

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, KATHA DISTRICT

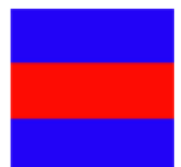
Indaw Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Sagaing Region, Katha District

Indaw Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

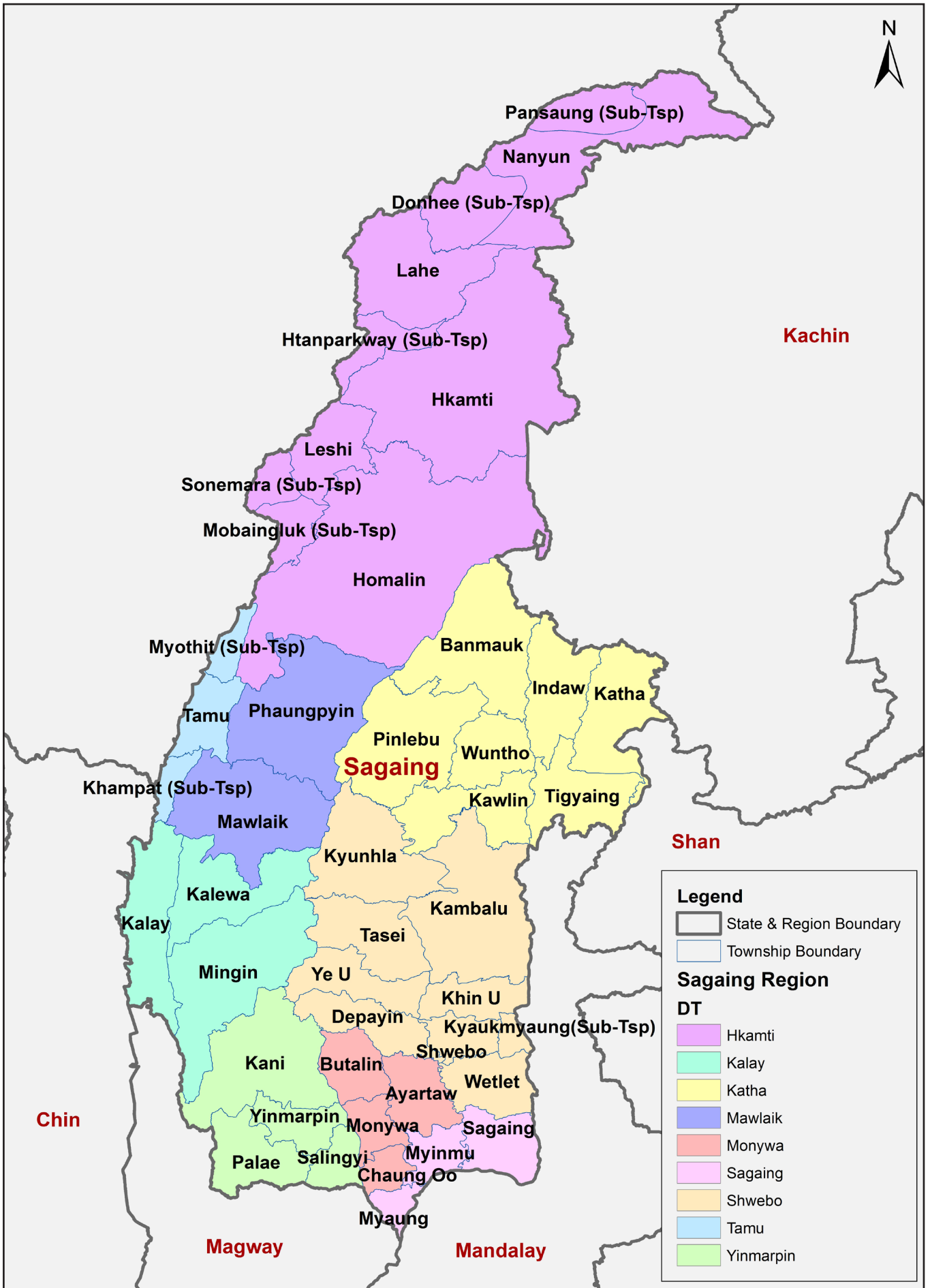
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Indaw Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	120,266 ²	
Population males	56,814 (47.2%)	
Population females	63,452 (52.8%)	
Percentage of urban population	7.1%	
Area (Km²)	1,898.5 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	63.3 persons	
Median age	25.4 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	39	
Number of private households	23,230	
Percentage of female headed households	31.3%	
Mean household size	5.0 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	62.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.4%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	61.2	
Child dependency ratio	52.5	
Old dependency ratio	8.7	
Ageing index	16.5	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	90	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	96.4%	
Male	98.5%	
Female	94.6%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,047	2.5
Walking	1,361	1.1
Seeing	981	0.8
Hearing	813	0.7
Remembering	1,170	1.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	79,532	83.7	
Associate Scrutiny	42	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	127	0.1	
National Registration	269	0.3	
Religious	483	0.5	
Temporary Registration	140	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	14,372	15.1	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	82.9%	90.2%	76.6%
Unemployment rate	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%
Employment to population ratio	82.0%	89.4%	75.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	22,243	95.8	
Renter	456	2.0	
Provided free (individually)	183	0.8	
Government quarters	292	1.3	
Private company quarters	40	0.2	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		45.0%
Bamboo	57.8%	10.0 %	0.2%
Earth	0.2%	0.7%	
Wood	32.2%	83.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		54.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	9.3%	5.8%	0.2%
Other	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	1,303	5.6	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	19,756	85.0	
Charcoal	2,109	9.1	
Coal	31	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	9,420	40.6
Kerosene	462	2.0
Candle	6,414	27.6
Battery	828	3.6
Generator (private)	1,925	8.3
Water mill (private)	22	0.1
Solar system/energy	4,110	17.7
Other	49	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,098	13.3
Tube well, borehole	8,545	36.8
Protected well/spring	7,616	32.8
Bottled/purifier water	434	1.9
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>19,693</i>	<i>84.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,436	6.2
Pool/pond/lake	166	0.7
River/stream/canal	1,605	6.9
Waterfall/rainwater	104	0.4
Other	226	1.0
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,537</i>	<i>15.2</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,420	14.7
Tube well, borehole	8,791	37.8
Protected well/spring	7,416	31.9
Unprotected well/spring	1,312	5.6
Pool/pond/lake	166	0.7
River/stream/canal	1,894	8.2
Waterfall/rainwater	22	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	201	0.9

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	65	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	7,345	31.6
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>7,410</i>	<i>31.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	15,198	65.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	113	0.5
Other	201	0.9
None	308	1.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	7,599	32.7
Television	13,310	57.3
Landline phone	1,250	5.4
Mobile phone	5,194	22.4
Computer	300	1.3
Internet at home	869	3.7
Households with none of the items	6,275	27.0
Households with all of the items	33	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	242	1.0
Motorcycle/Moped	15,638	67.3
Bicycle	9,408	40.5
4-Wheel tractor	574	2.5
Canoe/Boat	511	2.2
Motor boat	69	0.3
Cart (bullock)	14,318	61.6

Note: ¹ Population figures for Indaw 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 Indaw Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	12
(C) Education	13
(D) Economic Characteristics	17
(E) Identity Cards	23
(F) Disability	24
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	27
Type of housing unit	27
Type of toilet	28
Source of drinking water	30
Source of lighting	32
Type of cooking fuel	34
Communication and related amenities	36
Transportation items	38
(H) Fertility and Mortality	39
Fertility.....	39
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	41
Definitions and Concepts	43
List of Contributors	47

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

Census information on Indaw Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	120,266*		
Males	56,814		
Females	63,452		
Sex ratio	90 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	7.1%		
Area (Km ²)	1,898.5**		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	63.3 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	39		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	116,826	8,214	108,612
Number of conventional households	23,230	1,842	21,388
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Indaw Township, there are more females than males with 90 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (7.1%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Indaw Township is 63 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Indaw Township. This is more than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Indaw Township (Katha District, Sagaing Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	23,230	120,266	56,814	63,452
	Ward	1,842	8,529	3,898	4,631
1	Aung Min Ga Lar(W)	378	1,668	749	919
2	Aung Chan Thar(W)	317	1,383	605	778
3	Aung Zay Yar(W)	343	1,835	838	997
4	Aung Myit Tar(W)	804	3,643	1,706	1,937
	Village Tract	21,388	111,737	52,916	58,821
1	Nant Khin(VT)	550	2,820	1,360	1,460
2	Nat Ma Hoke(VT)	492	2,807	1,325	1,482
3	Se(VT)	258	1,213	522	691
4	Thet Kei Kyin(VT)	365	2,170	1,030	1,140
5	Lel Pyin(VT)	755	3,901	1,908	1,993
6	Na Bar(VT)	1,159	5,763	2,778	2,985
7	Seik Thar(VT)	412	2,249	981	1,268
8	Kyan Taw(VT)	385	2,025	965	1,060
9	Ta Khun Taing(VT)	379	1,934	896	1,038
10	Myauk Kone (Man Lel)(VT)	865	4,465	2,020	2,445
11	Me Zar(VT)	1,398	7,354	3,441	3,913
12	Oke Shit Kone(VT)	298	1,694	803	891
13	Kha Yan Sat Kone(VT)	382	2,129	991	1,138
14	Nat Yae Twin(VT)	284	1,522	792	730
15	Ah Lel Seik(VT)	348	1,765	797	968
16	Lel Naung(VT)	385	1,929	886	1,043
17	Ma Gyi Pin(VT)	180	956	459	497
18	Gyone Gyone Kya(VT)	197	953	452	501
19	Nyaung Kone(VT)	300	1,581	751	830
20	Kyaung Kone(VT)	488	2,591	1,259	1,332
21	Let Pan Tan(VT)	268	1,458	749	709
22	Thaung Myin(VT)	349	1,948	921	1,027

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Ma Au Kone(VT)	406	2,098	1,009	1,089
24	Maw Teik(VT)	419	2,187	1,003	1,184
25	Nant Thar(VT)	844	4,656	2,171	2,485
26	Tar Paw(VT)	274	1,364	623	741
27	Thoke Khar(VT)	473	2,551	1,188	1,363
28	Man Hton(VT)	343	1,817	819	998
29	Ah Lei Kyun(VT)	658	3,704	1,817	1,887
30	Maw Lu(VT)	2,302	11,128	5,300	5,828
31	See Maw(VT)	830	4,181	1,933	2,248
32	Pone Hon(VT)	811	4,281	2,012	2,269
33	Haung Tone(VT)	203	1,045	536	509
34	Na Mee(VT)	471	2,741	1,337	1,404
35	Kone Khar(VT)	372	1,994	982	1,012
36	Gwayt Gyi(VT)	356	1,884	921	963
37	Thu Yaung(VT)	423	2,100	997	1,103
38	Man He(VT)	1,142	5,824	2,757	3,067
39	Pin Wei(VT)	564	2,955	1,425	1,530

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Indaw Township

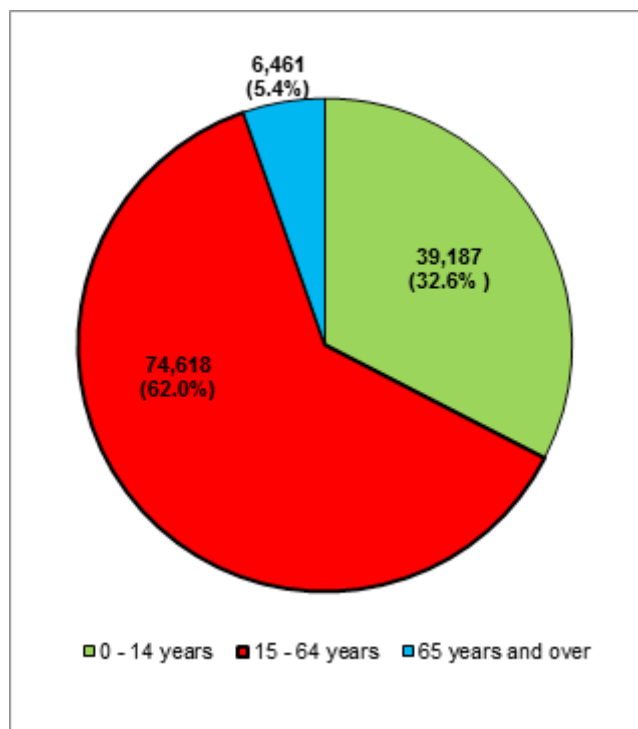
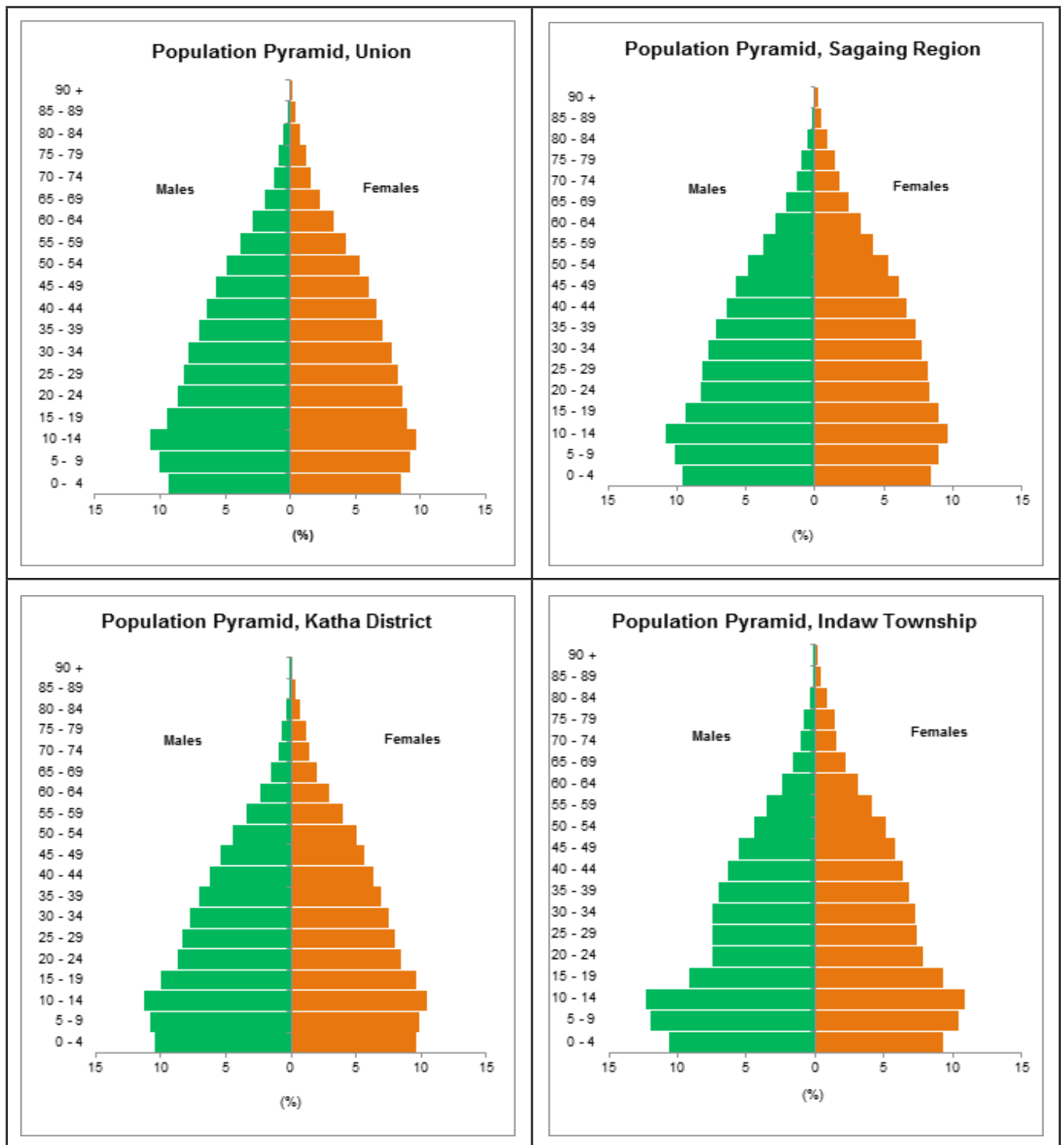


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Indaw Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	120,266	56,814	63,452
0 - 4	11,922	6,028	5,894
5 - 9	13,363	6,789	6,574
10 - 14	13,902	7,022	6,880
15 - 19	11,117	5,211	5,906
20 - 24	9,162	4,216	4,946
25 - 29	8,939	4,276	4,663
30 - 34	8,827	4,237	4,590
35 - 39	8,295	3,972	4,323
40 - 44	7,640	3,638	4,002
45 - 49	6,818	3,134	3,684
50 - 54	5,799	2,547	3,252
55 - 59	4,650	2,022	2,628
60 - 64	3,371	1,398	1,973
65 - 69	2,345	939	1,406
70 - 74	1,609	608	1,001
75 - 79	1,319	457	862
80 - 84	770	225	545
85 - 89	310	75	235
90 +	108	20	88

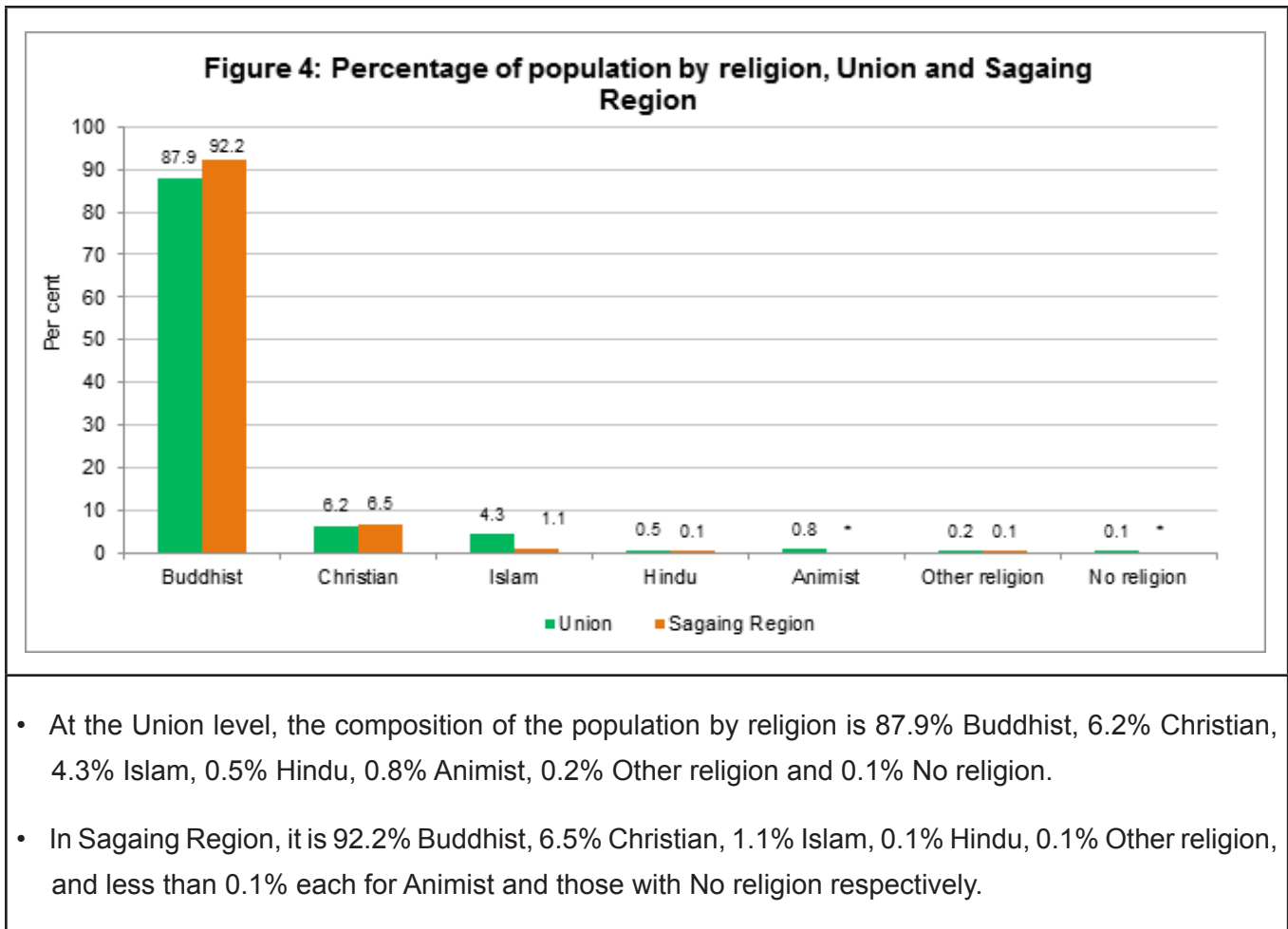
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Indaw Township is 62.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been considerably declining in Indaw Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Indaw Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, 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	2,270	1,144	1,126	857	430	427
6	2,524	1,302	1,222	2,224	1,153	1,071
7	2,824	1,404	1,420	2,554	1,267	1,287
8	2,808	1,429	1,379	2,550	1,288	1,262
9	2,801	1,421	1,380	2,536	1,287	1,249
10	2,664	1,335	1,329	2,399	1,206	1,193
11	2,388	1,224	1,164	2,039	1,033	1,006
12	2,919	1,449	1,470	2,303	1,137	1,166
13	2,852	1,407	1,445	1,940	939	1,001
14	2,677	1,281	1,396	1,424	635	789
15	2,261	1,076	1,185	962	426	536
16	2,202	1,007	1,195	768	309	459
17	2,162	981	1,181	546	205	341
18	2,218	1,006	1,212	425	159	266
19	1,832	812	1,020	268	90	178
20	1,969	863	1,106	206	97	109
21	1,723	764	959	125	45	80
22	1,798	784	1,014	69	32	37
23	1,738	811	927	34	20	14
24	1,496	669	827	30	12	18
25	1,787	855	932	27	12	15
26	1,629	751	878	15	7	8
27	1,701	813	888	17	8	9
28	1,813	820	993	15	4	11
29	1,640	759	881	16	8	8

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

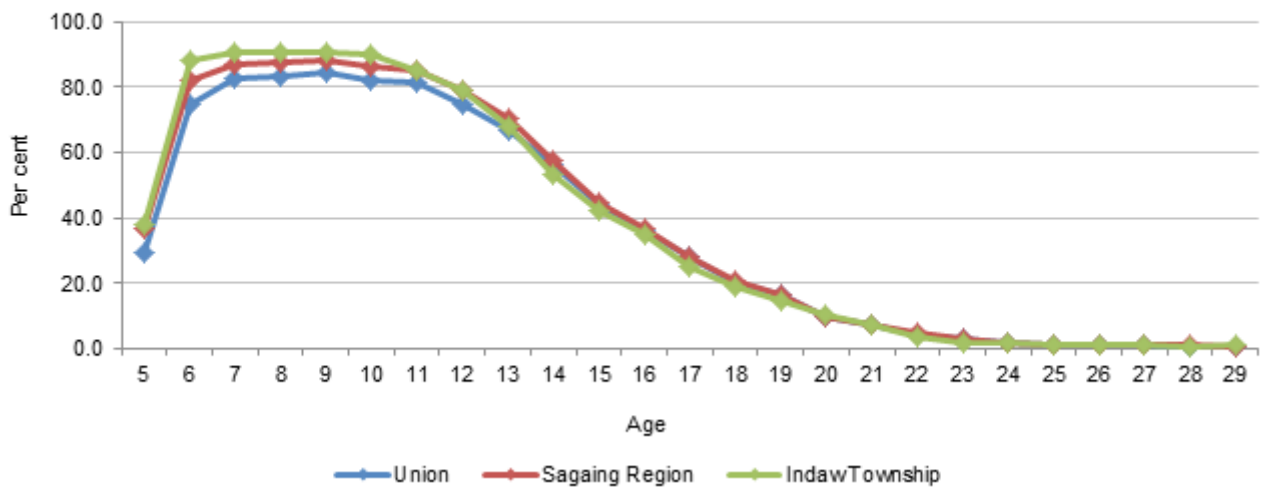
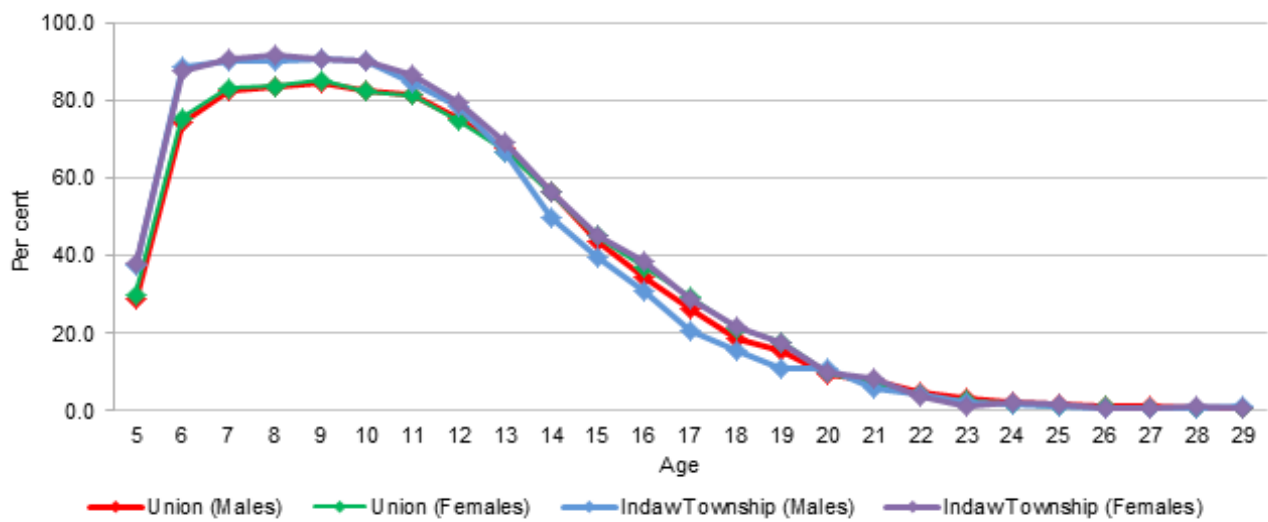
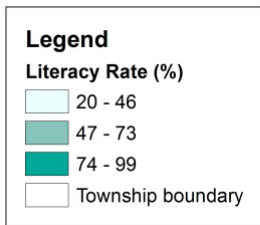
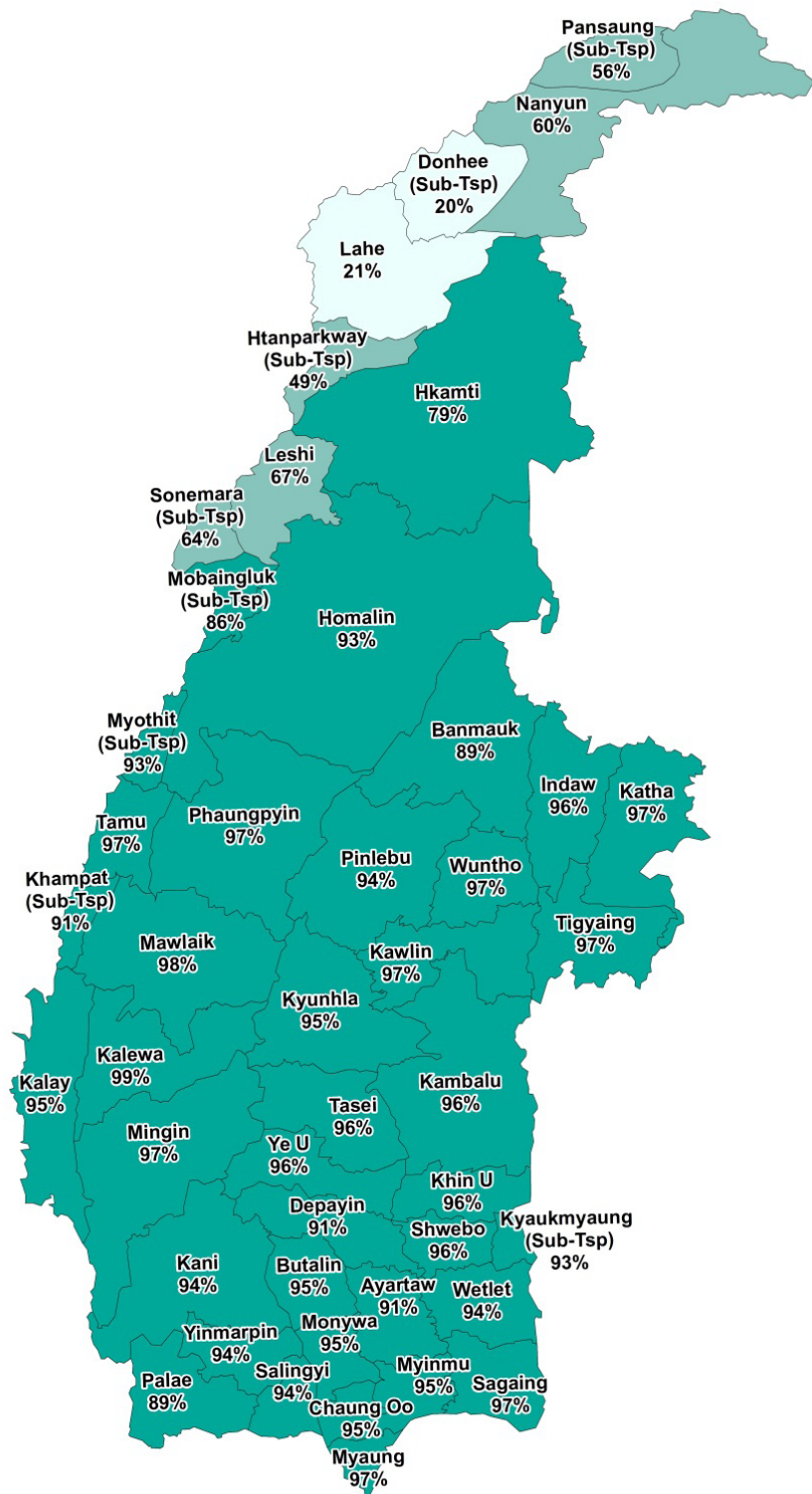


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Indaw Township



- School attendance in Indaw Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Indaw Township is higher at starting age of school attendance to age 13.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Katha District	: 95.5%
Indaw Township	: 96.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	19,399	99.1
Males	8,773	99.0
Females	10,626	99.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Indaw Township is 96.4 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 94.6 per cent and for the males it is 98.5 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 99.1 per cent with 99.2 per cent for females and 99.0 per cent for males.

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

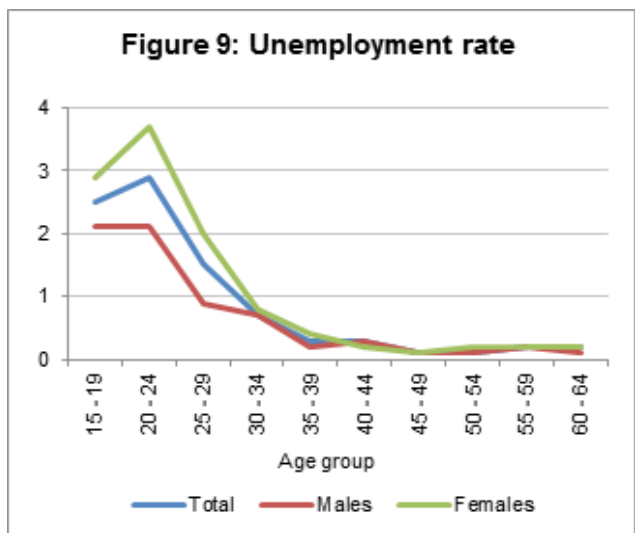
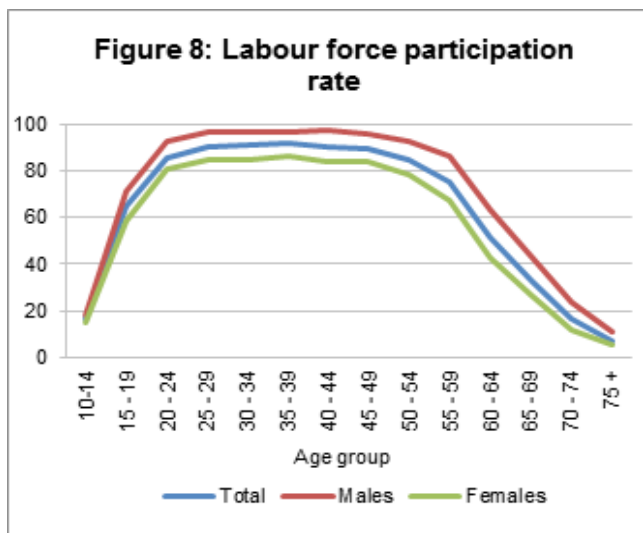
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	60,800	5,421	8.9	9,991	26,023	10,830	4,574	101	3,460	90	72	238
Urban	5,047	187	3.7	487	988	1,164	1,038	10	1,061	18	31	63
Rural	55,753	5,234	9.4	9,504	25,035	9,666	3,536	91	2,399	72	41	175
Males	27,548	2,079	7.5	3,616	12,043	5,707	2,392	57	1,487	26	38	103
Females	33,252	3,342	10.1	6,375	13,980	5,123	2,182	44	1,973	64	34	135

- Some 8.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 9.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 7.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 10.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 42.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.7 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	16.5	18.0	15.0	2.4	2.9	1.8
15 - 19	64.6	71.4	58.6	2.5	2.1	2.9
20 - 24	85.9	92.4	80.4	2.9	2.1	3.7
25 - 29	90.3	96.4	84.6	1.5	0.9	2.0
30 - 34	90.7	96.9	85.0	0.7	0.7	0.8
35 - 39	91.6	97.0	86.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
40 - 44	90.3	97.1	84.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
45 - 49	89.4	96.2	83.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
50 - 54	84.6	93.0	78.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
55 - 59	75.5	86.3	67.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
60 - 64	51.4	63.6	42.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
65 - 69	33.4	43.2	26.8	0.3	0.2	0.3
70 - 74	16.4	23.5	12.1	0.4	0.7	-
75 +	7.3	11.2	5.5	0.5	1.1	-
15 - 24	74.2	80.8	68.5	2.7	2.1	3.3
15 - 64	82.9	90.2	76.6	1.1	0.8	1.3



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Indaw Township is 82.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 76.6 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.2 per cent.
- In Indaw Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 16.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Indaw Township is 1.1 per cent. There is a difference between the unemployment rate for males (0.8%) and for females (1.3%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.3 per cent.

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

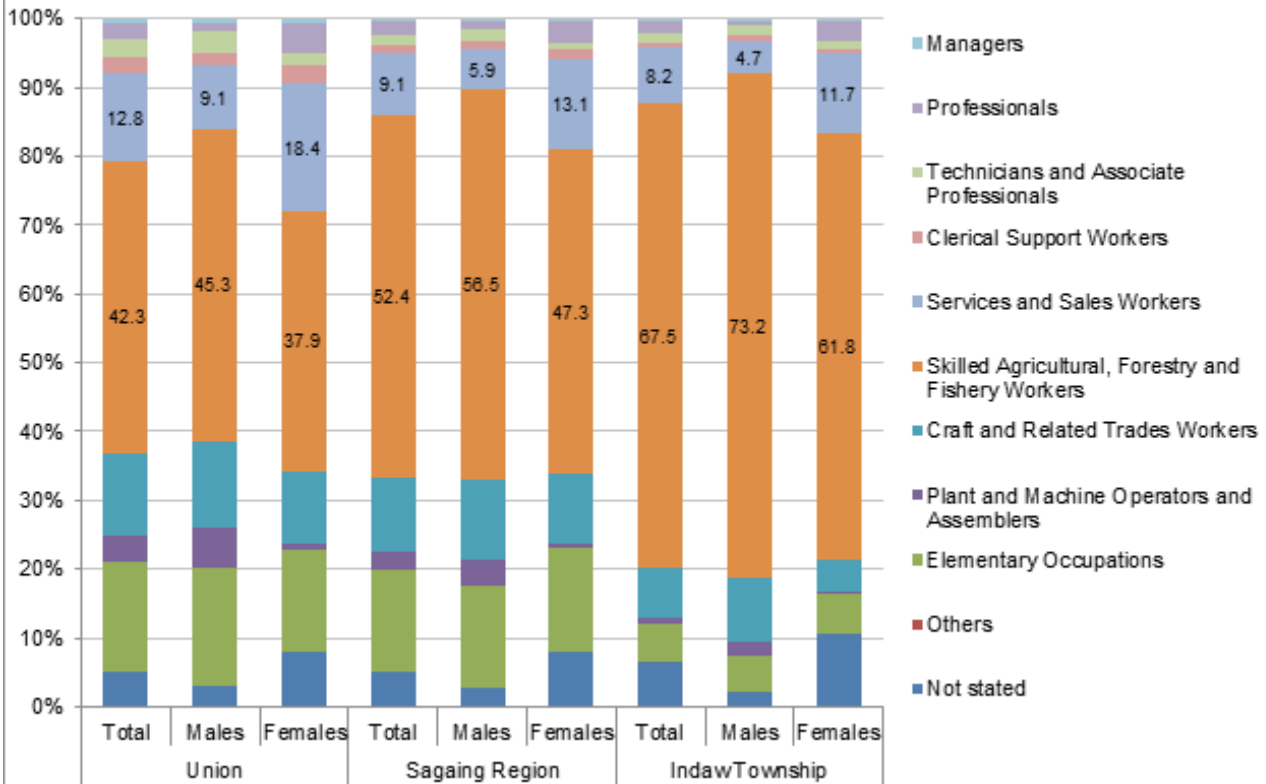
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner , retired , elderly	Ill , disabled	Other
Total	29,591	0.2	49.3	22.3	21.8	1.8	4.6
Males	10,851	0.3	63.6	3.8	20.7	2.3	9.3
Females	18,740	0.1	41.1	33.1	22.5	1.5	1.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 63.6 per cent of males and 41.1 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	59,425	29,724	29,701	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	200	105	95	0.3	0.4	0.3
Professionals	1,102	221	881	1.9	0.7	3.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	756	389	367	1.3	1.3	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	431	254	177	0.7	0.9	0.6
Services and Sales Workers	4,879	1,405	3,474	8.2	4.7	11.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	40,115	21,759	18,356	67.5	73.2	61.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,207	2,798	1,409	7.1	9.4	4.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	630	581	49	1.1	2.0	0.2
Elementary Occupations	3,309	1,540	1,769	5.6	5.2	6.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,796	672	3,124	6.4	2.3	10.5

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



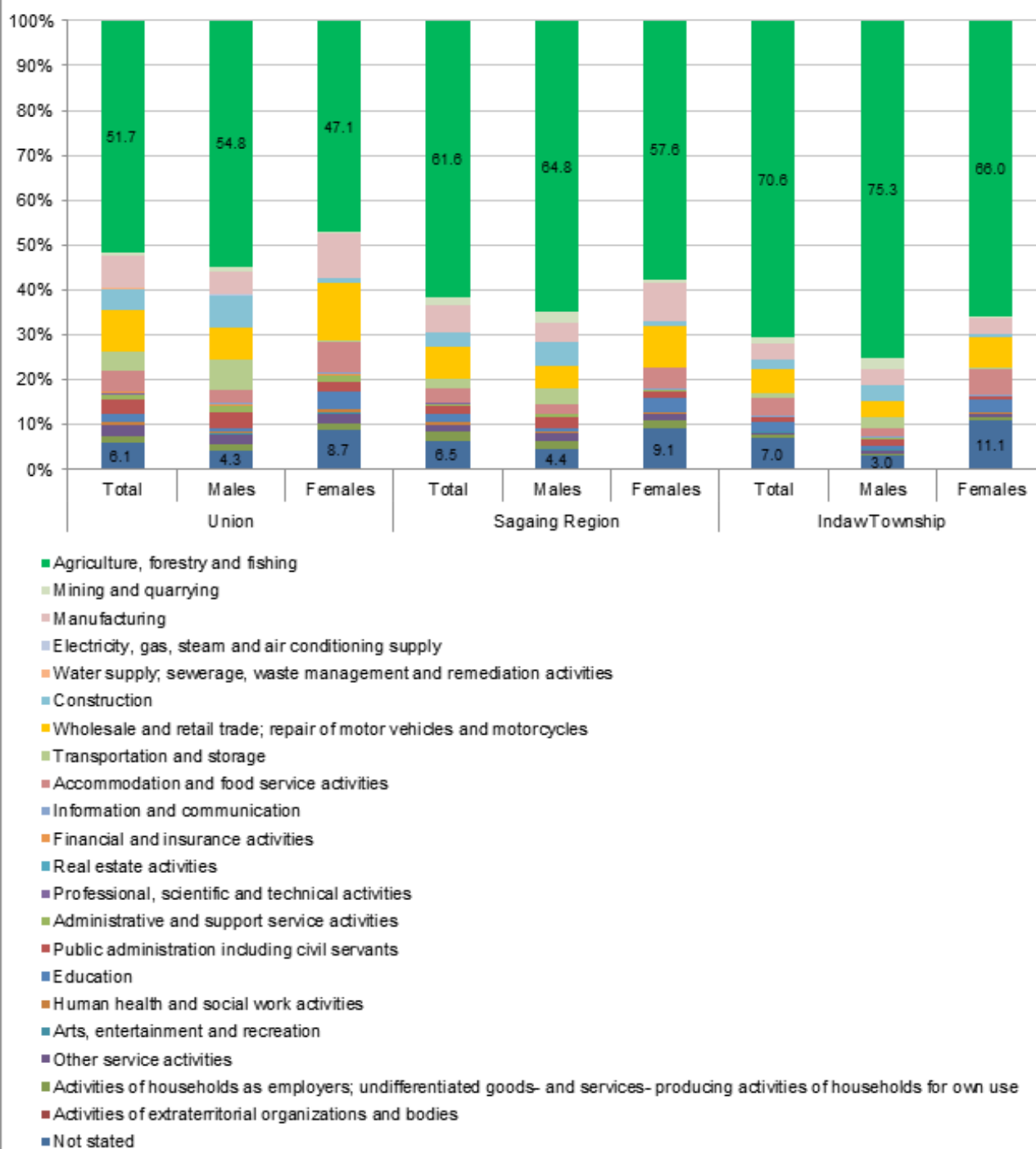
- In Indaw Township, 67.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by services and sales workers with 8.2 per cent.
- Analysis by sex shows that 73.2 per cent of males and 61.8 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 9.1 per cent are in services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	59,425	29,724	29,701	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41,973	22,377	19,596	70.6	75.3	66.0
Mining and quarrying	770	678	92	1.3	2.3	0.3
Manufacturing	2,138	1,059	1,079	3.6	3.6	3.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	27	23	4	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16	12	4	*	*	*
Construction	1,186	1,013	173	2.0	3.4	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,170	1,130	2,040	5.3	3.8	6.9
Transportation and storage	717	668	49	1.2	2.2	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,373	612	1,761	4.0	2.1	5.9
Information and communication	44	31	13	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	25	15	10	*	0.1	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	48	32	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	65	45	20	0.1	0.2	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	674	483	191	1.1	1.6	0.6
Education	1,080	171	909	1.8	0.6	3.1
Human health and social work activities	171	67	104	0.3	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	67	54	13	0.1	0.2	*
Other service activities	341	185	156	0.6	0.6	0.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	351	170	181	0.6	0.6	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	4,189	899	3,290	7.0	3.0	11.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



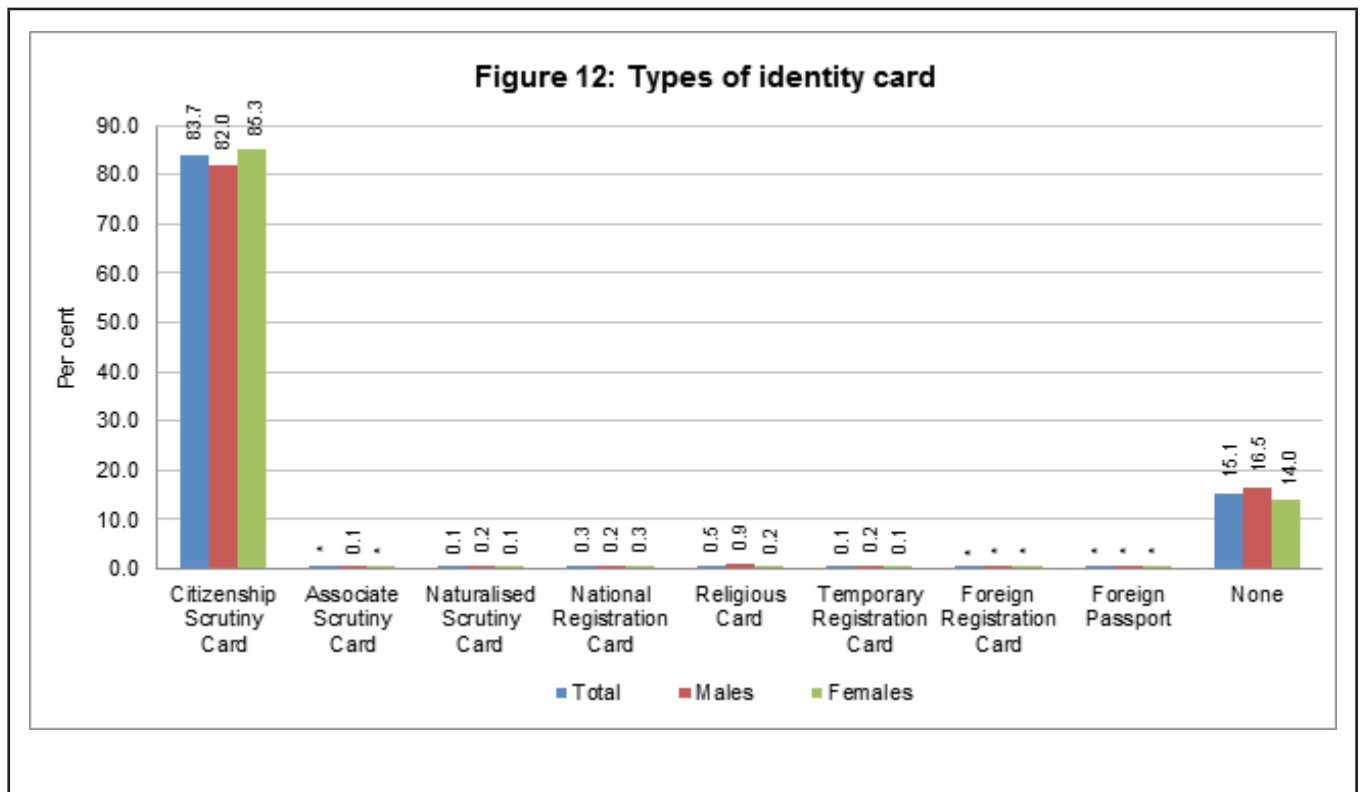
- In Indaw Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 70.6 per cent.
- There are 75.3 per cent of males and 66.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	79,532	42	127	269	483	140	*	*	14,372
Urban	6,533	17	23	27	23	1	*	*	619
Rural	72,999	25	104	242	460	139	-	*	13,753
Males	36,065	25	79	101	403	75	*	*	7,247
Females	43,467	17	48	168	80	65	*	*	7,125

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Indaw Township, 83.7 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 15.1 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 16.5 per cent of males and 14.0 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	120,266	117,219	3,047	2.5	981	813	1,361	1,170
0 - 4	11,922	11,744	178	1.5	29	32	152	136
5 - 9	13,363	13,230	133	1.0	12	30	34	99
10 - 14	13,902	13,747	155	1.1	7	34	39	105
15 - 19	11,117	11,009	108	1.0	19	22	28	58
20 - 24	9,162	9,055	107	1.2	17	22	45	36
25 - 29	8,939	8,838	101	1.1	13	27	41	38
30 - 34	8,827	8,711	116	1.3	16	34	26	59
35 - 39	8,295	8,177	118	1.4	21	33	37	47
40 - 44	7,640	7,515	125	1.6	36	17	39	45
45 - 49	6,818	6,659	159	2.3	55	35	58	45
50 - 54	5,799	5,615	184	3.2	66	40	75	50
55 - 59	4,650	4,442	208	4.5	86	53	80	45
60 - 64	3,371	3,144	227	6.7	83	60	98	55
65 - 69	2,345	2,110	235	10.0	104	75	98	59
70 - 74	1,609	1,354	255	15.8	105	79	118	70
75 - 79	1,319	1,062	257	19.5	120	73	141	73
80 - 84	770	551	219	28.4	100	79	138	72
85 - 89	310	194	116	37.4	65	47	79	54
90 +	108	62	46	42.6	27	21	35	24

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	56,814	55,529	1,285	2.3	365	316	573	484
0 - 4	6,028	5,940	88	1.5	11	11	82	63
5 - 9	6,789	6,718	71	1.0	5	19	22	49
10 - 14	7,022	6,929	93	1.3	3	17	21	65
15 - 19	5,211	5,160	51	1.0	10	11	16	27
20 - 24	4,216	4,158	58	1.4	10	12	24	17
25 - 29	4,276	4,222	54	1.3	6	12	23	19
30 - 34	4,237	4,174	63	1.5	10	19	14	34
35 - 39	3,972	3,912	60	1.5	12	13	25	20
40 - 44	3,638	3,578	60	1.6	19	4	23	21
45 - 49	3,134	3,055	79	2.5	27	15	29	23
50 - 54	2,547	2,465	82	3.2	31	14	37	20
55 - 59	2,022	1,932	90	4.5	40	21	38	21
60 - 64	1,398	1,312	86	6.2	34	25	40	16
65 - 69	939	842	97	10.3	37	30	47	18
70 - 74	608	511	97	16.0	34	35	46	24
75 - 79	457	376	81	17.7	34	29	43	21
80 - 84	225	174	51	22.7	27	21	29	15
85 - 89	75	55	20	26.7	11	7	12	9
90 +	20	16	4	20.0	4	1	2	2

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	63,452	61,690	1,762	2.8	616	497	788	686
0 - 4	5,894	5,804	90	1.5	18	21	70	73
5 - 9	6,574	6,512	62	0.9	7	11	12	50
10 - 14	6,880	6,818	62	0.9	4	17	18	40
15 - 19	5,906	5,849	57	1.0	9	11	12	31
20 - 24	4,946	4,897	49	1.0	7	10	21	19
25 - 29	4,663	4,616	47	1.0	7	15	18	19
30 - 34	4,590	4,537	53	1.2	6	15	12	25
35 - 39	4,323	4,265	58	1.3	9	20	12	27
40 - 44	4,002	3,937	65	1.6	17	13	16	24
45 - 49	3,684	3,604	80	2.2	28	20	29	22
50 - 54	3,252	3,150	102	3.1	35	26	38	30
55 - 59	2,628	2,510	118	4.5	46	32	42	24
60 - 64	1,973	1,832	141	7.1	49	35	58	39
65 - 69	1,406	1,268	138	9.8	67	45	51	41
70 - 74	1,001	843	158	15.8	71	44	72	46
75 - 79	862	686	176	20.4	86	44	98	52
80 - 84	545	377	168	30.8	73	58	109	57
85 - 89	235	139	96	40.9	54	40	67	45
90 +	88	46	42	47.7	23	20	33	22

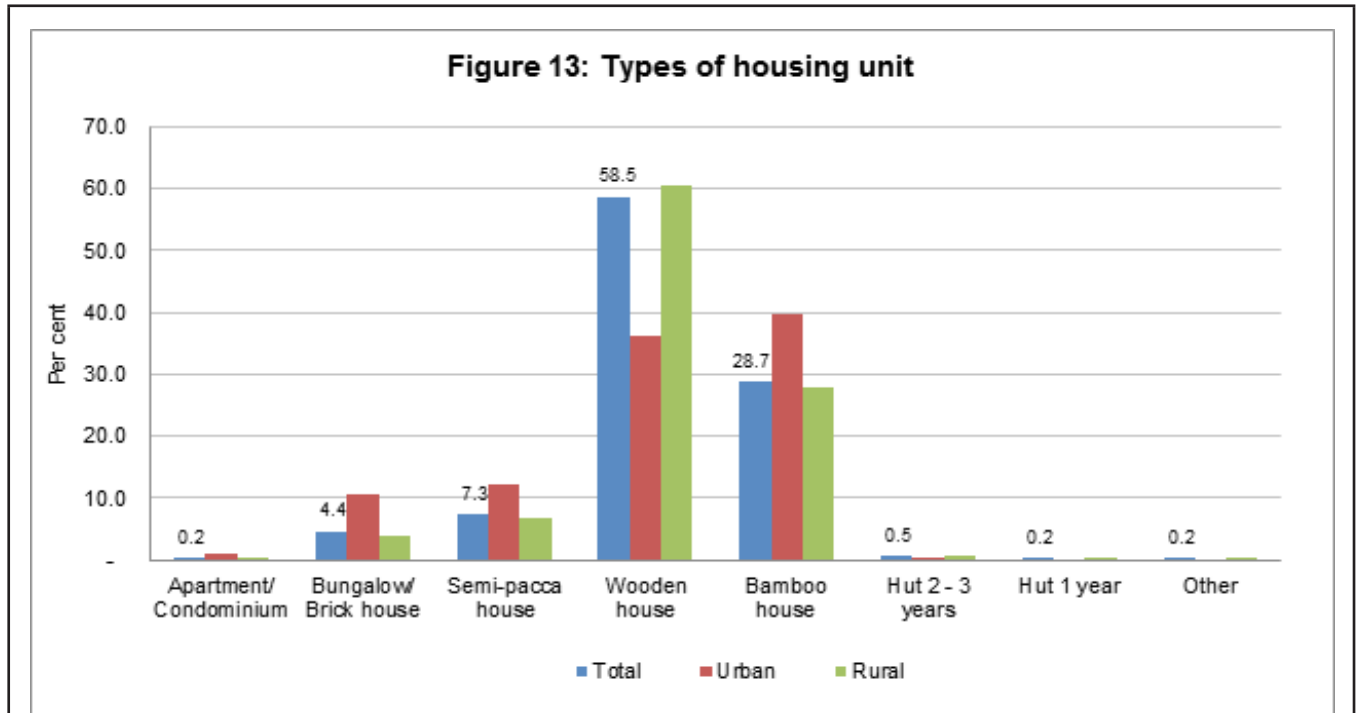
- Three in every 100 persons in Indaw Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- More females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with walking and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	23,230	0.2	4.4	7.3	58.5	28.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
Urban	1,842	1.0	10.6	12.2	36.3	39.6	0.3	-	-
Rural	21,388	0.1	3.9	6.9	60.4	27.8	0.5	0.2	0.2



- The majority of the households in Indaw Township are living in wooden houses (58.5%) followed by households in bamboo houses (28.7%).
- Some 39.6 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses and 60.4 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

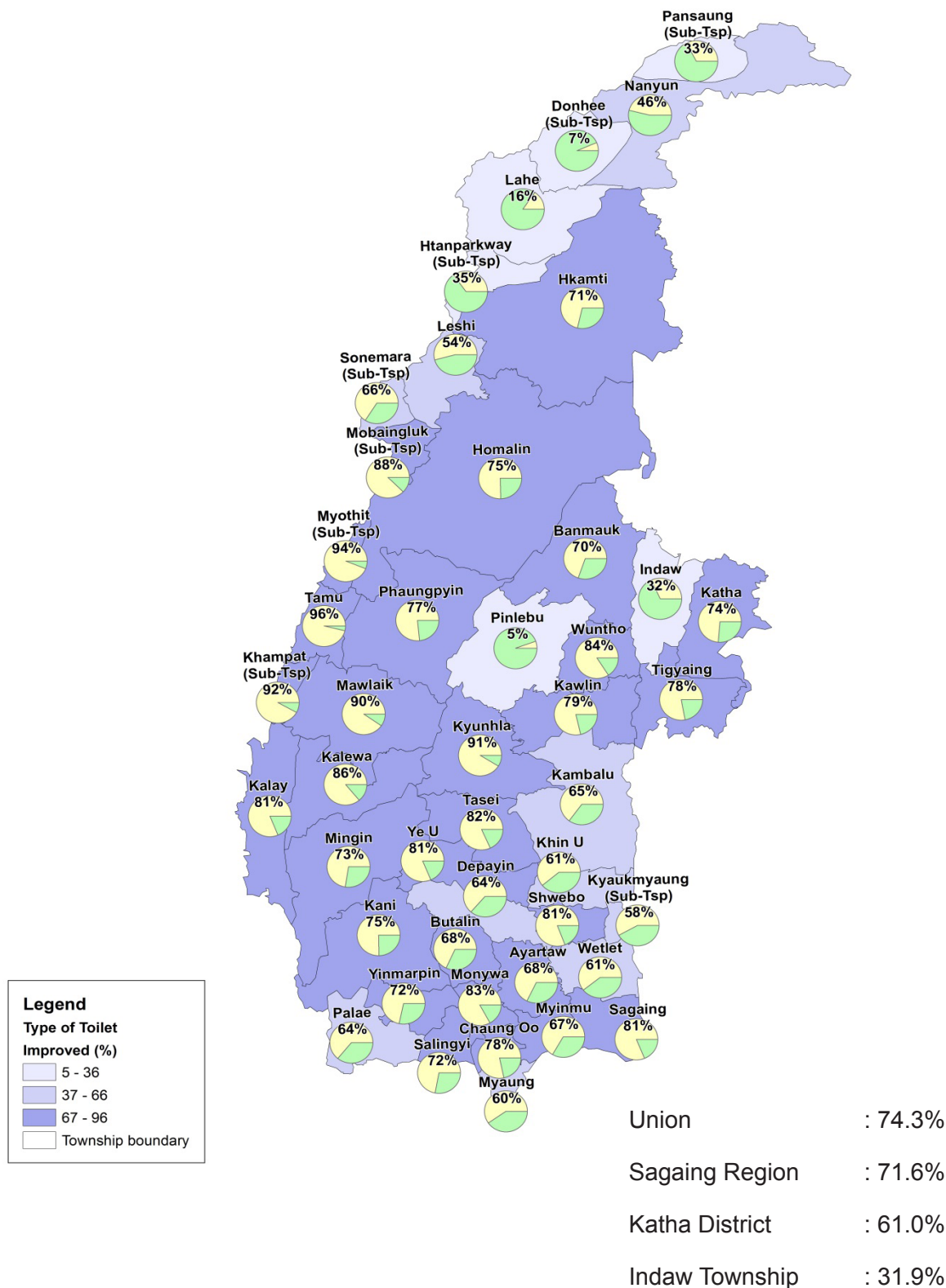


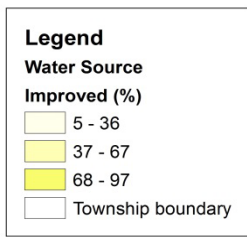
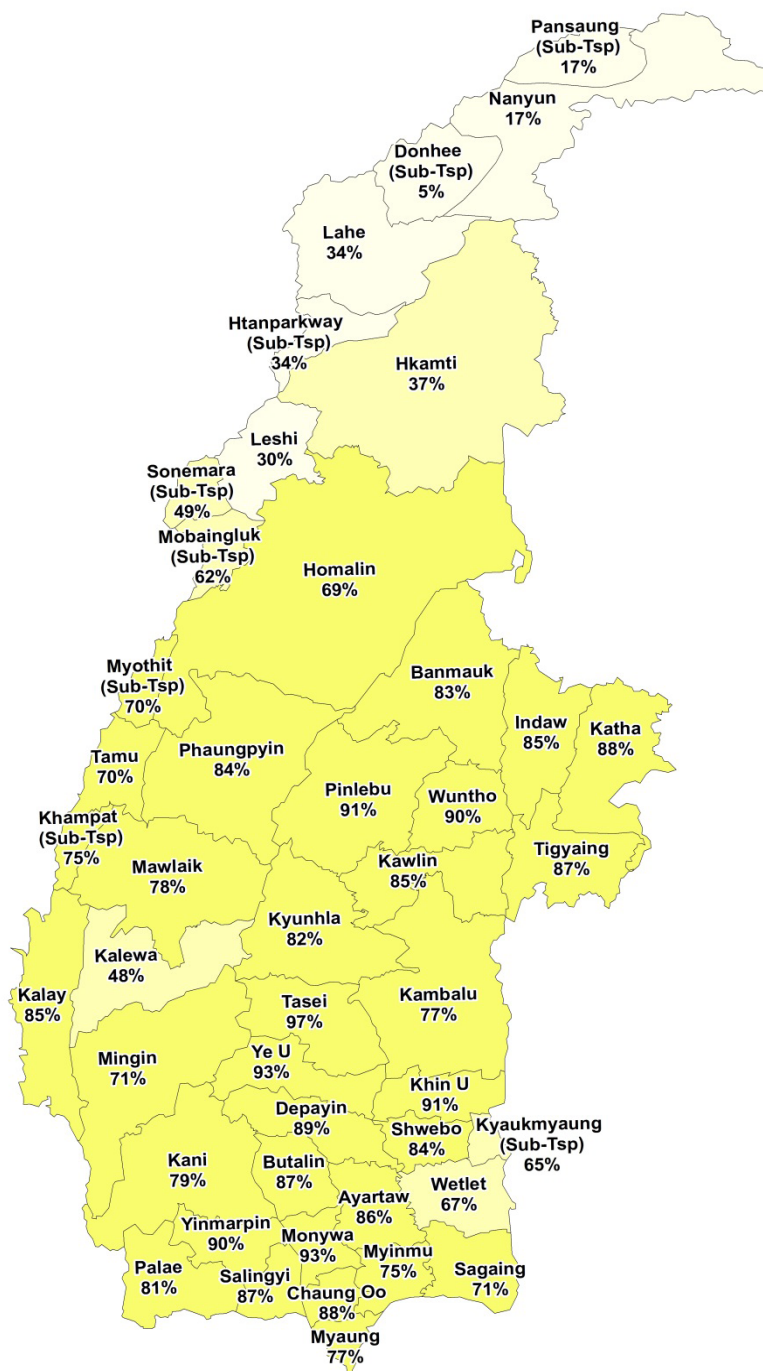
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	1.4	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		31.6	39.6	30.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>31.9</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>31.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		65.4	58.5	66.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.5	0.2	0.5
Other		0.9	0.1	1.0
None		1.3	0.2	1.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	23,230	1,842	21,388

- Some 31.9 per cent of the households in Indaw Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (31.6%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Indaw Township belongs to the group (5-36) per cent.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 1.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Indaw Township, 1.4 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



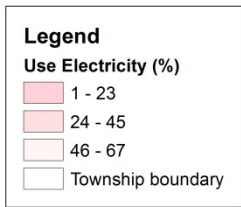
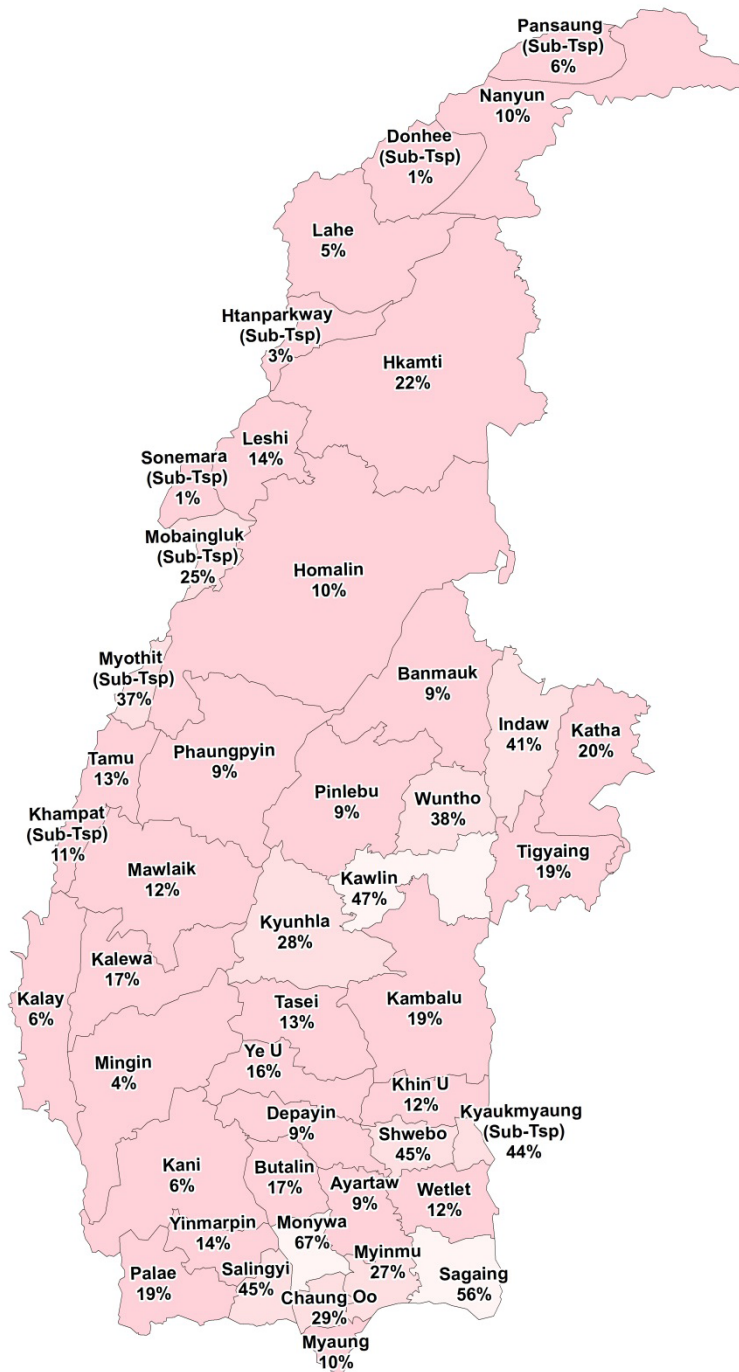
Union	: 69.5%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Katha District	: 87.0%
Indaw Township	: 84.8%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		13.3	20.3	12.7
Tube well, borehole		36.8	14.3	38.7
Protected well/ Spring		32.8	31.1	33.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.9	19.2	0.4
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>84.8</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>84.8</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		6.2	2.0	6.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.7	0.7	0.7
River/stream/ canal		6.9	11.0	6.6
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.4	0.1	0.5
Other		1.0	1.3	0.9
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>15.2</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>15.2</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	23,230	1,842	21,388

- In Indaw Township, 84.8 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (68-97) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 36.8 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 32.8 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 15.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 15.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Katha District	: 26.6%
Indaw Township	: 40.6%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		40.6	97.4	35.7
Kerosene		2.0	-	2.2
Candle		27.6	1.9	29.8
Battery		3.6	0.2	3.9
Generator (private)		8.3	-	9.0
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		17.7	0.3	19.2
Other		0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	23,230	1,842	21,388

- In Indaw Township, 40.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compare to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (24-45) per cent group. The per cent of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- In rural areas, 35.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

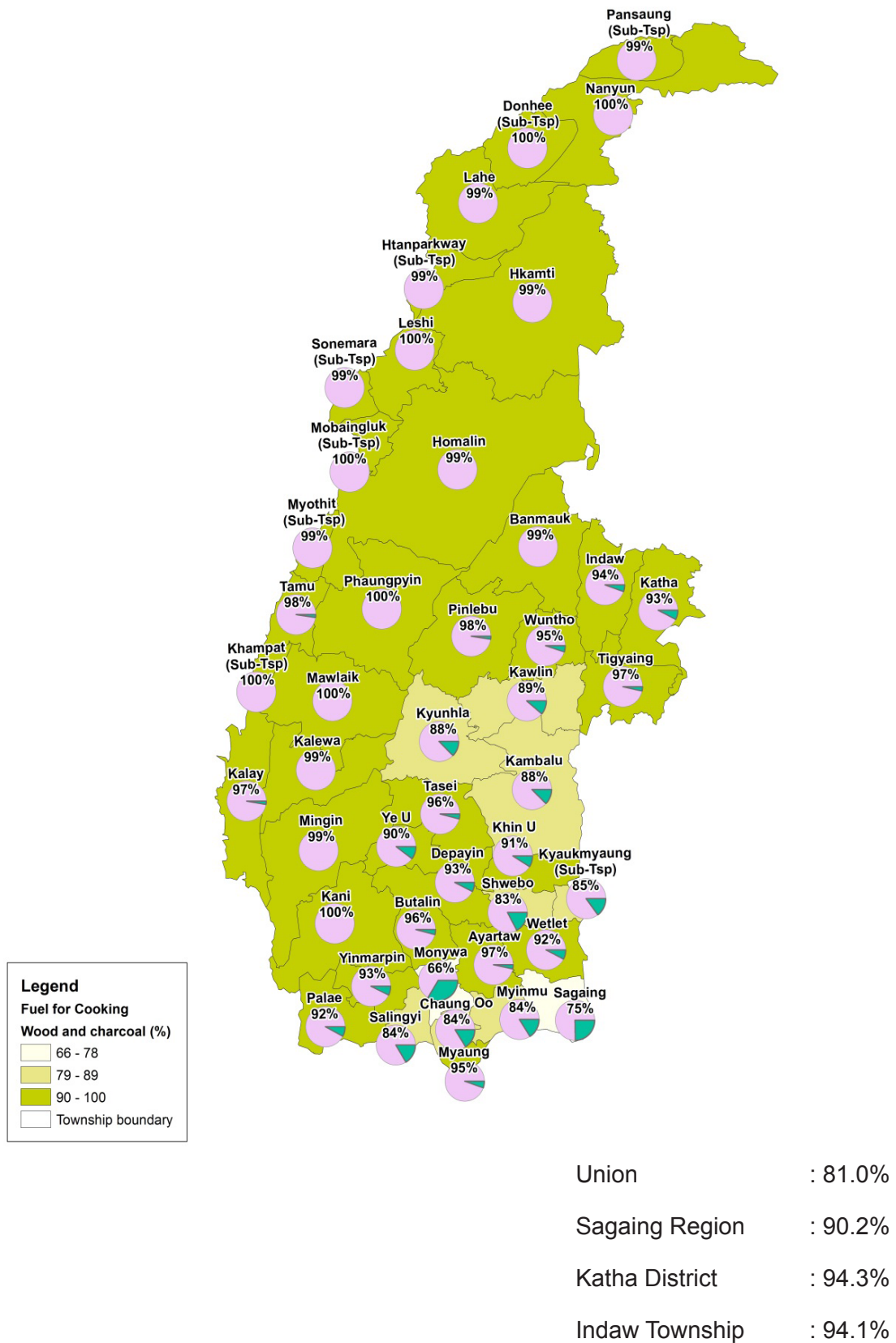


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		5.6	25.4	3.9
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		85.0	28.4	89.9
Charcoal		9.1	45.8	5.9
Coal		0.1	0.3	0.1
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	23,230	1,842	21,388

- In Indaw Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 85.0 per cent using firewood and 9.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 5.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 89.9 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 5.9 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

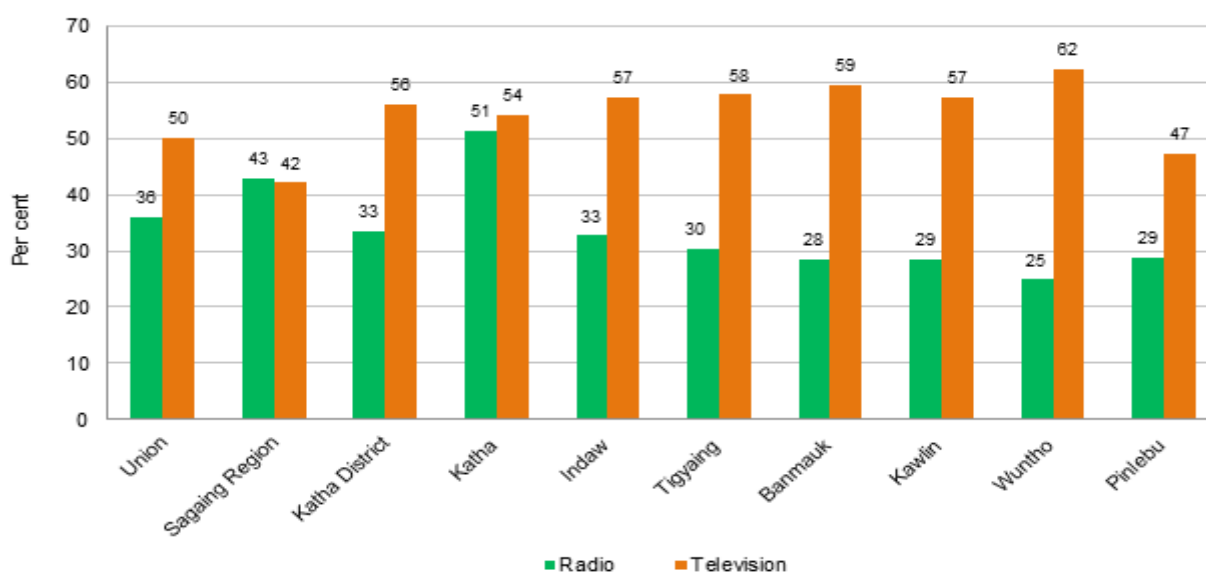
Communication and related amenities

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	23,230	32.7	57.3	5.4	22.4	1.3	3.7	27.0	0.1
Urban	1,842	22.4	86.9	15.5	64.2	6.8	13.8	7.5	0.9
Rural	21,388	33.6	54.8	4.5	18.8	0.8	2.9	28.7	0.1

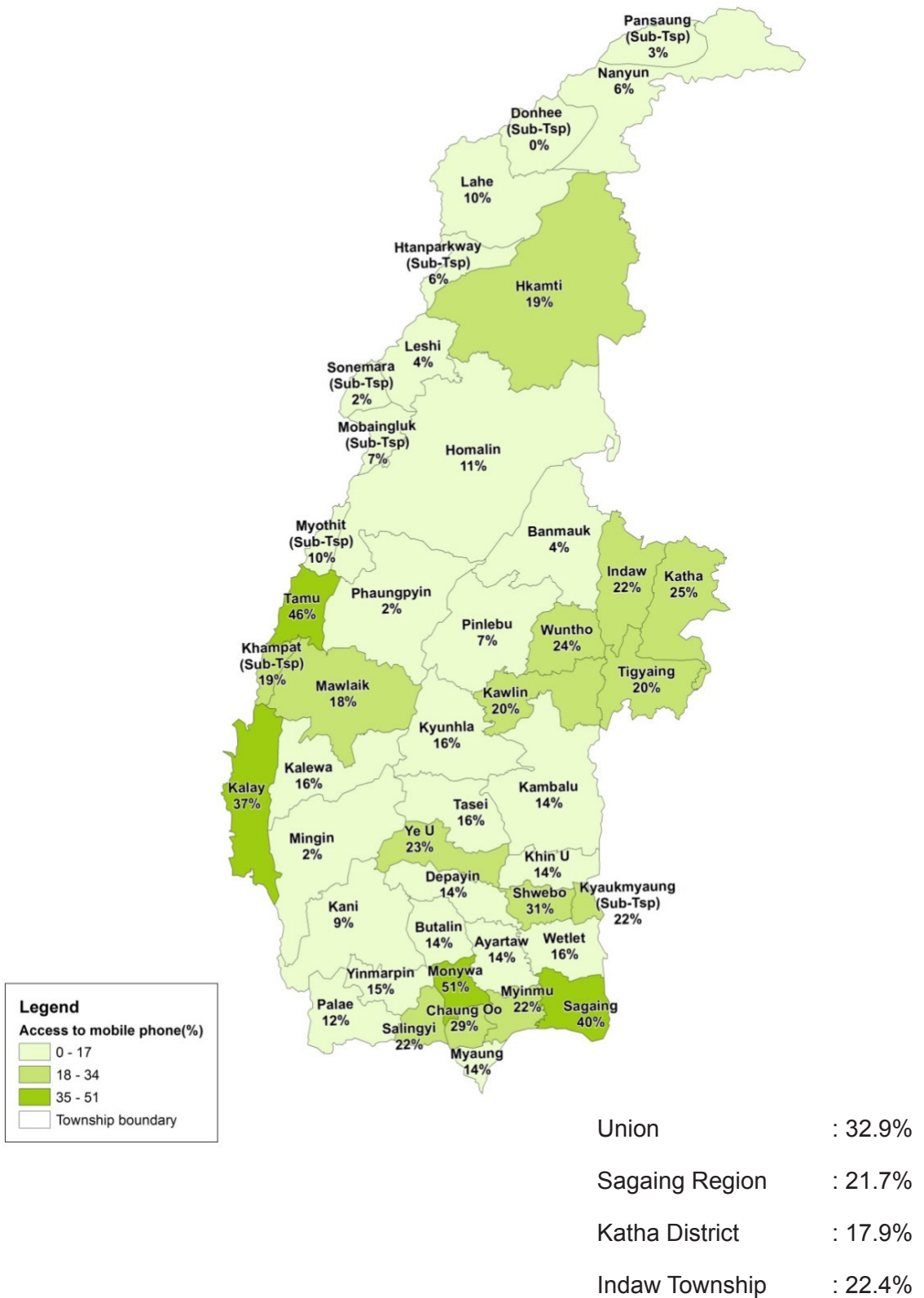
- Some 57.3 per cent of the households in Indaw Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 86.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 54.8 per cent, highest in urban and rural respectively.

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



- In Indaw Township, 57.3 per cent of the households have television and about one in three households (32.7%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 22.4 per cent of the households in Indaw Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (18-34) per cent group.

Transportation items

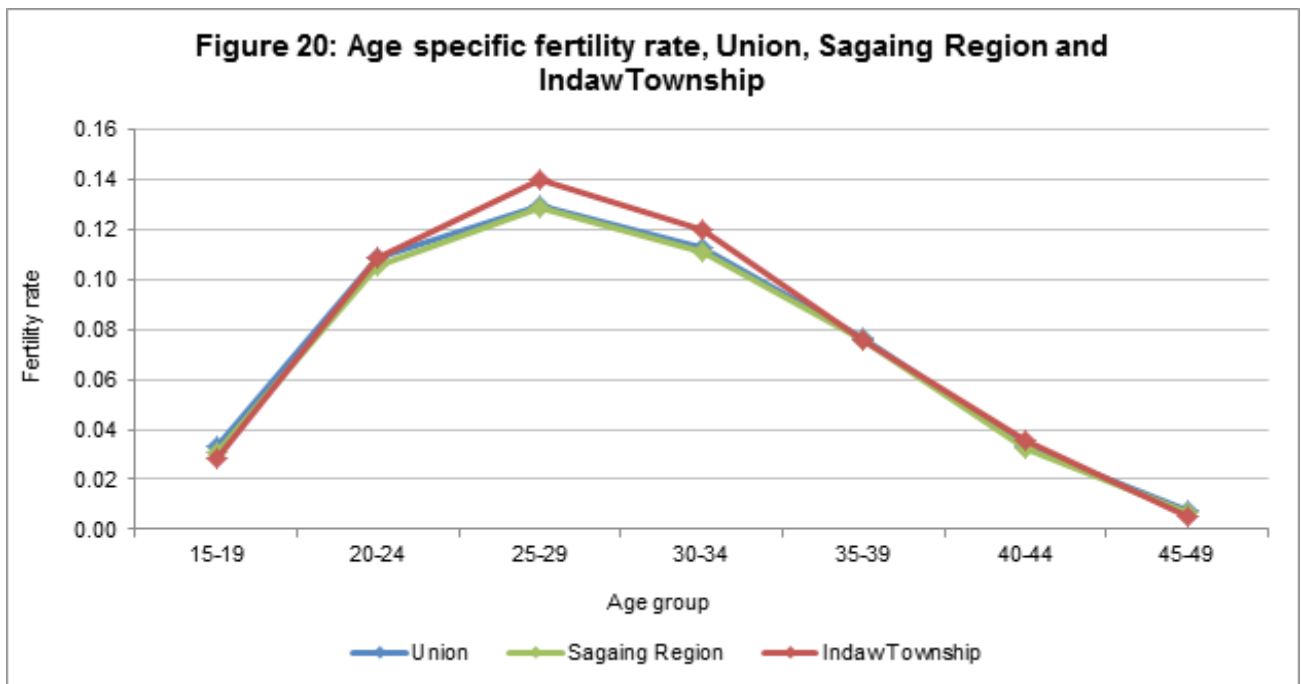
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Katha District	167,956	2,696	107,052	53,868	3,859	11,914	4,923	90,248
Urban	20,015	720	14,286	12,180	596	407	242	1,545
Rural	147,941	1,976	92,766	41,688	3,263	11,507	4,681	88,703
Indaw Township	23,230	242	15,638	9,408	574	511	69	14,318
Urban	1,842	75	1,305	1,253	63	3	3	202
Rural	21,388	167	14,333	8,155	511	508	66	14,116

- In Indaw Township, 67.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 61.6 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/ moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.6 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

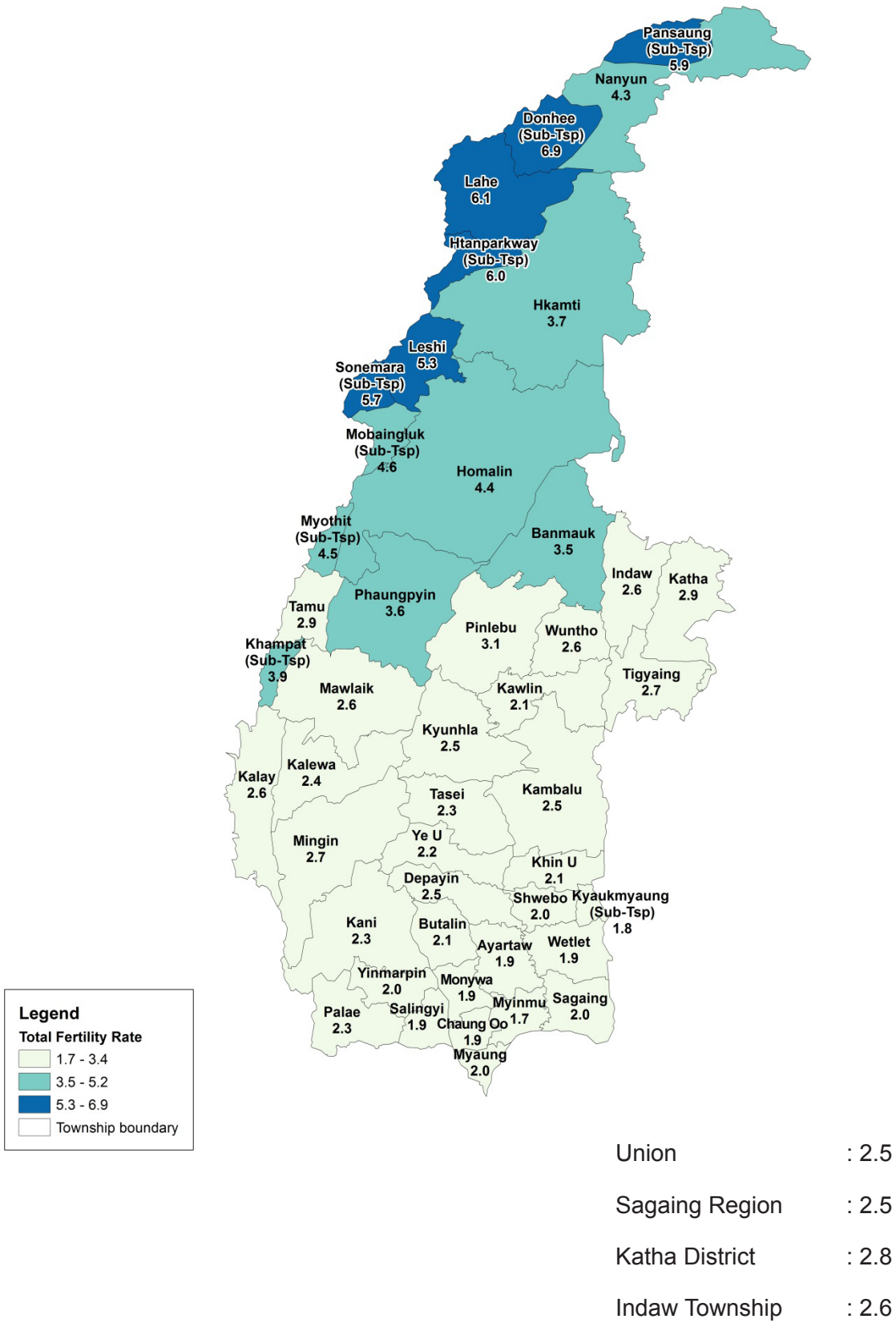
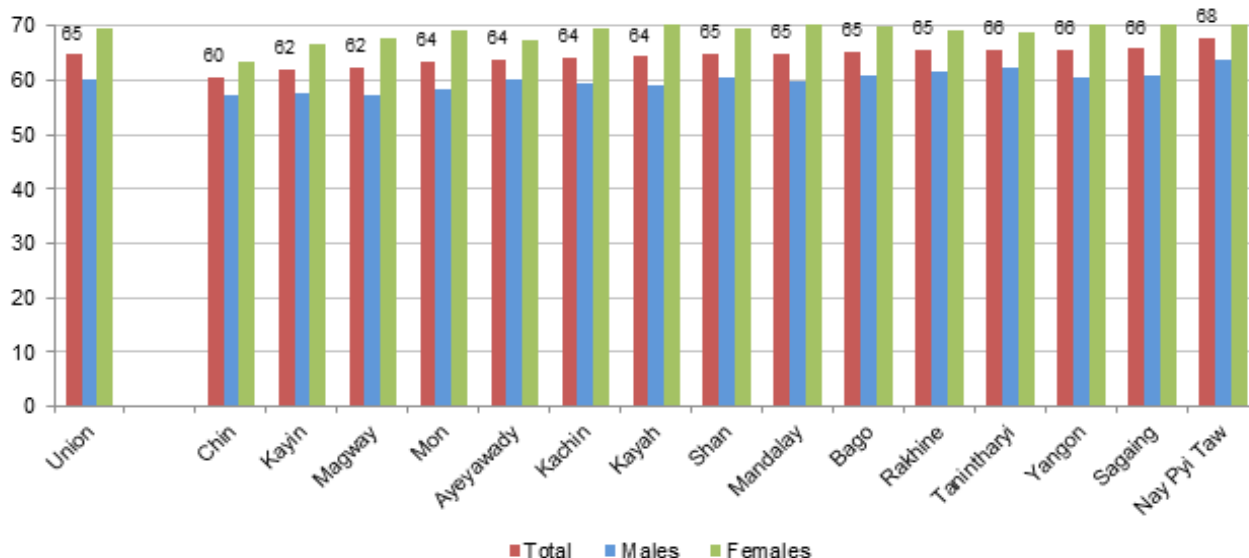


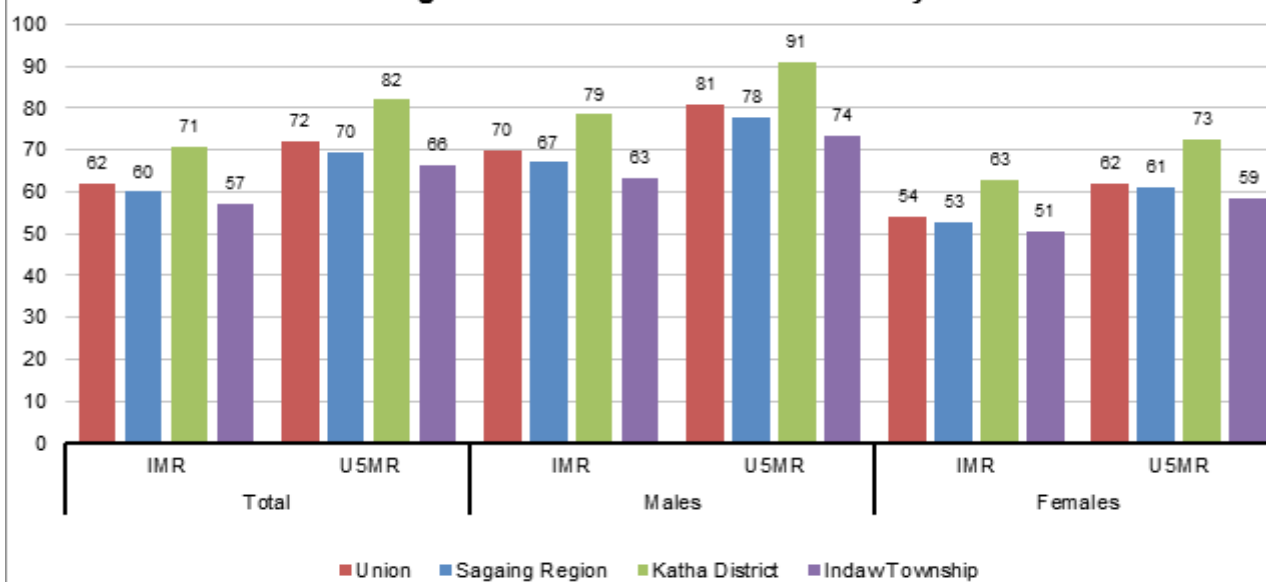
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

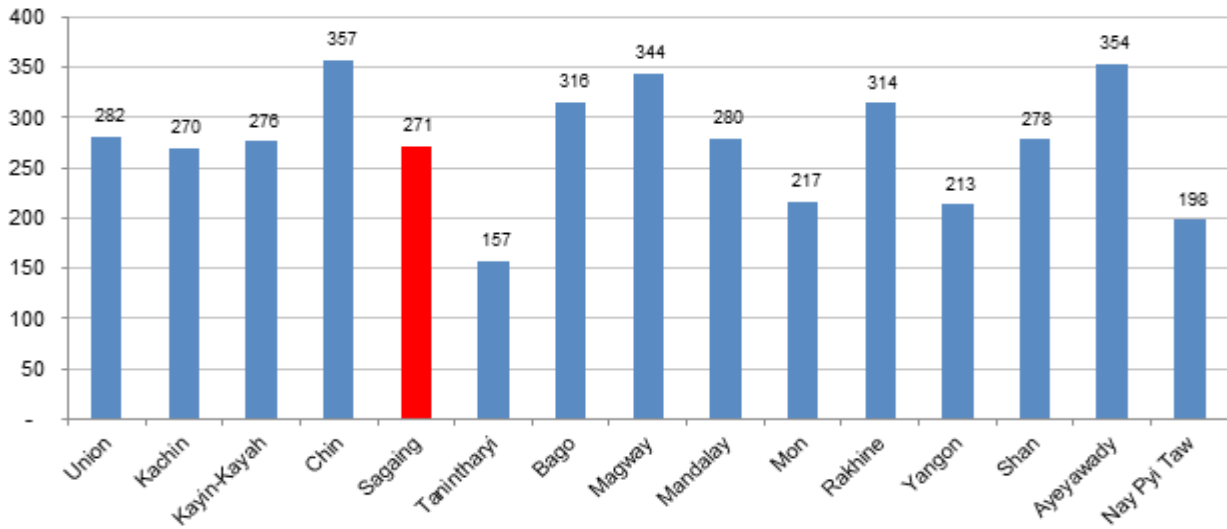
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Katha District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Katha District is 71 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 82 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Indaw Township are lower than those in Sagaing Region and Katha District. The Infant mortality in Indaw Township is 57 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 66 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

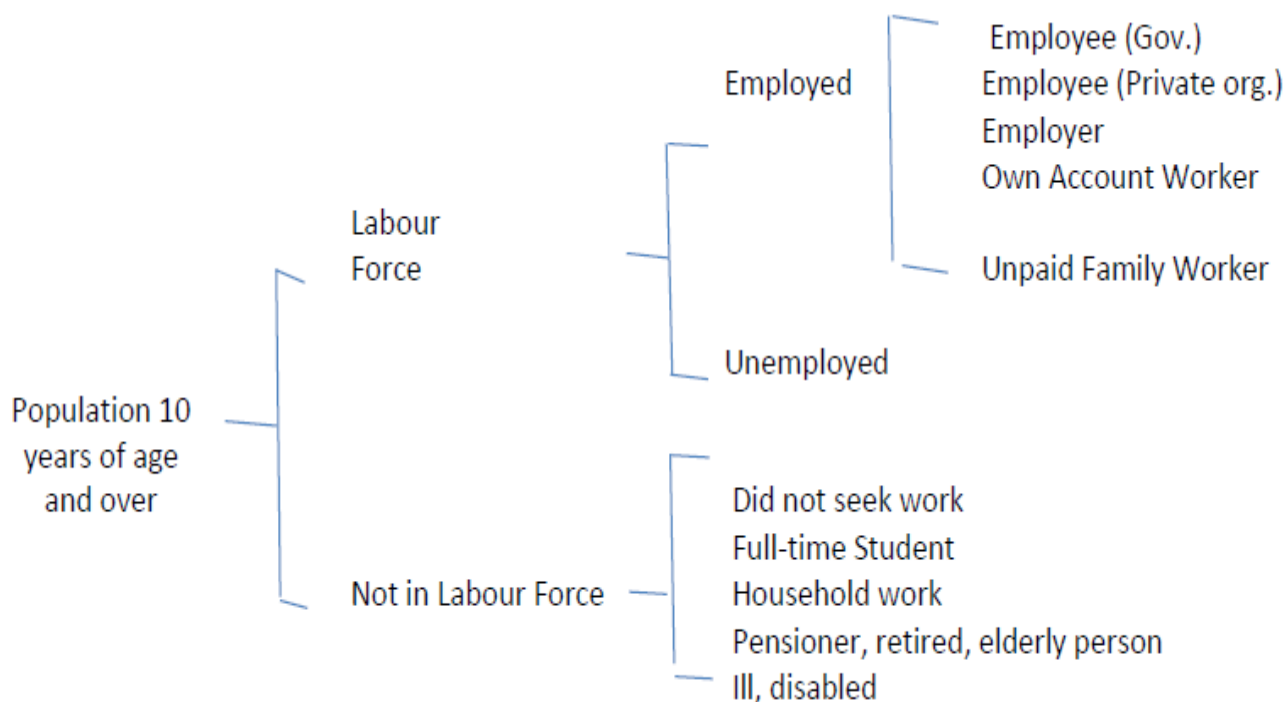
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Sagaing Region, Katha District, Indaw Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Myo Thandar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
U Thant Zin Aung	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Wint No No Htun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
U Aung 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
U Khee Reh	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Sai Maung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

