



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

MANDALAY REGION, MYINGYAN DISTRICT

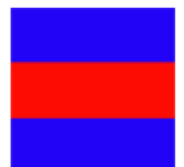
Ngazun Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Mandalay Region, Myingyan District

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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Mandalay Region, showing the townships



Ngazun Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	124,233 ²	
Population males	56,669 (45.6%)	
Population females	67,564 (54.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	5.7%	
Area (Km²)	922.0 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	134.7 persons	
Median age	30.6 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	44	
Number of private households	27,838	
Percentage of female headed households	22.0%	
Mean household size	4.4 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	25.7%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.4%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	8.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	53.0	
Child dependency ratio	39.4	
Old dependency ratio	13.6	
Ageing index	34.4	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	84	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	94.0%	
Male	97.0%	
Female	91.7%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	7,209	5.8
Walking	2,831	2.3
Seeing	4,628	3.7
Hearing	1,993	1.6
Remembering	1,982	1.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	80,273	77.3	
Associate Scrutiny	38	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	208	0.2	
National Registration	1,690	1.6	
Religious	609	0.6	
Temporary Registration	161	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	41	<0.1	
None	20,766	20.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	72.8%	89.4%	59.4%
Unemployment rate	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Employment to population ratio	71.1%	87.3%	58.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	26,667	95.8	
Renter	240	0.9	
Provided free (individually)	730	2.6	
Government quarters	122	0.4	
Private company quarters	*	<0.1	
Other	66	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.4%		16.4%
Bamboo	78.8%	4.7%	8.1%
Earth	0.1%	73.9%	
Wood	3.5%	5.7%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		61.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	12.9%	14.8%	0.3%
Other	3.3%	0.9%	13.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	549	2.0	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	28	0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	26,778	96.2	
Charcoal	408	1.5	
Coal	26	0.1	
Other	39	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,850	10.2
Kerosene	245	0.9
Candle	2,318	8.3
Battery	9,693	34.8
Generator (private)	6,566	23.6
Water mill (private)	98	0.4
Solar system/energy	3,501	12.6
Other	2,567	9.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	62	0.2
Tube well, borehole	7,766	27.9
Protected well/spring	12,577	45.2
Bottled/purifier water	33	0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>20,438</i>	<i>73.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	691	2.5
Pool/pond/lake	1,804	6.5
River/stream/canal	2,385	8.6
Waterfall/rainwater	1,435	5.1
Other	1,085	3.9
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>7,400</i>	<i>26.6</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	85	0.3
Tube well, borehole	13,614	48.9
Protected well/spring	11,752	42.2
Unprotected well/spring	885	3.2
Pool/pond/lake	640	2.3
River/stream/canal	828	3.0
Waterfall/rainwater	20	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	762	2.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	15,655	56.3
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>16,417</i>	<i>59.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	496	1.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	33	0.1
Other	124	0.4
None	10,768	38.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	13,882	49.9
Television	9,437	33.9
Landline phone	1,172	4.2
Mobile phone	5,093	18.3
Computer	155	0.6
Internet at home	317	1.1
Households with none of the items	9,042	32.5
Households with all of the items	27	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	249	0.9
Motorcycle/Moped	15,221	54.7
Bicycle	11,283	40.5
4-Wheel tractor	287	1.0
Canoe/Boat	841	3.0
Motor boat	279	1.0
Cart (bullock)	15,470	55.6

Note: ¹ Population figures for Ngazun 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 Ngazun 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 Ngazun Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	124,233 *		
Males	56,669		
Females	67,564		
Sex ratio	84 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	5.7%		
Area (Km ²)	922.0 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	134.7 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	44		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	121,590	6,823	114,767
Number of conventional households	27,838	1,657	26,181
Mean household size	4.4 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Ngazun Township, there are more females than males with 84 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (5.7%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Ngazun Township is 135 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Ngazun Township. This is equal to the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;
Ngazun Township (Myingyan District, Mandalay Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	27,838	124,233	56,669	67,564
	Ward	1,657	7,080	3,248	3,832
1	No (1)(W)	711	3,022	1,422	1,600
2	No (2)(W)	230	949	395	554
3	No (3)(W)	325	1,405	619	786
4	No (4)(W)	391	1,704	812	892
	Village Tract	26,181	117,153	53,421	63,732
1	Thaung Pyin(VT)	316	1,461	670	791
2	Ah Nauk Taw(VT)	488	2,443	1,128	1,315
3	Gyo(VT)	301	1,415	633	782
4	Pan(VT)	774	3,564	1,610	1,954
5	Taung Lel Taw(VT)	582	2,665	1,255	1,410
6	Htun Thar(VT)	335	1,441	645	796
7	Ta Mar Pin(VT)	661	2,763	1,216	1,547
8	Ywar Thit(VT)	649	3,040	1,385	1,655
9	Kyauk Ta Lone(VT)	796	4,014	1,859	2,155
10	Chin Thayt Let(VT)	779	3,568	1,617	1,951
11	Tha Nat Sit(VT)	1,213	5,740	2,669	3,071
12	Si Taung(VT)	310	1,378	623	755
13	Myo Thar(VT)	1,887	8,963	4,090	4,873
14	Gyun Kan(VT)	512	2,081	958	1,123
15	Shwe Taung(VT)	325	1,238	566	672
16	Tha Yet Kan(VT)	566	2,374	1,034	1,340
17	Pyin Hla Taw(VT)	514	2,304	1,073	1,231
18	Kywe Zein(VT)	390	1,906	917	989
19	Pauk Sein(VT)	229	962	423	539
20	Min Nay Kone(VT)	232	1,088	505	583
21	Than Bo(VT)	382	1,911	852	1,059
22	Hpyu Twin Kone(VT)	153	671	308	363

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Kaung Zin(VT)	223	1,133	519	614
24	Than Kone(VT)	886	3,905	1,819	2,086
25	Ngan Lunt(VT)	378	1,699	776	923
26	Sat Pyar Kyin(VT)	441	2,140	1,010	1,130
27	Ma Gyi(VT)	509	2,289	1,052	1,237
28	Yae Lel Thaug(VT)	841	3,432	1,555	1,877
29	Ku Lar(VT)	771	3,630	1,669	1,961
30	Sin Tat(VT)	522	2,378	1,135	1,243
31	Ywar Bo(VT)	372	1,678	759	919
32	Sin Hpyu Kone(VT)	343	1,415	624	791
33	Let Pan Thar(VT)	280	1,219	552	667
34	Yae Zin(VT)	756	3,123	1,416	1,707
35	Tha Kyin(VT)	1,090	4,730	2,141	2,589
36	Let Pa Kyin(VT)	926	4,369	2,064	2,305
37	Ma Gyi Kyat(VT)	789	3,673	1,635	2,038
38	Nat Gyi(VT)	621	2,906	1,358	1,548
39	Ma Yoe Kone(VT)	275	1,077	459	618
40	Moe Taung(VT)	696	2,604	1,165	1,439
41	Kone Lel(VT)	692	3,175	1,453	1,722
42	Tha Yet Cho Pin(VT)	411	1,700	741	959
43	Ngan Myar(VT)	1,516	5,792	2,550	3,242
44	Aing Thar(VT)	449	2,096	933	1,163

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Ngazun Township

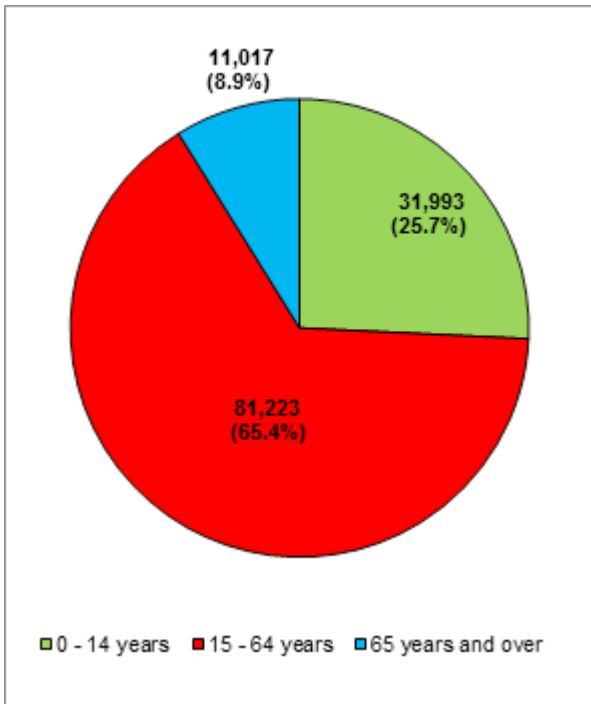
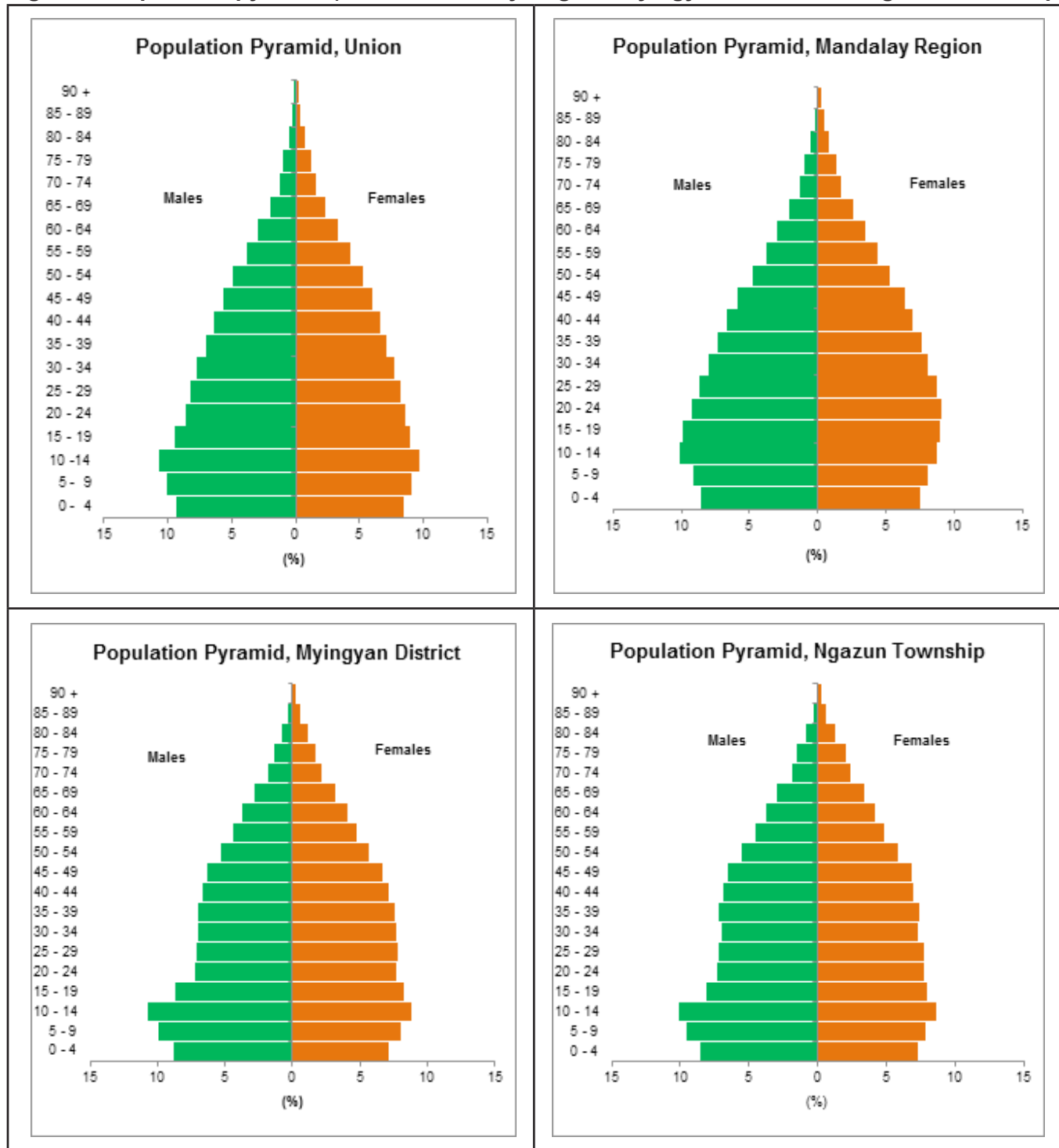


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Ngazun Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	124,233	56,669	67,564
0 - 4	9,718	4,820	4,898
5 - 9	10,726	5,443	5,283
10 - 14	11,549	5,738	5,811
15 - 19	9,974	4,622	5,352
20 - 24	9,306	4,124	5,182
25 - 29	9,278	4,077	5,201
30 - 34	8,877	3,953	4,924
35 - 39	9,063	4,069	4,994
40 - 44	8,607	3,911	4,696
45 - 49	8,334	3,720	4,614
50 - 54	7,032	3,121	3,911
55 - 59	5,766	2,541	3,225
60 - 64	4,986	2,158	2,828
65 - 69	3,929	1,683	2,246
70 - 74	2,650	1,060	1,590
75 - 79	2,235	878	1,357
80 - 84	1,329	487	842
85 - 89	613	193	420
90 +	261	71	190

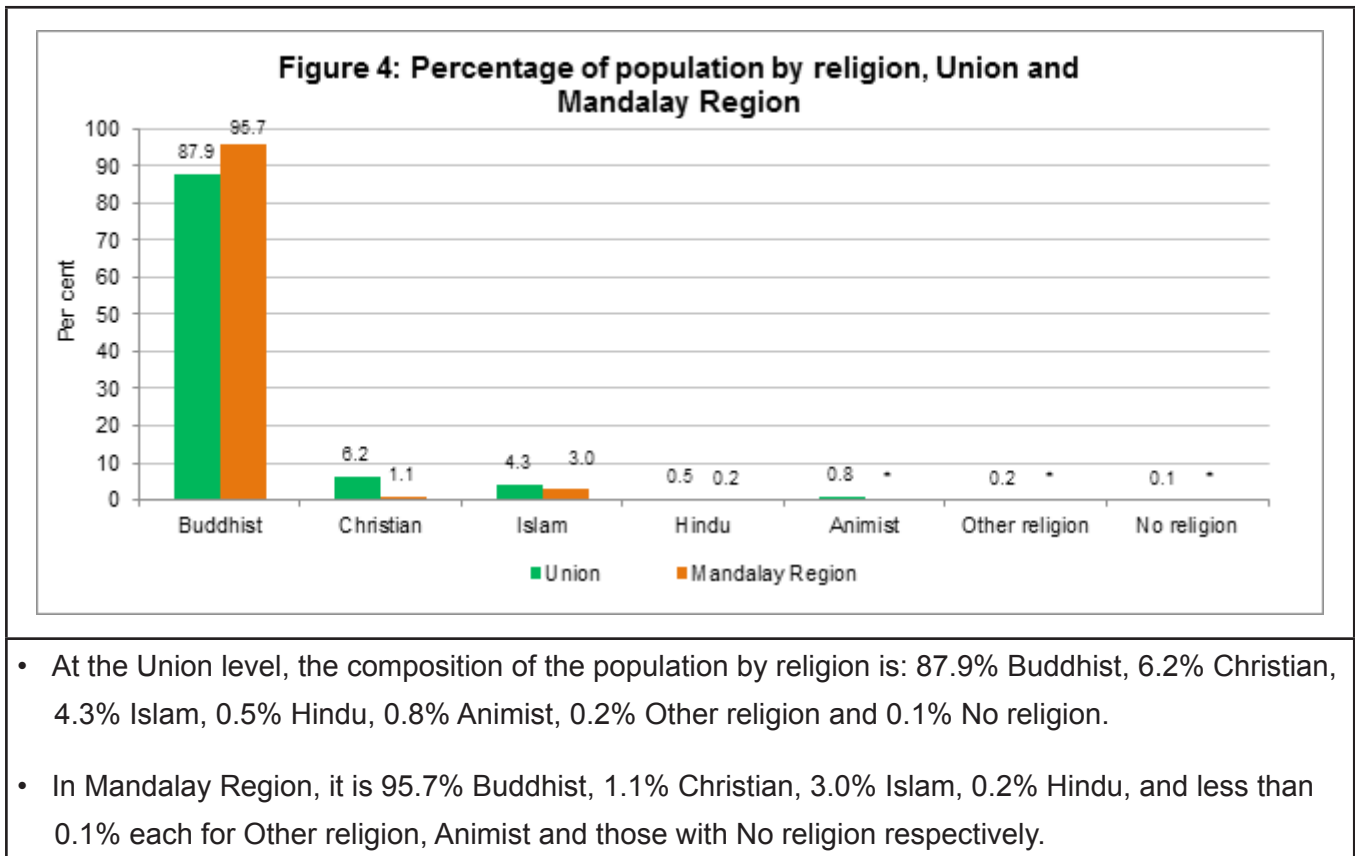
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Ngazun Township is 65.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Mandalay Region, Myingyan District and Ngazun Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Ngazun Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is no difference in the percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Ngazun Township.
- There are less males than females in all age groups except age group 5-9.

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,170	1,092	1,078	1,030	509	521
6	2,149	1,107	1,042	1,813	942	871
7	2,248	1,095	1,153	1,975	954	1,021
8	1,880	914	966	1,664	795	869
9	1,995	977	1,018	1,736	842	894
10	2,225	1,030	1,195	1,882	863	1,019
11	2,018	956	1,062	1,685	795	890
12	2,202	1,045	1,157	1,648	785	863
13	2,267	1,066	1,201	1,456	691	765
14	2,106	951	1,155	1,125	513	612
15	2,031	989	1,042	794	388	406
16	1,789	801	988	576	234	342
17	2,039	949	1,090	511	233	278
18	2,105	929	1,176	393	158	235
19	1,760	764	996	272	116	156
20	2,347	1,021	1,326	175	85	90
21	1,708	774	934	94	46	48
22	1,736	694	1,042	54	28	26
23	1,771	800	971	40	23	17
24	1,583	703	880	22	12	10
25	2,228	942	1,286	22	8	14
26	1,562	703	859	19	13	6
27	1,769	777	992	20	10	10
28	1,877	775	1,102	11	3	8
29	1,656	725	931	14	6	8

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

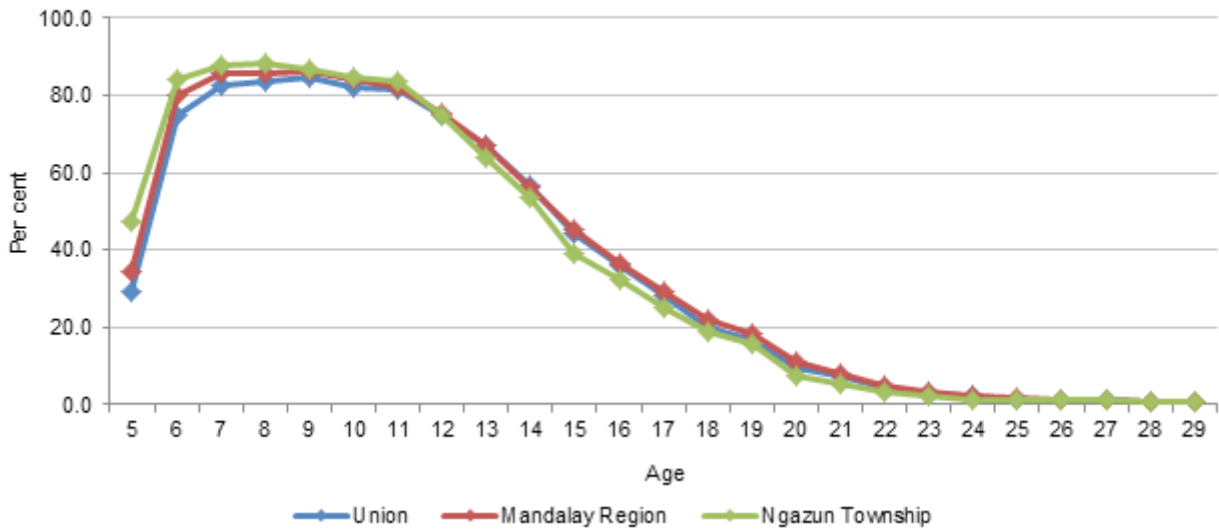
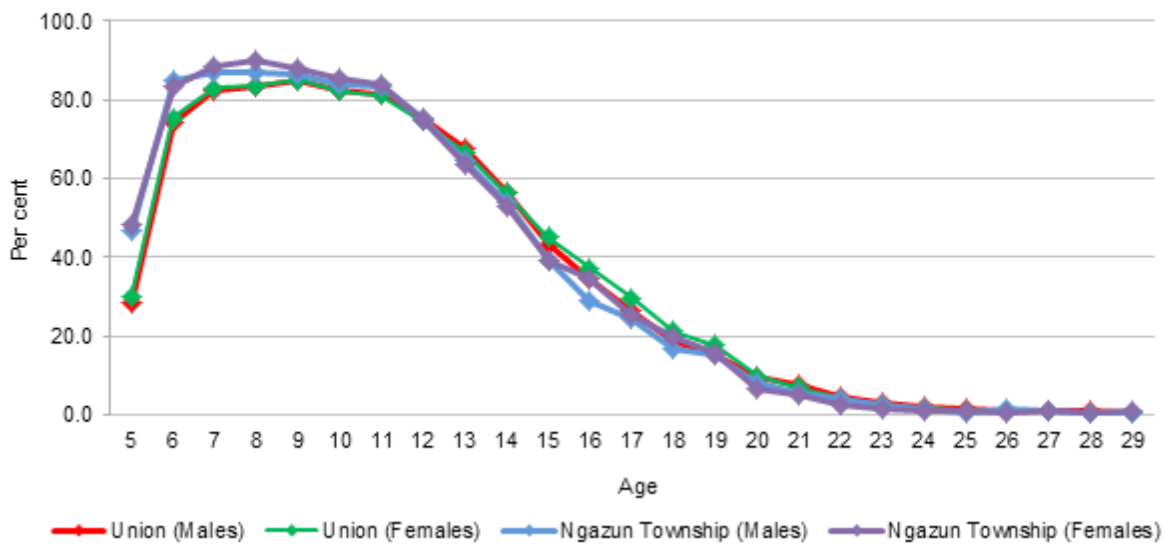
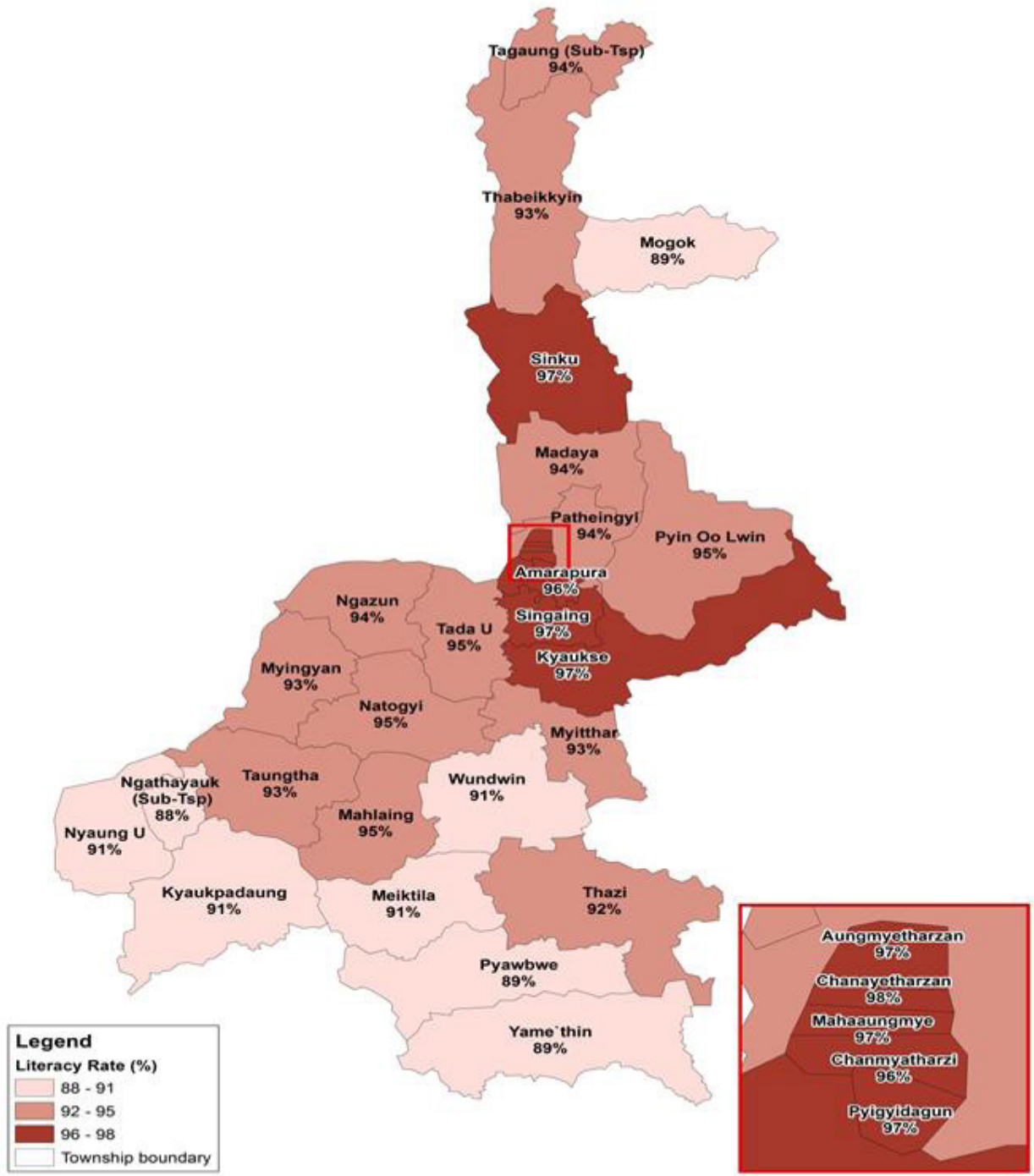


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Ngazun Township



- School attendance in Ngazun Township drops after age 9 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Ngazun Township is higher till age 11 but is lower than that of the Union after age 12 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Mandalay Region	: 93.8%
Myingyan District	: 93.0%
Ngazun Township	: 94.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	18,869	97.6
Males	8,424	97.6
Females	10,445	97.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Ngazun Township is 94.0 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Mandalay Region (93.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.7 per cent and for the males it is 97.0 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.6 per cent with the rates for males and females at 97.6 per cent respectively.

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

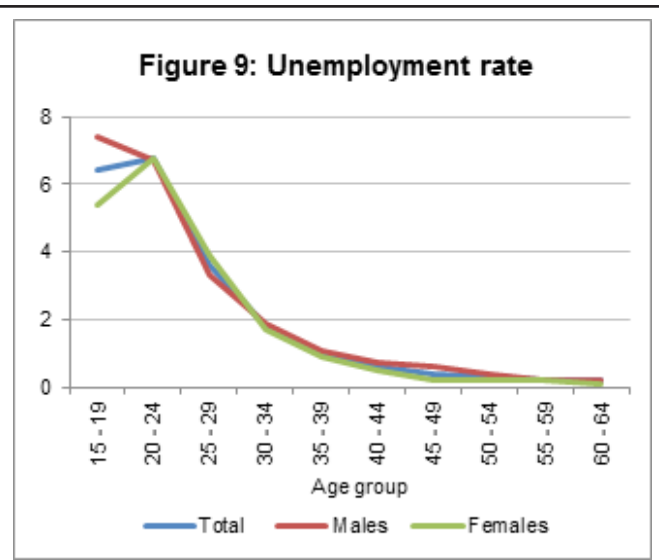
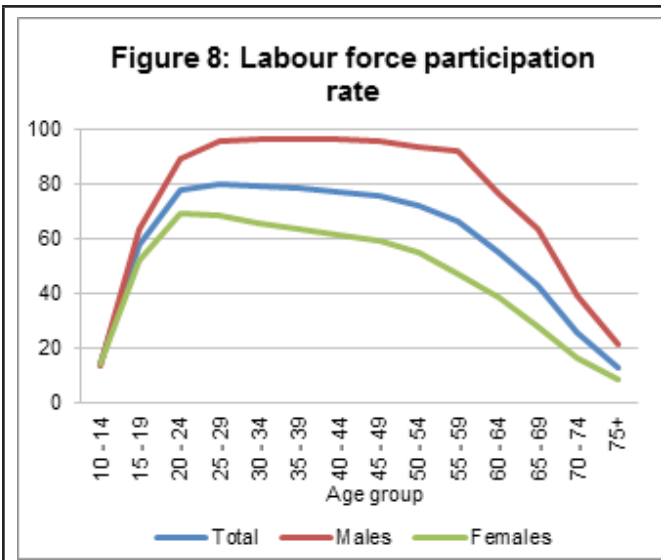
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	72,960	14,568	20.0	16,572	27,043	7,292	3,415	86	3,176	83	29	696
Urban	4,182	448	10.7	780	905	718	610	9	706	4	-	2
Rural	68,778	14,120	20.5	15,792	26,138	6,574	2,805	77	2,470	79	29	694
Males	31,922	6,273	19.7	6,510	11,439	3,841	1,921	58	1,480	30	15	355
Females	41,038	8,295	20.2	10,062	15,604	3,451	1,494	28	1,696	53	14	341

- Twenty percent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 20.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 19.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 20.2 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 37.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.4 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	13.8	13.2	14.4	8.7	11.1	6.4
15 - 19	57.4	63.5	52.2	6.4	7.4	5.4
20 - 24	78.0	89.1	69.1	6.8	6.7	6.8
25 - 29	80.2	95.4	68.3	3.6	3.3	3.9
30 - 34	79.0	96.0	65.4	1.8	1.9	1.7
35 - 39	78.4	96.5	63.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
40 - 44	77.3	96.1	61.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
45 - 49	75.4	95.8	59.1	0.4	0.6	0.2
50 - 54	72.2	93.6	55.0	0.3	0.4	0.2
55 - 59	66.5	91.8	46.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
60 - 64	54.9	76.4	38.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
65 - 69	42.9	63.5	27.5	0.1	-	0.3
70 - 74	25.4	39.0	16.4	-	-	-
75+	12.9	20.9	8.2	-	-	-
15 - 24	67.3	75.6	60.5	6.6	7.0	6.2
15 - 64	72.8	89.4	59.4	2.4	2.4	2.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Ngazun Township is 72.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 59.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.4 per cent.
- In Ngazun Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 13.8 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Ngazun Township is 2.4 per cent. There is the same unemployment rate at 2.4 per cent for both males and females.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 6.2 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	40,127	0.5	29.5	43.4	18.9	2.0	5.7
Males	11,383	1.0	49.4	6.2	24.9	3.4	15.2
Females	28,744	0.3	21.6	58.1	16.5	1.5	1.9

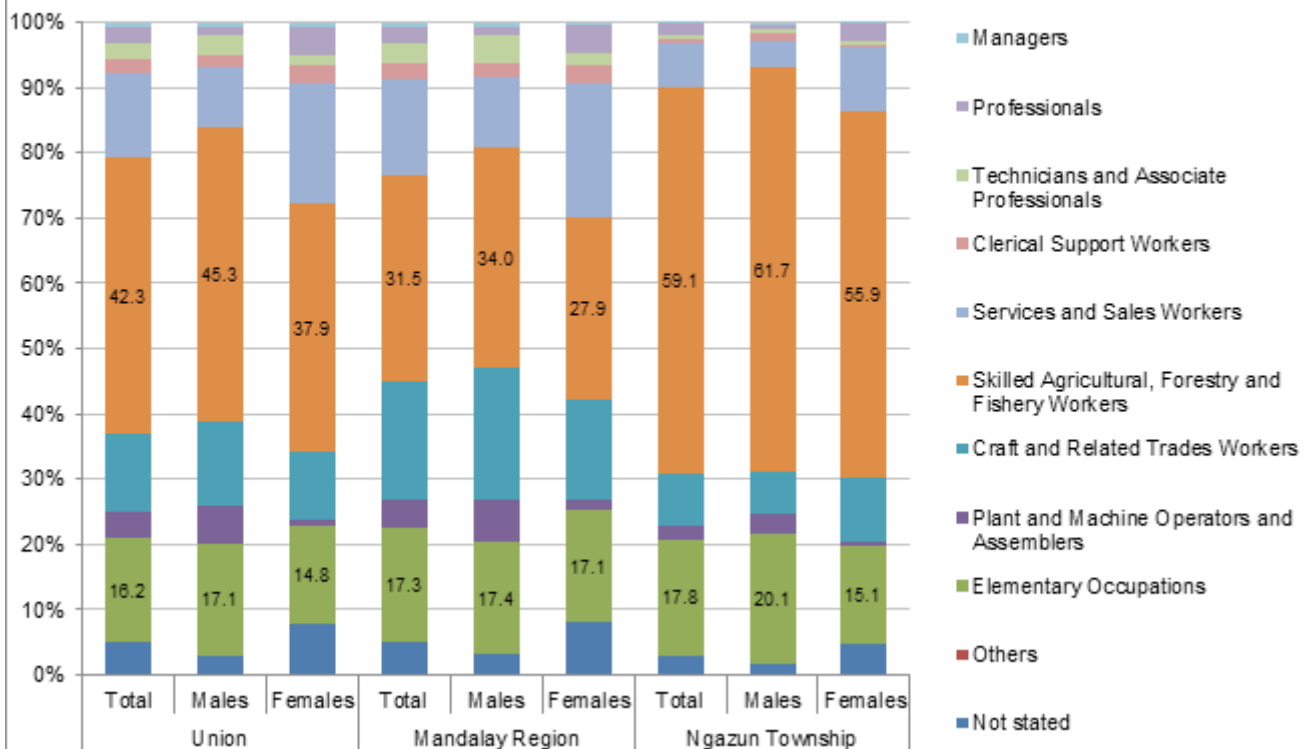
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 49.4 per cent of males are full time students while 58.1 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	57,119	31,251	25,868	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	174	99	75	0.3	0.3	0.3
Professionals	890	236	654	1.6	0.8	2.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	402	238	164	0.7	0.8	0.6
Clerical Support Workers	425	307	118	0.7	1.0	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	3,865	1,313	2,552	6.8	4.2	9.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	33,755	19,296	14,459	59.1	61.7	55.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,654	2,067	2,587	8.1	6.6	10.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,063	946	117	1.9	3.0	0.5
Elementary Occupations	10,186	6,269	3,917	17.8	20.1	15.1
Others	3	-	3	*	*	-
Not stated	1,702	480	1,222	3.0	1.5	4.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



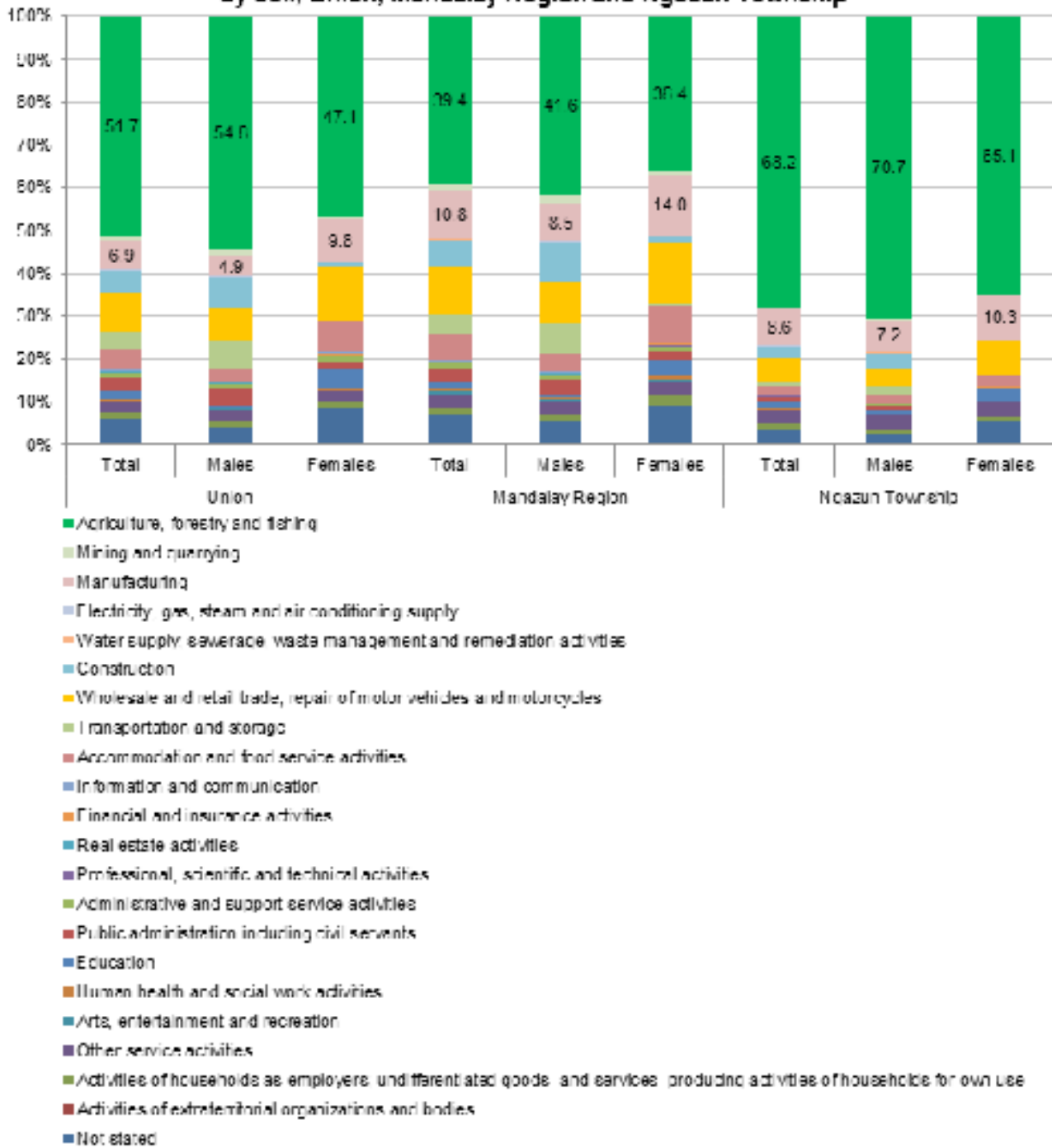
- In Ngazun Township, 59.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 17.8 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 61.7 per cent of males and 55.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Mandalay Region, 31.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 17.3 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	57,119	31,251	25,868	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	38,944	22,094	16,850	68.2	70.7	65.1
Mining and quarrying	79	56	23	0.1	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	4,929	2,263	2,666	8.6	7.2	10.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18	17	1	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	191	191	-	0.3	0.6	-
Construction	1,347	1,211	136	2.4	3.9	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,171	1,117	2,054	5.6	3.6	7.9
Transportation and storage	626	585	41	1.1	1.9	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,315	724	591	2.3	2.3	2.3
Information and communication	24	17	7	*	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	21	9	12	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	44	37	7	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	72	51	21	0.1	0.2	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	566	427	139	1.0	1.4	0.5
Education	966	274	692	1.7	0.9	2.7
Human health and social work activities	149	47	102	0.3	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	37	28	9	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	1,843	1,015	828	3.2	3.2	3.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	765	409	356	1.3	1.3	1.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,012	679	1,333	3.5	2.2	5.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



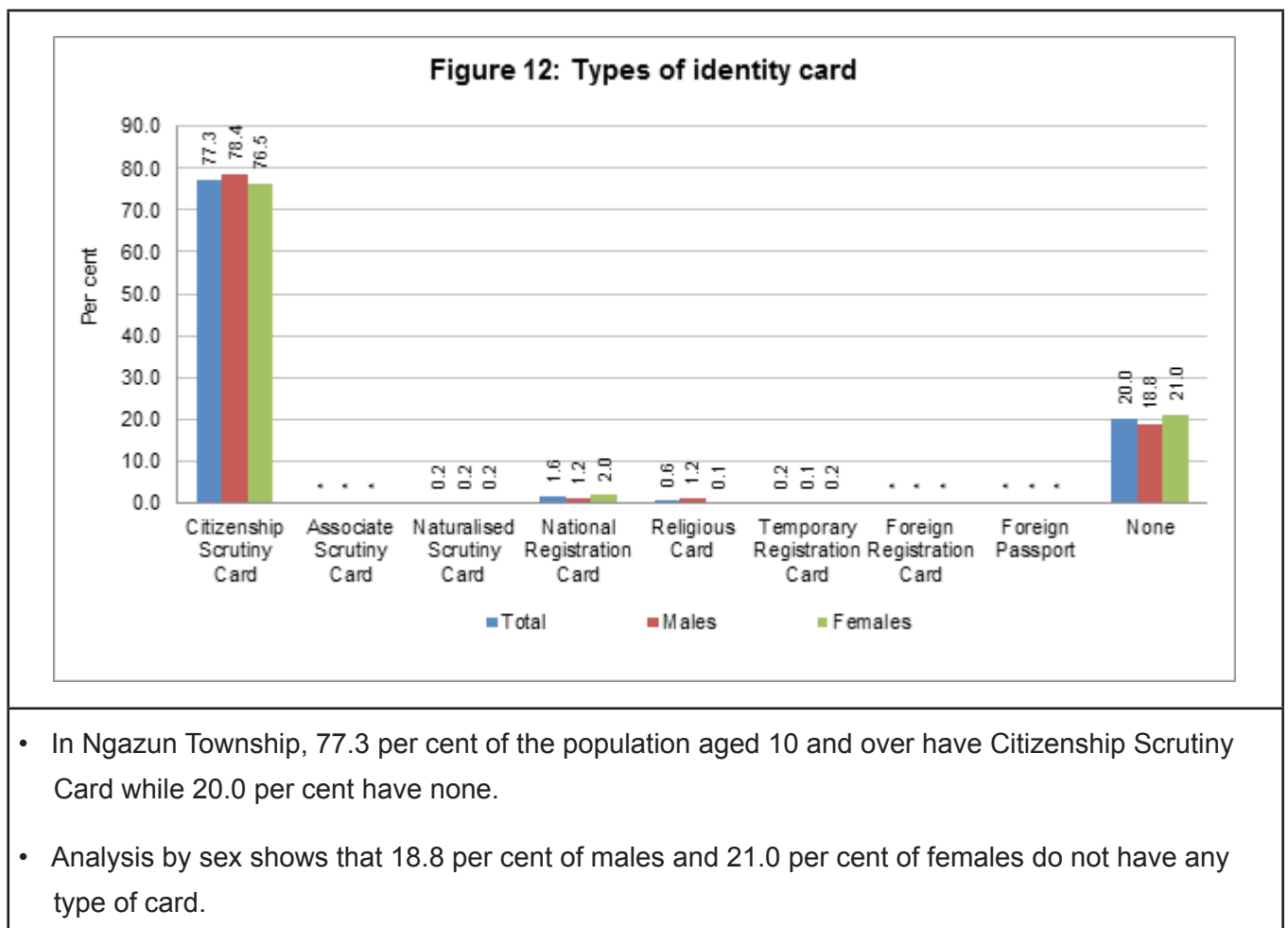
- In Ngazun Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 68.2 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Manufacturing” at 8.6 per cent.
- There are 70.7 per cent of males and 65.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Mandalay Region, there are 39.4 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 10.8 per cent in “Manufacturing” 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	80,273	38	208	1,690	609	161	*	41	20,766
Urban	4,768	2	34	30	74	7	-	1	1,023
Rural	75,505	36	174	1,660	535	154	*	40	19,743
Males	36,386	17	88	552	577	65	*	15	8,704
Females	43,887	21	120	1,138	32	96	*	26	12,062

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	124,233	117,024	7,209	5.8	4,628	1,993	2,831	1,982
0 - 4	9,718	9,643	75	0.8	9	14	58	45
5 - 9	10,726	10,638	88	0.8	16	11	36	52
10 - 14	11,549	11,425	124	1.1	18	18	50	81
15 - 19	9,974	9,865	109	1.1	34	26	36	50
20 - 24	9,306	9,229	77	0.8	20	16	28	28
25 - 29	9,278	9,178	100	1.1	25	28	44	30
30 - 34	8,877	8,759	118	1.3	38	24	40	32
35 - 39	9,063	8,884	179	2.0	66	37	49	57
40 - 44	8,607	8,328	279	3.2	146	46	75	49
45 - 49	8,334	7,881	453	5.4	297	79	94	58
50 - 54	7,032	6,490	542	7.7	365	93	148	96
55 - 59	5,766	5,130	636	11.0	418	115	197	125
60 - 64	4,986	4,180	806	16.2	586	173	247	165
65 - 69	3,929	3,070	859	21.9	604	200	306	169
70 - 74	2,650	1,825	825	31.1	594	242	339	231
75 - 79	2,235	1,399	836	37.4	597	334	406	266
80 - 84	1,329	721	608	45.7	439	274	340	205
85 - 89	613	280	333	54.3	244	170	219	155
90 +	261	99	162	62.1	112	93	119	88

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	56,669	53,692	2,977	5.3	1,836	726	1,134	800
0 - 4	4,820	4,786	34	0.7	3	4	28	22
5 - 9	5,443	5,393	50	0.9	8	6	19	31
10 - 14	5,738	5,677	61	1.1	8	7	23	38
15 - 19	4,622	4,572	50	1.1	14	12	17	26
20 - 24	4,124	4,079	45	1.1	12	9	17	15
25 - 29	4,077	4,041	36	0.9	6	8	16	13
30 - 34	3,953	3,895	58	1.5	12	11	23	24
35 - 39	4,069	3,992	77	1.9	26	11	26	30
40 - 44	3,911	3,783	128	3.3	60	16	45	21
45 - 49	3,720	3,494	226	6.1	148	31	55	28
50 - 54	3,121	2,861	260	8.3	175	39	68	50
55 - 59	2,541	2,271	270	10.6	177	40	79	44
60 - 64	2,158	1,802	356	16.5	257	67	112	76
65 - 69	1,683	1,341	342	20.3	248	72	113	56
70 - 74	1,060	748	312	29.4	212	92	129	85
75 - 79	878	564	314	35.8	214	127	160	107
80 - 84	487	270	217	44.6	150	103	117	71
85 - 89	193	93	100	51.8	81	49	57	40
90 +	71	30	41	57.7	25	22	30	23

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	67,564	63,332	4,232	6.3	2,792	1,267	1,697	1,182
0 - 4	4,898	4,857	41	0.8	6	10	30	23
5 - 9	5,283	5,245	38	0.7	8	5	17	21
10 - 14	5,811	5,748	63	1.1	10	11	27	43
15 - 19	5,352	5,293	59	1.1	20	14	19	24
20 - 24	5,182	5,150	32	0.6	8	7	11	13
25 - 29	5,201	5,137	64	1.2	19	20	28	17
30 - 34	4,924	4,864	60	1.2	26	13	17	8
35 - 39	4,994	4,892	102	2.0	40	26	23	27
40 - 44	4,696	4,545	151	3.2	86	30	30	28
45 - 49	4,614	4,387	227	4.9	149	48	39	30
50 - 54	3,911	3,629	282	7.2	190	54	80	46
55 - 59	3,225	2,859	366	11.3	241	75	118	81
60 - 64	2,828	2,378	450	15.9	329	106	135	89
65 - 69	2,246	1,729	517	23.0	356	128	193	113
70 - 74	1,590	1,077	513	32.3	382	150	210	146
75 - 79	1,357	835	522	38.5	383	207	246	159
80 - 84	842	451	391	46.4	289	171	223	134
85 - 89	420	187	233	55.5	163	121	162	115
90 +	190	69	121	63.7	87	71	89	65

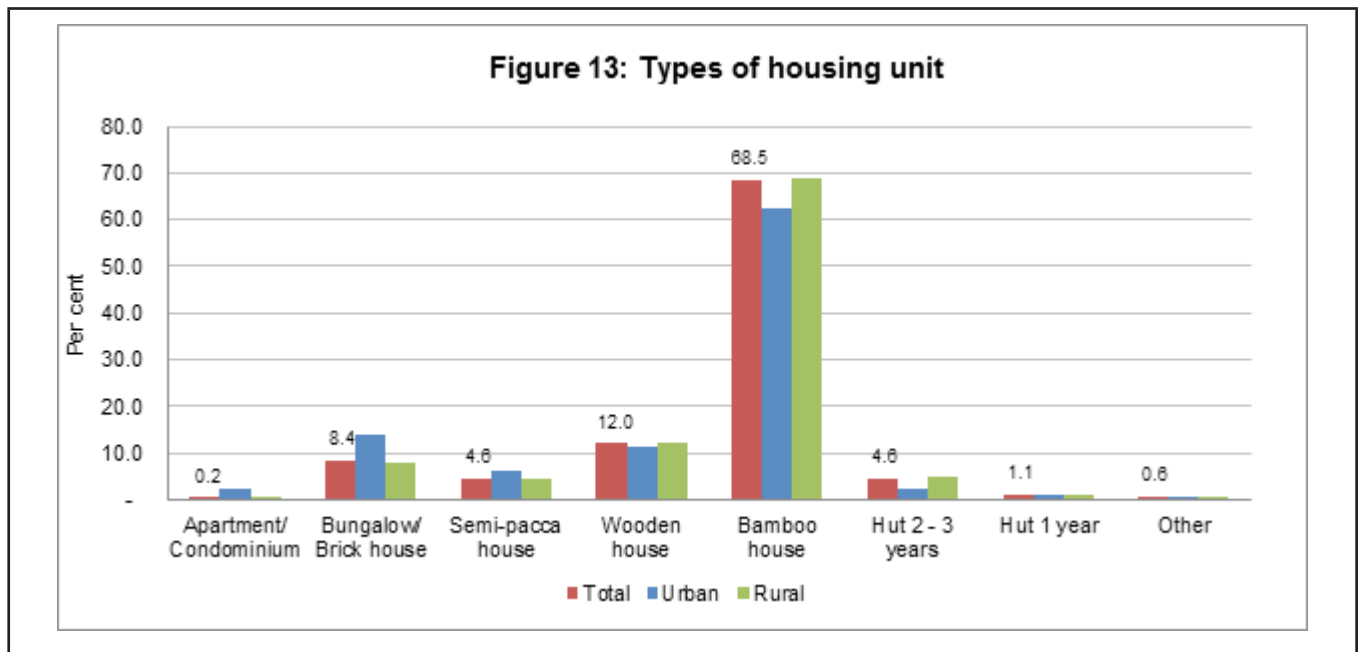
- Six in every 100 persons in Ngazun Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

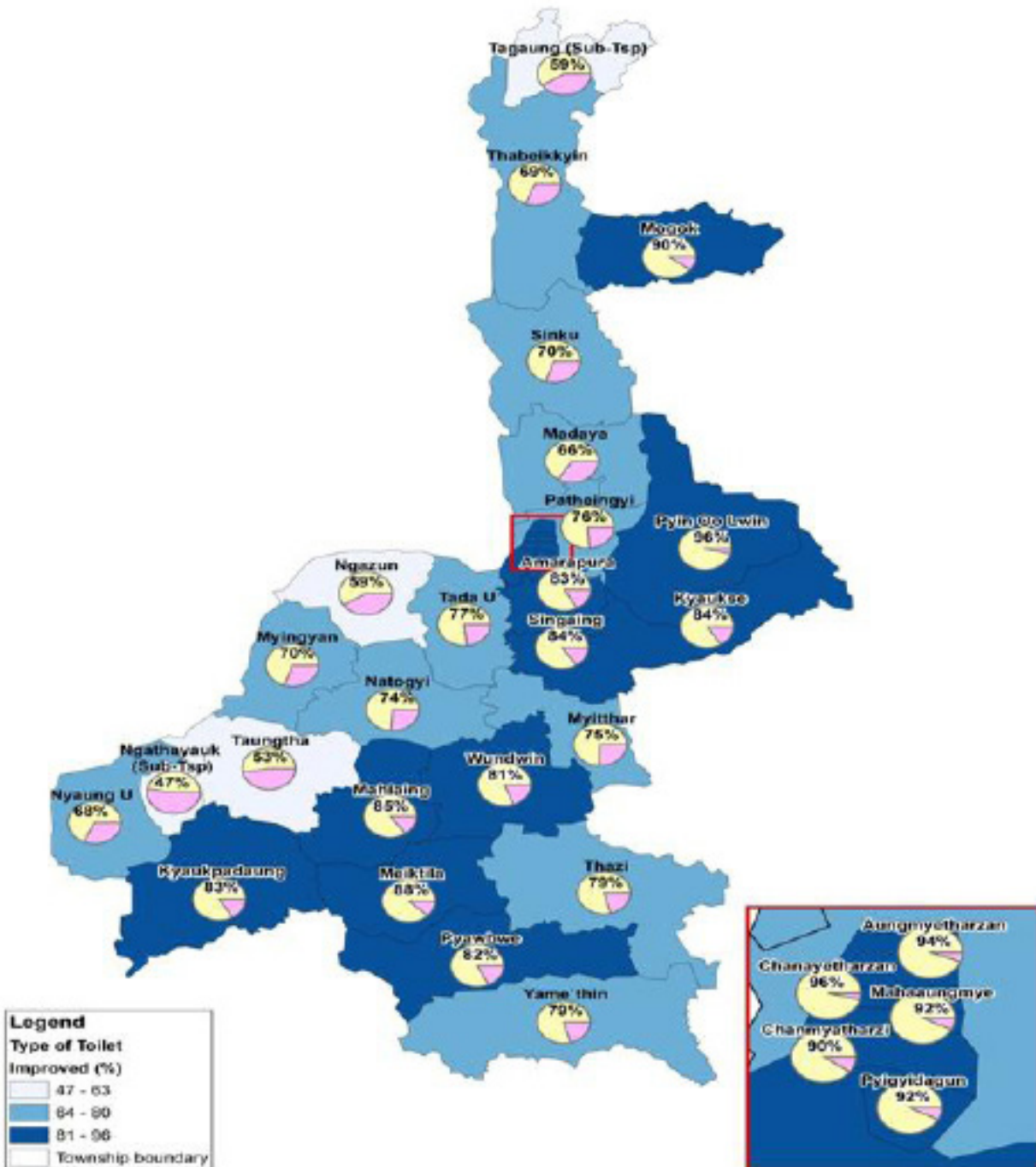
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	27,838	0.2	8.4	4.6	12.0	68.5	4.6	1.1	0.6
Urban	1,657	2.4	14.1	6.2	11.2	62.5	2.2	1.0	0.6
Rural	26,181	0.1	8.1	4.5	12.0	68.9	4.7	1.1	0.6



- The majority of the households in Ngazun Township are living in bamboo houses (68.5%) followed by households in wooden houses (12.0%).
- Some 62.5 per cent of urban households and 68.9 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%
Myingyan District	: 69.4%
Ngazun Township	: 59.4%

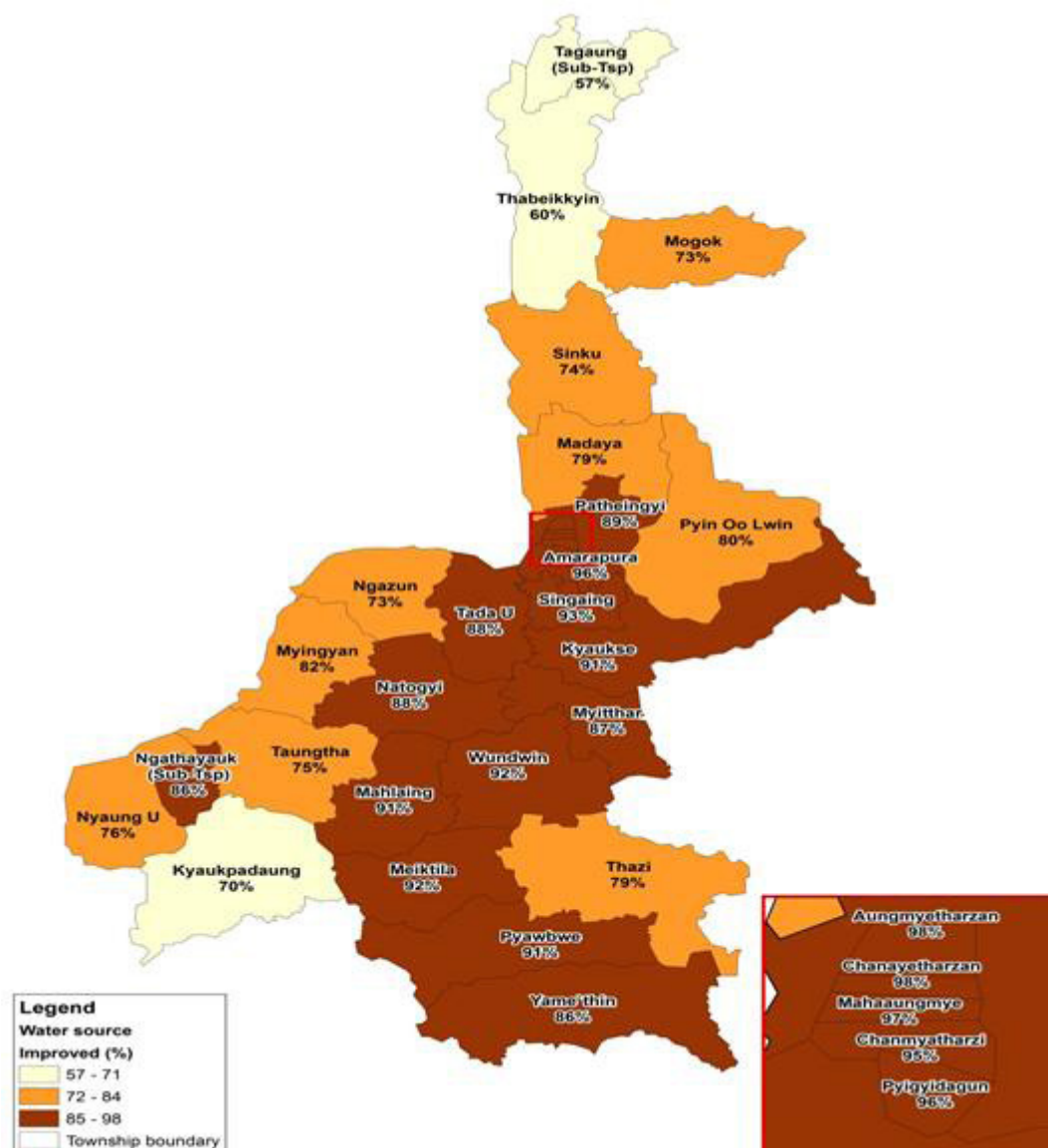
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.7	0.3	2.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		56.3	92.0	54.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>59.0</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>56.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.8	0.3	1.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	-	0.1
Other		0.4	0.7	0.4
None		38.7	6.7	40.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	27,838	1,657	26,181

- Some 59.0 per cent of the households in Ngazun Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (56.3%)).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, Ngazun Township is in the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- 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 38.7 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 Ngazun Township, 40.7 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%
Myingyan District	: 77.5%
Ngazun Township	: 73.4%

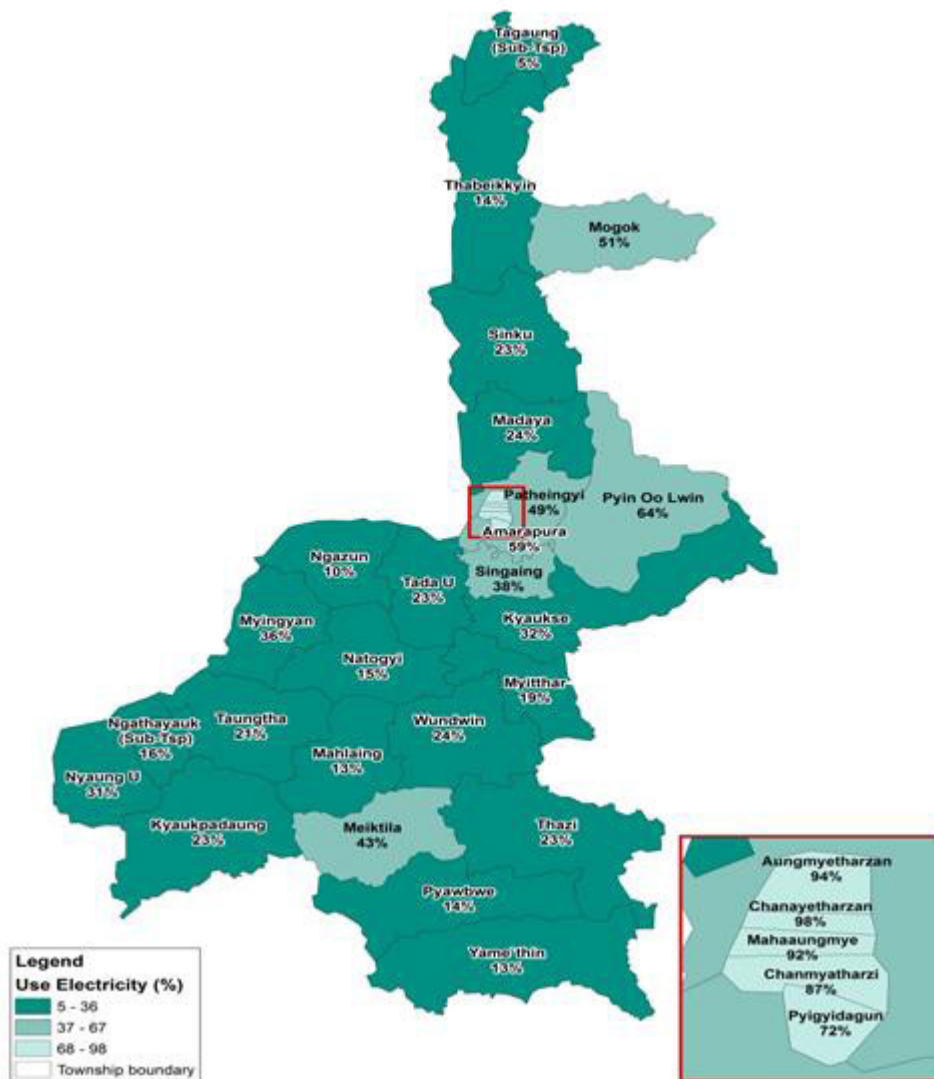
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.2	-	0.2
Tube well, borehole	27.9	6.1	29.3
Protected well/ Spring	45.2	-	48.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.1	1.2	0.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>73.4</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>77.6</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	2.5	0.1	2.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake	6.5	0.1	6.9
River/stream/ canal	8.6	25.9	7.5
Waterfall/ Rain water	5.1	10.7	4.8
Other	3.9	55.9	0.6
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>22.4</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	27,838	1,657

- In Ngazun Township, 73.4 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, the proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water is in the range of 72-84 per cent and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 45.2 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 27.9 per cent use water from tube well,borehole.
- Some 26.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 22.4 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%

Mandalay Region : 39.4%

Myingyan District : 23.1%

Ngazun Township : 10.2 %

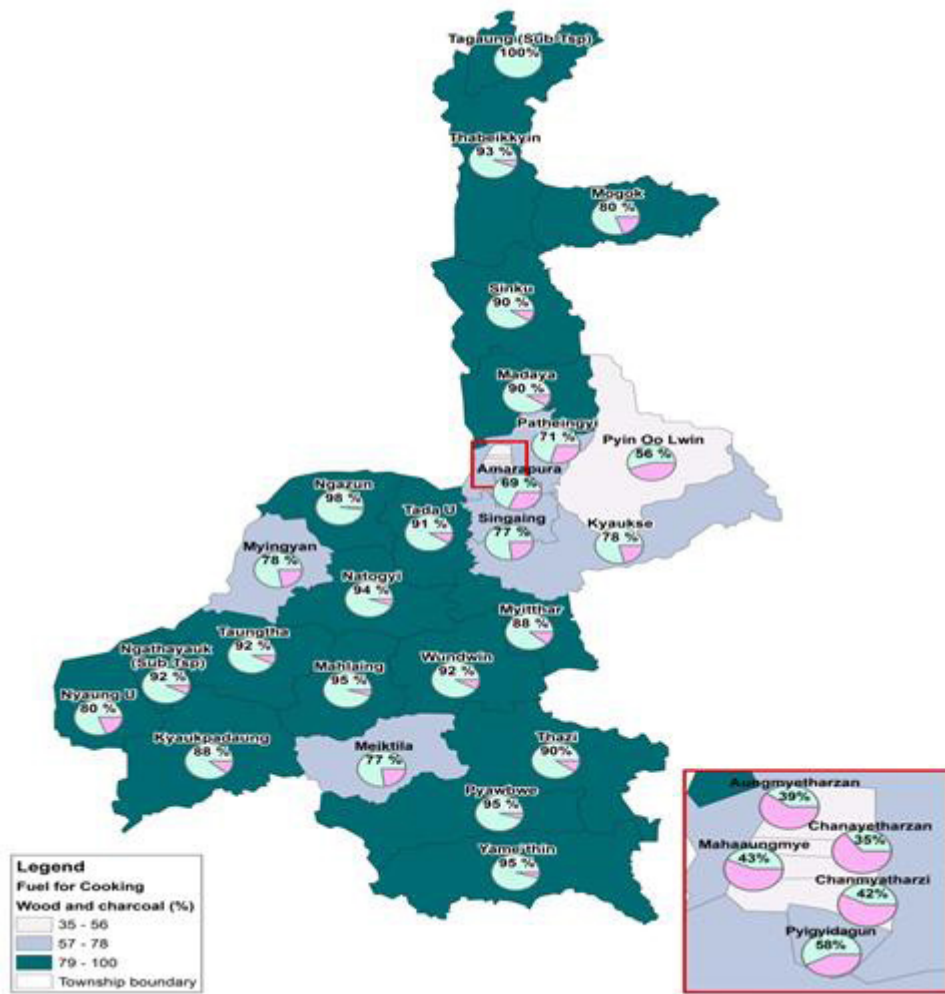
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		10.2	77.1	6.0
Kerosene		0.9	0.1	0.9
Candle		8.3	4.1	8.6
Battery		34.8	15.1	36.1
Generator (private)		23.6	-	25.1
Water mill (private)		0.4	-	0.4
Solar system/energy		12.6	0.7	13.3
Other		9.2	3.0	9.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	27,838	1,657	26,181

- In Ngazun Township, 10.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Mandalay Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Mandalay Region is 39.4 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 34.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 36.1 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union : 81.0%
 Mandalay Region : 77.6%
 Myingyan District : 88.3%
 Ngazun Township : 97.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.0	18.8	0.9
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		96.2	72.8	97.7
Charcoal		1.5	8.0	1.1
Coal		0.1	0.2	0.1
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	27,838	1,657	26,181

- In Ngazun Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 96.2 per cent using firewood and 1.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 2.0 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 97.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.1 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

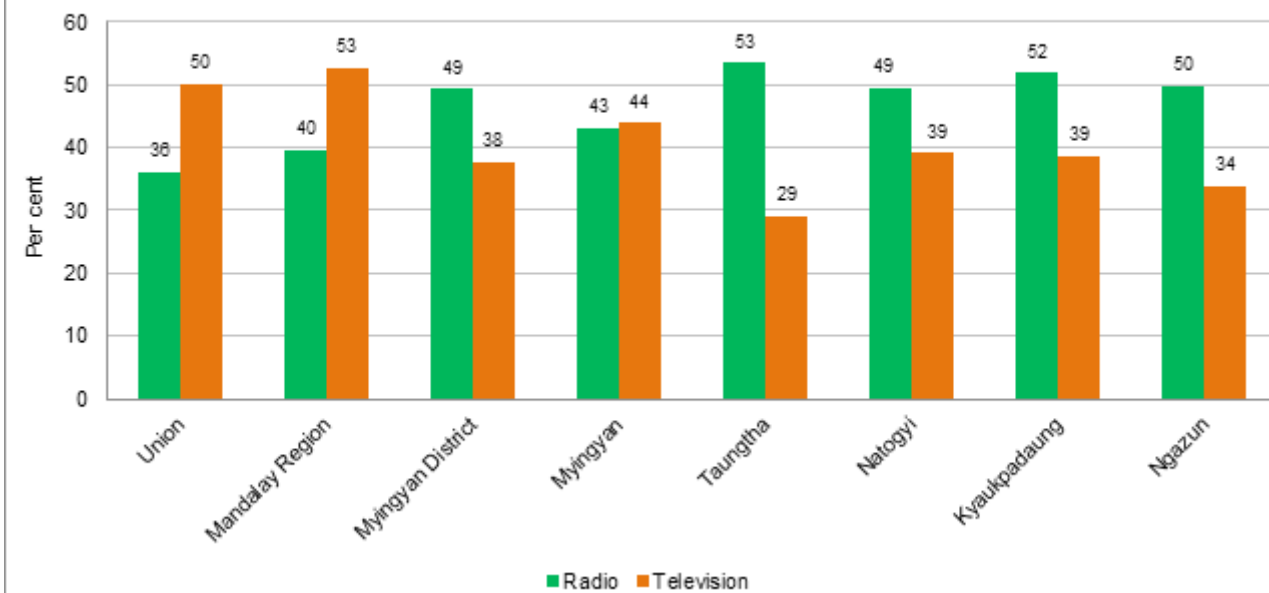
Communication and related amenities

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	27,838	49.9	33.9	4.2	18.3	0.6	1.1	32.5	0.1
Urban	1,657	31.9	66.1	8.9	49.4	3.8	7.9	20.0	0.7
Rural	26,181	51.0	31.9	3.9	16.3	0.4	0.7	33.3	0.1

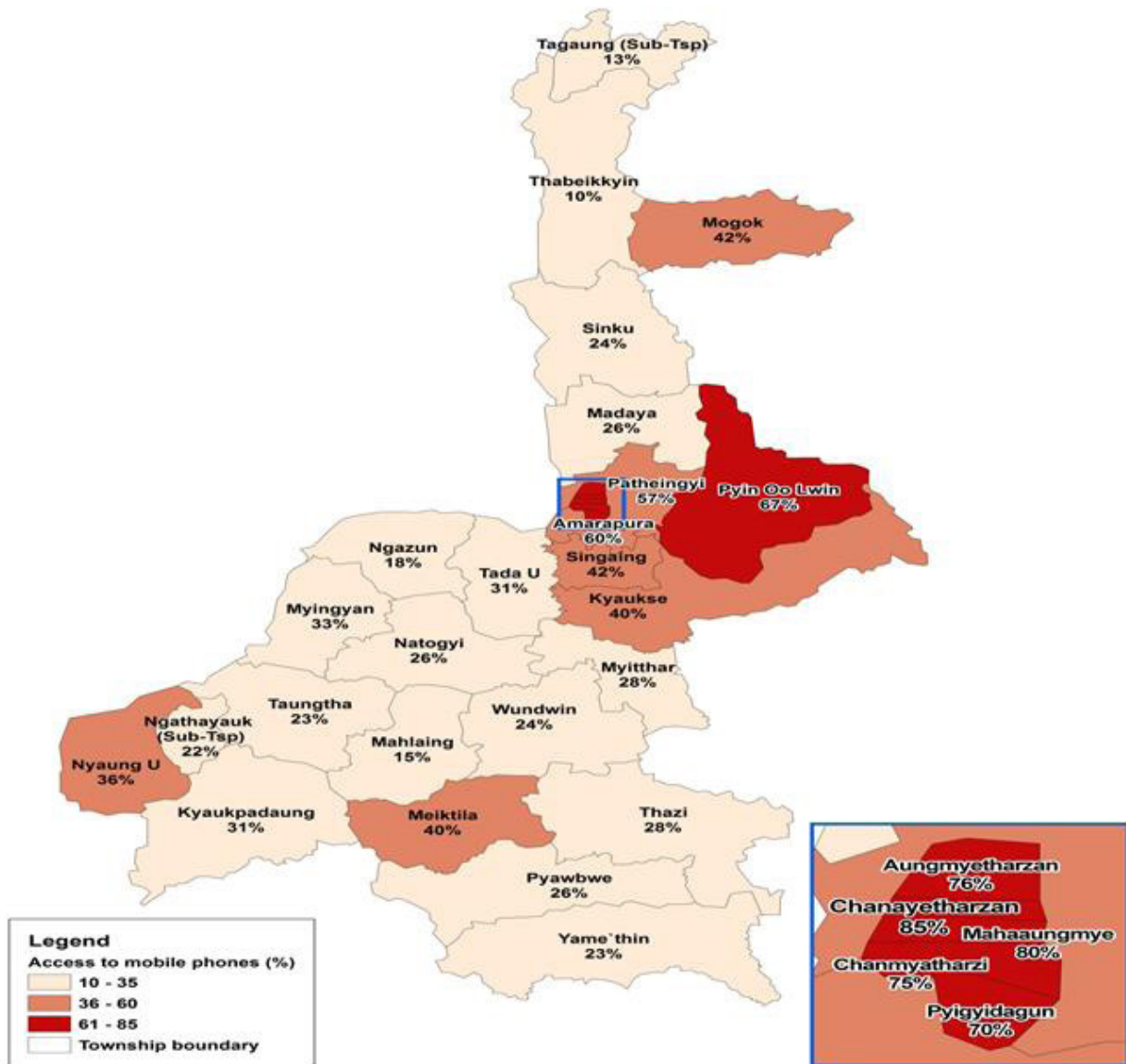
- Some 49.9 per cent of the households in Ngazun Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 66.1 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while 51.0 per cent of the households in rural areas reported having radio.

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



- In Ngazun Township, some 33.9 per cent of the households in Ngazun Township have access to television and about one half of the households (49.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Mandalay Region	: 40.9%
Myingyan District	: 27.7%
Ngazun Township	: 18.3%

- Only 18.3 per cent of the households in Ngazun Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, it is in the lowest group.

Transportation items

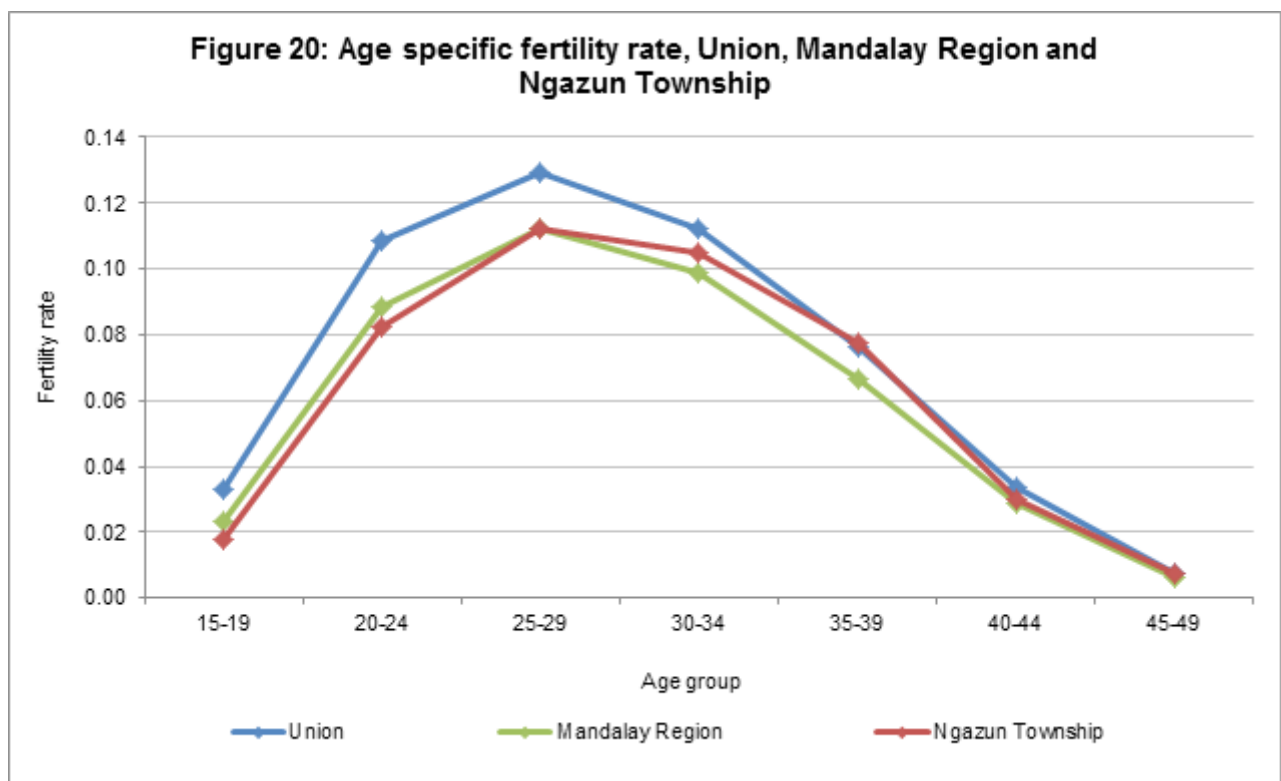
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Myingyan District	242,956	3,610	118,572	88,004	3,433	3,384	934	99,666
Urban	36,272	1,932	22,654	20,097	772	86	69	1,360
Rural	206,684	1,678	95,918	67,907	2,661	3,298	865	98,306
Ngazun Township	27,838	249	15,221	11,283	287	841	279	15,470
Urban	1,657	37	955	1,180	35	60	60	488
Rural	26,181	212	14,266	10,103	252	781	219	14,982

- In Ngazun Township, 55.6 per cent of the households use cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 54.7 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use cart (bullock) as a means of transport.

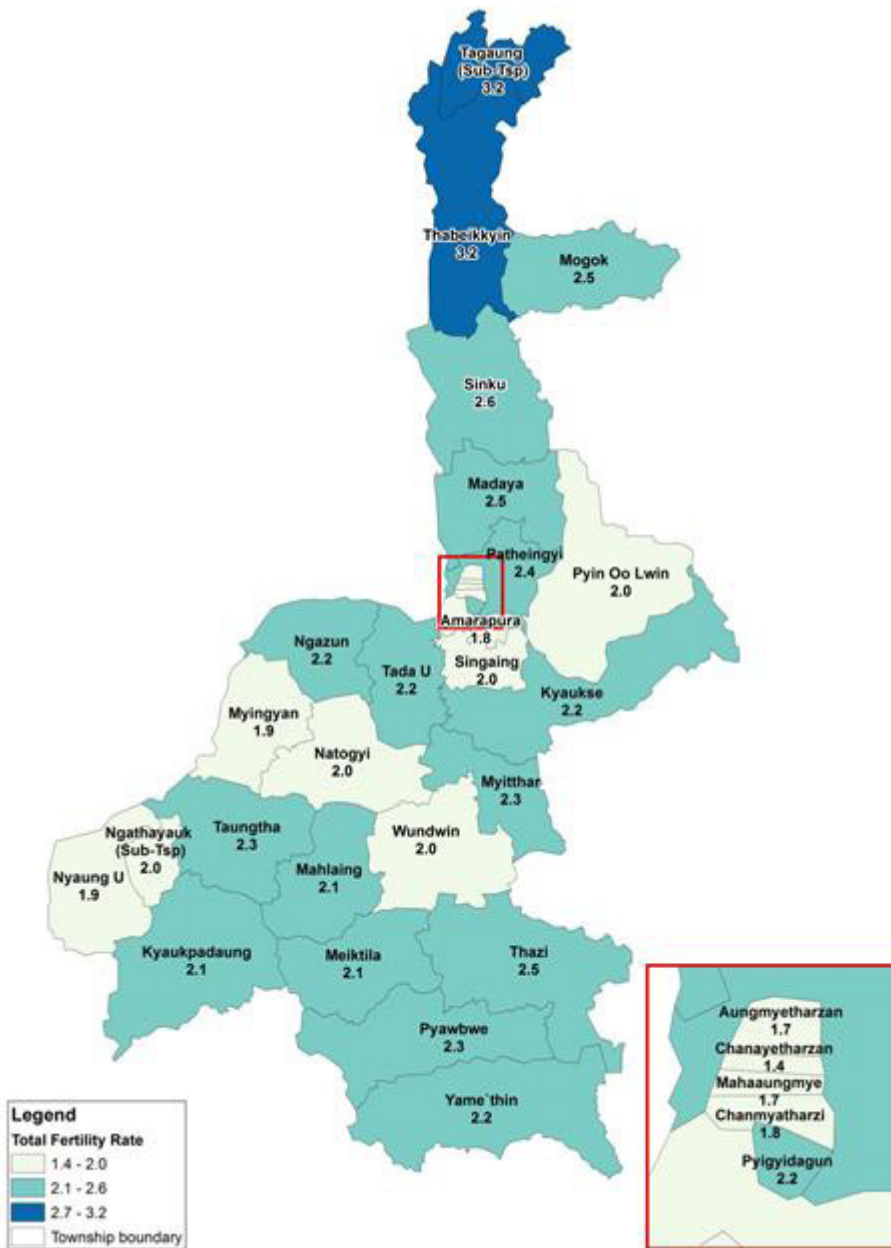
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



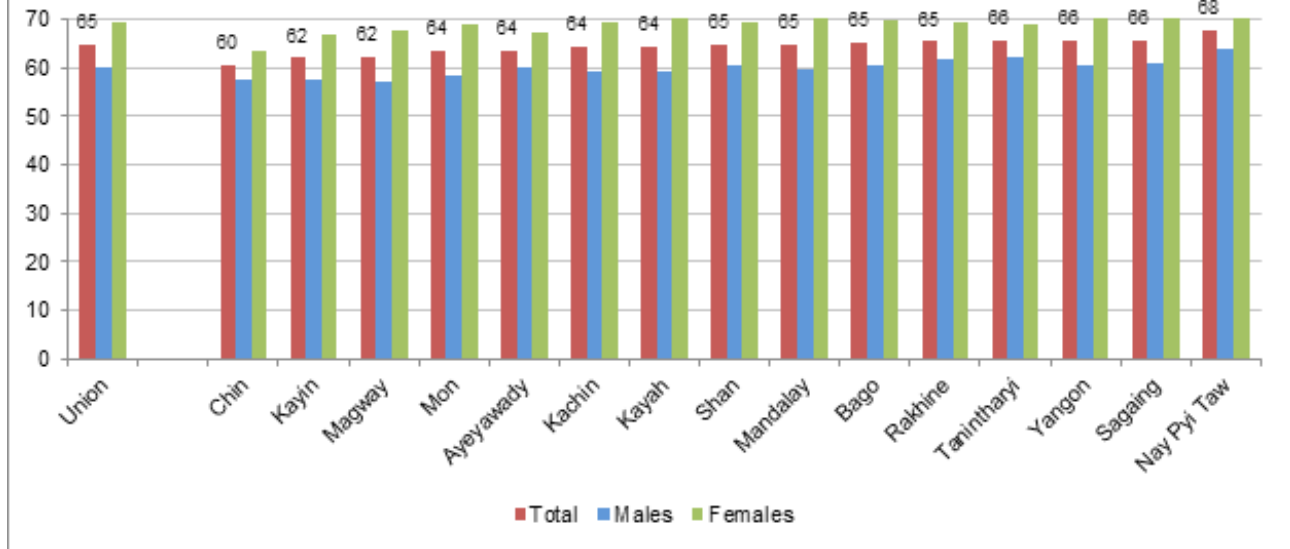
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.2 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union : 2.5
 Mandalay Region : 2.1
 Myingyan District : 2.1
 Ngazun Township : 2.2

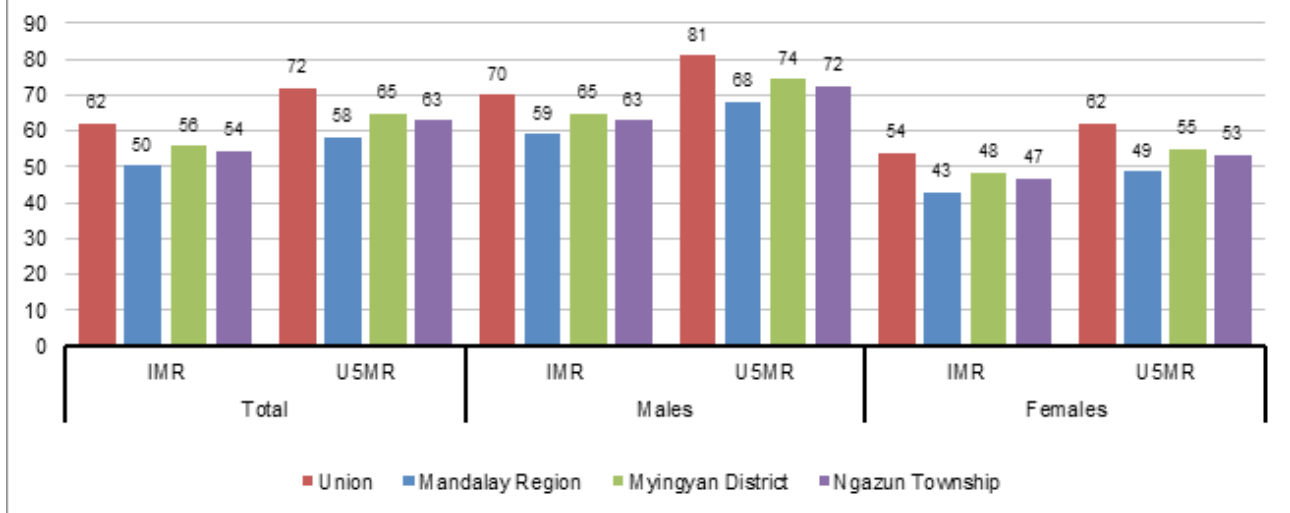
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

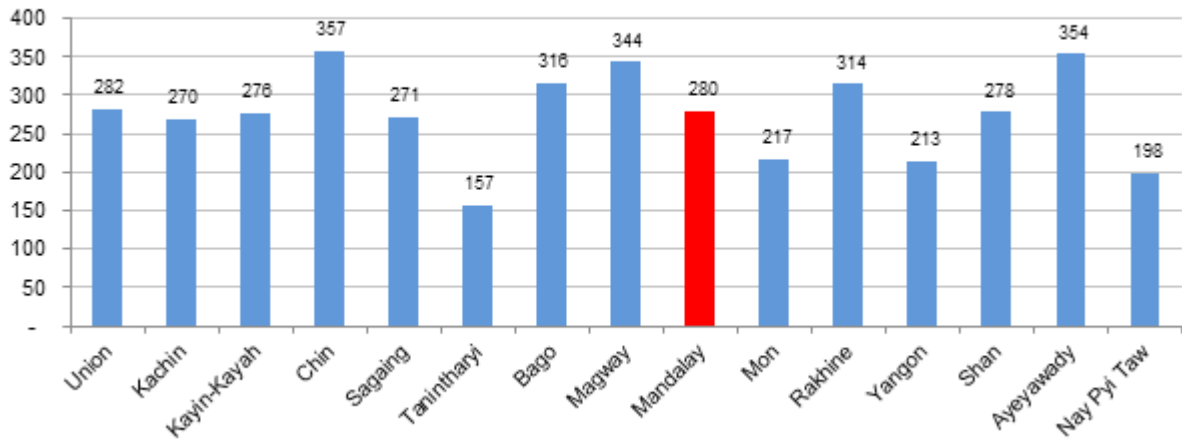
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myingyan District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Myingyan District is 56 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 65 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Ngazun Township are higher than those in Mandalay Region but lower than Myingyan District. The Infant mortality in Ngazun Township is 54 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 63 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

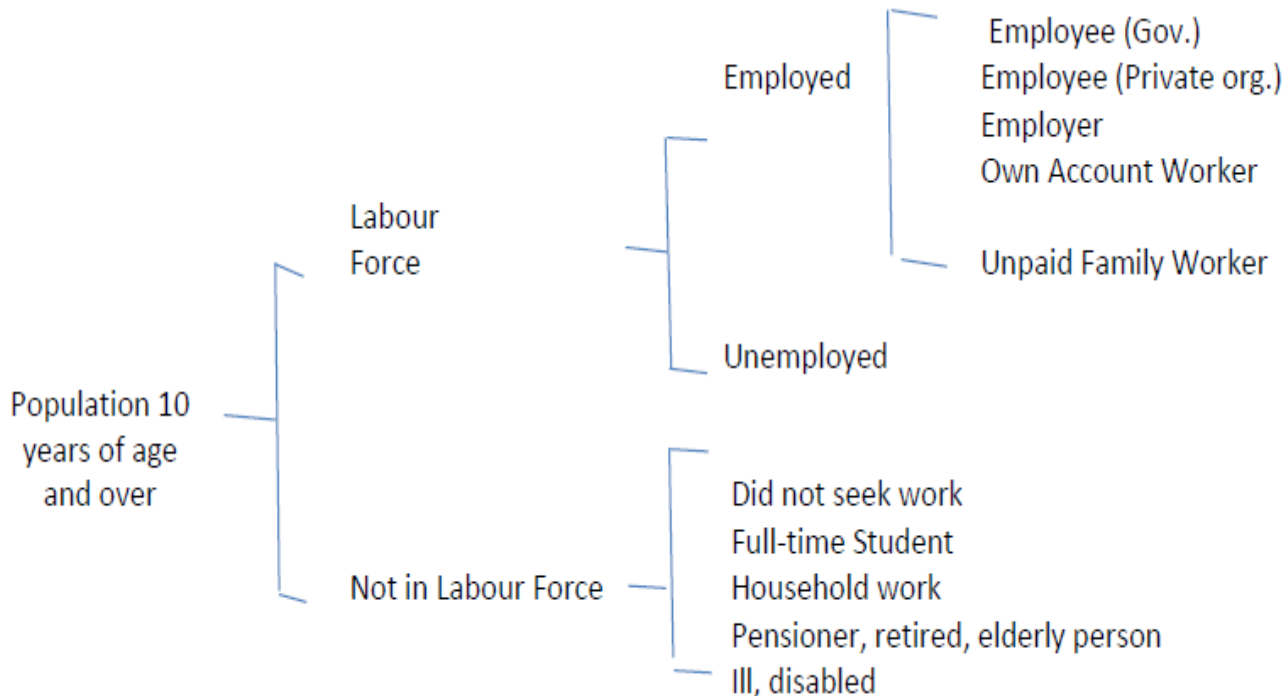
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

