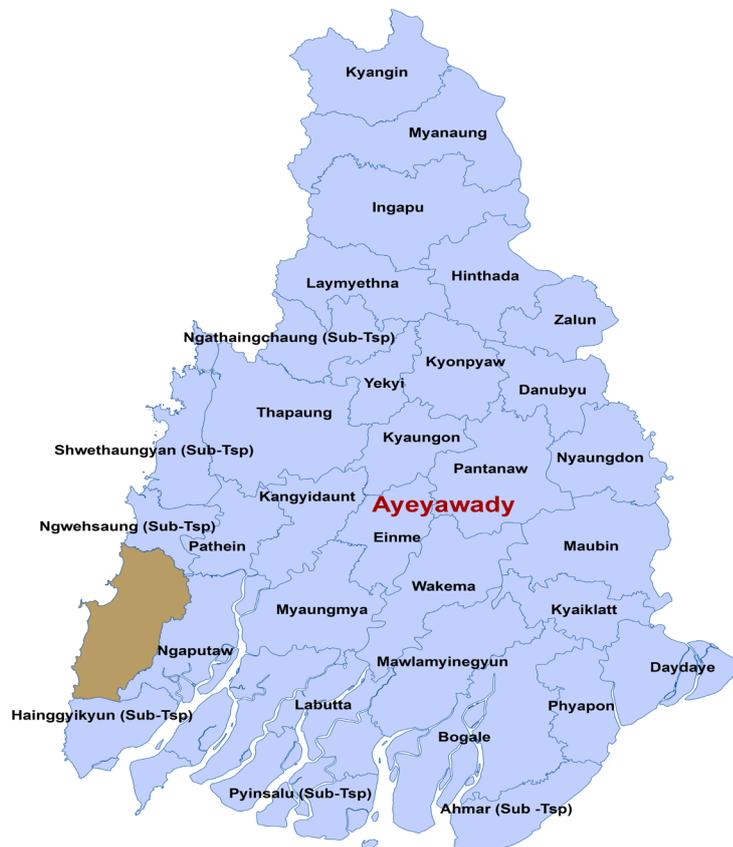




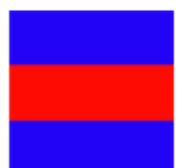
THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census AYEYAWADY REGION, PATHEIN DISTRICT Ngayokaung Sub-Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Ayeyawady Region, Patheingyi District

Ngayyakaung Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Ngayokaung Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	41,194 ²	
Population males	20,915 (50.8%)	
Population females	20,279 (49.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	7.9%	
Area (Km²)	1,216.2 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	33.9 persons	
Median age	30.0 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	11	
Number of private households	10,201	
Percentage of female headed households	12.4%	
Mean household size	4.0 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	27.3%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.2%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.5%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	53.5	
Child dependency ratio	42.0	
Old dependency ratio	11.5	
Ageing index	27.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	103	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.9%	
Male	96.1%	
Female	91.5%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,432	5.9
Walking	769	1.9
Seeing	1,362	3.3
Hearing	706	1.7
Remembering	666	1.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	24,408	72.5	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	54	0.2	
National Registration	262	0.8	
Religious	64	0.2	
Temporary Registration	46	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	8,805	26.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	64.6%	91.2%	36.8%
Unemployment rate	6.3%	5.3%	8.9%
Employment to population ratio	60.6%	86.4%	33.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	8,763	85.9	
Renter	587	5.8	
Provided free (individually)	593	5.8	
Government quarters	39	0.4	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	212	2.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	40.9%		81.6%
Bamboo	21.1%	13.5%	0.1%
Earth	< 0.1%	0.4%	
Wood	33.8%	82.7%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		15.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	1.3%	1.1%	0.1%
Other	2.7%	2.3%	2.6%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	< 0.1	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	46	0.5	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	9,155	89.7	
Charcoal	967	9.5	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	673	6.6
Kerosene	2,783	27.3
Candle	1,963	19.2
Battery	2,996	29.4
Generator (private)	1,009	9.9
Water mill (private)	*	< 0.1
Solar system/energy	684	6.7
Other	88	0.9
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	< 0.1
Tube well, borehole	656	6.4
Protected well/spring	7,383	72.4
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>8,060</i>	<i>79.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,236	12.1
Pool/pond/lake	245	2.4
River/stream/canal	142	1.4
Waterfall/rainwater	231	2.3
Other	287	2.8
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,141</i>	<i>21.0</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	< 0.1
Tube well, borehole	914	9.0
Protected well/spring	6,880	67.4
Unprotected well/spring	1,433	14.0
Pool/pond/lake	283	2.8
River/stream/canal	156	1.5
Waterfall/rainwater	226	2.2
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	304	3.0

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,795	37.2
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>3,803</i>	<i>37.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	221	2.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	721	7.1
Other	192	1.9
None	5,264	51.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	4,499	44.1
Television	2,743	26.9
Landline phone	201	2.0
Mobile phone	842	8.3
Computer	53	0.5
Internet at home	48	0.5
Households with none of the items	4,377	42.9
Households with all of the items	*	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	43	0.4
Motorcycle/Moped	2,053	20.1
Bicycle	1,053	10.3
4-Wheel tractor	98	1.0
Canoe/Boat	314	3.1
Motor boat	857	8.4
Cart (bullock)	903	8.9

Note: ¹ Population figures for Ngayokaung Sub-Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

³ Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction	3
Census information on Ngayokaung Sub-Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	11
(C) Education	12
(D) Economic Characteristics	16
(E) Identity Cards	22
(F) Disability	23
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	26
Type of housing unit	26
Type of toilet	27
Source of drinking water	29
Source of lighting	31
Type of cooking fuel	33
Communication and related amenities	35
Transportation items	37
(H) Fertility and Mortality	38
Fertility	38
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	40
Definitions and Concepts	42
List of Contributors	46

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 Ngayokaung Sub-Township in Ayeyawady 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 Ngayokaung Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	41,194 *		
Males	20,915		
Females	20,279		
Sex ratio	103 females per 100 males		
Percentage of urban population	7.9%		
Area (Km ²)	1,216.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	33.9 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	11		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	40,893	3,178	37,715
Number of conventional households	10,201	833	9,368
Mean household size	4.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Ngayokaung Sub-Township, there are less females than males with 103 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (7.9%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Ngayokaung Sub-Township is 34 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.0 persons living in each household in Ngayokaung Sub-Township. This is slightly lower 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; Ngayokaung Sub-Township (Patheingyi District, Ayeyawady Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	10,201	41,194	20,915	20,279
	Ward	833	3,256	1,568	1,688
1	No (1)(W)	345	1,343	635	708
2	No (2)(W)	488	1,913	933	980
	Village Tract	9,368	37,938	19,347	18,591
1	Tin Chaung(VT)	2,090	9,430	5,014	4,416
2	Nan Thar Pu(VT)	542	2,360	1,227	1,133
3	Nat Hmaw(VT)	518	2,046	1,015	1,031
4	Thit Yaung(VT)	1,292	5,005	2,555	2,450
5	Yae Kyaw(VT)	635	2,328	1,175	1,153
6	Pan Hmaw(VT)	489	1,912	933	979
7	Sa Par Gyi(VT)	798	3,206	1,622	1,584
8	Kwin Bet(VT)	821	3,203	1,578	1,625
9	Kyway Chaing(VT)	328	1,362	707	655
10	Thea Hpy (VT)	732	2,689	1,328	1,361
11	Moe Tein Pyin(VT)	1,123	4,397	2,193	2,204

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

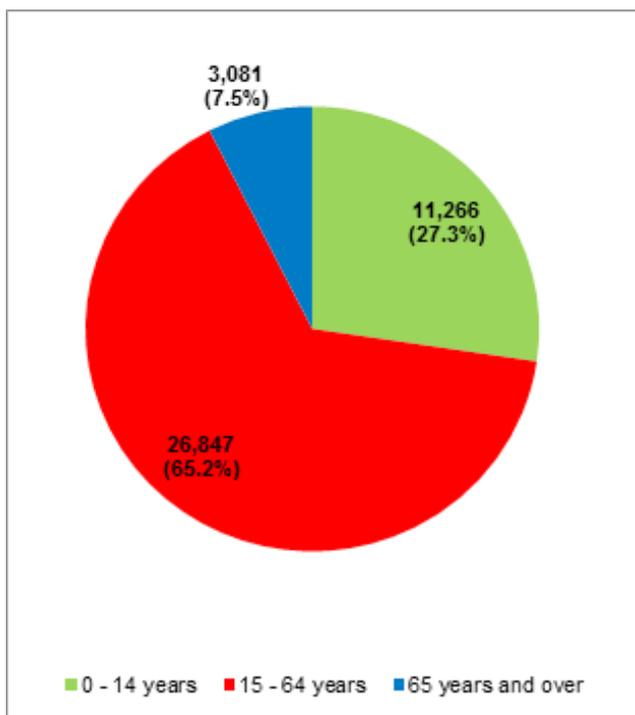
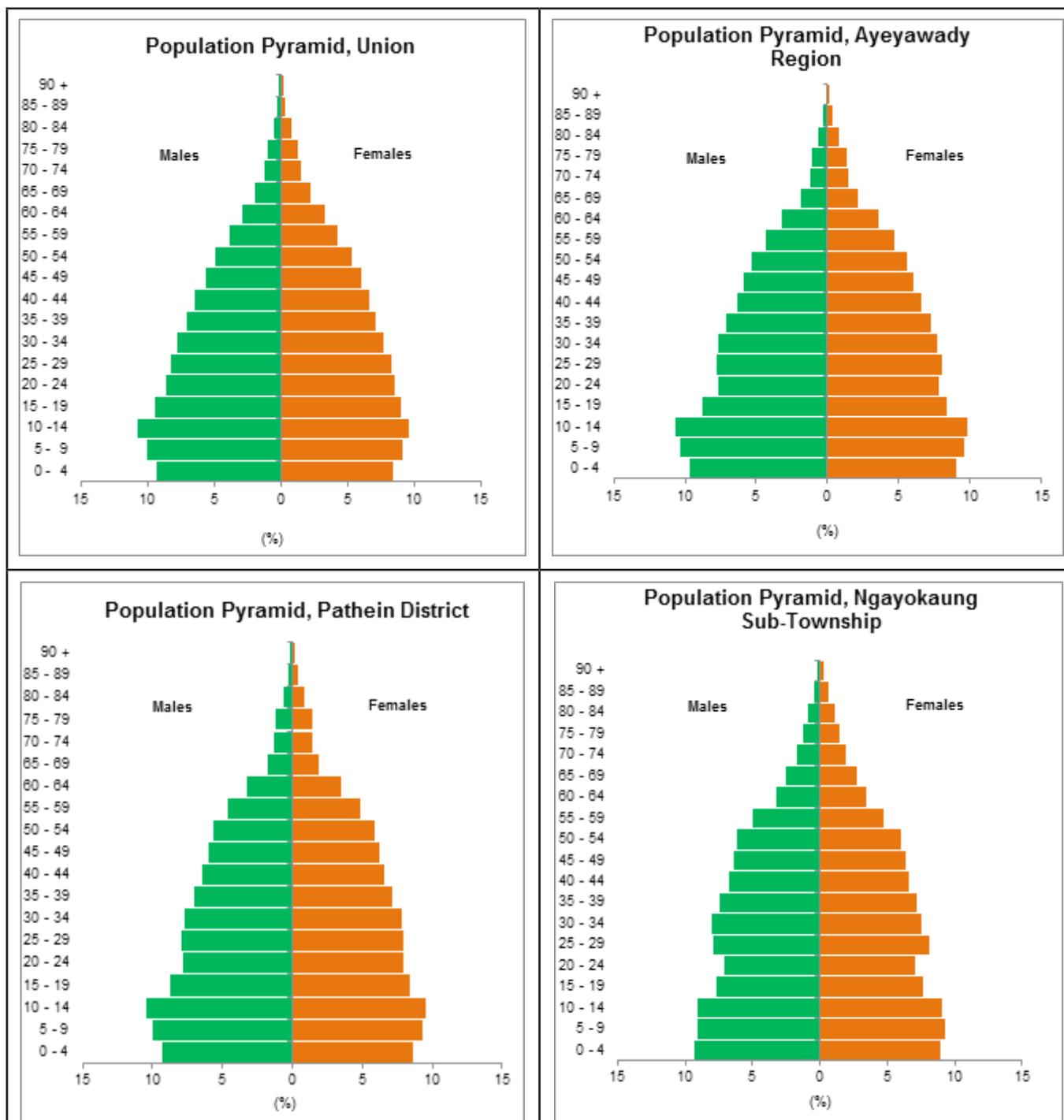


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Ngayokaung Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	41,194	20,915	20,279
0 - 4	3,747	1,943	1,804
5 - 9	3,793	1,908	1,885
10 - 14	3,726	1,889	1,837
15 - 19	3,145	1,601	1,544
20 - 24	2,913	1,481	1,432
25 - 29	3,288	1,647	1,641
30 - 34	3,197	1,669	1,528
35 - 39	3,023	1,558	1,465
40 - 44	2,755	1,416	1,339
45 - 49	2,631	1,346	1,285
50 - 54	2,509	1,285	1,224
55 - 59	2,019	1,050	969
60 - 64	1,367	676	691
65 - 69	1,072	522	550
70 - 74	729	350	379
75 - 79	576	271	305
80 - 84	415	183	232
85 - 89	203	85	118
90 +	86	35	51

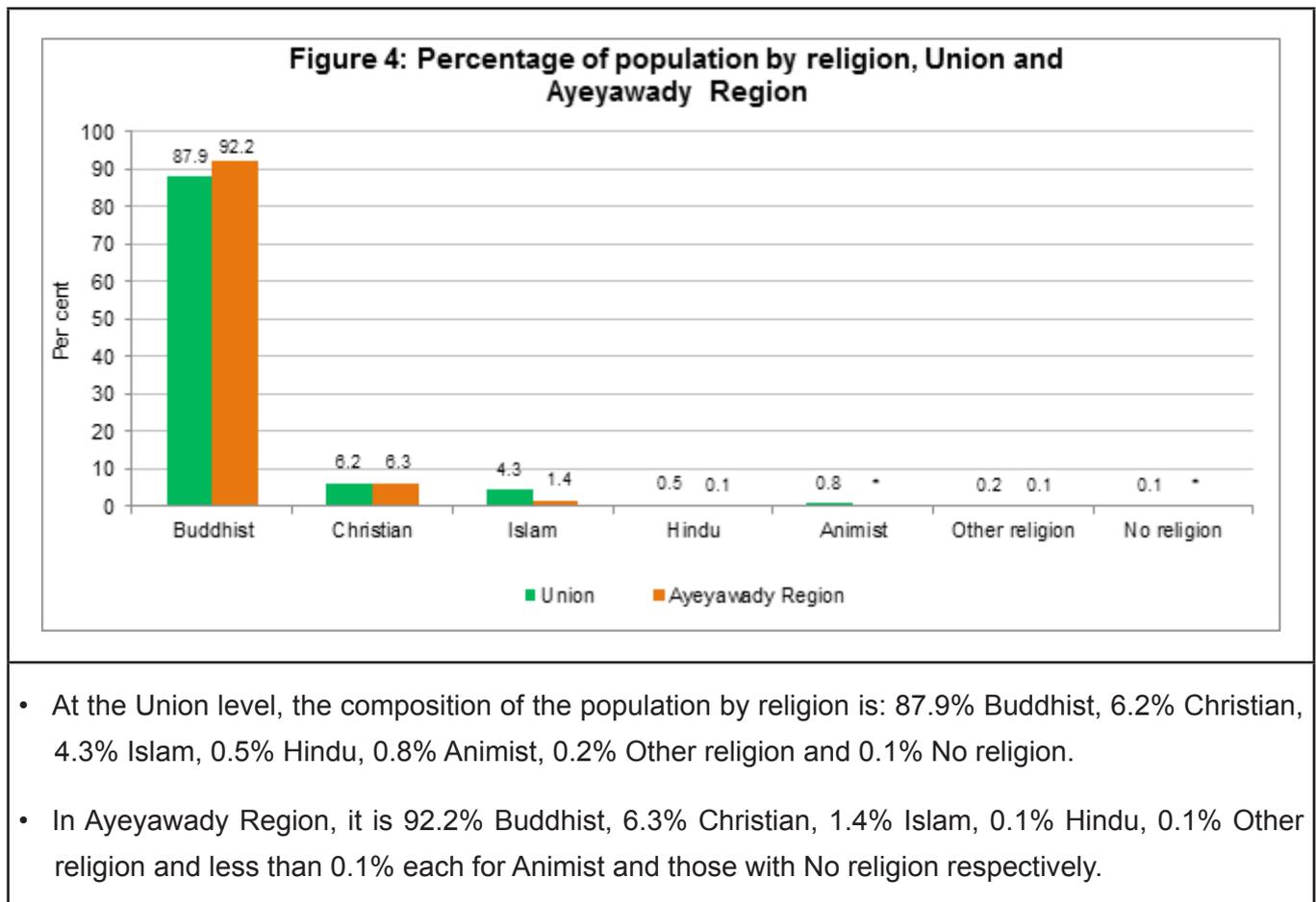
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Ngayokaung Sub-Township is 65.2 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Ayeyawady Region, Patheingyi District and Ngayyakaung Sub-Township)



- The population in age groups (15-19) and (20-24) has lower than age groups (25-29) and (30-34). The population is not much difference between age groups (0-4), (5-9) and (10-14).
- Compared to Union level, there is not much difference between Ngayyakaung Sub-Township and Union level with percentage of working age group 15-64 population.
- Starting from age group 60-64, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(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	746	363	383	282	137	145
6	825	413	412	637	324	313
7	727	355	372	610	293	317
8	758	400	358	671	351	320
9	727	372	355	628	322	306
10	805	401	404	669	346	323
11	683	341	342	560	276	284
12	780	390	390	623	306	317
13	745	380	365	503	260	243
14	688	356	332	400	205	195
15	692	339	353	309	140	169
16	616	321	295	185	93	92
17	616	305	311	143	62	81
18	676	353	323	107	59	48
19	508	254	254	58	27	31
20	701	336	365	53	24	29
21	527	283	244	27	14	13
22	586	321	265	17	7	10
23	555	270	285	6	-	6
24	523	258	265	8	5	3
25	749	369	380	8	7	1
26	571	301	270	5	2	3
27	658	318	340	4	1	3
28	696	335	361	6	4	2
29	595	308	287	4	2	2

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Ngayokaung Sub-Township

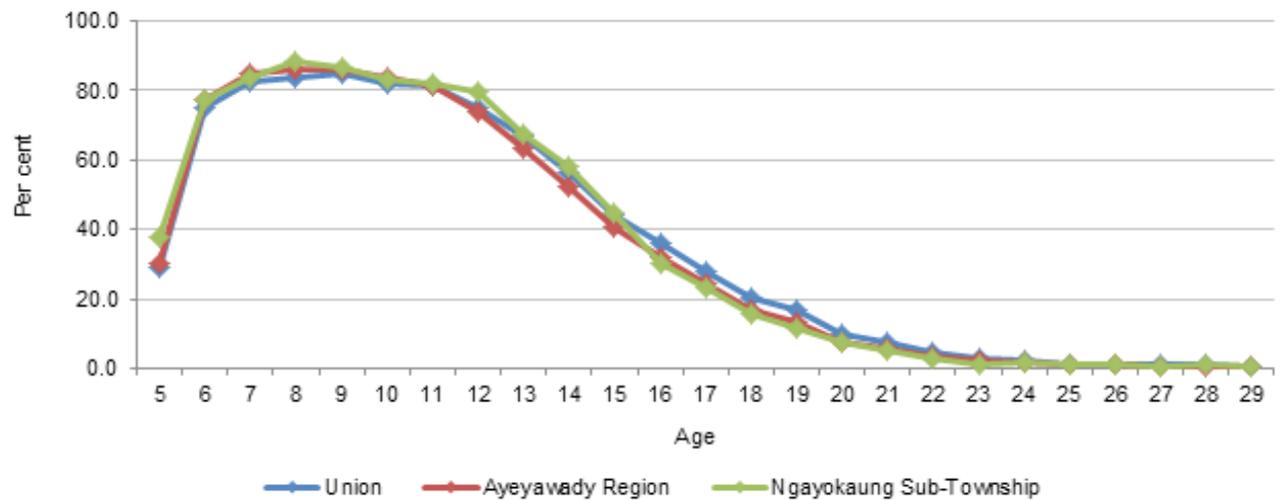
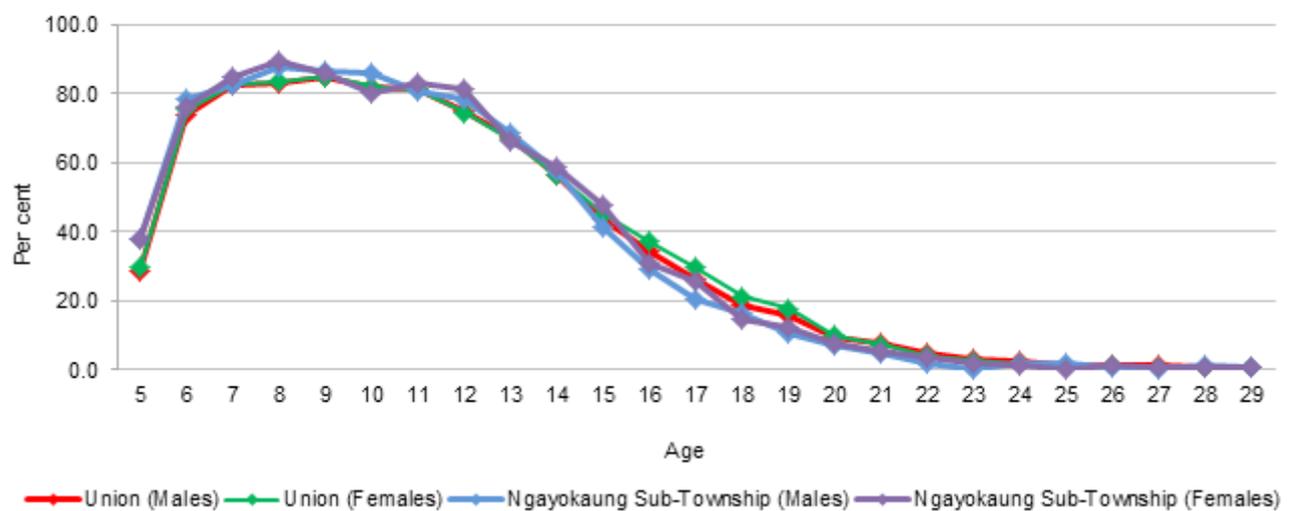
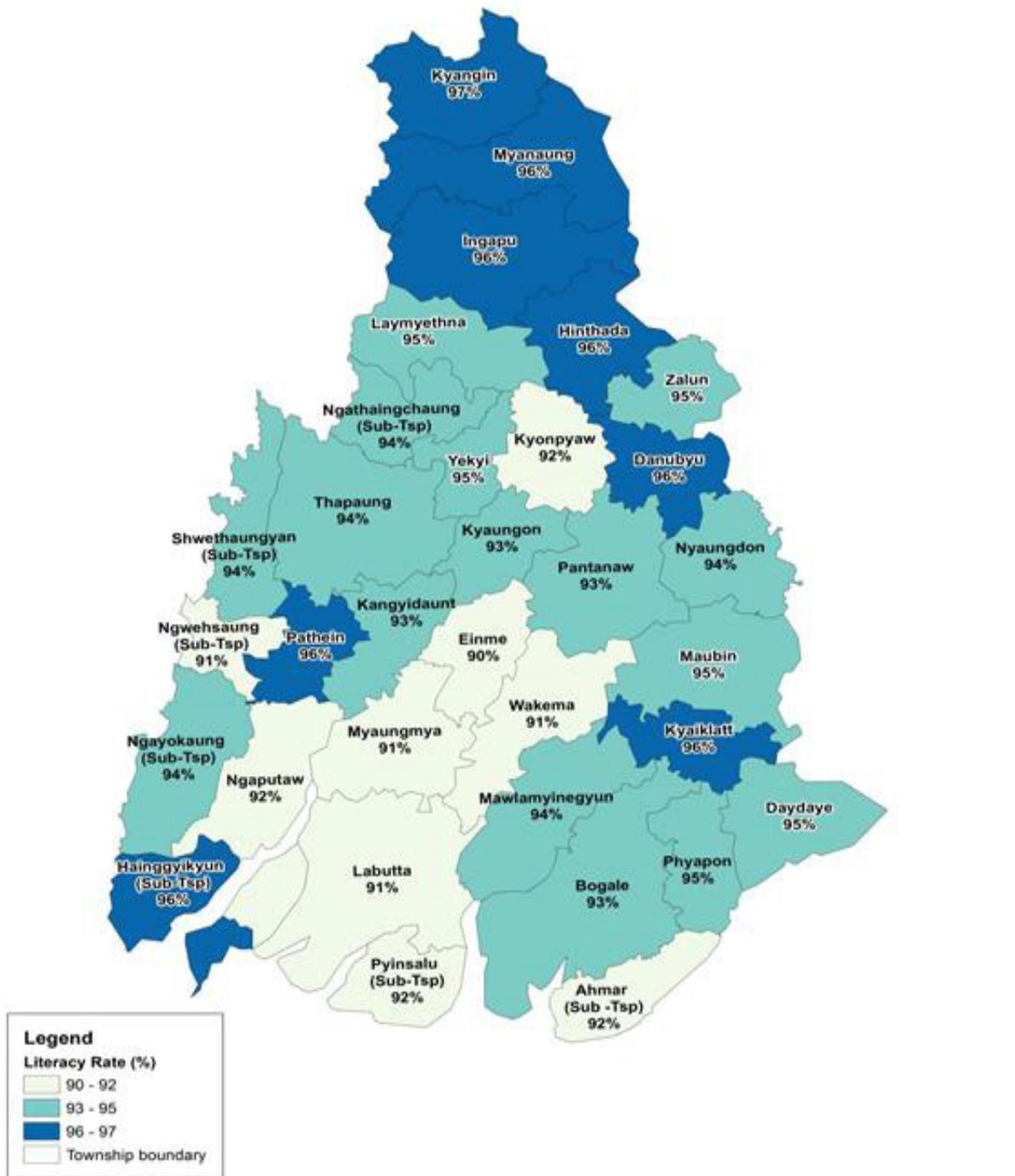


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Ngayokaung Sub-Township



- School attendance in Ngayokaung Sub-Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Ngayokaung Sub-Township is lower than that of the Union after age 15 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 93.8%
Patheingyi District	: 93.8%
Ngayokaung Sub-Township	: 93.9%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	6,000	95.6
Males	3,040	95.9
Females	2,960	95.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Ngayokaung Sub-Township is 93.9 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Ayeyawady Region (93.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.5 per cent and for the males it is 96.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.6 per cent with 95.2 per cent for females and 95.9 per cent for males.

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

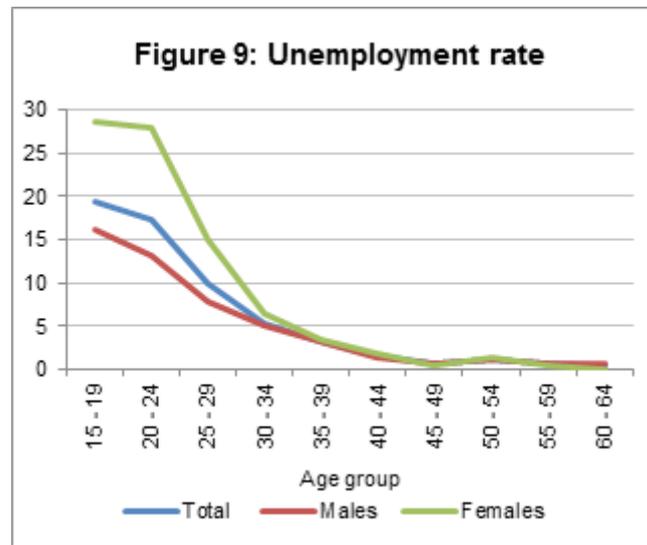
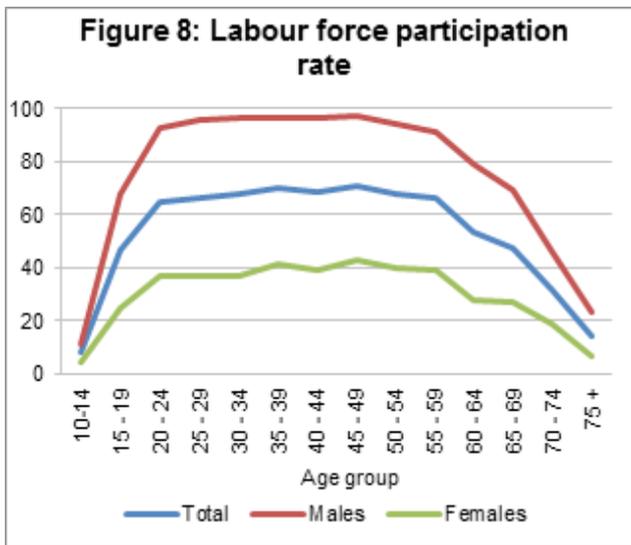
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	23,870	2,506	10.5	4,728	5,783	5,718	1,940	15	920	44	33	2,183
Urban	2,018	121	6.0	270	440	552	305	0	233	6	3	88
Rural	21,852	2,385	10.9	4,458	5,343	5,166	1,635	15	687	38	30	2,095
Males	12,093	965	8.0	2,036	2,912	3,292	1,148	13	468	11	21	1,227
Females	11,777	1,541	13.1	2,692	2,871	2,426	792	2	452	33	12	956

- Some 10.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, some 10.9 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 8.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 13.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 24.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.9 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	8.2	11.6	4.7	18.6	16.4	24.1
15 - 19	46.6	67.6	24.9	19.4	16.2	28.6
20 - 24	65.1	92.4	36.9	17.4	13.2	28.0
25 - 29	66.3	95.9	36.7	9.9	7.9	15.0
30 - 34	68.1	96.7	36.8	5.3	5.0	6.4
35 - 39	70.0	96.6	41.8	3.3	3.2	3.6
40 - 44	68.6	96.3	39.4	1.6	1.5	1.9
45 - 49	70.6	97.0	43.0	0.7	0.8	0.5
50 - 54	67.8	94.2	40.0	1.2	1.2	1.4
55 - 59	66.1	91.1	39.0	0.7	0.7	0.5
60 - 64	53.4	79.3	28.1	0.5	0.7	-
65 - 69	47.8	69.3	27.3	0.6	0.8	-
70 - 74	31.8	46.0	18.7	0.4	-	1.4
75 +	14.4	23.7	6.8	0.5	-	2.1
15 - 24	55.5	79.5	30.6	18.3	14.5	28.3
15 - 64	64.6	91.2	36.8	6.3	5.3	8.9



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Ngayokaung Sub-Township is 64.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 36.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.2 per cent.
- In Ngayokaung Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Ngayokaung Sub-Township is 6.3 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (5.3%) and for females (8.9%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 28.3 per cent.

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

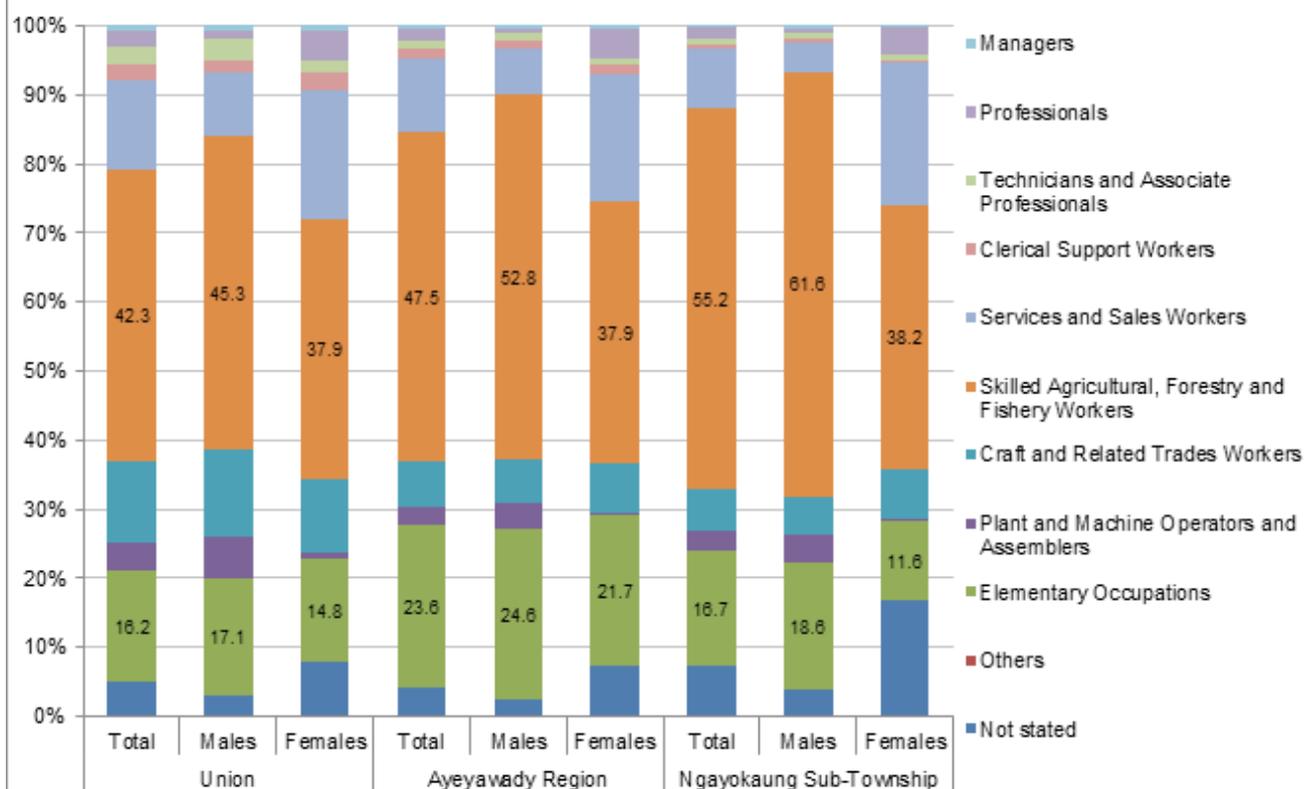
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	15,069	0.8	26.5	52.8	12.7	2.3	4.8
Males	3,665	2.3	53.5	4.4	21.7	5.0	13.0
Females	11,404	0.4	17.9	68.4	9.8	1.4	2.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 53.5 per cent of males are full time students while 68.4 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	16,154	11,767	4,387	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	45	37	8	0.3	0.3	0.2
Professionals	245	72	173	1.5	0.6	3.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	138	102	36	0.9	0.9	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	104	83	21	0.6	0.7	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	1,396	491	905	8.6	4.2	20.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	8,917	7,243	1,674	55.2	61.6	38.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	975	656	319	6.0	5.6	7.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	458	448	10	2.8	3.8	0.2
Elementary Occupations	2,695	2,187	508	16.7	18.6	11.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,181	448	733	7.3	3.8	16.7

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



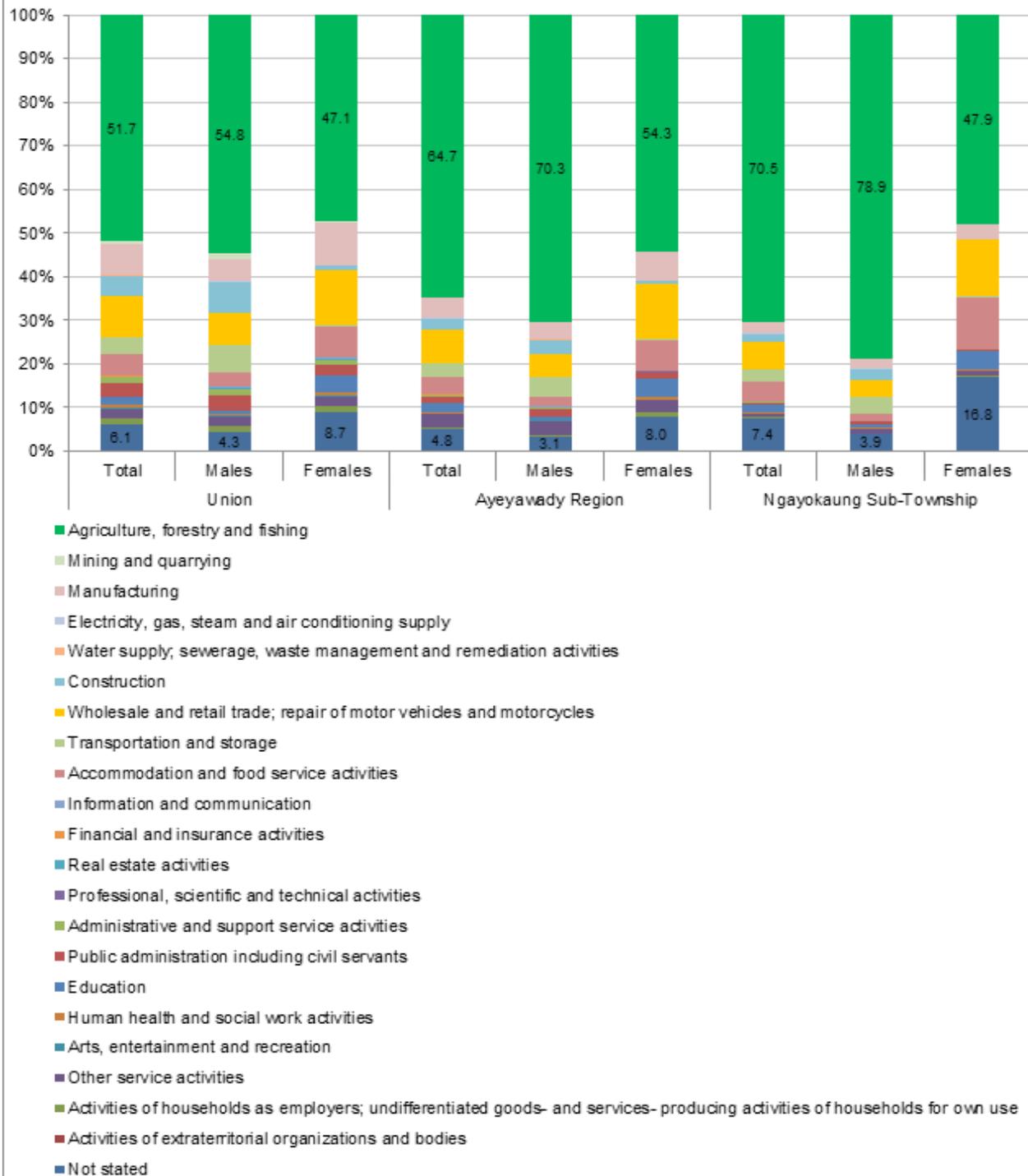
- In Ngayokaung Sub-Township, 55.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 16.7 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 61.6 per cent of males and 38.2 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Ayeyawady Region, 47.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 23.6 per cent are 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	16,154	11,767	4,387	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,387	9,286	2,101	70.5	78.9	47.9
Mining and quarrying	5	5	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	405	252	153	2.5	2.1	3.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9	8	1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5	5	-	*	*	-
Construction	301	299	2	1.9	2.5	*
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,029	457	572	6.4	3.9	13.0
Transportation and storage	470	458	12	2.9	3.9	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	708	186	522	4.4	1.6	11.9
Information and communication	8	7	1	*	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	6	4	2	*	*	*
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7	7	-	*	0.1	-
Administrative and support service activities	13	7	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	107	91	16	0.7	0.8	0.4
Education	255	79	176	1.6	0.7	4.0
Human health and social work activities	46	23	23	0.3	0.2	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5	3	2	*	*	*
Other service activities	148	106	42	0.9	0.9	1.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	43	24	19	0.3	0.2	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,196	459	737	7.4	3.9	16.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



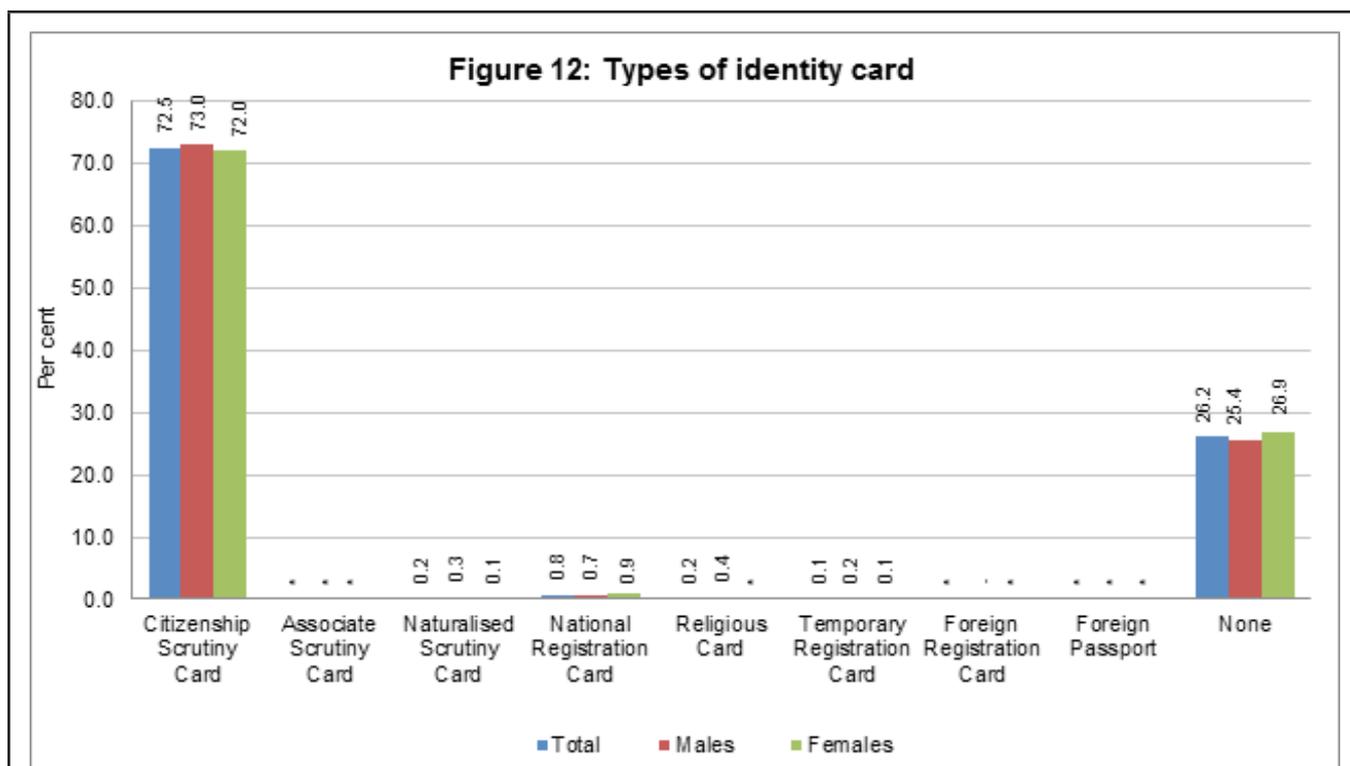
- In Ngayokaung Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 70.5 per cent.
- There are 78.9 per cent of males and 47.9 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 64.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” 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	24,408	*	54	262	64	46	*	*	8,805
Urban	2,343	-	1	4	7	3	*	-	406
Rural	22,065	*	53	258	57	43	-	*	8,399
Males	12,462	*	45	120	62	28	-	*	4,340
Females	11,946	*	9	142	2	18	*	*	4,465

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Ngayokaung Sub-Township, 72.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 26.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 25.4 per cent of males and 26.9 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	41,194	38,762	2,432	5.9	1,362	706	769	666
0 - 4	3,747	3,710	37	1.0	6	10	21	17
5 - 9	3,793	3,744	49	1.3	10	11	18	36
10 - 14	3,726	3,637	89	2.4	16	21	18	53
15 - 19	3,145	3,091	54	1.7	17	12	14	23
20 - 24	2,913	2,872	41	1.4	19	9	11	17
25 - 29	3,288	3,226	62	1.9	18	17	21	20
30 - 34	3,197	3,109	88	2.8	23	33	22	32
35 - 39	3,023	2,938	85	2.8	37	19	19	20
40 - 44	2,755	2,627	128	4.6	74	17	31	20
45 - 49	2,631	2,444	187	7.1	110	43	30	30
50 - 54	2,509	2,274	235	9.4	147	36	49	42
55 - 59	2,019	1,798	221	10.9	154	41	40	36
60 - 64	1,367	1,179	188	13.8	121	46	53	27
65 - 69	1,072	858	214	20.0	132	72	54	55
70 - 74	729	527	202	27.7	141	62	74	47
75 - 79	576	368	208	36.1	130	78	92	62
80 - 84	415	238	177	42.7	107	86	91	53
85 - 89	203	86	117	57.6	68	63	70	51
90 +	86	36	50	58.1	32	30	41	25

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	20,915	19,738	1,177	5.6	623	347	369	315
0 - 4	1,943	1,922	21	1.1	3	8	11	11
5 - 9	1,908	1,878	30	1.6	9	6	9	21
10 - 14	1,889	1,840	49	2.6	9	12	11	27
15 - 19	1,601	1,573	28	1.7	6	10	7	11
20 - 24	1,481	1,457	24	1.6	10	5	7	9
25 - 29	1,647	1,616	31	1.9	9	7	9	12
30 - 34	1,669	1,620	49	2.9	14	20	11	15
35 - 39	1,558	1,514	44	2.8	18	10	12	9
40 - 44	1,416	1,347	69	4.9	37	8	22	10
45 - 49	1,346	1,260	86	6.4	49	16	17	15
50 - 54	1,285	1,169	116	9.0	69	19	30	24
55 - 59	1,050	937	113	10.8	77	21	22	15
60 - 64	676	585	91	13.5	56	26	29	13
65 - 69	522	415	107	20.5	67	33	28	24
70 - 74	350	263	87	24.9	58	28	32	19
75 - 79	271	177	94	34.7	54	39	41	28
80 - 84	183	112	71	38.8	39	35	34	19
85 - 89	85	38	47	55.3	28	32	21	22
90 +	35	15	20	57.1	11	12	16	11

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	20,279	19,024	1,255	6.2	739	359	400	351
0 - 4	1,804	1,788	16	0.9	3	2	10	6
5 - 9	1,885	1,866	19	1.0	1	5	9	15
10 - 14	1,837	1,797	40	2.2	7	9	7	26
15 - 19	1,544	1,518	26	1.7	11	2	7	12
20 - 24	1,432	1,415	17	1.2	9	4	4	8
25 - 29	1,641	1,610	31	1.9	9	10	12	8
30 - 34	1,528	1,489	39	2.6	9	13	11	17
35 - 39	1,465	1,424	41	2.8	19	9	7	11
40 - 44	1,339	1,280	59	4.4	37	9	9	10
45 - 49	1,285	1,184	101	7.9	61	27	13	15
50 - 54	1,224	1,105	119	9.7	78	17	19	18
55 - 59	969	861	108	11.1	77	20	18	21
60 - 64	691	594	97	14.0	65	20	24	14
65 - 69	550	443	107	19.5	65	39	26	31
70 - 74	379	264	115	30.3	83	34	42	28
75 - 79	305	191	114	37.4	76	39	51	34
80 - 84	232	126	106	45.7	68	51	57	34
85 - 89	118	48	70	59.3	40	31	49	29
90 +	51	21	30	58.8	21	18	25	14

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

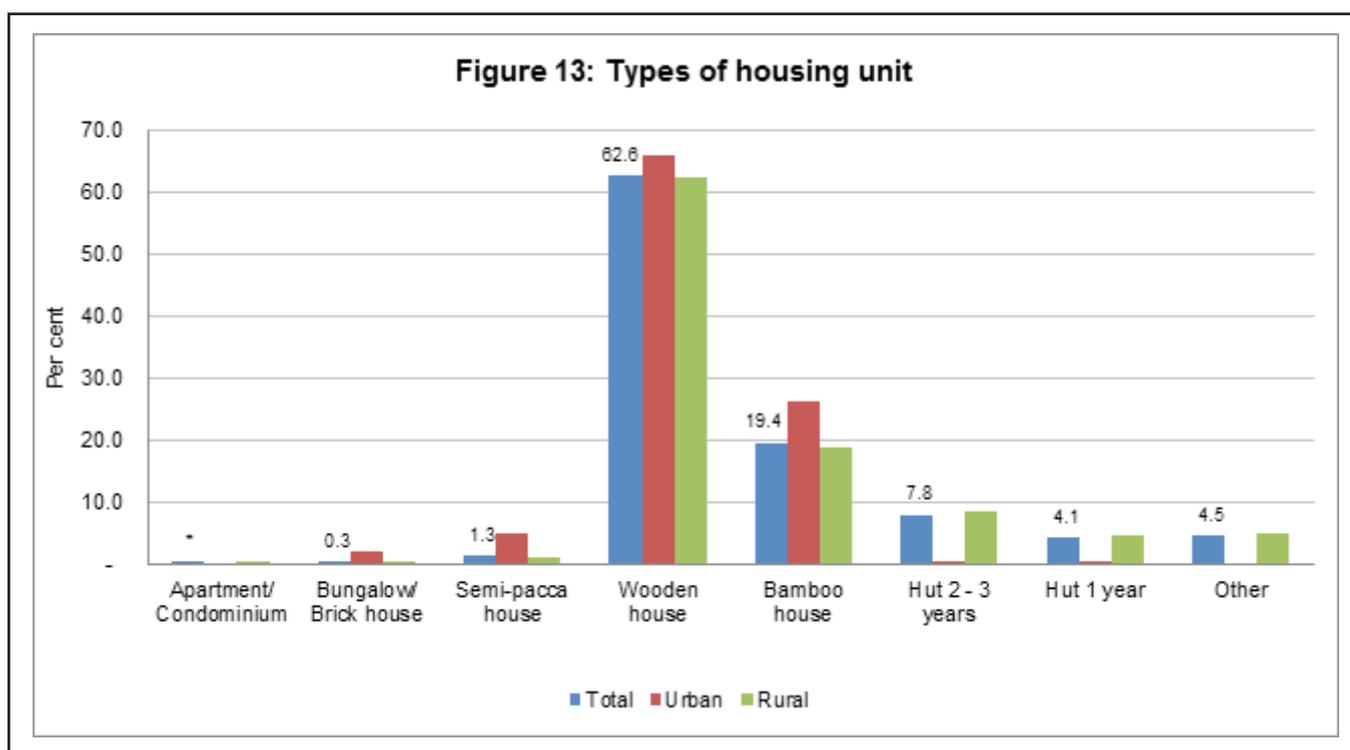
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	10,201	*	0.3	1.3	62.6	19.4	7.8	4.1	4.5
Urban	833	-	2.2	5.0	65.9	26.2	0.2	0.5	-
Rural	9,368	*	0.1	1.0	62.3	18.8	8.5	4.5	4.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

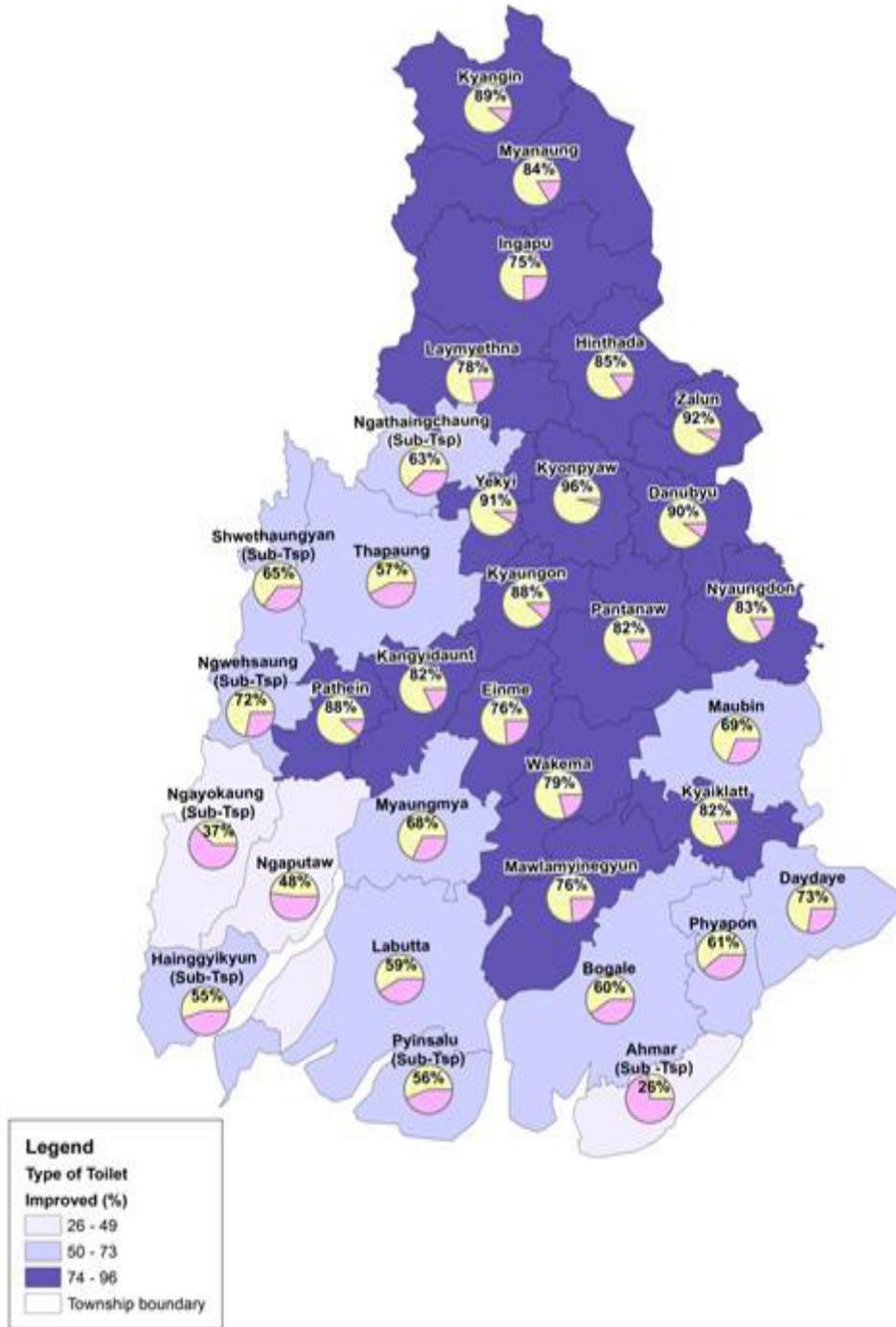


- The majority of the households in Ngayokaung Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (62.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (19.4%).
- Some 65.9 per cent of urban households and 62.3 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Ayeyawady Region	: 74.9%
Pathein District	: 76.0%
Ngayokaung Sub-Township	: 37.3%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.1	0.1	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		37.2	70.6	34.2
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>37.3</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>34.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.2	0.7	2.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		7.1	4.3	7.3
Other		1.9	0.7	2.0
None		51.5	23.6	54.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,201	833	9,368

- Some 37.3 per cent of the households in Ngayokaung Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (37.2%)).
- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, Ngayokaung belongs to the proportion group (26-49) of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Ayeyawady Region is 74.9 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 51.5 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Ayeyawady Region, it is 12.8 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Ngayokaung Sub-Township, 54.1 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

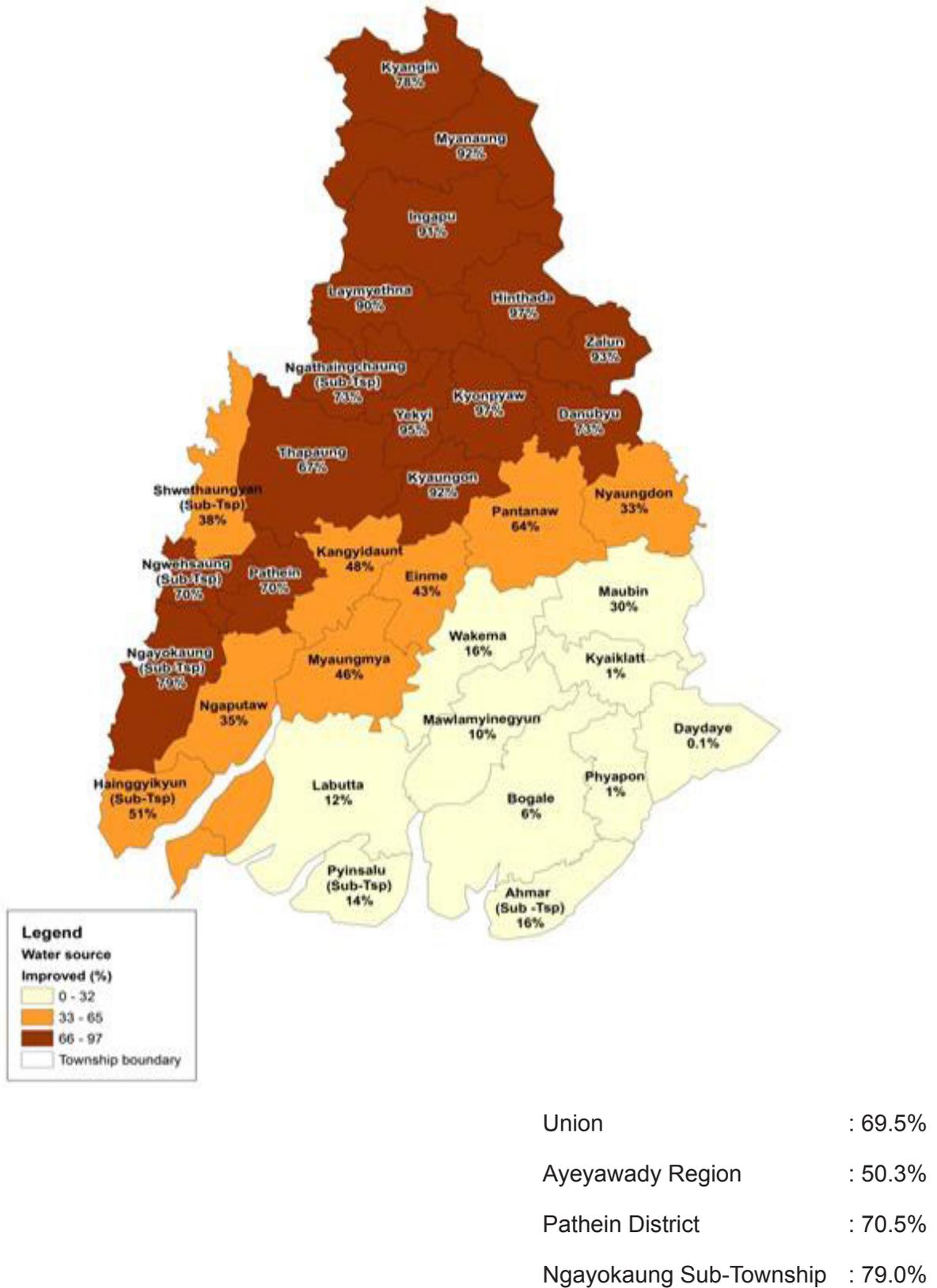


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

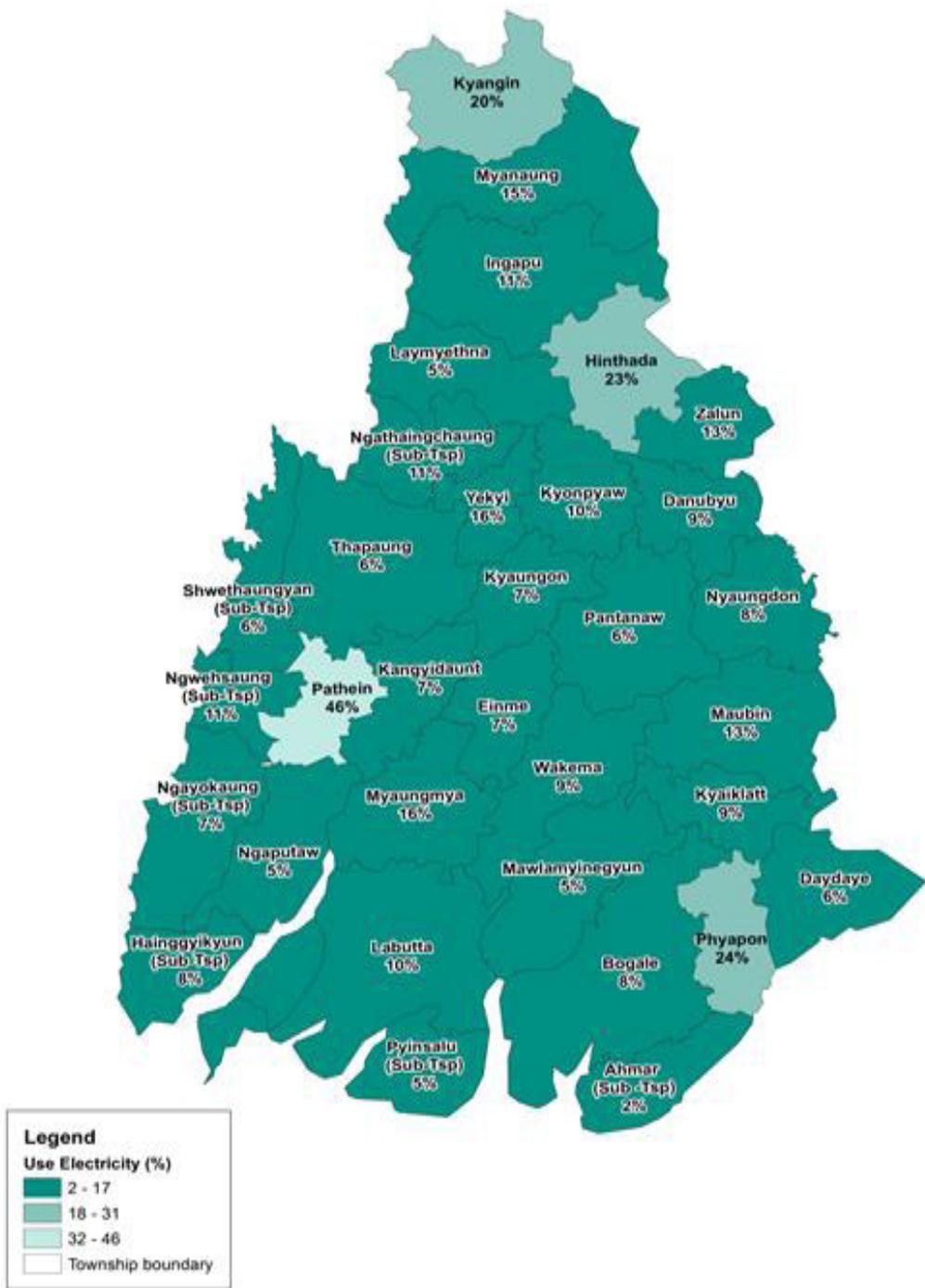
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		*	-	*
Tube well, borehole		6.4	0.5	7.0
Protected well/ Spring		72.4	89.2	70.9
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.2	2.0	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>79.0</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>77.9</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		12.1	7.8	12.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake		2.4	0.1	2.6
River/stream/ canal		1.4	-	1.5
Waterfall/ Rain water		2.3	0.3	2.4
Other		2.8	0.1	3.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>21.0</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>22.1</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,201	833	9,368

- In Ngayokaung Sub-Township, 79.0 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 Ayeyawady Region, it is within the range of (66-97) and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 72.4 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 12.1 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.
- Some 21.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 22.1 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



Union	: 32.4%
Ayeyawady Region	: 12.0%
Pathein District	: 14.6%
Ngayokaung Sub-Township	: 6.6%

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

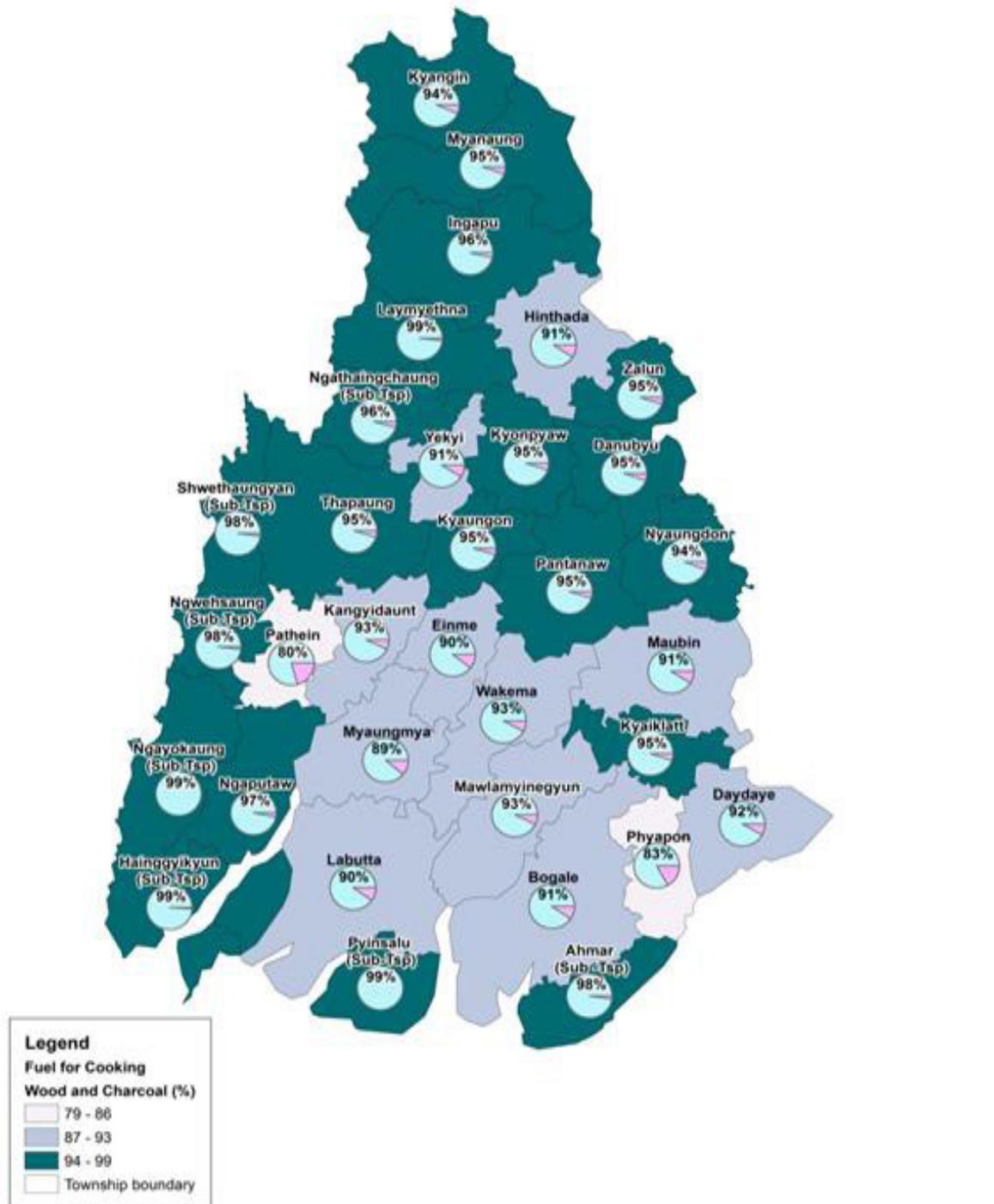
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		6.6	48.3	2.9
Kerosene		27.3	3.4	29.4
Candle		19.2	13.0	19.8
Battery		29.4	31.7	29.2
Generator (private)		9.9	0.7	10.7
Water mill (private)		*	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		6.7	3.0	7.0
Other		0.9	-	0.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,201	833	9,368

- In Ngayokaung Sub-Township, 6.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the group (2-17) in electricity usage compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Ayeyawady Region is 12.0 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 29.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 29.4 per cent of the households use kerosene for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Ayeyawady Region	: 92.7%
Patheingyi District	: 92.8%
Ngayokaung Sub-Township	: 99.2%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		*	0.1	*
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		0.5	-	0.5
BioGas		*	0.2	*
Firewood		89.7	60.3	92.4
Charcoal		9.5	39.0	6.9
Coal		0.1	0.4	0.1
Other		0.1	-	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,201	833	9,368

- In Ngayokaung Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 89.7 per cent using firewood and 9.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only less than 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 92.4 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 6.9 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

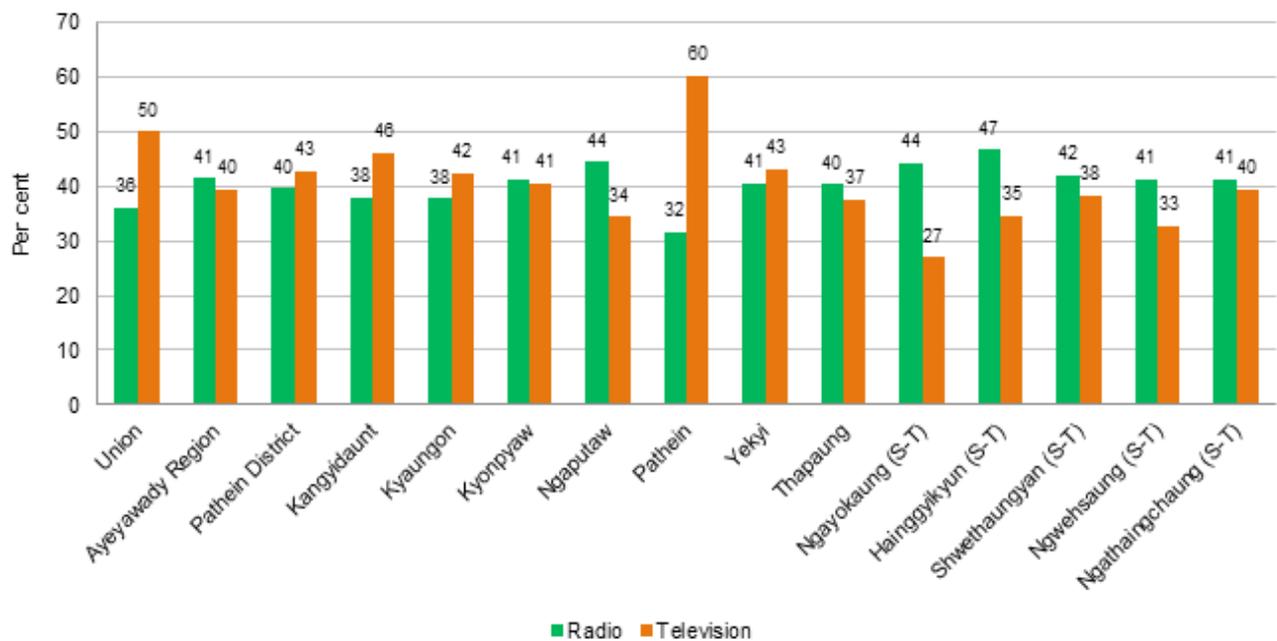
Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	10,201	44.1	26.9	2.0	8.3	0.5	0.5	42.9	0.2
Urban	833	50.3	46.5	0.6	21.1	1.6	0.7	29.5	-
Rural	9,368	43.6	25.1	2.1	7.1	0.4	0.4	44.1	0.2

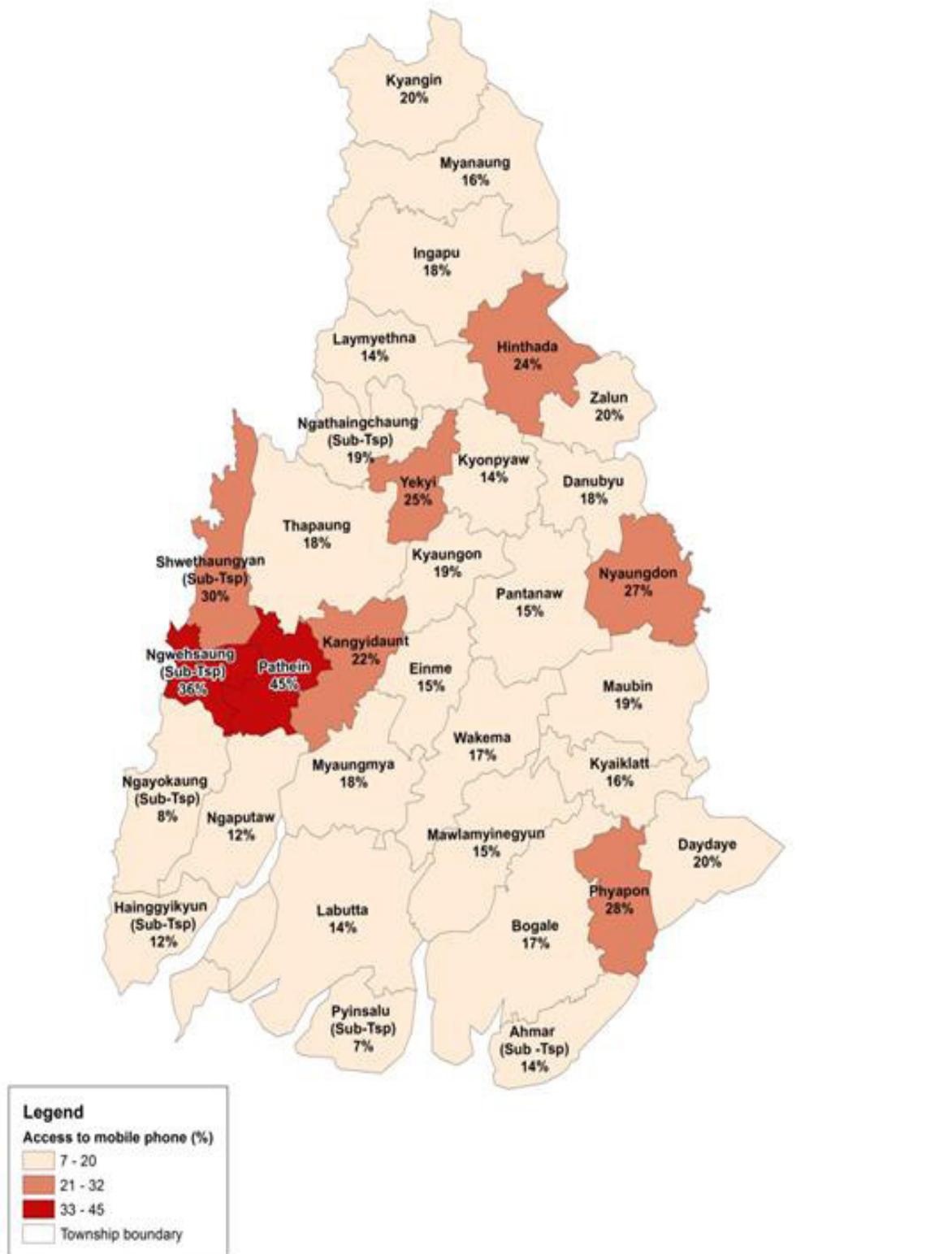
- Some 44.1 per cent of the households in Ngayokaung Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 50.3 per cent of households in urban areas and 43.6 per cent of households in rural areas have access to radio.

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



- Some 26.9 per cent of the households in Ngayokaung Sub-Township have access to television and about one in two households (44.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Ayeyawady Region	: 19.2%
Pathein District	: 22.3%
Ngayokaung Sub-Township	: 8.3%

- Only 8.3 per cent of the households in Ngayokaung Sub-Township and 19.2 per cent of Ayeyawady Region reported having mobile phones.

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)
Ayeyawady Region	1,488,983	9,065	276,847	566,391	36,835	211,646	100,106	227,654
Urban	200,962	4,706	69,392	118,659	3,030	3,774	3,457	5,549
Rural	1,288,021	4,359	207,455	447,732	33,805	207,872	96,649	222,105
Patheingyi District	394,147	3,485	86,618	151,744	10,216	44,989	18,471	62,528
Urban	69,584	2,033	26,927	37,481	1,117	1,644	1,211	2,486
Rural	324,563	1,452	59,691	114,263	9,099	43,345	17,260	60,042
Ngayyakaung Sub-Township	10,201	43	2,053	1,053	98	314	857	903
Urban	833	4	245	226	5	94	108	126
Rural	9,368	39	1,808	827	93	220	749	777

- In Ngayyakaung Sub-Township, 20.1 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 10.3 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

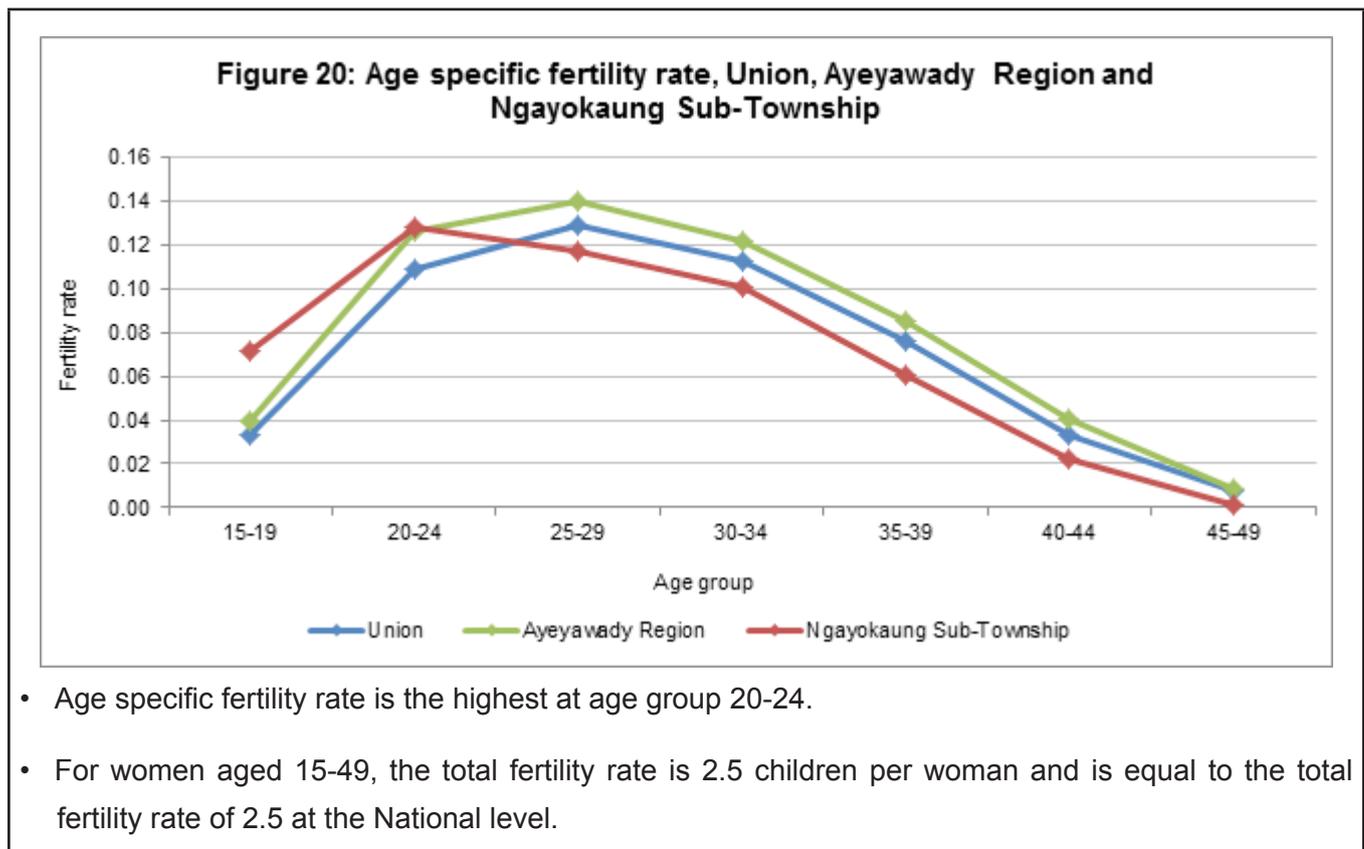
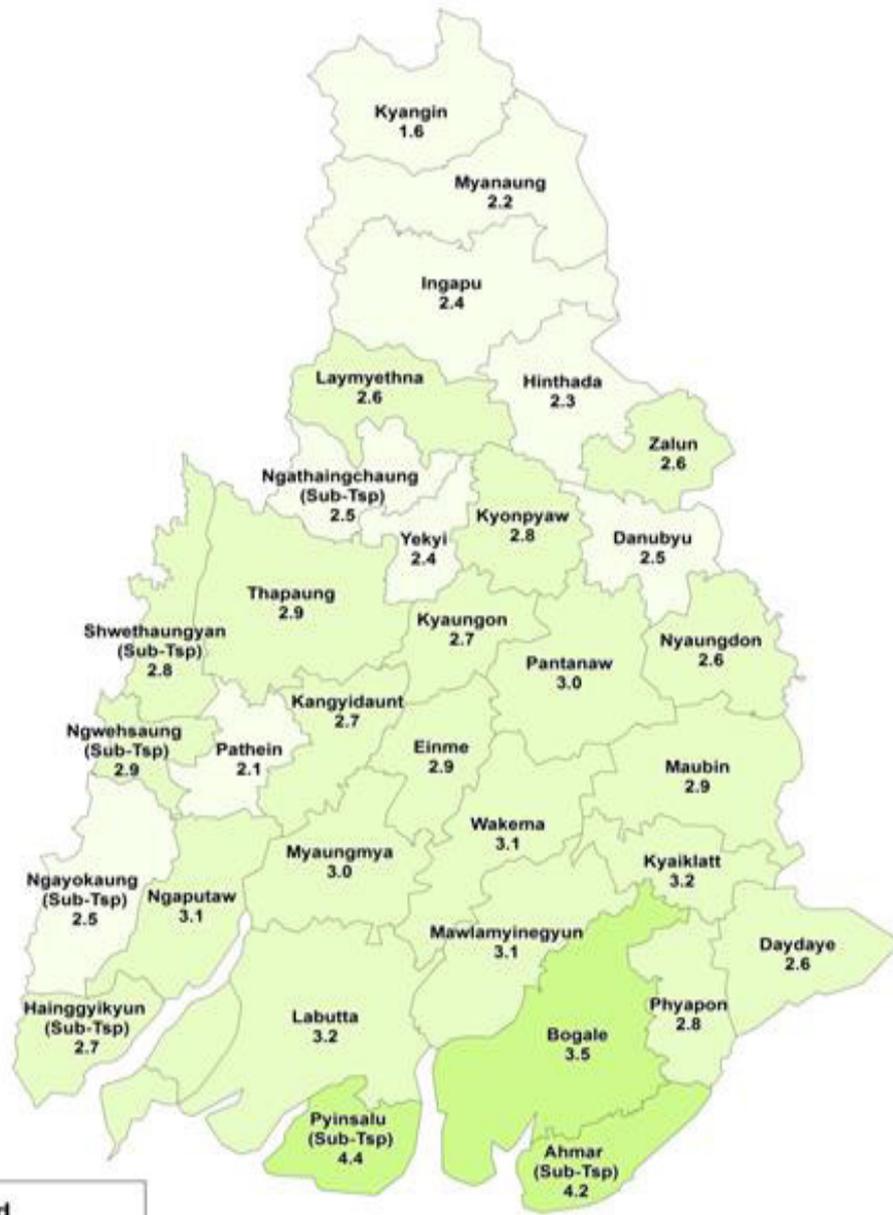
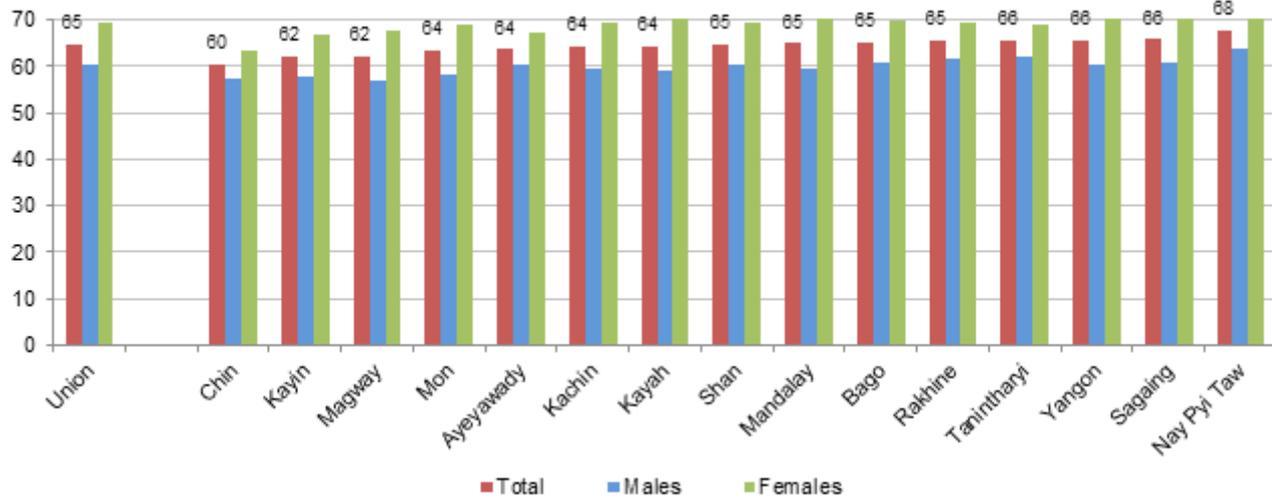


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Ayeyawady Region	: 2.8
Pathein District	: 2.6
Ngayokaung sub-Township	: 2.5

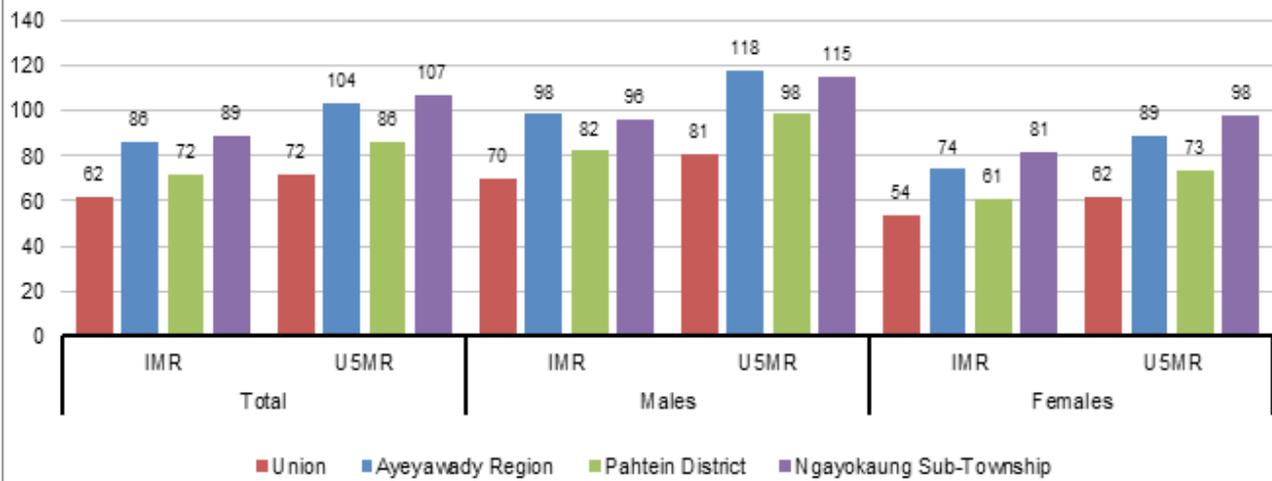
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Ayeyawady Region is 63.6 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 67.2 years is higher than that of the males at 60.2 years.

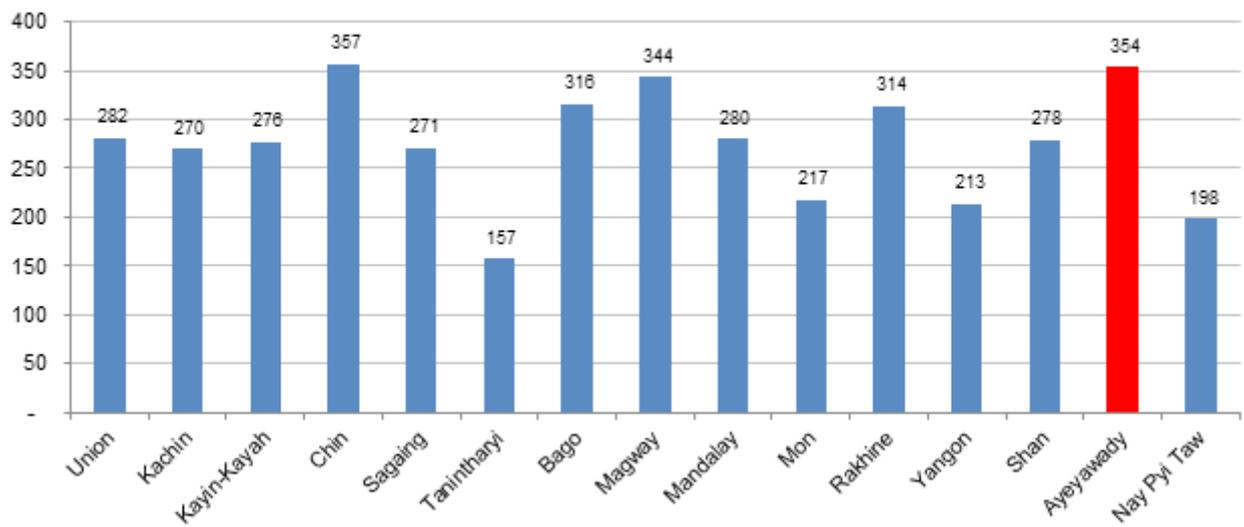
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Patheingyi District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Patheingyi District is 72 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 86 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Ngazun Sub-Township are higher than those in Ayeyawady Region and Patheingyi District. The Infant mortality in Ngazun Sub-Township is 89 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 107 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 354 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 Ayeyawady Region is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

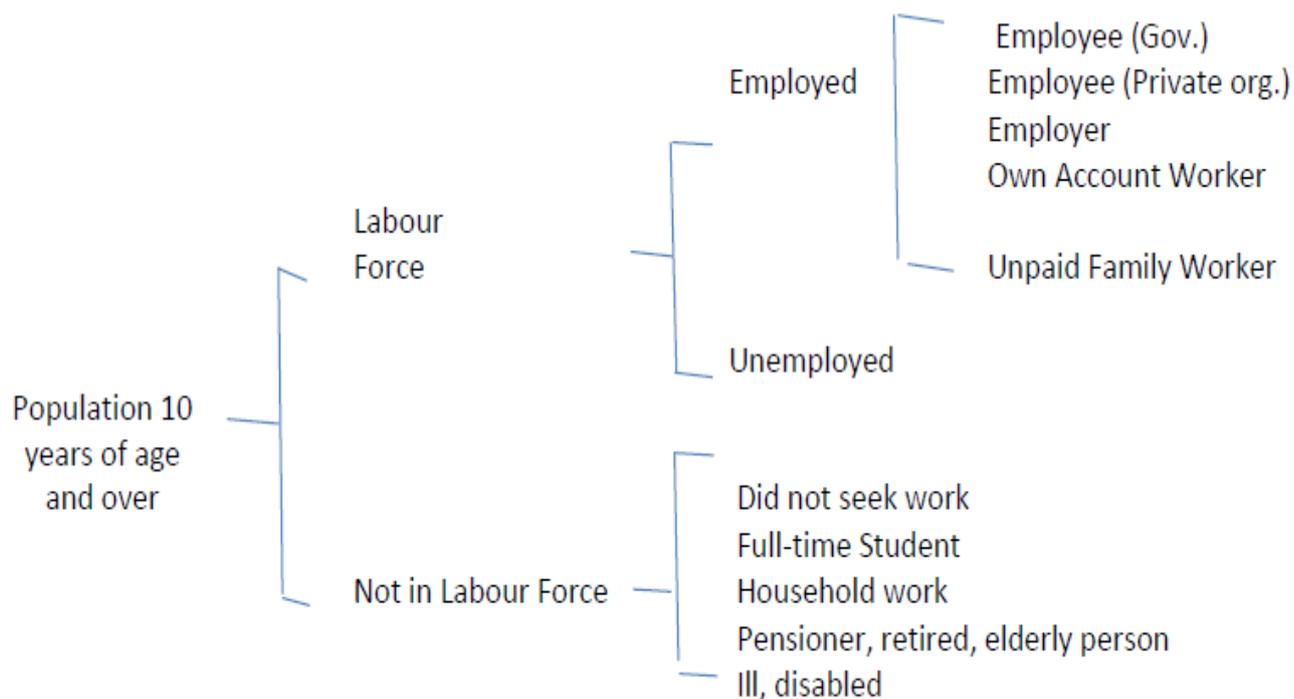
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Ayeyawady Region, Patheingyi District, Ngazun Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Mar Mar Oo	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Naing Naing Lwin	Assistant Immigration Officer, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Ni Ni Than	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Khin May Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Cho Cho Than	Assistant Computer Operator, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Khine Sabbe Tun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Win Ko	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

