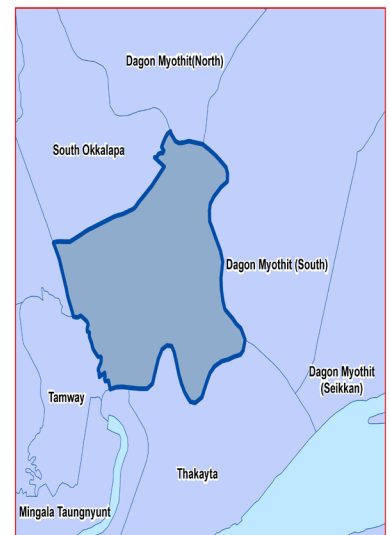


THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, EASTERN DISTRICT

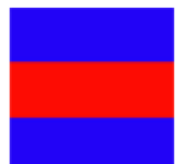
Thingangyun Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Yangon Region, Eastern District

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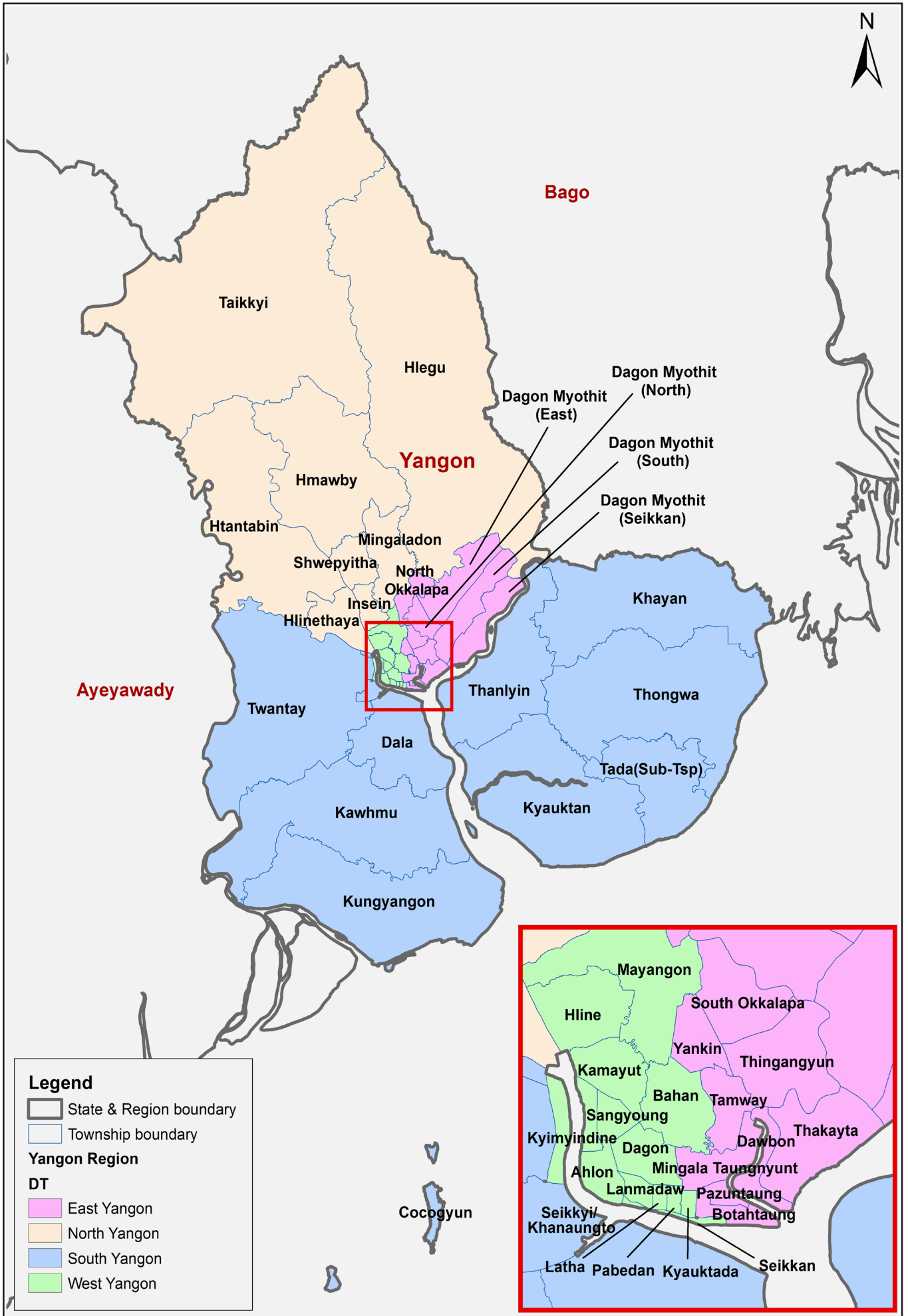
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships



Thingangyun Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	209,486 ²	
Population males	98,698 (47.1%)	
Population females	110,788 (52.9%)	
Percentage of urban population	100.0%	
Area (Km²)	11.4 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	18,382.5 persons	
Median age	30.3 years	
Number of wards	38	
Number of village tracts	-	
Number of private households	43,320	
Percentage of female headed households	30.5%	
Mean household size	4.6 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	20.0%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	73.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.0%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	37.1	
Child dependency ratio	27.5	
Old dependency ratio	9.6	
Ageing index	35.0	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	89	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	96.9%	
Male	98.3%	
Female	95.8%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	5,699	2.7
Walking	2,700	1.3
Seeing	2,236	1.1
Hearing	1,523	0.7
Remembering	1,921	0.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	133,715	72.5	
Associate Scrutiny	356	0.2	
Naturalised Scrutiny	3,508	1.9	
National Registration	8,267	4.5	
Religious	2,380	1.3	
Temporary Registration	4,985	2.7	
Foreign Registration	241	0.1	
Foreign Passport	360	0.2	
None	30,545	16.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	56.1%	74.5%	40.2%
Unemployment rate	4.8%	5.1%	4.3%
Employment to population ratio	53.4%	70.7%	38.4%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	24,773	57.2	
Renter	13,721	31.7	
Provided free (individually)	1,710	3.9	
Government quarters	2,013	4.6	
Private company quarters	395	0.9	
Other	708	1.6	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.8%		2.3%
Bamboo	12.7%	1.1%	0.1%
Earth	<0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	22.9%	43.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	4.5%		86.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	56.7%	54.3%	10.0%
Other	1.4%	1.2%	0.5%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	28,419	65.6	
LPG	2,249	5.2	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	504	1.2	
Firewood	746	1.7	
Charcoal	10,404	24.0	
Coal	427	1.0	
Other	566	1.3	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	42,137	97.3
Kerosene	27	0.1
Candle	579	1.3
Battery	418	1.0
Generator (private)	49	0.1
Water mill (private)	*	<0.1
Solar system/energy	*	<0.1
Other	105	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	8,204	18.9
Tube well, borehole	6,331	14.6
Protected well/spring	241	0.6
Bottled/purifier water	28,251	65.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>43,027</i>	<i>99.3</i>
Unprotected well/spring	22	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	*	<0.1
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Other	249	0.6
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	20,874	48.2
Tube well, borehole	21,351	49.3
Protected well/spring	692	1.6
Unprotected well/spring	36	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	49	0.1
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	70	0.2
Other	247	0.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	5,796	13.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	36,523	84.3
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>42,319</i>	<i>97.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	639	1.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	36	0.1
Other	79	0.2
None	247	0.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	8,478	19.6
Television	38,352	88.5
Landline phone	5,497	12.7
Mobile phone	35,436	81.8
Computer	8,570	19.8
Internet at home	14,004	32.3
Households with none of the items	2,684	6.2
Households with all of the items	1,469	3.4
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	6,765	15.6
Motorcycle/Moped	1,145	2.6
Bicycle	20,959	48.4
4-Wheel tractor	23	0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	<0.1
Motor boat	*	<0.1
Cart (bullock)	51	0.1

Note: ¹ Population figures for Thingangyun 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 Thingangyun 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 Thingangyun Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	209,486 *		
Males	98,698		
Females	110,788		
Sex ratio	89 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0%		
Area (Km ²)	11.4 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	18,382.5 persons		
Number of wards	38		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	201,316	201,316	-
Number of conventional households	43,320	43,320	-
Mean household size	4.6 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Thingangyun Township, there are more females than males with 89 males per 100 females. • All the people in the Township live in urban areas. • The population density of Thingangyun Township is 18,383 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.6 persons living in each household in Thingangyun 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; Thingangyun Township (East District, Yangon Region)

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	43,320	209,486	98,698	110,788
	Ward	43,320	209,486	98,698	110,788
1	Ka Ward(W)	3,549	17,715	8,650	9,065
2	Kha Ward(W)	1,488	7,974	3,974	4,000
3	Ga Ward(W)	1,260	6,160	2,986	3,174
4	Ga Gyi Ward(W)	1,326	6,792	3,247	3,545
5	Nga/Ka Ward(W)	3,263	16,700	7,902	8,798
6	Nga/Kha (W)	800	3,920	1,927	1,993
7	Bo Kan Nyunt (W)	586	2,703	1,232	1,471
8	Bank Yeik Thar(W)	182	751	316	435
9	Yan Aung(W)	787	3,852	1,812	2,040
10	U San Hpe(W)	875	3,997	1,891	2,106
11	Thut Waing Gyi(W)	477	2,592	1,233	1,359
12	Thu Min Ga Lar/Sa-Thu Min Ga Lar(W)	487	2,400	1,115	1,285
13	Na Nwin Kone(W)	409	2,272	1,050	1,222
14	Sa/Ka(W)	2,477	11,156	5,021	6,135
15	Sa/Kha(W)	867	4,239	2,192	2,047
16	Za (South)Ward (W)	835	4,015	1,949	2,066
17	Za (North)Ward (W)	1,069	5,044	2,477	2,567
18	Za Wa Na(W)	478	2,241	1,057	1,184
19	Kyaik Ka San (West)(W)	107	1,574	1,108	466
20	Ba Wa Myint(W)	600	2,552	1,123	1,429
21	Nga Moe Yeik(W)	2,716	11,779	5,467	6,312
22	San Pya(W)	2,381	10,848	5,184	5,664
23	Kyi Pwar Ye(W)	2,588	12,588	5,961	6,627
24	Lay Daunt Kan(W)	2,697	11,213	5,060	6,153
25	Yangon Thit(W)	2,546	12,512	5,859	6,653
26	No(24) Thu Wa Na(W)	1,129	5,279	2,450	2,829
27	No(25) Thu Wa Na(W)	807	3,737	1,670	2,067

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
28	No(29) Thu Wa Na(W)	2,366	11,532	5,212	6,320
29	Su Paung Ein Yar(W)	484	2,743	1,133	1,610
30	Aung Su Pan(W)	299	1,415	641	774
31	Mi Chaung Kan 1(W)	189	1,323	664	659
32	Mi Chaung Kan 2(W)	94	597	283	314
33	Mi Chaung Kan 3(W)	208	1,264	567	697
34	No(16/1)(W)	710	3,489	1,596	1,893
35	No(16/2)(W)	931	4,537	2,004	2,533
36	No(16/3)(W)	458	2,212	1,009	1,203
37	No(16/4)(W)	519	2,411	1,069	1,342
38	Sei Thein(W)	276	1,358	607	751

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Thingangyun Township

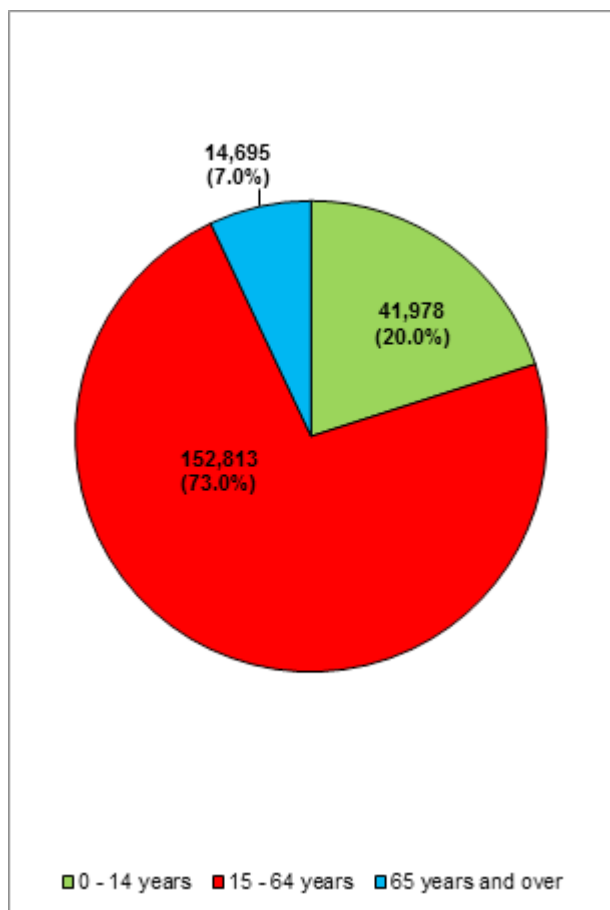
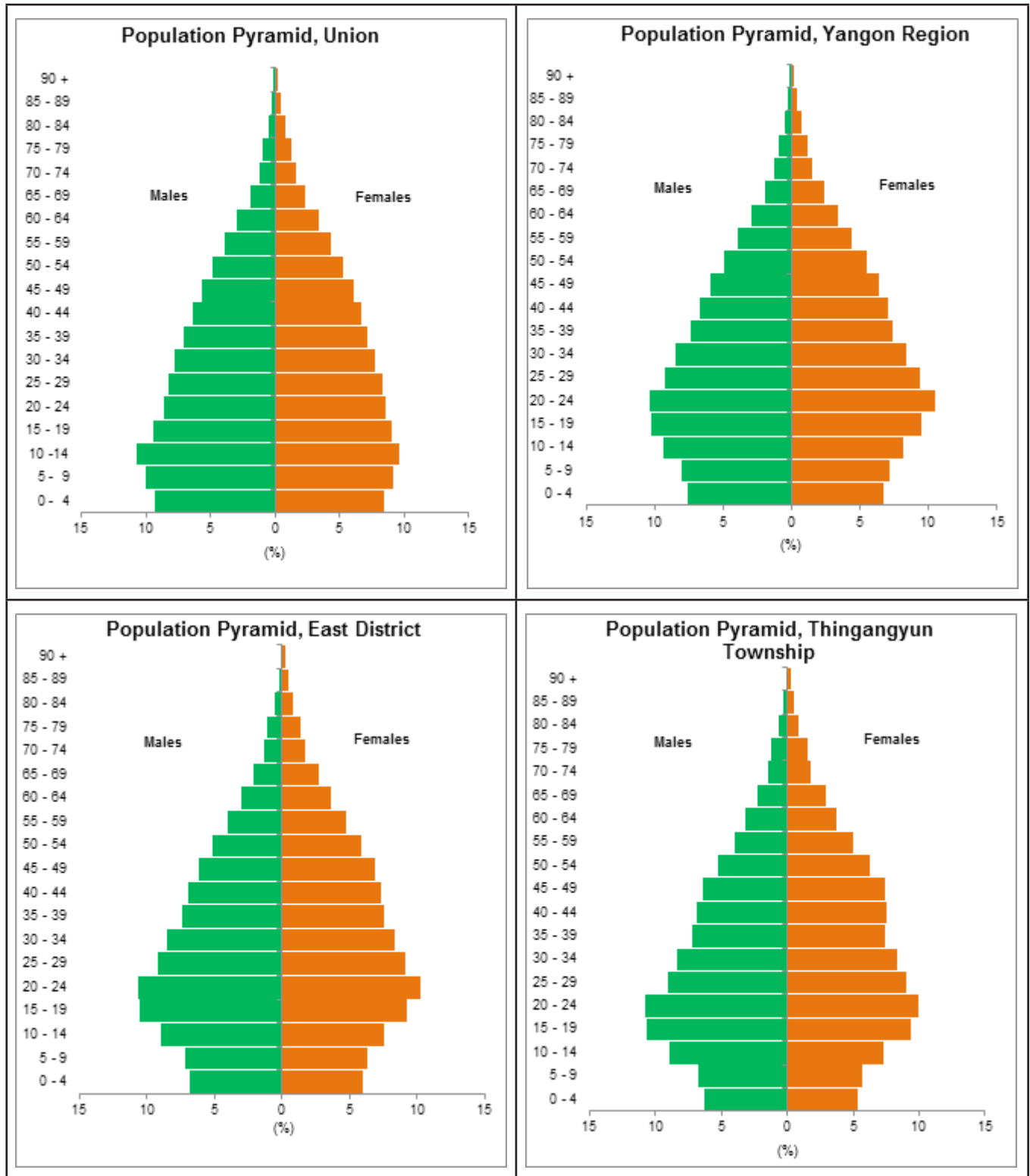


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Thingangyun Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	209,486	98,698	110,788
0 - 4	12,111	6,179	5,932
5 - 9	13,018	6,665	6,353
10 - 14	16,849	8,791	8,058
15 - 19	20,900	10,561	10,339
20 - 24	21,594	10,610	10,984
25 - 29	18,914	8,954	9,960
30 - 34	17,438	8,267	9,171
35 - 39	15,345	7,086	8,259
40 - 44	15,176	6,834	8,342
45 - 49	14,572	6,377	8,195
50 - 54	12,104	5,236	6,868
55 - 59	9,408	3,946	5,462
60 - 64	7,362	3,187	4,175
65 - 69	5,444	2,239	3,205
70 - 74	3,469	1,472	1,997
75 - 79	2,849	1,169	1,680
80 - 84	1,643	657	986
85 - 89	900	333	567
90 +	390	135	255

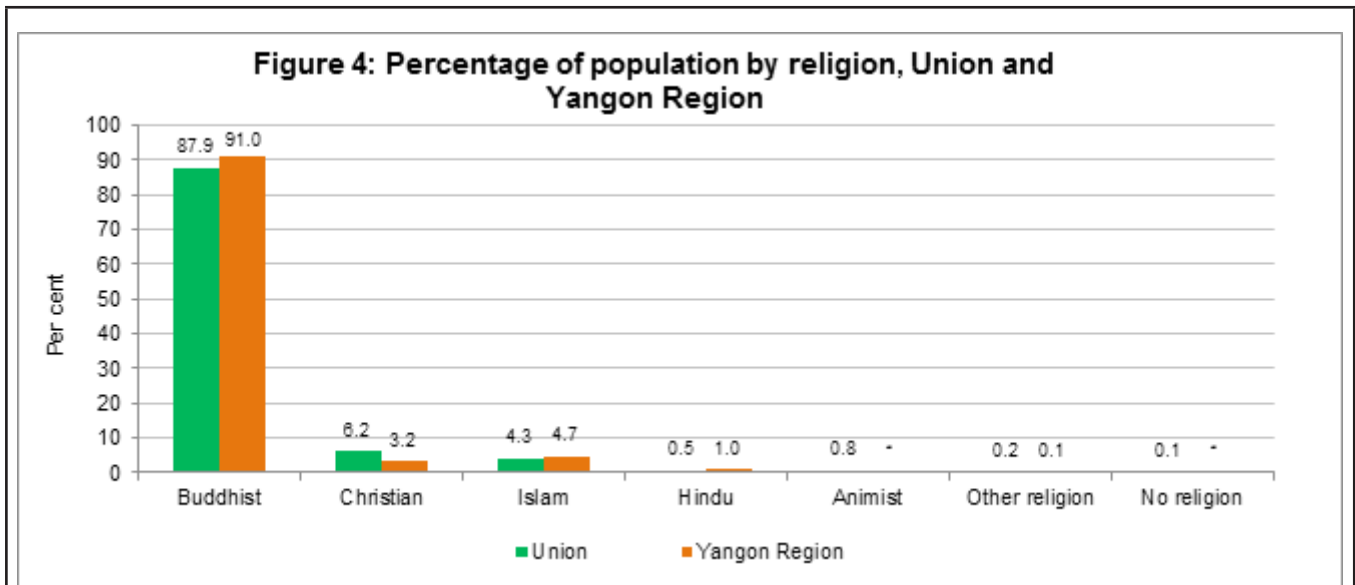
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Thingangyun Township is 73.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer 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 Thingangyun Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Thingangyun Township since the last 15 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 25-29 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Thingangyun Township.
- Starting from age group 20-24, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- 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	2,345	1,194	1,151	530	274	256
6	2,489	1,271	1,218	1,807	899	908
7	2,579	1,311	1,268	2,092	1,072	1,020
8	2,711	1,419	1,292	2,166	1,123	1,043
9	2,681	1,313	1,368	2,203	1,085	1,118
10	2,793	1,429	1,364	2,254	1,150	1,104
11	2,920	1,507	1,413	2,295	1,173	1,122
12	3,194	1,623	1,571	2,394	1,239	1,155
13	3,533	1,754	1,779	2,496	1,266	1,230
14	3,580	1,795	1,785	2,239	1,138	1,101
15	3,629	1,836	1,793	2,004	1,010	994
16	3,566	1,694	1,872	1,673	796	877
17	3,767	1,970	1,797	1,487	746	741
18	4,158	1,980	2,178	1,286	586	700
19	4,006	1,892	2,114	1,111	489	622
20	4,456	2,119	2,337	854	397	457
21	3,943	1,895	2,048	546	300	246
22	3,874	1,773	2,101	301	160	141
23	3,925	1,817	2,108	219	121	98
24	3,833	1,789	2,044	136	73	63
25	3,817	1,750	2,067	97	55	42
26	3,516	1,616	1,900	60	37	23
27	3,515	1,646	1,869	56	30	26
28	3,747	1,718	2,029	43	20	23
29	3,358	1,534	1,824	49	29	20

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

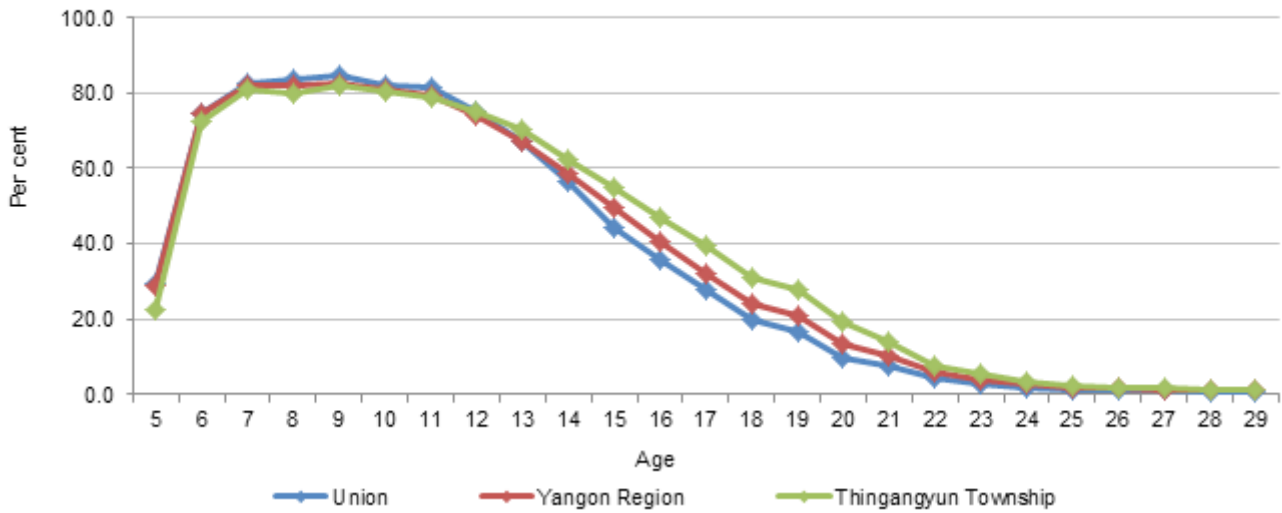
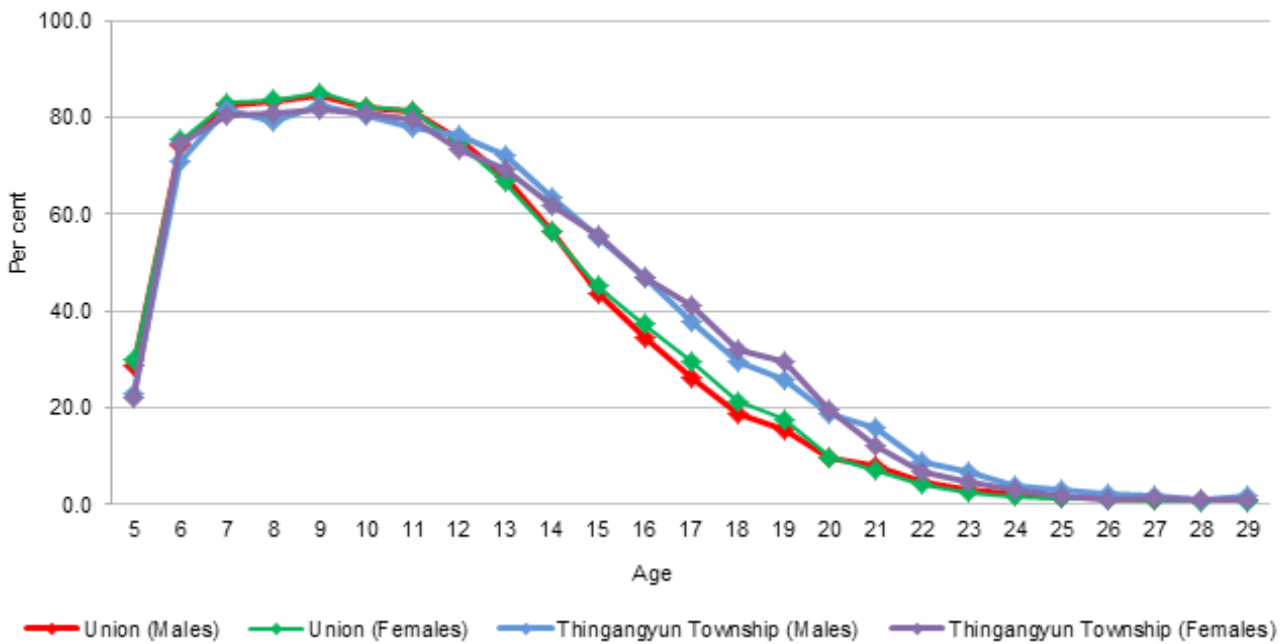
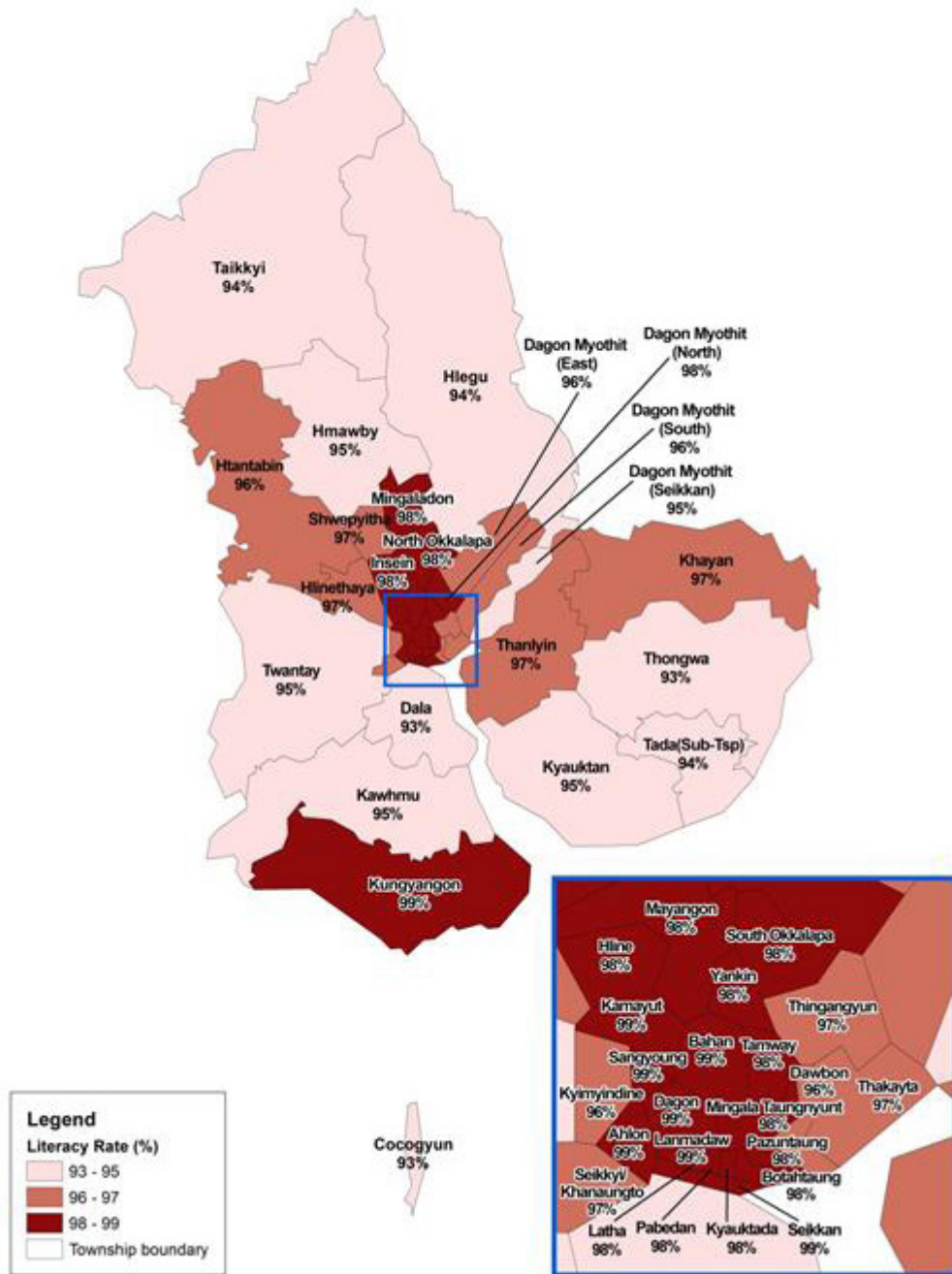


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Thingangyun Township



- School attendance in Thingangyun Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Thingangyun Township is higher than that of the Union after age 12 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
East District	: 97.1%
Thingangyun Township	: 96.9%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	39,157	98.2
Males	18,765	98.4
Females	20,392	97.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Thingangyun Township is 96.9 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 95.8 per cent and for the males it is 98.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.2 per cent with 97.9 per cent for females and 98.4 per cent for males.

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

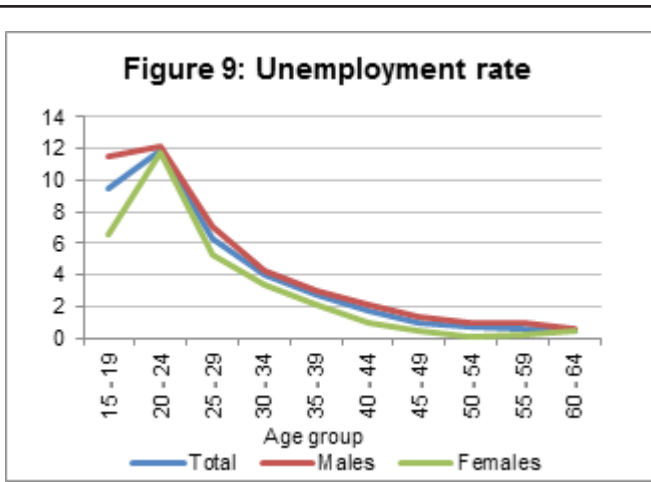
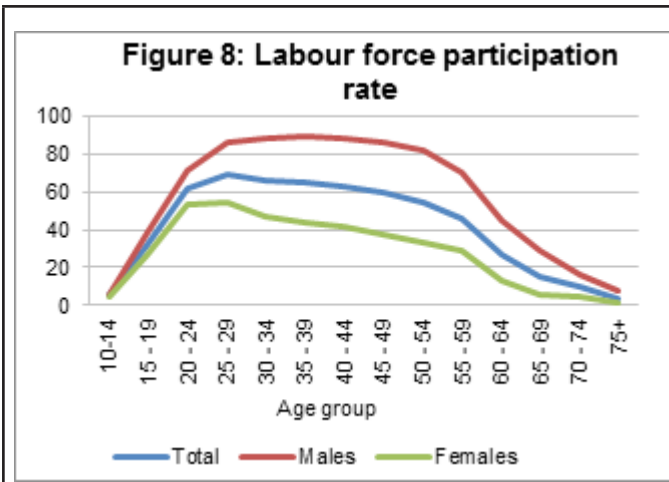
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	125,014	5,212	4.2	10,044	14,333	29,709	30,392	1,088	31,607	1970	409	250
Urban	125,014	5,212	4.2	10,044	14,333	29,709	30,392	1,088	31,607	1970	409	250
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	55,892	1,381	2.5	3,543	5,413	14,296	15,809	740	13,624	626	339	121
Females	69,122	3,831	5.5	6,501	8,920	15,413	14,583	348	17,983	1344	70	129

- Some 4.2 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 5.5 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 11.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 25.3 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	5.2	6.1	4.4	7.8	11.1	2.8
15 - 19	32.6	38.7	26.5	9.5	11.5	6.5
20 - 24	61.9	71.0	53.2	11.9	12.1	11.7
25 - 29	69.3	85.7	54.5	6.3	7.1	5.3
30 - 34	66.5	88.7	46.5	4.0	4.3	3.4
35 - 39	64.5	88.8	43.7	2.7	3.0	2.1
40 - 44	62.7	88.5	41.6	1.7	2.1	0.9
45 - 49	59.1	86.5	37.8	1.0	1.3	0.4
50 - 54	54.3	81.5	33.6	0.7	1.0	0.1
55 - 59	45.8	69.8	28.4	0.6	0.9	0.2
60 - 64	26.4	44.5	12.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
65 - 69	15.3	28.5	6.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
70 - 74	9.6	16.2	4.8	0.3	-	1.0
75 +	3.9	7.3	1.7	0.4	0.6	-
15 - 24	47.5	54.9	40.2	11.1	11.9	10.1
15 - 64	56.1	74.5	40.2	4.8	5.1	4.3



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Thingangyun Township is 56.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 40.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 74.5 per cent.
- In Thingangyun Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 5.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Thingangyun Township is 4.8 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (5.1%) and females (4.3%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 10.1 per cent.

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

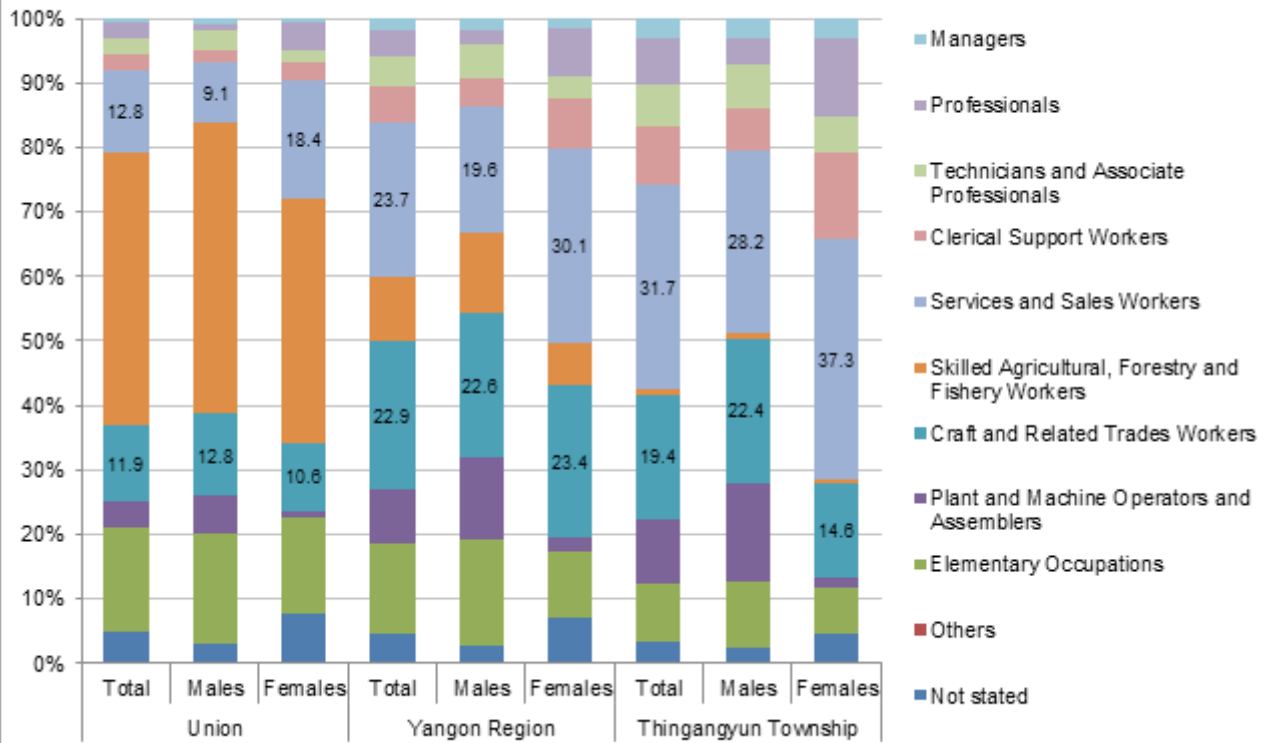
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	96,329	0.8	28.1	40.8	15.5	1.2	13.6
Males	31,355	1.6	43.6	3.4	22.3	2.0	27.1
Females	64,974	0.3	20.6	58.8	12.2	0.8	7.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 43.6 per cent of males are full time students while 58.8 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	79,469	48,954	30,515	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	2,542	1,565	977	3.2	3.2	3.2
Professionals	5,596	1,938	3,658	7.0	4.0	12.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	5,097	3,405	1,692	6.4	7.0	5.5
Clerical Support Workers	7,322	3,186	4,136	9.2	6.5	13.6
Services and Sales Workers	25,168	13,784	11,384	31.7	28.2	37.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	567	420	147	0.7	0.9	0.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	15,429	10,967	4,462	19.4	22.4	14.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	7,947	7,441	506	10.0	15.2	1.7
Elementary Occupations	7,146	5,017	2,129	9.0	10.2	7.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,655	1,231	1,424	3.3	2.5	4.7

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

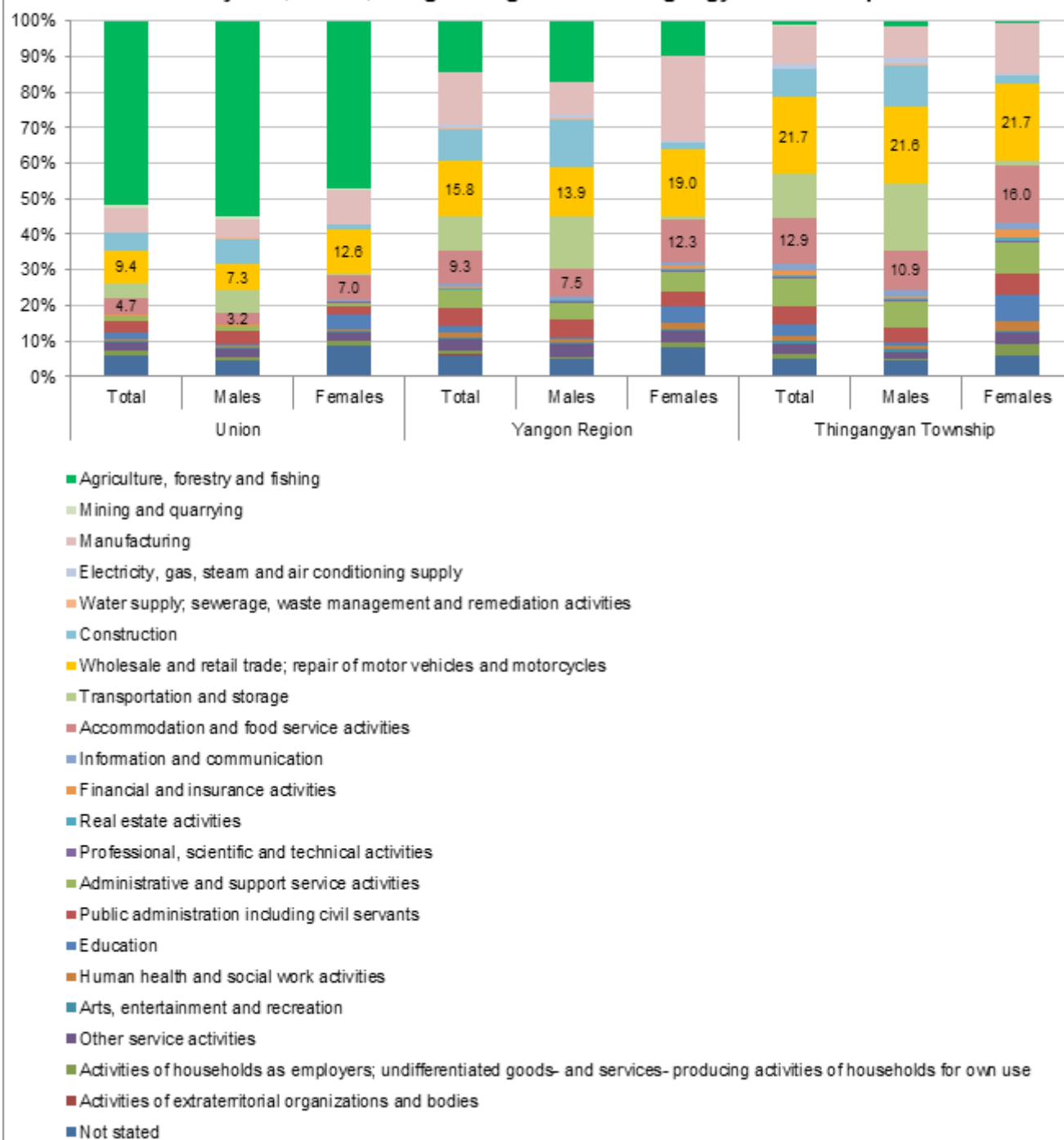


- In Thingangyun Township, 31.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 19.4 per cent in craft and related trades workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 28.2 per cent of males and 37.3 per cent of females are services and sales 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	79,469	48,954	30,515	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	962	732	230	1.2	1.5	0.8
Mining and quarrying	79	58	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	8,615	4,315	4,300	10.8	8.8	14.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	963	887	76	1.2	1.8	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	231	198	33	0.3	0.4	0.1
Construction	6,257	5,511	746	7.9	11.3	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17,212	10,596	6,616	21.7	21.6	21.7
Transportation and storage	9,637	9,280	357	12.1	19.0	1.2
Accommodation and food service activities	10,248	5,359	4,889	12.9	10.9	16.0
Information and communication	1,518	907	611	1.9	1.9	2.0
Financial and insurance activities	1,096	336	760	1.4	0.7	2.5
Real estate activities	428	247	181	0.5	0.5	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	503	290	213	0.6	0.6	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	6,078	3,419	2,659	7.6	7.0	8.7
Public administration including civil servants	3,900	2,047	1,853	4.9	4.2	6.1
Education	2,650	424	2,226	3.3	0.9	7.3
Human health and social work activities	1,225	448	777	1.5	0.9	2.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	751	522	229	0.9	1.1	0.8
Other service activities	1,991	1,017	974	2.5	2.1	3.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,132	154	978	1.4	0.3	3.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	60	25	35	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	3,933	2,182	1,751	4.9	4.5	5.7

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

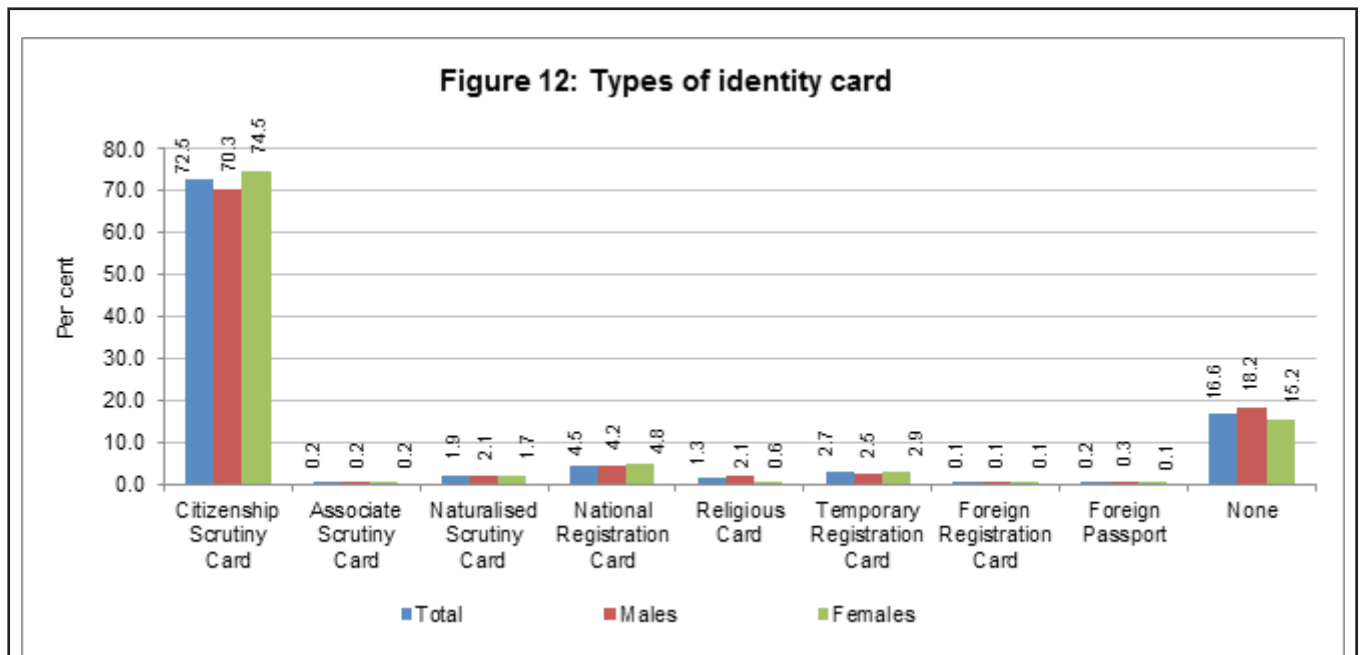


- In Thingangyun Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” is the highest with 21.7 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Accommodation and food service activities” at 12.9 per cent.
- There are 21.6 per cent of males and 21.7 per cent of females working in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.
- In Yangon Region, there are 15.8 per cent of employed population working in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry and 9.3 per cent in “Accommodation and food service activities” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	133,715	356	3,508	8,267	2,380	4,985	241	360	30,545
Urban	133,715	356	3,508	8,267	2,380	4,985	241	360	30,545
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	60,375	179	1,794	3,567	1,836	2,142	119	231	15,611
Females	73,340	177	1,714	4,700	544	2,843	122	129	14,934



- In Thingangyun Township, 72.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 16.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 18.2 per cent of males and 15.2 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	209,486	203,787	5,699	2.7	2,236	1,523	2,700	1,921
0 - 4	12,111	12,042	69	0.6	8	9	52	21
5 - 9	13,018	12,928	90	0.7	14	20	30	64
10 - 14	16,849	16,689	160	0.9	41	24	44	92
15 - 19	20,900	20,733	167	0.8	47	22	47	102
20 - 24	21,594	21,467	127	0.6	26	15	32	73
25 - 29	18,914	18,793	121	0.6	25	19	42	68
30 - 34	17,438	17,279	159	0.9	47	19	56	64
35 - 39	15,345	15,146	199	1.3	60	30	66	77
40 - 44	15,176	14,925	251	1.7	96	42	83	94
45 - 49	14,572	14,224	348	2.4	159	62	108	101
50 - 54	12,104	11,694	410	3.4	172	88	171	124
55 - 59	9,408	8,935	473	5.0	195	113	214	111
60 - 64	7,362	6,868	494	6.7	199	114	244	129
65 - 69	5,444	4,852	592	10.9	250	152	295	153
70 - 74	3,469	2,951	518	14.9	224	158	281	141
75 - 79	2,849	2,279	570	20.0	243	187	322	159
80 - 84	1,643	1,197	446	27.1	214	190	271	140
85 - 89	900	575	325	36.1	133	163	215	126
90 +	390	210	180	46.2	83	96	127	82

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	98,698	96,159	2,539	2.6	870	641	1,194	921
0 - 4	6,179	6,140	39	0.6	4	6	31	10
5 - 9	6,665	6,609	56	0.8	6	10	17	41
10 - 14	8,791	8,713	78	0.9	15	9	22	49
15 - 19	10,561	10,460	101	1.0	22	9	25	67
20 - 24	10,610	10,542	68	0.6	9	6	20	45
25 - 29	8,954	8,884	70	0.8	12	7	21	40
30 - 34	8,267	8,182	85	1.0	21	7	32	38
35 - 39	7,086	6,972	114	1.6	25	18	45	46
40 - 44	6,834	6,698	136	2.0	42	23	51	58
45 - 49	6,377	6,208	169	2.7	63	26	64	53
50 - 54	5,236	5,039	197	3.8	75	44	85	63
55 - 59	3,946	3,743	203	5.1	82	52	88	52
60 - 64	3,187	2,957	230	7.2	77	50	127	62
65 - 69	2,239	2,018	221	9.9	81	56	128	66
70 - 74	1,472	1,280	192	13.0	83	58	96	50
75 - 79	1,169	933	236	20.2	96	82	131	70
80 - 84	657	482	175	26.6	84	85	101	49
85 - 89	333	225	108	32.4	45	59	69	41
90 +	135	74	61	45.2	28	34	41	21

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	110,788	107,628	3,160	2.9	1,366	882	1,506	1,000
0 - 4	5,932	5,902	30	0.5	4	3	21	11
5 - 9	6,353	6,319	34	0.5	8	10	13	23
10 - 14	8,058	7,976	82	1.0	26	15	22	43
15 - 19	10,339	10,273	66	0.6	25	13	22	35
20 - 24	10,984	10,925	59	0.5	17	9	12	28
25 - 29	9,960	9,909	51	0.5	13	12	21	28
30 - 34	9,171	9,097	74	0.8	26	12	24	26
35 - 39	8,259	8,174	85	1.0	35	12	21	31
40 - 44	8,342	8,227	115	1.4	54	19	32	36
45 - 49	8,195	8,016	179	2.2	96	36	44	48
50 - 54	6,868	6,655	213	3.1	97	44	86	61
55 - 59	5,462	5,192	270	4.9	113	61	126	59
60 - 64	4,175	3,911	264	6.3	122	64	117	67
65 - 69	3,205	2,834	371	11.6	169	96	167	87
70 - 74	1,997	1,671	326	16.3	141	100	185	91
75 - 79	1,680	1,346	334	19.9	147	105	191	89
80 - 84	986	715	271	27.5	130	105	170	91
85 - 89	567	350	217	38.3	88	104	146	85
90 +	255	136	119	46.7	55	62	86	61

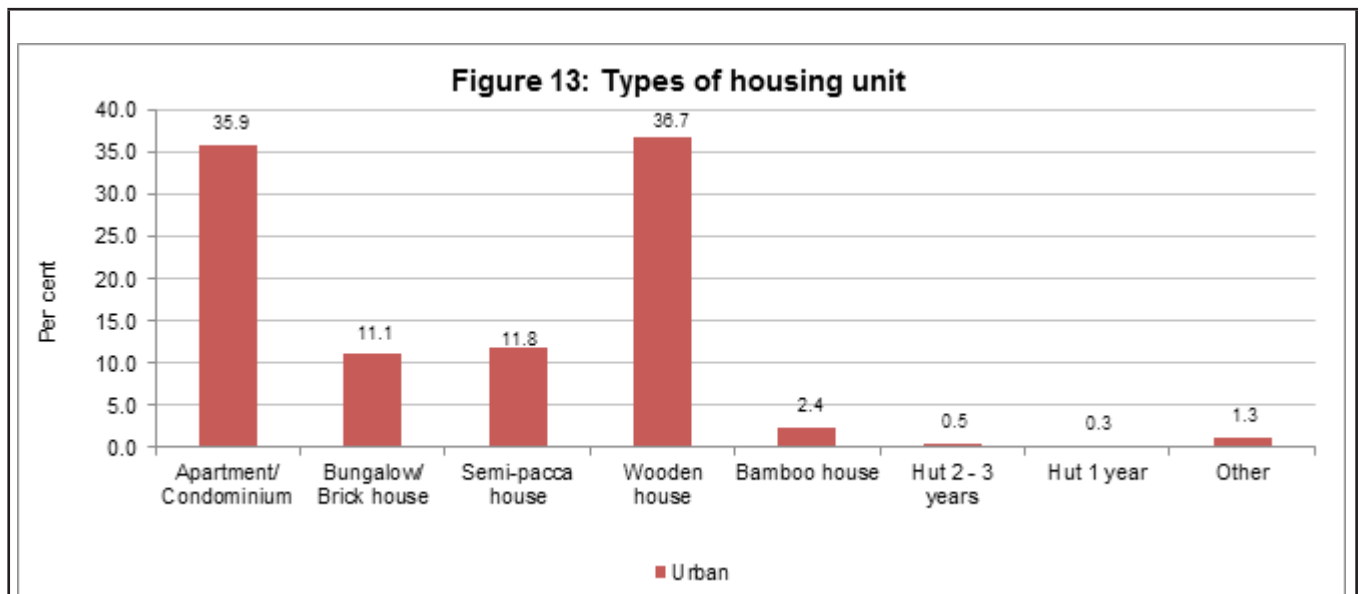
- Three in every 100 persons in Thingangyun Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most commonly 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

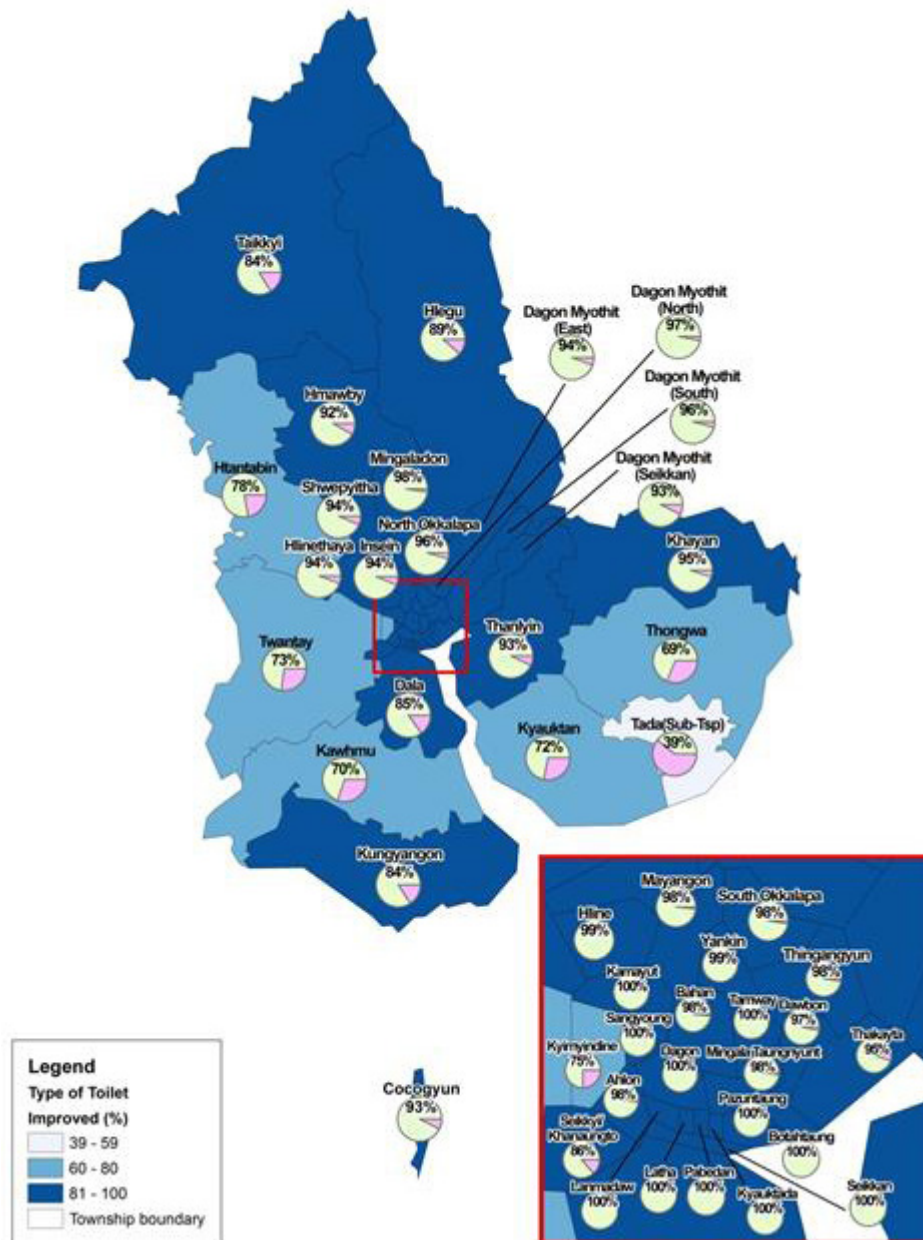
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	43,320	35.9	11.1	11.8	36.7	2.4	0.5	0.3	1.3
Urban	43,320	35.9	11.1	11.8	36.7	2.4	0.5	0.3	1.3
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



- The majority of the households in Thingangyun Township are living in wooden houses (36.7%) followed by households in apartment/condominium (35.9%).

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Yangon Region	: 91.1%
East District	: 96.4%
Thingangyun Township	: 97.7%

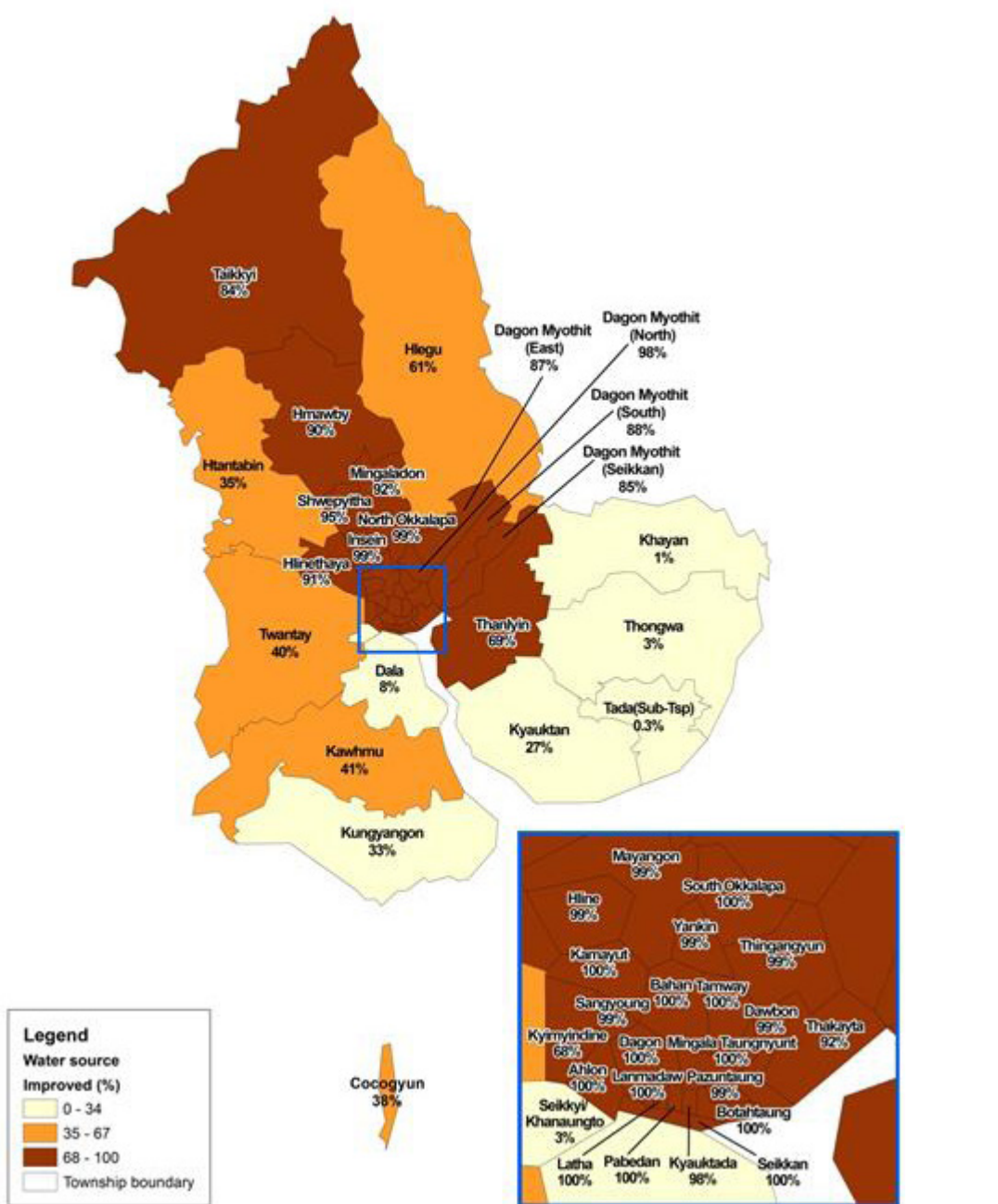
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		13.4	13.4	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		84.3	84.3	-
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		97.7	97.7	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.5	1.5	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	0.1	-
Other		0.2	0.2	-
None		0.5	0.5	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	43,320	43,320	-

- Some 97.7 per cent of the households in Thingangyun Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (13.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (84.3%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Thingangyun 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 0.5 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 per cent.

Source of drinking water

Figure 15: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water



Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
East District	: 94.9%
Thingangyun Township	: 99.3%

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

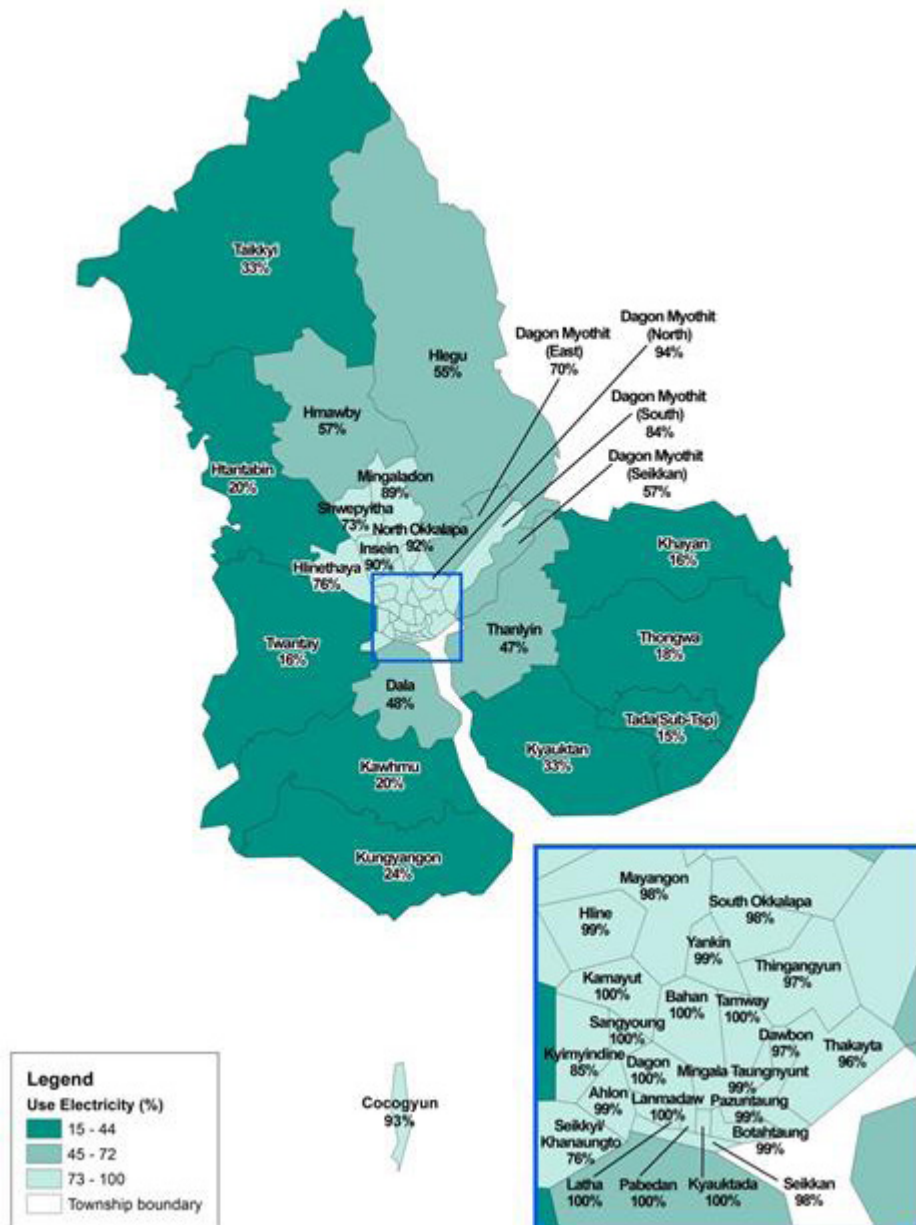
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		18.9	18.9	-
Tube well, borehole		14.6	14.6	-
Protected well/ Spring		0.6	0.6	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		65.2	65.2	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>99.3</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>-</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.1	0.1	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		*	*	-
River/stream/ canal		*	*	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	*	-
Other		0.6	0.6	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	43,320	43,320	-

- In Thingangyun Township, 99.3 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is high and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 65.2 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 18.9 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 0.7 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%
East District	: 89.4%
Thingangyun Township	: 97.3%

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

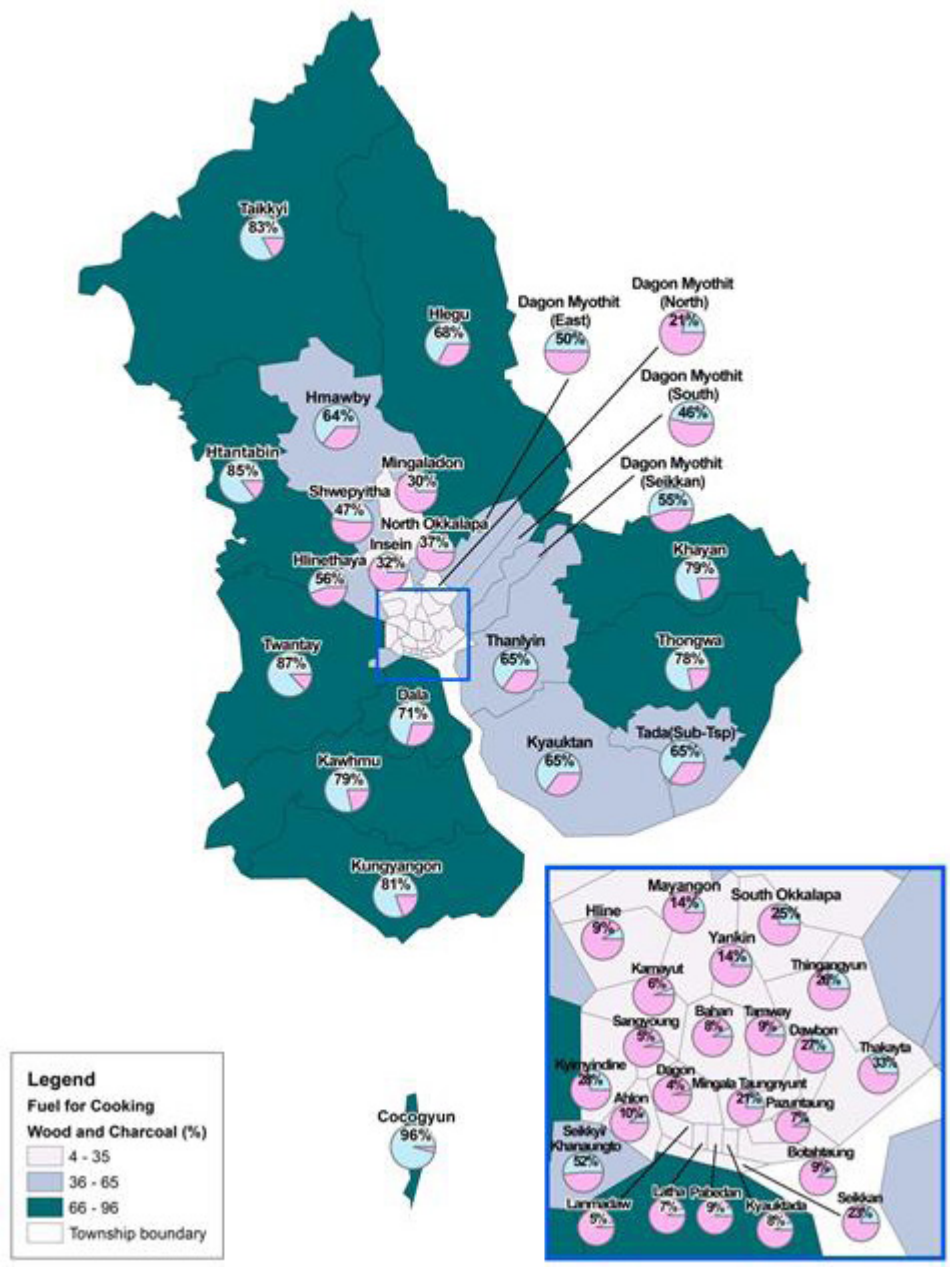
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		97.3	97.3	-
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	-
Candle		1.3	1.3	-
Battery		1.0	1.0	-
Generator (private)		0.1	0.1	-
Water mill (private)		*	*	-
Solar system/energy		*	*	-
Other		0.2	0.2	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	43,320	43,320	-

- In Thingangyun Township, 97.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is higher than the 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%
Thingangyun Township	: 25.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		65.6	65.6	-
LPG		5.2	5.2	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
BioGas		1.2	1.2	-
Firewood		1.7	1.7	-
Charcoal		24.0	24.0	-
Coal		1.0	1.0	-
Other		1.3	1.3	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	43,320	43,320	-

- In Thingangyun Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 1.7 per cent using firewood and 24.0 per cent using charcoal.
- Some 65.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

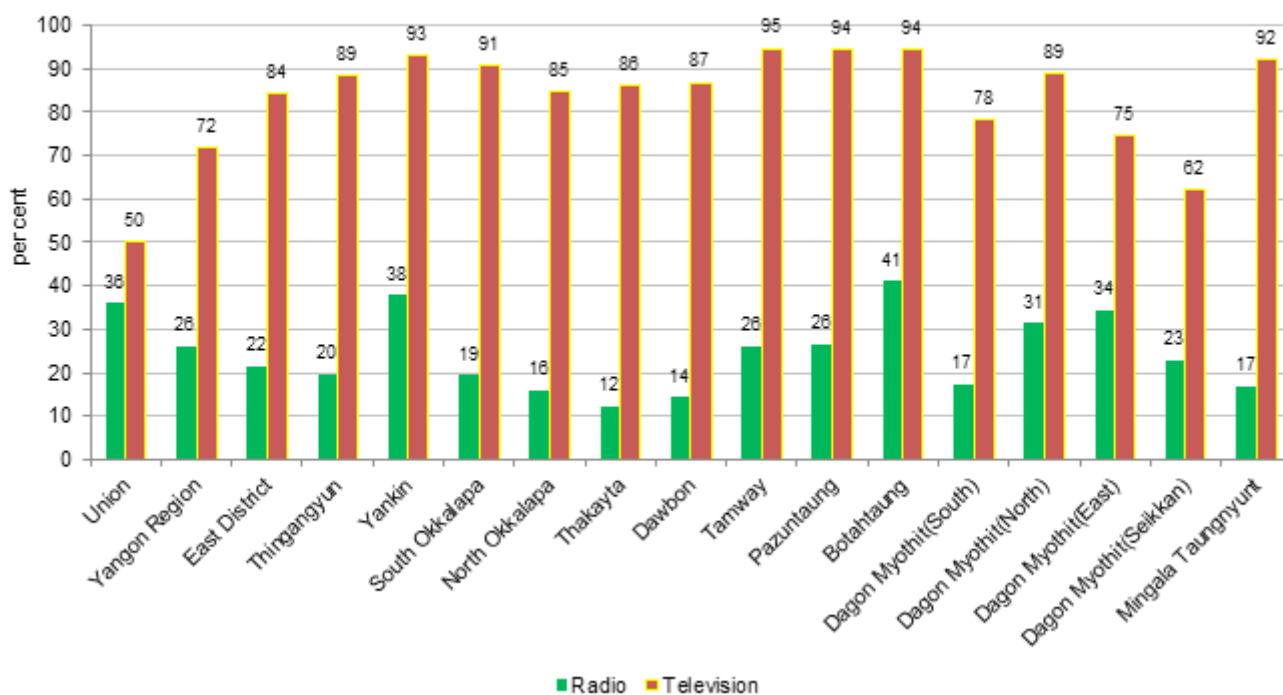
Communication and related amenities

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	43,320	19.6	88.5	12.7	81.8	19.8	32.3	6.2	3.4
Urban	43,320	19.6	88.5	12.7	81.8	19.8	32.3	6.2	3.4
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

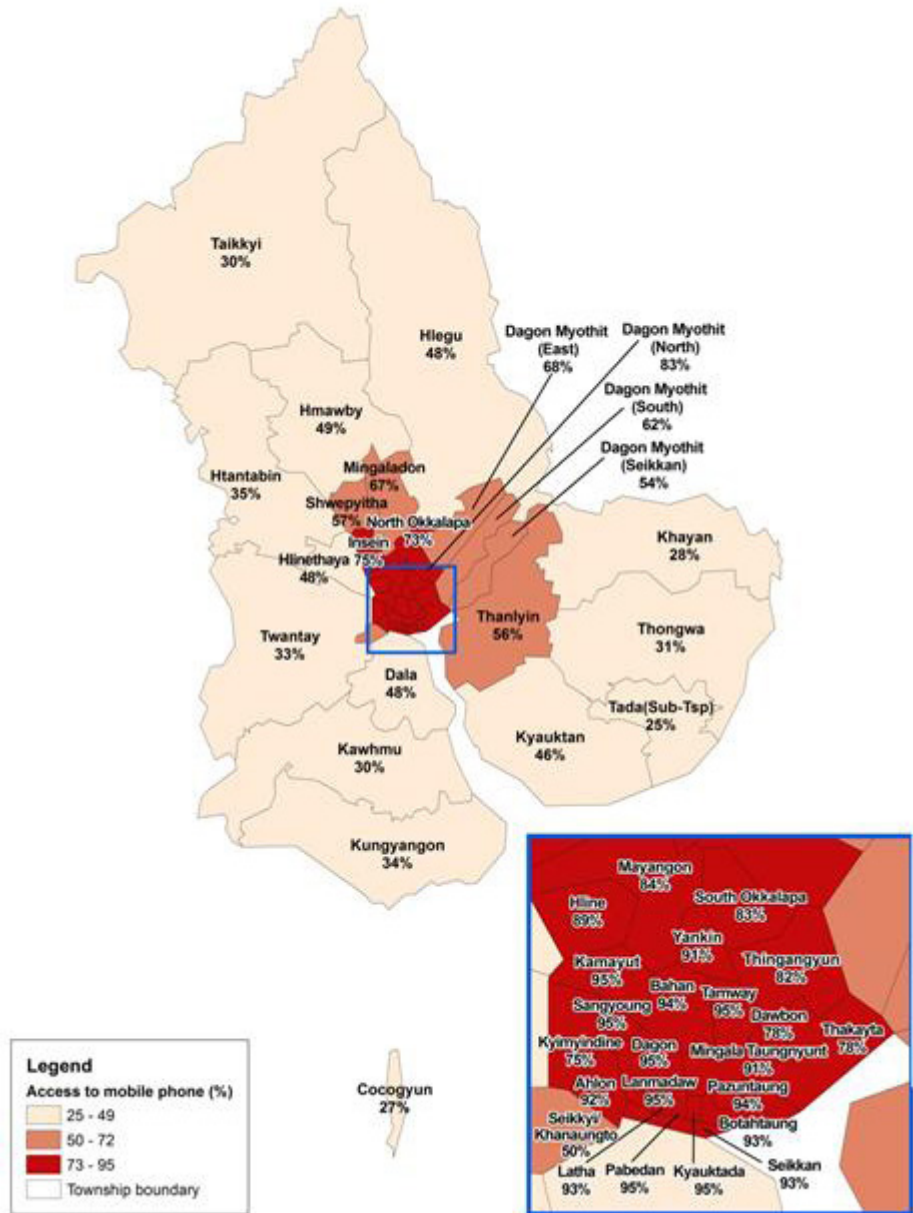
- Some 88.5 per cent of the households in Thingangyun Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.

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



- In Thingangyun Township, about one in five households (19.6%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union : 32.9%

Yangon Region : 60.9%

East District : 76.1%

Thingangyun Township : 81.8%

- Some 81.8 per cent of the households in Thingangyun Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is high.

Transportation items

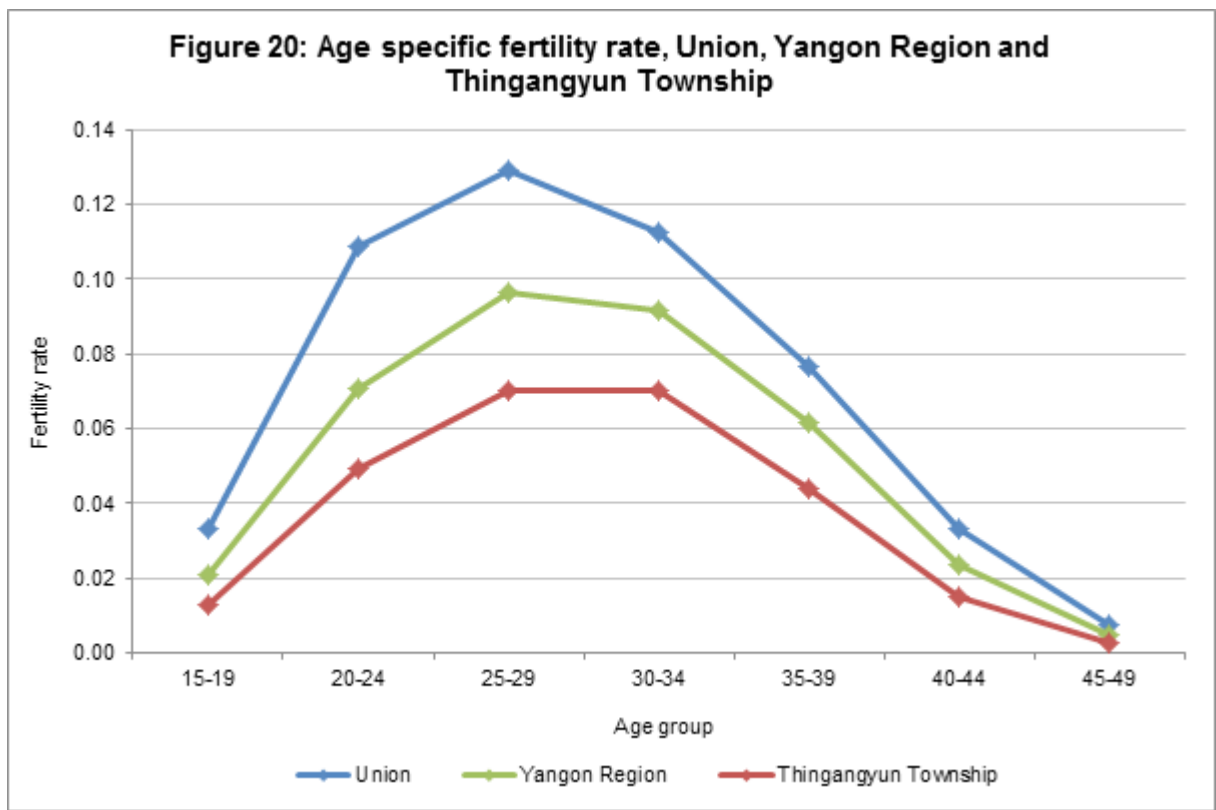
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Yangon Region	1,582,944	123,149	215,828	731,428	19,305	19,464	15,790	76,215
Urban	1,069,056	115,768	93,377	508,239	3,509	2,913	2,352	6,308
Rural	513,888	7,381	122,451	223,189	15,796	16,551	13,438	69,907
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
Thingangyun Township	43,320	6,765	1,145	20,959	23	16	10	51
Urban	43,320	6,765	1,145	20,959	23	16	10	51
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Thingangyun Township, 48.4 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 15.6 per cent of households having car/truck/van.

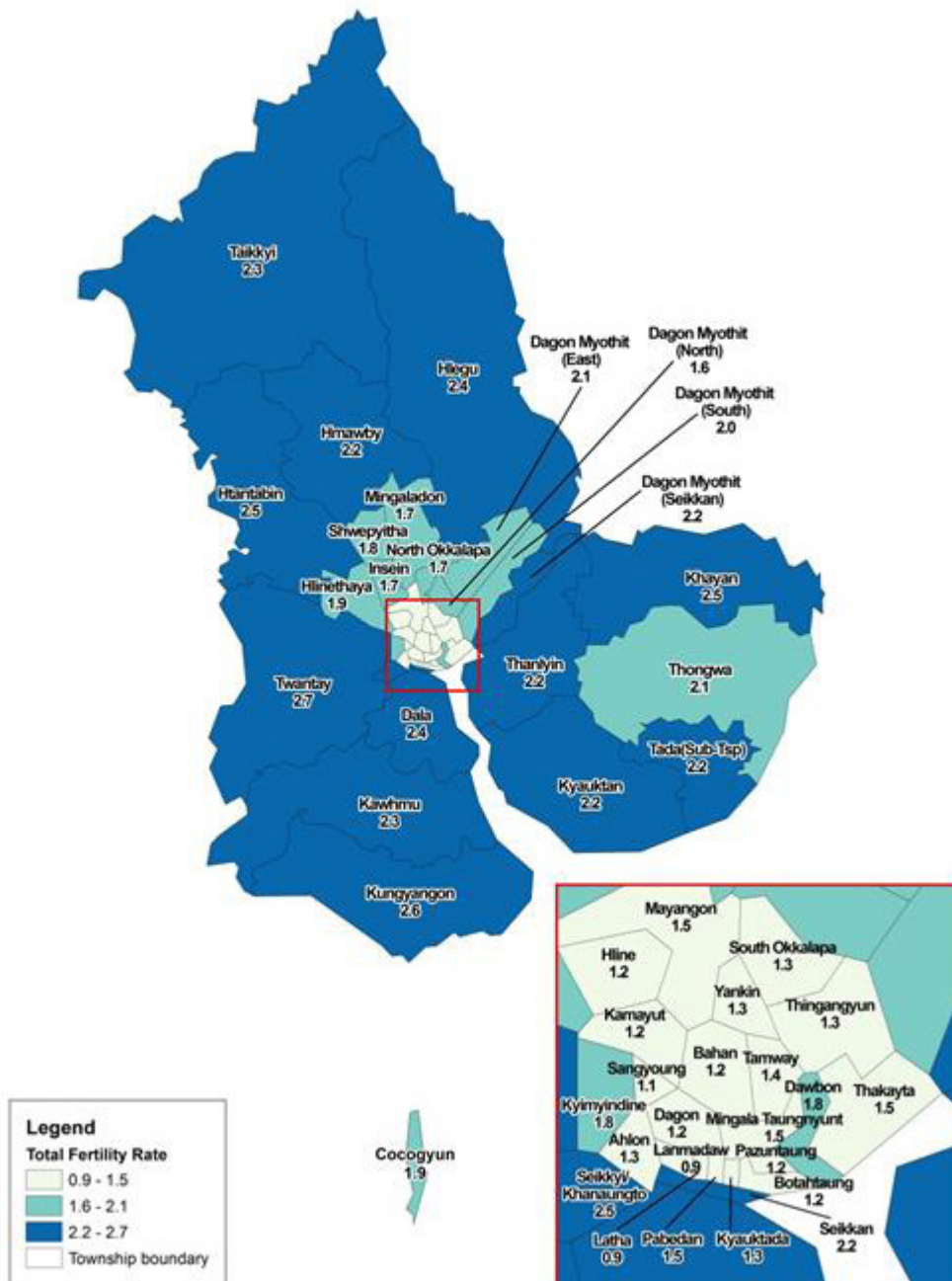
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



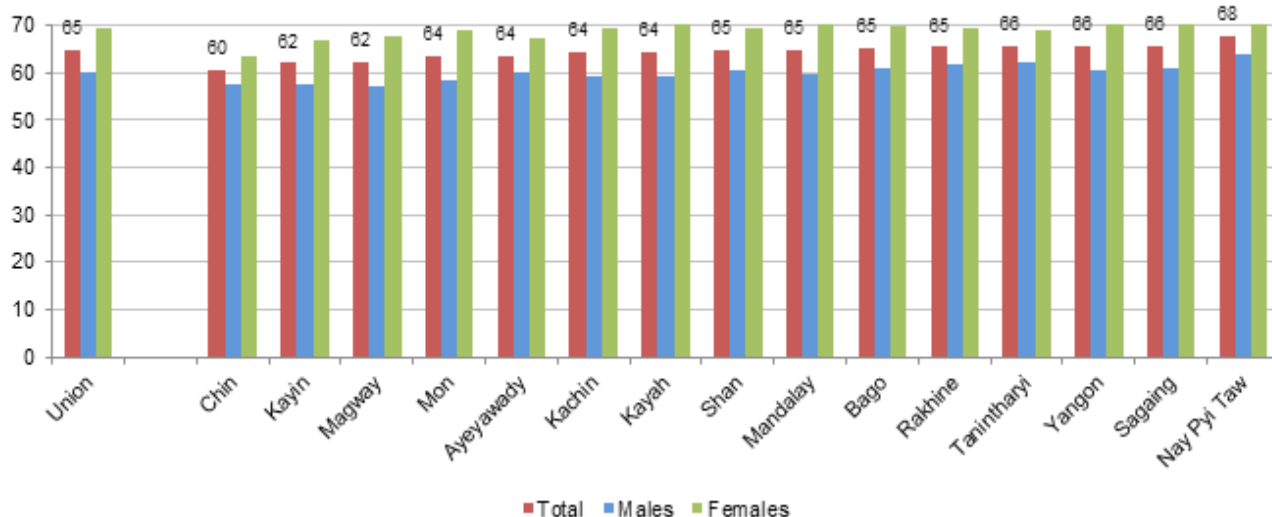
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age groups 25-29 and 30-34.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.3 children per woman and is much lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
East District	: 1.7
Thingangyun Township	: 1.3

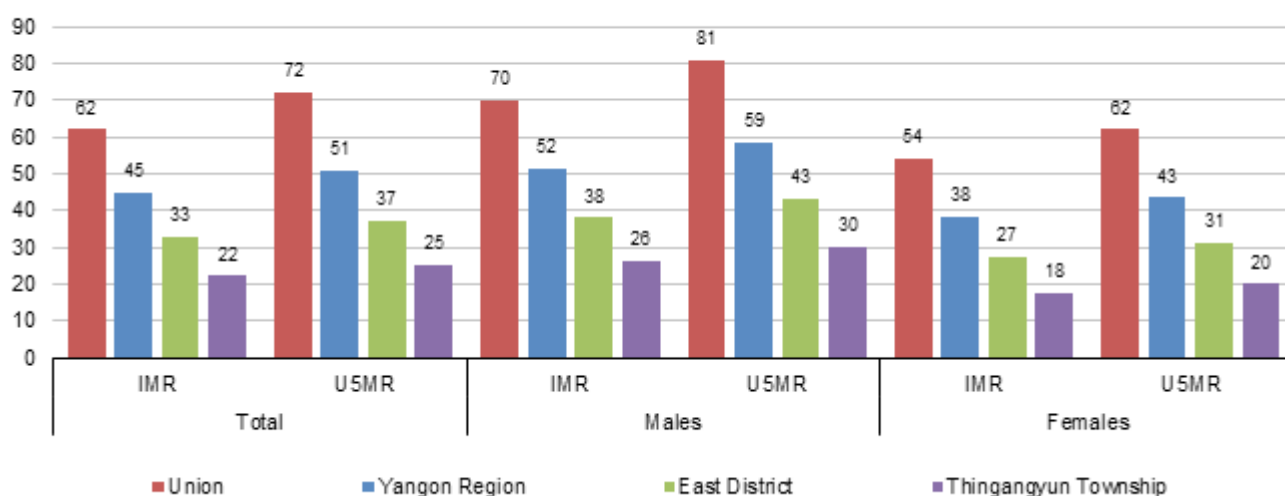
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

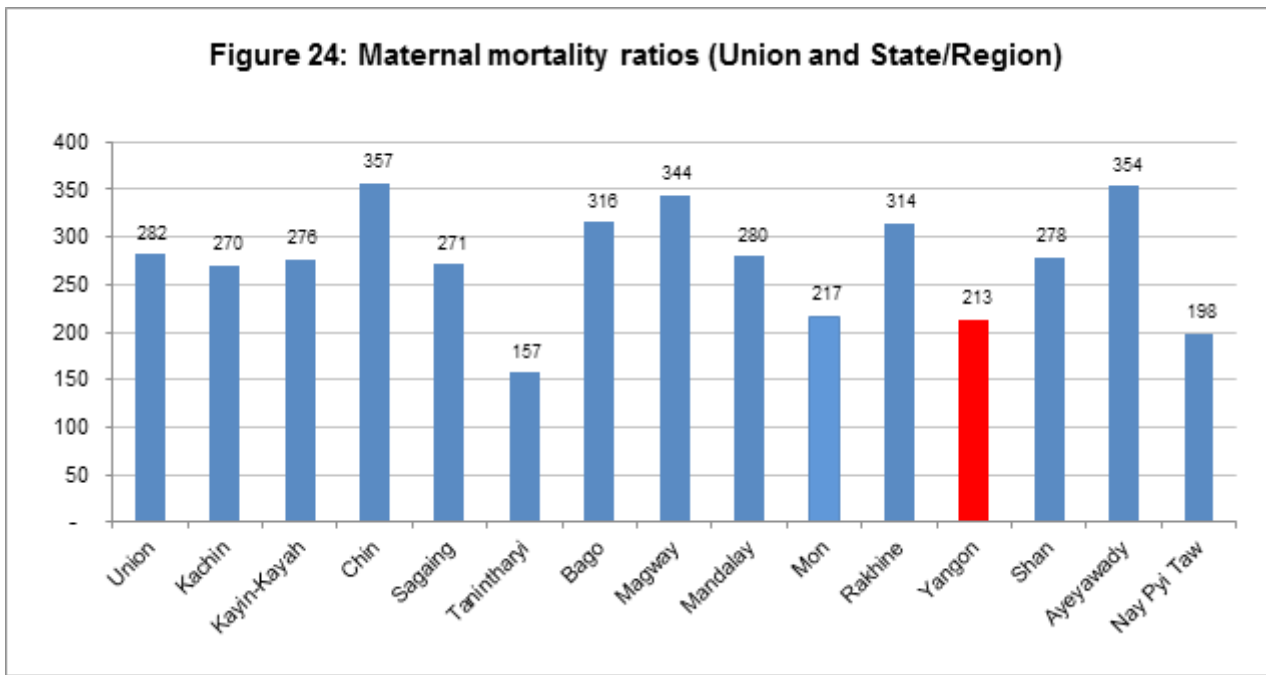
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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 Thingangyun Township are lower than those in Yangon Region and East District. The Infant mortality in Thingangyun is 22 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 25 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.

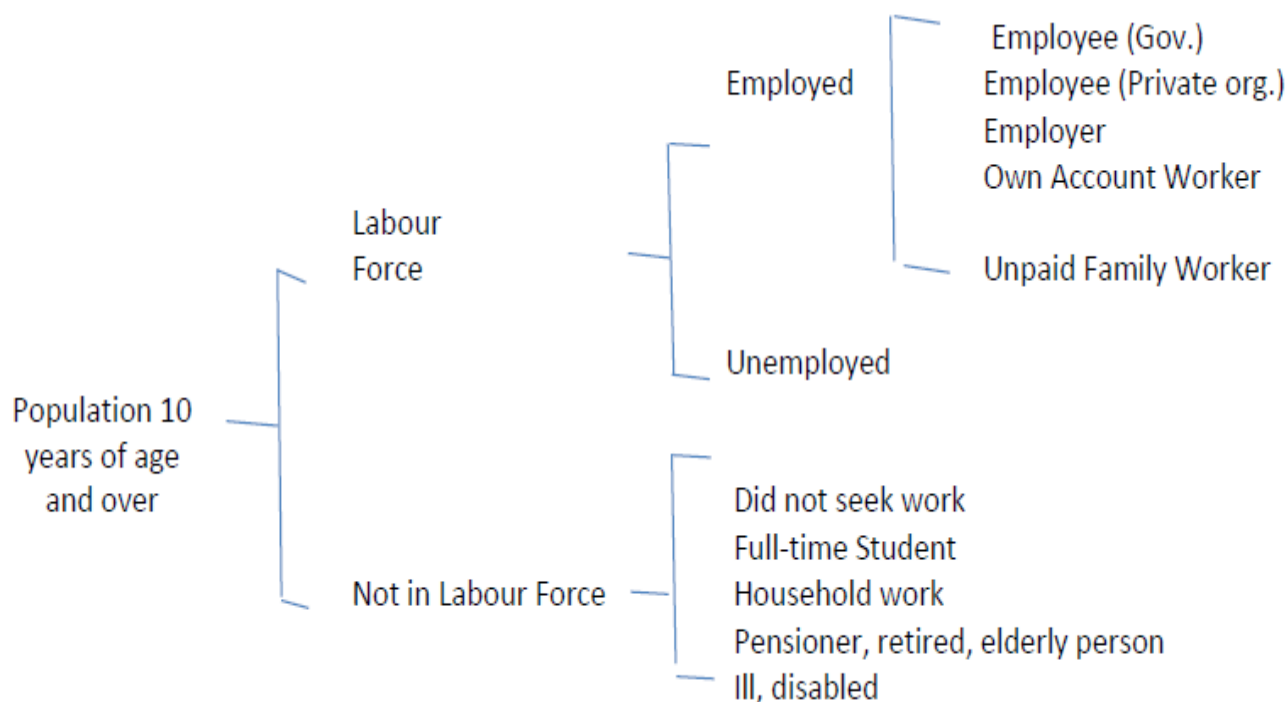
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Yangon Region, East District, Thingangyun Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Thida	Assistant Director, Department of Population	Leader
U Wai Yan Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Tin Mar Lar Nwe	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Khin May Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Thant Zin Oo	Assistant Computer Operator, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khun Zin Naing Tun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Thu Lwin	Junior Assistant Computer Operator, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

