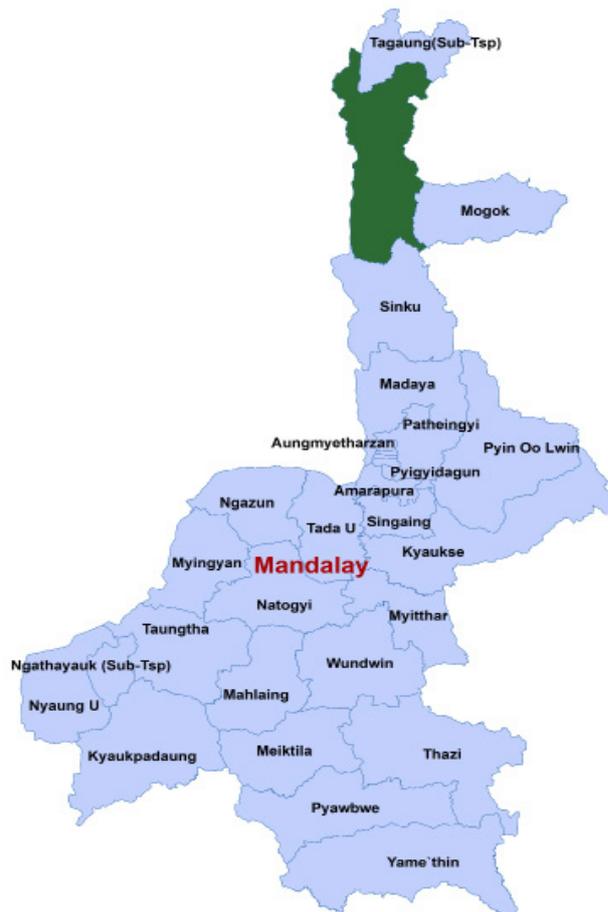




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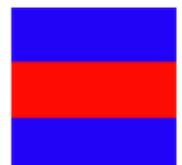
The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census MANDALAY REGION, PYIN OO LWIN DISTRICT

Thabeikkyin Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Mandalay Region, Pyin Oo Lwin District

Thabeikkyin Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Mandalay Region, showing the townships



Thabeikkyin Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	127,832 ²	
Population males	65,619 (51.3%)	
Population females	62,213 (48.7%)	
Percentage of urban population	4.4%	
Area (Km²)	1,805.5 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	70.8 persons	
Median age	23.6 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	17	
Number of private households	25,749	
Percentage of female headed households	16.6%	
Mean household size	4.6 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.3%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	55.5	
Child dependency ratio	50.6	
Old dependency ratio	4.9	
Ageing index	9.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	106	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.4%	
Male	96.4%	
Female	90.5%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,049	1.6
Walking	1,042	0.8
Seeing	650	0.5
Hearing	505	0.4
Remembering	678	0.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	61,411	61.3	
Associate Scrutiny	43	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	397	0.4	
National Registration	2,893	2.9	
Religious	278	0.3	
Temporary Registration	584	0.6	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	27	<0.1	
None	34,533	34.5	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	69.3%	90.4%	46.2%
Unemployment rate	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Employment to population ratio	67.5%	88.0%	45.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	22,688	88.1	
Renter	982	3.8	
Provided free (individually)	909	3.5	
Government quarters	830	3.2	
Private company quarters	251	1.0	
Other	89	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.9%		41.0%
Bamboo	79.7%	42.5%	7.2%
Earth	<0.1%	4.0%	
Wood	8.6%	43.4%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		50.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	9.3%	9.1%	0.1%
Other	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	1,546	6.0	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	14,677	57.0	
Charcoal	9,379	36.4	
Coal	75	0.3	
Other	64	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	3,617	14.0
Kerosene	45	0.2
Candle	6,390	24.8
Battery	4,915	19.1
Generator (private)	5,631	21.9
Water mill (private)	222	0.9
Solar system/energy	2,905	11.3
Other	2,024	7.9
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,884	7.3
Tube well, borehole	6,025	23.4
Protected well/spring	6,608	25.7
Bottled/purifier water	887	3.4
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>15,404</i>	<i>59.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	3,343	13.0
Pool/pond/lake	201	0.8
River/stream/canal	5,954	23.1
Waterfall/rainwater	404	1.6
Other	443	1.7
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>10,345</i>	<i>40.2</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,682	10.4
Tube well, borehole	6,189	24.0
Protected well/spring	7,027	27.3
Unprotected well/spring	3,418	13.3
Pool/pond/lake	201	0.8
River/stream/canal	5,393	20.9
Waterfall/rainwater	379	1.5
Bottled/purifier water	20	0.1
Other	440	1.7

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	259	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	17,620	68.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>17,879</i>	<i>69.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,194	8.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	176	0.8
Other	162	0.6
None	5,338	20.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	7,888	30.6
Television	10,980	42.6
Landline phone	1,138	4.4
Mobile phone	2,573	10.0
Computer	359	1.4
Internet at home	95	0.4
Households with none of the items	10,518	40.8
Households with all of the items	*	<0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	421	1.6
Motorcycle/Moped	12,604	48.9
Bicycle	2,286	8.9
4-Wheel tractor	386	1.5
Canoe/Boat	226	0.9
Motor boat	608	2.4
Cart (bullock)	6,570	25.5

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

Census information on Thabeikkyin Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	127,832 *		
Males	65,619		
Females	62,213		
Sex ratio	106 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	4.4 %		
Area (Km ²)	1,805.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	70.8 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	17		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	117,927	5,175	112,752
Number of conventional households	25,749	1,188	24,561
Mean household size	4.6 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Thabeikkyin Township, there are more males than females with 106 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (4.4%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Thabeikkyin Township is 71 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.6 persons living in each household in Thabeikkyin Township. This is higher than to the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;
Thabeikkyin Township (Pyin Oo Lwin District, Mandalay Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	25,749	127,832	65,619	62,213
	Ward	1,188	5,630	2,801	2,829
1	Seik Kan(W)	756	3,611	1,821	1,790
2	Ka Be(W)	432	2,019	980	1,039
	Village Tract	24,561	122,202	62,818	59,384
1	Gway Pin Hmaw(VT)	347	2,060	1,131	929
2	War Hpyu Taung(VT)	1,111	4,870	2,466	2,404
3	Ohn Zone(VT)	7,133	34,047	17,705	16,342
4	Kyauk Hle Bee(VT)	472	2,324	1,255	1,069
5	Kyauk Gyi(VT)	312	1,677	985	692
6	Twin Nge(VT)	1,465	8,159	4,166	3,993
7	Kyauk Hpyar(VT)	314	1,600	797	803
8	Kyauk Hpyu(VT)	832	4,169	2,139	2,030
9	Yae Nyar U(VT)	215	925	453	472
10	Sa Bai Na Go(VT)	988	4,906	2,447	2,459
11	Kyar Hnyat(VT)	2,998	14,993	7,375	7,618
12	Pauk Ta Pin(VT)	861	4,266	2,019	2,247
13	War Yon Kone(VT)	714	3,473	1,691	1,782
14	Se Zin Kone 43(VT)	710	3,400	1,717	1,683
15	Let Pan Kone(VT)	623	3,025	1,499	1,526
16	Khun Hnit Maing Chan Thar (Ta Kaung Sub-Tsp)(VT)	2,240	11,355	6,074	5,281
17	Chaug Gyi (Ta Kaung Sub-tsp)(VT)	3,226	16,953	8,899	8,054

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups,

Thabeikkyin Township

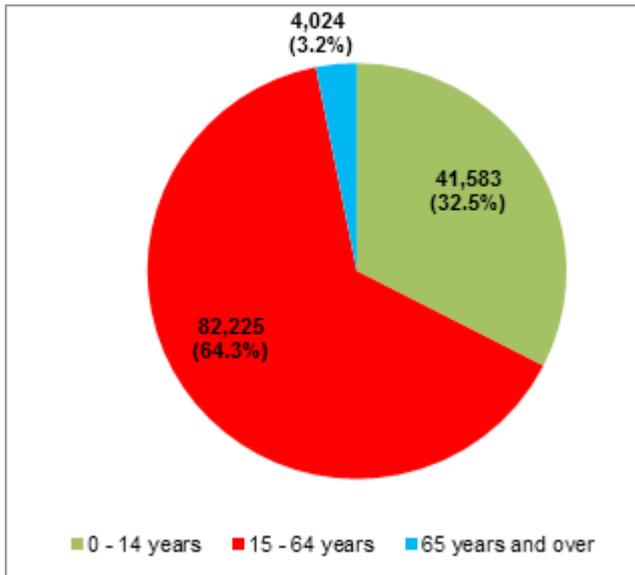


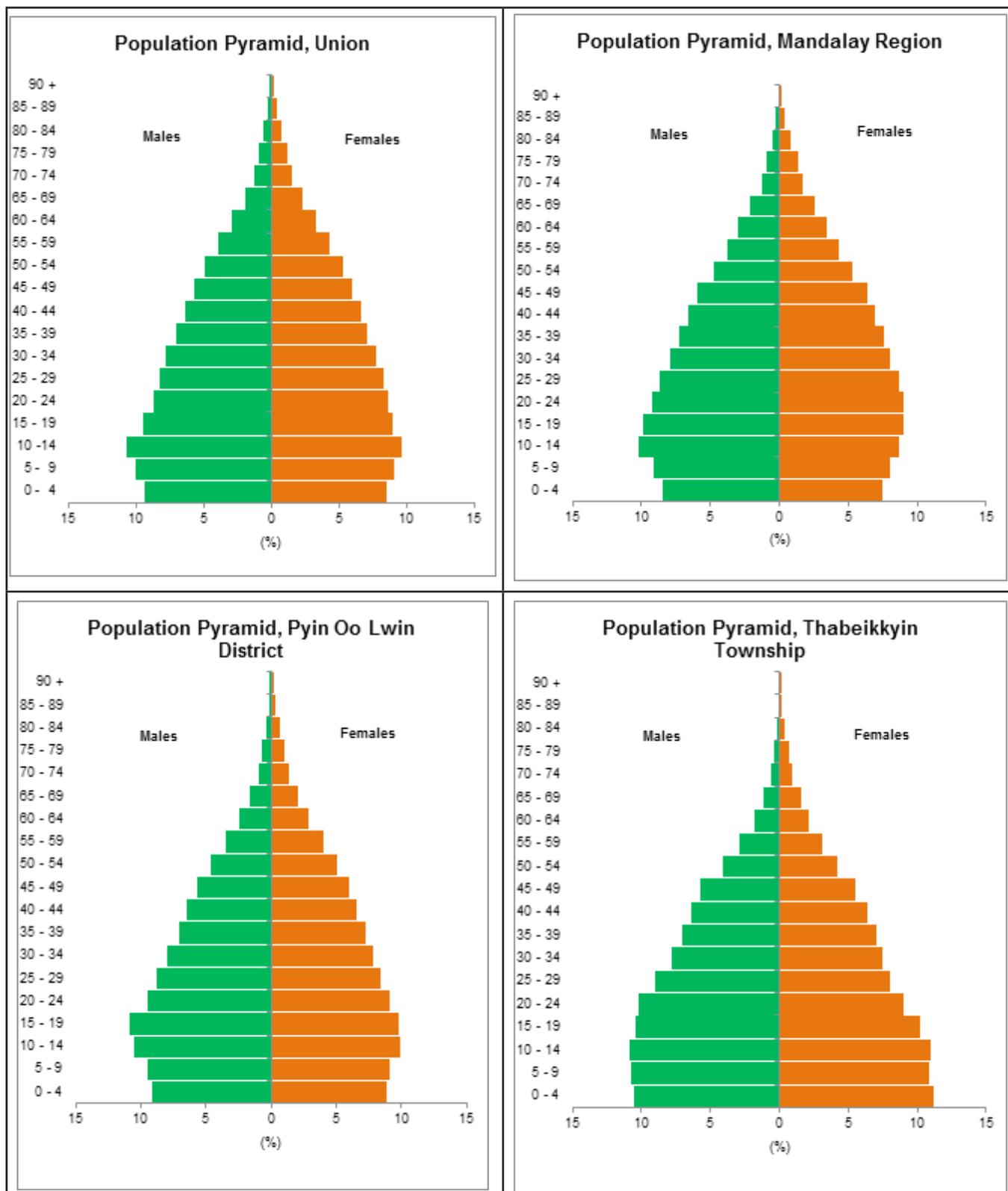
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups,

Thabeikkyin Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	127,832	65,619	62,213
0 - 4	13,871	6,922	6,949
5 - 9	13,790	7,023	6,767
10 - 14	13,922	7,115	6,807
15 - 19	13,156	6,836	6,320
20 - 24	12,293	6,663	5,630
25 - 29	10,913	5,904	5,009
30 - 34	9,809	5,151	4,658
35 - 39	8,995	4,614	4,381
40 - 44	8,185	4,223	3,962
45 - 49	7,219	3,771	3,448
50 - 54	5,338	2,723	2,615
55 - 59	3,814	1,870	1,944
60 - 64	2,503	1,209	1,294
65 - 69	1,699	745	954
70 - 74	981	397	584
75 - 79	726	267	459
80 - 84	351	110	241
85 - 89	188	58	130
90 +	79	18	61

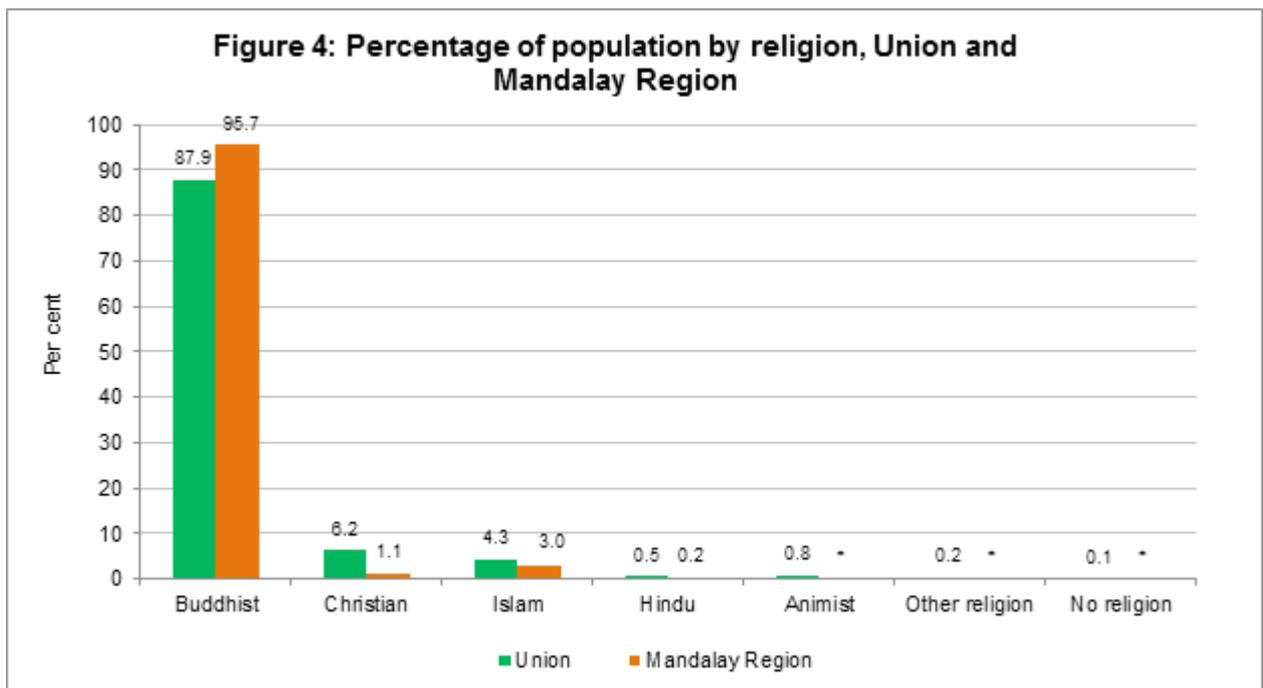
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Thabeikkyin Township is 64.3 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate in Thabeikkyin Township is high.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Thabeikkyin Township.
- Starting from age group 5-9 to 50-54, the population of males is higher than that of females.

(B) Religion



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

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,692	1,388	1,304	904	441	463
6	2,647	1,307	1,340	2,161	1,070	1,091
7	2,775	1,407	1,368	2,416	1,227	1,189
8	2,634	1,301	1,333	2,301	1,134	1,167
9	2,514	1,258	1,256	2,225	1,115	1,110
10	2,564	1,261	1,303	2,218	1,077	1,141
11	2,248	1,110	1,138	1,891	933	958
12	2,715	1,350	1,365	2,064	1,029	1,035
13	2,804	1,384	1,420	1,823	926	897
14	2,617	1,235	1,382	1,400	671	729
15	2,373	1,176	1,197	889	425	464
16	2,197	1,067	1,130	595	261	334
17	2,424	1,207	1,217	507	232	275
18	2,537	1,257	1,280	370	168	202
19	2,199	1,046	1,153	235	108	127
20	2,471	1,263	1,208	160	88	72
21	1,979	978	1,001	132	74	58
22	2,090	1,029	1,061	62	26	36
23	2,083	1,006	1,077	35	15	20
24	1,744	864	880	31	20	11
25	2,261	1,179	1,082	27	16	11
26	1,575	766	809	25	13	12
27	1,972	991	981	11	6	5
28	1,974	996	978	8	6	2
29	1,694	862	832	14	6	8

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Mandalay Region and Thabeikkyin Township

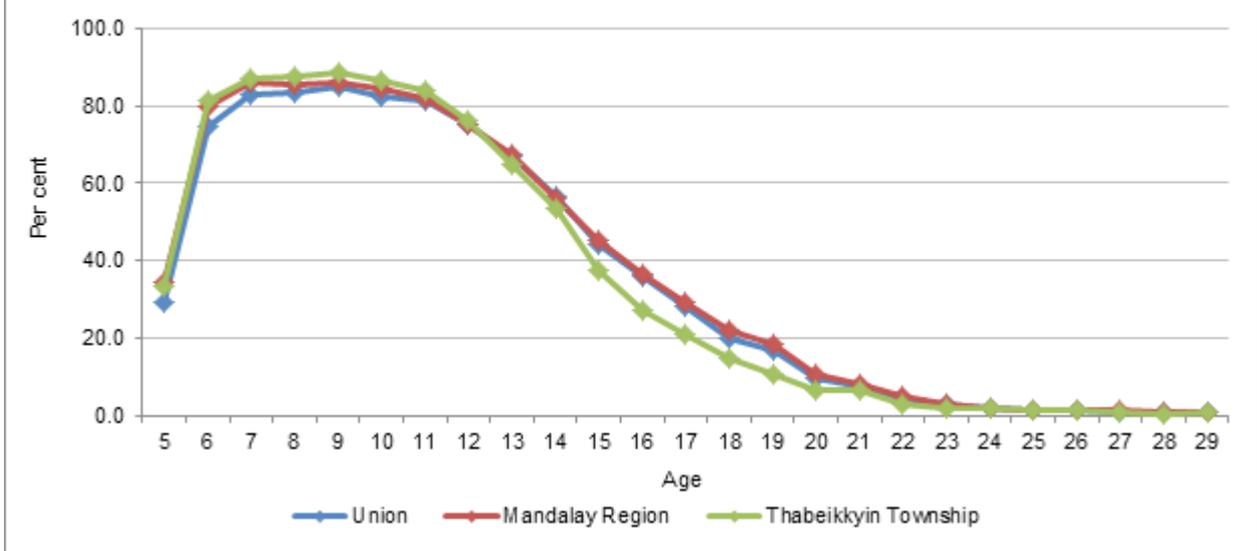
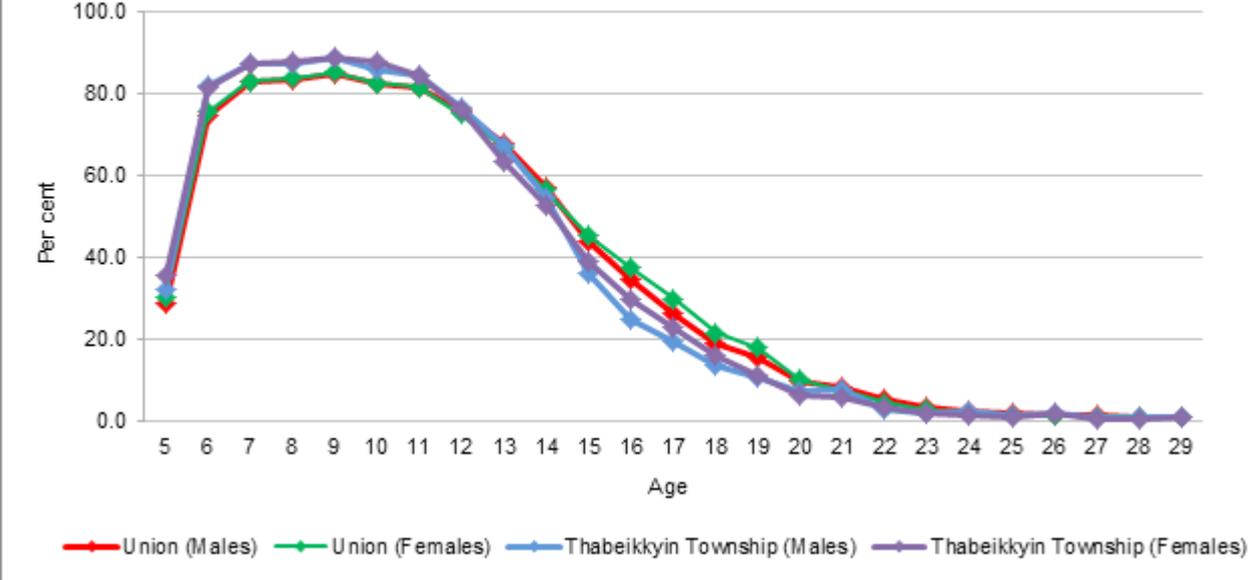
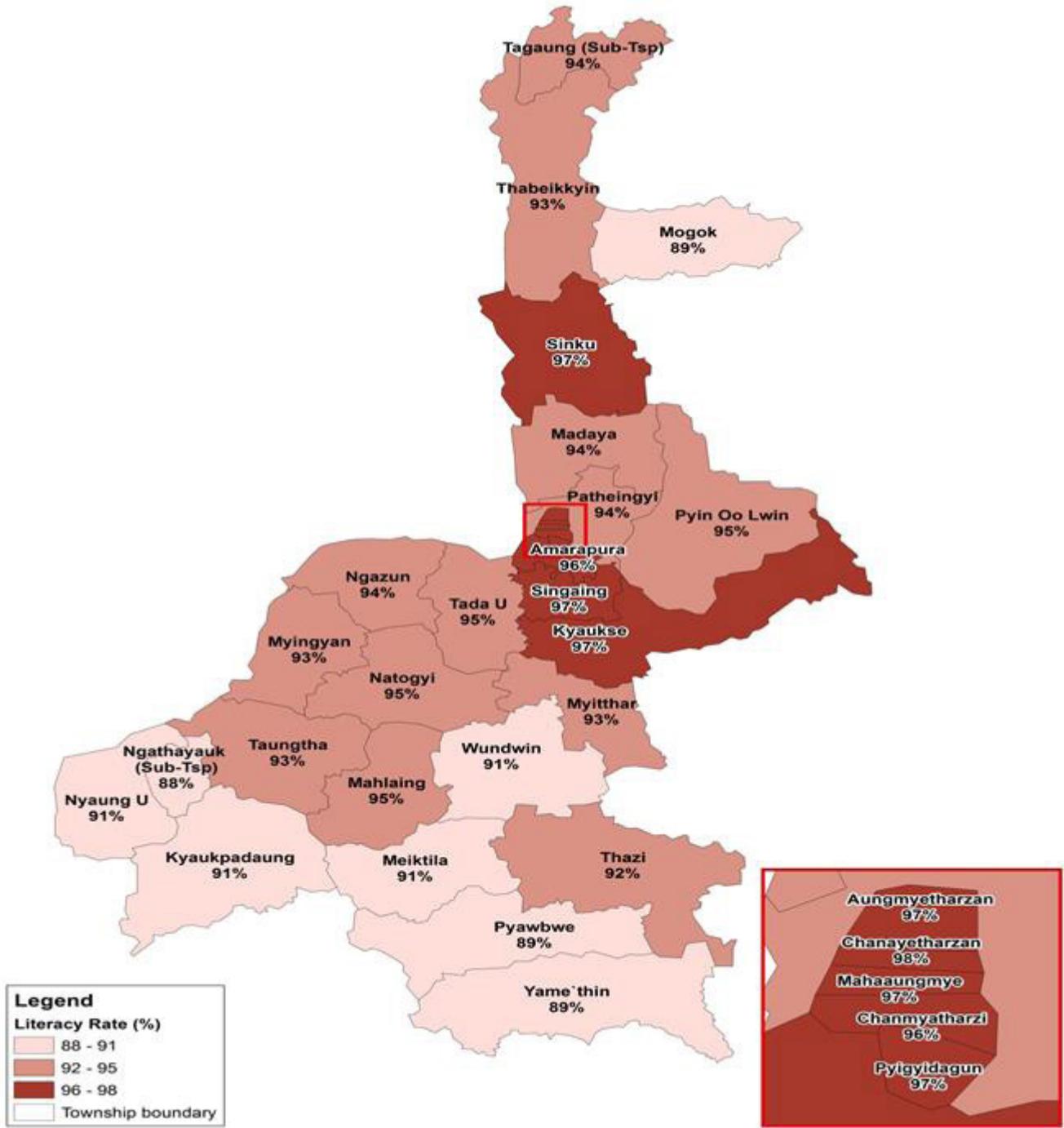


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Thabeikkyin Township



- School attendance in Thabeikkyin Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Thabeikkyin Township is falling more at age 13.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Mandalay Region	: 93.8%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 93.9%
Thabeikkyin Township	: 93.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	22,097	97.2
Males	10,893	97.5
Females	11,204	96.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Thabeikkyin Township is 93.4 per cent. It is slightly lower than the literacy rate of Mandalay Region (93.8%) and higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 90.5 per cent and for the males it is 96.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.2 per cent with 96.9 per cent for females and 97.5 per cent for males.

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

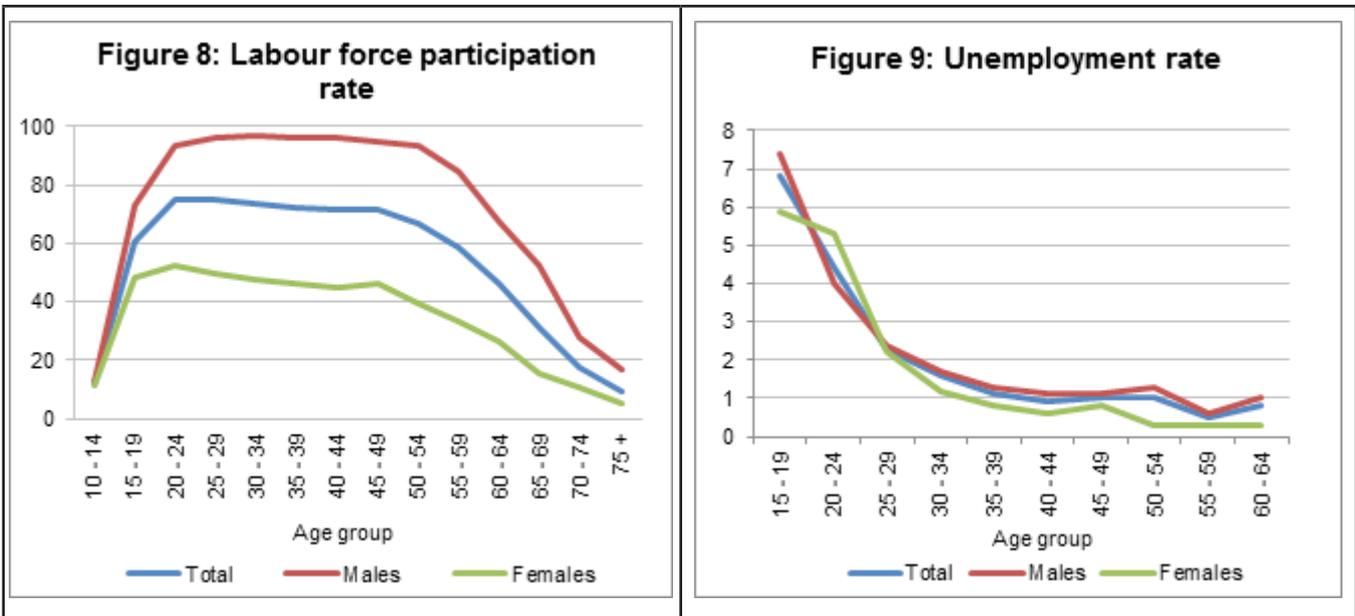
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	60,800	9,459	15.6	11,923	19,864	11,384	4,235	97	2,885	260	27	666
Urban	2,855	306	10.7	405	704	565	374	11	364	13	2	111
Rural	57,945	9,153	15.8	11,518	19,160	10,819	3,861	86	2,521	247	25	555
Males	31,060	4,116	13.3	4,504	10,194	7,216	2,756	68	1,597	191	20	398
Females	29,740	5,343	18.0	7,419	9,670	4,168	1,479	29	1,288	69	7	268

- Some 15.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 15.8 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 13.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 18.0 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 32.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.7 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			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	12.3	13.1	11.3	10.4	12.1	8.4
15 - 19	60.9	72.8	48.1	6.8	7.4	5.9
20 - 24	74.6	93.1	52.7	4.4	4.0	5.3
25 - 29	74.6	95.8	49.7	2.3	2.4	2.2
30 - 34	73.5	96.7	47.9	1.6	1.7	1.2
35 - 39	72.1	96.4	46.4	1.1	1.3	0.8
40 - 44	71.4	96.4	44.7	0.9	1.1	0.6
45 - 49	71.7	95.0	46.1	1.0	1.1	0.8
50 - 54	66.9	93.2	39.6	1.0	1.3	0.3
55 - 59	58.3	84.5	33.1	0.5	0.6	0.3
60 - 64	46.1	67.3	26.3	0.8	1.0	0.3
65 - 69	31.5	52.5	15.2	0.2	0.3	-
70 - 74	17.5	27.7	10.6	0.6	0.9	-
75 +	9.4	17.2	5.5	2.4	3.8	-
15 - 24	67.5	82.8	50.3	5.5	5.5	5.6
15 - 64	69.3	90.4	46.2	2.6	2.6	2.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Thabeikkyin Township is 69.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 46.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.4 per cent.
- In Thabeikkyin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Thabeikkyin Township is 2.6 per cent. There is no difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (2.6%) and for females (2.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.6 per cent.

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

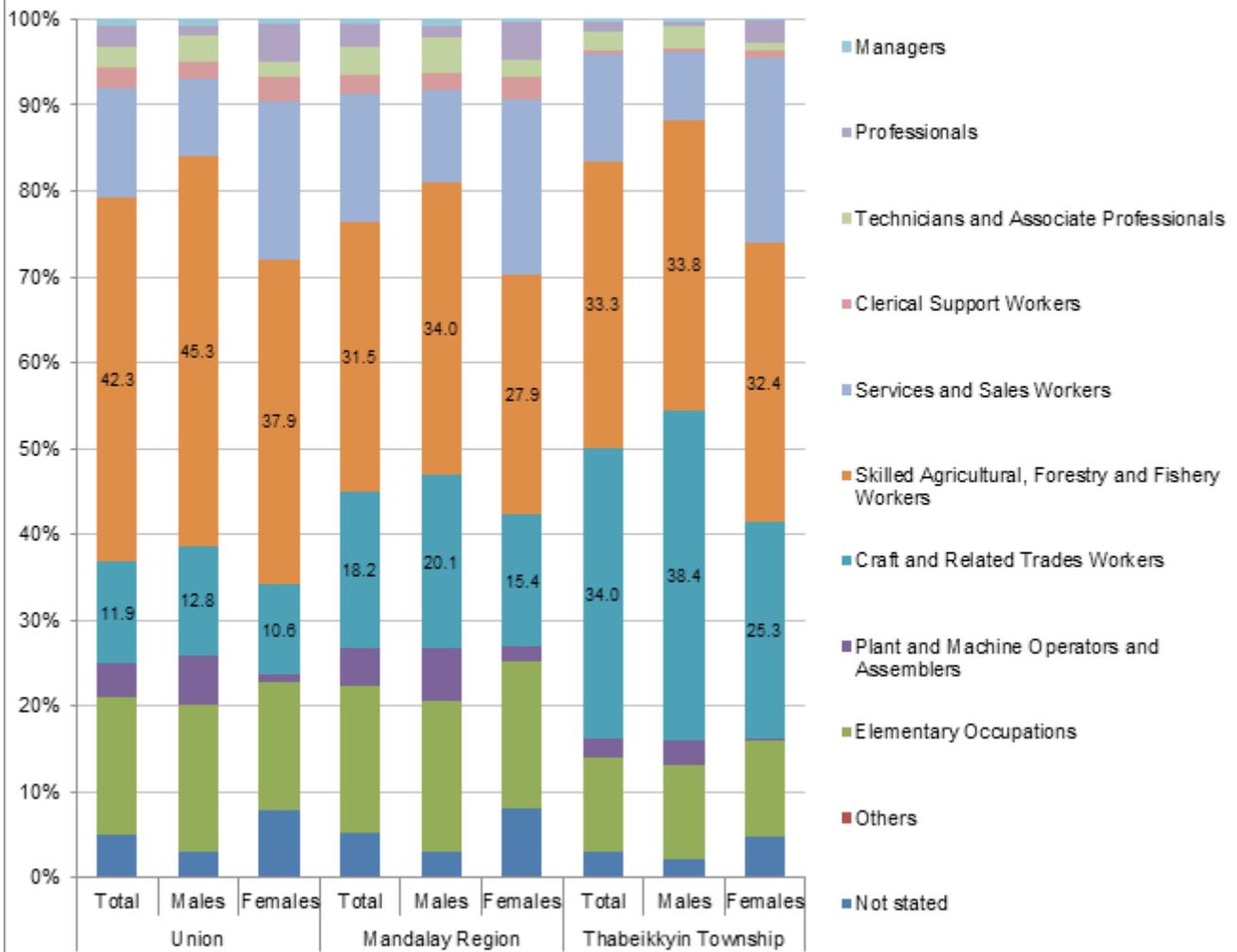
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill,disabled	Other
Total	40,640	0.9	33.5	47.8	9.4	1.1	7.3
Males	11,310	2.2	60.2	5.4	13.1	2.2	16.9
Females	29,330	0.4	23.2	64.2	8.0	0.7	3.6

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 60.2 per cent of males are full time students while 64.2 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	48,436	32,127	16,309	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	130	96	34	0.3	0.3	0.2
Professionals	537	125	412	1.1	0.4	2.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,059	902	157	2.2	2.8	1.0
Clerical Support Workers	275	152	123	0.6	0.5	0.8
Services and Sales Workers	6,015	2,488	3,527	12.4	7.7	21.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	16,145	10,857	5,288	33.3	33.8	32.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	16,477	12,352	4,125	34.0	38.4	25.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	980	939	41	2.0	2.9	0.3
Elementary Occupations	5,343	3,511	1,832	11.0	10.9	11.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,475	705	770	3.0	2.2	4.7

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



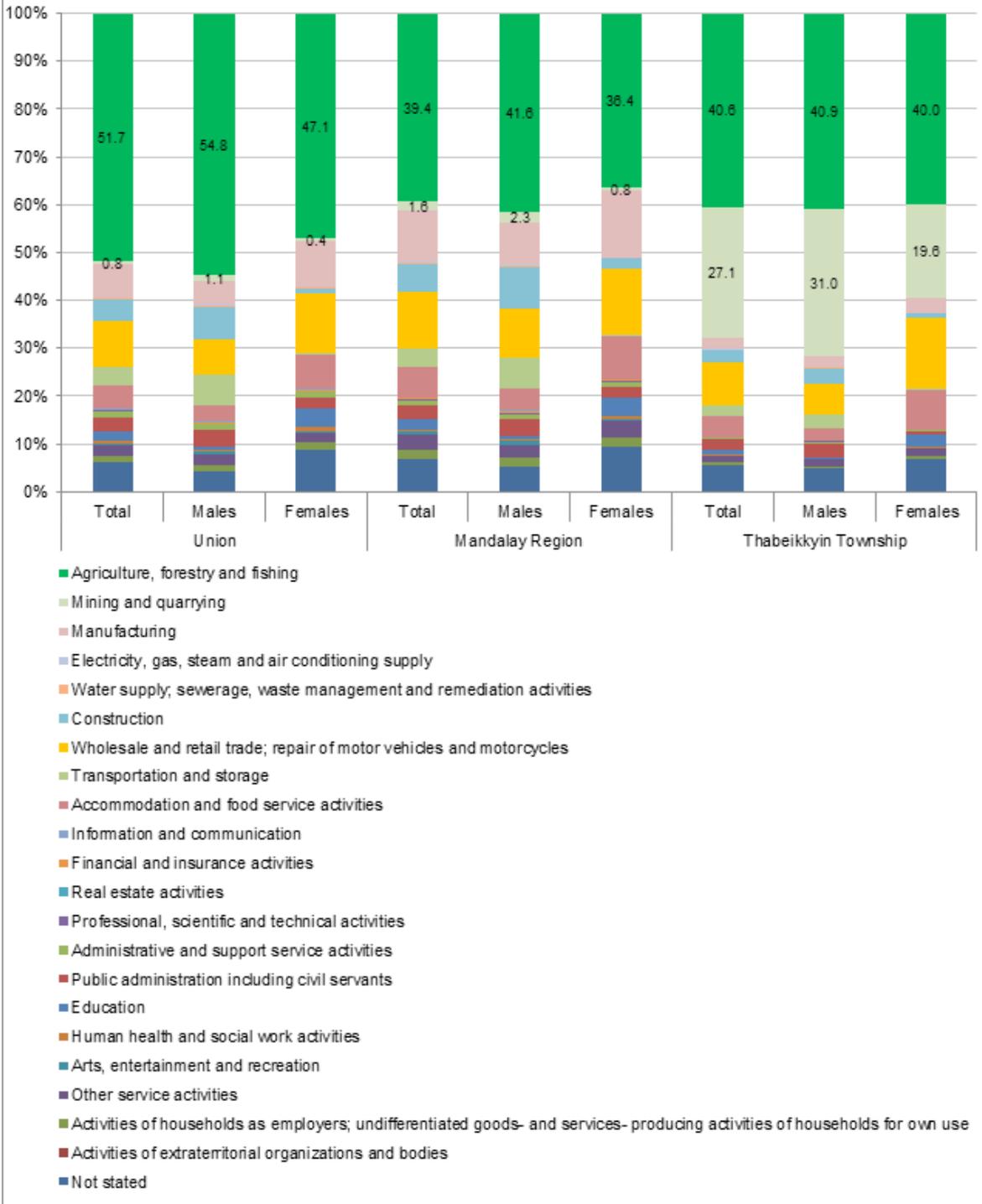
- In Thabeikkyin Township, 34.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are craft and related trades workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 33.3 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 38.4 per cent of males are craft and related trades workers and 32.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Mandalay Region, 18.2 per cent are craft and related trades workers and 31.5 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	48,436	32,127	16,309	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19,651	13,127	6,524	40.6	40.9	40.0
Mining and quarrying	13,139	9,946	3,193	27.1	31.0	19.6
Manufacturing	1,211	693	518	2.5	2.2	3.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	31	29	2	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	28	24	4	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,213	1,057	156	2.5	3.3	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,465	2,063	2,402	9.2	6.4	14.7
Transportation and storage	998	964	34	2.1	3.0	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,184	822	1,362	4.5	2.6	8.4
Information and communication	22	16	6	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	19	8	11	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	3	2	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	28	20	8	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	151	115	36	0.3	0.4	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	1,024	914	110	2.1	2.8	0.7
Education	493	94	399	1.0	0.3	2.4
Human health and social work activities	116	49	67	0.2	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	43	32	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	652	429	223	1.3	1.3	1.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	327	196	131	0.7	0.6	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,638	1,527	1,111	5.4	4.8	6.8

Note: Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



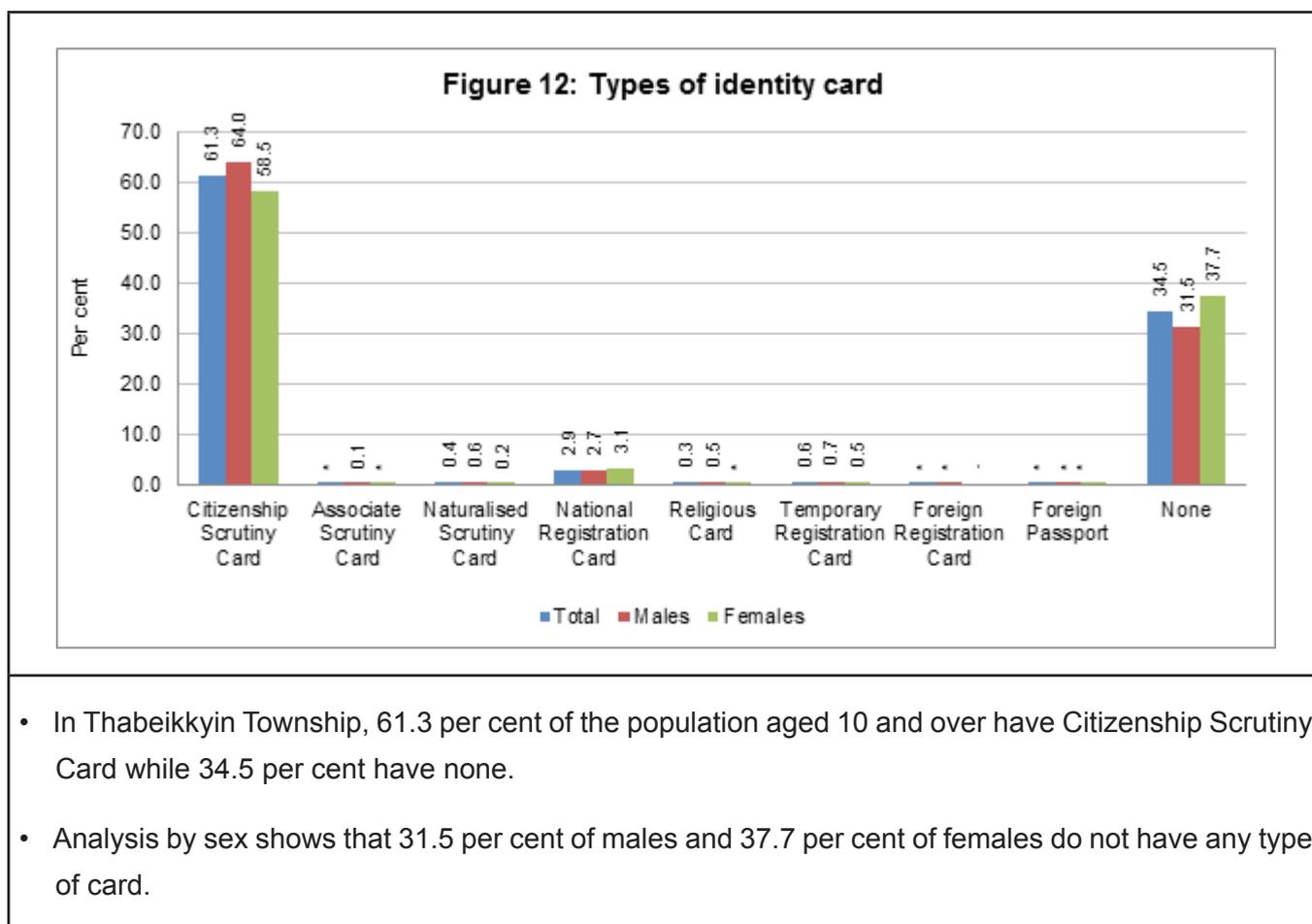
- In Thabeikkyin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 40.6 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Mining and quarrying” at 27.1 per cent.
- There are 40.9 per cent of males and 40.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Mandalay Region, there are 39.4 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 1.6 per cent in “Mining and quarrying” 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	61,411	43	397	2,893	278	584	*	27	34,533
Urban	3,084	-	29	171	36	13	-	-	1,186
Rural	58,327	43	368	2,722	242	571	*	27	33,347
Males	33,062	28	299	1,389	259	342	*	21	16,269
Females	28,349	15	98	1,504	19	242	-	6	18,264

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	127,832	125,783	2,049	1.6	650	505	1,042	678
0 - 4	13,871	13,721	150	1.1	25	35	123	102
5 - 9	13,790	13,623	167	1.2	17	42	92	88
10 - 14	13,922	13,762	160	1.1	15	27	68	85
15 - 19	13,156	13,041	115	0.9	19	28	53	45
20 - 24	12,293	12,181	112	0.9	12	24	61	46
25 - 29	10,913	10,811	102	0.9	10	19	71	19
30 - 34	9,809	9,698	111	1.1	17	19	58	32
35 - 39	8,995	8,888	107	1.2	21	19	55	30
40 - 44	8,185	8,075	110	1.3	33	23	56	25
45 - 49	7,219	7,110	109	1.5	38	28	45	20
50 - 54	5,338	5,215	123	2.3	55	31	46	33
55 - 59	3,814	3,665	149	3.9	76	41	54	29
60 - 64	2,503	2,372	131	5.2	74	41	63	31
65 - 69	1,699	1,566	133	7.8	83	38	57	34
70 - 74	981	893	88	9.0	52	28	45	17
75 - 79	726	640	86	11.8	47	25	41	16
80 - 84	351	305	46	13.1	25	18	27	12
85 - 89	188	152	36	19.1	22	11	21	11
90 +	79	65	14	17.7	9	8	6	3

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	65,619	64,694	925	1.4	284	225	433	321
0 - 4	6,922	6,855	67	1.0	9	16	55	43
5 - 9	7,023	6,953	70	1.0	7	17	29	38
10 - 14	7,115	7,036	79	1.1	6	13	26	55
15 - 19	6,836	6,784	52	0.8	10	13	20	25
20 - 24	6,663	6,612	51	0.8	5	13	20	28
25 - 29	5,904	5,857	47	0.8	6	11	29	11
30 - 34	5,151	5,105	46	0.9	9	8	20	14
35 - 39	4,614	4,566	48	1.0	15	7	20	16
40 - 44	4,223	4,164	59	1.4	14	15	29	11
45 - 49	3,771	3,717	54	1.4	19	11	27	7
50 - 54	2,723	2,664	59	2.2	30	12	23	11
55 - 59	1,870	1,794	76	4.1	35	20	27	12
60 - 64	1,209	1,144	65	5.4	31	20	33	13
65 - 69	745	681	64	8.6	42	18	31	21
70 - 74	397	358	39	9.8	20	13	18	6
75 - 79	267	240	27	10.1	15	7	13	3
80 - 84	110	100	10	9.1	4	3	6	4
85 - 89	58	48	10	17.2	6	6	6	3
90 +	18	16	2	11.1	1	2	1	-

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	62,213	61,089	1,124	1.8	366	280	609	357
0 - 4	6,949	6,866	83	1.2	16	19	68	59
5 - 9	6,767	6,670	97	1.4	10	25	63	50
10 - 14	6,807	6,726	81	1.2	9	14	42	30
15 - 19	6,320	6,257	63	1.0	9	15	33	20
20 - 24	5,630	5,569	61	1.1	7	11	41	18
25 - 29	5,009	4,954	55	1.1	4	8	42	8
30 - 34	4,658	4,593	65	1.4	8	11	38	18
35 - 39	4,381	4,322	59	1.3	6	12	35	14
40 - 44	3,962	3,911	51	1.3	19	8	27	14
45 - 49	3,448	3,393	55	1.6	19	17	18	13
50 - 54	2,615	2,551	64	2.4	25	19	23	22
55 - 59	1,944	1,871	73	3.8	41	21	27	17
60 - 64	1,294	1,228	66	5.1	43	21	30	18
65 - 69	954	885	69	7.2	41	20	26	13
70 - 74	584	535	49	8.4	32	15	27	11
75 - 79	459	400	59	12.9	32	18	28	13
80 - 84	241	205	36	14.9	21	15	21	8
85 - 89	130	104	26	20.0	16	5	15	8
90 +	61	49	12	19.7	8	6	5	3

- Two in every 100 persons in Thabeikkyin 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 75.
- Difficulties with walking and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

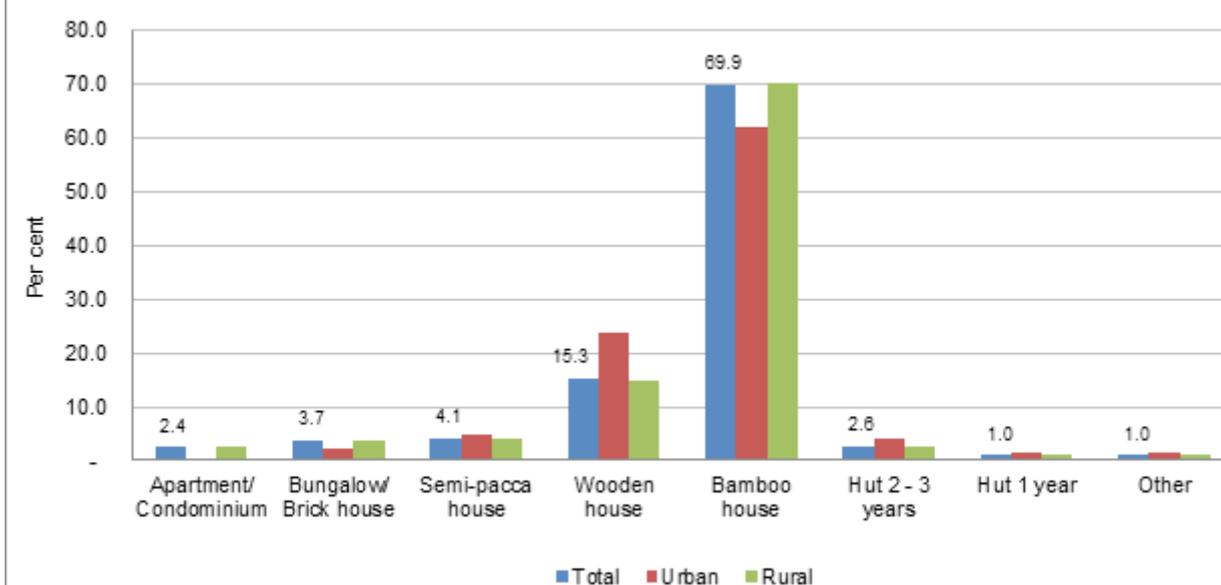
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	25,749	2.4	3.7	4.1	15.3	69.9	2.6	1.0	1.0
Urban	1,188	0.2	2.2	4.9	23.7	62.0	4.0	1.4	1.6
Rural	24,561	2.5	3.8	4.1	14.9	70.3	2.5	1.0	1.0

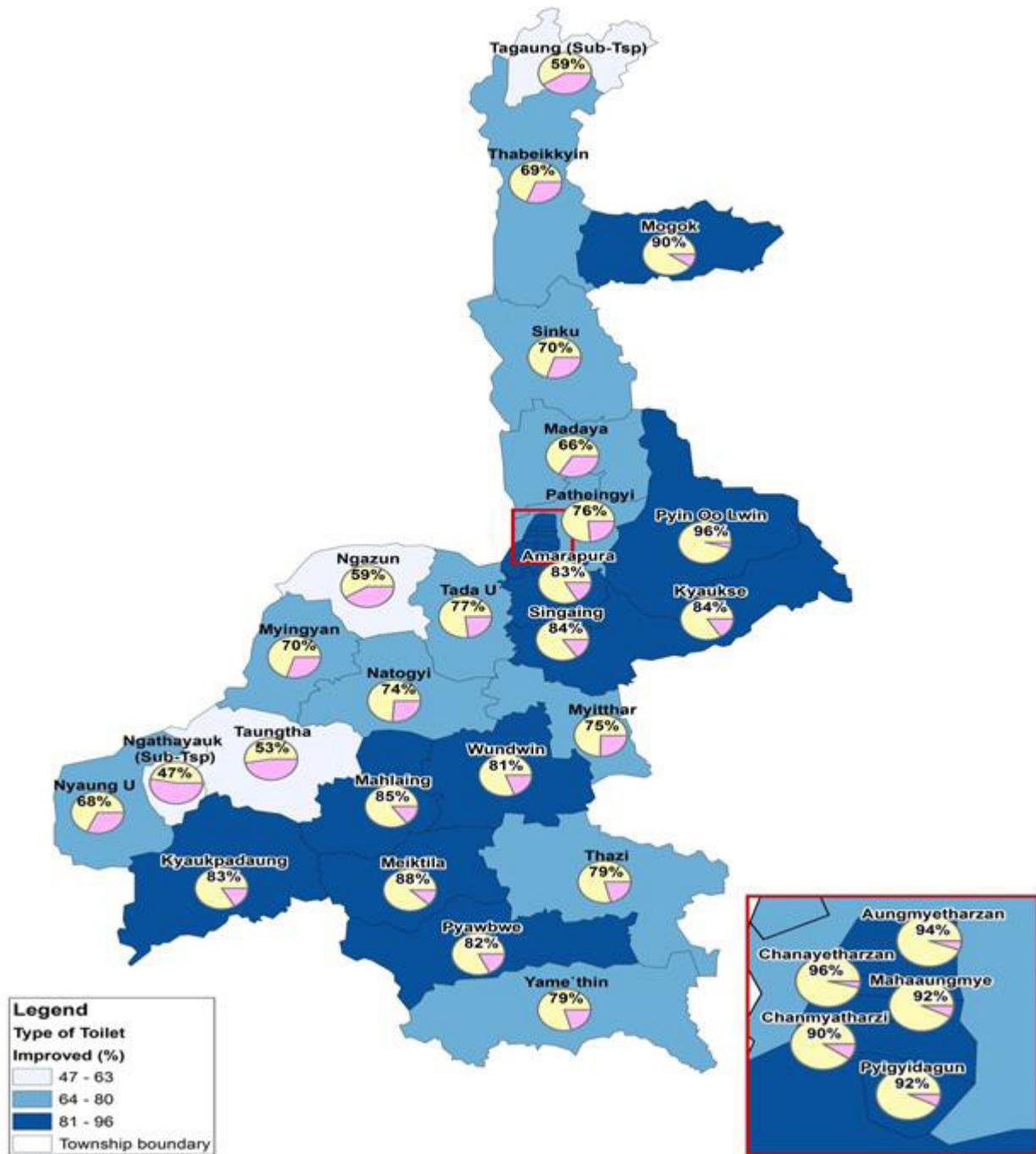
Figure 13: Types of housing unit



- The majority of the households in Thabeikkyin Township are living in bamboo houses (69.9%) followed by households in wooden houses (15.3%).
- Some 62.0 per cent of urban households and 70.3 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Mandalay Region	: 79.8%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 78.2%
Thabeikkyin Township	: 69.4%

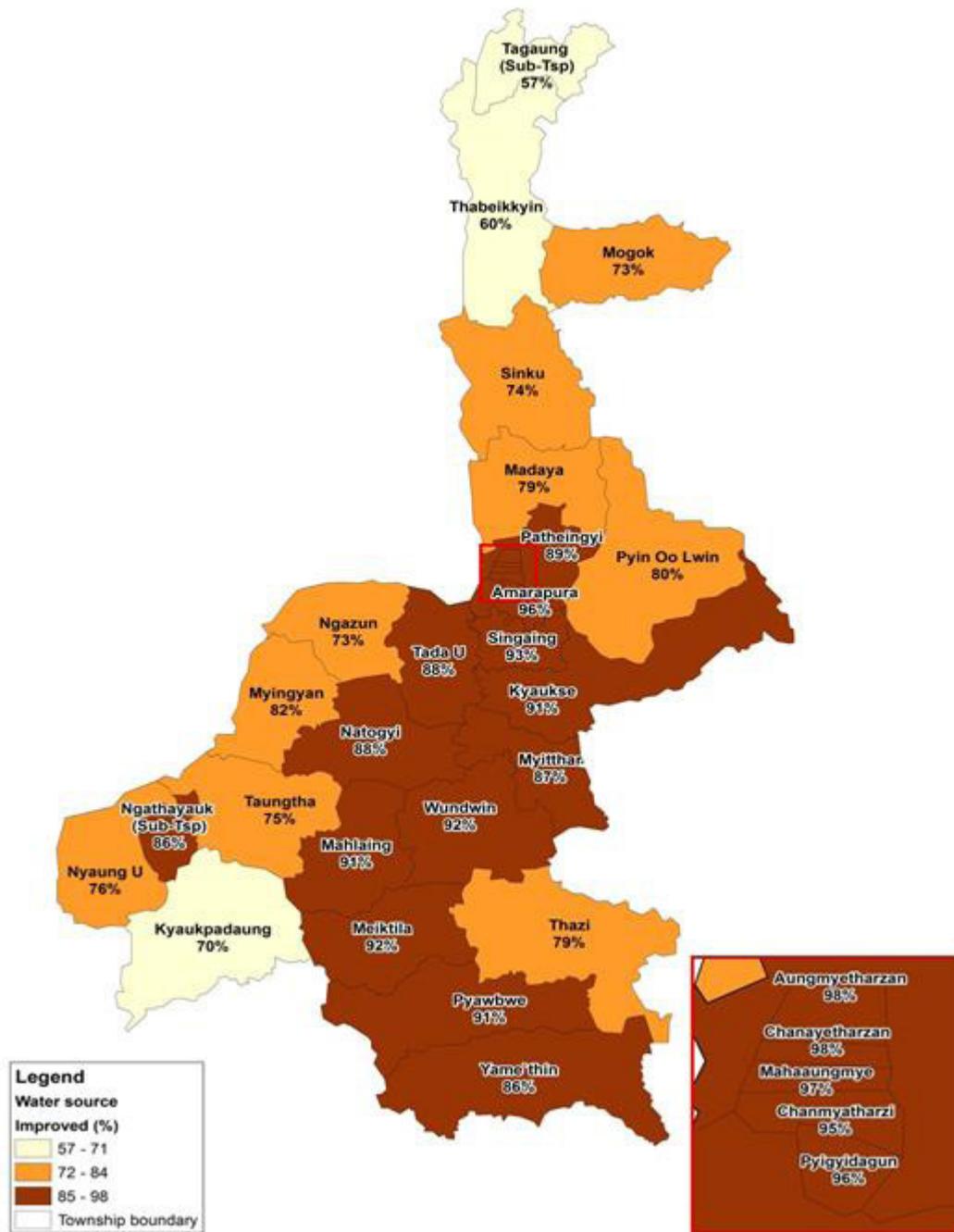
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.0	0.1	1.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		68.4	49.1	69.3
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>69.4</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>70.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		8.5	19.5	8.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.8	0.2	0.7
Other		0.6	-	0.7
None		20.7	31.1	20.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,749	1,188	24,561

- Some 69.4 per cent of the households in Thabeikkyin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (68.4%)).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Thabeikkyin is in the range of 64-80 per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mandalay Region is 79.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 20.7 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Mandalay Region, it is 15.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Thabeikkyin Township, 20.2 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Mandalay Region	: 85.6%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 74.3%
Thabeikkyin Township	: 59.8%

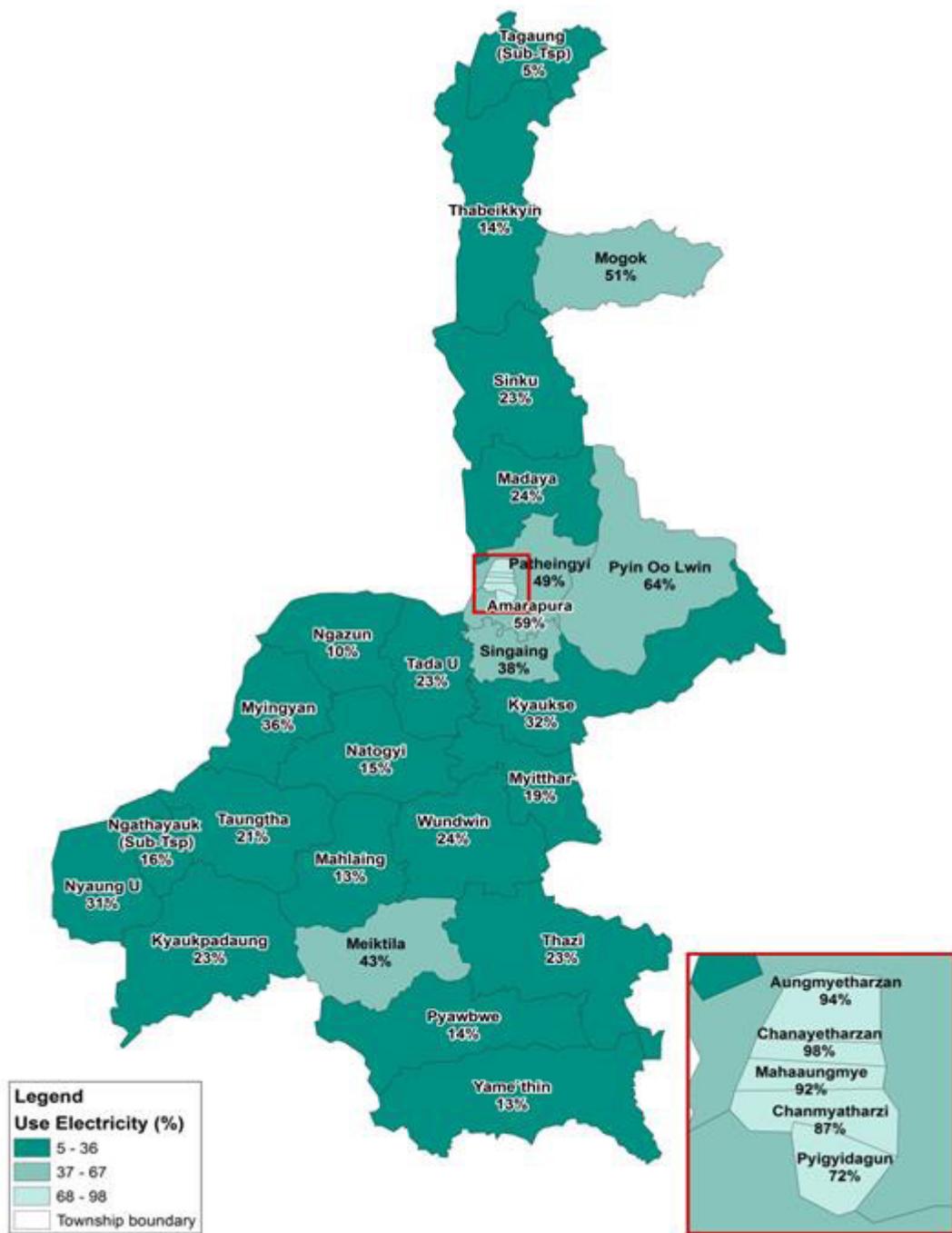
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	7.3	52.1	5.1
Tube well, borehole	23.4	0.7	24.5
Protected well/ Spring	25.7	6.7	26.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier	3.4	0.8	3.6
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>59.8</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	13.0	0.2	13.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.8	0.1	0.8
River/stream/ canal	23.1	39.3	22.3
Waterfall/ Rain water	1.6	-	1.7
Other	1.7	0.1	1.8
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>40.2</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,749	1,188
		24,561	

- In Thabeikkyin Township, 59.8 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, it is in the lowest proportion group of using improved sources of drinking water and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 25.7 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 23.4 per cent use water from tube well,borehole.
- Some 40.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 40.2 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%
Mandalay Region	: 39.4%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 36.4%
Thabeikkyin Township	: 14.0%

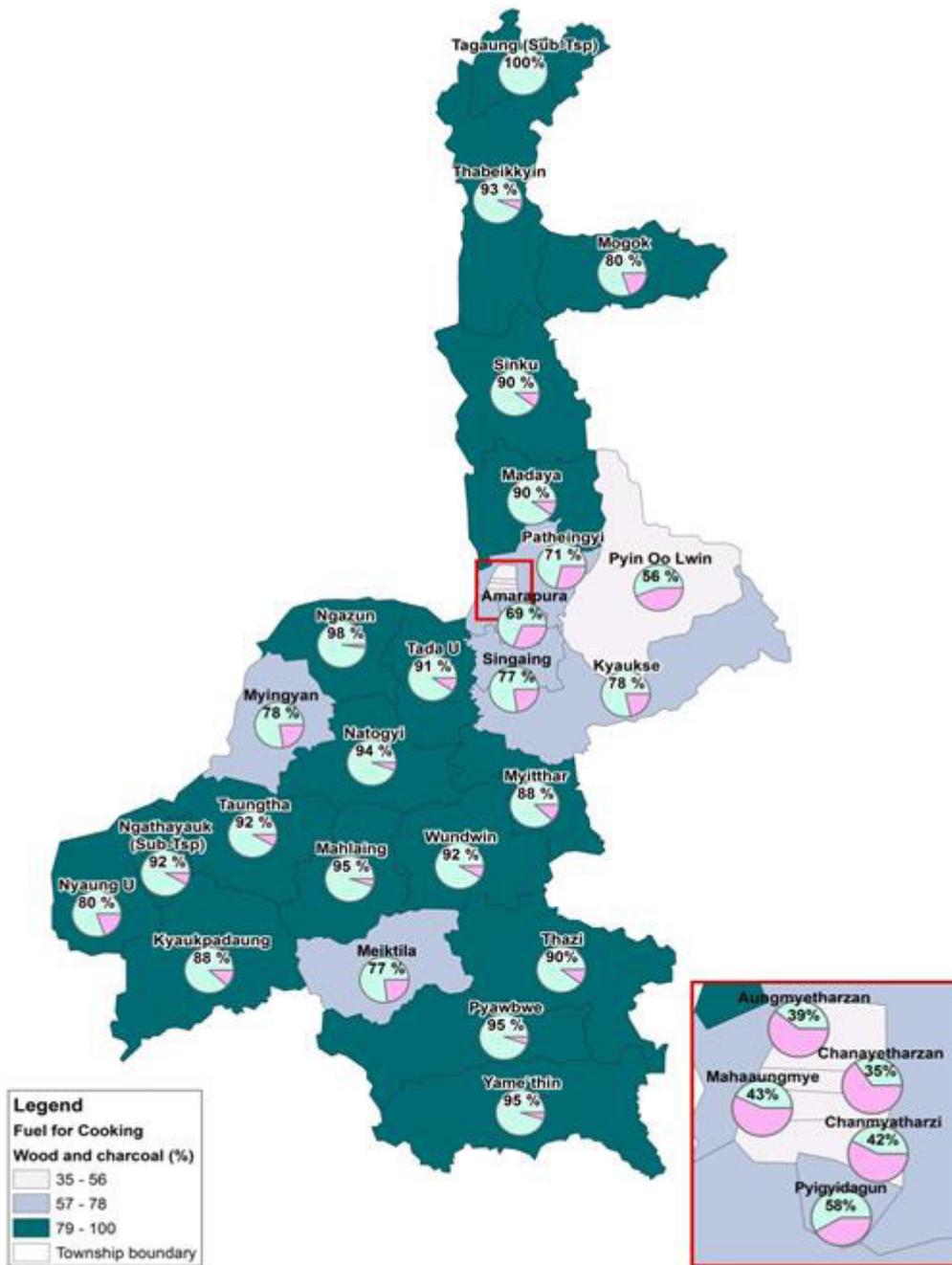
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		14.0	58.8	11.9
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.2
Candle		24.8	14.8	25.3
Battery		19.1	15.5	19.3
Generator (private)		21.9	3.4	22.8
Water mill (private)		0.9	0.1	0.9
Solar system/energy		11.3	2.3	11.7
Other		7.9	5.2	8.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,749	1,188	24,561

- In Thabeikkyin Township, 14.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Mandalay Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Mandalay Region is 39.4 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 24.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 25.3 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Mandalay Region	: 77.6%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 80.6%
Thabeikkyin Township	: 93.4%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		6.0	24.7	5.1
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		57.0	54.2	57.1
Charcoal		36.4	20.5	37.2
Coal		0.3	0.5	0.3
Other		0.2	0.1	0.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,749	1,188	24,561

- In Thabeikkyin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 57.0 per cent using firewood and 36.4 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 6.0 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 57.1 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 37.2 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

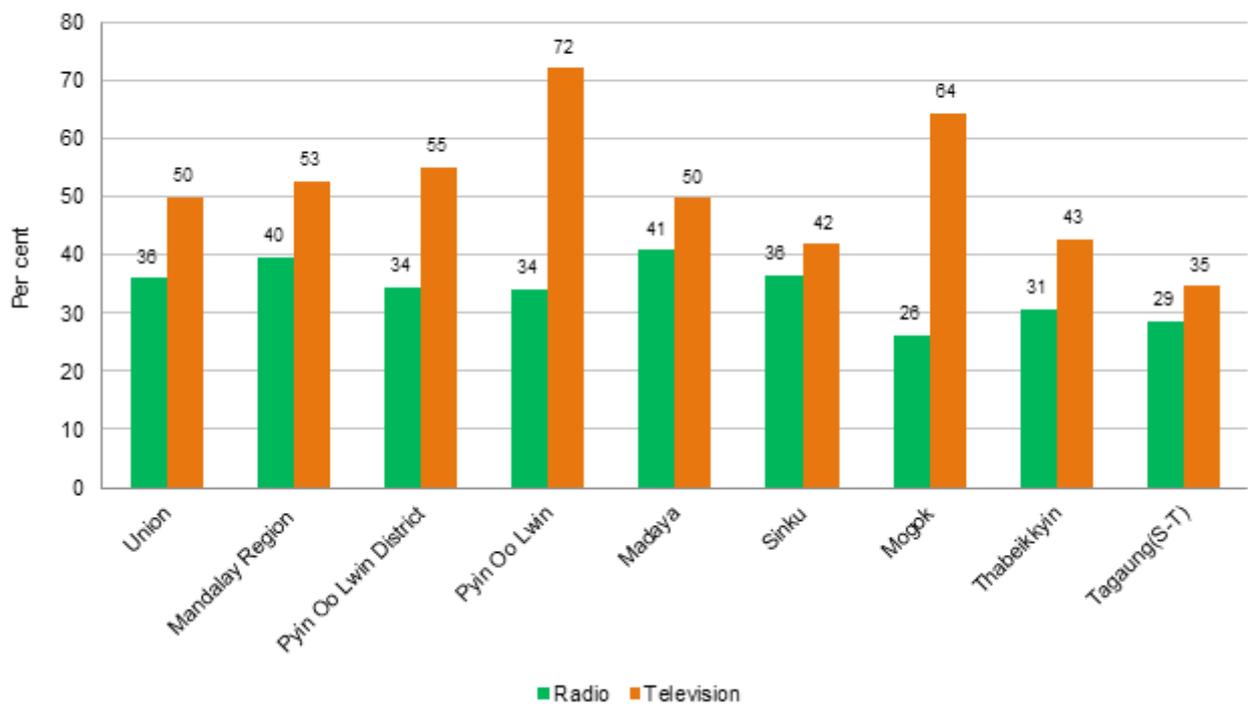
Table 17: Conventional households by availability of communication and related amenities by urban/rural

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	25,749	30.6	42.6	4.4	10.0	1.4	0.4	40.8	*
Urban	1,188	25.9	54.0	7.2	16.4	2.7	0.2	32.8	0.1
Rural	24,561	30.9	42.1	4.3	9.7	1.3	0.4	41.2	*

- Some 42.6 per cent of the households in Thabeikkyin Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 54.0 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 42.1 per cent.

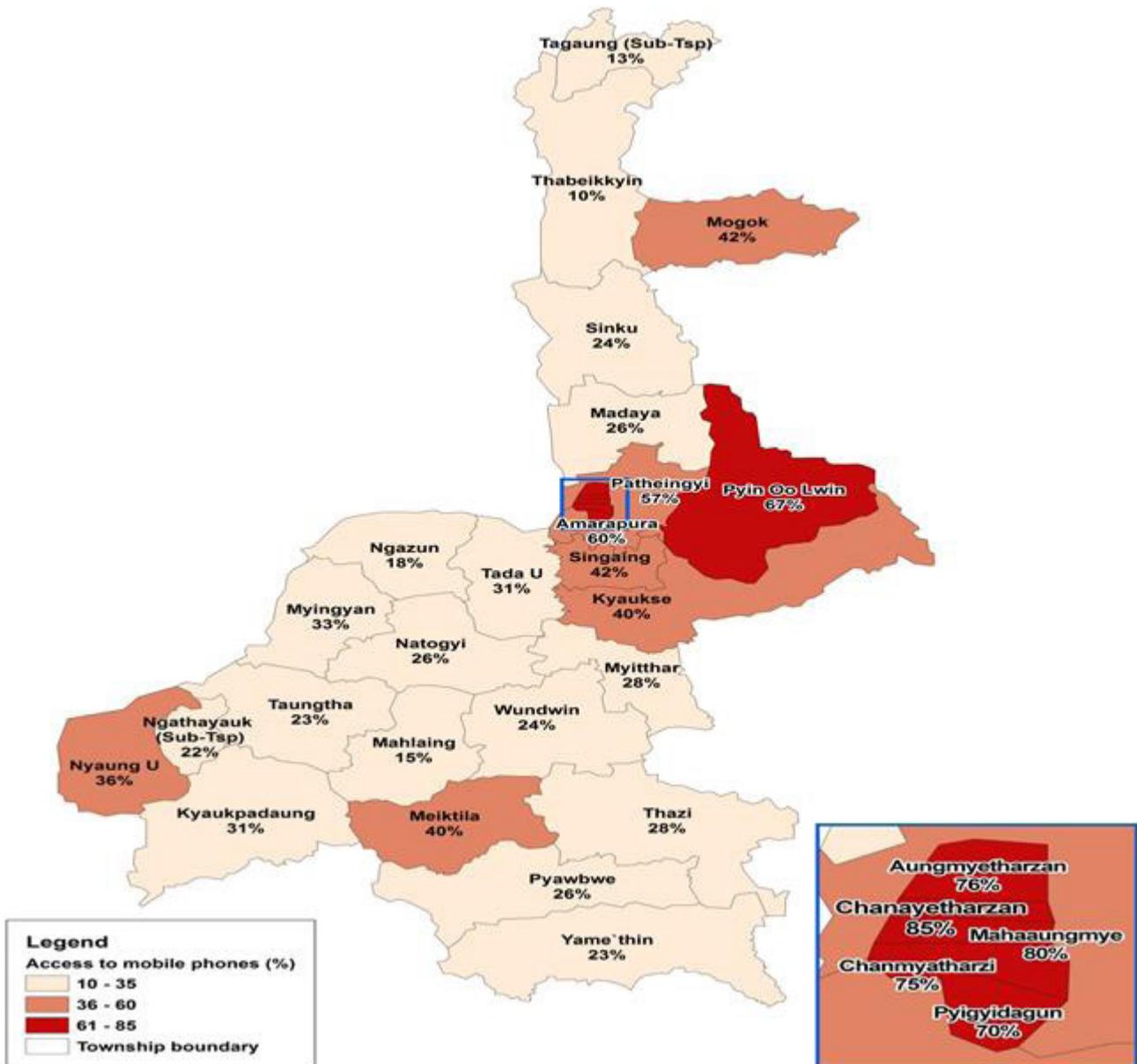
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



- In Thabeikkyin Township, the percentage of households having a television is 42.6 per cent and about out of three households (30.6%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Mandalay Region	: 40.9%
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 36.3%
Thabeikkyin Township	: 10.0%

- Only 10.0 per cent of the households in Thabeikkyin Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, it is in the lowest group.

Transportation items

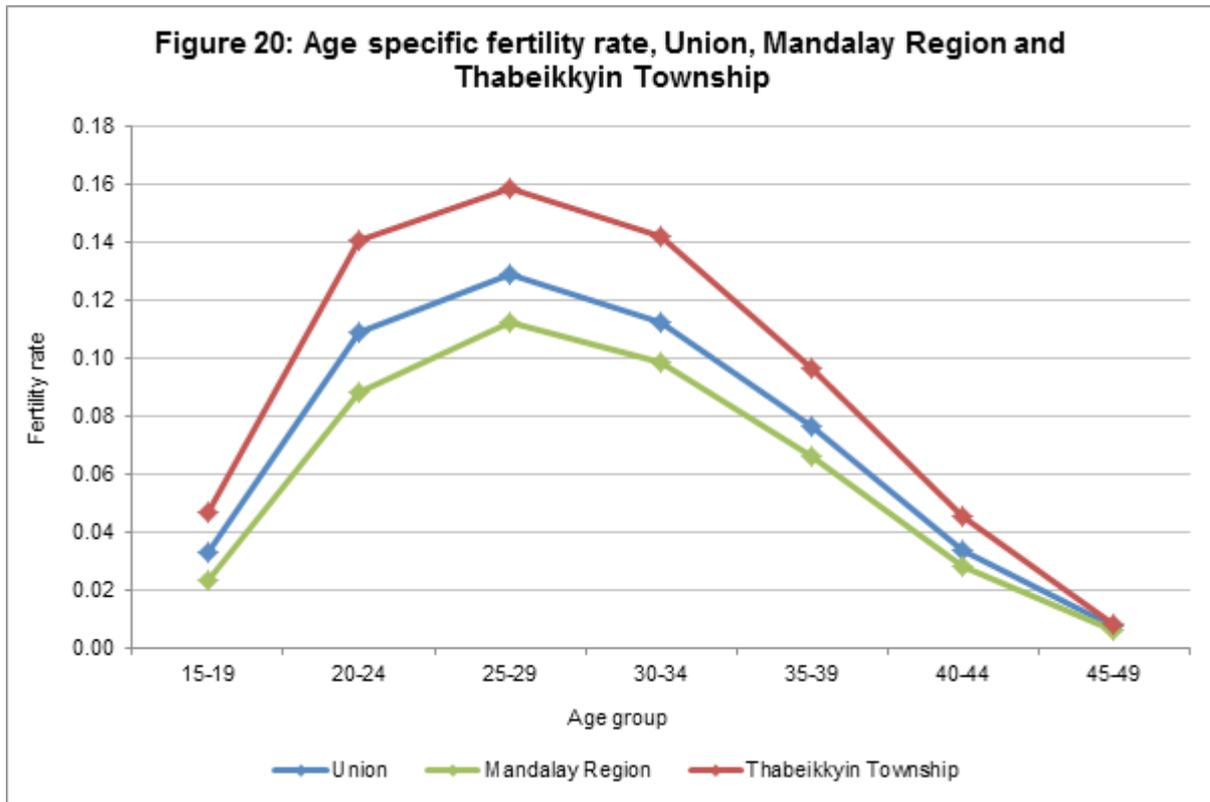
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Mandalay Region	1,323,191	58,017	769,529	523,704	20,436	21,845	7,097	370,149
Urban	415,634	43,856	301,736	203,269	4,729	672	702	7,244
Rural	907,557	14,161	467,793	320,435	15,707	21,173	6,395	362,905
Pyin Oo Lwin District	214,948	7,856	126,369	59,027	5,264	10,722	4,270	48,190
Urban	58,651	4,759	41,990	22,457	1,082	168	343	1,740
Rural	156,297	3,097	84,379	36,570	4,182	10,554	3,927	46,450
Thabeikkyin Township	25,749	421	12,604	2,286	386	226	608	6,570
Urban	1,188	26	417	75	5	23	144	196
Rural	24,561	395	12,187	2,211	381	203	464	6,374

- In Thabeikkyin Township, 48.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 25.5 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.

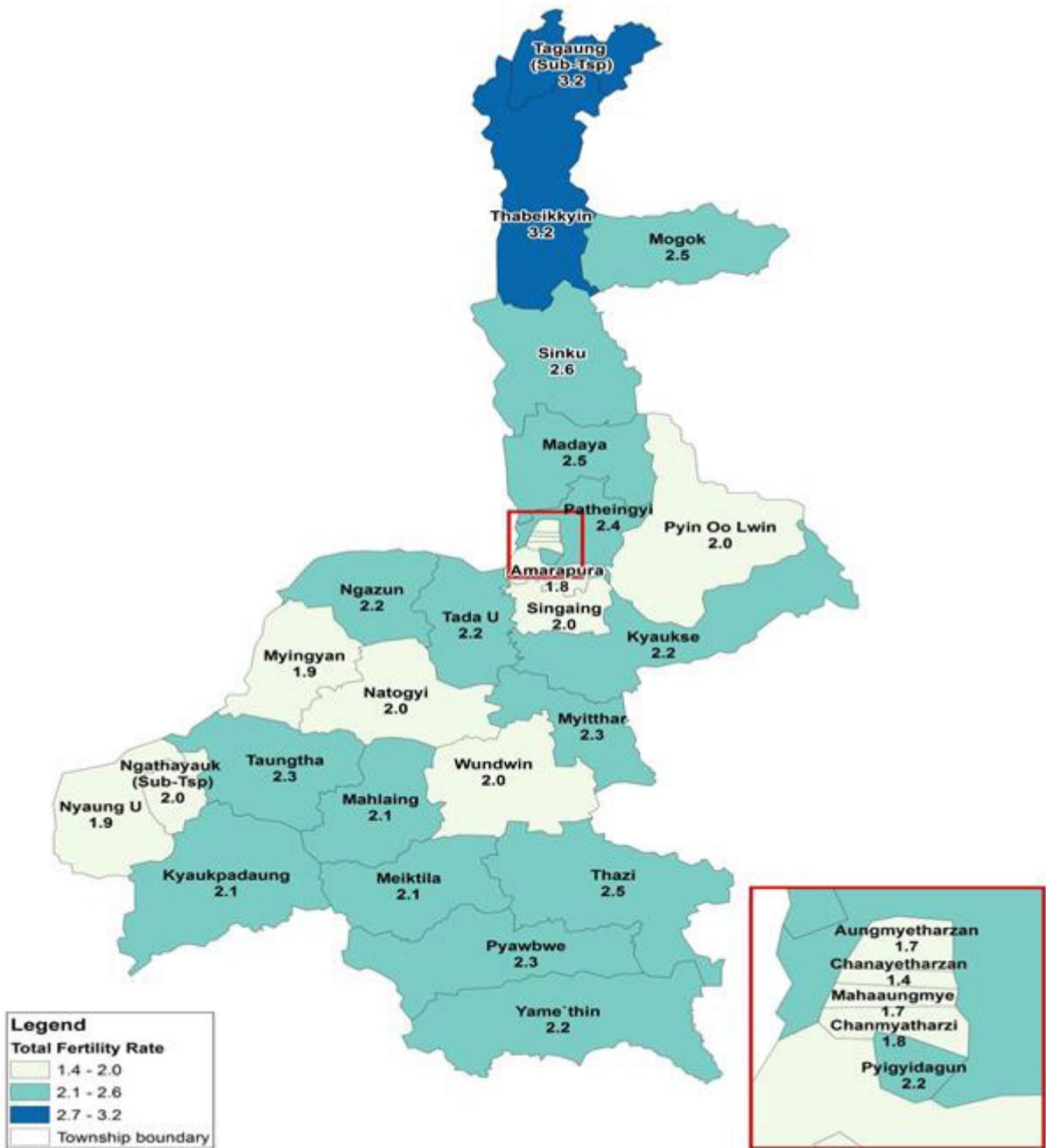
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



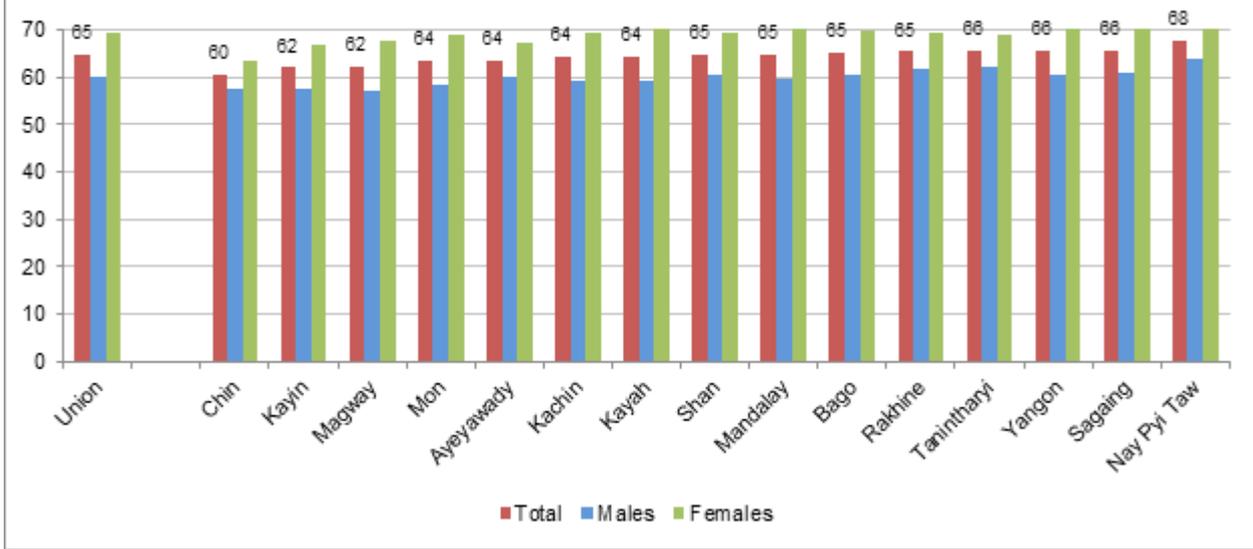
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.2 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Mandalay Region	: 2.1
Pyin Oo Lwin District	: 2.5
Thabeikkyin Township	: 3.2

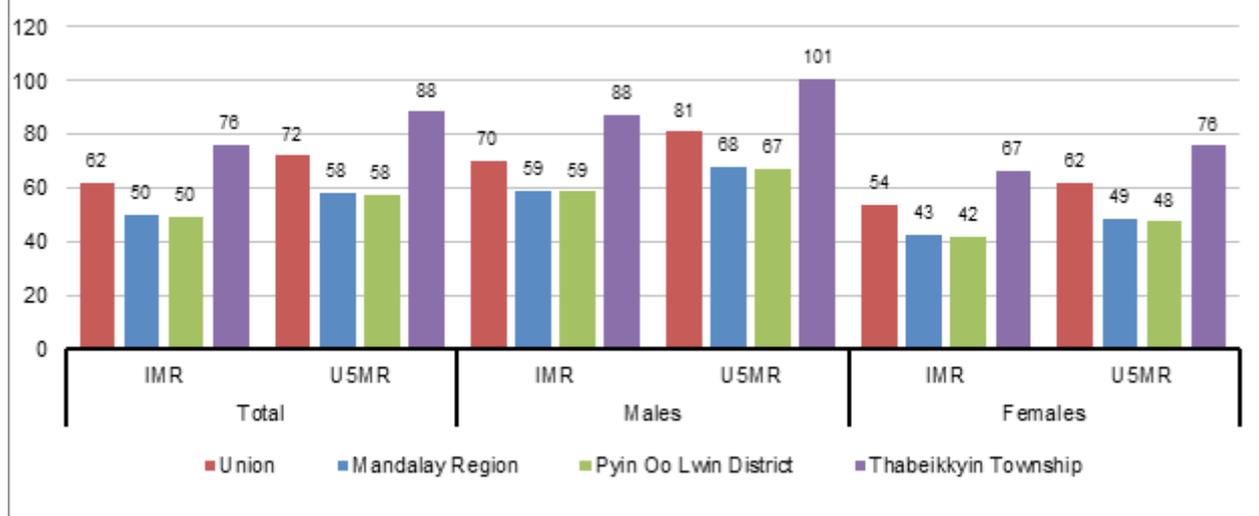
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



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

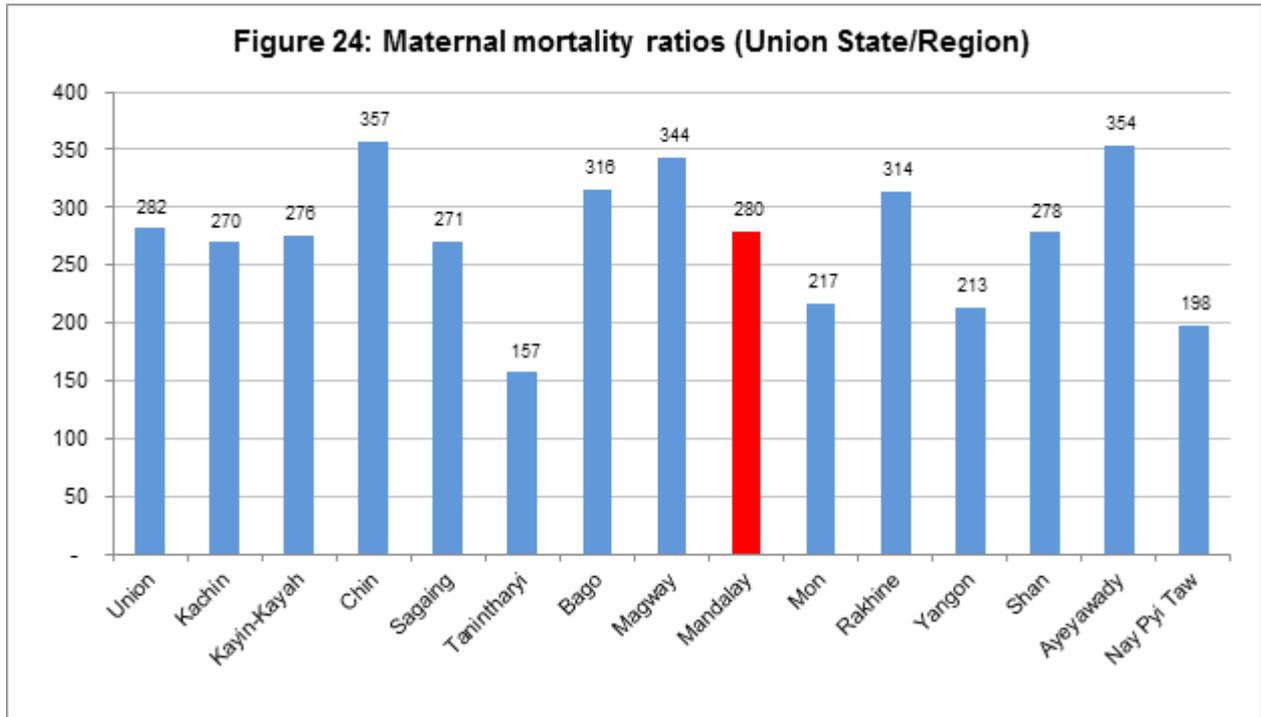
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pyin Oo Lwin District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Pyin Oo Lwin District is 50 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 58 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thabeikkyin Township are higher than those in Mandalay Region and Pyin Oo Lwin District. The Infant mortality in Thabeikkyin is 76 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 88 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);

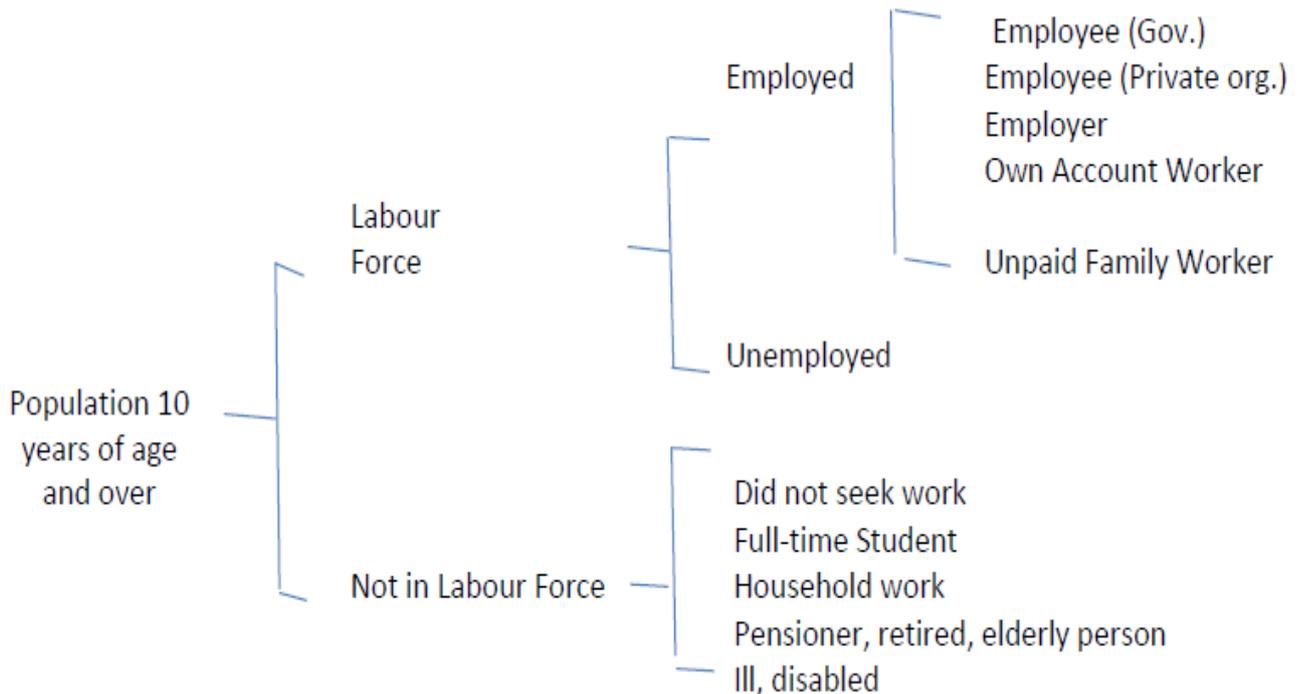
(b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);

(c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);

(d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

