THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, WESTERN DISTRICT
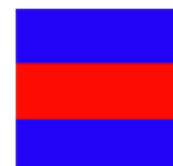
Kyimyindine Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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Yangon Region, Western District

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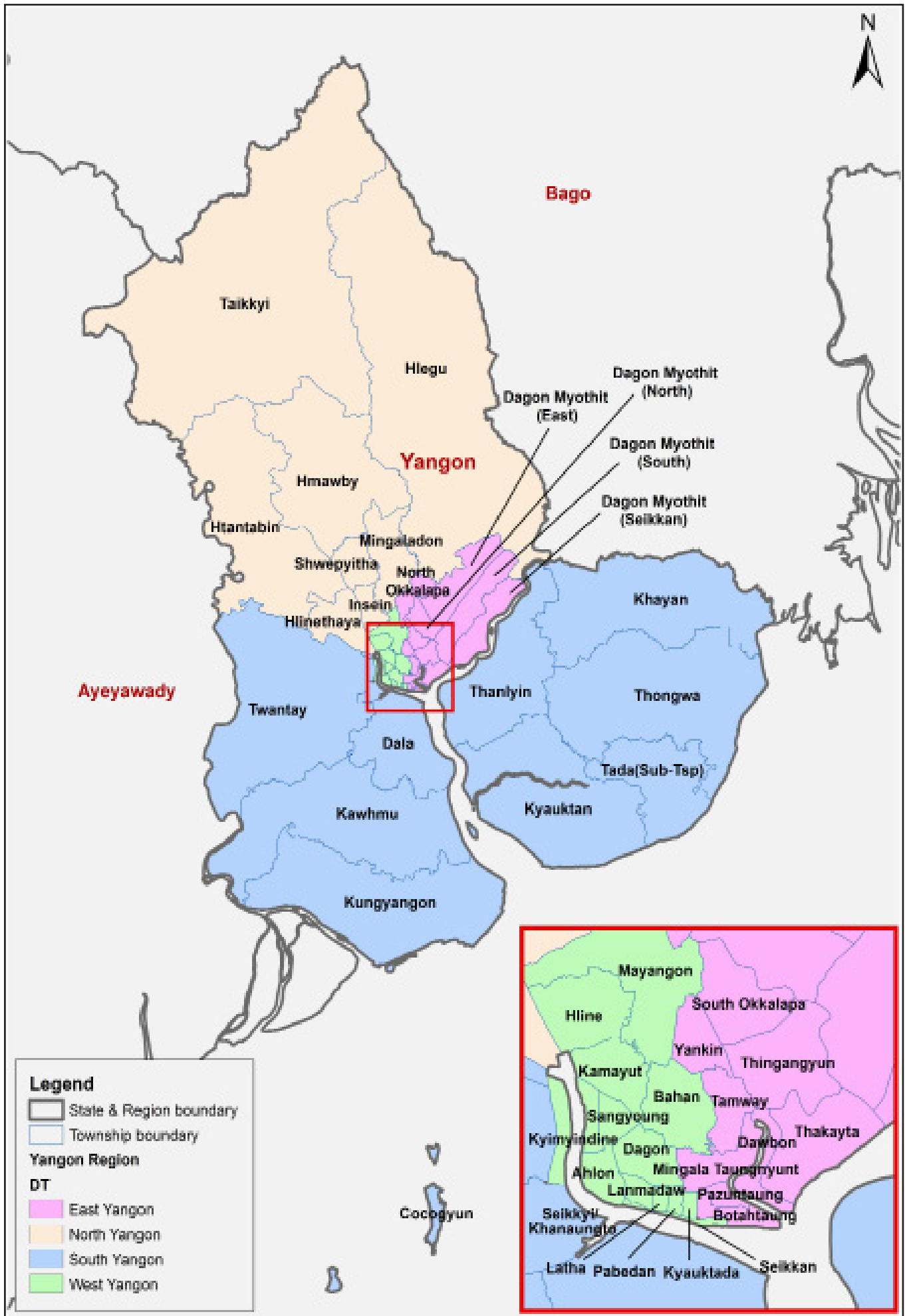
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships

Bago

N

Taikkyi

Hlegu

Yangon

Dagon Myothit (East)

Dagon Myothit (North)

Dagon Myothit (South)

Dagon Myothit (Seikkan)

Hmawby

Htantabin

Mingaladon

Shwepyitha

North Okkalapa

Insein

Hlinethaya

Khayan

Ayeyawady

Twantay

Thanlyin

Thongwa

Dala

Tada(Sub-Tsp)

Kawhmu

Kyauktan

Kungyangon

Cocogyun

Legend

State & Region boundary

Township boundary

Yangon Region

DT

East Yangon

North Yangon

South Yangon

West Yangon

Mayangon

Hline

South Okkalapa

Yankin

Thingangyun

Kamayut

Bahan

Tamway

Sangyoung

Kyimyindine

Dagon

Dawbon

Thakayta

Ahlon

Mingala Taungnyunt

Lanmadaw

Pazuntaung

Seikkyi Khanaungto

Botahtaung

Latha

Pabedan

Kyauktada

Seikkan

Kyimyindine Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	111,514 [2]
Population males	52,627 (47.2%)
Population females	58,887 (52.8%)
Percentage of urban population	100.0%
Area (Km²)	12.5 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	8,955.4 persons
Median age	28.9 years
Number of wards	22
Number of village tracts	-
Number of private households	23,062
Percentage of female headed households	27.0%
Mean household size	4.6 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	22.1%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	71.9%
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.0%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	39.1
Child dependency ratio	30.8
Old dependency ratio	8.3
Ageing index	27.0
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	89
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	96.2%
Male	97.8%
Female	94.8%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	5,148	4.6
Walking	1,882	1.7
Seeing	3,188	2.9
Hearing	988	0.9
Remembering	1,021	0.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	75,272	78.5
Associate Scrutiny	181	0.2
Naturalised Scrutiny	583	0.6
National Registration	1,395	1.5
Religious	513	0.5
Temporary Registration	868	0.9
Foreign Registration	56	0.1
Foreign Passport	148	0.2
None	16,915	17.6

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	63.0%	80.6%	47.7%
Unemployment rate	4.6%	5.2%	3.7%
Employment to population ratio	60.1%	76.4%	45.9%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	15,565	67.5
Renter	5,693	24.7
Provided free (individually)	920	4.0
Government quarters	710	3.1
Private company quarters	47	0.2
Other	127	0.6

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	20.1%		9.2%
Bamboo	5.3%	10.4%	<0.1%
Earth	<0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	20.8%	41.8%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	2.4%		82.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	50.4%	46.3%	7.8%
Other	1.0%	1.3%	0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	15,512	67.3
LPG	657	2.8
Kerosene	*	<0.1
Biogas	235	1.0
Firewood	832	3.6
Charcoal	5,604	24.3
Coal	104	0.5
Other	117	0.5

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	19,669	85.3
Kerosene	24	0.1
Candle	750	3.3
Battery	2,514	10.9
Generator (private)	84	0.4
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	*	<0.1
Other	*	0.1
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	1,206	5.2
Tube well, borehole	5,744	25.0
Protected well/spring	23	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	8,769	38.0
Total Improved Water Sources	*15,742*	*68.3*
Unprotected well/spring	41	0.2
Pool/pond/lake	5,425	23.5
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Other	1,842	8.0
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*7,320*	*31.7*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	909	3.9
Tube well, borehole	17,569	76.2
Protected well/spring	58	0.3
Unprotected well/spring	45	0.2
Pool/pond/lake	4,397	19.1
River/stream/canal	*	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	28	0.1
Other	44	0.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	2,164	9.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	15,167	65.7
Total Improved Sanitation	*17,331*	*75.1*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	395	1.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	5,011	21.7
Other	61	0.3
None	264	1.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	13,837	60.0
Television	18,708	81.1
Landline phone	2,958	12.8
Mobile phone	17,242	74.8
Computer	4,820	20.9
Internet at home	7,266	31.5
Households with none of the items	2,799	12.1
Households with all of the items	1,017	4.4
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	2,954	12.8
Motorcycle/Moped	872	3.8
Bicycle	3,622	15.7
4-Wheel tractor	23	0.1
Canoe/Boat	602	2.6
Motor boat	115	0.5
Cart (bullock)	190	0.8

Note: [1] Population figures for Kyimyindine 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 Kyimyindine 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 Kyimyindine Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	111,514 *		
Males	52,627		
Females	58,887		
Sex ratio	89 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0%		
Area (Km^2)	12.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	8,955.4 persons		
Number of wards	22		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	106,702	106,702	-
Number of conventional households	23,062	23,062	-
Mean household size	4.6 persons ***		

- In Kyimyindine Township, there are more females than males with 89 males per 100 females.

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

- The population density of Kyimyindine Township is 8,955 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.6 persons living in each household in Kyimyindine Township. This is slightly higher 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

7

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward; Kyimyindine Township (West District, Yangon Region)

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**23,062**	**111,514**	**52,627**	**58,887**
	Ward	**23,062**	**111,514**	**52,627**	**58,887**
1	Tha Yet Taw (North)(W)	498	2,583	1,258	1,325
2	Tha Yet Taw (South)(W)	677	3,456	1,647	1,809
3	Thar Du (East)(W)	587	2,768	1,259	1,509
4	Thar Du (West)(W)	550	3,155	1,626	1,529
5	Ma Gyi Tan (North/East)(W)	1,002	5,295	2,577	2,718
6	Ma Gyi Tan (North/West)(W)	190	1,441	915	526
7	Ma Gyi Tan (South/East)(W)	399	2,139	977	1,162
8	Ma Gyi Tan (South/West)(W)	763	3,478	1,583	1,895
9	Zay Gyi (East)(W)	1,160	4,914	2,073	2,841
10	Zay Gyi (West)(W)	1,308	6,018	2,614	3,404
11	Oe Bo(W)	1,078	5,379	2,552	2,827
12	Baw Kar(W)	535	2,835	1,233	1,602
13	Zay Ka Lay(W)	1,094	5,491	2,439	3,052
14	Htee Tan Set Myay(W)	825	3,856	1,704	2,152
15	Kayin Ah Myo Thar(W)	625	3,253	1,414	1,839
16	Say Yoe Tan Nyein Chan Yay(W)	769	4,136	1,731	2,405
17	Aye Ywar(W)	2,470	11,342	5,648	5,694
18	Set San(W)	2,934	15,111	7,530	7,581
19	Seik Gyi(W)	2,073	8,905	4,429	4,476
20	War Yon Seik(W)	1,782	7,401	3,704	3,697
21	Thida(W)	800	4,060	1,790	2,270
22	Pan Hlaing(W)	943	4,498	1,924	2,574

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kyimyindine Township

6,662
(6.0%)

24,679
(22.1%)

80,173
(71.9%)

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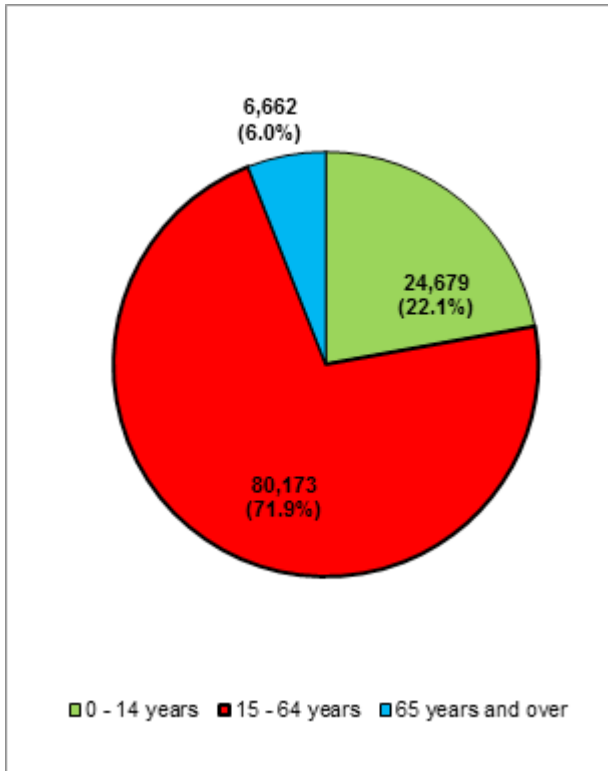
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kyimyindine Township

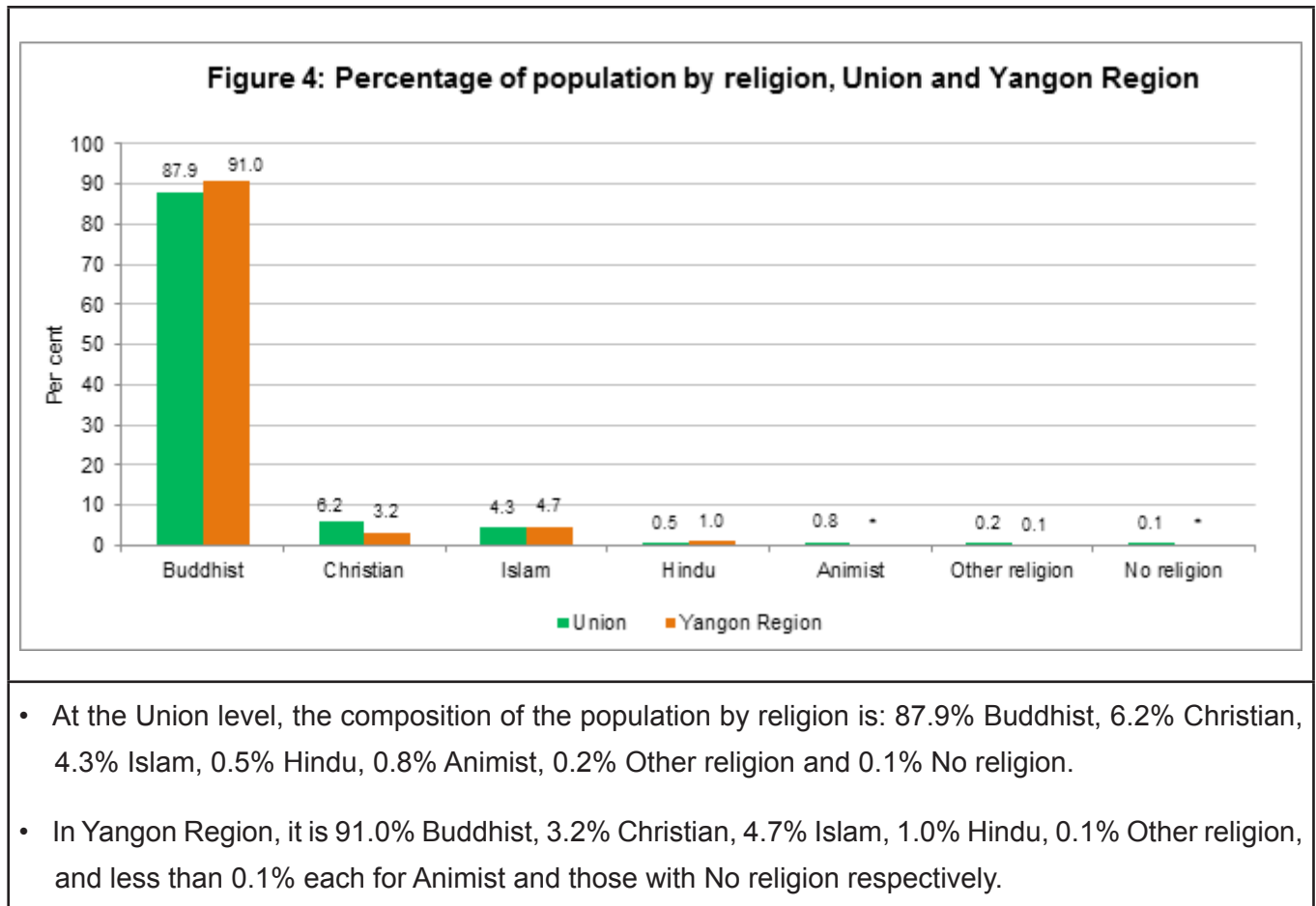| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	111,514	52,627	58,887
0 - 4	7,690	3,906	3,784
5 - 9	7,893	4,079	3,814
10 - 14	9,096	4,703	4,393
15 - 19	10,700	5,300	5,400
20 - 24	12,066	5,780	6,286
25 - 29	10,684	5,111	5,573
30 - 34	9,807	4,747	5,060
35 - 39	8,027	3,757	4,270
40 - 44	7,317	3,326	3,991
45 - 49	6,825	3,061	3,764
50 - 54	5,979	2,563	3,416
55 - 59	5,006	2,119	2,887
60 - 64	3,762	1,605	2,157
65 - 69	2,478	1,013	1,465
70 - 74	1,535	626	909
75 - 79	1,267	459	808
80 - 84	747	283	464
85 - 89	436	137	299
90 +	199	52	147

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kyimyindine Township is 71.9 per cent.

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

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

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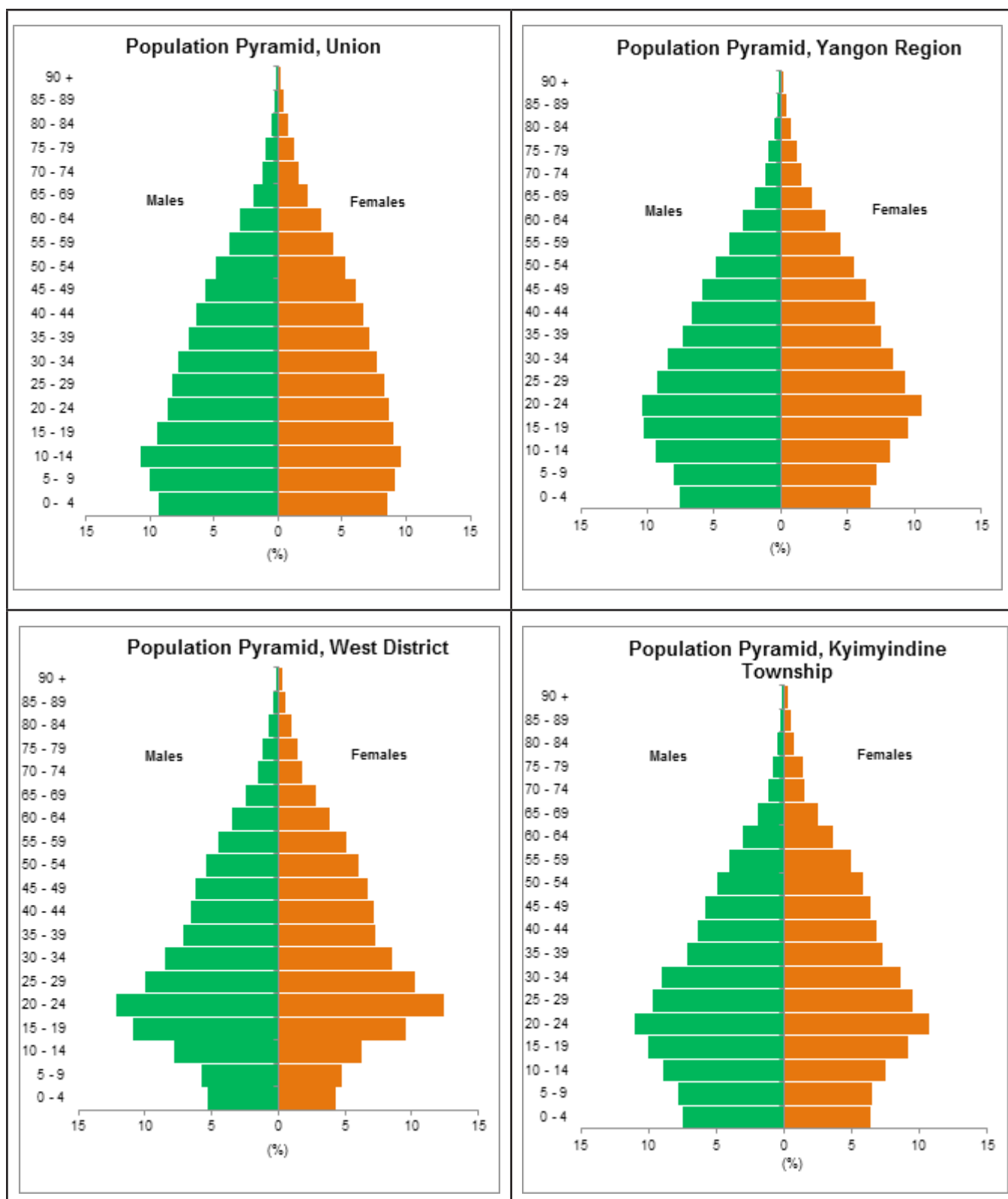
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kyimyindine Township since the last 20 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 25-29 onwards.

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

- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

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

Religion	Union	Yangon Region
Buddhist	87.9	91.0
Christian	6.2	3.2
Islam	4.3	4.7
Hindu	0.5	1.0
Animist	0.8	*
Other religion	0.2	0.1
No religion	0.1	*

- 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	1,511	797	714	408	228	180
6	1,521	794	727	1,140	596	544
7	1,649	879	770	1,330	709	621
8	1,626	809	817	1,331	671	660
9	1,503	748	755	1,238	607	631
10	1,642	820	822	1,284	644	640
11	1,535	782	753	1,199	608	591
12	1,738	925	813	1,253	683	570
13	1,990	1,009	981	1,245	647	598
14	1,976	983	993	1,147	566	581
15	1,823	870	953	848	390	458
16	1,776	830	946	648	311	337
17	2,004	955	1,049	672	313	359
18	2,247	1,061	1,186	597	269	328
19	2,183	1,105	1,078	505	266	239
20	2,453	1,183	1,270	356	183	173
21	2,092	976	1,116	246	137	109
22	2,278	1,003	1,275	156	76	80
23	2,081	931	1,150	98	56	42
24	2,168	977	1,191	73	45	28
25	2,187	1,020	1,167	44	26	18
26	1,865	865	1,000	43	19	24
27	1,868	894	974	23	9	14
28	2,018	921	1,097	35	22	13
29	1,920	882	1,038	16	10	6

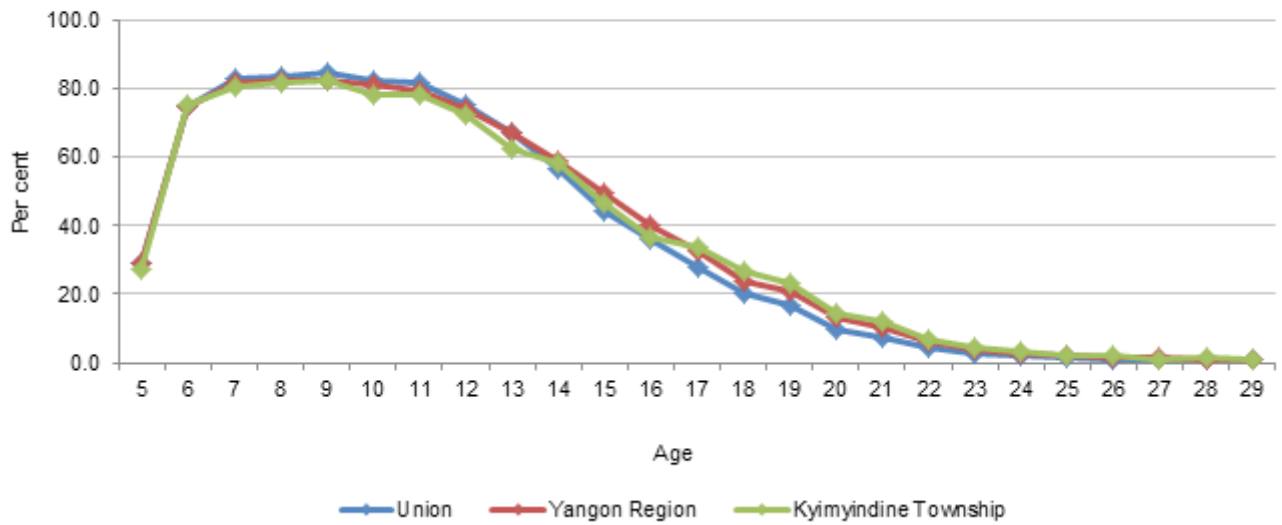Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Yangon Region and Kyimyindine Township
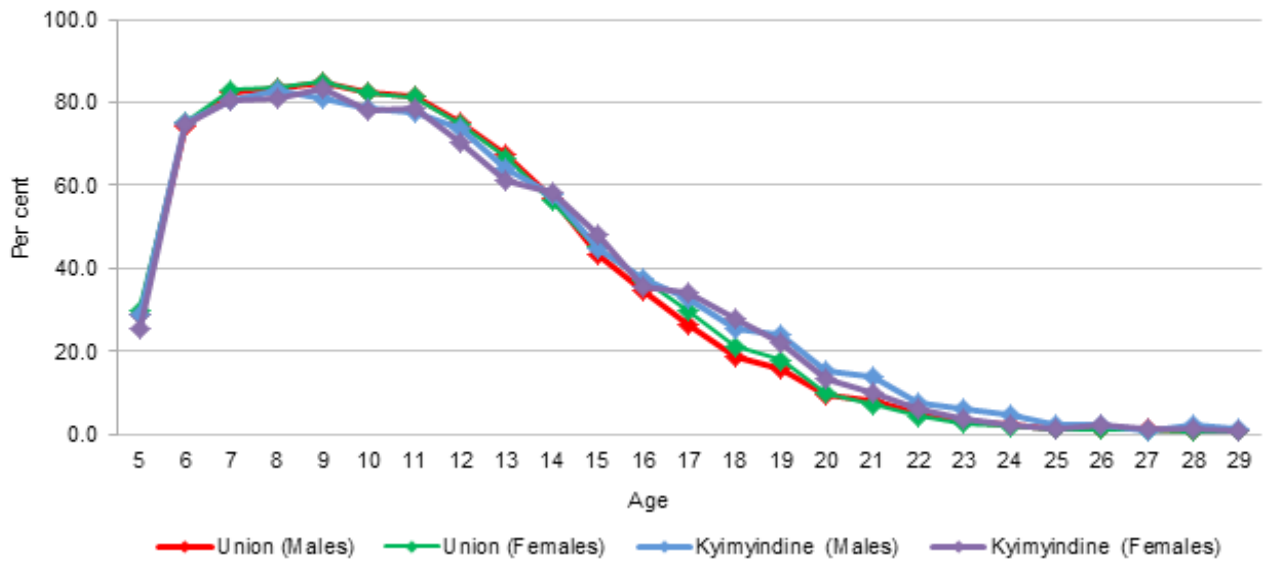

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kyimyindine Township

- School attendance in Kyimyindine Township drops starting from age 12 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kyimyindine Township is higher starting from age 14.

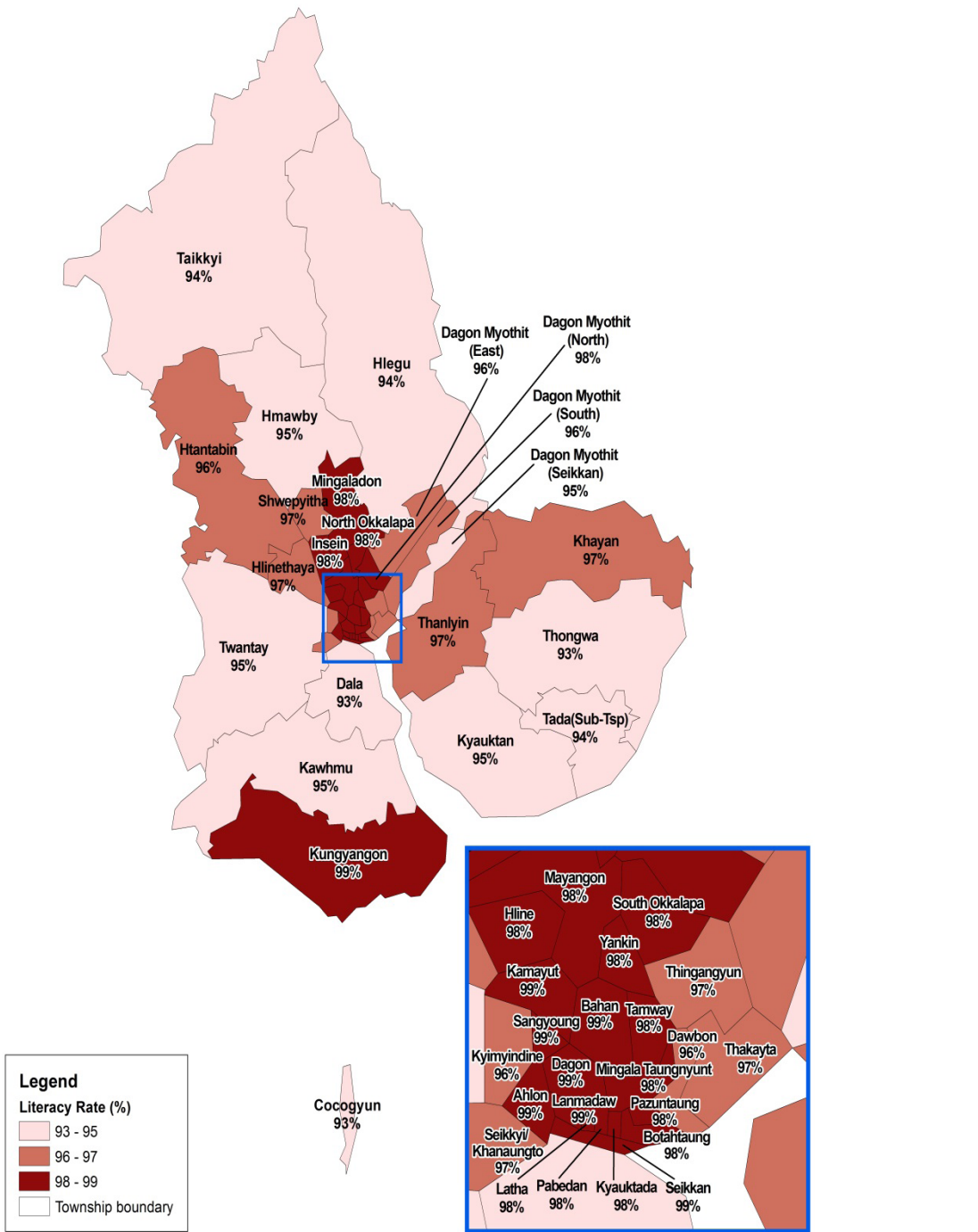# Figure 7: Literacy rate, Yangon Region (aged 15 and over)

Taikkyi
94%

Dagon Myothit (East) 96%

Dagon Myothit (North) 98%

Dagon Myothit (South) 96%

Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) 95%

Hlegu
94%

Hmawby
95%

Htantabin
96%

Mingaladon 98%

Shwepyitha 97%

North Okkalapa 98%

Insein 98%

Hlinethaya 97%

Khayan
97%

Thanlyin
97%

Thongwa
93%

Twantay
95%

Dala
93%

Tada(Sub-Tsp) 94%

Kyauktan
95%

Kawhmu
95%

Kungyangon
99%

Cocogyun
93%

Inset (enlarged area)

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%

Legend

Literacy Rate (%)

- 93 - 95
- 96 - 97
- 98 - 99
- Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
West District	: 98.1%
Kyimyindine Township	: 96.2%

14

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	21,105	96.9
Males	9,891	97.5
Females	11,214	96.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kyimyindine Township is 96.2 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 94.8 per cent and for the males it is 97.8 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.9 per cent with 96.4 per cent for females and 97.5 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (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	64,069	3,083	4.8	9,546	6,829	13,455	12,772	313	16,311	1134	163	463
Urban	64,069	3,083	4.8	9,546	6,829	13,455	12,772	313	16,311	1134	163	463
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	28,859	794	2.8	3,526	2,830	7,107	6,796	244	6,876	328	110	248
Females	35,210	2,289	6.5	6,020	3,999	6,348	5,976	69	9,435	806	53	215

- Some 4.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- There are 2.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 6.5 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 10.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and 25.5 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	8.3	8.7	7.8	12.7	15.3	9.6
15 - 19	42.3	51.6	33.2	8.1	9.5	5.9
20 - 24	69.0	80.1	58.7	10.7	10.9	10.5
25 - 29	75.0	91.0	60.3	5.5	6.3	4.4
30 - 34	73.7	92.4	56.2	3.7	4.6	2.1
35 - 39	71.3	92.3	52.8	2.5	3.0	1.6
40 - 44	68.9	91.9	49.8	2.0	2.8	0.6
45 - 49	64.7	87.9	45.9	1.4	2.1	0.3
50 - 54	59.2	84.0	40.7	1.1	1.7	0.1
55 - 59	50.6	72.9	34.2	0.8	1.3	0.1
60 - 64	31.9	51.1	17.6	0.5	0.7	-
65 - 69	20.4	33.6	11.3	-	-	-
70 - 74	13.0	19.6	8.5	0.5	0.8	-
75 +	6.6	12.1	3.6	1.7	1.8	1.6
15 - 24	56.4	66.5	46.9	9.8	10.4	9.0
15 - 64	63.0	80.6	47.7	4.6	5.2	3.7

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
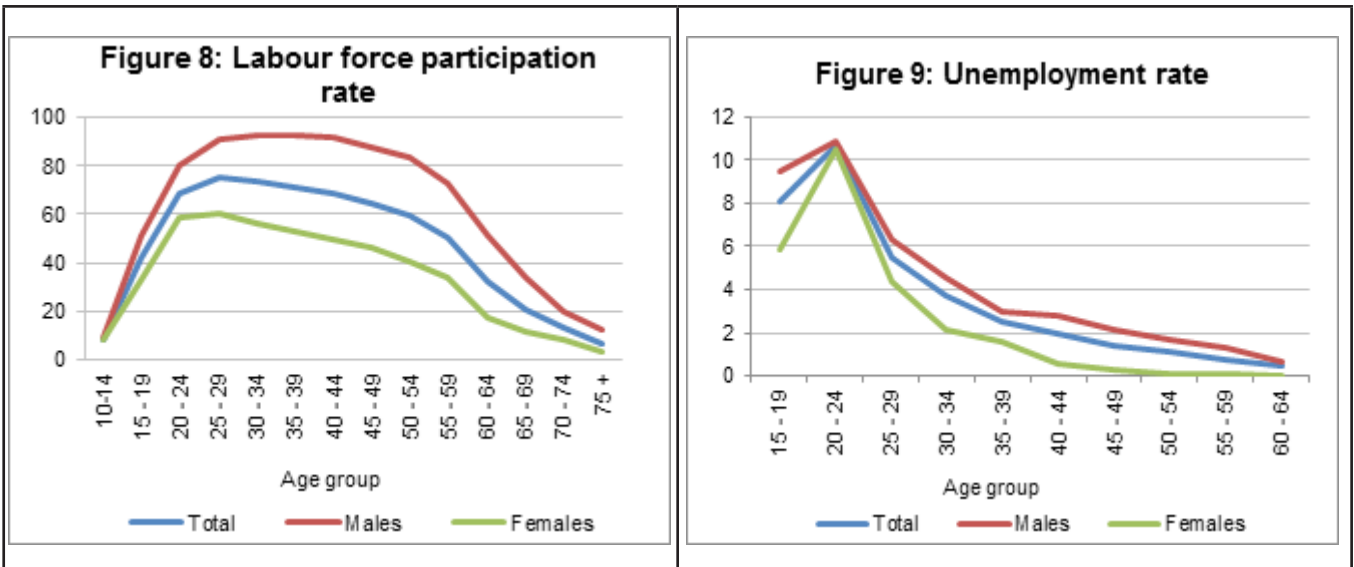
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kyimyindine Township is 63.0 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 47.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 80.6 per cent.

- In Kyimyindine Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.3 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kyimyindine Township is 4.6 per cent.There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (5.2%) and for females (3.7%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 9.0 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	43,750	1.3	28.5	42.3	15.3	1.5	11.0
Males	13,519	2.9	46.5	5.3	21.8	2.7	20.6
Females	30,231	0.6	20.5	58.9	12.4	0.9	6.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 46.5 per cent of males are full time students while 58.9 per cent of females are household workers.

17

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**44,968**	**26,316**	**18,652**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	1,157	631	526	2.6	2.4	2.8
Professionals	3,001	1,003	1,998	6.7	3.8	10.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,434	1,434	1,000	5.4	5.4	5.4
Clerical Support Workers	3,287	1,371	1,916	7.3	5.2	10.3
Services and Sales Workers	15,952	7,291	8,661	35.5	27.7	46.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,340	1,132	208	3.0	4.3	1.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	8,497	6,137	2,360	18.9	23.3	12.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	4,152	3,959	193	9.2	15.0	1.0
Elementary Occupations	3,980	2,958	1,022	8.9	11.2	5.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,168	400	768	2.6	1.5	4.1

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Yangon Region and Kyimyindine Township
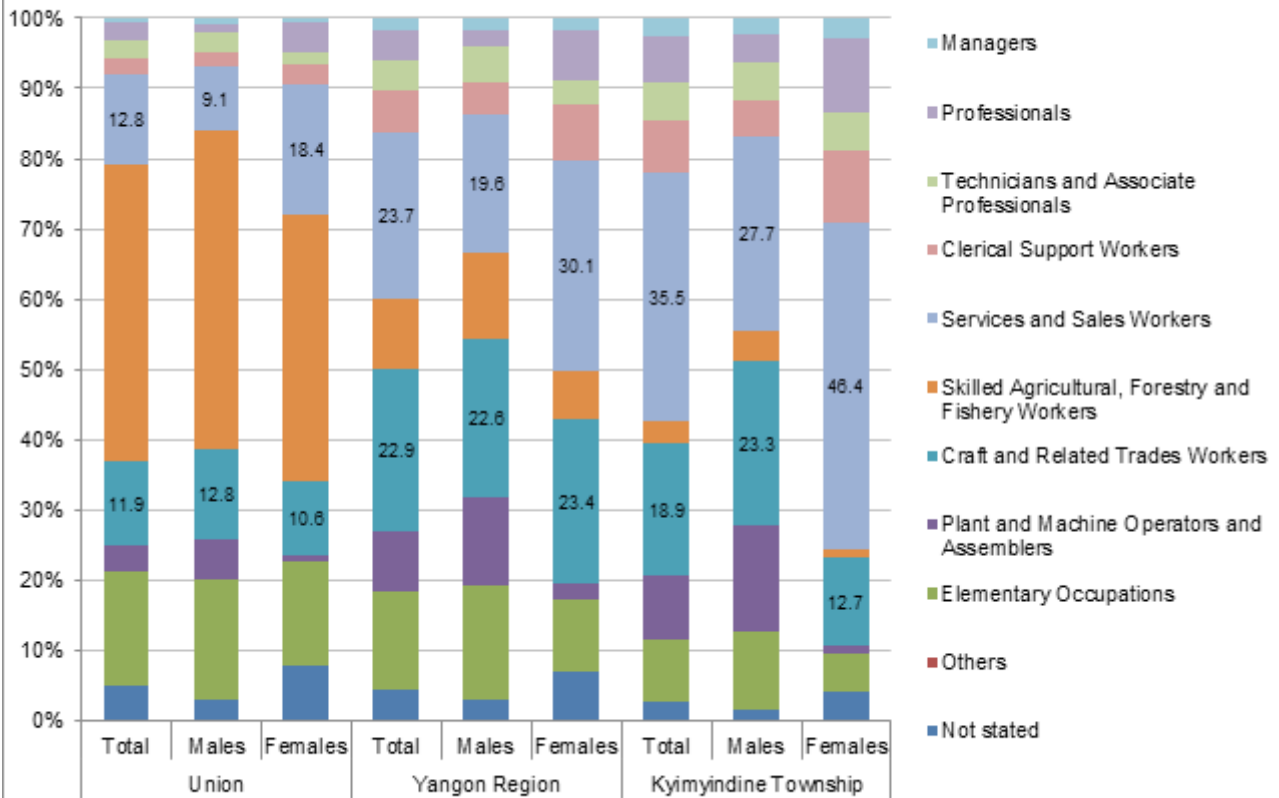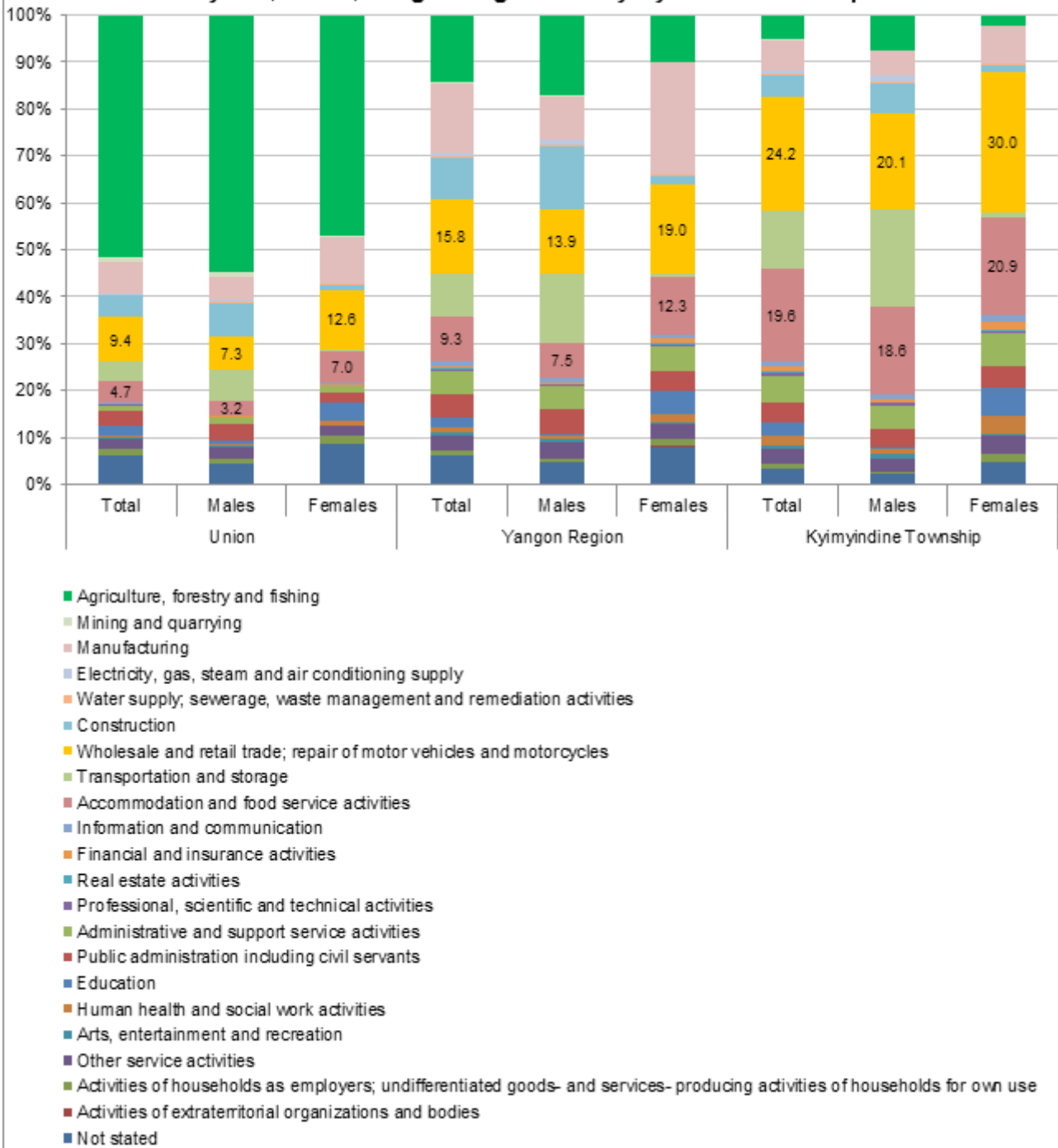
- In Kyimyindine Township, 35.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 18.9 per cent in craft and related trades workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 27.7 per cent of males and 46.4 per cent of females are services and sales workers.

- In Yangon Region, 23.7 per cent are services and sales workers and 22.9 per cent are in craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**44,968**	**26,316**	**18,652**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,358	1,955	403	5.2	7.4	2.2
Mining and quarrying	42	38	4	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	2,891	1,375	1,516	6.4	5.2	8.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	382	344	38	0.8	1.3	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	170	121	49	0.4	0.5	0.3
Construction	1,958	1,709	249	4.4	6.5	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10,903	5,301	5,602	24.2	20.1	30.0
Transportation and storage	5,659	5,477	182	12.6	20.8	1.0
Accommodation and food service activities	8,811	4,906	3,905	19.6	18.6	20.9
Information and communication	539	328	211	1.2	1.2	1.1
Financial and insurance activities	452	129	323	1.0	0.5	1.7
Real estate activities	146	77	69	0.3	0.3	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	235	139	96	0.5	0.5	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	2,575	1,280	1,295	5.7	4.9	6.9
Public administration including civil servants	1,881	1,015	866	4.2	3.9	4.6
Education	1,290	157	1,133	2.9	0.6	6.1
Human health and social work activities	919	237	682	2.0	0.9	3.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	375	267	108	0.8	1.0	0.6
Other service activities	1,463	752	711	3.3	2.9	3.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services- producing activities of households for own use	379	62	317	0.8	0.2	1.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	43	23	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	1,497	624	873	3.3	2.4	4.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

Legend:
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration including civil servants
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

- In Kyimyindine 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 24.2 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Accommodation and food service activities" at 19.6 per cent.

- There are 20.1 per cent of males and 30.0 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	75,272	181	583	1,395	513	868	56	148	16,915
Urban	75,272	181	583	1,395	513	868	56	148	16,915
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	34,638	73	294	580	496	367	21	127	8,046
Females	40,634	108	289	815	17	501	35	21	8,869

Figure 12: Types of identity card
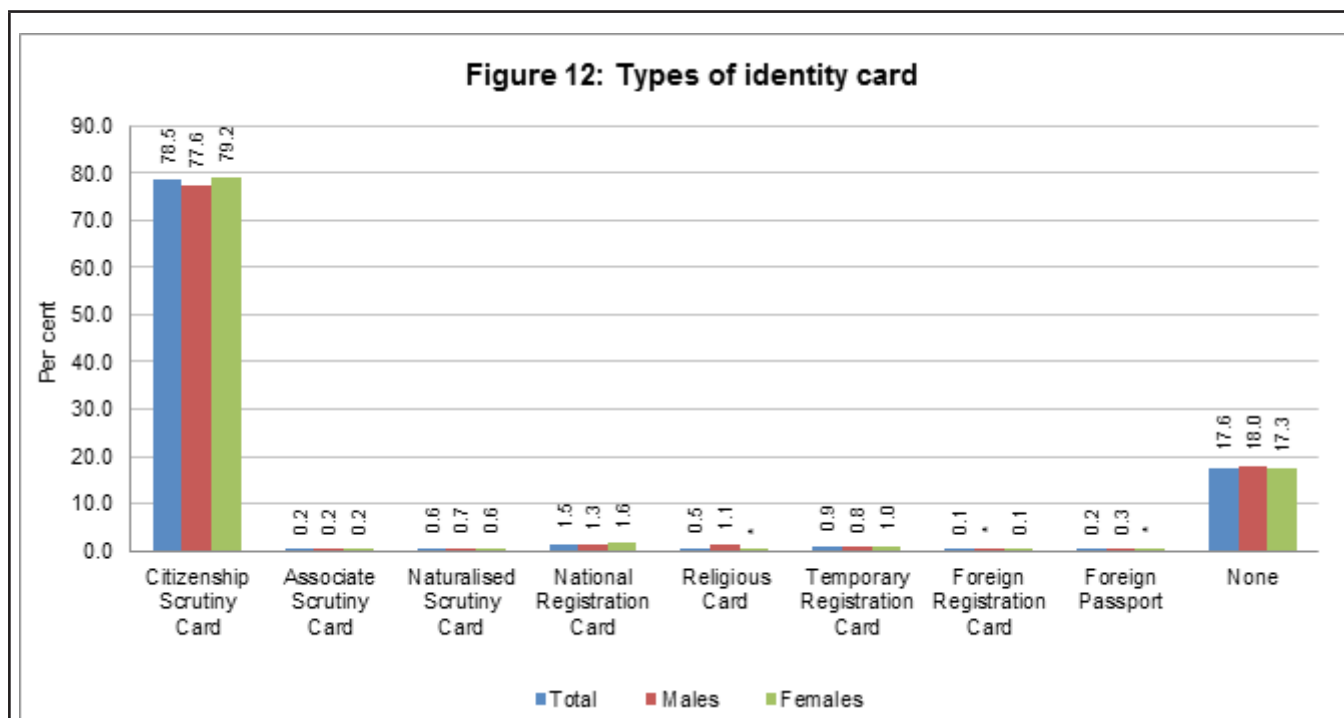
- In Kyimyindine Township, 78.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 17.6 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 18.0 per cent of males and 17.3 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	**111,514**	**106,366**	**5,148**	**4.6**	**3,188**	**988**	**1,882**	**1,021**
0 - 4	7,690	7,642	48	0.6	6	10	35	22
5 - 9	7,893	7,815	78	1.0	11	15	30	40
10 - 14	9,096	8,983	113	1.2	39	17	30	53
15 - 19	10,700	10,545	155	1.4	90	19	29	36
20 - 24	12,066	11,916	150	1.2	80	16	36	30
25 - 29	10,684	10,541	143	1.3	73	14	46	26
30 - 34	9,807	9,633	174	1.8	88	23	55	35
35 - 39	8,027	7,813	214	2.7	115	25	74	43
40 - 44	7,317	6,989	328	4.5	220	43	72	47
45 - 49	6,825	6,361	464	6.8	347	51	103	52
50 - 54	5,979	5,408	571	9.6	406	59	151	68
55 - 59	5,006	4,435	571	11.4	393	98	204	88
60 - 64	3,762	3,252	510	13.6	339	89	179	77
65 - 69	2,478	2,052	426	17.2	288	89	157	76
70 - 74	1,535	1,206	329	21.4	202	93	144	58
75 - 79	1,267	920	347	27.4	214	116	192	94
80 - 84	747	488	259	34.7	142	98	168	86
85 - 89	436	266	170	39.0	92	68	108	50
90 +	199	101	98	49.2	43	45	69	40

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	**52,627**	**50,413**	**2,214**	**4.2**	**1,303**	**402**	**798**	**444**
0 - 4	3,906	3,883	23	0.6	2	2	16	12
5 - 9	4,079	4,033	46	1.1	5	11	17	24
10 - 14	4,703	4,639	64	1.4	16	9	17	37
15 - 19	5,300	5,223	77	1.5	35	11	18	24
20 - 24	5,780	5,701	79	1.4	41	6	23	12
25 - 29	5,111	5,033	78	1.5	34	9	32	14
30 - 34	4,747	4,663	84	1.8	42	11	32	16
35 - 39	3,757	3,644	113	3.0	55	11	48	25
40 - 44	3,326	3,165	161	4.8	98	20	45	28
45 - 49	3,061	2,858	203	6.6	147	22	49	22
50 - 54	2,563	2,315	248	9.7	169	22	76	31
55 - 59	2,119	1,868	251	11.8	168	42	94	34
60 - 64	1,605	1,379	226	14.1	153	40	81	32
65 - 69	1,013	854	159	15.7	105	40	54	29
70 - 74	626	491	135	21.6	88	34	47	23
75 - 79	459	345	114	24.8	70	43	52	28
80 - 84	283	203	80	28.3	46	32	49	30
85 - 89	137	91	46	33.6	19	25	29	11
90 +	52	25	27	51.9	10	12	19	12

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	**58,887**	**55,953**	**2,934**	**5.0**	**1,885**	**586**	**1,084**	**577**
0 - 4	3,784	3,759	25	0.7	4	8	19	10
5 - 9	3,814	3,782	32	0.8	6	4	13	16
10 - 14	4,393	4,344	49	1.1	23	8	13	16
15 - 19	5,400	5,322	78	1.4	55	8	11	12
20 - 24	6,286	6,215	71	1.1	39	10	13	18
25 - 29	5,573	5,508	65	1.2	39	5	14	12
30 - 34	5,060	4,970	90	1.8	46	12	23	19
35 - 39	4,270	4,169	101	2.4	60	14	26	18
40 - 44	3,991	3,824	167	4.2	122	23	27	19
45 - 49	3,764	3,503	261	6.9	200	29	54	30
50 - 54	3,416	3,093	323	9.5	237	37	75	37
55 - 59	2,887	2,567	320	11.1	225	56	110	54
60 - 64	2,157	1,873	284	13.2	186	49	98	45
65 - 69	1,465	1,198	267	18.2	183	49	103	47
70 - 74	909	715	194	21.3	114	59	97	35
75 - 79	808	575	233	28.8	144	73	140	66
80 - 84	464	285	179	38.6	96	66	119	56
85 - 89	299	175	124	41.5	73	43	79	39
90 +	147	76	71	48.3	33	33	50	28

- Five in every 100 persons in Kyimyindine 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 seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

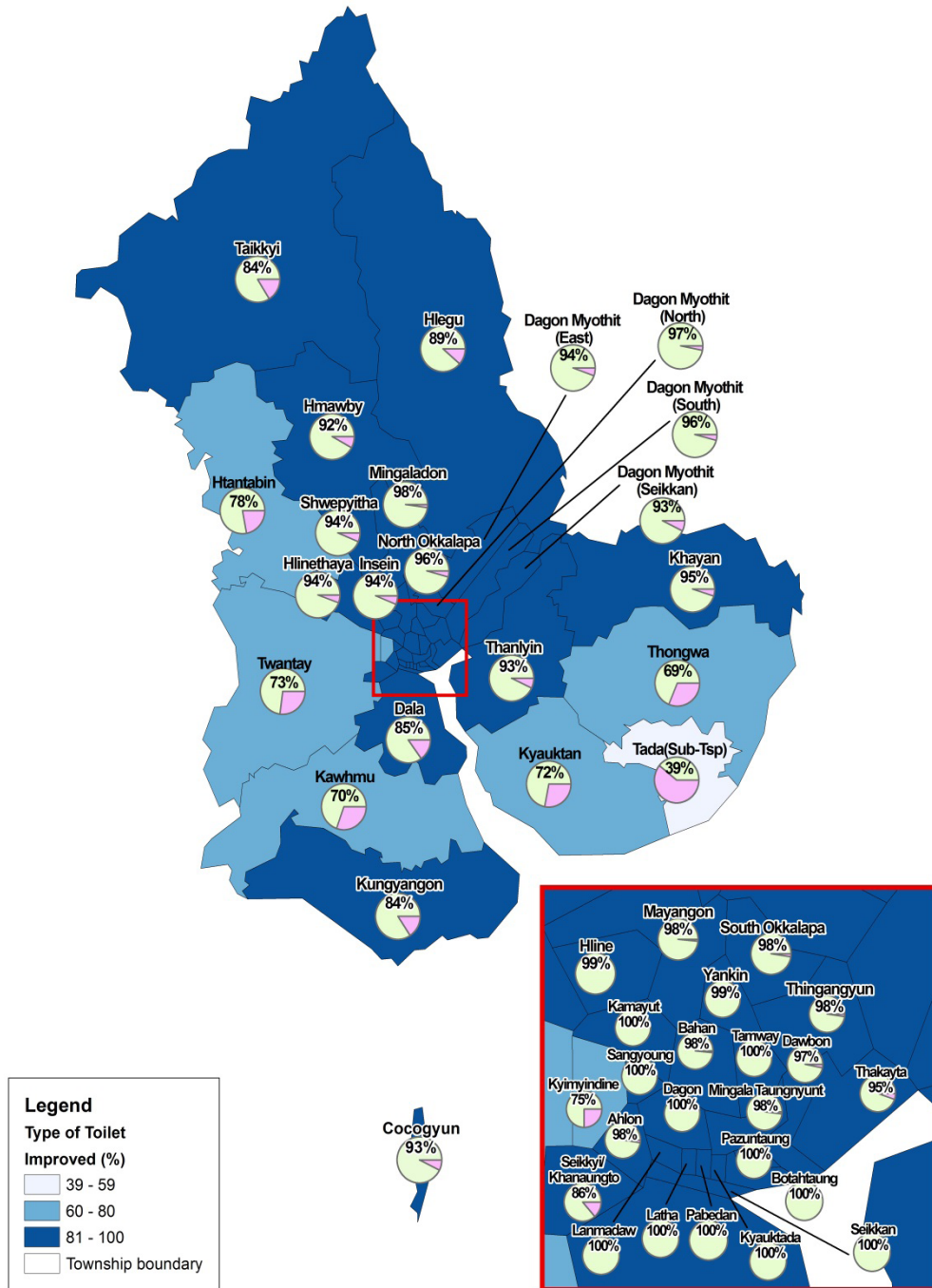**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	23,062	37.0	6.6	7.3	33.7	13.3	0.3	0.1	1.8
Urban	23,062	37.0	6.6	7.3	33.7	13.3	0.3	0.1	1.8
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
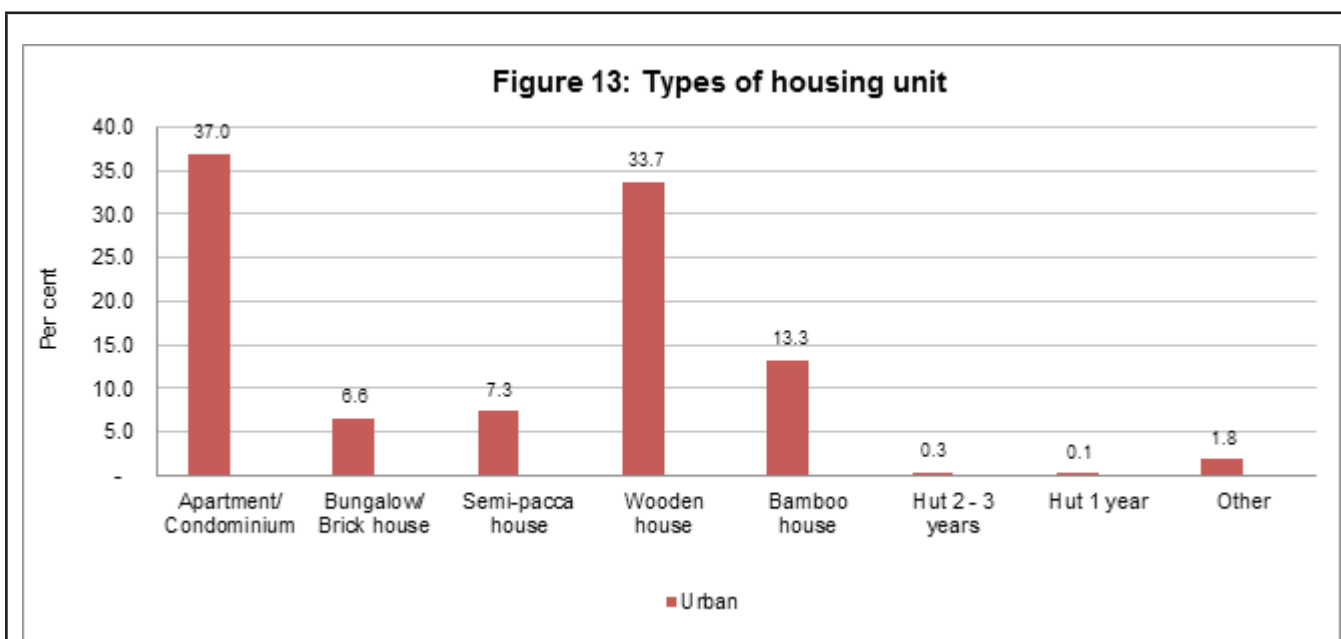
- The majority of the households in Kyimyindine Township are living in apartment/condominium (37.0%) followed by households in wooden houses (33.7%).

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Taikkyi 84%
Hlegu 89%
Dagon Myothit (East) 94%
Dagon Myothit (North) 97%
Dagon Myothit (South) 96%
Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) 93%
Hmawby 92%
Htantabin 78%
Mingaladon 98%
Shwepyitha 94%
North Okkalapa 96%
Hlinethaya 94%
Insein 94%
Khayan 95%
Twantay 73%
Thanlyin 93%
Thongwa 69%
Dala 85%
Kyauktan 72%
Tada(Sub-Tsp) 39%
Kawhmu 70%
Kungyangon 84%
Cocogyun 93%

Mayangon 98%
South Okkalapa 98%
Hline 99%
Yankin 99%
Thingangyun 98%
Kamayut 100%
Bahan 98%
Tamway 100%
Dawbon 97%
Sangyoung 100%
Thakayta 95%
Kyimyindine 75%
Dagon 100%
Mingala Taungnyunt 98%
Ahlon 98%
Pazuntaung 100%
Seikkyi/Khanauingto 86%
Botahtaung 100%
Lanmadaw 100%
Latha 100%
Pabedan 100%
Kyauktada 100%
Seikkan 100%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
39 - 59
60 - 80
81 - 100
Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Yangon Region	: 91.1%
West District	: 96.2%
Kyimyindine Township	: 75.1%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		9.4	9.4	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		65.7	65.7	-
Improved sanitation		*75.1*	*75.1*	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.7	1.7	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		21.7	21.7	-
Other		0.3	0.3	-
None		1.2	1.2	-
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**-**
	Number	**23,062**	**23,062**	**-**

- Some 75.1 per cent of the households in Kyimyindine Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (9.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (65.7%)).

- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities Kyimyindine is in the range of (60-80).

- 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.

- Some 1.2 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 per cent.

Source of drinking water

Figure 15: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water
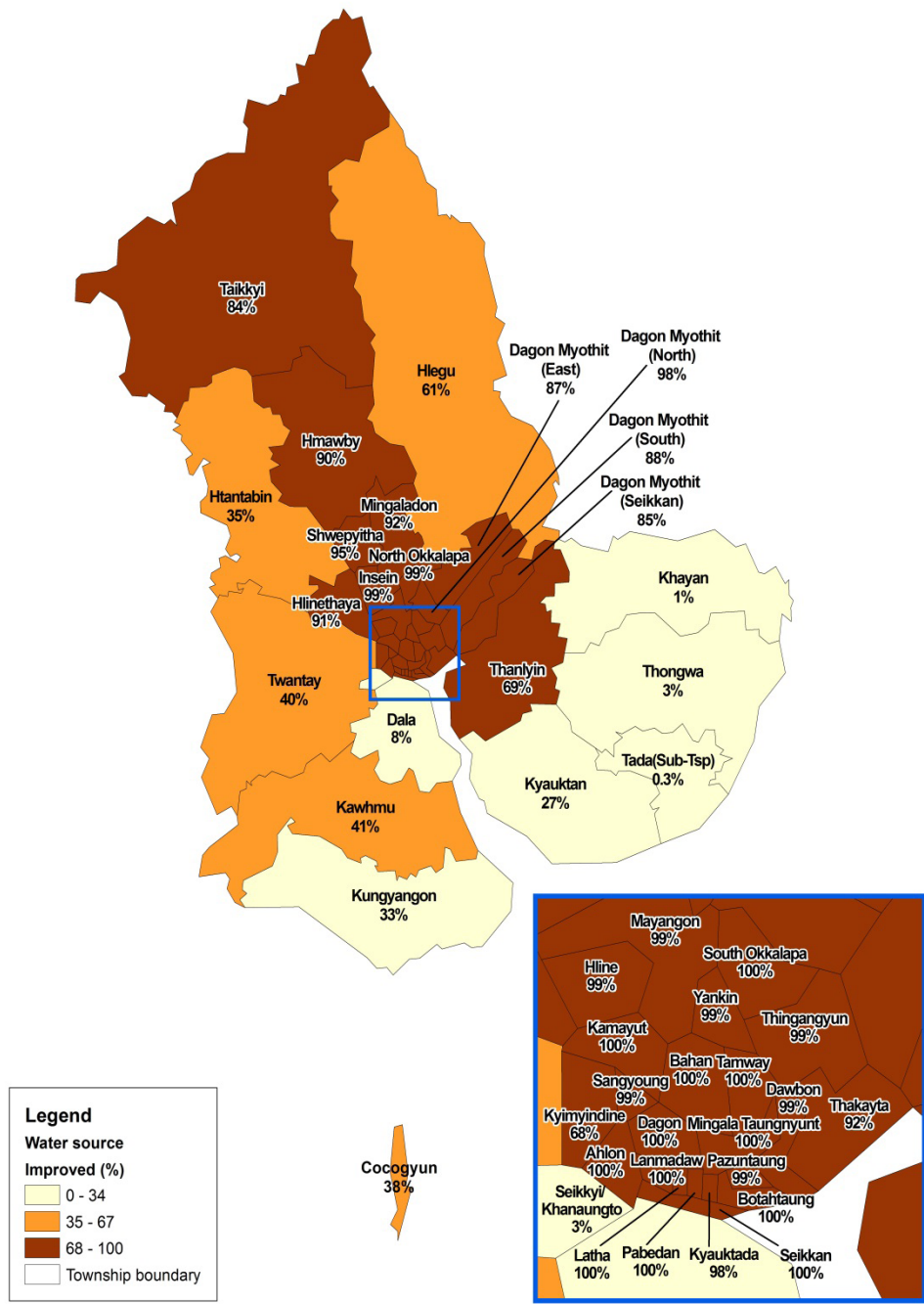
Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
West District	: 95.7%
Kyimyindine Township	: 68.3%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		5.2	5.2	-
Tube well, borehole		25.0	25.0	-
Protected well/ Spring		0.1	0.1	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		38.0	38.0	-
Total improved drinking water		*68.3*	*68.3*	-
Unprotected well/Spring		0.2	0.2	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		23.5	23.5	-
River/stream/ canal		*	*	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	*	-
Other		8.0	8.0	-
Total unimproved drinking water		*31.7*	*31.7*	-
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	-
	Number	**23,062**	**23,062**	-

- In Kyimyindine Township, 68.3 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 it is slightly lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 38.0 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 25.0 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.

- Some 31.7 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

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 15 - 44
- 45 - 72
- 73 - 100
- Township boundary
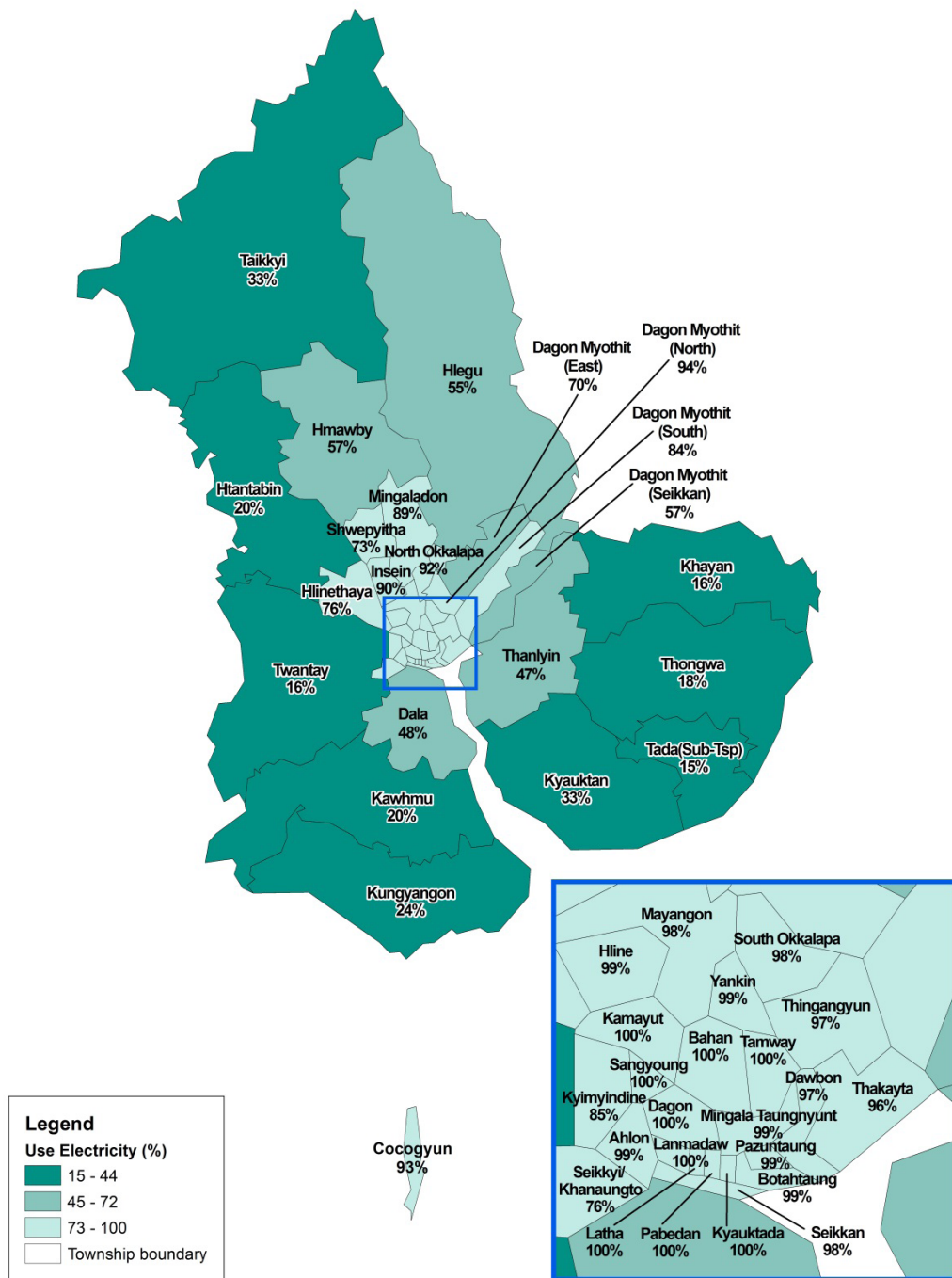
Union	: 32.4%
Yangon Region	: 69.3%
West District	: 97.5%
Kyimyindine Township	: 85.3%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		85.3	85.3	-
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	-
Candle		3.3	3.3	-
Battery		10.9	10.9	-
Generator (private)		0.4	0.4	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		*	*	-
Other		0.1	0.1	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	23,062	23,062	-

- In Kyimyindine Township, 85.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is high 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

Legend

Fuel for Cooking

Wood and Charcoal (%)
- 4 - 35
- 36 - 65
- 66 - 96
- Township boundary
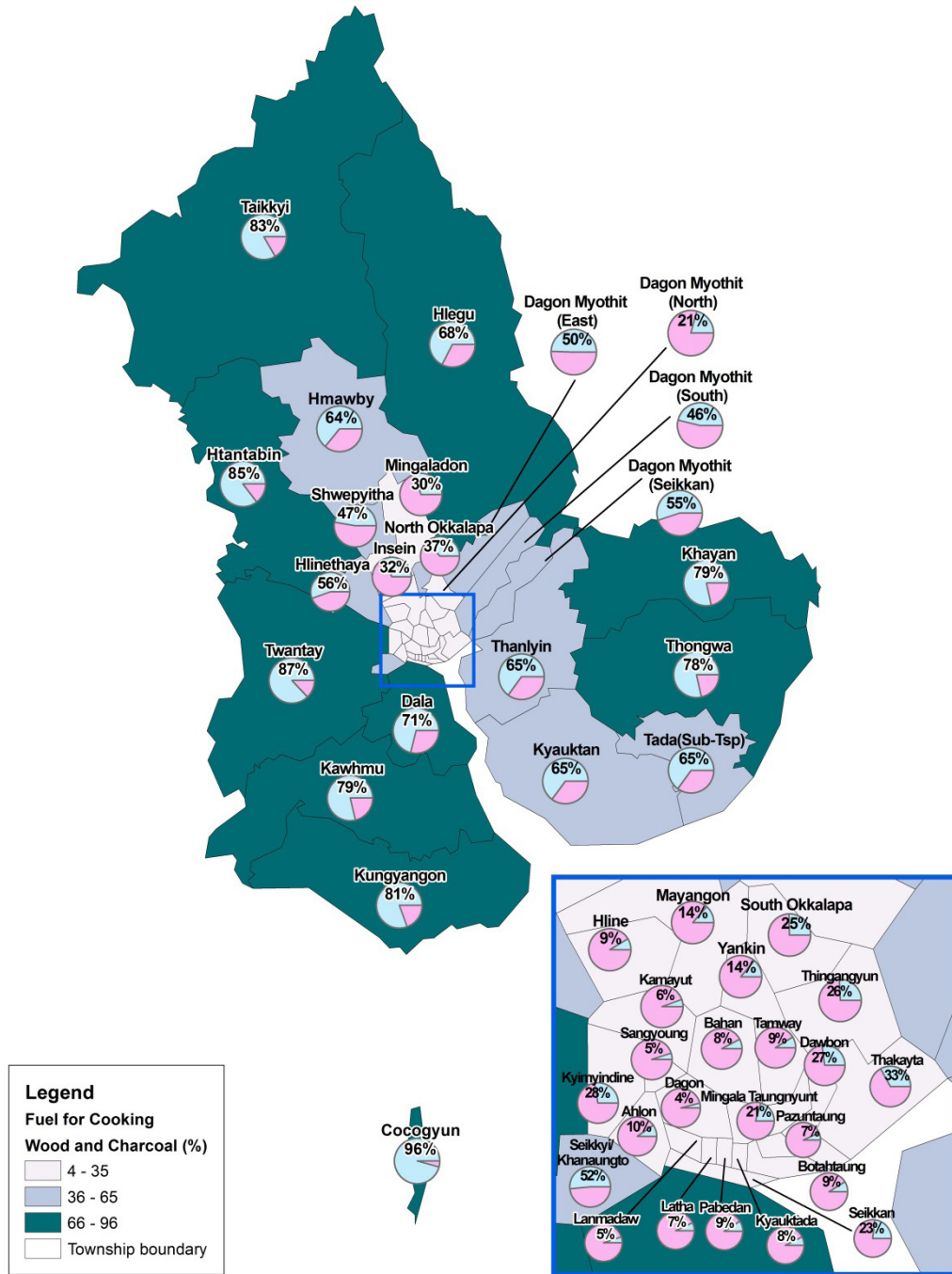
Union	: 81.0%
Yangon Region	: 47.2%
West District	: 11.0%
Kyimyindine Township	: 27.9%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		67.3	67.3	-
LPG		2.8	2.8	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
BioGas		1.0	1.0	-
Firewood		3.6	3.6	-
Charcoal		24.3	24.3	-
Coal		0.5	0.5	-
Other		0.5	0.5	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	23,062	23,062	-

- In Kyimyindine Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 3.6 per cent using firewood and 24.3 per cent using charcoal.

- Some 67.3 per cent of households mainly use electricity for cooking.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	23,062	60.0	81.1	12.8	74.8	20.9	31.5	12.1	4.4
Urban	23,062	60.0	81.1	12.8	74.8	20.9	31.5	12.1	4.4
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Some 81.1 per cent of the households in Kyimyindine Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
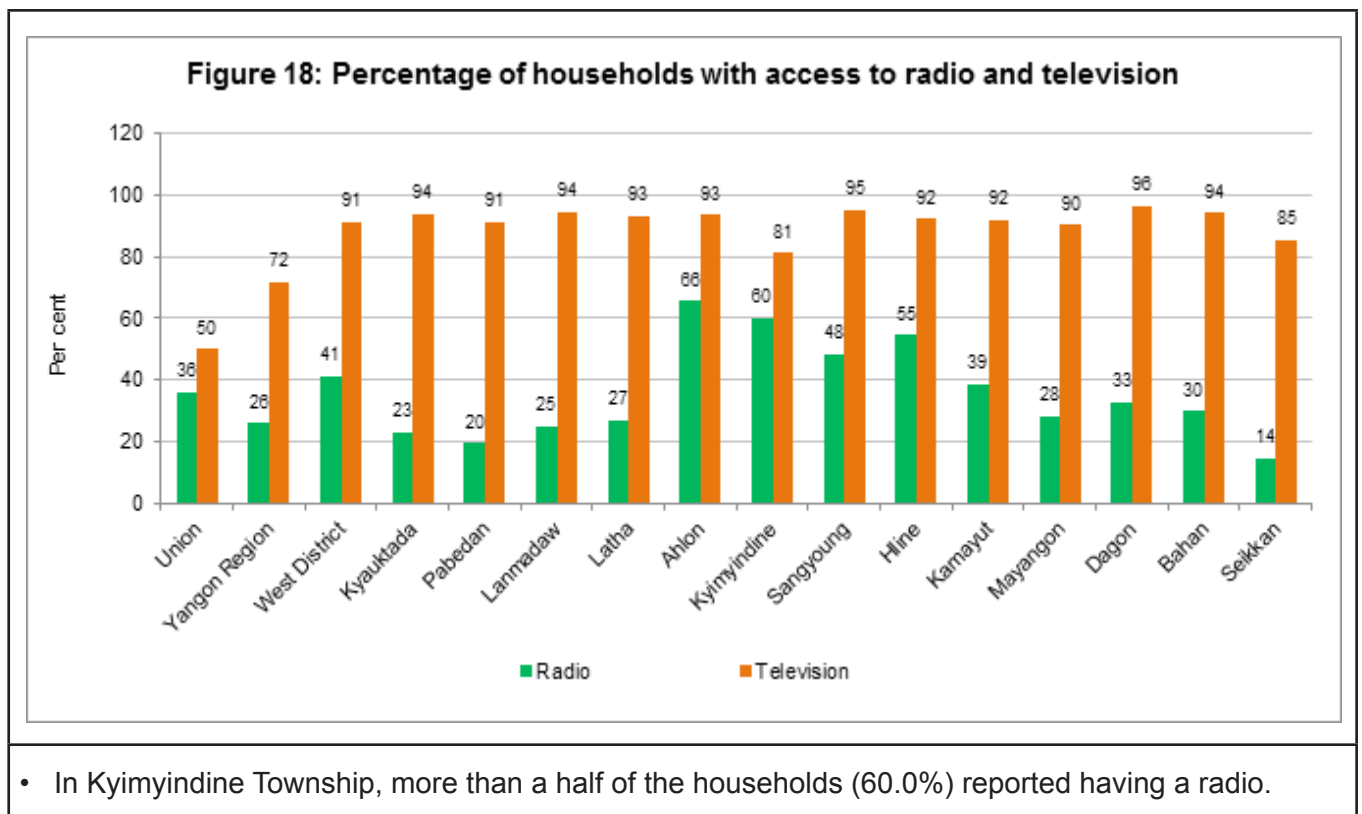
- In Kyimyindine Township, more than a half of the households (60.0%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Legend

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

Taikkyi 30%

Hlegu 48%

Dagon Myothit (East) 68%

Dagon Myothit (North) 83%

Dagon Myothit (South) 62%

Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) 54%

Hmawby 49%

Htantabin 35%

Mingaladon 67%

Shwepyitha 57%

North Okkalapa 73%

Insein 75%

Hlinethaya 48%

Khayan 28%

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%

Kamayut 95%

Yankin 91%

Thingangyun 82%

Sangyoung 95%

Bahan 94%

Tamway 95%

Dawbon 78%

Thakayta 78%

Kyimyindine 75%

Dagon 95%

Mingala Taungnyunt 91%

Ahlon 92%

Lanmadaw 95%

Pazuntaung 94%

Seikkyi/ Khanaungto 50%

Botahtaung 93%

Latha 93%

Pabedan 95%

Kyauktada 95%

Seikkan 93%

Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
West District	: 89.1%
Kyimyindine Township	: 74.8%

- Some 74.8 per cent of the households in Kyimyindine Township reported having mobile phones. 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyimyindine Township	23,062	2,954	872	3,622	23	602	115	190
Urban	23,062	2,954	872	3,622	23	602	115	190
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Kyimyindine Township, 15.7 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 12.8 per cent of households having car/truck/van.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Yangon Region and Kyimyindine Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29 and 30-34.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.8 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
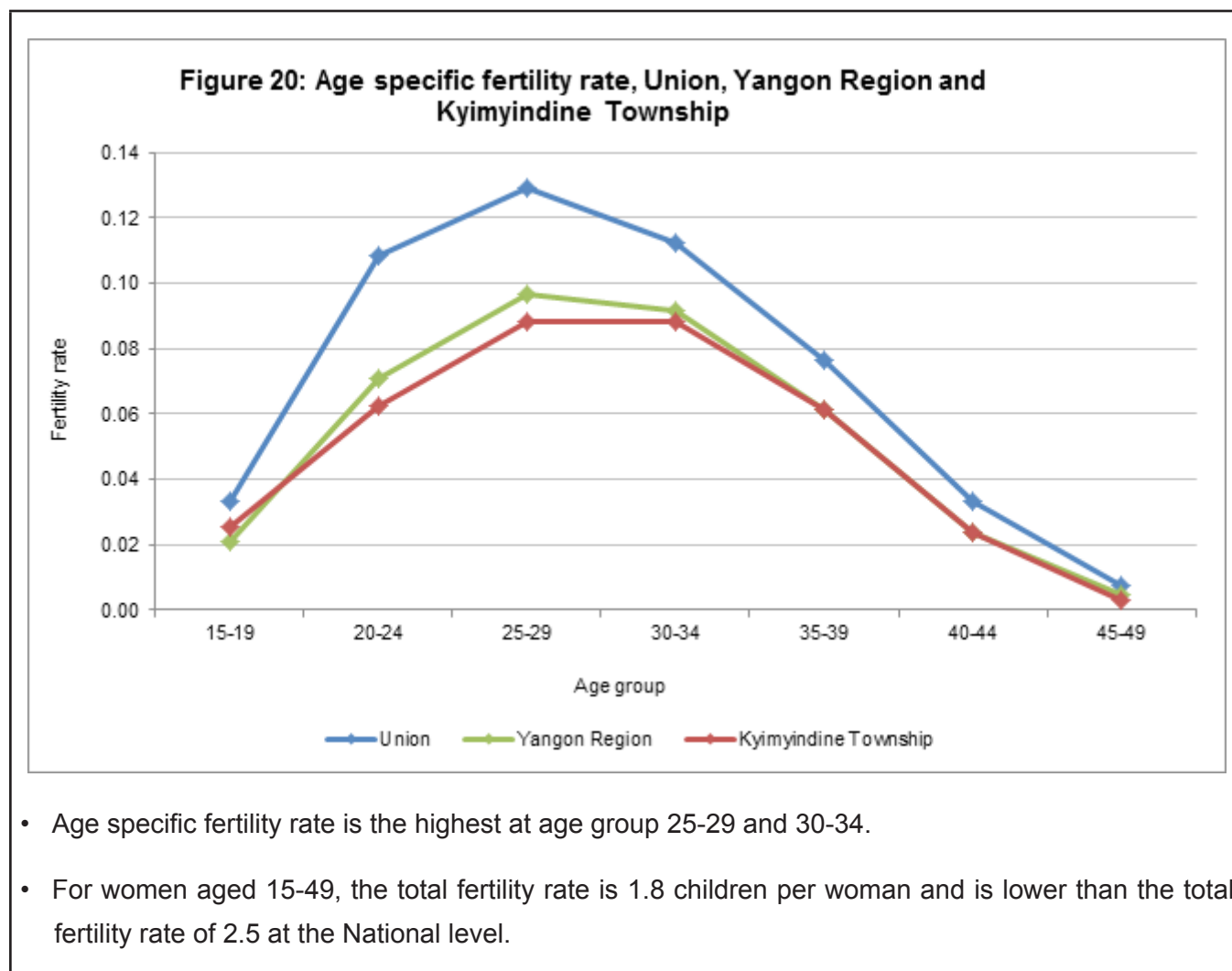
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 0.9 - 1.5
- 1.6 - 2.1
- 2.2 - 2.7
- Township boundary
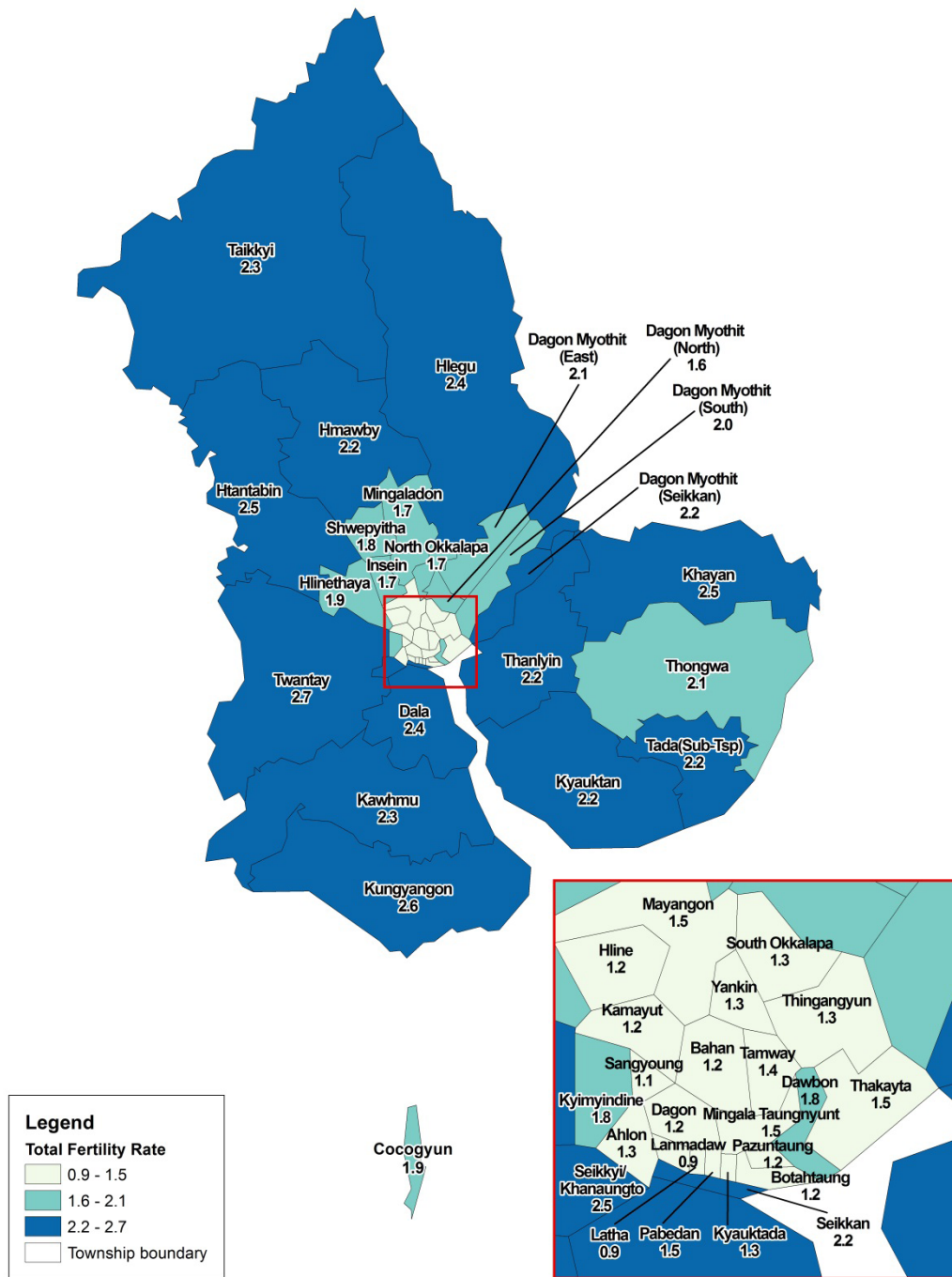
Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
West District	: 1.3
Kyimyindine Township	: 1.8

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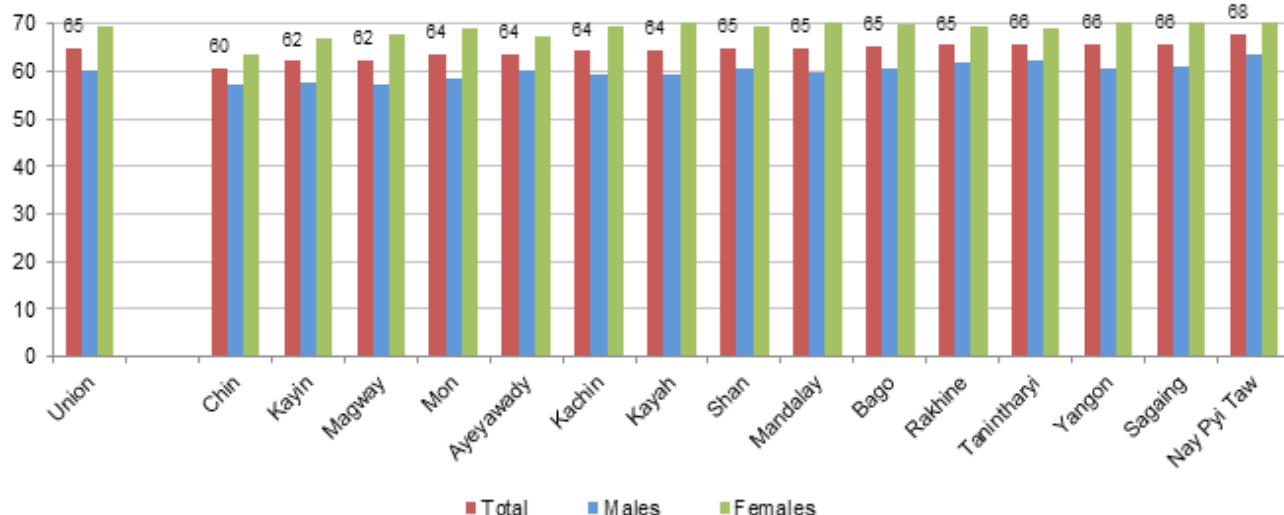
- The expectation of life at birth in Yangon Region is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

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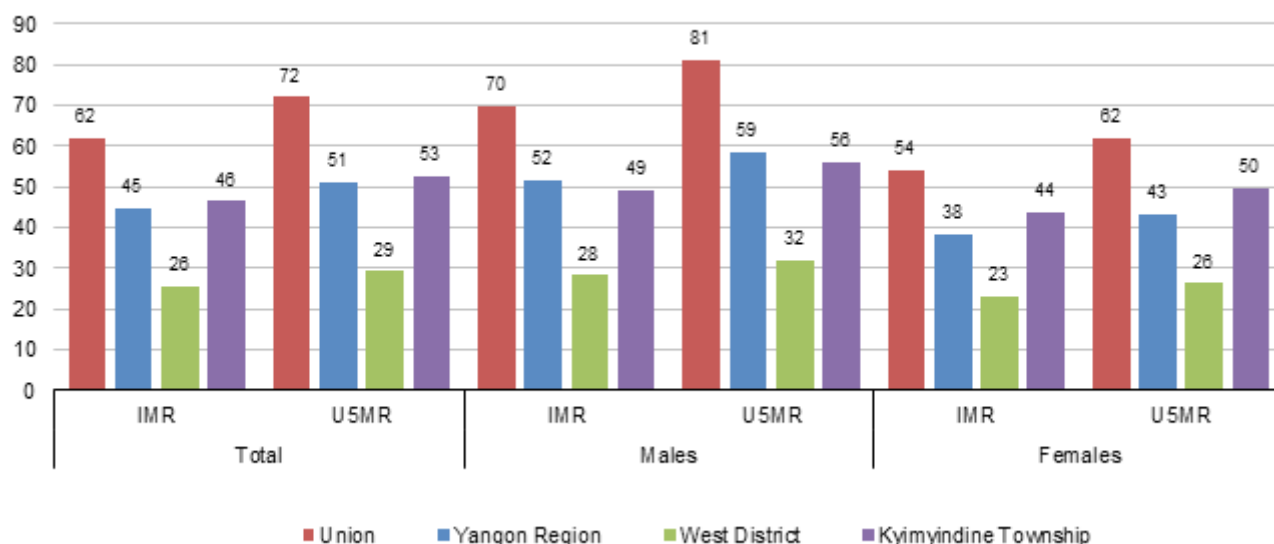
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in West District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in West District is 26 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 29 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyimyindine Township are higher than those in Yangon Region and West District. The Infant mortality in Kyimyindine is 46 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 53 per 1,000 live births.

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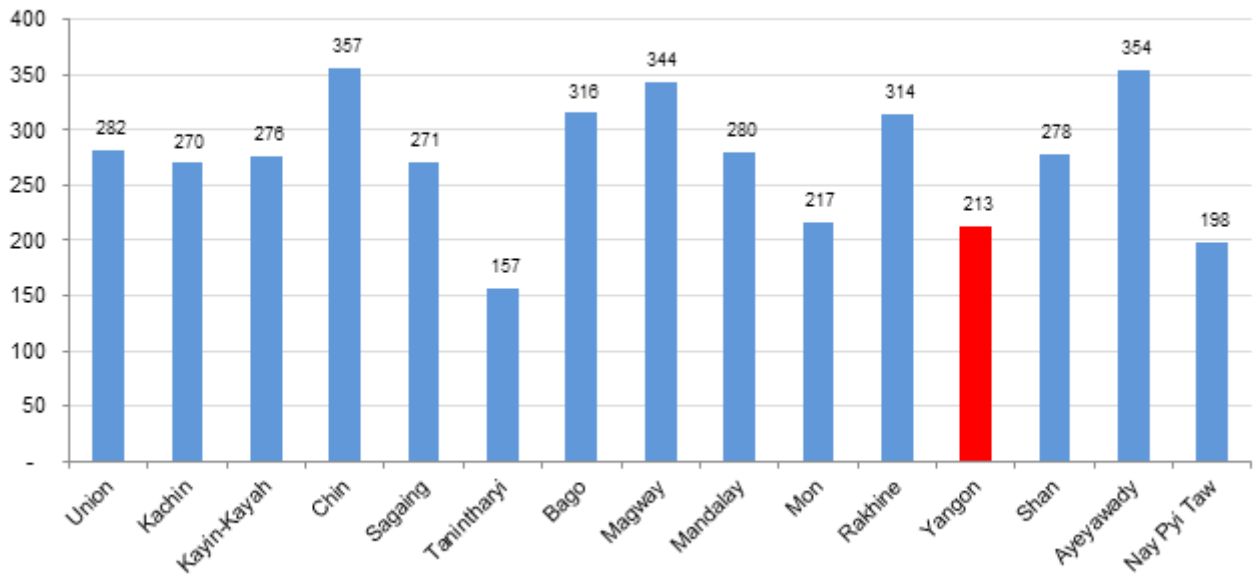
- In Yangon Region, there are 213 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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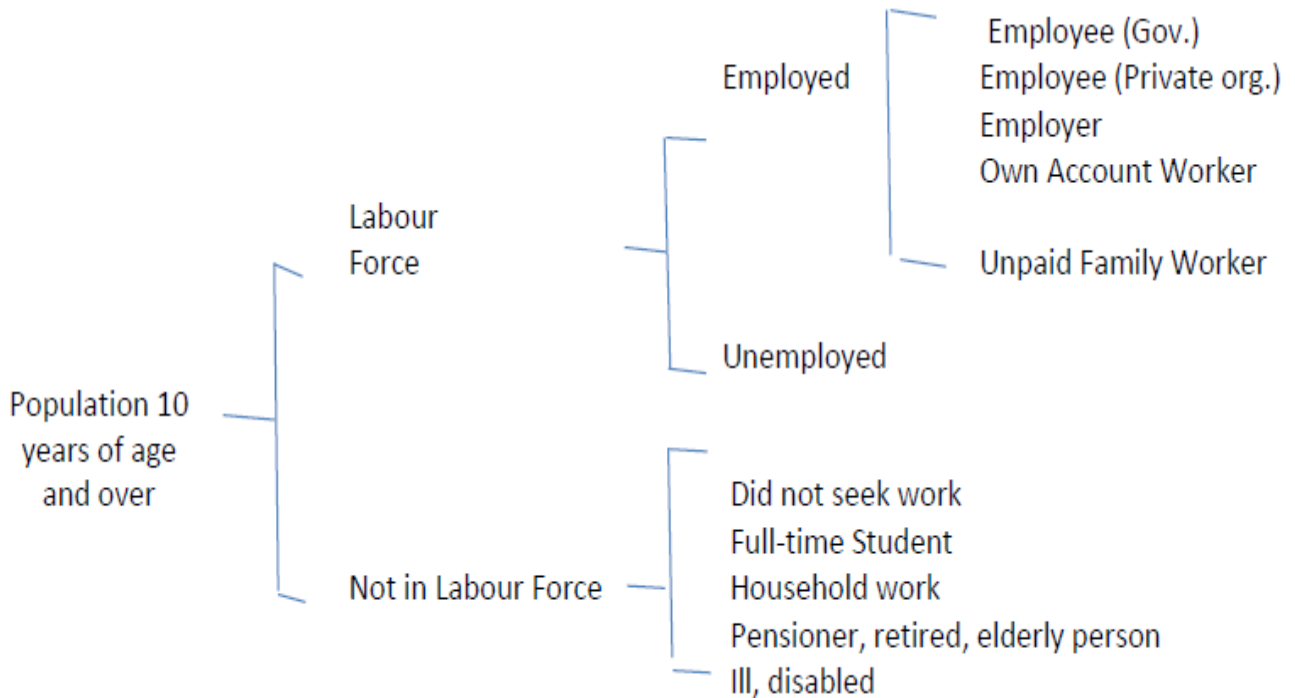
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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