



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, NORTHERN DISTRICT

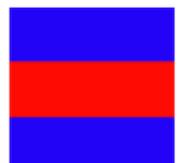
Insein Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Yangon Region, Northern District

Insein Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships



Insein Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	305,283 ²	
Population males	146,158 (47.9%)	
Population females	159,125 (52.1%)	
Percentage of urban population	100.0%	
Area (Km²)	35.0 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	8,717.0 persons	
Median age	29.1 years	
Number of wards	21	
Number of village tracts	-	
Number of private households	61,676	
Percentage of female headed households	26.5%	
Mean household size	4.5 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	21.3%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	72.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	37.3	
Child dependency ratio	29.3	
Old dependency ratio	8.0	
Ageing index	27.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	97.7%	
Male	98.8%	
Female	96.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	8,462	2.8
Walking	4,103	1.3
Seeing	3,357	1.1
Hearing	2,208	0.7
Remembering	3,042	1.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	202,895	76.5	
Associate Scrutiny	230	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	1,457	0.5	
National Registration	7,982	3.0	
Religious	1,926	0.7	
Temporary Registration	2,051	0.8	
Foreign Registration	193	0.1	
Foreign Passport	337	0.1	
None	48,116	18.1	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	63.6%	79.7%	49.0%
Unemployment rate	4.3%	4.6%	3.9%
Employment to population ratio	60.9%	76.1%	47.1%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	34,320	55.6	
Renter	15,126	24.5	
Provided free (individually)	2,344	3.8	
Government quarters	7,212	11.7	
Private company quarters	1,648	2.7	
Other	1,026	1.7	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	2.3%		7.4%
Bamboo	28.3%	7.5%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.5%	
Wood	29.5%	54.6%	0.2 %
Corrugated sheet	2.0%		86.0 %
Tile/Brick/Concrete	36.8%	36.2%	6.0%
Other	1.0%	1.2%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	39,235	63.6	
LPG	1,454	2.4	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	487	0.8	
Firewood	2,525	4.1	
Charcoal	17,327	28.1	
Coal	368	0.6	
Other	277	0.4	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	55,409	89.8
Kerosene	55	0.1
Candle	3,212	5.2
Battery	1,569	2.5
Generator (private)	1,264	2.0
Water mill (private)	*	< 0.1
Solar system/energy	34	0.1
Other	120	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	12,238	19.9
Tube well, borehole	31,876	51.7
Protected well/spring	623	1.0
Bottled/purifier water	16,297	26.4
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>61,034</i>	<i>99.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	51	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	153	0.2
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Other	430	0.7
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>642</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	15,947	25.9
Tube well, borehole	43,630	70.7
Protected well/spring	1,157	1.9
Unprotected well/spring	104	0.2
Pool/pond/lake	267	0.4
River/stream/canal	*	< 0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	93	0.2
Other	476	0.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	3,350	5.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	54,590	88.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>57,940</i>	<i>93.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	933	1.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	2,219	3.6
Other	227	0.4
None	357	0.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	23,395	37.9
Television	51,707	83.8
Landline phone	4,760	7.7
Mobile phone	45,976	74.5
Computer	8,286	13.4
Internet at home	30,123	48.8
Households with none of the items	6,382	10.3
Households with all of the items	1,417	2.3
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	5,539	9.0
Motorcycle/Moped	2,792	4.5
Bicycle	31,893	51.7
4-Wheel tractor	135	0.2
Canoe/Boat	57	0.1
Motor boat	75	0.1
Cart (bullock)	104	0.2

Note: ¹ Population figures for Insein Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction	3
Census information on Insein Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	11
(C) Education	12
(D) Economic Characteristics	16
(E) Identity Cards	22
(F) Disability	23
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	26
Type of housing unit	26
Type of toilet	27
Source of drinking water	29
Source of lighting	31
Type of cooking fuel	33
Communication and related amenities	35
Transportation items	37
(H) Fertility and Mortality	38
Fertility	38
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	40
Definitions and Concepts	42
List of Contributors	46

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 Insein 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 Insein Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	305,283 *		
Males	146,158		
Females	159,125		
Sex ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0%		
Area (Km ²)	35.0 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	8,717.0 persons		
Number of wards	21		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	278,986	278,986	-
Number of conventional households	61,676	61,676	-
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Insein Township, there are more females than males with 92 males per 100 females. • All the people in the Township live in urban areas. • The population density of Insein Township is 8,717 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Insein Township. This is slightly higher 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; Insein Township
(North District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	61,676	305,283	146,158	159,125
	Ward	61,676	305,283	146,158	159,125
1	Kan Nar (West)(W)	2,209	9,476	4,582	4,894
2	Kan Nar (Middle)(W)	3,406	15,390	7,320	8,070
3	Kwet Thit(W)	525	2,449	1,131	1,318
4	Pauk Taw(W)	1,071	4,876	2,141	2,735
5	Zay Kone (West)(W)	452	2,101	981	1,120
6	Zay Kone (East)(W)	1,766	9,327	4,571	4,756
7	Pein Hne Kone(W)	1,800	8,233	3,702	4,531
8	Myo Thit ((Ka)/Kha)(W)	3,667	18,491	8,788	9,703
9	Myo Thit (Ga)(W)	1,719	7,869	3,804	4,065
10	Kyo Kone (West)(W)	2,531	12,256	5,872	6,384
11	Kyo Kone (East)(W)	3,086	16,270	7,774	8,496
12	Saw Bwar Gyi Kone(W)	4,166	20,811	10,042	10,769
13	Nant Thar Kone(W)	2,413	12,304	5,587	6,717
14	Taung Thu Kone(W)	3,844	19,350	8,733	10,617
15	Ywar Ma (East)(W)	3,362	16,376	7,570	8,806
16	Ywar Ma (Middle)(W)	926	10,904	7,190	3,714
17	Ywar Ma (West)(W)	6,752	30,704	14,889	15,815
18	Hpawt Kan(W)	5,175	23,992	11,197	12,795
19	Sint Ngu(W)	4,852	22,861	10,621	12,240
20	Aung San(W)	3,910	18,555	8,534	10,021
21	Da Nyin Kone/Ta Nyin Kone (W)	4,044	22,688	11,129	11,559

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Insein Township

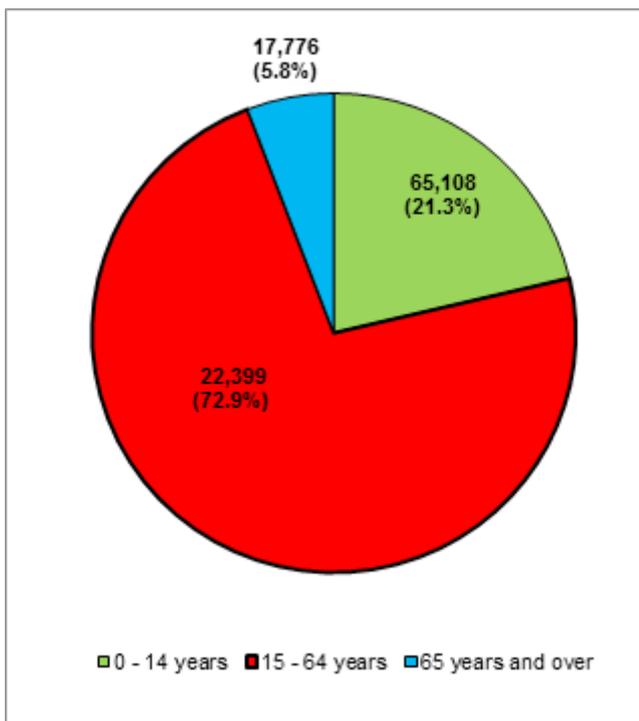
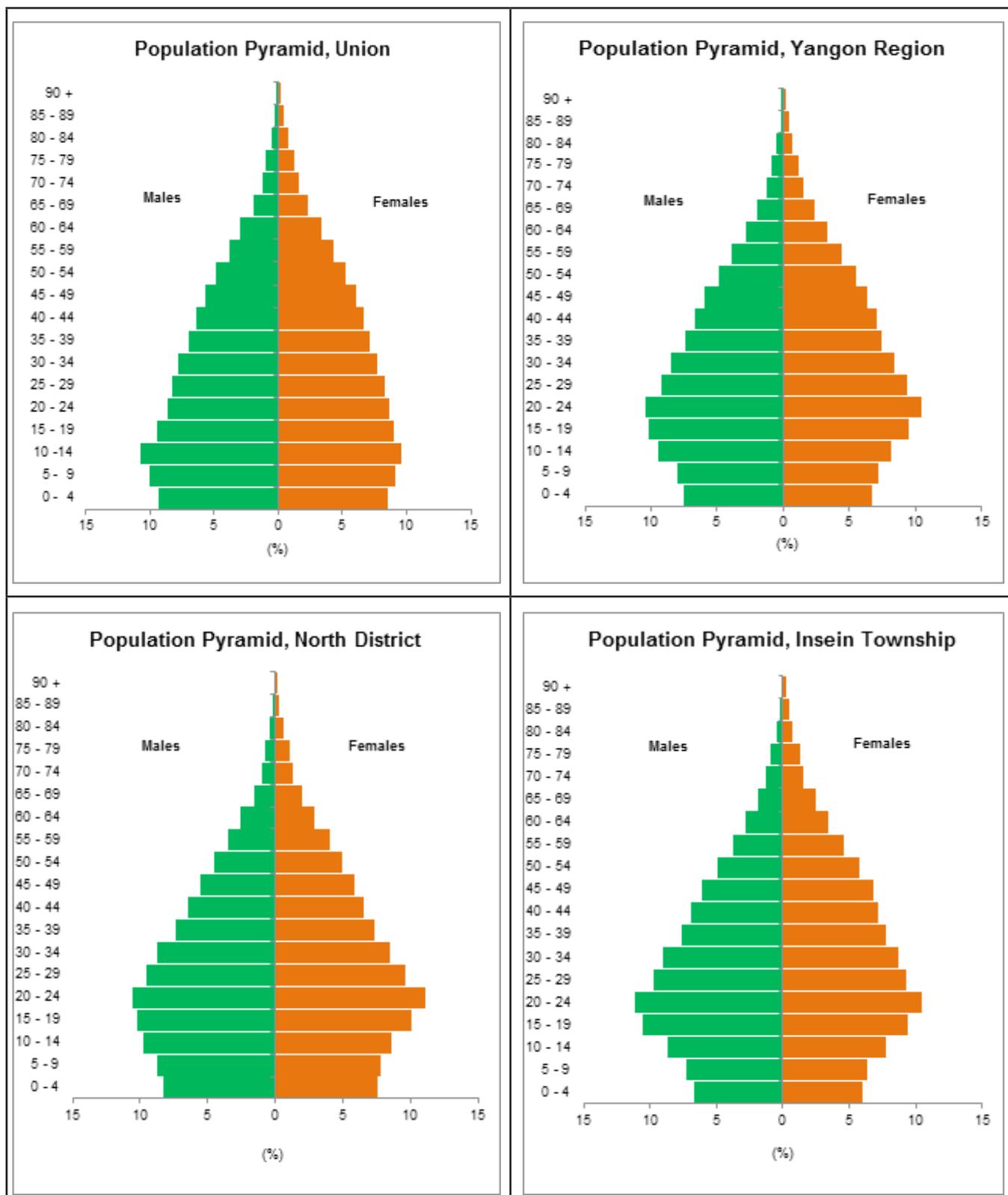


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Insein Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	305,283	146,158	159,125
0 - 4	19,282	9,694	9,588
5 - 9	20,814	10,703	10,111
10 - 14	25,012	12,745	12,267
15 - 19	30,312	15,340	14,972
20 - 24	33,042	16,339	16,703
25 - 29	28,929	14,144	14,785
30 - 34	27,131	13,257	13,874
35 - 39	23,361	11,067	12,294
40 - 44	21,519	10,049	11,470
45 - 49	19,641	8,864	10,777
50 - 54	16,280	7,184	9,096
55 - 59	12,732	5,497	7,235
60 - 64	9,452	4,074	5,378
65 - 69	6,682	2,812	3,870
70 - 74	4,281	1,810	2,471
75 - 79	3,310	1,314	1,996
80 - 84	1,957	756	1,201
85 - 89	1,034	326	708
90 +	512	183	329

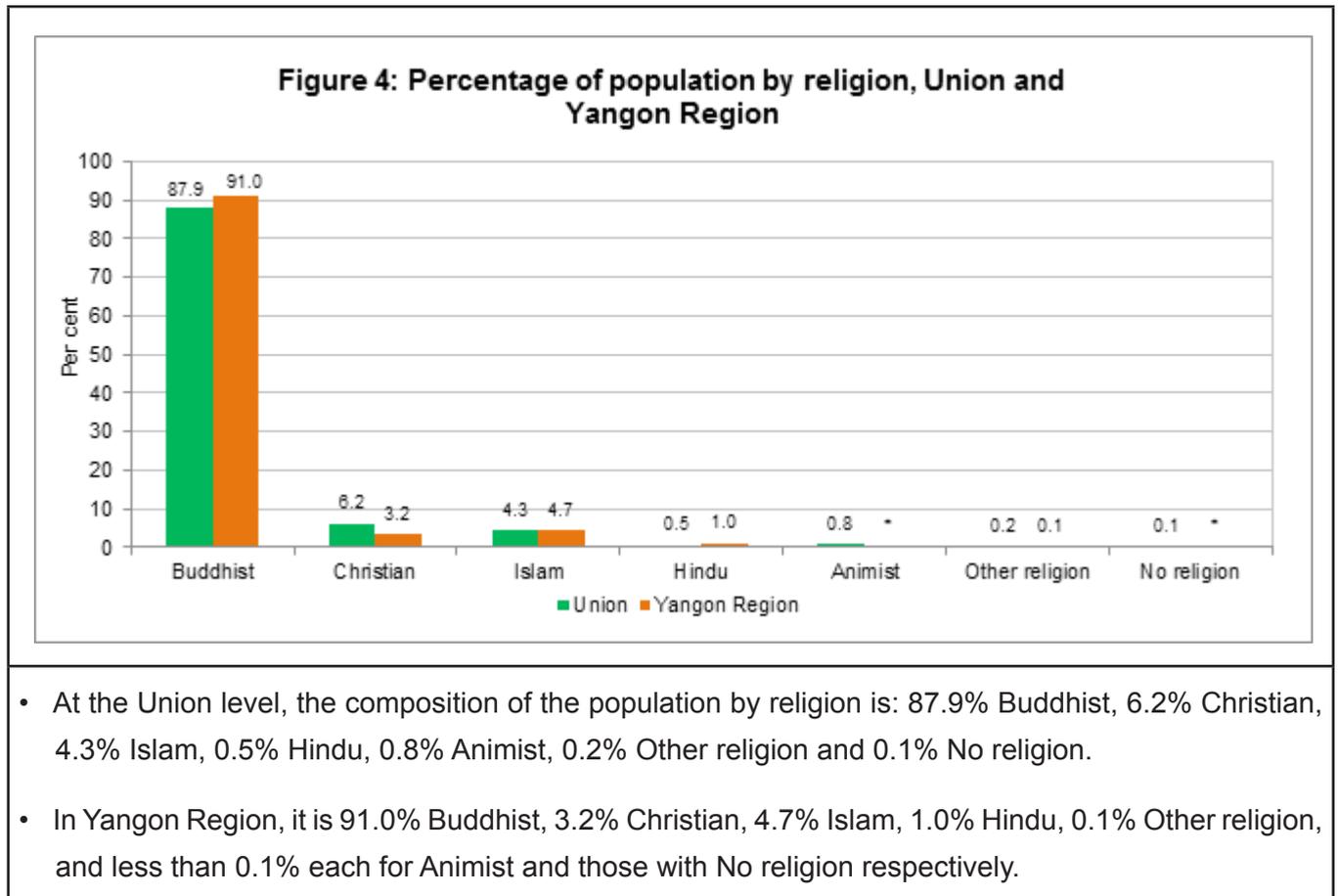
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Insein Township is 72.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Yangon Region, North District and Insein Township)



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

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,964	2,042	1,922	1,100	564	536
6	4,034	2,076	1,958	3,001	1,544	1,457
7	4,220	2,179	2,041	3,413	1,758	1,655
8	4,050	2,057	1,993	3,256	1,665	1,591
9	4,310	2,183	2,127	3,496	1,782	1,714
10	4,317	2,226	2,091	3,415	1,779	1,636
11	4,394	2,126	2,268	3,506	1,701	1,805
12	4,734	2,333	2,401	3,535	1,766	1,769
13	5,268	2,605	2,663	3,736	1,857	1,879
14	5,231	2,581	2,650	3,385	1,703	1,682
15	4,701	2,304	2,397	2,654	1,287	1,367
16	4,905	2,366	2,539	2,413	1,164	1,249
17	5,102	2,467	2,635	2,050	975	1,075
18	5,705	2,706	2,999	1,712	788	924
19	5,251	2,494	2,757	1,468	665	803
20	5,857	2,803	3,054	1,006	503	503
21	5,136	2,424	2,712	653	355	298
22	5,167	2,413	2,754	437	240	197
23	5,165	2,369	2,796	312	171	141
24	4,916	2,299	2,617	178	93	85
25	5,169	2,395	2,774	119	66	53
26	4,821	2,221	2,600	95	63	32
27	4,698	2,242	2,456	72	35	37
28	5,216	2,339	2,877	69	29	40
29	4,688	2,185	2,503	70	30	40

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

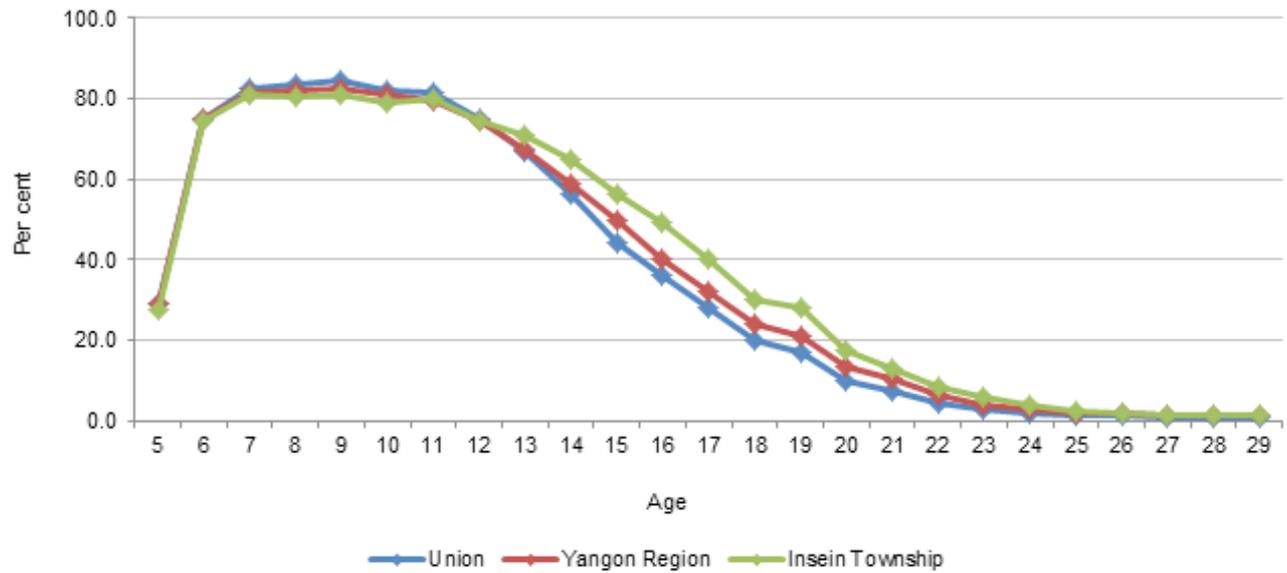
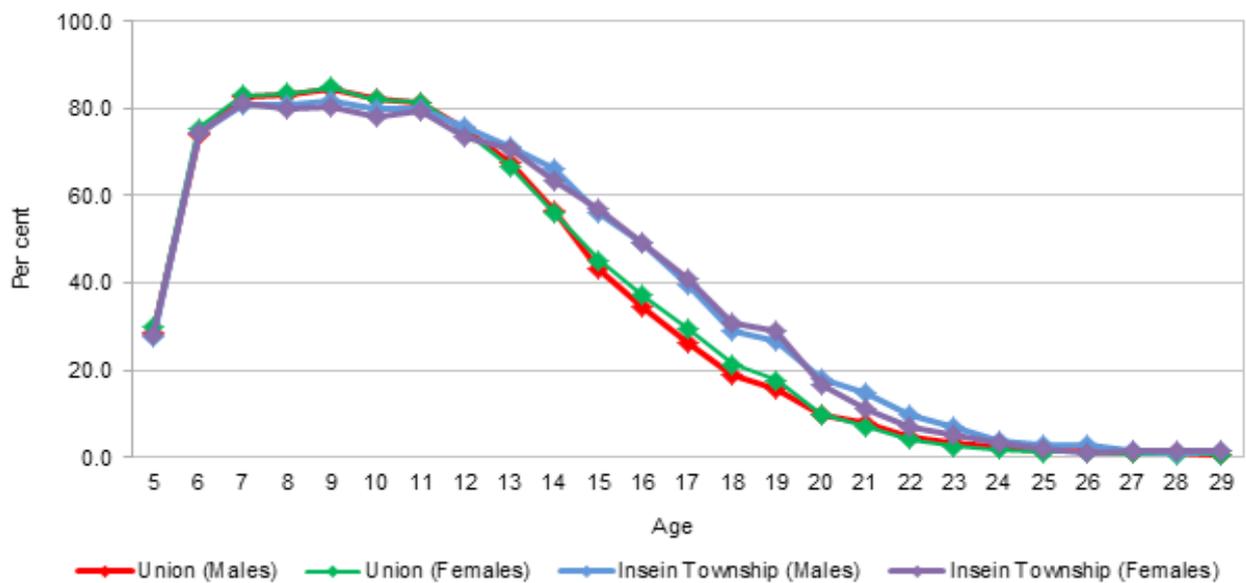
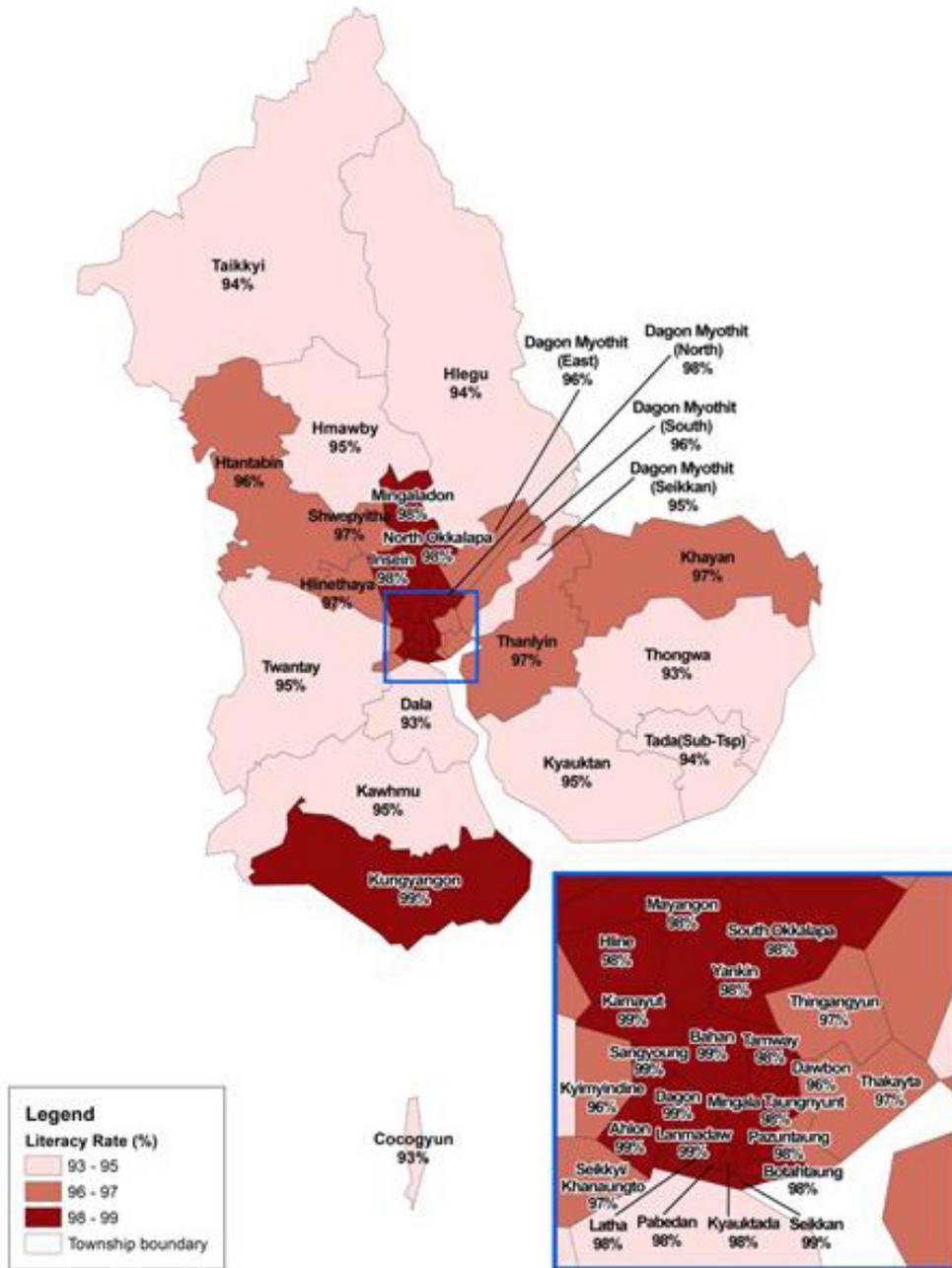


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Insein Township



- School attendance in Insein Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Insein Township is much higher than the Union after age 13 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
North District	: 96.3%
Insein Township	: 97.7%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	51,905	98.2
Males	24,645	98.4
Females	27,260	98.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Insein Township is 97.7 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 96.9 per cent and for the males it is 98.8 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.2 per cent with 98.1 per cent for females and 98.4 per cent for males.

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

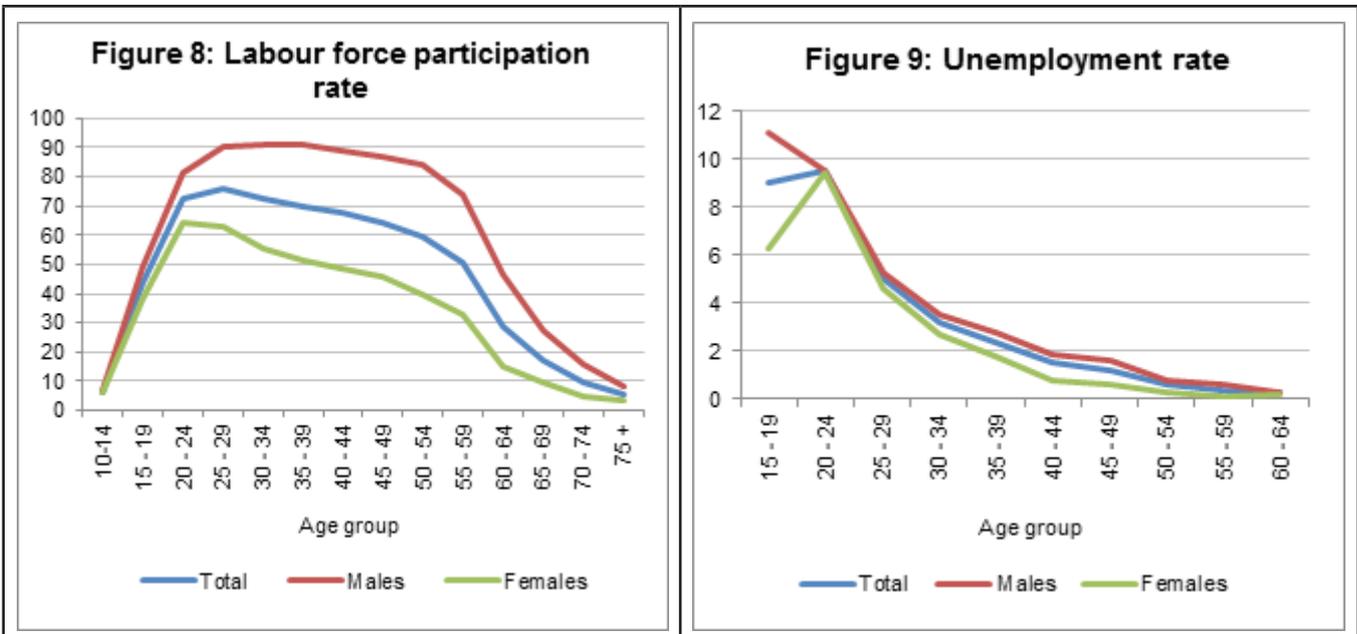
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	176,821	6,425	3.6	18,553	21,374	46,800	40,974	1,095	36,780	2,435	826	1,559
Urban	176,821	6,425	3.6	18,553	21,374	46,800	40,974	1,095	36,780	2,435	826	1,559
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	81,337	1,893	2.3	6,357	8,411	23,827	21,761	852	15,941	872	684	739
Females	95,484	4,532	4.7	12,196	12,963	22,973	19,213	243	20,839	1,563	142	820

- Some 3.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 2.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 4.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 12.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 20.8 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	6.5	7.0	6.0	12.0	13.6	9.9
15 - 19	44.0	49.5	38.4	9.0	11.1	6.3
20 - 24	72.6	81.2	64.3	9.5	9.5	9.4
25 - 29	76.1	90.2	62.7	5.0	5.3	4.6
30 - 34	72.7	90.8	55.4	3.2	3.5	2.7
35 - 39	70.0	90.7	51.3	2.4	2.8	1.8
40 - 44	67.5	89.1	48.5	1.5	1.9	0.8
45 - 49	64.5	87.1	45.9	1.2	1.6	0.6
50 - 54	59.3	83.8	40.0	0.6	0.8	0.3
55 - 59	50.6	73.9	32.9	0.4	0.6	0.1
60 - 64	28.7	46.3	15.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
65 - 69	17.1	27.5	9.6	0.1	-	0.3
70 - 74	9.5	15.7	4.9	-	-	-
75 +	5.4	8.5	3.6	1.6	1.8	1.3
15 - 24	58.9	65.8	52.0	9.3	10.1	8.3
15 - 64	63.6	79.7	49.0	4.3	4.6	3.9



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Insein Township is 63.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 49.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 79.7 per cent.
- In Insein Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 6.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Insein Township is 4.3 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (4.6%) and for females (3.9%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 8.3 per cent.

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

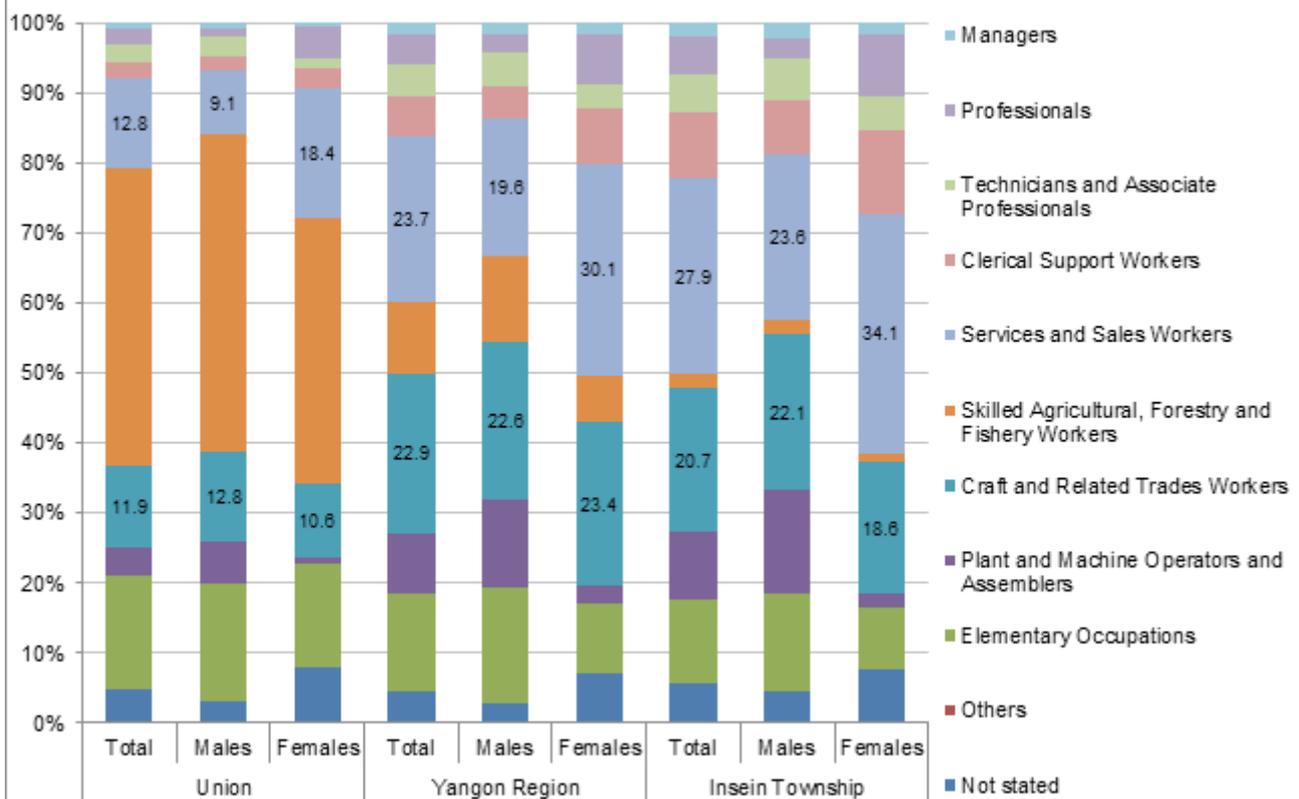
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	120,206	0.9	31.9	39.8	15.4	1.6	10.5
Males	39,265	1.8	48.4	3.4	22.1	2.7	21.7
Females	80,941	0.4	23.9	57.4	12.1	1.1	5.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 48.4 per cent of males are full time students while 57.4 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
Total	117,198	69,107	48,091	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	2,394	1,561	833	2.0	2.3	1.7
Professionals	6,298	2,041	4,257	5.4	3.0	8.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	6,314	3,997	2,317	5.4	5.8	4.8
Clerical Support Workers	11,051	5,338	5,713	9.4	7.7	11.9
Services and Sales Workers	32,743	16,331	16,412	27.9	23.6	34.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,188	1,508	680	1.9	2.2	1.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	24,211	15,265	8,946	20.7	22.1	18.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	11,280	10,234	1,046	9.6	14.8	2.2
Elementary Occupations	13,954	9,731	4,223	11.9	14.1	8.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	6,765	3,101	3,664	5.8	4.5	7.6

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

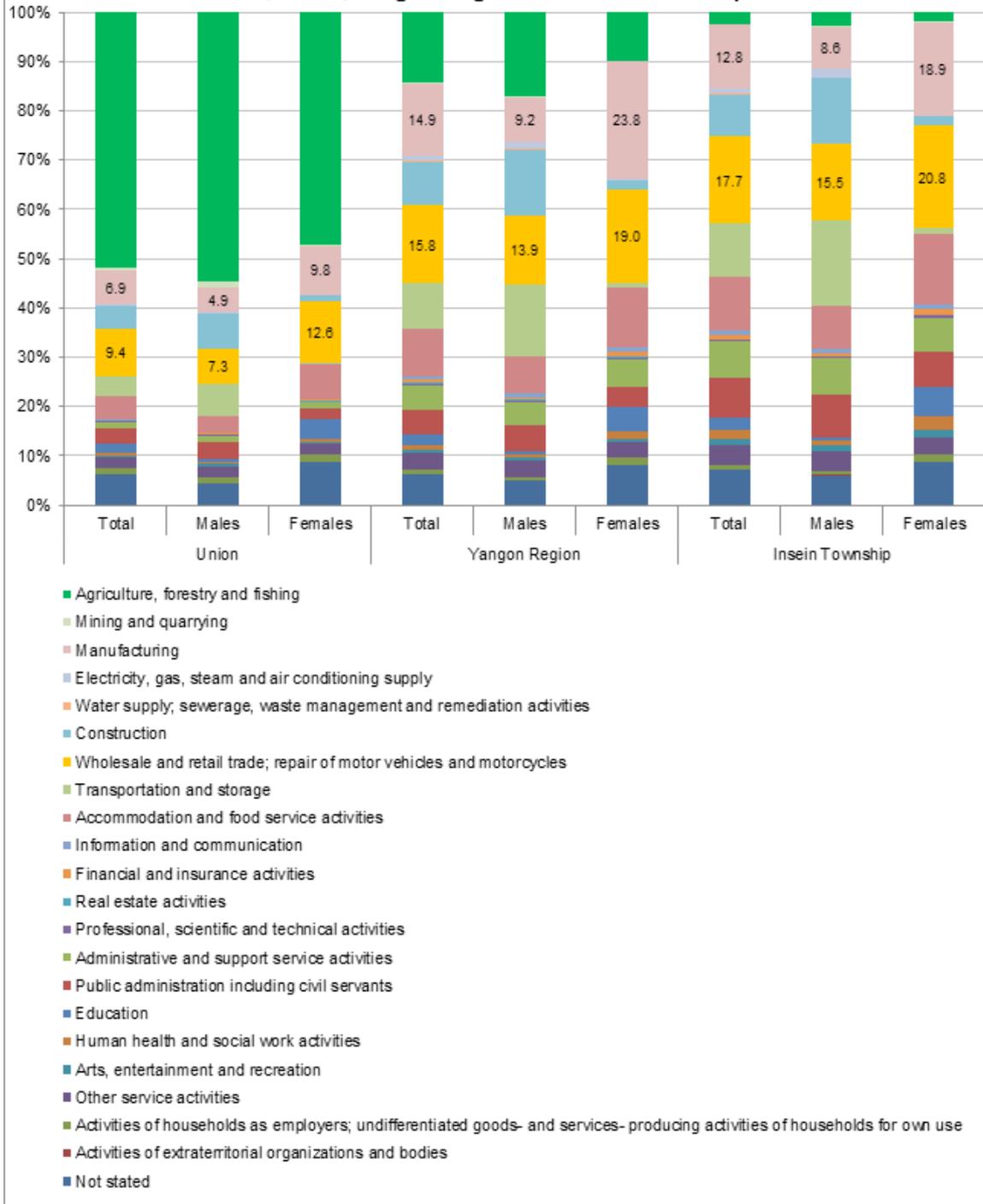


- In Insein Township, 27.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 20.7 per cent in craft and related trades workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 23.6 per cent of males and 34.1 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- 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
Total	117,198	69,107	48,091	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,903	1,946	957	2.5	2.8	2.0
Mining and quarrying	142	114	28	0.1	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	15,048	5,959	9,089	12.8	8.6	18.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,155	1,089	66	1.0	1.6	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	257	197	60	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	10,130	9,238	892	8.6	13.4	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	20,727	10,706	10,021	17.7	15.5	20.8
Transportation and storage	12,425	11,912	513	10.6	17.2	1.1
Accommodation and food service activities	13,031	6,149	6,882	11.1	8.9	14.3
Information and communication	1,096	579	517	0.9	0.8	1.1
Financial and insurance activities	868	357	511	0.7	0.5	1.1
Real estate activities	164	98	66	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	437	248	189	0.4	0.4	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	8,548	5,161	3,387	7.3	7.5	7.0
Public administration including civil servants	9,391	5,922	3,469	8.0	8.6	7.2
Education	3,107	390	2,717	2.7	0.6	5.6
Human health and social work activities	1,977	600	1,377	1.7	0.9	2.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,631	880	751	1.4	1.3	1.6
Other service activities	4,559	2,845	1,714	3.9	4.1	3.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,195	490	705	1.0	0.7	1.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	126	62	64	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	8,281	4,165	4,116	7.1	6.0	8.6

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



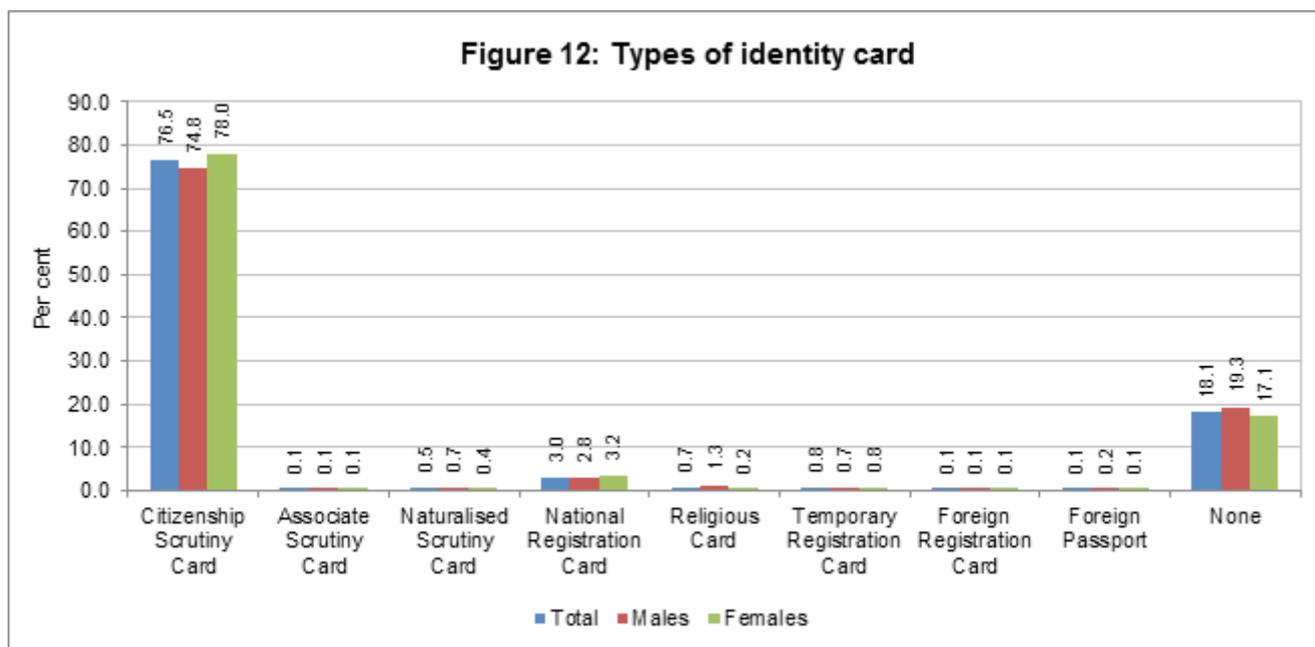
- In Insein Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” is the highest with 17.7 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Manufacturing” at 12.8 per cent.
- There are 15.5 per cent of males and 20.8 per cent of females working in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.
- In Yangon Region, there are 15.8 per cent of employed population working in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry and 14.9 per cent in “Manufacturing” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	202,895	230	1,457	7,982	1,926	2,051	193	337	48,116
Urban	202,895	230	1,457	7,982	1,926	2,051	193	337	48,116
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	94,097	116	864	3,477	1,673	939	88	251	24,256
Females	108,798	114	593	4,505	253	1,112	105	86	23,860

Figure 12: Types of identity card



- In Insein Township, 76.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 18.1 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 19.3 per cent of males and 17.1 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	305,283	296,821	8,462	2.8	3,357	2,208	4,103	3,042
0 - 4	19,282	19,191	91	0.5	11	16	64	49
5 - 9	20,814	20,627	187	0.9	23	30	80	121
10 - 14	25,012	24,772	240	1.0	40	45	86	152
15 - 19	30,312	30,072	240	0.8	48	34	73	142
20 - 24	33,042	32,739	303	0.9	60	50	121	142
25 - 29	28,929	28,600	329	1.1	86	51	130	146
30 - 34	27,131	26,775	356	1.3	89	61	150	163
35 - 39	23,361	22,983	378	1.6	104	71	145	157
40 - 44	21,519	21,020	499	2.3	198	81	201	197
45 - 49	19,641	18,986	655	3.3	296	137	296	193
50 - 54	16,280	15,563	717	4.4	344	139	330	222
55 - 59	12,732	12,047	685	5.4	297	152	359	201
60 - 64	9,452	8,772	680	7.2	321	175	357	194
65 - 69	6,682	6,020	662	9.9	312	184	320	185
70 - 74	4,281	3,656	625	14.6	294	195	329	166
75 - 79	3,310	2,650	660	19.9	310	241	345	197
80 - 84	1,957	1,422	535	27.3	246	230	291	159
85 - 89	1,034	655	379	36.7	168	169	244	139
90 +	512	271	241	47.1	110	147	182	117

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	146,158	141,989	4,169	2.9	1,465	1,015	2,054	1,644
0 - 4	9,694	9,645	49	0.5	3	6	35	25
5 - 9	10,703	10,600	103	1.0	13	17	44	69
10 - 14	12,745	12,621	124	1.0	21	23	40	85
15 - 19	15,340	15,187	153	1.0	26	24	43	95
20 - 24	16,339	16,147	192	1.2	32	21	77	100
25 - 29	14,144	13,935	209	1.5	46	28	81	100
30 - 34	13,257	13,031	226	1.7	50	39	97	113
35 - 39	11,067	10,825	242	2.2	58	46	106	100
40 - 44	10,049	9,762	287	2.9	93	37	145	133
45 - 49	8,864	8,507	357	4.0	149	58	179	112
50 - 54	7,184	6,823	361	5.0	163	74	177	120
55 - 59	5,497	5,154	343	6.2	130	73	199	110
60 - 64	4,074	3,771	303	7.4	139	81	181	96
65 - 69	2,812	2,511	301	10.7	144	87	154	100
70 - 74	1,810	1,556	254	14.0	105	88	135	65
75 - 79	1,314	1,042	272	20.7	122	106	139	87
80 - 84	756	569	187	24.7	82	91	89	57
85 - 89	326	208	118	36.2	51	60	72	42
90 +	183	95	88	48.1	38	56	61	35

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	159,125	154,832	4,293	2.7	1,892	1,193	2,049	1,398
0 - 4	9,588	9,546	42	0.4	8	10	29	24
5 - 9	10,111	10,027	84	0.8	10	13	36	52
10 - 14	12,267	12,151	116	0.9	19	22	46	67
15 - 19	14,972	14,885	87	0.6	22	10	30	47
20 - 24	16,703	16,592	111	0.7	28	29	44	42
25 - 29	14,785	14,665	120	0.8	40	23	49	46
30 - 34	13,874	13,744	130	0.9	39	22	53	50
35 - 39	12,294	12,158	136	1.1	46	25	39	57
40 - 44	11,470	11,258	212	1.8	105	44	56	64
45 - 49	10,777	10,479	298	2.8	147	79	117	81
50 - 54	9,096	8,740	356	3.9	181	65	153	102
55 - 59	7,235	6,893	342	4.7	167	79	160	91
60 - 64	5,378	5,001	377	7.0	182	94	176	98
65 - 69	3,870	3,509	361	9.3	168	97	166	85
70 - 74	2,471	2,100	371	15.0	189	107	194	101
75 - 79	1,996	1,608	388	19.4	188	135	206	110
80 - 84	1,201	853	348	29.0	164	139	202	102
85 - 89	708	447	261	36.9	117	109	172	97
90 +	329	176	153	46.5	72	91	121	82

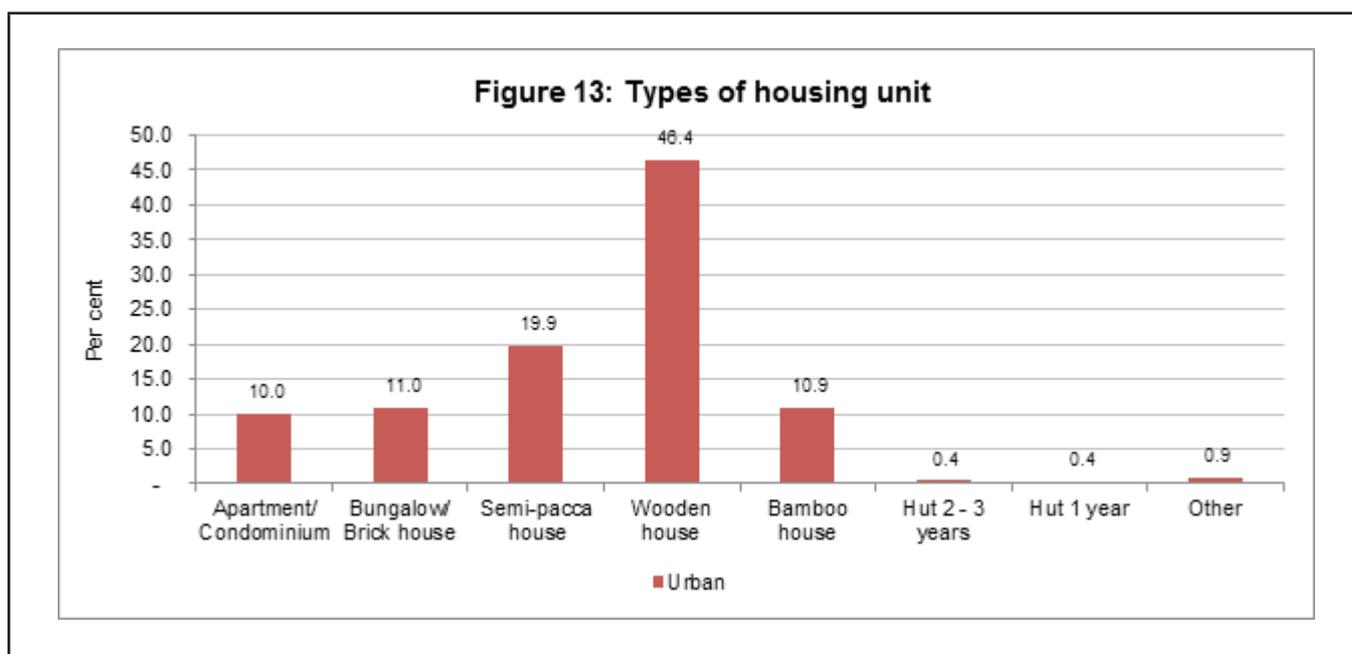
- Three in every 100 persons in Insein Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more males than females have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most commonly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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

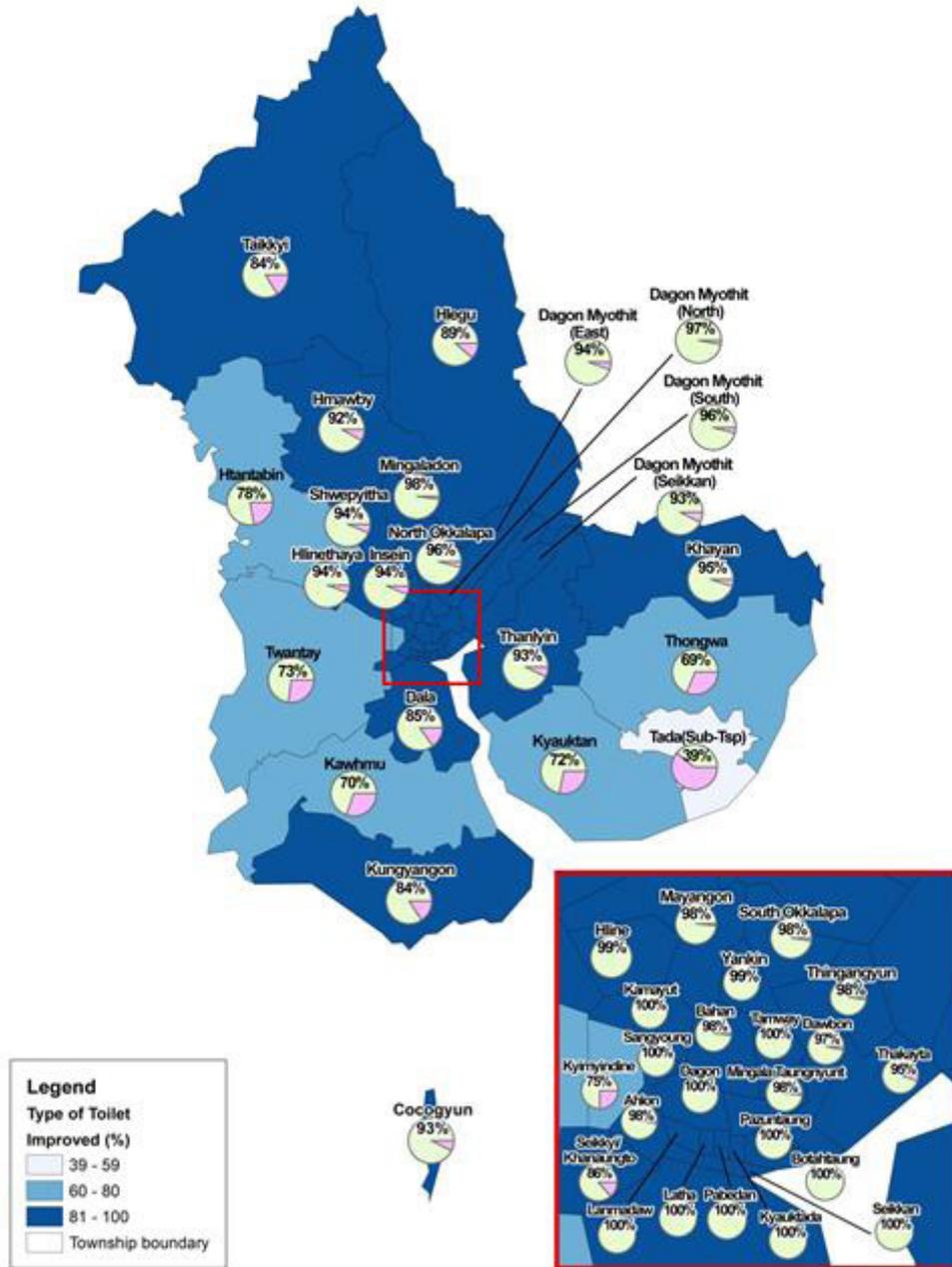
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	61,676	10.0	11.0	19.9	46.4	10.9	0.4	0.4	0.9
Urban	61,676	10.0	11.0	19.9	46.4	10.9	0.4	0.4	0.9
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



- The majority of the households in Insein Township are living in wooden houses (46.4%) followed by households in semi-pacca houses (19.9%).

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union : 74.3%
 Yangon Region : 91.1%
 North District : 91.5%
 Insein Township : 93.9%

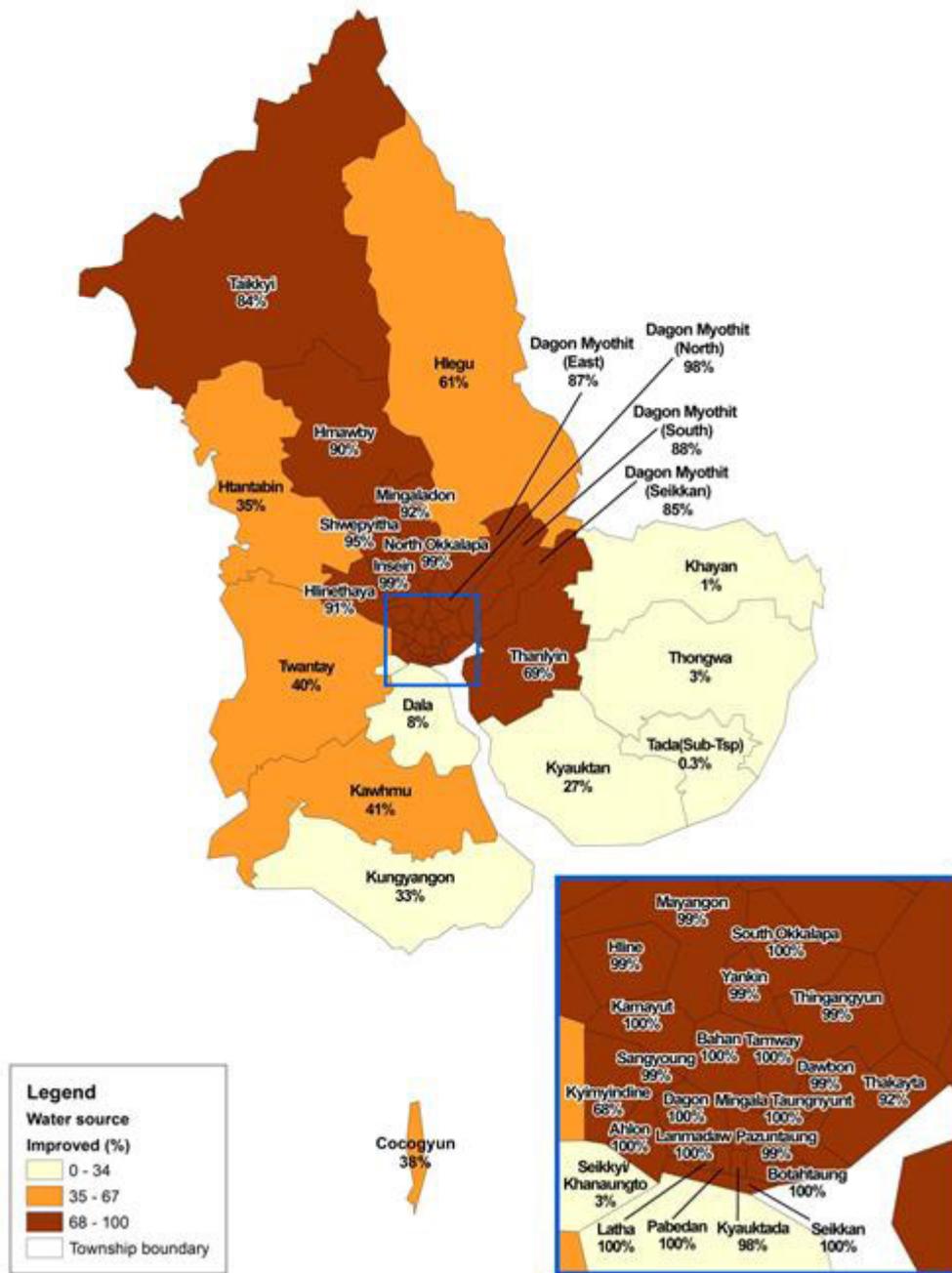
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		5.4	5.4	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		88.5	88.5	-
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>93.9</i>	<i>93.9</i>	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.5	1.5	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.6	3.6	-
Other		0.4	0.4	-
None		0.6	0.6	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	61,676	61,676	-

- Some 93.9 per cent of the households in Insein Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (5.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (88.5%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Insein has the high proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Yangon Region is 91.1 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 0.6 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities .For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
North District	: 85.0%
Insein Township	: 99.0%

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

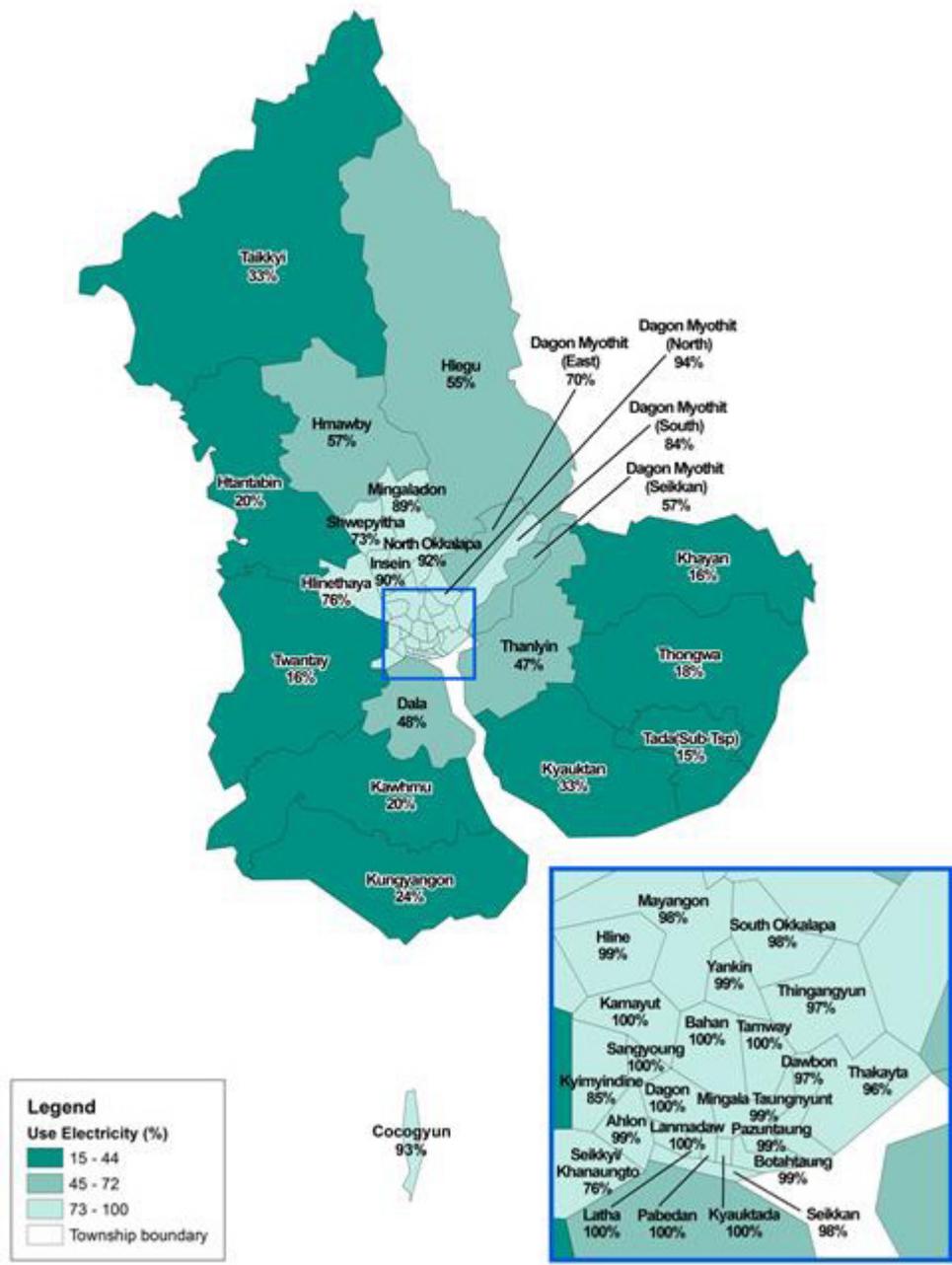
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		19.9	19.9	-
Tube well, borehole		51.7	51.7	-
Protected well/ Spring		1.0	1.0	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		26.4	26.4	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>99.0</i>	<i>99.0</i>	<i>-</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.1	0.1	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.2	0.2	-
River/stream/ canal		-	-	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	*	-
Other		0.7	0.7	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	61,676	61,676	-

- In Insein Township, 99.0 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it belongs to in the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 51.7 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 26.4 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier.
- Only 1.0 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



Union	: 32.4%
Yangon Region	: 69.3%
North District	: 66.3%
Insein Township	: 89.8%

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

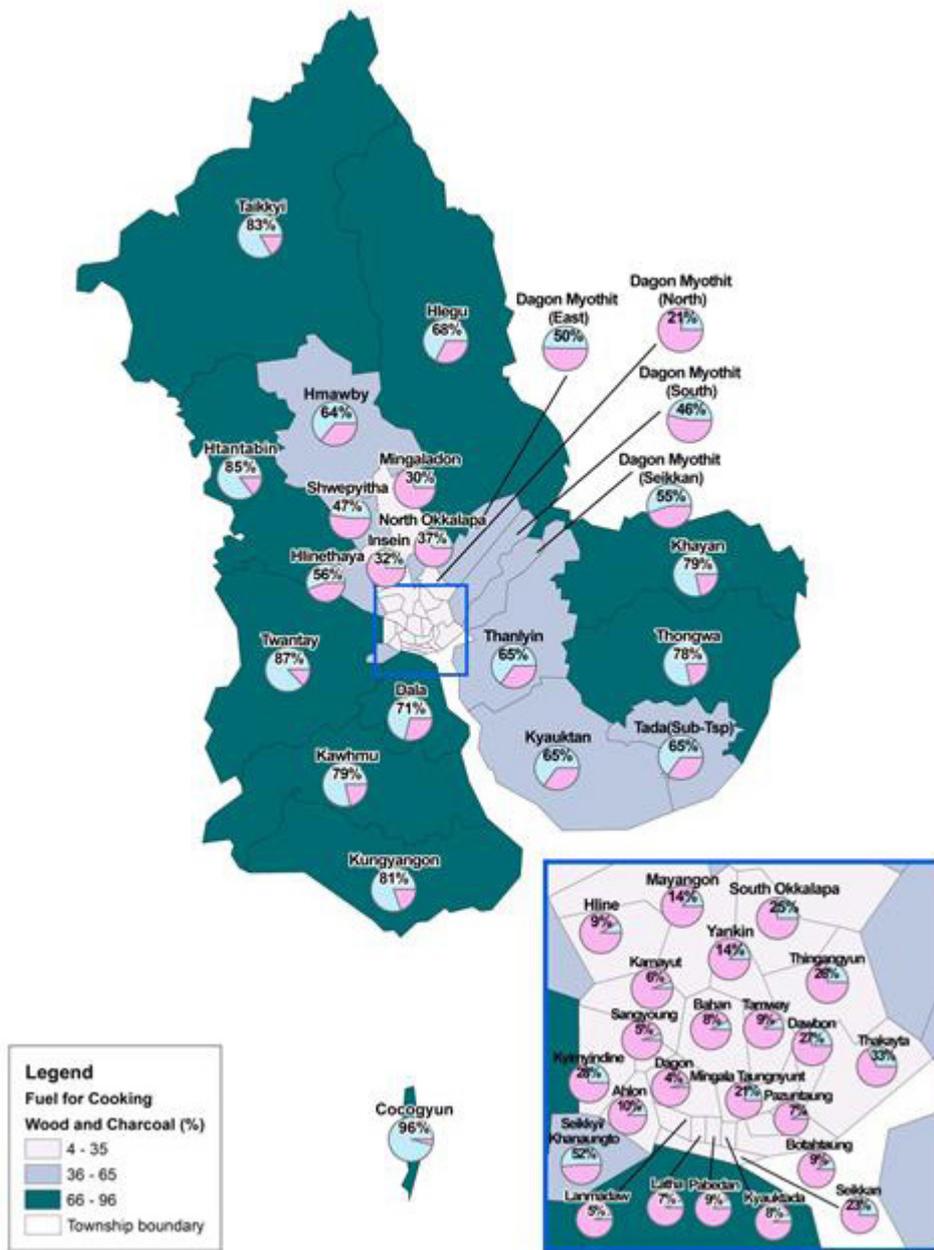
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		89.8	89.8	-
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	-
Candle		5.2	5.2	-
Battery		2.5	2.5	-
Generator (private)		2.0	2.0	-
Water mill (private)		*	*	-
Solar system/energy		0.1	0.1	-
Other		0.2	0.2	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	61,676	61,676	-

- In Insein Township, 89.8 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



Union	: 81.0%
Yangon Region	: 47.2%
North District	: 56.0%
Insein Township	: 32.2%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		63.6	63.6	-
LPG		2.4	2.4	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
BioGas		0.8	0.8	-
Firewood		4.1	4.1	-
Charcoal		28.1	28.1	-
Coal		0.6	0.6	-
Other		0.4	0.4	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	61,676	61,676	-

- In Insein Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 4.1 per cent using firewood and 28.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 63.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

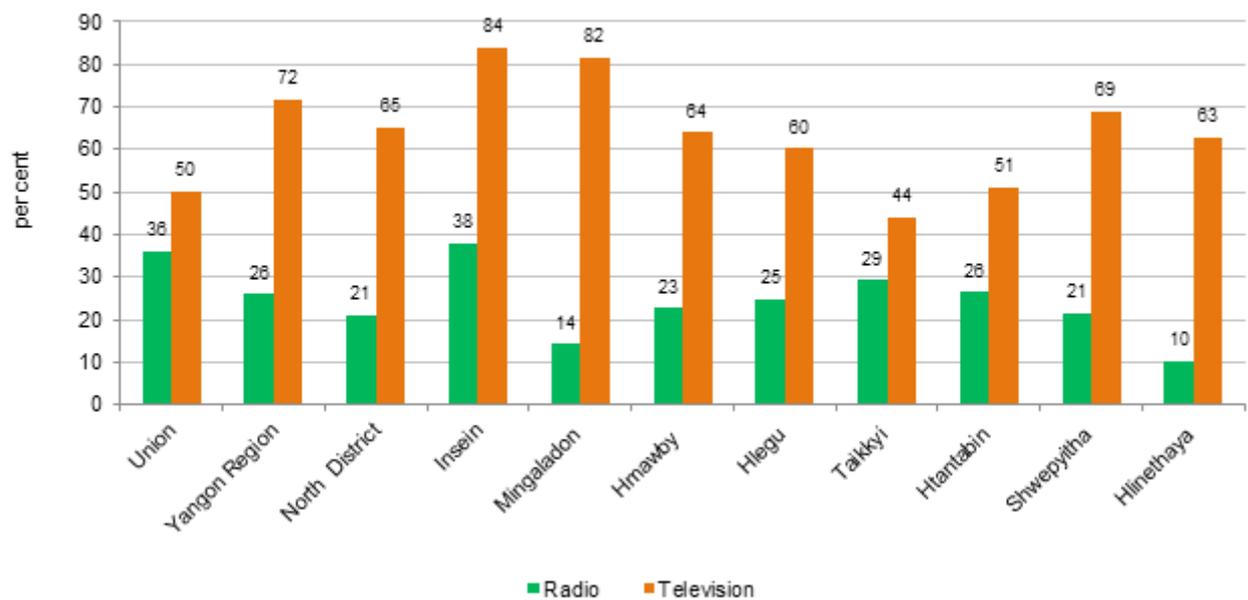
Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	61,676	37.9	83.8	7.7	74.5	13.4	48.8	10.3	2.3
Urban	61,676	37.9	83.8	7.7	74.5	13.4	48.8	10.3	2.3
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

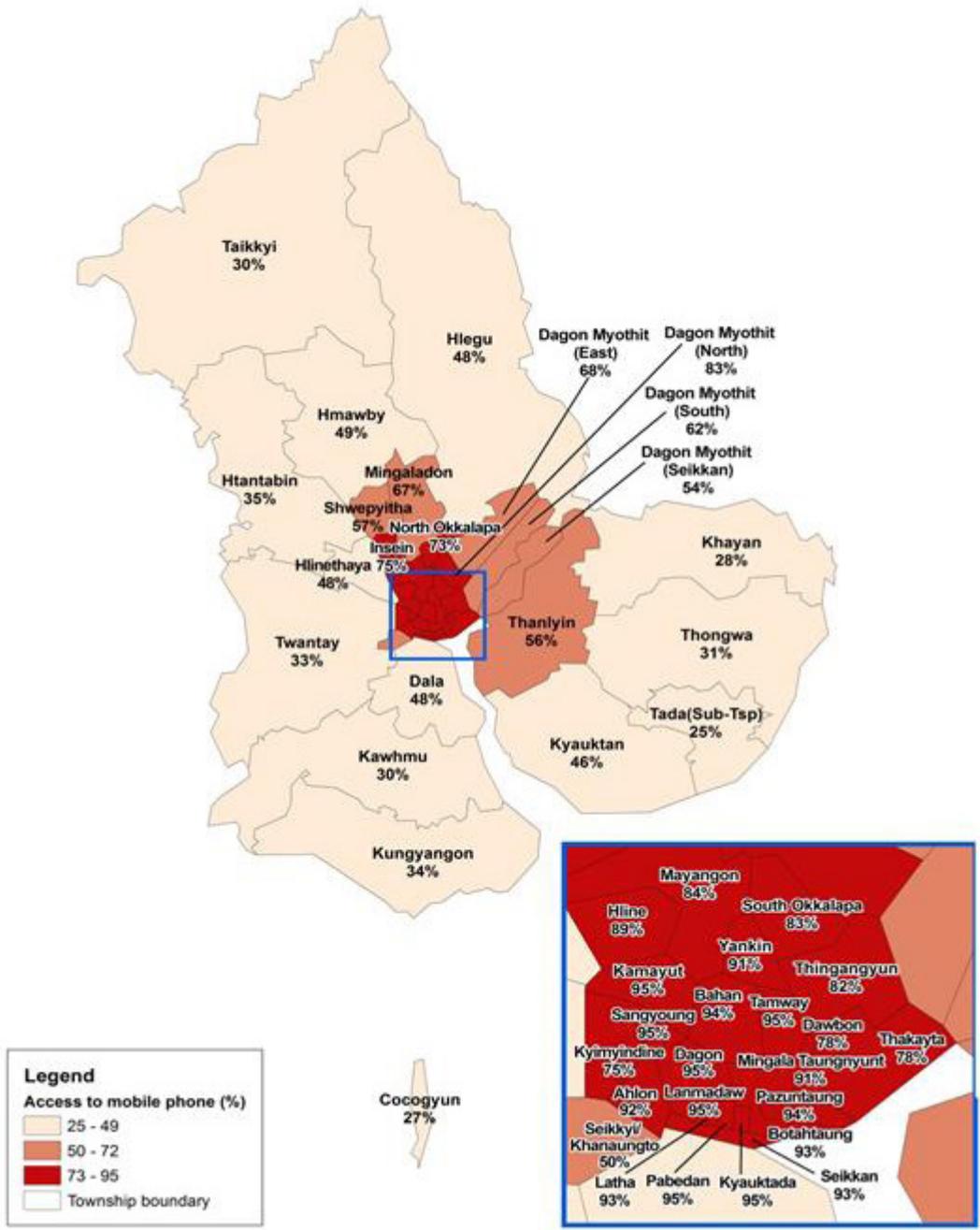
- Some 83.8 per cent of the households in Insein Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.

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



- In Insein Township, about one in three households (37.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
North District	: 51.5%
Insein Township	: 74.5%

- Only 74.5 per cent of the households in Insein Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is high.

Transportation items

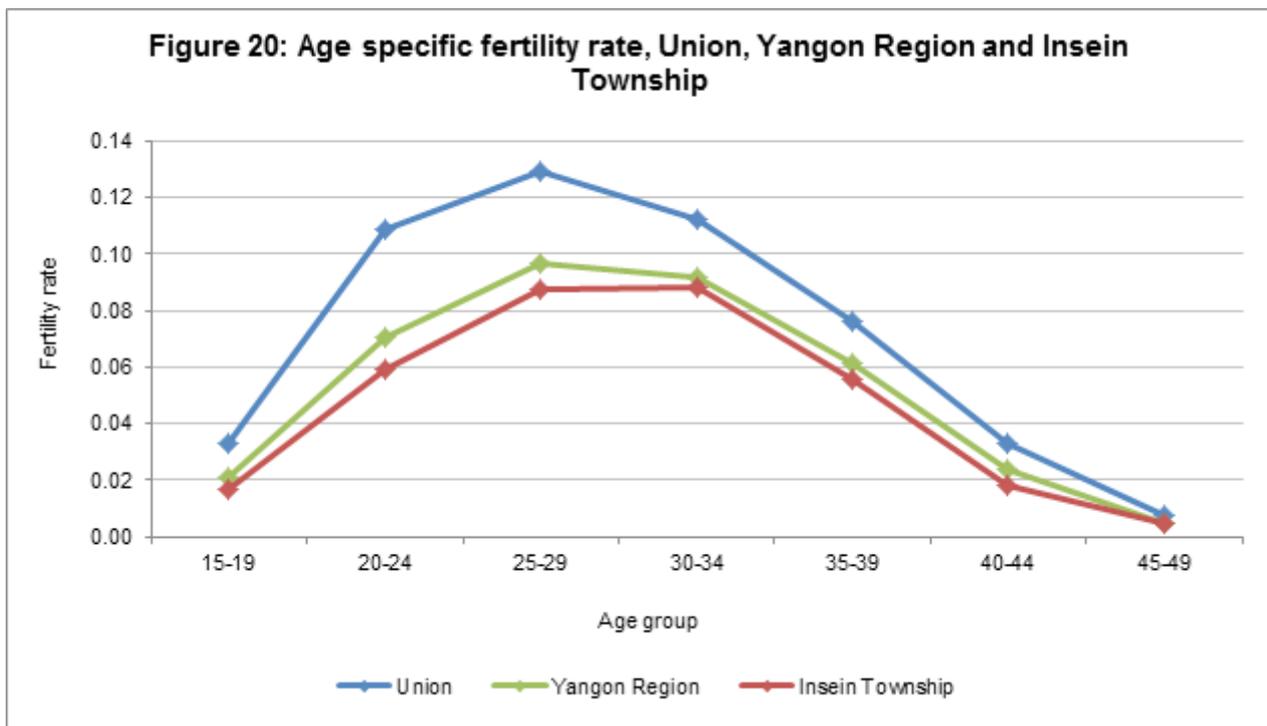
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Yangon Region	1,582,944	123,149	215,828	731,428	19,305	19,464	15,790	76,215
Urban	1,069,056	115,768	93,377	508,239	3,509	2,913	2,352	6,308
Rural	513,888	7,381	122,451	223,189	15,796	16,551	13,438	69,907
North District	566,167	21,134	96,388	295,938	5,069	9,253	4,032	30,732
Urban	302,741	16,069	37,149	166,480	1,383	569	510	1,980
Rural	263,426	5,065	59,239	129,458	3,686	8,684	3,522	28,752
Insein Township	61,676	5,539	2,792	31,893	135	57	75	104
Urban	61,676	5,539	2,792	31,893	135	57	75	104
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Insein Township, 51.7 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 9.0 per cent of households having car/truck/van.

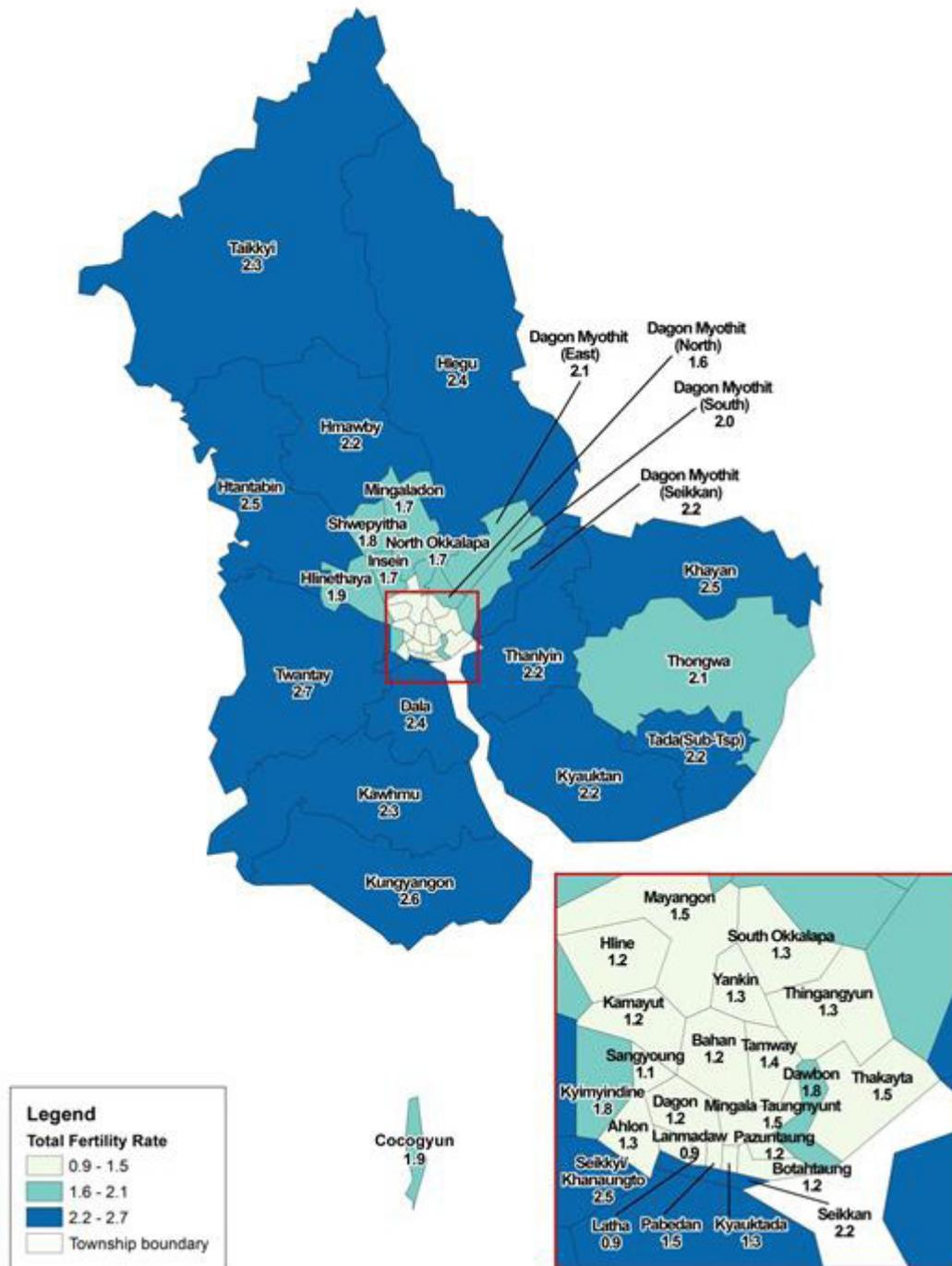
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



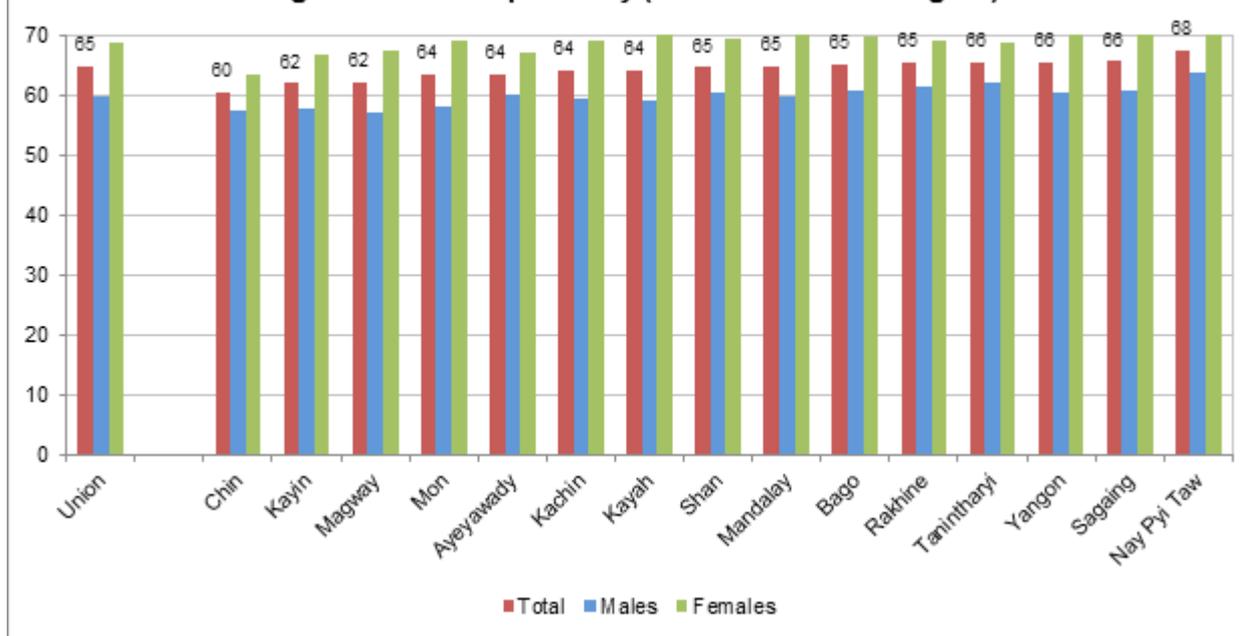
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age groups 25-29 and 30-34.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.7 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
North District	: 2.0
Insein Township	: 1.7

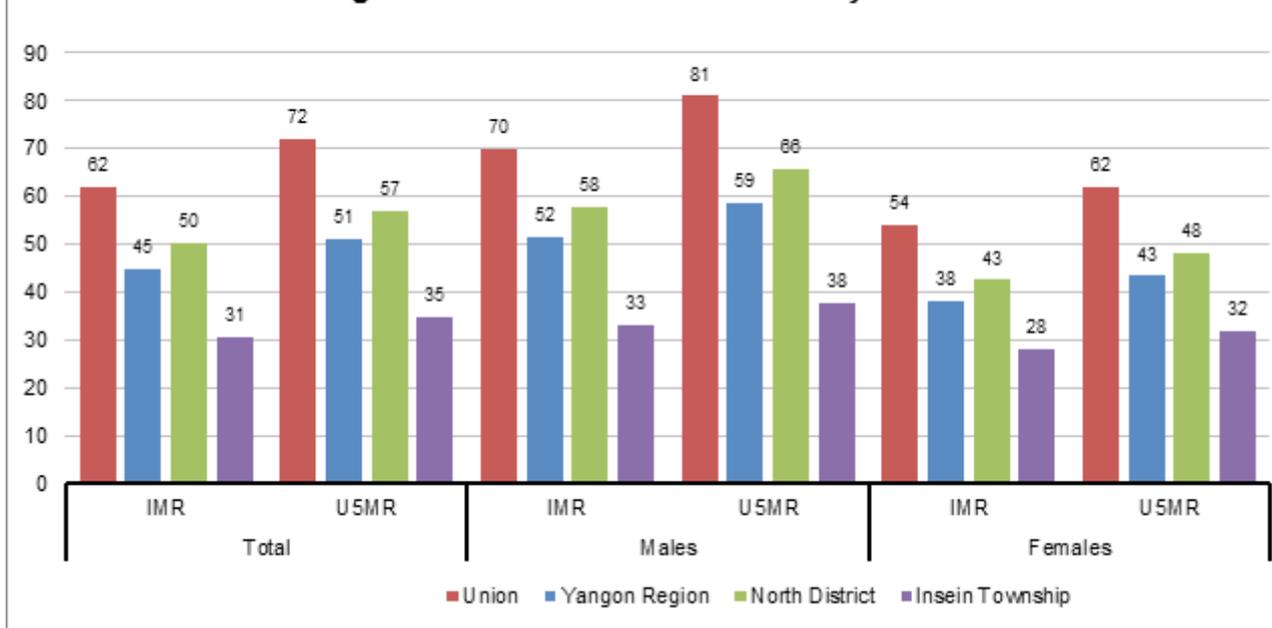
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

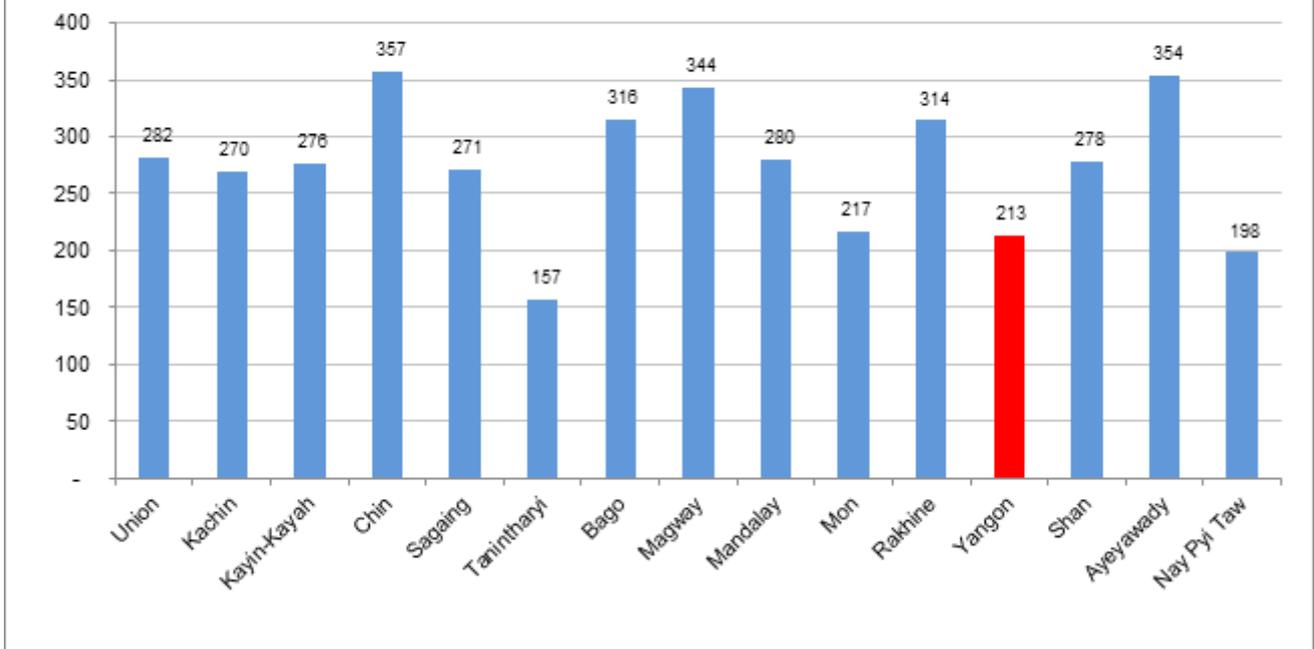
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in North District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in North District is 50 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 57 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Insein Township are lower than those in Yangon Region and North District. The Infant mortality in Insein is 31 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 35 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

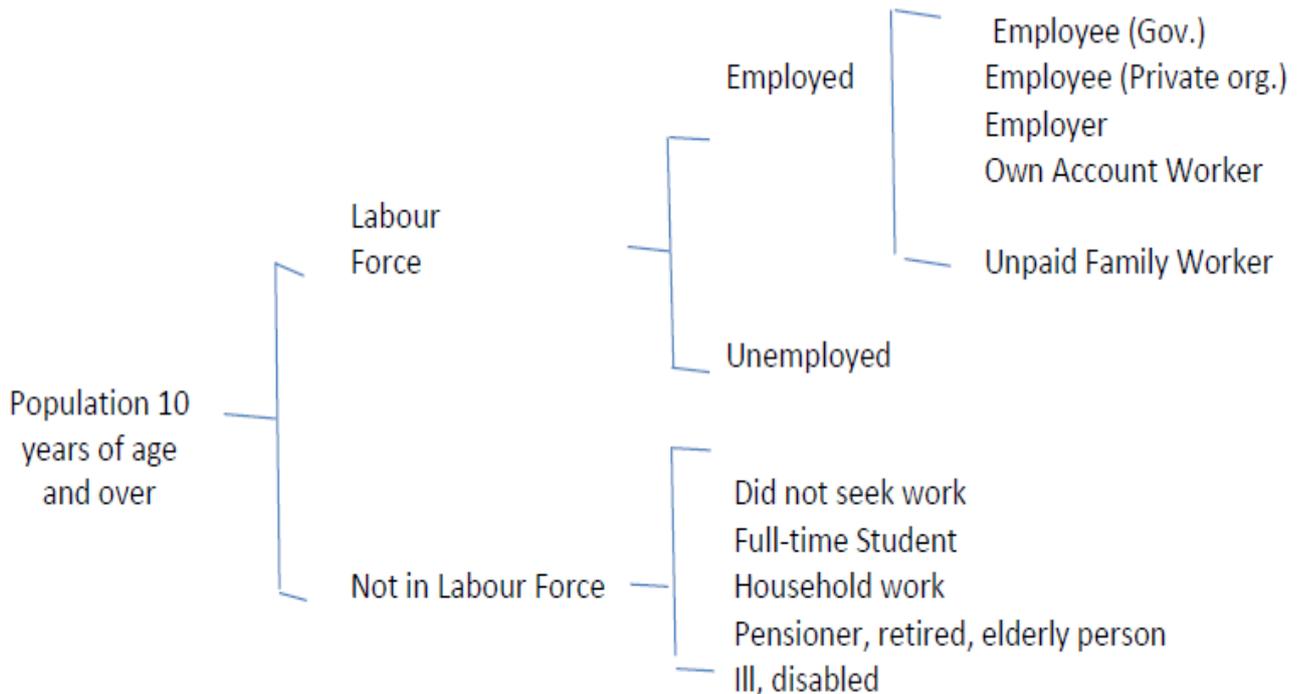
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Yangon Region, North District, Insein Township Report

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

The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

