

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, KATHA DISTRICT

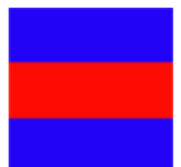
Banmauk Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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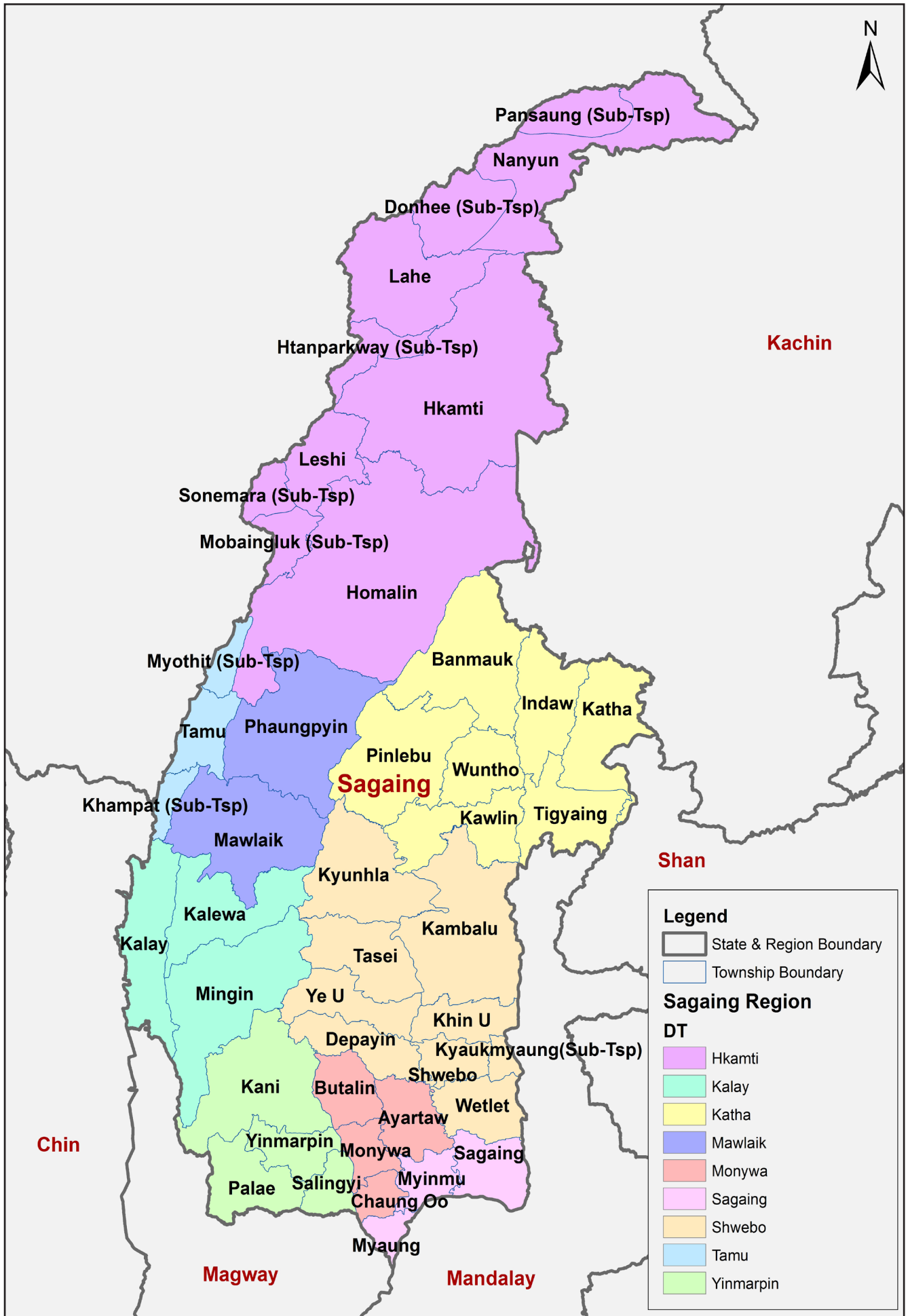
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Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Banmauk Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	112,668 ²	
Population males	57,195 (50.8%)	
Population females	55,473 (49.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	5.5%	
Area (Km²)	3,418.3 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	33.0 persons	
Median age	22.8 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	47	
Number of private households	18,868	
Percentage of female headed households	25.2%	
Mean household size	5.4 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	33.7%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	62.5%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	59.8	
Child dependency ratio	53.8	
Old dependency ratio	6.0	
Ageing index	11.2	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	103	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	88.8%	
Male	97.0%	
Female	81.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,655	3.2
Walking	1,158	1.0
Seeing	1,504	1.3
Hearing	1,189	1.1
Remembering	1,276	1.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number		Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	62,868		72.5
Associate Scrutiny	27		< 0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	118		0.1
National Registration	460		0.5
Religious	405		0.5
Temporary Registration	154		0.2
Foreign Registration	*		< 0.1
Foreign Passport	*		< 0.1
None	22,631		26.1
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	70.0%	91.7%	46.8%
Unemployment rate	1.8%	1.4%	2.8%
Employment to population ratio	68.7%	90.4%	45.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number		Per cent
Owner	18,339		97.2
Renter	212		1.1
Provided free (individually)	77		0.4
Government quarters	198		1.0
Private company quarters	*		0.1
Other	24		0.1
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		45.6%
Bamboo	62.8%	8.8%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	1.3%	
Wood	33.1%	87.4%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		51.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	2.8%	2.2%	< 0.1%
Other	0.7%	0.3%	2.7%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number		Per cent
Electricity	180		1.0
LPG	*		< 0.1
Kerosene	*		< 0.1
Biogas	*		< 0.1
Firewood	17,902		94.9
Charcoal	751		4.0
Coal	*		0.1
Other	*		0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,659	8.8
Kerosene	976	5.2
Candle	5,075	26.9
Battery	1,928	10.2
Generator (private)	4,262	22.6
Water mill (private)	447	2.4
Solar system/energy	4,300	22.8
Other	221	1.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	641	3.4
Tube well, borehole	2,563	13.6
Protected well/spring	12,246	64.9
Bottled/purifier water	238	1.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>15,688</i>	<i>83.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,800	9.5
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	930	4.9
Waterfall/rainwater	172	1.0
Other	264	1.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,180</i>	<i>16.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	812	4.3
Tube well, borehole	2,586	13.7
Protected well/spring	11,890	63.0
Unprotected well/spring	1,810	9.6
Pool/pond/lake	25	0.1
River/stream/canal	1,256	6.7
Waterfall/rainwater	237	1.3
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	250	1.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	93	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	13,058	69.2
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>13,151</i>	<i>69.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	4,889	25.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	101	0.5
Other	201	1.1
None	526	2.8
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	5,357	28.4
Television	11,220	59.5
Landline phone	685	3.6
Mobile phone	745	3.9
Computer	169	0.9
Internet at home	27	0.1
Households with none of the items	5,838	30.9
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	290	1.5
Motorcycle/Moped	12,017	63.7
Bicycle	2,462	13.0
4-Wheel tractor	220	1.2
Canoe/Boat	28	0.1
Motor boat	102	0.5
Cart (bullock)	10,824	57.4

Note: ¹ Population figures for Banmauk 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 Banmauk 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 Banmauk Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	112,668*		
Males	57,195		
Females	55,473		
Sex ratio	103 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	5.5%		
Area (Km²)	3,418.3**		
Population density (persons per Km²)	33.0 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	47		
Population in conventional households	Total	Urban	Rural
	102,383	5,934	96,449
	18,868	1,212	17,656
Number of conventional households			
Mean household size	5.4 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Banmauk Township, there are fewer females than males with 103 males per 100 females.• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (5.5%) living in urban areas.• The population density of Banmauk Township is 33 persons per square kilometre.• There are 5.4 persons living in each household in Banmauk Township. This is more 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;
Banmauk Township (Katha District, Sagaing Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	18,868	112,668	57,195	55,473
	Ward	1,212	6,165	2,883	3,282
1	Mya Nan Dar(W)	402	2,043	931	1,112
2	Myo Ma (W)	606	3,129	1,466	1,663
3	Hlwa Sin Kone(W)	204	993	486	507
	Village Tract	17,656	106,503	54,312	52,191
1	Aung Thar Kone(VT)	449	2,387	1,113	1,274
2	Let Net Gyi(VT)	326	1,782	692	1,090
3	Set Taw(VT)	285	1,504	655	849
4	Kan(VT)	157	830	373	457
5	Kho Nan(VT)	151	945	436	509
6	Pin Hin Khar(VT)	400	2,298	1,067	1,231
7	Lay Thi(VT)	355	1,928	920	1,008
8	Kywe Kaw Gyi(VT)	416	2,542	1,311	1,231
9	Lone Kin Shwe Kyaung(VT)	534	2,837	1,354	1,483
10	Tone Hlaw(VT)	284	1,554	746	808
11	Kaing Gyi(VT)	281	1,791	897	894
12	Ohn Hmin(VT)	210	1,311	684	627
13	Pan Taw(VT)	278	2,190	1,345	845
14	He Chein(VT)	336	2,116	1,155	961
15	Man Hton(VT)	331	2,834	1,702	1,132
16	Inn Pauk(VT)	611	3,593	1,891	1,702
17	Pin Pon(VT)	638	3,589	1,701	1,888
18	Man Laung Pay Pin(VT)	529	3,263	1,740	1,523
19	Man Lu(VT)	788	5,009	2,394	2,615
20	Naung Kan(VT)	253	1,745	899	846
21	Si Ka Taung(VT)	244	1,370	621	749
22	Da Yu(VT)	392	2,337	1,179	1,158
23	Kyauk Tan(VT)	414	2,272	1,086	1,186

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	See Maw(VT)	457	2,549	1,260	1,289
25	Leik Saw Min Kone(VT)	172	1,024	537	487
26	Sone Taw(VT)	196	2,049	1,347	702
27	Pin Sin Te(VT)	173	985	541	444
28	Kan Taw(VT)	149	970	525	445
29	Yae Twin Kone(VT)	182	1,080	531	549
30	Man Kat(VT)	265	1,494	768	726
31	Sar Khan(VT)	360	2,146	1,049	1,097
32	Nan Tat(VT)	388	2,120	1,019	1,101
33	Yar Yu(VT)	103	577	294	283
34	Man Yu Gyi(VT)	270	1,468	705	763
35	Man Yu Pay Kone(VT)	120	717	348	369
36	Man Si Gyi(VT)	852	5,110	2,602	2,508
37	Naung Pat(VT)	340	3,140	1,926	1,214
38	Nant Mar(VT)	548	3,211	1,583	1,628
39	Man In(VT)	1,808	10,334	5,559	4,775
40	Nar Nant Tun(VT)	467	3,312	1,904	1,408
41	Ga Nan Shwe Kyaung(VT)	386	2,242	1,077	1,165
42	Ga Nan Nan Zar(VT)	255	1,466	699	767
43	Ga Nan He Kwee(VT)	211	1,254	614	640
44	Ga Nan Leik Saw(VT)	311	1,707	816	891
45	Ga Nan NanHnyin(VT)	287	1,535	689	846
46	Ga Nan Ma Gyi Kone(VT)	206	1,104	505	599
47	Ga Nan Nan Mu Thar(VT)	440	2,434	1,146	1,288
*	Forest EA	48	448	307	141

Note: * Number of households and population of enumeration block in the forest.

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Banmauk Township

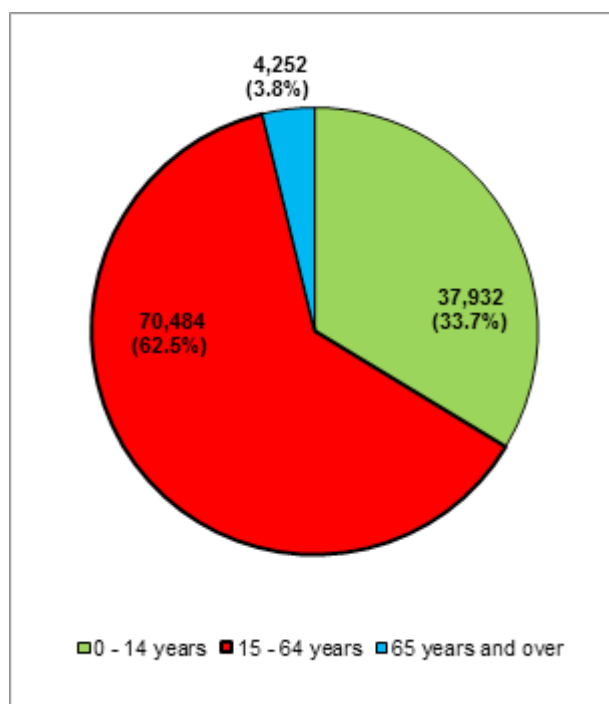
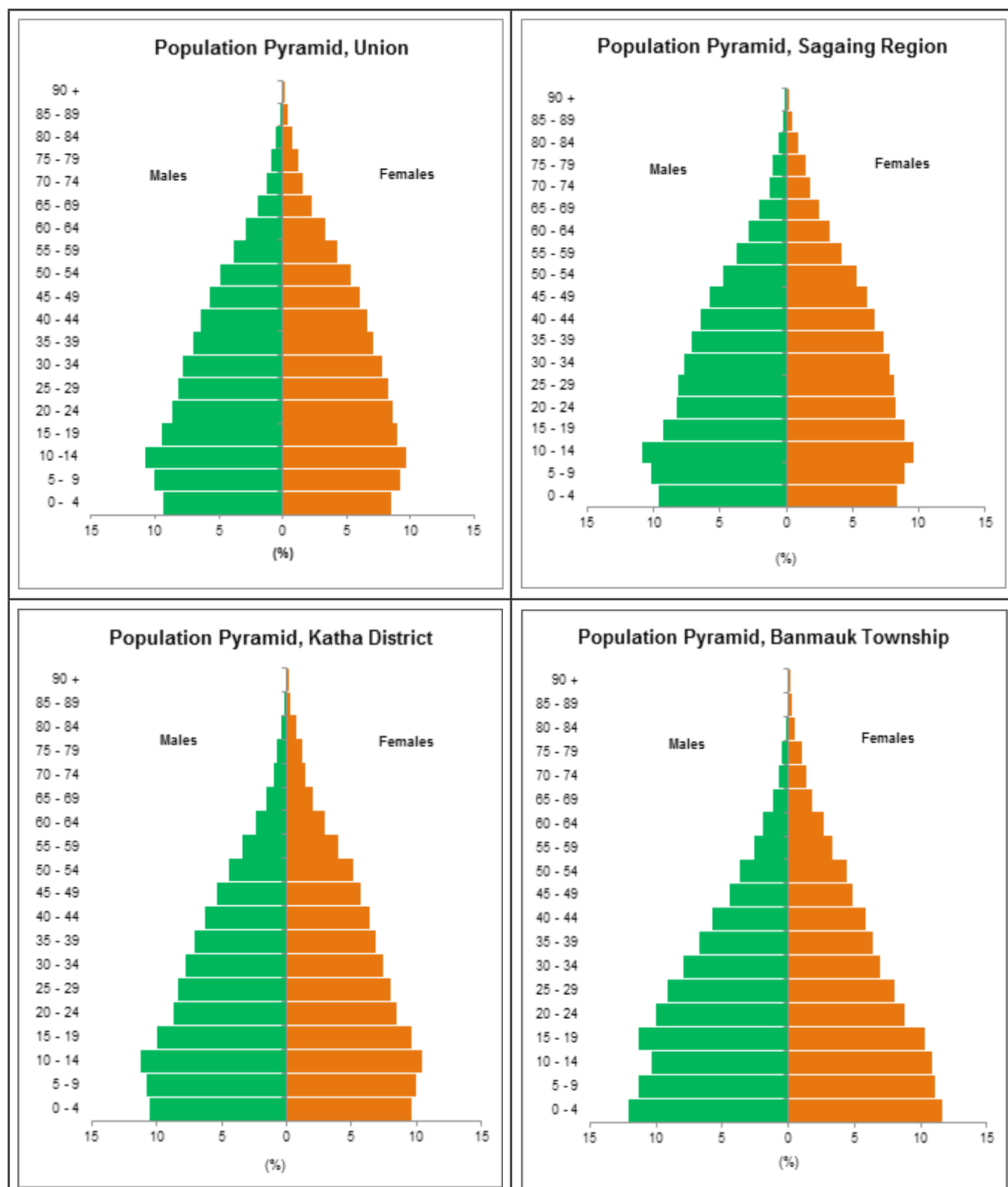


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Banmauk Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	112,668	57,195	55,473
0 - 4	13,376	6,901	6,475
5 - 9	12,618	6,470	6,148
10 - 14	11,938	5,921	6,017
15 - 19	12,187	6,473	5,714
20 - 24	10,578	5,724	4,854
25 - 29	9,700	5,235	4,465
30 - 34	8,382	4,542	3,840
35 - 39	7,428	3,878	3,550
40 - 44	6,502	3,288	3,214
45 - 49	5,231	2,549	2,682
50 - 54	4,529	2,083	2,446
55 - 59	3,346	1,482	1,864
60 - 64	2,601	1,116	1,485
65 - 69	1,680	685	995
70 - 74	1,156	421	735
75 - 79	803	260	543
80 - 84	406	114	292
85 - 89	152	35	117
90 +	55	18	37

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Banmauk Township is 62.5 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

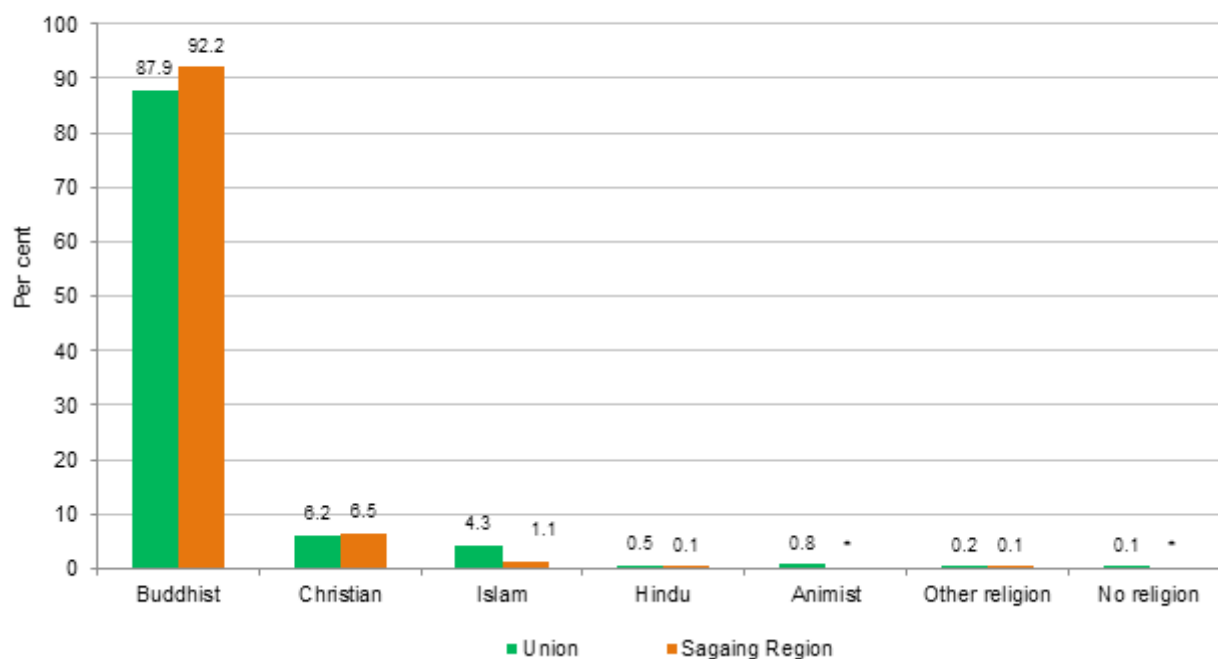
Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Katha District and Banmauk Township)



- The birth rate has been slightly increasing in Banmauk Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 20-24 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Banmauk Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 15-19 to 40-44. In the rest of the age groups, males are less than females.

(B) Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Sagaing Region



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Sagaing Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,476	1,273	1,203	855	445	410
6	2,444	1,235	1,209	2,069	1,032	1,037
7	2,617	1,361	1,256	2,428	1,268	1,160
8	2,509	1,268	1,241	2,341	1,180	1,161
9	2,422	1,236	1,186	2,281	1,170	1,111
10	2,459	1,213	1,246	2,278	1,119	1,159
11	2,156	1,011	1,145	1,954	921	1,033
12	2,375	1,149	1,226	1,987	969	1,018
13	2,306	1,119	1,187	1,729	834	895
14	2,171	1,034	1,137	1,228	582	646
15	1,998	965	1,033	755	368	387
16	1,939	901	1,038	511	196	315
17	2,042	938	1,104	373	137	236
18	2,064	949	1,115	258	90	168
19	1,801	790	1,011	167	54	113
20	1,989	937	1,052	118	41	77
21	1,573	724	849	96	40	56
22	1,587	745	842	56	23	33
23	1,695	758	937	40	18	22
24	1,448	645	803	23	8	15
25	1,884	893	991	15	5	10
26	1,531	717	814	10	5	5
27	1,636	799	837	6	2	4
28	1,607	731	876	14	5	9
29	1,459	748	711	6	2	4

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

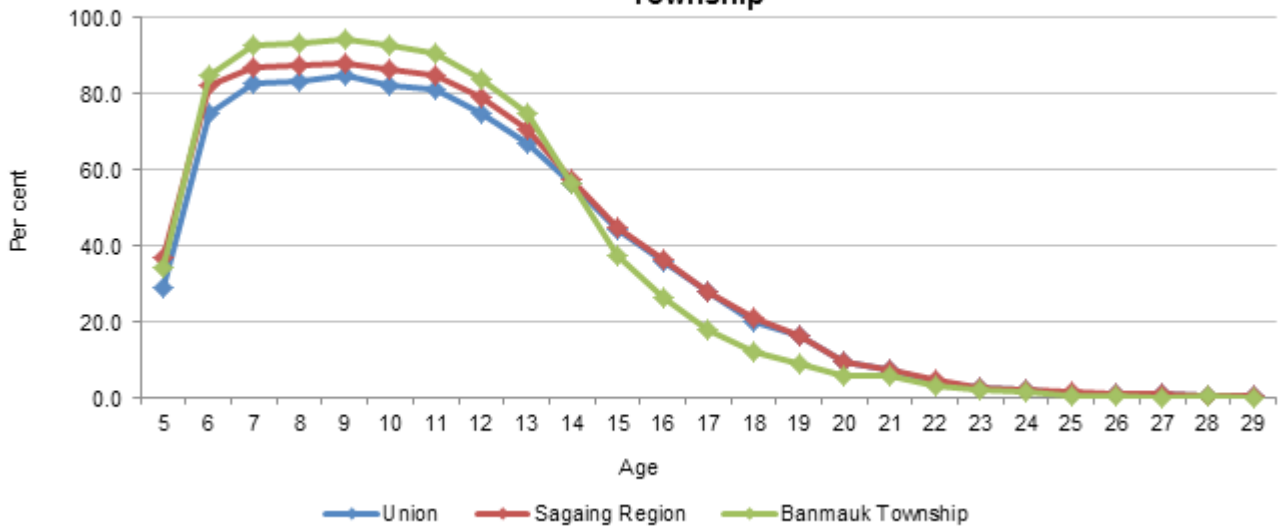
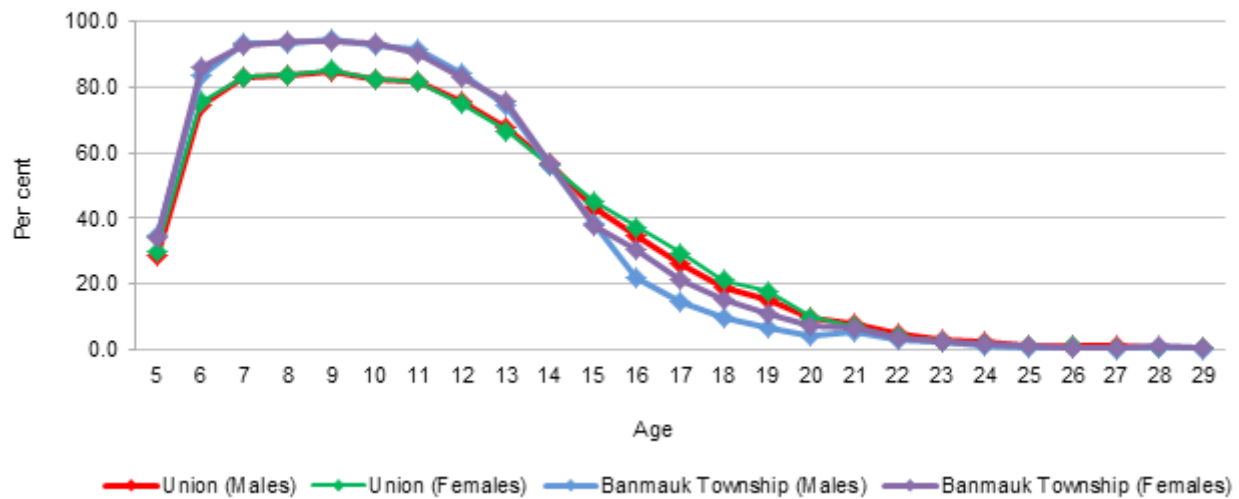
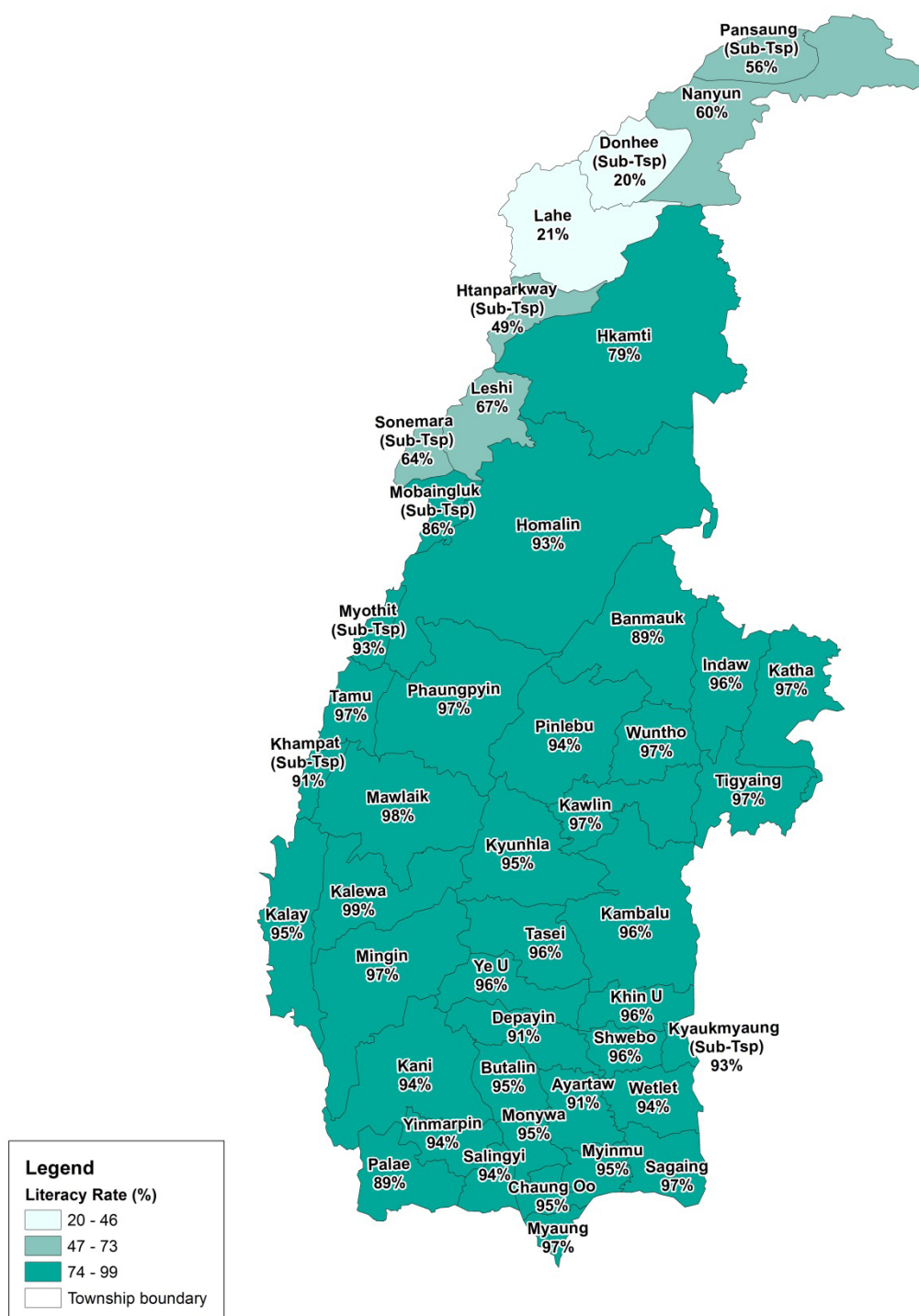


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Banmauk Township



- School attendance in Banmauk Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Banmauk Township is higher at starting age of school attendance to age 13 years but is lower than that of the Union after age 14 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Katha District	: 95.5%
Banmauk Township	: 88.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	18,136	98.4
Males	8,352	99.0
Females	9,784	97.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Banmauk Township is 88.8 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 81.9 per cent and for the males it is 97.0 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.4 per cent with 97.9 per cent for females and 99.0 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	51,971	11,261	21.7	15,240	14,062	6,704	2,586	71	1,917	39	37	54
Urban	3,323	323	9.7	415	549	749	592	5	662	5	20	3
Rural	48,648	10,938	22.5	14,825	13,513	5,955	1,994	66	1,255	34	17	51
Males	25,706	4,244	16.5	7,130	7,489	4,209	1,522	45	985	18	22	42
Females	26,265	7,017	26.7	8,110	6,573	2,495	1,064	26	932	21	15	12

- Some 21.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 22.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 16.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 26.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 27.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.7 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	10.7	13.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.9
15 - 19	66.5	81.2	49.7	4.0	3.0	5.8
20 - 24	77.2	95.9	55.2	3.5	2.4	5.7
25 - 29	76.5	97.2	52.3	1.9	1.3	3.3
30 - 34	75.2	96.8	49.7	1.0	0.8	1.4
35 - 39	74.2	97.3	49.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
40 - 44	72.8	97.2	47.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
45 - 49	69.8	96.2	44.7	0.4	0.5	0.1
50 - 54	62.4	91.8	37.4	0.4	0.6	-
55 - 59	52.3	80.1	30.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
60 - 64	32.4	53.4	16.6	-	-	-
65 - 69	19.0	33.4	9.1	-	-	-
70 - 74	7.4	14.5	3.4	-	-	-
75 +	4.7	11.0	2.0	1.5	-	5.0
15 - 24	71.5	88.1	52.2	3.7	2.7	5.8
15 - 64	70.0	91.7	46.8	1.8	1.4	2.8

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

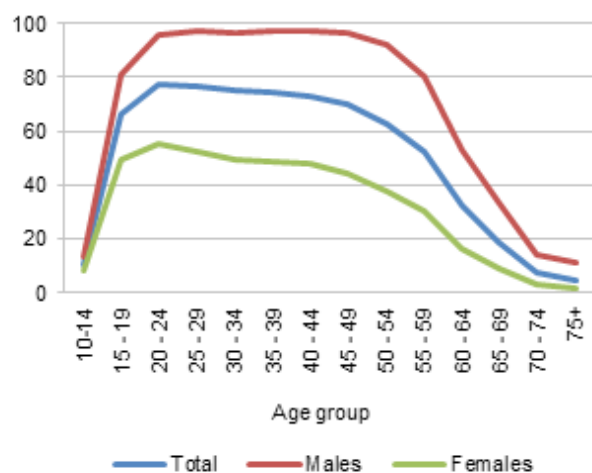
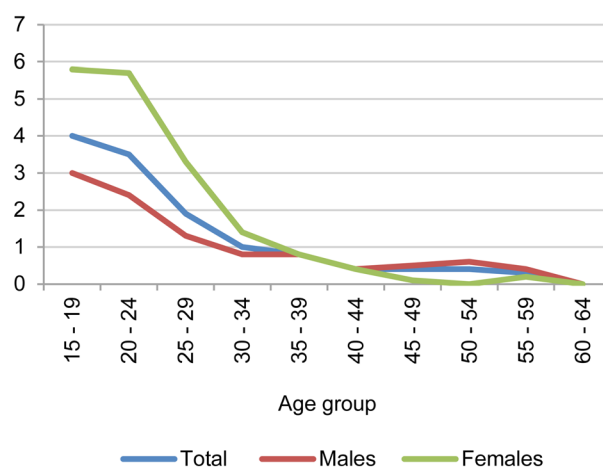


Figure 9: Unemployment rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Banmuk Township is 70.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 46.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.7 per cent.
- In Banmuk Township, labour force participation rate for population aged 10-14 is 10.7 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Banmuk Township is 1.8 per cent. There is a difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.4%) and for females (2.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.8 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	35,606	0.6	34.2	44.9	15.5	1.0	3.8
Males	9,350	1.3	61.3	3.9	20.7	2.0	10.7
Females	26,256	0.3	24.6	59.5	13.7	0.7	1.3

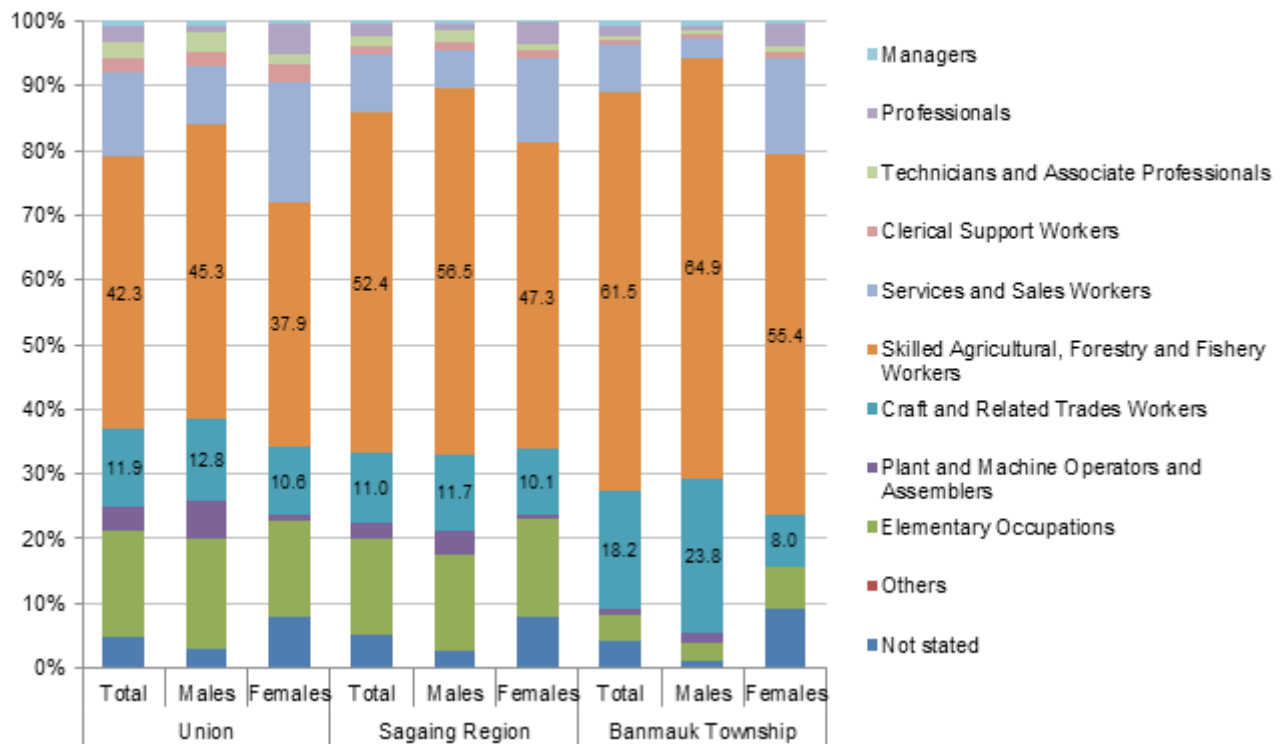
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 61.3 per cent of males are full time students while 59.5 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	39,845	25,688	14,157	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	289	230	59	0.7	0.9	0.4
Professionals	627	126	501	1.6	0.5	3.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	312	168	144	0.8	0.7	1.0
Clerical Support Workers	261	149	112	0.7	0.6	0.8
Services and Sales Workers	2,917	801	2,116	7.3	3.1	14.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	24,517	16,668	7,849	61.5	64.9	55.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	7,243	6,106	1,137	18.2	23.8	8.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	407	404	3	1.0	1.6	*
Elementary Occupations	1,651	721	930	4.1	2.8	6.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,621	315	1,306	4.1	1.2	9.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



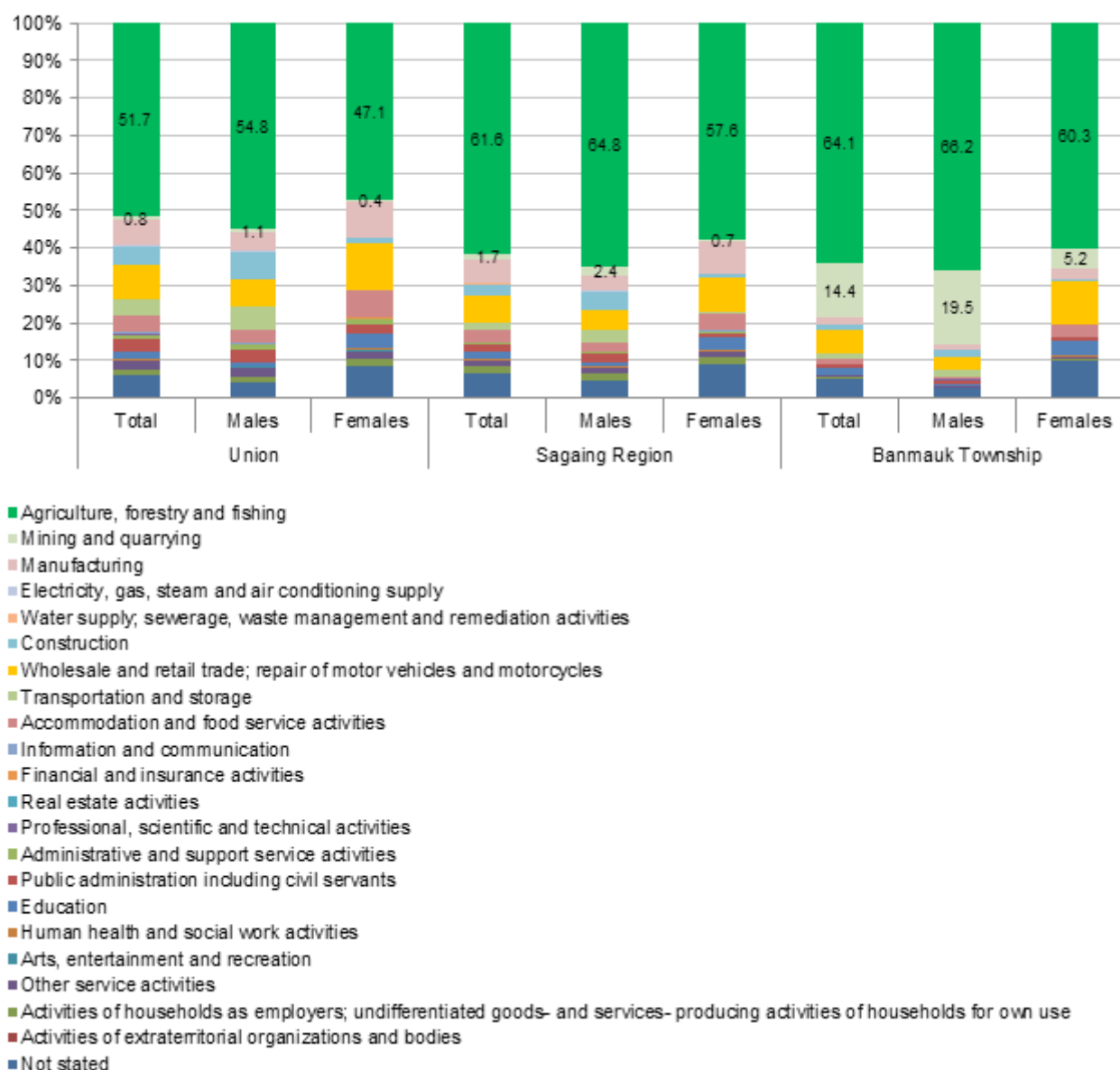
- In Banmauk Township, 61.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by craft and related trades workers with 18.2 per cent.
- Analysis by sex shows that 64.9 per cent of males and 55.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 11.0 per cent are in craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	39,845	25,688	14,157	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25,547	17,007	8,540	64.1	66.2	60.3
Mining and quarrying	5,755	5,013	742	14.4	19.5	5.2
Manufacturing	704	327	377	1.8	1.3	2.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	16	15	1	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	18	18	-	*	0.1	-
Construction	577	475	102	1.4	1.8	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,512	903	1,609	6.3	3.5	11.4
Transportation and storage	491	486	5	1.2	1.9	*
Accommodation and food service activities	630	158	472	1.6	0.6	3.3
Information and communication	17	13	4	*	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	13	7	6	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	23	19	4	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	33	23	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	357	236	121	0.9	0.9	0.9
Education	643	124	519	1.6	0.5	3.7
Human health and social work activities	117	47	70	0.3	0.2	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	24	18	6	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	143	80	63	0.4	0.3	0.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	148	52	96	0.4	0.2	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,077	667	1,410	5.2	2.6	10.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



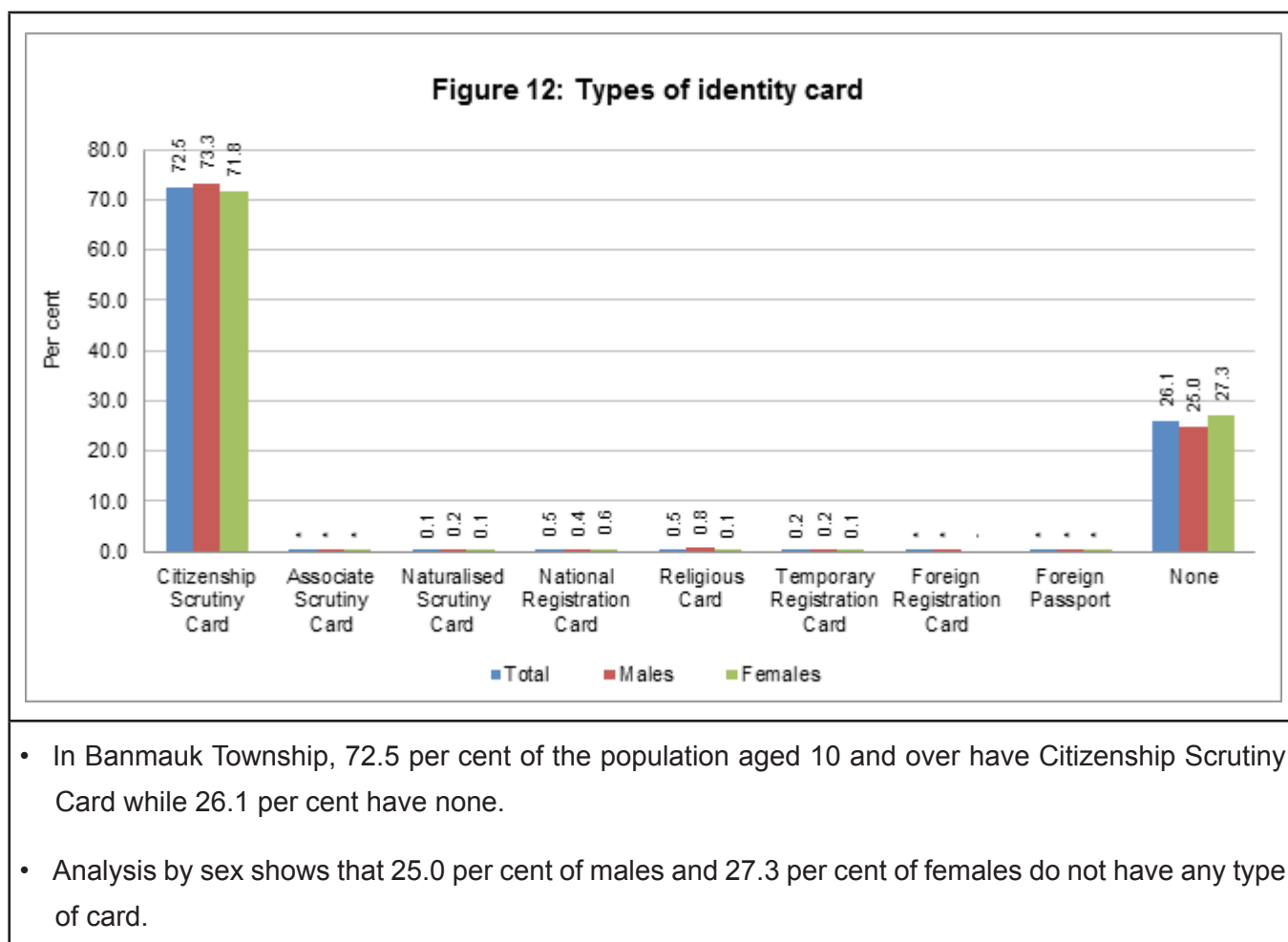
- In Banmauk Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 64.1 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Mining and quarrying” at 14.4 per cent.
- There are 66.2 per cent of males and 60.3 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 1.7 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	62,868	27	118	460	405	154	*	*	22,631
Urban	4,352	1	6	9	18	1	*	*	682
Rural	58,516	26	112	451	387	153	-	*	21,949
Males	32,121	15	93	188	351	106	*	*	10,940
Females	30,747	12	25	272	54	48	-	*	11,691

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	112,668	109,013	3,655	3.2	1,504	1,189	1,158	1,276
0 - 4	13,376	13,228	148	1.1	14	26	88	105
5 - 9	12,618	12,432	186	1.5	12	34	52	125
10 - 14	11,938	11,781	157	1.3	13	36	46	99
15 - 19	12,187	12,046	141	1.2	31	42	31	71
20 - 24	10,578	10,444	134	1.3	21	33	45	58
25 - 29	9,700	9,544	156	1.6	18	49	56	61
30 - 34	8,382	8,227	155	1.8	29	50	48	53
35 - 39	7,428	7,284	144	1.9	36	54	30	42
40 - 44	6,502	6,308	194	3.0	84	46	46	55
45 - 49	5,231	4,996	235	4.5	125	52	43	54
50 - 54	4,529	4,282	247	5.5	147	52	48	49
55 - 59	3,346	3,066	280	8.4	135	83	59	62
60 - 64	2,601	2,277	324	12.5	178	119	77	61
65 - 69	1,680	1,368	312	18.6	178	121	92	59
70 - 74	1,156	836	320	27.7	176	130	131	103
75 - 79	803	528	275	34.2	164	122	122	102
80 - 84	406	259	147	36.2	90	79	79	66
85 - 89	152	81	71	46.7	36	41	42	35
90 +	55	26	29	52.7	17	20	23	16

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	57,195	55,491	1,704	3.0	641	504	522	561
0 - 4	6,901	6,811	90	1.3	5	13	55	62
5 - 9	6,470	6,361	109	1.7	6	19	34	64
10 - 14	5,921	5,833	88	1.5	8	18	27	57
15 - 19	6,473	6,393	80	1.2	12	22	18	47
20 - 24	5,724	5,654	70	1.2	12	18	24	27
25 - 29	5,235	5,153	82	1.6	8	26	27	37
30 - 34	4,542	4,450	92	2.0	19	25	29	35
35 - 39	3,878	3,790	88	2.3	21	27	23	26
40 - 44	3,288	3,194	94	2.9	42	25	29	24
45 - 49	2,549	2,424	125	4.9	68	25	27	20
50 - 54	2,083	1,966	117	5.6	78	25	16	16
55 - 59	1,482	1,356	126	8.5	57	35	31	26
60 - 64	1,116	975	141	12.6	83	52	32	16
65 - 69	685	545	140	20.4	83	53	39	24
70 - 74	421	307	114	27.1	59	47	45	37
75 - 79	260	167	93	35.8	52	43	35	22
80 - 84	114	79	35	30.7	17	18	18	11
85 - 89	35	22	13	37.1	8	9	8	8
90 +	18	11	7	38.9	3	4	5	2

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	55,473	53,522	1,951	3.5	863	685	636	715
0 - 4	6,475	6,417	58	0.9	9	13	33	43
5 - 9	6,148	6,071	77	1.3	6	15	18	61
10 - 14	6,017	5,948	69	1.1	5	18	19	42
15 - 19	5,714	5,653	61	1.1	19	20	13	24
20 - 24	4,854	4,790	64	1.3	9	15	21	31
25 - 29	4,465	4,391	74	1.7	10	23	29	24
30 - 34	3,840	3,777	63	1.6	10	25	19	18
35 - 39	3,550	3,494	56	1.6	15	27	7	16
40 - 44	3,214	3,114	100	3.1	42	21	17	31
45 - 49	2,682	2,572	110	4.1	57	27	16	34
50 - 54	2,446	2,316	130	5.3	69	27	32	33
55 - 59	1,864	1,710	154	8.3	78	48	28	36
60 - 64	1,485	1,302	183	12.3	95	67	45	45
65 - 69	995	823	172	17.3	95	68	53	35
70 - 74	735	529	206	28.0	117	83	86	66
75 - 79	543	361	182	33.5	112	79	87	80
80 - 84	292	180	112	38.4	73	61	61	55
85 - 89	117	59	58	49.6	28	32	34	27
90 +	37	15	22	59.5	14	16	18	14

- Three in every 100 persons in Banmauk 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 seeing and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

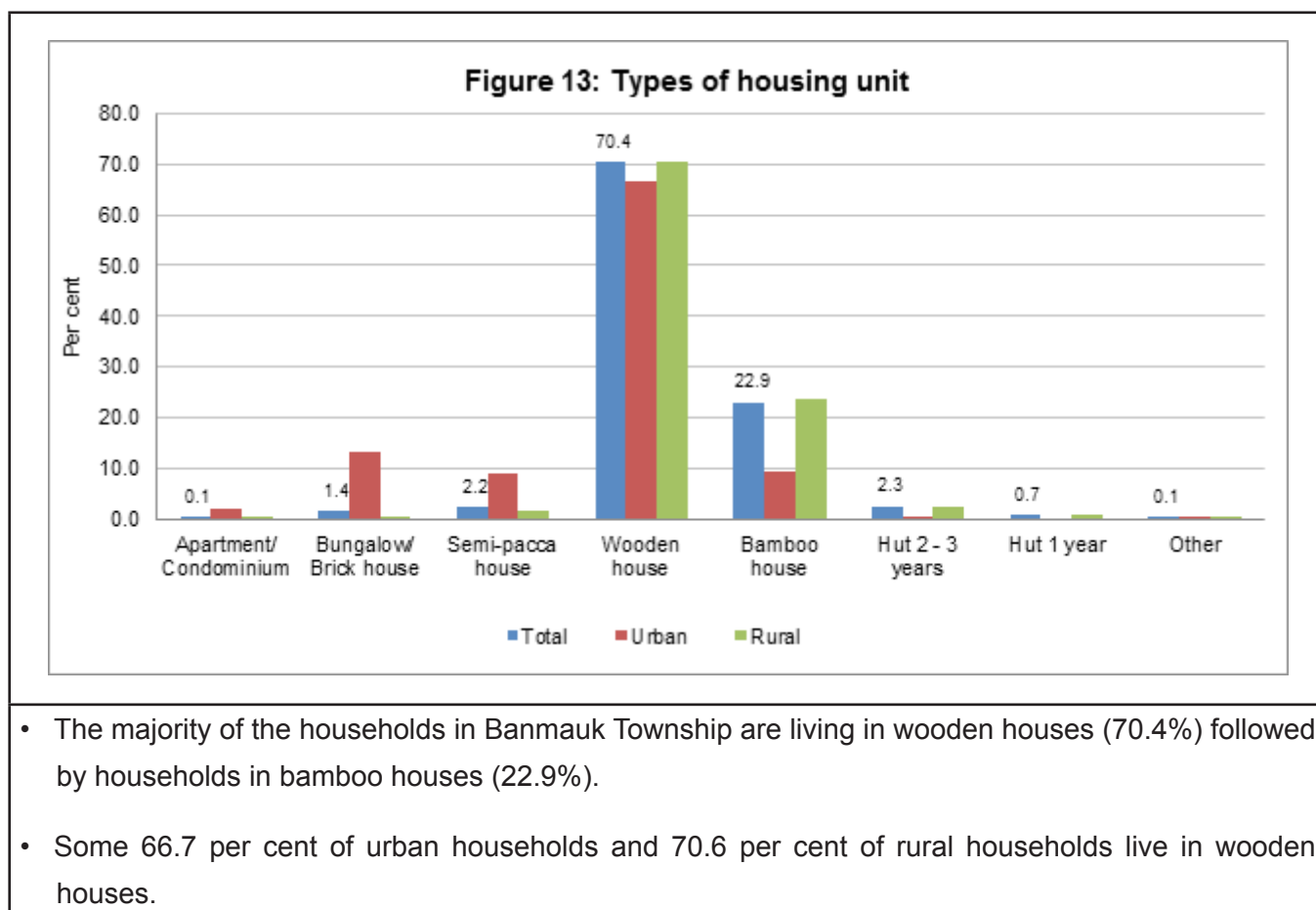
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	18,868	0.1	1.4	2.2	70.4	22.9	2.3	0.7	0.1
Urban	1,212	1.8	13.1	8.8	66.7	9.2	0.2	-	0.1
Rural	17,656	*	0.6	1.8	70.6	23.8	2.4	0.7	0.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

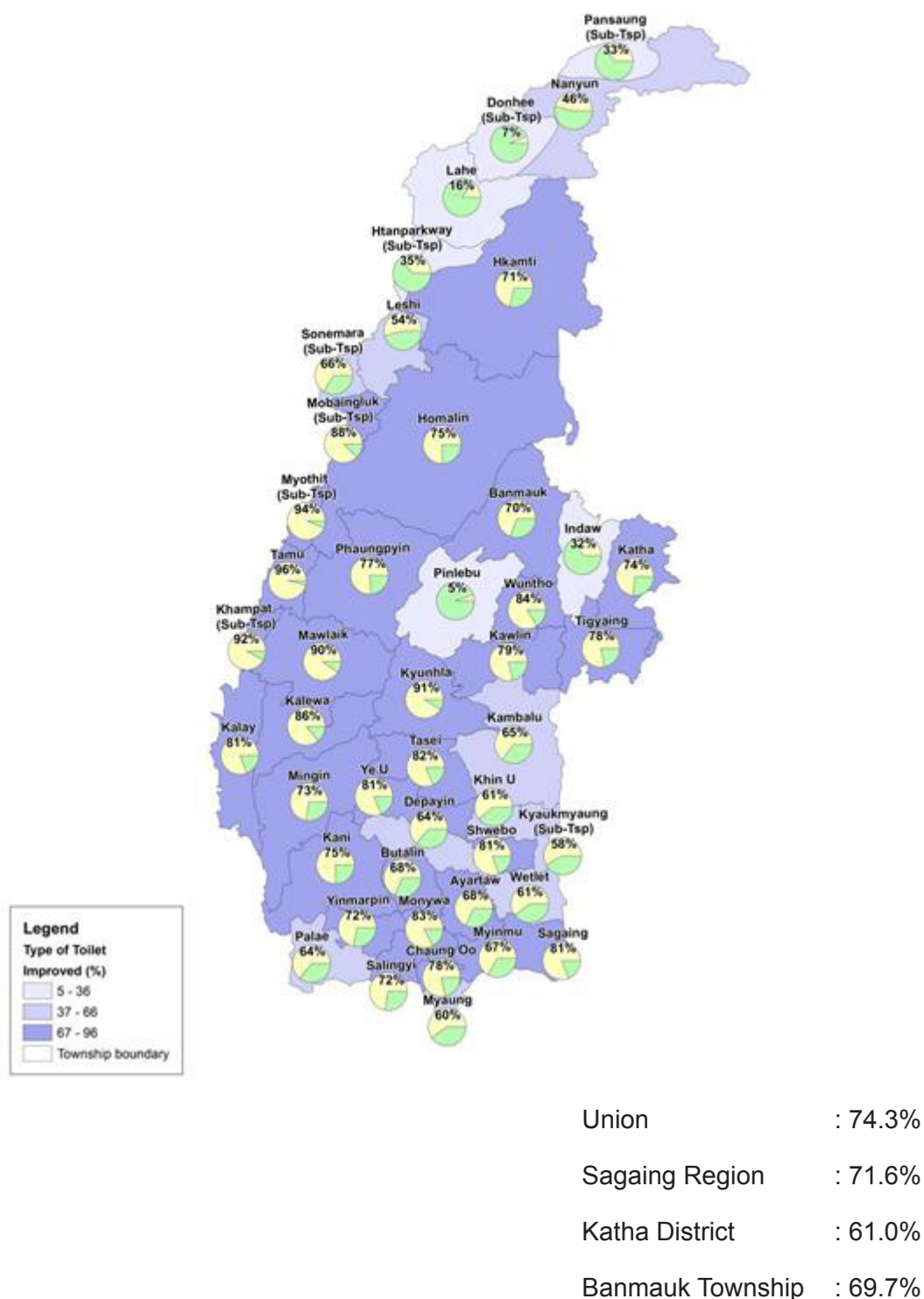


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.5	4.2	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		69.2	94.7	67.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>69.7</i>	<i>98.9</i>	<i>67.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		25.9	0.8	27.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.5	0.1	0.6
Other		1.1	-	1.1
None		2.8	0.2	3.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	18,868	1,212	17,656

- Some 69.7 per cent of the households in Banmauk Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (69.2%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (67-96) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 2.8 per cent of the households in the Banmauk Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Banmauk Township, 3.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

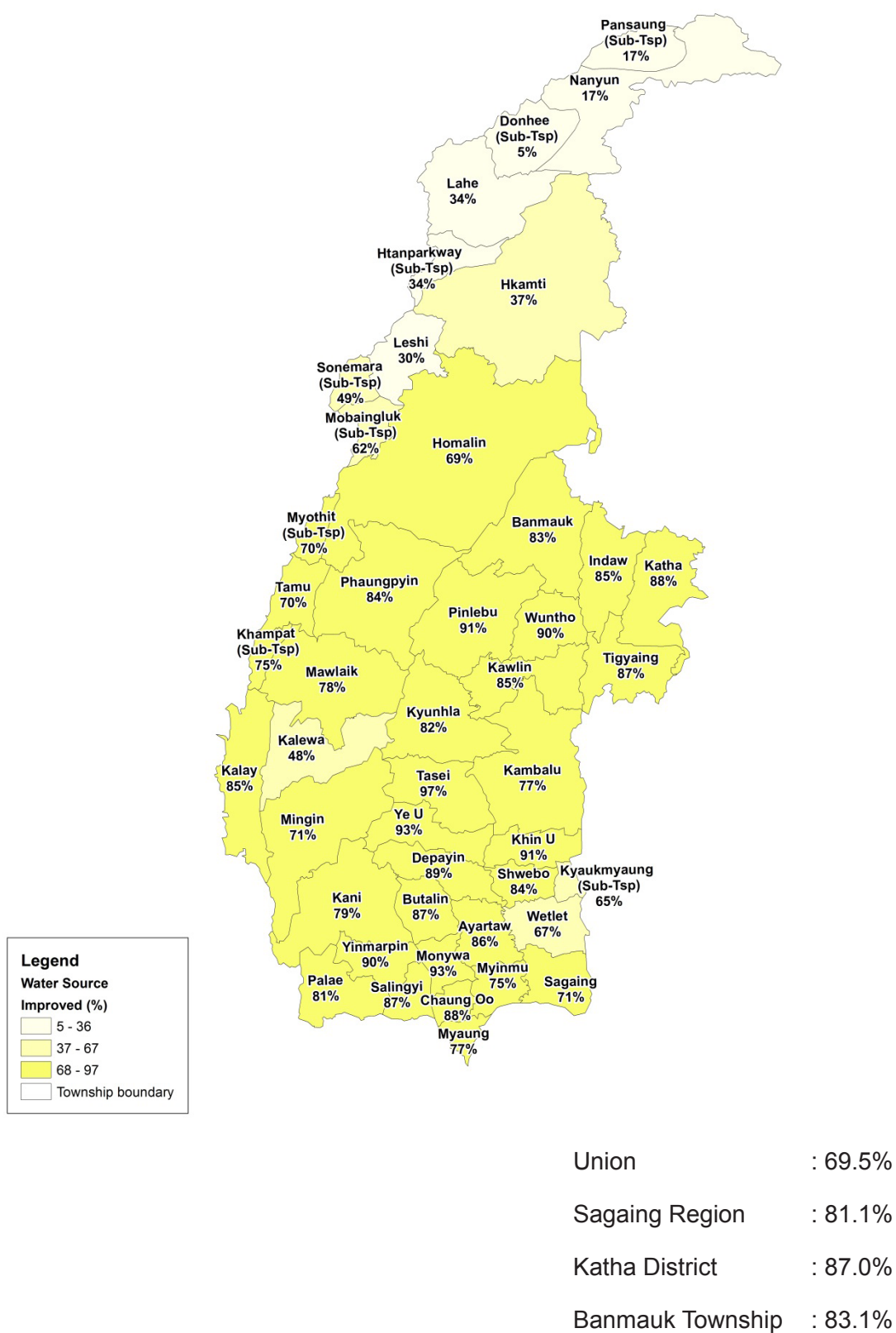


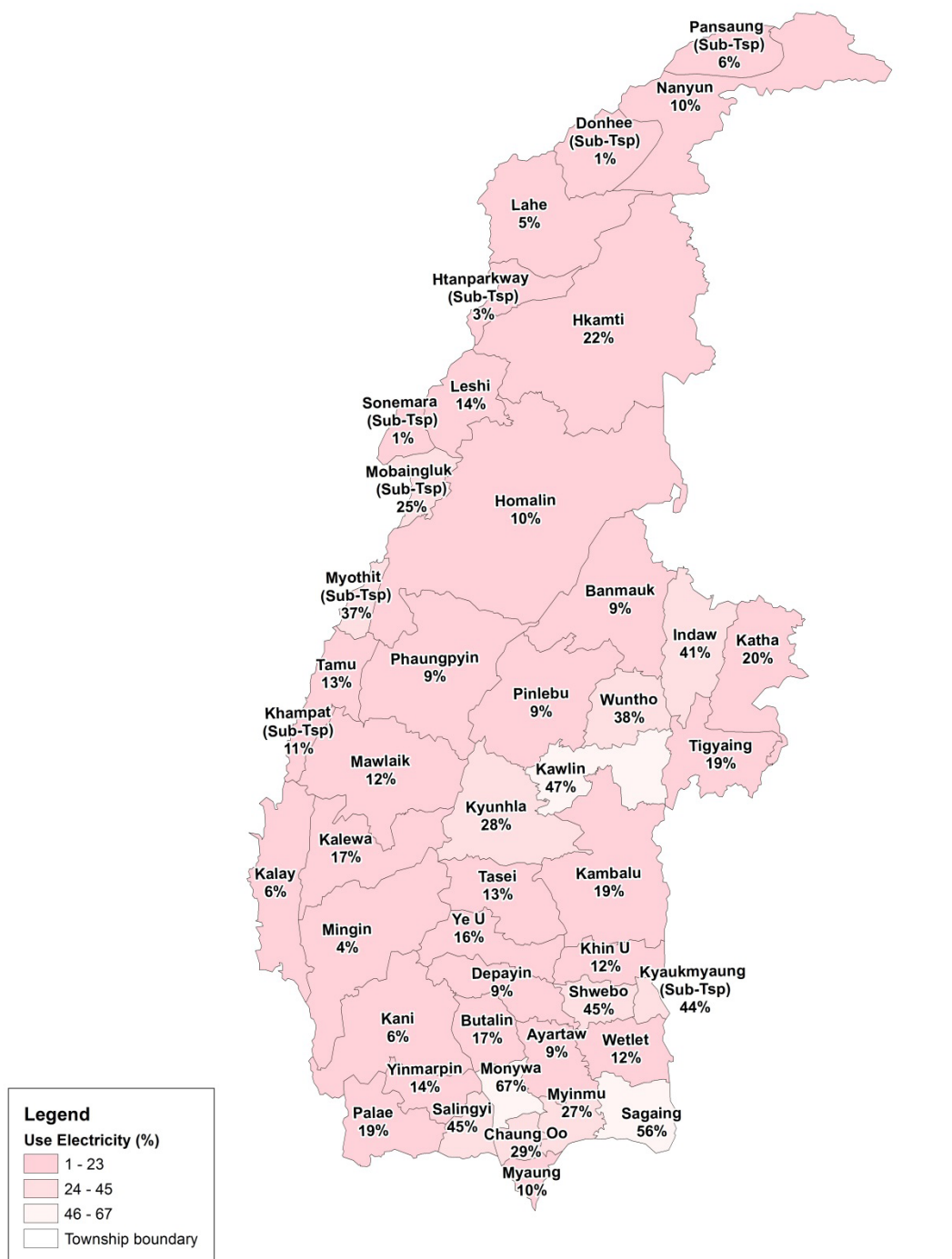
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		3.4	-	3.6
Tube well, borehole		13.6	0.2	14.5
Protected well/ Spring		64.9	74.6	64.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.2	15.6	0.3
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>83.1</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>82.6</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		9.5	6.2	9.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	-	0.1
River/stream/ canal		4.9	-	5.2
Waterfall/ Rain water		1.0	-	1.0
Other		1.4	3.4	1.3
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>16.9</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>17.4</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	18,868	1,212	17,656

- In Banmauk Township, 83.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (68-97) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 64.9 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 13.6 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.
- Some 16.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 17.4 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%

Katha District : 26.6%

Banmauk Township : 8.8%

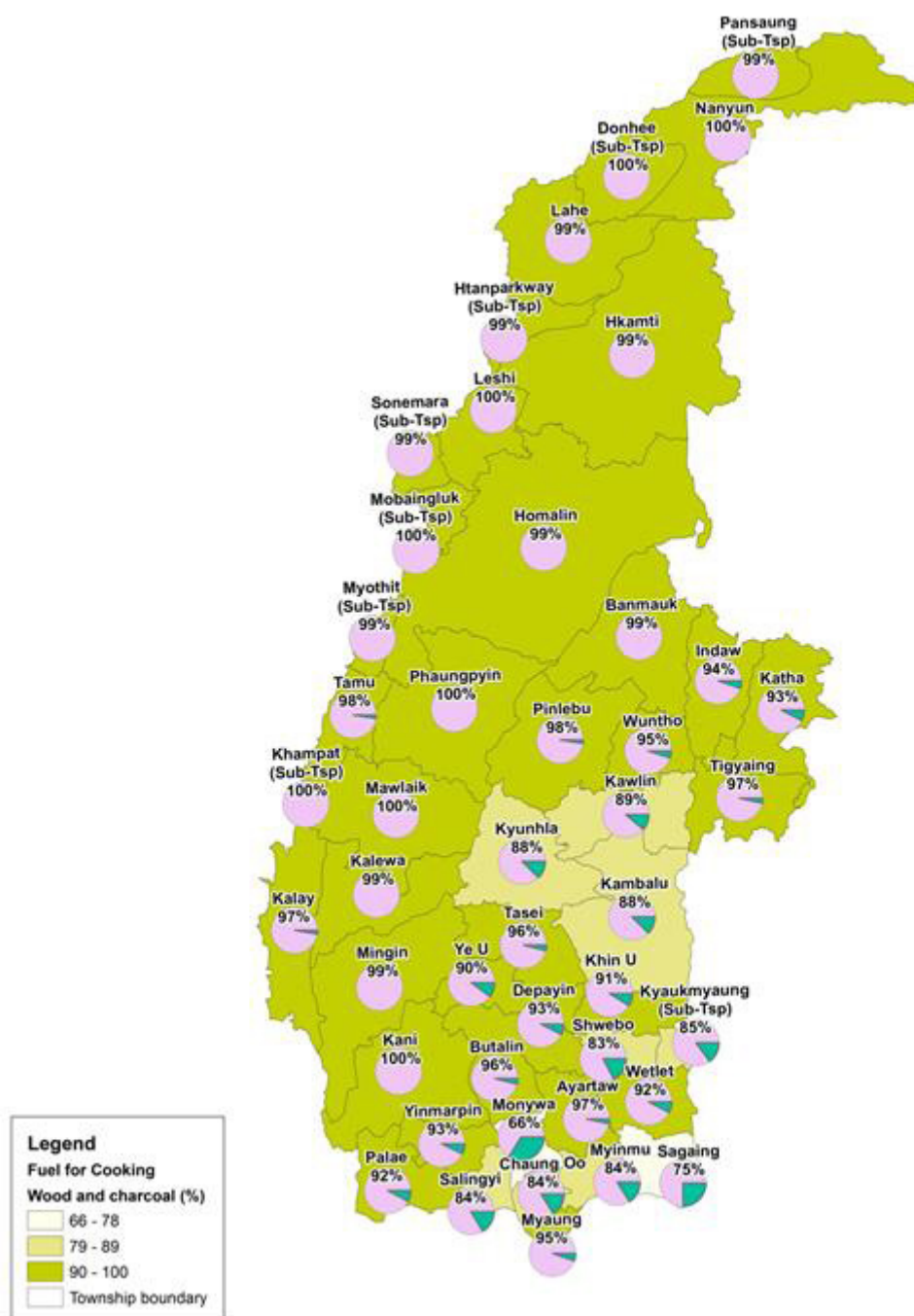
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.8	94.1	2.9
Kerosene		5.2	0.3	5.5
Candle		26.9	3.0	28.5
Battery		10.2	0.3	10.9
Generator (private)		22.6	0.2	24.1
Water mill (private)		2.4	-	2.5
Solar system/energy		22.8	1.8	24.2
Other		1.2	0.2	1.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	18,868	1,212	17,656

- In Banmauk Township, 8.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compare 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 candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 26.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 28.5 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union : 81.0%

Sagaing Region : 90.2%

Katha District : 94.3%

Banmauk Township : 98.9%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.0	12.6	0.2
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		94.9	52.9	97.8
Charcoal		4.0	33.9	1.9
Coal		0.1	0.4	*
Other		0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	18,868	1,212	17,656

- In Banmauk Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 94.9 per cent using firewood and 4.0 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 1.0 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 97.8 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 1.9 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	18,868	28.4	59.5	3.6	3.9	0.9	0.1	30.9	*
Urban	1,212	23.6	89.6	14.8	24.9	6.8	0.2	7.3	-
Rural	17,656	28.7	57.4	2.9	2.5	0.5	0.1	32.6	*

- About 59.5 per cent of the households in Banmauk Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 89.6 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 57.4 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

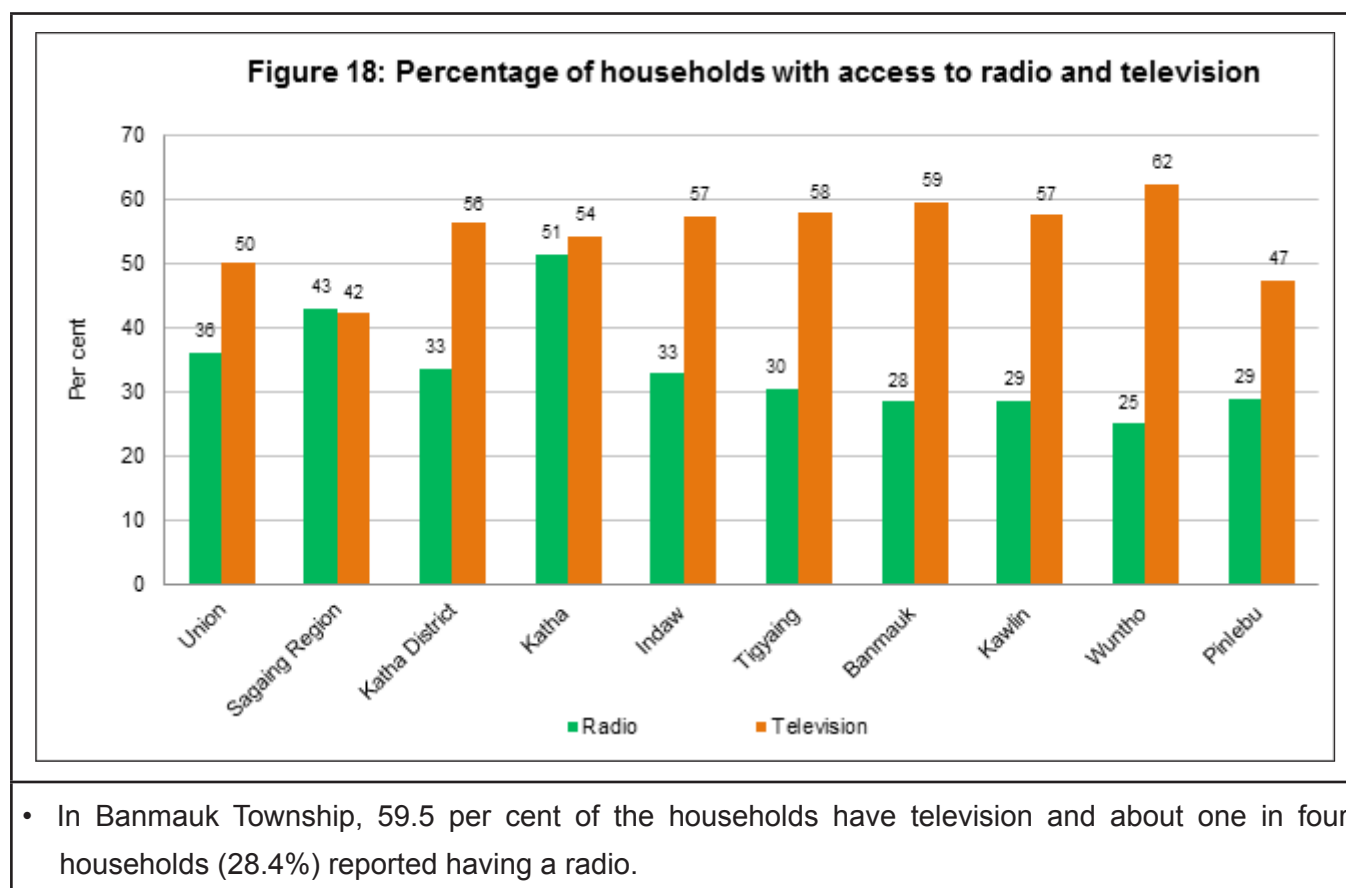
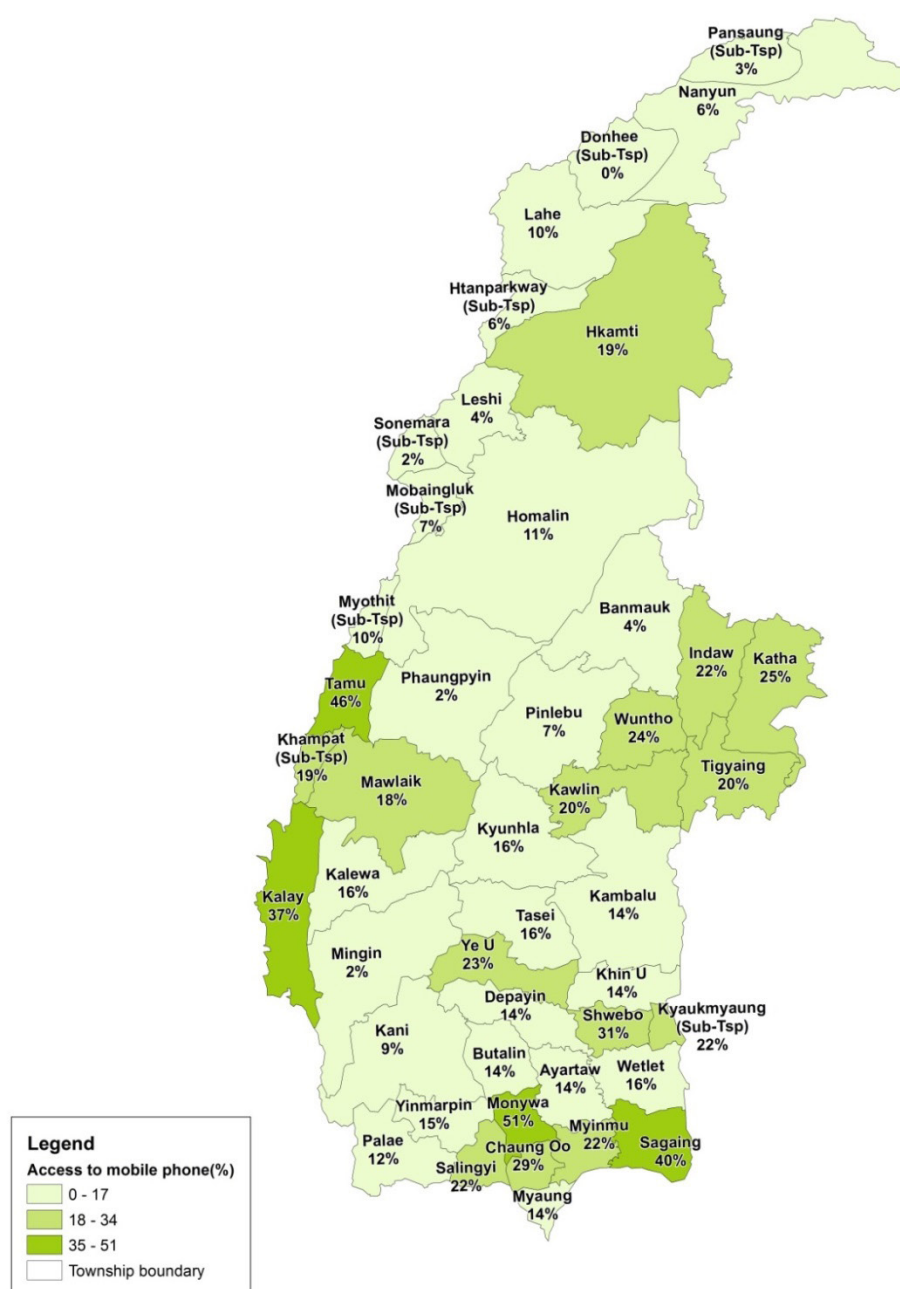


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Katha District	: 17.9%
Banmauk Township	: 3.9%

- Some 3.9 per cent of the households in Banmauk Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (0-17) per cent group.

Transportation items

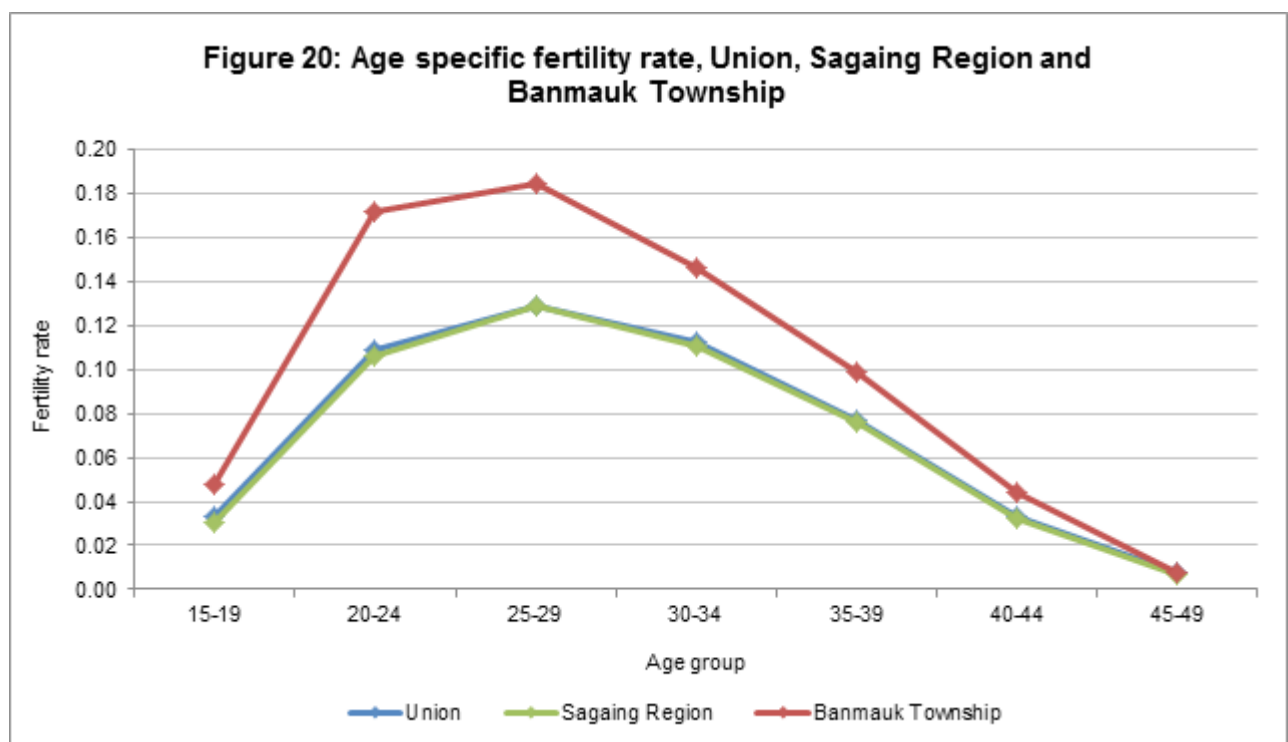
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Katha District	167,956	2,696	107,052	53,868	3,859	11,914	4,923	90,248
Urban	20,015	720	14,286	12,180	596	407	242	1,545
Rural	147,941	1,976	92,766	41,688	3,263	11,507	4,681	88,703
Banmauk Township	18,868	290	12,017	2,462	220	28	102	10,824
Urban	1,212	72	921	615	26	-	1	149
Rural	17,656	218	11,096	1,847	194	28	101	10,675

- In Banmauk Township, 63.7 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 57.4 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.

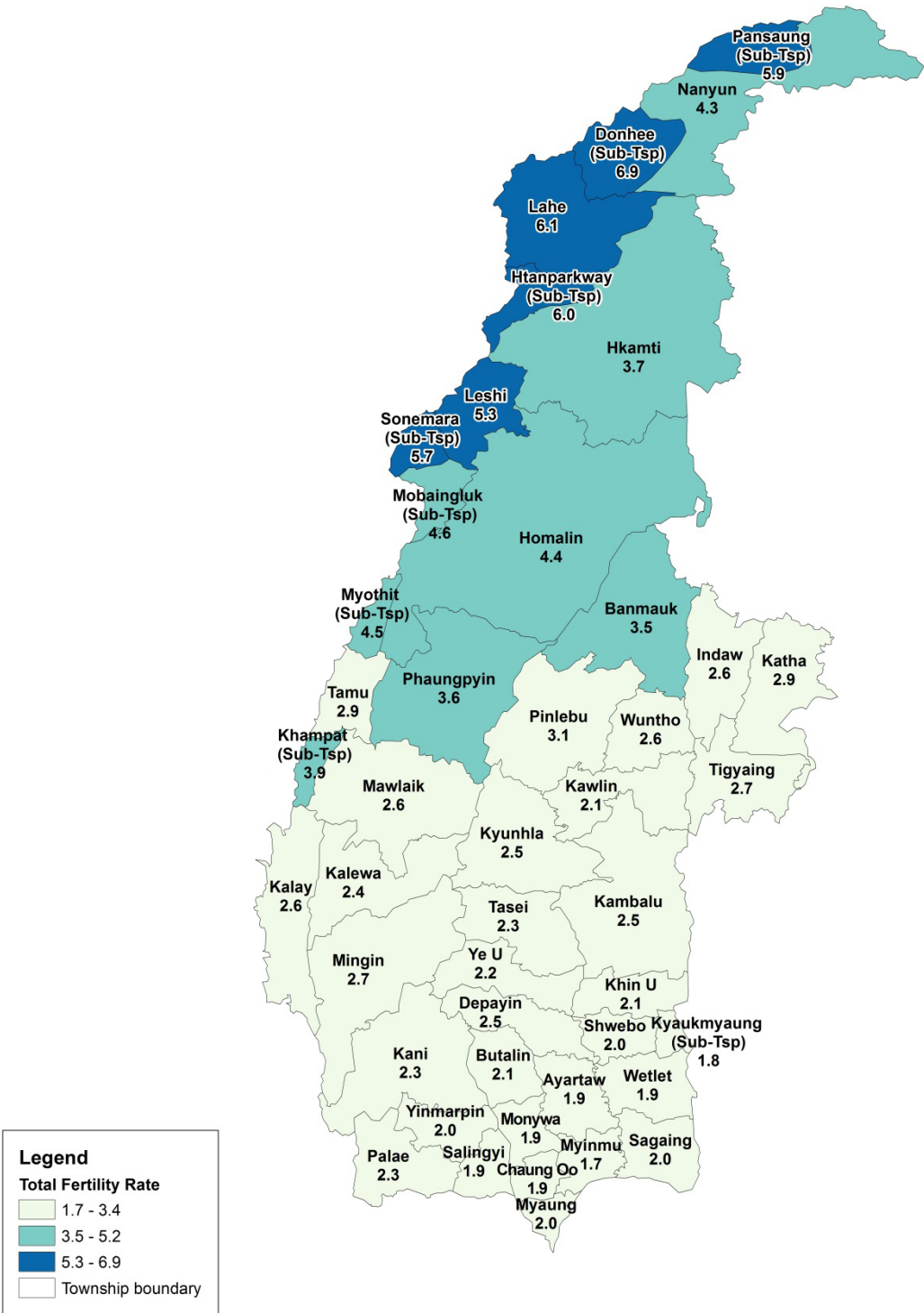
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



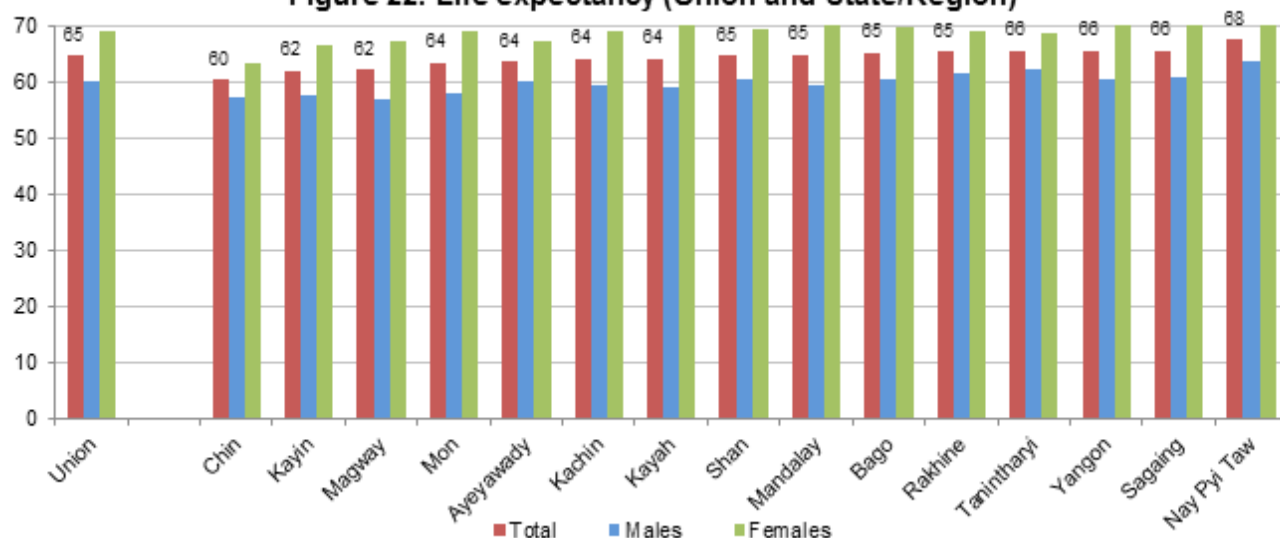
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.5 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Katha District	: 2.8
Banmauk Township	: 3.5

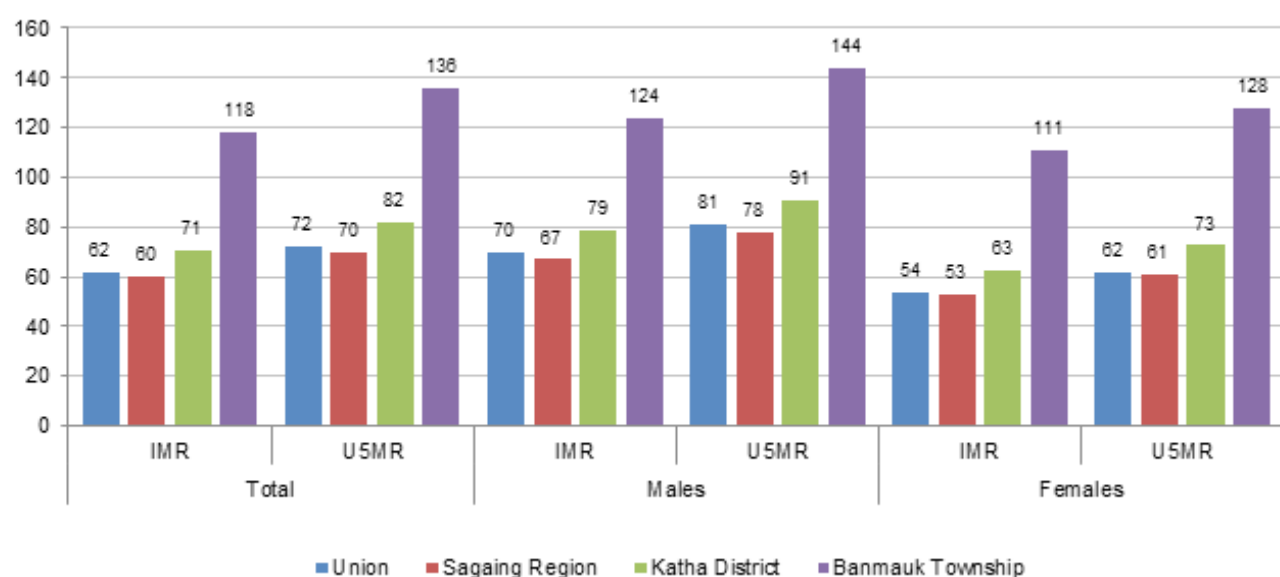
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

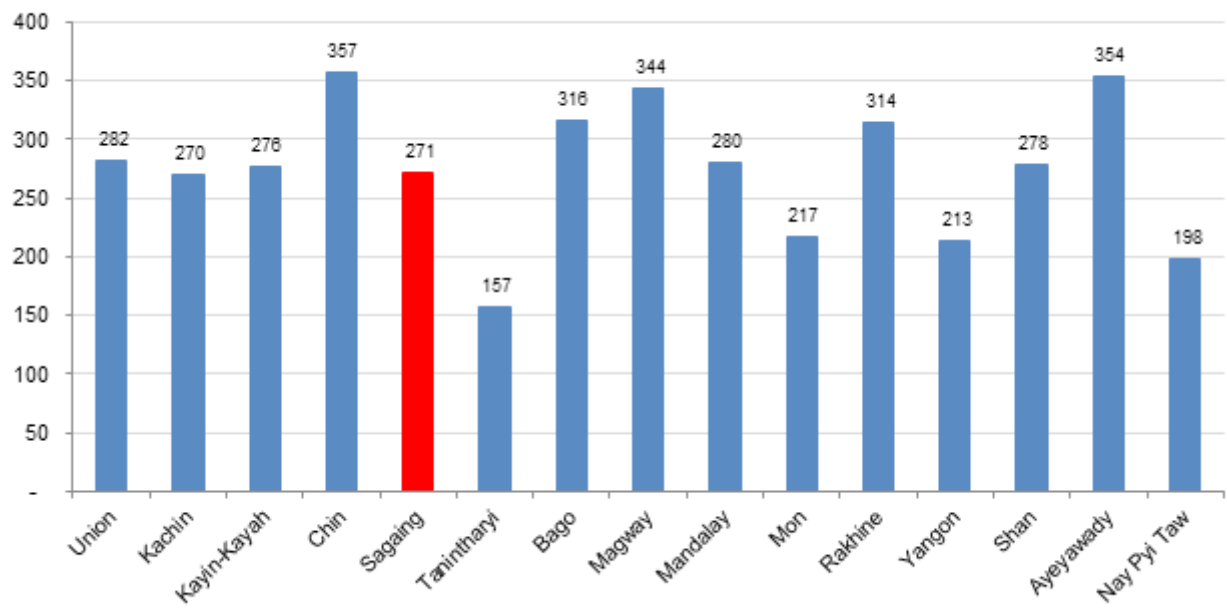
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Katha District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Katha District is 71 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 82 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Banmauk Township are higher than those in Sagaing Region and Katha District. The Infant mortality in Banmauk Township is 118 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 136 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

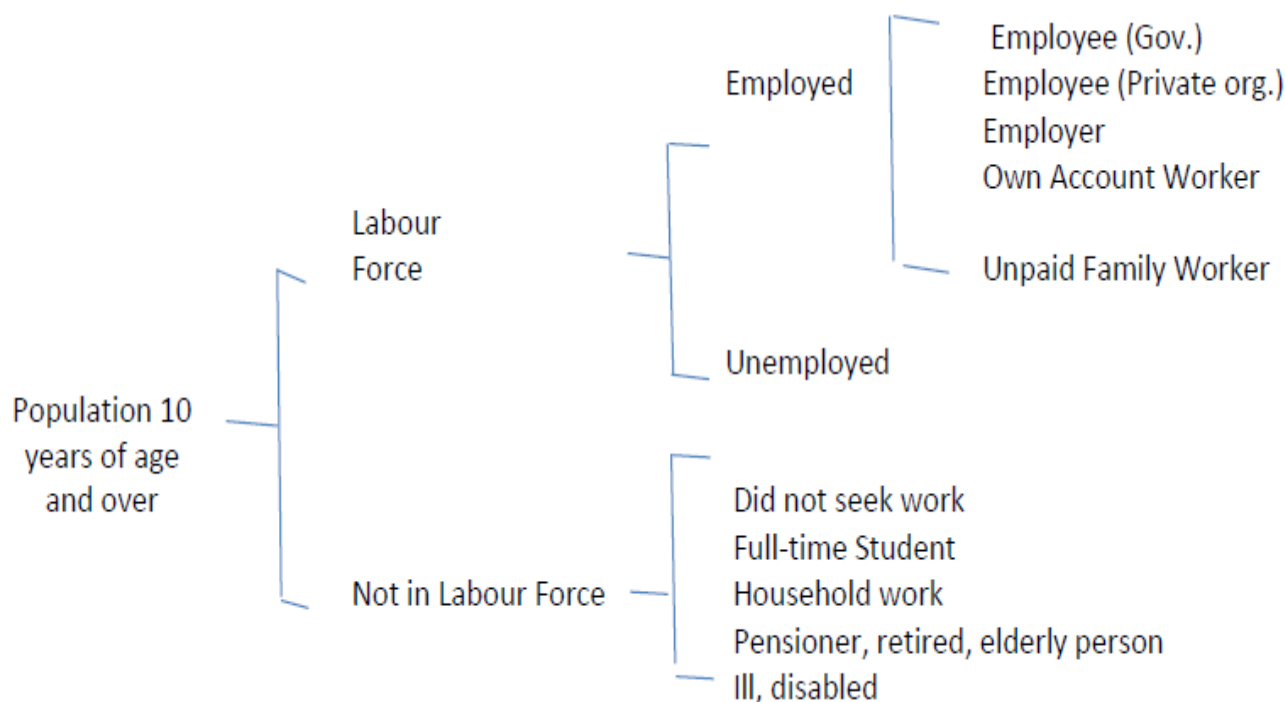
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

