



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, SOUTHERN DISTRICT

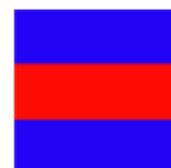
Kyauktan Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Yangon Region, Southern District

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Office No. 48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431 062

www.dop.gov.mm

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Figure 1: Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships



Kyauktan Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	132,765 ²	
Population males	64,378 (48.5%)	
Population females	68,387 (51.5%)	
Percentage of urban population	32.2%	
Area (Km²)	592.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	223.9 persons	
Median age	28.6 years	
Number of wards	9	
Number of village tracts	32	
Number of private households	32,976	
Percentage of female headed households	20.2%	
Mean household size	3.9 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	25.7%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	69.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	45.0	
Child dependency ratio	37.2	
Old dependency ratio	7.8	
Ageing index	20.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	94	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.2%	
Male	96.7%	
Female	93.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,850	2.9
Walking	1,762	1.3
Seeing	1,702	1.3
Hearing	943	0.7
Remembering	1,407	1.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	71,248	63.9	
Associate Scrutiny	147	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	3,504	3.2	
National Registration	1,314	1.2	
Religious	690	0.6	
Temporary Registration	233	0.2	
Foreign Registration	21	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	88	0.1	
None	34,192	30.7	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	63.0%	89.1%	38.9%
Unemployment rate	4.6%	4.1%	5.8%
Employment to population ratio	60.1%	85.5%	36.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	28,557	86.6	
Renter	2,650	8.0	
Provided free (individually)	896	2.7	
Government quarters	469	1.4	
Private company quarters	304	0.9	
Other	100	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	26.0%		45.9%
Bamboo	36.2%	28.2%	0.1%
Earth	<0.1%	0.4%	
Wood	26.2%	61.3%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		53.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	10.8%	9.4%	0.2%
Other	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	7,017	21.3	
LPG	127	0.4	
Kerosene	52	0.2	
Biogas	101	0.3	
Firewood	19,256	58.4	
Charcoal	2,151	6.5	
Coal	114	0.3	
Other	4,158	12.6	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	10,914	33.1
Kerosene	4,617	14.0
Candle	4,436	13.5
Battery	8,218	24.9
Generator (private)	2,057	6.2
Water mill (private)	*	<0.1
Solar system/energy	1,793	5.5
Other	928	2.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,804	5.5
Tube well, borehole	2,171	6.6
Protected well/spring	3,961	12.0
Bottled/purifier water	864	2.6
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>8,800</i>	<i>26.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,092	3.3
Pool/pond/lake	22,833	69.3
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	103	0.3
Other	134	0.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>24,176</i>	<i>73.3</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,292	7.0
Tube well, borehole	3,376	10.2
Protected well/spring	3,183	9.7
Unprotected well/spring	995	3.0
Pool/pond/lake	22,935	69.6
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	34	0.1
Other	143	0.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	176	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	23,566	71.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>23,742</i>	<i>72.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	682	2.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	6,269	19.0
Other	63	0.2
None	2,220	6.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	10,339	31.4
Television	17,443	52.9
Landline phone	1,511	4.6
Mobile phone	14,991	45.5
Computer	668	2.0
Internet at home	2,514	7.6
Households with none of the items	8,433	25.6
Households with all of the items	56	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	582	1.8
Motorcycle/Moped	9,874	29.9
Bicycle	11,737	35.6
4-Wheel tractor	1,586	4.8
Canoe/Boat	591	1.8
Motor boat	1,089	3.3
Cart (bullock)	5,273	16.0

Note: ¹ Population figures for Kyauktan 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 Kyauktan 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 Kyauktan Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	132,765 *		
Males	64,378		
Females	68,387		
Sex ratio	94 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	32.2 %		
Area (Km ²)	592.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	223.9 persons		
Number of wards	9		
Number of village tracts	32		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	128,254	40,181	88,073
Number of conventional households	32,976	9,864	23,112
Mean household size	3.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kyauktan 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 (32.2%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Kyauktan Township is 224 persons per square kilometre. • There are 3.9 persons living in each household in Kyauktan Township. This is less 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;
Kyauktan Township (South District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	32,976	132,765	64,378	68,387
	Ward	9,864	42,778	20,541	22,237
1	Ah Shey Paing(W)	665	3,013	1,483	1,530
2	Ah Lel Paing(W)	283	1,451	675	776
3	Ah Nauk Paing(W)	1,151	4,947	2,271	2,676
4	Sin Kan(W)	1,633	6,962	3,252	3,710
5	Shwe Kone(W)	2,197	9,489	4,383	5,106
6	San Chein Hmi(W)	1,746	7,223	3,374	3,849
7	Thi Tar Myaing(W)	753	3,809	1,942	1,867
8	Shwe Pyi Thar Yar(W)	969	3,716	1,885	1,831
9	Aye Mya Thi Dar(W)	467	2,168	1,276	892
	Village Tract	23,112	89,987	43,837	46,150
1	Kan Pyaung(VT)	921	3,531	1,747	1,784
2	Pi La Khat(VT)	333	1,358	668	690
3	Kyon Kan(VT)	562	2,059	1,040	1,019
4	Wea Gyi(VT)	588	2,214	1,076	1,138
5	Ywar Thit Gyi(VT)	416	1,619	791	828
6	Kyan Pin(VT)	451	1,766	868	898
7	Thaung Gyi(VT)	244	816	388	428
8	Kayin Chaung(VT)	339	1,415	693	722
9	Kwe Ka Nar(VT)	512	2,200	1,075	1,125
10	Ah Se(VT)	736	2,766	1,335	1,431
11	Min Ga Lun(VT)	1,374	5,273	2,464	2,809
12	Na Ywe Chaung(VT)	466	1,756	863	893
13	Sit Ta Pin(VT)	157	571	283	288
14	Mya Kaing(VT)	825	3,034	1,485	1,549
15	Boe Ba(VT)	507	1,818	896	922
16	Tha Nat Pin Chin(VT)	375	1,375	683	692
17	Baw Ka Lut(VT)	339	1,358	666	692

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
18	Chaung Wa(VT)	529	2,075	1,025	1,050
19	Kwa Hnee(VT)	688	2,169	1,015	1,154
20	Zwe Par Kone Tan(VT)	657	2,560	1,214	1,346
21	Nyaung Waingv	1,932	7,988	3,675	4,313
22	Yae Kyaw(VT)	848	3,126	1,543	1,583
23	Kyar Kan(VT)	489	1,983	989	994
24	Par Da Gyi(VT)	828	3,509	1,715	1,794
25	U Yin(VT)	406	1,482	730	752
26	Shwe Pyauk(VT)	1,418	6,149	3,148	3,001
27	Pan Taw(VT)	1,031	4,060	1,964	2,096
28	Ywar Thit Ka Lay(VT)	707	2,599	1,308	1,291
29	Mee Pya(VT)	1,394	5,740	2,875	2,865
30	Ka Mar Ka Loke(VT)	1,219	4,693	2,244	2,449
31	Ku Lar Tan(VT)	862	3,393	1,670	1,723
32	Kha Naung(VT)	959	3,532	1,701	1,831

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kyauktan Township

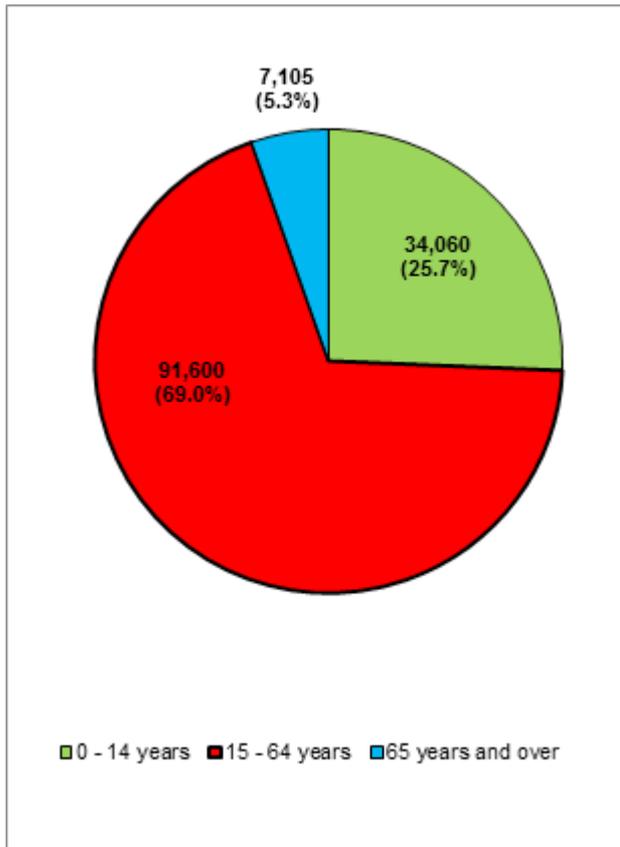
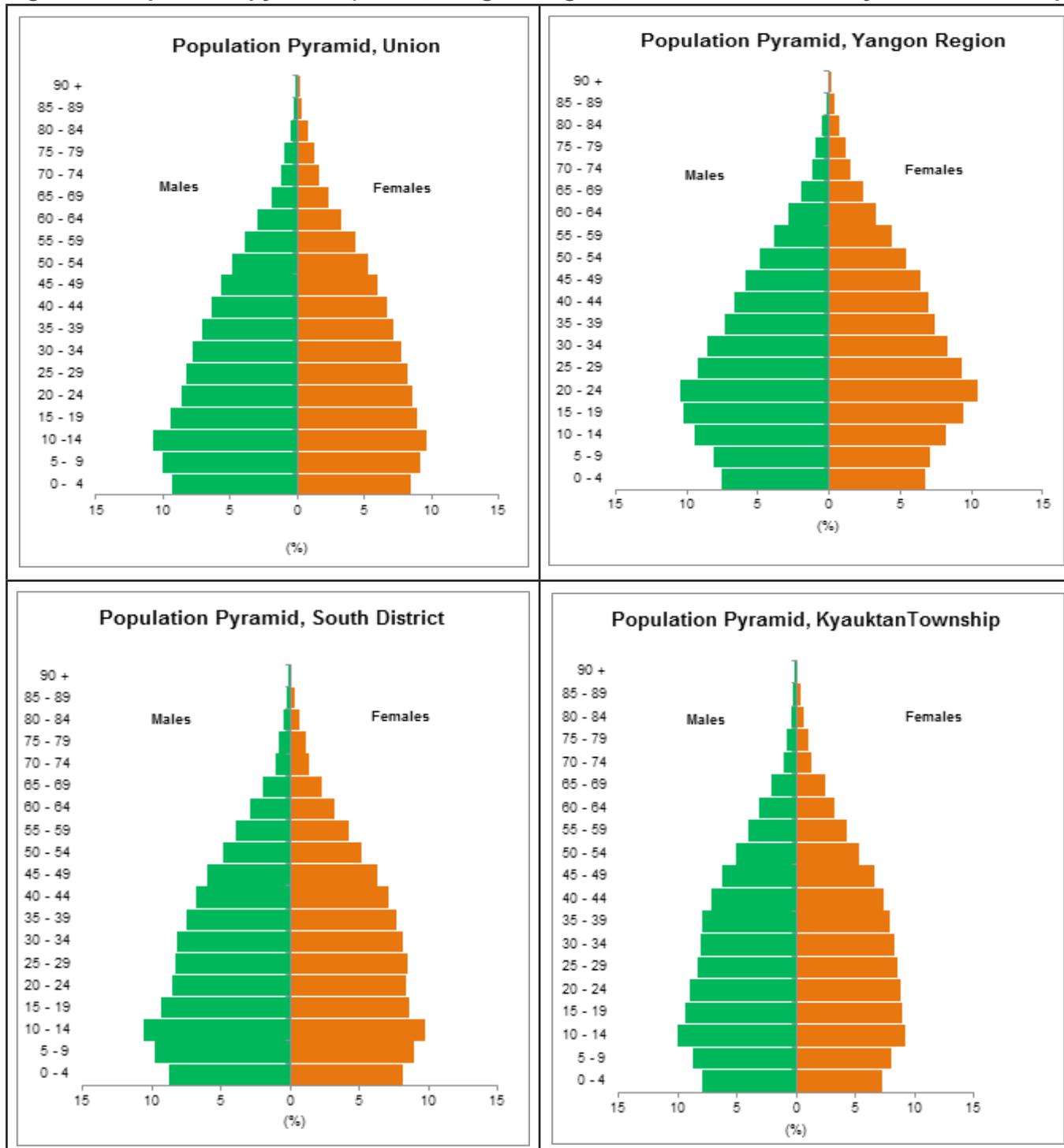


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kyauktan Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	132,765	64,378	68,387
0 - 4	10,147	5,152	4,995
5 - 9	11,181	5,645	5,536
10 - 14	12,732	6,431	6,301
15 - 19	12,143	6,040	6,103
20 - 24	11,869	5,811	6,058
25 - 29	11,262	5,370	5,892
30 - 34	10,879	5,190	5,689
35 - 39	10,588	5,149	5,439
40 - 44	9,686	4,606	5,080
45 - 49	8,505	4,022	4,483
50 - 54	6,915	3,291	3,624
55 - 59	5,550	2,611	2,939
60 - 64	4,203	1,994	2,209
65 - 69	3,020	1,362	1,658
70 - 74	1,608	687	921
75 - 79	1,219	526	693
80 - 84	709	269	440
85 - 89	393	154	239
90 +	156	68	88

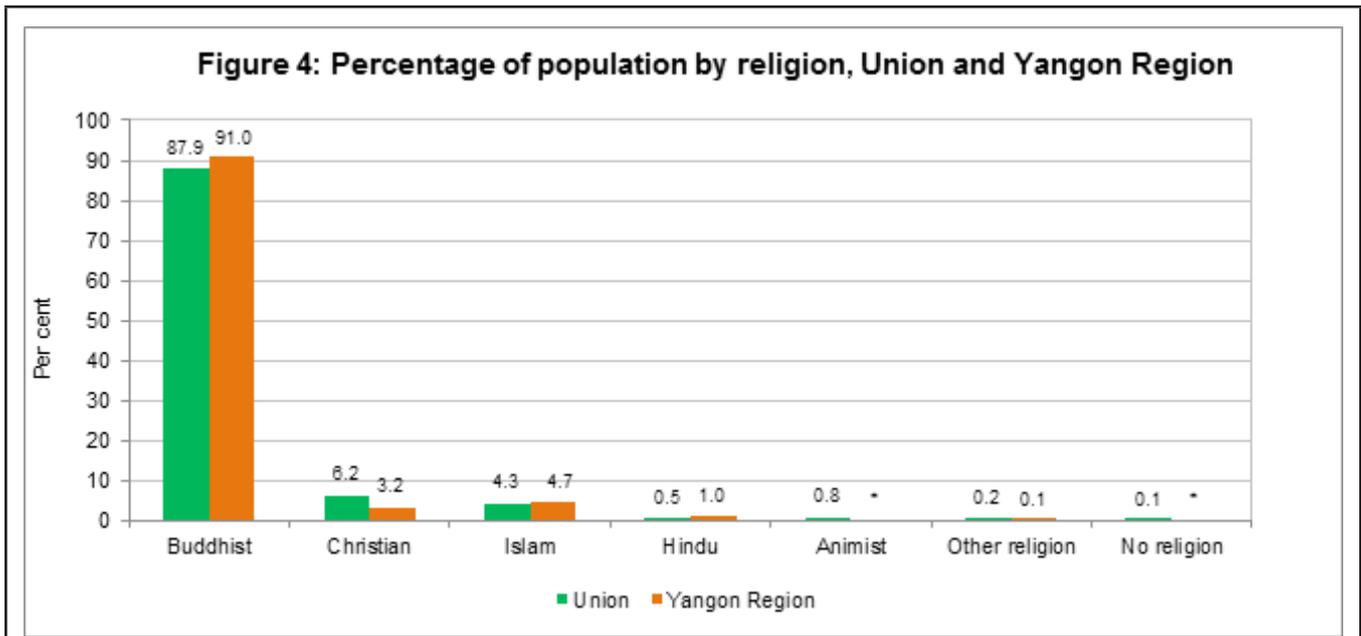
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kyauktan Township is 69.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Yangon Region, South District and Kyauktan Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kyauktan Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kyauktan Township.
- Starting from age group 20-24, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



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

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	2,087	1,060	1,027	581	296	285
6	2,170	1,088	1,082	1,634	842	792
7	2,302	1,183	1,119	1,925	997	928
8	2,196	1,144	1,052	1,824	964	860
9	2,281	1,121	1,160	1,879	932	947
10	2,327	1,143	1,184	1,893	924	969
11	2,246	1,111	1,135	1,732	878	854
12	2,389	1,216	1,173	1,666	857	809
13	2,669	1,368	1,301	1,632	883	749
14	2,543	1,282	1,261	1,192	642	550
15	2,324	1,180	1,144	843	430	413
16	2,043	988	1,055	593	304	289
17	2,121	1,064	1,057	500	262	238
18	2,502	1,169	1,333	383	170	213
19	2,206	1,027	1,179	297	159	138
20	2,556	1,222	1,334	166	79	87
21	2,269	1,077	1,192	106	50	56
22	2,251	1,073	1,178	68	44	24
23	2,145	1,019	1,126	32	21	11
24	1,873	846	1,027	16	8	8
25	2,331	1,089	1,242	21	13	8
26	1,977	949	1,028	17	11	6
27	2,098	997	1,101	17	9	8
28	2,393	1,088	1,305	6	4	2
29	1,969	891	1,078	8	5	3

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

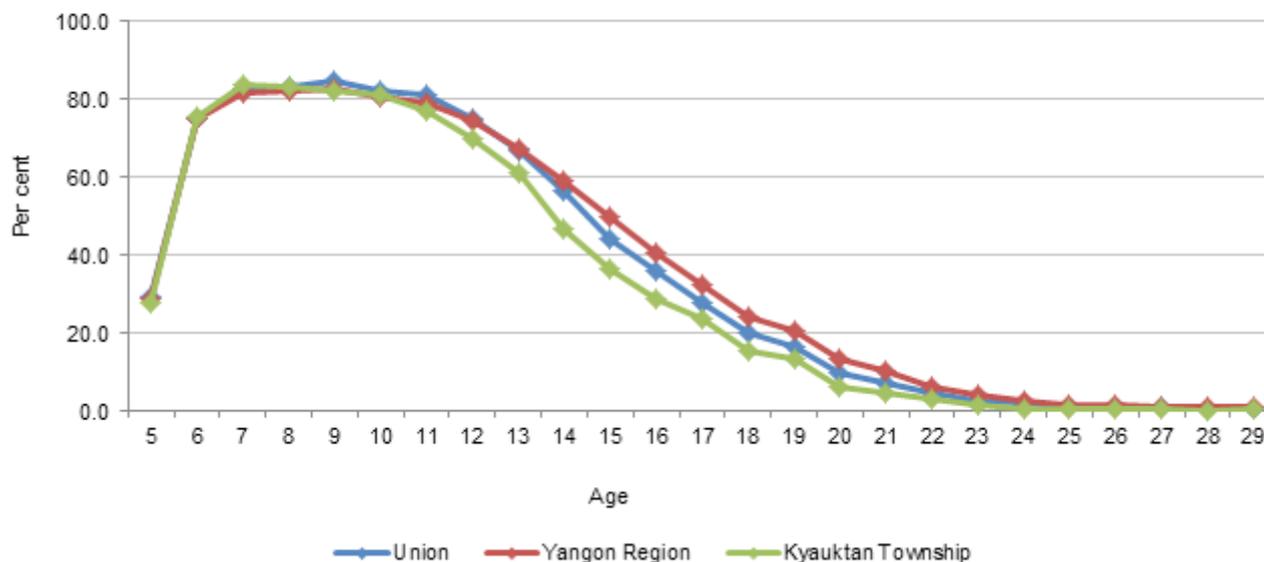
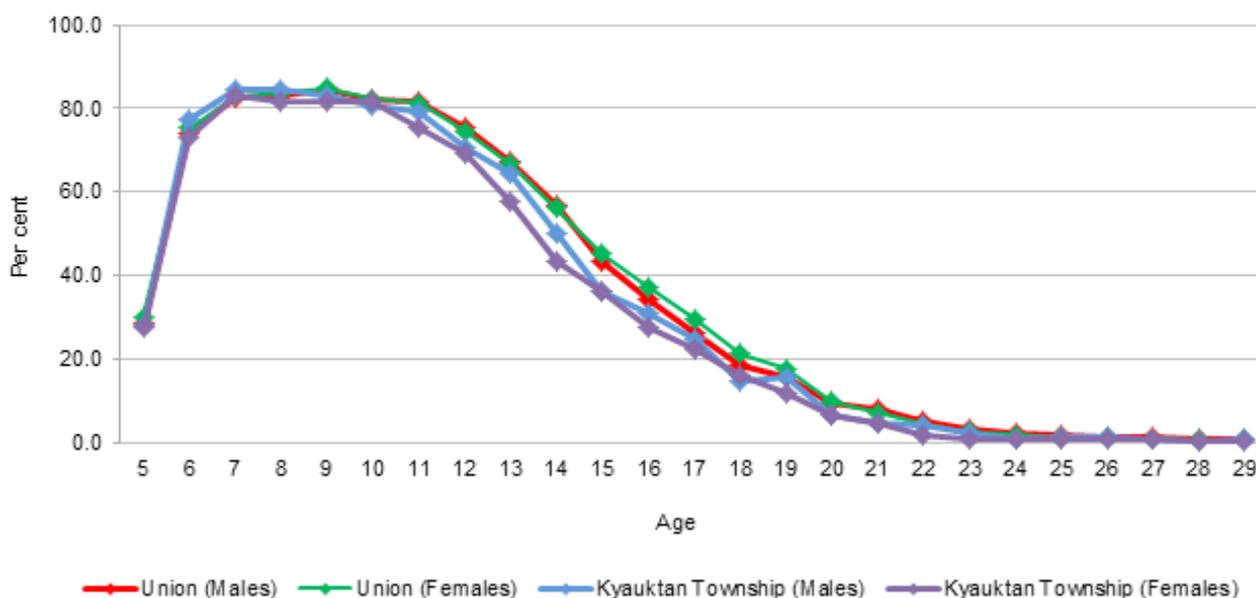
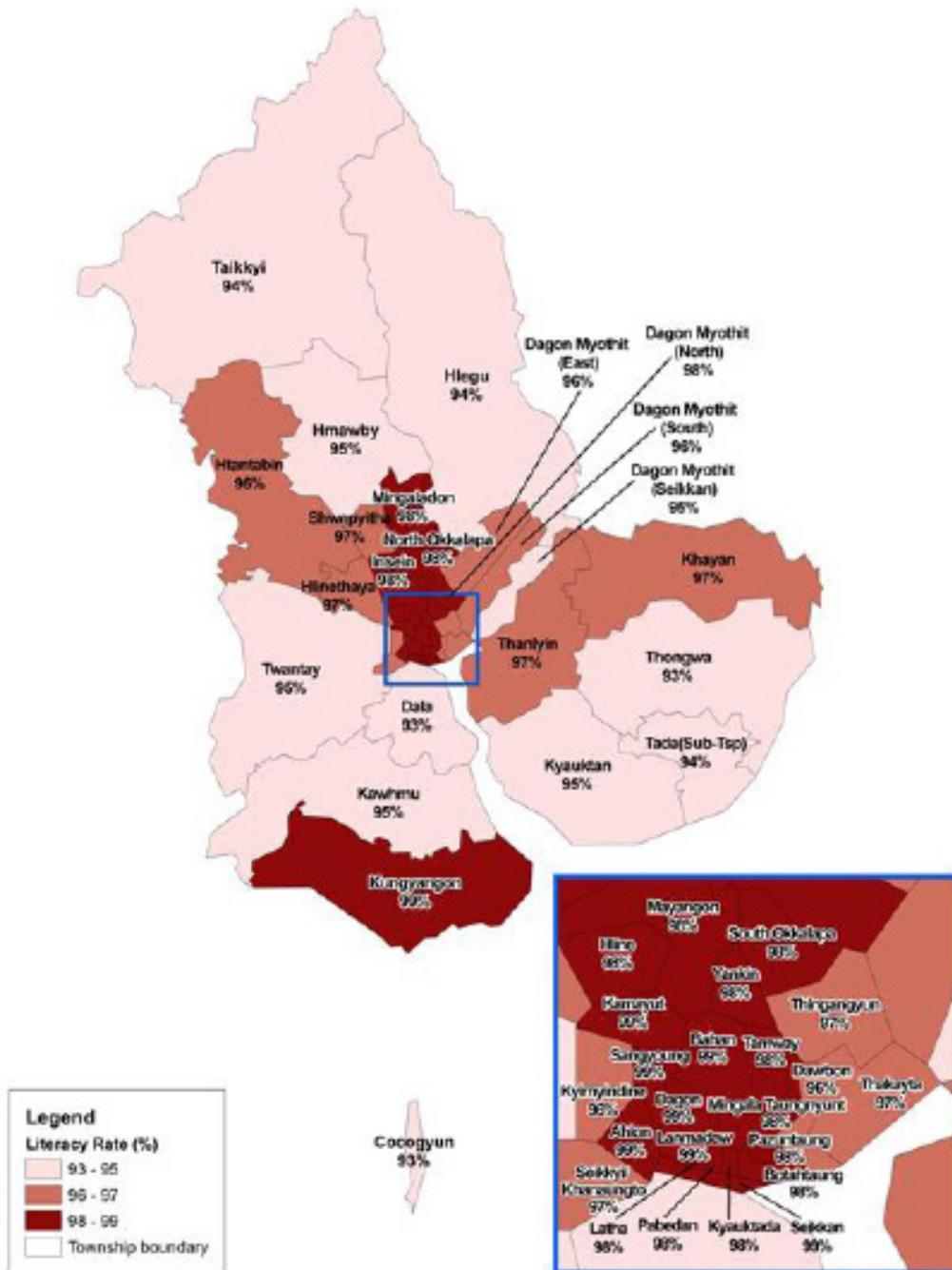


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kyauktan Township



- School attendance in Kyauktan Township drops starting from age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of females in Kyauktan Township becomes lower after age 10.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
South District	: 95.5%
Kyauktan Township	: 95.2%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	22,290	97.4
Males	10,665	97.5
Females	11,625	97.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kyauktan Township is 95.2 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 93.9 per cent and for the males it is 96.7 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.4 per cent with 97.3 per cent for females and 97.5 per cent for males.

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

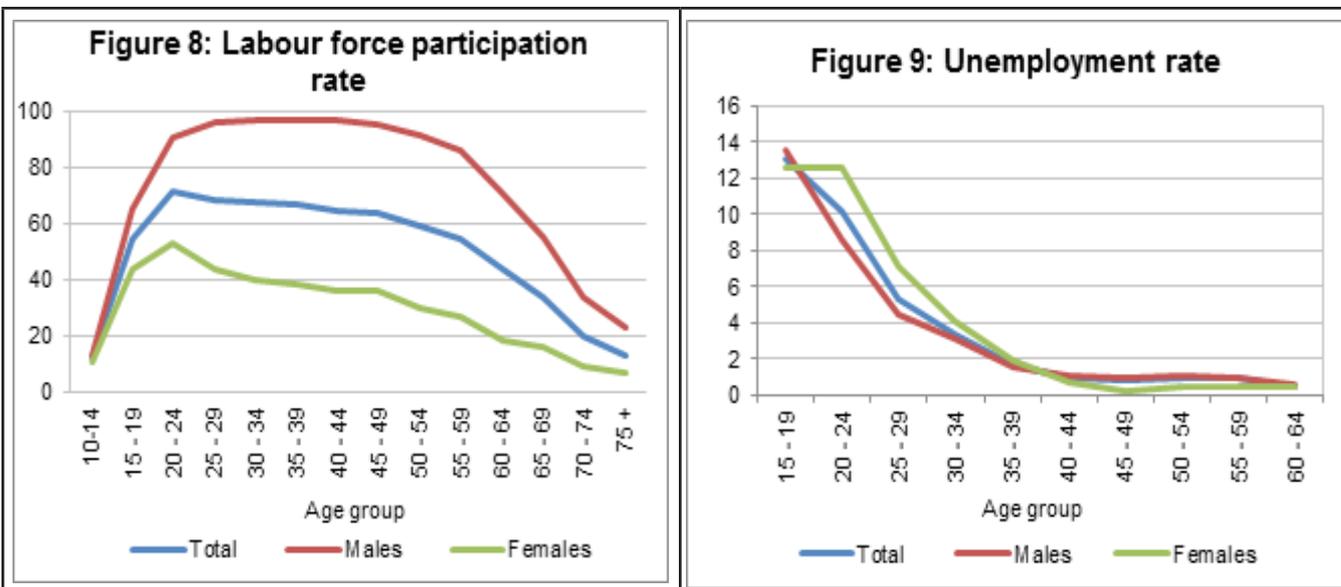
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 -4)	(grade 5)							
Total	74,693	7,071	9.5	20,908	22,817	11,585	6,159	104	5,533	179	82	255
Urban	24,128	1,553	6.4	5,575	4,899	5,112	3,387	51	3,304	127	60	60
Rural	50,565	5,518	10.9	15,333	17,918	6,473	2,772	53	2,229	52	22	195
Males	35,299	2,961	8.4	8,764	10,758	6,555	3,498	85	2,425	50	64	139
Females	39,394	4,110	10.4	12,144	12,059	5,030	2,661	19	3,108	129	18	116

- Some 9.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 10.9 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 8.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 10.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 30.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 7.4 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	11.8	13.1	10.4	22.7	25.0	19.7
15 - 19	54.5	65.4	43.7	13.1	13.5	12.6
20 - 24	71.1	90.4	52.6	10.1	8.6	12.6
25 - 29	68.6	96.1	43.5	5.3	4.5	7.1
30 - 34	67.2	96.9	40.1	3.4	3.1	4.1
35 - 39	66.5	96.7	37.9	1.7	1.6	1.9
40 - 44	64.7	96.5	35.8	1.0	1.1	0.7
45 - 49	63.9	95.0	35.9	0.8	1.0	0.2
50 - 54	59.1	91.0	30.1	0.9	1.1	0.4
55 - 59	54.3	85.8	26.4	0.9	1.0	0.5
60 - 64	43.3	70.9	18.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
65 - 69	33.4	55.1	15.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
70 - 74	19.5	33.3	9.1	-	-	-
75 +	13.2	22.8	6.6	0.3	-	1.0
15 - 24	62.7	77.7	48.1	11.5	10.7	12.6
15 - 64	63.0	89.1	38.9	4.6	4.1	5.8



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kyauktan Township is 63.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 38.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.1 per cent.
- In Kyauktan Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.8 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kyauktan Township is 4.6 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.1%) and for females (5.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 12.6 per cent.

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

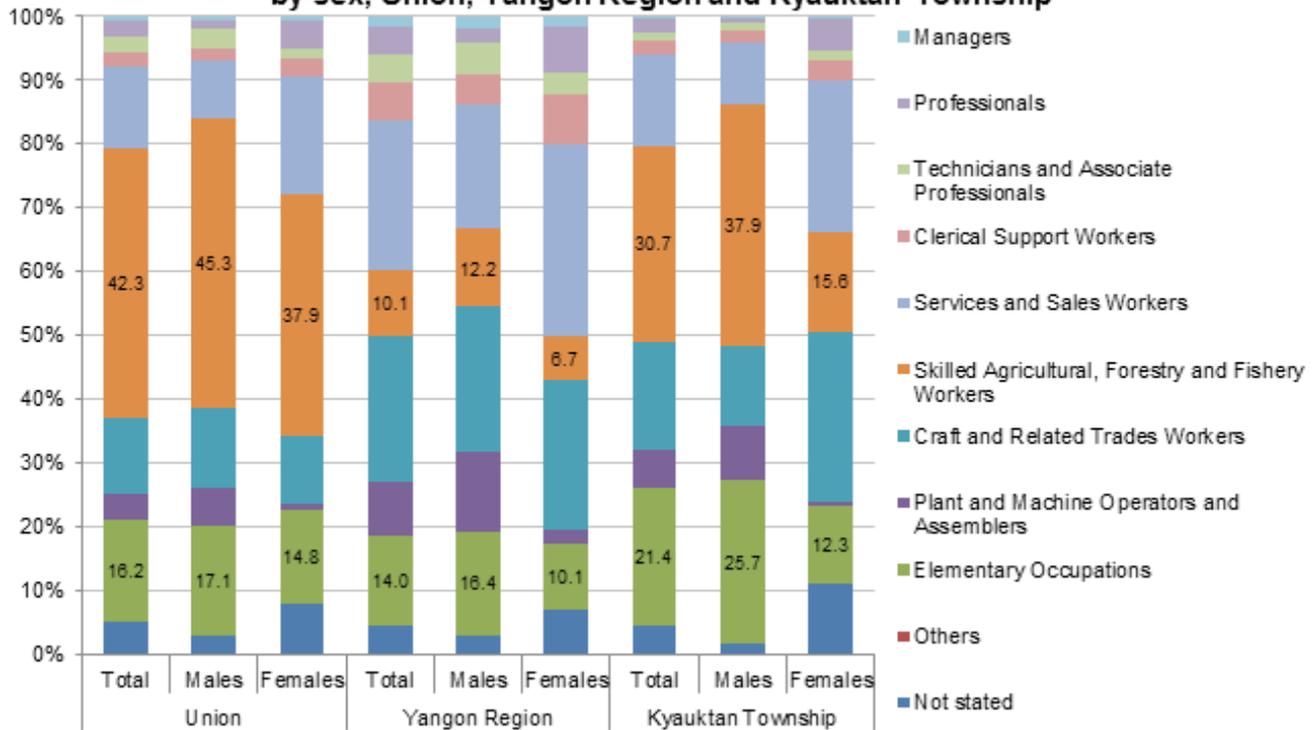
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	50,537	1.2	27.3	55.5	11.0	1.6	3.4
Males	12,235	2.9	57.5	5.7	19.6	4.1	10.2
Females	38,302	0.7	17.6	71.4	8.3	0.9	1.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 57.5 per cent of males are full time students while 71.4 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	52,613	35,804	16,809	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	209	121	88	0.4	0.3	0.5
Professionals	1,067	226	841	2.0	0.6	5.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	728	500	228	1.4	1.4	1.4
Clerical Support Workers	1165	638	527	2.2	1.8	3.1
Services and Sales Workers	7,495	3,498	3,997	14.2	9.8	23.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	16,175	13,552	2,623	30.7	37.9	15.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	9,003	4,520	4,483	17.1	12.6	26.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3,076	2,976	100	5.8	8.3	0.6
Elementary Occupations	11,285	9,218	2,067	21.4	25.7	12.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,410	555	1,855	4.6	1.6	11.0

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



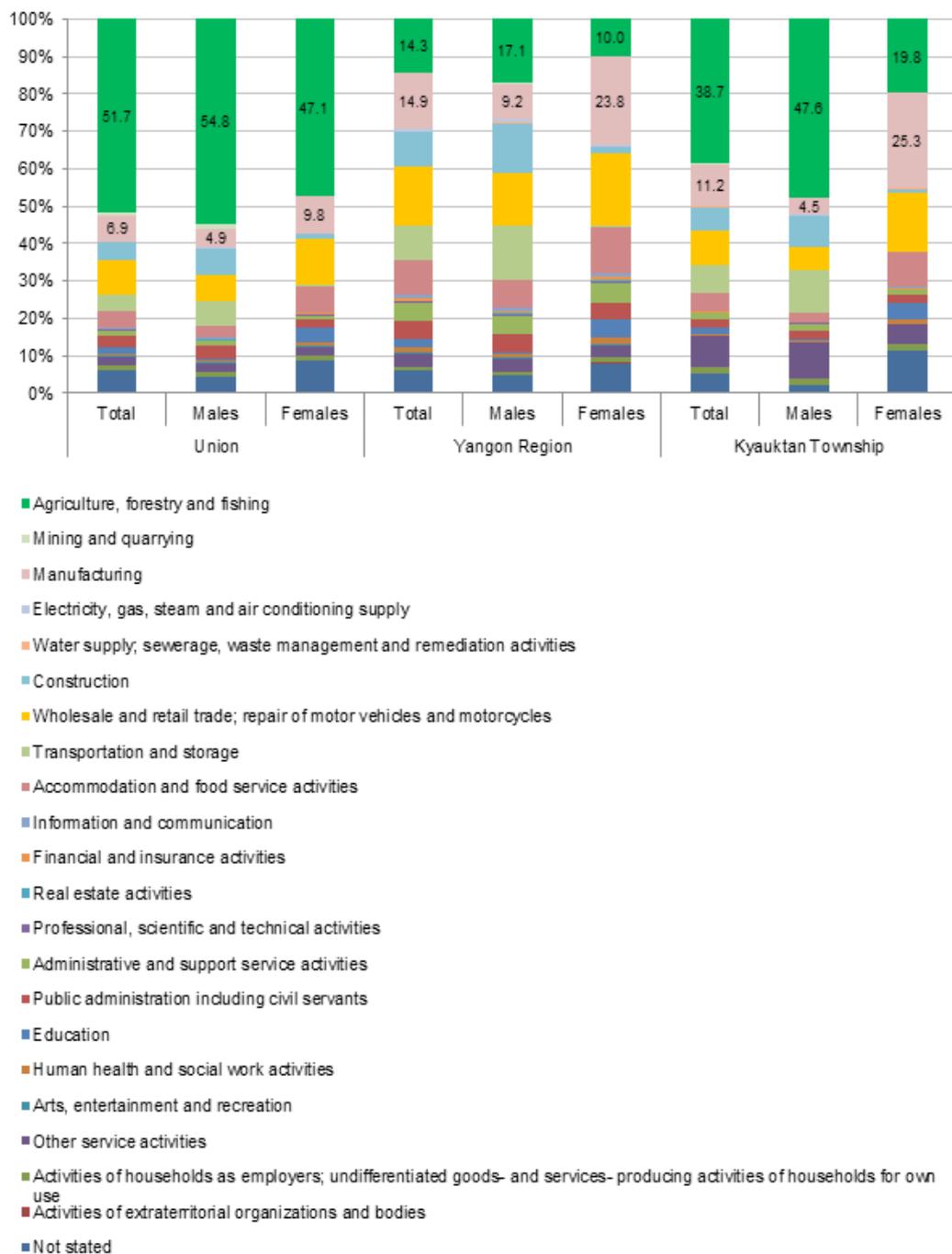
- In Kyauktan Township, 30.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 21.4 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 37.9 per cent of males and 15.6 per cent of females are skilled 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	52,613	35,804	16,809	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20,368	17,040	3,328	38.7	47.6	19.8
Mining and quarrying	11	11	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	5,873	1,613	4,260	11.2	4.5	25.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	109	103	6	0.2	0.3	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	111	59	52	0.2	0.2	0.3
Construction	3,154	3,012	142	6.0	8.4	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,862	2,220	2,642	9.2	6.2	15.7
Transportation and storage	4,081	4,017	64	7.8	11.2	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	2,439	919	1,520	4.6	2.6	9.0
Information and communication	132	74	58	0.3	0.2	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	99	35	64	0.2	0.1	0.4
Real estate activities	26	20	6	*	0.1	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	77	50	27	0.1	0.1	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	838	625	213	1.6	1.7	1.3
Public administration including civil servants	1,163	830	333	2.2	2.3	2.0
Education	932	124	808	1.8	0.3	4.8
Human health and social work activities	263	107	156	0.5	0.3	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	74	63	11	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other service activities	4,342	3,424	918	8.3	9.6	5.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	968	687	281	1.8	1.9	1.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	4	2	*	*	*
Not stated	2,685	767	1,918	5.1	2.1	11.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

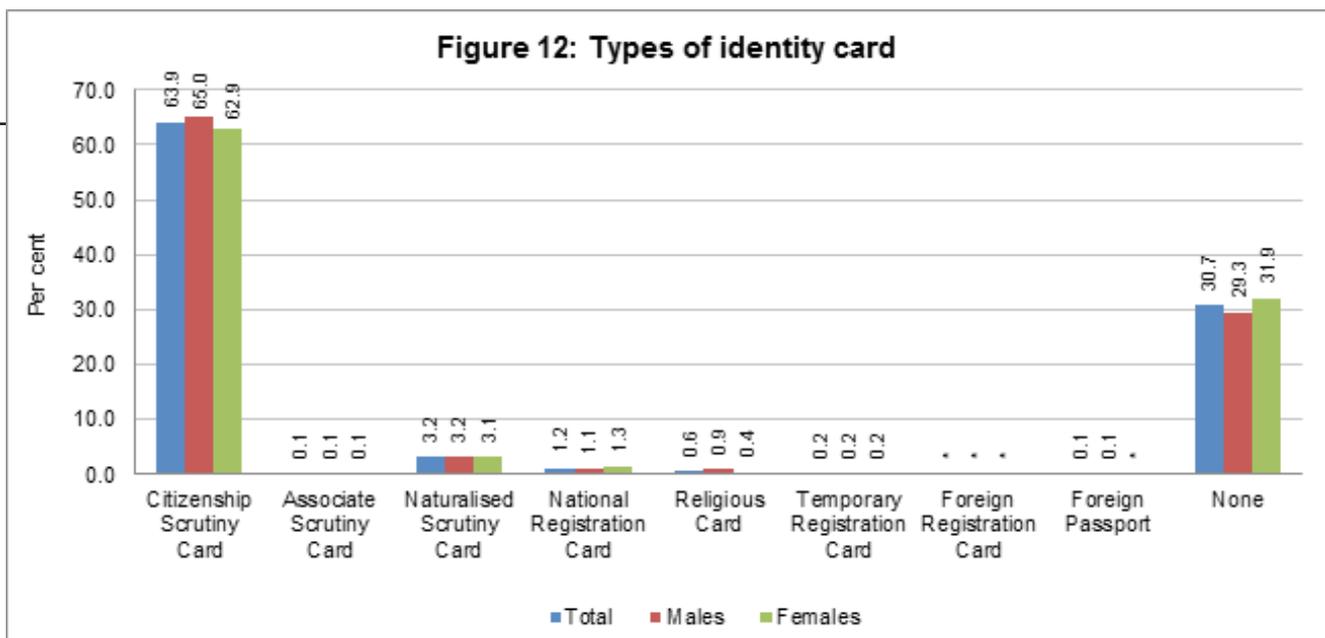
Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Yangon Region and Kyauktan Township



- In Kyauktan Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 38.7 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Manufacturing” at 11.2 per cent.
- There are 47.6 per cent of males and 19.8 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 14.9 per cent in “Manufacturing” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	71,248	147	3,504	1,314	690	233	21	88	34,192
Urban	24,283	94	1,251	432	191	135	18	76	10,231
Rural	46,965	53	2,253	882	499	98	3	12	23,961
Males	34,835	65	1,739	564	462	112	8	75	15,721
Females	36,413	82	1,765	750	228	121	13	13	18,471



- In Kyauktan Township, 63.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 30.7 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 29.3 per cent of males and 31.9 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	132,765	128,915	3,850	2.9	1,702	943	1,762	1,407
0 - 4	10,147	9,938	209	2.1	15	18	167	181
5 - 9	11,181	11,056	125	1.1	14	17	60	94
10 - 14	12,732	12,588	144	1.1	20	35	47	88
15 - 19	12,143	12,002	141	1.2	22	23	42	93
20 - 24	11,869	11,781	88	0.7	14	14	34	41
25 - 29	11,262	11,158	104	0.9	21	28	35	42
30 - 34	10,879	10,775	104	1.0	29	28	26	40
35 - 39	10,588	10,451	137	1.3	45	24	44	45
40 - 44	9,686	9,502	184	1.9	104	32	52	39
45 - 49	8,505	8,241	264	3.1	135	42	90	64
50 - 54	6,915	6,602	313	4.5	175	53	106	68
55 - 59	5,550	5,213	337	6.1	174	64	128	70
60 - 64	4,203	3,862	341	8.1	175	76	164	78
65 - 69	3,020	2,660	360	11.9	204	93	181	110
70 - 74	1,608	1,314	294	18.3	160	90	153	91
75 - 79	1,219	936	283	23.2	159	105	157	92
80 - 84	709	488	221	31.2	126	99	137	82
85 - 89	393	256	137	34.9	76	67	91	56
90 +	156	92	64	41.0	34	35	48	33

(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
Males	64,378	62,531	1,847	2.9	739	423	856	687
0 - 4	5,152	5,041	111	2.2	11	13	88	96
5 - 9	5,645	5,583	62	1.1	7	13	29	49
10 - 14	6,431	6,354	77	1.2	10	17	25	43
15 - 19	6,040	5,961	79	1.3	10	12	22	52
20 - 24	5,811	5,757	54	0.9	8	7	24	25
25 - 29	5,370	5,320	50	0.9	11	11	17	21
30 - 34	5,190	5,128	62	1.2	19	13	19	23
35 - 39	5,149	5,072	77	1.5	19	12	31	22
40 - 44	4,606	4,517	89	1.9	42	9	32	22
45 - 49	4,022	3,898	124	3.1	55	19	54	30
50 - 54	3,291	3,130	161	4.9	84	29	56	39
55 - 59	2,611	2,442	169	6.5	86	28	64	35
60 - 64	1,994	1,839	155	7.8	79	34	87	36
65 - 69	1,362	1,200	162	11.9	88	43	81	48
70 - 74	687	561	126	18.3	63	34	65	29
75 - 79	526	401	125	23.8	62	47	63	48
80 - 84	269	191	78	29.0	38	36	42	28
85 - 89	154	98	56	36.4	32	30	36	29
90 +	68	38	30	44.1	15	16	21	12

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	(Continued) Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	68,387	66,384	2,003	2.9	963	520	906	720
0 - 4	4,995	4,897	98	2.0	4	5	79	85
5 - 9	5,536	5,473	63	1.1	7	4	31	45
10 - 14	6,301	6,234	67	1.1	10	18	22	45
15 - 19	6,103	6,041	62	1.0	12	11	20	41
20 - 24	6,058	6,024	34	0.6	6	7	10	16
25 - 29	5,892	5,838	54	0.9	10	17	18	21
30 - 34	5,689	5,647	42	0.7	10	15	7	17
35 - 39	5,439	5,379	60	1.1	26	12	13	23
40 - 44	5,080	4,985	95	1.9	62	23	20	17
45 - 49	4,483	4,343	140	3.1	80	23	36	34
50 - 54	3,624	3,472	152	4.2	91	24	50	29
55 - 59	2,939	2,771	168	5.7	88	36	64	35
60 - 64	2,209	2,023	186	8.4	96	42	77	42
65 - 69	1,658	1,460	198	11.9	116	50	100	62
70 - 74	921	753	168	18.2	97	56	88	62
75 - 79	693	535	158	22.8	97	58	94	44
80 - 84	440	297	143	32.5	88	63	95	54
85 - 89	239	158	81	33.9	44	37	55	27
90 +	88	54	34	38.6	19	19	27	21

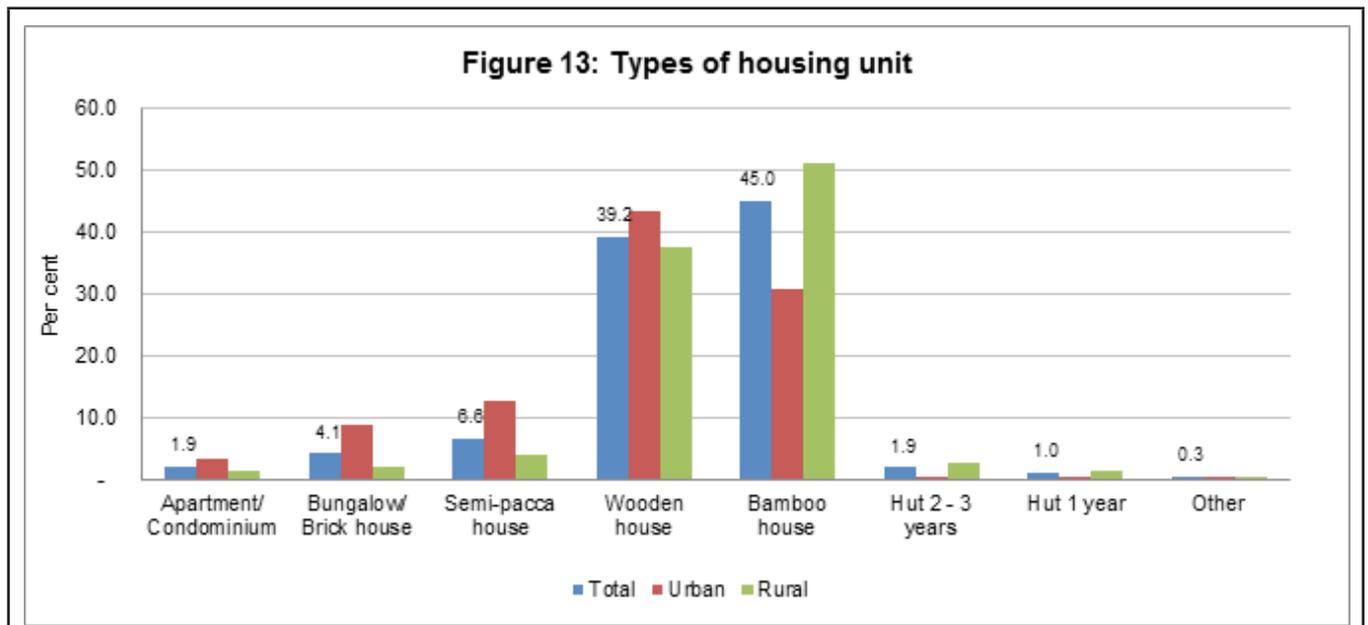
- Three in every 100 persons in Kyauktan Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- The percentages of disability of females and males are the same.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with walking and seeing were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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

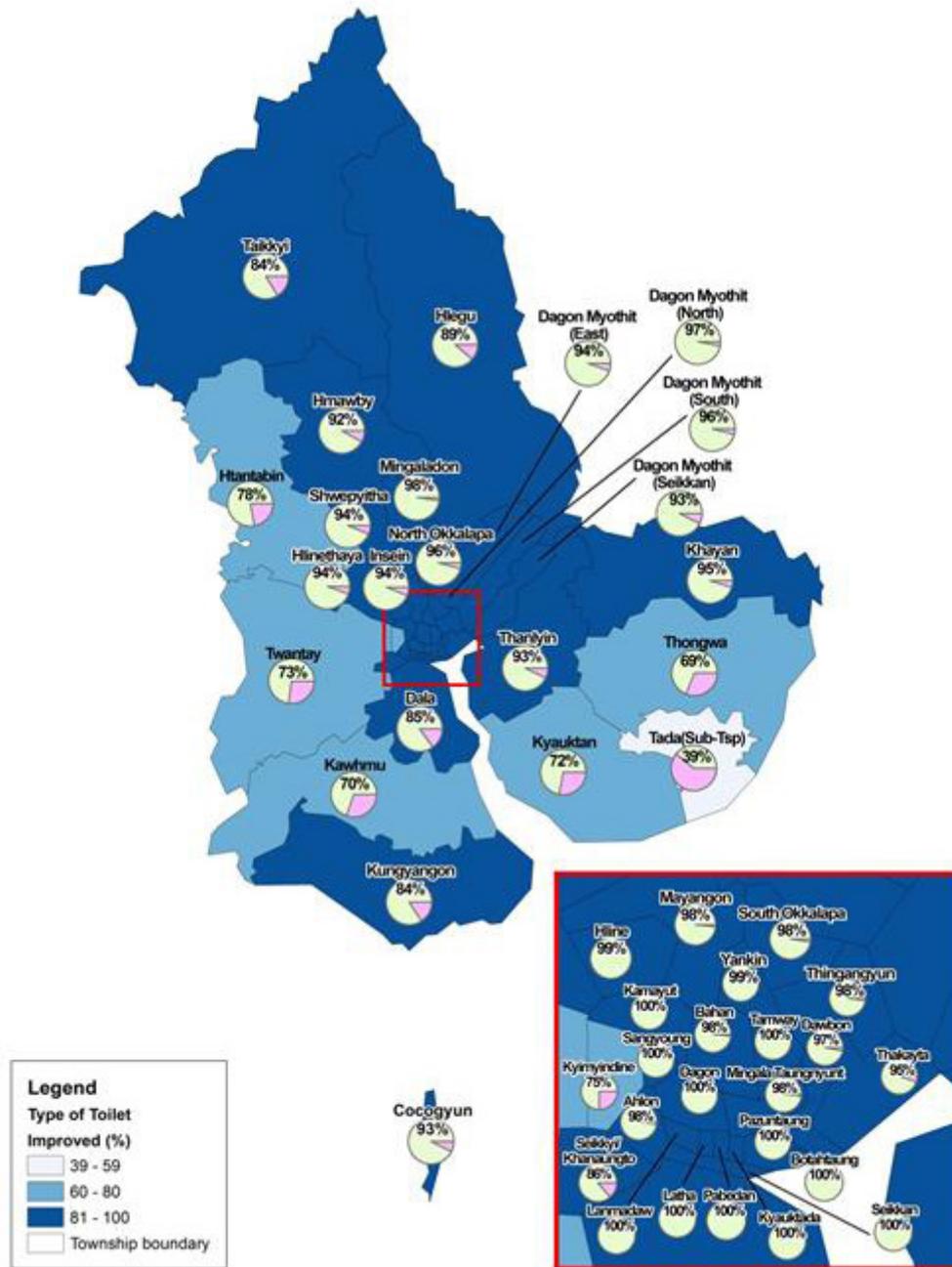
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	32,976	1.9	4.1	6.6	39.2	45.0	1.9	1.0	0.3
Urban	9,864	3.2	8.8	12.7	43.3	30.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Rural	23,112	1.3	2.1	4.0	37.5	51.1	2.5	1.2	0.3



- The majority of the households in Kyauktan Township are living in bamboo houses (45.0%) followed by households in wooden houses (39.2%).
- Some 43.3 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 51.1 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%
Kyauktan Township	: 72.0%

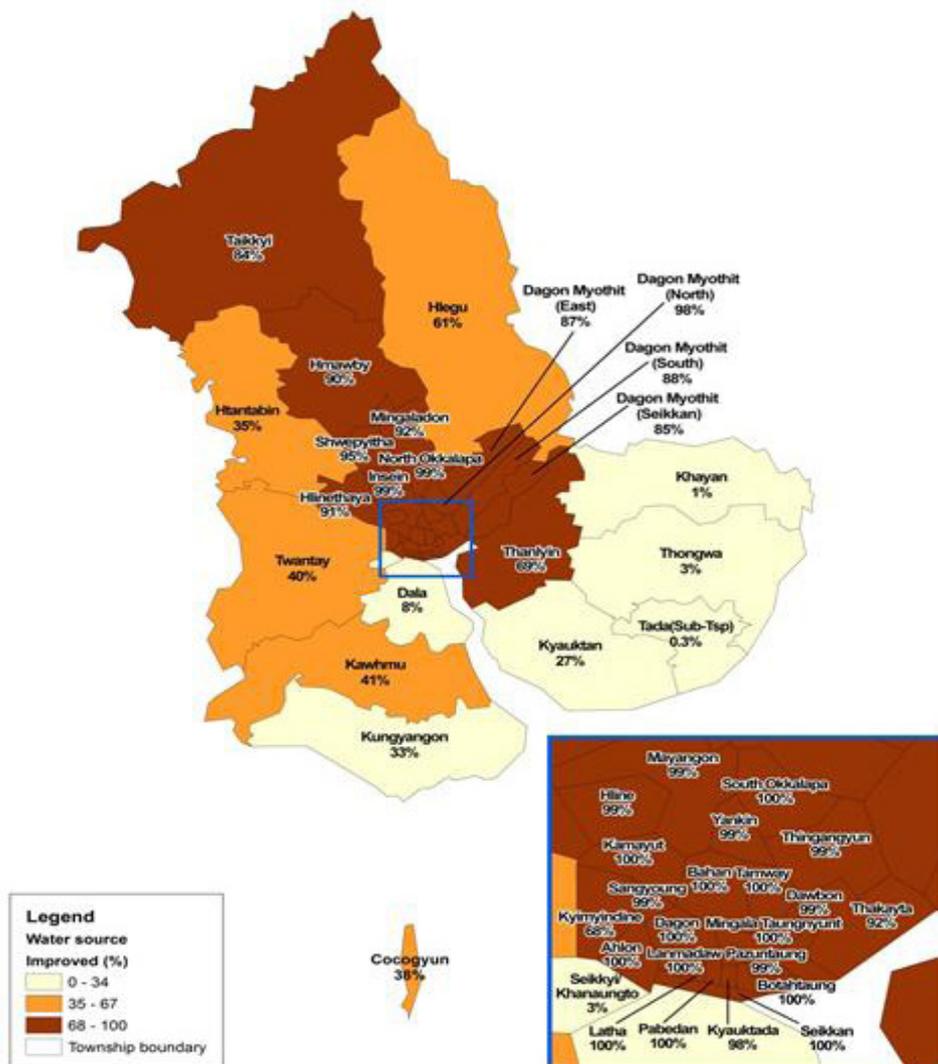
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.5	1.4	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		71.5	84.3	66.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>72.0</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>66.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.1	3.8	1.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		19.0	4.7	25.2
Other		0.2	0.4	0.1
None		6.7	5.4	7.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,976	9,864	23,112

- Some 72.0 per cent of the households in Kyauktan Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (71.5%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities of Kyauktan Township is in the range of (60-80).
- 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 6.7 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 Kyauktan Township, 7.3 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
South District	: 29.0%
Kyauktan Township	: 26.7%

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

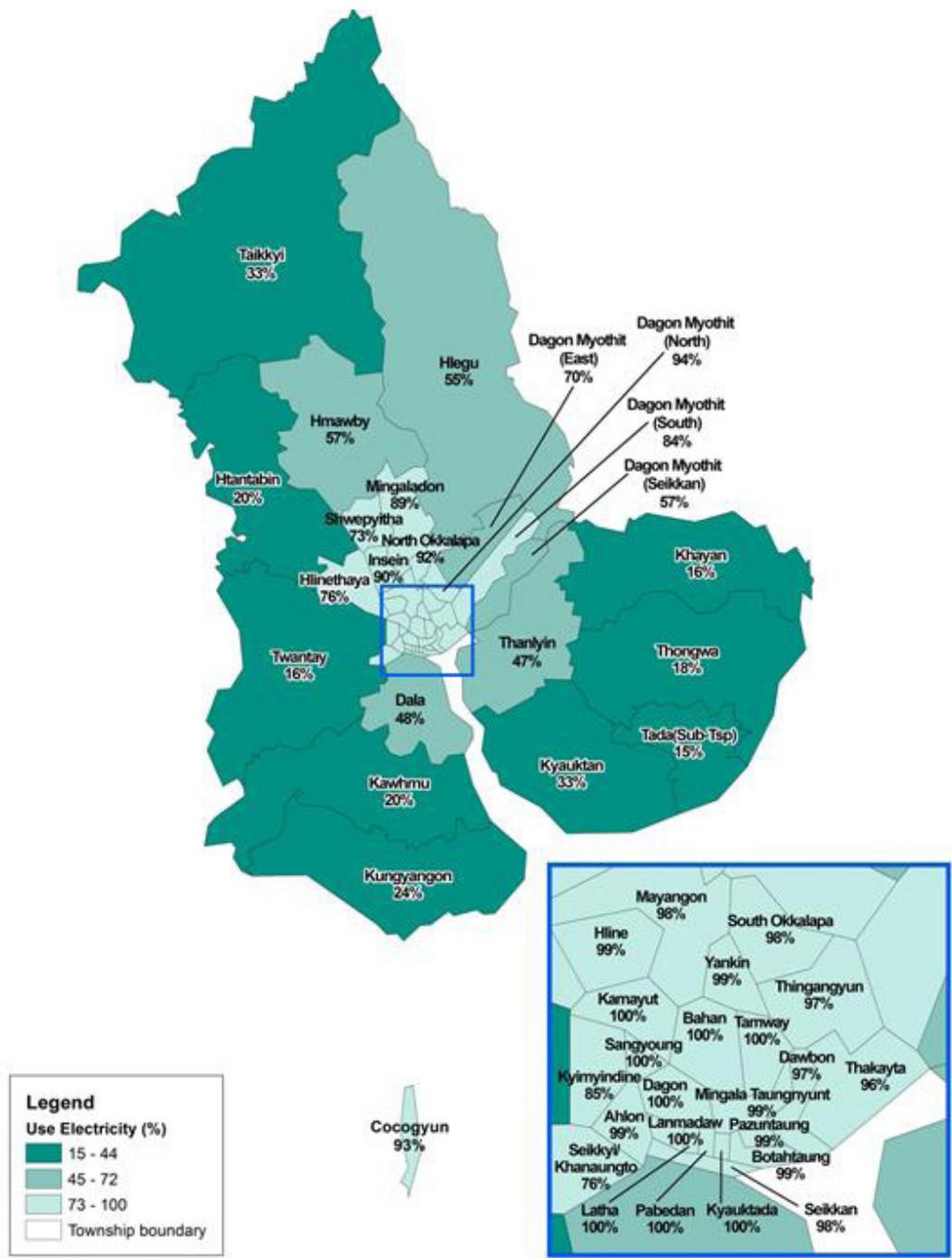
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	5.5	18.0	0.1
Tube well, borehole	6.6	9.0	5.6
Protected well/ Spring	12.0	31.0	3.9
Bottled water/ Water purifier	2.6	7.1	0.7
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>10.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	3.3	2.5	3.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake	69.3	31.4	85.4
River/stream/ canal	*	0.1	*
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.3	0.8	0.1
Other	0.4	0.1	0.6
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>89.7</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,976	23,112

- In Kyauktan Township, 26.7 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 low and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 69.3 per cent of the households use water from pool/pond/lake and 12.0 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 73.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 89.7 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%
Kyauktan Township	: 33.1%

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

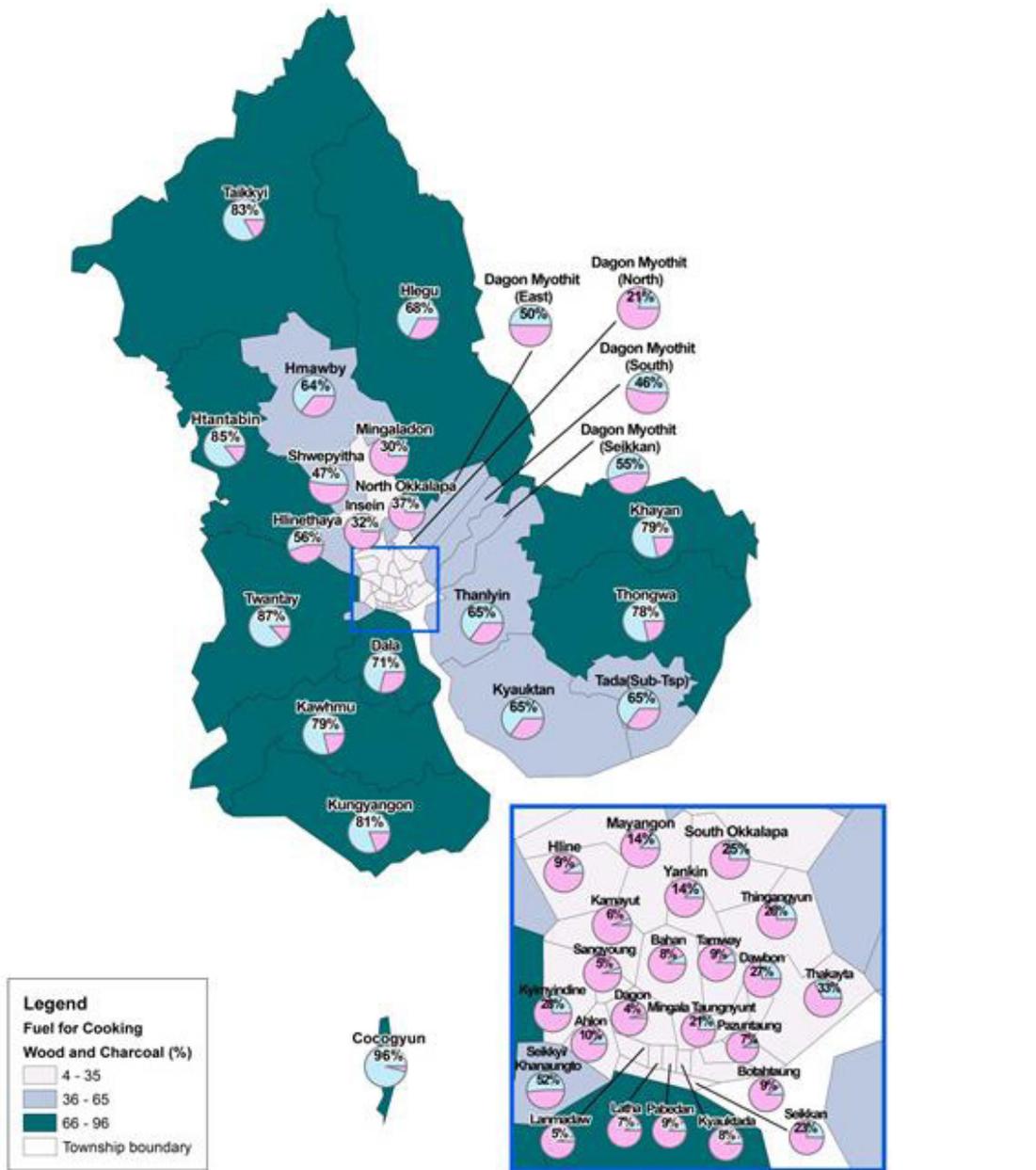
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		33.1	58.3	22.3
Kerosene		14.0	1.1	19.5
Candle		13.5	9.5	15.1
Battery		24.9	22.0	26.2
Generator (private)		6.2	8.0	5.5
Water mill (private)		*	0.1	*
Solar system/energy		5.5	0.8	7.4
Other		2.8	0.2	3.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,976	9,864	23,112

- In Kyauktan Township, 33.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the nine lowest townships group compared to other townships in Yangon Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 26.2 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%
Kyauktan Township	: 64.9%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		21.3	43.4	11.9
LPG		0.4	0.9	0.2
Kerosene		0.2	0.1	0.2
BioGas		0.3	0.5	0.2
Firewood		58.4	41.3	65.7
Charcoal		6.5	12.3	4.0
Coal		0.3	0.8	0.2
Other		12.6	0.8	17.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,976	9,864	23,112

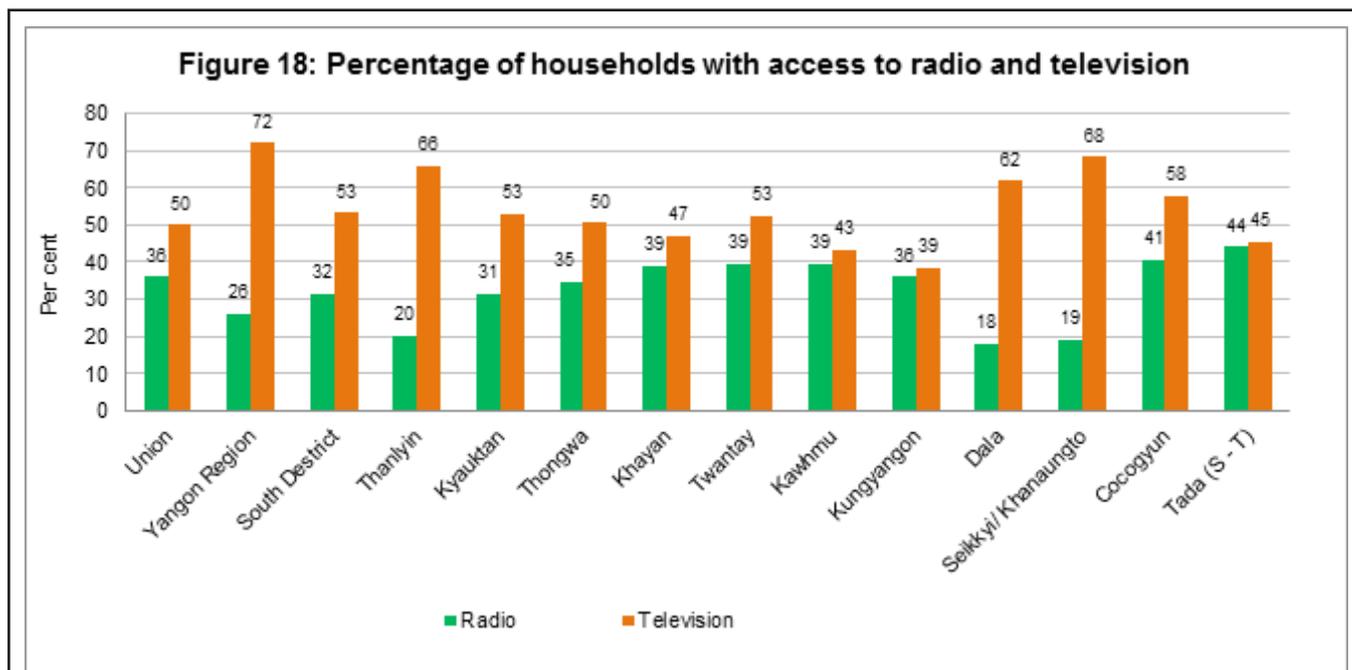
- In Kyauktan Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 58.4 per cent using firewood and 6.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 21.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 65.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 4.0 per cent use charcoal.

Communication and related amenities

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

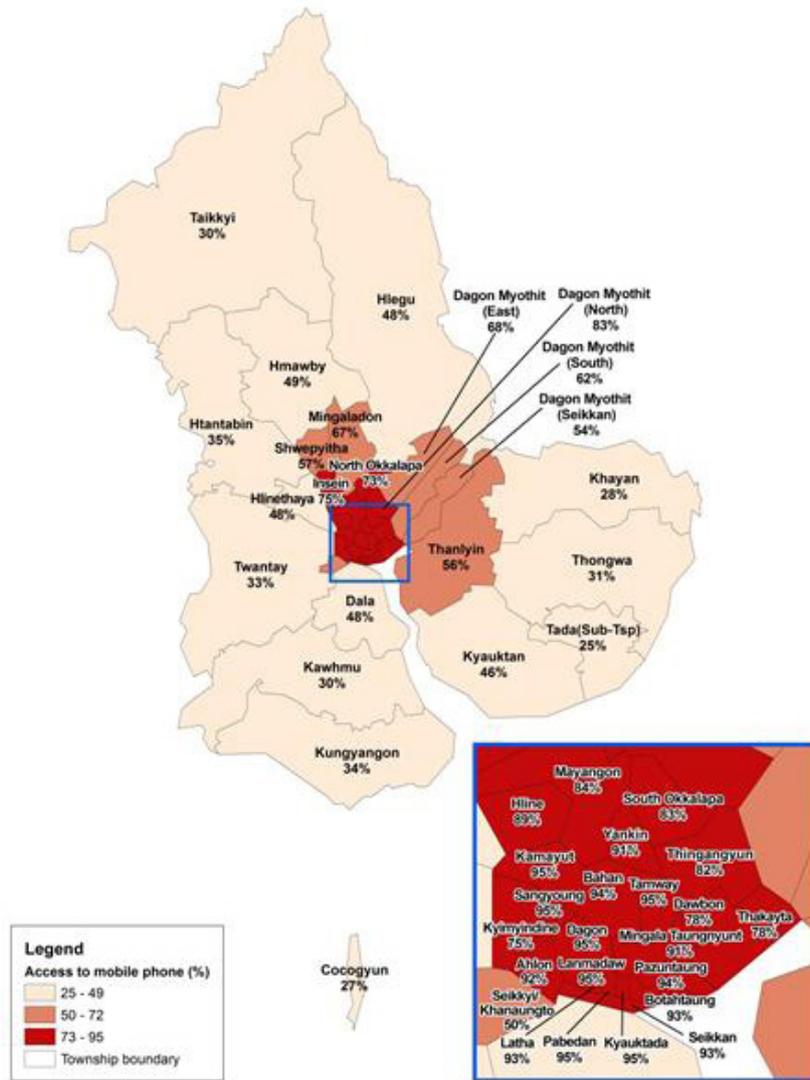
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	32,976	31.4	52.9	4.6	45.5	2.0	7.6	25.6	0.2
Urban	9,864	17.4	65.6	6.5	57.5	5.1	13.6	22.0	0.5
Rural	23,112	37.3	47.5	3.8	40.3	0.7	5.1	27.1	*

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Kyauktan Township, about one in three households (31.4%) 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%
Kyauktan Township	: 45.5%

- Some 45.5 per cent of the households in Kyauktan 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
Kyauktan Township	32,976	582	9,874	11,737	1,586	591	1,089	5,273
Urban	9,864	372	3,193	4,249	67	45	139	432
Rural	23,112	210	6,681	7,488	1,519	546	950	4,841

- In Kyauktan Township, 35.6 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 29.9 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

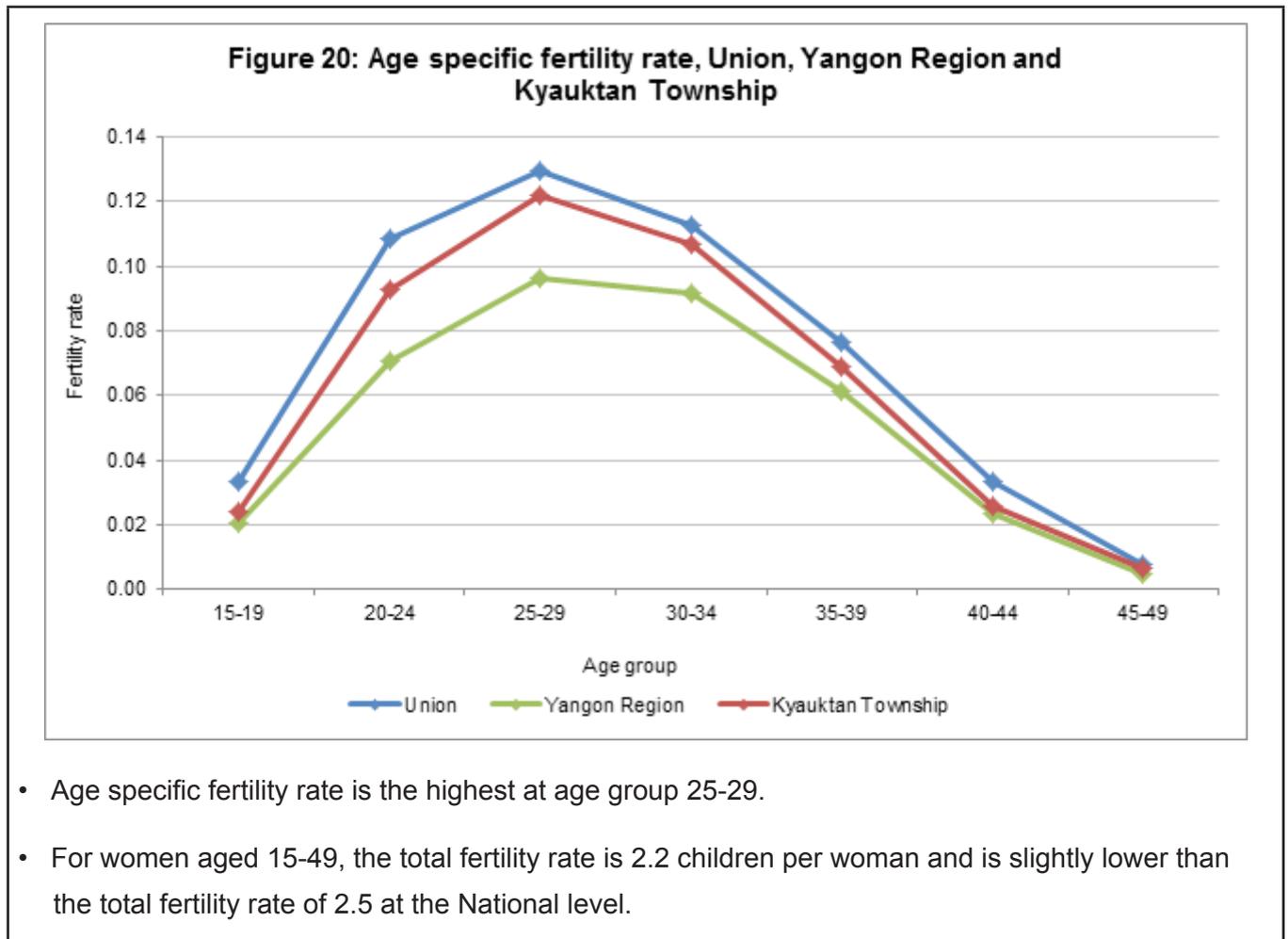
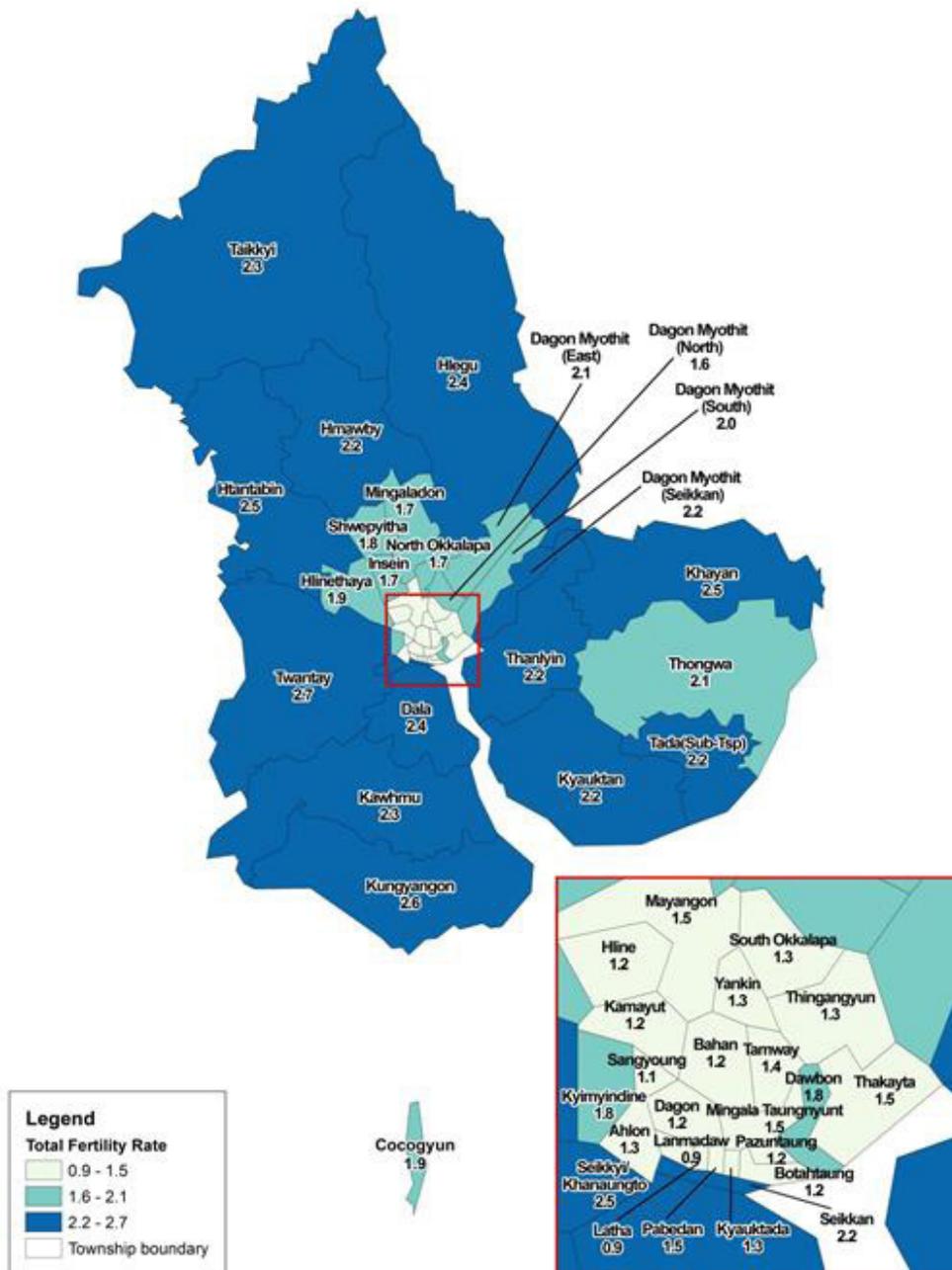
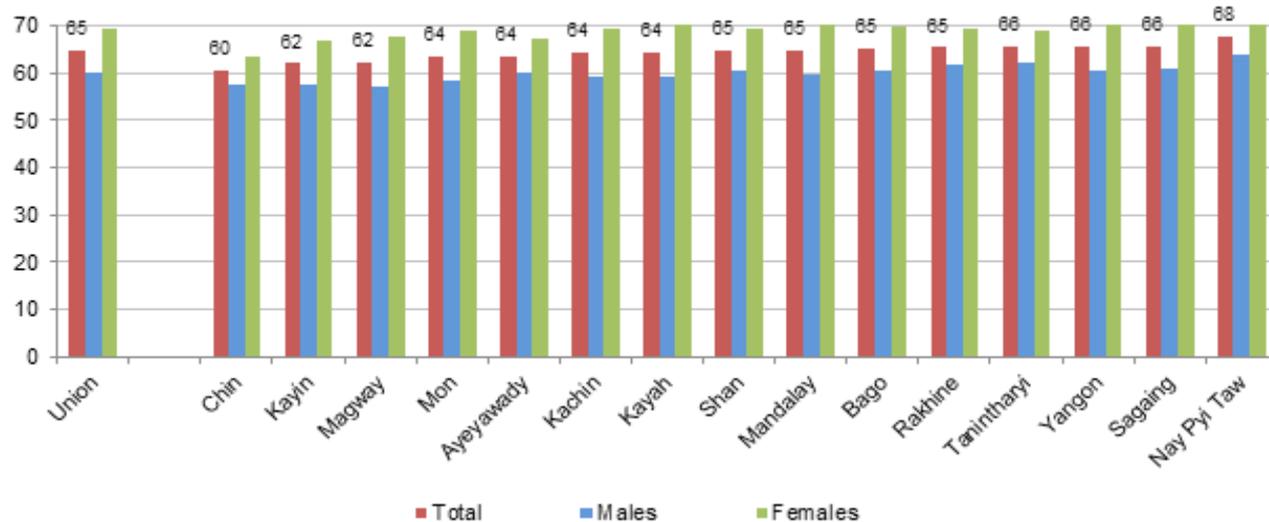


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union : 2.5
 Yangon Region : 1.9
 South District : 2.4
 Kyauktan Township : 2.2

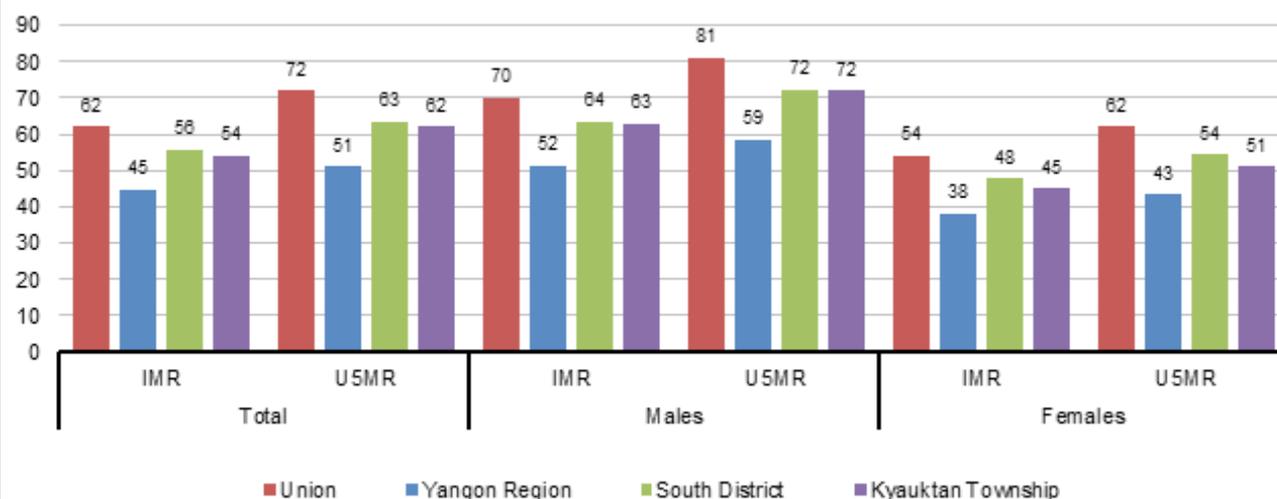
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

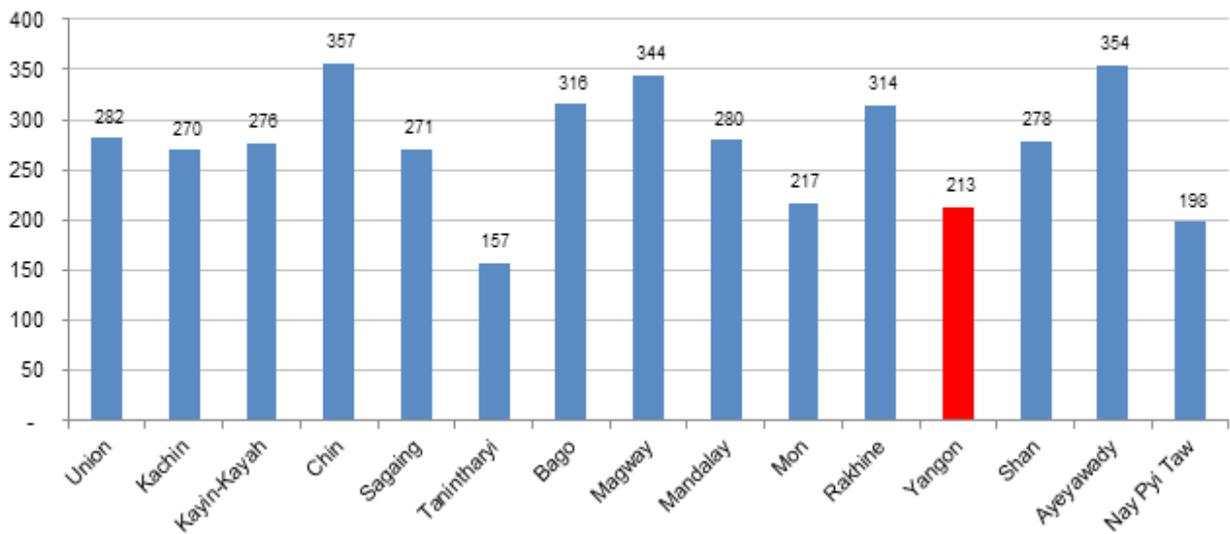
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in 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 Kyauktan Township are higher than those in Yangon Region and lower than those in South District. The Infant mortality in Kyauktan is 54 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 62 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

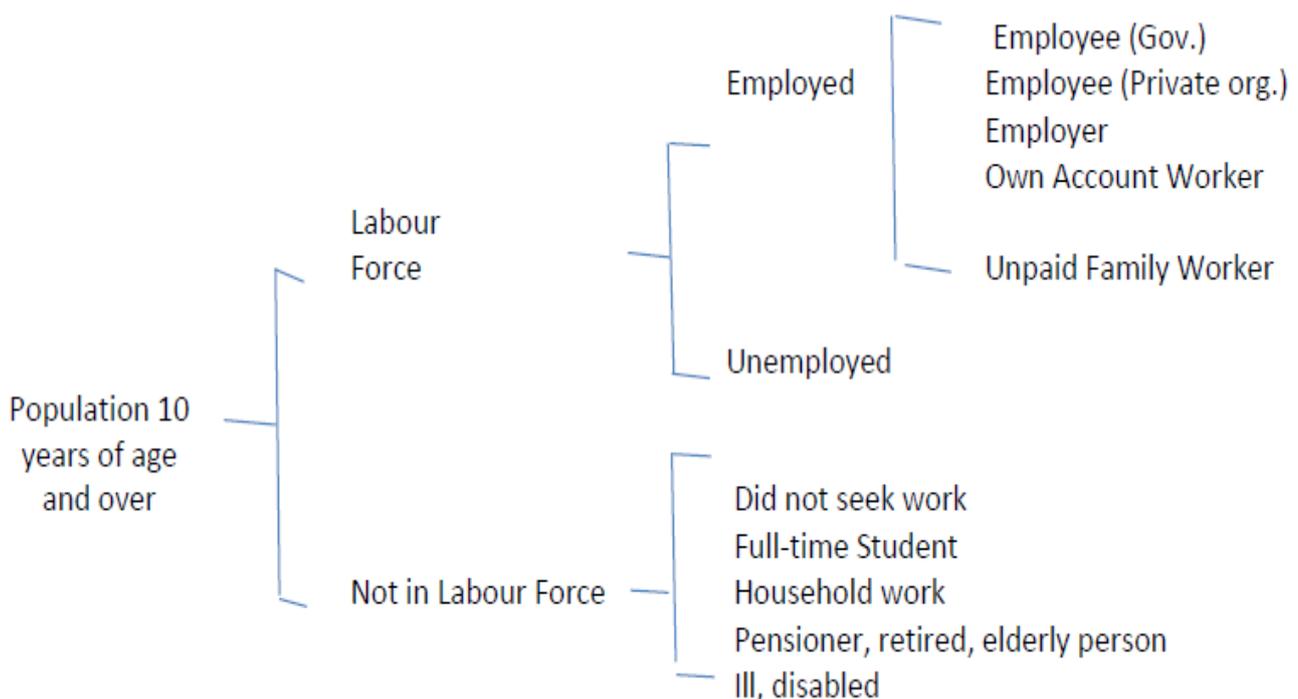
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Yangon Region, South District, Kyauktan Township Report

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

The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

