

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, WESTERN DISTRICT

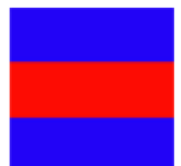
Latha Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Office No.48

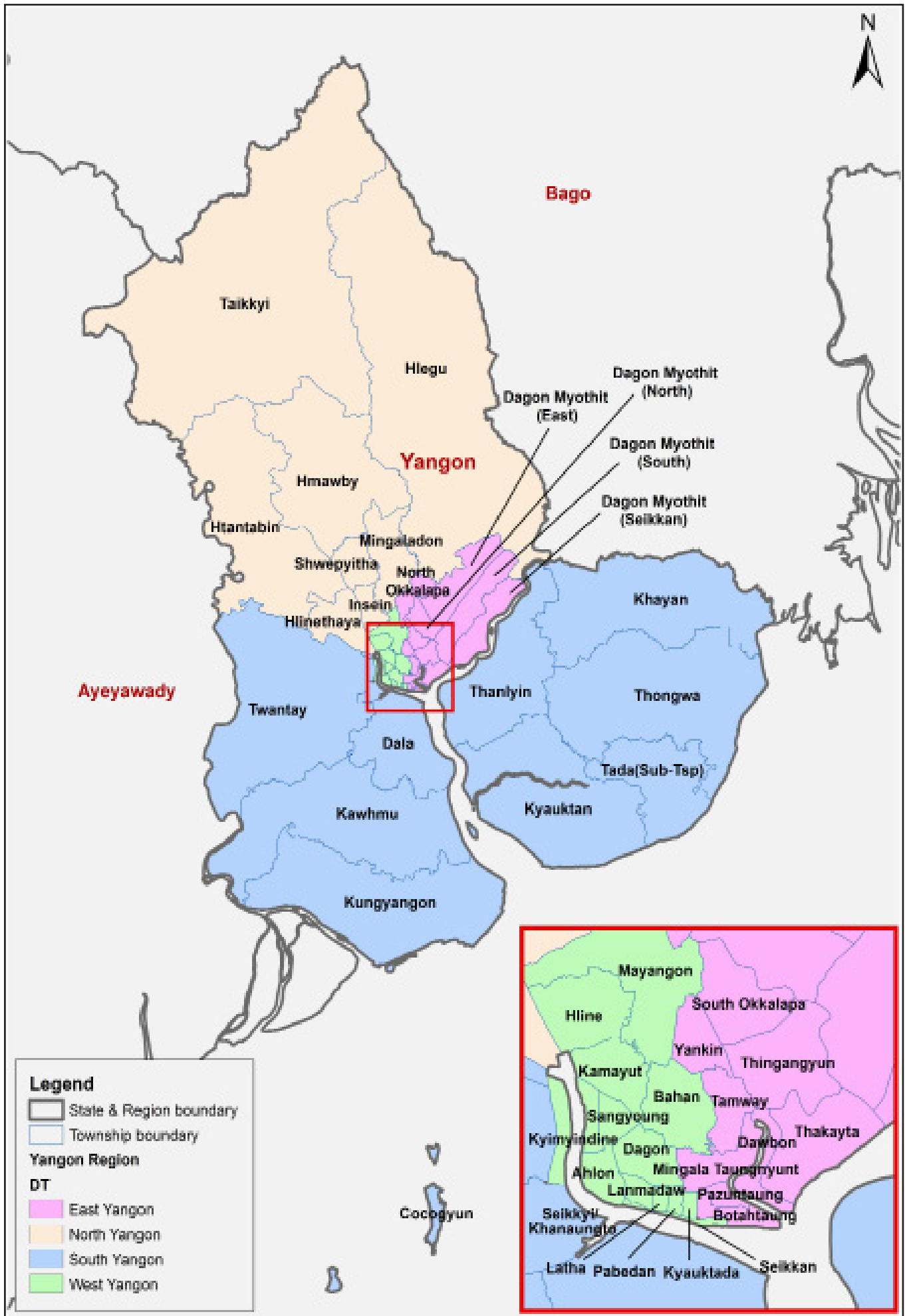
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships



Latha Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	25,057 ²	
Population males	10,728 (42.8%)	
Population females	14,329 (57.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	100.0%	
Area (Km²)	0.8 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	30,804.6 persons	
Median age	31.7 years	
Number of wards	10	
Number of village tracts	-	
Number of private households	4,473	
Percentage of female headed households	40.1%	
Mean household size	4.1 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	10.9%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	79.8%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	9.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	25.4	
Child dependency ratio	13.7	
Old dependency ratio	11.7	
Ageing index	85.4	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	75	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	97.7%	
Male	99.0%	
Female	96.8%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,187	4.7
Walking	726	2.9
Seeing	498	2.0
Hearing	314	1.3
Remembering	343	1.4

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	19,468	82.5	
Associate Scrutiny	927	3.9	
Naturalised Scrutiny	920	3.9	
National Registration	125	0.5	
Religious	20	0.1	
Temporary Registration	123	0.5	
Foreign Registration	209	0.9	
Foreign Passport	138	0.6	
None	1,662	7.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	68.1%	81.1%	58.6%
Unemployment rate	4.0%	4.6%	3.4%
Employment to population ratio	65.4%	77.4%	56.7%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	3,192	71.4	
Renter	834	18.6	
Provided free (individually)	170	3.8	
Government quarters	244	5.5	
Private company quarters	20	0.4	
Other	*	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	<0.1%		<0.1%
Bamboo	-	-	-
Earth	-	-	
Wood	1.9%	10.7%	0.5%
Corrugated sheet	0.7%		72.5%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	97.0%	88.5%	26.8%
Other	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	3,492	78.1	
LPG	521	11.6	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	83	1.9	
Firewood	*	<0.1	
Charcoal	309	6.9	
Coal	*	0.4	
Other	47	1.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	4,471	100
Kerosene	*	<0.1
Candle	*	<0.1
Battery	-	-
Generator (private)	-	-
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	-	-
Other	-	-
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,118	25.0
Tube well, borehole	100	2.2
Protected well/spring	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	3,233	72.3
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,451</i>	<i>99.5</i>
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Other	21	0.5
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,817	85.3
Tube well, borehole	647	14.5
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	1,651	36.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	2,821	63.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>4,472</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	*	<0.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	-	-
Other	-	-
None	-	-
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,211	27.1
Television	4,163	93.1
Landline phone	2,239	50.1
Mobile phone	4,143	92.6
Computer	1,720	38.5
Internet at home	1,441	32.2
Households with none of the items	72	1.6
Households with all of the items	273	6.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,273	28.5
Motorcycle/Moped	*	0.2
Bicycle	90	2.0
4-Wheel tractor	*	<0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	<0.1
Motor boat	*	0.2
Cart (bullock)	*	0.1

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	25,057 *		
Males	10,728		
Females	14,329		
Sex ratio	75 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0 %		
Area (Km ²)	0.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	30,804.6 persons		
Number of wards	10		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	18,161	18,161	-
Number of conventional households	4,473	4,473	-
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Latha Township, there are more females than males with 75 males per 100 females. • In Latha Township, entire population live in urban areas. • The population density of Latha Township is 30,805 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Latha Township. This is slightly less than 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; Latha Township
(West District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	4,473	25,057	10,728	14,329
	Ward	4,473	25,057	10,728	14,329
1	No(1)(W)	572	2,488	1,104	1,384
2	No(2)(W)	662	3,520	1,513	2,007
3	No(3)(W)	497	2,438	988	1,450
4	No(4)(W)	585	3,367	1,479	1,888
5	No(5)(W)	527	2,758	1,181	1,577
6	No(6)(W)	528	2,567	1,158	1,409
7	No(7)(W)	535	2,428	957	1,471
8	No(8)(W)	386	2,596	1,104	1,492
9	No(9)(W)	87	2,237	976	1,261
10	No(10)(W)	94	658	268	390

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Latha Township

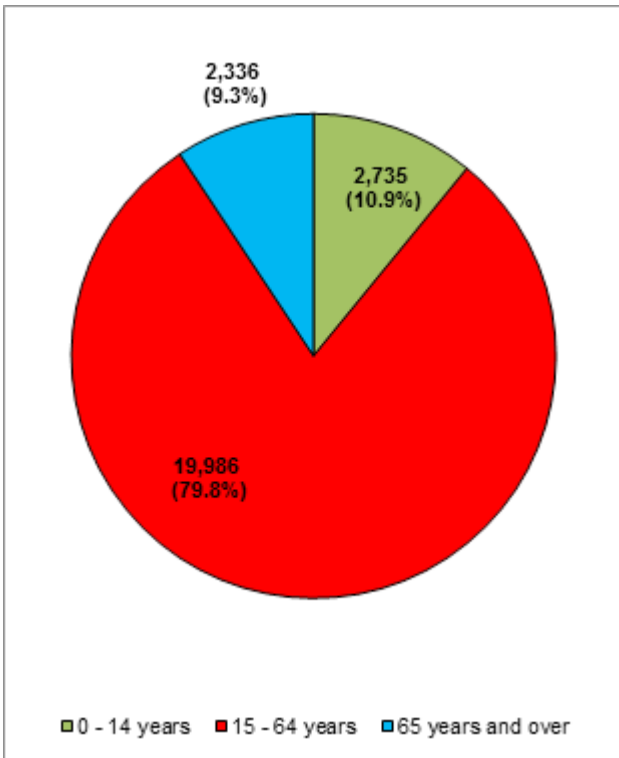
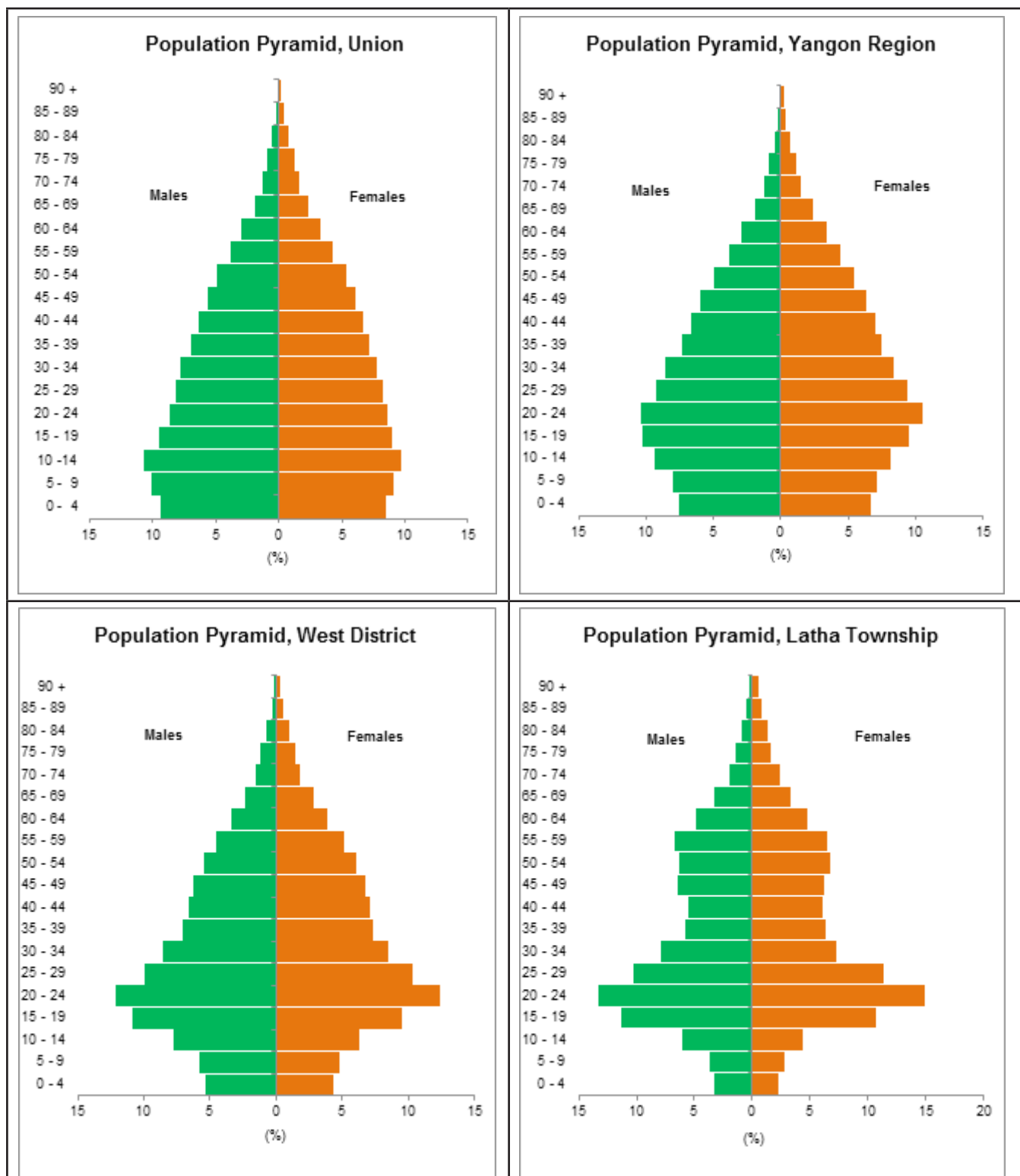


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Latha Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	25,057	10,728	14,329
0 - 4	665	346	319
5 - 9	800	397	403
10 - 14	1,270	649	621
15 - 19	2,735	1,210	1,525
20 - 24	3,557	1,428	2,131
25 - 29	2,732	1,108	1,628
30 - 34	1,891	850	1,041
35 - 39	1,518	619	899
40 - 44	1,470	598	872
45 - 49	1,587	698	889
50 - 54	1,644	675	969
55 - 59	1,648	715	933
60 - 64	1,204	529	675
65 - 69	834	356	478
70 - 74	544	205	339
75 - 79	386	156	230
80 - 84	297	105	192
85 - 89	176	58	118
90 +	99	30	69

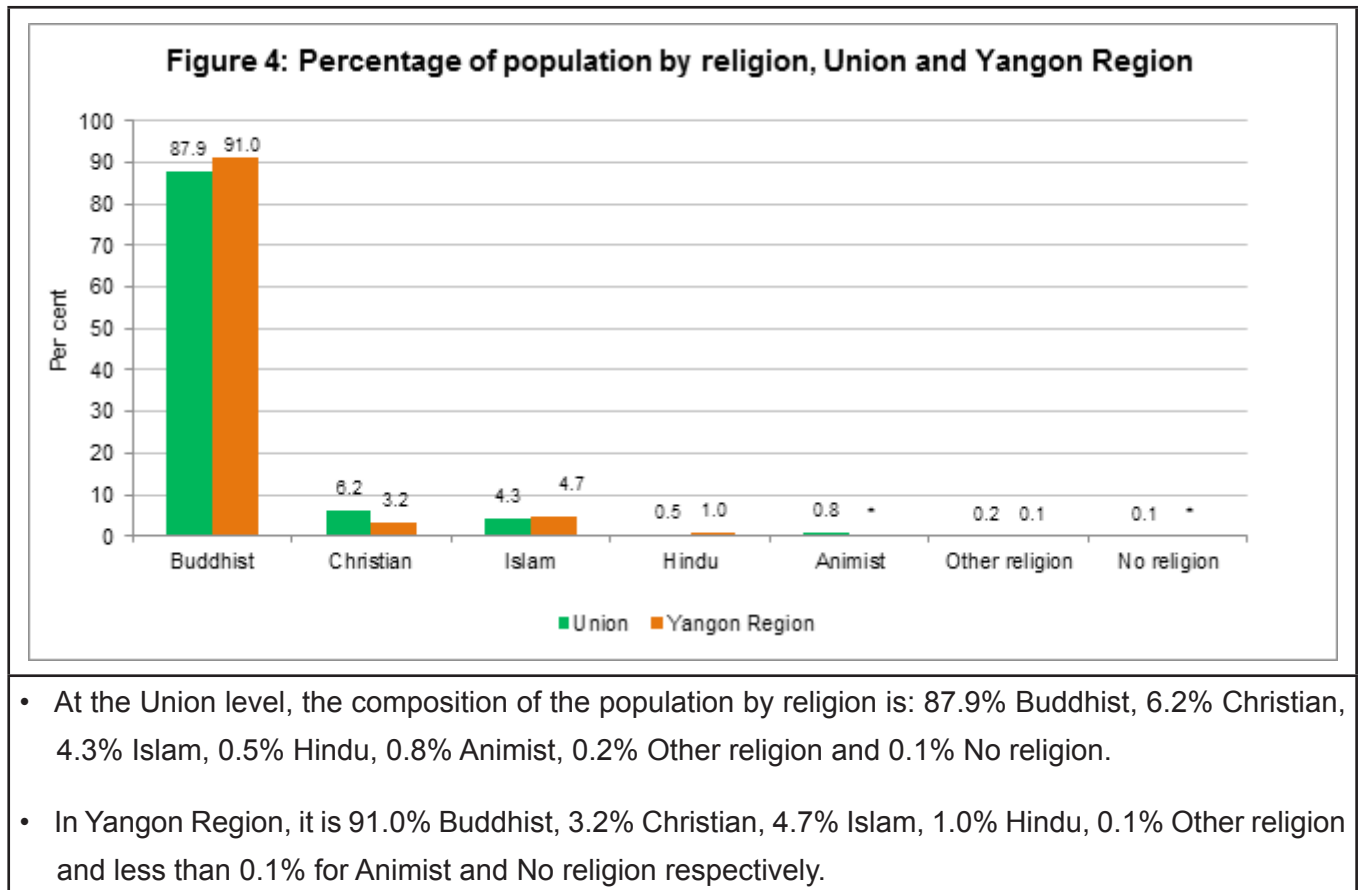
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Latha Township is 79.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions 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 Latha Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Latha Township since the last 20 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 25-29 onwards. Populations seem to be higher in age group 45-49 and 55-59.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Latha Township.
- Starting from age group (15-19), 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	125	51	74	41	13	28
6	125	64	61	72	40	32
7	167	79	88	105	48	57
8	161	84	77	103	55	48
9	178	94	84	126	67	59
10	209	107	102	132	68	64
11	167	82	85	113	57	56
12	205	104	101	127	63	64
13	252	121	131	138	62	76
14	289	140	149	158	87	71
15	271	118	153	119	56	63
16	325	135	190	135	60	75
17	310	121	189	124	48	76
18	372	152	220	139	66	73
19	313	144	169	123	70	53
20	367	146	221	103	47	56
21	327	128	199	75	39	36
22	327	139	188	65	37	28
23	311	145	166	42	21	21
24	309	129	180	23	15	8
25	325	139	186	21	18	3
26	309	130	179	18	7	11
27	283	123	160	14	5	9
28	291	122	169	21	12	9
29	271	98	173	19	8	11

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

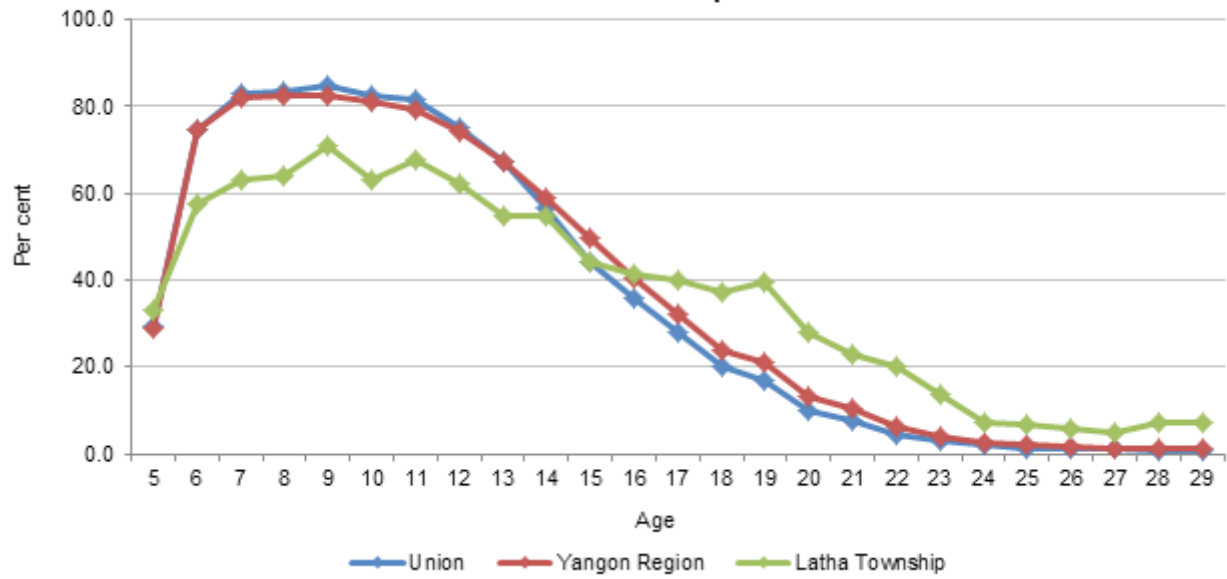
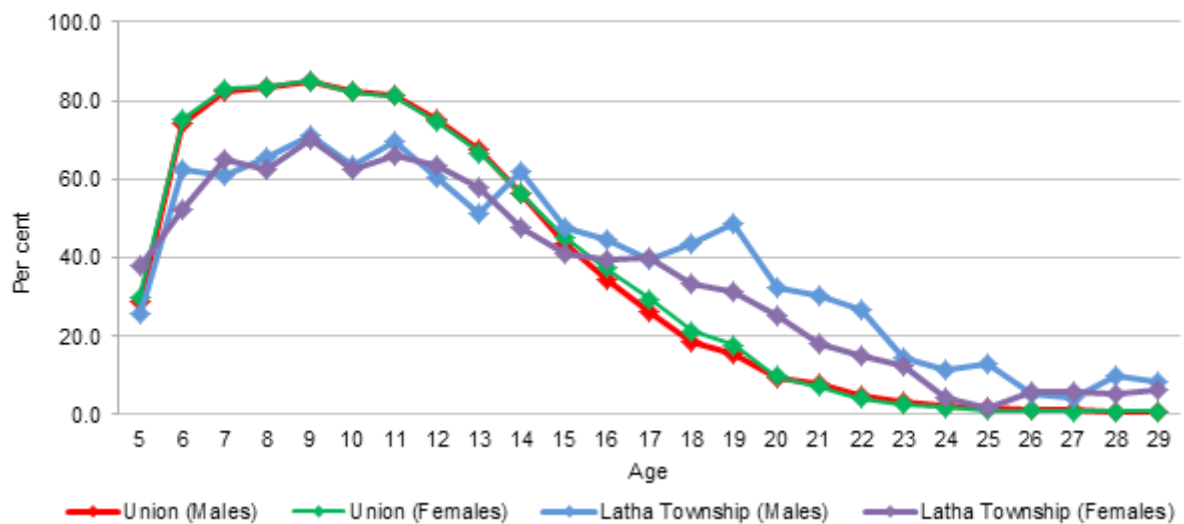


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Latha Township



- School attendance in Latha Township age between 17 to age 29 is higher than Yangon Region and Union level.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Latha Township is increasing more after age 14.

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

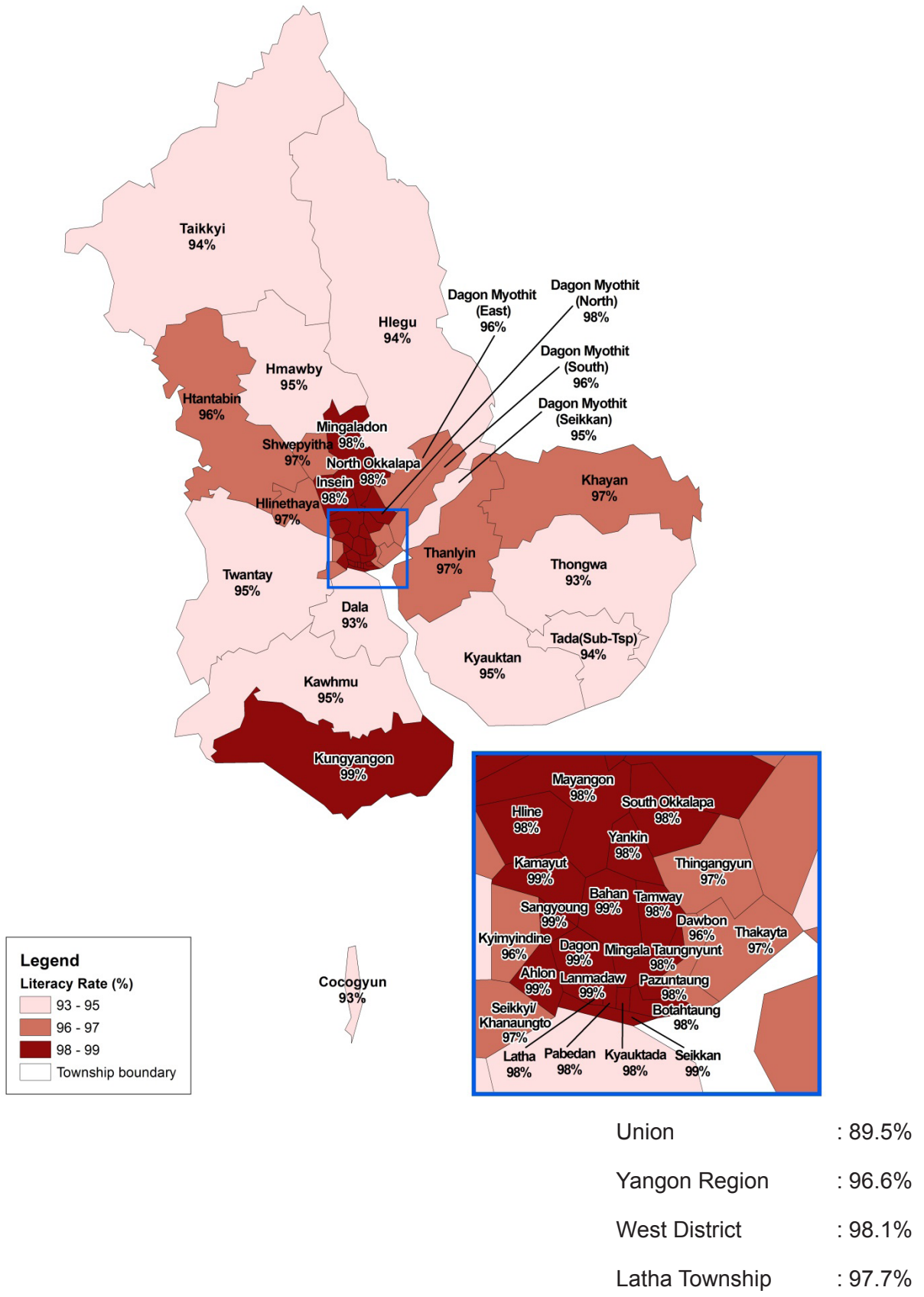


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Latha Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,232	97.8
Males	1,357	98.6
Females	1,875	97.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Latha Township is 97.7 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 96.8 per cent and for the males it is 99.0 per cent.
- In Latha Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.8 per cent with 97.2 per cent for females and 98.6 per cent for males.

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

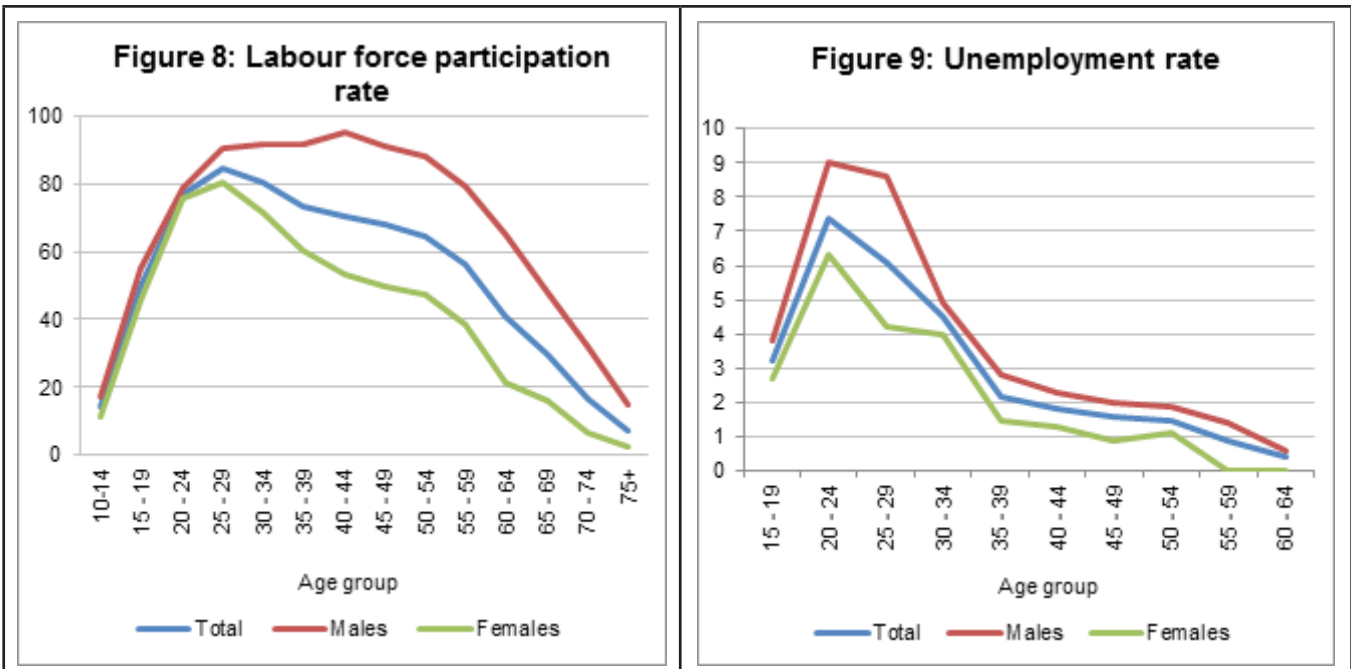
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	16,030	580	3.6	1,437	825	3,122	3,198	39	6,496	247	30	56
Urban	16,030	580	3.6	1,437	825	3,122	3,198	39	6,496	247	30	56
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	6,700	142	2.1	475	309	1,519	1,636	22	2,454	86	20	37
Females	9,330	438	4.7	962	516	1,603	1,562	17	4,042	161	10	19

- About 3.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 2.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 4.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 5.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 40.5 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	14.4	17.3	11.4	0.5	0.9	-
15 - 19	49.7	54.9	45.6	3.2	3.8	2.7
20 - 24	76.9	78.6	75.8	7.4	9.0	6.3
25 - 29	84.3	90.2	80.3	6.1	8.6	4.2
30 - 34	80.6	91.5	71.8	4.5	4.9	4.0
35 - 39	73.1	91.8	60.2	2.2	2.8	1.5
40 - 44	70.3	95.0	53.4	1.8	2.3	1.3
45 - 49	67.8	91.0	49.6	1.6	2.0	0.9
50 - 54	64.2	88.0	47.6	1.5	1.9	1.1
55 - 59	56.3	79.4	38.6	0.9	1.4	-
60 - 64	40.6	64.8	21.6	0.4	0.6	-
65 - 69	29.5	47.8	15.9	0.8	1.2	-
70 - 74	16.4	32.2	6.8	1.1	1.5	-
75+	6.9	14.6	2.5	-	-	-
15 - 24	65.1	67.7	63.2	6.0	7.1	5.2
15 - 64	68.1	81.1	58.6	4.0	4.6	3.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Latha Township is 68.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 58.6 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 81.1 per cent.
- In Latha Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 14.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Latha Township is 4.0 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.6%) and for females (3.4%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.2 per cent.

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

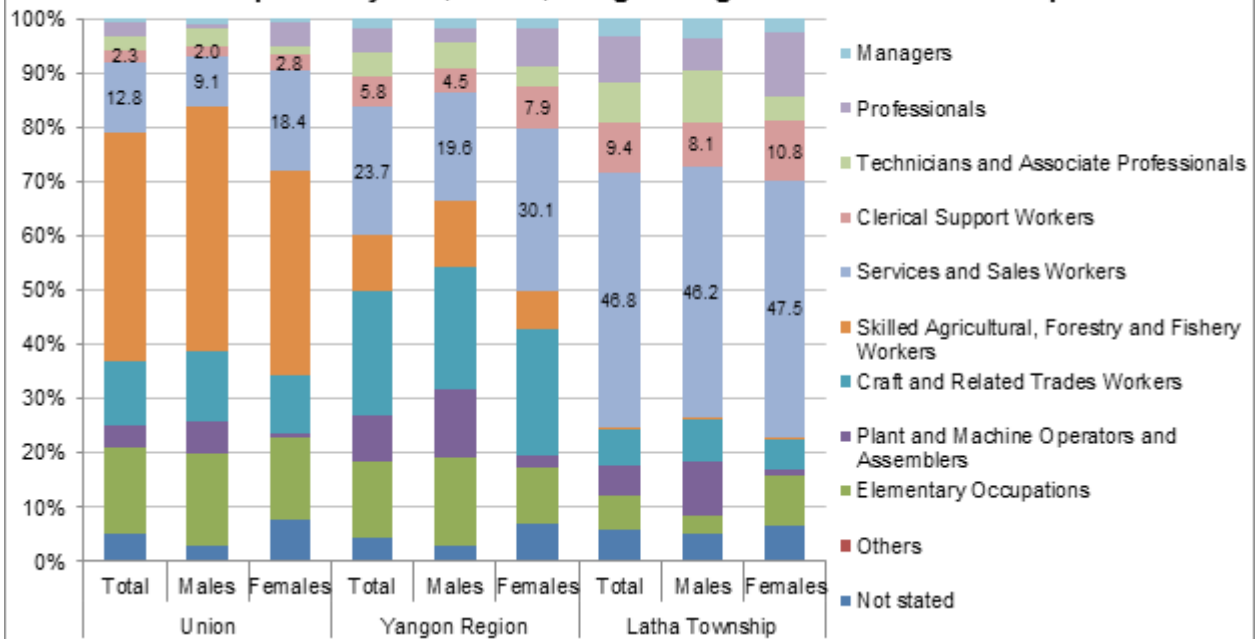
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	9,392	1.4	30.5	39.4	20.1	2.3	6.2
Males	2,749	2.8	48.1	6.1	29.0	3.6	10.4
Females	6,643	0.8	23.2	53.2	16.5	1.8	4.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 48.1 per cent of males are full time students while 53.2 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	7,604	3,998	3,606	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	230	144	86	3.0	3.6	2.4
Professionals	651	228	423	8.6	5.7	11.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	558	389	169	7.3	9.7	4.7
Clerical Support Workers	714	323	391	9.4	8.1	10.8
Services and Sales Workers	3,559	1,847	1,712	46.8	46.2	47.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	36	22	14	0.5	0.6	0.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	521	316	205	6.9	7.9	5.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	426	397	29	5.6	9.9	0.8
Elementary Occupations	467	131	336	6.1	3.3	9.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	442	201	241	5.8	5.0	6.7

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



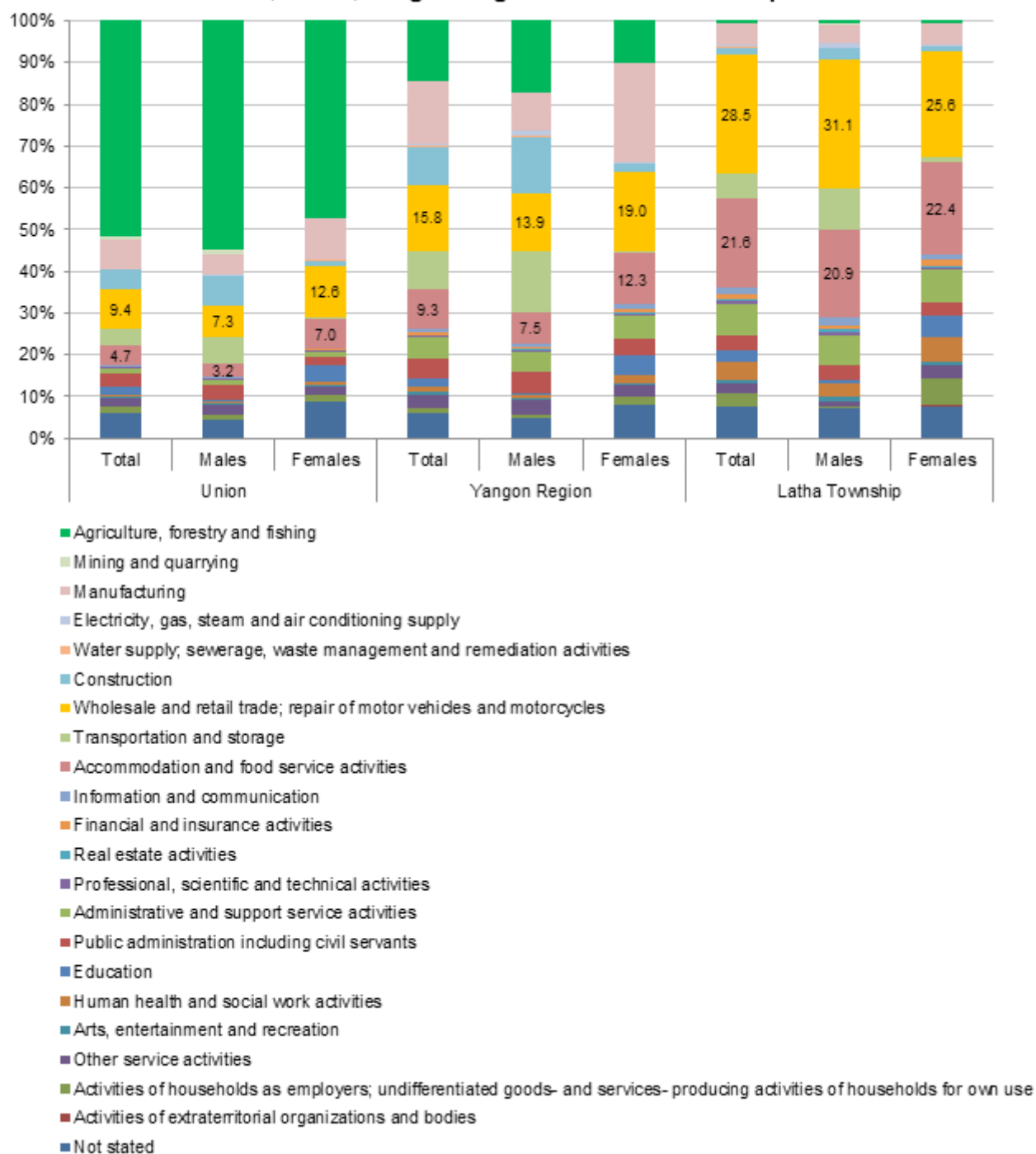
- In Latha Township, 46.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 9.4 per cent in clerical support workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 46.2 per cent of males and 47.5 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Yangon Region, 23.7 per cent are services and sales workers and 5.8 per cent are in clerical support workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	7,604	3,998	3,606	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	52	31	21	0.7	0.8	0.6
Mining and quarrying	5	4	1	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	368	179	189	4.8	4.5	5.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	48	42	6	0.6	1.1	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	13	6	7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	139	104	35	1.8	2.6	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,167	1,243	924	28.5	31.1	25.6
Transportation and storage	429	395	34	5.6	9.9	0.9
Accommodation and food service activities	1,643	834	809	21.6	20.9	22.4
Information and communication	115	74	41	1.5	1.9	1.1
Financial and insurance activities	84	34	50	1.1	0.9	1.4
Real estate activities	44	33	11	0.6	0.8	0.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	45	32	13	0.6	0.8	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	568	281	287	7.5	7.0	8.0
Public administration including civil servants	273	148	125	3.6	3.7	3.5
Education	222	38	184	2.9	1.0	5.1
Human health and social work activities	328	121	207	4.3	3.0	5.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	75	46	29	1.0	1.2	0.8
Other service activities	167	54	113	2.2	1.4	3.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	245	7	238	3.2	0.2	6.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	-	2	*	-	0.1
Not stated	572	292	280	7.5	7.3	7.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

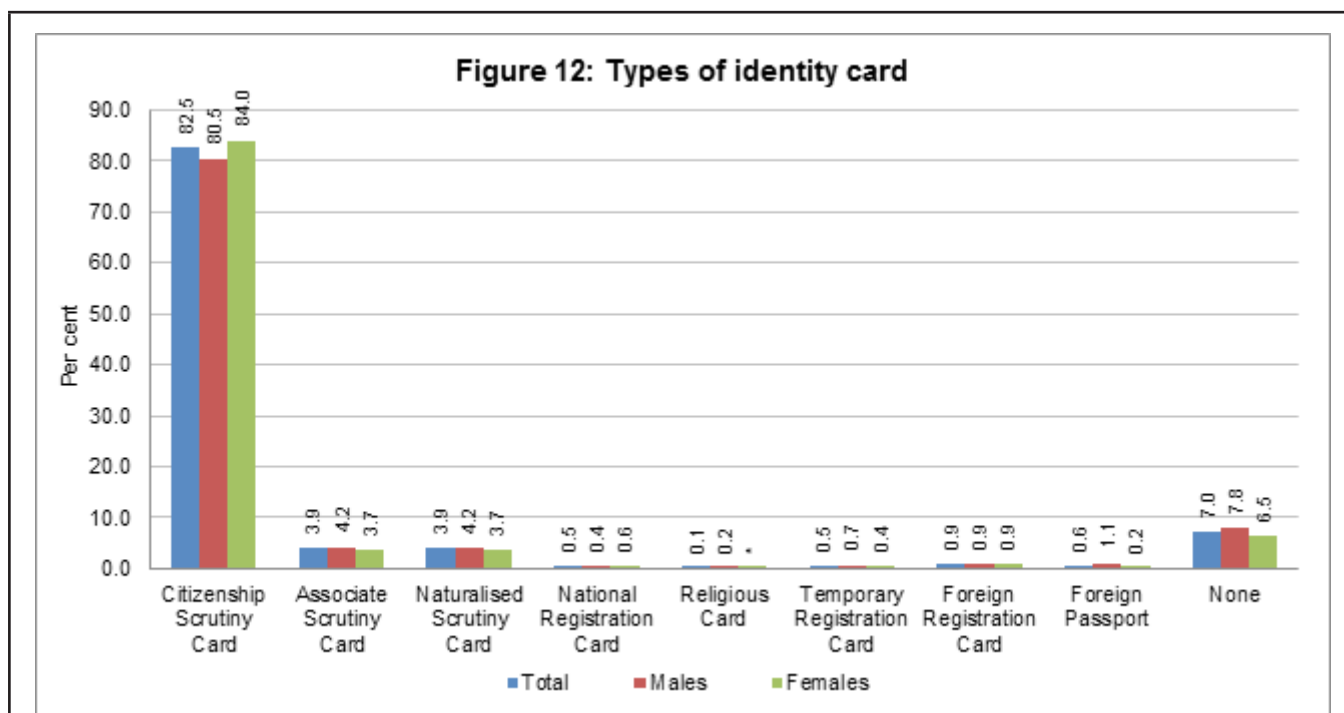


- In Latha Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” is the highest with 28.5 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Accommodation and food service activities” at 21.6 per cent.
- There are 31.1 per cent of males and 25.6 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	19,468	927	920	125	20	123	209	138	1,662
Urban	19,468	927	920	125	20	123	209	138	1,662
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	8,037	423	415	41	17	69	90	110	783
Females	11,431	504	505	84	3	54	119	28	879



- In Latha Township, 82.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 7.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 7.8 per cent of males and 6.5 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	25,057	23,870	1,187	4.7	498	314	726	343
0 - 4	665	647	18	2.7	3	-	15	1
5 - 9	800	790	10	1.3	3	1	7	5
10 - 14	1,270	1,252	18	1.4	12	4	10	8
15 - 19	2,735	2,695	40	1.5	20	1	15	9
20 - 24	3,557	3,523	34	1.0	19	6	15	7
25 - 29	2,732	2,698	34	1.2	6	1	23	7
30 - 34	1,891	1,857	34	1.8	8	6	19	12
35 - 39	1,518	1,475	43	2.8	11	6	34	13
40 - 44	1,470	1,437	33	2.2	15	4	14	11
45 - 49	1,587	1,532	55	3.5	24	5	26	17
50 - 54	1,644	1,554	90	5.5	33	19	47	24
55 - 59	1,648	1,542	106	6.4	57	19	49	20
60 - 64	1,204	1,101	103	8.6	42	25	65	22
65 - 69	834	710	124	14.9	51	31	73	28
70 - 74	544	439	105	19.3	41	30	64	24
75 - 79	386	307	79	20.5	39	24	48	26
80 - 84	297	171	126	42.4	55	58	96	49
85 - 89	176	97	79	44.9	33	44	58	31
90 +	99	43	56	56.6	26	30	48	29

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	10,728	10,212	516	4.8	203	120	316	153
0 - 4	346	335	11	3.2	2	-	10	-
5 - 9	397	391	6	1.5	1	-	3	3
10 - 14	649	638	11	1.7	6	3	8	6
15 - 19	1,210	1,183	27	2.2	12	1	11	5
20 - 24	1,426	1,411	15	1.1	9	4	9	4
25 - 29	1,106	1,086	20	1.8	-	1	16	5
30 - 34	850	829	21	2.5	3	5	12	9
35 - 39	619	591	28	4.5	4	3	26	8
40 - 44	598	576	22	3.7	8	3	13	8
45 - 49	698	665	33	4.7	13	4	16	13
50 - 54	675	634	41	6.1	12	5	23	15
55 - 59	715	659	56	7.8	33	8	26	8
60 - 64	529	486	43	8.1	16	10	26	9
65 - 69	356	307	49	13.8	21	13	28	12
70 - 74	205	168	37	18.0	18	13	21	8
75 - 79	156	134	22	14.1	11	9	13	11
80 - 84	105	66	39	37.1	20	20	29	14
85 - 89	58	38	20	34.5	8	11	14	8
90 +	30	15	15	50.0	6	7	12	7

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	14,329	13,658	671	4.7	295	194	410	190
0 - 4	319	312	7	2.2	1	-	5	1
5 - 9	403	399	4	1.0	2	1	4	2
10 - 14	621	614	7	1.1	6	1	2	2
15 - 19	1,525	1,512	13	0.9	8	-	4	4
20 - 24	2,131	2,112	19	0.9	10	2	6	3
25 - 29	1,626	1,612	14	0.9	6	-	7	2
30 - 34	1,041	1,028	13	1.2	5	1	7	3
35 - 39	899	884	15	1.7	7	3	8	5
40 - 44	872	861	11	1.3	7	1	1	3
45 - 49	889	867	22	2.5	11	1	10	4
50 - 54	969	920	49	5.1	21	14	24	9
55 - 59	933	883	50	5.4	24	11	23	12
60 - 64	675	615	60	8.9	26	15	39	13
65 - 69	478	403	75	15.7	30	18	45	16
70 - 74	339	271	68	20.1	23	17	43	16
75 - 79	230	173	57	24.8	28	15	35	15
80 - 84	192	105	87	45.3	35	38	67	35
85 - 89	118	59	59	50.0	25	33	44	23
90 +	69	28	41	59.4	20	23	36	22

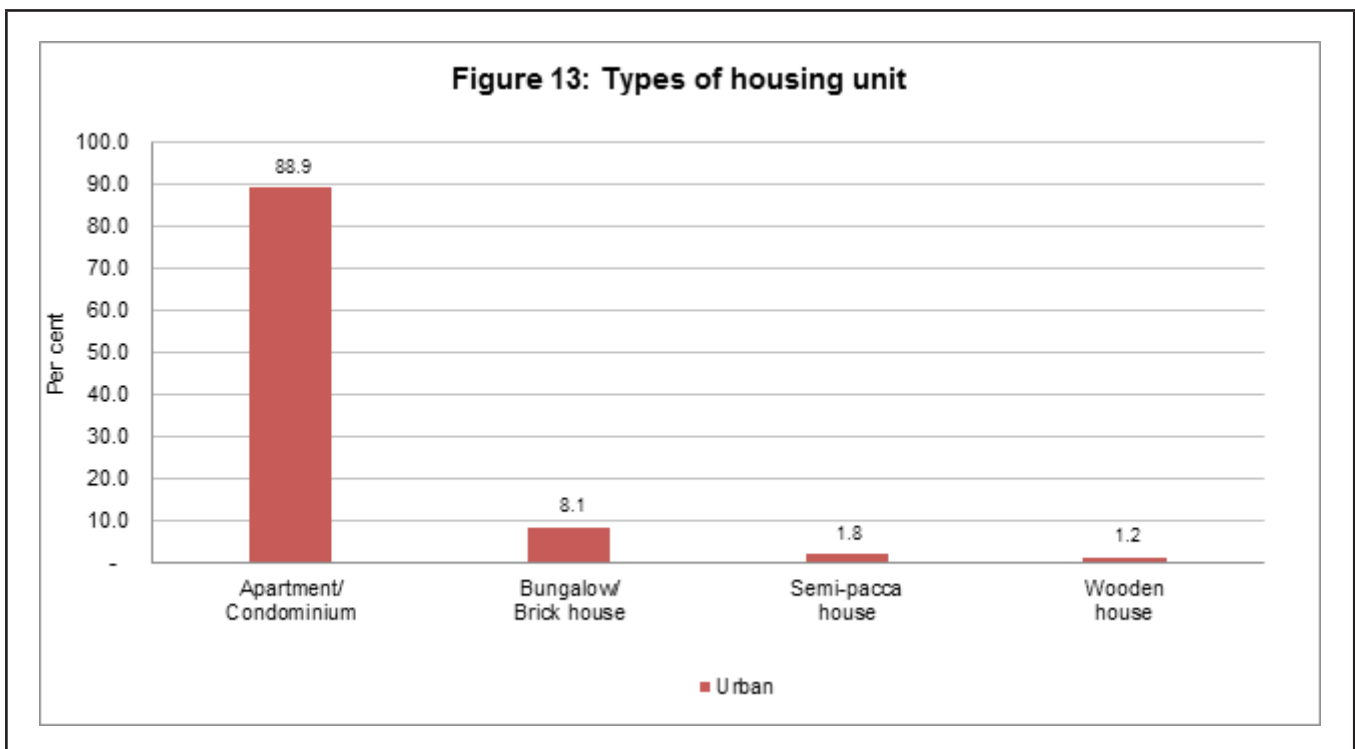
- Five in every 100 persons in Latha Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more males than females have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most commonly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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	4,473	88.9	8.1	1.8	1.2	-	-	-	-
Urban	4,473	88.9	8.1	1.8	1.2	-	-	-	-
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



- The majority of the households in Latha Township are living in apartment/condominium (88.9%) followed by households in bungalow/brick house (8.1%).

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

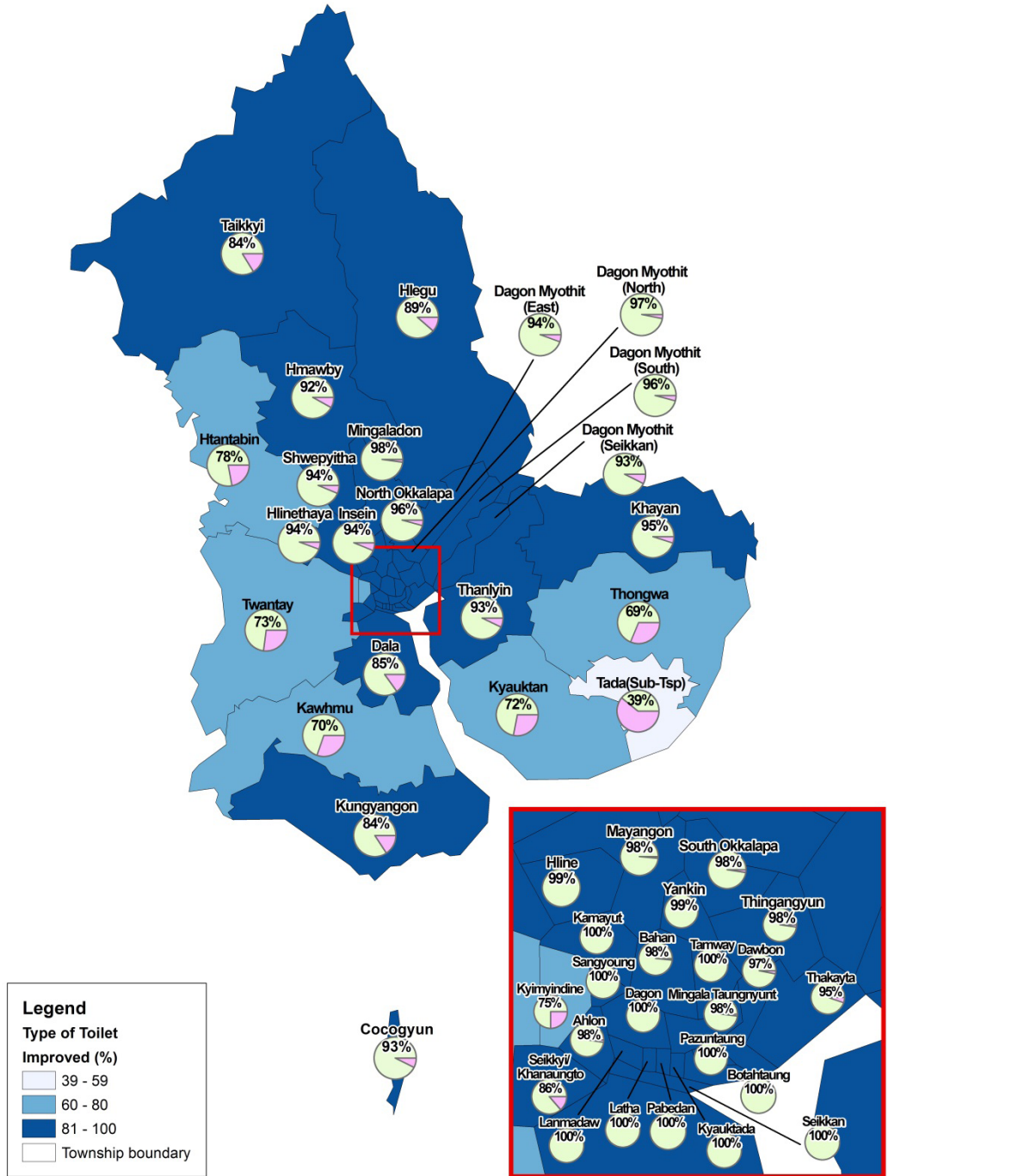


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

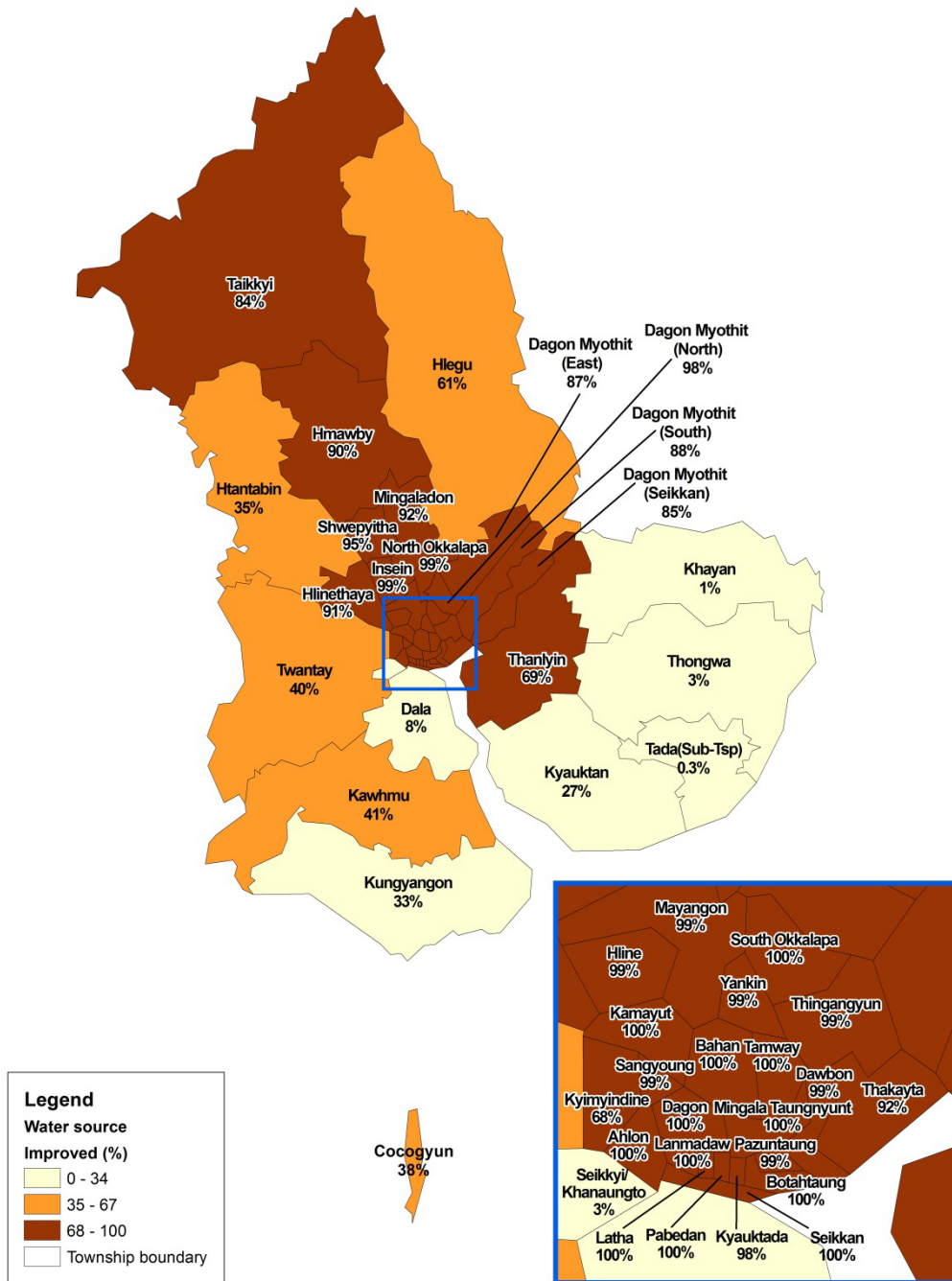
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		36.9	36.9	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		63.1	63.1	-
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		*	*	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
None		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	4,473	4,473	-

- All of the households in Latha Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (36.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (63.1%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Latha has the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Yangon Region is 91.1 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
West District	: 95.7%
Latha Township	: 99.5%

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

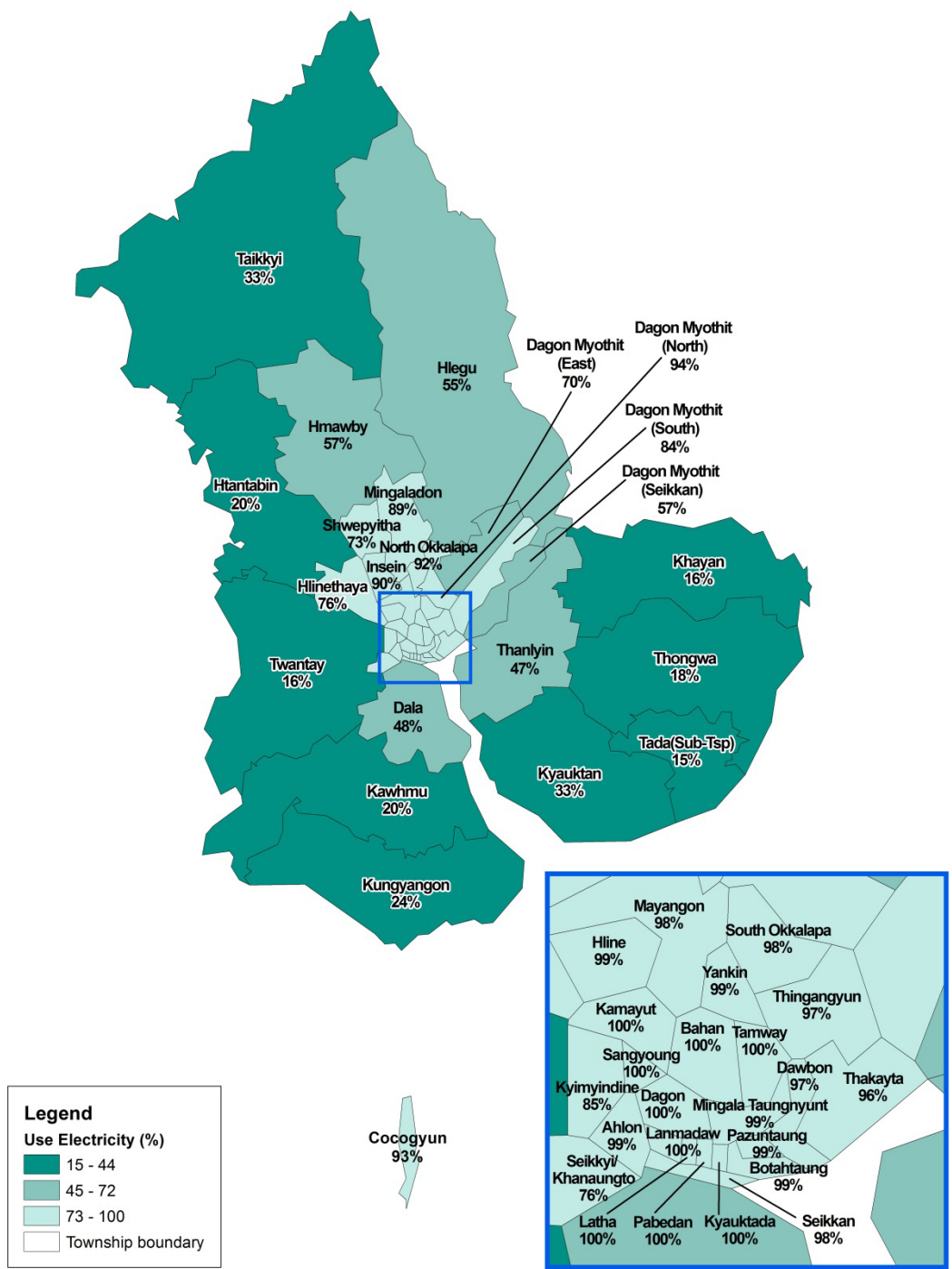
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		25.0	25.0	-
Tube well, borehole		2.2	2.2	-
Protected well/ Spring		-	-	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		72.3	72.3	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>99.5</i>	<i>99.5</i>	-
Unprotected well/Spring		-	-	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		-	-	-
River/stream/ canal		-	-	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	*	-
Other		0.5	0.5	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	4,473	4,473	-

- In Latha Township, 99.5 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, this household proportion belongs to the highest group in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 72.3 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 25.0 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- About 0.5 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%
Latha Township	: 100.0%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		100.0	100.0	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
Candle		*	*	-
Battery		-	-	-
Generator (private)		-	-	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	4,473	4,473	-

- In Latha Township, 100.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is highest in electricity usage compared to other townships in Yangon Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

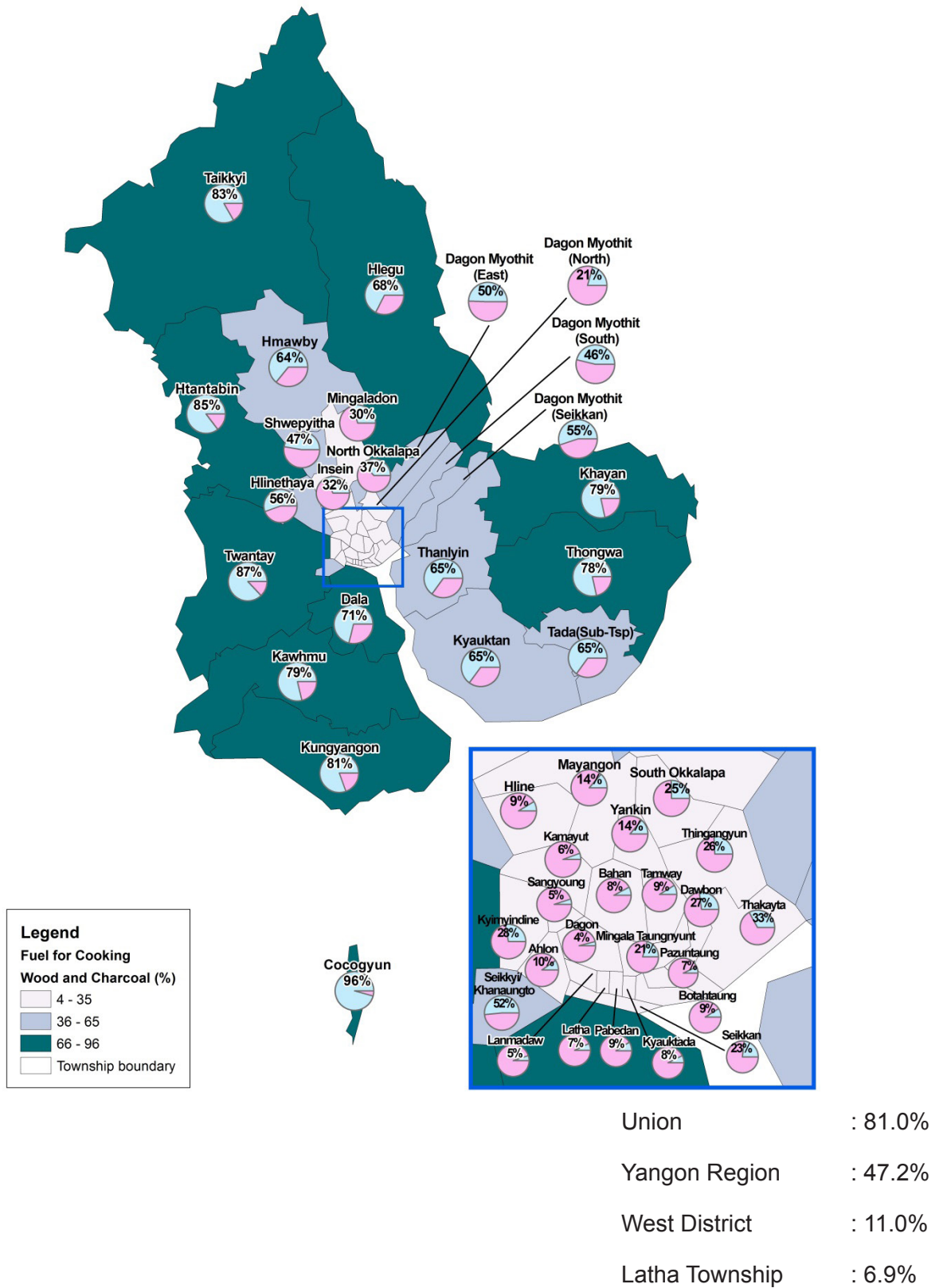


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		78.1	78.1	-
LPG		11.6	11.6	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
BioGas		1.9	1.9	-
Firewood		*	*	-
Charcoal		6.9	6.9	-
Coal		0.4	0.4	-
Other		1.1	1.1	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	4,473	4,473	-

- In Latha Township, households use wood-related fuels for cooking with 0.1 per cent using firewood and 6.9 per cent using charcoal.
- About 78.1 per cent of households mainly use electricity for cooking.

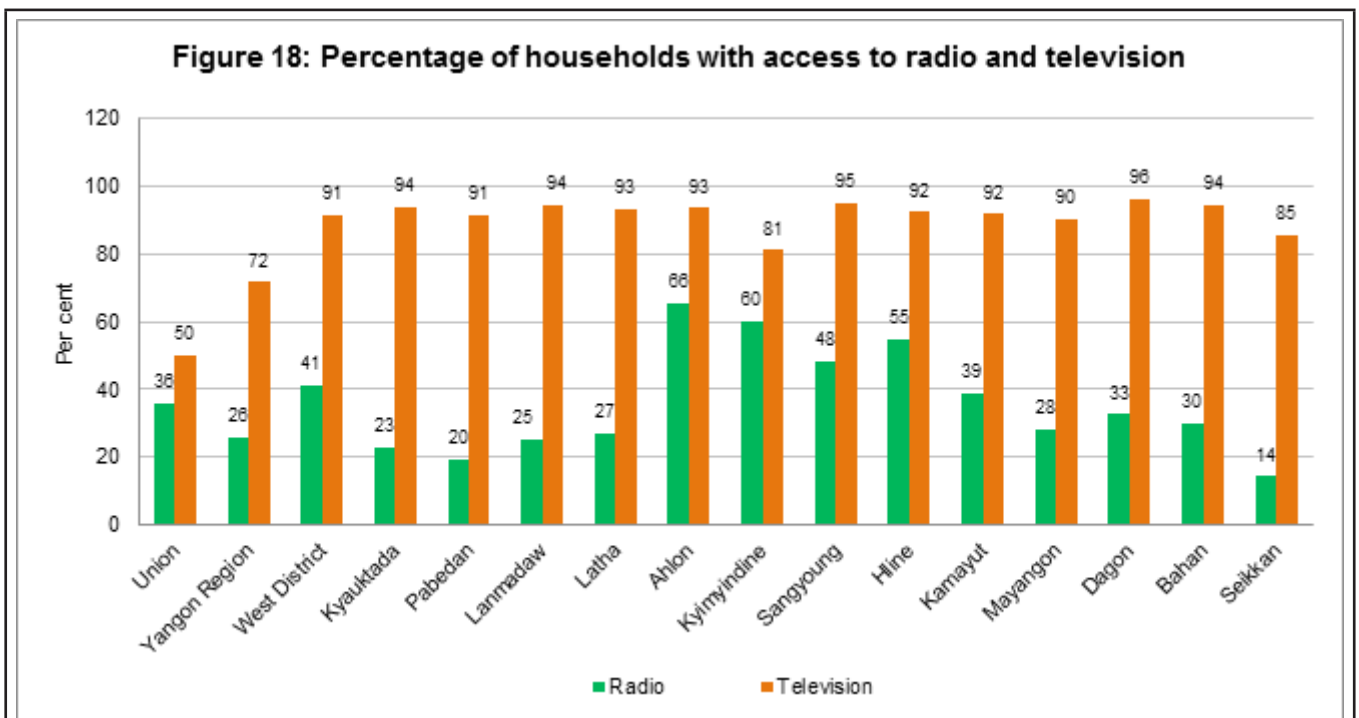
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

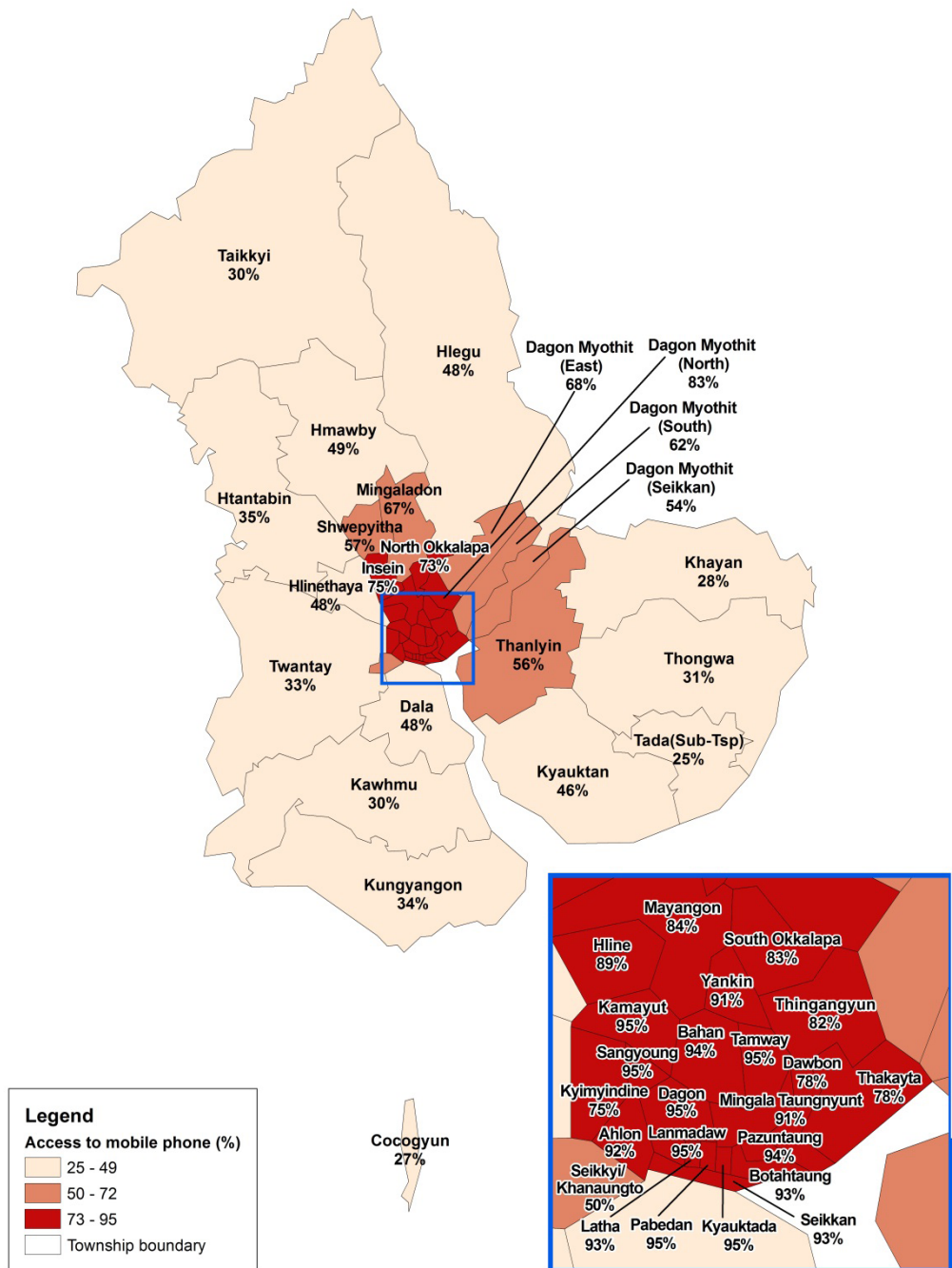
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	4,473	27.1	93.1	50.1	92.6	38.5	32.2	1.6	6.1
Urban	4,473	27.1	93.1	50.1	92.6	38.5	32.2	1.6	6.1
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- About 93.1 per cent of the households in Latha Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.



- In Latha Township, about one in four households (27.1%) 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%
Latha Township	: 92.6%

- About 92.6 per cent of the households in Latha Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is high.

Transportation items

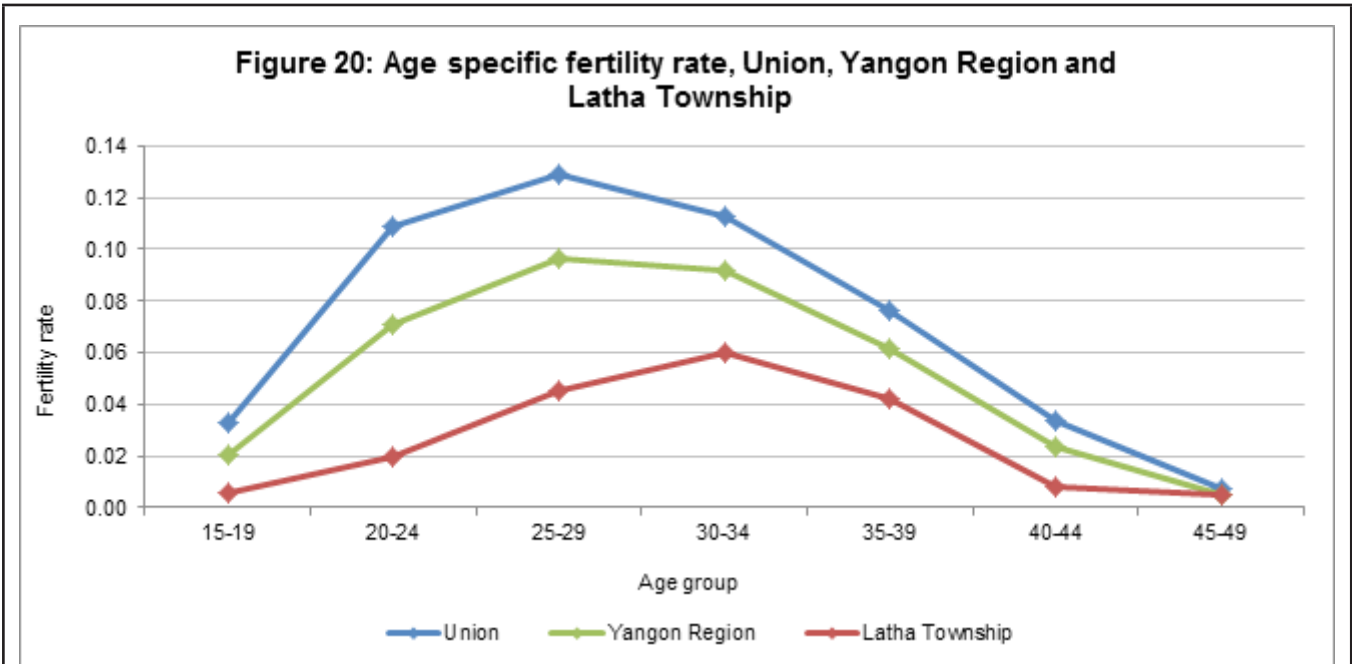
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Yangon Region	1,582,944	123,149	215,828	731,428	19,305	19,464	15,790	76,215
Urban	1,069,056	115,768	93,377	508,239	3,509	2,913	2,352	6,308
Rural	513,888	7,381	122,451	223,189	15,796	16,551	13,438	69,907
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latha Township	4,473	1,273	11	90	1	2	7	5
Urban	4,473	1,273	11	90	1	2	7	5
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Latha Township, 28.5 per cent of the households have car/truck/van as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 2.0 per cent of households having bicycle.

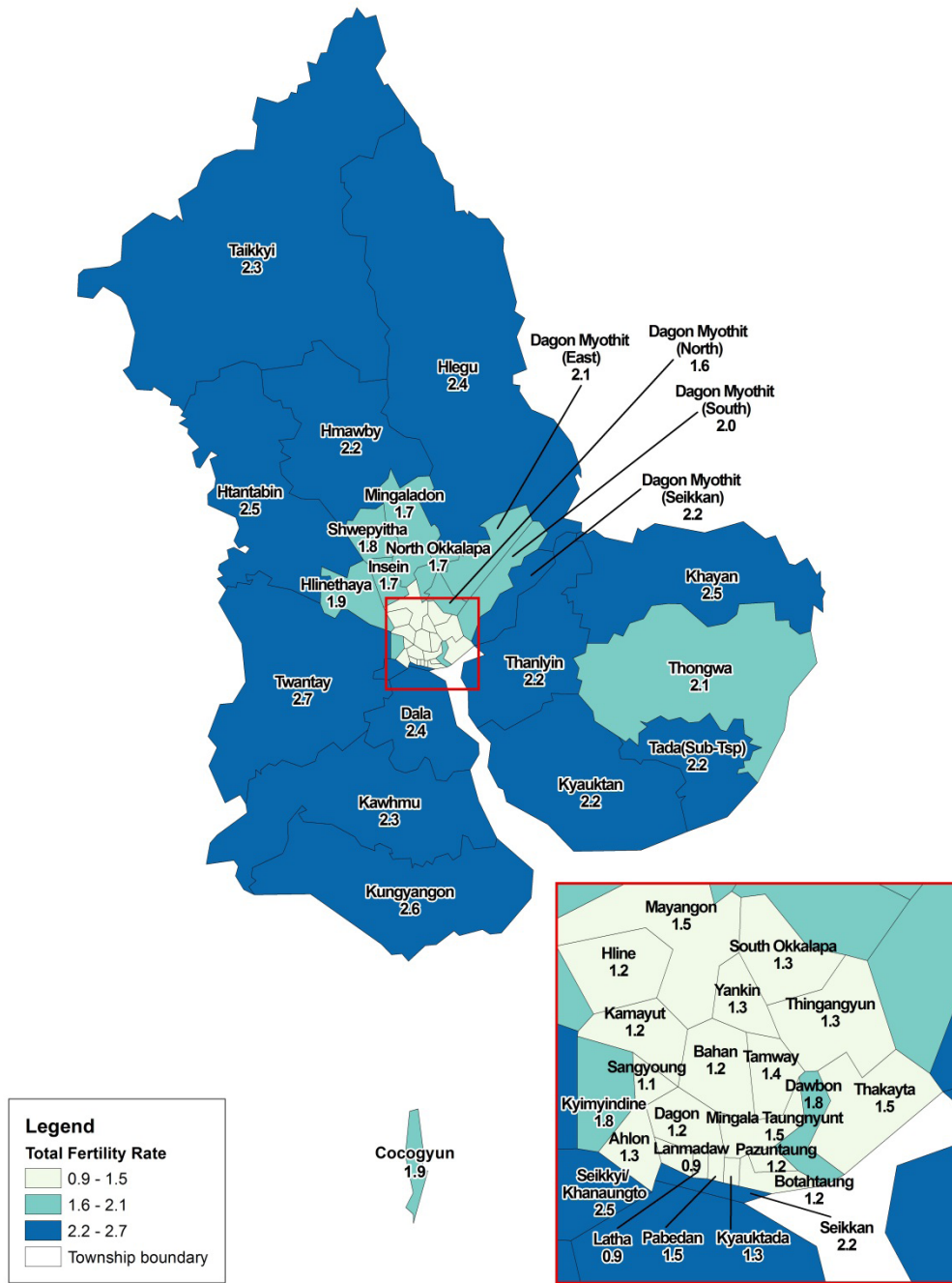
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



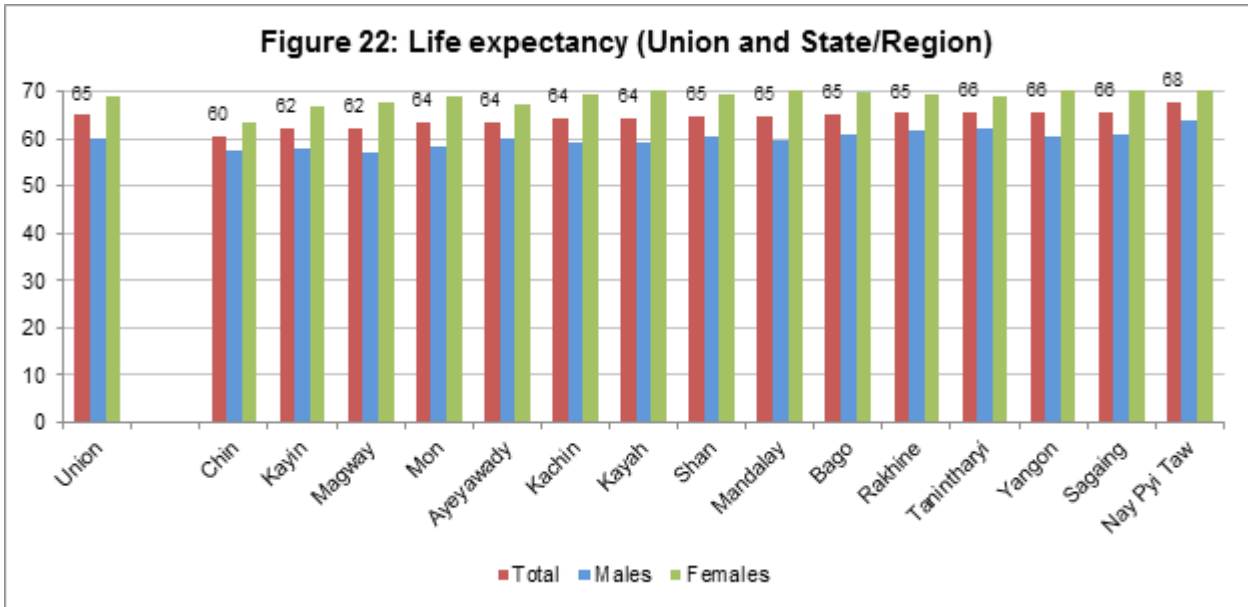
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 30-34.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 0.9 children per woman and is significantly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



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

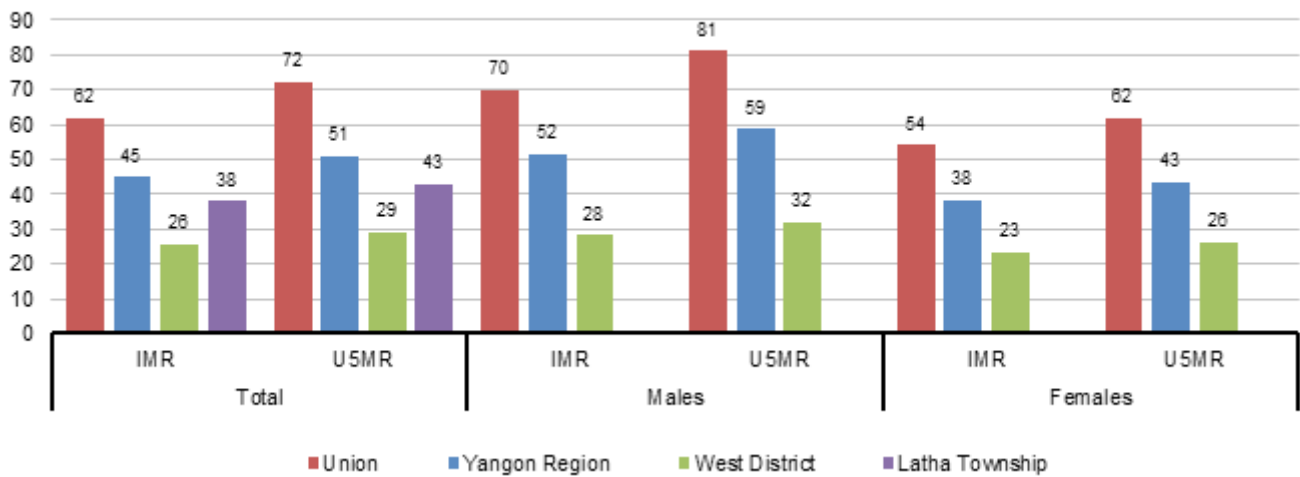
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

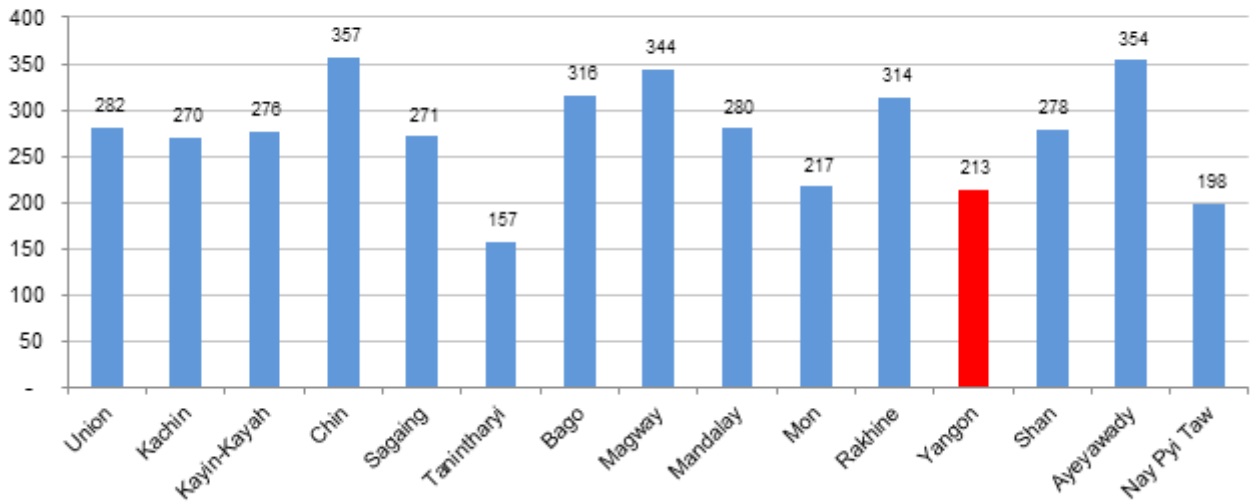
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in West District are significantly 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 Latha Township are lower than those in Yangon Region, but higher than West District. The Infant mortality in Latha is 38 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 43 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

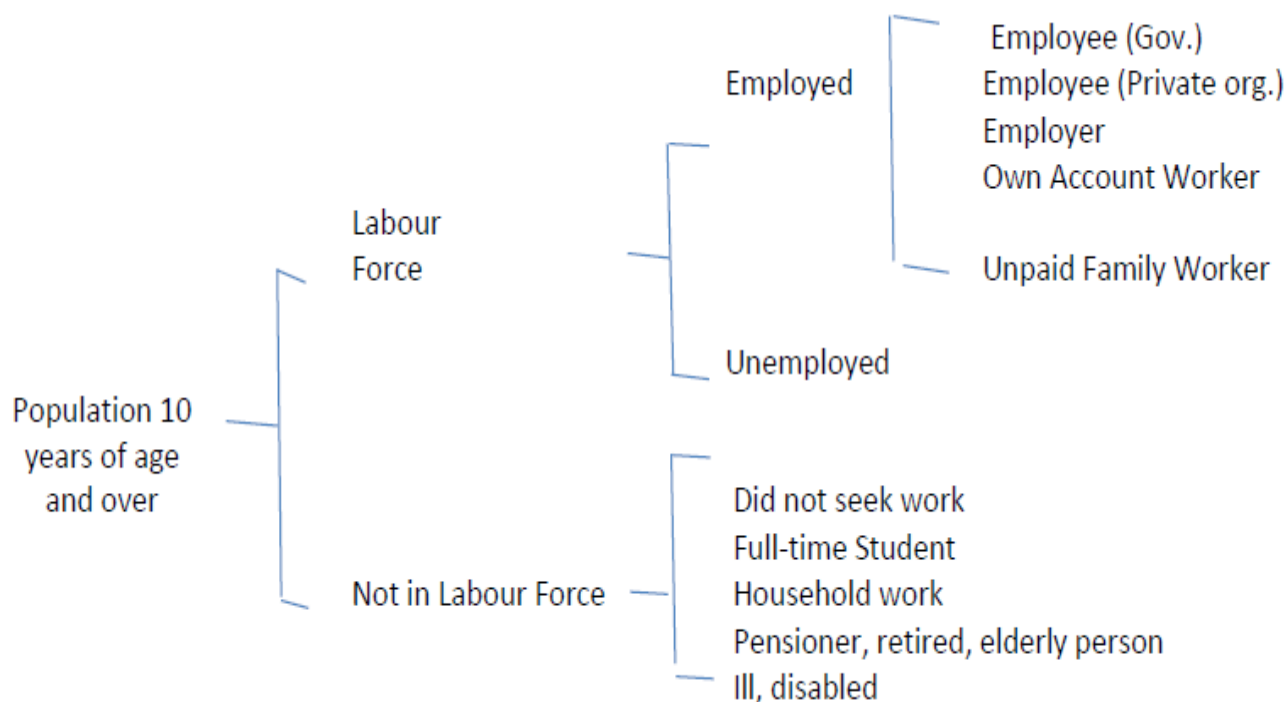
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

