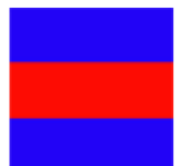# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

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

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Ayeyawady Region, Pathein District

Ngwehsaung Sub-Township Report

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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Ayeyawady Region, showing the townships

Figure 1 : Map of Ayeyawady Region, showing the townships

Ngwehsaung Sub -Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	44,376 [2]
Population males	22,651 (51.0%)
Population females	21,725 (49.0%)
Percentage of urban population	32.7%
Area (Km²)	597.3 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	74.3 persons
Median age	27.0 years
Number of wards	4
Number of village tracts	9
Number of private households	9,470
Percentage of female headed households	14.7%
Mean household size	4.1 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.1%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.3%
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.6%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	50.8
Child dependency ratio	43.9
Old dependency ratio	6.9
Ageing index	15.7
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	104
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	91.2%
Male	92.6%
Female	89.7%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,994	9.0
Walking	1,366	3.1
Seeing	2,567	5.8
Hearing	916	2.1
Remembering	1,455	3.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	26,108	73.2	
Associate Scrutiny	23	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	59	0.2	
National Registration	162	0.5	
Religious	61	0.2	
Temporary Registration	29	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	230	0.6	
None	8,964	25.1	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	60.7%	84.8%	34.8%
Unemployment rate	4.0%	3.7%	4.6%
Employment to population ratio	58.3%	81.6%	33.2%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	7,835	82.7	
Renter	1,099	11.6	
Provided free (individually)	213	2.2	
Government quarters	64	0.7	
Private company quarters	221	2.3	
Other	38	0.5	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	29.1%		74.3%
Bamboo	33.5%	10.2%	0.1%
Earth	< 0.1%	0.6%	
Wood	30.8%	84.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	1.4%		24.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	4.6%	4.7%	0.6%
Other	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.2	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	53	0.6	
Biogas	29	0.3	
Firewood	7,641	80.7	
Charcoal	1,666	17.6	
Coal	43	0.5	
Other	*	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,034	10.9
Kerosene	2,753	29.1
Candle	1,757	18.6
Battery	1,680	17.7
Generator (private)	1,577	16.7
Water mill (private)	20	0.2
Solar system/energy	601	6.3
Other	48	0.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.1
Tube well, borehole	1,589	16.8
Protected well/spring	4,400	46.5
Bottled/purifier water	634	6.7
Total Improved Water Sources	*6,634*	*70.1*
Unprotected well/spring	1,963	20.7
Pool/pond/lake	230	2.4
River/stream/canal	128	1.4
Waterfall/rainwater	360	3.8
Other	155	1.6
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*2,836*	*29.9*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	20	0.2
Tube well, borehole	2,265	23.9
Protected well/spring	4,192	44.3
Unprotected well/spring	2,032	21.5
Pool/pond/lake	257	2.7
River/stream/canal	280	3.0
Waterfall/rainwater	337	3.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	86	0.9

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	63	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	6,724	71.0
Total Improved Sanitation	*6,787*	*71.7*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	261	2.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	164	1.7
Other	26	0.3
None	2,232	23.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	3,907	41.3
Television	3,101	32.7
Landline phone	242	2.6
Mobile phone	3,436	36.3
Computer	100	1.1
Internet at home	456	4.8
Households with none of the items	3,111	32.9
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	84	0.9
Motorcycle/Moped	2,762	29.2
Bicycle	2,003	21.2
4-Wheel tractor	36	0.4
Canoe/Boat	206	2.2
Motor boat	312	3.3
Cart (bullock)	1,988	21.0

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

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction

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

Census information on Ngwehsaung Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	44,376 *		
Males	22,651		
Females	21,725		
Sex ratio	104 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	32.7%		
Area (Km²)	597.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km²)	74.3 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	9		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	39,257	10,732	28,525
Number of conventional households	9,470	2,675	6,795
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		

- In Ngwehsaung Sub-Township, there are less females than males with 104 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (32.7%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Ngwehsaung Sub-Township is 74 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Ngwehsaung Sub-Township. This is slightly lower than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Ngwehsaung Sub-Township (Pathein District, Ayeyawady Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**9,470**	**44,376**	**22,651**	**21,725**
	Ward	**2,675**	**14,489**	**7,596**	**6,893**
1	No (1)(W)	452	2,328	1,172	1,156
2	No (2)(W)	821	3,217	1,611	1,606
3	No (3)(W)	578	4,702	2,498	2,204
4	No (4)(W)	824	4,242	2,315	1,927
	Village Tract	**6,795**	**29,887**	**15,055**	**14,832**
1	Nga Kwa(VT)	1,033	4,487	2,244	2,243
2	Kyet Tu Yway(VT)	458	2,136	1,081	1,055
3	Ah Lel/Ah Lel Kone(VT)	608	3,092	1,519	1,573
4	Tha Lat Khwar(VT)	670	2,880	1,416	1,464
5	Ma Tawt Kone(VT)	873	4,156	2,143	2,013
6	Lay Myet Hnar Kone(VT)	227	1,060	542	518
7	Ta Zin(VT)	1,614	6,553	3,319	3,234
8	Sin Ma(VT)	797	3,295	1,655	1,640
9	Kyauk Hpyar(VT)	515	2,228	1,136	1,092

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Ngwehsaung Sub-Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Ngwehsaung Sub-Township

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

2,033 (4.6%)

12,927 (29.1%)

29,416 (66.3%)

■ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years ■ 65 years and over
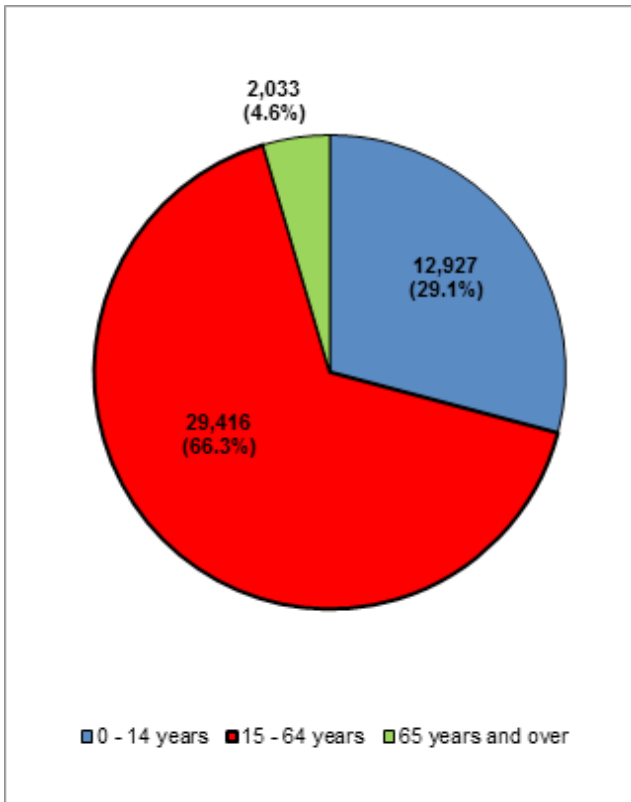
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Ngwehsaung Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**44,376**	**22,651**	**21,725**
0 - 4	4,318	2,205	2,113
5 - 9	4,411	2,165	2,246
10 - 14	4,198	2,140	2,058
15 - 19	3,814	1,989	1,825
20 - 24	3,902	1,999	1,903
25 - 29	3,916	1,995	1,921
30 - 34	3,751	1,964	1,787
35 - 39	3,192	1,683	1,509
40 - 44	2,880	1,538	1,342
45 - 49	2,543	1,327	1,216
50 - 54	2,420	1,221	1,199
55 - 59	1,745	866	879
60 - 64	1,253	644	609
65 - 69	730	347	383
70 - 74	542	231	311
75 - 79	358	165	193
80 - 84	240	103	137
85 - 89	120	50	70
90 +	43	19	24

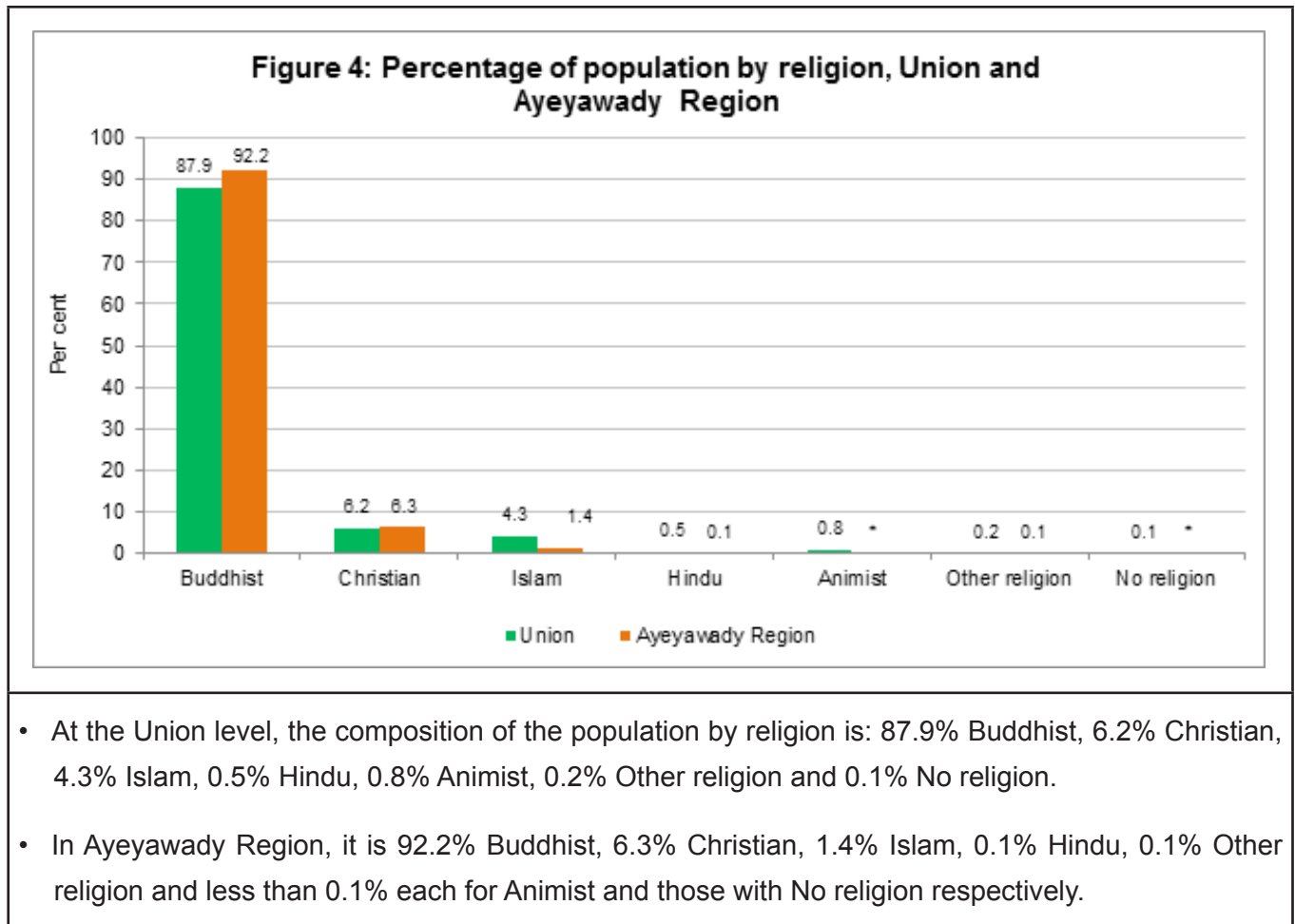- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Ngwehsaung Sub-Township is 66.3 per cent.

- 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.

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Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Ayeyawady Region, Pathein District and Ngwehsaung Sub-Township)
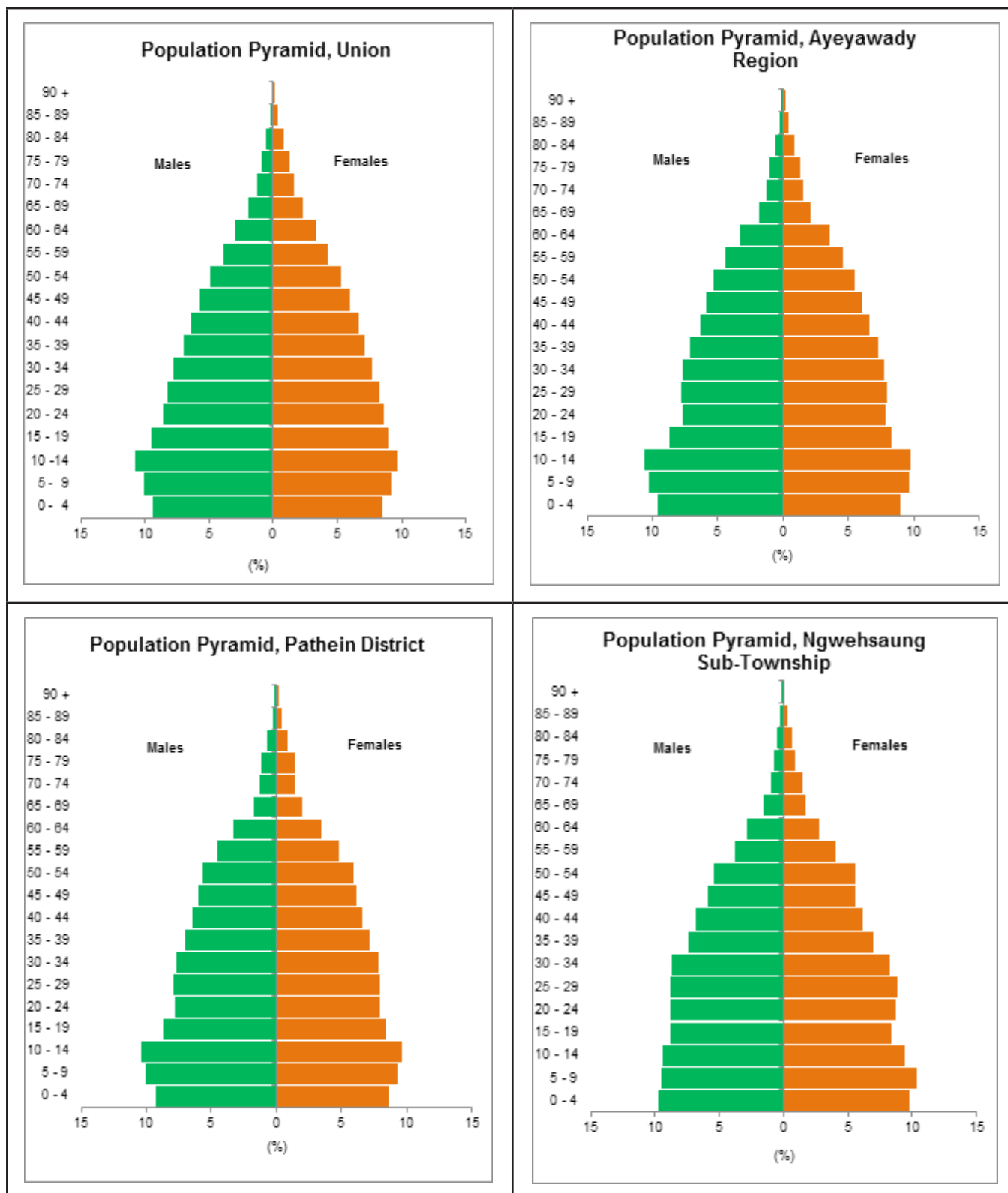
- In Ngwehsaung Sub-Township, the population has less males than females in age group (5-9) and markedly declining in age groups (35-39) onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Ngwehsaung Sub-Township.

- There are more males than females from age group 10-14 to 50-54.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Ayeyawady Region

- 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 Ayeyawady Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.3% Christian, 1.4% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with 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	840	426	414	169	79	90
6	807	384	423	530	241	289
7	879	432	447	698	344	354
8	815	411	404	671	345	326
9	784	364	420	636	299	337
10	773	393	380	591	290	301
11	792	402	390	615	314	301
12	767	390	377	525	259	266
13	850	446	404	525	268	257
14	754	370	384	368	168	200
15	748	378	370	298	142	156
16	598	309	289	185	89	96
17	673	351	322	173	75	98
18	662	317	345	118	47	71
19	589	289	300	56	22	34
20	763	384	379	55	22	33
21	580	267	313	33	16	17
22	597	301	296	11	8	3
23	572	289	283	11	3	8
24	544	270	274	7	3	4
25	671	317	354	6	3	3
26	545	240	305	5	2	3
27	623	309	314	3	1	2
28	683	358	325	8	6	2
29	610	308	302	4	1	3

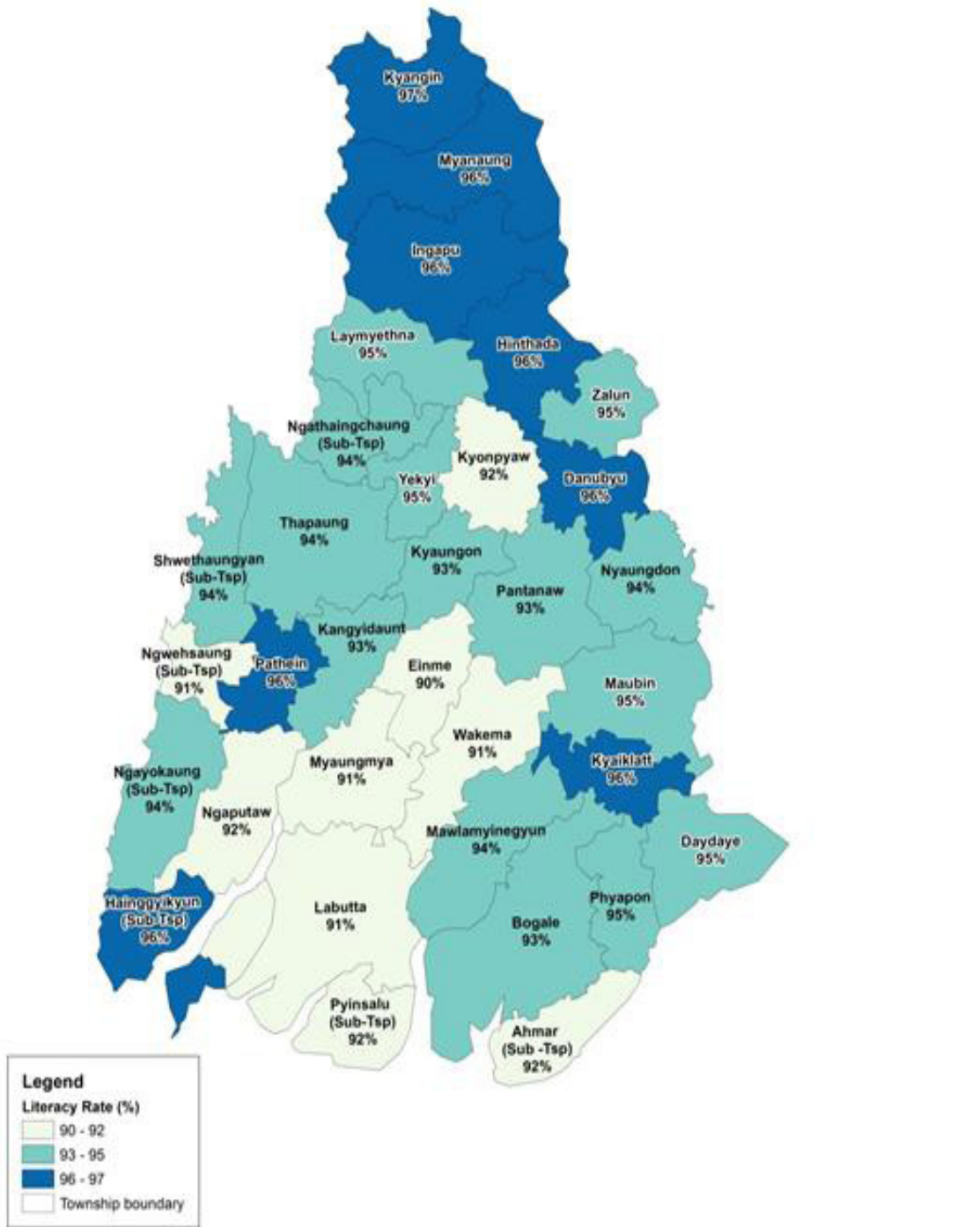Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Ngwehsaung Sub-Township
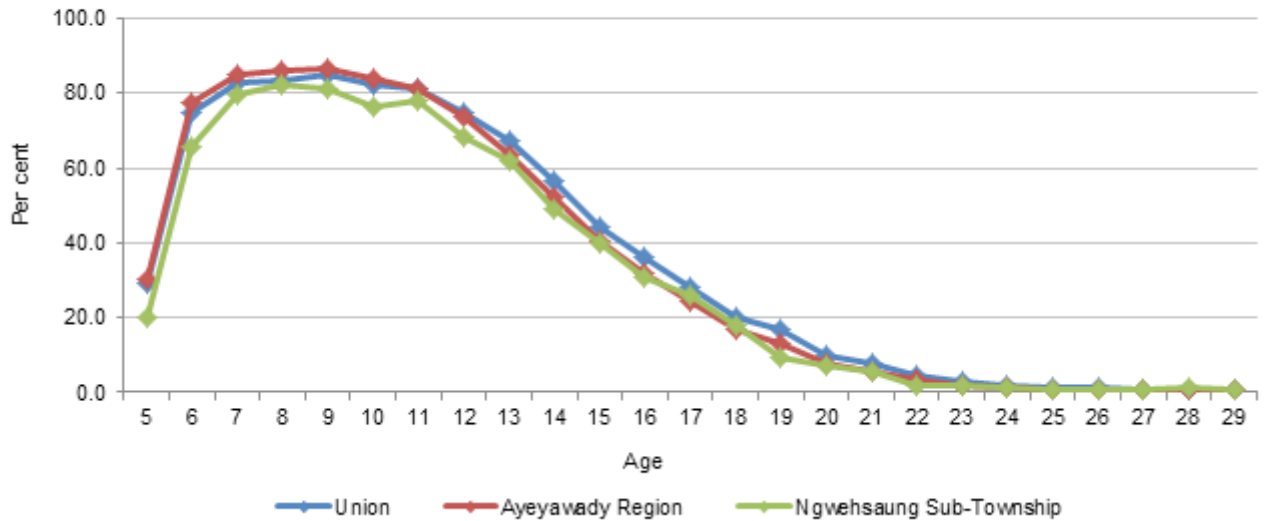
Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Ngwehsaung Sub-Township
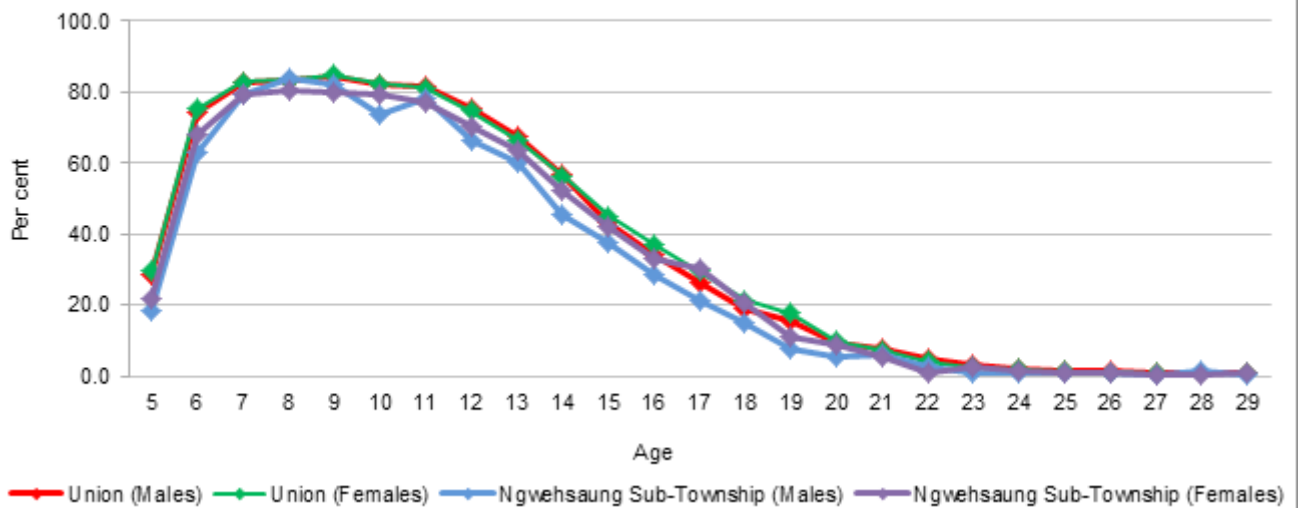
- School attendance in Ngwehsaung Sub-Township drops after age 12 for males and age 13 for females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Ngwehsaung Sub-Township is lower than that of the Union after age 12 onwards.

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

Kyangin
97%

Myanaung
96%

Ingapu
96%

Laymyethna
95%

Hinthada
96%

Zalun
95%

Ngathaingchaung
(Sub-Tsp)
94%

Kyonpyaw
92%

Yekyi
95%

Danubyu
96%

Thapaung
94%

Kyaungon
93%

Shwethaungyan
(Sub-Tsp)
94%

Pantanaw
93%

Nyaungdon
94%

Ngwehsaung
(Sub-Tsp)
91%

Pathein
96%

Kangyidaunt
93%

Einme
90%

Maubin
95%

Wakema
91%

Kyaiklatt
96%

Ngayokaung
(Sub-Tsp)
94%

Myaungmya
91%

Mawlamyinegyun
94%

Daydaye
95%

Ngaputaw
92%

Phyapon
95%

Hainggyikyun
(Sub-Tsp)
96%

Labutta
91%

Bogale
93%

Pyinsalu
(Sub-Tsp)
92%

Ahmar
(Sub -Tsp)
92%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
90 - 92
93 - 95
96 - 97
Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 93.8%
Pathein District	: 93.8%
Ngwehsaung Sub-Township	: 91.2%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	6,326	94.3
Males	3,155	94.3
Females	3,171	94.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Ngwehsaung Sub-Township is 91.2 per cent. It is slightly lower than the literacy rate of Ayeyawady Region (93.8%) but higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 89.7 per cent and for the males it is 92.6 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 94.3 per cent with 94.3 per cent for females and males respectively.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	23,733	3,304	13.9	8,245	3,978	4,023	1,832	35	2,016	90	12	198
Urban	8,332	906	10.9	1,975	1,123	1,657	962	21	1,525	79	4	80
Rural	15,401	2,398	15.6	6,270	2,855	2,366	870	14	491	11	8	118
Males	12,153	1,492	12.3	3,881	2,059	2,475	1,021	28	1,042	37	9	109
Females	11,580	1,812	15.6	4,364	1,919	1,548	811	7	974	53	3	89

- Some 13.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, some 15.6 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 12.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 15.6 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 16.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 8.5 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D)   Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	10.9	14.4	7.1	23.0	23.6	21.8
15 - 19	47.8	62.2	32.2	13.5	12.9	15.0
20 - 24	65.5	86.8	43.0	8.3	8.4	8.3
25 - 29	66.9	91.6	41.1	3.6	3.0	4.8
30 - 34	65.1	89.8	38.0	2.4	2.2	2.8
35 - 39	63.7	90.3	34.1	1.8	2.0	1.4
40 - 44	64.1	91.5	32.6	1.1	1.2	0.9
45 - 49	63.1	89.2	34.5	1.1	1.4	0.5
50 - 54	59.3	89.7	28.4	1.0	1.1	0.6
55 - 59	53.4	80.5	26.7	1.1	1.3	0.4
60 - 64	45.1	69.3	19.5	0.2	0.2	-
65 - 69	33.0	55.0	13.1	0.4	0.5	-
70 - 74	18.3	33.3	7.1	2.0	2.6	-
75+	12.6	22.3	5.0	3.1	4.0	-
15 - 24	56.7	74.5	37.7	10.5	10.2	11.1
15 - 64	60.7	84.8	34.8	4.0	3.7	4.6

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
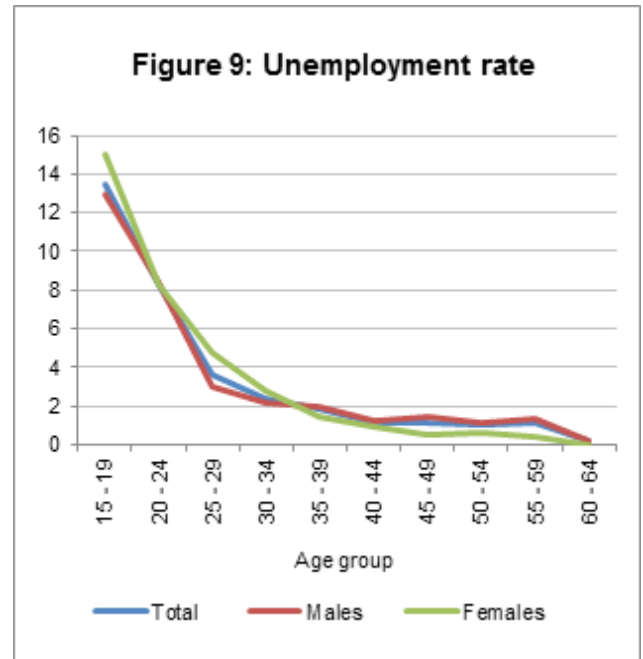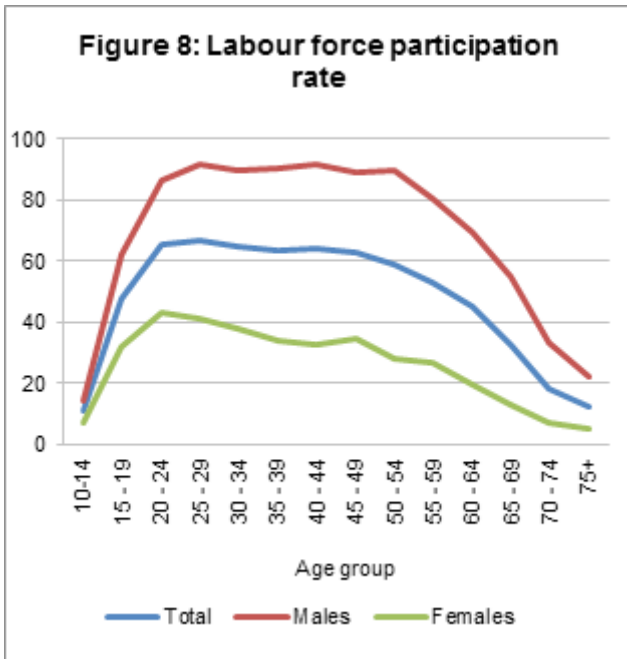
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Ngwehsaung Sub-Township is 60.7 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 34.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 84.8 per cent.

- In Ngwehsaung Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.9 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Ngwehsaung Sub-Township is 4.0 per cent. There is much difference between the unemployment rate for males (3.7%) and for females (4.6%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 11.1 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	16,901	1.0	24.4	50.2	8.7	1.8	13.8
Males	4,715	2.7	42.1	4.9	13.0	3.4	34.0
Females	12,186	0.4	17.6	67.8	7.0	1.2	6.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 42.1 per cent of males are full time students while 67.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**13,611**	**10,109**	**3,502**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	35	21	14	0.3	0.2	0.4
Professionals	172	53	119	1.3	0.5	3.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	158	111	47	1.2	1.1	1.3
Clerical Support Workers	679	431	248	5.0	4.3	7.1
Services and Sales Workers	1,803	892	911	13.2	8.8	26.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	6,089	4,909	1,180	44.7	48.6	33.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,269	1,026	243	9.3	10.1	6.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	507	503	4	3.7	5.0	0.1
Elementary Occupations	2,427	1,953	474	17.8	19.3	13.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	472	210	262	3.5	2.1	7.5

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Ngwehsaung Sub-Township
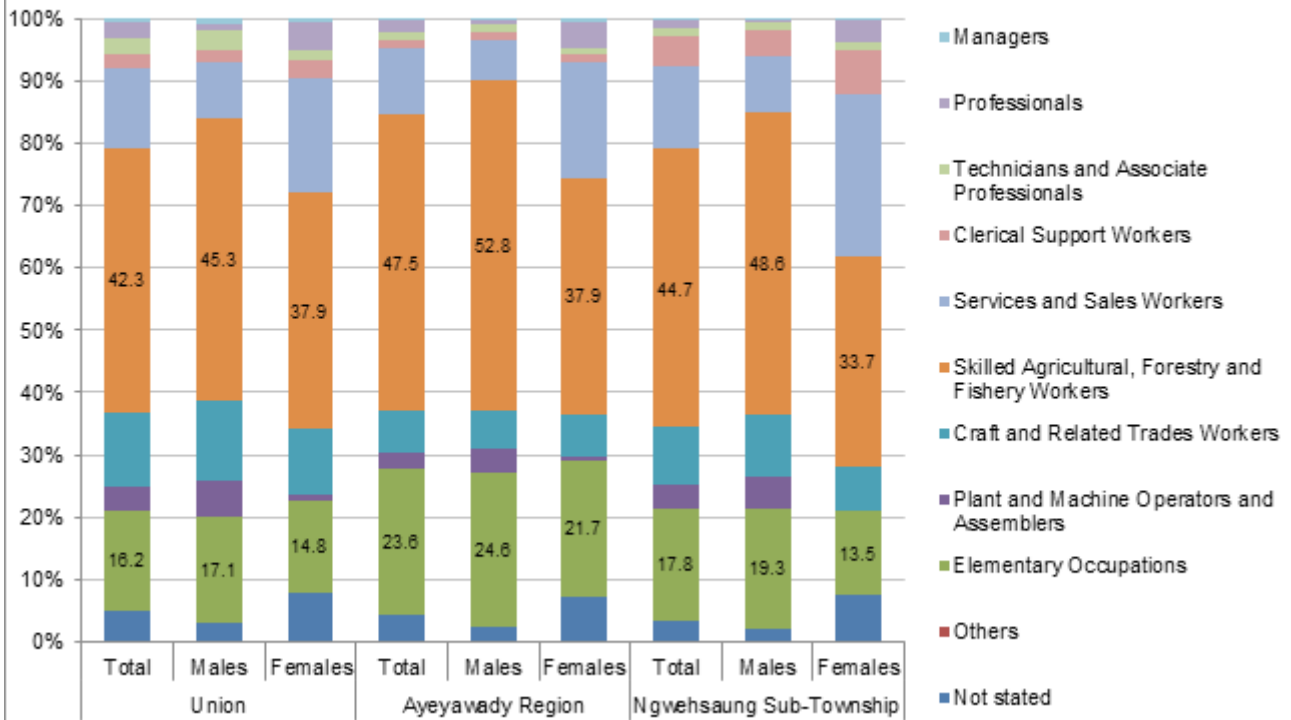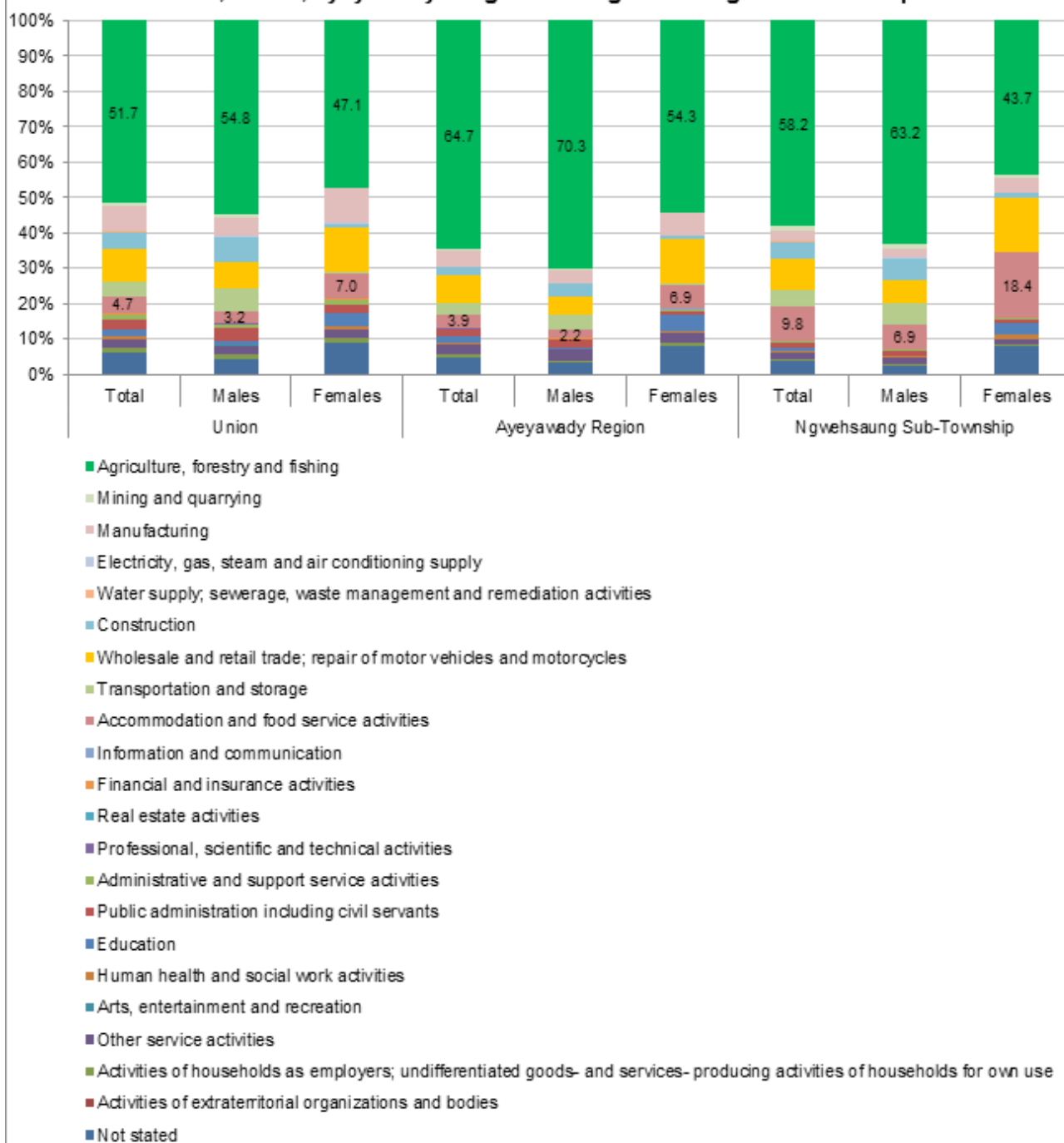
- In Ngwehsaung Sub-Township, 44.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 17.8 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 48.6 per cent of males and 33.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Ayeyawady Region, 47.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 23.6 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	13,611	10,109	3,502	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,922	6,392	1,530	58.2	63.2	43.7
Mining and quarrying	141	115	26	1.0	1.1	0.7
Manufacturing	421	273	148	3.1	2.7	4.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15	14	1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11	11	-	0.1	0.1	-
Construction	686	632	54	5.0	6.3	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,200	664	536	8.8	6.6	15.3
Transportation and storage	597	592	5	4.4	5.9	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,340	694	646	9.8	6.9	18.4
Information and communication	10	7	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	4	2	2	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	4	4	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	16	15	1	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	58	45	13	0.4	0.4	0.4
Public administration including civil servants	141	117	24	1.0	1.2	0.7
Education	154	27	127	1.1	0.3	3.6
Human health and social work activities	77	33	44	0.6	0.3	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9	7	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	223	175	48	1.6	1.7	1.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	73	53	20	0.5	0.5	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	509	237	272	3.7	2.3	7.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

- In Ngwehsaung Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 58.2 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Accommodation and food service activities" at 9.8 per cent.

- There are 63.2 per cent of males and 43.7 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 64.7 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 3.9 per cent in "Accommodation and food service activities" 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	26,108	23	59	162	61	29	*	230	8,964
Urban	9,367	14	34	39	18	16	*	230	2,618
Rural	16,741	9	25	123	43	13	*	-	6,346
Males	13,530	12	40	77	58	21	*	116	4,424
Females	12,578	11	19	85	3	8	*	114	4,540

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
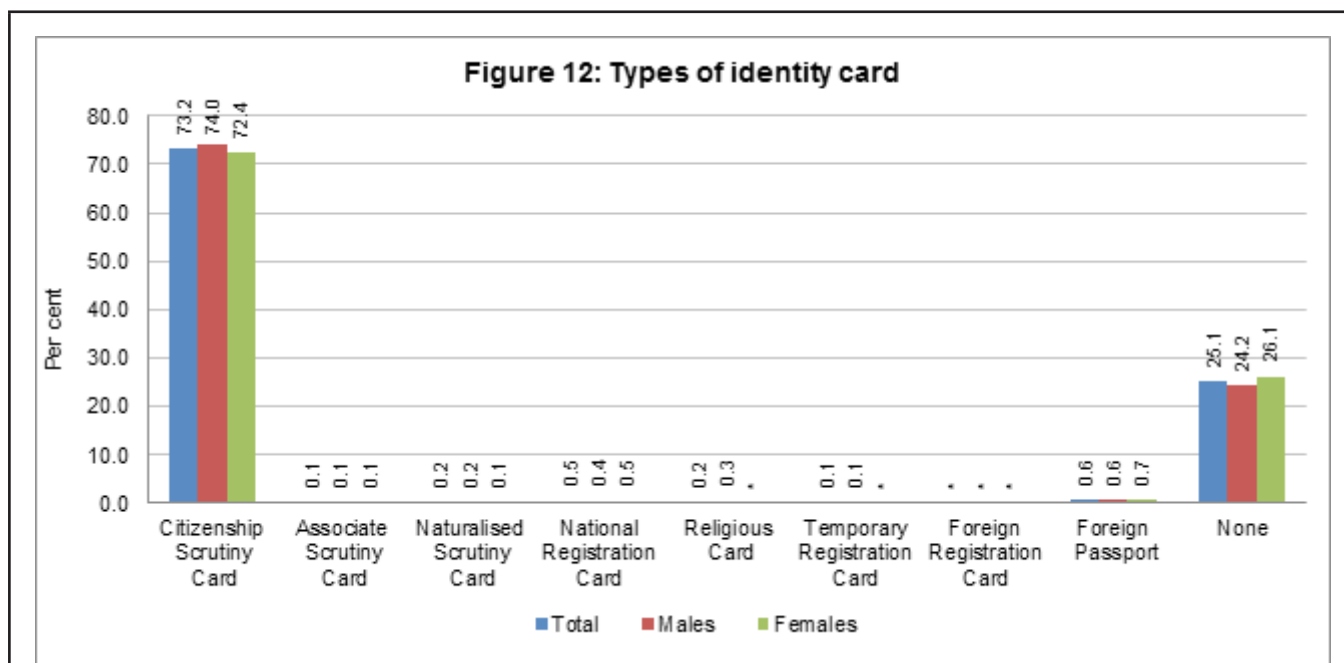
- In Ngwehsaung Sub-Township, 73.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 25.1 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 24.2 per cent of males and 26.1 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
Total	**44,376**	**40,382**	**3,994**	**9.0**	**2,567**	**916**	**1,366**	**1,455**
0 - 4	4,318	4,122	196	4.5	16	20	135	170
5 - 9	4,411	4,339	72	1.6	18	13	23	40
10 - 14	4,198	4,098	100	2.4	32	23	26	46
15 - 19	3,814	3,717	97	2.5	40	15	27	52
20 - 24	3,902	3,781	121	3.1	58	22	23	40
25 - 29	3,916	3,779	137	3.5	62	29	27	42
30 - 34	3,751	3,579	172	4.6	77	38	39	48
35 - 39	3,192	3,023	169	5.3	93	36	34	48
40 - 44	2,880	2,609	271	9.4	180	43	55	70
45 - 49	2,543	2,161	382	15.0	281	42	76	100
50 - 54	2,420	1,988	432	17.9	316	70	103	103
55 - 59	1,745	1,301	444	25.4	316	86	129	128
60 - 64	1,253	867	386	30.8	304	76	125	123
65 - 69	730	459	271	37.1	208	75	115	99
70 - 74	542	258	284	52.4	222	103	138	123
75 - 79	358	152	206	57.5	155	85	121	95
80 - 84	240	84	156	65.0	119	81	99	75
85 - 89	120	50	70	58.3	49	39	50	37
90 +	43	15	28	65.1	21	20	21	16

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	**22,651**	**20,709**	**1,942**	**8.6**	**1,207**	**414**	**636**	**697**
0 - 4	2,205	2,105	100	4.5	11	14	68	86
5 - 9	2,165	2,123	42	1.9	9	3	11	24
10 - 14	2,140	2,089	51	2.4	16	7	16	23
15 - 19	1,989	1,939	50	2.5	20	9	13	27
20 - 24	1,999	1,939	60	3.0	24	11	12	23
25 - 29	1,995	1,928	67	3.4	26	15	13	26
30 - 34	1,964	1,884	80	4.1	34	17	22	27
35 - 39	1,683	1,598	85	5.1	36	18	26	28
40 - 44	1,538	1,407	131	8.5	83	19	29	28
45 - 49	1,327	1,133	194	14.6	137	21	38	53
50 - 54	1,221	1,000	221	18.1	161	31	50	52
55 - 59	866	655	211	24.4	146	46	64	61
60 - 64	644	442	202	31.4	159	35	59	60
65 - 69	347	213	134	38.6	108	37	46	45
70 - 74	231	104	127	55.0	97	47	58	56
75 - 79	165	78	87	52.7	65	34	54	37
80 - 84	103	38	65	63.1	49	32	36	25
85 - 89	50	25	25	50.0	18	13	17	11
90 +	19	9	10	52.6	8	5	4	5

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	**21,725**	**19,673**	**2,052**	**9.4**	**1,360**	**502**	**730**	**758**
0 - 4	2,113	2,017	96	4.5	5	6	67	84
5 - 9	2,246	2,216	30	1.3	9	10	12	16
10 - 14	2,058	2,009	49	2.4	16	16	10	23
15 - 19	1,825	1,778	47	2.6	20	6	14	25
20 - 24	1,903	1,842	61	3.2	34	11	11	17
25 - 29	1,921	1,851	70	3.6	36	14	14	16
30 - 34	1,787	1,695	92	5.1	43	21	17	21
35 - 39	1,509	1,425	84	5.6	57	18	8	20
40 - 44	1,342	1,202	140	10.4	97	24	26	42
45 - 49	1,216	1,028	188	15.5	144	21	38	47
50 - 54	1,199	988	211	17.6	155	39	53	51
55 - 59	879	646	233	26.5	170	40	65	67
60 - 64	609	425	184	30.2	145	41	66	63
65 - 69	383	246	137	35.8	100	38	69	54
70 - 74	311	154	157	50.5	125	56	80	67
75 - 79	193	74	119	61.7	90	51	67	58
80 - 84	137	46	91	66.4	70	49	63	50
85 - 89	70	25	45	64.3	31	26	33	26
90 +	24	6	18	75.0	13	15	17	11

- Nine in every 100 persons in Ngwehsaung Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 40.

- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

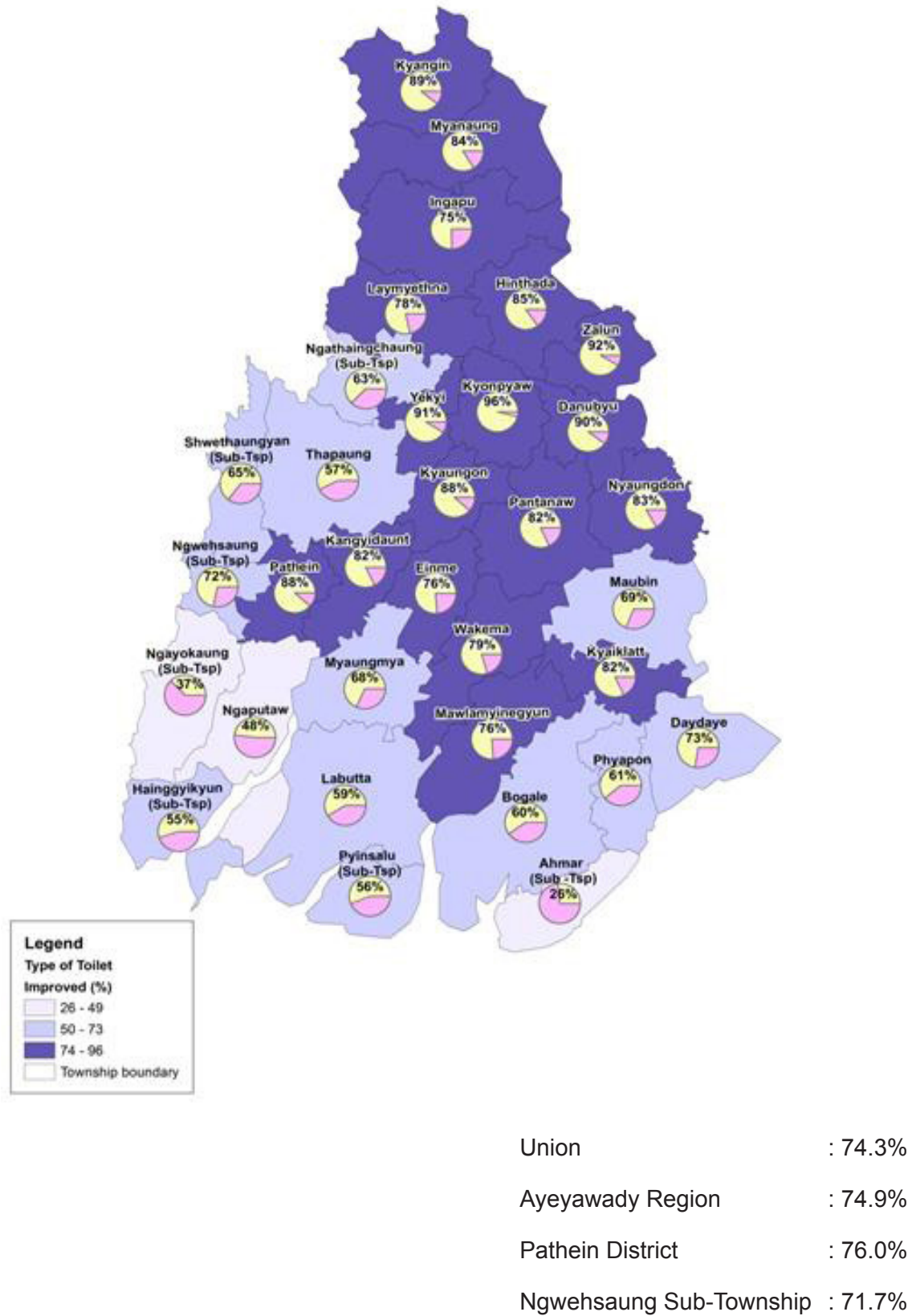**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	9,470	0.7	1.6	3.1	56.3	28.7	3.5	4.3	1.7
Urban	2,675	1.8	3.6	5.5	62.0	21.6	1.1	1.4	3.1
Rural	6,795	0.3	0.8	2.1	54.1	31.6	4.5	5.4	1.2

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
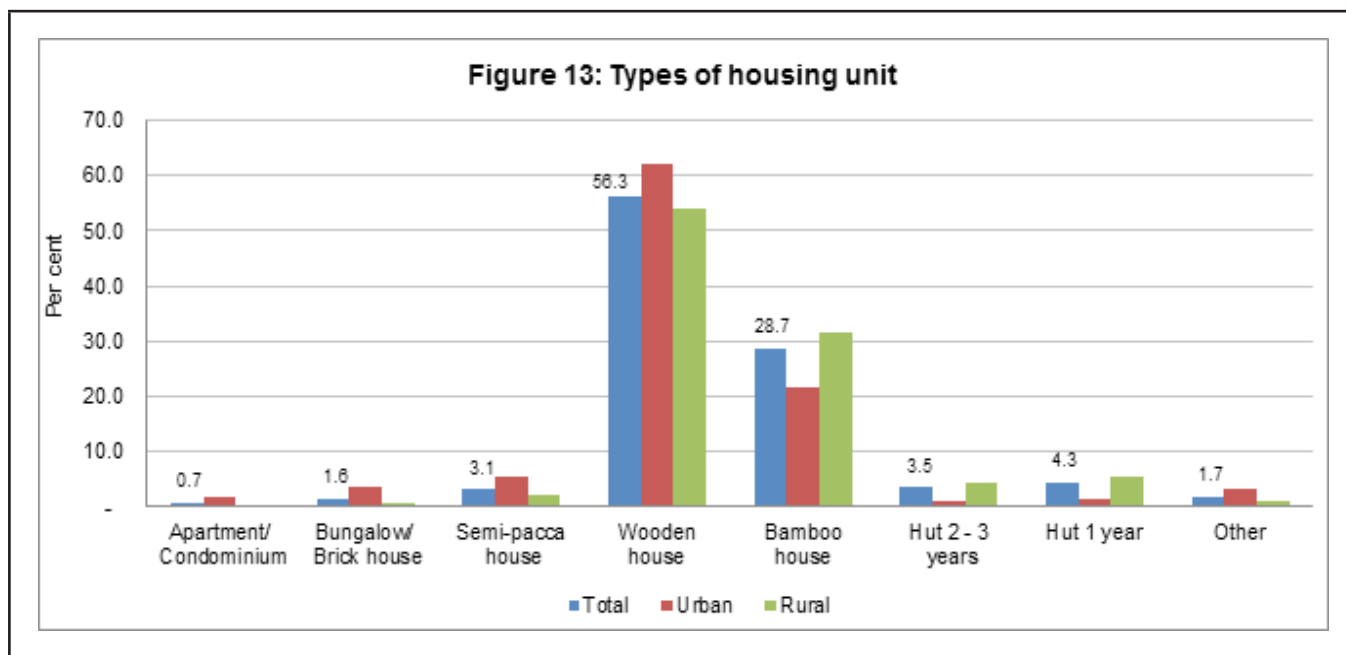
- The majority of the households in Ngwehsaung Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (56.3%) followed by households in bamboo houses (28.7%).

- Some 62.0 per cent of urban households and 54.1 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
- 26 - 49
- 50 - 73
- 74 - 96
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Ayeyawady Region	: 74.9%
Pathein District	: 76.0%
Ngwehsaung Sub-Township	: 71.7%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.7	1.3	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		71.0	88.5	64.1
Improved sanitation		*71.7*	*89.8*	*64.5*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.7	0.7	3.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.7	0.4	2.3
Other		0.3	0.3	0.3
None		23.6	8.8	29.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,470	2,675	6,795

- Some 71.7 per cent of the households in Ngwehsaung Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (71.0%)).

- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, Ngwehsaung belongs to the proportion group (50-73) of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Ayeyawady Region is 74.9 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 23.6 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Ayeyawady Region, it is 12.8 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Ngwehsaung Sub-Township, 29.4 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

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
- 0 - 32
- 33 - 65
- 66 - 97
- Township boundary
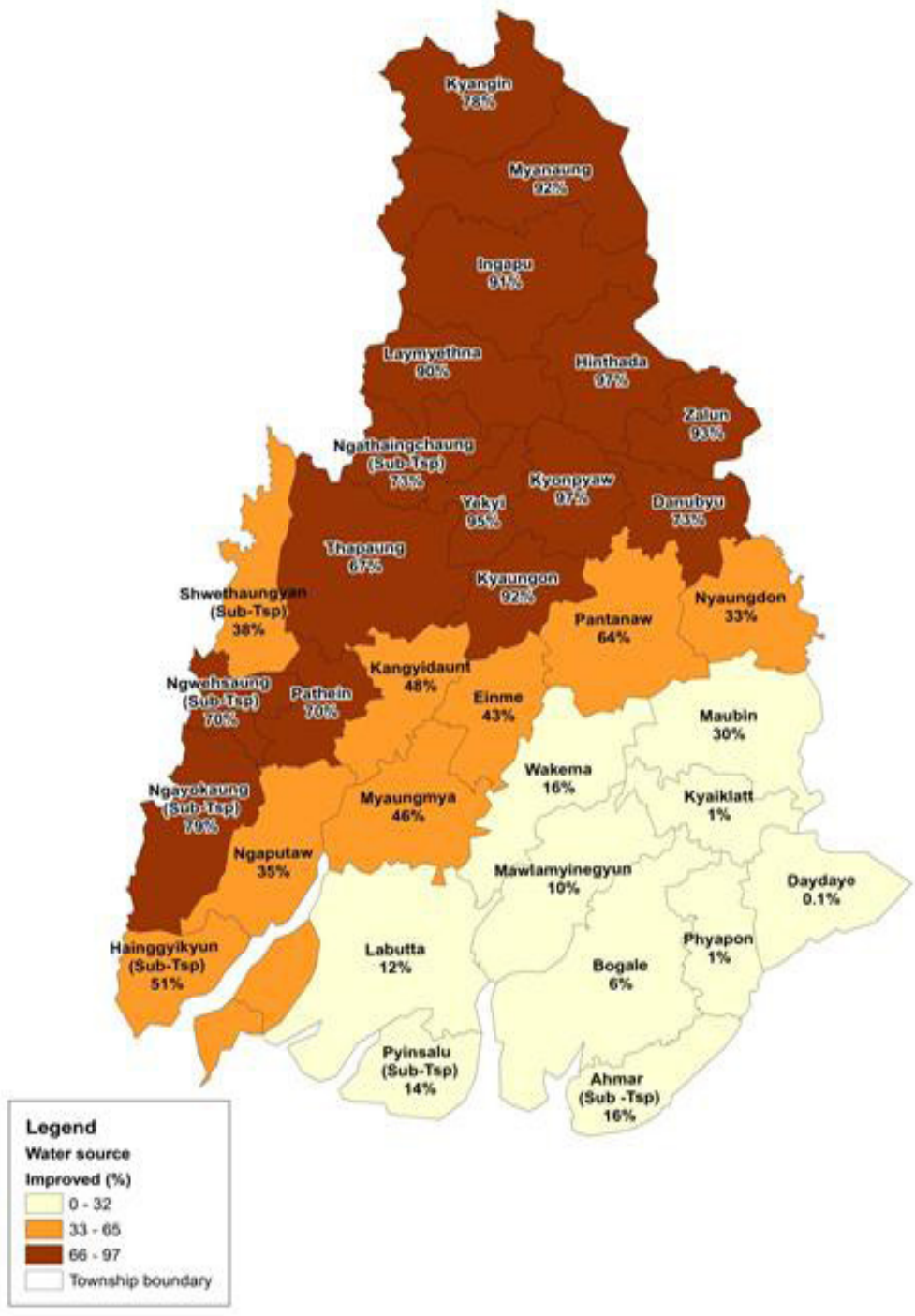
Union	: 69.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 50.3%
Pathein District	: 70.5%
Ngwehsaung Sub-Township	: 70.1%

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

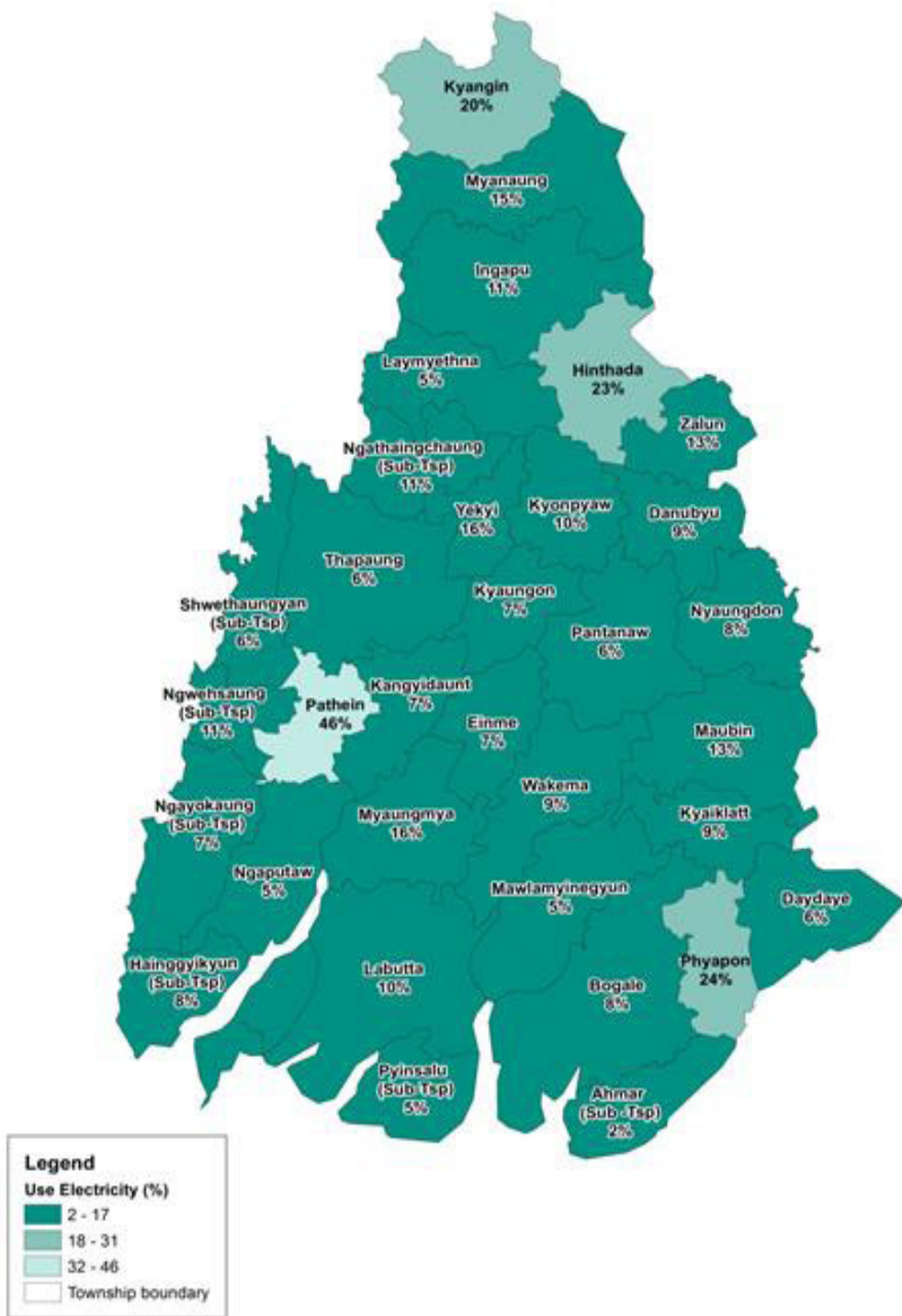| Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tube well, borehole	16.8	18.0	16.3
Protected well/ Spring	46.5	48.7	45.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier	6.7	21.9	0.7
Total improved drinking water	*70.1*	*88.8*	*62.7*
Unprotected well/Spring	20.7	5.9	26.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake	2.4	4.1	1.8
River/stream/ canal	1.4	*	1.8
Waterfall/ Rain water	3.8	1.1	4.9
Other	1.6	0.1	2.2
Total unimproved drinking water	*29.9*	*11.2*	*37.3*
Total Per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	**9,470**	**2,675**	**6,795**

- In Ngwehsaung Sub-Township, 70.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, it is within the range of (66-97) and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 46.5 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 20.7 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.

- Some 29.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 37.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

Kyangin 20%
Myanaung 15%
Ingapu 11%
Laymyethna 5%
Hinthada 23%
Zalun 13%
Ngathaingchaung (Sub-Tsp) 11%
Yekyi 16%
Kyonpyaw 10%
Danubyu 9%
Thapaung 6%
Kyaungon 7%
Nyaungdon 8%
Shwethaungyan (Sub-Tsp) 6%
Pantanaw 6%
Ngwehsaung (Sub-Tsp) 11%
Pathein 46%
Kangyidaunt 7%
Einme 7%
Maubin 13%
Ngayokaung (Sub-Tsp) 7%
Myaungmya 16%
Wakema 9%
Kyaiklatt 9%
Ngaputaw 5%
Mawlamyinegyun 5%
Daydaye 6%
Hainggyikyun (Sub-Tsp) 8%
Labutta 10%
Bogale 8%
Phyapon 24%
Pyinsalu (Sub-Tsp) 5%
Ahmar (Sub-Tsp) 2%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
2 - 17
18 - 31
32 - 46
Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Ayeyawady Region	: 12.0%
Pathein District	: 14.6%
Ngwehsaung Sub-Township	: 10.9%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		10.9	32.8	2.3
Kerosene		29.1	4.7	38.6
Candle		18.6	17.1	19.1
Battery		17.7	19.4	17.1
Generator (private)		16.7	18.5	15.9
Water mill (private)		0.2	0.5	0.1
Solar system/energy		6.3	6.9	6.1
Other		0.5	*	0.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,470	2,675	6,795

- In Ngwehsaung Sub-Township, 10.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the group (2-17) in electricity usage compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Ayeyawady Region is 12.0 per cent.

- The use of kerosene for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 29.1 per cent.

- In rural areas, 38.6 per cent of the households use kerosene for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
- 79 - 86
- 87 - 93
- 94 - 99
- Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Ayeyawady Region	: 92.7%
Pathein District	: 92.8%
Ngwehsaung Sub-Township	: 98.3%

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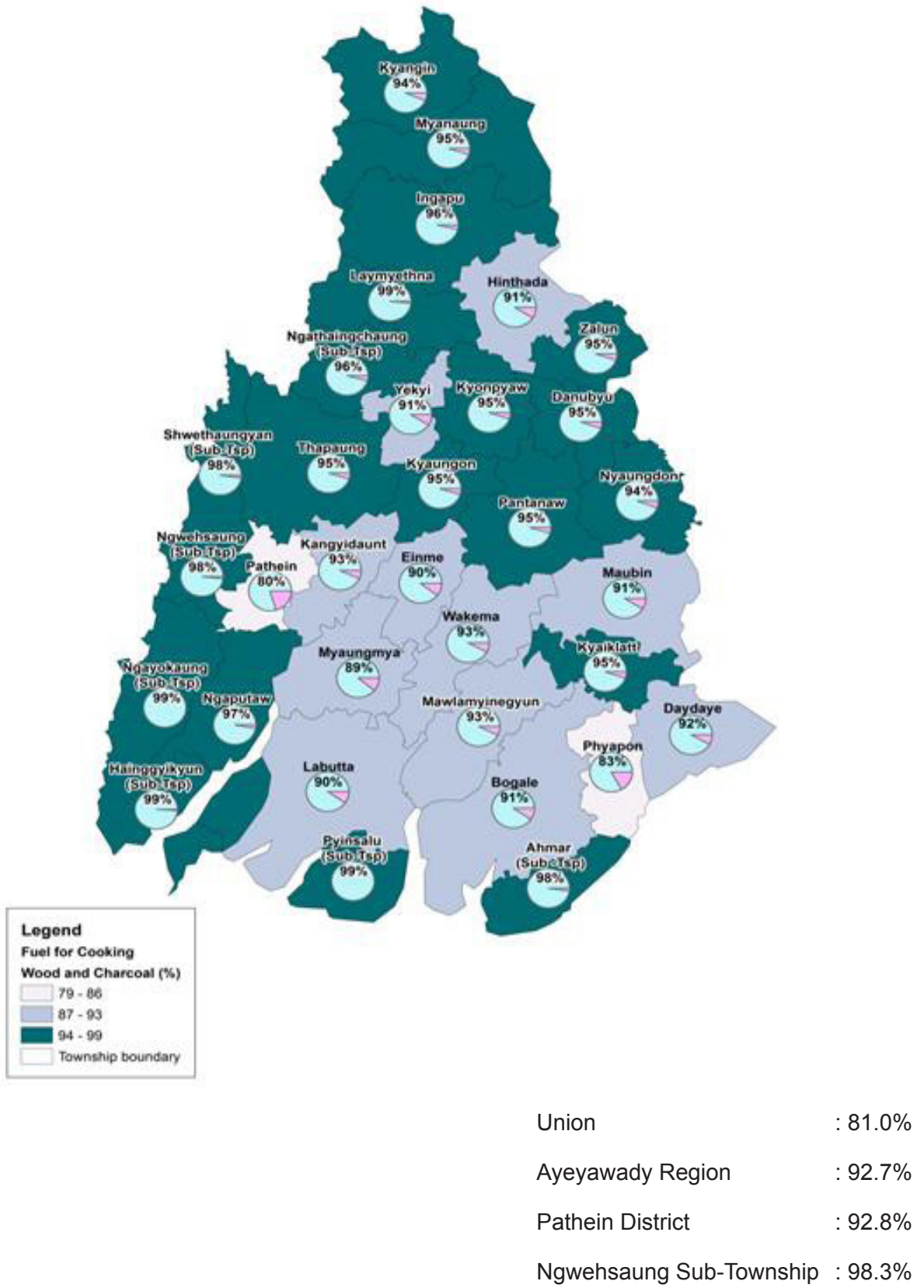
Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.2	0.4	0.1
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		0.6	0.1	0.7
BioGas		0.3	0.8	0.1
Firewood		80.7	66.4	86.3
Charcoal		17.6	31.1	12.3
Coal		0.5	0.6	0.4
Other		0.2	0.4	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,470	2,675	6,795

- In Ngwehsaung Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 80.7 per cent using firewood and 17.6 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 86.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 12.3 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	9,470	41.3	32.7	2.6	36.3	1.1	4.8	32.9	0.1
Urban	2,675	38.2	45.8	3.7	59.0	2.5	13.3	20.6	0.1
Rural	6,795	42.4	27.6	2.1	27.3	0.5	1.5	37.7	*

- Some 41.3 per cent of the households in Ngwehsaung Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 45.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television and 42.4 per cent of households in rural areas have access to radio.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
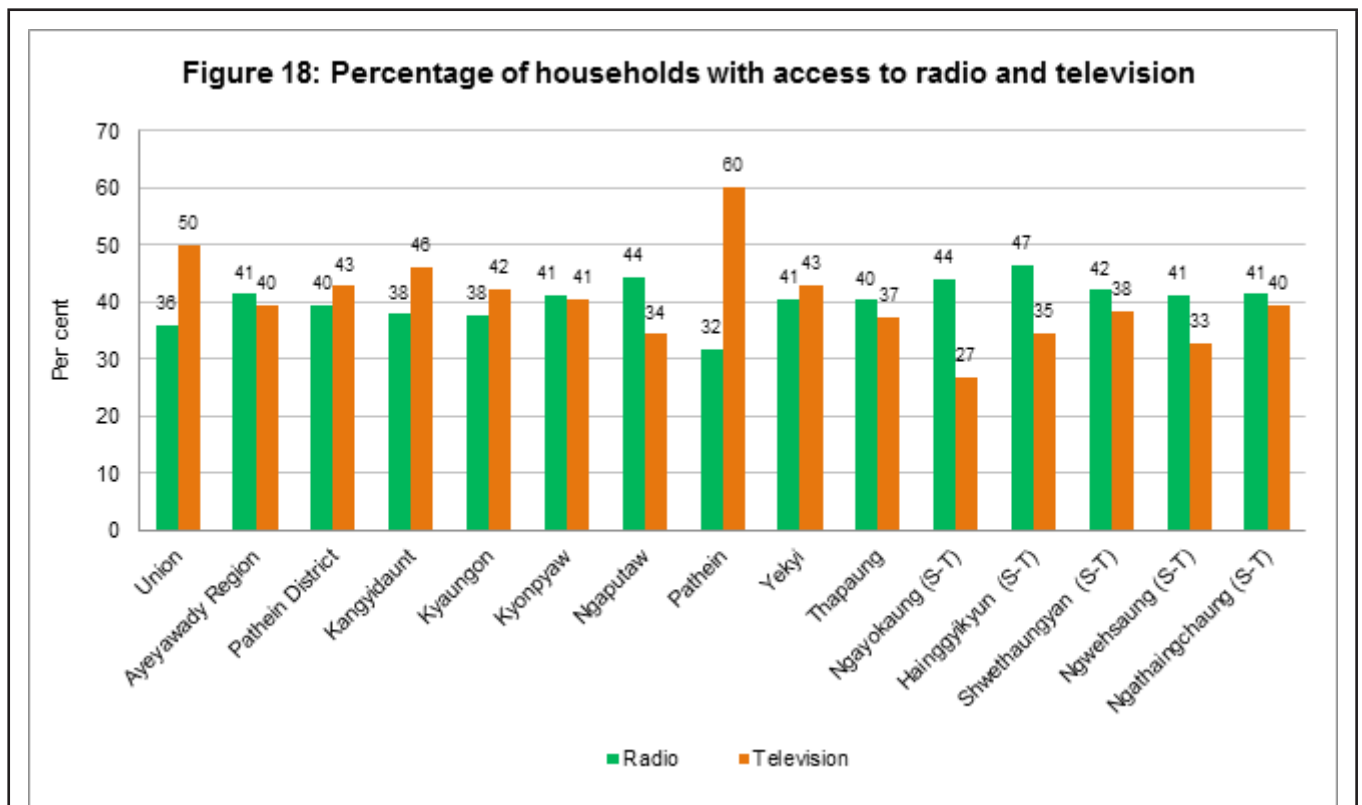
- Some 32.7 per cent of the households in Ngwehsaung Sub-Township have access to television and about one in two households (41.3%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
- 7 - 20
- 21 - 32
- 33 - 45
- Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Ayeyawady Region	: 19.2%
Pathein District	: 22.3%
Ngwehsaung Sub-Township	: 36.3%
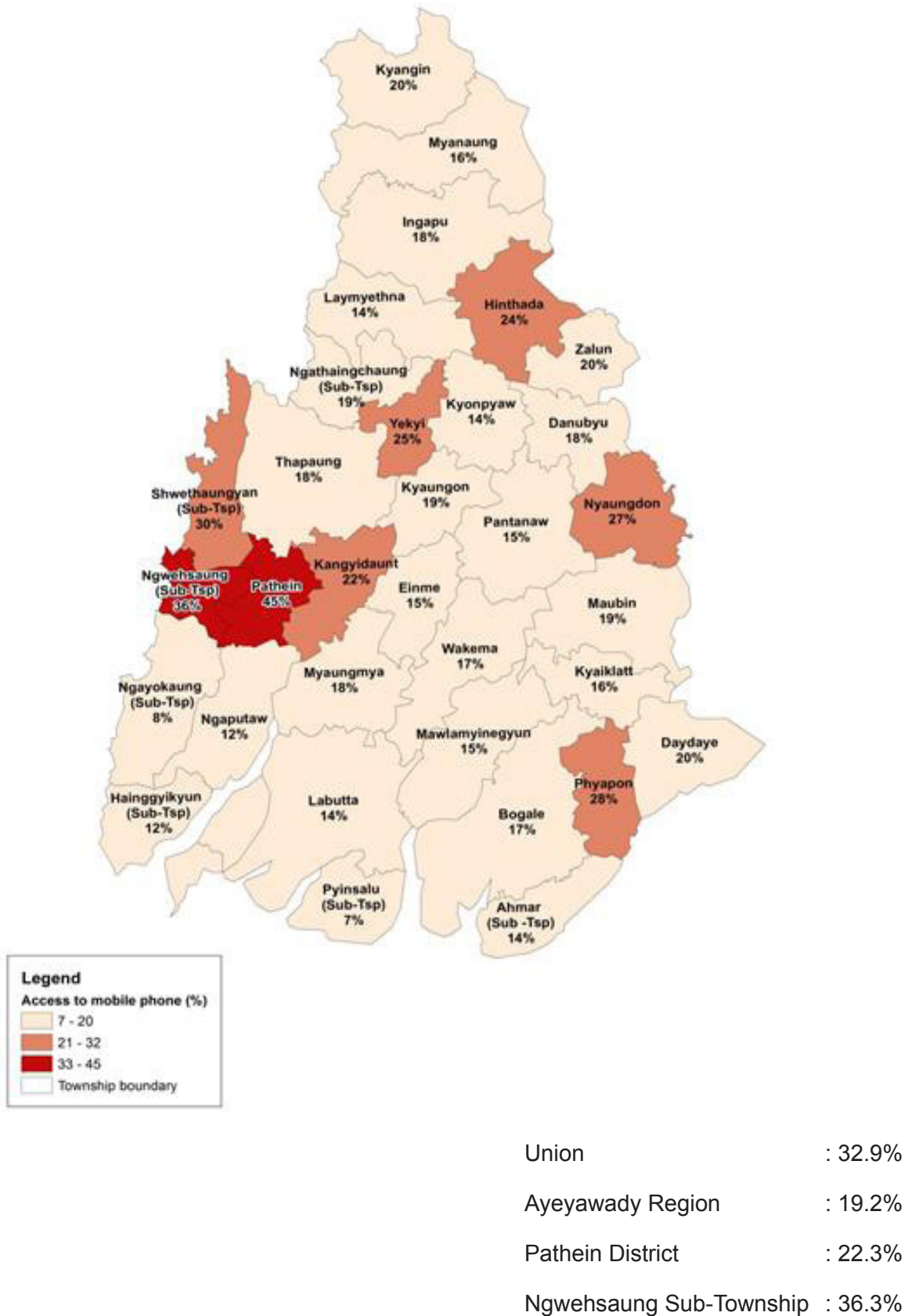
- Some 36.3 per cent of the households in Ngwehsaung Sub-Township and 19.2 per cent of households in Ayeyawady Region reported having mobile phones.

Transportation items

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

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Ayeyawady Region	1,488,983	9,065	276,847	566,391	36,835	211,646	100,106	227,654
Urban	200,962	4,706	69,392	118,659	3,030	3,774	3,457	5,549
Rural	1,288,021	4,359	207,455	447,732	33,805	207,872	96,649	222,105
Pathein District	394,147	3,485	86,618	151,744	10,216	44,989	18,471	62,528
Urban	69,584	2,033	26,927	37,481	1,117	1,644	1,211	2,486
Rural	324,563	1,452	59,691	114,263	9,099	43,345	17,260	60,042
Ngwehsaung Sub-Township	9,470	84	2,762	2,003	36	206	312	1,988
Urban	2,675	63	1,092	604	17	23	72	209
Rural	6,795	21	1,670	1,399	19	183	240	1,779

- In Ngwehsaung Sub-Township, 29.2 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 21.2 per cent of households having bicycle.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/ moped in urban areas and use cart (bullock) in rural areas as a means of transport.
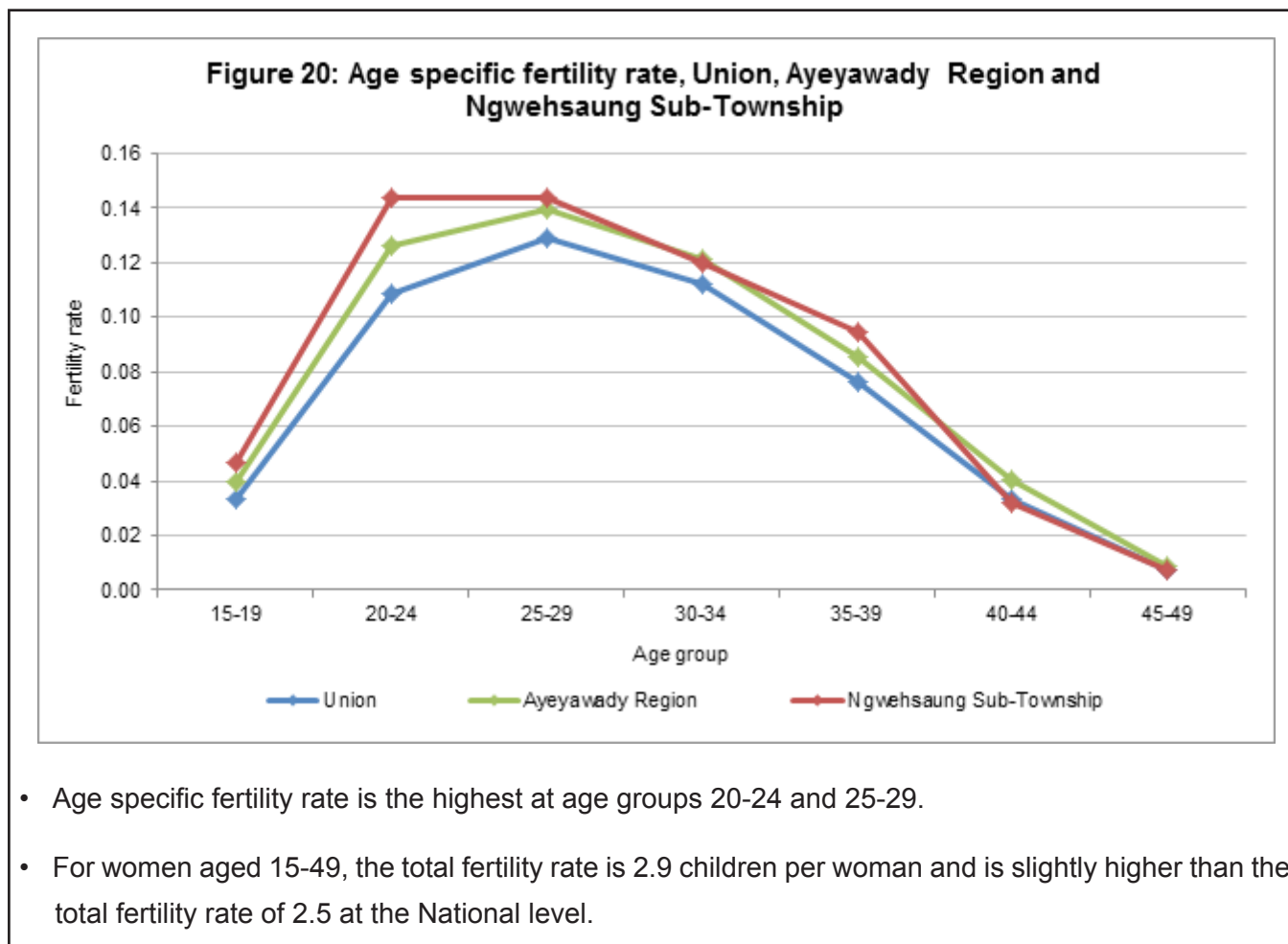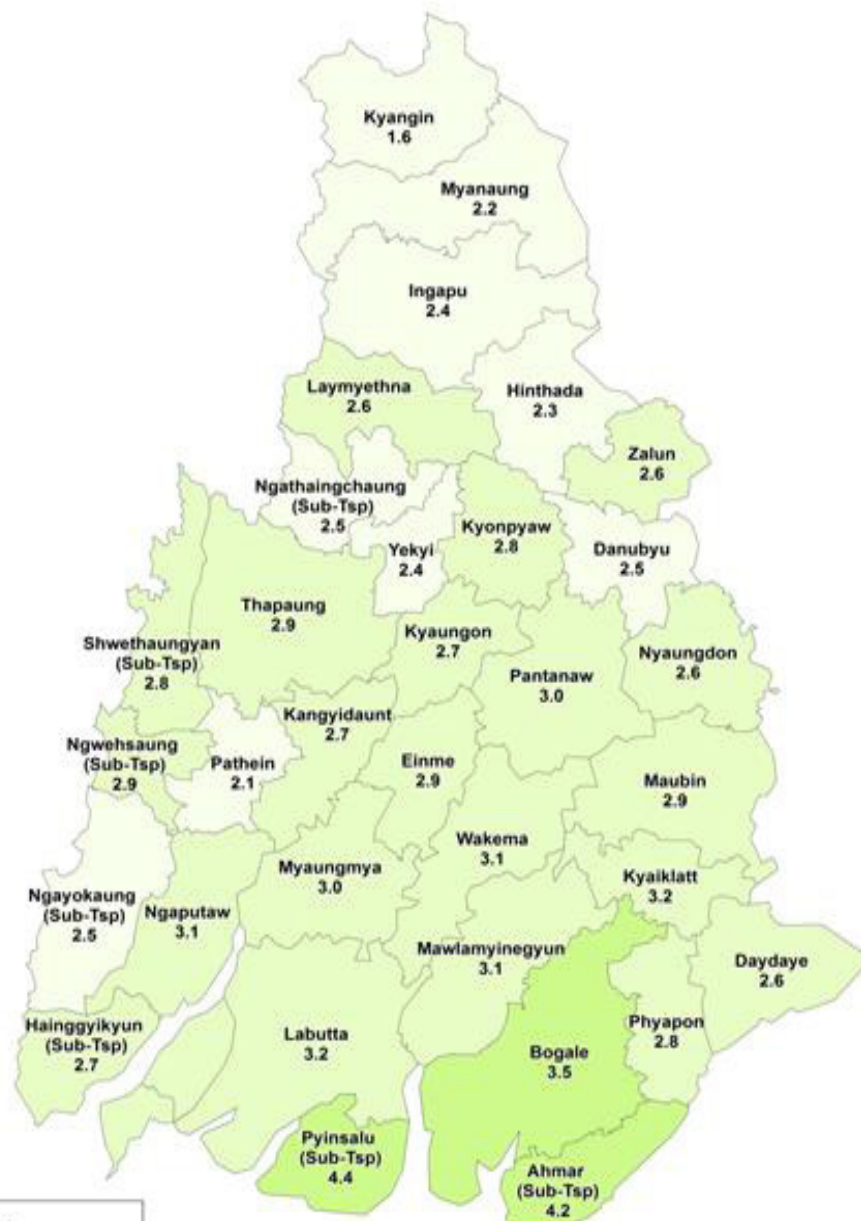
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(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Ngwehsaung Sub-Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age groups 20-24 and 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.9 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Kyangin 1.6

Myanaung 2.2

Ingapu 2.4

Laymyethna 2.6

Hinthada 2.3

Zalun 2.6

Ngathaingchaung (Sub-Tsp) 2.5

Kyonpyaw 2.8

Yekyi 2.4

Danubyu 2.5

Thapaung 2.9

Kyaungon 2.7

Pantanaw 3.0

Nyaungdon 2.6

Shwethaungyan (Sub-Tsp) 2.8

Kangyidaunt 2.7

Ngwehsaung (Sub-Tsp) 2.9

Pathein 2.1

Einme 2.9

Maubin 2.9

Wakema 3.1

Myaungmya 3.0

Kyaiklatt 3.2

Ngayokaung (Sub-Tsp) 2.5

Ngaputaw 3.1

Mawlamyinegyun 3.1

Daydaye 2.6

Hainggyikyun (Sub-Tsp) 2.7

Labutta 3.2

Bogale 3.5

Phyapon 2.8

Pyinsalu (Sub-Tsp) 4.4

Ahmar (Sub-Tsp) 4.2

Legend

Total Fertility Rate

- 1.6 - 2.5
- 2.6 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 4.4
- Township boundary

Union	: 2.5
Ayeyawady Region	: 2.8
Pathein District	: 2.6
Ngwehsaung Sub-Township	: 2.9

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
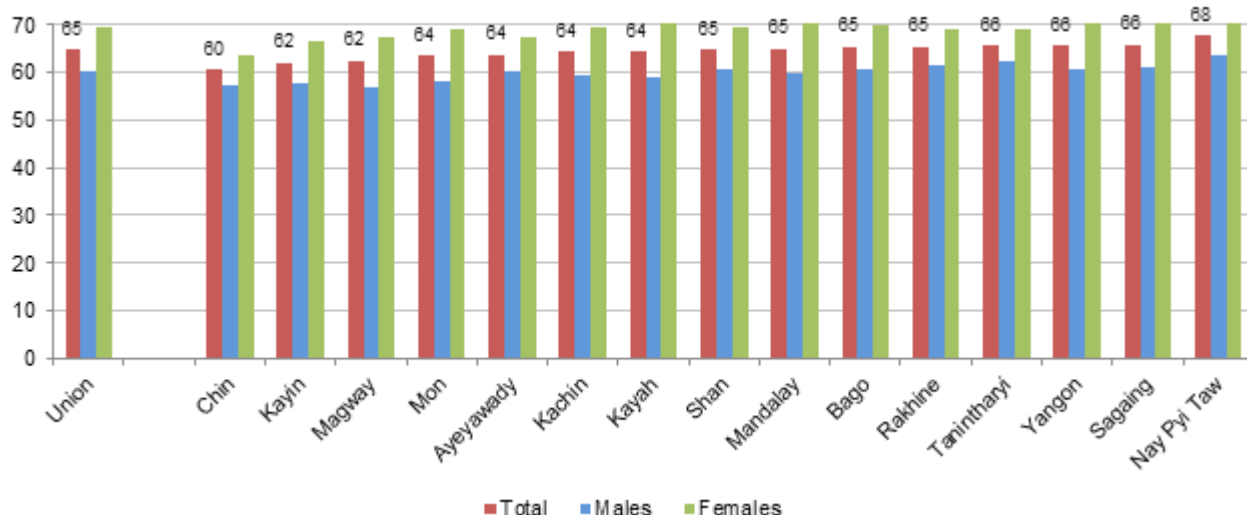
- The expectation of life at birth in Ayeyawady Region is 63.6 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 67.2 years is higher than that of the males at 60.2 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
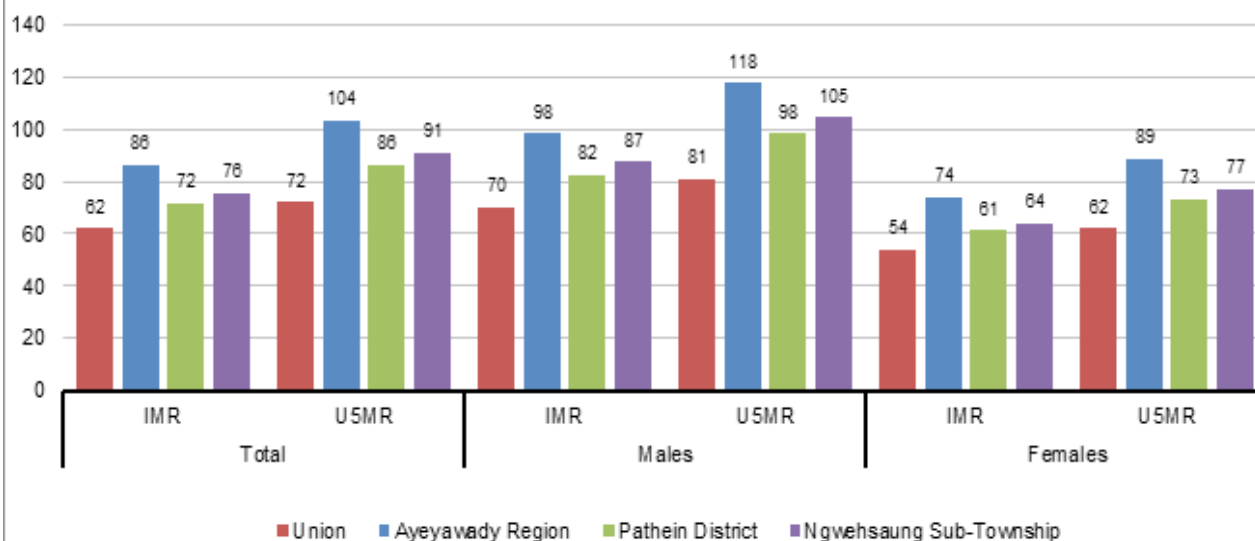
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pathein District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Pathein District is 72 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 86 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Ngwehsaung Sub-Township are lower than those in Ayeyawady Region but higher than Pathein District. The Infant mortality in Ngwehsaung is 76 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 91 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
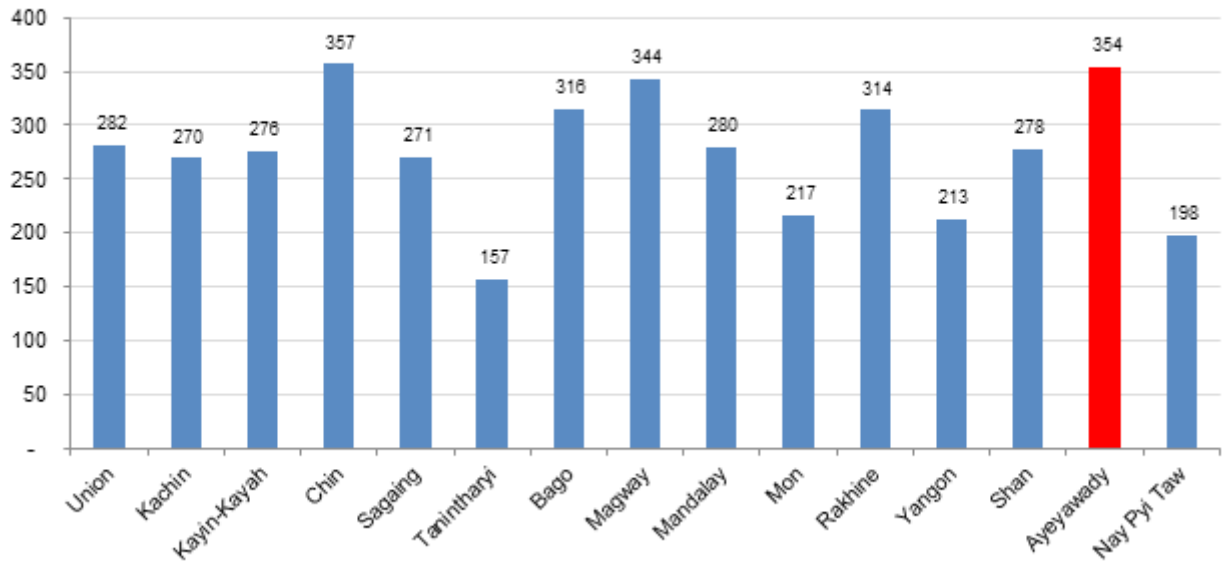
- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 354 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Ayeyawady Region is higher than that of the Union level.

- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of *282* for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km^2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Walking difficulty (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);

(b) Seeing difficulty (low vision, blind);

(c) Hearing difficulty (partially or completely deaf);

(d) Mental/Intellectual difficulty (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:
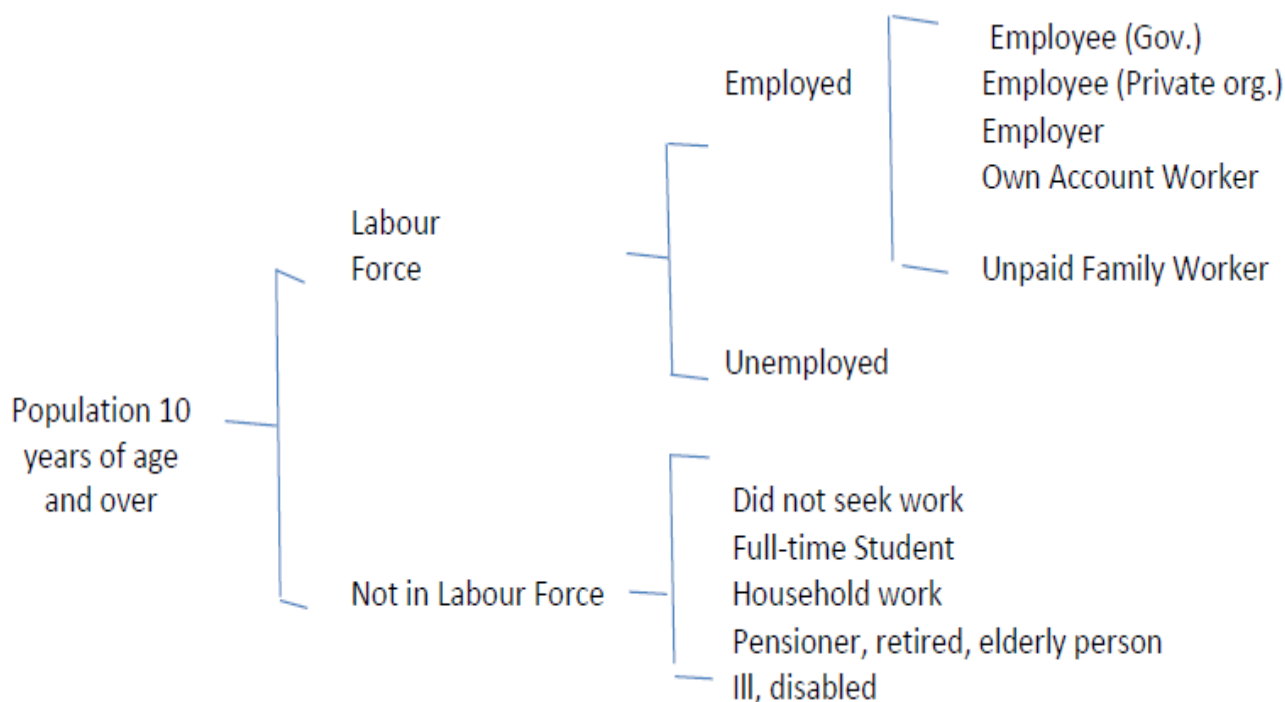
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Employee (Government)**: those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.

(b) **Employee (Private organisation)**: those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.

(c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.

(d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees**.

(e) **Unpaid family worker**: persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census