

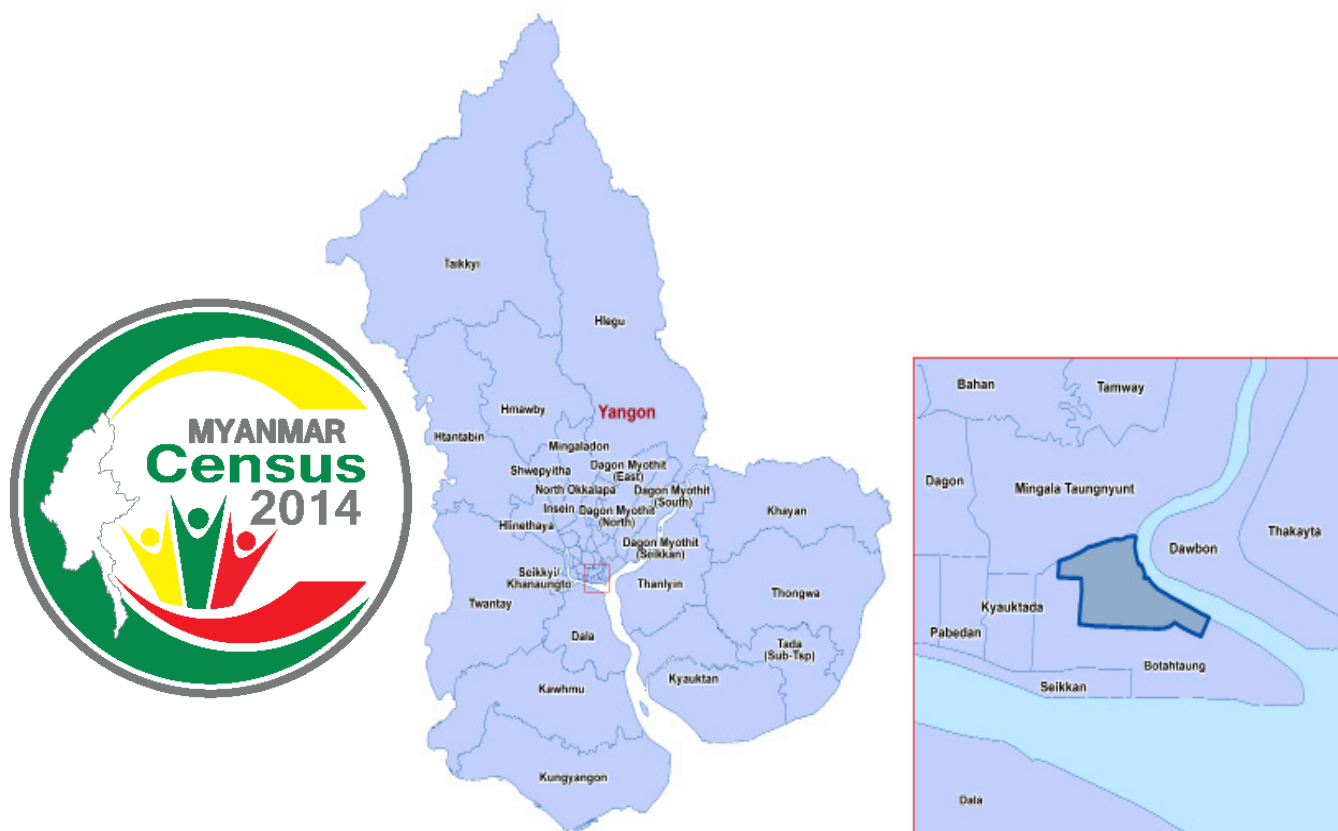


# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, EASTERN DISTRICT

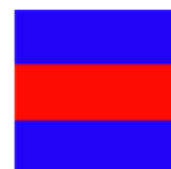
Pazuntaung Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Yangon Region, Eastern District

## **Pazuntaung Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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October 2017



Figure 1: Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>48,455 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>22,131 (45.7%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>26,324 (54.3%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1.0 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>47,894.0 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>32.4 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>10,306</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.4 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>74.9%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>33.5</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>22.5</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>11.0</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>48.6</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>84</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>97.8%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>99.0%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>97.0%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>636</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	35,978	82.3	
Associate Scrutiny	460	1.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	751	1.7	
National Registration	1,017	2.3	
Religious	445	1.0	
Temporary Registration	201	0.5	
Foreign Registration	172	0.4	
Foreign Passport	309	0.7	
None	4,367	10.0	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	54.6%	73.8%	38.7%
Unemployment rate	5.7%	5.7%	5.8%
Employment to population ratio	51.5%	69.6%	36.4%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	6,866	66.6	
Renter	2,552	24.8	
Provided free (individually)	321	3.1	
Government quarters	365	3.5	
Private company quarters	53	0.5	
Other	149	1.4	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.0%		1.1%
Bamboo	0.3%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Earth	<0.1%	0.1%	
Wood	4.5%	18.1%	0.4%
Corrugated sheet	1.2%		67.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	92.8%	79.7%	31.2%
Other	0.2%	2.1%	0.2%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	8,374	81.3	
LPG	907	8.8	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	245	2.4	
Firewood	*	0.1	
Charcoal	699	6.8	
Coal	*	0.2	
Other	49	0.5	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	10,240	99.4
Kerosene	*	0.1
Candle	39	0.4
Battery	*	0.1
Generator (private)	-	-
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	3,079	29.9
Tube well, borehole	*	<0.1
Protected well/spring	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	7,162	69.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>10,246</i>	<i>99.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	*	<0.1
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Other	55	0.6
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	10,162	98.6
Tube well, borehole	91	0.9
Protected well/spring	*	<0.1
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	*	<0.1
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.2
Other	31	0.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	3,011	29.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	7,260	70.5
<b>Total Improved Sanitation</b>	<b>10,271</b>	<b>99.7</b>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	*	0.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	-	-
Other	*	<0.1
None	22	0.2
<b>Availability of communication amenities</b>		
	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,719	26.4
Television	9,714	94.3
Landline phone	3,530	34.3
Mobile phone	9,704	94.2
Computer	4,241	41.2
Internet at home	4,465	43.3
Households with none of the items	244	2.4
Households with all of the items	566	5.5
<b>Availability of Transportation equipment</b>		
	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	2,664	25.8
Motorcycle/Moped	47	0.5
Bicycle	511	5.0
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	*	0.1

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Pazuntaung 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 Pazuntaung 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 Pazuntaung Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	48,455 *		
Males	22,131		
Females	26,324		
Sex ratio	84 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	1.0 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	47,894.0 persons		
Number of wards	10		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	45,347	45,347	-
Number of conventional households	10,306	10,306	-
Mean household size	4.4 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Pazuntaung Township, there are more females than males with 84 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• In Pazuntaung Township, entire population live in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Pazuntaung Township is 47,894 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Pazuntaung Township. This is equal to the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

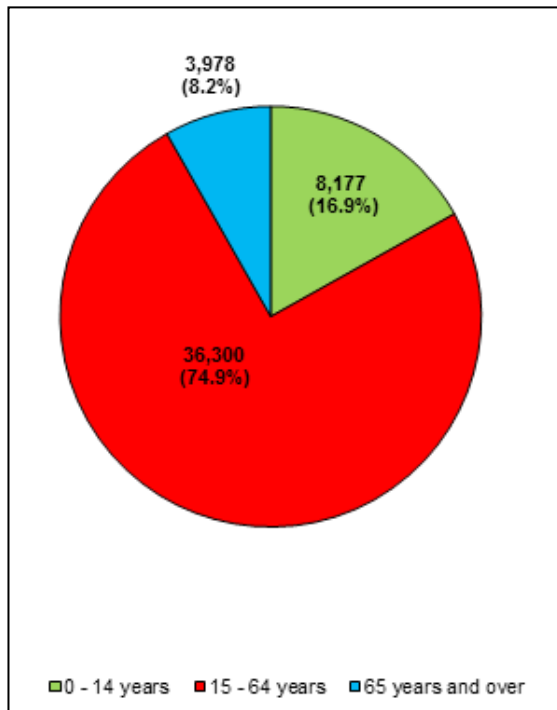
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

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

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

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,306</b>	<b>48,455</b>	<b>22,131</b>	<b>26,324</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>10,306</b>	<b>48,455</b>	<b>22,131</b>	<b>26,324</b>
1	No(1)(W)	1,366	5,986	2,597	3,389
2	No(2)(W)	2,491	13,172	6,305	6,867
3	No(3)/No (3)/(4)(W)	802	3,738	1,728	2,010
4	No(4)(W)	138	1,140	675	465
5	No(5)(W)	584	2,989	1,411	1,578
6	No(6)(W)	304	1,492	674	818
7	No(7)(W)	1,641	7,277	3,201	4,076
8	No(8)(W)	940	3,568	1,460	2,108
9	No(9)(W)	1,174	4,800	2,022	2,778
10	No(10)(W)	866	4,293	2,058	2,235

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

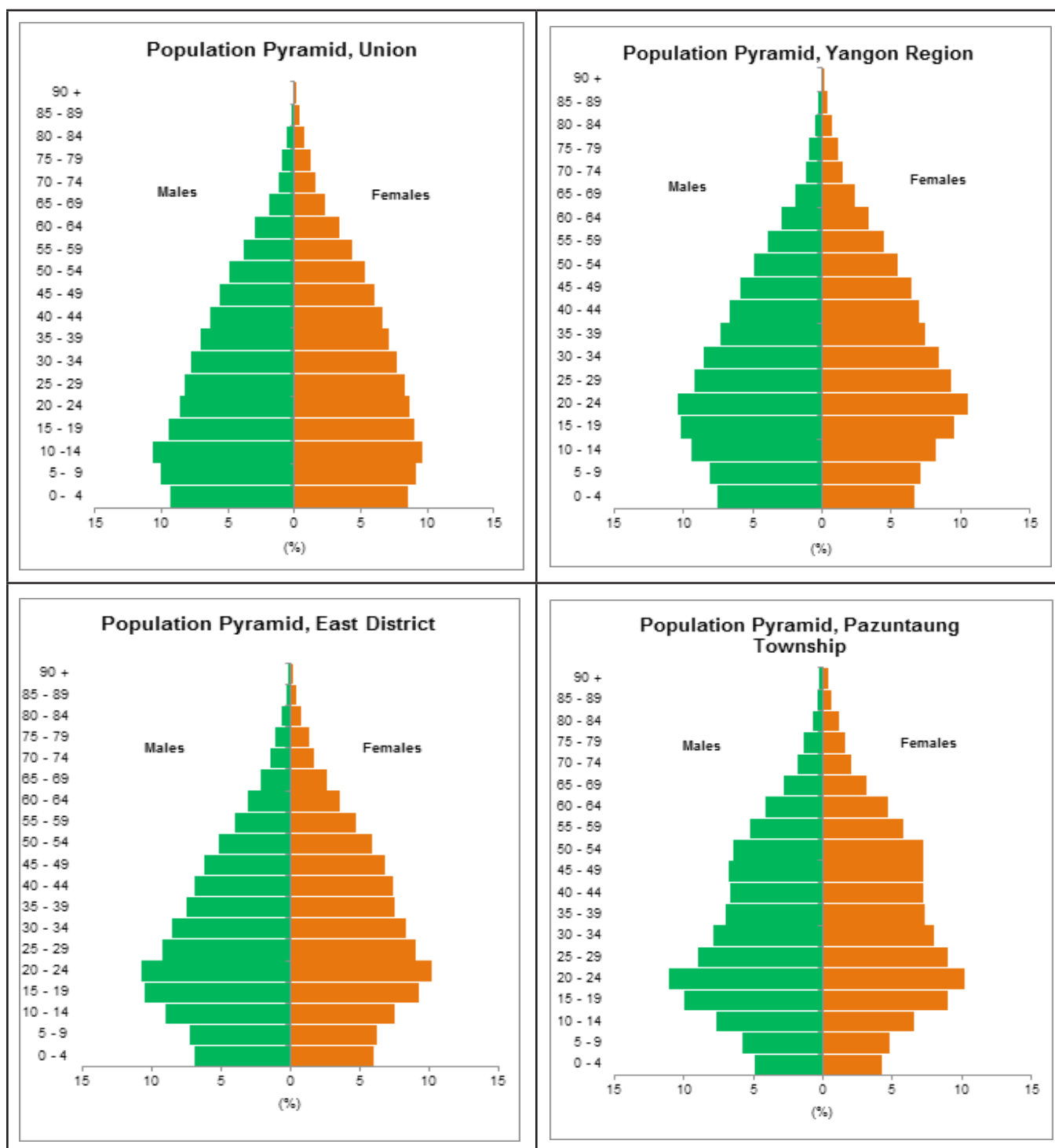


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Pazuntaung Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,455</b>	<b>22,131</b>	<b>26,324</b>
0 - 4	2,200	1,075	1,125
5 - 9	2,555	1,292	1,263
10 - 14	3,422	1,706	1,716
15 - 19	4,568	2,218	2,350
20 - 24	5,154	2,462	2,692
25 - 29	4,342	1,994	2,348
30 - 34	3,836	1,742	2,094
35 - 39	3,456	1,540	1,916
40 - 44	3,383	1,473	1,910
45 - 49	3,397	1,503	1,894
50 - 54	3,314	1,420	1,894
55 - 59	2,691	1,160	1,531
60 - 64	2,159	922	1,237
65 - 69	1,466	629	837
70 - 74	937	400	537
75 - 79	704	293	411
80 - 84	465	166	299
85 - 89	252	86	166
90 +	154	50	104

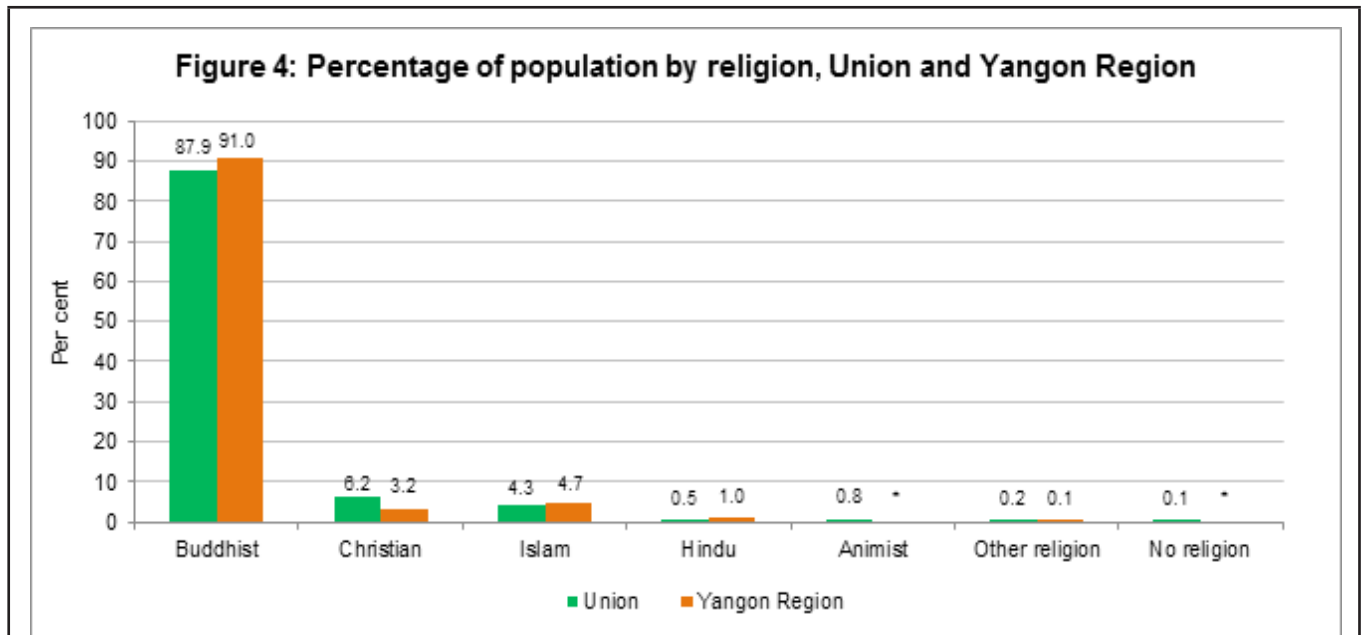
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Pazuntaung Township is 74.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Yangon Region, East District and Pazuntaung Township)**



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

## (B) Religion



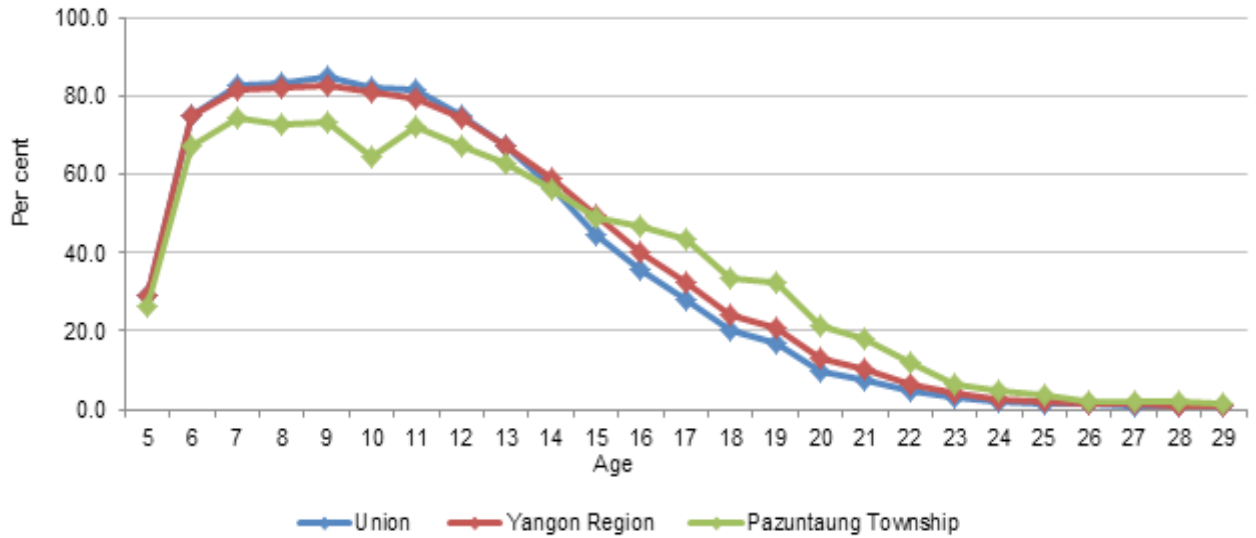
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Yangon Region, it is 91.0% Buddhist, 3.2% Christian, 4.7% Islam, 1.0% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion and Less than 0.1%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

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

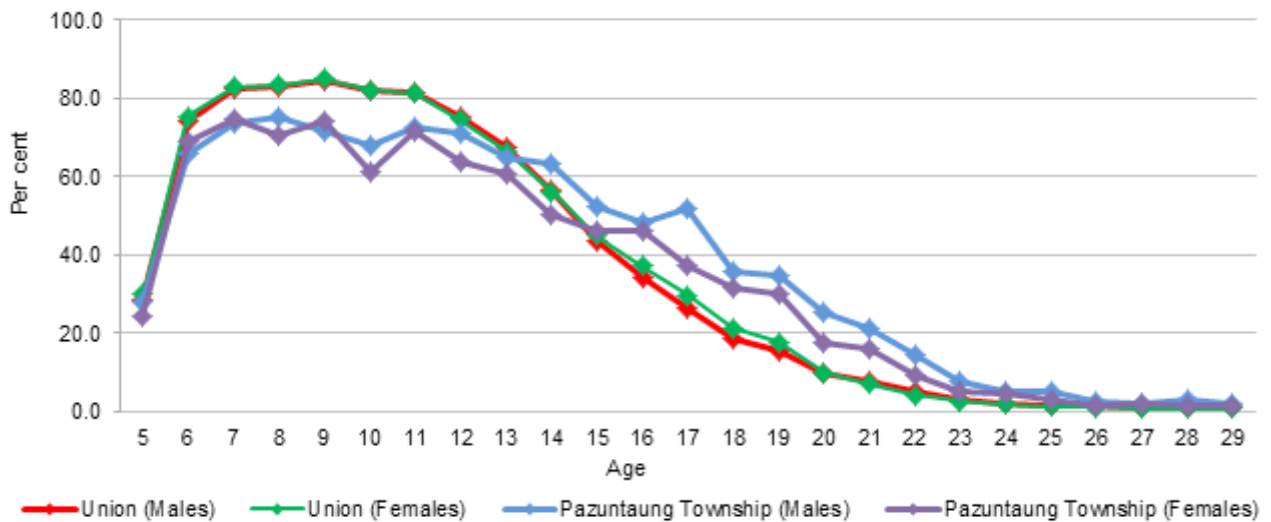
**(C) Education****Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age**

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	466	252	214	122	70	52
6	519	273	246	350	180	170
7	526	259	267	391	191	200
8	494	241	253	360	182	178
9	530	256	274	387	183	204
10	584	283	301	377	193	184
11	533	252	281	384	183	201
12	649	316	333	437	224	213
13	720	351	369	451	227	224
14	784	366	418	442	231	211
15	673	293	380	329	153	176
16	733	320	413	344	154	190
17	855	376	479	374	195	179
18	909	417	492	306	150	156
19	852	390	462	275	135	140
20	931	398	533	197	102	95
21	864	399	465	158	84	74
22	879	388	491	103	57	46
23	869	388	481	55	30	25
24	848	367	481	39	18	21
25	792	320	472	31	16	15
26	711	312	399	14	8	6
27	769	329	440	16	7	9
28	823	347	476	18	11	7
29	693	316	377	11	6	5

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

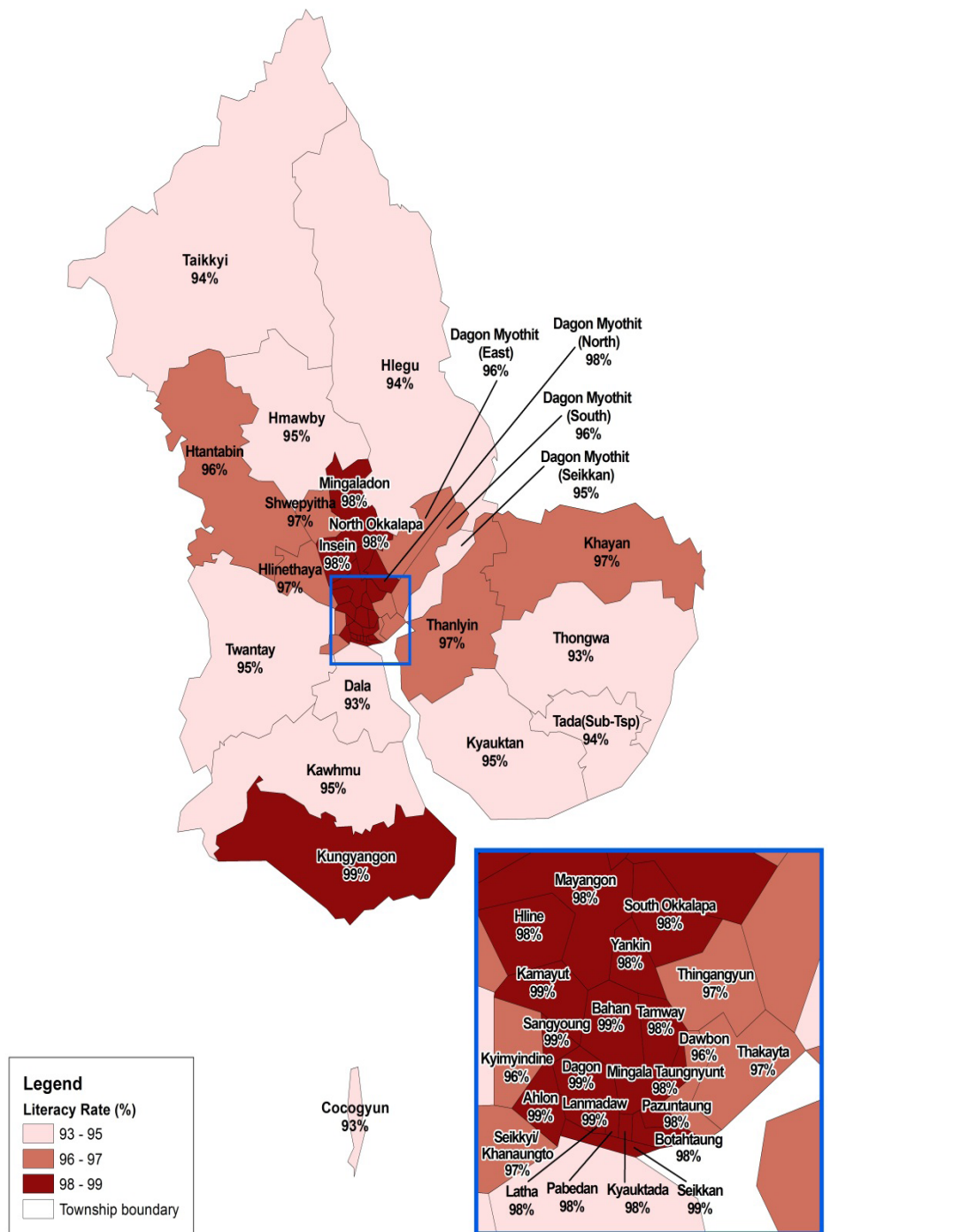


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Pazuntaung Township**



- School attendance in Pazuntaung Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Pazuntaung Township is increasing more after age 16.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
East District	: 97.1%
Pazuntaung Township	: 97.8%



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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	8,413	98.1
Males	3,736	98.9
Females	4,677	97.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Pazuntaung Township is 97.8 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 97.0 per cent and for the males it is 99.0 per cent.
- In Pazuntaung Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.1 per cent with 97.5 per cent for females and 98.9 per cent for males.

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

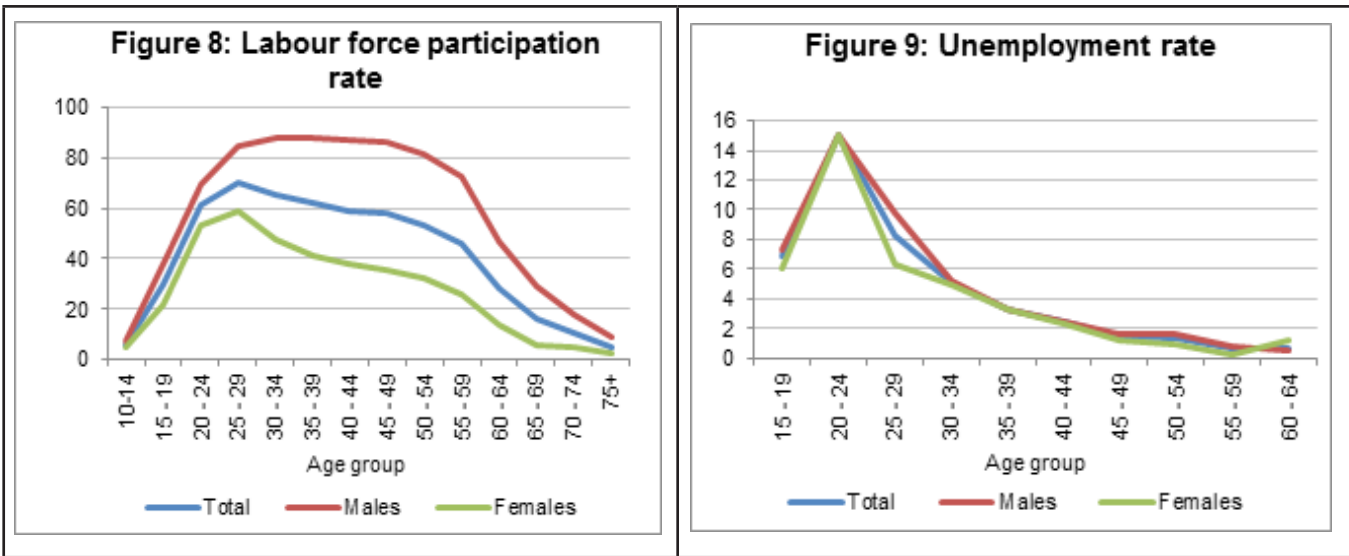
	Total	None	%Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 8 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	30,556	908	3.0	2,506	1,494	5,588	6,660	238	12,042	898	94	128
Urban	30,556	908	3.0	2,506	1,494	5,588	6,660	238	12,042	898	94	128
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	13,378	246	1.8	820	638	2,643	3,358	174	5,032	334	67	68
Females	17,178	662	3.9	1,686	856	2,945	3,304	64	7,010	564	27	60

- About 3.0 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 1.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 3.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 4.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 39.4 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	6.0	7.0	5.1	1.5	0.8	2.3
15 - 19	29.7	38.1	21.7	6.9	7.3	6.1
20 - 24	60.9	69.5	53.2	15.1	15.1	15.1
25 - 29	70.5	84.8	58.5	8.3	9.8	6.4
30 - 34	65.7	88.0	47.2	5.1	5.2	5.0
35 - 39	62.0	87.8	41.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
40 - 44	59.2	86.7	38.0	2.4	2.5	2.3
45 - 49	58.1	86.1	35.8	1.5	1.7	1.2
50 - 54	53.4	81.3	32.5	1.4	1.6	1.0
55 - 59	46.1	72.8	25.8	0.6	0.8	0.3
60 - 64	28.0	46.9	14.0	0.7	0.5	1.2
65 - 69	15.8	28.8	6.0	0.4	0.6	-
70 - 74	10.4	17.8	4.8	-	-	-
75+	4.6	8.7	2.1	1.4	1.9	-
15 - 24	46.3	54.6	38.5	12.6	12.5	12.7
15 - 64	54.6	73.8	38.7	5.7	5.7	5.8



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Pazuntaung Township is 54.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 38.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 73.8 per cent.
- In Pazuntaung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 6.0 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Pazuntaung Township is 5.7 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (5.7%) and for females (5.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 12.7 per cent.

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

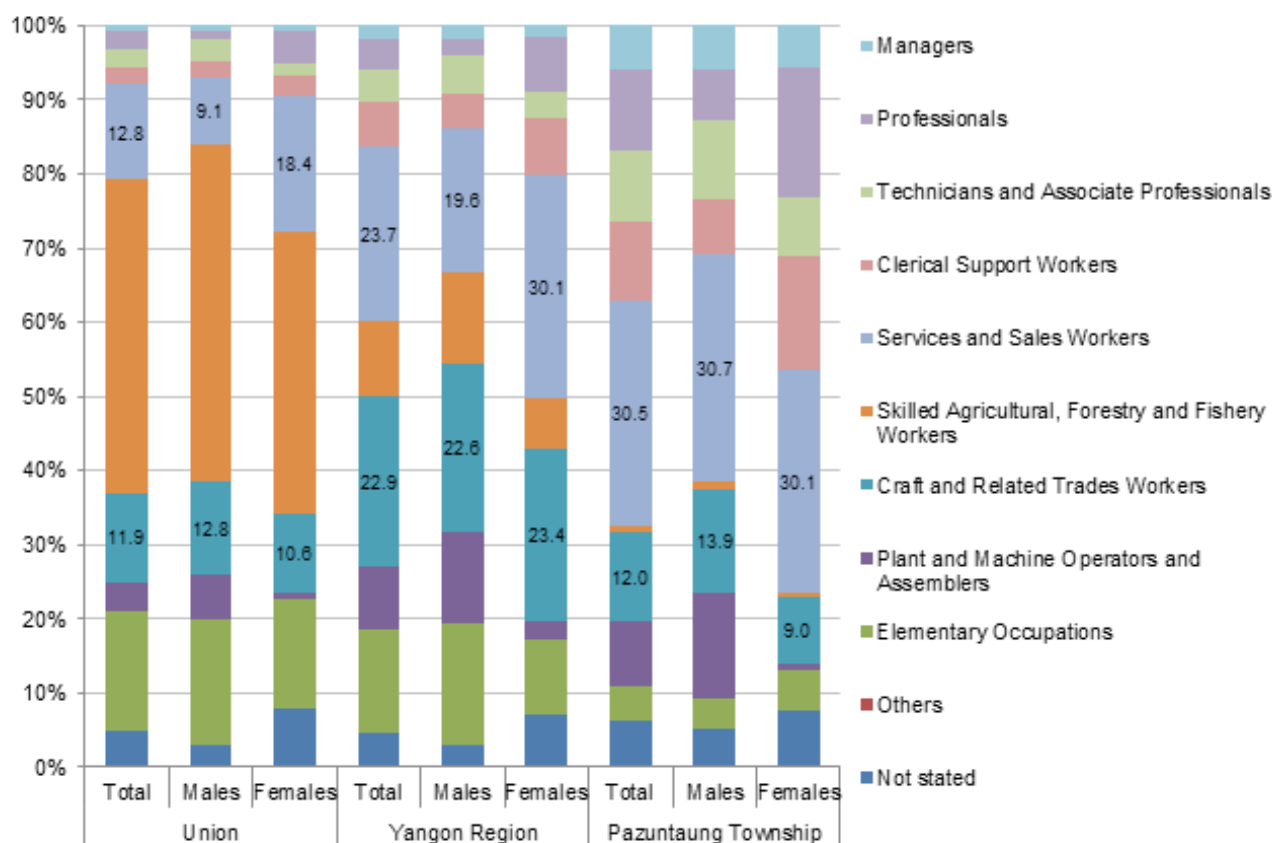
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	23,279	1.7	25.8	41.4	18.7	0.9	11.6
Males	7,208	3.6	41.2	5.0	26.7	1.2	22.2
Females	16,071	0.8	18.8	57.8	15.1	0.7	6.9

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 41.2 per cent of males are full time students while 57.8 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>16,611</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>6,611</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	971	597	374	5.8	6.0	5.7
Professionals	1,819	666	1,153	11.0	6.7	17.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,615	1,087	528	9.7	10.9	8.0
Clerical Support Workers	1,755	734	1,021	10.6	7.3	15.4
Services and Sales Workers	5,060	3,073	1,987	30.5	30.7	30.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	140	109	31	0.8	1.1	0.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,990	1,393	597	12.0	13.9	9.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,448	1,402	46	8.7	14.0	0.7
Elementary Occupations	796	432	364	4.8	4.3	5.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,017	507	510	6.1	5.1	7.7

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

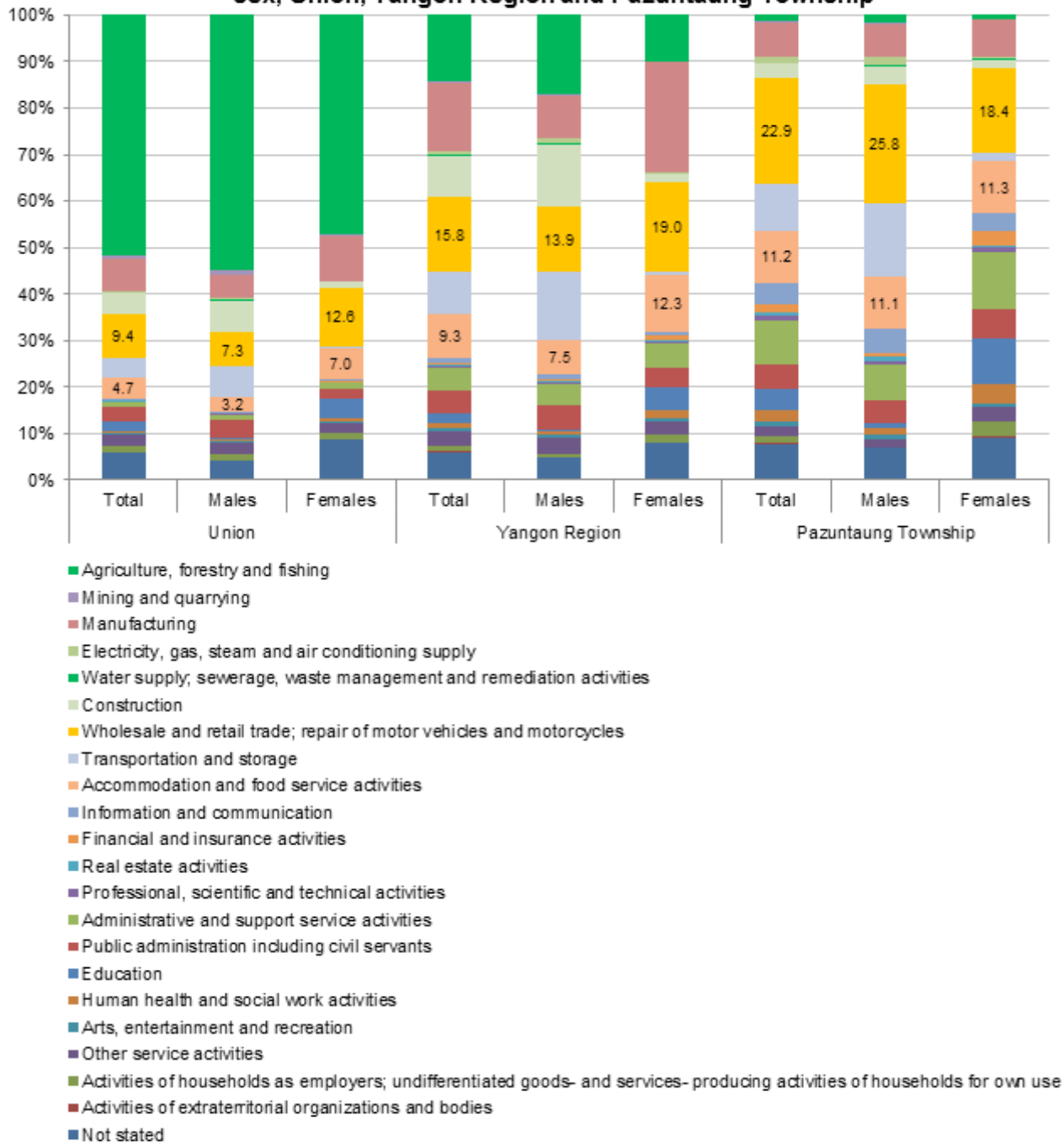


- In Pazuntaung Township, 30.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 12.0 per cent in craft and related trades workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 30.7 per cent of males and 30.1 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Yangon Region, 23.7 per cent are services and sales workers and 22.9 per cent 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,611</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>6,611</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	220	161	59	1.3	1.6	0.9
Mining and quarrying	27	22	5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	1,241	702	539	7.5	7.0	8.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	214	194	20	1.3	1.9	0.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	44	38	6	0.3	0.4	0.1
Construction	481	364	117	2.9	3.6	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,800	2,583	1,217	22.9	25.8	18.4
Transportation and storage	1,671	1,563	108	10.1	15.6	1.6
Accommodation and food service activities	1,855	1,106	749	11.2	11.1	11.3
Information and communication	779	536	243	4.7	5.4	3.7
Financial and insurance activities	295	88	207	1.8	0.9	3.1
Real estate activities	120	80	40	0.7	0.8	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	153	82	71	0.9	0.8	1.1
Administrative and support service activities	1,583	777	806	9.5	7.8	12.2
Public administration including civil servants	887	469	418	5.3	4.7	6.3
Education	741	99	642	4.5	1.0	9.7
Human health and social work activities	427	161	266	2.6	1.6	4.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	155	104	51	0.9	1.0	0.8
Other service activities	370	165	205	2.2	1.7	3.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	237	13	224	1.4	0.1	3.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	26	8	18	0.2	0.1	0.3
Not stated	1,285	685	600	7.7	6.9	9.1

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

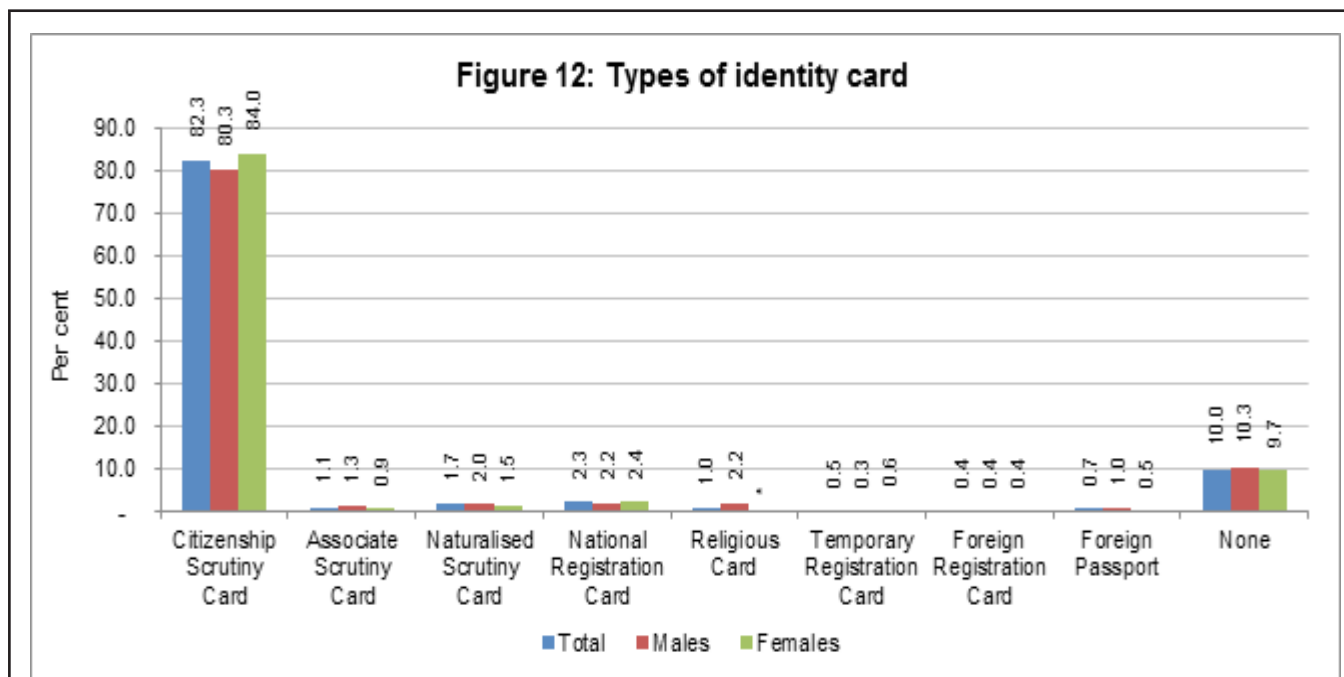


- In Pazuntaung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” is the highest with 22.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Accommodation and food service activities” at 11.2 per cent.
- There are 25.8 per cent of males and 18.4 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	35,978	460	751	1,017	445	201	172	309	4,367
Urban	35,978	460	751	1,017	445	201	172	309	4,367
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	15,872	248	386	441	438	69	72	198	2,040
Females	20,106	212	365	576	7	132	100	111	2,327



- In Pazuntaung Township, 82.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 10.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 10.3 per cent of males and 9.7 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>48,455</b>	<b>46,139</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>636</b>
0 - 4	2,200	2,166	34	1.5	5	7	30	29
5 - 9	2,555	2,534	21	0.8	6	3	5	11
10 - 14	3,422	3,376	46	1.3	35	6	5	13
15 - 19	4,568	4,499	69	1.5	46	6	12	16
20 - 24	5,154	5,092	62	1.2	37	10	6	12
25 - 29	4,342	4,297	45	1.0	30	6	8	5
30 - 34	3,836	3,782	54	1.4	34	11	12	14
35 - 39	3,456	3,389	67	1.9	41	12	22	15
40 - 44	3,383	3,296	87	2.6	56	10	17	14
45 - 49	3,397	3,244	153	4.5	114	17	42	20
50 - 54	3,314	3,110	204	6.2	149	24	58	40
55 - 59	2,691	2,475	216	8.0	152	32	73	34
60 - 64	2,159	1,908	251	11.6	180	50	107	45
65 - 69	1,466	1,225	241	16.4	146	57	105	58
70 - 74	937	723	214	22.8	128	68	117	79
75 - 79	704	523	181	25.7	95	70	100	60
80 - 84	465	296	169	36.3	91	72	117	74
85 - 89	252	136	116	46.0	56	59	82	43
90 +	154	68	86	55.8	53	57	67	54

**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>22,131</b>	<b>21,143</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>271</b>
0 - 4	1,075	1,058	17	1.6	2	3	16	15
5 - 9	1,292	1,280	12	0.9	2	2	2	8
10 - 14	1,706	1,682	24	1.4	18	3	2	8
15 - 19	2,218	2,191	27	1.2	17	3	5	6
20 - 24	2,462	2,431	31	1.3	16	5	3	9
25 - 29	1,994	1,973	21	1.1	11	4	4	3
30 - 34	1,742	1,715	27	1.5	16	7	5	8
35 - 39	1,540	1,506	34	2.2	20	6	10	5
40 - 44	1,473	1,433	40	2.7	19	6	11	11
45 - 49	1,503	1,429	74	4.9	60	7	16	9
50 - 54	1,420	1,338	82	5.8	57	12	24	18
55 - 59	1,160	1,071	89	7.7	60	16	29	15
60 - 64	922	811	111	12.0	79	17	49	19
65 - 69	629	525	104	16.5	57	28	39	26
70 - 74	400	311	89	22.3	54	29	44	32
75 - 79	293	219	74	25.3	37	31	36	21
80 - 84	166	101	65	39.2	42	30	44	29
85 - 89	86	50	36	41.9	13	17	25	11
90 +	50	19	31	62.0	19	22	18	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>26,324</b>	<b>24,996</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>365</b>
0 - 4	1,125	1,108	17	1.5	3	4	14	14
5 - 9	1,263	1,254	9	0.7	4	1	3	3
10 - 14	1,716	1,694	22	1.3	17	3	3	5
15 - 19	2,350	2,308	42	1.8	29	3	7	10
20 - 24	2,692	2,661	31	1.2	21	5	3	3
25 - 29	2,348	2,324	24	1.0	19	2	4	2
30 - 34	2,094	2,067	27	1.3	18	4	7	6
35 - 39	1,916	1,883	33	1.7	21	6	12	10
40 - 44	1,910	1,863	47	2.5	37	4	6	3
45 - 49	1,894	1,815	79	4.2	54	10	26	11
50 - 54	1,894	1,772	122	6.4	92	12	34	22
55 - 59	1,531	1,404	127	8.3	92	16	44	19
60 - 64	1,237	1,097	140	11.3	101	33	58	26
65 - 69	837	700	137	16.4	89	29	66	32
70 - 74	537	412	125	23.3	74	39	73	47
75 - 79	411	304	107	26.0	58	39	64	39
80 - 84	299	195	104	34.8	49	42	73	45
85 - 89	166	86	80	48.2	43	42	57	32
90 +	104	49	55	52.9	34	35	49	36

- Five in every 100 persons in Pazuntaung 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 seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

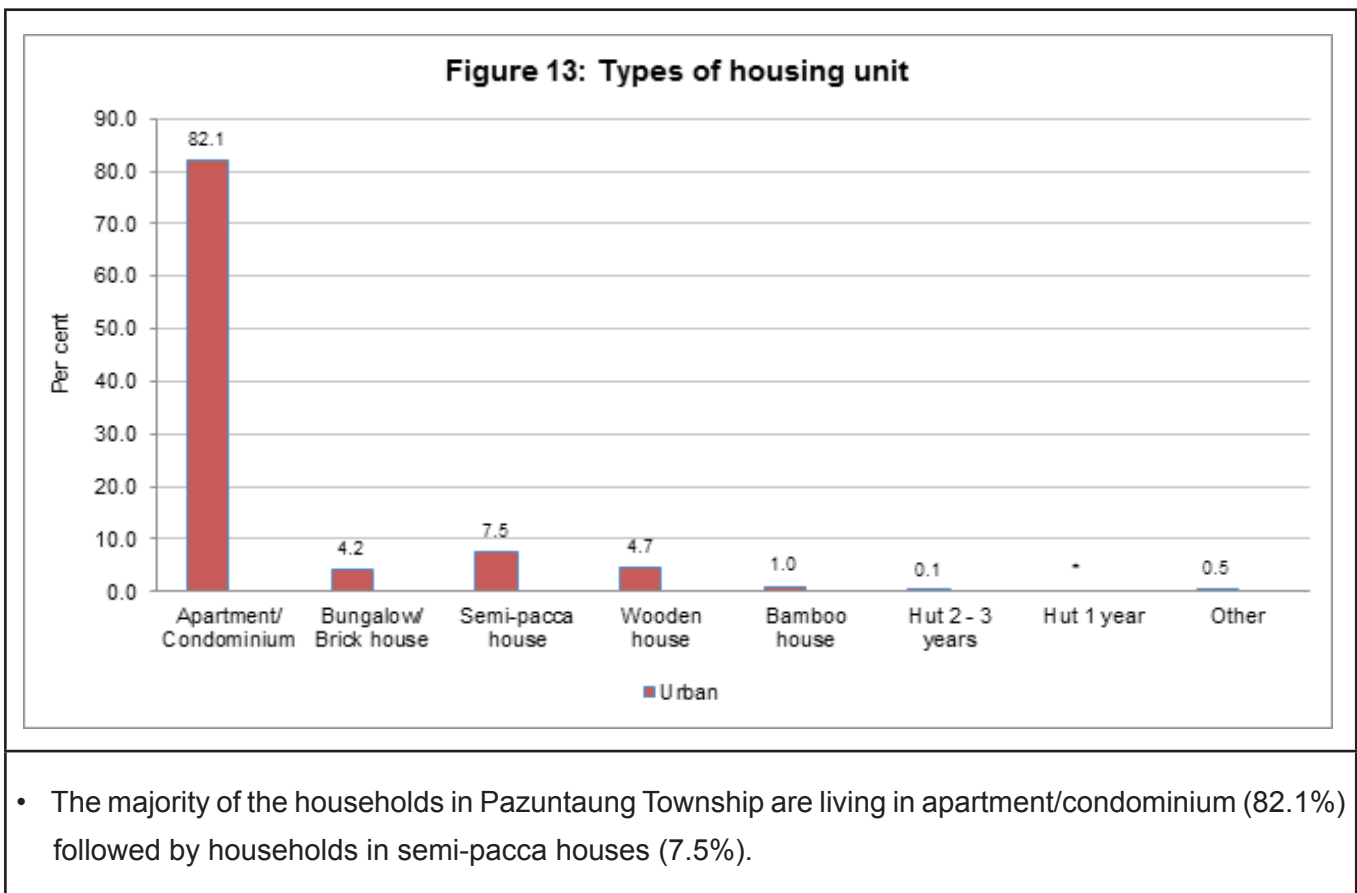
## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	10,306	82.1	4.2	7.5	4.7	1.0	0.1	*	0.5
Urban	10,306	82.1	4.2	7.5	4.7	1.0	0.1	*	0.5
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

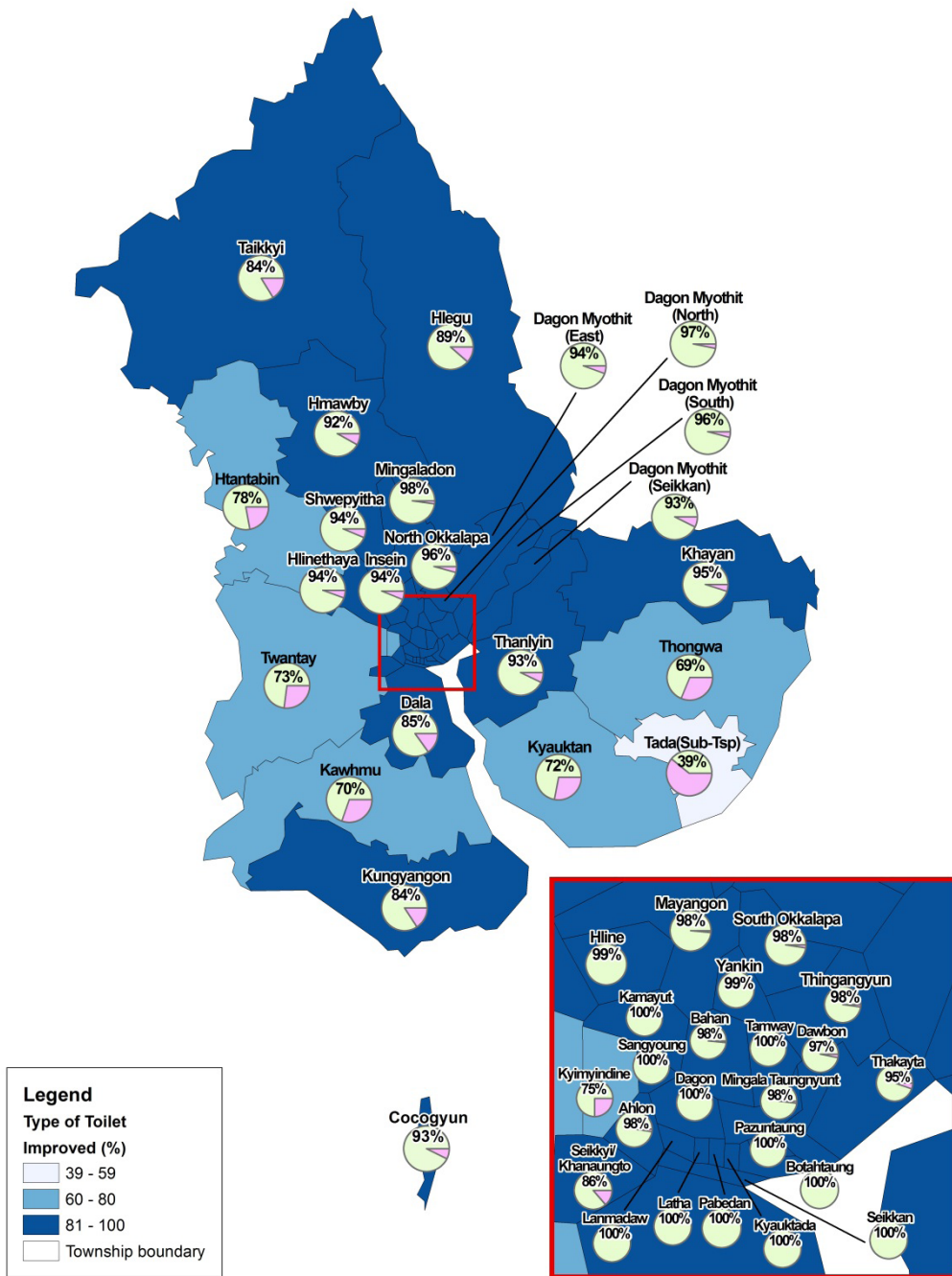
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



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%
East District	: 96.4%
Pazuntaung Township	: 99.7%

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

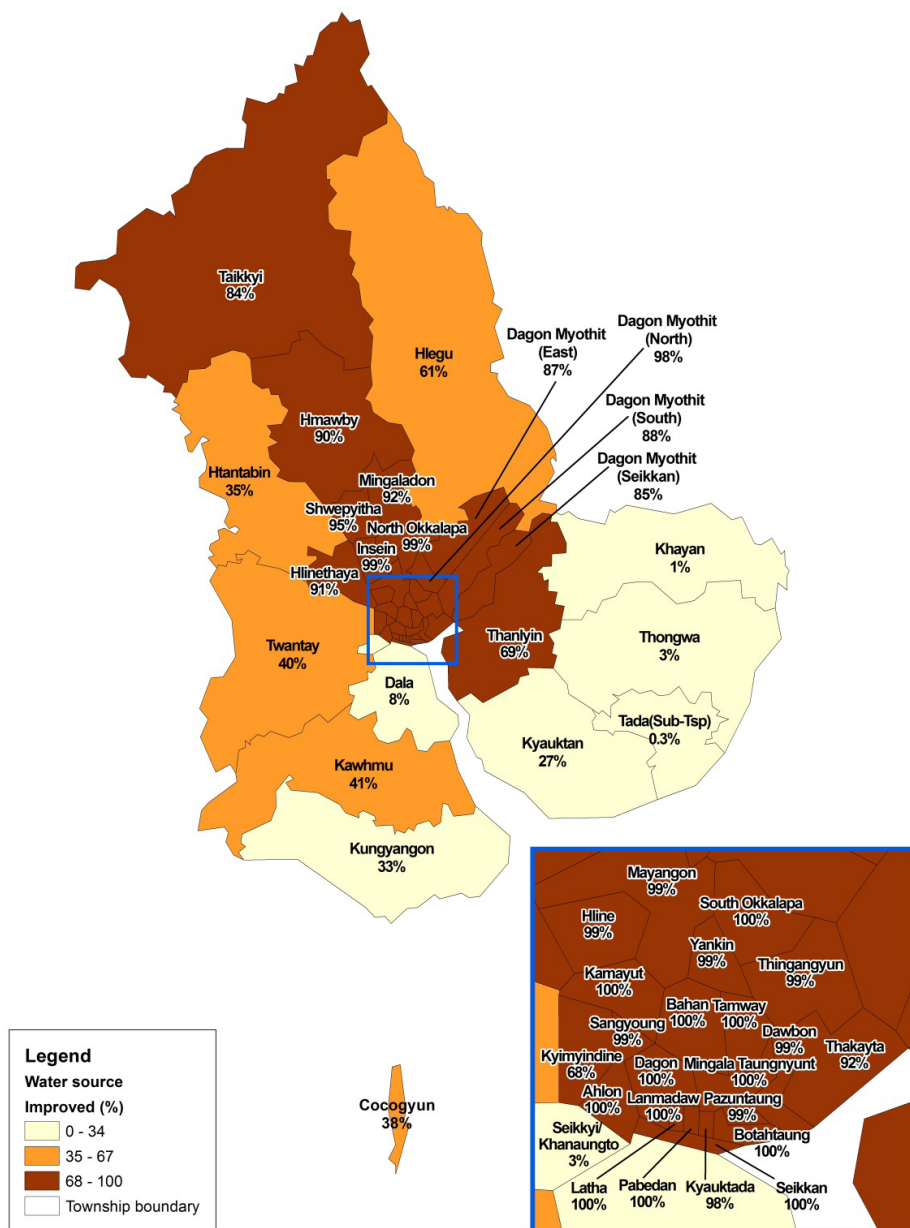
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		29.2	29.2	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		70.5	70.5	-
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>99.7</i>	<i>99.7</i>	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.1	0.1	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		-	-	-
Other		*	*	-
None		0.2	0.2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>10,306</b>	<b>10,306</b>	-

- Up to 99.7 per cent of the households in Pazuntaung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (29.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (70.5%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Pazuntaung 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 0.2 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



Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
East District	: 94.9%
Pazuntaung Township	: 99.4%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		29.9	29.9	-
Tube well, borehole		*	*	-
Protected well/ Spring		*	*	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		69.5	69.5	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>99.4</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>-</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		-	-	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		*	*	-
River/stream/ canal		*	*	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	*	-
Other		0.6	0.6	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>10,306</b>	<b>10,306</b>	<b>-</b>

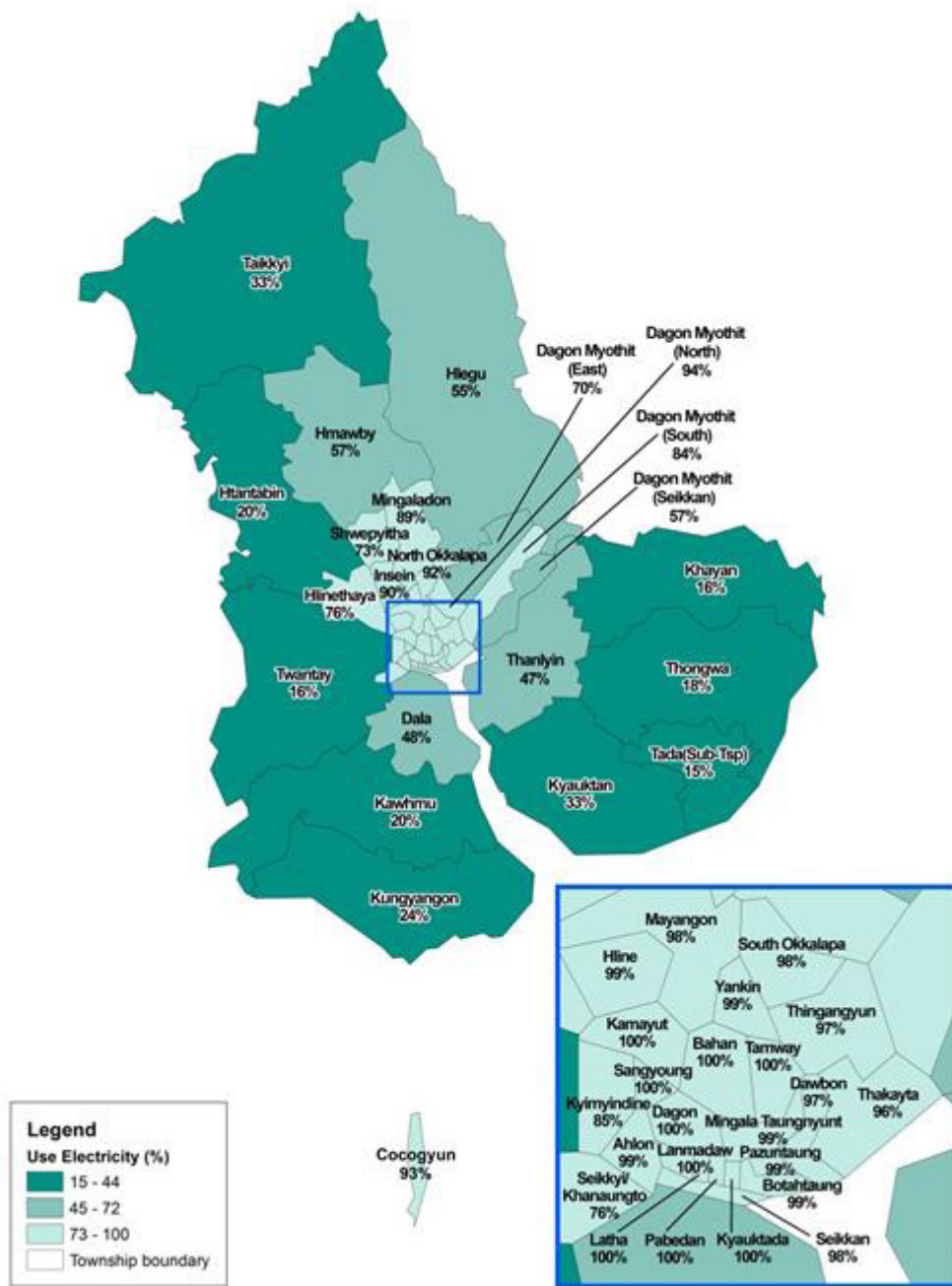
- In Pazuntaung Township, 99.4 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Pazuntaung Township household proportion is higher and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 69.5 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 29.9 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- About 0.6 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%
East District	: 89.4%
Pazuntaung Township	: 99.4%

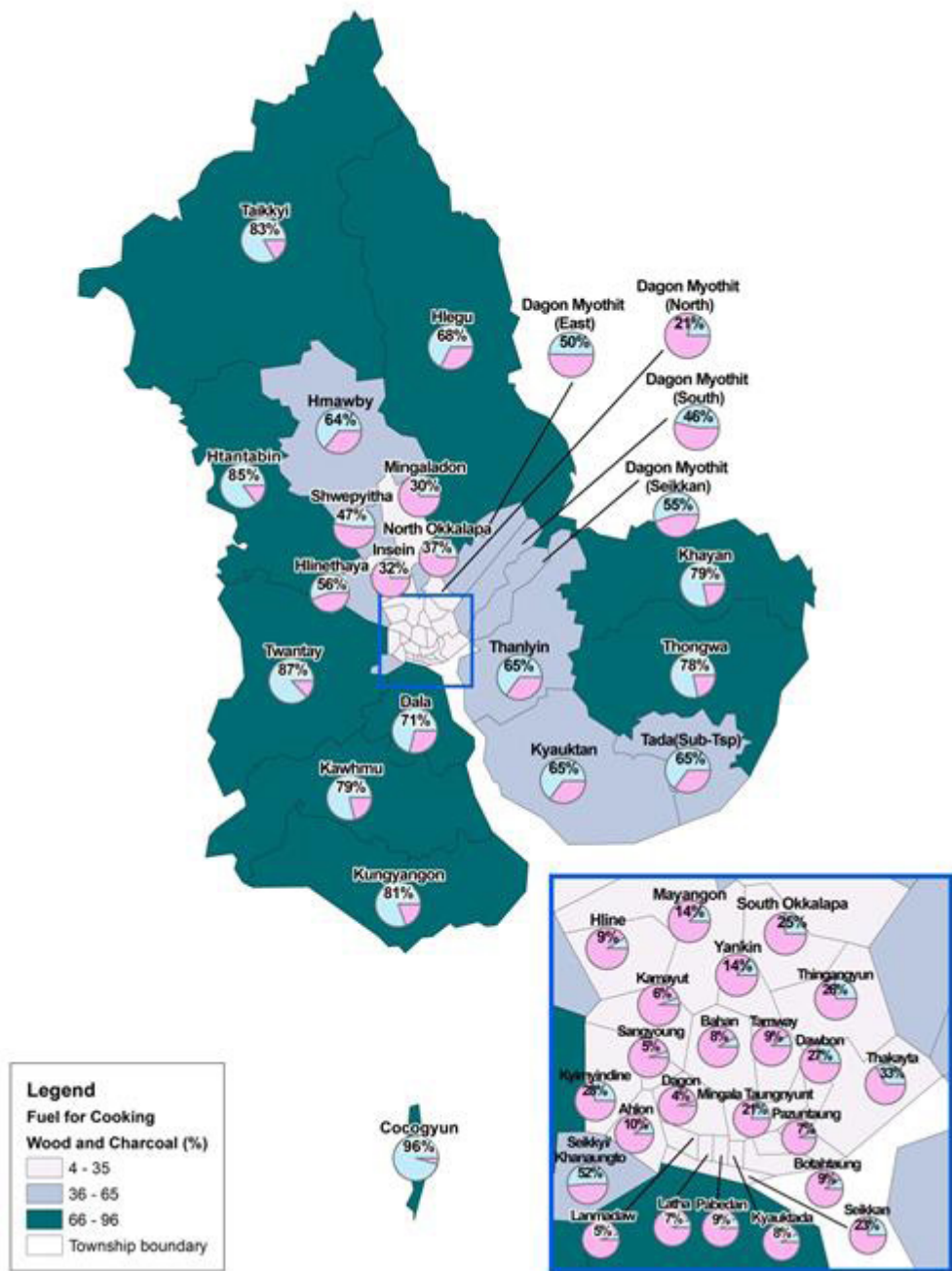
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		99.4	99.4	-
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	-
Candle		0.4	0.4	-
Battery		0.1	0.1	-
Generator (private)		-	-	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		-	-	-
Other		0.1	0.1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>10,306</b>	<b>10,306</b>	-

- In Pazuntaung Township, 99.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships, this proportion is the highest group in Yangon Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Yangon Region	: 47.2%
East District	: 32.1%
Pazuntaung Township	: 6.9%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		81.3	81.3	-
LPG		8.8	8.8	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		2.4	2.4	-
Firewood		0.1	0.1	-
Charcoal		6.8	6.8	-
Coal		0.2	0.2	-
Other		0.5	0.5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>10,306</b>	<b>10,306</b>	-

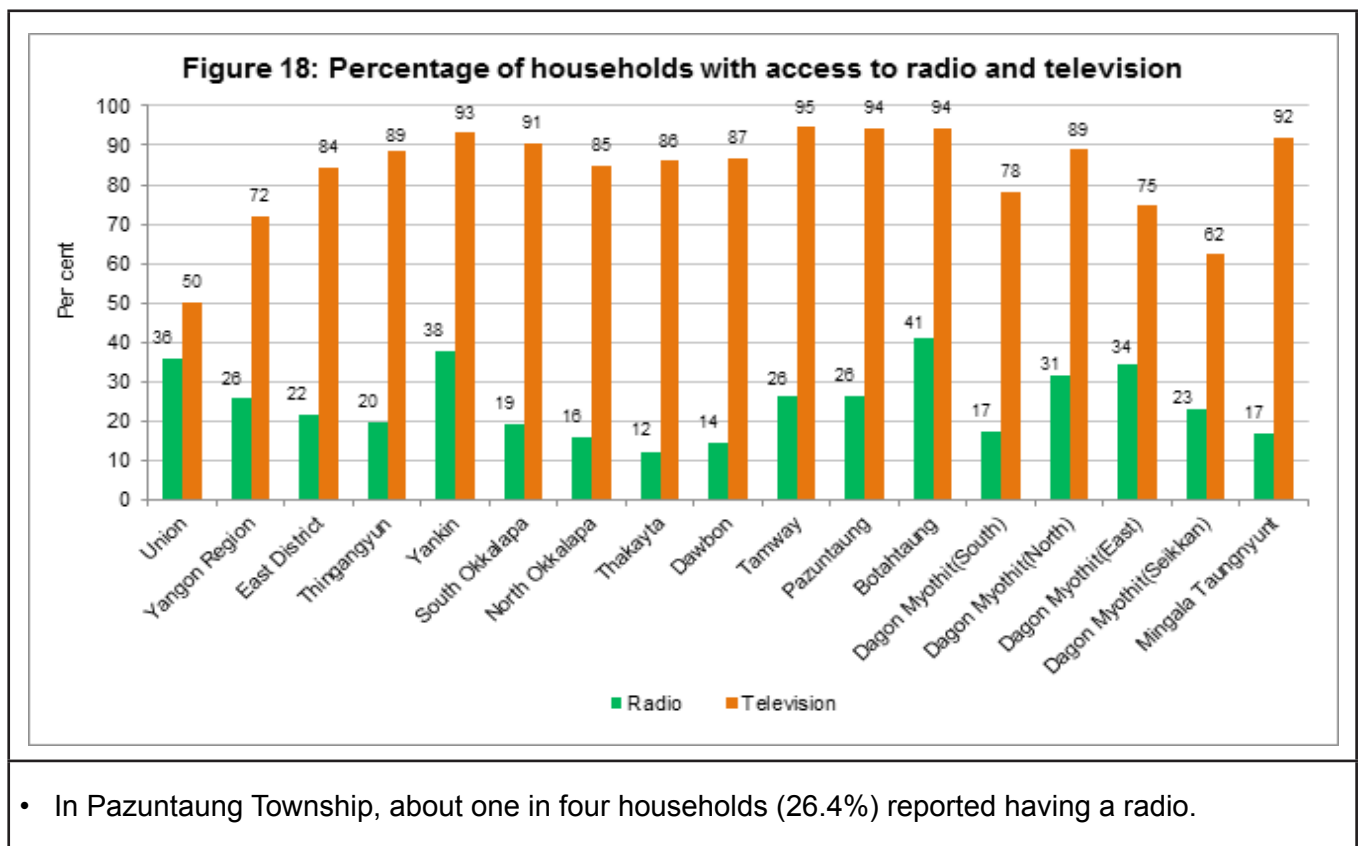
- In Pazuntaung Township, households use wood-related fuels for cooking with 0.1 per cent using firewood and 6.8 per cent using charcoal.
- About 81.3 per cent of households mainly use electricity for cooking.

## Communication and related amenities

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

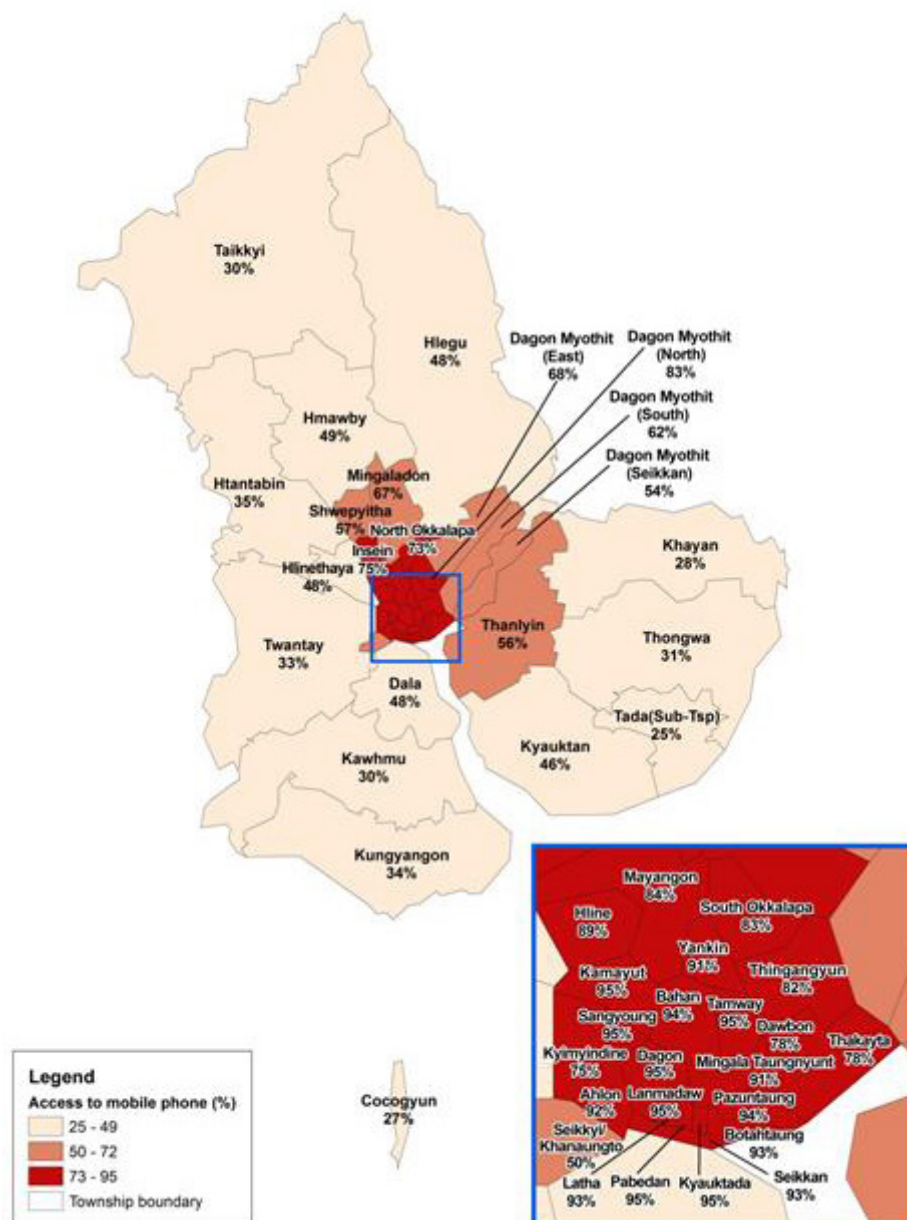
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	10,306	26.4	94.3	34.3	94.2	41.2	43.3	2.4	5.5
Urban	10,306	26.4	94.3	34.3	94.2	41.2	43.3	2.4	5.5
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- About 94.3 per cent of the households in Pazuntaung Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.



- In Pazuntaung Township, about one in four households (26.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
East District	: 76.1%
Pazuntaung Township	: 94.2%

- About 94.2 per cent of the households in Pazuntaung 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
East District	486,790	56,185	30,288	256,948	1,015	749	697	2,437
Urban	481,039	55,997	29,091	254,271	947	648	607	1,822
Rural	5,751	188	1,197	2,677	68	101	90	615
Pazuntaung Township	10,306	2,664	47	511	8	6	11	10
Urban	10,306	2,664	47	511	8	6	11	10
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Pazuntaung Township, 25.8 per cent of the households have car/truck/van as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 5.0 per cent of households having bicycle.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

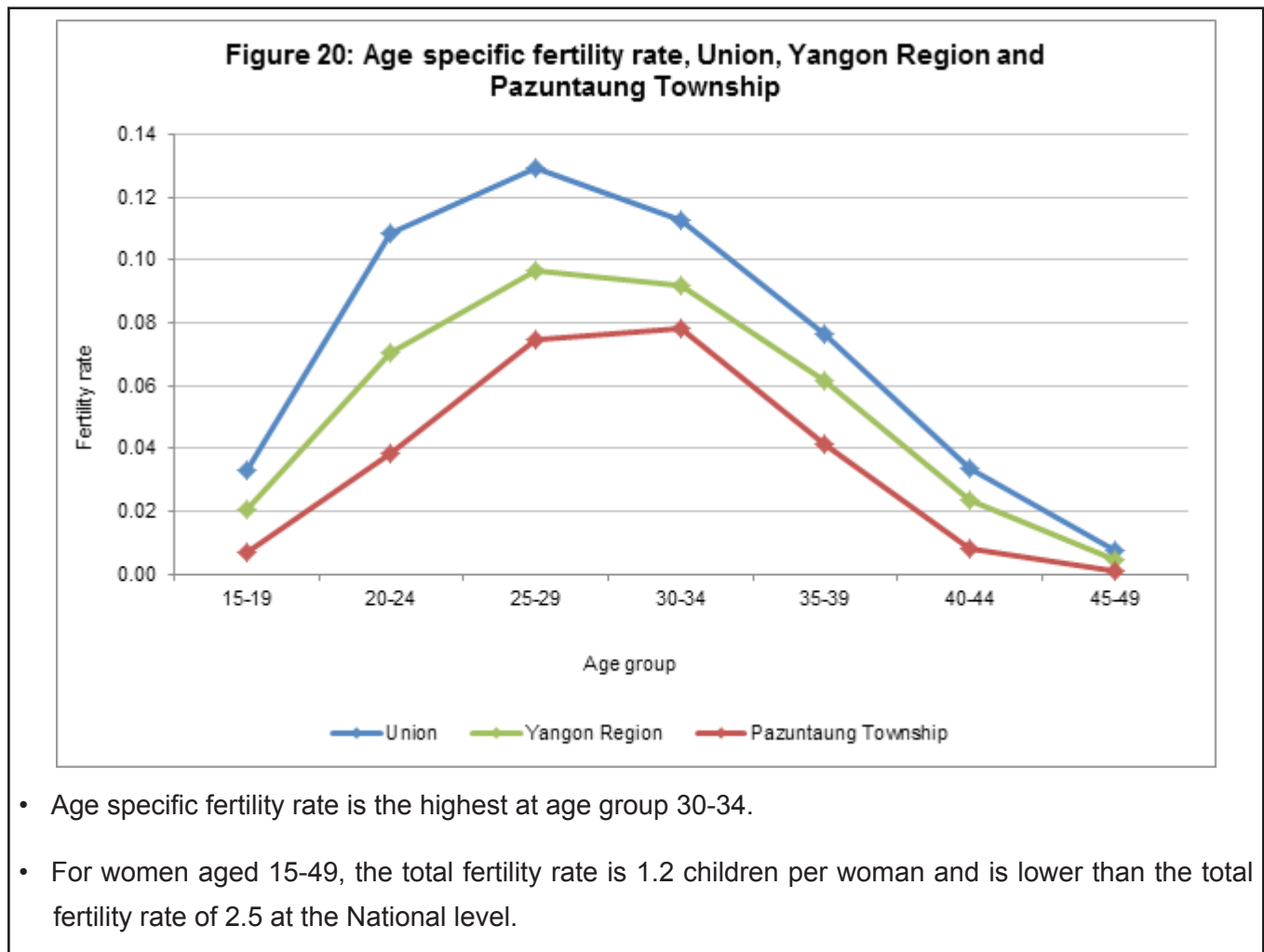
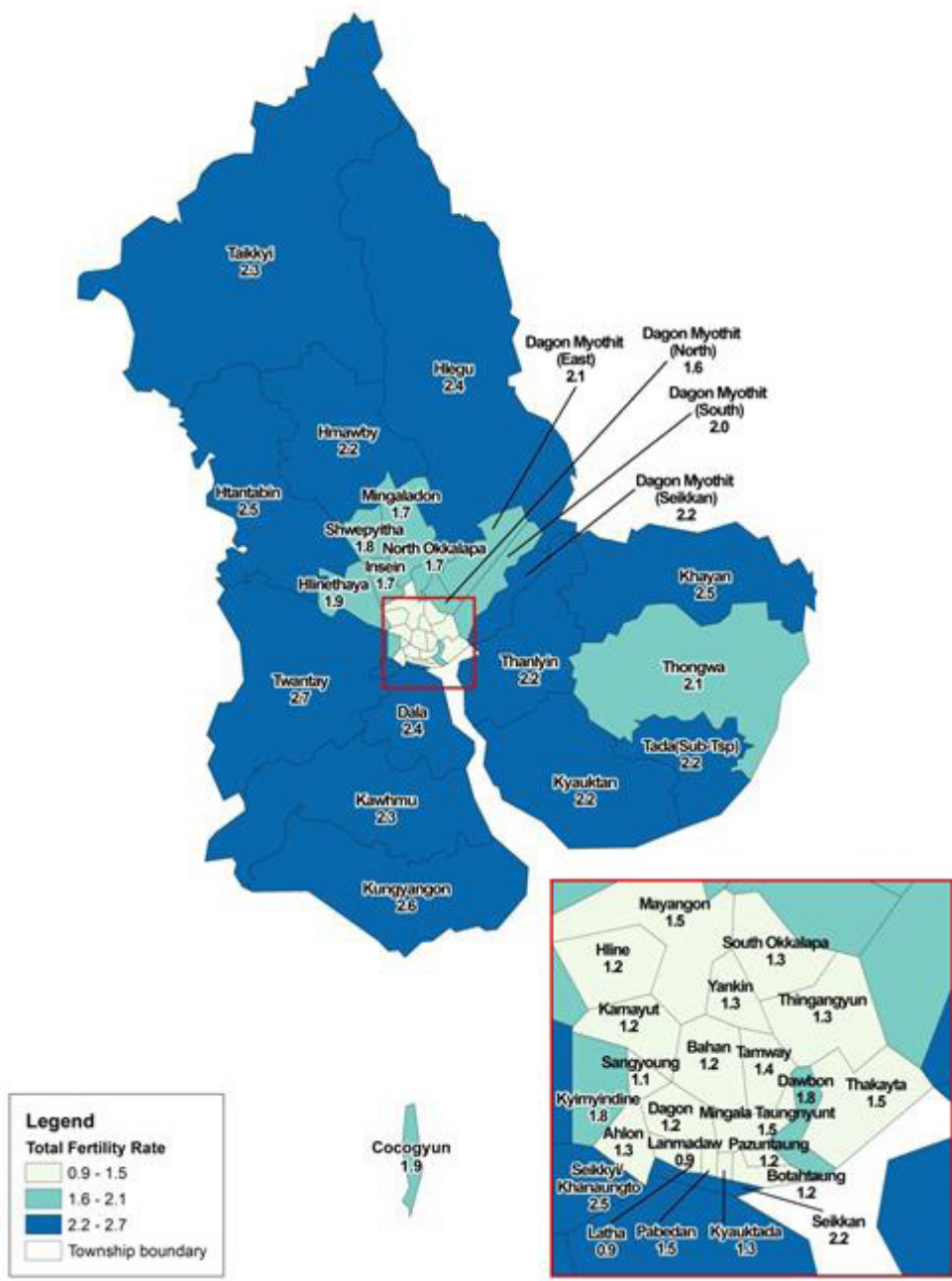


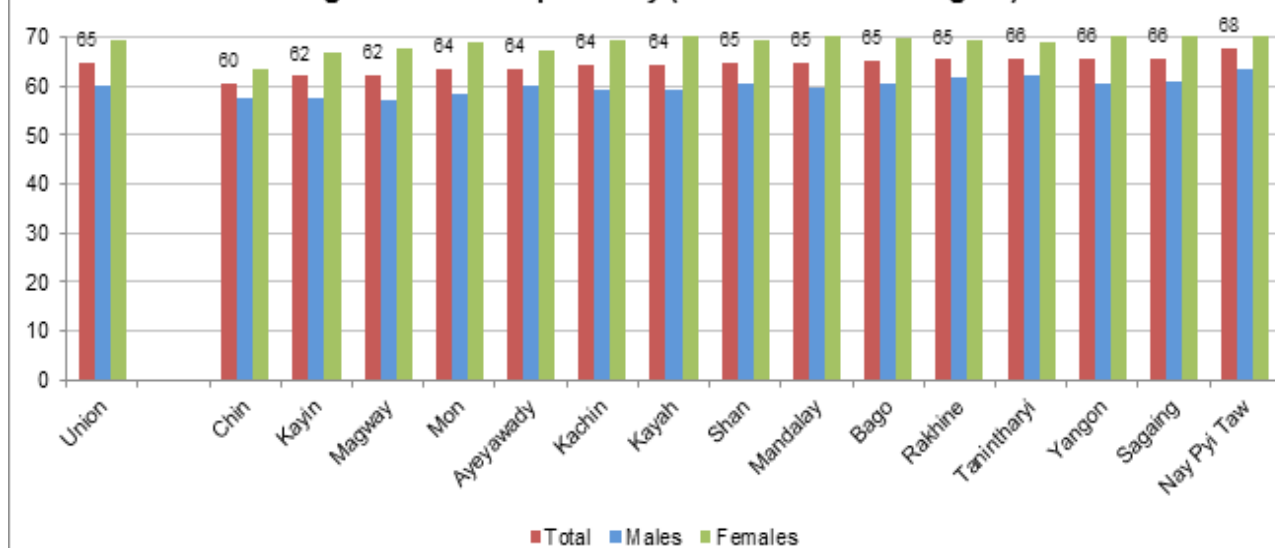


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
East District	: 1.7
Pazuntaung Township	: 1.2

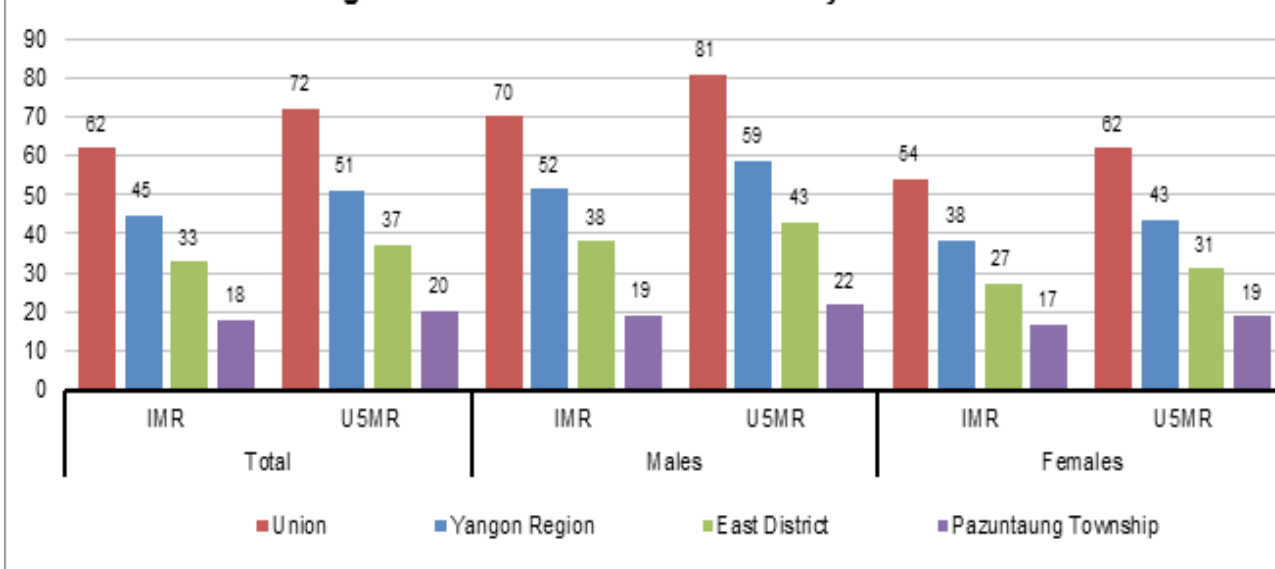
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



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

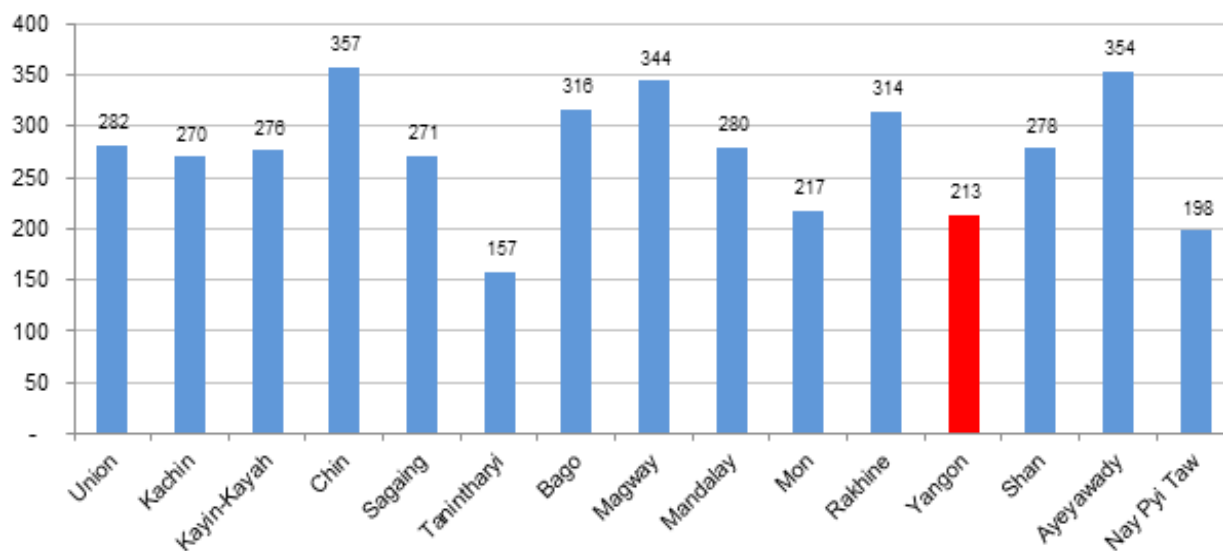
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in East District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in East District is 33 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 37 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pazuntaung Township are lower than those in Yangon Region and East District. The Infant mortality in Pazuntaung 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.

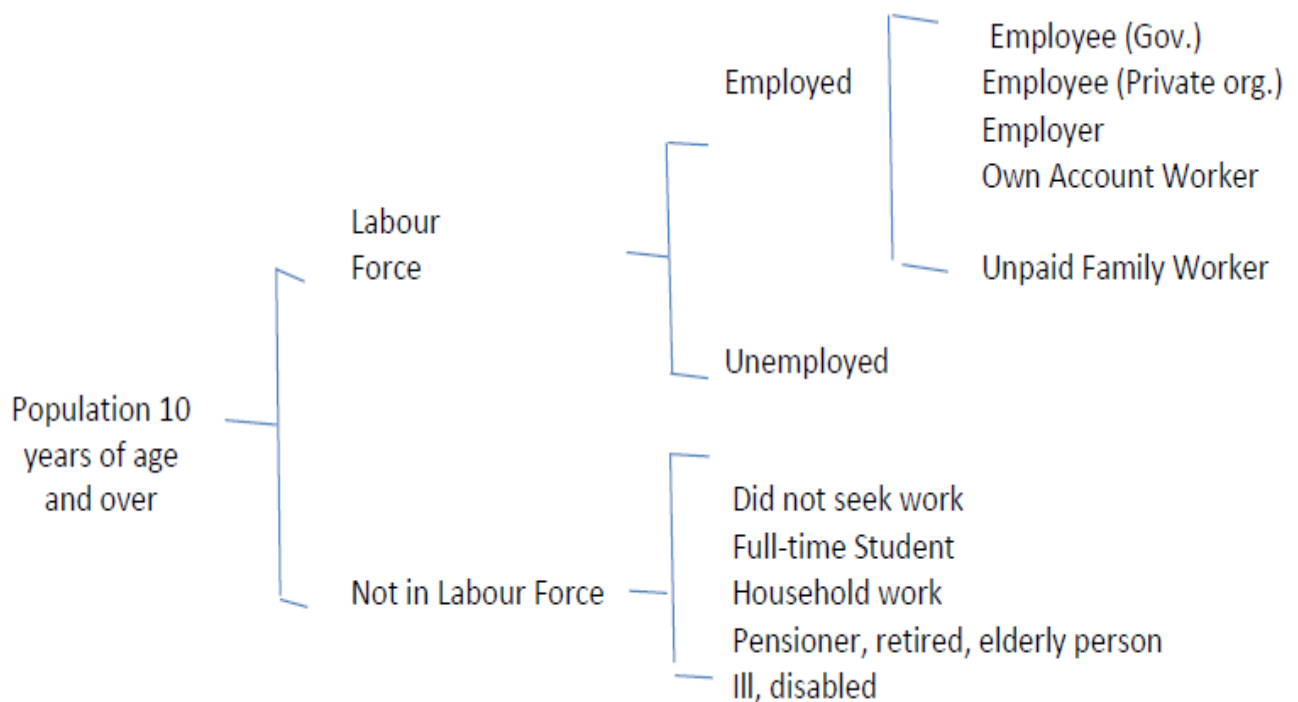
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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

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The Townships Reports  
can be downloaded at :

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

or

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

