

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar



Ministry of Immigration and Population





The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Highlights of the Main Results



Demographic Characteristics

Population of Myanmar

in 2014 was

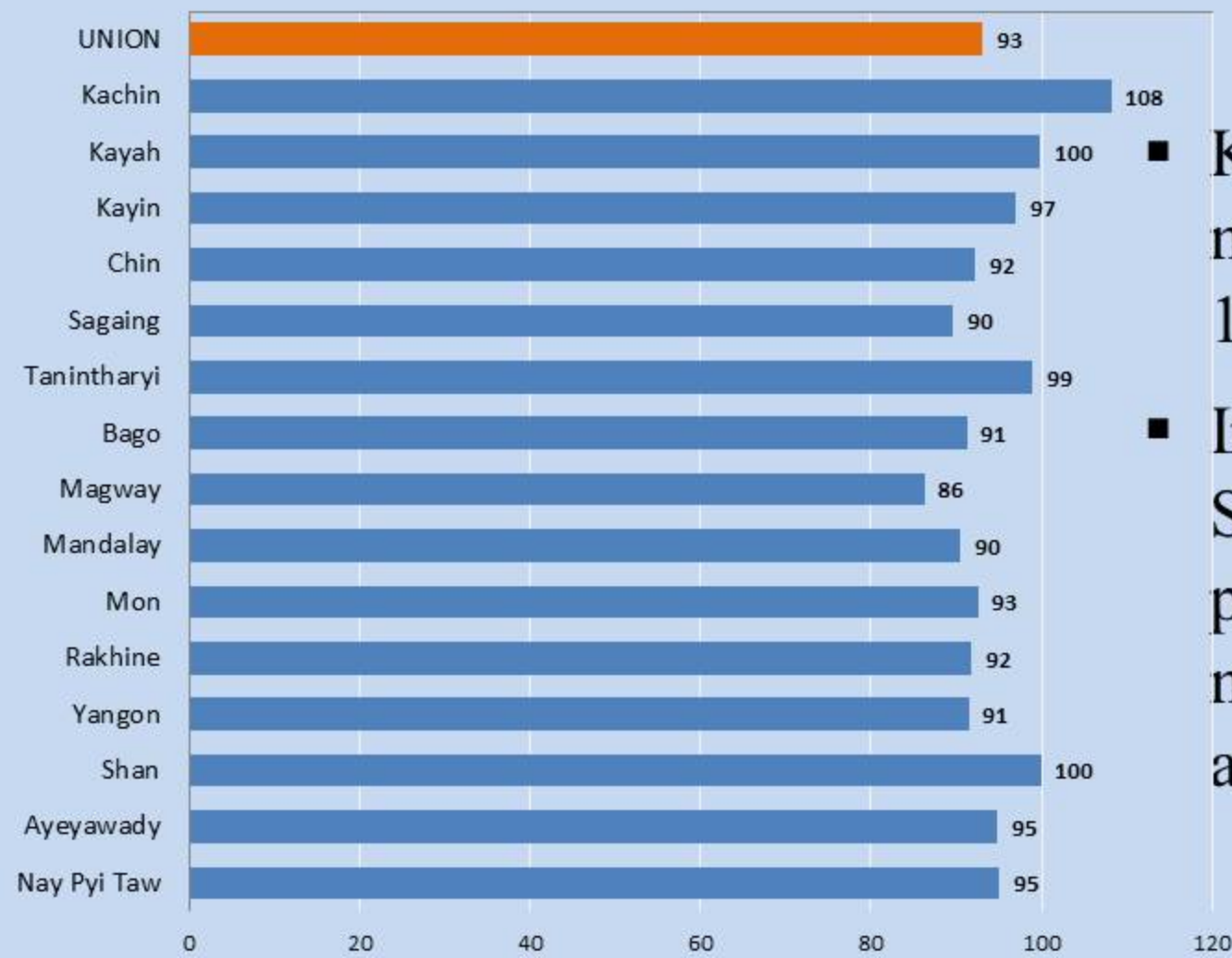
51,486,253

	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Union	51,486,253	24,824,586	26,661,667
Union (Enumerated)	50,279,900	24,228,714	26,051,186
Union (Not Enumerated)	1,206,353	595,872	610,481

- **Females outnumber males by 1.83 million**
- **Female are 51.8 % of total population**
- **The total includes population of 1,206,353 persons estimated not to have been counted in parts of Rakhine, Kachin and Kayin States**

Sex ratio - There are 93 males for every 100 females in Myanmar

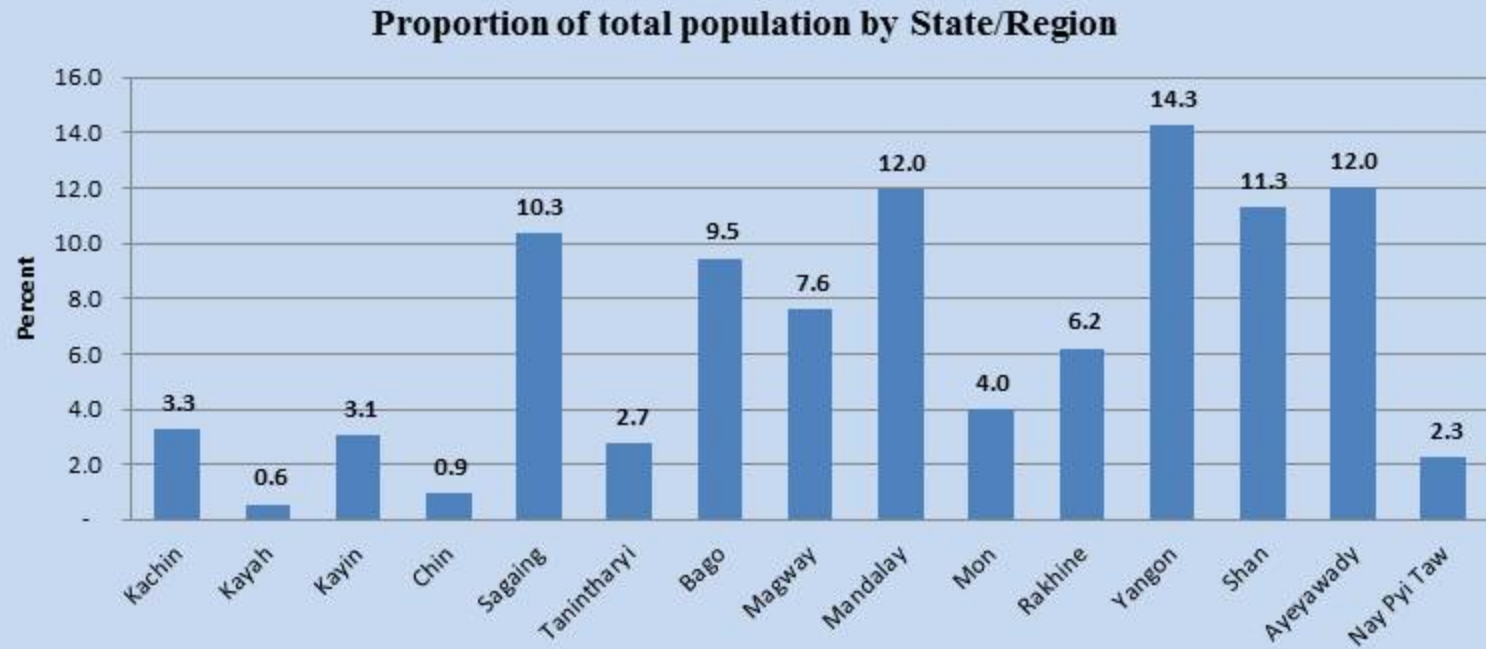
Number of males for every 100 females



- Kachin State (108 males for every 100 females)

- In Kayah and Shan States the proportions of males and females are equal

Close to 40 % of total population live in Yangon, Ayeyawady and Mandalay Regions



The least populated (38 % of total population)

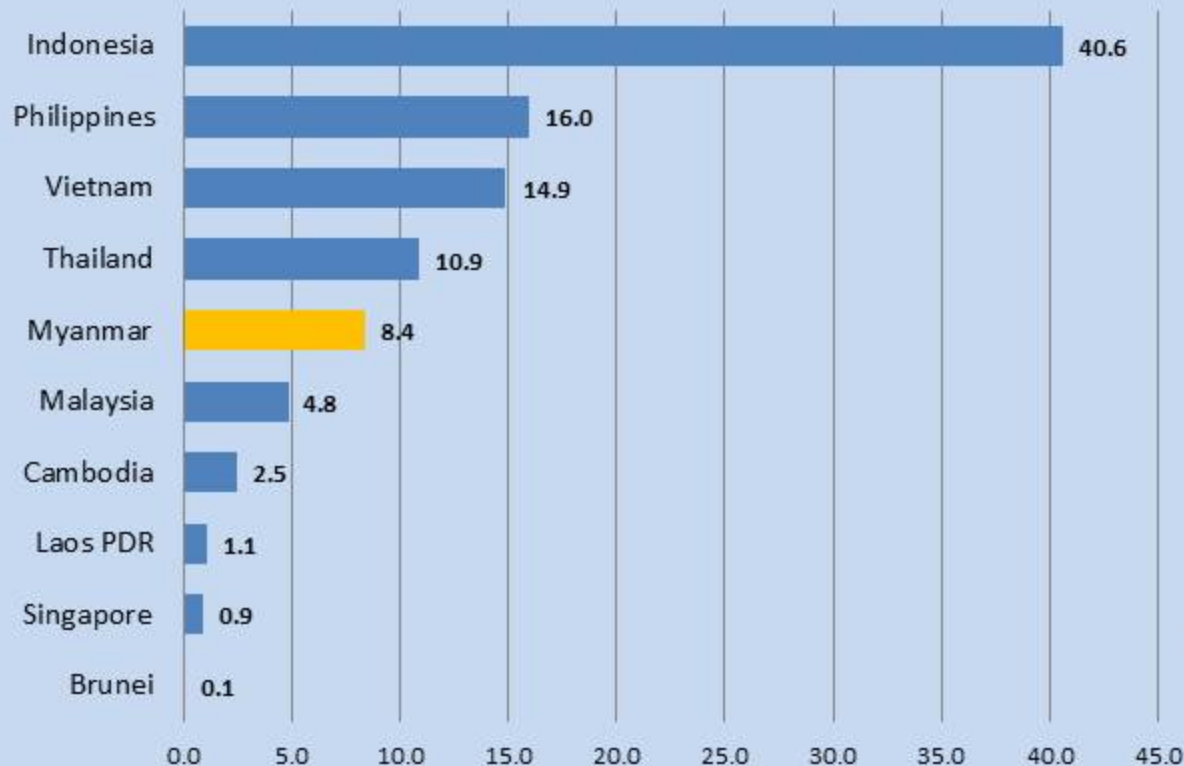
- Yangon Region (14 %)
- Ayeyawady Region (12 %)
- Mandalay Region (12 %)

The least populated (3.5 % of total population)

- Nay Pyi Taw (2 %)
- Chin State (0.9 %)
- Kayah State (0.6 %)

The population size of Myanmar ranks fifth in the ASEAN region

Comparison with countries in the ASEAN Region

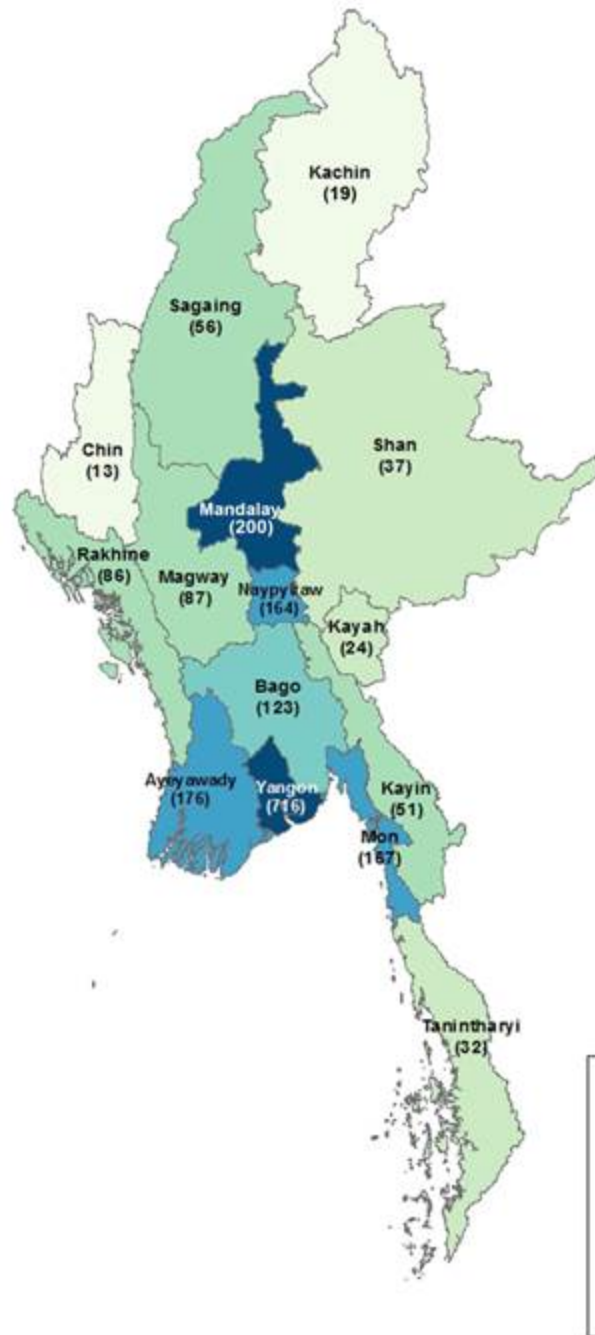


- Myanmar population constitutes about 8.4% of the total population of approximately 615 million in ASEAN member countries
- The population size of Myanmar ranks **fifth** in the ASEAN region



Population density

There are 76 persons per square kilometer in Myanmar



Most populated areas

- Yangon Region (716)
- Mandalay Region (200)

Least populated areas

- Chin State (13)
- Kachin State (19)

Proportion of Population in Urban and Rural -

70% of the people of Myanmar live in rural areas



- **Urban- Yangon (70%), Kachin (36%), Mandalay (35%)**
- **Rural- Ayeyawady (86%), Magway (85%), Sagaing (85%), Rakhine (83%)**

**Population
growth rate -**

**Annual population growth
rate is estimated at 0.89 %**

Population change from 1872 to 2014



1973-1983 (2.02 %)

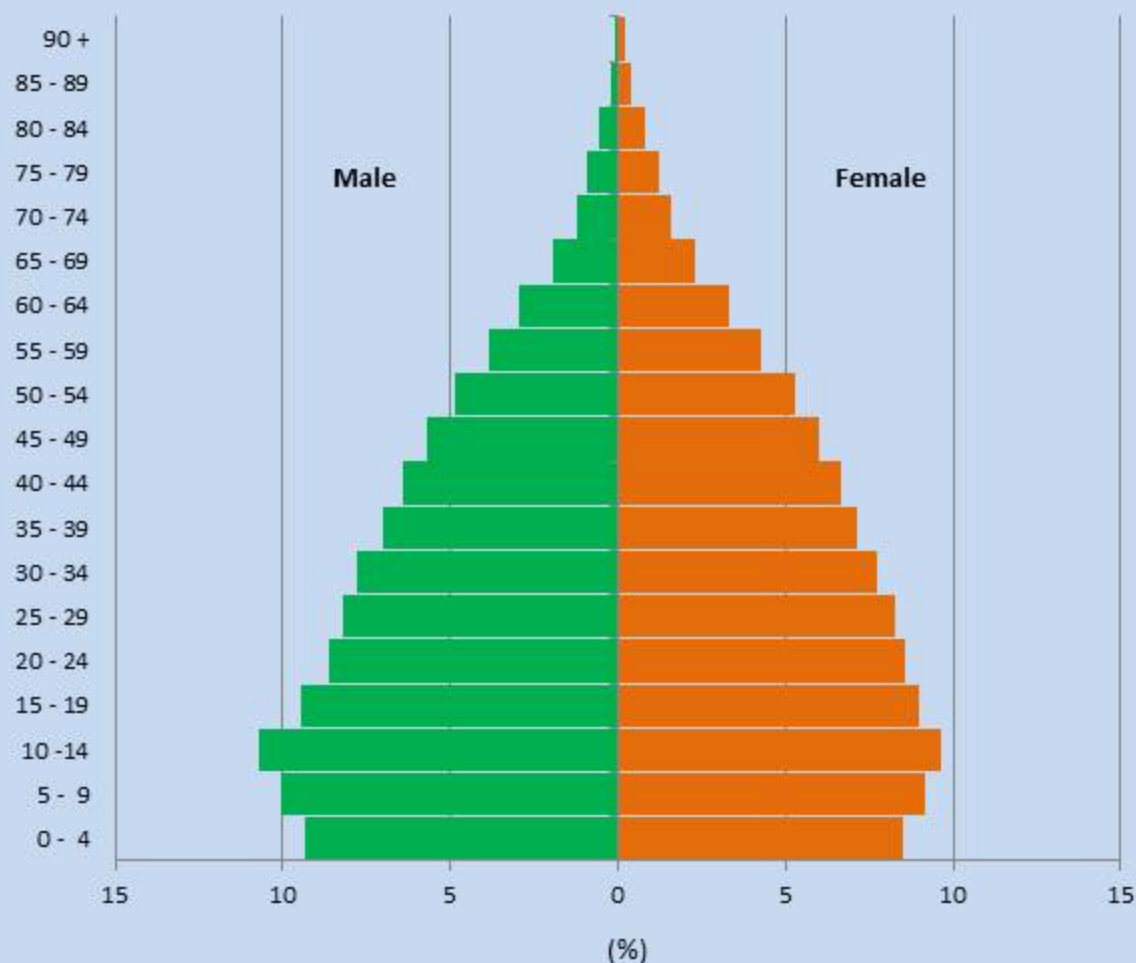
1993-2003 (1.38 %)

1983-1993 (1.41 %)

2003-2014 (0.89 %)

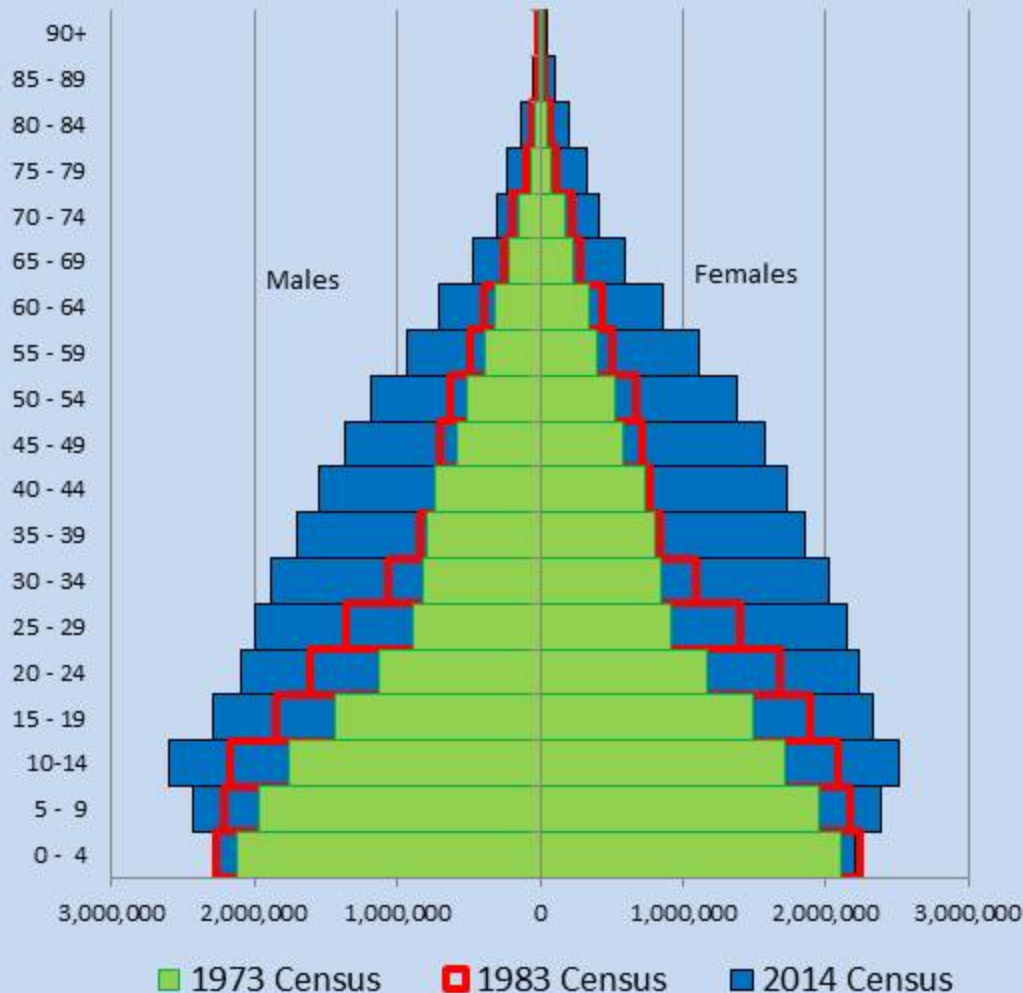
Population Pyramid (Pot –shaped)

Myanmar population pyramid, 2014



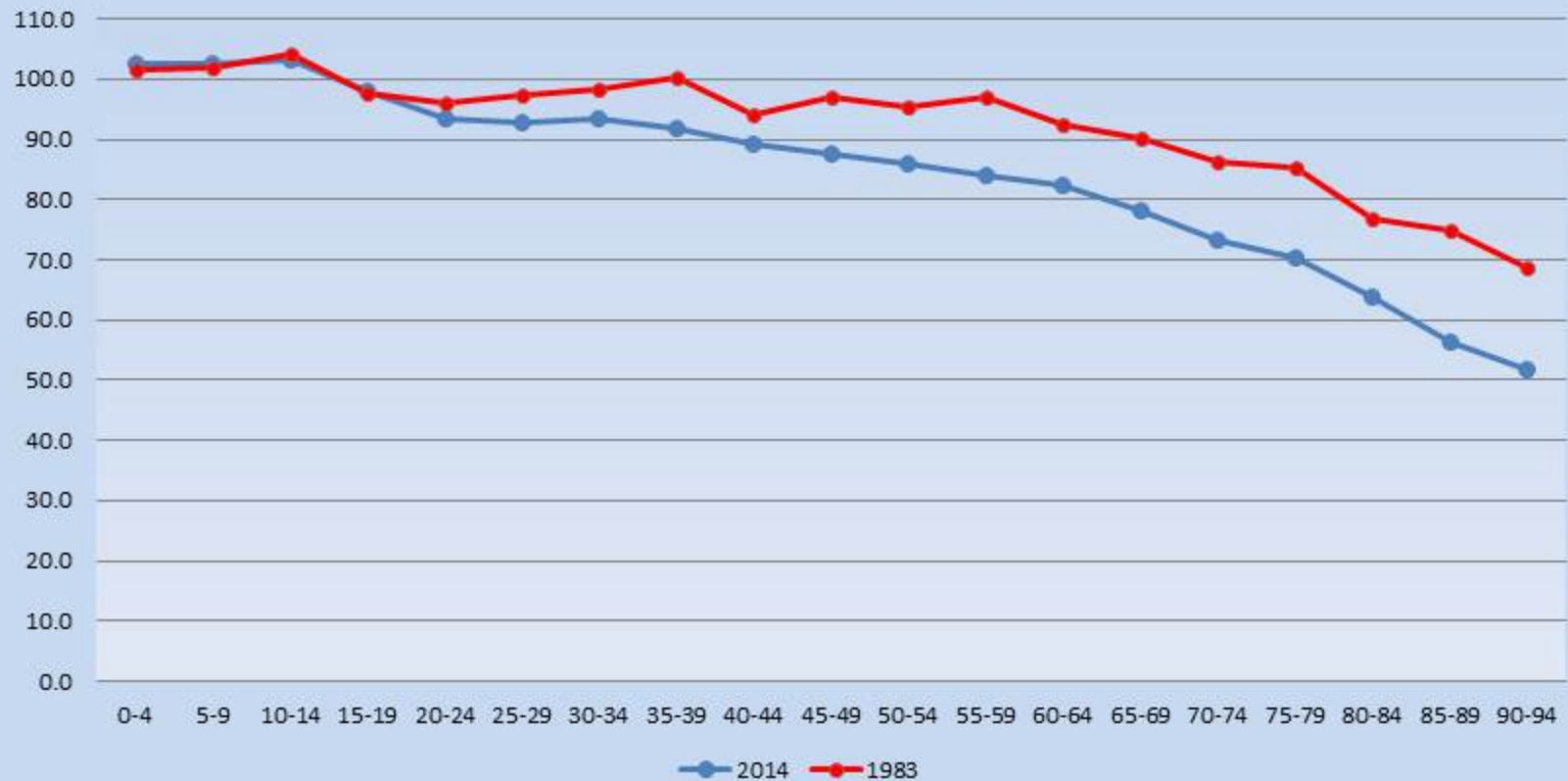
- The proportion of children in the population has been declining
- 15-64 age group is increasing (Population Bonus)
- The rapid growth of the population of young people is responsible for the pot-shape

Population Pyramid 1973, 1983, 2014



- Population pyramid in 1973 and 1983 are bottom based signifying youthful population
- Pyramid in 2014 shows a pot shaped, signify slow population growth
- A sign of changing population structure

Sex Ratio by age



- There are more males than females under the age of 15
- The age of 15 and after, the proportion of males starts to decline

Dependency ratio - The Total Dependency Ratio for Myanmar is 52.5

	Population aged 0 – 14	Population aged 15-64	Population aged 65 and over	Total depend ency ratio	Child depen dency ratio	Old depende ncy ratio
2014 Census	14,399,569	32,982,768	2,897,563	52.5	43.7	8.8
1983 Census	13,159,645	19,625,065	1,340,198	73.9	67.1	6.8
1973 Census	11,643,840	15,411,041	1,029,632	82.2	75.6	6.7

- **The proportion of children (ages 0-14) and older persons (65 years and over) per 100 people in the working age population (ages 15-64) has been declining**

HOUSEHOLDS

The mean household size is 4.4 persons

- **There were 10,877,832 households in 2014 compared to 6,495,621 in 1983, increase of 67%**
- **Kachin and Chin States have the highest number of persons per household (5.1)**
- **Magway Region, Ayeyawady Region and Nay Pyi Taw registered the smallest average number of persons per household (4.1)**

About 70 percent of households are made up of between 2 to 5 persons



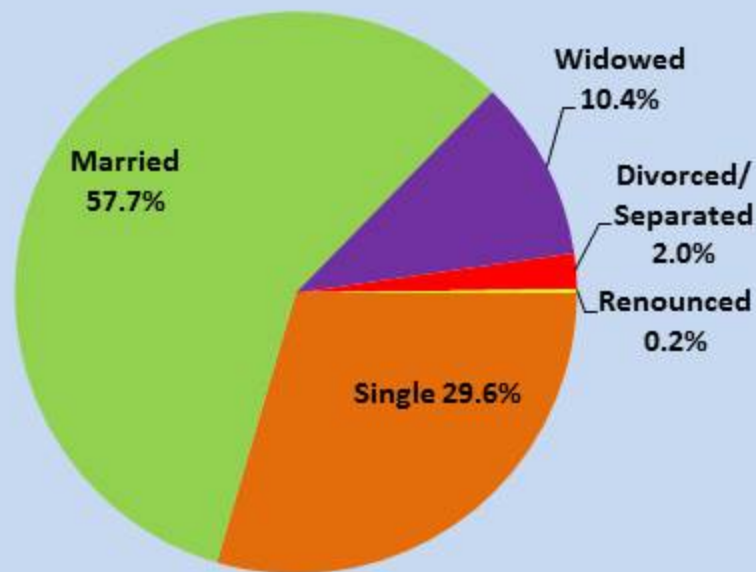


SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

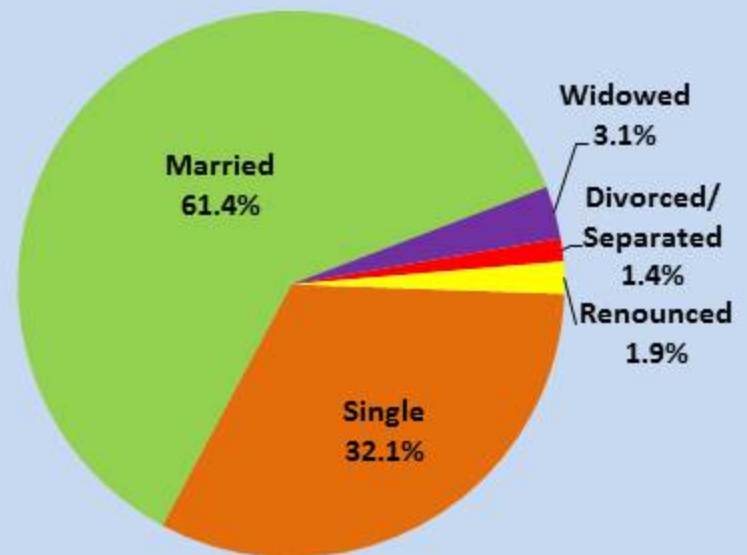
MARITAL STATUS

The proportion of married females is lower than that of married males

Marital Status, Females, 2014



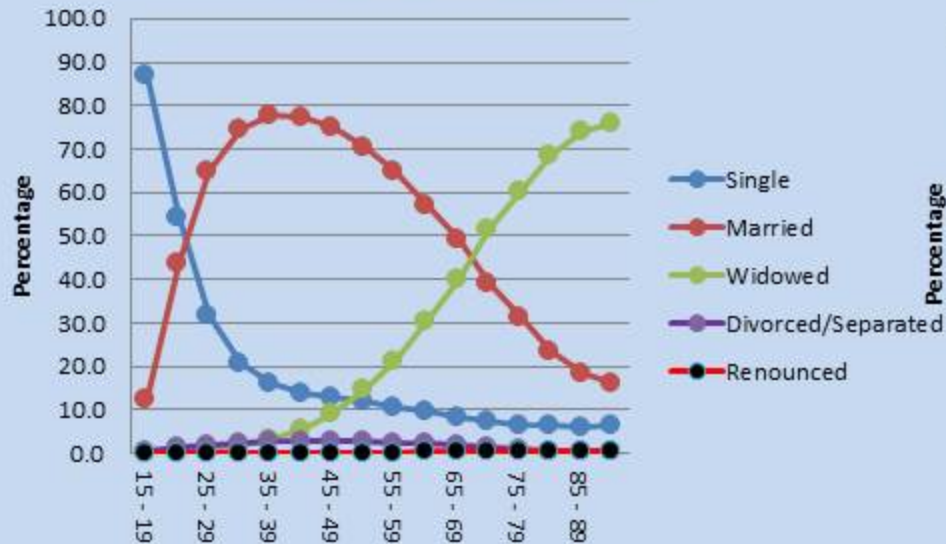
Marital Status, Males, 2014



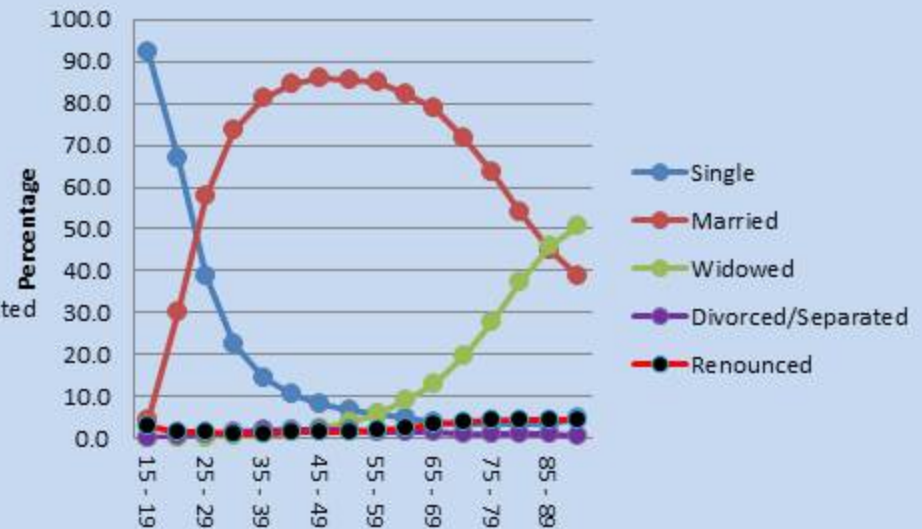
- Population aged 15 years and over, proportion of married females is lower (58 %) than that of married males (61 %)
- The proportion of widowed females is much higher (10.4 %) than that of widowed males (3.1 %), implying males die earlier than females

Females are widowed much earlier than males

Marital status, females



Marital status, males



- Females are widowed from age group 35 and 40, while males are widowed from age 55
- The highest proportion of married women is found between the ages of 35-39, while the highest proportion of married males is around the ages of 45-49

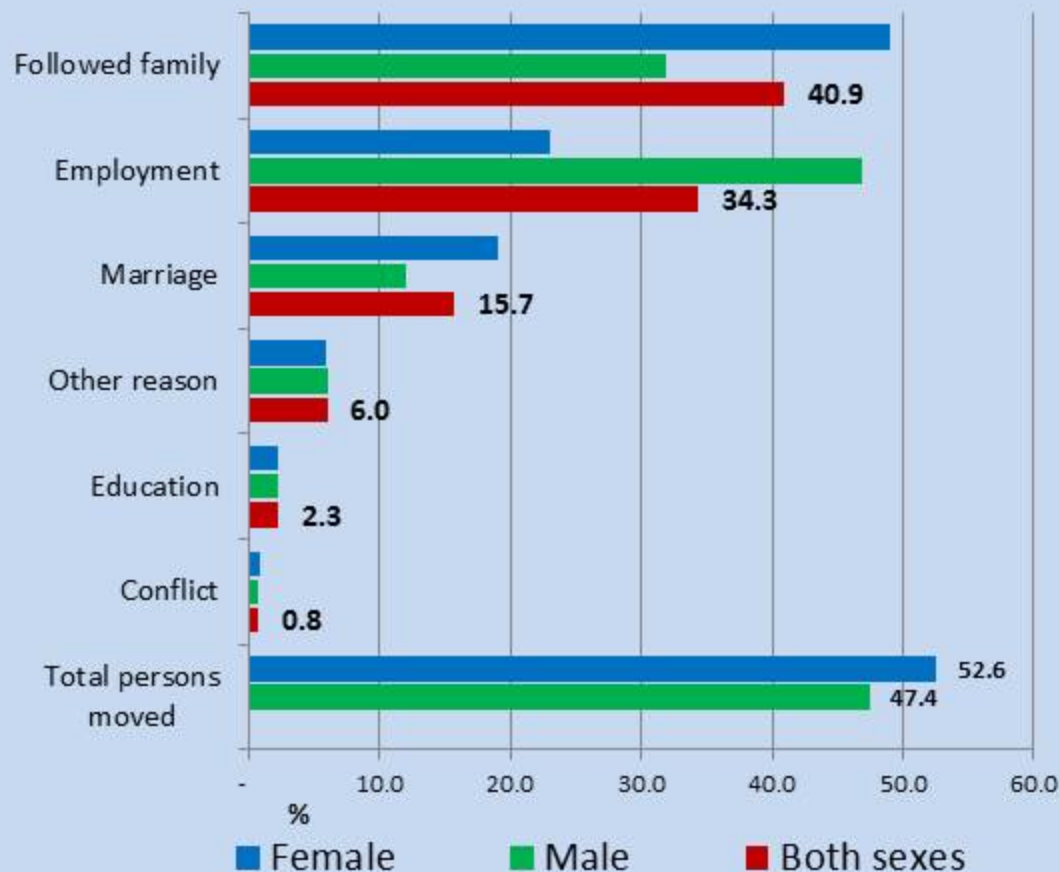


MIGRATION

INTERNAL MIGRATION

Females migrate more than males within Myanmar

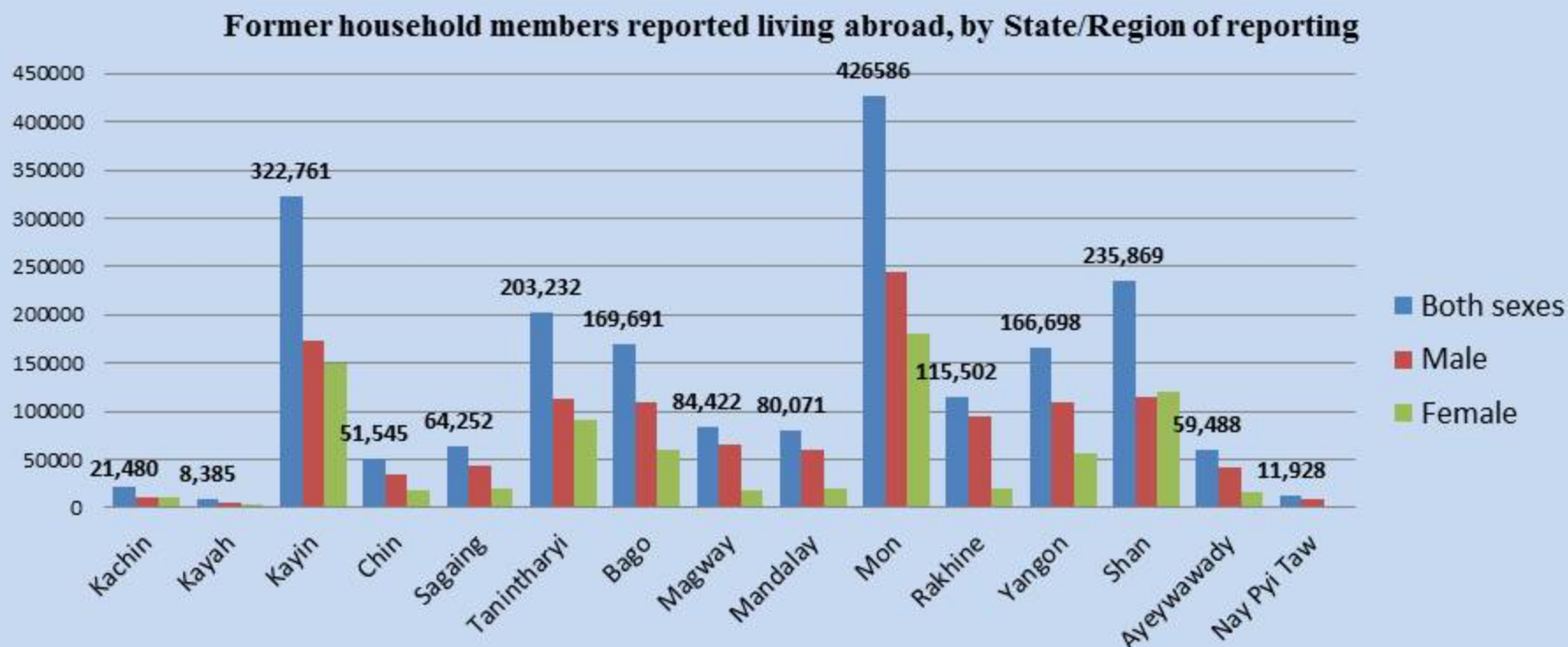
Main reason for migration



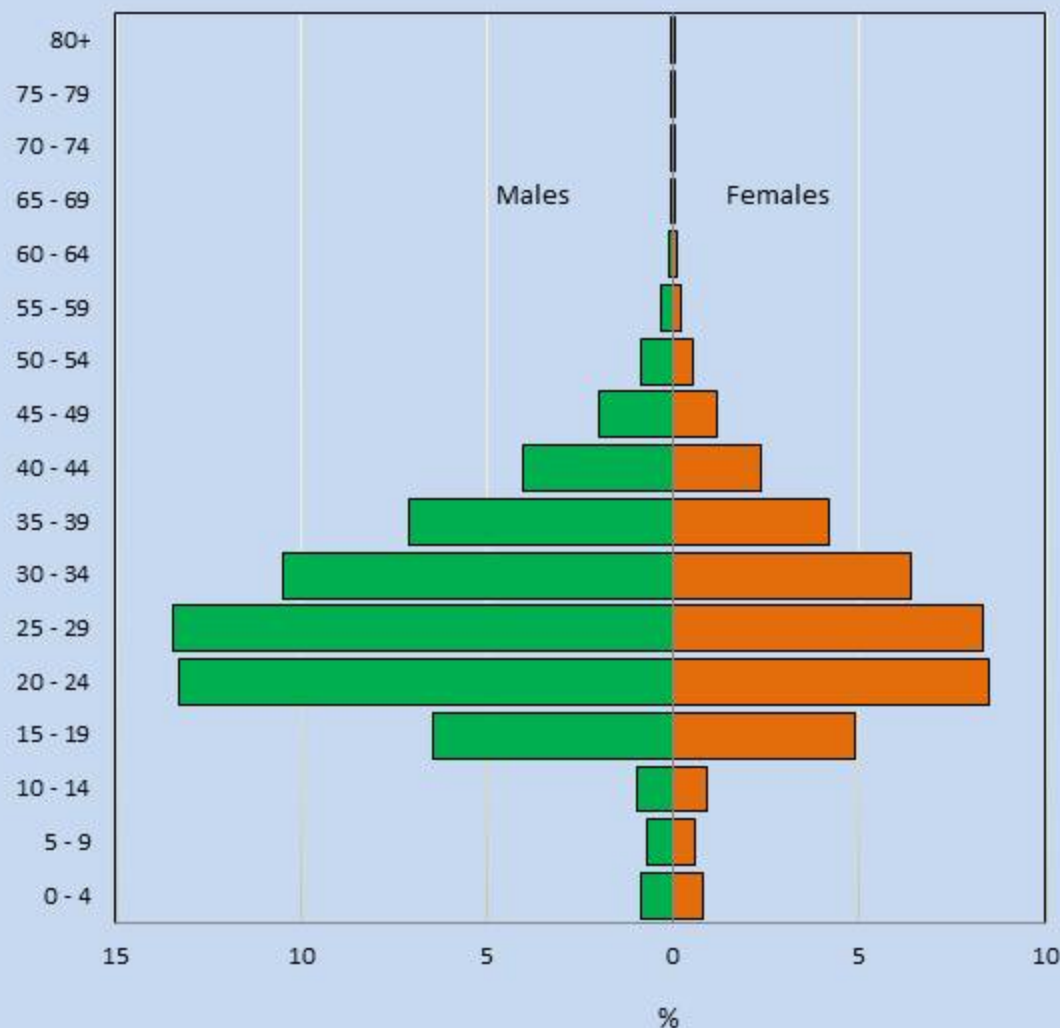
- Females were more likely to follow family (49%) than males (32%)
- Males migrated more for reasons of employment (47%) than females (23%)

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

- About 61 percent of former household members living abroad are males
- Most of the former household members living abroad were reported in Mon State, Kayin State and Shan State

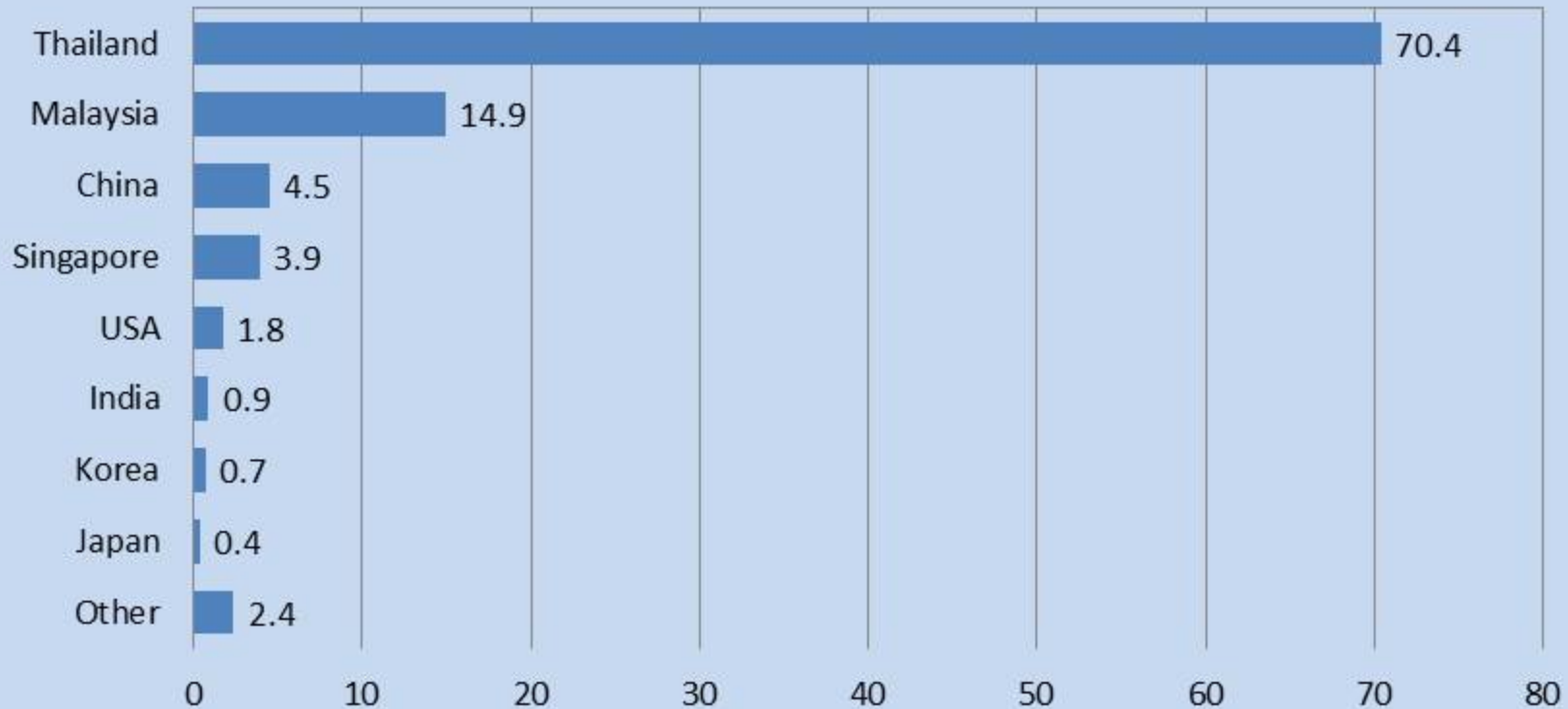


Age-sex pyramid of former household members living abroad



- People reported to be living abroad, about 1.7 million (83%) are aged between 15 and 39

Former household members living abroad, by country of residence



- **About 70 percent of all persons living abroad migrated to Thailand.**
- **Malaysia hosts about 15 percent**

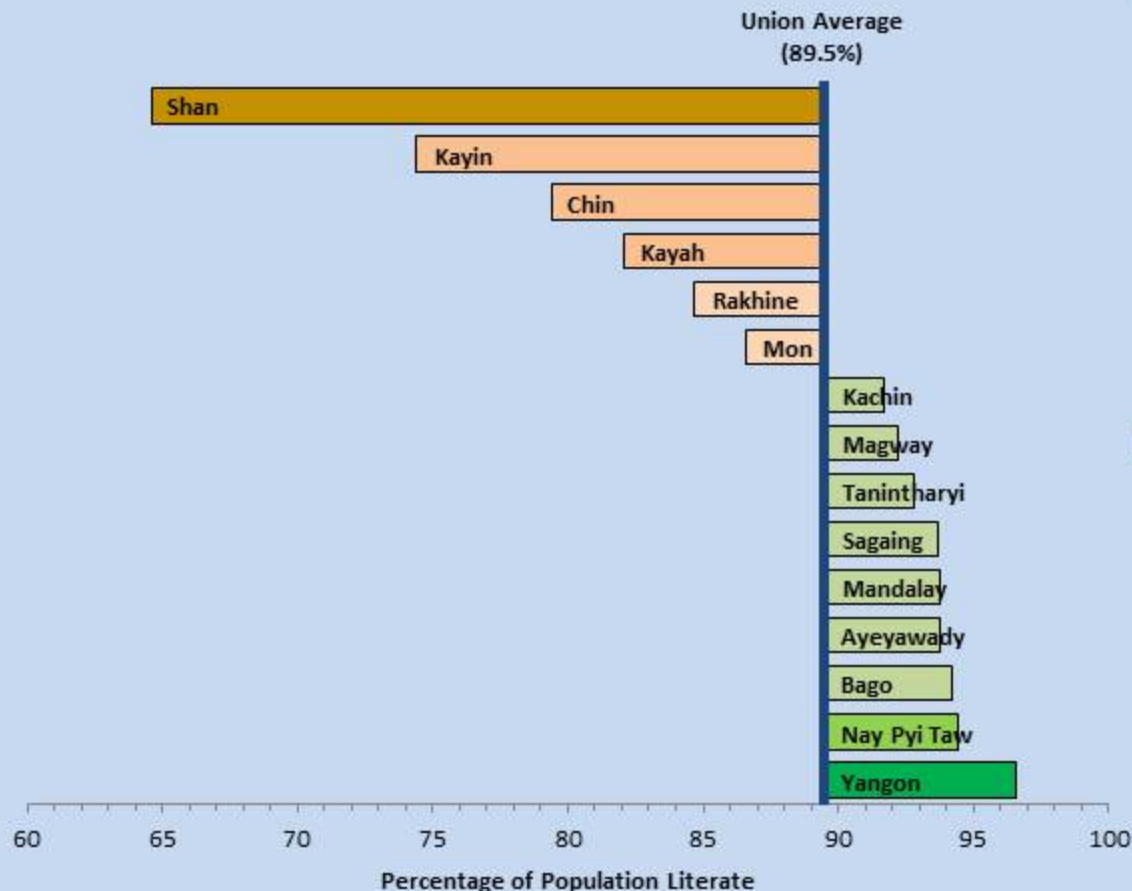


Education

LITERACY

Literacy rate among the population aged 15 and over is 89.5 percent

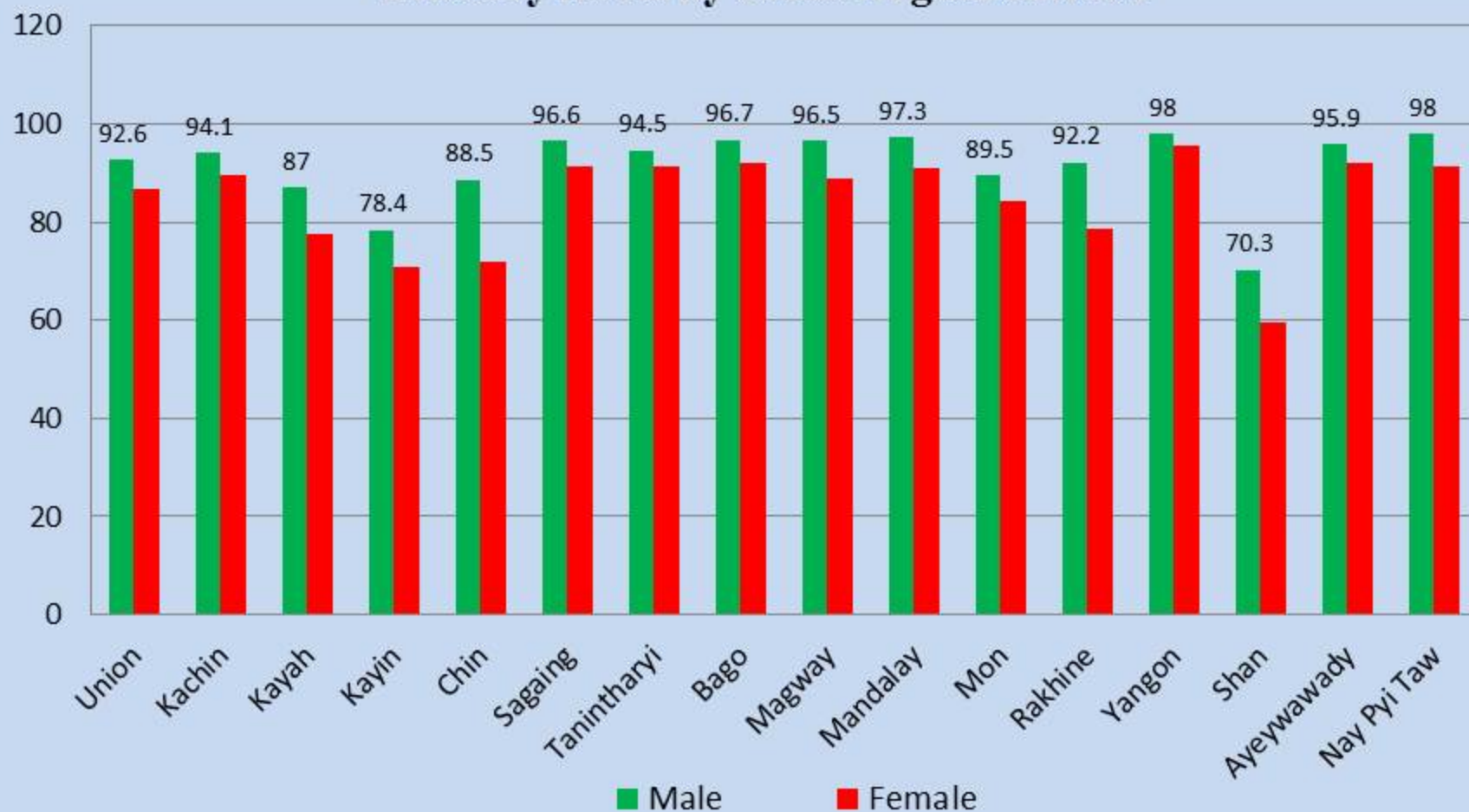
Literacy rates by State/Region



- Yangon Region registered highest literacy rate at 97 percent
- Shan State has the lowest at 65 percent

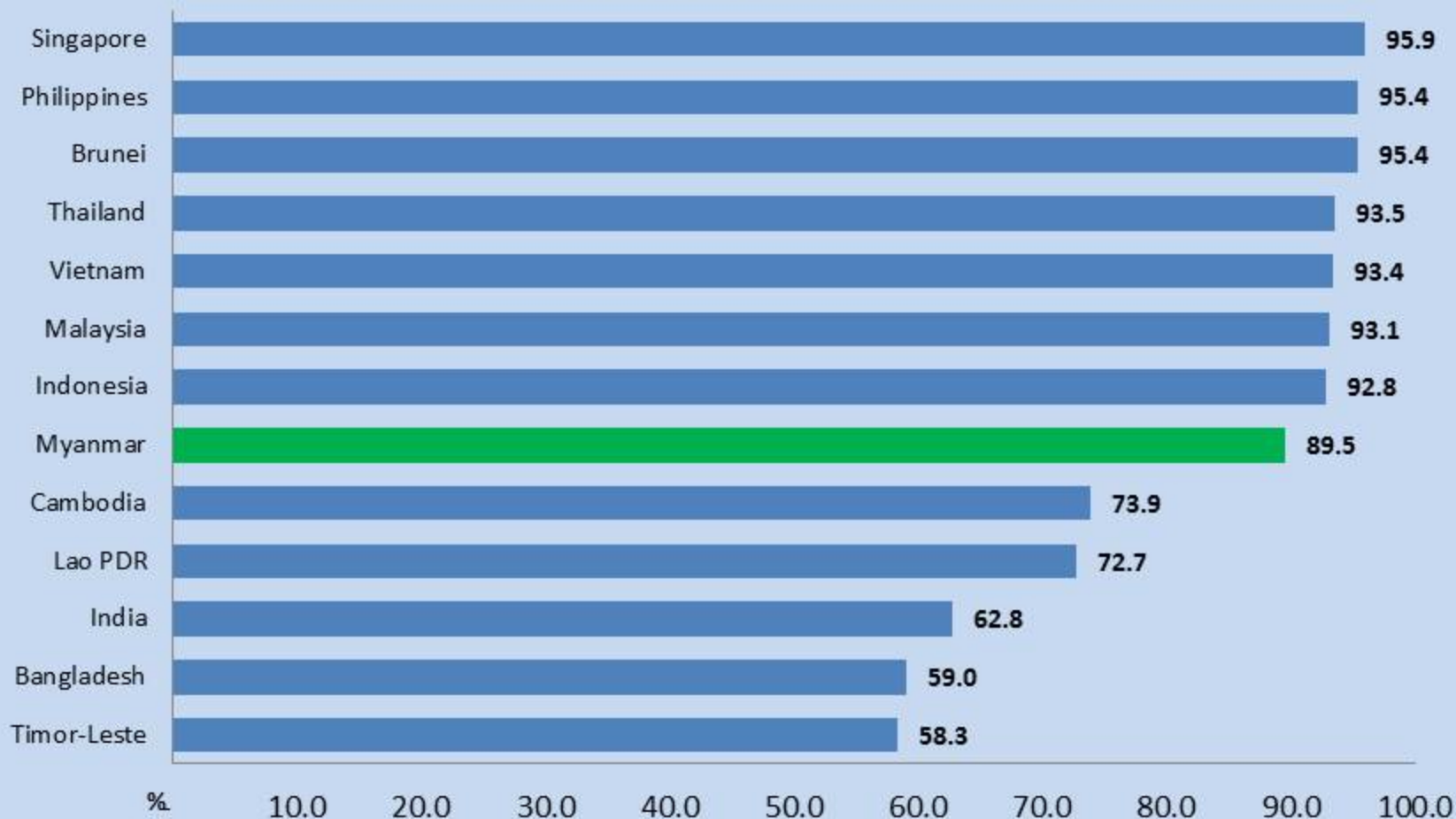
Males have higher literacy rates than females

Literacy levels by State/Region and sex



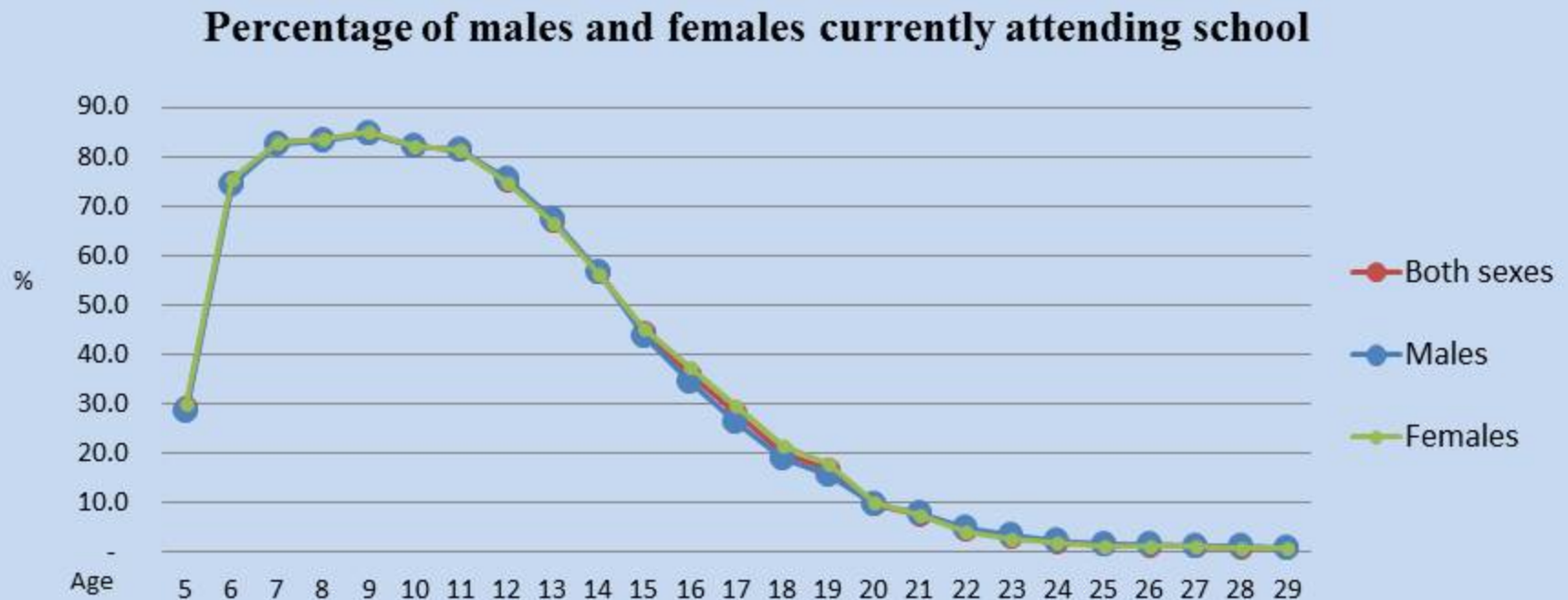
Myanmar's literacy rate is equal to the average literacy rates for ASEAN countries

Literacy rates in ASEAN and other selected countries



SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The proportion of males and females currently attending school is almost equal



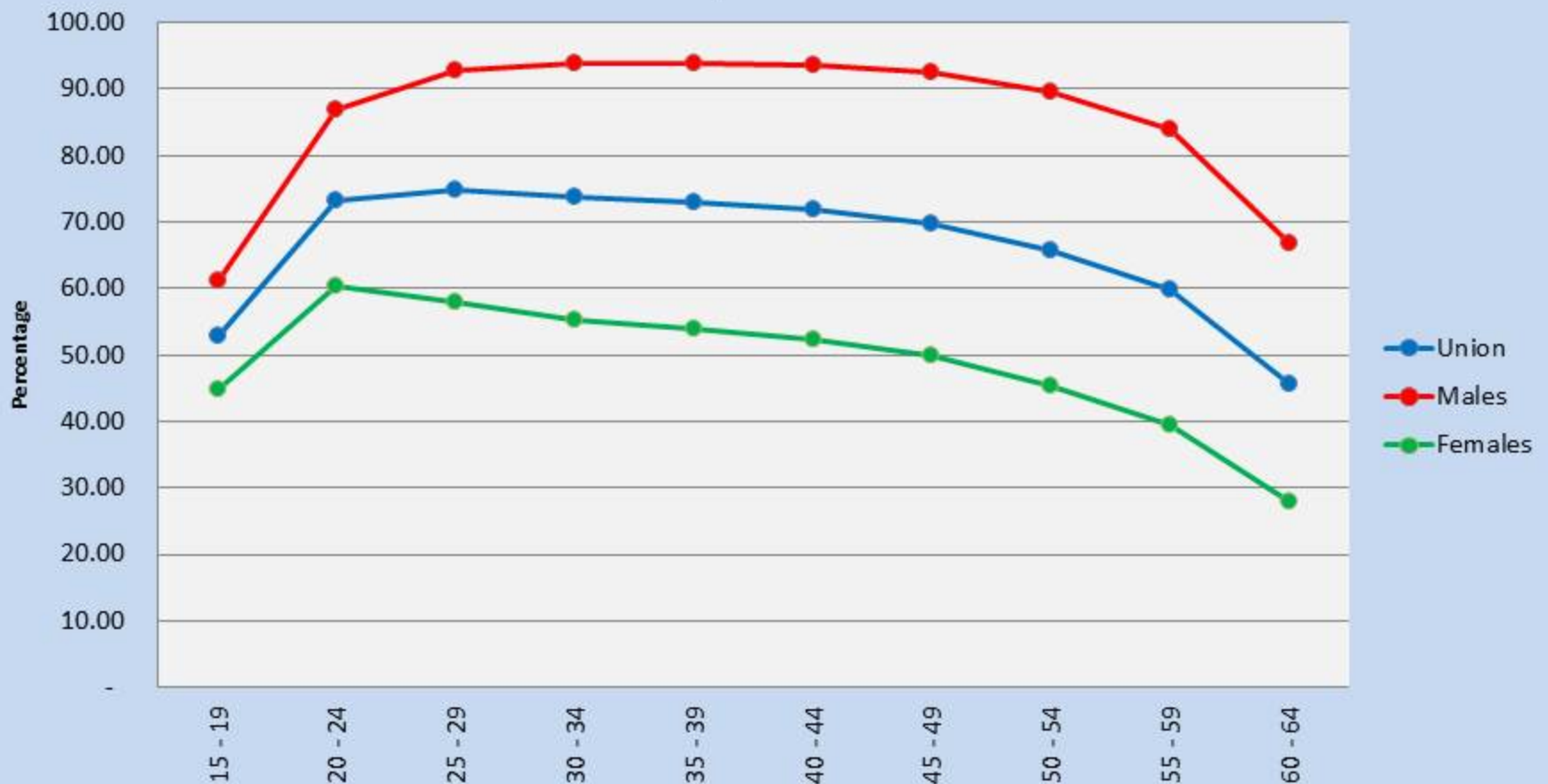
- The proportion of females aged 5 to 29 years currently attending school follows a very similar pattern to that of males



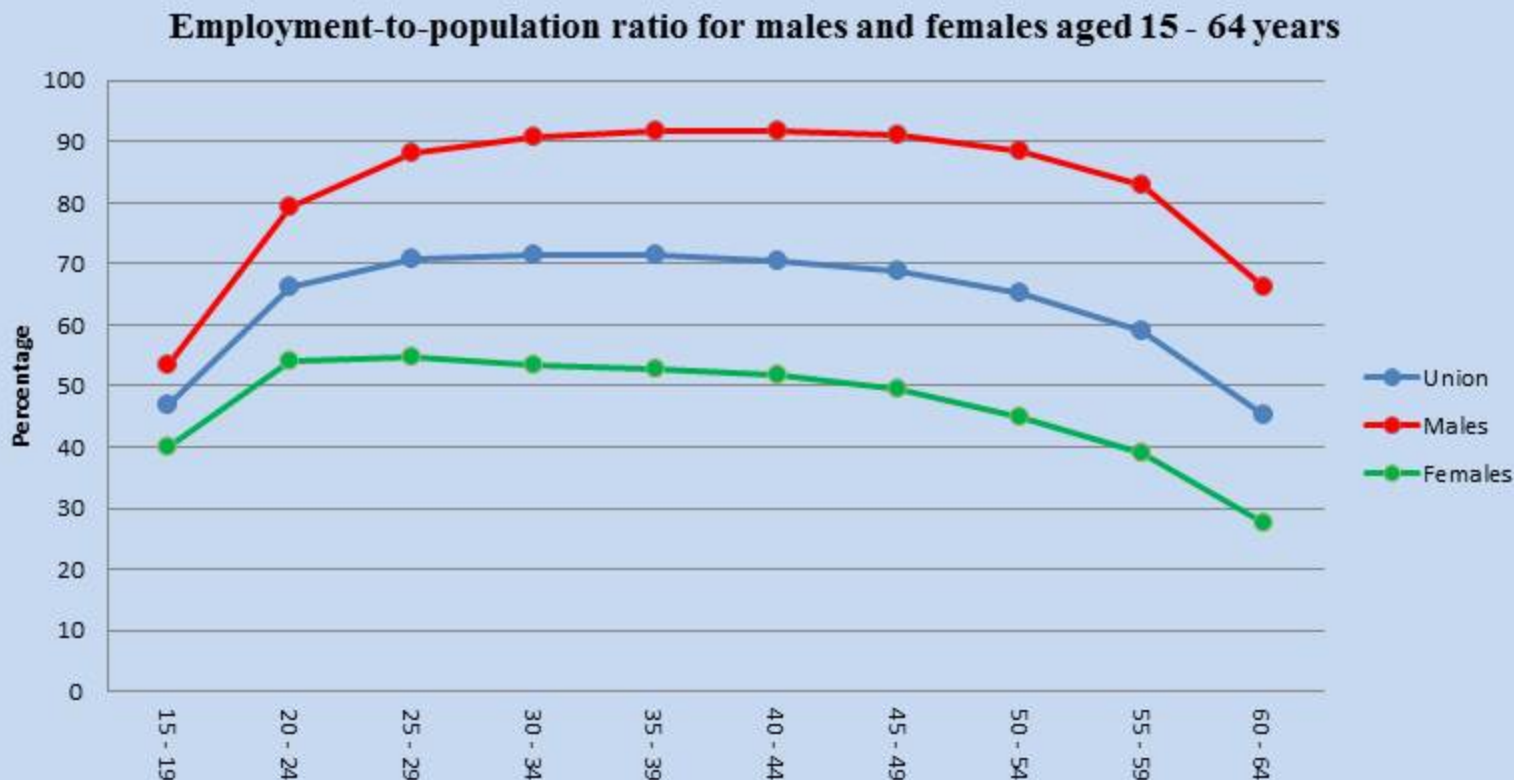
Economic Characteristics

67 percent of the population of working age (15-64) are in the Labour Force

Labour Force Participation Rate, males and females aged 15-64 years



The employment-to-population ratio is 64.4 percent



- The proportion of employed persons among persons aged 15 to 64 years is 64.4 %.
- The employment-to-population ratio for males is 82 % and for females at 48.4 %.

4 % of the working age population is unemployed

Unemployment rate for males and females aged 15 - 64 years



- Unemployment rates for males and females were almost similar at 3.9 % and 4.1 %, respectively.
- The unemployment rate is much higher than the Union average among young people (aged 15-29) at 7.7 %.

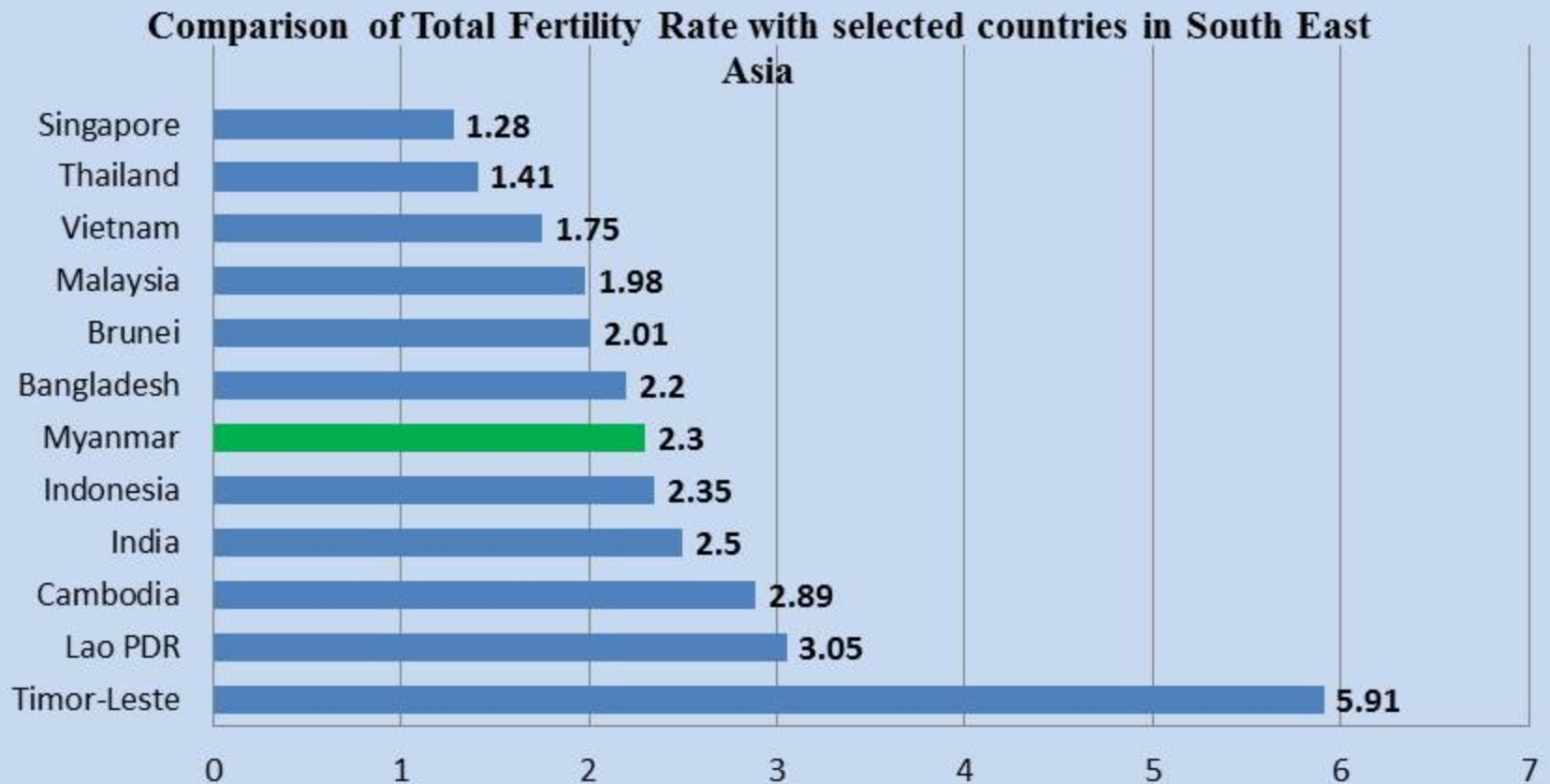


Fertility

Total Fertility Rate

- **The number of children a woman is likely to have if she lived from age 15 to 49 is 2.3**
- **Women ever married and aged between 15 and 49, the number of children is 4.03**

The Total Fertility Rate for Myanmar is similar to the average of South East Asian countries

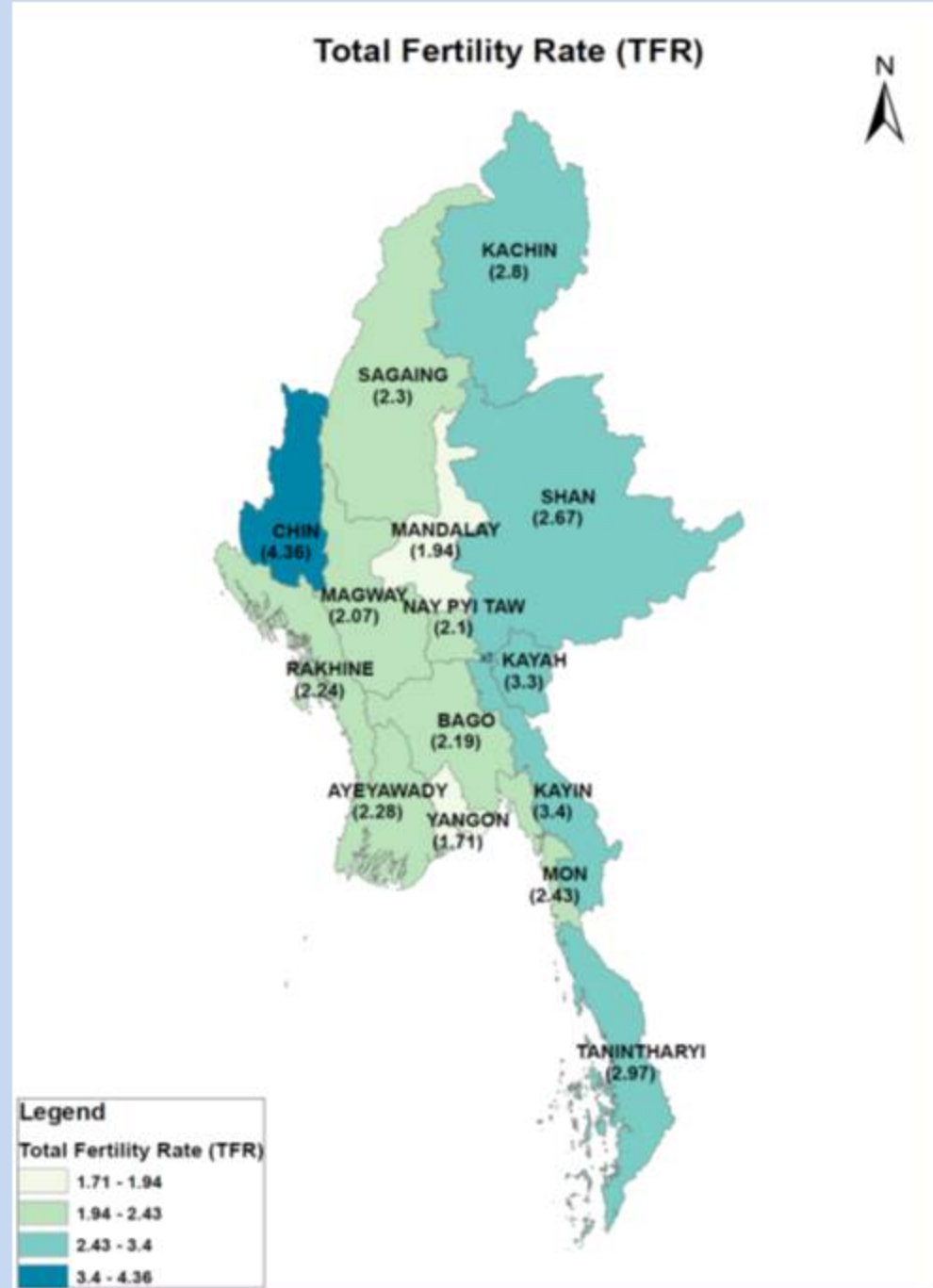


Average Total Fertility Rate of other countries in the South East Asia region = 2.5

Average Total Fertility Rate of Myanmar = 2.3

TFR by State and Region

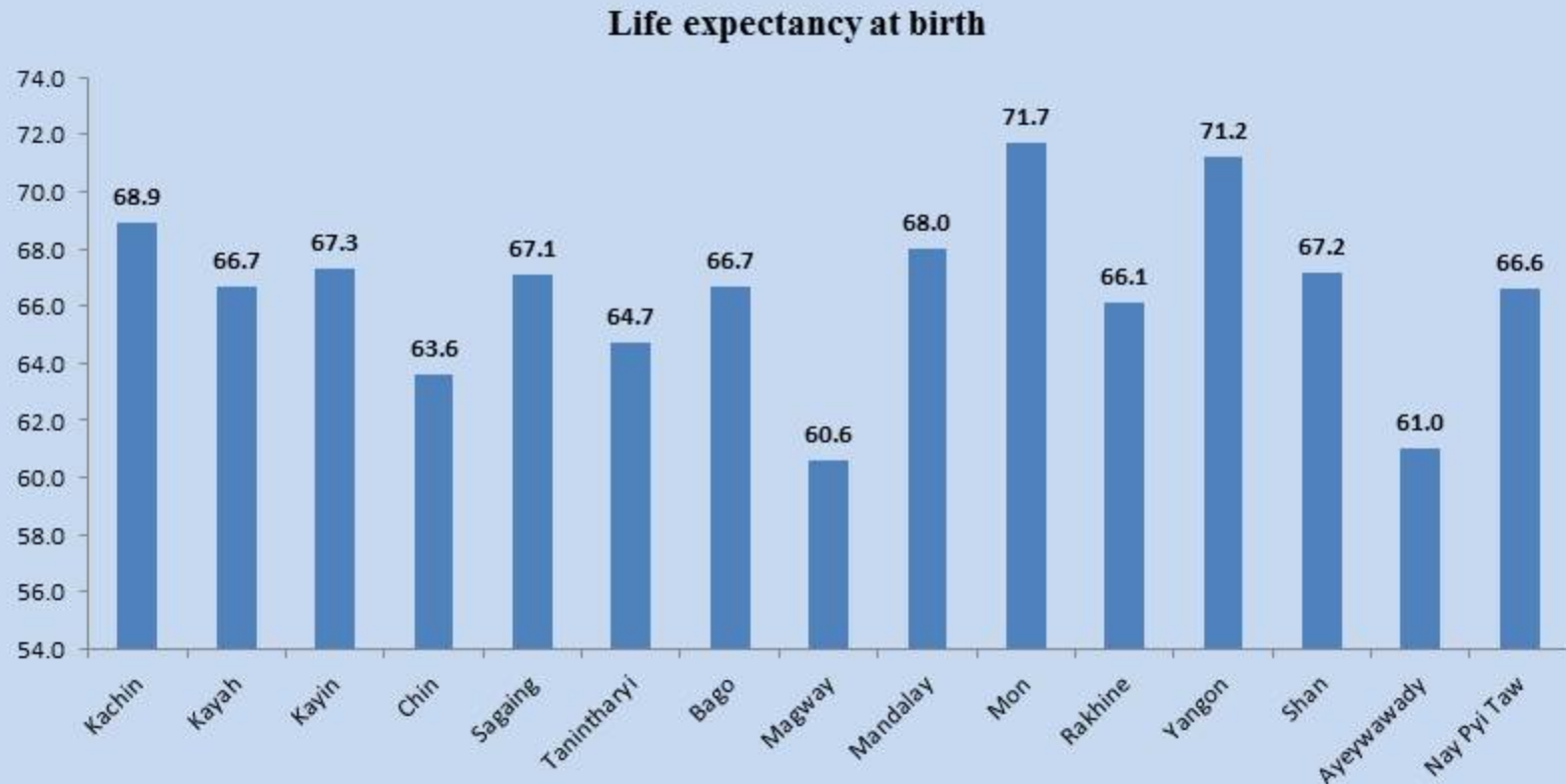
- Fertility rate is highest in Chin (4.34)
- Lowest in Yangon (1.71) and Mandalay (1.94)
- TFR for all women aged 15 to 49 are higher in rural areas (2.5) than in urban areas (1.8)





Mortality

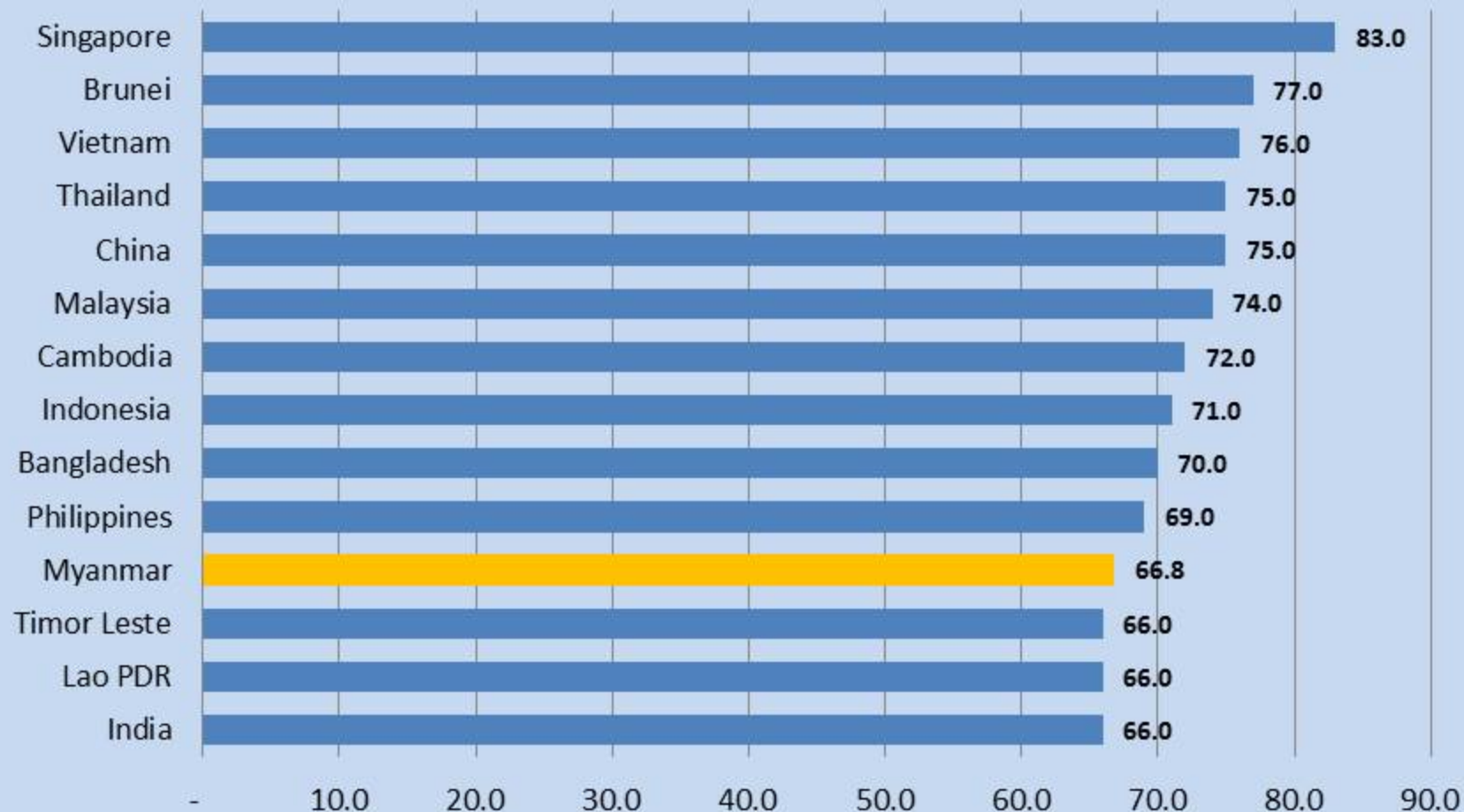
Life expectancy at birth is 66.8 years



Life expectancy at birth = Urban (72.1 yrs) > Rural (65.5 yrs)
The highest = Mon State (71.7 years)
The lowest = Magway Region (60.6 years)

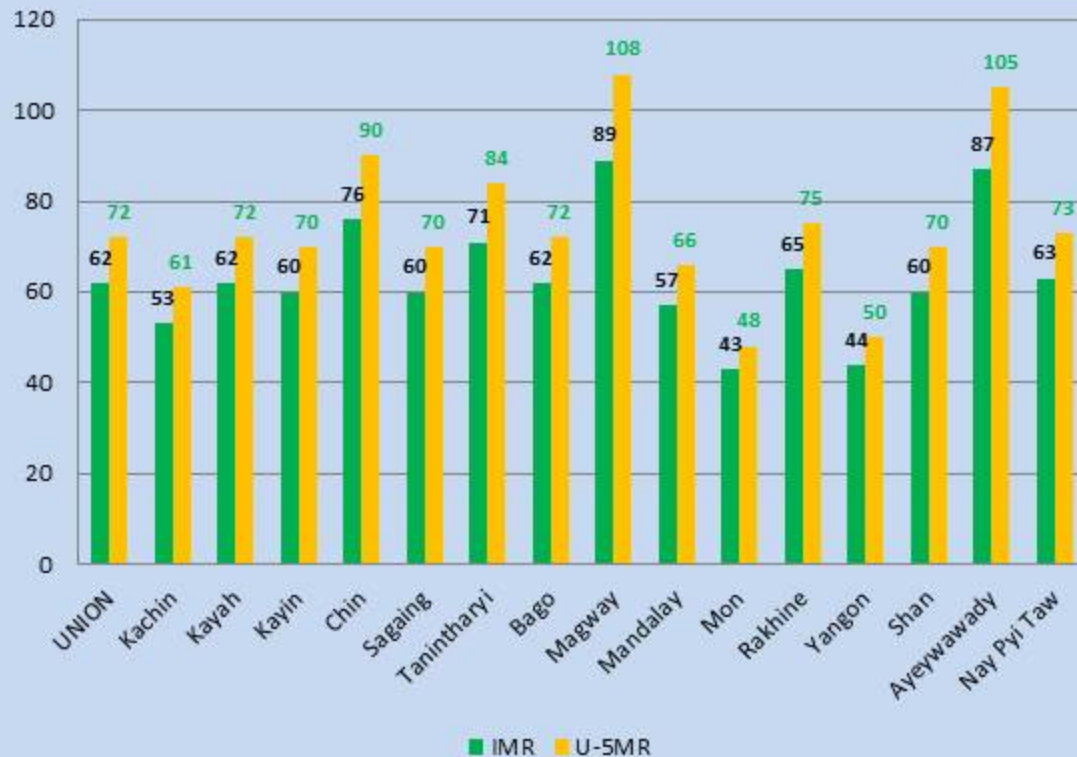
Myanmar's life expectancy is among the lowest in the region

Life expectancies at birth for selected countries



- Infant mortality rate (IMR) is at 62
- Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) is at 72

Infant and Under-five mortality rates



Infant mortality rate -

- The lowest – Mon (43)
- The highest – Magway (89)

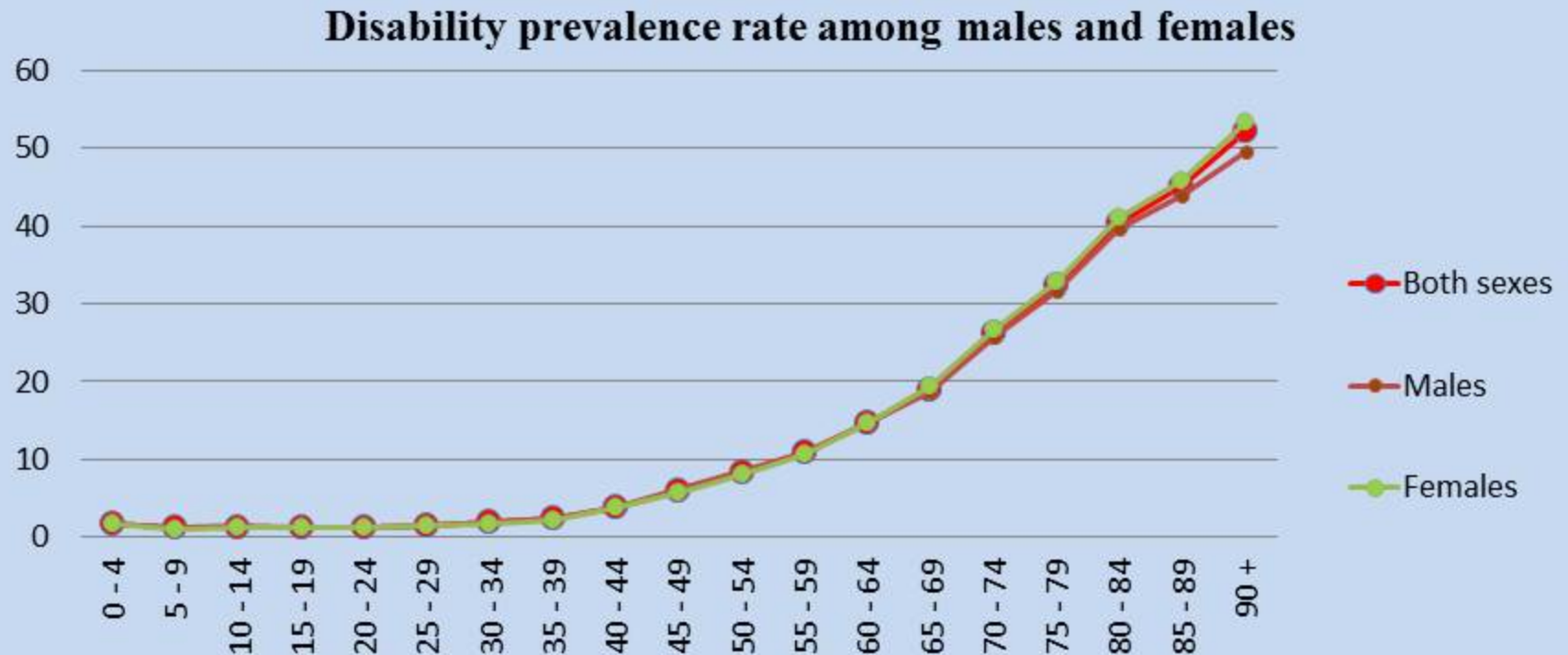
Under-5 mortality rate

- The lowest – Mon (48)
- The highest – Magway (108)



Disability

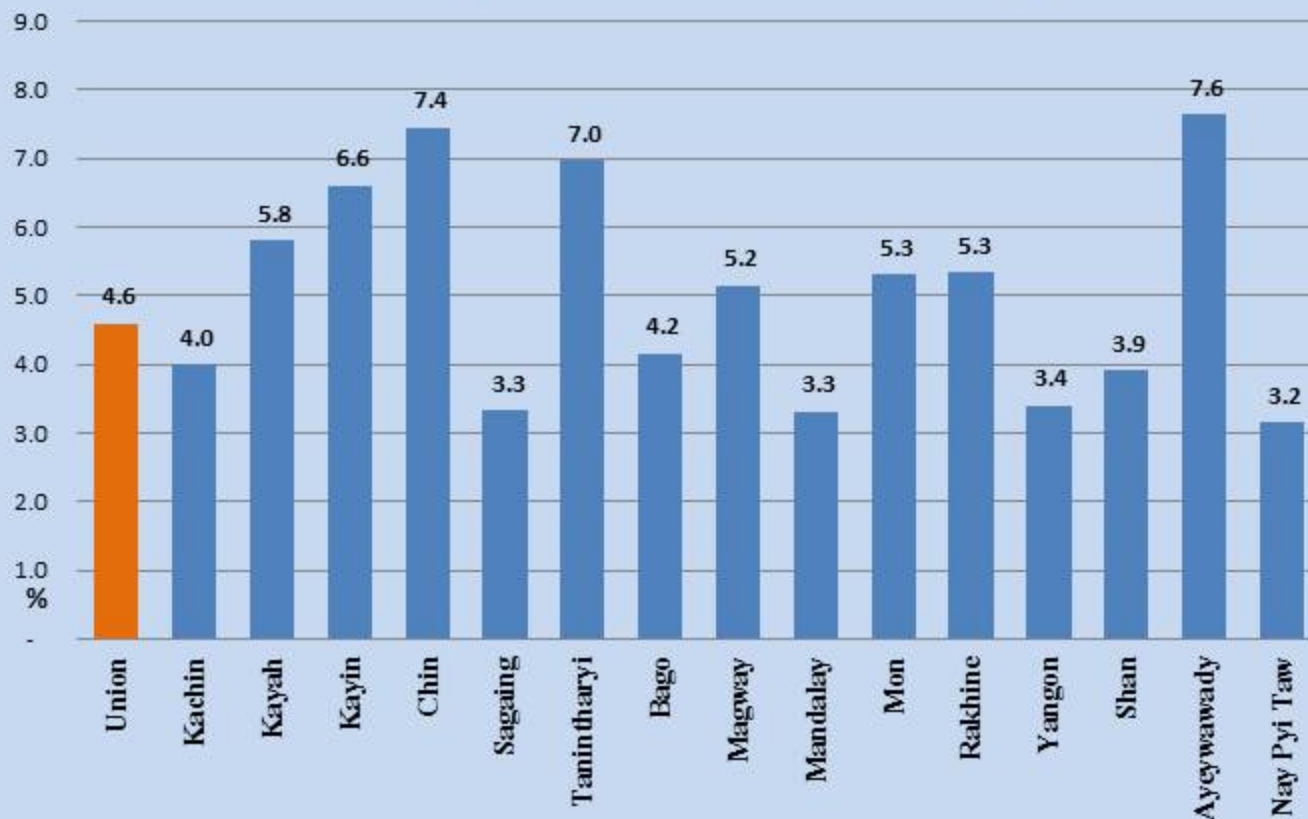
Disability prevalence rate is at 4.6 percent



- **Disability prevalence starts to increase at the age of 40 and rises sharply after age 65**

The highest rates of disability are in Ayeyawady Region and Chin State

Disability prevalence rate by State/Region



Higher rates

Ayeyawady – (7.6)
Chin – (7.4)

Lower rates

Nay Pyi Taw – (3.2)
Sagaing – (3.3)
Mandalay – (3.3)

The most common form of disability is seeing difficulties (54 %)

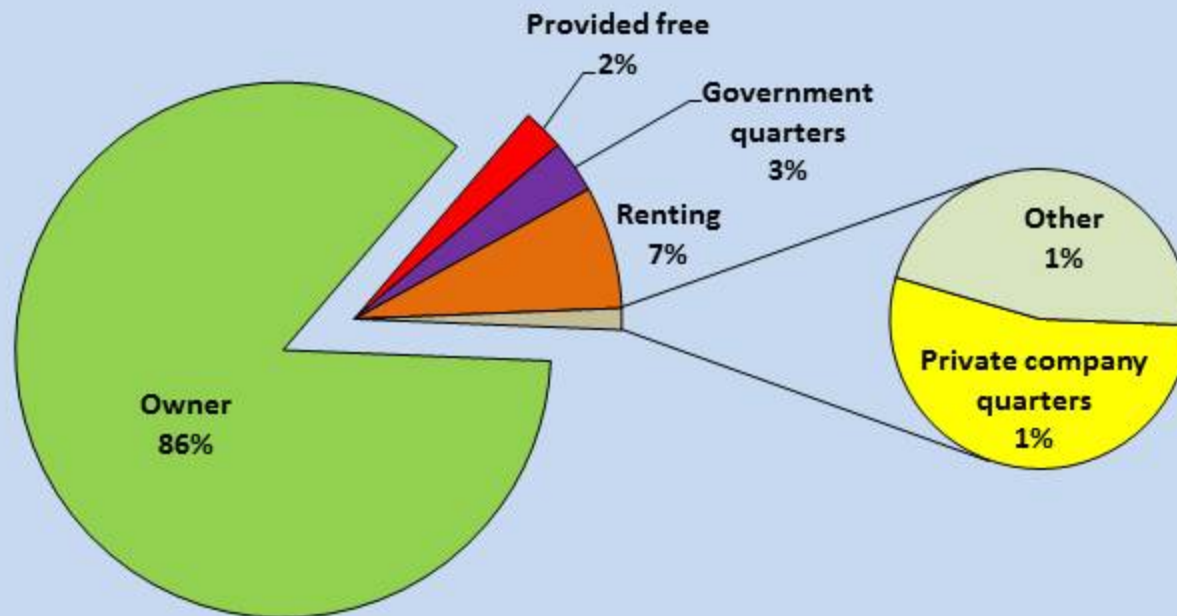
- **For All people with disability**
 - **Difficulties seeing – (54.1 %)**
 - **Difficulties walking, climbing steps, carrying items – (41.1 %)**
 - **Difficulties remembering – (36.2 %)**
 - **Difficulties hearing – (29.1 %)**



HOUSING CONDITIONS AND HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

OWNERSHIP OF HOUSING UNIT

The proportion of house ownership is 86 percent



Owner = (86 %)

Renting = (7 %)

Government quarters = (3 %)

Up to 79 percent of housing units are made from wood or bamboo

Type of housing by rural and urban



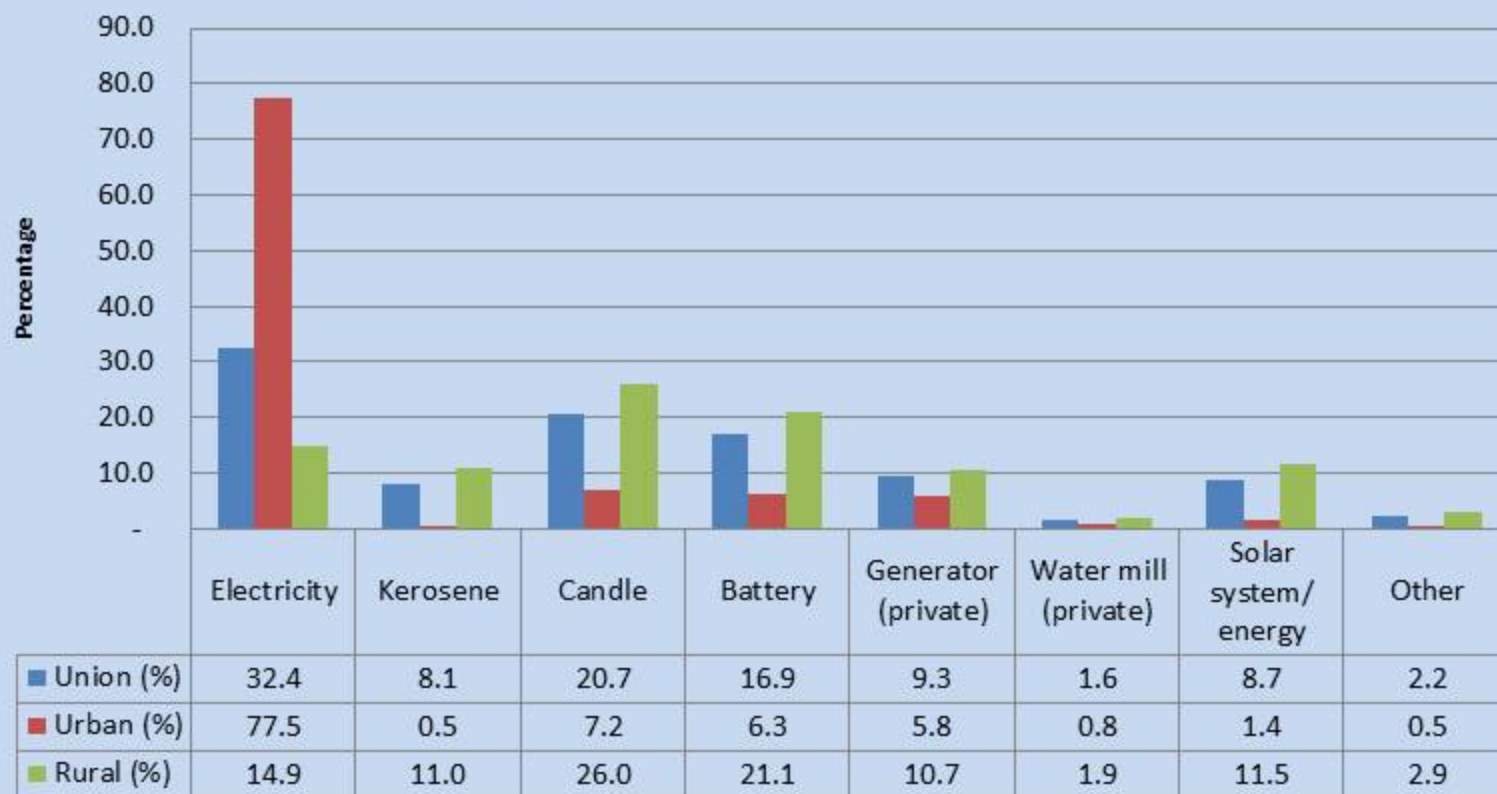
Proportion of bamboo houses -

- Urban – (24 %)
- Rural – (43 %)

SOURCES OF ENERGY

32 percent of households use electricity for lighting

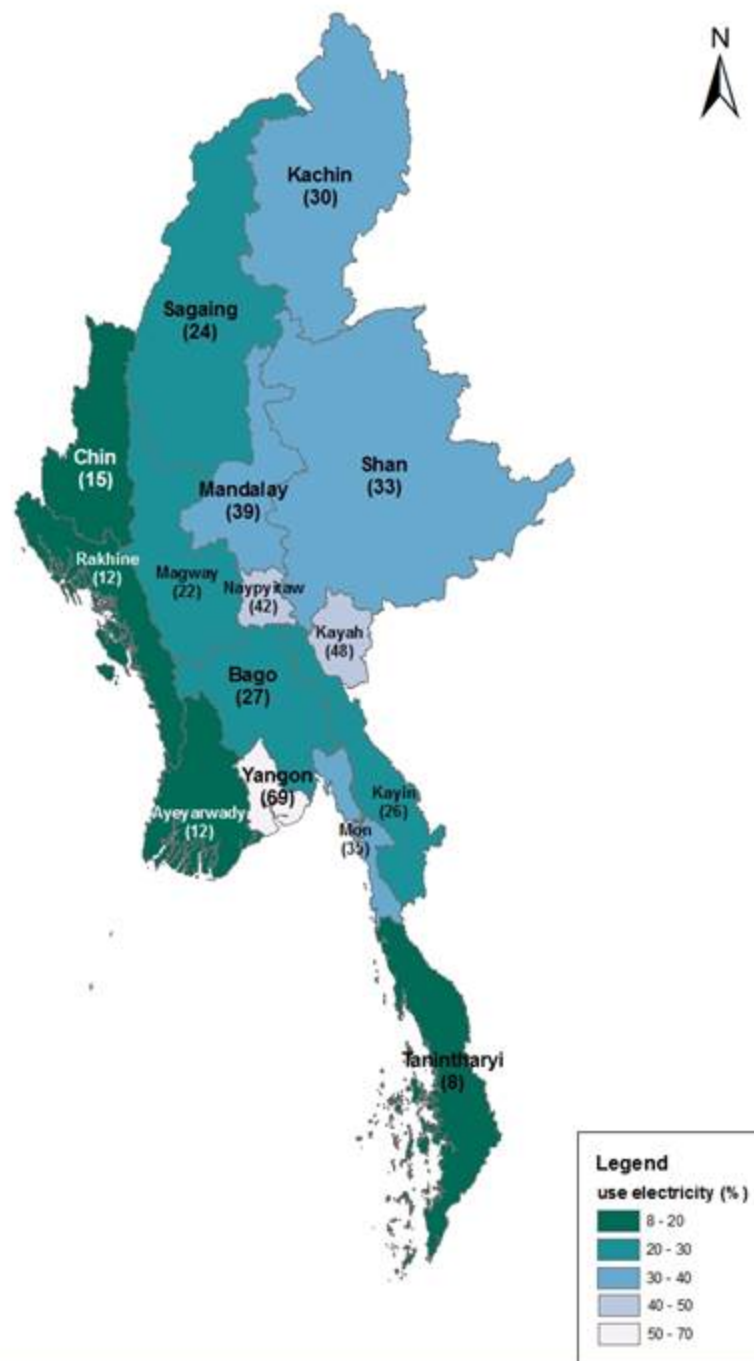
Source of lighting in Urban and Rural Areas



The proportion of households that use electricity for lighting - Urban (78 %), Rural (15 %)

Use of electricity for lighting

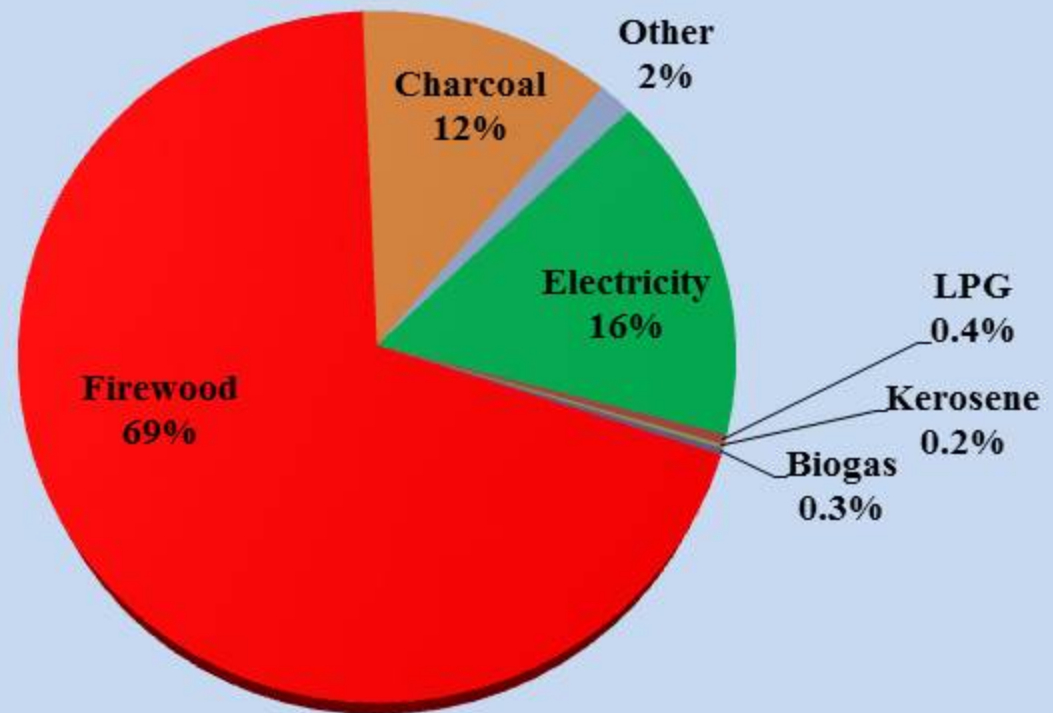
- The highest proportion of households with electricity is in Yangon (69%)
- Lowest proportions observed in Tanintharyi Region (8%)



81 percent of households use wood related fuels for cooking

Source of fuel for cooking

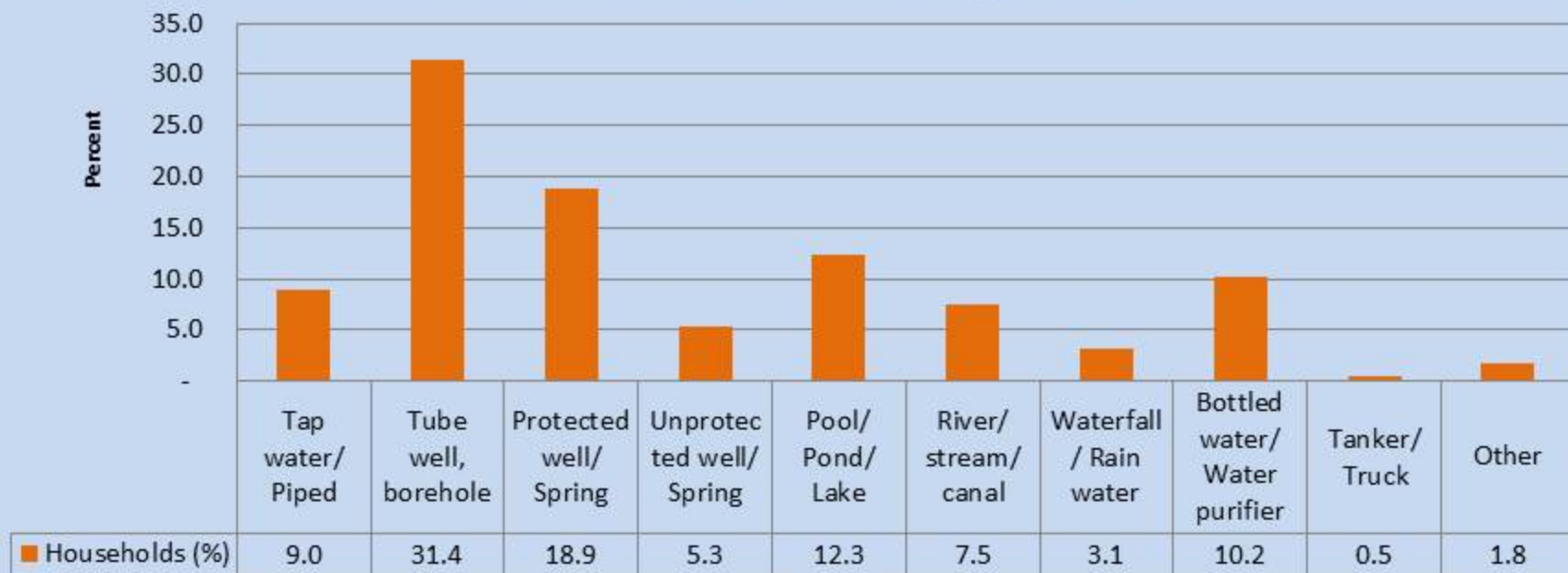
Firewood - (69 %)
Electricity - (16 %)
Charcoal - (12 %)



SOURCES OF WATER

About 31 percent of households use a tube well or borehole as a main source of drinking water

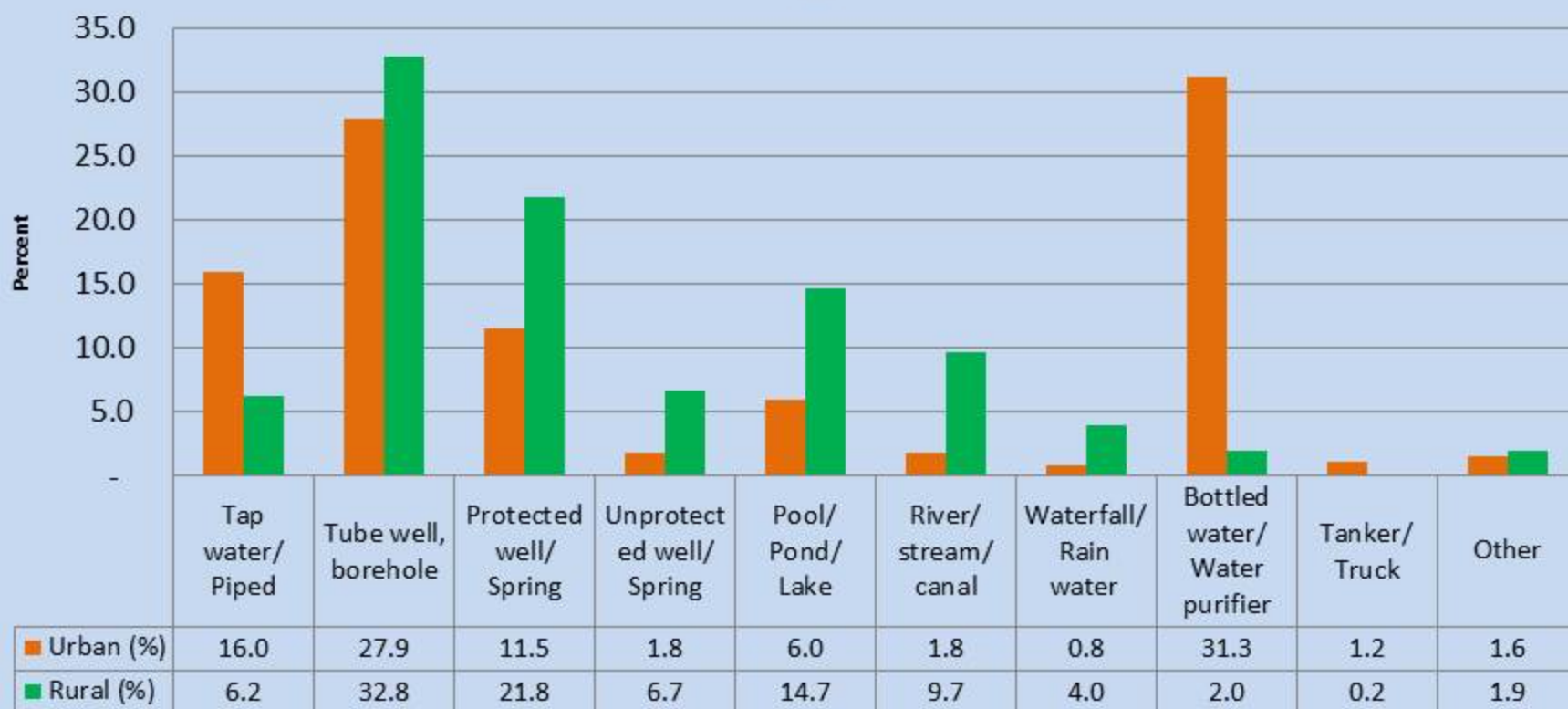
Sources of water for drinking, Union



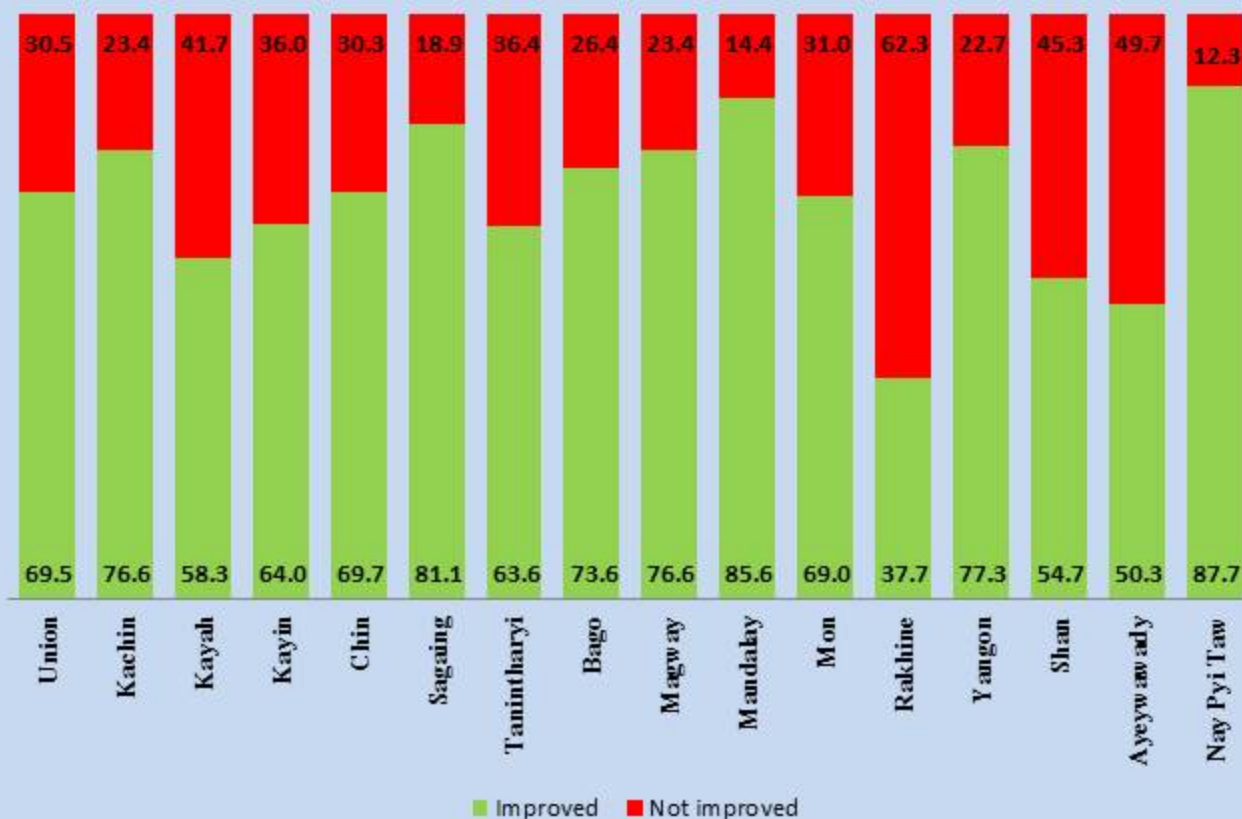
- Tube well or borehole = (31 %)
- Tap water/ piped = (9 %)
- Protected well/ Spring = (19 %)

About 31 percent of households in urban areas use water purifiers or bottled water

Sources of water for drinking in rural and urban areas



About 70 percent of households in Myanmar use improved sources of drinking water



Proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water

Highest –

Nay Pyi Taw (88 %)

Mandalay (86 %)

Sagaing (81 %)

Lowest –

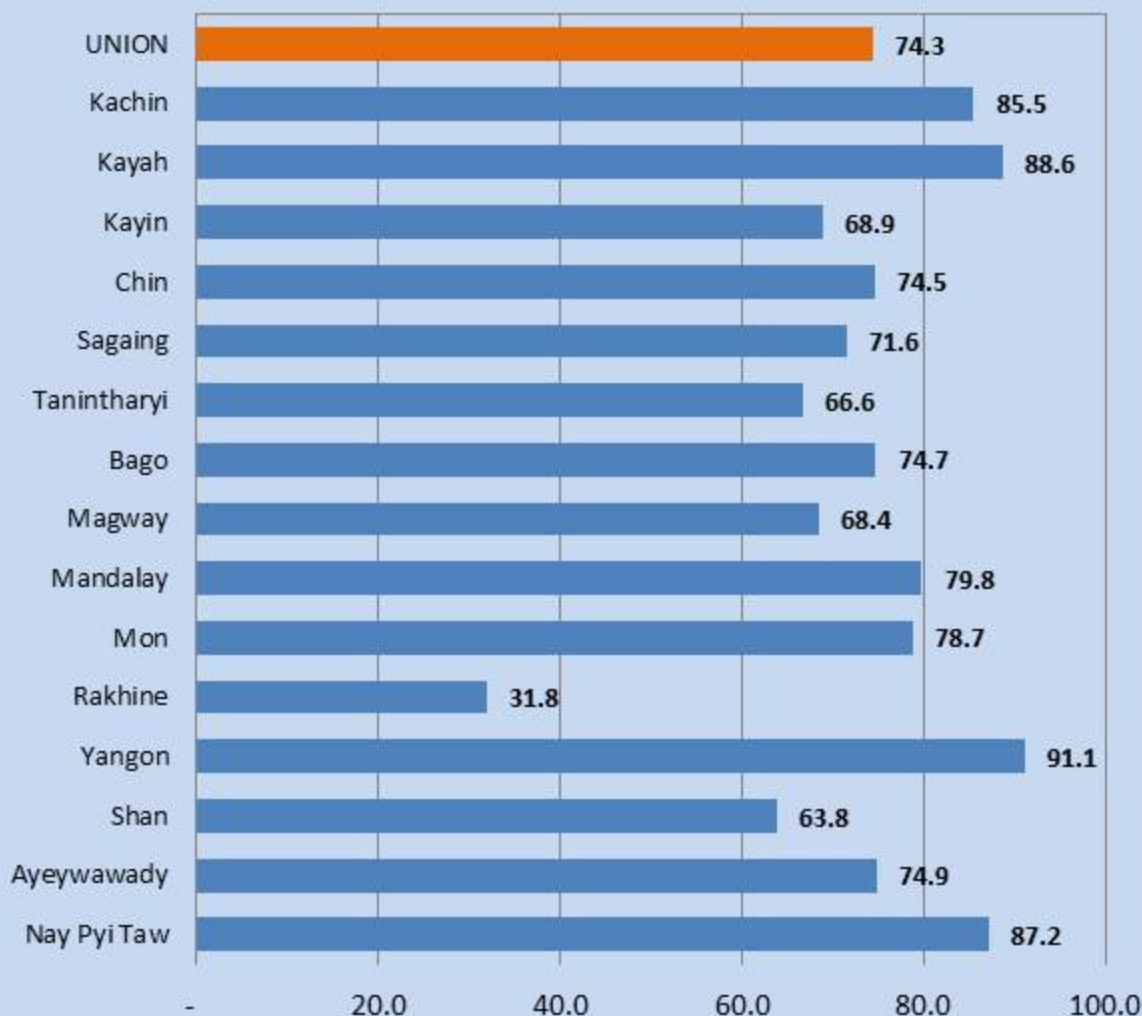
Rakhine (38 %)

Ayeyawady (50 %)

- Improved sources of drinking water include piped water, tube well/borehole, protected well/spring, or bottled water/purifier

TOILET FACILITIES

74 percent of households have improved sanitation facilities (toilet facilities)



Improved sanitation facilities

Highest – Yangon (91.1 %)

– Kayah (88.5 %)

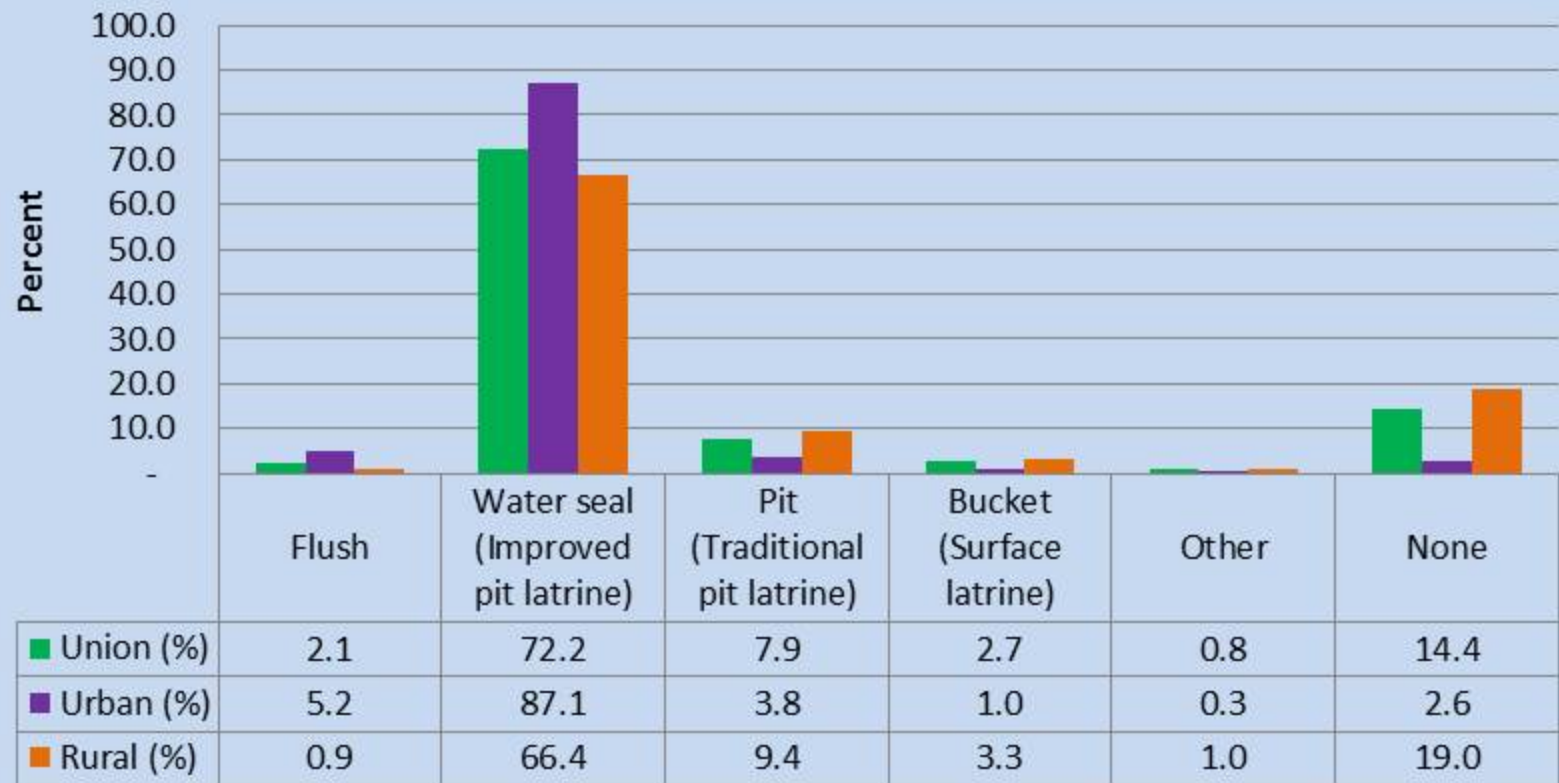
Lowest – Rakhine (31.8 %)

– Shan (63.8 %)

Improved pit latrine includes flush toilet and water seal

14% of households have no toilet facilities

Distribution of toilet facilities by Urban/Rural



Households have no toilet facilities – Rural (19%) and Urban (2.6%)

Households have a flush toilet – Rural (0.9%) and Urban (5.2 %)

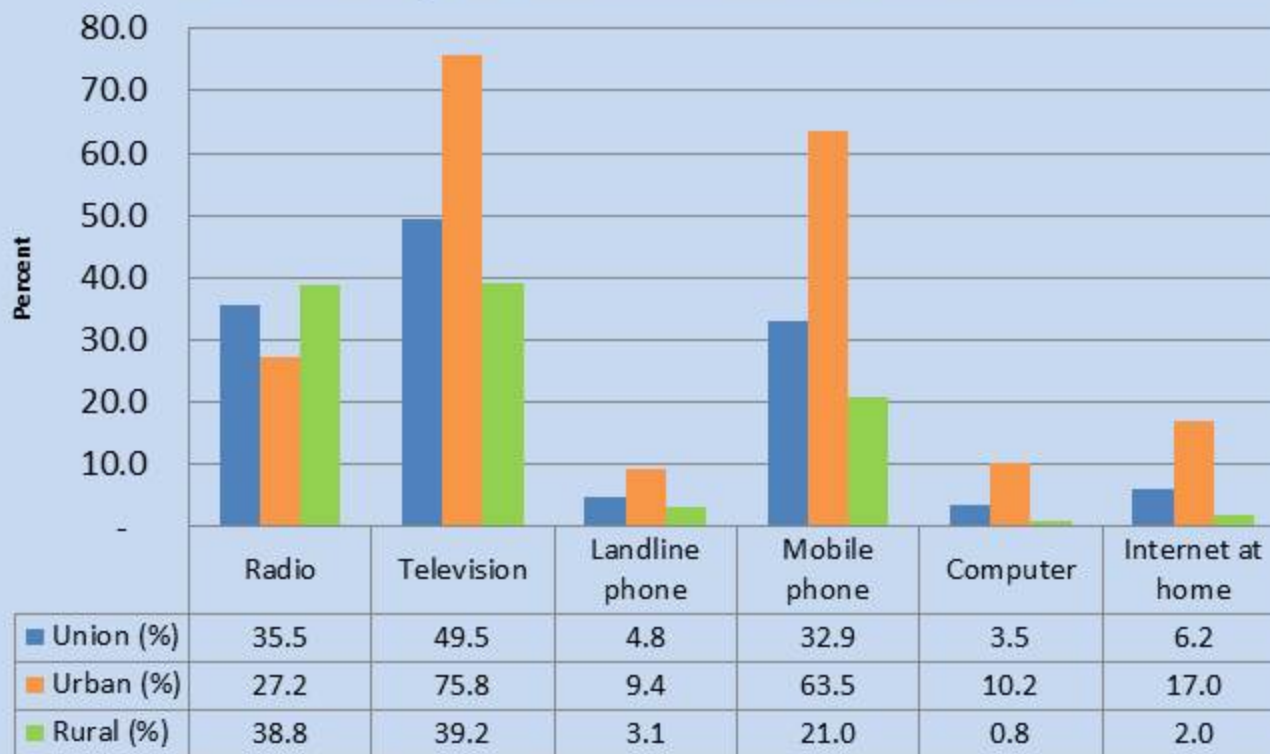


Communication Facility

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

**50 percent of households have a television and
33 percent have a mobile phone**

Availability of communication amenities



Television –

Urban – (76%)

Rural – (40%)

Mobile phone –

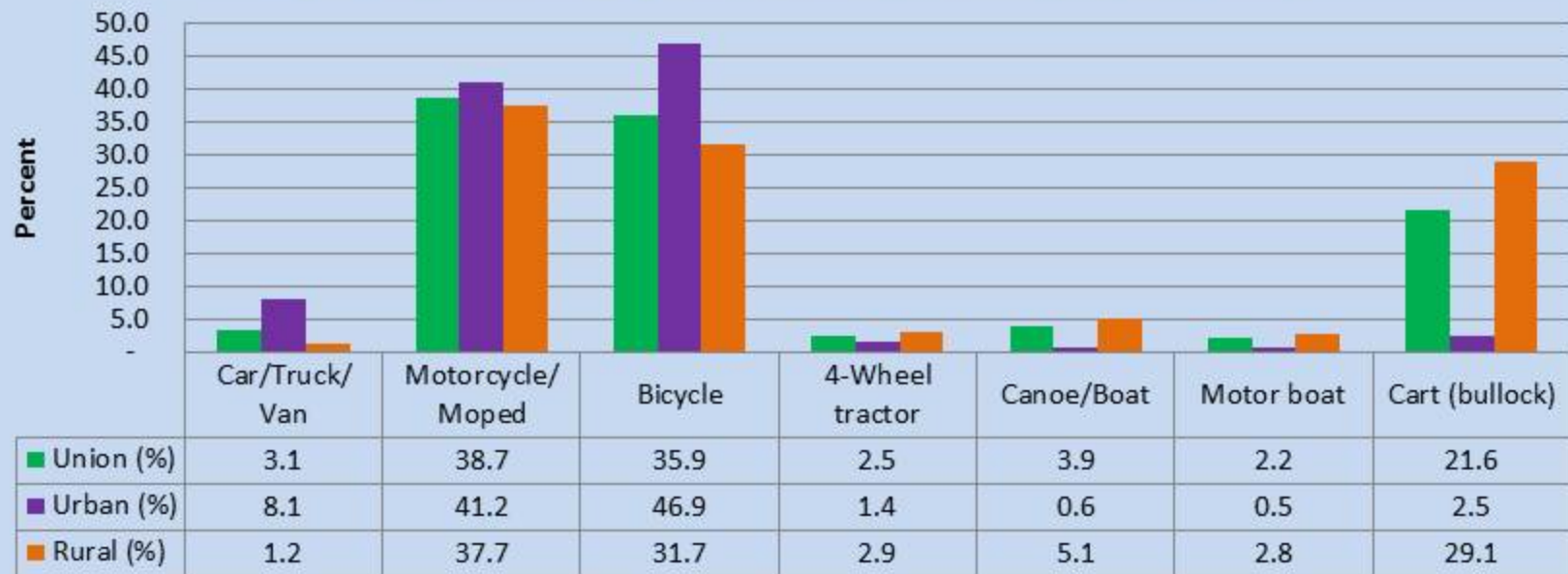
Urban – (63.5%)

Rural – (21%)

F. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

About 39% of all households have a motorcycle

Figure 52: Availability of Transportation Equipment by Urban/Rural



- **72 percent of households with cars, trucks and vans are in urban areas, while 28 percent are in rural areas.**
- **Among households with motorcycles and mopeds, 70.2 percent are in rural areas while only 29.8 percent are in urban areas.**

How to access census results

- Online www.dop.gov.mm and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census> soon after launch, (all publications and tables in Microsoft excel)
- Printed copies to be distributed to all Townships, Districts, State/Regions
- DVDs with all publications and tables in Microsoft Excel
- After one month, interactive maps will be online
- Additional data to be requested by letter, email to Director General, Department of Population

Data to be released later from early 2016

- Industry**
 - Occupation**
 - Ethnicity**
 - Religion**
- These data will be released after coding is completed and in the case of ethnicity consultation process is concluded**



Thank You

