



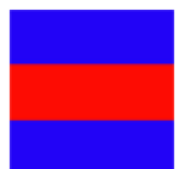
THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census SAGAING REGION, HKAMTI DISTRICT Htanparkway Sub-Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Sagaing Region, Hkamti District

Htanparkway Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

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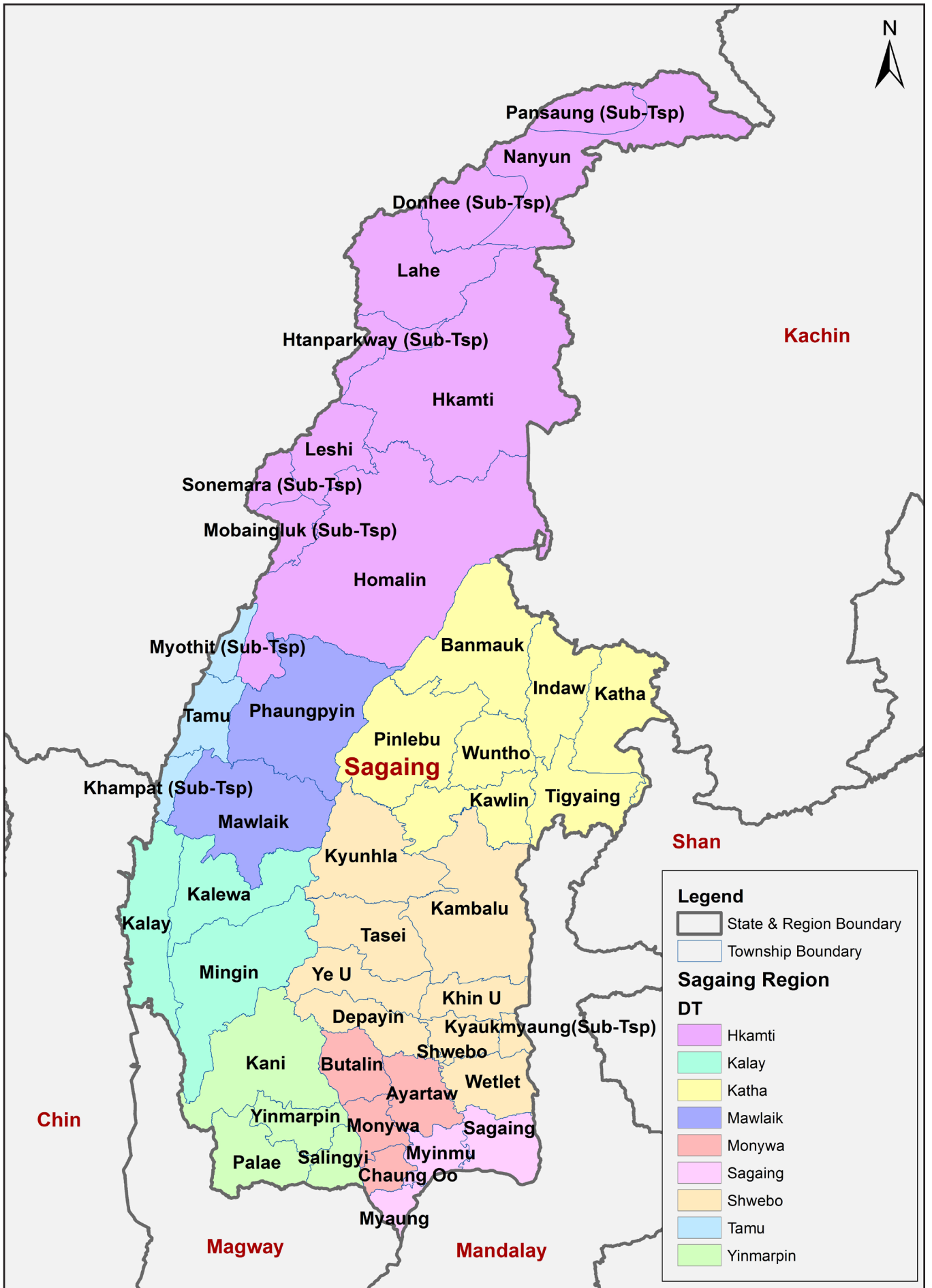
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

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Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Htanparkway Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	5,335 ²	
Population males	2,836 (53.2%)	
Population females	2,499 (46.8%)	
Percentage of urban population	18.5%	
Area (Km²)	833.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	6.4 persons	
Median age	20.3 years	
Number of wards	1	
Number of village tracts	4	
Number of private households	761	
Percentage of female headed households	10.8%	
Mean household size	6.8 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	41.4%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	52.7%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	89.8	
Child dependency ratio	78.6	
Old dependency ratio	11.2	
Ageing index	14.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	114	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	49.4%	
Male	51.7%	
Female	47.0%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	120	2.2
Walking	50	0.9
Seeing	41	0.8
Hearing	68	1.3
Remembering	28	0.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	2,769	74.1	
Associate Scrutiny	-	-	
Naturalised Scrutiny	-	-	
National Registration	*	0.1	
Religious	-	-	
Temporary Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	963	25.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	77.7%	89.6%	64.2%
Unemployment rate	4.9%	4.5%	5.7%
Employment to population ratio	73.9%	85.6%	60.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	745	97.9	
Renter	*	0.7	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.5	
Government quarters	*	0.3	
Private company quarters	-	-	
Other	*	0.7	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		75.2%
Bamboo	58.9%	23.0%	0.1%
Earth	-	50.7%	
Wood	39.7%	26.3%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	-		8.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	-	-	-
Other	1.3%	< 0.1%	15.6%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.5	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	-	-	
Firewood	756	99.3	
Charcoal	-	-	
Coal	-	-	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	2.5
Kerosene	*	0.3
Candle	42	5.5
Battery	113	14.8
Generator (private)	-	-
Water mill (private)	78	10.2
Solar system/energy	256	33.6
Other	251	33.0
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	262	34.4
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	262	34.4
Unprotected well/spring	132	17.4
Pool/pond/lake	81	10.6
River/stream/canal	*	0.5
Waterfall/rainwater	280	36.8
Other	*	0.3
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	499	65.6
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	262	34.4
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	-	-
Unprotected well/spring	132	17.3
Pool/pond/lake	81	10.6
River/stream/canal	*	0.5
Waterfall/rainwater	280	36.8
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	0.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	-	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	267	35.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	267	35.1
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	83	10.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.4
Other	-	-
None	408	53.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	50	6.6
Television	*	1.3
Landline phone	-	-
Mobile phone	43	5.7
Computer	-	-
Internet at home	-	-
Households with none of the items	672	88.3
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	-	-
Motorcycle/Moped	90	11.8
Bicycle	-	-
4-Wheel tractor	-	-
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	*	0.5

Note: ¹ Population figures for Htanparkway 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 Htanparkway Sub-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 Htanparkway Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	5,335*		
Males	2,836		
Females	2,499		
Sex ratio	114 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	18.5%		
Area (Km ²)	833.9**		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	6.4 persons		
Number of wards	1		
Number of village tracts	4		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	5,159	831	4,328
Number of conventional households	761	128	633
Mean household size	6.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Htanparkway Sub-Township, there are fewer females than males with 114 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (18.5%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Htanparkway Sub-Township is 6 persons per square kilometre. • There are 6.8 persons living in each household in Htanparkway Sub-Township. This is higher than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;
Htanparkway Sub-Township (Hkamti District, Sagaing Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	761	5,335	2,836	2,499
	Ward	128	988	594	394
1	Htan Par Kway(W)	128	988	594	394
	Village Tract	633	4,347	2,242	2,105
1	Lan Nauk(VT)	67	406	219	187
2	Kyauk Kei(VT)	140	1,026	532	494
3	Tar Maung(VT)	248	1,715	867	848
4	Kyun Khaung(VT)	178	1,200	624	576

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

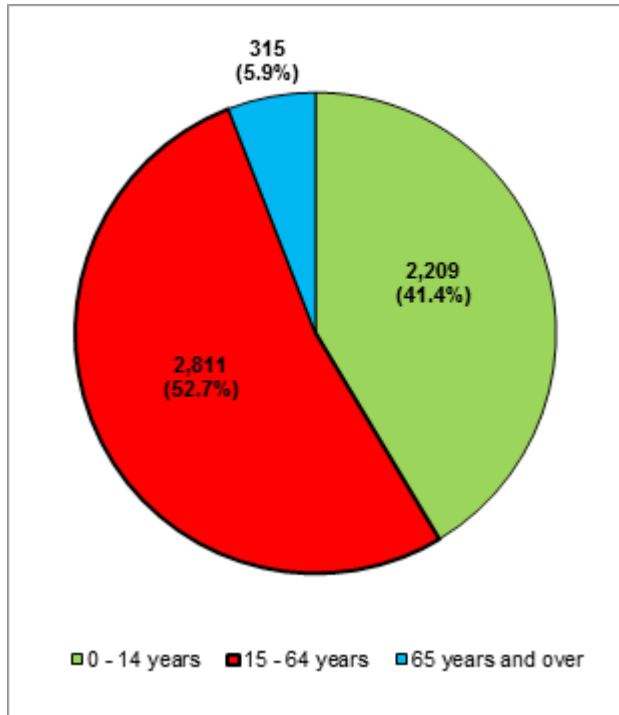
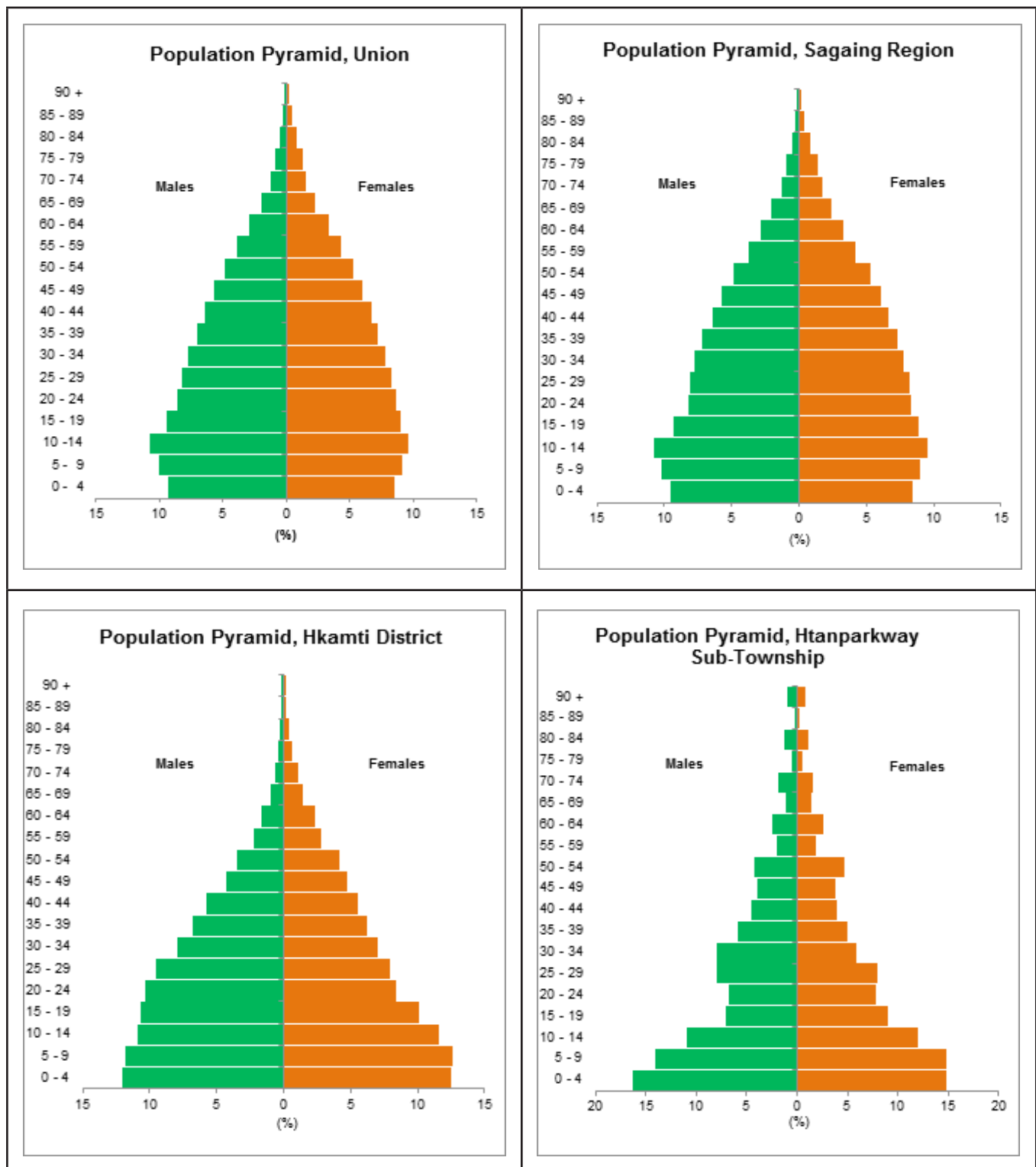


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Htanparkway Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	5,335	2,836	2,499
0 - 4	830	460	370
5 - 9	769	398	371
10 - 14	610	310	300
15 - 19	425	200	225
20 - 24	384	190	194
25 - 29	428	227	201
30 - 34	371	224	147
35 - 39	290	166	124
40 - 44	230	130	100
45 - 49	207	112	95
50 - 54	240	122	118
55 - 59	102	56	46
60 - 64	134	69	65
65 - 69	70	33	37
70 - 74	95	54	41
75 - 79	29	16	13
80 - 84	63	35	28
85 - 89	11	7	4
90 +	47	27	20

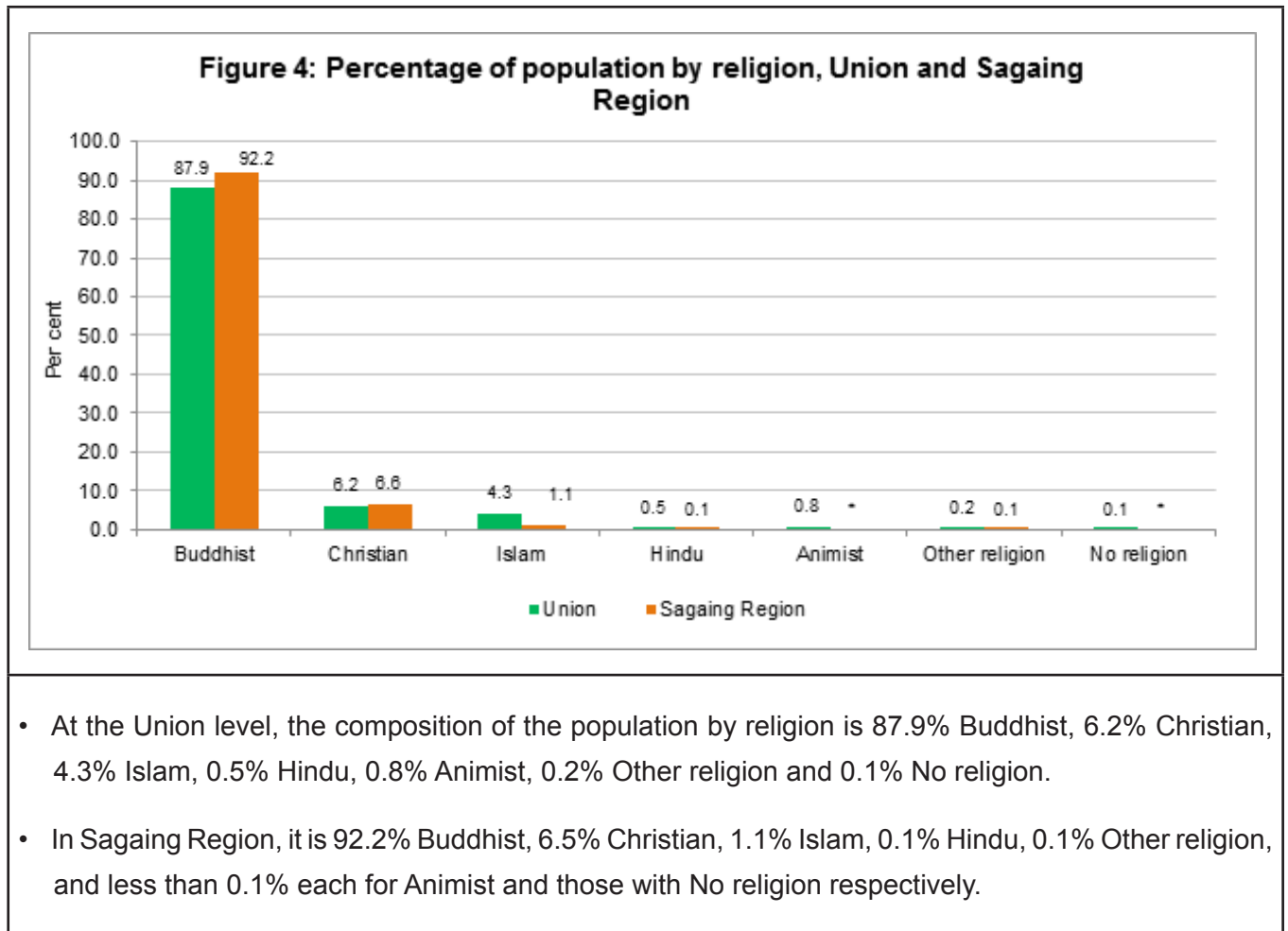
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Htanparkway Sub-Township is 52.7 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over is only 5.4 per cent less than the proportion of the working age group population and so it reduce only slightly the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Hkamti District and Htanparkway Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably high in Htanparkway Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 to age group 20-24.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Htanparkway Sub-Township.
- There are more males than females in all age groups, except in the age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 65-69.

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education**Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age**

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	169	89	80	45	24	21
6	160	78	82	83	36	47
7	159	81	78	105	52	53
8	143	74	69	101	53	48
9	138	76	62	111	57	54
10	154	83	71	135	71	64
11	97	50	47	87	43	44
12	137	76	61	123	70	53
13	121	51	70	100	44	56
14	100	49	51	69	28	41
15	111	54	57	67	34	33
16	86	46	40	56	30	26
17	66	22	44	32	7	25
18	94	36	58	37	13	24
19	54	28	26	14	9	5
20	103	44	59	8	5	3
21	40	14	26	5	2	3
22	67	38	29	6	3	3
23	65	30	35	2	-	2
24	76	34	42	3	1	2
25	123	58	65	10	8	2
26	78	42	36	3	2	1
27	62	32	30	1	1	-
28	87	39	48	2	-	2
29	51	30	21	1	-	1

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Htanparkway Sub-Township

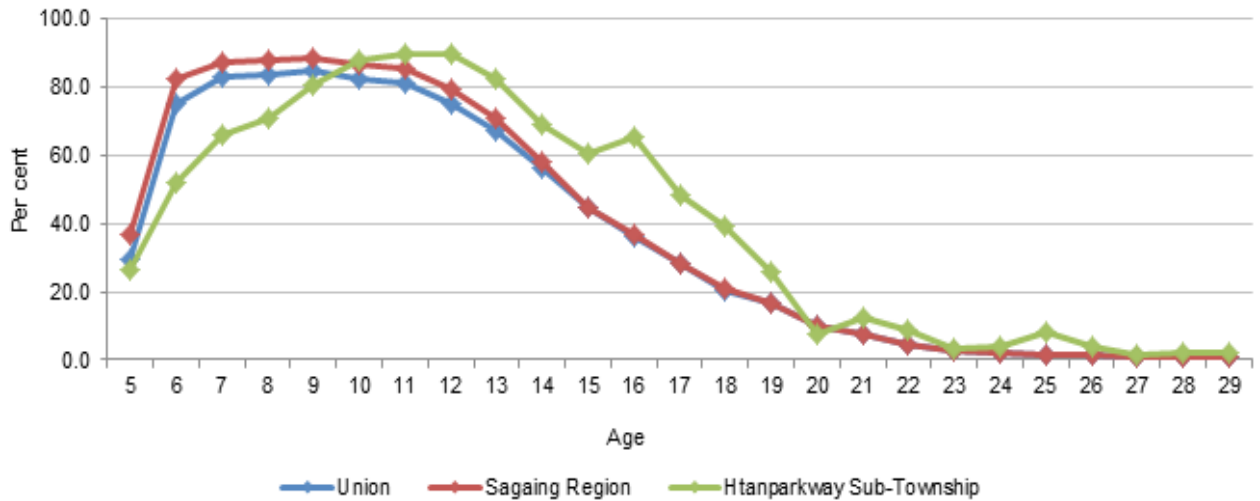
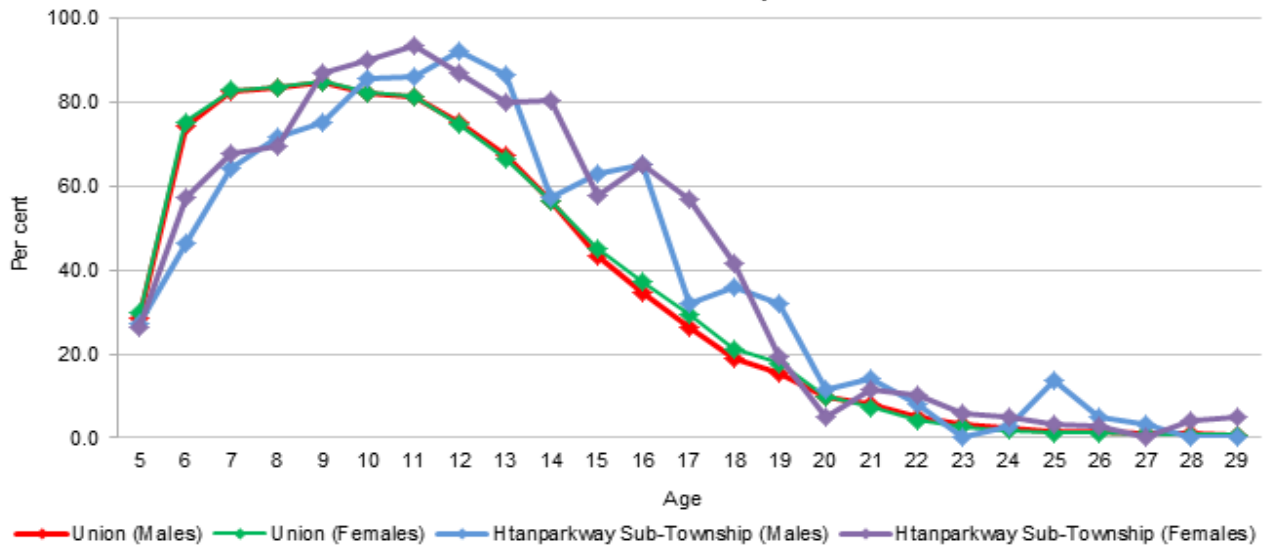
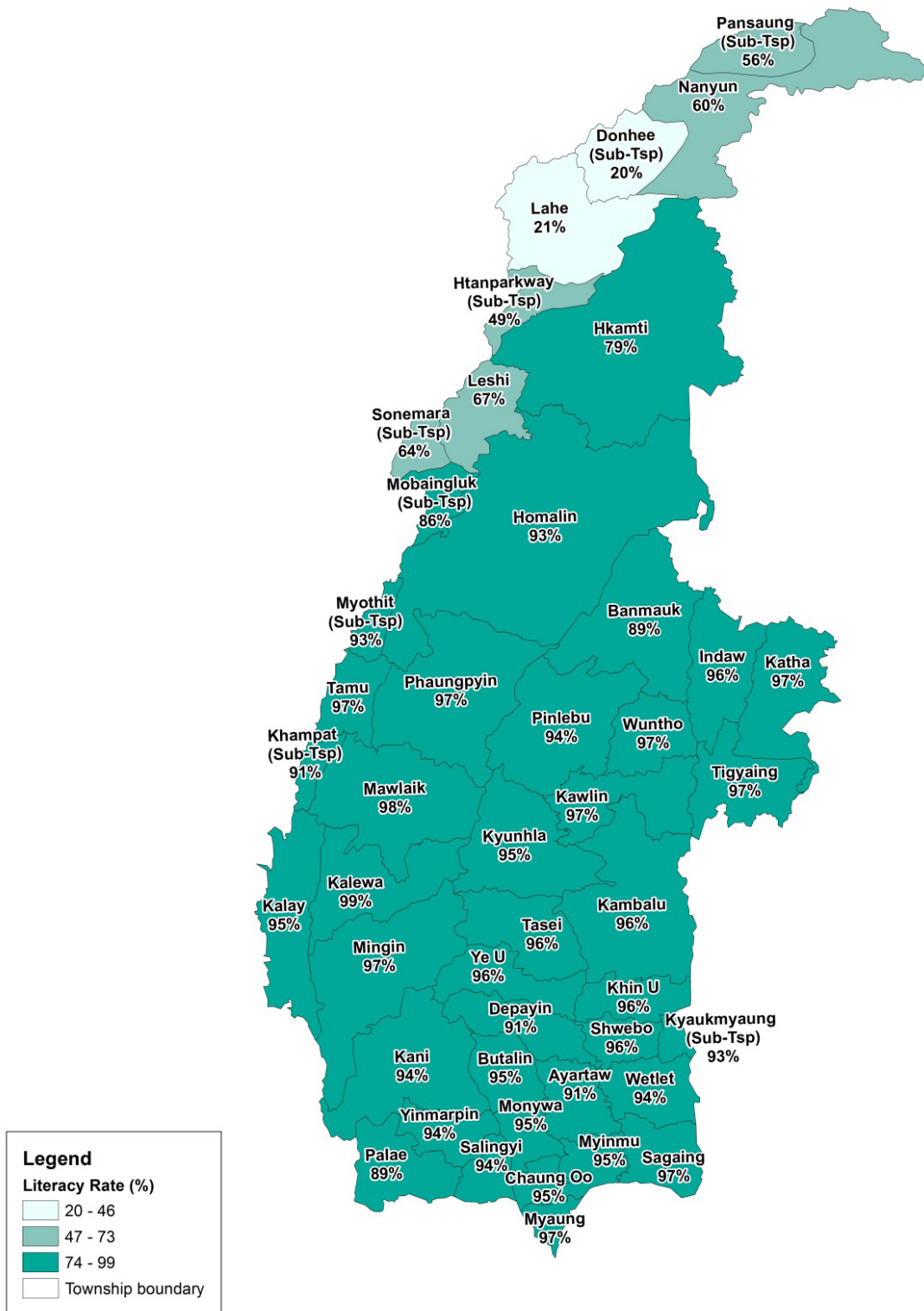


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Htanparkway Sub-Township



- School attendance in Htanparkway Sub-Township drops after age 13 for males and after age 12 for females.
- School attendance in Htanparkway Sub-Township is not stable and fluctuated starting age 13 for both males and females.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Hkamti District	: 73.4%
Htanparkway Sub-Township	: 49.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	762	84.5
Males	346	82.9
Females	416	85.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Htanparkway Sub-Township is 49.4 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 47.0 per cent and for the males it is 51.7 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 84.5 per cent with 85.8 per cent for females and 82.9 per cent for males.

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

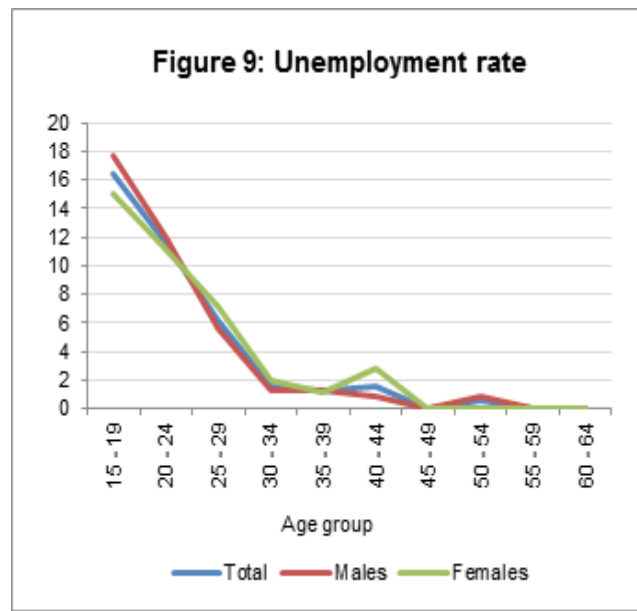
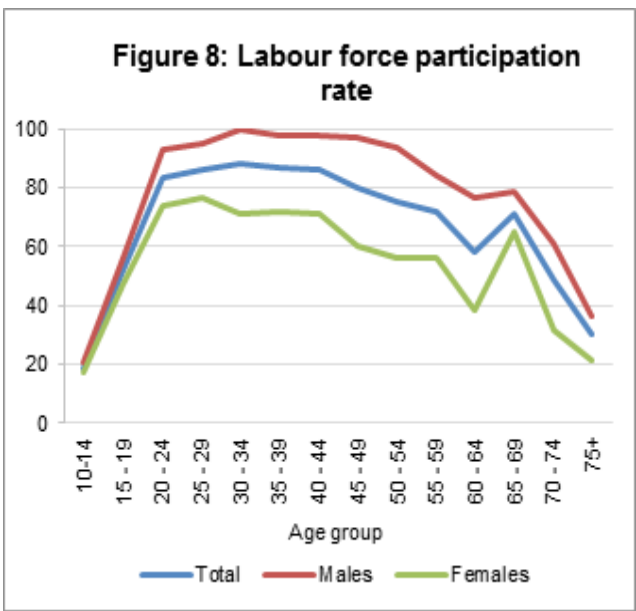
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	2,317	1,408	60.8	279	138	335	109	2	40	-	-	6
Urban	473	241	51.0	39	49	86	34	1	21	-	-	2
Rural	1,844	1,167	63.3	240	89	249	75	1	19	-	-	4
Males	1,278	685	53.6	152	95	218	89	2	31	-	-	6
Females	1,039	723	69.6	127	43	117	20	-	9	-	-	-

- Some 60.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 63.3 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 53.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 69.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 6.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.7 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			Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females		Total	Males	Females
10-14	19.0	21.0	17.0	10-14	16.4	15.4	17.6
15 - 19	51.8	56.5	47.6	15-24	13.5	14.1	12.7
20 - 24	83.6	93.2	74.2	15 - 64	4.9	4.5	5.7
25 - 29	86.4	95.2	76.6	65+	-	-	-
30 - 34	88.4	99.6	71.4				
35 - 39	86.6	97.6	71.8				
40 - 44	86.1	97.7	71.0				
45 - 49	80.2	97.3	60.0				
50 - 54	75.0	93.4	55.9				
55 - 59	71.6	83.9	56.5				
60 - 64	58.2	76.8	38.5				
65 - 69	71.4	78.8	64.9				
70 - 74	48.4	61.1	31.7				
75+	30.0	36.5	21.5				
15 - 24	66.9	74.4	59.9				
15 - 64	77.7	89.6	64.2				



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Htanparkway Sub-Township is 77.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 64.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.6 per cent.
- In Htanparkway Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 19.0 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Htanparkway Sub-Township is 4.9 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.5%) and for females (5.7%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 12.7 per cent.

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

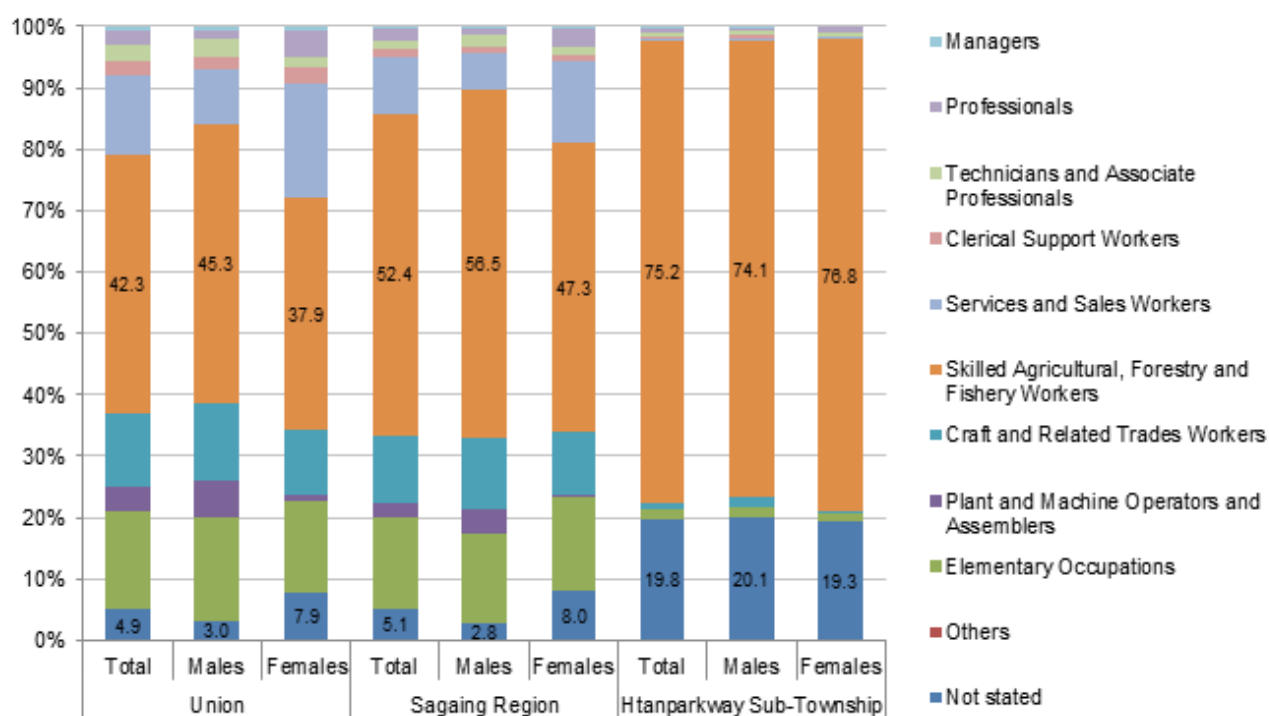
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	1,294	1.1	52.6	28.7	13.9	1.5	2.3
Males	482	1.7	69.1	5.4	18.9	1.7	3.3
Females	812	0.7	42.7	42.5	11.0	1.4	1.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 69.1 per cent of males and 42.7 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	1,902	1,116	786	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	5	5	-	0.3	0.4	-
Professionals	12	4	8	0.6	0.4	1.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	13	8	5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Clerical Support Workers	6	6	-	0.3	0.5	-
Services and Sales Workers	9	5	4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,431	827	604	75.2	74.1	76.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	21	18	3	1.1	1.6	0.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1	1	-	0.1	0.1	-
Elementary Occupations	28	18	10	1.5	1.6	1.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	376	224	152	19.8	20.1	19.3

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

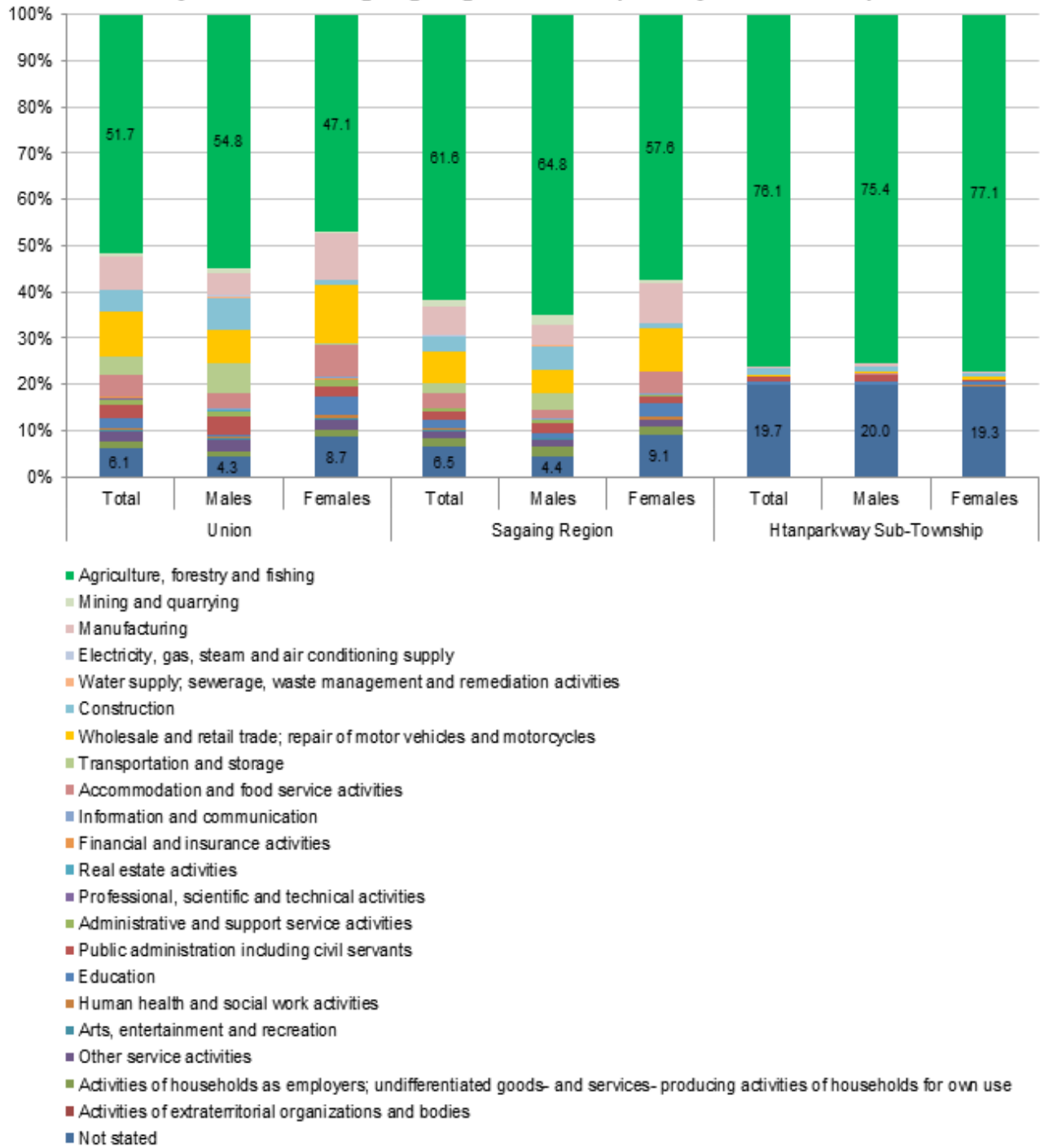


- In Htanparkway Sub-Township, 75.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 74.1 per cent of males and 76.8 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	1,902	1,116	786	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,447	841	606	76.1	75.4	77.1
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	10	7	3	0.5	0.6	0.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	23	15	8	1.2	1.3	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8	4	4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Transportation and storage	1	1	-	0.1	0.1	-
Accommodation and food service activities	1	1	-	0.1	0.1	-
Information and communication	1	1	-	0.1	0.1	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	20	18	2	1.1	1.6	0.3
Education	13	5	8	0.7	0.4	1.0
Human health and social work activities	3	-	3	0.2	-	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	375	223	152	19.7	20.0	19.3

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



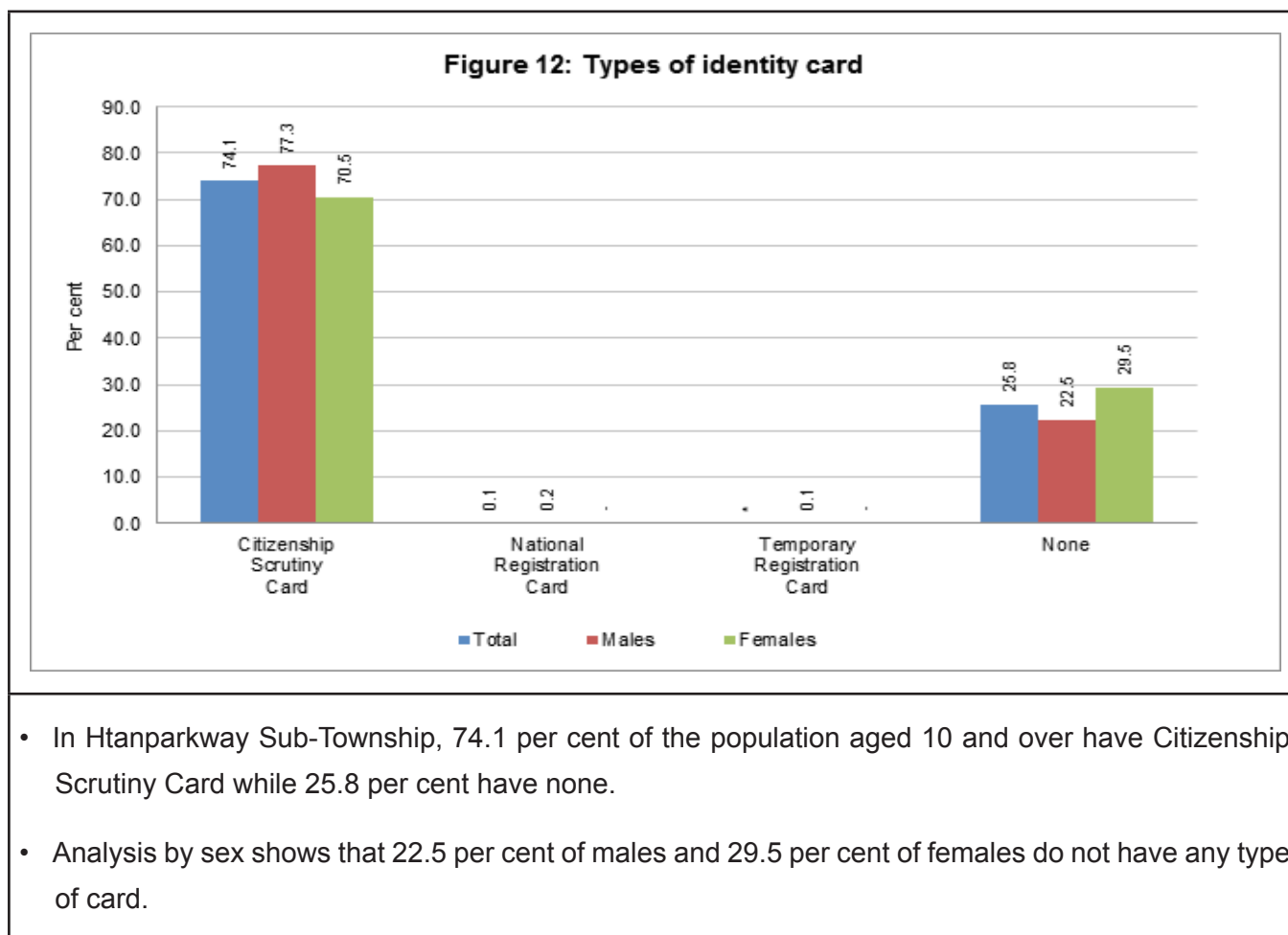
- In Htanparkway Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 76.1 per cent.
- There are 75.4 per cent of males and 77.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, the proportion of employed population working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is 61.6 per cent.

(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	2,769	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	963
Urban	543	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	164
Rural	2,226	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	799
Males	1,529	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	445
Females	1,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	518

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	5,335	5,215	120	2.2	41	68	50	28
0-14	2,209	2,199	10	0.5	3	4	5	2
15-64	2,811	2,746	65	2.3	14	34	21	18
65+	315	270	45	14.3	24	30	24	8
Males	2,836	2,774	62	2.2	20	32	26	11
0-14	1,168	1,162	6	0.5	1	3	4	2
15-64	1,496	1,464	32	2.1	7	15	9	7
65+	172	148	24	14.0	12	14	13	2
Females	2,499	2,441	58	2.3	21	36	24	17
0-14	1,041	1,037	4	0.4	2	1	1	-
15-64	1,315	1,282	33	2.5	7	19	12	11
65+	143	122	21	14.7	12	16	11	6

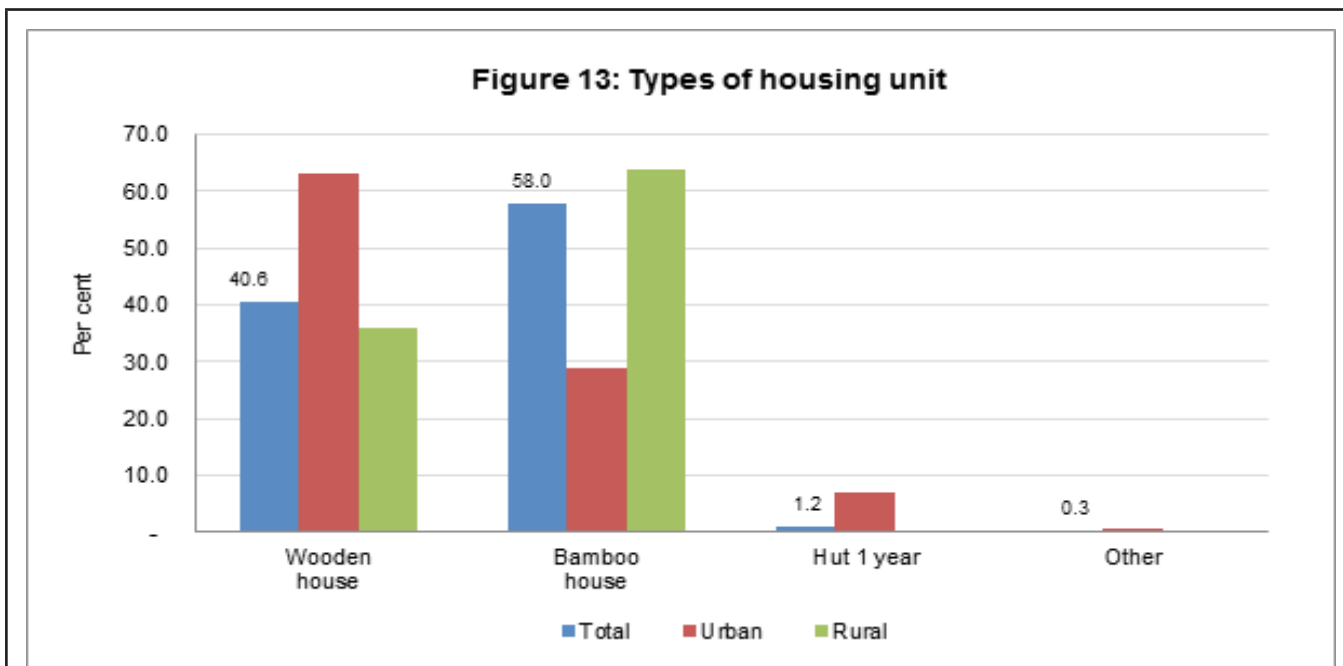
- Two in every 100 persons in Htanparkway Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with hearing are the highest among all forms of disabilities followed by walking.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	761	-	-	-	40.6	58.0	-	1.2	0.3
Urban	128	-	-	-	63.3	28.9	-	7.0	0.8
Rural	633	-	-	-	36.0	63.8	-	-	0.2



- The majority of the households in Htanparkway Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (58.0%) followed by households in wooden houses (40.6%).
- Some 63.3 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 63.8 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

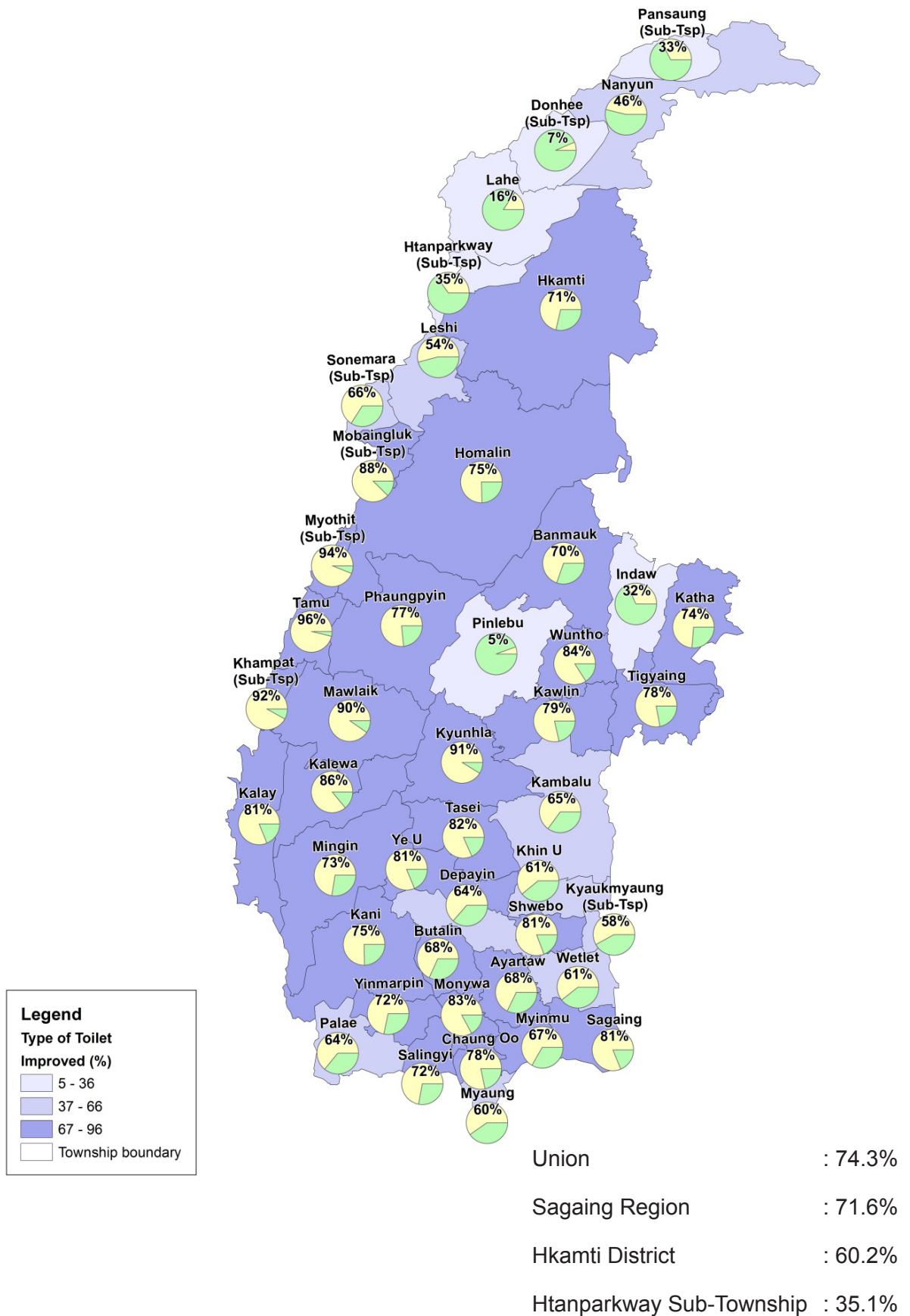


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		-	-	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		35.1	28.1	36.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>35.1</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>36.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		10.9	2.3	12.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.4	0.8	0.3
Other		-	-	-
None		53.6	68.8	50.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	761	128	633

- Some 35.1 per cent of the households in Htanparkway Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (water seal (improved pit latrine)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (5-36) 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 53.6 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Htanparkway Sub-Township, 50.6 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

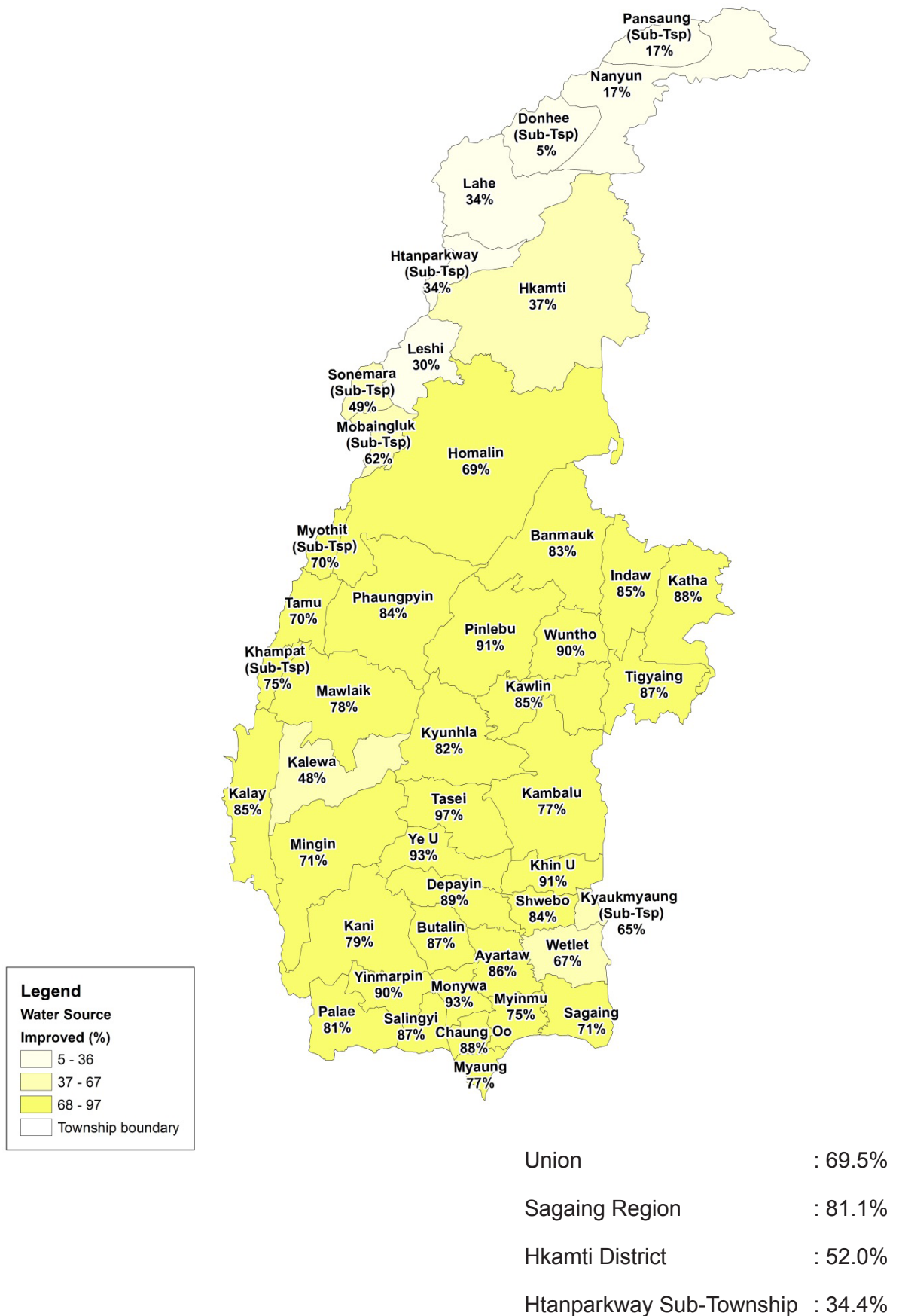


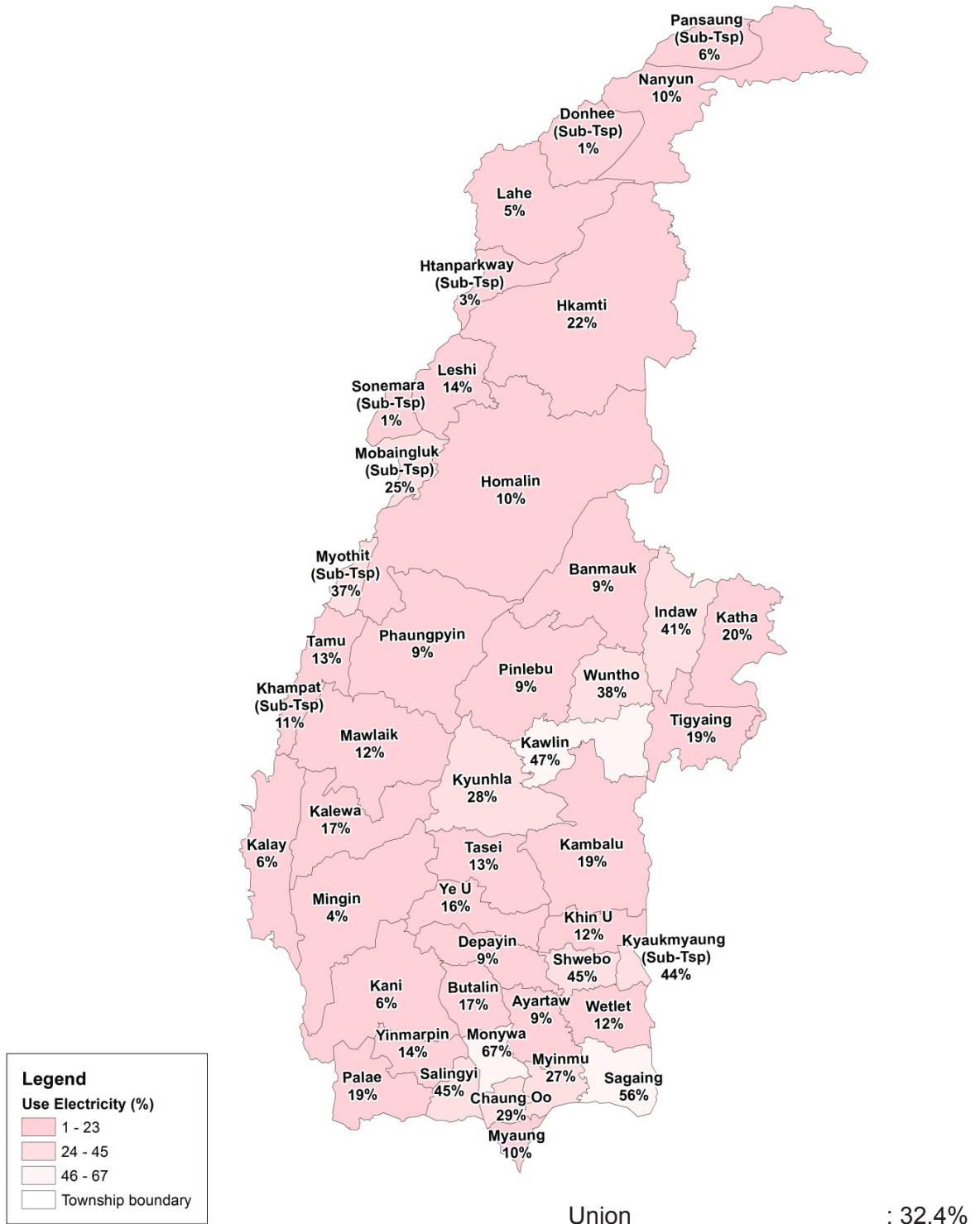
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		34.4	7.8	39.8
Tube well, borehole		-	-	-
Protected well/ Spring		-	-	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>34.4</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>39.8</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		17.4	84.4	3.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake		10.6	0.8	12.6
River/stream/ canal		0.5	2.3	0.2
Waterfall/ Rain water		36.8	4.7	43.3
Other		0.3	-	0.3
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>65.6</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>60.2</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	761	128	633

- In Htanparkway Sub-Township, 34.4 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 of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (5-36) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 36.8 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 34.4 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 65.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 60.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Hkamti District	: 10.1%
Htanparkway Sub-Township	: 2.5%

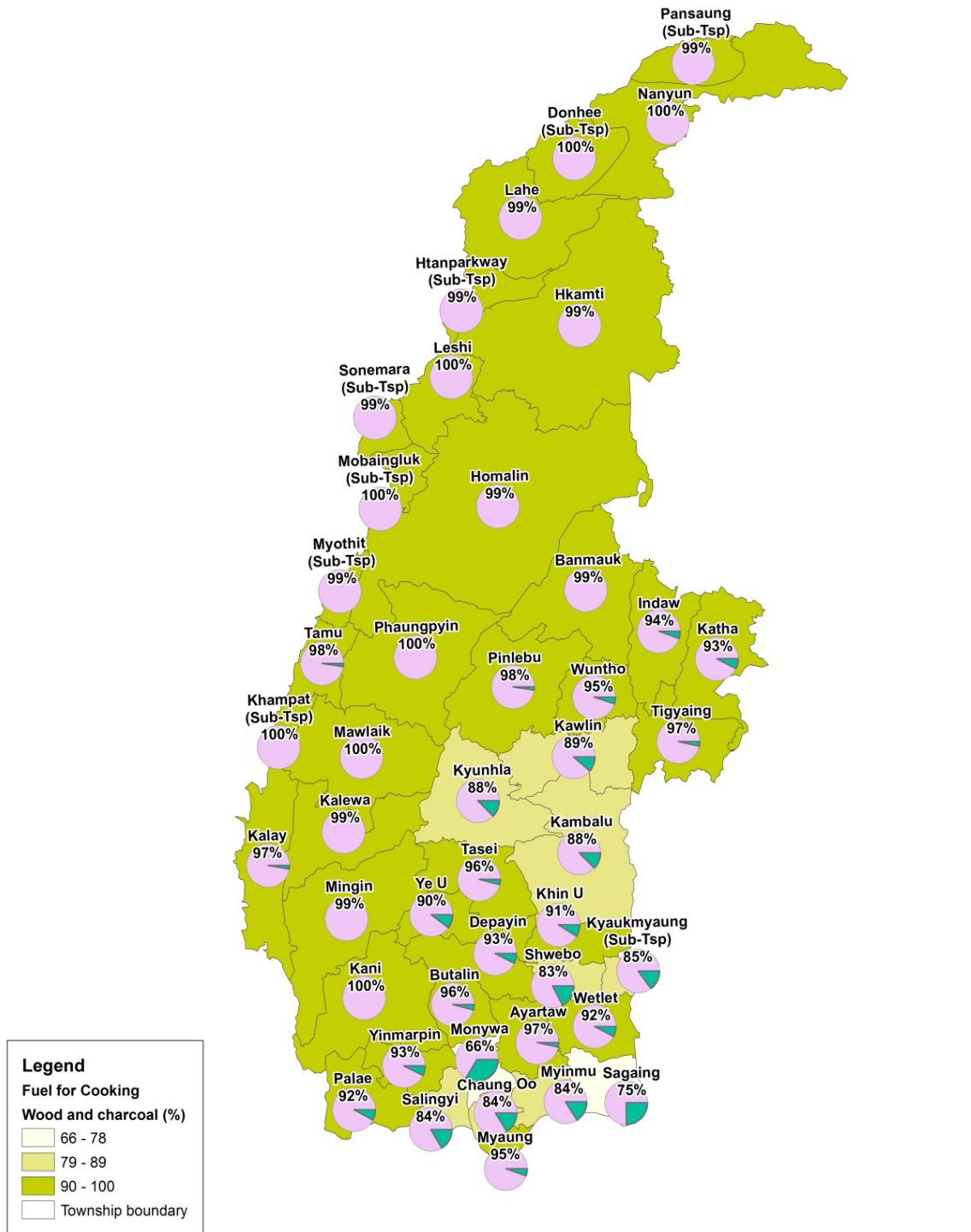
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.5	-	3.0
Kerosene		0.3	1.6	-
Candle		5.5	3.1	6.0
Battery		14.8	10.2	15.8
Generator (private)		-	-	-
Water mill (private)		10.2	-	12.3
Solar system/energy		33.6	71.1	26.1
Other		33.0	14.1	36.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	761	128	633

- In Htanparkway Sub-Township, 2.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (1-23) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 33.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 36.8 per cent of the households mainly use other for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Hkamti District	: 99.3%
Htanparkway Sub-Township	: 99.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.5	-	0.6
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		99.3	100.0	99.2
Charcoal		-	-	-
Coal		-	-	-
Other		0.1	-	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	761	128	633

- In Htanparkway Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 99.3 per cent using firewood.
- Only 0.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 99.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood.

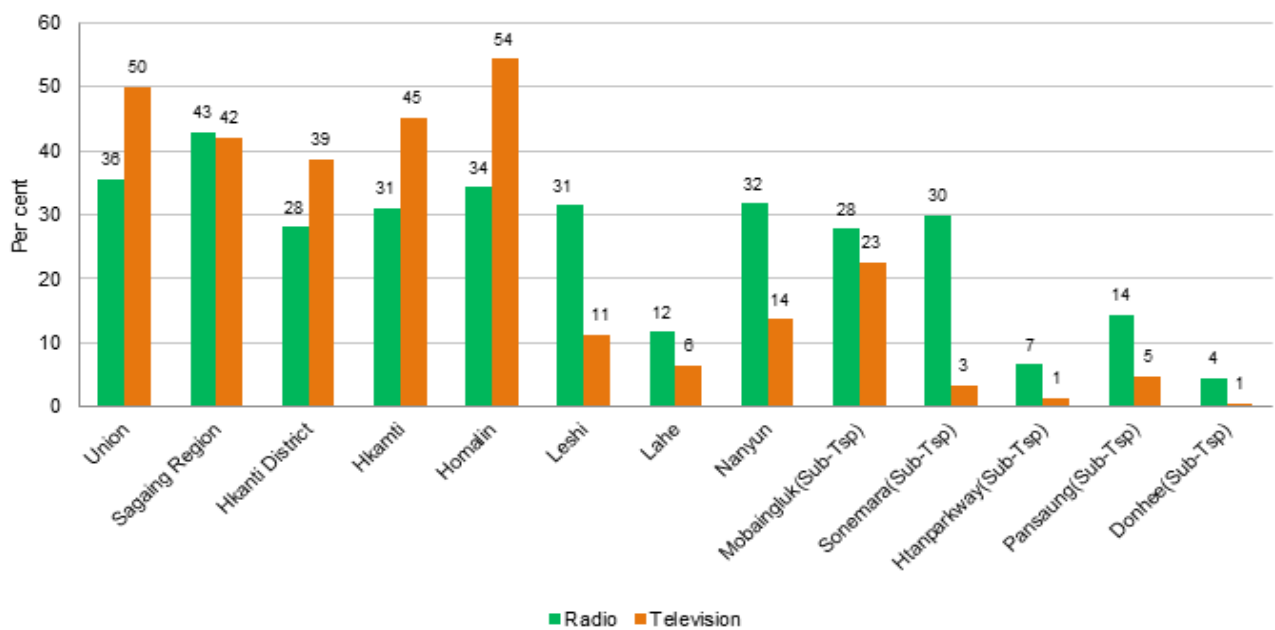
Communication and related amenities

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	761	6.6	1.3	-	5.7	-	-	88.3	-
Urban	128	11.7	-	-	-	-	-	88.3	-
Rural	633	5.5	1.6	-	6.8	-	-	88.3	-

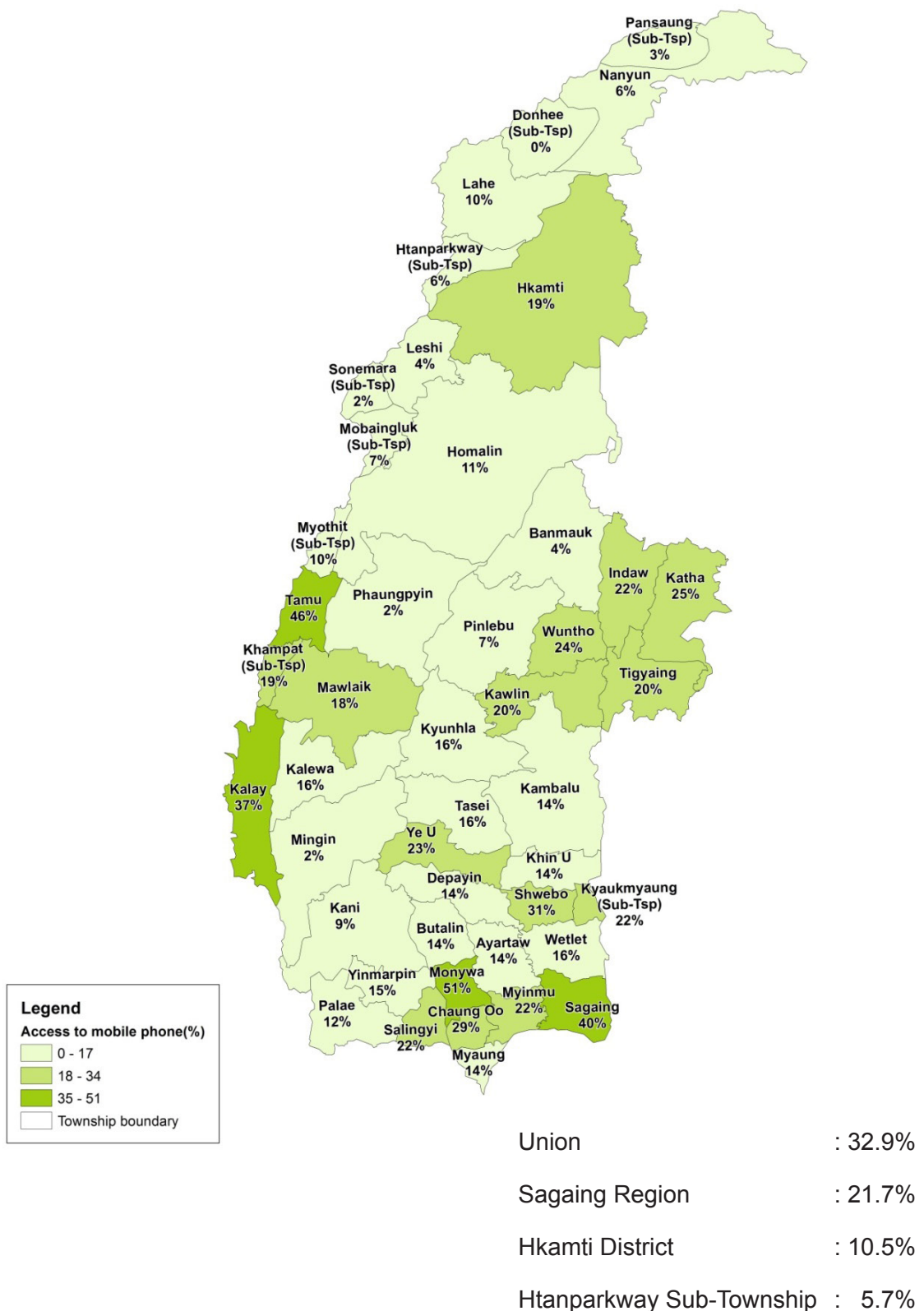
- Some 6.6 per cent of the households in Htanparkway Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 11.7 per cent of households in urban areas reported having radio while 6.8 per cent in rural areas have mobile phone and are the highest proportion in urban and rural area respectively.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television



- In Htanparkway Sub-Township, 1.3 per cent of the households have access to television and about 1 in 15 households (6.6%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 5.7 per cent of the households in Htanparkway Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (0-17) 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
Hkamti District	61,842	669	23,372	6,540	1,775	7,134	3,732	17,639
Urban	8,055	171	4,305	2,249	168	537	269	558
Rural	53,787	498	19,067	4,291	1,607	6,597	3,463	17,081
Htanparkway Sub-Township	761	-	90	-	-	-	-	4
Urban	128	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	633	-	70	-	-	-	-	4

- In Htanparkway Sub-Township, 11.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 0.5 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

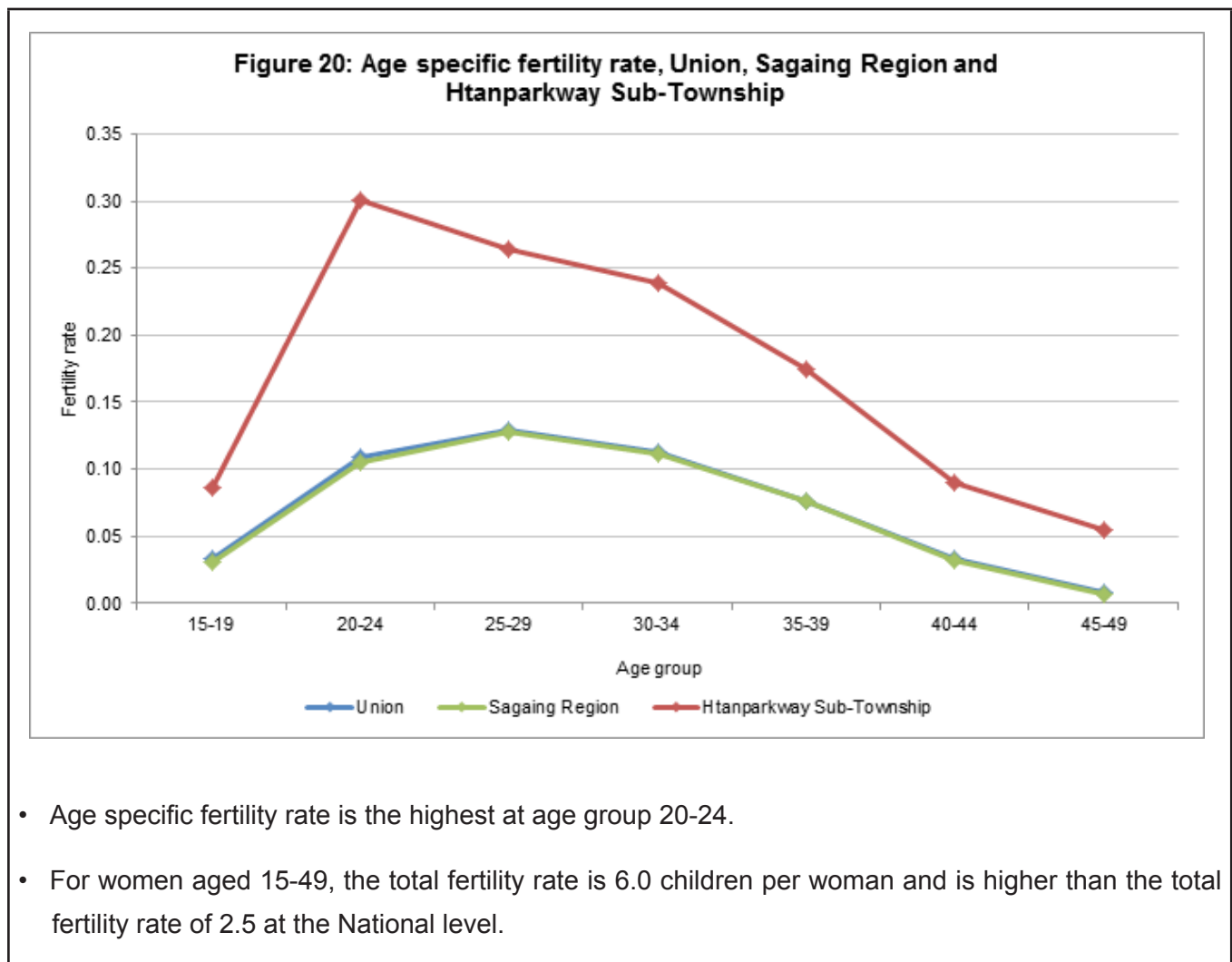
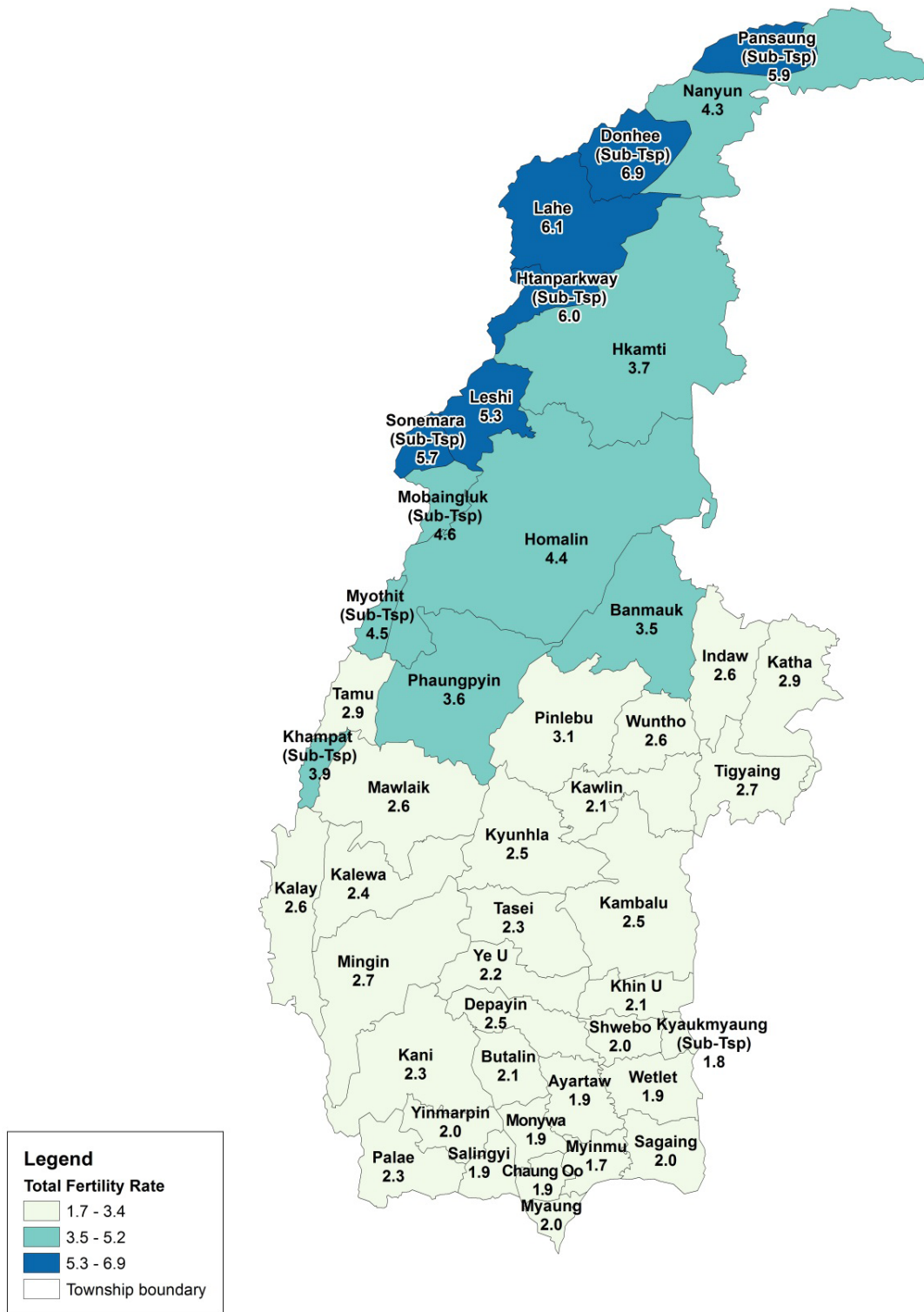
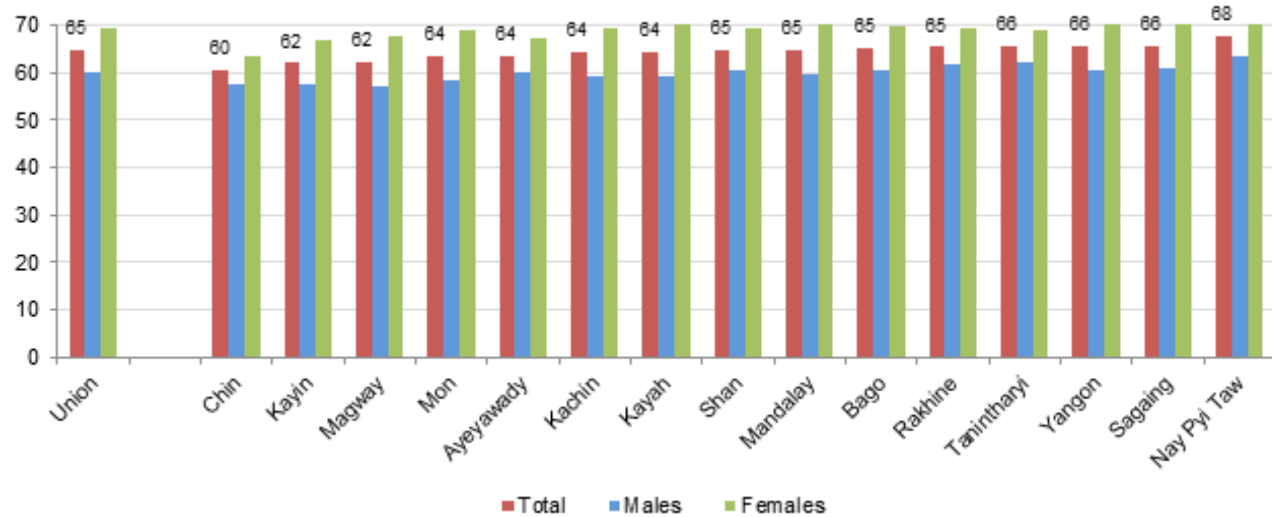


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Hkamti District	: 4.8
Htanparkway Sub-Township	: 6.0

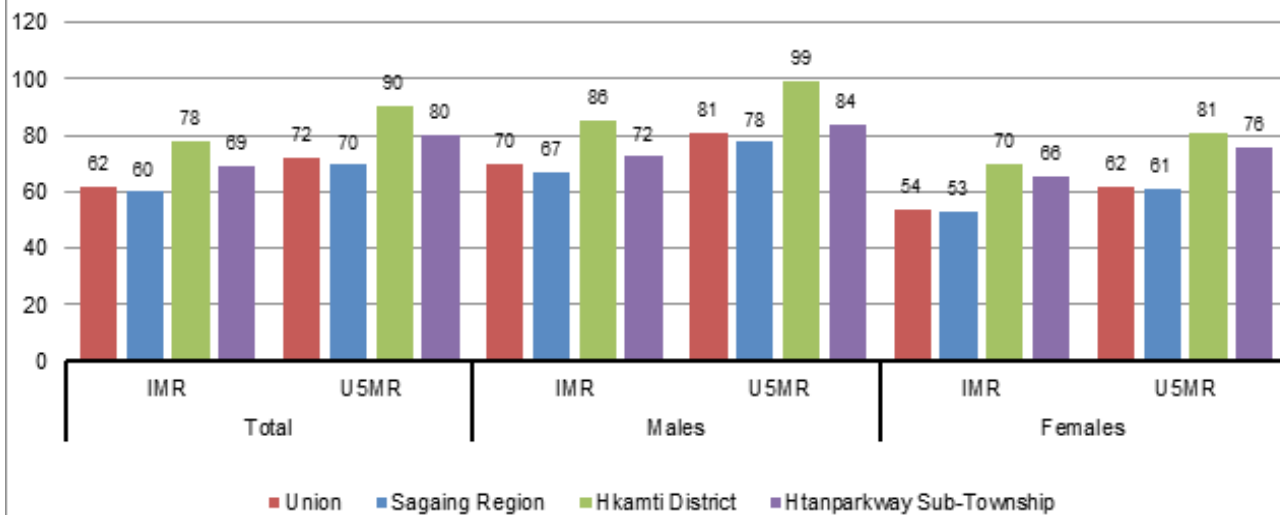
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

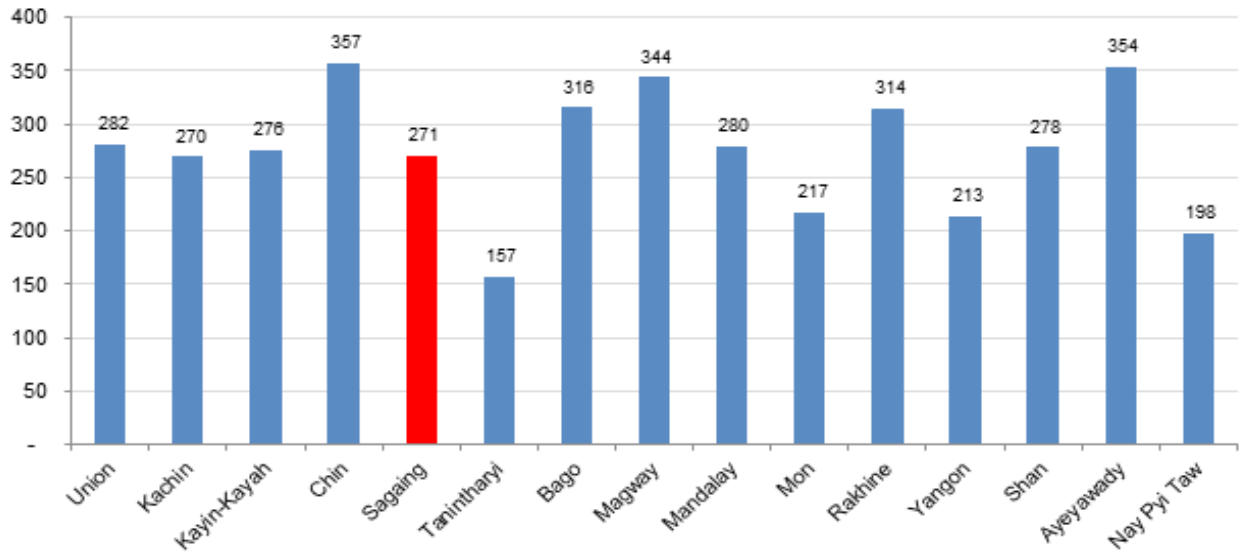
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hkamti District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Hkamti District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 90 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Htanparkway Sub-Township are higher than those in Sagaing Region and lower than those in Hkamti District. The Infant mortality in Htanparkway Sub-Township is 69 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 80 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.

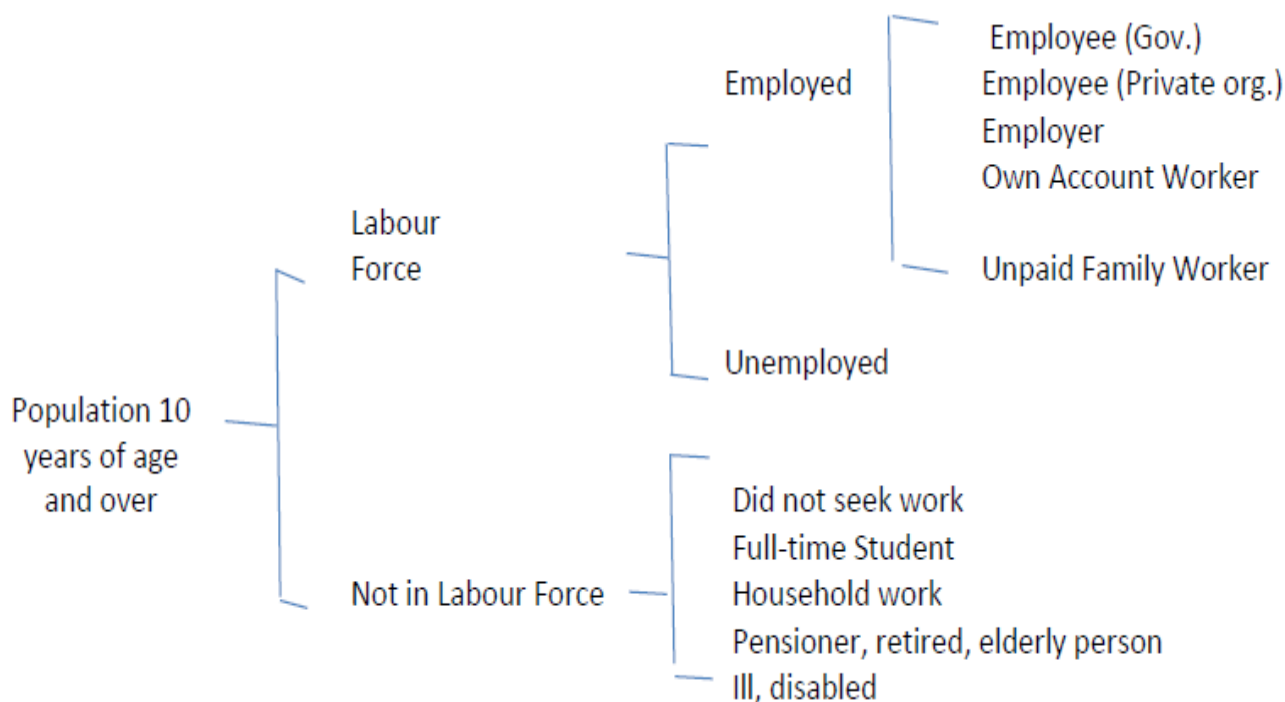
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Sagaing Region, Hkamti District, Htanparkway Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Myo Thandar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
U Thant Zin Aung	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Ei Mon Aung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
U Aung Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khee Reh	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Sai Maung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

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