THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

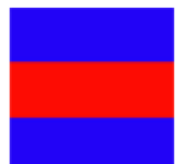## YANGON REGION, WESTERN DISTRICT

Kyauktada Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Yangon Region, Western District

Kyauktada Township Report

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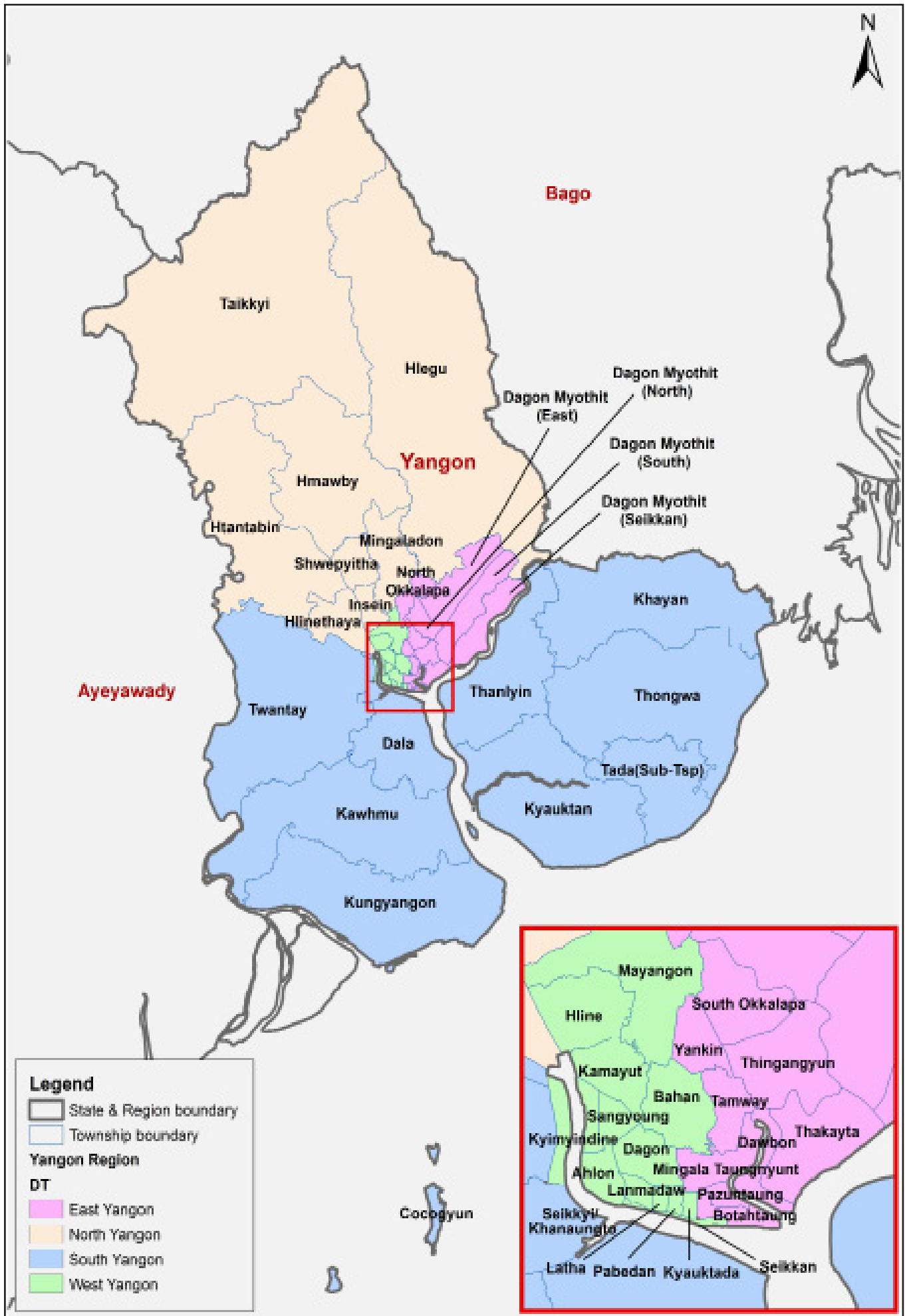Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships

Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships

Kyauktada Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	29,853 [2]
Population males	13,777 (46.1%)
Population females	16,076 (53.9%)
Percentage of urban population	100.0%
Area (Km²)	0.7 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	41,913.8 persons
Median age	32.6 years
Number of wards	9
Number of village tracts	-
Number of private households	6,120
Percentage of female headed households	38.3%
Mean household size	4.2 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	14.4%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	76.2%
Elderly population (65+ years)	9.4%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	31.2
Child dependency ratio	18.8
Old dependency ratio	12.4
Ageing index	65.8
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	86
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	97.9%
Male	99.1%
Female	97.1%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,358	4.5
Walking	754	2.5
Seeing	608	2.0
Hearing	384	1.3
Remembering	500	1.7

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	22,278	81.7
Associate Scrutiny	541	2.0
Naturalised Scrutiny	751	2.8
National Registration	594	2.2
Religious	*	<0.1
Temporary Registration	101	0.4
Foreign Registration	228	0.8
Foreign Passport	546	2.0
None	2,224	8.2

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	61.1%	77.6%	47.1%
Unemployment rate	5.6%	5.0%	6.5%
Employment to population ratio	57.7%	73.8%	44.0%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	4,207	68.7
Renter	1,321	21.6
Provided free (individually)	151	2.5
Government quarters	354	5.8
Private company quarters	32	0.5
Other	55	0.9

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	-		-
Bamboo	<0.1%	-	<0.1%
Earth	-	0.1%	
Wood	1.4%	6.3%	0.3%
Corrugated sheet	0.5%		82.5%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	98.0%	92.8%	17.1%
Other	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	4,968	81.2
LPG	490	8.0
Kerosene	-	-
Biogas	150	2.5
Firewood	*	0.1
Charcoal	454	7.4
Coal	27	0.4
Other	25	0.4

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	6,116	99.9
Kerosene	*	<0.1
Candle	-	-
Battery	*	<0.1
Generator (private)	-	-
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	-	-
Other	*	<0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,810	29.5
Tube well, borehole	72	1.2
Protected well/spring	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	4,142	67.7
Total Improved Water Sources	*6,024*	*98.4*
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Other	95	1.6
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*96*	*1.6*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	5,863	95.8
Tube well, borehole	174	2.8
Protected well/spring	*	<0.1
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	81	1.3
Other	*	<0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	1,979	32.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	4,130	67.5
Total Improved Sanitation	*6,109*	*99.8*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	*	0.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	-	-
Other	*	<0.1
None	*	<0.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,396	22.8
Television	5,734	93.7
Landline phone	3,027	49.5
Mobile phone	5,807	94.9
Computer	2,794	45.7
Internet at home	2,410	39.4
Households with none of the items	35	0.6
Households with all of the items	365	6.0
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,526	24.9
Motorcycle/Moped	26	0.4
Bicycle	96	1.6
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	*	0.1

Note: [1] Population figures for Kyauktada 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 Kyauktada Township in Yangon 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 Kyauktada Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	29,853 *		
Males	13,777		
Females	16,076		
Sex ratio	86 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0%		
Area (Km^2)	0.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	41,913.8 persons		
Number of wards	9		
Number of village tracts	-		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households		25,754	25,754	-
Number of conventional households		6,120	6,120	-
Mean household size	4.2 persons ***		

- In Kyauktada Township, there are more females than males with 86 males per 100 females.

- The entire population in the Township lives in urban areas.

- The population density of Kyauktada Township is 41,914 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.2 persons living in each household in Kyauktada Township. This is slightly less than to 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; Kyauktada Township (West District, Yangon Region)

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**6,120**	**29,853**	**13,777**	**16,076**
	Ward	**6,120**	**29,853**	**13,777**	**16,076**
1	No(1)(W)	468	2,773	1,371	1,402
2	No(2)(W)	635	3,494	1748	1,746
3	No(3)(W)	743	3,429	1,537	1,892
4	No(4)(W)	308	1,601	792	809
5	No(5)(W)	589	2,666	1,249	1,417
6	No(6)(W)	759	3,293	1,507	1,786
7	No(7)(W)	657	3,645	1,697	1,948
8	No(8)(W)	882	4,057	1,792	2,265
9	No(9)(W)	1,079	4,895	2,084	2,811

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

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kyauktada Township

28,822 (9.4%)

4,287 (14.4%)

22,744 (76.2%)

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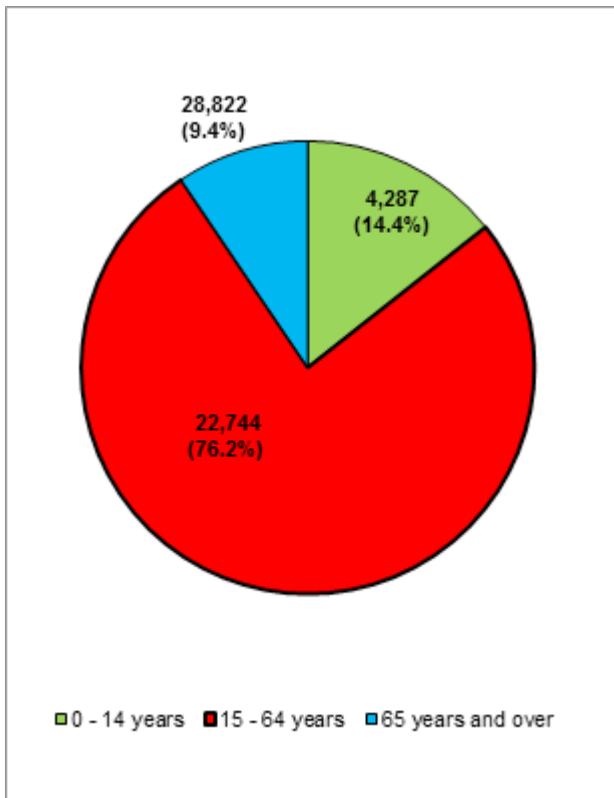
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kyauktada Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	29,853	13,777	16,076
0 - 4	1,297	706	591
5 - 9	1,290	670	620
10 - 14	1,700	816	884
15 - 19	2,847	1,507	1,340
20 - 24	3,631	1,773	1,858
25 - 29	2,821	1,240	1,581
30 - 34	2,335	1,035	1,300
35 - 39	1,973	907	1,066
40 - 44	2,000	873	1,127
45 - 49	2,073	889	1,184
50 - 54	1,920	840	1,080
55 - 59	1,827	767	1,060
60 - 64	1,317	580	737
65 - 69	980	437	543
70 - 74	679	268	411
75 - 79	568	242	326
80 - 84	344	137	207
85 - 89	163	55	108
90 +	88	35	53

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kyauktada Township is 76.2 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.

- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Yangon Region, West District and Kyauktada Township)
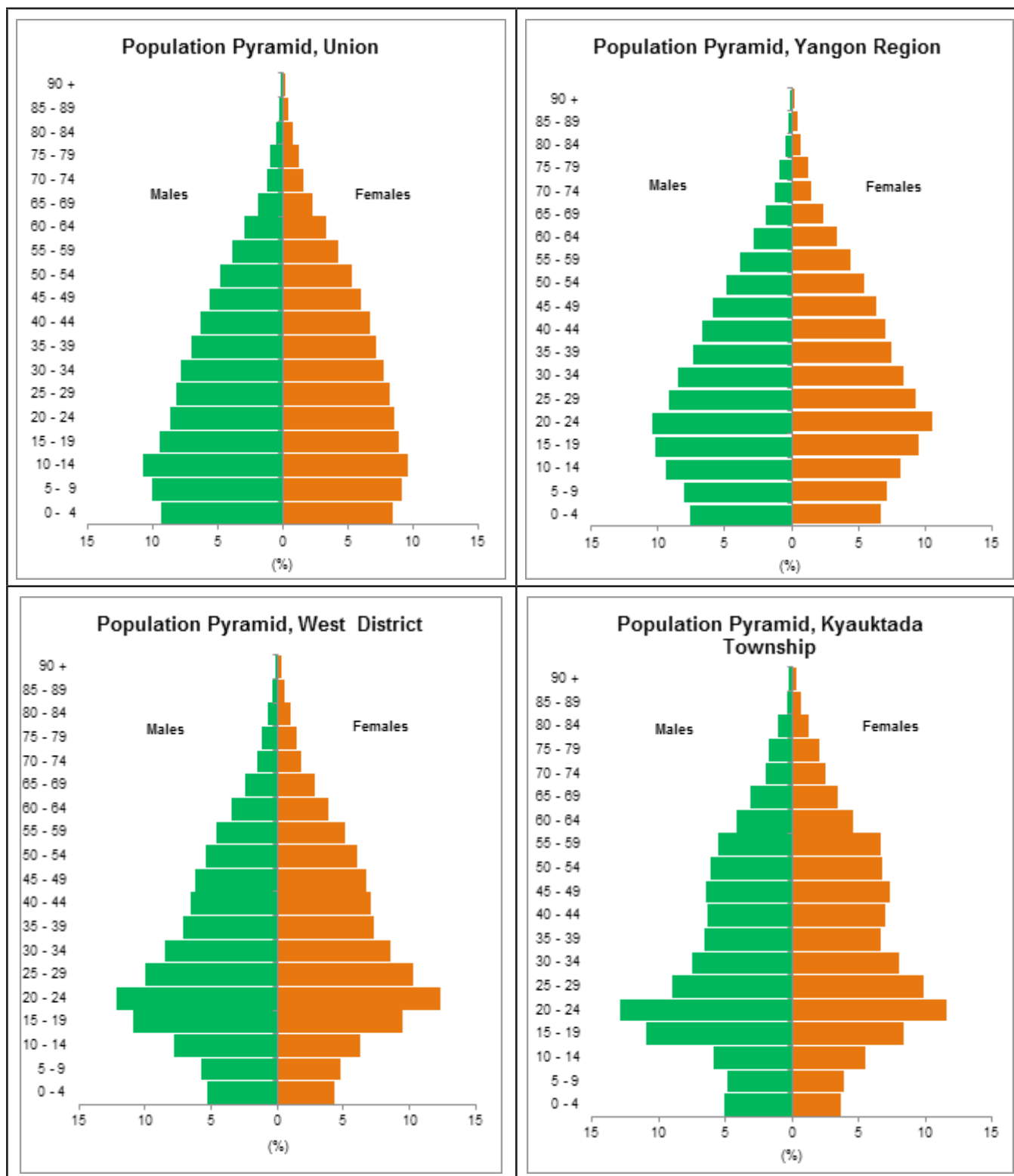
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kyauktada Township since the last 20 years.

- The population has markedly declined in the age group 25-29 and the rate of decline is lower from the age groups 30-34 to 55-59.

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

- There are fewer males than females in all age groups except the age group 10-14.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Yangon Region
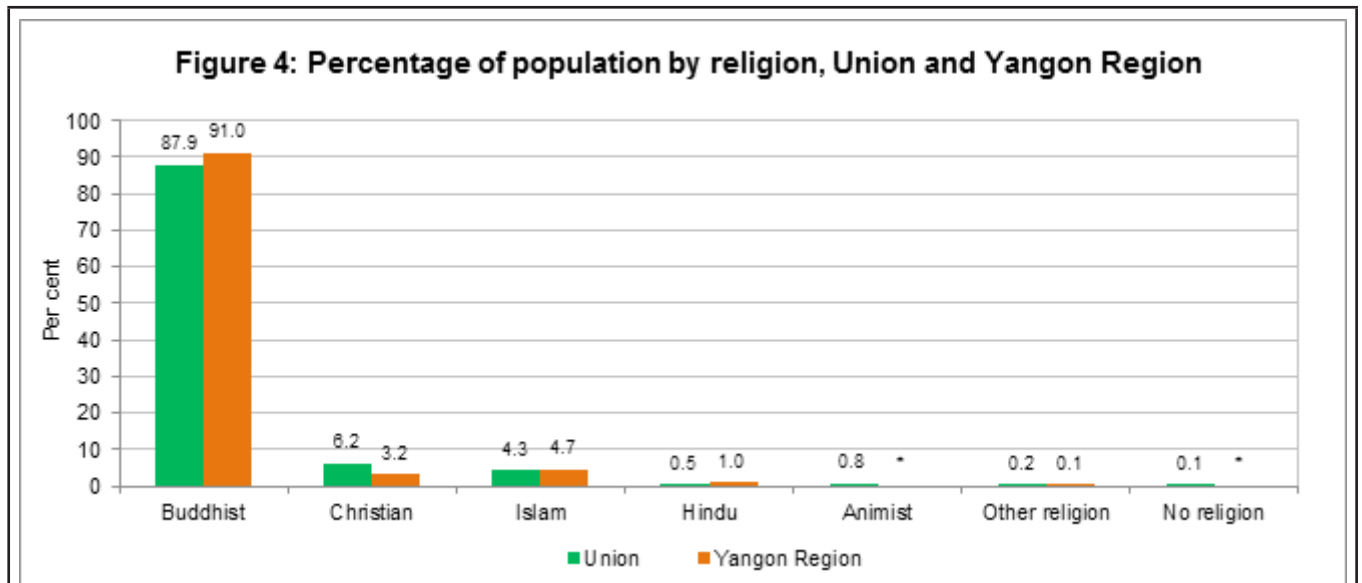
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Yangon Region, it is 91.0% Buddhist, 3.2% Christian, 4.7% Islam, 1.0% 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	249	121	128	68	33	35
6	244	127	117	166	79	87
7	261	138	123	186	101	85
8	253	141	112	190	102	88
9	270	135	135	193	99	94
10	282	130	152	203	93	110
11	294	137	157	208	98	110
12	305	153	152	219	109	110
13	368	169	199	235	110	125
14	396	184	212	214	93	121
15	389	186	203	211	107	104
16	400	184	216	186	92	94
17	462	230	232	184	99	85
18	507	239	268	165	84	81
19	452	211	241	145	73	72
20	541	243	298	126	70	56
21	499	206	293	72	36	36
22	505	211	294	48	22	26
23	486	209	277	46	25	21
24	430	193	237	21	15	6
25	469	186	283	15	6	9
26	430	181	249	9	5	4
27	413	177	236	14	11	3
28	415	185	230	9	8	1
29	380	165	215	8	3	5

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Yangon Region and Kyauktada Township
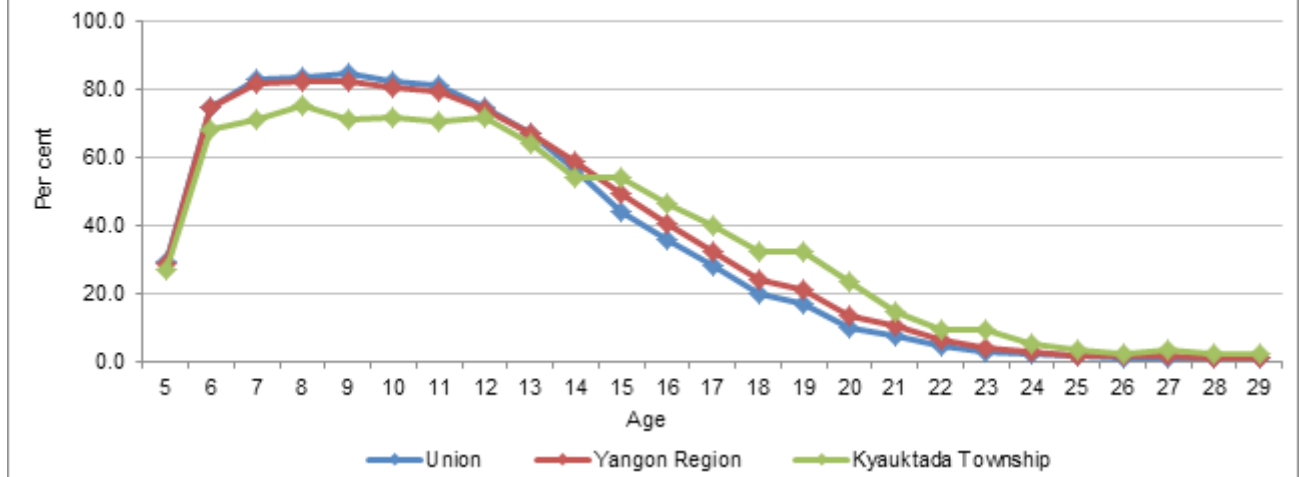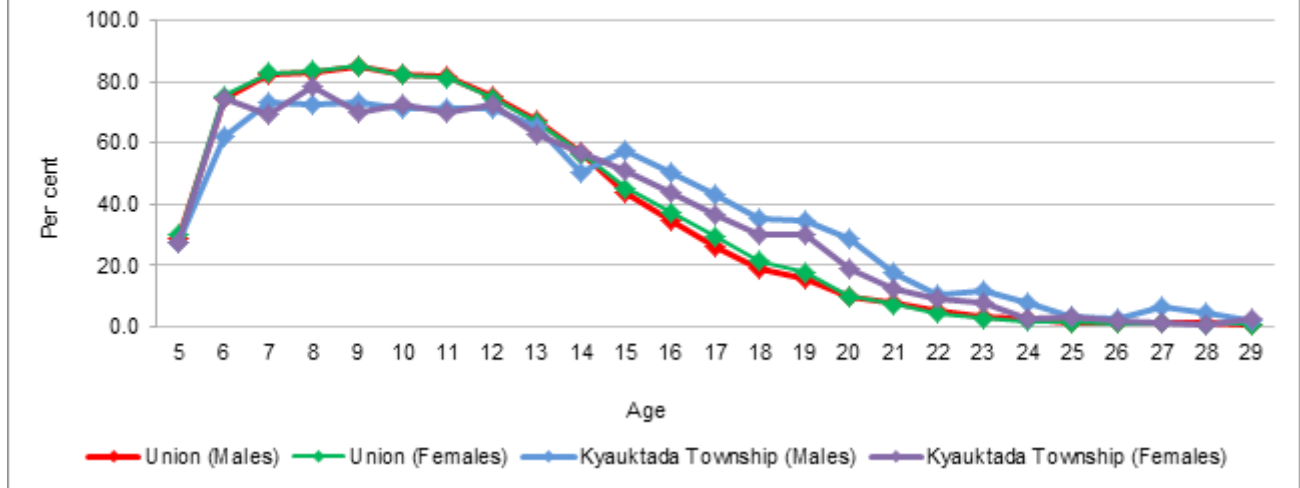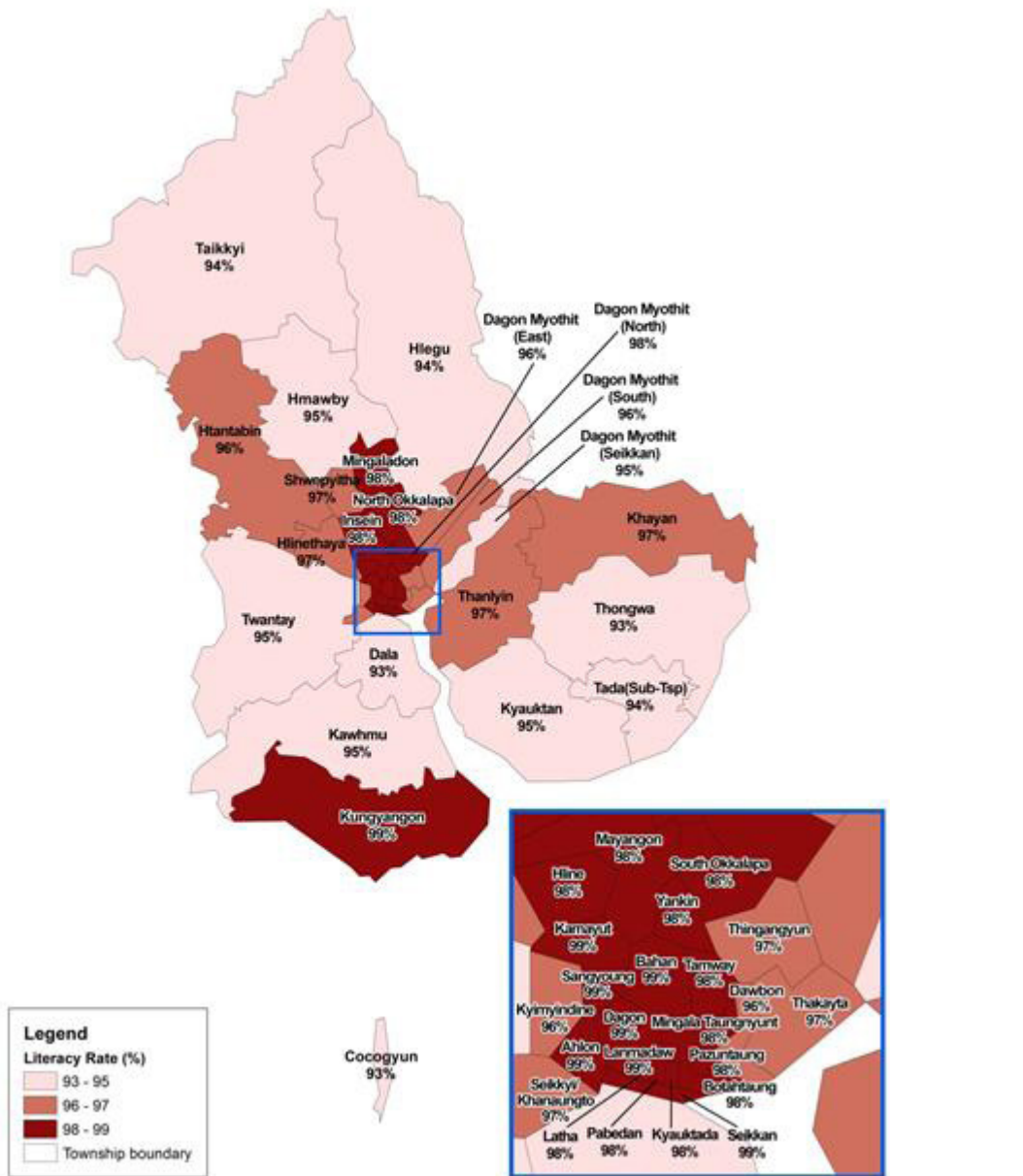

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kyauktada Township

- School attendance in Kyauktada Township drops starting from age 12 for males and age 13 for females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kyauktada Township is lower between ages 6 and 14 but is higher than that of the Union starting from age 15 onwards.

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

Taikkyi 94%

Hlegu 94%

Dagon Myothit (East) 96%

Dagon Myothit (North) 98%

Dagon Myothit (South) 96%

Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) 95%

Hmawby 95%

Htantabin 96%

Mingaladon 98%

Shwepyitha 97%

North Okkalapa 98%

Insein 98%

Hlinethaya 97%

Khayan 97%

Twantay 95%

Thanlyin 97%

Thongwa 93%

Dala 93%

Kyauktan 95%

Tada(Sub-Tsp) 94%

Kawhmu 95%

Kungyangon 99%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 93 - 95
- 96 - 97
- 98 - 99
- Township boundary

Cocogyun 93%

Mayangon 98%

Hline 98%

South Okkalapa 98%

Yankin 98%

Kamayut 99%

Thingangyun 97%

Bahan 99%

Tamway 98%

Sangyoung 99%

Dawbon 96%

Thakayta 97%

Kyimyindine 96%

Dagon 99%

Mingala Taungnyunt 98%

Ahlon 99%

Lanmadaw 99%

Pazuntaung 98%

Seikkyi Khanaungto 97%

Botahtaung 98%

Latha 98%

Pabedan 98%

Kyauktada 98%

Seikkan 99%

Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
West District	: 98.1%
Kyauktada Township	: 97.9%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	4,671	98.2
Males	2,112	99.4
Females	2,559	97.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kyauktada Township is 97.9 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 97.1 per cent and for the males it is 99.1 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.2 per cent with 97.2 per cent for females and 99.4 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 (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	19,088	502	2.6	1,205	869	3,318	4,359	89	7,992	606	76	72
Urban	19,088	502	2.6	1,205	869	3,318	4,359	89	7,992	606	76	72
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	8,305	110	1.3	379	295	1,521	2,185	64	3,425	220	60	46
Females	10,783	392	3.6	826	574	1,797	2,174	25	4,567	386	16	26

- Some 2.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- There are 1.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 3.6 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 4.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and 41.9 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	7.8	10.3	5.4	2.3	1.2	4.2
15 - 19	39.9	47.2	31.7	6.3	3.7	10.8
20 - 24	70.8	77.0	65.0	12.4	9.7	15.3
25 - 29	77.1	88.5	68.2	8.1	9.0	7.1
30 - 34	68.8	90.1	51.8	5.5	6.0	4.9
35 - 39	67.0	89.6	47.7	3.4	3.3	3.5
40 - 44	63.7	87.5	45.3	3.1	3.7	2.2
45 - 49	62.1	87.0	43.5	1.7	2.3	0.8
50 - 54	58.3	83.8	38.4	0.9	1.0	0.7
55 - 59	50.9	74.7	33.7	0.8	1.0	0.3
60 - 64	35.5	59.8	16.4	0.4	0.6	-
65 - 69	22.7	37.1	11.0	-	-	-
70 - 74	11.0	19.8	5.4	1.3	1.9	-
75 +	6.1	11.5	2.4	1.4	1.9	-
15 - 24	57.3	63.3	51.0	10.5	7.7	14.2
15 - 64	61.1	77.6	47.1	5.6	5.0	6.5

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
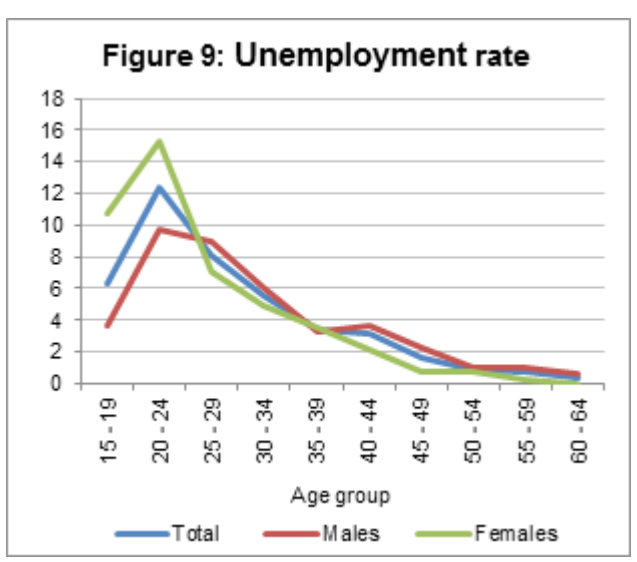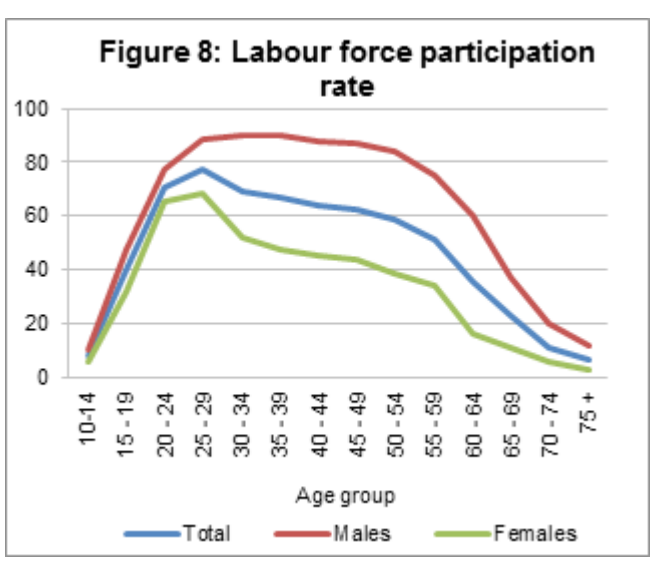
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kyauktada Township is 61.1 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 47.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 77.6 per cent.

- In Kyauktada Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 7.8 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kyauktada Township is 5.6 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (5.0%) and for females (6.5%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 14.2 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	12,874	1.2	26.4	39.4	20.1	1.9	11.0
Males	3,966	2.2	45.4	3.8	28.9	2.4	17.3
Females	8,908	0.8	18.0	55.3	16.2	1.6	8.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 45.4 per cent of males are full time students while 55.3 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	**10,176**	**5,799**	**4,377**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	630	380	250	6.2	6.6	5.7
Professionals	1,179	455	724	11.6	7.8	16.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1005	669	336	9.9	11.5	7.7
Clerical Support Workers	1291	559	732	12.7	9.6	16.7
Services and Sales Workers	3,329	1,925	1,404	32.7	33.2	32.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	42	34	8	0.4	0.6	0.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,019	688	331	10.0	11.9	7.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	595	562	33	5.8	9.7	0.8
Elementary Occupations	345	152	193	3.4	2.6	4.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	741	375	366	7.3	6.5	8.4

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Yangon Region and Kyauktada Township
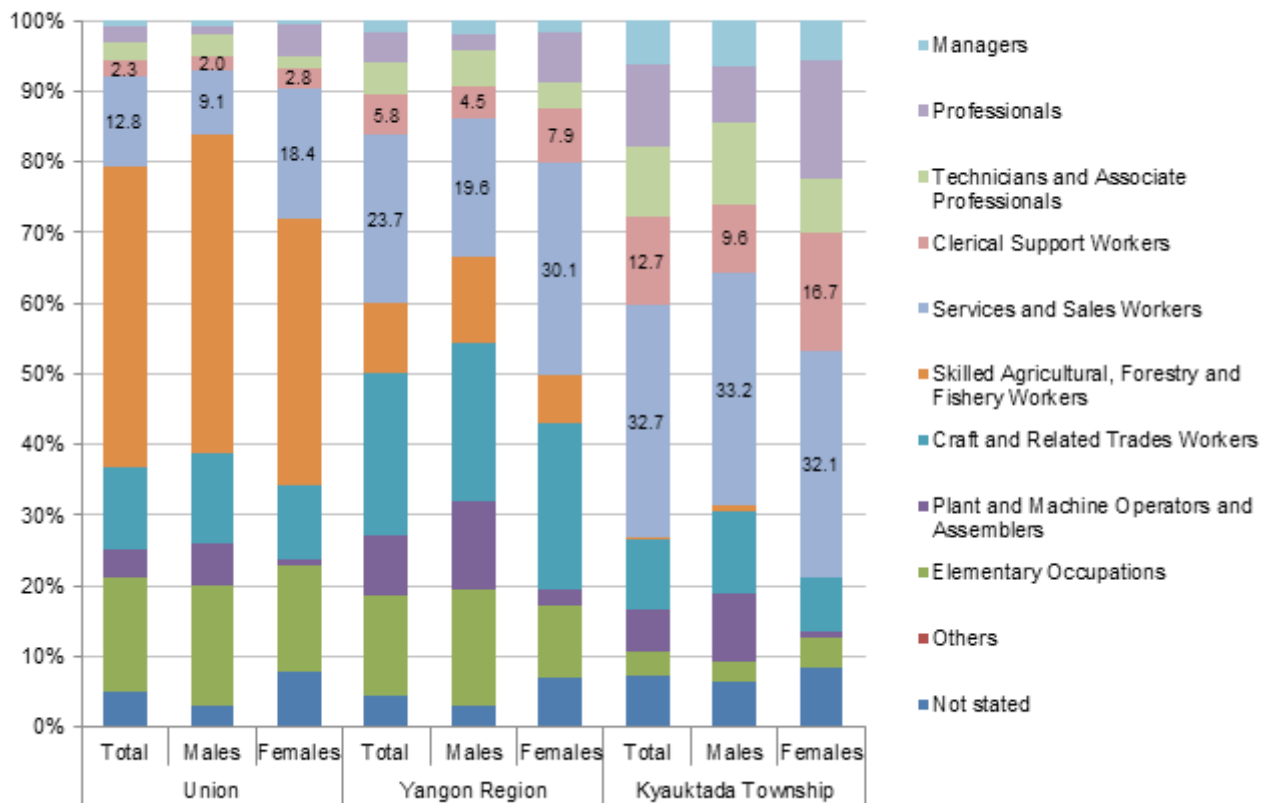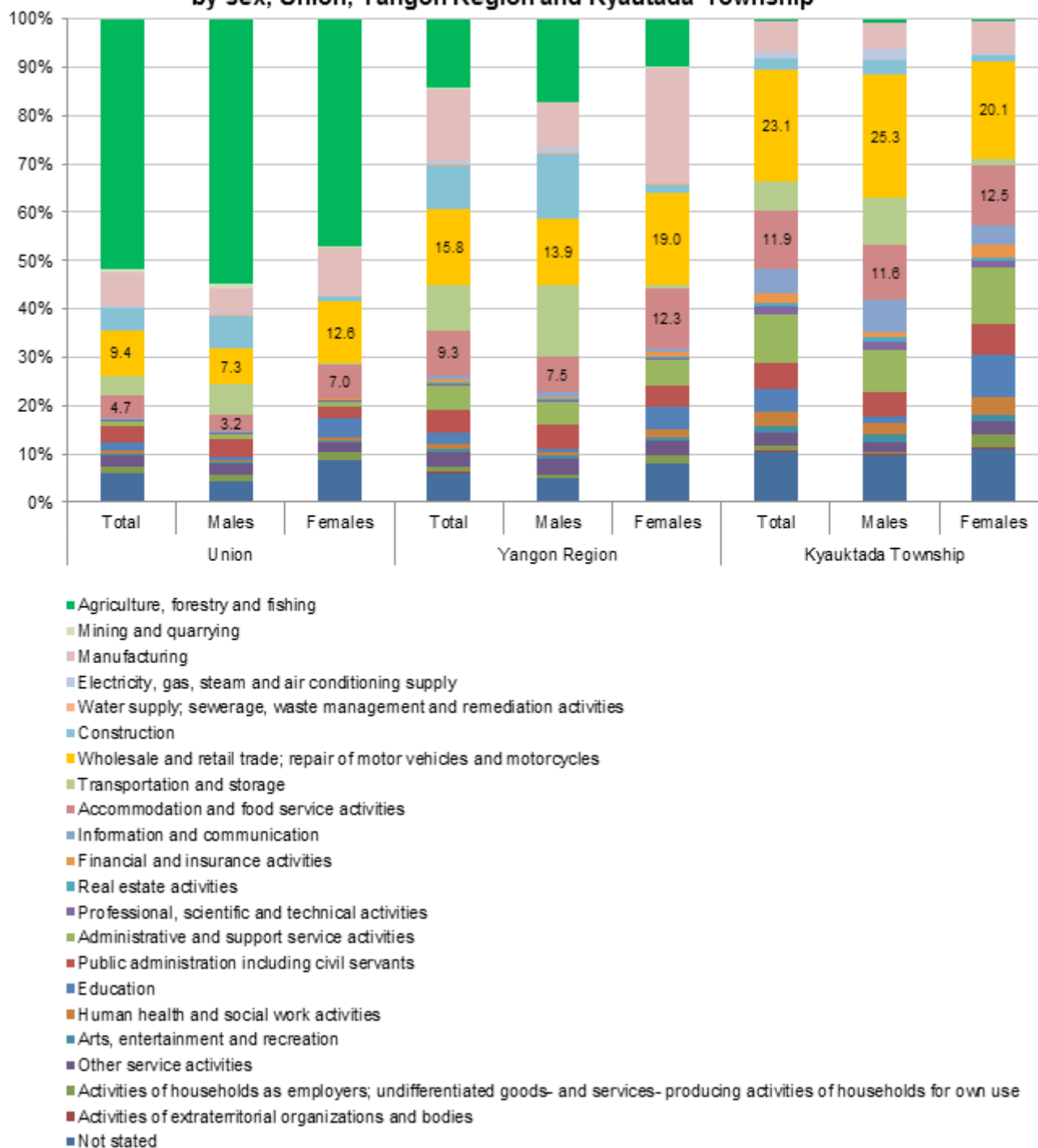
- In Kyauktada Township, 32.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 12.7 per cent in clerical support workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 33.2 per cent of males and 32.1 per cent of females are services and sales workers.

- In Yangon Region, 23.7 per cent are services and sales workers and 5.8 per cent are in clerical support workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**10,176**	**5,799**	**4,377**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55	43	12	0.5	0.7	0.3
Mining and quarrying	5	5	-	*	0.1	-
Manufacturing	619	315	304	6.1	5.4	6.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	135	122	13	1.3	2.1	0.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	14	12	2	0.1	0.2	*
Construction	230	178	52	2.3	3.1	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,351	1,470	881	23.1	25.3	20.1
Transportation and storage	625	562	63	6.1	9.7	1.4
Accommodation and food service activities	1,216	671	545	11.9	11.6	12.5
Information and communication	541	375	166	5.3	6.5	3.8
Financial and insurance activities	176	59	117	1.7	1.0	2.7
Real estate activities	95	61	34	0.9	1.1	0.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	168	107	61	1.7	1.8	1.4
Administrative and support service activities	1,022	506	516	10.0	8.7	11.8
Public administration including civil servants	552	276	276	5.4	4.8	6.3
Education	469	83	386	4.6	1.4	8.8
Human health and social work activities	294	134	160	2.9	2.3	3.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	163	107	56	1.6	1.8	1.3
Other service activities	243	122	121	2.4	2.1	2.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	118	6	112	1.2	0.1	2.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	25	14	11	0.2	0.2	0.3
Not stated	1,060	571	489	10.4	9.8	11.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

- In Kyauktada Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" is the highest with 23.1 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Accommodation and food service activities" at 11.9 per cent.

- There are 25.3 per cent of males and 20.1 per cent of females working in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" industry.

- In Yangon Region, there are 15.8 per cent of employed population working in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" industry and 9.3 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	22,278	541	751	594	*	101	228	546	2,224
Urban	22,278	541	751	594	*	101	228	546	2,224
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	9,844	259	343	295	*	43	97	352	1,167
Females	12,434	282	408	299	*	58	131	194	1,057

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
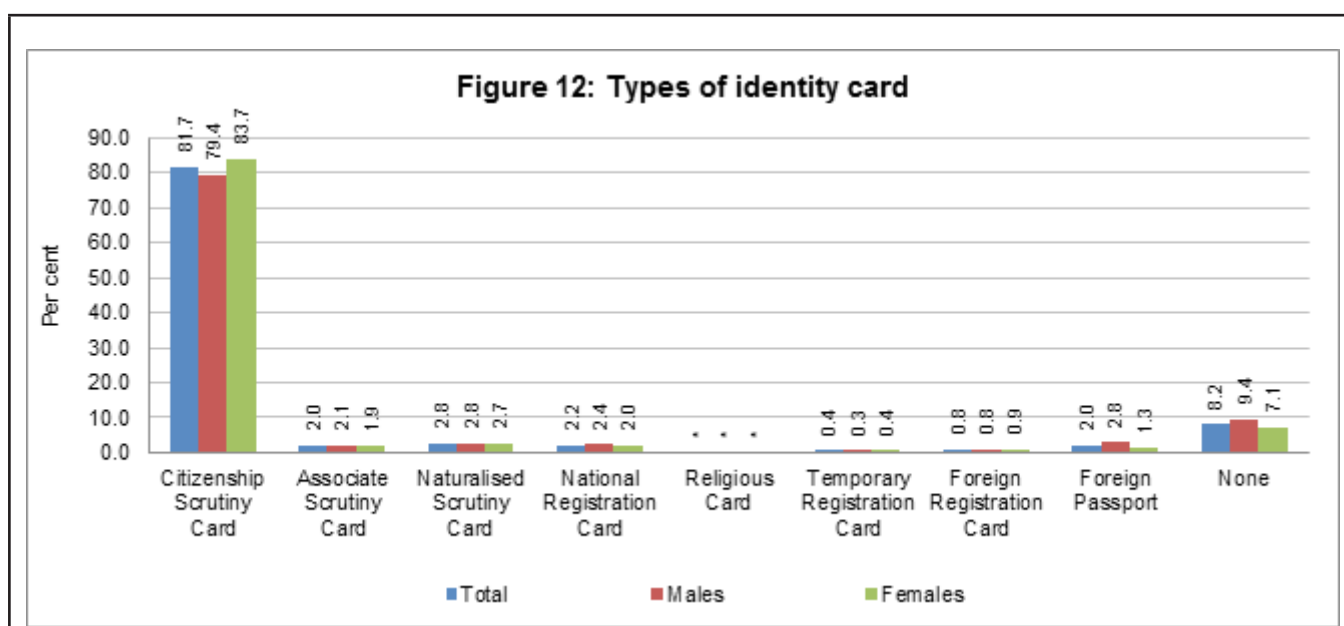
- In Kyauktada Township, 81.7 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 8.2 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 9.4 per cent of males and 7.1 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	**29,853**	**28,495**	**1,358**	**4.5**	**608**	**384**	**754**	**500**
0 - 4	1,297	1,294	3	0.2	-	1	1	2
5 - 9	1,290	1,286	4	0.3	1	-	-	3
10 - 14	1,700	1,679	21	1.2	9	5	8	13
15 - 19	2,847	2,823	24	0.8	14	3	2	10
20 - 24	3,631	3,606	25	0.7	7	2	5	17
25 - 29	2,821	2,795	26	0.9	8	6	7	9
30 - 34	2,335	2,310	25	1.1	10	5	6	11
35 - 39	1,973	1,946	27	1.4	14	1	8	7
40 - 44	2,000	1,944	56	2.8	24	10	19	19
45 - 49	2,073	2,007	66	3.2	23	13	32	17
50 - 54	1,920	1,820	100	5.2	49	15	40	21
55 - 59	1,827	1,698	129	7.1	54	30	65	41
60 - 64	1,317	1,203	114	8.7	49	25	66	45
65 - 69	980	839	141	14.4	67	25	88	37
70 - 74	679	529	150	22.1	72	46	91	50
75 - 79	568	400	168	29.6	83	66	109	61
80 - 84	344	199	145	42.2	66	63	106	67
85 - 89	163	80	83	50.9	35	36	65	42
90 +	88	37	51	58.0	23	32	36	28

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	**13,777**	**13,216**	**561**	**4.1**	**254**	**153**	**272**	**212**
0 - 4	706	703	3	0.4	-	1	1	2
5 - 9	670	667	3	0.4	1	-	-	2
10 - 14	816	803	13	1.6	6	4	5	8
15 - 19	1,507	1,491	16	1.1	8	2	1	6
20 - 24	1,773	1,757	16	0.9	3	1	3	12
25 - 29	1,240	1,224	16	1.3	6	1	6	7
30 - 34	1,035	1,020	15	1.4	7	2	5	6
35 - 39	907	888	19	2.1	9	1	6	5
40 - 44	873	847	26	3.0	10	6	7	13
45 - 49	889	865	24	2.7	6	4	14	5
50 - 54	840	793	47	5.6	21	2	22	10
55 - 59	767	714	53	6.9	26	14	25	12
60 - 64	580	540	40	6.9	16	6	20	19
65 - 69	437	389	48	11.0	20	8	25	16
70 - 74	268	215	53	19.8	30	17	23	18
75 - 79	242	179	63	26.0	37	26	37	23
80 - 84	137	81	56	40.9	26	26	39	27
85 - 89	55	27	28	50.9	13	15	20	13
90 +	35	13	22	62.9	9	17	13	8

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	**16,076**	**15,279**	**797**	**5.0**	**354**	**231**	**482**	**288**
0 - 4	591	591	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	620	619	1	0.2	-	-	-	1
10 - 14	884	876	8	0.9	3	1	3	5
15 - 19	1,340	1,332	8	0.6	6	1	1	4
20 - 24	1,858	1,849	9	0.5	4	1	2	5
25 - 29	1,581	1,571	10	0.6	2	5	1	2
30 - 34	1,300	1,290	10	0.8	3	3	1	5
35 - 39	1,066	1,058	8	0.8	5	-	2	2
40 - 44	1,127	1,097	30	2.7	14	4	12	6
45 - 49	1,184	1,142	42	3.5	17	9	18	12
50 - 54	1,080	1,027	53	4.9	28	13	18	11
55 - 59	1,060	984	76	7.2	28	16	40	29
60 - 64	737	663	74	10.0	33	19	46	26
65 - 69	543	450	93	17.1	47	17	63	21
70 - 74	411	314	97	23.6	42	29	68	32
75 - 79	326	221	105	32.2	46	40	72	38
80 - 84	207	118	89	43.0	40	37	67	40
85 - 89	108	53	55	50.9	22	21	45	29
90 +	53	24	29	54.7	14	15	23	20

- Five in every 100 persons in Kyauktada Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.

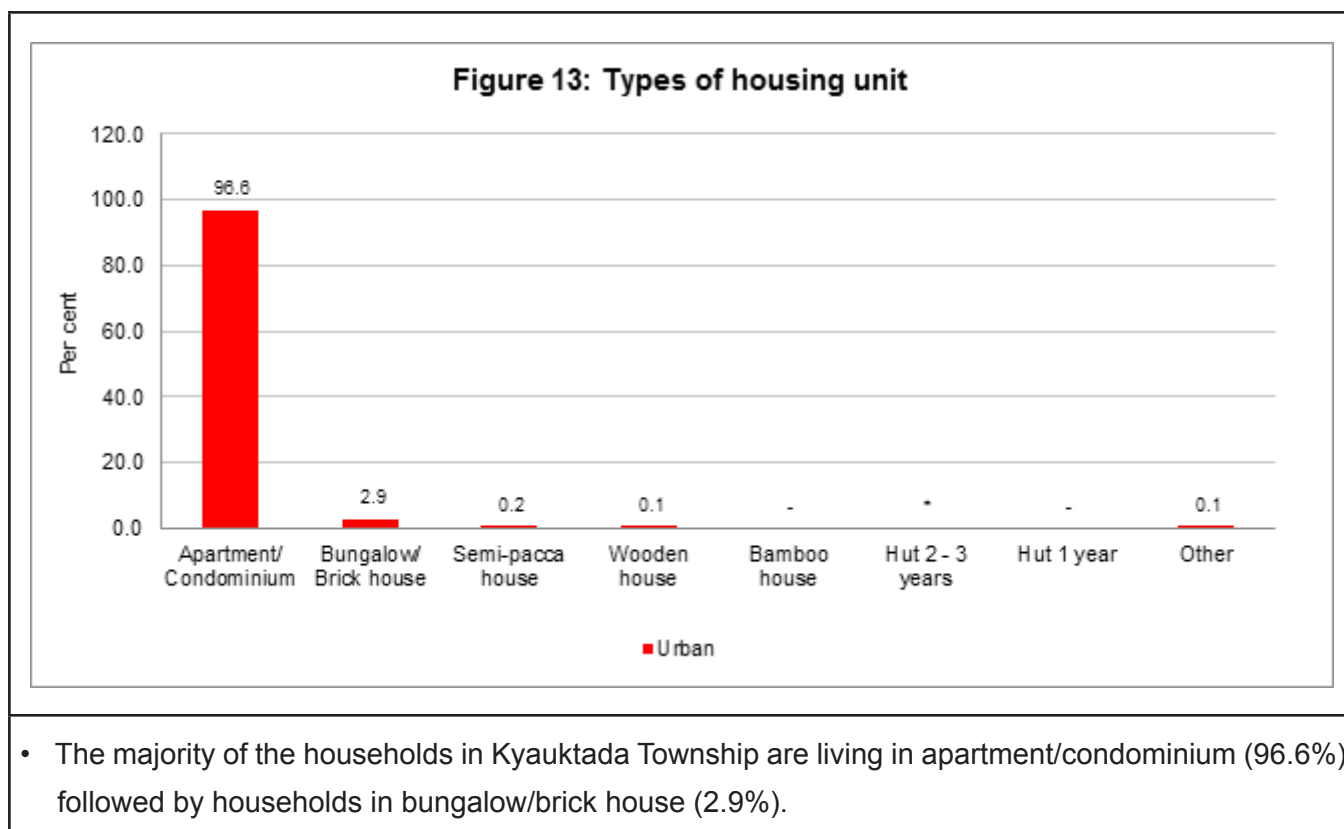- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(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	6,120	96.6	2.9	0.2	0.1	-	*	-	0.1
Urban	6,120	96.6	2.9	0.2	0.1	-	*	-	0.1
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit

- The majority of the households in Kyauktada Township are living in apartment/condominium (96.6%) followed by households in bungalow/brick house (2.9%).

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
- 39 - 59
- 60 - 80
- 81 - 100
- Township boundary
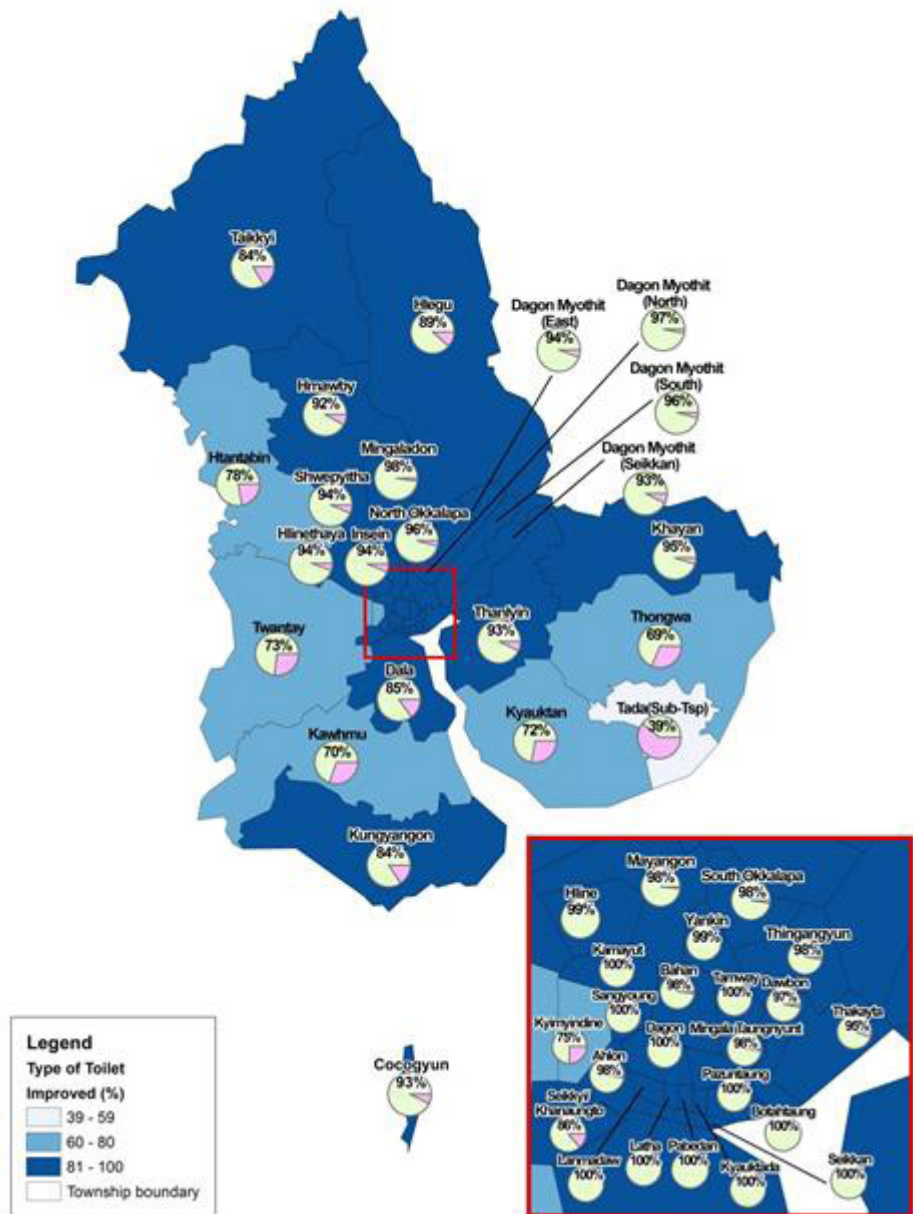
Union	: 74.3%
Yangon Region	: 91.1%
West District	: 96.2%
Kyauktada Township	: 99.8%

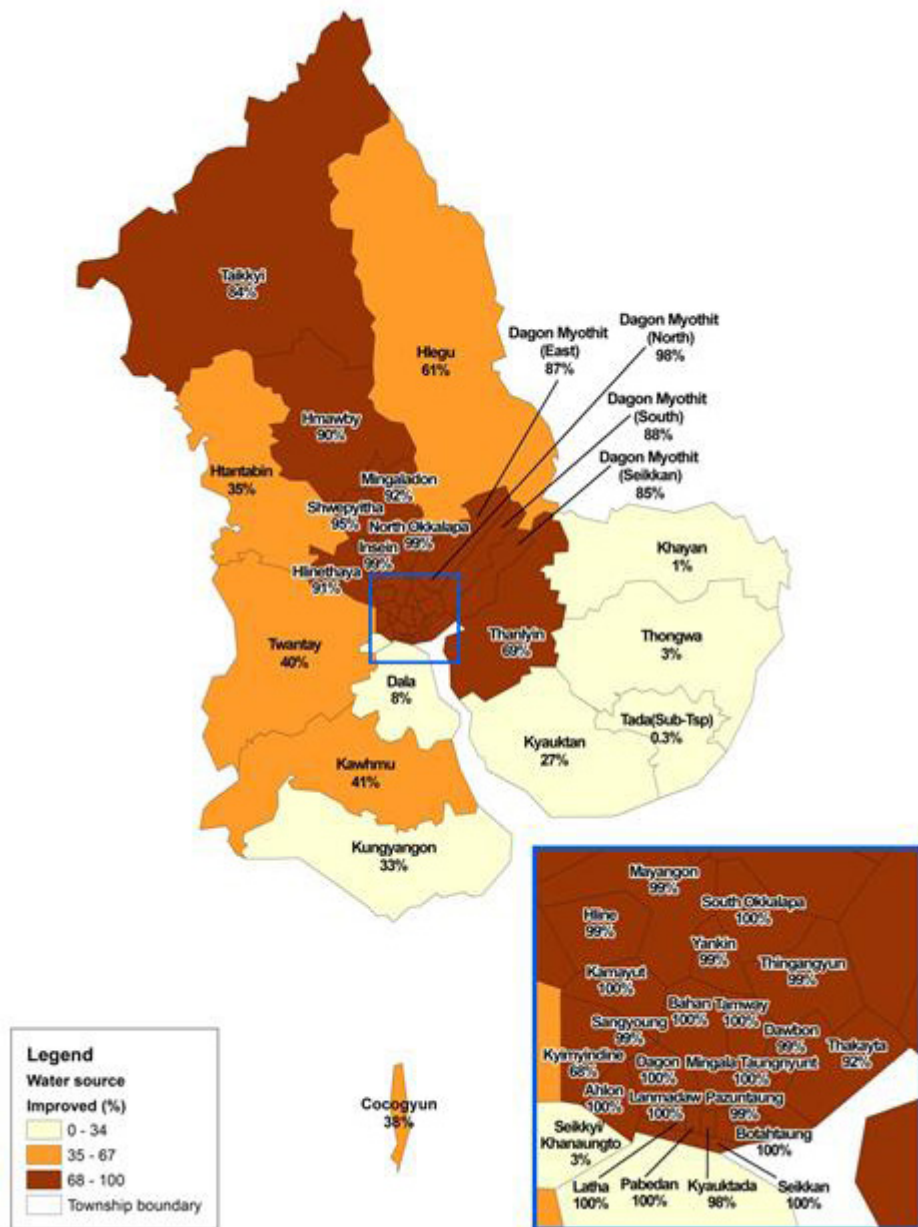**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		32.3	32.3	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		67.5	67.5	-
Improved sanitation		*99.8*	*99.8*	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.1	0.1	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		-	-	-
Other		*	*	-
None		*	*	-
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	-
	Number	**6,120**	**6,120**	-

- Some 99.8 per cent of the households in Kyauktada Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (32.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (67.5%)).

- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities Kyauktada is in the highest group.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Yangon Region is 91.1 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- The proportion of households with no toilet facilities in the township is less than 0.1 per cent. For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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

Legend

Water source
Improved (%)

- 0 - 34
- 35 - 67
- 68 - 100
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
West District	: 95.7%
Kyauktada Township	: 98.4%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		29.5	29.5	-
Tube well, borehole		1.2	1.2	-
Protected well/ Spring		-	-	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		67.7	67.7	-
Total improved drinking water		*98.4*	*98.4*	-
Unprotected well/Spring		-	-	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		-	-	-
River/stream/ canal		-	-	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	*	-
Other		1.6	1.6	-
Total unimproved drinking water		*1.6*	*1.6*	-
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	-
	Number	**6,120**	**6,120**	-

- In Kyauktada Township, 98.4 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 Yangon Region, it is high and also higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 67.7 per cent of the households use water from bottle water/water purifier and 29.5 per cent use water from tap water/piped.

- Some 1.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting
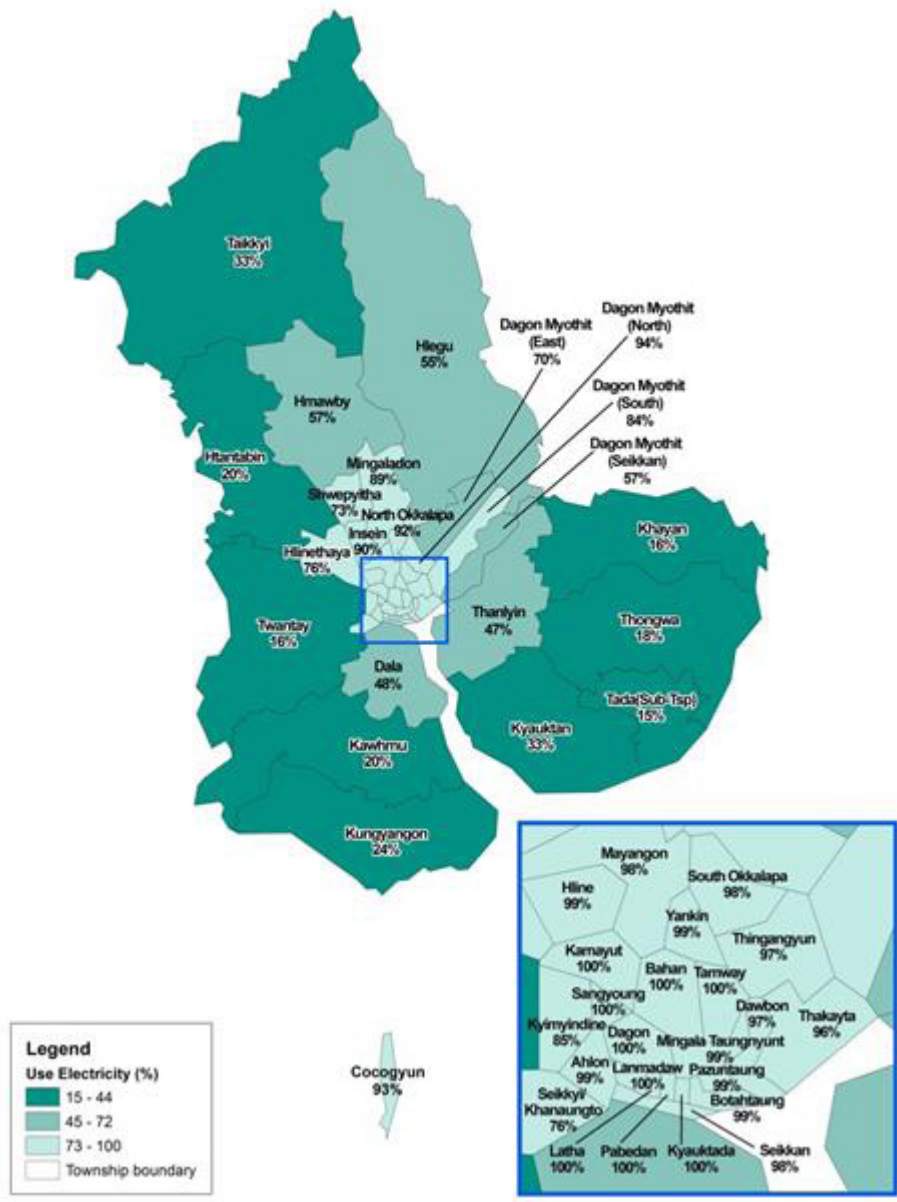
Union : 32.4%

Yangon Region : 69.3%

West District : 97.5%

Kyauktada Township : 99.9%

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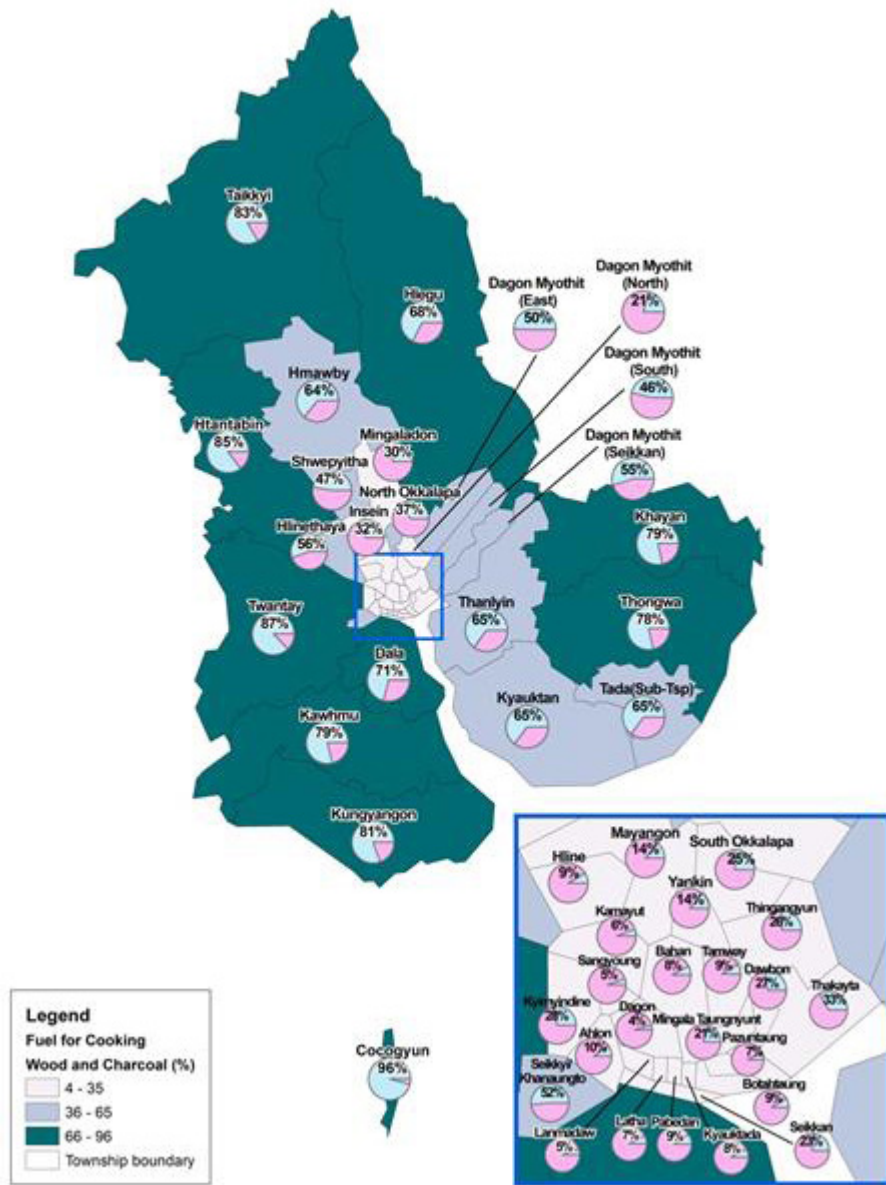**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		99.9	99.9	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
Candle		-	-	-
Battery		*	*	-
Generator (private)		-	-	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		-	-	-
Other		*	*	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	6,120	6,120	-

- In Kyauktada Township, 99.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the highest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Yangon Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Union : 81.0%

Yangon Region : 47.2%

West District : 11.0%

Kyauktada Township : 7.5%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		81.2	81.2	-
LPG		8.0	8.0	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		2.5	2.5	-
Firewood		0.1	0.1	-
Charcoal		7.4	7.4	-
Coal		0.4	0.4	-
Other		0.4	0.4	-
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	-
	Number	**6,120**	**6,120**	-

- In Kyauktada Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 0.1 per cent using firewood and 7.4 per cent using charcoal.

- Some 81.2 per cent of households mainly use electricity for cooking.

Communication and related amenities

Table 17: Conventional households by availability of communication and related amenities by urban/rural
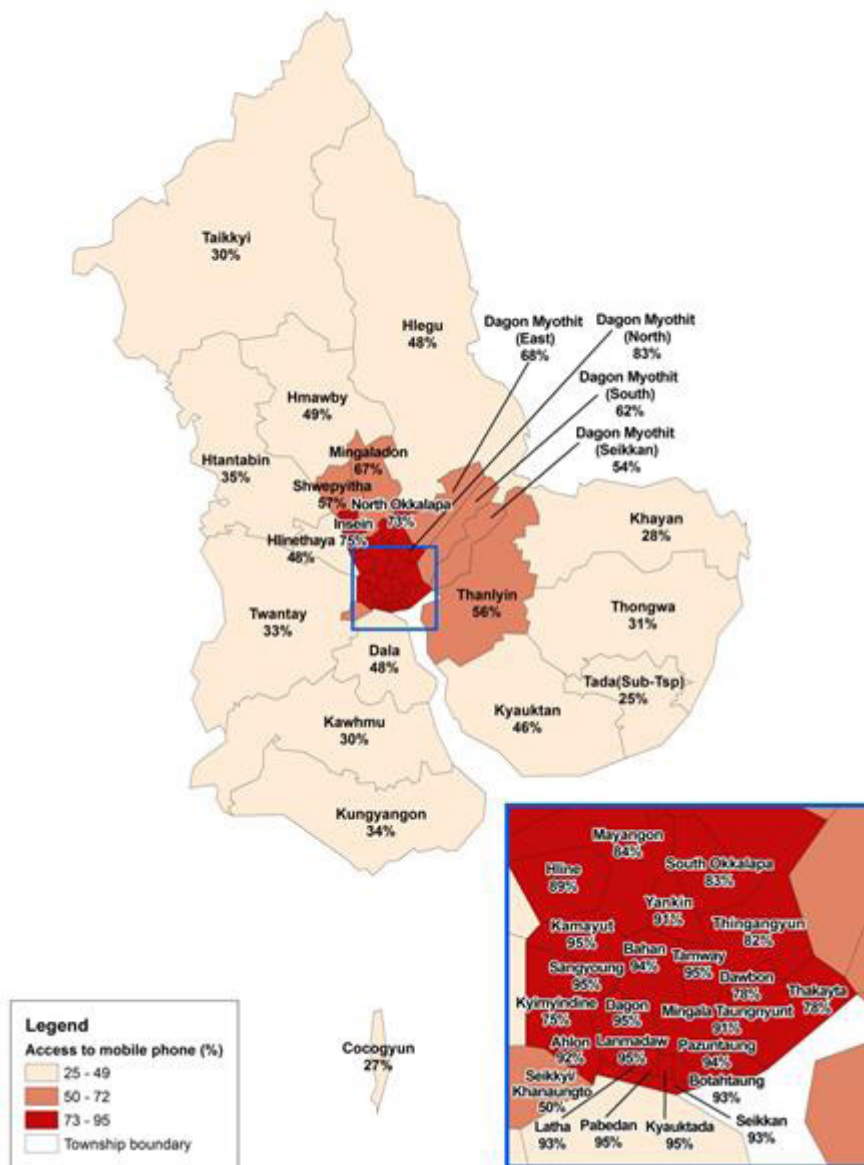
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	6,120	22.8	93.7	49.5	94.9	45.7	39.4	0.6	6.0
Urban	6,120	22.8	93.7	49.5	94.9	45.7	39.4	0.6	6.0
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Some 94.9 per cent of the households in Kyauktada Township have access to mobile phone and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 93.7 per cent of households have access to television.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
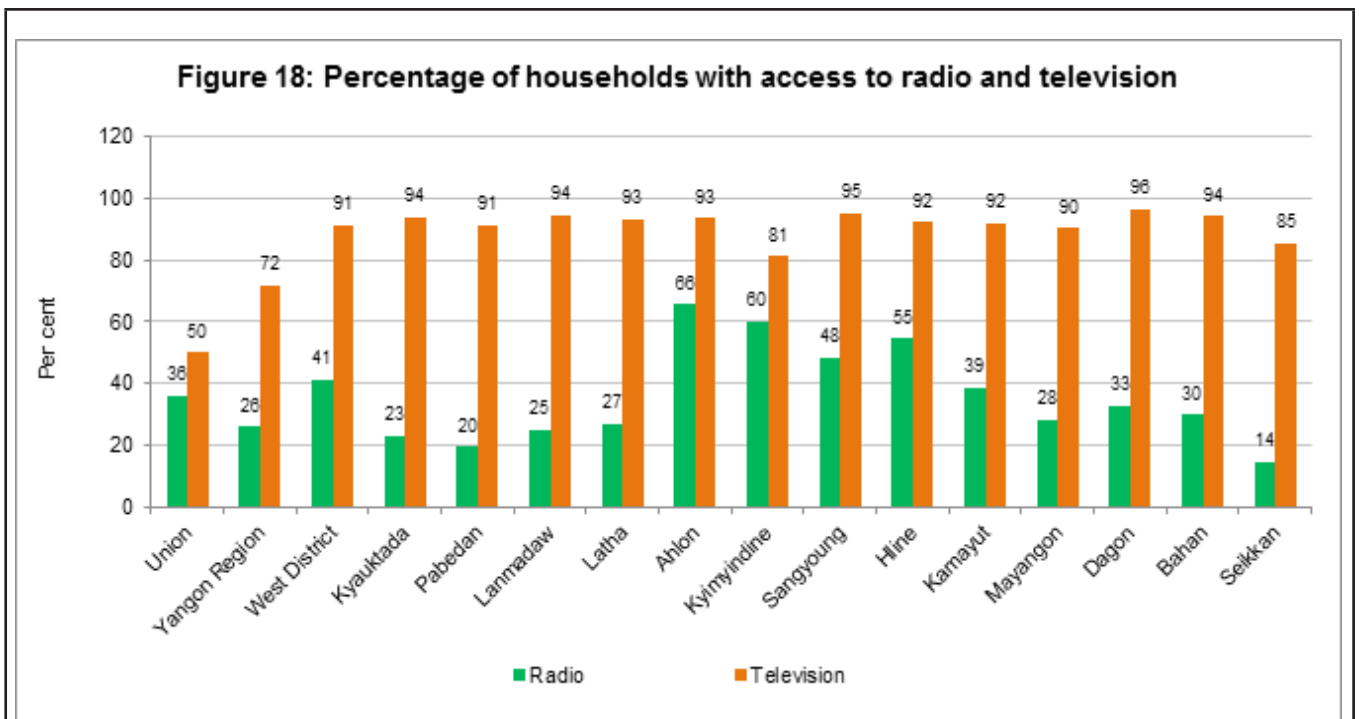
- In Kyauktada Township, about one in five households (22.8%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Taikkyi 30%

Hlegu 48%

Dagon Myothit (East) 68%

Dagon Myothit (North) 83%

Dagon Myothit (South) 62%

Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) 54%

Hmawby 49%

Mingaladon 67%

Htantabin 35%

Shwepyitha 57%

North Okkalapa 73%

Insein 73%

Khayan 28%

Hlinethaya 48%

Twantay 33%

Thanlyin 56%

Thongwa 31%

Dala 48%

Tada(Sub-Tsp) 25%

Kawhmu 30%

Kyauktan 46%

Kungyangon 34%

Cocogyun 27%

Mayangon 84%

Hline 89%

South Okkalapa 83%

Yankin 91%

Kamayut 95%

Thingangyun 82%

Bahan 94%

Tamway 95%

Sangyoung 95%

Dawbon 78%

Kyimyindine 75%

Dagon 95%

Mingala Taungnyunt 91%

Thakayta 78%

Ahlon 92%

Lanmadaw 95%

Pazuntaung 94%

Seikkyi Khanaungto 50%

Botahtaung 93%

Latha 93%

Pabedan 96%

Kyauktada 95%

Seikkan 93%

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
25 - 49
50 - 72
73 - 95
Township boundary

Union : 32.9%

Yangon Region : 60.9%

West District : 89.1%

Kyauktada Township : 94.9%

- Some 94.9 per cent of the households in Kyauktada Township reported having mobile phones and compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is high.

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)
Yangon Region	1,582,944	123,149	215,828	731,428	19,305	19,464	15,790	76,215
Urban	1,069,056	115,768	93,377	508,239	3,509	2,913	2,352	6,308
Rural	513,888	7,381	122,451	223,189	15,796	16,551	13,438	69,907
West District	190,782	40,712	4,011	42,404	254	739	388	424
Urban	190,782	40,712	4,011	42,404	254	739	388	424
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyauktada Township	6,120	1,526	26	96	6	5	4	5
Urban	6,120	1,526	26	96	6	5	4	5
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Kyauktada Township, 24.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 1.6 per cent of households having bicycle.
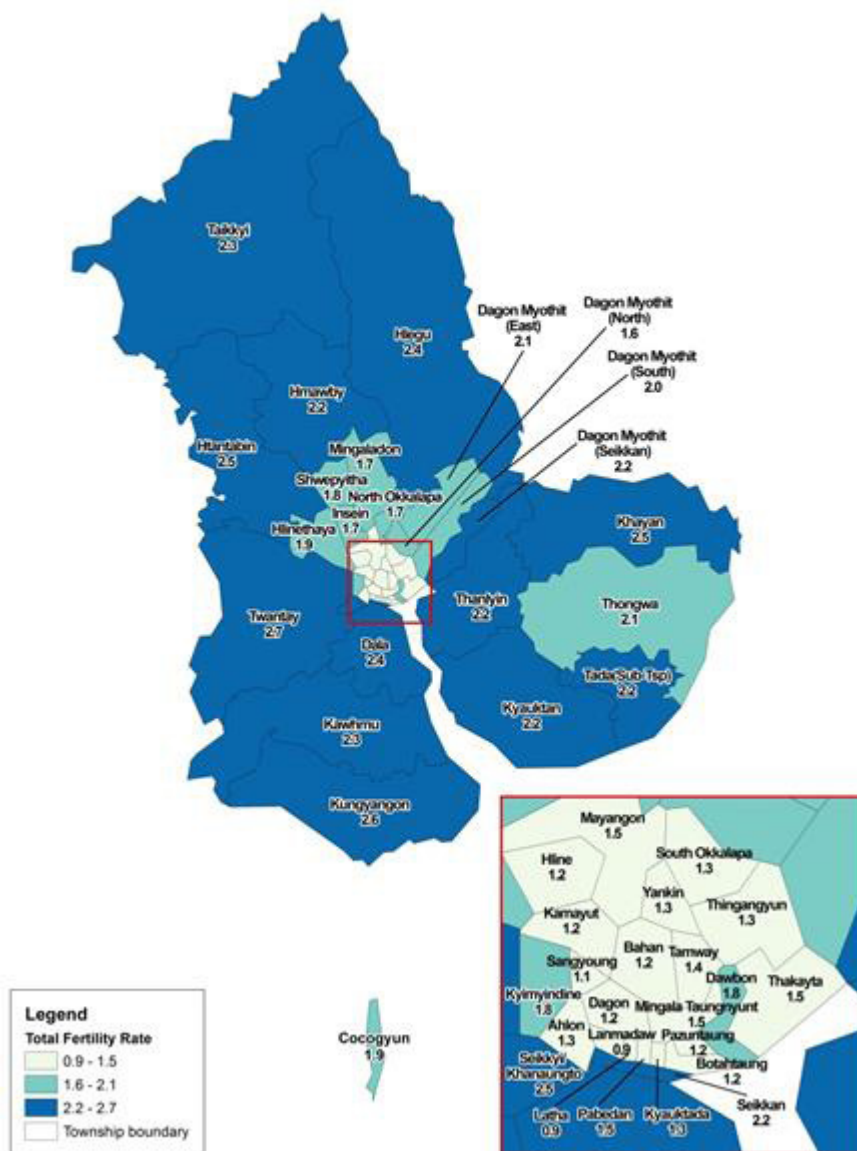
(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Yangon Region and Kyauktada Township
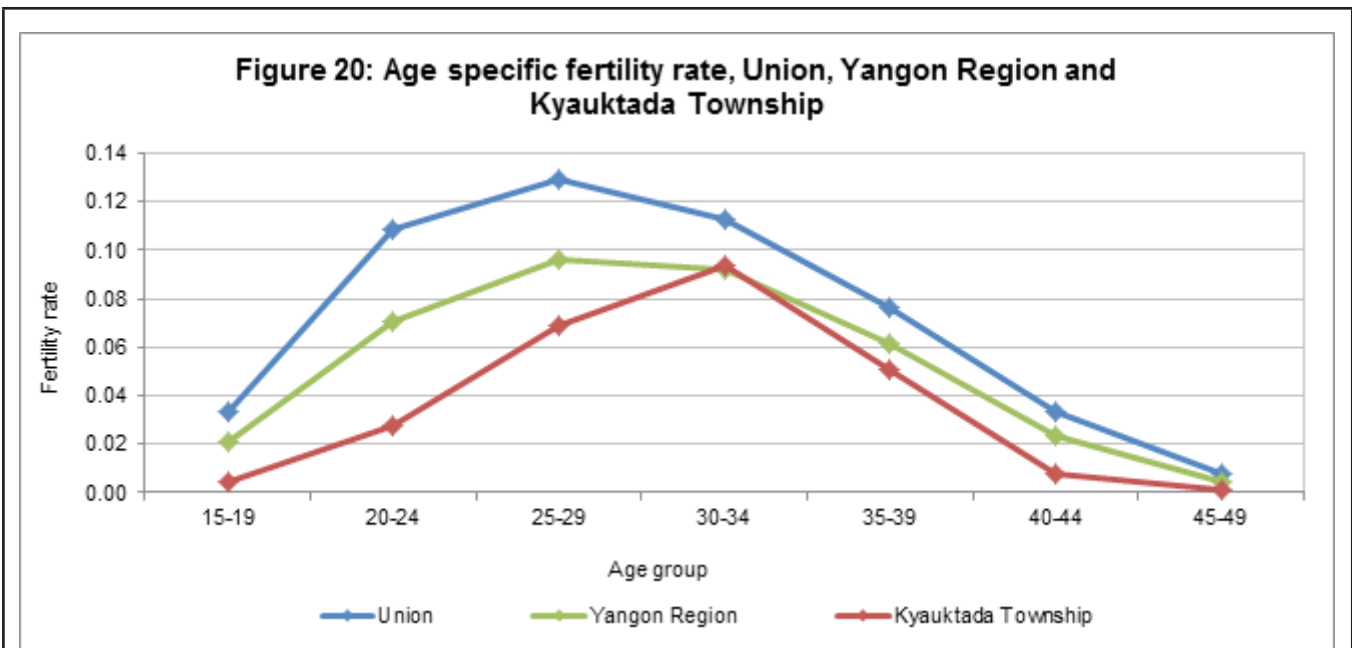
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 30-34.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.3 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Map of Yangon Region townships showing total fertility rate.

Townships and values:
- Taikkyi 2.3
- Hlegu 2.4
- Hmawby 2.2
- Htantabin 2.5
- Dagon Myothit (East) 2.1
- Dagon Myothit (North) 1.6
- Dagon Myothit (South) 2.0
- Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) 2.2
- Mingaladon 1.7
- Shwepyitha 1.8
- North Okkalapa 1.7
- Insein 1.7
- Hlinethaya 1.9
- Khayan 2.5
- Thongwa 2.1
- Thanlyin 2.2
- Twantay 2.7
- Dala 2.4
- Tada (Sub-Tsp) 2.2
- Kyauktan 2.2
- Kawhmu 2.3
- Kungyangon 2.5
- Cocogyun 1.9

Inset map:
- Mayangon 1.5
- Hline 1.2
- South Okkalapa 1.3
- Kamayut 1.2
- Yankin 1.3
- Thingangyun 1.3
- Sangyoung 1.1
- Bahan 1.2
- Tamway 1.4
- Dawbon 1.8
- Thakayta 1.5
- Kyimyindine 1.8
- Dagon 1.2
- Mingala Taungnyunt 1.5
- Ahlon 1.3
- Lanmadaw 0.9
- Pazuntaung 1.2
- Botahtaung 1.2
- Seikkyi Khanaungto 2.5
- Latha 0.9
- Pabedan 1.3
- Kyauktada 1.3
- Seikkan 2.2

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 0.9 - 1.5
- 1.6 - 2.1
- 2.2 - 2.7
- Township boundary

Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
West District	: 1.3
Kyauktada Township	: 1.3

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Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
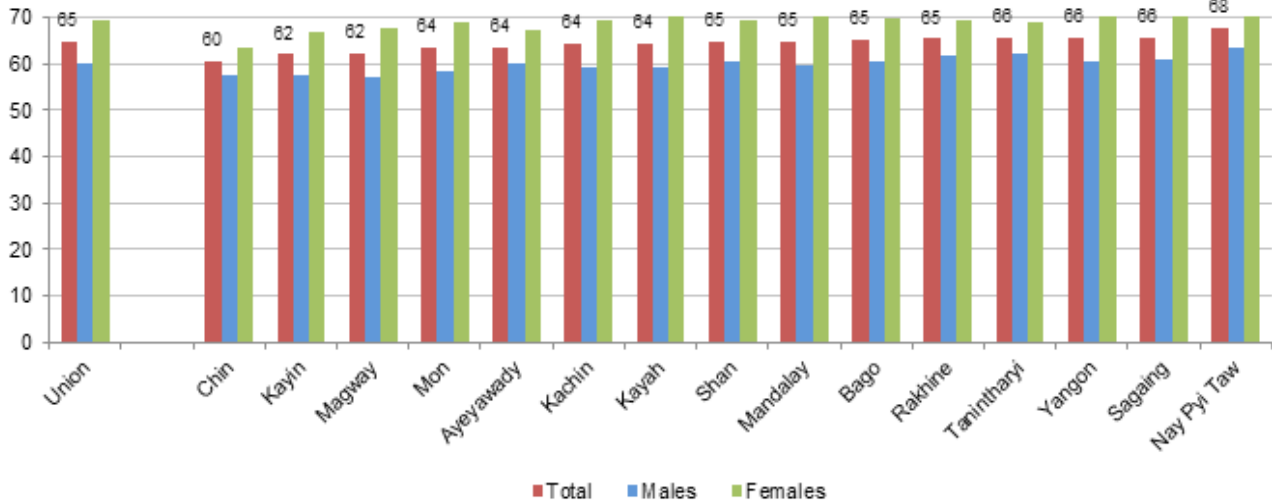
- The expectation of life at birth in Yangon Region is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 70.8 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
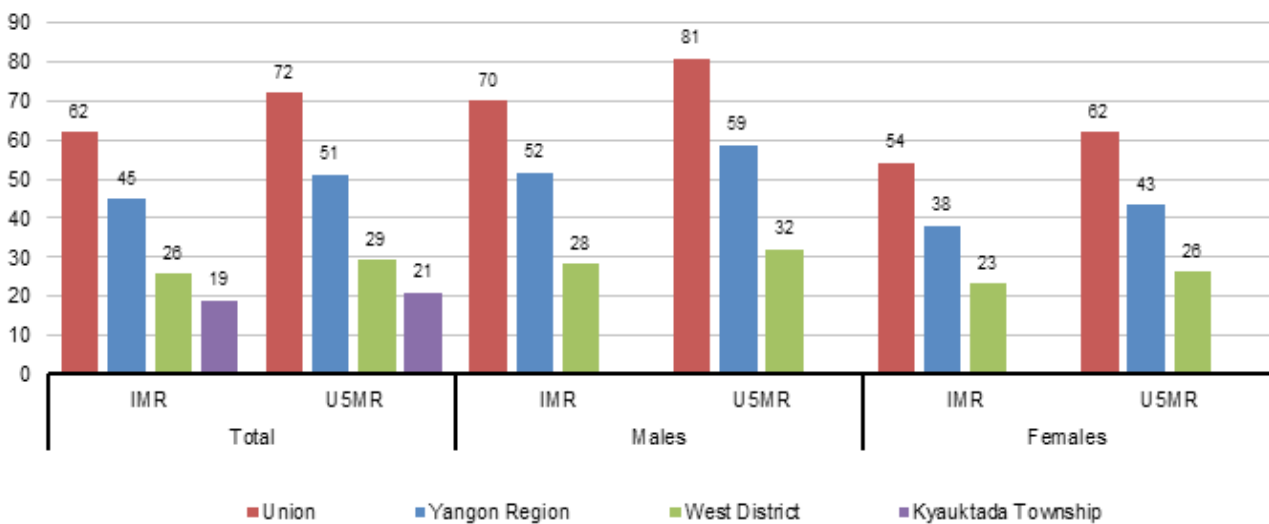
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in West District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in West District is 26 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 29 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyauktada Township are lower than those in Yangon Region and West District. The Infant mortality in Kyauktada is 19 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 21 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
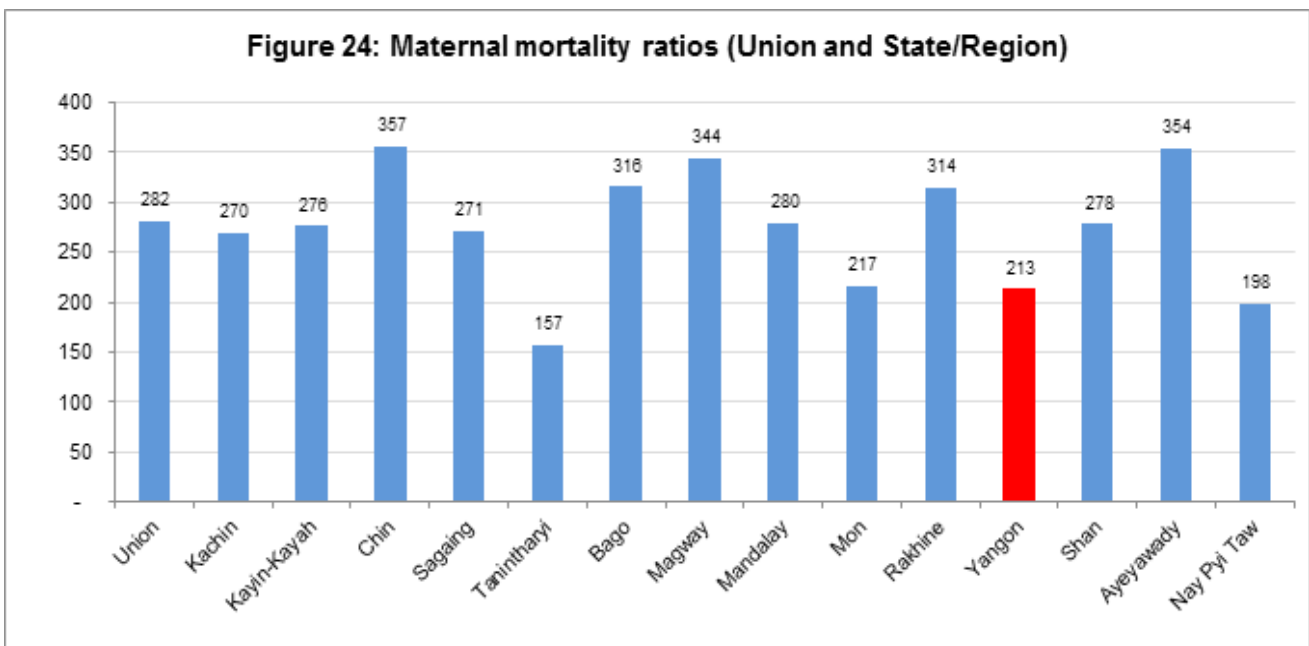
- In Yangon Region, there are 213 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Yangon Region is lower than that of the Union level.

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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (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:
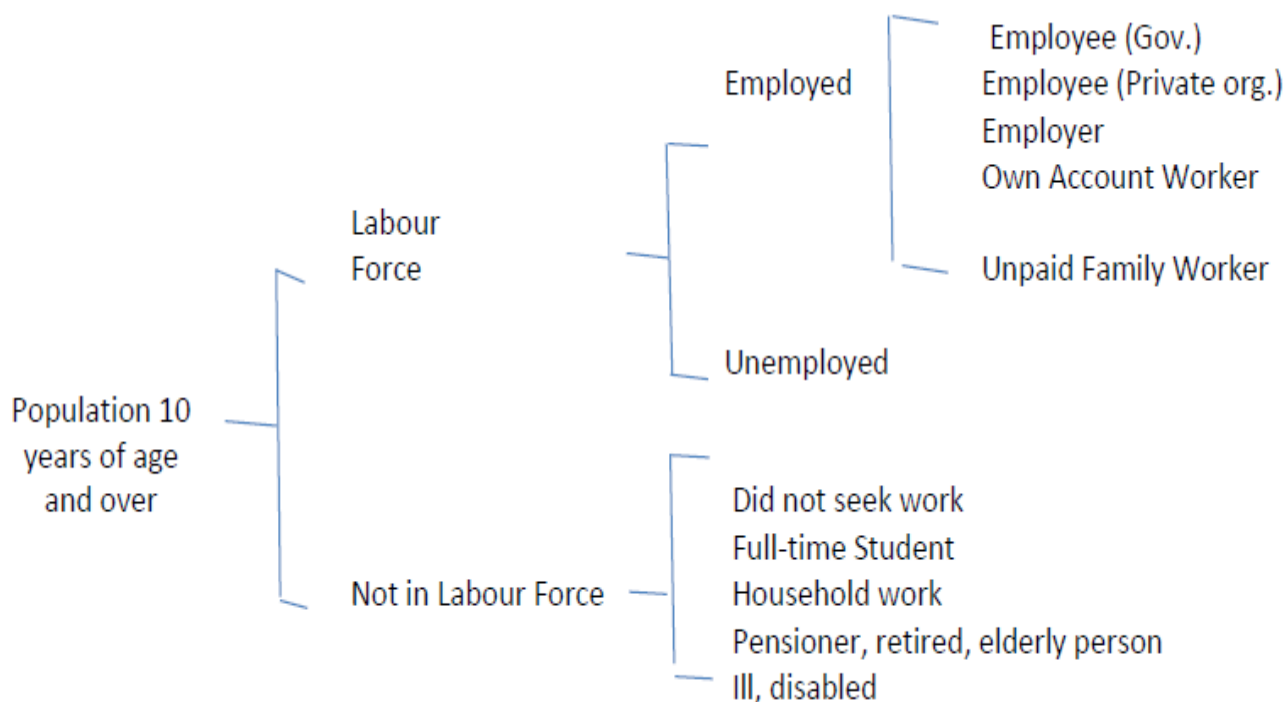
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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