



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, SOUTHERN DISTRICT

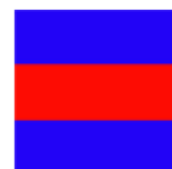
Kungyangon Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Yangon Region, Southern District

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Figure 1: Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships



Kungyangon Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	111,632 ²	
Population males	54,107 (48.5%)	
Population females	57,525 (51.5%)	
Percentage of urban population	14.9%	
Area (Km²)	746.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	149.5 persons	
Median age	28.7 years	
Number of wards	7	
Number of village tracts	43	
Number of private households	28,352	
Percentage of female headed households	19.4%	
Mean household size	3.9 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.0%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.4%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.6%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	52.9	
Child dependency ratio	44.4	
Old dependency ratio	8.5	
Ageing index	19.1	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	94	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	98.8%	
Male	99.2%	
Female	98.4%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,739	6.0
Walking	2,576	2.3
Seeing	3,895	3.5
Hearing	1,606	1.4
Remembering	2,551	2.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	58,555	64.3	
Associate Scrutiny	41	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	169	0.2	
National Registration	1,980	2.2	
Religious	535	0.6	
Temporary Registration	386	0.4	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	25	<0.1	
None	29,434	32.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	52.9%	75.3%	32.2%
Unemployment rate	4.8%	4.2%	6.1%
Employment to population ratio	50.3%	72.1%	30.3%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	26,980	95.2	
Renter	709	2.5	
Provided free (individually)	461	1.6	
Government quarters	121	0.4	
Private company quarters	23	0.1	
Other	58	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	40.9%		56.6%
Bamboo	32.9%	23.0%	0.1%
Earth	<0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	19.3%	71.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		42.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.7%	5.0%	0.1%
Other	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	1,601	5.6	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	45	0.2	
Biogas	35	0.1	
Firewood	22,517	79.4	
Charcoal	320	1.1	
Coal	*	<0.1	
Other	3,820	13.5	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	6,797	24.0
Kerosene	4,345	15.3
Candle	6,751	23.8
Battery	7,129	25.1
Generator (private)	1,342	4.7
Water mill (private)	*	<0.1
Solar system/energy	1,739	6.1
Other	242	0.9
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	263	0.9
Tube well, borehole	2,879	10.2
Protected well/spring	6,201	21.9
Bottled/purifier water	69	0.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>9,412</i>	<i>33.2</i>
Unprotected well/spring	477	1.7
Pool/pond/lake	18,088	63.8
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	343	1.2
Other	22	0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>18,940</i>	<i>66.8</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	62	0.2
Tube well, borehole	9,010	31.8
Protected well/spring	8,067	28.5
Unprotected well/spring	1,435	5.1
Pool/pond/lake	9,116	32.2
River/stream/canal	641	2.3
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	*	<0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	145	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	23,733	83.7
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>23,878</i>	<i>84.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	158	0.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)	653	2.3
Other	57	0.2
None	3,606	12.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	10,231	36.1
Television	10,921	38.5
Landline phone	1,401	4.9
Mobile phone	9,501	33.5
Computer	216	0.8
Internet at home	838	3.0
Households with none of the items	9,423	33.2
Households with all of the items	21	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	211	0.7
Motorcycle/Moped	6,119	21.6
Bicycle	9,637	34.0
4-Wheel tractor	987	3.5
Canoe/Boat	907	3.2
Motor boat	1,510	5.3
Cart (bullock)	4,160	14.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Kungyangon 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 Kungyangon 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 Kungyangon Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	111,632 *		
Males	54,107		
Females	57,525		
Sex ratio	94 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	14.9%		
Area (Km ²)	746.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	149.5 persons		
Number of wards	7		
Number of village tracts	43		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	109,588	15,961	93,627
Number of conventional households	28,352	3,958	24,394
Mean household size	3.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kungyangon Township, there are more females than males with 94 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (14.9%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Kungyangon Township is 150 persons per square kilometre. • There are 3.9 persons living in each household in Kungyangon Township. This is lower 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 and village tract;
Kungyangon Township (South District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	28,352	111,632	54,107	57,525
	Ward	3,958	16,627	7,931	8,696
1	Myo Ma(W)	790	3,283	1,509	1,774
2	Kan Gyi -Ma Gyi Tan(W)	791	3,343	1,647	1,696
3	Zay Paing(W)	131	629	294	335
4	Taung Bet Paing(W)	982	4,038	1,932	2,106
5	Min Paing(W)	335	1,443	673	770
6	Taw Pu Lwea(W)	298	1,208	595	613
7	San Pya(W)	631	2,683	1,281	1,402
	Village Tract	24,394	95,005	46,176	48,829
1	Ka Mar Bar(VT)	1,245	4,913	2,356	2,557
2	Kawt Dun(VT)	388	1,392	665	727
3	Kan Yar Shey(VT)	882	3,436	1,651	1,785
4	Kayin Chaung(VT)	313	1,188	601	587
5	Ka Nyin Kone(VT)	949	3,825	1,932	1,893
6	Kya Khat Kone Gyi(VT)	583	2,348	1,115	1,233
7	Kya Khat Kone Lay(VT)	515	2,172	1,108	1,064
8	Kant Ma lar(VT)	318	1,335	638	697
9	Kha Lauk Ta Yar(VT)	925	3,423	1,676	1,747
10	Hnget Gyi Daung(VT)	292	1,181	579	602
11	Taik Gyi(VT)	508	2,043	992	1,051
12	Su Ka Lat(VT)	254	1,033	495	538
13	Seik Gyi(VT)	327	1,305	658	647
14	Nyaung Ngu(VT)	266	1,008	499	509
15	Taw Kha Yan (East)(VT)	737	2,710	1,302	1,408
16	Taw Kha Yan (West)(VT)	1,128	4,214	2,029	2,185
17	Taung Kone(VT)	592	2,222	1,072	1,150
18	Taw Ku (East)(VT)	595	2,213	1,066	1,147
19	Taw Ku (West)(VT)	595	2,167	1,077	1,090

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
20	Taw Chaung(VT)	651	2,536	1,233	1,303
21	Taw Pyar(VT)	234	810	382	428
22	Taw Lan(VT)	602	2,155	1,031	1,124
23	Taw Kha Lu(VT)	472	1,872	924	948
24	Taw Kha Yan Lay(VT)	1,026	4,283	2,121	2,162
25	Hti Hpar(VT)	461	1,658	802	856
26	Day Da Naw(VT)	653	2,503	1,180	1,323
27	Da Yei Lu(VT)	540	1,944	915	1,029
28	Pi La Khat(VT)	1,022	4,141	2,030	2,111
29	Pa Kauk(VT)	327	1,293	604	689
30	Pay Kone(VT)	221	911	444	467
31	Hmaw Bi(VT)	471	1,676	800	876
32	Mei Ya Kone(VT)	203	774	378	396
33	Man Ka Leik(VT)	684	2,739	1,300	1,439
34	Ma Yan(VT)	438	1,893	931	962
35	Yae Tein(VT)	238	883	428	455
36	Let Khoke Kone(VT)	681	2,440	1,218	1,222
37	Wet Kaik(VT)	1,160	4,633	2,282	2,351
38	War Kauk Taw(VT)	441	1,734	826	908
39	Thone Gwa(VT)	508	2,052	1,054	998
40	Tha Pyu San(VT)	437	1,570	777	793
41	Thea Kone Tan(VT)	200	762	368	394
42	Taung Kone(VT)	564	2,449	1,154	1,295
43	In Ga Lone(VT)	748	3,166	1,483	1,683

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kungyangon Township

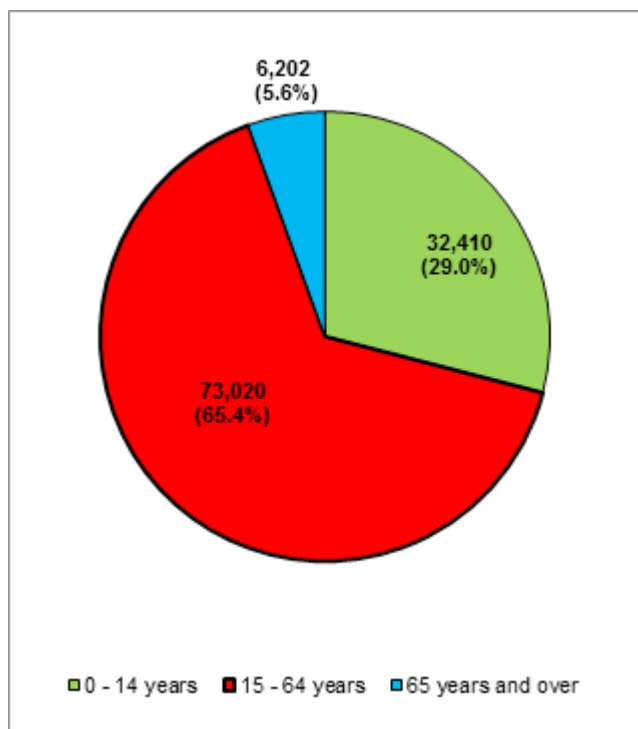
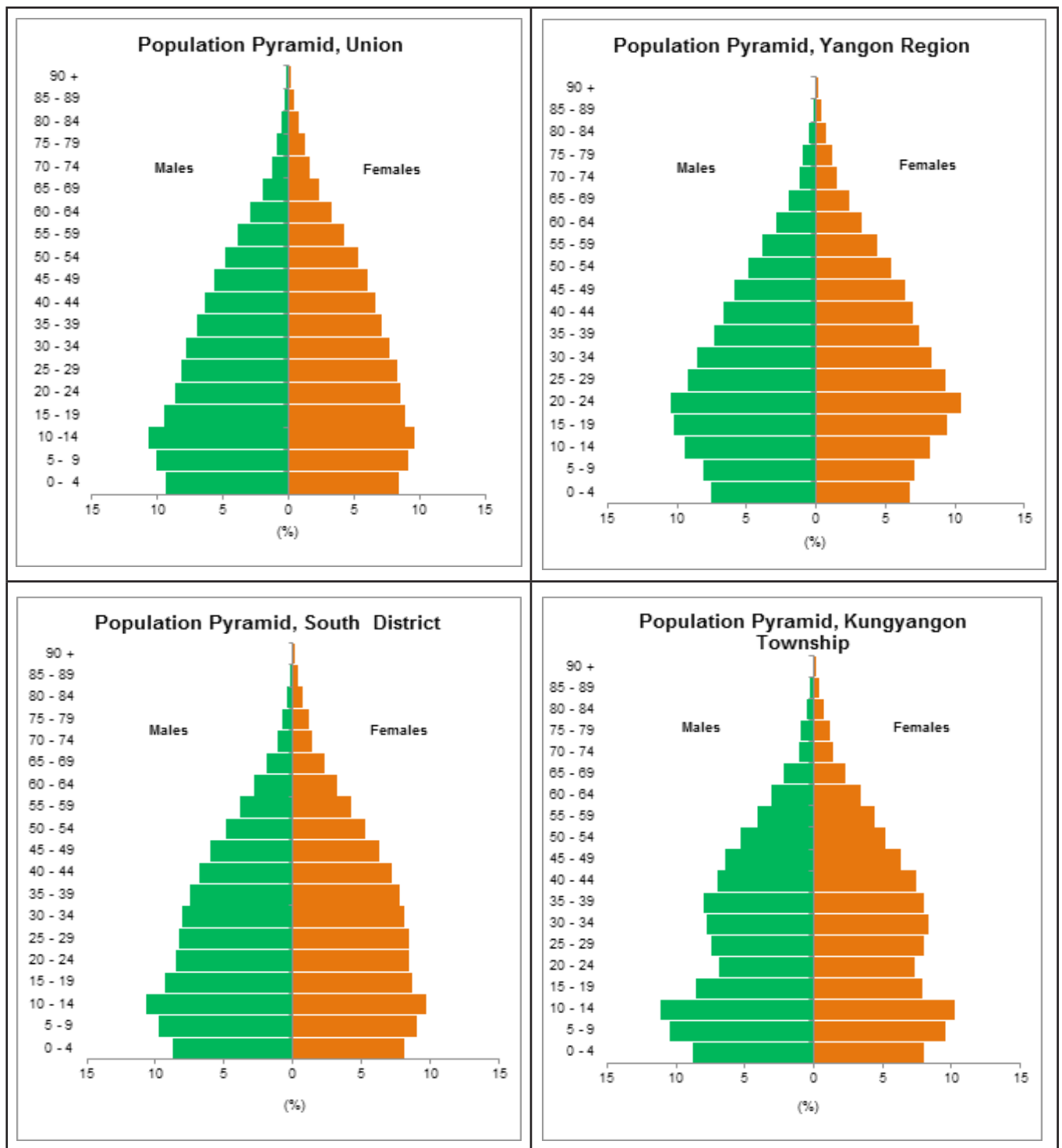


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kungyangon Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	111,632	54,107	57,525
0 - 4	9,338	4,762	4,576
5 - 9	11,164	5,675	5,489
10 - 14	11,908	6,039	5,869
15 - 19	9,181	4,633	4,548
20 - 24	7,920	3,740	4,180
25 - 29	8,635	4,022	4,613
30 - 34	8,976	4,209	4,767
35 - 39	8,900	4,300	4,600
40 - 44	8,066	3,809	4,257
45 - 49	7,093	3,482	3,611
50 - 54	5,846	2,875	2,971
55 - 59	4,783	2,223	2,560
60 - 64	3,620	1,643	1,977
65 - 69	2,493	1,161	1,332
70 - 74	1,389	592	797
75 - 79	1,179	496	683
80 - 84	683	275	408
85 - 89	336	125	211
90 +	122	46	76

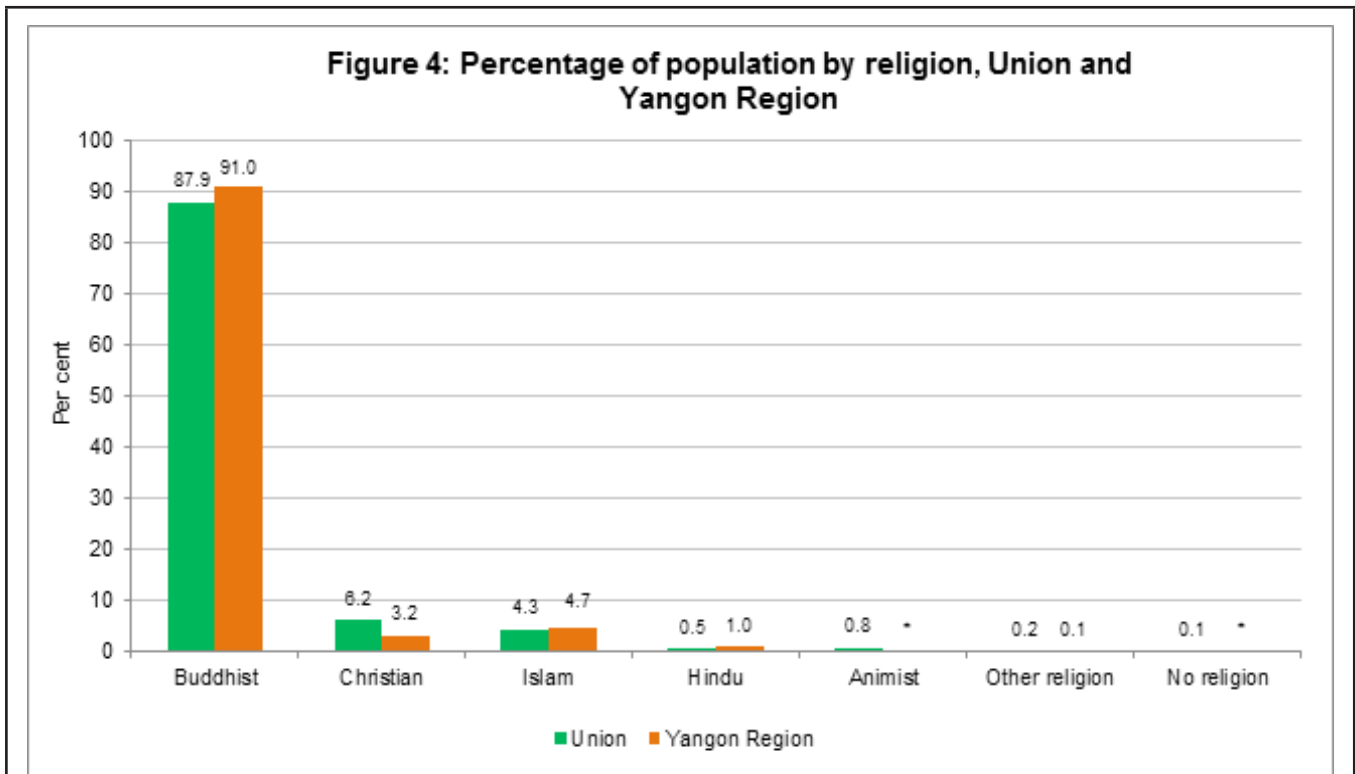
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kungyangon Township is 65.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure3: Population pyramid (Union, Yangon Region, South District and Kungyangon Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kungyangon Township since last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 to 20-24 and it becomes apparently higher in age groups 25-29 to 35-39.
- Compared to Union level, the percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kungyangon Township is slightly low.
- Starting from age group 20-24, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



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

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,173	1,103	1,070	946	492	454
6	2,266	1,149	1,117	1,951	988	963
7	2,153	1,100	1,053	1,954	1,003	951
8	2,206	1,088	1,118	1,999	985	1,014
9	2,273	1,157	1,116	2,021	1,008	1,013
10	2,255	1,138	1,117	1,969	1,003	966
11	2,278	1,144	1,134	1,921	972	949
12	2,304	1,127	1,177	1,783	883	900
13	2,373	1,161	1,212	1,641	824	817
14	2,304	1,126	1,178	1,352	663	689
15	2,122	1,068	1,054	1,010	521	489
16	1,709	903	806	626	307	319
17	1,764	882	882	497	241	256
18	1,729	850	879	345	151	194
19	1,526	703	823	275	126	149
20	1,820	881	939	197	101	96
21	1,512	729	783	109	60	49
22	1,499	686	813	67	34	33
23	1,528	669	859	37	11	26
24	1,403	657	746	19	9	10
25	1,737	825	912	23	15	8
26	1,401	632	769	11	8	3
27	1,700	784	916	15	5	10
28	1,945	881	1,064	12	9	3
29	1,711	798	913	7	4	3

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

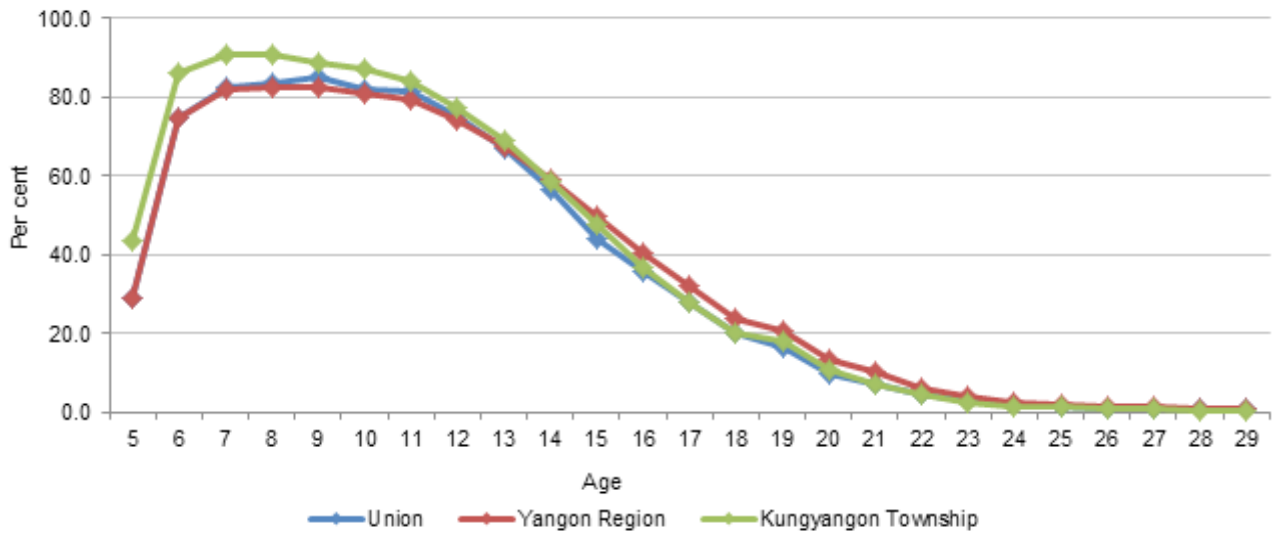
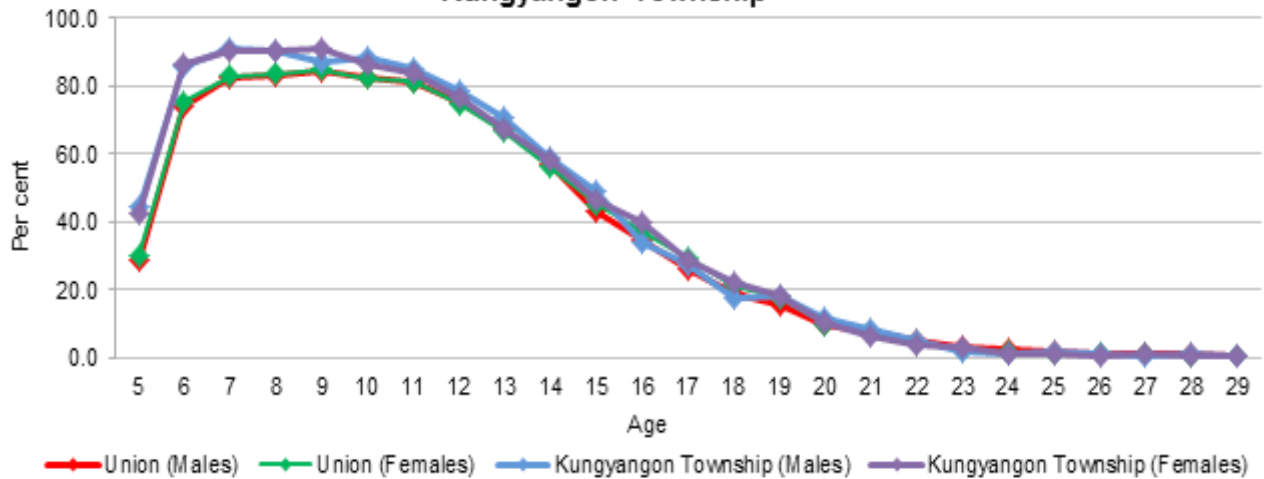
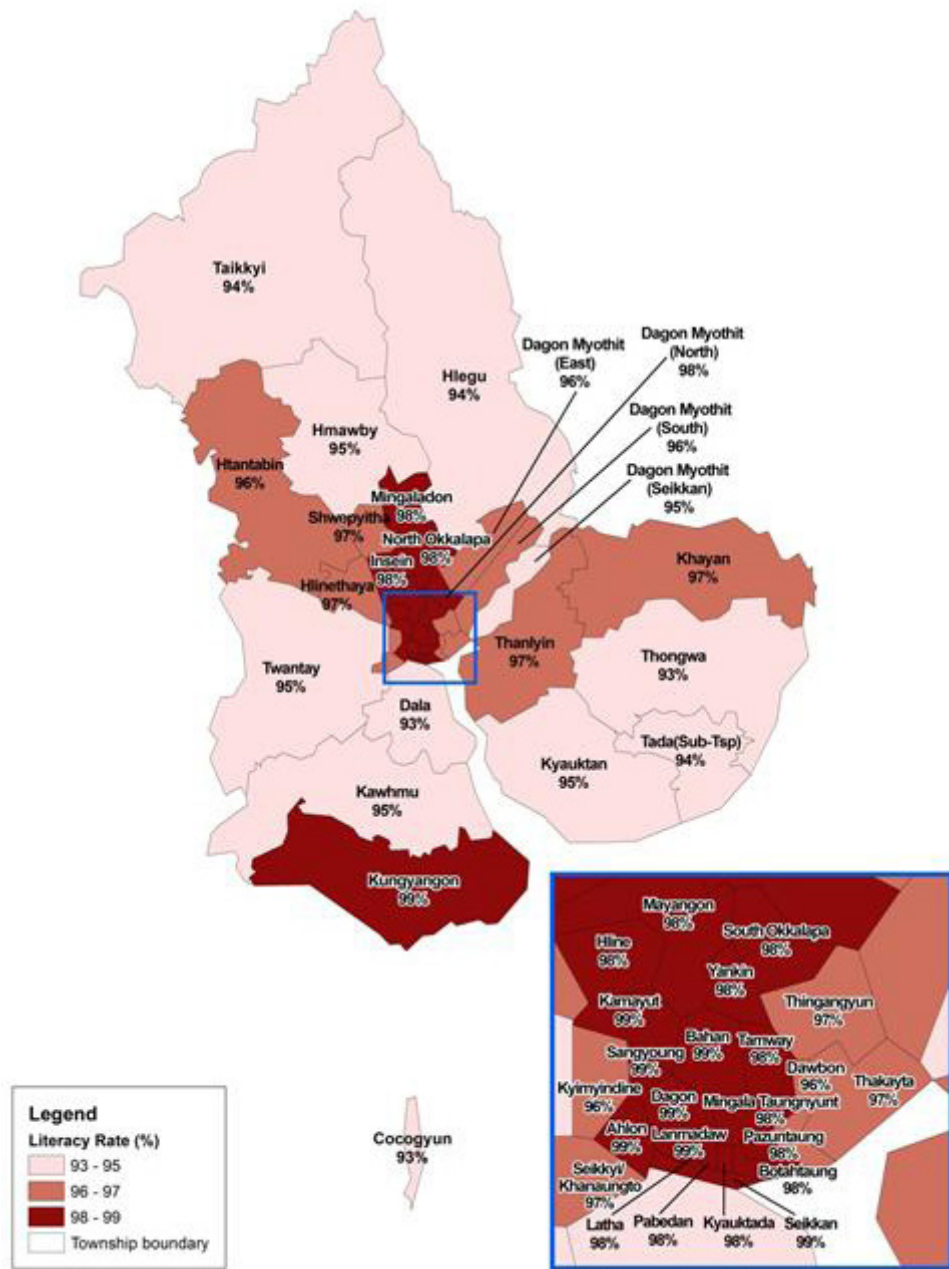


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kungyangon Township



- School attendance in Kungyangon Township drops starting from age 11 for males and age 10 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance for males and females in Kungyangon Township is higher at age 11 and lesser at age 13.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
South District	: 95.5%
Kungyangon Township	: 98.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	16,612	99.1
Males	8,028	99.2
Females	8,584	99.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kungyangon Township is 98.8 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 98.4 per cent and for the males it is 99.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 99.1 per cent with 99.1 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

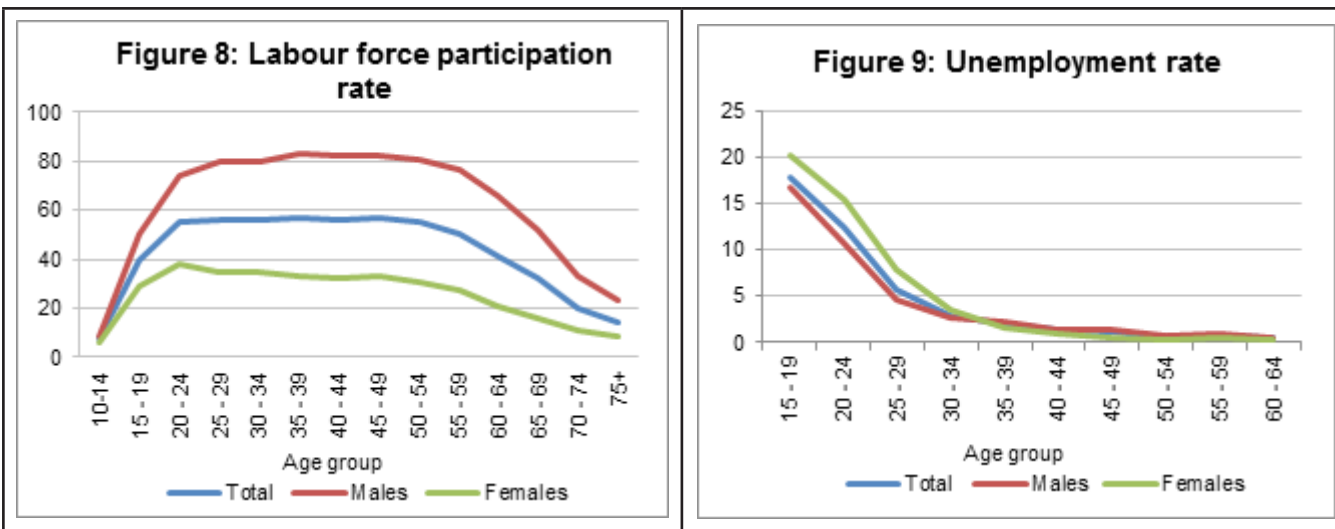
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	62,121	1,675	2.7	24,225	16,526	9,231	3,611	174	3,518	108	53	3,000
Urban	9,851	168	1.7	2,997	1,485	2,167	1,268	51	1,555	41	12	107
Rural	52,270	1,507	2.9	21,228	15,041	7,064	2,343	123	1,963	67	41	2,893
Males	29,258	670	2.3	10,304	7,724	5,213	2,056	124	1,419	29	38	1,681
Females	32,863	1,005	3.1	13,921	8,802	4,018	1,555	50	2,099	79	15	1,319

- Some 2.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 2.9 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 2.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 3.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 26.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.7 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	7.6	8.6	6.5	30.4	31.3	29.2
15 - 19	39.7	50.0	29.2	17.9	16.7	20.1
20 - 24	55.0	74.3	37.8	12.3	10.6	15.4
25 - 29	55.9	80.0	34.9	5.7	4.7	7.9
30 - 34	56.0	79.9	34.9	2.9	2.6	3.6
35 - 39	57.0	82.7	32.9	2.0	2.2	1.6
40 - 44	56.0	82.4	32.4	1.3	1.4	0.9
45 - 49	56.9	81.9	32.8	1.1	1.3	0.5
50 - 54	55.0	80.4	30.5	0.6	0.7	0.3
55 - 59	50.3	76.8	27.2	0.7	0.9	0.4
60 - 64	41.2	65.5	21.0	0.5	0.6	0.2
65 - 69	32.5	51.7	15.8	0.4	0.5	-
70 - 74	20.3	33.1	10.8	0.4	0.5	-
75 +	14.7	23.6	8.6	-	-	-
15 - 24	46.8	60.9	33.3	14.9	13.3	17.6
15 - 64	52.9	75.3	32.2	4.8	4.2	6.1



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kungyangon Township is 52.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 32.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 75.3 per cent.
- In Kungyangon Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 7.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kungyangon Township is 4.8 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.2%) and for females (6.1%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 17.6 per cent.

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

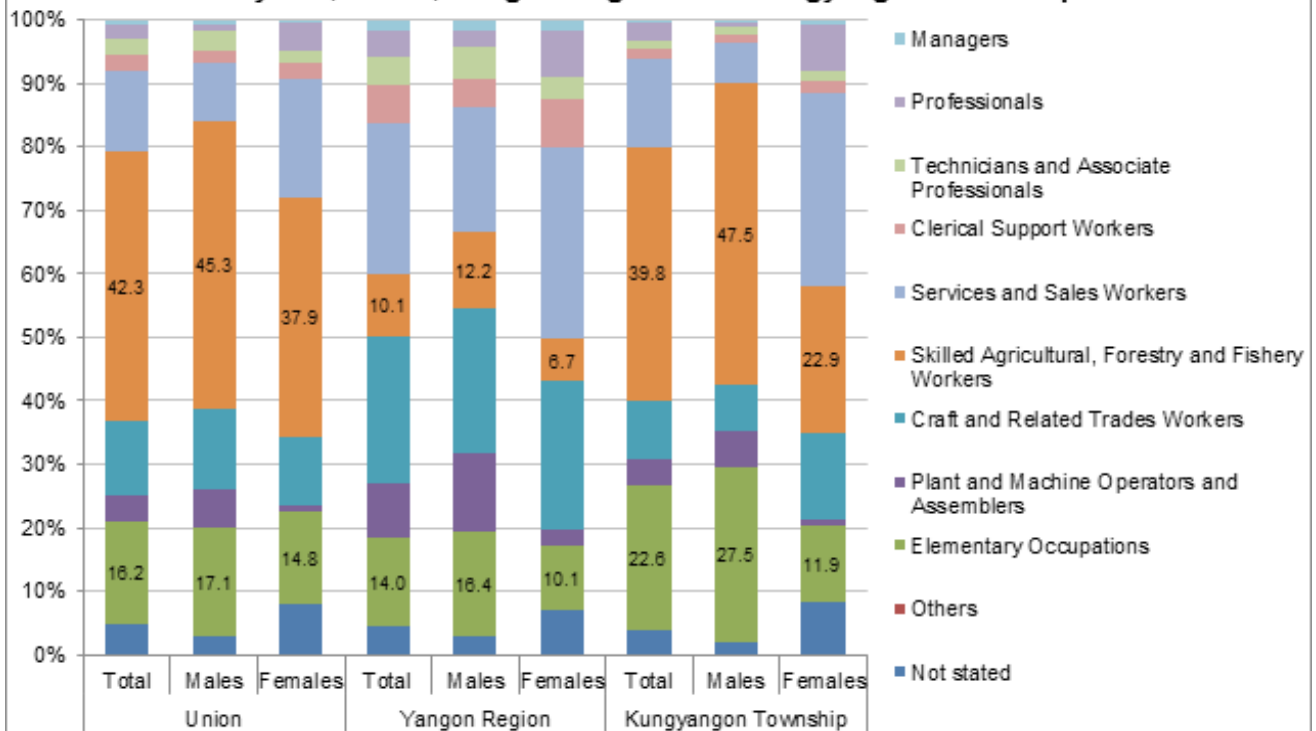
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	50,203	0.5	26.4	44.8	9.2	1.9	17.3
Males	15,815	1.1	42.3	3.1	11.8	3.3	38.4
Females	34,388	0.3	19.1	63.9	8.0	1.3	7.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 42.3 per cent of males are full time students while 63.9 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	36,205	24,836	11,369	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	210	114	96	0.6	0.5	0.8
Professionals	1,029	190	839	2.8	0.8	7.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	428	257	171	1.2	1.0	1.5
Clerical Support Workers	536	322	214	1.5	1.3	1.9
Services and Sales Workers	5,068	1,608	3,460	14.0	6.5	30.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	14,406	11,803	2,603	39.8	47.5	22.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,395	1,819	1,576	9.4	7.3	13.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,518	1,412	106	4.2	5.7	0.9
Elementary Occupations	8,191	6,837	1,354	22.6	27.5	11.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,424	474	950	3.9	1.9	8.4

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



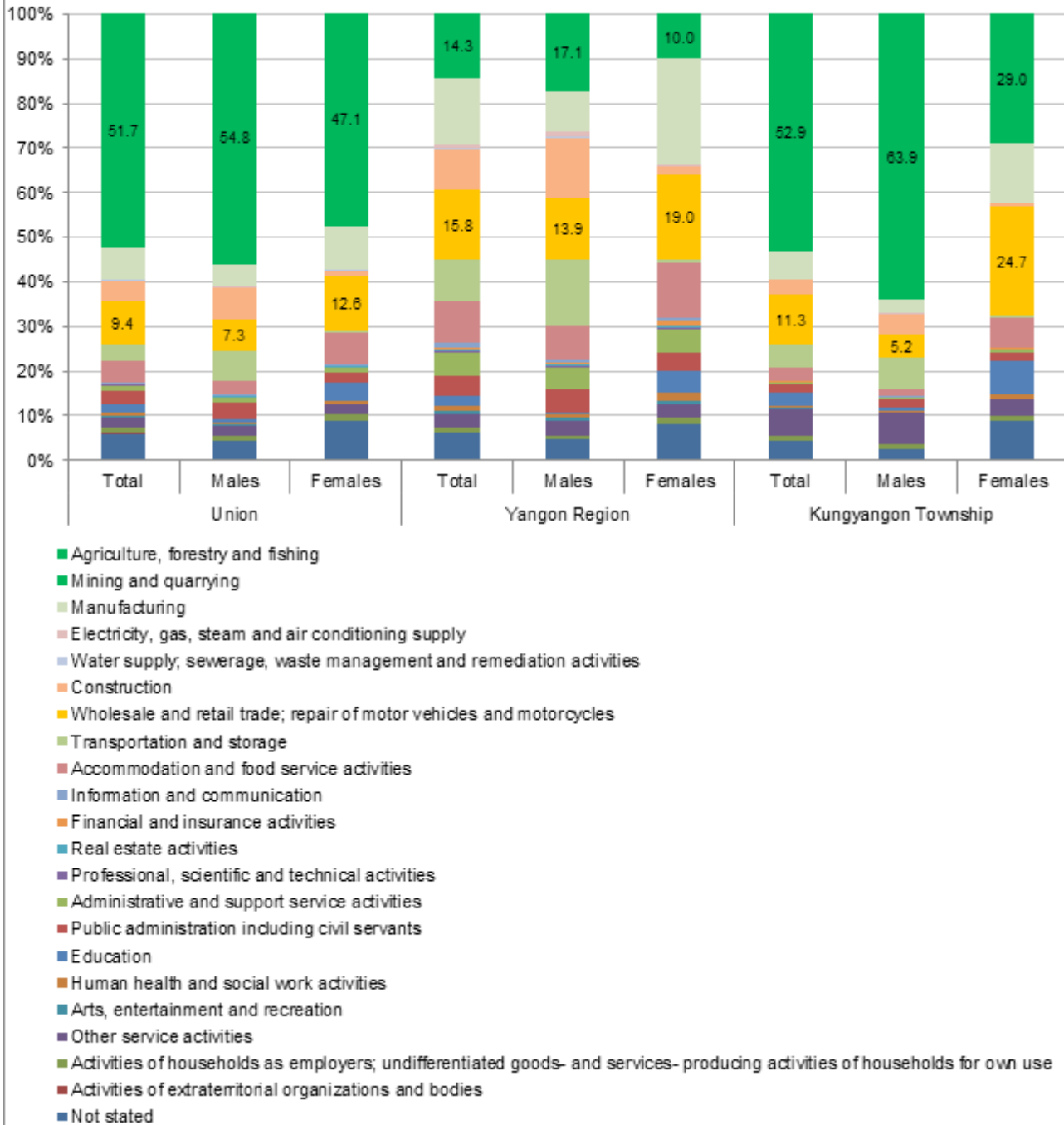
- In Kungyangon Township, 39.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 22.6 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 47.5 per cent of males and 22.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Yangon Region, 10.1 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.0 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	36,205	24,836	11,369	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19,163	15,866	3,297	52.9	63.9	29.0
Mining and quarrying	9	9	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	2,311	787	1,524	6.4	3.2	13.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	55	50	5	0.2	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	34	29	5	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,187	1,113	74	3.3	4.5	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,087	1,283	2,804	11.3	5.2	24.7
Transportation and storage	1,779	1,749	30	4.9	7.0	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,153	389	764	3.2	1.6	6.7
Information and communication	43	29	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	50	23	27	0.1	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	3	3	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	33	23	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	165	99	66	0.5	0.4	0.6
Public administration including civil servants	681	466	215	1.9	1.9	1.9
Education	1,028	177	851	2.8	0.7	7.5
Human health and social work activities	178	50	128	0.5	0.2	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	31	26	5	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	2,203	1,772	431	6.1	7.1	3.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	393	285	108	1.1	1.1	0.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5	2	3	*	*	*
Not stated	1,614	606	1,008	4.5	2.4	8.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



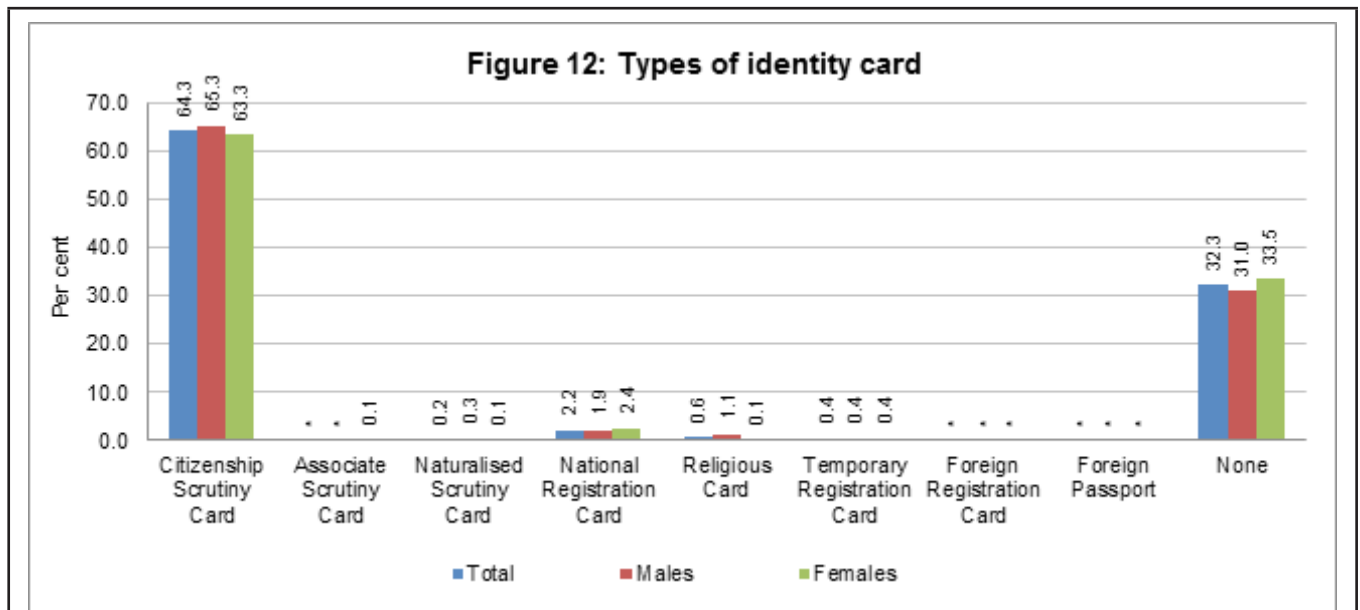
- In Kungyangon Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 52.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 11.3 per cent.
- There are 63.9 per cent of males and 29.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Yangon Region, there are 14.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 15.8 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” 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	58,555	41	169	1,980	535	386	*	25	29,434
Urban	10,421	7	25	121	178	67	*	2	3,268
Rural	48,134	34	144	1,859	357	319	*	23	26,166
Males	28,517	15	124	829	478	173	*	12	13,519
Females	30,038	26	45	1,151	57	213	*	13	15,915

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Kungyangon Township, 64.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 32.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 31.0 per cent of males and 33.5 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	111,632	104,893	6,739	6.0	3,895	1,606	2,576	2,551
0 - 4	9,338	9,207	131	1.4	17	12	72	89
5 - 9	11,164	10,975	189	1.7	23	43	63	129
10 - 14	11,908	11,687	221	1.9	38	37	72	131
15 - 19	9,181	9,028	153	1.7	45	28	49	69
20 - 24	7,920	7,805	115	1.5	32	27	29	68
25 - 29	8,635	8,456	179	2.1	62	36	45	86
30 - 34	8,976	8,726	250	2.8	75	60	81	114
35 - 39	8,900	8,632	268	3.0	125	52	66	90
40 - 44	8,066	7,633	433	5.4	288	57	95	118
45 - 49	7,093	6,492	601	8.5	387	93	159	145
50 - 54	5,846	5,214	632	10.8	414	90	190	180
55 - 59	4,783	4,094	689	14.4	459	125	234	210
60 - 64	3,620	2,941	679	18.8	444	138	283	223
65 - 69	2,493	1,864	629	25.2	418	163	280	221
70 - 74	1,389	901	488	35.1	329	164	208	196
75 - 79	1,179	712	467	39.6	323	179	244	183
80 - 84	683	330	353	51.7	228	152	228	162
85 - 89	336	159	177	52.7	125	99	118	90
90 +	122	37	85	69.7	63	51	60	47

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	54,107	51,107	3,000	5.5	1,627	670	1,156	1,175
0 - 4	4,762	4,698	64	1.3	11	7	32	45
5 - 9	5,675	5,574	101	1.8	9	20	26	80
10 - 14	6,039	5,926	113	1.9	14	16	44	71
15 - 19	4,633	4,555	78	1.7	21	13	23	34
20 - 24	3,740	3,683	57	1.5	15	11	18	31
25 - 29	4,022	3,934	88	2.2	27	16	23	48
30 - 34	4,209	4,082	127	3.0	25	38	48	60
35 - 39	4,300	4,178	122	2.8	54	19	39	34
40 - 44	3,809	3,625	184	4.8	110	27	39	57
45 - 49	3,482	3,206	276	7.9	161	39	86	75
50 - 54	2,875	2,573	302	10.5	198	38	89	81
55 - 59	2,223	1,914	309	13.9	193	55	114	99
60 - 64	1,643	1,367	276	16.8	189	53	112	89
65 - 69	1,161	888	273	23.5	188	59	124	101
70 - 74	592	387	205	34.6	133	74	88	86
75 - 79	496	305	191	38.5	128	71	98	78
80 - 84	275	138	137	49.8	80	57	90	64
85 - 89	125	61	64	51.2	45	38	39	26
90 +	46	13	33	71.7	26	19	24	16

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	57,525	53,786	3,739	6.5	2,268	936	1,420	1,376
0 - 4	4,576	4,509	67	1.5	6	5	40	44
5 - 9	5,489	5,401	88	1.6	14	23	37	49
10 - 14	5,869	5,761	108	1.8	24	21	28	60
15 - 19	4,548	4,473	75	1.6	24	15	26	35
20 - 24	4,180	4,122	58	1.4	17	16	11	37
25 - 29	4,613	4,522	91	2.0	35	20	22	38
30 - 34	4,767	4,644	123	2.6	50	22	33	54
35 - 39	4,600	4,454	146	3.2	71	33	27	56
40 - 44	4,257	4,008	249	5.8	178	30	56	61
45 - 49	3,611	3,286	325	9.0	226	54	73	70
50 - 54	2,971	2,641	330	11.1	216	52	101	99
55 - 59	2,560	2,180	380	14.8	266	70	120	111
60 - 64	1,977	1,574	403	20.4	255	85	171	134
65 - 69	1,332	976	356	26.7	230	104	156	120
70 - 74	797	514	283	35.5	196	90	120	110
75 - 79	683	407	276	40.4	195	108	146	105
80 - 84	408	192	216	52.9	148	95	138	98
85 - 89	211	98	113	53.6	80	61	79	64
90 +	76	24	52	68.4	37	32	36	31

- Six in every 100 persons in Kungyangon Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

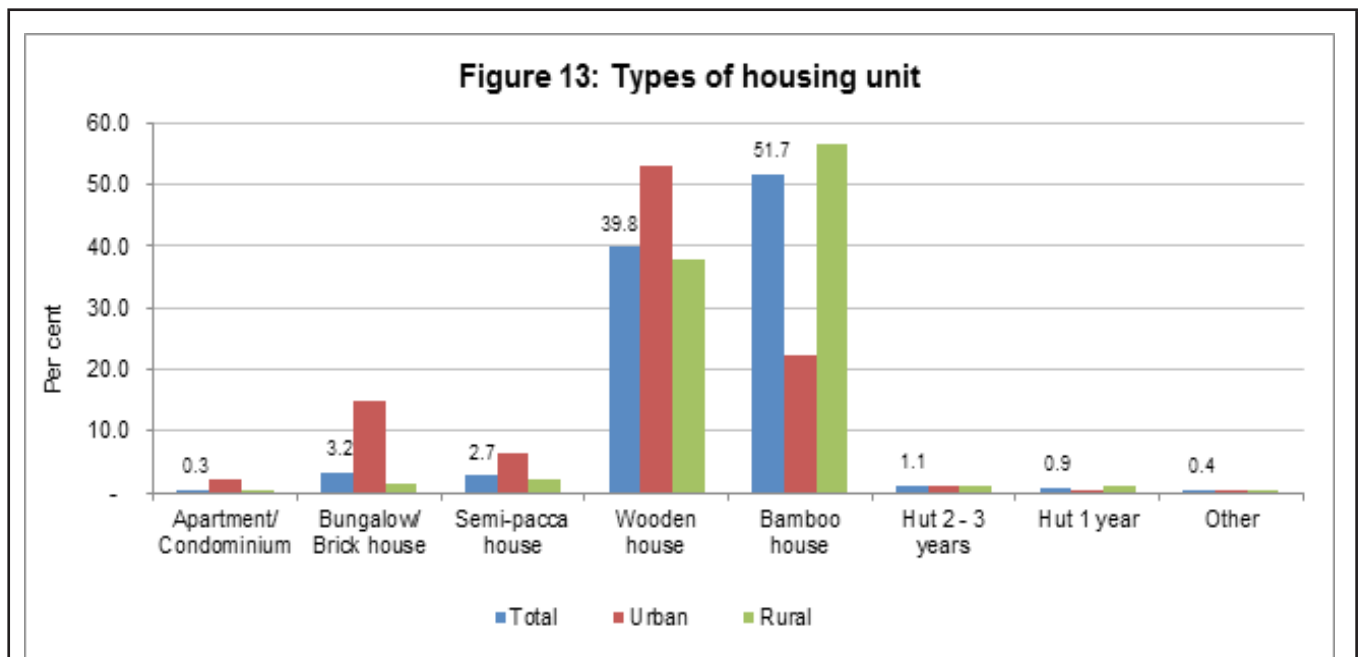
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	28,352	0.3	3.2	2.7	39.8	51.7	1.1	0.9	0.4
Urban	3,958	2.1	14.8	6.3	52.8	22.1	1.2	0.5	0.2
Rural	24,394	*	1.3	2.1	37.7	56.5	1.1	0.9	0.4

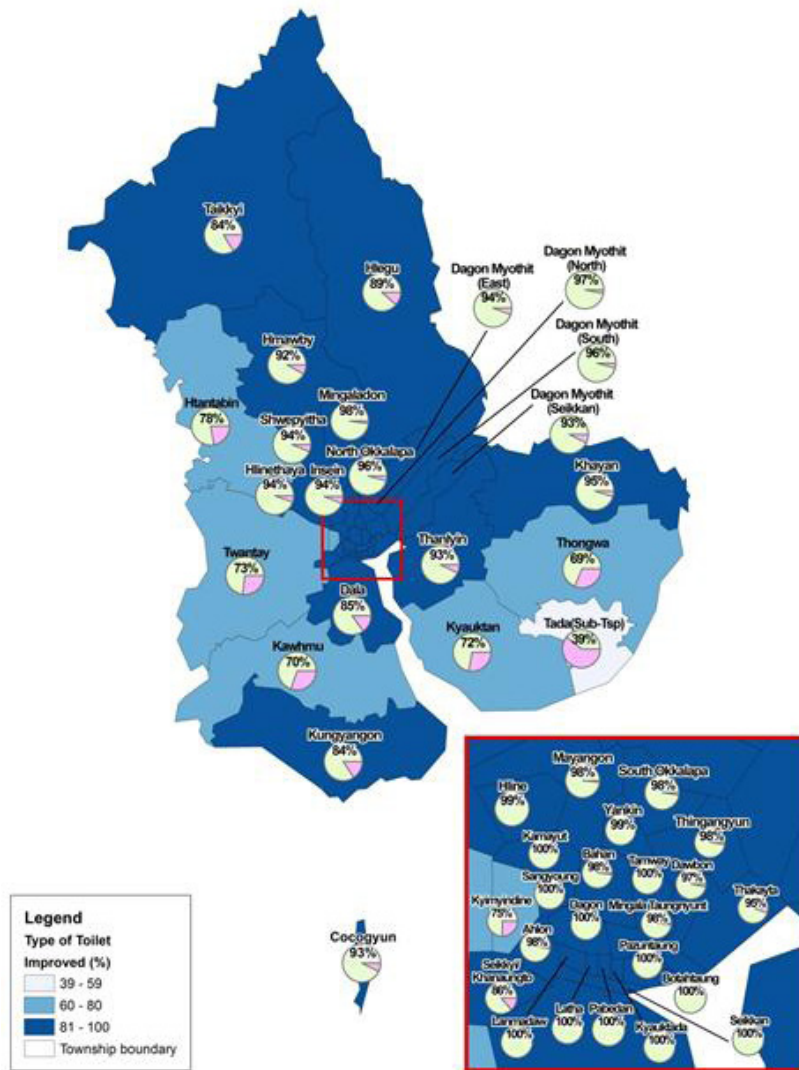
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Kungyangon Township are living in bamboo houses (51.7%) followed by households in wooden houses (39.8%).
- Some 52.8 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 56.5 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Yangon Region	: 91.1%
South District	: 79.9%
Kungyangon Township	: 84.2%

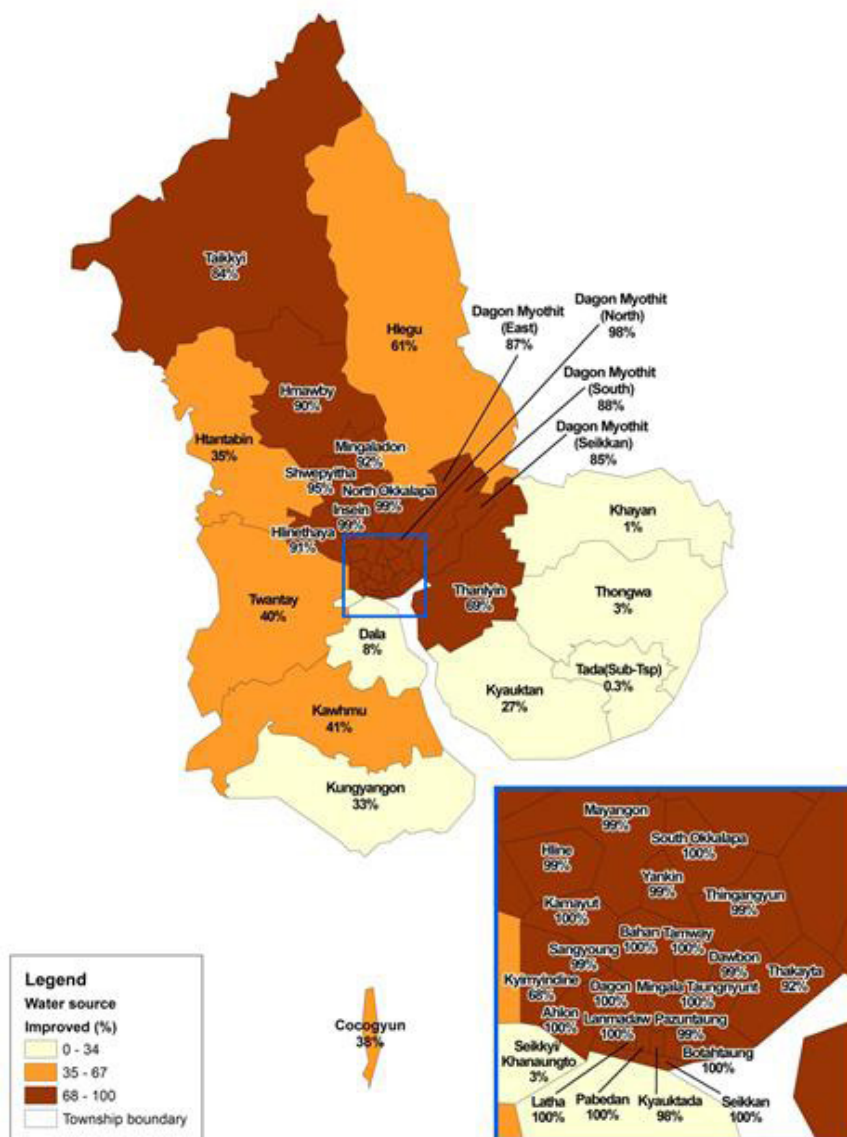
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.5	1.6	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		83.7	92.3	82.3
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>84.2</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>82.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.6	0.6	0.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.3	1.2	2.4
Other		0.2	0.1	0.2
None		12.7	4.2	14.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	28,352	3,958	24,394

- Some 84.2 per cent of the households in Kungyangon Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (83.7%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kungyangon is high.
- 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 12.7 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kungyangon Township, 14.1 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union : 69.5%

Yangon Region : 77.3%

South District : 29.0%

Kungyangon Township : 33.2%

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

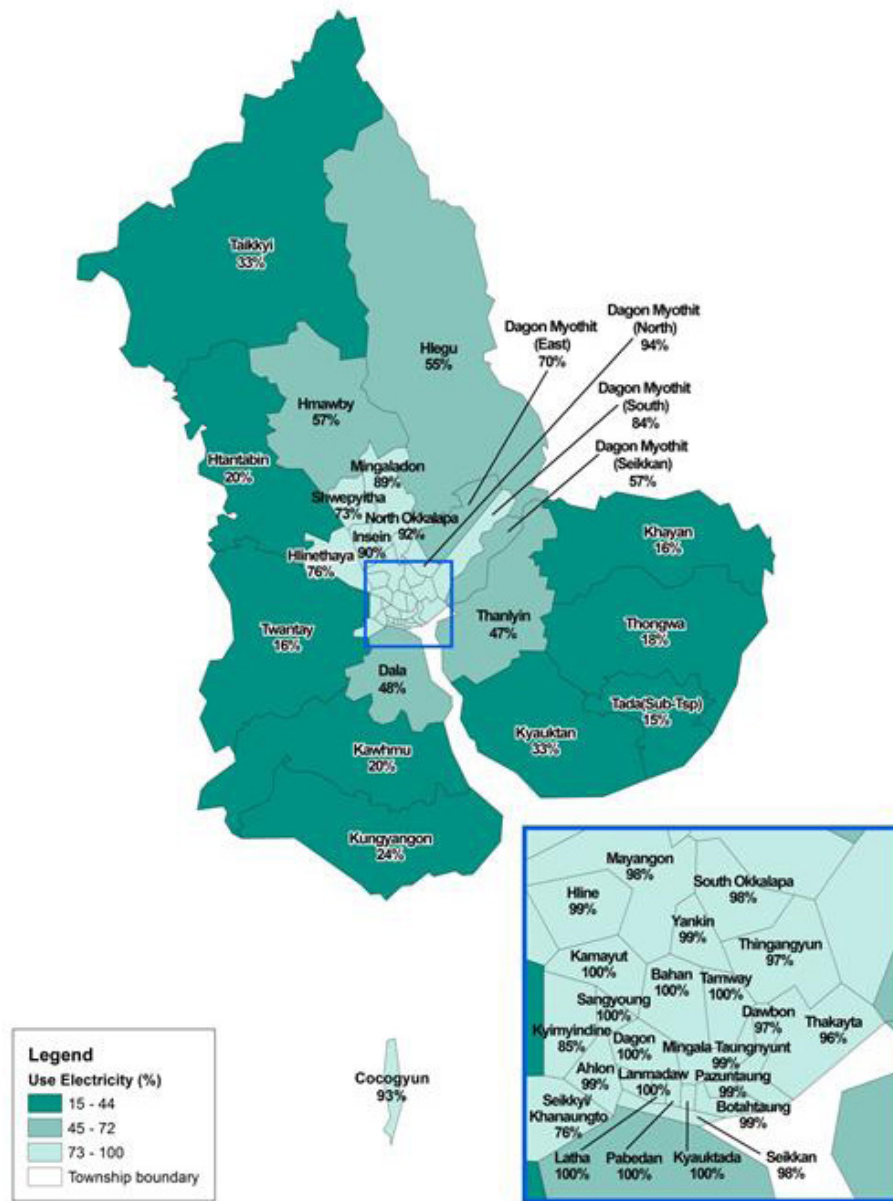
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		0.9	*	1.1
Tube well, borehole		10.2	1.9	11.5
Protected well/ Spring		21.9	0.5	25.3
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.2	1.6	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>33.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>37.9</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		1.7	0.3	1.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		63.8	93.0	59.1
River/stream/ canal		*	0.1	*
Waterfall/ Rain water		1.2	2.5	1.0
Other		0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>66.8</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>62.1</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	28,352	3,958	24,394

- In Kungyangon Township, 33.2 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 lowest group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 63.8 per cent of the households use water from pool/pond/lake and 21.9 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 66.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 62.1 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%
South District	: 29.7%
Kungyangon Township	: 24.0%

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

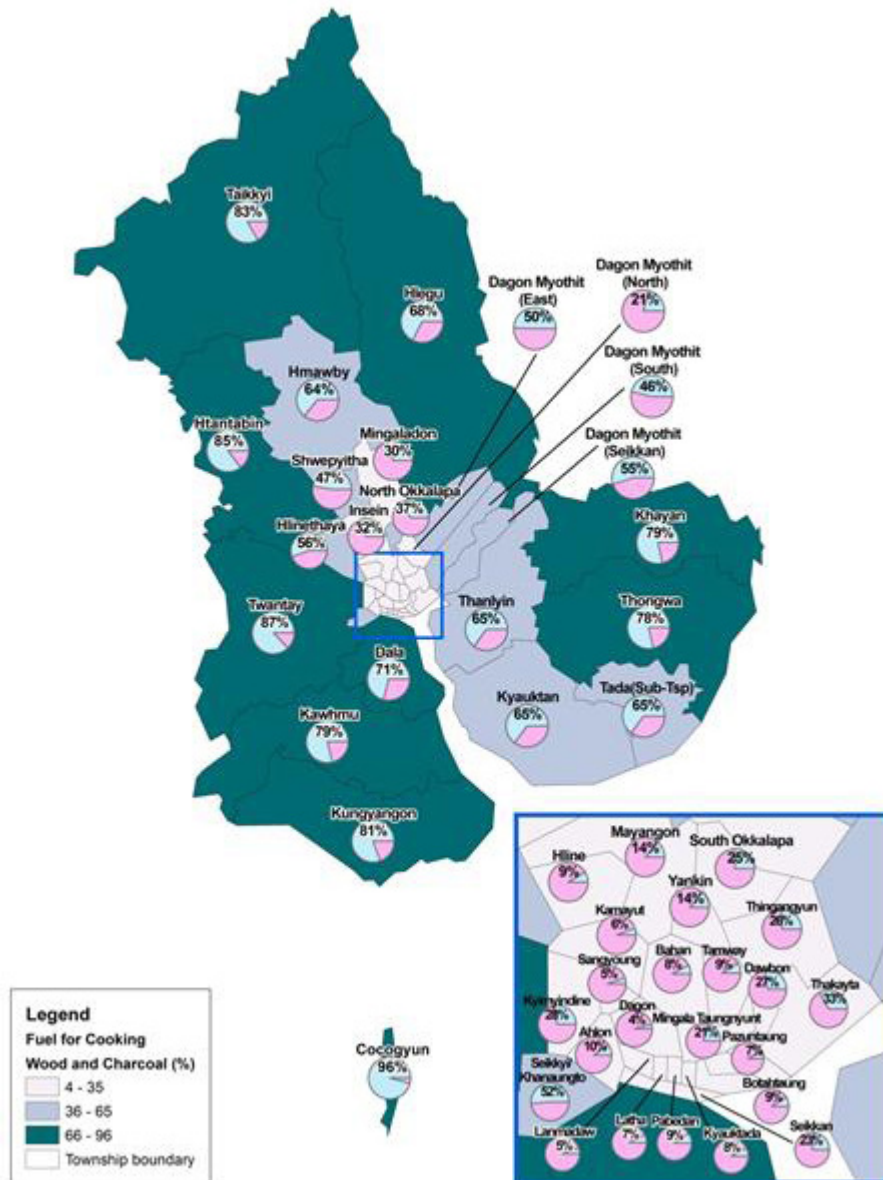
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		24.0	73.6	15.9
Kerosene		15.3	1.0	17.7
Candle		23.8	15.7	25.1
Battery		25.1	9.2	27.7
Generator (private)		4.7	0.1	5.5
Water mill (private)		*	-	*
Solar system/energy		6.1	0.1	7.1
Other		0.9	0.4	0.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	28,352	3,958	24,394

- In Kungyangon Township, 24.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest 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.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 25.1 per cent.
- In rural areas, 27.7 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

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%
South District	: 74.4%
Kungyangon Township	: 80.5%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		5.6	26.9	2.2
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.2
BioGas		0.1	0.4	0.1
Firewood		79.4	69.0	81.1
Charcoal		1.1	3.2	0.8
Coal		*	*	*
Other		13.5	0.5	15.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	28,352	3,958	24,394

- In Kungyangon Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 79.4 per cent using firewood and 1.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 5.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 81.1 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.8 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

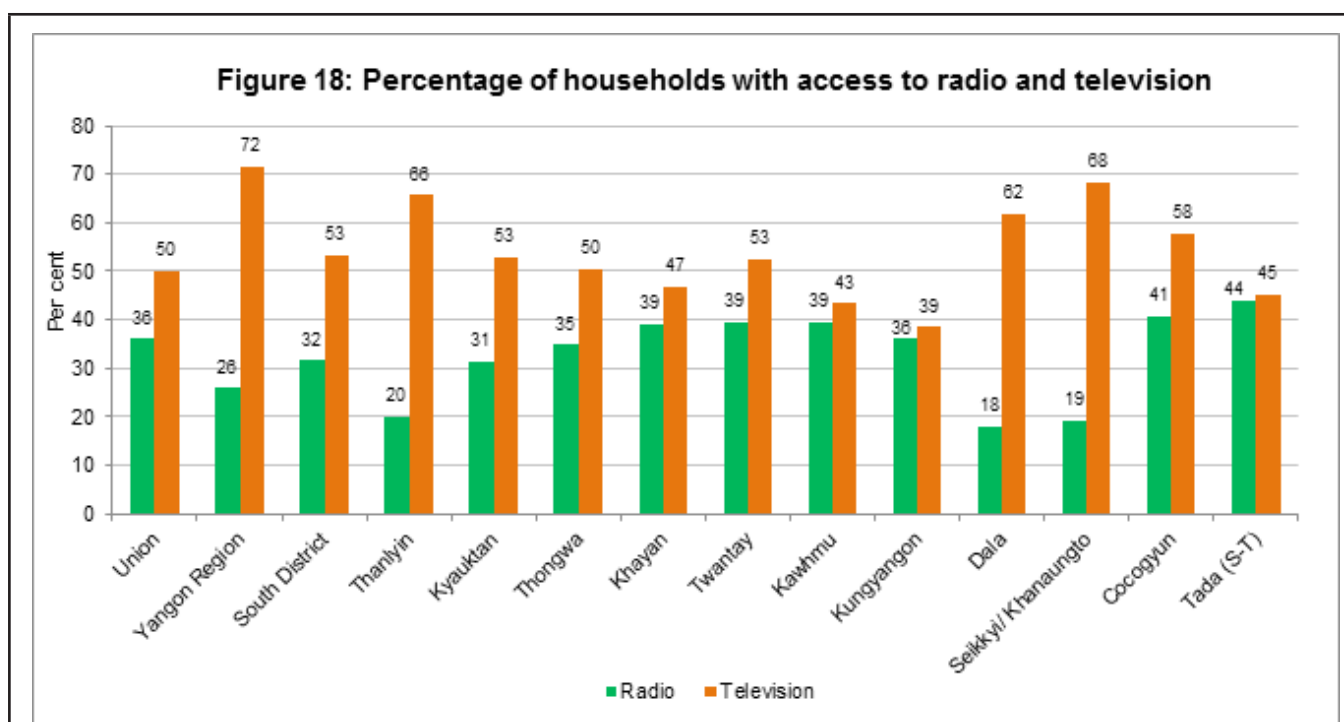
Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	28,352	36.1	38.5	4.9	33.5	0.8	3.0	33.2	0.1
Urban	3,958	23.0	66.3	11.7	51.0	3.0	7.5	21.9	0.5
Rural	24,394	38.2	34.0	3.8	30.7	0.4	2.2	35.1	*

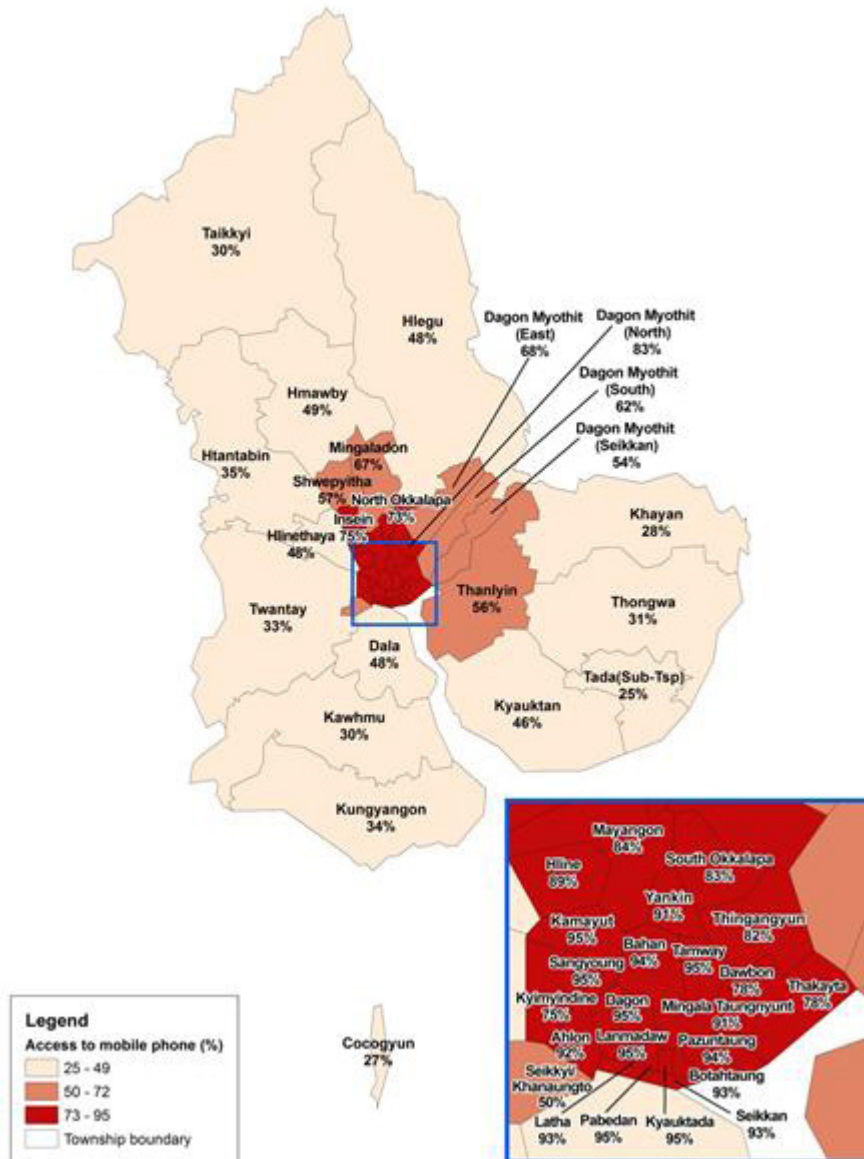
- Some 38.5 per cent of the households in Kungyangon Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 66.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television is the highest. In rural areas, the proportion of household with radio is 38.2 per cent and is the highest.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Kungyangon Township, about one in three households (36.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
South District	: 39.1%
Kungyangon Township	: 33.5%

- Some 33.5 per cent of the households in Kungyangon Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is low.

Transportation items

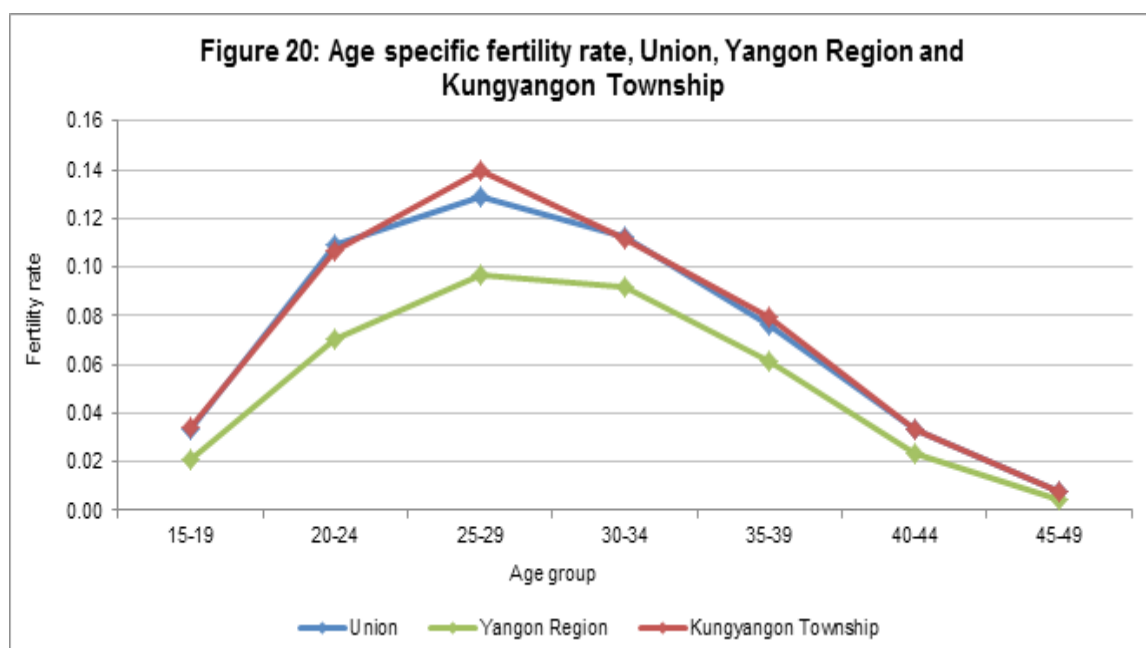
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
South District	339,205	5,118	85,141	136,138	12,967	8,723	10,673	42,622
Urban	94,494	2,990	23,126	45,084	925	957	847	2,082
Rural	244,711	2,128	62,015	91,054	12,042	7,766	9,826	40,540
Kungyangon Township	28,352	211	6,119	9,637	987	907	1,510	4,160
Urban	3,958	105	951	2,191	88	102	157	149
Rural	24,394	106	5,168	7,446	899	805	1,353	4,011

- In Kungyangon Township, 34.0 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 21.6 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

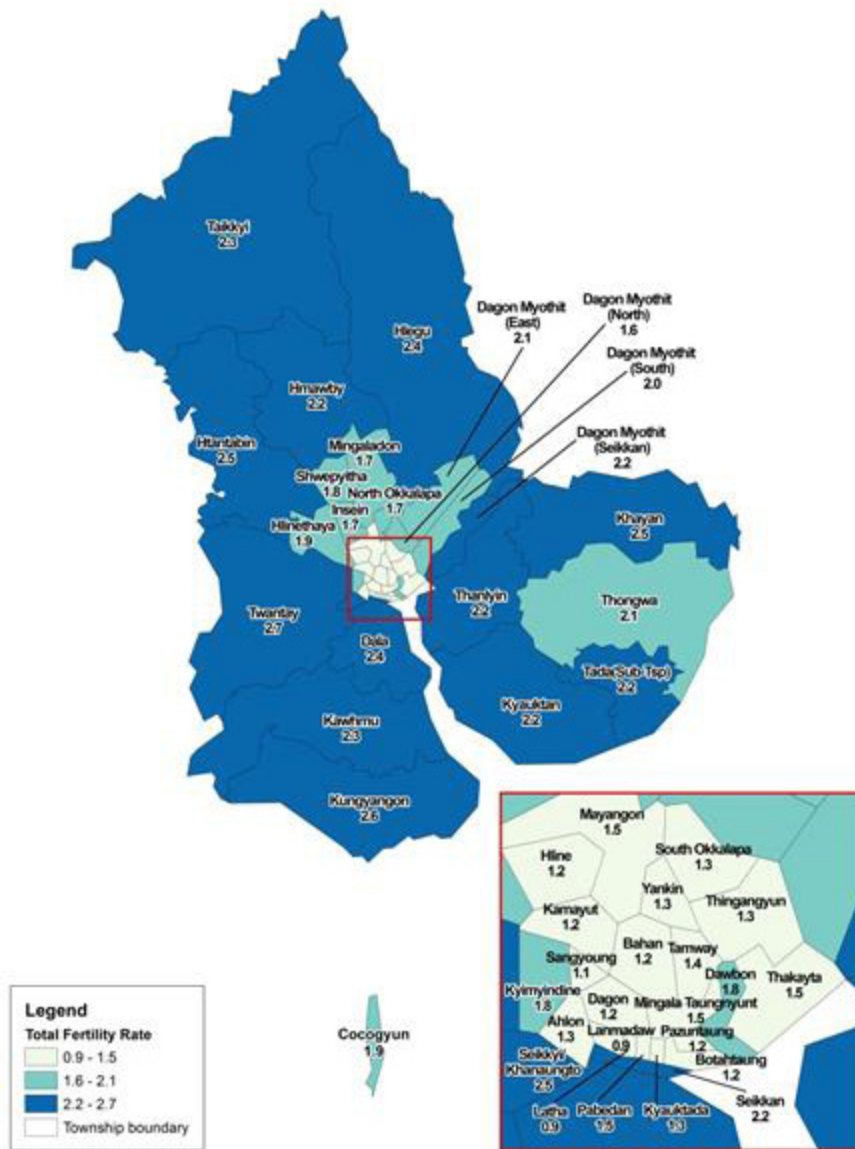
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



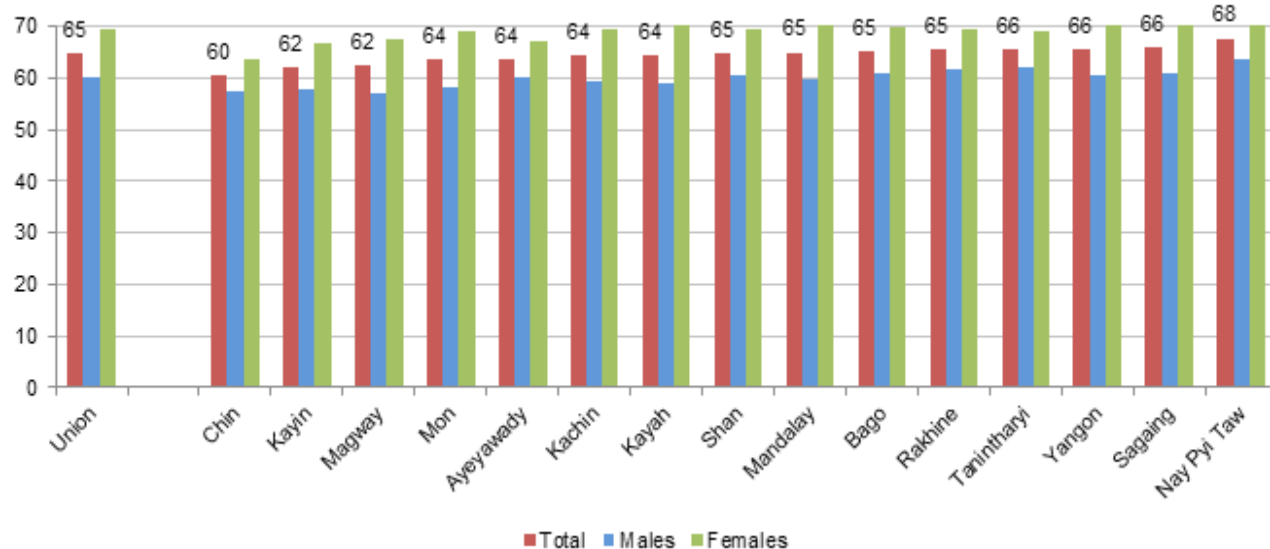
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.6 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
South District	: 2.4
Kungyangon Township	: 2.6

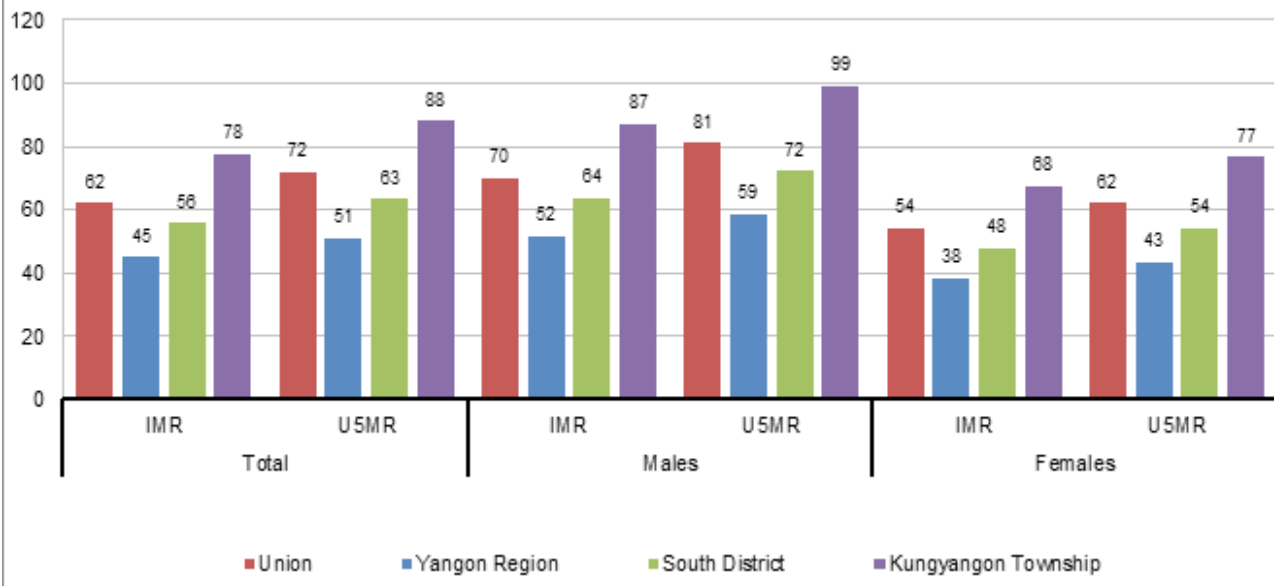
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

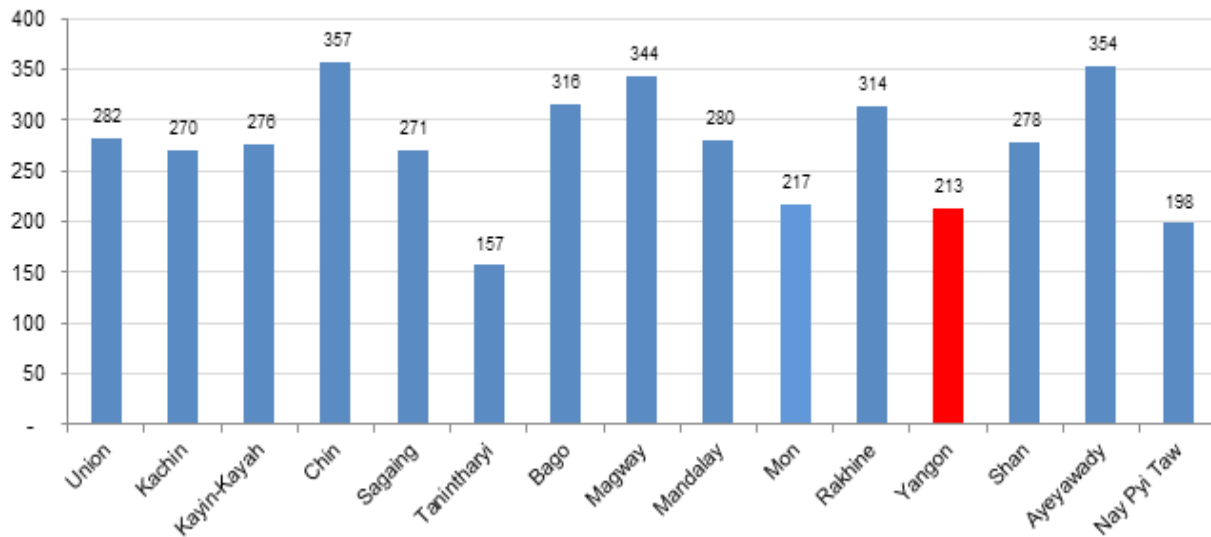
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in South District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in South District is 56 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 63 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kungyangon Township are higher than those in Yangon Region and South District. The Infant mortality in Kungyangon is 78 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 88 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.

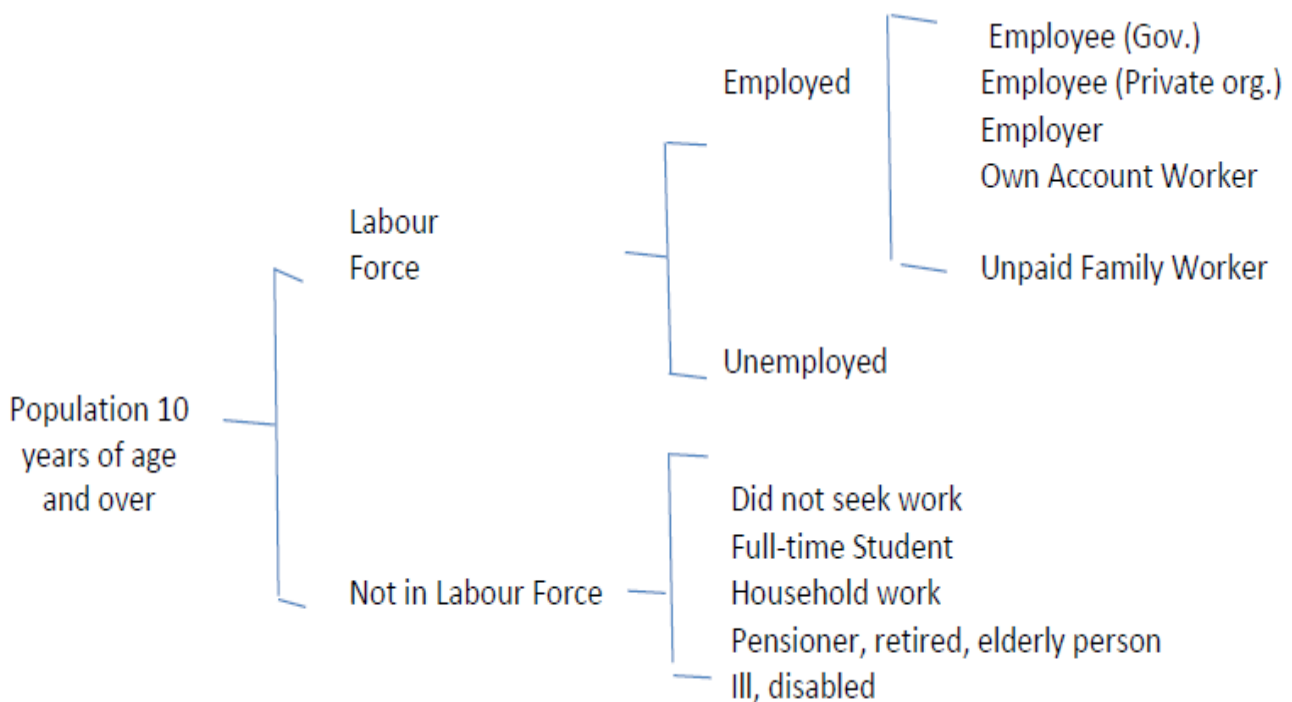
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

