

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, SOUTHERN DISTRICT

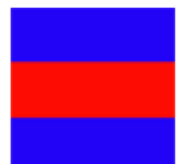
Tada Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Yangon Region, Southern District

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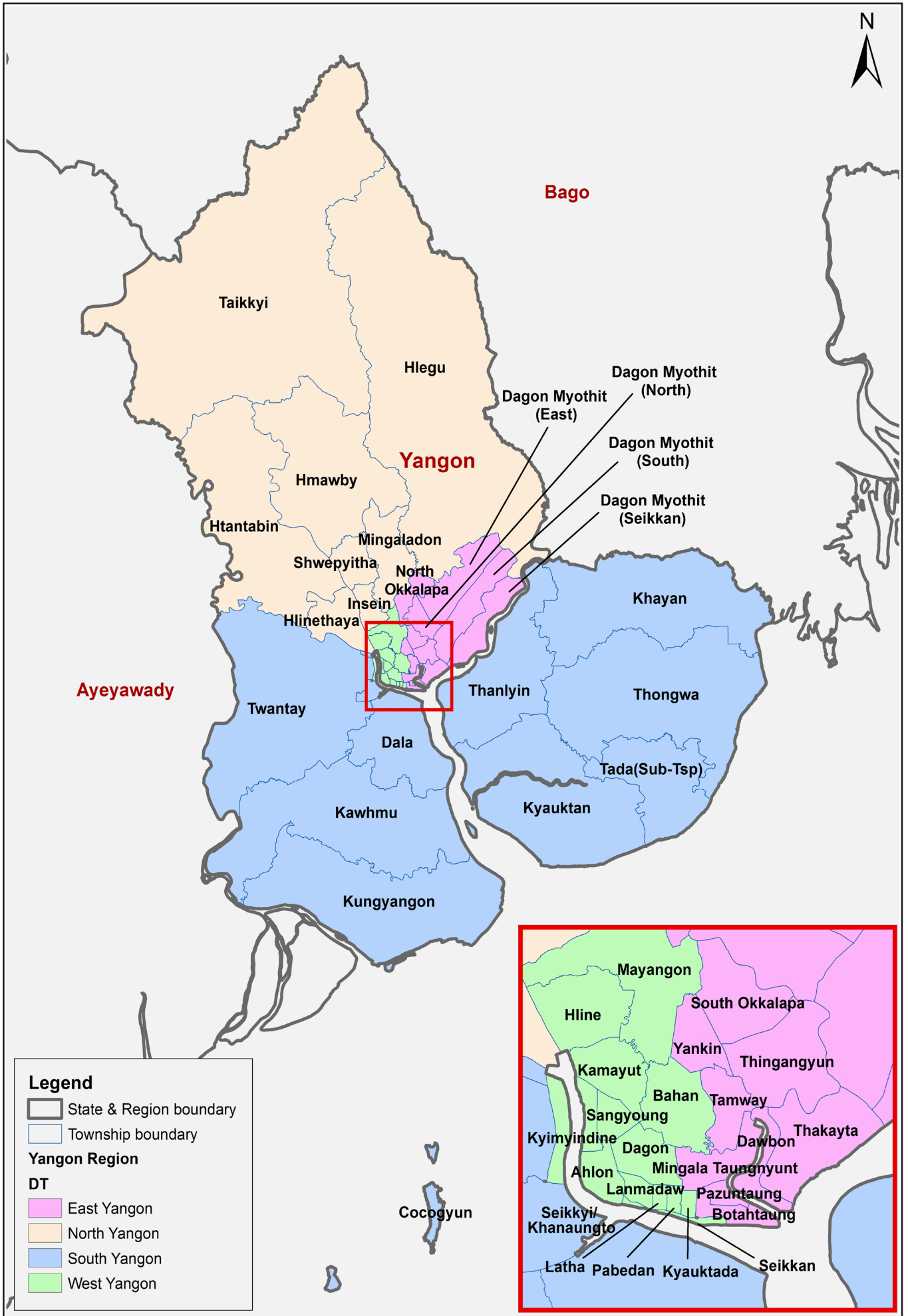
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Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships



Tada Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	34,683 ²	
Population males	17,078 (49.2%)	
Population females	17,605 (50.8%)	
Percentage of urban population	25.5%	
Area (Km²)	250.8 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	138.3 persons	
Median age	30.2 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	12	
Number of private households	9,493	
Percentage of female headed households	16.0%	
Mean household size	3.6 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	25.4%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	68.5%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.1%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	46.0	
Child dependency ratio	37.1	
Old dependency ratio	8.9	
Ageing index	24.0	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	97	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	94.4%	
Male	96.2%	
Female	92.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,423	4.1
Walking	594	1.7
Seeing	762	2.2
Hearing	329	0.9
Remembering	428	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	19,669	67.7	
Associate Scrutiny	40	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	566	1.9	
National Registration	548	1.9	
Religious	95	0.3	
Temporary Registration	63	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	8,066	27.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	56.0%	90.2%	23.5%
Unemployment rate	2.9%	2.3%	5.1%
Employment to population ratio	54.4%	88.1%	22.3%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	8,818	92.9	
Renter	396	4.2	
Provided free (individually)	202	2.1	
Government quarters	52	0.5	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	10.1%		60.6%
Bamboo	62.6%	29.6%	0.1%
Earth	<0.1%	0.4%	
Wood	23.3%	67.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		39.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.7%	2.4%	0.1%
Other	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	582	6.1	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	52	0.6	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	5,908	62.2	
Charcoal	263	2.8	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	2,665	28.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,448	15.3
Kerosene	4,238	44.6
Candle	689	7.3
Battery	1,532	16.1
Generator (private)	384	4.0
Water mill (private)	*	0.1
Solar system/energy	959	10.1
Other	237	2.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.1
Tube well, borehole	*	0.2
Protected well/spring	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	28	0.3
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	9,457	99.6
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Other	*	<0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	9,465	99.7
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	<0.1
Tube well, borehole	53	0.6
Protected well/spring	38	0.4
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	9,386	98.9
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	<0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	71	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,648	38.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>3,719</i>	<i>39.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	658	6.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	3,853	40.6
Other	91	1.0
None	1,172	12.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	4,181	44.0
Television	4,301	45.3
Landline phone	431	4.5
Mobile phone	2,399	25.3
Computer	67	0.7
Internet at home	100	1.1
Households with none of the items	2,746	28.9
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	41	0.4
Motorcycle/Moped	2,638	27.8
Bicycle	4,274	45.0
4-Wheel tractor	803	8.5
Canoe/Boat	295	3.1
Motor boat	423	4.5
Cart (bullock)	1,268	13.4

Note: ¹ Population figures for Tada Sub-Township Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	34,683 *		
Males	17,078		
Females	17,605		
Sex ratio	97 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	25.5 %		
Area (Km ²)	250.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	138.3 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	12		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	33,953	8,661	25,292
Number of conventional households	9,493	2,490	7,003
Mean household size	3.6 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Tada Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 97 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (25.5%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Tada Sub-Township is 138 persons per square kilometre. • There are 3.6 persons living in each household in Tada Sub-Township. This is less than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;
Tada Sub-Township (South District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	9,493	34,683	17,078	17,605
	Ward	2,490	8,834	4,302	4,532
1	No(1)(W)	548	2,009	986	1,023
2	No(2)(W)	800	2,813	1,340	1,473
3	No(3)(W)	498	1,790	880	910
4	No(4)(W)	644	2,222	1,096	1,126
	Village Tract	7,003	25,849	12,776	13,073
1	Sin Ma Kaw(VT)	457	1,582	798	784
2	Pan Chaung(VT)	256	874	431	443
3	Tar Pat(VT)	631	2,186	1,060	1,126
4	Ka Dat Pa Na(VT)	455	1,685	803	882
5	Win Gyi(VT)	539	1,953	945	1,008
6	Sit Tan(VT)	810	2,979	1,432	1,547
7	Poke Ta Loke(VT)	956	3,770	1,775	1,995
8	Ma Yan Bay(VT)	647	2,495	1,210	1,285
9	Shan Chaung(VT)	723	2,541	1,228	1,313
10	Tu Myaung(VT)	343	1,155	591	564
11	Ta Man Gyi Kone(VT)	752	2,752	1,380	1,372
12	Aung Chan Thar(VT)	434	1,877	1,123	754

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Tada Sub-Township

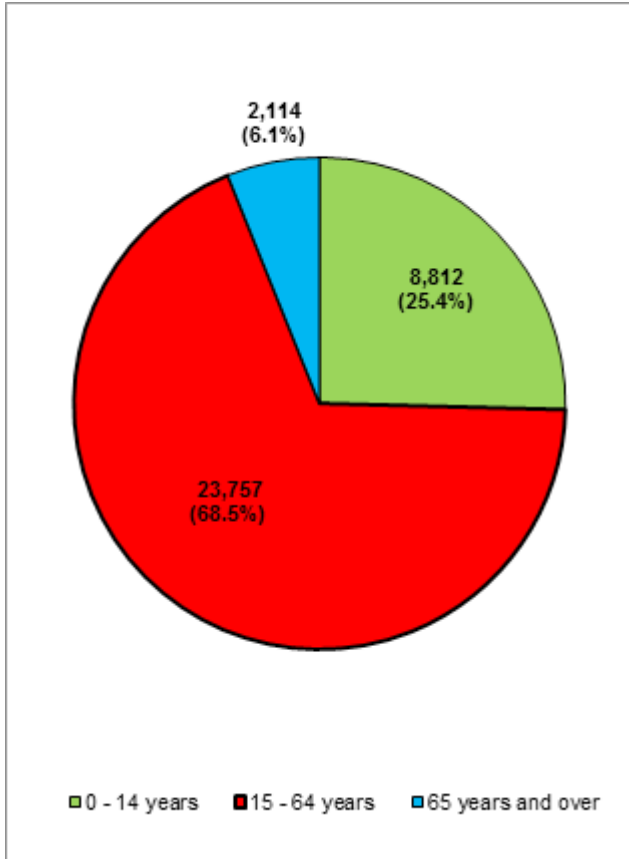
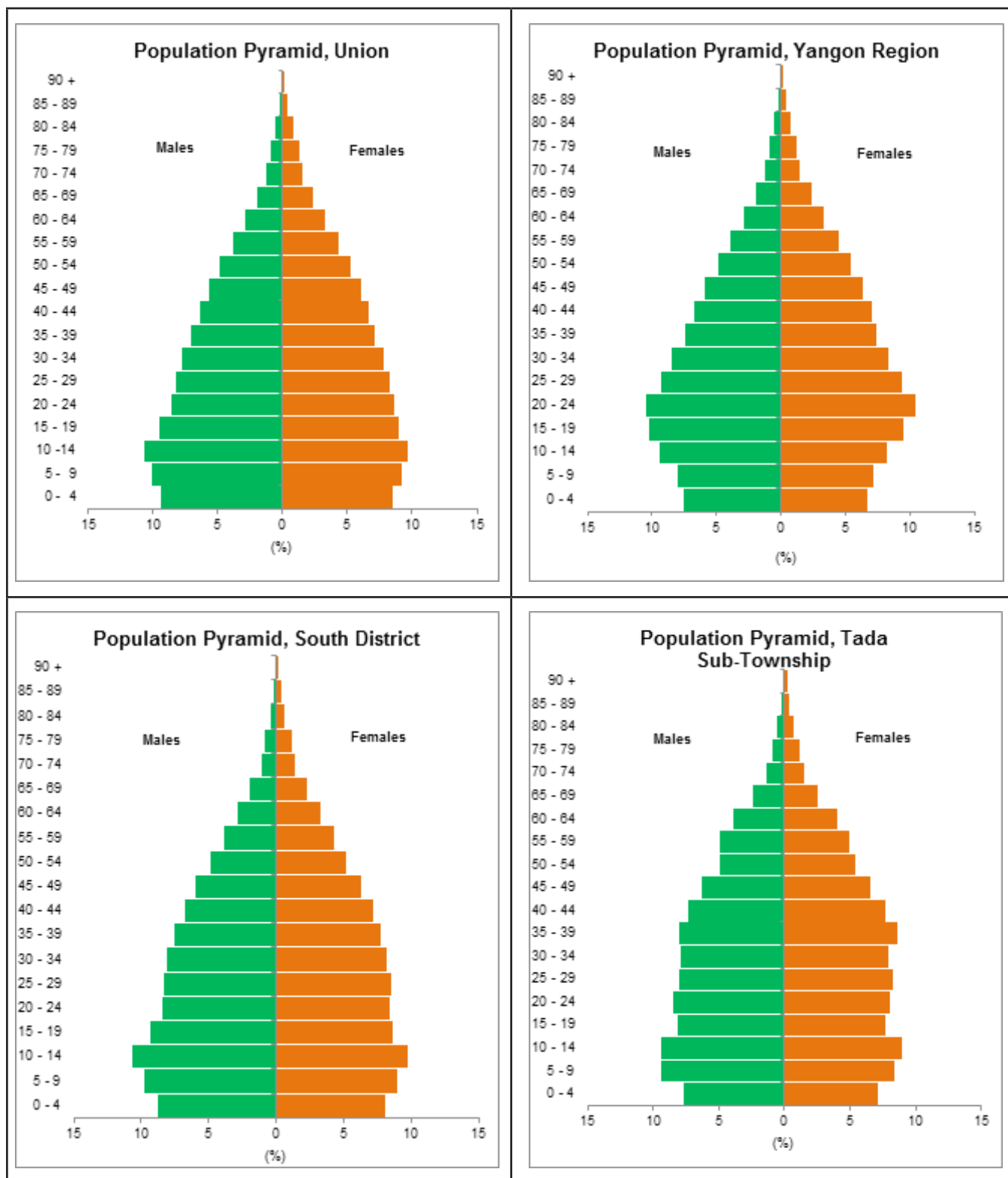


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Tada Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	34,683	17,078	17,605
0 - 4	2,556	1,311	1,245
5 - 9	3,075	1,595	1,480
10 - 14	3,181	1,607	1,574
15 - 19	2,740	1,381	1,359
20 - 24	2,866	1,455	1,411
25 - 29	2,819	1,366	1,453
30 - 34	2,737	1,342	1,395
35 - 39	2,881	1,362	1,519
40 - 44	2,605	1,255	1,350
45 - 49	2,235	1,084	1,151
50 - 54	1,788	832	956
55 - 59	1,708	840	868
60 - 64	1,378	672	706
65 - 69	870	418	452
70 - 74	491	237	254
75 - 79	356	156	200
80 - 84	232	104	128
85 - 89	115	46	69
90 +	50	15	35

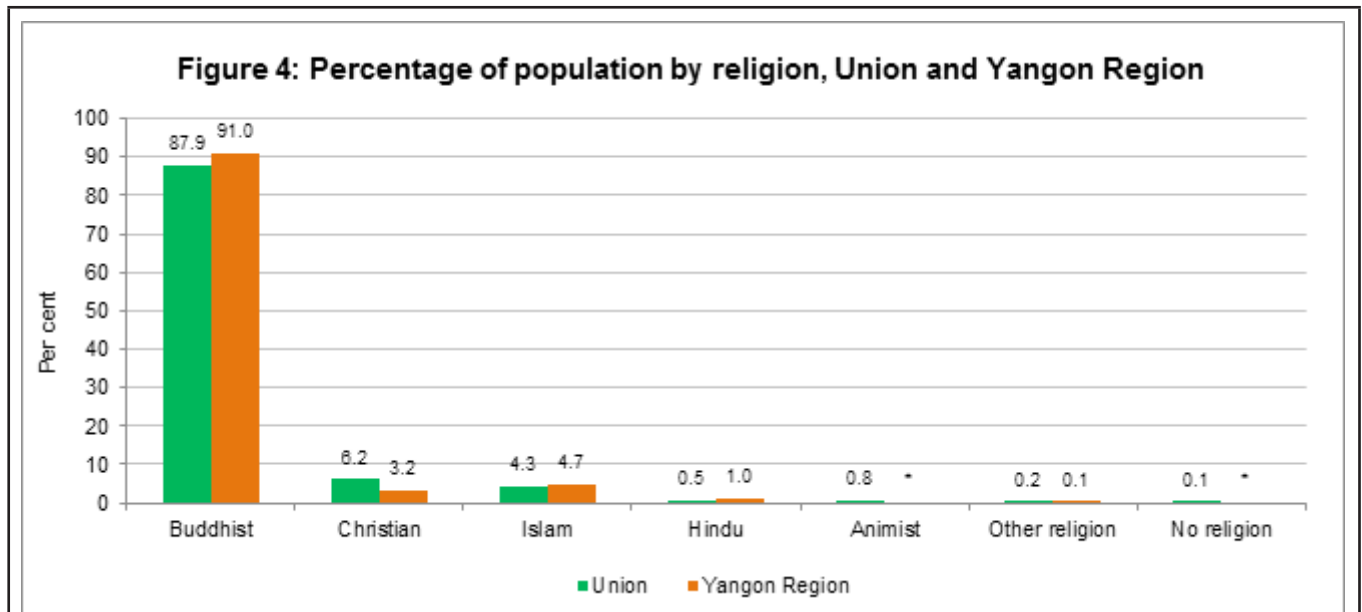
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Tada Sub-Township is 68.5 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Yangon Region, South District and Tada Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Tada Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Tada Sub-Township.
- Starting from age group 25-29, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



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

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	608	334	274	137	83	54
6	576	300	276	411	219	192
7	625	336	289	485	261	224
8	636	310	326	527	262	265
9	612	300	312	493	240	253
10	609	283	326	456	219	237
11	614	298	316	440	211	229
12	651	337	314	427	220	207
13	658	333	325	312	162	150
14	591	300	291	227	117	110
15	569	294	275	166	91	75
16	543	286	257	110	68	42
17	510	249	261	70	40	30
18	592	279	313	68	29	39
19	468	217	251	40	20	20
20	556	281	275	27	14	13
21	534	260	274	22	16	6
22	586	285	301	9	6	3
23	557	268	289	4	3	1
24	490	229	261	7	3	4
25	575	275	300	3	-	3
26	500	234	266	4	2	2
27	540	256	284	4	2	2
28	576	256	320	4	2	2
29	526	251	275	1	-	1

Figure 5: School attendance by age , Union, Yangon Region and Tada Sub-Township

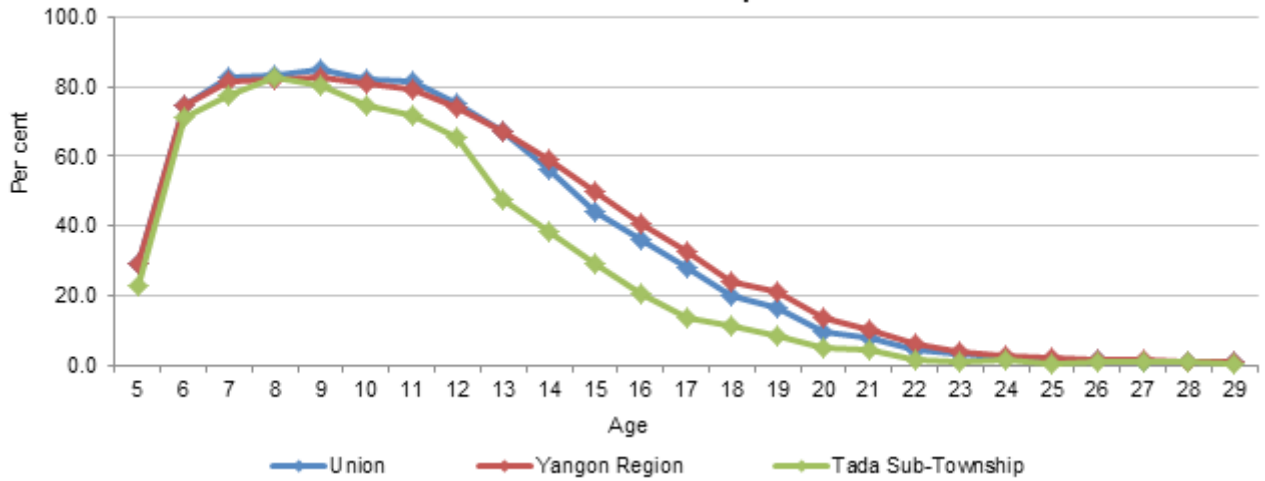
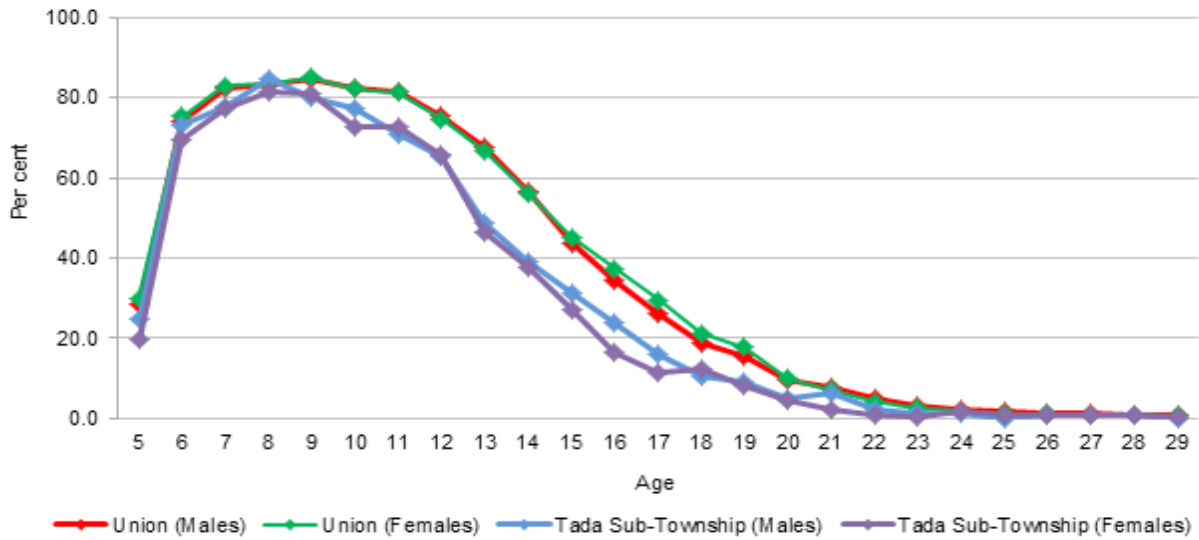
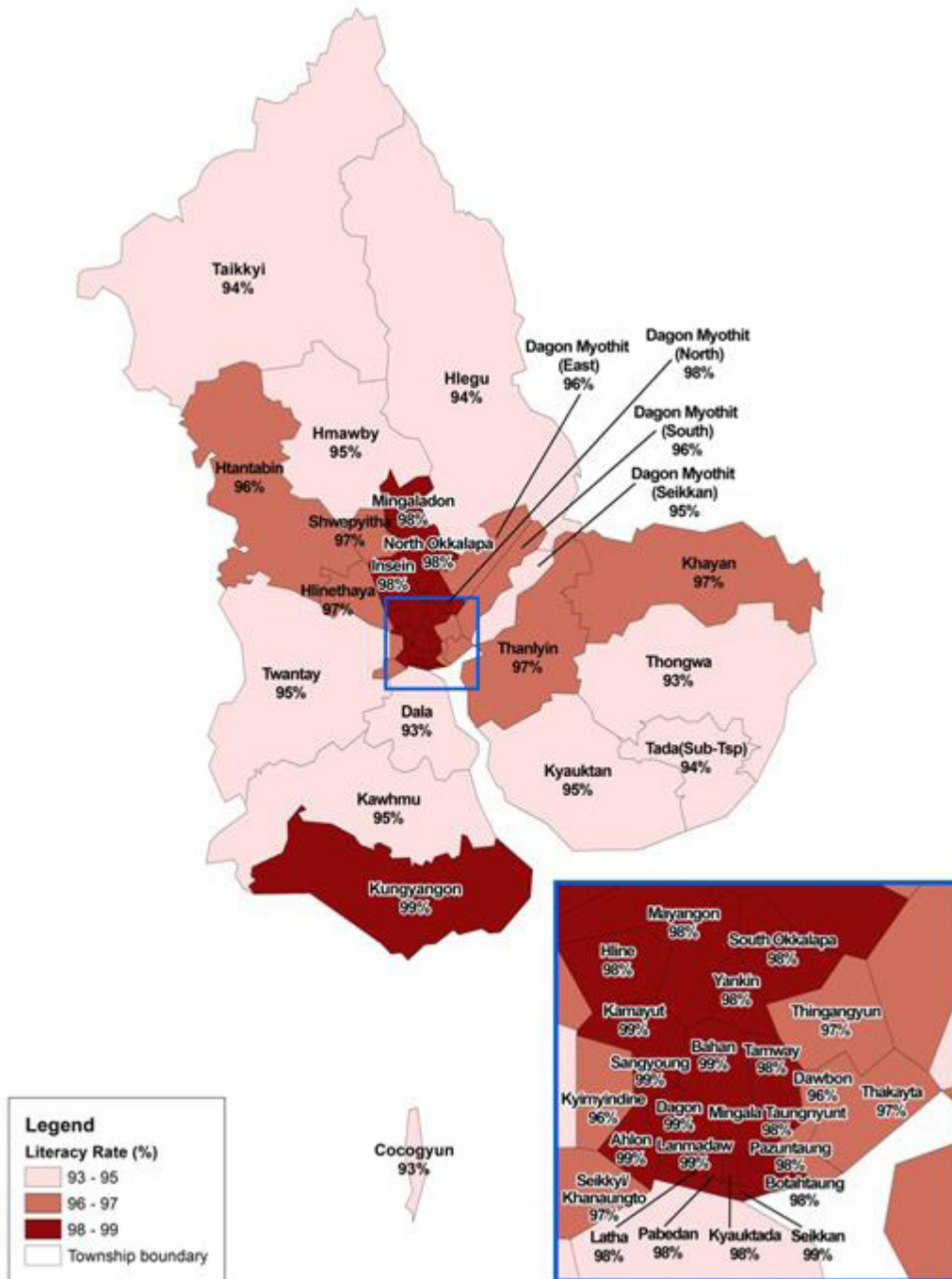


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Tada Sub-Township



- School attendance in Tada Sub-Township drops after age 9 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Tada Sub-Township started declining at age 13.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
South District	: 95.5%
Tada Sub-Township	: 94.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	5,405	96.7
Males	2,648	96.9
Females	2,757	96.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Tada Sub-Township is 94.4 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) but is higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 92.9 per cent and for the males it is 96.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.7 per cent with 96.4 per cent for females and 96.9 per cent for males.

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

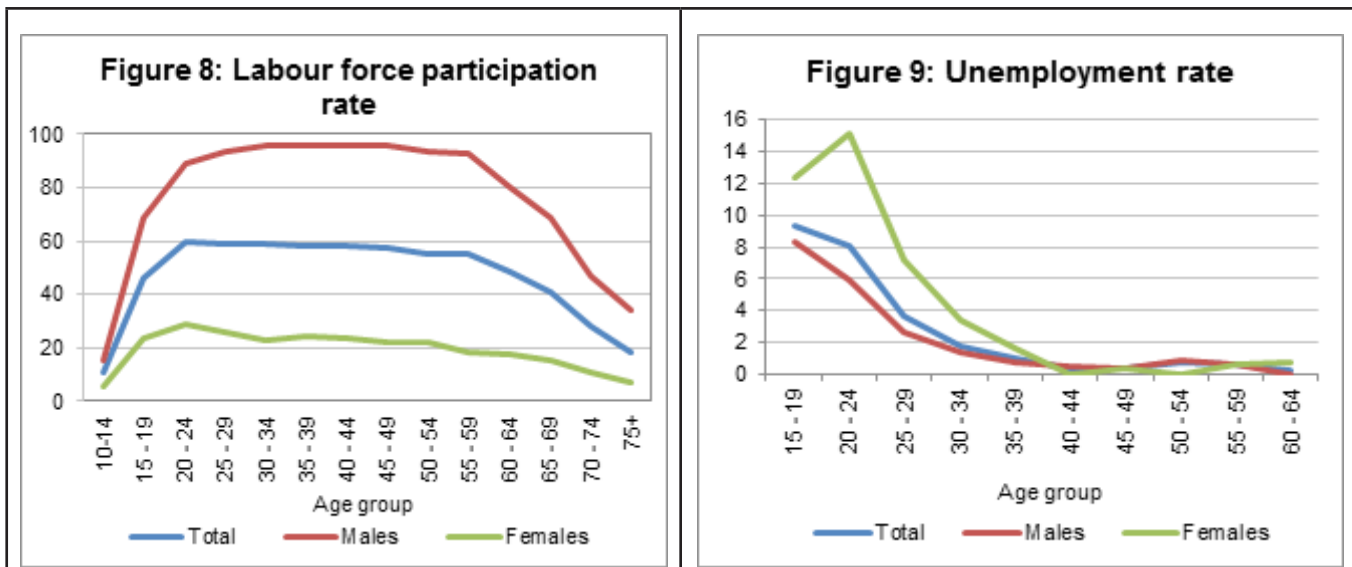
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	20,265	2,576	12.7	6,227	6,279	2,944	1,007	17	806	14	31	364
Urban	5,504	431	7.8	1,647	1,309	1,055	480	7	402	10	9	154
Rural	14,761	2,145	14.5	4,580	4,970	1,889	527	10	404	4	22	210
Males	9,729	1,290	13.3	2,608	2,895	1,702	590	14	367	2	17	244
Females	10,536	1,286	12.2	3,619	3,384	1,242	417	3	439	12	14	120

- Some 12.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 14.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 13.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 12.2 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 31.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.0 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	10.6	15.3	5.8	15.7	17.9	9.8
15 - 19	46.4	69.1	23.3	9.3	8.3	12.3
20 - 24	59.4	89.1	28.7	8.1	5.9	15.1
25 - 29	58.9	93.9	25.9	3.7	2.7	7.2
30 - 34	58.6	95.5	23.2	1.8	1.4	3.4
35 - 39	58.1	95.6	24.6	1.0	0.8	1.6
40 - 44	58.5	96.0	23.6	0.4	0.5	-
45 - 49	57.8	95.7	22.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
50 - 54	55.2	93.4	22.0	0.7	0.9	-
55 - 59	54.9	92.6	18.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
60 - 64	48.1	80.2	17.6	0.2	-	0.8
65 - 69	40.8	68.4	15.3	0.3	-	1.4
70 - 74	28.3	46.8	11.0	-	-	-
75+	18.3	34.0	6.7	-	-	-
15 - 24	53.0	79.3	26.0	8.6	6.9	13.9
15 - 64	56.0	90.2	23.5	2.9	2.3	5.1



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Tada Sub-Township is 56.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 23.5 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.2 per cent.
- In Tada Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Tada Sub-Township is 2.9 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.3%) and for females (5.1%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 13.9 per cent.

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

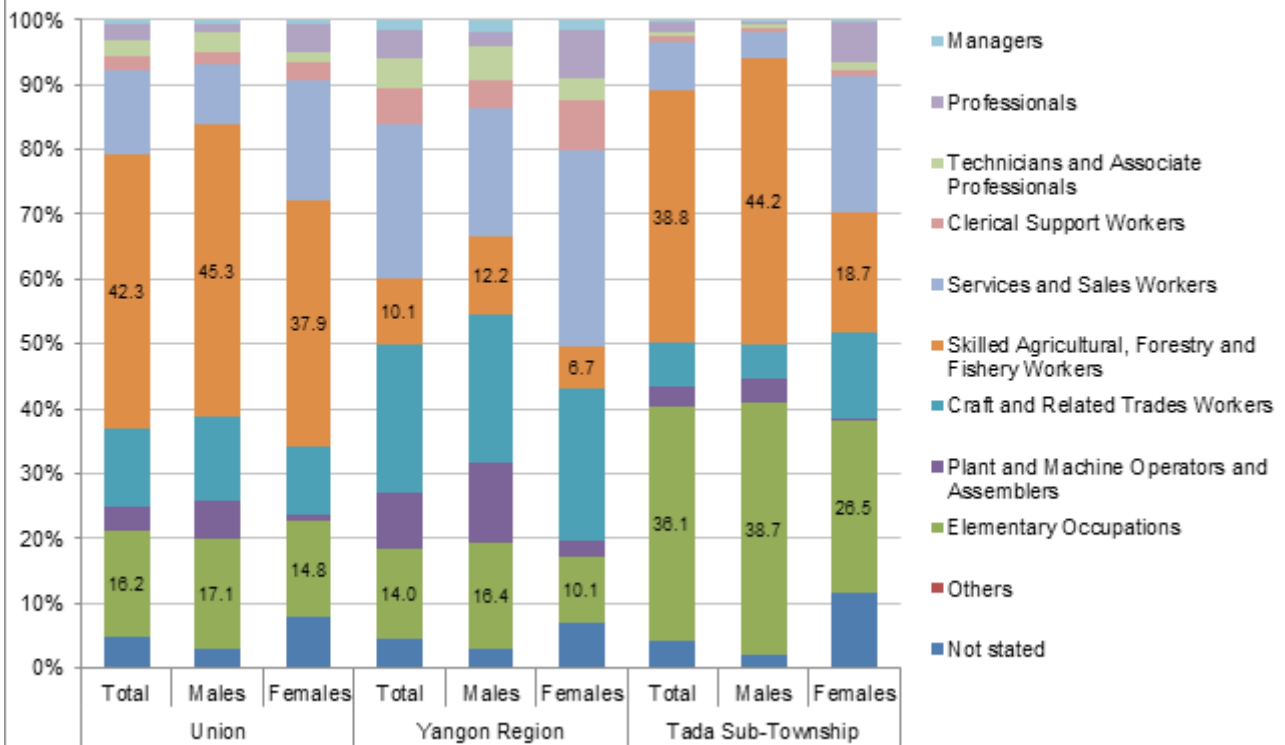
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	14,768	1.2	19.7	64.1	9.6	1.6	3.9
Males	2,969	3.7	51.1	6.0	18.7	4.3	16.2
Females	11,799	0.6	11.8	78.7	7.3	0.9	0.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 51.1 per cent of males are full time students while 78.7 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	12,663	9,980	2,683	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	38	24	14	0.3	0.2	0.5
Professionals	191	32	159	1.5	0.3	5.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	110	71	39	0.9	0.7	1.5
Clerical Support Workers	86	62	24	0.7	0.6	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	963	404	559	7.6	4.0	20.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	4,916	4,415	501	38.8	44.2	18.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	871	514	357	6.9	5.2	13.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	393	385	8	3.1	3.9	0.3
Elementary Occupations	4,572	3,862	710	36.1	38.7	26.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	523	211	312	4.1	2.1	11.6

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



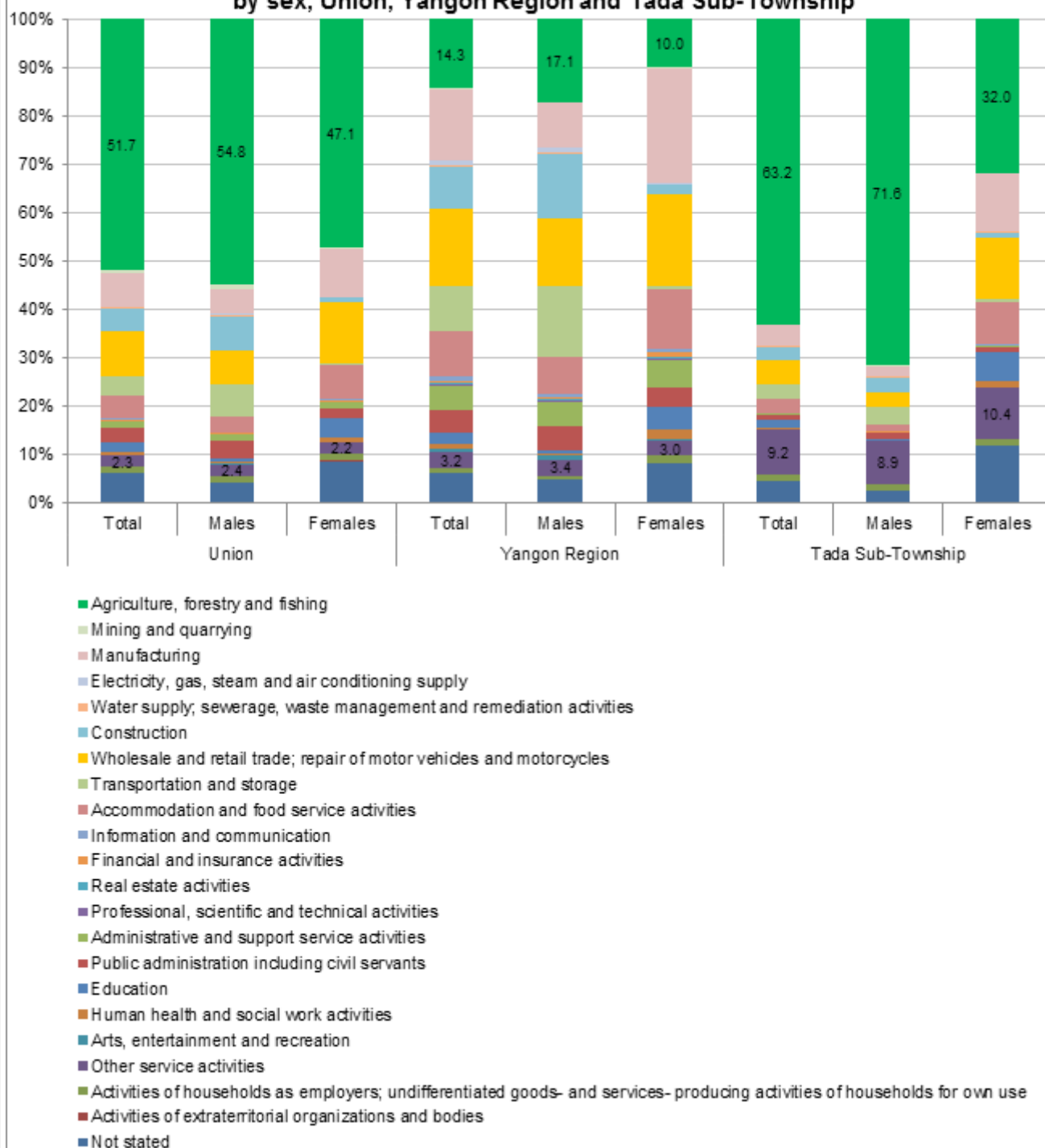
- In Tada Sub-Township, 38.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 36.1 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 44.2 per cent of males and 18.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Yangon Region, 10.1 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.0 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	12,663	9,980	2,683	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,005	7,147	858	63.2	71.6	32.0
Mining and quarrying	3	3	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	518	204	314	4.1	2.0	11.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8	8	-	0.1	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	41	24	17	0.3	0.2	0.6
Construction	348	324	24	2.8	3.3	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	623	283	340	4.9	2.8	12.7
Transportation and storage	398	378	20	3.1	3.8	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	369	137	232	2.9	1.4	8.6
Information and communication	5	2	3	*	*	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	3	2	1	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9	8	1	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	27	19	8	0.2	0.2	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	138	112	26	1.1	1.1	1.0
Education	196	30	166	1.5	0.3	6.2
Human health and social work activities	48	14	34	0.4	0.1	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	14	12	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	1,164	884	280	9.2	8.9	10.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	165	126	39	1.3	1.3	1.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	581	263	318	4.6	2.6	11.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



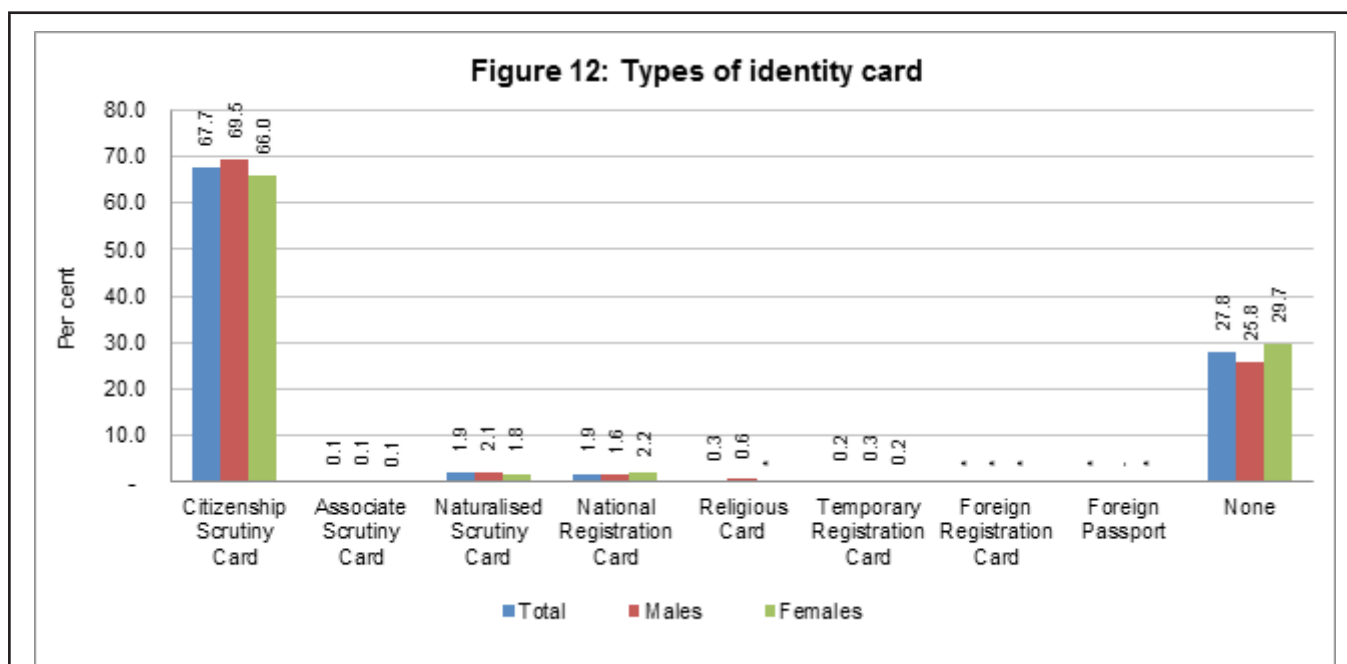
- In Tada Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 63.2 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Other service activities” at 9.2 per cent.
- There are 71.6 per cent of males and 32.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Yangon Region, there are 14.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 3.2 per cent in “Other service activities” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	19,669	40	566	548	95	63	*	*	8,068
Urban	5,835	27	152	98	37	22	*	-	1,398
Rural	13,834	13	414	450	58	41	*	*	6,668
Males	9,844	21	301	226	90	37	*	-	3,650
Females	9,825	19	265	322	5	26	*	*	4,418

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Tada Sub-Township, 67.7 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 27.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 25.8 per cent of males and 29.7 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
Total	34,683	33,260	1,423	4.1	762	329	594	428
0 - 4	2,556	2,535	21	0.8	1	3	19	6
5 - 9	3,075	3,039	36	1.2	1	5	17	26
10 - 14	3,181	3,142	39	1.2	5	5	16	32
15 - 19	2,740	2,714	26	0.9	6	7	11	10
20 - 24	2,866	2,817	49	1.7	11	10	16	29
25 - 29	2,819	2,779	40	1.4	12	9	9	17
30 - 34	2,737	2,695	42	1.5	14	7	17	18
35 - 39	2,881	2,842	39	1.4	12	9	17	9
40 - 44	2,605	2,540	65	2.5	45	12	13	18
45 - 49	2,235	2,138	97	4.3	57	14	32	20
50 - 54	1,788	1,695	93	5.2	54	10	34	18
55 - 59	1,708	1,578	130	7.6	78	23	46	33
60 - 64	1,378	1,191	187	13.6	112	30	84	41
65 - 69	870	705	165	19.0	115	38	74	26
70 - 74	491	378	113	23.0	74	31	39	29
75 - 79	356	246	110	30.9	66	38	53	39
80 - 84	232	146	86	37.1	51	32	44	23
85 - 89	115	60	55	47.8	29	29	26	17
90 +	50	20	30	60.0	19	17	27	17

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	17,078	16,382	696	4.1	360	151	284	221
0 - 4	1,311	1,302	9	0.7	-	1	8	3
5 - 9	1,595	1,573	22	1.4	-	3	10	15
10 - 14	1,607	1,586	21	1.3	4	3	6	18
15 - 19	1,381	1,369	12	0.9	2	3	4	5
20 - 24	1,455	1,421	34	2.3	8	8	10	19
25 - 29	1,366	1,342	24	1.8	8	5	6	9
30 - 34	1,342	1,315	27	2.0	9	5	12	12
35 - 39	1,362	1,340	22	1.6	7	5	10	5
40 - 44	1,255	1,213	42	3.3	30	5	8	10
45 - 49	1,084	1,029	55	5.1	30	10	18	15
50 - 54	832	784	48	5.8	27	4	18	12
55 - 59	840	785	55	6.5	37	4	22	15
60 - 64	672	583	89	13.2	50	14	41	22
65 - 69	418	350	68	16.3	49	15	39	14
70 - 74	237	181	56	23.6	34	17	19	13
75 - 79	156	109	47	30.1	26	18	20	16
80 - 84	104	66	38	36.5	21	15	19	11
85 - 89	46	26	20	43.5	14	12	8	4
90 +	15	8	7	46.7	4	4	6	3

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	17,605	16,878	727	4.1	402	178	310	207
0 - 4	1,245	1,233	12	1.0	1	2	11	3
5 - 9	1,480	1,466	14	0.9	1	2	7	11
10 - 14	1,574	1,556	18	1.1	1	2	10	14
15 - 19	1,359	1,345	14	1.0	4	4	7	5
20 - 24	1,411	1,396	15	1.1	3	2	6	10
25 - 29	1,453	1,437	16	1.1	4	4	3	8
30 - 34	1,395	1,380	15	1.1	5	2	5	6
35 - 39	1,519	1,502	17	1.1	5	4	7	4
40 - 44	1,350	1,327	23	1.7	15	7	5	8
45 - 49	1,151	1,109	42	3.6	27	4	14	5
50 - 54	956	911	45	4.7	27	6	16	6
55 - 59	868	793	75	8.6	41	19	24	18
60 - 64	706	608	98	13.9	62	16	43	19
65 - 69	452	355	97	21.5	66	23	35	12
70 - 74	254	197	57	22.4	40	14	20	16
75 - 79	200	137	63	31.5	40	20	33	23
80 - 84	128	80	48	37.5	30	17	25	12
85 - 89	69	34	35	50.7	15	17	18	13
90 +	35	12	23	65.7	15	13	21	14

- Four in every 100 persons in Tada Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Disability prevalence rate for males and females are the same.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

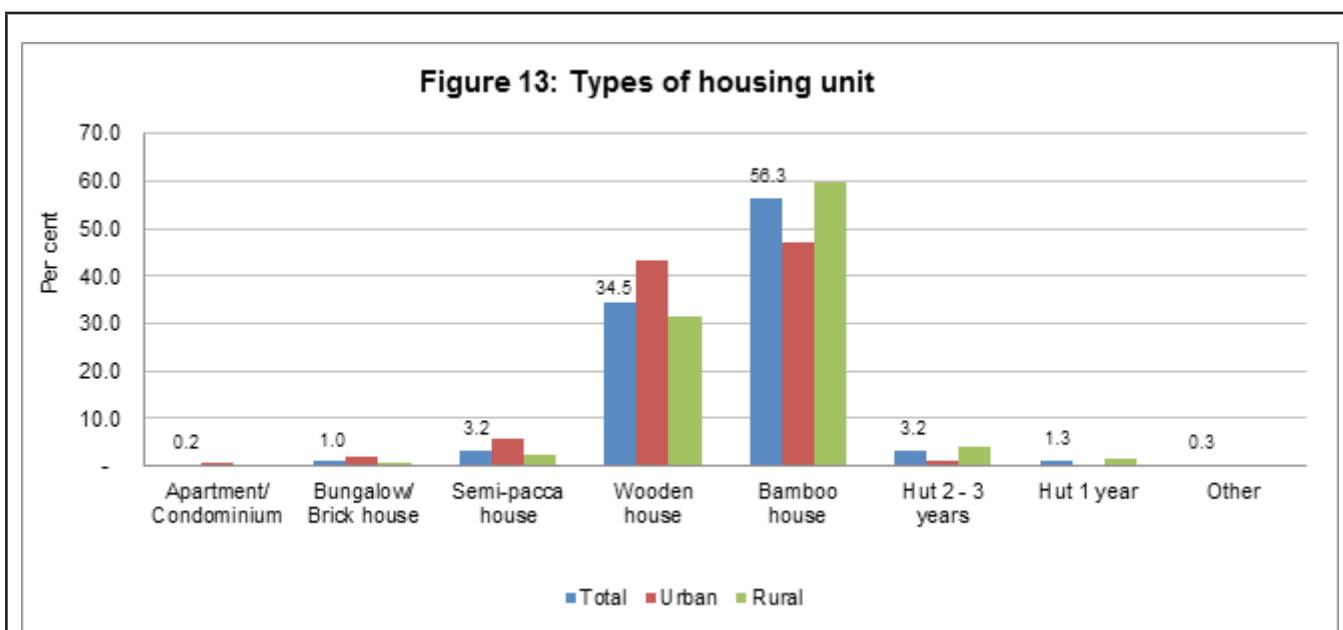
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	9,493	0.2	1.0	3.2	34.5	56.3	3.2	1.3	0.3
Urban	2,490	0.8	1.8	5.7	43.4	46.9	0.9	0.3	0.1
Rural	7,003	*	0.7	2.3	31.3	59.7	4.0	1.6	0.3

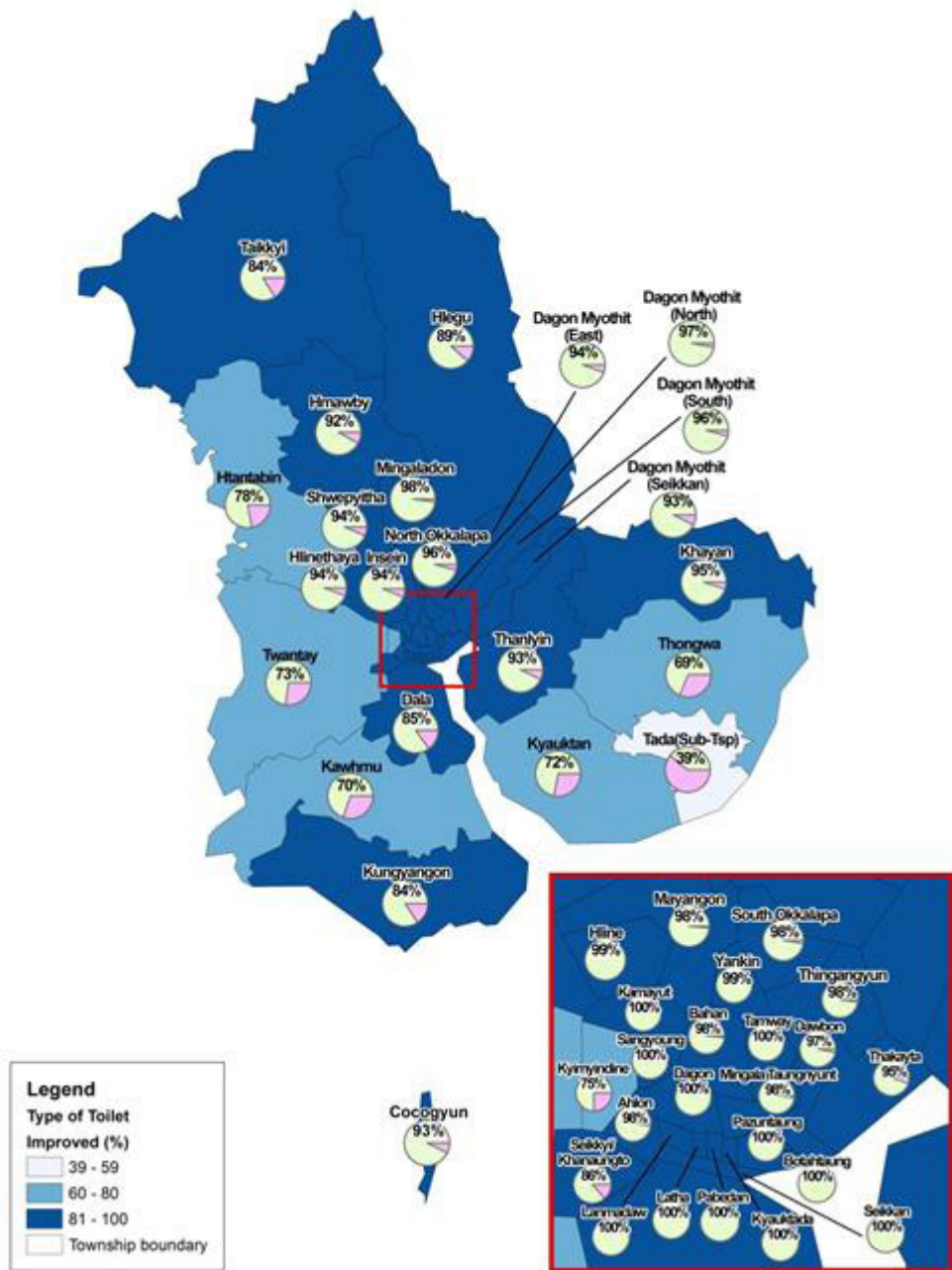
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Tada Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (56.3%) followed by households in wooden houses (34.5%).
- Some 46.9 per cent of urban households and 59.7 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Yangon Region	: 91.1%
South District	: 79.9%
Tada Sub-Township	: 39.2%

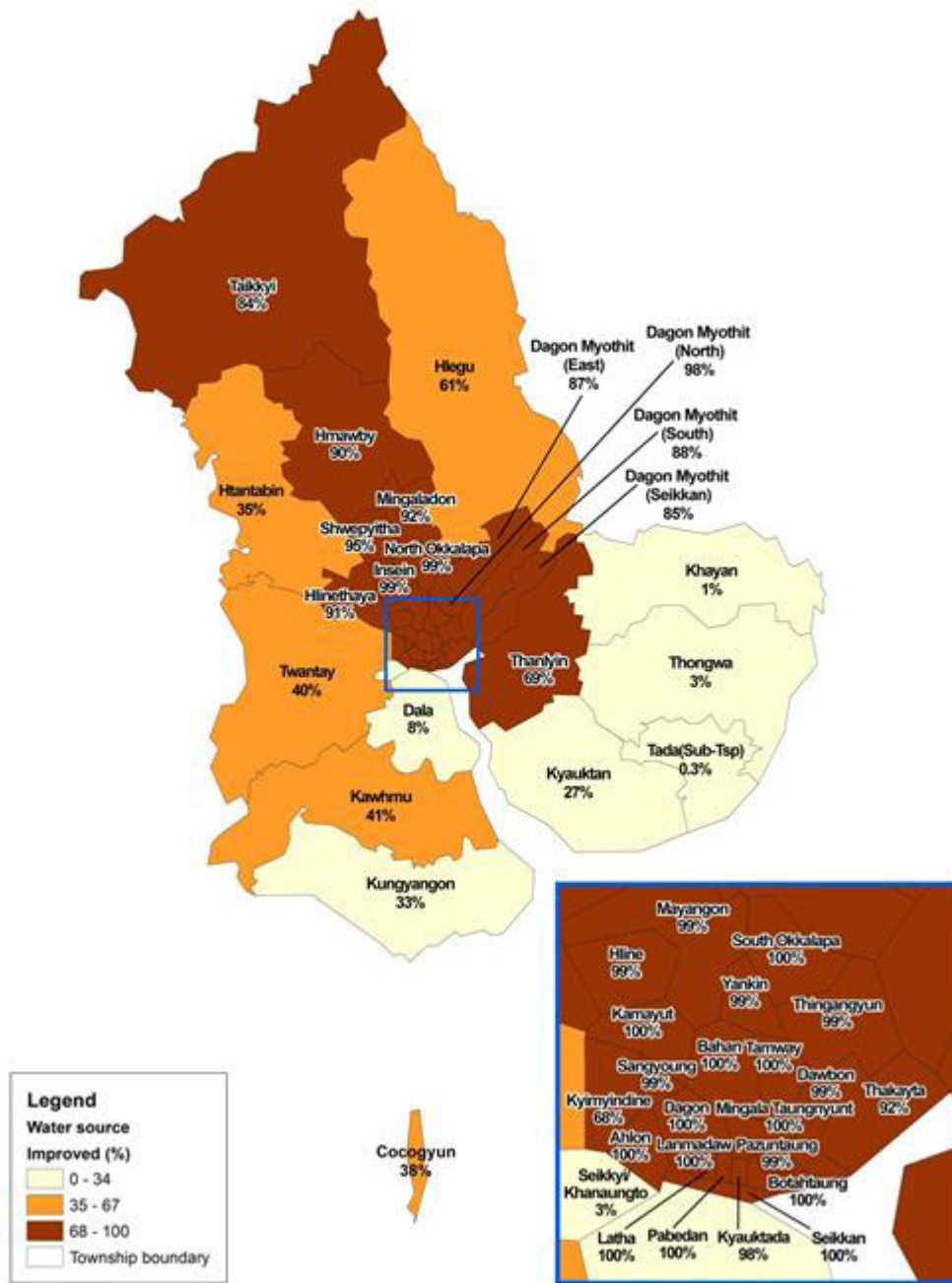
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.8	2.3	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		38.4	59.3	31.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		39.2	61.6	31.2
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		6.9	8.8	6.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		40.6	23.1	46.8
Other		1.0	0.2	1.2
None		12.3	6.3	14.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,493	2,490	7,003

- Some 39.2 per cent of the households in Tada Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (38.4%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Tada Sub-Township is low.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Yangon Region is 91.1 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 12.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Tada Sub-Township, 14.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
South District	: 29.0%
Tada Sub-Township	: 0.3%

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

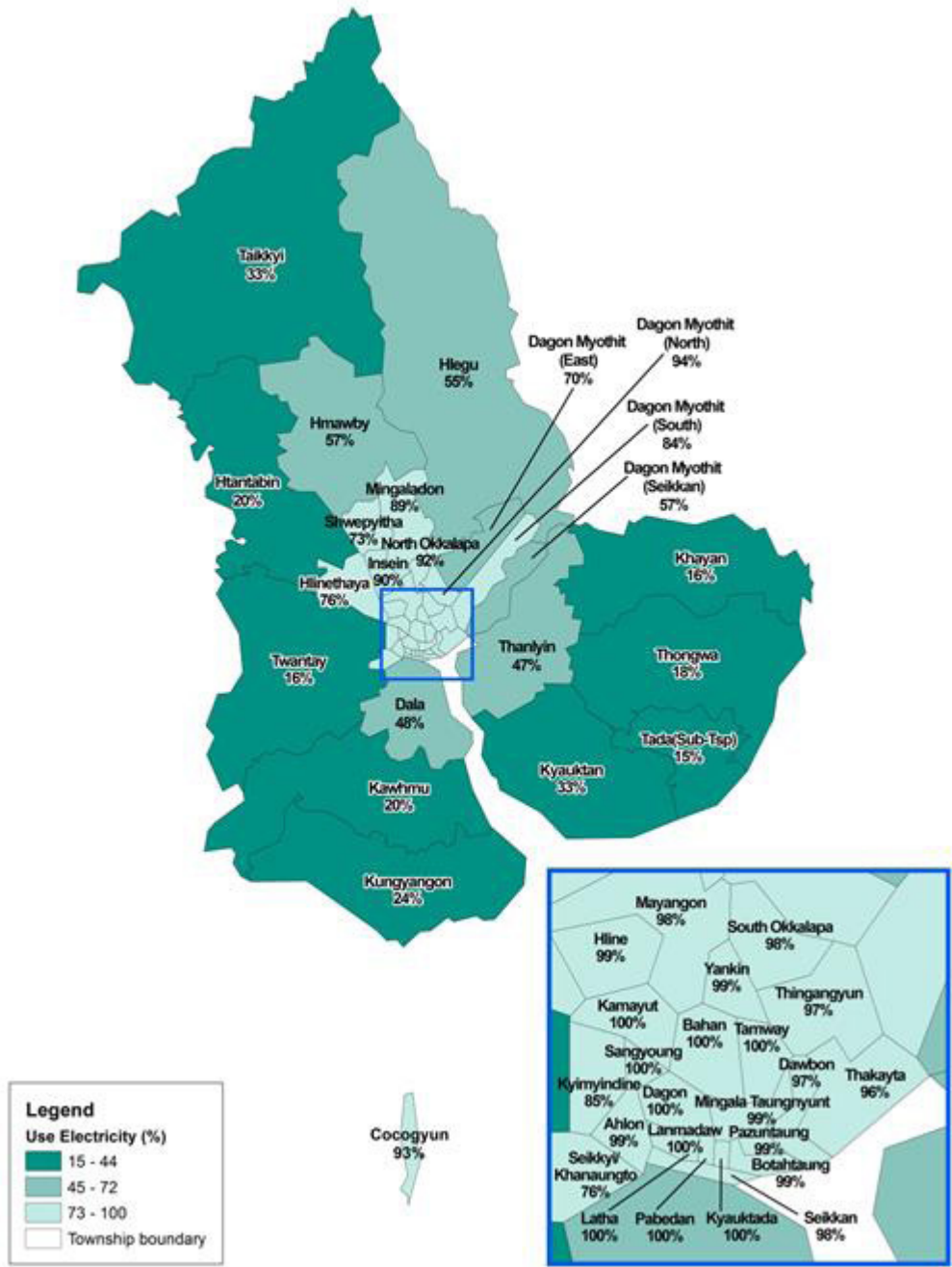
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		0.1	-	0.1
Tube well, borehole		0.2	*	0.2
Protected well/ Spring		*	-	*
Bottled water/ Water purifier		*	*	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.1	0.1	*
Pool/Pond/ Lake		99.6	99.7	99.6
River/stream/ canal		*	*	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		-	-	-
Other		*	*	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>99.7</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>99.6</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,493	2,490	7,003

- In Tada Sub-Township, 0.3 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is the lowest and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 99.6 per cent of the households use water from pool/pond/lake and 0.2 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.
- Some 99.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 99.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Yangon Region	: 63.9%
South District	: 29.7%
Tada Sub-Township	: 15.3%

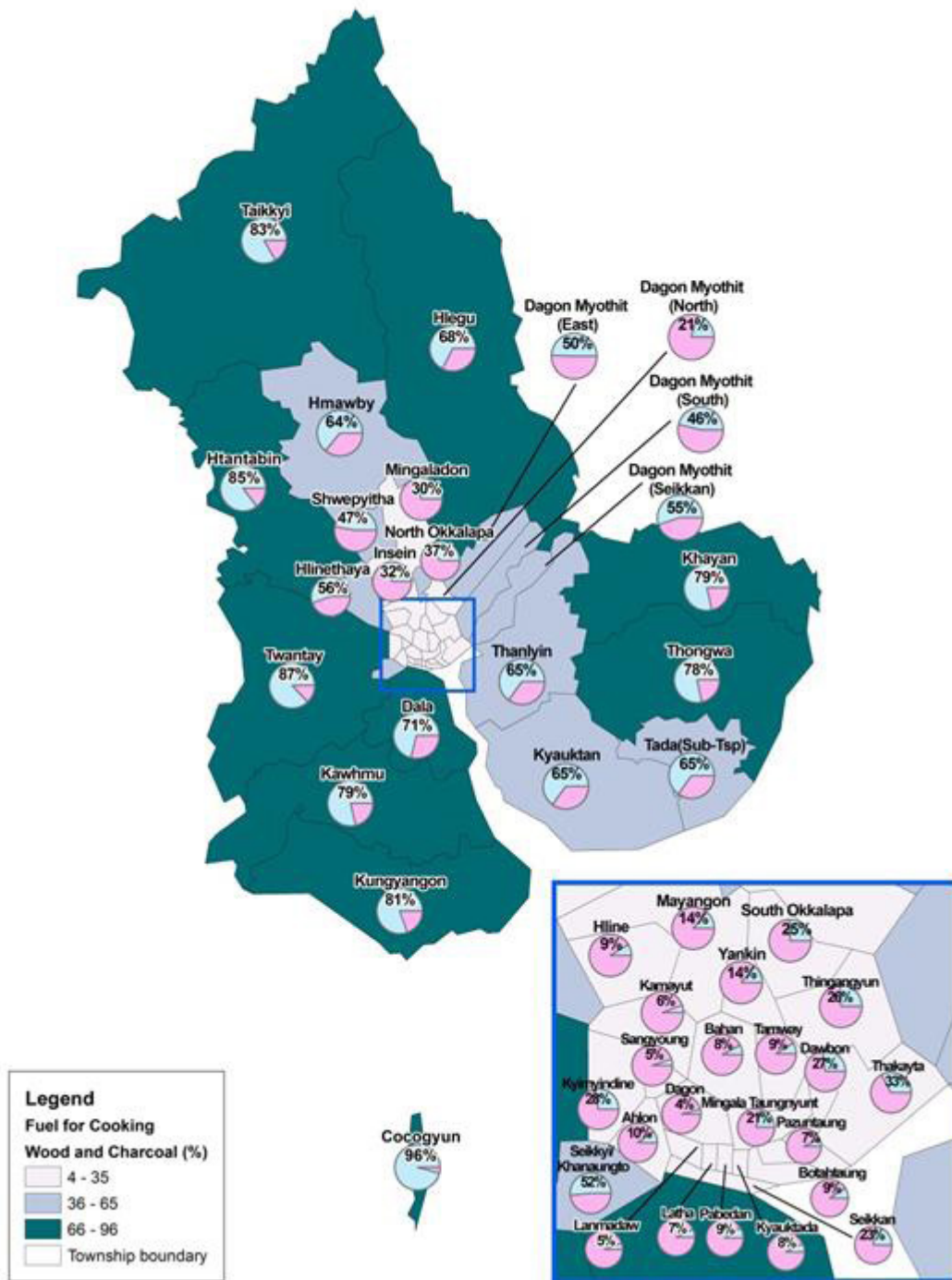
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		15.3	50.4	2.8
Kerosene		44.6	26.0	51.3
Candle		7.3	10.0	6.3
Battery		16.1	11.5	17.7
Generator (private)		4.0	0.2	5.4
Water mill (private)		0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar system/energy		10.1	1.3	13.2
Other		2.5	0.5	3.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,493	2,490	7,003

- In Tada Sub-Township, 15.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion in electricity usage is the lowest compared to other townships in Yangon Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.
- The use of kerosene for lighting is the highest in the township with 44.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 51.3 per cent of the households mainly use kerosene for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Yangon Region	: 47.2%
South District	: 74.4%
Tada Sub-Township	: 65.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		6.1	19.1	1.5
LPG		*	*	*
Kerosene		0.6	0.5	0.5
BioGas		0.1	0.3	0.1
Firewood		62.2	36.1	71.5
Charcoal		2.8	4.4	2.2
Coal		0.1	0.2	0.1
Other		28.1	39.4	24.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,493	2,490	7,003

- In Tada Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 62.2 per cent using firewood and 2.8 per cent using charcoal.
- Some 6.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 71.5 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 2.2 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

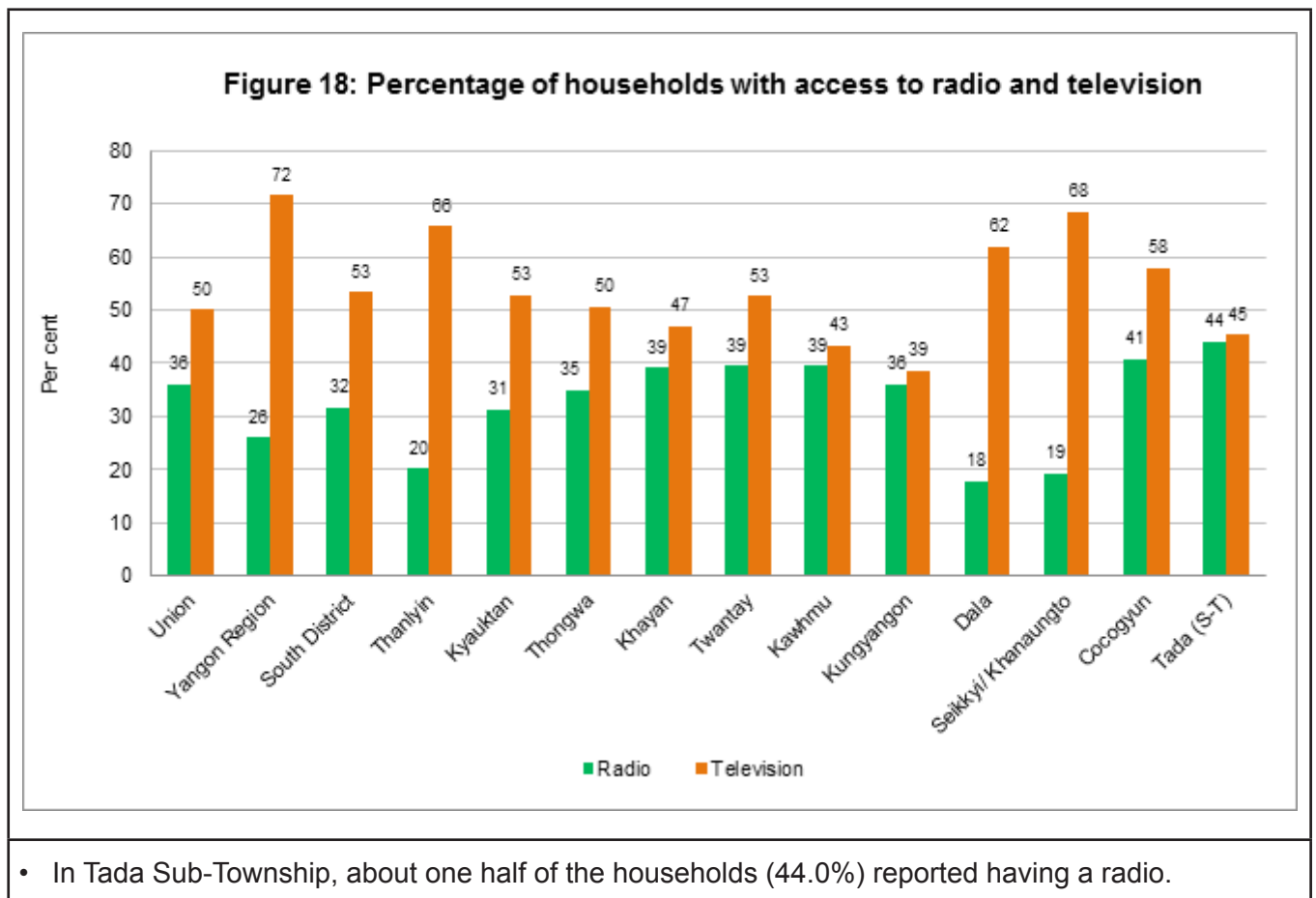
Communication and related amenities

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	9,493	44.0	45.3	4.5	25.3	0.7	1.1	28.9	0.1
Urban	2,490	30.6	57.2	15.3	31.6	2.1	1.6	26.3	0.2
Rural	7,003	48.8	41.1	0.7	23.0	0.2	0.9	29.9	*

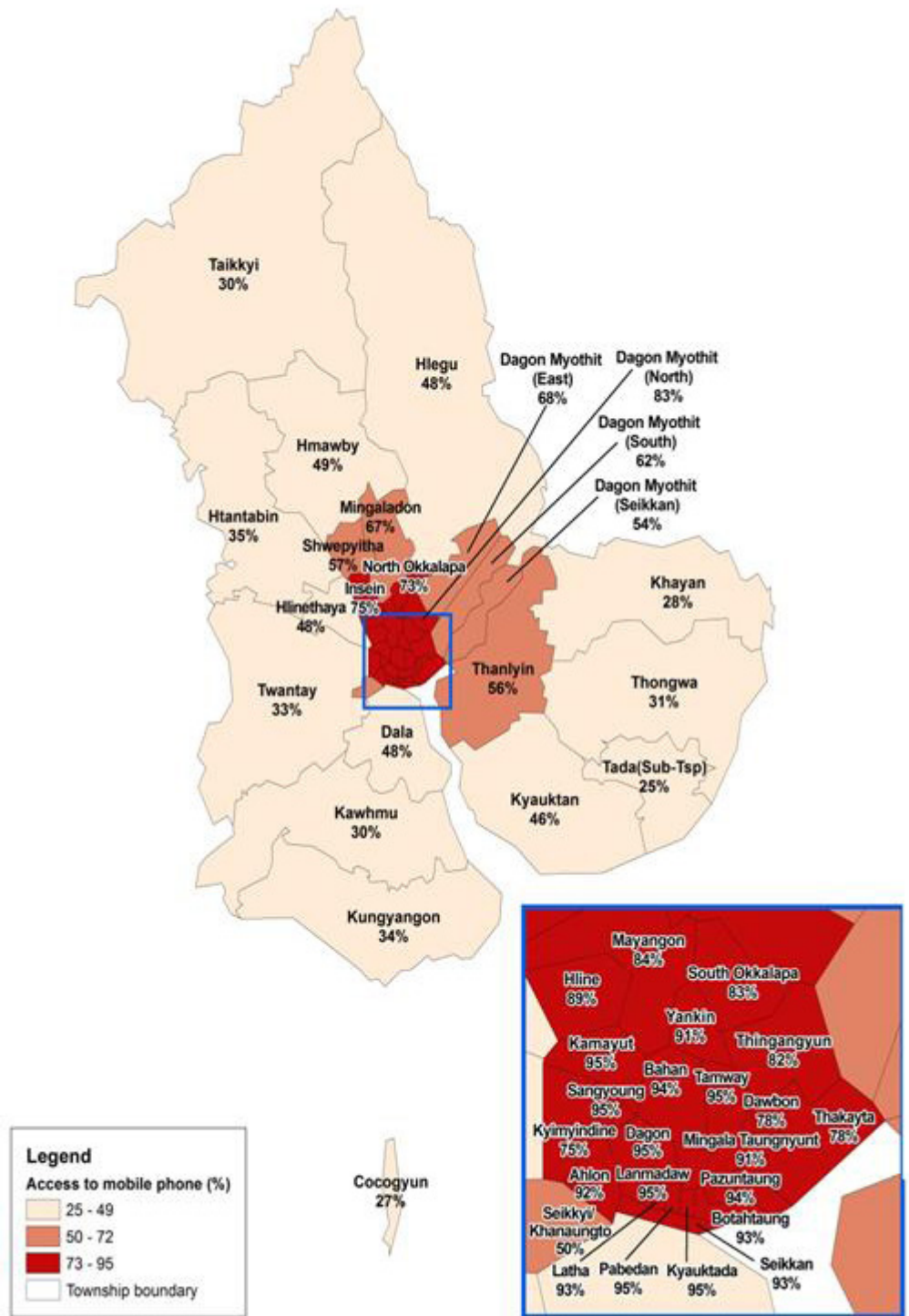
- Some 45.3 per cent of the households in Tada Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 57.2 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 41.1 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Tada Sub-Township, about one half of the households (44.0%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
South District	: 39.1%
Tada Sub-Township	: 25.3%

- Only 25.3 per cent of the households in Tada Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is low.

Transportation items

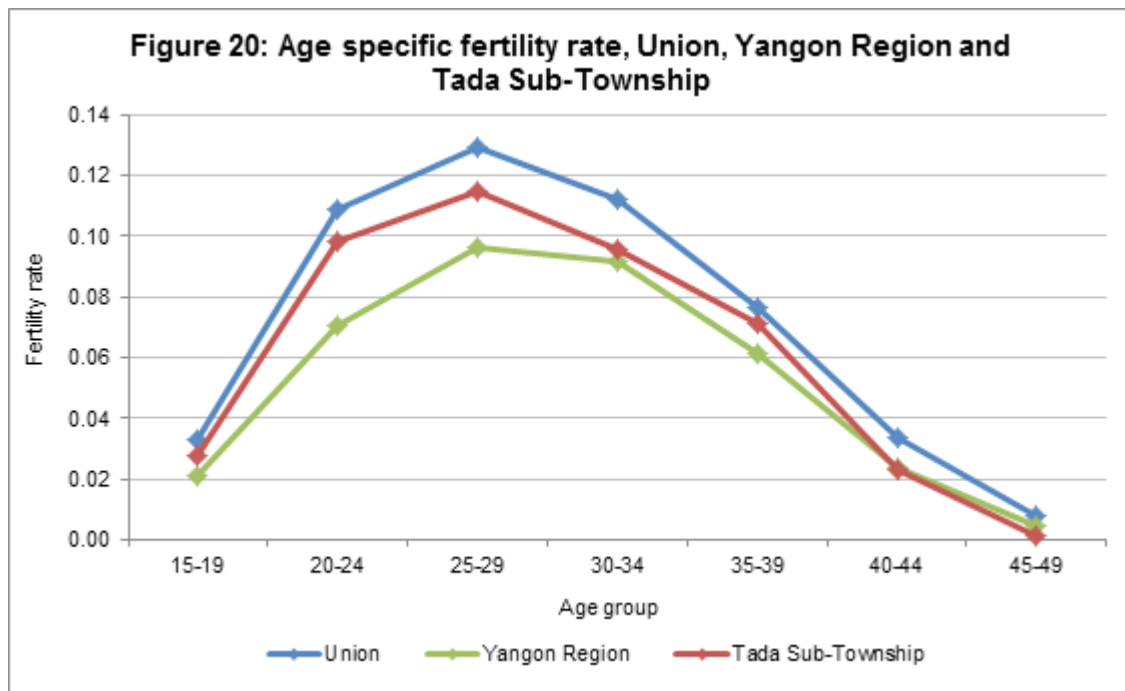
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Yangon Region	1,582,944	123,149	215,828	731,428	19,305	19,464	15,790	76,215
Urban	1,069,056	115,768	93,377	508,239	3,509	2,913	2,352	6,308
Rural	513,888	7,381	122,451	223,189	15,796	16,551	13,438	69,907
South District	339,205	5,118	85,141	136,138	12,967	8,723	10,673	42,622
Urban	94,494	2,990	23,126	45,084	925	957	847	2,082
Rural	244,711	2,128	62,015	91,054	12,042	7,766	9,826	40,540
Tada Sub-Township	9,493	41	2,638	4,274	803	295	423	1,268
Urban	2,490	24	688	1,276	237	46	66	341
Rural	7,003	17	1,950	2,998	566	249	357	927

- In Tada Sub-Township, 45.0 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 27.8 per cent of households having motorcycle/ moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

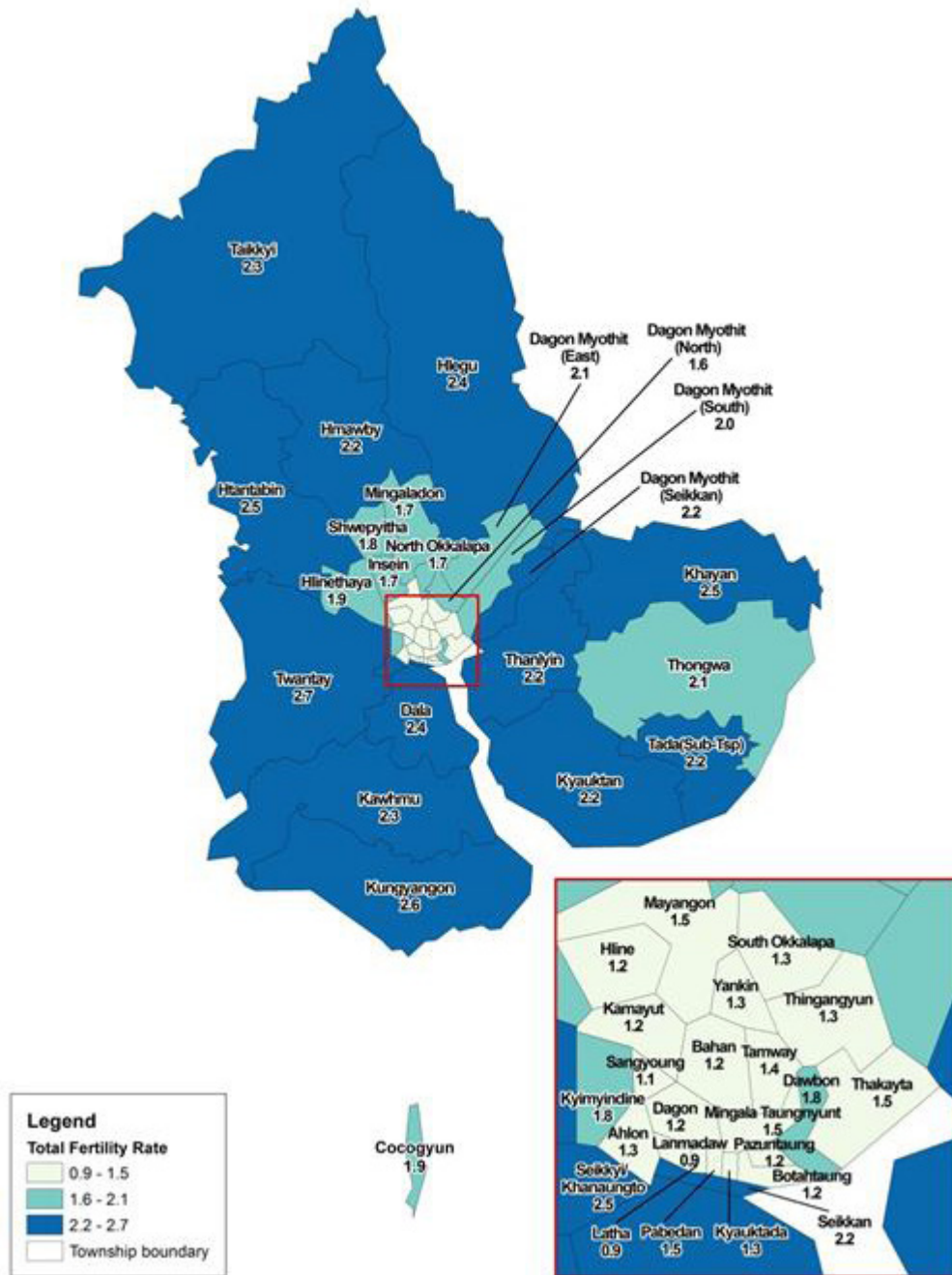
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



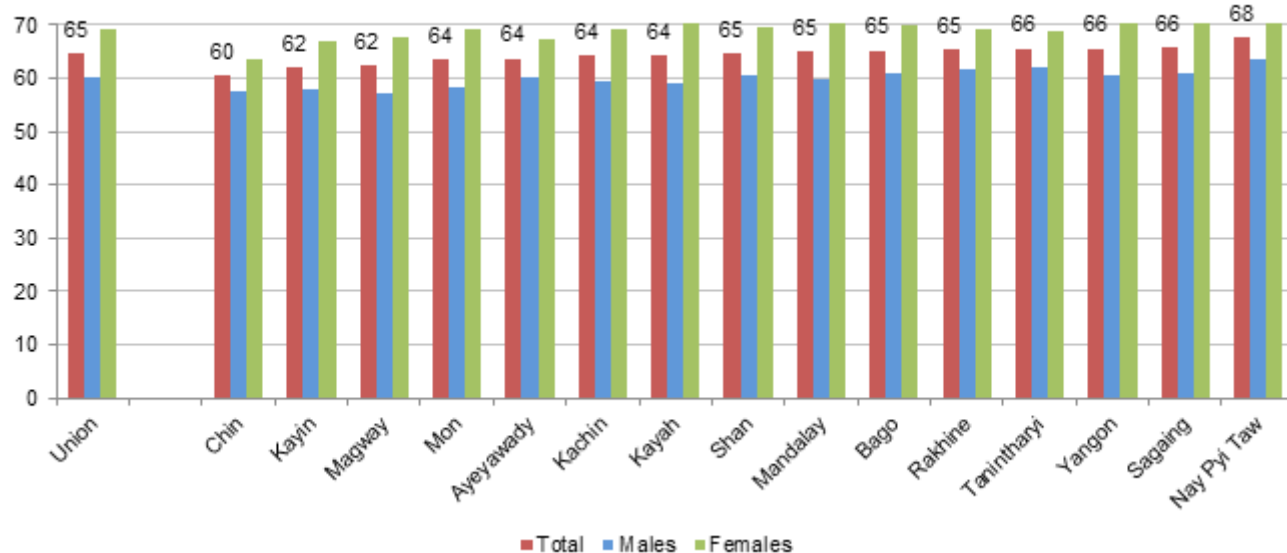
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.2 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union : 2.5
 Yangon Region : 1.9
 South District : 2.4
 Tada Sub-Township : 2.2

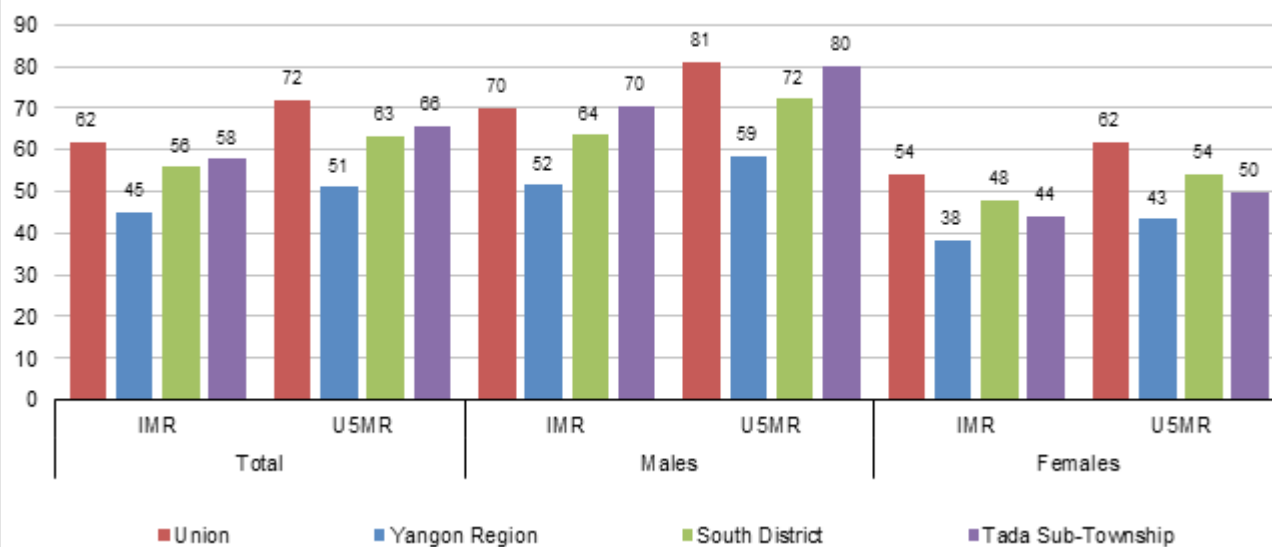
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



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

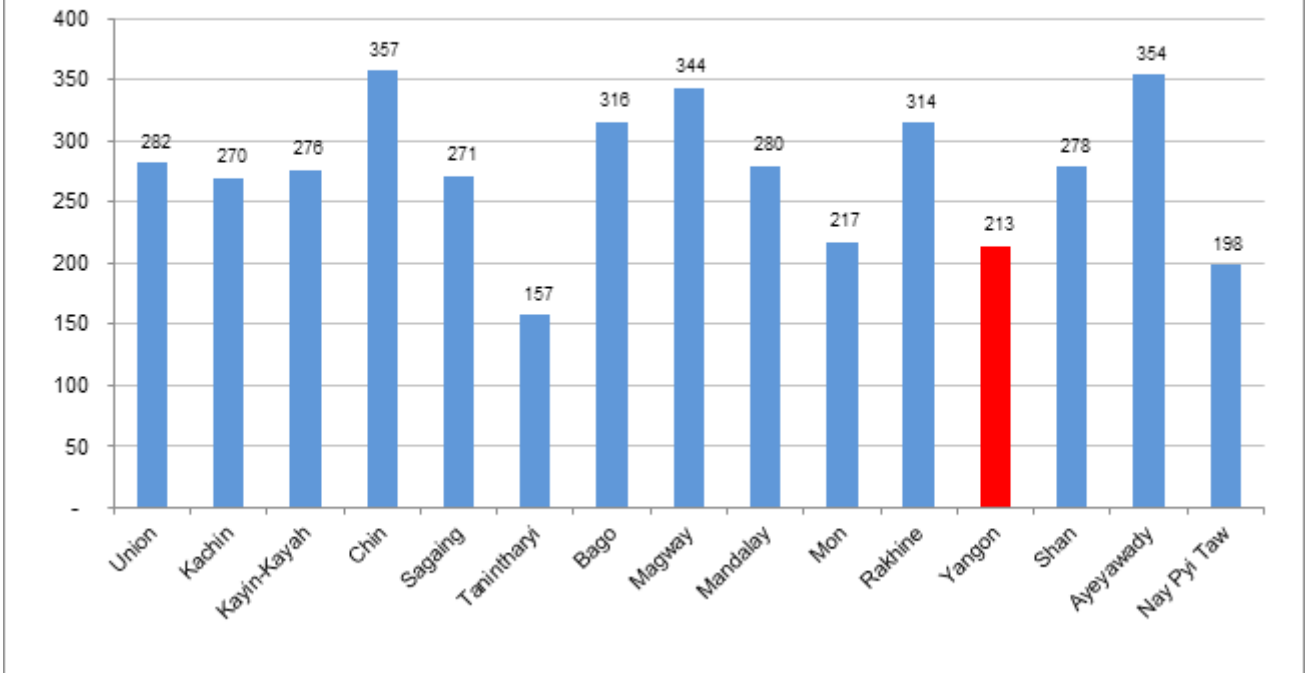
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in South District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in South District is 56 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 63 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Tada Sub-Township are higher than those in Yangon Region and South District. The Infant mortality in in Tada Sub-Township is 58 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 66 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

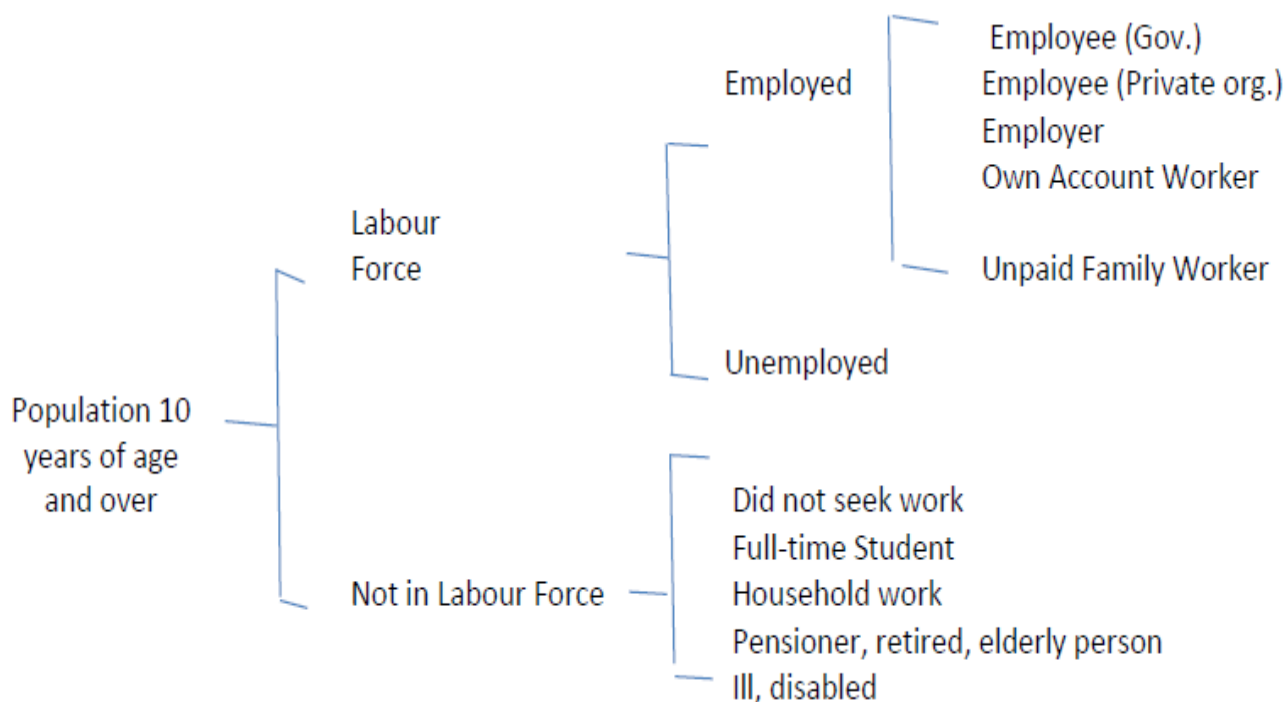
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

