



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, NORTHERN DISTRICT

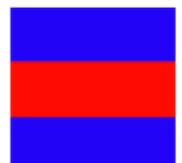
Taikkyi Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Yangon Region, Northern District

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Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships



Taikkyi Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	277,268 ²	
Population males	134,714 (48.6%)	
Population females	142,554 (51.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	31.7%	
Area (Km²)	1,832.5 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	151.3 persons	
Median age	27.7 years	
Number of wards	20	
Number of village tracts	74	
Number of private households	66,999	
Percentage of female headed households	19.7%	
Mean household size	4.0 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	28.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.5%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	52.6	
Child dependency ratio	43.6	
Old dependency ratio	9.0	
Ageing index	20.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	95	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	94.1%	
Male	96.6%	
Female	91.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	10,478	3.8
Walking	4,198	1.5
Seeing	5,781	2.1
Hearing	3,172	1.1
Remembering	3,830	1.4

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	131,601	58.1	
Associate Scrutiny	336	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	1,009	0.4	
National Registration	11,616	5.1	
Religious	1,154	0.5	
Temporary Registration	1,296	0.6	
Foreign Registration	240	0.1	
Foreign Passport	67	< 0.1	
None	79,158	35.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	61.3%	83.7%	40.5%
Unemployment rate	3.6%	3.3%	4.0%
Employment to population ratio	59.1%	80.9%	38.8%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	59,512	88.8	
Renter	2,556	3.8	
Provided free (individually)	1,337	2.0	
Government quarters	2,003	3.0	
Private company quarters	1,160	1.7	
Other	431	0.6	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	5.3%		41.7%
Bamboo	66.7%	30.4%	0.3%
Earth	0.1%	0.7%	
Wood	16.1%	60.6%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		56.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	10.0%	7.5%	1.2%
Other	1.6%	0.7%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	10,421	15.6	
LPG	106	0.2	
Kerosene	306	0.5	
Biogas	52	0.1	
Firewood	53,476	79.8	
Charcoal	2,323	3.5	
Coal	45	0.1	
Other	270	0.4	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	22,141	33.0
Kerosene	10,579	15.8
Candle	13,271	19.8
Battery	18,046	26.9
Generator (private)	616	0.9
Water mill (private)	*	<0.1
Solar system/energy	1,718	2.6
Other	614	0.9
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,961	2.9
Tube well, borehole	50,965	76.1
Protected well/spring	2,568	3.9
Bottled/purifier water	552	0.8
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>56,046</i>	<i>83.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	2,018	3.0
Pool/pond/lake	4,748	7.1
River/stream/canal	3,291	4.9
Waterfall/rainwater	79	0.1
Other	817	1.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>10,953</i>	<i>16.3</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,070	3.1
Tube well, borehole	52,190	77.9
Protected well/spring	2,344	3.5
Unprotected well/spring	2,021	3.0
Pool/pond/lake	3,042	4.5
River/stream/canal	4,440	6.6
Waterfall/rainwater	47	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	835	1.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	520	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	55,587	83.0
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>56,107</i>	<i>83.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	3,917	5.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	487	0.7
Other	495	0.8
None	5,993	8.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	19,566	29.2
Television	29,482	44.0
Landline phone	2,654	4.0
Mobile phone	19,843	29.6
Computer	904	1.3
Internet at home	2,721	4.1
Households with none of the items	23,649	35.3
Households with all of the items	100	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	814	1.2
Motorcycle/Moped	18,447	27.5
Bicycle	36,983	55.2
4-Wheel tractor	817	1.2
Canoe/Boat	3,064	4.6
Motor boat	829	1.2
Cart (bullock)	13,678	20.4

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	277,268 *		
Males	134,714		
Females	142,554		
Sex ratio	95 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	31.7 %		
Area (Km ²)	1,832.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	151.3 persons		
Number of wards	20		
Number of village tracts	74		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	271,120	85,489	185,631
Number of conventional households	66,999	20,359	46,640
Mean household size	4.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Taikkyi Township, there are more females than males with 95 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (31.7%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Taikkyi Township is 151 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.0 persons living in each household in Taikkyi Township. This is slightly lower than the Union average (4.4 persons). 			

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;
Taikkyi Township (North District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	66,999	277,268	134,714	142,554
	Ward	20,359	88,000	42,161	45,839
1	In Ga Lar(Inn ka Lar)(W)	859	3,514	1,679	1,835
2	Oe Tan(W)	1,889	8,287	3,942	4,345
3	Zay(W)	609	2,817	1,265	1,552
4	Baw Di Kone(W)	942	4,613	2,159	2,454
5	Bu Tar(W)	713	3,445	1,649	1,796
6	Oke Pon Su(W)	2,336	9,764	4,820	4,944
7	Shan Su(W)	2,564	11,022	5,329	5,693
8	Min Ga Lar(W)	3,403	14,392	7,137	7,255
9	Kyan Sit Thar(W)	446	1,782	848	934
10	U Aung Zay Ya(W)	396	1,652	759	893
11	Ah Naw Ra Htar(W)	733	3,167	1,467	1,700
12	Ban Du La(W)	782	3,486	1,635	1,851
13	Bo Gyoke Aung San(W)	424	1,932	956	976
14	Sin Hpyu Shin(W)	735	3,200	1,504	1,696
15	Ba Yint Naung(W)	597	2,432	1,152	1,280
16	Min Ye Kyaw Swar(W)	326	1,310	635	675
17	No(1)(W)	637	2,650	1,260	1,390
18	No(2)(W)	372	1,742	840	902
19	No(3)(W)	910	3,850	1,750	2,100
20	No(4)(W)	686	2,943	1,375	1,568
	Village Tract	46,640	189,268	92,553	96,715
1	Tar Gwa(VT)	1,545	6,420	3,199	3,221
2	Lauk Lay Chaung(VT)	980	3,888	1,865	2,023
3	Tha Yet Chaung(VT)	702	3,023	1,429	1,594
4	Kyaik Sa Kaing(VT)	486	1,773	847	926
5	Gyoe Hpyu(VT)	1,984	7,954	3,801	4,153
6	Yin Taik Kwin(VT)	771	2,862	1,353	1,509

Table 1: Continued.

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
7	U To(VT)	980	3,884	1,858	2,026
8	Tha Nat Chaung Bu Tar(VT)	970	4,188	2,065	2,123
9	Oke Pon(VT)	1,039	3,957	1,936	2,021
10	Hpa Lon Kan Kone(VT)	524	2,233	1,058	1,175
11	Kyar Inn(VT)	277	1,004	477	527
12	Sin Sa Kan(VT)	1,134	4,699	2,364	2,335
13	Chin Kone(VT)	1,484	7,056	3,577	3,479
14	Lein Maw Chan(VT)	1,253	5,150	2,522	2,628
15	Poke Ta(VT)	593	2,558	1,243	1,315
16	Hpa Lon Bu Tar(VT)	1,529	6,038	2,910	3,128
17	Sa Par Kaing(VT)	617	2,494	1,234	1,260
18	Taung Yat Zee Kone(VT)	880	3,433	1,624	1,809
19	Gawt(VT)	714	2,704	1,304	1,400
20	Oke Kan Yae Thoe(VT)	305	1,343	655	688
21	Kywe Boke(VT)	1,122	4,595	2,349	2,246
22	Daik Inn(VT)	219	877	436	441
23	Pa Ni Pin(VT)	442	1,903	952	951
24	Yae Twin Kone(VT)	710	2,806	1,367	1,439
25	Hpa Lon Ywar Ma(VT)	311	1,230	585	645
26	Kun Chan Kone(VT)	369	1,428	686	742
27	Kyi Pin La Har(VT)	324	1,371	686	685
28	Oke Kan Kan Kone(VT)	447	1,852	898	954
29	Oke Kan Ywar Ma(VT)	709	2,815	1,353	1,462
30	Mee Nin Kan Kone(VT)	264	1,037	514	523
31	Kin Pa Tee(VT)	456	1,819	927	892
32	Aing Gyi(VT)	197	740	349	391
33	Yin Taik Lay Pin(VT)	181	748	344	404
34	Bwet Kone(VT)	849	3,399	1,634	1,765
35	Taung Boet Hla(VT)	342	1,342	631	711

Table 1: Continued.

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
36	Oke Kan Shan Su(VT)	546	2,168	1,049	1,119
37	Pyin Ma Kone(VT)	967	3,651	1,753	1,898
38	Yae Tar Lay(VT)	168	768	359	409
39	Tha Pyay Kone(VT)	326	1,283	636	647
40	Thar Yar Kone(VT)	197	799	391	408
41	Kan Myaung(VT)	489	1,860	897	963
42	Ta Bu Yae Thoe(VT)	431	1,879	912	967
43	Gon Hnyin Tan(VT)	802	3,154	1,545	1,609
44	San(VT)	524	2,229	1,121	1,108
45	Chaung Sauk(VT)	597	2,349	1,180	1,169
46	Kyo Chaung(VT)	202	825	400	425
47	Pan Pin Tan(VT)	1,183	4,991	2,489	2,502
48	Taw La Ti(VT)	397	1,598	742	856
49	Hpet Wun Kone(VT)	458	1,650	768	882
50	Ah La Boke(VT)	798	2,956	1,437	1,519
51	Min Hla Wa(VT)	560	2,473	1,223	1,250
52	Sin Chan(VT)	398	2,060	1,301	759
53	Taw Kha Yan(VT)	564	2,220	1,042	1,178
54	Khun Hnit Kyaik (East)(VT)	375	1,384	661	723
55	Khun Hnit Kyaik (West)(VT)	339	1,318	651	667
56	Hlaing(VT)	430	1,811	882	929
57	Bein Daw(VT)	436	1,770	870	900
58	Kan Ka Lay (A)(VT)	641	2,352	1,150	1,202
59	Baw La Kut(VT)	321	1,305	640	665
60	Chaung Thone Gwa(VT)	612	2,541	1,254	1,287
61	Ka Lawt Thawt(VT)	199	884	422	462
62	Kyon Ta Kin(VT)	370	1,427	691	736
63	Inn Ta Yar(VT)	445	1,705	829	876
64	Auk Yae Kan Kone(VT)	551	2,059	993	1,066

Table 1: Continued.

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
65	Ka Taing Sein(VT)	1,055	4,674	2,286	2,388
66	Hpoe Khaung(VT)	792	2,885	1,356	1,529
67	Ah Hta Yaung(VT)	338	1,477	735	742
68	Yae Twin Hpyu(VT)	618	2,624	1,278	1,346
69	Yae Paw Thaung(VT)	890	3,612	1,794	1,818
70	Kyway Bagan Chaung(VT)	456	1,888	934	954
71	Ngar Lar Chaung(VT)	873	3,436	1,660	1,776
72	Thea Hpyu(VT)	381	1,629	780	849
73	Moe Ku Lar(VT)	556	2,350	1,144	1,206
74	Ohn Pin Kwin(VT)	646	2,601	1,266	1,335

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups,

Taikkyi Township

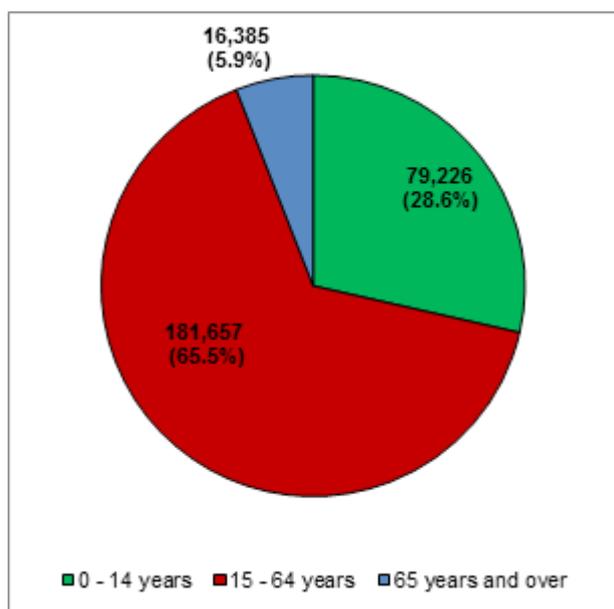


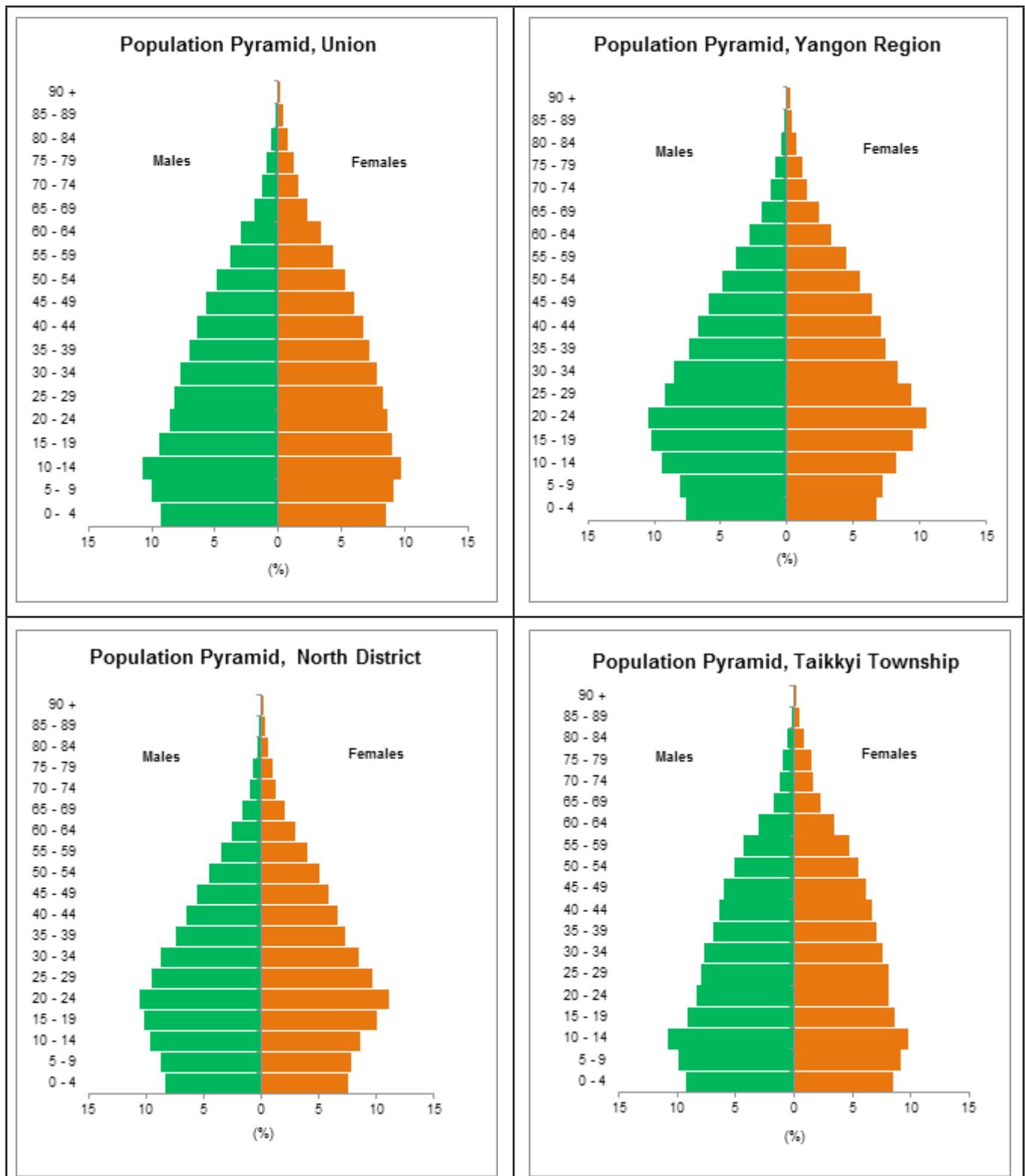
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups,

Taikkyi Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	277,268	134,714	142,554
0 - 4	24,544	12,504	12,040
5 - 9	26,247	13,328	12,919
10 - 14	28,435	14,597	13,838
15 - 19	24,496	12,315	12,181
20 - 24	22,822	11,263	11,559
25 - 29	22,182	10,694	11,488
30 - 34	21,184	10,337	10,847
35 - 39	19,472	9,338	10,134
40 - 44	18,232	8,672	9,560
45 - 49	16,862	8,154	8,708
50 - 54	14,834	6,980	7,854
55 - 59	12,641	5,859	6,782
60 - 64	8,932	4,039	4,893
65 - 69	5,576	2,350	3,226
70 - 74	3,936	1,593	2,343
75 - 79	3,448	1,387	2,061
80 - 84	2,013	785	1,228
85 - 89	945	358	587
90 +	467	161	306

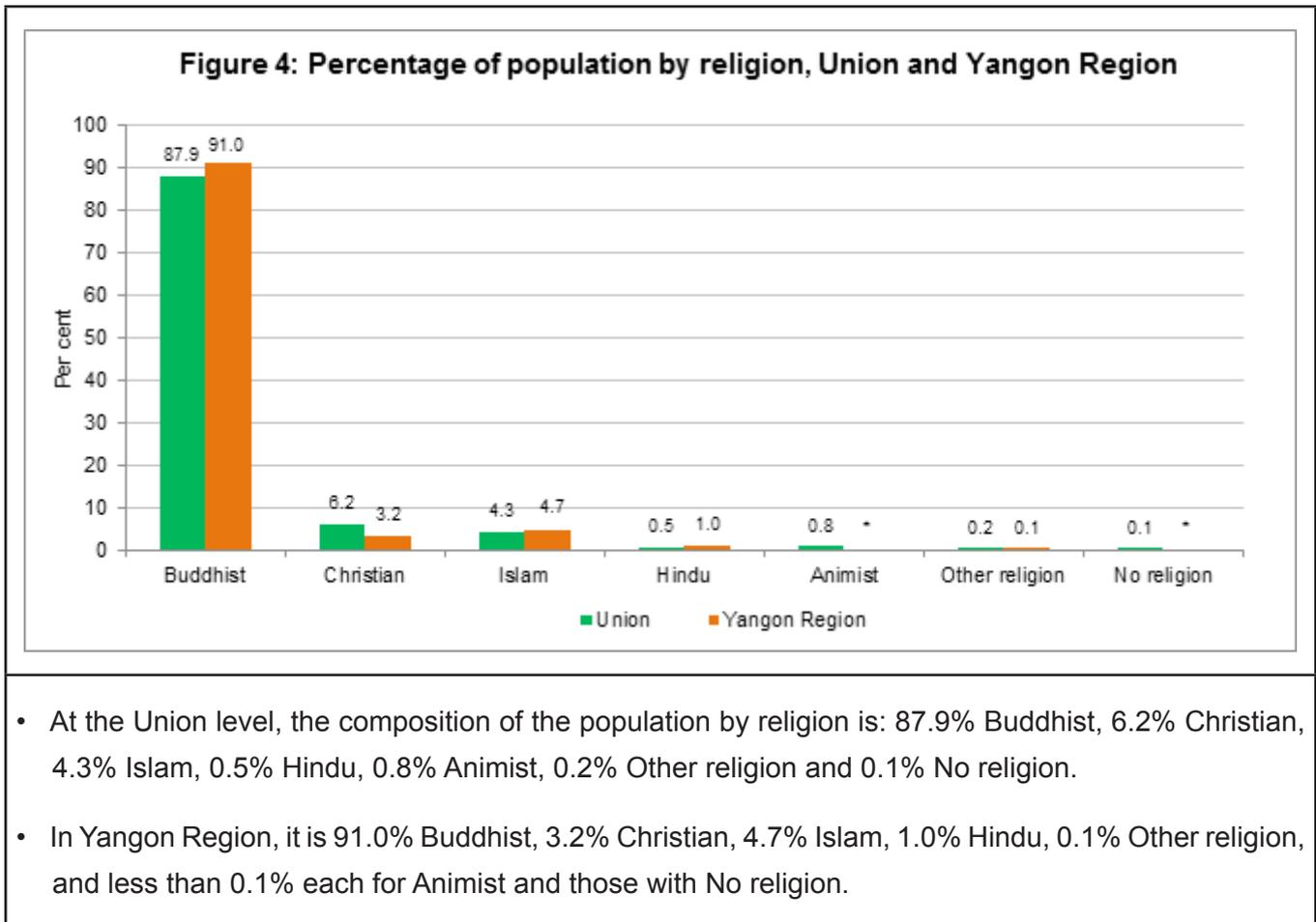
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Taikkyi Township is 65.5 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Yangon Region, North District and Taikkyi Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Taikkyi Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to the Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Taikkyi Township.
- Starting from age group 20-24, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	5,167	2,608	2,559	1,601	790	811
6	5,341	2,685	2,656	4,119	2,072	2,047
7	5,320	2,691	2,629	4,445	2,246	2,199
8	5,005	2,515	2,490	4,222	2,134	2,088
9	5,202	2,664	2,538	4,416	2,277	2,139
10	5,468	2,842	2,626	4,522	2,380	2,142
11	5,289	2,713	2,576	4,193	2,176	2,017
12	5,618	2,816	2,802	4,004	2,022	1,982
13	5,722	2,858	2,864	3,450	1,732	1,718
14	5,739	2,860	2,879	2,807	1,403	1,404
15	5,188	2,597	2,591	2,054	1,001	1,053
16	4,681	2,376	2,305	1,467	704	763
17	4,633	2,343	2,290	1,058	499	559
18	5,105	2,449	2,656	787	330	457
19	4,332	2,086	2,246	519	226	293
20	5,099	2,431	2,668	439	209	230
21	4,189	2,000	2,189	270	130	140
22	4,452	2,090	2,362	153	78	75
23	4,157	2,044	2,113	92	54	38
24	4,053	1,952	2,101	67	43	24
25	4,763	2,210	2,553	49	19	30
26	3,880	1,885	1,995	31	19	12
27	4,115	1,956	2,159	38	28	10
28	4,756	2,188	2,568	40	21	19
29	3,986	1,932	2,054	24	13	11

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

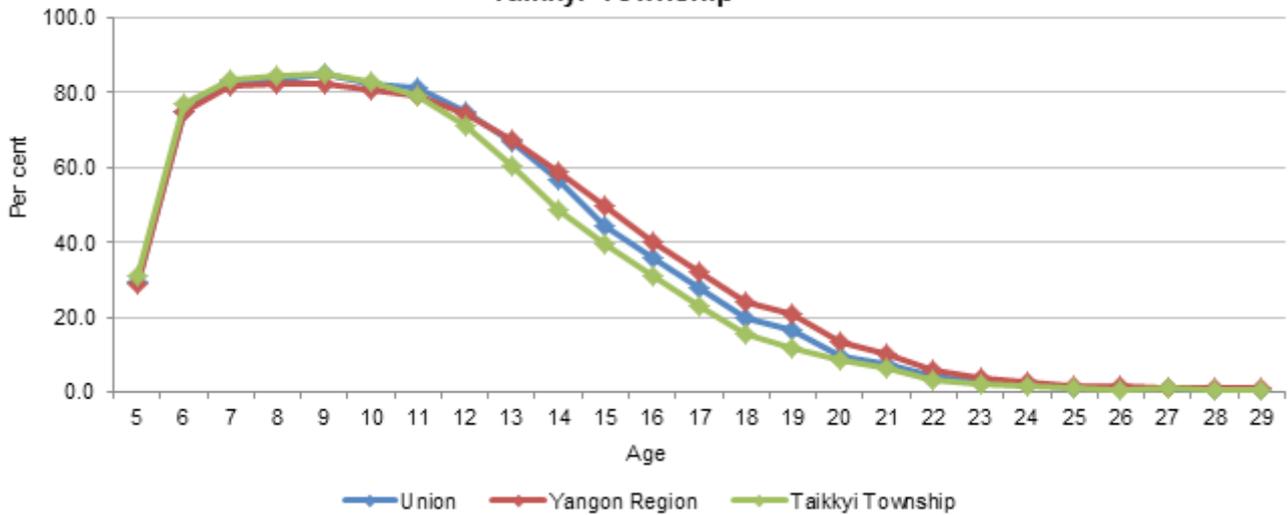
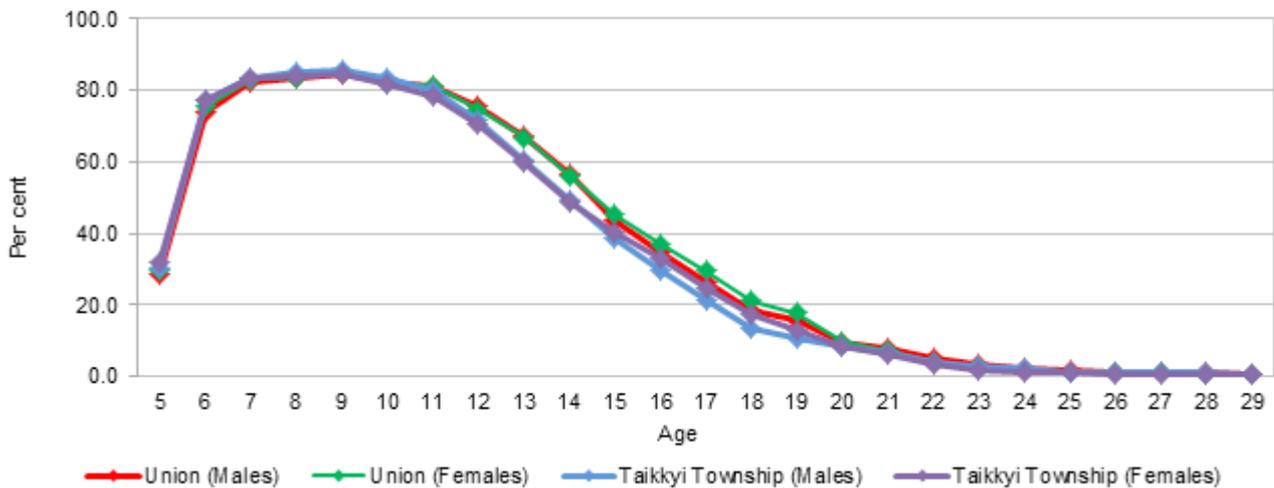
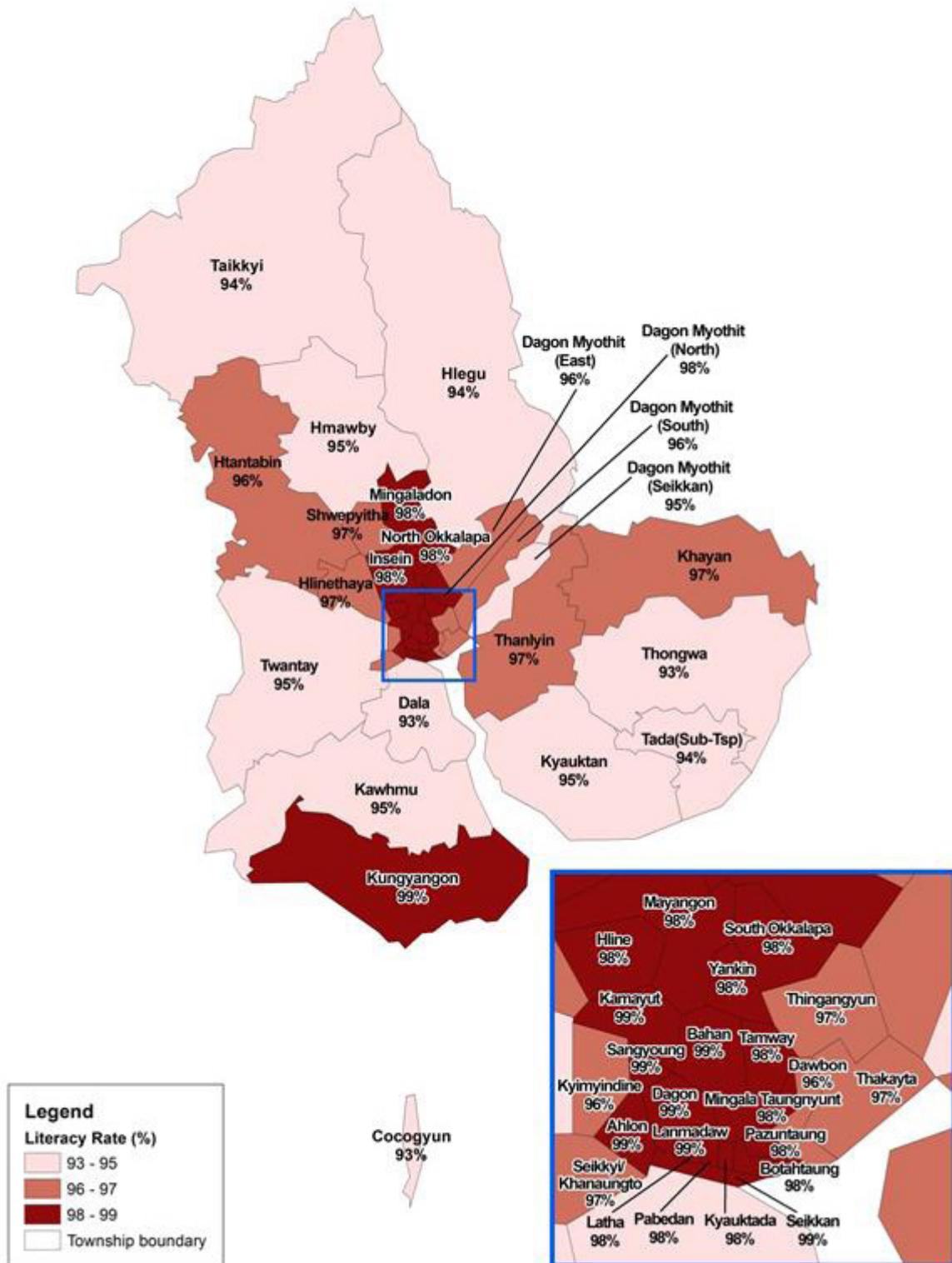


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Taikkyi Township



- School attendance in Taikkyi Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Taikkyi Township is lower than that of the Union after age 11 onwards.

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



Union : 89.5%
 Yangon Region : 96.6%
 North District : 96.3%
 Taikykyi Township : 94.1%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	45,889	96.1
Males	22,368	96.6
Females	23,521	95.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Taikkyi Township is 94.1 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 91.9 per cent and for the males it is 96.6 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.1 per cent with 95.6 per cent for females and 96.6 per cent for males.

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

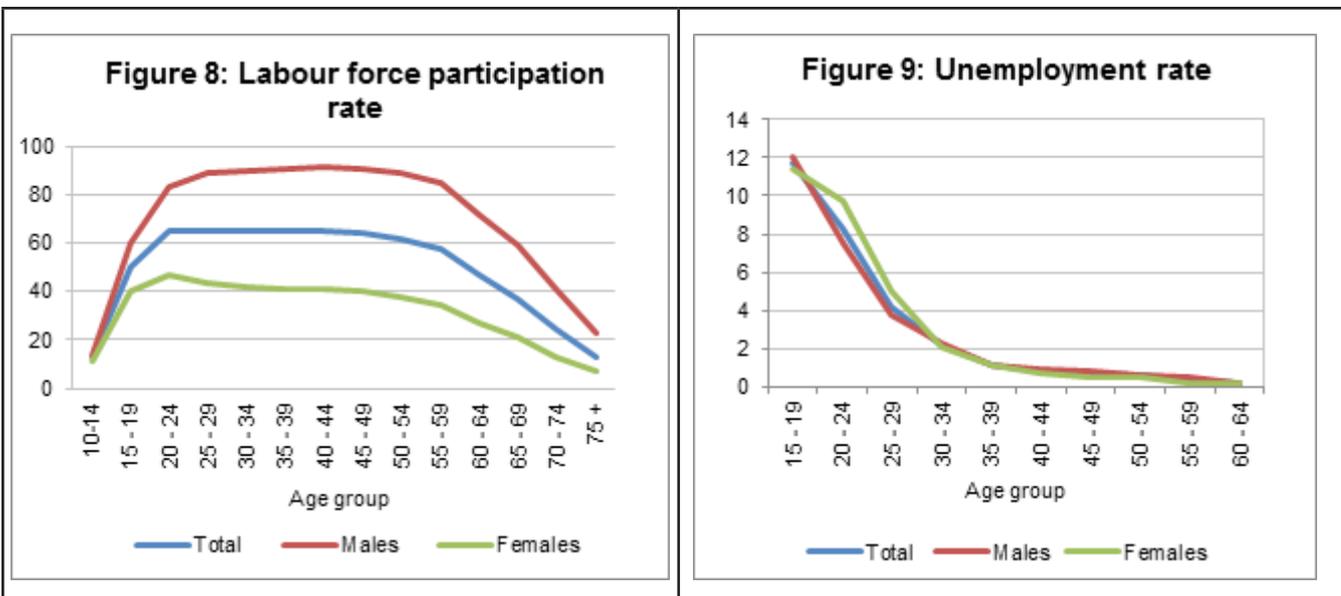
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	150,724	18,212	12.1	41,404	34,350	29,017	13,759	242	9,032	291	128	4,289
Urban	49,058	4,955	10.1	10,354	9,164	11,618	6,835	103	5,425	168	56	380
Rural	101,666	13,257	13.0	31,050	25,186	17,399	6,924	139	3,607	123	72	3,909
Males	70,707	6,550	9.3	16,534	16,032	16,987	7,969	167	4,031	116	93	2,228
Females	80,017	11,662	14.6	24,870	18,318	12,030	5,790	75	5,001	175	35	2,061

- Some 12.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 13.0 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 9.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 14.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 22.8 per cent have completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.0 per cent have 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	12.5	13.7	11.1	15.8	16.3	15.0
15 - 19	50.1	59.8	40.3	11.7	12.0	11.4
20 - 24	64.8	83.2	46.9	8.3	7.5	9.7
25 - 29	65.3	88.6	43.5	4.2	3.8	5.0
30 - 34	65.4	90.2	41.8	2.2	2.3	2.1
35 - 39	65.1	91.0	41.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
40 - 44	64.7	91.1	40.8	0.8	0.9	0.7
45 - 49	64.3	90.4	39.9	0.7	0.8	0.5
50 - 54	61.9	88.7	38.0	0.6	0.6	0.5
55 - 59	57.9	84.9	34.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
60 - 64	47.1	71.9	26.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
65 - 69	37.1	59.1	21.1	0.4	0.5	0.1
70 - 74	24.5	41.4	13.0	0.3	0.2	0.7
75 +	13.3	23.2	7.0	0.4	0.2	1.0
15 - 24	57.2	71	43.5	9.9	9.5	10.5
15 - 64	61.3	83.7	40.5	3.6	3.3	4.0



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Taikkyi Township is 61.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 40.5 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 83.7 per cent.
- In Taikkyi Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Taikkyi Township is 3.6 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment for males (3.3%) and for females (4.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 10.5 per cent.

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

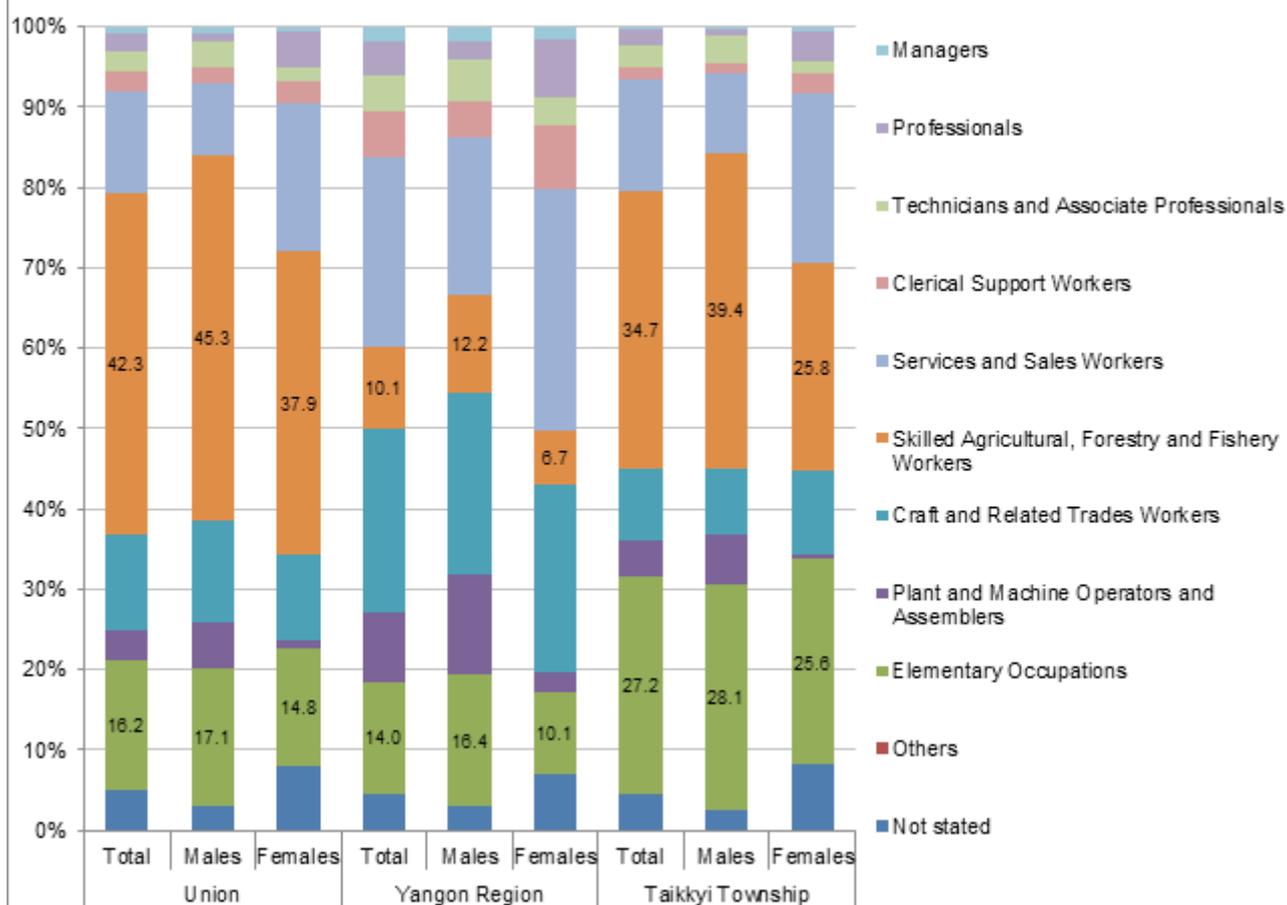
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	107,584	0.8	26.6	46.5	10.6	1.5	14.0
Males	30,844	1.7	46.9	3.8	14.1	2.5	31.1
Females	76,740	0.4	18.4	63.7	9.3	1.0	7.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 46.9 per cent of males are full time students while 63.7 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	104,732	68,704	36,028	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	463	290	173	0.4	0.4	0.5
Professionals	1,847	435	1,412	1.8	0.6	3.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,847	2,363	484	2.7	3.4	1.3
Clerical Support Workers	1,809	878	931	1.7	1.3	2.6
Services and Sales Workers	14,369	6,769	7,600	13.7	9.9	21.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	36,355	27,050	9,305	34.7	39.4	25.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	9,393	5,673	3,720	9.0	8.3	10.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	4,477	4,230	247	4.3	6.2	0.7
Elementary Occupations	28,517	19,283	9,234	27.2	28.1	25.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	4,655	1,733	2,922	4.4	2.5	8.1

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



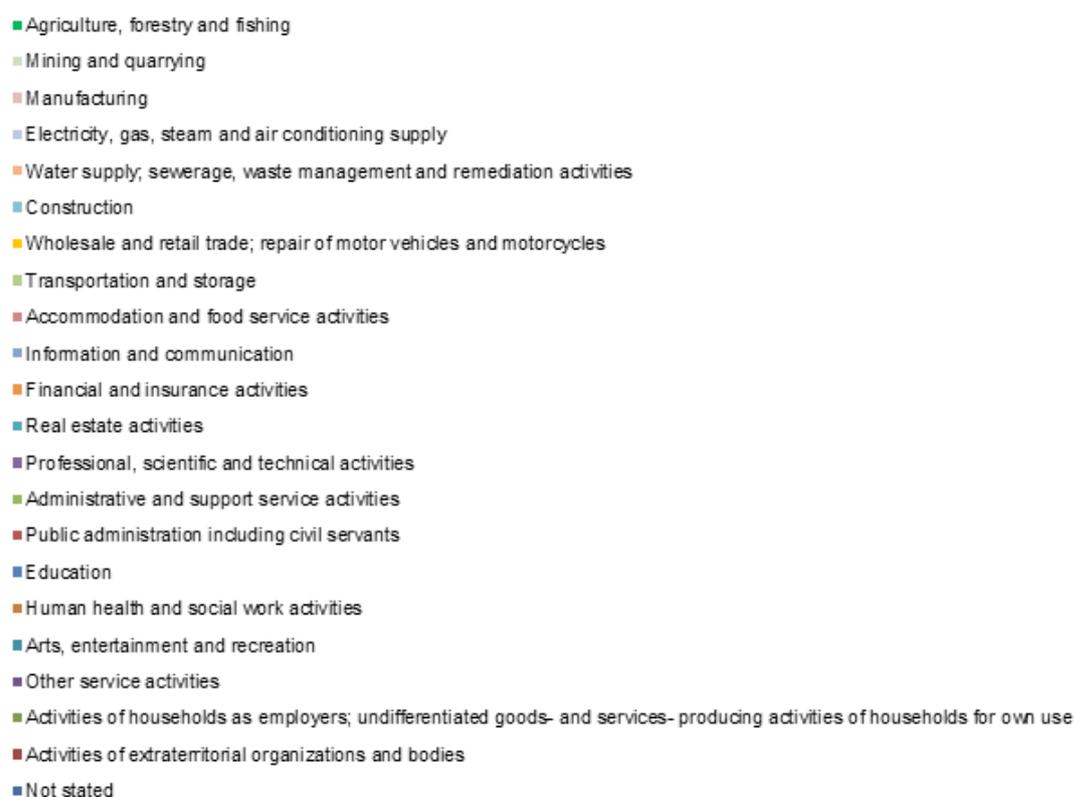
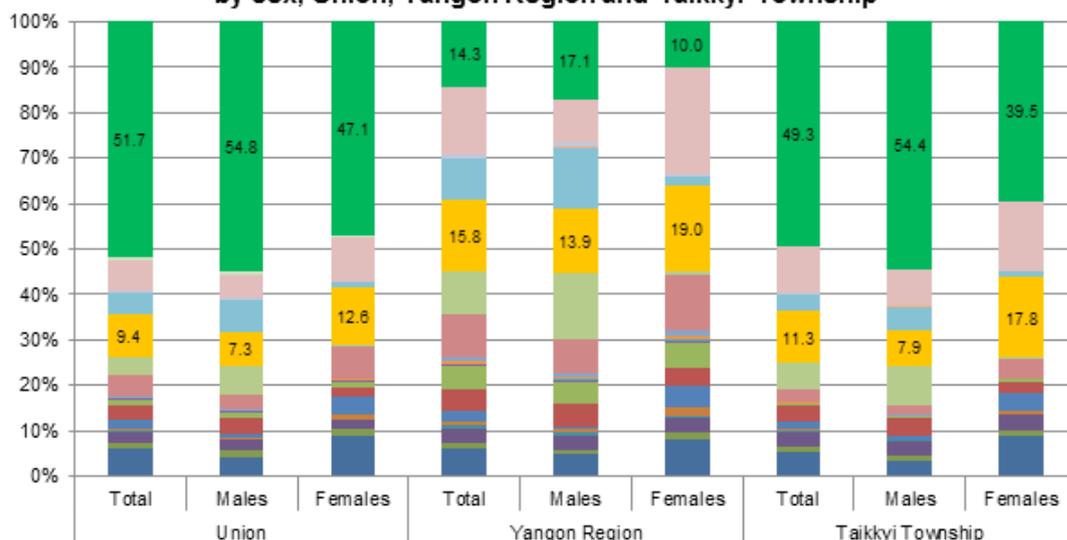
- In Taikkyi Township, 34.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 27.2 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 39.4 per cent of males and 25.8 per cent of females are skilled 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	104,732	68,704	36,028	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51,622	37,395	14,227	49.3	54.4	39.5
Mining and quarrying	173	143	30	0.2	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	10,887	5,344	5,543	10.4	7.8	15.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	104	96	8	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	112	103	9	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	3,907	3,472	435	3.7	5.1	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11,849	5,439	6,410	11.3	7.9	17.8
Transportation and storage	6,258	6,140	118	6.0	8.9	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	2,771	1,296	1,475	2.6	1.9	4.1
Information and communication	118	87	31	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	69	27	42	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	6	2	4	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	94	76	18	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	436	274	162	0.4	0.4	0.4
Public administration including civil servants	3,778	2,824	954	3.6	4.1	2.6
Education	1,773	360	1,413	1.7	0.5	3.9
Human health and social work activities	342	120	222	0.3	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	167	120	47	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other service activities	3,633	2,396	1,237	3.5	3.5	3.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1,158	691	467	1.1	1.0	1.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	5,474	2,298	3,176	5.2	3.3	8.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

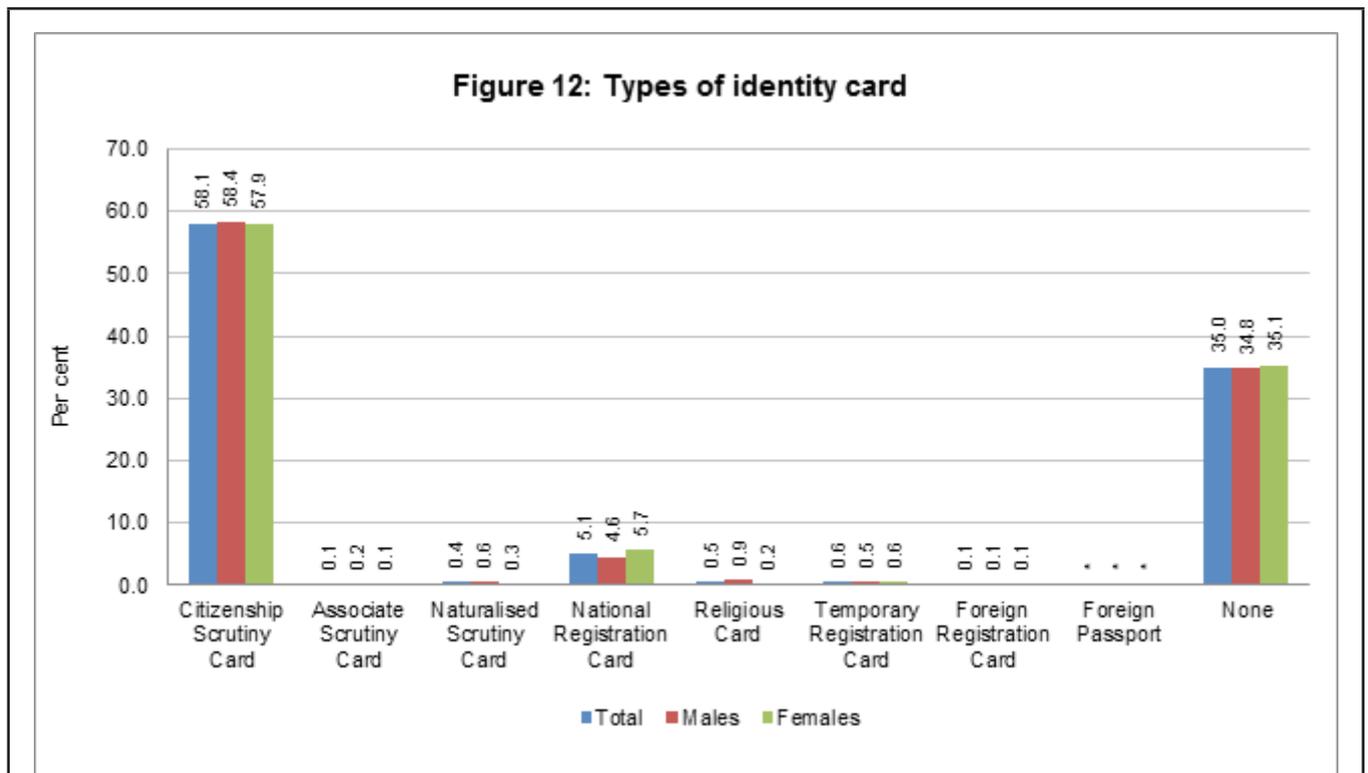


- In Taikkyi Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 49.3 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 11.3 per cent.
- There are 54.4 per cent of males and 39.5 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 15.8 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” 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	131,601	336	1,009	11,616	1,154	1,296	240	67	79,158
Urban	45,137	306	428	3,248	508	614	164	43	22,371
Rural	86,464	30	581	8,368	646	682	76	24	56,787
Males	63,538	167	655	4,956	970	593	116	39	37,848
Females	68,063	169	354	6,660	184	703	124	28	41,310



- In Taikkyi Township, 58.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 35.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 34.8 per cent of males and 35.1 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	277,268	266,790	10,478	3.8	5,781	3,172	4,198	3,830
0 - 4	24,544	24,154	390	1.6	101	99	314	289
5 - 9	26,247	25,946	301	1.1	52	61	130	183
10 - 14	28,435	28,115	320	1.1	60	71	110	202
15 - 19	24,496	24,248	248	1.0	69	56	69	137
20 - 24	22,822	22,599	223	1.0	55	41	69	114
25 - 29	22,182	21,964	218	1.0	65	62	74	72
30 - 34	21,184	20,869	315	1.5	100	77	99	104
35 - 39	19,472	19,115	357	1.8	122	85	117	117
40 - 44	18,232	17,733	499	2.7	288	79	115	140
45 - 49	16,862	16,159	703	4.2	418	128	187	167
50 - 54	14,834	13,889	945	6.4	617	200	242	225
55 - 59	12,641	11,607	1,034	8.2	670	226	323	251
60 - 64	8,932	7,960	972	10.9	618	266	334	260
65 - 69	5,576	4,747	829	14.9	549	242	311	253
70 - 74	3,936	3,101	835	21.2	528	303	394	308
75 - 79	3,448	2,512	936	27.1	599	432	492	381
80 - 84	2,013	1,305	708	35.2	463	351	418	319
85 - 89	945	544	401	42.4	253	236	229	173
90 +	467	223	244	52.2	154	157	171	135

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	134,714	129,940	4,774	3.5	2,502	1,365	1,853	1,698
0 - 4	12,504	12,311	193	1.5	50	49	158	137
5 - 9	13,328	13,169	159	1.2	26	36	73	91
10 - 14	14,597	14,422	175	1.2	32	41	56	111
15 - 19	12,315	12,191	124	1.0	33	26	36	73
20 - 24	11,263	11,138	125	1.1	34	24	35	64
25 - 29	10,694	10,576	118	1.1	39	24	42	44
30 - 34	10,337	10,158	179	1.7	56	42	61	52
35 - 39	9,338	9,164	174	1.9	54	33	65	61
40 - 44	8,672	8,429	243	2.8	125	38	61	67
45 - 49	8,154	7,793	361	4.4	209	66	91	93
50 - 54	6,980	6,518	462	6.6	297	85	131	106
55 - 59	5,859	5,354	505	8.6	318	97	175	119
60 - 64	4,039	3,600	439	10.9	268	119	143	102
65 - 69	2,350	2,023	327	13.9	219	97	115	98
70 - 74	1,593	1,267	326	20.5	204	124	151	111
75 - 79	1,387	1,015	372	26.8	236	176	189	140
80 - 84	785	522	263	33.5	158	142	145	122
85 - 89	358	210	148	41.3	94	92	75	59
90 +	161	80	81	50.3	50	54	51	48

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	142,554	136,850	5,704	4.0	3,279	1,807	2,345	2,132
0 - 4	12,040	11,843	197	1.6	51	50	156	152
5 - 9	12,919	12,777	142	1.1	26	25	57	92
10 - 14	13,838	13,693	145	1.0	28	30	54	91
15 - 19	12,181	12,057	124	1.0	36	30	33	64
20 - 24	11,559	11,461	98	0.8	21	17	34	50
25 - 29	11,488	11,388	100	0.9	26	38	32	28
30 - 34	10,847	10,711	136	1.3	44	35	38	52
35 - 39	10,134	9,951	183	1.8	68	52	52	56
40 - 44	9,560	9,304	256	2.7	163	41	54	73
45 - 49	8,708	8,366	342	3.9	209	62	96	74
50 - 54	7,854	7,371	483	6.1	320	115	111	119
55 - 59	6,782	6,253	529	7.8	352	129	148	132
60 - 64	4,893	4,360	533	10.9	350	147	191	158
65 - 69	3,226	2,724	502	15.6	330	145	196	155
70 - 74	2,343	1,834	509	21.7	324	179	243	197
75 - 79	2,061	1,497	564	27.4	363	256	303	241
80 - 84	1,228	783	445	36.2	305	209	273	197
85 - 89	587	334	253	43.1	159	144	154	114
90 +	306	143	163	53.3	104	103	120	87

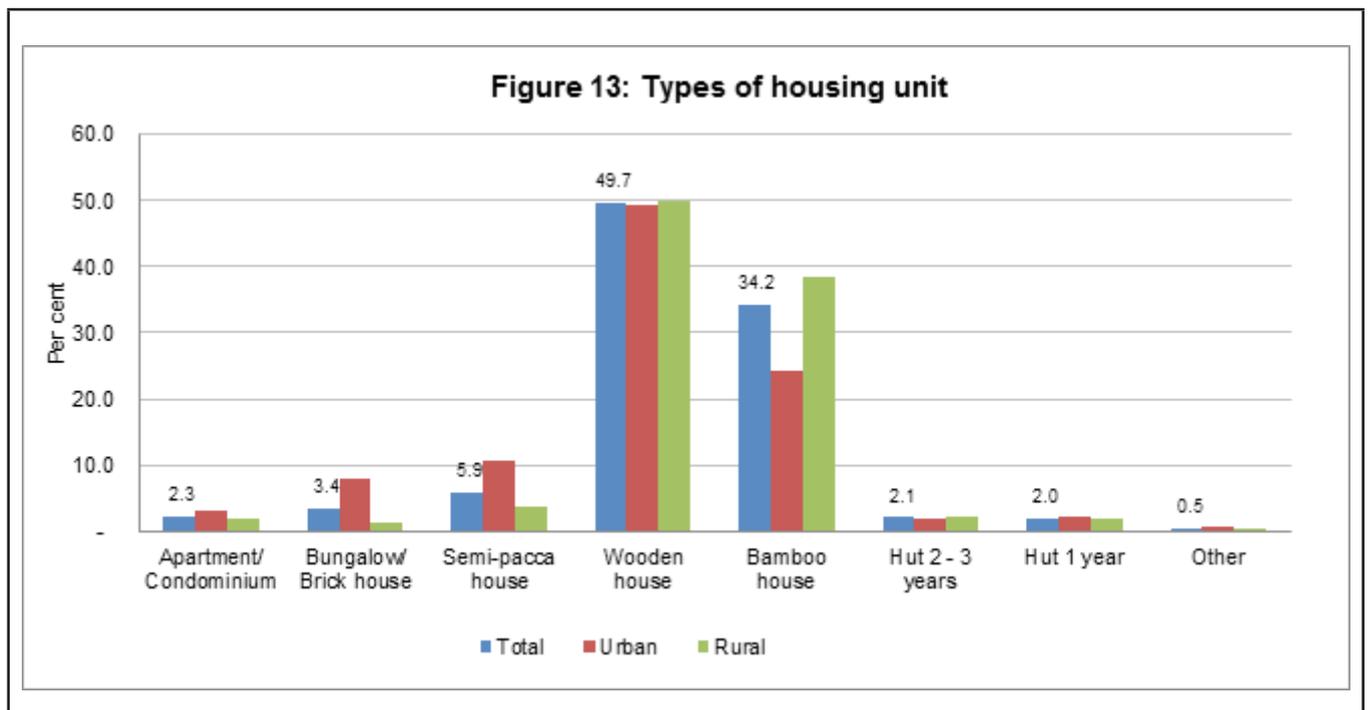
- Four in every 100 persons in Taikkyi Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly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

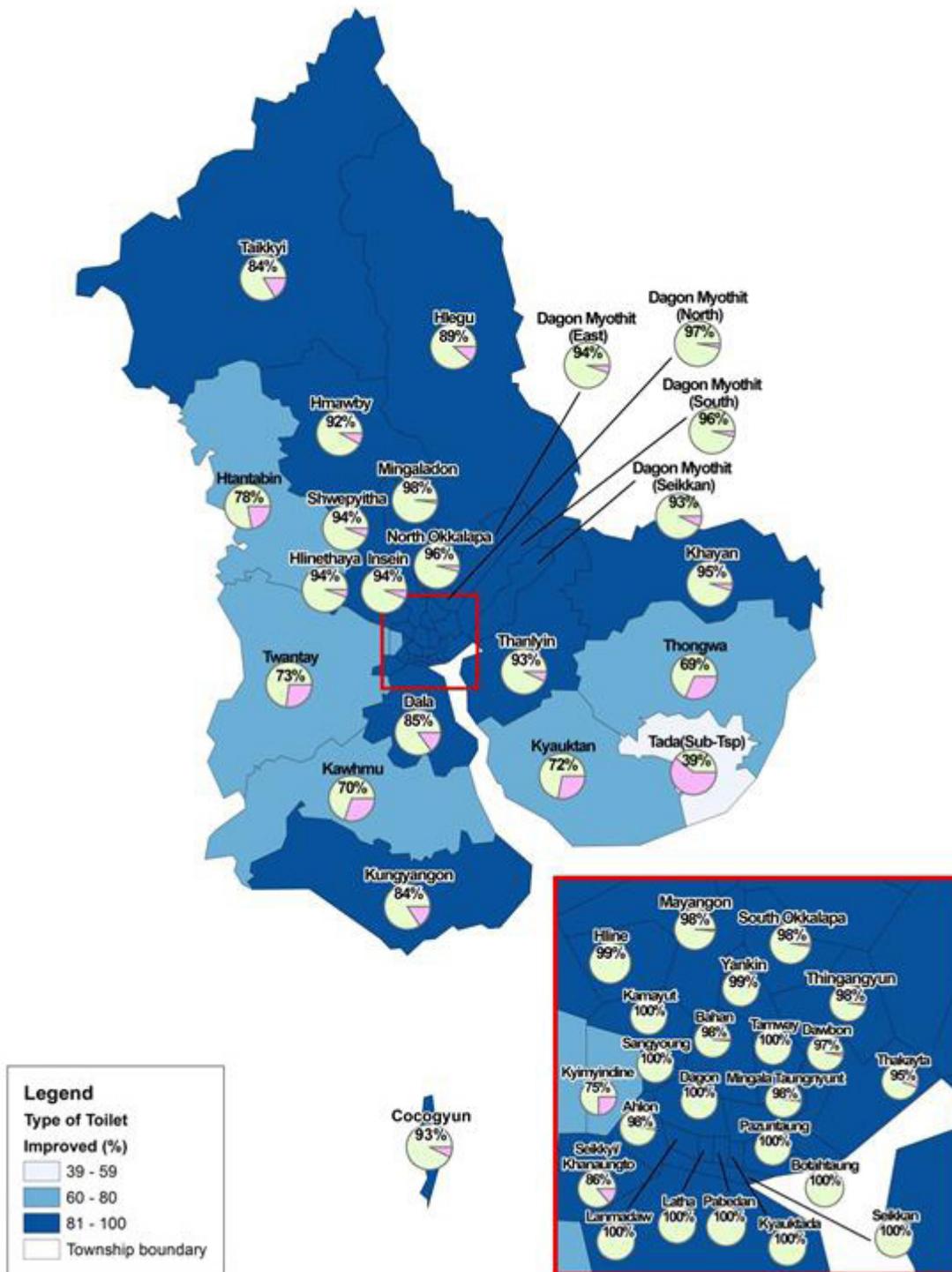
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	66,999	2.3	3.4	5.9	49.7	34.2	2.1	2.0	0.5
Urban	20,359	3.0	7.8	10.6	49.4	24.3	2.0	2.1	0.8
Rural	46,640	2.0	1.4	3.8	49.9	38.5	2.2	1.9	0.3



- The majority of the households in Taikkyi Township are living in wooden houses (49.7%) followed by households in bamboo houses (34.2%).
- Some 49.4 per cent of urban households and 49.9 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union : 74.3%
 Yangon Region : 91.1%
 North District : 91.5%
 Taikkya Township : 83.7%

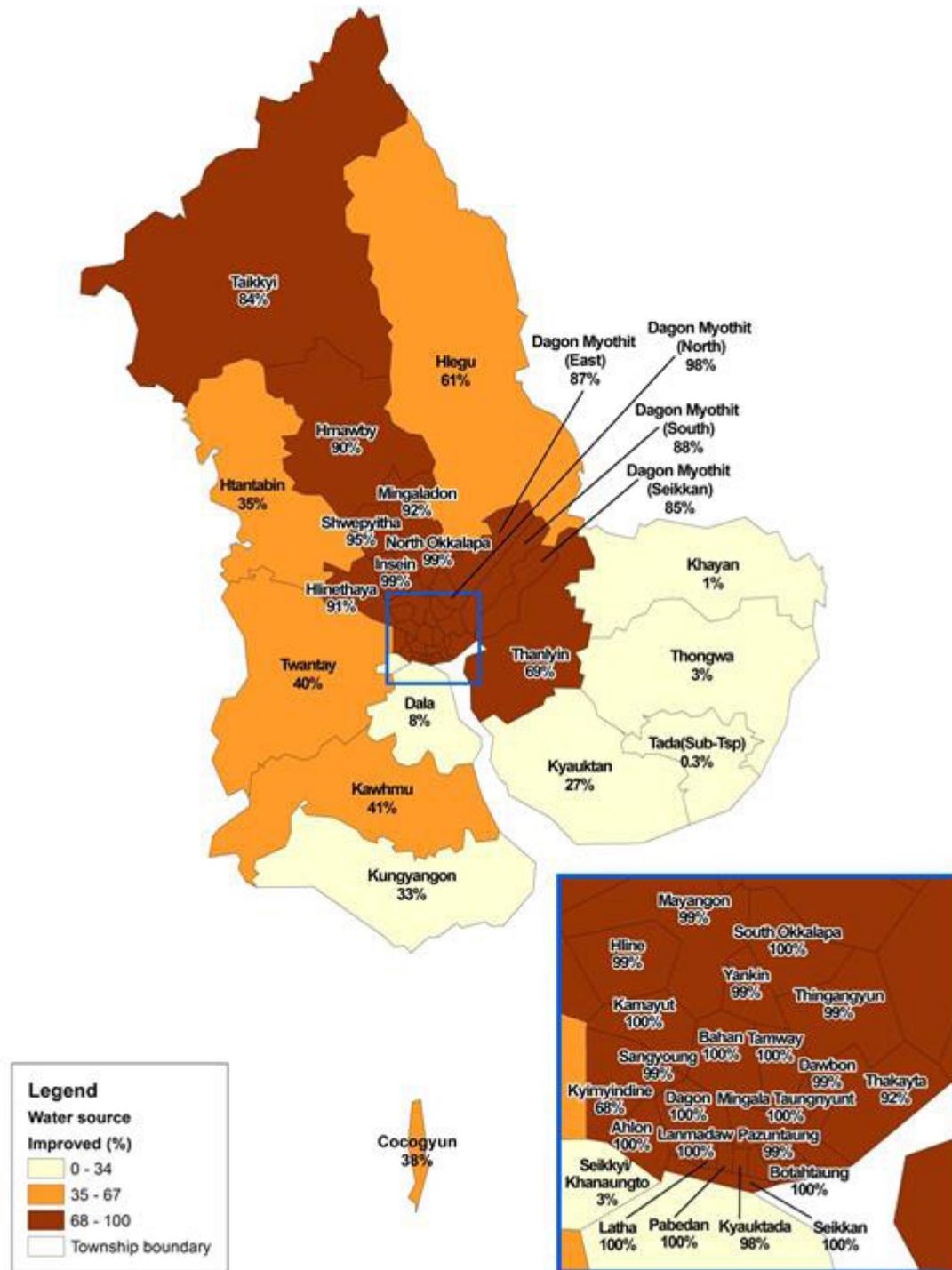
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.7	1.5	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		83.0	86.2	81.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>83.7</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>82.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		5.9	8.0	4.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.7	0.2	1.0
Other		0.8	1.2	0.5
None		8.9	2.9	11.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	66,999	20,359	46,640

- Some 83.7 per cent of the households in Taikkyi Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (83.0%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it belongs to the (81-100) proportion group 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.
- Some 8.9 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 Taikkyi Township, 11.6 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%
North District	: 85.0%
Taikkyi Township	: 83.7%

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

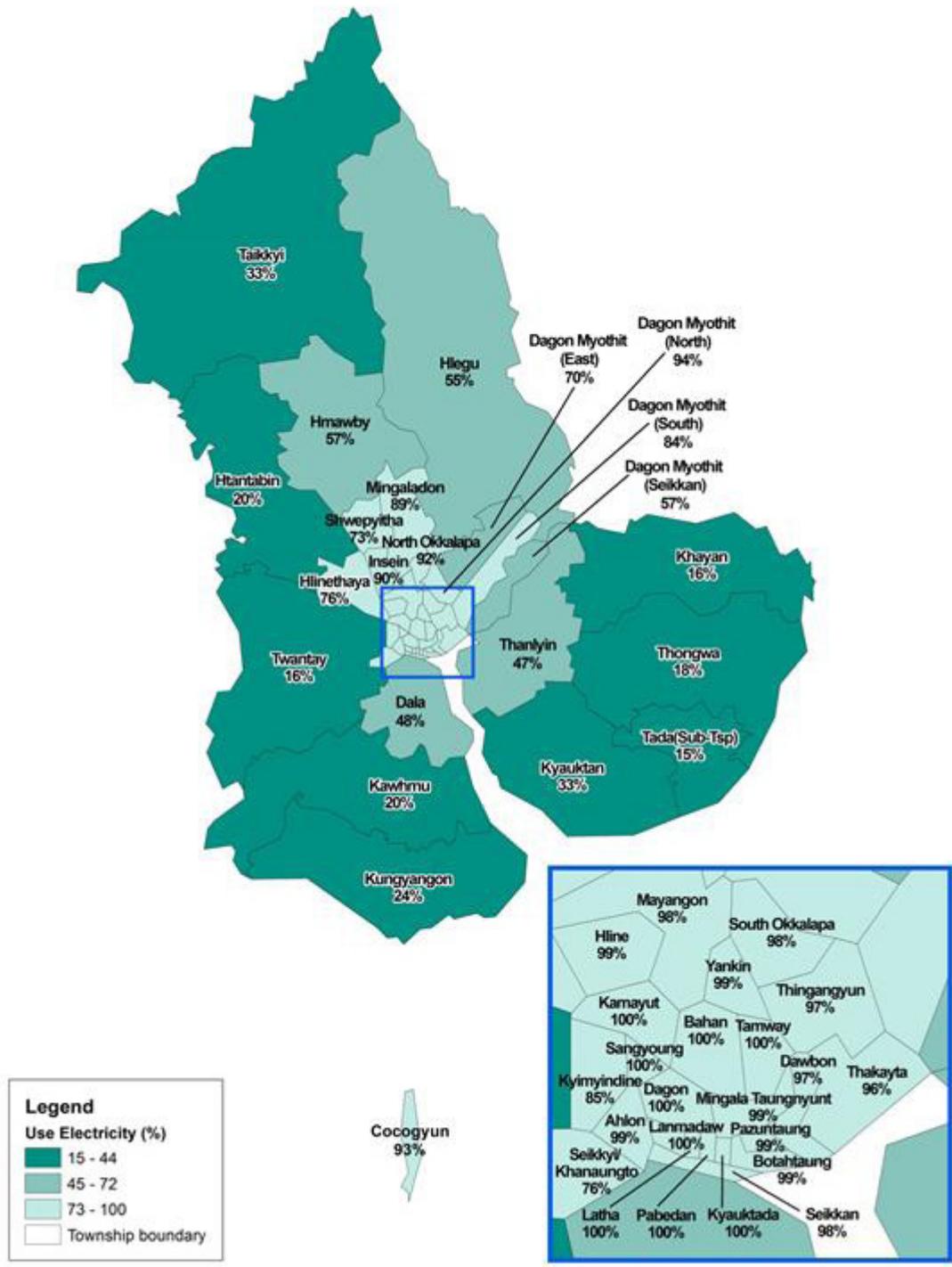
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	2.9	0.4	4.0
Tube well, borehole	76.1	85.0	72.2
Protected well/ Spring	3.9	0.7	5.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.8	2.2	0.2
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>81.6</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	3.0	3.1	3.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake	7.1	4.7	8.2
River/stream/ canal	4.9	1.9	6.2
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.1	*	0.2
Other	1.2	2.0	0.8
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>18.4</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	66,999	20,359

- In Taikkyi Township, 83.7 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, Taikkyi belongs to the (68-100) group proportion in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 76.1 per cent of the households use water from tube well/borehole and 7.1 per cent use water from pool/pond/lake.
- Some 16.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 18.4 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	: 69.3%
North District	: 66.3%
Taikkyi Township	: 33.0%

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

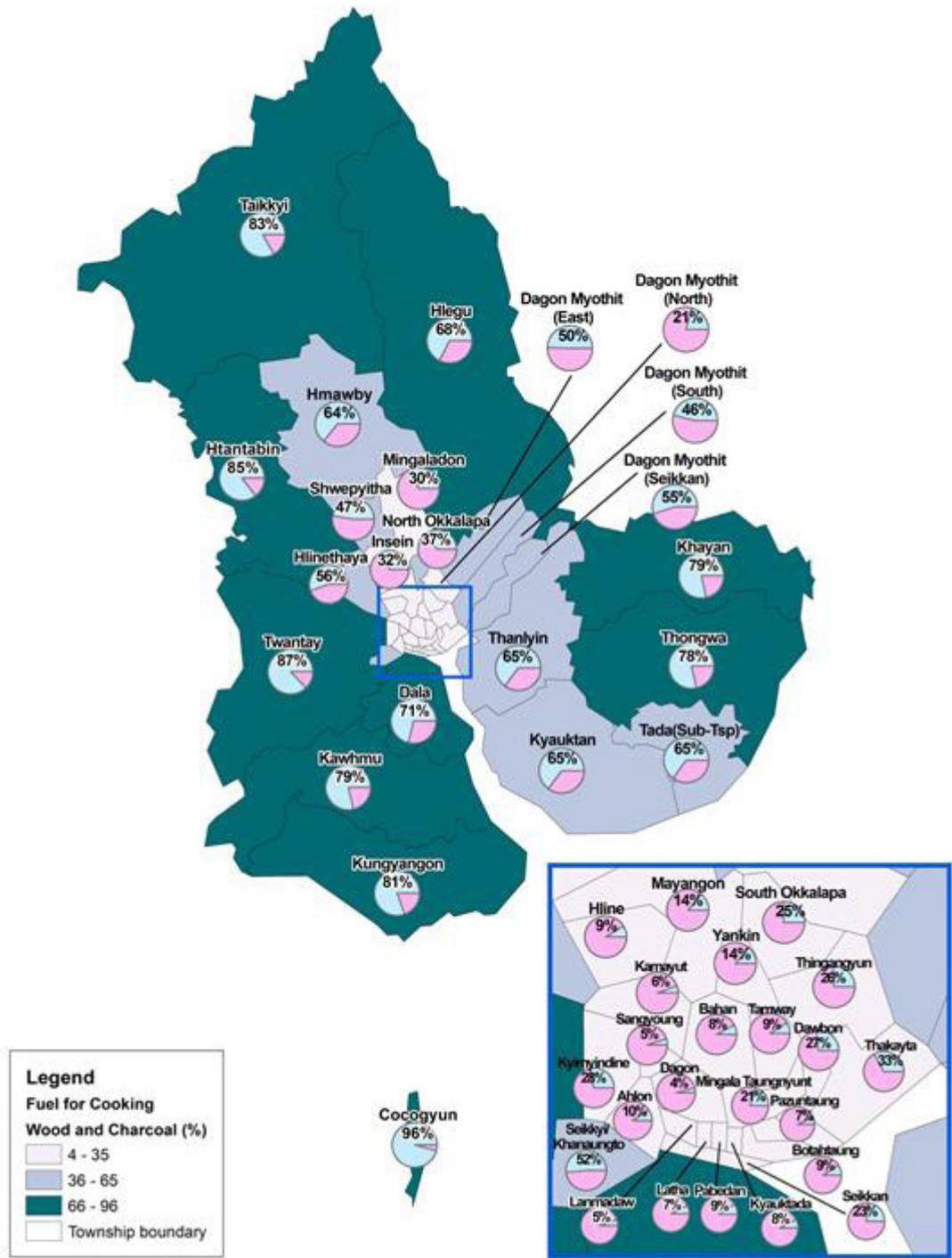
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		33.0	65.3	19.0
Kerosene		15.8	1.5	22.0
Candle		19.8	12.7	22.9
Battery		26.9	18.3	30.7
Generator (private)		0.9	0.9	0.9
Water mill (private)		*	*	*
Solar system/energy		2.6	0.5	3.5
Other		0.9	0.8	1.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	66,999	20,359	46,640

- In Taikkyi Township, 33.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, this proportion belongs to (15-44) group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 30.7 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Yangon Region	: 47.2%
North District	: 56.0%
Taikkyi Township	: 83.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel	Total	Urban	Rural	
Electricity	15.6	30.0	9.2	
LPG	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Kerosene	0.5	0.1	0.6	
BioGas	0.1	0.2	*	
Firewood	79.8	59.2	88.8	
Charcoal	3.5	9.4	0.9	
Coal	0.1	0.2	*	
Other	0.4	0.7	0.3	
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	66,999	20,359	46,640

- In Taikkyi Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 79.8 per cent using firewood and 3.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 15.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 88.8 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 0.9 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	66,999	29.2	44.0	4.0	29.6	1.3	4.1	35.3	0.1
Urban	20,359	19.8	62.5	6.1	44.8	3.1	8.5	25.7	0.4
Rural	46,640	33.3	35.9	3.0	23.0	0.6	2.1	39.5	*

- Some 44.0 per cent of the households in Taikkyi Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 62.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas is 35.9 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

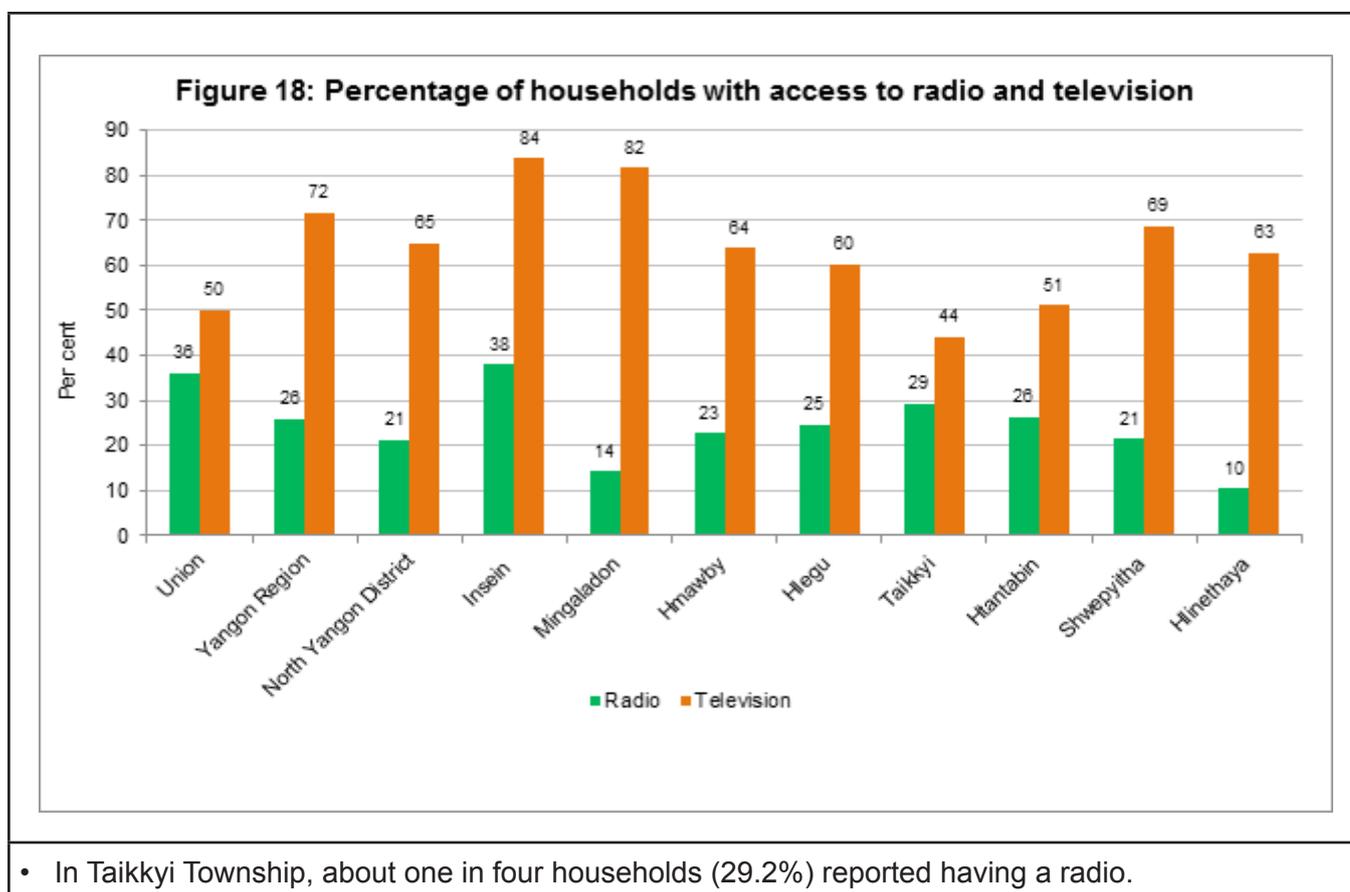
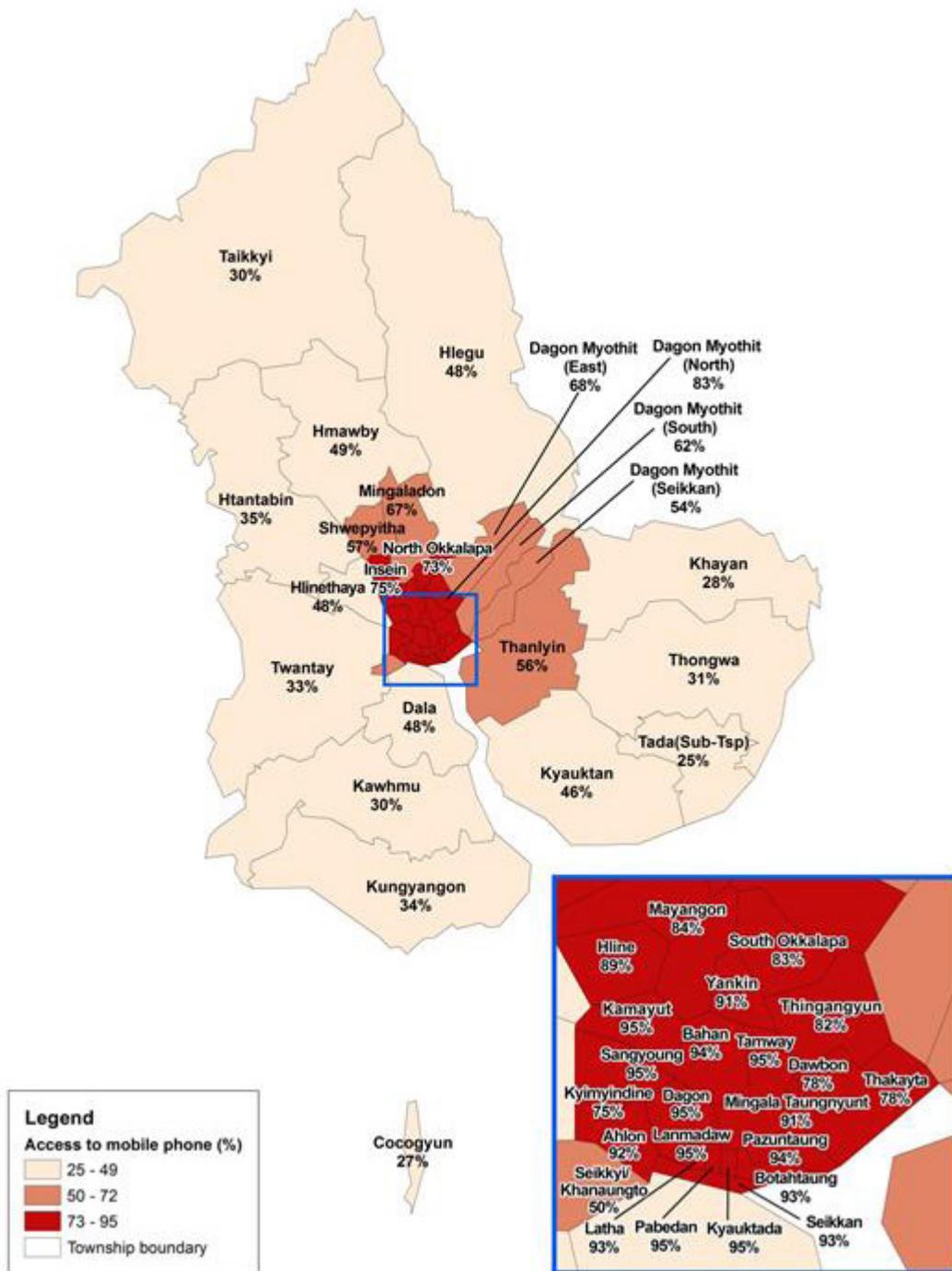


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
North District	: 51.5%
Taikkyi Township	: 29.6%

- Some 29.6 per cent of the households in Taikkyi Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it belongs to lowest group.

Transportation items

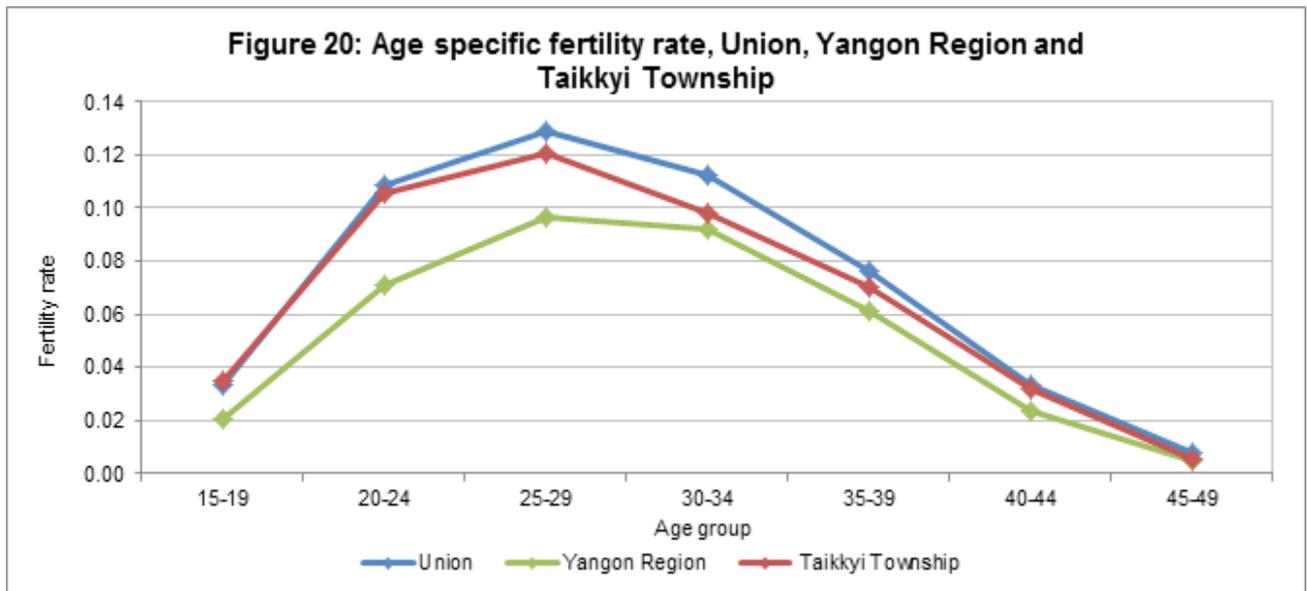
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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	1,089,056	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
North District	566,167	21,134	96,388	295,938	5,069	9,253	4,032	30,732
Urban	302,741	16,069	37,149	166,490	1,383	569	510	1,980
Rural	263,426	5,065	59,239	129,458	3,686	8,684	3,522	28,752
Taikkyi Township	66,999	814	18,447	36,983	817	3,064	829	13,678
Urban	20,359	578	6,452	13,596	244	143	101	883
Rural	46,640	236	11,995	23,387	573	2,921	728	12,815

- In Taikkyi Township, 55.2 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 27.5 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

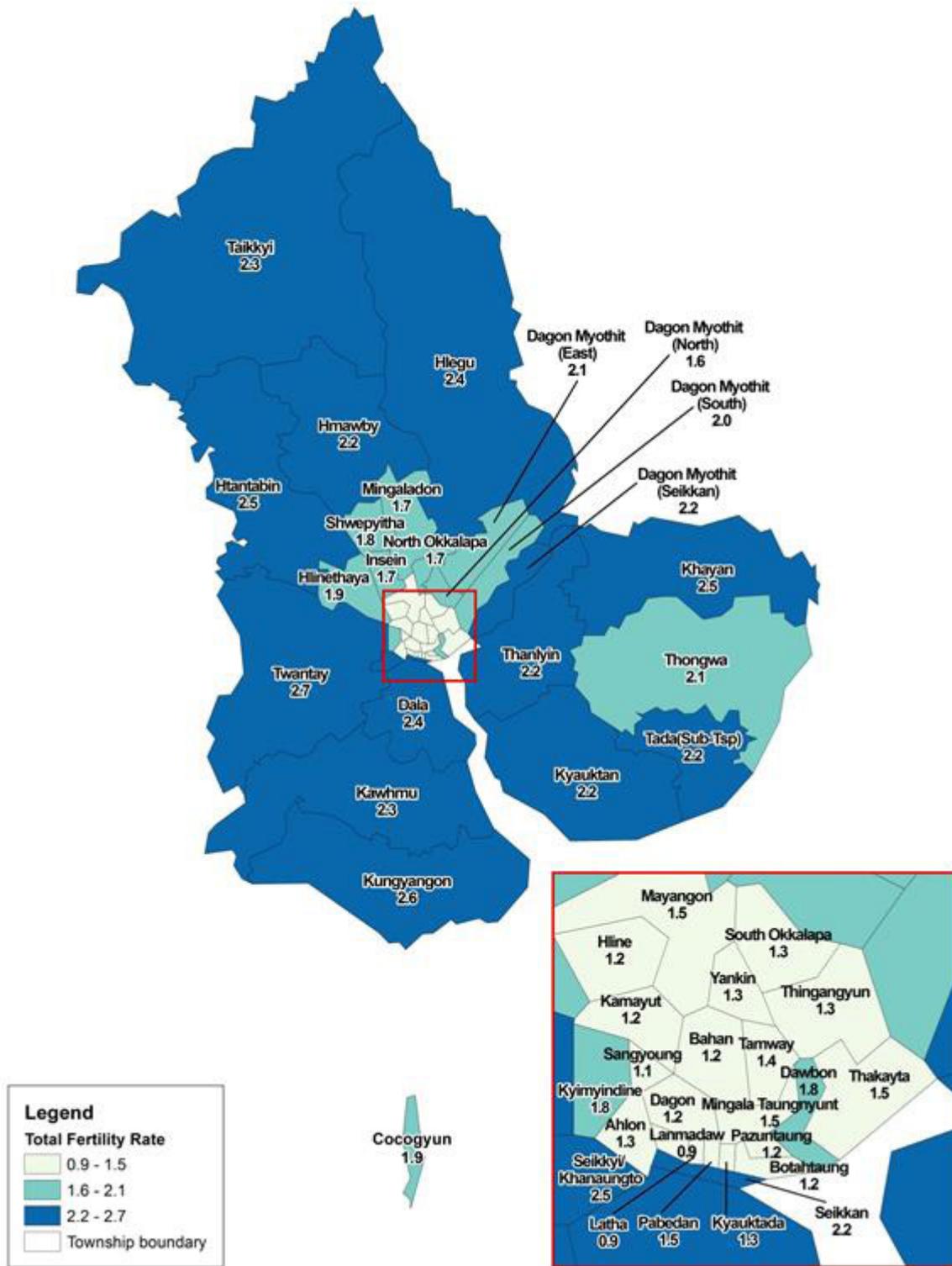
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



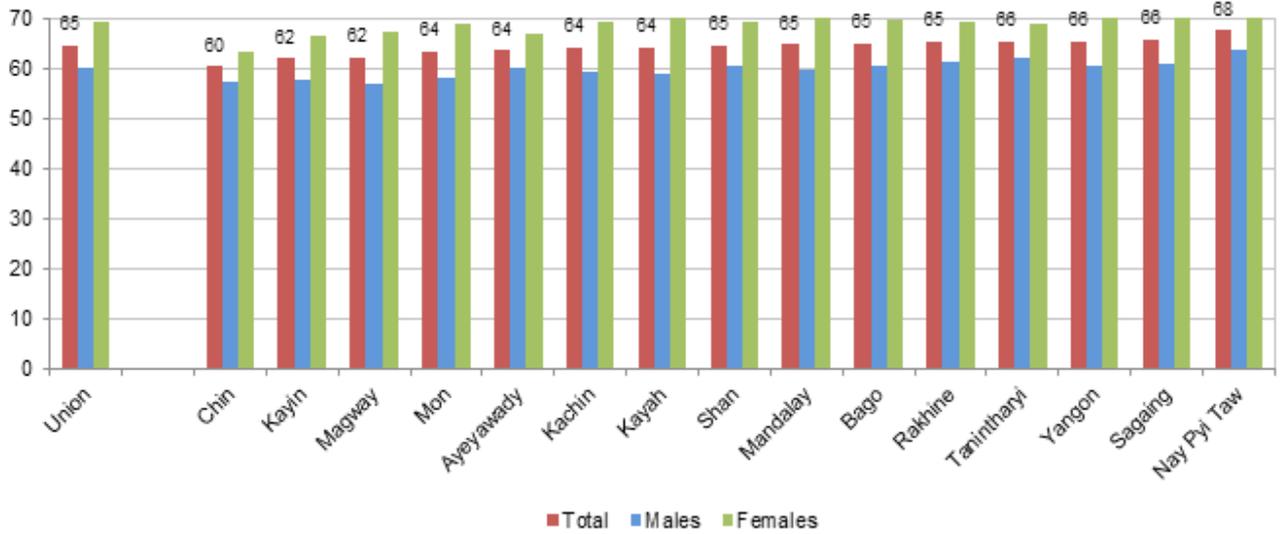
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.3 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union : 2.5
 Yangon Region : 1.9
 North District : 2.0
 Taikkyi Township : 2.3

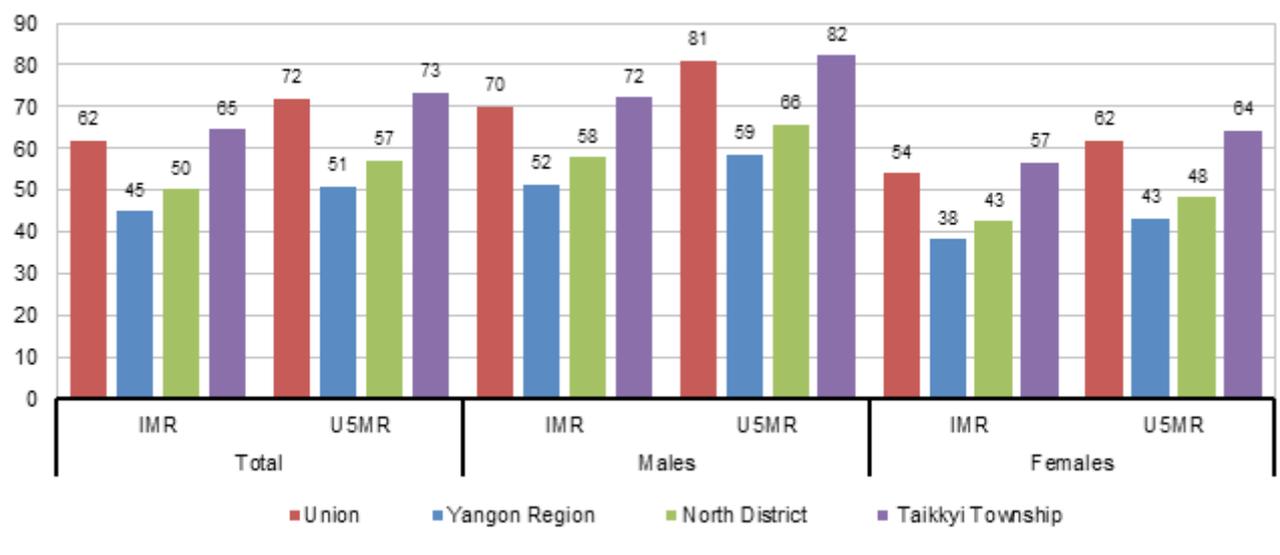
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

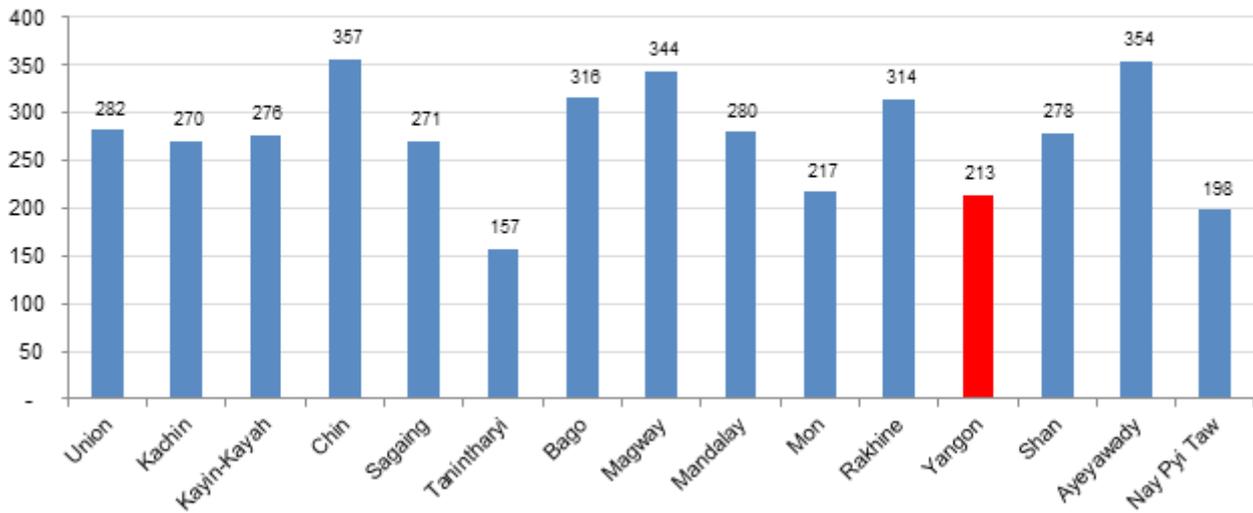
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in North District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in North District is 50 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 57 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Taikkyi Township are higher than those in Yangon Region and North District. The Infant mortality in Taikkyi is 65 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 73 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.

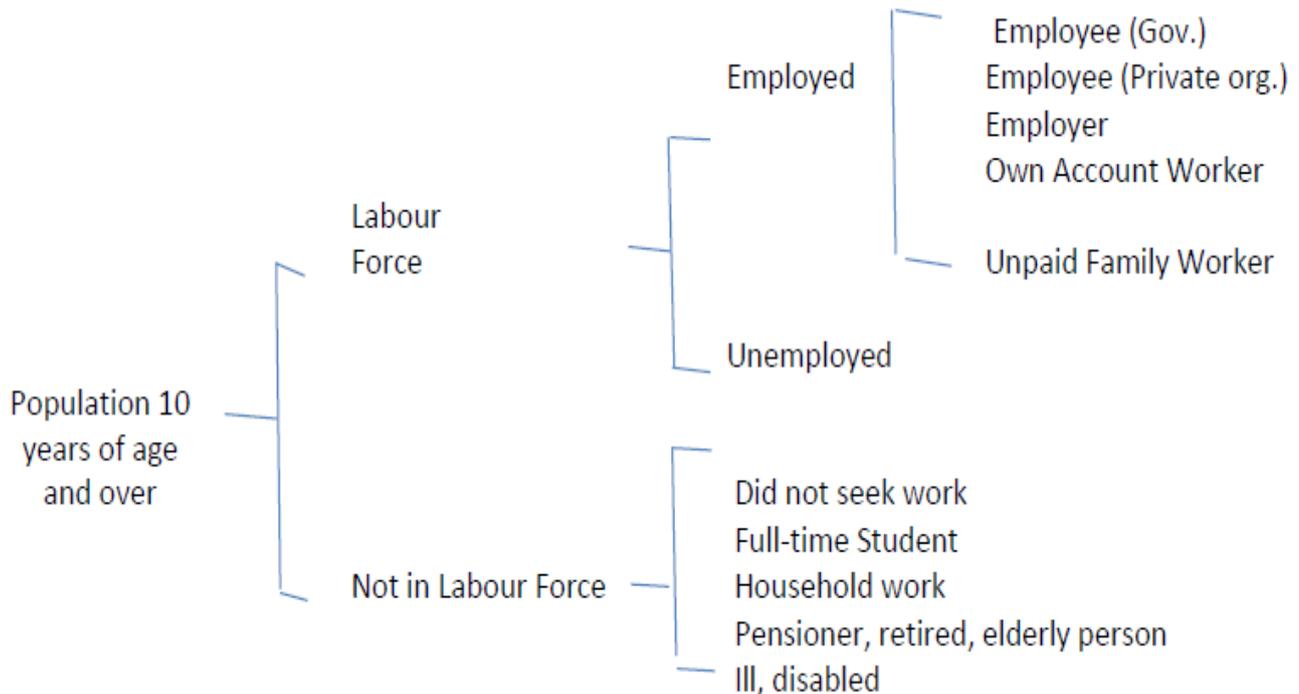
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

