

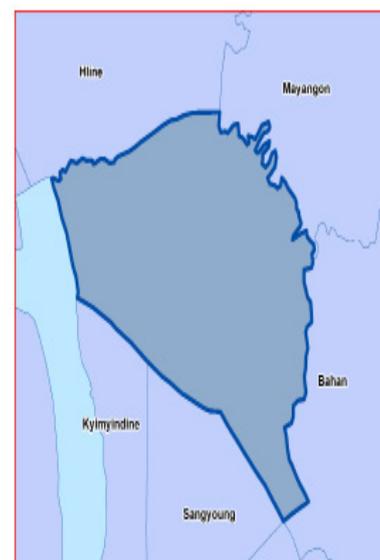


THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, WESTERN DISTRICT

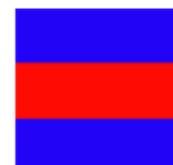
Kamayut Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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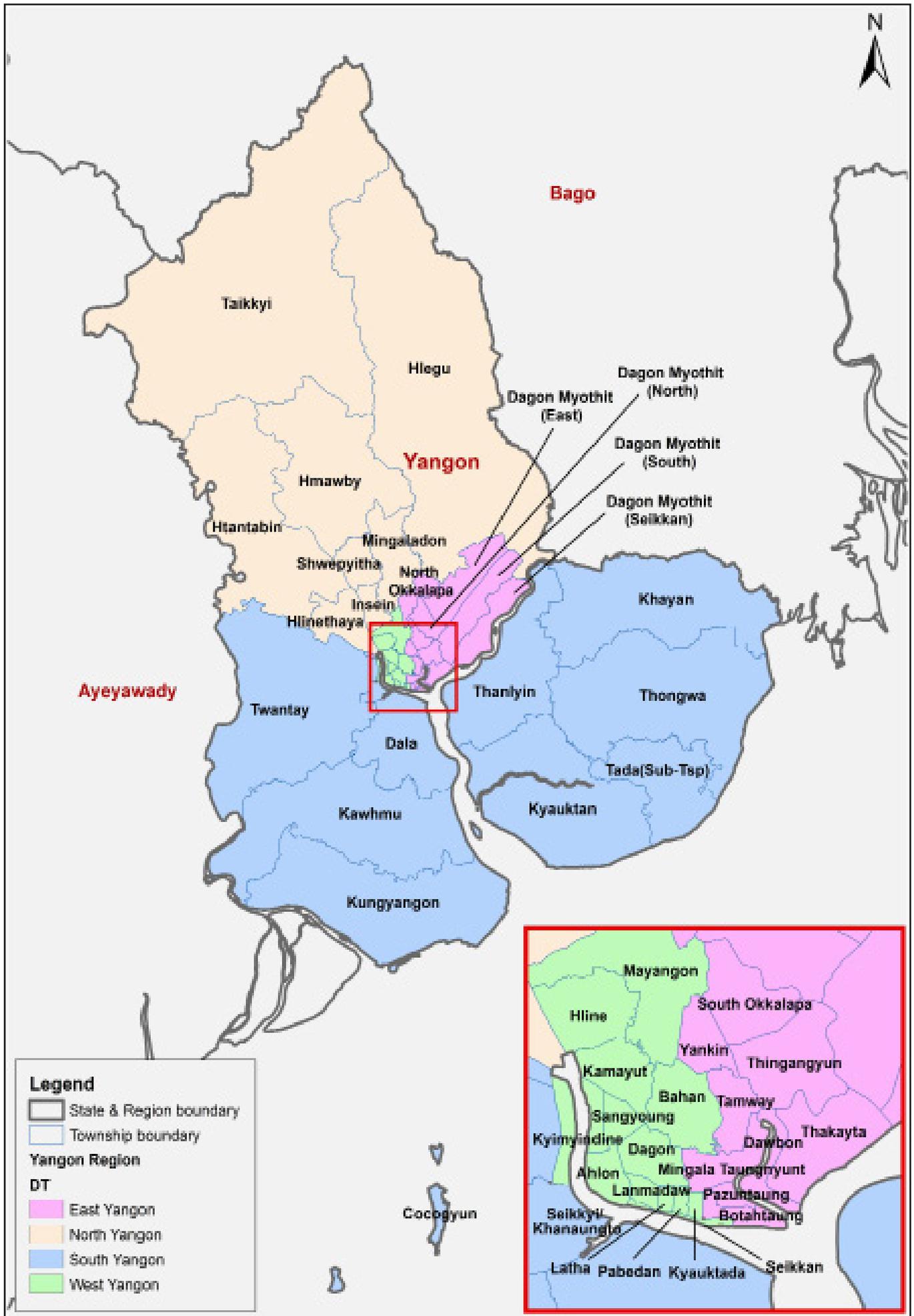
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships



Kamayut Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	84,569 ²	
Population males	36,958 (43.7%)	
Population females	47,611 (56.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	100.0%	
Area (Km²)	6.2 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	13,605.1 persons	
Median age	29.5 years	
Number of wards	10	
Number of village tracts	-	
Number of private households	16,299	
Percentage of female headed households	32.4%	
Mean household size	4.5 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	14.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	79.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	26.7	
Child dependency ratio	18.0	
Old dependency ratio	8.7	
Ageing index	48.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	78	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	99.1%	
Male	99.5%	
Female	98.7%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,528	1.8
Walking	857	1.0
Seeing	479	0.6
Hearing	472	0.6
Remembering	444	0.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	69,305	89.2	
Associate Scrutiny	267	0.3	
Naturalised Scrutiny	303	0.4	
National Registration	277	0.4	
Religious	230	0.3	
Temporary Registration	199	0.3	
Foreign Registration	135	0.2	
Foreign Passport	974	1.3	
None	5,965	7.7	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	64.2%	76.6%	54.9%
Unemployment rate	5.8%	6.1%	5.5%
Employment to population ratio	60.5%	72.0%	51.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	8,706	53.4	
Renter	4,534	27.8	
Provided free (individually)	511	3.1	
Government quarters	2,214	13.6	
Private company quarters	173	1.1	
Other	161	1.0	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	<0.1%		0.5%
Bamboo	2.8%	0.7%	<0.1%
Earth	<0.1%	0.1%	
Wood	7.4%	17.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.8%		74.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	88.8%	80.5%	25.2%
Other	0.2%	1.7%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	13,915	85.4	
LPG	1,147	7.0	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	209	1.3	
Firewood	162	1.0	
Charcoal	758	4.7	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	88	0.5	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	16,258	99.7
Kerosene	*	0.1
Candle	*	<0.1
Battery	*	<0.1
Generator (private)	*	0.1
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	-	-
Other	*	<0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	560	3.4
Tube well, borehole	3,949	24.2
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	11,724	72.0
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>16,248</i>	<i>99.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	*	<0.1
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Other	32	0.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,286	7.9
Tube well, borehole	14,863	91.2
Protected well/spring	26	0.2
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	105	0.6
Other	*	<0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	5,079	31.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	11,185	68.6
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>16,264</i>	<i>99.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	25	0.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	-	-
Other	*	<0.1
None	*	<0.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	6,304	38.7
Television	14,942	91.7
Landline phone	4,029	24.7
Mobile phone	15,536	95.3
Computer	7,220	44.3
Internet at home	9,591	58.8
Households with none of the items	198	1.2
Households with all of the items	1,360	8.3
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	4,216	25.9
Motorcycle/Moped	200	1.2
Bicycle	2,744	16.8
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	<0.1
Motor boat	23	0.1
Cart (bullock)	24	0.1

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Kamayut 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 Kamayut Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	84,569 *		
Males	36,958		
Females	47,611		
Sex ratio	78 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0%		
Area (Km ²)	6.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	13,605.1 persons		
Number of wards	10		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	72,697	72,697	-
Number of conventional households	16,299	16,299	-
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kamayut Township, there are more females than males with 78 males per 100 females. • The entire populations in the Township live in urban areas. • The population density of Kamayut Township is 13,605 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Kamayut Township. This is slightly higher than to 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; Kamayut Township
(West District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	16,299	84,569	36,958	47,611
	Ward	16,299	84,569	36,958	47,611
1	No(1)(W)	2,457	13,291	5,889	7,402
2	No(2)(W)	1,018	5,819	2,490	3,329
3	No(3)(W)	3,430	17,021	6,695	10,326
4	No(4)(W)	2,423	11,021	4,909	6,112
5	No(5)(W)	1,478	6,863	3,086	3,777
6	No(6)(W)	847	4,038	1,846	2,192
7	No(7)(W)	1,322	6,907	3,573	3,334
8	No(8)(W)	1,639	8,603	3,606	4,997
9	No(9)(W)	842	5,083	2,240	2,843
10	No(10)(W)	843	5,923	2,624	3,299

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kamayut Township

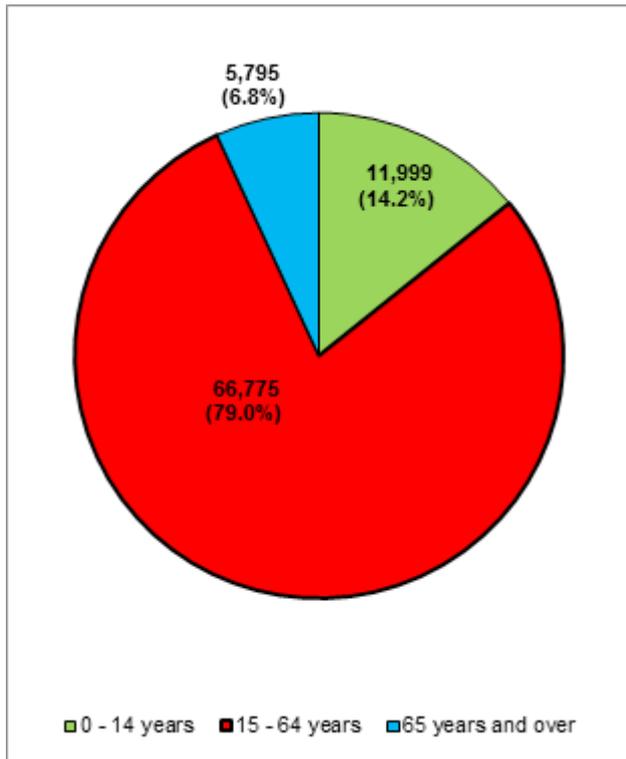
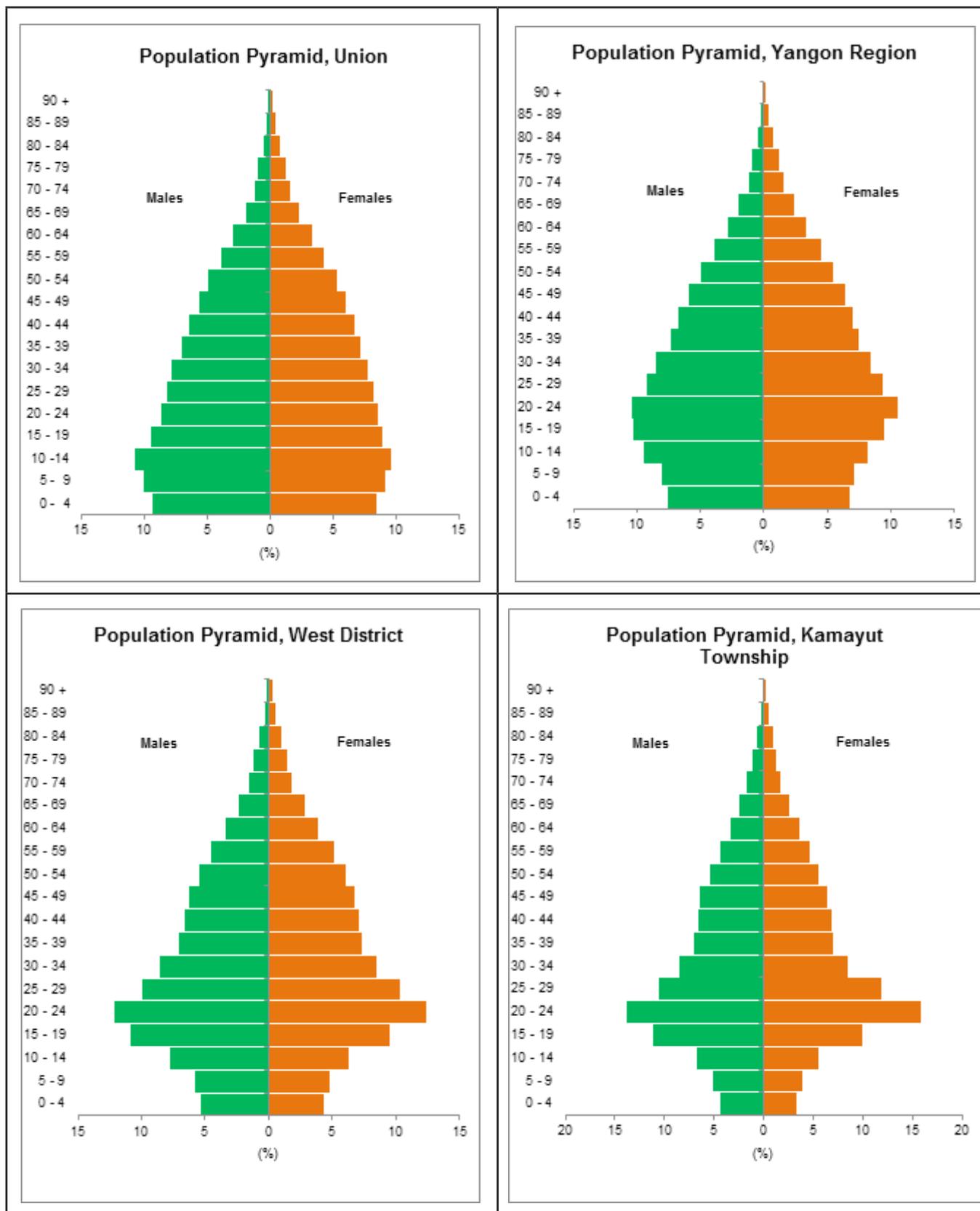


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kamayut Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	84,569	36,958	47,611
0 - 4	3,193	1,627	1,566
5 - 9	3,721	1,893	1,828
10 - 14	5,085	2,489	2,596
15 - 19	8,845	4,122	4,723
20 - 24	12,670	5,117	7,553
25 - 29	9,611	3,927	5,684
30 - 34	7,187	3,125	4,062
35 - 39	5,964	2,621	3,343
40 - 44	5,705	2,410	3,295
45 - 49	5,445	2,404	3,041
50 - 54	4,630	1,998	2,632
55 - 59	3,802	1,604	2,198
60 - 64	2,916	1,226	1,690
65 - 69	2,176	924	1,252
70 - 74	1,459	648	811
75 - 79	1,025	431	594
80 - 84	645	227	418
85 - 89	318	110	208
90 +	172	55	117

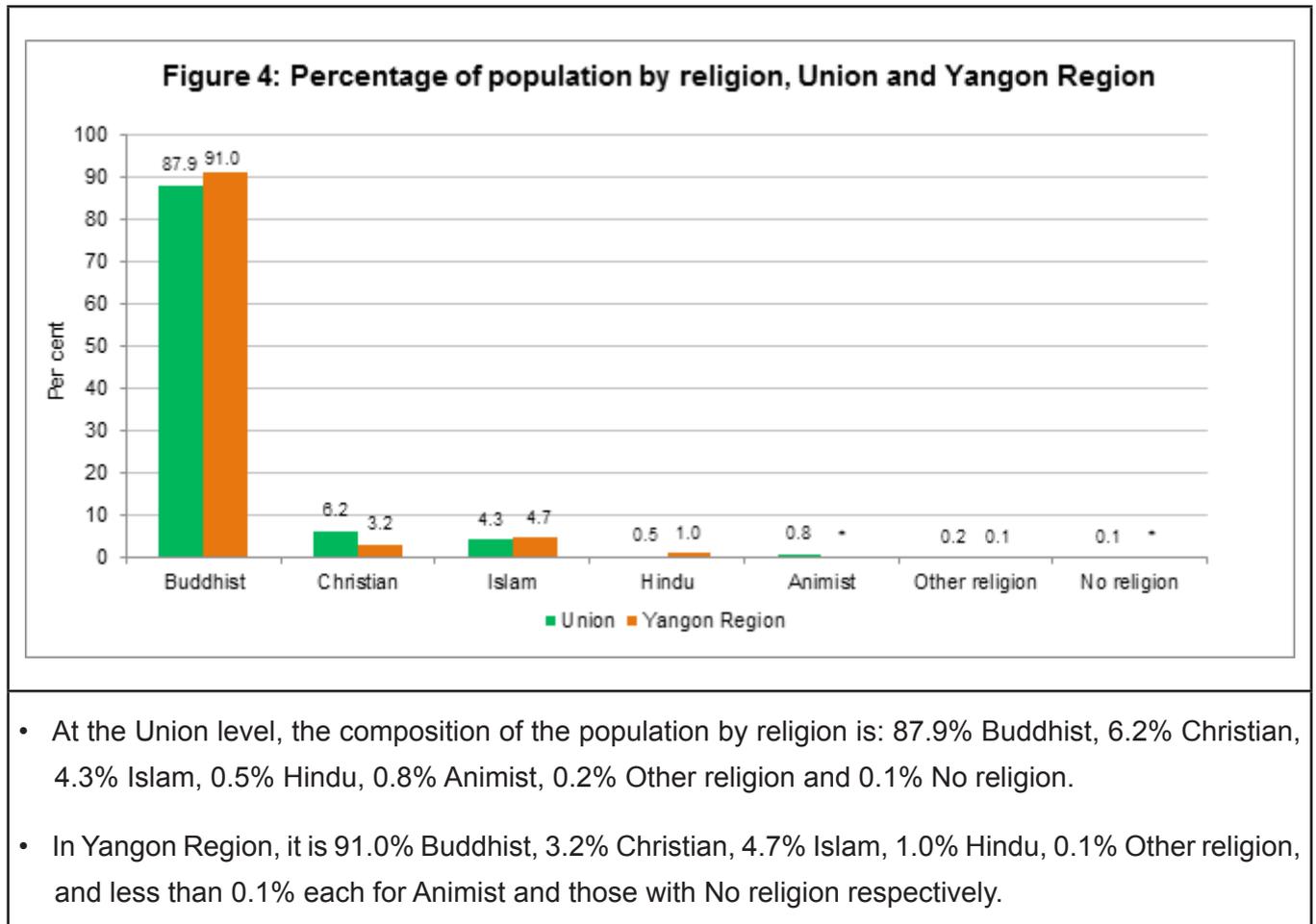
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kamayut Township is 79.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kamayut Township since the last 20 years.
- The population is highest in the age group 20-24 and it becomes less starting from age group 25-29.
- Compared to Union level, there is a significantly higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kamayut Township.
- Starting from age group 10-14, 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	651	328	323	202	106	96
6	735	377	358	563	285	278
7	700	360	340	575	290	285
8	775	401	374	627	322	305
9	740	364	376	559	277	282
10	781	391	390	618	310	308
11	839	395	444	637	313	324
12	892	434	458	676	339	337
13	990	469	521	658	305	353
14	1,063	464	599	633	297	336
15	1,155	534	621	633	318	315
16	1,168	507	661	571	283	288
17	1,389	635	754	628	309	319
18	1,462	606	856	551	251	300
19	1,512	665	847	571	260	311
20	1,758	726	1,032	424	200	224
21	1,751	682	1,069	332	152	180
22	1,885	702	1,183	229	109	120
23	1,936	791	1,145	160	71	89
24	1,824	753	1,071	113	49	64
25	1,723	664	1,059	65	31	34
26	1,559	653	906	56	21	35
27	1,470	554	916	37	17	20
28	1,413	553	860	35	18	17
29	1,274	515	759	32	16	16

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

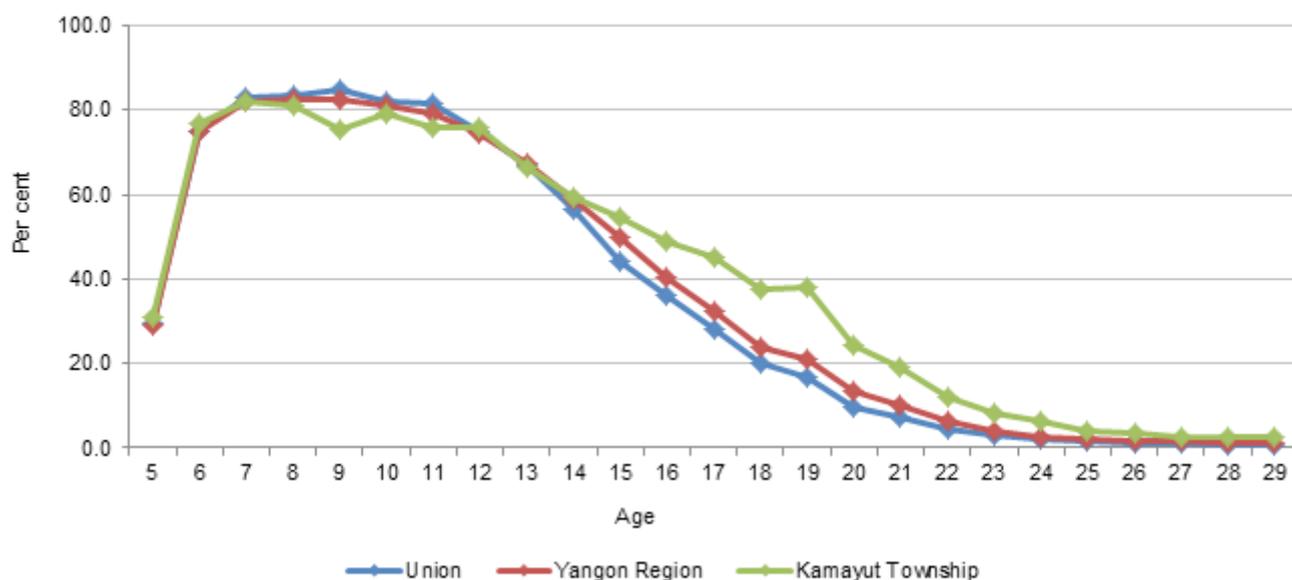
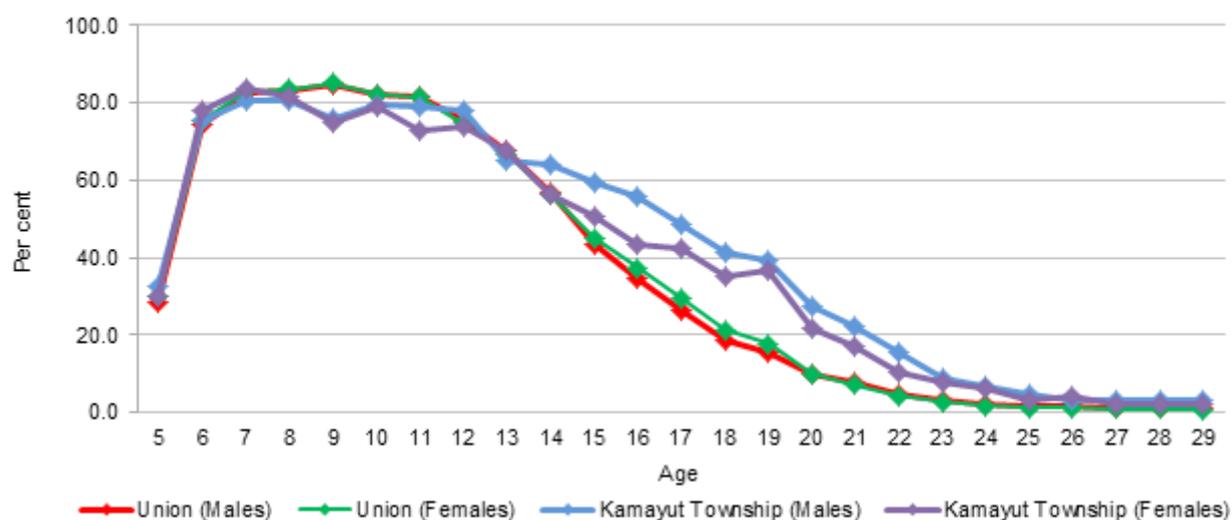
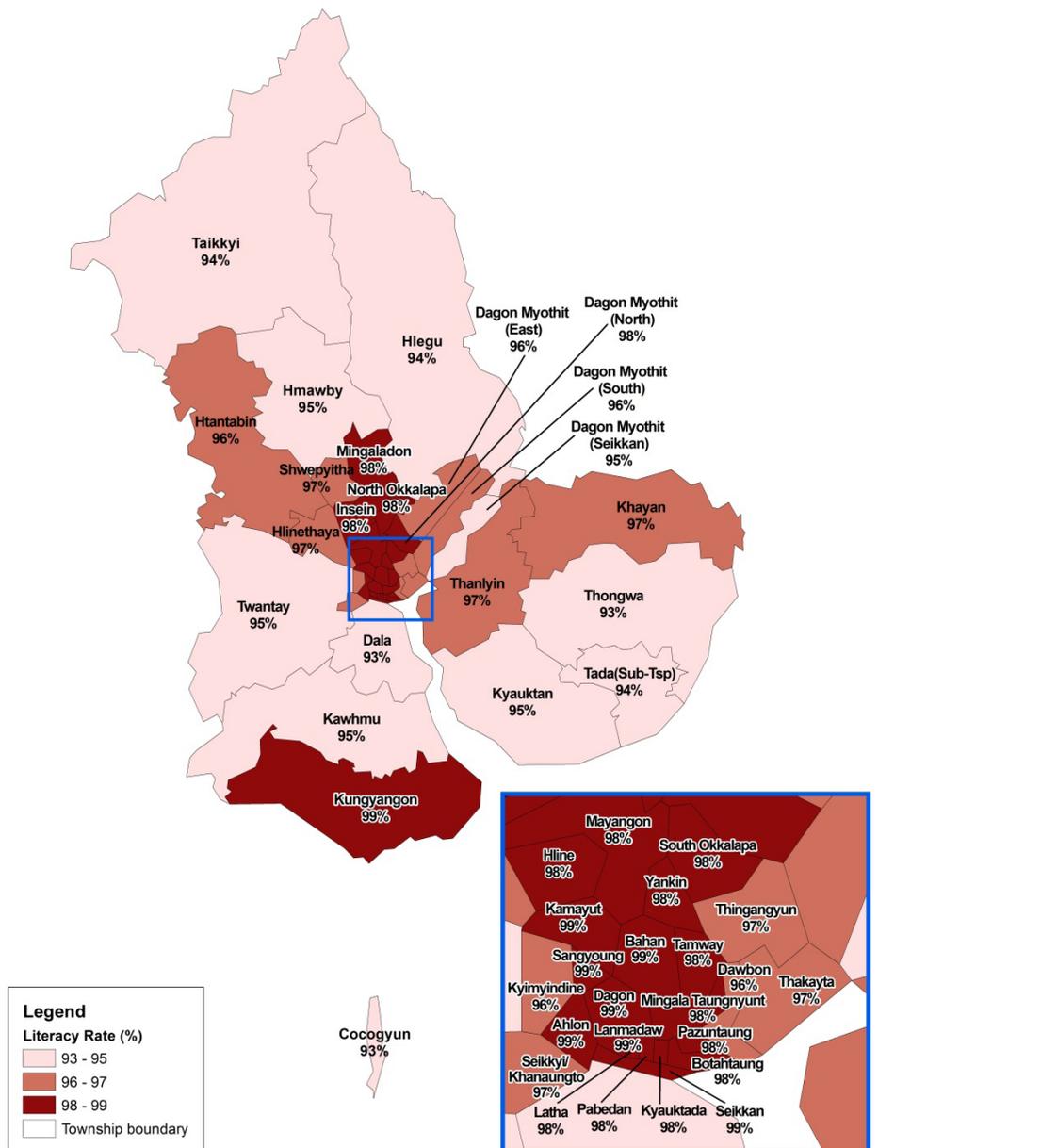


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kamayut Township



- School attendance in Kamayut Township drops starting from age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Kamayut Township is much higher after age 14 and females is much higher after age 15.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
West District	: 98.1%
Kamayut Township	: 99.1%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	15,840	99.0
Males	6,601	99.2
Females	9,239	98.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kamayut Township is 99.1 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 98.7 per cent and for the males it is 99.5 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 99.0 per cent with 98.8 per cent for females and 99.2 per cent for males.

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

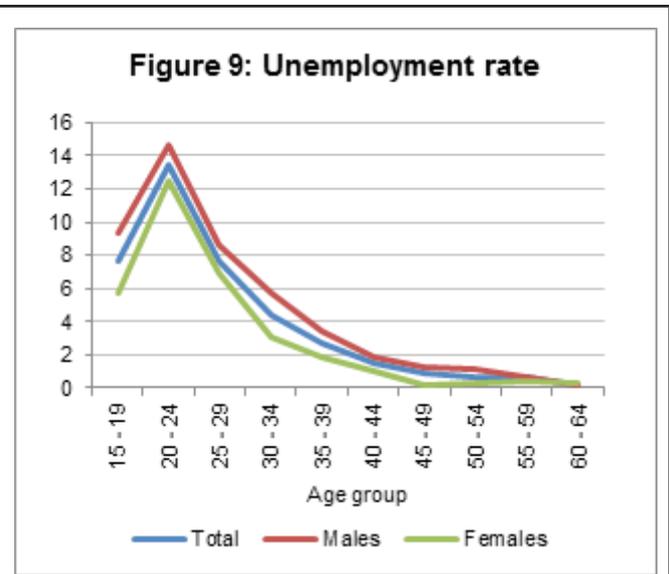
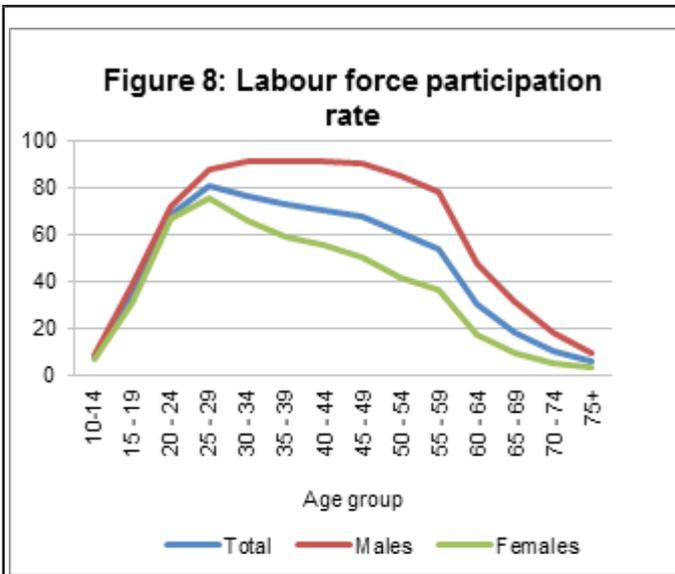
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	51,055	842	1.6	1,920	3,297	7,962	11,077	401	22,306	2,690	281	279
Urban	51,055	842	1.6	1,920	3,297	7,962	11,077	401	22,306	2,690	281	279
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	21,710	247	1.1	518	992	3,582	5,448	286	9,419	862	195	161
Females	29,345	595	2.0	1,402	2,305	4,380	5,629	115	12,887	1,828	86	118

- Some 1.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 1.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 2.0 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 6.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and 43.7 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	7.7	8.8	6.7	3.0	4.1	1.7
15 - 19	34.7	38.7	31.2	7.6	9.3	5.7
20 - 24	68.9	72.3	66.6	13.4	14.6	12.5
25 - 29	80.6	87.6	75.8	7.7	8.6	6.9
30 - 34	76.8	90.9	65.9	4.4	5.7	3.1
35 - 39	73.2	91.4	58.9	2.7	3.4	1.9
40 - 44	70.5	91.3	55.3	1.5	1.9	1.0
45 - 49	67.7	90.1	50.0	0.9	1.3	0.2
50 - 54	60.7	85.5	41.9	0.7	1.1	0.3
55 - 59	53.9	78.0	36.3	0.6	0.7	0.4
60 - 64	29.9	47.5	17.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
65 - 69	18.4	30.8	9.3	0.5	0.4	0.9
70 - 74	10.4	17.7	4.6	-	-	-
75+	5.5	9.0	3.3	0.8	-	2.3
15 - 24	54.8	57.3	53.0	11.9	13.0	11.0
15 - 64	64.2	76.6	54.9	5.8	6.1	5.5



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kamayut Township is 64.2 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 54.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 76.6 per cent.
- In Kamayut Township, 7.7 per cent of the children aged 10-14 are working.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kamayut Township is 5.8 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (6.1%) and for females (5.5%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 11.0 per cent.

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

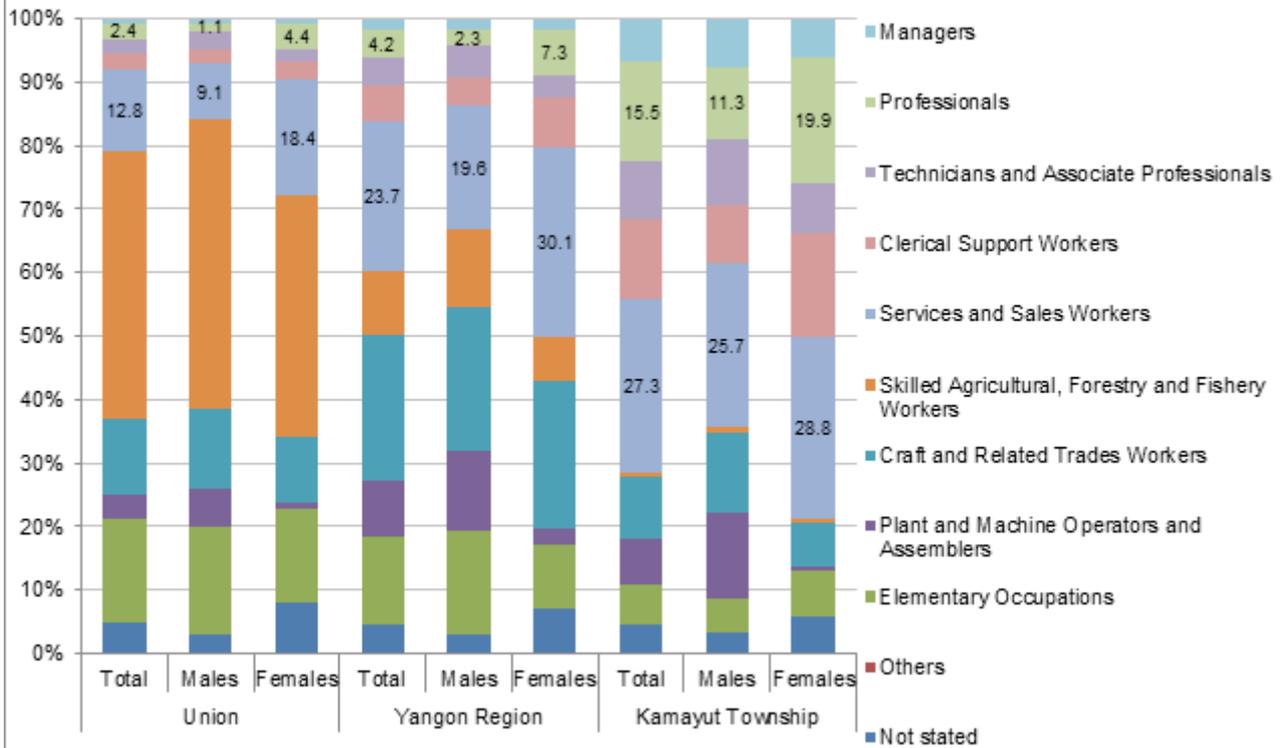
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	33,726	1.3	35.2	33.2	17.6	1.1	11.6
Males	10,866	2.3	50.9	3.0	24.2	1.6	17.9
Females	22,860	0.8	27.8	47.6	14.4	0.8	8.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 50.9 per cent of males are full time students while 47.6 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	32,425	16,592	15,833	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	2,239	1,268	971	6.9	7.6	6.1
Professionals	5,023	1,867	3,156	15.5	11.3	19.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,974	1,743	1,231	9.2	10.5	7.8
Clerical Support Workers	4,094	1,523	2,571	12.6	9.2	16.2
Services and Sales Workers	8,836	4,271	4,565	27.3	25.7	28.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	274	183	91	0.8	1.1	0.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,174	2,063	1,111	9.8	12.4	7.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,311	2,222	89	7.1	13.4	0.6
Elementary Occupations	2,037	907	1,130	6.3	5.5	7.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,463	545	918	4.5	3.3	5.8

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

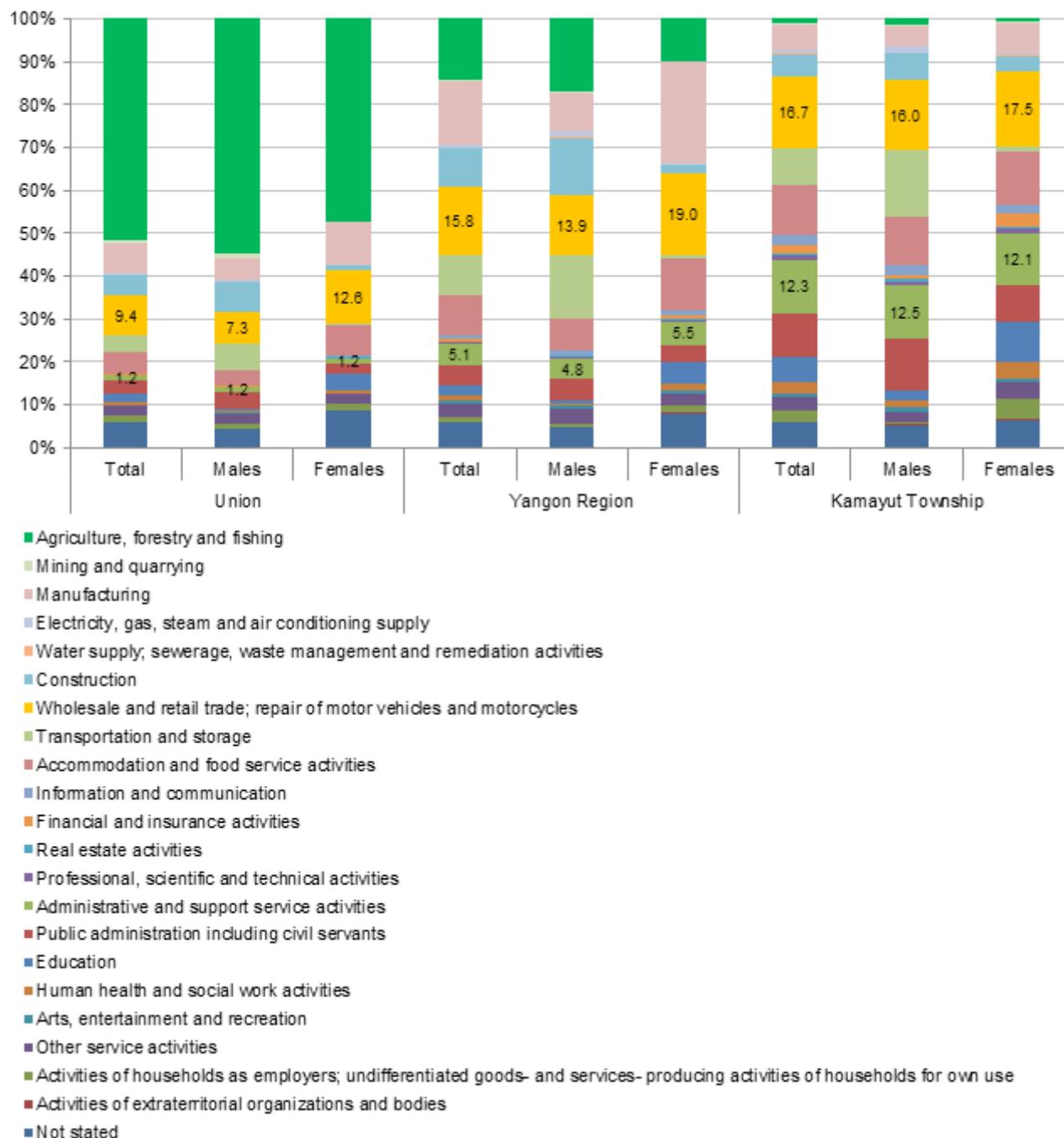


- In Kamayut Township, 27.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are “services and sales workers” and is the highest proportion, followed by 15.5 per cent in “professionals”.
- Analysis by sex shows that 25.7 per cent of males and 28.8 per cent of females are “services and sales workers”.
- In Yangon Region, 23.7 per cent are “services and sales workers” and 4.2 per cent are in “professionals”.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	32,425	16,592	15,833	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	377	262	115	1.2	1.6	0.7
Mining and quarrying	77	49	28	0.2	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	1,904	756	1,148	5.9	4.6	7.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	282	232	50	0.9	1.4	0.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	68	46	22	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	1,618	1,045	573	5.0	6.3	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,428	2,658	2,770	16.7	16.0	17.5
Transportation and storage	2,765	2,582	183	8.5	15.6	1.2
Accommodation and food service activities	3,883	1,884	1,999	12.0	11.4	12.6
Information and communication	699	379	320	2.2	2.3	2.0
Financial and insurance activities	612	164	448	1.9	1.0	2.8
Real estate activities	198	109	89	0.6	0.7	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	320	161	159	1.0	1.0	1.0
Administrative and support service activities	3,995	2,072	1,923	12.3	12.5	12.1
Public administration including civil servants	3,378	1,987	1,391	10.4	12.0	8.8
Education	1,862	383	1,479	5.7	2.3	9.3
Human health and social work activities	850	244	606	2.6	1.5	3.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	282	187	95	0.9	1.1	0.6
Other service activities	1,062	413	649	3.3	2.5	4.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	791	78	713	2.4	0.5	4.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	78	33	45	0.2	0.2	0.3
Not stated	1,896	868	1,028	5.8	5.2	6.5

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

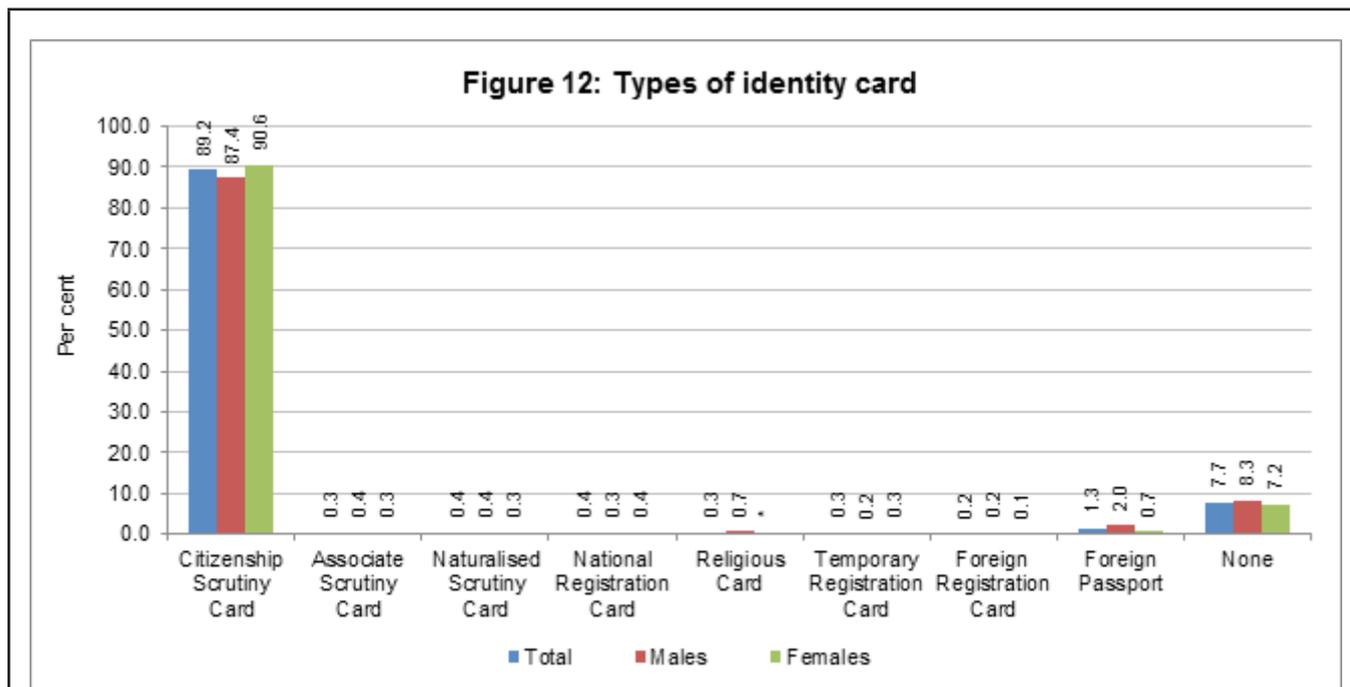


- In Kamayut Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” is the highest with 16.7 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Administrative and support service activities” at 12.3 per cent.
- There are 16.0 per cent of males and 17.5 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 5.1 per cent in “Administrative and support 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	69,305	267	303	277	230	199	135	974	5,965
Urban	69,305	267	303	277	230	199	135	974	5,965
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	29,223	128	150	114	218	54	76	684	2,791
Females	40,082	139	153	163	12	145	59	290	3,174



- In Kamayut Township, 89.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 7.7 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 8.3 per cent of males and 7.2 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	84,569	83,041	1,528	1.8	479	472	857	444
0 - 4	3,193	3,184	9	0.3	1	2	6	4
5 - 9	3,721	3,702	19	0.5	4	5	5	15
10 - 14	5,085	5,057	28	0.6	10	1	9	17
15 - 19	8,845	8,813	32	0.4	5	8	12	23
20 - 24	12,670	12,625	45	0.4	9	11	12	16
25 - 29	9,611	9,581	30	0.3	10	9	7	10
30 - 34	7,187	7,145	42	0.6	2	9	24	18
35 - 39	5,964	5,924	40	0.7	9	9	16	10
40 - 44	5,705	5,654	51	0.9	16	9	25	14
45 - 49	5,445	5,371	74	1.4	24	14	30	23
50 - 54	4,630	4,533	97	2.1	21	29	44	21
55 - 59	3,802	3,698	104	2.7	29	26	60	17
60 - 64	2,916	2,780	136	4.7	43	36	65	21
65 - 69	2,176	2,013	163	7.5	56	45	91	38
70 - 74	1,459	1,298	161	11.0	59	55	94	37
75 - 79	1,025	869	156	15.2	46	53	100	43
80 - 84	645	476	169	26.2	60	62	121	52
85 - 89	318	232	86	27.0	31	38	62	28
90 +	172	86	86	50.0	44	51	74	37

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	36,958	36,281	677	1.8	210	197	364	224
0 - 4	1,627	1,624	3	0.2	1	2	2	1
5 - 9	1,893	1,878	15	0.8	2	3	3	13
10 - 14	2,489	2,472	17	0.7	3	-	6	12
15 - 19	4,122	4,101	21	0.5	2	4	8	16
20 - 24	5,117	5,090	27	0.5	7	5	8	9
25 - 29	3,927	3,913	14	0.4	5	5	4	5
30 - 34	3,125	3,107	18	0.6	2	4	12	8
35 - 39	2,621	2,597	24	0.9	7	5	7	7
40 - 44	2,410	2,387	23	1.0	6	4	12	7
45 - 49	2,404	2,371	33	1.4	10	4	15	10
50 - 54	1,998	1,956	42	2.1	7	11	19	12
55 - 59	1,604	1,551	53	3.3	18	10	35	8
60 - 64	1,226	1,169	57	4.6	20	11	29	12
65 - 69	924	853	71	7.7	25	19	39	20
70 - 74	648	575	73	11.3	24	22	41	16
75 - 79	431	364	67	15.5	19	26	40	22
80 - 84	227	173	54	23.8	22	29	35	22
85 - 89	110	73	37	33.6	17	17	28	15
90 +	55	27	28	50.9	13	16	21	9

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	47,611	46,760	851	1.8	269	275	493	220
0 - 4	1,566	1,560	6	0.4	-	-	4	3
5 - 9	1,828	1,824	4	0.2	2	2	2	2
10 - 14	2,596	2,585	11	0.4	7	1	3	5
15 - 19	4,723	4,712	11	0.2	3	4	4	7
20 - 24	7,553	7,535	18	0.2	2	6	4	7
25 - 29	5,684	5,668	16	0.3	5	4	3	5
30 - 34	4,062	4,038	24	0.6	-	5	12	10
35 - 39	3,343	3,327	16	0.5	2	4	9	3
40 - 44	3,295	3,267	28	0.8	10	5	13	7
45 - 49	3,041	3,000	41	1.3	14	10	15	13
50 - 54	2,632	2,577	55	2.1	14	18	25	9
55 - 59	2,198	2,147	51	2.3	11	16	25	9
60 - 64	1,690	1,611	79	4.7	23	25	36	9
65 - 69	1,252	1,160	92	7.3	31	26	52	18
70 - 74	811	723	88	10.9	35	33	53	21
75 - 79	594	505	89	15.0	27	27	60	21
80 - 84	418	303	115	27.5	38	33	86	30
85 - 89	208	159	49	23.6	14	21	34	13
90 +	117	59	58	49.6	31	35	53	28

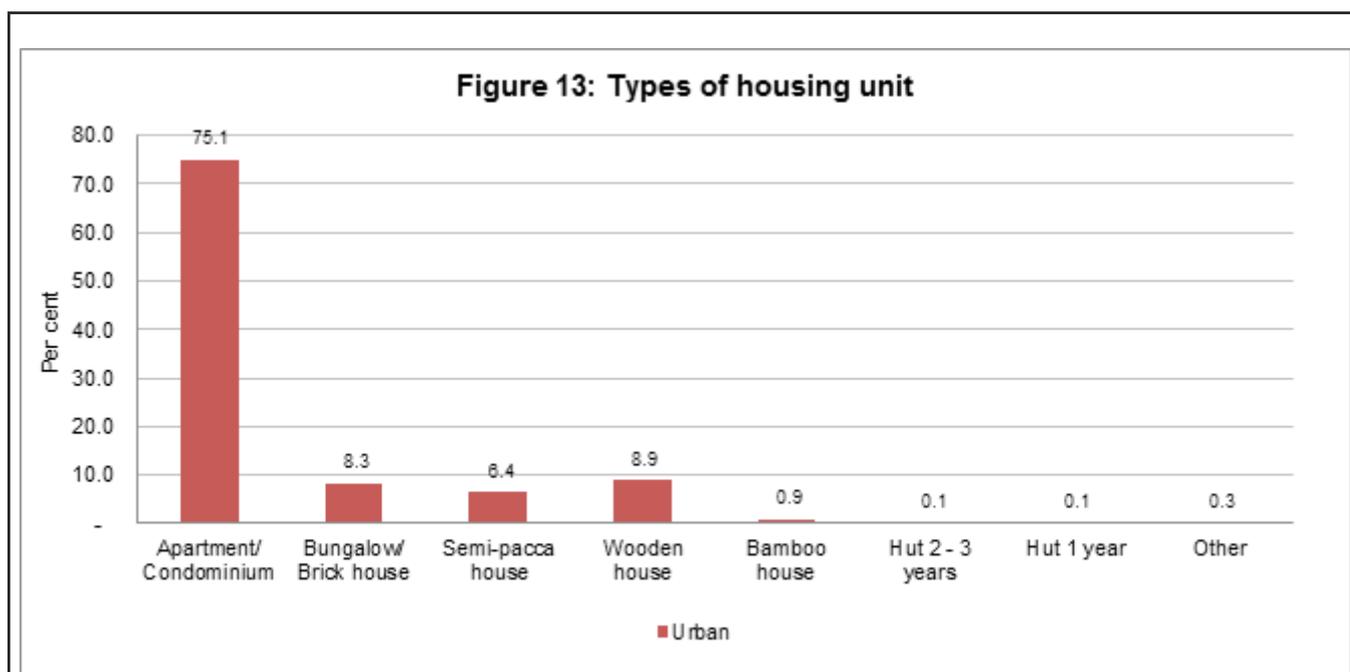
- Two in every 100 persons in Kamayut Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Females and males have the same percentages of disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most 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	16,299	75.1	8.3	6.4	8.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3
Urban	16,299	75.1	8.3	6.4	8.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



- The majority of the households in Kamayut Township are living in apartment/condominium (75.1%) followed by households in wooden houses (8.9%).

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

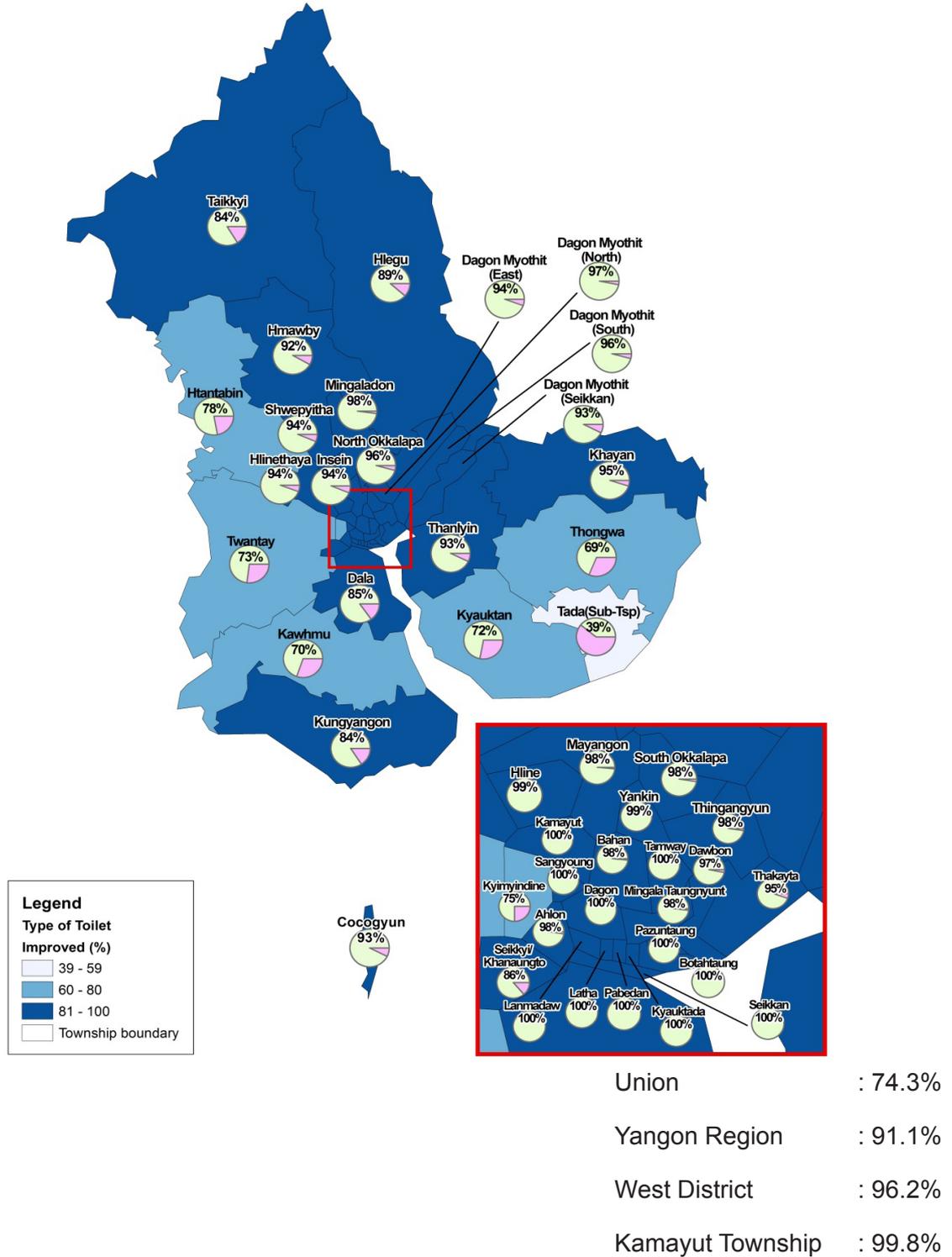


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		31.2	31.2	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		68.6	68.6	-
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>99.8</i>	<i>99.8</i>	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.2	0.2	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		-	-	-
Other		*	*	-
None		*	*	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	16,299	16,299	-

- Some 99.8 per cent of the households in Kamayut Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (31.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (68.6%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Kamayut is in the highest proportion of households group 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.
- The percentage of household with no toilet facilities in Kamayut Township is less than 0.1 per cent and that 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

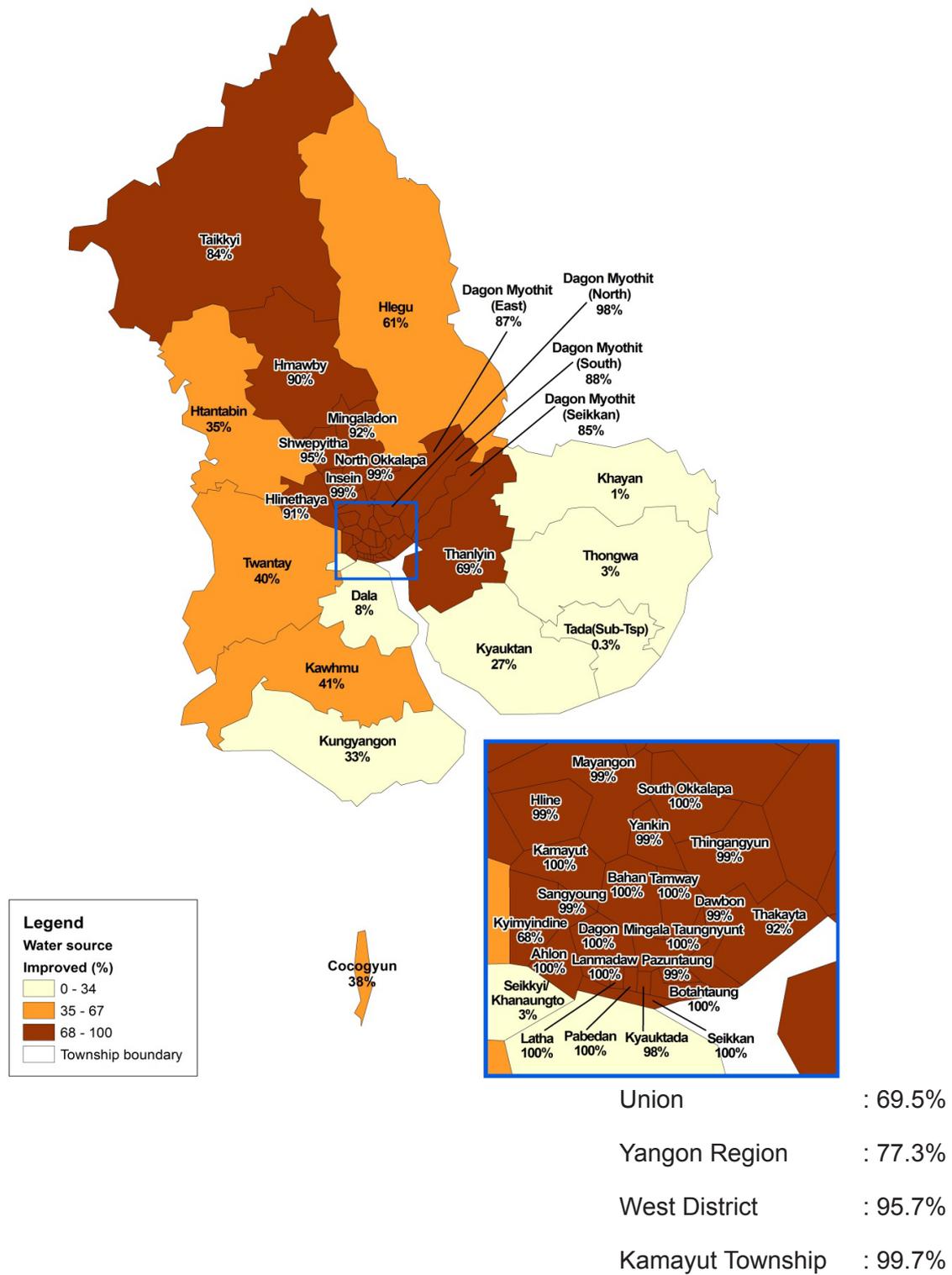


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

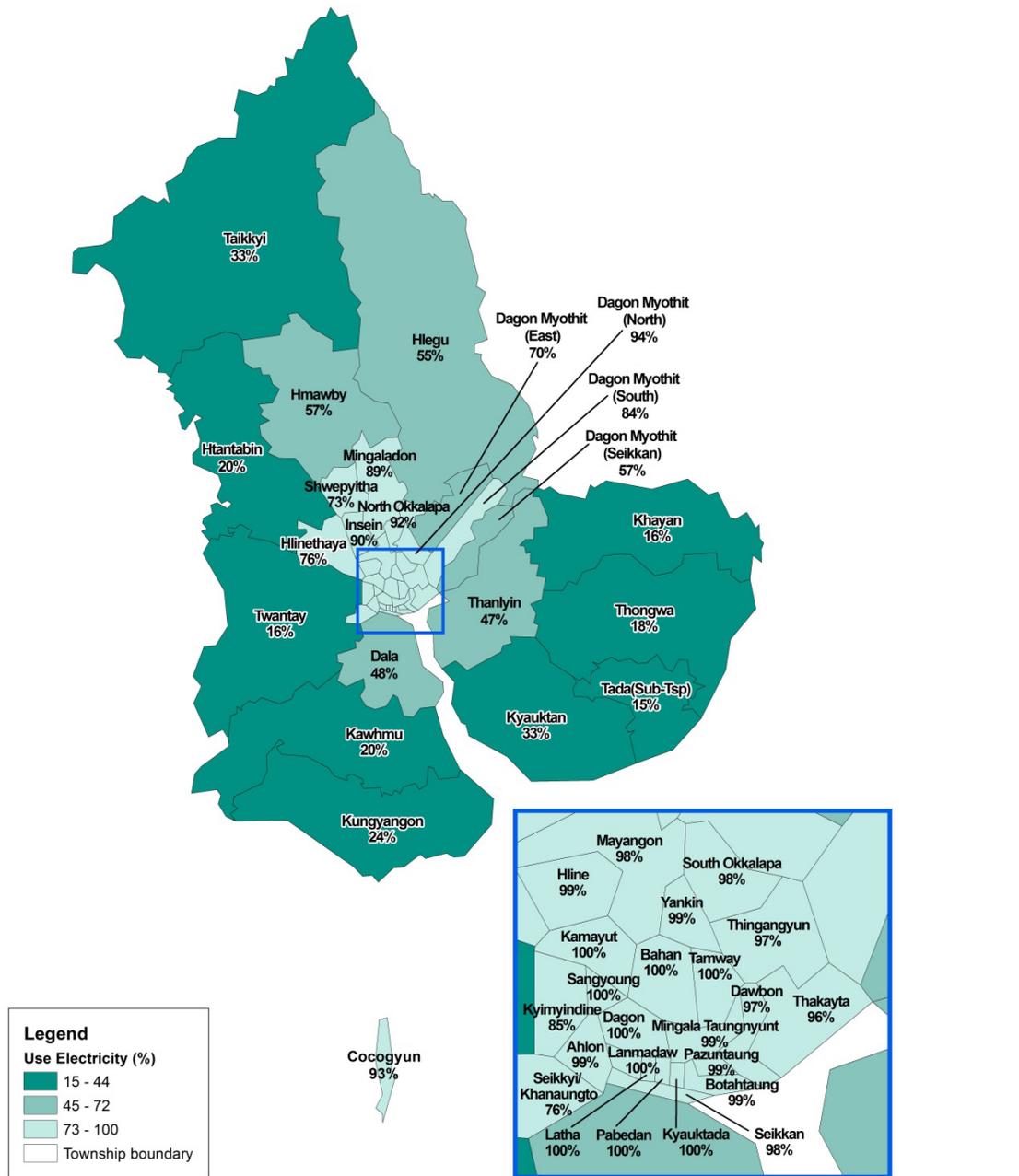
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		3.4	3.4	-
Tube well, borehole		24.2	24.2	-
Protected well/ Spring		0.1	0.1	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		72.0	72.0	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>99.7</i>	<i>99.7</i>	-
Unprotected well/Spring		*	*	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	0.1	-
River/stream/ canal		*	*	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	*	-
Other		0.2	0.2	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	16,299	16,299	-

- In Kamayut Township, 99.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is in the highest proportion of household group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 72.0 per cent of the households use water from bottle water/water purifier and 24.2 per cent use water from tube well/borehole.
- Some 0.3 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%
Kamayut Township	: 99.7%

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

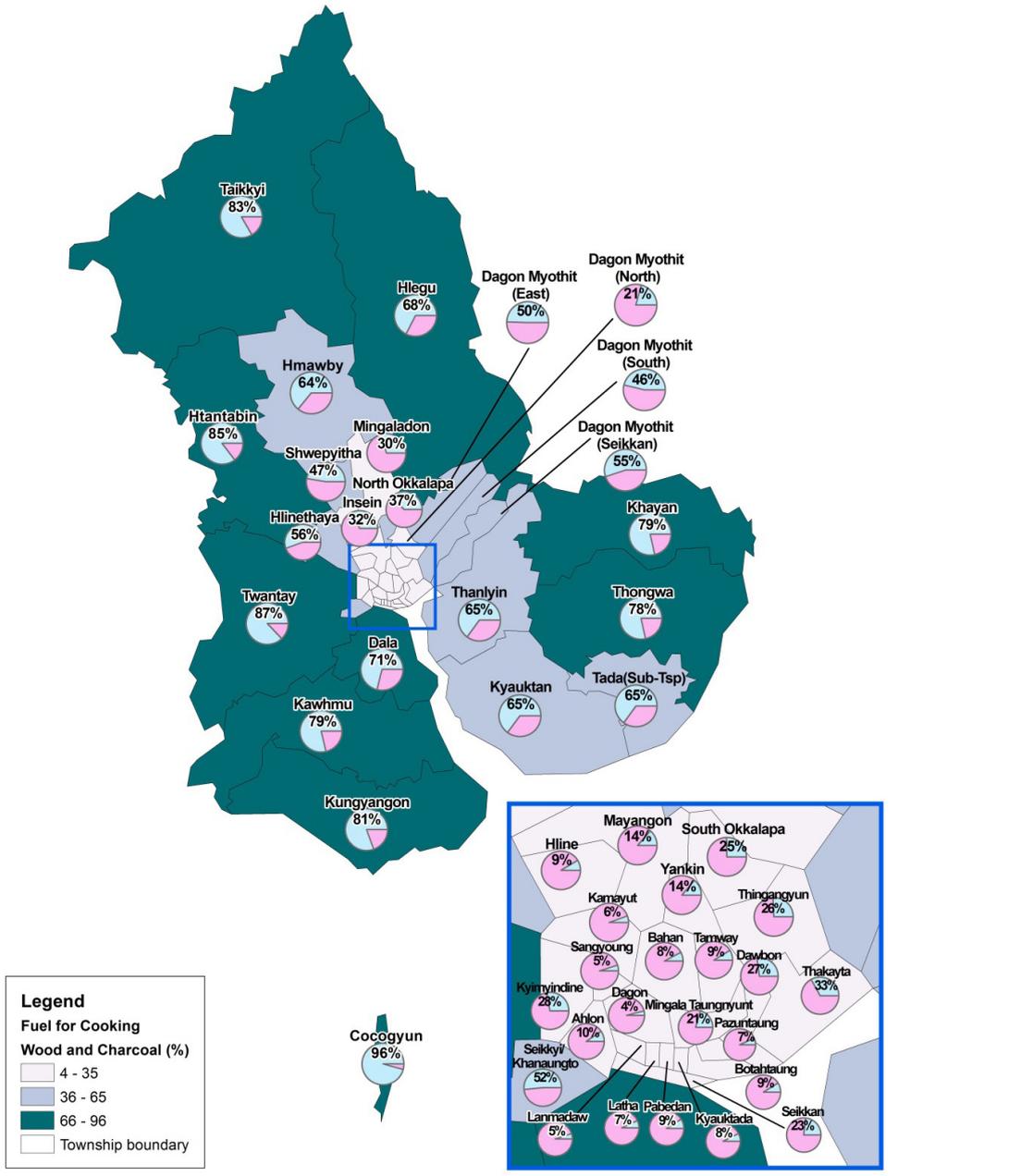
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		99.7	99.7	-
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	-
Candle		*	*	-
Battery		*	*	-
Generator (private)		0.1	0.1	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		-	-	-
Other		*	*	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	16,299	16,299	-

- In Kamayut Township, 99.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is in 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%
West District	: 11.0%
Kamayut Township	: 5.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		85.4	85.4	-
LPG		7.0	7.0	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
BioGas		1.3	1.3	-
Firewood		1.0	1.0	-
Charcoal		4.7	4.7	-
Coal		0.1	0.1	-
Other		0.5	0.5	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	16,299	16,299	-

- In Kamayut Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 1.0 per cent using firewood and 4.7 per cent using charcoal.
- Some 85.4 per cent of households mainly use electricity for cooking.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

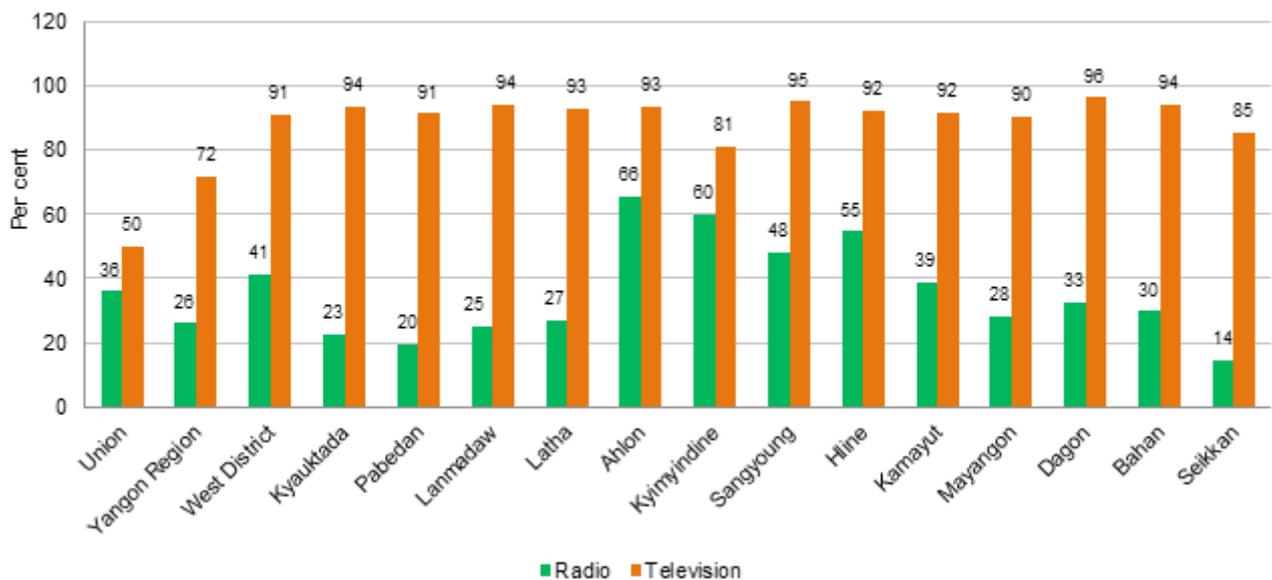
Communication and related amenities

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	16,299	38.7	91.7	24.7	95.3	44.3	58.8	1.2	8.3
Urban	16,299	38.7	91.7	24.7	95.3	44.3	58.8	1.2	8.3
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

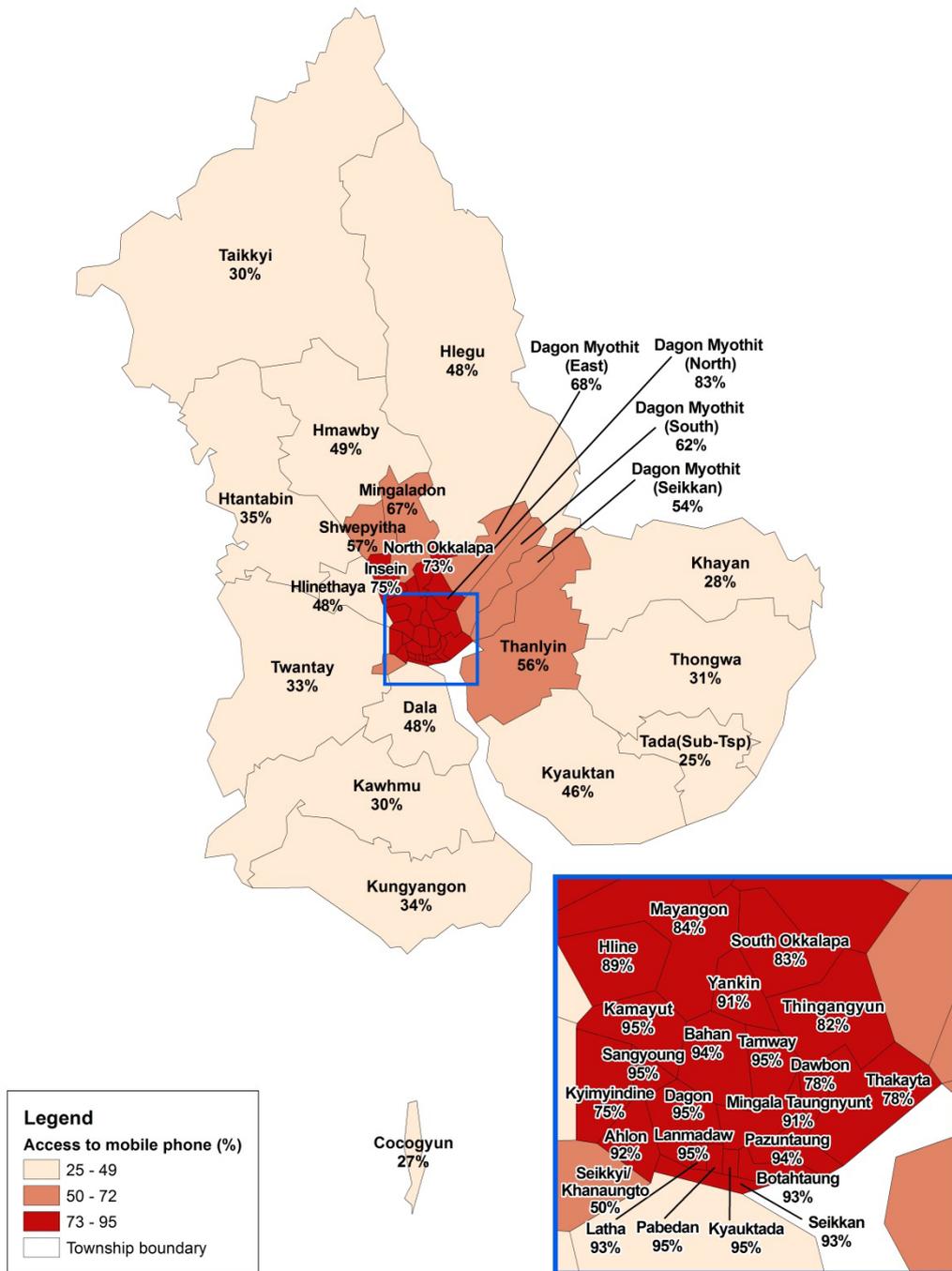
- Some 95.3 per cent of the households in Kamayut Township have access to mobile phones and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.

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



- In Kamayut Township, 91.7 per cent of the households having a television and about one in three households (38.7%) 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%
Kamayut Township	: 95.3%

• In Kamayut Township 95.3 per cent of the households 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
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kamayut Township	16,299	4,216	200	2,744	18	7	23	24
Urban	16,299	4,216	200	2,744	18	7	23	24
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Kamayut Township, 25.9 per cent of the households have car/truck/van as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 16.8 per cent of households having bicycle.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

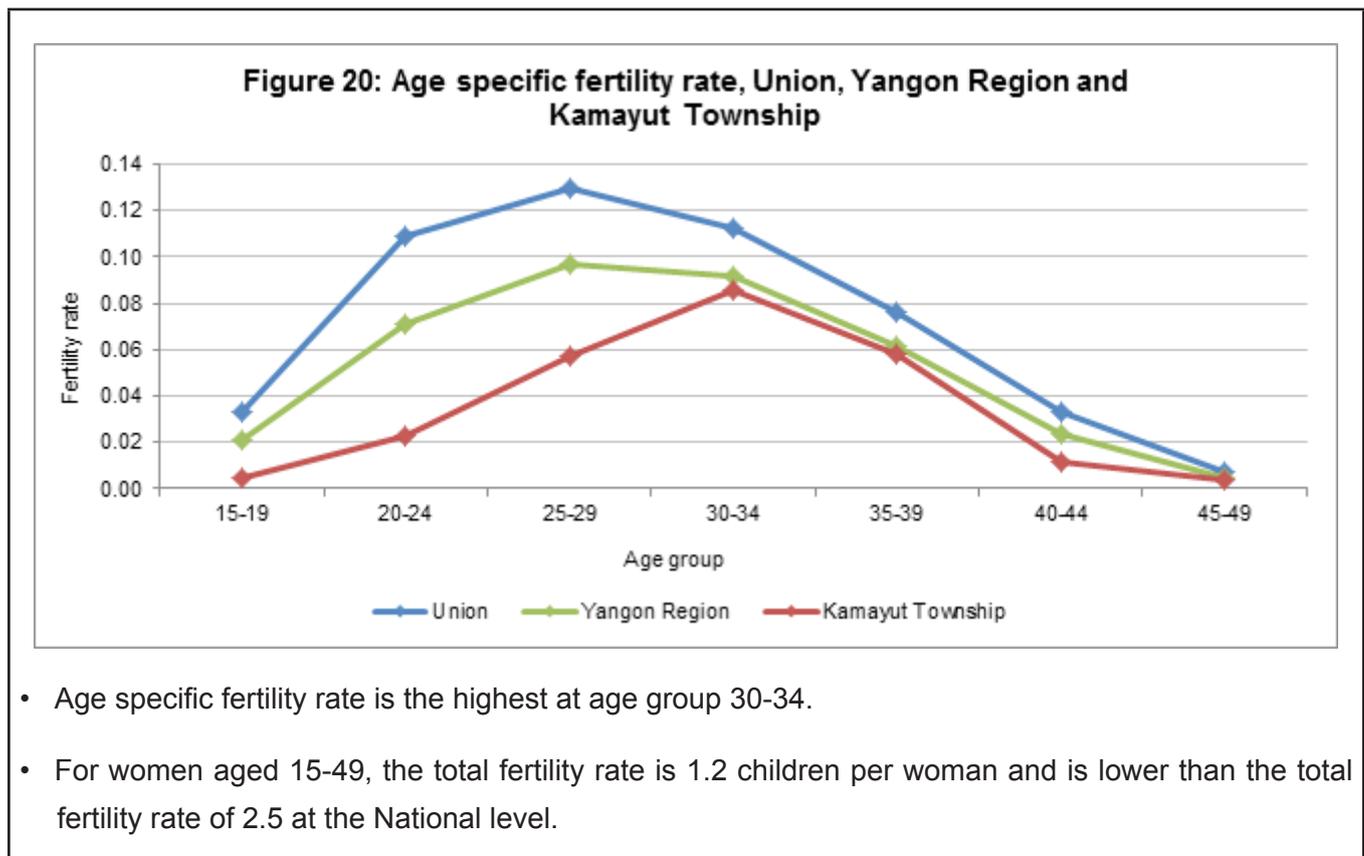
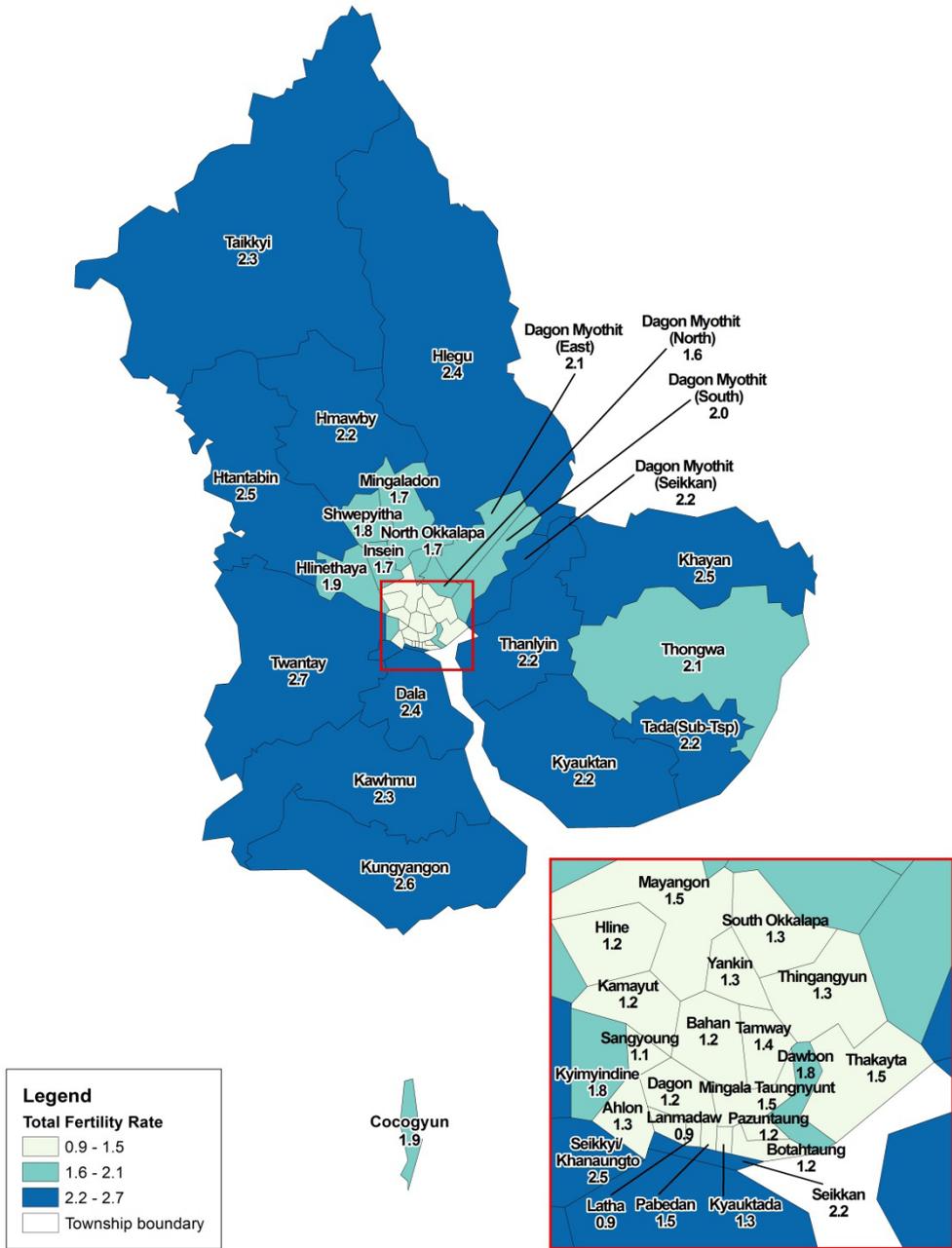
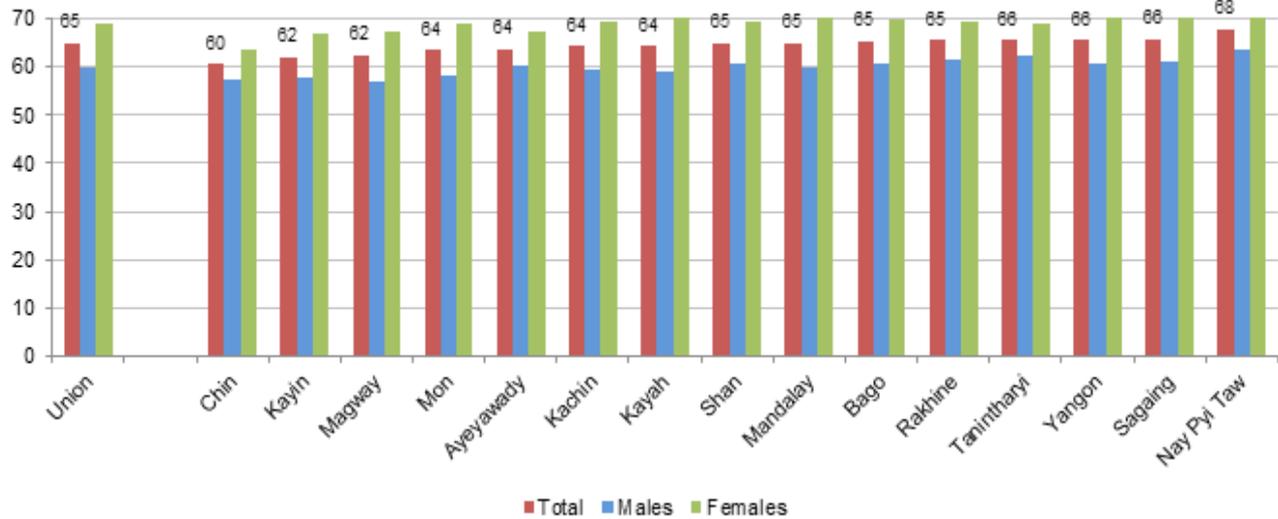


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



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

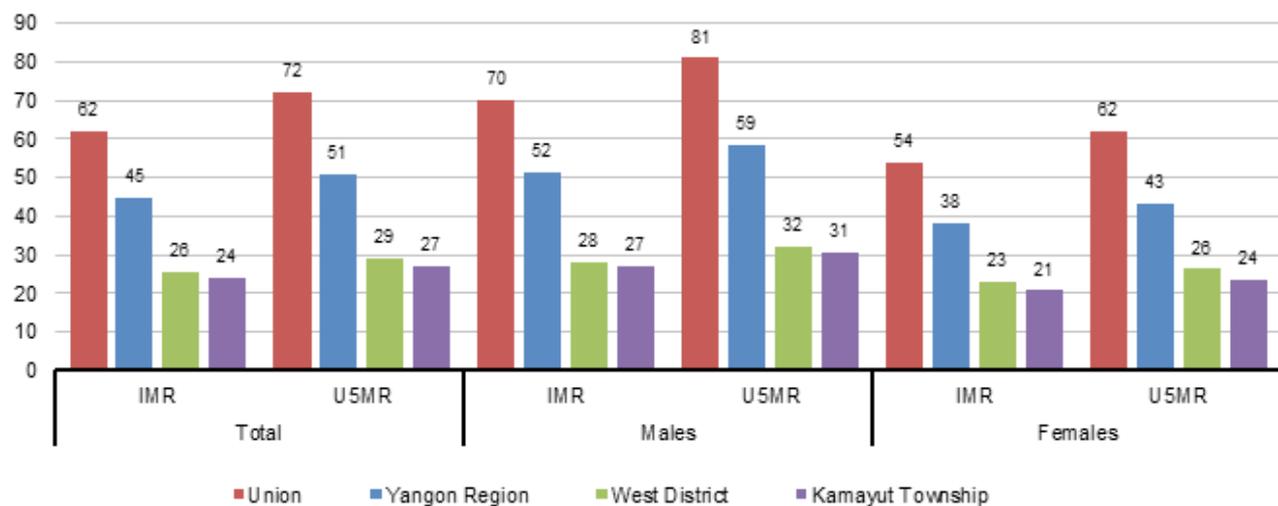
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

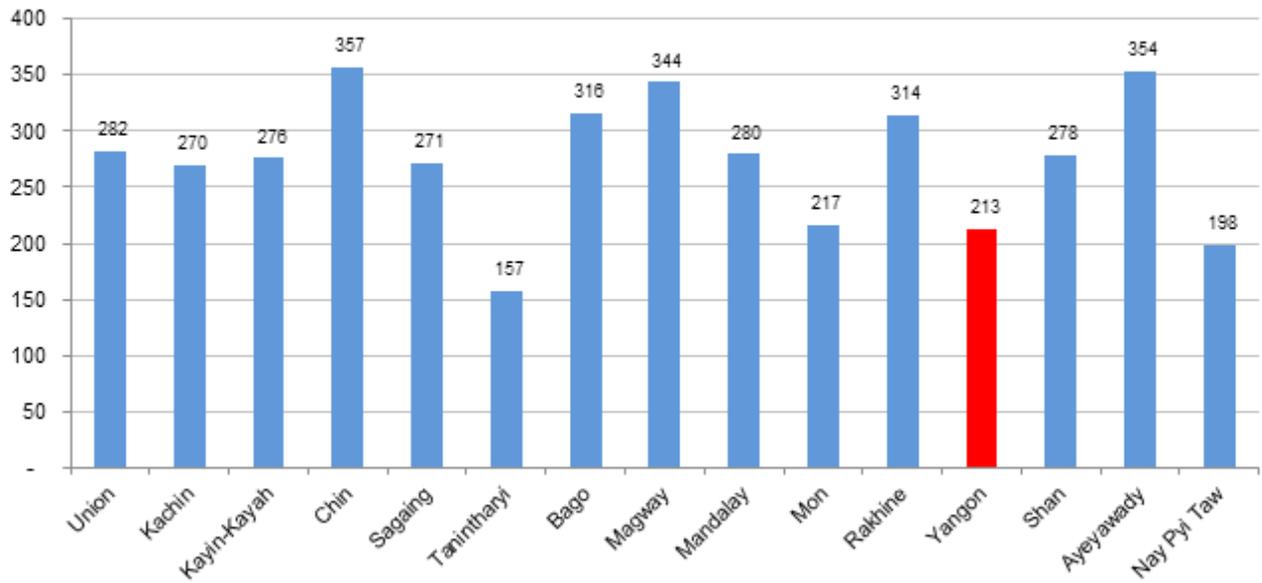
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kamayut Township are lower than those in Yangon Region and West District. The Infant mortality in Kamayut is 24 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 27 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 Regions is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

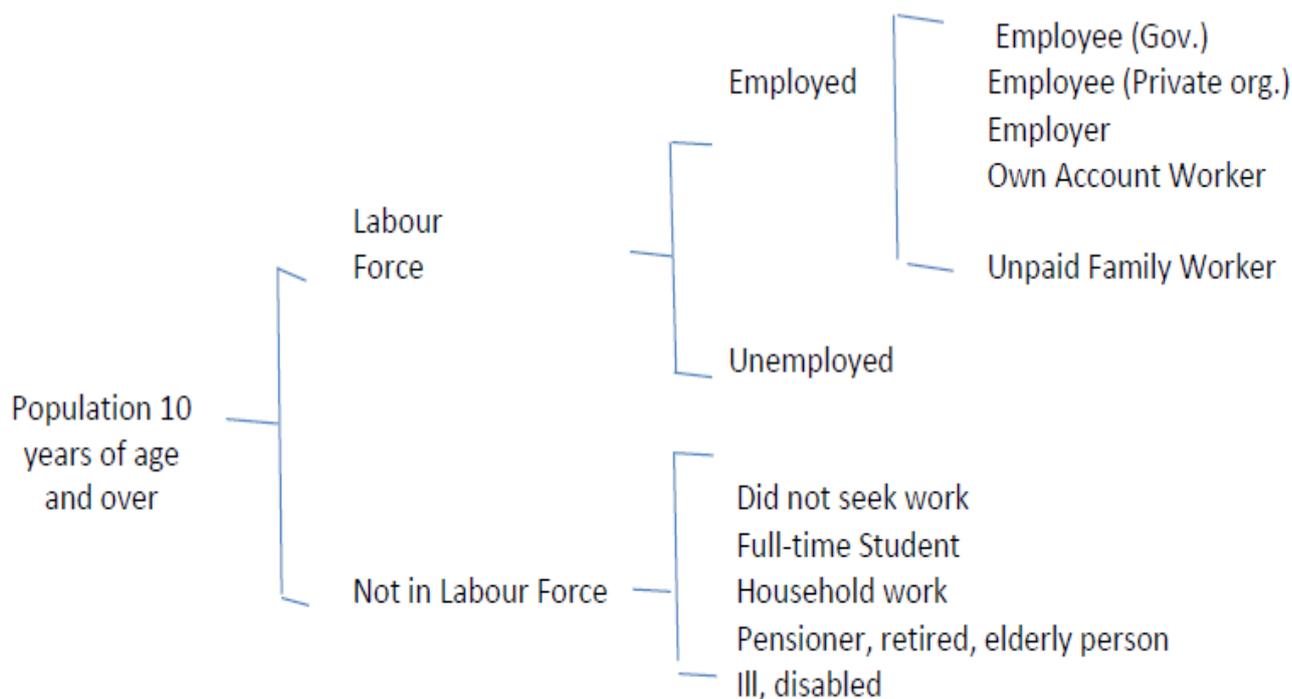
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
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www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

