

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, SOUTHERN DISTRICT

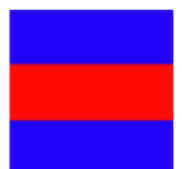
Seikkyi Khanaungto Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Yangon Region, Southern District

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Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1: Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships



Seikkyi/ Khanaungto Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	34,003 ²	
Population males	17,068 (50.2%)	
Population females	16,935 (49.8%)	
Percentage of urban population	100.0%	
Area (Km²)	7.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	4,313.3 persons	
Median age	26.4 years	
Number of wards	9	
Number of village tracts	-	
Number of private households	7,729	
Percentage of female headed households	22.7%	
Mean household size	4.3 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.9%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	51.7	
Child dependency ratio	45.4	
Old dependency ratio	6.3	
Ageing index	14.0	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	101	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	97.0%	
Male	98.5%	
Female	95.6%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,556	4.6
Walking	665	2.0
Seeing	825	2.4
Hearing	381	1.1
Remembering	425	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	18,796	68.6	
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	173	0.6	
National Registration	702	2.6	
Religious	95	0.3	
Temporary Registration	164	0.6	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	7,454	27.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	62.3%	87.4%	37.1%
Unemployment rate	4.6%	4.8%	4.2%
Employment to population ratio	59.4%	83.2%	35.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	6,106	79.0	
Renter	1,245	16.1	
Provided free (individually)	233	3.0	
Government quarters	74	1.0	
Private company quarters	33	0.4	
Other	38	0.5	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	19.3%		19.0%
Bamboo	43.3%	23.5%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	25.9%	72.6%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	6.2%		80.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	2.9%	2.9%	0.2%
Other	2.4%	0.8%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	3,692	47.8	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	1,902	24.6	
Charcoal	2,086	27.0	
Coal	*	0.2	
Other	25	0.3	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	5,905	76.4
Kerosene	*	0.2
Candle	1,345	17.4
Battery	426	5.5
Generator (private)	*	0.2
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	*	0.2
Other	*	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	<0.1
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	246	3.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	253	3.3
Unprotected well/spring	*	<0.1
Pool/pond/lake	7,104	91.9
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	69	0.9
Other	301	3.9
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	7,476	96.7
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.1
Tube well, borehole	54	0.7
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	7,648	99.0
River/stream/canal	*	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	6,658	86.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>6,672</i>	<i>86.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	60	0.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	697	9.0
Other	*	<0.1
None	298	3.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,488	19.3
Television	5,280	68.3
Landline phone	388	5.0
Mobile phone	3,835	49.6
Computer	198	2.6
Internet at home	870	11.3
Households with none of the items	1,885	24.4
Households with all of the items	28	0.4
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	38	0.5
Motorcycle/Moped	641	8.3
Bicycle	3,530	45.7
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.2
Canoe/Boat	223	2.9
Motor boat	36	0.5
Cart (bullock)	53	0.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Seikkyi /Khanaungto 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.

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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 Seikkyi/Khanaungto 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 Seikkyi Khanaungto Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	34,003 *		
Males	17,068		
Females	16,935		
Sex ratio	101 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0 %		
Area (Km ²)	7.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	4,313.3 persons		
Number of wards	9		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	33,251	33,251	-
Number of conventional households	7,729	7,729	-
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township, there are more males than females with 101 males per 100 females. • All the people in the Township live in urban areas. • The population density of Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township is 4,313 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township. This is slightly less 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;
Seikkyi Khanaungto Township (South District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	7,729	34,003	17,068	16,935
	Ward	7,729	34,003	17,068	16,935
1	Seik Gyi (East)(W)	1,504	7,238	3,726	3,512
2	Seik Gyi (West)(W)	1,408	6,252	3,103	3,149
3	Kha Naung To (East)(W)	1,642	7,204	3,637	3,567
4	Kha Naung To (West)(W)	667	2,780	1,387	1,393
5	U Htun Oh(W)	465	2,101	1,043	1,058
6	Pan Pin Chaung(W)	403	1,618	784	834
7	Samar Du War(W)	1,002	4,176	2,082	2,094
8	Chaung Waing Lay(W)	284	1,245	596	649
9	Tha Khin Ba Thaug(W)	354	1,389	710	679

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Seikkyi Khanaungto Township

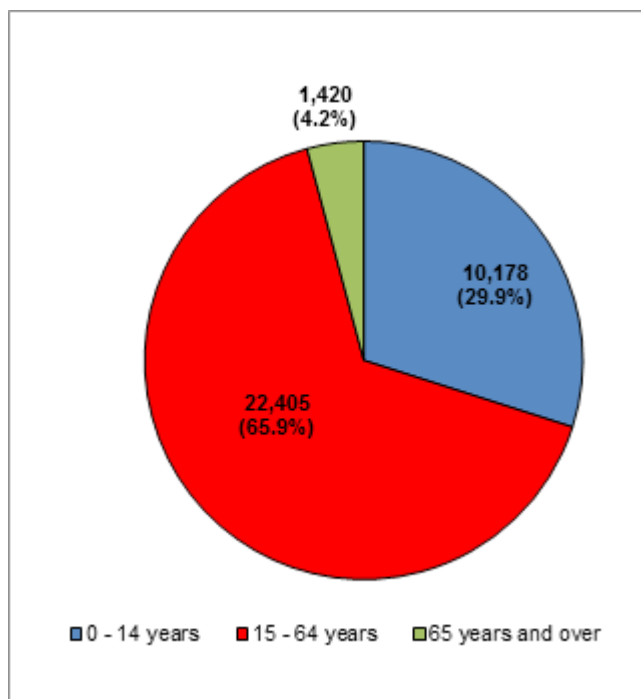
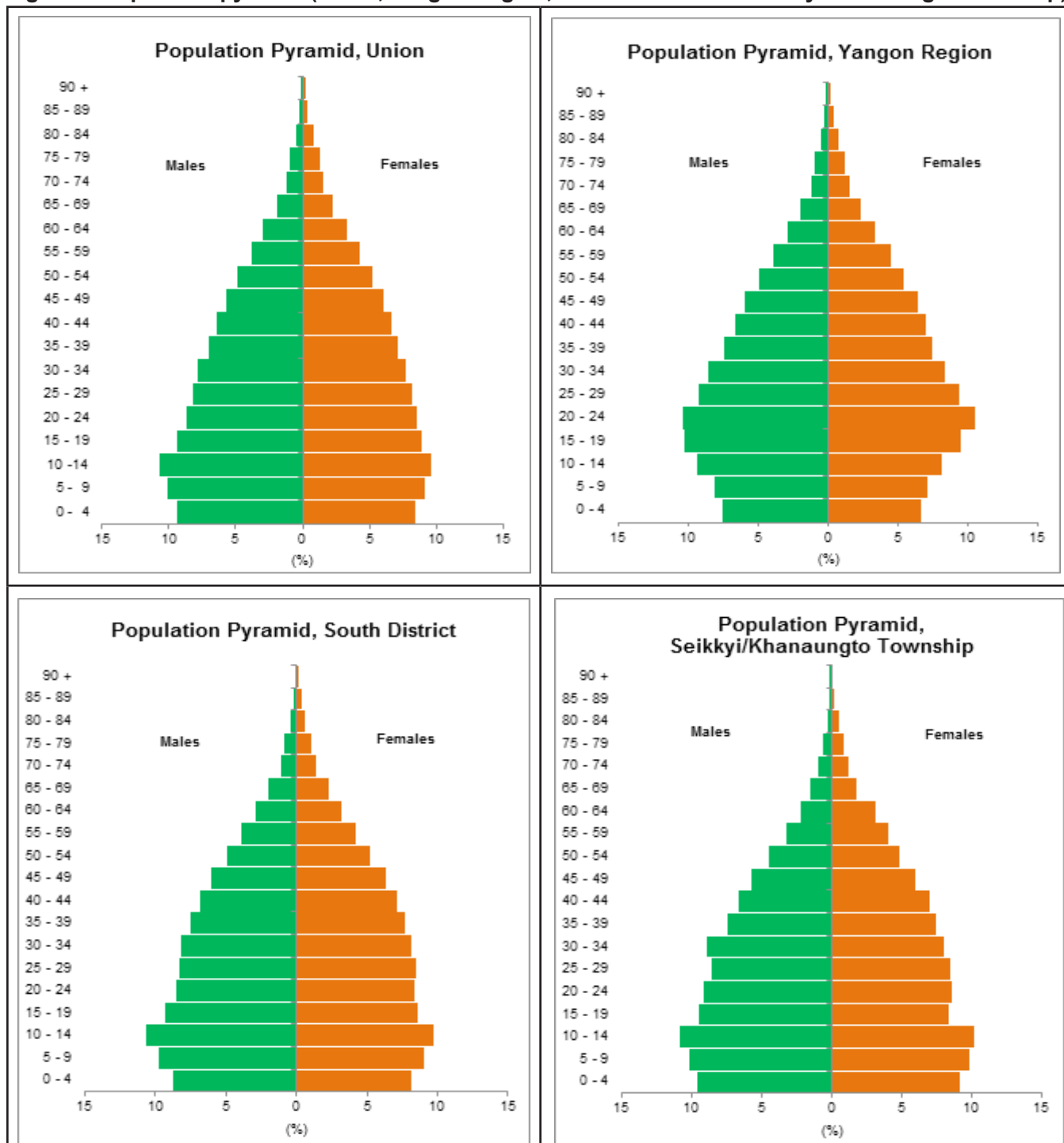


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Seikkyi Khanaungto Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	34,003	17,068	16,935
0 - 4	3,196	1,640	1,556
5 - 9	3,399	1,737	1,662
10 - 14	3,583	1,855	1,728
15 - 19	3,040	1,624	1,416
20 - 24	3,012	1,562	1,450
25 - 29	2,888	1,452	1,436
30 - 34	2,889	1,521	1,368
35 - 39	2,544	1,275	1,269
40 - 44	2,312	1,123	1,189
45 - 49	1,987	969	1,018
50 - 54	1,584	765	819
55 - 59	1,235	551	684
60 - 64	914	384	530
65 - 69	576	267	309
70 - 74	363	153	210
75 - 79	259	110	149
80 - 84	137	49	88
85 - 89	60	20	40
90 +	25	11	14

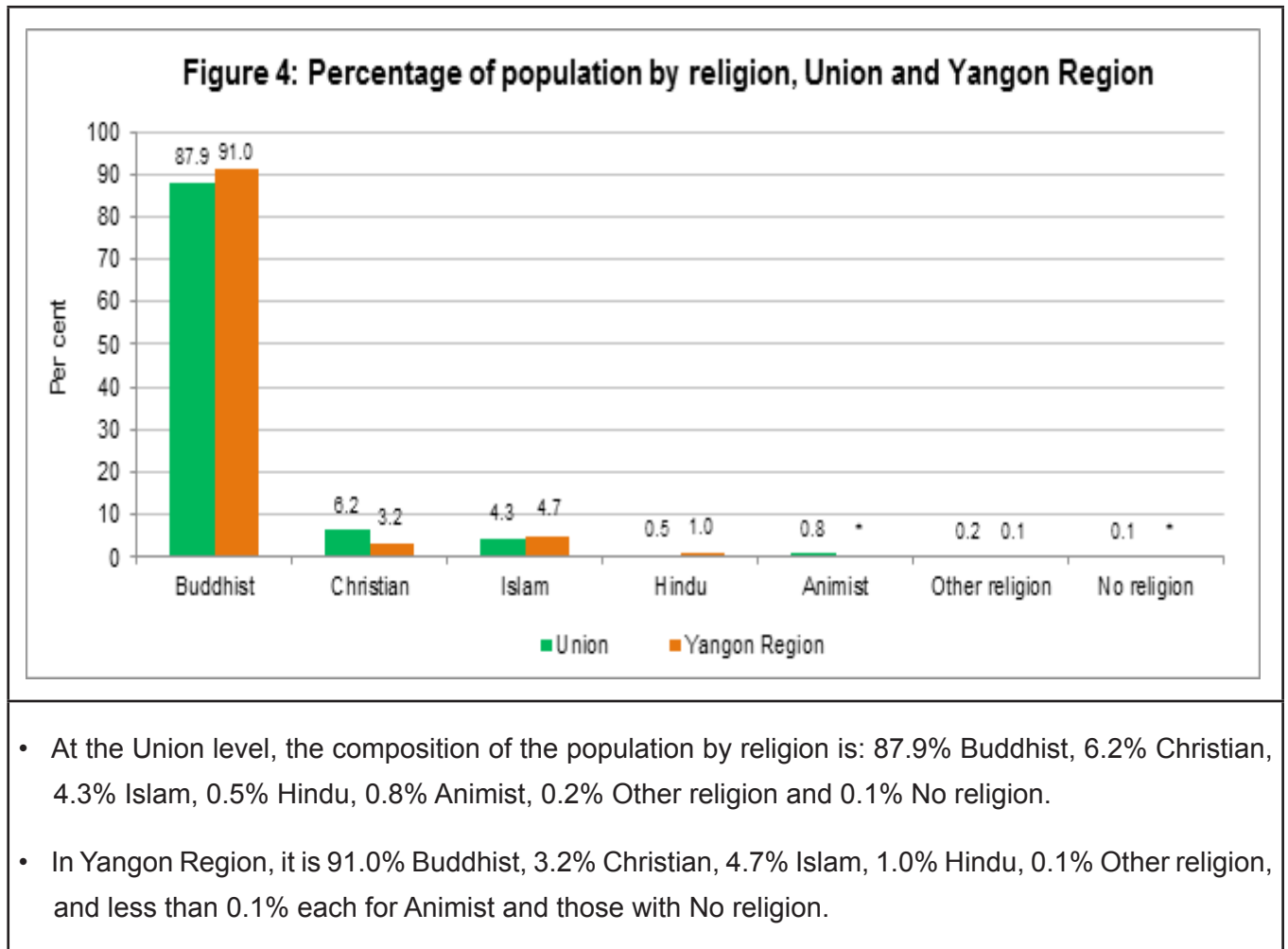
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township is 65.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- 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, South District and Seikkyi Khanaungto Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Seikkyi Khanaungto Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards, continued declining at age group 20-24 but rises again at age group 30-34.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township.
- Starting from age group 40-44, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(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	711	353	358	233	114	119
6	653	340	313	548	278	270
7	680	345	335	599	302	297
8	654	350	304	584	311	273
9	692	341	351	611	297	314
10	731	354	377	652	319	333
11	672	343	329	585	302	283
12	719	376	343	568	300	268
13	739	380	359	542	275	267
14	690	371	319	422	227	195
15	601	312	289	325	167	158
16	587	285	302	214	98	116
17	574	306	268	140	64	76
18	645	362	283	108	56	52
19	541	267	274	64	23	41
20	640	308	332	50	22	28
21	609	305	304	33	18	15
22	567	285	282	23	12	11
23	531	253	278	14	4	10
24	523	276	247	7	3	4
25	561	293	268	3	1	2
26	506	239	267	2	1	1
27	543	250	293	5	2	3
28	577	276	301	2	1	1
29	604	302	302	4	2	2

Figure 5: School attendance by age , Union, Yangon Region and Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township

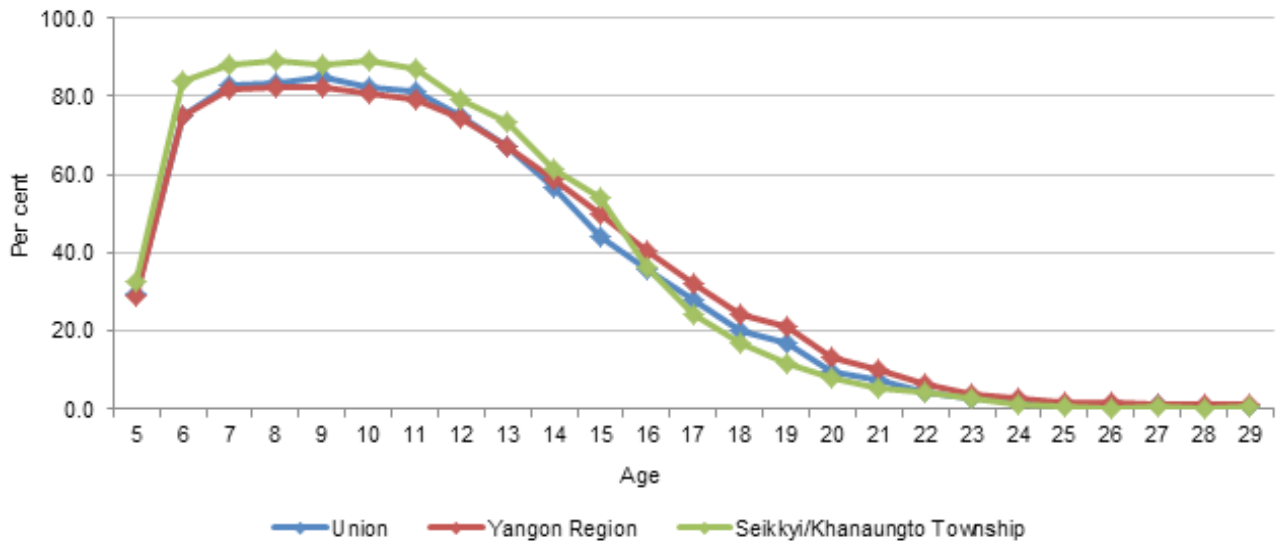
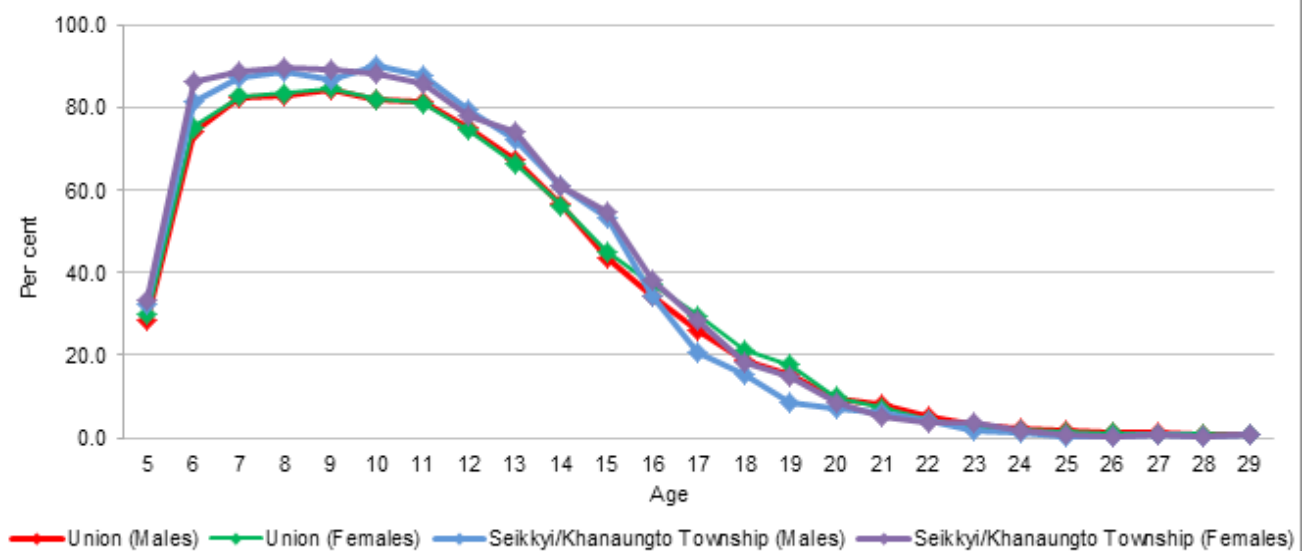
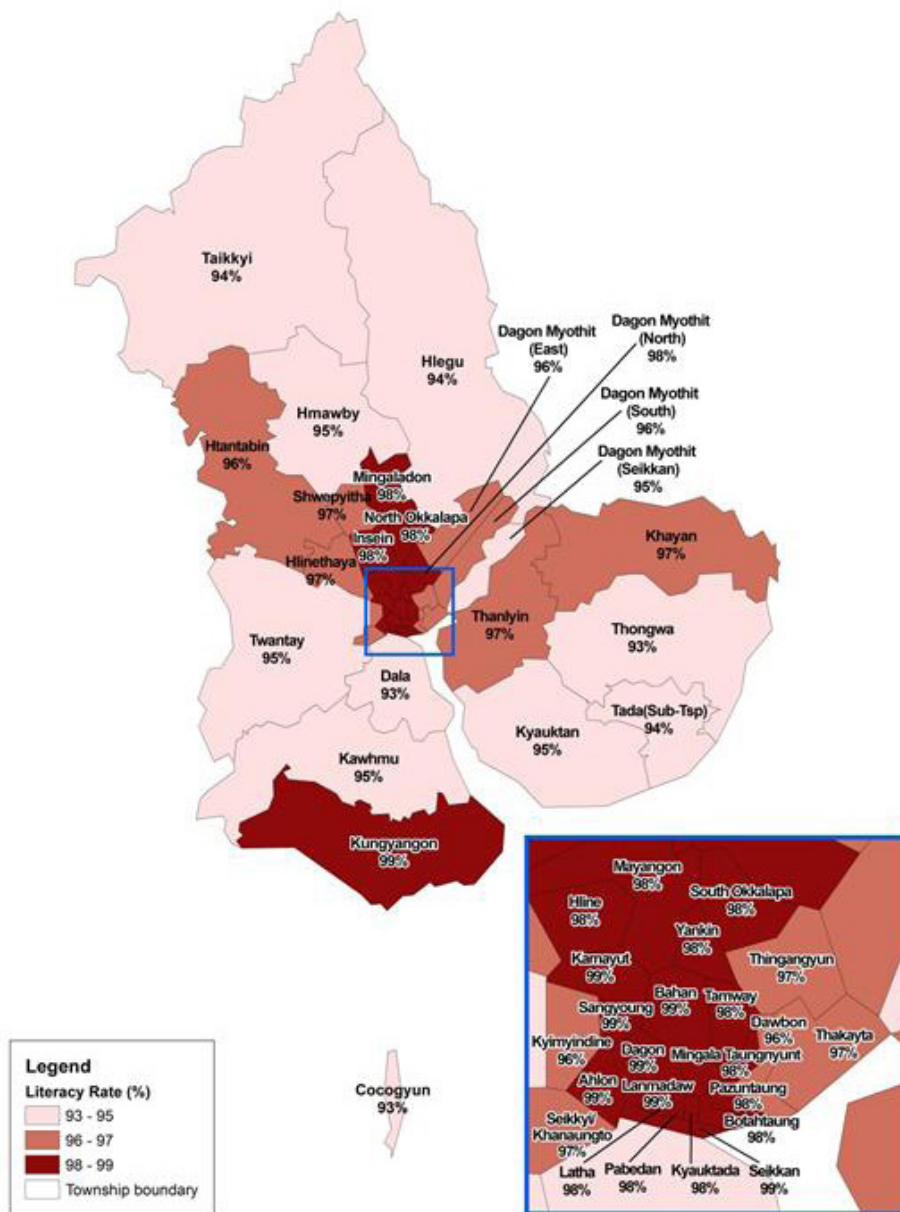


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township



- School attendance in Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township drops starting from age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township is lower after age 17.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
South District	: 95.5%
Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township	: 97.0%

Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	5,818	98.0
Males	2,959	98.1
Females	2,859	97.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township is 97.0 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 95.6 per cent and for the males it is 98.5 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.0 per cent with 97.8 per cent for females and 98.1 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	17,773	805	4.5	5,486	2,617	4,832	2,270	19	1,292	73	8	371
Urban	17,773	805	4.5	5,486	2,617	4,832	2,270	19	1,292	73	8	371
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	8,650	212	2.5	2,130	1,245	2,923	1,384	15	575	10	6	150
Females	9,123	593	6.5	3,356	1,372	1,909	886	4	717	63	2	221

- Some 4.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 2.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 6.5 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 14.7 per cent have completed primary school (grade 5) and only 7.3 per cent have completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	7.1	9.2	4.8	25.3	28.8	18.1
15 - 19	51.3	65.3	35.2	14.0	15.8	10.2
20 - 24	69.6	92.6	44.8	7.4	6.6	9.4
25 - 29	67.3	97.2	37.0	3.8	3.5	4.5
30 - 34	69.0	96.2	38.8	2.8	2.7	3.0
35 - 39	67.6	95.6	39.4	2.6	3.4	0.6
40 - 44	67.4	94.6	41.8	2.3	2.6	1.6
45 - 49	63.7	90.0	38.6	2.4	2.9	1.3
50 - 54	57.9	86.3	31.4	1.9	2.0	1.6
55 - 59	47.9	73.3	27.3	1.7	2.2	0.5
60 - 64	34.5	55.2	19.4	1.9	2.8	-
65 - 69	23.8	41.2	8.7	-	-	-
70 - 74	16.0	28.8	6.7	-	-	-
75 +	6.7	9.5	4.8	-	-	-
15 - 24	60.4	78.7	40.1	10.3	10.5	9.8
15 - 64	62.3	87.4	37.1	4.6	4.8	4.2

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

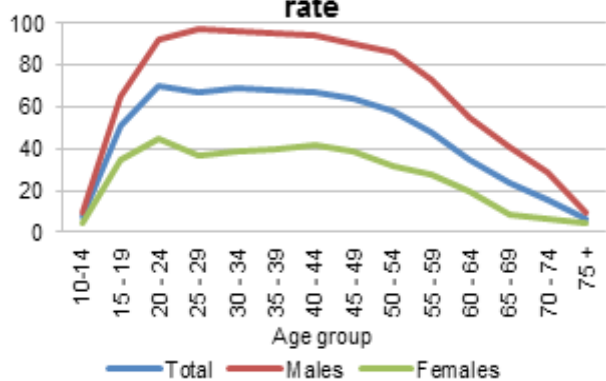
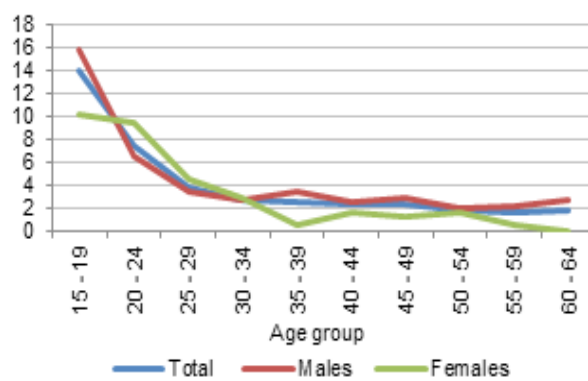


Figure 9: Unemployment rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township is 62.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 37.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.4 per cent.
- In Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 7.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township is 4.6 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.8%) and for females (4.2%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 9.8 per cent.

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

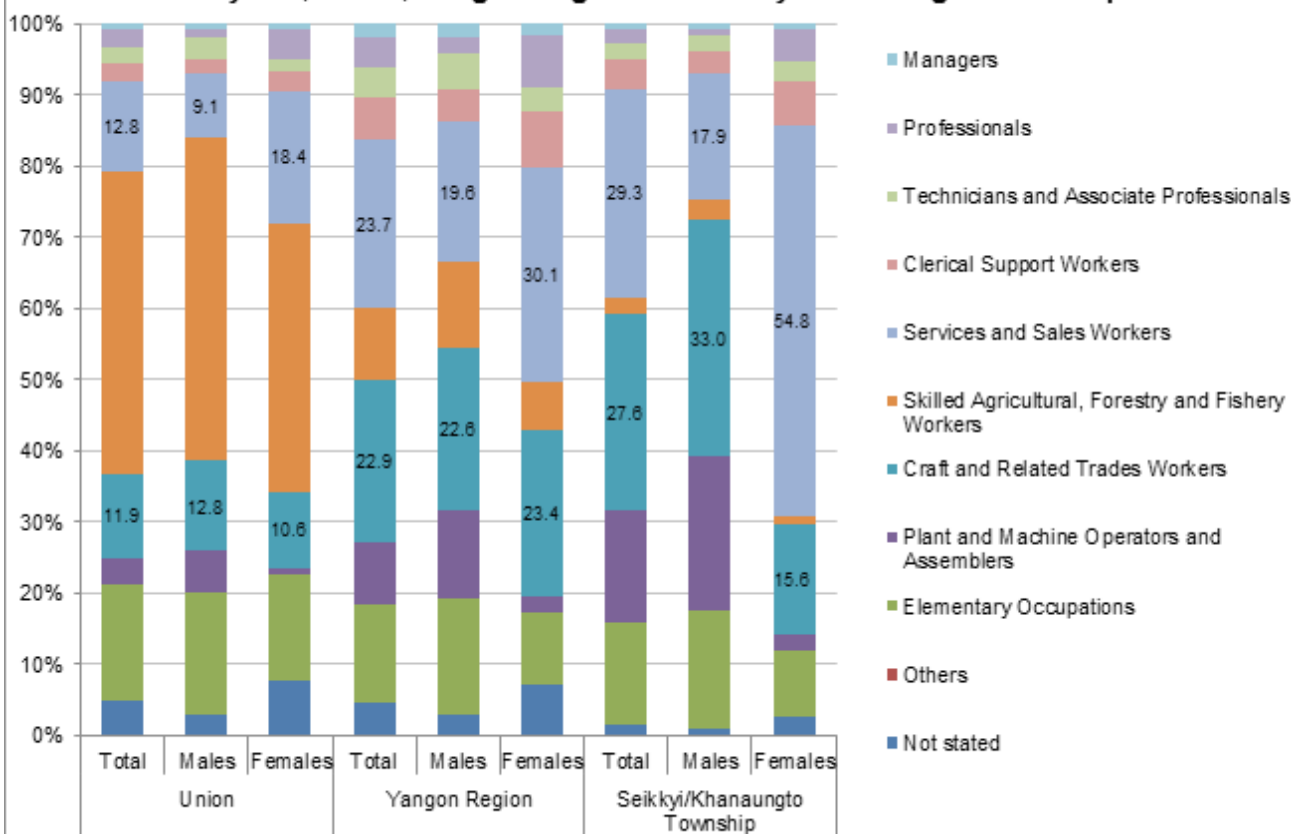
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	12,969	1.0	31.5	51.3	10.1	2.2	4.0
Males	3,538	2.4	58.4	5.5	17.6	4.8	11.3
Females	9,431	0.5	21.4	68.4	7.2	1.2	1.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 58.4 per cent of males are full time students while 68.4 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	12,807	8,840	3,967	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	96	64	32	0.7	0.7	0.8
Professionals	253	74	179	2.0	0.8	4.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	297	191	106	2.3	2.2	2.7
Clerical Support Workers	522	271	251	4.1	3.1	6.3
Services and Sales Workers	3,754	1,580	2,174	29.3	17.9	54.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	306	260	46	2.4	2.9	1.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,533	2,916	617	27.6	33.0	15.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,019	1,931	88	15.8	21.8	2.2
Elementary Occupations	1,844	1,475	369	14.4	16.7	9.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	183	78	105	1.4	0.9	2.6

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Yangon Region and Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township



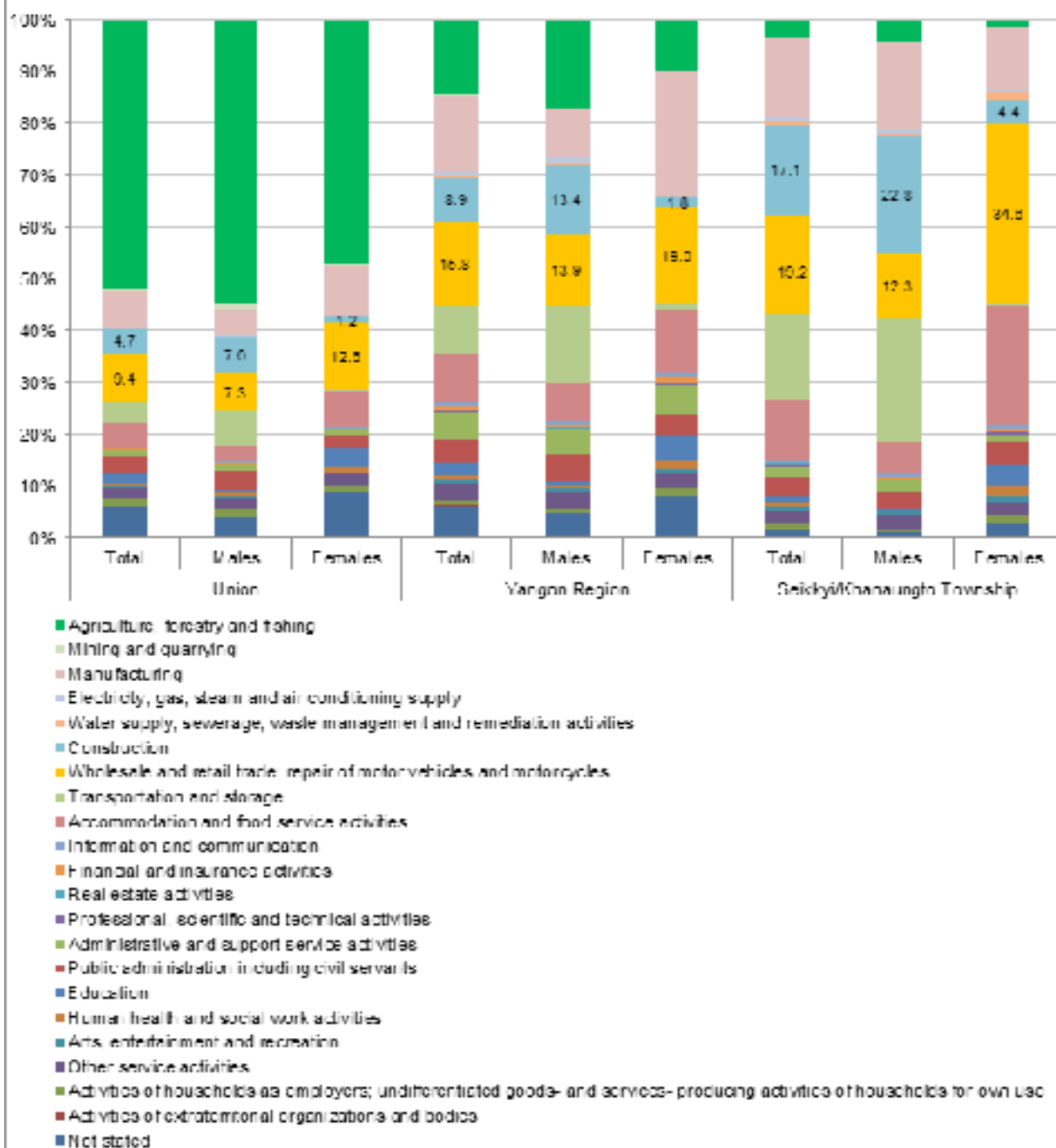
- In Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township, 29.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are in services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 27.6 per cent in craft and related trades workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 33.0 per cent of males and 54.8 per cent of females are craft and related trades workers and services and sales workers respectively.
- In Yangon Region, 23.7 per cent are services and sales workers and 22.9 per cent are in craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	12,807	8,840	3,967	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	442	387	55	3.5	4.4	1.4
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,991	1,498	493	15.5	16.9	12.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	69	66	3	0.5	0.7	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	107	39	68	0.8	0.4	1.7
Construction	2,195	2,019	176	17.1	22.8	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,457	1,085	1,372	19.2	12.3	34.6
Transportation and storage	2,118	2,100	18	16.5	23.8	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	1,475	556	919	11.5	6.3	23.2
Information and communication	79	49	30	0.6	0.6	0.8
Financial and insurance activities	35	14	21	0.3	0.2	0.5
Real estate activities	10	8	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	37	24	13	0.3	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	282	214	68	2.2	2.4	1.7
Public administration including civil servants	452	288	164	3.5	3.3	4.1
Education	183	22	161	1.4	0.2	4.1
Human health and social work activities	99	23	76	0.8	0.3	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	95	37	58	0.7	0.4	1.5
Other service activities	338	249	89	2.6	2.8	2.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	121	52	69	0.9	0.6	1.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	-	1	*	-	*
Not stated	221	110	111	1.7	1.2	2.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



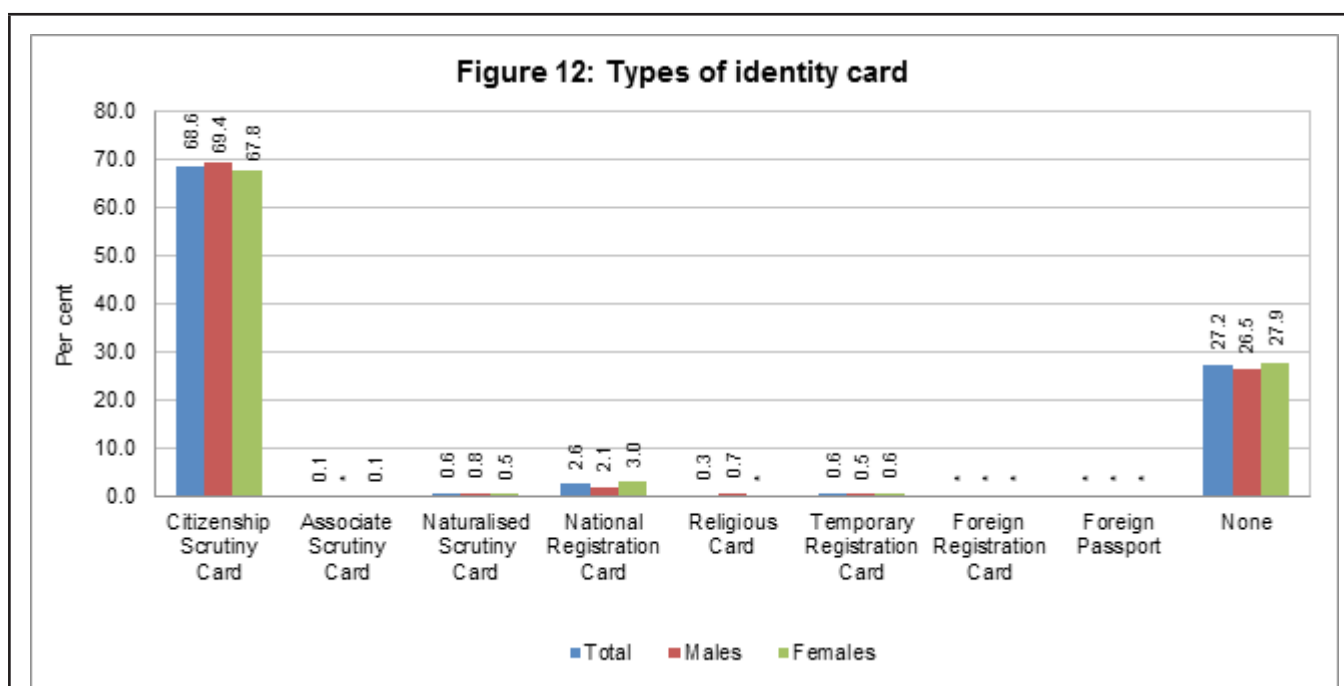
- In Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” is the highest with 19.2 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Construction” at 17.1 per cent.
- There are 12.3 per cent of males and 34.6 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 8.9 per cent in “Construction” 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	18,796	*	173	702	95	164	*	*	7,454
Urban	18,796	*	173	702	95	164	*	*	7,454
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	9,498	*	103	290	91	75	*	*	3,627
Females	9,298	*	70	412	4	89	*	*	3,827

Note: * Less than 20 cards



- In Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township, 68.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 27.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 26.5 per cent of males and 27.9 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

Table 11: Population by disability prevalence rate and type of disability by sex by age group

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	34,003	32,447	1,556	4.6	825	381	665	425
0 - 4	3,196	3,172	24	0.8	4	2	20	10
5 - 9	3,399	3,346	53	1.6	7	10	22	28
10 - 14	3,583	3,542	41	1.1	6	7	13	26
15 - 19	3,040	3,005	35	1.2	9	7	9	17
20 - 24	3,012	2,980	32	1.1	9	5	8	13
25 - 29	2,888	2,854	34	1.2	9	7	16	9
30 - 34	2,889	2,835	54	1.9	21	7	19	16
35 - 39	2,544	2,477	67	2.6	22	15	25	23
40 - 44	2,312	2,220	92	4.0	60	15	22	16
45 - 49	1,987	1,840	147	7.4	100	20	50	25
50 - 54	1,584	1,439	145	9.2	91	32	46	28
55 - 59	1,235	1,053	182	14.7	109	42	70	24
60 - 64	914	744	170	18.6	97	43	68	35
65 - 69	576	439	137	23.8	77	28	67	36
70 - 74	363	240	123	33.9	68	40	74	37
75 - 79	259	158	101	39.0	60	45	65	32
80 - 84	137	70	67	48.9	41	33	34	27
85 - 89	60	24	36	60.0	25	18	25	17
90 +	25	9	16	64.0	10	5	12	6

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	17,068	16,379	689	4.0	322	166	297	175
0 - 4	1,640	1,625	15	0.9	1	2	13	7
5 - 9	1,737	1,710	27	1.6	2	4	12	12
10 - 14	1,855	1,835	20	1.1	4	5	5	10
15 - 19	1,624	1,604	20	1.2	5	5	6	10
20 - 24	1,562	1,547	15	1.0	4	3	1	8
25 - 29	1,452	1,436	16	1.1	2	3	10	3
30 - 34	1,521	1,489	32	2.1	11	2	12	10
35 - 39	1,275	1,231	44	3.5	10	10	17	15
40 - 44	1,123	1,084	39	3.5	21	4	15	6
45 - 49	969	896	73	7.5	41	11	30	15
50 - 54	765	695	70	9.2	40	17	26	13
55 - 59	551	471	80	14.5	43	21	39	10
60 - 64	384	317	67	17.4	40	14	26	14
65 - 69	267	212	55	20.6	31	10	27	14
70 - 74	153	110	43	28.1	22	15	21	8
75 - 79	110	73	37	33.6	25	20	23	9
80 - 84	49	30	19	38.8	9	11	6	6
85 - 89	20	9	11	55.0	8	6	5	4
90 +	11	5	6	54.5	3	3	3	1

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	16,935	16,068	867	5.1	503	215	368	250
0 - 4	1,556	1,547	9	0.6	3	-	7	3
5 - 9	1,662	1,636	26	1.6	5	6	10	16
10 - 14	1,728	1,707	21	1.2	2	2	8	16
15 - 19	1,416	1,401	15	1.1	4	2	3	7
20 - 24	1,450	1,433	17	1.2	5	2	7	5
25 - 29	1,436	1,418	18	1.3	7	4	6	6
30 - 34	1,368	1,346	22	1.6	10	5	7	6
35 - 39	1,269	1,246	23	1.8	12	5	8	8
40 - 44	1,189	1,136	53	4.5	39	11	7	10
45 - 49	1,018	944	74	7.3	59	9	20	10
50 - 54	819	744	75	9.2	51	15	20	15
55 - 59	684	582	102	14.9	66	21	31	14
60 - 64	530	427	103	19.4	57	29	42	21
65 - 69	309	227	82	26.5	46	18	40	22
70 - 74	210	130	80	38.1	46	25	53	29
75 - 79	149	85	64	43.0	35	25	42	23
80 - 84	88	40	48	54.5	32	22	28	21
85 - 89	40	15	25	62.5	17	12	20	13
90 +	14	4	10	71.4	7	2	9	5

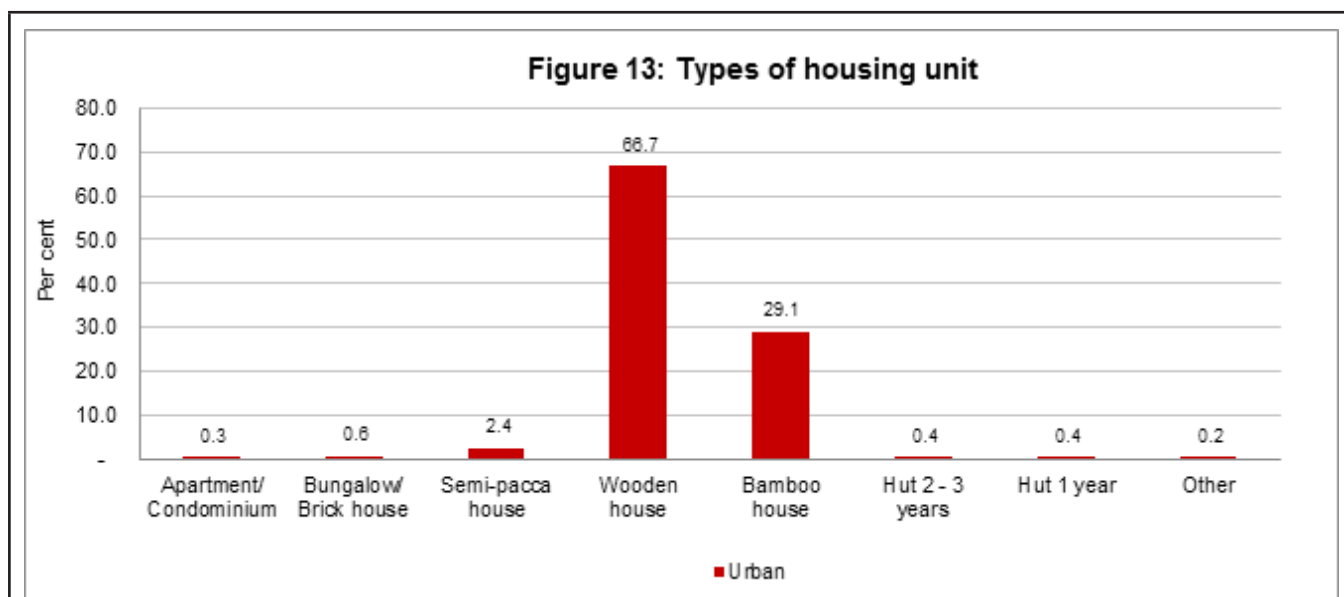
- Five in every 100 persons in Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 55.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	7,729	0.3	0.6	2.4	66.7	29.1	0.4	0.4	0.2
Urban	7,729	0.3	0.6	2.4	66.7	29.1	0.4	0.4	0.2
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



- The majority of the households in Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township are living in wooden houses (66.7%) followed by households in bamboo houses (29.1%).

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

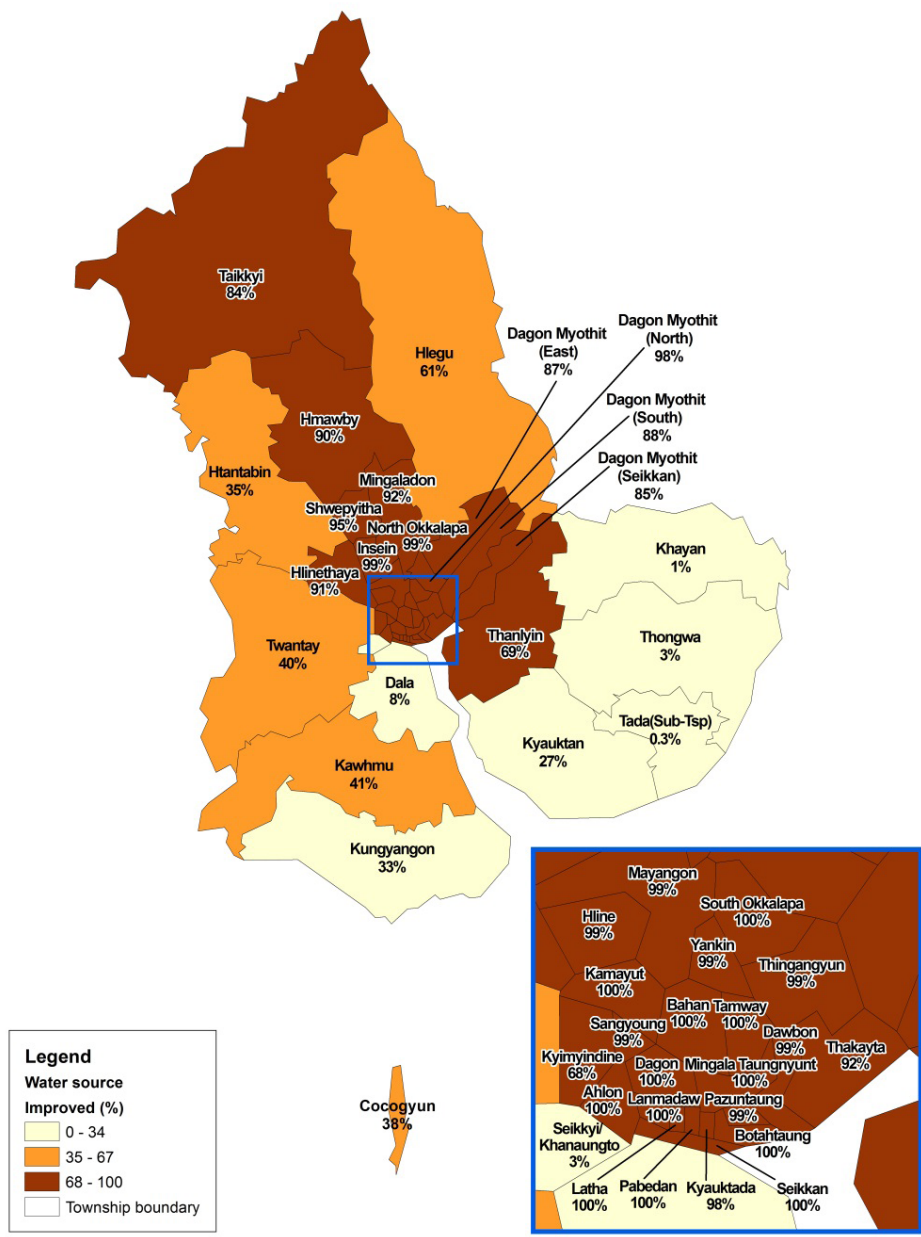
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.2	0.2	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		86.1	86.1	-
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		86.3	86.3	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.8	0.8	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		9.0	9.0	-
Other		*	*	-
None		3.9	3.9	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	7,729	7,729	-

- Some 86.3 per cent of the households in Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (86.1%)
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township is in the highest group having the 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.
- Some 3.9 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%
South District	: 29.0%
Seikkyi Khanaungto Township	: 3.3%

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

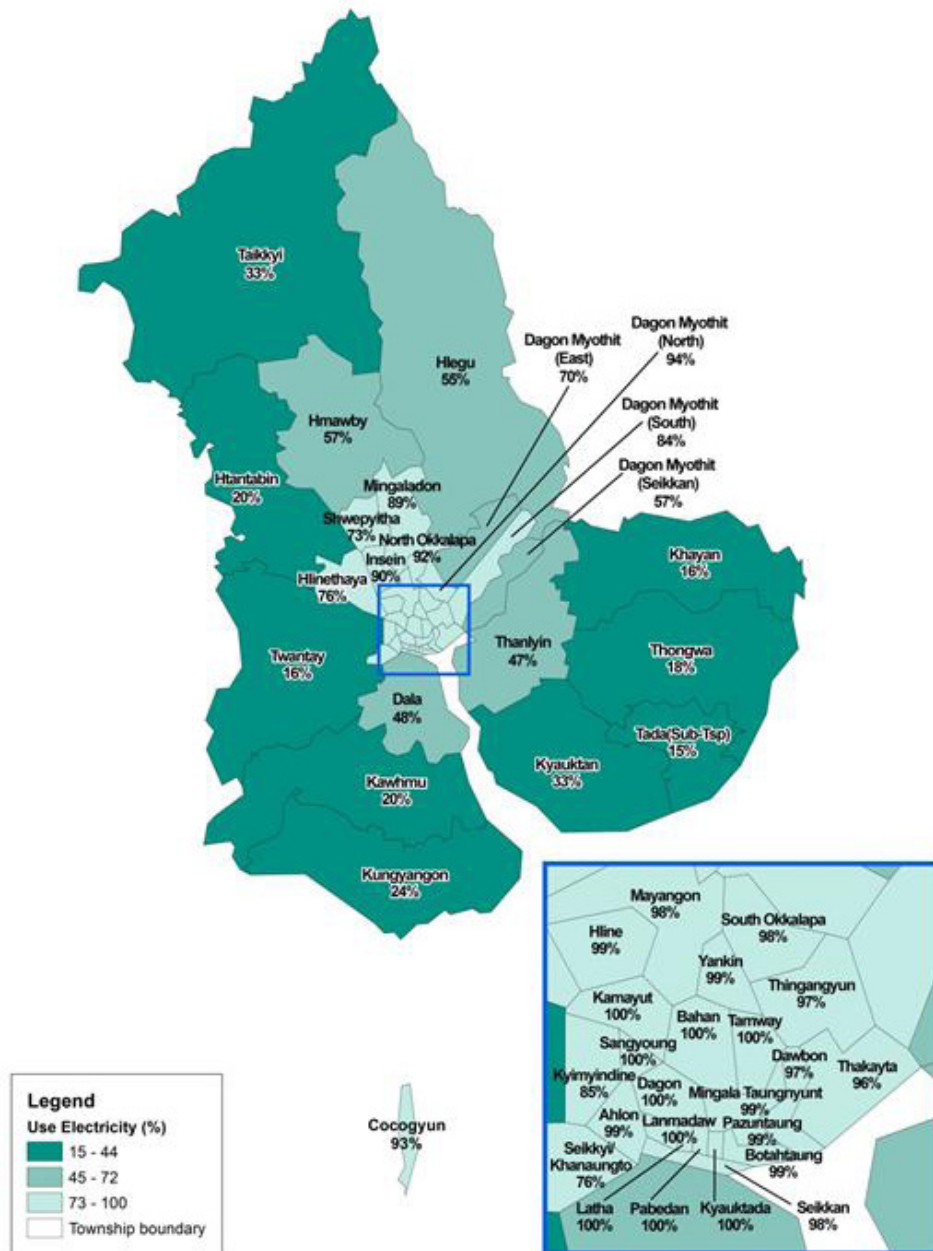
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		*	*	-
Tube well, borehole		0.1	0.1	-
Protected well/ Spring		*	*	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		3.2	3.2	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		3.3	3.3	-
Unprotected well/Spring		*	*	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		91.9	91.9	-
River/stream/ canal		-	-	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.9	0.9	-
Other		3.9	3.9	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		96.7	96.7	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	7,729	7,729	-

- In Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township, 3.3 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is in the lowest group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 91.9 per cent of the households use water from pool/pond/lake and 3.9 per cent use water from other source of drinking water.
- Some 96.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Yangon Region	: 69.3%
South District	: 29.7%
Seikkyi Khanaungto Township	: 76.4%

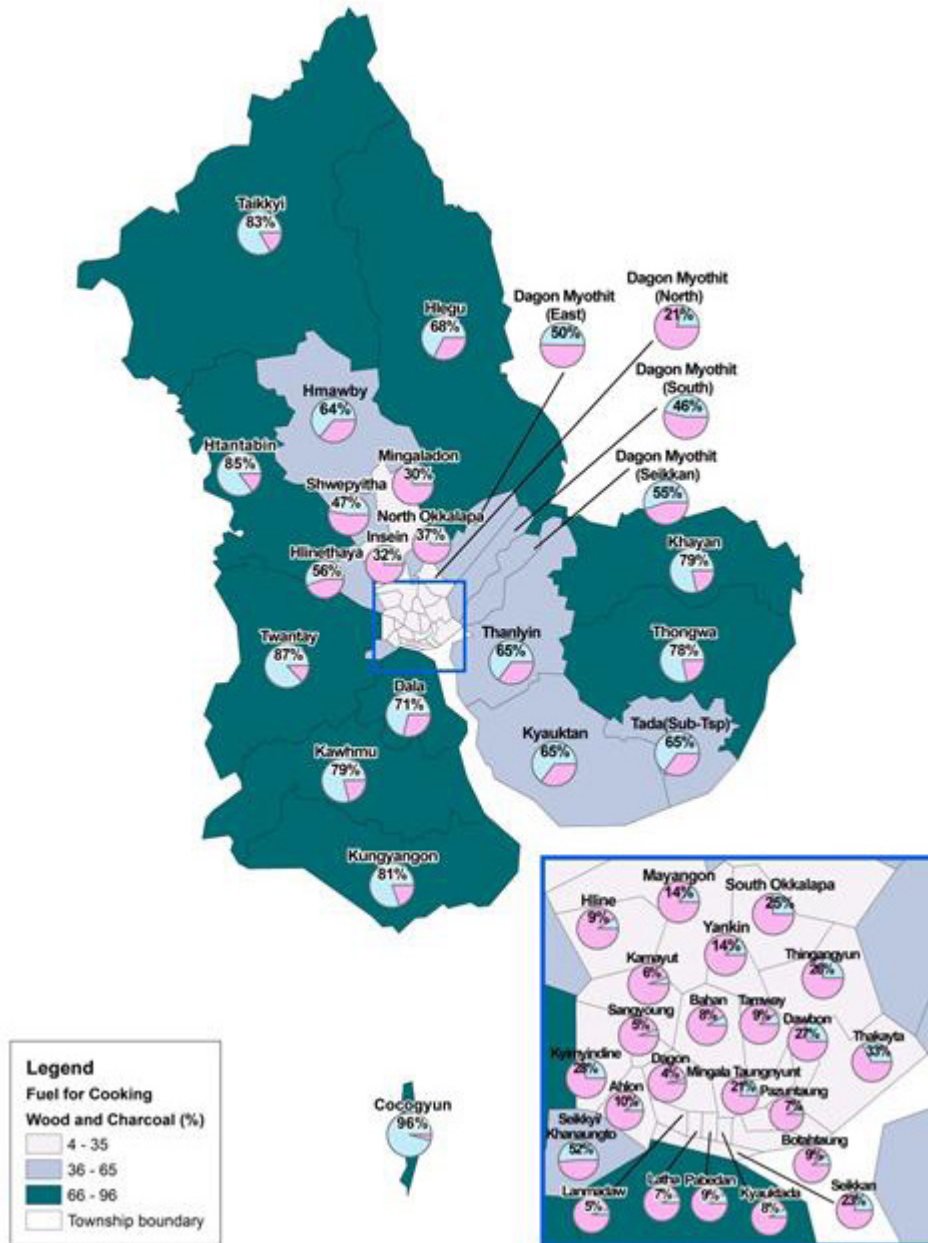
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		76.4	76.4	-
Kerosene		0.2	0.2	-
Candle		17.4	17.4	-
Battery		5.5	5.5	-
Generator (private)		0.2	0.2	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		0.2	0.2	-
Other		0.2	0.2	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	7,729	7,729	-

- In Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township, 76.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is high in electricity usage compared to other townships in Yangon Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Yangon Region	: 47.2%
South District	: 74.4%
Seikkyi Khanaungto Township	: 51.6%

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

Type of cooking fuel	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	47.8	47.8	-
LPG	*	*	-
Kerosene	-	-	-
BioGas	0.1	0.1	-
Firewood	24.6	24.6	-
Charcoal	27.0	27.0	-
Coal	0.2	0.2	-
Other	0.3	0.3	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,729	7,729

- In Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 24.6 per cent using firewood and 27.0 per cent using charcoal.
- Some 47.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

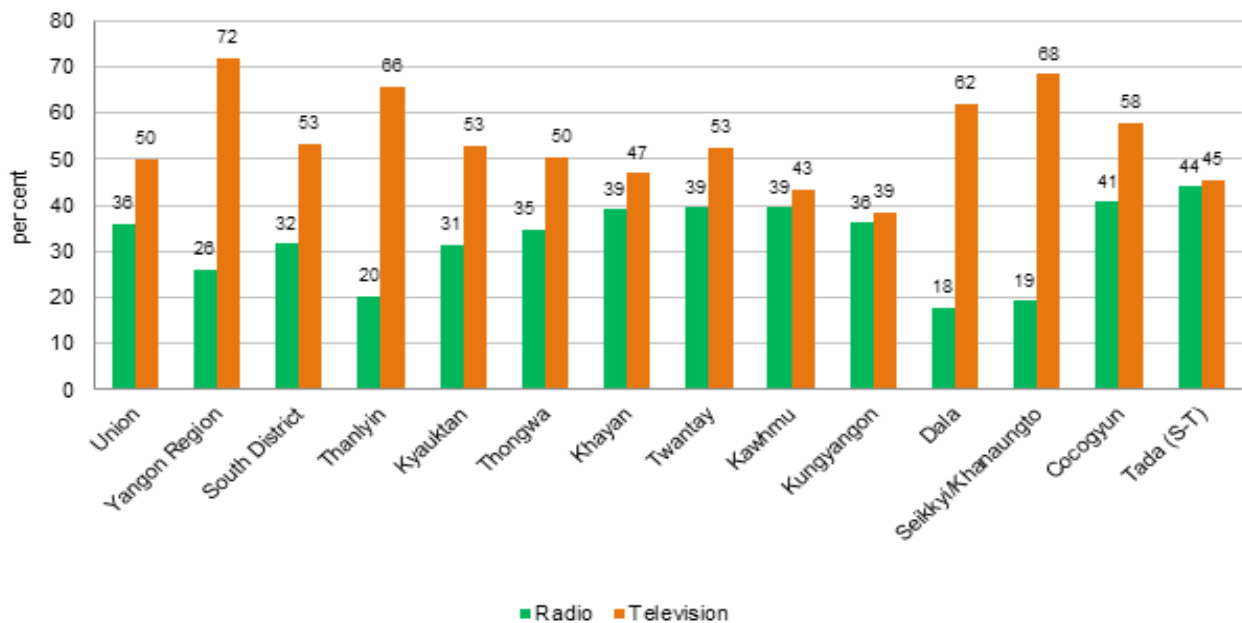
Communication and related amenities

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	7,729	19.3	68.3	5.0	49.6	2.6	11.3	24.4	0.4
Urban	7,729	19.3	68.3	5.0	49.6	2.6	11.3	24.4	0.4
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

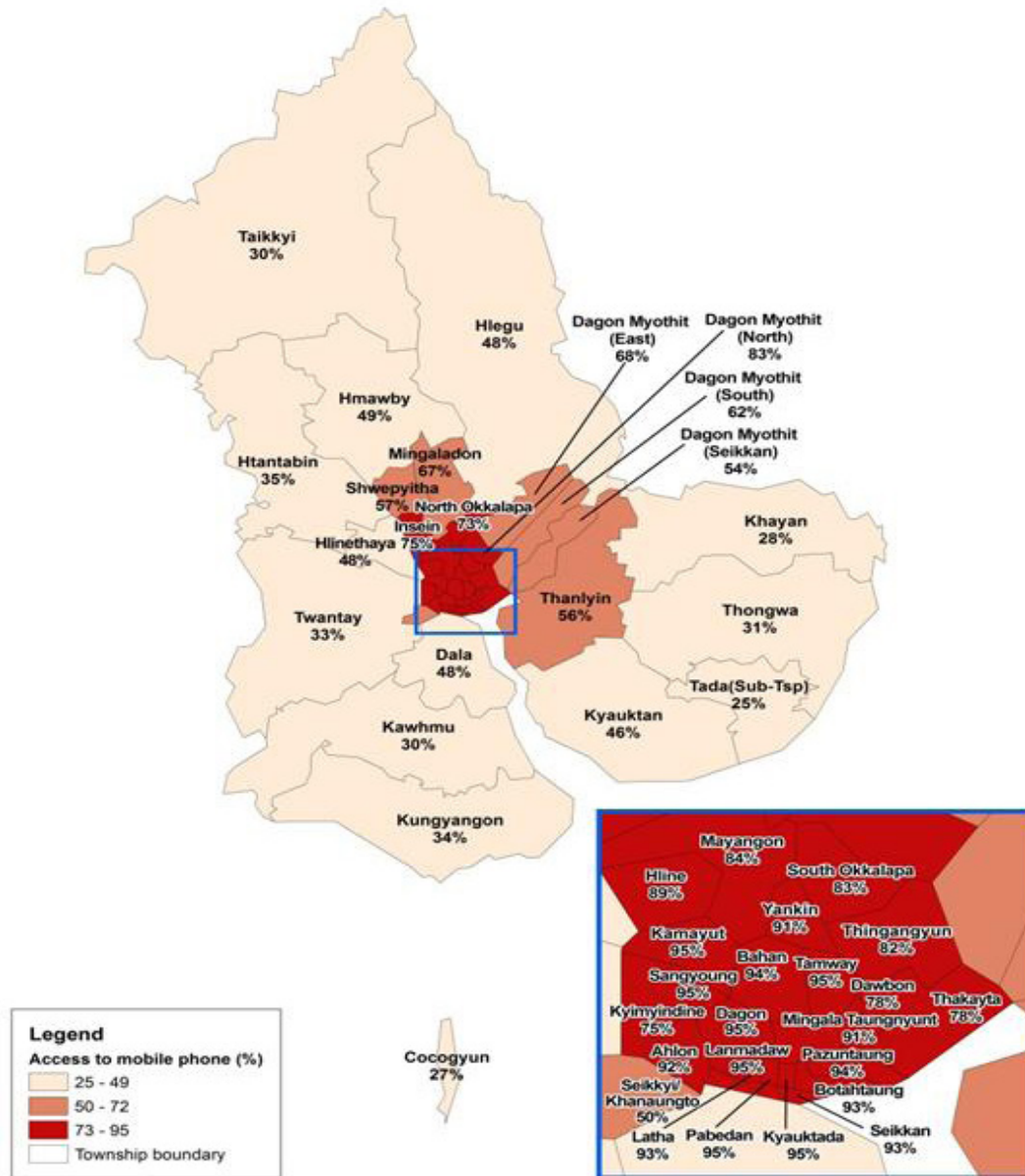
- Some 68.3 per cent of the households in Seikkyi Khanaungto Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television



- In Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township, about one in five households (19.3%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
South District	: 39.1%
Seikkyi Khanaungto Township	: 49.6%

- Some 49.6 per cent of the households in Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is low.

Transportation items

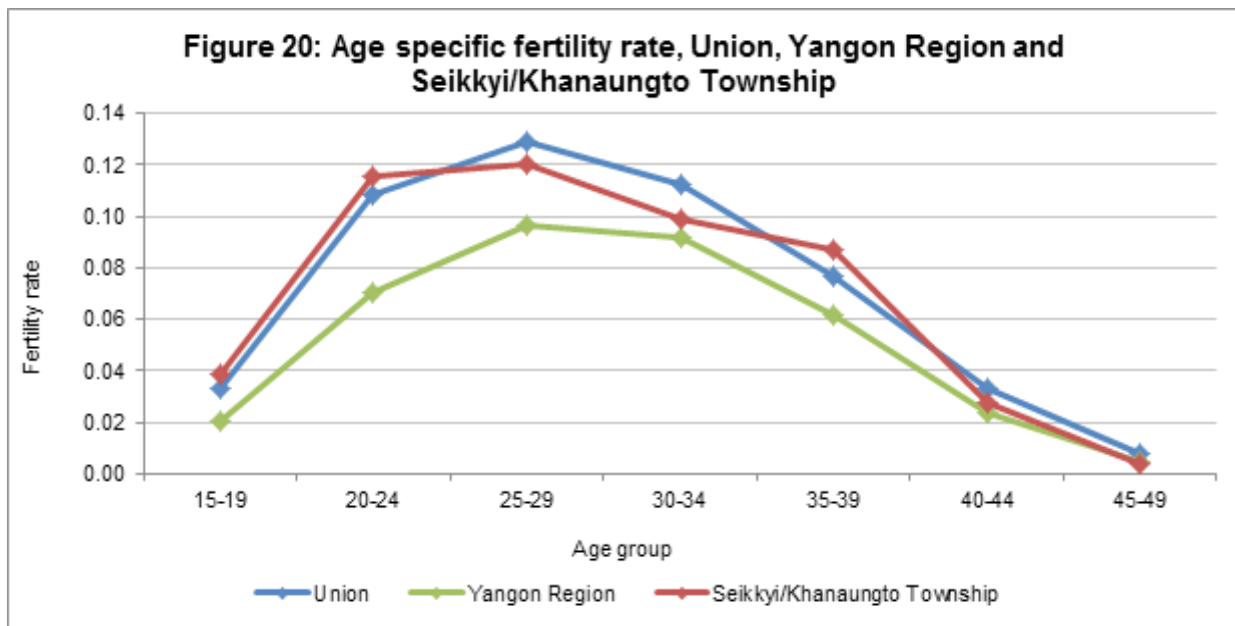
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
South District	339,205	5,118	85,141	136,138	12,967	8,723	10,673	42,622
Urban	94,494	2,990	23,126	45,084	925	957	847	2,082
Rural	244,711	2,128	62,015	91,054	12,042	7,766	9,826	40,540
Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township	7,729	38	641	3,530	19	223	36	53
Urban	7,729	38	641	3,530	19	223	36	53
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township, 45.7 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 8.3 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.

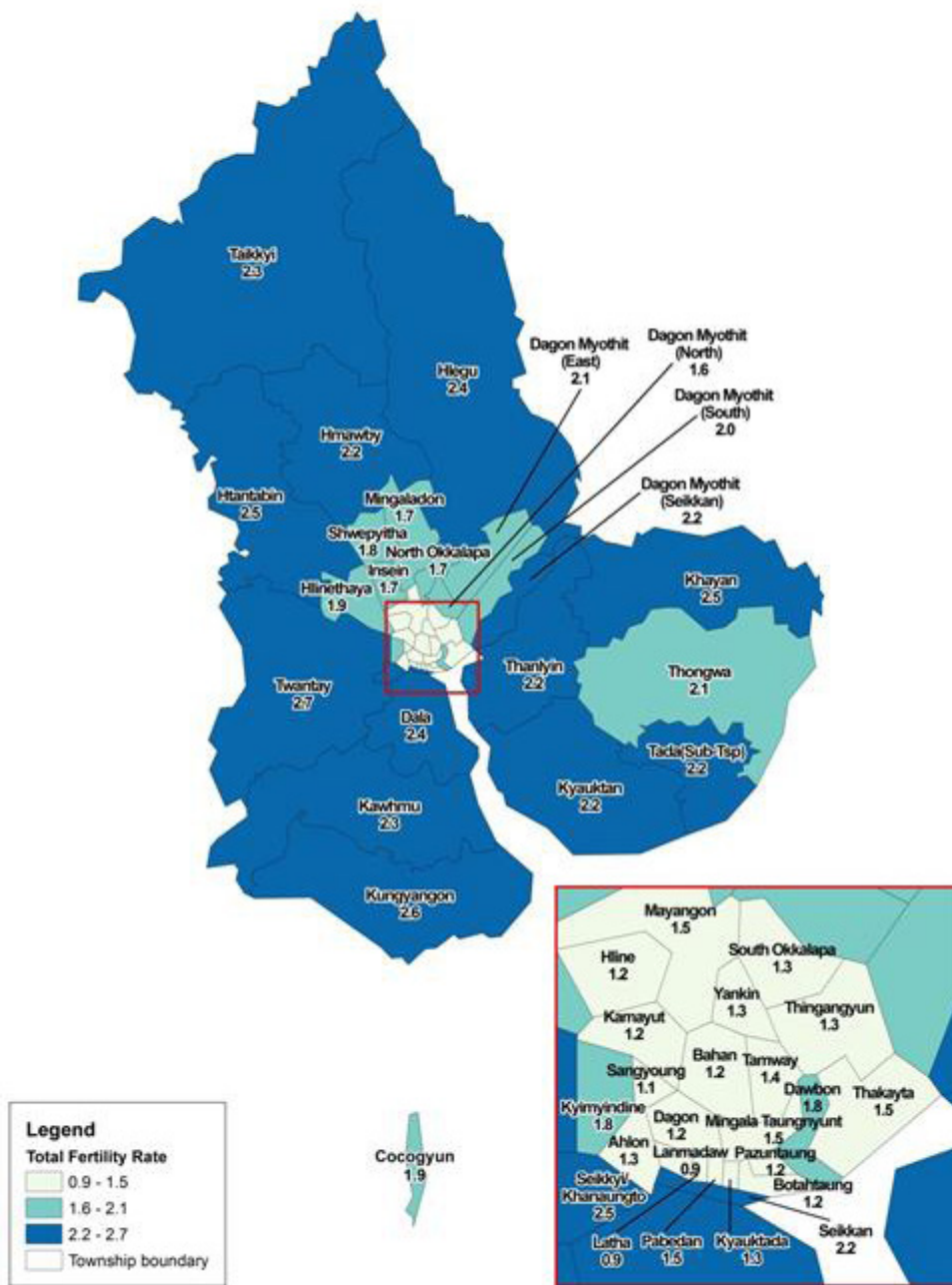
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



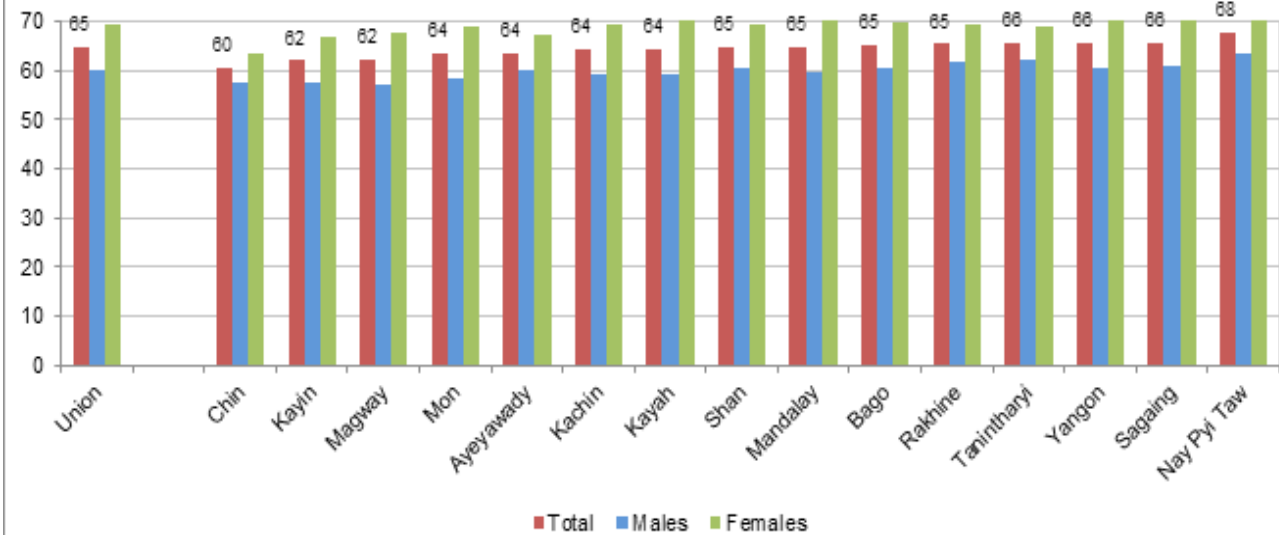
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.5 children per woman and is equal to the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
South District	: 2.4
Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township	: 2.5

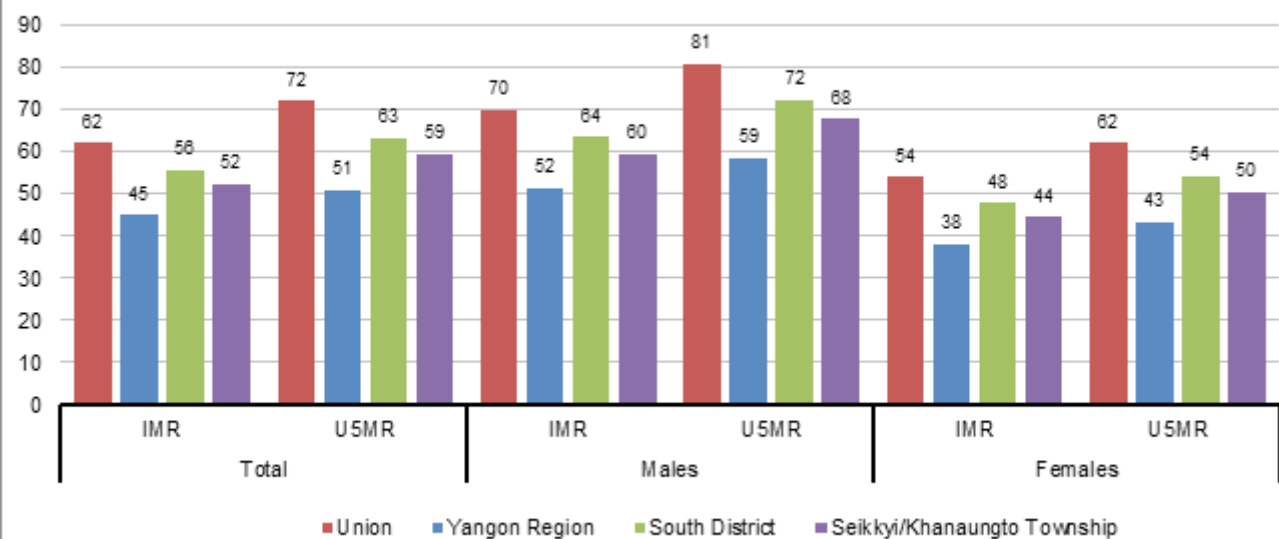
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

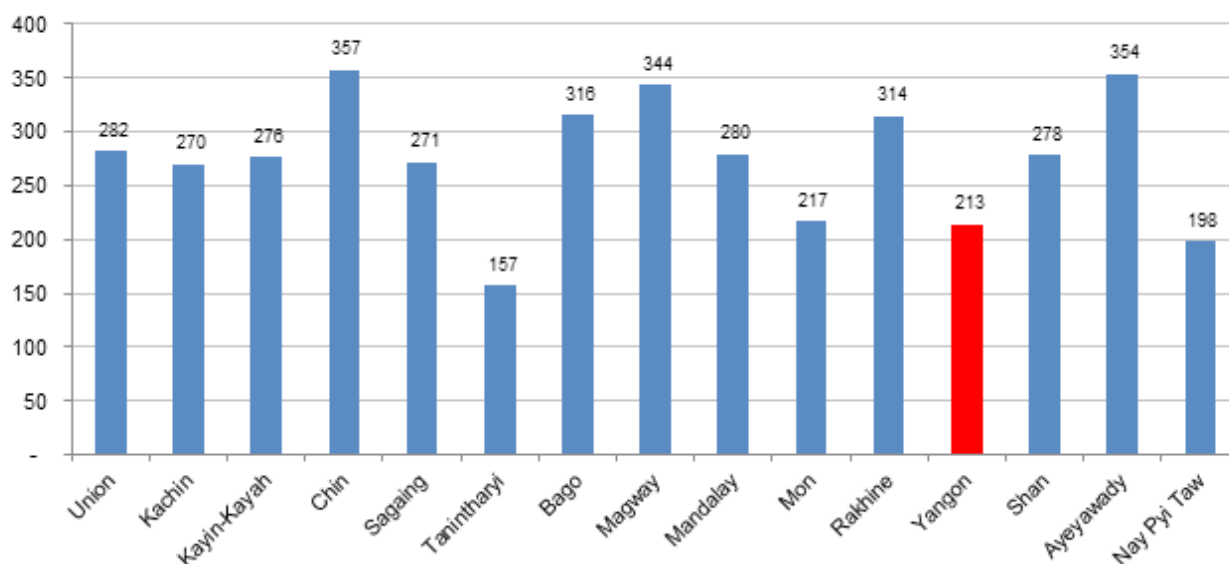
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in South District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in South District is 56 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 63 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Seikkyi/Khanaungto Township are higher than those in Yangon Region but are lower than those in South District. The Infant mortality in Seikkyi/ Khanaungto is 52 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 59 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 (Km²). 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.

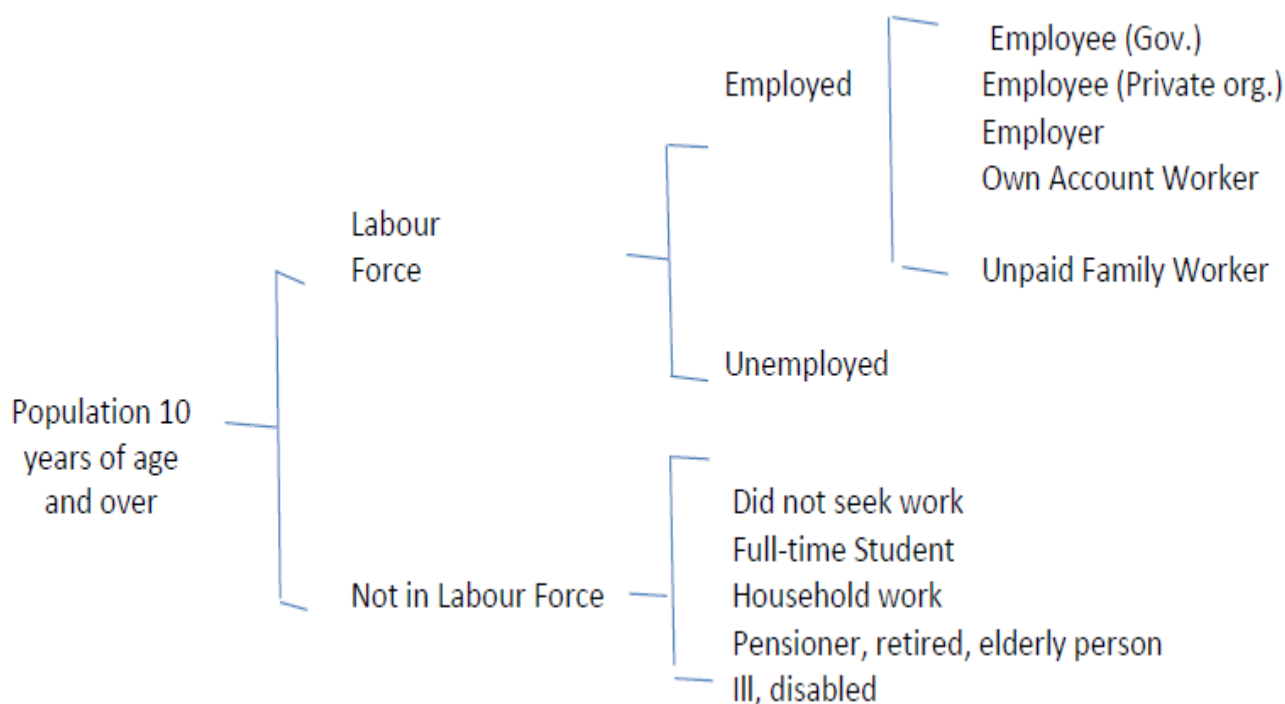
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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
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www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

