

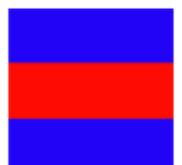


THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census SAGAING REGION, MONYWA DISTRICT Chaung Oo Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population
October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Sagaing Region, Monywa District

Chaung Oo Township Report

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Office No.48

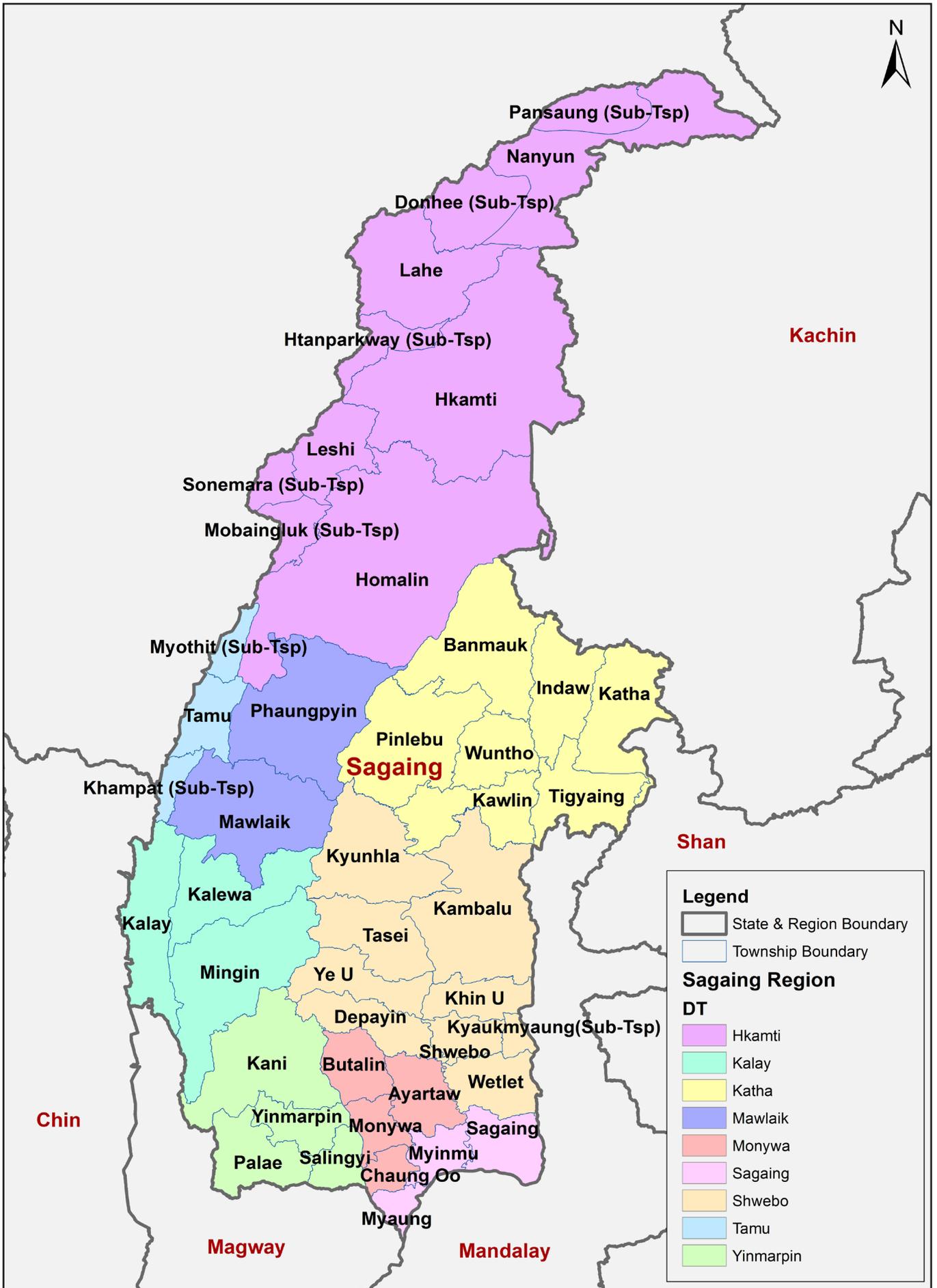
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Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Chaung Oo Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	105,955 ²	
Population males	48,456 (45.7%)	
Population females	57,499 (54.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	20.7%	
Area (Km²)	488.4 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	216.9 persons	
Median age	30.3 years	
Number of wards	6	
Number of village tracts	26	
Number of private households	23,376	
Percentage of female headed households	23.6%	
Mean household size	4.4 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	24.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	67.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	47.2	
Child dependency ratio	35.6	
Old dependency ratio	11.6	
Ageing index	32.5	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	84	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.2%	
Male	97.2%	
Female	93.7%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	4,942	4.7
Walking	2,242	2.1
Seeing	2,841	2.7
Hearing	1,437	1.4
Remembering	1,771	1.7

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	66,641	74.4	
Associate Scrutiny	30	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	153	0.2	
National Registration	513	0.6	
Religious	652	0.7	
Temporary Registration	91	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	21,529	24.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	74.3%	88.4%	62.9%
Unemployment rate	2.6%	2.3%	3.0%
Employment to population ratio	72.3%	86.4%	61.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	22,386	95.8	
Renter	192	0.8	
Provided free (individually)	599	2.6	
Government quarters	152	0.6	
Private company quarters	22	0.1	
Other	25	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.8 %		18.6 %
Bamboo	75.9%	19.7%	16.6%
Earth	0.1%	45.9%	
Wood	10.1%	22.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		63.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	11.6 %	11.6 %	0.7%
Other	0.3 %	0.7%	1.0%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	3,646	15.6	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	19,258	82.4	
Charcoal	366	1.6	
Coal	35	0.1	
Other	55	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	6,731	28.8
Kerosene	69	0.3
Candle	975	4.2
Battery	9,110	39.0
Generator (private)	3,668	15.7
Water mill (private)	38	0.2
Solar system/energy	1,574	6.7
Other	1,211	5.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,277	9.7
Tube well, borehole	13,872	59.3
Protected well/spring	4,340	18.6
Bottled/purifier water	113	0.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>20,602</i>	<i>88.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	131	0.6
Pool/pond/lake	1,813	7.8
River/stream/canal	382	1.5
Waterfall/rainwater	59	0.3
Other	389	1.7
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,774</i>	<i>11.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,796	12.0
Tube well, borehole	14,725	63.0
Protected well/spring	3,415	14.6
Unprotected well/spring	157	0.7
Pool/pond/lake	1,501	6.4
River/stream/canal	357	1.5
Waterfall/rainwater	21	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	400	1.7

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	525	2.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	17,780	76.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>18,305</i>	<i>78.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	223	1.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	30	0.1
Other	36	0.2
None	4,782	20.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	12,281	52.5
Television	8,561	36.6
Landline phone	1,075	4.6
Mobile phone	6,805	29.1
Computer	280	1.2
Internet at home	617	2.6
Households with none of the items	6,500	27.8
Households with all of the items	45	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	399	1.7
Motorcycle/Moped	14,577	62.4
Bicycle	16,422	70.3
4-Wheel tractor	771	3.3
Canoe/Boat	337	1.4
Motor boat	70	0.3
Cart (bullock)	8,465	36.2

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

Census information on Chaung Oo Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	105,955*		
Males	48,456		
Females	57,499		
Sex ratio	84 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	20.7%		
Area (Km ²)	488.4**		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	216.9 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	26		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	101,825	21,138	80,687
Number of conventional households	23,376	5,081	18,295
Mean household size	4.4 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Chaung Oo Township, there are more females than males with 84 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (20.7%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Chaung Oo Township is 217 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Chaung Oo Township. This is equal 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; Chaung Oo Township (Monywa District, Sagaing Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	23,376	105,955	48,456	57,499
	Ward	5,081	21,929	10,145	11,784
1	Myo Thit(W)	1,052	5,008	2,335	2,673
2	Myo Ma(W)	682	3,070	1,456	1,614
3	Yan Aung Myay(W)	899	3,676	1,689	1,987
4	Chaung-U (North)(W)	802	3,274	1,428	1,846
5	Ta Mar Myaing(W)	577	2,404	1,097	1,307
6	Chaung-U (South)(W)	1,069	4,497	2,140	2,357
	Village Tract	18,295	84,026	38,311	45,715
1	Aung Chan Thar(VT)	394	1,773	812	961
2	Kyi Kone(VT)	851	3,772	1,691	2,081
3	Ngar Shan(VT)	1,037	4,175	1,931	2,244
4	Bu Tar(VT)	390	1,759	790	969
5	War Yar(VT)	669	2,919	1,308	1,611
6	Khin Mun(VT)	1,795	8,450	3,831	4,619
7	Nwe Khway(VT)	552	2,496	1,136	1,360
8	Nat Yae Kan(VT)	385	1,427	646	781
9	Than Pin Kan(VT)	300	1,258	593	665
10	Ba Lway(VT)	323	1,105	485	620
11	Nga Lone Tin(VT)	1,595	7,493	3,493	4,000
12	Ma Gyi Gwa(VT)	1,164	6,100	2,712	3,388
13	Taw Kyaung(VT)	781	4,353	1,886	2,467
14	Shwe Gu(VT)	603	2,600	1,163	1,437
15	Taw Kyaung Lay(VT)	978	4,464	2,071	2,393
16	Kin Mun Thaw(VT)	810	3,722	1,724	1,998
17	Ku Lar Gyi(VT)	591	2,879	1,346	1,533
18	Shwe Hlay(VT)	630	2,898	1,313	1,585
19	Ah Myint(VT)	573	2,613	1,152	1,461

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
20	Su Lay Kone(VT)	471	1,896	866	1,030
21	Nyaung Pin Thar(VT)	572	2,447	1,131	1,316
22	Chaung Ma Nar (Kaing Se)(VT)	721	3,003	1,410	1,593
23	Htu Ni(VT)	295	1,374	684	690
24	Ah Neint (Thone Pan Hla)(VT)	689	3,923	1,769	2,154
25	Hman Cho(VT)	900	4,222	1,915	2,307
26	Kyauk Sit Kan(VT)	226	905	453	452

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Chaung Oo Township

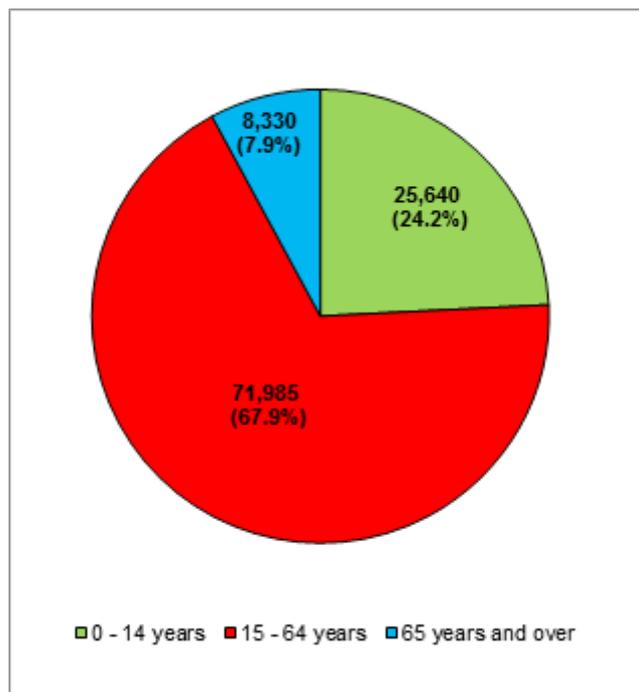
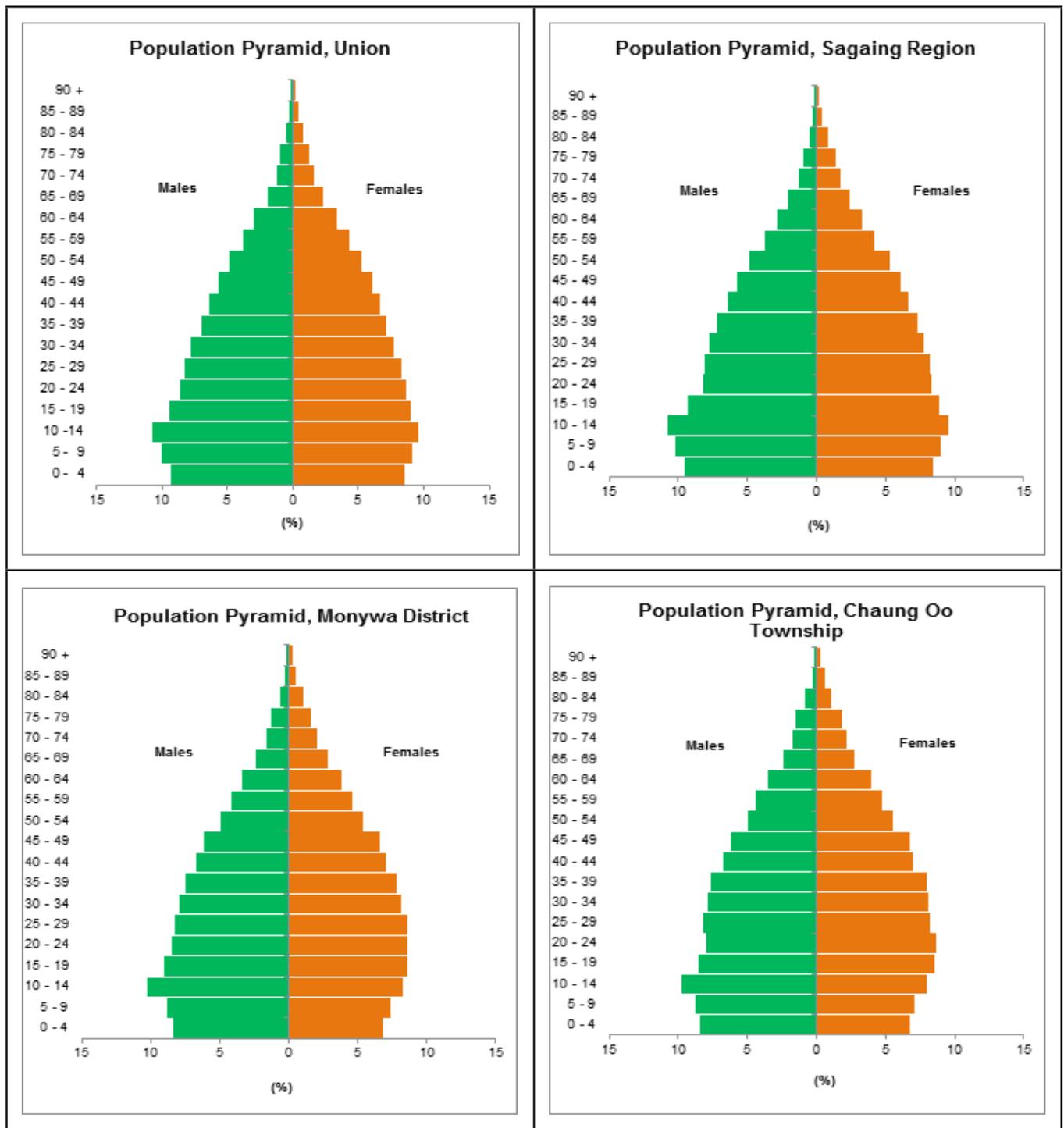


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Chaung Oo Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	105,955	48,456	57,499
0 - 4	7,983	4,065	3,918
5 - 9	8,346	4,236	4,110
10 - 14	9,311	4,750	4,561
15 - 19	9,048	4,153	4,895
20 - 24	8,836	3,859	4,977
25 - 29	8,678	3,966	4,712
30 - 34	8,518	3,834	4,684
35 - 39	8,283	3,715	4,568
40 - 44	7,297	3,295	4,002
45 - 49	6,865	2,979	3,886
50 - 54	5,590	2,417	3,173
55 - 59	4,884	2,159	2,725
60 - 64	3,986	1,703	2,283
65 - 69	2,747	1,185	1,562
70 - 74	2,078	818	1,260
75 - 79	1,771	718	1,053
80 - 84	1,012	384	628
85 - 89	491	147	344
90 +	231	73	158

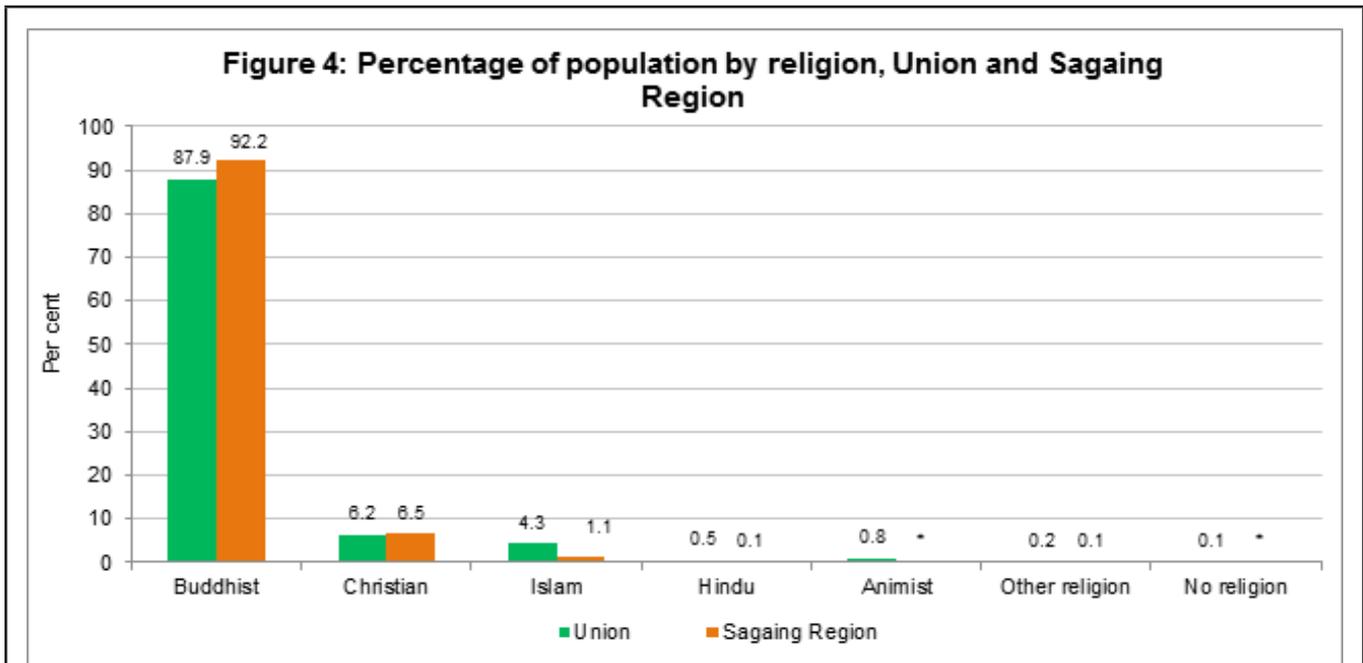
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Chaung Oo Township is 67.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Monywa District and Chaung Oo Township)



- The birth rate has been considerably declining in Chaung Oo Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Chaung Oo Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, 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 Sagaing Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist 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	1,476	751	725	574	292	282
6	1,683	834	849	1,397	697	700
7	1,753	865	888	1,509	724	785
8	1,583	779	804	1,351	655	696
9	1,547	739	808	1,324	625	699
10	1,671	830	841	1,374	680	694
11	1,621	767	854	1,276	595	681
12	1,747	868	879	1,264	620	644
13	1,821	882	939	1,176	567	609
14	1,792	867	925	934	439	495
15	1,691	772	919	715	314	401
16	1,493	684	809	487	215	272
17	1,734	825	909	415	171	244
18	1,853	852	1,001	367	145	222
19	1,494	626	868	245	107	138
20	2,146	945	1,201	182	75	107
21	1,576	674	902	90	36	54
22	1,600	683	917	65	24	41
23	1,715	750	965	35	10	25
24	1,254	553	701	9	4	5
25	2,004	899	1,105	18	8	10
26	1,367	615	752	13	6	7
27	1,695	778	917	14	10	4
28	1,690	771	919	14	6	8
29	1,519	689	830	10	4	6

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

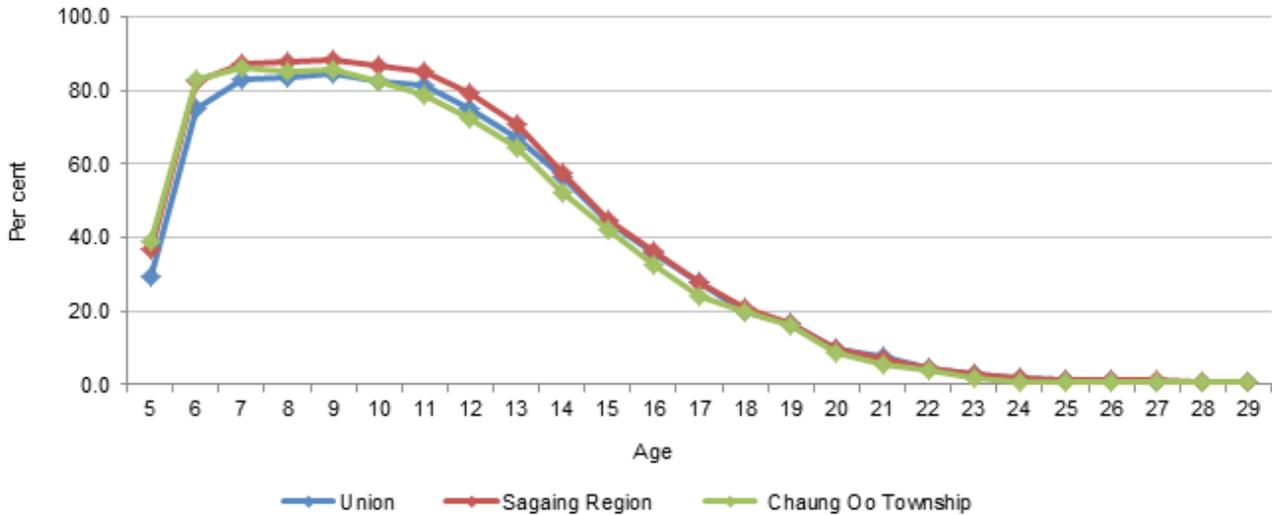
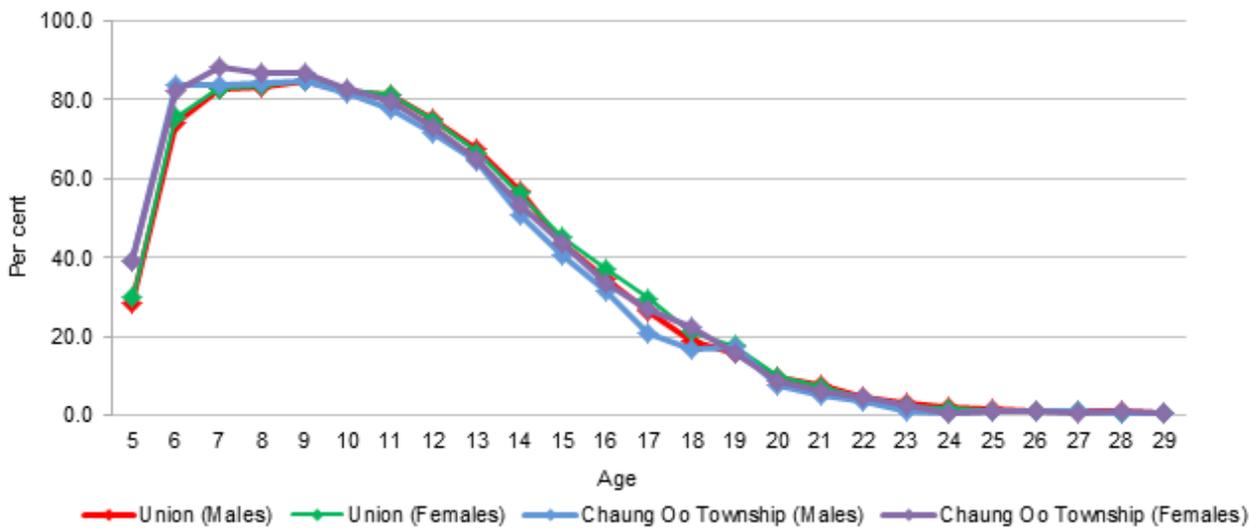


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Chaung Oo Township



- School attendance in Chaung Oo Township drops markedly after age 14 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Chaung Oo Township is lower than that of the Union after age 11 onwards.

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

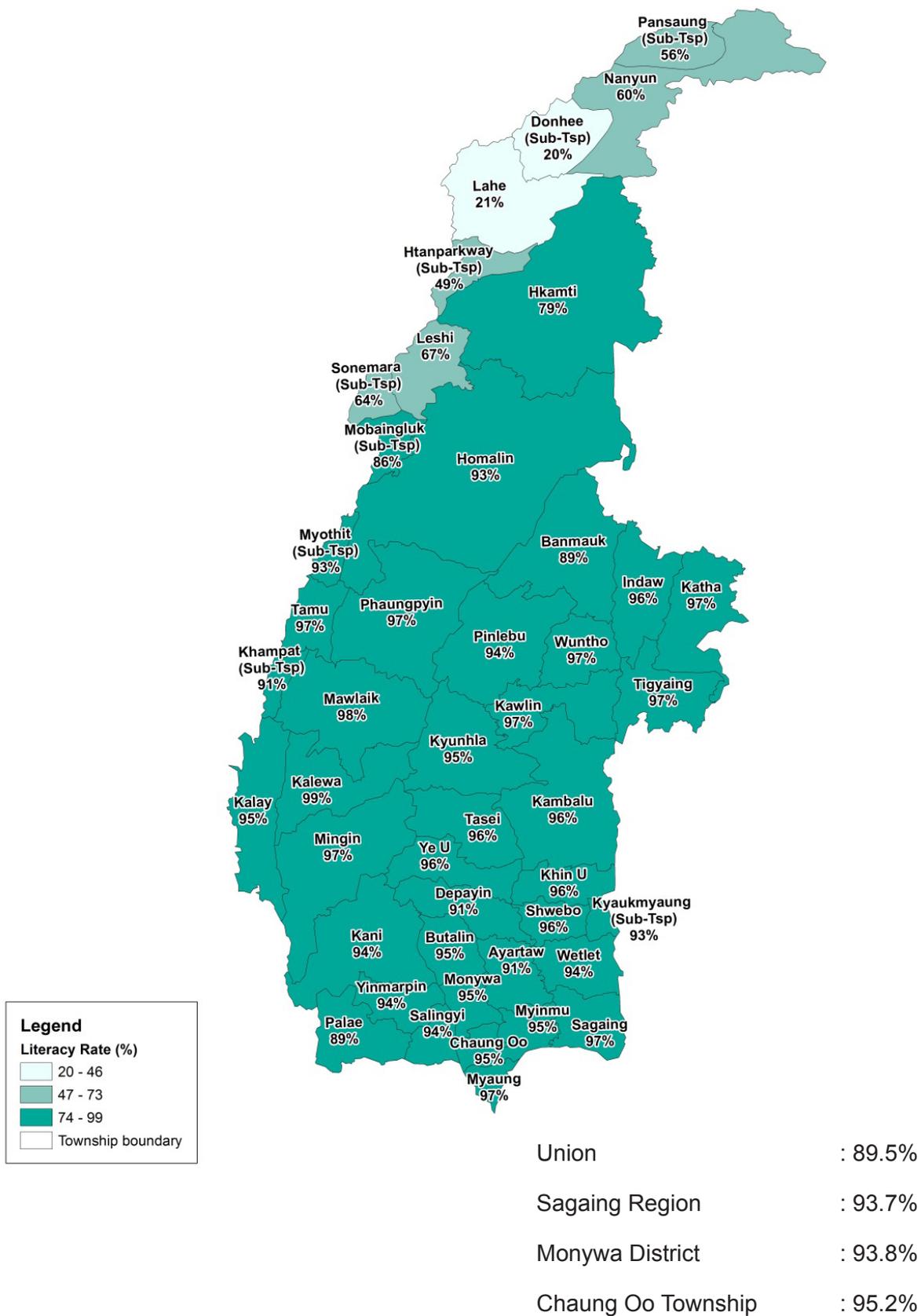


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Chaung Oo Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	16,556	97.9
Males	7,364	97.9
Females	9,192	97.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Chaung Oo Township is 95.2 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 93.7 per cent and for the males it is 97.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.9 per cent with 97.9 per cent each for males and females.

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	62,431	6,672	10.7	11,201	24,286	8,956	4,652	144	4,053	188	55	2,224
Urban	13,247	1,022	7.7	2,101	4,186	2,365	1,622	39	1,801	70	15	26
Rural	49,184	5,650	11.5	9,100	20,100	6,591	3,030	105	2,252	118	40	2,198
Males	27,393	2,432	8.9	4,105	10,524	4,773	2,593	103	1,761	54	37	1,011
Females	35,038	4,240	12.1	7,096	13,762	4,183	2,059	41	2,292	134	18	1,213

- Some 10.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 11.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 8.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 12.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 38.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.5 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	14.4	14.5	14.3	9.1	12.4	5.5
15 - 19	60.1	64.9	56.0	6.3	7.0	5.6
20 - 24	81.8	89.7	75.7	7.5	6.2	8.7
25 - 29	83.1	94.4	73.6	4.1	3.6	4.7
30 - 34	81.6	95.0	70.7	1.8	1.4	2.1
35 - 39	80.9	95.5	69.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
40 - 44	78.4	94.4	65.1	0.5	0.7	0.3
45 - 49	75.4	93.9	61.2	0.1	0.1	-
50 - 54	70.3	92.1	53.8	0.1	*	0.1
55 - 59	63.9	86.5	46.0	-	-	-
60 - 64	49.7	73.5	32.0	0.1	0.1	-
65 - 69	40.7	60.0	26.1	0.1	-	0.2
70 - 74	23.6	37.4	14.6	0.2	-	0.5
75+	12.8	22.8	6.7	0.4	0.3	0.7
15 - 24	70.8	76.9	65.9	7.0	6.6	7.4
15 - 64	74.3	88.4	62.9	2.6	2.3	3.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

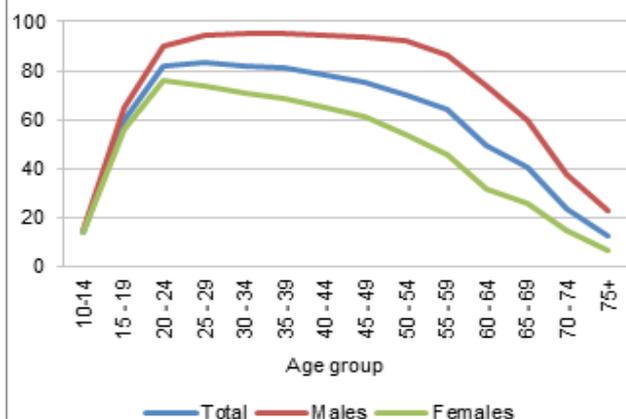
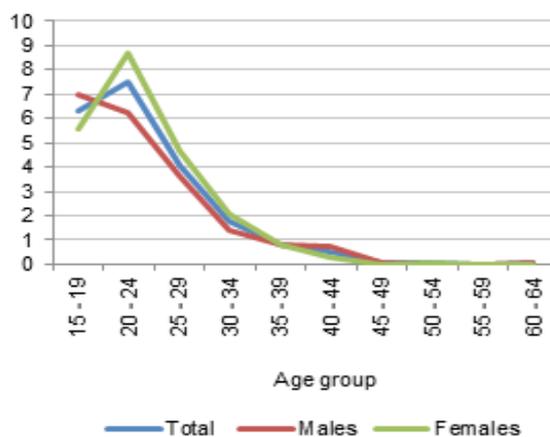


Figure 9: Unemployment rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Chaung Oo Township is 74.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 62.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 88.4 per cent.
- In Chaung Oo Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 14.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Chaung Oo Township is 2.6 per cent. There is a difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.3%) and for females (3.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.4 per cent.

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

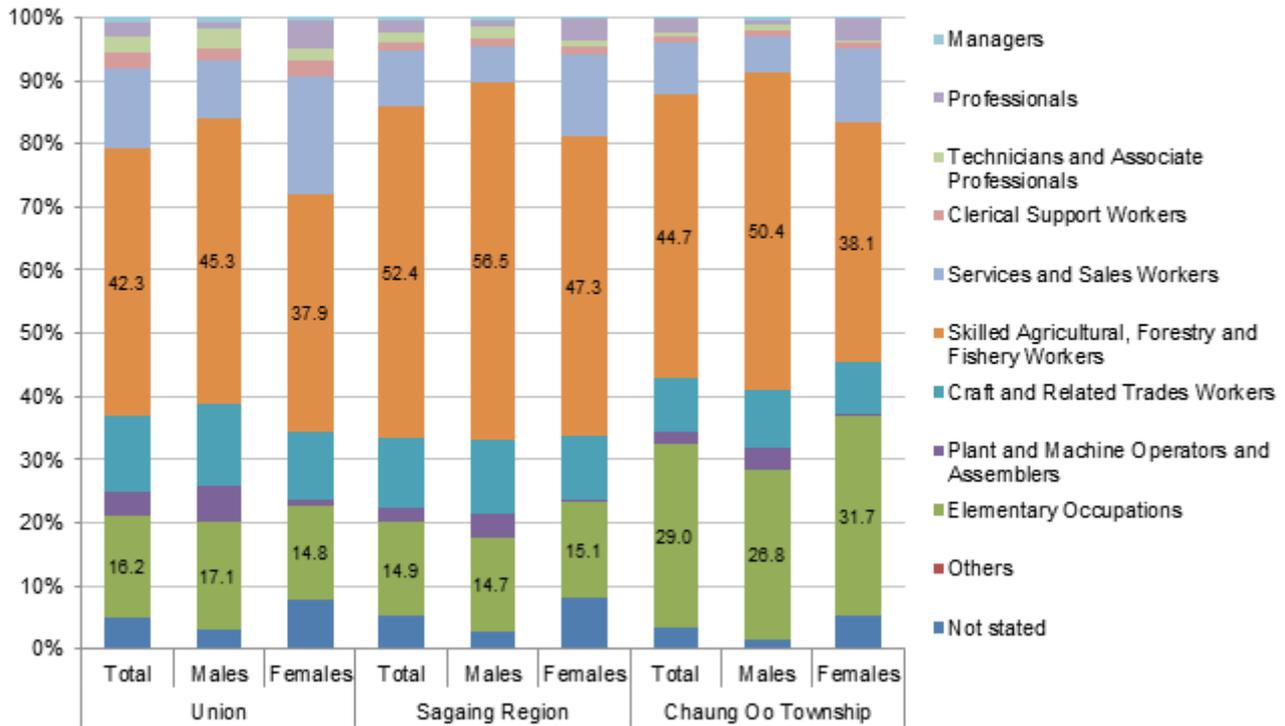
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	32,765	0.8	31.3	40.8	18.5	2.2	6.5
Males	9,797	1.5	49.4	5.1	24.0	3.7	16.3
Females	22,968	0.5	23.5	56.0	16.2	1.6	2.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 49.4 per cent of males are full time students while 56.0 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	50,072	26,830	23,242	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	172	94	78	0.3	0.4	0.3
Professionals	965	226	739	1.9	0.8	3.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	325	203	122	0.6	0.8	0.5
Clerical Support Workers	492	296	196	1.0	1.1	0.8
Services and Sales Workers	4,199	1,501	2,698	8.4	5.6	11.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	22,395	13,532	8,863	44.7	50.4	38.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,387	2,472	1,915	8.8	9.2	8.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	939	901	38	1.9	3.4	0.2
Elementary Occupations	14,545	7,179	7,366	29.0	26.8	31.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,653	426	1,227	3.3	1.6	5.3

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



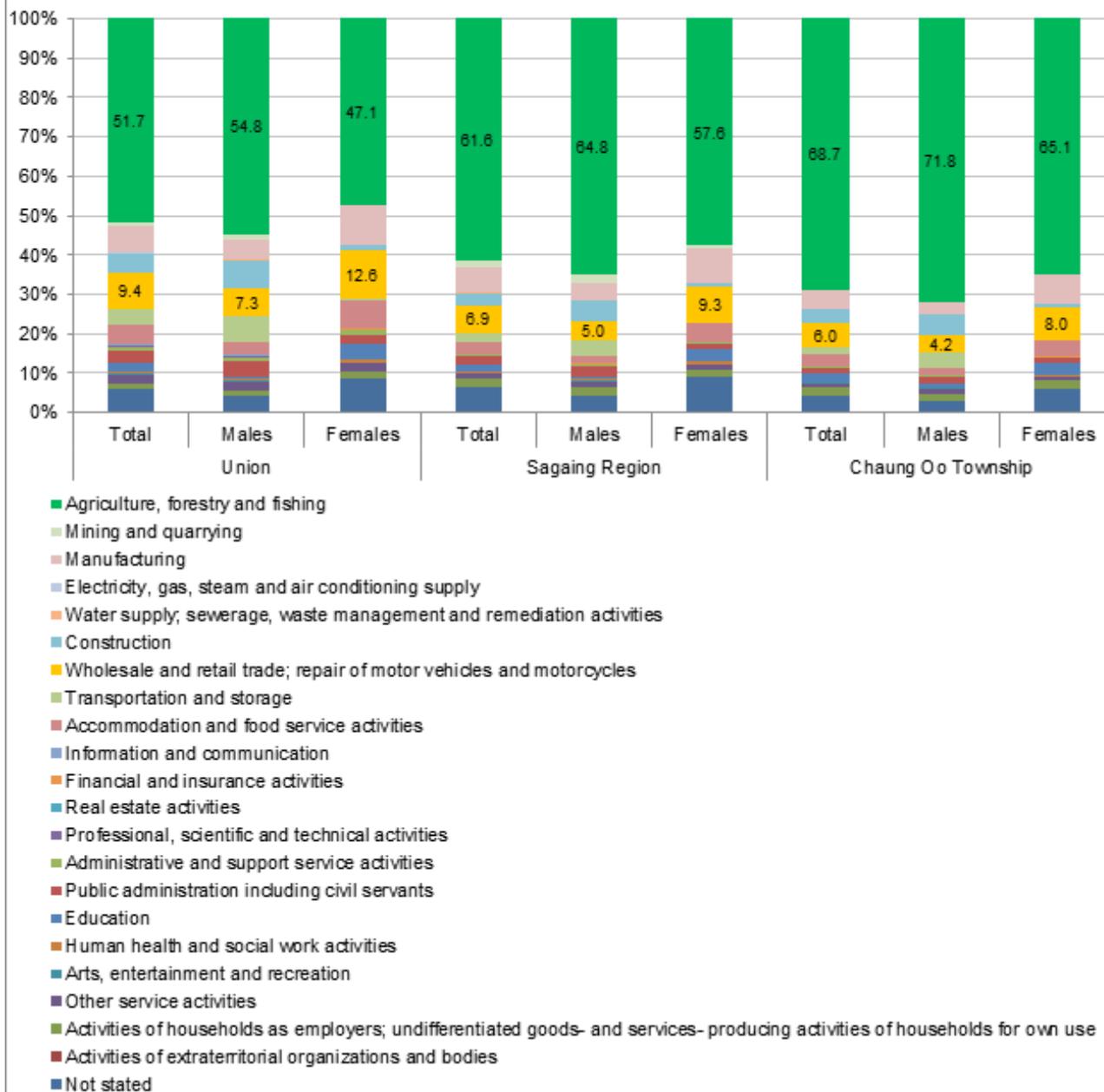
- In Chaung Oo Township, 44.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 29.0 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 50.4 per cent of males and 38.1 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.9 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	50,072	26,830	23,242	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34,395	19,265	15,130	68.7	71.8	65.1
Mining and quarrying	25	22	3	*	0.1	*
Manufacturing	2,477	816	1,661	4.9	3.0	7.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	16	16	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	52	36	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	1,729	1,458	271	3.5	5.4	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,004	1,139	1,865	6.0	4.2	8.0
Transportation and storage	1,018	989	29	2.0	3.7	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,461	502	959	2.9	1.9	4.1
Information and communication	26	19	7	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	40	12	28	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	38	30	8	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	187	120	67	0.4	0.4	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	672	457	215	1.3	1.7	0.9
Education	944	199	745	1.9	0.7	3.2
Human health and social work activities	131	59	72	0.3	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	83	65	18	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other service activities	590	319	271	1.2	1.2	1.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,008	500	508	2.0	1.9	2.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	7	3	4	*	*	*
Not stated	2,167	803	1,364	4.3	3.0	5.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



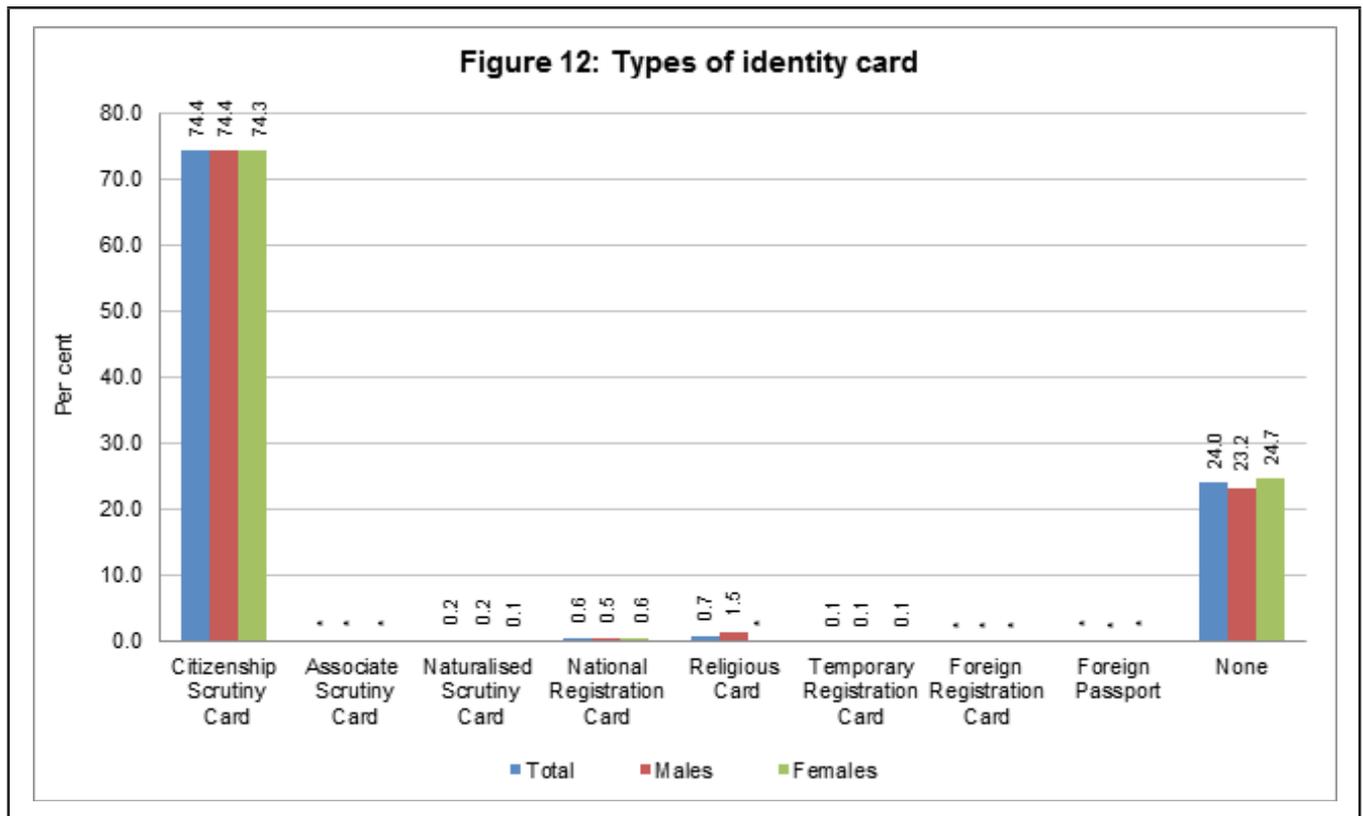
- In Chaung Oo Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 68.7 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 6.0 per cent.
- There are 71.8 per cent of males and 65.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 6.9 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	66,641	30	153	513	652	91	*	*	21,529
Urban	14,356	1	18	112	258	31	*	*	3,942
Rural	52,285	29	135	401	394	60	*	*	17,587
Males	29,874	13	100	193	616	44	*	*	9,311
Females	36,767	17	53	320	36	47	*	*	12,218

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Chaung Oo Township, 74.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 24.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 23.2 per cent of males and 24.7 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	105,955	101,013	4,942	4.7	2,841	1,437	2,242	1,771
0 - 4	7,983	7,891	92	1.2	2	1	75	60
5 - 9	8,346	8,271	75	0.9	11	7	25	44
10 - 14	9,311	9,207	104	1.1	20	23	32	65
15 - 19	9,048	8,974	74	0.8	19	12	22	42
20 - 24	8,836	8,750	86	1.0	21	13	31	42
25 - 29	8,678	8,580	98	1.1	26	17	43	44
30 - 34	8,518	8,396	122	1.4	24	26	45	54
35 - 39	8,283	8,124	159	1.9	54	37	55	62
40 - 44	7,297	7,082	215	2.9	106	47	72	68
45 - 49	6,865	6,543	322	4.7	199	58	108	72
50 - 54	5,590	5,215	375	6.7	236	58	108	82
55 - 59	4,884	4,404	480	9.8	310	99	190	118
60 - 64	3,986	3,491	495	12.4	327	122	214	138
65 - 69	2,747	2,264	483	17.6	335	138	212	135
70 - 74	2,078	1,555	523	25.2	364	198	256	191
75 - 79	1,771	1,223	548	30.9	359	231	313	218
80 - 84	1,012	638	374	37.0	240	178	221	182
85 - 89	491	288	203	41.3	121	113	138	98
90 +	231	117	114	49.4	67	59	82	56

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	48,456	46,375	2,081	4.3	1,136	565	900	744
0 - 4	4,065	4,021	44	1.1	1	1	38	30
5 - 9	4,236	4,186	50	1.2	7	6	17	27
10 - 14	4,750	4,697	53	1.1	11	12	18	30
15 - 19	4,153	4,116	37	0.9	8	5	9	23
20 - 24	3,859	3,817	42	1.1	6	5	17	24
25 - 29	3,966	3,911	55	1.4	14	12	24	25
30 - 34	3,834	3,772	62	1.6	11	10	23	29
35 - 39	3,715	3,636	79	2.1	24	14	28	33
40 - 44	3,295	3,186	109	3.3	56	20	39	41
45 - 49	2,979	2,829	150	5.0	87	25	55	33
50 - 54	2,417	2,262	155	6.4	86	18	52	40
55 - 59	2,159	1,949	210	9.7	135	39	82	49
60 - 64	1,703	1,484	219	12.9	143	51	97	56
65 - 69	1,185	993	192	16.2	133	55	82	52
70 - 74	818	613	205	25.1	148	76	84	71
75 - 79	718	519	199	27.7	128	84	108	77
80 - 84	384	254	130	33.9	86	73	72	63
85 - 89	147	91	56	38.1	33	39	32	27
90 +	73	39	34	46.6	19	20	23	14

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	57,499	54,638	2,861	5.0	1,705	872	1,342	1,027
0 - 4	3,918	3,870	48	1.2	1	-	37	30
5 - 9	4,110	4,085	25	0.6	4	1	8	17
10 - 14	4,561	4,510	51	1.1	9	11	14	35
15 - 19	4,895	4,858	37	0.8	11	7	13	19
20 - 24	4,977	4,933	44	0.9	15	8	14	18
25 - 29	4,712	4,669	43	0.9	12	5	19	19
30 - 34	4,684	4,624	60	1.3	13	16	22	25
35 - 39	4,568	4,488	80	1.8	30	23	27	29
40 - 44	4,002	3,896	106	2.6	50	27	33	27
45 - 49	3,886	3,714	172	4.4	112	33	53	39
50 - 54	3,173	2,953	220	6.9	150	40	56	42
55 - 59	2,725	2,455	270	9.9	175	60	108	69
60 - 64	2,283	2,007	276	12.1	184	71	117	82
65 - 69	1,562	1,271	291	18.6	202	83	130	83
70 - 74	1,260	942	318	25.2	216	122	172	120
75 - 79	1,053	704	349	33.1	231	147	205	141
80 - 84	628	384	244	38.9	154	105	149	119
85 - 89	344	197	147	42.7	88	74	106	71
90 +	158	78	80	50.6	48	39	59	42

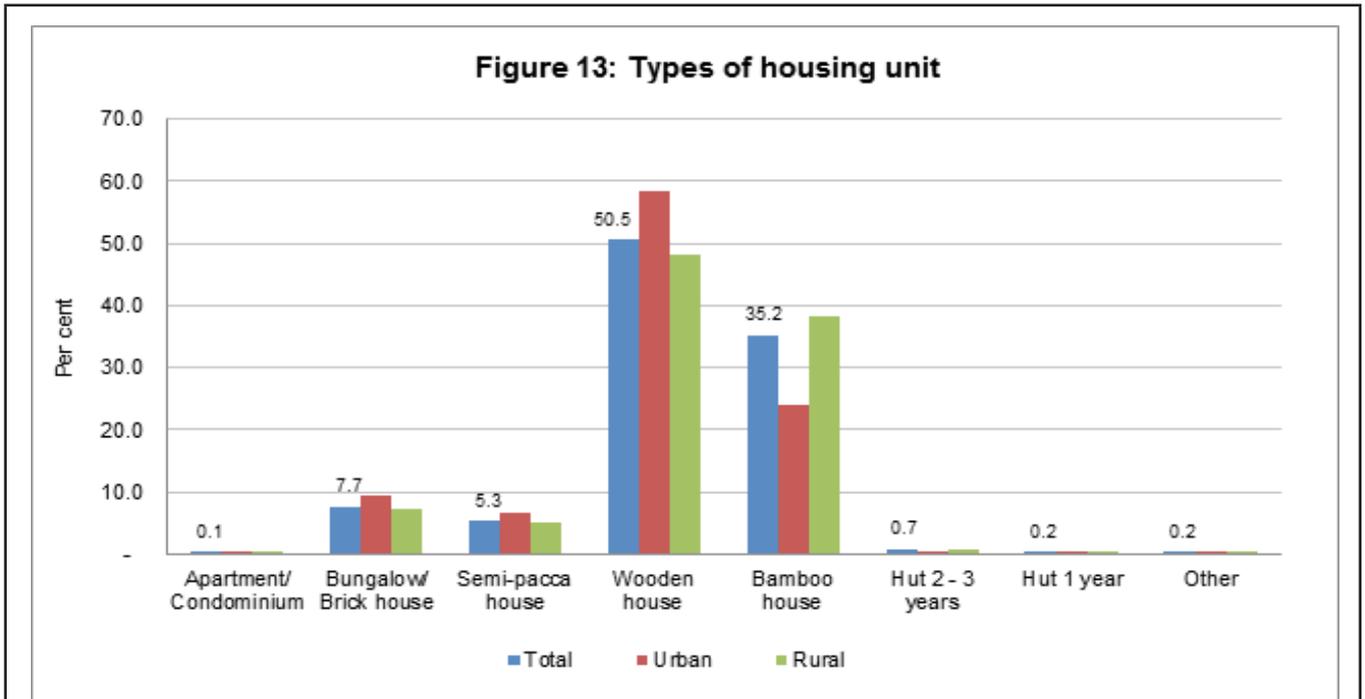
- Five in every 100 persons in Chaung Oo Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	23,376	0.1	7.7	5.3	50.5	35.2	0.7	0.2	0.2
Urban	5,081	0.4	9.5	6.5	58.4	24.1	0.5	0.4	0.2
Rural	18,295	0.1	25.8	5.0	48.3	38.2	0.8	0.2	0.3



- The majority of the households in Chaung Oo Township are living in wooden houses (50.5%) followed by households in bamboo houses (35.2%).
- Some 58.4 per cent of urban households and 48.3 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

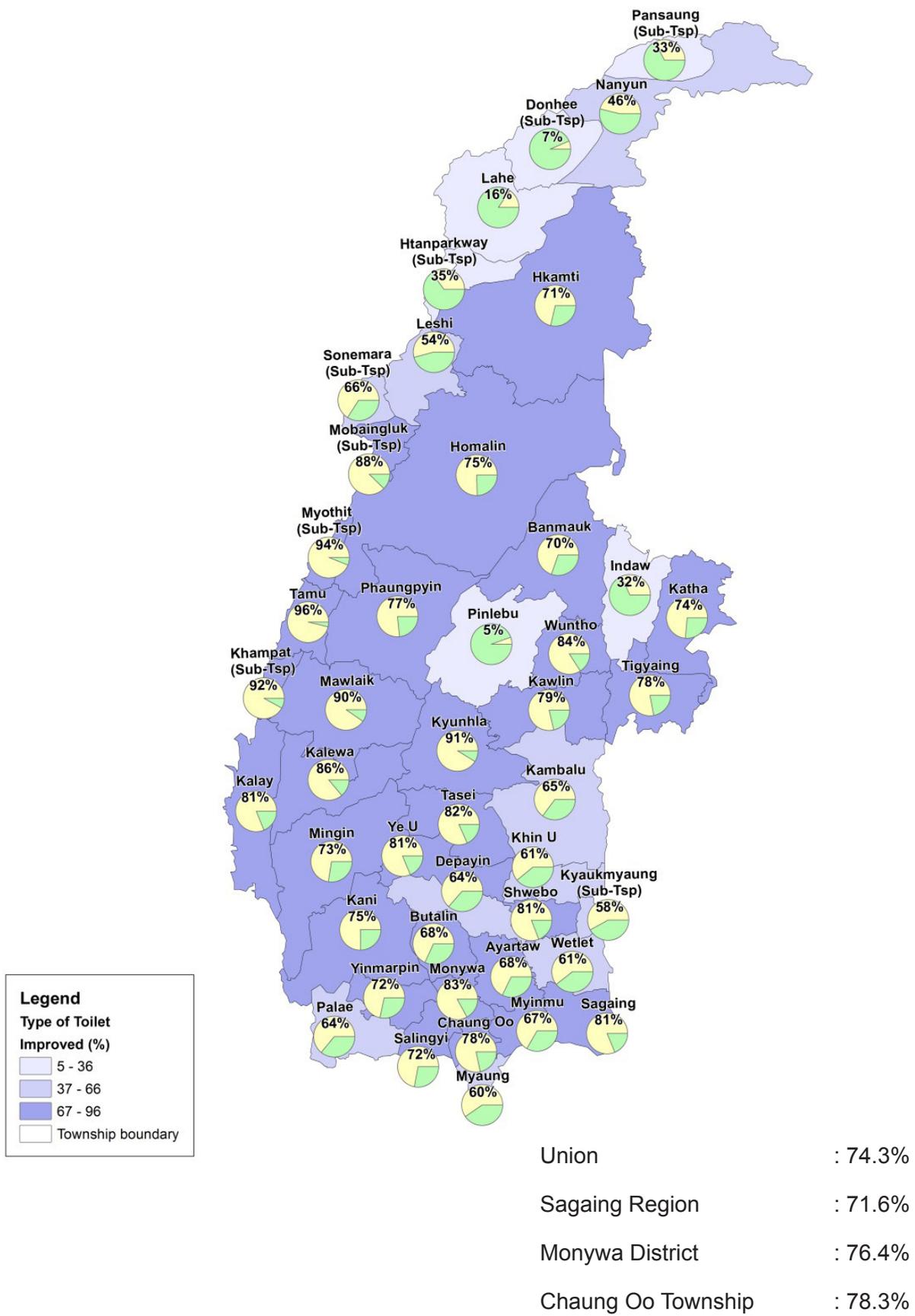


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.2	1.8	2.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		76.1	83.3	74.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>78.3</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>76.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.0	0.5	1.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	0.2	0.1
Other		0.2	0.1	0.2
None		20.4	14.1	22.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	23,376	5,081	18,295

- Some 78.3 per cent of the households in Chaung Oo Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (76.1%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (67-96) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 20.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Chaung Oo Township, 22.2 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

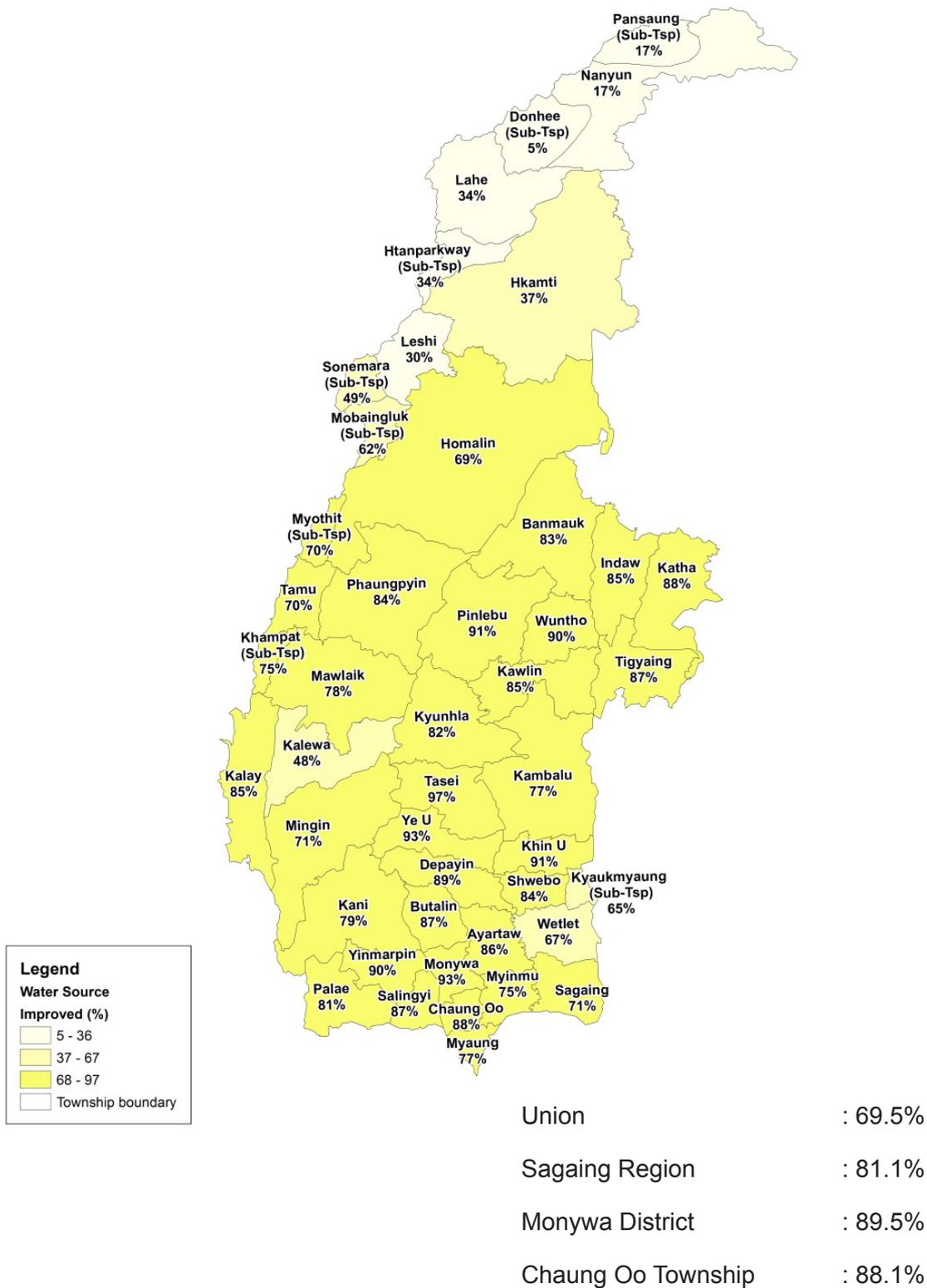


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

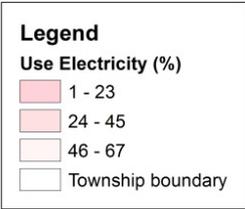
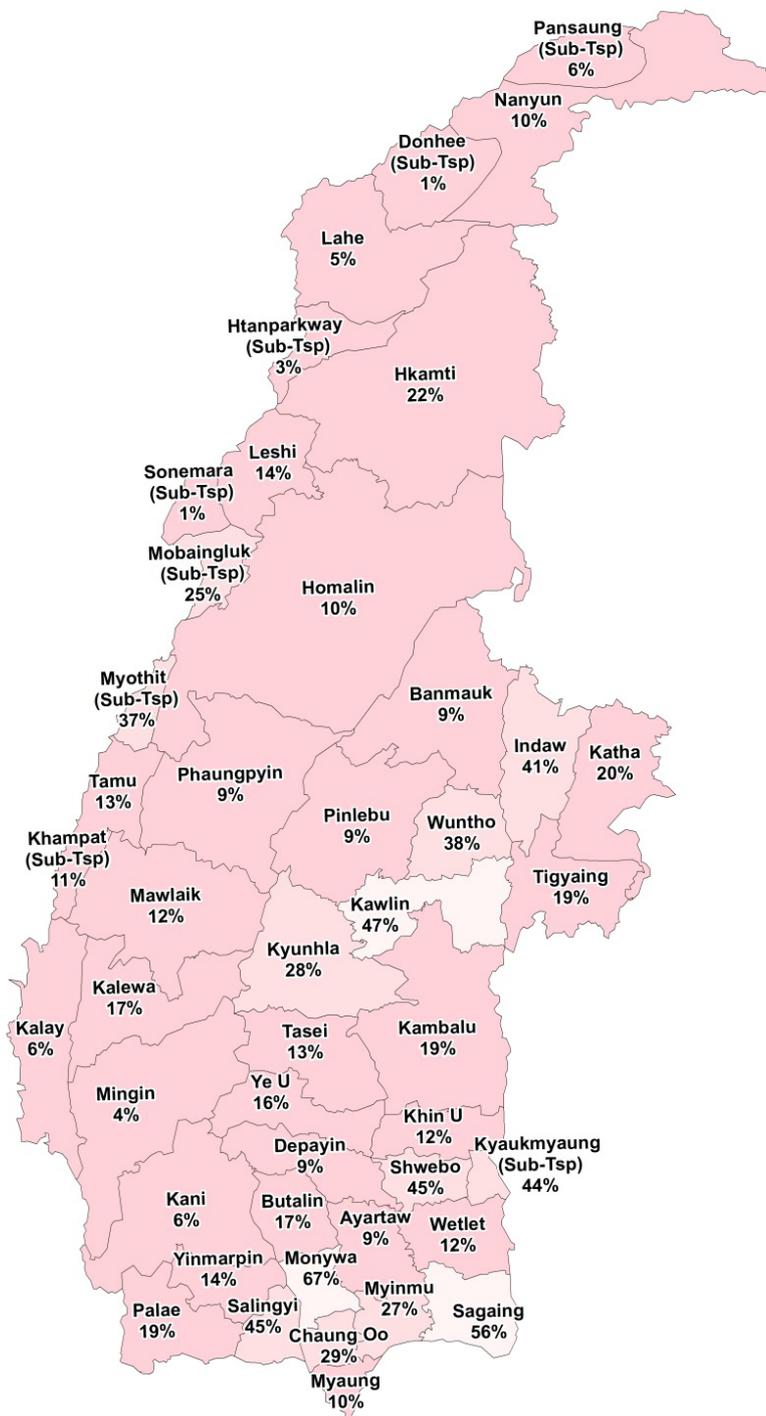
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	9.7	17.8	7.5
Tube well, borehole	59.3	54.0	60.8
Protected well/ Spring	18.6	18.3	18.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.5	2.1	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>87.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	0.6	1.4	0.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	7.8	1.0	9.6
River/stream/ canal	1.5	-	2.1
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.3	0.5	0.2
Other	1.7	4.9	0.8
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>13.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	23,376	18,295

- In Chaung Oo Township, 88.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (68-97) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 59.3 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 18.6 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 11.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 13.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Monywa District	: 40.3%
Chaung Oo Township	: 28.8%

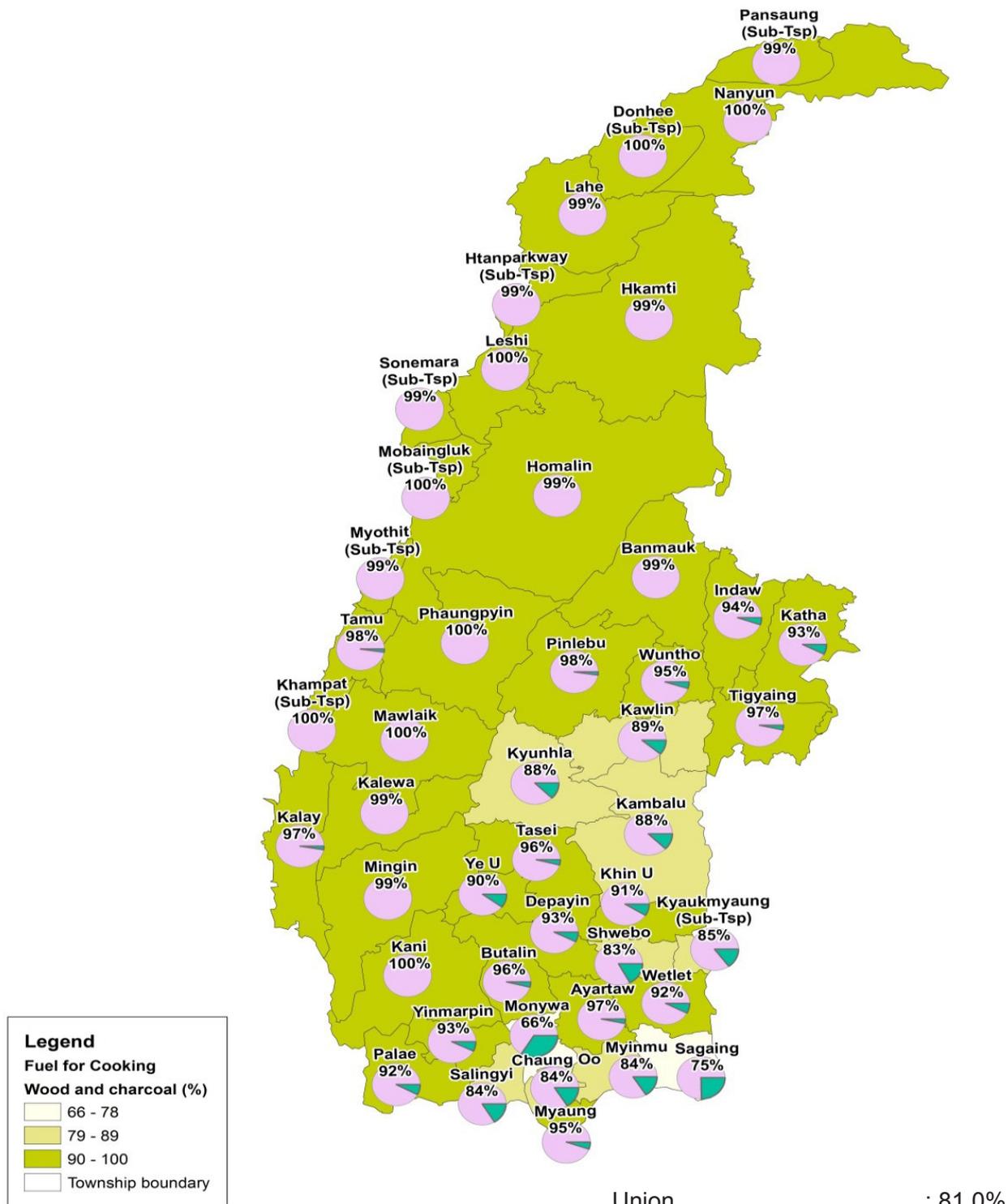
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		28.8	63.8	19.1
Kerosene		0.3	0.1	0.3
Candle		4.2	5.0	4.0
Battery		39.0	26.1	42.5
Generator (private)		15.7	0.7	19.8
Water mill (private)		0.2	-	0.2
Solar system/energy		6.7	1.1	8.3
Other		5.2	3.1	5.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	23,376	5,081	18,295

- In Chaung Oo Township, 28.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compare to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (24-45) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 39.0 per cent.
- In rural areas, 42.5 per cent of the households use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Monywa District	: 80.6%
Chaung Oo Township	: 84.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		15.6	30.4	11.5
LPG		*	*	-
Kerosene		*	*	*
BioGas		*	*	*
Firewood		82.4	65.8	87.0
Charcoal		1.6	2.9	1.2
Coal		0.1	0.2	0.1
Other		0.2	0.7	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	23,376	5,081	18,295

- In Chaung Oo Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 82.4 per cent using firewood and 1.6 per cent using charcoal.
- Some 15.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Eighty seven per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 1.2 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

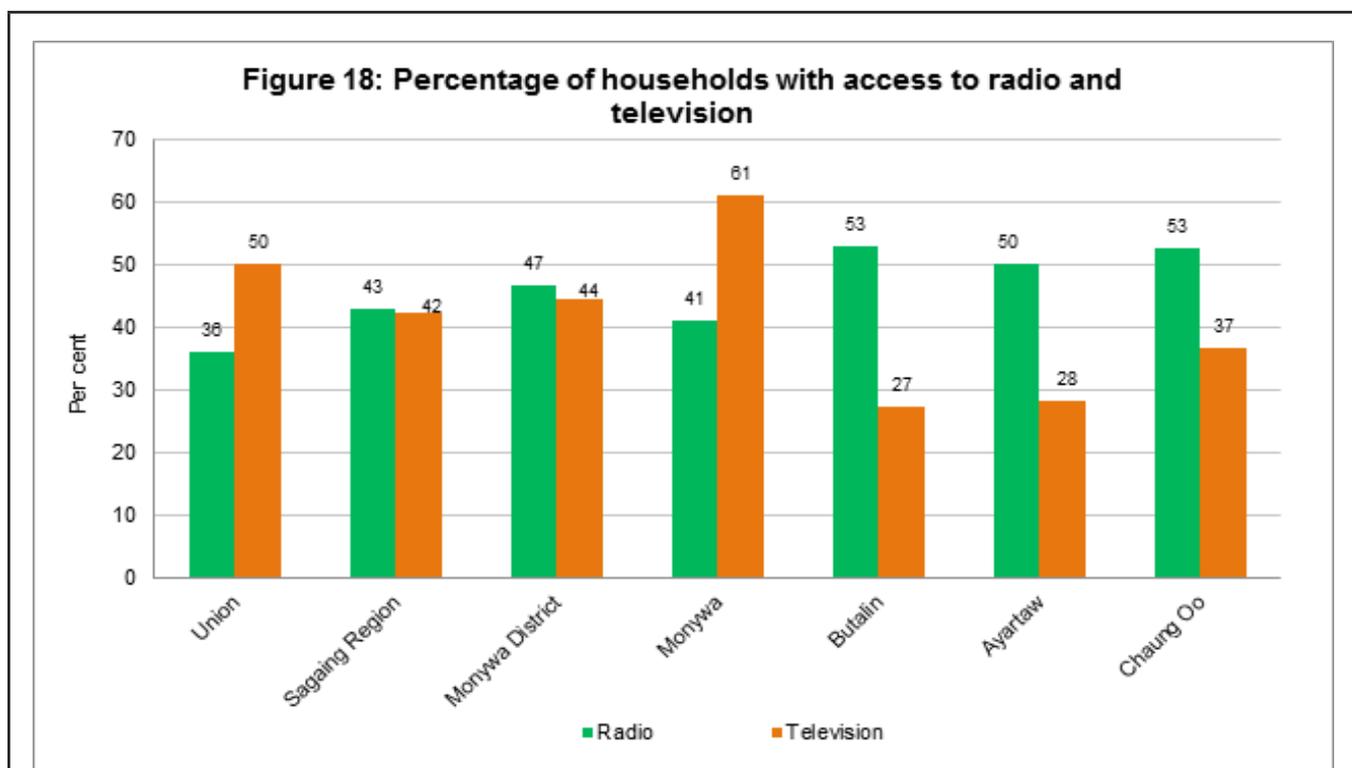
Communication and related amenities

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	23,376	52.5	36.6	4.6	29.1	1.2	2.6	27.8	0.2
Urban	5,081	39.9	55.8	10.5	39.6	3.1	6.2	23.4	0.7
Rural	18,295	56.1	31.3	3.0	26.2	0.7	1.7	29.0	*

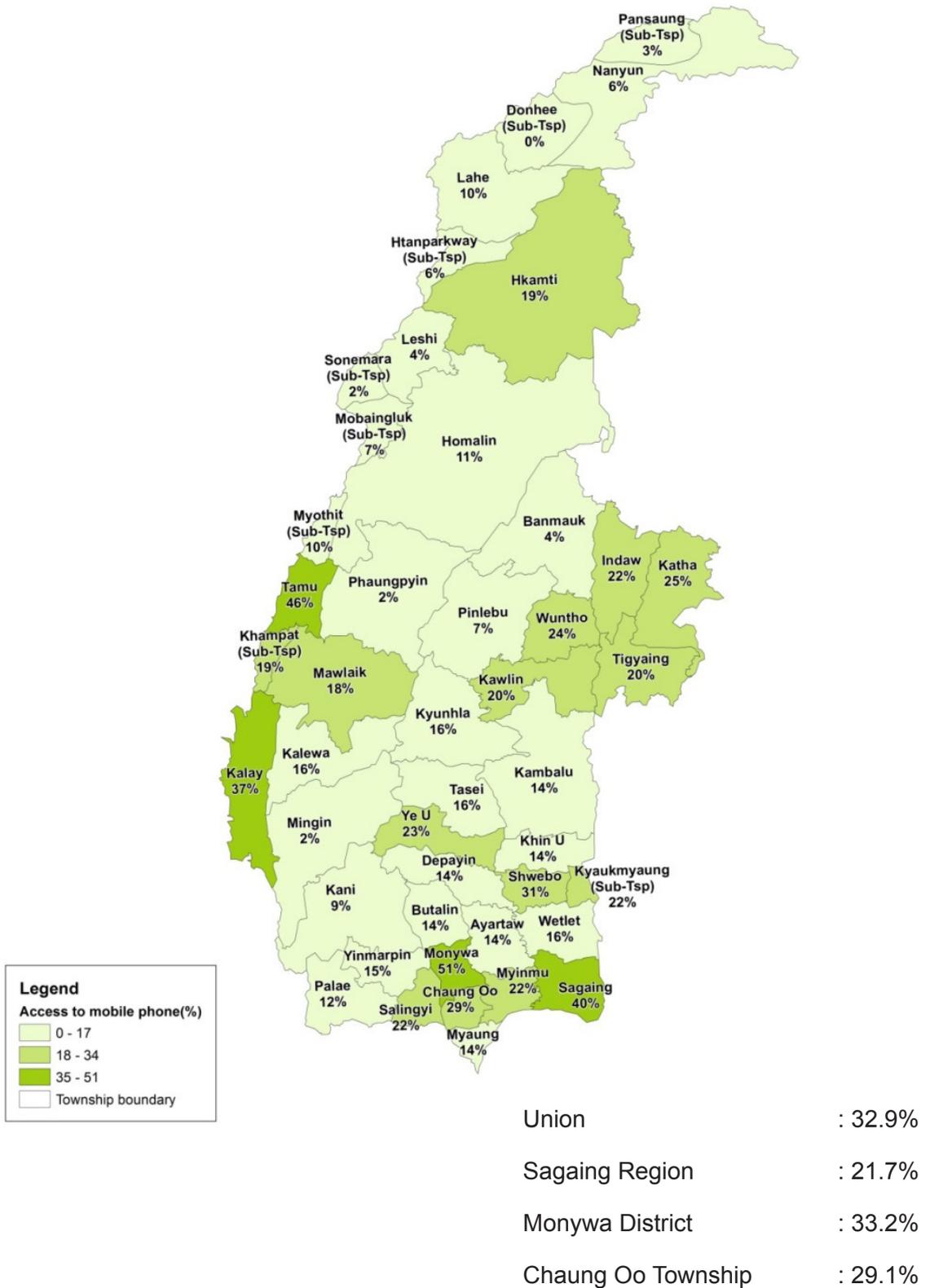
- About 52.5 per cent of the households in Chaung Oo Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 55.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas 56.1 per cent reported having a radio and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Chaung Oo Township, 36.6 per cent of the households have television and more than half of households (52.5%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 29.1 per cent of the households in Chaung Oo Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (18-34) per cent group.

Transportation items

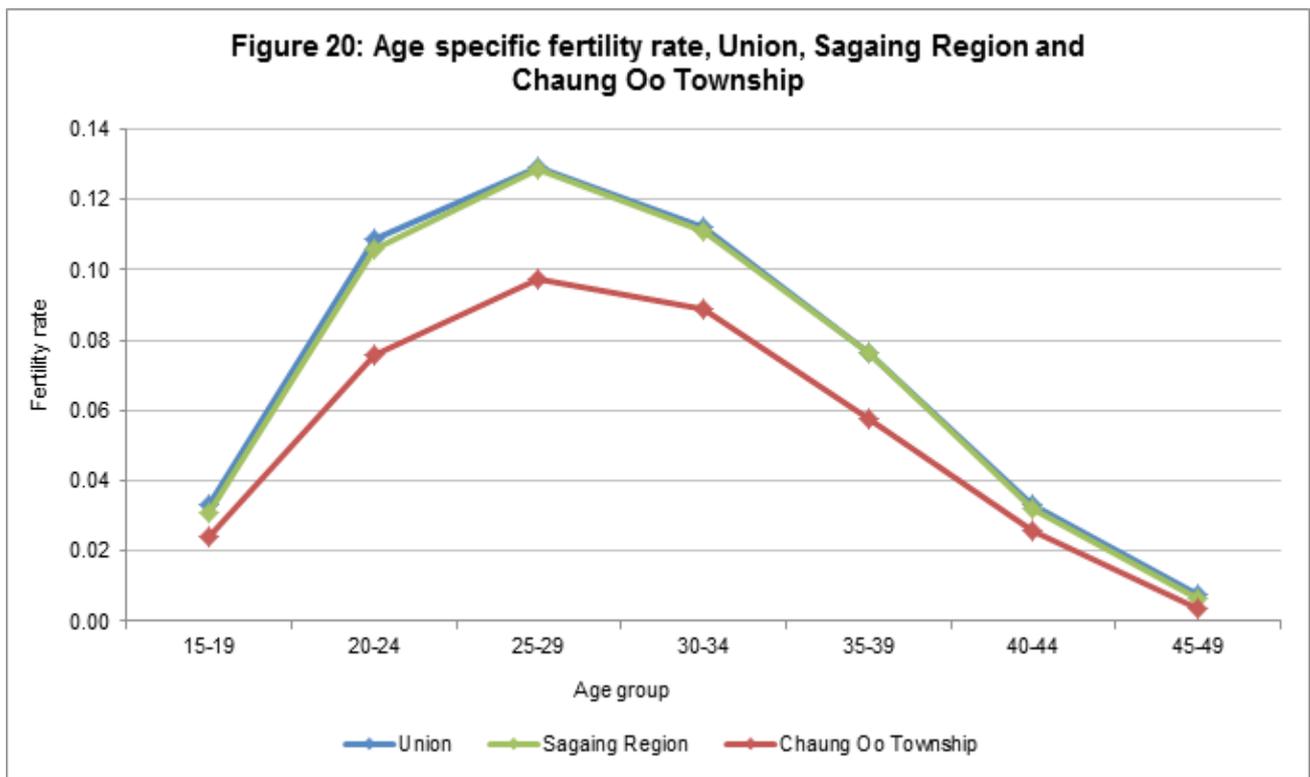
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Monywa District	163,545	5,014	106,402	93,917	3,092	1,467	674	48,038
Urban	48,835	3,888	36,947	33,111	1,184	153	274	1,904
Rural	114,710	1,126	69,455	60,806	1,908	1,314	400	46,134
Chaung Oo Township	23,376	399	14,577	16,422	771	337	70	8,465
Urban	5,081	186	3,380	3,880	111	43	3	1,005
Rural	18,295	213	11,197	12,542	660	294	67	7,460

- In Chaung Oo Township, 70.3 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 62.4 per cent of households having motorcycle/ moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycle 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

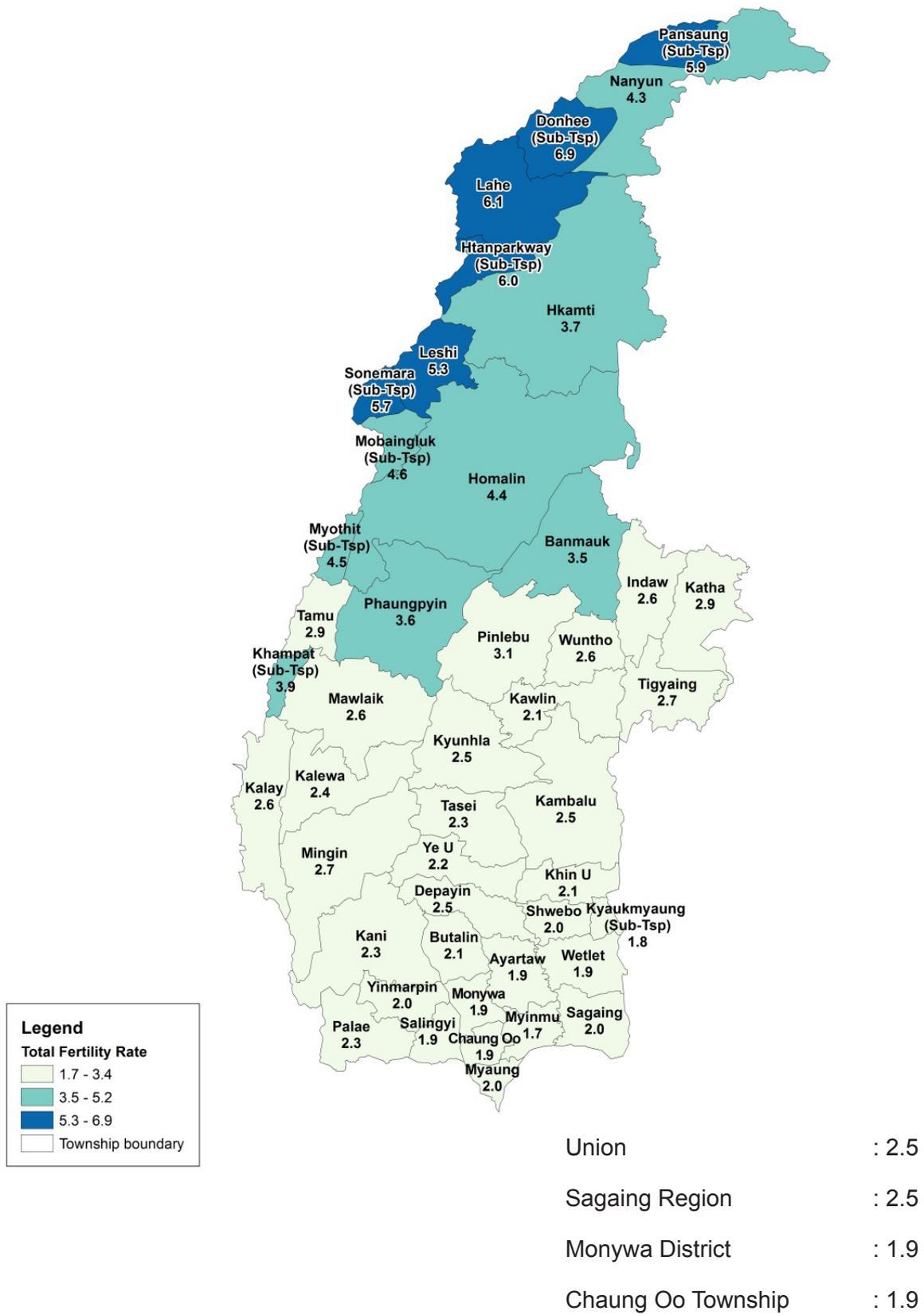
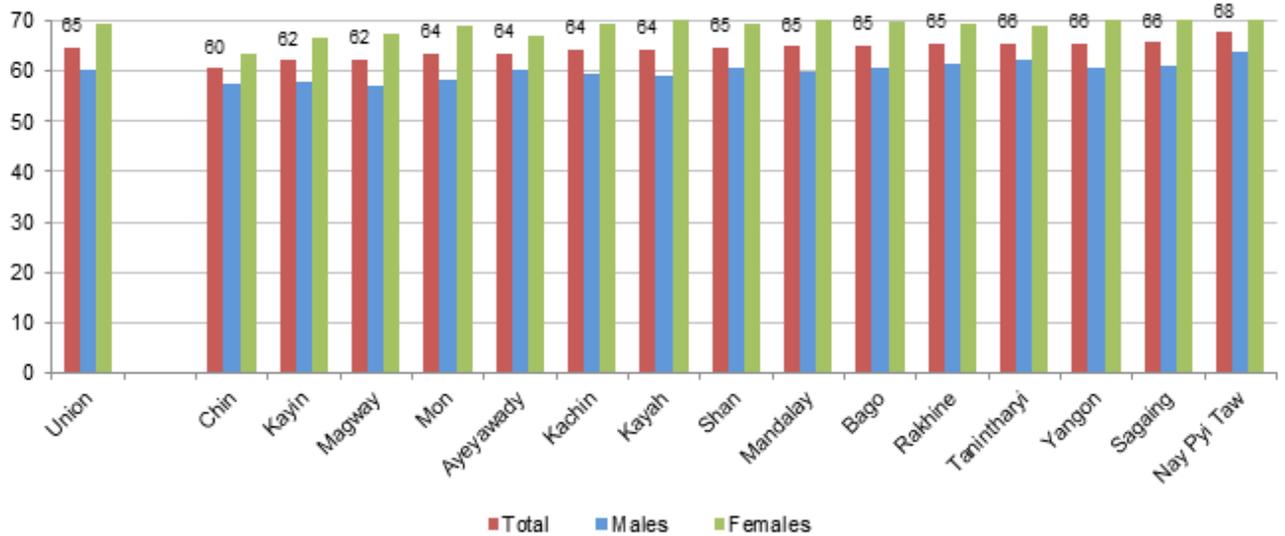


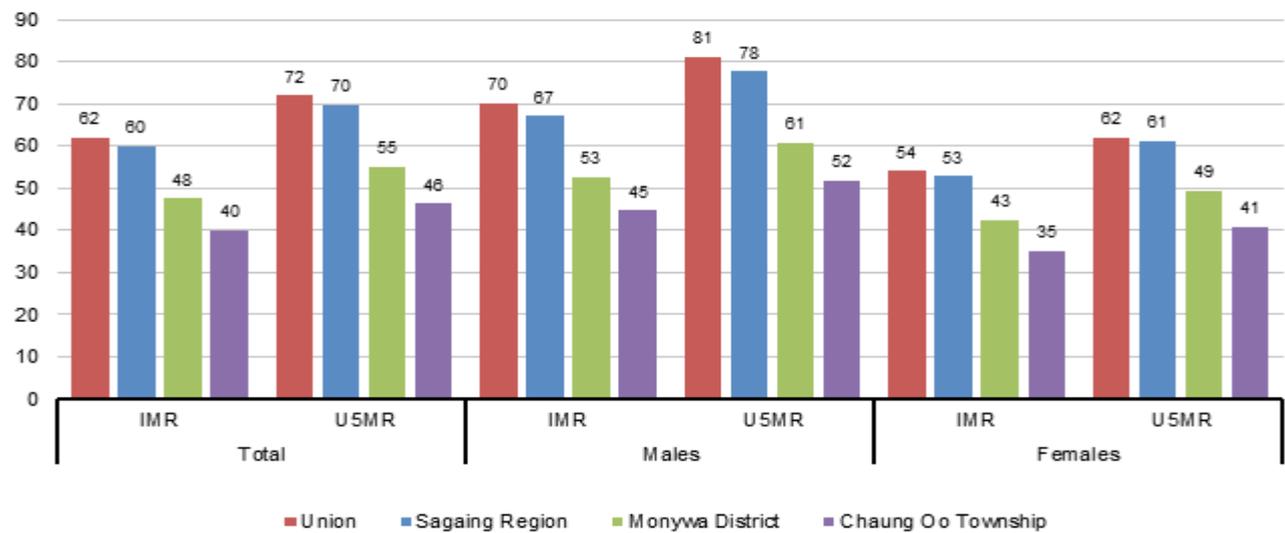
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

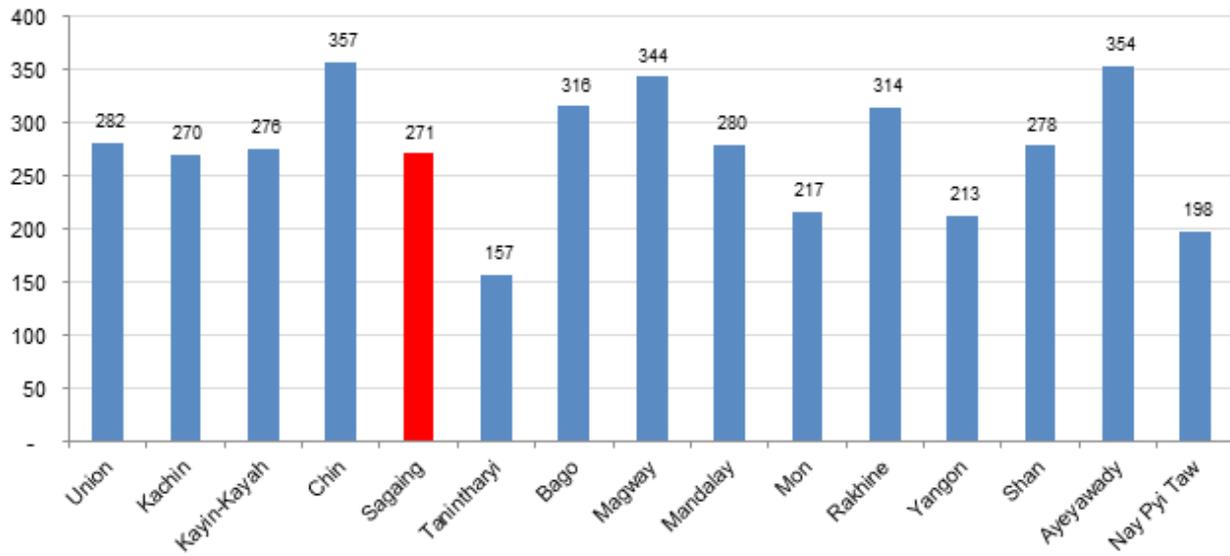
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Monywa District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Monywa District is 48 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 55 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Chaung Oo Township are lower than those in Sagaing Region and Monywa District. The Infant mortality in Chaung Oo Township is 40 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 46 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

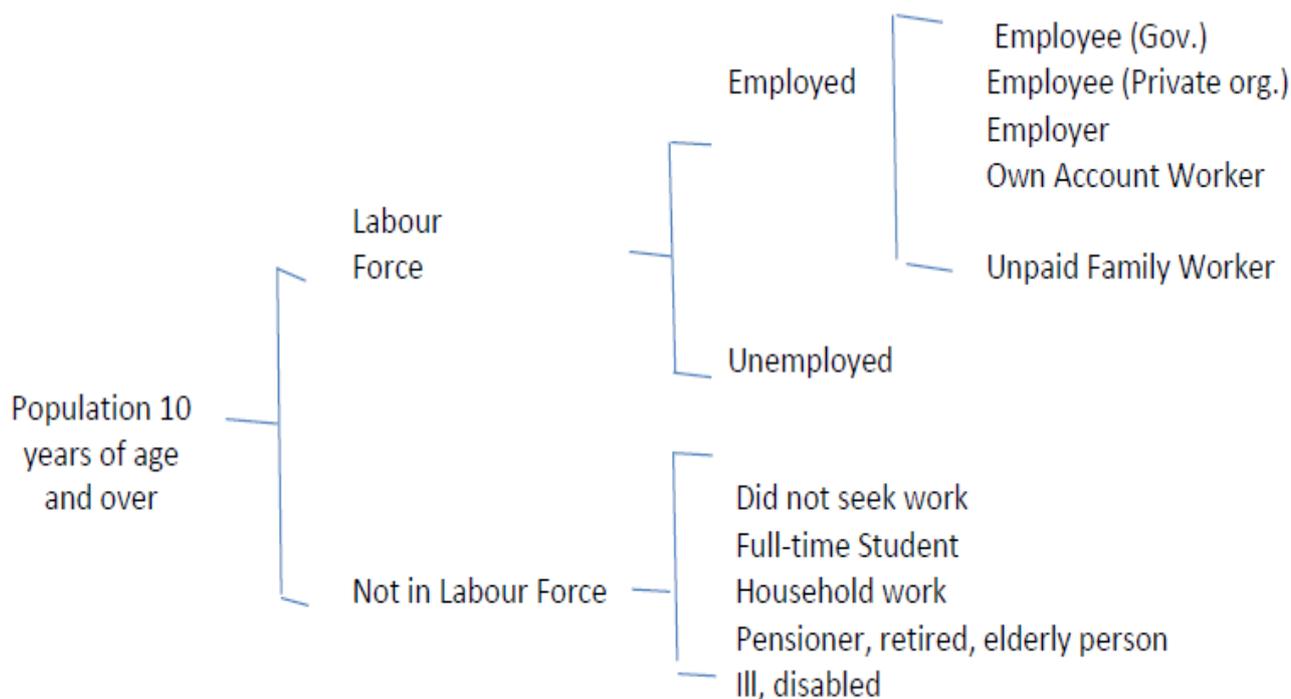
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

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