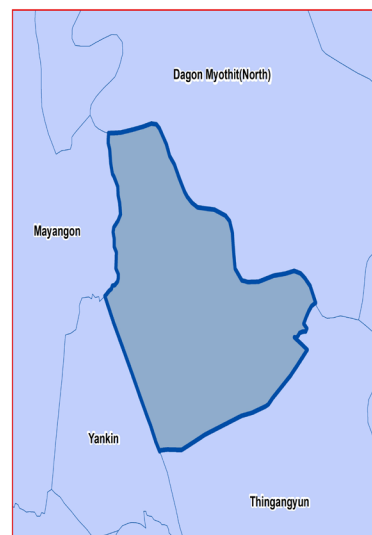# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, EASTERN DISTRICT
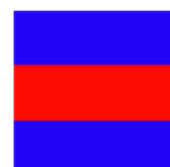
South Okkalapa Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Taikkyi

Hlegu

Yangon

Hmawby

Htantabin

Mingaladon

Shwepyitha

Dagon Myothit (East)

North Okkalapa

Dagon Myothit (South)

Insein

Dagon Myothit (North)

Hlinethaya

Dagon Myothit (Seikkan)

Khayan

Seikkyi/ Khanaungto

Thanlyin

Thongwa

Twantay

Dala

Tada (Sub-Tsp)

Kyauktan

Kawhmu

Kungyangon

Dagon Myothit(North)

Mayangon

Yankin

Thingangyun

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Yangon Region, Eastern District

South Okkalapa Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population
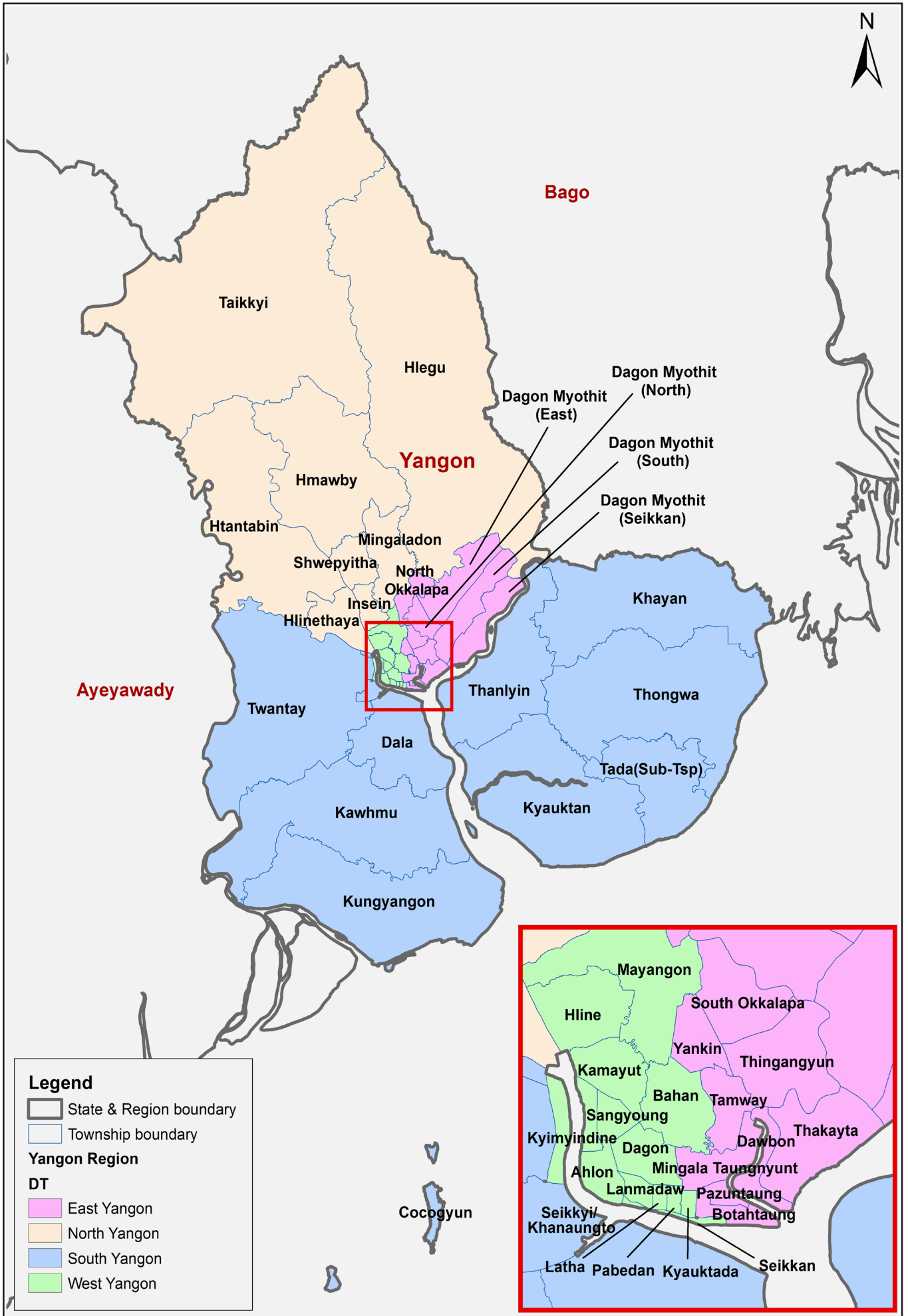
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships

South Okkalapa Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	161,126 [2]
Population males	75,547 (46.9%)
Population females	85,579 (53.1%)
Percentage of urban population	100.0%
Area (Km²)	10.2 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	15,812.2 persons
Median age	31.8 years
Number of wards	13
Number of village tracts	-
Number of private households	32,725
Percentage of female headed households	30.0%
Mean household size	4.7 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	18.0%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	74.3%
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.7%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	34.7
Child dependency ratio	24.3
Old dependency ratio	10.4
Ageing index	42.7
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	88
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	98.3%
Male	99.2%
Female	97.6%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	4,370	2.7
Walking	2,104	1.3
Seeing	1,960	1.2
Hearing	1,263	0.8
Remembering	1,288	0.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	117,118	81.2
Associate Scrutiny	225	0.2
Naturalised Scrutiny	796	0.6
National Registration	2,538	1.8
Religious	1,791	1.2
Temporary Registration	1,227	0.9
Foreign Registration	96	0.1
Foreign Passport	120	0.1
None	20,304	14.1

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	60.1%	77.5%	44.8%
Unemployment rate	5.8%	6.4%	5.0%
Employment to population ratio	56.6%	72.6%	42.6%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	18,924	57.8
Renter	9,355	28.6
Provided free (individually)	2,754	8.4
Government quarters	920	2.8
Private company quarters	293	0.9
Other	479	1.5

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.2%		2.2%
Bamboo	13.4%	2.6%	0.1%
Earth	<0.1 %	0.3%	
Wood	39.3%	56.6%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	2.3%		94.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	43.3%	39.0%	3.3%
Other	0.5%	1.5%	0.2%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	22,136	67.6
LPG	1,622	5.0
Kerosene	*	<0.1
Biogas	252	0.8
Firewood	901	2.8
Charcoal	7,370	22.5
Coal	174	0.5
Other	262	0.8

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	32,130	98.2
Kerosene	*	<0.1
Candle	161	0.5
Battery	338	1.0
Generator (private)	51	0.2
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	*	<0.1
Other	37	0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	9,865	30.2
Tube well, borehole	4,758	14.5
Protected well/spring	24	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	17,982	54.9
Total Improved Water Sources	*32,629*	*99.7*
Unprotected well/spring	*	<0.1
Pool/pond/lake	*	<0.1
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Other	63	0.3
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*96*	*0.3*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	22,379	68.4
Tube well, borehole	10,163	31.1
Protected well/spring	81	0.2
Unprotected well/spring	*	<0.1
Pool/pond/lake	28	0.1
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	42	0.1
Other	21	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	3,279	10.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	28,663	87.6
Total Improved Sanitation	*31,942*	*97.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	642	2.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	58	0.2
Other	*	<0.1
None	73	0.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	6,334	19.4
Television	29,667	90.7
Landline phone	4,461	13.6
Mobile phone	27,068	82.7
Computer	6,447	19.7
Internet at home	7,948	24.3
Households with none of the items	1,835	5.6
Households with all of the items	721	2.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	5,541	16.9
Motorcycle/Moped	1,258	3.8
Bicycle	22,098	67.5
4-Wheel tractor	44	0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	<0.1
Cart (bullock)	36	0.1

Note: [1] Population figures for South Okkalapa 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 South Okkalapa 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 South Okkalapa Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	161,126 *		
Males	75,547		
Females	85,579		
Sex ratio	88 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0%		
Area (Km^2)	10.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	15,812.2 persons		
Number of wards	13		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	153,687	153,687	-
Number of conventional households	32,725	32,725	-
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		

- In South Okkalapa Township, there are more females than males with 88 males per 100 females.

- All the people in the Township live in urban areas.

- The population density of South Okkalapa Township is 15,812 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.7 persons living in each household in South Okkalapa Township. This is slightly higher 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; South Okkalapa Township (East District, Yangon Region)

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	32,725	161,126	75,547	85,579
	Ward	32,725	161,126	75,547	85,579
1	No(3)(W)	669	3,588	1,597	1,991
2	No(4)(W)	3,406	17,010	8,064	8,946
3	No(5)(W)	3,015	16,883	8,470	8,413
4	No(6)(W)	2,056	10,131	4,550	5,581
5	No(7)(W)	3,585	17,599	8,133	9,466
6	No(8)(W)	345	2,255	1,232	1,023
7	No(9)(W)	2,093	9,919	4,382	5,537
8	No(10)(W)	2,848	13,147	6,006	7,141
9	No(11)(W)	1,513	7,242	3,320	3,922
10	No(12)(W)	2,870	13,459	6,289	7,170
11	No(13)(W)	3,719	17,901	8,178	9,723
12	No(14)(W)	4,980	23,516	10,889	12,627
13	No(15)(W)	1,626	8,476	4,437	4,039
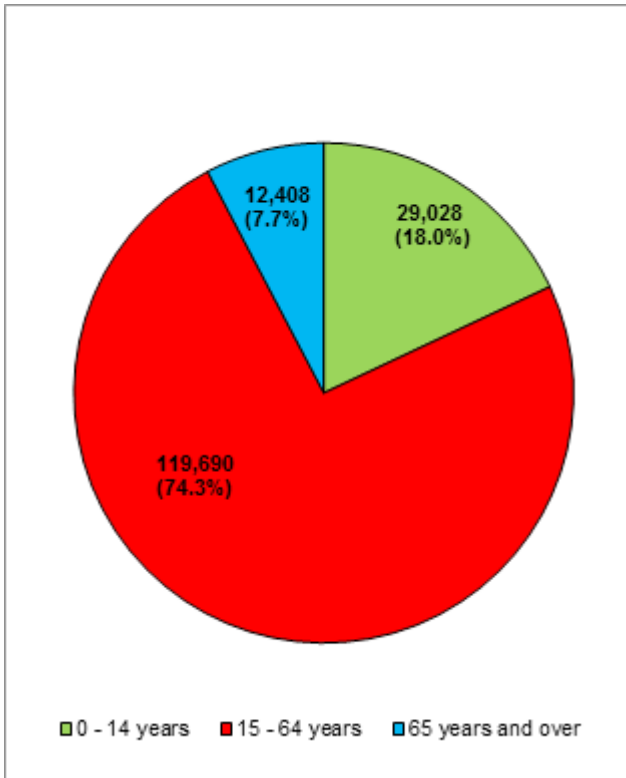
Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, South Okkalapa Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, South Okkalapa Township

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, South Okkalapa Township

12,408 (7.7%)

29,028 (18.0%)

119,690 (74.3%)

☐ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years ■ 65 years and over

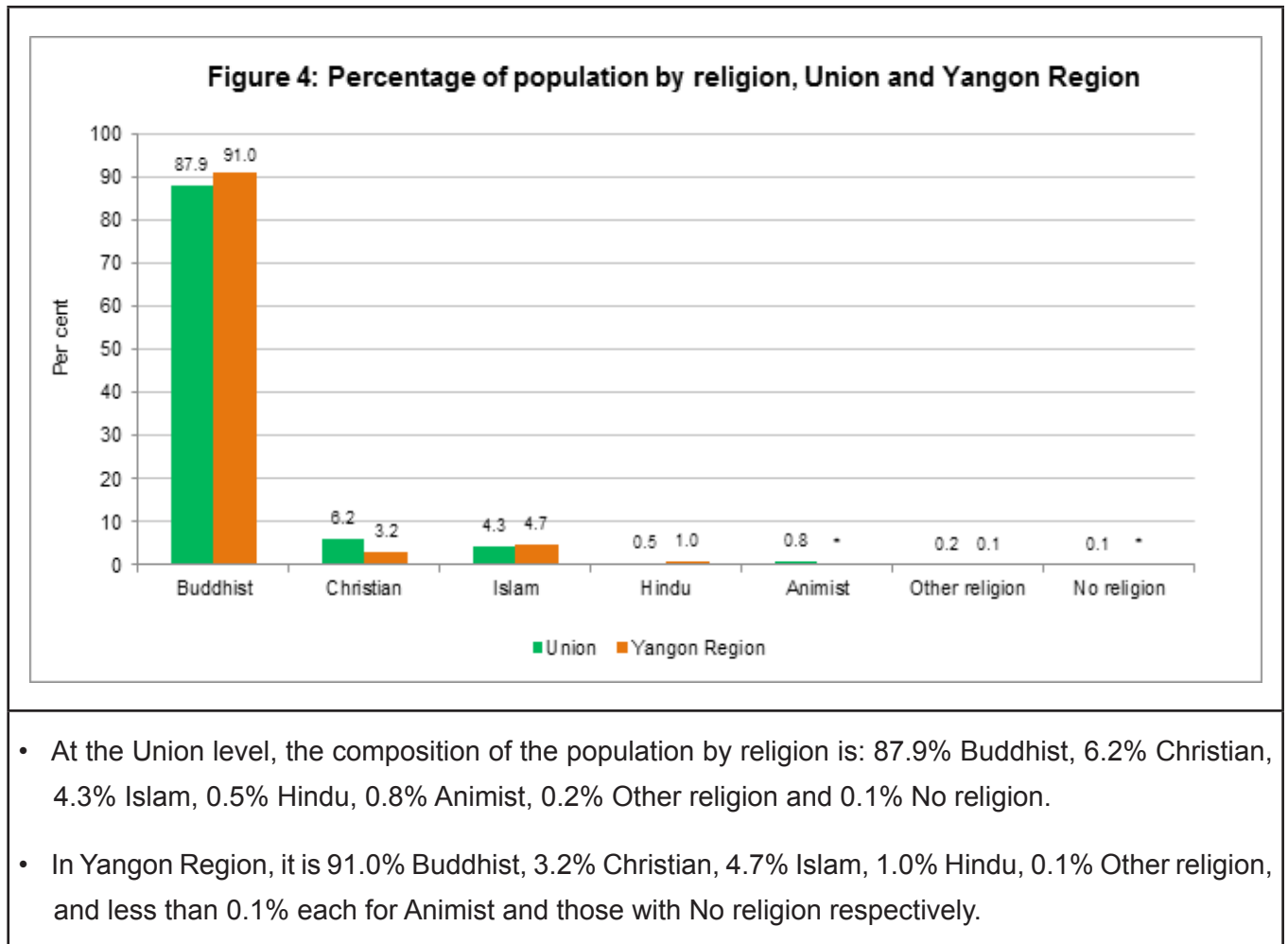| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	161,126	75,547	85,579
0 - 4	8,064	4,044	4,020
5 - 9	8,847	4,550	4,297
10 - 14	12,117	6,314	5,803
15 - 19	16,012	8,179	7,833
20 - 24	16,287	8,048	8,239
25 - 29	14,052	6,685	7,367
30 - 34	12,945	6,282	6,663
35 - 39	11,578	5,371	6,207
40 - 44	12,079	5,297	6,782
45 - 49	11,984	5,240	6,744
50 - 54	10,422	4,509	5,913
55 - 59	8,325	3,538	4,787
60 - 64	6,006	2,601	3,405
65 - 69	4,340	1,826	2,514
70 - 74	2,783	1,100	1,683
75 - 79	2,441	930	1,511
80 - 84	1,640	616	1,024
85 - 89	830	291	539
90 +	374	126	248

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in South Okkalapa Township is 74.3 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, East District and South Okkalapa Township)
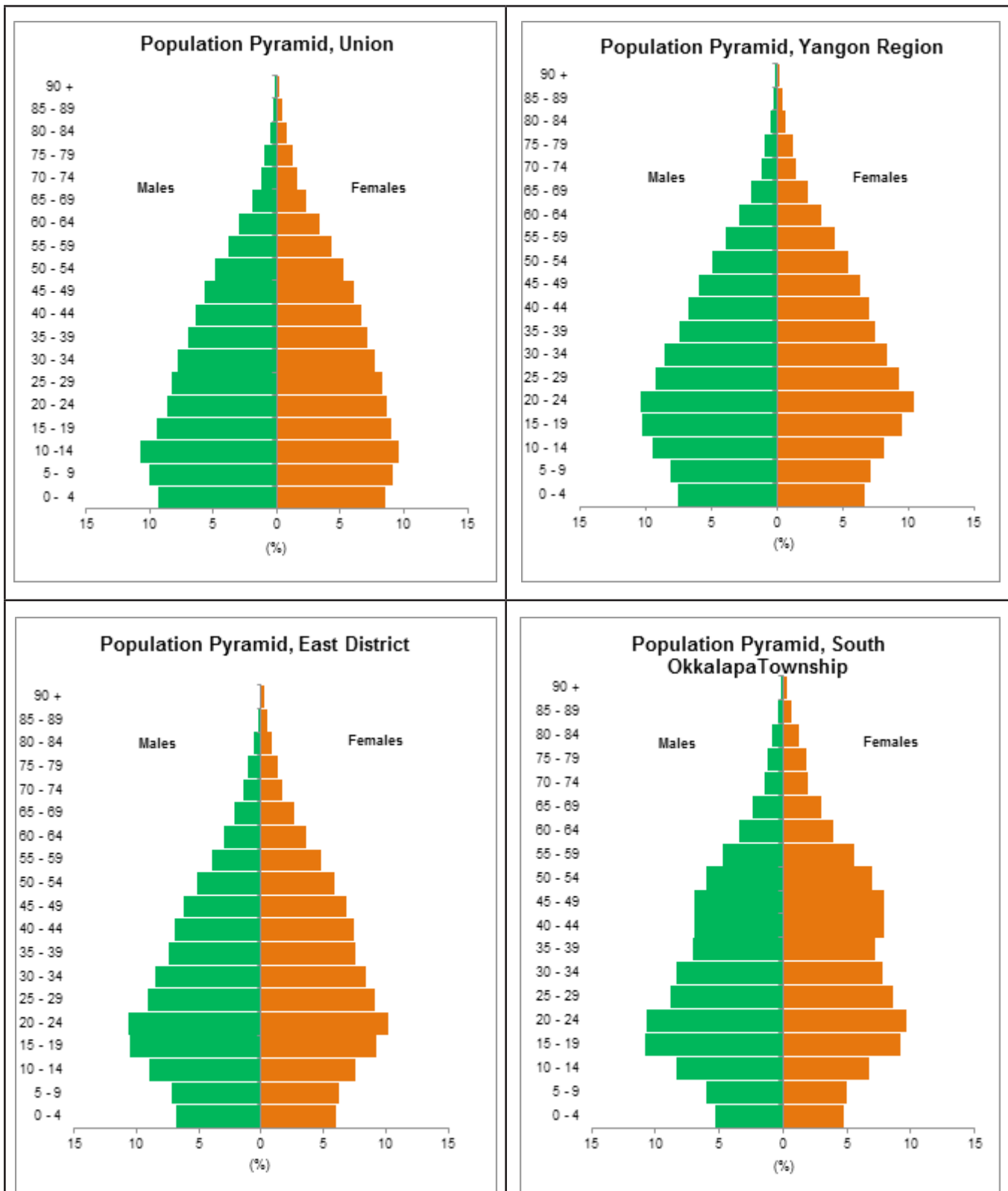
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in South Okkalapa Township since the last 15 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 30-34 onwards.

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

- Starting from age group 20-24, 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	1,508	802	706	457	239	218
6	1,677	850	827	1,284	649	635
7	1,826	914	912	1,468	742	726
8	1,893	967	926	1,528	789	739
9	1,821	923	898	1,492	760	732
10	1,943	986	957	1,557	787	770
11	2,074	1,041	1,033	1,647	837	810
12	2,208	1,139	1,069	1,673	850	823
13	2,602	1,296	1,306	1,864	938	926
14	2,697	1,337	1,360	1,752	858	894
15	2,625	1,263	1,362	1,545	755	790
16	2,737	1,333	1,404	1,395	693	702
17	2,789	1,344	1,445	1,258	600	658
18	3,092	1,529	1,563	1,086	528	558
19	2,925	1,399	1,526	911	432	479
20	3,310	1,622	1,688	679	358	321
21	2,913	1,343	1,570	466	254	212
22	2,810	1,325	1,485	309	165	144
23	2,804	1,323	1,481	173	108	65
24	2,666	1,197	1,469	88	52	36
25	2,770	1,271	1,499	83	40	43
26	2,451	1,138	1,313	51	28	23
27	2,531	1,141	1,390	51	28	23
28	2,742	1,258	1,484	47	28	19
29	2,503	1,117	1,386	33	18	15

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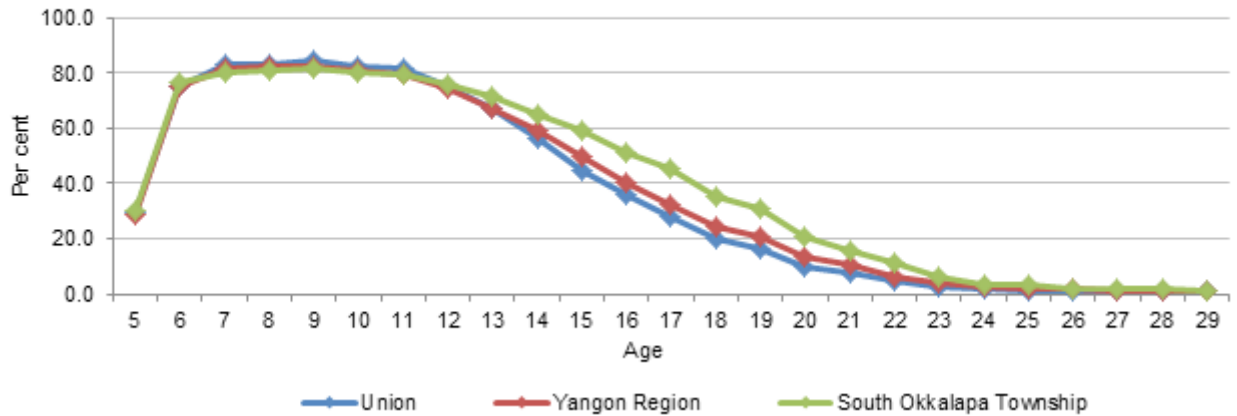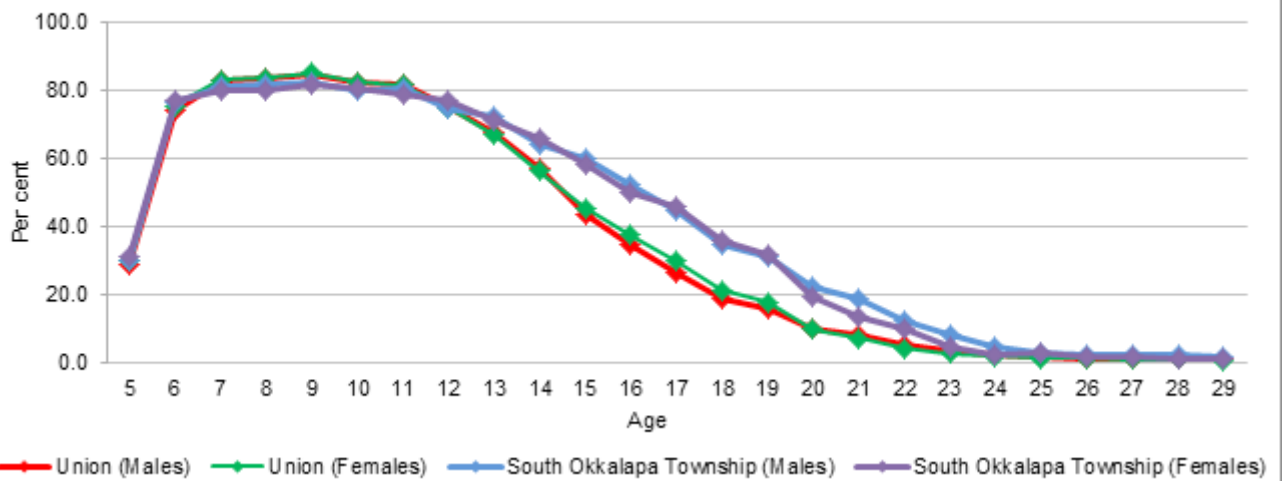

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and South Okkalapa Township

• School attendance in South Okkalapa Township drops after age 12 for males and after age 11 for females.

• Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in South Okkalapa Township is higher than that of the Union after age 13 onwards.

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

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 93 - 95
- 96 - 97
- 98 - 99
- Township boundary
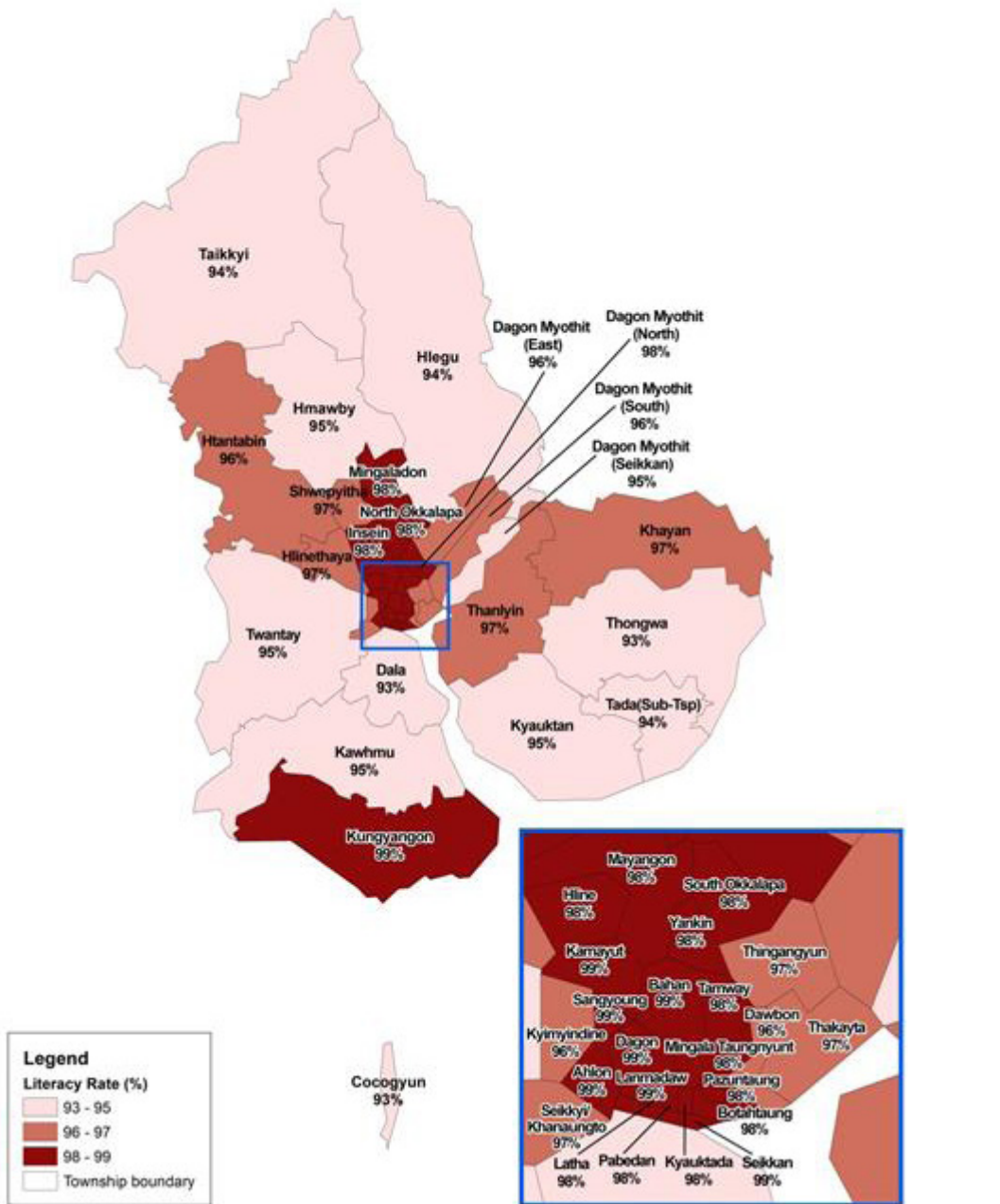
Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
East District	: 97.1%
South Okkalapa Township	: 98.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	28,671	98.8
Males	13,678	99.0
Females	14,993	98.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in South Okkalapa Township is 98.3 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 97.6 per cent and for the males it is 99.2 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.8 per cent with 98.6 per cent for females and 99.0 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	99,799	2,369	2.4	6,931	11,060	24,111	25,584	593	26,787	1,719	347	298
Urban	99,799	2,369	2.4	6,931	11,060	24,111	25,584	593	26,787	1,719	347	298
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	44,412	514	1.2	2,112	3,945	11,615	13,336	452	11,471	537	290	140
Females	55,387	1,855	3.3	4,819	7,115	12,496	12,248	141	15,316	1,182	57	158

- Some 2.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- There are 1.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 3.3 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 11.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and 26.8 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			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	6.9	8.5	5.1	9.5	11.9	5.1
15 - 19	38.1	42.8	33.2	10.7	13.0	7.7
20 - 24	69.3	75.5	63.2	14.4	15.1	13.6
25 - 29	74.2	88.4	61.2	8.2	9.5	6.4
30 - 34	71.7	92.5	52.2	5.0	6.0	3.4
35 - 39	69.0	92.6	48.5	3.0	3.6	1.8
40 - 44	64.4	90.9	43.7	2.0	2.5	1.0
45 - 49	62.7	89.0	42.3	1.5	2.1	0.5
50 - 54	56.9	83.3	36.7	1.1	1.6	0.2
55 - 59	48.5	73.0	30.3	0.6	0.8	0.1
60 - 64	25.9	43.6	12.3	0.5	0.7	-
65 - 69	15.9	27.6	7.4	0.3	0.4	-
70 - 74	8.4	15.0	4.1	-	-	-
75+	3.4	5.3	2.3	1.1	1.0	1.3
15 - 24	53.8	59.0	48.6	13.1	14.3	11.6
15 - 64	60.1	77.5	44.8	5.8	6.4	5.0

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
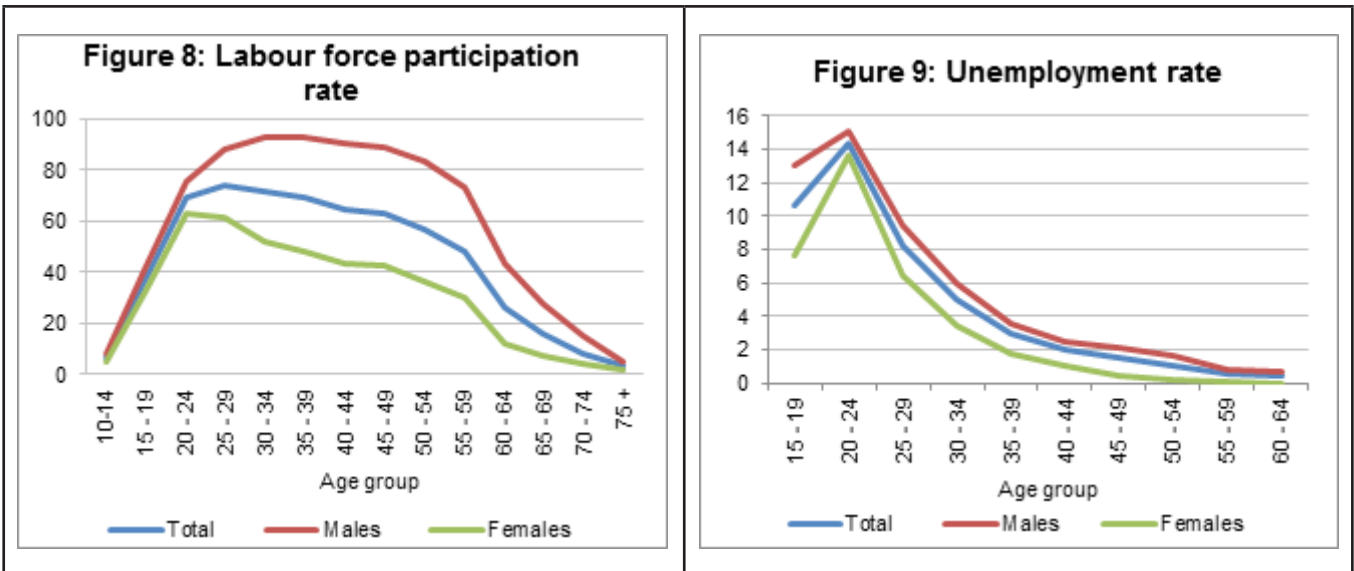
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in South Okkalapa Township is 60.1 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 44.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 77.5 per cent.

- In South Okkalapa 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 South Okkalapa Township is 5.8 per cent. There is a slight difference between the unemployment rate for males (6.4%) and for females (5.0%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 11.6 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	70,385	1.1	29.1	41.5	19.2	1.5	7.6
Males	22,418	2.6	46.2	3.6	27.7	2.6	17.2
Females	47,967	0.4	21.1	59.2	15.2	1.0	3.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 46.2 per cent of males are full time students while 59.2 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**63,696**	**38,009**	**25,687**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	1,791	1,127	664	2.8	3.0	2.6
Professionals	4,609	1,512	3,097	7.2	4.0	12.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3,779	2,414	1,365	5.9	6.4	5.3
Clerical Support Workers	5,791	2,556	3,235	9.1	6.7	12.6
Services and Sales Workers	18,110	9,307	8,803	28.4	24.5	34.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	417	287	130	0.7	0.8	0.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	15,102	9,531	5,571	23.7	25.1	21.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	6,633	6,232	401	10.4	16.4	1.6
Elementary Occupations	5,410	4,044	1,366	8.5	10.6	5.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,054	999	1,055	3.2	2.6	4.1

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Yangon Region and South Okkalapa Township
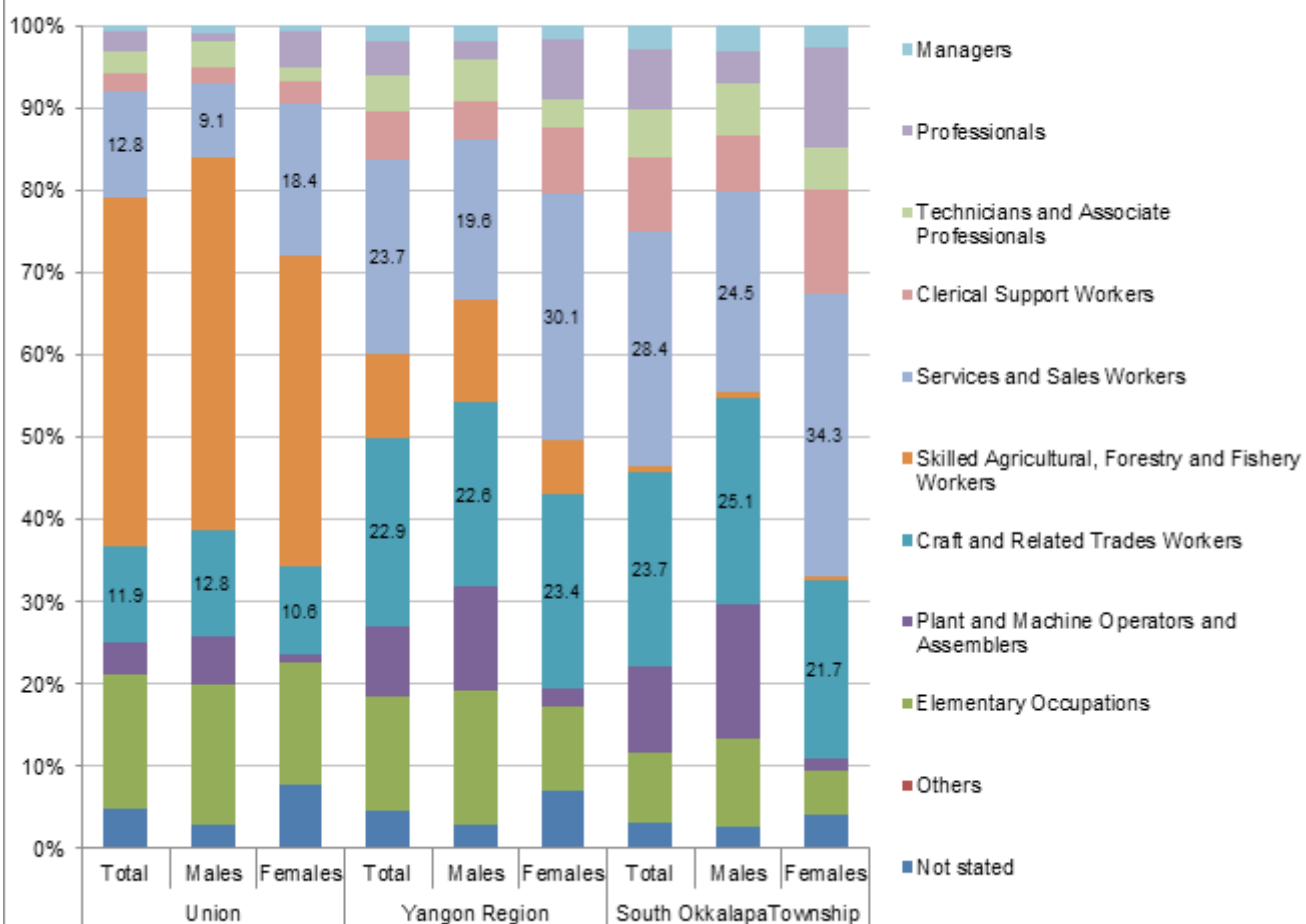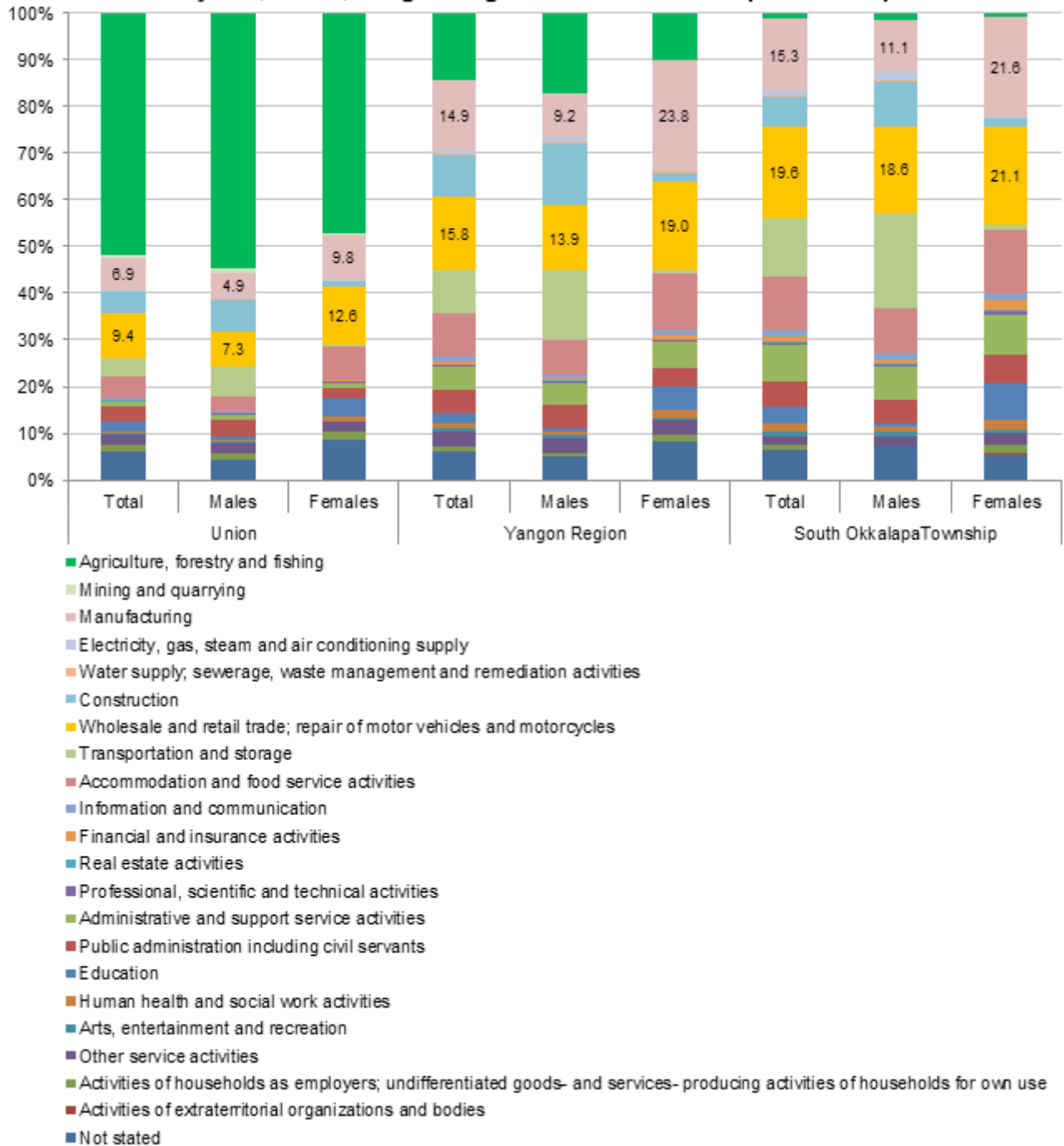
- In South Okkalapa Township, 28.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 23.7 per cent in craft and related trades workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 24.5 per cent of males and 34.3 per cent of females are services and sales workers.

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

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**63,696**	**38,009**	**25,687**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	704	537	167	1.1	1.4	0.7
Mining and quarrying	116	99	17	0.2	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	9,770	4,211	5,559	15.3	11.1	21.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	657	607	50	1.0	1.6	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	184	155	29	0.3	0.4	0.1
Construction	4,029	3,596	433	6.3	9.5	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,495	7,087	5,408	19.6	18.6	21.1
Transportation and storage	8,012	7,757	255	12.6	20.4	1.0
Accommodation and food service activities	7,198	3,701	3,497	11.3	9.7	13.6
Information and communication	906	503	403	1.4	1.3	1.6
Financial and insurance activities	736	228	508	1.2	0.6	2.0
Real estate activities	226	133	93	0.4	0.3	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	337	192	145	0.5	0.5	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	4,874	2,673	2,201	7.7	7.0	8.6
Public administration including civil servants	3,474	1,882	1,592	5.5	5.0	6.2
Education	2,341	319	2,022	3.7	0.8	7.9
Human health and social work activities	919	327	592	1.4	0.9	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	704	525	179	1.1	1.4	0.7
Other service activities	1,330	689	641	2.1	1.8	2.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	562	99	463	0.9	0.3	1.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	59	31	28	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	4,063	2,658	1,405	6.4	7.0	5.5

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

- In South Okkalapa 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 19.6 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Manufacturing" at 15.3 per cent.

- There are 18.6 per cent of males and 21.1 per cent of females working in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" industry.

- In Yangon Region, there are 15.8 per cent of employed population working in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" industry and 14.9 per cent in "Manufacturing" 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	117,118	225	796	2,538	1,791	1,227	96	120	20,304
Urban	117,118	225	796	2,538	1,791	1,227	96	120	20,304
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	52,851	114	455	1,062	1,697	542	40	70	10,122
Females	64,267	111	341	1,476	94	685	56	50	10,182

Figure 12: Types of identity card
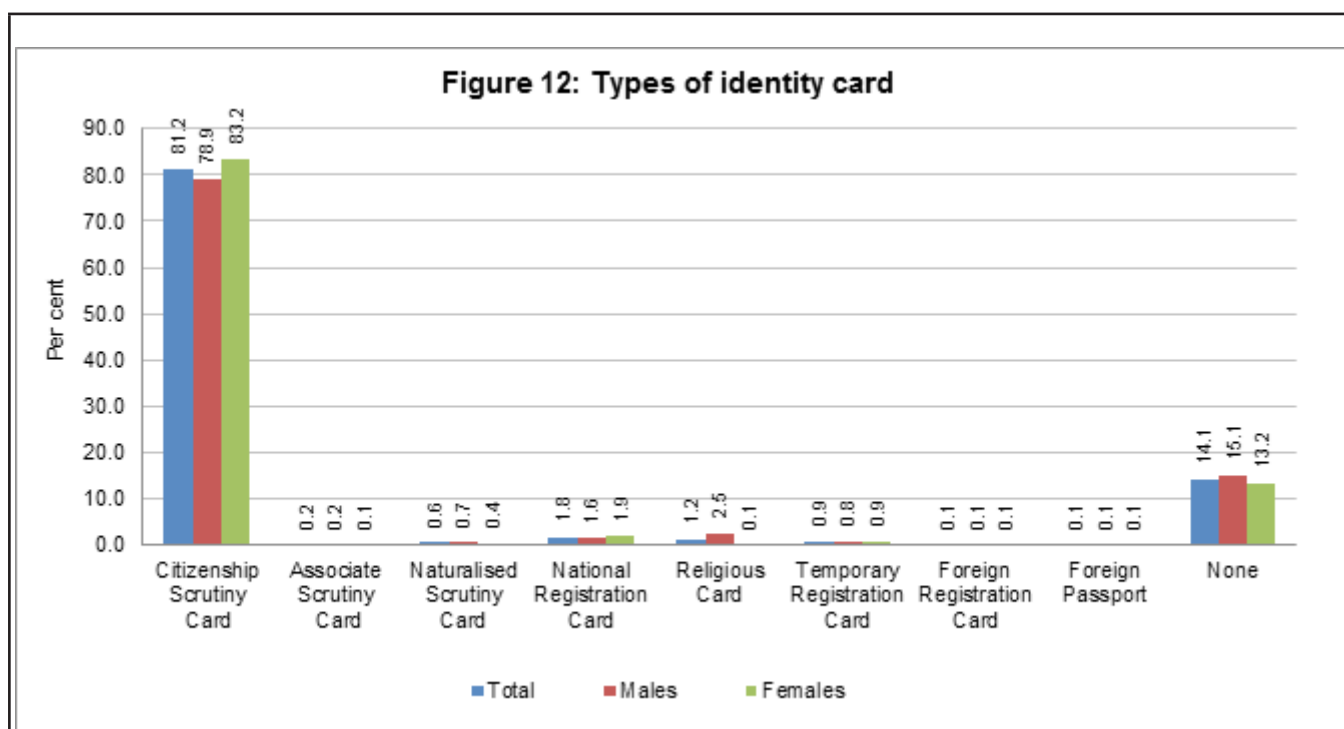
- In South Okkalapa Township, 81.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 14.1 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 15.1 per cent of males and 13.2 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	**161,126**	**156,756**	**4,370**	**2.7**	**1,960**	**1,263**	**2,104**	**1,288**
0 - 4	8,064	7,950	114	1.4	42	44	102	85
5 - 9	8,847	8,795	52	0.6	12	12	23	34
10 - 14	12,117	12,026	91	0.8	17	13	24	65
15 - 19	16,012	15,917	95	0.6	32	20	30	46
20 - 24	16,287	16,209	78	0.5	16	10	28	41
25 - 29	14,052	13,967	85	0.6	20	15	24	43
30 - 34	12,945	12,872	73	0.6	17	11	25	34
35 - 39	11,578	11,488	90	0.8	21	14	43	35
40 - 44	12,079	11,898	181	1.5	78	34	58	55
45 - 49	11,984	11,736	248	2.1	124	42	93	61
50 - 54	10,422	10,070	352	3.4	162	75	122	68
55 - 59	8,325	7,967	358	4.3	167	78	149	66
60 - 64	6,006	5,619	387	6.4	190	93	173	68
65 - 69	4,340	3,937	403	9.3	205	91	185	60
70 - 74	2,783	2,440	343	12.3	177	96	168	68
75 - 79	2,441	1,946	495	20.3	247	178	266	135
80 - 84	1,640	1,174	466	28.4	207	199	284	163
85 - 89	830	548	282	34.0	134	131	185	88
90 +	374	197	177	47.3	92	107	122	73

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	**75,547**	**73,692**	**1,855**	**2.5**	**792**	**523**	**883**	**573**
0 - 4	4,044	3,993	51	1.3	18	17	47	36
5 - 9	4,550	4,529	21	0.5	7	6	12	15
10 - 14	6,314	6,267	47	0.7	12	8	11	29
15 - 19	8,179	8,122	57	0.7	18	13	19	28
20 - 24	8,048	8,004	44	0.5	9	5	16	25
25 - 29	6,685	6,642	43	0.6	7	9	16	20
30 - 34	6,282	6,238	44	0.7	8	8	17	20
35 - 39	5,371	5,306	65	1.2	14	12	34	25
40 - 44	5,297	5,203	94	1.8	32	14	41	30
45 - 49	5,240	5,106	134	2.6	58	26	56	37
50 - 54	4,509	4,348	161	3.6	73	30	65	32
55 - 59	3,538	3,373	165	4.7	71	35	73	34
60 - 64	2,601	2,444	157	6.0	81	33	69	32
65 - 69	1,826	1,673	153	8.4	78	33	63	23
70 - 74	1,100	974	126	11.5	62	38	70	30
75 - 79	930	746	184	19.8	92	76	82	44
80 - 84	616	453	163	26.5	73	79	96	60
85 - 89	291	204	87	29.9	46	44	52	25
90 +	126	67	59	46.8	33	37	44	28

Table 11: (Continued)

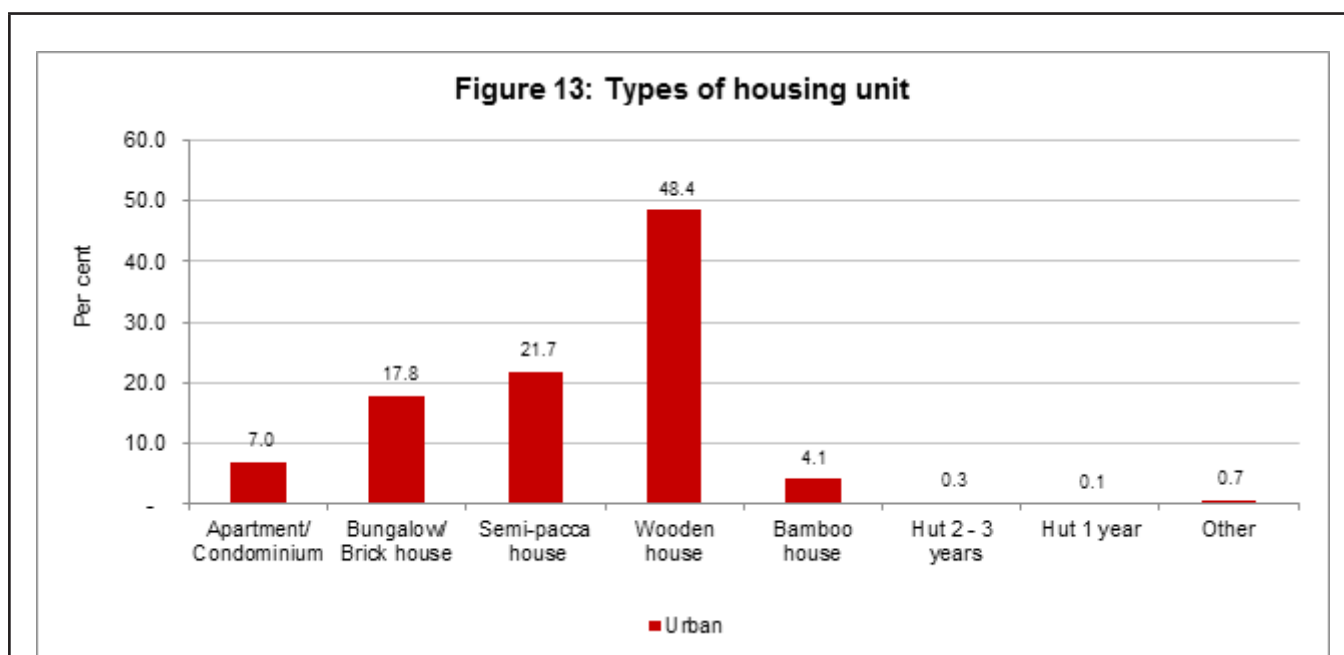| Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	**85,579**	**83,064**	**2,515**	**2.9**	**1,168**	**740**	**1,221**	**715**
0 - 4	4,020	3,957	63	1.6	24	27	55	49
5 - 9	4,297	4,266	31	0.7	5	6	11	19
10 - 14	5,803	5,759	44	0.8	5	5	13	36
15 - 19	7,833	7,795	38	0.5	14	7	11	18
20 - 24	8,239	8,205	34	0.4	7	5	12	16
25 - 29	7,367	7,325	42	0.6	13	6	8	23
30 - 34	6,663	6,634	29	0.4	9	3	8	14
35 - 39	6,207	6,182	25	0.4	7	2	9	10
40 - 44	6,782	6,695	87	1.3	46	20	17	25
45 - 49	6,744	6,630	114	1.7	66	16	37	24
50 - 54	5,913	5,722	191	3.2	89	45	57	36
55 - 59	4,787	4,594	193	4.0	96	43	76	32
60 - 64	3,405	3,175	230	6.8	109	60	104	36
65 - 69	2,514	2,264	250	9.9	127	58	122	37
70 - 74	1,683	1,466	217	12.9	115	58	98	38
75 - 79	1,511	1,200	311	20.6	155	102	184	91
80 - 84	1,024	721	303	29.6	134	120	188	103
85 - 89	539	344	195	36.2	88	87	133	63
90 +	248	130	118	47.6	59	70	78	45

- Three in every 100 persons in South Okkalapa 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 75.

- 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

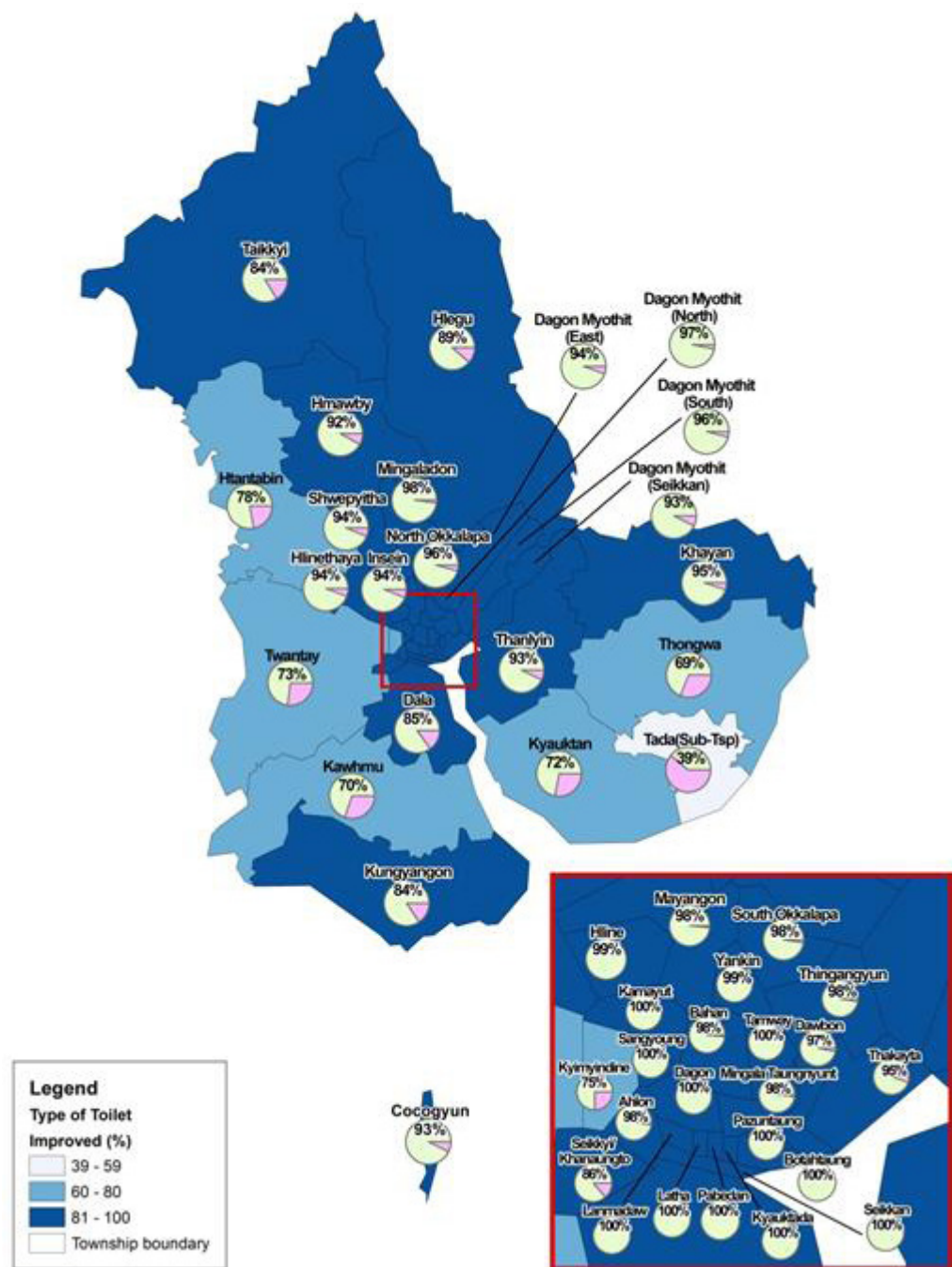**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	32,725	7.0	17.8	21.7	48.4	4.1	0.3	0.1	0.7
Urban	32,725	7.0	17.8	21.7	48.4	4.1	0.3	0.1	0.7
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 13: Types of housing unit

- The majority of the households in South Okkalapa Township are living in wooden houses (48.4%) followed by households in semi-pacca houses (21.7%).

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Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Union	: 74.3%
Yangon Region	: 91.1%
East District	: 96.4%
South Okkalapa Township	: 97.6%

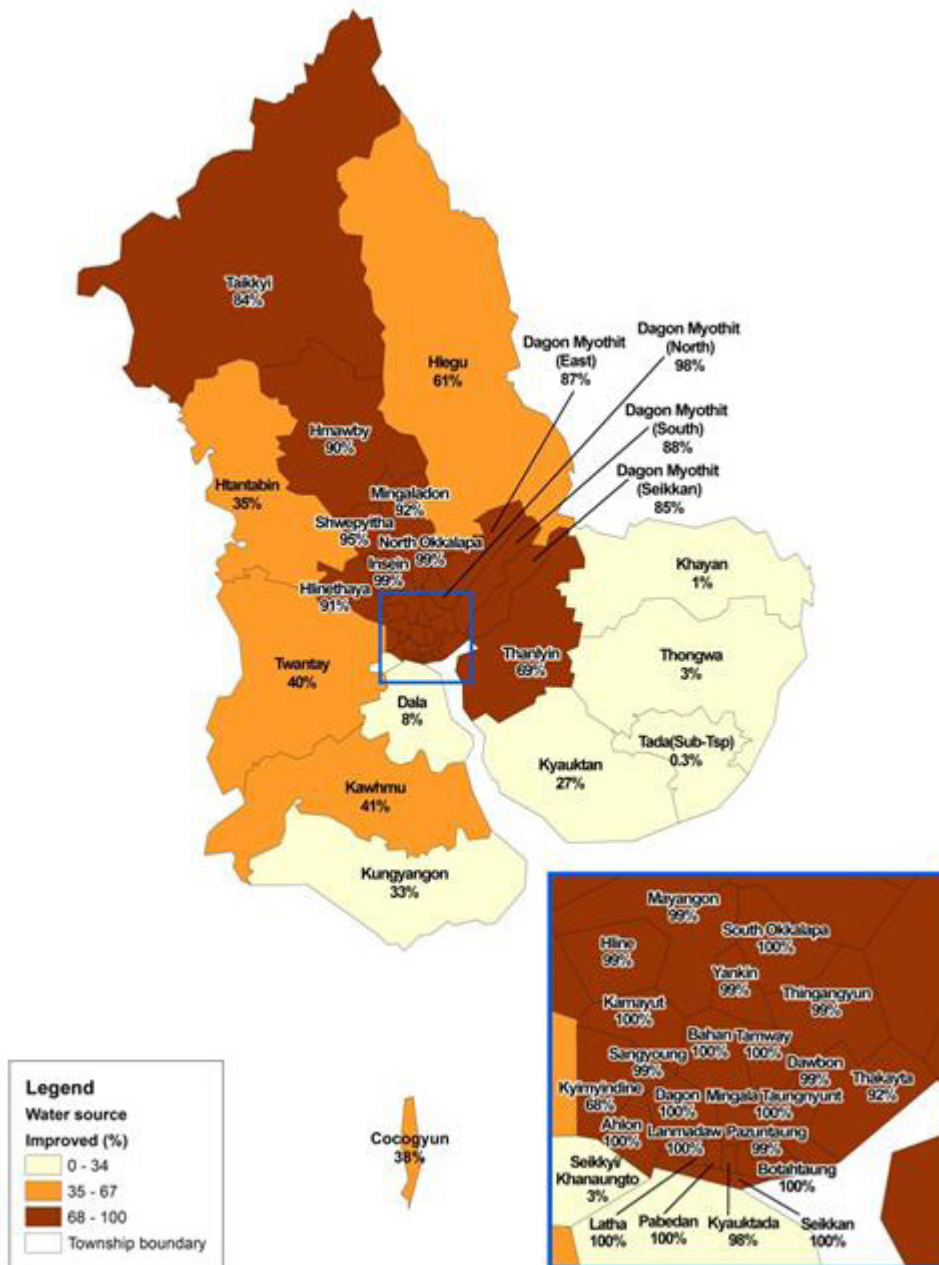**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		10.0	10.0	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		87.6	87.6	-
Improved sanitation		*97.6*	*97.6*	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.0	2.0	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.2	0.2	-
Other		*	*	-
None		0.2	0.2	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	32,725	32,725	-

- Some 97.6 per cent of the households in South Okkalapa Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (10.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (87.6%)).

- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, South Okkalapa Township has 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.

- Some 0.2 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

Taikkyi 84%

Hlegu 61%

Dagon Myothit (East) 87%

Dagon Myothit (North) 98%

Dagon Myothit (South) 88%

Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) 85%

Hmawby 90%

Htantabin 35%

Mingaladon 92%

Shwepyitha 95%

North Okkalapa 99%

Insein 99%

Hlinethaya 91%

Khayan 1%

Thanlyin 69%

Thongwa 3%

Twantay 40%

Dala 8%

Tada(Sub-Tsp) 0.3%

Kyauktan 27%

Kawhmu 41%

Kungyangon 33%

Cocogyun 38%

Legend

Water source
Improved (%)

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

Mayangon 99%

Hline 99%

South Okkalapa 100%

Yankin 99%

Thingangyun 99%

Kamayut 100%

Bahan 100%

Tarmway 100%

Sangyoung 99%

Dawbon 99%

Thakayta 92%

Kyimyindine 68%

Dagon 100%

Mingala Taungnyunt 100%

Ahlon 100%

Lanmadaw 100%

Pazuntaung 99%

Seikkyi/ Khanaungto 3%

Botahtaung 100%

Latha 100%

Pabedan 100%

Kyauktada 98%

Seikkan 100%

Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
East District	: 94.9%
South Okkalapa Township	: 99.7%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	30.2	30.2	-
Tube well, borehole	14.5	14.5	-
Protected well/ Spring	0.1	0.1	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier	54.9	54.9	-
Total improved drinking water	*99.7*	*99.7*	-
Unprotected well/Spring	*	*	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake	*	*	-
River/stream/ canal	*	*	-
Waterfall/ Rain water	*	*	-
Other	0.3	0.3	-
Total unimproved drinking water	*0.3*	*0.3*	-
Total Per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	-
Total Number	**32,725**	**32,725**	-

- In South Okkalapa Township, 99.7 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 belongs to the highest group in use of improved sources of drinking water 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 30.2 per cent use water from tap water/piped.

- Some 0.3 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

Taikkyi 33%
Hlegu 55%
Dagon Myothit (East) 70%
Dagon Myothit (North) 94%
Dagon Myothit (South) 84%
Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) 57%
Hmawby 57%
Htantabin 20%
Mingaladon 89%
Shwepyitha 73%
North Okkalapa 92%
Insein 90%
Hlinethaya 76%
Khayan 16%
Twantay 16%
Thanlyin 47%
Thongwa 18%
Dala 48%
Tada(Sub-Tsp) 15%
Kawhmu 20%
Kyauktan 33%
Kungyangon 24%
Cocogyun 93%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 15 - 44
- 45 - 72
- 73 - 100
- Township boundary

Mayangon 98%
Hline 99%
South Okkalapa 98%
Yankin 99%
Thingangyun 97%
Kamayut 100%
Bahan 100%
Tamway 100%
Sangyoung 100%
Dawbon 97%
Thakayta 96%
Kyimyindine 85%
Dagon 100%
Mingala Taungnyunt 99%
Ahlon 99%
Lanmadaw 100%
Pazuntaung 99%
Seikkyi/Khanaungto 76%
Botahtaung 99%
Latha 100%
Pabedan 100%
Kyauktada 100%
Seikkan 98%

Union	: 32.4%
Yangon Region	: 69.3%
East District	: 89.4%
South Okkalapa Township	: 98.2%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		98.2	98.2	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
Candle		0.5	0.5	-
Battery		1.0	1.0	-
Generator (private)		0.2	0.2	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		*	*	-
Other		0.1	0.1	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	32,725	32,725	-

- In South Okkalapa Township, 98.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is high in electricity usage compared to other townships in Yangon Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

Figure 17: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel
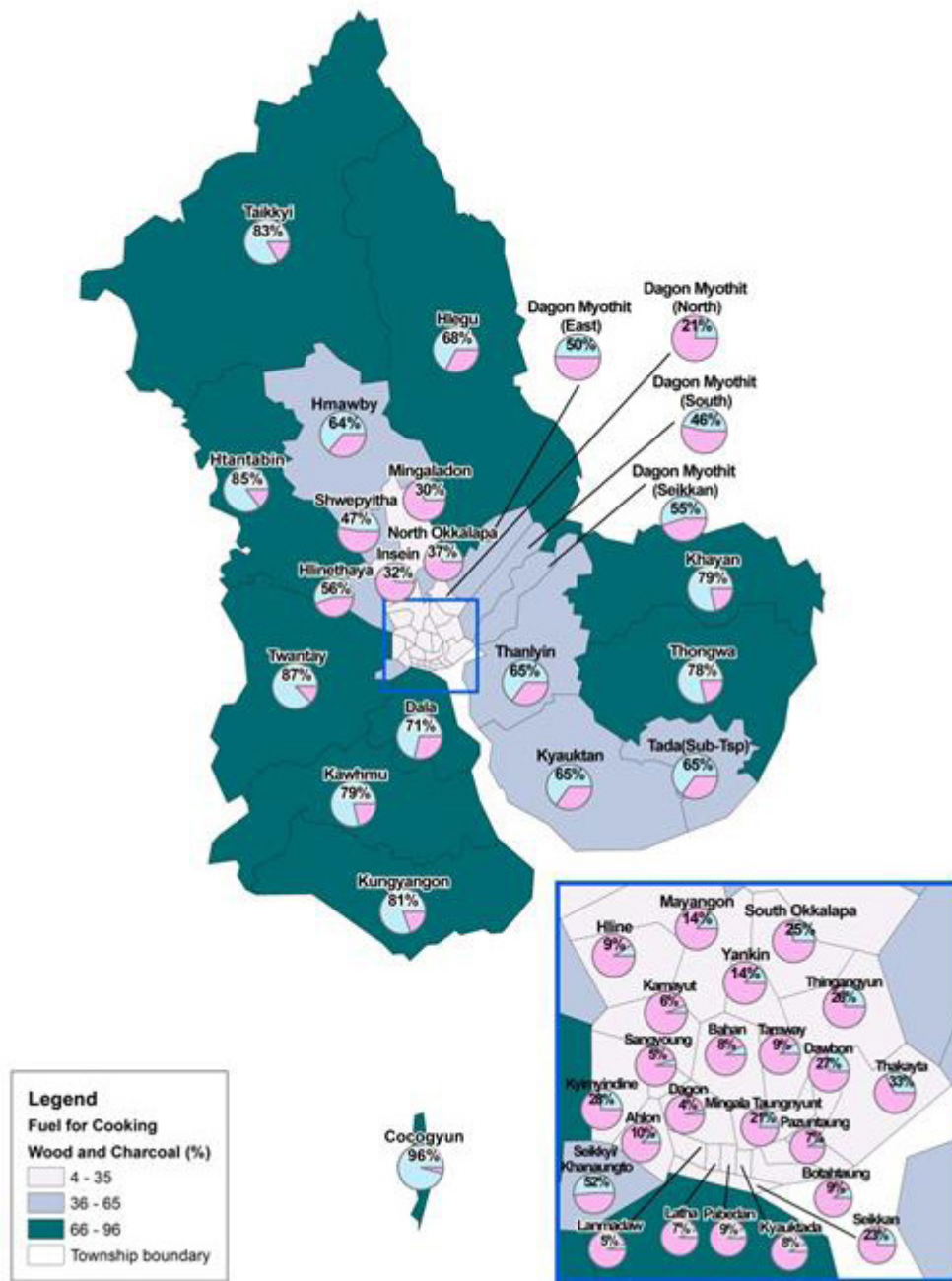
Union	: 81.0%
Yangon Region	: 47.2%
East District	: 32.1%
South Okkalapa Township	: 25.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		67.6	67.6	-
LPG		5.0	5.0	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
BioGas		0.8	0.8	-
Firewood		2.8	2.8	-
Charcoal		22.5	22.5	-
Coal		0.5	0.5	-
Other		0.8	0.8	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	32,725	32,725	-

- In South Okkalapa Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 2.8 per cent using firewood and 22. 5 per cent using charcoal.

- Some 67.6 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	32,725	19.4	90.7	13.6	82.7	19.7	24.3	5.6	2.2
Urban	32,725	19.4	90.7	13.6	82.7	19.7	24.3	5.6	2.2
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Some 90.7 per cent of the households in South Okkalapa 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
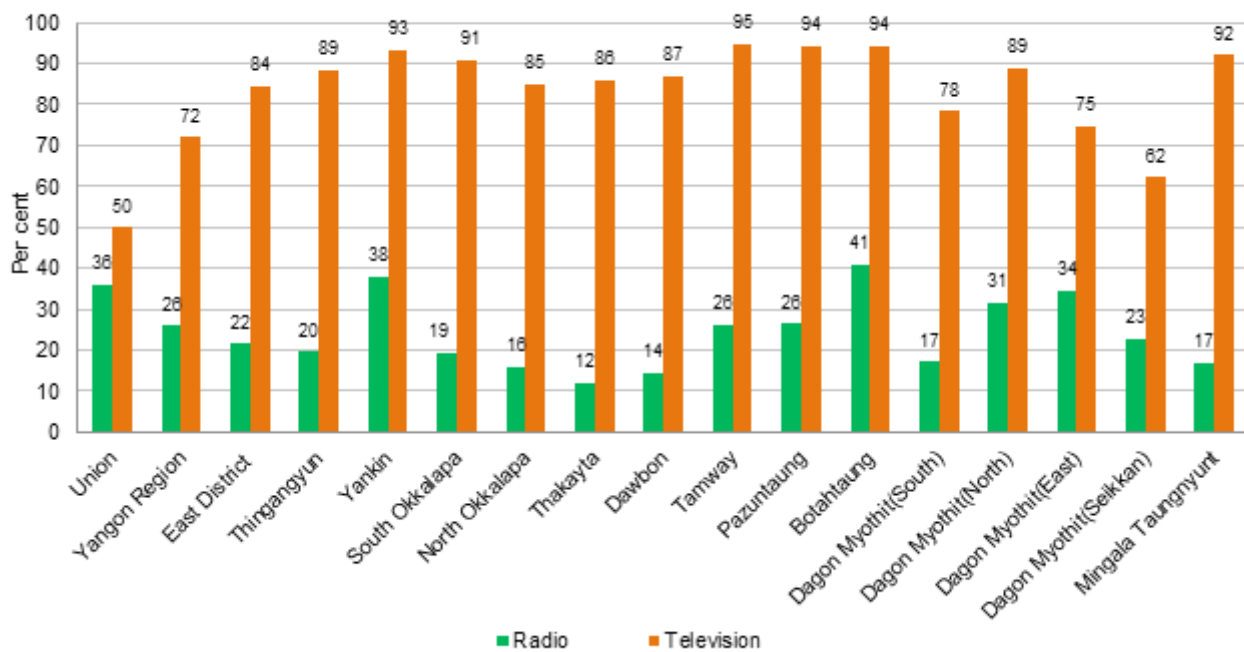
- In South Okkalapa Township, about one in five households (19.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
- 25 - 49
- 50 - 72
- 73 - 95
- Township boundary
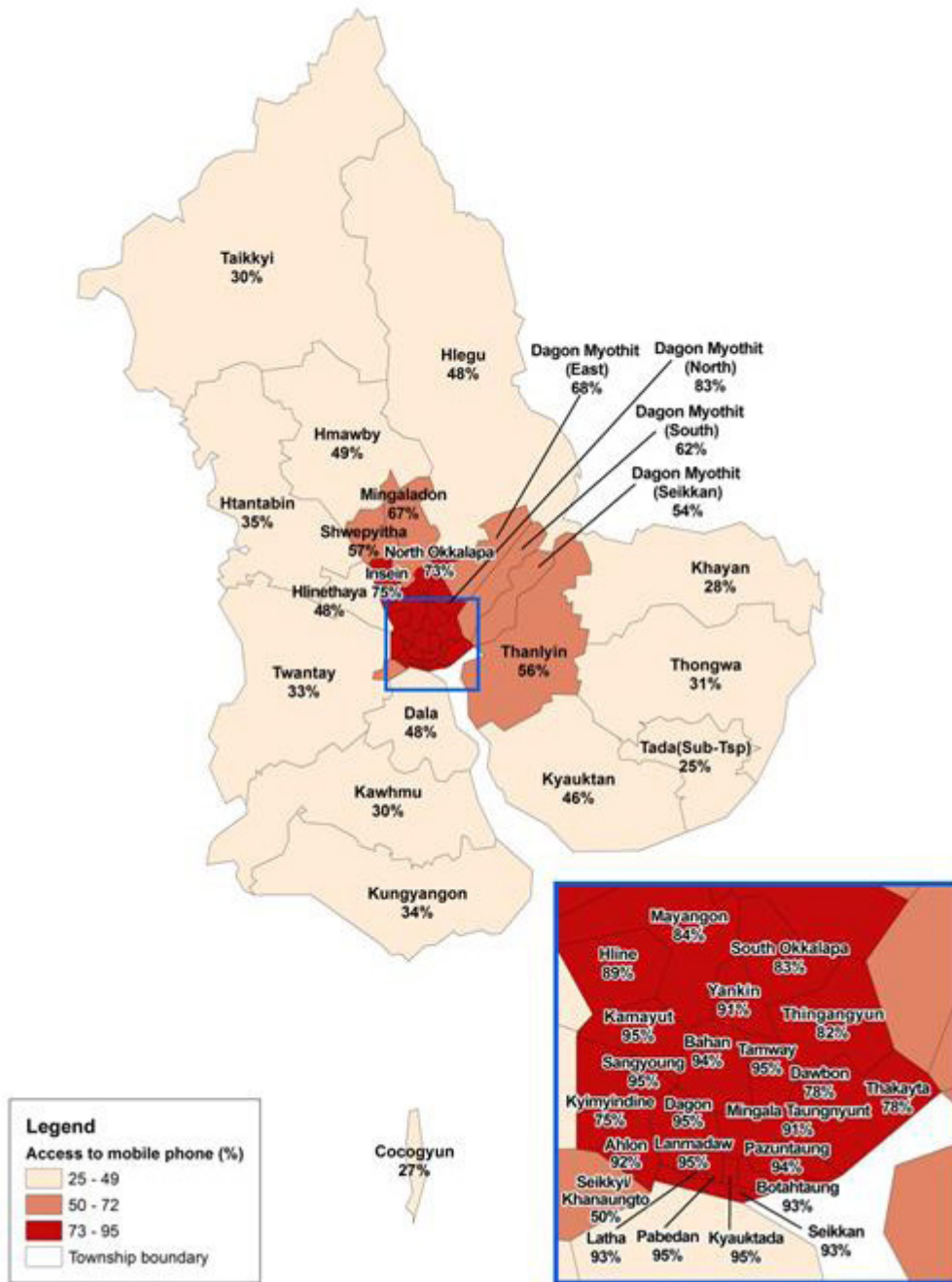
Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
East District	: 76.1%
South Okkalapa Township	: 82.7%

- Some 82.7 per cent of the households in South Okkalapa Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon region, it is found to be 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
East District	486,790	56,185	30,288	256,948	1,015	749	697	2,437
Urban	481,039	55,997	29,091	254,271	947	648	607	1,822
Rural	5,751	188	1,197	2,677	68	101	90	615
South Okkalapa Township	32,725	5,541	1,258	22,098	44	17	10	36
Urban	32,725	5,541	1,258	22,098	44	17	10	36
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In South Okkalapa Township, 67.5 per cent of households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 16.9 per cent of households having car/truck/van.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

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

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

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.3 children per woman and is much lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
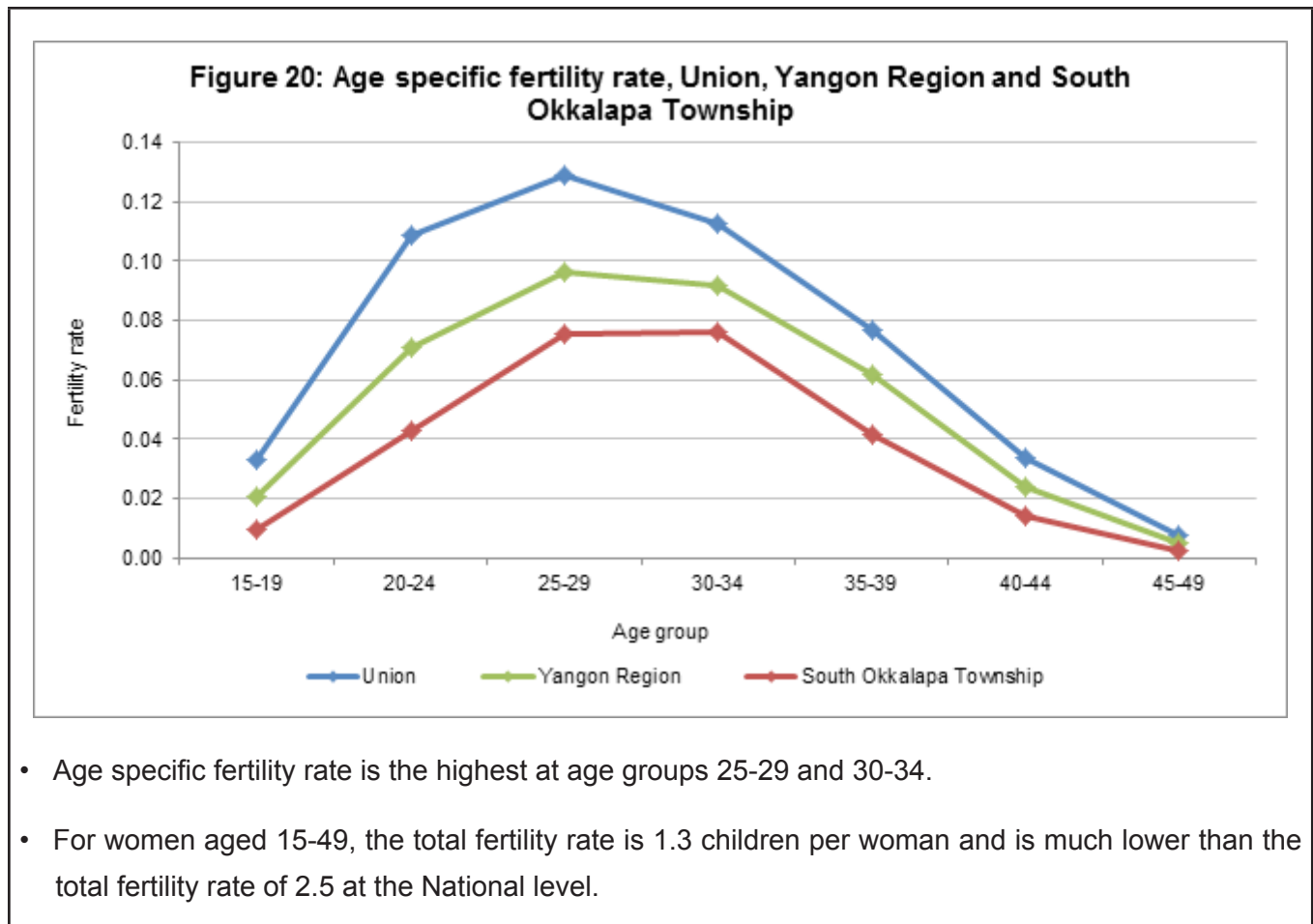
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 0.9 - 1.5
- 1.6 - 2.1
- 2.2 - 2.7
- Township boundary
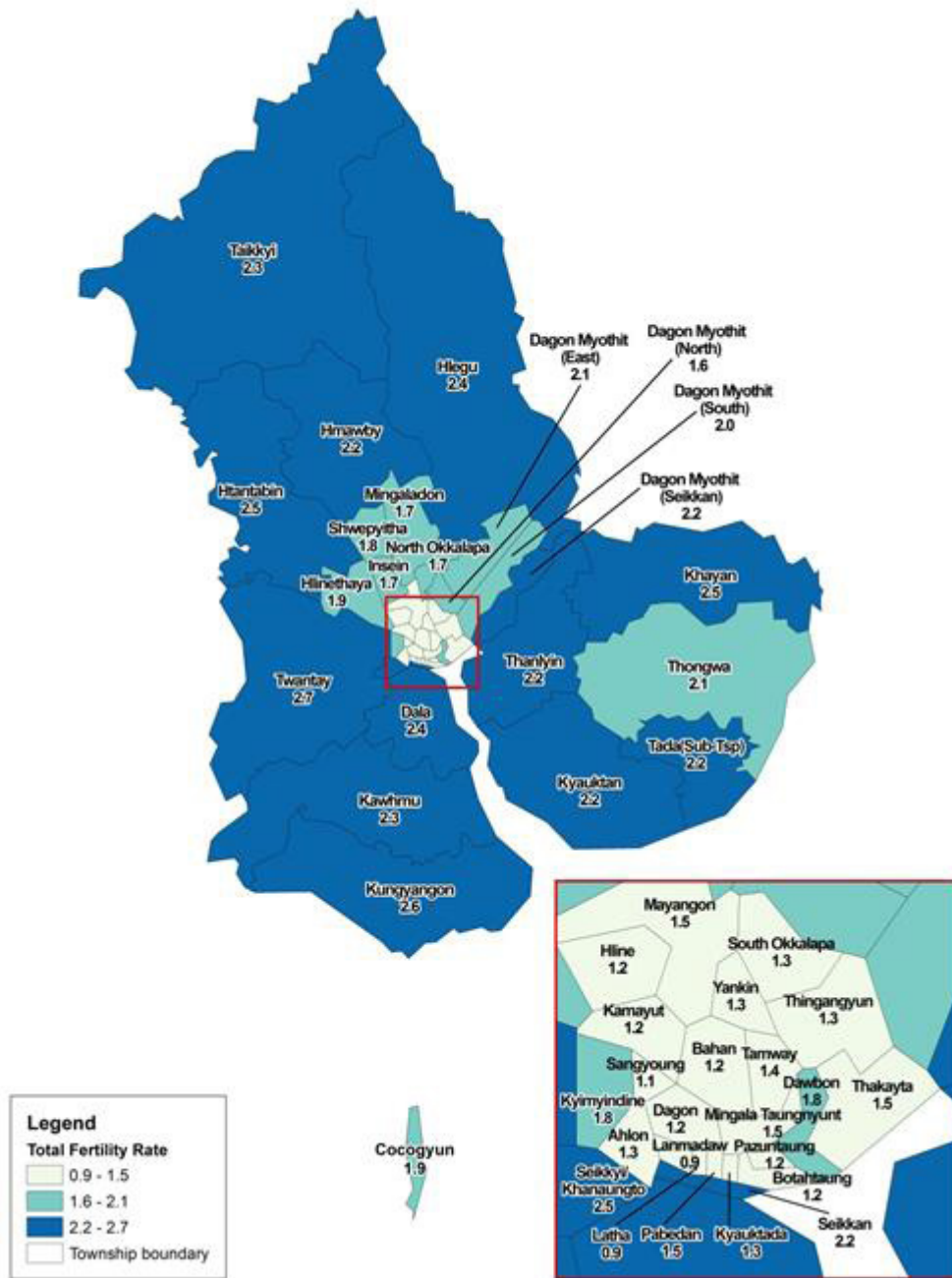
Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
East District	: 1.7
South Okkalapa Township	: 1.3

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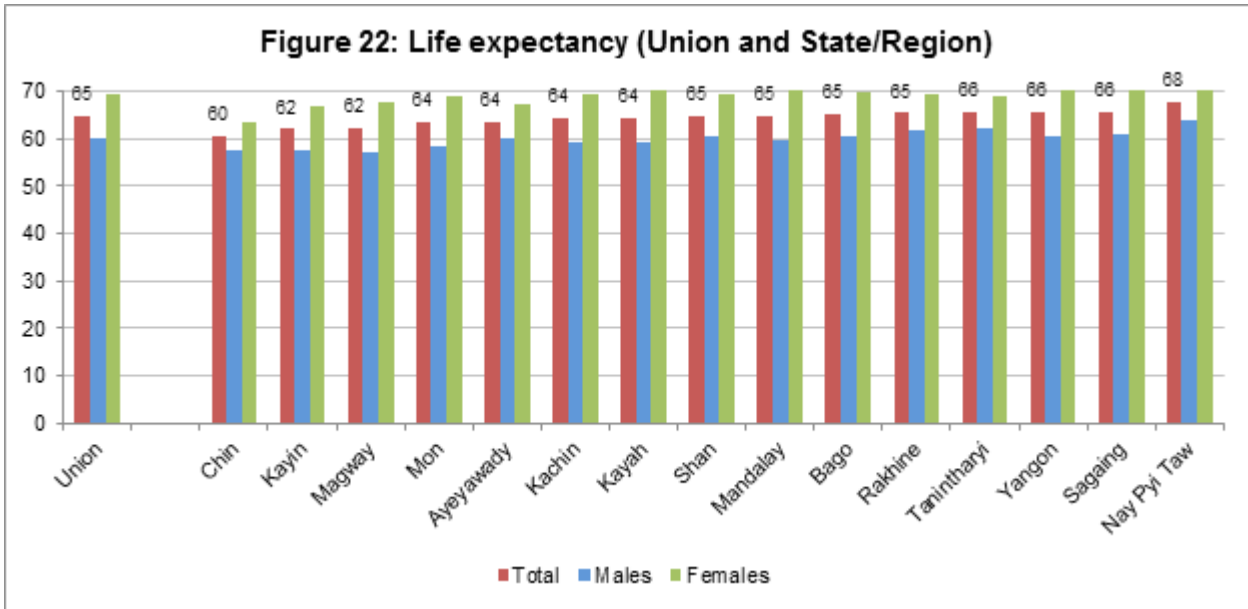
- The expectation of life at birth in Yangon Region is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

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

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
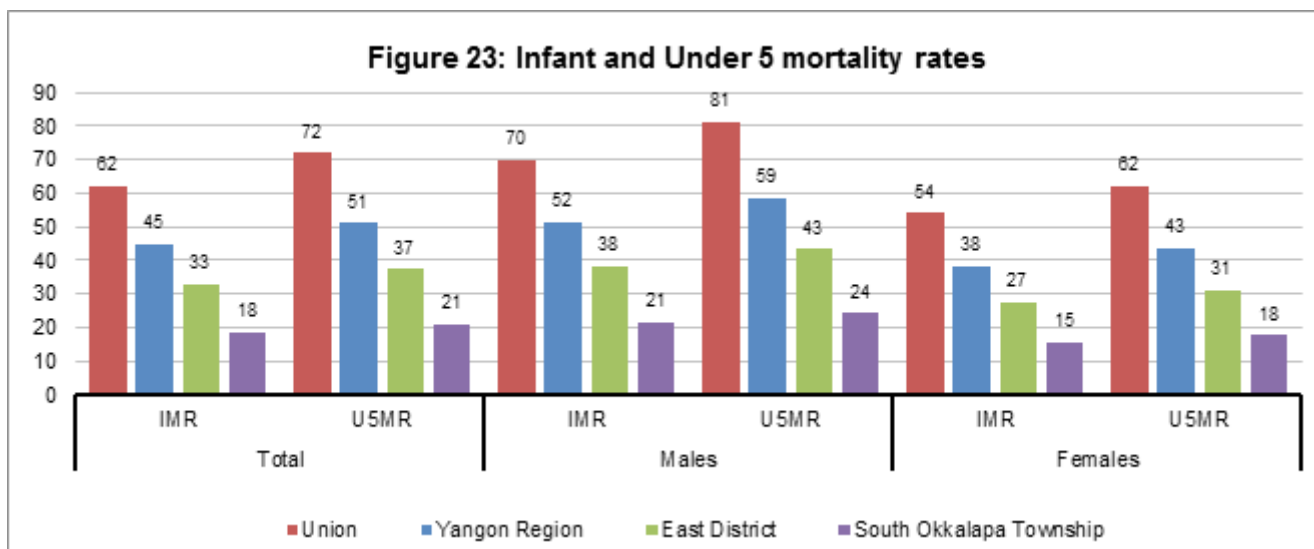
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in East District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in East District is 33 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 37 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in South Okkalapa Township are lower than those in Yangon Region and East District. The Infant mortality in South Okkalapa is 18 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 21 per 1,000 live births.

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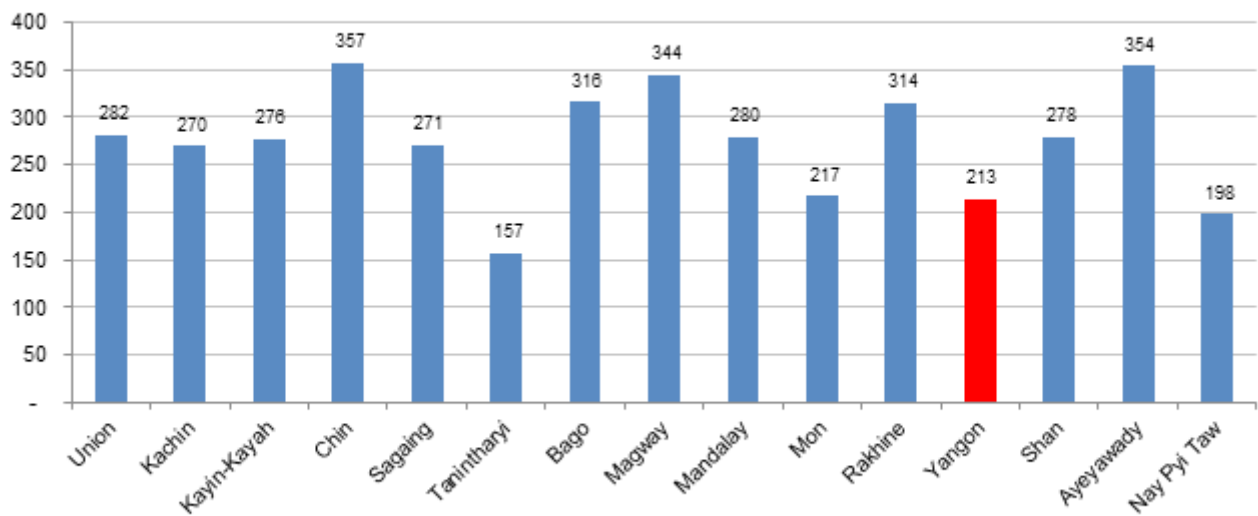
- In Yangon region, there are 213 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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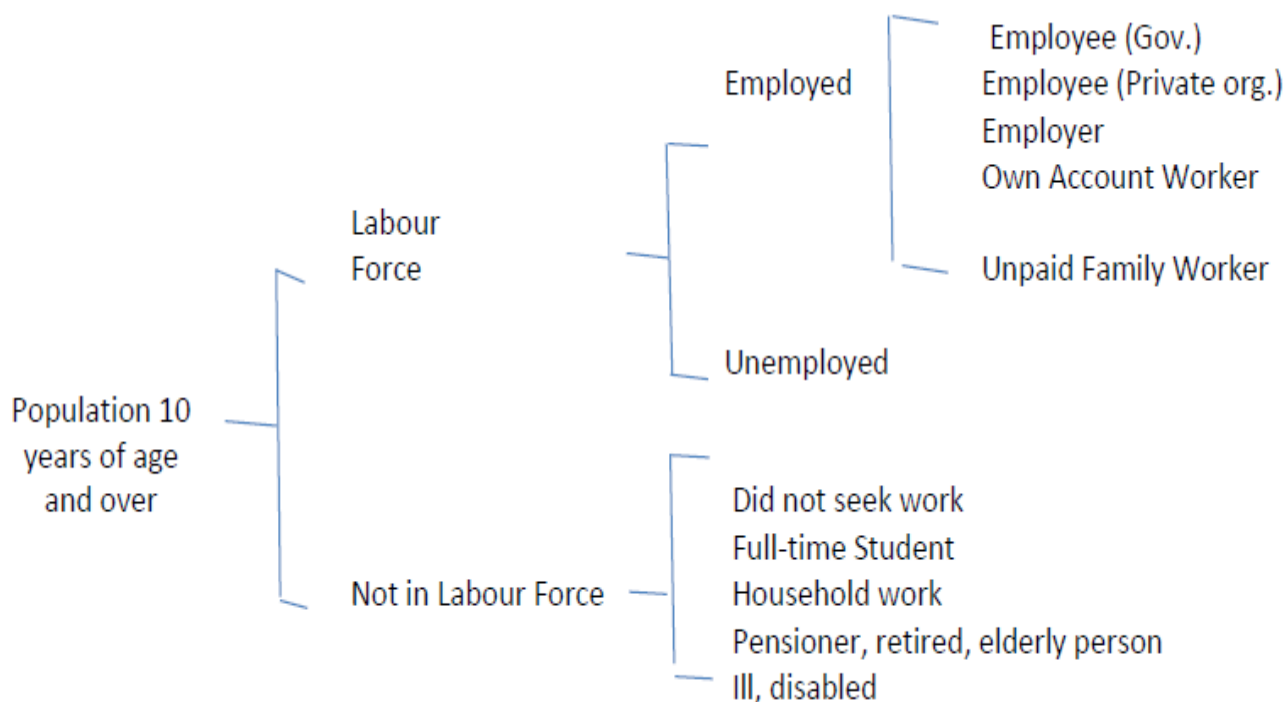
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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