

# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, WESTERN DISTRICT

Bahan Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Yangon Region, Western District

## **Bahan Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

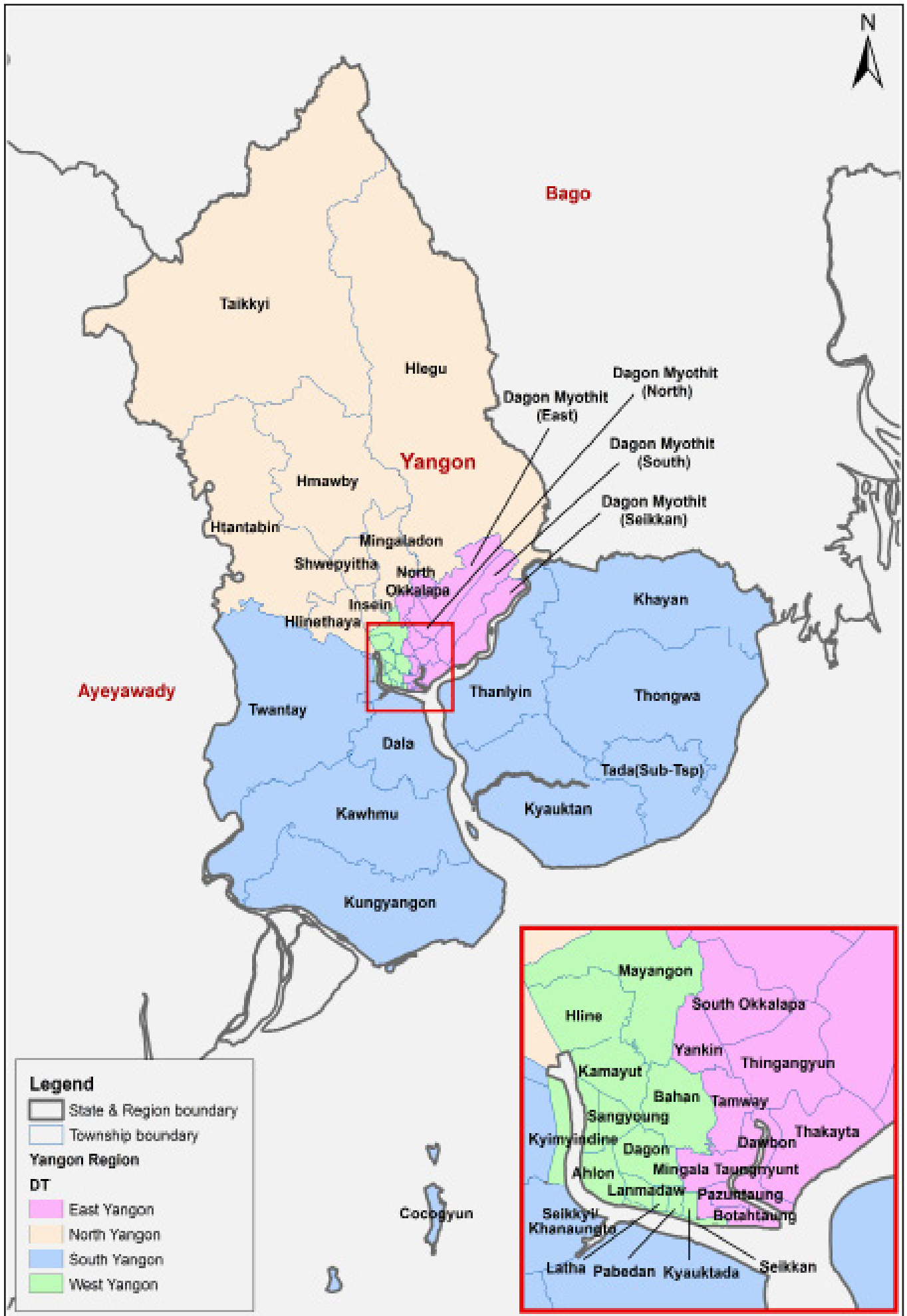
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Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships





## Bahan Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>96,732 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>45,518 (47.1%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>51,214 (52.9%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>8.8 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>10,944.6 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>30.9 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>17,426</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.5 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>76.8%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>30.2</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>20.0</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>10.2</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>51.2</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>89</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>99.4%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>98.1%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>0.7</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	74,156	83.8	
Associate Scrutiny	216	0.2	
Naturalised Scrutiny	237	0.3	
National Registration	494	0.6	
Religious	3,717	4.2	
Temporary Registration	321	0.4	
Foreign Registration	156	0.2	
Foreign Passport	1,036	1.2	
None	8,133	9.2	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	63.6%	74.3%	54.2%
Unemployment rate	4.1%	4.7%	3.4%
Employment to population ratio	61.0%	70.8%	52.4%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	9,597	55.1	
Renter	4,256	24.4	
Provided free (individually)	753	4.3	
Government quarters	2,183	12.5	
Private company quarters	356	2.0	
Other	281	1.6	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		0.5%
Bamboo	2.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Earth	<0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	17.3%	33.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	1.7%		82.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	77.6%	65.4%	15.8%
Other	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	14,226	81.6	
LPG	1,432	8.2	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	282	1.6	
Firewood	116	0.7	
Charcoal	1,237	7.1	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	117	0.7	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	17,342	99.5
Kerosene	*	0.1
Candle	48	0.3
Battery	*	0.1
Generator (private)	*	<0.1
Water mill (private)	*	<0.1
Solar system/energy	-	-
Other	*	0.1
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	6,039	34.7
Tube well, borehole	1,123	6.4
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	10,167	58.3
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>17,341</i>	<i>99.5</i>
Unprotected well/spring	*	<0.1
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Other	71	0.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	15,032	86.3
Tube well, borehole	2,103	12.1
Protected well/spring	65	0.4
Unprotected well/spring	*	<0.1
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	192	1.1
Other	20	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	5,200	29.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	11,947	68.6
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>17,147</i>	<i>98.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	46	0.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	<0.1
Other	91	0.5
None	134	0.8
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	5,201	29.8
Television	16,412	94.2
Landline phone	4,628	26.6
Mobile phone	16,326	93.7
Computer	6,307	36.2
Internet at home	8,071	46.3
Households with none of the items	275	1.6
Households with all of the items	1,435	8.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	4,426	25.4
Motorcycle/Moped	209	1.2
Bicycle	2,484	14.3
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	<0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	*	0.1

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Bahan Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

<sup>3</sup> Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

<sup>4</sup> 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 Bahan Township in Yangon Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.



**Census information on Bahan Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	96,732 *		
Males	45,518		
Females	51,214		
Sex ratio	89 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	8.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	10,944.6 persons		
Number of wards	22		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	78,793	78,793	-
Number of conventional households	17,426	17,426	-
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Bahan Township, there are more females than males with 89 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• All population in Bahan Township lives in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Bahan Township is 10,945 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Bahan Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

Note: \* Includes both household population and institution population.

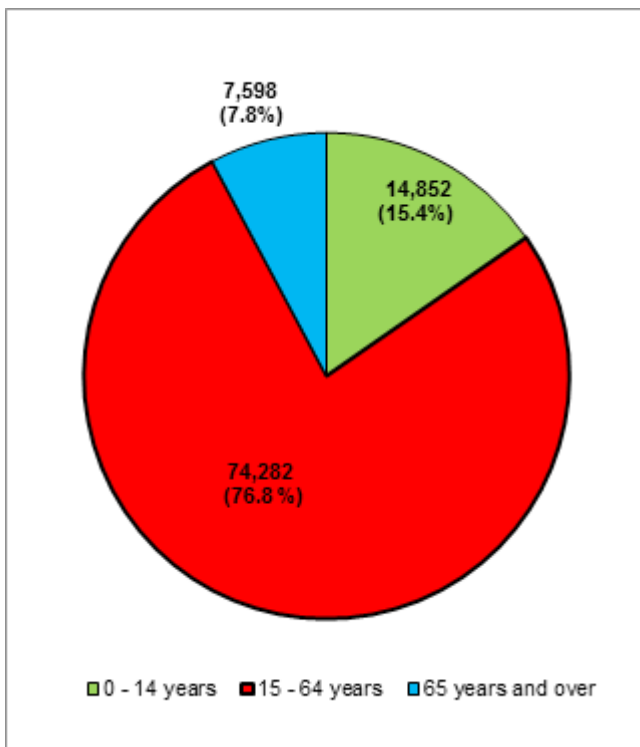
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

\*\*\* Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward; Bahan Township  
(West District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,426</b>	<b>96,732</b>	<b>45,518</b>	<b>51,214</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>17,426</b>	<b>96,732</b>	<b>45,518</b>	<b>51,214</b>
1	Bahan Myo Ma(or)Myo Ma(W)	531	4,369	2,122	2,247
2	Gyar Taw Ya(W)	128	1,606	1,110	496
3	Yae Tar Shey(W)	964	5,878	2,986	2,892
4	Shwe Gon Taing (West)(W)	568	3,705	1,839	1,866
5	Shwe Taung Kyar No(1)(W)	611	3,814	1,793	2,021
6	Shwe Taung Kyar No(2)	754	6,088	2,782	3,306
7	Good Da List(or)Sa Yar San (North/West)(W)	1,585	7,203	3,273	3,930
8	Good Da List(or)Sa Yar San (North/East)(W)	1,421	6,474	2,790	3,684
9	Good Da List(or)Sa Yar San (South)(W)	1,612	7,264	3,309	3,955
10	Thar Tha Na Yeik Thar(W)	404	2,499	1,248	1,251
11	Kyaik Ka San(W)	2,197	9,070	4,106	4,964
12	Bo Sein Hman(W)	889	3,870	1,632	2,238
13	Shwe Gon Taing (East)(W)	330	2,010	729	1,281
14	Shwe Gon Taing (Middle)(W)	451	2,879	1,499	1,380
15	Koet Min Koet Chin(W)	668	3,993	1,864	2,129
16	Ngar Htat Gyi (West) (Yae Lel)(W)	265	1,597	682	915
17	Ngar Htat Gyi (North)(W)	77	1,602	1,018	584
18	Ngar Htat Gyi (Sorth)(W)	1,143	5,309	2,501	2,808
19	Jamar No(1) / BoCho(1)(W)	522	3,177	1,498	1,679
20	Jamar No(2) /Bo Cho(2)(W)	703	4,806	2,270	2,536
21	Ah Zit Kone (Sayasan)(W)	1,040	5,838	2,650	3,188
22	Shwe Nant Thar(W)	563	3,681	1,817	1,864

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Bahan Township**

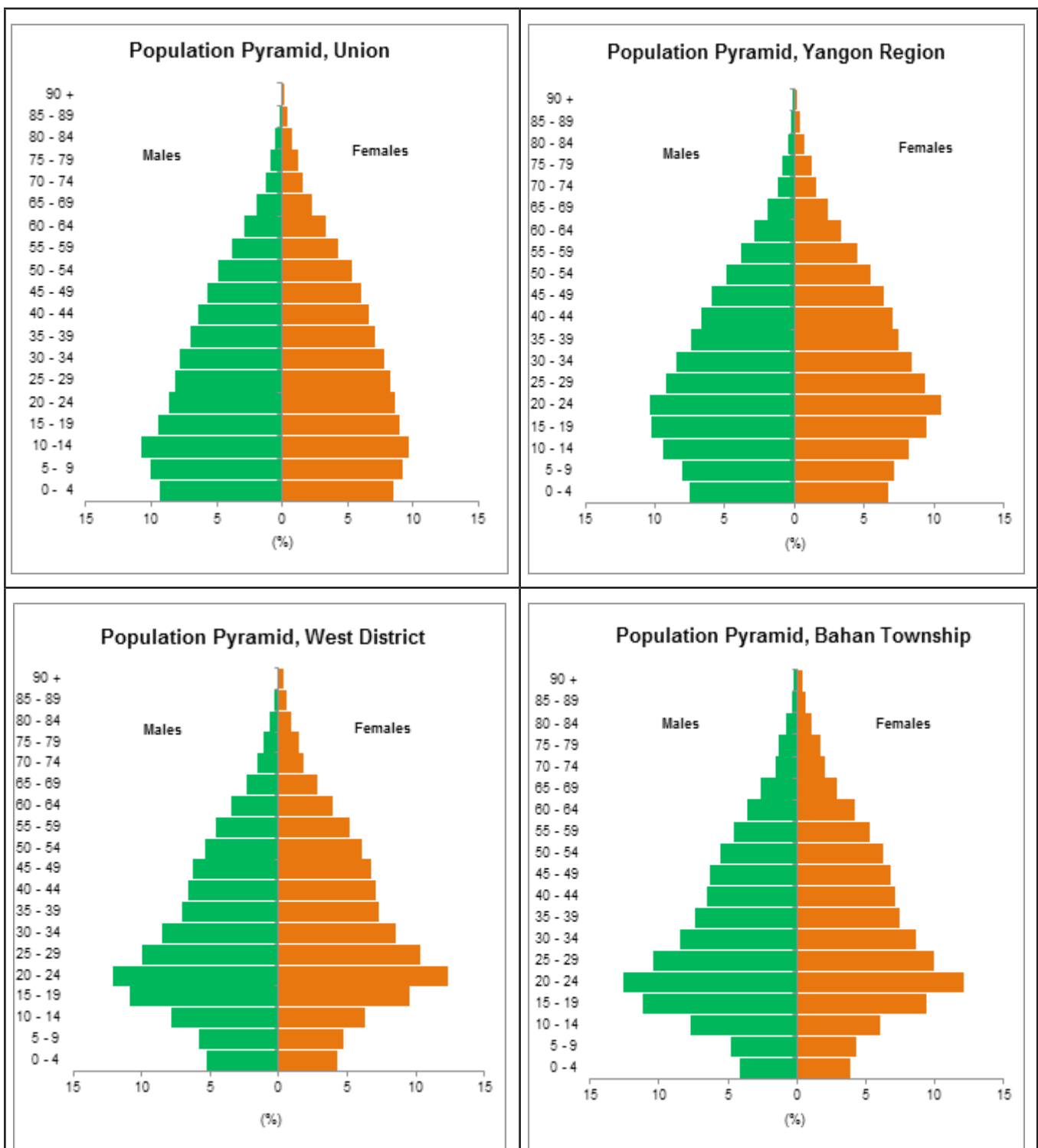


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Bahan Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,732</b>	<b>45,518</b>	<b>51,214</b>
0 - 4	3,848	1,888	1,960
5 - 9	4,418	2,189	2,229
10 - 14	6,586	3,499	3,087
15 - 19	9,883	5,070	4,813
20 - 24	11,897	5,715	6,182
25 - 29	9,793	4,733	5,060
30 - 34	8,235	3,838	4,397
35 - 39	7,159	3,352	3,807
40 - 44	6,658	2,991	3,667
45 - 49	6,371	2,884	3,487
50 - 54	5,729	2,538	3,191
55 - 59	4,780	2,095	2,685
60 - 64	3,777	1,631	2,146
65 - 69	2,677	1,179	1,498
70 - 74	1,756	703	1,053
75 - 79	1,444	585	859
80 - 84	911	345	566
85 - 89	524	183	341
90 +	286	100	186

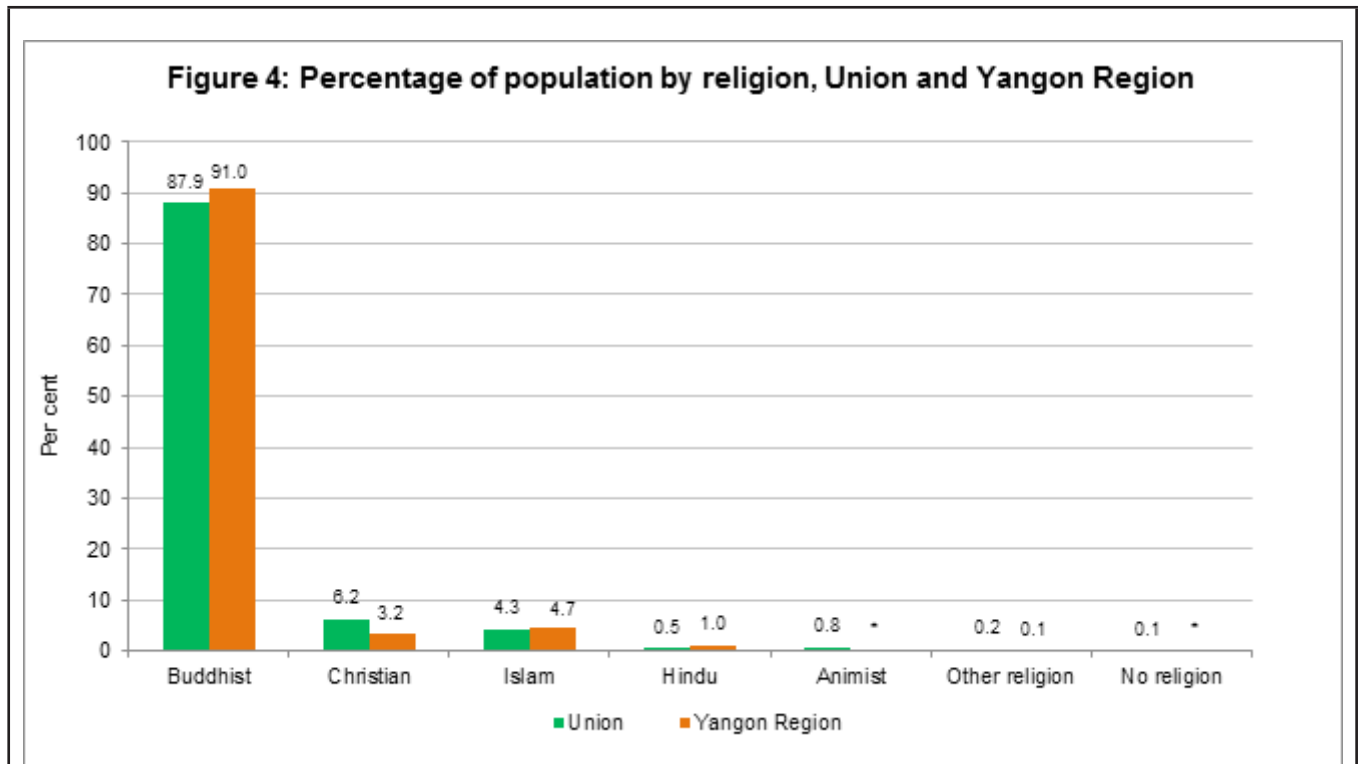
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Bahan Township is 76.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Yangon Region, West District and Bahan Township)**



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

## (B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Yangon Region, it is 91.0% Buddhist, 3.2% Christian, 4.7% Islam, 1.0% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion respectively.

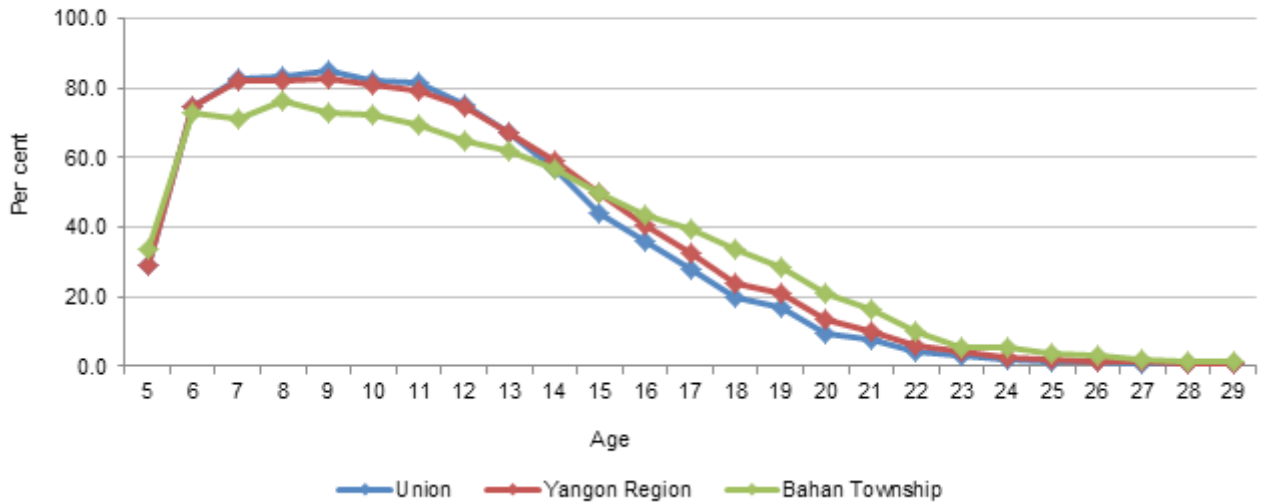
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

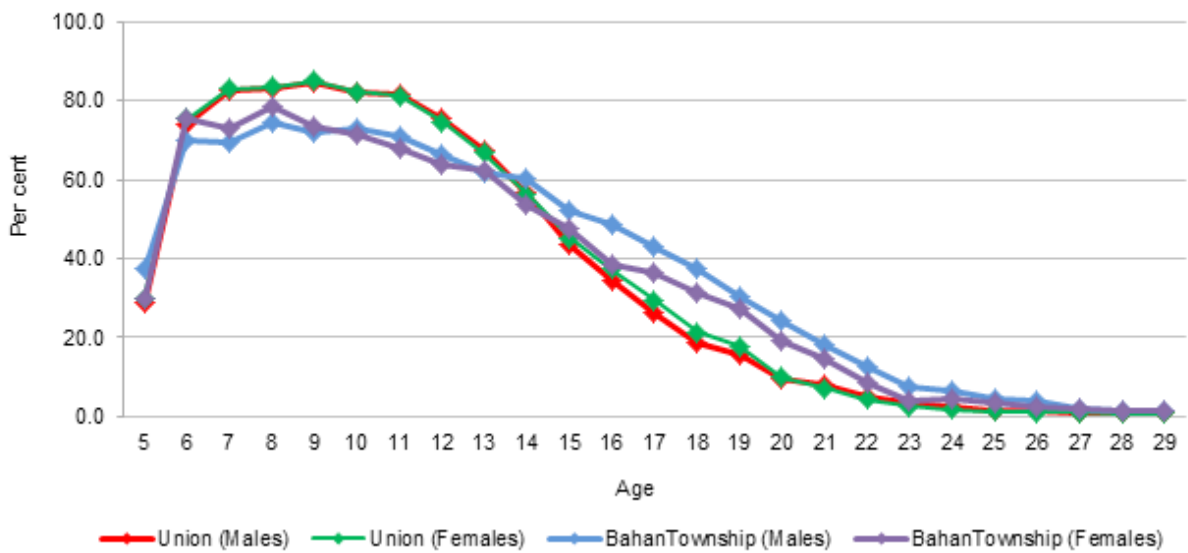
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	748	377	371	251	141	110
6	778	377	401	567	264	303
7	851	433	418	607	301	306
8	885	443	442	676	329	347
9	843	402	441	615	290	325
10	947	485	462	685	355	330
11	955	499	456	663	353	310
12	978	490	488	636	325	311
13	1,209	595	614	750	368	382
14	1,303	608	695	740	368	372
15	1,223	560	663	607	292	315
16	1,404	647	757	606	314	292
17	1,425	637	788	561	274	287
18	1,662	740	922	564	276	288
19	1,523	652	871	436	198	238
20	1,846	775	1,071	392	188	204
21	1,671	668	1,003	269	121	148
22	1,658	687	971	169	85	84
23	1,638	683	955	90	51	39
24	1,431	597	834	75	39	36
25	1,579	694	885	60	30	30
26	1,369	560	809	40	21	19
27	1,420	613	807	27	13	14
28	1,435	605	830	22	9	13
29	1,334	597	737	21	9	12

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

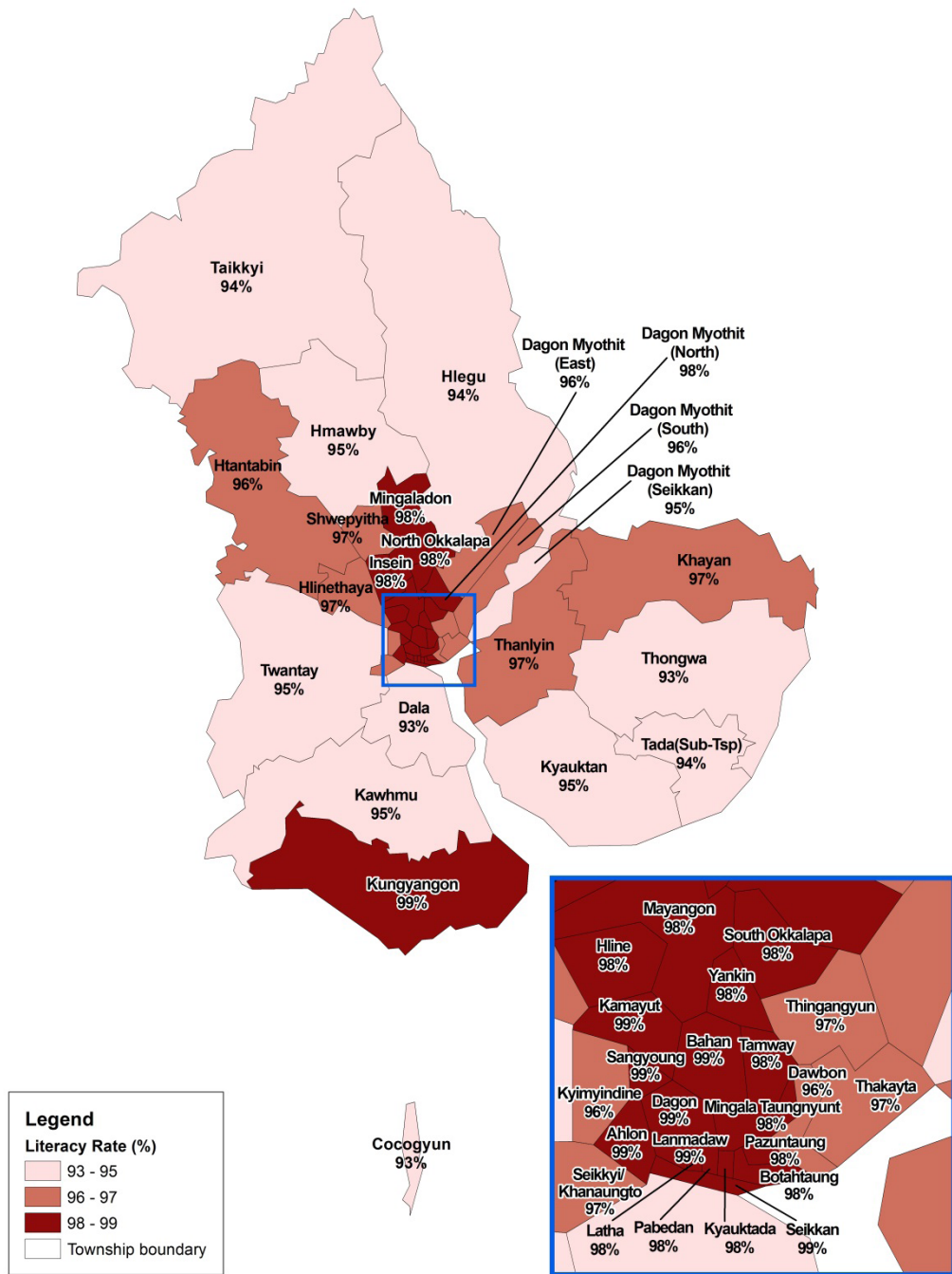


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Bahan Township**



- School attendance in Bahan Township drops starting from age 11 for males and age 9 for females.
- Compared to the Union, although the school attendance of males and females in Bahan Township is decline at ages after 11, it is higher than the union level for ages starting from 15.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
West District	: 98.1%
Bahan Township	: 98.7%



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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	15,481	98.5
Males	6,646	99.1
Females	8,835	98.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Bahan Township is 98.7 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 98.1 per cent and for the males it is 99.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.5 per cent with 98 per cent for females and 99.1 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	60,100	1,398	2.3	3,064	4,935	10,838	14,872	729	21,606	2,076	237	345
Urban	60,100	1,398	2.3	3,064	4,935	10,838	14,872	729	21,606	2,076	237	345
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	27,157	392	1.4	885	1,682	5,116	7,718	457	9,645	877	182	203
Females	32,943	1,006	3.1	2,179	3,253	5,722	7,154	272	11,961	1,199	55	142

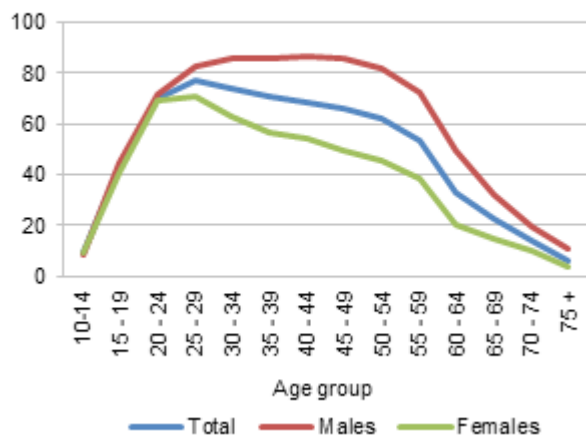
- Some 2.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 1.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 3.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 8.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 36.0 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

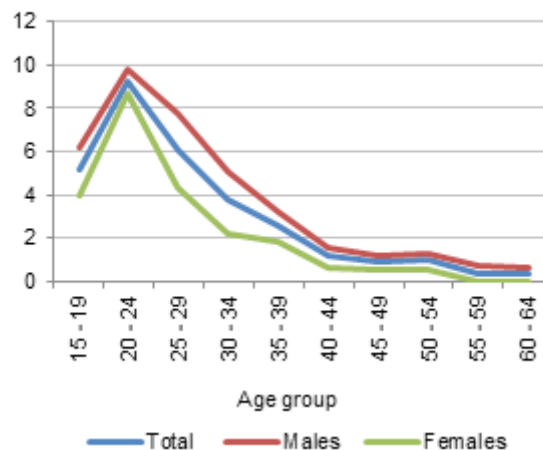
**Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group**

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	9.0	8.7	9.5	3.5	4.3	2.7
15 - 19	42.9	44.5	41.1	5.2	6.2	4.0
20 - 24	70.3	71.6	69.0	9.2	9.8	8.7
25 - 29	76.7	82.7	71.1	6.1	7.8	4.3
30 - 34	73.6	85.9	62.8	3.8	5.1	2.2
35 - 39	70.5	85.9	56.9	2.6	3.2	1.8
40 - 44	68.5	86.2	54.0	1.2	1.6	0.6
45 - 49	65.7	85.7	49.2	0.9	1.2	0.5
50 - 54	61.8	81.9	45.8	1.0	1.3	0.5
55 - 59	53.1	72.1	38.2	0.4	0.7	-
60 - 64	33.0	49.4	20.5	0.4	0.6	-
65 - 69	22.3	32.0	14.6	-	-	-
70 - 74	13.7	19.6	9.8	-	-	-
75 +	6.2	10.6	3.5	0.5	0.8	-
15 - 24	57.8	58.9	56.8	7.9	8.5	7.2
15 - 64	63.6	74.3	54.2	4.1	4.7	3.4

**Figure 8: Labour force participation rate**



**Figure 9: Unemployment rate**



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Bahan Township is 63.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 54.2 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 74.3 per cent.
- In Bahan 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 Bahan Township is 4.1 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.7%) and for females (3.4%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.2 per cent.

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

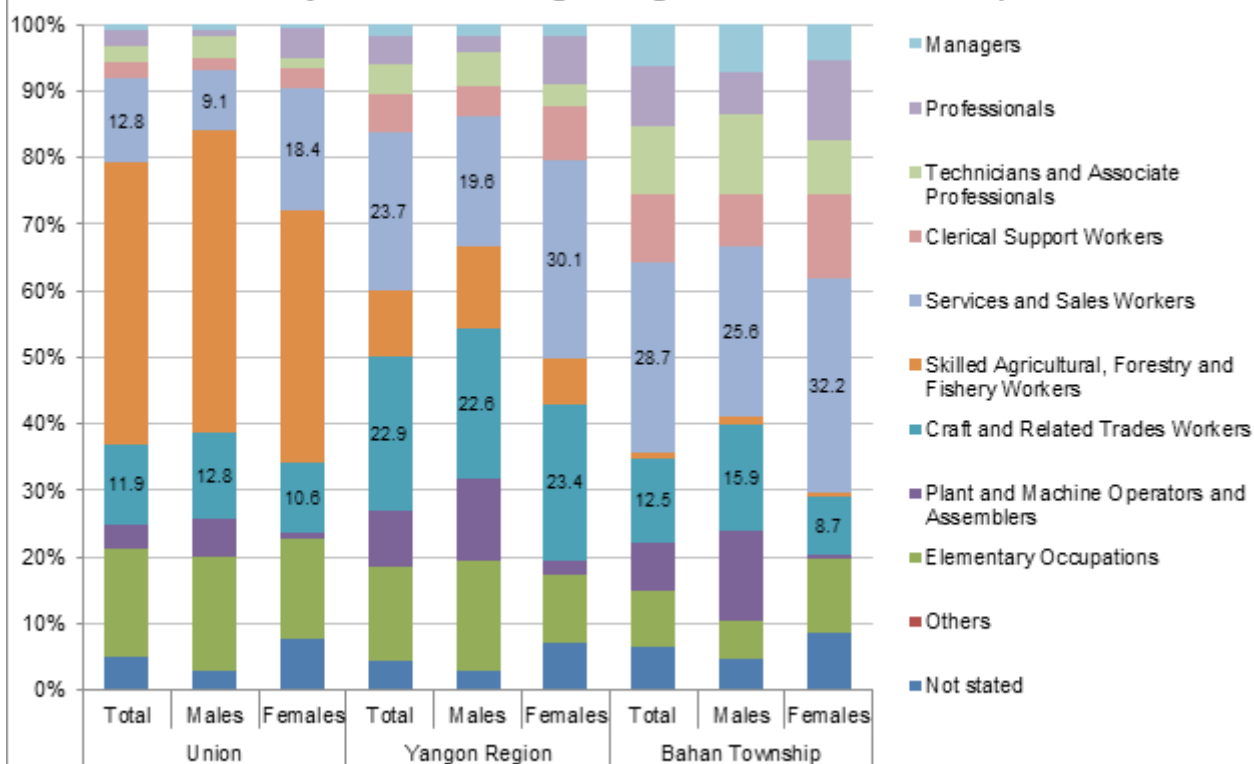
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	39,560	0.8	27.8	33.4	17.8	1.2	19.0
Males	14,608	1.3	38.5	4.2	21.1	1.5	33.5
Females	24,952	0.5	21.6	50.4	15.8	1.1	10.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 38.5 per cent of males are full time students while 50.4 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,243</b>	<b>19,109</b>	<b>17,134</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	2,298	1,372	926	6.3	7.2	5.4
Professionals	3,259	1,206	2,053	9.0	6.3	12.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3,696	2,324	1,372	10.2	12.2	8.0
Clerical Support Workers	3,654	1,481	2,173	10.1	7.8	12.7
Services and Sales Workers	10,401	4,891	5,510	28.7	25.6	32.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	323	213	110	0.9	1.1	0.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,533	3,038	1,495	12.5	15.9	8.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,691	2,584	107	7.4	13.5	0.6
Elementary Occupations	3,015	1,083	1,932	8.3	5.7	11.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,373	917	1,456	6.5	4.8	8.5

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

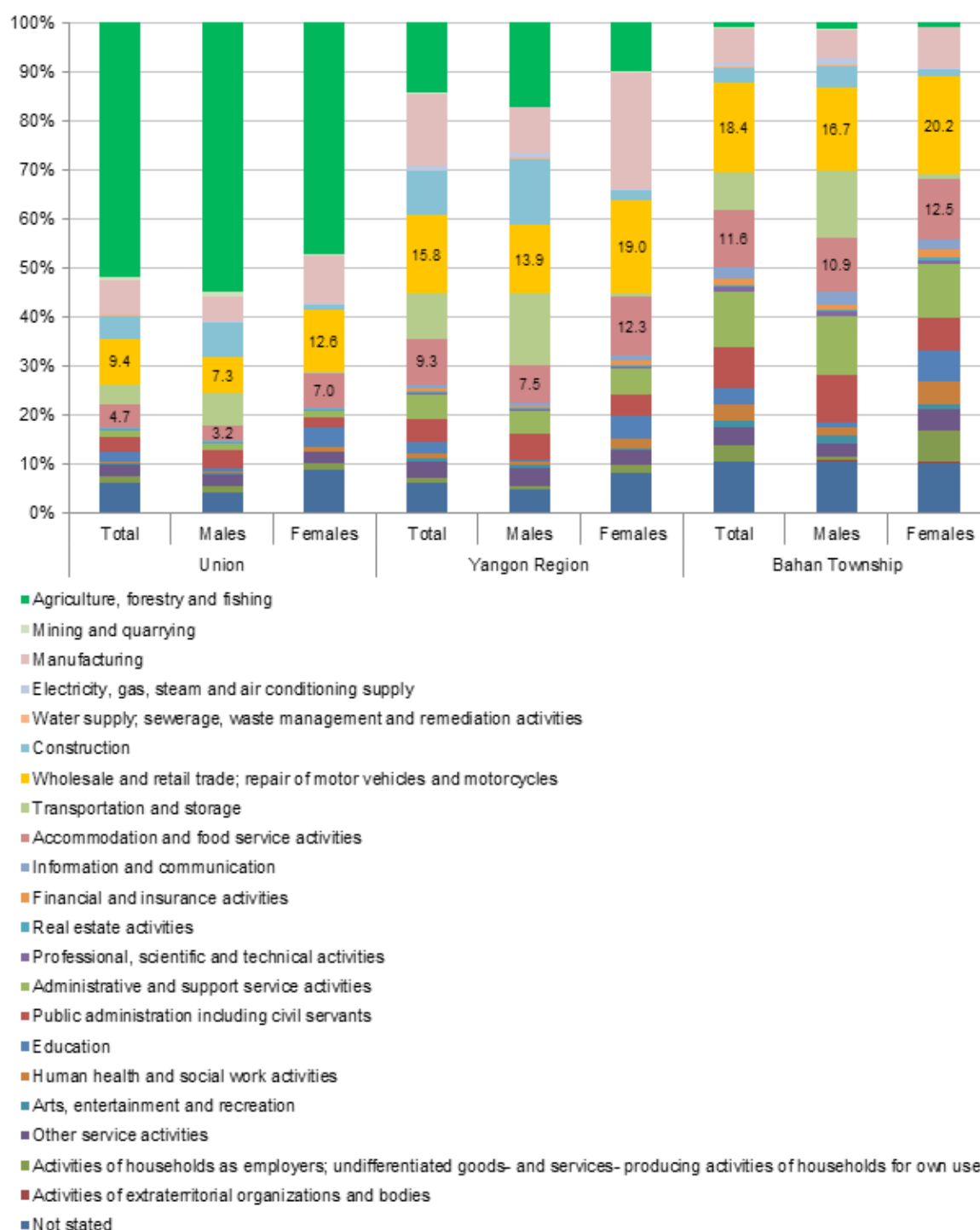


- In Bahan Township, 28.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 12.5 per cent in craft and related trades workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 25.6 per cent of males and 32.2 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Yangon Region, 23.7 per cent are services and sales workers and 22.9 per cent are craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,243</b>	<b>19,109</b>	<b>17,134</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	358	232	126	1.0	1.2	0.7
Mining and quarrying	46	32	14	0.1	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	2,525	1,091	1,434	7.0	5.7	8.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	334	287	47	0.9	1.5	0.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	68	55	13	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	1,048	847	201	2.9	4.4	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,668	3,199	3,469	18.4	16.7	20.2
Transportation and storage	2,810	2,663	147	7.8	13.9	0.9
Accommodation and food service activities	4,220	2,080	2,140	11.6	10.9	12.5
Information and communication	833	528	305	2.3	2.8	1.8
Financial and insurance activities	444	144	300	1.2	0.8	1.8
Real estate activities	201	94	107	0.6	0.5	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	345	193	152	1.0	1.0	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	4,113	2,268	1,845	11.3	11.9	10.8
Public administration including civil servants	3,009	1,842	1,167	8.3	9.6	6.8
Education	1,247	199	1,048	3.4	1.0	6.1
Human health and social work activities	1,182	350	832	3.3	1.8	4.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	473	320	153	1.3	1.7	0.9
Other service activities	1,262	494	768	3.5	2.6	4.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,234	139	1,095	3.4	0.7	6.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	62	35	27	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	3,761	2,017	1,744	10.4	10.6	10.2

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

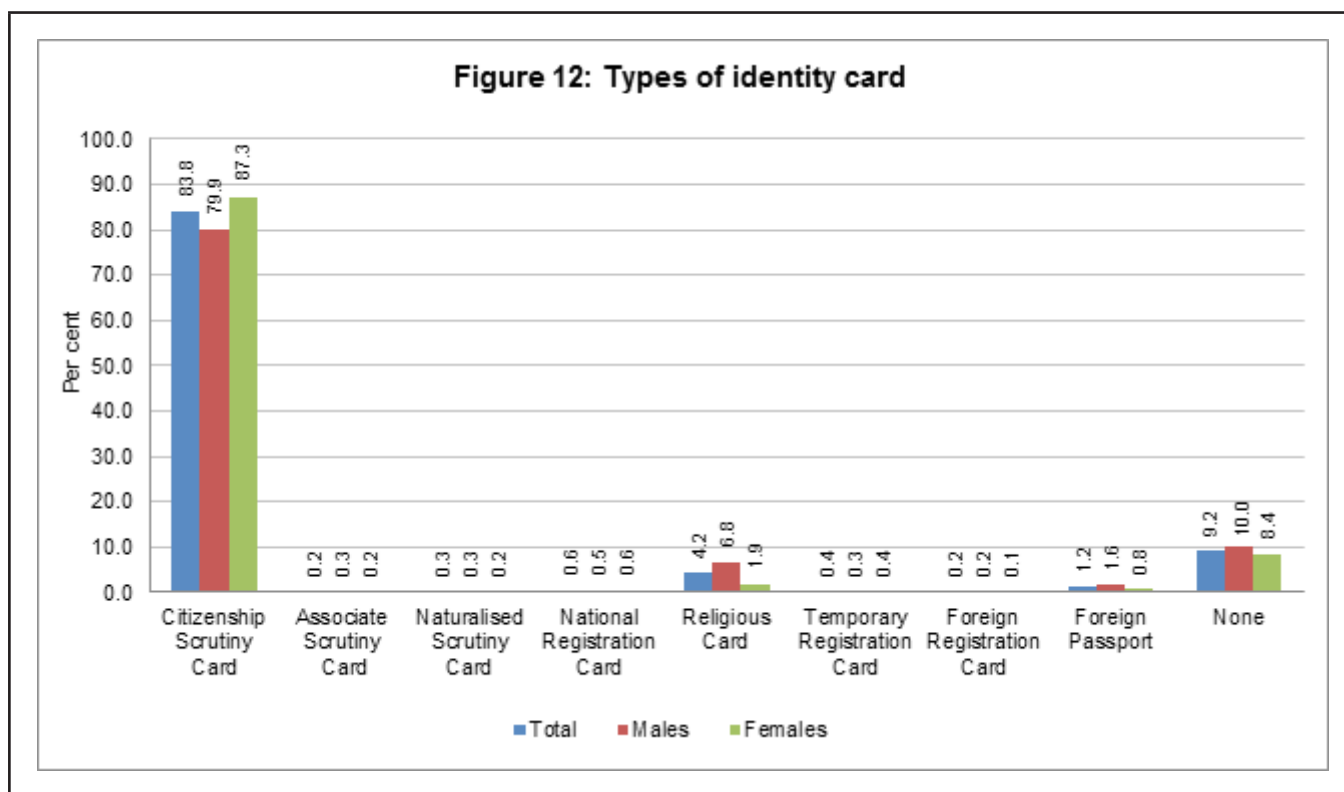


- In Bahan Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle and motorcycle” is the highest with 18.4 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Accommodation and food service activities” at 11.6 per cent.
- There are 16.7 per cent of males and 20.2 per cent of females working in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.
- In Yangon Region, there are 15.8 per cent of employed population working in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry and 9.3 per cent in “Accommodation and food service activities” industry.

## (E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	74156	216	237	494	3717	321	156	1036	8133
Urban	74156	216	237	494	3717	321	156	1036	8133
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	33104	115	139	207	2829	131	90	663	4163
Females	41052	101	98	287	888	190	66	373	3970



- In Bahan Township, 83.8 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 9.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 10.0 per cent of males and 8.4 per cent of females do not have any type of card.



## (F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,732</b>	<b>94,357</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>667</b>
0 - 4	3,848	3,809	39	1.0	2	1	31	24
5 - 9	4,418	4,393	25	0.6	10	5	6	15
10 - 14	6,586	6,536	50	0.8	8	10	17	34
15 - 19	9,883	9,839	44	0.4	14	11	13	17
20 - 24	11,897	11,852	45	0.4	14	10	15	24
25 - 29	9,793	9,737	56	0.6	16	11	22	23
30 - 34	8,235	8,177	58	0.7	15	14	28	23
35 - 39	7,159	7,102	57	0.8	18	12	24	20
40 - 44	6,658	6,552	106	1.6	25	19	46	39
45 - 49	6,371	6,243	128	2.0	46	20	51	41
50 - 54	5,729	5,586	143	2.5	55	28	61	31
55 - 59	4,780	4,605	175	3.7	51	49	88	43
60 - 64	3,777	3,553	224	5.9	83	57	134	47
65 - 69	2,677	2,475	202	7.5	65	47	112	32
70 - 74	1,756	1,533	223	12.7	75	60	133	37
75 - 79	1,444	1,198	246	17.0	80	84	156	50
80 - 84	911	671	240	26.3	70	70	174	50
85 - 89	524	345	179	34.2	67	80	118	60
90 +	286	151	135	47.2	55	75	105	57

**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
<b>Males</b>	<b>45,518</b>	<b>44,527</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>286</b>
0 - 4	1,888	1,872	16	0.8	-	-	12	10
5 - 9	2,189	2,178	11	0.5	5	1	3	7
10 - 14	3,499	3,471	28	0.8	6	4	7	19
15 - 19	5,070	5,045	25	0.5	7	5	9	9
20 - 24	5,715	5,695	20	0.3	6	5	6	8
25 - 29	4,733	4,700	33	0.7	7	6	12	14
30 - 34	3,838	3,808	30	0.8	9	5	15	9
35 - 39	3,352	3,327	25	0.7	10	3	9	9
40 - 44	2,991	2,935	56	1.9	11	13	29	20
45 - 49	2,884	2,820	64	2.2	22	9	29	22
50 - 54	2,538	2,470	68	2.7	21	15	33	15
55 - 59	2,095	2,015	80	3.8	21	16	44	18
60 - 64	1,631	1,526	105	6.4	40	19	65	25
65 - 69	1,179	1,083	96	8.1	32	22	54	13
70 - 74	703	621	82	11.7	31	27	50	14
75 - 79	585	499	86	14.7	26	33	50	20
80 - 84	345	259	86	24.9	29	27	56	22
85 - 89	183	139	44	24.0	19	22	27	18
90 +	100	64	36	36.0	13	22	31	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
<b>Females</b>	<b>51,214</b>	<b>49,830</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>381</b>
0 - 4	1,960	1,937	23	1.2	2	1	19	14
5 - 9	2,229	2,215	14	0.6	5	4	3	8
10 - 14	3,087	3,065	22	0.7	2	6	10	15
15 - 19	4,813	4,794	19	0.4	7	6	4	8
20 - 24	6,182	6,157	25	0.4	8	5	9	16
25 - 29	5,060	5,037	23	0.5	9	5	10	9
30 - 34	4,397	4,369	28	0.6	6	9	13	14
35 - 39	3,807	3,775	32	0.8	8	9	15	11
40 - 44	3,667	3,617	50	1.4	14	6	17	19
45 - 49	3,487	3,423	64	1.8	24	11	22	19
50 - 54	3,191	3,116	75	2.4	34	13	28	16
55 - 59	2,685	2,590	95	3.5	30	33	44	25
60 - 64	2,146	2,027	119	5.5	43	38	69	22
65 - 69	1,498	1,392	106	7.1	33	25	58	19
70 - 74	1,053	912	141	13.4	44	33	83	23
75 - 79	859	699	160	18.6	54	51	106	30
80 - 84	566	412	154	27.2	41	43	118	28
85 - 89	341	206	135	39.6	48	58	91	42
90 +	186	87	99	53.2	42	53	74	43

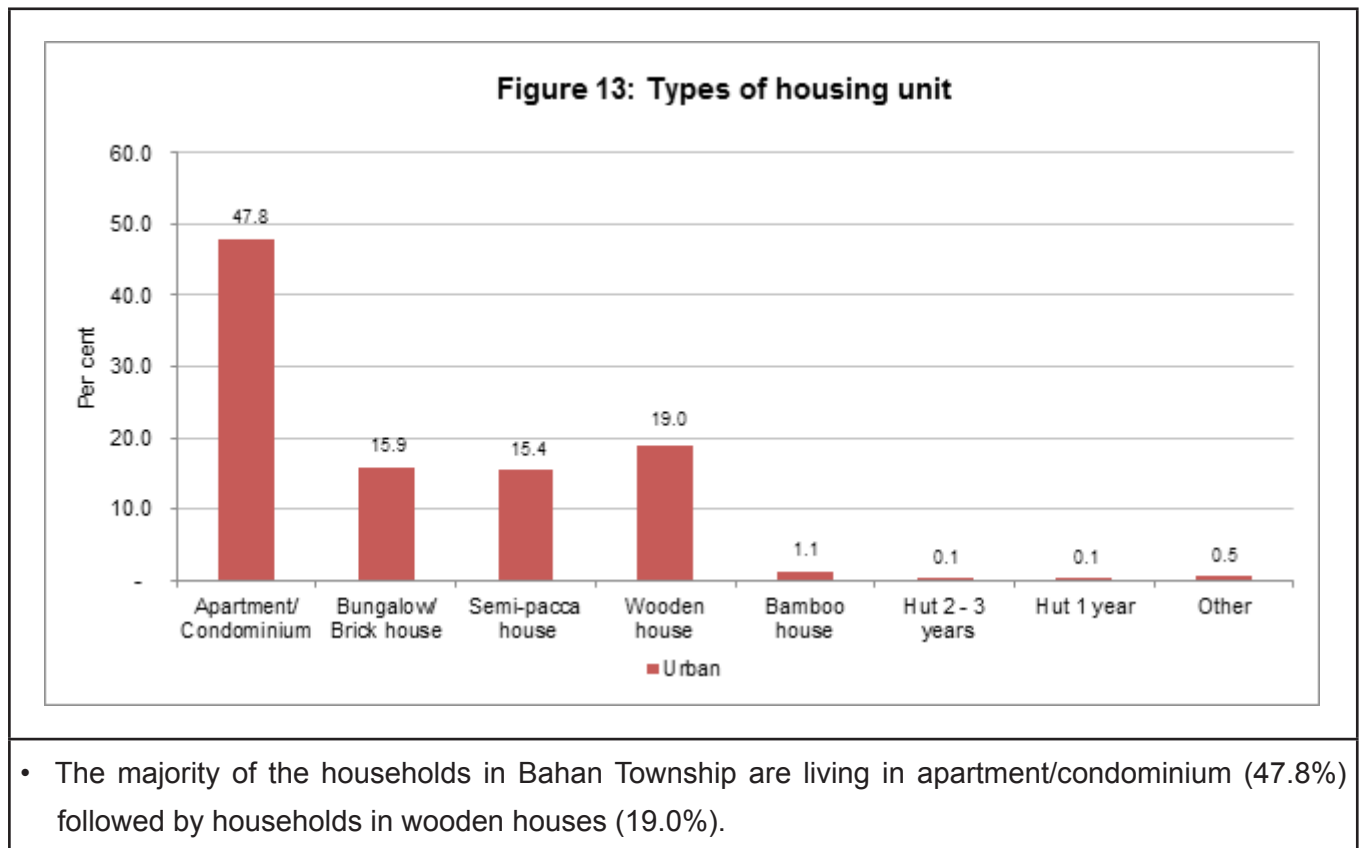
- Three in every 100 persons in Bahan Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most commonly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

## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

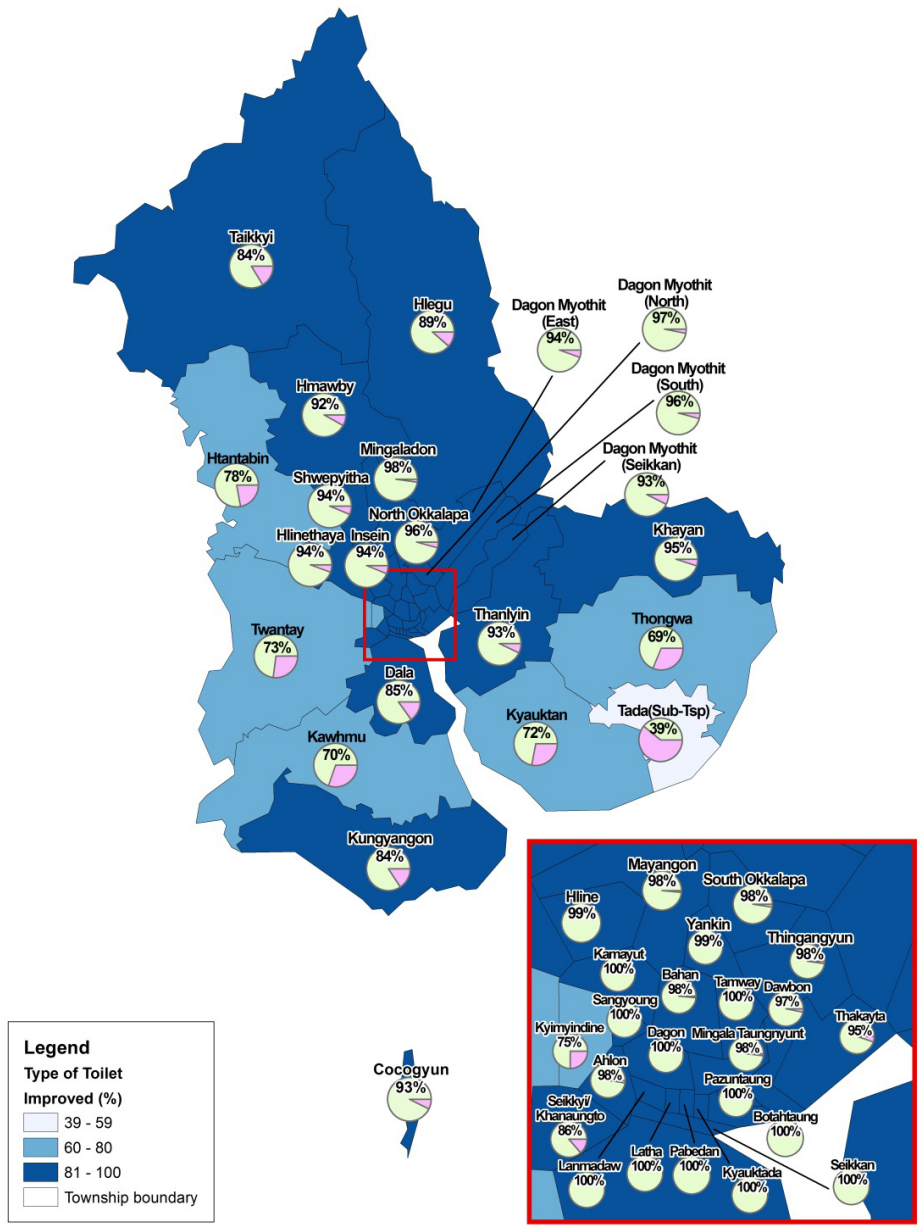
Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	17,426	47.8	15.9	15.4	19.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Urban	17,426	47.8	15.9	15.4	19.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



# Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Yangon Region	: 91.1%
West District	: 96.2%
Bahan Township	: 98.4%

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

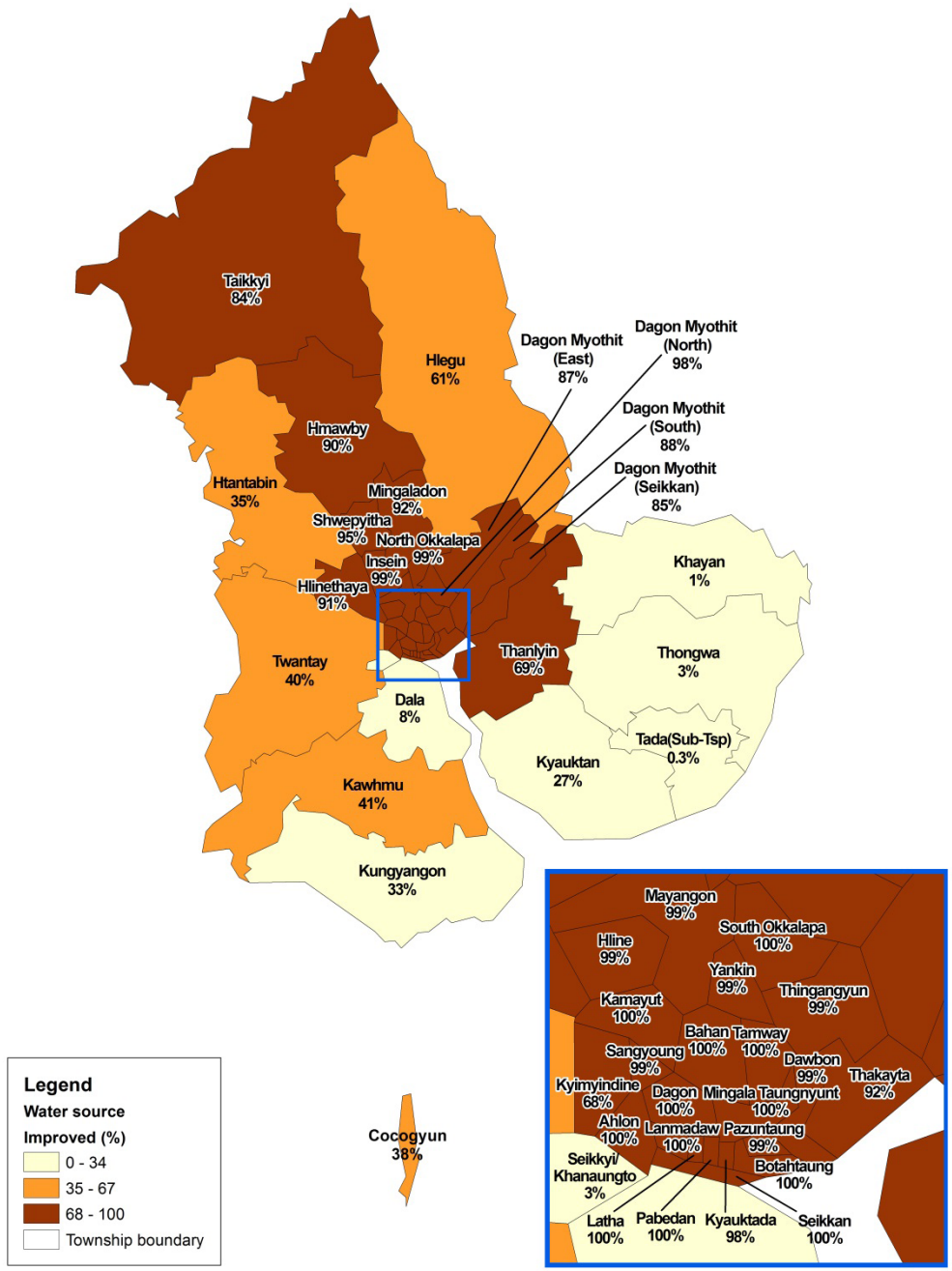
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		29.8	29.8	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		68.6	68.6	-
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>98.4</i>	<i>98.4</i>	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.3	0.3	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		*	*	-
Other		0.5	0.5	-
None		0.8	0.8	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>17,426</b>	<b>17,426</b>	-

- Some 98.4 per cent of the households in Bahan Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (29.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (68.6%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Bahan has the higher proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Yangon Region is 91.1 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 0.8 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 per cent.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

# Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
West District	: 95.7%
Bahan Township	: 99.5%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		34.7	34.7	-
Tube well, borehole		6.4	6.4	-
Protected well/ Spring		0.1	0.1	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		58.3	58.3	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>99.5</i>	<i>99.5</i>	-
Unprotected well/Spring		*	*	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	0.1	-
River/stream/ canal		-	-	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	*	-
Other		0.4	0.4	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>17,426</b>	<b>17,426</b>	-

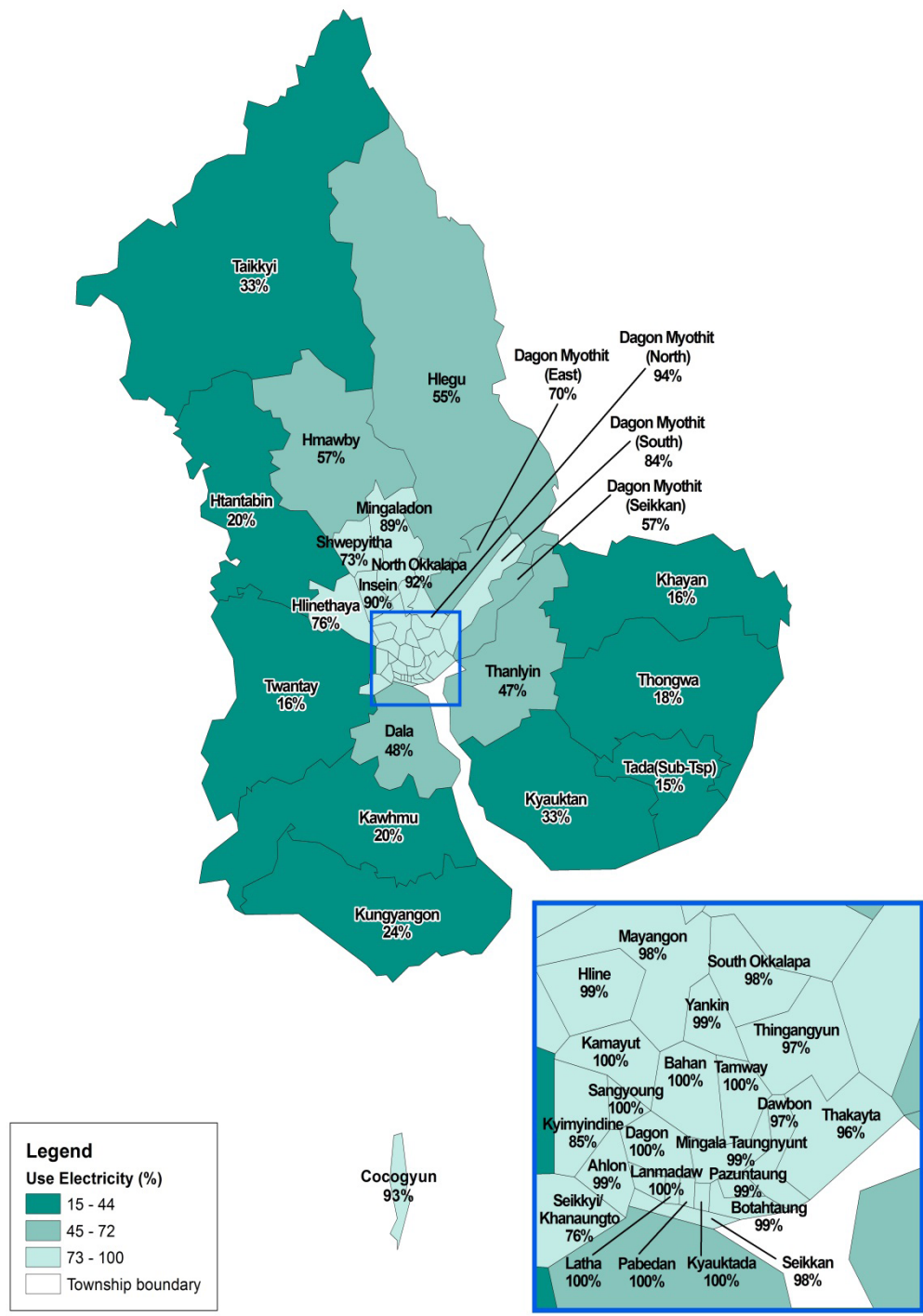
- In Bahan Township, 99.5 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is the highest and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 58.3 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 34.7 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- About 0.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



# Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Yangon Region	: 69.3%
West District	: 97.5%
Bahan Township	: 99.5%

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

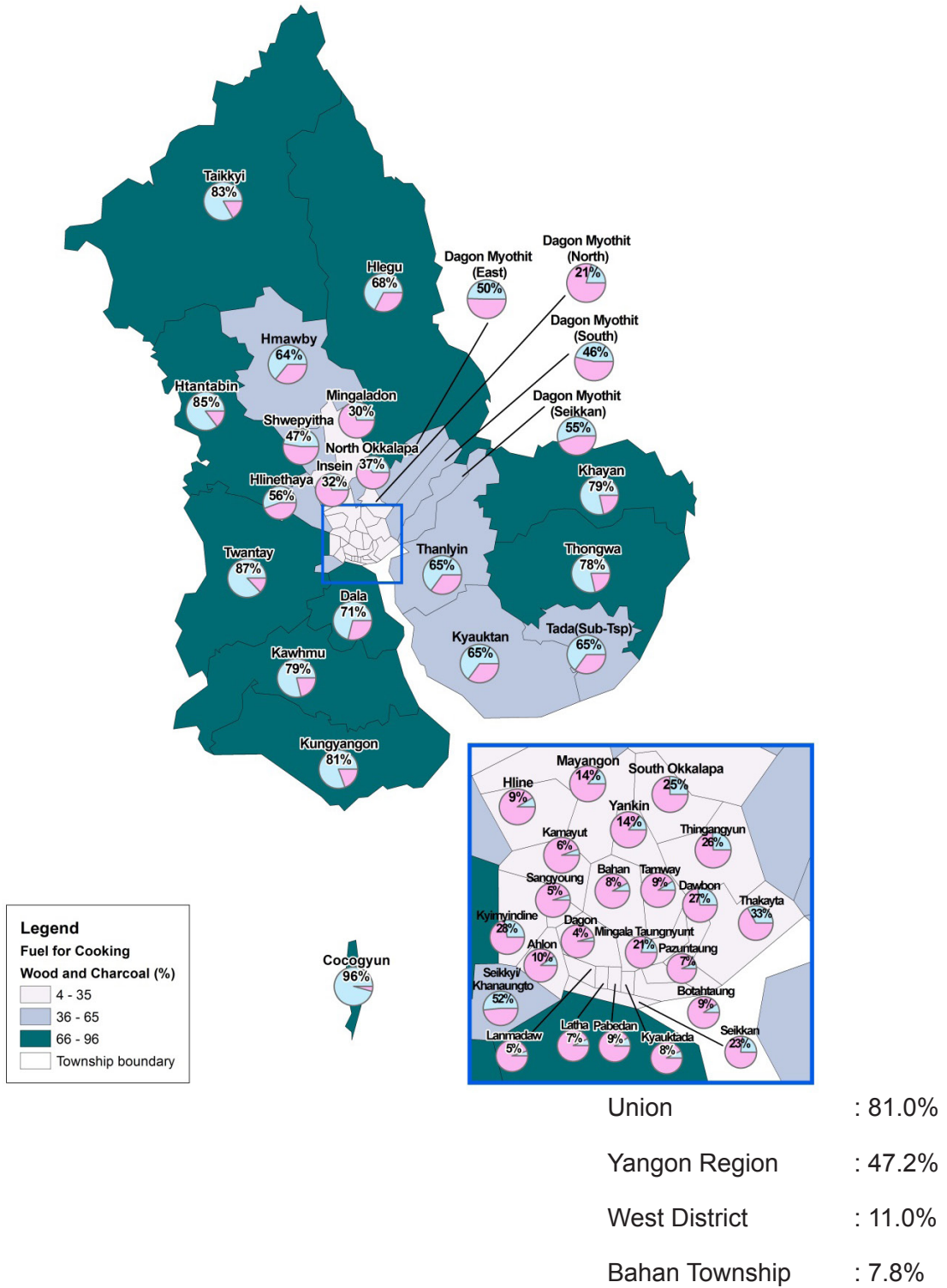
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		99.5	99.5	-
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	-
Candle		0.3	0.3	-
Battery		0.1	0.1	-
Generator (private)		*	*	-
Water mill (private)		*	*	-
Solar system/energy		-	-	-
Other		0.1	0.1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>17,426</b>	<b>17,426</b>	-

- In Bahan Township, 99.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the highest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Yangon Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		81.6	81.6	-
LPG		8.2	8.2	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
BioGas		1.6	1.6	-
Firewood		0.7	0.7	-
Charcoal		7.1	7.1	-
Coal		0.1	0.1	-
Other		0.7	0.7	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>17,426</b>	<b>17,426</b>	-

- In Bahan Township, households use wood-related fuels for cooking with 0.7 per cent using firewood and 7.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Some 81.6 per cent of households mainly use electricity for cooking.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

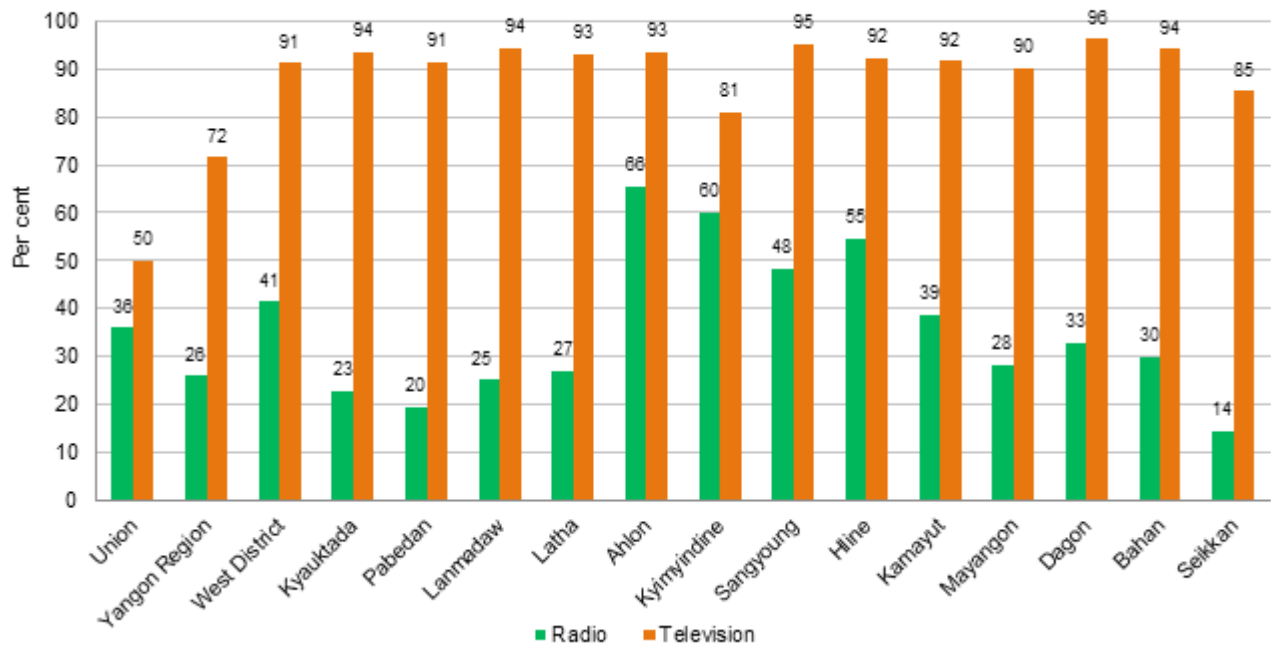
## Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	17,426	29.8	94.2	26.6	93.7	36.2	46.3	1.6	8.2
Urban	17,426	29.8	94.2	26.6	93.7	36.2	46.3	1.6	8.2
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

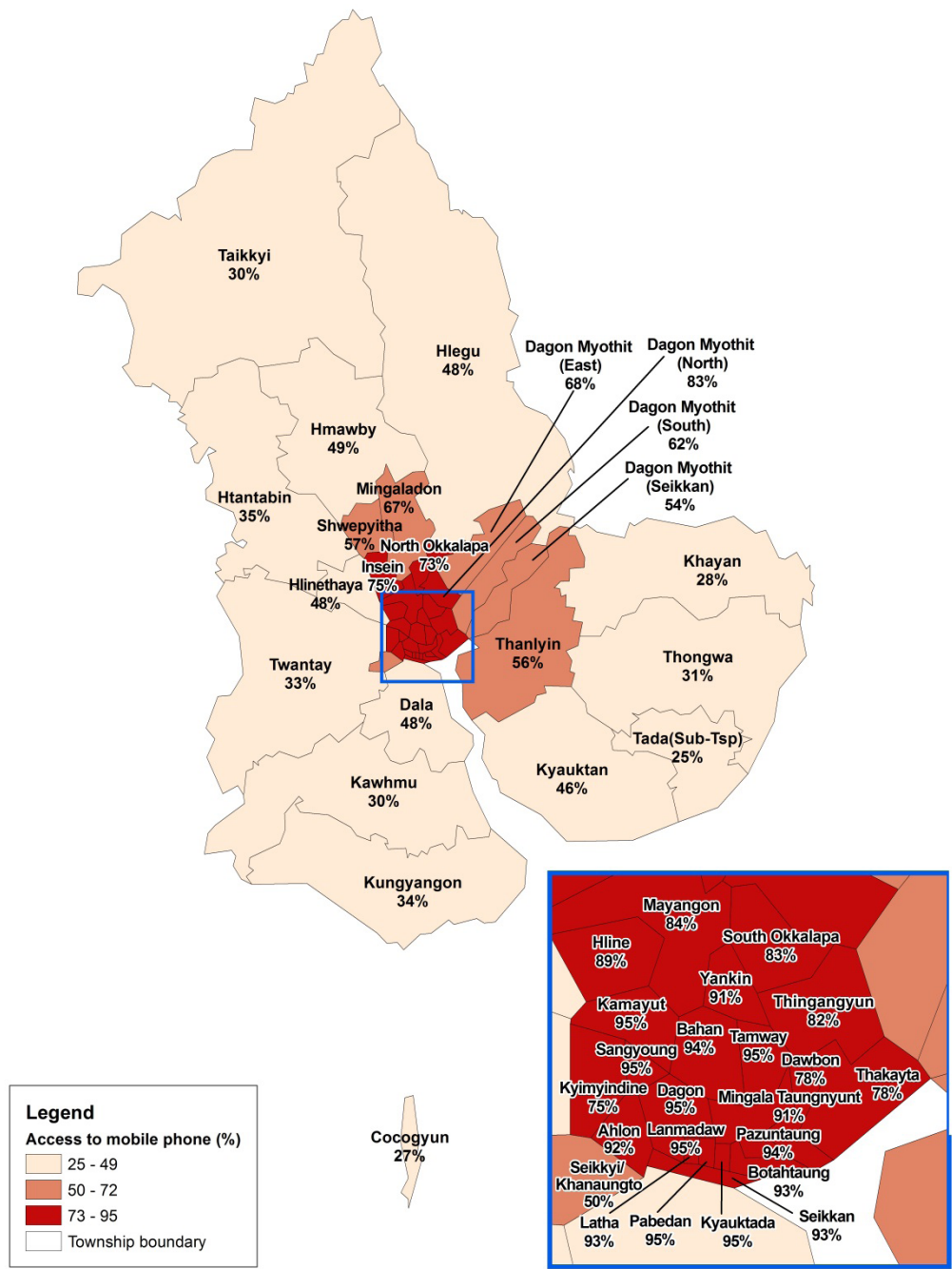
- About 94.2 per cent of the households in Bahan Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.

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



- In Bahan Township, about one in three households (29.8%) reported having a radio.

**Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone**



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
West District	: 89.1%
Bahan Township	: 93.7%

- Some 93.7 per cent of the households in Bahan Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is higher.

## Transportation items

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

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Yangon Region	1,582,944	123,149	215,828	731,428	19,305	19,464	15,790	76,215
Urban	1,069,056	115,768	93,377	508,239	3,509	2,913	2,352	6,308
Rural	513,888	7,381	122,451	223,189	15,796	16,551	13,438	69,907
West District	190,782	40,712	4,011	42,404	254	739	388	424
Urban	190,782	40,712	4,011	42,404	254	739	388	424
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahan Township	17,426	4,426	209	2,484	12	4	12	14
Urban	17,426	4,426	209	2,484	12	4	12	14
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Bahan Township, 25.4 per cent of the households have car/truck/van as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 14.3 per cent of households having bicycle.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

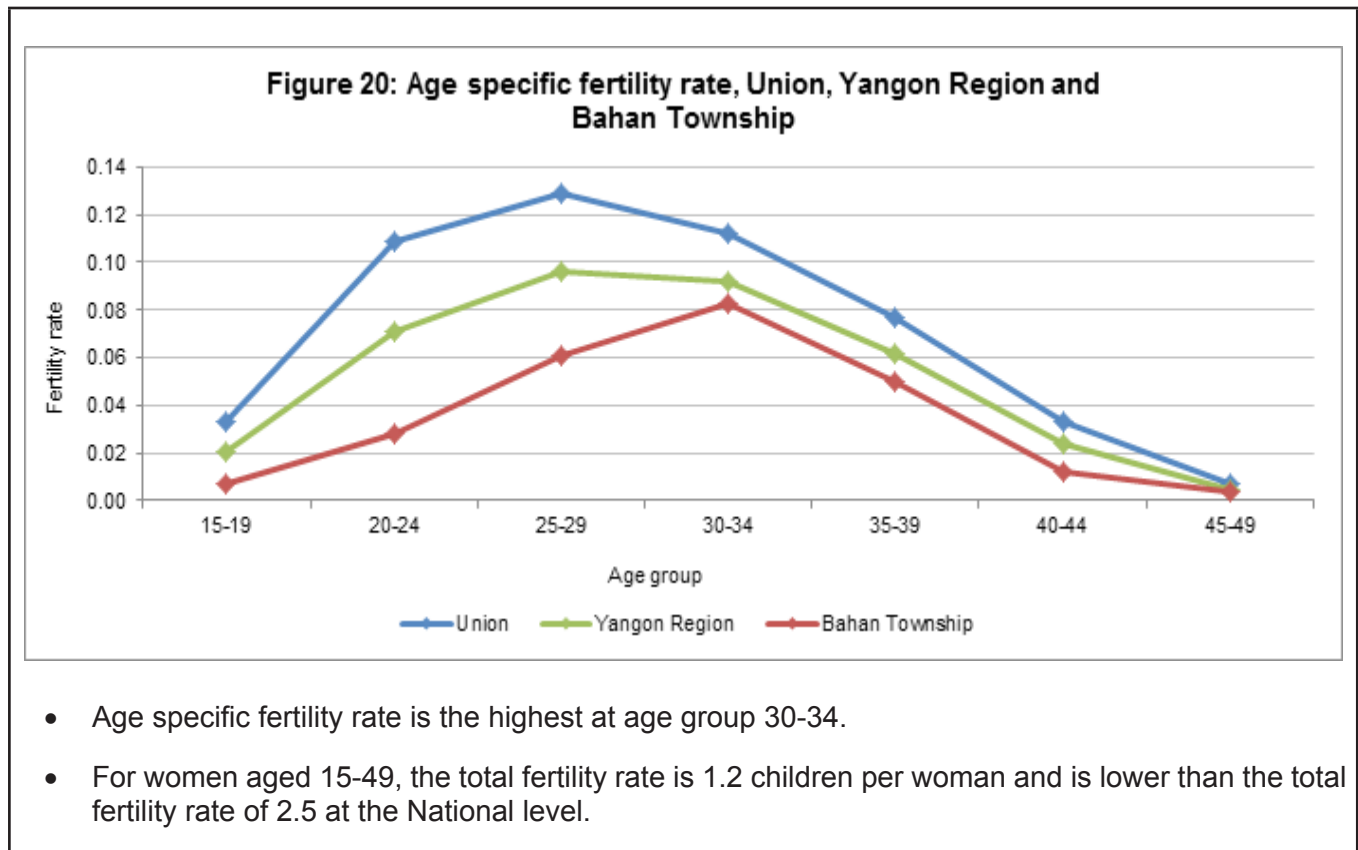
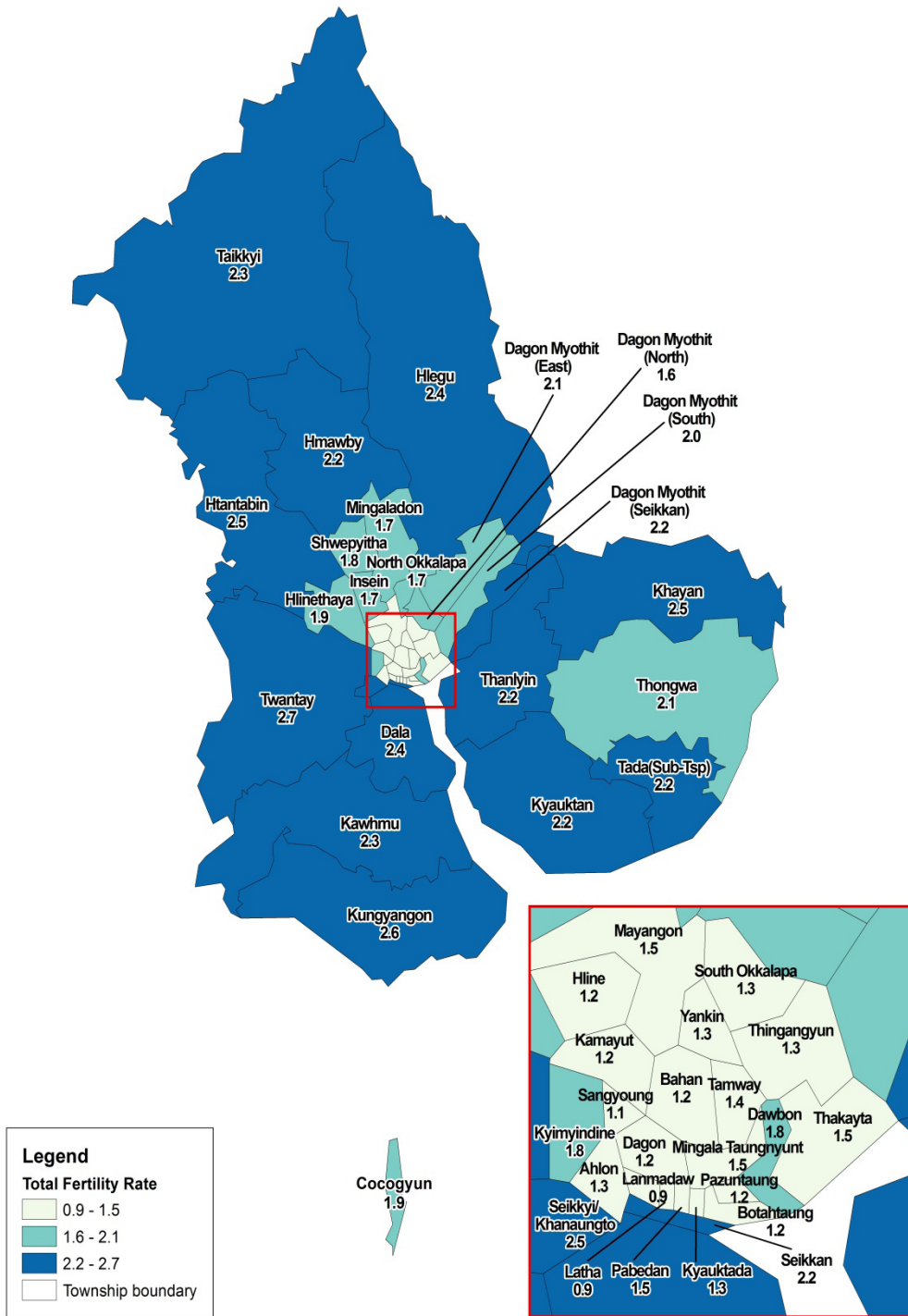


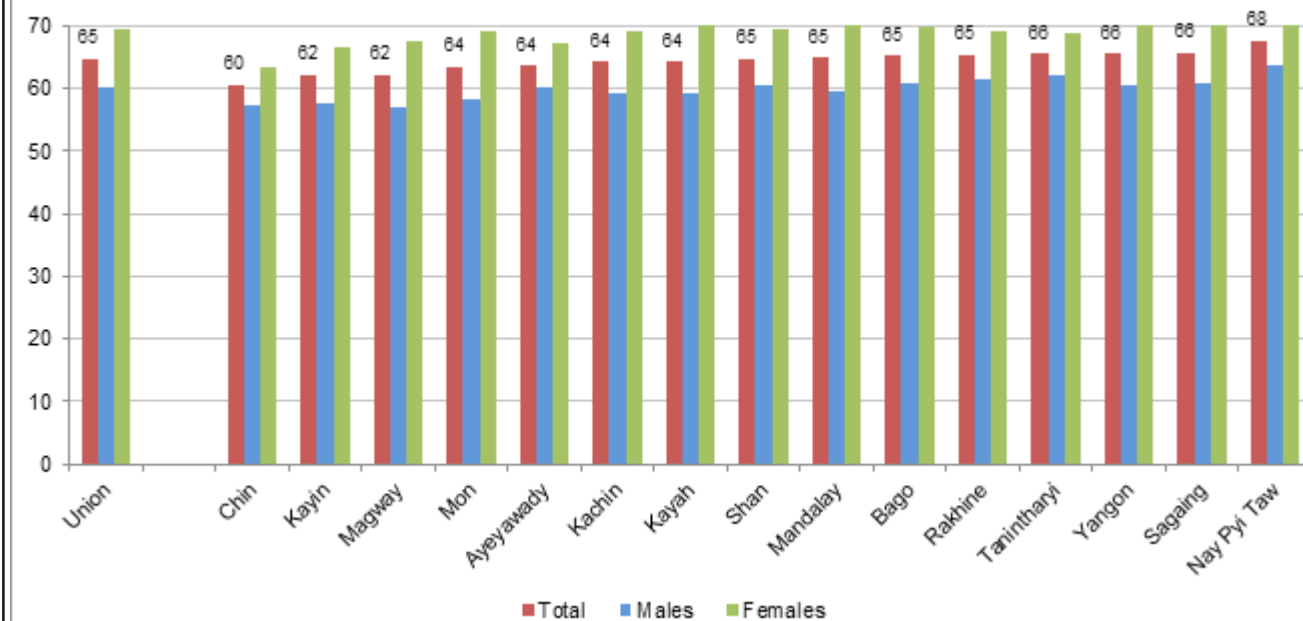


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
West District	: 1.3
Bahan Township	: 1.2

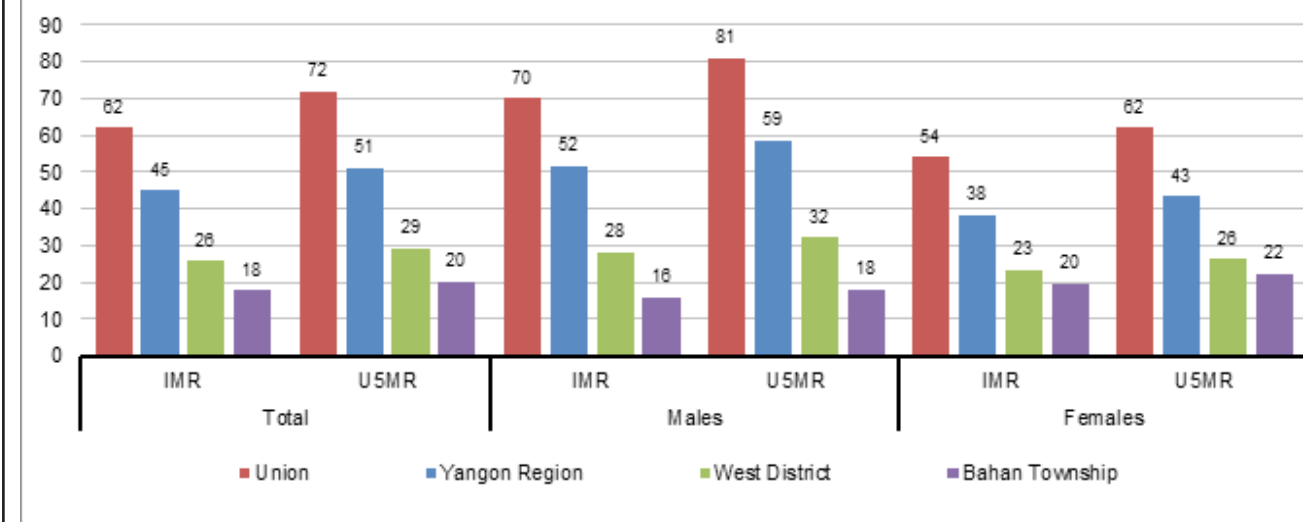
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Yangon Region is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.8 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

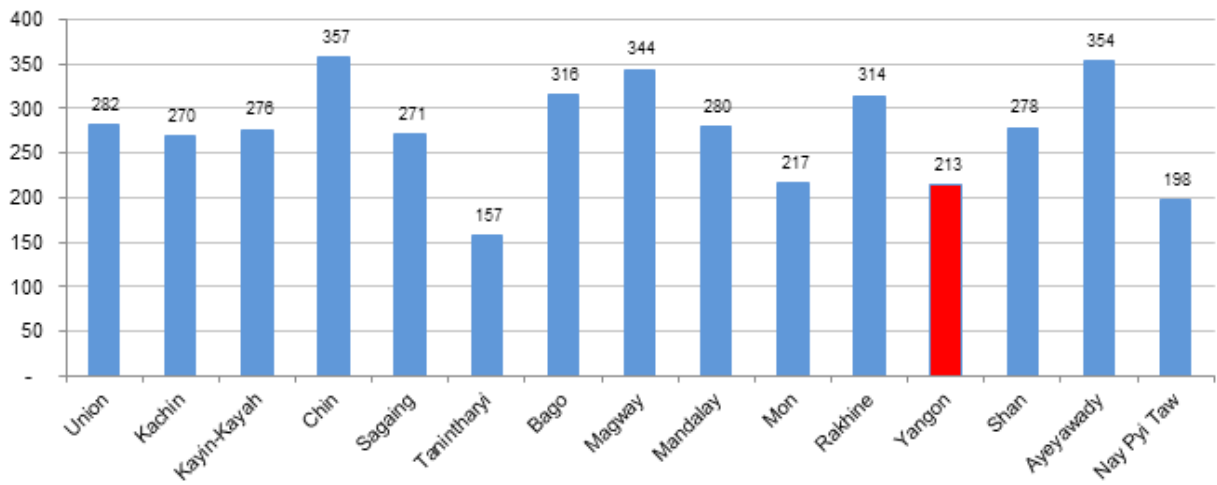
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

**Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in West District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in West District is 26 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 29 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Bahan Township are lower than those in Yangon Region and West District. The Infant mortality in Bahan is 18 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 20 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Yangon Region, there are 213 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Yangon Region is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

## Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

**Population Density:** The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km<sup>2</sup>). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

(b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were:

(a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

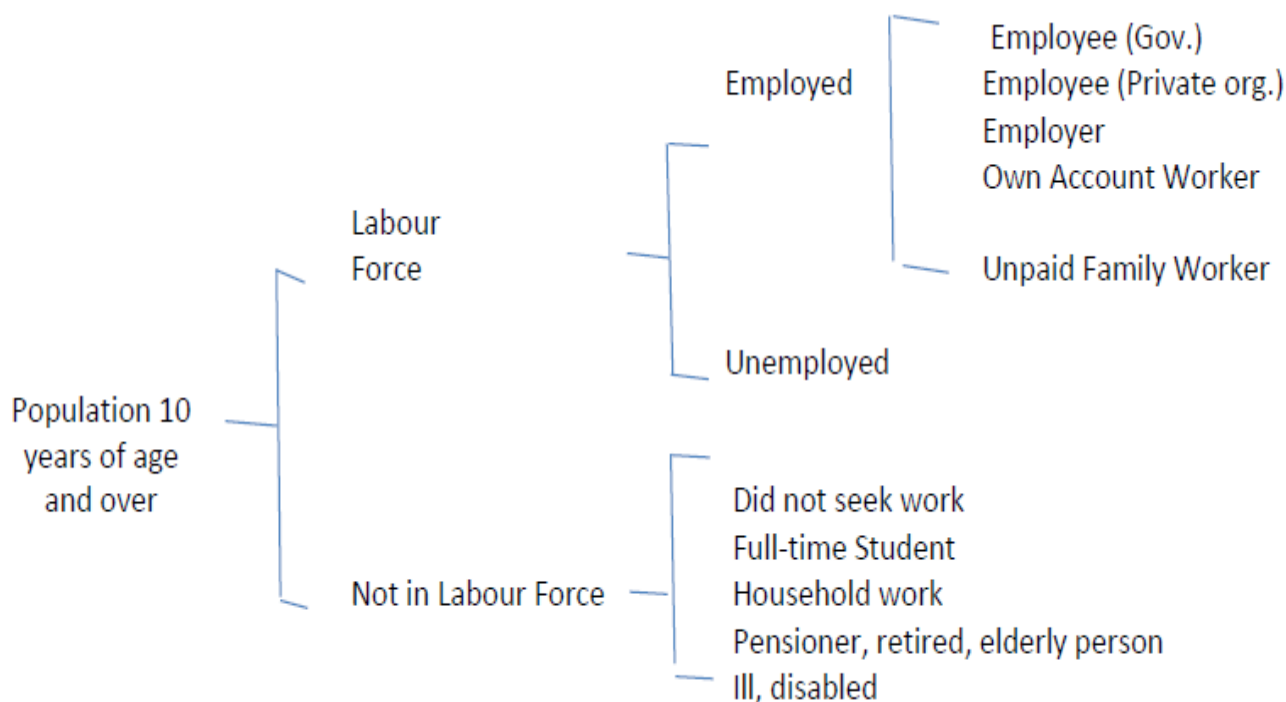
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports  
can be downloaded at :

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

