THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census
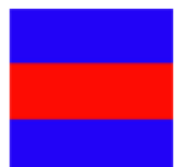
NAY PYI TAW, DEKKHINA DISTRICT

Zabuthiri Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Nay Pyi Taw, Dekkhina District

Zabuthiri Township Report

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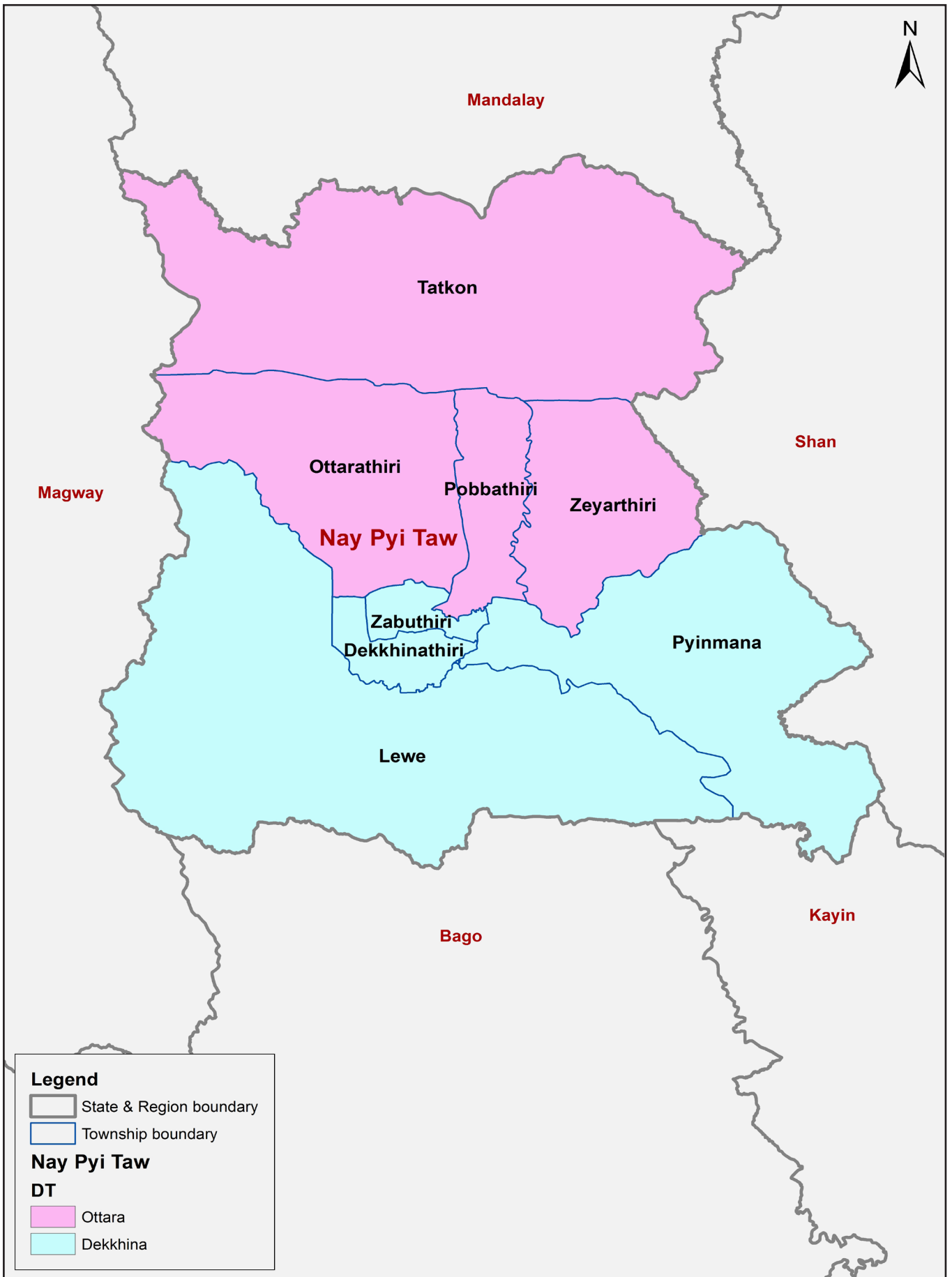
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Figure 1 : Map of Nay Pyi Taw, showing the townships

Mandalay

Shan

Magway

Tatkon

Ottarathiri

Pobbathiri

Zeyarthiri

Nay Pyi Taw

Zabuthiri

Dekkhinathiri

Pyinmana

Lewe

Bago

Kayin

Legend

State & Region boundary

Township boundary

Nay Pyi Taw

DT

Ottara

Dekkhina

Zabuthiri Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	110,459 [2]
Population males	51,247 (46.4%)
Population females	59,212 (53.6%)
Percentage of urban population	94.7%
Area (Km²)	66.6 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	1,659.4 persons
Median age	29.3 years
Number of wards	12
Number of village tracts	2
Number of private households	26,320
Percentage of female headed households	31.1%
Mean household size	3.5 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	20.3%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	76.8%
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.9%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	30.2
Child dependency ratio	26.5
Old dependency ratio	3.7
Ageing index	14.0
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	87
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	98.3%
Male	99.3%
Female	97.5%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,019	2.7
Walking	944	0.9
Seeing	1,837	1.7
Hearing	584	0.5
Remembering	501	0.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	82,111	86.4
Associate Scrutiny	43	< 0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	169	0.2
National Registration	943	1.0
Religious	366	0.4
Temporary Registration	417	0.4
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1
None	10,985	11.6

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	72.8%	85.2%	62.4%
Unemployment rate	2.5%	2.8%	2.2%
Employment to population ratio	71.0%	82.9%	61.0%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	5,747	21.8
Renter	2,132	8.1
Provided free (individually)	335	1.3
Government quarters	16,980	64.5
Private company quarters	943	3.6
Other	183	0.7

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		4.4%
Bamboo	21.6%	9.6%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.6%	
Wood	4.3%	17.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		92.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	72.9%	72.1%	2.8%
Other	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	22,375	85.0
LPG	237	0.9
Kerosene	*	< 0.1
Biogas	*	< 0.1
Firewood	2,366	9.0
Charcoal	1,200	4.6
Coal	32	0.1
Other	103	0.4

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	23,932	90.9
Kerosene	*	< 0.1
Candle	1,975	7.5
Battery	287	1.1
Generator (private)	37	0.1
Water mill (private)	*	< 0.1
Solar system/energy	34	0.1
Other	42	0.2
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	404	1.5
Tube well, borehole	2,456	9.3
Protected well/spring	1,908	7.3
Bottled/purifier water	21,263	80.8
Total Improved Water Sources	*26,031*	*98.9*
Unprotected well/spring	131	0.5
Pool/pond/lake	25	0.1
River/stream/canal	26	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Other	102	0.4
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*289*	*1.1*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	18,061	68.6
Tube well, borehole	3,950	15.0
Protected well/spring	3,766	14.3
Unprotected well/spring	202	0.8
Pool/pond/lake	36	0.1
River/stream/canal	72	0.3
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	114	0.4
Other	119	0.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	17,513	66.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	7,652	29.1
Total Improved Sanitation	*25,165*	*95.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	555	2.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	32	0.1
Other	27	0.1
None	541	2.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	7,814	29.7
Television	21,345	81.1
Landline phone	1,839	7.0
Mobile phone	21,796	82.8
Computer	6,210	23.6
Internet at home	9,496	36.1
Households with none of the items	1,968	7.5
Households with all of the items	582	2.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	2,136	8.1
Motorcycle/Moped	12,608	47.9
Bicycle	6,778	25.8
4-Wheel tractor	78	0.3
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	187	0.7

Note: [1] Population figures for Zabuthiri Township are as of 29th March 2014.

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction

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 Zabuthiri Township in Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory. 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 Zabuthiri Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	110,459 *		
Males	51,247		
Females	59,212		
Sex ratio	87 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	94.7 %		
Area (Km^2)	66.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	1,659.4 persons		
Number of wards	12		
Number of village tracts	2		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	91,043	85,369	5,674
Number of conventional households	26,320	24,722	1,598
Mean household size	3.5 persons ***		

- In Zabuthiri Township, there are more females than males with 87 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in urban areas with (94.7%).

- The population density of Zabuthiri Township is 1,659 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 3.5 persons living in each household in Zabuthiri Township. This is less than to the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Zabuthiri Township (Dekkhina District, Nay Pyi Taw)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**26,320**	**110,459**	**51,247**	**59,212**
	Ward	**24,722**	**104,596**	**48,415**	**56,181**
1	Zay Ya Theik Di(W)	600	4,973	2,966	2,007
2	Pyin Nyar Theik Di(W)	2,204	6,872	3,180	3,692
3	Min Ga Lar Theik Di(W)	1,998	7,409	3,320	4,089
4	Baw Ga Theik Di(W)	2,004	14,125	4,311	9,814
5	Tha Pyay Kone(W)	1,087	9,154	4,742	4,412
6	Wun Na Theik Di(W)	2,273	7,421	3,918	3,503
7	Thu Kha Theik Di(W)	2,130	6,803	3,222	3,581
8	Nyar Na Theik Di(W)	2,179	7,136	3,140	3,996
9	Ba La Theik Di(W)	2,235	6,913	3,099	3,814
10	Dha Na Theik Di(W)	2,115	6,415	2,878	3,537
11	Shwe Kyar Pin(W)	2,300	13,140	6,553	6,587
12	Aung Zabu(W)	3,204	13,263	6,635	6,628
*	MYANMAR DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS	393	972	451	521
	Village Tract	**1,598**	**5,863**	**2,832**	**3,031**
1	Te Gyi Kone(VT)	1,012	3,476	1,721	1,755
2	Ah Lyin Lo(VT)	586	2,387	1,111	1,276

Note: Includes Myanmar Embassies personal and their families who work outside the country.

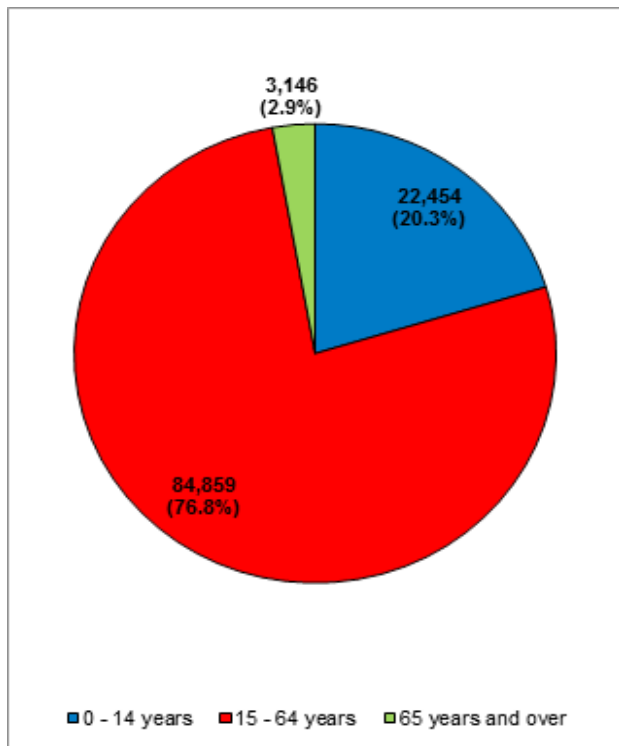| Figure 2:Population by broad age groups, Zabuthiri Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Zabuthiri Township		

Figure 2:Population by broad age groups, Zabuthiri Township

3,146
(2.9%)

22,454
(20.3%)

84,859
(76.8%)

■ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years □ 65 years and over

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

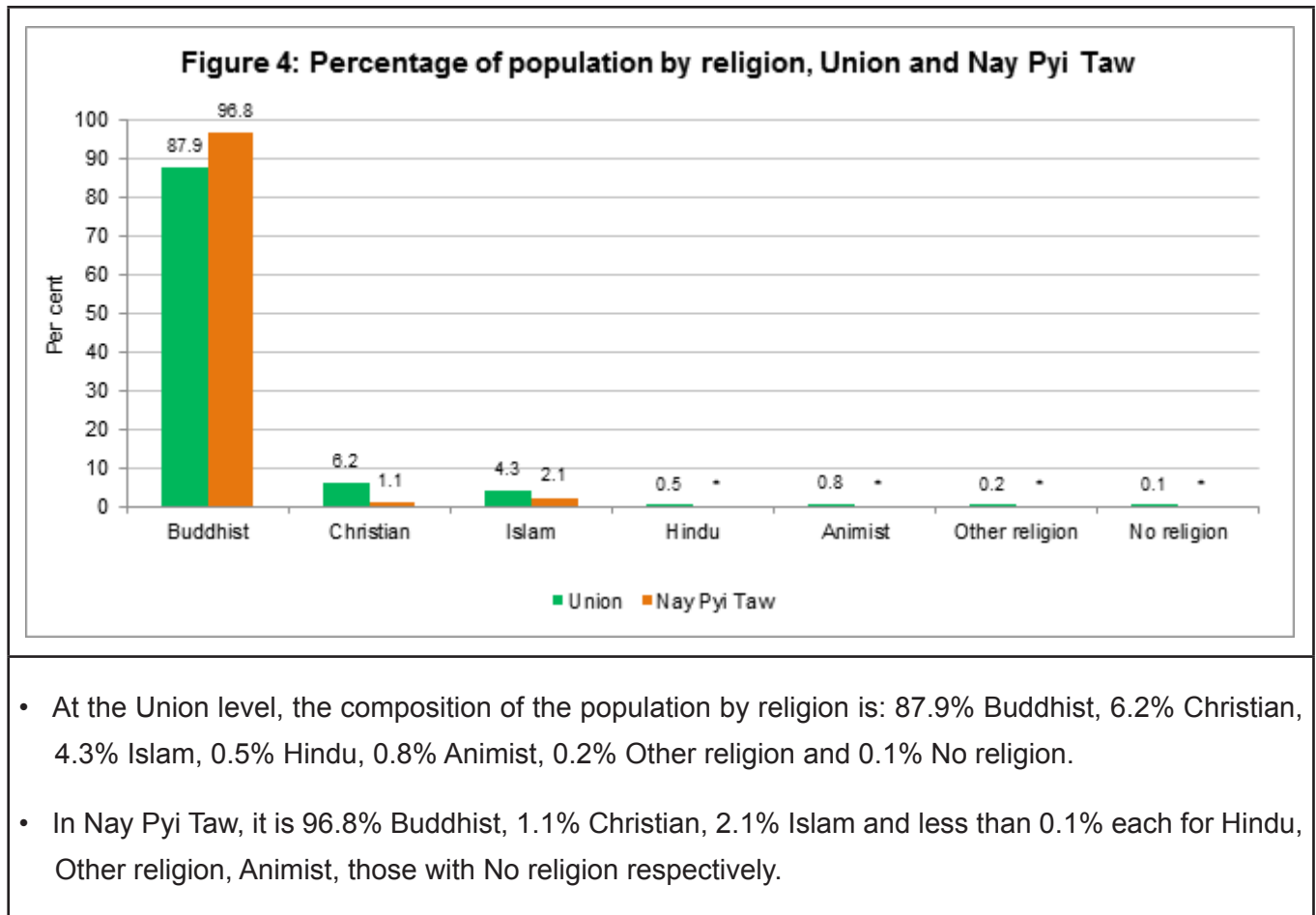| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	110,459	51,247	59,212
0 - 4	8,049	4,074	3,975
5 - 9	7,357	3,735	3,622
10 - 14	7,048	3,544	3,504
15 - 19	8,491	4,251	4,240
20 - 24	12,505	5,649	6,856
25 - 29	13,575	5,935	7,640
30 - 34	12,016	5,509	6,507
35 - 39	9,467	4,410	5,057
40 - 44	8,085	3,497	4,588
45 - 49	7,100	3,176	3,924
50 - 54	6,207	2,828	3,379
55 - 59	5,151	2,389	2,762
60 - 64	2,262	1,024	1,238
65 - 69	1,310	557	753
70 - 74	673	255	418
75 - 79	562	210	352
80 - 84	334	116	218
85 - 89	175	61	114
90 +	92	27	65

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Zabuthiri Township is 76.8 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.

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Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Nay Pyi Taw, Dekkhina District and Zabuthiri Township)
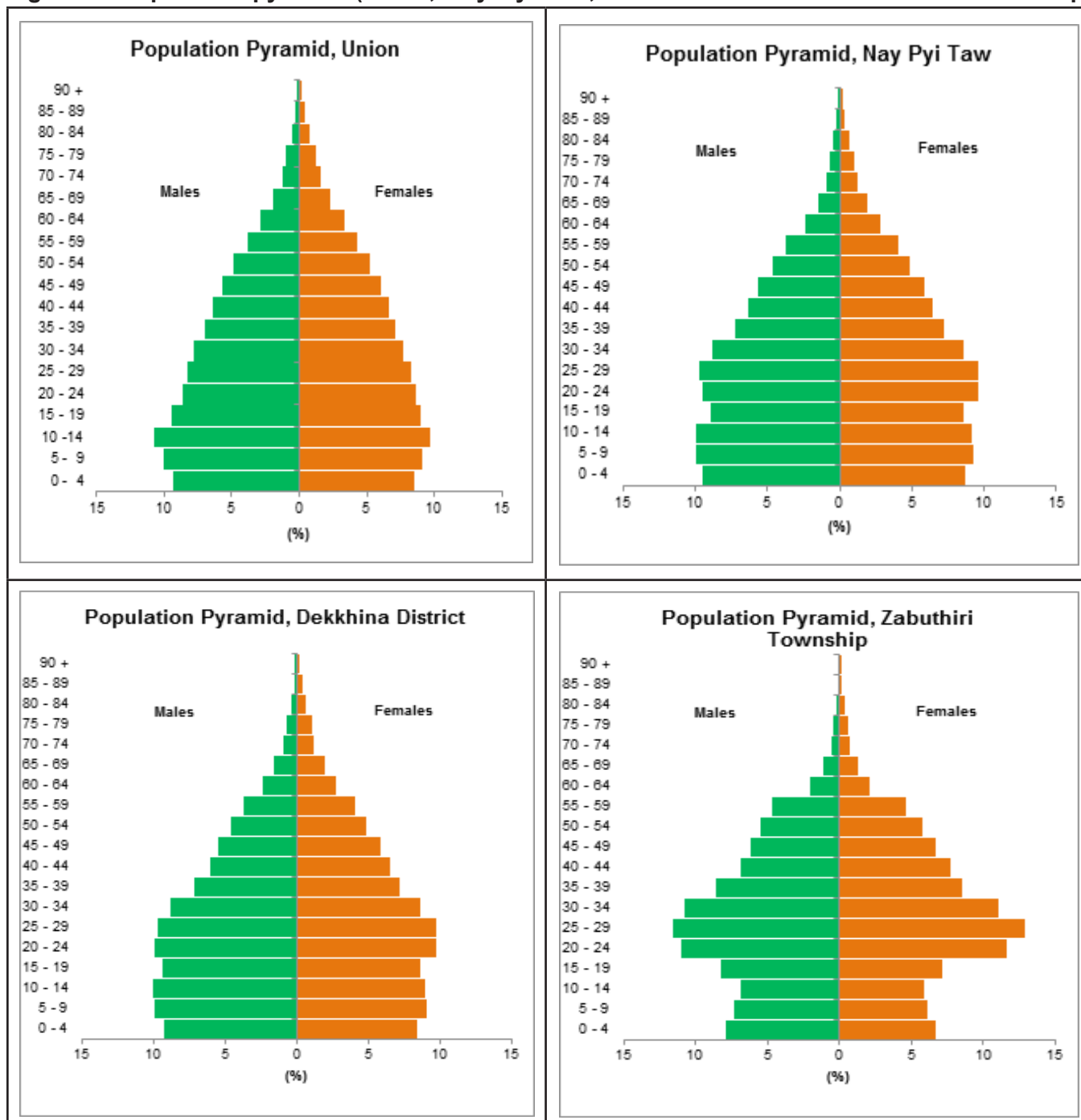
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Zabuthiri Township since the last 20 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 30-34. The highest population age group in Zabuthiri Township is 25-29.

- Compared to Union level, there is a noticeably higher percentage of working age group 15-64 in Zabuthiri Township.

- Starting from age group 20-24, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Nay Pyi Taw

- 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 Nay Pyi Taw, it is 96.8% Buddhist, 1.1% Christian, 2.1% Islam and less than 0.1% each for Hindu, Other religion, Animist, those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C)   Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,417	737	680	398	212	186
6	1,503	755	748	1,160	587	573
7	1,401	695	706	1,170	597	573
8	1,354	691	663	1,135	582	553
9	1,275	640	635	1,088	550	538
10	1,251	616	635	1,051	507	544
11	1,185	576	609	989	479	510
12	1,332	646	686	1,062	517	545
13	1,430	725	705	1,096	564	532
14	1,290	642	648	907	466	441
15	1,239	602	637	747	382	365
16	1,243	583	660	664	318	346
17	1,194	591	603	523	268	255
18	1,531	709	822	467	204	263
19	1,332	607	725	319	144	175
20	1,580	761	819	250	114	136
21	1,516	666	850	161	62	99
22	1,636	750	886	108	46	62
23	1,801	811	990	69	35	34
24	1,735	769	966	45	27	18
25	1,963	912	1,051	50	28	22
26	1,786	785	1,001	47	22	25
27	1,819	806	1,013	27	15	12
28	2,079	980	1,099	32	18	14
29	1,935	905	1,030	15	6	9

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Nay Pyi Taw and Zabuthiri Township
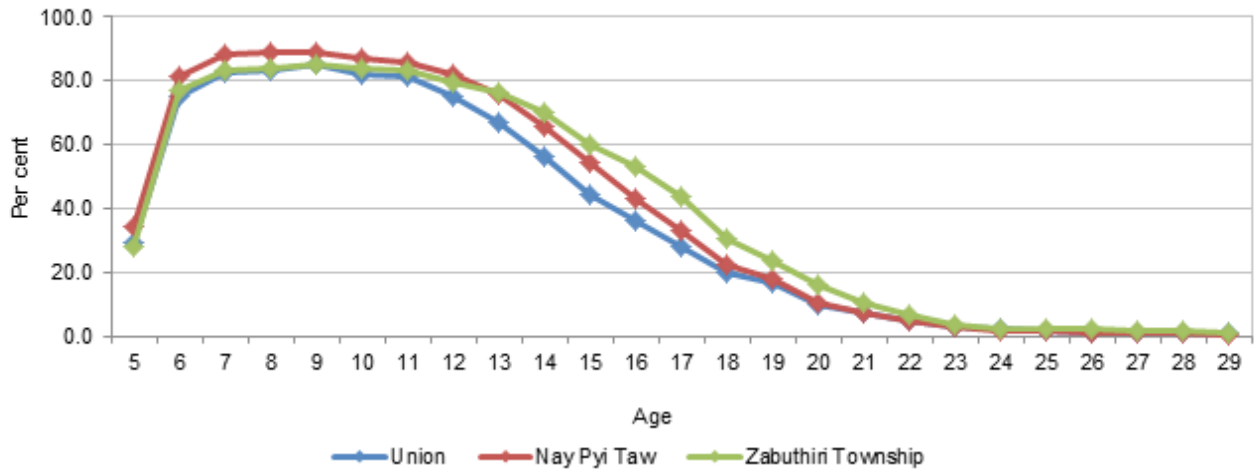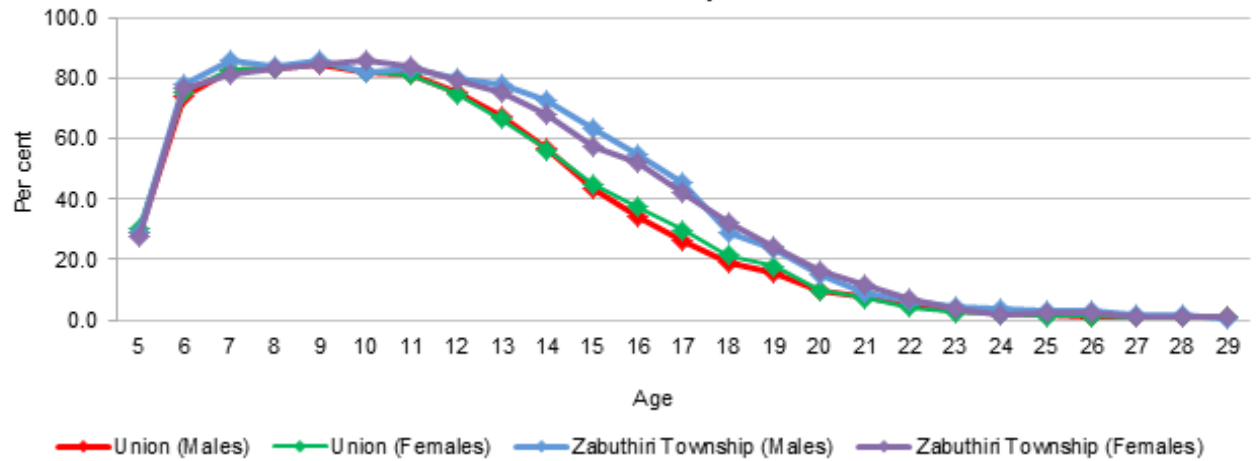

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Zabuthiri Township

- School attendance in Zabuthiri Township drops after age 10 for males and age 11 for females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Zabuthiri Township is higher at age 13.

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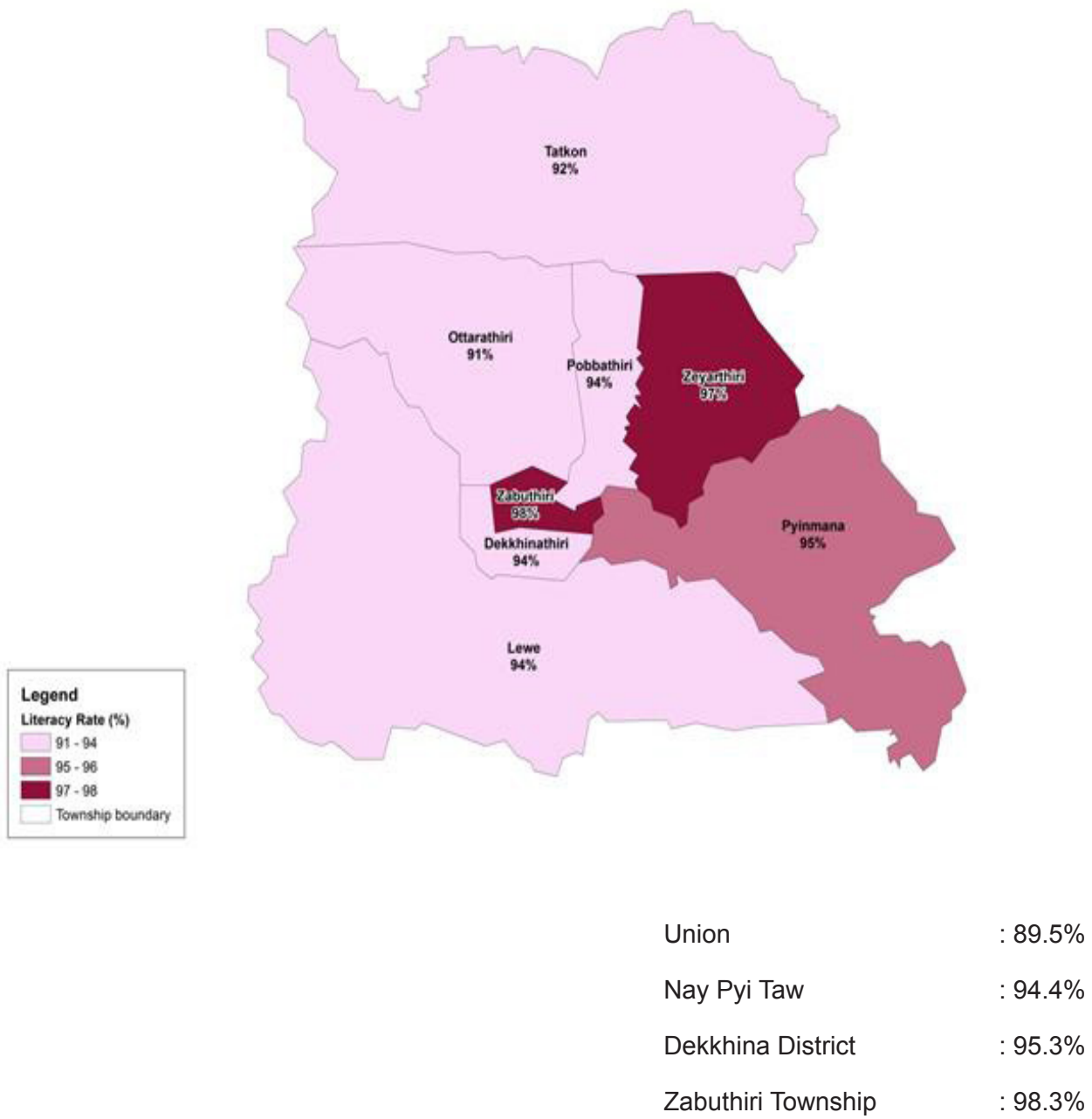**Figure 7: Literacy rate, Nay Pyi Taw (aged 15 and over)**

Tatkon
92%

Ottarathiri
91%

Pobbathiri
94%

Zeyarthiri
97%

Zabuthiri
98%

Dekkhinathiri
94%

Pyinmana
95%

Lewe
94%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
91 - 94
95 - 96
97 - 98
Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Nay Pyi Taw	: 94.4%
Dekkhina District	: 95.3%
Zabuthiri Township	: 98.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	14,807	98.7
Males	6,849	99.0
Females	7,958	98.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Zabuthiri Township is 98.3 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Nay Pyi Taw (94.4%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 97.5 per cent and for the males it is 99.3 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.7 per cent with 98.4 per cent for females and 99.0 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 (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	67,009	1,645	2.5	4,236	7,275	10,708	10,858	682	27,935	3,121	265	284
Urban	63,894	1,458	2.3	3,668	6,544	9,765	10,439	671	27,724	3,119	260	246
Rural	3,115	187	6.0	568	731	943	419	11	211	2	5	38
Males	29,994	398	1.3	1,324	3,041	5,910	6,046	437	11,407	1,121	183	127
Females	37,015	1,247	3.4	2,912	4,234	4,798	4,812	245	16,528	2,000	82	157

- Some 2.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 6.0 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 1.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 3.4 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 10.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 41.7 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D)   Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	5.7	6.3	5.1	6.5	5.8	7.3
15 - 19	46.9	53.9	39.8	5.9	5.5	6.3
20 - 24	78.4	87.1	71.3	5.9	5.6	6.3
25 - 29	80.8	91.4	72.5	2.6	3.0	2.1
30 - 34	78.7	92.3	67.2	2.0	2.8	1.1
35 - 39	78.1	92.4	65.6	1.3	1.8	0.7
40 - 44	76.3	92.5	64.0	1.1	1.7	0.5
45 - 49	74.8	91.2	61.5	0.9	1.3	0.4
50 - 54	71.5	89.1	56.8	0.6	0.9	0.2
55 - 59	69.6	86.1	55.3	0.6	1.0	0.1
60 - 64	29.5	44.9	16.8	0.6	0.4	1.0
65 - 69	20.2	34.6	9.6	1.5	-	5.6
70 - 74	8.3	17.3	2.9	-	-	-
75 +	7.4	11.4	5.2	5.8	4.3	7.7
15 - 24	65.7	72.8	59.3	5.9	5.6	6.3
15 - 64	72.8	85.2	62.4	2.5	2.8	2.2

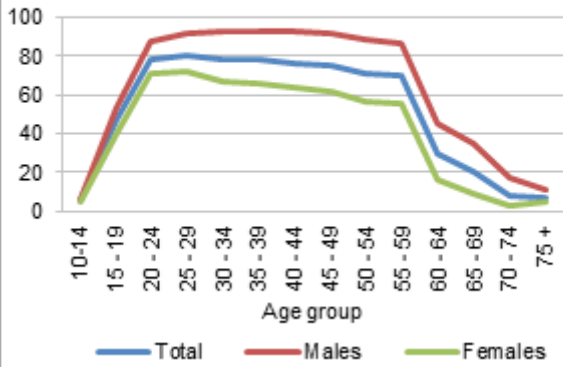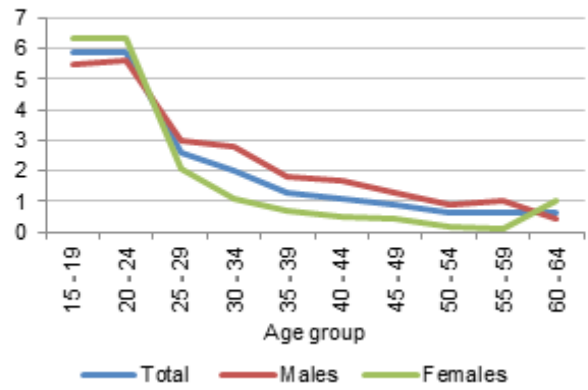Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Zabuthiri Township is 72.8 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 62.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.2 per cent.

- In Zabuthiri Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 5.7 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Zabuthiri Township is 2.5 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.8%) and for females (2.2%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 6.3 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	32,471	0.7	30.3	42.9	10.8	0.9	14.4
Males	9,969	1.5	48.7	4.8	15.6	1.6	27.8
Females	22,502	0.4	22.2	59.7	8.6	0.6	8.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 48.7 per cent of males are full time students while 59.7 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**43,988**	**24,912**	**19,076**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	6,701	3,632	3,069	15.2	14.6	16.1
Professionals	2,845	1,085	1,760	6.5	4.4	9.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	6,191	3,281	2,910	14.1	13.2	15.3
Clerical Support Workers	8,750	3,747	5,003	19.9	15.0	26.2
Services and Sales Workers	5,900	3,124	2,776	13.4	12.5	14.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,467	960	507	3.3	3.9	2.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,954	3,277	677	9.0	13.2	3.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3,467	3,423	44	7.9	13.7	0.2
Elementary Occupations	2,804	1,605	1,199	6.4	6.4	6.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,909	778	1,131	4.3	3.1	5.9

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Nay Pyi Taw and Zabuthiri Township
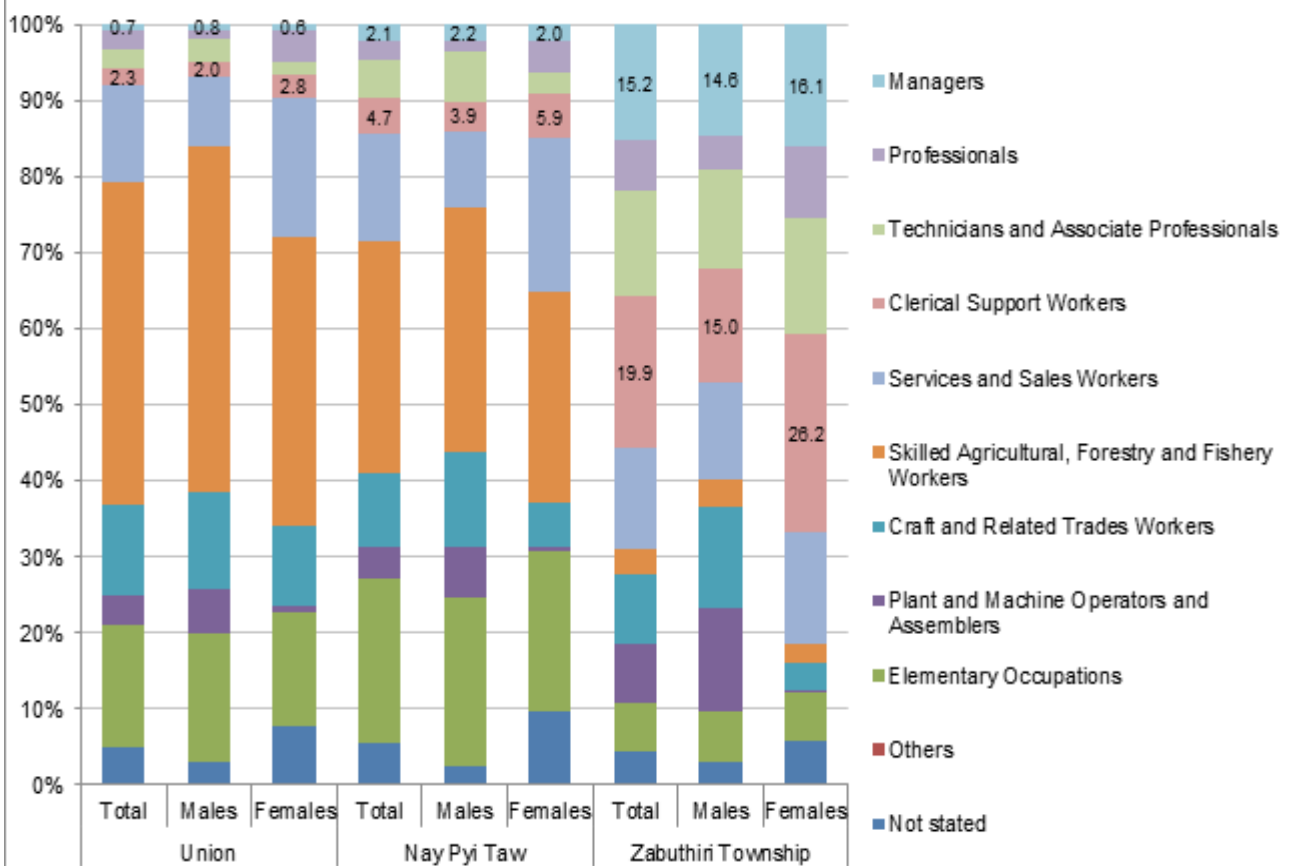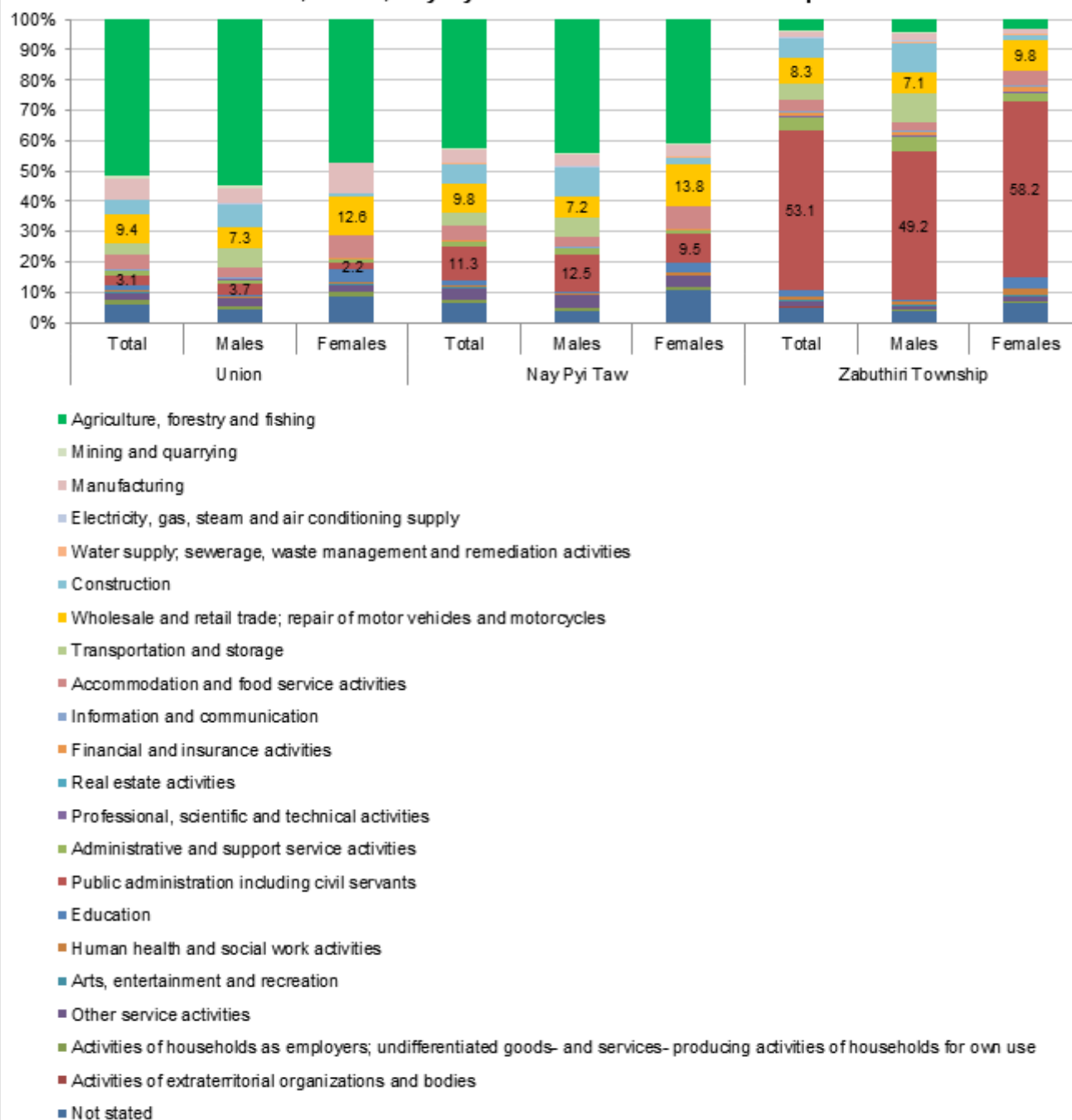
- In Zabuthiri Township, 19.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are clerical support workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 15.2 per cent in managers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 15.0 per cent of males and 26.2 per cent of females are clerical support workers.

- In Nay Pyi Taw, 4.7 per cent are clerical support workers and 2.1 per cent are in managers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**43,988**	**24,912**	**19,076**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,696	1,095	601	3.9	4.4	3.2
Mining and quarrying	51	44	7	0.1	0.2	*
Manufacturing	857	537	320	1.9	2.2	1.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	180	172	8	0.4	0.7	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	86	73	13	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	2,809	2,415	394	6.4	9.7	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,644	1,779	1,865	8.3	7.1	9.8
Transportation and storage	2,383	2,321	62	5.4	9.3	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,588	722	866	3.6	2.9	4.5
Information and communication	172	107	65	0.4	0.4	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	601	238	363	1.4	1.0	1.9
Real estate activities	20	17	3	*	0.1	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	131	87	44	0.3	0.3	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	1,793	1,251	542	4.1	5.0	2.8
Public administration including civil servants	23,351	12,257	11,094	53.1	49.2	58.2
Education	812	125	687	1.8	0.5	3.6
Human health and social work activities	611	166	445	1.4	0.7	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	220	129	91	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other service activities	588	341	247	1.3	1.4	1.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	154	48	106	0.4	0.2	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	21	10	11	*	*	0.1
Not stated	2,220	978	1,242	5.0	3.9	6.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Nay Pyi Taw and Zabuthiri Township

Legend:
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration including civil servants
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

- In Zabuthiri Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Public administration including civil servants" is the highest with 53.1 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 8.3 per cent.

- There are 49.2 per cent of males and 58.2 per cent of females working in "Public administration including civil servants" industry.

- In Nay Pyi Taw, there are 11.3 per cent of employed population working in "Public administration including civil servants" industry and 9.8 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	82,111	43	169	943	366	417	*	*	10,985
Urban	78,442	41	156	868	359	405	*	*	10,071
Rural	3,669	2	13	75	7	12	-	*	914
Males	36,999	19	130	414	364	198	*	*	5,307
Females	45,112	24	39	529	2	219	*	*	5,678

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
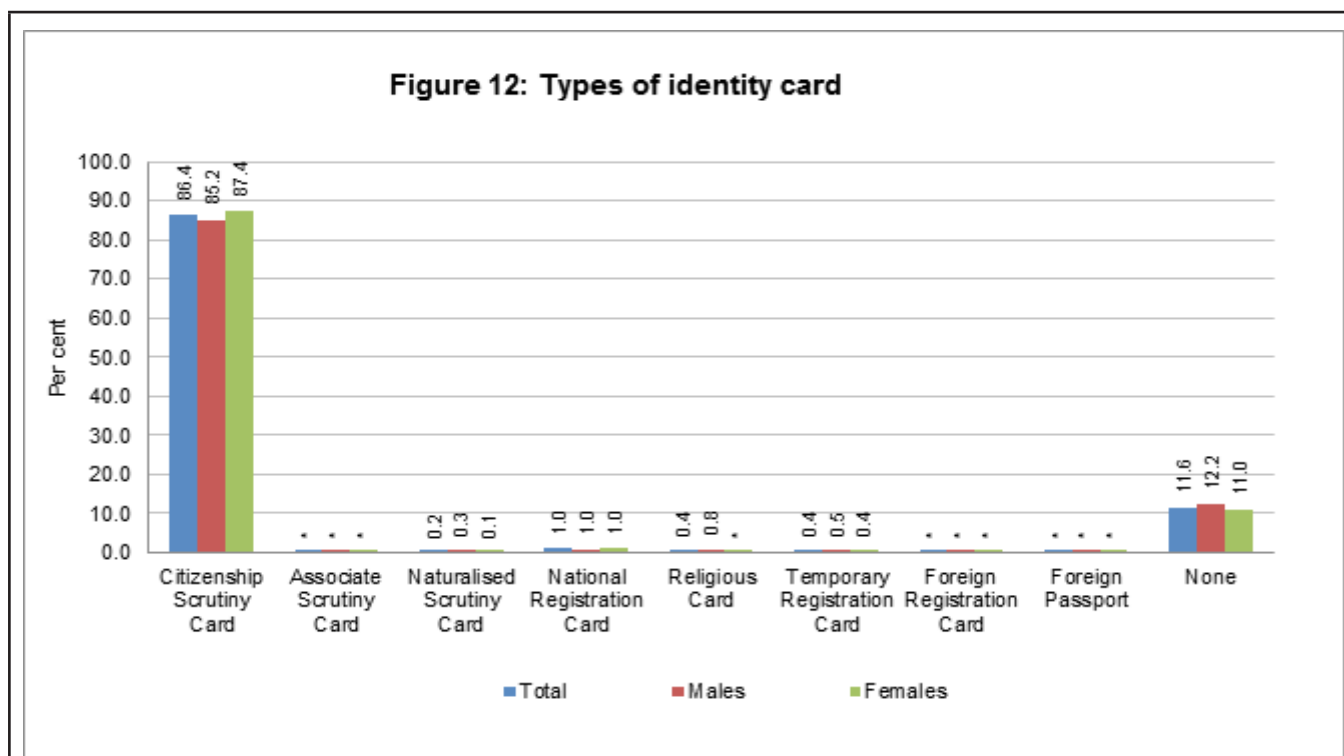
- In Zabuthiri Township, 86.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 11.6 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 12.2 per cent of males and 11.0 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	**110,459**	**107,440**	**3,019**	**2.7**	**1,837**	**584**	**944**	**501**
0 - 4	8,049	8,021	28	0.3	9	3	19	10
5 - 9	7,357	7,294	63	0.9	10	14	31	33
10 - 14	7,048	6,956	92	1.3	38	10	29	38
15 - 19	8,491	8,407	84	1.0	51	12	14	21
20 - 24	12,505	12,428	77	0.6	38	9	24	23
25 - 29	13,575	13,453	122	0.9	53	18	40	24
30 - 34	12,016	11,906	110	0.9	61	13	26	18
35 - 39	9,467	9,320	147	1.6	80	26	41	16
40 - 44	8,085	7,867	218	2.7	151	22	37	26
45 - 49	7,100	6,747	353	5.0	259	38	66	29
50 - 54	6,207	5,828	379	6.1	264	47	97	25
55 - 59	5,151	4,767	384	7.5	260	65	100	44
60 - 64	2,262	2,023	239	10.6	144	53	78	32
65 - 69	1,310	1,116	194	14.8	119	43	72	32
70 - 74	673	533	140	20.8	72	39	63	23
75 - 79	562	396	166	29.5	107	54	84	41
80 - 84	334	220	114	34.1	63	56	62	35
85 - 89	175	108	67	38.3	34	34	35	16
90 +	92	50	42	45.7	24	28	26	15

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	**51,247**	**49,914**	**1,333**	**2.6**	**753**	**232**	**440**	**235**
0 - 4	4,074	4,057	17	0.4	7	-	11	5
5 - 9	3,735	3,699	36	1.0	5	6	14	23
10 - 14	3,544	3,494	50	1.4	20	6	17	19
15 - 19	4,251	4,215	36	0.8	17	5	9	13
20 - 24	5,649	5,612	37	0.7	18	3	12	11
25 - 29	5,935	5,879	56	0.9	18	7	25	12
30 - 34	5,509	5,461	48	0.9	19	6	16	9
35 - 39	4,410	4,341	69	1.6	29	9	31	11
40 - 44	3,497	3,416	81	2.3	46	9	19	15
45 - 49	3,176	3,011	165	5.2	117	14	35	12
50 - 54	2,828	2,645	183	6.5	121	21	54	10
55 - 59	2,389	2,218	171	7.2	113	25	49	22
60 - 64	1,024	927	97	9.5	60	21	27	16
65 - 69	557	465	92	16.5	55	23	33	12
70 - 74	255	199	56	22.0	27	15	23	10
75 - 79	210	146	64	30.5	42	22	31	16
80 - 84	116	80	36	31.0	21	18	14	9
85 - 89	61	37	24	39.3	8	12	12	5
90 +	27	12	15	55.6	10	10	8	5

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	**59,212**	**57,526**	**1,686**	**2.8**	**1,084**	**352**	**504**	**266**
0 - 4	3,975	3,964	11	0.3	2	3	8	5
5 - 9	3,622	3,595	27	0.7	5	8	17	10
10 - 14	3,504	3,462	42	1.2	18	4	12	19
15 - 19	4,240	4,192	48	1.1	34	7	5	8
20 - 24	6,856	6,816	40	0.6	20	6	12	12
25 - 29	7,640	7,574	66	0.9	35	11	15	12
30 - 34	6,507	6,445	62	1.0	42	7	10	9
35 - 39	5,057	4,979	78	1.5	51	17	10	5
40 - 44	4,588	4,451	137	3.0	105	13	18	11
45 - 49	3,924	3,736	188	4.8	142	24	31	17
50 - 54	3,379	3,183	196	5.8	143	26	43	15
55 - 59	2,762	2,549	213	7.7	147	40	51	22
60 - 64	1,238	1,096	142	11.5	84	32	51	16
65 - 69	753	651	102	13.5	64	20	39	20
70 - 74	418	334	84	20.1	45	24	40	13
75 - 79	352	250	102	29.0	65	32	53	25
80 - 84	218	140	78	35.8	42	38	48	26
85 - 89	114	71	43	37.7	26	22	23	11
90 +	65	38	27	41.5	14	18	18	10

- Three in every 100 persons in Zabuthiri 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 60.

- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	26,320	66.1	3.8	4.0	10.8	13.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Urban	24,722	70.3	4.0	4.0	9.6	10.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rural	1,598	1.4	1.8	3.9	29.9	62.8	0.1	-	0.1

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
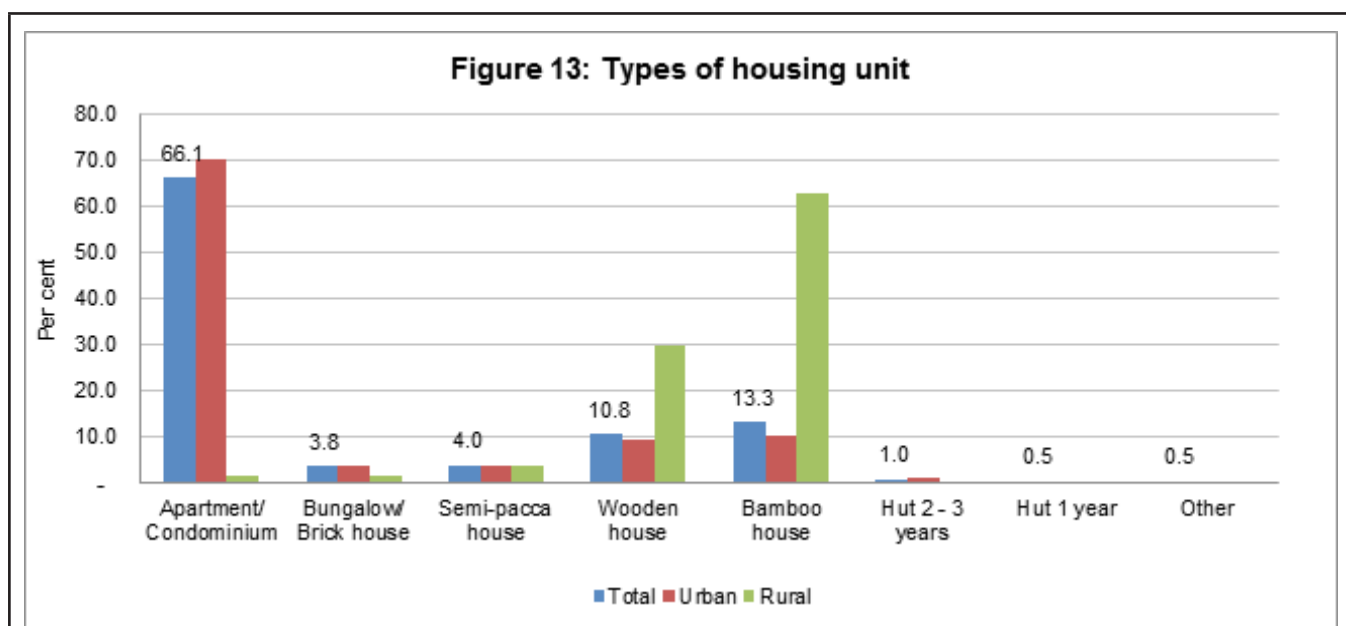
- The majority of the households in Zabuthiri Township are living in apartment/condominium (66.1%) followed by households in bamboo houses (13.3%).

- Some 70.3 per cent of urban households live in apartment/condominium and 62.8 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved
- 82 - 86
- 87 - 91
- 92 - 96
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Nay Pyi Taw	: 87.2%
Dekkhina District	: 86.0%
Zabuthiri Township	: 95.6%
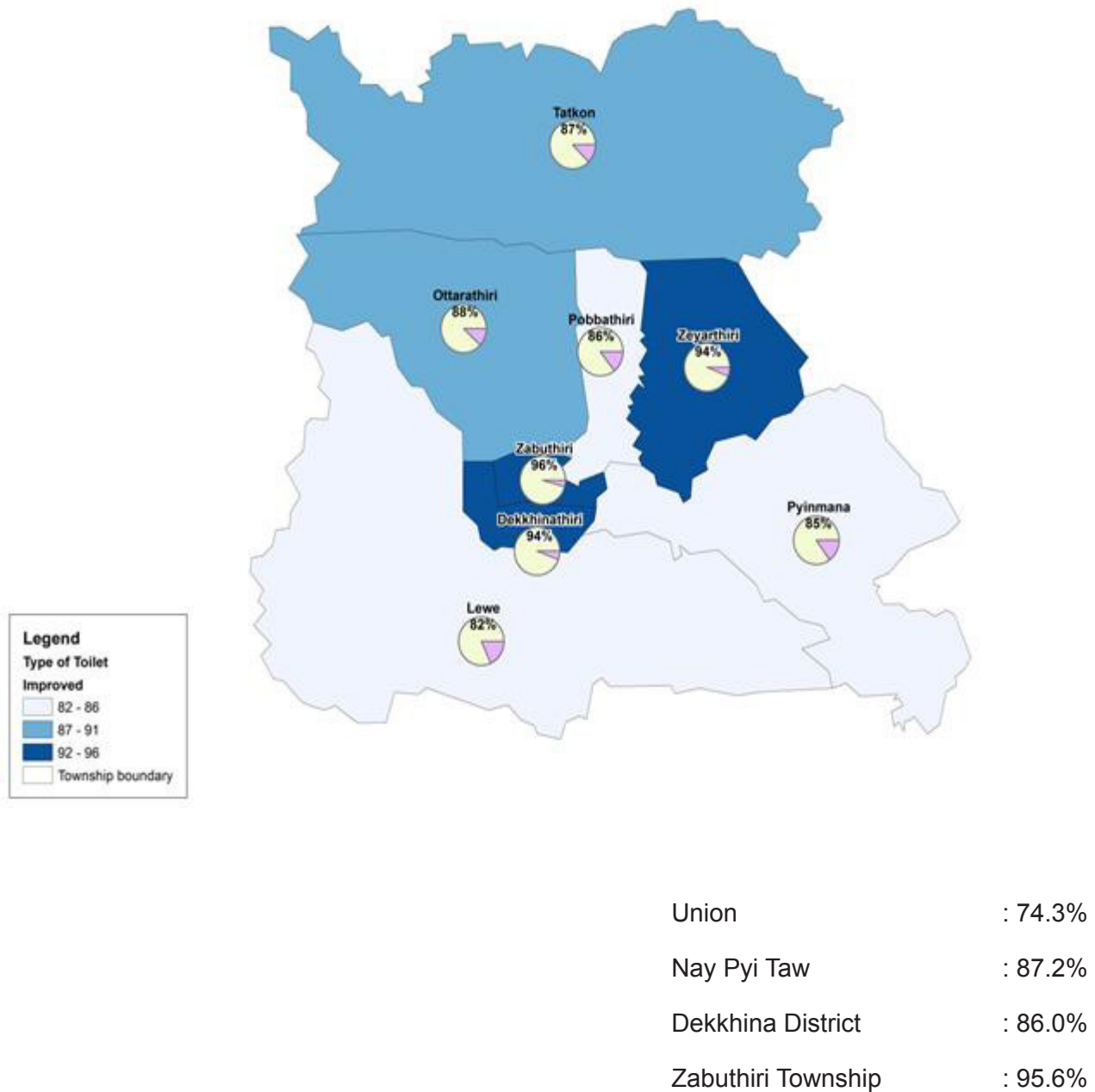
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		66.5	70.8	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		29.1	26.0	77.1
Improved sanitation		*95.6*	*96.8*	*77.7*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.1	1.9	5.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	0.1	0.1
Other		0.1	0.1	*
None		2.1	1.1	16.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	26,320	24,722	1,598

- Some 95.6 per cent of the households in Zabuthiri Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (66.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (29.1%)).

- Compared to other townships in Nay Pyi Taw, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities use in Zabuthiri is in the range of (92-96).

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Nay Pyi Taw is 87.2 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 2.1 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Nay Pyi Taw, it is 7.6 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Zabuthiri Township, 16.6 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
- 77 - 84
- 85 - 92
- 93 - 99
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Nay Pyi Taw	: 87.7%
Dekkhina District	: 88.5%
Zabuthiri Township	: 98.9%
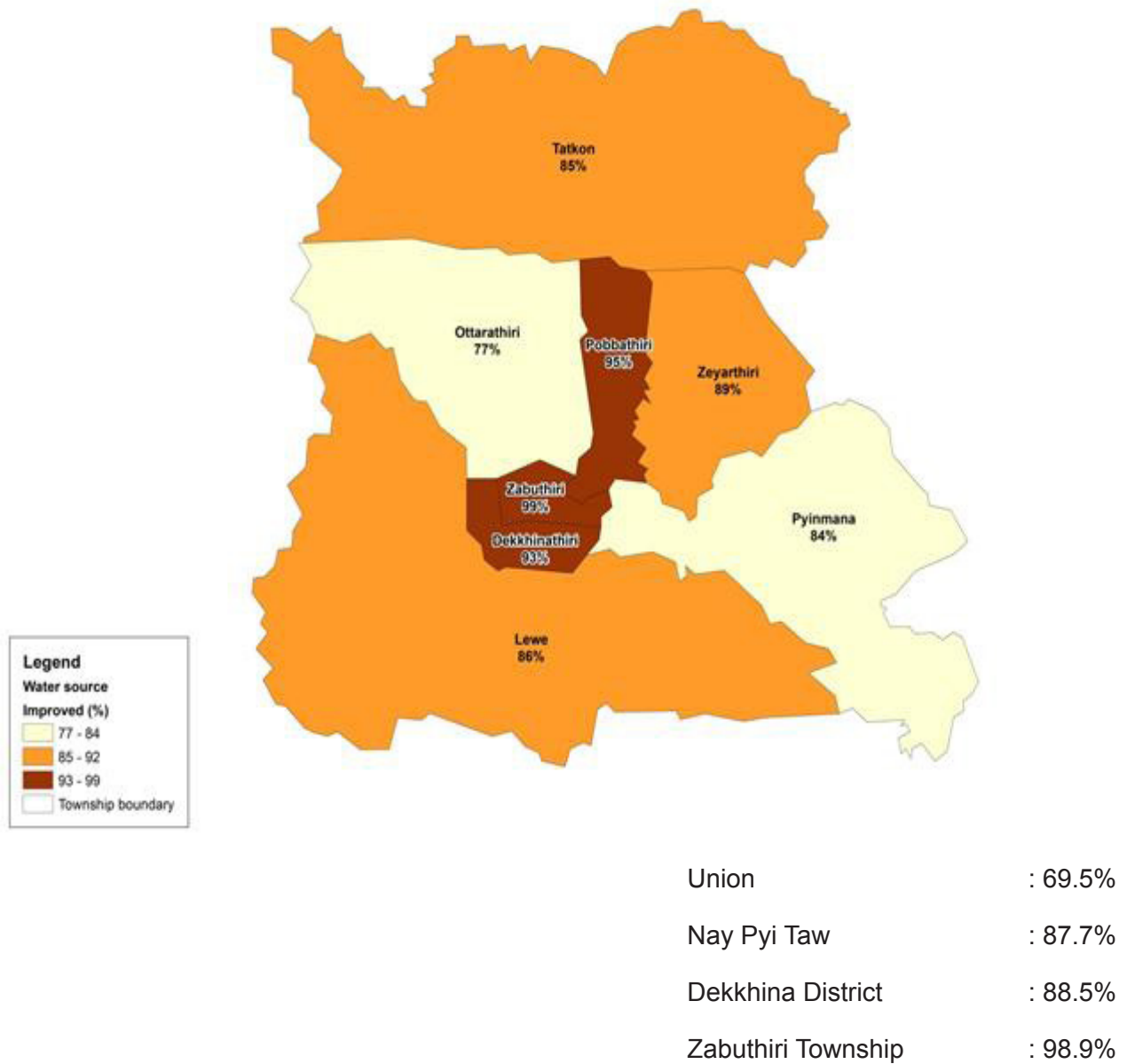
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	1.5	1.6	0.1
Tube well, borehole	9.3	7.9	31.2
Protected well/ Spring	7.3	6.0	27.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier	80.8	83.5	39.0
Total improved drinking water	*98.9*	*99.0*	*98.0*
Unprotected well/Spring	0.5	0.5	0.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/stream/ canal	0.1	0.1	-
Waterfall/ Rain water	*	*	-
Other	0.4	0.3	1.6
Total unimproved drinking water	*1.1*	*1.0*	*2.0*
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	26,320	24,722	1,598

- In Zabuthiri Township, 98.9 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 Nay Pyi Taw, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities use in Zabuthiri Township is in the range of (93-99) and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 80.8 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 9.3 per cent use water from tube well/borehole.

- Some 1.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 2.0 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

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 18 - 42
- 43 - 67
- 68 - 91
- Township boundary
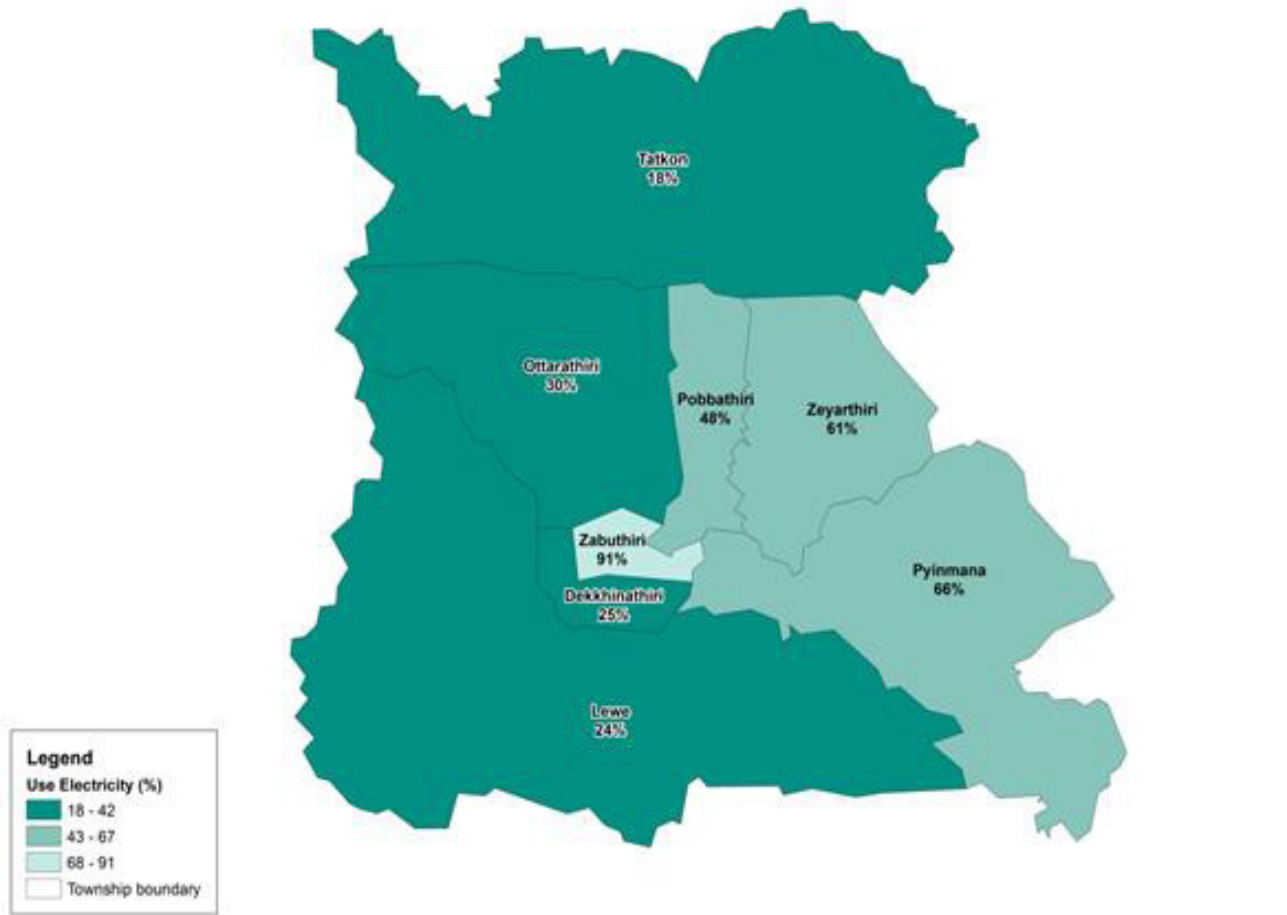
Union	: 32.4%
Nay Pyi Taw	: 42.6%
Dekkhina District	: 48.9%
Zabuthiri Township	: 90.9%

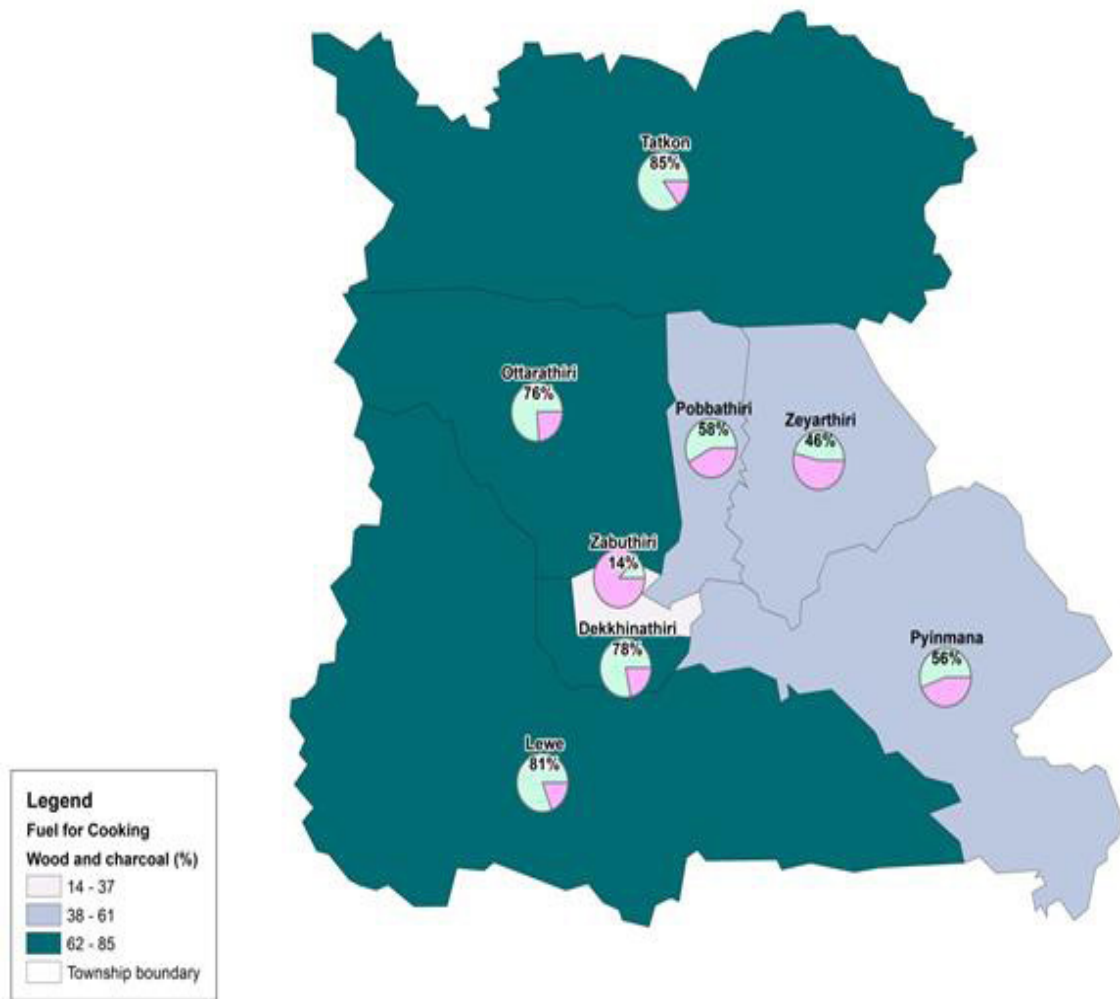**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	90.9	93.2	55.4
Kerosene	*	*	0.3
Candle	7.5	5.3	40.9
Battery	1.1	1.0	2.4
Generator (private)	0.1	0.1	0.4
Water mill (private)	*	*	-
Solar system/energy	0.1	0.1	0.4
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	26,320	24,722	1,598

- In Zabuthiri Township, 90.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Nay Pyi Taw, the proportion of households using electricity in Zabuthiri Township is in the range of (68-91). In Nay Pyi Taw, it is 42.6 per cent of households using electricity.

- In rural areas, 55.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and charcoal (%)
- 14 - 37
- 38 - 61
- 62 - 85
- Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Nay Pyi Taw	: 64.9%
Dekkhina District	: 60.7%
Zabuthiri Township	: 13.6%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		85.0	87.7	43.2
LPG		0.9	1.0	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
BioGas		*	*	-
Firewood		9.0	7.0	39.0
Charcoal		4.6	3.8	16.5
Coal		0.1	*	1.3
Other		0.4	0.4	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	26,320	24,722	1,598

- In Zabuthiri Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 9.0 per cent using firewood and 4.6 per cent using charcoal.

- Some 85.0 per cent of households mainly use electricity for cooking.

- Some 39.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 16.5 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	26,320	29.7	81.1	7.0	82.8	23.6	36.1	7.5	2.2
Urban	24,722	29.6	83.5	7.4	85.1	25.0	37.9	6.2	2.4
Rural	1,598	30.8	43.6	0.5	47.9	1.8	8.4	27.8	-

- Some 82.8 per cent of the households in Zabuthiri Township reported having mobile phones and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. It is 85.1 per cent and 47.9 per cent of households in urban areas and rural areas respectively having mobile phones and is the highest.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
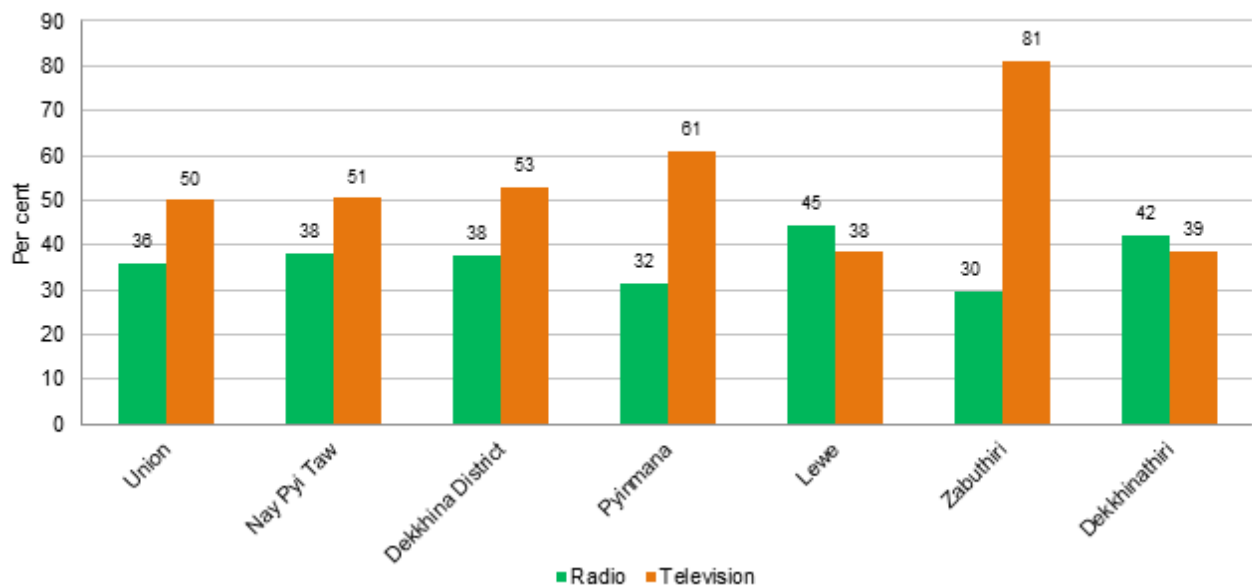
- In Zabuthiri Township, 81.1 per cent of the households having a television and about one in three households (29.7%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Tatkon
35%

Ottarathiri
41%

Pobbathiri
51%

Zeyarthiri
54%

Zabuthiri
83%

Dekkhinathiri
41%

Pyinmana
48%

Lewe
31%

Legend
Access to mobile phone(%)
31 - 49
50 - 66
67 - 83
Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Nay Pyi Taw	: 45.1%
Dekkhina District	: 46.5%
Zabuthiri Township	: 82.8%
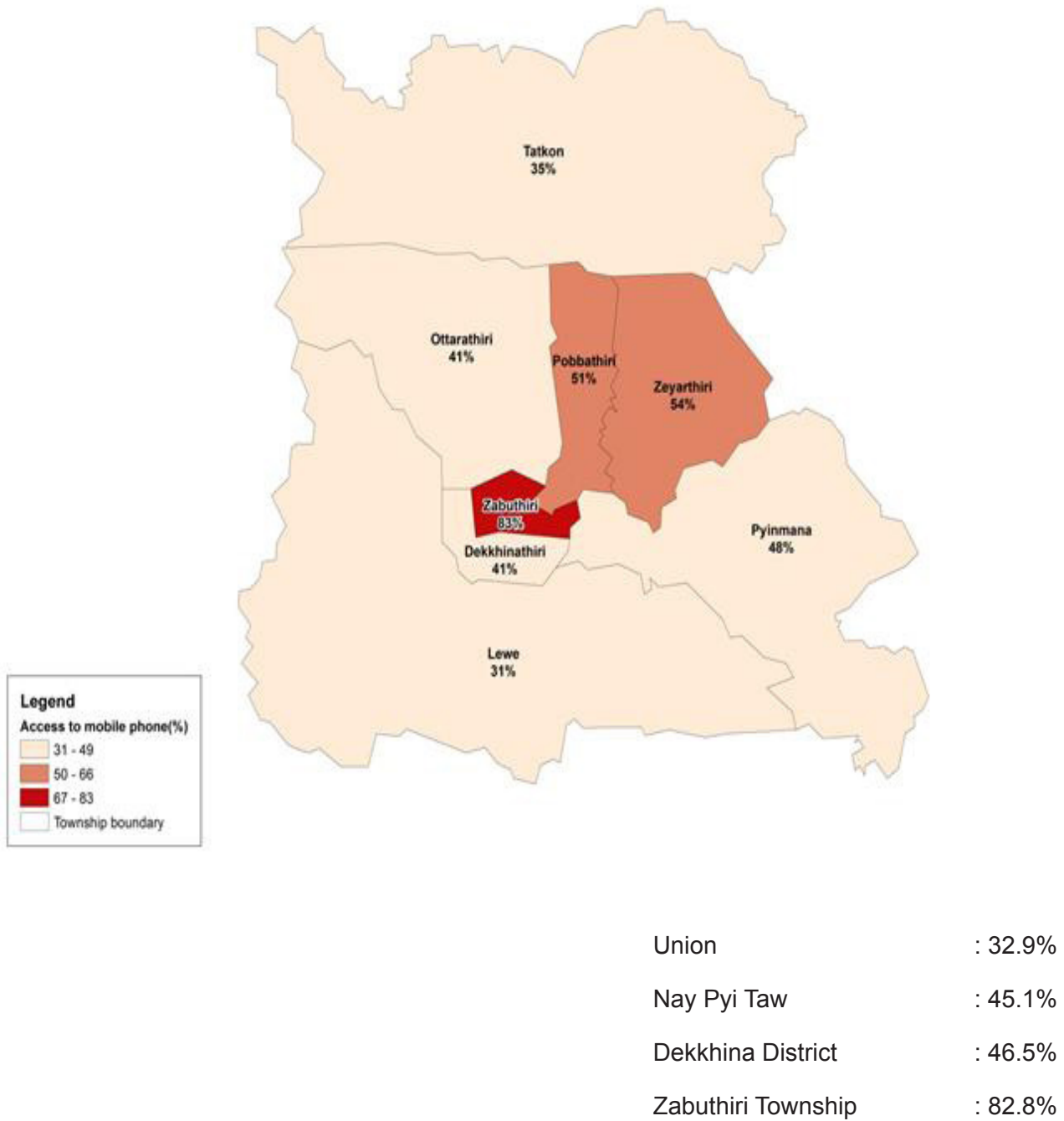
• Some 82.8 per cent of the households in Zabuthiri Township reported having mobile phones. In Nay Pyi Taw, 45.1 per cent of households have mobile phones.

Transportation items

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

Union Territory/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Nay Pyi Taw	262,253	8,408	109,906	89,782	1,744	708	142	55,464
Urban	78,744	5,940	41,781	31,310	426	25	33	1,574
Rural	183,509	2,468	68,125	58,472	1,318	683	109	53,890
Dekkhina District	138,154	5,024	56,458	49,818	1,044	317	91	23,815
Urban	46,209	3,985	23,708	17,774	250	17	24	457
Rural	91,945	1,039	32,750	32,044	794	300	67	23,358
Zabuthiri Township	26,320	2,136	12,608	6,778	78	7	15	187
Urban	24,722	2,112	11,905	6,085	64	6	14	114
Rural	1,598	24	703	693	14	1	1	73

- In Zabuthiri Township, 47.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 25.8 per cent of households having bicycle.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Nay Pyi Taw and Zabuthiri Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 30-34.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.8 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
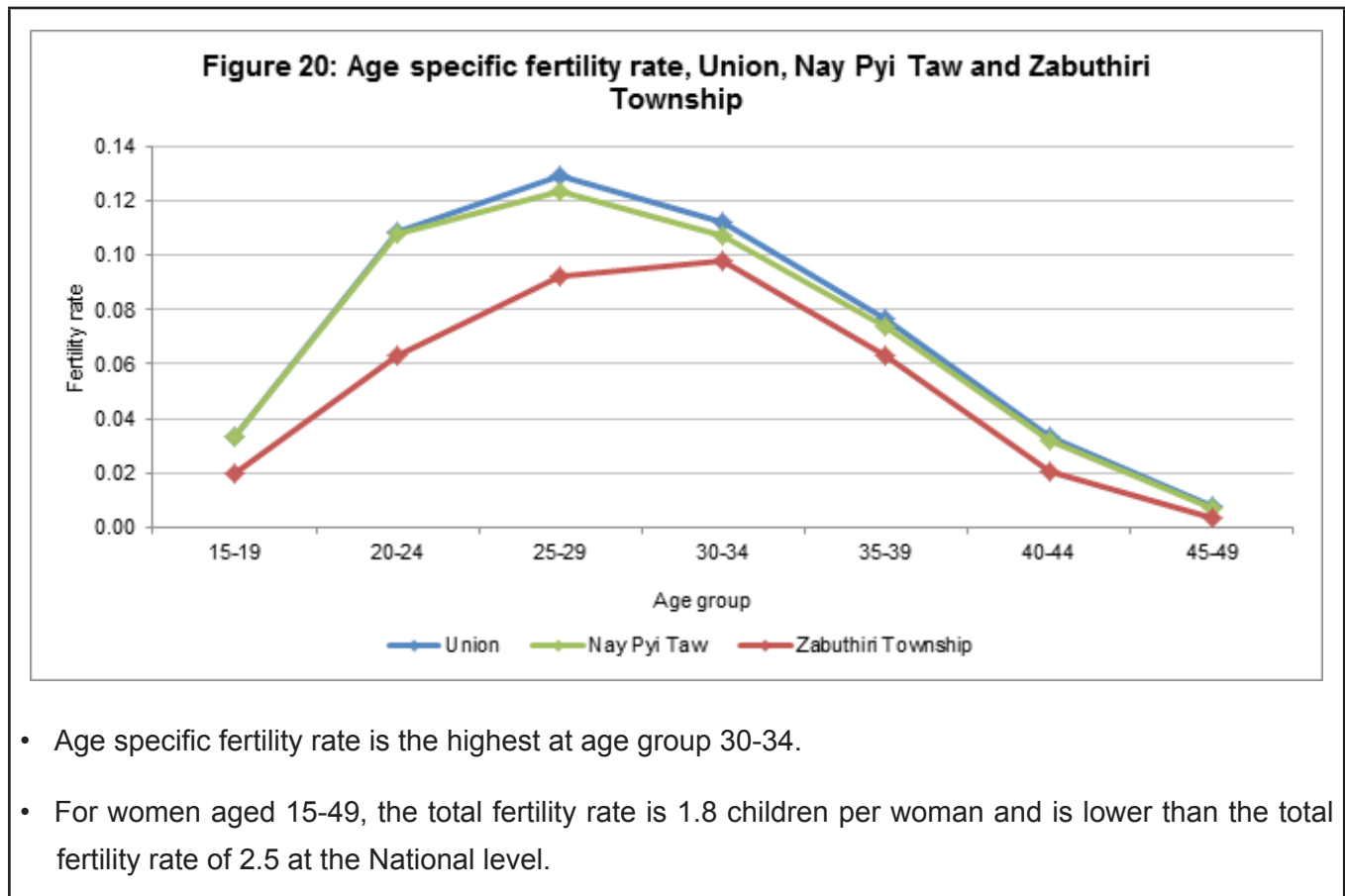
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Tatkon
2.3

Ottarathiri
2.7

Pobbathiri
2.7

Zeyarthiri
2.4

Zabuthiri
1.8

Dekkhinathiri
2.3

Pyinmana
2.4

Lewe
2.6

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
1.8 - 2.1
2.2 - 2.4
2.5 - 2.7
Township boundary
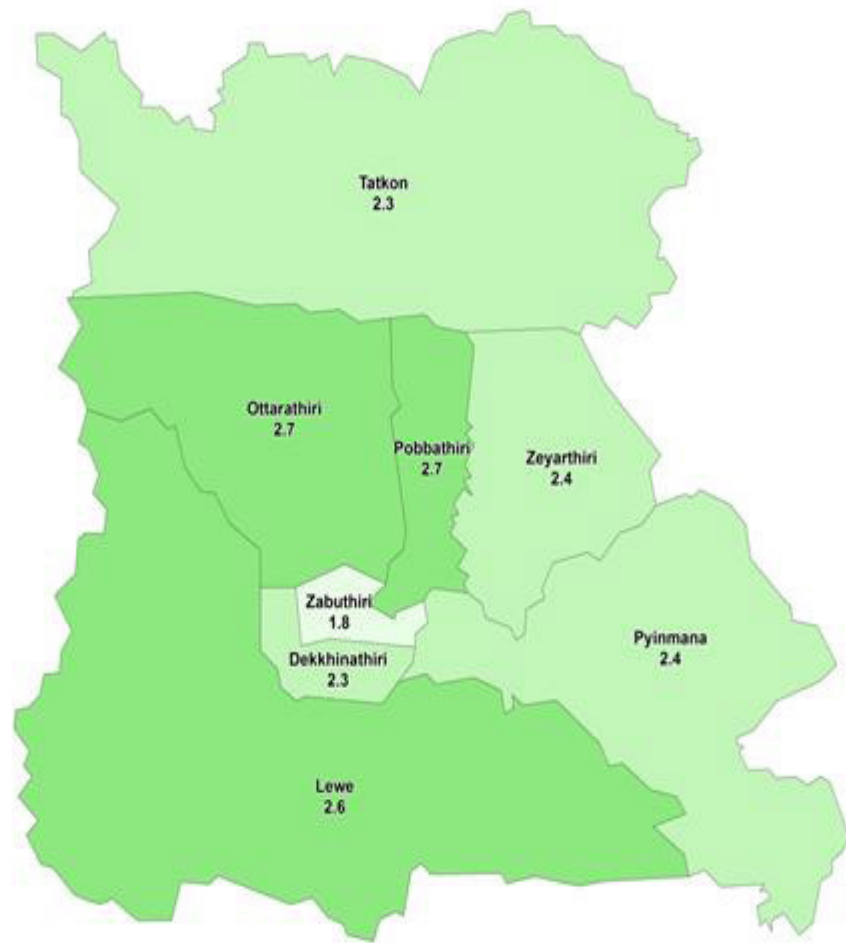
Union	: 2.5
Nay Pyi Taw	: 2.4
Dekkhina District	: 2.4
Zabuthiri Township	: 1.8

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
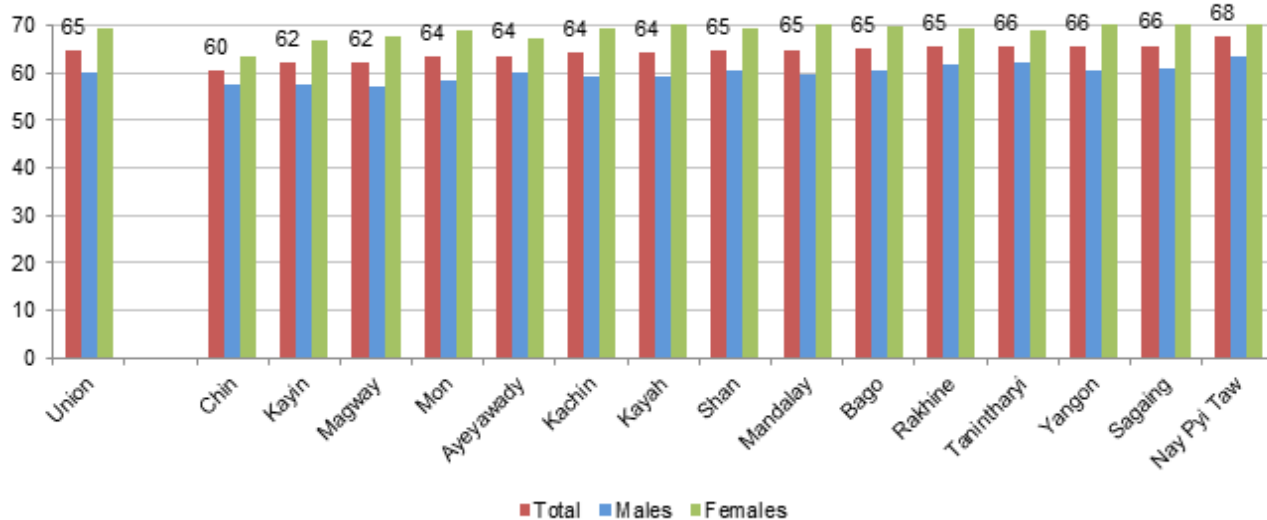
- The expectation of life at birth in Nay Pyi Taw is 67.7 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 71.6 years is higher than that of the males at 63.7 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
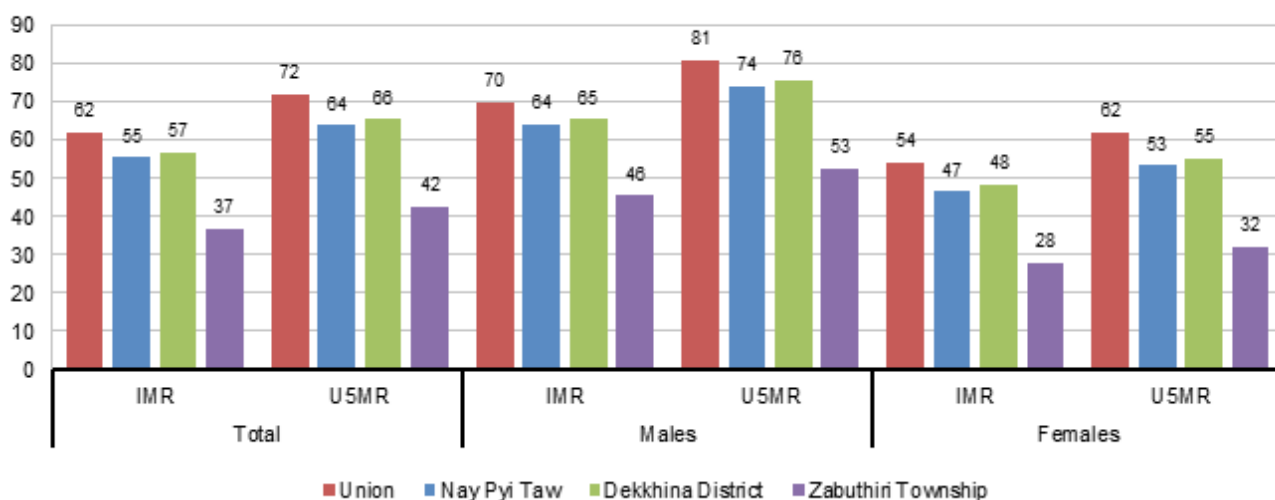
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Dekkhina District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Dekkhina District is 57 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 66 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Zabuthiri Township are lower than those in Nay Pyi Taw and Dekkhina District. The Infant mortality in Zabuthiri is 37 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 42 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
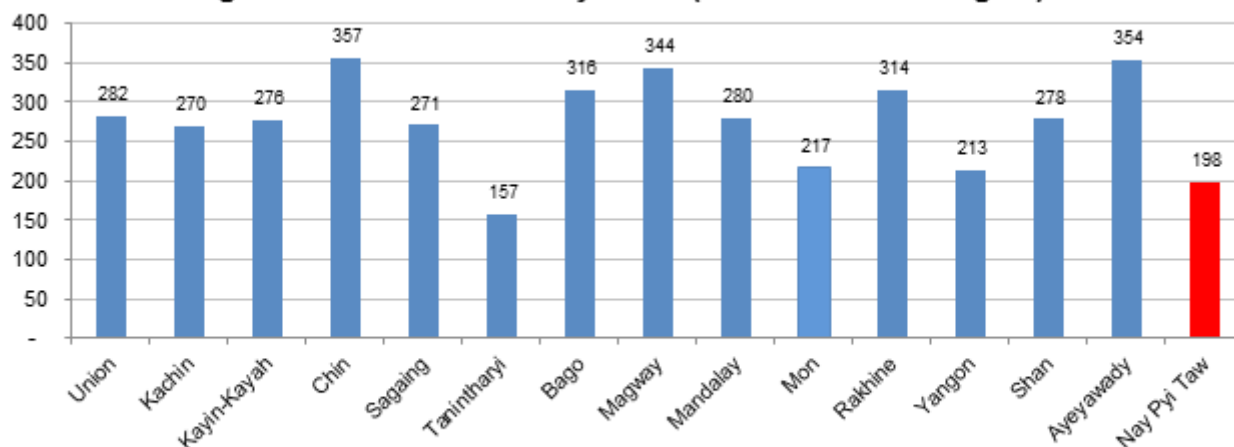
- In Nay Pyi Taw, there are 198 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio 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 (Km$_2$). 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:
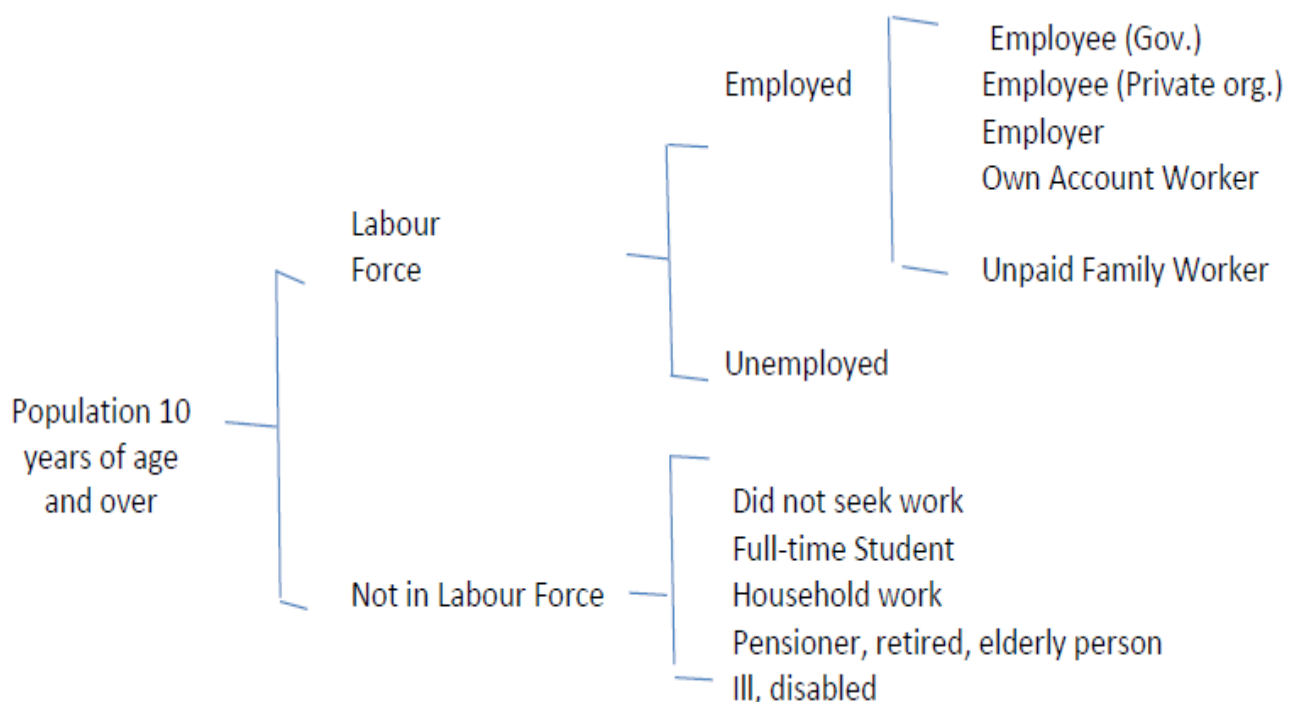
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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 whole-sale 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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