



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

MAGWAY REGION, MINBU DISTRICT

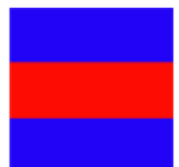
Ngape Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Magway Region, Minbu District

## **Ngape Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

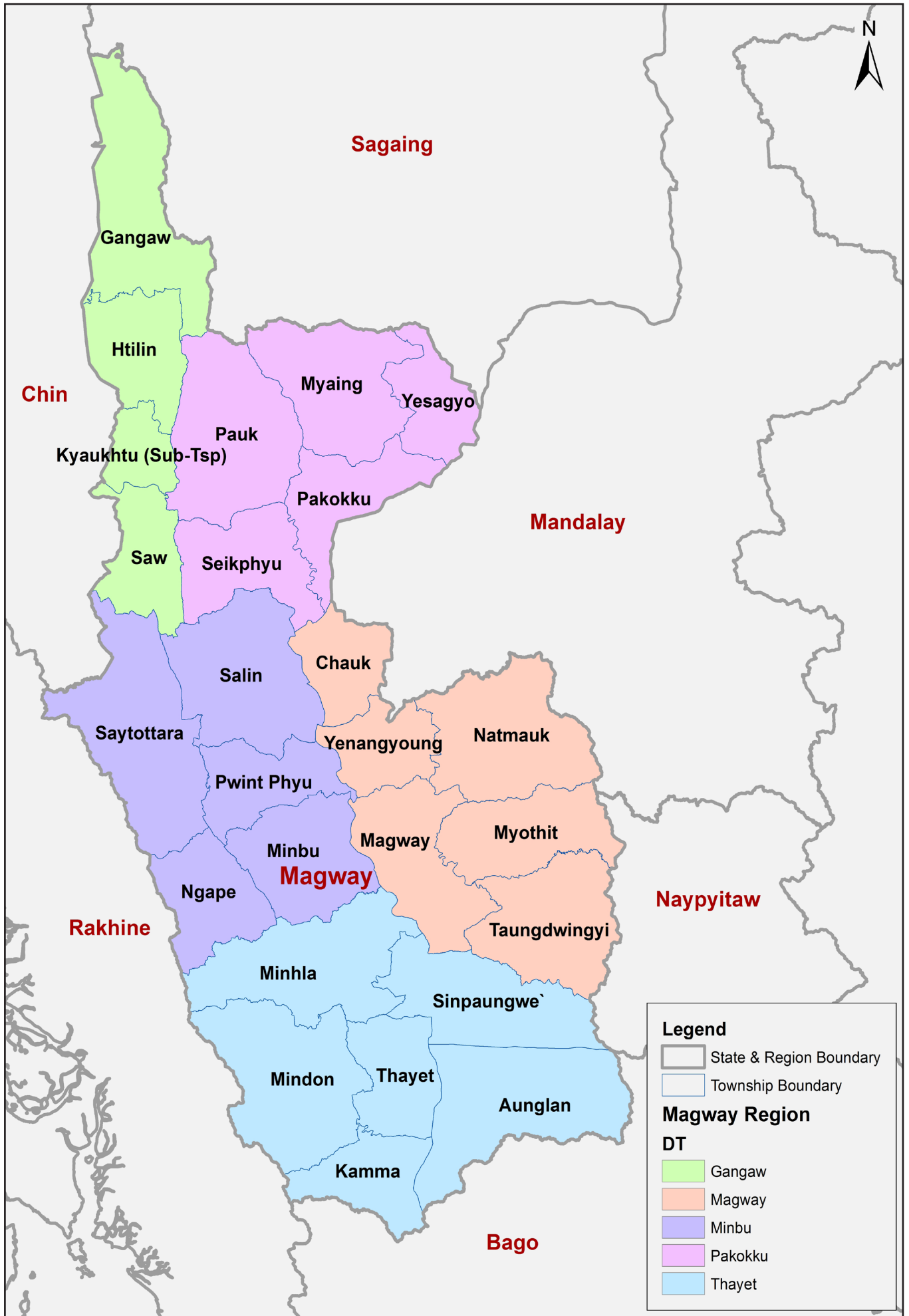
Tel: +95 67 431062

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Magway Region, showing the townships





## Ngape Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>52,142 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>25,075 (48.1%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>27,067 (51.9%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1,310.8 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>39.8 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>27.8 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>31</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>12,457</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.0 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>63.9%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>56.6</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>46.5</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>10.1</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>21.7</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>93</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>92.2%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>95.5%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>89.4%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	34,956	84.2	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	45	0.1	
National Registration	50	0.1	
Religious	189	0.5	
Temporary Registration	34	0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	6,243	15.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	70.4%	90.4%	52.1%
Unemployment rate	2.4%	2.3%	2.6%
Employment to population ratio	68.7%	88.3%	50.8%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	11,465	92.0	
Renter	275	2.2	
Provided free (individually)	83	0.7	
Government quarters	551	4.4	
Private company quarters	66	0.5	
Other	*	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		62.8%
Bamboo	80.4%	66.4%	0.4%
Earth	0.1%	1.2%	
Wood	12.1%	26.3%	<0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		34.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	6.6%	5.7%	2.0%
Other	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	1,101	8.8	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	21	0.2	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	10,763	86.4	
Charcoal	536	4.3	
Coal	25	0.2	
Other	*	0.1	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	2,089	16.8
Kerosene	435	3.5
Candle	3,074	24.7
Battery	2,281	18.3
Generator (private)	3,403	27.3
Water mill (private)	206	1.7
Solar system/energy	691	5.5
Other	278	2.2
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	751	6.0
Tube well, borehole	5,268	42.3
Protected well/spring	2,770	22.2
Bottled/purifier water	83	0.7
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>8,872</i>	<i>71.2</i>
Unprotected well/spring	91	0.7
Pool/pond/lake	83	0.7
River/stream/canal	1,620	13.0
Waterfall/rainwater	1,720	13.8
Other	71	0.6
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,585</i>	<i>28.8</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	739	5.9
Tube well, borehole	5,023	40.3
Protected well/spring	2,012	16.2
Unprotected well/spring	39	0.3
Pool/pond/lake	751	6.0
River/stream/canal	2,055	16.5
Waterfall/rainwater	1,746	14.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	86	0.7

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	74	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	10,481	84.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>10,555</i>	<i>84.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	907	7.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	47	0.4
Other	95	0.8
None	853	6.8
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	5,818	46.7
Television	5,051	40.5
Landline phone	397	3.2
Mobile phone	3,546	28.5
Computer	141	1.1
Internet at home	378	3.0
Households with none of the items	3,677	29.5
Households with all of the items	20	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	146	1.2
Motorcycle/Moped	6,059	48.6
Bicycle	4,480	36.0
4-Wheel tractor	125	1.0
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	21	0.2
Cart (bullock)	4,961	39.8

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Ngape Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

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

<sup>4</sup> Calculated based on conventional household population

\* Less than 20.

# Contents

Introduction .....	3
Census information on Ngape Twonship .....	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 Ngape Township in Magway 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 Ngape Twonship**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	52,142 *		
Males	25,075		
Females	27,067		
Sex ratio	93 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	7.8%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	1,310.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	39.8 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	31		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	50,336	3,762	46,574
Number of conventional households	12,457	979	11,478
Mean household size	4.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Ngape Township, there are more females than males with 93 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the township live in rural areas with only (7.8%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Ngape Township is 40 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.0 persons living in each household in Ngape Township. This is slightly lower than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

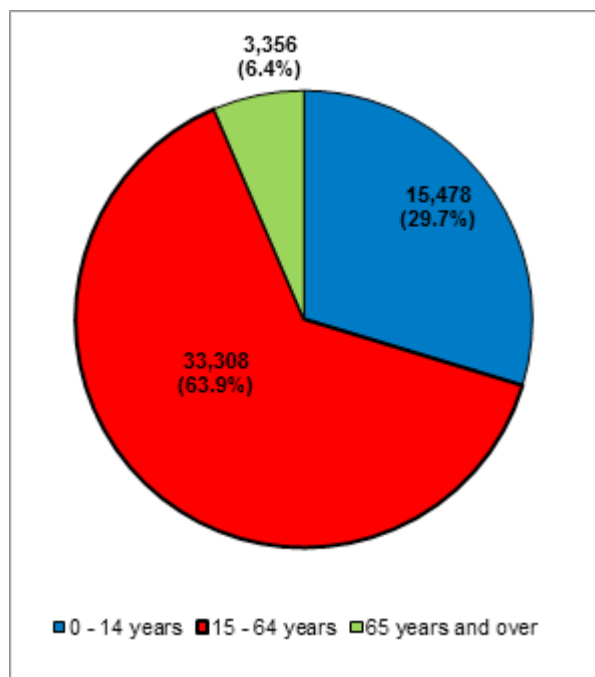
**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;  
Ngape Township (Minbu District, Magway Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,457</b>	<b>52,142</b>	<b>25,075</b>	<b>27,067</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>2,181</b>
1	Myo Ma(W)	404	1,644	729	915
2	Kyaung Twin(W)	575	2,421	1,155	1,266
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>11,478</b>	<b>48,077</b>	<b>23,191</b>	<b>24,886</b>
1	Nei Zaw(VT)	124	517	250	267
2	Pin U(VT)	1,021	4,082	2,008	2,074
3	Oe Myay Htwin(VT)	104	454	199	255
4	Si Thar(VT)	215	785	370	415
5	Thar Yar Kone(VT)	1,277	4,997	2,453	2,544
6	Chaung Hpyu(VT)	411	1,698	787	911
7	Min Lwin(VT)	353	1,693	817	876
8	Kyaung Kone(VT)	246	1,188	568	620
9	Shauk Taung(VT)	642	2,808	1,416	1,392
10	Pay Kone(VT)	255	931	445	486
11	Paung Ka Lay(VT)	319	1,203	590	613
12	Pan Tein(VT)	646	2,457	1,213	1,244
13	Sin Chi Taing(VT)	835	3,122	1,458	1,664
14	Pa Dan(VT)	1,314	5,509	2,610	2,899
15	Yint Shey(VT)	443	1,914	911	1,003
16	Man Aung(VT)	256	1,132	598	534
17	Zee Taw Gyi(VT)	385	1,386	623	763
18	Su Pa Daung(VT)	318	1,264	607	657
19	Sat Si(VT)	134	584	289	295
20	Goke Gyi(VT)	206	908	457	451
21	Zin Pyun(VT)	589	2,612	1,259	1,353
22	Myit Hpyar(VT)	304	1,145	529	616
23	Pa Zi(VT)	91	457	230	227
24	Laing(VT)	128	728	348	380

**Table 1: (Continued)**

<b>Sr</b>	<b>Ward/Village Tract</b>	<b>No. of Conventional households</b>	<b>Population</b>		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
25	Bone Baw(VT)	148	699	327	372
26	Naung(VT)	71	367	186	181
27	Pa Bway(VT)	50	249	120	129
28	Lin De(VT)	278	1,527	717	810
29	Sun Tet(VT)	76	377	173	204
30	Tin Pyin(VT)	89	454	222	232
31	Pa Be(VT)	150	830	411	419

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Ngape Township**

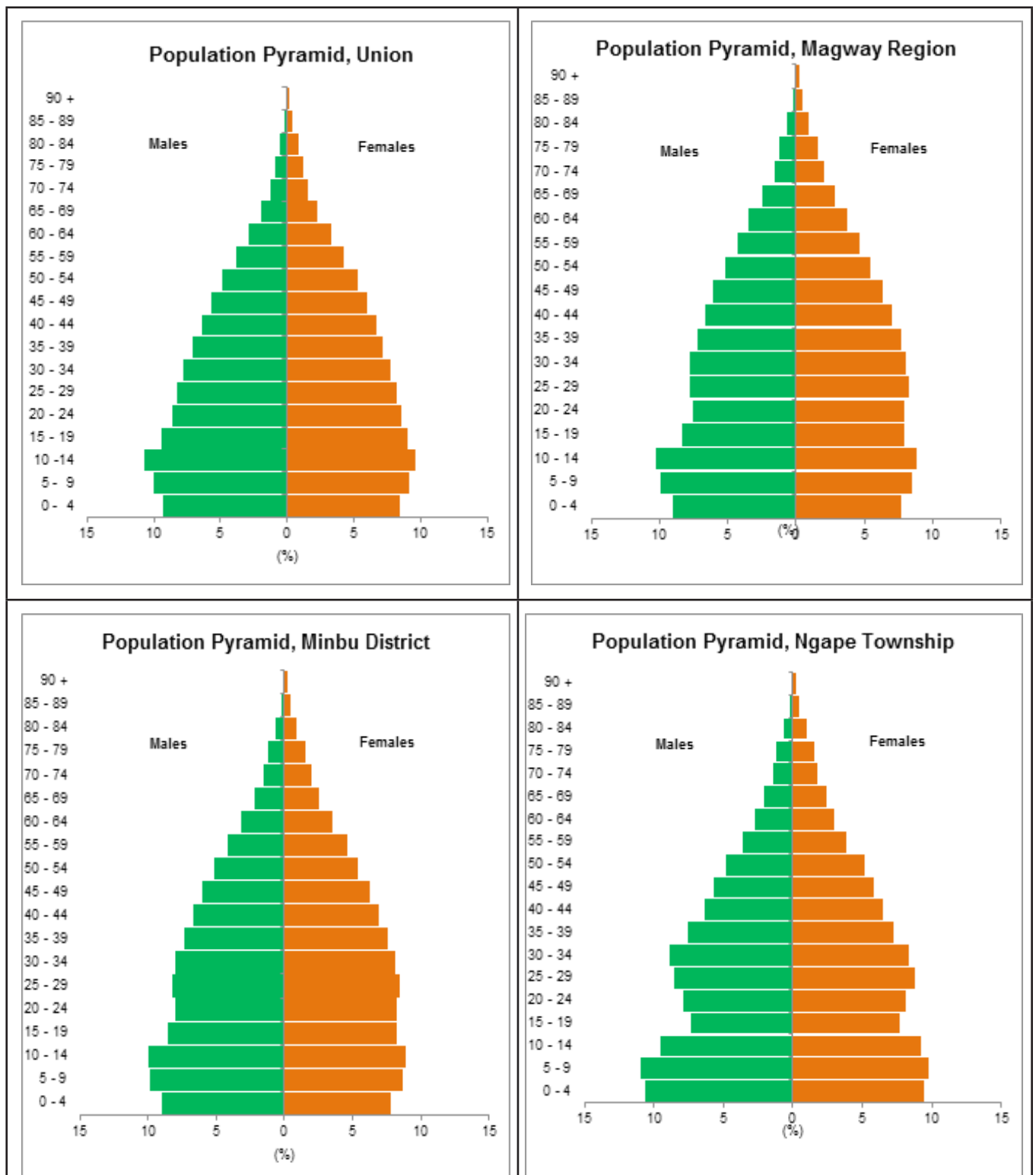


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Ngape Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,142</b>	<b>25,075</b>	<b>27,067</b>
0 - 4	5,217	2,663	2,554
5 - 9	5,390	2,748	2,642
10 - 14	4,871	2,379	2,492
15 - 19	3,931	1,853	2,078
20 - 24	4,166	1,976	2,190
25 - 29	4,505	2,138	2,367
30 - 34	4,478	2,236	2,242
35 - 39	3,850	1,898	1,952
40 - 44	3,336	1,598	1,738
45 - 49	3,000	1,434	1,566
50 - 54	2,611	1,202	1,409
55 - 59	1,960	911	1,049
60 - 64	1,471	673	798
65 - 69	1,163	514	649
70 - 74	821	343	478
75 - 79	718	288	430
80 - 84	408	154	254
85 - 89	166	50	116
90 +	80	17	63

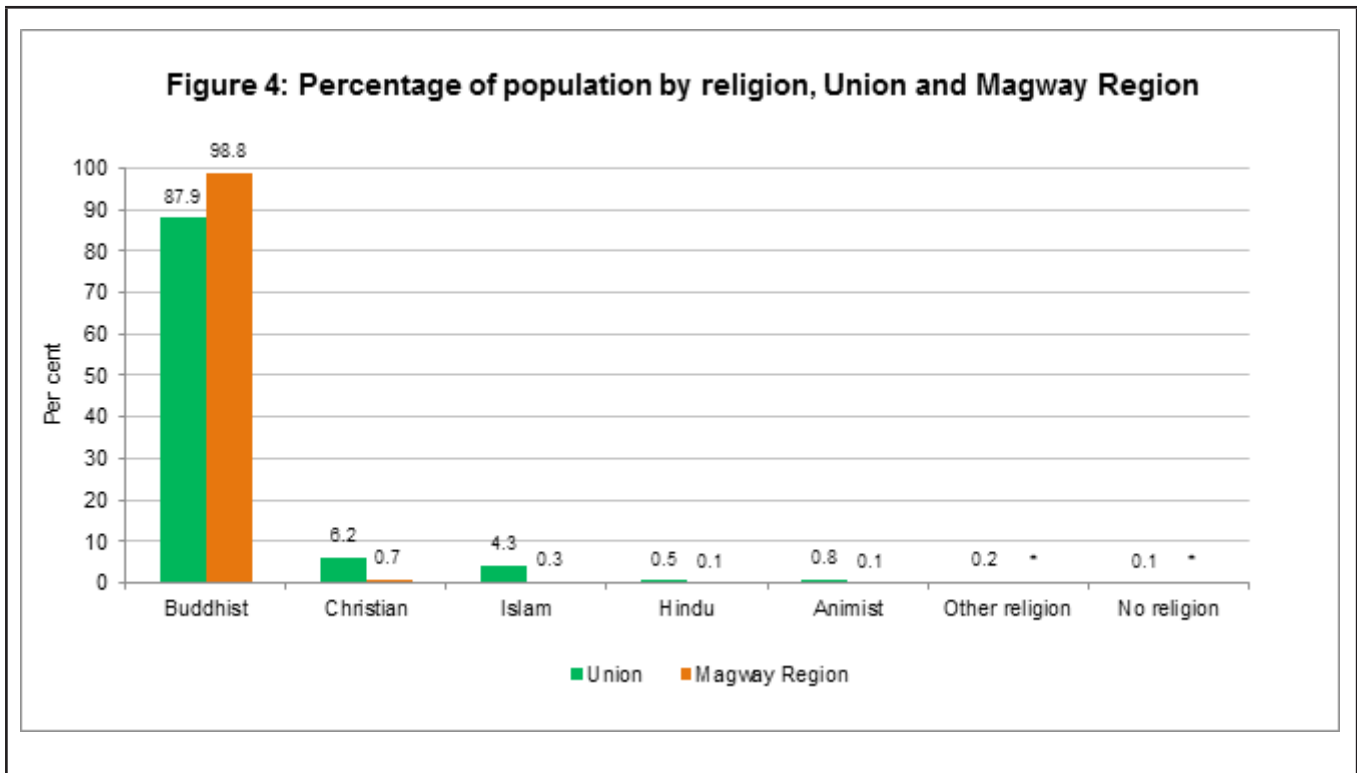
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Ngape Township is 63.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Magway Region, Minbu District and Ngape Township)**



- The birth rate has not been lower in Ngape Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age groups (10-14) and (15-19). Population is higher again in age groups (20-24) through (25-29), and declined in age group (30-34) onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is slightly lower in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Ngape Township.
- Starting from age group (10-14), there are less males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Magway Region, it is 98.8% Buddhist, 0.7% Christian, 0.3% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Animist, less than 0.1% for Other religion and No religion respectively.

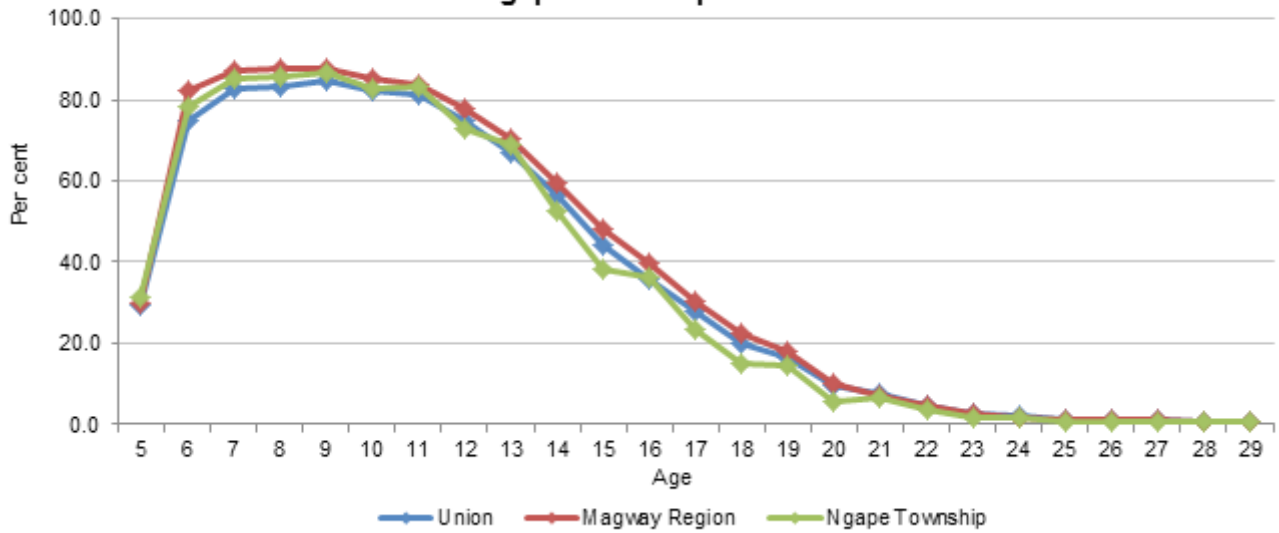
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

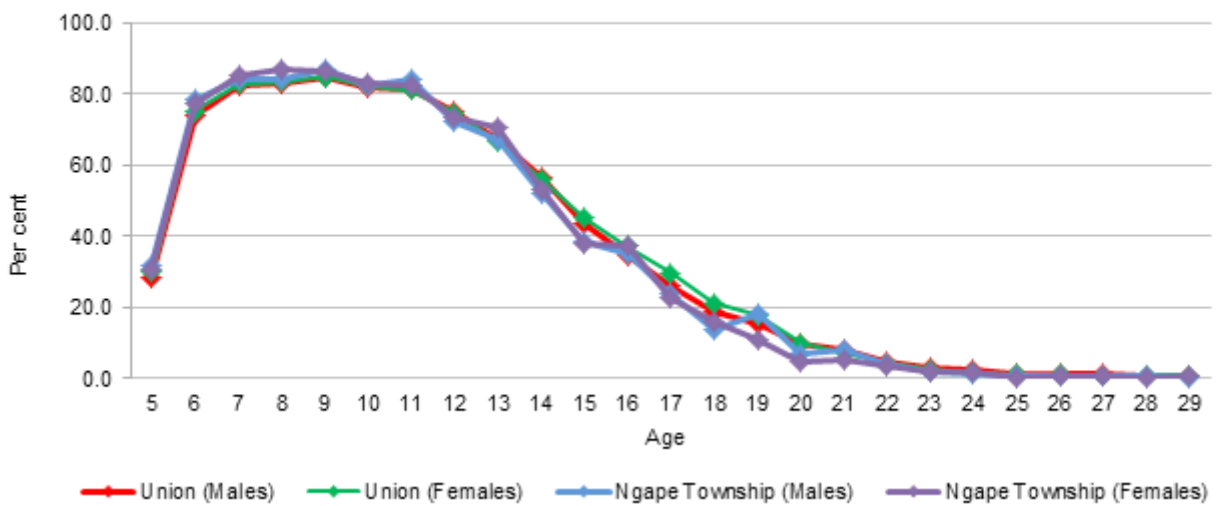
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,073	566	507	334	180	154
6	1,127	561	566	880	441	439
7	1,093	559	534	929	472	457
8	1,001	505	496	858	426	432
9	1,027	507	520	890	442	448
10	989	479	510	819	394	425
11	883	408	475	735	343	392
12	970	465	505	708	336	372
13	941	461	480	647	309	338
14	842	369	473	443	191	252
15	772	372	400	296	144	152
16	757	350	407	275	122	153
17	772	348	424	180	84	96
18	808	358	450	121	49	72
19	631	290	341	91	53	38
20	932	418	514	53	29	24
21	691	310	381	46	25	21
22	751	333	418	27	13	14
23	763	347	416	13	6	7
24	728	327	401	13	5	8
25	983	444	539	6	4	2
26	746	330	416	4	2	2
27	812	371	441	4	2	2
28	869	396	473	4	3	1
29	841	404	437	4	1	3

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Magway Region and Ngape Township**



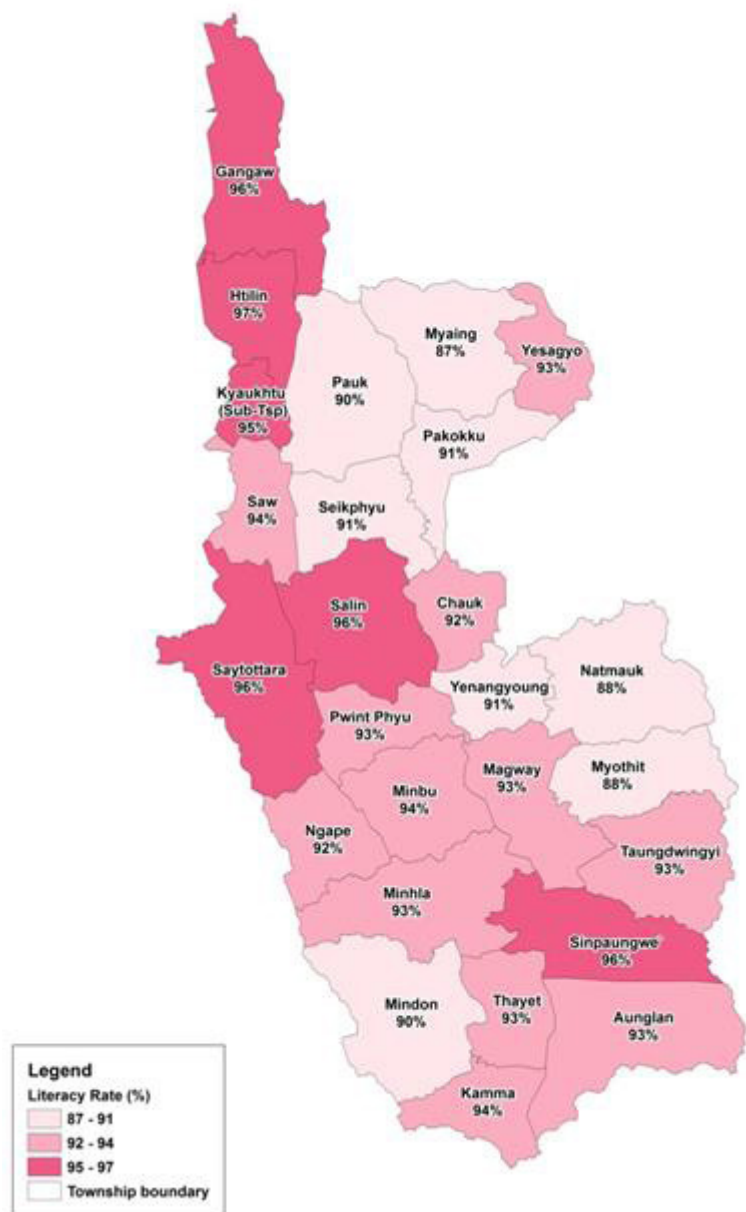
**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Ngape Township**



- School attendance in Ngape Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Ngape Township is lower than that of Union after age 14 onwards.



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



Union	: 89.5%
Magway Region	: 92.2%
Minbu District	: 94.1%
Ngape Township	: 92.2%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	7,605	96.9
Males	3,453	97.5
Females	4,152	96.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Ngape Township is 92.2 per cent. It is equal to the literacy rate of Magway Region (92.2%) and higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 89.4 per cent and for the males it is 95.5 per cent.
- In Ngape Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.9 per cent with 96.5 per cent for females and 97.5 per cent for males.

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

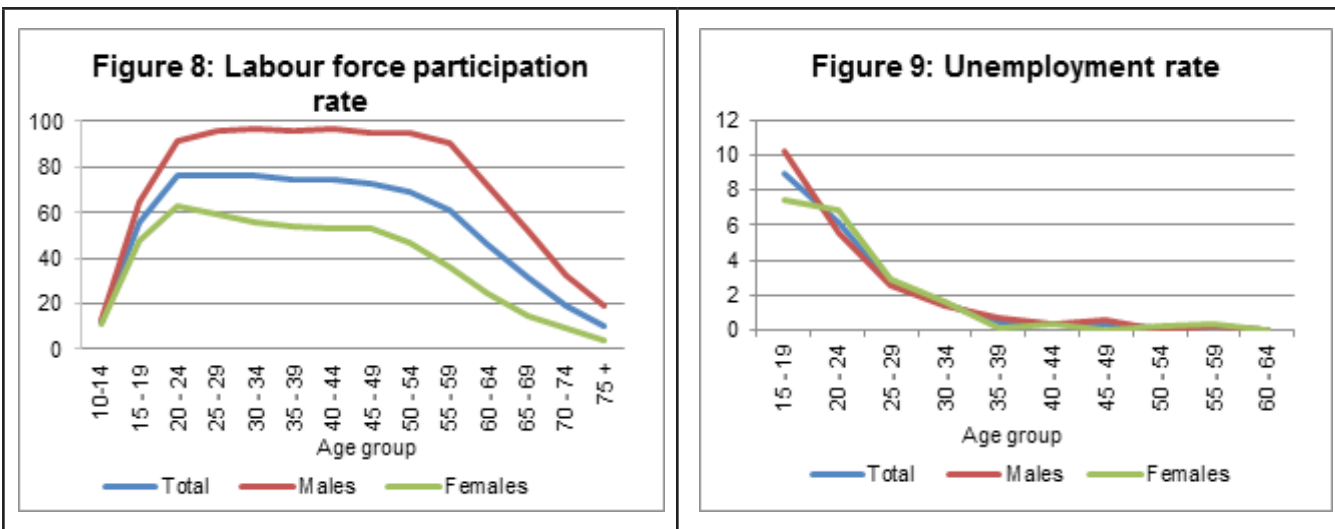
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	28,567	6,429	22.5	6,953	7,870	3,730	1,784	76	1,551	25	52	97
Urban	2,560	93	3.6	415	533	559	370	35	456	3	17	79
Rural	26,007	6,336	24.4	6,538	7,337	3,171	1,414	41	1,095	22	35	18
Males	13,456	3,047	22.6	2,623	3,572	2,234	1,081	54	749	11	40	45
Females	15,111	3,382	22.4	4,330	4,298	1,496	703	22	802	14	12	52

- About 22.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 24.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 22.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 22.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 27.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.4 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	11.8	12.7	11.0	11.5	12.3	10.6
15 - 19	55.6	64.3	47.8	9.0	10.2	7.4
20 - 24	76.2	91.2	62.7	6.2	5.6	6.9
25 - 29	76.7	95.7	59.5	2.7	2.6	2.9
30 - 34	76.3	96.6	56.0	1.5	1.4	1.6
35 - 39	74.7	96.0	53.9	0.5	0.7	0.1
40 - 44	74.1	97.1	53.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
45 - 49	73.1	95.4	52.7	0.4	0.6	-
50 - 54	68.9	94.8	46.8	0.1	-	0.2
55 - 59	61.5	90.7	36.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
60 - 64	46.2	71.8	24.7	-	-	-
65 - 69	31.6	52.5	15.1	0.3	0.4	-
70 - 74	18.8	32.4	9.0	0.6	-	2.3
75 +	10.0	19.6	4.3	-	-	-
15 - 24	66.2	78.2	55.5	7.3	7.5	7.1
15 - 64	70.4	90.4	52.1	2.4	2.3	2.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Ngape Township is 70.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 52.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.4 per cent.
- In Ngape Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.8 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Ngape Township is 2.4 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rates for males (2.3%) and for females is (2.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.1 per cent.

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

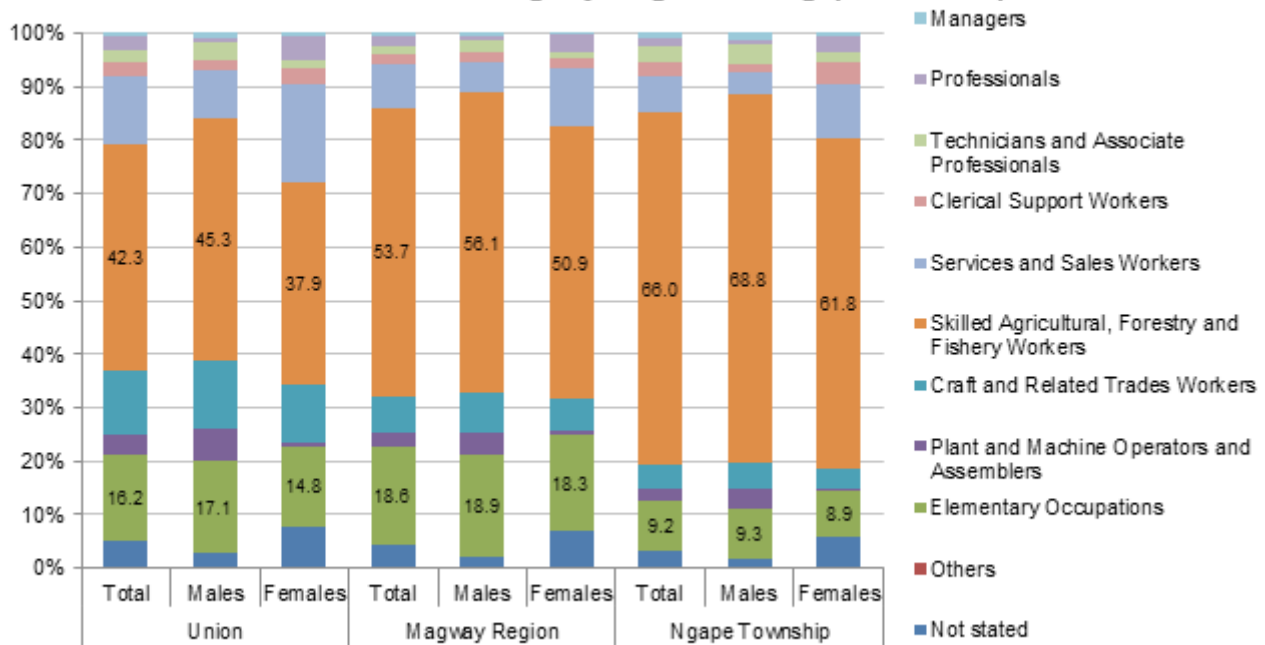
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill ,disabled	Other
Total	16,845	0.5	30.2	47.2	16.0	1.3	4.8
Males	4,493	1.3	54.7	6.1	23.5	2.6	11.8
Females	12,352	0.2	21.3	62.1	13.3	0.9	2.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 54.7 per cent of males are full time students while 62.1 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,803</b>	<b>13,216</b>	<b>8,587</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	223	182	41	1.0	1.4	0.5
Professionals	343	88	255	1.6	0.7	3.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	650	480	170	3.0	3.6	2.0
Clerical Support Workers	585	222	363	2.7	1.7	4.2
Services and Sales Workers	1,401	544	857	6.4	4.1	10.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	14,390	9,087	5,303	66.0	68.8	61.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	984	666	318	4.5	5.0	3.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	486	461	25	2.2	3.5	0.3
Elementary Occupations	1,998	1,235	763	9.2	9.3	8.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	743	251	492	3.4	1.9	5.7

**Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons 15 - 64 years by occupation and sex, Union, Magway Region and Ngape Township**



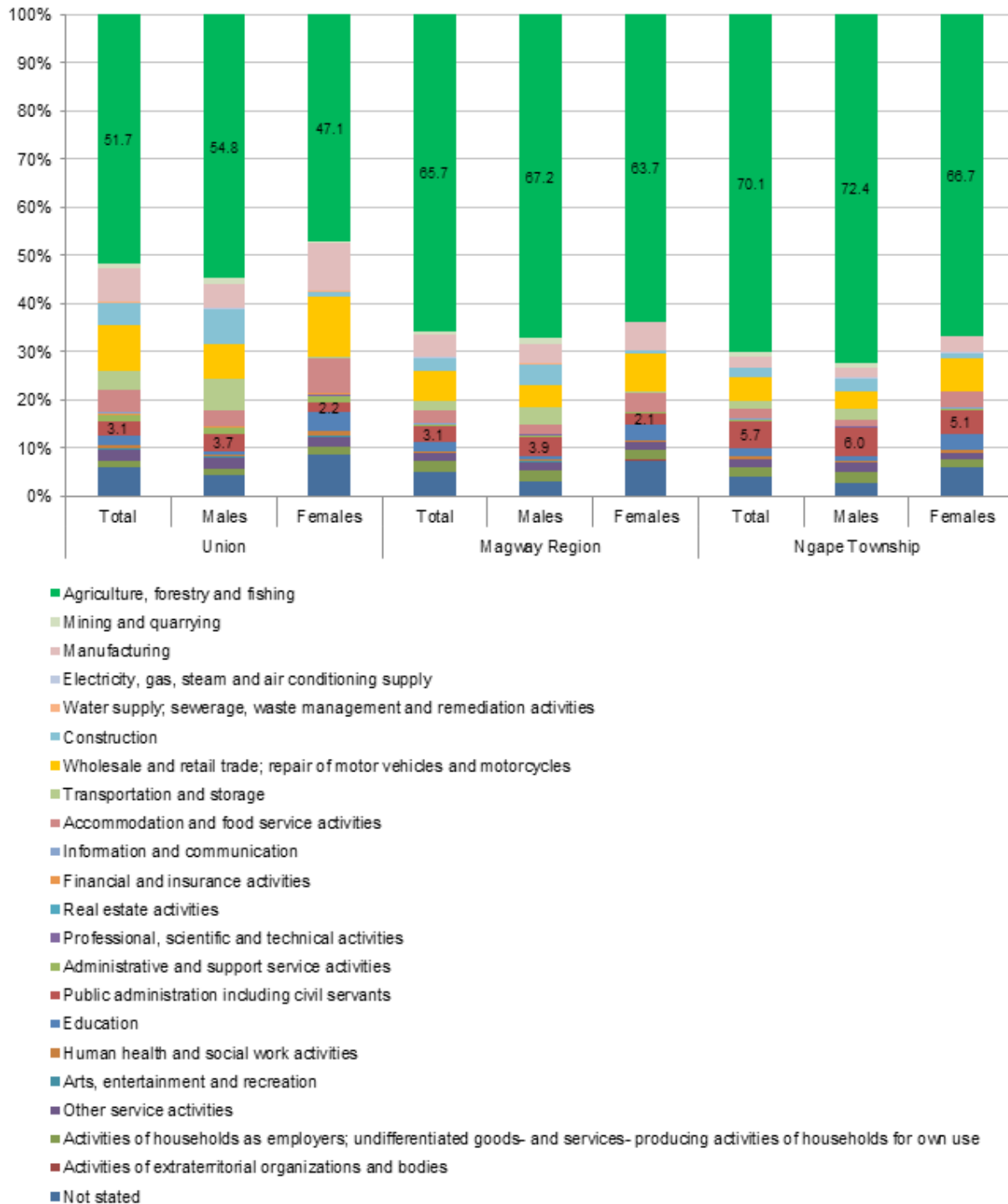
- In Ngape Township, 66.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 9.2 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 68.8 per cent of males and 61.8 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Magway Region, 53.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 18.6 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,803</b>	<b>13,216</b>	<b>8,587</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15,294	9,566	5,728	70.1	72.4	66.7
Mining and quarrying	160	142	18	0.7	1.1	0.2
Manufacturing	543	261	282	2.5	2.0	3.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10	9	1	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	432	344	88	2.0	2.6	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,078	489	589	4.9	3.7	6.9
Transportation and storage	303	300	3	1.4	2.3	*
Accommodation and food service activities	470	167	303	2.2	1.3	3.5
Information and communication	19	12	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	23	13	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	21	17	4	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	36	23	13	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	1,233	793	440	5.7	6.0	5.1
Education	373	96	277	1.7	0.7	3.2
Human health and social work activities	107	43	64	0.5	0.3	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9	7	2	*	0.1	*
Other service activities	372	265	107	1.7	2.0	1.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services- producing activities of households for own use	448	322	126	2.1	2.4	1.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	3	1	*	*	*
Not stated	867	343	524	4.0	2.6	6.1

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

**Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Magway Region and Ngape Township**



- In Ngape Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 70.1 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 5.7 per cent.
- There are 72.4 per cent of males and 66.7 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Magway Region, there are 65.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 3.1 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants” industry.

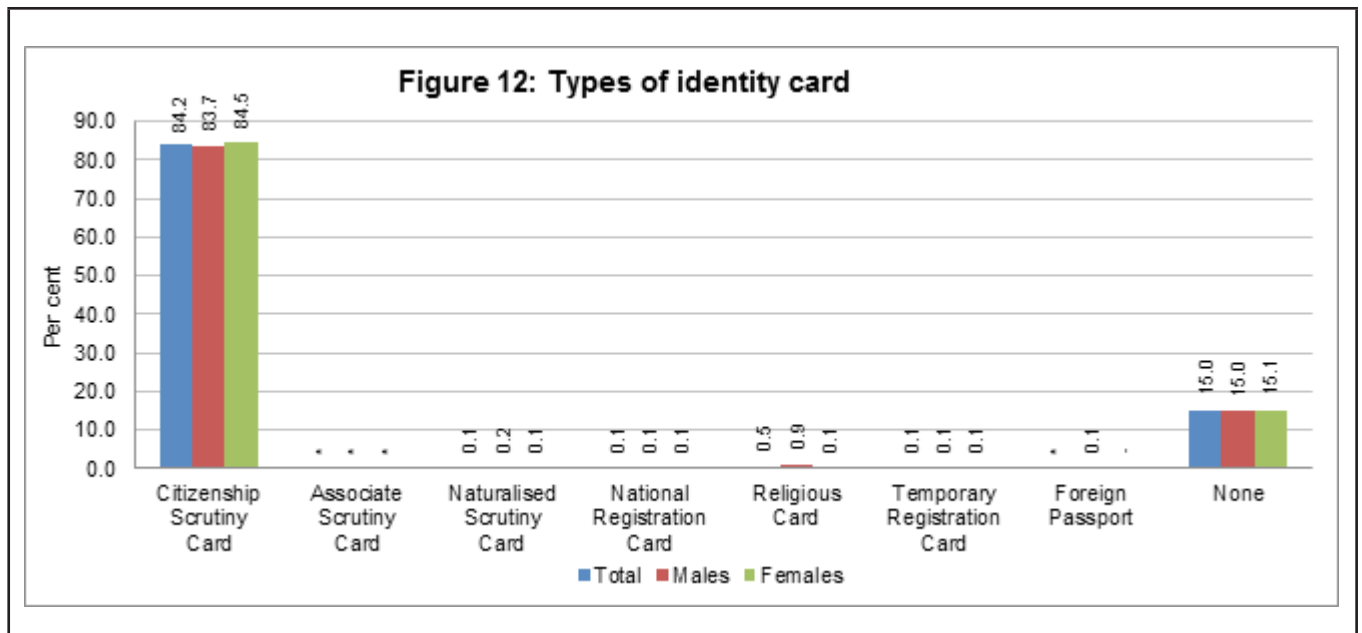


## (E) Identity Cards

**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	34,956	*	45	50	189	34	-	*	6,243
Urban	3,127	*	4	1	41	-	-	-	326
Rural	31,829	*	41	49	148	34	-	*	5,917
Males	16,467	*	31	24	170	18	-	*	2,942
Females	18,489	*	14	26	19	16	-	-	3,301

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Ngape Township, 84.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 15.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 15.0 per cent of males and 15.1 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,142</b>	<b>50,804</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>497</b>
0 - 4	5,217	5,154	63	1.2	8	8	47	38
5 - 9	5,390	5,332	58	1.1	11	10	20	37
10 - 14	4,871	4,815	56	1.1	14	11	17	32
15 - 19	3,931	3,890	41	1.0	5	15	11	22
20 - 24	4,166	4,128	38	0.9	8	15	8	18
25 - 29	4,505	4,467	38	0.8	5	15	13	13
30 - 34	4,478	4,429	49	1.1	10	14	21	21
35 - 39	3,850	3,802	48	1.2	9	13	17	19
40 - 44	3,336	3,286	50	1.5	21	11	19	14
45 - 49	3,000	2,930	70	2.3	19	21	32	25
50 - 54	2,611	2,539	72	2.8	24	16	33	16
55 - 59	1,960	1,893	67	3.4	23	29	15	15
60 - 64	1,471	1,368	103	7.0	45	36	38	26
65 - 69	1,163	1,048	115	9.9	61	42	42	30
70 - 74	821	696	125	15.2	72	46	64	41
75 - 79	718	573	145	20.2	86	68	67	44
80 - 84	408	286	122	29.9	76	75	61	53
85 - 89	166	118	48	28.9	30	26	29	19
90 +	80	50	30	37.5	19	18	18	14

**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
<b>Males</b>	<b>25,075</b>	<b>24,463</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>229</b>
0 - 4	2,663	2,635	28	1.1	2	4	19	17
5 - 9	2,748	2,708	40	1.5	7	5	15	23
10 - 14	2,379	2,346	33	1.4	9	7	5	22
15 - 19	1,853	1,835	18	1.0	1	6	6	12
20 - 24	1,976	1,951	25	1.3	6	10	8	10
25 - 29	2,138	2,121	17	0.8	-	8	7	6
30 - 34	2,236	2,205	31	1.4	5	8	12	16
35 - 39	1,898	1,869	29	1.5	3	6	11	16
40 - 44	1,598	1,576	22	1.4	6	4	9	6
45 - 49	1,434	1,400	34	2.4	12	10	16	15
50 - 54	1,202	1,161	41	3.4	11	10	20	10
55 - 59	911	879	32	3.5	12	13	7	7
60 - 64	673	627	46	6.8	16	13	21	5
65 - 69	514	465	49	9.5	28	12	21	12
70 - 74	343	291	52	15.2	25	18	26	13
75 - 79	288	235	53	18.4	31	20	30	15
80 - 84	154	113	41	26.6	26	26	15	17
85 - 89	50	35	15	30.0	7	9	9	5
90 +	17	11	6	35.3	3	5	3	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
<b>Females</b>	<b>27,067</b>	<b>26,341</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>268</b>
0 - 4	2,554	2,519	35	1.4	6	4	28	21
5 - 9	2,642	2,624	18	0.7	4	5	5	14
10 - 14	2,492	2,469	23	0.9	5	4	12	10
15 - 19	2,078	2,055	23	1.1	4	9	5	10
20 - 24	2,190	2,177	13	0.6	2	5	-	8
25 - 29	2,367	2,346	21	0.9	5	7	6	7
30 - 34	2,242	2,224	18	0.8	5	6	9	5
35 - 39	1,952	1,933	19	1.0	6	7	6	3
40 - 44	1,738	1,710	28	1.6	15	7	10	8
45 - 49	1,566	1,530	36	2.3	7	11	16	10
50 - 54	1,409	1,378	31	2.2	13	6	13	6
55 - 59	1,049	1,014	35	3.3	11	16	8	8
60 - 64	798	741	57	7.1	29	23	17	21
65 - 69	649	583	66	10.2	33	30	21	18
70 - 74	478	405	73	15.3	47	28	38	28
75 - 79	430	338	92	21.4	55	48	37	29
80 - 84	254	173	81	31.9	50	49	46	36
85 - 89	116	83	33	28.4	23	17	20	14
90 +	63	39	24	38.1	16	13	15	12

- Three in every 100 persons in Ngape 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 70.
- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

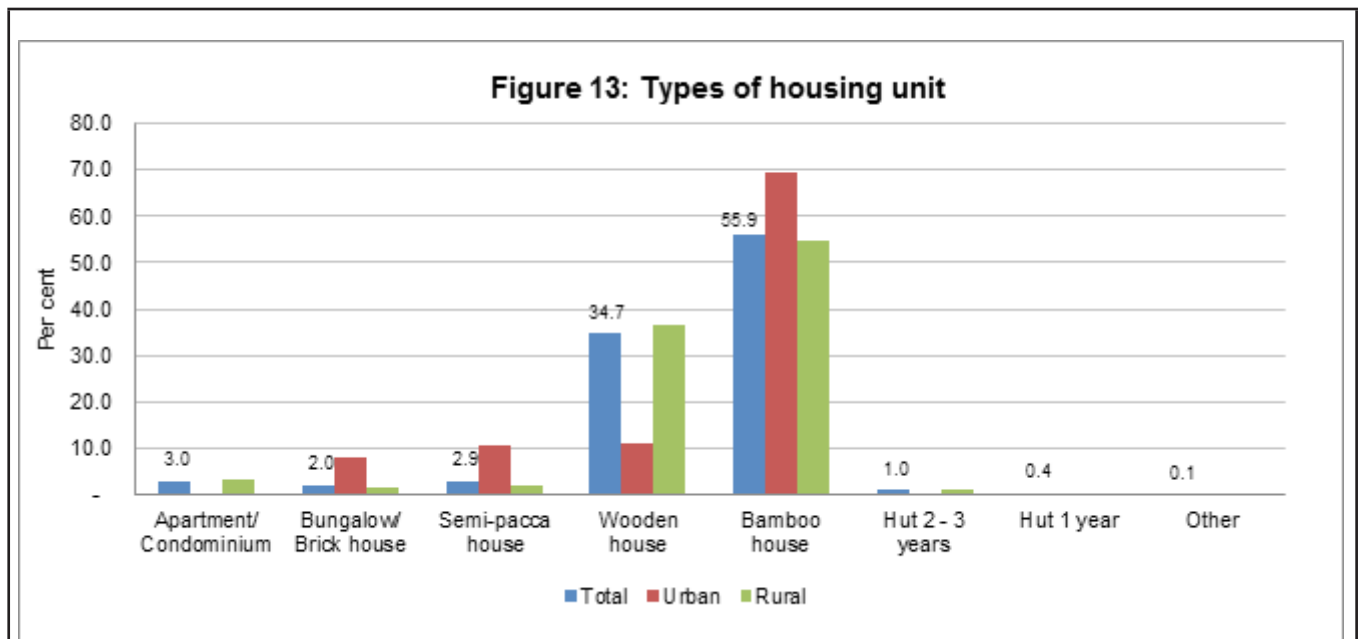
## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### 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	12,457	3.0	2.0	2.9	34.7	55.9	1.0	0.4	0.1
Urban	979	0.2	8.0	10.8	11.2	69.3	0.1	-	0.4
Rural	11,478	3.3	1.5	2.2	36.7	54.8	1.1	0.4	*

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Ngape Township are living in bamboo houses (55.9%) followed by households in wooden houses (34.7%).
- About 69.3 per cent of urban households and 54.8 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Magway Region	: 68.4%
Minbu District	: 81.4%
Ngape Township	: 84.7%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.6	1.1	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		84.1	97.4	83.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>84.7</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>83.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		7.3	-	7.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.4	0.1	0.4
Other		0.8	0.1	0.8
None		6.8	1.3	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>12,457</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>11,478</b>

- Up to 84.7 per cent of the households in Ngape Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (84.1%)).
- Compared to other townships in Magway Region, Ngape proportion belongs to the highest proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Magway Region is 68.4 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 6.8 per cent of the households in the Ngape Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Magway Region, it is 17.5 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Ngape Township, 7.3 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%
Magway Region	: 76.6%
Minbu District	: 86.9%
Ngape Township	: 71.2%



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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		6.0	32.8	3.7
Tube well, borehole		42.3	9.3	45.1
Protected well/ Spring		22.2	45.5	20.3
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.7	-	0.7
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>71.2</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>69.8</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.7	3.6	0.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.7	0.2	0.7
River/stream/ canal		13.0	5.9	13.6
Waterfall/ Rain water		13.8	-	15.0
Other		0.6	2.7	0.4
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>28.8</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>30.2</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>12,457</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>11,478</b>

- In Ngape Township, 71.2 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 Magway Region, Ngape household belongs to the (57-76) group proportion in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 42.3 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehold and 22.2 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- About 28.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 30.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

## Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Magway Region	: 22.7%
Minbu District	: 23.3%
Ngape Township	: 16.8%

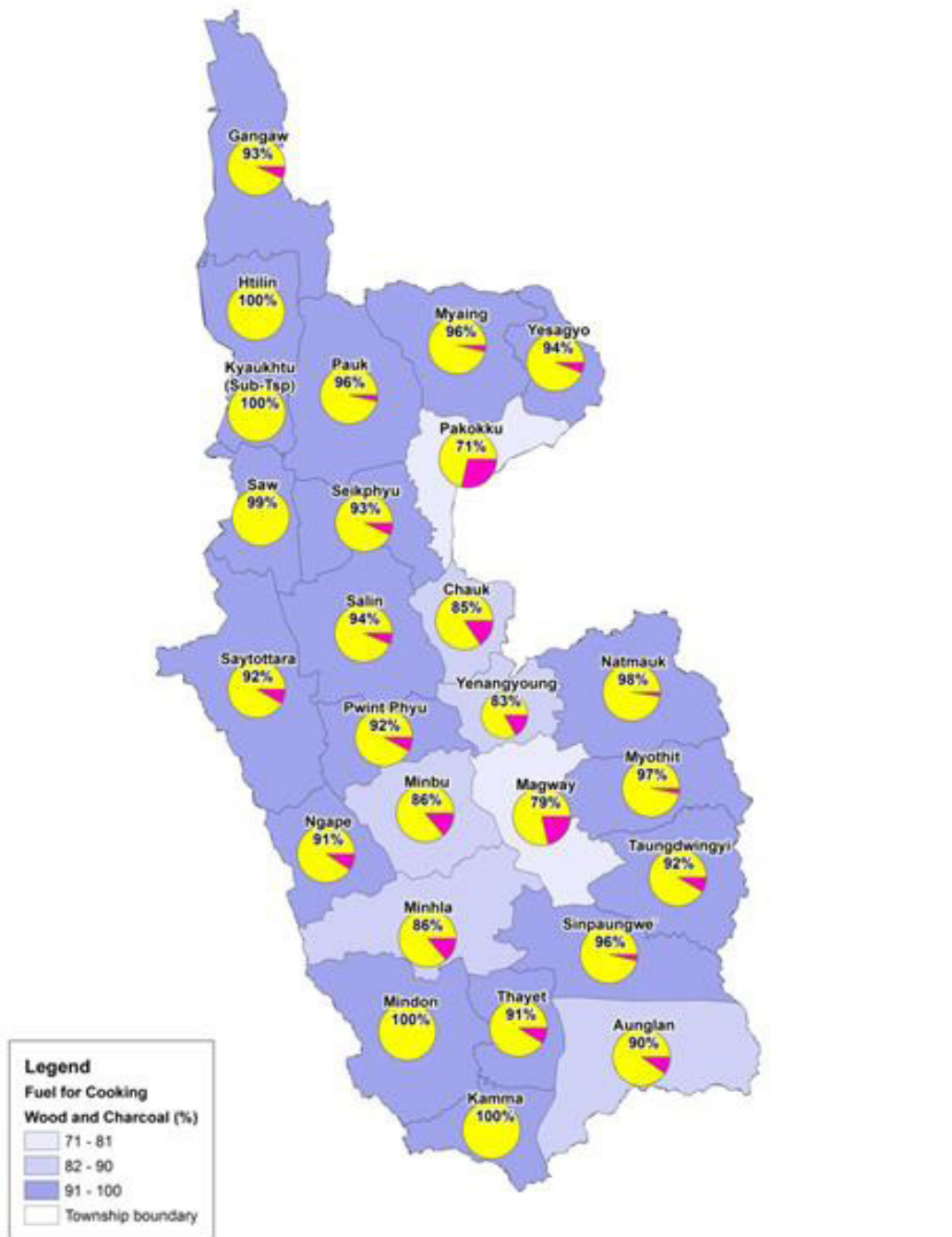
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		16.8	87.6	10.7
Kerosene		3.5	0.1	3.8
Candle		24.7	1.4	26.7
Battery		18.3	10.1	19.0
Generator (private)		27.3	0.1	29.6
Water mill (private)		1.7	-	1.8
Solar system/energy		5.5	0.1	6.0
Other		2.2	0.5	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>12,457</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>11,478</b>

- In Ngape Township, 16.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Magway Region, this proportion belongs to the lowest group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Magway Region is 22.7 per cent.
- The use of generator (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 27.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 29.6 per cent of the households use generator (private) for lighting.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Magway Region	: 90.0%
Minbu District	: 90.9%
Ngape Township	: 90.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.8	50.2	5.3
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.2
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		86.4	41.0	90.3
Charcoal		4.3	8.9	3.9
Coal		0.2	-	0.2
Other		0.1	-	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>12,457</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>11,478</b>

- In Ngape Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 86.4 per cent using firewood and 4.3 per cent using charcoal.
- About 8.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 90.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 3.9 per cent use charcoal.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

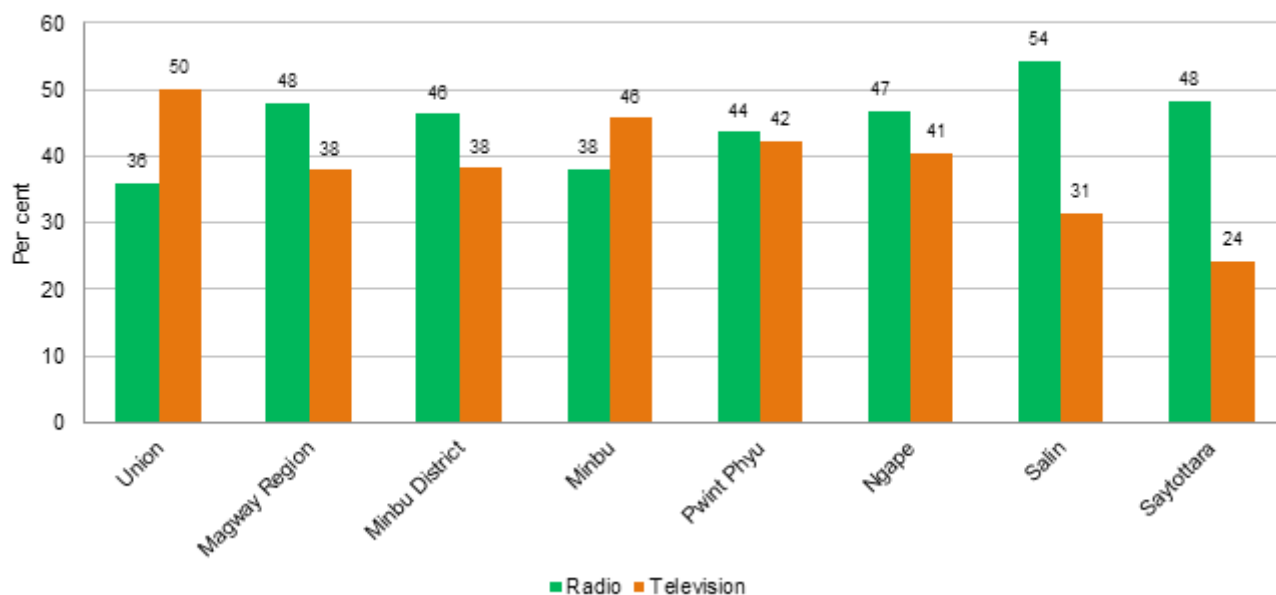
## Communication and related amenities

**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	12,457	46.7	40.5	3.2	28.5	1.1	3.0	29.5	0.2
Urban	979	32.6	77.4	9.6	50.5	5.2	9.2	13.5	0.6
Rural	11,478	47.9	37.4	2.6	26.6	0.8	2.5	30.9	0.1

- About 46.7 per cent of the households in Ngape Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 77.4 per cent of households in urban areas access to television and 47.9 per cent of households in rural areas have access to radio.

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



- About 40.5 per cent of the households in Ngape Township have access to television.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Magway Region	: 23.9%
Minbu District	: 21.5%
Ngape Township	: 28.5%

- About 28.5 per cent of the households in Ngape Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in the Magway Region, it belongs to (10) highest townships.

## Transportation items

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

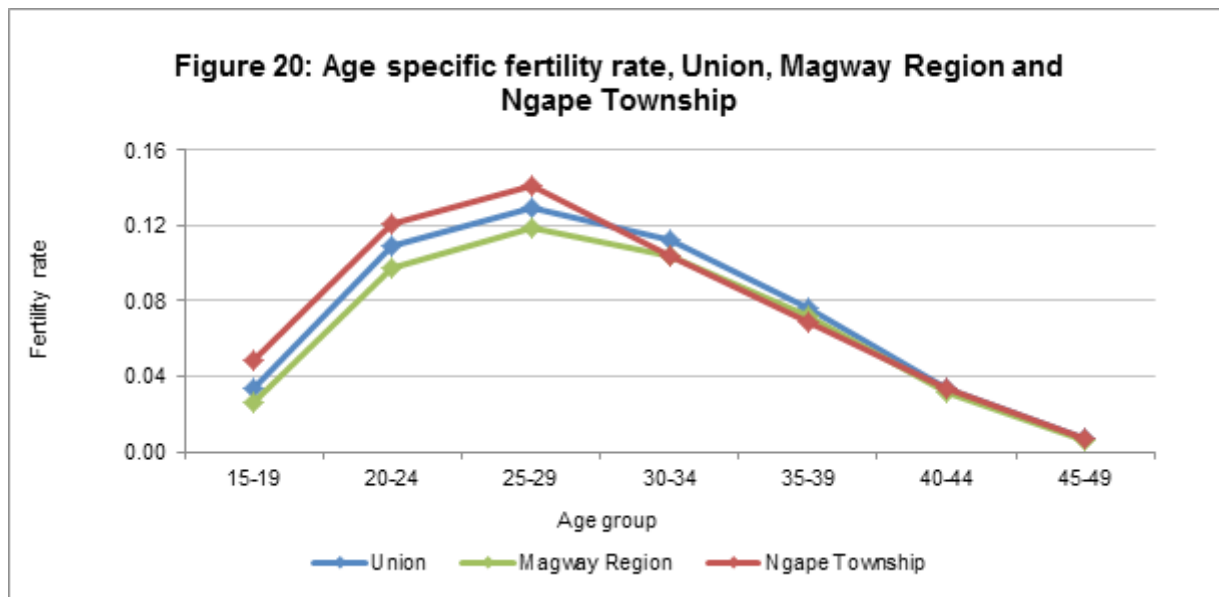
Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Magway Region	919,777	12,624	356,960	282,648	7,989	12,307	4,196	380,264
Urban	131,251	5,925	72,163	62,913	1,499	660	349	4,968
Rural	788,526	6,699	284,797	219,735	6,490	11,647	3,847	375,296
Minbu District	162,423	1,848	63,731	69,164	2,813	2,187	765	61,182
Urban	15,934	680	8,780	8,490	288	61	54	1,153
Rural	146,489	1,168	54,951	60,674	2,525	2,126	711	60,029
Ngape Township	12,457	146	6,059	4,480	125	12	21	4,961
Urban	979	26	582	501	14	-	-	181
Rural	11,478	120	5,477	3,979	111	12	21	4,780

- In Ngape Township, 48.6 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 39.8 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.



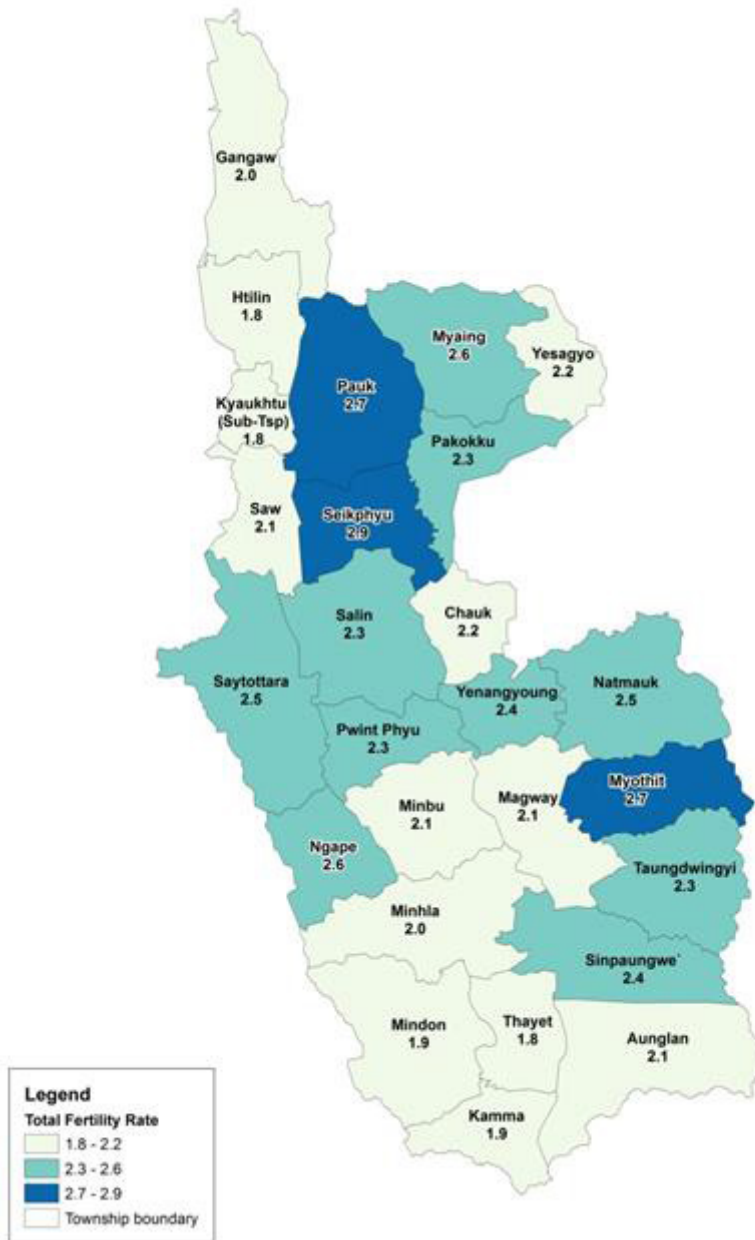
## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

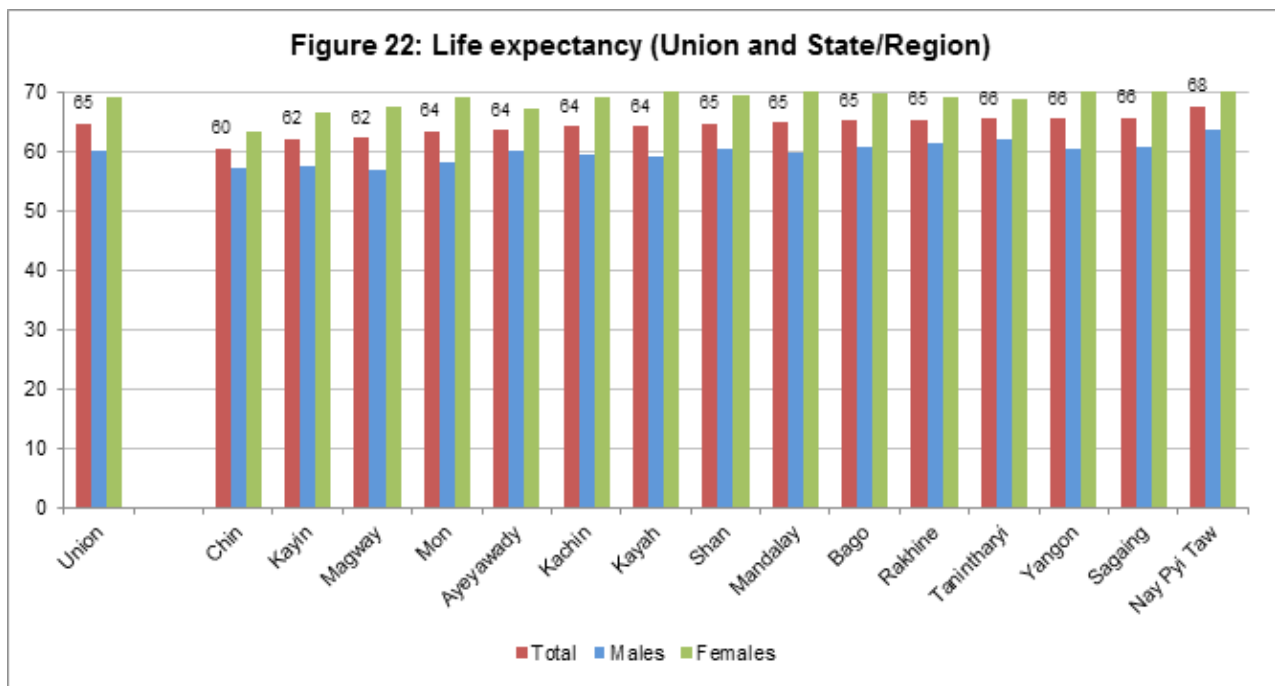


- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.6 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

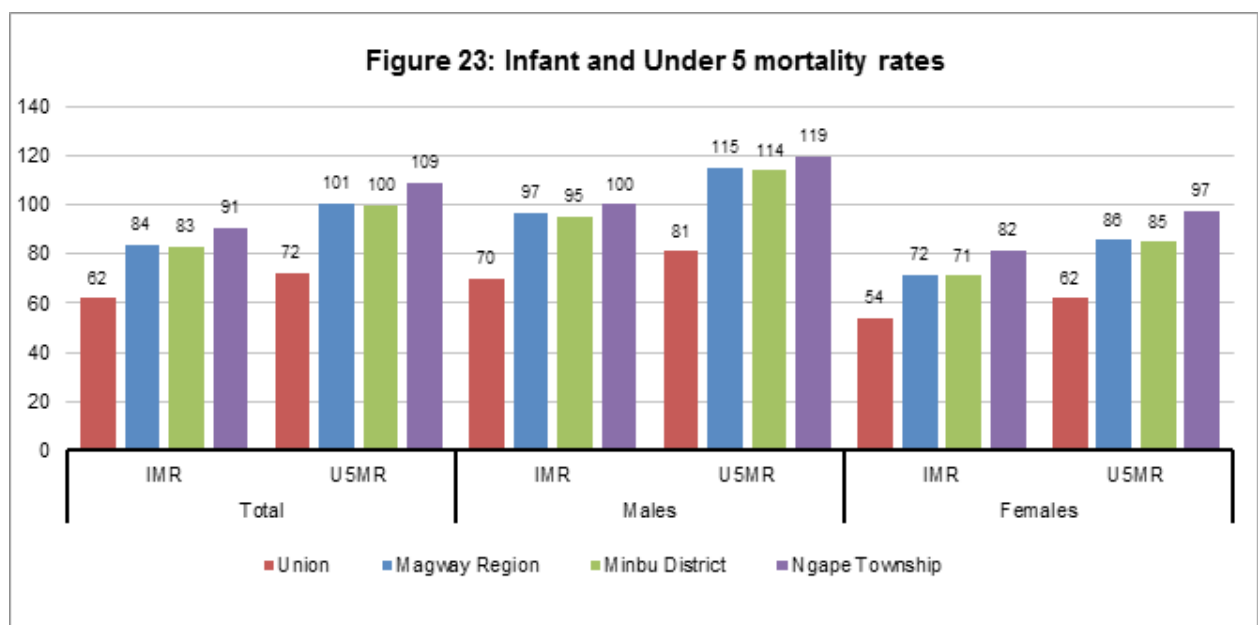


Union	: 2.5
Magway Region	: 2.3
Minbu District	: 2.3
Ngape Township	: 2.6



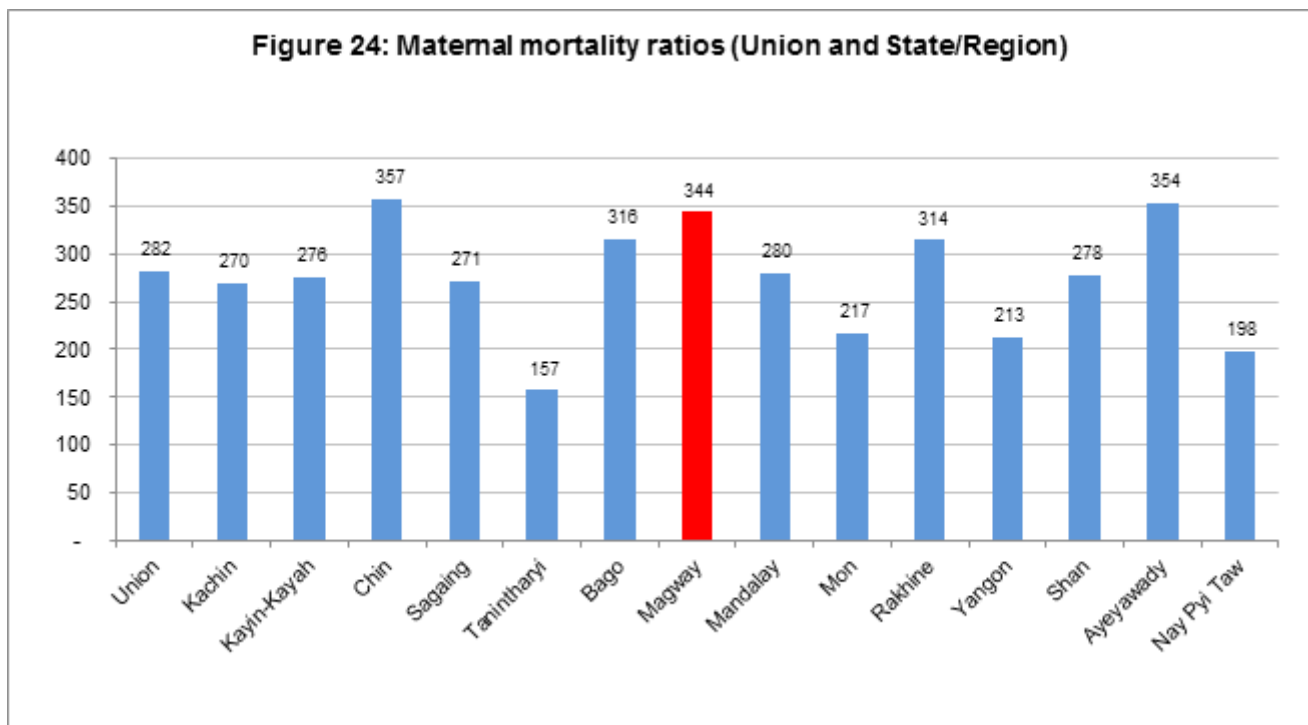
- The expectation of life at birth in Magway Region is 62.3 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 67.5 years is higher than that of the males at 57.1 years.

### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Minbu District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Minbu District is 83 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 100 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Ngape Township are higher than those in Magway Region and Minbu District. The Infant mortality is 91 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 109 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Magway Region, there are 344 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 Magway 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 (Km<sup>2</sup>). 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.

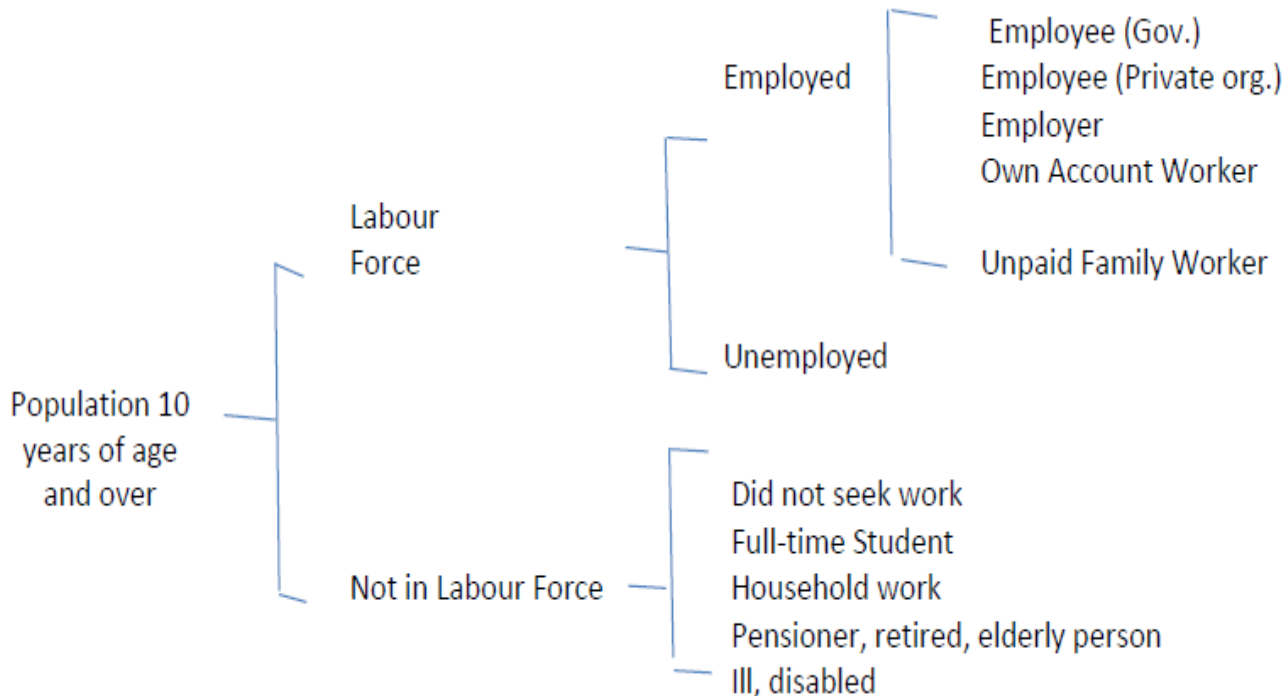
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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 Magway Region, Minbu District, Ngape Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
<b>Prepared by</b>		
Daw Mar Mar Oo	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Wai Mar Naing	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
U Aung Min Thein	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
<b>Translator and Reviewer</b>		
U George Paw Tun	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
<b>Data Processing and IT Team</b>		
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 May Thet Tun	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Zin Min Oo	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
<b>Designer</b>		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Thu Lwin	Junior Assistant Computer Operator, Department of Population	Graphic Designer



The Townships Reports  
can be downloaded at :

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

