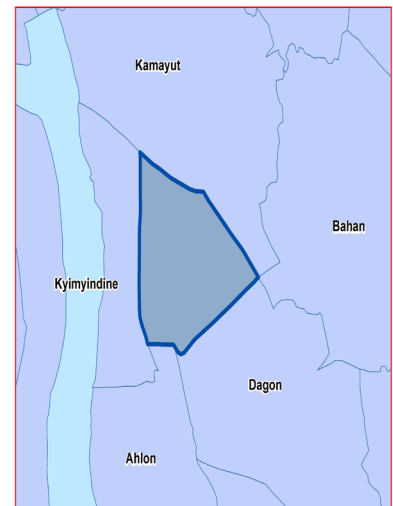# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, WESTERN DISTRICT
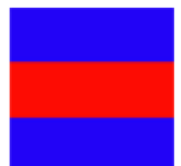
Sangyoung Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Yangon Region, Western District

Sangyoung Township Report

Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships
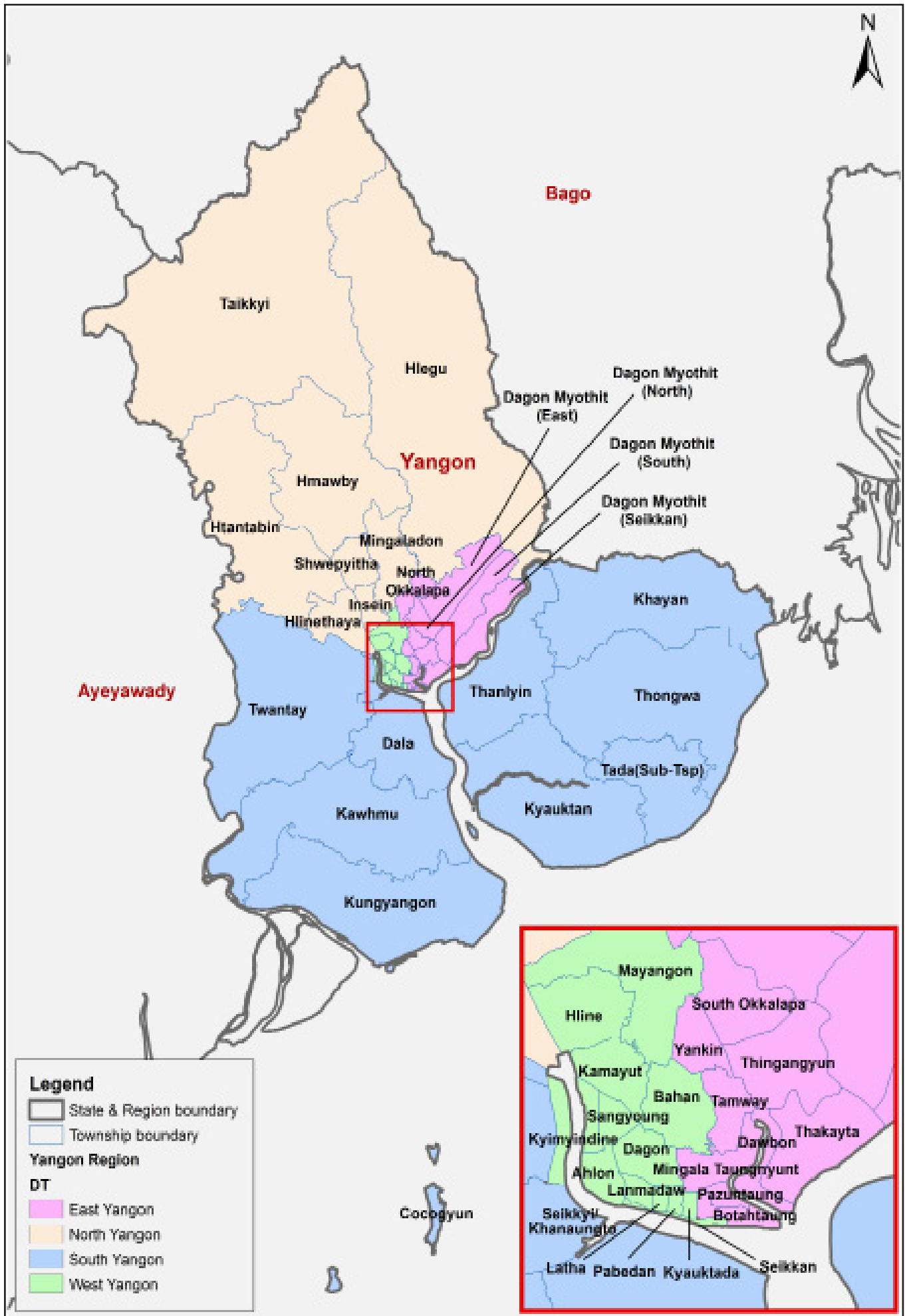
Sangyoung Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	99,619 [2]
Population males	43,993 (44.2%)
Population females	55,626 (55.8%)
Percentage of urban population	100.0%
Area (Km²)	2.5 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	40,288.7 persons
Median age	31.0 years
Number of wards	18
Number of village tracts	-
Number of private households	20,635
Percentage of female headed households	35.0%
Mean household size	4.2 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	15.0%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	76.9%
Elderly population (65+ years)	8.1%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	30.1
Child dependency ratio	19.5
Old dependency ratio	10.6
Ageing index	54.3
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	79
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	98.8%
Male	99.4%
Female	98.4%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,310	2.3
Walking	1,193	1.2
Seeing	925	0.9
Hearing	641	0.6
Remembering	745	0.7

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	80,713	88.6	
Associate Scrutiny	354	0.4	
Naturalised Scrutiny	372	0.4	
National Registration	625	0.7	
Religious	1,552	1.7	
Temporary Registration	185	0.2	
Foreign Registration	86	0.1	
Foreign Passport	245	0.3	
None	6,964	7.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	59.7%	73.9%	48.9%
Unemployment rate	5.7%	6.1%	5.1%
Employment to population ratio	56.3%	69.4%	46.3%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	13,004	63.0	
Renter	5,659	27.4	
Provided free (individually)	935	4.5	
Government quarters	842	4.1	
Private company quarters	71	0.3	
Other	124	0.6	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		0.3%
Bamboo	0.5%	0.2%	< 0.1%
Earth	< 0.1%	0.1%	
Wood	12.7%	24.0%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.9%		85.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	85.7%	74.9%	14.1%
Other	0.2%	0.8%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	17,890	86.7	
LPG	1,383	6.7	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	212	1.0	
Firewood	23	0.1	
Charcoal	1,006	4.9	
Coal	22	0.1	
Other	97	0.5	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	20,589	99.8
Kerosene	21	0.1
Candle	*	< 0.1
Battery	*	< 0.1
Generator (private)	*	< 0.1
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	-	-
Other	*	< 0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,005	4.9
Tube well, borehole	5,101	24.7
Protected well/spring	20	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	14,388	69.7
Total Improved Water Sources	*20,514*	*99.4*
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	*	< 0.1
River/stream/canal	*	< 0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Other	107	0.6
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*121*	*0.6*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,948	14.3
Tube well, borehole	17,490	84.8
Protected well/spring	69	0.3
Unprotected well/spring	*	< 0.1
Pool/pond/lake	*	< 0.1
River/stream/canal	*	< 0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	73	0.4
Other	44	0.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	5,858	28.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	14,746	71.4
Total Improved Sanitation	*20,604*	*99.8*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	21	0.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	< 0.1
Other	*	< 0.1
None	*	< 0.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	9,940	48.2
Television	19,630	95.1
Landline phone	5,570	27.0
Mobile phone	19,611	95.0
Computer	9,029	43.8
Internet at home	8,668	42.0
Households with none of the items	262	1.3
Households with all of the items	1,715	8.3
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	5,244	25.4
Motorcycle/Moped	142	0.7
Bicycle	1,872	9.1
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	20	0.1
Cart (bullock)	28	0.1

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	99,619*		
Males	43,993		
Females	55,626		
Sex ratio	79 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0 %		
Area (Km^2)	2.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	40,288.7 persons		
Number of wards	18		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	87,228	87,228	-
Number of conventional households	20,635	20,635	-
Mean household size	4.2 persons ***		

- In Sangyoung Township, there are more females than males with 79 males per 100 females.

- In Sangyoung Township, entire population live in urban areas.

- The population density of Sangyoung Township is 40,289 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.2 persons living in each household in Sangyoung Township. This is slightly lower than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

        *** Calculated based on conventional household population.

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

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	20,635	99,619	43,993	55,626
	Ward	20,635	99,619	43,993	55,626
1	Way Lu Wun (North)(W)	944	4,396	2,027	2,369
2	Way Lu Wun (South)(W)	576	2,724	1,332	1,392
3	Mont Loke Saung Kone (North)(W)	829	3,759	1,743	2,016
4	Mont Loke Saung Kone (South)(W)	1,716	9,555	4,626	4,929
5	Kyun Taw (North)(W)	702	2,975	1,293	1,682
6	Kyun Taw (Middle)(W)	925	4,244	1,687	2,557
7	Kyun Taw (South)(W)	1,845	8,186	3,484	4,702
8	Than Ta Dar(W)	1,025	4,294	1,859	2,435
9	Lin Lun(North)(W)	1,555	6,674	2,754	3,920
10	Lin Lun(South)(W)	1,332	6,248	3,090	3,158
11	San Chaung (North)(W)	1,702	7,099	2,873	4,226
12	San Chaung (South)(W)	1,588	7,040	2,868	4,172
13	Shin Saw Pu(W)	593	3,480	1,532	1,948
14	Aung Chan Thar(W)	344	2,253	994	1,259
15	Thi Ri Khay Mar(W)	666	4,647	2,456	2,191
16	Hone Lan Bu Tar(W)	714	3,431	1,475	1,956
17	Myay Ni Kone (North)(W)	1,846	9,036	3,657	5,379
18	Myay Ni Kone (South)(W)	1,733	9,578	4,243	5,335

| **Figure 2:** Population by broad age groups, Sangyoung Township | **Table 2:** Population by 5-year age groups, Sangyoung Township |

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Sangyoung Township

8,103
(8.1%)

14,921
(15.0%)

76,595
(76.9%)

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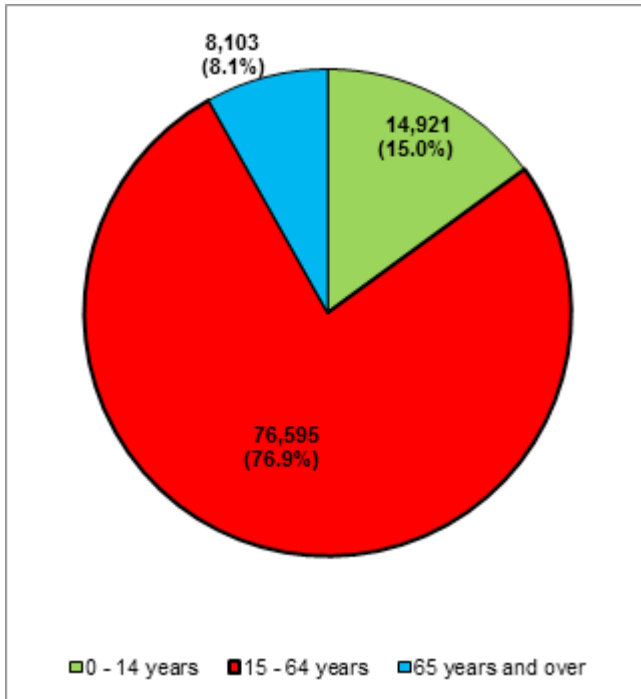
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Sangyoung Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**99,619**	**43,993**	**55,626**
0 - 4	3,895	2,038	1,857
5 - 9	4,628	2,340	2,288
10 - 14	6,398	3,214	3,184
15 - 19	9,941	4,654	5,287
20 - 24	12,401	5,327	7,074
25 - 29	10,289	4,387	5,902
30 - 34	8,203	3,616	4,587
35 - 39	6,968	3,048	3,920
40 - 44	6,892	2,912	3,980
45 - 49	6,543	2,777	3,766
50 - 54	5,988	2,496	3,492
55 - 59	5,229	2,135	3,094
60 - 64	4,141	1,740	2,401
65 - 69	2,968	1,267	1,701
70 - 74	1,797	758	1,039
75 - 79	1,452	581	871
80 - 84	1,051	423	628
85 - 89	545	195	350
90 +	290	85	205

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Sangyoung Township is 76.9 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 Sangyoung Township)
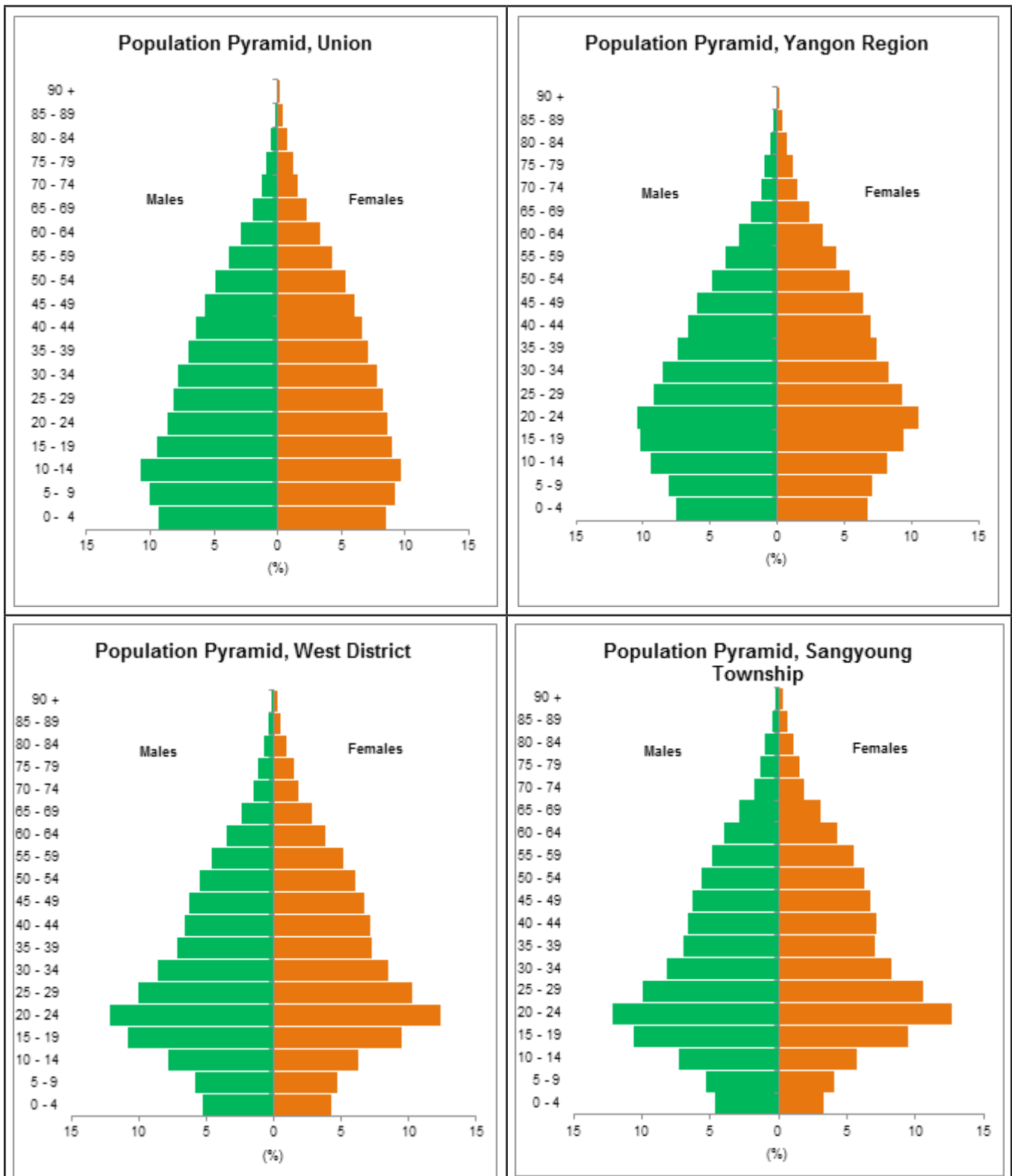
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Sangyoung Township since the last 20 years.

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

- Compared to Union level, there is higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Sangyoung 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
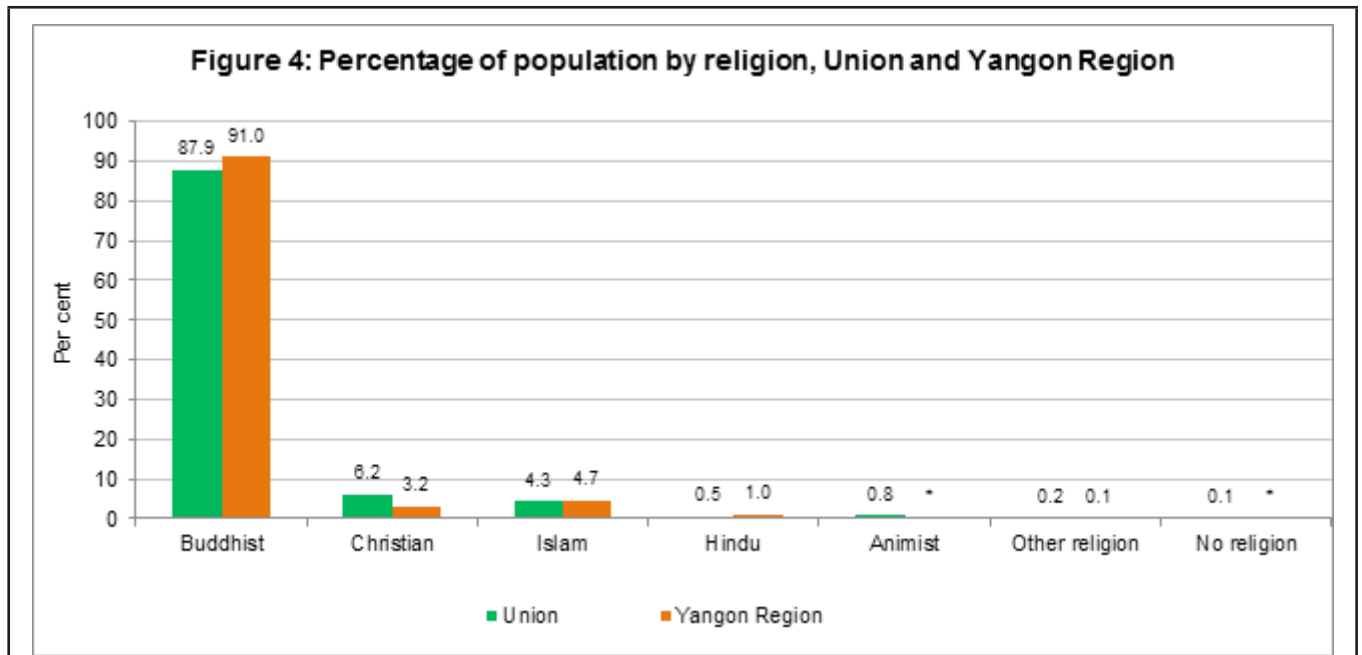
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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	807	409	398	225	110	115
6	882	433	449	610	294	316
7	954	468	486	744	355	389
8	921	459	462	696	355	341
9	951	492	459	745	387	358
10	1,052	533	519	806	410	396
11	995	470	525	724	349	375
12	1,069	522	547	741	371	370
13	1,363	628	735	919	449	470
14	1,342	610	732	811	398	413
15	1,299	567	732	745	351	394
16	1,434	597	837	720	335	385
17	1,604	684	920	766	367	399
18	1,765	756	1,009	729	335	394
19	1,660	695	965	603	271	332
20	1,856	728	1,128	475	216	259
21	1,768	708	1,060	375	157	218
22	1,726	689	1,037	217	110	107
23	1,820	767	1,053	146	88	58
24	1,692	667	1,025	99	57	42
25	1,717	684	1,033	76	35	41
26	1,563	663	900	63	30	33
27	1,540	626	914	44	21	23
28	1,641	662	979	39	23	16
29	1,530	653	877	28	6	22

Figure 5: School attendance by age , Union, Yangon Region and Sangyoung Township
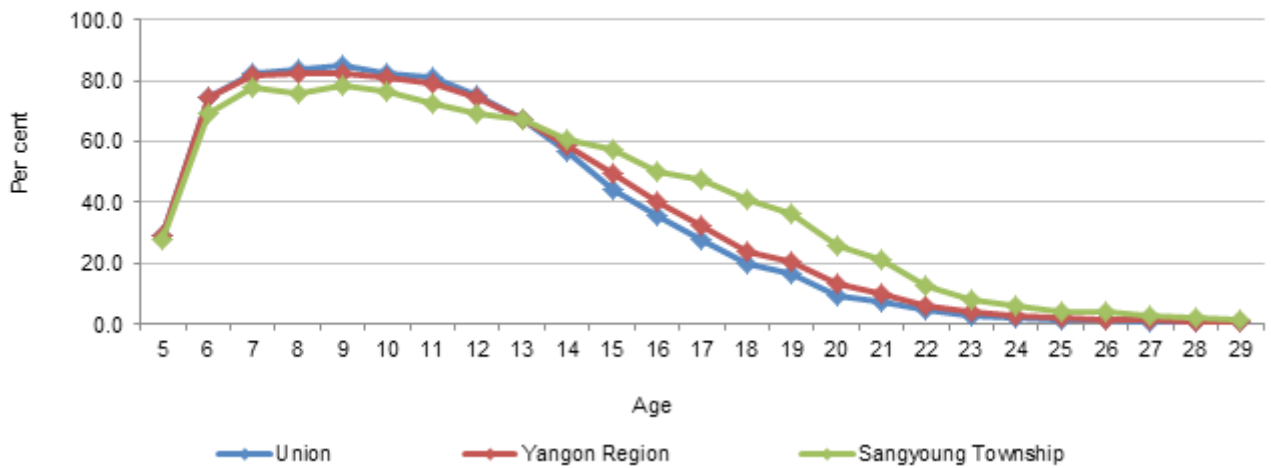
Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Sangyoung Township
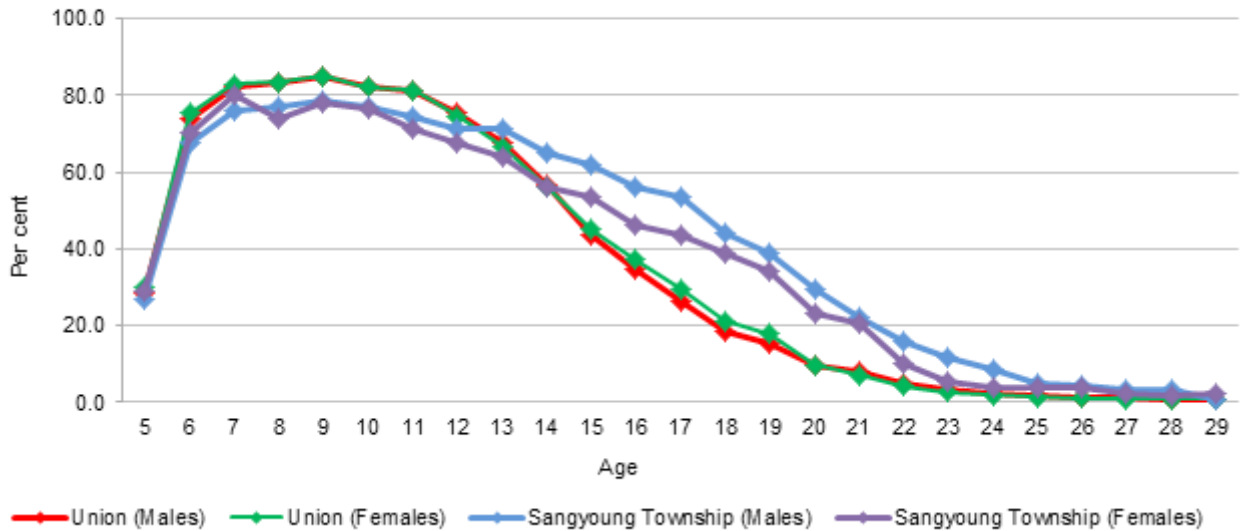
- School attendance in Sangyoung Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Sangyoung Township is slightly lower between age 6 and 13 and increasing more after age 14 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%

Thanlyin
97%

Thongwa
93%

Twantay
95%

Dala
93%

Kyauktan
95%

Tada(Sub-Tsp)
94%

Kawhmu
95%

Kungyangon
99%

Cocogyun
93%

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

Mayangon
98%

Hline
98%

South Okkalapa
98%

Yankin
98%

Kamayut
99%

Thingangyun
97%

Bahan
99%

Tamway
98%

Sangyoung
99%

Dawbon
96%

Kyimyindine
96%

Dagon
99%

Mingala Taungnyunt
98%

Thakayta
97%

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%

Sangyoung Township : 98.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	16,624	98.7
Males	6,858	99.1
Females	9,766	98.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Sangyoung Township is 98.8 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 98.4 per cent and for the males it is 99.4 per cent.

- In Sangyoung Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.7 per cent with 98.4 per cent for females and 99.1 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	62,356	1,030	1.7	3,916	3,517	9,954	14,093	622	26,642	2,301	193	88
Urban	62,356	1,030	1.7	3,916	3,517	9,954	14,093	622	26,642	2,301	193	88
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	26,420	291	1.1	1,164	1,256	4,345	6,972	412	11,054	752	132	42
Females	35,936	739	2.1	2,752	2,261	5,609	7,121	210	15,588	1,549	61	46

- About 1.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- There are 1.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 2.1 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 5.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and 42.7 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D)   Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	6.9	7.1	6.8	1.8	2.6	0.9
15 - 19	34.7	39.0	30.9	6.8	8.5	4.8
20 - 24	66.5	69.2	64.5	12.9	14.6	11.5
25 - 29	76.5	85.8	69.6	7.5	8.8	6.4
30 - 34	72.2	89.1	58.8	5.0	5.7	4.1
35 - 39	69.0	89.0	53.4	3.2	3.8	2.5
40 - 44	65.6	88.8	48.7	2.5	2.8	2.1
45 - 49	60.8	86.7	41.8	1.7	2.2	1.0
50 - 54	56.1	81.1	38.1	1.3	1.9	0.3
55 - 59	47.4	69.2	32.3	1.0	1.2	0.6
60 - 64	26.1	43.9	13.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
65 - 69	16.6	26.1	9.5	0.4	0.6	-
70 - 74	8.6	13.5	5.1	0.6	-	1.9
75+	5.1	8.2	3.2	1.8	1.0	3.0
15 - 24	52.3	55.1	50.1	11.1	12.6	9.7
15 - 64	59.7	73.9	48.9	5.7	6.1	5.1

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
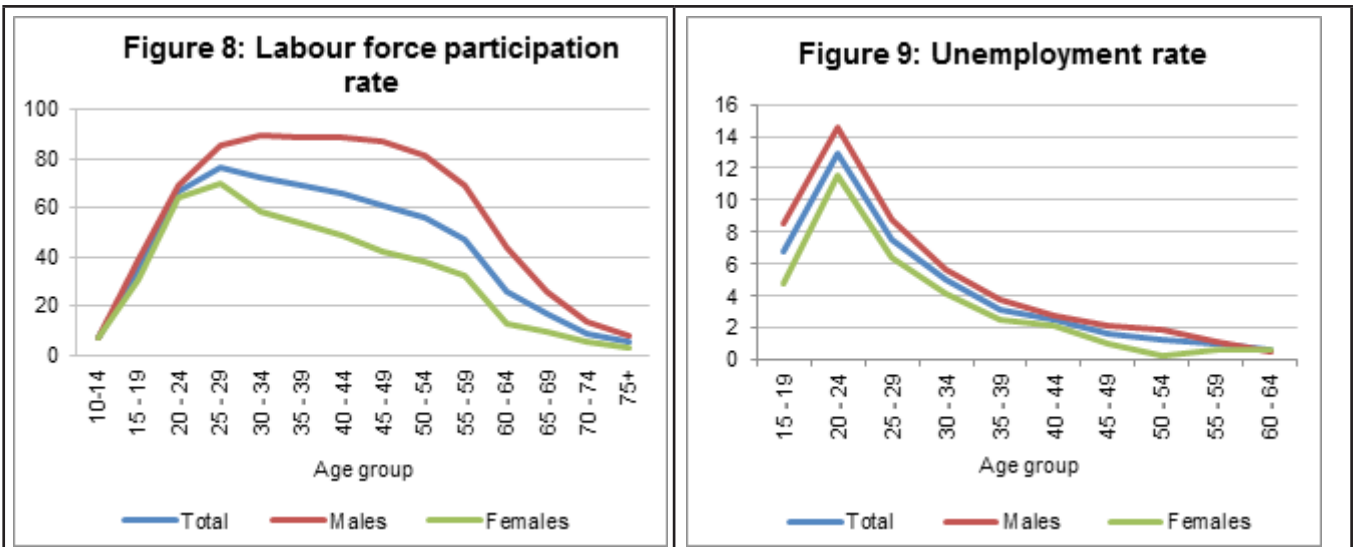
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Sangyoung Township is 59.7 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 48.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 73.9 per cent.

- In Sangyoung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 6.9 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Sangyoung Township is 5.7 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (6.1%) and for females (5.1%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 9.7 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	44,126	0.9	29.5	36.0	19.9	1.1	12.6
Males	14,397	1.3	44.8	3.3	27.0	1.7	21.9
Females	29,729	0.7	22.1	51.9	16.4	0.8	8.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 44.8 per cent of males are full time students while 51.9 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**35,083**	**18,921**	**16,162**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	2,008	1,126	882	5.7	6.0	5.5
Professionals	4,458	1,572	2,886	12.7	8.3	17.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3,287	1,968	1,319	9.4	10.4	8.2
Clerical Support Workers	4,180	1,712	2,468	11.9	9.0	15.3
Services and Sales Workers	9,567	4,698	4,869	27.3	24.8	30.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	188	151	37	0.5	0.8	0.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,526	2,304	1,222	10.1	12.2	7.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3,105	3,008	97	8.9	15.9	0.6
Elementary Occupations	2,130	1,133	997	6.1	6.0	6.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,634	1,249	1,385	7.5	6.6	8.6

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Yangon Region and Sangyoung Township
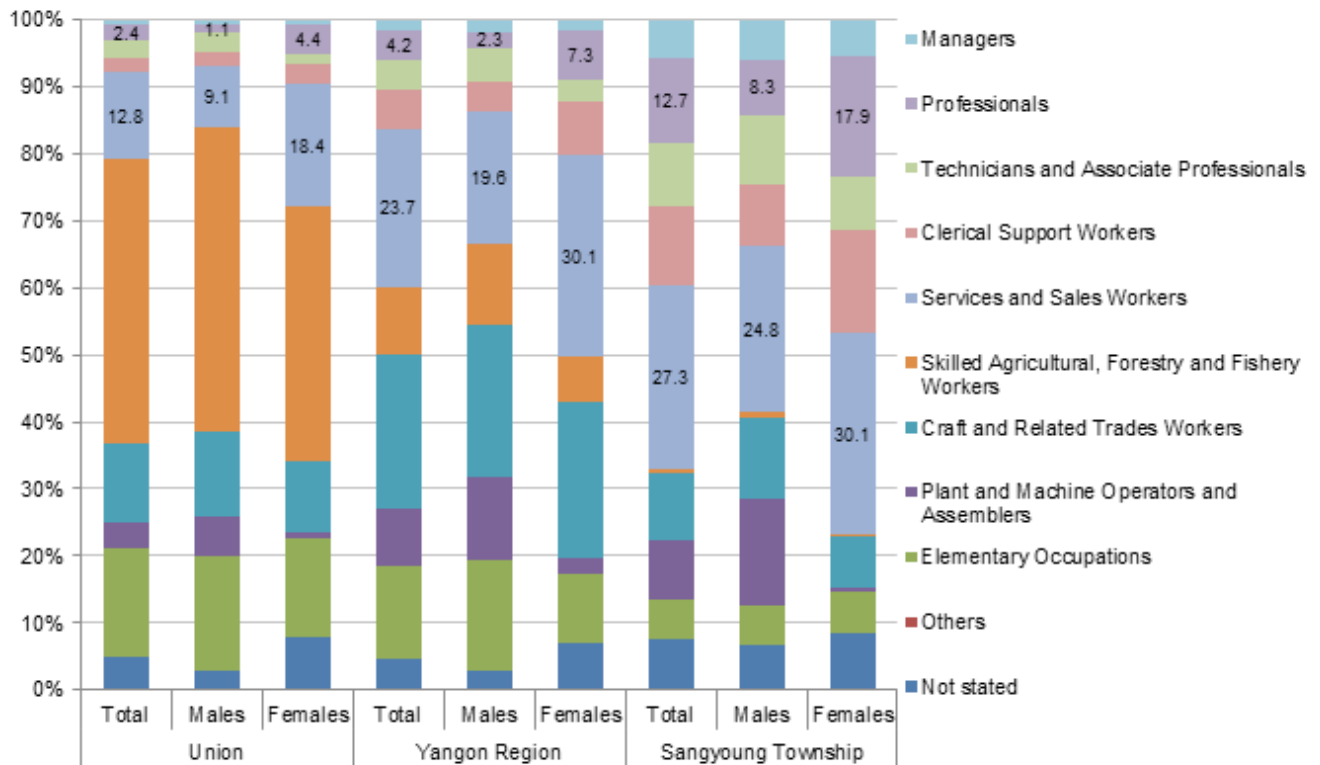
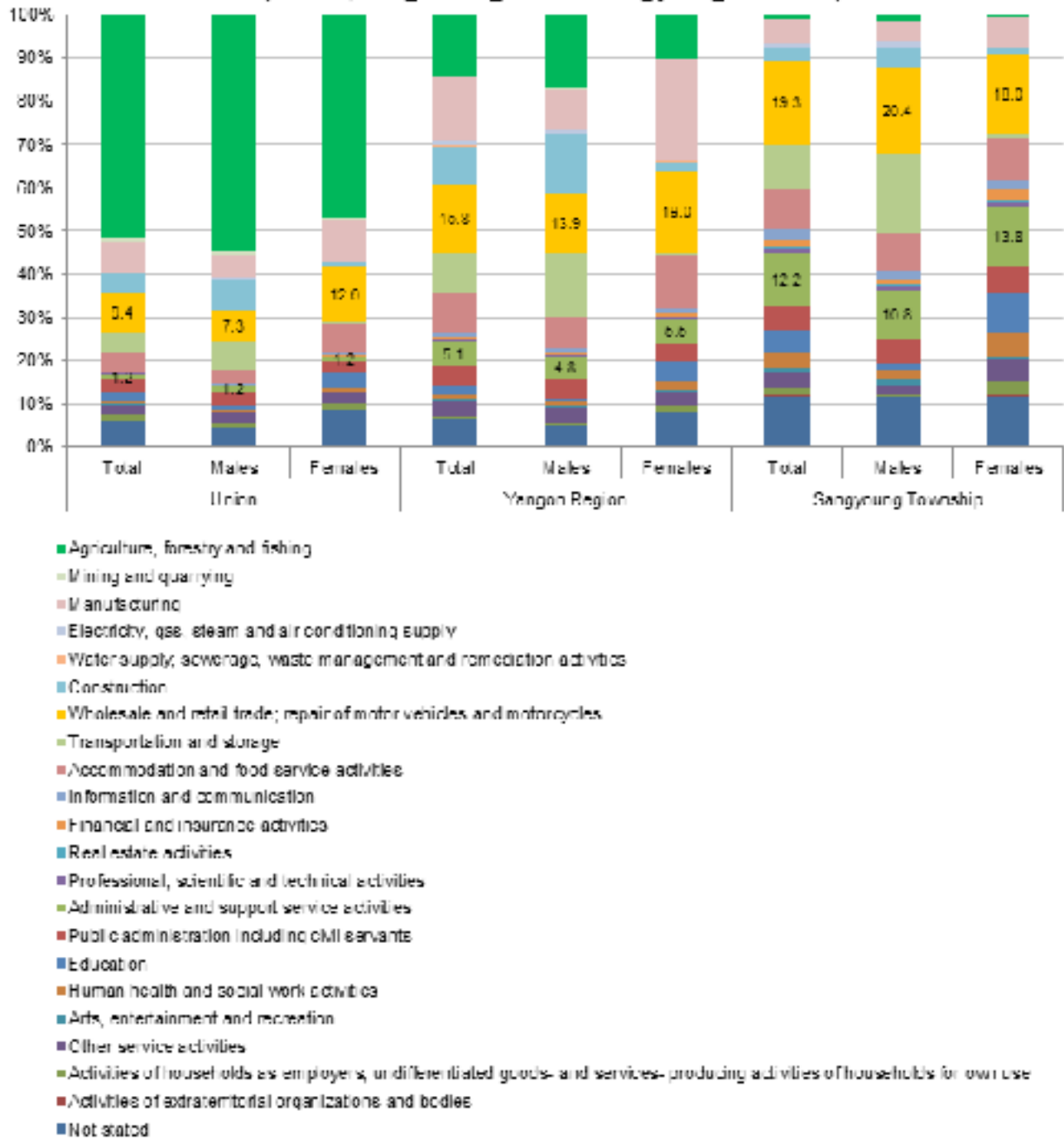- In Sangyoung Township, 27.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 12.7 per cent in professionals.

- Analysis by sex shows that 24.8 per cent of males and 30.1 per cent of females are services and sales workers.

- In Yangon Region, 23.7 per cent are services and sales workers and 4.2 per cent are in professionals.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**35,083**	**18,921**	**16,162**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	318	242	76	0.9	1.3	0.5
Mining and quarrying	61	43	18	0.2	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	2,032	894	1,138	5.8	4.7	7.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	297	273	24	0.8	1.4	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	72	57	15	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	980	751	229	2.8	4.0	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,771	3,861	2,910	19.3	20.4	18.0
Transportation and storage	3,605	3,382	223	10.3	17.9	1.4
Accommodation and food service activities	3,312	1,702	1,610	9.4	9.0	10.0
Information and communication	745	440	305	2.1	2.3	1.9
Financial and insurance activities	514	131	383	1.5	0.7	2.4
Real estate activities	271	152	119	0.8	0.8	0.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	315	177	138	0.9	0.9	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	4,277	2,050	2,227	12.2	10.8	13.8
Public administration including civil servants	2,069	1,084	985	5.9	5.7	6.1
Education	1,819	284	1,535	5.2	1.5	9.5
Human health and social work activities	1,248	410	838	3.6	2.2	5.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	432	275	157	1.2	1.5	1.0
Other service activities	1,199	434	765	3.4	2.3	4.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	562	57	505	1.6	0.3	3.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	108	44	64	0.3	0.2	0.4
Not stated	4,076	2,178	1,898	11.6	11.5	11.7

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by Industry by sex, Union, Yangon Region and Sangyoung 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 Sangyoung 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 19.3 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Administrative and support service activities" at 12.2 per cent.

- There are 20.4 per cent of males and 18.0 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 5.1 per cent in "Administrative and support 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	80,713	354	372	625	1,552	185	86	245	6,964
Urban	80,713	354	372	625	1,552	185	86	245	6,964
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	34,094	151	188	272	1,260	80	41	150	3,379
Females	46,619	203	184	353	292	105	45	95	3,585

Figure 12: Types of identity card
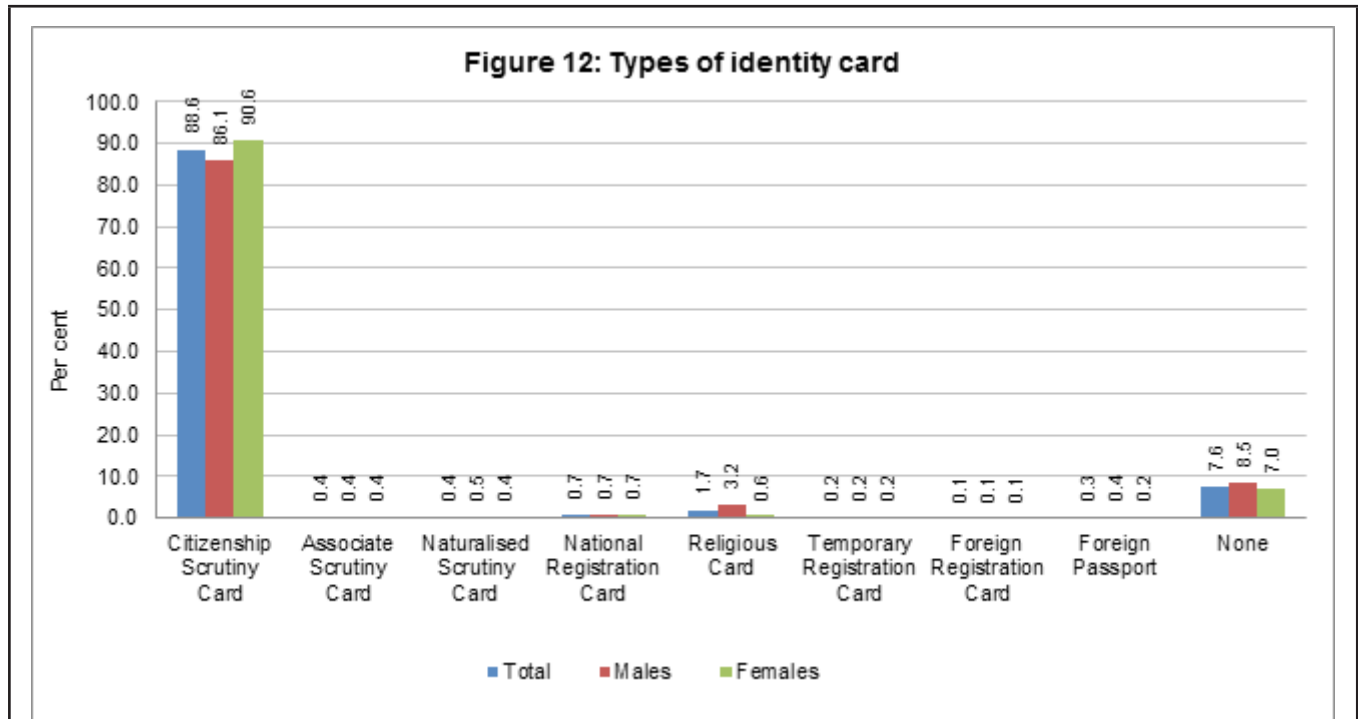
- In Sangyoung Township, 88.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 7.6 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 8.5 per cent of males and 7.0 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

(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	99,619	97,309	2,310	2.3	925	641	1,193	745
0 - 4	3,895	3,860	35	0.9	4	2	32	22
5 - 9	4,628	4,602	26	0.6	3	2	10	18
10 - 14	6,398	6,356	42	0.7	9	3	11	27
15 - 19	9,941	9,887	54	0.5	14	8	11	32
20 - 24	12,401	12,345	56	0.5	19	12	16	22
25 - 29	10,289	10,238	51	0.5	18	8	13	22
30 - 34	8,203	8,137	66	0.8	17	10	23	28
35 - 39	6,968	6,908	60	0.9	15	5	19	25
40 - 44	6,892	6,815	77	1.1	28	13	32	23
45 - 49	6,543	6,432	111	1.7	50	17	47	28
50 - 54	5,988	5,826	162	2.7	79	16	69	39
55 - 59	5,229	5,031	198	3.8	88	46	86	41
60 - 64	4,141	3,914	227	5.5	98	43	122	55
65 - 69	2,968	2,768	200	6.7	75	49	110	42
70 - 74	1,797	1,617	180	10.0	70	65	99	52
75 - 79	1,452	1,236	216	14.9	85	83	130	68
80 - 84	1,051	796	255	24.3	114	101	159	73
85 - 89	545	369	176	32.3	82	90	125	78
90 +	290	172	118	40.7	57	68	79	50

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	**43,993**	**42,997**	**996**	**2.3**	**378**	**247**	**482**	**353**
0 - 4	2,038	2,024	14	0.7	2	1	13	10
5 - 9	2,340	2,326	14	0.6	1	2	4	11
10 - 14	3,214	3,188	26	0.8	8	-	6	15
15 - 19	4,654	4,622	32	0.7	7	4	4	22
20 - 24	5,327	5,293	34	0.6	10	4	10	16
25 - 29	4,387	4,352	35	0.8	11	6	7	14
30 - 34	3,616	3,573	43	1.2	8	6	15	23
35 - 39	3,048	3,016	32	1.0	8	1	10	15
40 - 44	2,912	2,869	43	1.5	16	7	19	12
45 - 49	2,777	2,732	45	1.6	17	5	20	8
50 - 54	2,496	2,423	73	2.9	30	7	32	21
55 - 59	2,135	2,057	78	3.7	35	14	37	12
60 - 64	1,740	1,637	103	5.9	42	22	56	32
65 - 69	1,267	1,180	87	6.9	34	18	46	20
70 - 74	758	673	85	11.2	36	31	44	29
75 - 79	581	520	61	10.5	20	27	32	20
80 - 84	423	334	89	21.0	38	37	56	26
85 - 89	195	136	59	30.3	32	27	41	26
90 +	85	42	43	50.6	23	28	30	21

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	**55,626**	**54,312**	**1,314**	**2.4**	**547**	**394**	**711**	**392**
0 - 4	1,857	1,836	21	1.1	2	1	19	12
5 - 9	2,288	2,276	12	0.5	2	-	6	7
10 - 14	3,184	3,168	16	0.5	1	3	5	12
15 - 19	5,287	5,265	22	0.4	7	4	7	10
20 - 24	7,074	7,052	22	0.3	9	8	6	6
25 - 29	5,902	5,886	16	0.3	7	2	6	8
30 - 34	4,587	4,564	23	0.5	9	4	8	5
35 - 39	3,920	3,892	28	0.7	7	4	9	10
40 - 44	3,980	3,946	34	0.9	12	6	13	11
45 - 49	3,766	3,700	66	1.8	33	12	27	20
50 - 54	3,492	3,403	89	2.5	49	9	37	18
55 - 59	3,094	2,974	120	3.9	53	32	49	29
60 - 64	2,401	2,277	124	5.2	56	21	66	23
65 - 69	1,701	1,588	113	6.6	41	31	64	22
70 - 74	1,039	944	95	9.1	34	34	55	23
75 - 79	871	716	155	17.8	65	56	98	48
80 - 84	628	462	166	26.4	76	64	103	47
85 - 89	350	233	117	33.4	50	63	84	52
90 +	205	130	75	36.6	34	40	49	29

- Two in every 100 persons in Sangyoung Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.

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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	20,635	74.5	4.7	7.7	12.6	0.1	0.2	*	0.2
Urban	20,635	74.5	4.7	7.7	12.6	0.1	0.2	*	0.2
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.
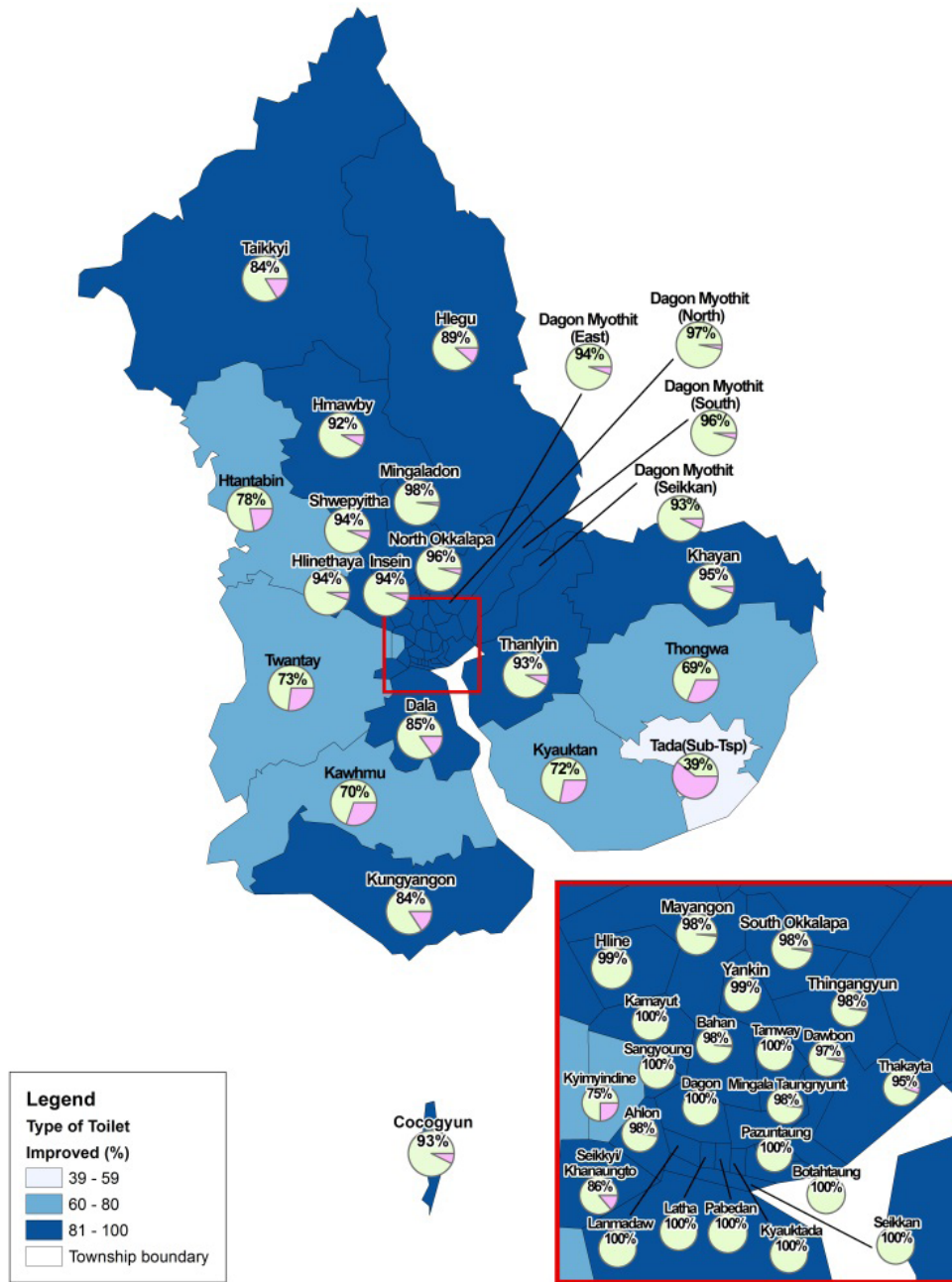

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
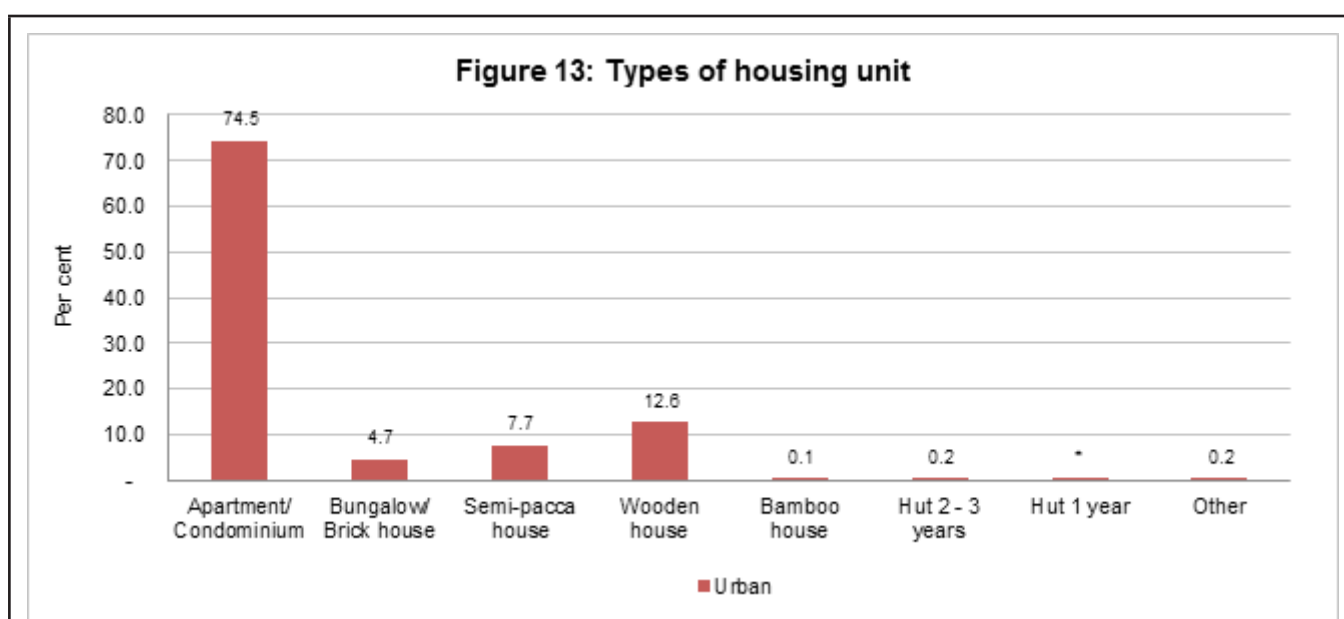
- The majority of the households in Sangyoung Township are living in apartment/condominium (74.5%) followed by households in wooden houses (12.6%).

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

26

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%

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

Mayangon 98%

South Okkalapa 98%

Hline 99%

Yankin 99%

Thingangyun 98%

Kamayut 100%

Bahan 98%

Tamway 100%

Dawbon 97%

Sangyoung 100%

Kyimyindine 75%

Dagon 100%

Mingala Taungnyunt 98%

Thakayta 95%

Ahlon 98%

Pazuntaung 100%

Seikkyi/ Khanaungto 86%

Botahtaung 100%

Lanmadaw 100%

Latha 100%

Pabedan 100%

Kyauktada 100%

Seikkan 100%

Union	: 74.3%
Yangon Region	: 91.1%
West District	: 96.2%
Sangyoung Township	: 99.8%

27

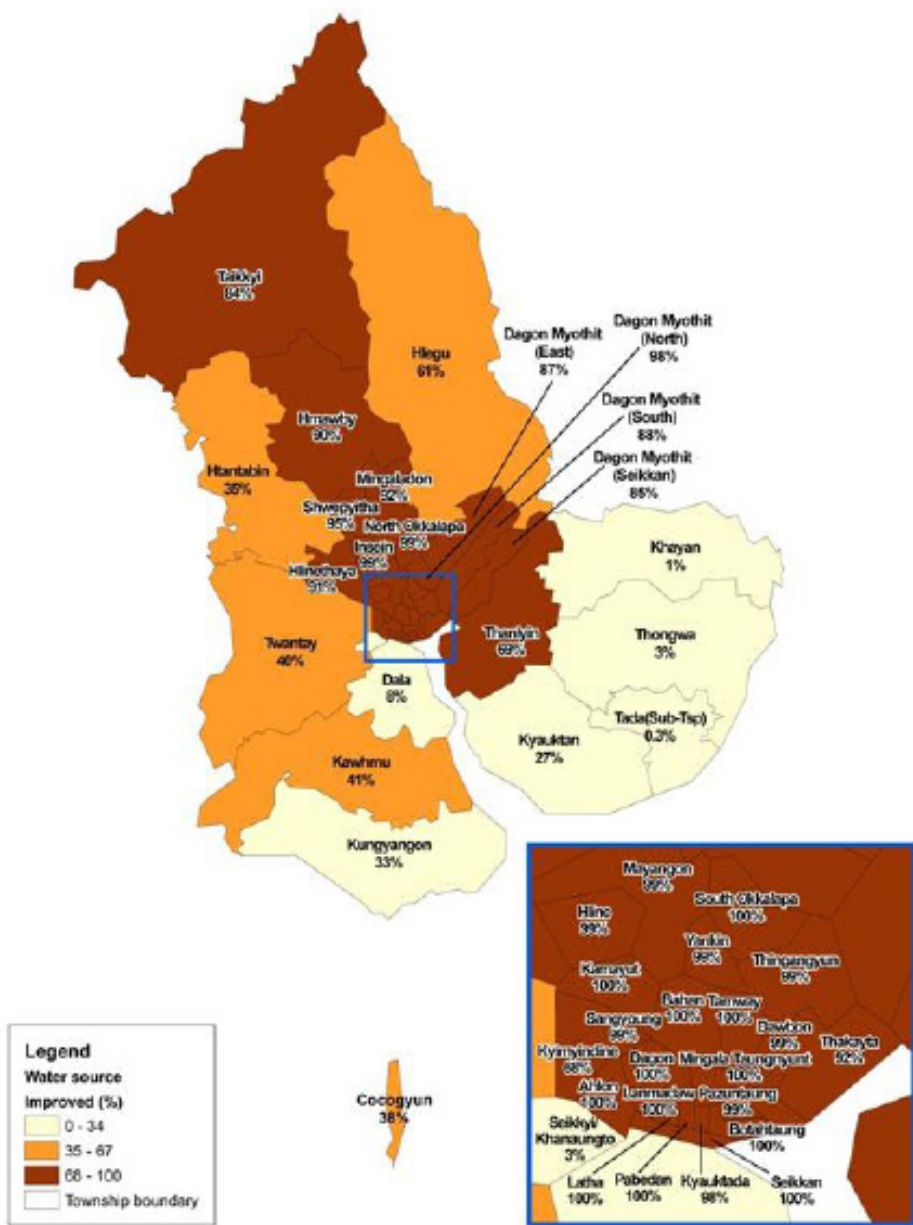**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		28.4	28.4	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		71.4	71.4	-
Improved sanitation		*99.8*	*99.8*	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.2	0.2	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		*	*	-
Other		*	*	-
None		*	*	-
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**-**
	Number	**20,635**	**20,635**	**-**

- Up to 99.8 per cent of the households in Sangyoung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (28.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (71.4%)).

- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Sangyoung belongs to highest group proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- 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.

- Less than 0.1 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. 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

Union : 69.5%

Yangon Region : 77.3%

West District : 95.7%

Sangyoung Township : 99.4%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		4.9	4.9	-
Tube well, borehole		24.7	24.7	-
Protected well/ Spring		0.1	0.1	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		69.7	69.7	-
Total improved drinking water		*99.4*	*99.4*	-
Unprotected well/Spring		-	-	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		*	*	-
River/stream/ canal		*	*	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	*	-
Other		0.6	0.6	-
Total unimproved drinking water		*0.6*	*0.6*	-
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	-
	Number	**20,635**	**20,635**	-

- In Sangyoung Township, 99.4 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, this household proportion belongs to the highest group in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- About 69.7 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 24.7 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.

- About 0.6 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

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 15 - 44
- 45 - 72
- 73 - 100
- Township boundary
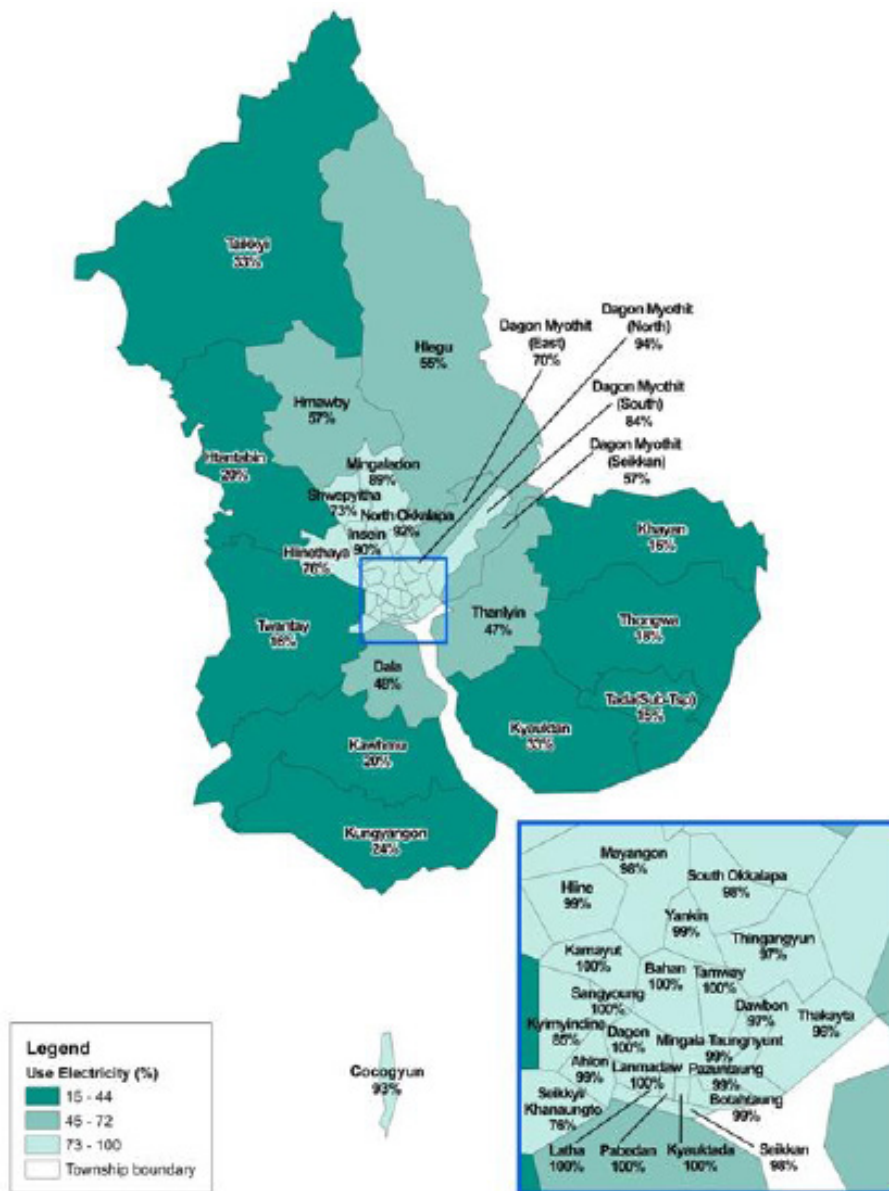
Union	: 32.4%
Yangon Region	: 69.3%
West District	: 97.5%
Sangyoung Township	: 99.8%

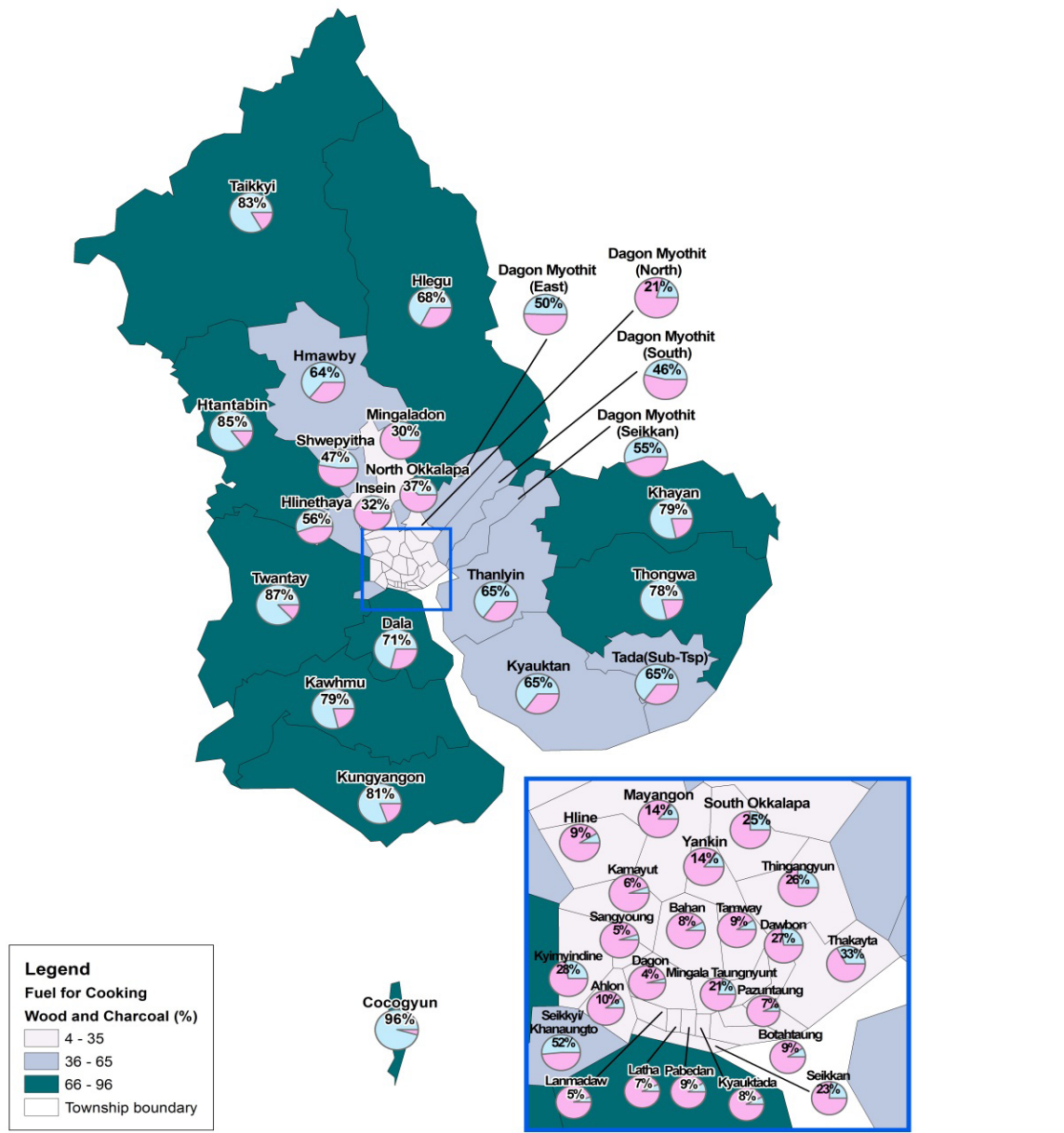**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	99.8	99.8	-
Kerosene	0.1	0.1	-
Candle	*	*	-
Battery	*	*	-
Generator (private)	*	*	-
Water mill (private)	-	-	-
Solar system/energy	-	-	-
Other	*	*	-
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
Total — Number	20,635	20,635	-

- In Sangyoung Township, 99.8 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

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%
Sangyoung Township	: 5.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		86.7	86.7	-
LPG		6.7	6.7	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
BioGas		1.0	1.0	-
Firewood		0.1	0.1	-
Charcoal		4.9	4.9	-
Coal		0.1	0.1	-
Other		0.5	0.5	-
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**-**
	Number	**20,635**	**20,635**	**-**

- In Sangyoung Township, households use wood-related fuels for cooking with 0.1 per cent using firewood and 4.9 per cent using charcoal.

- About 86.7 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
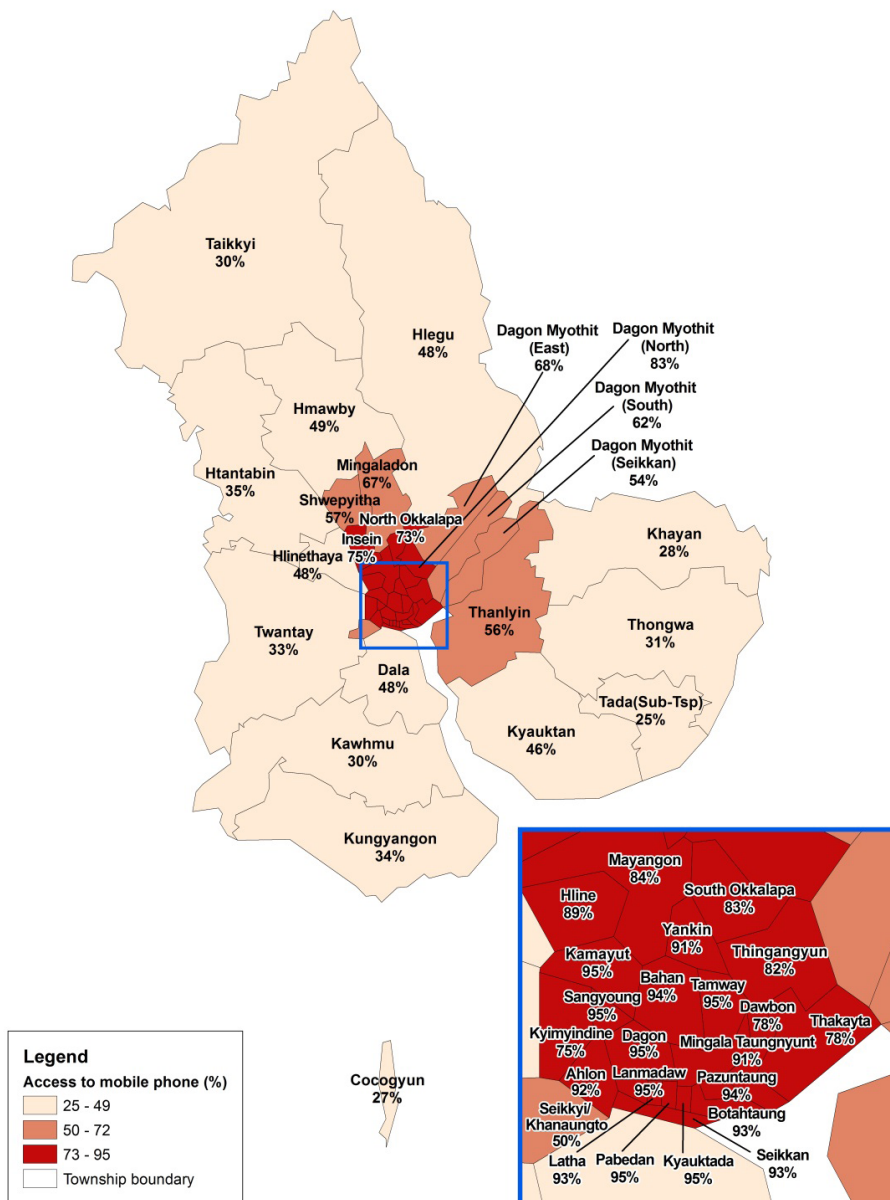
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	20,635	48.2	95.1	27.0	95.0	43.8	42.0	1.3	8.3
Urban	20,635	48.2	95.1	27.0	95.0	43.8	42.0	1.3	8.3
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- About 95.1 per cent of the households in Sangyoung 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
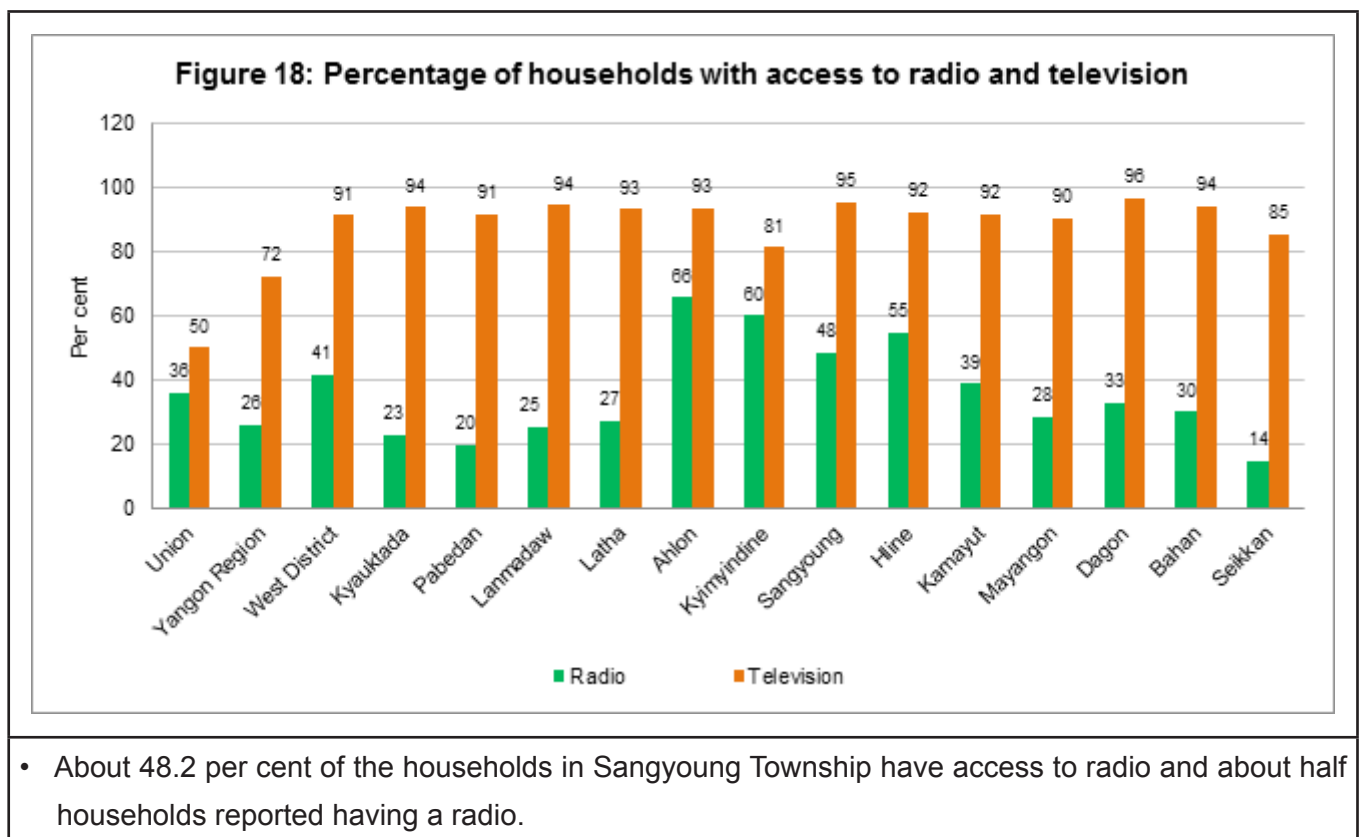
- About 48.2 per cent of the households in Sangyoung Township have access to radio and about half households reported having a radio.

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%

Hmawby 49%

Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) 54%

Htantabin 35%

Mingaladon 67%

Shwepyitha 57%

North Okkalapa 73%

Insein 75%

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 95%

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%
Sangyoung Township	: 95.0%

- About 95.0 per cent of the households in Sangyoung Township reported having mobile phones and it is higher compared to other townships in Yangon Region.

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sangyoung Township	20,635	5,244	142	1,872	18	9	20	28
Urban	20,635	5,244	142	1,872	18	9	20	28
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Sangyoung Township, 25.4 per cent of the households have car/truck/van as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 9.1 per cent of households having bicycle.
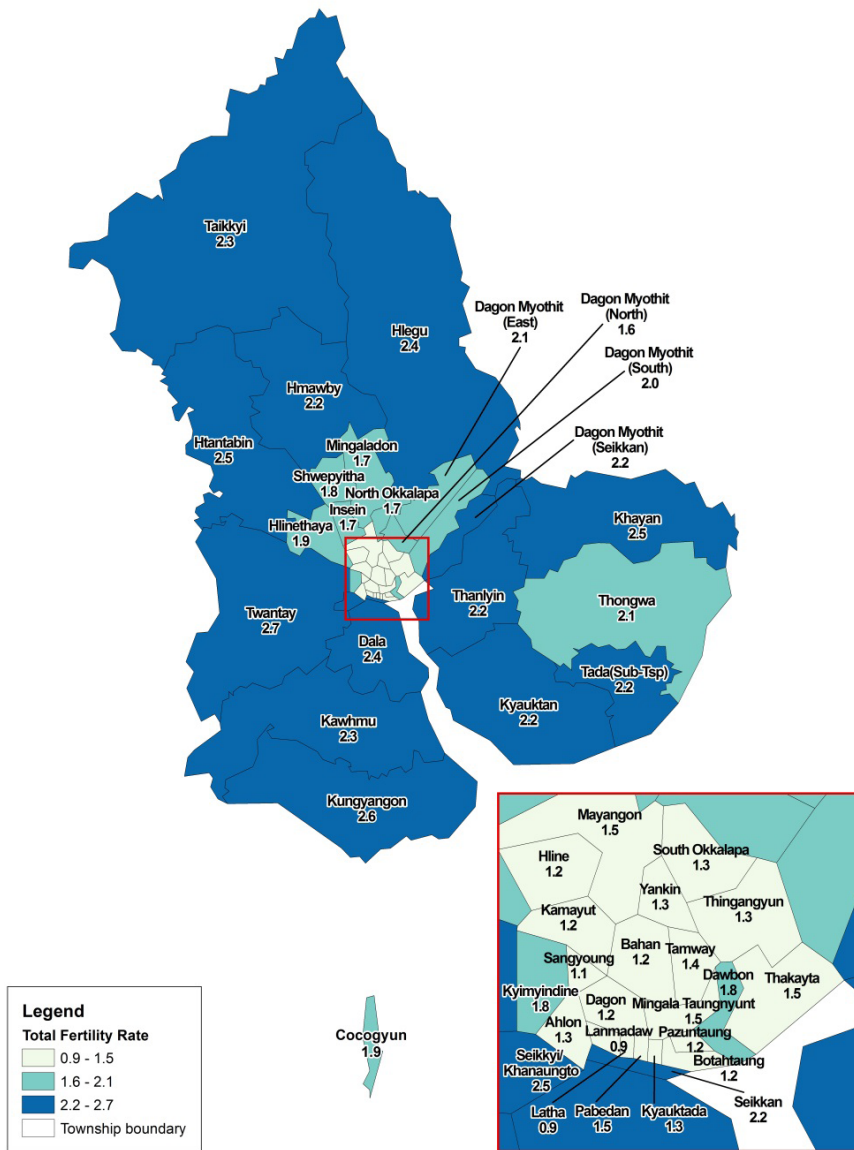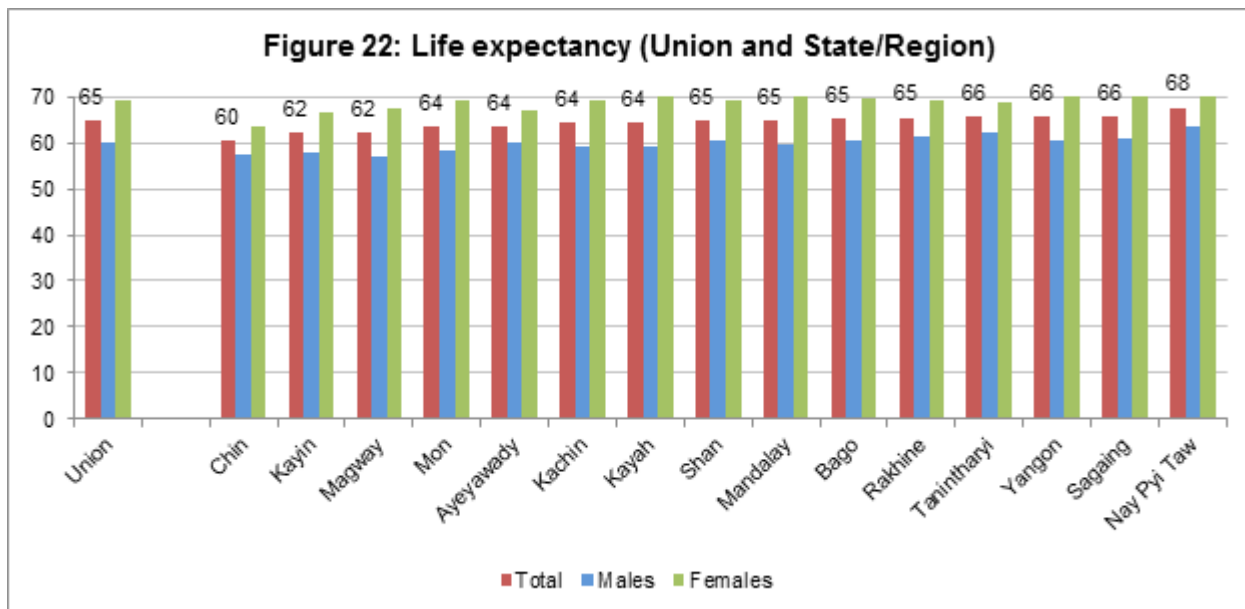
(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

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

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

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.1 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
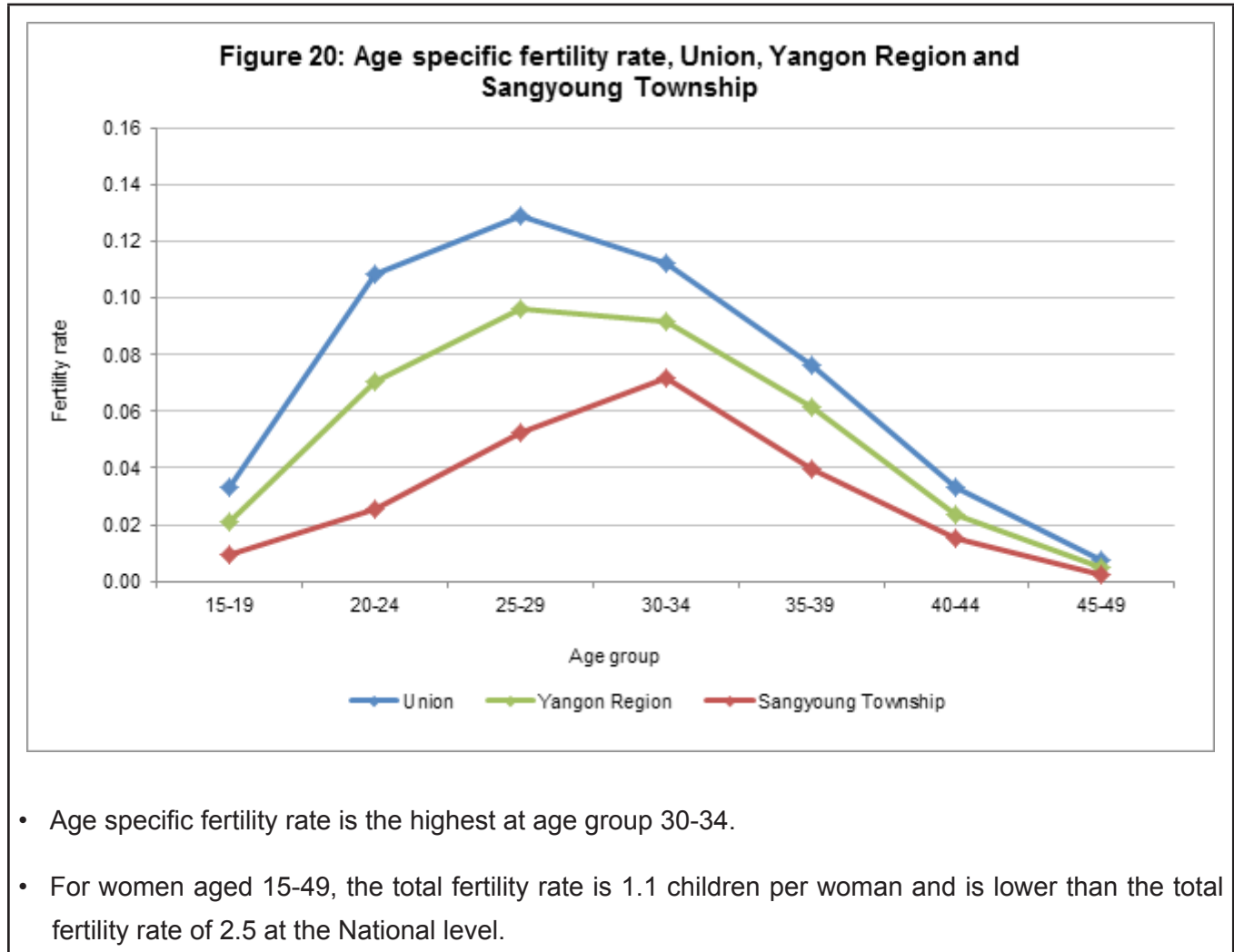
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Taikkyi
2.3

Hlegu
2.4

Dagon Myothit
(East)
2.1

Dagon Myothit
(North)
1.6

Dagon Myothit
(South)
2.0

Hmawby
2.2

Htantabin
2.5

Mingaladon
1.7

Shwepyitha
1.8

North Okkalapa
1.7

Insein 1.7

Dagon Myothit
(Seikkan)
2.2

Khayan
2.5

Hlinethaya
1.9

Thanlyin
2.2

Thongwa
2.1

Twantay
2.7

Dala
2.4

Tada(Sub-Tsp)
2.2

Kawhmu
2.3

Kyauktan
2.2

Kungyangon
2.6

Mayangon
1.5

Hline
1.2

South Okkalapa
1.3

Kamayut
1.2

Yankin
1.3

Thingangyun
1.3

Bahan
1.2

Tamway
1.4

Sangyoung
1.1

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

Seikkyi/
Khanaungto
2.5

Botahtaung
1.2

Cocogyun
1.9

Seikkan
2.2

Latha
0.9

Pabedan
1.5

Kyauktada
1.3

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

Sangyoung Township : 1.1

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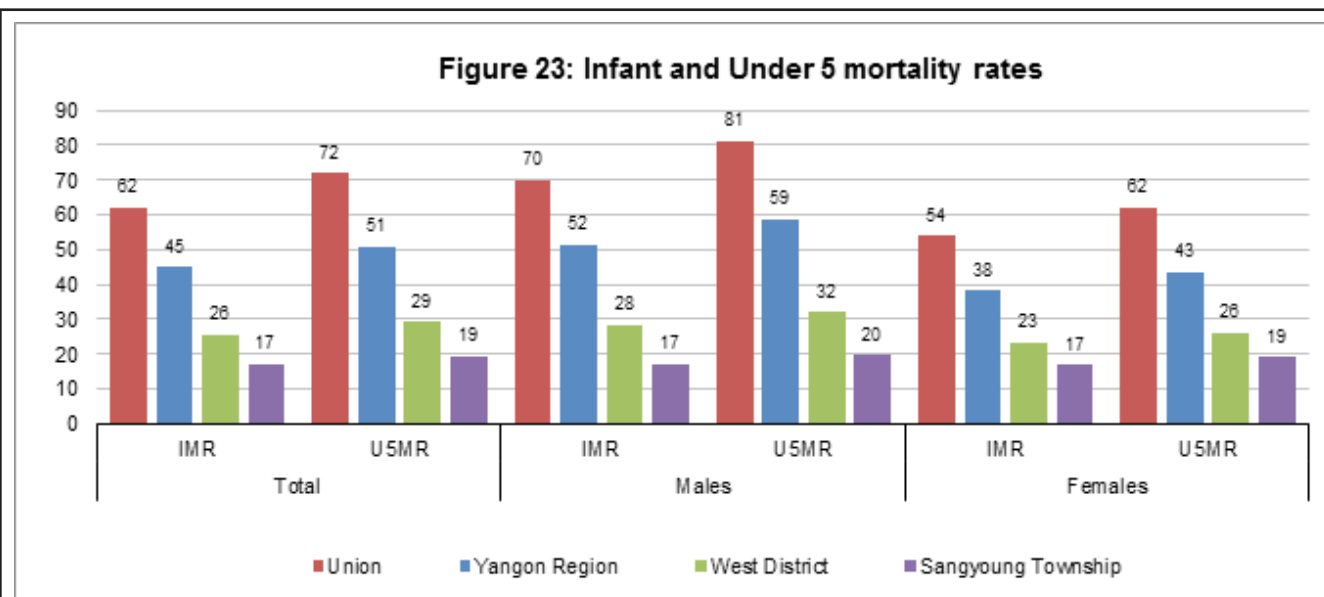
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in West District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in West District is 26 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 29 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Sangyoung Township are lower than Yangon Region, but higher than those in West District. The Infant mortality in Sangyoung is 17 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 19 per 1,000 live births.

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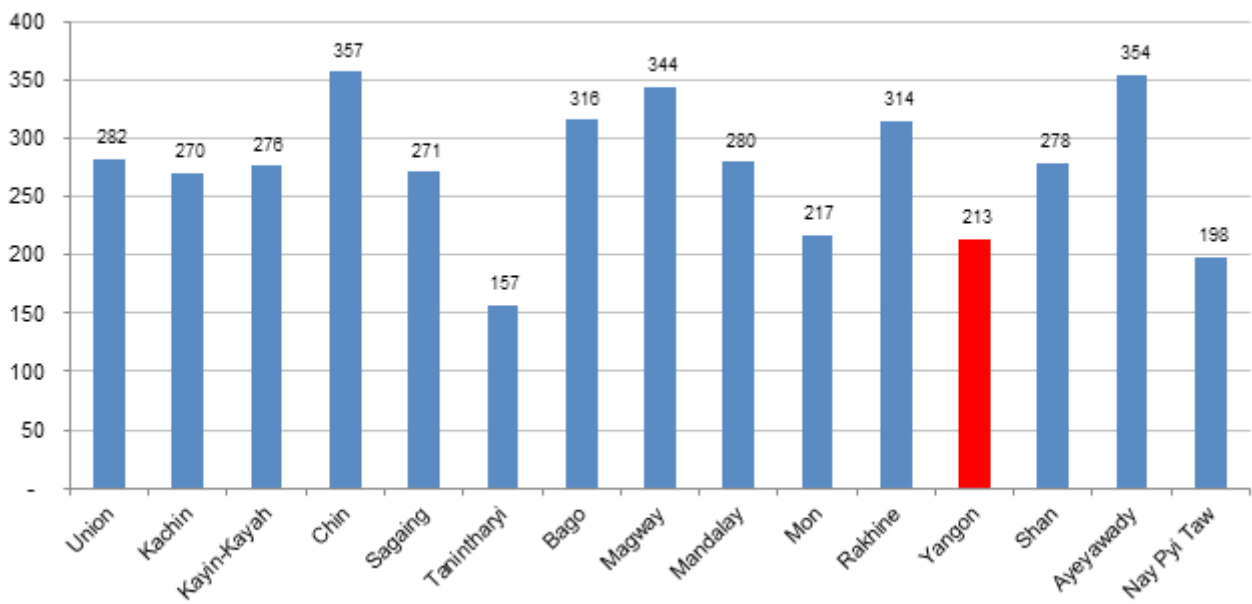
- In Yangon Region, there are 213 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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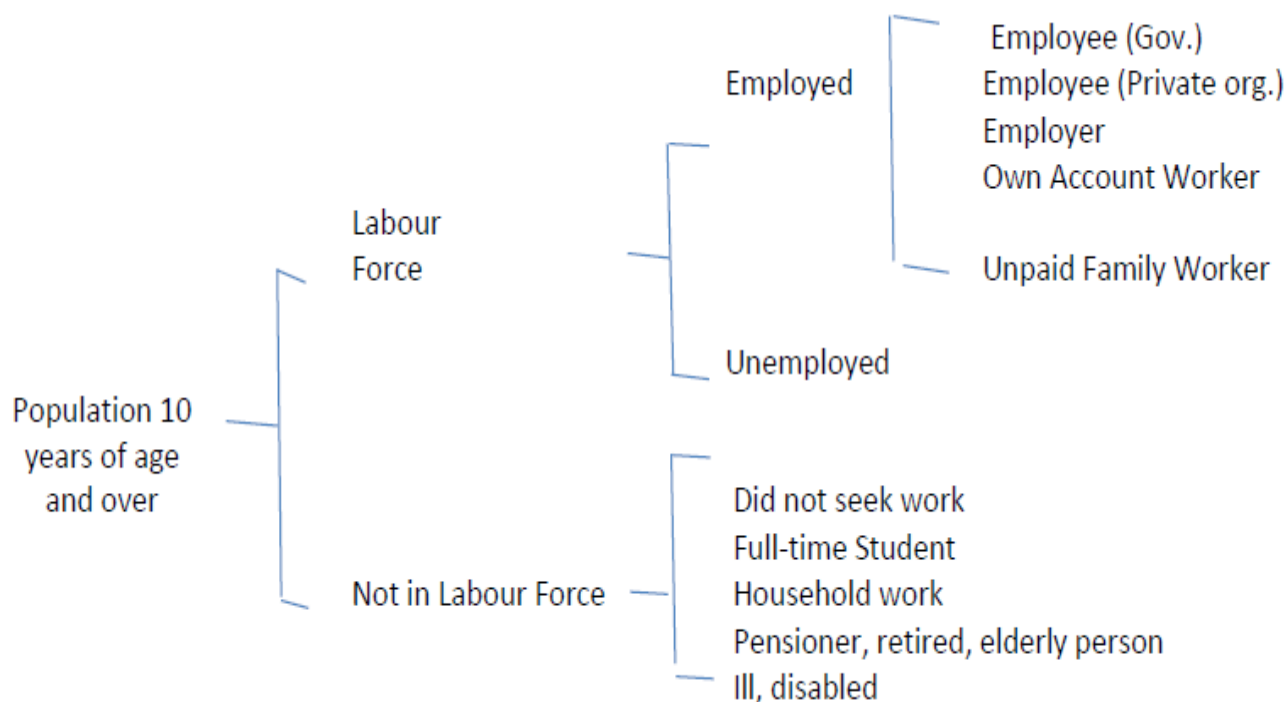
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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