



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

NAY PYI TAW, DEKKHINA DISTRICT

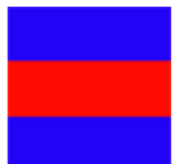
Dekkhinathiri Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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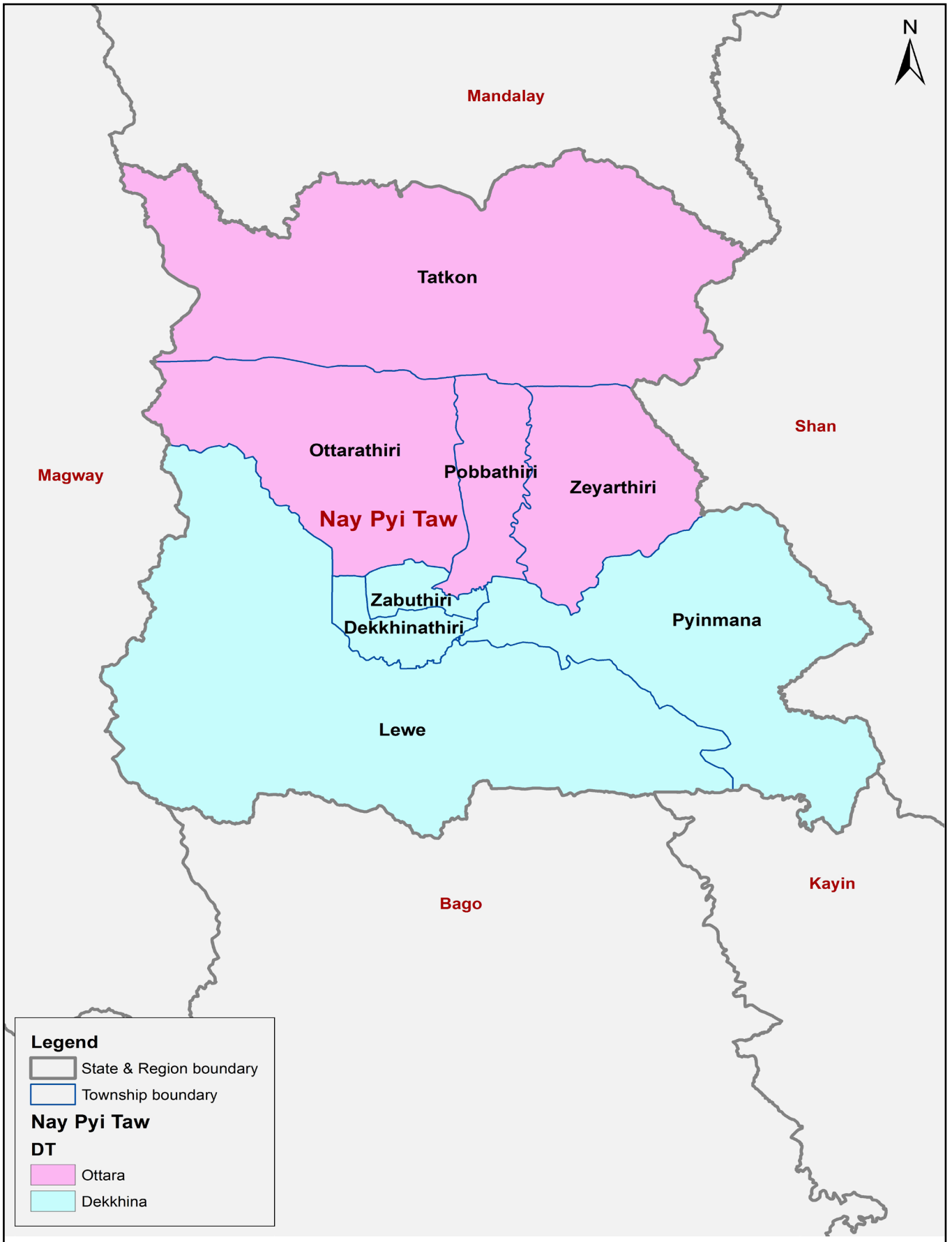
Nay Pyi Taw

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October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Nay Pyi Taw, showing the townships



Dekkhinathiri Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	51,328 ²	
Population males	27,050 (52.7%)	
Population females	24,278 (47.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	45.2%	
Area (Km²)	156.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	328.8 persons	
Median age	25.1 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	8	
Number of private households	6,997	
Percentage of female headed households	18.8%	
Mean household size	3.9 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	26.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	70.4%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.1%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	42.0	
Child dependency ratio	37.6	
Old dependency ratio	4.4	
Ageing index	11.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	111	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.9%	
Male	97.8%	
Female	90.3%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	710	1.4
Walking	317	0.6
Seeing	323	0.6
Hearing	184	0.4
Remembering	249	0.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	33,789	79.4	
Associate Scrutiny	38	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	110	0.3	
National Registration	522	1.2	
Religious	254	0.6	
Temporary Registration	376	0.9	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	7,479	17.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	72.8%	90.7%	52.2%
Unemployment rate	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Employment to population ratio	71.9%	89.6%	51.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	6,155	88.0	
Renter	293	4.2	
Provided free (individually)	72	1.0	
Government quarters	94	1.3	
Private company quarters	279	4.0	
Other	104	1.5	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.8%		40.1%
Bamboo	76.9%	42.8%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	0.9%	
Wood	13.1%	47.1%	0.4%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		58.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	8.5%	7.9%	0.4%
Other	0.5%	1.3%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	1,469	21.0	
LPG	*	0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	5,026	71.8	
Charcoal	442	6.3	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	41	0.6	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,761	25.2
Kerosene	48	0.7
Candle	3,549	50.7
Battery	318	4.5
Generator (private)	1,022	14.6
Water mill (private)	*	< 0.1
Solar system/energy	173	2.5
Other	123	1.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	76	1.1
Tube well, borehole	3,857	55.1
Protected well/spring	2,019	28.9
Bottled/purifier water	578	8.3
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,530</i>	<i>93.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	286	4.1
Pool/pond/lake	41	0.6
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Other	139	1.9
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	211	3.0
Tube well, borehole	4,041	57.8
Protected well/spring	2,291	32.7
Unprotected well/spring	264	3.8
Pool/pond/lake	43	0.6
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.2
Other	129	1.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	206	2.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	6,393	91.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>6,599</i>	<i>94.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	54	0.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.2
Other	*	0.2
None	317	4.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,948	42.1
Television	2,703	38.6
Landline phone	134	1.9
Mobile phone	2,869	41.0
Computer	156	2.2
Internet at home	202	2.9
Households with none of the items	2,059	29.4
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	152	2.2
Motorcycle/Moped	2,831	40.5
Bicycle	2,509	35.9
4-Wheel tractor	74	1.1
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.2
Cart (bullock)	1,301	18.6

Note: ¹ Population figures for Dekkhinathiri 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 Dekkhinathiri Township in Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory. 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 Dekkhinathiri Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	51,328 *		
Males	27,050		
Females	24,278		
Sex ratio	111 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	45.2 %		
Area (Km ²)	156.1 **		
Population Density (persons per Km ²)	328.8 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	8		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	27,423	4,022	23,401
Number of conventional households	6,997	908	6,089
Mean household size	3.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Dekkhinathiri Township, there are more males than females with 111 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in Dekkhinathiri Township live in rural areas with only (45.2%) living in urban areas. • The population density of the Township is 329 persons per square kilometre. • There are 3.9 persons living in each household in Dekkhinathiri Township. This is a little less than the Union average of 4.4. 			

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 and village tract;
Dekkhinathiri Township (Dekkhina District, Nay Pyi Taw)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	6,997	51,328	27,050	24,278
	Ward	908	23,194	12,950	10,244
1	Det Khi Na Thi Ri(W)	589	20,528	11,622	8,906
2	Shwe In Kyinn(W)	319	2,666	1,328	1,338
	Village Tract	6,089	28,134	14,100	14,034
1	Kyar Pin(VT)	612	3,144	1,729	1,415
2	Kyun Ta Peit(VT)	408	1,524	782	742
3	Yan Aung Myin(VT)	1,030	3,819	1,840	1,979
4	Doe Nwe(VT)	949	5,600	2,819	2,781
5	Ku Hnit Lone Se Su(VT)	822	4,143	2,071	2,072
6	Shwe Khe Inn(VT)	842	4,217	2,143	2,074
7	Chine(VT)	710	2,796	1,356	1,440
8	Ywar Ma(VT)	716	2,891	1,360	1,531

Figure 2. Population by Broad Age Groups, Dekkhinathiri Township

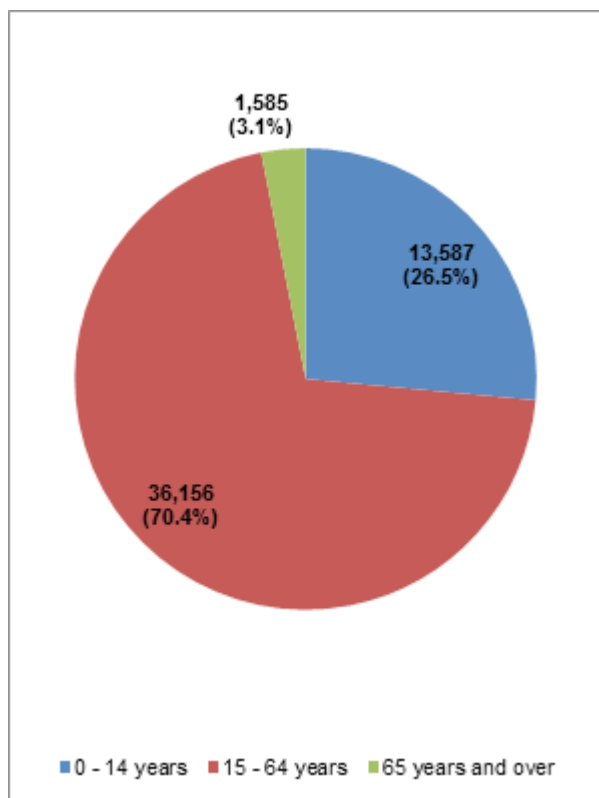
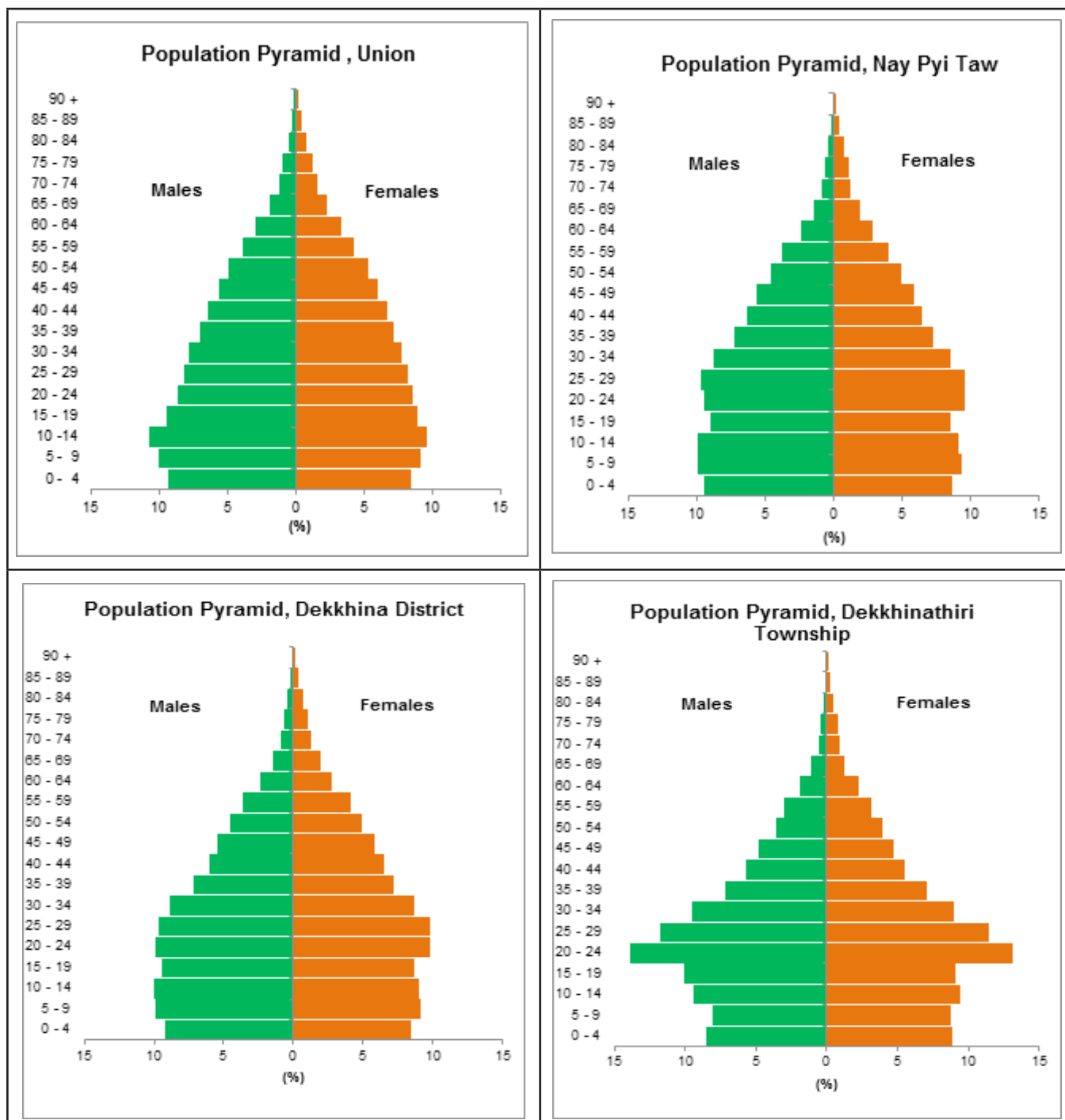


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Dekkhinathiri Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	51,328	27,050	24,278
0 - 4	4,431	2,290	2,141
5 - 9	4,316	2,193	2,123
10 - 14	4,840	2,552	2,288
15 - 19	4,932	2,724	2,208
20 - 24	6,963	3,772	3,191
25 - 29	5,953	3,189	2,764
30 - 34	4,745	2,573	2,172
35 - 39	3,669	1,952	1,717
40 - 44	2,902	1,554	1,348
45 - 49	2,444	1,313	1,131
50 - 54	1,925	958	967
55 - 59	1,586	814	772
60 - 64	1,037	501	536
65 - 69	609	295	314
70 - 74	363	153	210
75 - 79	295	113	182
80 - 84	179	57	122
85 - 89	100	37	63
90 +	39	10	29

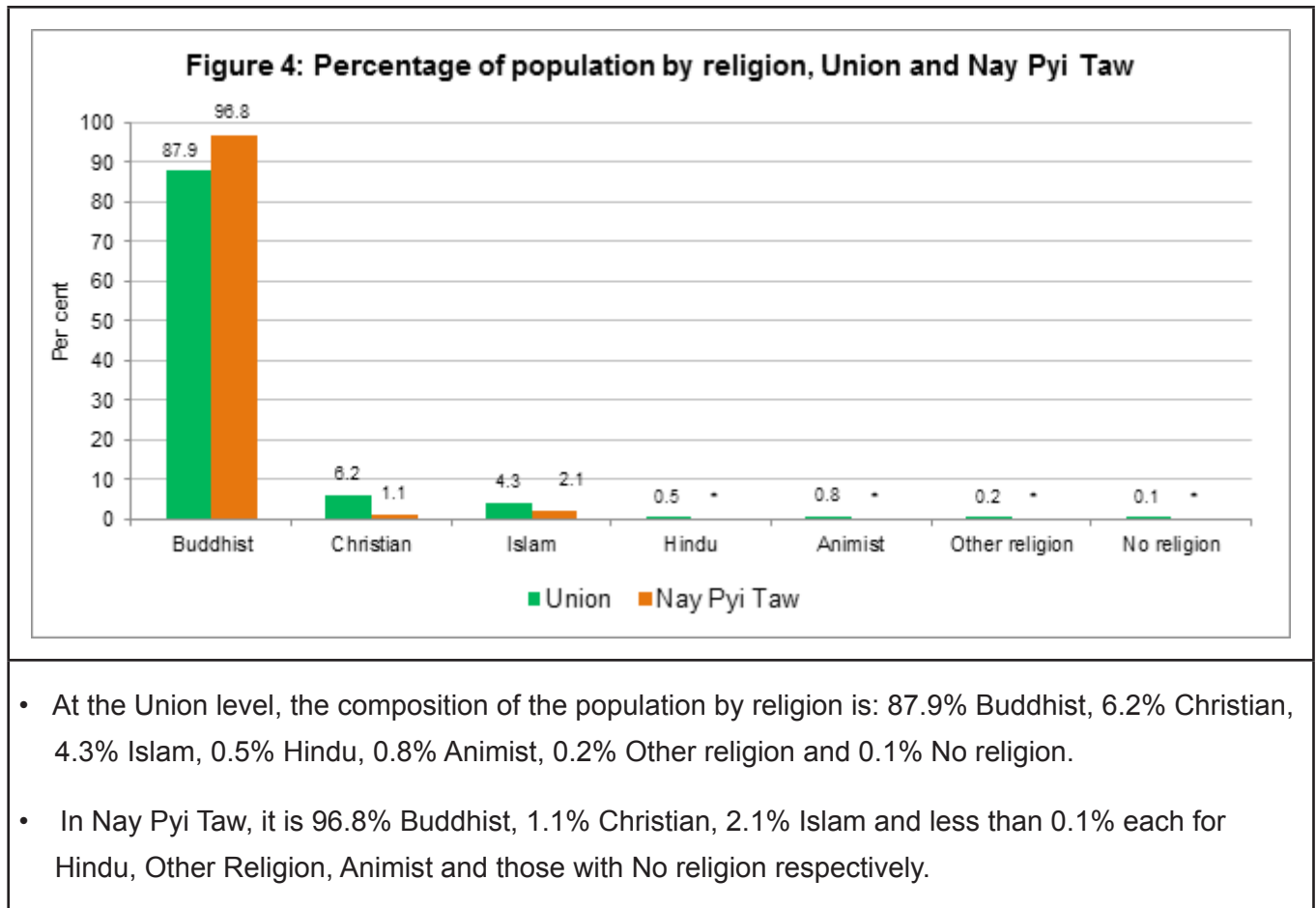
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Dekkhniathiri Township is 70.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population Pyramids (Union, Nay Pyi Taw, Dekkhina District and Dekkhinathiri Township)



- The population has noticeably declined from age group 25-29 onwards. The largest number of population was found in working age 20-24.
- Compared to Union level, there is a considerably larger percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Dekkhinathiri Township.
- Starting from age group 50-54, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	575	283	292	184	86	98
6	601	315	286	454	240	214
7	607	324	283	478	245	233
8	515	243	272	427	209	218
9	535	274	261	441	231	210
10	576	300	276	454	230	224
11	493	257	236	387	190	197
12	562	291	271	406	214	192
13	556	289	267	401	206	195
14	563	277	286	351	174	177
15	506	259	247	254	131	123
16	442	206	236	187	80	107
17	448	225	223	144	84	60
18	544	277	267	128	66	62
19	442	230	212	65	31	34
20	577	251	326	63	20	43
21	472	235	237	34	14	20
22	420	197	223	20	8	12
23	483	229	254	14	7	7
24	455	200	255	8	5	3
25	570	284	286	7	5	2
26	466	242	224	5	1	4
27	552	241	311	3	-	3
28	531	256	275	5	3	2
29	465	236	229	2	1	1

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Nay Pyi Taw and Dekkhinathiri Township

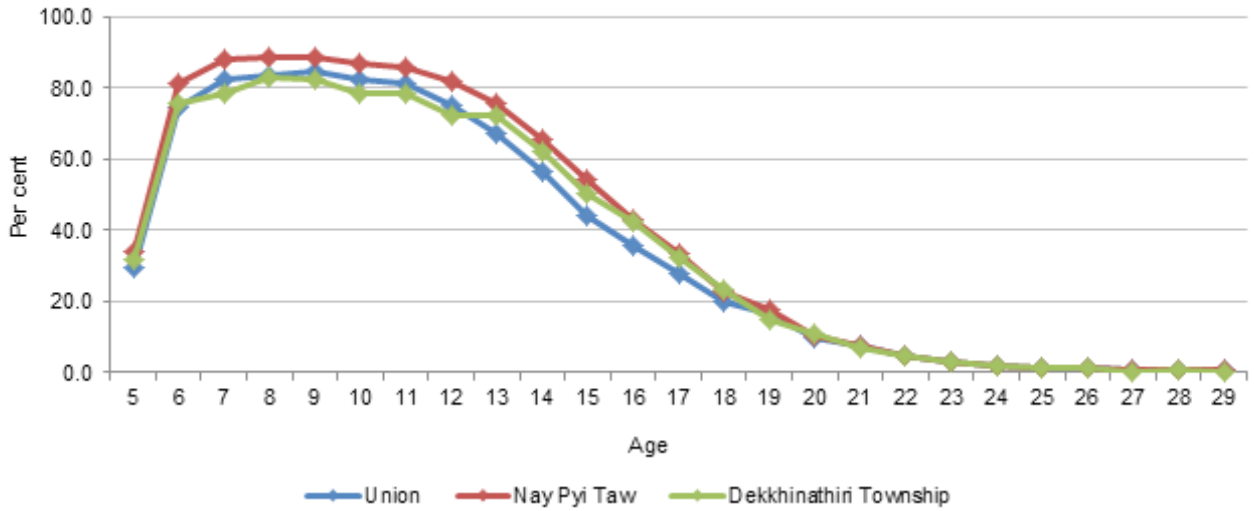
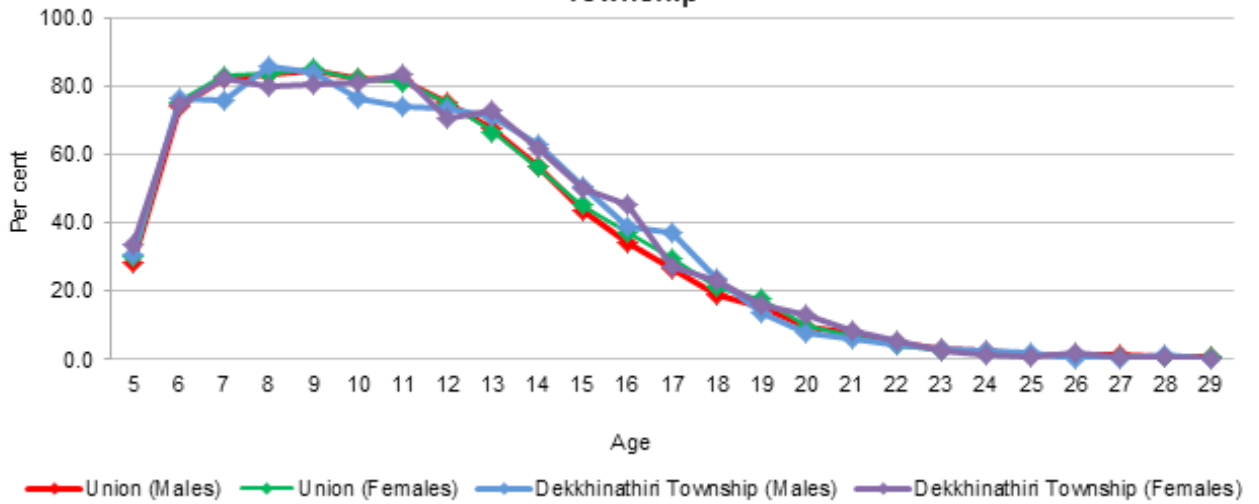
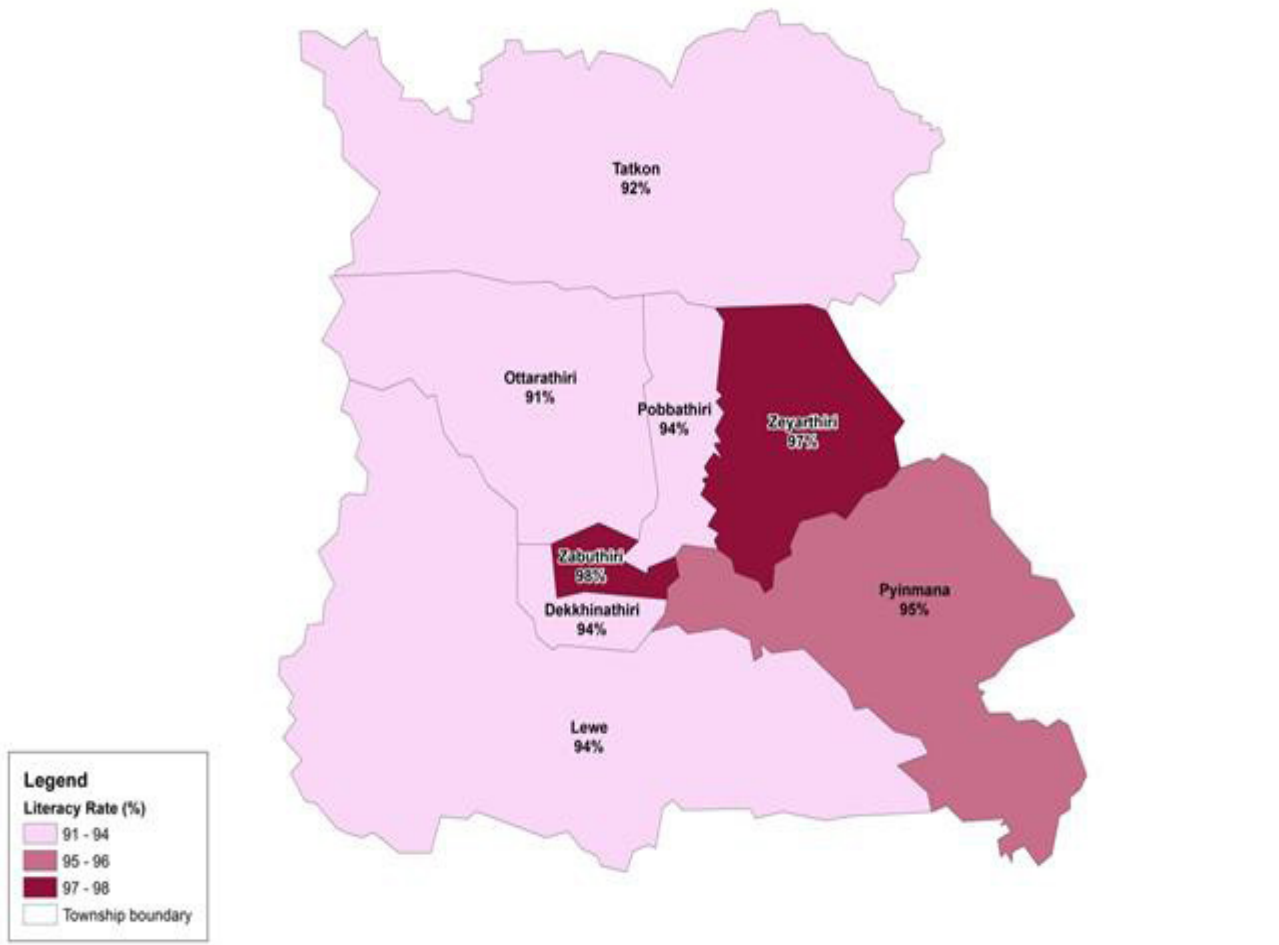


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Dekkhinathiri Township



- School attendance in Dekkhinathiri Township drops after age 11 for males and age 12 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Dekkhinathiri Township has declined more at ages 11 years and over.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Nay Pyi Taw (aged 15 and over)



Union	: 89.5%
Nay Pyi Taw	: 94.4%
Dekkhina District	: 95.3%
Dekkhinathiri Township	: 93.9%

Table 4: Youth Literacy rate (15-24), Dekkhinathiri Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	4,789	97.2
Males	2,309	98.4
Females	2,480	96.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Dekkhinathiri Township is 93.9 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Nay Pyi Taw (94.4%) but is higher than that of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 90.3 per cent and for the males it is 97.8 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.2 per cent with 96.2 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

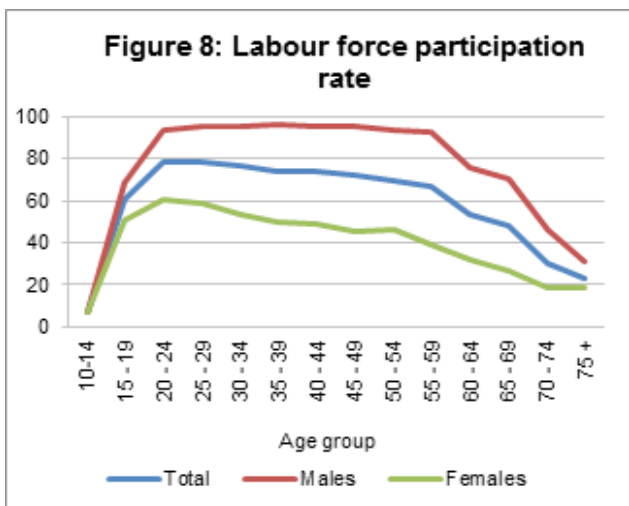
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	25,846	2,141	8.3	6,653	5,136	5,421	2,838	134	3,175	134	43	171
Urban	11,160	454	4.1	1,580	1,963	2,704	1,759	102	2,348	119	41	90
Rural	14,686	1,687	11.5	5,073	3,173	2,717	1,079	32	827	15	2	81
Males	13,519	596	4.4	2,723	2,542	3,538	2,014	95	1,831	50	37	93
Females	12,327	1,545	12.5	3,930	2,594	1,883	824	39	1,344	84	6	78

- Some 8.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Some 11.5 per cent of rural population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 4.4 per cent of males and 12.5 per cent of females have never been to school.
- Some 19.9 per cent of those aged 25 and over has completed primary school (grade 5) and 12.3 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	7.0	6.8	7.3	4.4	8.1	0.6
15 - 19	60.7	68.9	50.7	3.2	3.3	3.0
20 - 24	78.4	93.8	60.2	1.8	1.7	2.0
25 - 29	78.3	95.3	58.8	1.1	0.9	1.3
30 - 34	76.4	95.6	53.5	0.9	0.8	0.9
35 - 39	74.4	96.0	49.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
40 - 44	73.6	95.1	48.9	0.8	0.9	0.5
45 - 49	72.0	95.1	45.2	0.6	0.8	0.2
50 - 54	69.9	93.5	46.5	0.4	0.6	0.2
55 - 59	66.5	92.3	39.2	0.6	0.8	-
60 - 64	53.0	75.6	31.9	-	-	-
65 - 69	47.8	70.5	26.4	1.0	0.5	2.4
70 - 74	30.6	46.4	19.0	-	-	-
75 +	23.2	30.9	18.9	-	-	-
15 - 24	71.1	83.4	56.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
15 - 64	72.8	90.7	52.2	1.2	1.2	1.3



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Dekkhinathiri Township is 72.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 52.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.7 per cent.
- In Dekkhinathiri Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 7.0 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Dekkhinathiri Township is 1.2 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.2%) and for females (1.3%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 2.4 per cent.

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

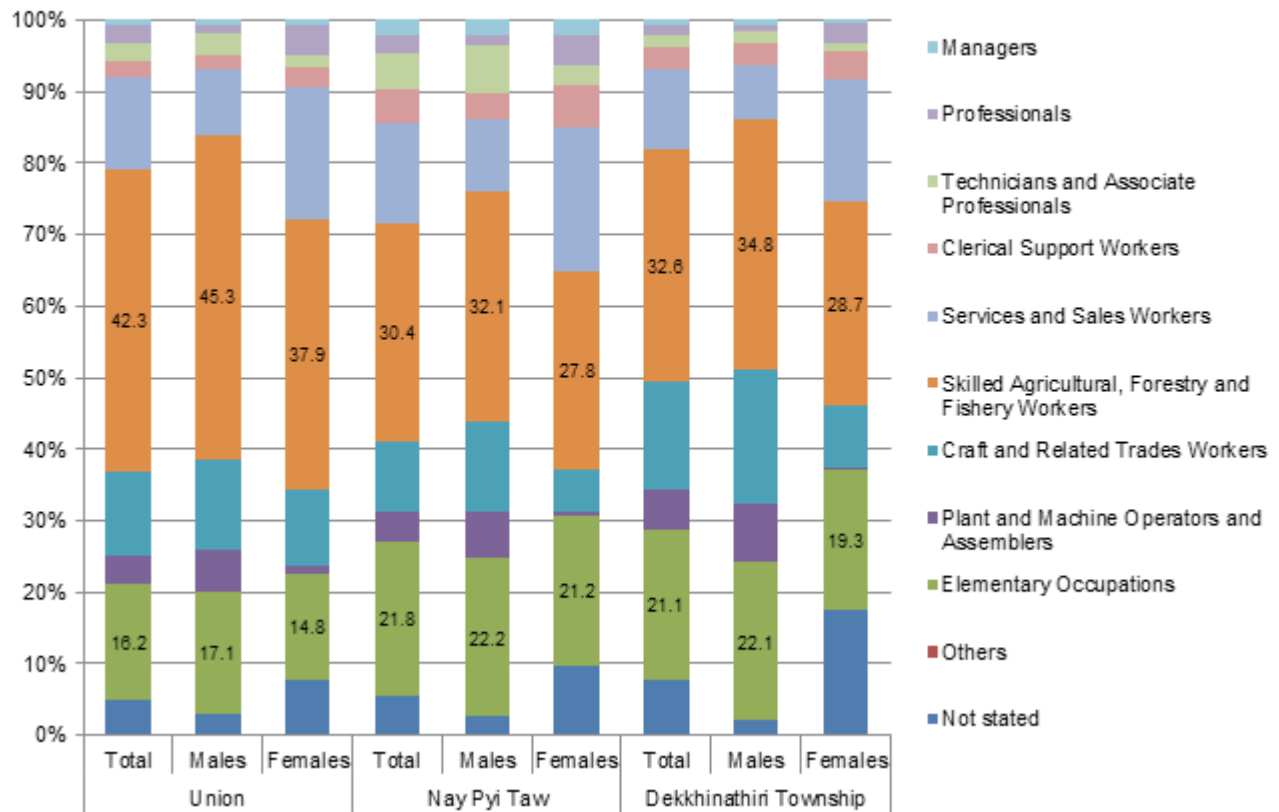
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	15,378	0.5	33.9	45.8	6.6	1.0	12.2
Males	4,505	1.3	61.2	3.8	8.6	1.7	23.4
Females	10,873	0.2	22.5	63.2	5.8	0.7	7.6

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 61.2 per cent of males are full time students while 63.2 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	11,259	7,201	4,058	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	72	51	21	0.6	0.7	0.5
Professionals	181	69	112	1.6	1.0	2.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	163	117	46	1.4	1.6	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	373	218	155	3.3	3.0	3.8
Services and Sales Workers	1,239	548	691	11.0	7.6	17.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	3,672	2,508	1,164	32.6	34.8	28.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,706	1,353	353	15.2	18.8	8.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	615	600	15	5.5	8.3	0.4
Elementary Occupations	2,375	1,590	785	21.1	22.1	19.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	863	147	716	7.7	2.1	17.7

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Nay Pyi Taw and Dekkhinathiri Township



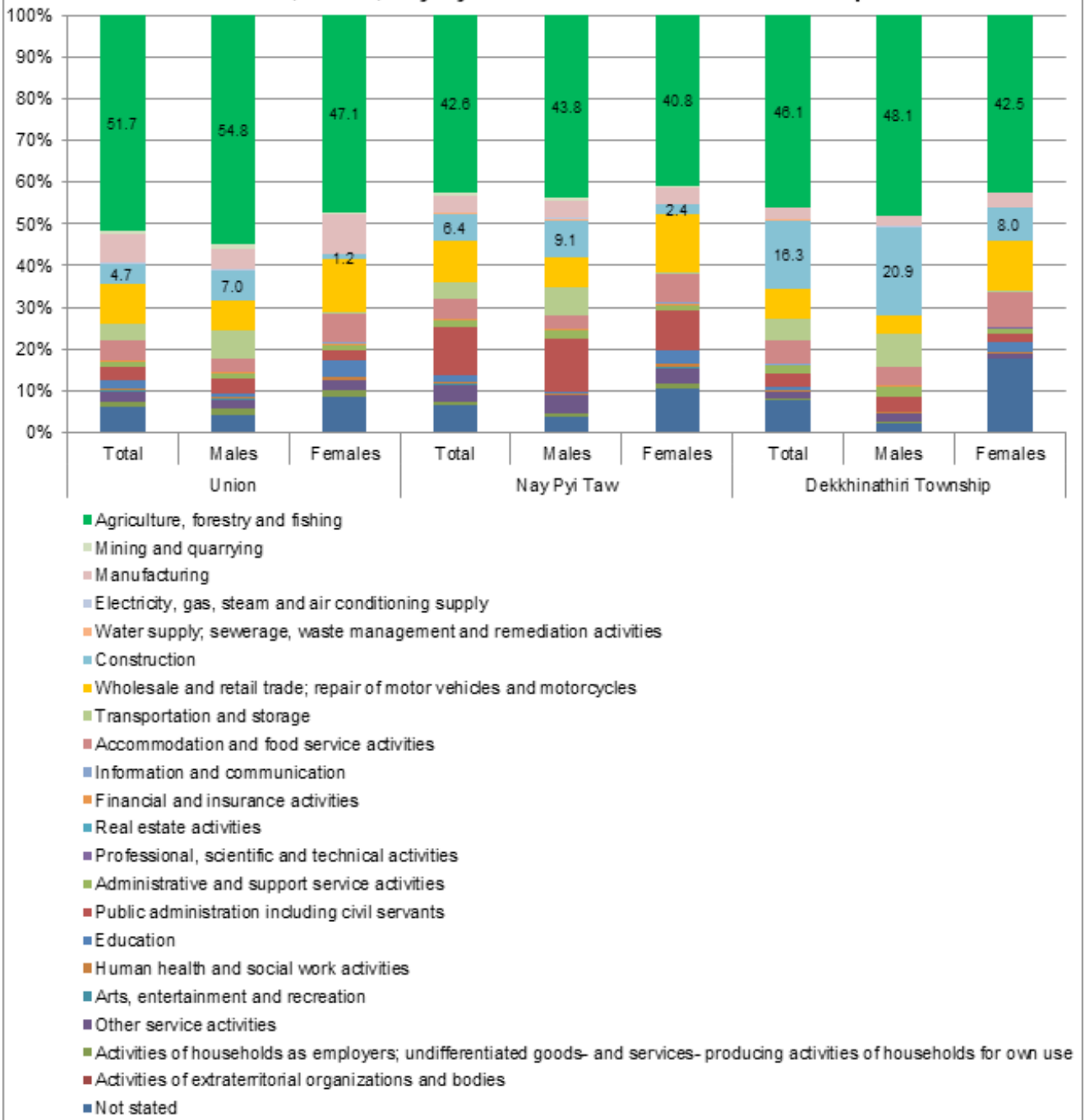
- In Dekkhinathiri Township, 32.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 21.1 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 34.8 per cent of males and 28.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Nay Pyi Taw, 30.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 21.8 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	11,259	7,201	4,058	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,189	3,464	1,725	46.1	48.1	42.5
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	311	167	144	2.8	2.3	3.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	19	19	-	0.2	0.3	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	15	12	3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Construction	1,833	1,508	325	16.3	20.9	8.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	801	325	476	7.1	4.5	11.7
Transportation and storage	602	587	15	5.3	8.2	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	645	302	343	5.7	4.2	8.5
Information and communication	12	11	1	0.1	0.2	*
Financial and insurance activities	18	10	8	0.2	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	4	4	-	*	0.1	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	16	10	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	216	164	52	1.9	2.3	1.3
Public administration including civil servants	330	245	85	2.9	3.4	2.1
Education	118	27	91	1.0	0.4	2.2
Human health and social work activities	29	14	15	0.3	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	14	8	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	183	143	40	1.6	2.0	1.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	24	13	11	0.2	0.2	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	879	167	712	7.8	2.3	17.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Nay Pyi Taw and Dekkhinathiri Township



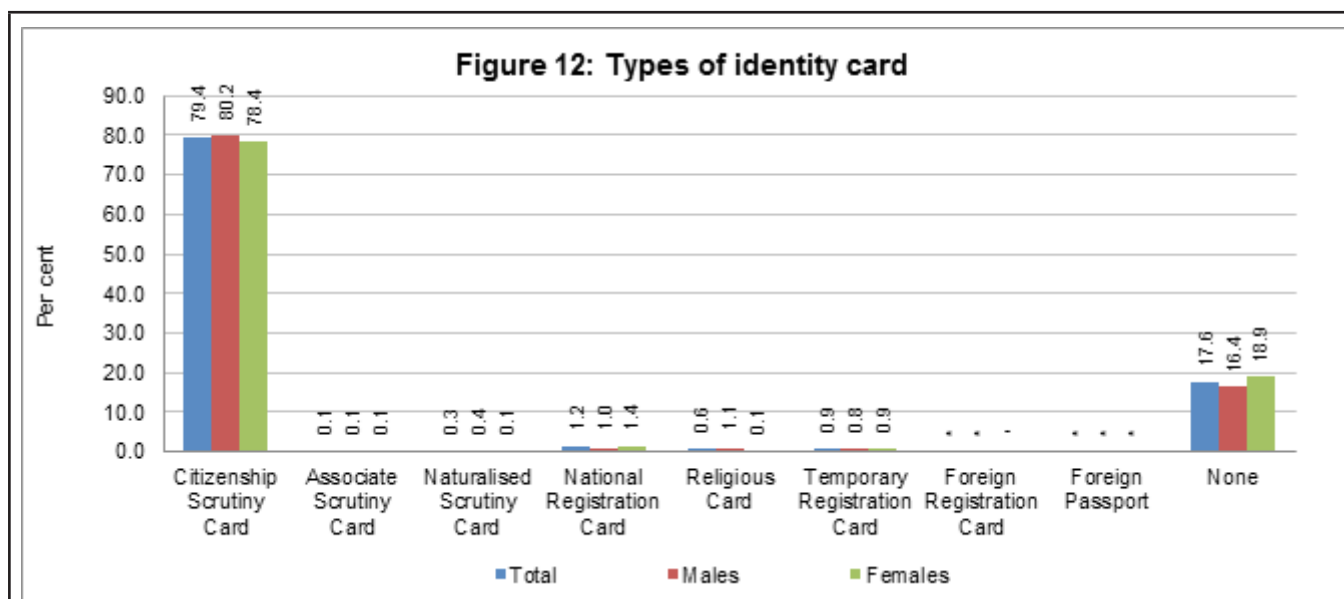
- In Dekkhinathiri Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 46.1 per cent.
- The industry with the second highest proportion of employed persons is “Construction” at 16.3 per cent.
- There are 48.1 per cent of males and 42.5 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Nay Pyi Taw, there are 42.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 6.4 per cent in “Construction” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	33,789	38	110	522	254	376	*	*	7,479
Urban	15,255	27	79	405	42	305	*	*	3,850
Rural	18,534	11	31	117	212	71	-	*	3,629
Males	18,090	18	89	234	238	186	*	*	3,701
Females	15,699	20	21	288	16	190	-	*	3,778

Note: * Less than 20 cards



- In Dekkhinathiri Township, 79.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 17.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 16.4 per cent of males and 18.9 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	51,328	50,618	710	1.4	323	184	317	249
0 - 4	4,431	4,366	65	1.5	11	16	59	57
5 - 9	4,316	4,289	27	0.6	5	5	15	12
10 - 14	4,840	4,806	34	0.7	10	11	7	19
15 - 19	4,932	4,912	20	0.4	4	6	6	8
20 - 24	6,963	6,935	28	0.4	12	-	9	12
25 - 29	5,953	5,929	24	0.4	6	6	11	9
30 - 34	4,745	4,725	20	0.4	5	1	11	4
35 - 39	3,669	3,648	21	0.6	10	3	9	4
40 - 44	2,902	2,864	38	1.3	22	5	16	10
45 - 49	2,444	2,390	54	2.2	34	6	16	8
50 - 54	1,925	1,878	47	2.4	26	7	11	7
55 - 59	1,586	1,522	64	4.0	45	11	11	9
60 - 64	1,037	989	48	4.6	26	12	15	11
65 - 69	609	565	44	7.2	18	20	22	13
70 - 74	363	321	42	11.6	22	17	19	14
75 - 79	295	249	46	15.6	25	20	28	14
80 - 84	179	133	46	25.7	21	15	32	22
85 - 89	100	69	31	31.0	16	18	11	13
90 +	39	28	11	28.2	5	5	9	3

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	27,050	26,724	326	1.2	150	84	138	102
0 - 4	2,290	2,263	27	1.2	5	7	25	24
5 - 9	2,193	2,179	14	0.6	3	4	7	8
10 - 14	2,552	2,532	20	0.8	6	8	3	9
15 - 19	2,724	2,715	9	0.3	2	3	1	4
20 - 24	3,772	3,759	13	0.3	7	-	3	4
25 - 29	3,189	3,178	11	0.3	3	4	4	4
30 - 34	2,573	2,561	12	0.5	3	1	7	2
35 - 39	1,952	1,941	11	0.6	5	2	5	2
40 - 44	1,554	1,535	19	1.2	9	2	10	3
45 - 49	1,313	1,281	32	2.4	20	2	10	4
50 - 54	958	934	24	2.5	13	3	7	1
55 - 59	814	781	33	4.1	25	3	5	4
60 - 64	501	482	19	3.8	11	4	6	4
65 - 69	295	276	19	6.4	7	11	9	7
70 - 74	153	132	21	13.7	11	9	11	5
75 - 79	113	98	15	13.3	7	7	9	5
80 - 84	57	40	17	29.8	7	7	11	6
85 - 89	37	29	8	21.6	5	6	3	5
90 +	10	8	2	20.0	1	1	2	1

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	24,278	23,894	384	1.6	173	100	179	147
0 - 4	2,141	2,103	38	1.8	6	9	34	33
5 - 9	2,123	2,110	13	0.6	2	1	8	4
10 - 14	2,288	2,274	14	0.6	4	3	4	10
15 - 19	2,208	2,197	11	0.5	2	3	5	4
20 - 24	3,191	3,176	15	0.5	5	-	6	8
25 - 29	2,764	2,751	13	0.5	3	2	7	5
30 - 34	2,172	2,164	8	0.4	2	-	4	2
35 - 39	1,717	1,707	10	0.6	5	1	4	2
40 - 44	1,348	1,329	19	1.4	13	3	6	7
45 - 49	1,131	1,109	22	1.9	14	4	6	4
50 - 54	967	944	23	2.4	13	4	4	6
55 - 59	772	741	31	4.0	20	8	6	5
60 - 64	536	507	29	5.4	15	8	9	7
65 - 69	314	289	25	8.0	11	9	13	6
70 - 74	210	189	21	10.0	11	8	8	9
75 - 79	182	151	31	17.0	18	13	19	9
80 - 84	122	93	29	23.8	14	8	21	16
85 - 89	63	40	23	36.5	11	12	8	8
90 +	29	20	9	31.0	4	4	7	2

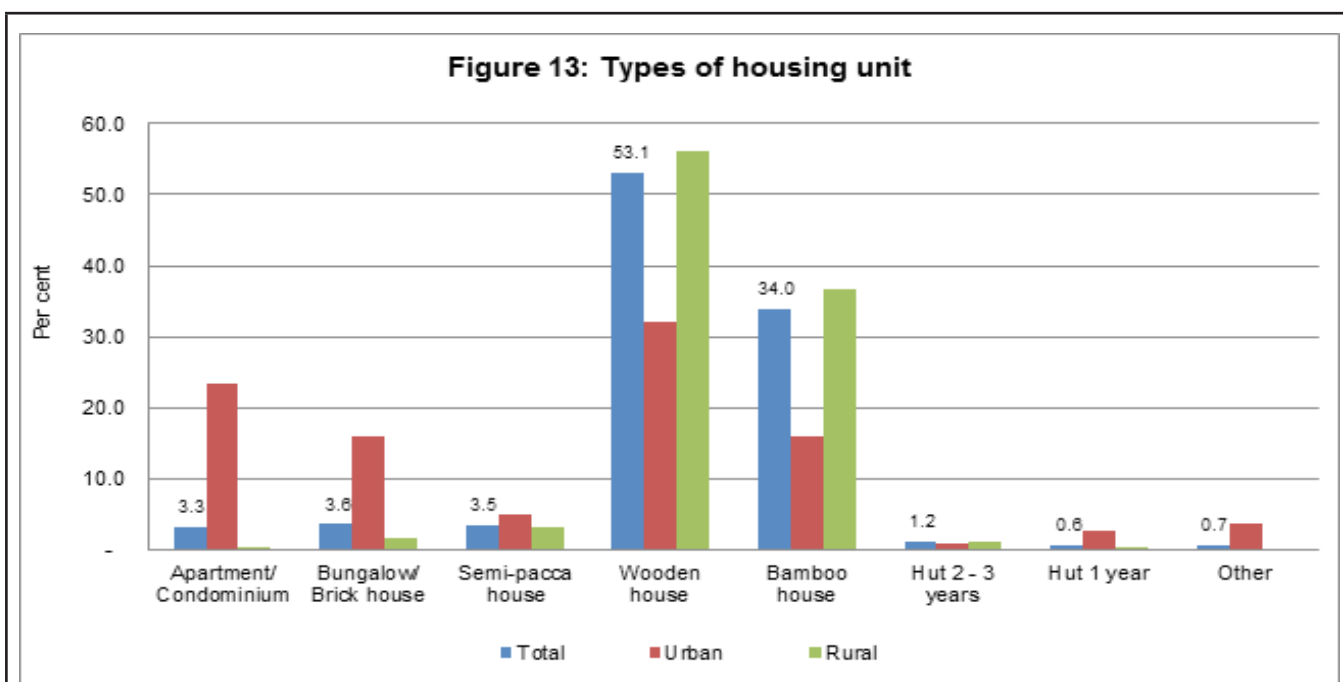
- One in every 100 persons in Dekkhinathiri Township has, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of Housing Unit

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

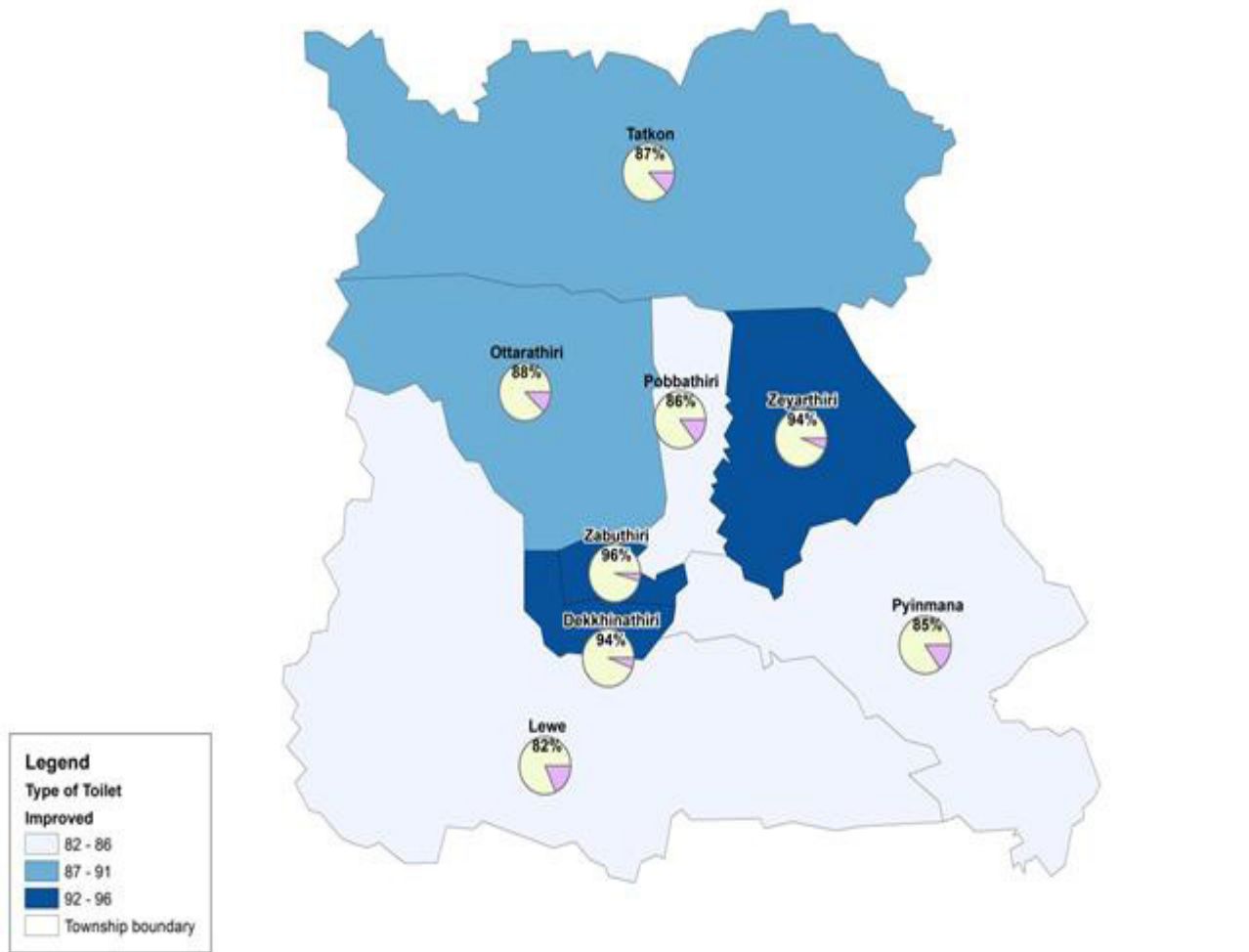
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	6,997	3.3	3.6	3.5	53.1	34.0	1.2	0.6	0.7
Urban	908	23.3	16.0	5.1	32.2	16.1	1.0	2.6	3.7
Rural	6,089	0.3	1.8	3.3	56.2	36.6	1.2	0.3	0.2



- The majority of the households in Dekkhinathiri Township are living in wooden houses (53.1%) followed by households in bamboo houses (34.0%).
- Some 32.2 per cent of urban households and 56.2 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Nay Pyi Taw	: 87.2%
Dekkhina District	: 86.0%
Dekkhinathiri Township	: 94.3%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.9	16.7	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		91.4	80.0	93.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>94.3</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>94.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.8	1.8	0.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.2	0.2	0.2
Other		0.2	0.9	0.1
None		4.5	0.4	5.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,997	908	6,089

- Some 94.3 per cent of the households in Dekkhinathiri Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (91.4%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Nay Pyi Taw is 87.2 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 4.5 per cent of the households in the Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Nay Pyi Taw, it is 7.6 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Dekkhinathiri Township, 5.1 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

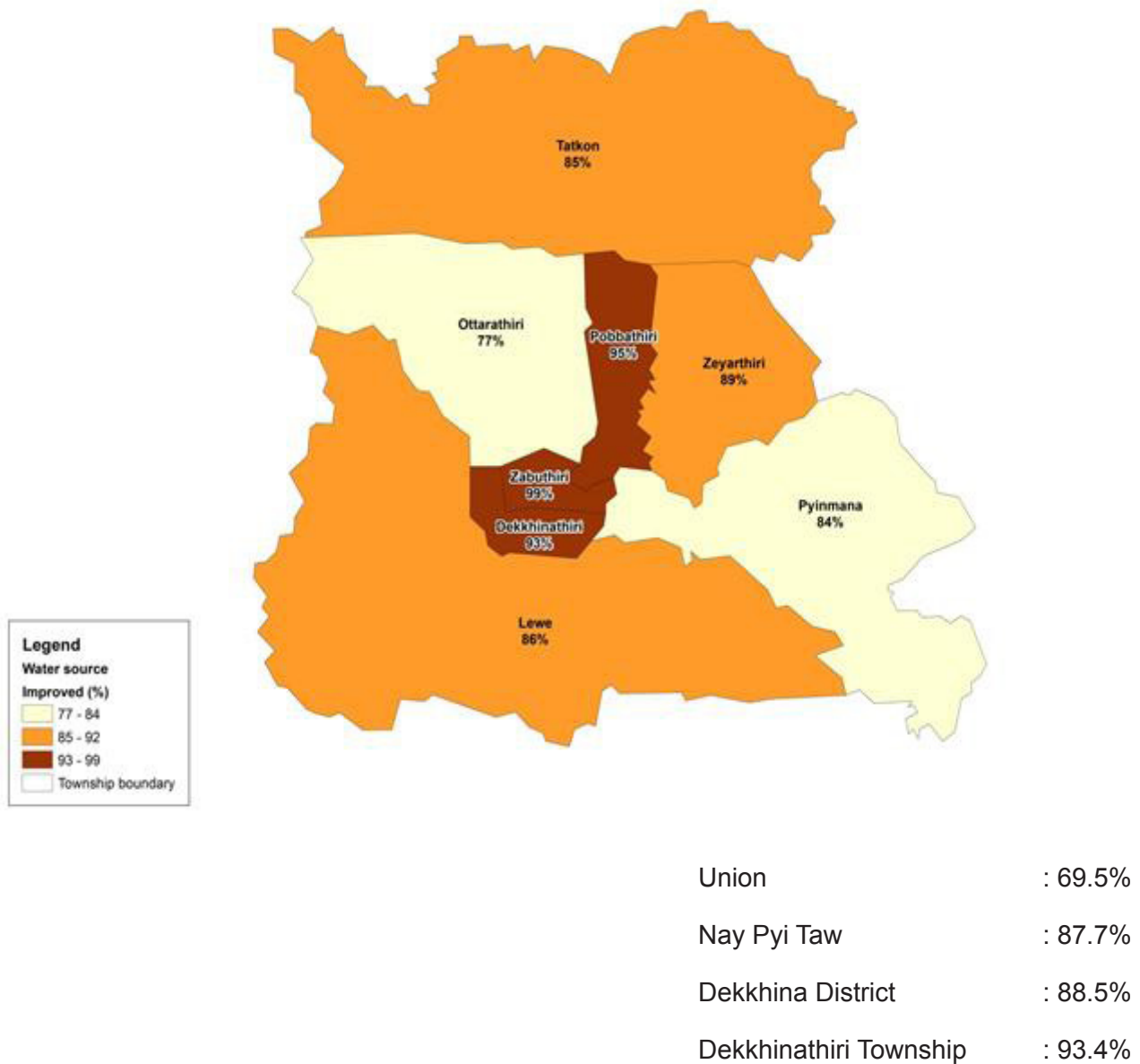


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		1.1	6.5	0.3
Tube well, borehole		55.1	45.3	56.6
Protected well/ Spring		28.9	1.4	32.9
Bottled water/ Water purifier		8.3	39.8	3.6
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>93.4</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>93.4</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		4.1	0.2	4.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.6	2.8	0.2
River/stream/ canal		-	-	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	-	*
Other		1.9	4.0	1.7
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>6.6</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,997	908	6,089

- In Dekkhinathiri Township, 93.4 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Nay Pyi Taw, it is in the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 55.1 per cent of the households use water from tube well/borehole and 28.9 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 6.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 6.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

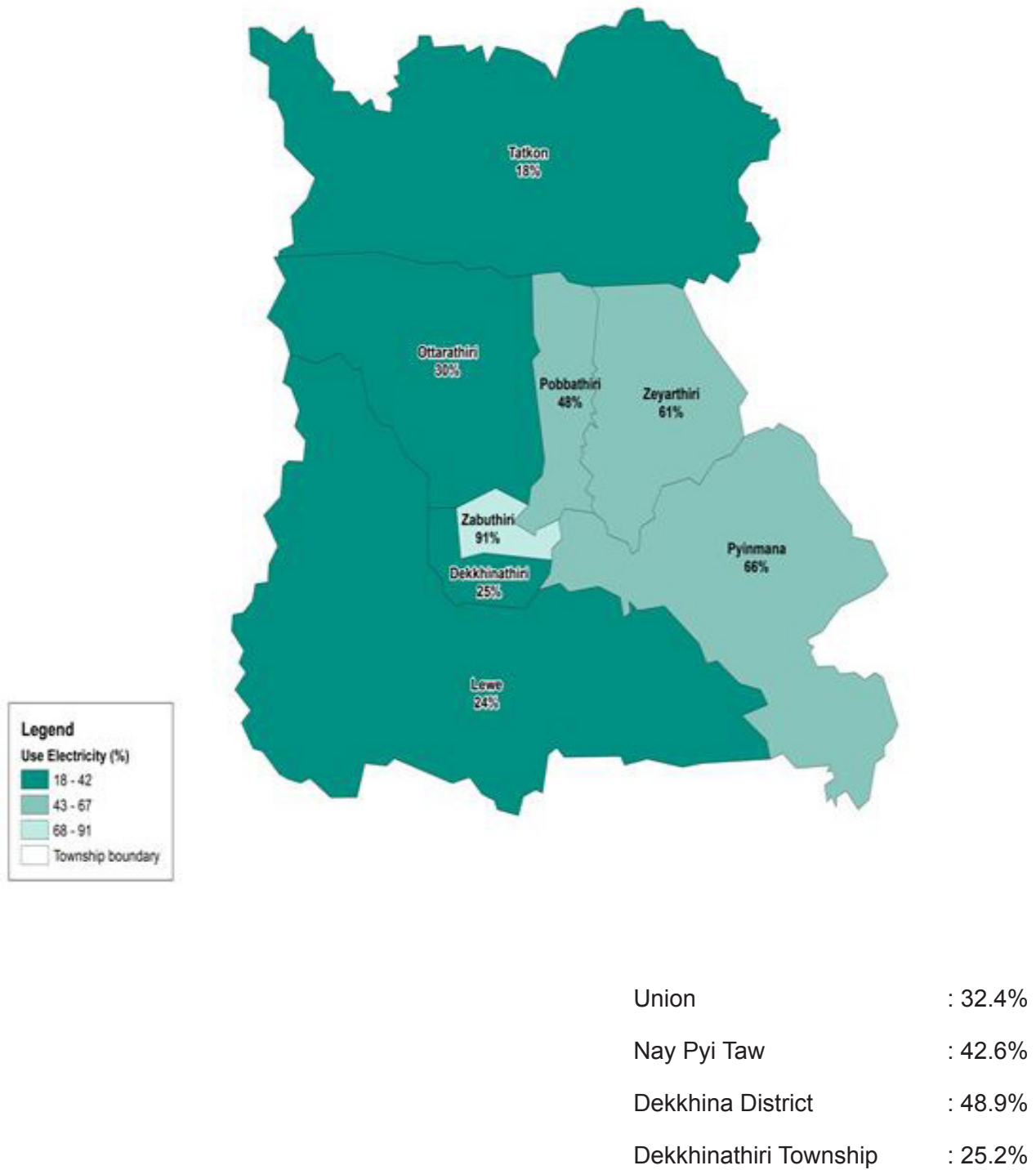


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		25.2	85.4	16.2
Kerosene		0.7	0.2	0.8
Candle		50.7	10.2	56.8
Battery		4.5	2.3	4.9
Generator (private)		14.6	1.3	16.6
Water mill (private)		*	-	*
Solar system/energy		2.5	0.6	2.8
Other		1.8	-	2.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,997	908	6,089

- In Dekkhinathiri Township, 25.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. The percentage of households that use electricity in Nay Pyi Taw is 42.6 per cent.
- The use of candles for lighting is the highest in the Township with 50.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 56.8 per cent of the households use candles for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

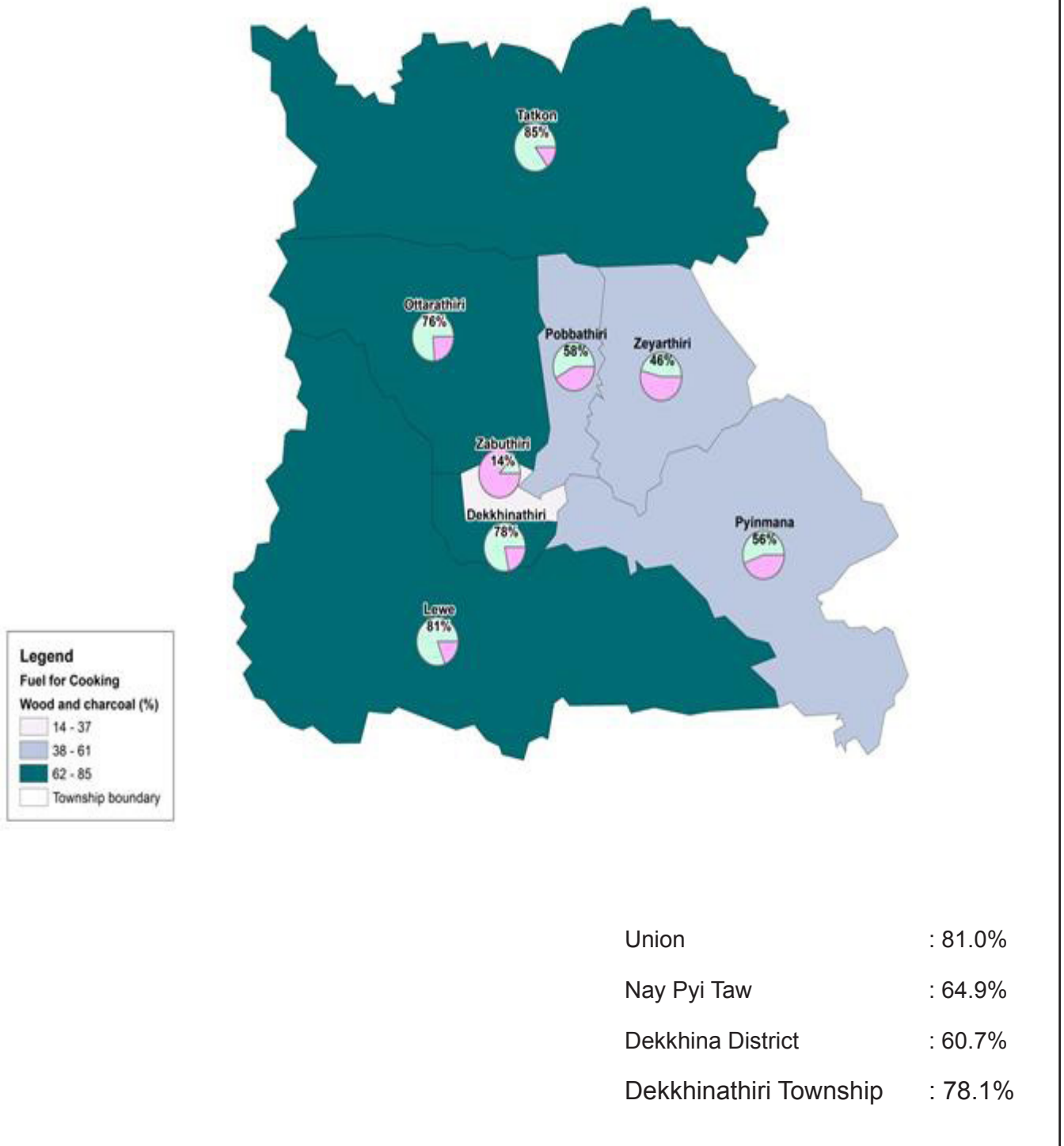


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		21.0	75.1	12.9
LPG		0.1	0.5	*
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	0.1
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		71.8	21.9	79.3
Charcoal		6.3	2.4	6.9
Coal		0.1	-	0.1
Other		0.6	-	0.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,997	908	6,089

- In Dekkhinathiri Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 71.8 per cent using firewood and 6.3 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 21.0 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 79.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 6.9 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

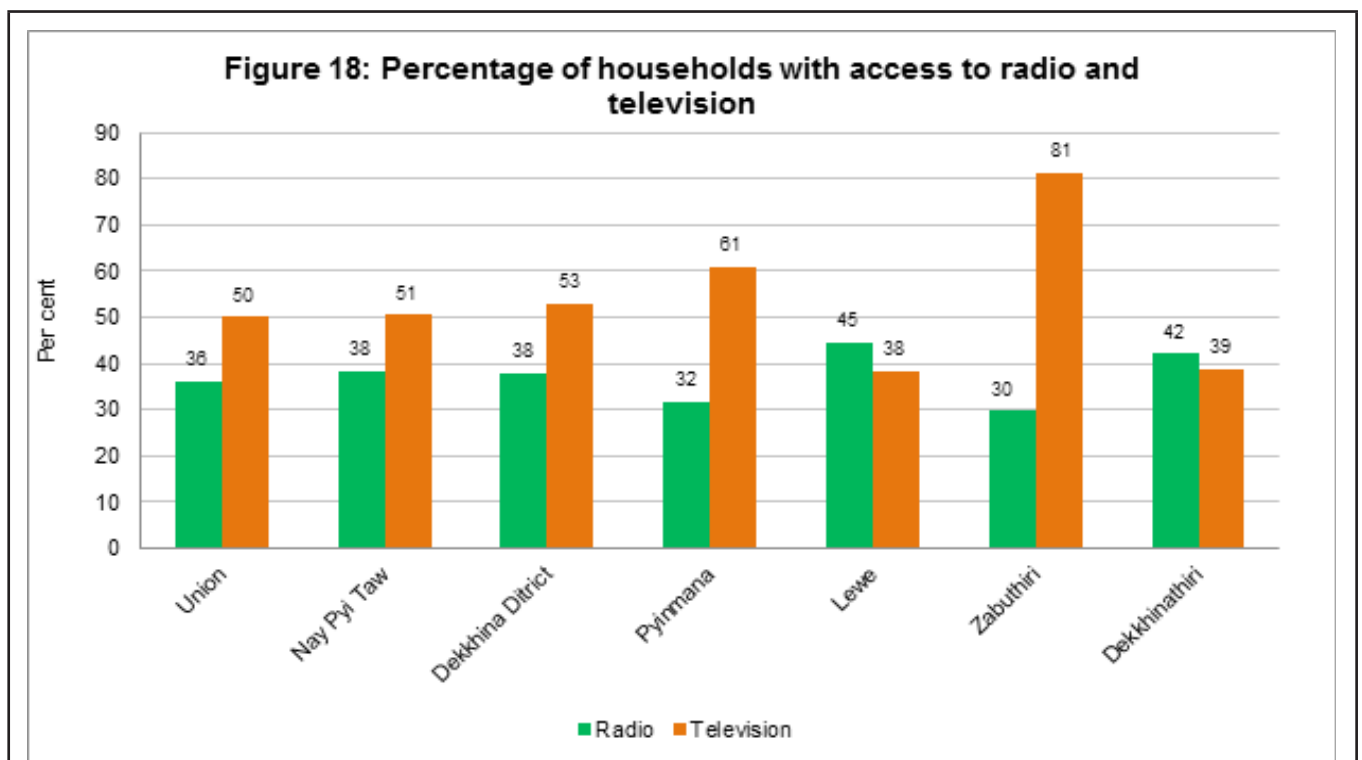
Communication and related amenities

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	6,997	42.1	38.6	1.9	41.0	2.2	2.9	29.4	0.1
Urban	908	30.3	78.4	3.9	68.8	12.2	10.0	12.1	0.7
Rural	6,089	43.9	32.7	1.6	36.9	0.7	1.8	32.0	*

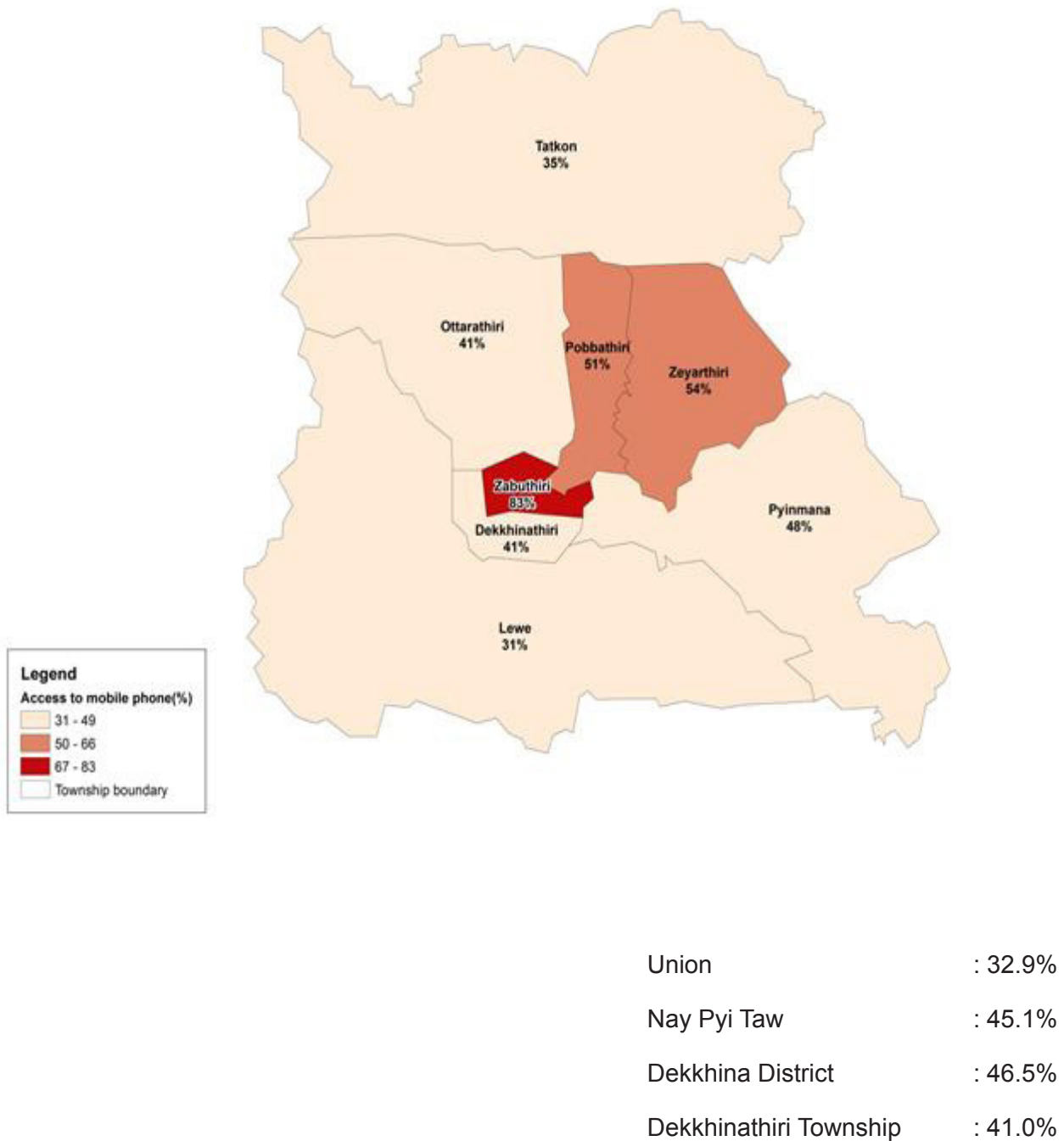
- Some 42.1 per cent of the households in Dekkhinathiri Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. In urban areas, 78.4 per cent of households have access to television, while the access for radio in rural areas is 43.9 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent



- In Dekkhinathiri Township, (38.6%) of the conventional households have access to television and about one half of the households (42.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 41.0 per cent of the households in Dekkhinathiri Township reported having mobile phones and 45.1 per cent of the households in Nay Pyi Taw have mobile phones.

Transportation items

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

Union Territory/ District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Nay Pyi Taw	262,253	8,408	109,906	89,782	1,744	708	142	55,464
Urban	78,744	5,940	41,781	31,310	426	25	33	1,574
Rural	183,509	2,468	68,125	58,472	1,318	683	109	53,890
Dekkhina District	138,154	5,024	56,458	49,818	1,044	317	91	23,815
Urban	46,209	3,985	23,708	17,774	250	17	24	457
Rural	91,945	1,039	32,750	32,044	794	300	67	23,358
Dekkhinathiri Township	6,997	152	2,831	2,509	74	4	11	1,301
Urban	908	105	517	338	9	-	-	46
Rural	6,089	47	2,314	2,171	65	4	11	1,255

- In Dekkhinathiri Township, 40.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 35.9 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

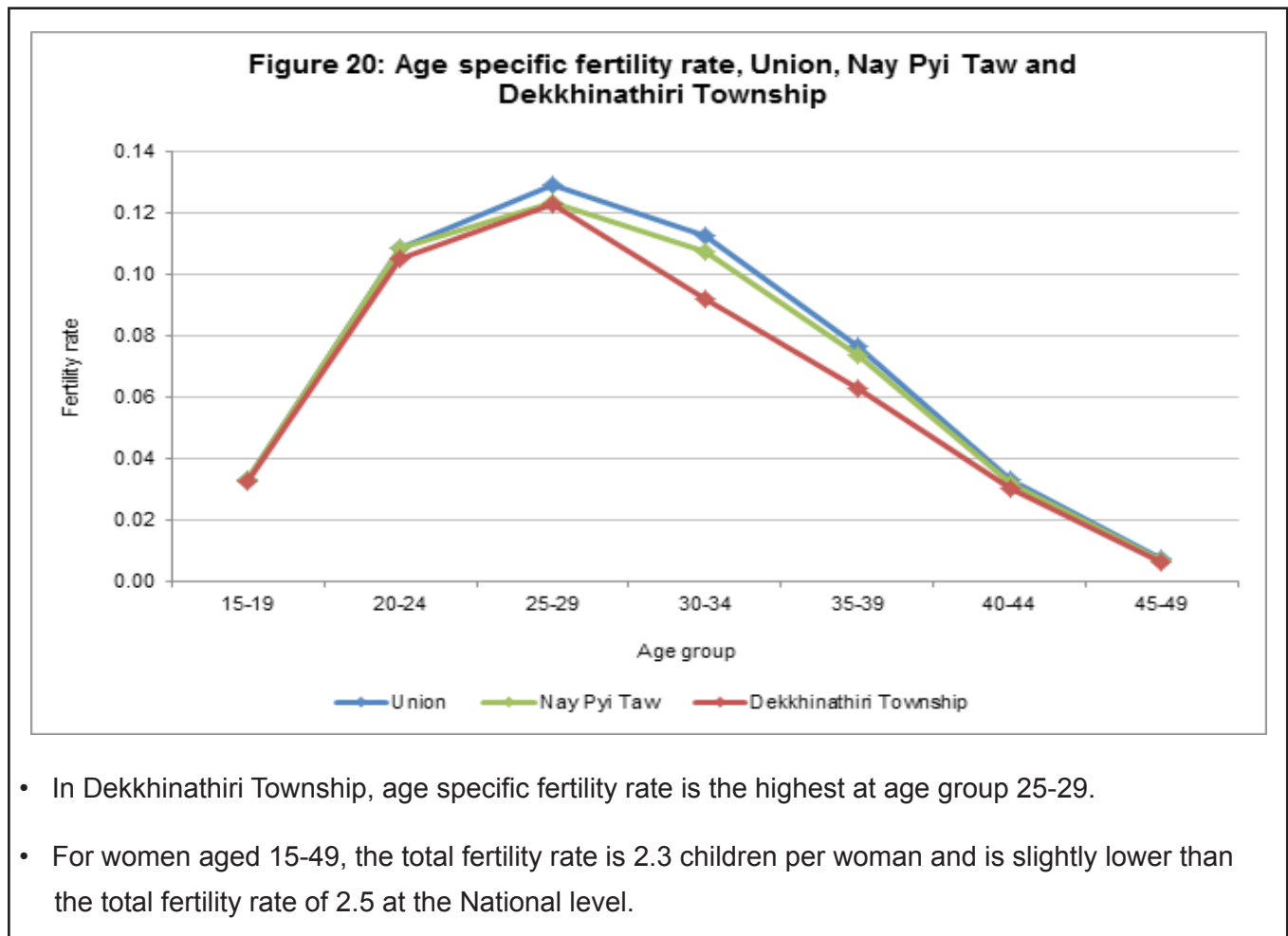
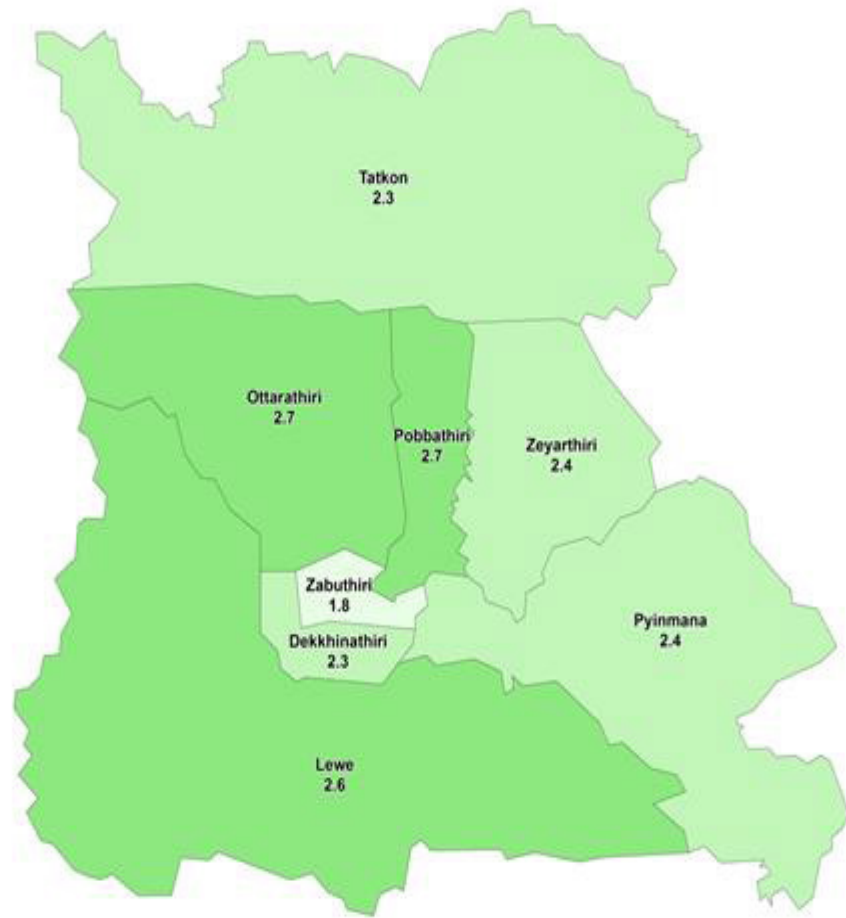
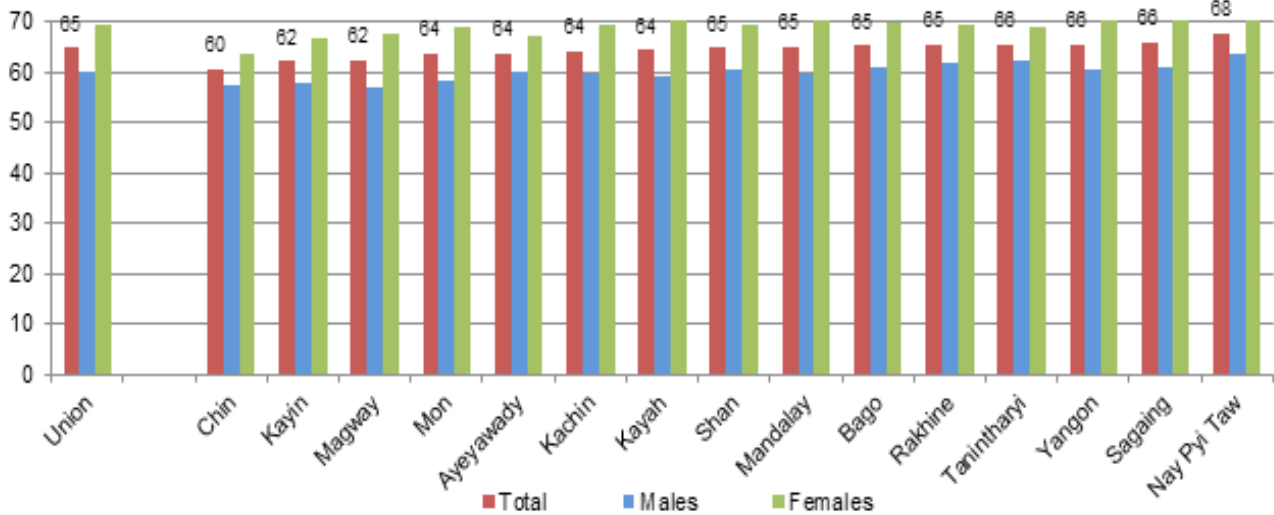


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Nay Pyi Taw	: 2.4
Dekkhina District	: 2.4
Dekkhinathiri Township	: 2.3

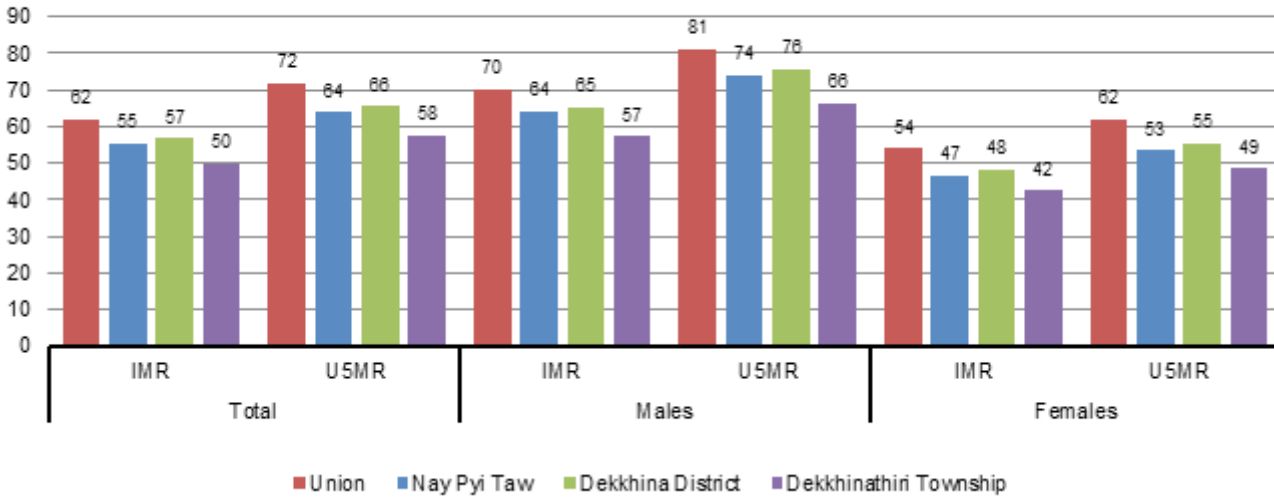
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Nay Pyi Taw is 67.7 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 71.6 years is much higher than that of the males at 63.7 years.

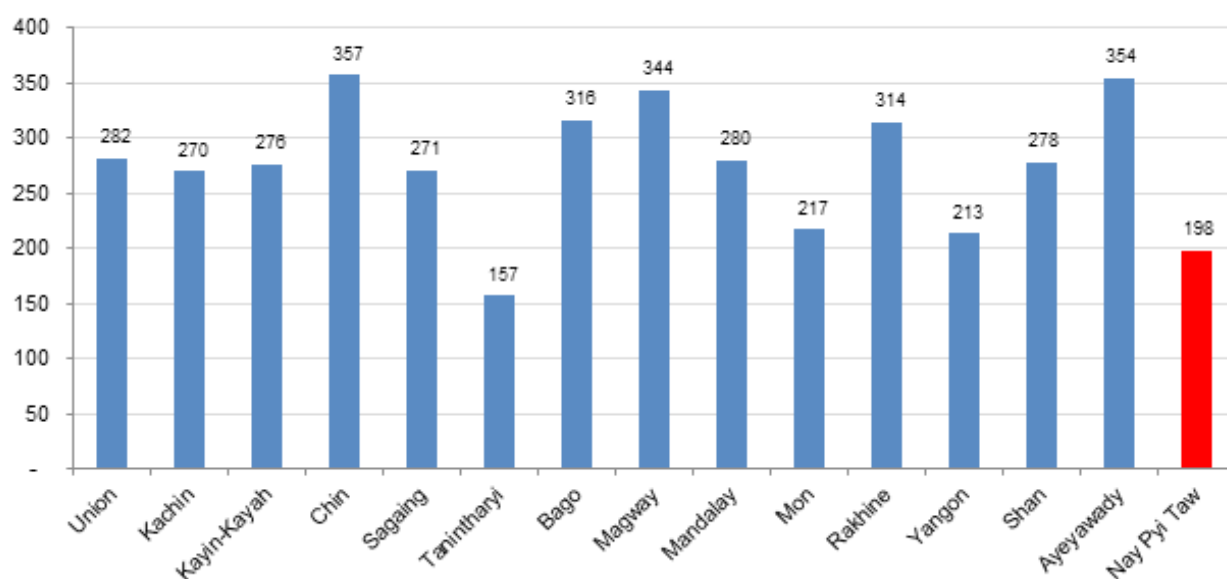
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Dekkhina District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Dekkhina District is 57 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 66 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Dekkhinathiri Township are lower than those in Nay Pyi Taw and Dekkhina District. The Infant mortality in Dekkhinathiri Township is 50 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 58 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)



- In Nay Pyi Taw, there are 198 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

Population: The population in this report corresponds to the de-facto population of Myanmar on Census Night (see below).

Census Night: The night between the 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.
- (b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were: (a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

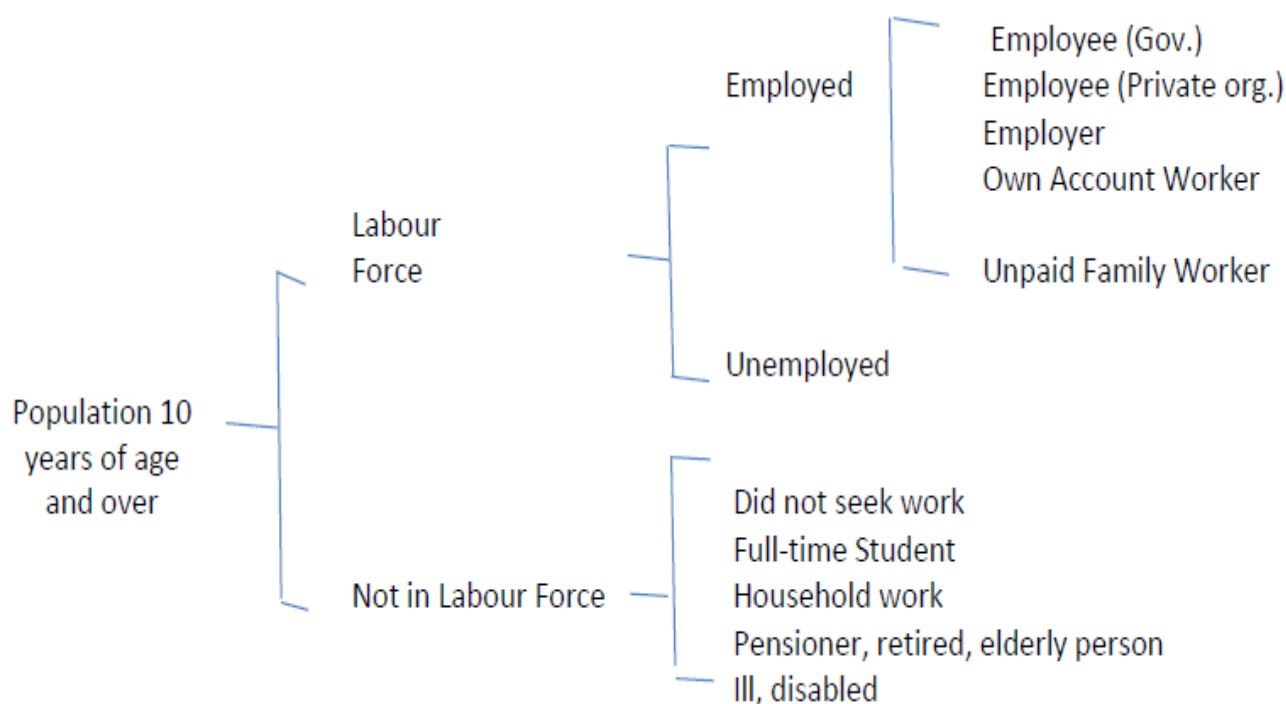
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

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