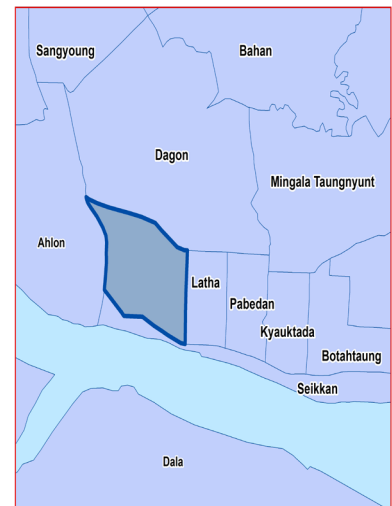


# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, WESTERN DISTRICT

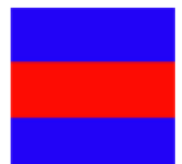
Lanmadaw Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Yangon Region, Western District

## **Lanmadaw Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

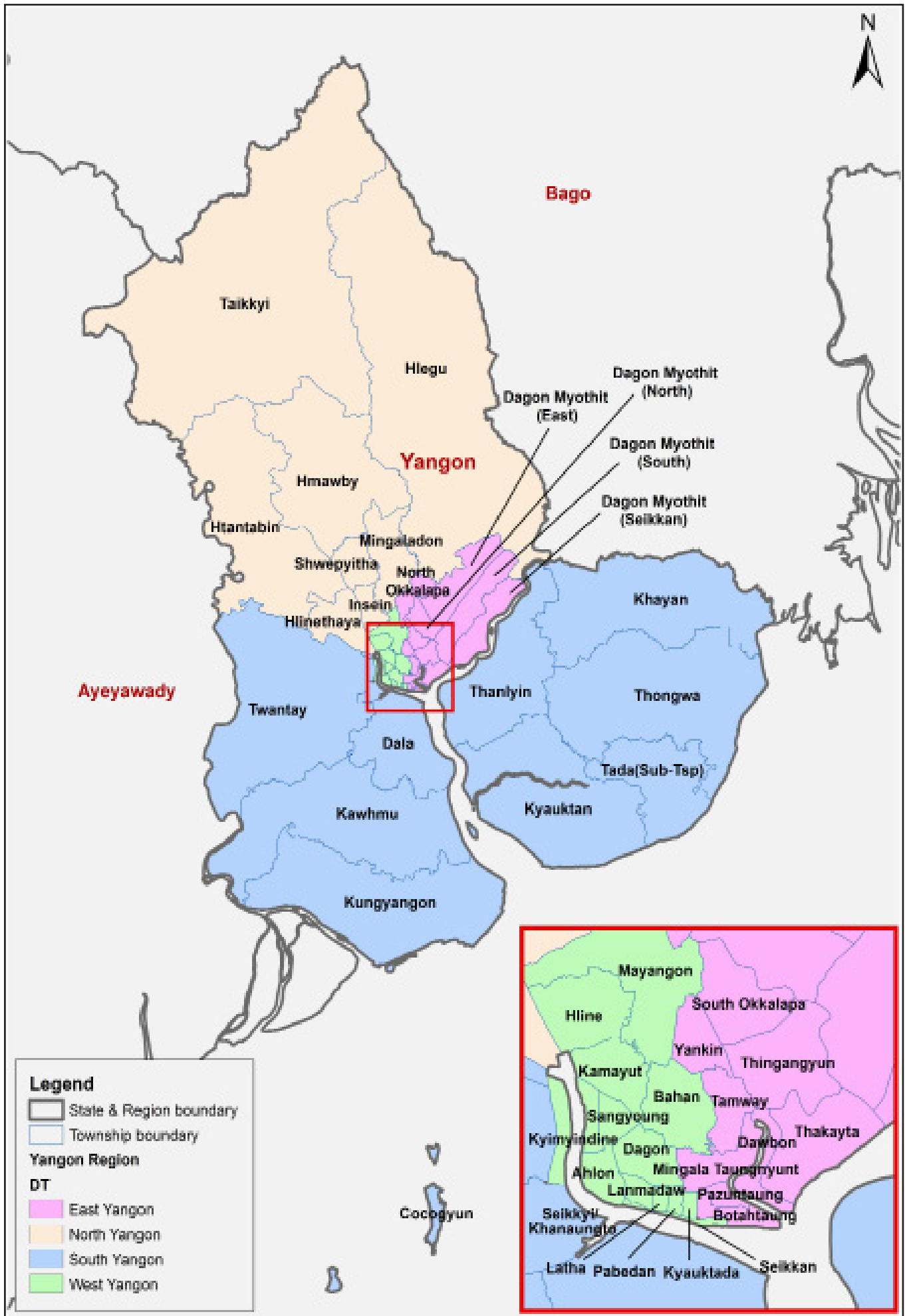
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>47,160 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>20,180 (42.8%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>26,980 (57.2%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1.4 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>33,487.0 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>30.5 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>8,599</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.2 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>80.3%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>24.5</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>14.7</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>9.8</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>66.8</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>75</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>98.2%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1.3</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	38,171	86.5	
Associate Scrutiny	1,035	2.3	
Naturalised Scrutiny	716	1.6	
National Registration	193	0.4	
Religious	533	1.2	
Temporary Registration	125	0.3	
Foreign Registration	151	0.3	
Foreign Passport	227	0.5	
None	2,998	6.8	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64 )</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	64.9%	77.4%	55.8%
Unemployment rate	4.4%	4.8%	4.0%
Employment to population ratio	62.0%	73.7%	53.5%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	5,394	62.7	
Renter	1,912	22.2	
Provided free (individually)	343	4.0	
Government quarters	750	8.7	
Private company quarters	84	1.0	
Other	116	1.3	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	<0.1%		0.4%
Bamboo	0.3%	0.3%	-
Earth	<0.1%	<0.1%	
Wood	2.6%	8.0%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.8%		67.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	95.8%	90.7%	31.2%
Other	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	6,811	79.2	
LPG	1,071	12.5	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	171	2.0	
Firewood	*	0.2	
Charcoal	414	4.8	
Coal	*	0.2	
Other	102	1.2	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	8,587	99.9
Kerosene	*	<0.1
Candle	*	<0.1
Battery	*	<0.1
Generator (private)	*	<0.1
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	-	-
Other	*	<0.1
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,201	14.0
Tube well, borehole	716	8.3
Protected well/spring	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	6,649	77.3
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<b>8,568</b>	<b>99.6</b>
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Other	29	0.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	5,996	69.7
Tube well, borehole	2,581	30.0
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.2
Other	*	<0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	2,940	34.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	5,620	65.3
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>8,560</i>	<i>99.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	*	0.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	-	-
Other	*	<0.1
None	29	0.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,159	25.1
Television	8,108	94.3
Landline phone	4,213	49.0
Mobile phone	8,166	95.0
Computer	4,058	47.2
Internet at home	4,115	47.9
Households with none of the items	81	0.9
Households with all of the items	750	8.7
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	2,789	32.4
Motorcycle/Moped	63	0.7
Bicycle	397	4.6
4-Wheel tractor	*	<0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	<0.1
Motor boat	35	0.4
Cart (bullock)	*	<0.1

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Calculated based on conventional household population

\* Less than 20.

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## Introduction

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

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

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

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





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	47,160 *		
Males	20,180		
Females	26,980		
Sex ratio	75 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	1.4 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	33,487.0 persons		
Number of wards	12		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	36,302	36,302	-
Number of conventional households	8,599	8,599	-
Mean household size	4.2 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Lanmadaw Township, there are more females than males with 75 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The entire population in the Township lives in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Lanmadaw Township is 33,487 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.2 persons living in each household in Lanmadaw Township. This is slightly less than to the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

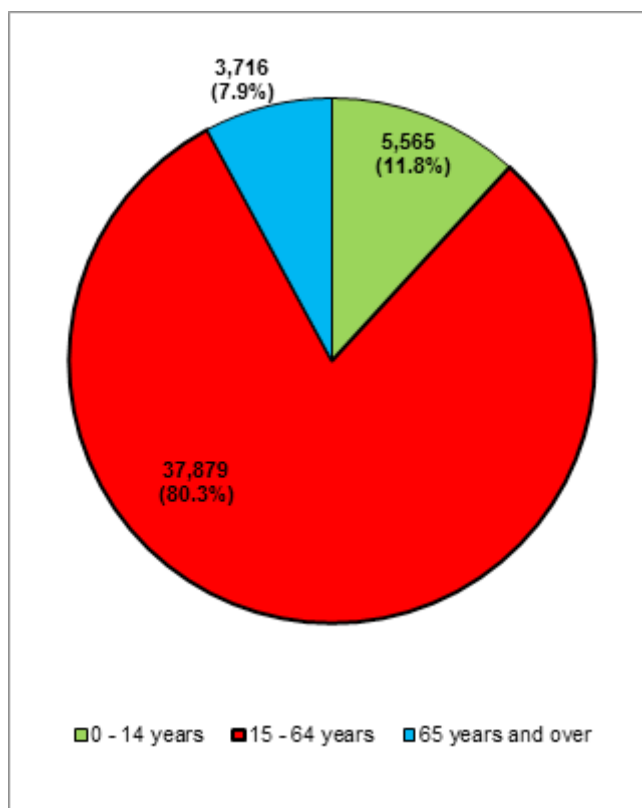
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

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

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

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,599</b>	<b>47,160</b>	<b>20,180</b>	<b>26,980</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>8,599</b>	<b>47,160</b>	<b>20,180</b>	<b>26,980</b>
1	No(1)(W)	815	4,059	1,775	2,284
2	No(2)(W)	991	4,962	1,985	2,977
3	No(3)(W)	838	4,082	1,708	2,374
4	No(4)(W)	823	4,156	1,629	2,527
5	No(5)(W)	902	4,199	1,766	2,433
6	No(6)(W)	1,140	5,549	2,272	3,277
7	No(7)(W)	1,469	7,626	3,149	4,477
8	No(8)(W)	379	2,612	1,104	1,508
9	No(9)(W)	611	3,788	1,757	2,031
10	No(10)(W)	229	1,589	583	1,006
11	No(11)(W)	315	1,838	754	1,084
12	No(12)(W)	87	2,700	1,698	1,002

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

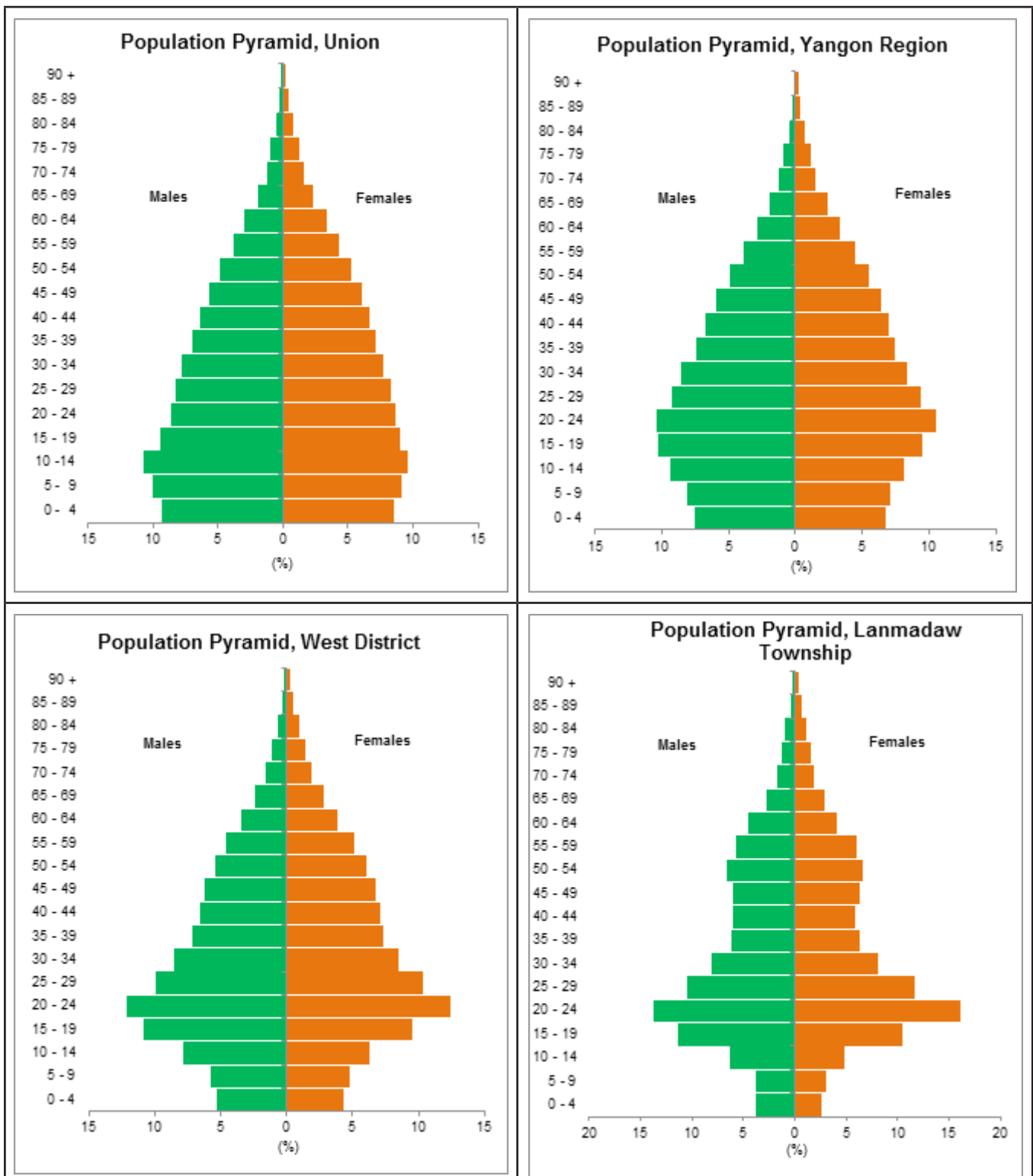


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Lanmadaw Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,160</b>	<b>20,180</b>	<b>26,980</b>
0 - 4	1,441	760	681
5 - 9	1,570	761	809
10 - 14	2,554	1,259	1,295
15 - 19	5,113	2,277	2,836
20 - 24	7,083	2,756	4,327
25 - 29	5,262	2,109	3,153
30 - 34	3,807	1,633	2,174
35 - 39	2,967	1,255	1,712
40 - 44	2,813	1,227	1,586
45 - 49	2,922	1,216	1,706
50 - 54	3,127	1,342	1,785
55 - 59	2,766	1,162	1,604
60 - 64	2,019	925	1,094
65 - 69	1,328	564	764
70 - 74	827	347	480
75 - 79	678	270	408
80 - 84	472	181	291
85 - 89	278	88	190
90 +	133	48	85

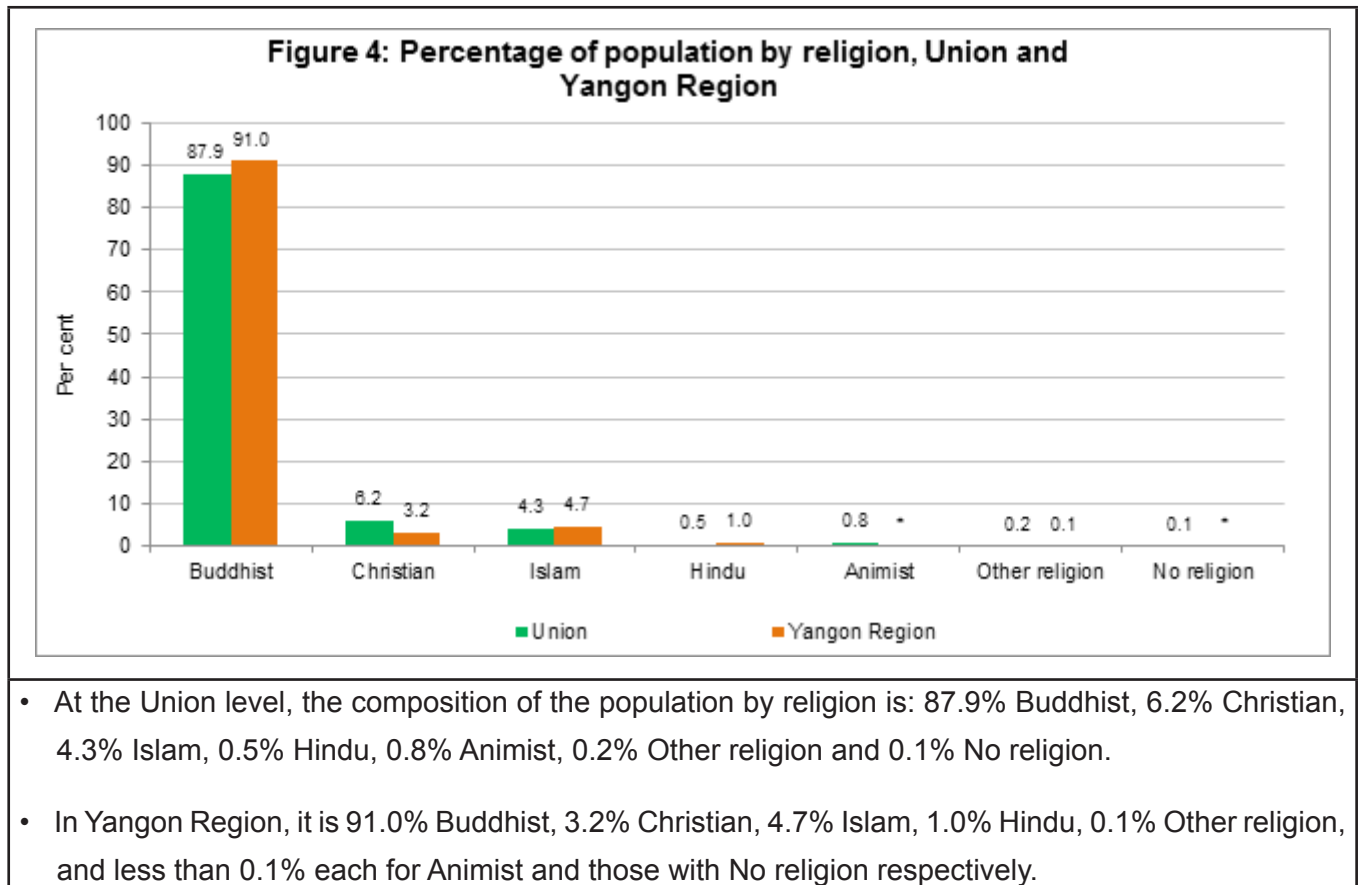
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Lanmadaw Township is 80.3 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Lanmadaw Township since the last 20 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 25-29 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a obviously higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Lanmadaw Township.
- Starting from age group 5-9, there are less males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



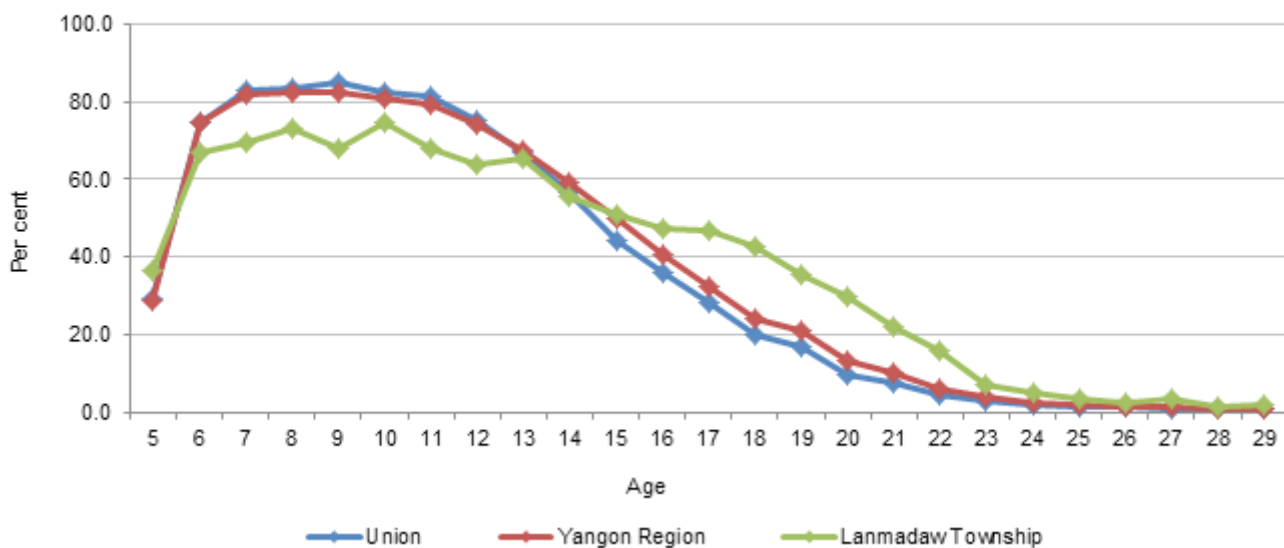
Note: Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

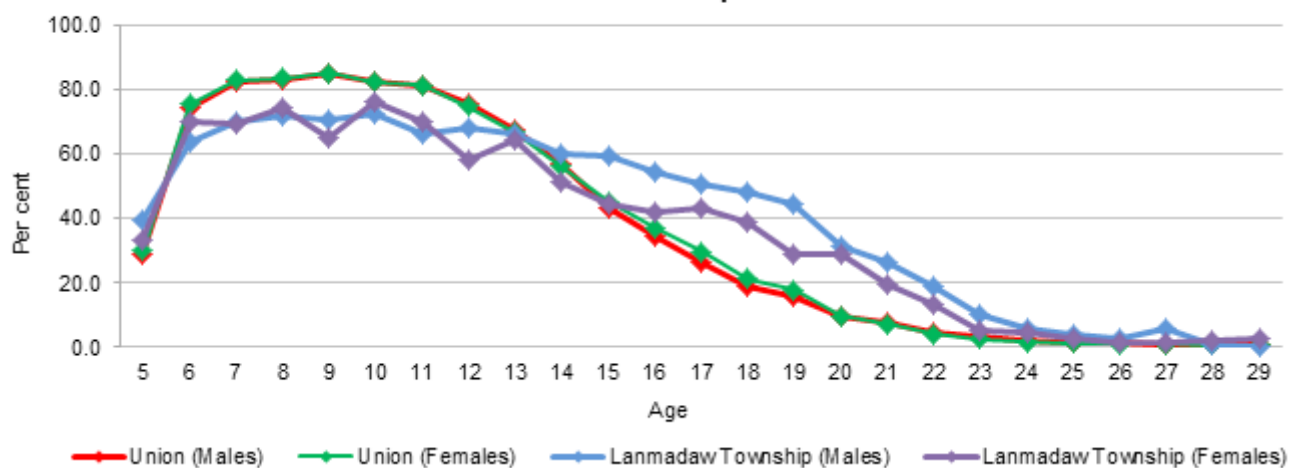
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	258	132	126	94	52	42
6	258	116	142	173	74	99
7	282	123	159	196	86	110
8	335	174	161	245	125	120
9	356	169	187	241	119	122
10	340	156	184	253	113	140
11	356	174	182	242	115	127
12	453	239	214	288	163	125
13	542	269	273	354	179	175
14	527	242	285	293	146	147
15	576	241	335	292	143	149
16	647	291	356	307	158	149
17	705	318	387	330	162	168
18	800	325	475	341	157	184
19	751	298	453	264	132	132
20	801	309	492	238	97	141
21	820	291	529	180	77	103
22	850	335	515	133	64	69
23	777	294	483	56	30	26
24	742	281	461	37	16	21
25	780	311	469	27	13	14
26	654	266	388	15	8	7
27	643	248	395	21	14	7
28	607	269	338	10	3	7
29	573	230	343	10	1	9

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

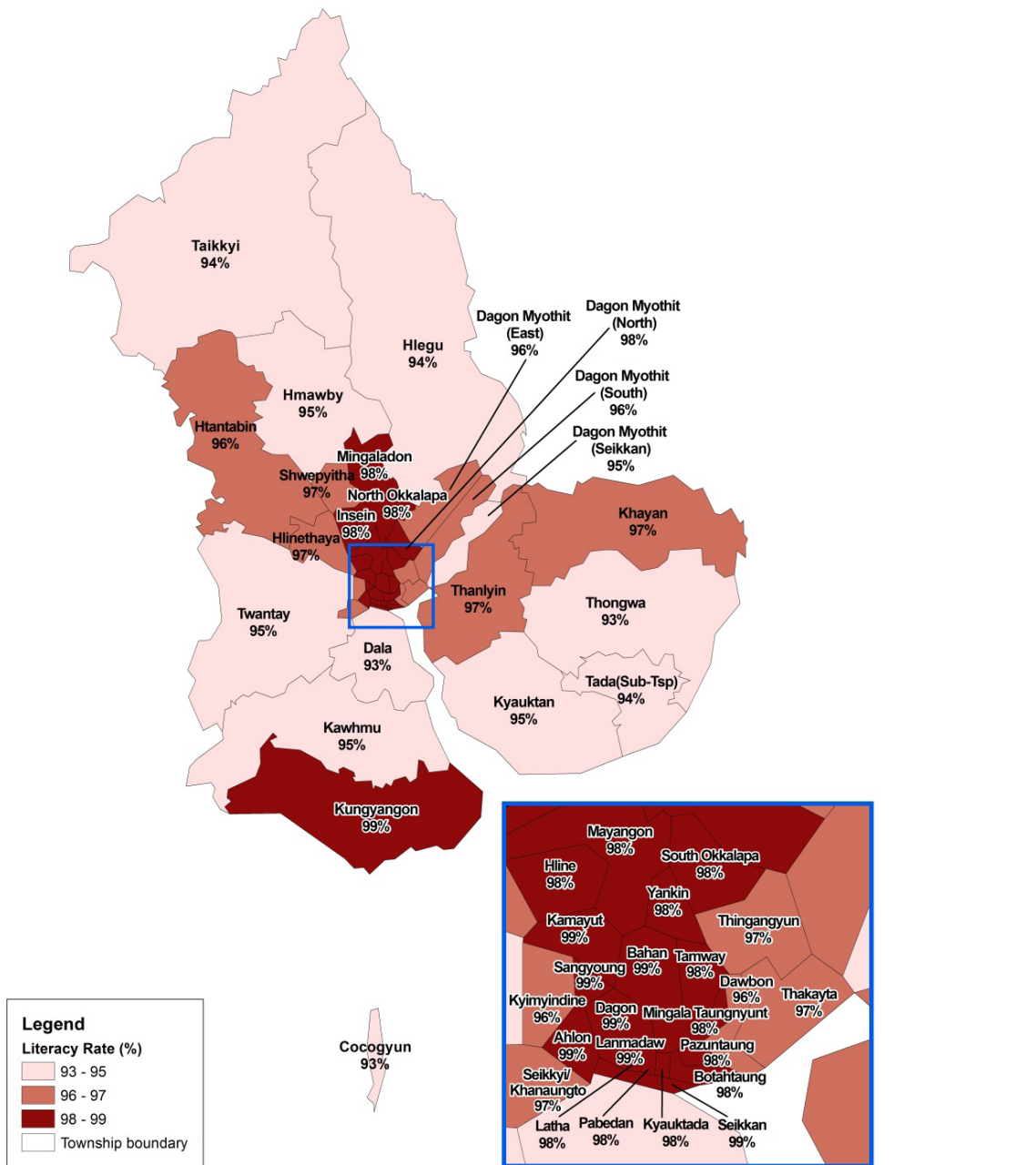


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Lanmadaw Township**



- School attendance in Lanmadaw Township drops starting from age 13 for males and age 14 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance for both males and females in Lanmadaw Township is obviously higher from ages 15 to 22.

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



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



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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	7,469	98.5
Males	2,983	98.8
Females	4,486	98.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Lanmadaw Township is 98.7 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 98.2 per cent and for the males it is 99.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.5 per cent with 98.4 per cent for females and 98.8 per cent for males.

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

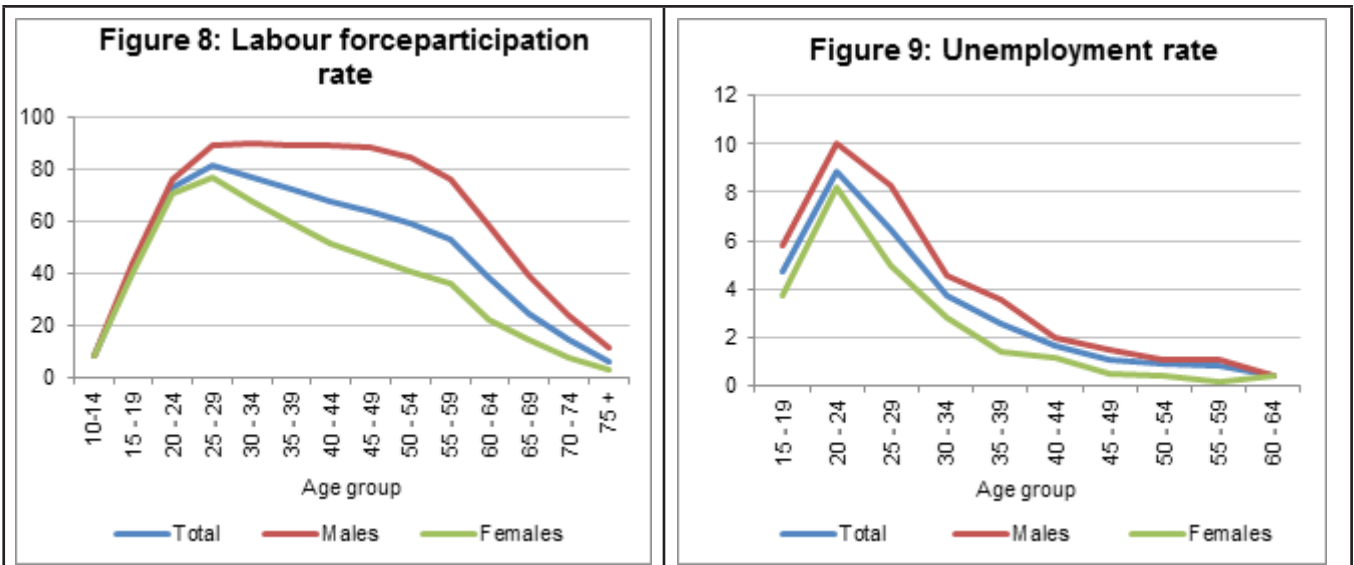
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 -4)	(grade 5)							
Total	29,399	684	2.3	2,126	1,430	4,601	5,905	206	13,452	759	94	142
Urban	29,399	684	2.3	2,126	1,430	4,601	5,905	206	13,452	759	94	142
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	12,367	196	1.6	583	512	2,136	2,927	165	5,445	258	61	84
Females	17,032	488	2.9	1,543	918	2,465	2,978	41	8,007	501	33	58

- Some 2.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 1.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 2.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 4.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and 45.8 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	8.2	8.3	8.0	1.9	2.9	1.0
15 - 19	41.8	44.0	40.1	4.7	5.8	3.7
20 - 24	73.0	76.1	70.9	8.9	10.0	8.2
25 - 29	81.9	89.3	76.9	6.5	8.3	5.0
30 - 34	77.3	90.3	67.6	3.7	4.6	2.8
35 - 39	72.1	89.6	59.2	2.6	3.6	1.4
40 - 44	68.0	89.6	51.3	1.7	2.0	1.2
45 - 49	63.7	88.2	46.1	1.1	1.5	0.5
50 - 54	59.4	84.4	40.7	0.9	1.1	0.4
55 - 59	52.8	76.4	35.7	0.8	1.1	0.2
60 - 64	38.7	58.4	22.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
65 - 69	24.7	39.0	14.1	0.3	0.5	-
70 - 74	14.6	23.9	7.9	-	-	-
75 +	5.7	11.1	2.5	1.1	1.5	-
15 - 24	59.9	61.6	58.7	7.7	8.6	7.0
15 - 64	64.9	77.4	55.8	4.4	4.8	4.0



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Lanmadaw Township is 64.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 55.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 77.4 per cent.
- In Lanmadaw Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Lanmadaw Township is 4.4 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.8%) and for females (4.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.0 per cent.

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

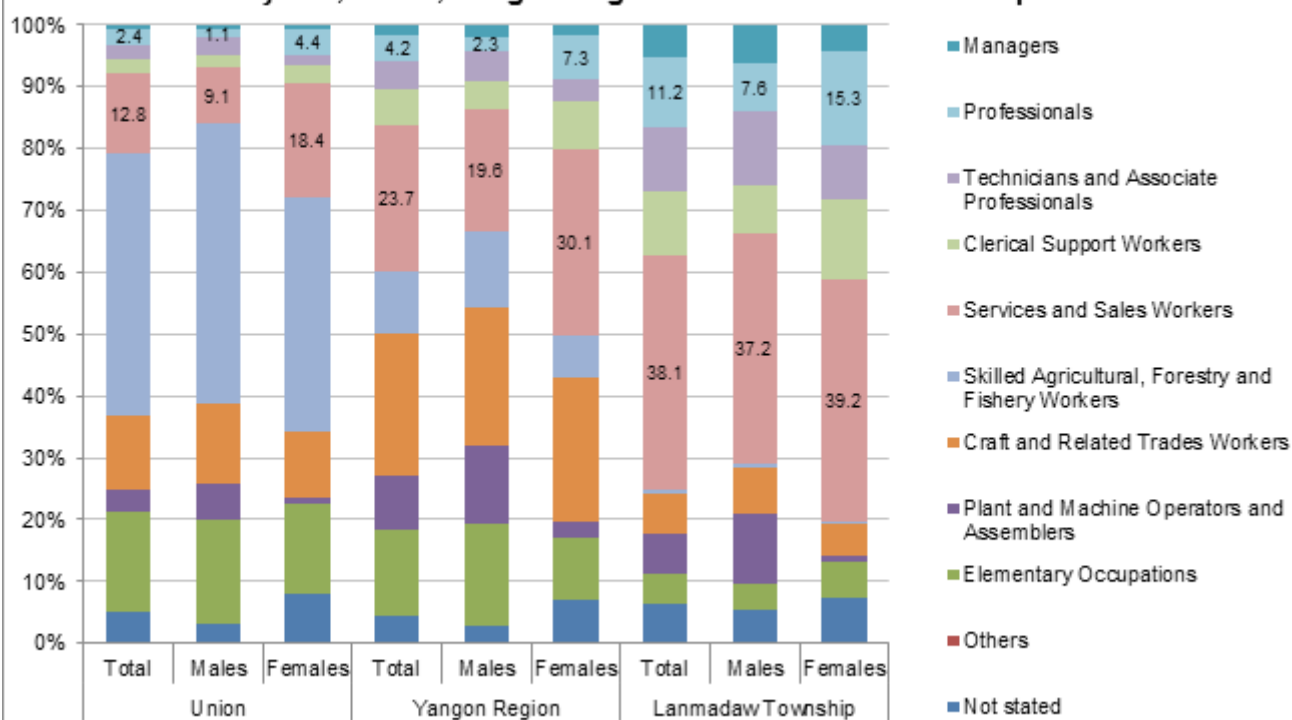
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	18,830	1.1	31.4	37.3	18.9	1.3	10.0
Males	5,870	2.2	47.3	3.1	25.0	2.0	20.4
Females	12,960	0.6	24.2	52.8	16.1	1.0	5.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 47.3 per cent of males are full time students while 52.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,498</b>	<b>8,187</b>	<b>7,311</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	814	513	301	5.3	6.3	4.1
Professionals	1,738	621	1,117	11.2	7.6	15.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,618	984	634	10.4	12.0	8.7
Clerical Support Workers	1,590	633	957	10.3	7.7	13.1
Services and Sales Workers	5,909	3,046	2,863	38.1	37.2	39.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	86	71	15	0.6	0.9	0.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	994	615	379	6.4	7.5	5.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	996	920	76	6.4	11.2	1.0
Elementary Occupations	775	334	441	5.0	4.1	6.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	978	450	528	6.3	5.5	7.2

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

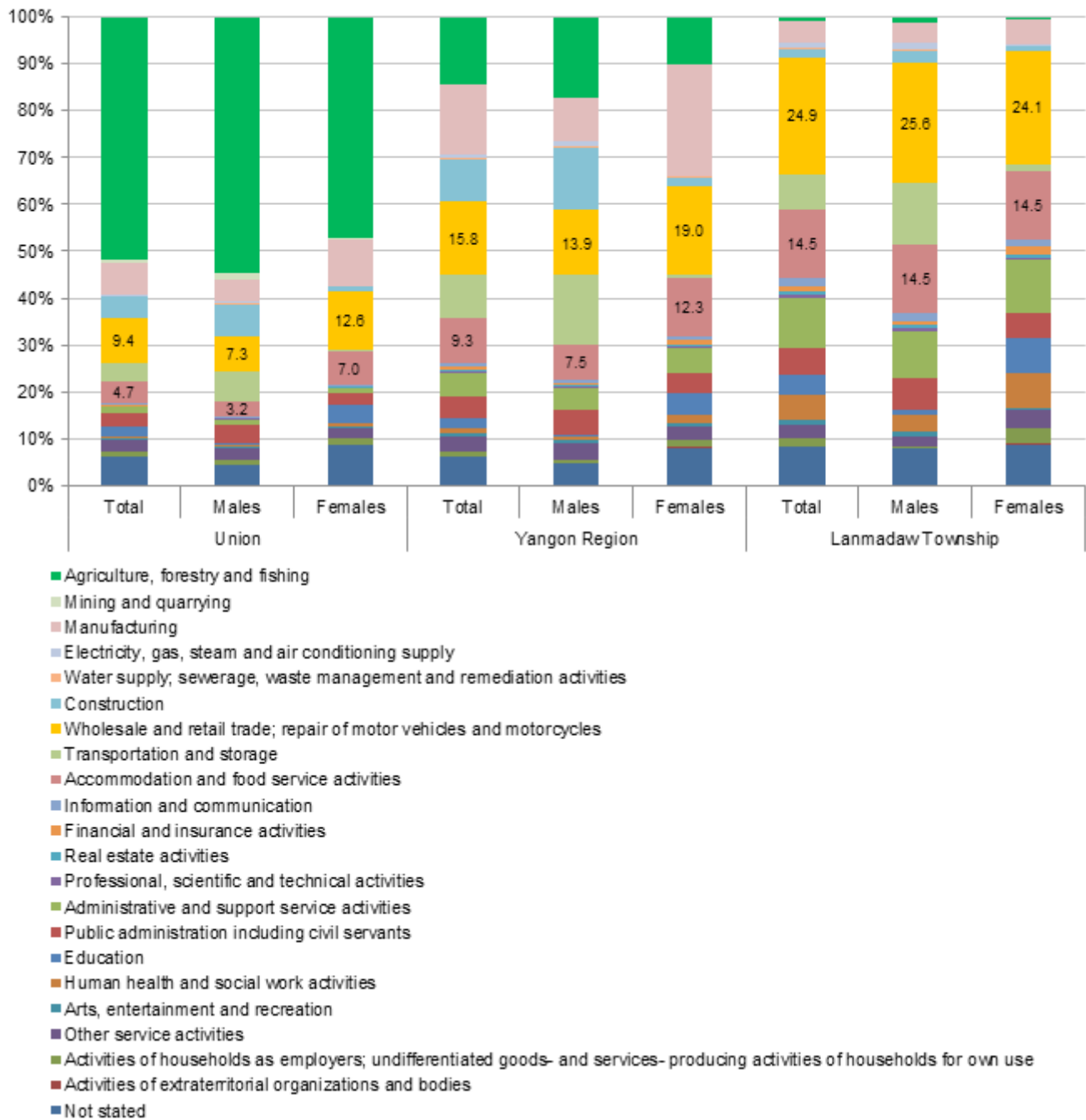


- In Lanmadaw Township, 38.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 11.2 per cent in professionals.
- Analysis by sex shows that 37.2 per cent of males and 39.2 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Yangon Region, 23.7 per cent are services and sales workers and 4.2 per cent are in professionals.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,498</b>	<b>8,187</b>	<b>7,311</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	129	101	28	0.8	1.2	0.4
Mining and quarrying	16	12	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	733	343	390	4.7	4.2	5.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	139	119	20	0.9	1.5	0.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	34	28	6	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	286	207	79	1.8	2.5	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,857	2,093	1,764	24.9	25.6	24.1
Transportation and storage	1,180	1,064	116	7.6	13.0	1.6
Accommodation and food service activities	2,253	1,191	1,062	14.5	14.5	14.5
Information and communication	255	155	100	1.6	1.9	1.4
Financial and insurance activities	208	63	145	1.3	0.8	2.0
Real estate activities	89	54	35	0.6	0.7	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	93	54	39	0.6	0.7	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	1,655	831	824	10.7	10.2	11.3
Public administration including civil servants	932	538	394	6.0	6.6	5.4
Education	636	98	538	4.1	1.2	7.4
Human health and social work activities	849	293	556	5.5	3.6	7.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	132	91	41	0.9	1.1	0.6
Other service activities	438	175	263	2.8	2.1	3.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	264	12	252	1.7	0.1	3.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	14	5	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	1,306	660	646	8.4	8.1	8.8

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

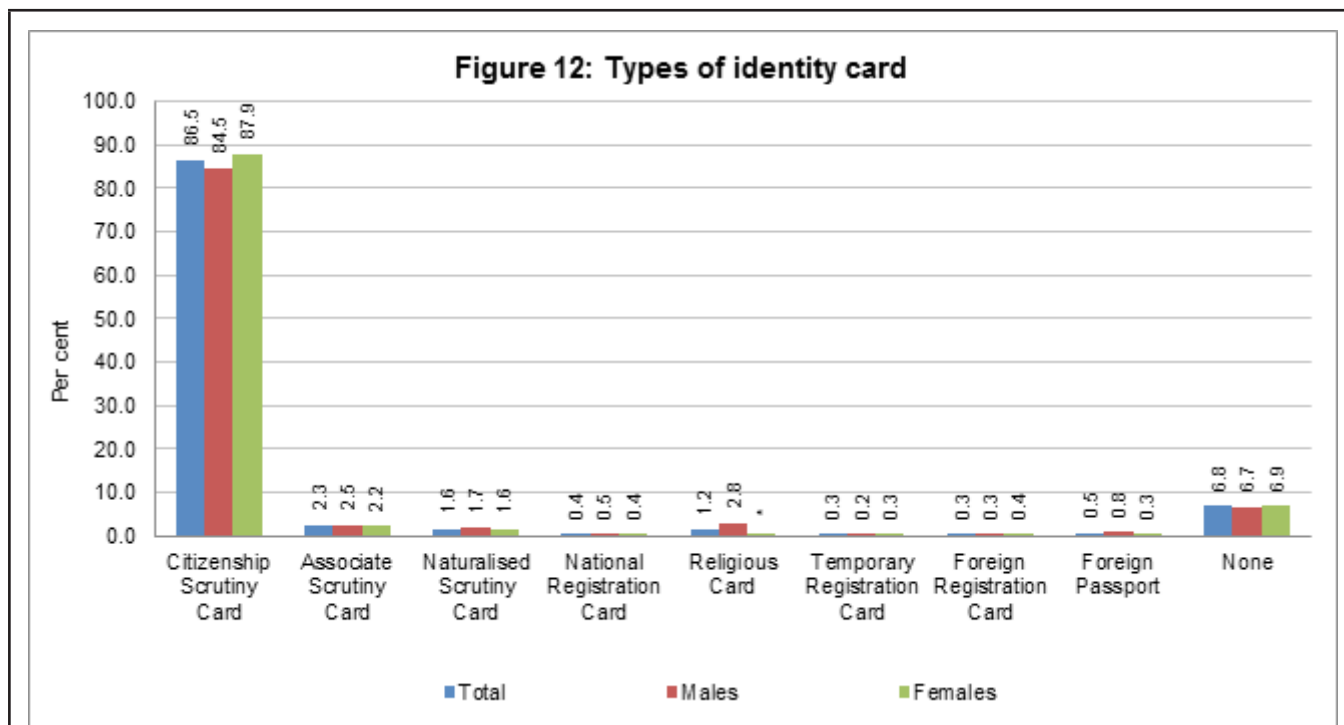


- In Lanmadaw Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” is the highest with 24.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Accommodation and food service activities” at 14.5 per cent.
- There are 25.6 per cent of males and 24.1 per cent of females working in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.
- In Yangon Region, there are 15.8 per cent of employed population working in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry and 9.3 per cent in “Accommodation and food service activities” industry.

## (E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	38,171	1,035	716	193	533	125	151	227	2,998
Urban	38,171	1,035	716	193	533	125	151	227	2,998
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	15,763	465	314	90	528	44	61	150	1,244
Females	22,408	570	402	103	5	81	90	77	1,754



- In Lanmadaw Township, 86.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 6.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 6.7 per cent of males and 6.9 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,160</b>	<b>45,644</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>622</b>
0 - 4	1,441	1,299	142	9.9	127	126	141	134
5 - 9	1,570	1,564	6	0.4	1	2	4	4
10 - 14	2,554	2,528	26	1.0	10	5	5	16
15 - 19	5,113	5,095	18	0.4	4	2	6	9
20 - 24	7,083	7,059	24	0.3	6	4	8	12
25 - 29	5,262	5,239	23	0.4	10	2	8	5
30 - 34	3,807	3,773	34	0.9	7	4	18	11
35 - 39	2,967	2,919	48	1.6	11	5	28	14
40 - 44	2,813	2,773	40	1.4	8	3	24	17
45 - 49	2,922	2,869	53	1.8	19	7	27	14
50 - 54	3,127	3,036	91	2.9	25	16	58	27
55 - 59	2,766	2,638	128	4.6	37	19	77	38
60 - 64	2,019	1,899	120	5.9	37	27	71	28
65 - 69	1,328	1,212	116	8.7	37	24	75	33
70 - 74	827	699	128	15.5	48	44	82	42
75 - 79	678	528	150	22.1	53	52	111	52
80 - 84	472	308	164	34.7	59	68	119	63
85 - 89	278	147	131	47.1	59	76	108	65
90 +	133	59	74	55.6	32	42	64	38

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Males</b>	<b>20,180</b>	<b>19,474</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>324</b>
0 - 4	760	661	99	13.0	92	91	98	96
5 - 9	761	756	5	0.7	1	1	4	4
10 - 14	1,259	1,244	15	1.2	6	3	4	11
15 - 19	2,277	2,269	8	0.4	1	2	3	5
20 - 24	2,756	2,740	16	0.6	4	4	5	8
25 - 29	2,109	2,097	12	0.6	7	-	3	4
30 - 34	1,633	1,617	16	1.0	3	1	11	3
35 - 39	1,255	1,225	30	2.4	6	3	20	9
40 - 44	1,227	1,206	21	1.7	4	2	16	8
45 - 49	1,216	1,193	23	1.9	9	4	11	7
50 - 54	1,342	1,294	48	3.6	15	8	32	14
55 - 59	1,162	1,098	64	5.5	20	7	40	19
60 - 64	925	874	51	5.5	15	10	31	12
65 - 69	564	515	49	8.7	18	9	30	15
70 - 74	347	293	54	15.6	20	17	31	20
75 - 79	270	211	59	21.9	21	21	44	19
80 - 84	181	119	62	34.3	25	31	46	26
85 - 89	88	41	47	53.4	22	31	37	26
90 +	48	21	27	56.3	14	20	23	18

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Females</b>	<b>26,980</b>	<b>26,170</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>298</b>
0 - 4	681	638	43	6.3	35	35	43	38
5 - 9	809	808	1	0.1	-	1	-	-
10 - 14	1,295	1,284	11	0.8	4	2	1	5
15 - 19	2,836	2,826	10	0.4	3	-	3	4
20 - 24	4,327	4,319	8	0.2	2	-	3	4
25 - 29	3,153	3,142	11	0.3	3	2	5	1
30 - 34	2,174	2,156	18	0.8	4	3	7	8
35 - 39	1,712	1,694	18	1.1	5	2	8	5
40 - 44	1,586	1,567	19	1.2	4	1	8	9
45 - 49	1,706	1,676	30	1.8	10	3	16	7
50 - 54	1,785	1,742	43	2.4	10	8	26	13
55 - 59	1,604	1,540	64	4.0	17	12	37	19
60 - 64	1,094	1,025	69	6.3	22	17	40	16
65 - 69	764	697	67	8.8	19	15	45	18
70 - 74	480	406	74	15.4	28	27	51	22
75 - 79	408	317	91	22.3	32	31	67	33
80 - 84	291	189	102	35.1	34	37	73	37
85 - 89	190	106	84	44.2	37	45	71	39
90 +	85	38	47	55.3	18	22	41	20

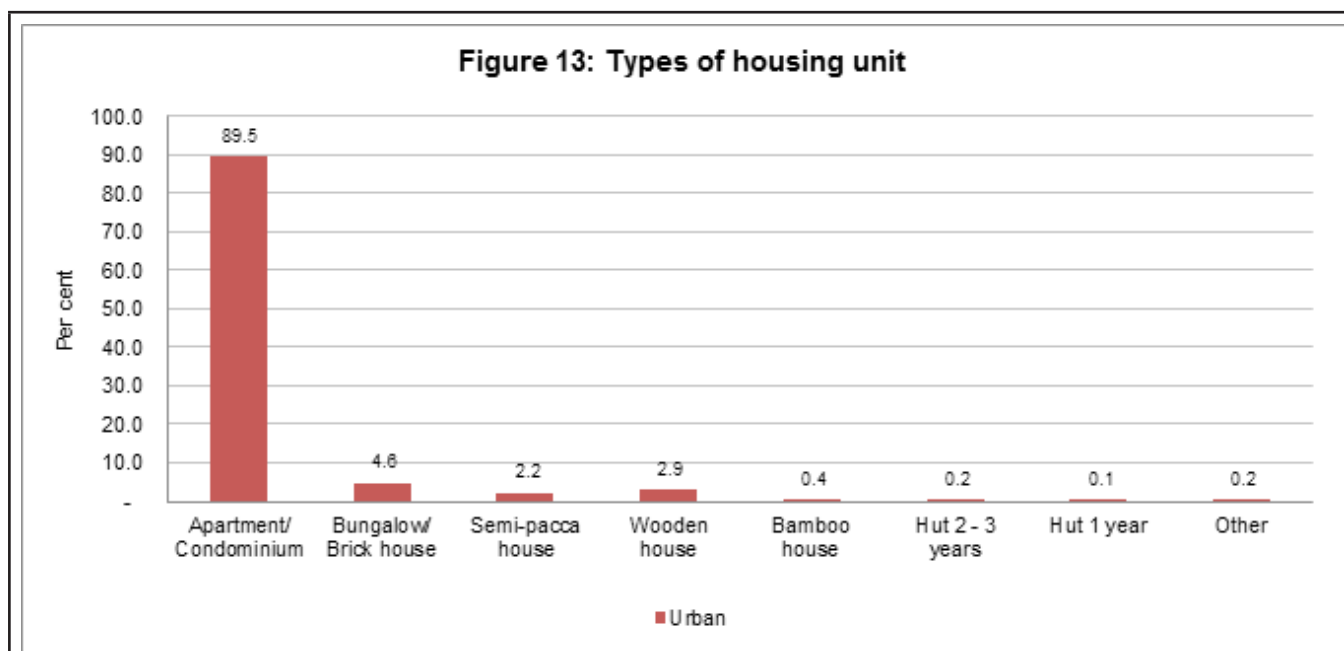
- Three in every 100 persons in Lanmadaw Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- The percentage of disability of females is slightly less than males.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulties with walking and remembering 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

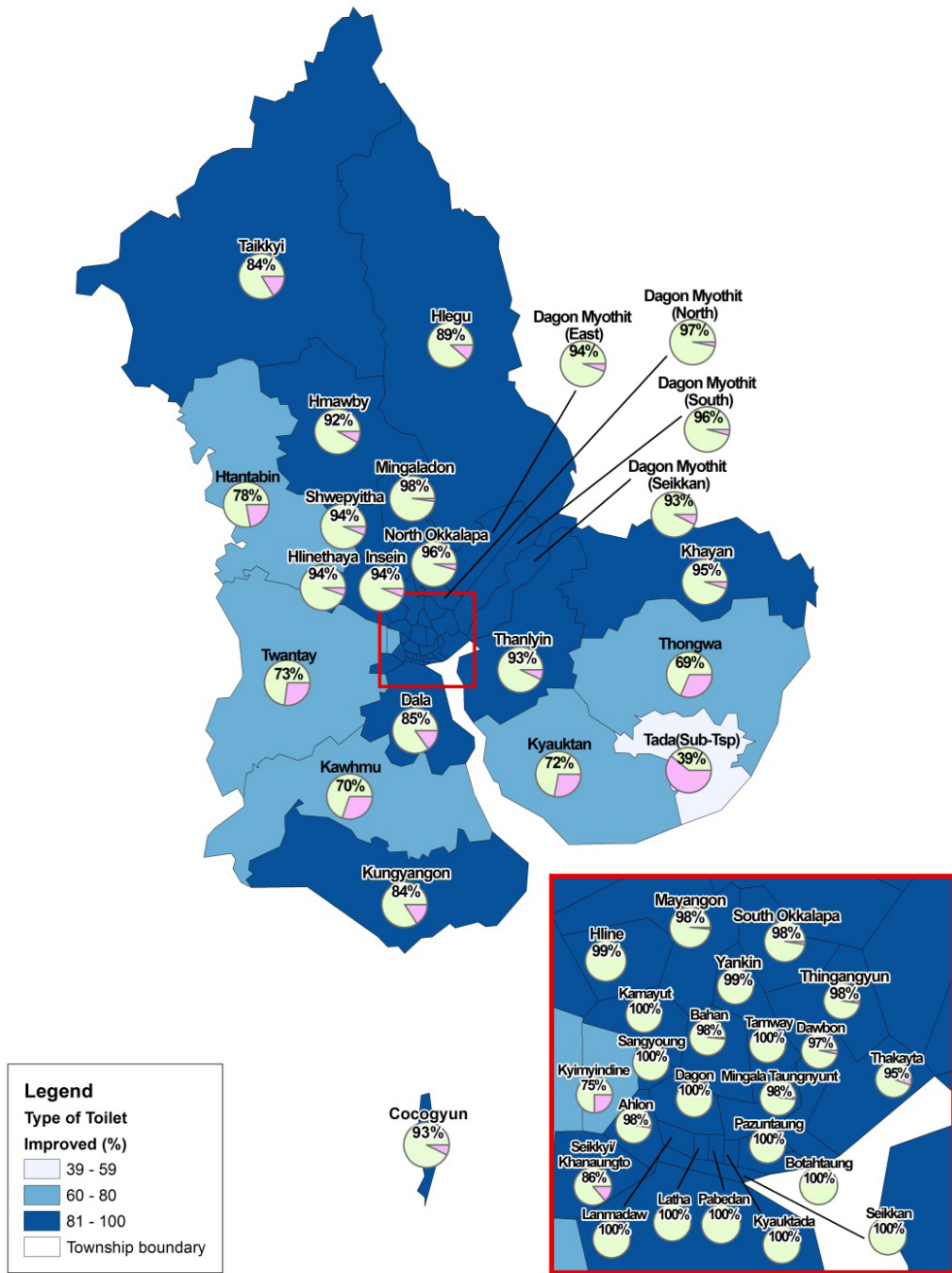
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	8,599	89.5	4.6	2.2	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Urban	8,599	89.5	4.6	2.2	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



- The majority of the households in Lanmadaw Township are living in apartment/condominium (89.5%) followed by households in bungalow/brick (4.6%).

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Yangon Region	: 91.1%
West District	: 96.2%
Lanmadaw Township	: 99.5%

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

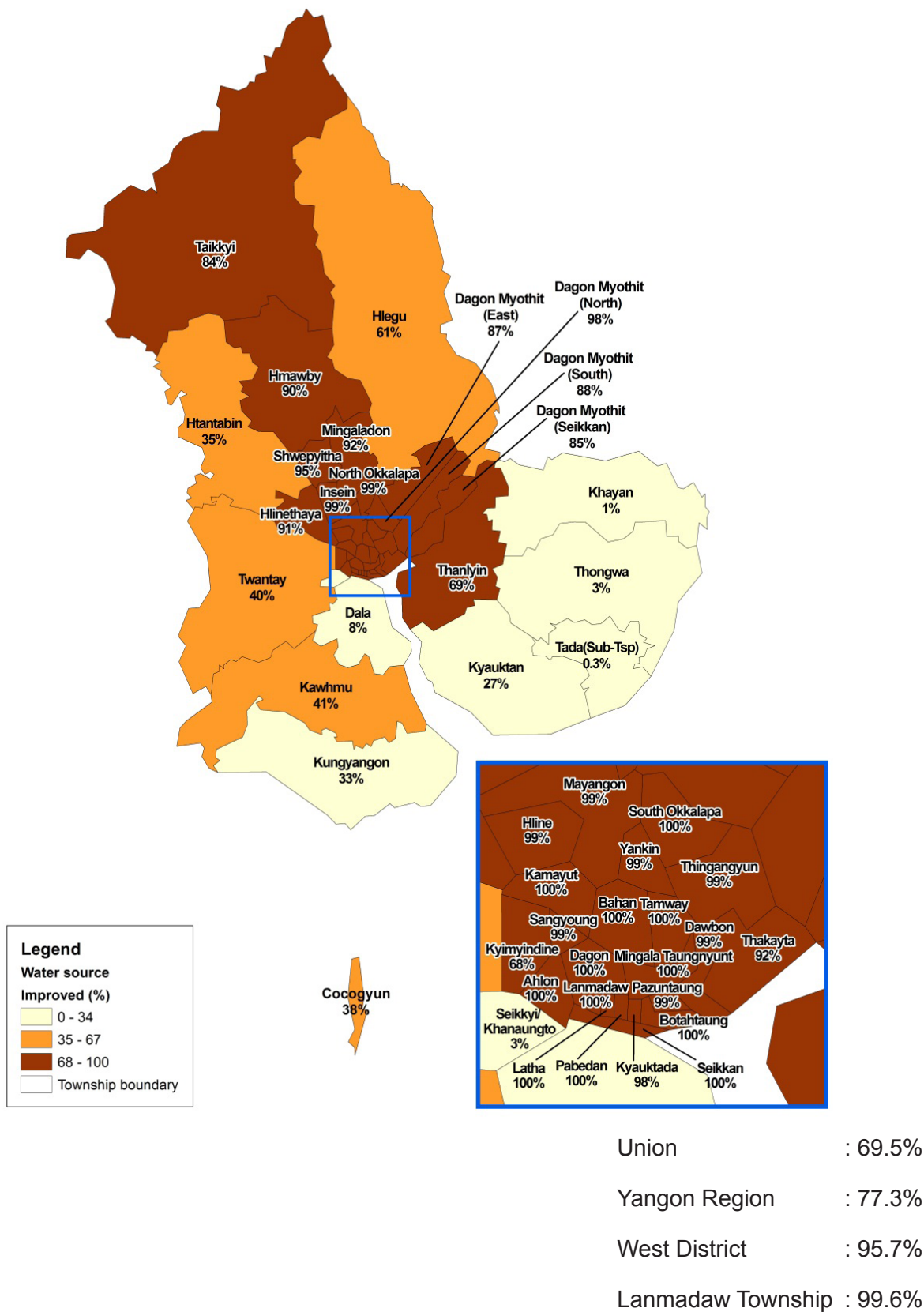
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		34.2	34.2	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		65.3	65.3	-
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		99.5	99.5	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.1	0.1	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		-	-	-
Other		*	*	-
None		0.4	0.4	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>8,599</b>	<b>8,599</b>	-

- Some 99.5 per cent of the households in Lanmadaw Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (34.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (65.3%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Lanmadaw 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 0.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 per cent.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

# Source of drinking water

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



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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		14.0	14.0	-
Tube well, borehole		8.3	8.3	-
Protected well/ Spring		*	*	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		77.3	77.3	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		99.6	99.6	-
Unprotected well/Spring		-	-	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		-	-	-
River/stream/ canal		-	-	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	*	-
Other		0.4	0.4	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		0.4	0.4	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>8,599</b>	<b>8,599</b>	-

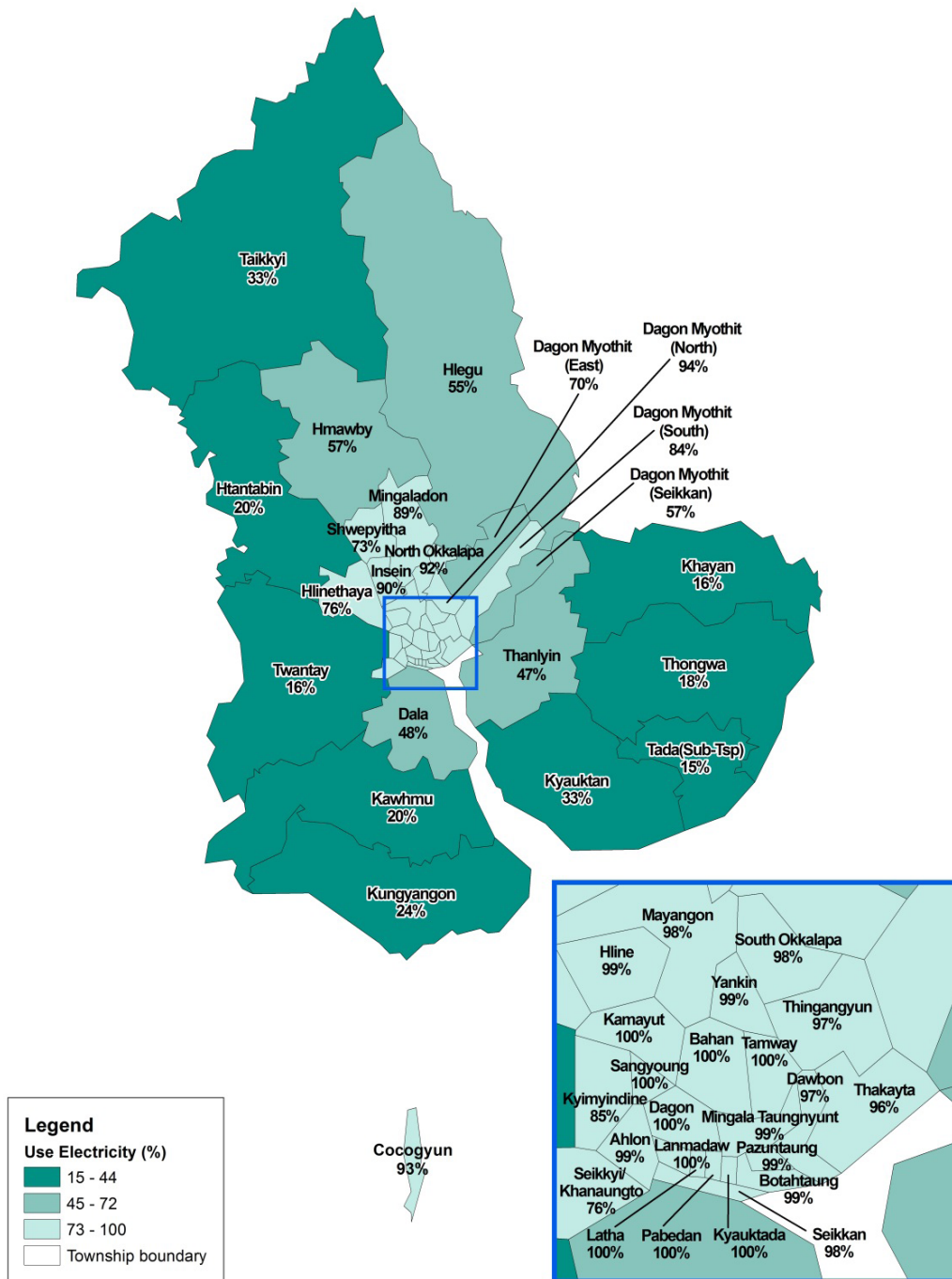
- In Lanmadaw Township, 99.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is in the the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 77.3 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 14.0 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 0.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Yangon Region	: 69.3%
West District	: 97.5%
Lanmadaw Township	: 99.9%

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

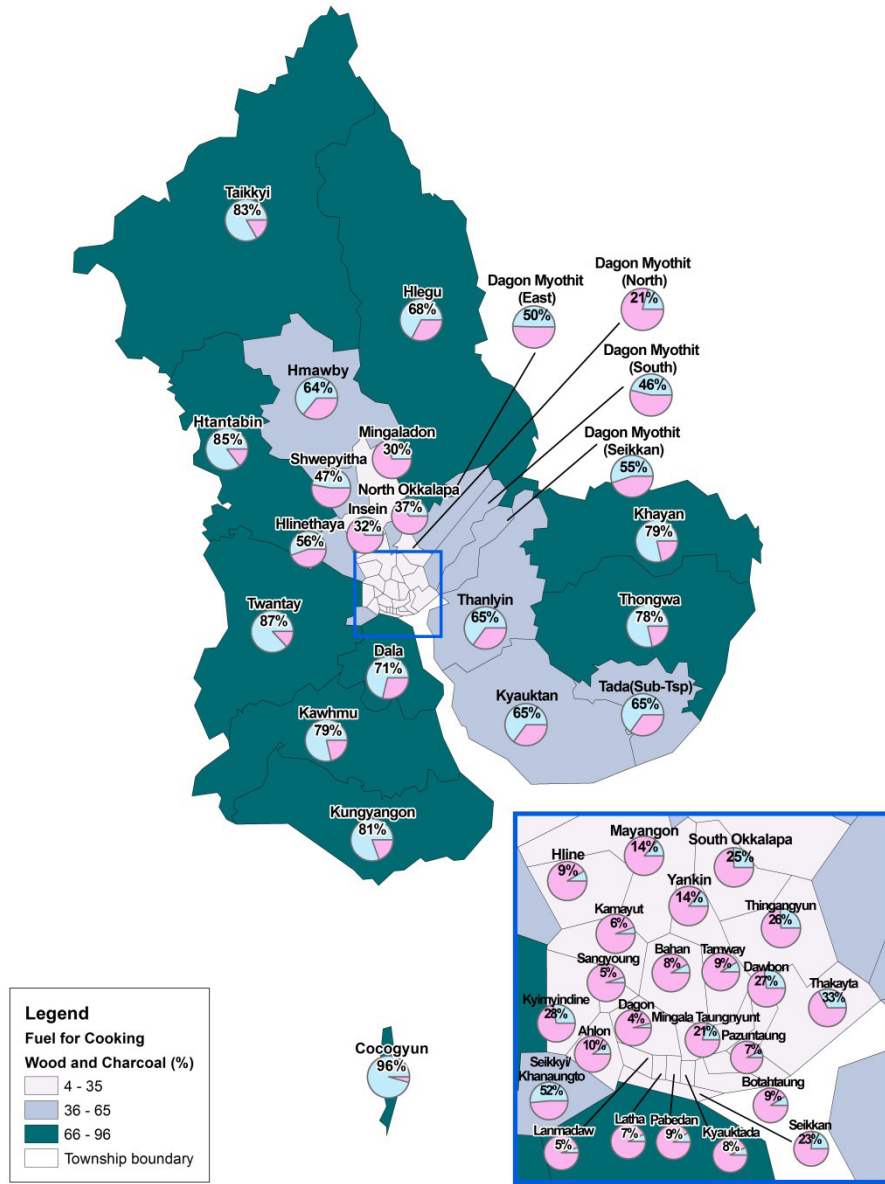
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		99.9	99.9	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
Candle		*	*	-
Battery		*	*	-
Generator (private)		*	*	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		-	-	-
Other		*	*	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>8,599</b>	<b>8,599</b>	-

- In Lanmadaw Township, 99.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the highest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Yangon Region. It is 69.3 per cent in Yangon Region.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Yangon Region	: 47.2%
West District	: 11.0%
Lanmadaw Township	: 5.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		79.2	79.2	-
LPG		12.5	12.5	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		2.0	2.0	-
Firewood		0.2	0.2	-
Charcoal		4.8	4.8	-
Coal		0.2	0.2	-
Other		1.2	1.2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>8,599</b>	<b>8,599</b>	-

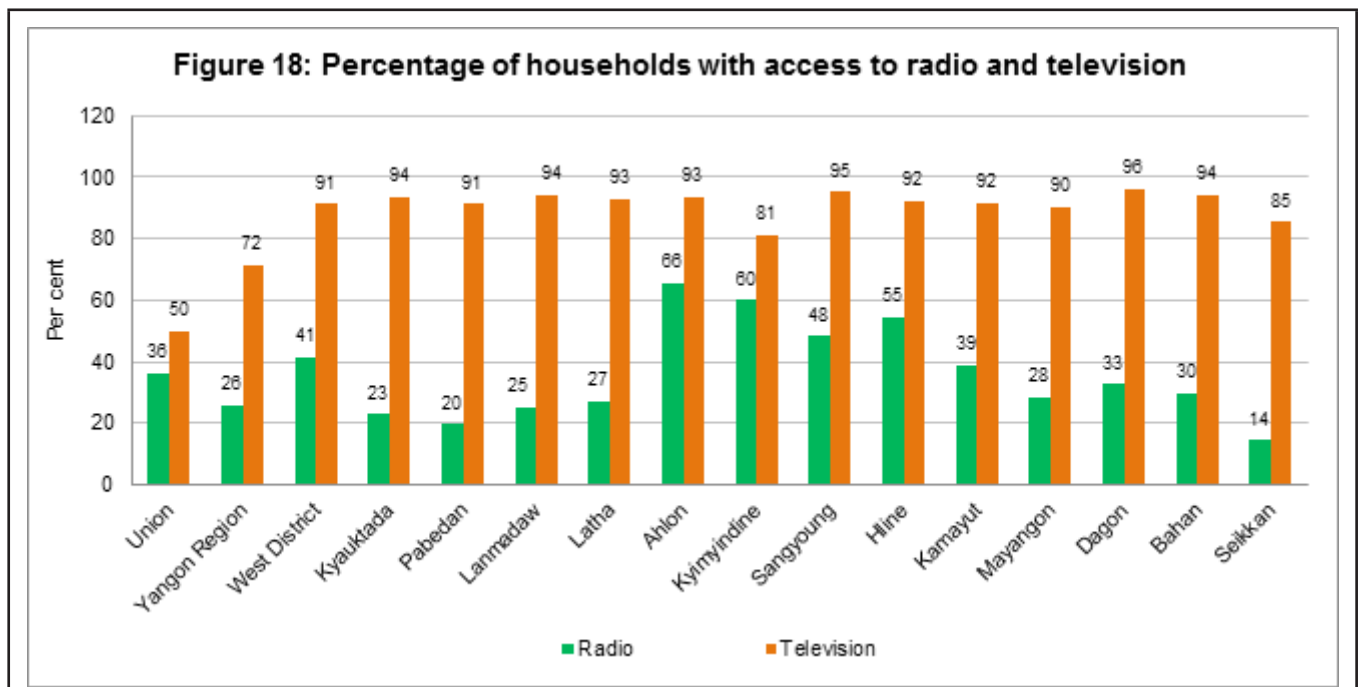
- In Lanmadaw Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 0.2 per cent using firewood and 4.8 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 79.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

## Communication and related amenities

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

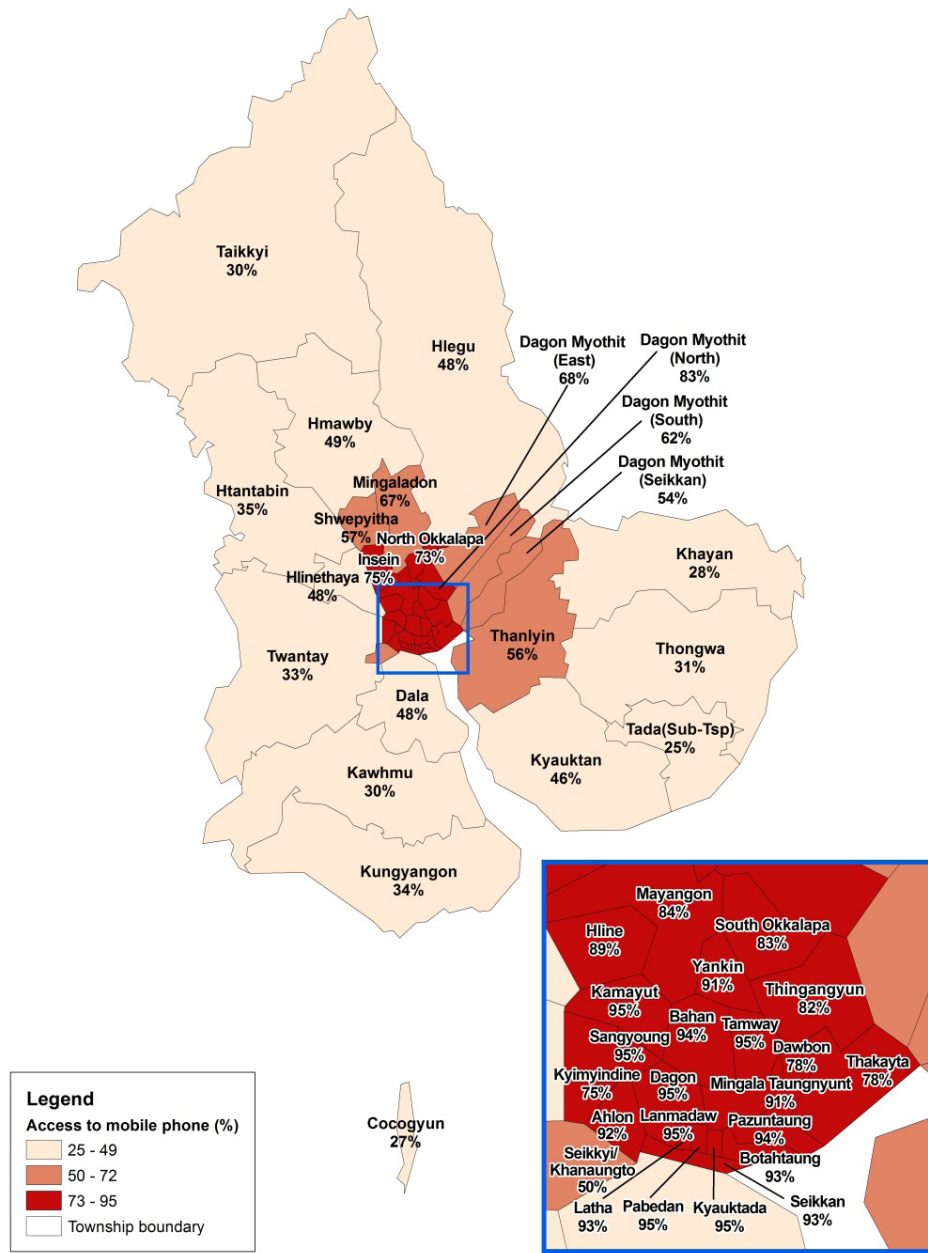
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	8,599	25.1	94.3	49.0	95.0	47.2	47.9	0.9	8.7
Urban	8,599	25.1	94.3	49.0	95.0	47.2	47.9	0.9	8.7
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Some 95.0 per cent of the households in Lanmadaw Township have access to mobile phones and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.



- In Lanmadaw Township, 94.3 per cent of the household having a television and about one in four households (25.1%) reported having a radio.

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



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
West District	: 89.1%
Lanmadaw Township	: 95.0%

- Some 95.0 per cent of the households in Lanmadaw Township reported having mobile phones and compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is high.

## Transportation items

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

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Yangon Region	1,582,944	123,149	215,828	731,428	19,305	19,464	15,790	76,215
Urban	1,069,056	115,768	93,377	508,239	3,509	2,913	2,352	6,308
Rural	513,888	7,381	122,451	223,189	15,796	16,551	13,438	69,907
West District	190,782	40,712	4,011	42,404	254	739	388	424
Urban	190,782	40,712	4,011	42,404	254	739	388	424
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanmadaw Township	8,599	2,789	63	397	2	3	35	4
Urban	8,599	2,789	63	397	2	3	35	4
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Lanmadaw Township, 32.4 per cent of the households have car/truck/van as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 4.6 per cent of households having bicycle.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

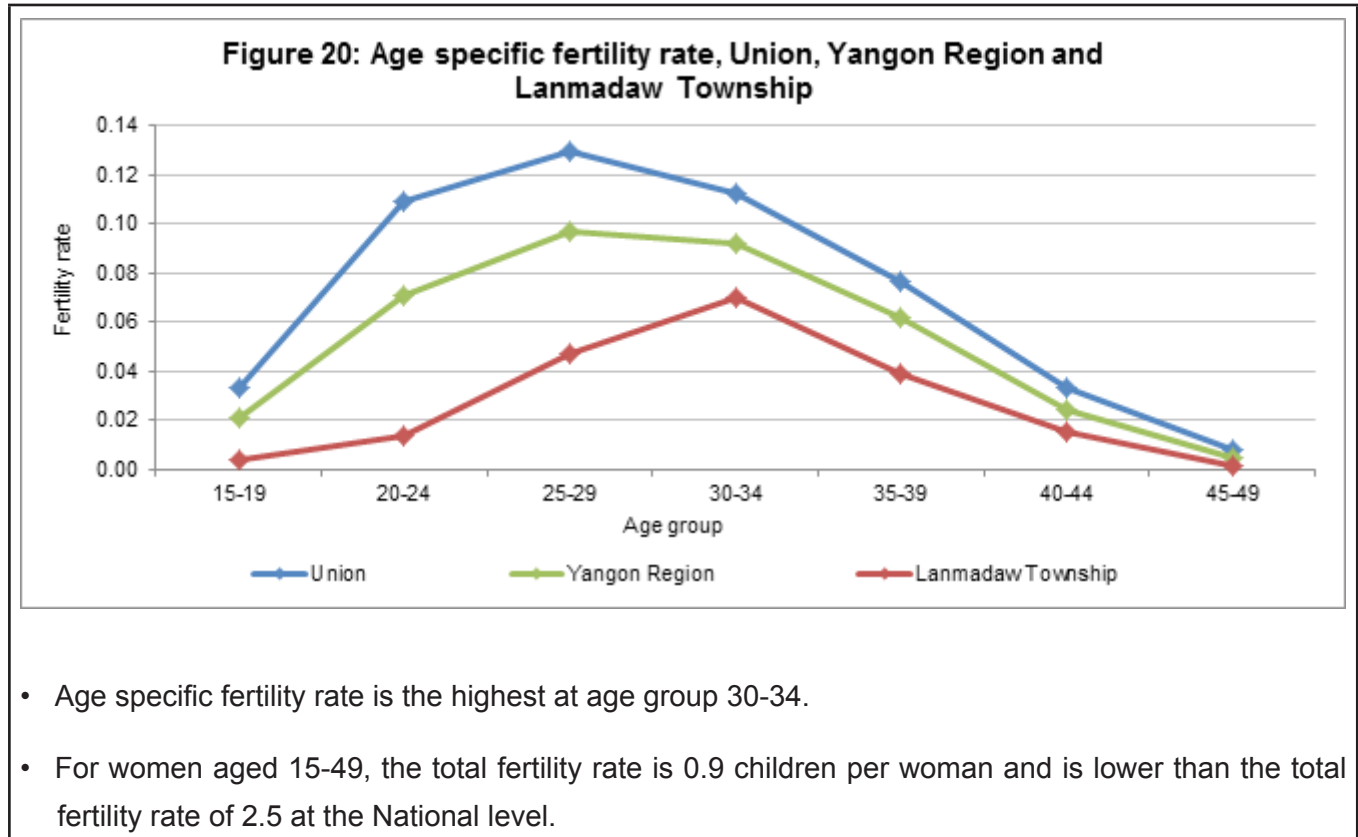
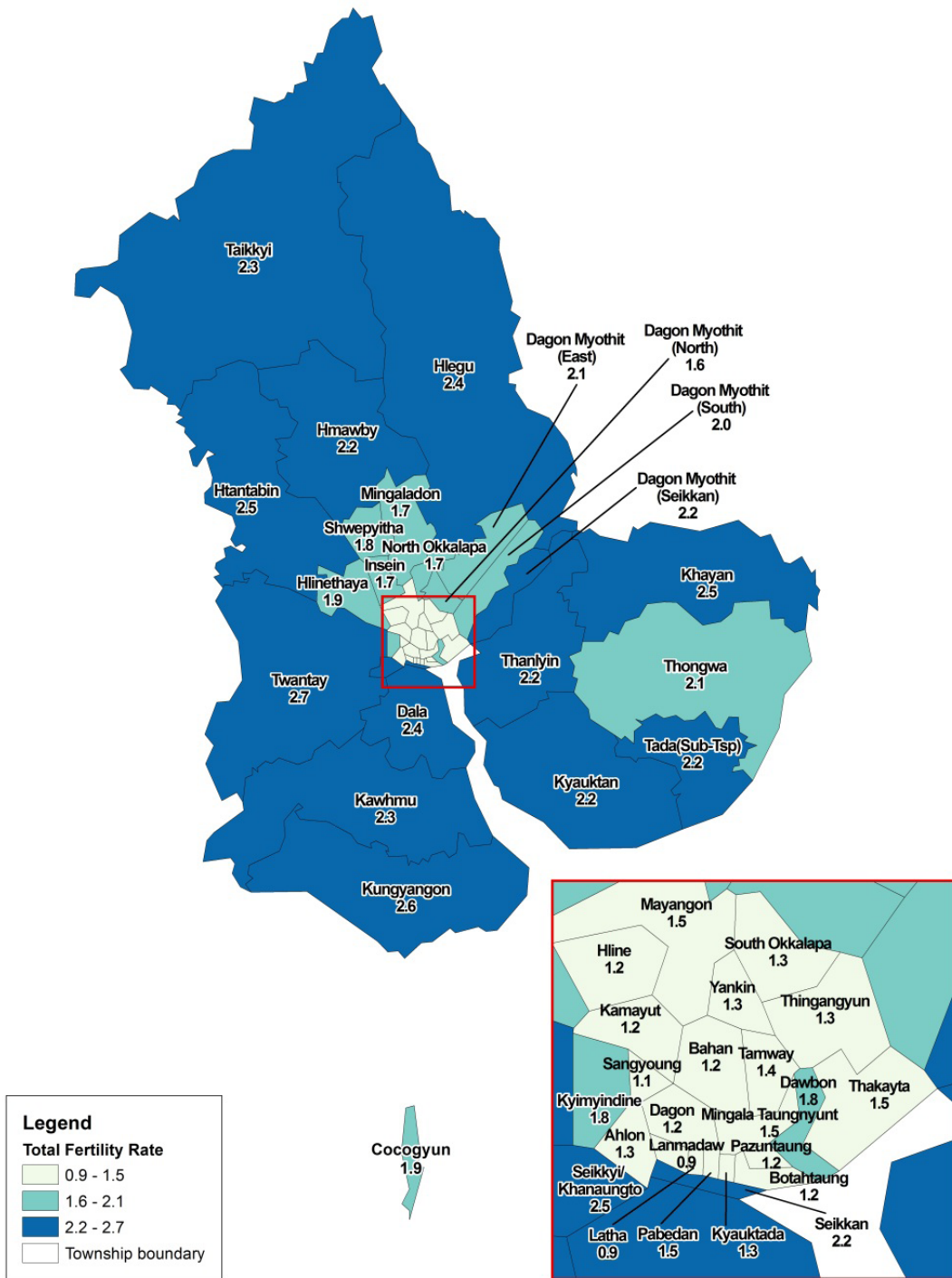


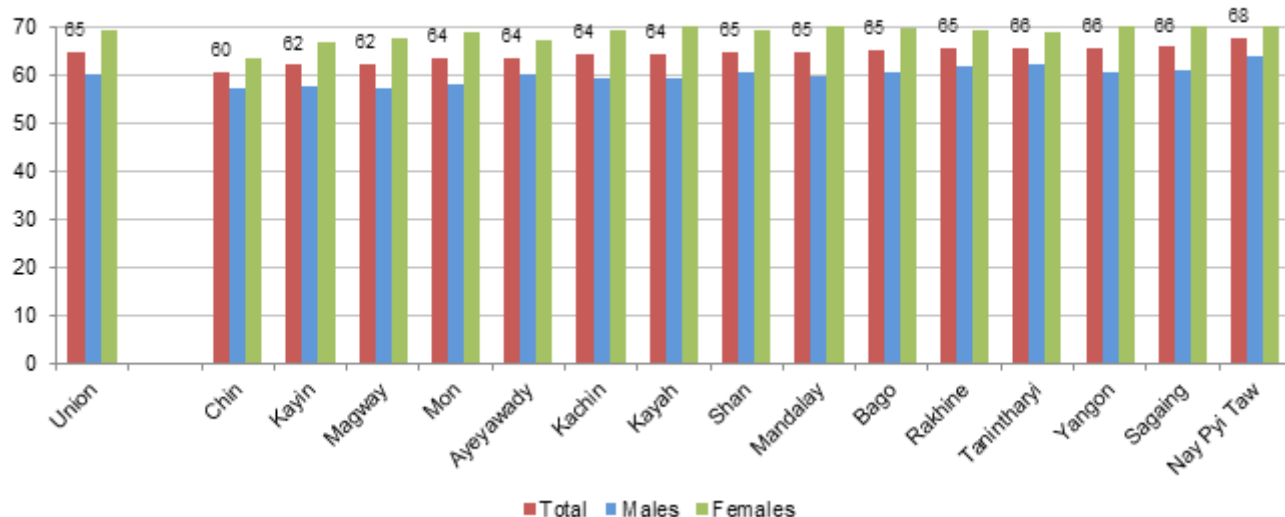


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
West District	: 1.3
Lanmadaw Township	: 0.9

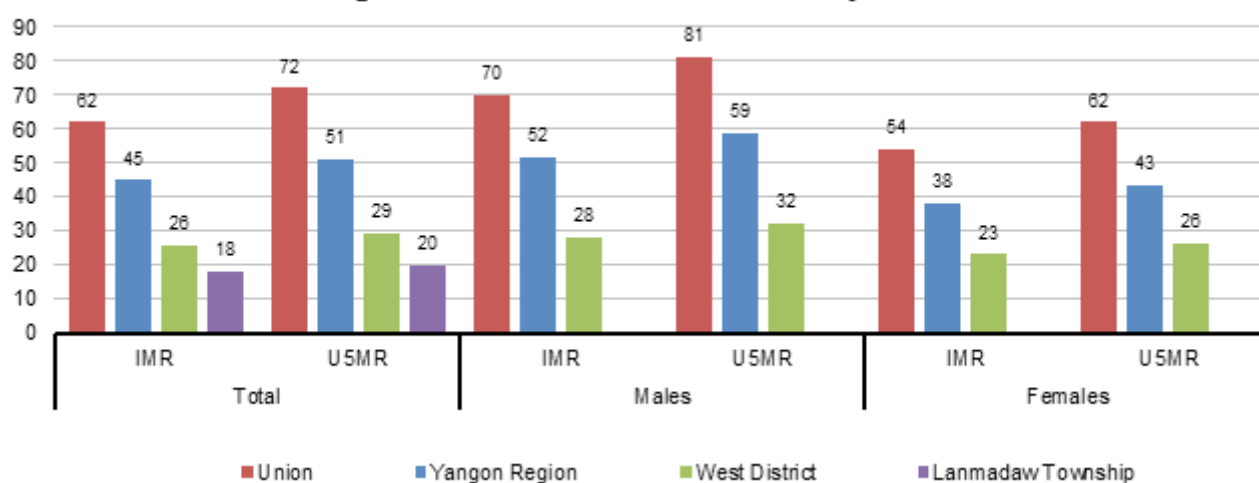
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



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

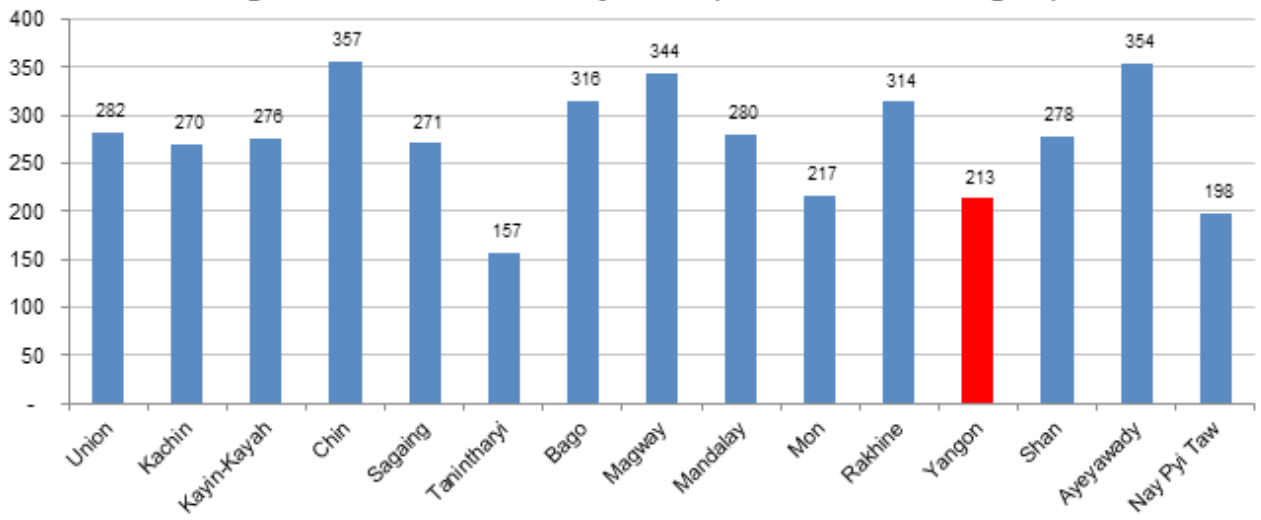
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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



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

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



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

## Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

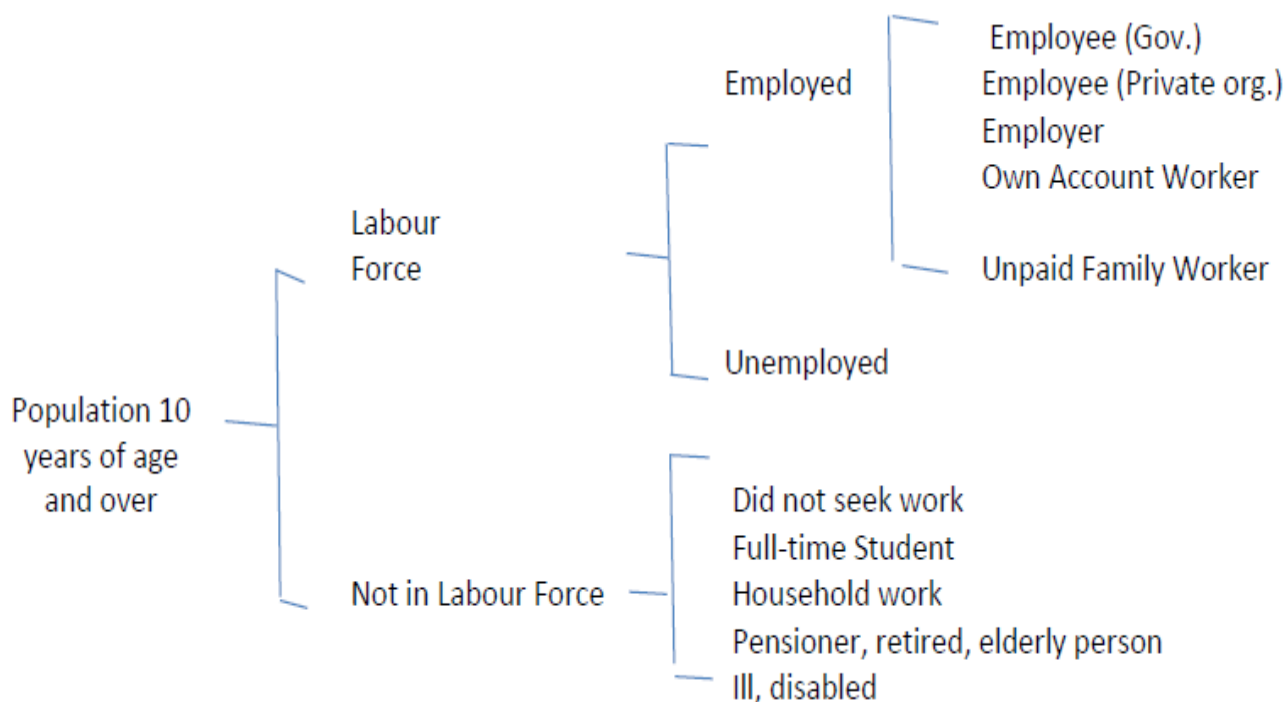
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of Contributors

### Contributors to the Yangon Region, West District, Lanmadaw Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
<b>Prepared by</b>		
Daw Thida	Assistant Director, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Tin Mar Lar Nwe	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
U Wai Yan Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
<b>Translator and Reviewer</b>		
Daw Khin May Aung	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
<b>Data Processing and IT Team</b>		
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
<b>Designer</b>		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Thein Han	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer





The Townships Reports  
can be downloaded at :

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

or

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

