
70 - 74	286	233	53	18.5	38	12	20	13
75 - 79	194	145	49	25.3	32	13	17	8
80 - 84	106	81	25	23.6	17	9	16	7
85 - 89	60	38	22	36.7	18	9	8	8
90 +	21	13	8	38.1	5	3	6	3

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	17,609	17,261	348	2.0	183	81	108	76
0 - 4	1,819	1,815	4	0.2	2	1	1	-
5 - 9	2,042	2,023	19	0.9	2	3	11	9
10 - 14	2,030	2,010	20	1.0	4	3	5	12
15 - 19	1,761	1,747	14	0.8	2	4	6	8
20 - 24	1,595	1,577	18	1.1	4	3	4	10
25 - 29	1,491	1,473	18	1.2	6	3	8	3
30 - 34	1,392	1,380	12	0.9	5	3	2	2
35 - 39	1,254	1,239	15	1.2	6	2	6	2
40 - 44	1,121	1,103	18	1.6	9	3	6	-
45 - 49	994	956	38	3.8	25	8	8	3
50 - 54	776	747	29	3.7	17	6	7	3
55 - 59	509	477	32	6.3	22	6	9	2
60 - 64	357	332	25	7.0	18	5	7	4
65 - 69	213	187	26	12.2	18	8	10	4
70 - 74	113	93	20	17.7	14	7	4	4
75 - 79	83	60	23	27.7	16	8	5	2
80 - 84	35	28	7	20.0	5	3	5	4
85 - 89	16	7	9	56.3	8	4	4	4
90 +	8	7	1	12.5	-	1	-	-

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	18,261	17,856	405	2.2	228	90	130	98
0 - 4	1,878	1,869	9	0.5	1	1	7	2
5 - 9	1,992	1,980	12	0.6	3	4	1	9
10 - 14	1,995	1,974	21	1.1	6	-	7	12
15 - 19	1,989	1,974	15	0.8	2	4	6	6
20 - 24	1,677	1,658	19	1.1	4	5	8	6
25 - 29	1,621	1,607	14	0.9	4	3	3	5
30 - 34	1,374	1,359	15	1.1	5	4	5	2
35 - 39	1,256	1,240	16	1.3	9	3	3	2
40 - 44	1,136	1,113	23	2.0	16	5	4	5
45 - 49	991	951	40	4.0	29	1	9	3
50 - 54	777	748	29	3.7	18	5	9	7
55 - 59	511	487	24	4.7	12	8	4	4
60 - 64	369	336	33	8.9	20	12	5	5
65 - 69	283	245	38	13.4	32	12	10	5
70 - 74	173	140	33	19.1	24	5	16	9
75 - 79	111	85	26	23.4	16	5	12	6
80 - 84	71	53	18	25.4	12	6	11	3
85 - 89	44	31	13	29.5	10	5	4	4
90 +	13	6	7	53.8	5	2	6	3

- Two in every 100 persons in Tagaung Sub-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 70.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

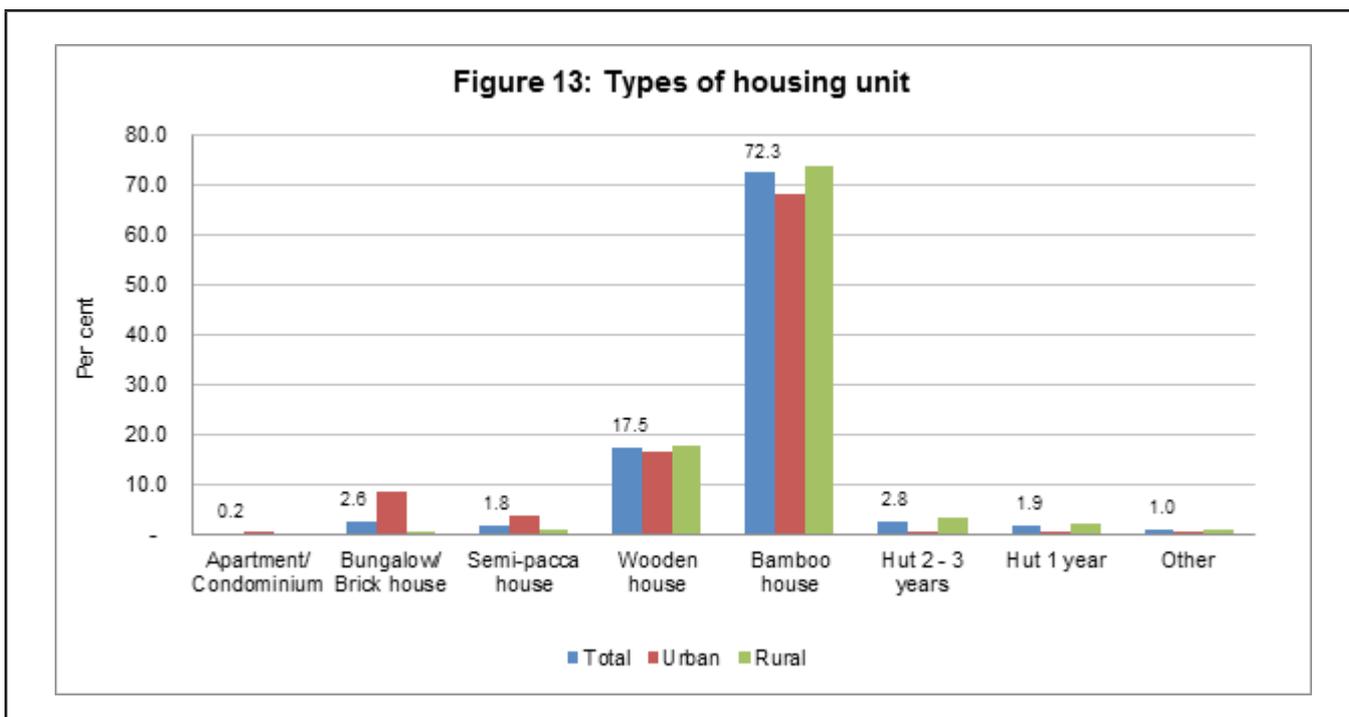
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	7,392	0.2	2.6	1.8	17.5	72.3	2.8	1.9	1.0
Urban	1,793	0.8	8.5	3.9	16.6	68.2	0.7	0.5	0.8
Rural	5,599	*	0.7	1.1	17.8	73.6	3.4	2.4	1.0

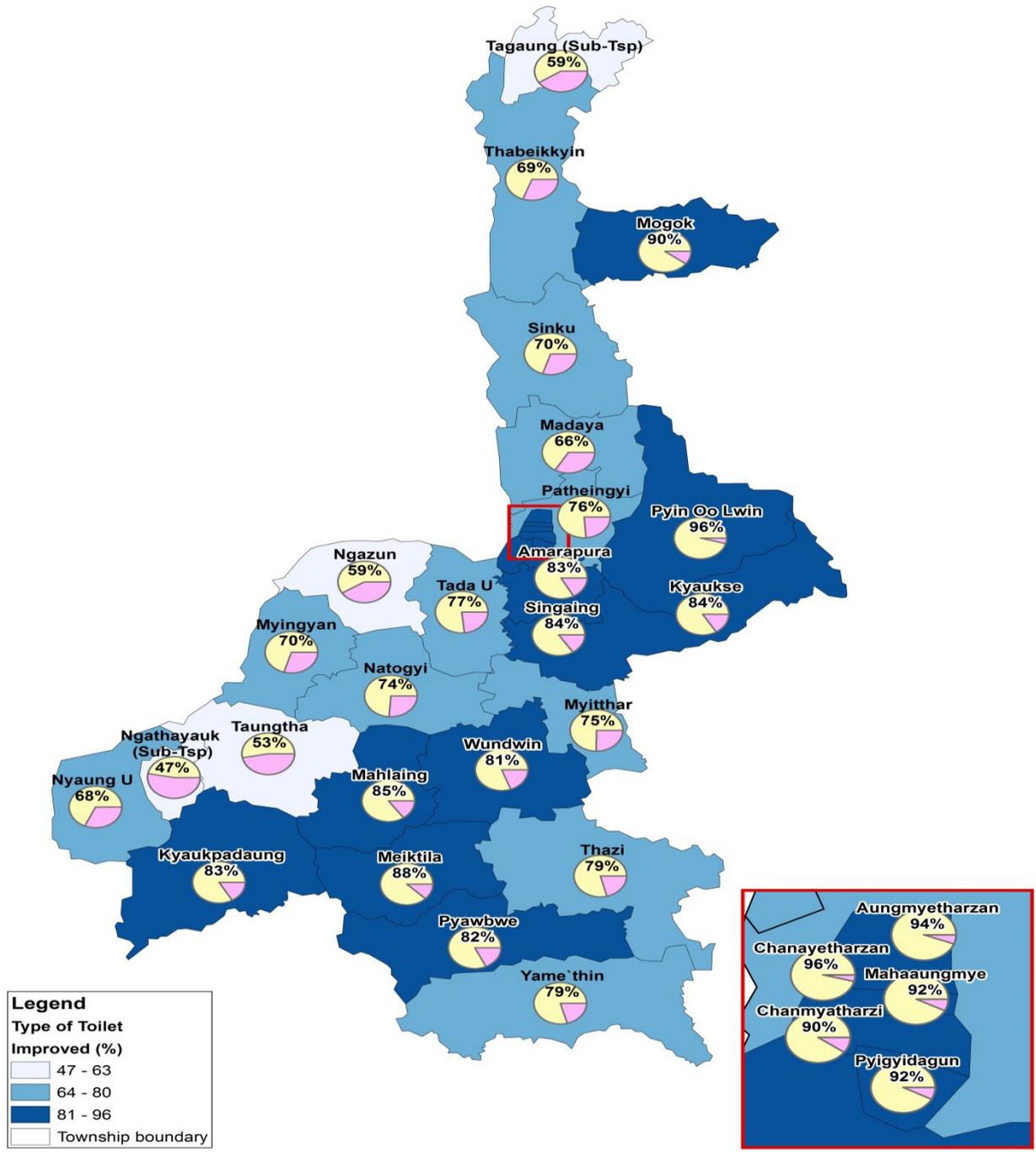
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Tagaung Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (72.3%) followed by households in wooden houses (17.5%).
- Some 68.2 per cent of urban households and 73.6 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Mandalay Region	: 79.8%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 78.2%
Tagaung Sub-Township	: 59.3%

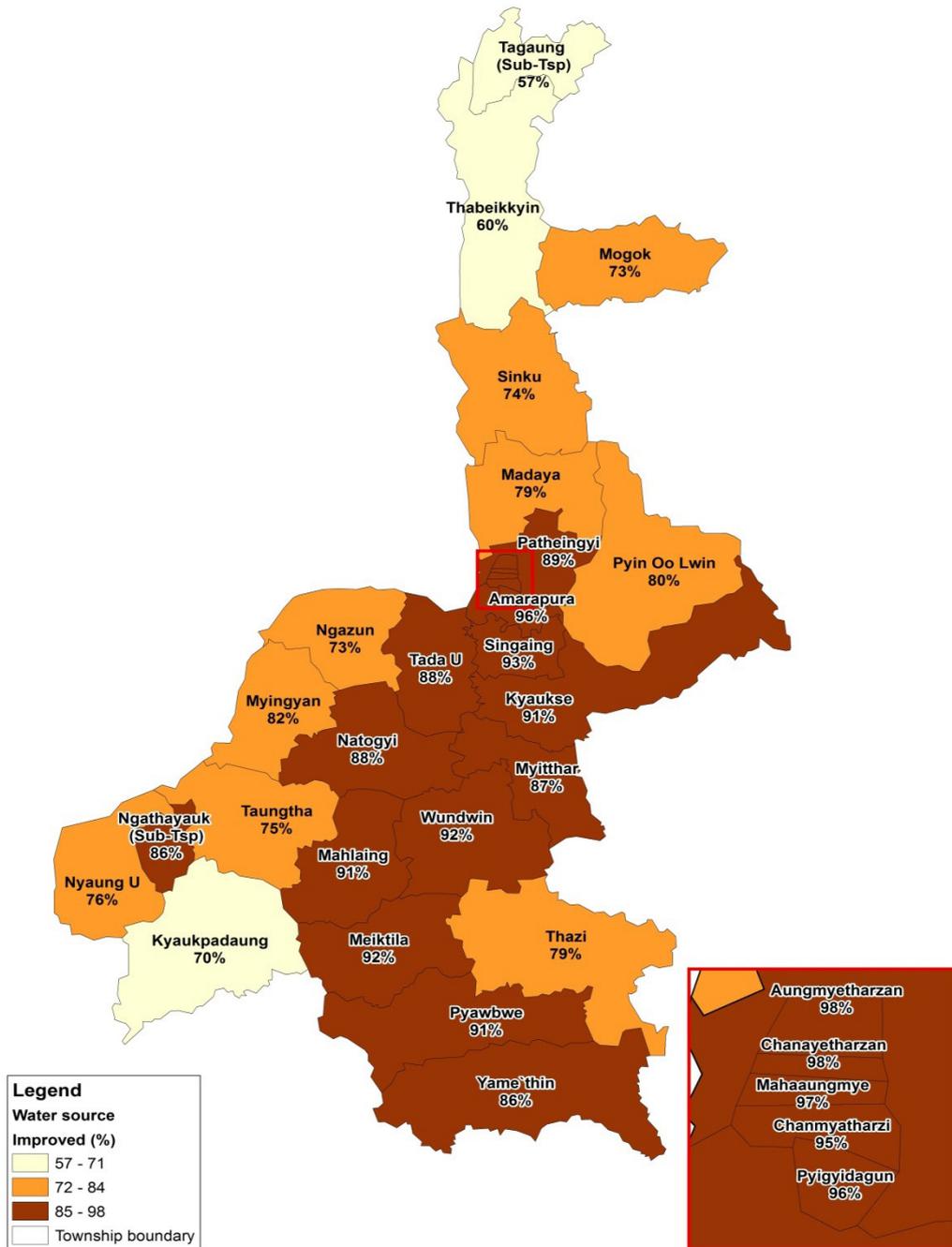
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	0.7	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		59.0	79.3	52.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>59.3</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>52.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		4.3	3.4	4.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.5	0.2	0.7
Other		0.6	2.1	0.1
None		35.3	14.3	42.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,392	1,793	5,599

- Some 59.3 per cent of the households in Tagaung Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (59.0%)).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Tagaung Sub-Township belongs to the lowest group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mandalay Region is 79.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 35.3 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Mandalay Region, it is 15.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Tagaung Sub-Township, 42.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Type of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Mandalay Region	: 85.6%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 74.3%
Tagaung Sub-Township	: 57.0%

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

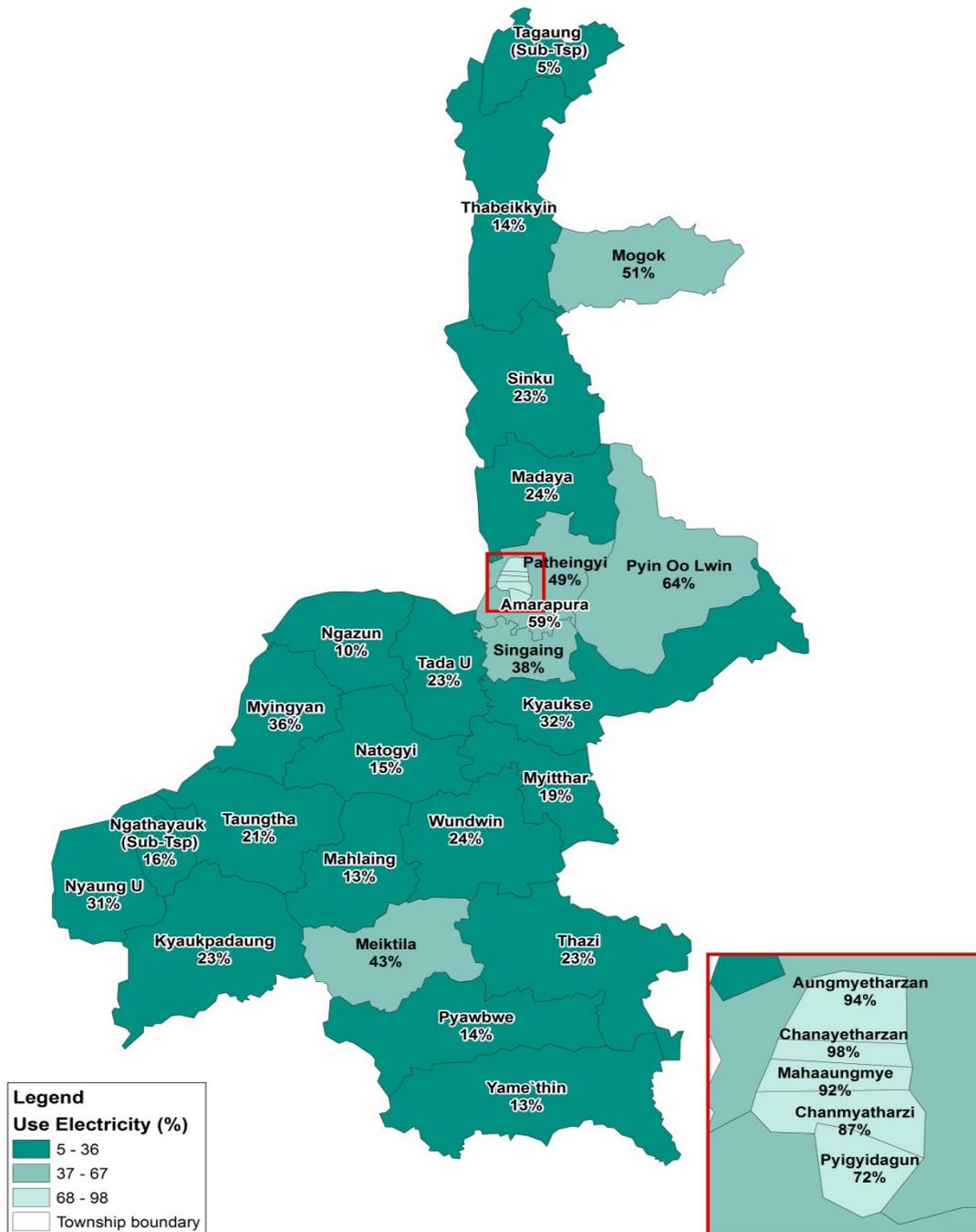
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		0.3	0.2	0.2
Tube well, borehole		50.5	29.1	57.4
Protected well/ Spring		5.5	7.6	4.9
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.7	0.7	0.7
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>57.0</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>63.2</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		3.2	0.8	4.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	0.2	*
River/stream/ canal		35.5	61.2	27.2
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.2	0.1	0.3
Other		4.0	0.1	5.3
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>43.0</i>	<i>62.4</i>	<i>36.8</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,392	1,793	5,599

- In Tagaung Sub-Township, 57.0 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, it is in the the lowest group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 50.5 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 35.5 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Some 43.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 36.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Mandalay Region	: 39.4%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 36.4%
Tagaung Sub-Township	: 5.1%

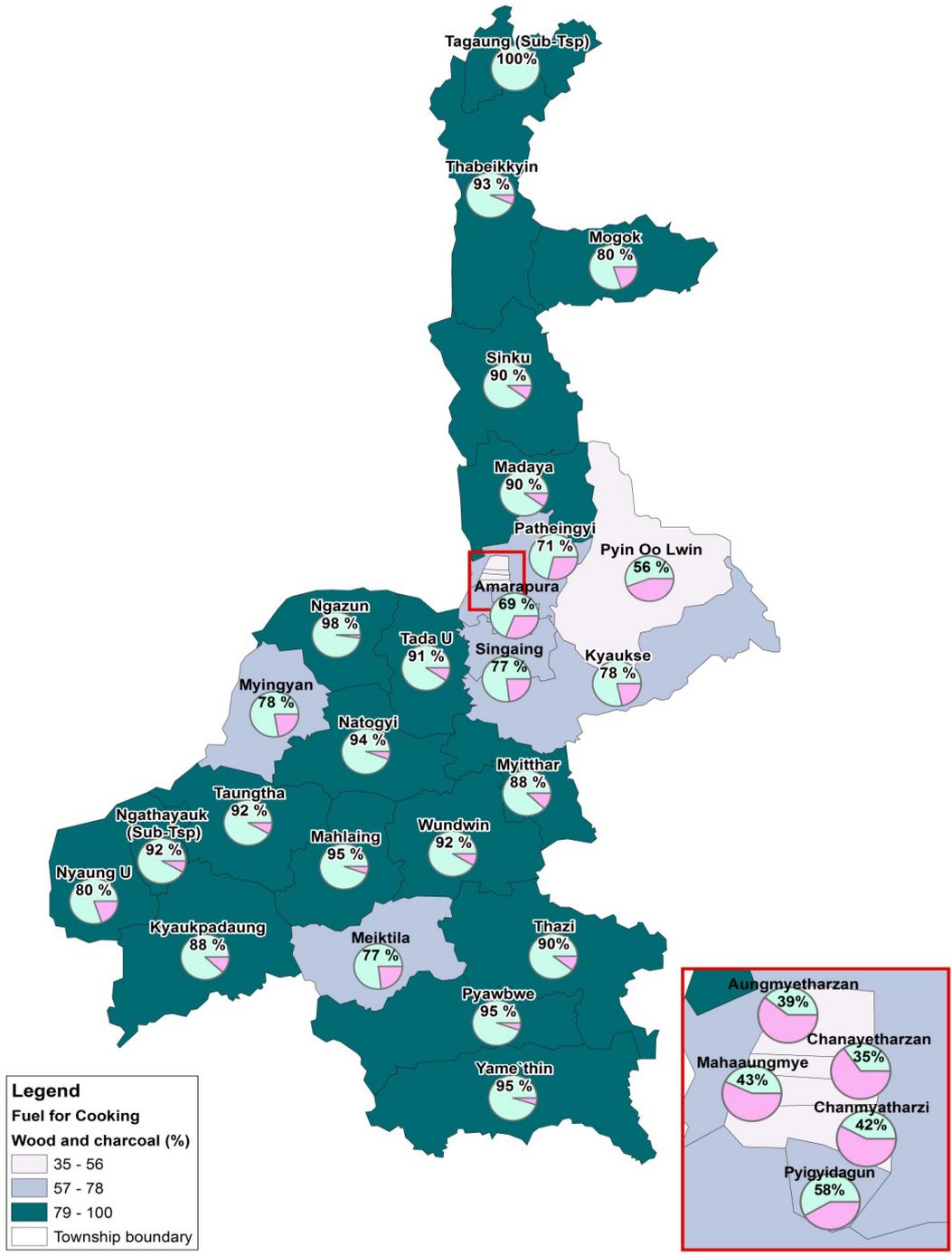
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		5.1	20.5	0.2
Kerosene		0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle		14.4	10.3	15.7
Battery		39.4	27.3	43.3
Generator (private)		10.0	22.3	6.1
Water mill (private)		0.3	0.3	0.2
Solar system/energy		22.9	7.5	27.8
Other		7.7	11.7	6.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,392	1,793	5,599

- In Tagaung Sub-Township, 5.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Mandalay Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Mandalay Region is 39.4 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 39.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 43.3 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Legend
 Fuel for Cooking
 Wood and charcoal (%)
 35 - 56
 57 - 78
 79 - 100
 Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Mandalay Region	: 77.6%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 80.6%
Tagaung Sub-Township	: 99.5%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	0.3	-
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		*	-	0.1
Firewood		81.6	51.9	91.2
Charcoal		17.9	47.0	8.6
Coal		0.2	0.3	0.2
Other		0.2	0.5	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,392	1,793	5,599

- In Tagaung Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 81.6 per cent using firewood and 17.9 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 91.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 8.6 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	7,392	2,116	34.6	4.4	13.3	0.6	0.9	46.1	*
Urban	1,793	485	43.7	9.9	21.5	2.0	1.2	40.8	0.1
Rural	5,599	1,631	31.7	2.7	10.7	0.2	0.8	47.8	-

- Some 34.6 per cent of the households in Tagaung Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 43.7 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while it was 31.7 per cent in rural areas.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

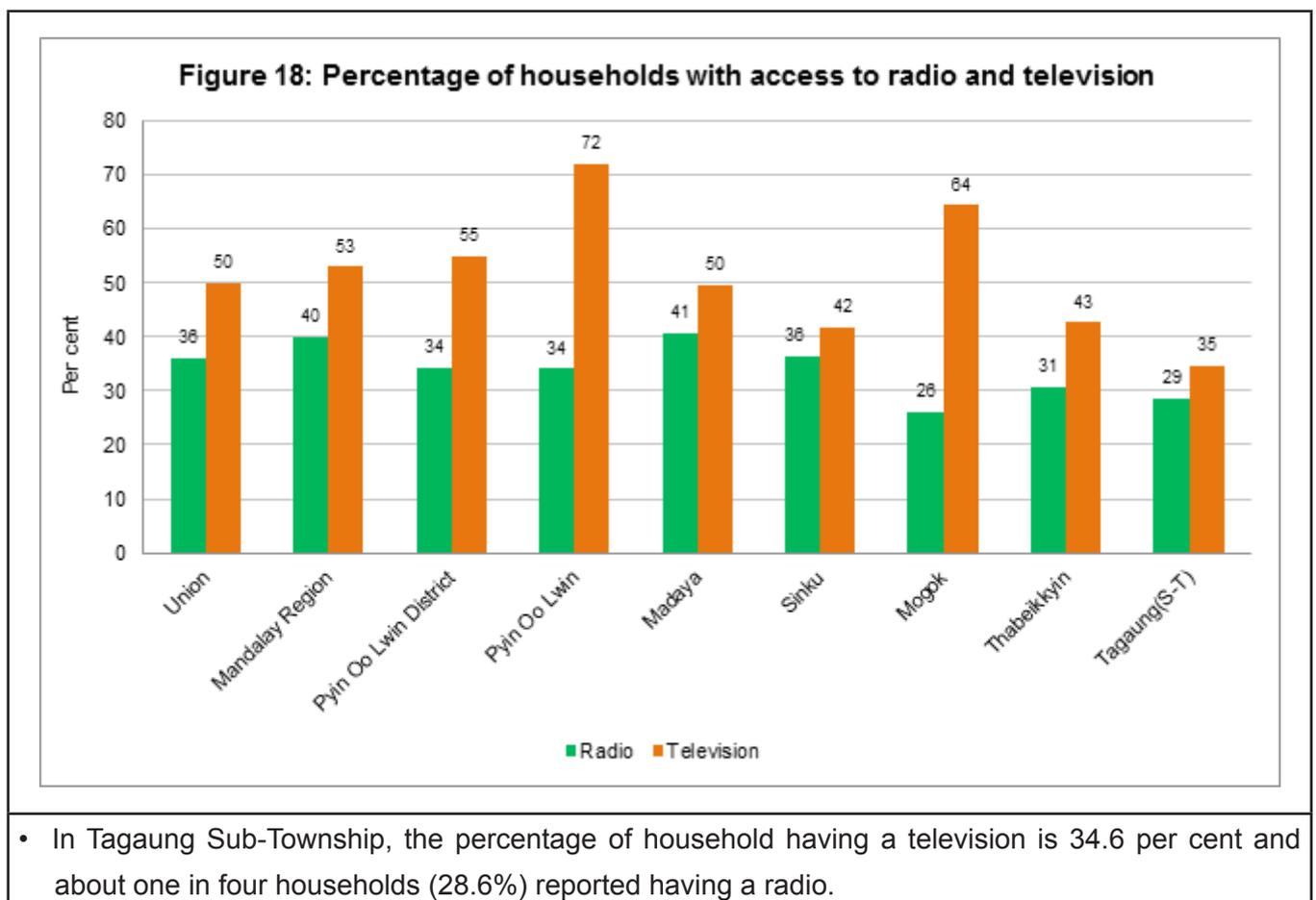
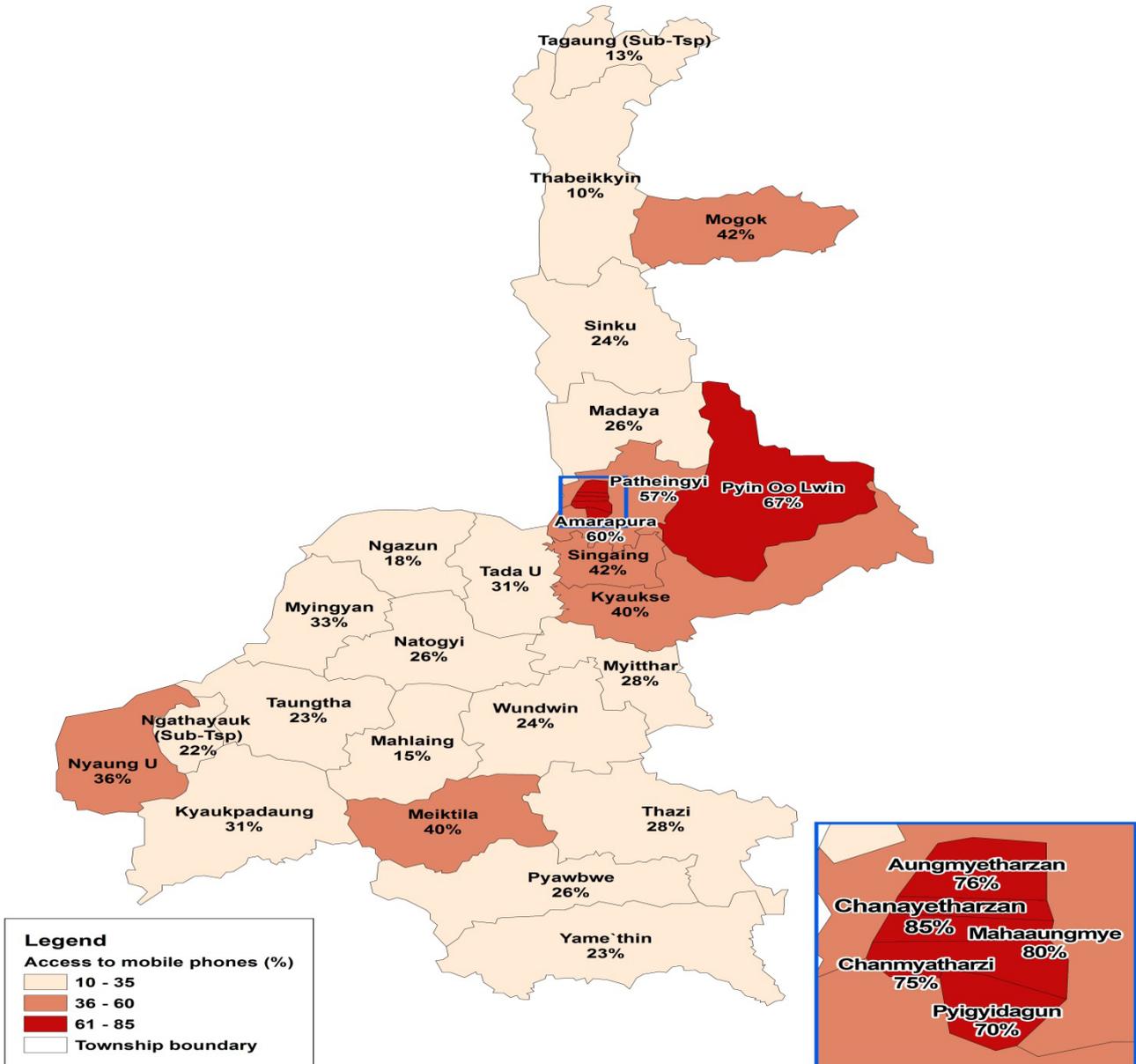


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Mandalay Region	: 40.9%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 36.3%
Tagaung Sub-Township	: 13.3%

- Only 13.3 per cent of the households in Tagaung Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, it is in the lowest group.

Transportation items

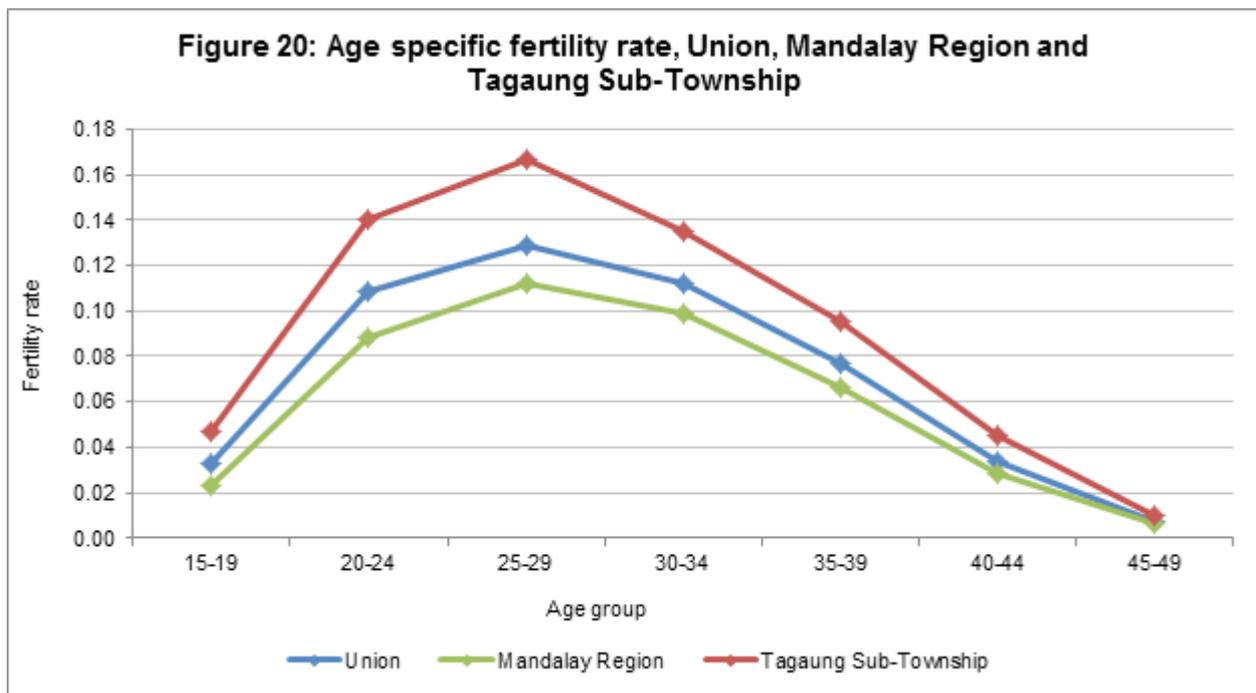
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Mandalay Region	1,323,191	58,017	769,529	523,704	20,436	21,845	7,097	370,149
Urban	415,634	43,856	301,736	203,269	4,729	672	702	7,244
Rural	907,557	14,161	467,793	320,435	15,707	21,173	6,395	362,905
Pyin Oo Lwin District	214,948	7,856	126,369	59,027	5,264	10,722	4,270	48,190
Urban	58,651	4,759	41,990	22,457	1,082	168	343	1,740
Rural	156,297	3,097	84,379	36,570	4,182	10,554	3,927	46,450
Tagaung Sub-Township	7,392	149	4,026	1,313	138	677	518	3,756
Urban	1,793	67	938	471	37	116	147	448
Rural	5,599	82	3,088	842	101	561	371	3,308

- In Tagaung Sub-Township, 54.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 50.8 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban areas and rural areas mainly use motorcycle/moped and cart (bullock) respectively as a means of transport.

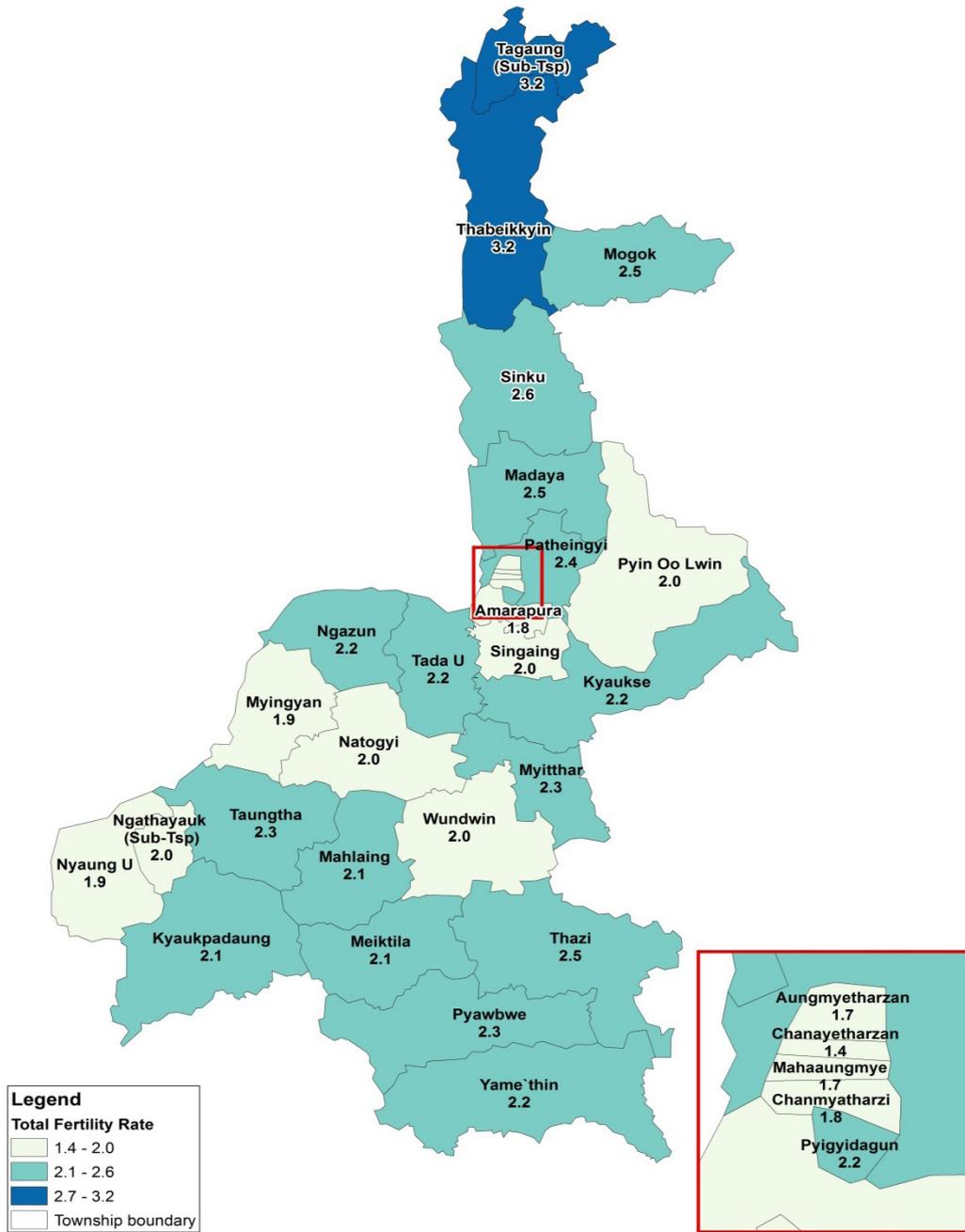
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



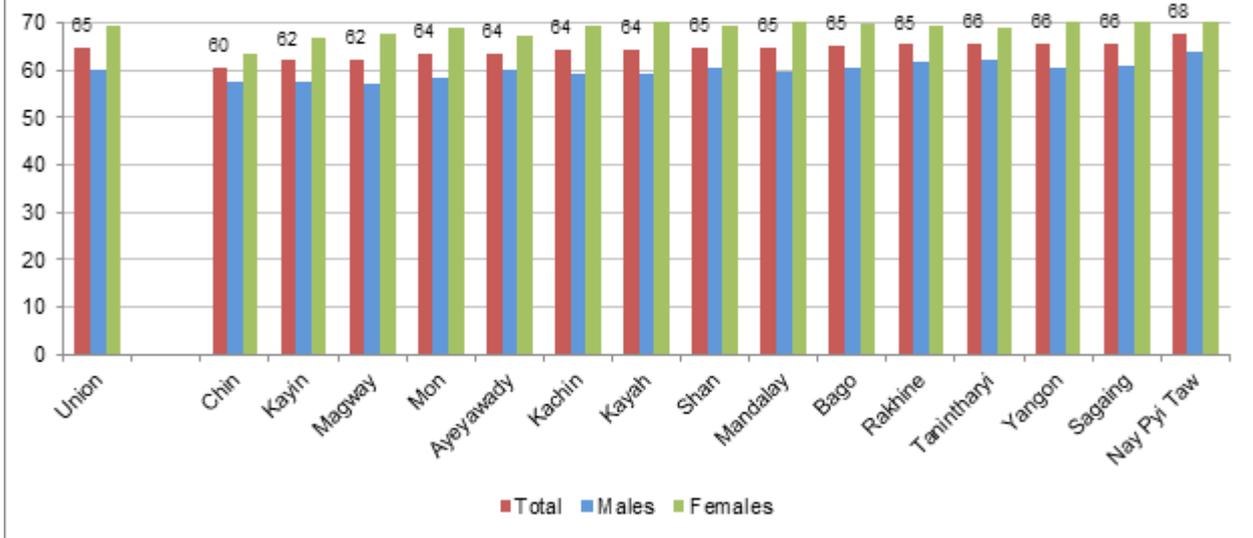
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.2 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Mandalay Region	: 2.1
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 2.5
Tagaung Sub-Township	: 3.2

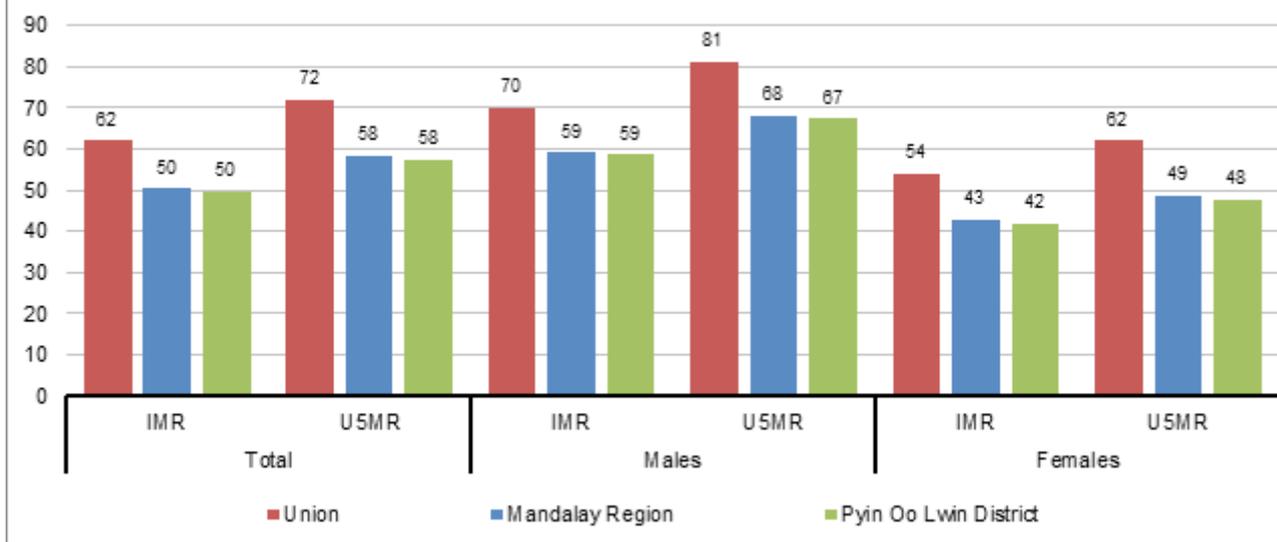
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



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

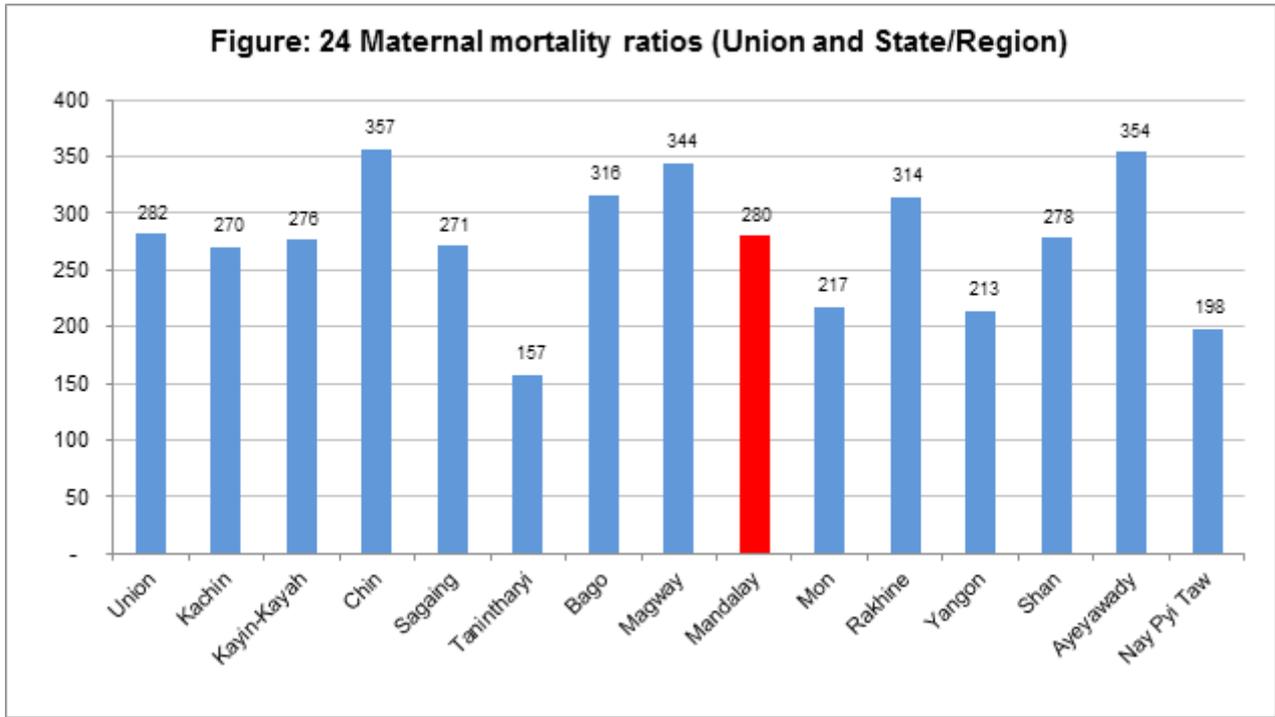
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



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

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



- In Mandalay Region, there are 280 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

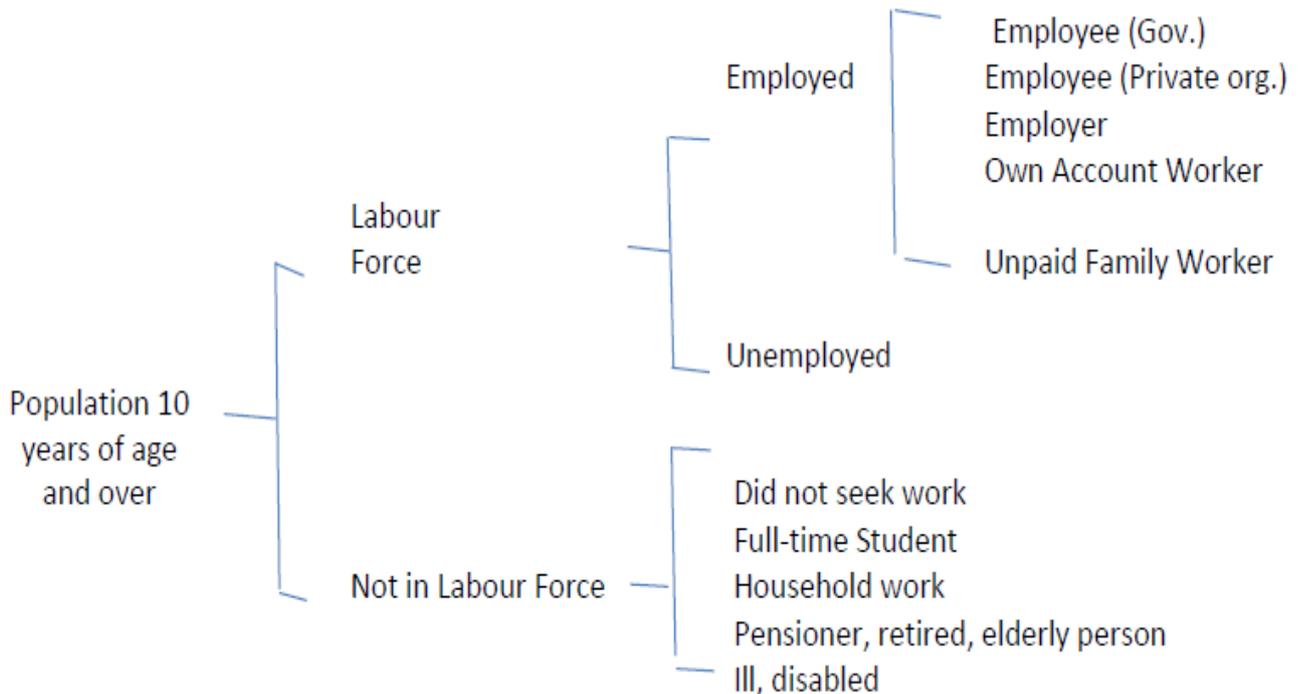
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
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www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

