



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

MON STATE, MAWLAMYINE DISTRICT

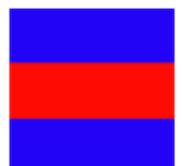
Chaungzon Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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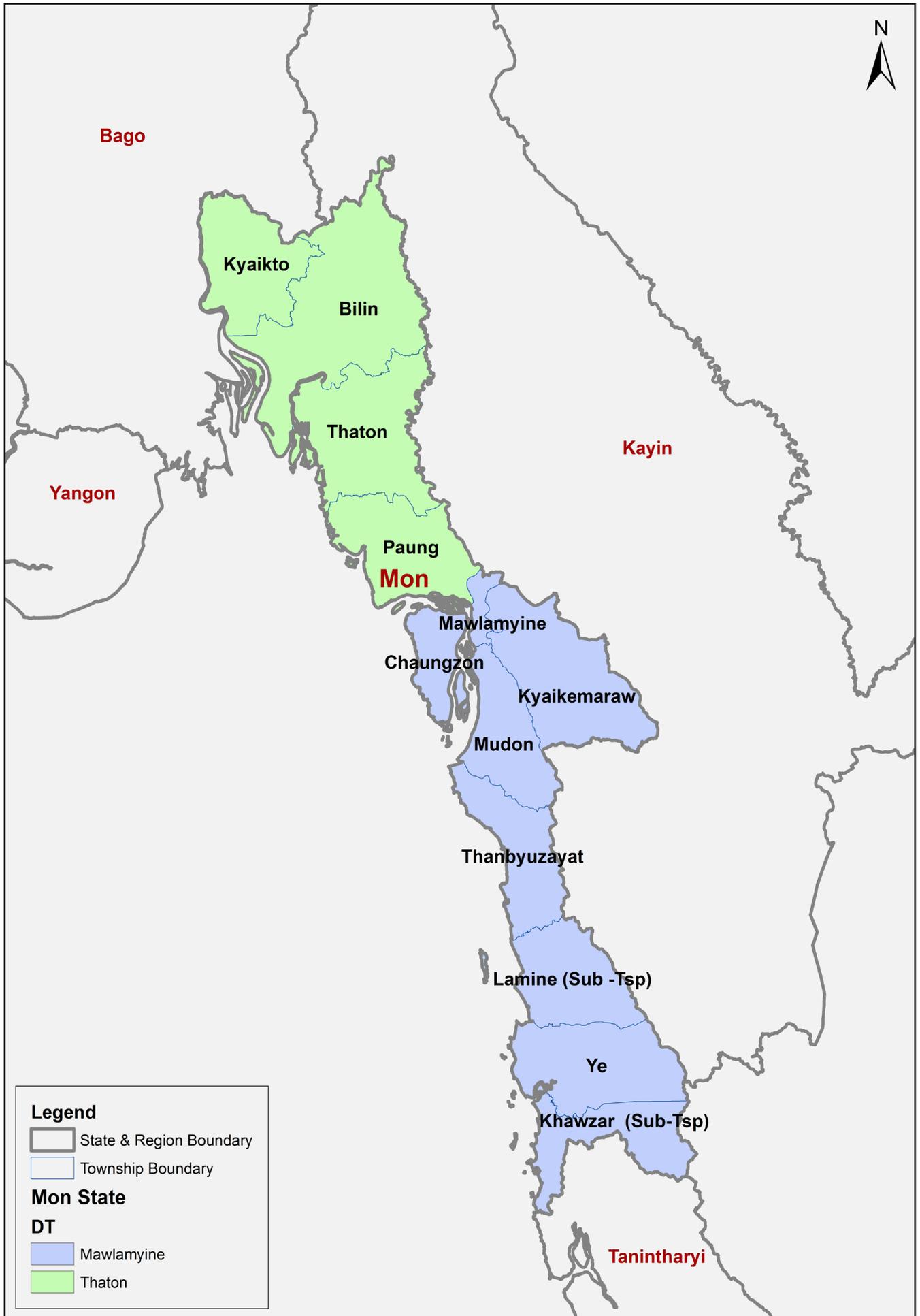
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Figure 1 : Map of Mon State, showing the townships



Chaungzon Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	122,126 ²	
Population males	55,596 (45.5%)	
Population females	66,530 (54.5%)	
Percentage of urban population	6.3%	
Area (Km²)	658.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	185.6 persons	
Median age	29.0 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	42	
Number of private households	27,944	
Percentage of female headed households	34.5%	
Mean household size	4.3 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	30.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	61.4%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	8.4%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	62.8	
Child dependency ratio	49.1	
Old dependency ratio	13.7	
Ageing index	27.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	84	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	89.8%	
Male	91.1%	
Female	88.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	7,417	6.1
Walking	3,314	2.7
Seeing	3,992	3.3
Hearing	2,123	1.7
Remembering	2,367	1.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	71,718	72.4	
Associate Scrutiny	32	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	269	0.3	
National Registration	3,556	3.6	
Religious	624	0.6	
Temporary Registration	160	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	22,620	22.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	54.8%	80.5%	35.3%
Unemployment rate	11.8%	10.9%	13.5%
Employment to population ratio	48.3%	71.7%	30.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	26,963	96.5	
Renter	352	1.3	
Provided free (individually)	430	1.5	
Government quarters	62	0.2	
Private company quarters	56	0.2	
Other	81	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	9.9%		50.6%
Bamboo	28.0%	16.7%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	51.1%	77.5%	<0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		48.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	10.3%	5.0%	0.4%
Other	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	<0.1	
LPG	88	0.3	
Kerosene	46	0.2	
Biogas	224	0.8	
Firewood	26,811	95.9	
Charcoal	538	1.9	
Coal	61	0.2	
Other	164	0.6	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	756	2.7
Kerosene	771	2.8
Candle	7,318	26.2
Battery	945	3.4
Generator (private)	16,203	58.0
Water mill (private)	182	0.7
Solar system/energy	1,666	6.0
Other	103	0.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	67	0.2
Tube well, borehole	2,918	10.4
Protected well/spring	18,570	66.5
Bottled/purifier water	318	1.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>21,873</i>	<i>78.3</i>
Unprotected well/spring	2,691	9.6
Pool/pond/lake	1,565	5.6
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	497	1.8
Other	1,317	4.7
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,071</i>	<i>21.7</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	64	0.2
Tube well, borehole	2,901	10.4
Protected well/spring	18,352	65.7
Unprotected well/spring	2,796	10.0
Pool/pond/lake	2,359	8.4
River/stream/canal	433	1.5
Waterfall/rainwater	475	1.7
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	559	2.0

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	128	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	21,749	77.8
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>21,877</i>	<i>78.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	876	3.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	704	2.5
Other	168	0.6
None	4,319	15.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	13,726	49.1
Television	17,171	61.4
Landline phone	1,335	4.8
Mobile phone	8,744	31.3
Computer	476	1.7
Internet at home	910	3.3
Households with none of the items	6,179	22.1
Households with all of the items	73	0.3
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	271	1.0
Motorcycle/Moped	10,928	39.1
Bicycle	14,812	53.0
4-Wheel tractor	752	2.7
Canoe/Boat	436	1.6
Motor boat	737	2.6
Cart (bullock)	5,154	18.4

Note: ¹ Population figures for Chaungzon 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 Chaungzon Township in Mon State. 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 Chaungzon Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	122,126 *		
Males	55,596		
Females	66,530		
Sex ratio	84 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	6.3%		
Area (Km ²)	658.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	185.6 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	42		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	119,874	7,508	112,366
Number of conventional households	27,944	1,744	26,200
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Chaungzon 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 (6.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Chaungzon Township is 186 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Chaungzon Township. This is less 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;
Changzon Township (Mawlamyine District, Mon State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	27,944	122,126	55,596	66,530
	Ward	1,744	7,727	3,538	4,189
1	Ah Nauk(W)	681	2,863	1,331	1,532
2	Ah Shey(W)	607	2,870	1,309	1,561
3	Toe Cheit (W)	456	1,994	898	1,096
	Village Tract	26,200	114,399	52,058	62,341
1	Ywar Lut(VT)	1,317	5,576	2,384	3,192
2	Da Yei(VT)	927	3,703	1,660	2,043
3	Ka Lwi(VT)	684	3,266	1,602	1,664
4	Ka Mar Mo(VT)	1,764	7,389	3,134	4,255
5	Nyaung Lan(VT)	433	1,865	809	1,056
6	Taw Ka Nar(VT)	382	1,724	744	980
7	Hnee Hmoke(VT)	759	3,437	1,463	1,974
8	Se Pa Lar(VT)	305	1,547	806	741
9	Zee Kone(VT)	167	762	380	382
10	Mu Yit Gyi(VT)	615	2,798	1,232	1,566
11	Taw Pun(VT)	101	489	233	256
12	Kayin Win Sein(VT)	592	2,853	1,349	1,504
13	Mu Kwe(VT)	358	1,491	657	834
14	Ka Lawt(VT)	772	3,288	1,443	1,845
15	Kun Yaik(VT)	1,366	5,678	2,545	3,133
16	Ka Ma Nin(VT)	477	2,298	1,052	1,246
17	Saw Ke(VT)	314	1,383	618	765
18	Ka Yaik Du(VT)	342	1,558	720	838
19	Mu Yit Kalay(VT)	1,529	6,381	2,827	3,554
20	Hpan Hpa(VT)	469	2,166	1,000	1,166
21	Ta Ku Pa Ti(VT)	274	1,207	568	639
22	Ku Lar Toet(VT)	508	2,130	965	1,165
23	Kha Yaik Thit(VT)	331	1,572	737	835

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	Kun Thea(VT)	787	3,709	1,684	2,025
25	Ma Yan(VT)	632	2,784	1,265	1,519
26	Ku Lar Bi(VT)	185	808	379	429
27	Wei Lan(VT)	203	788	378	410
28	Hin Thar Kyun(VT)	176	842	429	413
29	Kawt Ka Daik(VT)	209	916	422	494
30	Ah Bit(VT)	330	1,574	777	797
31	Kun Hlar(VT)	678	2,799	1,254	1,545
32	Ka Mar Kay(VT)	921	4,038	1,881	2,157
33	Kha Yaik Hnee Hu(VT)	472	2,158	1,003	1,155
34	Thet Kaw(VT)	1,170	4,771	2,116	2,655
35	Taung Sun(VT)	665	2,728	1,268	1,460
36	Daung Yat (West)(VT)	368	1,668	816	852
37	Daung Yet (East)(VT)	249	1,097	490	607
38	Kawt Mu Pun(VT)	491	2,375	1,138	1,237
39	Ka Hnyaw(VT)	1,671	7,114	3,343	3,771
40	Boe Net(VT)	573	2,437	1,110	1,327
41	Mu Du(VT)	1,211	5,158	2,385	2,773
42	Nat Hmaw(VT)	423	2,074	992	1,082

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Chaungzon Township

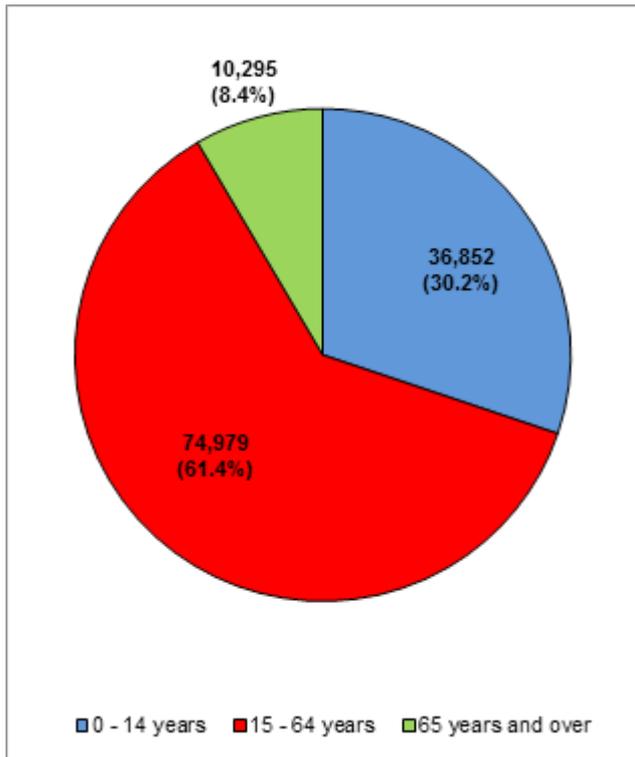
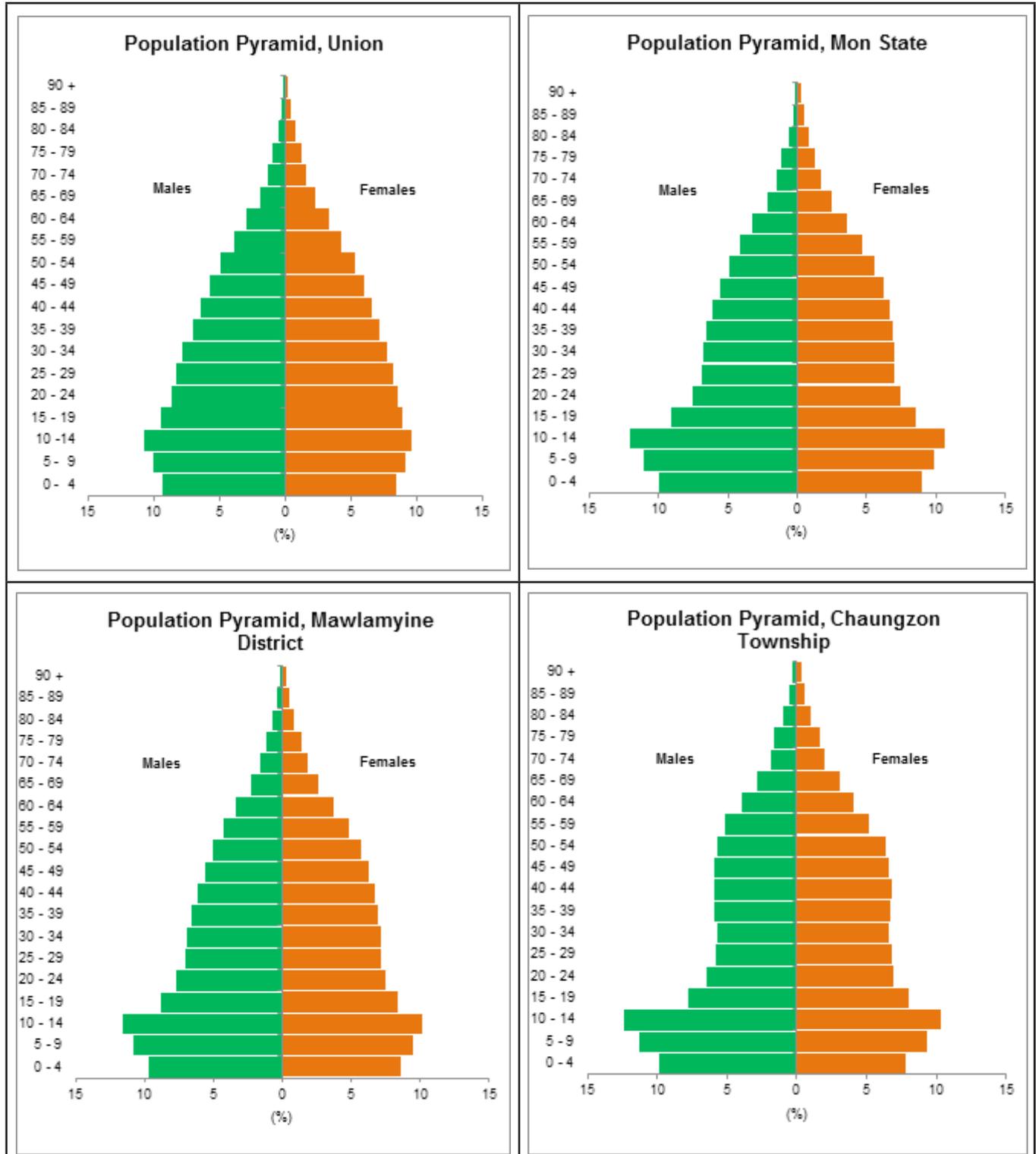


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Chaungzon Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	122,126	55,596	66,530
0 - 4	10,653	5,483	5,170
5 - 9	12,475	6,303	6,172
10 - 14	13,724	6,880	6,844
15 - 19	9,610	4,301	5,309
20 - 24	8,219	3,597	4,622
25 - 29	7,702	3,198	4,504
30 - 34	7,593	3,189	4,404
35 - 39	7,722	3,257	4,465
40 - 44	7,823	3,310	4,513
45 - 49	7,676	3,274	4,402
50 - 54	7,397	3,192	4,205
55 - 59	6,327	2,866	3,461
60 - 64	4,910	2,203	2,707
65 - 69	3,627	1,605	2,022
70 - 74	2,361	1,034	1,327
75 - 79	2,023	905	1,118
80 - 84	1,216	541	675
85 - 89	703	302	401
90 +	365	156	209

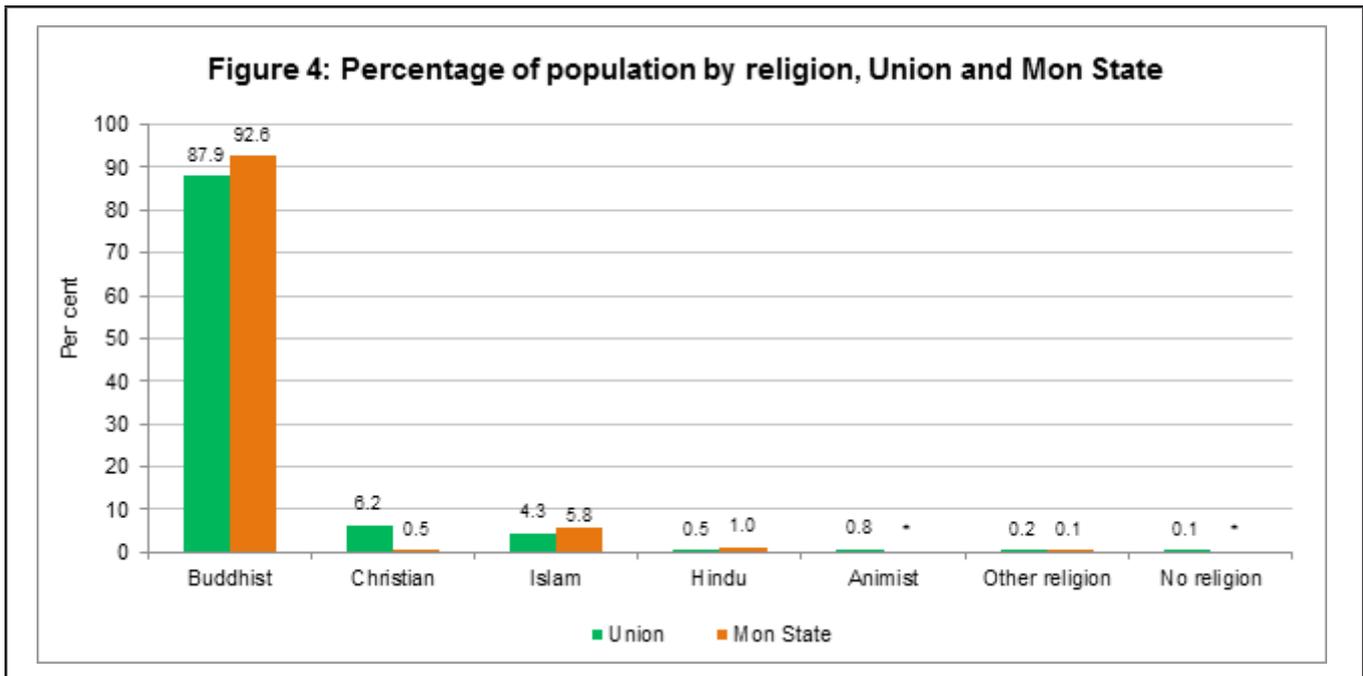
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Chaungzon Township is 61.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Mon State, Mawlamyine District and Chaungzon Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Chaungzon Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards and the population size stayed consistent through age group 25-29 to 50-54.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Chaungzon Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Mon State, it is 92.6% Buddhist, 0.5% Christian, 5.8% Islam, 1.0% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No 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	2,230	1,133	1,097	421	221	200
6	2,564	1,296	1,268	1,960	991	969
7	2,533	1,282	1,251	2,170	1,102	1,068
8	2,458	1,230	1,228	2,142	1,060	1,082
9	2,583	1,271	1,312	2,224	1,103	1,121
10	2,638	1,344	1,294	2,209	1,115	1,094
11	2,561	1,269	1,292	2,061	1,008	1,053
12	2,735	1,375	1,360	1,969	968	1,001
13	2,769	1,311	1,458	1,690	797	893
14	2,662	1,239	1,423	1,326	590	736
15	2,240	1,024	1,216	886	366	520
16	1,878	837	1,041	546	217	329
17	1,756	765	991	413	146	267
18	1,841	760	1,081	379	107	272
19	1,609	680	929	296	81	215
20	1,892	850	1,042	155	61	94
21	1,576	674	902	99	38	61
22	1,595	698	897	48	28	20
23	1,519	631	888	26	12	14
24	1,448	587	861	21	9	12
25	1,737	716	1,021	29	12	17
26	1,386	566	820	9	3	6
27	1,517	611	906	16	6	10
28	1,570	640	930	11	3	8
29	1,360	564	796	10	5	5

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Mon State and Chaungzon Township

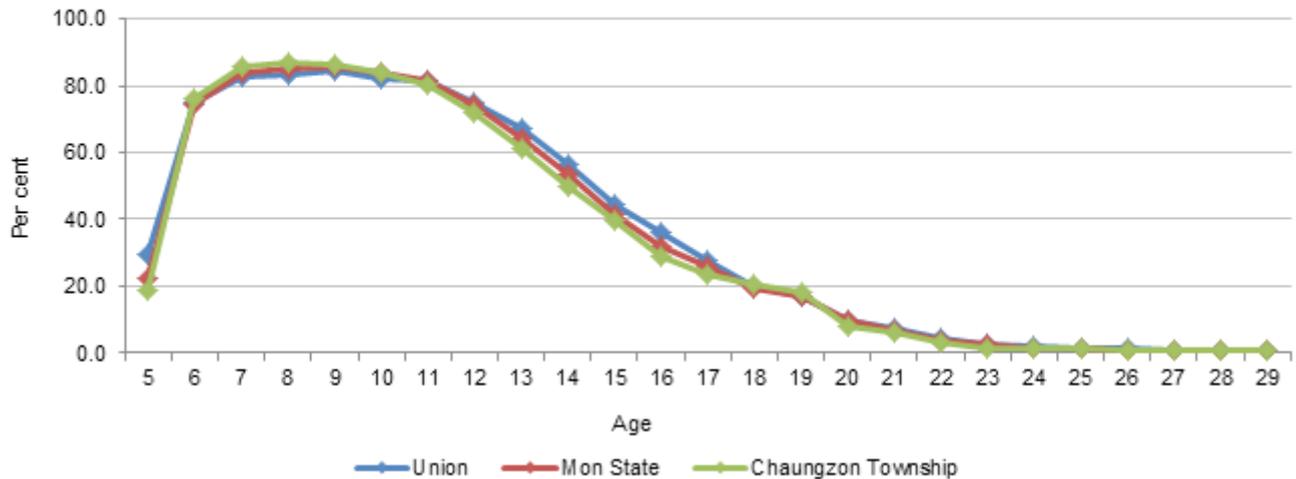
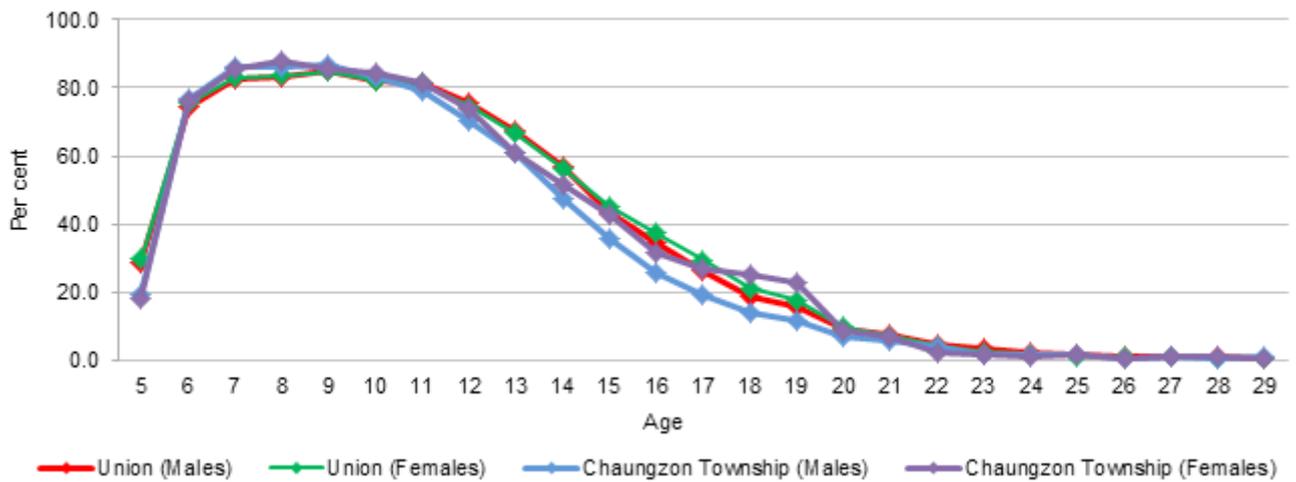
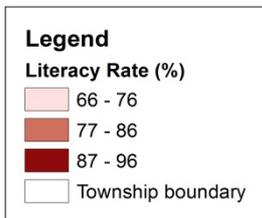
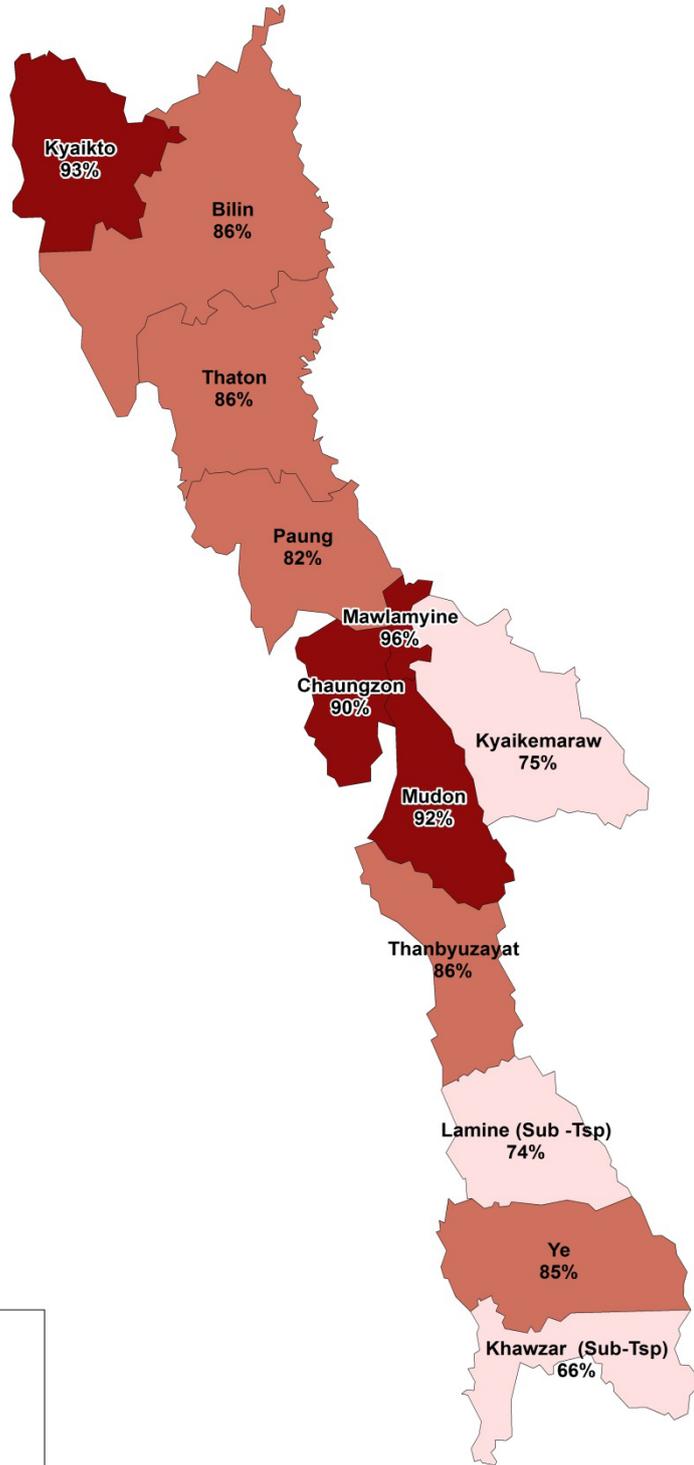


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Chaungzon Township



- School attendance in Chaungzon Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Chaungzon Township is lower than that of the Union after age 13 onwards.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Mon State (aged 15 and over)



Union	: 89.5%
Mon State	: 86.6%
Mawlamyine District	: 86.6%
Chaungzon Township	: 89.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	17,354	94.5
Males	7,506	93.9
Females	9,848	95.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Chaungzon Township is 89.8 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Mon State (86.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 88.9 per cent and for the males it is 91.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 94.5 per cent with 95.0 per cent for females and 93.9 per cent for males.

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

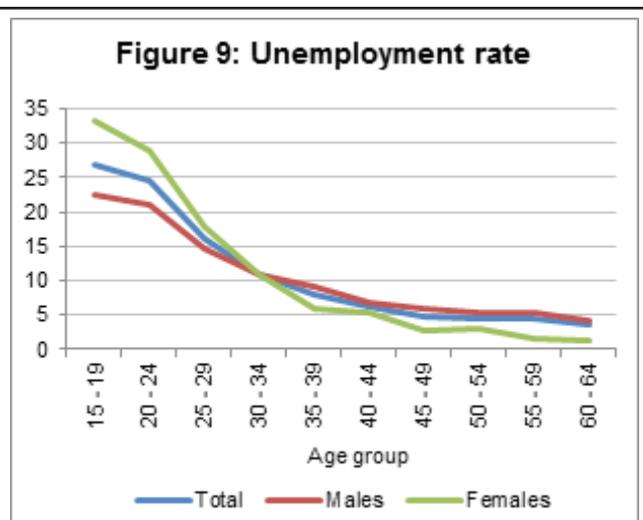
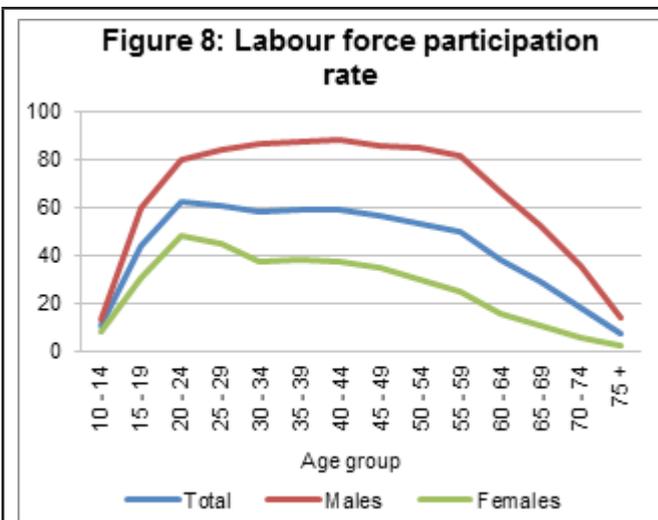
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	67,445	8,387	12.4	20,436	15,847	13,251	5,441	110	3,586	151	58	178
Urban	4,313	282	6.5	867	985	1,045	601	9	471	22	1	30
Rural	63,132	8,105	12.8	19,569	14,862	12,206	4,840	101	3,115	129	57	148
Males	29,032	3,597	12.4	8,282	6,556	6,634	2,584	66	1,081	30	48	154
Females	38,413	4,790	12.5	12,154	9,291	6,617	2,857	44	2,505	121	10	24

- Some 12.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 12.8 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 12.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 12.5 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 23.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.3 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	8.1	36.8	35.7	38.4
15 - 19	44.1	60.3	31.0	26.7	22.6	33.1
20 - 24	62.3	80.2	48.3	24.5	21.1	29.0
25 - 29	61.2	84.4	44.7	16.1	14.7	17.9
30 - 34	58.3	86.5	38.0	10.8	10.8	10.8
35 - 39	59.3	87.7	38.6	8.0	9.2	6.0
40 - 44	58.9	88.2	37.4	6.2	6.8	5.2
45 - 49	56.6	86.0	34.8	4.8	5.9	2.6
50 - 54	53.7	85.2	29.7	4.5	5.2	3.0
55 - 59	50.5	81.6	24.7	4.4	5.4	1.6
60 - 64	38.7	67.1	15.6	3.6	4.2	1.4
65 - 69	29.2	52.4	10.7	3.3	4.0	0.5
70 - 74	18.8	35.9	5.6	2.2	2.7	-
75 +	7.9	14.2	3.0	2.1	1.5	4.2
15 - 24	52.5	69.3	39.1	25.5	21.8	30.8
15 - 64	54.8	80.5	35.3	11.8	10.9	13.5



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Chaungzon Township is 54.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 35.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 80.5 per cent.
- In Chaungzon Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.7 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Chaungzon Township is 11.8 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (10.9%) and for females (13.5%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 30.8 per cent.

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

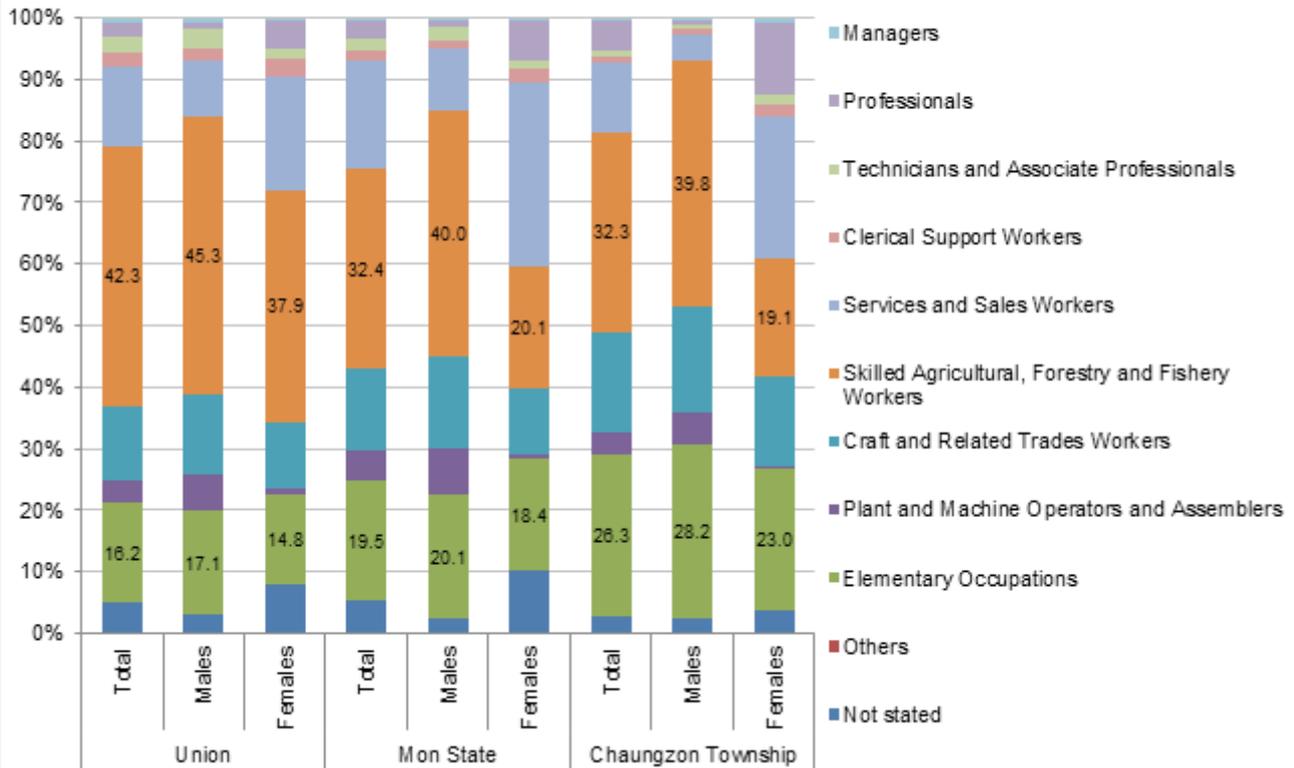
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	54,589	1.3	24.8	48.4	12.1	2.4	11.0
Males	15,354	2.7	41.2	5.4	19.2	4.3	27.2
Females	39,235	0.7	18.3	65.3	9.4	1.6	4.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 41.2 per cent of males are full time students while 65.3 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	35,708	22,804	12,904	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	213	99	114	0.6	0.4	0.9
Professionals	1,641	139	1,502	4.6	0.6	11.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	362	167	195	1.0	0.7	1.5
Clerical Support Workers	439	185	254	1.2	0.8	2.0
Services and Sales Workers	4,013	1,031	2,982	11.2	4.5	23.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	11,534	9,069	2,465	32.3	39.8	19.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	5,850	3,961	1,889	16.4	17.4	14.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,229	1,169	60	3.4	5.1	0.5
Elementary Occupations	9,402	6,440	2,962	26.3	28.2	23.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,025	544	481	2.9	2.4	3.7

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Mon State and Chaungzon Township



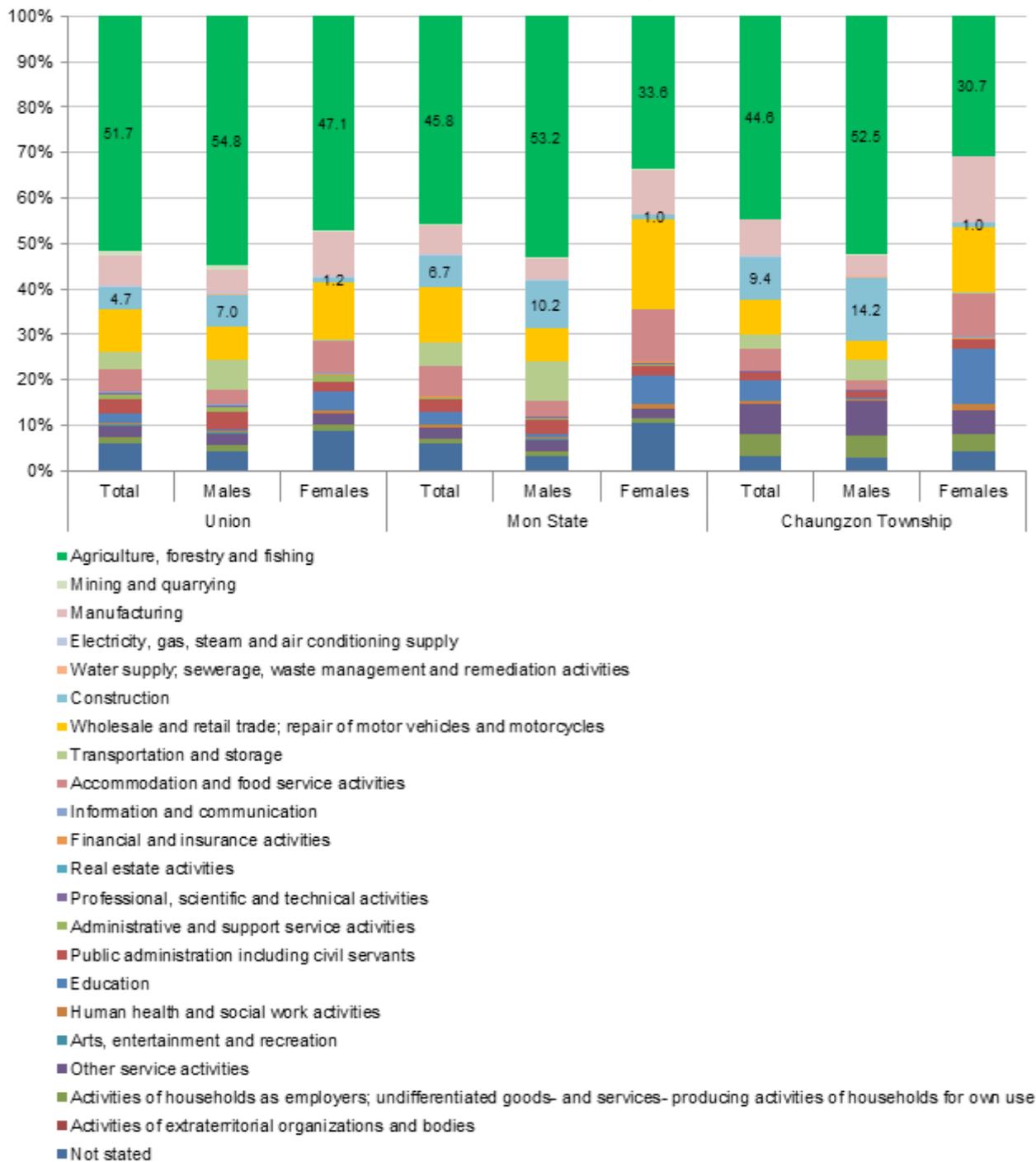
- In Chaungzon Township, 32.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 26.3 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 39.8 per cent of males and 19.1 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Mon State, 32.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 19.5 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	35,708	22,804	12,904	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15,921	11,964	3,957	44.6	52.5	30.7
Mining and quarrying	50	47	3	0.1	0.2	*
Manufacturing	2,875	994	1,881	8.1	4.4	14.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	65	63	2	0.2	0.3	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	23	16	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	3,361	3,232	129	9.4	14.2	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,739	901	1,838	7.7	4.0	14.2
Transportation and storage	1,128	1,090	38	3.2	4.8	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,650	404	1,246	4.6	1.8	9.7
Information and communication	37	18	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	69	31	38	0.2	0.1	0.3
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	45	30	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	44	26	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	557	306	251	1.6	1.3	1.9
Education	1,682	111	1,571	4.7	0.5	12.2
Human health and social work activities	223	61	162	0.6	0.3	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	48	44	4	0.1	0.2	*
Other service activities	2,347	1,679	668	6.6	7.4	5.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,659	1,139	520	4.6	5.0	4.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	-	2	*	-	*
Not stated	1,183	648	535	3.3	2.8	4.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Mon State and Chaungzon Township



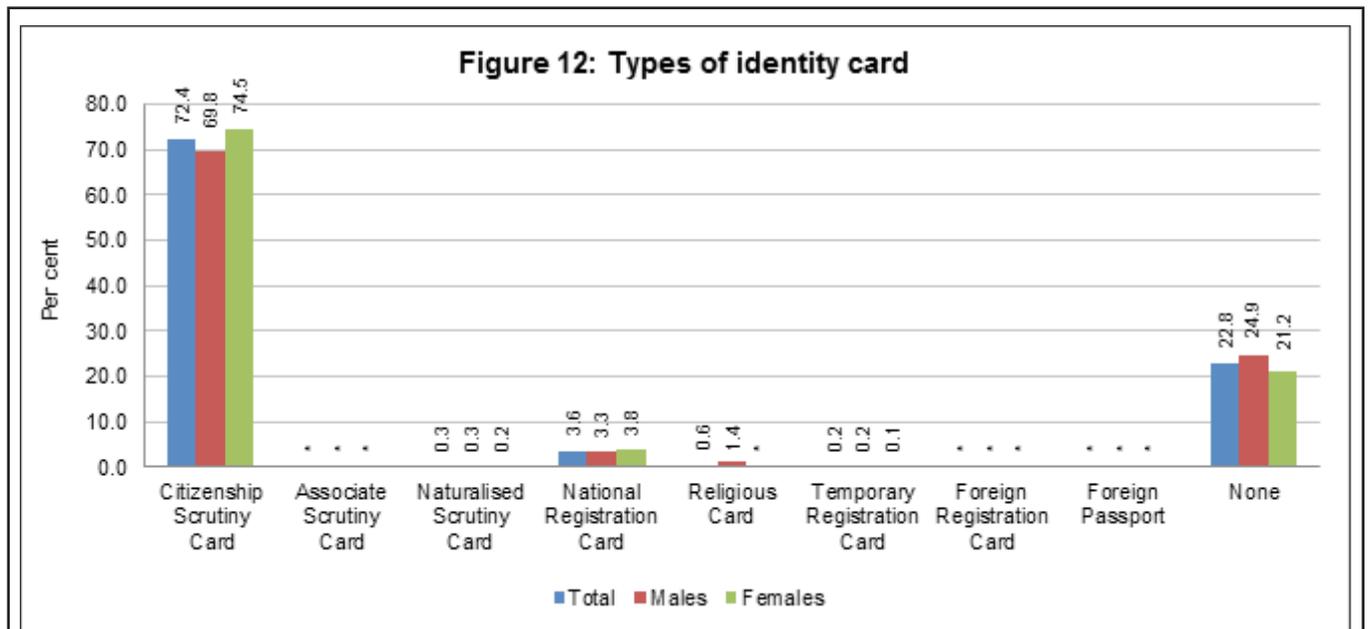
- In Chaungzon Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 44.6 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Construction” at 9.4 per cent.
- There are 52.5 per cent of males and 30.7 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Mon State, there are 45.8 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 6.7 per cent in “Construction” 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	71,718	32	269	3,556	624	160	*	*	22,620
Urban	4,159	-	12	871	29	11	-	*	1,202
Rural	67,559	32	257	2,685	595	149	*	*	21,418
Males	30,589	11	153	1,465	605	79	*	*	10,897
Females	41,129	21	116	2,091	19	81	*	*	11,723

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Chaungzon Township, 72.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 22.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 24.9 per cent of males and 21.2 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	122,126	114,709	7,417	6.1	3,992	2,123	3,314	2,367
0 - 4	10,653	10,416	237	2.2	10	14	211	167
5 - 9	12,475	12,350	125	1.0	17	32	60	69
10 - 14	13,724	13,588	136	1.0	29	33	39	64
15 - 19	9,610	9,477	133	1.4	35	26	39	67
20 - 24	8,219	8,098	121	1.5	30	23	45	58
25 - 29	7,702	7,570	132	1.7	33	29	50	51
30 - 34	7,593	7,419	174	2.3	49	43	55	77
35 - 39	7,722	7,530	192	2.5	63	37	62	70
40 - 44	7,823	7,518	305	3.9	155	62	84	80
45 - 49	7,676	7,144	532	6.9	350	79	157	115
50 - 54	7,397	6,716	681	9.2	445	147	221	150
55 - 59	6,327	5,573	754	11.9	463	163	286	174
60 - 64	4,910	4,179	731	14.9	467	168	313	192
65 - 69	3,627	2,870	757	20.9	450	218	318	163
70 - 74	2,361	1,761	600	25.4	349	212	306	179
75 - 79	2,023	1,334	689	34.1	426	281	361	227
80 - 84	1,216	674	542	44.6	315	238	322	212
85 - 89	703	353	350	49.8	179	175	221	142
90 +	365	139	226	61.9	127	143	164	110

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	55,596	52,403	3,193	5.7	1,575	872	1,417	1,085
0 - 4	5,483	5,368	115	2.1	2	5	102	80
5 - 9	6,303	6,232	71	1.1	11	15	39	36
10 - 14	6,880	6,811	69	1.0	17	17	15	32
15 - 19	4,301	4,235	66	1.5	16	12	19	42
20 - 24	3,597	3,531	66	1.8	13	9	25	30
25 - 29	3,198	3,135	63	2.0	13	13	29	28
30 - 34	3,189	3,103	86	2.7	18	17	31	43
35 - 39	3,257	3,173	84	2.6	21	15	31	35
40 - 44	3,310	3,181	129	3.9	47	28	35	45
45 - 49	3,274	3,046	228	7.0	129	32	81	55
50 - 54	3,192	2,932	260	8.1	156	51	92	68
55 - 59	2,866	2,528	338	11.8	198	68	125	87
60 - 64	2,203	1,899	304	13.8	196	71	121	82
65 - 69	1,605	1,276	329	20.5	186	89	133	67
70 - 74	1,034	789	245	23.7	129	91	127	65
75 - 79	905	616	289	31.9	177	119	147	102
80 - 84	541	316	225	41.6	131	103	129	93
85 - 89	302	169	133	44.0	64	59	79	57
90 +	156	63	93	59.6	51	58	57	38

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	66,530	62,306	4,224	6.3	2,417	1,251	1,897	1,282
0 - 4	5,170	5,048	122	2.4	8	9	109	87
5 - 9	6,172	6,118	54	0.9	6	17	21	33
10 - 14	6,844	6,777	67	1.0	12	16	24	32
15 - 19	5,309	5,242	67	1.3	19	14	20	25
20 - 24	4,622	4,567	55	1.2	17	14	20	28
25 - 29	4,504	4,435	69	1.5	20	16	21	23
30 - 34	4,404	4,316	88	2.0	31	26	24	34
35 - 39	4,465	4,357	108	2.4	42	22	31	35
40 - 44	4,513	4,337	176	3.9	108	34	49	35
45 - 49	4,402	4,098	304	6.9	221	47	76	60
50 - 54	4,205	3,784	421	10.0	289	96	129	82
55 - 59	3,461	3,045	416	12.0	265	95	161	87
60 - 64	2,707	2,280	427	15.8	271	97	192	110
65 - 69	2,022	1,594	428	21.2	264	129	185	96
70 - 74	1,327	972	355	26.8	220	121	179	114
75 - 79	1,118	718	400	35.8	249	162	214	125
80 - 84	675	358	317	47.0	184	135	193	119
85 - 89	401	184	217	54.1	115	116	142	85
90 +	209	76	133	63.6	76	85	107	72

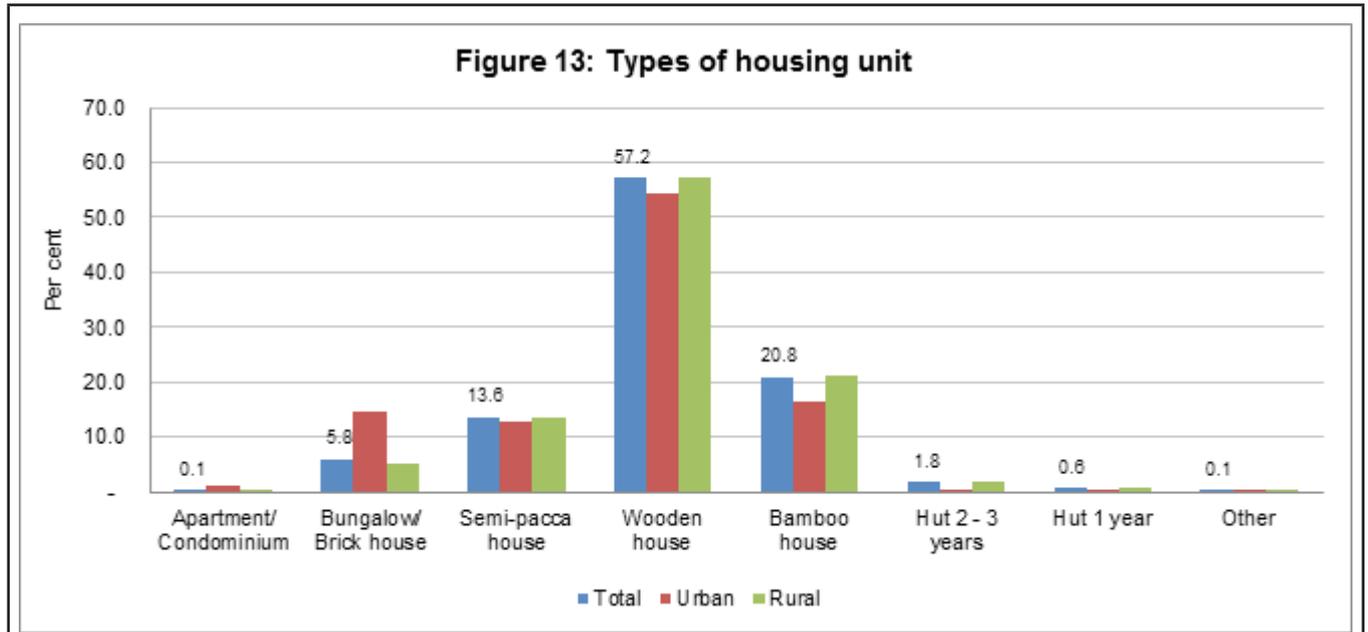
- Six in every 100 persons in Chaungzon Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly 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	27,944	0.1	5.8	13.6	57.2	20.8	1.8	0.6	0.1
Urban	1,744	1.0	14.6	13.0	54.2	16.6	0.1	0.1	0.5
Rural	26,200	0.1	5.2	13.6	57.4	21.1	1.9	0.7	0.1



- The majority of the households in Chaungzon Township are living in wooden houses (57.2%) followed by households in bamboo houses (20.8%).
- Some 54.2 per cent of urban households and 57.4 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

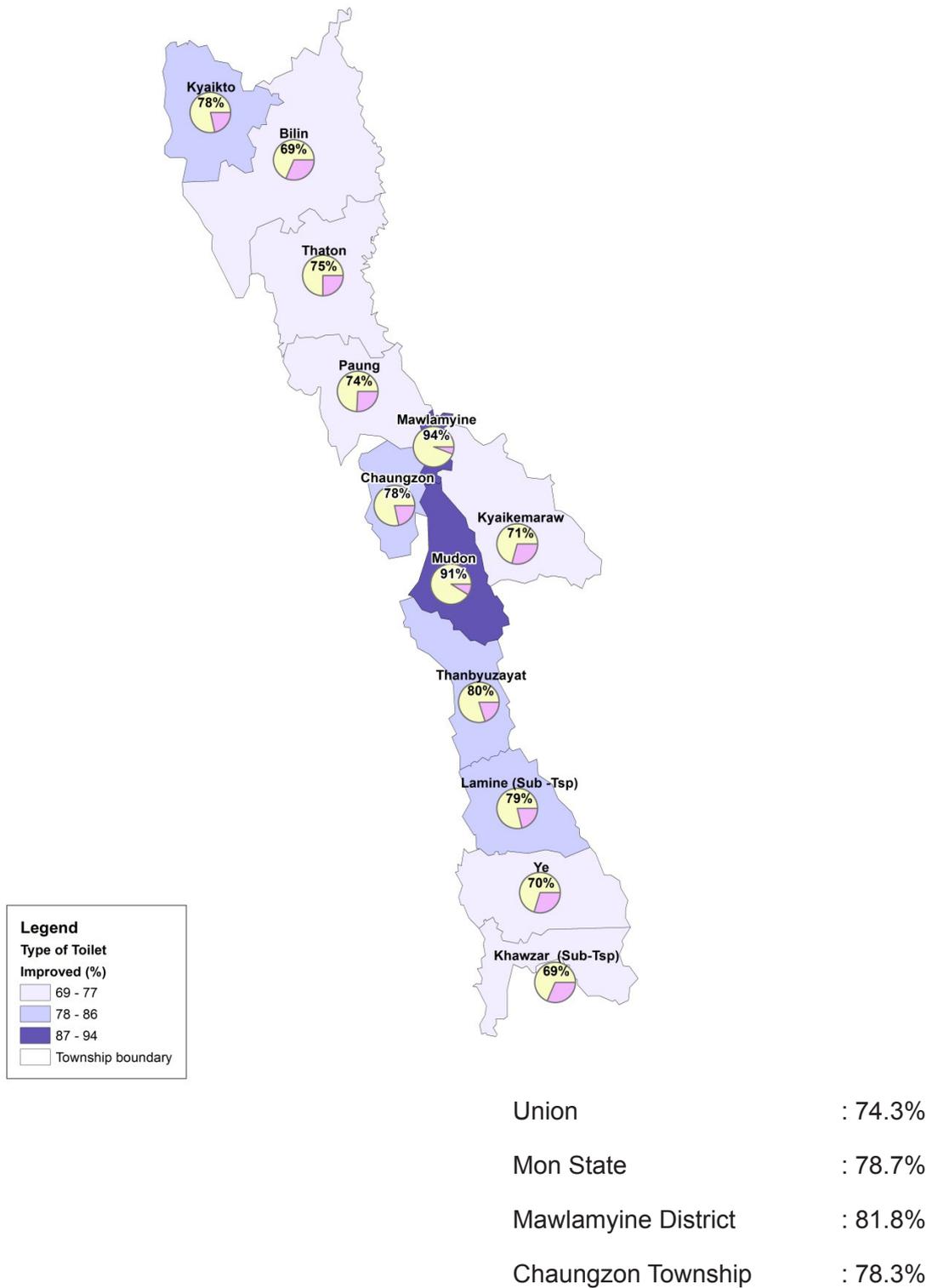


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.5	1.0	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		77.8	93.0	76.8
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>78.3</i>	<i>94.0</i>	<i>77.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.1	0.8	3.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.5	0.5	2.7
Other		0.6	0.1	0.6
None		15.5	4.6	16.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	27,944	1,744	26,200

- Some 78.3 per cent of the households in Chaungzon Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (77.8%)).
- Compared to other townships in Mon State, Chaungzon belongs to the middle group of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mon State is 78.7 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 15.5 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Mon State, it is 16.3 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Chaungzon Township, 16.2 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

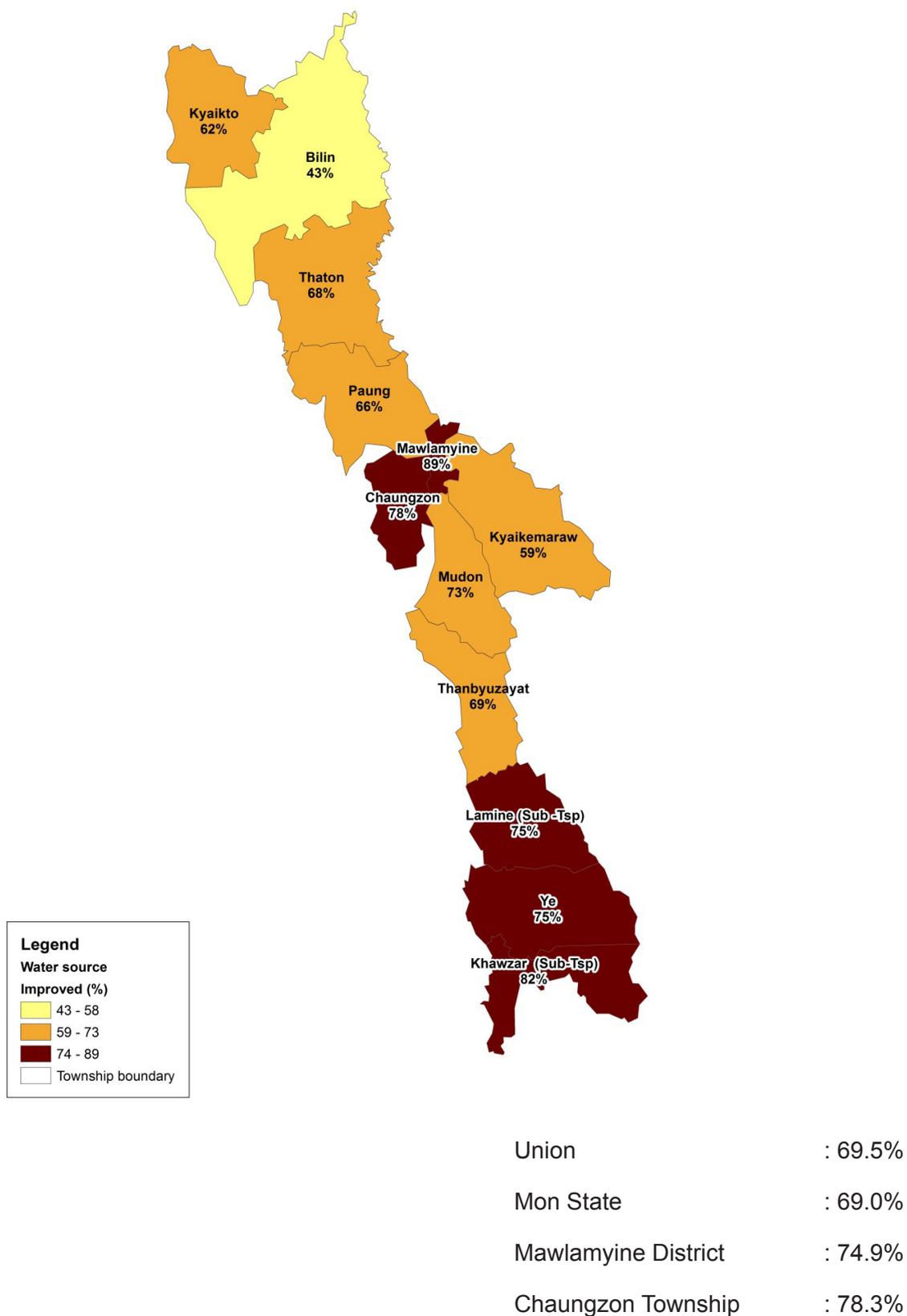


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		0.2	0.6	0.2
Tube well, borehole		10.4	22.7	9.6
Protected well/ Spring		66.5	52.9	67.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.2	5.0	0.9
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>78.3</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>78.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		9.6	17.0	9.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake		5.6	0.1	6.0
River/stream/ canal		*	-	*
Waterfall/ Rain water		1.8	0.2	1.9
Other		4.7	1.5	4.9
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>21.7</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>21.9</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	27,944	1,744	26,200

- In Chaungzon Township, 78.3 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 Mon State, it belongs to the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 66.5 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 10.4 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.
- Some 21.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 21.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

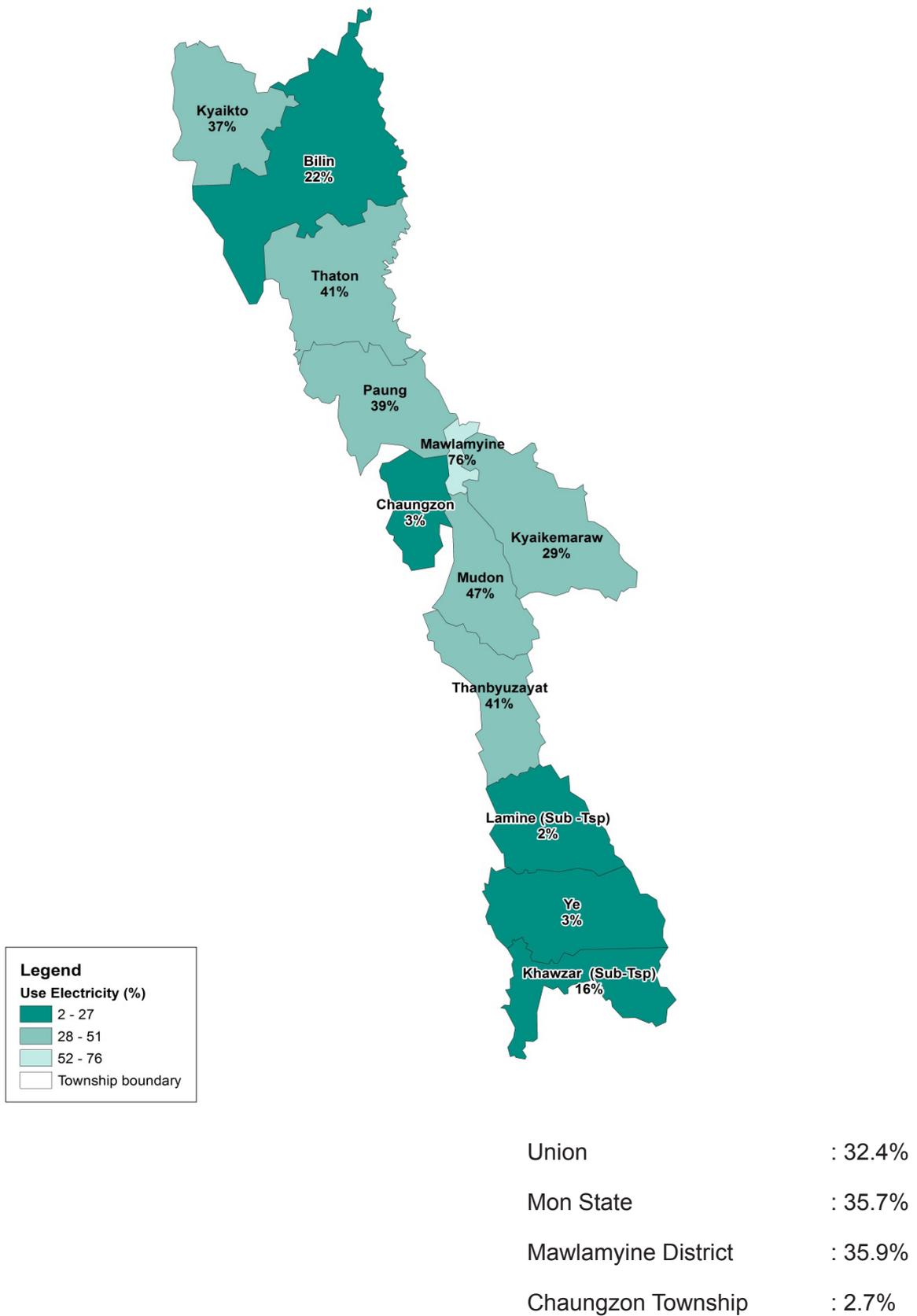


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.7	25.4	1.2
Kerosene		2.8	1.5	2.8
Candle		26.2	25.5	26.2
Battery		3.4	7.4	3.1
Generator (private)		58.0	33.0	59.6
Water mill (private)		0.7	0.6	0.7
Solar system/energy		6.0	6.1	6.0
Other		0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	27,944	1,744	26,200

- In Chaungzon Township, 2.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the second lowest township in electricity usage compared to other townships in Mon State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Mon State is 35.7 per cent.
- The use of generator (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 58.0 per cent.
- In rural areas, 59.6 per cent of the households mainly use generator (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

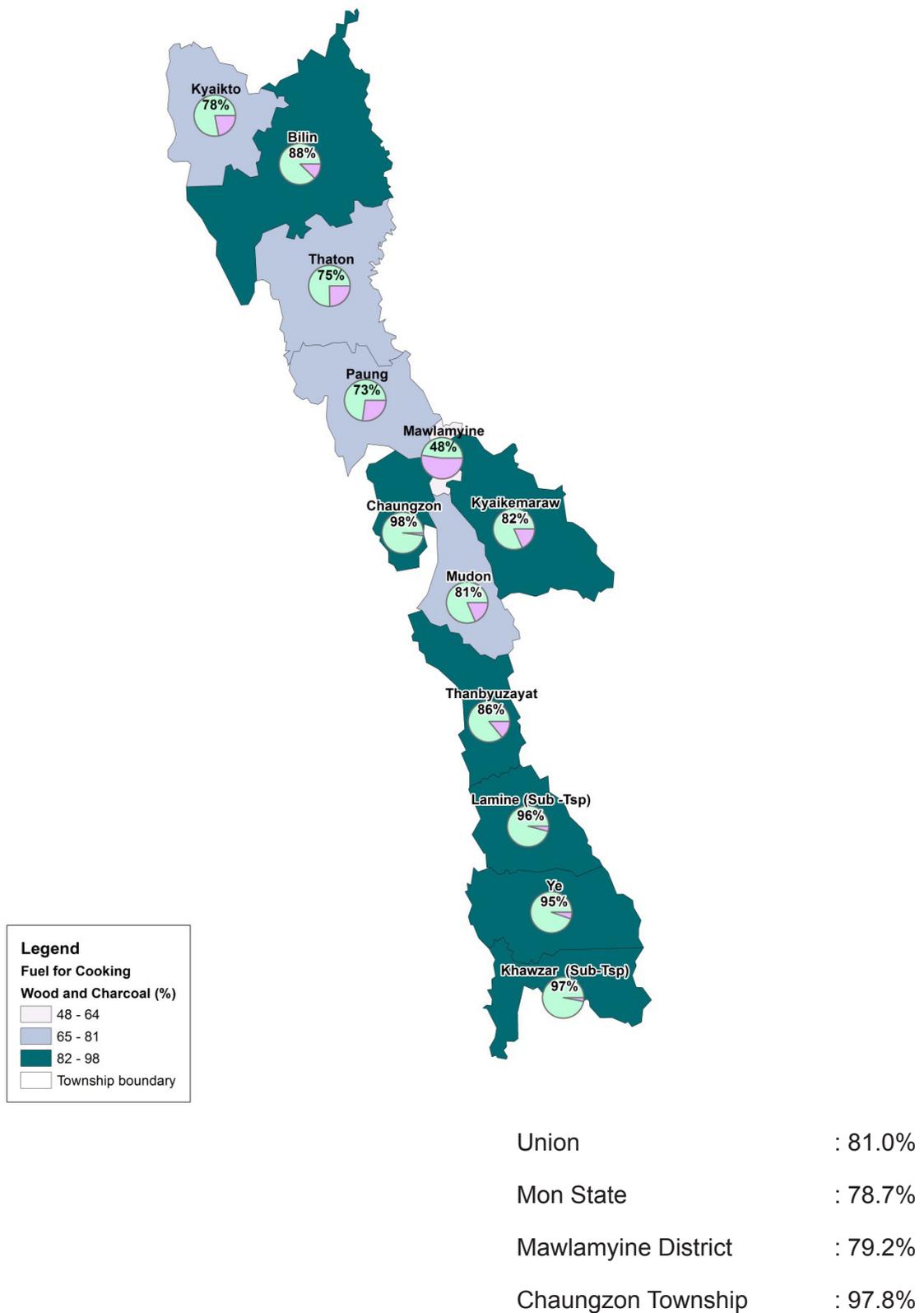


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		*	0.3	*
LPG		0.3	1.6	0.2
Kerosene		0.2	0.1	0.2
BioGas		0.8	1.7	0.7
Firewood		95.9	90.4	96.3
Charcoal		1.9	5.1	1.7
Coal		0.2	0.2	0.2
Other		0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	27,944	1,744	26,200

- In Chaungzon Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 95.9 per cent using firewood and 1.9 per cent using charcoal.
- Less than 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 96.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.7 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

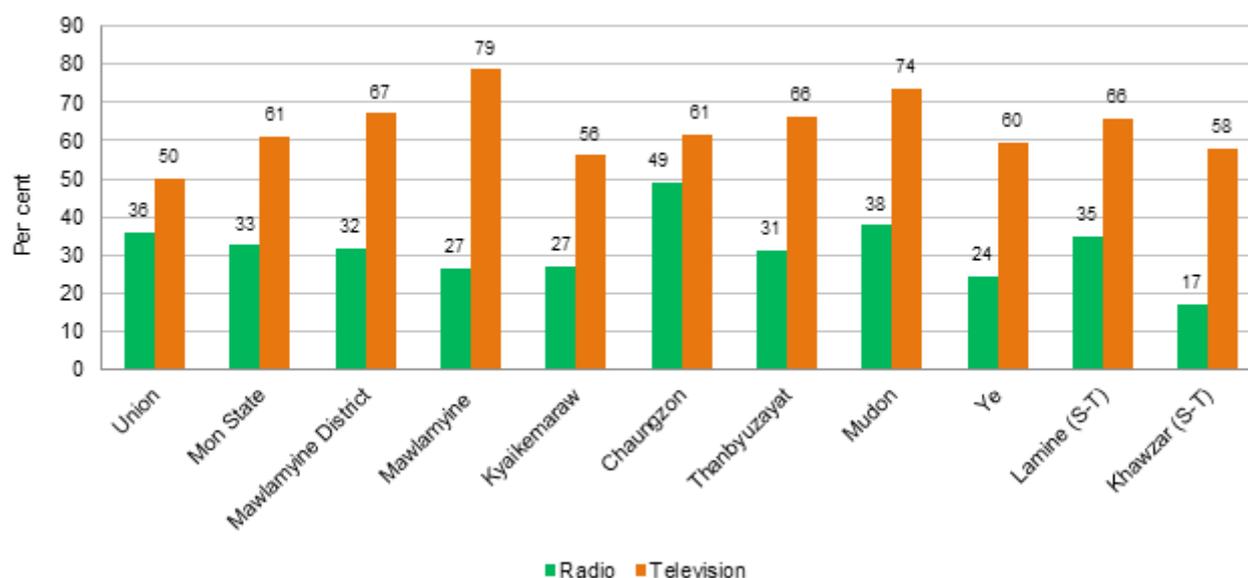
Communication and related amenities

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	27,944	49.1	61.4	4.8	31.3	1.7	3.3	22.1	0.3
Urban	1,744	53.3	65.0	10.1	47.0	4.5	9.9	17.6	1.6
Rural	26,200	48.8	61.2	4.4	30.2	1.5	2.8	22.4	0.2

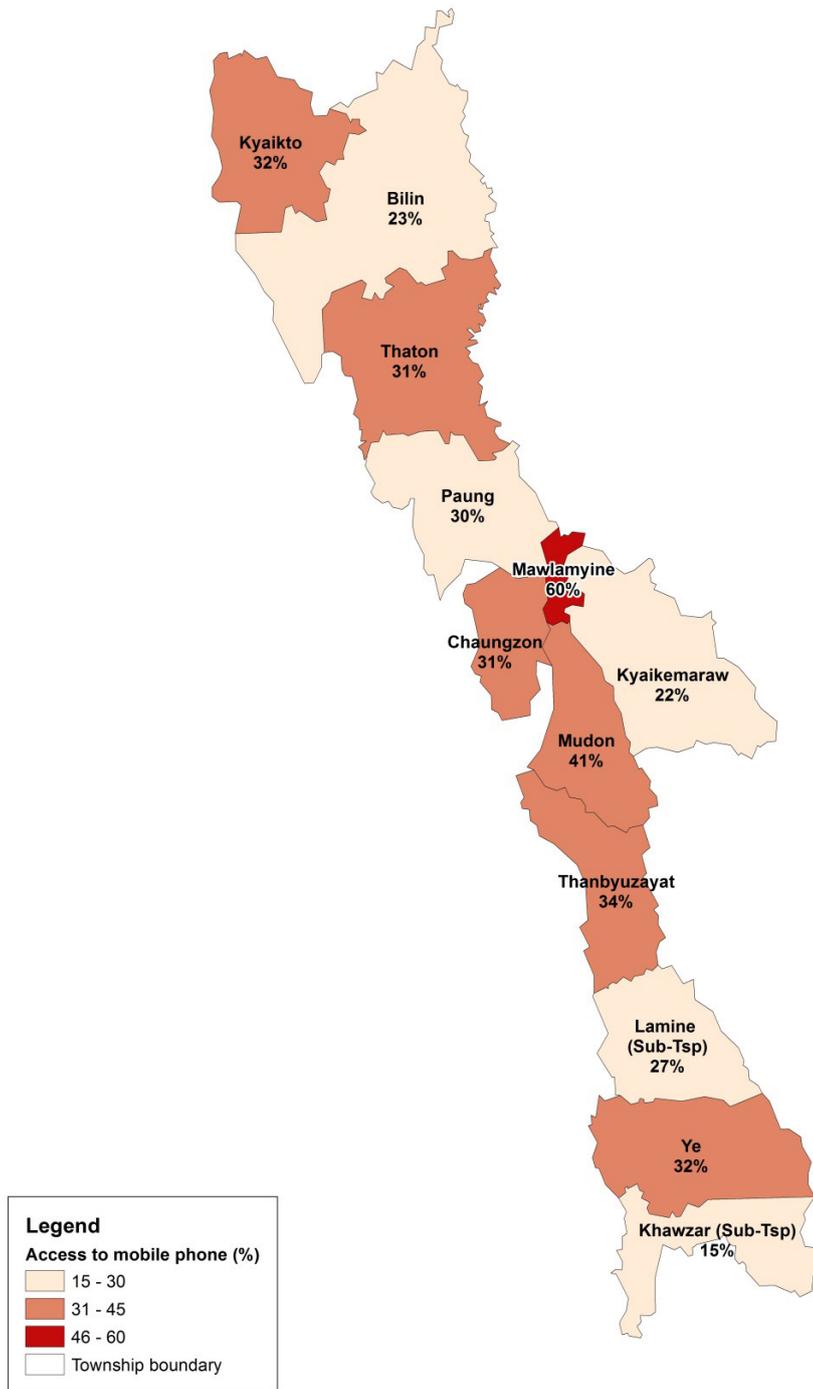
- Some 61.4 per cent of the households in Chaungzon Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 65.0 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 61.2 per cent.

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



- In Chaungzon Township, about half of households (49.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Mon State	: 34.2%
Mawlamyine District	: 37.7%
Chaungzon Township	: 31.3%

- Only 31.3 per cent of the households in Chaungzon Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Mon State, it belongs to the middle group.

Transportation items

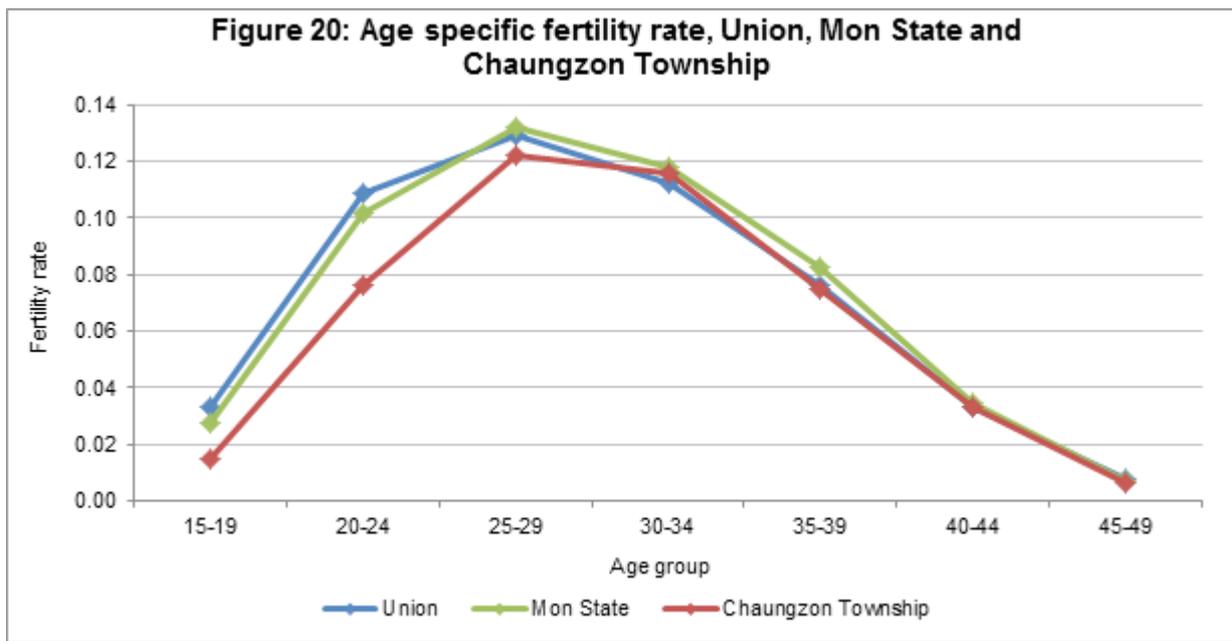
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Mon State	422,612	10,886	177,349	207,846	13,467	5,837	8,366	40,167
Urban	114,187	5,974	54,889	57,220	1,730	654	708	3,142
Rural	308,425	4,912	122,460	150,626	11,737	5,183	7,658	37,025
Mawlamyine District	253,283	8,138	126,445	113,815	7,062	3,905	5,182	19,455
Urban	86,019	4,941	44,211	38,079	1,172	495	457	1,311
Rural	167,264	3,197	82,234	75,736	5,890	3,410	4,725	18,144
Chaungzon Township	27,944	271	10,928	14,812	752	436	737	5,154
Urban	1,744	30	762	1,153	37	9	1	245
Rural	26,200	241	10,166	13,659	715	427	736	4,909

- In Chaungzon Township, 53.0 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 39.1 per cent of households having motorcycle/ moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



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

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

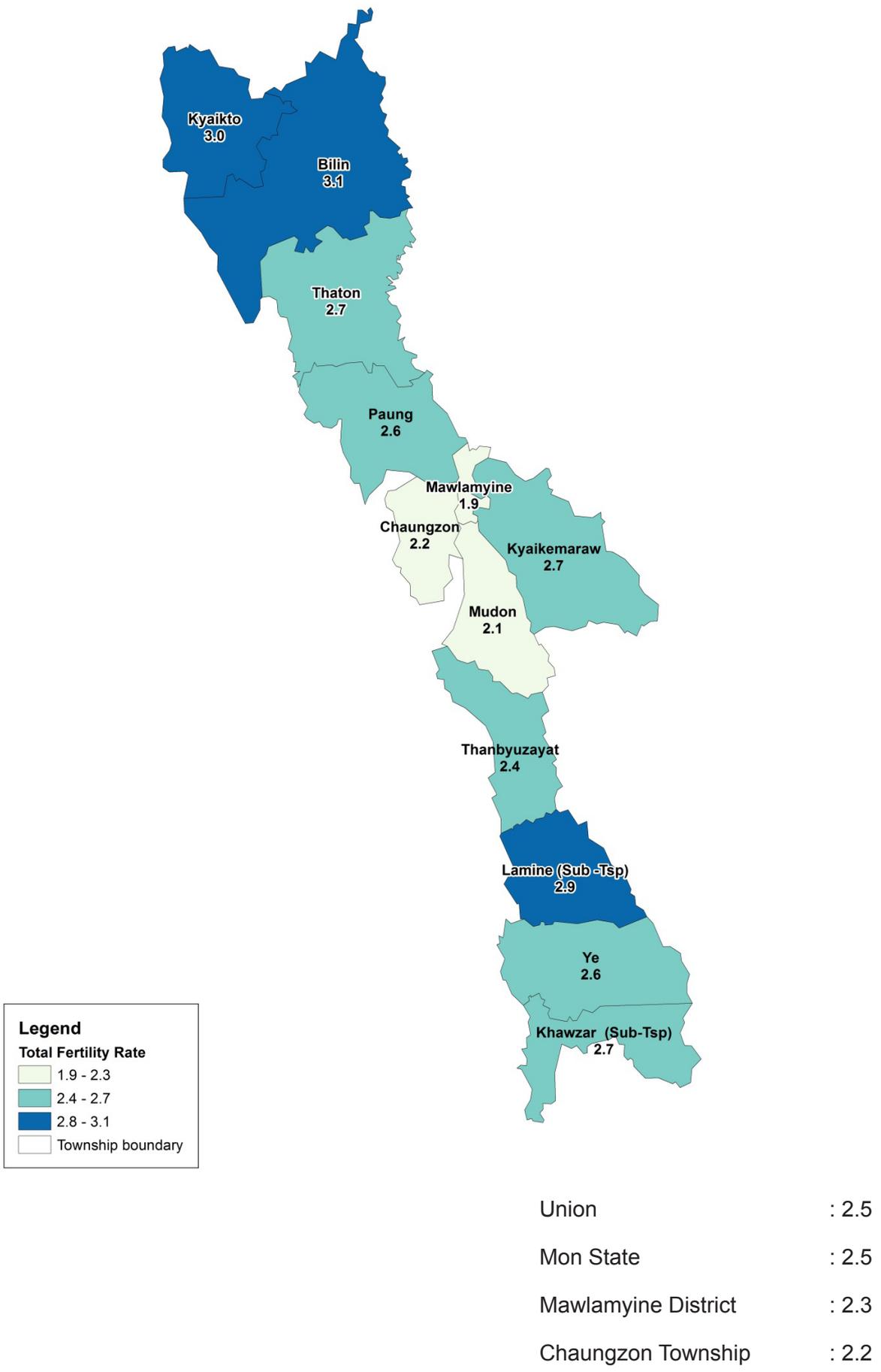
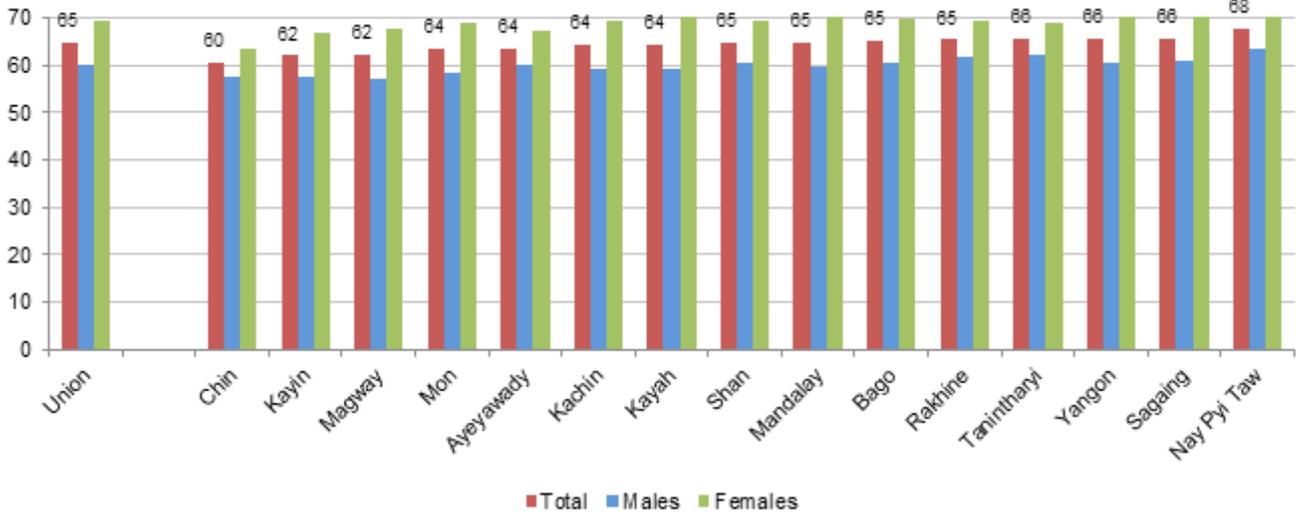


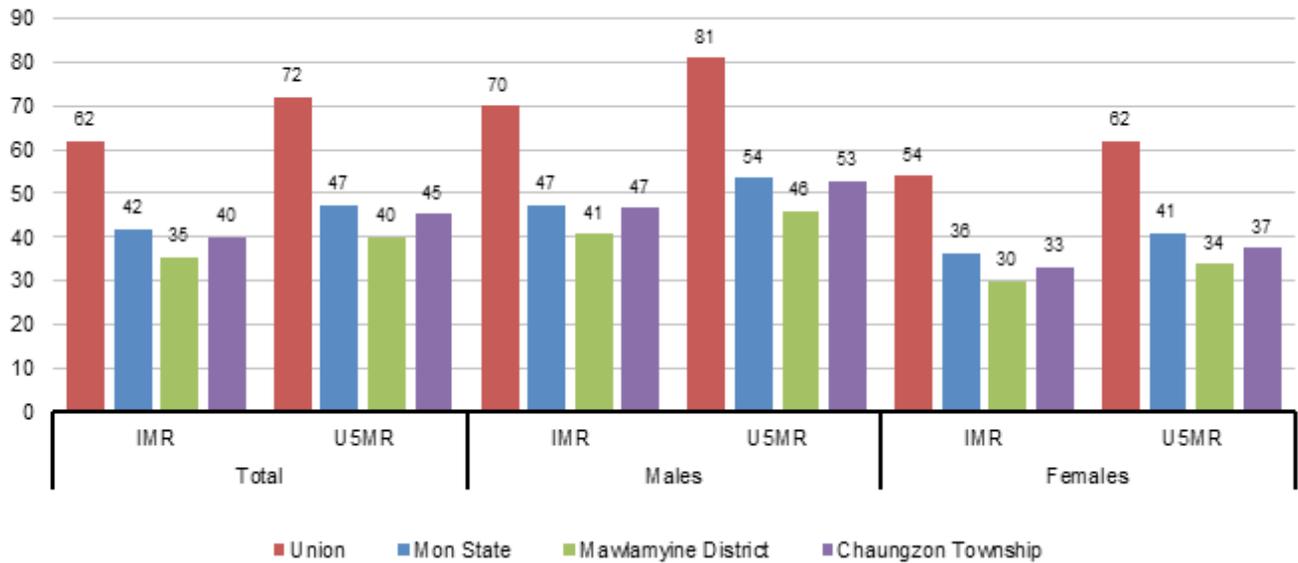
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Mon State is 63.5 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.1 years is higher than that of the males at 58.2 years.

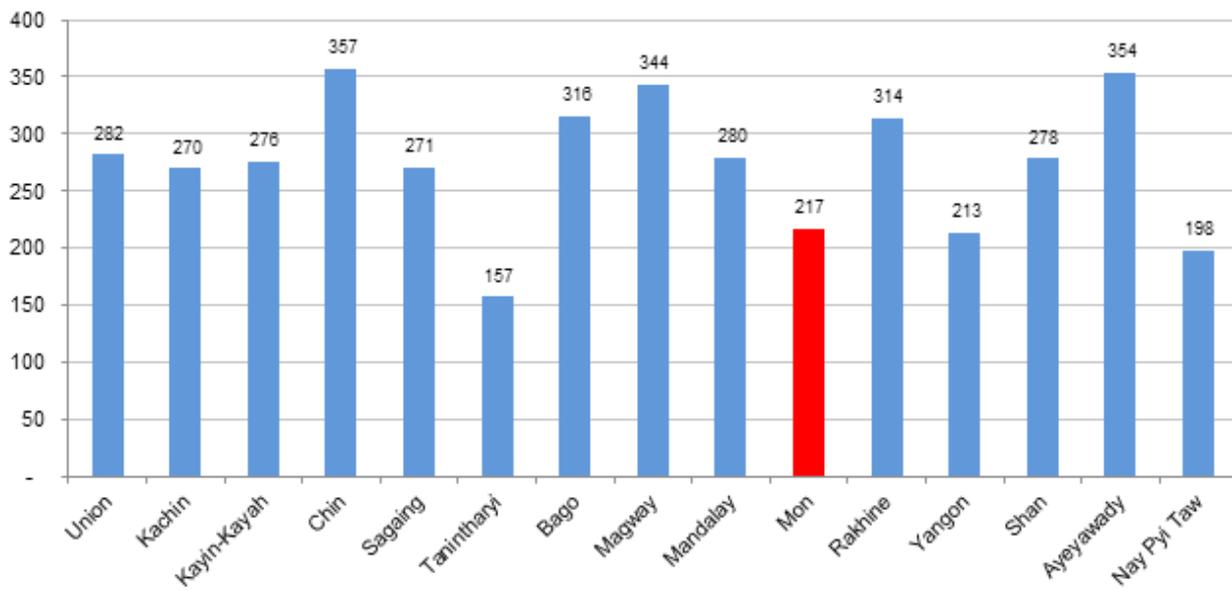
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mawlamyine District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Mawlamyine District is 35 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 40 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Chaungzon Township are lower than those in Mon State and higher than Mawlamyine District. The Infant mortality in Chaungzon is 40 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 45 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Mon State, there are 217 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 Mon State 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.

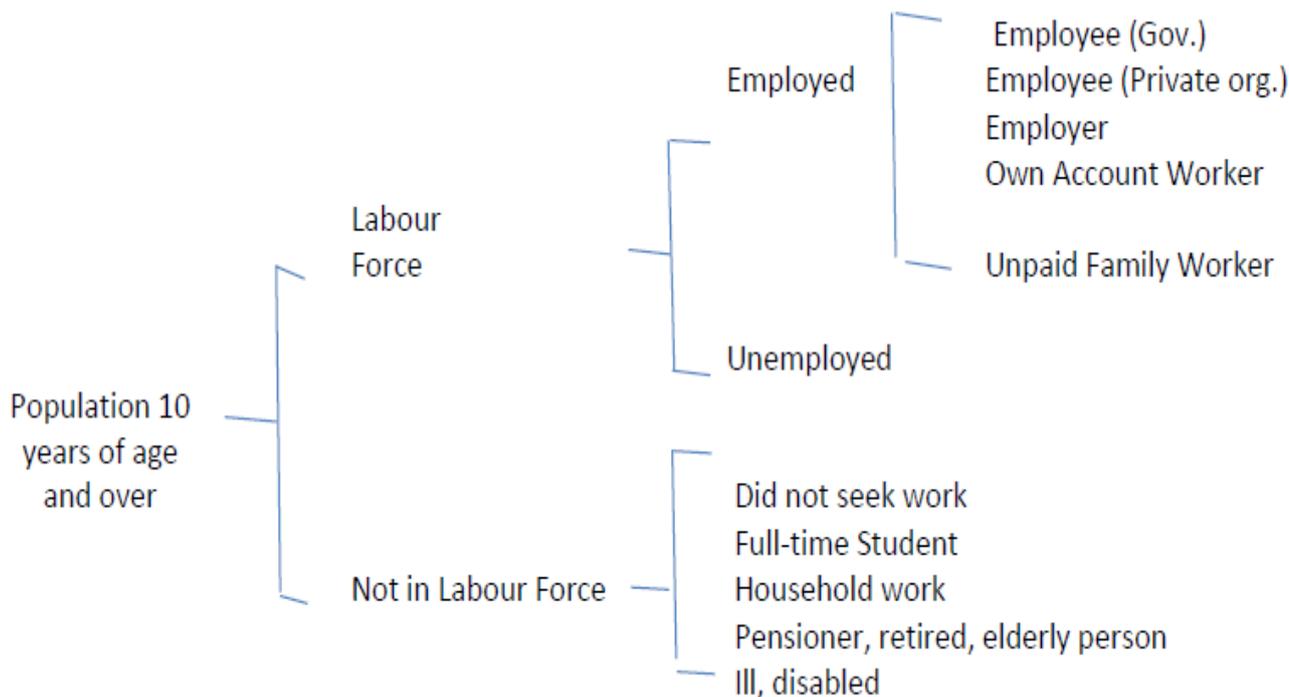
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

