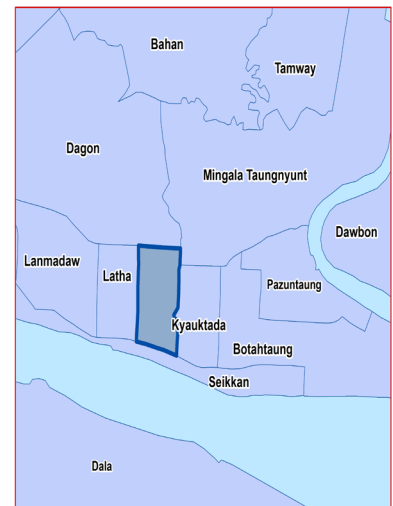


THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, WESTERN DISTRICT

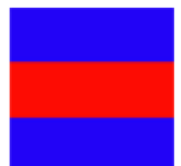
Pabedan Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Yangon Region, Western District

Pabedan Township Report

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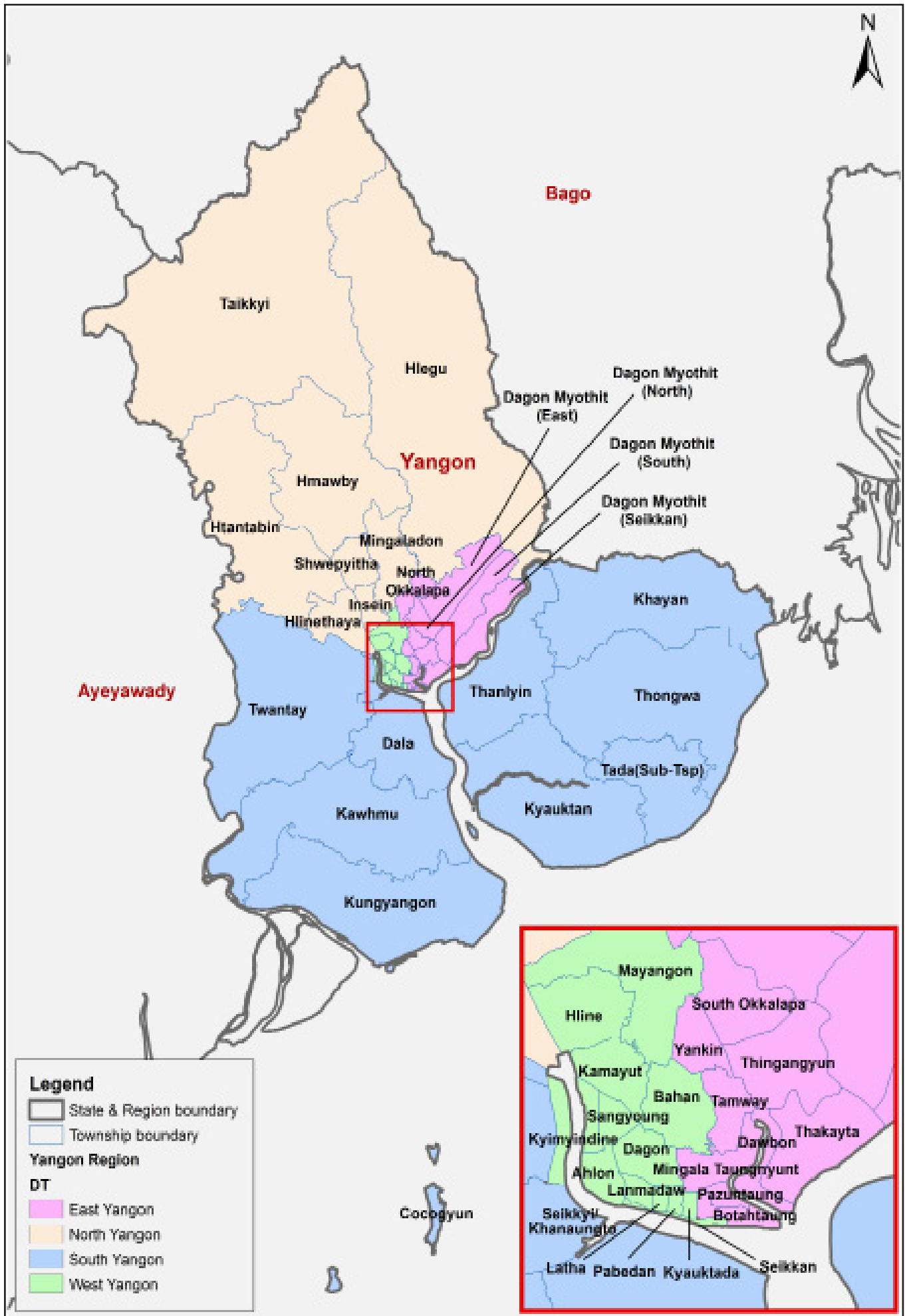
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships



Pabedan Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	33,336 ²	
Population males	15,171 (45.5%)	
Population females	18,165 (54.5%)	
Percentage of urban population	100.0%	
Area (Km²)	0.7 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	46,539.6 persons	
Median age	31.0 years	
Number of wards	11	
Number of village tracts	-	
Number of private households	6,563	
Percentage of female headed households	35.8%	
Mean household size	4.8 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	17.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	73.7%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	8.5%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	35.6	
Child dependency ratio	24.2	
Old dependency ratio	11.4	
Ageing index	47.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	84	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	97.6%	
Male	98.8%	
Female	96.6%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,248	3.7
Walking	742	2.2
Seeing	407	1.2
Hearing	331	1.0
Remembering	520	1.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	23,587	79.3	
Associate Scrutiny	663	2.2	
Naturalised Scrutiny	827	2.8	
National Registration	871	2.9	
Religious	65	0.2	
Temporary Registration	160	0.5	
Foreign Registration	263	0.9	
Foreign Passport	303	1.0	
None	3,009	10.1	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	57.6%	81.4%	38.1%
Unemployment rate	4.3%	4.4%	4.1%
Employment to population ratio	55.2%	77.9%	36.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	4,937	75.2	
Renter	1,215	18.5	
Provided free (individually)	246	3.7	
Government quarters	82	1.2	
Private company quarters	32	0.5	
Other	51	0.8	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	-		< 0.1%
Bamboo	< 0.1%	-	-
Earth	-	< 0.1%	
Wood	1.3%	4.8%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		82.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	98.4%	94.7%	17.3%
Other	0.1%	0.5%	< 0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	5,104	77.8	
LPG	682	10.4	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	113	1.7	
Firewood	*	0.1	
Charcoal	586	8.9	
Coal	*	0.2	
Other	57	0.9	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	6,561	100.0
Kerosene	-	-
Candle	*	< 0.1
Battery	-	-
Generator (private)	-	-
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	-	-
Other	*	< 0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,133	32.5
Tube well, borehole	125	1.9
Protected well/spring	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	4,280	65.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,538</i>	<i>99.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Other	24	0.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	5,764	87.8
Tube well, borehole	790	12.1
Protected well/spring	*	< 0.1
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	*	< 0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	1,848	28.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	4,704	71.6
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>6,552</i>	<i>99.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	*	0.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	-	-
Other	-	-
None	*	0.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,282	19.5
Television	5,995	91.3
Landline phone	3,195	48.7
Mobile phone	6,201	94.5
Computer	2,192	33.4
Internet at home	2,811	42.8
Households with none of the items	66	1.0
Households with all of the items	306	4.7
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,539	23.4
Motorcycle/Moped	*	0.1
Bicycle	67	1.0
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	*	0.1

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	33,336 *		
Males	15,171		
Females	18,165		
Sex ratio	84 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0 %		
Area (Km ²)	0.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	46,539.6 persons		
Number of wards	11		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	31,328	31,328	-
Number of conventional households	6,563	6,563	-
Mean household size	4.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Pabedan Township, there are more females than males with 84 males per 100 females. • In Pabedan Township, entire population lives in urban areas. • The population density of Pabedan Township is 46,540 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.8 persons living in each household in Pabedan Township. This is slightly higher 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; Pabedan Township
(West District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	6,563	33,336	15,171	18,165
	Ward	6,563	33,336	15,171	18,165
1	No(1)(W)	653	2,834	1,210	1,624
2	No(2)(W)	376	2,680	1,193	1,487
3	No(3)(W)	786	3,783	1,717	2,066
4	No(4)(W)	701	3,312	1,420	1,892
5	No(5)(W)	538	2,820	1,214	1,606
6	No(6)(W)	590	2,971	1,450	1,521
7	No(7)(W)	857	4,207	1,980	2,227
8	No(8)(W)	765	3,944	1,825	2,119
9	No(9)(W)	342	1,688	790	898
10	No(10)(W)	539	2,599	1,161	1,438
11	No(11)(W)	416	2,498	1,211	1,287

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Pabedan Township

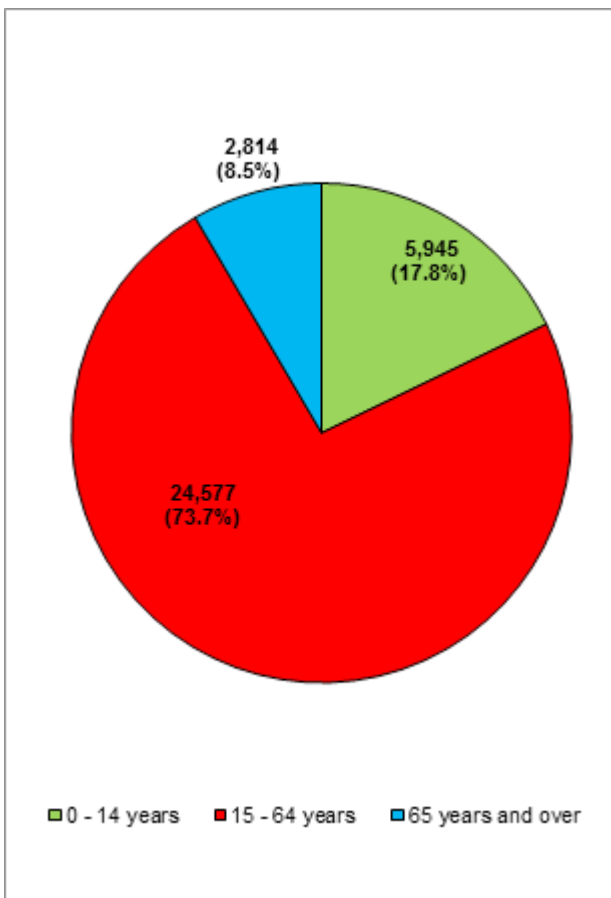
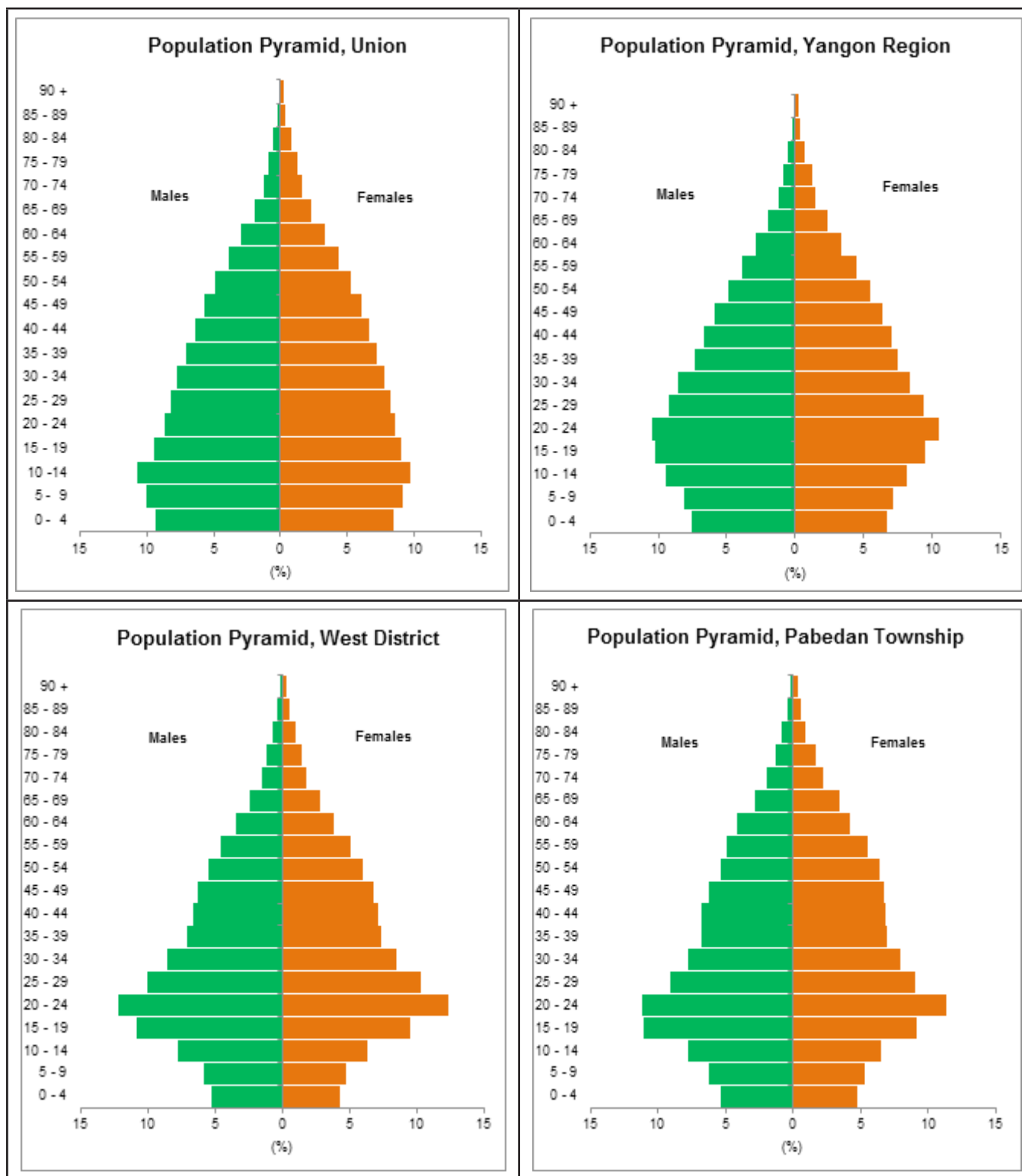


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Pabedan Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	33,336	15,171	18,165
0 - 4	1,679	819	860
5 - 9	1,909	951	958
10 - 14	2,357	1,177	1,180
15 - 19	3,335	1,677	1,658
20 - 24	3,764	1,700	2,064
25 - 29	3,028	1,378	1,650
30 - 34	2,627	1,185	1,442
35 - 39	2,294	1,021	1,273
40 - 44	2,272	1,021	1,251
45 - 49	2,152	937	1,215
50 - 54	1,980	813	1,167
55 - 59	1,735	736	999
60 - 64	1,390	622	768
65 - 69	1,055	434	621
70 - 74	705	292	413
75 - 79	498	193	305
80 - 84	298	127	171
85 - 89	162	54	108
90 +	96	34	62

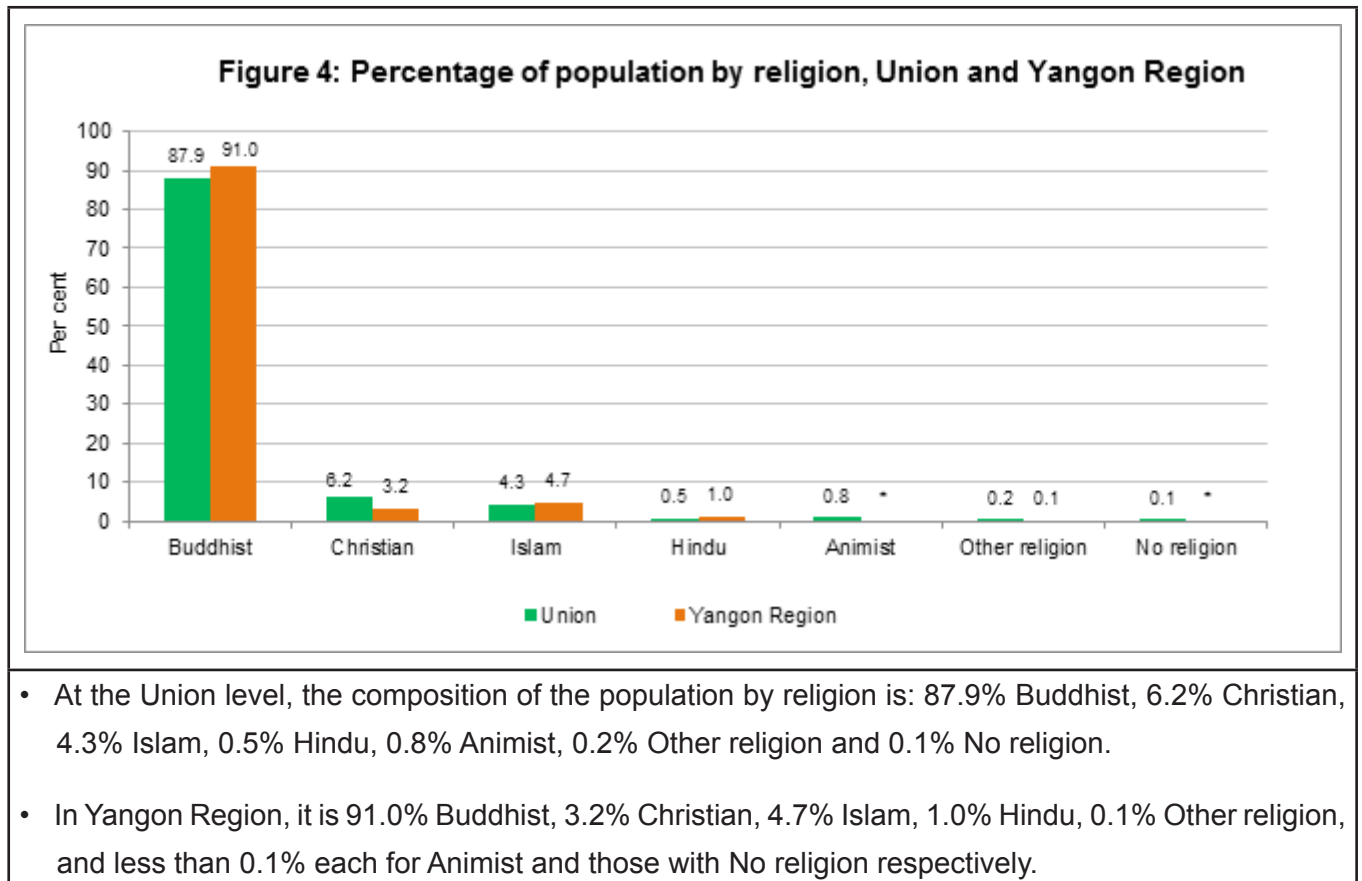
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Pabedan Township is 73.7 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions 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 Pabedan Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Pabedan Township since the last 15 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 25-29 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is higher in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Pabedan 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	355	177	178	67	36	31
6	388	207	181	255	135	120
7	384	173	211	266	127	139
8	368	183	185	263	125	138
9	407	206	201	288	145	143
10	408	223	185	290	156	134
11	428	196	232	290	136	154
12	445	215	230	285	138	147
13	489	248	241	286	155	131
14	555	273	282	306	157	149
15	509	246	263	237	115	122
16	569	260	309	232	101	131
17	583	299	284	204	99	105
18	678	320	358	199	94	105
19	610	291	319	141	71	70
20	743	310	433	116	52	64
21	628	285	343	92	49	43
22	623	265	358	49	30	19
23	595	281	314	27	19	8
24	580	259	321	13	9	4
25	578	271	307	24	16	8
26	541	236	305	7	4	3
27	518	236	282	5	2	3
28	536	233	303	5	4	1
29	498	217	281	7	4	3

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

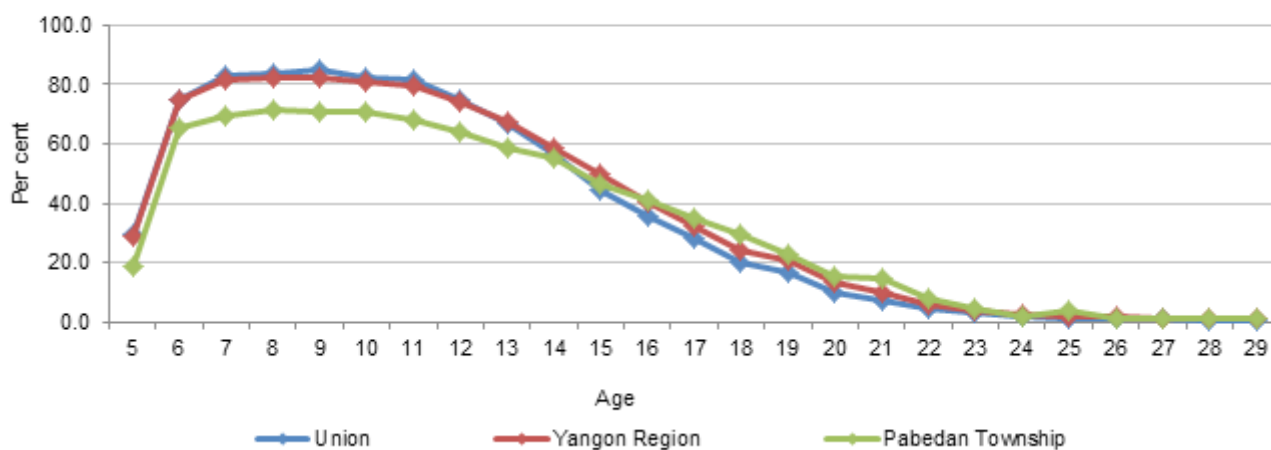
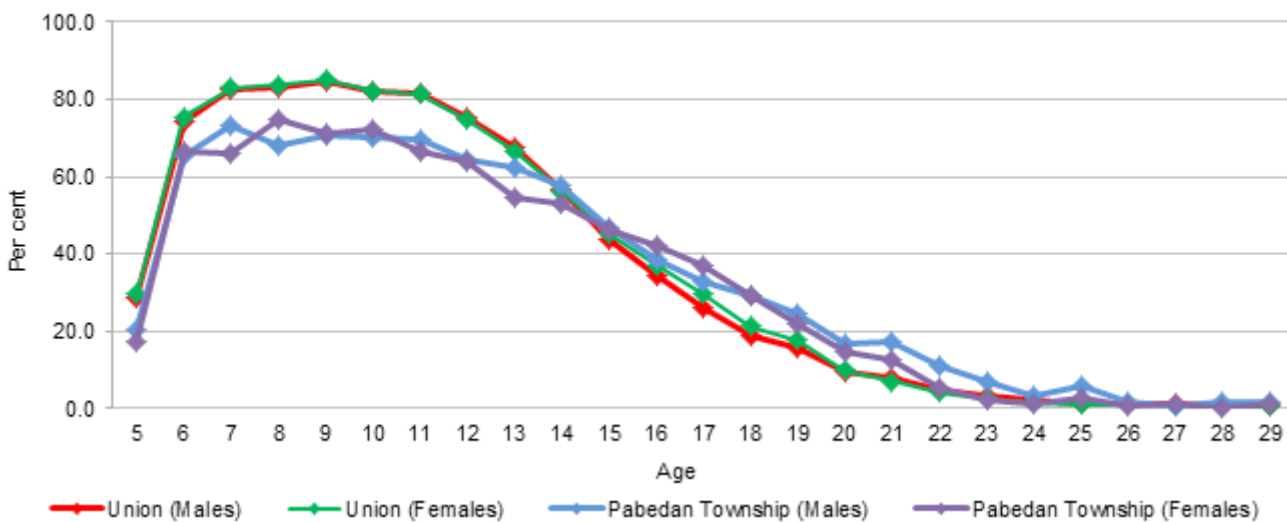
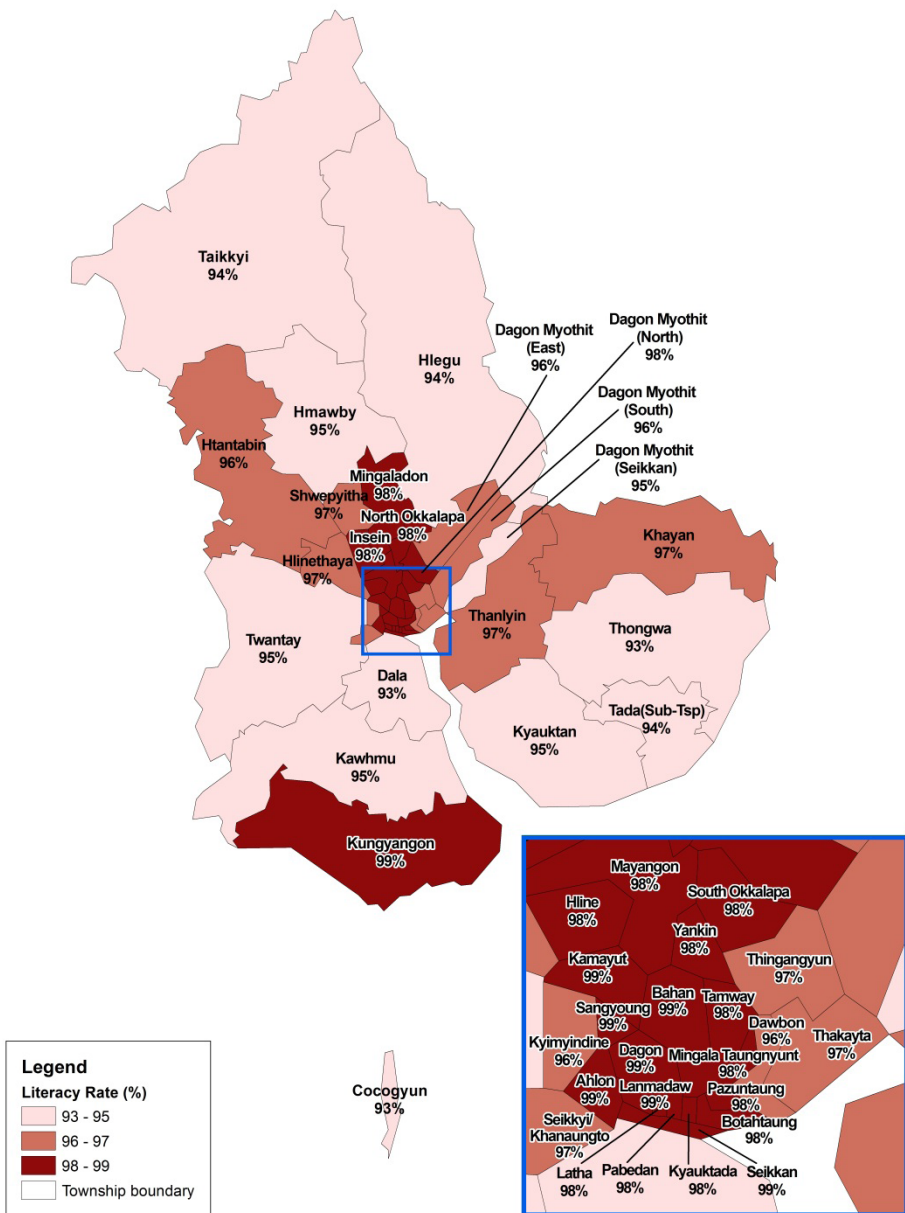


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Pabedan Township



- School attendance in Pabedan Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Pabedan Township is increasing more after age 15 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
West District	: 98.1%
Pabedan Township	: 97.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	6,118	98.4
Males	2,816	99.1
Females	3,302	97.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Pabedan Township is 97.6 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 96.6 per cent and for the males it is 98.8 per cent.
- In Pabedan Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.4 per cent with 97.9 per cent for females and 99.1 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	20,292	727	3.6	1,841	1,381	4,759	4,579	89	6,426	369	53	68
Urban	20,292	727	3.6	1,841	1,381	4,759	4,579	89	6,426	369	53	68
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	8,847	171	1.9	612	523	2,357	2,353	63	2,584	114	28	42
Females	11,445	556	4.9	1,229	858	2,402	2,226	26	3,842	255	25	26

- About 3.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 1.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 4.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 6.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 31.7 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	7.6	8.1	7.2	8.3	12.6	3.5
15 - 19	41.9	52.0	31.6	6.8	8.5	4.0
20 - 24	65.0	78.6	53.8	10.0	10.3	9.5
25 - 29	70.5	90.9	53.5	5.8	5.8	5.8
30 - 34	63.9	91.9	40.8	4.2	3.9	4.8
35 - 39	60.5	92.5	34.9	1.7	2.2	0.5
40 - 44	61.0	92.8	35.0	1.9	2.6	0.2
45 - 49	59.6	92.6	34.2	0.9	1.3	0.2
50 - 54	54.3	89.1	30.1	0.7	0.8	0.3
55 - 59	49.5	82.2	25.4	0.5	0.7	-
60 - 64	37.4	63.0	16.7	-	-	-
65 - 69	25.3	47.2	10.0	-	-	-
70 - 74	16.5	29.8	7.0	-	-	-
75 +	8.3	16.7	2.9	2.3	2.9	-
15 - 24	54.1	65.4	43.9	8.8	9.6	7.8
15 - 64	57.6	81.4	38.1	4.3	4.4	4.1

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

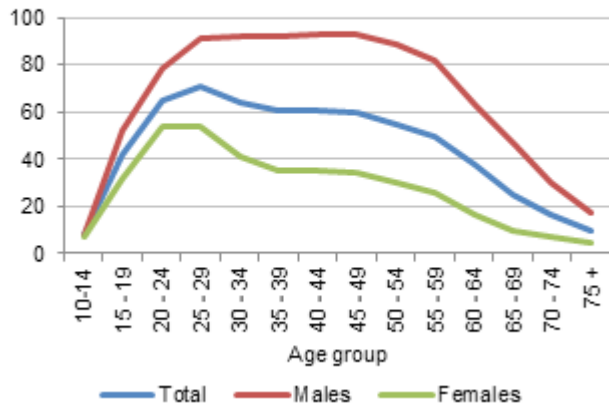
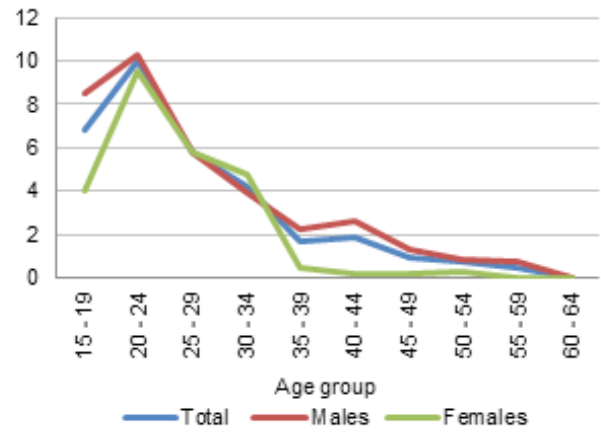


Figure 9: Unemployment rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Pabedan Township is 57.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 38.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 81.4 per cent.
- In Pabedan Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 7.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Pabedan Township is 4.3 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.4%) and for females (4.1%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.8 per cent.

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

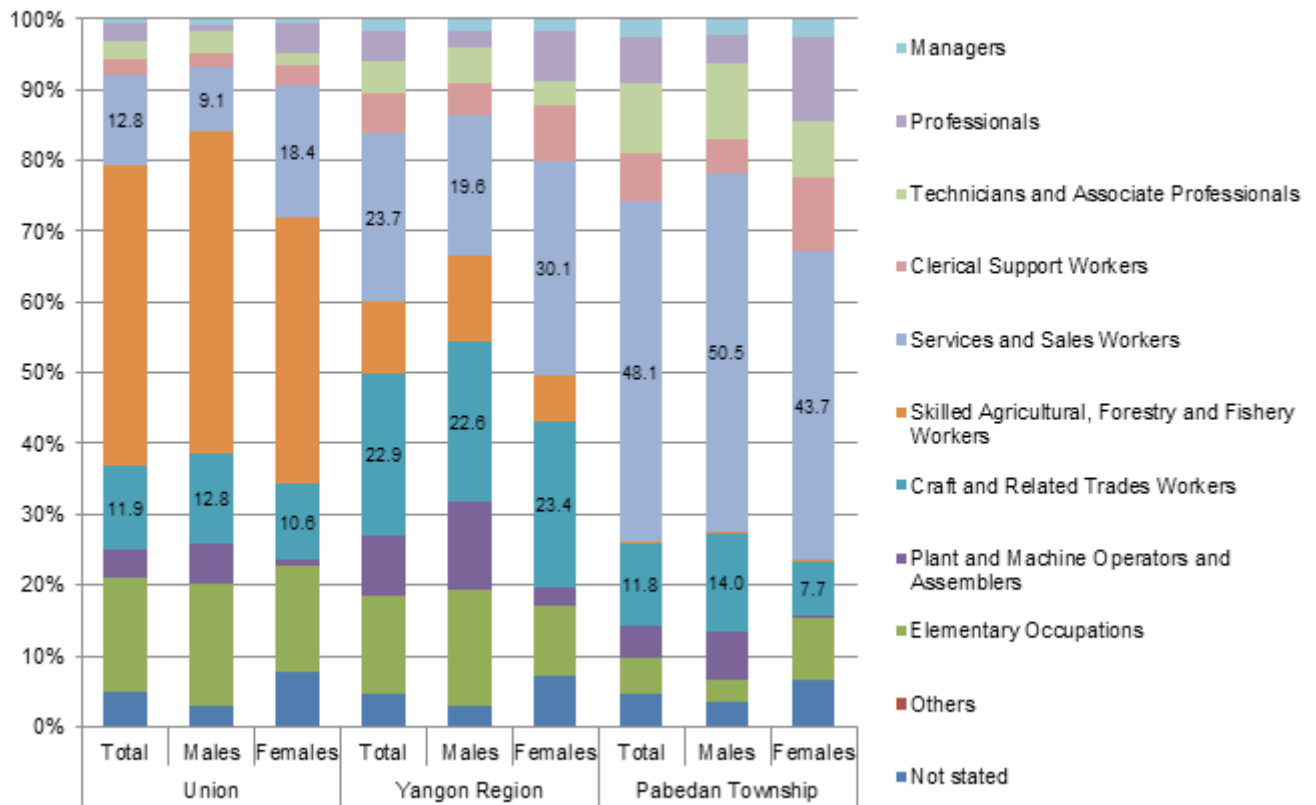
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	14,932	0.8	26.6	48.8	15.0	1.6	7.1
Males	3,916	2.0	50.8	5.8	24.5	3.1	13.8
Females	11,016	0.4	18.0	64.1	11.6	1.1	4.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 50.8 per cent of males are full time students while 64.1 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	11,988	7,738	4,250	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	299	189	110	2.5	2.4	2.6
Professionals	808	297	511	6.7	3.8	12.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,173	842	331	9.8	10.9	7.8
Clerical Support Workers	811	369	442	6.8	4.8	10.4
Services and Sales Workers	5,766	3,910	1,856	48.1	50.5	43.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	23	17	6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,410	1,084	326	11.8	14.0	7.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	539	521	18	4.5	6.7	0.4
Elementary Occupations	616	242	374	5.1	3.1	8.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	543	267	276	4.5	3.5	6.5

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



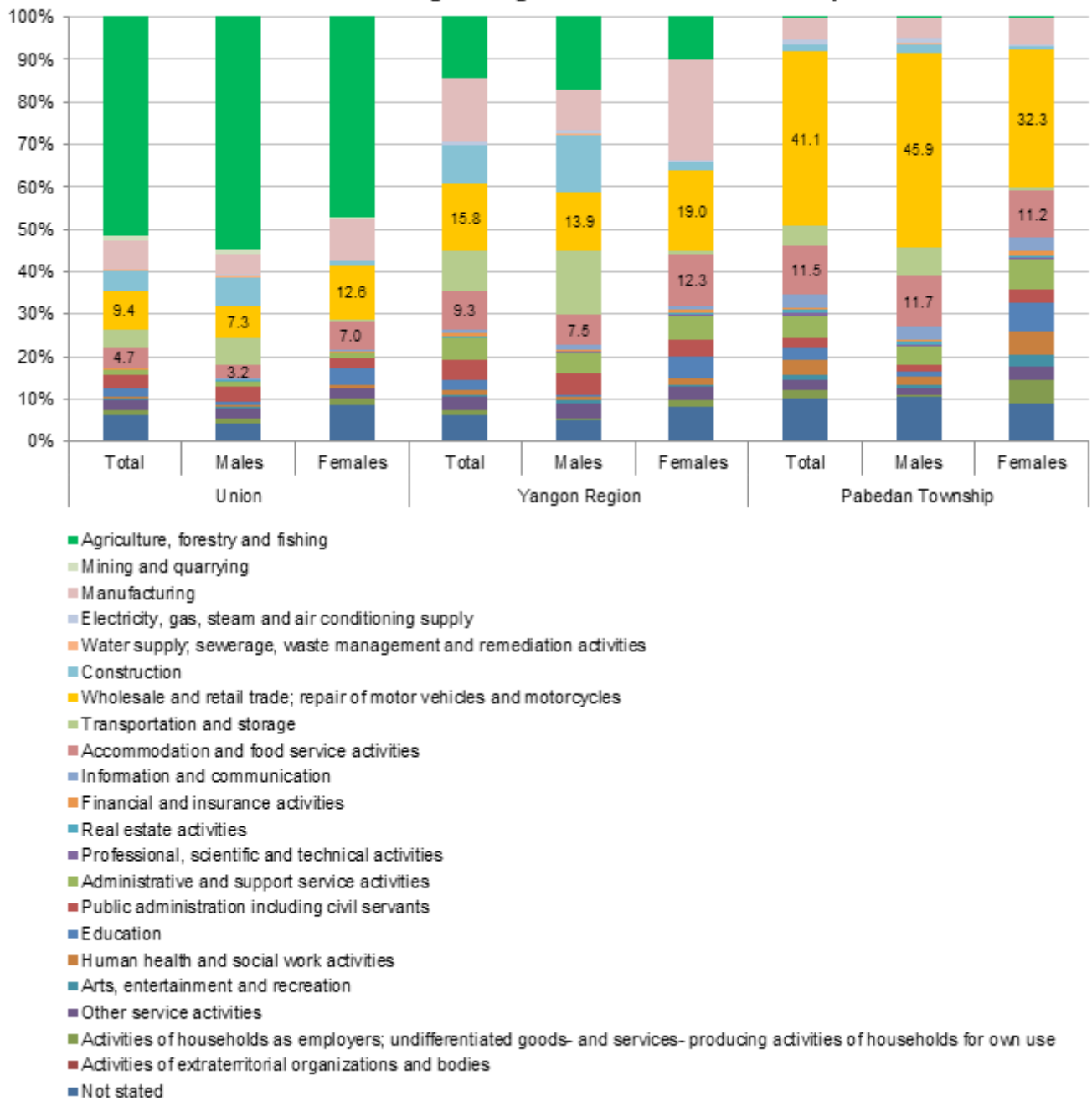
- In Pabedan Township, 48.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 11.8 per cent in craft and related trades workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 50.5 per cent of males and 43.7 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Yangon Region, 23.7 per cent are services and sales workers and 22.9 percent are in craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	11,988	7,738	4,250	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30	21	9	0.3	0.3	0.2
Mining and quarrying	12	8	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	621	354	267	5.2	4.6	6.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	110	101	9	0.9	1.3	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	13	13	-	0.1	0.2	-
Construction	184	146	38	1.5	1.9	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,927	3,553	1,374	41.1	45.9	32.3
Transportation and storage	566	531	35	4.7	6.9	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1,382	906	476	11.5	11.7	11.2
Information and communication	361	239	122	3.0	3.1	2.9
Financial and insurance activities	78	28	50	0.7	0.4	1.2
Real estate activities	90	72	18	0.8	0.9	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	73	43	30	0.6	0.6	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	617	319	298	5.1	4.1	7.0
Public administration including civil servants	282	144	138	2.4	1.9	3.2
Education	352	67	285	2.9	0.9	6.7
Human health and social work activities	387	150	237	3.2	1.9	5.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	183	76	107	1.5	1.0	2.5
Other service activities	257	119	138	2.1	1.5	3.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	260	20	240	2.2	0.3	5.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	2	2	*	*	*
Not stated	1,199	826	373	10.0	10.7	8.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

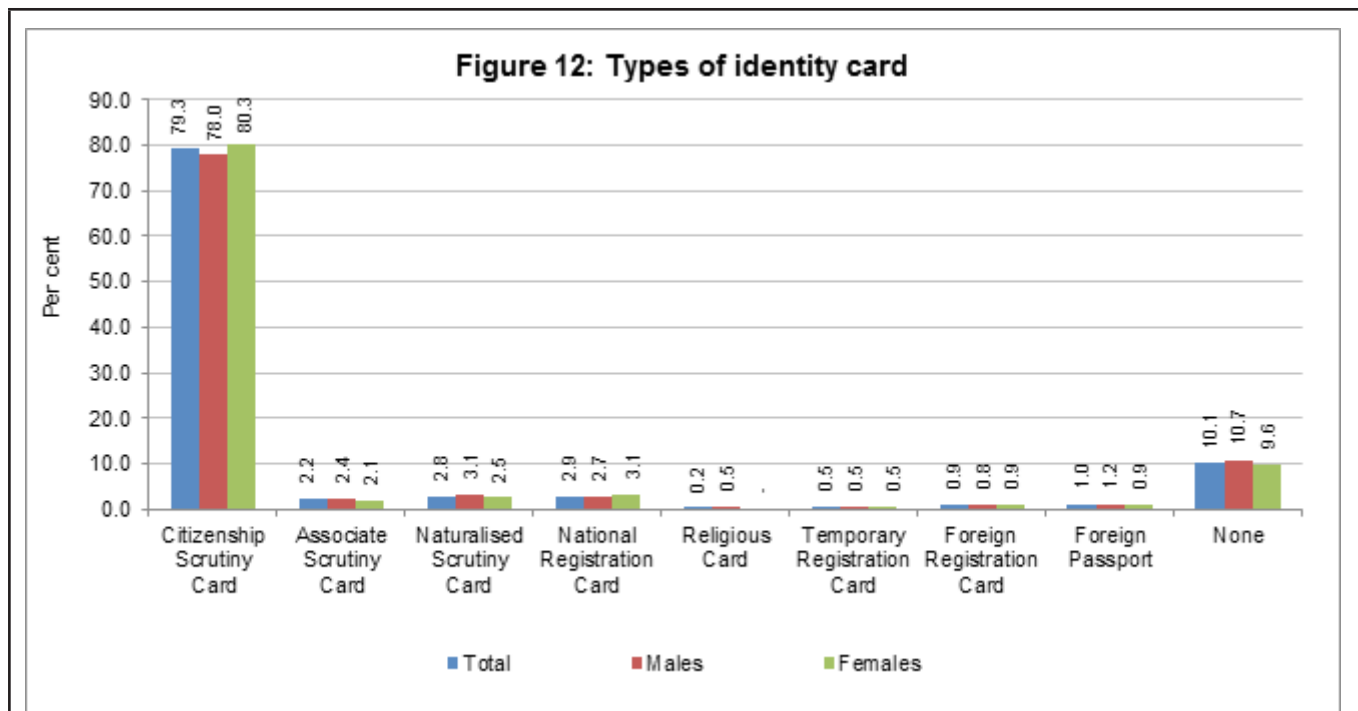


- In Pabedan Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” is the highest with 41.1 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Accommodation and food service activities” at 11.5 per cent.
- There are 45.9 per cent of males and 32.3 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	23,587	663	827	871	65	160	263	303	3,009
Urban	23,587	663	827	871	65	160	263	303	3,009
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	10,456	326	413	360	65	73	112	160	1,436
Females	13,131	337	414	511	-	87	151	143	1,573



- In Pabedan Township, 79.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 10.1 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 10.7 per cent of males and 9.6 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

(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	33,336	32,088	1,248	3.7	407	331	742	520
0 - 4	1,679	1,669	10	0.6	1	2	4	6
5 - 9	1,909	1,904	5	0.3	1	1	3	5
10 - 14	2,357	2,338	19	0.8	7	2	8	11
15 - 19	3,335	3,313	22	0.7	7	3	3	11
20 - 24	3,764	3,746	18	0.5	4	4	4	11
25 - 29	3,028	3,009	19	0.6	3	4	5	11
30 - 34	2,627	2,595	32	1.2	14	3	11	15
35 - 39	2,294	2,269	25	1.1	4	3	7	13
40 - 44	2,272	2,226	46	2.0	12	8	16	19
45 - 49	2,152	2,100	52	2.4	15	12	25	18
50 - 54	1,980	1,911	69	3.5	20	20	33	24
55 - 59	1,735	1,643	92	5.3	23	19	55	35
60 - 64	1,390	1,272	118	8.5	38	26	73	48
65 - 69	1,055	894	161	15.3	46	34	94	60
70 - 74	705	540	165	23.4	56	45	119	60
75 - 79	498	344	154	30.9	62	50	100	69
80 - 84	298	189	109	36.6	40	39	78	40
85 - 89	162	79	83	51.2	33	33	67	38
90 +	96	47	49	51.0	21	23	37	26

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	15,171	14,694	477	3.1	158	124	252	205
0 - 4	819	816	3	0.4	-	-	2	2
5 - 9	951	948	3	0.3	1	1	2	3
10 - 14	1,177	1,163	14	1.2	5	-	6	7
15 - 19	1,677	1,663	14	0.8	5	1	1	8
20 - 24	1,700	1,689	11	0.6	2	4	4	6
25 - 29	1,378	1,368	10	0.7	1	2	4	6
30 - 34	1,185	1,168	17	1.4	10	-	3	7
35 - 39	1,021	1,007	14	1.4	1	3	3	8
40 - 44	1,021	993	28	2.7	8	4	7	11
45 - 49	937	915	22	2.3	10	4	12	8
50 - 54	813	791	22	2.7	8	6	11	10
55 - 59	736	697	39	5.3	9	9	25	17
60 - 64	622	571	51	8.2	15	9	31	24
65 - 69	434	387	47	10.8	14	13	23	16
70 - 74	292	235	57	19.5	21	16	37	20
75 - 79	193	140	53	27.5	20	24	26	23
80 - 84	127	91	36	28.3	9	11	24	11
85 - 89	54	33	21	38.9	13	10	18	10
90 +	34	19	15	44.1	6	7	13	8

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	18,165	17,394	771	4.2	249	207	490	315
0 - 4	860	853	7	0.8	1	2	2	4
5 - 9	958	956	2	0.2	-	-	1	2
10 - 14	1,180	1,175	5	0.4	2	2	2	4
15 - 19	1,658	1,650	8	0.5	2	2	2	3
20 - 24	2,064	2,057	7	0.3	2	-	-	5
25 - 29	1,650	1,641	9	0.5	2	2	1	5
30 - 34	1,442	1,427	15	1.0	4	3	8	8
35 - 39	1,273	1,262	11	0.9	3	-	4	5
40 - 44	1,251	1,233	18	1.4	4	4	9	8
45 - 49	1,215	1,185	30	2.5	5	8	13	10
50 - 54	1,167	1,120	47	4.0	12	14	22	14
55 - 59	999	946	53	5.3	14	10	30	18
60 - 64	768	701	67	8.7	23	17	42	24
65 - 69	621	507	114	18.4	32	21	71	44
70 - 74	413	305	108	26.2	35	29	82	40
75 - 79	305	204	101	33.1	42	26	74	46
80 - 84	171	98	73	42.7	31	28	54	29
85 - 89	108	46	62	57.4	20	23	49	28
90 +	62	28	34	54.8	15	16	24	18

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

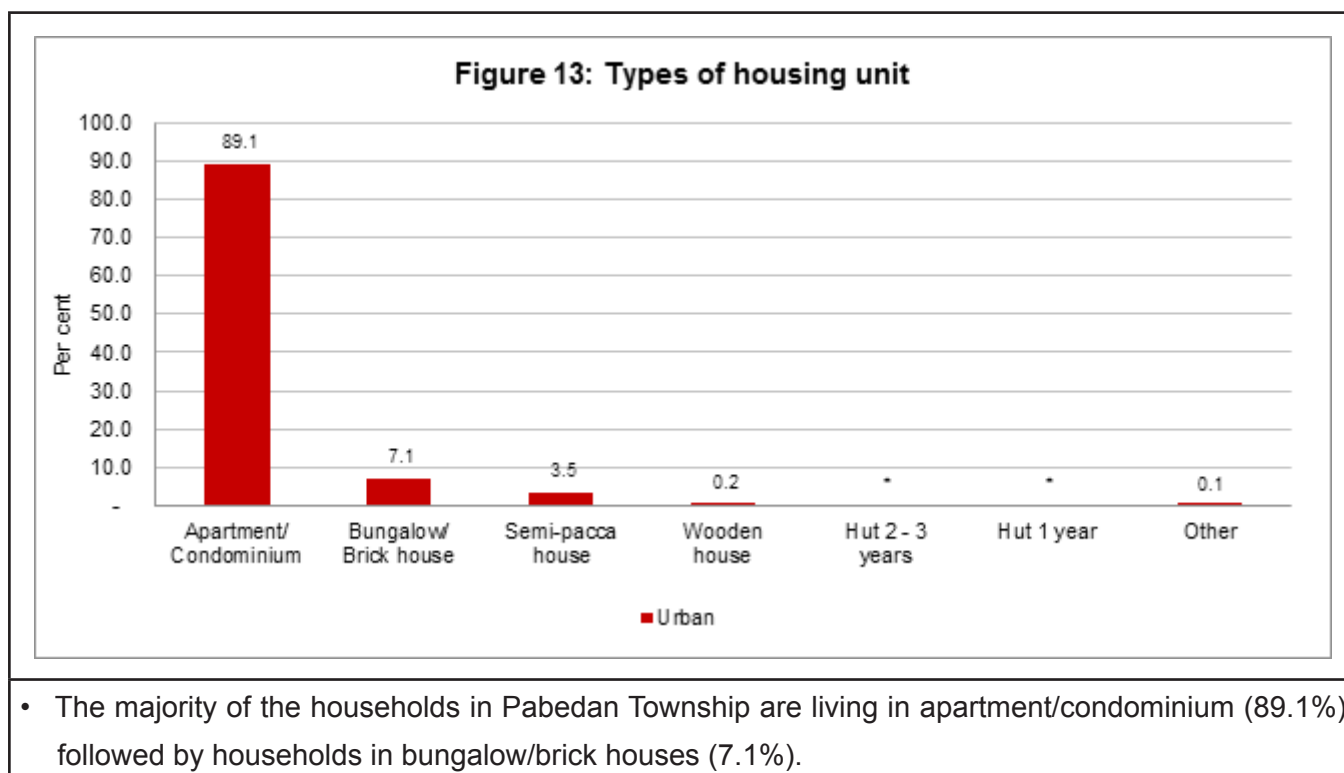
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	6,563	89.1	7.1	3.5	0.2	-	*	*	0.1
Urban	6,563	89.1	7.1	3.5	0.2	-	*	*	0.1
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

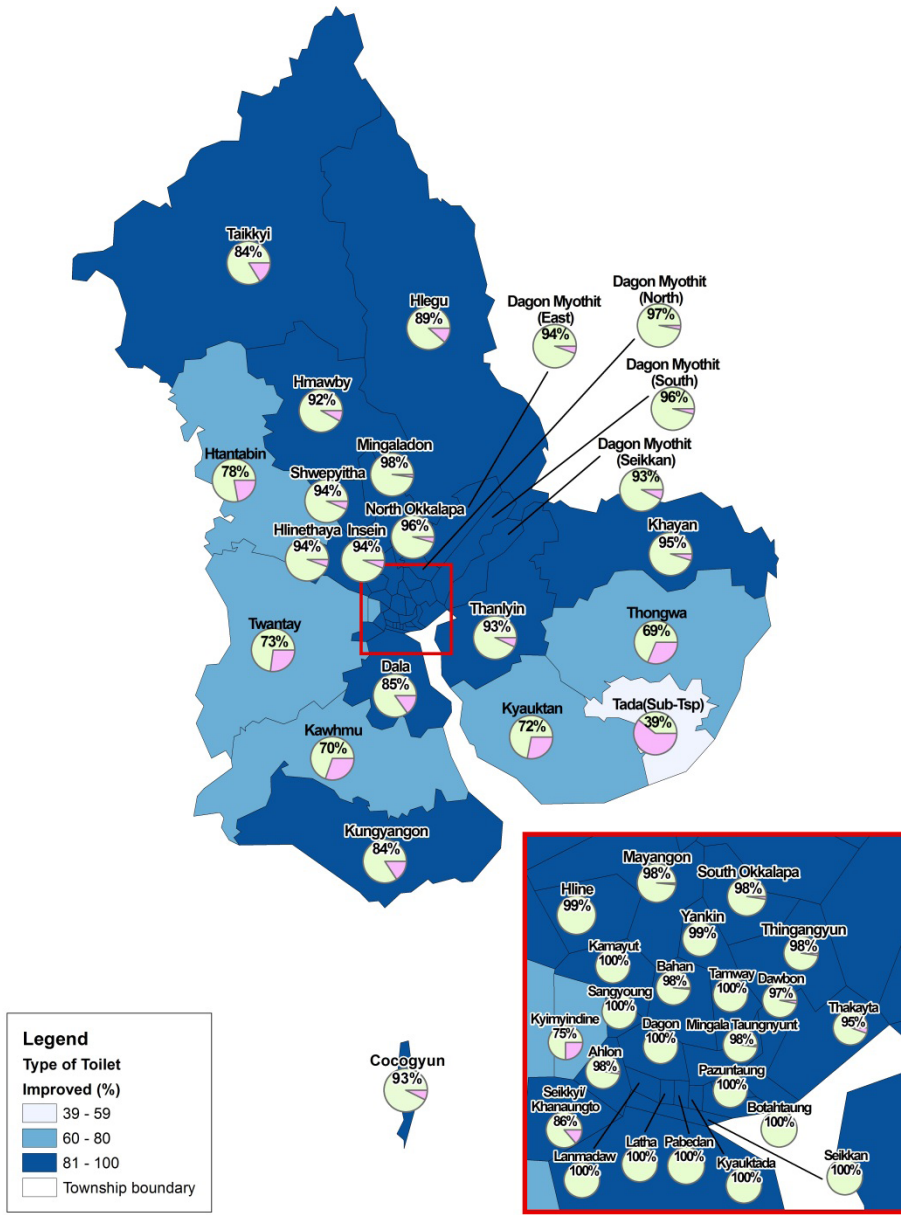
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Yangon Region	: 91.1%
West District	: 96.2%
Pabedan Township	: 99.8%

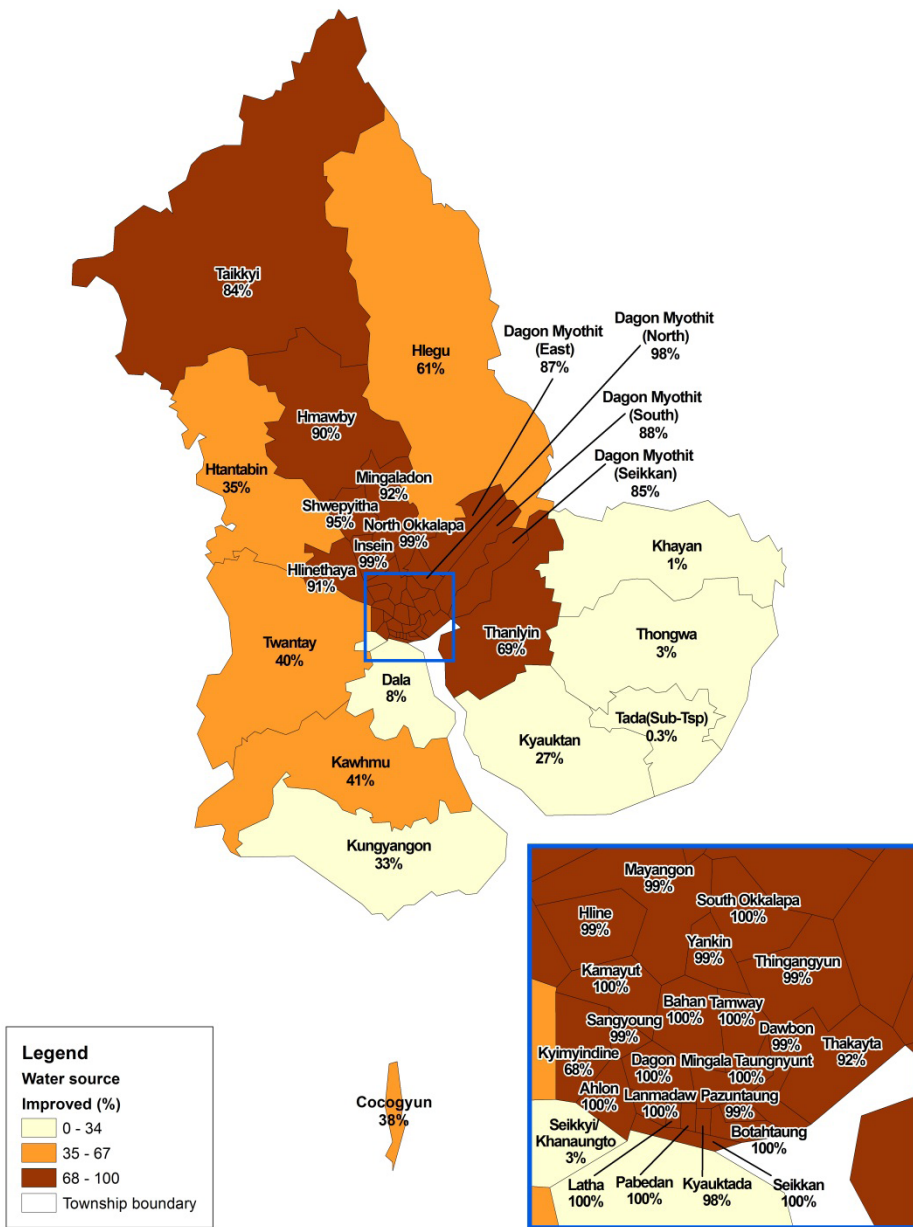
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		28.2	28.2	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		71.6	71.6	-
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		99.8	99.8	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.1	0.1	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
None		0.1	0.1	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	6,563	6,563	-

- Up to 99.8 per cent of the households in Pabedan Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (28.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (71.6%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Pabedan has higher 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.
- About 0.1 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 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%
Pabedan Township	: 99.6%

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

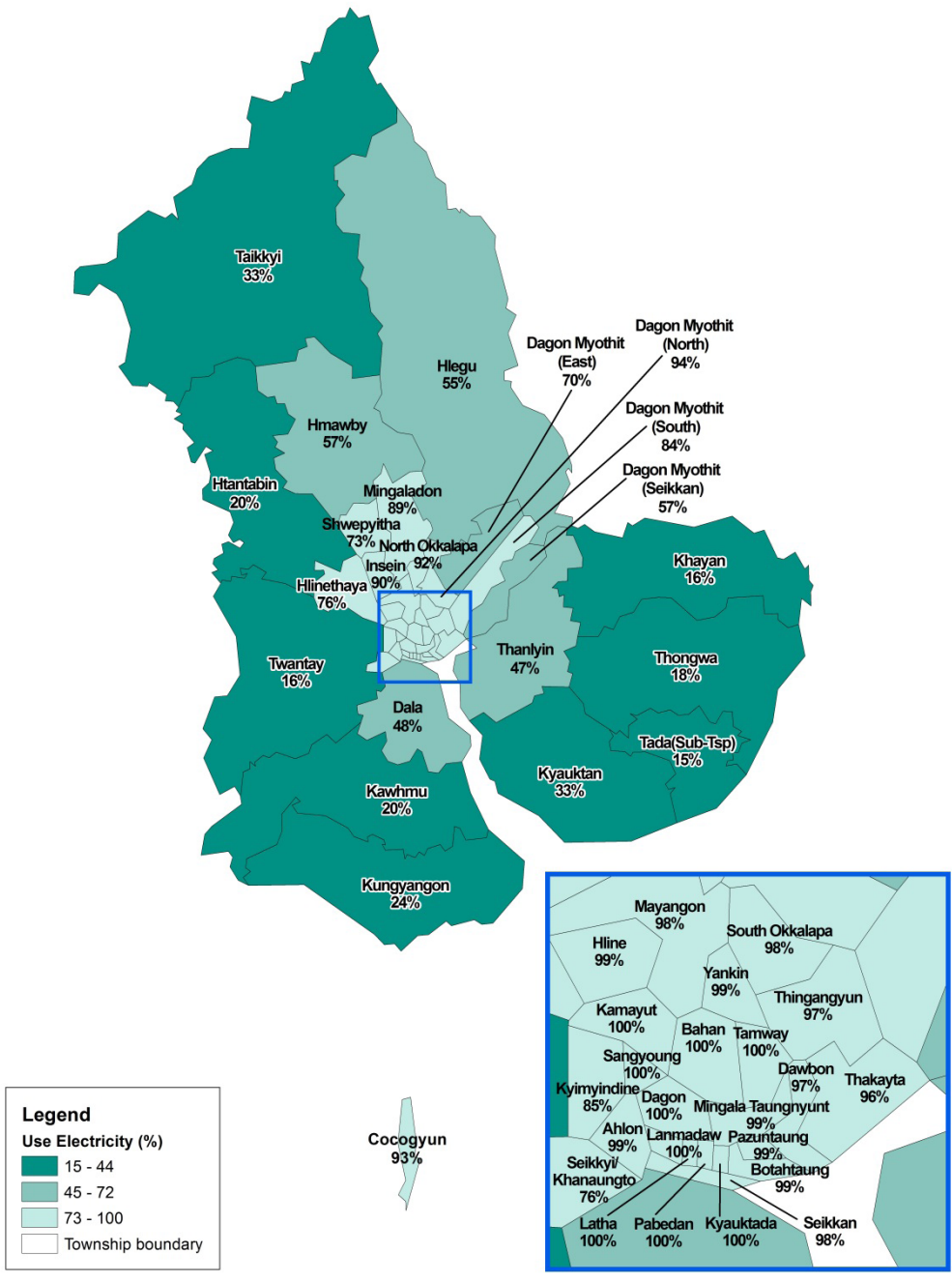
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		32.5	32.5	-
Tube well, borehole		1.9	1.9	-
Protected well/ Spring		-	-	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		65.2	65.2	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>99.6</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>-</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		-	-	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		-	-	-
River/stream/ canal		-	-	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	*	-
Other		0.4	0.4	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	6,563	6,563	-

- In Pabedan 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, this household proportion is higher improved sources for drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 65.2 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 32.5 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Only 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%
Pabedan Township	: 100.0%

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

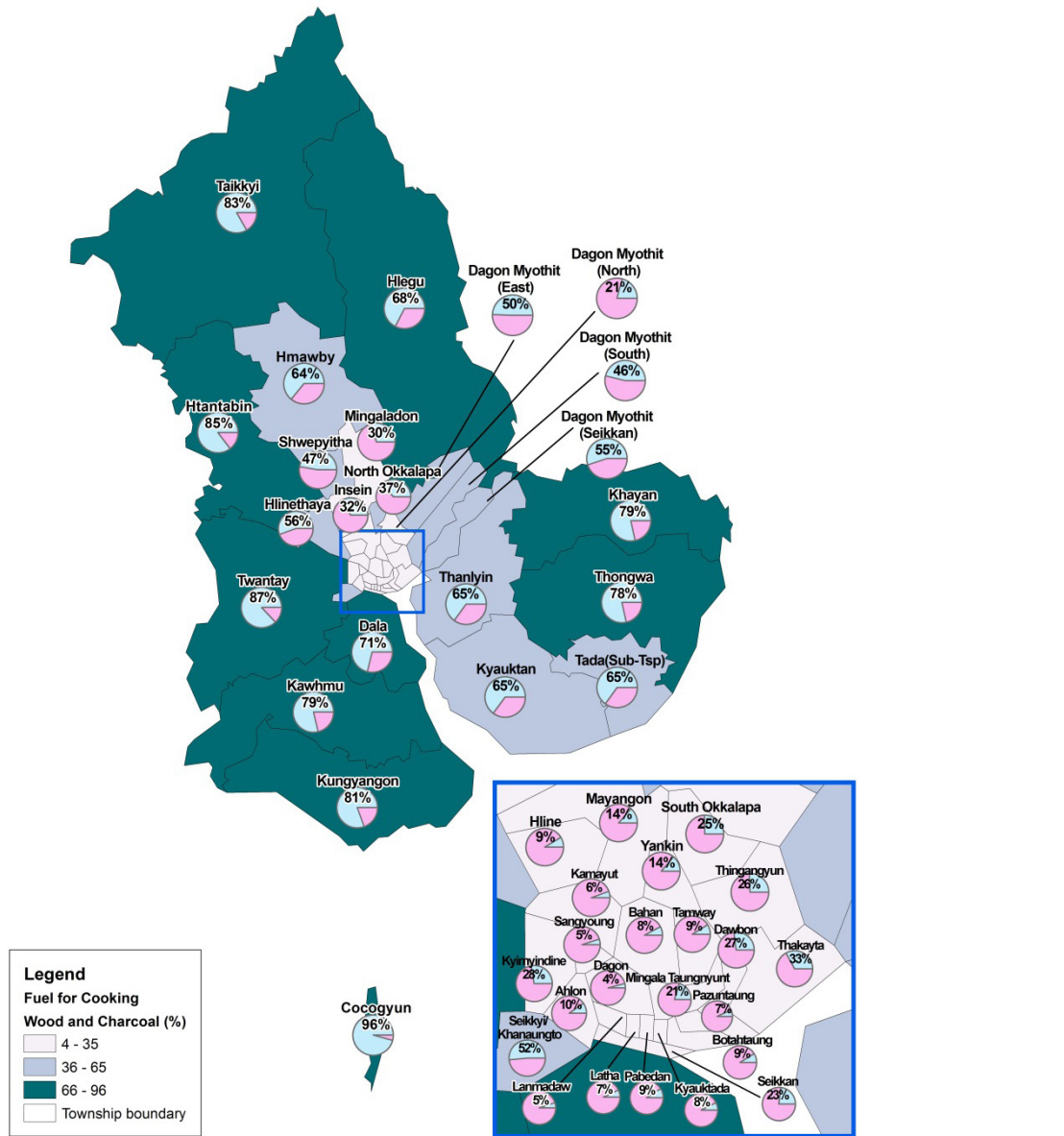
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		100.0	100.0	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
Candle		*	*	-
Battery		-	-	-
Generator (private)		-	-	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		-	-	-
Other		*	*	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	6,563	6,563	-

- In Pabedan Township, 100.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is the 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



Union	: 81.0%
Yangon Region	: 47.2%
West District	: 11.0%
Pabedan Township	: 9.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		77.8	77.8	-
LPG		10.4	10.4	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
BioGas		1.7	1.7	-
Firewood		0.1	0.1	-
Charcoal		8.9	8.9	-
Coal		0.2	0.2	-
Other		0.9	0.9	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	6,563	6,563	-

- In Pabedan Township, households use wood-related fuels for cooking with 0.1 per cent using firewood and 8.9 per cent using charcoal.
- About 77.8 per cent of households mainly use electricity for cooking.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

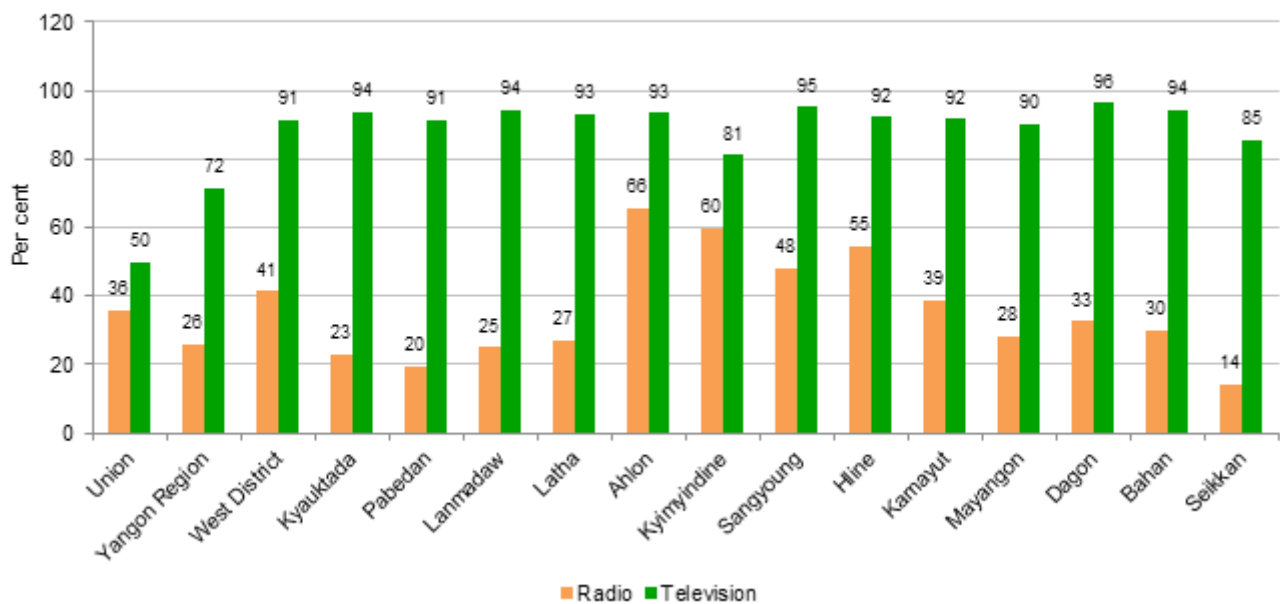
Communication and related amenities

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	6,563	19.5	91.3	48.7	94.5	33.4	42.8	1.0	4.7
Urban	6,563	19.5	91.3	48.7	94.5	33.4	42.8	1.0	4.7
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

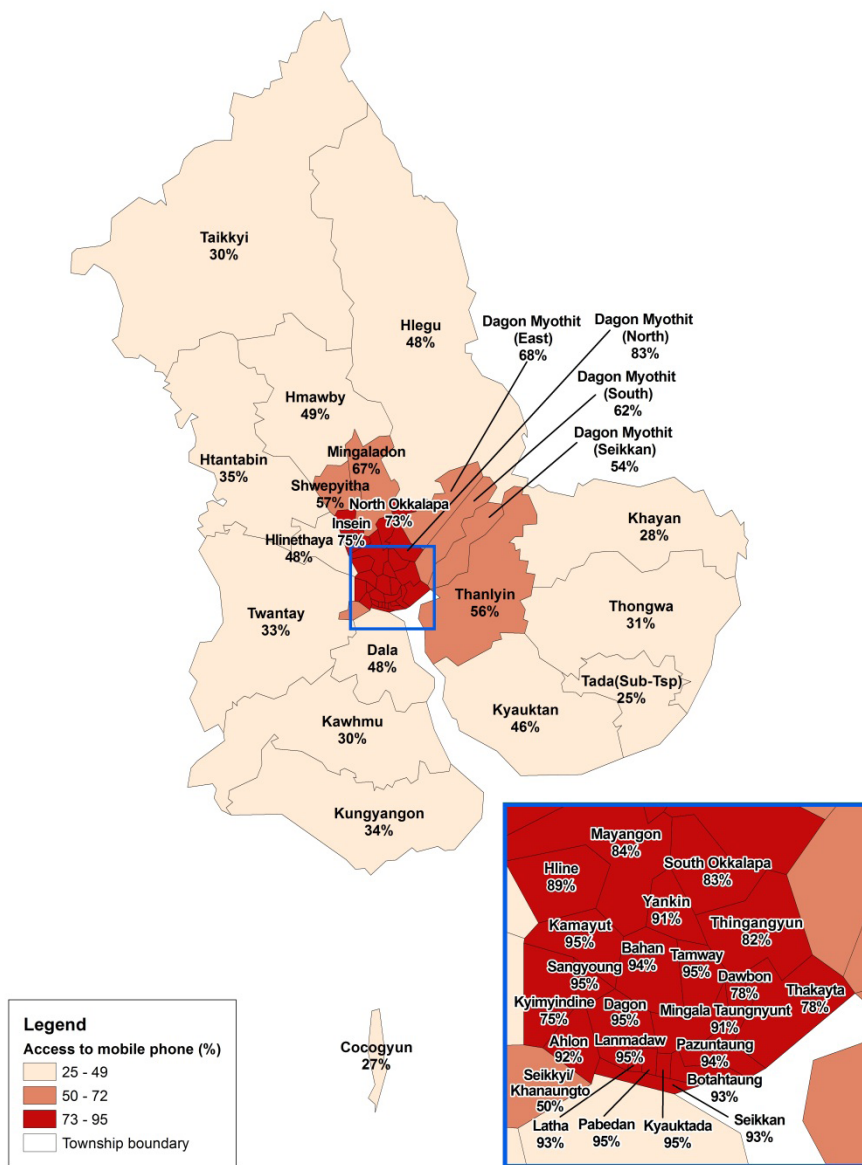
- About 94.5 per cent of the households in Pabedan Township have access to mobile phones and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.

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



- About 91.3 per cent of the households in Pabedan Township have access to television and about one in five households (19.5%) 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%
Pabedan Township	: 94.5%

- About 94.5 per cent of the households in Pabedan Township reported having mobile phones and it is higher compared to other townships in Yangon Region.

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pabedan Township	6,563	1,539	7	67	4	3	9	4
Urban	6,563	1,539	7	67	4	3	9	4
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Pabedan Township, 23.4 per cent of the households have car/truck/van as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 1.0 per cent of households having bicycle.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

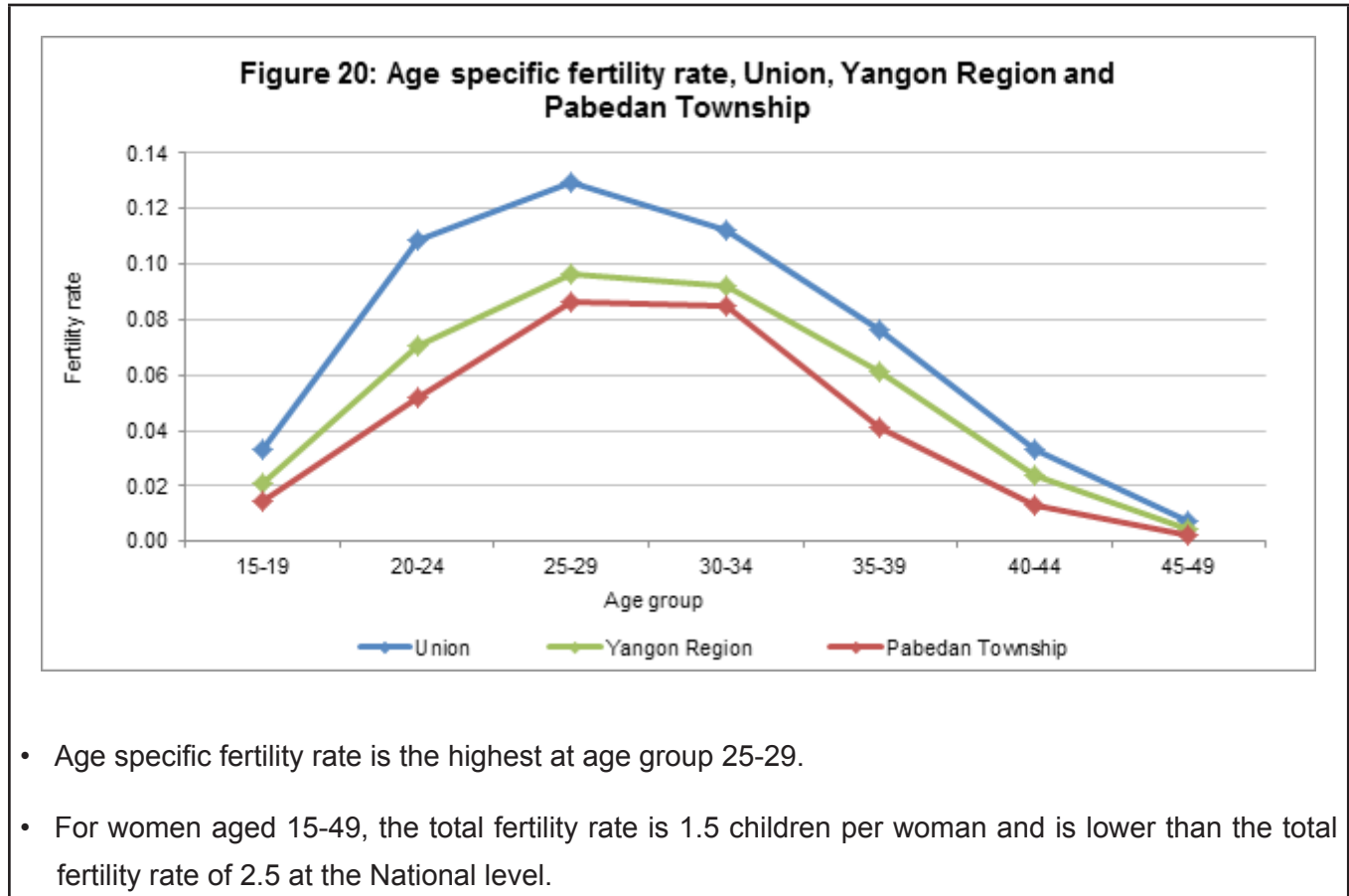
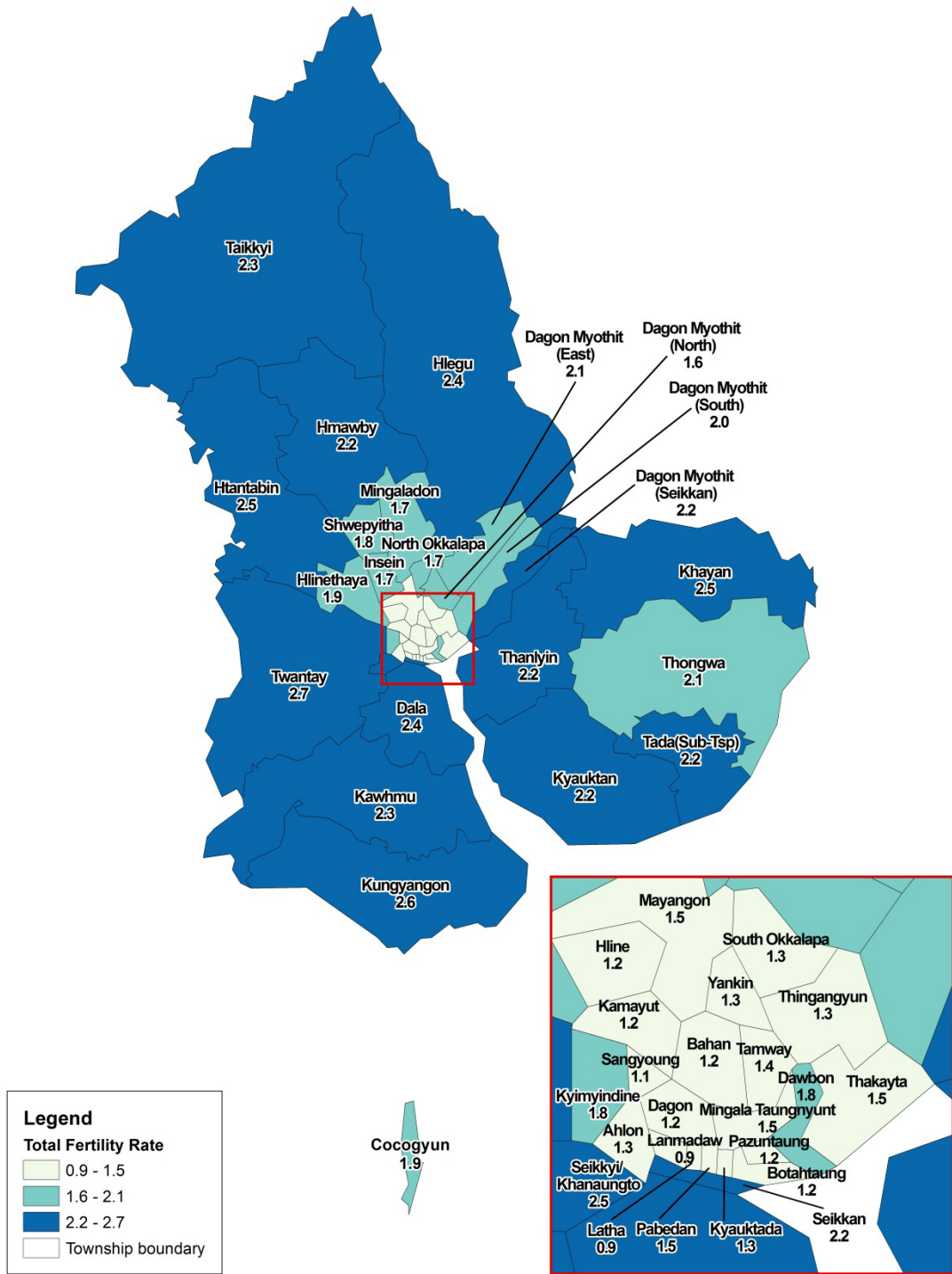
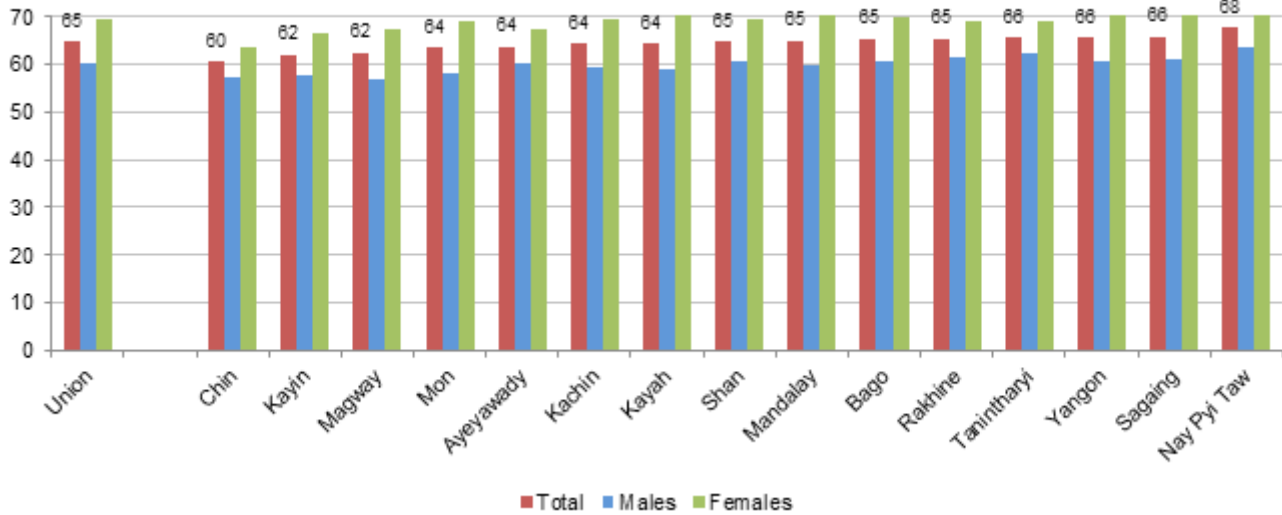


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
West District	: 1.3
Pabedan Township	: 1.5

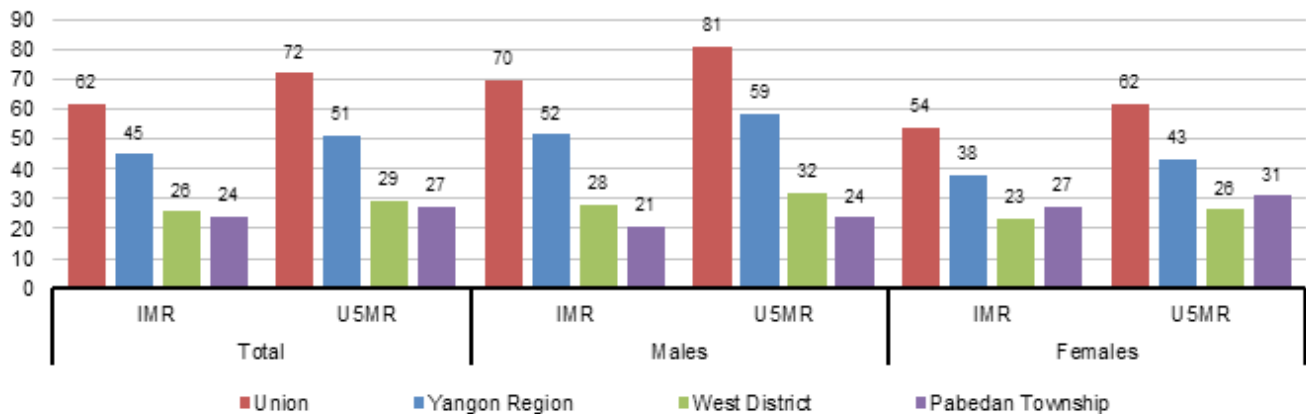
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



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

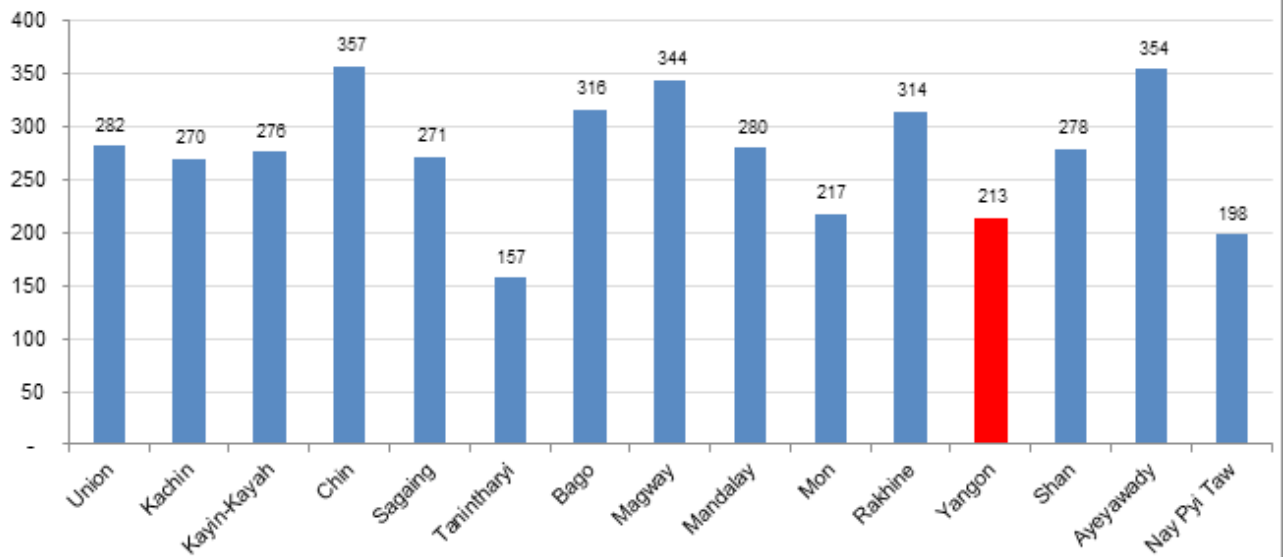
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in West District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in West District is 26 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 29 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pabedan Township are lower than those in Yangon Region and West District. The Infant mortality in Pabedan is 24 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 27 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Yangon Region, there are 213 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Yangon 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.

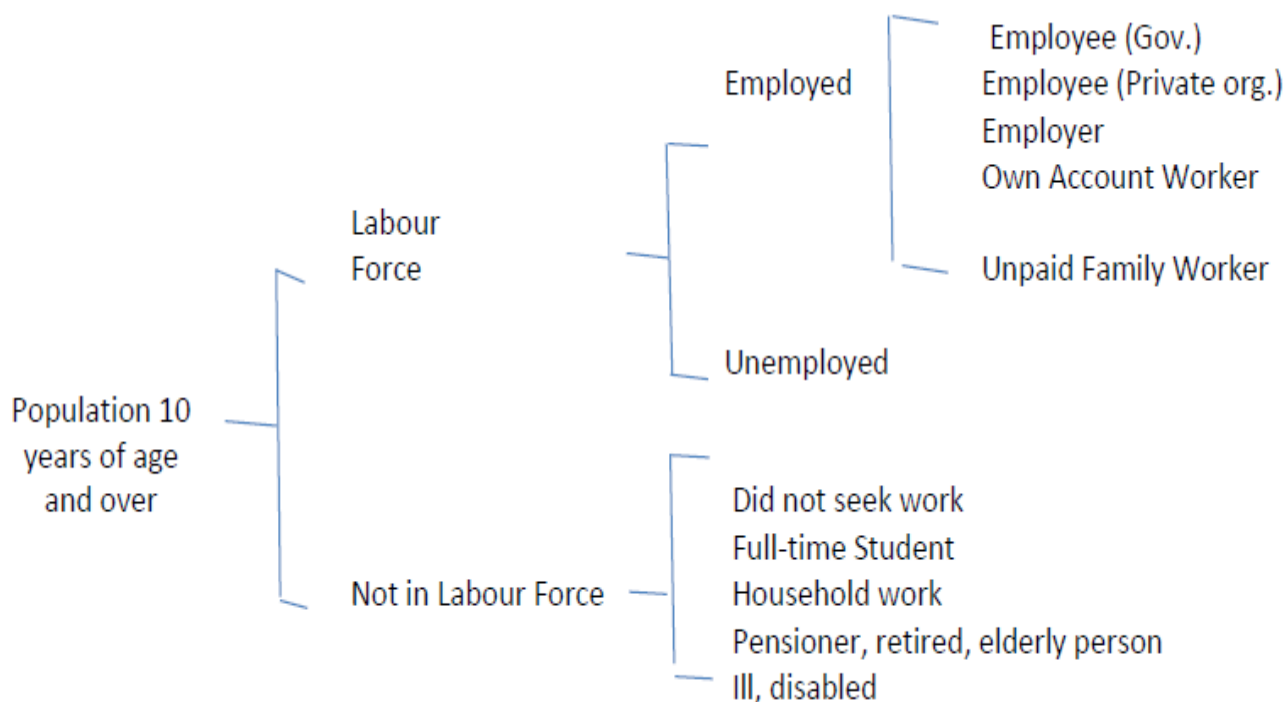
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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
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or

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

