



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, SOUTHERN DISTRICT

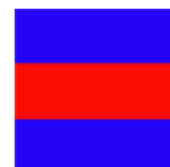
Cocogyun Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Yangon Region, Southern District

## **Cocogyun Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

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

October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,940 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>1,294 (66.7%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>646 (33.3%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>37.7 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>51.4 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>28.8 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>351</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>3.3 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>79.6%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>25.7</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>23.4</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>9.7</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>200</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>93.4%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>95.5%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>91.0%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	1,369	80.9	
Associate Scrutiny	-	-	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	45	2.7	
Religious	*	0.2	
Temporary Registration	*	0.6	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	264	15.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	86.7%	97.5%	61.6%
Unemployment rate	0.5%	0.7%	-
Employment to population ratio	86.3%	96.9%	61.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	132	37.6	
Renter	*	4.0	
Provided free (individually)	20	5.7	
Government quarters	182	51.9	
Private company quarters	*	0.6	
Other	*	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	2.0%		8.8%
Bamboo	7.7%	20.8%	0.3%
Earth	-	0.6%	
Wood	22.2%	52.1%	-
Corrugated sheet	25.1%		69.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	20.5%	24.5%	-
Other	22.5%	2.0%	21.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	3.7	
LPG	*	0.3	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	0.3	
Firewood	329	93.7	
Charcoal	*	2.0	
Coal	-	-	
Other	-	-	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	326	92.9
Kerosene	*	4.3
Candle	*	2.6
Battery	*	0.3
Generator (private)	-	-
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	90	25.6
Tube well, borehole	*	0.3
Protected well/spring	20	5.7
Bottled/purifier water	21	6.0
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>37.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.9
Pool/pond/lake	72	20.5
River/stream/canal	*	2.8
Waterfall/rainwater	133	37.9
Other	*	0.3
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>62.4</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	167	47.6
Tube well, borehole	*	0.3
Protected well/spring	71	20.2
Unprotected well/spring	48	13.7
Pool/pond/lake	33	9.4
River/stream/canal	*	2.8
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.6
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	5.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	322	91.7
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	325	92.6
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	-	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)	-	-
Other	-	-
None	26	7.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	143	40.7
Television	203	57.8
Landline phone	*	0.6
Mobile phone	93	26.5
Computer	*	4.3
Internet at home	*	2.3
Households with none of the items	90	25.6
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.6
Motorcycle/Moped	90	25.6
Bicycle	182	51.9
4-Wheel tractor	*	2.0
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	*	2.8
Cart (bullock)	*	0.9

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Cocogyun Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

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

<sup>4</sup> Calculated based on conventional household population

\* Less than 20.

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## Introduction

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

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

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

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





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	1,940 *		
Males	1,294		
Females	646		
Sex ratio	200 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	37.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	51.4 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	1,172	1,172	-
Number of conventional households	351	351	-
Mean household size	3.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Cocogyun Township, there are more males than females with 200 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• All the people in the Township live in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Cocogyun Township is 51 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 3.3 persons living in each household in Cocogyun Township. This is less than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

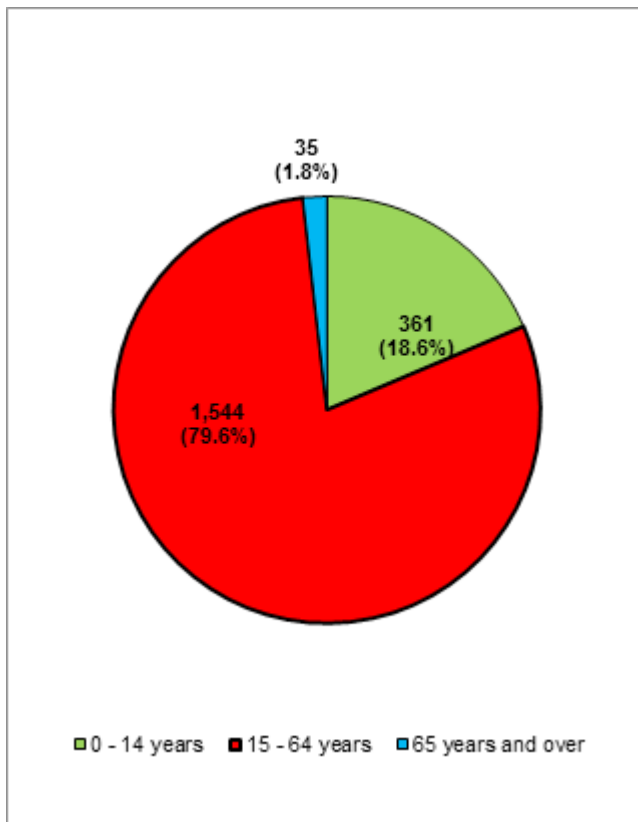
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

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

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

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>646</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>646</b>
1	No(1)(W)	240	1,552	1,093	459
2	No(2)(W)	111	388	201	187

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

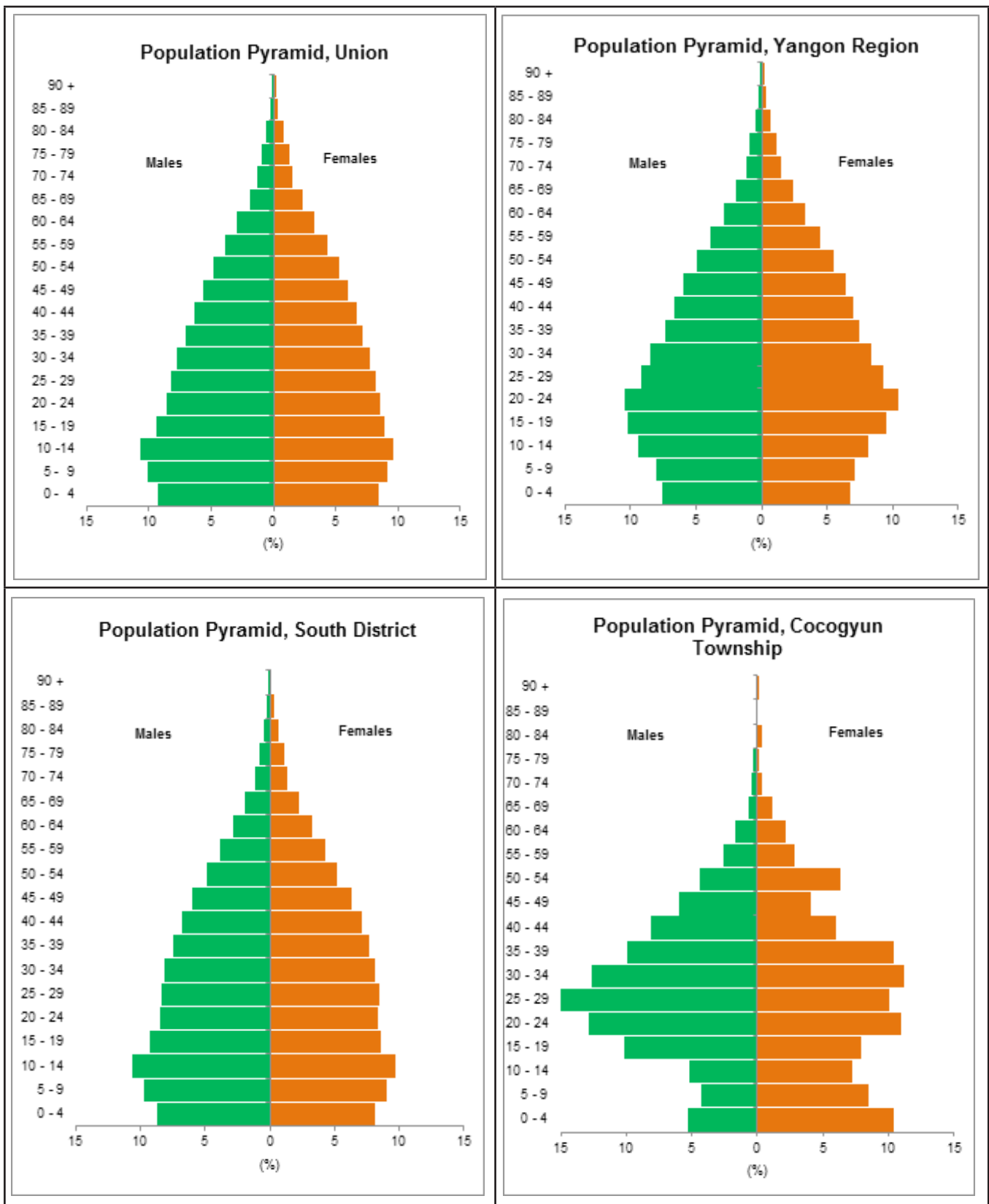


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Cocogyun Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>646</b>
0 - 4	136	69	67
5 - 9	111	56	55
10 - 14	114	67	47
15 - 19	182	131	51
20 - 24	237	166	71
25 - 29	260	195	65
30 - 34	236	164	72
35 - 39	196	129	67
40 - 44	144	105	39
45 - 49	104	78	26
50 - 54	98	57	41
55 - 59	51	33	18
60 - 64	36	22	14
65 - 69	15	8	7
70 - 74	8	6	2
75 - 79	6	5	1
80 - 84	2	-	2
85 - 89	2	2	-
90 +	2	1	1

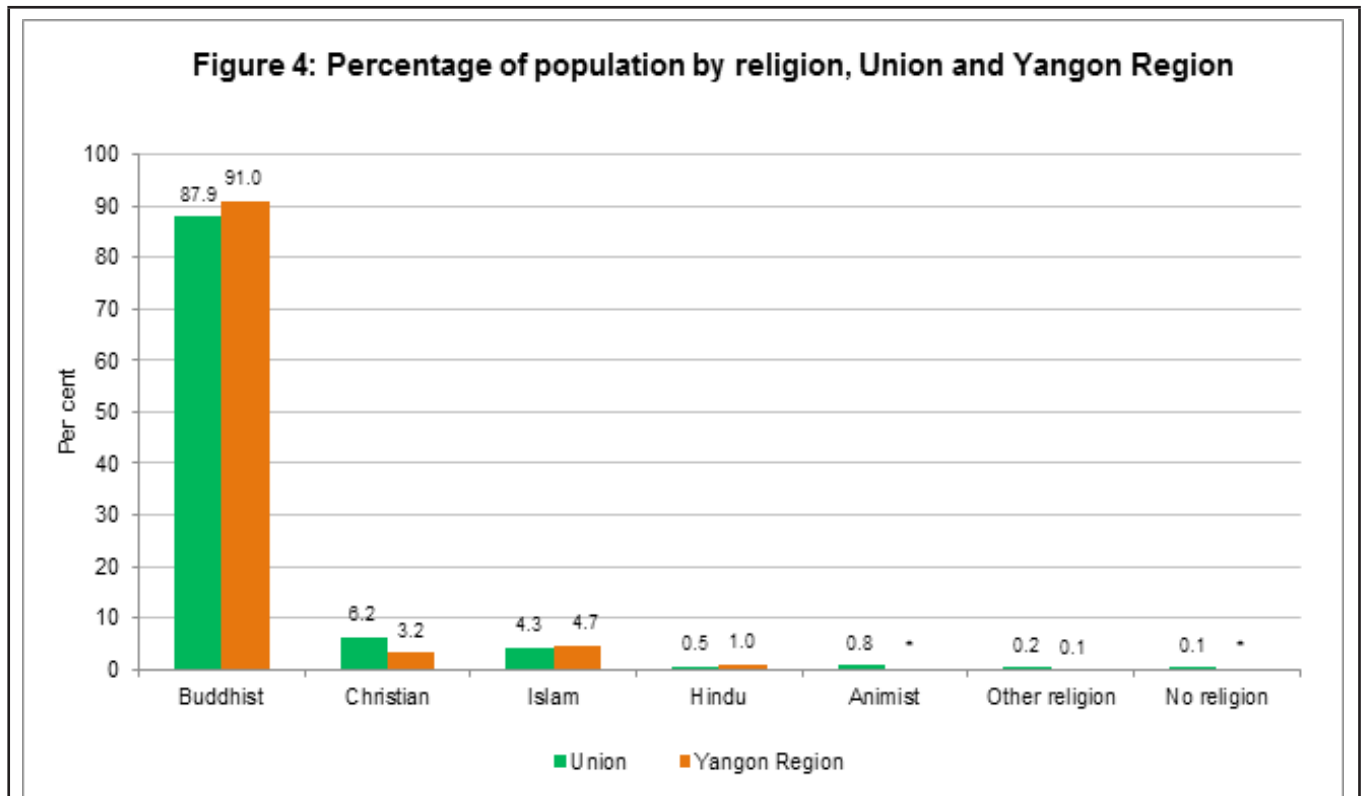
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Cocogyun Township is 79.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer 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 Cocogyun Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Cocogyun Township since the last 15 years.
- There are more 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.

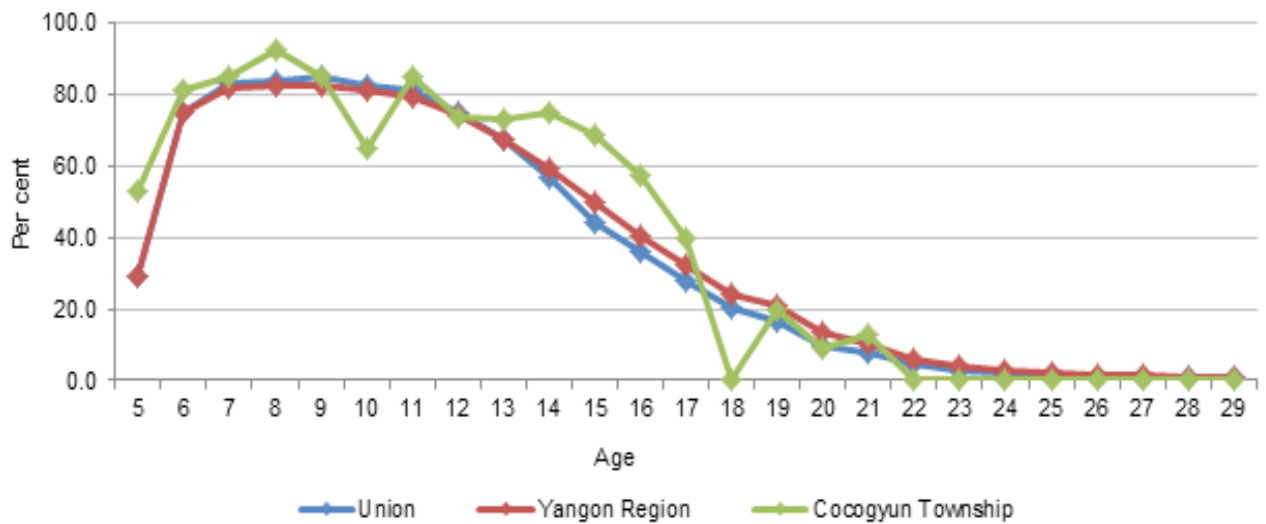
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

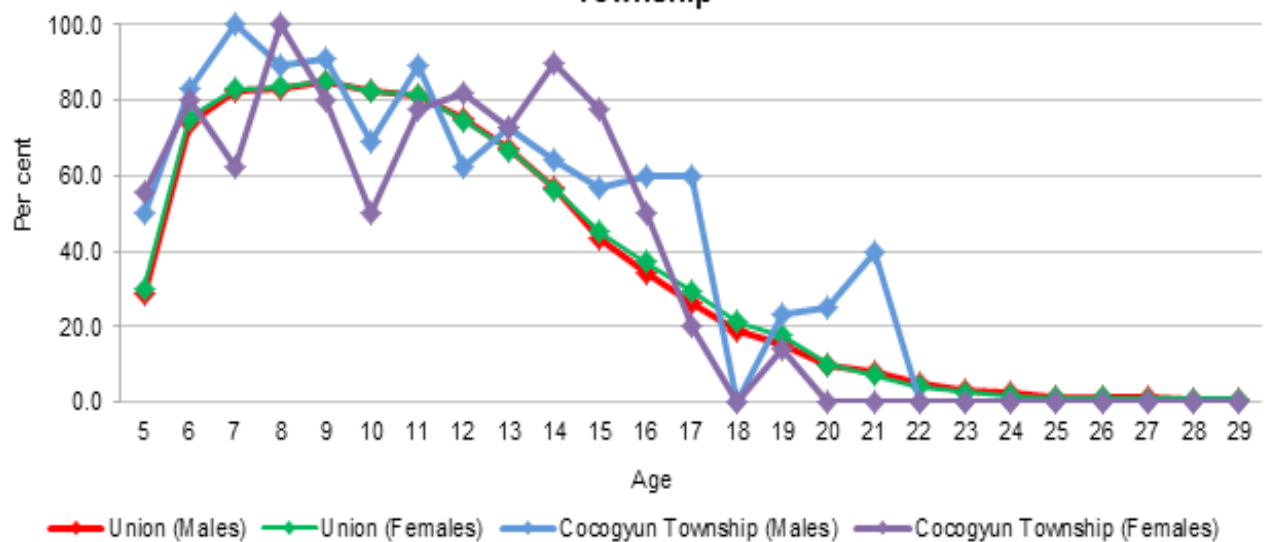
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	36	18	18	19	9	10
6	16	6	10	13	5	8
7	20	12	8	17	12	5
8	13	9	4	12	8	4
9	26	11	15	22	10	12
10	17	13	4	11	9	2
11	27	18	9	23	16	7
12	19	8	11	14	5	9
13	22	11	11	16	8	8
14	24	14	10	18	9	9
15	16	7	9	11	4	7
16	14	10	4	8	6	2
17	10	5	5	4	3	1
18	13	4	9	-	-	-
19	20	13	7	4	3	1
20	11	4	7	1	1	-
21	16	5	11	2	2	-
22	19	6	13	-	-	-
23	21	9	12	-	-	-
24	23	14	9	-	-	-
25	18	8	10	-	-	-
26	23	10	13	-	-	-
27	20	10	10	-	-	-
28	24	16	8	-	-	-
29	23	11	12	-	-	-

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

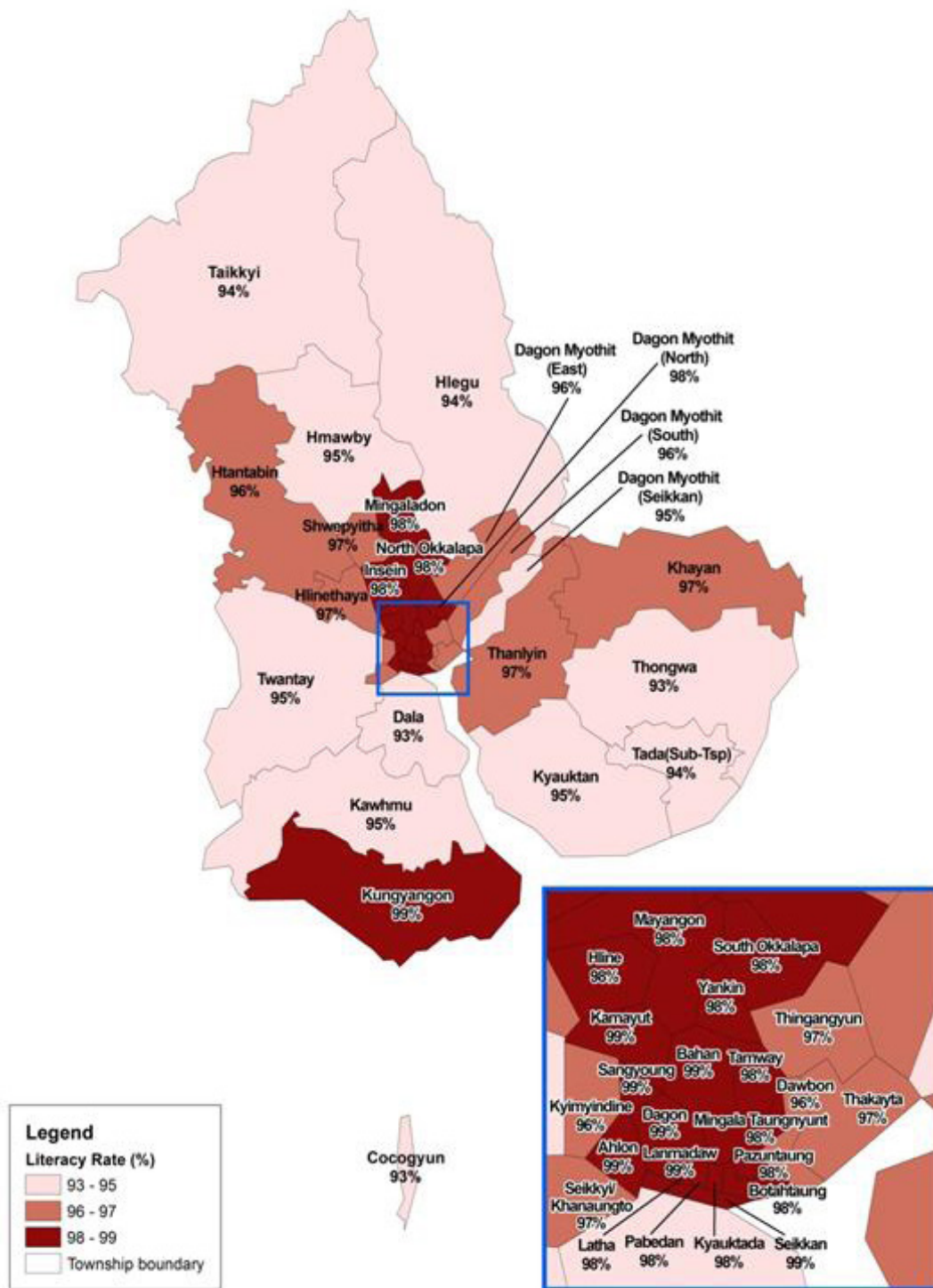


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Cocogyun Township**



- School attendance in Cocogyun Township decreases much at the age of 10 and it is very much higher at ages from 11 to 17 than that of the Union and Yangon Region. This difference in percentage/ratio could well be due to the small number of population in Cocogyun Township.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of both males and females in Cocogyun Township are not stable and fluctuate a lot.

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



Union : 89.5%  
 Yangon Region : 96.6%  
 South District : 95.5%  
 Cocogyun Township : 93.4%



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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	163	97.5
Males	77	100.0
Females	86	95.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Cocogyun Township is 93.4 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) but higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.0 per cent and for the males it is 95.5 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.5 per cent with 95.3 per cent for females and 100.0 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	1,160	94	8.1	206	192	355	164	7	129	5	8	-
Urban	1,160	94	8.1	206	192	355	164	7	129	5	8	-
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	805	55	6.8	116	138	275	120	6	84	3	8	-
Females	355	39	11.0	90	54	80	44	1	45	2	-	-

- Some 8.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 6.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 11.0 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 16.6 per cent have completed primary school (grade 5) and 11.1 per cent have completed university/college education.

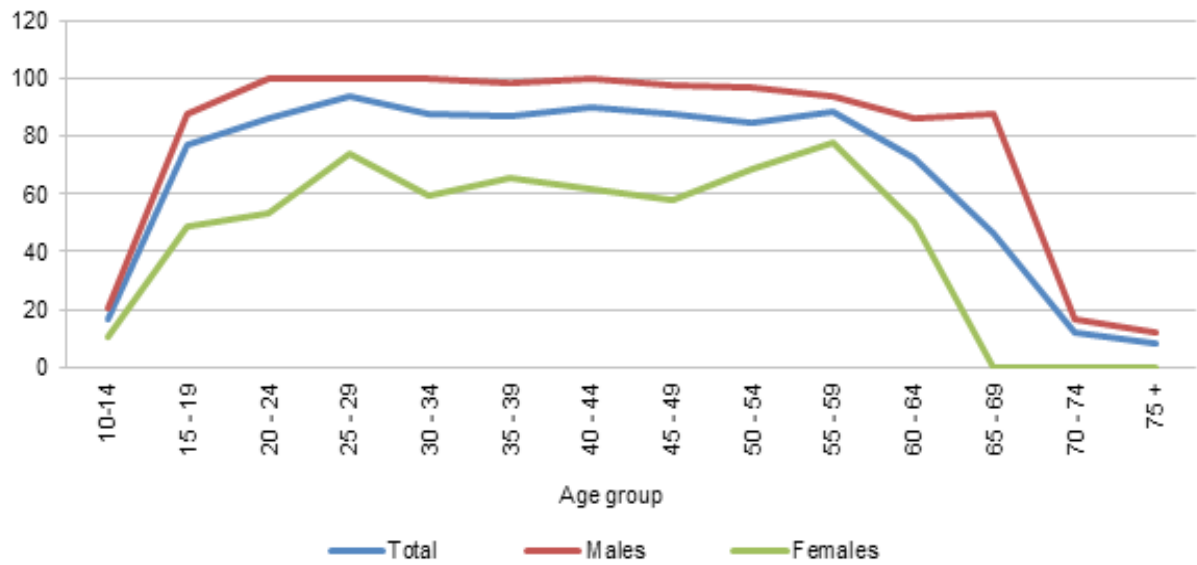
## (D) Economic Characteristics

**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		
	Total	Males	Females
10-14	16.7	20.9	10.6
15 - 19	76.9	87.8	49.0
20 - 24	86.1	100.0	53.5
25 - 29	93.5	100.0	73.8
30 - 34	87.7	100.0	59.7
35 - 39	87.2	98.4	65.7
40 - 44	89.6	100.0	61.5
45 - 49	87.5	97.4	57.7
50 - 54	84.7	96.5	68.3
55 - 59	88.2	93.9	77.8
60 - 64	72.2	86.4	50.0
65 - 69	46.7	87.5	-
70 - 74	12.5	16.7	-
75 +	8.3	12.5	-
15 - 24	82.1	94.6	51.6
15 - 64	86.7	97.5	61.6

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	-	-	-
15 - 24	0.9	1.1	-
15 - 64	0.5	0.7	-
65 years and over	-	-	-

**Figure 8: Labour force participation rate**



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Cocogyun Township is 86.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 61.6 per cent and is considerably lower than that of their male counterparts which is 97.5 per cent.
- In Cocogyun Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 16.7 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Cocogyun Township is 0.5 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is (0.7%) and no unemployment/zero unemployment rate for females.

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

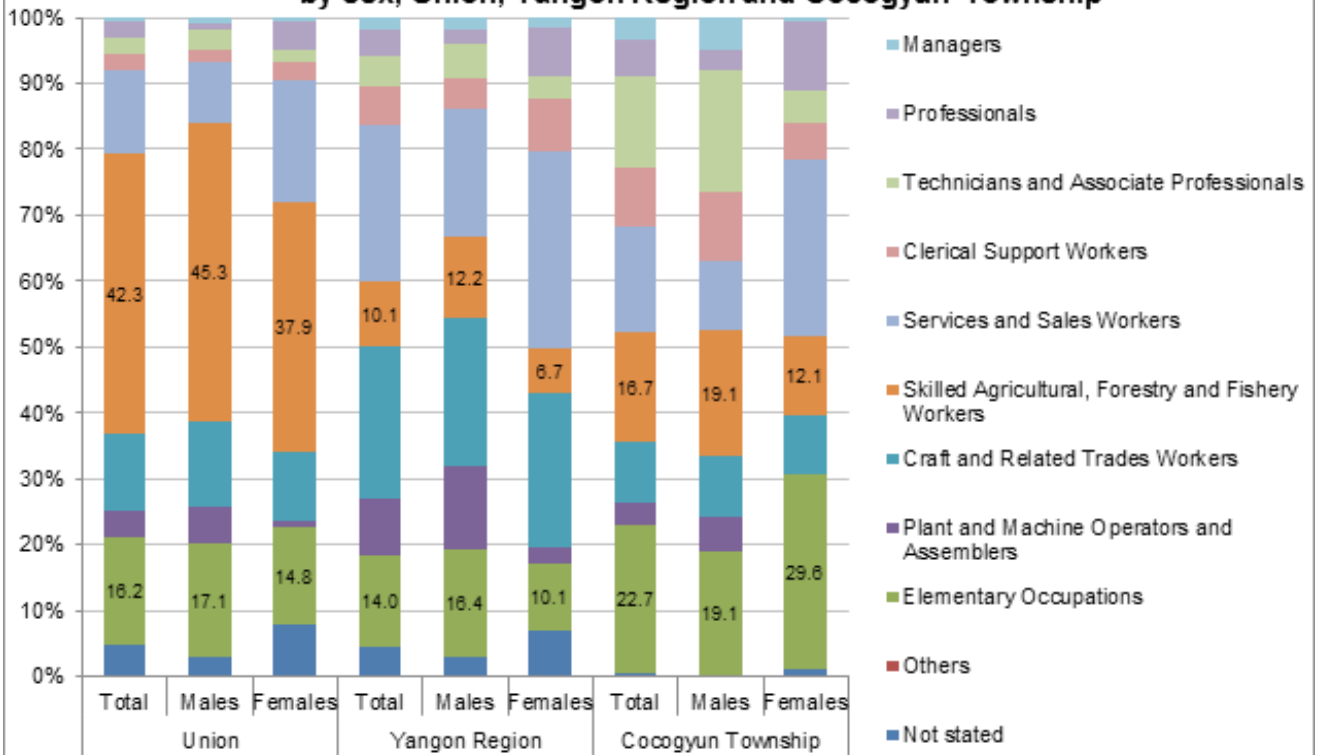
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	326	-	34.4	54.3	7.4	2.1	1.8
Males	93	-	68.8	4.3	15.1	5.4	6.5
Females	233	-	20.6	74.2	4.3	0.9	-

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 68.8 per cent of males are full time students while 74.2 per cent of females are household workers.

**Table 8: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex**

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	19	18	1	3.3	4.8	0.5
Professionals	33	12	21	5.7	3.2	10.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	80	70	10	13.9	18.6	5.0
Clerical Support Workers	50	39	11	8.7	10.3	5.5
Services and Sales Workers	93	40	53	16.1	10.6	26.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	96	72	24	16.7	19.1	12.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	53	35	18	9.2	9.3	9.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	19	19	-	3.3	5.0	-
Elementary Occupations	131	72	59	22.7	19.1	29.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2	-	2	0.3	-	1.0

**Figure 9: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Yangon Region and Cocogyun Township**

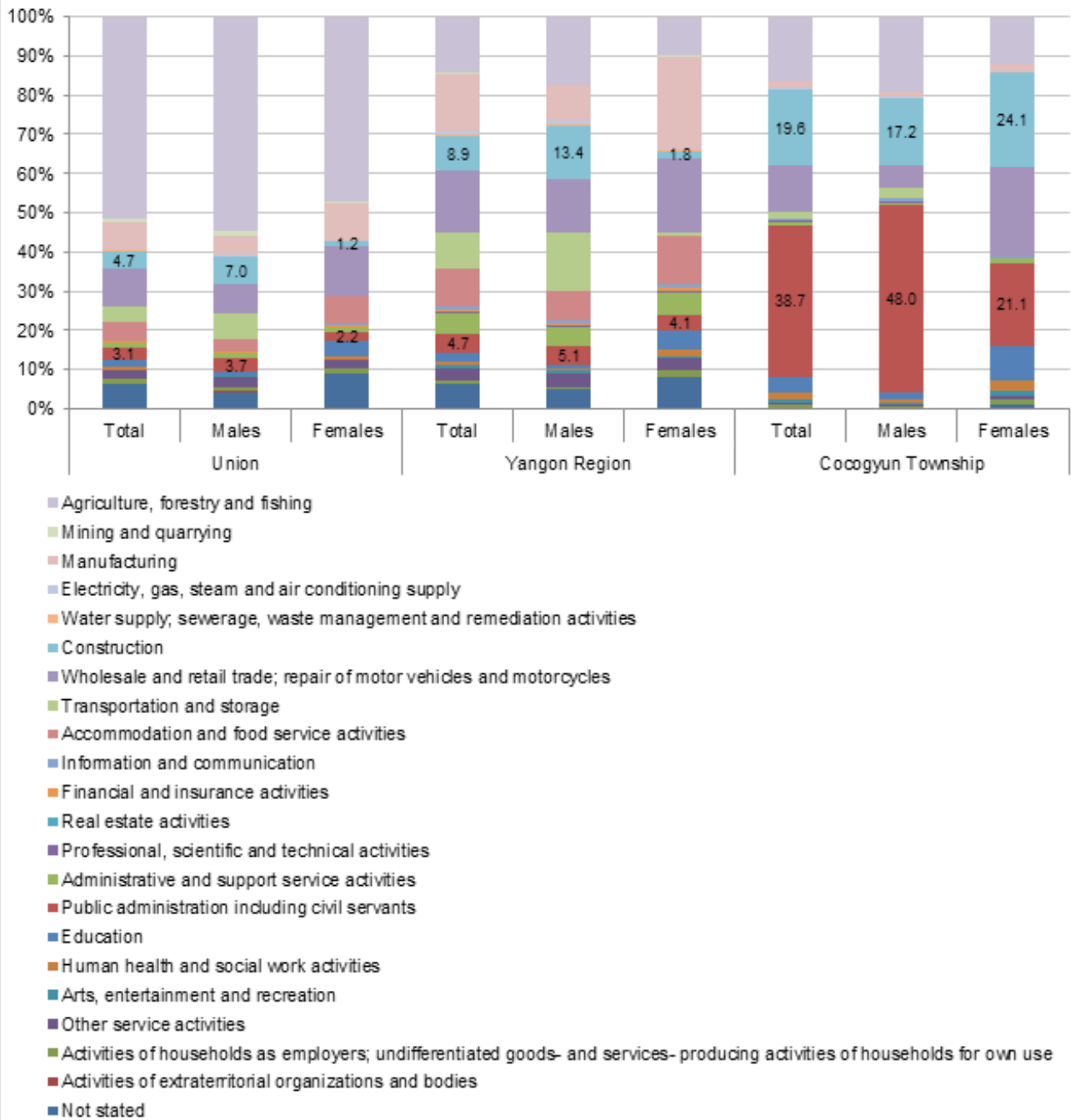


- In Cocogyun Township, 22.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are in elementary occupations and is the highest proportion, followed by 16.7 per cent in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 19.1 per cent of males and 12.1 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Yangon Region, 14.0 per cent are in elementary occupations and 10.1 per cent are skilled in agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	95	71	24	16.5	18.8	12.1
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	9	5	4	1.6	1.3	2.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	2	-	0.3	0.5	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	113	65	48	19.6	17.2	24.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	67	21	46	11.6	5.6	23.1
Transportation and storage	10	10	-	1.7	2.7	-
Accommodation and food service activities	1	1	-	0.2	0.3	-
Information and communication	3	2	1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	2	-	0.3	0.5	-
Administrative and support service activities	4	2	2	0.7	0.5	1.0
Public administration including civil servants	223	181	42	38.7	48.0	21.1
Education	24	6	18	4.2	1.6	9.0
Human health and social work activities	9	4	5	1.6	1.1	2.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5	2	3	0.9	0.5	1.5
Other service activities	2	1	1	0.3	0.3	0.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	5	2	3	0.9	0.5	1.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2	-	2	0.3	-	1.0

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



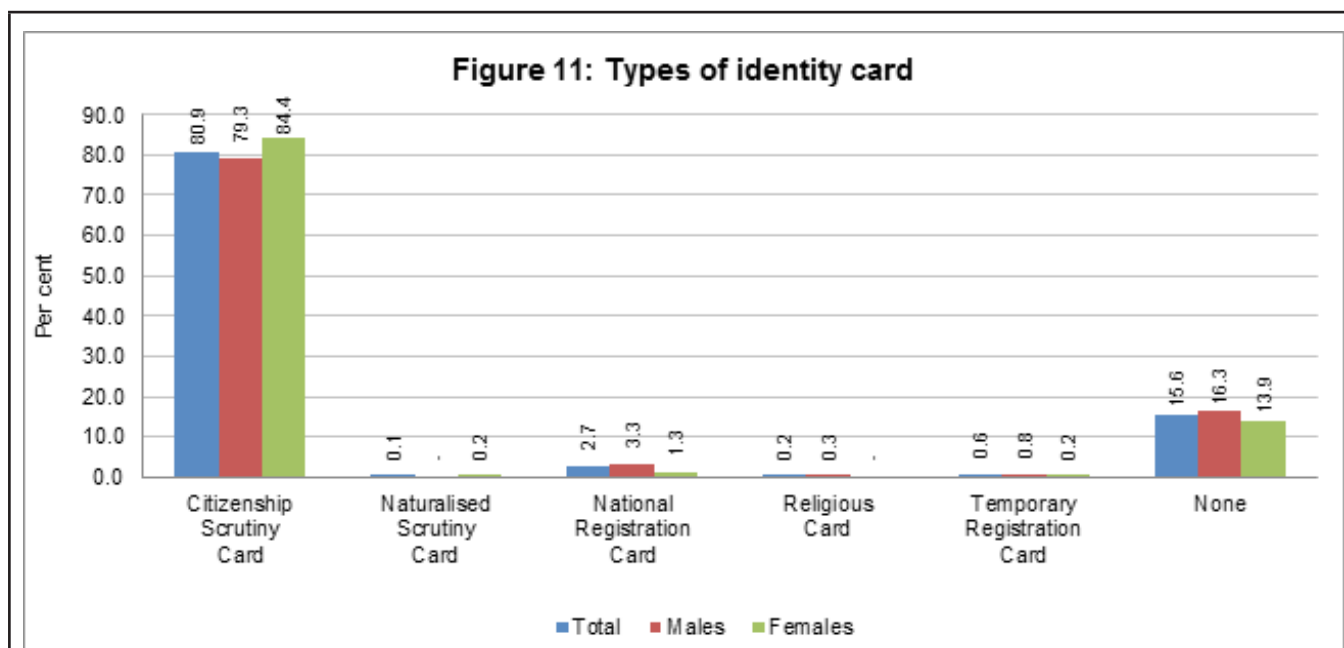
- In Cocogyun Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Public administration including civil servants” is the highest with 38.7 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Construction” at 19.6 per cent.
- There are 48.0 per cent of males and 21.1 per cent of females working in “Public administration including civil servants” industry.
- In Yangon Region, there are 4.7 per cent of employed population working in “Public administration including civil servants” industry and 8.9 per cent in “Construction” 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	1,369	-	*	45	*	*	-	-	264
Urban	1,369	-	*	45	*	*	-	-	264
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	927	-	-	38	*	*	-	-	191
Females	442	-	*	7	-	*	-	-	73

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Cocogyun Township, 80.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 15.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 16.3 per cent of males and 13.9 per cent of females do not have any type of card.



## (F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>
0 - 14	361	351	10	2.8	4	3	3	5
15 - 64	1,544	1,392	152	9.8	122	24	19	7
65 +	35	17	18	51.4	14	7	2	1
<b>Males</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>
0 - 14	192	187	5	2.6	3	2	2	3
15 - 64	1,080	965	115	10.6	95	21	14	4
65 +	22	12	10	45.5	8	3	1	1
<b>Females</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
0 - 14	169	164	5	3.0	1	1	1	2
15 - 64	464	427	37	8.0	27	3	5	3
65 +	13	5	8	61.5	6	4	1	-

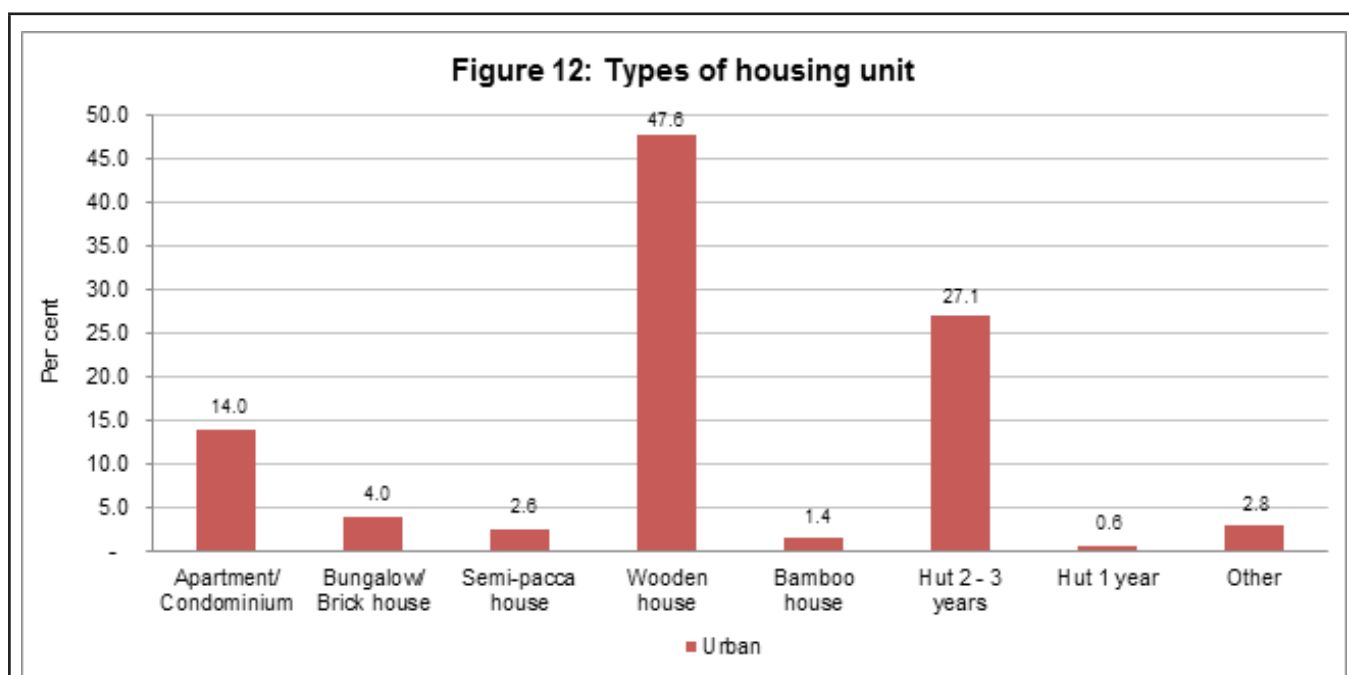
- Nine in every 100 persons in Cocogyun Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- The disability prevalence rate of more males than females.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and hearing were the most 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

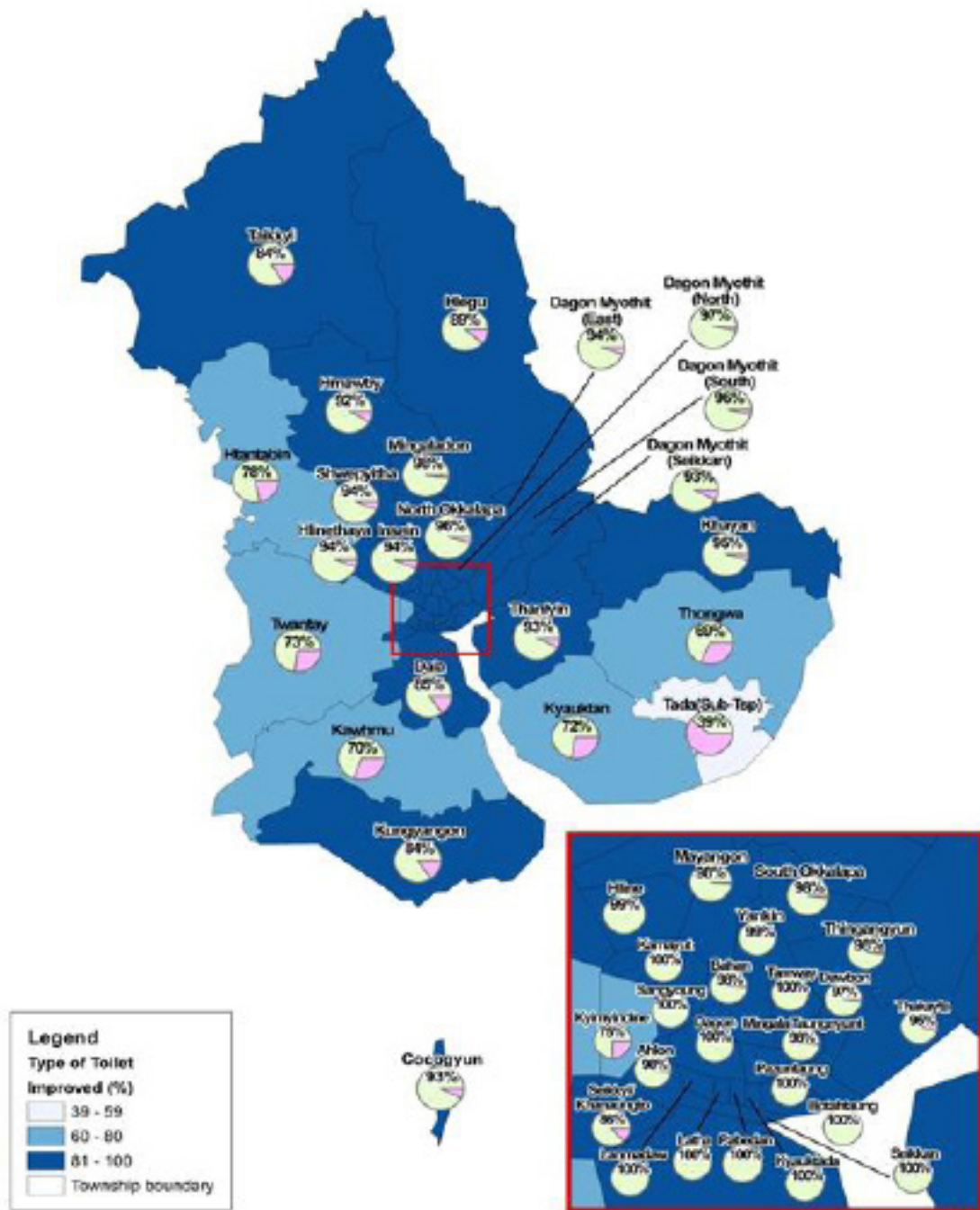
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	351	14.0	4.0	2.6	47.6	1.4	27.1	0.6	2.8
Urban	351	14.0	4.0	2.6	47.6	1.4	27.1	0.6	2.8
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



- The majority of the households in Cocogyun Township are living in wooden houses (47.6%) followed by households in hut 2-3 years (27.1%).

# Type of toilet

Figure 13: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Yangon Region	: 91.1%
South District	: 79.9%
Cocogyun Township	: 92.6%

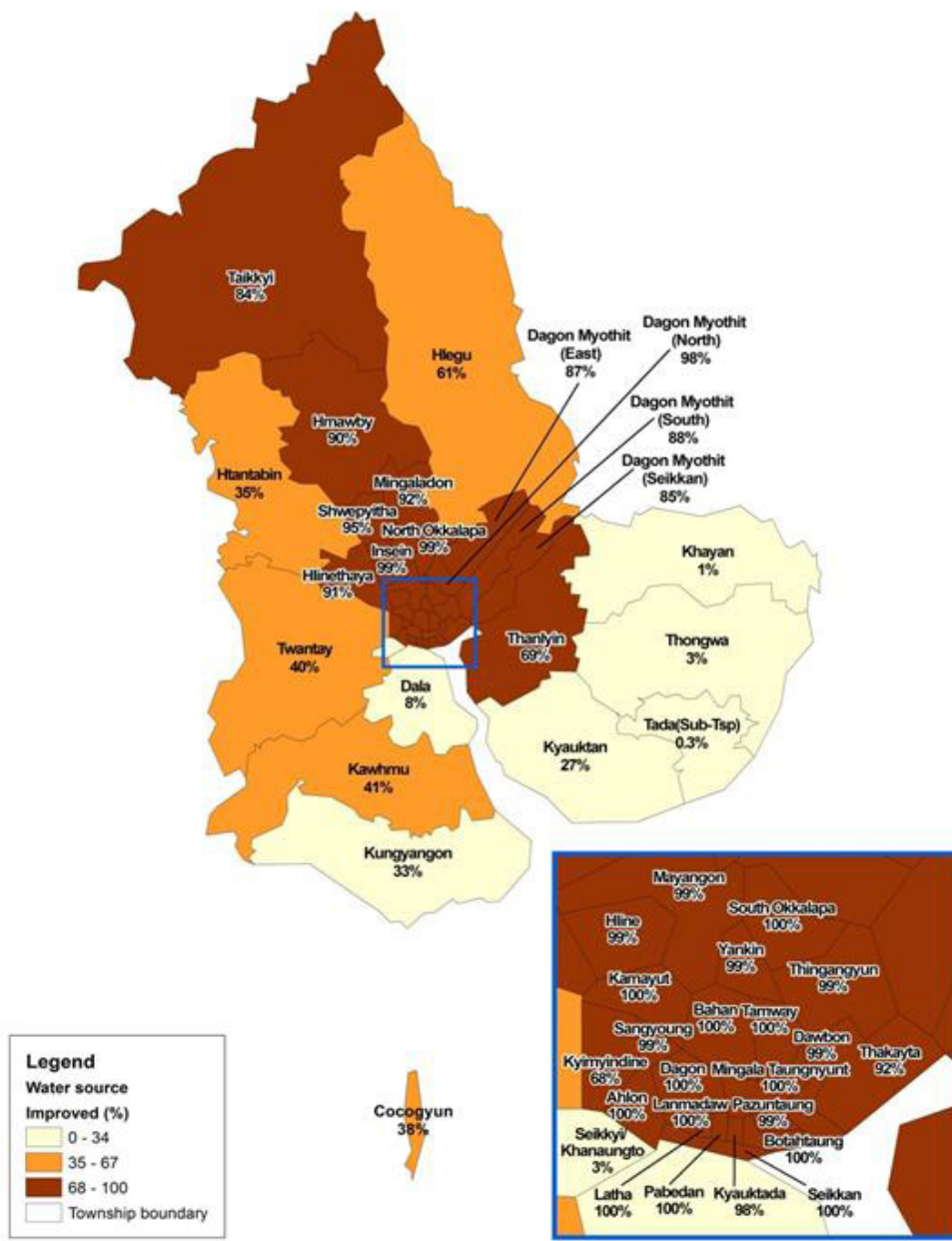
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.9	0.9	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		91.7	91.7	-
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		92.6	92.6	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		-	-	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
None		7.4	7.4	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>351</b>	-

- Some 92.6 per cent of the households in Cocogyun Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (91.7%))
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Cocogyun Township is high in the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Yangon Region is 91.1 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 7.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 per cent.

Source of drinking water

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water



Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
South District	: 29.0%
Cocogyun Township	: 37.6%

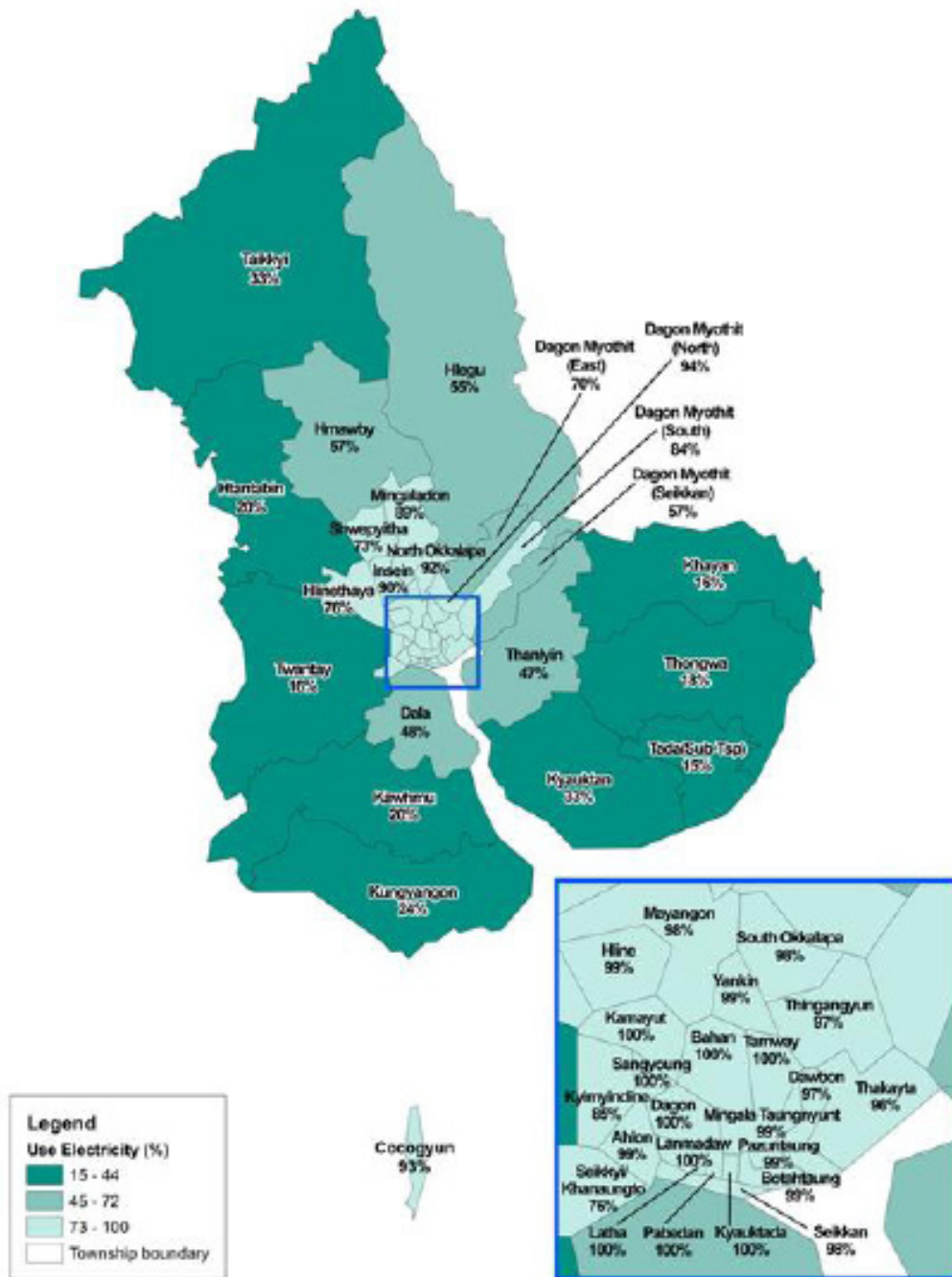
**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		25.6	25.6	-
Tube well, borehole		0.3	0.3	-
Protected well/ Spring		5.7	5.7	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		6.0	6.0	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>37.6</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>-</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.9	0.9	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		20.5	20.5	-
River/stream/ canal		2.8	2.8	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		37.9	37.9	-
Other		0.3	0.3	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>62.4</i>	<i>62.4</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>351</b>	-

- In Cocogyun Township, 37.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is in the (35-67) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 37.9 per cent of the households use waterfall/rain water and 25.6 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 62.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

Source of lighting

Figure 15: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Yangon Region	: 69.3%
South District	: 29.7%
Cocogyun Township	: 92.9%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		92.9	92.9	-
Kerosene		4.3	4.3	-
Candle		2.6	2.6	-
Battery		0.3	0.3	-
Generator (private)		-	-	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>351</b>	-

- In Cocogyun Township, 92.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion of electricity usage is high compared to other townships in Yangon Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.





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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.7	3.7	-
LPG		0.3	0.3	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		0.3	0.3	-
Firewood		93.7	93.7	-
Charcoal		2.0	2.0	-
Coal		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>351</b>	-

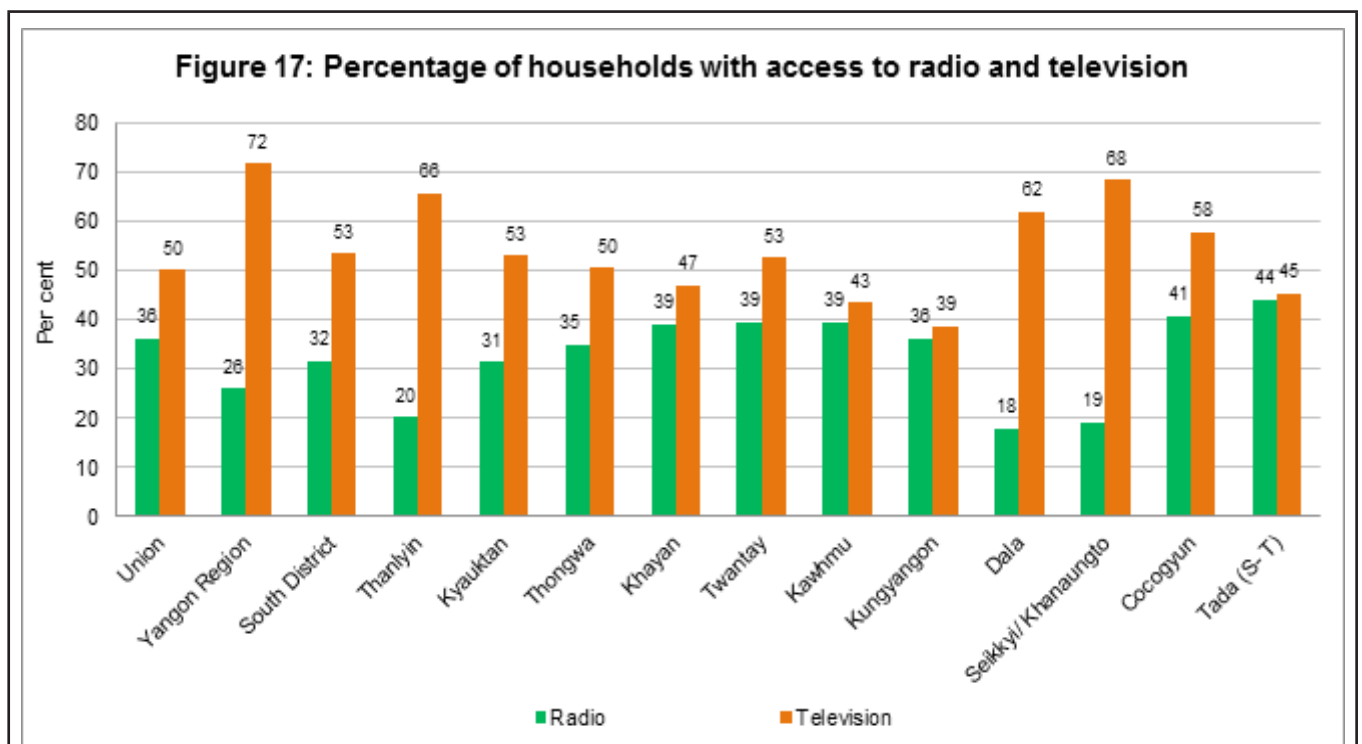
- In Cocogyun Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 93.7 per cent using firewood and 2.0 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 3.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

## Communication and related amenities

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

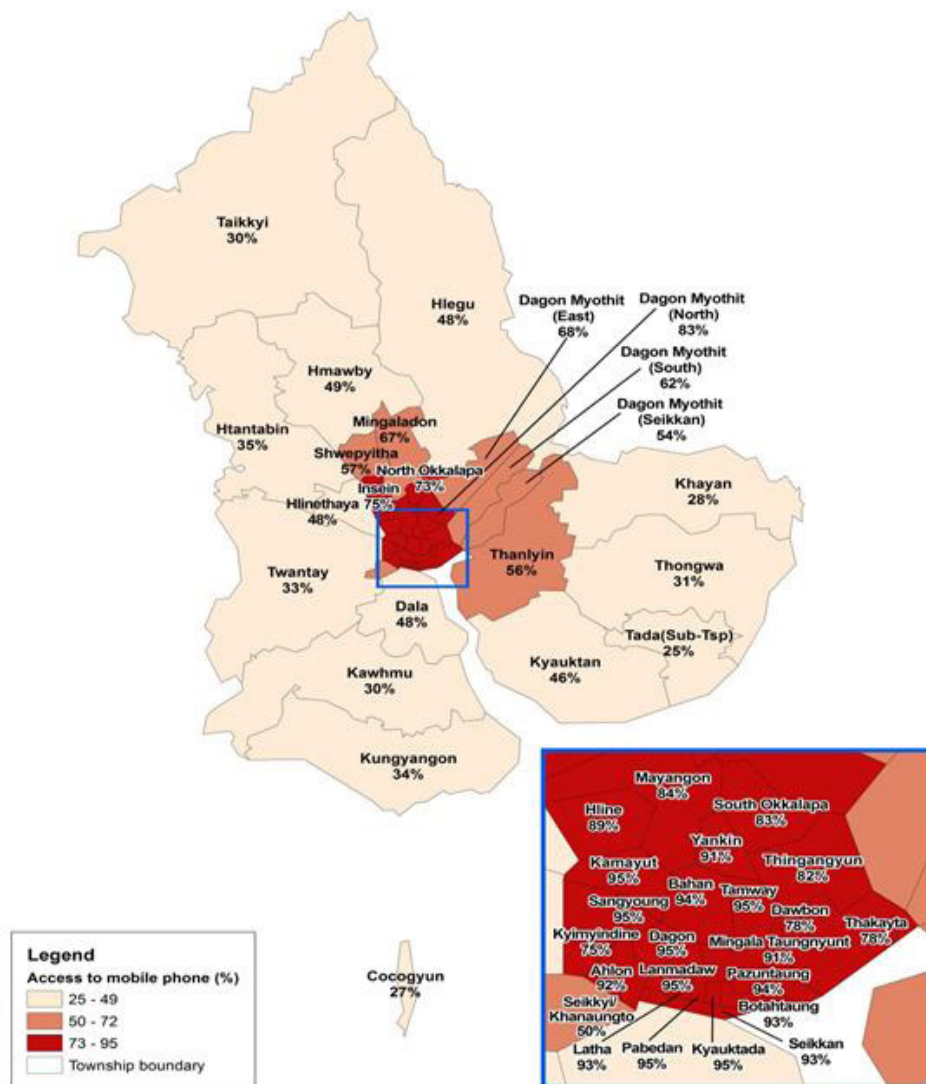
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	351	40.7	57.8	0.6	26.5	4.3	2.3	25.6	-
Urban	351	40.7	57.8	0.6	26.5	4.3	2.3	25.6	-
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Some 57.8 per cent of the households in Cocogyun Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.



- In Cocogyun Township, about one in two households (40.7%) reported having a radio.

Figure 18: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
South District	: 39.1%
Cocogyun Township	: 26.5%

- Some 26.5 per cent of the households in Cocogyun Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is found to be 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
Cocogyun Township	351	2	90	182	7	-	10	3
Urban	351	2	90	182	7	-	10	3
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Cocogyun Township, 51.9 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 25.6 per cent of the households having motorcycle/moped.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

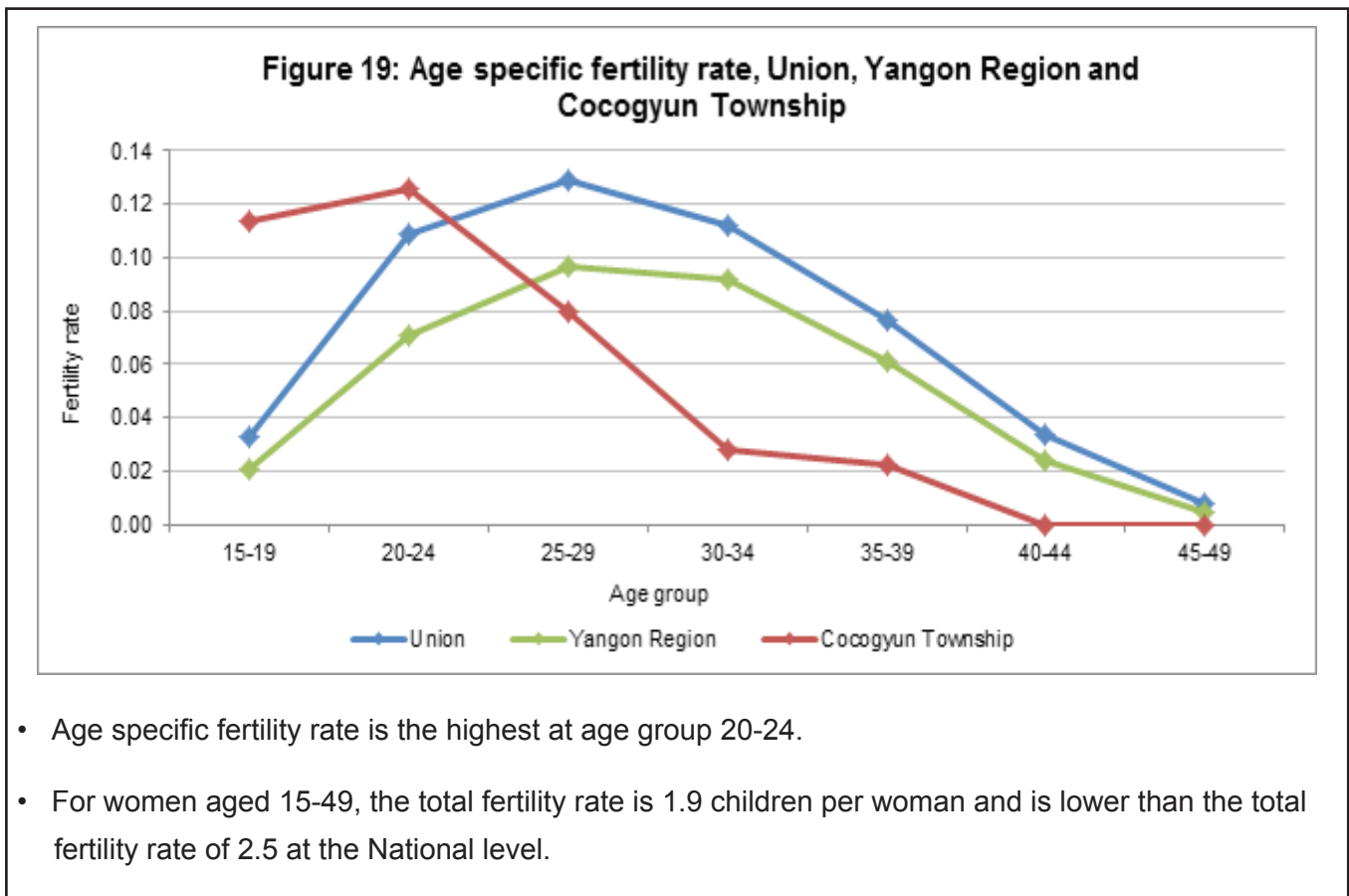
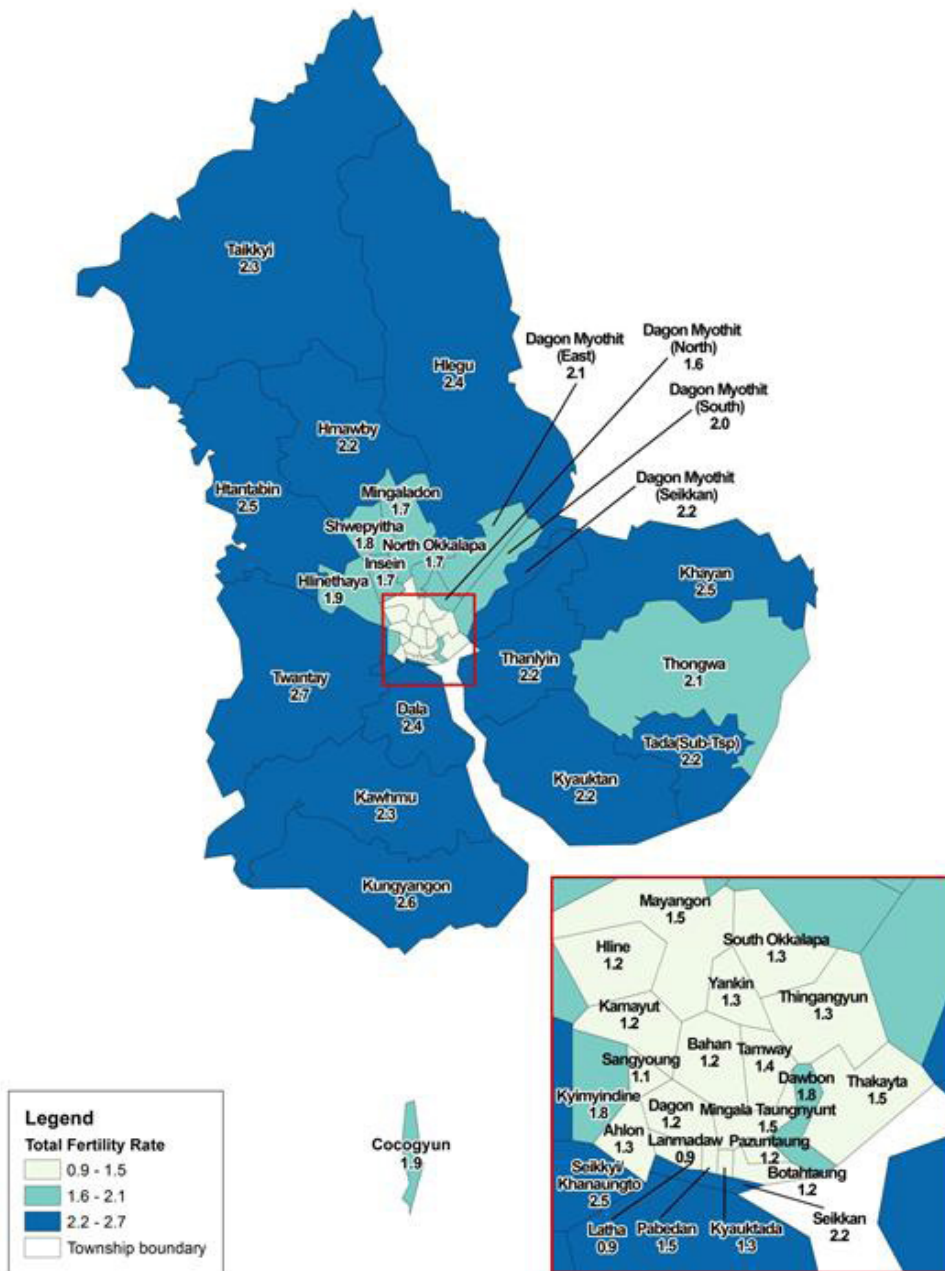
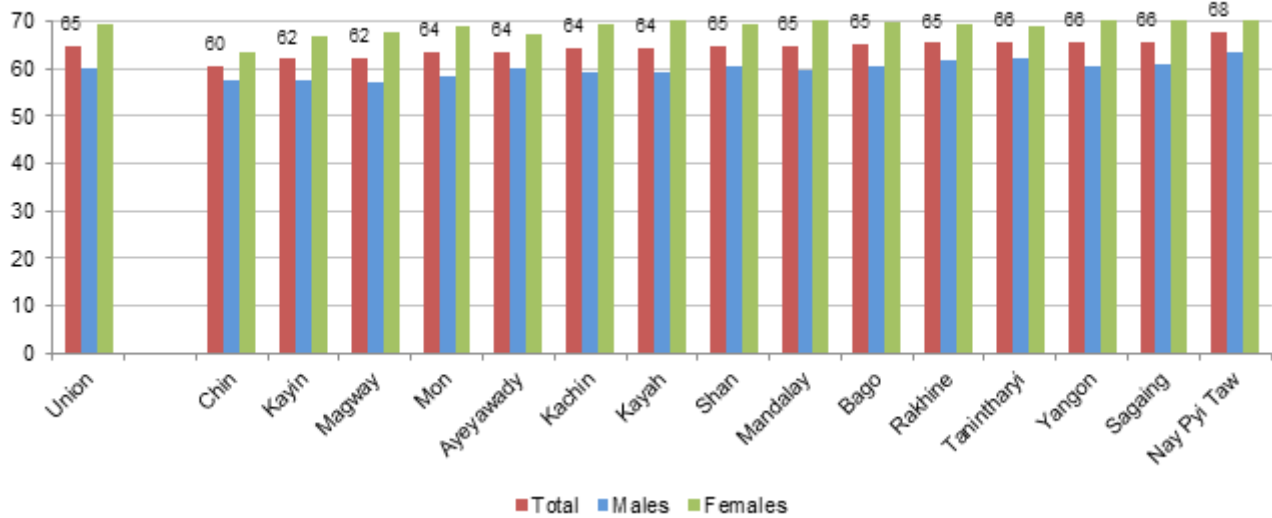


Figure 20: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
South District	: 2.4
Cocogyun Township	: 1.9

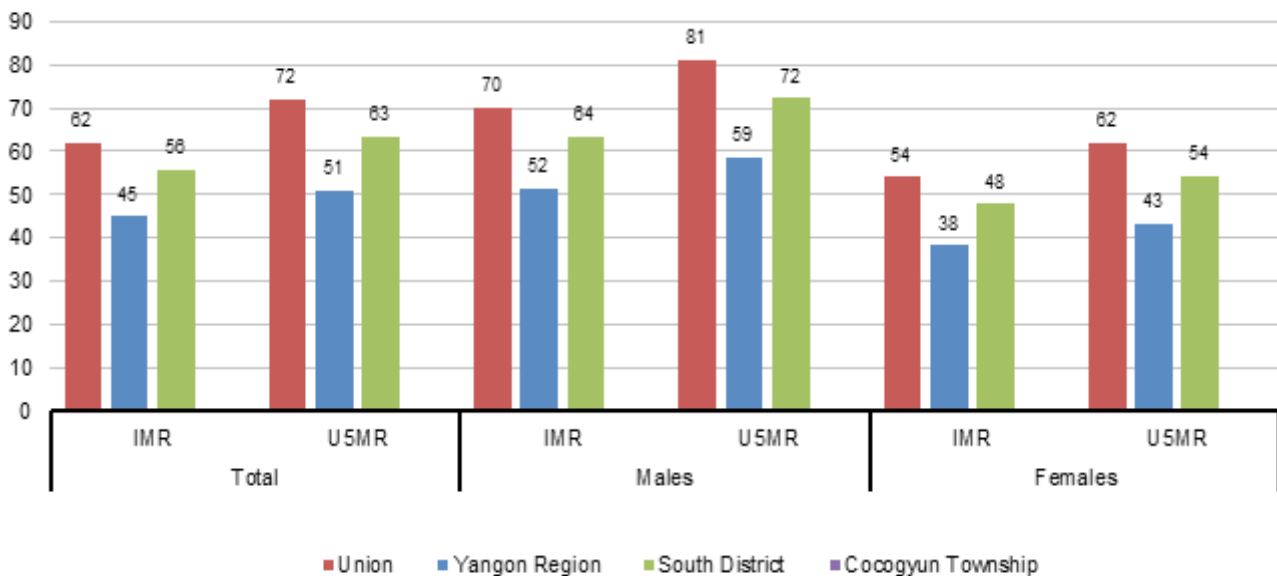
**Figure 21: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- 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

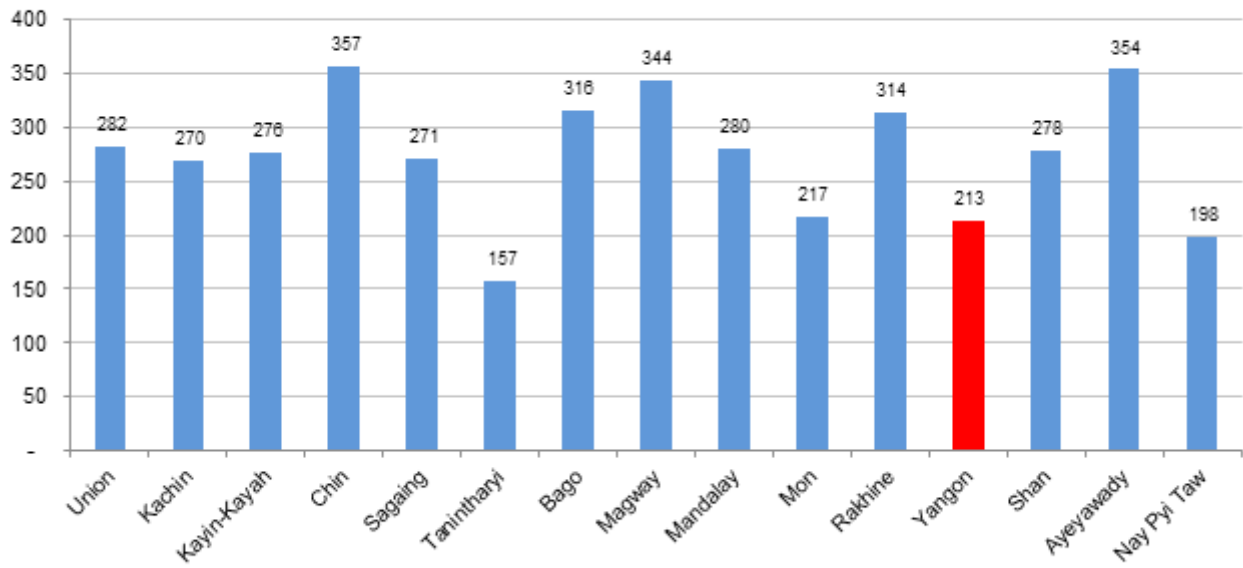
**Figure 22: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- 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.



**Figure 23: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)**



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

## Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

**Population Density:** The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km<sup>2</sup>). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.
- (b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were:
  - (a) Currently attending;
  - (b) Attended previously;
  - (c) Never attended.

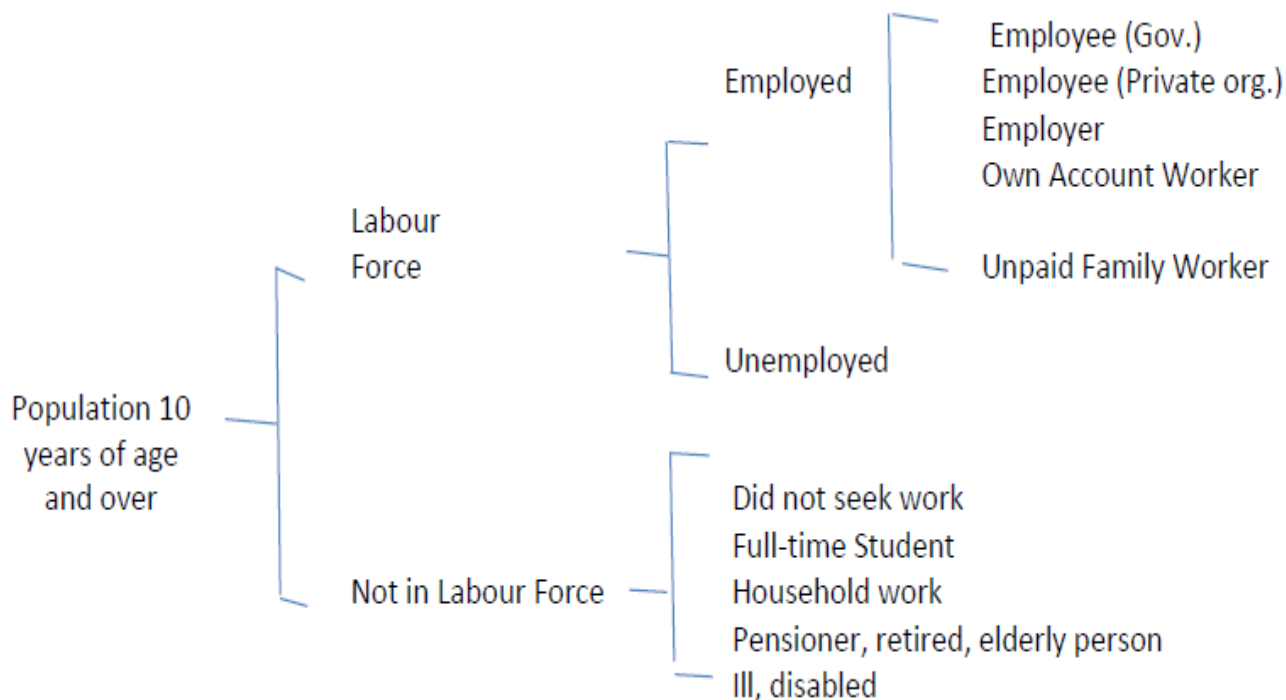
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of Contributors

### Contributors to the Yangon Region, South District, Cocogyun Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
<b>Prepared by</b>		
Daw Thida	Assistant Director, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Tin Mar Lar Nwe	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Yin Wai Lwin	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
<b>Translator and Reviewer</b>		
Daw Tin Tin Nyunt	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
<b>Data Processing and IT Team</b>		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Thant Zin Oo	Assistant Computer Operator, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khun Zin Naing Tun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
<b>Designer</b>		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
Daw Cho Zin Win	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer



The Townships Reports  
can be downloaded at :

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

or

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

