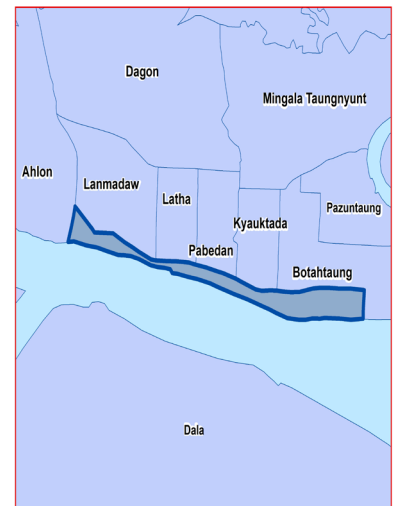


# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, WESTERN DISTRICT

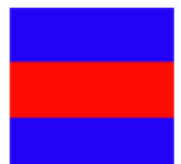
Seikkan Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Yangon Region, Western District

## **Seikkan Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

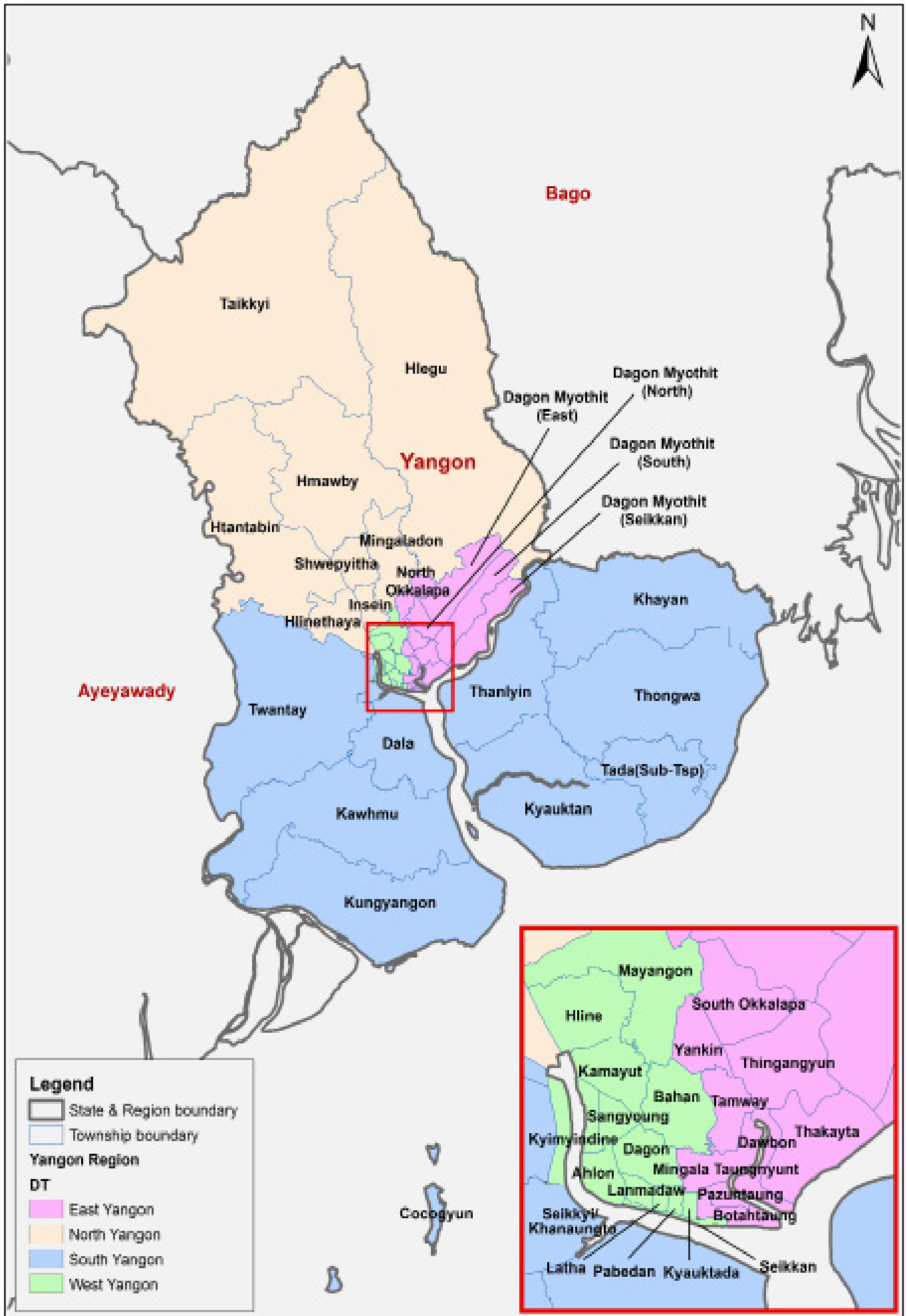
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,826 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>1,697 (60.0%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>1,129 (40.0%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>114.4 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>24.7 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>28.0 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>410</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.9 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>28.9</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>24.1</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>4.8</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>20.0</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>150</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>99.2%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>99.5%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>99.0%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	1,961	77.7	
Associate Scrutiny	-	-	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	21	0.8	
Religious	81	3.2	
Temporary Registration	*	0.2	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	0.3	
None	445	17.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	68.6%	79.9%	50.4%
Unemployment rate	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%
Employment to population ratio	67.9%	78.9	49.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	*	2.2	
Renter	78	19.0	
Provided free (individually)	-	-	
Government quarters	282	68.8	
Private company quarters	27	6.6	
Other	*	3.4	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.5%		1.5%
Bamboo	3.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Earth	-	-	
Wood	8.8%	12.9%	-
Corrugated sheet	6.3%		56.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	77.1%	81.7%	39.3%
Other	2.9%	5.1%	2.9%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	308	75.1	
LPG	*	0.5	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	0.2	
Firewood	*	1.0	
Charcoal	91	22.2	
Coal	*	0.2	
Other	*	0.7	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	403	98.3
Kerosene	-	-
Candle	*	1.0
Battery	*	0.2
Generator (private)	-	-
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	-	-
Other	*	0.5
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	179	43.7
Tube well, borehole	*	1.2
Protected well/spring	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	225	54.9
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>99.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.2
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	271	66.1
Tube well, borehole	138	33.7
Protected well/spring	-	-
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.2
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	406	99.0
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<b>409</b>	<b>99.8</b>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	-	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)	-	-
Other	*	0.2
None	-	-
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	59	14.4
Television	350	85.4
Landline phone	*	3.4
Mobile phone	380	92.7
Computer	53	12.9
Internet at home	129	31.5
Households with none of the items	*	2.7
Households with all of the items	*	1.0
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	31	7.6
Motorcycle/Moped	*	2.2
Bicycle	147	35.9
4-Wheel tractor	-	-
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	*	0.2

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

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

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

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

\* Less than 20.

# Contents

Introduction .....	3
Census information on Seikkan Township .....	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics .....	7
(B) Religion .....	11
(C) Education .....	12
(D) Economic Characteristics .....	16
(E) Identity Cards .....	22
(F) Disability .....	23
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities .....	24
Type of housing unit .....	24
Type of toilet .....	25
Source of drinking water .....	27
Source of lighting .....	29
Type of cooking fuel .....	31
Communication and related amenities .....	33
Transportation items .....	35
(H) Fertility and Mortality .....	36
Fertility .....	36
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality .....	38
Definitions and Concepts .....	40
List of Contributors .....	44



## 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 Seikkan 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 Seikkan Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	2,826 *		
Males	1,697		
Females	1,129		
Sex ratio	150 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	114.4 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	24.7 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	1,994	1,994	-
Number of conventional households	410	410	-
Mean household size	4.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Seikkan Township, there are more males than females with 150 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The entire population in the Township lives in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Seikkan Township is 25 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.9 persons living in each household in Seikkan Township. This is slightly higher than to the Union average.</li> </ul>			

Note: \* Includes both household population and institution population.

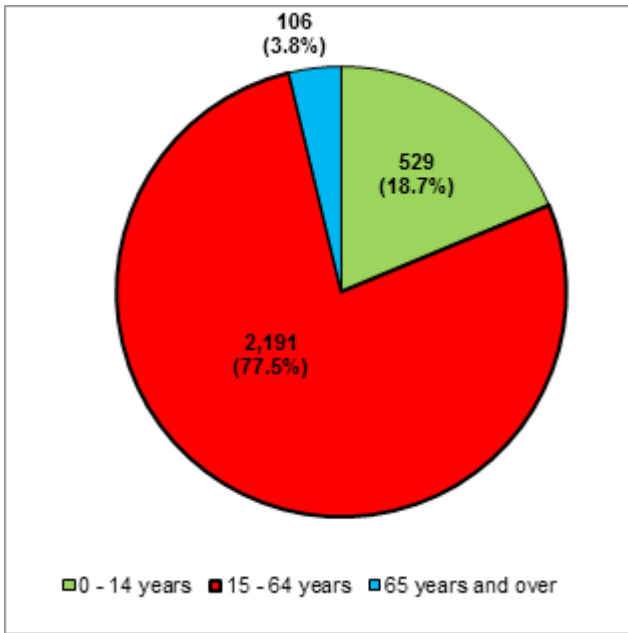
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

\*\*\* Calculated based on conventional household population.

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

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>1,129</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>1,129</b>
1	Ye Yeik Thar(W)	137	1,047	653	394
2	Seik Kan Mi Thar Su Yeik Thar(W)	151	920	514	406
3	Maw Tin Yar Yi Zay(W)	122	859	530	329

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, SeikkanTownship**

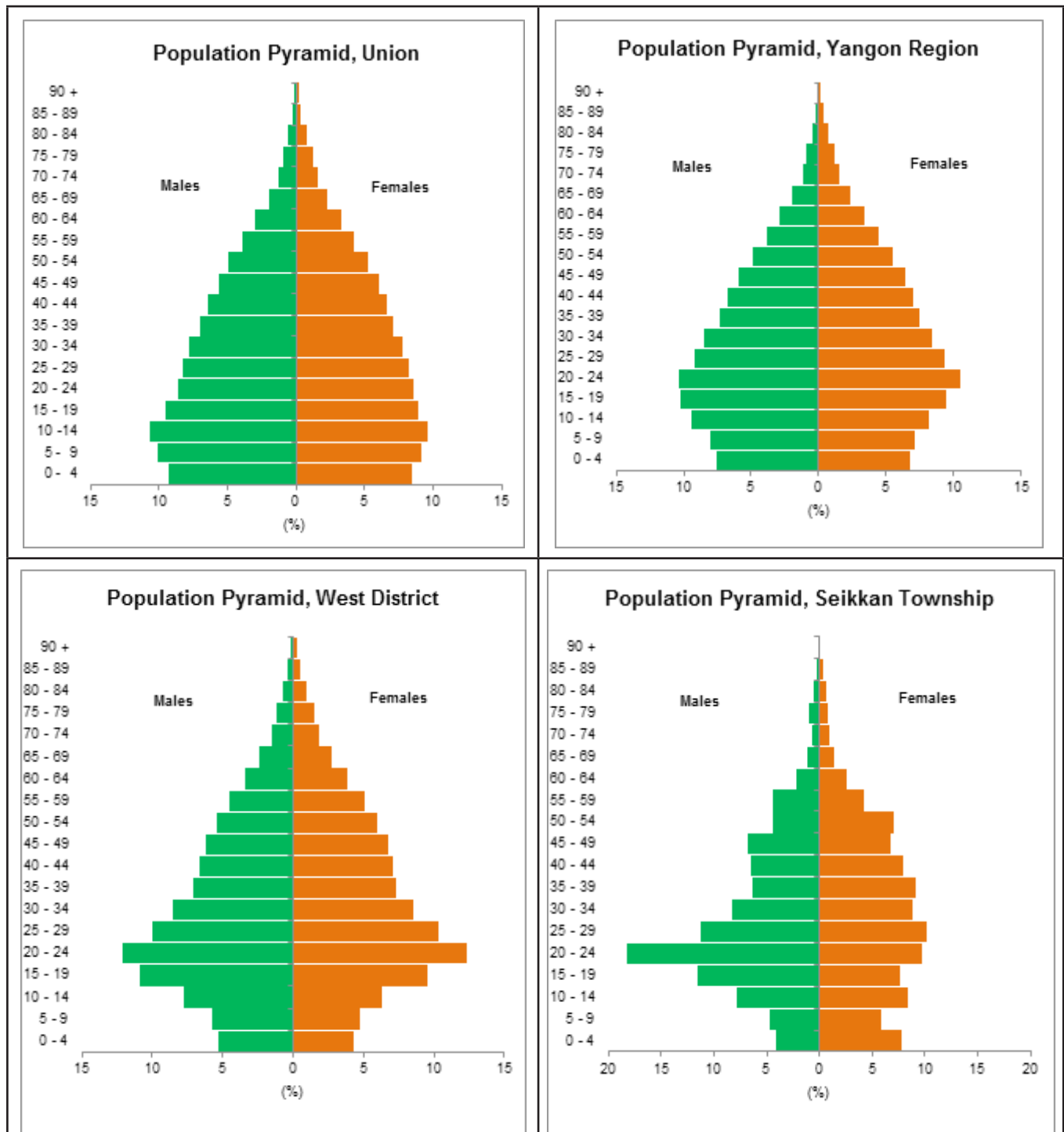


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Seikkan Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>1,129</b>
0 - 4	157	69	88
5 - 9	145	79	66
10 - 14	227	133	94
15 - 19	283	197	86
20 - 24	418	309	109
25 - 29	306	191	115
30 - 34	240	140	100
35 - 39	211	108	103
40 - 44	199	109	90
45 - 49	190	114	76
50 - 54	156	76	80
55 - 59	121	74	47
60 - 64	67	38	29
65 - 69	36	20	16
70 - 74	21	11	10
75 - 79	26	17	9
80 - 84	15	8	7
85 - 89	7	3	4
90 +	1	1	-

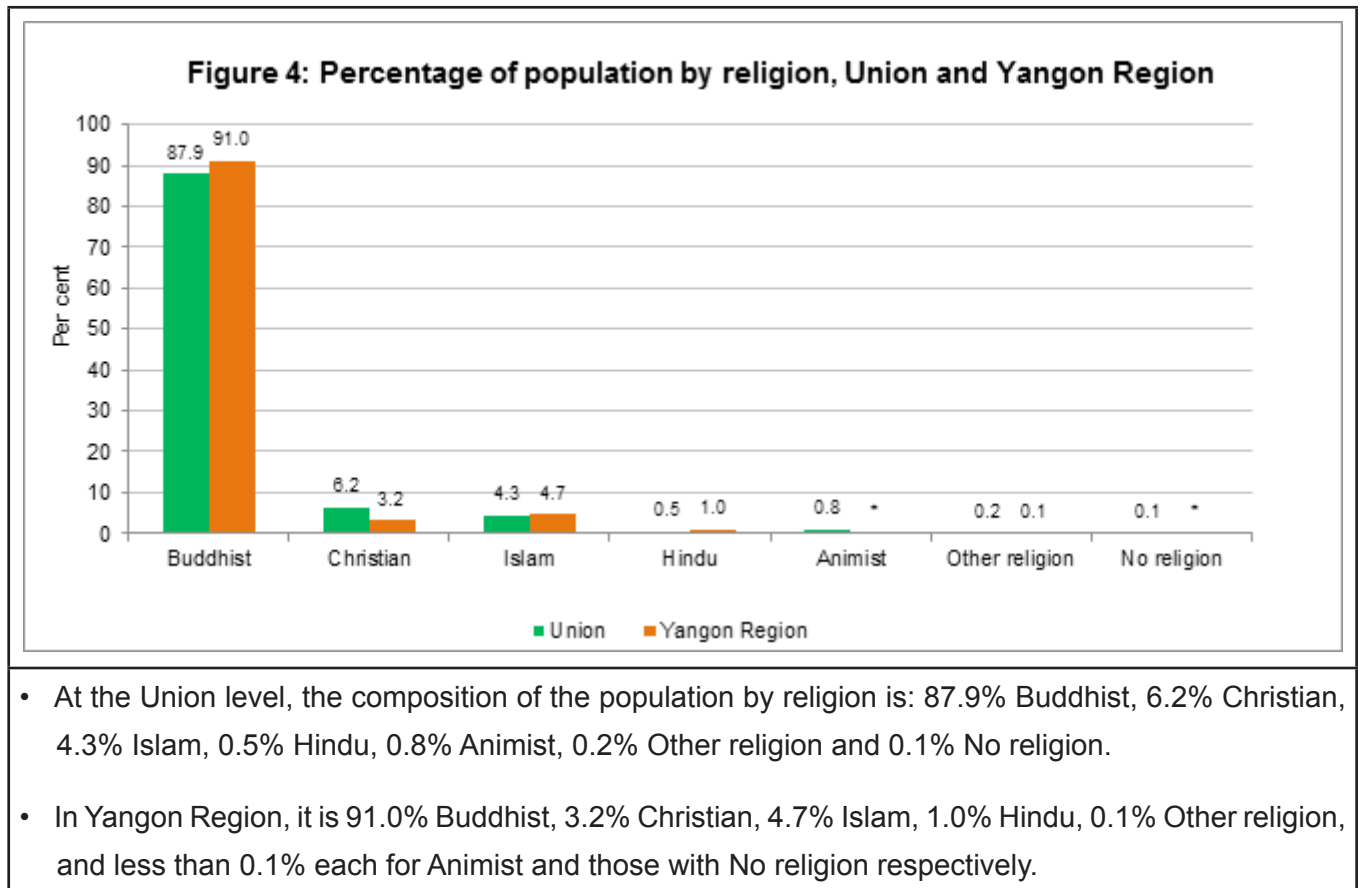
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Seikkan Township is 77.5 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions 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 Seikkan Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Seikkan Township since the last 20 years.
- The population of male is markedly higher than females in the age group 20-24 and it decreasing starting from 25-29 age group onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Seikkan Township.
- The population of females are significantly decreased in all age groups except the age groups 0-4, 50-54 and 85-89.

## (B) Religion



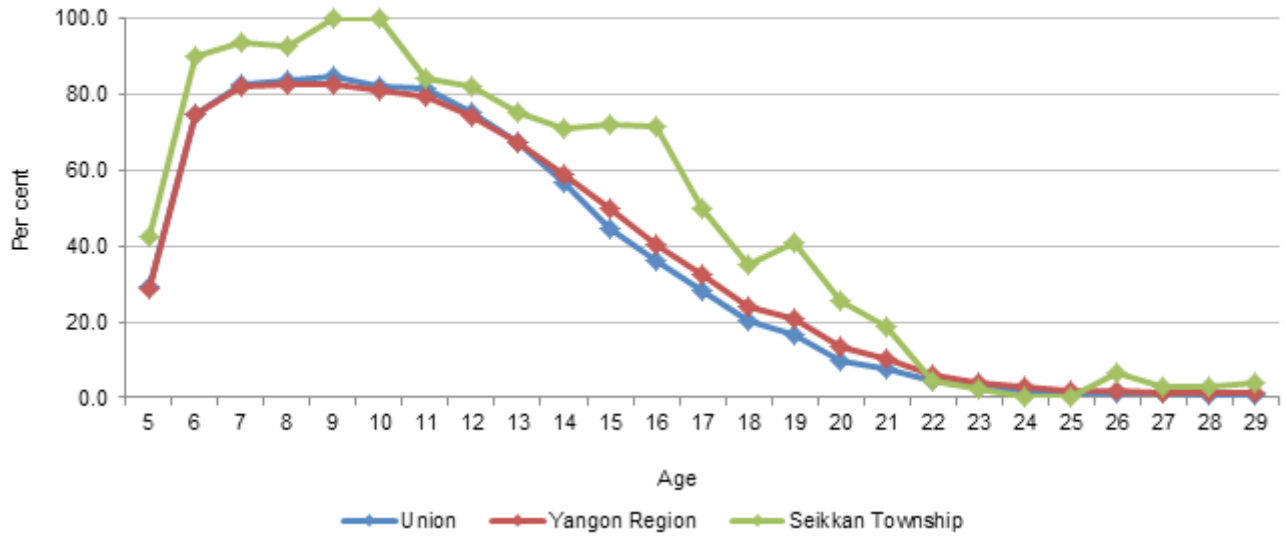
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

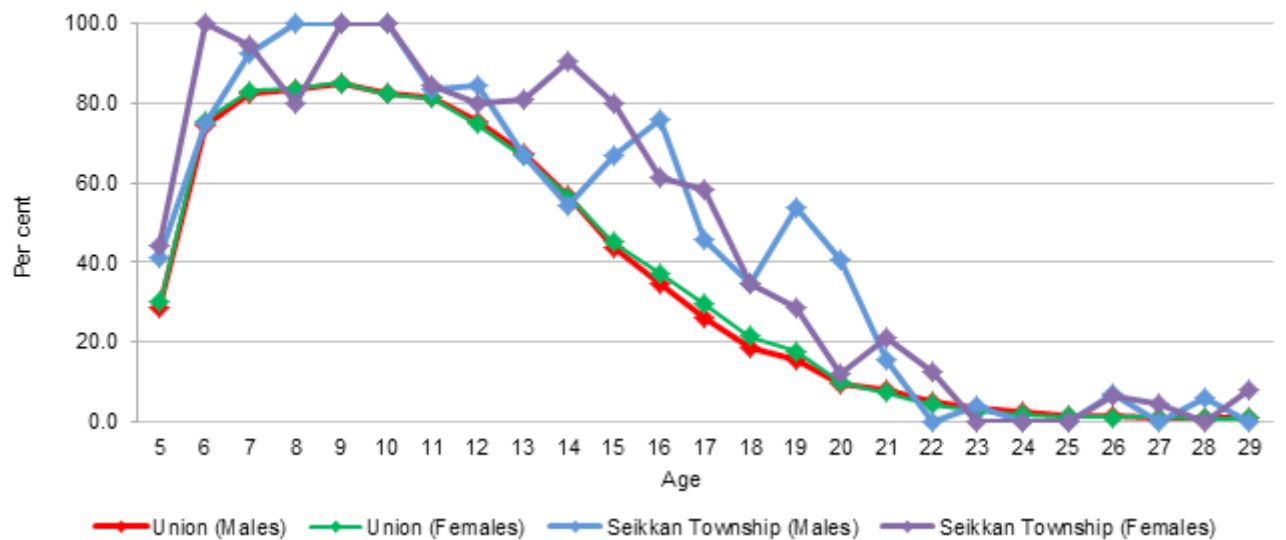
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	26	17	9	11	7	4
6	20	8	12	18	6	12
7	32	13	19	30	12	18
8	27	17	10	25	17	8
9	24	11	13	24	11	13
10	30	13	17	30	13	17
11	25	12	13	21	10	11
12	28	13	15	23	11	12
13	36	15	21	27	10	17
14	45	24	21	32	13	19
15	36	21	15	26	14	12
16	42	29	13	30	22	8
17	34	22	12	17	10	7
18	46	23	23	16	8	8
19	27	13	14	11	7	4
20	47	22	25	12	9	3
21	32	13	19	6	2	4
22	47	31	16	2	-	2
23	46	27	19	1	1	-
24	30	20	10	-	-	-
25	51	27	24	-	-	-
26	30	14	16	2	1	1
27	35	13	22	1	-	1
28	36	17	19	1	1	-
29	51	26	25	2	-	2

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

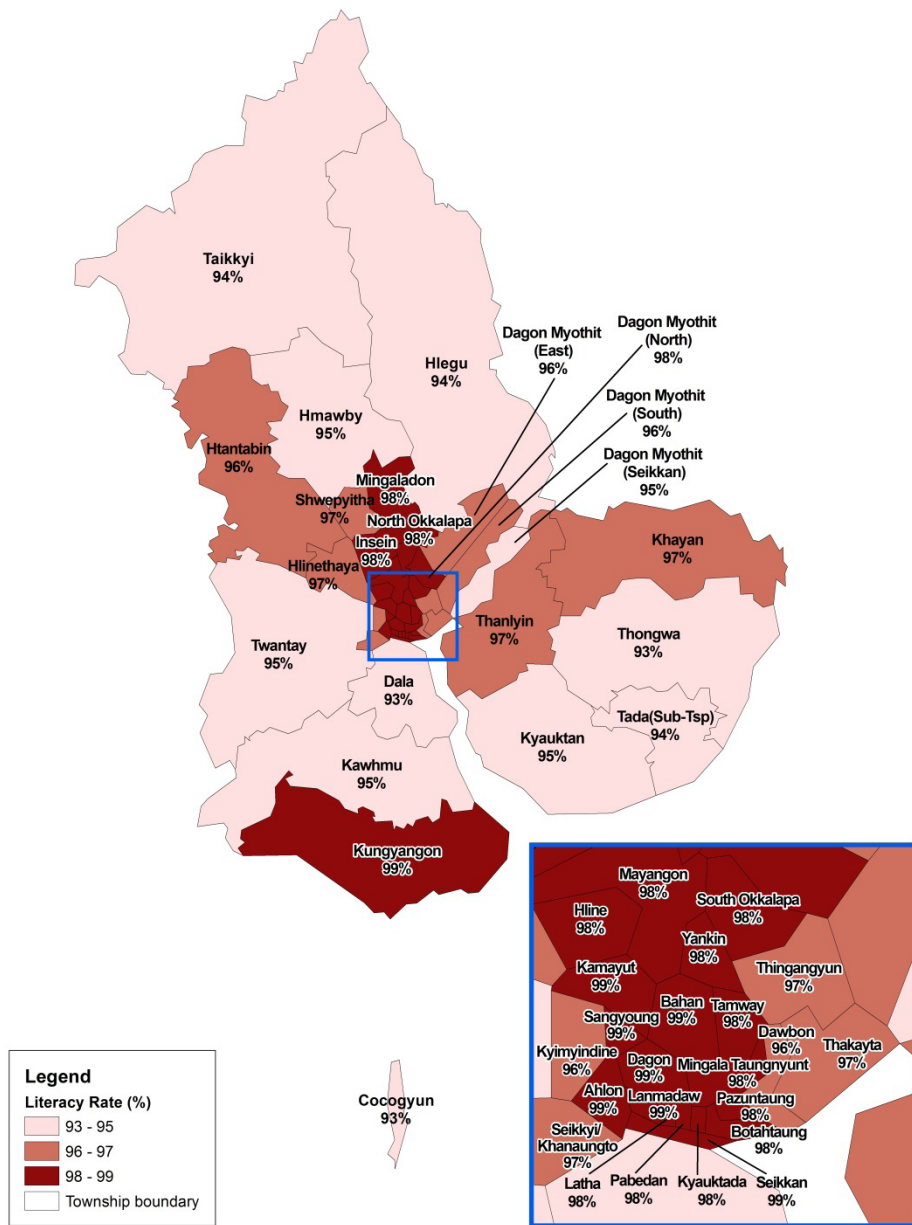


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Seikkan Township**



- School attendance in Seikkan Township drops after age 11 for both males and females and it falls more at the age of 17.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Seikkan Township is fluctuated after age 12.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
West District	: 98.1%
Seikkan Township	: 99.2%



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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	387	99.5
Males	221	99.1
Females	166	100.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Seikkan Township is 99.2 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 99.0 per cent and for the males it is 99.5 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 99.5 per cent with 100 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
				(grade1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	1,596	24	1.5	219	169	453	398	8	300	18	-	7
Urban	1,596	24	1.5	219	169	453	398	8	300	18	-	7
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	910	7	0.8	110	62	273	266	7	170	12	-	3
Females	686	17	2.5	109	107	180	132	1	130	6	-	4

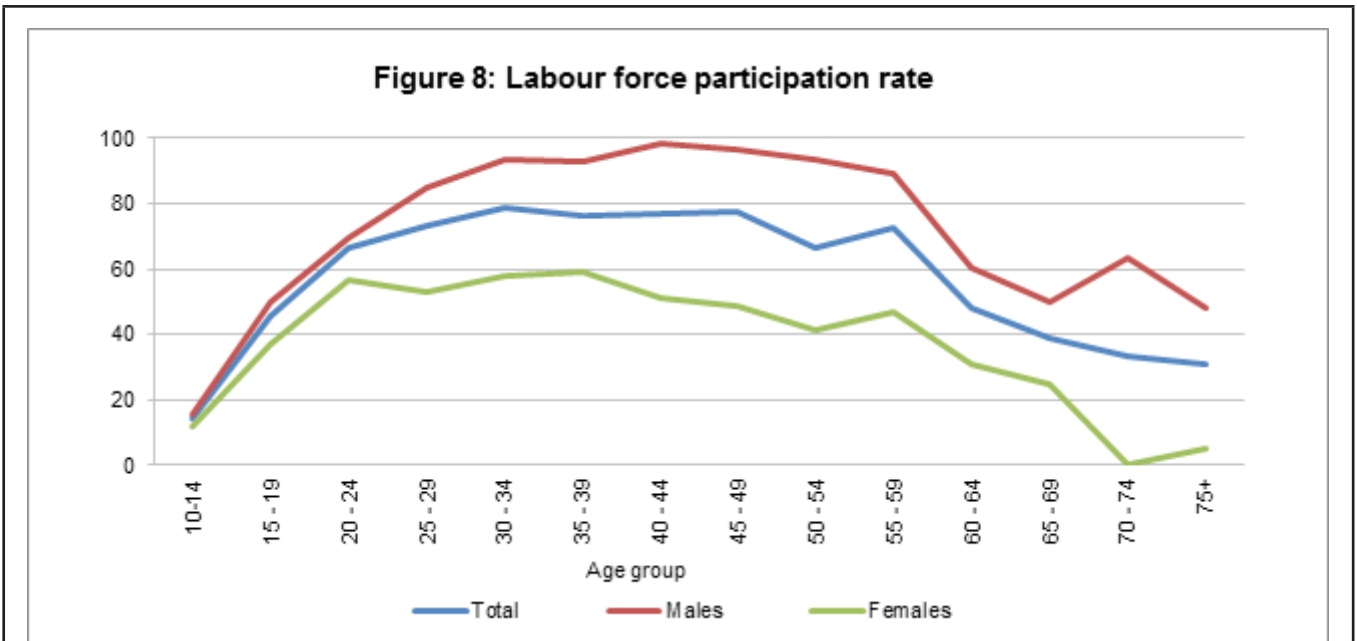
- Some 1.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over has never been to school.
- There are 0.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 2.5 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 10.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and 18.8 per cent 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		
	Total	Males	Females
10-14	14.1	15.8	11.7
15 - 19	45.9	49.7	37.2
20 - 24	66.3	69.6	56.9
25 - 29	72.9	84.8	53.0
30 - 34	78.8	93.6	58.0
35 - 39	76.3	92.6	59.2
40 - 44	76.9	98.2	51.1
45 - 49	77.4	96.5	48.7
50 - 54	66.7	93.4	41.3
55 - 59	72.7	89.2	46.8
60 - 64	47.8	60.5	31.0
65 - 69	38.9	50.0	25.0
70 - 74	33.3	63.6	-
75+	30.6	48.3	5.0
15 - 24	58.1	61.9	48.2
15 - 64	68.6	79.9	50.4

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10-14	3.1	-	9.1
15 - 24	2.2	1.9	3.2
15 - 64	1.1	1.2	1.0
65+	-	-	-



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Seikkan Township is 68.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 50.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 79.9 per cent.
- In Seikkan Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 14.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Seikkan Township is 1.1 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.2%) and for females (1.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.2 per cent.

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

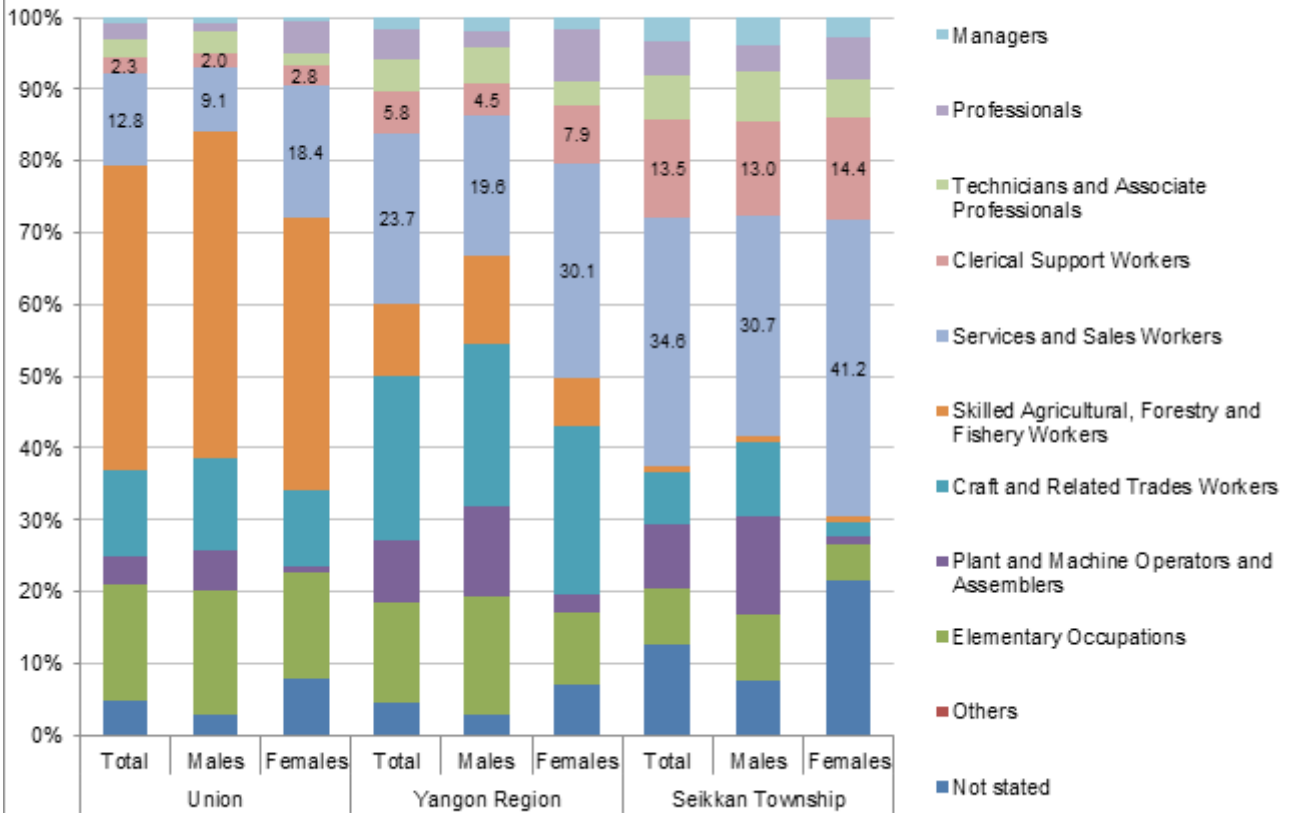
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	952	0.7	46.6	39.7	6.3	0.3	6.3
Males	414	1.0	76.1	8.2	9.9	0.2	4.6
Females	538	0.6	24.0	63.9	3.5	0.4	7.6

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 76.1 per cent of males are full time students while 63.9 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	33	23	10	3.5	3.8	2.8
Professionals	43	22	21	4.5	3.7	5.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	60	42	18	6.3	7.0	5.1
Clerical Support Workers	129	78	51	13.5	13.0	14.4
Services and Sales Workers	330	184	146	34.6	30.7	41.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	9	6	3	0.9	1.0	0.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	69	62	7	7.2	10.4	2.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	86	82	4	9.0	13.7	1.1
Elementary Occupations	73	55	18	7.7	9.2	5.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	121	45	76	12.7	7.5	21.5

**Figure 9: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Yangon Region and Seikkan Township**

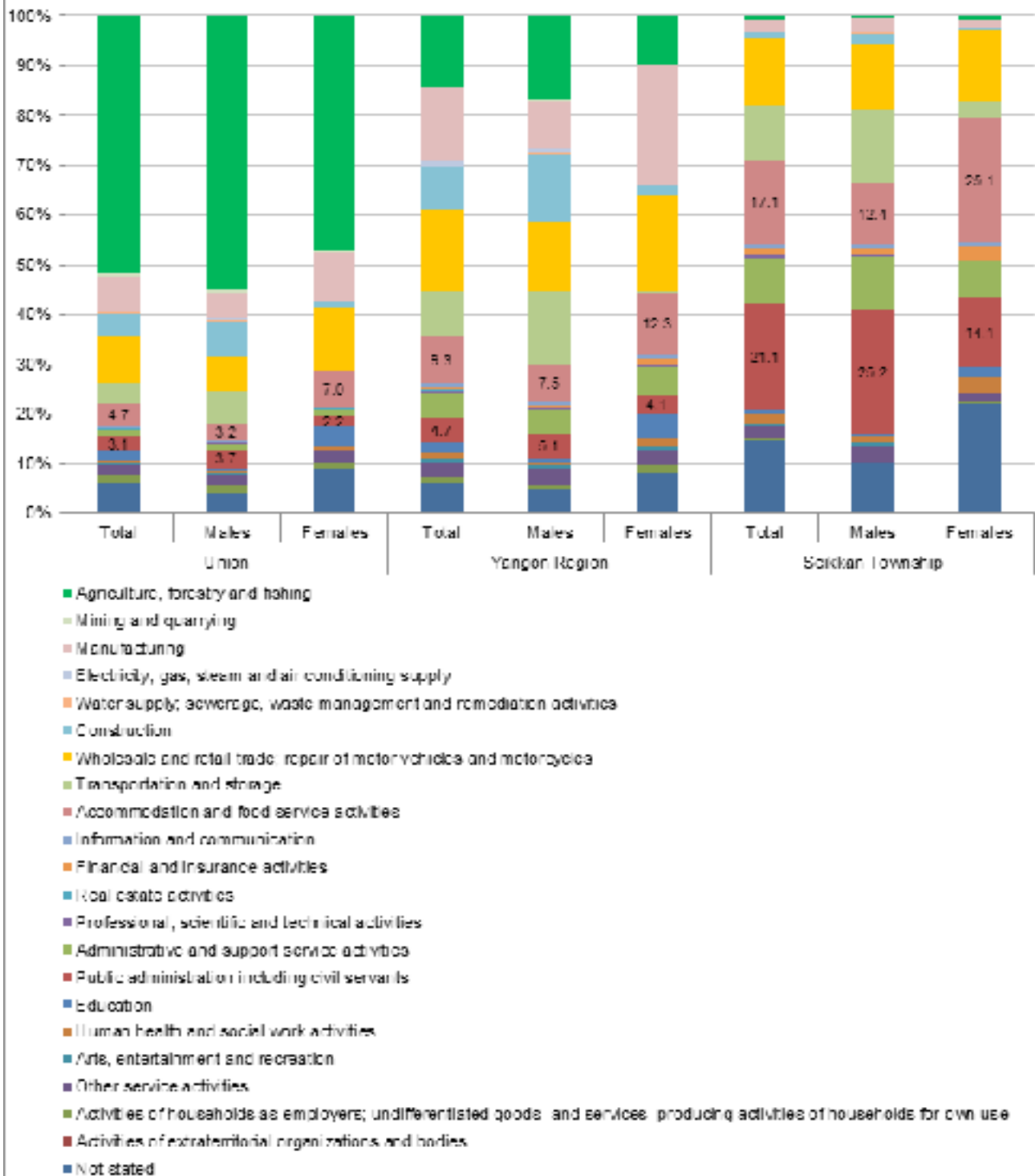


- In Seikkan Township, 34.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 13.5 per cent in clerical support workers occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 30.7 per cent of males and 41.2 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Yangon Region, 23.7 per cent are services and sales workers and 5.8 per cent are in clerical support workers occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6	3	3	0.6	0.5	0.8
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	23	17	6	2.4	2.8	1.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2	2	-	0.2	0.3	-
Construction	14	13	1	1.5	2.2	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	128	77	51	13.4	12.9	14.4
Transportation and storage	102	90	12	10.7	15.0	3.4
Accommodation and food service activities	163	74	89	17.1	12.4	25.1
Information and communication	5	3	2	0.5	0.5	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	16	7	9	1.7	1.2	2.5
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	3	2	0.5	0.5	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	89	64	25	9.3	10.7	7.1
Public administration including civil servants	201	151	50	21.1	25.2	14.1
Education	8	1	7	0.8	0.2	2.0
Human health and social work activities	20	9	11	2.1	1.5	3.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	4	-	0.4	0.7	-
Other service activities	25	19	6	2.6	3.2	1.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2	-	2	0.2	-	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	140	62	78	14.7	10.4	22.0

**Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Yangon Region and Seikkan Township**



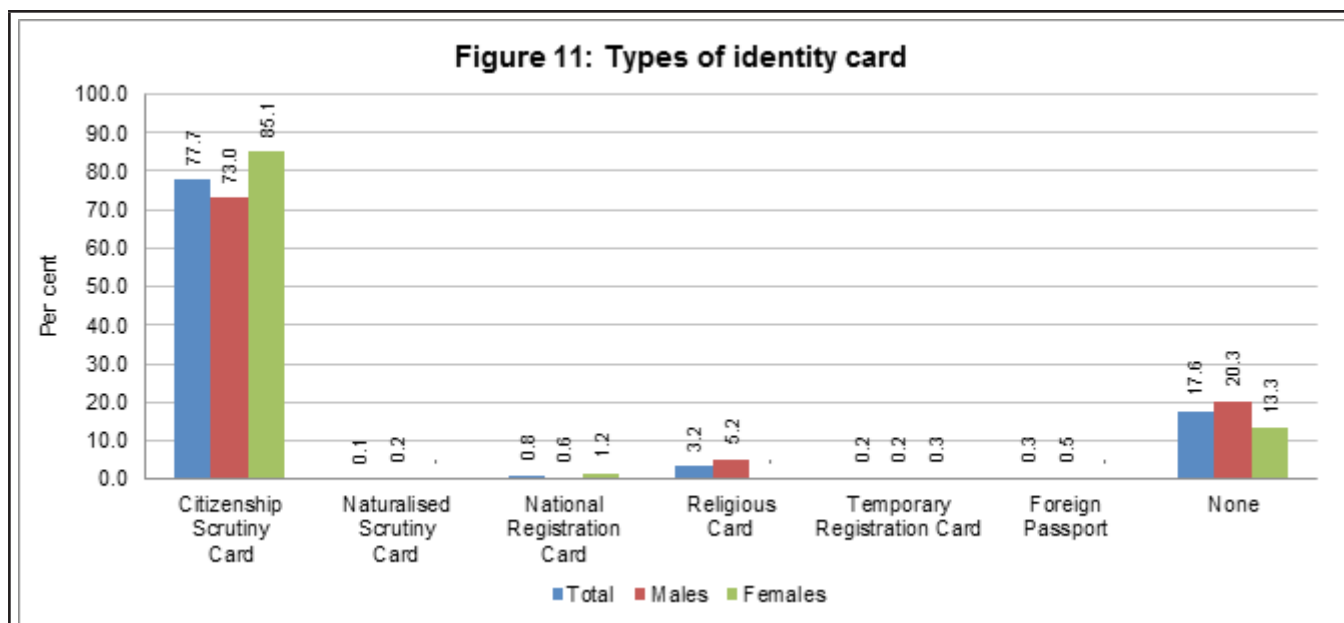
- In Seikkan Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Public administration including civil servants” is the highest with 21.1 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Accommodation and food service activities” at 17.1 per cent.
- There are 25.2 per cent of males and 14.1 per cent of females working in “Public administration including civil servants” industry.
- In Yangon Region, there are 4.7 per cent of employed population working in “Public administration including civil servants” 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	1,961	-	*	21	81	*	-	*	445
Urban	1,961	-	*	21	81	*	-	*	445
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	1,131	-	*	9	81	*	-	*	315
Females	830	-	-	12	-	*	-	-	130

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Seikkan Township, 77.7 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 20.3 per cent of males and 13.3 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>2,789</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>
0 - 14	529	526	3	0.6	-	-	3	1
15 - 64	2,191	2,170	21	1.0	3	6	11	5
65+	106	93	13	12.3	5	5	10	3
<b>Males</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>
0 - 14	281	279	2	0.7	-	-	2	-
15 - 64	1,356	1,345	11	0.8	2	4	3	3
65+	60	52	8	13.3	4	3	5	1
<b>Females</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>
0 - 14	248	247	1	0.4	-	-	1	1
15 - 64	835	825	10	1.2	1	2	8	2
65+	46	41	5	10.9	1	2	5	2

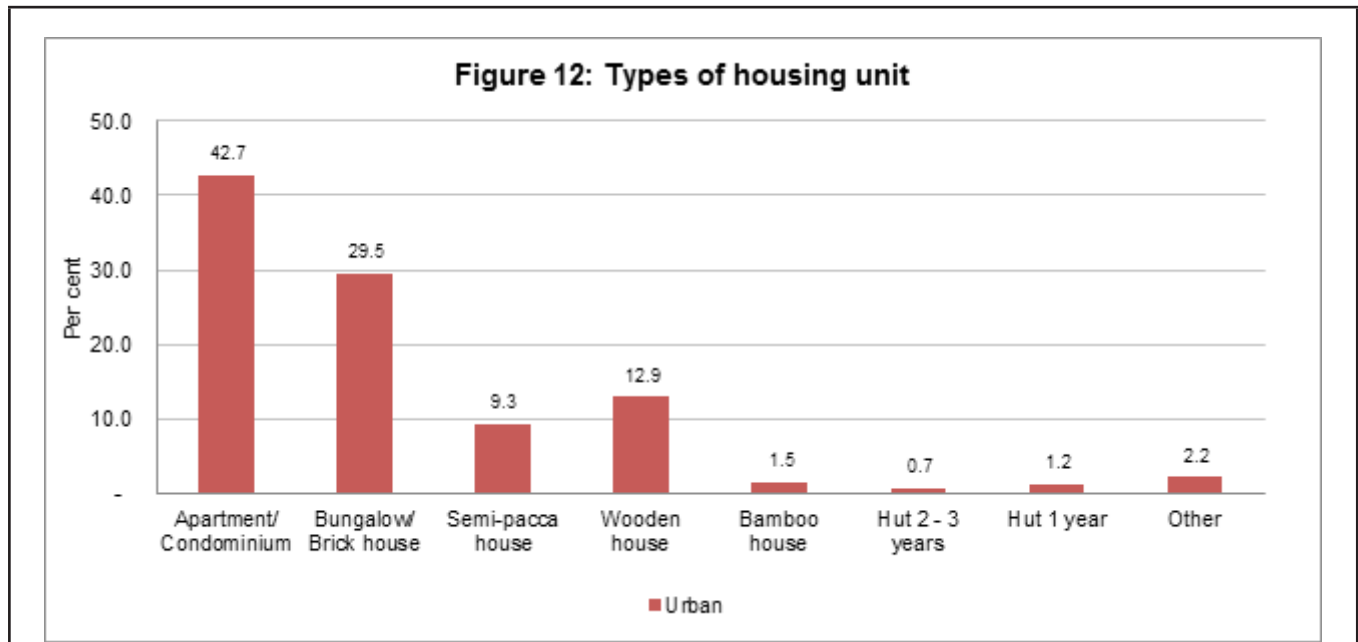
- One in every 100 persons in Seikkan Township has, at least, one form of disability.
- The percentage of female's disability is slightly higher than males.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with walking and hearing were 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

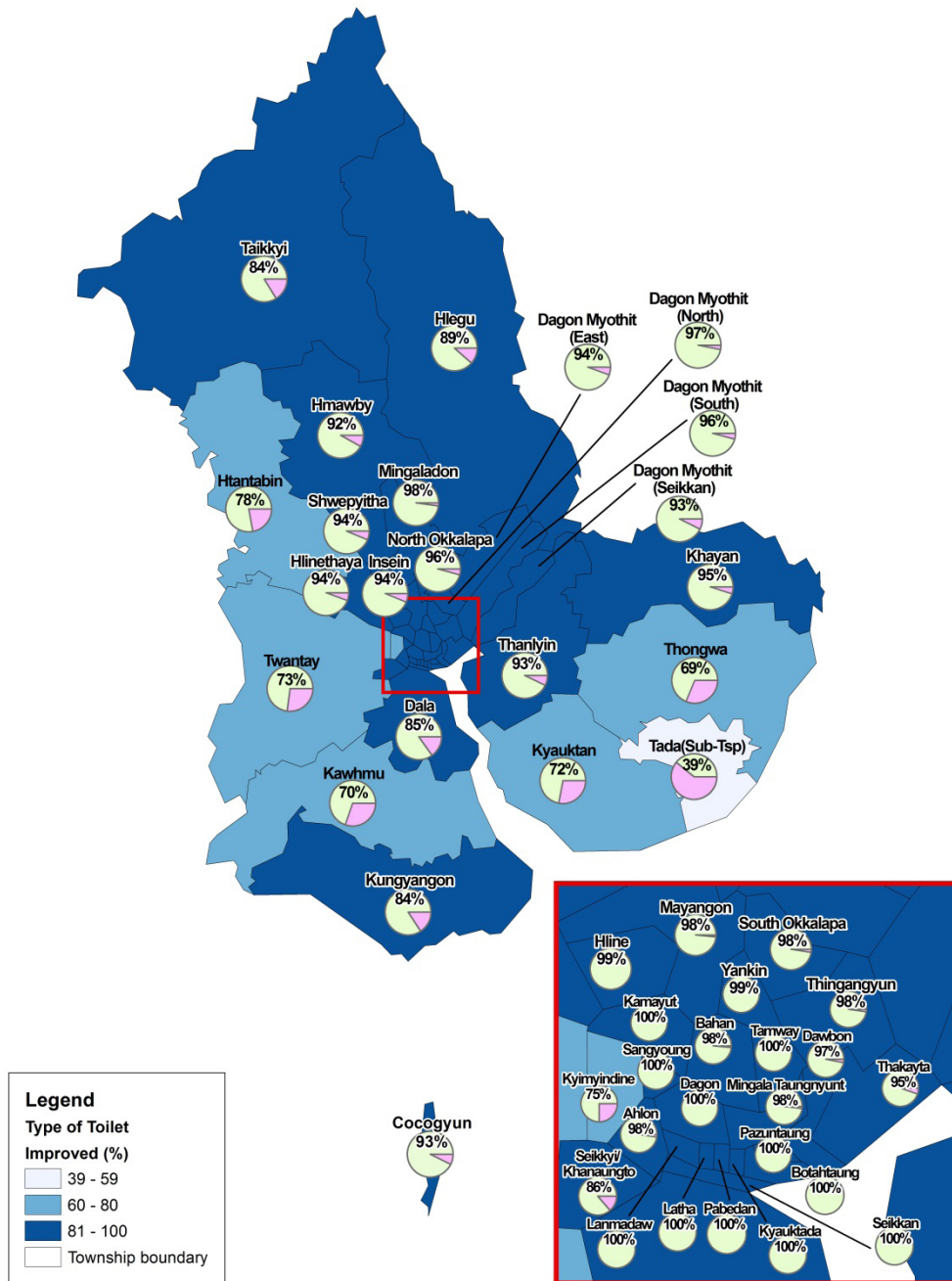
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	410	42.7	29.5	9.3	12.9	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.2
Urban	410	42.7	29.5	9.3	12.9	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.2
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



- The majority of the households in Seikkan Township are living in apartment/condominium (42.7%) followed by households in bungalow/brick houses (29.5%).

# Type of toilet

Figure 13: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



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

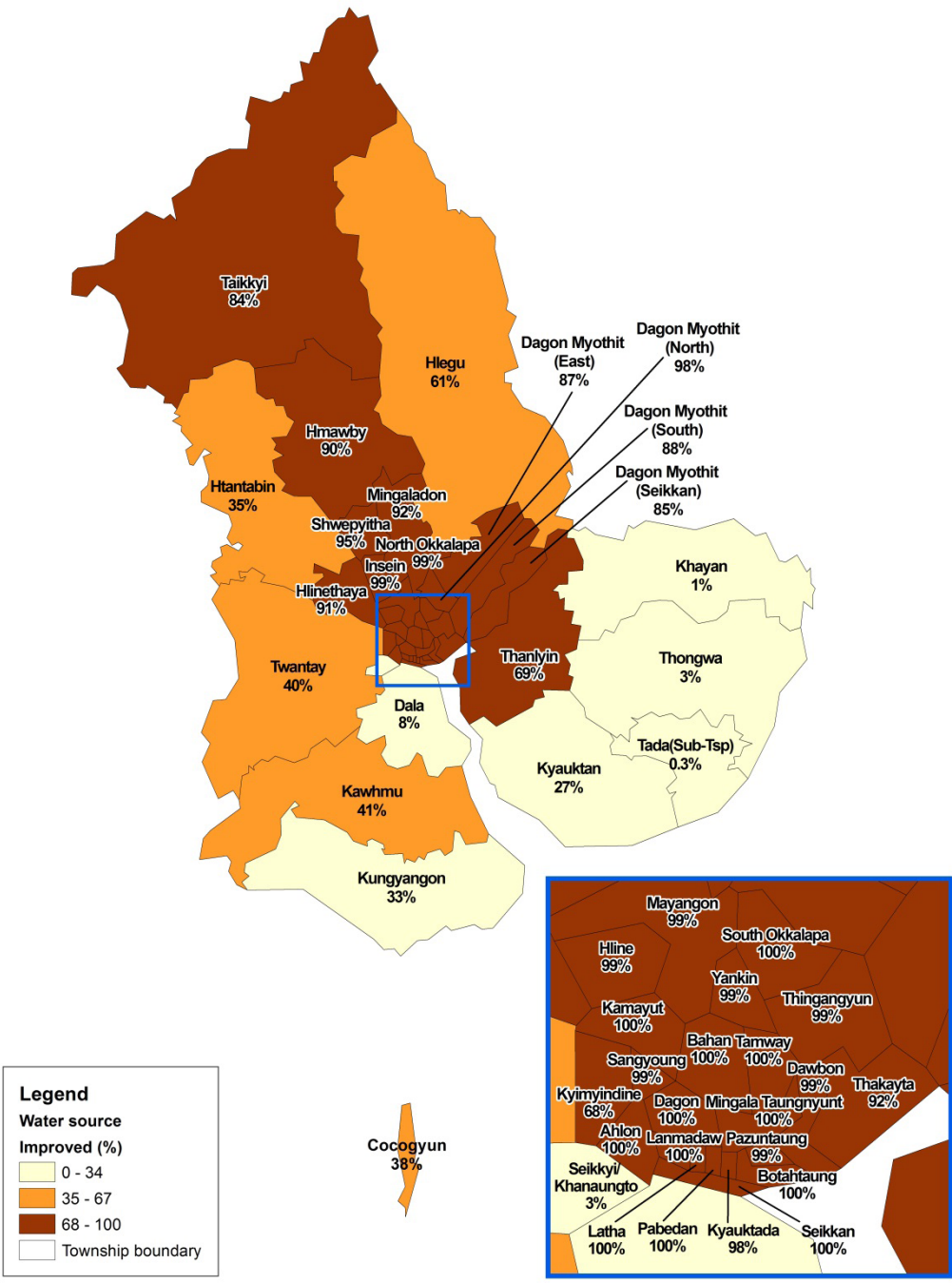
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.8	0.8	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		99.0	99.0	-
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<b>99.8</b>	<b>99.8</b>	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		-	-	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		-	-	-
Other		0.2	0.2	-
None		-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>410</b>	-

- Some 99.8 per cent of the households in Seikkan Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (99.0%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Seikkan has the high 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.

# Source of drinking water

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water



Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
West District	: 95.7%
Seikkan Township	: 99.4%

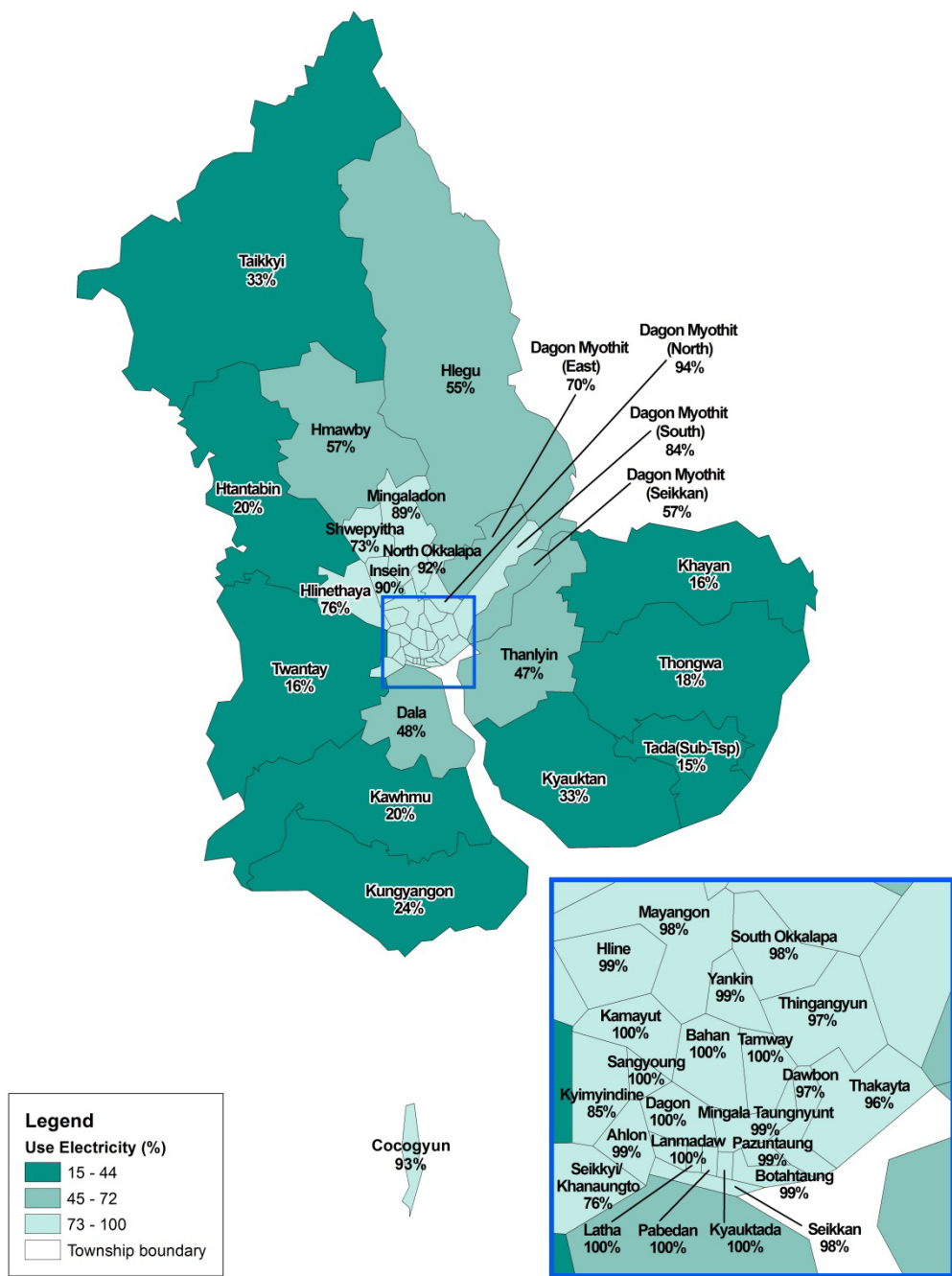
**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		43.7	43.7	-
Tube well, borehole		1.2	1.2	-
Protected well/ Spring		-	-	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		54.9	54.9	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>99.8</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>-</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		-	-	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.2	0.2	-
River/stream/ canal		-	-	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>-</b>

- In Seikkan Township, 99.8 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 in the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 54.9 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 43.7 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 0.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

Source of lighting

Figure 15: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Yangon Region	: 69.3%
West District	: 97.5%
Seikkan Township	: 98.3%

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

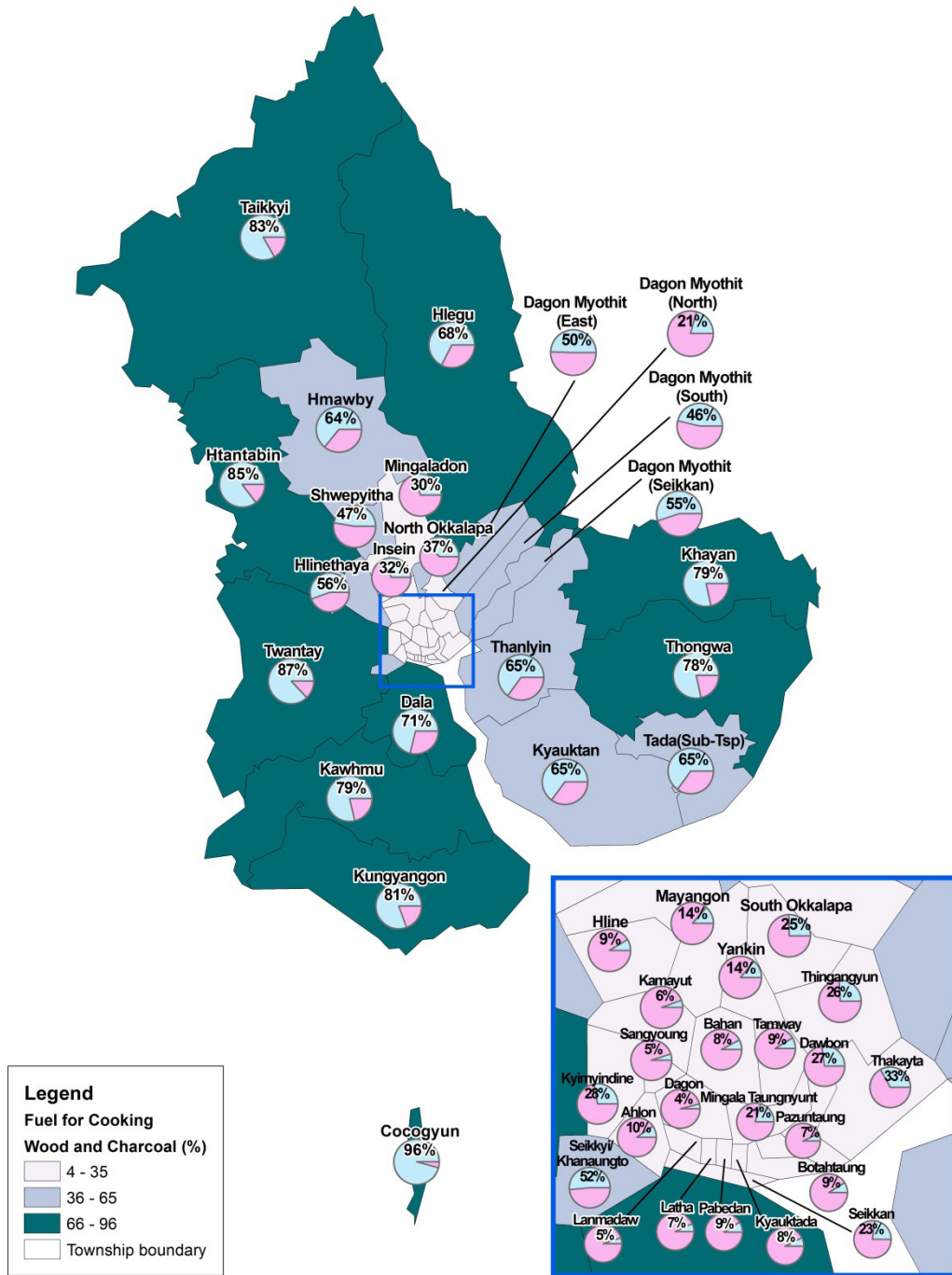
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		98.3	98.3	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
Candle		1.0	1.0	-
Battery		0.2	0.2	-
Generator (private)		-	-	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		-	-	-
Other		0.5	0.5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>410</b>	-

- In Seikkan Township, 98.3 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.



# Type of cooking fuel

Figure 16: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel



Union	: 81.0%
Yangon Region	: 47.2%
West District	: 11.0%
Seikkan Township	: 23.2%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		75.1	75.1	-
LPG		0.5	0.5	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		0.2	0.2	-
Firewood		1.0	1.0	-
Charcoal		22.2	22.2	-
Coal		0.2	0.2	-
Other		0.7	0.7	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>-</b>

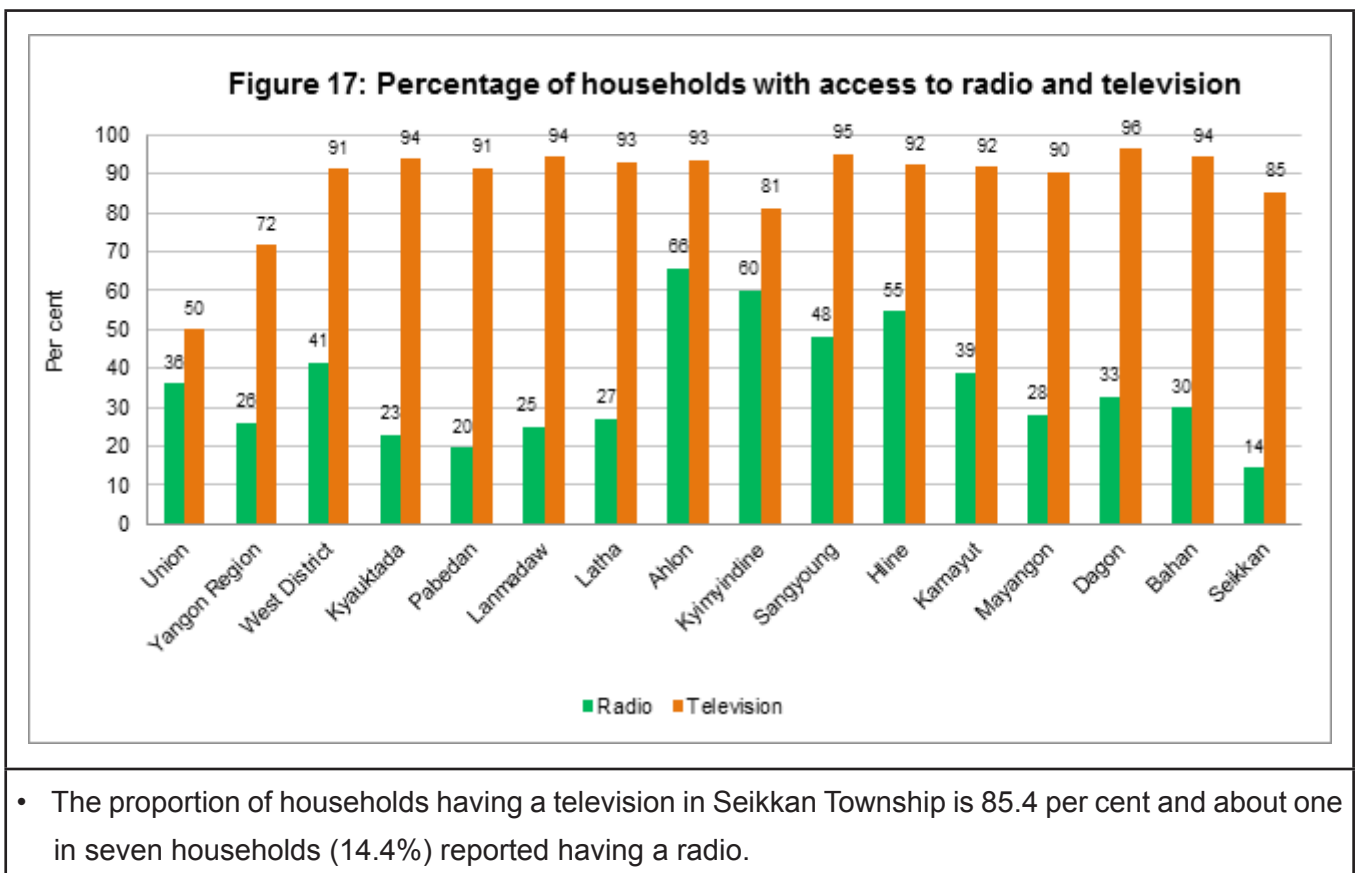
- In Seikkan Township, households use wood-related fuels for cooking with 1.0 per cent using firewood and 22.2 per cent using charcoal.
- Some 75.1 per cent of households mainly use electricity for cooking.

## Communication and related amenities

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

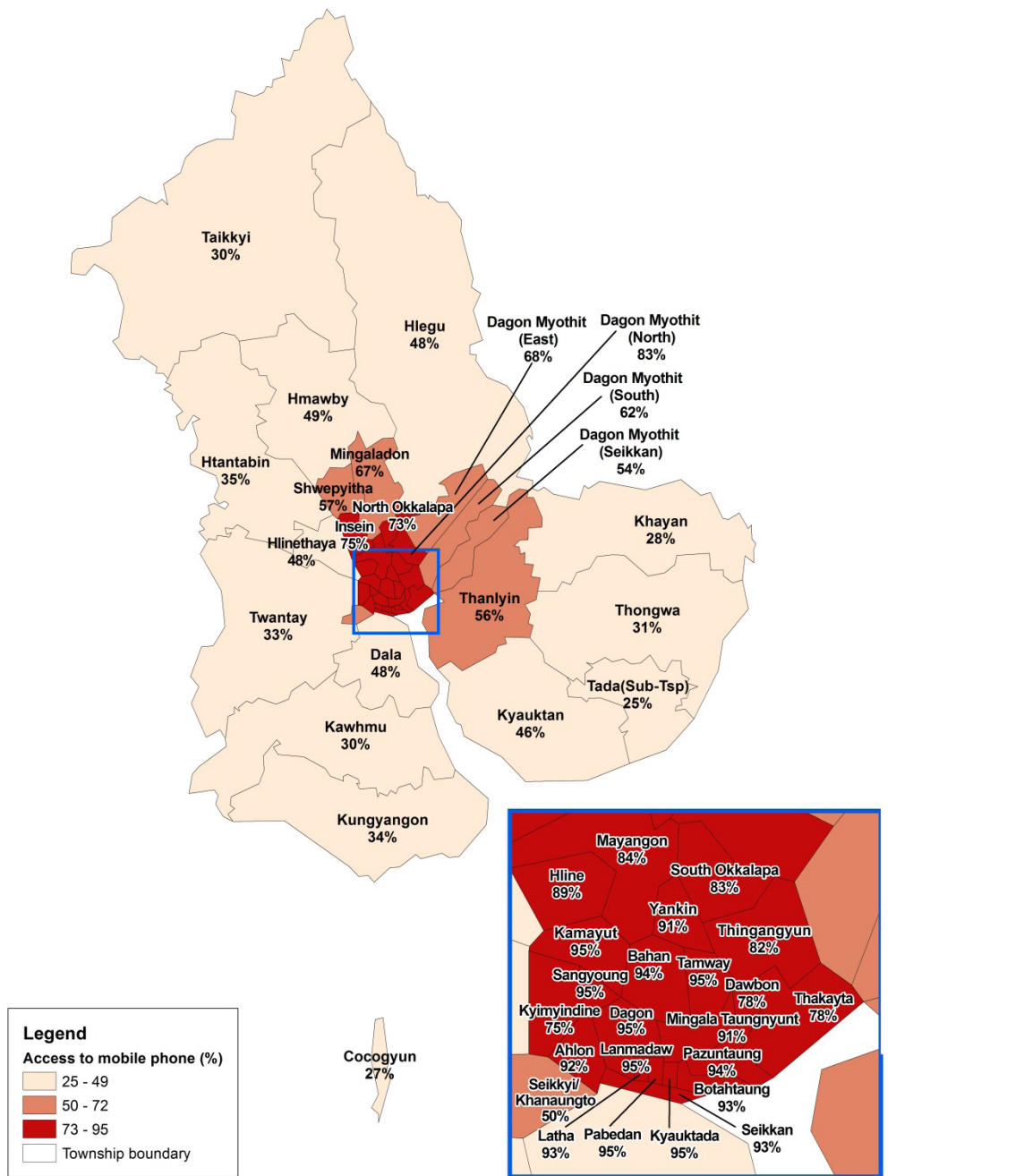
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	410	14.4	85.4	3.4	92.7	12.9	31.5	2.7	1.0
Urban	410	14.4	85.4	3.4	92.7	12.9	31.5	2.7	1.0
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Some 92.7 per cent of the households in Seikkan Township have access to mobile phone and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.



- The proportion of households having a television in Seikkan Township is 85.4 per cent and about one in seven households (14.4%) reported having a radio.

**Figure 18: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone**



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
West District	: 89.1%
Seikkan Township	: 92.7%

- Some 92.7 per cent of the households in Seikkan Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is high.

## Transportation items

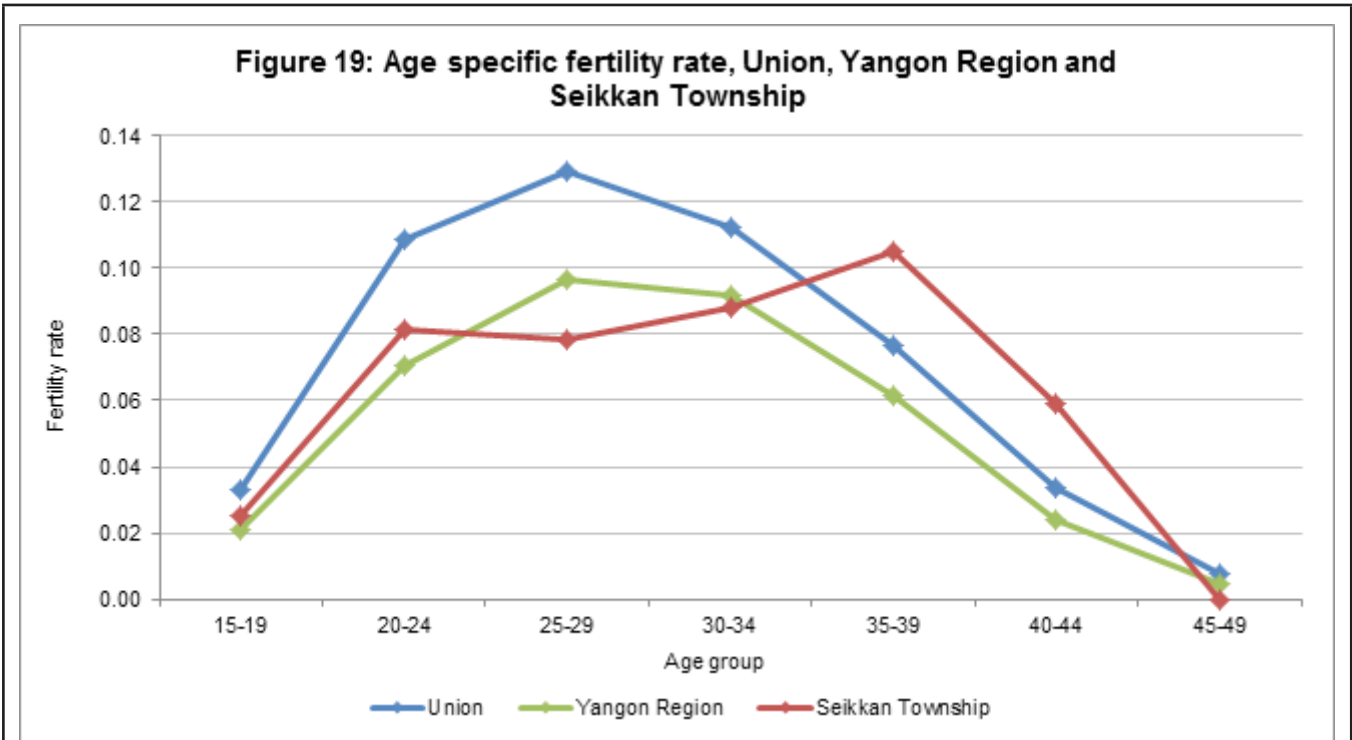
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seikkan Township	410	31	9	147	-	-	-	1
Urban	410	31	9	147	-	-	-	1
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Seikkan Township, 35.9 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 7.6 per cent of households having car/truck/van.

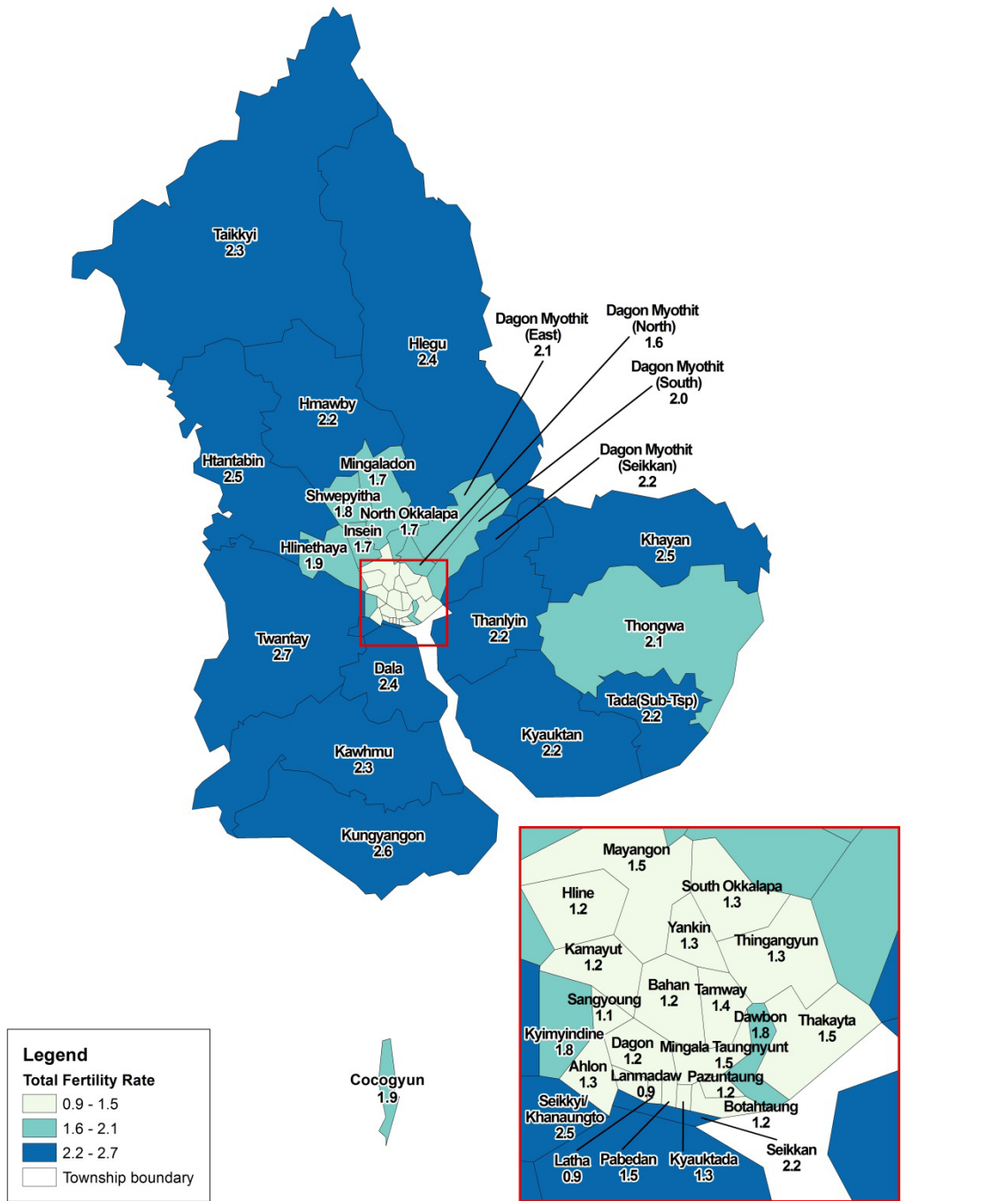
## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility



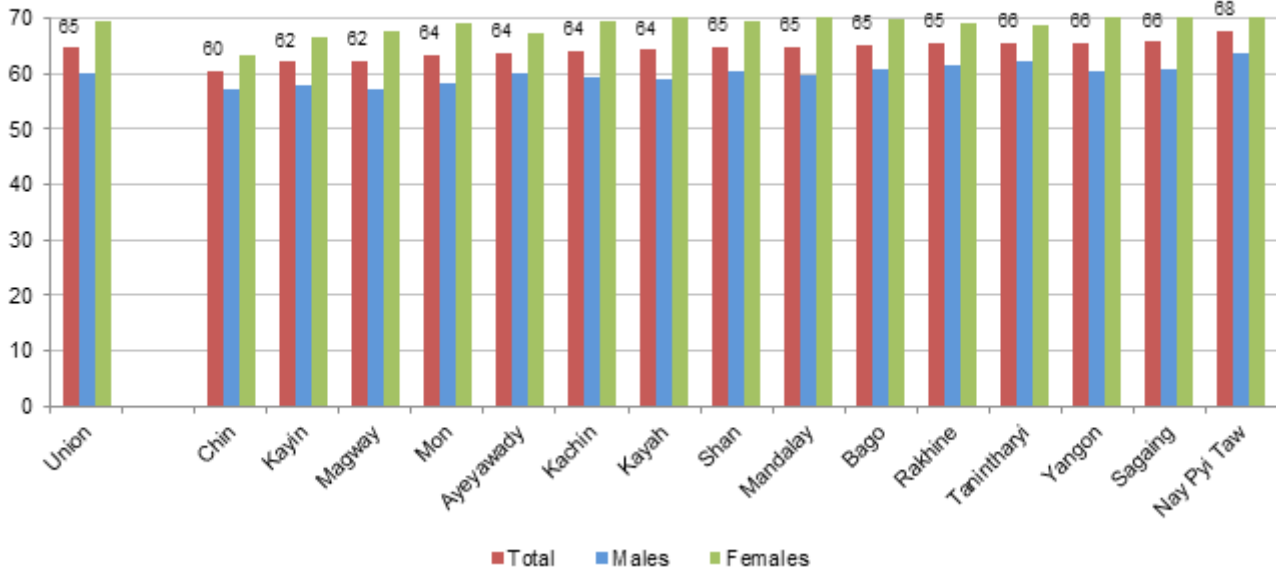
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 35-39.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.2 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 20: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
West District	: 1.3
Seikkan Township	: 2.2

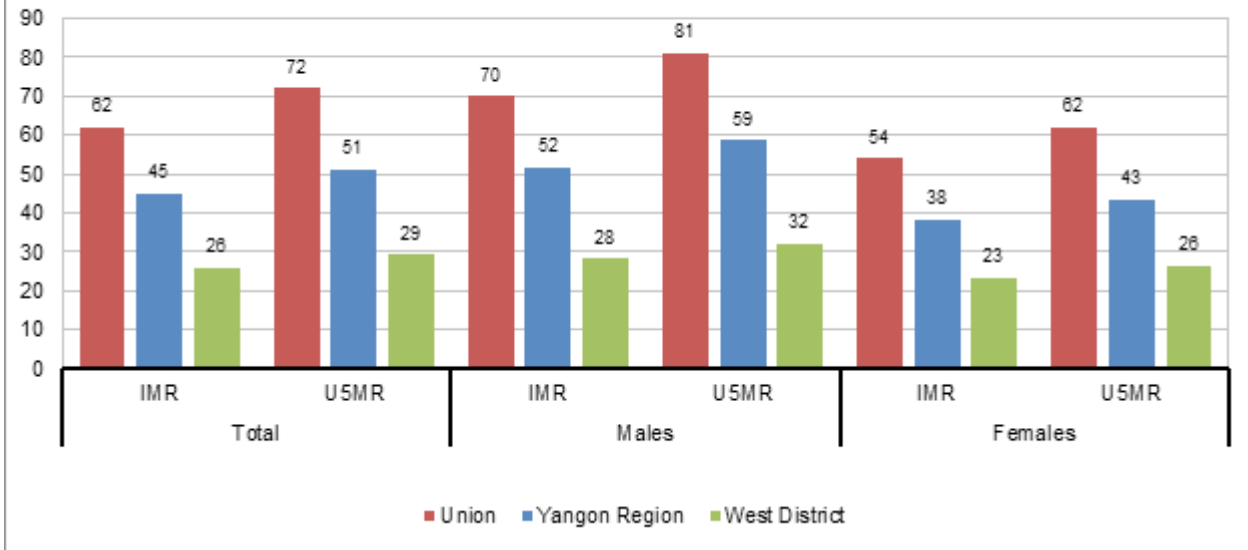
**Figure 21: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- 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**

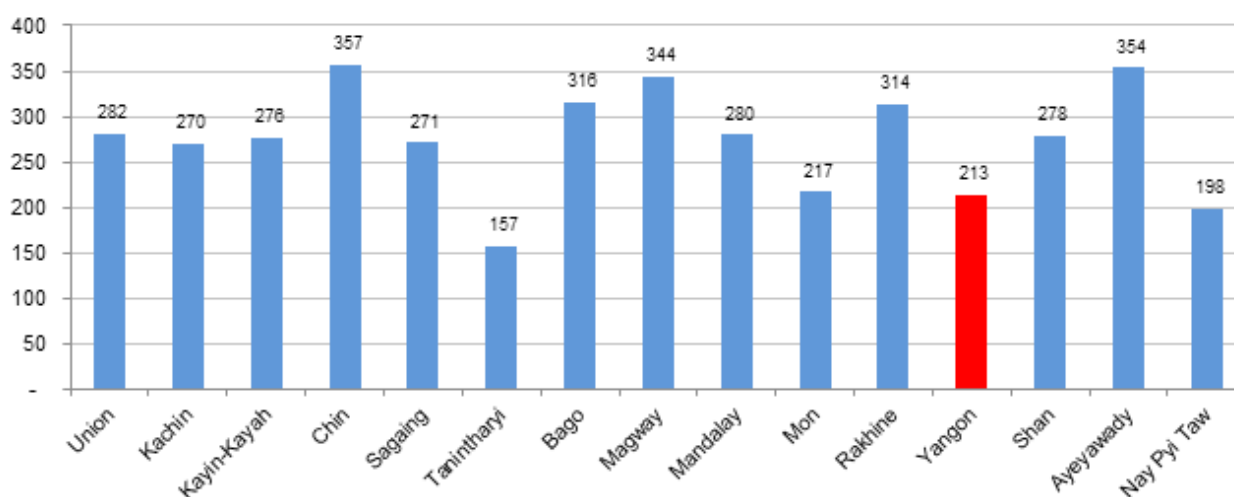
**Figure 22: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- 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.



**Figure 23: 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were:

(a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

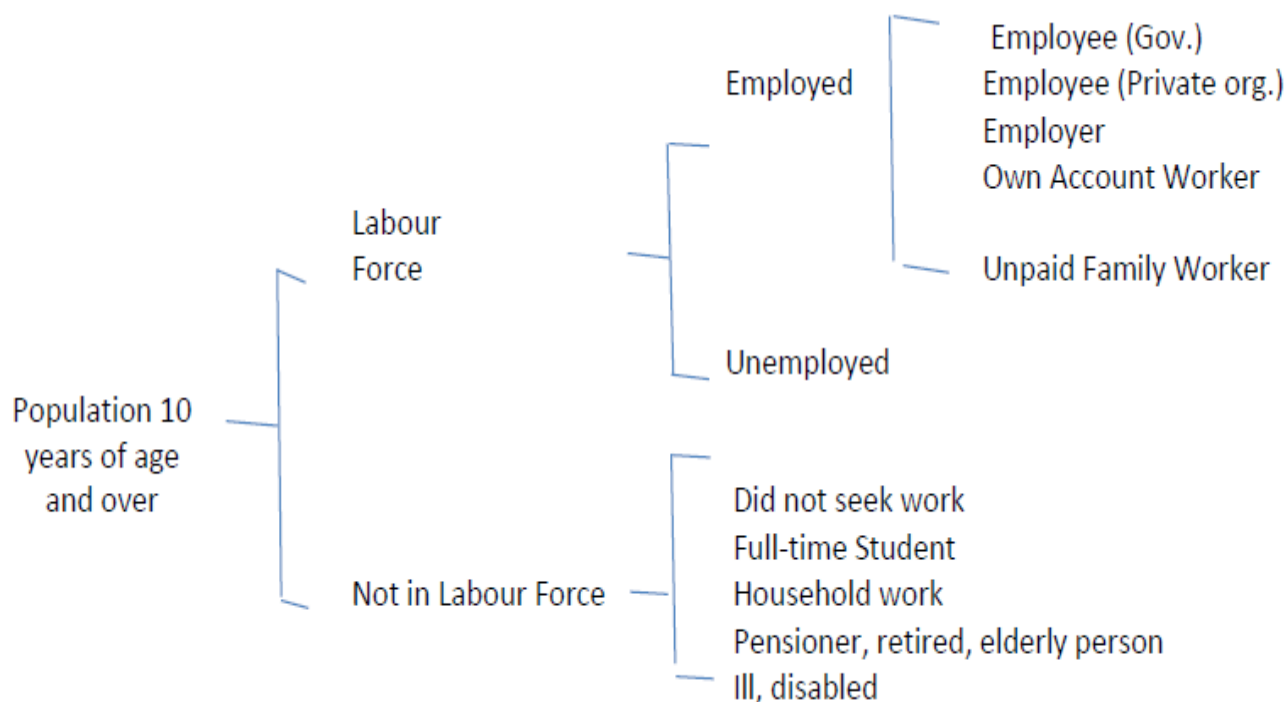
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

- (a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);
- (b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);
- (c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);
- (d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

**Labour Force Status:** According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:



**Labour Force:** The Labour force is a general term covering “employed” and “unemployed” persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) **Employee (Government):** those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.
- (b) **Employee (Private organisation):** those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.
- (c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.
- (d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees.**
- (e) **Unpaid family worker:** persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports  
can be downloaded at :

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

or

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

