

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

NAY PYI TAW, OTTARA DISTRICT

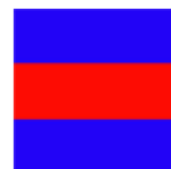
Ottarathiri Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Nay Pyi Taw, Ottara District

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



Ottarathiri Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	81,620 ²	
Population males	41,309 (50.6%)	
Population females	40,311 (49.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	29.3%	
Area (Km²)	831.3 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	98.2 persons	
Median age	25.6 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	8	
Number of private households	18,661	
Percentage of female headed households	14.7%	
Mean household size	4.1 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.7%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.5%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	50.0	
Child dependency ratio	44.7	
Old dependency ratio	5.3	
Ageing index	11.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	103	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	91.3%	
Male	96.6%	
Female	86.4%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,220	2.7
Walking	929	1.1
Seeing	1,078	1.3
Hearing	583	0.7
Remembering	751	0.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	48,480	74.6	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	120	0.2	
National Registration	671	1.0	
Religious	159	0.2	
Temporary Registration	371	0.6	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	15,169	23.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	69.9%	89.2%	50.0%
Unemployment rate	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%
Employment to population ratio	68.9%	87.9%	49.2%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	13,962	74.8	
Renter	1,006	5.4	
Provided free (individually)	746	4.0	
Government quarters	1,943	10.4	
Private company quarters	867	4.6	
Other	137	0.7	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.1%		40.9%
Bamboo	69.1%	28.2%	0.4%
Earth	0.1%	1.5%	
Wood	12.0%	50.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		57.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	17.3%	19.6%	0.5%
Other	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	4,353	23.3	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	10,742	57.6	
Charcoal	3,473	18.6	
Coal	32	0.2	
Other	33	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	5,568	29.8
Kerosene	117	0.6
Candle	7,456	40.0
Battery	545	2.9
Generator (private)	3,586	19.2
Water mill (private)	*	0.1
Solar system/energy	1,217	6.5
Other	156	0.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,070	11.1
Tube well, borehole	3,475	18.5
Protected well/spring	5,590	30.0
Bottled/purifier water	3,187	17.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>14,322</i>	<i>76.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,690	9.1
Pool/pond/lake	208	1.1
River/stream/canal	2,236	12.0
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.1
Other	186	1.0
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,339</i>	<i>23.3</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,591	19.2
Tube well, borehole	4,273	22.9
Protected well/spring	7,064	37.9
Unprotected well/spring	1,962	10.5
Pool/pond/lake	322	1.7
River/stream/canal	1,232	6.6
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	26	0.1
Other	175	0.9

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	691	3.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	15,750	84.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>16,441</i>	<i>88.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	643	3.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	40	0.2
Other	48	0.3
None	1,489	8.0
Availability of communication amenities		
	Number	Per cent
Radio	7,943	42.6
Television	8,299	44.5
Landline phone	438	2.3
Mobile phone	7,562	40.5
Computer	522	2.8
Internet at home	1,529	8.2
Households with none of the items	4,784	25.6
Households with all of the items	87	0.5
Availability of Transportation equipment		
	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	535	2.9
Motorcycle/Moped	7,524	40.3
Bicycle	3,105	16.6
4-Wheel tractor	78	0.4
Canoe/Boat	170	0.9
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	4,447	23.8

Note: ¹ Population figures for Ottarathiri 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 Ottarathiri 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 Ottarathiri Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	81,620 *		
Males	41,309		
Females	40,311		
Sex ratio	103 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	29.3%		
Area (Km ²)	831.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	98.2 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	8		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	75,717	20,703	55,014
Number of conventional households	18,661	4,895	13,766
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Ottarathiri Township, there are more males than females with 103 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (29.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Ottarathiri Township is 98 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Ottarathiri Township. This is slightly less than that of 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 and village tract; Ottarathiri Township (Ottara District, Nay Pyi Taw)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	18,661	81,620	41,309	40,311
	Ward	4,895	23,955	12,459	11,496
1	Oke Ta Ra Thi Ri(W)	3,125	16,154	8,567	7,587
2	Shwe Nant Thar(W)	1,770	7,801	3,892	3,909
	Village Tract	13,766	57,665	28,850	28,815
1	Za Laung(VT)	1,611	6,572	3,320	3,252
2	Taung Nyo(VT)	2,796	11,794	5,959	5,835
3	Moe Swe(VT)	1,812	8,123	4,244	3,879
4	Maung Yan(VT)	1,441	5,830	2,868	2,962
5	Min Kone(VT)	2,909	12,551	6,244	6,307
6	Tat Shaine(VT)	782	3,023	1,433	1,590
7	Tha Yet Taw(VT)	1,865	7,522	3,661	3,861
8	Hpa Yar Taung(VT)	550	2,250	1,121	1,129

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Ottarathiri Township

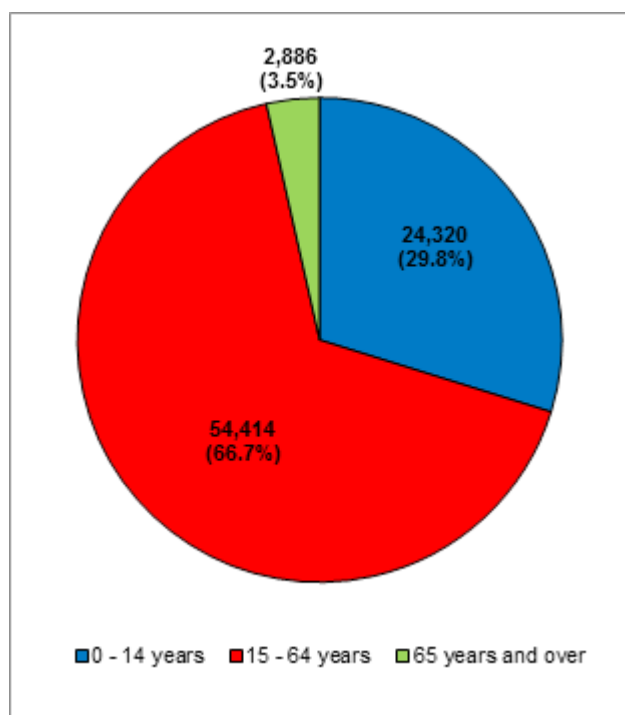
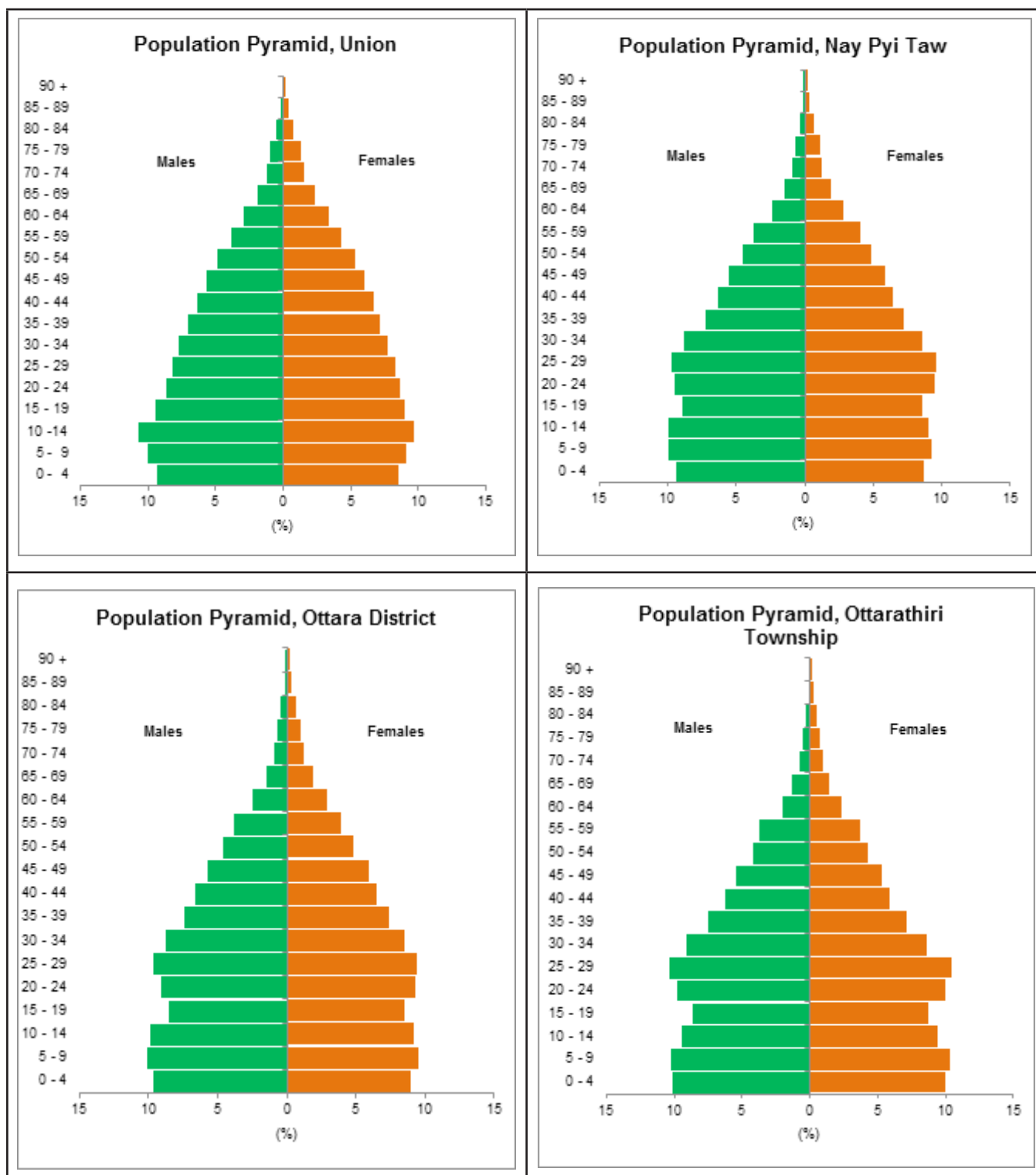


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Ottarathiri Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	81,620	41,309	40,311
0 - 4	8,220	4,201	4,019
5 - 9	8,393	4,234	4,159
10 - 14	7,707	3,915	3,792
15 - 19	7,122	3,592	3,530
20 - 24	8,055	4,033	4,022
25 - 29	8,489	4,289	4,200
30 - 34	7,226	3,743	3,483
35 - 39	5,976	3,118	2,858
40 - 44	4,928	2,568	2,360
45 - 49	4,385	2,228	2,157
50 - 54	3,446	1,717	1,729
55 - 59	3,037	1,557	1,480
60 - 64	1,750	832	918
65 - 69	1,159	566	593
70 - 74	668	299	369
75 - 79	528	224	304
80 - 84	310	121	189
85 - 89	155	52	103
90 +	66	20	46

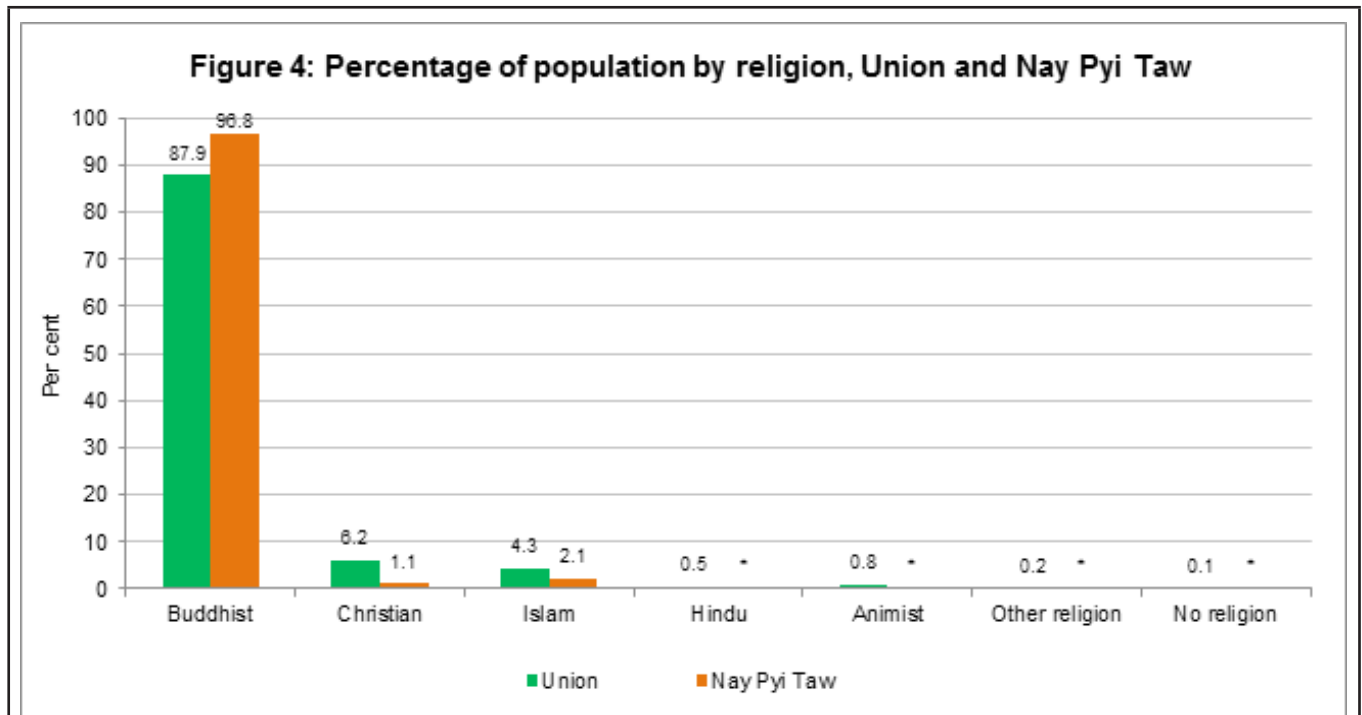
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Ottarathiri Township is 66.7 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Nay Pyi Taw, Ottara District and Ottarathiri Township)



- The population has been noticeably declining in Ottarathiri Township in age group 15-19. The age group 25-29 is the highest of the working age group population.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Ottarathiri Township.
- Starting from age group 60-64, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



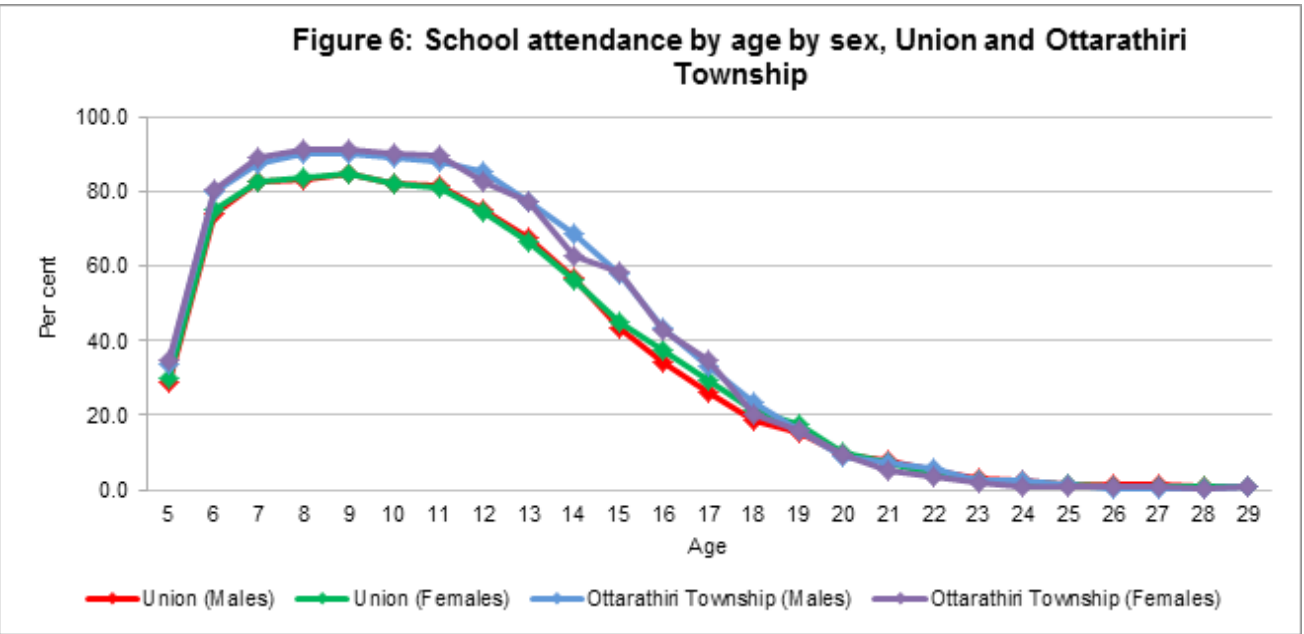
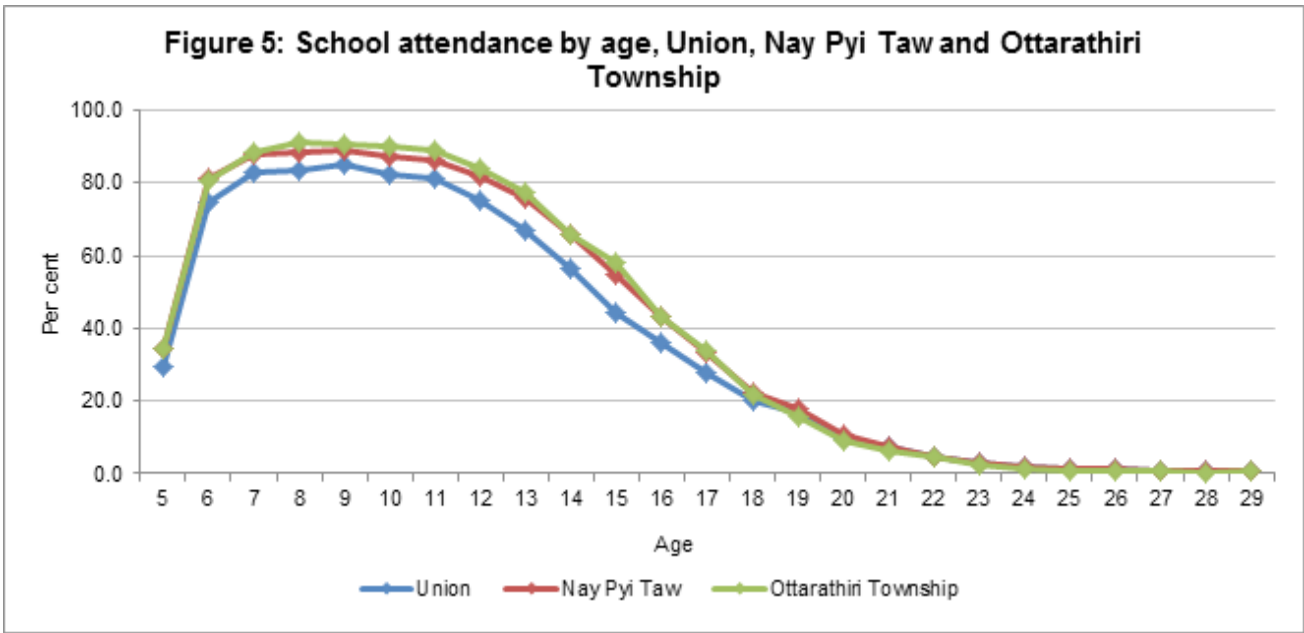
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Nay Pyi Taw, it is 96.8% Buddhist, 1.1% Christian, 2.1% Islam, and less than 0.1% each for Hindu, Animist, Other religion, and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

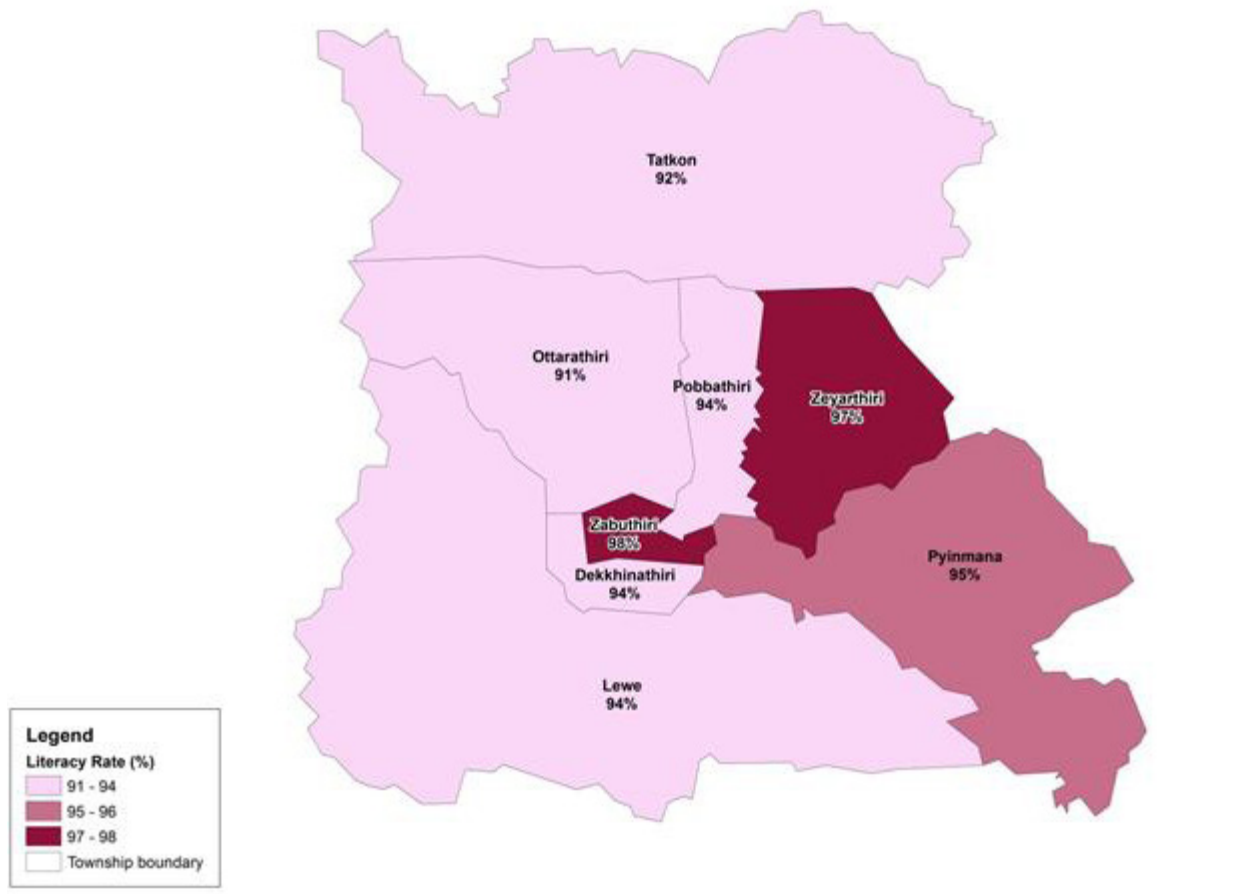
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,720	861	859	592	291	301
6	1,690	881	809	1,358	705	653
7	1,669	819	850	1,474	717	757
8	1,549	759	790	1,408	684	724
9	1,598	815	783	1,449	734	715
10	1,513	759	754	1,358	676	682
11	1,419	693	726	1,261	609	652
12	1,463	721	742	1,232	616	616
13	1,527	764	763	1,182	592	590
14	1,490	746	744	981	513	468
15	1,362	710	652	794	411	383
16	1,240	641	599	535	279	256
17	1,205	588	617	410	196	214
18	1,449	652	797	312	152	160
19	1,241	560	681	197	88	109
20	1,578	738	840	144	65	79
21	1,269	576	693	79	43	36
22	1,299	606	693	58	34	24
23	1,315	628	687	30	16	14
24	1,266	594	672	20	13	7
25	1,715	874	841	15	10	5
26	1,291	608	683	9	2	7
27	1,394	632	762	8	1	7
28	1,479	703	776	5	3	2
29	1,366	668	698	11	5	6



- School attendance in Ottarathiri Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of both males and females in Ottarathiri Township is slightly lower than that of the Union after age 18 onwards.

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



Union	:	89.5%
Nay Pyi Taw	:	94.4%
Ottara District	:	93.4%
Ottarathiri Township	:	91.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	13,224	95.6
Males	6,293	97.2
Females	6,931	94.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Ottarathiri Township is 91.3 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Nay Pyi Taw (94.4%) but higher than Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 86.4 per cent and for the males it is 96.6 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.6 per cent with 94.2 per cent for females and 97.2 per cent for males.

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

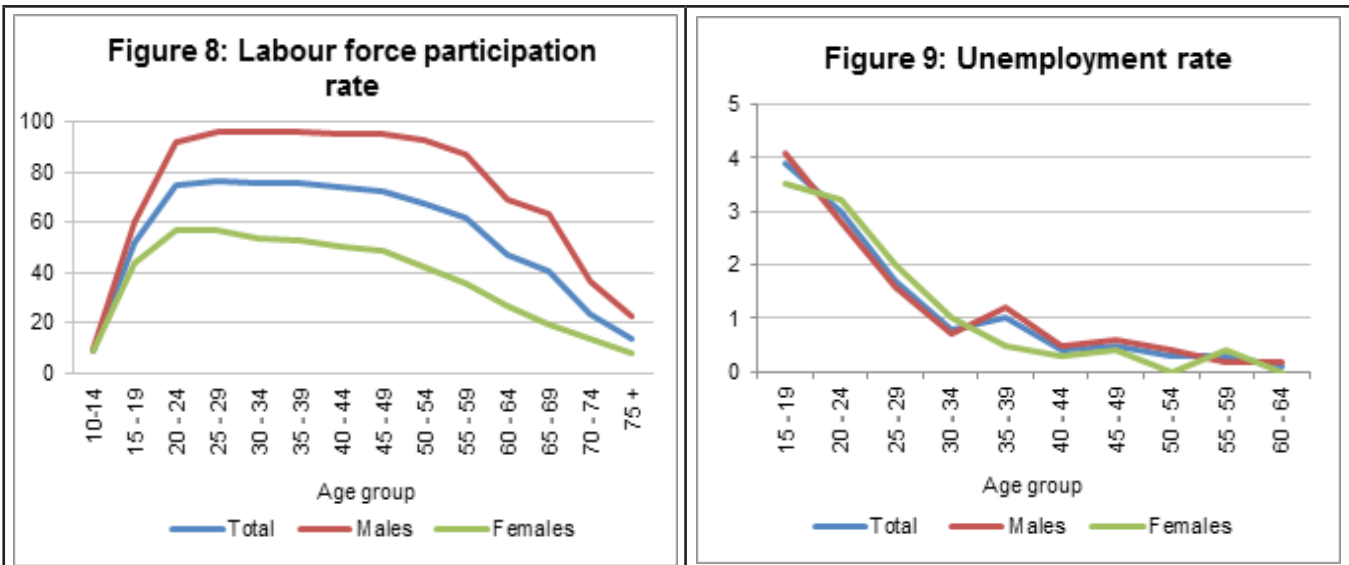
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	42,123	4,459	10.6	9,728	11,476	7,836	3,733	108	3,259	244	46	1,234
Urban	12,205	849	7.0	2,155	3,055	2,704	1,572	49	1,633	124	18	46
Rural	29,918	3,610	12.1	7,573	8,421	5,132	2,161	59	1,626	120	28	1,188
Males	21,334	894	4.2	4,147	6,162	5,016	2,386	83	1,708	159	37	742
Females	20,789	3,565	17.1	5,581	5,314	2,820	1,347	25	1,551	85	9	492

- Some 10.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 12.1 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 4.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 17.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 27.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 7.7 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	9.0	9.3	8.7	5.3	6.3	4.2
15 - 19	52.2	60.4	43.9	3.9	4.1	3.5
20 - 24	74.5	92.0	56.9	3.0	2.8	3.2
25 - 29	76.9	96.1	57.2	1.7	1.6	2.0
30 - 34	75.7	95.9	53.9	0.8	0.7	1.0
35 - 39	75.5	96.2	52.9	1.0	1.2	0.5
40 - 44	73.9	95.5	50.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
45 - 49	72.4	95.3	48.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
50 - 54	67.2	92.7	41.9	0.3	0.4	-
55 - 59	62.0	87.3	35.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
60 - 64	46.9	69.4	26.6	0.1	0.2	-
65 - 69	40.6	63.1	19.2	0.4	0.6	-
70 - 74	23.8	36.5	13.6	-	-	-
75 +	13.7	22.5	7.9	-	-	-
15 - 24	64.0	77.1	50.8	3.3	3.3	3.4
15 - 64	69.9	89.2	50.0	1.5	1.4	1.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Ottarathiri Township is 69.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 50.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.2 per cent.
- In Ottarathiri Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 9.0 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Ottarathiri Township is 1.5 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.4%) and for females (1.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.4 per cent.

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

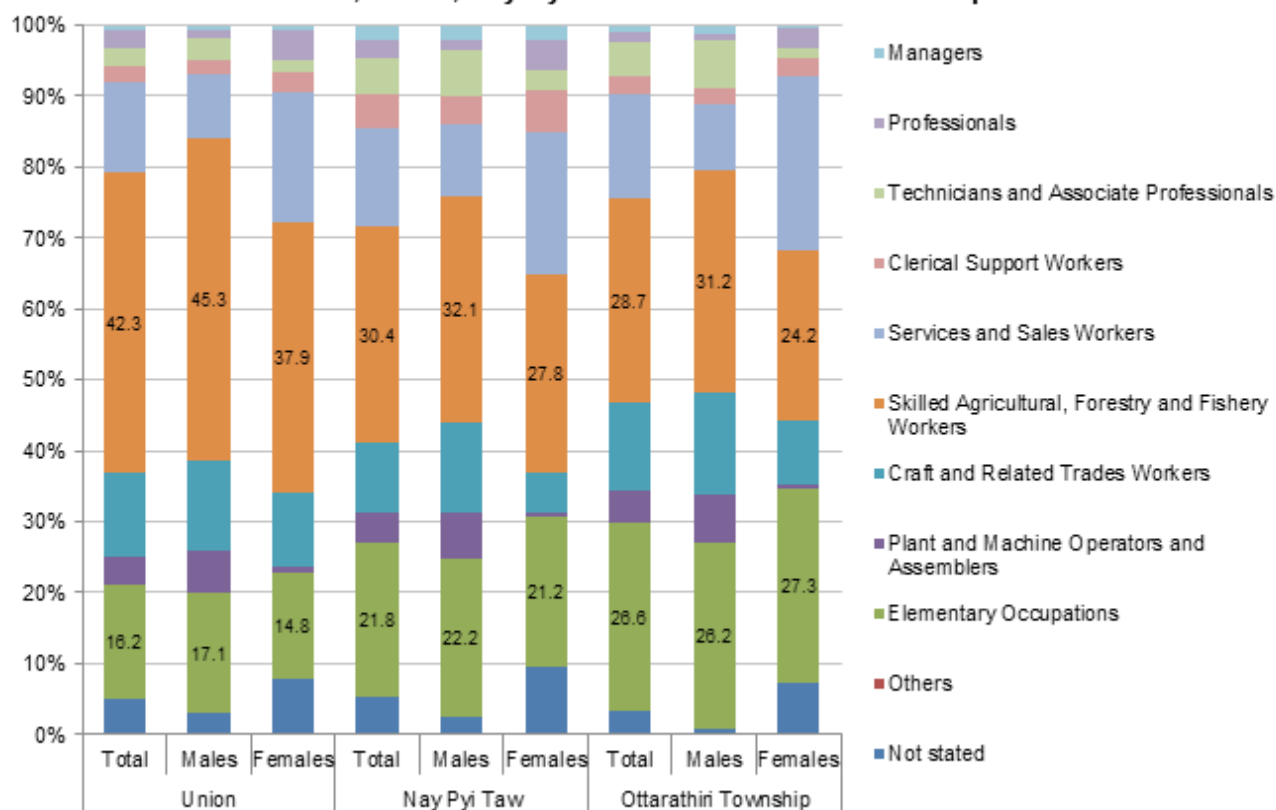
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	25,481	1.0	34.7	46.7	8.9	1.0	7.6
Males	7,258	1.8	61.1	4.5	12.5	2.2	17.9
Females	18,223	0.6	24.1	63.6	7.5	0.6	3.6

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 61.1 per cent of males are full time students while 63.6 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	32,715	20,956	11,759	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	298	261	37	0.9	1.2	0.3
Professionals	492	154	338	1.5	0.7	2.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,584	1,423	161	4.8	6.8	1.4
Clerical Support Workers	811	488	323	2.5	2.3	2.7
Services and Sales Workers	4,839	1,982	2,857	14.8	9.5	24.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	9,381	6,534	2,847	28.7	31.2	24.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,070	3,008	1,062	12.4	14.4	9.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,488	1,431	57	4.5	6.8	0.5
Elementary Occupations	8,700	5,490	3,210	26.6	26.2	27.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,052	185	867	3.2	0.9	7.4

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



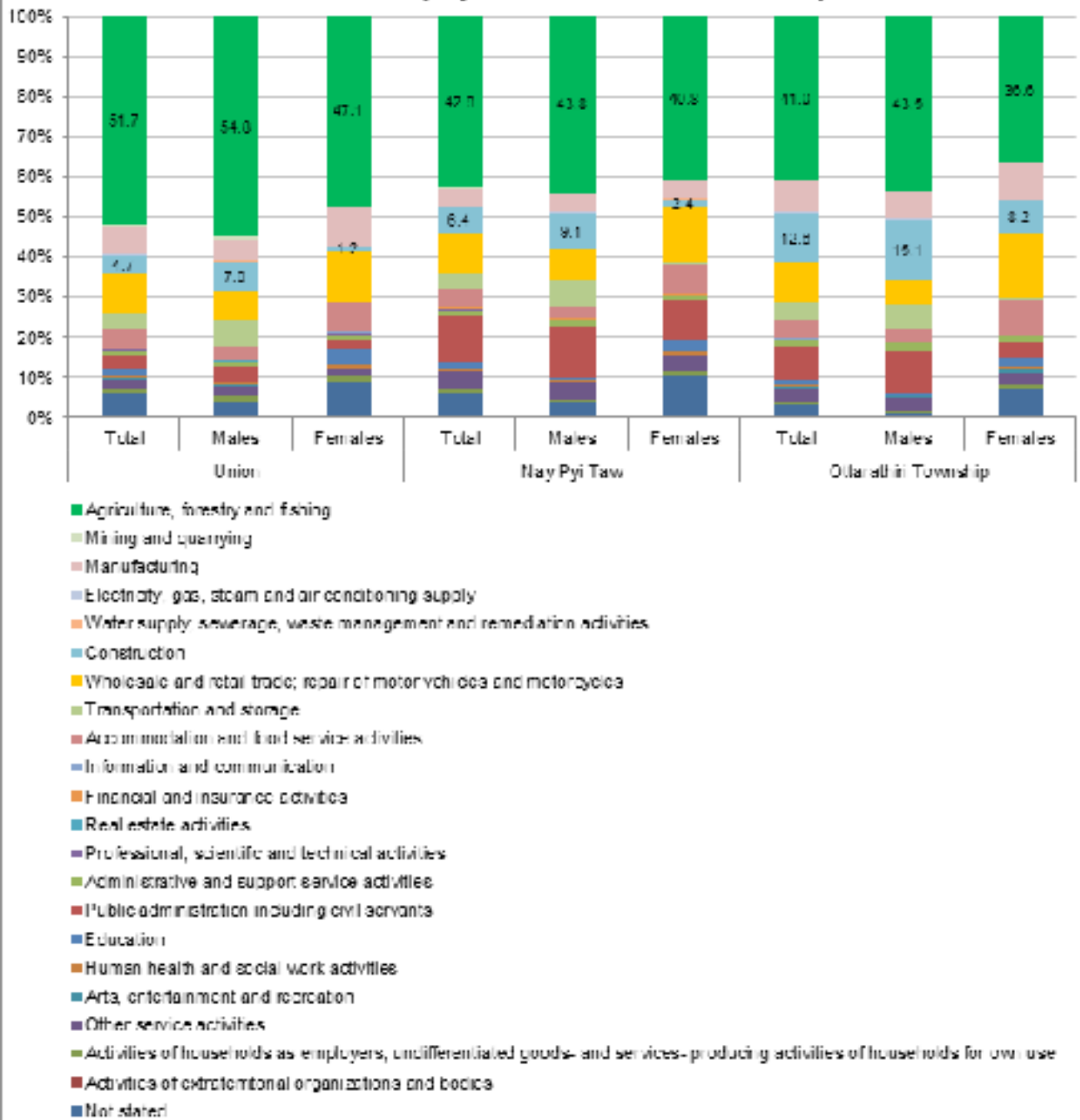
- In Ottarathiri Township, 28.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 26.6 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 31.2 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 27.3 per cent of females are elementary occupations.
- 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	32,715	20,956	11,759	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13,415	9,108	4,307	41.0	43.5	36.6
Mining and quarrying	20	15	5	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	2,461	1,412	1,049	7.5	6.7	8.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	84	80	4	0.3	0.4	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	45	37	8	0.1	0.2	0.1
Construction	4,133	3,167	966	12.6	15.1	8.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,155	1,225	1,930	9.6	5.8	16.4
Transportation and storage	1,352	1,325	27	4.1	6.3	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,575	572	1,003	4.8	2.7	8.5
Information and communication	41	27	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	37	18	19	0.1	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	6	5	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	15	9	6	*	*	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	599	437	162	1.8	2.1	1.4
Public administration including civil servants	2,705	2,220	485	8.3	10.6	4.1
Education	351	67	284	1.1	0.3	2.4
Human health and social work activities	94	34	60	0.3	0.2	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	260	154	106	0.8	0.7	0.9
Other service activities	1,032	681	351	3.2	3.2	3.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	201	114	87	0.6	0.5	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	1,133	248	885	3.5	1.2	7.5

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 Ottarathiri Township



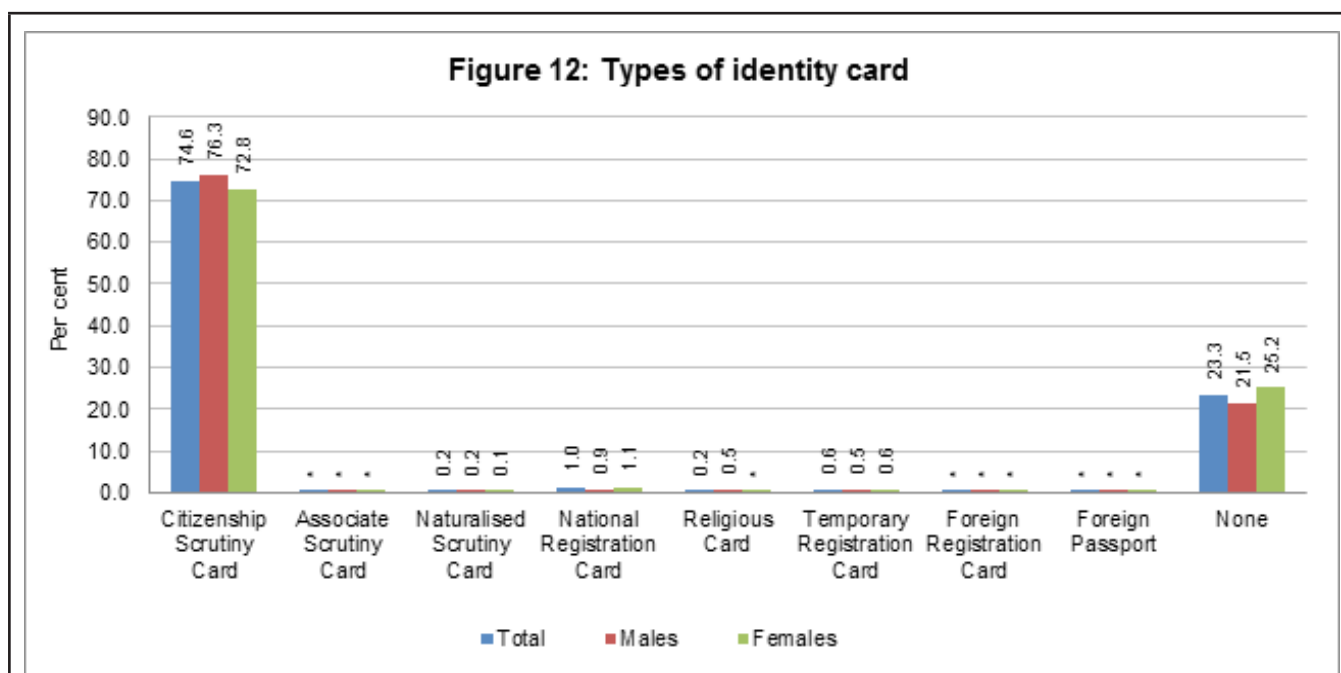
- In Ottarathiri Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 41.0 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Construction” at 12.6 per cent.
- There are 43.5 per cent of males and 36.6 per cent of females working in “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	48,480	*	120	671	159	371	*	*	15,169
Urban	14,677	*	64	317	34	237	*	*	4,057
Rural	33,803	*	56	354	125	134	-	*	11,112
Males	25,080	*	79	305	149	171	*	*	7,069
Females	23,400	*	41	366	10	200	*	*	8,100

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Ottarathiri Township, 74.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 23.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 21.5 per cent of males and 25.2 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	81,620	79,400	2,220	2.7	1,078	583	929	751
0 - 4	8,220	8,111	109	1.3	9	10	93	68
5 - 9	8,393	8,314	79	0.9	16	18	42	41
10 - 14	7,707	7,633	74	1.0	13	18	26	36
15 - 19	7,122	7,074	48	0.7	10	14	16	19
20 - 24	8,055	7,982	73	0.9	31	13	19	24
25 - 29	8,489	8,431	58	0.7	15	19	22	18
30 - 34	7,226	7,138	88	1.2	31	21	36	23
35 - 39	5,976	5,875	101	1.7	34	25	35	30
40 - 44	4,928	4,778	150	3.0	70	25	54	36
45 - 49	4,385	4,196	189	4.3	111	32	52	36
50 - 54	3,446	3,239	207	6.0	117	40	57	40
55 - 59	3,037	2,790	247	8.1	142	52	82	66
60 - 64	1,750	1,580	170	9.7	102	39	70	50
65 - 69	1,159	992	167	14.4	94	45	77	66
70 - 74	668	527	141	21.1	87	59	75	60
75 - 79	528	392	136	25.8	81	61	63	47
80 - 84	310	211	99	31.9	62	46	56	49
85 - 89	155	97	58	37.4	30	29	37	28
90 +	66	40	26	39.4	23	17	17	14

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	41,309	40,202	1,107	2.7	532	255	449	348
0 - 4	4,201	4,144	57	1.4	2	3	50	34
5 - 9	4,234	4,191	43	1.0	9	10	21	22
10 - 14	3,915	3,881	34	0.9	7	8	8	19
15 - 19	3,592	3,563	29	0.8	5	7	11	16
20 - 24	4,033	4,006	27	0.7	9	6	10	9
25 - 29	4,289	4,257	32	0.7	4	9	15	11
30 - 34	3,743	3,699	44	1.2	11	10	20	13
35 - 39	3,118	3,050	68	2.2	22	10	24	23
40 - 44	2,568	2,481	87	3.4	39	15	35	22
45 - 49	2,228	2,128	100	4.5	59	7	30	17
50 - 54	1,717	1,610	107	6.2	71	17	24	18
55 - 59	1,557	1,425	132	8.5	82	26	47	27
60 - 64	832	752	80	9.6	49	20	31	21
65 - 69	566	490	76	13.4	47	17	30	18
70 - 74	299	234	65	21.7	39	25	30	26
75 - 79	224	163	61	27.2	34	28	26	22
80 - 84	121	83	38	31.4	27	20	18	14
85 - 89	52	32	20	38.5	10	12	14	11
90 +	20	13	7	35.0	6	5	5	5

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	40,311	39,198	1,113	2.8	546	328	480	403
0 - 4	4,019	3,967	52	1.3	7	7	43	34
5 - 9	4,159	4,123	36	0.9	7	8	21	19
10 - 14	3,792	3,752	40	1.1	6	10	18	17
15 - 19	3,530	3,511	19	0.5	5	7	5	3
20 - 24	4,022	3,976	46	1.1	22	7	9	15
25 - 29	4,200	4,174	26	0.6	11	10	7	7
30 - 34	3,483	3,439	44	1.3	20	11	16	10
35 - 39	2,858	2,825	33	1.2	12	15	11	7
40 - 44	2,360	2,297	63	2.7	31	10	19	14
45 - 49	2,157	2,068	89	4.1	52	25	22	19
50 - 54	1,729	1,629	100	5.8	46	23	33	22
55 - 59	1,480	1,365	115	7.8	60	26	35	39
60 - 64	918	828	90	9.8	53	19	39	29
65 - 69	593	502	91	15.3	47	28	47	48
70 - 74	369	293	76	20.6	48	34	45	34
75 - 79	304	229	75	24.7	47	33	37	25
80 - 84	189	128	61	32.3	35	26	38	35
85 - 89	103	65	38	36.9	20	17	23	17
90 +	46	27	19	41.3	17	12	12	9

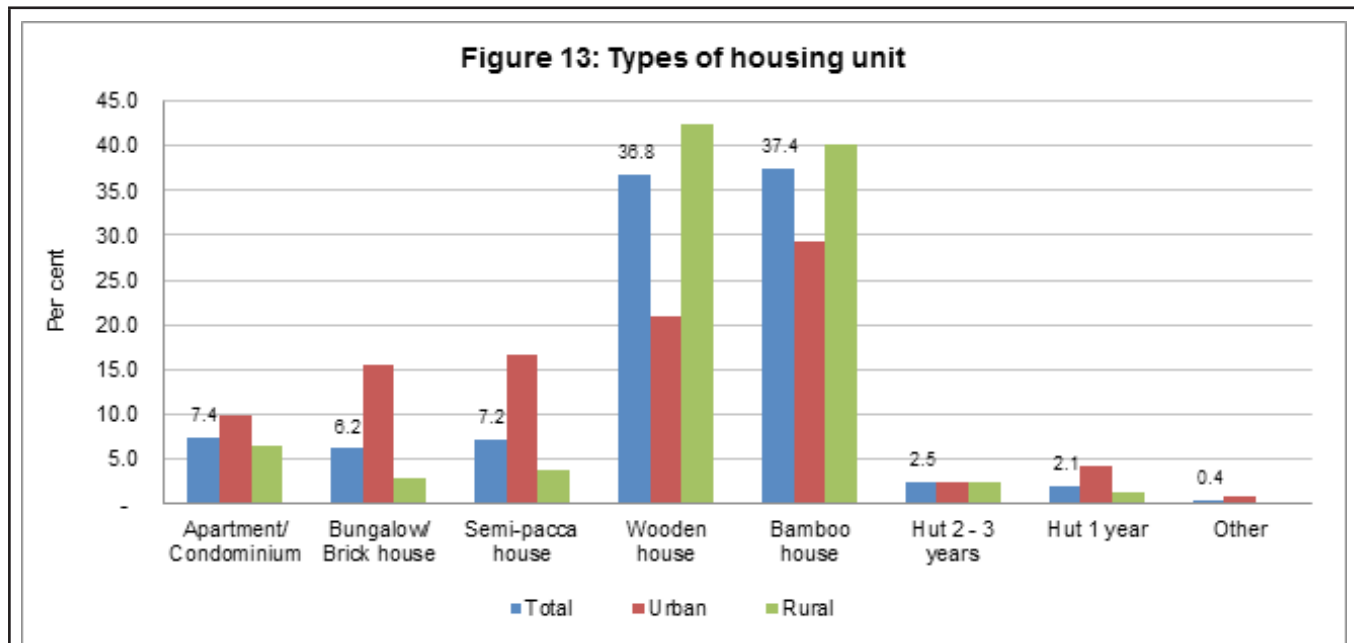
- Three in every 100 persons in Ottarathiri Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly 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	18,661	7.4	6.2	7.2	36.8	37.4	2.5	2.1	0.4
Urban	4,895	9.9	15.6	16.6	21.0	29.4	2.4	4.2	0.9
Rural	13,766	6.6	2.8	3.9	42.5	40.3	2.5	1.3	0.3



- The majority of the households in Ottarathiri Township are living in bamboo houses (37.4%) followed by households in wooden houses (36.8%).
- Some 29.4 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses and 42.5 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

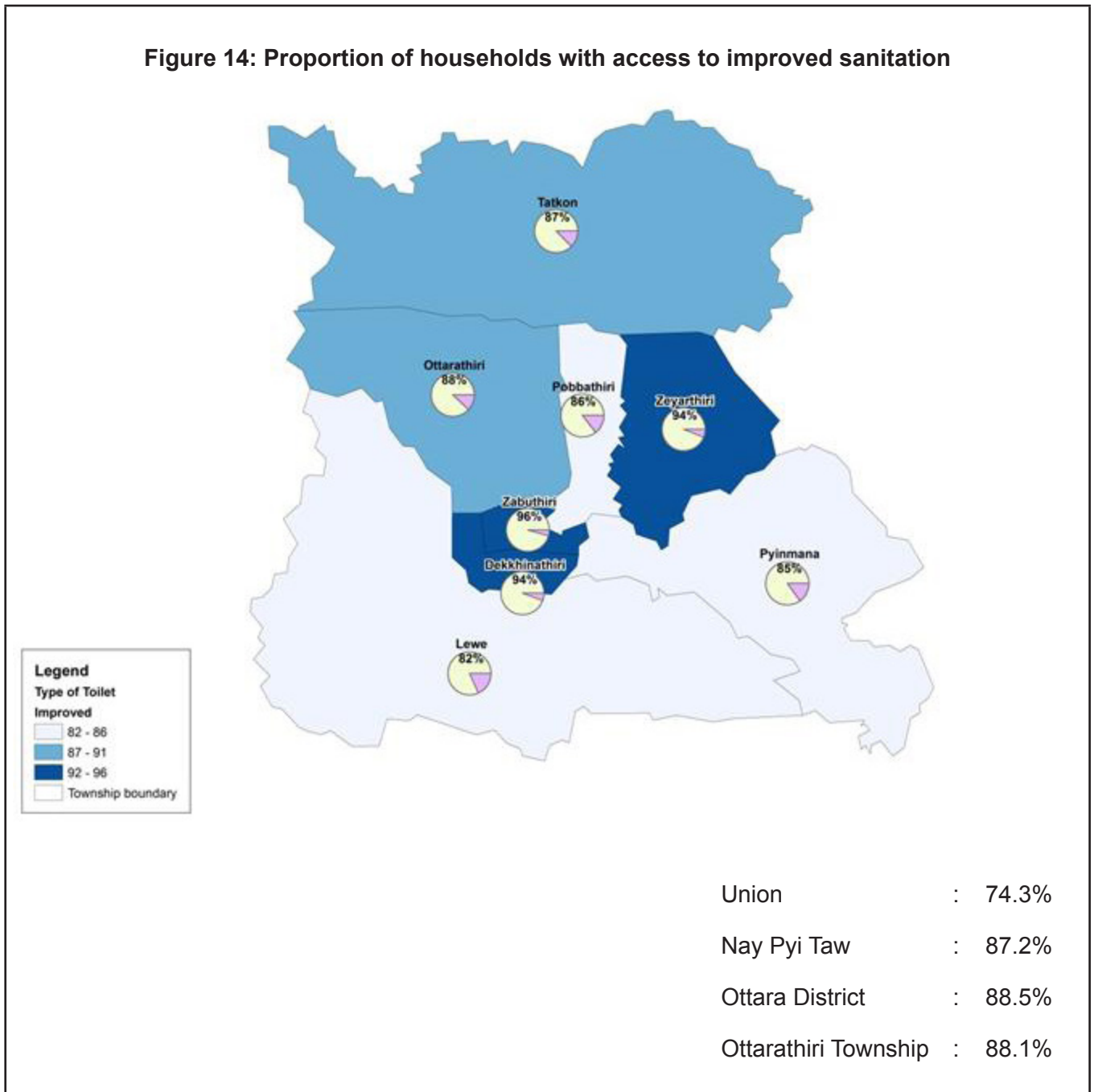


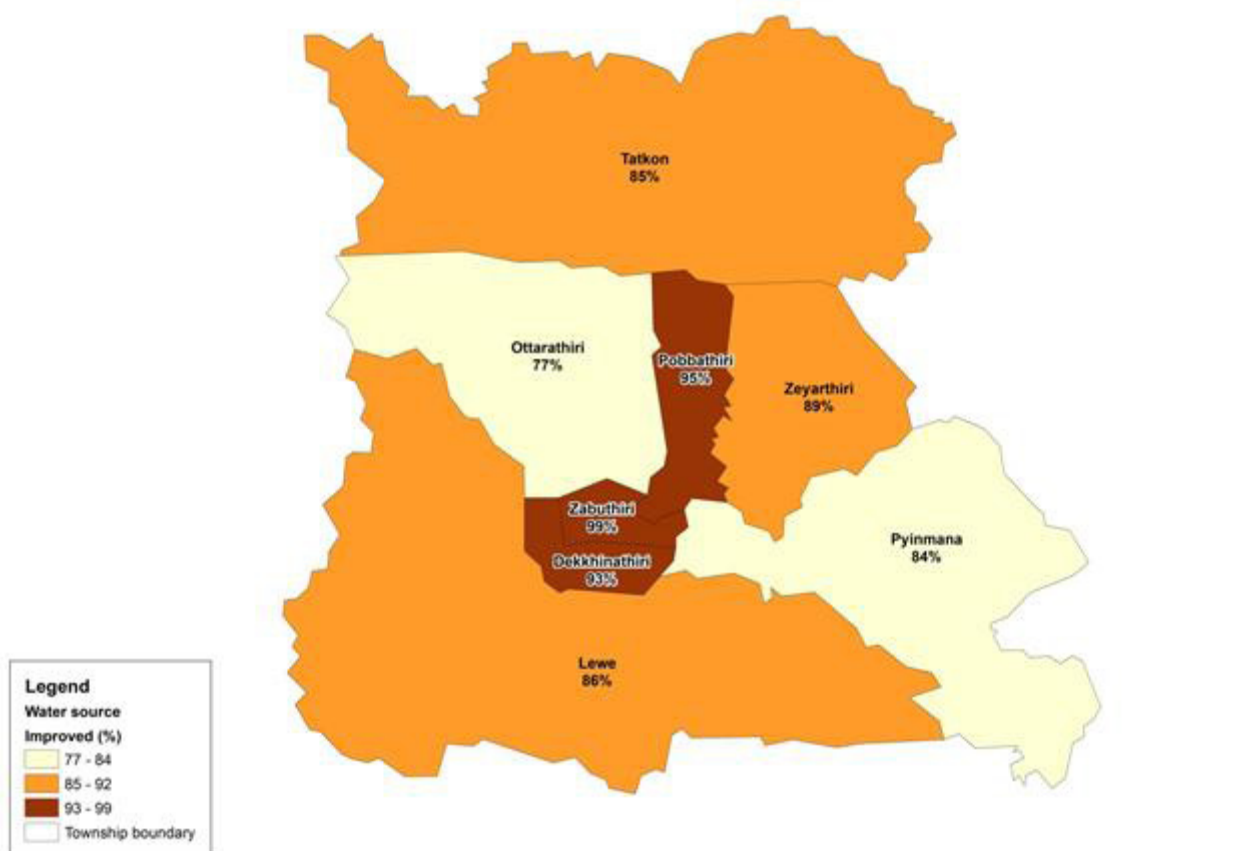
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		3.7	7.7	2.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		84.4	86.7	83.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>88.1</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>85.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.4	1.0	4.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.2	0.1	0.3
Other		0.3	0.3	0.2
None		8.0	4.2	9.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	18,661	4,895	13,766

- Some 88.1 per cent of the households in Ottarathiri Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (3.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (84.4%)).
- Compared to other townships in Nay Pyi Taw, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Ottarathiri is within the range of (87-91).
- 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 8.0 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 Ottarathiri Township, 9.3 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



Union	:	69.5%
Nay Pyi Taw	:	87.7%
Ottara District	:	86.7%
Ottarathiri Township	:	76.7%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		11.1	36.3	2.1
Tube well, borehole		18.5	10.0	21.7
Protected well/ Spring		30.0	7.2	38.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier		17.1	39.5	9.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>76.7</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>71.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		9.1	3.1	11.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake		1.1	3.6	0.2
River/stream/ canal		12.0	*	16.2
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.1	-	0.1
Other		1.0	0.3	1.3
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>23.3</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>29.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	18,661	4,895	13,766

- In Ottarathiri Township, 76.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Nay Pyi Taw, the proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water in Ottarathiri is within the range of (77-84).
- The proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water is higher than the Union while it is (69.5%).
- In Ottarathiri Township, 30.0 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water, protected well/spring and 18.5 per cent of households use tube well, borehole.
- Some 23.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 29.0 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

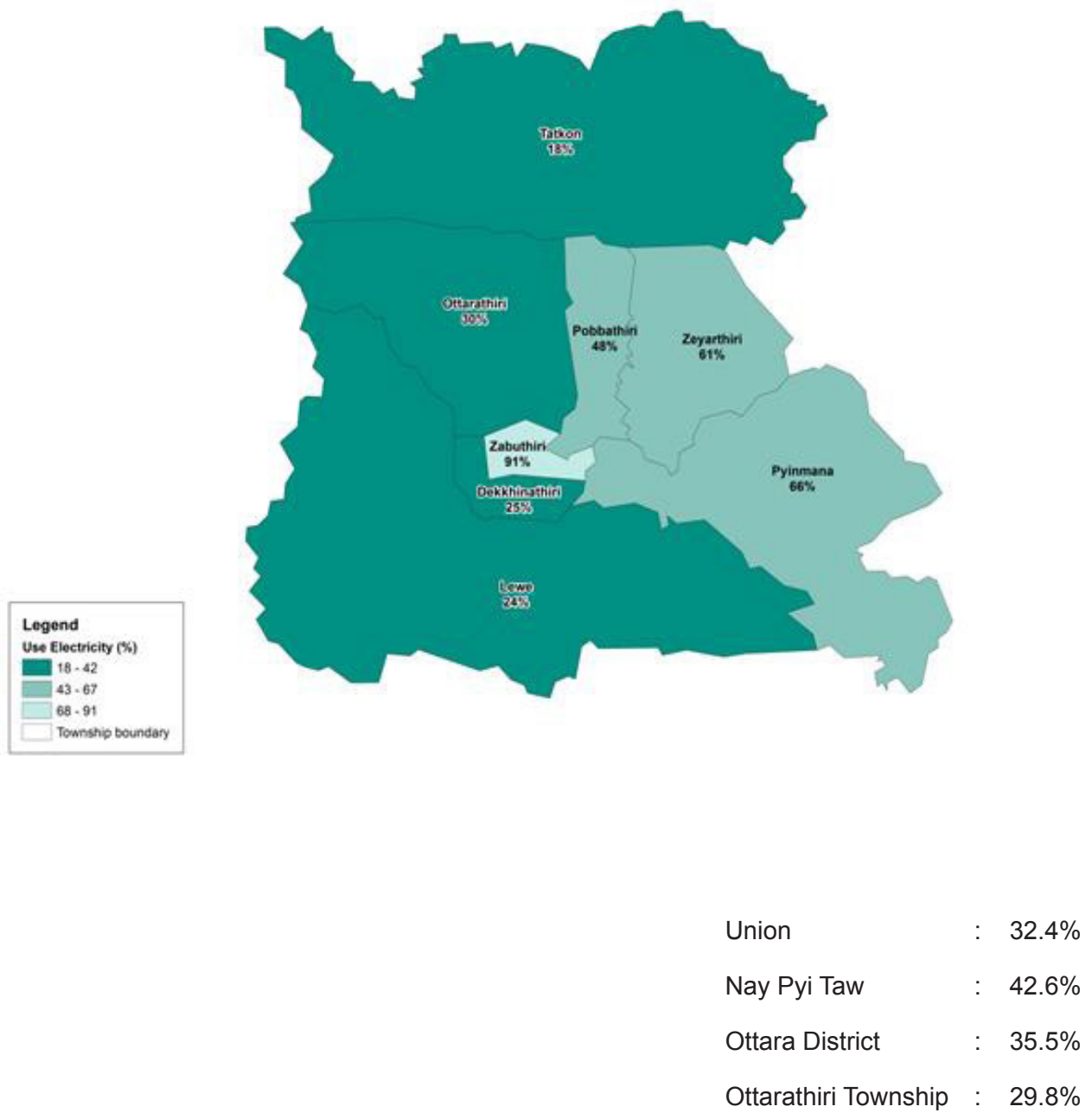


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		29.8	84.7	10.3
Kerosene		0.6	0.4	0.7
Candle		40.0	11.4	50.1
Battery		2.9	1.4	3.5
Generator (private)		19.2	1.1	25.7
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		6.5	0.7	8.6
Other		0.8	0.3	1.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	18,661	4,895	13,766

- In Ottarathiri Township, 29.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range (18-42) in electricity usage compared to other townships in Nay Pyi Taw. 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 40.0 per cent.
- In rural areas, 50.1 per cent of the households mainly use candles for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

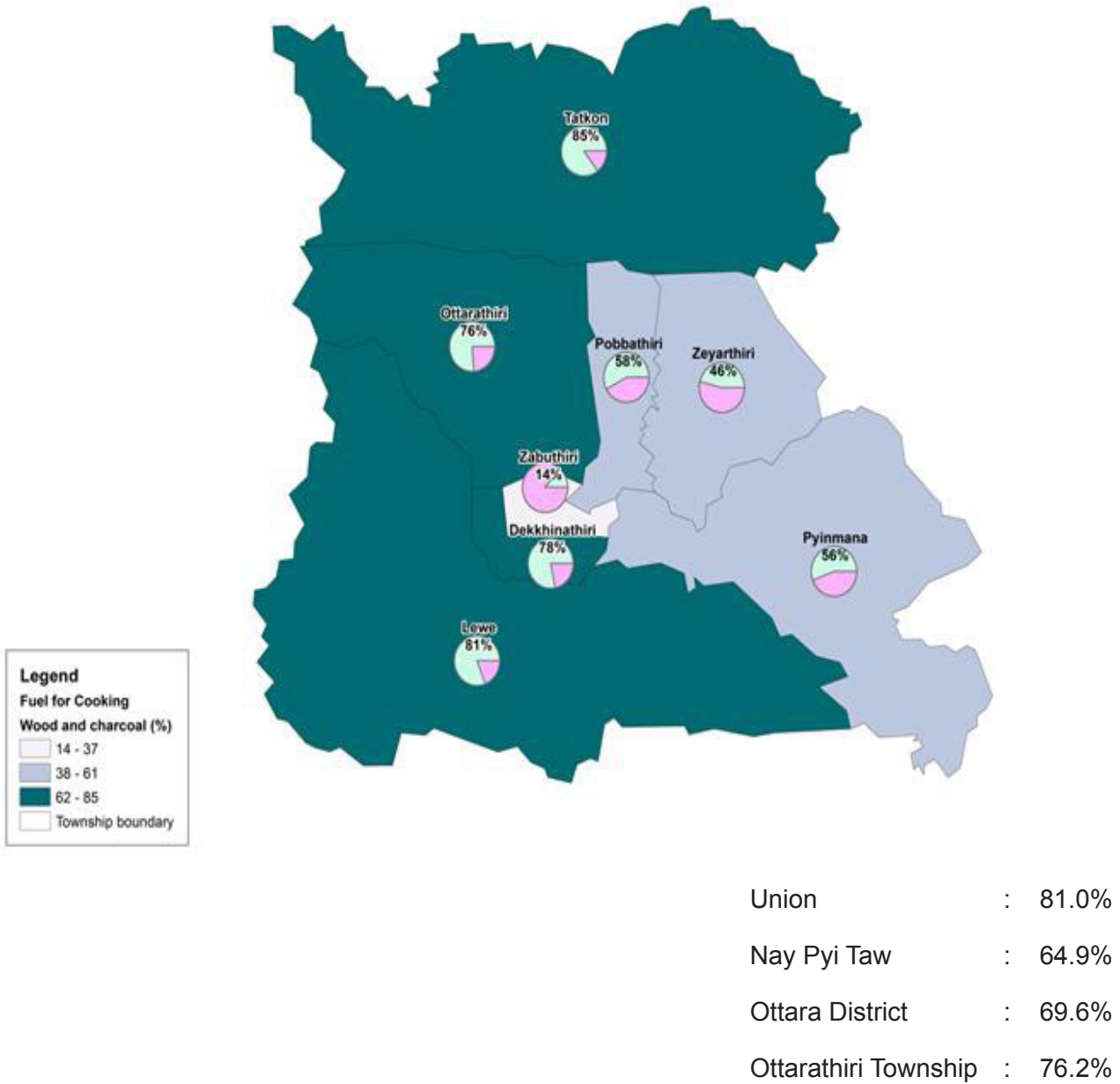


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		23.3	65.6	8.3
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		0.1	0.3	*
Firewood		57.6	26.4	68.6
Charcoal		18.6	7.2	22.7
Coal		0.2	0.1	0.2
Other		0.2	0.3	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	18,661	4,895	13,766

- In Ottarathiri Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 57.6 per cent using firewood and 18.6 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 23.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 68.6 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 22.7 per cent use charcoal.

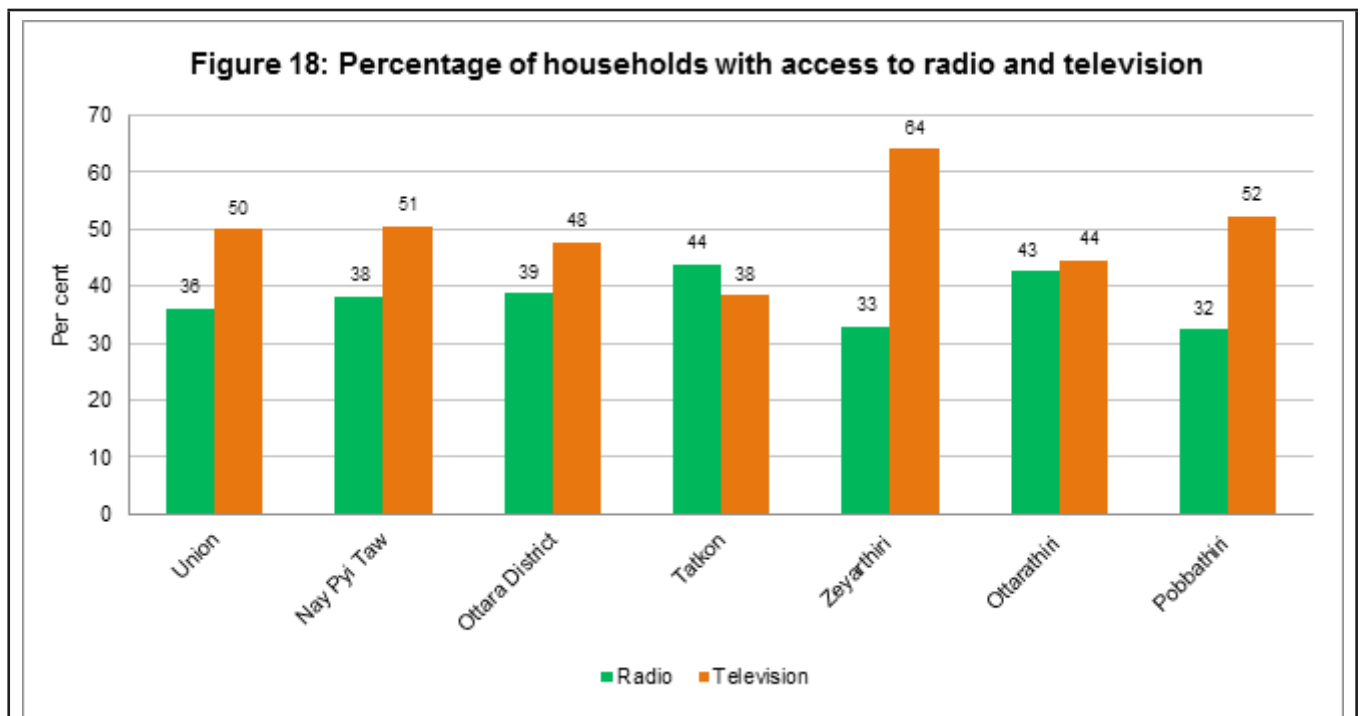
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

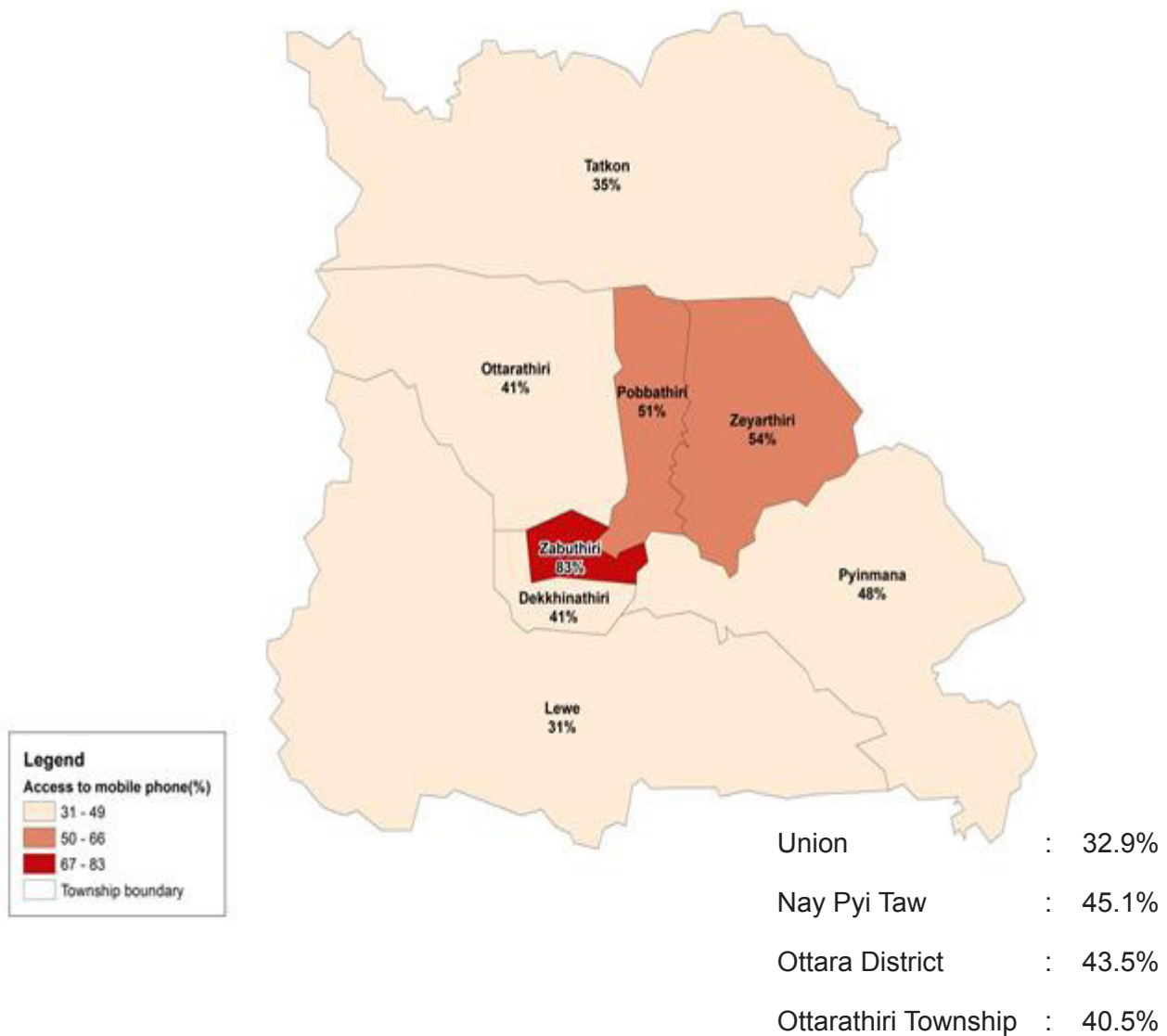
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	18,661	42.6	44.5	2.3	40.5	2.8	8.2	25.6	0.5
Urban	4,895	27.1	67.0	5.7	56.4	6.6	15.5	17.6	1.6
Rural	13,766	48.1	36.5	1.1	34.9	1.4	5.6	28.5	0.1

- Some 44.5 per cent of the households in Ottarathiri Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 67.0 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 48.1 per cent have access to radio.



- In Ottarathiri Township, some 44.5 per cent of the households have access to television and about half of the households (42.6%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 40.5 per cent of the households in Ottarathiri Township and 45.1 per cent of households in Nay Pyi Taw reported having mobile phones.

Transportation items

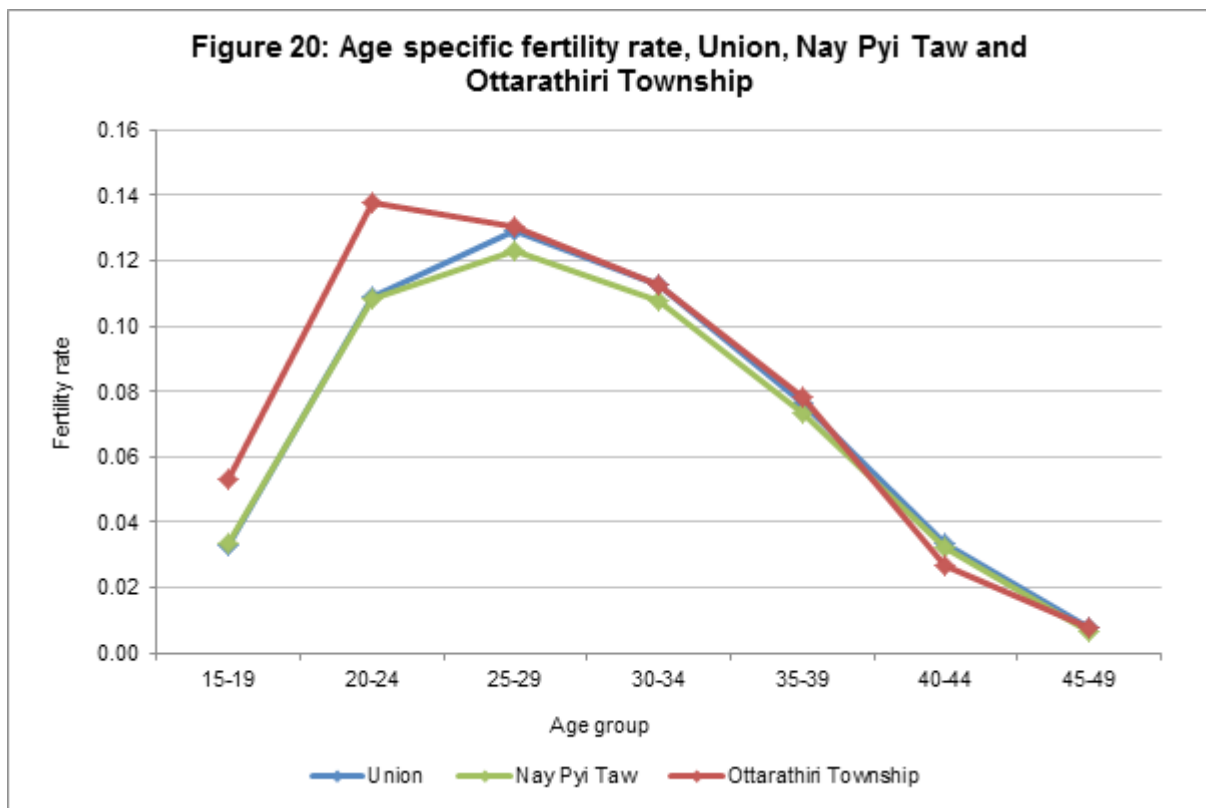
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Ottara District	124,099	3,384	53,448	39,964	700	391	51	31,649
Urban	32,535	1,955	18,073	13,536	176	8	9	1,117
Rural	91,564	1,429	35,375	26,428	524	383	42	30,532
Ottarathiri Township	18,661	535	7,524	3,105	78	170	12	4,447
Urban	4,895	308	2,450	1,204	15	2	-	131
Rural	13,766	227	5,074	1,901	63	168	12	4,316

- In Ottarathiri Township, 40.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 23.8 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- 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



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.7 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

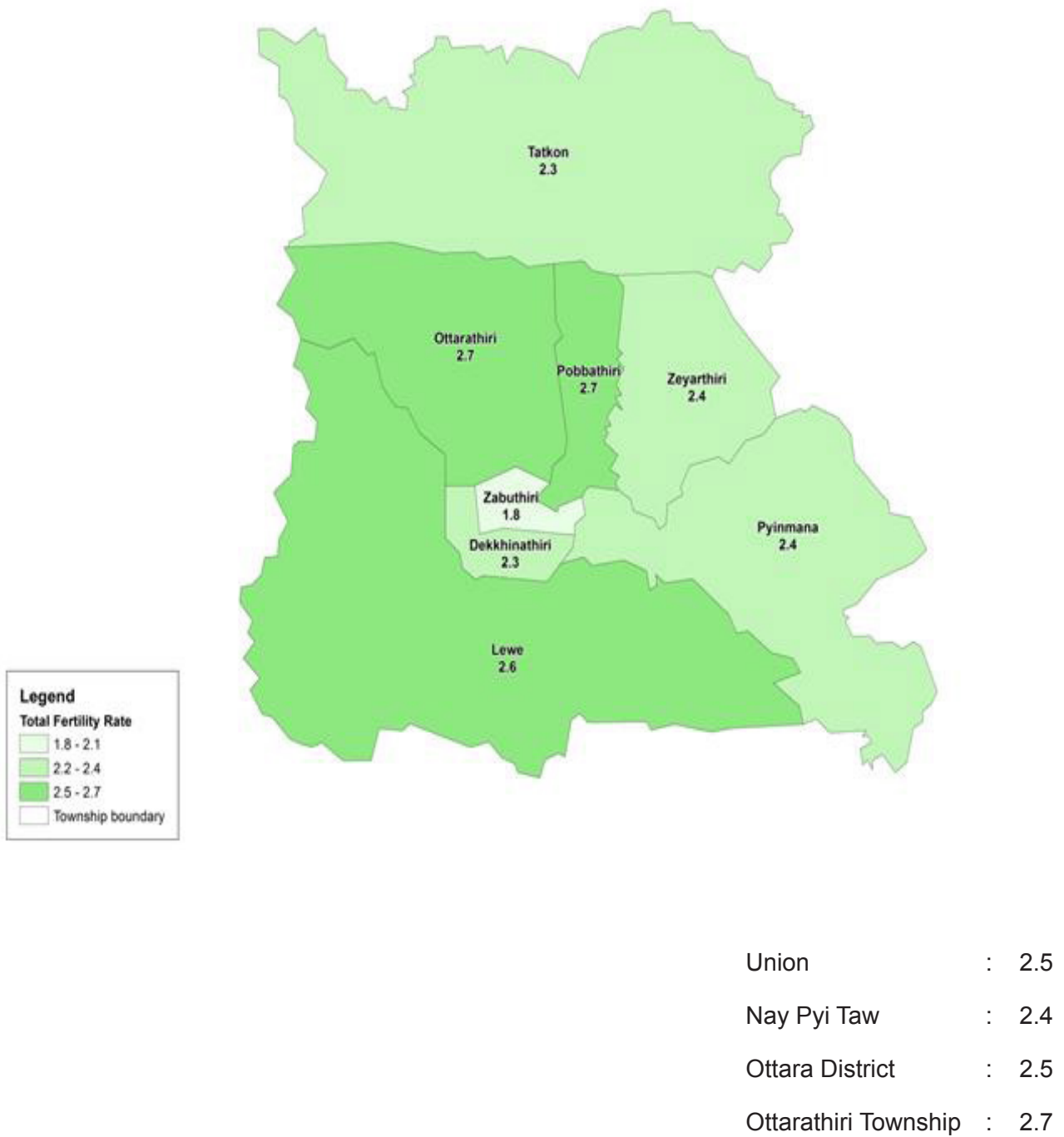
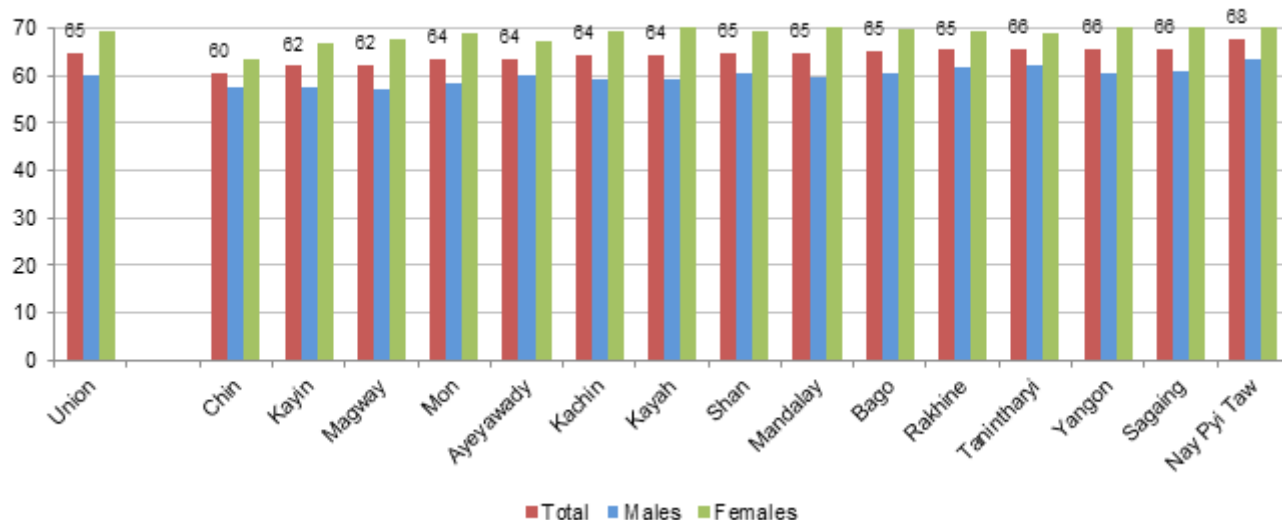


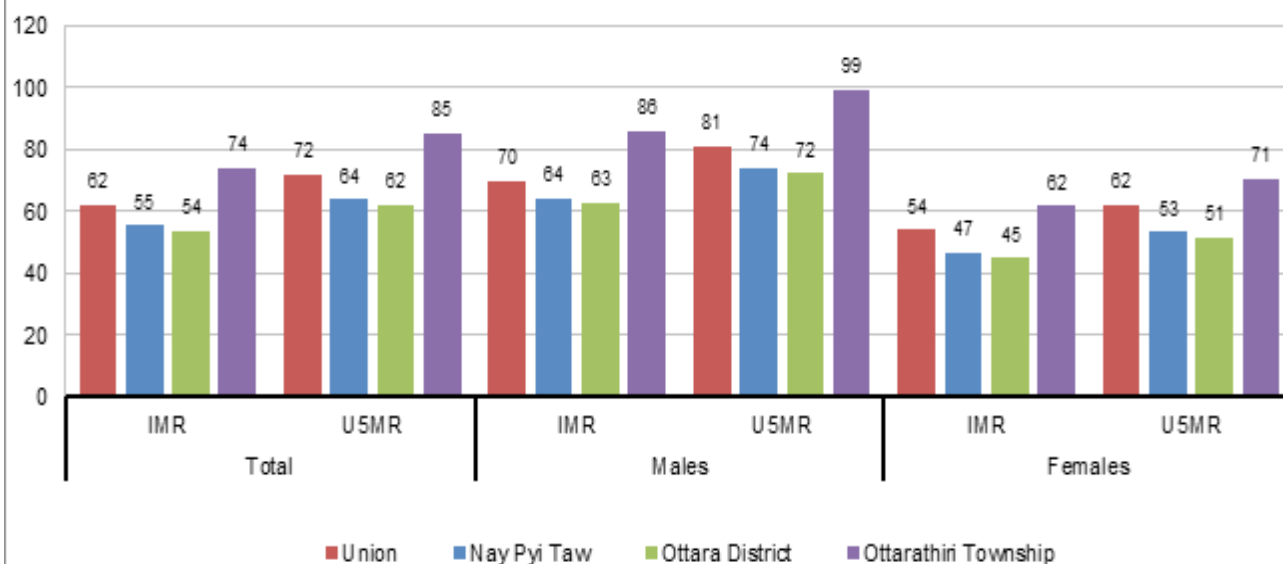
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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 higher than that of the males at 63.7 years.

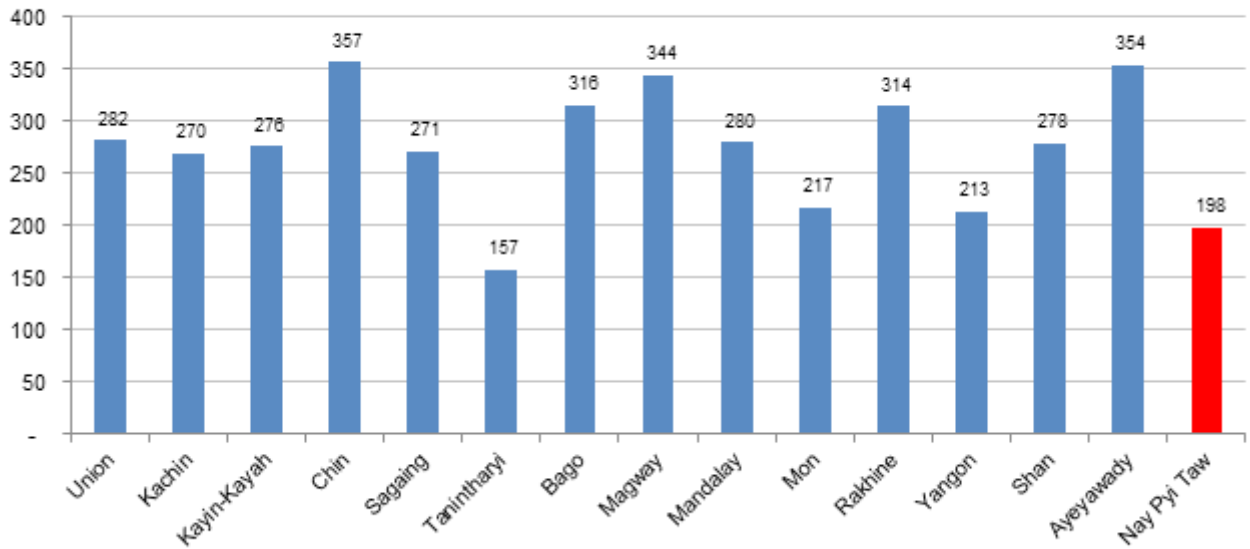
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Ottara District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Ottara District is 54 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 62 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Ottarathiri Township are higher than those in Nay Pyi Taw and Ottara District. The Infant mortality in Ottarathiri is 74 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 85 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 in Nay Pyi Taw is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

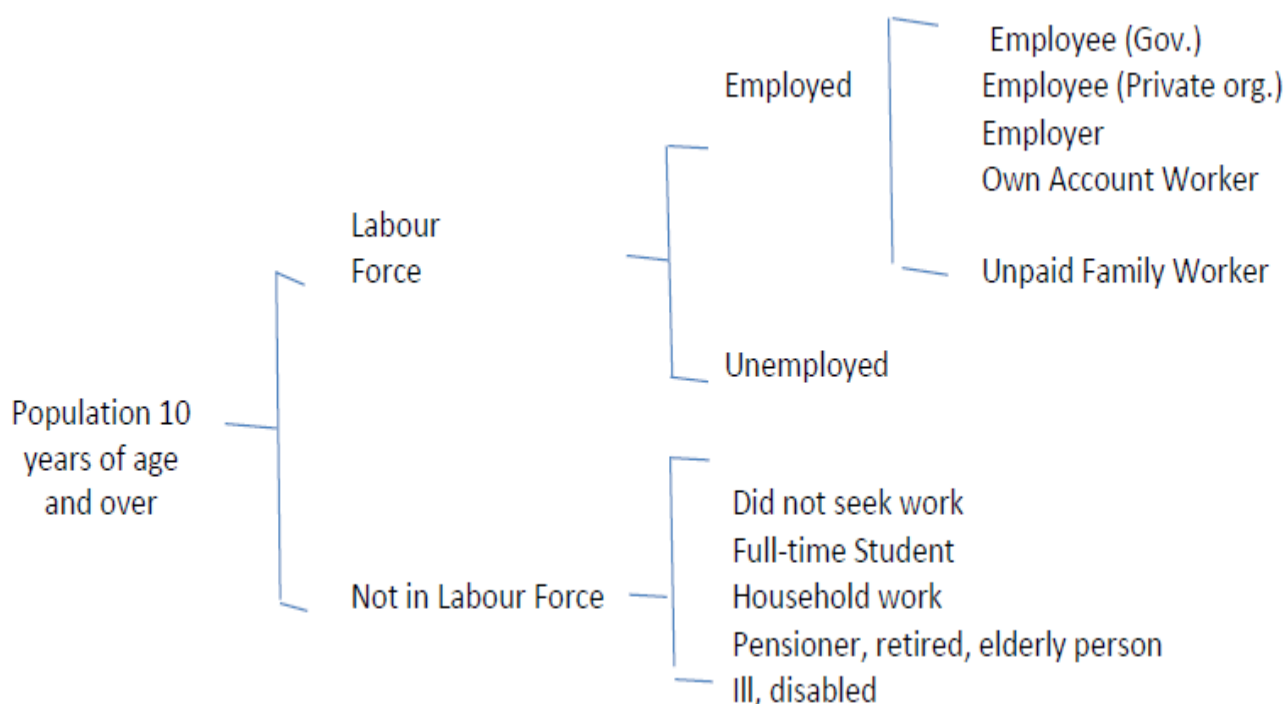
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

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www.dop.gov.mm

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