



The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

THEMATIC REPORT ON HOUSING CONDITIONS AND HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

Census Report Volume 4-I



**Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population**

With technical assistance from UNFPA



AUGUST 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

THEMATIC REPORT ON HOUSING CONDITIONS AND HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

**Census Report
Volume 4-I**

For more information contact:

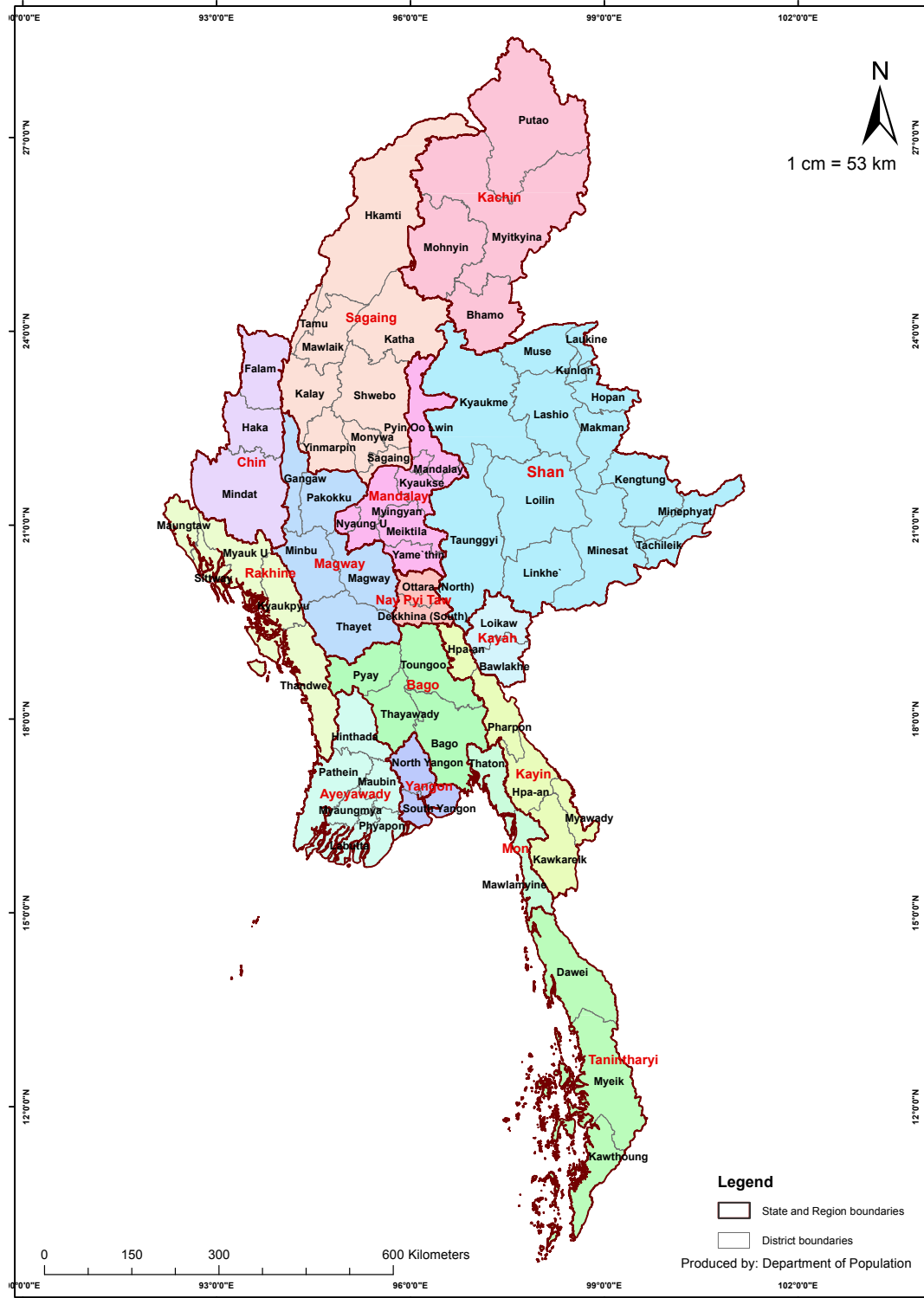
**Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population**

Office No. 48, Nay Pyi Taw, MYANMAR

**Tel: +95 67 431 062
www.dop.gov.mm**

AUGUST 2017

Figure 1
Map of Myanmar by State/Region and District



Foreword

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census (2014 Census) was conducted with midnight of 29 March 2014 as the reference point. This is the first Census in 30 years; the last was conducted in 1983. Planning and execution of this Census was spearheaded by the former Ministry of Immigration and Population, now the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, on behalf of the Government, in accordance with the Population and Housing Census Law, 2013. The main objective of the 2014 Census is to provide the Government and other stakeholders with essential information on the population, in regard to demographic, social and economic characteristics and housing conditions and household amenities. By generating such information at all administrative levels, it is also intended to provide a sound basis for evidence-based decision-making, and to evaluate the impact of social and economic policies and programmes in the country.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the *Provisional Results* (Census Volume 1), released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included *The Union Report* (Census Report Volume 2), *Highlights of the Main Results* (Census Report Volume 2-A), and the reports for each of the 15 States and Regions (Census Report Volume 3[A-O]). The reports on *Occupation and Industry* (Census Report Volume 2-B), and *Religion* (Census Report Volume 2-C) were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprises 13 thematic reports and a Census Atlas. They address issues on Fertility and Nuptiality; Mortality; Maternal Mortality; Migration and Urbanization; Population Projections; Population Dynamics; the Older Population; Children and Youth; Education; Labour Force; Disability; Gender Dimensions; and Housing Conditions and Household Amenities. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts with both local and international experts as well as various Government Ministries, Departments and research institutions. The thematic reports published to date include: Fertility and Nuptiality; Mortality; Maternal Mortality; Migration and Urbanization; Population Dynamics; Population Projections; the Labour Force; and Education.

Data capture of the Census was undertaken using scanning technology. The processes were highly integrated, with tight controls to guarantee accuracy of results. To achieve internal consistency and minimize errors, rigorous data editing and validation were carried out to facilitate further analysis of the results. The information presented in these reports is therefore based on more cleaned data sets, and the reader should be aware that there may be some small differences from the results published in the first set of volumes. In such instances, the data in the thematic reports should be preferred.

This report describes the main findings from the information collected in the Census on housing conditions in Myanmar and the access that households have to a range of amenities, and assets.

The report shows that most households own their dwellings and have access to improved drinking water sources as well as improved sanitation. However, the report also shows areas of concern. There are huge differentials between urban and rural areas as well as across States/Regions and Districts on some key indicators, which include building materials of

Foreword

housing units and access to information and communication devices. Most of the owned housing units are constructed of materials which arguably require replacement within a relatively short period of time of typically less than ten years. This means that there is a need for a mechanism for maintenance to ensure that the existing housing stock identified in the Census does not deteriorate. Though generally high, access to improved water sources and sanitation rates fall short of national targets. In addition, the high use of traditional and unsustainable sources of energy for cooking exposes household members to the health risks of poor indoor air quality, especially in enclosed environments.

On behalf of the Government of Myanmar, I wish to thank the teams at the Department of Population, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the authors for their contribution towards the preparation of this thematic report. I would also like to thank our development partners, namely; Australia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom for their support to undertake the Census, as well as the technical support provided by the United States of America.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Thein Swe". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a single horizontal stroke.

H.E U Thein Swe
Minister of Labour, Immigration and Population
The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Table of Contents

Foreword / II

List of Tables / VI

List of Figures / VII

List of Tables in Appendices / IX

List of Acronyms / X

Executive Summary / XI

1. Introduction / 1

- 1.1 Census background: history and overview of 2014 Census / 1
- 1.2 Overview and meaning of 'Housing' / 1
 - 1.2.1 Housing, context and meaning / 2
 - 1.2.2 Housing policies and programmes in Myanmar / 3
 - 1.2.3 Housing and human settlements: international dimensions / 4
- 1.3 Overview of the Report / 5

2. Methodology and data assessment / 7

- 2.1 Housing data in the 2014 Census: an assessment of data quality / 7
 - 2.1.1 Coverage of the recommended topics / 7
 - 2.1.2 Data quality assessment / 9
- 2.2 Analytical approach / 11
- 2.3 Limitations / 11

3. Household characteristics / 13

- 3.1 Household size / 13
- 3.2 Household structure / 15
 - 3.2.1 Household classification and type / 15
 - 3.2.2 Household heads by age and sex / 17
- 3.3 Household formation and headship / 21
 - 3.3.1 Household formation / 21
 - 3.3.2 Headship rates / 21

4. Tenure conditions and dwelling types / 25

- 4.1 Introduction / 25
- 4.2 Tenure status / 25
 - 4.2.1 Levels of home ownership / 25
 - 4.2.2 Tenure status by sex of household head / 26
 - 4.2.3 Tenure status by age of head of household / 27
 - 4.2.4 Tenure and economic activity of household head / 31
 - 4.2.5 Tenure and construction materials / 32
- 4.3 Type of Housing Units / 34

Table of Contents

5. Building materials / 36

- 5.1 Concept of durability / 36
- 5.2 External wall materials / 37
- 5.3 Roofing materials/ 38
- 5.4 Floor materials / 39

6. Household amenities and assets / 41

- 6.1 Water supply and sanitation / 41
 - 6.1.1 Access to improved drinking water / 43
 - 6.1.2 Access to improved sanitation / 45
- 6.2 Household energy sources / 47
 - 6.2.1 Cooking fuel / 49
 - 6.2.2 Energy for lighting / 51
- 6.3 Household assets / 53
 - 6.3.1 Access to information and communications devices / 54
 - 6.3.2 Access to mobility assets / 56

7. Housing adequacy and quality / 59

- 7.1 Constructing a consolidated housing quality index / 59
- 7.2 Housing quality dynamics / 61
 - 7.2.1 Housing quality and household size / 62
 - 7.2.2 Housing quality and tenure / 63
 - 7.2.3 Housing quality and economic activity of head of household / 65
 - 7.2.4 Housing quality and type of dwelling / 65
- 7.3 Homelessness/persons in other collective quarters / 67
- 7.4 Housing requirements / 68

8. Conclusion and recommendations / 70

- 8.1 Conclusion / 70
- 8.2 Recommendations / 71

References / 74

Glossary of terms and definitions /77

Appendices / 79

Appendix 1. Tables / 80

List of Contributors / 135

List of Tables

- 2.1 Coverage of housing topics in the 2014 Myanmar Census / 8
- 3.1 Distribution of households by household composition type, 2014 Census / 16
- 3.2 Age-specific headship rates, State/Region, 2014 Census / 23
- 4.1 Percentage of households by tenure by sex of head, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 27
- 4.2 Percentage of households by tenure by age of head, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 29
- 4.3 Percentage of households by age by sex of head, by tenure status, 2014 Census / 30
- 5.1 Classification of walls and roofing materials / 37
- 6.1 WHO/UNICEF JMP WATSAN Ladder / 42
- 6.2 Classification of energy sources used for lighting or cooking / 48
- 6.3 Percentage of households with access to none, or at least three, of the ICT devices, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census / 55
- 6.4 Percentage of households by access to transport assets, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census / 58
- 7.1 Consolidated housing quality index, 2014 Census / 60
- 7.2 Number and percentage of 'homeless' persons or persons in other collective quarters, State/Region, 2014 Census / 68

List of Figures

- 1 Map of Myanmar by State/Region and District / 1
- 1.1 An illustration of Myanmar's National Housing Policy Evolution / 3
- 1.2 Housing questions in the 2014 Myanmar Census / 6
- 3.1 Average household size, 1983 to 2014 / 14
- 3.2 Trends in average household size in selected countries in South-East Asian Region, 2000-2012 / 14
- 3.3 Percentage of households by number of persons in the household, 1983-2014 / 15
- 3.4 Percentage of households by composition type, 2014 Census / 17
- 3.5 Number of household heads by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 18
- 3.6 Percentage of female-headed households by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 18
- 3.7 Percentage of female-headed households, State/Region, 2014 Census / 20
- 3.8 Age-specific headship rates, State/Region, 2014 Census / 22
- 3.9 Age-specific headship rates, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 24
- 4.1 Percentage of households owning or renting, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census / 26
- 4.2 Percentage of households by tenure by sex of head, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 27
- 4.3 Percentage of households by tenure by age of head, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 28
- 4.4 Percentage of households owning the housing units they occupy by age of head, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 30
- 4.5 Percentage of households by tenure by economic activity of head, 2014 Census / 31
- 4.6 Percentage of economically active heads of household by activity status by tenure, 2014 Census / 32
- 4.7 Percentage of households by main construction material of walls of housing units, 2014 Census / 33
- 4.8 Percentage of households by tenure by construction materials of walls of housing units, 2014 Census / 34
- 4.9 Percentage of households by type of housing unit, urban and rural areas and sex of household head, 2014 Census / 35
- 5.1 Percentage of households by durability of wall materials, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census / 37
- 5.2 Percentage of households by durability of roofing materials, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census / 39
- 5.3 Percentage of households by type of floor materials, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census / 40
- 6.1 Percentage of households with or without access to improved drinking water, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 43
- 6.2 Percentage of households with access to improved drinking water, State/Region, 2014 Census / 44
- 6.3 Percentage of households with or without access to improved sanitation, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 45
- 6.4 Percentage of households with access to improved sanitation, State/Region, 2014 Census / 46
- 6.5 Percentage of households by main type of cooking fuel, 2014 Census / 49

List of Figures

- 6.6 Percentage of households with access to modern and sustainable energy sources for cooking, State/Region, 2014 Census / 50
- 6.7 Percentage of households by type of energy source for lighting, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 51
- 6.8 Percentage of households using modern and sustainable energy sources for lighting, State/Region, 2014 Census / 52
- 6.9 Percentage of households with access to selected ICT devices, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 54
- 6.10 Percentage of households with access to mobility assets, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 56
- 6.11 Percentage of households with access to a car, selected countries in the South-East Asia region / 57
- 7.1 Percentage of households by housing quality rank, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census / 62
- 7.2 Percentage of households by housing quality rank by household size, 2014 Census / 63
- 7.3 Percentage of households by housing quality rank by tenure, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 64
- 7.4 Percentage of households by tenure by housing quality rank, 2014 Census / 64
- 7.5 Percentage of households by economic activity of head by housing quality rank, 2014 Census / 65
- 7.6 Percentage of households by housing quality rank by type of dwelling, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 66
- 7.7 Percentage of households by type of dwelling by housing quality rank, 2014 Census / 66

List of Tables in Appendices

- A1 (a) Households by household size, urban and rural areas, and State/Region, 2014 Census / 80
(b) Households by household size, State/Region and District, 2014 Census / 82
- A2 Households by household composition type, State/Region, 2014 Census
(a) Couple households / 86
(b) Non-couple households / 88
- A3 Number of households by age by sex of head of household, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census / 90
- A4 Households by tenure, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census / 102
- A5 Households by age by sex of head, by tenure, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 105
- A6 (a) Households by tenure by economic activity of household head, 2014 Census / 106
(b) Households by tenure by construction material of wall, 2014 Census / 106
- A7 (a) Number and percentage of households by durability of construction materials for wall, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census / 107
(b) Number and percentage of households by durability of construction materials for roofing, urban and rural areas, State/Region, and District, 2014 Census / 110
(c) Number and percentage of households by type of construction materials for floor, urban and rural areas, State/Region, and District, 2014 Census / 113
- A8 Number and percentage of households by access to improved sources of drinking water and sanitation, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census / 116
- A9 Percentage of households by classification of energy sources for cooking and lighting, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census / 119
- A10 Number and percentage of households with access to ICT devices, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census / 122
- A11 Number and percentage of households with access to mobility assets, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census / 125
- A12 Number and percentage of households by housing quality rank, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census / 128
- A13 (a) Number and percentage of households by housing quality rank by household size, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 131
(b) Number and percentage of households by housing quality rank by tenure, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 132
(c) Number and percentage of households by housing quality rank by economic activity status of head, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 133
(d) Number and percentage of households by housing quality index rank by type of dwelling, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census / 134

List of Acronyms

CHQI	Consolidated Housing Quality Index
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
FEANTSA	European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless
FRHS	Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RCRDP	Resource Conservation and Rangeland Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
WATSAN	Water Supply and Sanitation
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

This thematic report on Housing Conditions and Household Amenities presents the living conditions of households in Myanmar using data from the 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census. The report specifically looks at the following key indicators of living conditions and housing characteristics: household conditions; type and ownership (tenure status) of housing unit; main source of lighting, cooking fuel and water for drinking; type of toilet (sanitation); main construction material used for the roof, wall and floor of housing units; and use of or access to household assets.

There were 10,877,832 conventional households in Myanmar in 2014; a 67 per cent increase from the 6,495,621 households enumerated in 1983. With a total population of 47,929,999 in conventional households, the average household size was 4.4, which was a noticeable decline from the average of about five during the period 1983 to 2001. Myanmar's average household size is slightly higher than that of most neighbouring countries, except the Philippines.

Most households comprise couples living with children (41.4 per cent) and couples living with children and relatives (17.2 per cent). The structure of households has largely remained the same since 1983 even though there has been a slight decrease in larger households of nine persons or more.

About one in four households (23.7 per cent) were female-headed, with this proportion being higher in urban areas (27.7 per cent) than rural areas (22.2 per cent). The age-specific headship rate increases with age and peaks at around 0.6 between the ages of 60 and 69. Some 85.5 per cent of households in Myanmar own the housing units they live in, with this proportion being slightly higher among female-headed households (87.3 per cent) than male headed households (85.0 per cent), and higher in rural areas (93.1 per cent) than in urban areas (66.0 per cent). The gender differentials are observed in both urban and rural areas, as well as across States/Regions and Districts. Housing ownership increases with age, rising from 68.7 per cent among heads of households aged 15-24 to 94.9 per cent among those aged 65 and over, and this is the case among both male and female-headed households.

Most households in the country (81.4 per cent) use traditional and unsustainable energy sources, particularly firewood, for cooking while only 16.8 per cent use modern and sustainable energy sources. Even in urban areas, a substantial proportion of households (52.8 per cent) use traditional and unsustainable sources of energy for cooking compared with only 45.4 per cent that use modern and sustainable sources. More than 9 out of 10 households (92.5 per cent) use traditional and unsustainable sources of energy for cooking in rural areas.

Slightly more than two out of five households (41.1 per cent) in the country use modern and sustainable sources of energy for lighting, with the proportion being much higher in urban areas (78.9 per cent) than in rural areas (26.4 per cent).

A housing quality index, described in Chapter 7, shows that households living in housing ranked level 3 (out of five bands) comprised the largest proportion (42.3 per cent). At the Union level, only 10.9 per cent of households lived in the highest rank. However, urban and rural differences were large: 32.3 per cent of urban households lived in the highest housing quality ranked level 1, while the corresponding figure for rural households was 2.5 per

Executive Summary

cent. Among the various tenure categories, the highest housing quality was found among Government quarters (59.9 per cent). Among economically active persons, government employees have the highest quality of housing (47.1 per cent). 'Condominiums/apartments/flats' is the type of dwelling that provides the highest quality housing, with 79.7 per cent of households ranked 1 occupying such accommodation.

More than two-thirds of households (69.5 per cent) have access to improved drinking water sources in the country, with the proportion being higher in urban areas (86.7 per cent) than in rural areas (62.7 per cent).

About three quarters (74.3 per cent) of households had access to improved sanitation, with the proportion again being higher in urban areas (92.3 per cent) than in rural areas (67.3 per cent). Myanmar's access to improved sanitation is slightly above the South-East Asian regional average of 72 per cent. Among the States/Regions, Yangon reported the highest access rate (91.1 per cent) and Rakhine the lowest (31.8 per cent). Among the Districts, the highest access rates were recorded in East and West Yangon (96.4 per cent and 96.2 per cent respectively) while Myauk U (in Rakhine State) recorded the lowest (18.7 per cent).

Almost half of all households in Myanmar have access to a television (49.5 per cent), followed by a radio (35.5 per cent) and a mobile phone (32.9 per cent). The least accessible information and communications technology (ICT) assets were the internet (6.2 per cent) and a computer (3.5 per cent). About a third of households (30.3 per cent) did not have any of the recorded electronic communications equipment, with the proportion being twice as high in rural areas (36.4 per cent) than in urban areas (14.8 per cent). Access to or use of transportation facilities was highest for motorcycle/moped/tuk tuk (38.7 per cent) and bicycles (35.9 per cent). The least accessible type of transportation was a car/pick-up/truck/van (3.1 per cent), which is one of the lowest rates in South-East Asian countries where, for example, in countries such as South Korea, Malaysia and Japan, four out of five households own a car.

Based on an estimate of the number of homeless people and those living in other collective quarters, and the number of households living in deficient and extremely deficient living conditions, a core housing need of 3.8 million units was estimated for the country.

In conclusion, the report shows that most households own their dwellings and have access to improved drinking water sources as well as improved sanitation. The report also shows gender parity on most housing indicators. However, the report also shows areas of concern. Firstly, there are huge differentials between urban and rural areas as well as across States/Regions and Districts on some key indicators, which include building materials of housing units and access to information and communications devices.

Secondly, most of the owned housing units are constructed of wall materials which arguably require replacement within a relatively short period of time of typically less than ten years. This means that there is a need for a mechanism for maintenance to ensure that the existing housing stock identified in the Census does not deteriorate.

Executive Summary

Thirdly, though generally high, access to improved water sources and sanitation rates fall short of national targets. Fourthly, the high use of traditional and unsustainable sources of energy for cooking exposes household members to the health risks of poor indoor air quality, especially in enclosed environments. It also means that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 which seeks to “ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all” is far from being met. However, the higher use of modern sustainable sources of energy for lighting compared with cooking implies that non-use of such energy sources for cooking could be due to factors other than access. Finally, the low access to internet and computers in households in rural areas could reflect the challenges of connectivity to an electricity supply and higher levels of poverty which need to be addressed.

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Census background: history and overview of 2014 Census

Population and housing censuses are the principal means of collecting basic population and housing statistics as part of an integrated programme of data collection and compilation. Censuses provide a comprehensive source of statistics required for tracking demographic trends; social and economic development; assessing conditions in human settlements; and for use in policymaking, planning and research. The collected data also facilitate intra- and international comparisons over time and enable the monitoring and evaluation of progress made in policy interventions.

The history of census taking in Myanmar dates back to 500 BC during the era of King Thadodipa Mahadamayaza of the Tagaung Dynasty. The first population census under the British administration was carried out in the lower part of Myanmar in 1872; this was part of the Indian census. Thereafter, censuses were taken every ten years starting from 1881. The 1891 census and subsequent censuses were conducted throughout the whole country on a decennial basis up to 1941. In post-independent Myanmar, nationwide censuses were held in 1973 and 1983. There were challenges in all of these post-independence censuses, especially due to lack of access to some parts of the country. Since 1983, more than 30 years have passed without reliable and timely census information for Myanmar.

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census (referred to hereafter as the 2014 Census) was conducted from 29th March to 10th April 2014 under the legal framework of the Population and Housing Census Law No. 19 of 2013. The Law empowers the Ministry of Immigration and Population (now renamed The Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population) to collect, process, analyse, publish and disseminate information obtained through the census. The 2014 Census enumeration aimed to count all persons who were within the borders of Myanmar on the night of 29th March 2014 (Census Night).

The specific objectives of the 2014 Myanmar Census were to ascertain the following:

- (a) Size, composition and spatial distribution of the population
- (b) Levels of education attained by the population
- (c) Size and deployment of the labour force
- (d) Levels of fertility, mortality and migration
- (e) Size and prevalence of persons with a disability
- (f) Rate and pattern of urbanization
- (g) Housing conditions and availability of household amenities and assets.

1.2 Overview and meaning of 'Housing'

Housing and human settlements development policies are key instruments for facilitating access to adequate housing and sustainable development. Policies should be responsive to national and subnational needs and circumstances. In order to shape policies to address national needs and to develop a comprehensive framework for both monitoring the housing sector and the continuous review of national housing policies, up-to-date data is critical. Housing censuses are the main sources for benchmarking housing data particularly in less

Chapter 1. Introduction

developed countries where systems for the generation of data from administrative systems are either weak or non-existent.

1.2.1 Housing, context and meaning

A house is a shelter for any living activities of humans. These activities could include cooking, eating, sleeping and tending children, among others. A house is often established as a physical element within a discrete physical space but interfacing with the natural and other parts of the physical environment. However, there are different nuances to the wider concept of 'housing', for which there is no one readily acceptable definition but which might generally be considered as a multi-dimensional product that includes physical shelter; socioeconomic and cultural dynamics; related services and infrastructure; and the inputs required to produce and maintain it. It also includes the processes and outcomes of the production and use of residential dwellings.

Viewed sometimes mistakenly and variedly as a physical and environmental good, a socioeconomic good and a political object, housing is often misunderstood. However, housing combines all these attributes at all times when viewed in its comprehensive sense. Housing as a physical and environmental good, shelters humans from hostilities emanating from the environment. It is a modified (man-made) condition of the human habitat that is intended to protect humans from the vagaries of weather, from predators and other dangers. As a physical good, it can be broken down into a fixed structure plus services that include water, sewerage, electricity and other utilities.

Housing is also an economic good as well as a political object in the sense that it can be bought and sold in the market in its entirety or in its constituent parts. As an economic good, housing is nevertheless expensive. It may require the bulk of a household's whole lifetime income or savings, and, in many cases, families may never be able to afford decent housing (that is housing that generally conforms to modern standards of fitness, structure, energy and facilities). In this context housing becomes an important indicator of the economic well-being of households, social groups, regions and nations. In analyzing the development of a housing policy, it is important to note that it cannot be divorced from economic, political and social processes (Agus *et al*, 2002, p3).

The functions of housing as a physical and environmental good, and the economic burden of its procurement, consequently brings with it serious implications for public health and public interest. Low income levels may force households to acquire housing which is inadequate either in terms of its physical attributes or because of its location. Such inadequate housing may result in a number of negative consequences such as outbreak of diseases and intense dissatisfaction of household members that, in extreme circumstances, may result in a sense of hopelessness. These consequences therefore make housing a political object particularly when people feel insecure and attribute their predicament to failed or misdirected policies from local and central government concerning the building and availability of housing. Such policies could include building regulations as well as housing policies and programmes.

To improve the housing situation - particularly of the urban poor - it is necessary to think in terms of a two-level approach. The first, at the macro level, involves dealing with such factors

Chapter 1. Introduction

as land and tax reform, income redistribution, and full employment as part of a coherent urbanization strategy. The second, at the micro level, encompasses addressing both housing and local spatial-oriented policies, of which the on-site upgrading of sites and services are major components. The fact that public housing has failed to solve the housing problem of the urban poor in many countries does not mean that it has no place in any country's housing policy (Yeh, 1982). Appropriate policy approaches to public housing should therefore be adopted, and continuously reviewed and evaluated, based on empirical data and information from housing censuses and surveys, for countries to adopt the most workable urban housing solutions.

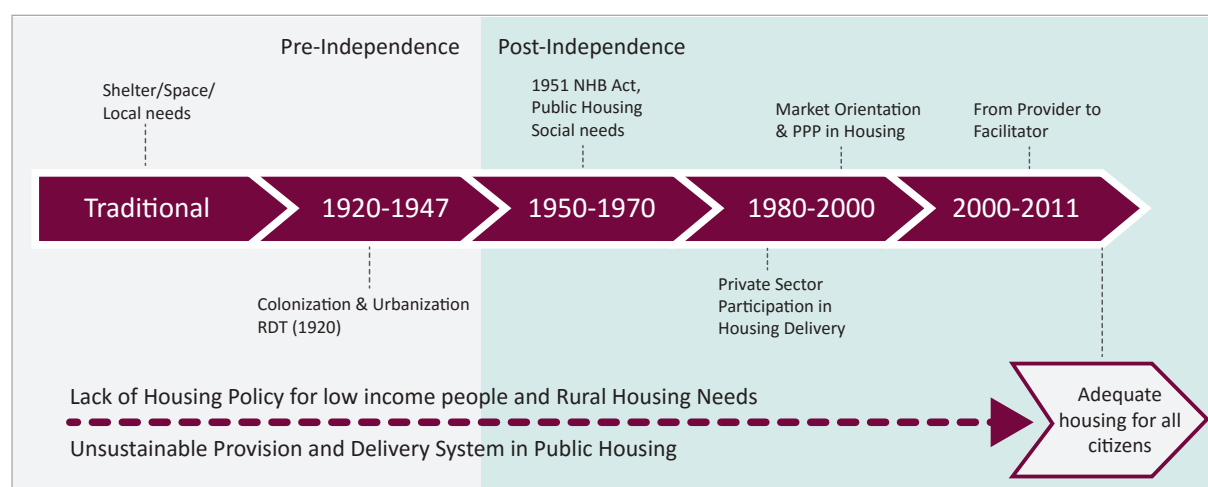
1.2.2 Housing policies and programmes in Myanmar

Housing censuses are used to develop benchmark housing statistics and to formulate housing policy and programmes, and, in the private sector, to assist in site selection for industrial, retail and service facilities, as well as for the commercial development of residential housing (United Nations, 2008, p 237). However, from the literature reviewed, a codified housing policy in Myanmar has largely been lacking until November 2014 when the then President of Myanmar, His Excellency U Thein Sein, launched the National Workshop on Urban and Housing Policy and Planning. A United Nations report in 1991 referring to the Resource Conservation and Rangeland Development Program (RCRDP) stated that: "... the situation in 1984 could be described as one in which a housing policy did not exist" (UN-Habitat, 1991, p 30).

The chronology of housing policies in Myanmar (illustrated in Figure 1.1) was set out by the Japan-OECD Policy Forum on Urban Development and Green Growth in conjunction with the Department of Human Settlements and Housing Development of the Ministry of Construction of Myanmar, in a joint evaluation of human settlements and urban development-related policies and programmes in October 2014.

Figure 1.1

An illustration of Myanmar's National Housing Policy Evolution



Source: Japan-OECD (2014). Adapted by the author.

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.2.3 Housing and human settlements: international dimensions

The publication of this report takes place at a very critical moment in the history of global human settlements development. The world is moving forward from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN, 2015) and is interfacing the Habitat Agenda¹ (UN-Habitat, 1996) with a new Urban Agenda discussed in October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador. There was therefore the need to generate data and indicators from the Census which will enable Myanmar to track progress nationally and subnationally to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and for international comparison when reporting at international platforms.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sets out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of which the following are directly related to human settlements development:

- SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

It is important to recognize that under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the upgrading of slums still remains relevant. Slums, in general, are settlements which depict the following characteristics:

- Inhabitants have no security of tenure vis-à-vis the land or dwellings they inhabit, with modalities ranging from squatting to informal rental housing.
- Neighbourhoods usually exhibit very high densities compared to other areas of the city, lack, or are cut off from, basic services and city infrastructure.
- Housing may not comply with current planning and building regulations, and is often situated in geographically and environmentally hazardous areas.

According to UN-Habitat, informal settlements, slums and other poor residential neighbourhoods are a global urban phenomenon. They exist in urban contexts all over the world, in various forms and typologies, dimensions, locations and by a range of names (squatter settlements, *favelas*, *poblaciones*, shacks, *shanties*, *barrios bajos*, *bidonvilles*) (see Figure 1.2).

¹ The Habitat Agenda is the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) which was held in Istanbul, Turkey from June 3-14, 1996. It encompassed the Istanbul Declaration and the Global Plan of Action on Shelter and Human Settlements, and is the blueprint framework that has been guiding housing and human settlements policies, globally, for the last 20 years. The Habitat Agenda is premised on two themes: adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world. The Habitat Agenda was replaced by the New Urban Agenda at the world meeting in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016.

Chapter 1. Introduction

Since 2003, United Nations Member States have agreed to define a slum household as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following five conditions:

- (1) Access to improved water
- (2) Access to improved sanitation facilities
- (3) Sufficient living area – not overcrowded
- (4) Structural quality/durability of dwellings
- (5) Security of tenure.

1.3 Overview of the Report

This report covers three broad areas, that is: household characteristics (but only to the extent that these characteristics interact with housing dynamics); housing characteristics and quality; and housing amenities and household assets. The report also enumerates key factors of housing in its comprehensive definition, the policy paradigms and international policy platforms addressing housing and human settlement issues. Elements of housing are also teased out as far as the Census data would allow.

It is emphasized for clarity that the analyses of households, housing conditions and household amenities in this thematic report largely relate only to persons living in enumerated conventional households. This will assist in interpreting results where changes in household size between censuses are being analysed. However, the report also looks at the issue of homelessness, even though data for this was generated using the Institution questionnaire and was combined with persons living in other collective quarters. This was undertaken to establish the extent of those that live in conditions of extreme housing deprivation.

Finally, a brief recommendation is proposed for any future census based on a comparison of the structure of the housing section of the 2014 Census questionnaire and the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (2nd revision) (2007).

The main objectives in preparing this report were to:

- Review literature in the context of emerging issues and methodological fields
- Assess data quality and limitations
- Compile levels and, where possible, trends within the country, at the State/Region level and where applicable at the District level
- Interpret the findings in the context of policies which have impacted on housing, and where appropriate, make recommendations.

This thematic report seeks to present the living conditions of households in Myanmar using data from the 2014 Census. More specifically, the report seeks to present the status and, where possible, trends of the following key indicators of living conditions and housing characteristics:

- Household characteristics
- Tenure status of household
- Type of housing unit
- Main source of lighting

Chapter 1. Introduction

- Main cooking fuel
- Main source of water for drinking
- Type of toilet facilities (sanitation)
- Main construction material used for the roof, wall and floor of housing units
- Access to household assets.

Figure 1.2 shows the questions used to collect the housing data in the 2014 Census.

Figure 1.2

Housing questions in the 2014 Myanmar Census

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS																																																				
32. Type of housing unit occupied by this household Condominium Apartment/Flat Bungalow Brick house Semi-pacca house Wooden House Bamboo Hut 2-3 years Hut 1 year Other	33. Type of ownership of housing unit Owner Renter Provided free (Individual) Government Quarter Private Company Quarter Other	34. Main source of lighting in the household Electricity Kerosene Candle Battery Generator (Private) Water mill (Private) Solar System/energy Other	35. Main source of water for drinking and non-drinking in this household Tap water/Piped Tube well, borehole Protected well/Spring Unprotected well/Spring Pond/Pond/Lake River/Stream/Canal Waterfall/Rain water Bottled water/water from vending machine Tanker/Truck Other	36. Main type of cooking fuel used in this household Electricity Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Kerosene BioGas Firewood Charcoal Coal Straw/Grass Other	37. Type of toilet used in this household Flush Water Seal (Improved PL) Pit (traditional latrine) Bucket (surface latrine) Other No toilet	38. Main construction material of the housing unit Roof Wall Floor Dhani/Thaka/n leaf Bamboo Earth Wood Corrugated Sheet Tile/Brick/Concrete Other	39. Which of the following items does your household have? (mark all that apply) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Motorcycle/Moped/</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Television</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Tuk Tuk</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land line phone</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Bicycle</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mobile phone</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4 wheel tractor</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Computer</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Canoe/Boat</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Motor Boat</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internet at home</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car/Pick-up/Truck/Van</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Cart (Bullock)</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Yes	No	Radio			Motorcycle/Moped/		Television			Tuk Tuk		Land line phone			Bicycle		Mobile phone			4 wheel tractor		Computer			Canoe/Boat					Motor Boat		Internet at home					Car/Pick-up/Truck/Van			Cart (Bullock)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No																																																
Radio			Motorcycle/Moped/																																																	
Television			Tuk Tuk																																																	
Land line phone			Bicycle																																																	
Mobile phone			4 wheel tractor																																																	
Computer			Canoe/Boat																																																	
			Motor Boat																																																	
Internet at home																																																				
Car/Pick-up/Truck/Van			Cart (Bullock)																																																	

Chapter 2. Methodology and data assessment

2.1 Housing data in the 2014 Census: an assessment of data quality

2.1.1 Coverage of the recommended topics

A housing census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing or otherwise disseminating statistical data pertaining, at a specified time, to all living quarters and occupants thereof in a country or in a well delineated part of a country. The census should provide information on the quantity/supply of housing units together with information on the structural characteristics and facilities that have a bearing upon the maintenance of privacy and health and the development of normal family living conditions (United Nations, 2008, p7).

The housing census produces benchmark statistics on the current housing situation and is vital for developing national housing and human settlements programmes. The housing census is also valuable for providing the sampling frame for special housing and related surveys during the intercensal years.

Due to limited resources to conduct separate housing and population censuses especially in less developed countries, the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses notes that "...it is customary to conduct housing and population censuses simultaneously" (United Nations, 2008, p185).

The topics to be covered in the census questionnaire should be determined upon a balanced consideration of the:

- (a) Needs of the country (national as well as local)
- (b) Achievement of international comparability
- (c) Probable willingness and ability of the public to give adequate information on the topics
- (d) Total national resources available for conducting the census.

Table 2.1 summarizes the extent of coverage of the internationally recommended housing topics in the 2014 Census. Coverage of the topics was only partially compliant with the United Nations recommendations, and, in future should (as recommended in Chapter 8) be improved, especially to cover other 'core' topics such as the number of rooms available to the household and a count of dwelling units available.

Chapter 2. Methodology and data assessment

Table 2.1

Coverage of housing topics in the 2014 Myanmar Census

	Housing Topic	UN Classification	Covered by 2014 Myanmar Census
1.	Living quarters - type of	CD	N
2.	Location	CD	Y
3.	Occupancy status	C	N
4.	Ownership - type of	C	Y
5.	Rooms - number of	C	N
6.	Bedrooms - number of	NC	N
7.	Useful floor space	NC	N
8.	Water supply system	C	N
9.	Drinking water - main source	C	Y
10.	Toilet - type of	C	Y
11.	Sewage disposal	C	N
12.	Bathing facilities	C	N
13.	Kitchen - availability of	C	N
14.	Fuel used for cooking	C	Y
15.	Lighting and/or electricity - type of	C	Y
16.	Solid waste disposal - main type of	C	N
17.	Heating - type and energy used for	NC	N
18.	Hot water - availability of	NC	N
19.	Piped gas - availability of	NC	N
20.	Use of housing unit	NC	N
21.	Occupancy by one or more households	CD	N
22.	Occupants - number of	C	Y
23.	Building - type of	CD	N
24.	Type of housing unit (dwelling)	A	Y
25.	Construction material of outer walls	C	Y
26.	Year or period of construction	C	N
27.	Dwellings in the building - number of	NC	N
28.	Construction material of floors, roof	NC	Y
29.	Elevator - availability of	NC	N
30.	Farm building	NC	N
31.	State of repair	NC	N
32.	Age and sex of head or other reference member of household	C	Y
33.	Tenure	C	Y
34.	Rental and owner-occupied housing costs	NC	N
35.	Furnished/unfurnished	NC	N
36.	Information and communications technology (ICT) devices - availability of	C	Y
37.	Cars - number of	NC	Y
38.	Durable household appliances - availability of	NC	Y
39.	Mobility assets - availability of	A	Y
40.	Available outdoor space	NC	N

Chapter 2. Methodology and data assessment

Key for Table 2.1

C - Core topic recommended by the United Nations.

CD - Core topic (derived from other information collected) recommended by the United Nations.

NC - Non-core topic recommended by the United Nations.

A - Additional topic not specifically recommended by the United Nations but included in the Myanmar Census.

Y - Yes, the topic was covered in the Myanmar Census.

N - No, the topic was not covered in the Myanmar Census.

As noted in Table 2.1, coverage of the United Nations recommended topics in the 2014 Census may be judged to have only been partially satisfactory since only 11 out of the 22 recommended core topics were covered. There is therefore a need for improvement in coverage in future censuses.

2.1.2 Data quality assessment

Data quality assessment (DQA) is the scientific and statistical evaluation of data to determine if those obtained from a source such as a census or survey are of the right type, quality, and quantity to support their intended use. DQA is built on a fundamental premise: data quality, as a concept, is meaningful only when it relates to the intended use of the data. Data quality does not exist in a vacuum; it must be known in what context a data set is to be used in order to establish a relevant yardstick for judging whether or not the data set is adequate.

Based on the above premise therefore, this evaluation of the quality of housing data in the 2014 Census has been carried out by considering the following quality components.

Relevance

The data captured in the 2014 Myanmar Census as evaluated against the United Nations recommendations (United Nations, 2008) would be gauged to have covered less than 50 per cent of the required topics. It is, however, important to note that most of the topics recommended by the United Nations are more relevant to developed countries and in most cases are not applicable to the Myanmar context. Significantly though, key topics such as number and size of rooms occupied were not covered thus rendering measurement of some key indicators such as overcrowding in households and the prevalence of slums difficult.

Furthermore, the classification of some elements and options should be separated in future to avoid the inclusion of inapplicable response categories (such as in the question on main construction materials - see Figure 1.2). More fundamentally, however, an assessment of 'relevance' should reflect more the degree in which the data meets the needs of national and local users (irrespective of whether or not the topics covered conform to international recommendations). In this respect, the content of the 2014 Census reflected the outcome of user consultations held during the design of the questionnaire, after the pilot census in 2013, and during preparations for this report, bearing in mind that a census had not been carried out for more than 30 years in Myanmar and that the volume of information and its quality had to be balanced. To a large extent user needs were satisfied, and, therefore, the 2014 Census data was relevant.

Chapter 2. Methodology and data assessment

Accuracy

The accuracy of the data (defined as the degree to which the information correctly describes the phenomena it was designed to measure) was evaluated using cross-tabulations and comparison with other national sample surveys and previous censuses². From this evaluation, the housing data is deemed to be fairly close to the exact or actual values. However, as is appreciated, statistics are never identical with the true values because of variability (the statistics change from implementation to implementation of surveys due to random effects) and bias (the average of the estimates from each implementation is not equal to the true value due to systematic effects). Moreover, the accuracy of the Census data will have been affected to some degree by the level of under-enumeration in some parts of the country, particularly in Rakhine State. This issue is discussed in more detail in the Main Results (Department of Population, 2015) and is also noted below.

Timeliness and punctuality

Timeliness with respect to the housing data was evaluated by comparing the date of the initial publication of data as part of the Main Results (Department of Population, 2015) with the date of the enumeration. The initial results were released within 14 months of the Census date, which was in accordance with the data release calendar and in line with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations on Population and Housing Censuses (United Nations, 2008).

Comparability

For the housing component of the 2014 Census data, comparability over time and with other recent surveys between geographical areas within the country and with other countries within the region, and between domains is judged in this report to be satisfactory.

Coherence

The housing data, especially those regarding household structure and composition, and access to drinking water and lighting fuel are reasonable and consistent in comparison with the same data from other independent sources such as the Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey and the Labour Force Survey.

Accessibility and clarity

The way the housing data was obtained and packaged is easy for users to access and apply for various purposes. The data and metadata are available in various formats in reports, excel files, a CD-ROM and online on the Department of Population's website.

²It is important to note that this was only applicable to the extent of convergence of coverage.

Chapter 2. Methodology and data assessment

2.2 Analytical approach

The Global Plan of Action of the Habitat Agenda clearly illustrates the key components of adequate shelter and thus states that:

Adequate shelter means more than a roof over one's head. It also means adequate privacy; adequate space; physical accessibility; adequate security; security of tenure; structural stability and durability; adequate lighting, heating and ventilation; adequate basic infrastructure, such as water-supply, sanitation and waste-management facilities; suitable environmental quality and health-related factors; and adequate and accessible location with regard to work and basic facilities: all of which should be available at an affordable cost. Adequacy should be determined together with the people concerned, bearing in mind the prospect for gradual development. Adequacy often varies from country to country, since it depends on specific cultural, social, environmental and economic factors. Gender-specific and age-specific factors, such as the exposure of children and women to toxic substances, should be considered in this context. (UN-Habitat, 1996).

Whereas the overall approach in this analysis has been anchored on the elements of adequate housing as enumerated by the Habitat Agenda, the specific method employs a combination of elements of a cross-sectional analytic approach, in which differences in household composition are contrasted between physical housing attributes and level of services, and other relevant components such as economic status and access to household assets and some features of longitudinal measurement.

2.3 Limitations

While applying the data presented in this report, it is important to recognize that a key limitation is the extent of coverage in the 2014 Census. As noted in the Union Report of the 2014 Census (Department of Population, 2015) some populations in three areas of the country were not enumerated. This included an estimate of 1,090,000 persons residing in Rakhine State, 69,800 persons living in Kayin State and 46,600 persons living in Kachin State (see the Union Report for the reasons that these populations were not enumerated). In total, therefore, it is estimated that 1,206,400 persons were not enumerated in the Census. The estimated total population of Myanmar on Census Night, both enumerated and non-enumerated, was 51,486,253.

The analysis in this report covers only the enumerated population. It is worth noting that in Rakhine State an estimated 34 per cent of the population were not enumerated as members of some communities were not counted because they were not allowed to self-identify using a name that was not recognized by the Government. The Government made the decision in the interest of security and to avoid the possibility of violence occurring due to inter-communal tension. Consequently, data for Rakhine State, as well as for several Districts and Townships within it, are incomplete, and only represent about two-thirds of the estimated population.

Chapter 2. Methodology and data assessment

Limitations relating to the collection of information on a number of particular housing variables, such as the use of electricity as a source of lighting and cooking; the concept of piped water; and the enumeration of homeless people and persons in other collective quarters are highlighted in the relevant chapters and sections of this report.

Chapter 3. Household characteristics

The household, a basic socioeconomic unit in all countries, is often central to the study of social and economic development. The number, size and structure of households and changes in the rate of household formation are useful for planning and for developing special policies formulated for selected groups of the population (United Nations, 2008, p 238).

Apart from the effects of demographic factors on the size and structure of households, there are other non-demographic determinants including economic conditions, the labour market, business cycles, and housing costs. Kochanowski (1995) argues that economic conditions and growth play a major role in cohabitation and headship rates and, as such, may be better indicators of household formation.

3.1 Household size

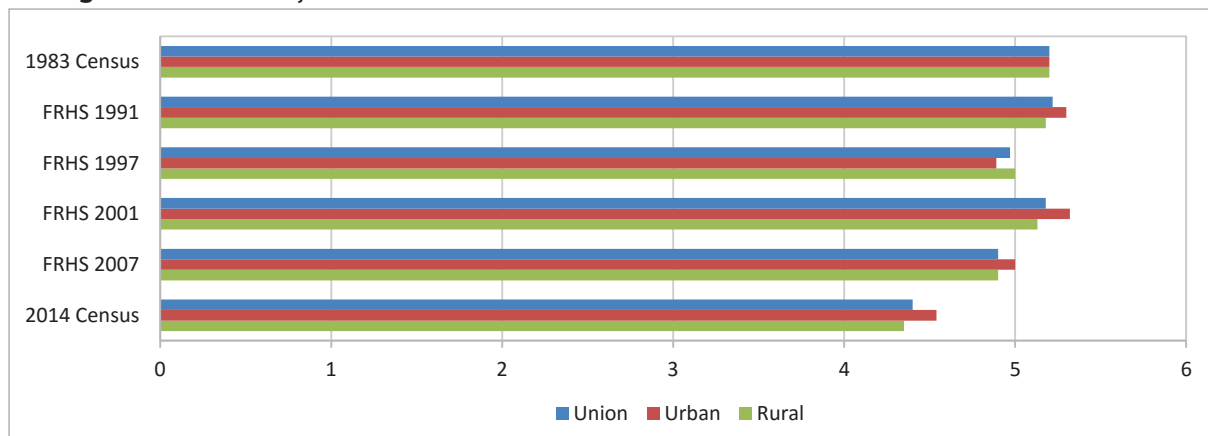
One of the key indicators relating to the structure of households is average household size (which itself is the product of several demographic characteristics such as nuptiality, fertility, life expectancy and migration). Average household size is derived as the ratio of the total population enumerated in conventional households to the number of such households enumerated in an area. At the time of the 2014 Census, the average household size at the Union level stood at 4.4 persons per household. Comparing the States and Regions, Kachin and Chin recorded the highest average household sizes at 5.1, while Nay Pyi Taw, Ayeyawady and Magway had the lowest at 4.1. At the District level, Hopan (in Shan State) recorded the highest average household size at 6.3 while Hinthada (Ayeyawady Region) and Pyay (Bago Region) recorded the lowest at 3.7. Further details of household sizes are presented in Table A-4 of the Main Report (Department of Population, 2015).

Studies have established a link between age; marital status; educational level of household head; employment status; size of dwelling unit; and the number of rooms in a dwelling unit with household size (Dhabunansi, 2010). The average household size at the Union level and for urban and rural areas has oscillated around five persons over the period 1983 to 2001 but by the time of the 2014 Census, there was a noticeable drop to 4.4 (Figure 3.1). However, a notable characteristic of average household sizes in Myanmar since 1983 is that urban households have generally tended to be slightly larger than rural households. This goes against the norm in most developing countries where, due to generally higher educational levels, greater employment demands, the higher cost of housing, and other cultural factors underlying family formation, urban households tend to be smaller than rural households. For instance, in 2009, the average household size in Viet Nam was 3.66 and 3.84 for urban and rural households respectively (General Statistics Office, 2011). The departure from this norm in the case of Myanmar may be attributed to the differences in the definition of urban and rural or may be caused by the tendency for families to coalesce around, and live with, the main bread winners who most often reside in urban areas. The average household sizes for selected years from 1983 to 2014, using data from the periodic Fertility and Reproductive Health Surveys (FRHS), are shown at Figure 3.1.

Chapter 3. Household characteristics

Figure 3.1

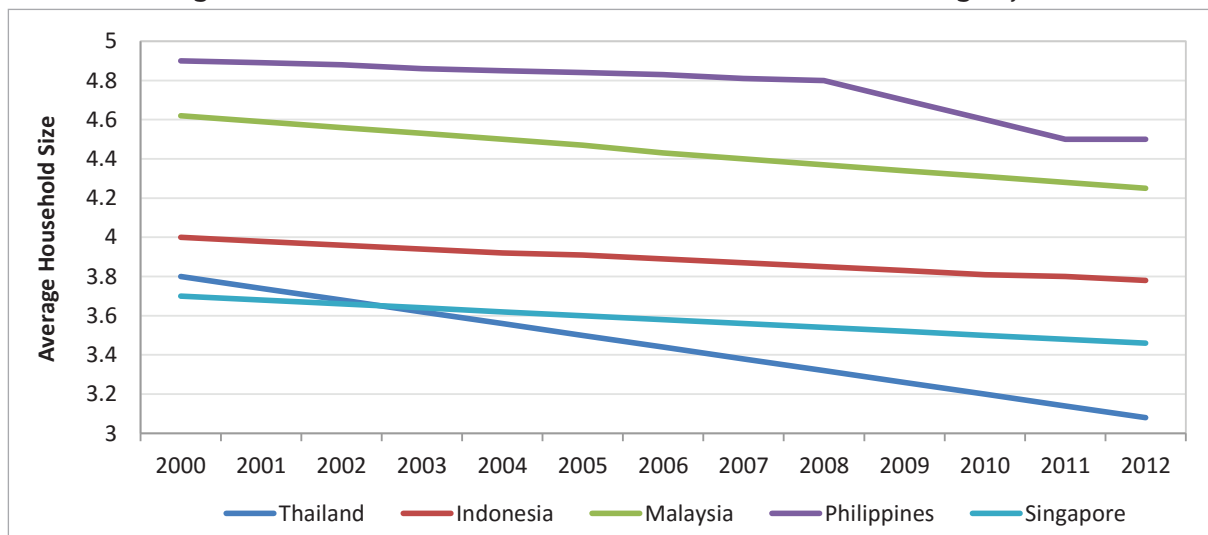
Average household size, 1983 to 2014



The average household size of 4.4 recorded in the 2014 Census in Myanmar is slightly higher than most countries in the South-East Asian region as can be seen from recent trends in a selection of countries shown at Figure 3.2. Of these, only the Philippines recorded a higher level.

Figure 3.2

Trends in average household size in selected countries in South-East Asian Region, 2000-2012



Source: Nakono Ltd, 2016.

Figure 3.3 shows that the results of the 2014 Census reported a shift from the 1983 situation, in that the proportion of households that comprised one or two persons increased from 13.2 to 17.0 per cent. The proportion of households that comprised three persons and four persons also rose from 13.7 per cent and 16.0 per cent to 19.9 per cent and 21.3 per cent respectively. Conversely, the proportion of larger households (comprising seven or more persons) fell from 27.6 per cent to 14.3 per cent.

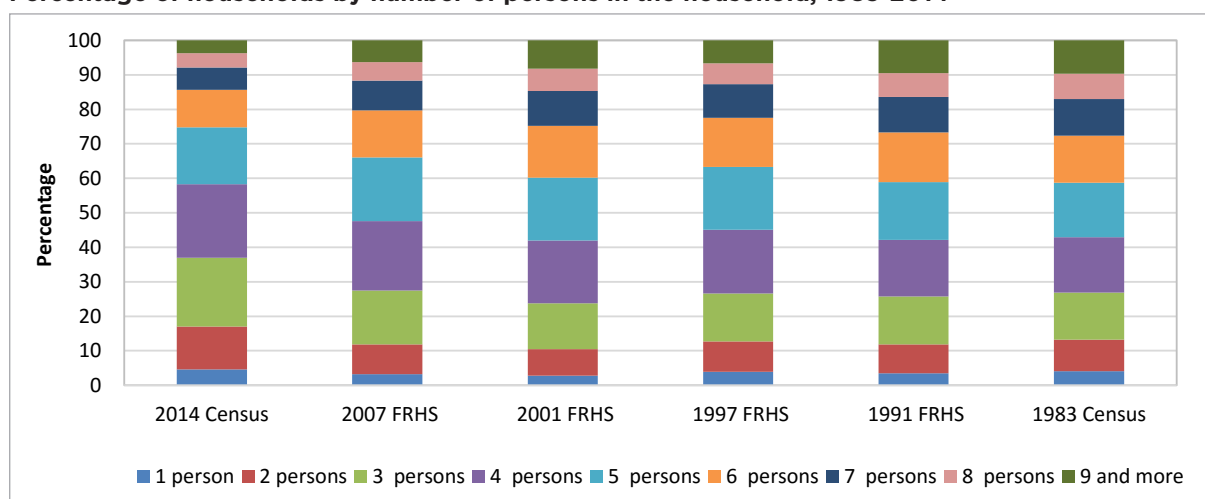
Chapter 3. Household characteristics

The numbers and proportion of households by size for States/Regions and urban and rural areas as reported in the 2014 Census are shown in Appendix 1, Table A1(a). Most States/Regions show the highest proportion of households with four persons. However, Sagaing shows the highest proportion (17.5 per cent) of households with five persons, while Bago, Ayeyawady, and Nay Pyi Taw show the highest proportion of households with three persons, recording 22.5 per cent (Bago), 22.7 per cent (Ayeyawady), and 22.3 per cent (Nay Pyi Taw) respectively.

The numbers and proportion of households by household size for Districts are presented in Appendix 1, Table A1(b). Laukine (Shan State) shows the highest proportion of households with six persons at 16.8 per cent, while Thayet (Magway Region) and Pyay (Bago Region) show the highest proportion of households with three persons, recording 25.5 per cent (Thayet) and 27.3 per cent (Pyay) respectively.

Figure 3.3

Percentage of households by number of persons in the household, 1983-2014



3.2 Household structure

3.2.1 Household classification and type

The United Nations guidelines for population and housing censuses recommend that households should be classified according to the number of family nuclei they contain and the relationship, if any, between the family nuclei and other members of the household (United Nations, 2008, p 132).³ Classification of households by relationship to the head provides an intricate structure of households especially as it relates to family dynamics which are useful in assessing housing requirements in any community. Taking into consideration socio-cultural and economic factors, a household consisting of a couple⁴ and their children should ideally have at least two bedrooms; one for the parents and one for the children.

³ A family nucleus is one of the following types (each of which much consist of persons living in the same household): (a) A married couple without children; (b) A married couple with one or more unmarried children; (c) A father with one or more unmarried children; and (d) A mother with one or more unmarried children.

⁴ The term 'Couple' in this thematic report is strictly interpreted to mean the head of household and his/her spouse (husband/wife). The two categories 'head' and 'spouse' were assigned codes 1 and 2 respectively in the 2014 Myanmar Census question on relationship.

Chapter 3. Household characteristics

In the 2014 Census, the United Nations classification has been slightly modified, but the resulting output categories (shown at Table 3.1) remain largely consistent with the United Nations recommendations.

Table 3.1

Distribution of households by household composition type, 2014 Census

Household composition type	Number	Percentage
All households	10,877,832	100.0
Couple households	7,649,491	70.3
1. Couple only	731,646	6.7
2. Couple + child(ren) only	4,500,948	41.4
3. Couple + child(ren) + other relatives only	1,875,367	17.2
4. Couple + child(ren) + non-relatives only	115,327	1.1
5. Couple + child(ren) + other relatives + non-relatives	102,090	0.9
6. Couple + other relatives only	265,035	2.4
7. Couple + non-relatives only	29,504	0.3
8. Couple + other relatives + non-relatives only	29,574	0.3
Non-couple households	3,166,748	29.1
9. Lone persons only	501,088	4.6
10. Lone head + child(ren) only	951,665	8.7
11. Lone head + child(ren) + other relatives only	1,006,568	9.3
12. Lone head + child(ren) + non-relatives only	24,442	0.2
13. Lone head + child(ren) + other relatives + non-relatives	45,956	0.4
14. Lone head + other relatives only	531,278	4.9
15. Lone head + non-relatives only	52,915	0.5
16. Lone head + other relatives + non-relatives only	52,836	0.5
Unknown composition	61,593	0.6

Using this classification, the results of the 2014 Census showed that the more common household composition types (numerically) were: couples living with children only; couples living with children and other relatives; lone heads living with children and other relatives; and lone heads living with children only. Specifically, the 2014 Census reported that couples living with children only (41.4 per cent) and couples living with children and other relatives (17.2 per cent) formed the greatest proportion (58.6 per cent in total) of households in Myanmar. This profile was reflected uniformly in all States/Regions with the proportion of households comprising these two largest composition types being highest in Shan (63.4 per cent) and lowest in Yangon (53.6 per cent).

It is suggested that the provision of housing in Myanmar should be re-oriented to reflect the needs of these two dominant household composition types, since for almost 60 per cent of households, nationally and in States/Regions, the bulk of housing accommodation should contain a minimum of two bedrooms; one of which may be used by the children and the other by the parents.

The proportion of couple only households at the Union level stood at 6.7 per cent with Kachin recording the lowest proportion at the State/Region level (4.0 per cent) and Ayeyawady recording the highest proportion (8.7 per cent). The details of household composition types

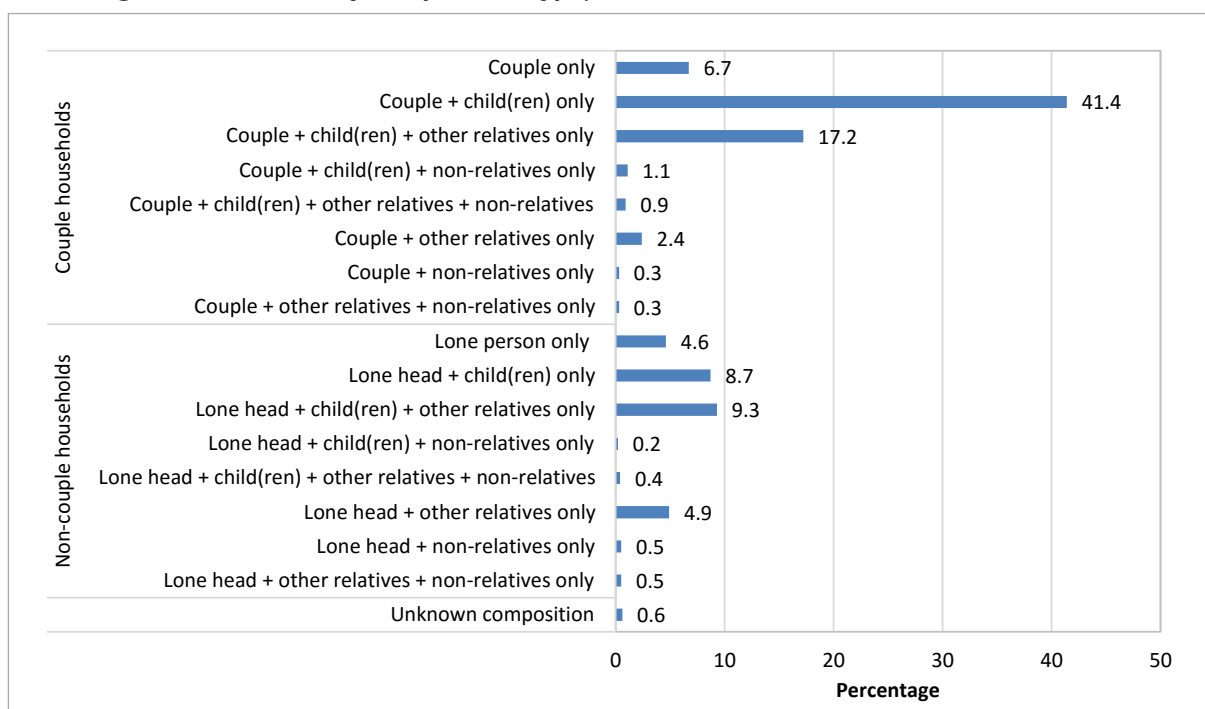
Chapter 3. Household characteristics

are presented in Appendix 1, Table A2.

The results (as shown at Figure 3.4) further reveal that at the Union level, 4.6 per cent of households were comprised of lone persons only. At the State/Region level, this proportion ranged from 3.8 per cent in Shan State to 6.0 per cent in Nay Pyi Taw.

Figure 3.4

Percentage of households by composition type, 2014 Census



3.2.2 Household heads by age and sex

Changes in the age distribution of a population often lead to shifts in the average household size as different age groups have different propensities to form households (University of Florida, 2006). This effectively affects housing consumption parameters. Figure 3.5 shows that the number of household heads increases with age from just 47,369 for the youngest heads aged 15-19 up to 1,317,723 for the age group 45-49, which constitutes 12.1 per cent of all household heads (10,873,181). Thereafter the number of household heads diminishes with age. This general profile is mirrored in both urban and rural areas as presented at Figure 3.5 and Appendix 1, Table A3.

For household heads of all age groups, there were more males than females, though the differential was less in urban areas than in rural areas, and diminished with age as higher male mortality took effect. Figure 3.6 shows that the percentage of households headed by females decreased with age up to 30-34 years at 13.6 per cent. After that, it continued to increase with age. The percentage of female-headed households by age was consistently higher across all age groups in urban areas.

Figure 3.5

Number of household heads by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

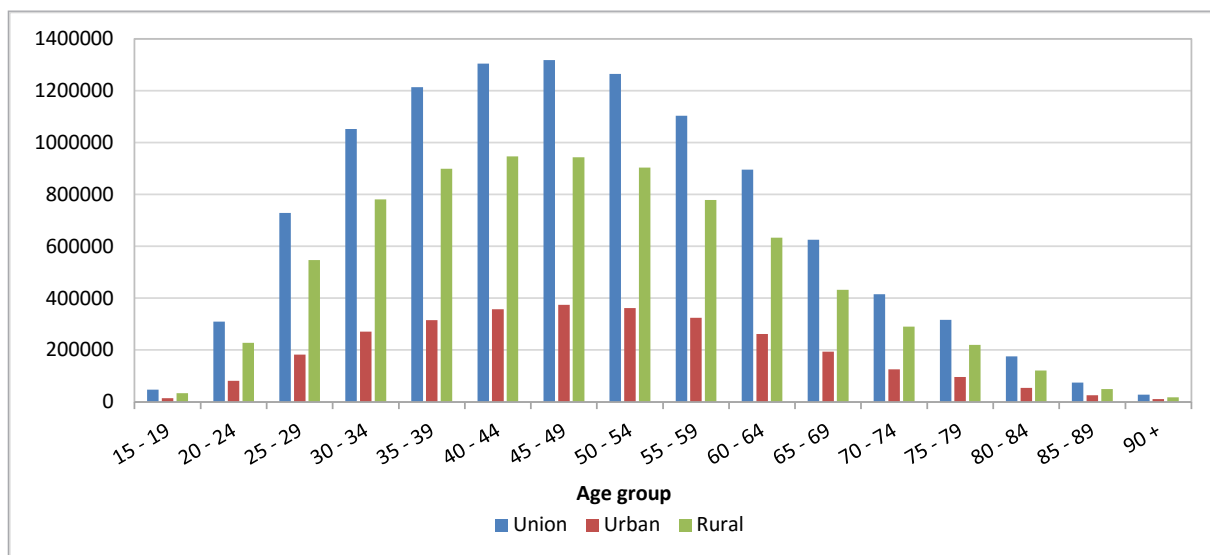
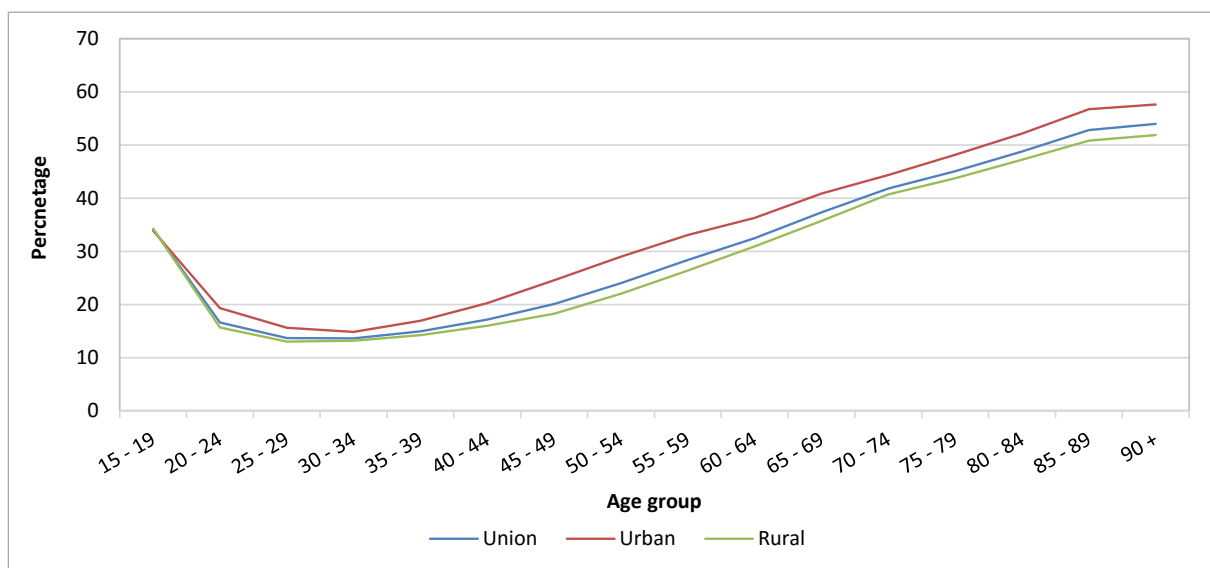


Figure 3.6

Percentage of female-headed households by age, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



Levels and trends in female-headed households are particularly important indicators of changes in family organization and in the process of family formation (Arias and Palloni, 1996). Trends and dynamics of household composition have a relationship with housing given that incomes and other socioeconomic characteristics of households affect their housing choices and affordability.

Arias and Palloni further assert that it is difficult to assess levels of female-headed households due to disagreements among social scientists concerning the appropriate definition and measurement of female headship. Arguing that censuses ‘misdiagnose’ the problem by allowing household members to designate a household head, numerous social scientists use

Chapter 3. Household characteristics

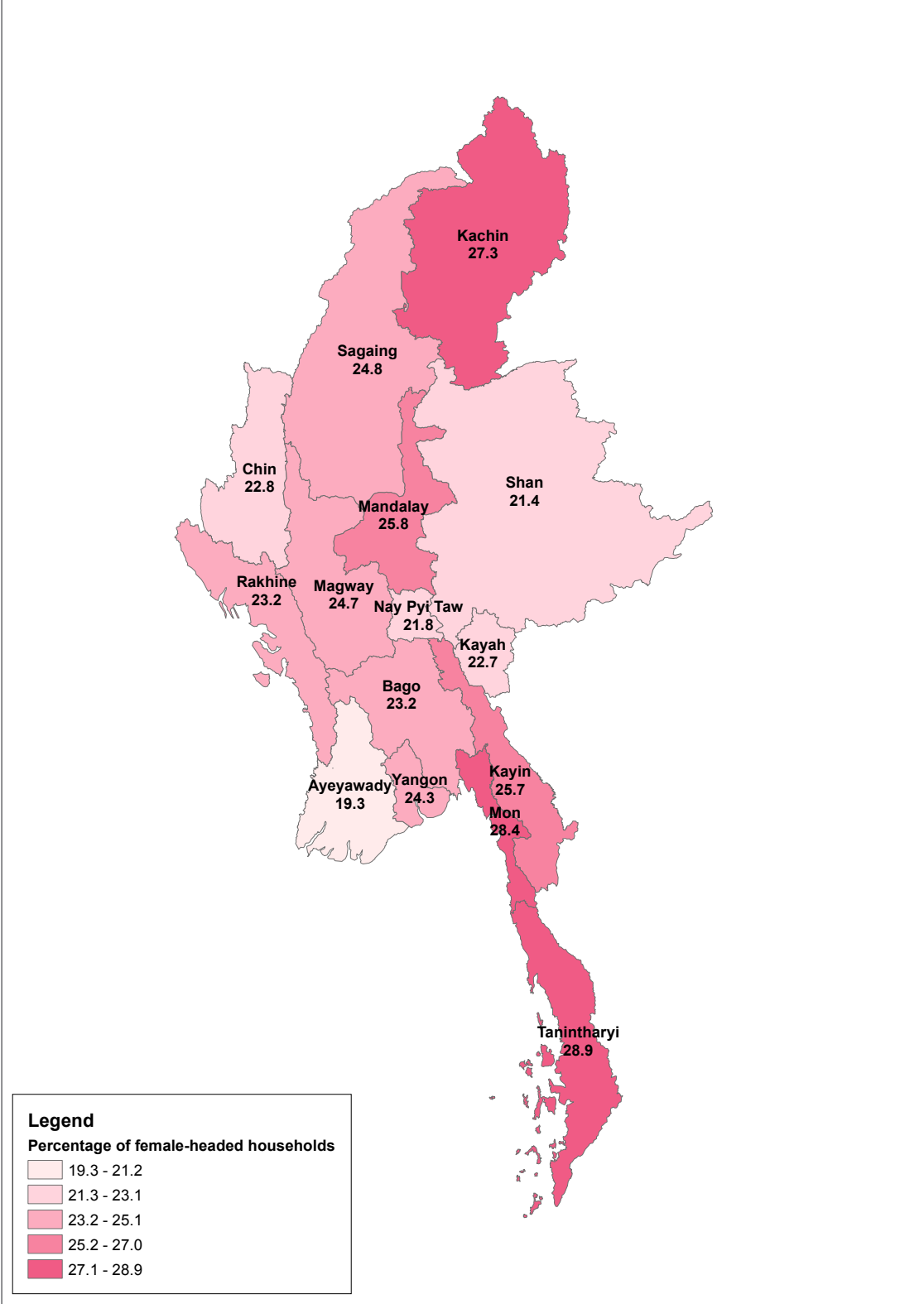
alternative criteria to determine what constitutes a female-headed household. They suggest that one of the chief difficulties of measurement has to do with the fact that census counts do not identify, as heads, women who bear the chief economic responsibility for a household but reside with adult males who are deemed to be the head due to definitional instructions.

It should nonetheless be acknowledged that this bias in the measurement of prevalence of female headship is usually offset when women counted as heads reside alone only temporarily while their spouses or male partners are away and provide full or partial economic support through remittances. Therefore, in most less developed countries, on balance, censuses are the best source of a universal estimation of the prevalence of female-headed households.

The 2014 Census reported that 23.7 per cent of households at the Union level were headed by females. A higher percentage of female-headed households was recorded in urban areas (27.7 per cent) compared to rural areas (22.2 per cent). This may be attributable to the fact that in urban areas, women are more likely to secure employment and, as a consequence therefore, be more likely to establish households. This scenario also may be due to less cultural influences in urban areas compared to rural areas, which enable women to establish and manage households in their own right.

Numbers and proportions of households by age and sex of household head, urban and rural areas and State/Region and District are presented at Appendix 1, Table A3. At the State/Region level, the proportion of female-headed households ranged from 19.3 per cent in Ayeyawady Region to 28.9 per cent in Tanintharyi Region; data at the State/Region level are presented at Figure 3.7. At the District level, the proportion of female-headed households ranged from 9.6 per cent in Makman (Shan State) to 38.7 per cent in Pharpon (Kayin State).

Figure 3.7
Percentage of female-headed households, State/Region, 2014 Census



3.3 Household formation and headship

3.3.1 Household formation

To paraphrase Burch and Mathews 1987, household formation is the process and results of decisions made by individuals, couples and households with regard to “at what point in time and with whom and where they shall live and share the daily processes associated therewith”. Such processes and decisions are no doubt influenced by the dynamics of housing markets among other economic, social, environmental and demographic factors.

The 2014 Census recorded some 10,877,832 conventional households - an increase of almost 4.4 million from the 6,495,621 reported in the 1983 census. This reflects an annual growth rate of 1.67 per cent.

3.3.2 Headship rates

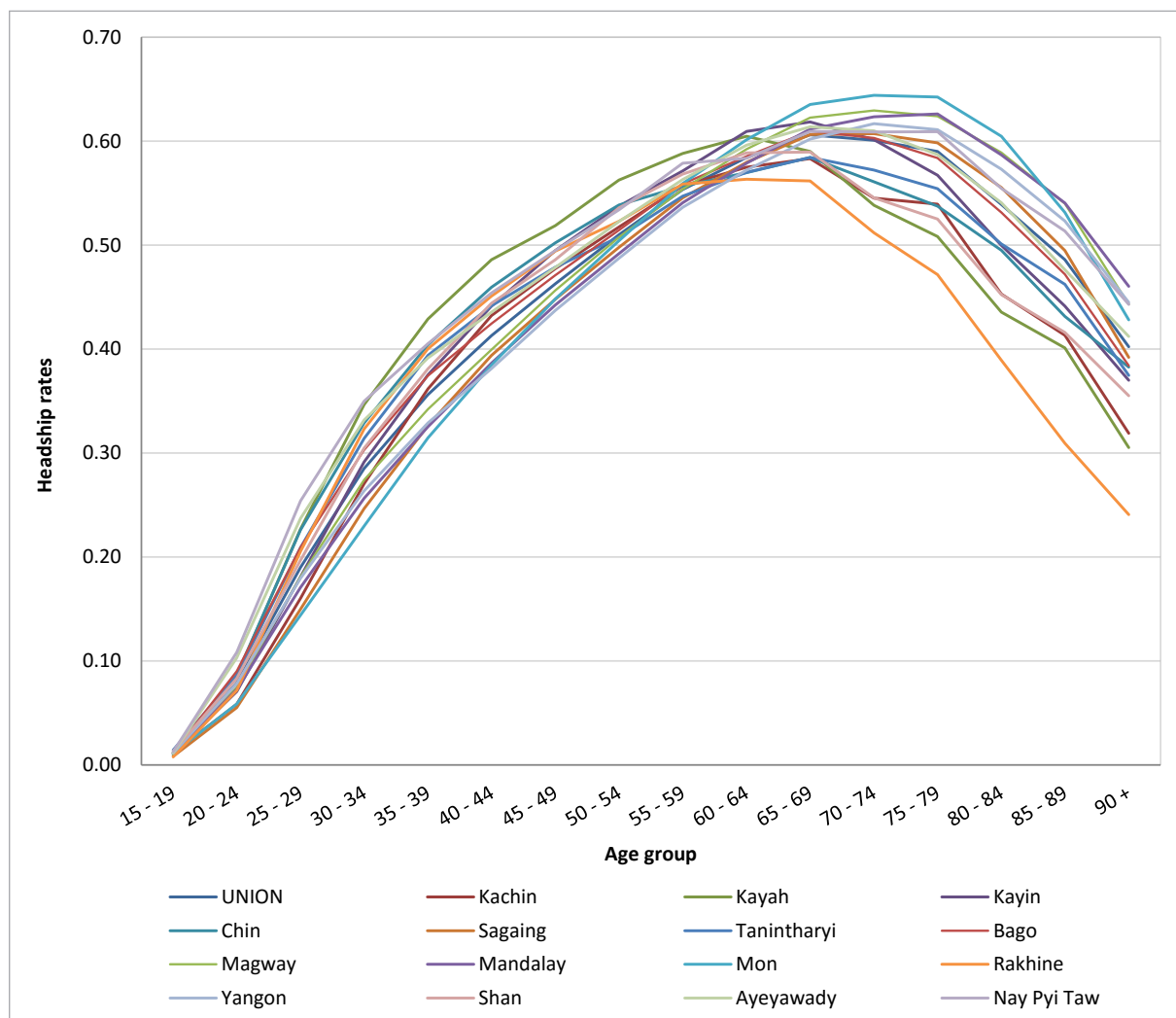
Headship and home acquisition are both reversible conditions, meaning that there can be transitions into and out of either state, unlike some other life course events such as completing high school, getting married for the first time, or having a first child (Goodman, Pendall and Zhu, 2015).

It is to be expected that, generally, young people will generate new households while older people make transitions out of headship as their economic status and responsibilities change. However, in certain circumstances, and especially in less developed countries, this is sometimes not the case given the delay in young people getting jobs and accumulating the resources to purchase/own a house. Headship rates are important because they help house builders and city planners determine how many households are forming that will need housing in the future.

At the time of the 2014 Census, the headship rate (defined as the ratio of the number of household heads to the size of the adult population) at the Union level stood at 0.32, while at the State/Region level the rate ranged from 0.29 in Kachin to 0.35 in both Ayeyawady and Nay Pyi Taw. Social change generally reduces the rate of headship at young ages, as people wait longer to form families for economic and cultural reasons (Bonvalet and Lelievre, 1997, cited in Monkkonen, 2013). The age-specific headship rates in Myanmar broadly conform to this norm where the rate peaks at around 0.6 between the ages of 60-69 at the Union level and in most States/Regions, as shown at Figure 3.8 and Table 3.2.

Figure 3.8

Age-specific headship rates, State/Region, 2014 Census



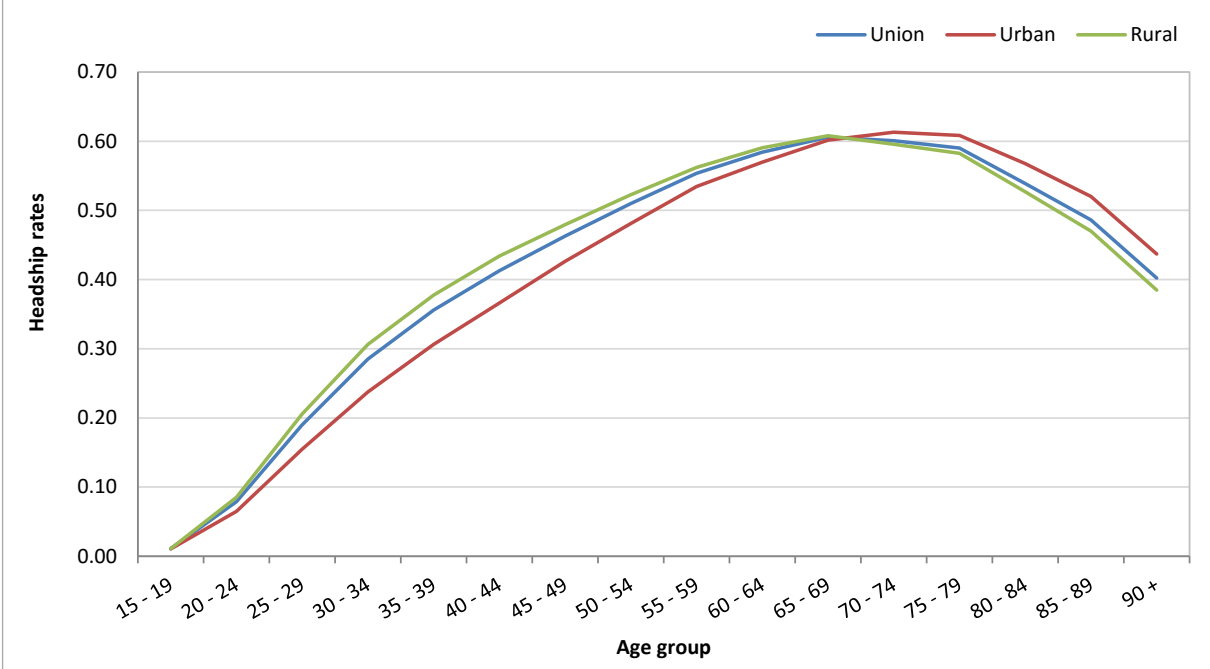
Comparing the urban and rural rates, interestingly, the pattern remains somewhat similar to the profile at the Union level with the headships peaking at about 0.6 at ages 65-74 in both areas. As Figure 3.9 shows, in essence, there is no distinct difference in headship rates between rural and urban areas though the rates for urban areas generally remain slightly lower than for rural areas up to age 65-69 where the headship rates for rural and urban areas converge. After this age group, the headship rates for urban areas marginally exceed the rates for rural areas up to the more advanced ages.

Table 3.2
Age-specific headship rates, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region	Age group															
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 +
UNION	0.01	0.08	0.19	0.29	0.36	0.41	0.46	0.51	0.55	0.58	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.54	0.49	0.40
Kachin	0.01	0.06	0.16	0.27	0.36	0.43	0.48	0.52	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.55	0.54	0.45	0.41	0.32
Kayah	0.01	0.09	0.23	0.35	0.43	0.49	0.52	0.56	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.54	0.51	0.44	0.40	0.31
Kayih	0.01	0.07	0.18	0.29	0.38	0.44	0.49	0.54	0.57	0.61	0.62	0.60	0.57	0.50	0.44	0.37
Chin	0.01	0.09	0.23	0.33	0.40	0.46	0.50	0.54	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.56	0.54	0.50	0.43	0.38
Sagaing	0.01	0.06	0.15	0.25	0.33	0.39	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.58	0.61	0.61	0.60	0.56	0.49	0.39
Tanintharyi	0.01	0.09	0.21	0.31	0.39	0.44	0.48	0.51	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.57	0.55	0.50	0.46	0.37
Bago	0.01	0.09	0.21	0.30	0.37	0.42	0.47	0.51	0.56	0.59	0.61	0.60	0.58	0.53	0.47	0.38
Magway	0.01	0.07	0.18	0.27	0.34	0.40	0.46	0.51	0.55	0.59	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.59	0.54	0.44
Mandalay	0.01	0.07	0.17	0.26	0.33	0.39	0.44	0.49	0.54	0.58	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.59	0.54	0.46
Mon	0.01	0.06	0.14	0.23	0.31	0.38	0.45	0.50	0.56	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.60	0.53	0.43
Rakhine	0.01	0.07	0.21	0.32	0.40	0.45	0.49	0.52	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.51	0.47	0.39	0.31	0.24
Yangon	0.01	0.08	0.18	0.26	0.33	0.38	0.44	0.49	0.54	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.57	0.52	0.44
Shan	0.01	0.08	0.20	0.30	0.38	0.44	0.49	0.54	0.57	0.59	0.59	0.55	0.53	0.45	0.42	0.36
Ayeyawady	0.01	0.10	0.24	0.33	0.39	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.56	0.60	0.61	0.61	0.59	0.54	0.48	0.41
Nay Pyi Taw	0.01	0.11	0.25	0.35	0.41	0.45	0.49	0.53	0.58	0.58	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.55	0.51	0.44

Figure 3.9

Age-specific headship rates, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



Chapter 4. Tenure conditions and dwelling types

4.1 Introduction

Household tenure in a census refers to the status of the arrangements under which a household occupies all or part of a dwelling unit. The unit of enumeration is a household occupying a housing unit (United Nations, 2008). It refers to the ownership or rental status of the household with respect to the dwelling in which the household members live. It does not address itself to strict legal status but rather to the clarity of, and predictability of terms of, the occupation of the dwelling. Households can be very broadly classified into two main tenure categories:

- (a) Owner occupied: where the head and/or any other member(s) in the household owns the dwelling unit. This includes those dwelling units that have been paid in full as well as those with outstanding housing loans or mortgages.
- (b) Renting: where the head and/or any other member(s) in the household rents the whole or part of the dwelling unit.

A copy of the question that captured information on tenure in the 2014 Census is shown at Q33 at Figure 1.2.

4.2 Tenure status

4.2.1 Levels of home ownership

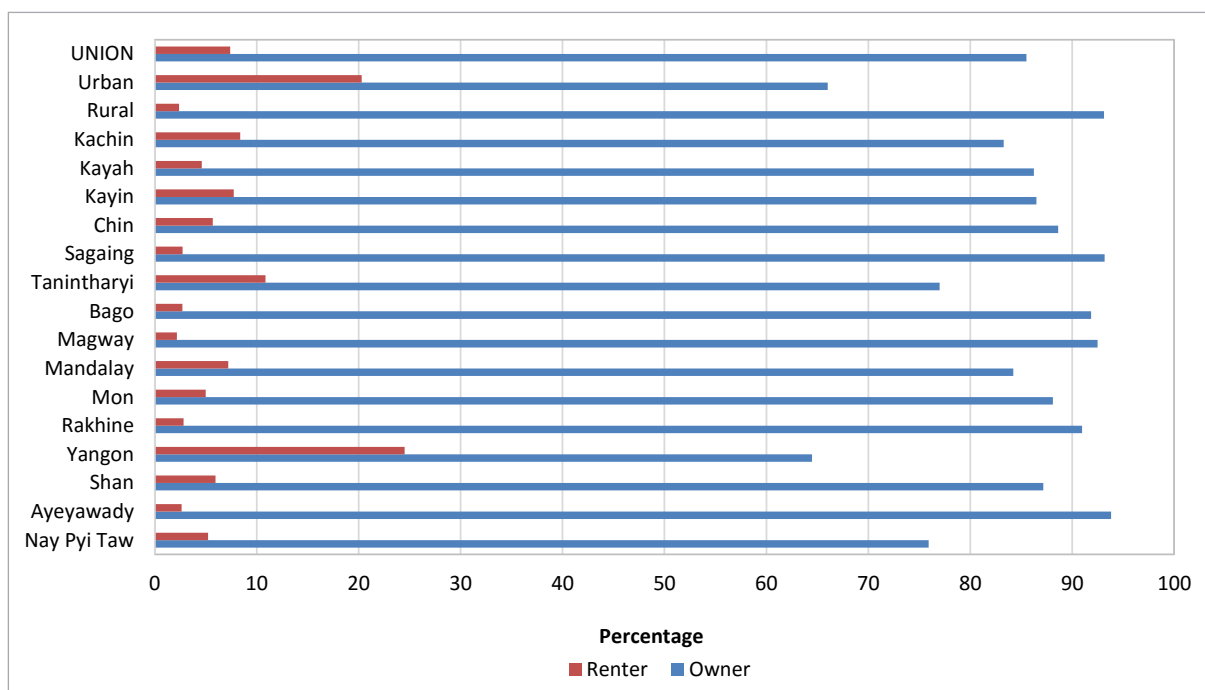
In general, the 2014 Census reported encouraging results with regard to the proportion of households that own their dwellings. At the Union level, a significant 85.5 per cent of households owned their dwelling, while only 7.4 per cent rented their dwelling. However, in urban areas, though a majority (66.0 per cent) of households owned their dwellings, a sizable 20.3 per cent rented their dwellings compared to rural areas where 93.1 per cent owned their dwellings while only 2.4 per cent rented them. The details are presented in Appendix 1, Table A4.

All the States/Regions recorded levels of ownership between 64 per cent and 94 per cent with Ayeyawady Region recording the highest level at 93.8 per cent and Yangon Region the lowest at 64.5 per cent (Figure 4.1).

The high percentage of households owning their dwellings in Regions such as Ayeyawady may be attributable to the availability of commonly used building materials, such as timber, bamboo and dhani/theke leaves, while the comparative lower levels of ownership in Yangon is largely attributable to its urban nature which renders the traditional construction of household dwellings less practicable than in other, more rural, parts of the country.

Figure 4.1

Percentage of households owning or renting, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census



4.2.2 Tenure status by sex of household head

In less developed countries, there are at least two routes to become a homeowner. The first route that is shared with more developed countries is the buying of a complete house. This comes with a minimum entry cost that in the absence of well-functioning mortgage-backed credit markets is likely to exclude a significant proportion of the population. The second route involves occupying a substandard unit and, over time, building and improving the structure. This second route, however, comes at a cost of substandard housing (Gandelman, 2009).

These two means of acquiring home ownership clearly would pose a challenge to women who head their households mainly due to issues of employment, access to credit and collateral for the first option, and cultural factors for the second option. This, therefore, is the basis for evaluating the relationship between the sex of heads of households and tenure.

The results of the 2014 Census show that out of the 9.3 million households at the Union level who reported that they owned their dwellings, 24.2 per cent were female-headed while 75.8 per cent were male-headed (Figure 4.2). The proportion of female-headed owners is a little lower in rural areas (22.5 per cent) and correspondingly higher in urban areas (30.5 per cent).

Chapter 4. Tenure conditions and dwelling types

Figure 4.2

Percentage of households by tenure by sex of head, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

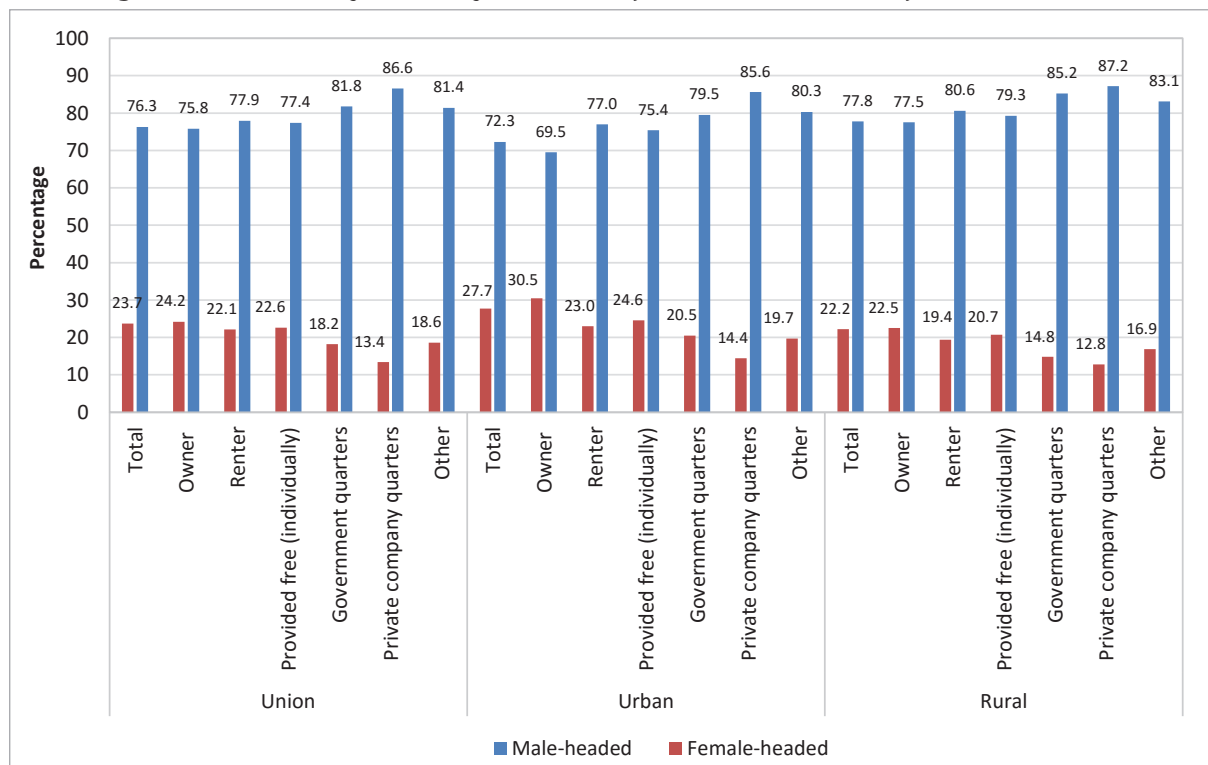


Table 4.1

Percentage of households by tenure by sex of head, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Tenure Status	Union			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male heads	Female heads	Total	Male heads	Female heads	Total	Male heads	Female heads
Total	10,873,181	8,294,531	2,578,650	3,048,317	2,204,153	844,164	7,824,864	6,090,378	1,734,486
Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner	85.5	85.0	87.3	66.0	63.5	72.7	93.1	92.7	94.5
Renter	7.4	7.6	6.9	20.3	21.6	16.8	2.4	2.5	2.1
Provided free (individually)	2.5	2.5	2.4	4.4	4.5	3.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Government quarters	3.3	3.5	2.5	7.0	7.7	5.2	1.8	2.0	1.2
Private company quarters	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3
Other	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3

Table 4.1 shows that 85.5 per cent of households in Myanmar were owners of the housing units they live in, with this proportion being slightly higher among female-headed households (87.3 per cent) than male-headed households (85.0 per cent), and higher in rural areas (93.1 per cent) than in urban areas (66.0 per cent). The gender differentials are observed in both urban and rural areas, as shown in Appendix 1, Table A5.

4.2.3 Tenure status by age of head of household

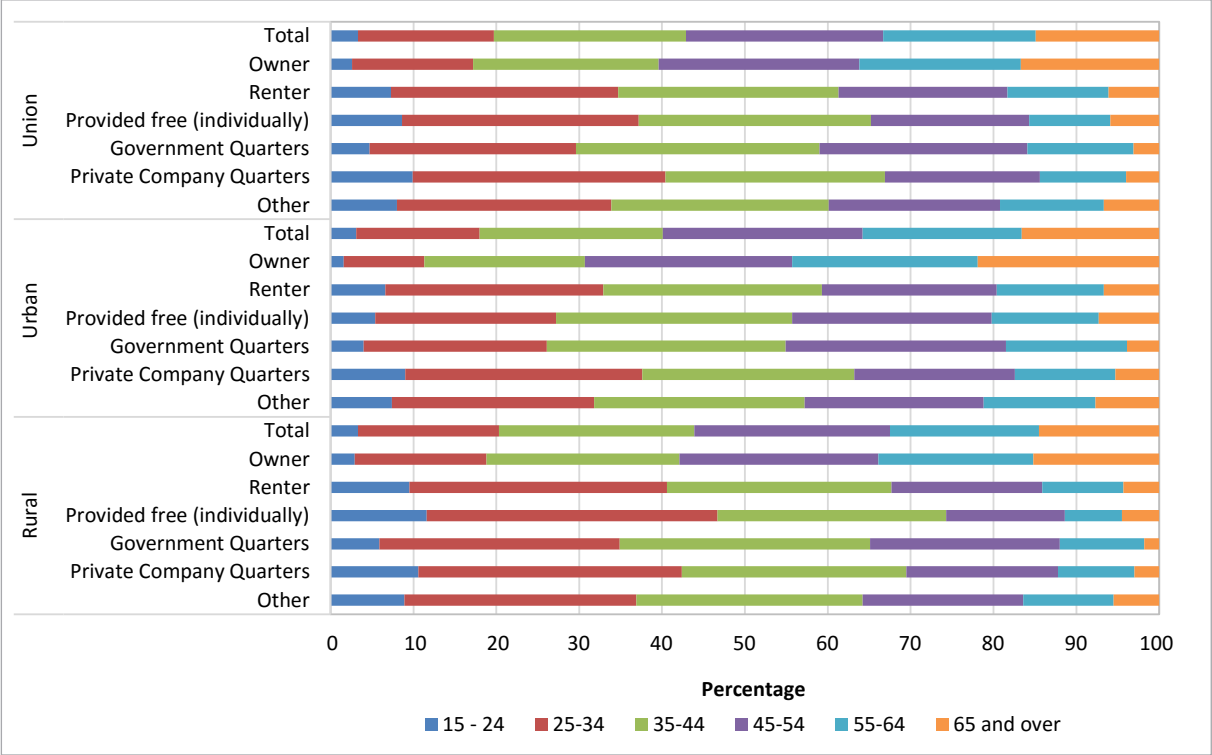
Figure 4.3 illustrates the profile of tenure by the age of the head of household. While 14.6 per cent of household heads who owned their dwellings were in the age group 25-34, over a quarter of renters (27.4 per cent) were of the same age group. These results reinforce the

Chapter 4. Tenure conditions and dwelling types

general observation that access to finances for housing especially between the ages of 25 and 34 years, when most people are just starting their working career, is usually a challenge. At ages 45-54, when people are generally more economically established, the pattern is reversed, and the Census reported that 24.2 per cent of all owners were in this age group while only 20.4 per cent were renters. Detailed figures are presented by sex of household head in Appendix 1, Table A5.

This pattern is broadly replicated in both urban and rural areas where, as in the case at the Union level, the disparity between the proportion of renting household heads and owning household heads is greatest between the ages of 25 and 34 years. The results are summarized at Table 4.2.

Figure 4.3
Percentage of households by tenure by age of head, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



Chapter 4. Tenure conditions and dwelling types

Table 4.2

Percentage of households by tenure by age of head, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Tenure/Area	Age of head of household						
	Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
UNION							
Total	100	3.3	16.4	23.2	23.8	18.4	15.0
Owner	100	2.6	14.6	22.4	24.2	19.5	16.7
Renter	100	7.3	27.4	26.6	20.4	12.2	6.2
Provided free (individually)	100	8.6	28.6	28.0	19.1	9.8	5.9
Government quarters	100	4.7	24.9	29.4	25.1	12.8	3.1
Private company quarters	100	9.9	30.5	26.5	18.7	10.4	3.9
Other	100	8.0	25.9	26.2	20.7	12.5	6.7
Urban							
Total	100	3.1	14.9	22.1	24.1	19.2	16.6
Owner	100	1.6	9.7	19.4	25.0	22.3	21.9
Renter	100	6.6	26.3	26.4	21.1	12.9	6.7
Provided free (individually)	100	5.4	21.8	28.5	24.1	12.9	7.4
Government quarters	100	4.0	22.1	28.8	26.6	14.6	3.9
Private company quarters	100	9.0	28.6	25.6	19.4	12.1	5.3
Other	100	7.4	24.4	25.4	21.6	13.5	7.6
Rural							
Total	100	3.3	17.0	23.6	23.6	18.0	14.4
Owner	100	2.9	15.9	23.3	24.0	18.7	15.2
Renter	100	9.5	31.1	27.1	18.2	9.8	4.3
Provided free (individually)	100	11.6	35.1	27.6	14.3	6.9	4.4
Government quarters	100	5.9	29.0	30.2	22.9	10.2	1.9
Private company quarters	100	10.6	31.8	27.1	18.3	9.2	3.0
Other	100	8.9	28.0	27.3	19.3	10.9	5.4

Table 4.3 shows that housing ownership increases with age in Myanmar, rising from 68.7 per cent among heads of households aged 15-24 to 94.9 per cent among those aged 65 and over, and this pattern is similar among both male- and female-headed households. Correspondingly, the proportion of households living in rented housing units declines with age, falling from 16.5 per cent among heads aged 15-24 years to just 3.0 per cent among those aged 65 and over. Again, this pattern is observed among both male- and female-headed households. The very much smaller proportions of households living in 'Private company quarters' also declines with increasing age from 2.2 per cent for heads aged 15-24 to just 0.2 per cent for those aged 65 and over, by which age very few heads are still in government service. The age differentials are also observed in both urban and rural areas (Figure 4.4) as well as across States/Regions (Appendix 1, Table A5).

Chapter 4. Tenure conditions and dwelling types

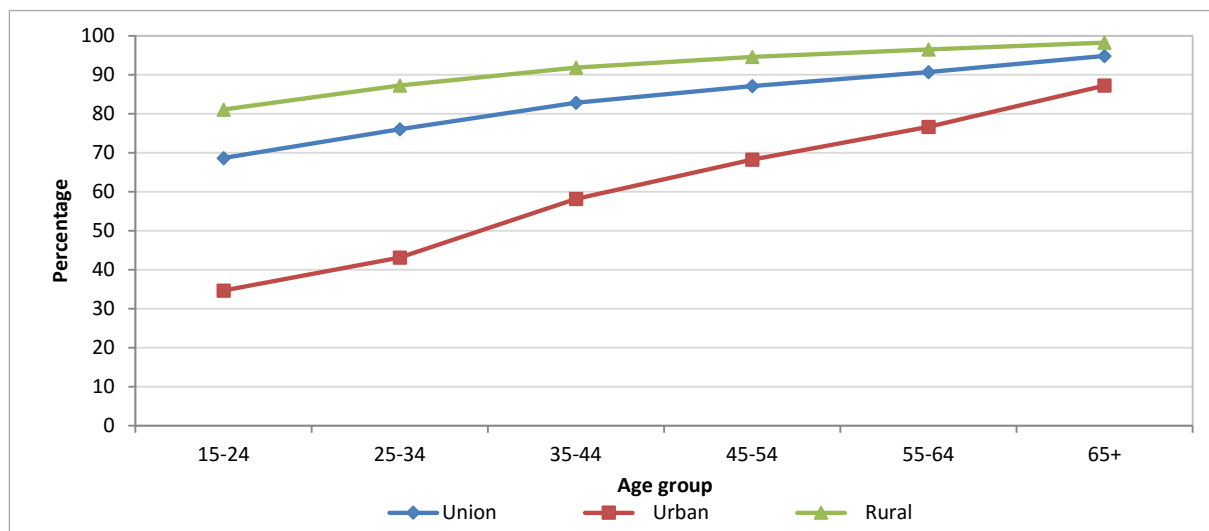
Table 4.3

Percentage of households by age by sex of head, by tenure status, 2014 Census

Age group/ Sex	Total number	Total per cent	Tenure Status					
			Owner	Renter	Provided free	Government quarters	Private company quarters	Other
UNION								
Total	10,873,181	100.0	85.5	7.4	2.5	3.3	0.7	0.6
15-24	356,794	100.0	68.7	16.5	6.5	4.7	2.2	1.5
25-34	1,780,954	100.0	76.0	12.4	4.4	4.9	1.3	1.0
35-44	2,518,487	100.0	82.9	8.5	3.0	4.1	0.8	0.7
45-54	2,583,027	100.0	87.1	6.4	2.0	3.4	0.6	0.5
55-64	1,998,819	100.0	90.7	4.9	1.3	2.3	0.4	0.4
65 and over	1,635,100	100.0	94.9	3.0	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.3
Male								
Total	8,294,531	100.0	85.0	7.6	2.5	3.5	0.8	0.6
15-24	289,167	100.0	68.6	16.3	6.6	4.6	2.3	1.6
25-34	1,537,941	100.0	76.1	12.3	4.3	4.9	1.4	1.0
35-44	2,113,223	100.0	83.0	8.4	2.9	4.1	0.9	0.7
45-54	2,014,392	100.0	87.4	6.0	1.9	3.6	0.6	0.5
55-64	1,394,757	100.0	90.8	4.5	1.2	2.6	0.5	0.4
65 and over	945,051	100.0	94.9	2.9	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.3
Female								
Total	2,578,650	100.0	87.3	6.9	2.4	2.5	0.4	0.5
15-24	67,627	100.0	69.1	17.1	6.5	4.8	1.5	1.0
25-34	243,013	100.0	75.3	12.8	4.8	5.4	1.0	0.8
35-44	405,264	100.0	82.0	8.9	3.6	4.3	0.6	0.6
45-54	568,635	100.0	86.1	7.6	2.4	3.0	0.4	0.5
55-64	604,062	100.0	90.5	5.7	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.4
65 and over	690,049	100.0	94.8	3.2	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.3

Figure 4.4

Percentage of households owning the housing units they occupy by age of head, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



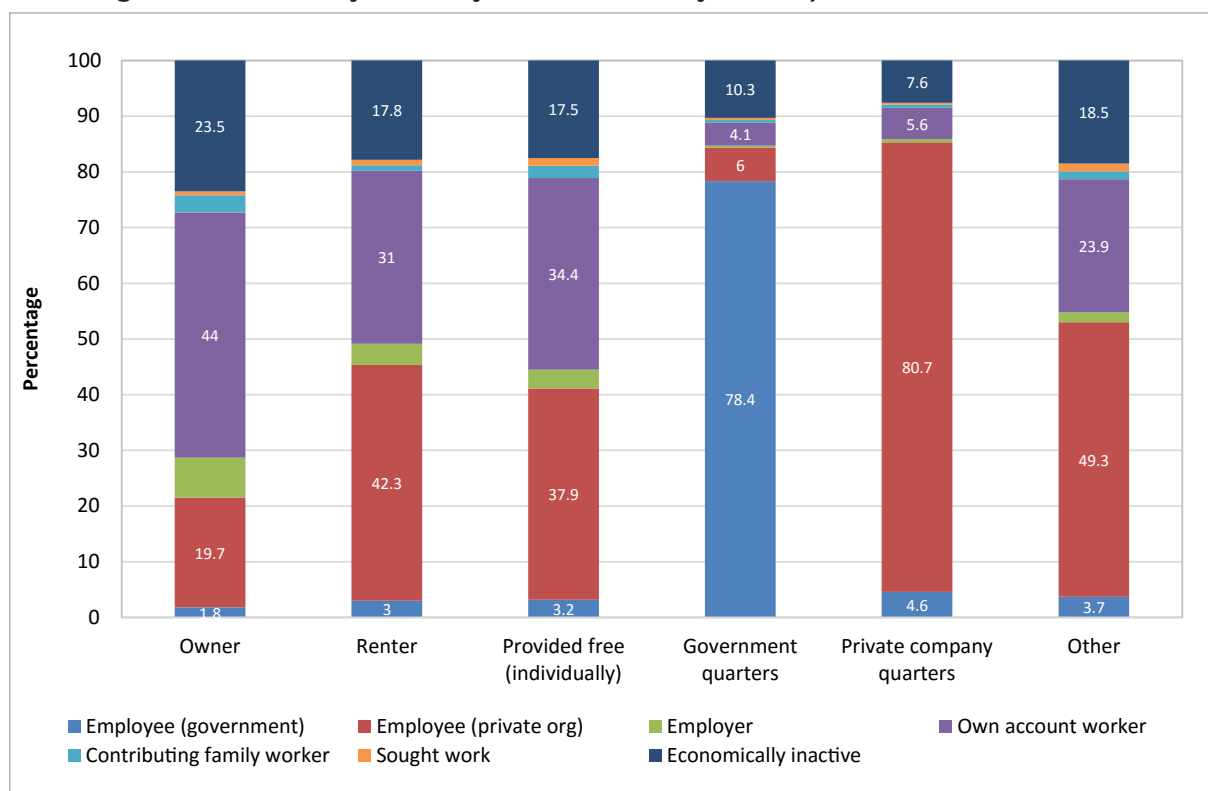
Chapter 4. Tenure conditions and dwelling types

4.2.4 Tenure and economic activity of household head

Given that to rent or own a dwelling unit requires varying levels of income or financial capacity, this report attempted to establish the relationship between tenure and economic activity. The findings show that a significant proportion of households that rent (73.3 per cent) or own (63.7 per cent) their dwellings were either employees in private companies or own account workers. This notwithstanding, two in five of those renting their dwellings (42.3 per cent) were employees in private companies. The results are presented at Figure 4.5 and in Appendix 1, Table A6(a).

Figure 4.5

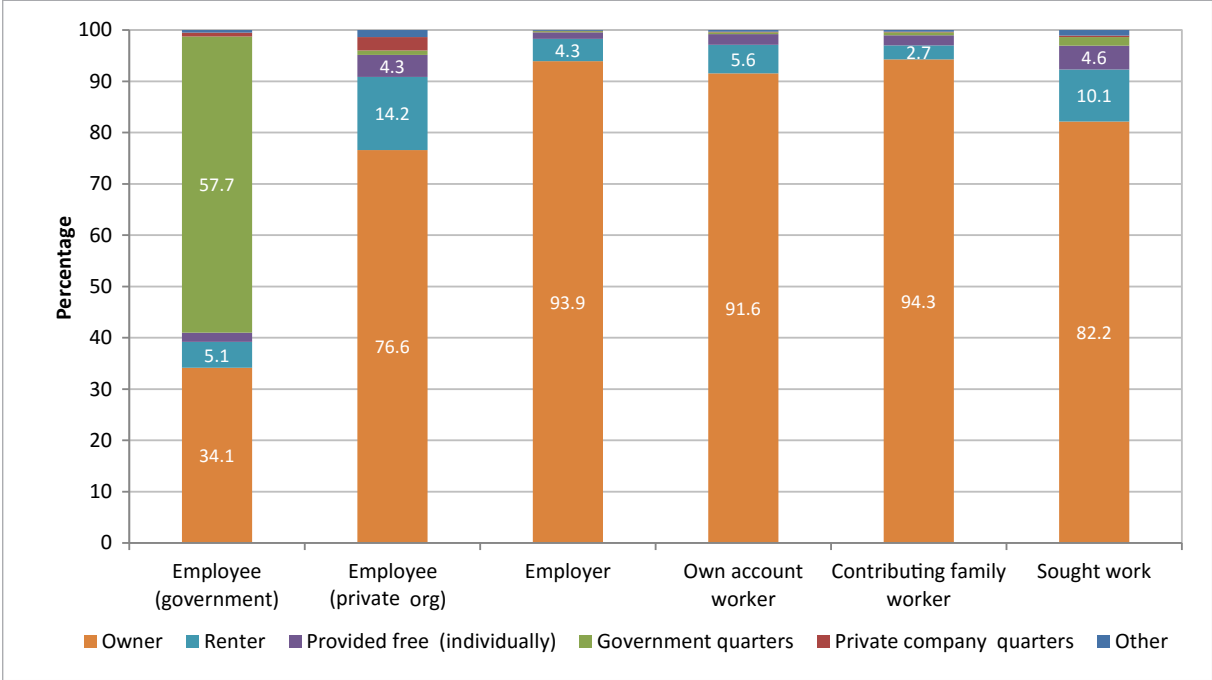
Percentage of households by tenure by economic activity of head, 2014 Census



Most notable in Figure 4.6 is that the majority of government employees, not surprisingly, reported living in government quarters (58 per cent). For all other activity statuses owners were the most dominant tenure group ranging from 76.6 per cent of private employees to 94.3 per cent of contributing family workers.

Figure 4.6

Percentage of economically active heads of household by activity status by tenure, 2014 Census



4.2.5 Tenure and construction materials

Gandelman (2009) asserts that for many households, especially in the case of substandard dwellings in less developed countries, a common route for ownership of the dwelling is the occupation of the unit and, over time, rebuilding and improving the structure. This route to ownership, however, comes at a cost of substandard housing. There is therefore a need to ensure that the dwellings owned by households are up to a minimum standard. Generally, the census indicator that comes closest as a measure of the condition of housing and attendant standards is the material used to construct the walls. On this basis, this report examines the main construction material of the walls of housing units in which households live as well as the relationship between ownership and construction materials.

The Census reported that most households live in housing units where the walls are constructed from bamboo (51.2 per cent) and wood materials (21.6 per cent) (Figure 4.7). These construction materials can generally be considered as temporary, whereas one in six households (15.9 per cent) live in housing units where the main construction material of the walls is tile/brick/concrete, which is considered more durable.

Figure 4.7

Percentage of households by main construction material of walls of housing units, 2014 Census

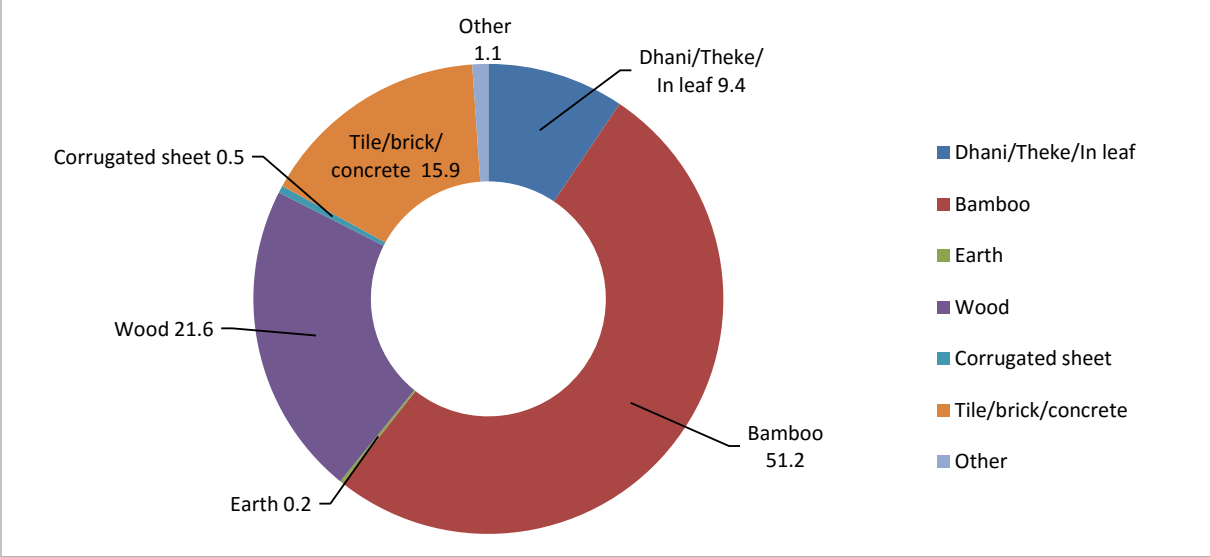
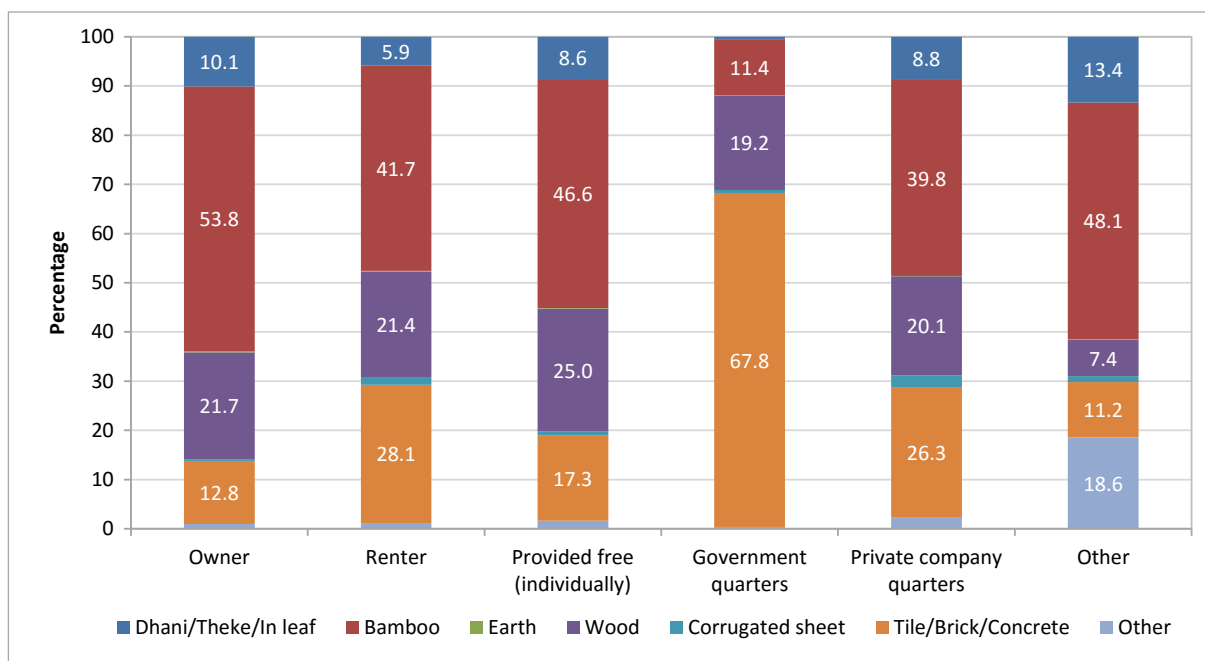


Figure 4.8 shows that a large majority (85.6 per cent) of households who own their dwellings reported living in houses where walls were constructed from dhani/theke, bamboo and wood. While it is not necessarily the case that such basic materials denote poor quality, this nevertheless is a finding of some concern since the probability is that some of this stock may need replacement within a short period of time (typically less than ten years). By far, the largest proportion of housing with walls constructed from tile/brick or concrete materials (67.8 per cent) was reported as being government quarters. The detailed results are shown in Appendix 1, Table A6(b).

Figure 4.8

Percentage of households by tenure by construction materials of walls of housing units, 2014
Census



4.3 Type of Housing Units

Type of dwelling refers to the kind of housing occupied by a household. The main dwelling type classification adopted in the 2014 Census were:

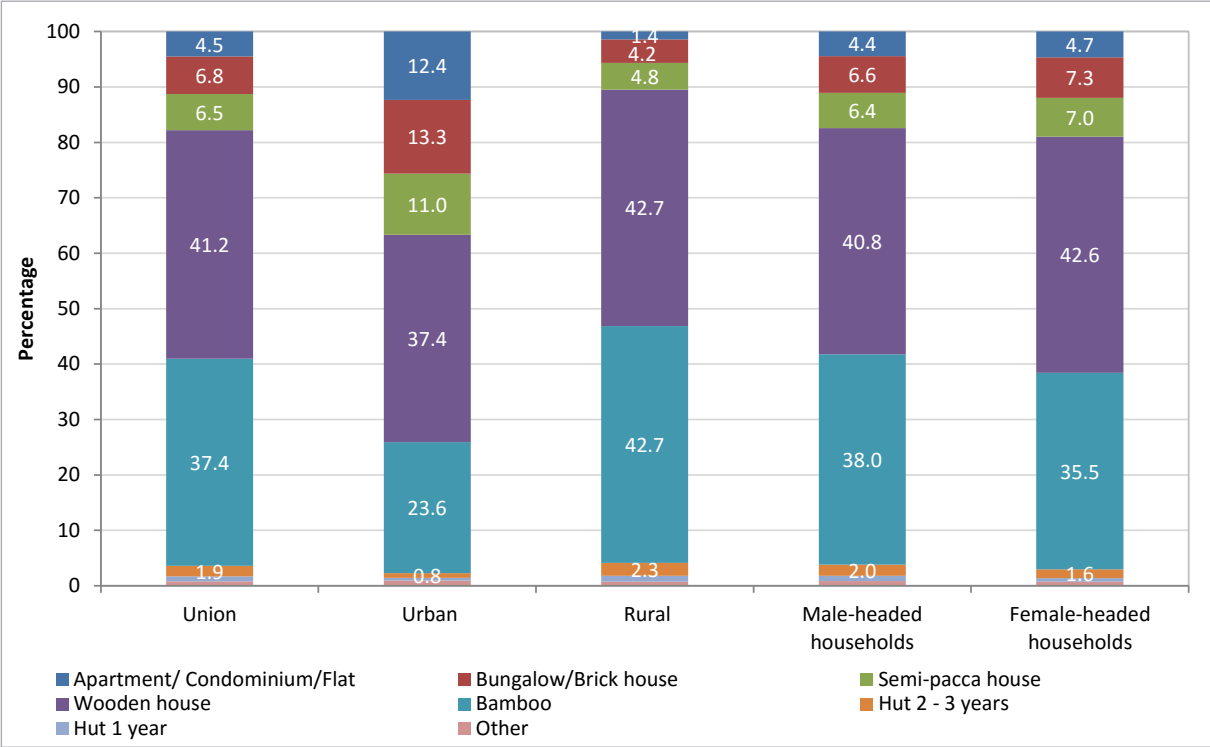
- Condominium
- Apartment/flat
- Bungalow/brick house
- Semi-pacca house
- Bamboo
- Hut 2-3 years
- Hut 1 year
- Other.

Most households in Myanmar live in wooden (41.2 per cent) or bamboo houses (37.4 per cent), with some differences between urban and rural areas (Figure 4.9). A higher proportion of households in rural areas reported living in such types of housing units (85.4 per cent in total) than in urban areas (61.0 per cent in total). There were, conversely, more households in urban areas living in condominiums/apartments/flats and bungalows/brick houses (just over a quarter) than in rural areas (one in twenty). Figure 4.9 shows no gender differentials when looking at the sex of household head.

Chapter 4. Tenure conditions and dwelling types

Figure 4.9

Percentage of households by type of housing unit, urban and rural areas and sex of household head, 2014 Census



Chapter 5. Building materials

5.1 Concept of durability

The durability of any building construction may be defined as. “The ability of the construction to maintain its required performance over a given or long time, under the influence of foreseeable actions”. This is determined by a combination of factors including the nature of materials used; its design and adherence to construction procedures and practice; appropriate maintenance standards and procedures; as well as the level and nature of exposure to climatic and environmental peculiarities.

UNESCO (2015) suggests that a house is considered as ‘durable’ if it is built on a non-hazardous location and has a permanent structure and is adequate enough to protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions such as rain, heat, cold or humidity. According to the United Nations guidelines, ‘durability’, when referring to wall/roof/floor materials, refers to “... the period of time for which the structure remains habitable, subject to regular maintenance. A durable structure therefore is one expected to remain sound for a considerable period of time.” (United Nations, 2008, p 212). The United Nations goes on to note that, for the purposes of a census, the specific duration may be defined by countries, but recommends a period of 15-20 years.

Durability does not, however, depend solely on the materials used in construction, since it is also affected by the way the building was erected, that is to say, whether or not it was built according to construction standards and regulations. Subject to normal maintenance, a building should be properly designed and works executed to fulfil requirements of the building code for an economically reasonable period of time (working life of the building). Durability is thus further dependent on the intended use of the building and its maintenance or service conditions.

However, information on durability based on these two criteria were not collected in the 2014 Census, and therefore this report adopts, instead, the main type of materials used in the construction of a dwelling as a proxy measure.

It should be recognized that some traditional and indigenous materials, though generally considered less durable, none the less provide better thermal comfort than more modern building materials in some circumstances. Furthermore, recent technological developments in treating traditional building materials, such as bamboo, have extended the durability of such materials. In most instances, the construction material of outer walls may be considered as an indicator of the building’s durability.

The assessment of the durability of a building material can relate to the material as a whole or to its performance characteristics, insofar as these play a significant part with respect to the fulfilment of the requirements of the building code. In either case, the underlying assumption is that the performance of the material will be maintained to an acceptable level, in relation to its initial performance, throughout the life of the building. Accordingly, in this report, dwelling units have been classified as ‘permanent’, ‘semi-permanent’ or ‘temporary’ depending on the predominant construction materials of their walls and roof (Table 5.1).

Chapter 5. Building materials

Table 5.1

Classification of walls and roofing materials

	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
Roofing materials*	Tile/Concrete/Brick/Corrugated iron sheet	Wood/Bamboo	Dhani/Theke/In Leaf
Wall materials	Tile/Concrete/Brick/Wood**	Bamboo/Corrugated iron sheet/Earth	Dhani/Theke/In Leaf

* The design of the Census question also offered 'Earth' as a possible response option for Roof, but this was not regarded as a viable roofing material and any such responses were classified as 'other'.

** In Myanmar, hard wood is widely used in building residential units in a suspended way which may allow the structure to last for over 10 years with very minimal maintenance.

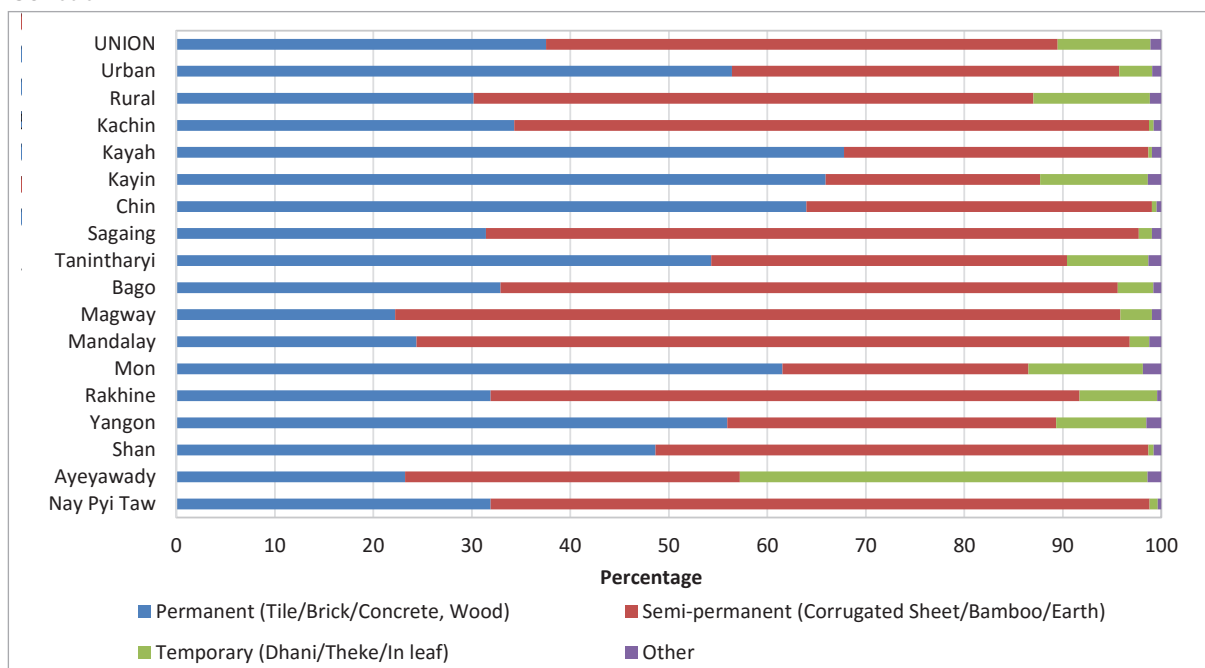
5.2 External wall materials

A little under two in five households in the country (37.5 per cent) live in housing units with walls that are made of permanent materials, while just over a half (51.9 per cent) live in housing units where the wall material is semi-permanent. Figure 5.1 shows that, as might be expected, proportionately more dwellings in urban areas had walls constructed from permanent materials (56.4 per cent) than in rural areas (30.2 per cent).

At the State/Region level, Kayah had the highest proportion of households whose dwellings had walls constructed from permanent materials (67.8 per cent) while Magway had the lowest proportion (22.2 per cent). The high percentage in Kayah - higher than might be expected given its predominantly rural nature - is largely attributable to the categorization of wood as a permanent material. Indeed, nearly half of the households in Kayah lived in dwellings with wooden walls.

Figure 5.1

Percentage of households by durability of wall materials, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census



Chapter 5. Building materials

The disparity in dwellings with walls constructed from a permanent material at the District level was even greater, with Hakha (Chin State) reporting the highest proportion of households living in such dwellings (90.5 per cent) compared with Minbu (Magway Region) at only 13.7 per cent. But it is important to interpret these results with the understanding that wood, especially hard wood which is widely used in building residential quarters in Myanmar, can usually last sufficiently long enough to be regarded as 'permanent' if dwellings are constructed in non-hazardous locations and accorded basic maintenance routines. The results are presented in full in Appendix 1, Table A7(a).

5.3 Roofing materials

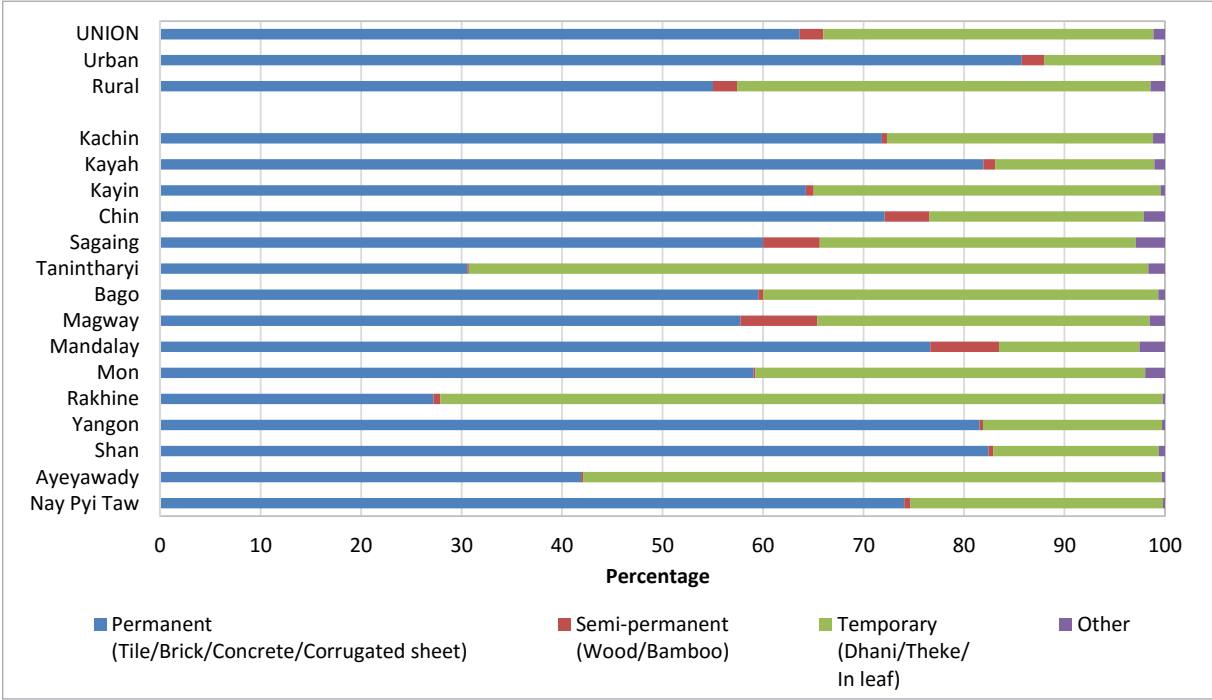
In considering the quality of roofing materials, Figure 5.2 shows that 63.6 per cent of households at the Union level had permanent roofs. Again, the proportion of such households was higher in urban areas (85.7 per cent), than in rural areas (55.0 per cent), though it is to be noted that in both areas the extent of permanent roofing was significantly higher than the extent of permanent walls described above. Although these generally higher levels of permanent roofing were evident in almost all States/Regions, Figure 5.2 shows that in Rakhine State the level of permanent roofing (at just 27.2 per cent) was a notable exception. But caution should be taken in interpreting this extreme figure as there was a significant level of non-enumeration in certain parts of the State.

What cannot be questioned, however, is the particularly high level of permanent roofing at the District level, reported in West Yangon (97.4 per cent of households). This is in stark contrast to Myeik (Thanintharyi Region) which had the lowest proportion of such households at just 18.3 per cent. The data for all Districts is given at Appendix 1, Table A7(b).

It must be emphasized, once more, that in interpreting these results for roofing materials the households with less permanent, mostly traditional materials that may not provide longevity, may nevertheless provide better thermal comfort than more durable materials. The main departure when comparing the traditional high maintenance materials (such as Dhani/Theke) to modern low maintenance materials (such as corrugated iron sheets) is the endurance of the materials when exposed to the vagaries of the weather and the environment.

Figure 5.2

Percentage of households by durability of roofing materials, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

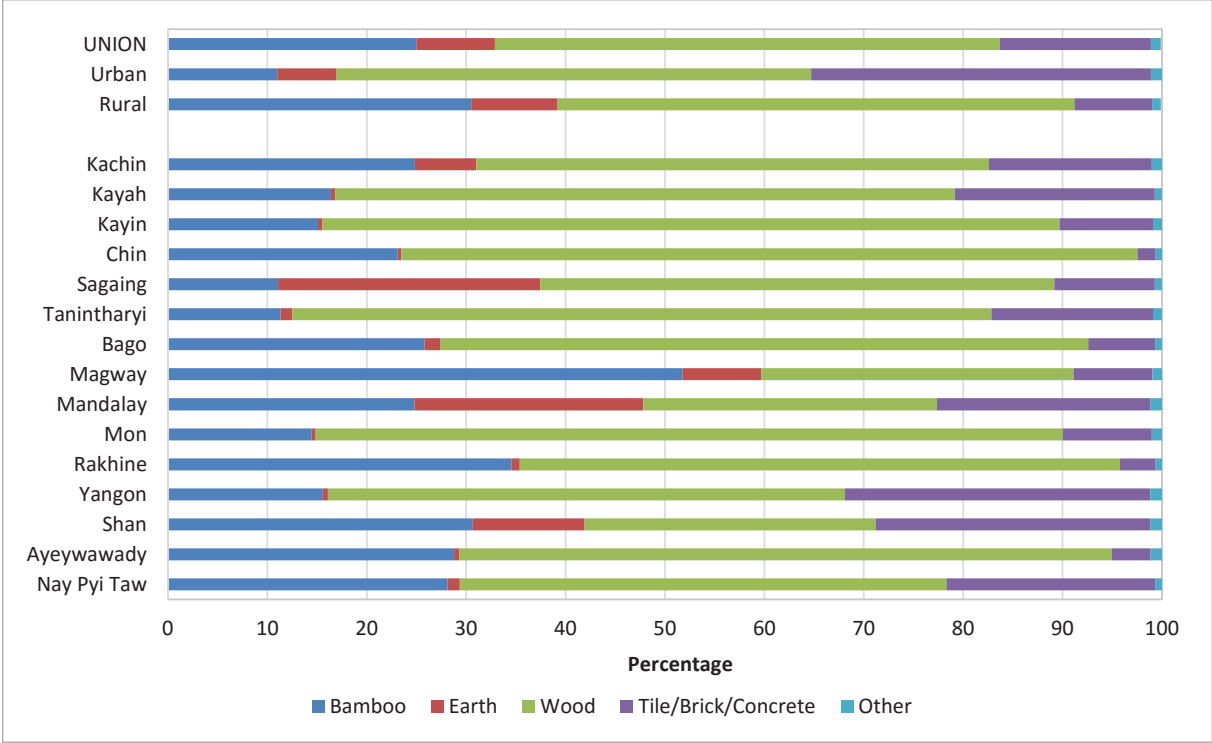


5.4 Floor materials

Floor materials of dwellings are crucial for hygiene and the control of communicable diseases in households and neighbourhoods. For instance research has associated jigger infestation to poverty and poor housing conditions (Kamau *et al*, 2014).

Figure 5.3 shows that most households at the Union level reported that they had finished floor materials made predominantly of wood or bamboo. Specifically, 51.0 per cent of households had a wooden floor while only 8.0 per cent had an earth floor, which is usually regarded as the most unhygienic type of floor finish. The profile in both urban and rural areas is broadly the same as the picture at the Union level, except that a notably higher proportion (34.0 per cent) of households in urban areas live in dwellings with concrete/tile floors.

Figure 5.3
Percentage of households by type of floor materials, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014
Census



The results of the Census at the State/Region level are varied but do not diverge greatly from the profile at the Union level. Most States/Regions except Mandalay, Magway and Shan had over 45 per cent of their households living in dwellings with wooden floors. Incidentally, most States/Regions did not record high proportions of households in dwellings with an earthen floor with the exception of Sagaing, Mandalay and Shan where significant proportions of households (26.0 per cent, 23.0 per cent and 11.0 per cent respectively) were recorded. The detailed results for all States/Regions and Districts are presented in Appendix 1, Table A7(c).

Chapter 6. Household amenities and assets

6.1 Water supply and sanitation

To facilitate national and subnational monitoring of attainment of national goals and policies as well as for reporting and assessing international comparisons with respective international goals - especially the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - the analysis of water and sanitation in this thematic report is guided by the WATSAN Ladder developed by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (WHO/UNICEF, 2008) as depicted at Table 6.1.

According to WHO (2015), Myanmar set a national coverage target in 2011 for access to improved water and sanitation services for 90 per cent of the population by 2015. And according to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009-2010 (MICS) (UNICEF, The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, 2011) 82.3 per cent of the population of Myanmar use an improved source of drinking water: 93.2 per cent in urban areas and 77.6 per cent in rural areas.

However, it is generally recognized that the main source of drinking water of the population varies across States/Regions. In general, from existing data, urban areas have better access to improved piped water than rural areas.

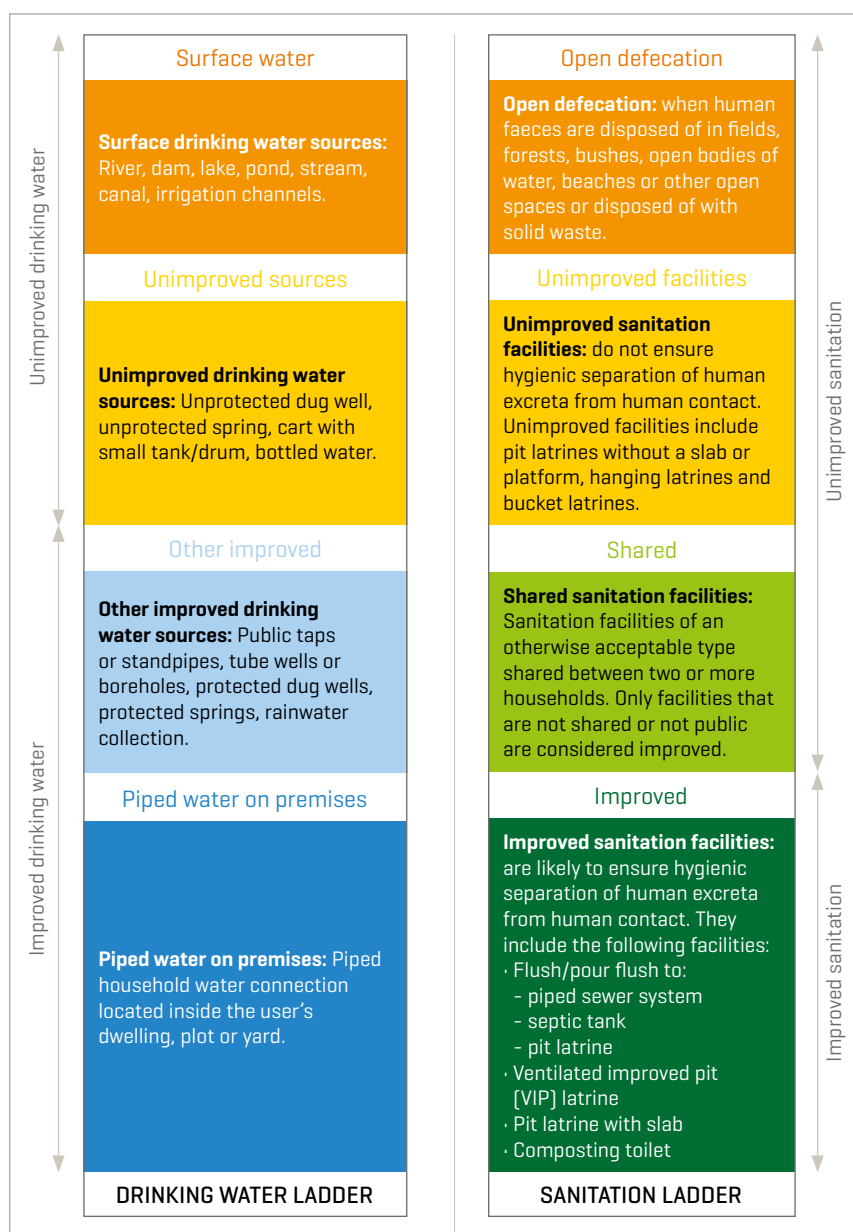
It should be noted here that the categories of drinking water that have been used to define 'improved' sources in the 2014 Census are slightly different to those set out in Table 6.1. For example, the classification shown in the Table indicates that 'rainwater collection' should be included among the sources of 'improved' drinking water, but the 2014 Census treated this as an 'unimproved' source. Conversely, 'bottled water' has been treated in this report as 'improved'.

It should be further noted that the data presented in this report on the source of drinking water should be interpreted with the understanding that the normal concept of piped water may not apply in some parts of the country where some innovations are made to tap water from the mountains. Information on the frequency (in terms of hours per day) during which water is available for households was not collected in the Census. Therefore, it is assumed in this report that those households who reported to be connected to piped water have a normal or near normal supply.

Chapter 6. Household amenities and assets

Table 6.1

WHO/UNICEF JMP WATSAN Ladder



Source: WHO/UNICEF Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation 2014 Update.

Chapter 6. Household amenities and assets

6.1.1 Access to improved drinking water

The 2014 Census reported that 69.5 per cent of households at the Union level had access to improved drinking water sources (as defined above) while 30.5 per cent did not have such access. Comparing urban and rural areas, the results show a marked difference in the status of access to improved drinking water sources with urban areas returning better results in which 86.7 per cent of households had access to such sources compared to 62.7 per cent of households in rural areas (Figure 6.1). These results indicate that the set national goal of achieving 90 per cent access to improved drinking water sources by 2015 may be elusive. Moreover, these results contrast with the MICS figures noted above (though it is difficult to compare the two figures directly since the Census refers to 'households' while the MICS refers to population). However, if the MICS process applied the WHO/UNICEF JMP classification there may be a need for a further detailed assessment of the underlying reasons for these divergent results.

Comparing these results with the situation in the South-East Asia region, it seems that Myanmar is making good progress, (though an analysis of comparable trend data would be needed to fully substantiate this), but is still below the regional performance of its neighbouring countries in the attainment of global goals in access to improved drinking water. According to WHO/UNICEF (2015), by 2015 the South-East Asia region had attained 33 per cent access to piped water and 57 per cent access to other improved sources of drinking water giving an aggregate access to improved drinking water sources for the region of 90 per cent. The respective access rates for Myanmar, as reported in the 2014 Census, were 9.0 per cent and 60.5 per cent giving a corresponding aggregate access level of only 69.5 per cent. This reveals that while Myanmar is on a par within the region in regard to access to other improved sources of drinking water, the proportion that have access to piped water lags far behind the regional average.

Figure 6.1

Percentage of households with or without access to improved drinking water, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

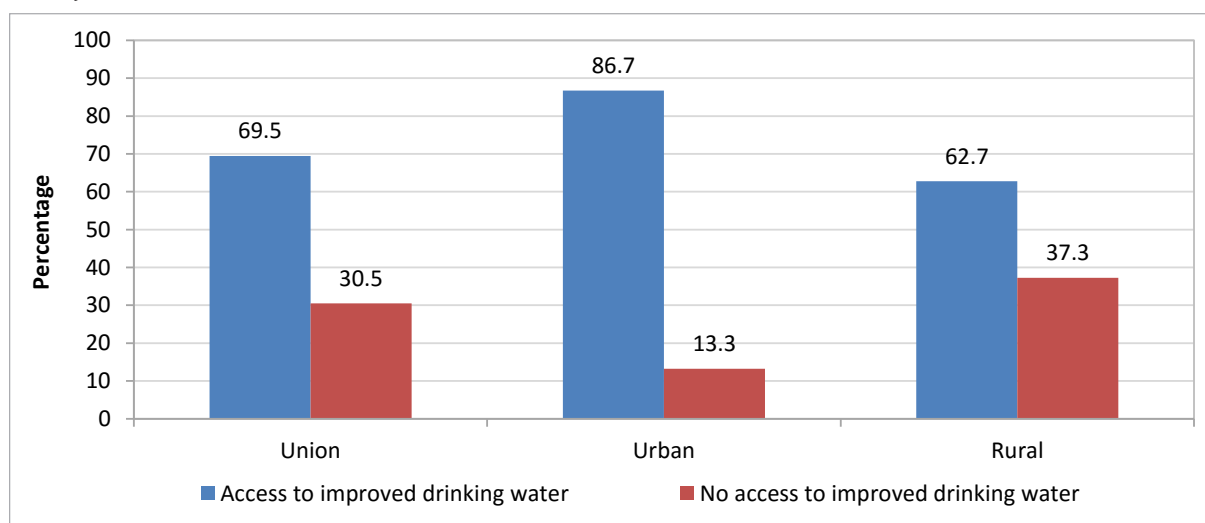
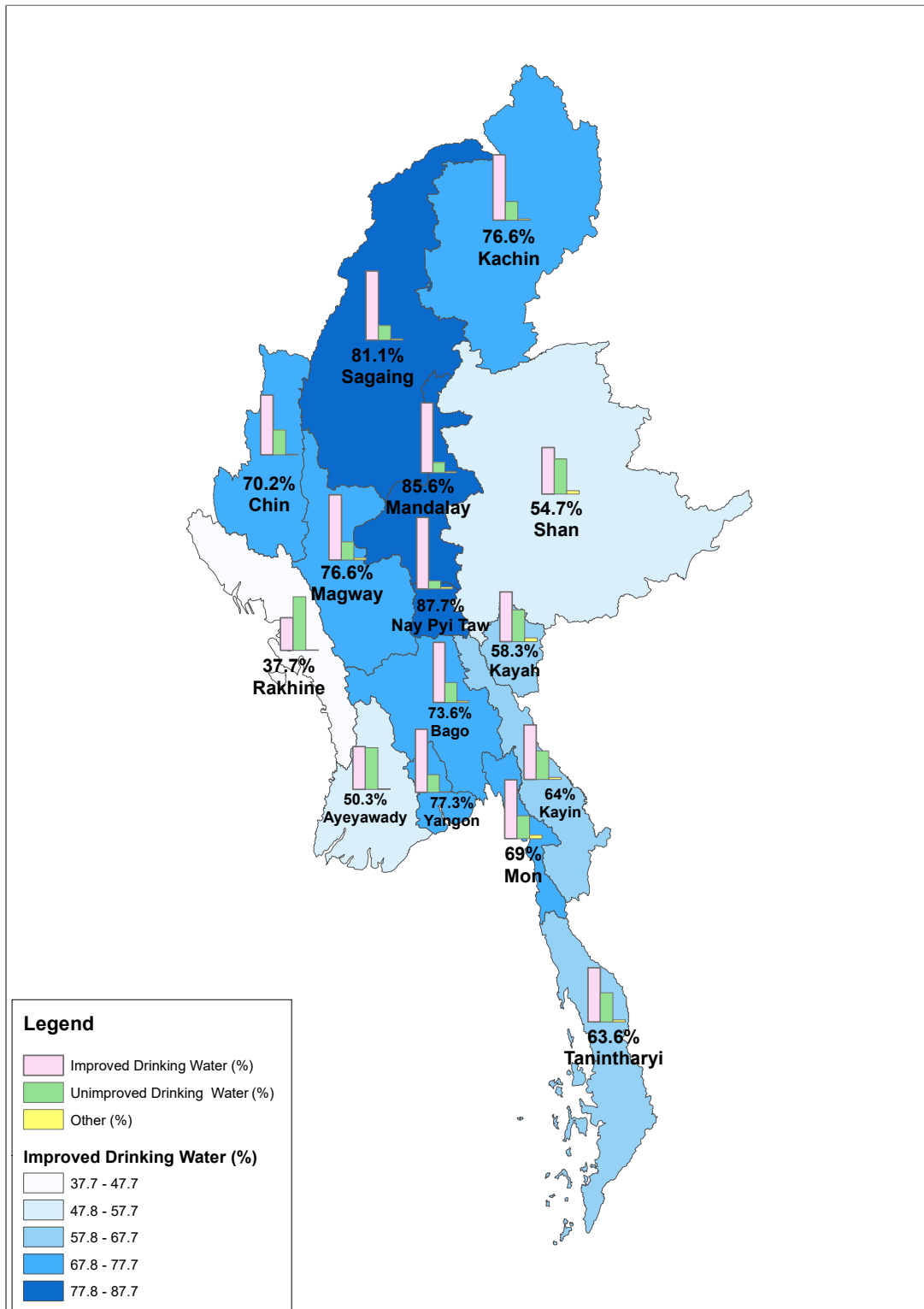


Figure 6.2

Percentage of households with access to improved drinking water, State/Region, 2014 Census



Chapter 6. Household amenities and assets

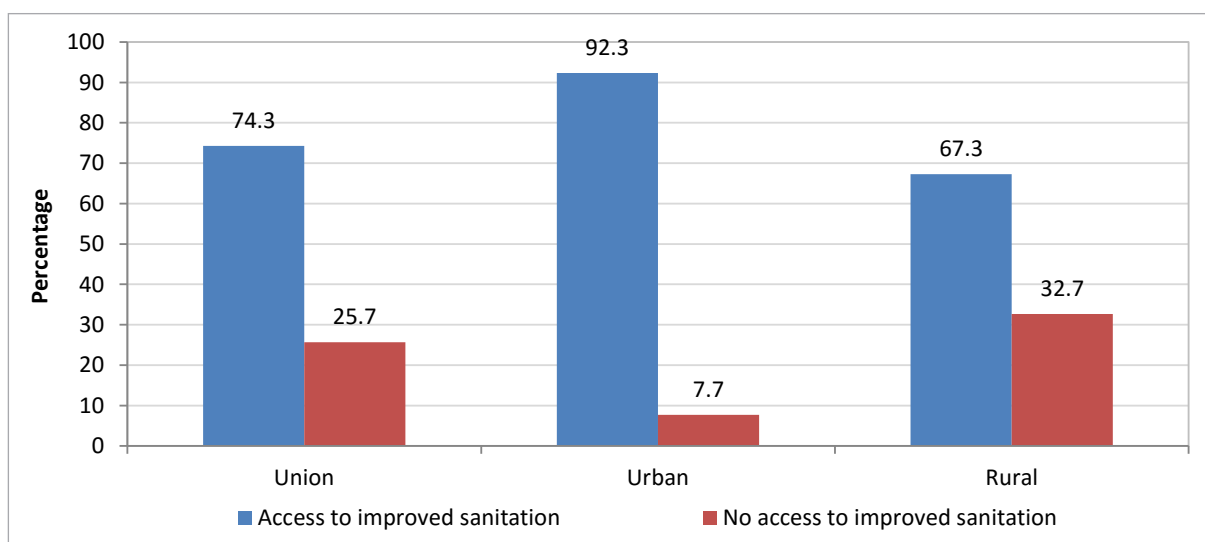
Levels of access to improved drinking water at the subnational level, as presented in Appendix 1, Table A8, are extremely varied. The map at Figure 6.2 shows that at the State/Region level, Nay Pyi Taw recorded the highest access to improved drinking water sources at 87.7 per cent while Rakhine recorded the lowest at 37.7 per cent. At the District level, West Yangon recorded the highest access rate to improved drinking water at 95.7 per cent while Phyapon (Ayeyawady Region) recorded the lowest at 4.0 per cent.

6.1.2 Access to improved sanitation

The results of the 2014 Census reveal that at the Union level, three quarters (74.3 per cent) of households had access to improved sanitation⁵. In urban areas, this proportion was much higher - an impressive 92.3 per cent - while in rural areas only two-thirds of households (67.3 per cent) had such access. The results are presented at Figure 6.3 and in Appendix 1, Table A8.

Figure 6.3

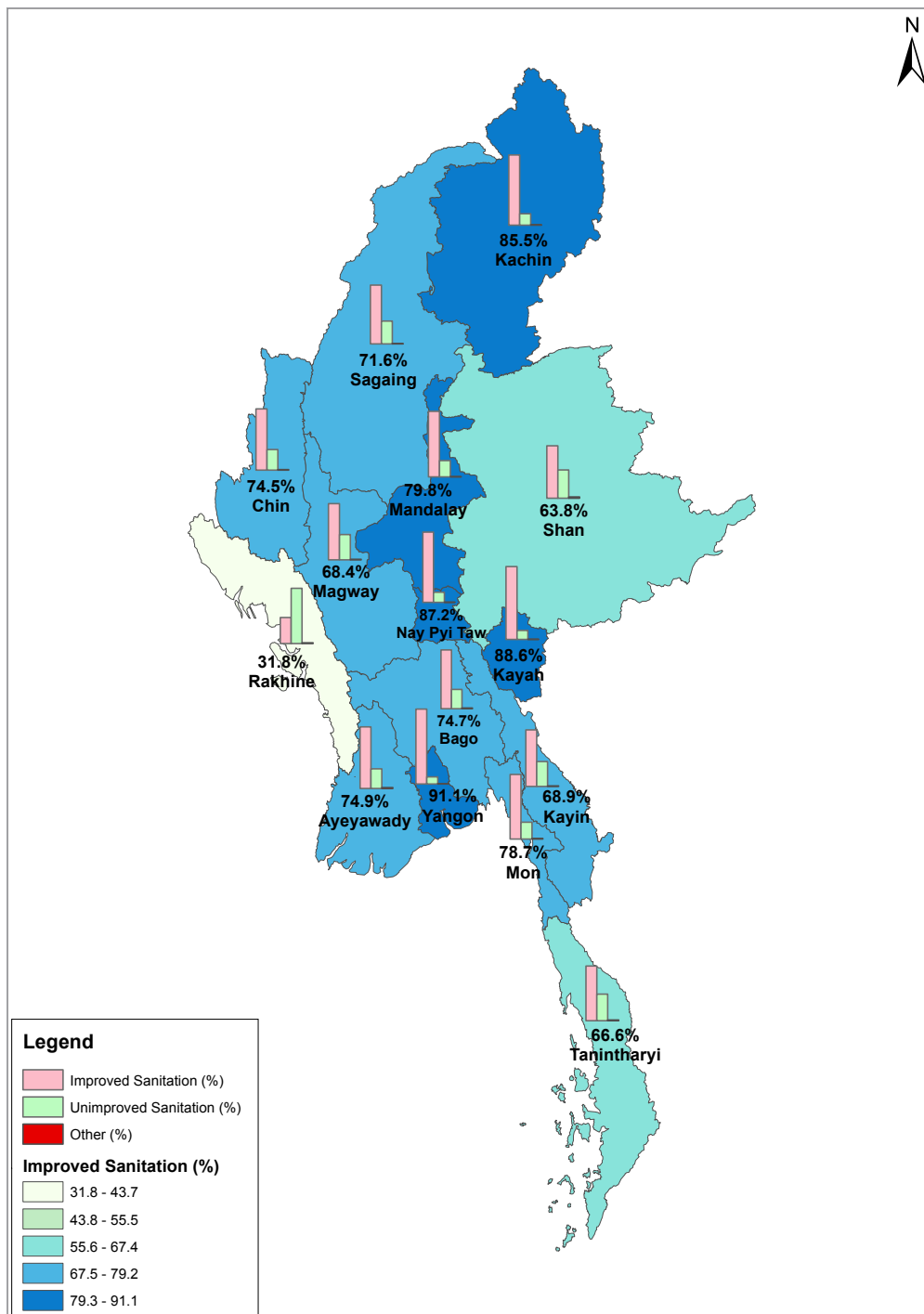
Percentage of households with or without access to improved sanitation, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



⁵ It is important to interpret these figures on access to sanitation with the understanding that according to international standards as monitored and presented by WHO/UNICEF JMP, when a household has access to an improved facility but are sharing this with another household, it impacts negatively on the overall assessment of their access to improved sanitation. The 2014 Census did not collect information on toilet sharing and therefore a proportion of households with access to improved sanitation may well be sharing.

Figure 6.4

Percentage of households with access to improved sanitation, State/Region, 2014 Census



These results suggest very good progress in attaining national and international goals of access to improved sanitation. Also, Myanmar's performance is slightly above the South-East Asian regional average, which had, by 2015, attained a level of 72 per cent (WHO/UNICEF, 2015).

Chapter 6. Household amenities and assets

At both the State/Region and District levels, the map at Figure 6.4 shows that the Census recorded very divergent results in which some areas reported very low rates of access to improved sanitation while others reported impressively high access rates. Specifically, among the States/Regions, Yangon reported the highest access rate (at 91.1 per cent) while Rakhine had the lowest at 31.8 per cent. And among the Districts, the highest access rates (shown at Appendix 1, Table A8) were recorded in East and West Yangon (at 96.4 per cent and 96.2 per cent respectively) while Myauk U (in Rakhine State) recorded the lowest access rate at 18.7 per cent. It should be noted here, however, that the particularly low rate for Myauk U is very much an outlier and may have been affected by the high level of non-enumeration there. It is significant to note that the next two Districts with the lowest access rates, Hopan (Shan) at 26.6 per cent and Sittway (also in Rakhine) at 28.3 per cent, have levels that are significantly higher than Myauk U.

6.2 Household energy sources

The key determinants of energy consumption in households are the needs for cooling, heating, hot-water supply, lighting and the use of electrical appliances. Of these, the energy consumption from lighting and electrical appliances have shown the biggest increases in recent years mainly due to changes in lifestyle, and the availability of, and access to, modern domestic appliances and equipment. The increase in household energy consumption is largely due to residents using lighting and electrical appliances such as televisions and cooling equipment (such as air conditioners and refrigerators).

It is estimated that household energy consumption for lighting, warmth, cooling, water heating, electronic entertainment, computing, refrigeration, and cooking constitutes between 15 to 25 per cent of the total energy consumption in most countries (United Nations, 1999).

In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG 7) aims to: “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.” Of the four elements of this goal, only two – sustainable and modern - can feasibly be measured from the 2014 Census data. Therefore, based on SDG 7, the analysis of data in this report ranks energy sources as follows, where 1 is deemed to be the best and 4 the worst.

- (1) Modern and sustainable
- (2) Traditional and sustainable
- (3) Modern and unsustainable
- (4) Traditional and unsustainable.

Using this ranking, Table 6.2 shows how the household energy sources covered in the 2014 Census have been classified.

Table 6.2

Classification of energy sources used for lighting or cooking

Energy source	Classification	
	Modern/Traditional	Sustainability
Electricity	Modern	Sustainable
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	Modern	Sustainable
Solar	Modern	Sustainable
Candle	Modern	Unsustainable
Battery	Modern	Unsustainable
Generator	Modern	Unsustainable
Kerosene	Modern	Unsustainable
Water Mill	Traditional	Sustainable
Biogas	Traditional	Sustainable
Coal	Traditional	Unsustainable
Firewood	Traditional	Unsustainable
Charcoal	Traditional	Unsustainable
Straw/Grass	Traditional	Unsustainable

Although access is a critical component of SDG 7, this analysis will not address itself to access as such since this can be defined in a number of ways that vary with respect to: who is the targeted beneficiary (for example, individual households or whole villages); the types of energy supply that are included (such as grid-connected or off-grid electricity); and the characteristics of services that make it accessible (such as affordability, reliability, quality and adequacy). Moreover, though indicators of access are important for assessing the progress of policies, projecting demand and investment requirements, and in making international comparisons, the measurement of access is complicated by the subjectivity in its definition. It is widely accepted that access ought to encompass an affordable and reliable supply of energy services with minimal adverse impacts on both users and the environment. However, the lack of reliable data on actual service conditions prevents the widespread use of such inclusive measures of access. Furthermore, different indicators of access are adopted in different countries, making comparisons particularly challenging. For instance, some countries often present rural electrification rates in terms of the number of villages with access to electricity, but differ in their implicit definition of an ‘electrified village’ (Pachauri and Mueller, 2008). For example, India used to consider a village electrified even if no households had access to electricity, while in Cambodia, the government counted only grid-connected villages even though a large number of villages had micro-grids served by independent operators.

The energy ladder model envisages a three-stage fuel switching process. The first stage is marked by universal reliance on biomass. In the second stage households move to ‘transition’ fuels such as kerosene, coal and charcoal in response to higher incomes and factors such as deforestation and urbanization. In the third phase, households switch to Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), natural gas, or electricity. The main driver affecting the movement up the energy ladder is hypothesized to be income and relative fuel prices (Leach, 1992; Barnes, Krutilla, and Hyde, 2002; Barnes and Floor, 1999, cited in Heltberg, 2003).

Chapter 6. Household amenities and assets

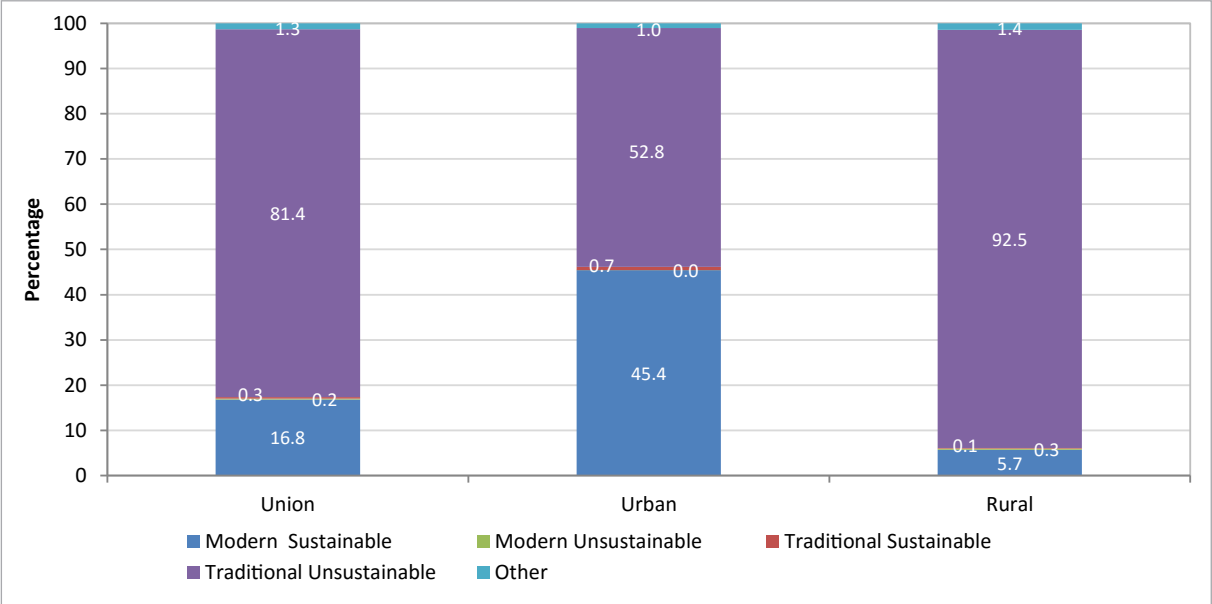
It should be noted that when considering the energy sources in this section of the report, the data on electricity is understood to mean electricity supplied to households from the national grid notwithstanding that, in some instances, the generation of electricity for the national grid may initially originate from different sources including hydro and wind power and sometimes diesel engines. Moreover, as information on the frequency of supply of electricity (in terms of hours per day) was not, as with drinking water above, collected in the Census, it is assumed that those households who were reported to be connected to electricity have a normal or near normal supply.

6.2.1 Cooking fuel

The 2014 Census data revealed that, at the Union level, only 16.8 per cent of households reported using modern and sustainable energy sources for cooking while more than four fifths (81.4 per cent) used traditional and unsustainable sources (Figure 6.5). These results suggest an enormous challenge to those stakeholders concerned with initiating urgent measures to reshape and fast-track Union interventions towards attainment of national and international goals on access to modern and sustainable energy. A comparison of the results between urban and rural areas does not present an encouraging picture. Even in urban areas, more than half of all households (52.8 per cent) use traditional and unsustainable energy sources while more than nine in ten rural households (92.5 per cent) do so.

Figure 6.5

Percentage of households by main type of cooking fuel, 2014 Census



The map at Figure 6.6 shows that the more urbanized States/Regions such as Mandalay, Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw generally have higher proportions of households using modern and sustainable sources of energy for cooking, although Kayah State also exhibits a higher than average level.

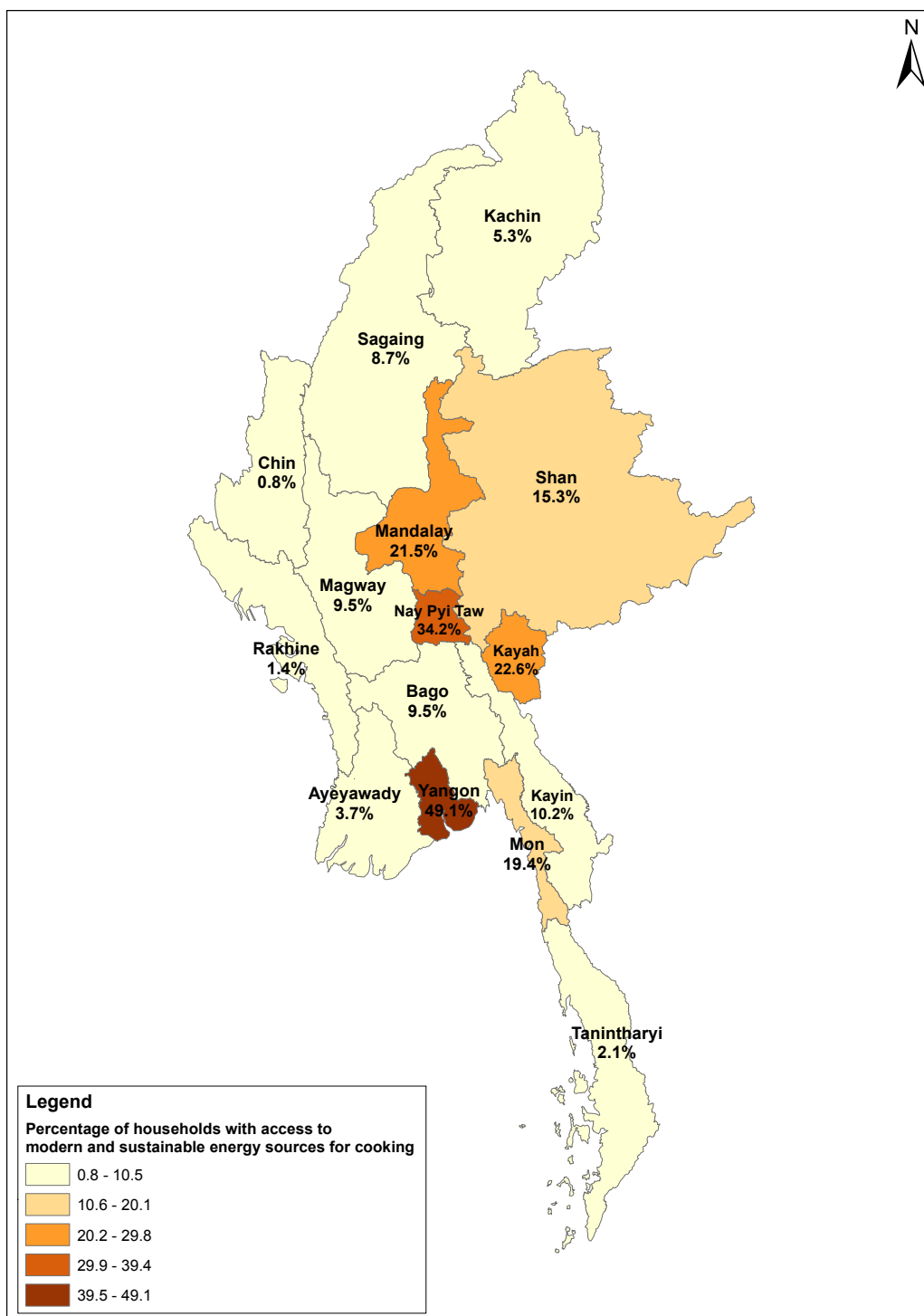
A comparison at the District level reveals, as with other measures, very varied levels of use of modern and sustainable energy sources for cooking by households, with urban West Yangon

Chapter 6. Household amenities and assets

recording the highest percentage at 86.9 per cent while rural Mawlaik (Sagaing Region) reported the lowest percentage; less than 1 per cent (0.2 per cent). The detailed results are presented in Appendix 1, Table A9.

Figure 6.6

Percentage of households with access to modern and sustainable energy sources for cooking, State/Region, 2014 Census



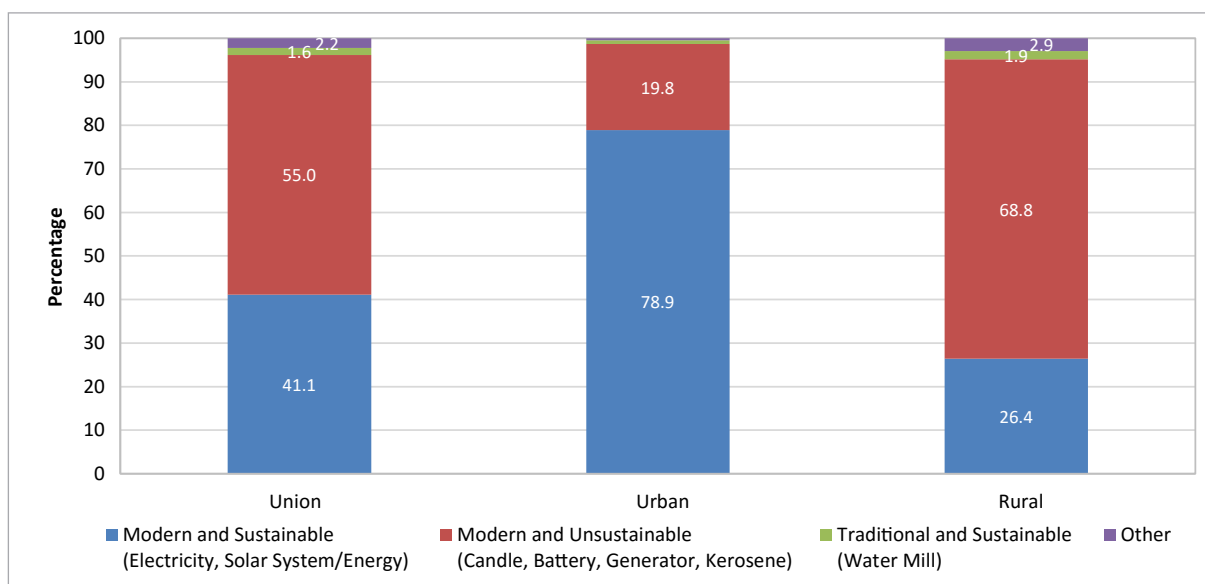
Chapter 6. Household amenities and assets

6.2.2 Energy for lighting

About two in five households at the Union level (41.1 per cent) reported using modern and sustainable sources of energy for lighting, with this proportion being higher in urban areas (more than three quarters (78.9 per cent)) than in rural areas (just over a quarter (26.4 per cent)) (Figure 6.7). These results show higher use of modern sustainable sources of energy for lighting compared with cooking (for example, 41.1 per cent for lighting at the Union level compared with 16.8 per cent for cooking fuels as reported above).

Figure 6.7

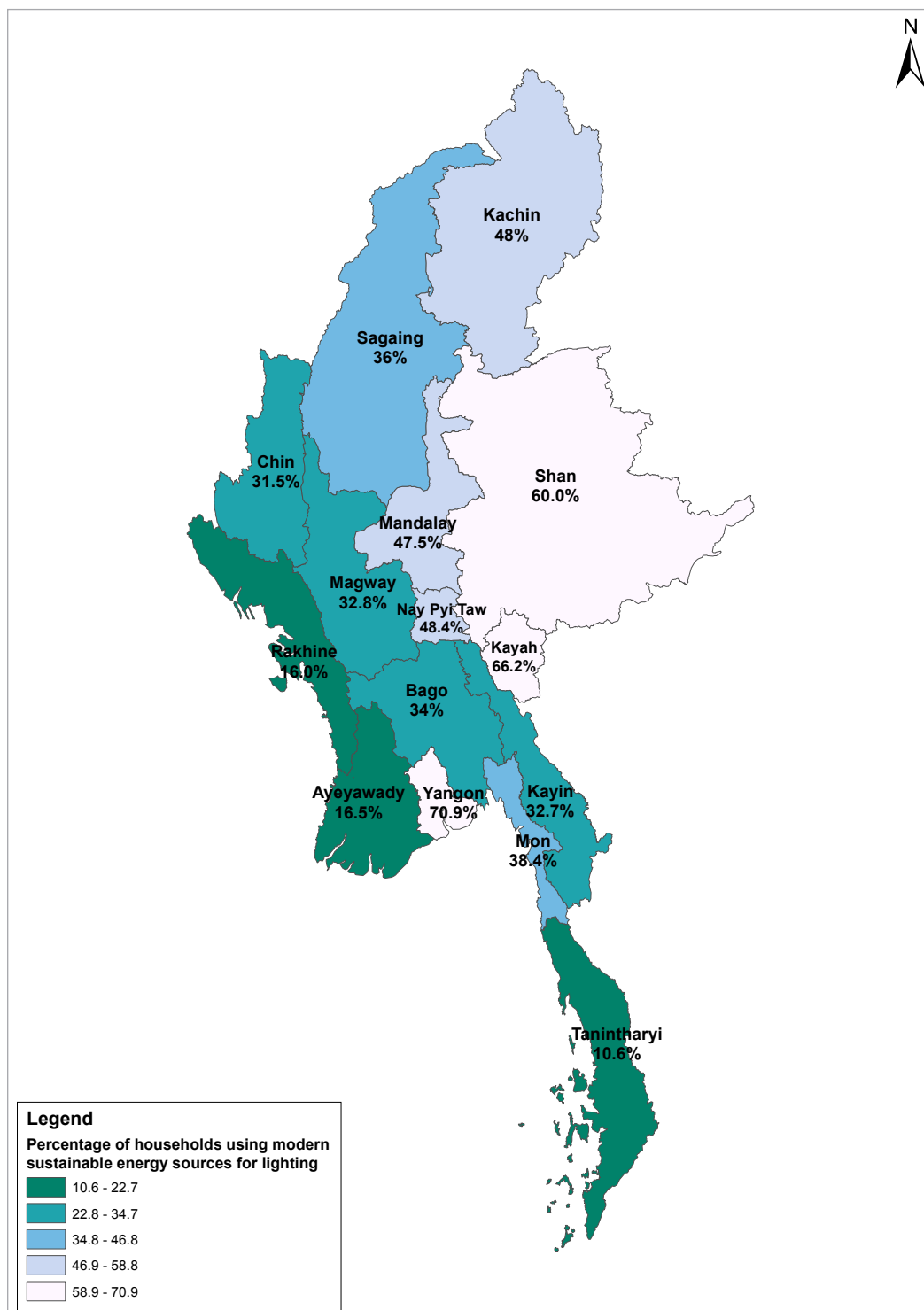
Percentage of households by type of energy source for lighting, urban and rural areas, 2014
Census



However, a comparison of the results at the State/Region and District levels again presents very divergent profiles, but nonetheless mirrors the pattern of cooking fuels where households in urban areas fare better than their rural counterparts. Figure 6.8 shows that Yangon Region reported the highest level of modern and sustainable energy usage among States/Regions (70.9 per cent of households) while Tanintharyi Region reported the lowest (only 10.6 per cent of households).

Figure 6.8

Percentage of households using modern and sustainable energy sources for lighting, State/Region, 2014 Census



Chapter 6. Household amenities and assets

At the District level, West Yangon again reported the highest proportion of households using modern and sustainable sources of energy for lighting (97.5 per cent) while Kawthoung (Tanintharyi) reported the lowest level of usage (7.5 per cent) (see Appendix 1, Table A9).

6.3 Household assets

Since income permits people to obtain goods and services, household assets can often provide a more precise measure of economic well-being compared to income-based indices due to lower non-response rates (less than 1 per cent) associated with household assets variables (LAPOP, 2009).

Income and consumption data are both expensive and difficult to collect, and many otherwise useful data sources, including the Census, often lack direct measures of living standards. Moreover, the exclusion of living standard measures in multivariate analysis raises the possibility that other coefficient estimates are rendered biased. These concerns have prompted researchers to use data on household assets and other characteristics to construct alternative measures of welfare or living standards.

Household net worth, or wealth, is an important defining factor of economic well-being in any country. Often, during times of economic hardship, such as periods of unemployment, illness, or divorce, a person's or household's assets (financial or otherwise) may be sold or disposed of to generate an additional source of income to help pay expenses and bills. A person's, or a household's, wealth or net worth (that is, the difference between assets and liabilities when considered in conjunction with income) provides a better understanding of economic health and well-being (US Census Bureau, 2008). However, items which constitute assets often include interest-earning financial investments, property, vehicles and other financial assets. Household assets such as fridges, television sets, bicycles, mobile phones and so forth, which were covered in the 2014 Census, constitute only a small component of assets and are therefore limited as an absolute measure of wealth, but can, nevertheless, be valuable in measuring comparative wealth.

A critical factor for consideration in analyzing Census information and data on household assets is to differentiate between two distinct viewpoints, namely:

- (a) The availability of information and communications technology (ICT) to households.
- (b) Access to, and use of ICT by household members.

The distinction is important, since households need not necessarily own, but may still have access to personal computers/laptops and the internet through school/university, public access centres, and/or other households. The question was framed in the 2014 Census as: "Which of the following items does your household have?" (See Q39 at Figure 1.2).

This report therefore presents the Census results with regard to access or use of household items under the following categories:

- (1) Internet and personal computers/laptops: this includes access to personal computers and the availability of the internet at home.

Chapter 6. Household amenities and assets

- (2) Electronic communication devices: these include televisions, radios, mobile phones⁶, and landline phones.
- (3) Mobility/transportation items: these include cars, pick-up vans, motorcycles, mopeds, tuk tuks, bicycles, four-wheel tractors, motor boats and carts (bullocks).

It should also be noted here that only assets that were functioning were reported.

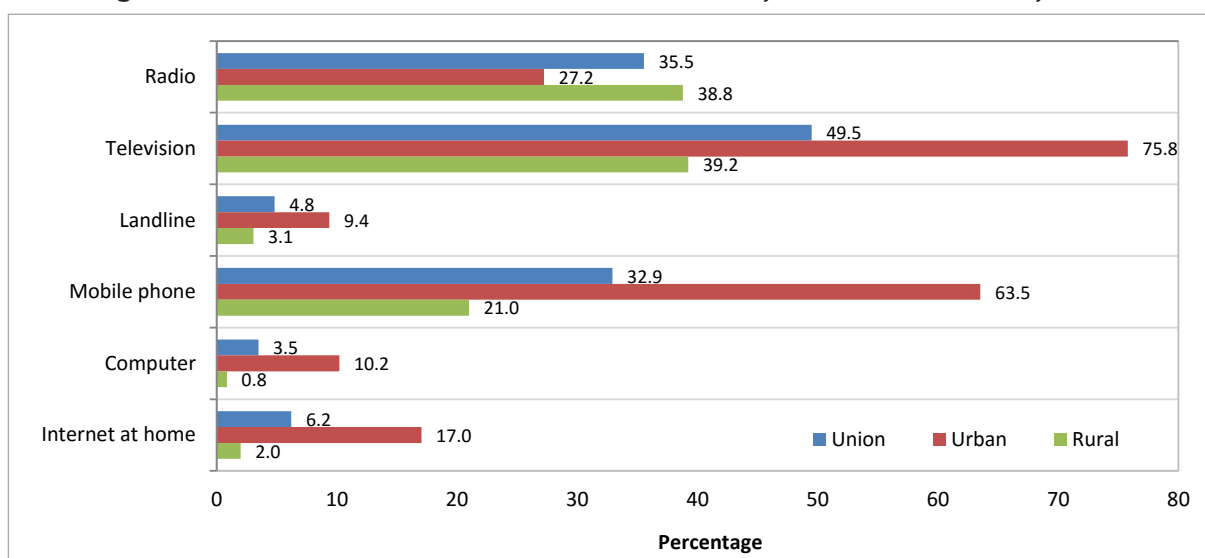
6.3.1 Access to information and communications devices

The 2014 Census results reveal that at the Union level almost half of all households (49.5 per cent) have access to a television. In urban areas, a little over three quarters of households (75.8 per cent) had such access (Figure 6.9). Figure 6.9 also shows that access to radios is higher (35.5 per cent) than that of mobile phones (32.9 per cent) at the Union level, but that this position is reversed for urban households among whom almost two-thirds (63.5 per cent) have access to mobile phones while only 27.2 per cent have access to radios. However, this result should be understood in light of the fact that most modern mobile phones have a radio function as a standard feature. Figure 6.9 also clearly shows the far greater prevalence of mobile phones over landline phones - a phenomenon which is now common in less developed countries.

Figure 6.9 shows that of the other electronic equipment items in the Census questionnaire, 6.2 per cent of households had access to the internet and 3.5 per cent had access to a computer. However, it is worth noting that most of the 3.5 per cent who have access to a computer are likely to have been a subset of the 6.2 per cent who reported having access to the internet, implying that at least as many people had access to the internet without having a computer.

Figure 6.9

Percentage of households with access to selected ICT devices, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



⁶In categorizing mobile phones in category 2 instead of category 1, it is appreciated that smart phones are currently enabling more people to access the internet than many other appliances. However, the 2014 Census questionnaire did not separate smart phones from other mobile phones.

Chapter 6. Household amenities and assets

More urban-dominated areas recorded higher percentages of households that have access to personal computers and have internet access at home. Yangon, again, reported the highest proportion of households with access to personal computers (11.1 per cent) and access to the internet at home (19.1 per cent), while Ayeyawady reported the lowest proportion of households with access to computers (1.1 per cent) and Chin reported the lowest level of households with access to the internet at home (1.3 per cent).

Households without any access to these information and communication devices may be deemed to be the most economically deprived and would probably be living below the poverty line. Table 6.3 shows that at the Union level, 30.3 per cent of households reported that they did not have access to any of the electronic communication devices covered by the Census or access to the internet. The results further show that, proportionately more than twice as many households in rural areas were deprived in this way compared with their urban counterparts (36.4 per cent and 14.8 per cent respectively).

Table 6.3

Percentage of households with access to none, or at least three, of the ICT devices, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/Region/Area	Total number of households	Percentage of households with access	
		None of the ICT devices	Three or more of the ICT devices
UNION	10,877,832	30.3	16.2
Urban	3,049,433	14.8	32.8
Rural	7,828,399	36.4	9.8
State/Region			
Kachin	269,365	22.5	21.3
Kayah	57,274	32.5	13.6
Kayin	308,041	40.6	9.9
Chin	91,121	57.9	7.7
Sagaing	1,096,857	31.5	11.1
Tanintharyi	283,099	33.7	15.2
Bago	1,142,974	32.0	12.7
Magway	919,777	30.3	12.2
Mandalay	1,323,191	24.0	19.5
Mon	422,612	25.5	15.8
Rakhine	459,772	55.2	8.1
Yangon	1,582,944	17.8	31.7
Shan	1,169,569	34.1	13.8
Ayeyawady	1,488,983	35.8	10.9
Nay Pyi Taw	262,253	24.7	20.9

Chin was the State/Region with the highest level of deprivation - more than half of its households (57.9 per cent) reported having access to none of the assets covered in the Census - and this proportion was more than two-thirds (67.4 per cent) among rural households in this State (not shown in Table 6.3 but see Appendix 1, Table A10). In line with its high level of access to ICT devices generally, Yangon reported the lowest proportion of households with access to none of the assets (17.8 per cent), though urban households in Kayah State

Chapter 6. Household amenities and assets

recorded the lowest proportion of all, with just one in ten households reporting no access to such assets (Appendix 1, Table A10).

6.3.2 Access to mobility assets

The most common mobility assets reported in the Census were motorcycles/mopeds/tuk-tuks and bicycles with, respectively, 38.7 per cent and 35.9 per cent of households with access to these assets at the Union level. Access to these mobility assets was slightly higher overall in urban areas where 41.2 per cent and 46.9 per cent of households had access to motorcycles/mopeds/tuk-tuks and bicycles respectively (Figure 6.10). Access to carts (bullock), not surprisingly, was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Figure 6.10 shows that, at the Union level, the proportion of households with access to a car/truck/van was just 3.1 per cent, less than a tenth of the proportion of households with access to a motorcycle/moped/tuk-tuk. Indeed, this level of car access is low in comparison with many other countries in the South-East Asia region. Among those countries shown in Figure 6.11, the level of car access in Myanmar was the third lowest, only higher than the levels in Bangladesh and Viet Nam.

Figure 6.10

Percentage of households with access to mobility assets, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

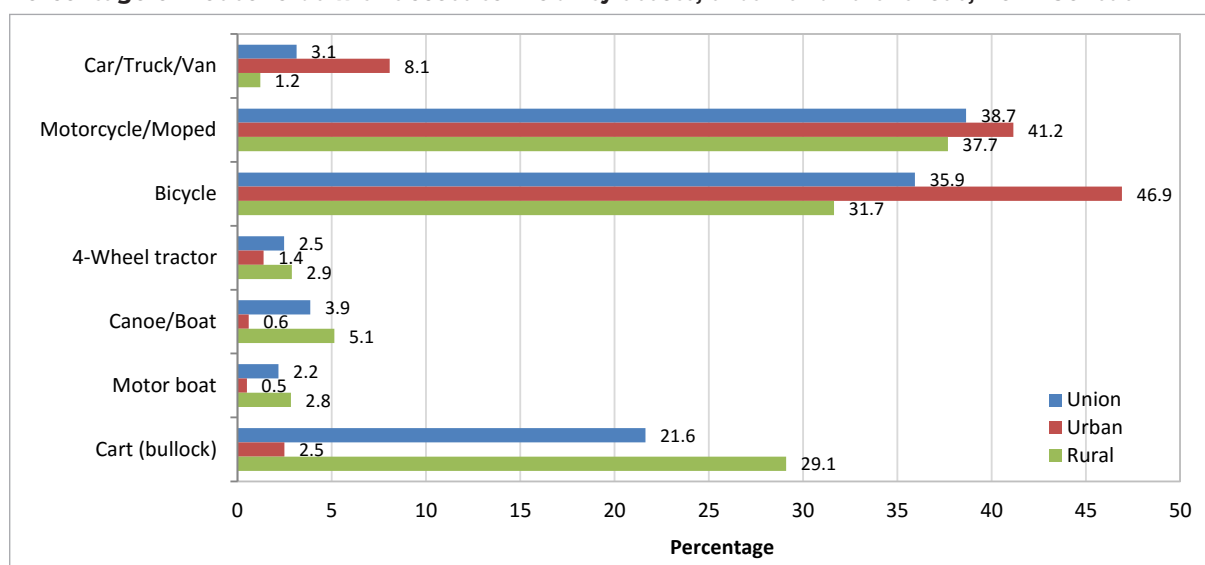
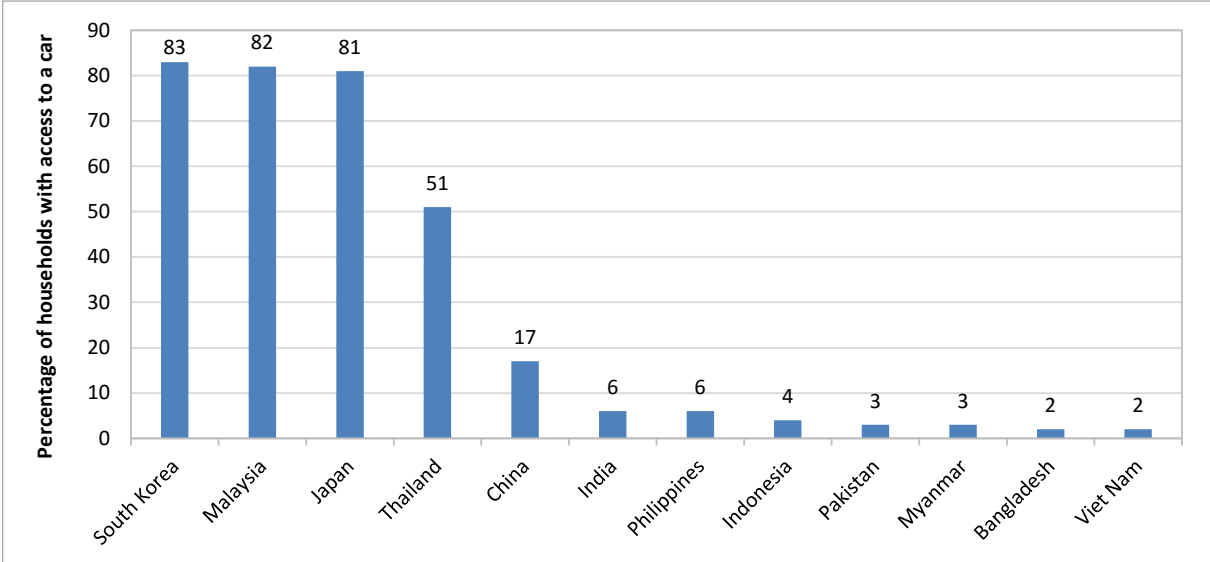


Figure 6.11
Percentage of households with access to a car, selected countries in the South-East Asia region



Source: Data for all countries in this table are from the PwC report (2015), while for Myanmar the source of data is the 2014 Census.

Appendix 1, Table A11 shows the urban/rural pattern of access to mobility assets at the State/Region level. In summarizing these data, Table 6.4 shows that motorcycles/mopeds/tuk-tuks generally remain the most commonly accessible mobility asset among households across States/Regions, with the highest level recorded in Kachin (70.1 per cent), and the lowest level recorded in Rakhine (11.9 per cent). Bicycles are the second most commonly accessible mobility asset, with the proportion being highest in Bago (49.9 per cent) and lowest in Chin (3.4 per cent). It is worth noting from the results in Appendix 1, Table A11 that urban Yangon reported a comparatively low percentage of motorcycles/mopeds/tuk-tuks at just 8.7 per cent compared with other large urban areas, but this can be attributed to the existing ban on motorcycles in the city. However, car access in urban Yangon is higher than in any other urban area.

Chapter 6. Household amenities and assets

Table 6.4

Percentage of households by access to transport assets, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014
Census

State/Region/ Area	Total number of households	Households with access to						
		Car/truck/ van	Motorcycle/ moped/tuk tuk	Bicycle	4-wheel tractor	Canoe/ boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
UNION	10,877,832	3.1	38.7	35.9	2.5	3.9	2.2	21.6
Urban	3,049,433	8.1	41.2	46.9	1.4	0.6	0.5	2.5
Rural	7,828,399	1.2	37.7	31.7	2.9	5.1	2.8	29.1
State/Region								
Kachin	269,365	4.1	70.1	35.2	5.5	4.1	2.3	26.3
Kayah	57,274	3.3	60.1	31.4	9.1	0.5	0.3	15.4
Kayin	308,041	4.0	41.5	35.2	5.9	2.8	2.3	14.1
Chin	91,121	0.8	28.1	3.4	0.3	0.7	1.3	8.3
Sagaing	1,096,857	1.7	55.8	40.5	1.8	3.5	1.5	42.2
Tanintharyi	283,099	1.7	41.8	19.4	2.0	3.2	8.0	4.6
Bago	1,142,974	1.2	34.3	49.9	1.9	3.8	1.2	27.6
Magway	919,777	1.4	38.8	30.7	0.9	1.3	0.5	41.3
Mandalay	1,323,191	4.4	58.2	39.6	1.5	1.7	0.5	28.0
Mon	422,612	2.6	42.0	49.2	3.2	1.4	2.0	9.5
Rakhine	459,772	0.5	11.9	14.9	0.6	3.7	5.5	16.2
Yangon	1,582,944	7.8	13.6	46.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	4.8
Shan	1,169,569	4.5	63.6	12.3	6.9	1.6	0.7	17.8
Ayeyawady	1,488,983	0.6	18.6	38.0	2.5	14.2	6.7	15.3
Nay Pyi Taw	262,253	3.2	41.9	34.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	21.1

Chapter 7. Housing adequacy and quality

7.1 Constructing a consolidated housing quality index

One of the uses of housing censuses is the assessment of the quality of housing (United Nations, 2008, p 13). Housing quality is a comprehensive concept that determines whether or not housing is sufficient to meet recognized housing standards as well as specific household needs (Conley and McCray, 1997, p 5). It takes into account: type of construction; materials used; amount of space; available services; the condition of facilities within and outside the dwelling; function; and aesthetics among many other factors (Jiboye, 2010 p 79). In addressing housing quality dynamics in this report, it is appreciated that the complexity associated with assessing the quality of housing and human settlements represents a major sustainable developmental challenge for most less developed countries, including Myanmar, especially within the context of urbanization.

As posed by Jiboye (2010), census data can be used to construct a housing quality index to the extent of the components of the information collected. Given the information that was collected in the 2014 Census, described in the previous chapters of this report, a consolidated housing quality index (CHQI) for Myanmar was devised that combines: scores for the construction materials of the outer walls, roof and floor; the main source of energy for cooking and lighting; the source of drinking water; and the type of toilet facility. Wall, roofing and floor materials were assigned values according to their durability and applicability, based on the response options offered in the 2014 Census. These scale values are strictly ordinal and do not imply any particular implicit value. The main source of drinking water was subjected to a quality order based on the WHO/UNICEF JMP-WATSAN ladder shown at Figure 6.1, in which water from an indoor tap is considered safer than water from open sources such as rivers, lakes or ponds, for example.

The index therefore applies the concept of housing quality, as described above, within the overall framework of adequate housing as reflected in the Habitat Agenda to the extent that is possible from the 2014 Census data. The Habitat Agenda emphasizes that:

Adequate shelter means more than a roof over one's head. It also means adequate privacy; adequate space; physical accessibility; adequate security; security of tenure; structural stability and durability; adequate lighting, heating and ventilation; adequate basic infrastructure, such as water-supply, sanitation and waste-management facilities; suitable environmental quality and health-related factors; and adequate and accessible location with regard to work and basic facilities: all of which should be available at an affordable cost (UN-Habitat, 1996).

From the elements to determine adequate housing noted above, it is evident that many components can be included to generate a more appropriate housing quality index. However, it is also understood that census data, generally, may not generate enough variables to be included in such an analysis. Therefore, in preparing this report, it was acknowledged that although some frameworks for measuring housing quality include tenure as one of the variables, this was not included in this analysis since it is clear that the tenure of a household as recorded in the Census may not directly imply the quality of the dwelling occupied by the household. The fact that a household rents their dwelling does not necessarily mean that

Chapter 7. Housing adequacy and quality

it is living in poor conditions. It is a fact that in most countries rented accommodation is normally available for all income groups, and what normally limits households to accessing the best rental housing is their level of earnings. Indeed, when comparing the 2014 Census data on tenure and wall materials (as a proxy for structural adequacy), the results reveal that households who rent their dwellings tend to live in better housing than those who own their dwellings.

For instance, as shown in Figure 4.8, some 12.8 per cent of households who reported that they owned their dwellings had tile/brick/concrete walls compared with 28.1 per cent of households who rented their dwellings. A key variable for determining housing quality – adequate living space or over-crowding (as measured by either the number of persons per room or persons per square metre) could not be included in this index because the Census did not include a question on the number or size of habitable rooms. The variables chosen were separated into structural and service adequacy and were ranked according to their adequacy as described in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1
Consolidated housing quality index, 2014 Census

Quality order	Structural adequacy			Service adequacy			
	Wall materials	Roofing materials	Floor materials	Drinking water	Type of toilet	Cooking fuel	Source of lighting
1	Tile/brick/concrete	Tile/brick/concrete	Tile/brick/concrete	Bottles	Flush	Electricity	Electricity
2	Wood	Wood	Wood	Tap water/piped	Water seal	LPG	Solar
3	Bamboo	Bamboo	Bamboo	Tube well/borehole	Pit latrine	Biogas	Generator
4	Corrugated iron	Corrugated iron	Earth	Protected well/spring	Bucket	Kerosene	Water mill
5	Dhani/Theke/In leaf	Dhani/Theke/In leaf	Other	Waterfall/ rainwater	Other	Charcoal	Battery
6	Earth	Other		Tanker/truck	No toilet	Coal	Candle
7	Other			River/stream/canal/unprotected well/spring/pool/pond/lake		Firewood/straw/grass	Kerosene
8				Other		Other	Other

The responses to the Census questions for these variables were then assigned scores that were consolidated for every household. Since there are seven housing quality variables, the best/top consolidated score (representing the minimum score of 1 for each item) would be 7 (that is, 1+1+1+1+1+1) per household, while the maximum possible score (7+6+5+8+6+8+8) would be 48 per household. The consolidated scores were then aggregated and ranked as follows:

Ranking	Consolidated score
1	7-14
2	15-22
3	23-30
4	31-38
5	39-48

Chapter 7. Housing adequacy and quality

7.2 Housing quality dynamics

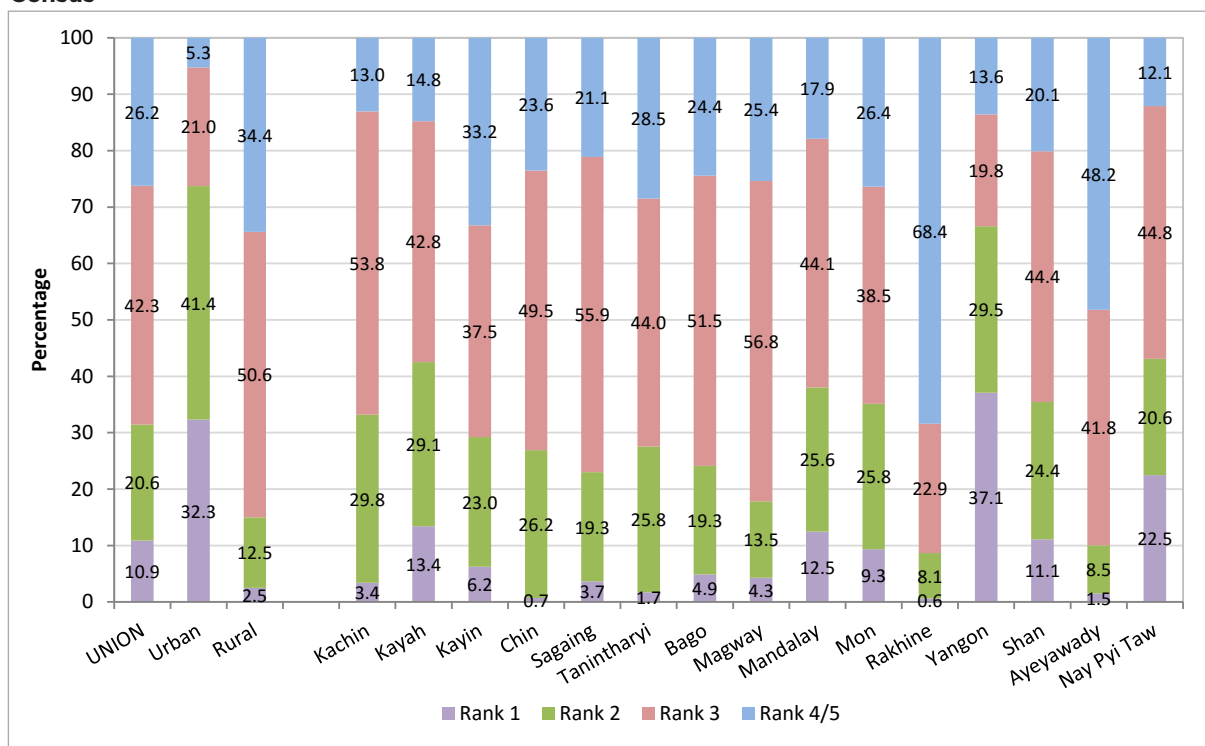
Adopting the ranking order shown in Table 7.1, the results of the 2014 Census shown at Figure 7.1 indicate that, at the Union level, the quality of housing for most households in Myanmar (4.6 million, 42.3 per cent) is ranked 3, where rank 1 denotes the highest comparative level of quality and rank 5 the lowest. However, households ranked 4 and 5 are consolidated for all analyses in this section, in the light of the relatively small number ranked 5 (just 172 thousand – see Appendix 1, Table A12). However, the numbers and percentages are presented for rank 4 and rank 5 separately in all the related Appendix Tables.

Figure 7.1 shows that the quality of housing in urban areas was significantly higher than in rural areas: proportionately, thirteen times more urban households (32.3 per cent) were living in dwellings ranked 1 than rural households (2.5 per cent).

The overall profile at the Union level of housing quality (in which households living in rank 3 housing comprised the largest proportion) is mirrored in all States/Regions except Yangon and Rakhine. The predominance of highest quality housing is particularly evident in Yangon, where 37.1 per cent of households were living in dwellings ranked 1, while less than 1 per cent of households were living in such dwellings in Rakhine and Chin. Conversely, Rakhine had the highest percentage (68.4 per cent) of households living in the lowest quality housing (rank 4/5), while almost half of households in Ayeyawady (48.2 per cent) were similarly housed. Appendix 1, Table A12 shows that for some Districts even higher proportions of households were reported in the two lowest ranked categories. In Myauk U (Rakhine) for example, 82.5 per cent of households lived in the poorest quality housing, while Labutta (Ayeyawady) scored highest with households in rank 5 housing (11.6 per cent). At the other end of the spectrum, two of Yangon's Districts (West and East Yangon) had more than half of their households living in rank 1 housing (78.0 per cent and 55.5 per cent respectively) while outside of Yangon, Tachileik (a District in eastern Shan that shares a border with Thailand and Lao PDR) had over a third of its households (34.9 per cent) living in rank 1 housing.

Figure 7.1

Percentage of households by housing quality rank, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014
Census



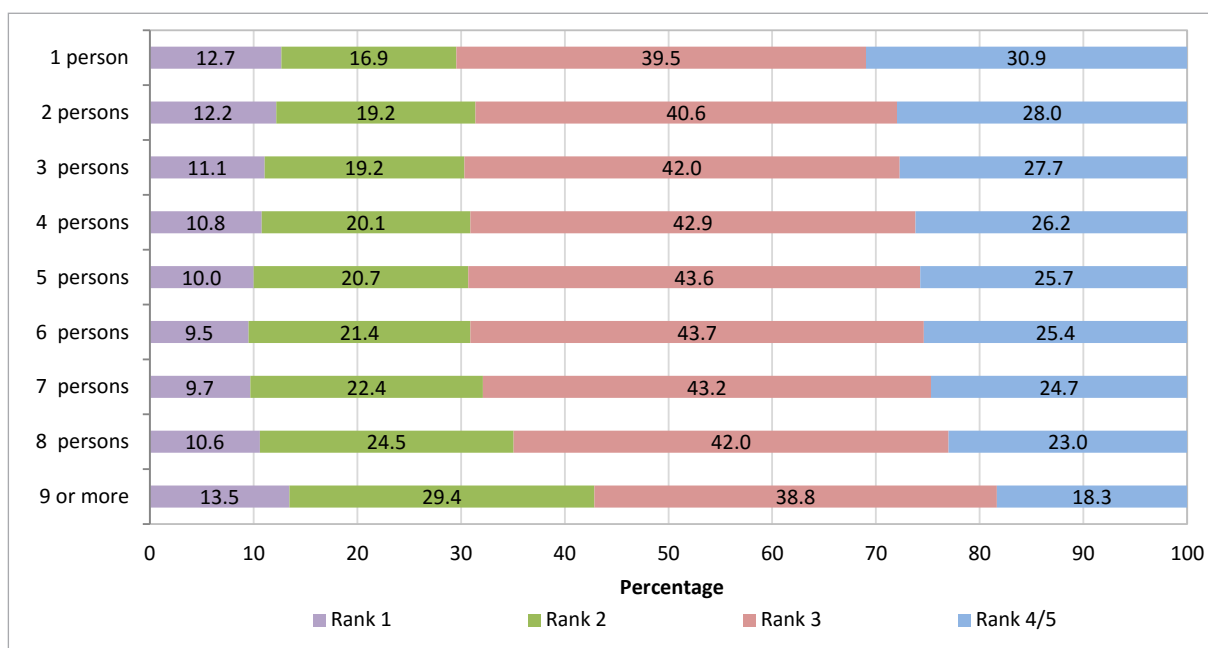
7.2.1 Housing quality and household size

The quality of the living environment of households, determined largely by the physical attributes of their living premises, may also be affected by the number of people sharing the dwelling facilities such that the higher the number of occupants, the lower the quality of the living environment (all other things being equal). This report therefore reviews the housing quality vis-à-vis the number of occupants.

Figure 7.2 shows that the proportion of households in housing whose quality level is ranked 2 increases (from 16.9 to 29.4 per cent) with the increase in the number of household members from one to nine or more, while the proportions of households in housing ranked 4/5 decreases (from 30.9 per cent to 18.3 per cent). However, there was, strangely, no clear pattern in the proportion of households in the highest quality ranked housing when viewed against the number of occupants; indeed, the proportion was lowest (9.5 per cent) among households with six persons but highest (13.5 per cent) among the largest households with nine or more persons. The results from the Census, though seemingly unexpected, are inconclusive, and thus the relationship between household size and housing quality in Myanmar should be further investigated. The numbers and percentages of households by rank and household size are shown for urban and rural areas in Appendix 1, Table A13(a).

Figure 7.2

Percentage of households by housing quality rank by household size, 2014 Census



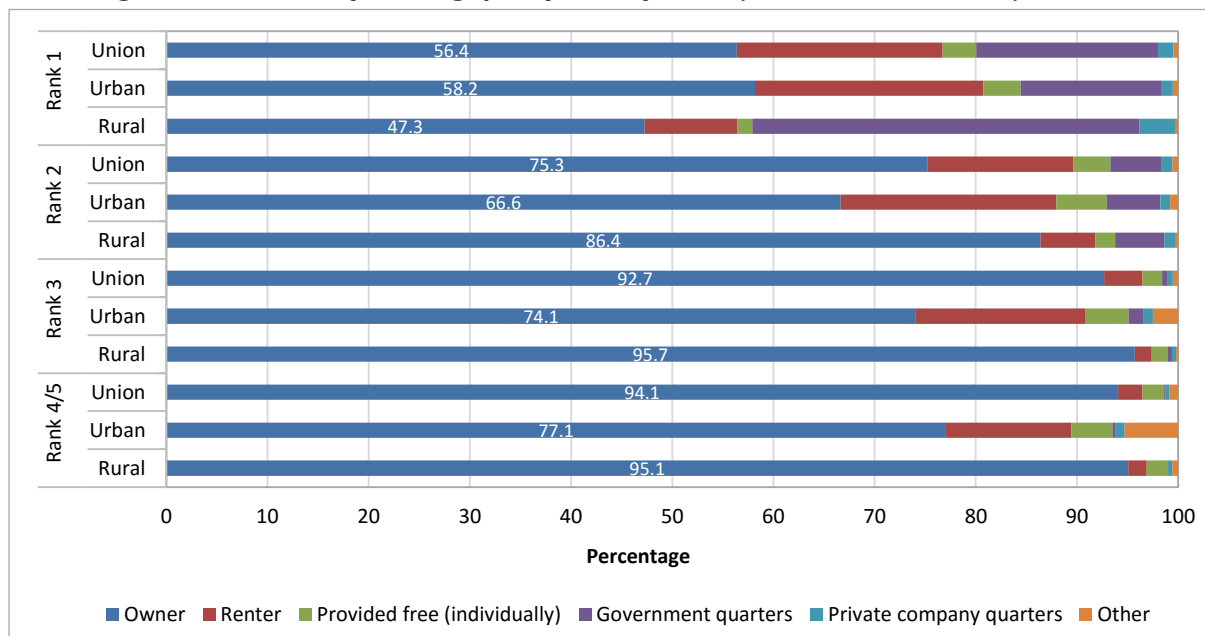
7.2.2 Housing quality and tenure

The quality of housing was evaluated against the tenure of households. Figure 7.3 shows that at the Union level, the percentage of home ownership is lower in the highest housing quality rank 1 (56.4 per cent) than in any other housing quality ranks. Renting households, although not large, proportionately, are scattered among all the quality categories but are more predominant in ranks 1 and 2, particularly in rank 1 where the percentage of renters is highest (20.4 per cent) than for any other housing quality ranks. Figure 7.3 shows that government provided housing units, though relatively small in number, account for 18 per cent of the highest quality housing (rank 1). Within each housing quality rank, urban areas show higher percentages of renters than corresponding rural areas.

Given that most households own their dwellings in Myanmar, the results did not show any direct influence of tenure on housing quality. This is not surprising since, as has been noted in section 7.1 above, the tenure of a household as recorded in the Census may not directly imply the quality of the dwelling occupied by the household, and the variable was, for this reason, not used in compiling the quality index. However, the preponderance of renters in rank 1 housing might be seen to support the evidence in Chapter 4 in the discussion on wall materials as a proxy for structural adequacy that households who rent their dwellings tend to live in better housing than those who own their dwellings.

Figure 7.3

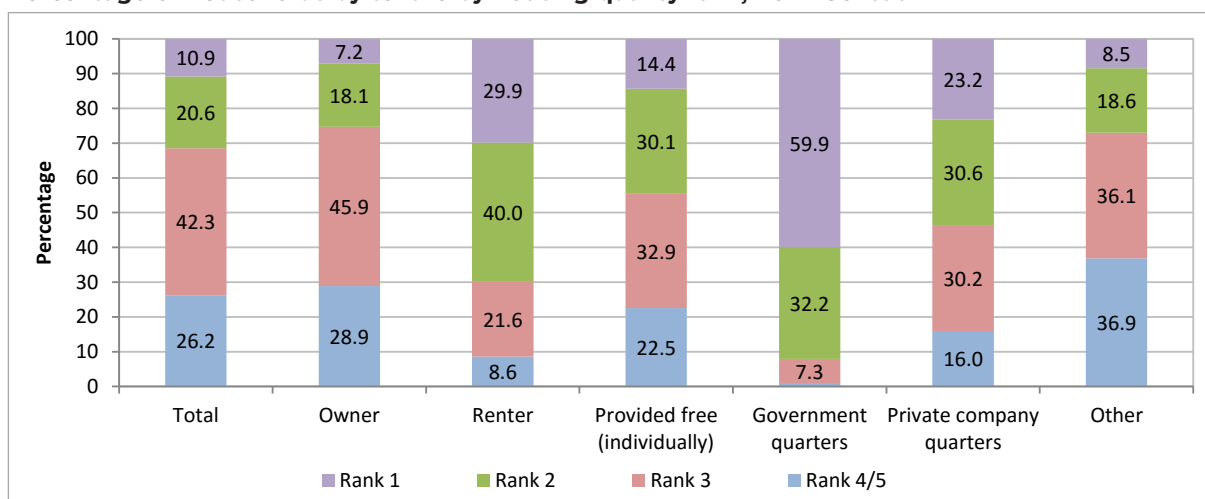
Percentage of households by housing quality rank by tenure, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



As noted above, most households in Myanmar are in the middle housing quality category (rank 3) (42.3 per cent). Figure 7.4 shows that the highest housing quality is found among ‘Government quarters’ where about 3 in 5 housing units (59.9 per cent) in this type of tenure are in the highest housing quality rank (rank 1) and less than 1 per cent are in the lowest quality rank (rank 4/5). The poorest housing quality units are found in the ‘Other’ tenure category, where 36.9 per cent of households are in the lowest quality rank (rank 4/5). The second poorest housing quality units are found among ‘Owner’ occupied dwellings, where about 28.9 per cent of the housing units are in the poorest rank (rank 4/5), followed by those in the ‘Provided free’ category (22.5 per cent). The pattern observed at the Union level above can also be observed in both urban and rural areas as presented in Appendix 1, Table A13(b).

Figure 7.4

Percentage of households by tenure by housing quality rank, 2014 Census

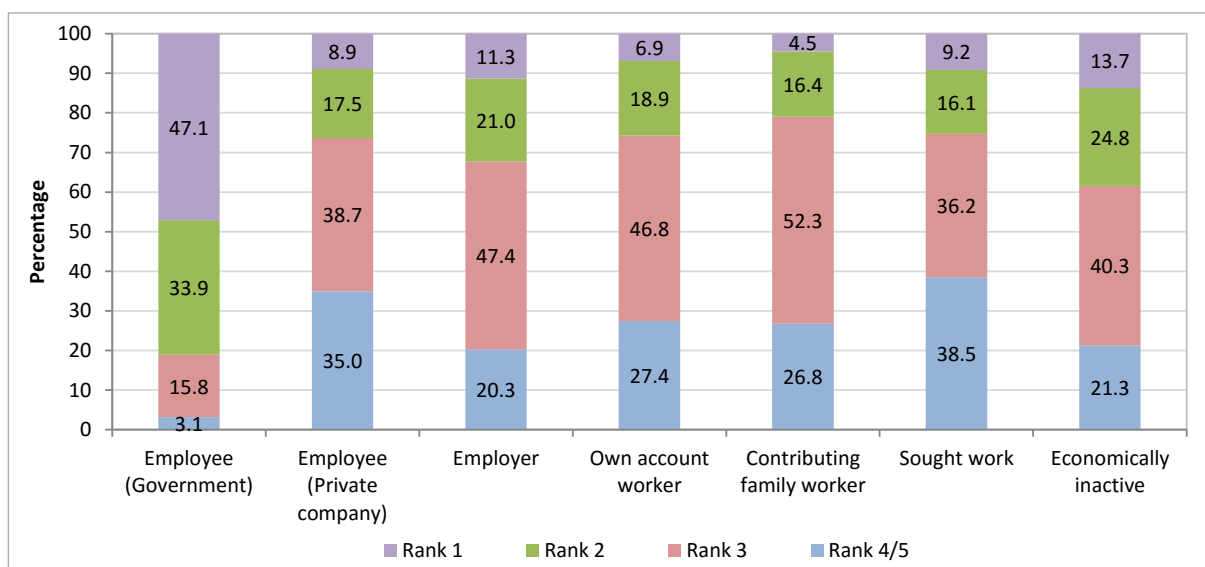


7.2.3 Housing quality and economic activity of head of household

Housing quality was assessed against the economic activity of heads of households. Figure 7.5 and Appendix 1, Table A13(c) show that government employees have the best quality of housing as evidenced by the fact that 47.1 per cent of heads of households who are government employees lived in housing that is quality rank 1, while less than 1 in 10 household heads who were private company workers (8.9 per cent); own account workers (6.9 per cent); contributing family workers (4.5 per cent); and seeking work (9.2 per cent) lived in rank 1 housing. This may be an indication of lower pay, non-adherence to certain building standards, or poorer working conditions, or all of these factors - particularly for employees of private organizations, own account workers, contributing family workers and those seeking work - which render them less able to afford or gain access to good quality housing.

Figure 7.5

Percentage of households by economic activity of head by housing quality rank, 2014 Census



7.2.4 Housing quality and type of dwelling

Though the type of dwelling - whether flat, bungalow or hut - on its own may not exclusively determine the quality of housing, it is, none the less, a good indication of its soundness and quality. It is to be expected, for example, that households occupying flats should have a better housing quality than those living in huts. The results of the Census more or less confirmed this perception given that one in three households that belonged to housing quality rank 1 were living in a condominium/apartment/flat (33 per cent) with a few assessed to be in quality rank 2 (Figure 7.6 and Appendix 1, Table A13(d)). Conversely, a majority of households in rank 4/5 were living in a bamboo type dwelling.

Figure 7.6

Percentage of households by housing quality rank by type of dwelling, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

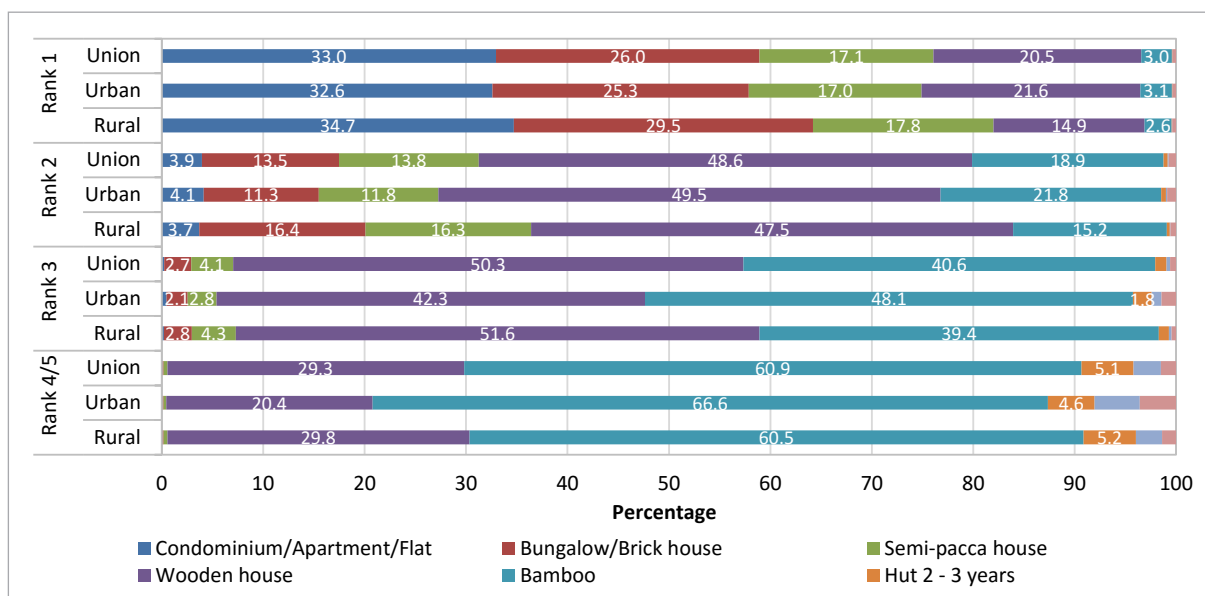


Figure 7.7

Percentage of households by type of dwelling by housing quality rank, 2014 Census

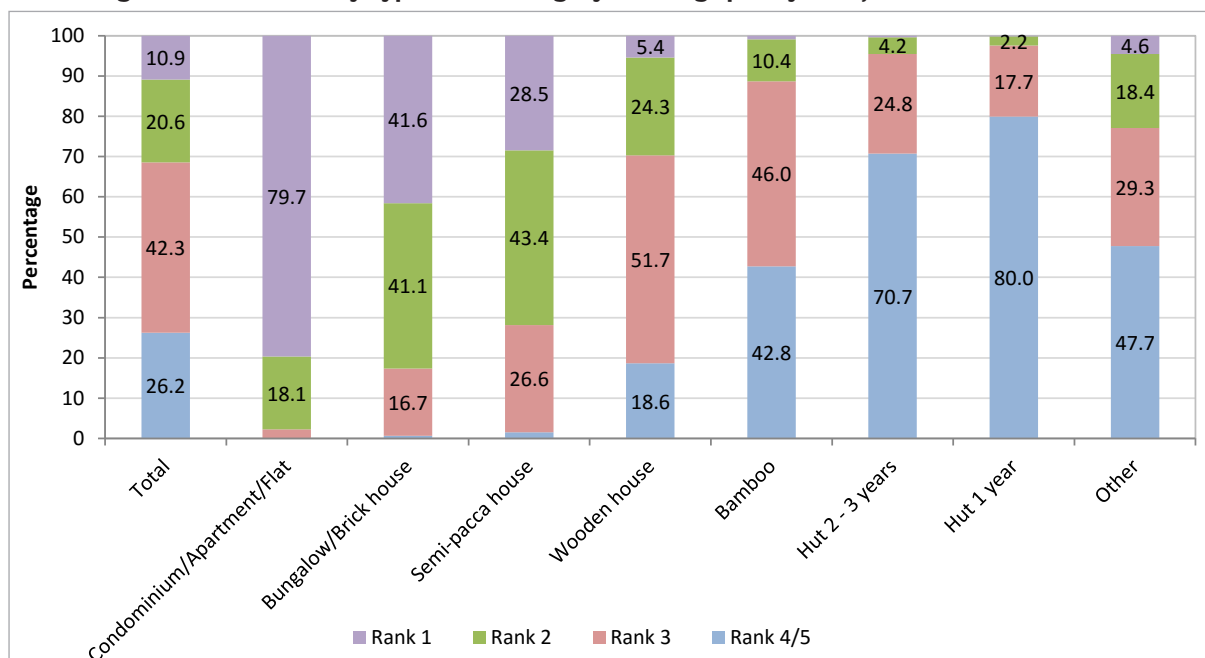


Figure 7.7 shows that the highest quality of housing is found among the ‘Condominium/apartment/flat’ category where almost 8 out of 10 households (79.7 per cent) living in housing units of this type of dwelling are in the highest housing quality rank (rank 1), and literally none are in the poorest quality rank (rank 4/5). The poorest housing quality units are found among ‘Hut 1 year’ and ‘Hut 2-3 years’ dwelling types where 80.0 per cent and 70.7 per cent of households live in housing units that are in the lowest rank (rank 4/5), respectively.

Chapter 7. Housing adequacy and quality

The second poorest housing quality units are found in the 'Other' dwelling type category, where a little under a half (47.7 per cent) of households are in the lowest quality rank (rank 4/5). The pattern observed at the Union level above can also be observed in both urban and rural areas (Appendix 1, Table A13(d)).

7.3 Homelessness/persons in other collective quarters

There is no universally acknowledged definition of 'homelessness' (FEANTSA, 2011) and, as a result, the condition has been variously defined within different contexts. For some purposes it can be defined narrowly to include only people without a roof over their heads, or in other cases it can be defined more broadly. However, homelessness is a global problem. In 2005, the United Nations estimated that 100 million people were homeless worldwide and as many as 1 billion people lacked adequate housing⁷.

Basically, 'homelessness' refers to a temporary (or sometimes not so temporary) condition where people are deprived of access to a home and, as a result, have resorted to living in a place not meant for human habitation, such as an emergency shelter, in transitional housing, on the streets, in abandoned buildings or vehicles, etc. This situation may occur when people cannot afford to pay for a place to live; are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence; suffer mental illness; or when their current home is unsafe or unstable. There are, thus, both social and economic triggers to homelessness.

More generally a homeless person can be considered as "an individual who lacks housing (without regard to whether the individual is a member of a family), including an individual whose temporary residence during the night is a supervised public or private facility (such as shelters) that provides temporary living accommodation, and an individual who is a resident in transitional housing." (US Department of Health and Human Services, 2011). A homeless person is an individual without permanent housing who may live on the streets, in a shelter, in an abandoned building or vehicle, or in any other unstable or non-permanent situation. However, as this report is using Census-based data it should be noted that, for census purposes, the United Nations (2008) attempts to define homelessness by distinguishing 'primary homelessness' (often referred to as the 'roofless', or persons sleeping rough) from 'secondary homelessness' (those who have no regular place of usual residence, otherwise referred to as the 'rootless'). However the Myanmar Census made no attempt to distinguish between these two types of homelessness.

However defined, 'homelessness' is the most extreme state of housing deprivation. The 2014 Census reported that almost one million persons were recorded as homeless or as persons in other collective quarters. This represents almost 2 per cent of the enumerated population (Table 7.2).

⁷ See <https://www.homelessworldcup.org/homelessness-statistics/#africa>

Chapter 7. Housing adequacy and quality

Table 7.2

Number and percentage of 'homeless' persons or persons in other collective quarters, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/Region	Population	Number of homeless persons/ persons in other collective quarters	Percentage of homeless persons/ population in other collective quarters
UNION	50,279,900	973,577	1.94
Kachin	1,642,841	216,457	13.18
Kayah	286,627	5,179	1.81
Kayin	1,504,326	15,965	1.06
Chin	478,801	3,586	0.75
Sagaing	5,325,347	119,997	2.25
Tanintharyi	1,408,401	20,232	1.44
Bago	4,867,373	24,282	0.50
Magway	3,917,055	51,372	1.31
Mandalay	6,165,723	104,723	1.70
Mon	2,054,393	39,119	1.90
Rakhine	2,098,807	20,897	1.00
Yangon	7,360,703	158,664	2.16
Shan	5,824,432	111,785	1.92
Ayeyawady	6,184,829	35,942	0.58
Nay Pyi Taw	1,160,242	45,377	3.91

Comparing the prevalence of homelessness/persons in others collective quarters across the States/Regions, Kachin recorded the highest proportion of homeless persons/persons in other collective quarters at 13.2 per cent, while Bago at 0.5 per cent recorded the lowest. It is however, not easily interpretable from other Census data why Kachin should have reported such a high proportion of homeless persons or those living in other collective quarters. This may need to be investigated further to determine the reasons behind this outlying figure.

The data shown at Table 7.2 should, however, be treated with some caution given, not only the definitional concepts, but also the challenges experienced in collecting good quality data about this hard-to-count population group. In the 2014 Census special enumerators were employed to record, on the Institution questionnaire, the details of people found sleeping in the open on Census Night, but this only would have been a subset of the 'roofless' since families living in make-shift shelters were enumerated as households by the Main questionnaire and were thus not counted as homeless. The formal homeless were grouped together on the Institution questionnaire with people found living in 'other collective quarters' and who would not otherwise be regarded as 'roofless' – though they may have been 'rootless'. Thus the count of the homeless given here will include elements of both an under and over count.

7.4 Housing requirements

From the results presented in Chapter 3, the number of households in Myanmar grew from 6,495,621 in 1983 to 10,877,832 in 2014. This growth is expected to continue into the future. Given the expected norm that each household should ideally occupy a house/dwelling unit, any such growth requires a commensurate growth in housing. If the growth of households is not matched by an equivalent growth in new housing, as is the case in most less developed

Chapter 7. Housing adequacy and quality

countries, then households usually resort to extraordinary methods including occupying make-shift and substandard dwellings.

While there is agreement on the need for an assessment of housing needs, no equivalent consensus on the approach and methodology for assessing this need exists in a given jurisdiction. However, the following methodology propagated by Struyk *et al* (1990) has been one of the pillars for international housing needs assessments. The approach has evolved from its earlier development, and different variations have been applied by many professionals globally.

The variations in Struyk’s approach have mainly been informed by the different structures of the housing market in various countries and the nature of housing data available for undertaking the assessment. From the various attempts to derive housing requirements and from the data collected from the 2014 Census, the following are some of the variables that constitute housing requirement:

- Unmet current housing need
- Homelessness
- Households with deficient physical attributes to an extent that their shelter is irreparable
- Households without adequate/exclusive access to basic services such as a toilet, safe water, human waste disposal, etc.
- Newly arising housing needs.

If the current unmet needs = A, the number of homeless = B, the extent of deficient housing (in terms of both structure and access to services) = C, and any newly arising need = D, then the Housing Requirement = A + D, (where A = B + C).

The following analysis focuses on the first component of the housing requirement formula - the current unmet housing need (A). Therefore for the purpose of this report, the housing quality ranking presented earlier has been translated into the state of housing to assess the deficiencies as follows:

Excellent (Rank 1)	Good (Rank 2)	Somewhat deficient and requires some repairs/ modifications (Rank 3)	Deficient (Rank 4)	Extremely deficient (Rank 5)
1,181,079	2,239,569	4,602,285	2,682,685	172,214

The calculation is then done at the Union level as follows. From the information recorded in the Census, the number of homeless persons/persons in other collective quarters is 973,577 (Table 7.2), and the number of households whose housing is deemed to be deficient or extremely deficient is 2,854,899. Rounding to the nearest thousand for estimation purposes, the current unmet need (A) is, therefore the number of homeless/persons in other collective quarters (974,000) + the number of households whose housing is extremely or minimally deficient (2,855,000) = 3,828,000, representing the total number of ‘units’ (households and homeless persons/persons living in other collective quarters) who require housing.

Chapter 8. Conclusion and recommendations

8.1 Conclusion

This thematic report has been prepared at a very critical moment in the history of Myanmar and at the global level. Myanmar is undergoing a transition after successful elections in 2015, while the world has recently welcomed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda after Habitat III was held in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016.

The findings of this report have far-reaching consequences in the sustainable development agenda for Myanmar. The results presented will, at the same time, enable Myanmar to assess its progress in fulfilling national and international development goals.

Key among the results are:

- The average household size was 4.4, which was a noticeable decline from the average of about five during the period 1983 to 2001. Myanmar's average household size is slightly higher than that of most neighbouring countries, except the Philippines.
- About one in four households (23.7 per cent) were female-headed, with this proportion being higher in urban areas (27.7 per cent) than in rural areas (22.2 per cent).
- Some 85.5 per cent of households in Myanmar were owners of the housing units they live in, with this proportion being slightly higher among female-headed households (87.3 per cent) than male-headed households (85.0 per cent), and higher in rural areas (93.1 per cent) than in urban areas (66.0 per cent).
- Most households in the country (81.4 per cent) used traditional and unsustainable energy sources, particularly firewood, for cooking while only 16.8 per cent used modern and sustainable energy sources.
- Slightly more than two out of five households (41.1 per cent) used modern and sustainable sources of energy for lighting, with the proportion being much higher in urban areas (78.9 per cent) than in rural areas (26.4 per cent).
- More than two-thirds of households (69.5 per cent) have access to improved drinking water sources in the country, with the proportion being higher in urban areas (86.7 per cent) than in rural areas (62.7 per cent).
- About three quarters (74.3 per cent) of households had access to improved sanitation, with the proportion again being higher in urban areas (92.3 per cent) than in rural areas (67.3 per cent).
- Almost half of all households in Myanmar had access to a television (49.5 per cent), followed by a radio (35.5 per cent) and mobile phone (32.9 per cent). The least accessible ICT assets were access to the internet (6.2 per cent) and access to computers (3.5 per cent).
- A housing quality index showed that households living in housing ranked level 3 (out of 5 bands) comprised the largest proportion (42.3 per cent). Only 10.9 per cent of households lived in the highest ranked level 1. However, urban and rural differences were large: 32.3 per cent of urban households and 2.5 per cent of rural households lived in the highest housing quality rank 1.
- Based on an estimate of the number of homeless people/persons living in other collective quarters, and the number of households living in deficient and extremely deficient living conditions, a core housing need of 3.8 million units was estimated for the country.

Chapter 8. Conclusion and recommendations

There is an urgent need to address the immediate housing requirements of those that are the most deprived of decent living conditions. Also, there is a similarly urgent need to conduct a comprehensive national housing survey in Myanmar to provide more depth to the Census findings. In the long-term, future censuses should: attempt to improve coverage of the core United Nations recommended topics; and improve the housing sector monitoring framework through the strengthening of administrative processes and the generation of housing information and records for such purposes as building plan approval records, land registry, stamp duty administration, and mortgage processing - to name just a few. Nevertheless, the 2014 Census results provide a good foundation for improvement of future censuses, monitoring of the housing sector and the tracking of national and international policy goals in Myanmar.

8.2 Recommendations

For a country such as Myanmar which has not conducted a comprehensive housing survey in the past, the Census data remains the key source of housing information for policy development and the establishment of national norms and standards. To achieve these, there may be a need to strengthen the housing component of the census questionnaire to include more of the key topics recommended by the United Nations in future censuses. It should be appreciated that while a lengthy questionnaire may be difficult to administer and the resulting increase in information collected more costly to process, there is room for restructuring the housing component of the questionnaire without overburdening it.

There are some recommended questions, which although covered, were structured in a way that was limiting when analyzing the results. For example, the options for the wall, roofing and floor materials were grouped together. It is recommended that it would be better in future censuses to separate the options in the census question, though it is recognized that this may require more space on the questionnaire. Furthermore, there could also be an attempt to disaggregate data on building materials in order to capture information on the level of application of appropriate building materials, and renewable energy use in housing delivery processes. More importantly, however, emphasis should be given to the inclusion of the key United Nations core housing topics of floor space or number of rooms, and shared occupation.

Although an attempt has been made to give an estimation of the core housing needs from the Census data, it would be useful if this is revisited in time in a more comprehensive manner to give a more accurate estimation of housing needs over a determined period.

Given the current lack of housing data, there may be a need to conduct a comprehensive housing survey in the next three years to be concluded by the mid-intercensal period (around 2019), or, alternatively, it may be more cost effective to pilot an expanded set of housing questions in a mid-term intercensal survey.

The following recommendations on national housing policy issues are proposed from the analysis of the 2014 Census data.

Chapter 8. Conclusion and recommendations

1. Building materials

The Census reported that 51.9 per cent of households lived in housing units whose walls were made of semi-permanent materials, while 37.5 per cent had walls made of permanent materials. This result means that there is a need for specific interventions pertaining to maintenance and repair to facilitate the preservation of the national housing stock.

2. Maintenance and repairs

Given the prevalence of the use of indigenous construction materials (such as wood and bamboo) for housing in Myanmar, there is a need for a mechanism and standards for maintenance especially for ‘responsive repairs’⁸ to ensure that the existing housing identified in the Census does not deteriorate.

3. Improving indoor air quality

Analysis of sources of energy for lighting and cooking is a critical component of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Sustainable Development Goal 7 aims at: “Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.”

The 2014 Census results revealed that, at the Union level, while as many as 81.4 per cent of households use traditional and unsustainable energy sources, particularly firewood, for cooking, only 16.8 per cent use modern and sustainable energy sources. In enclosed environments, this has serious implications on the indoor air quality. Most people spend a substantial amount of their time indoors. Young children, older people and people with health problems – those who are most susceptible to the effects of poor indoor air – are likely to spend even more time inside. Energy sources used for cooking and lighting have a direct effect on indoor air quality in housing.

There is, therefore, a need for the promotion of modern and sustainable energy sources for cooking, and an immediate intervention to improve housing designs to accommodate the safe use of firewood for cooking. In the medium and long term, there should be incentives to encourage the wider use of cleaner cooking fuels such as solar power, liquefied petroleum gas and electricity.

4. Improving the quality of poor housing

Using the responses to the 2014 Census, an attempt was made to develop a consolidated housing quality index to establish the overall quality of the living environment guided by the Habitat Agenda approach to adequate housing.

From the quality index, 26.2 per cent of housing (equivalent to 2,855,000 households) whose housing quality ranked 4 and 5 were regarded as living in deficient and extremely deficient living conditions. These households together with an estimated 974,000 homeless persons/persons living in other collective quarters gives a total of 3,828,000 persons and households living in poor living conditions who require immediate intervention. There is therefore an urgent need to address housing challenges through a holistic improvement of all the elements of adequate housing.

⁸ A term used to describe day-to-day repairs that cannot be planned or included in a longer-term investment programme. It covers repairs needed to fix a single defect that can be carried out within 20 working days.

Chapter 8. Conclusion and recommendations

5. Improving home ownership among younger household heads

Home ownership, though a desirable aspiration of most households, tends to be an uphill road for younger household heads due to the lack of sufficient financial resources necessary for attaining home ownership. This fact was confirmed from the results of the Census which revealed that while 14.6 per cent of household heads in the age group 25-34 owned their dwellings, there was a significantly larger proportion of heads aged 45-54 (24.2 per cent) that did so. Conversely, the proportion of younger heads that rented (27.4 per cent) was higher than the proportion renting among older heads (20.4 per cent).

This scenario requires the initiation of deliberate interventions to improve the level of home ownership among younger household heads through, for example, improvements in socioeconomic conditions and better access to loans/mortgages.

6. Improving access to decent and safe sanitation

Safe and hygienic sanitation is a key ingredient to healthy living environments. The 2014 Census revealed that at the Union level, three quarters (74.3 per cent) of households had access to improved sanitation while a quarter (25.7 per cent) did not⁹. This result means that there is a need for continued efforts, targeting areas of greater disadvantage, to promote and facilitate the adoption of decent and adequate human waste disposal modes, including cesspools and improved pit latrines, to reduce the quarter of households that do not have access to improved sanitation.

7. Improving access to improved drinking water sources

The Census reported that 69.5 per cent of households at the Union level had access to improved drinking water sources while 30.5 per cent did not. While this may signify some progress, there is still much to be done to improve the proportion of households with access to improved drinking water sources to meet Target 6.1 of SDG 6 to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030, particularly in parts of the country which have the lowest access.

8. Standards on minimum size of dwelling units

It emerges that the average household size in Myanmar at the time of the Census was 4.4 and that, furthermore, couples living with children only (41.4 per cent) and couples living with children and other relatives only (17.2 per cent) together form the greatest proportion (a total of 58.6 per cent) of households in Myanmar. This means that for the majority of households, given their size and composition, there is a need for minimum size standards that accommodate the family structure, promotes privacy and dignity. As a result conventional households should, as a basic minimum, have two bedrooms, one for the parents and one for the children.

⁹ It is important to interpret these figures on access to sanitation with the understanding that, according to international standards as monitored and presented by WHO/UNICEF JMP, when a household has access to an improved facility but is sharing with another household, this impacts negatively on the overall assessment of its access to improved sanitation. The 2014 Census did not collect information on toilet sharing and therefore a proportion of households with access to improved sanitation may well be sharing.

References

Agus, M R, Doling, J and Lee, D. 2002. *Housing Policy Systems in South and East Asia*. Palgrave Macmillan Ltd, New York.

Arias, E and Palloni, A. 1996. *Prevalence and Patterns of Female-Headed Households in Latin America*. Center for Demography and Ecology Working Paper No. 96-14. University of Wisconsin-Madison. Retrieved from: <https://www.ssc.wisc.edu/cde/cdewp/96-14.pdf>

Barnes, D F and Floor, W. 1999. Biomass Energy and the Poor in the Developing Countries. *Journal of International Affairs*, Vol. 53, No. 1, pp 237-262.

Barnes, D F, Krutilla, K and Hyde, W. 2002. *The Urban Energy Transition - Energy, Poverty and the Environment: two decades of research*.

Bonvalet, C and Lelievre, E. 1997. The transformation of housing and household structures in France and Great Britain. *International Journal of Population Geography*, 3, pp 183-201.

Burch, T K and Matthews B J. 1987. Household Formation in Developed Societies. *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 13, No. 3, pp. 495-511.

Conley, R D and McCray, J W. 1997. *Housing Quality in Arkansas: Country Profiles by Census Tracts*. Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station Division of Agriculture, University of Arkansas - Special Report 184.

Department of Population. 2015. *The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census: The Union Report*. Census Report Volume 2. Ministry of Immigration and Population, Nay Pyi Taw.

Dhabunansi, P. 2010. *Determinants of household size: a case study of Eastern Uganda*. Unpublished master's dissertation, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda. Retrieved from: <http://hdl.handle.net/10570/2112>

FEANTSA. 2011. *What is homelessness?* Retrieved from: <http://www.feantsa.org/en/toolkit/2005/04/01/ethos-typology-on-homelessness-and-housing-exclusion?bcParent=27>

Fiadzo, E. 2004. *Estimating the Determinants of Housing Quality: The Case of Ghana*. Joint Center for Housing Studies - Harvard University.

Gandelman, N. 2009. Female Headed Households and Homeownership in Latin America. *Housing Studies*, Volume 24, Issue 4, pp 525-549.

General Statistics Office (Vietnam). 2011. *Vietnam Population and Housing Census 2009: Age-sex structure and marital status of the population in Vietnam*. Ministry of Planning and Investment, Hanoi.

Glass, R and Davidson, F G. 1951. Household Structure and Housing Needs. *Population Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (March 1951), pp 395-420.

References

Goodman, L, Pendall, R and Zhu, J. 2015. *Headship and Homeownership What Does the Future Hold?* The Urban Institute.

Heltberg, R. 2003. *Household Fuel and Energy Use In Developing Countries - A Multi-country Study*.

Japan-OECD Policy Forum on Urban Development and Green Growth. Retrieved from: <http://www.mlit.go.jp/common/001059855.pdf>

Jiboye, A D. 2010. Evaluating Users' Household-Size and Housing Quality in Osogbo, Nigeria. *Ethiopian Journal of Environmental Studies and Management* Vol. 3 No. 2.

Kamau, T M, Ngechu, R N, Haile, Z T and Mwitari, J. 2014. An Exploration of Factors Associated with Jigger Infestation (Tungiasis) among Residents of Muranga North District, Kenya. *International Journal of Health Science and Research*, Vol. 4 No. 3 pp 1-8.

Kochanowski, P. 1995. Headship Rates and Long-Term Housing Forecasts: Some Regional Evidence. *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* (25)2.

Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP). 2009. *Methodological Note: Measuring Relative Wealth using Household Asset Indicators*. Americas Barometer Insights, No.6.

Leach, G. 1992. The Energy Transition. *Energy Policy*, Vol. 20 no. 2, pp 116-123.

Monkkonen, P. 2013. Housing deficits as a frame for housing policy: demographic change, economic crisis and household formation in Indonesia. *International Journal of Housing Policy*, 13(3).

Nakono Ltd. 2016. *Households: Average Household size (68 countries)*. Retrieved from: <http://www.nakono.com/tekcarta/databank/households-average-household-size>

Pachauri, S and Mueller, A. 2008. *An analysis of electricity access and use in Indian households: A regional decomposition of consumption for 1980-2005*. In: Proceedings, 31st IAEE International Conference: Bridging Energy Supply and Demand: Logistics, Competition and Environment. 18-20 June 2008, Istanbul, Turkey.

PwC. 2015. *Riding Southeast Asia's automotive highway*. Strategies to steer through Southeast Asia's promising automotive market. November 2015.

Struyk, R, Hoffman, M and Katsura, H. 1990. *The Market for Housing in Indonesian Cities*. Urban Institute Press, Washington.

UNESCO. 2015. *Slum profile in human settlements*. Slum profile indicators. Retrieved from: http://www.unesco.org/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/pdf/wwap_C3_Slum_profile_in_human_settlements.pdf

References

UN-Habitat. 1991. *Human Settlements Sector Review Union of Myanmar*. United Nations, Nairobi.

UN-Habitat. 1996. *The Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements*. United Nations, Istanbul.

UN-Habitat. 2003. *The challenge of the slums: global report on human settlements 2003*. United Nations, Nairobi.

United Nations. 1999. *Trends in Consumption and Production: Household Energy Consumption*. UN-DESA Discussion Paper No. 6. United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs.

United Nations. 2008. *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, 2nd Revision*. United Nations, New York.

United Nations. 2015. *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. United Nations, New York.

University of Florida. 2006. *Affordable Housing Needs Assessment - Population and Household Projection Methodology*. Shimberg Center for Affordable Housing, Rinker School of Building Construction, College of Design, Construction and Planning, University of Florida. Retrieved from: <http://flhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu/docs/PopHousingProjMeth0906.pdf>

US Department of Health and Human Services. 2011. *Frequently asked questions about health care for the homeless*. Retrieved from: <http://bphc.hrsa.gov/technicalassistance/taresources/hchfaq2011.pdf>

WHO. (2015). *UN Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) Myanmar Country Report*. WHO.

WHO and UNICEF. 2006. Core questions on drinking-water and sanitation for household surveys. WHO, Geneva. Retrieved from: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/oms_brochure_core_questionsfinal24608.pdf

WHO and UNICEF. 2008. *A Snapshot of Drinking Water and Sanitation in South-eastern Asia and the Pacific*. A regional perspective based on the 2008 Report of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. WHO/UNICEF, New York.

WHO and UNICEF. 2015. *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water: 2015 Update and MDG assessment*. WHO, New York.

Yeh, S H. 1982. *Housing the urban poor in Southeast Asia: some trends and prospects*. Unpublished. Retrieved from: <http://www.popline.org/node/399053>

Glossary of terms and definitions

Affordable housing: is housing that is appropriate for the needs of a range of low to moderate income households and priced such that low and moderate income households are able to meet their other essential basic living costs.

Conventional household: includes one or more persons who are either related or unrelated and share living quarters (single quarter or compound) and meals. The household members would usually eat food prepared from the same cooking pot. In most cases, there would be one person acknowledged by the household members as the head of the household.

Data quality assessment: is the scientific and statistical evaluation of data to determine if those obtained from a source such as a census or survey are of the right type, quality, and quantity to support their intended use.

Dwelling (or Housing unit): is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household, or one not intended for habitation but occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the 2014 Census.

Habitat Agenda: the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements which was held in Istanbul, Turkey from June 3-14, 1996.

Head of (conventional) household: is the household member who makes key decisions and is recognized as the head of the household by others. The head of household may be male or female. The person is not necessarily mainly responsible for earning the livelihood for the household. In the 2014 Census, if the head of household was not present on Census Night, the next most responsible member was reported as the *de facto* head.

Headship rate: the ratio of the number of household heads to the size of the adult population (aged 15 and over). Age-specific headship rate is the proportion of people in any specific age group (aged 15 and over) who are household heads.

Household formation: is the rate at which new households are forming within a given span of time.

Household size: is the number of people enumerated in a conventional household. Average household size is the ratio of the total number of people in conventional households to the number of such households.

Housing: is a multi-dimensional product that includes physical shelter; socioeconomic and cultural dynamics; related services and infrastructure; and the inputs required to produce and maintain it. It also includes the processes and outcomes of the production and use of residential dwellings.

Housing quality: is a comprehensive concept that outlines whether or not housing is sufficient to meet recognized housing quality standards as well as specific household needs. It takes into account, among other characteristics, type of construction, materials used, amount of space, services and facilities, condition of facilities within and outside the dwelling, function and aesthetics.

Glossary of terms and definitions

Housing unit: See Dwelling.

Improved drinking water: is drinking water from a source that is defined as one that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is likely to be protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with faecal matter. The 2014 Census identified the following sources as 'Improved': Tap/piped water; Tube well/borehole; Protected well/spring; and Bottled/purified water. All other sources of drinking water identified in the Census were classified as 'Unimproved'.

Improved sanitation: is a toilet facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. The 2014 Census identified the following toilet facilities as 'Improved': Flush, and Water seal (improved latrine). All other types of toilet identified in the 2014 Census were classified as 'Unimproved'.

Institutional population: is a unit where a group of people are living together other than in a conventional household. Examples include: old people's homes; orphanages; hospitals; boarding schools; hotels, hostels and guest houses; institutions for persons with disabilities; prisons; monasteries; convents; military and police barracks; and camps for workers.

Rural area: is an area classified by the Department of General Administration (GAD) as a village tract. Generally, such areas have a low population density and a land use which is predominantly agricultural.

Tenure: describes the status of the arrangements under which households occupy their accommodation, which may comprise all or part of a dwelling. Such status of tenure does not necessarily require the existence of legal documentation to establish the right to such occupation but rather defines the clarity and predictability of the terms of occupation. The 2014 Census identified five categories of tenure: Owner; Renter; Provided free; Government quarters; Private company quarters; and Other.

Urban area: is an area classified by the General Administration Department (GAD) as a ward. Generally such areas have an increased density of building structures, population and better infrastructural development.

Appendices

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A1

(a) Households by household size, urban and rural areas, and State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area	Household size (person)																			
	Total		1 person		2 persons		3 persons		4 persons		5 persons		6 persons		7 persons		8 persons		9 or more	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UNION	10,877,832	100	501,088	4.6	1,352,229	12.4	2,165,200	19.9	2,320,289	21.3	1,793,727	16.5	1,183,110	10.9	706,209	6.5	449,959	4.1	406,021	3.7
Urban	3,049,433	100	148,069	4.9	389,977	12.8	582,074	19.1	622,253	20.4	479,727	15.7	320,943	10.5	202,224	6.6	141,477	4.6	162,689	5.3
Rural	7,828,399	100	353,019	4.5	962,252	12.3	1,583,126	20.2	1,698,036	21.7	1,314,000	16.8	862,167	11.0	503,985	6.4	308,482	3.9	243,332	3.1
Kachin	269,365	100	10,751	4.0	24,089	8.9	39,044	14.5	49,268	18.3	46,432	17.2	35,781	13.3	24,660	9.2	18,629	6.9	20,711	7.7
Urban	95,859	100	3,894	4.1	8,843	9.2	13,614	14.2	16,820	17.5	15,346	16.0	12,147	12.7	8,618	9.0	7,026	7.3	9,551	10
Rural	173,506	100	6,857	4.0	15,246	8.8	25,430	14.7	32,448	18.7	31,086	17.9	23,634	13.6	16,042	9.2	11,603	6.7	11,160	6.4
Kayah	57,274	100	2,789	4.9	5,647	9.9	9,191	16.0	10,798	18.9	9,901	17.3	7,488	13.1	4,983	8.7	3,451	6.0	3,026	5.3
Urban	14,668	100	905	6.2	1,656	11.3	2,662	18.1	2,809	19.2	2,441	16.6	1,705	11.6	1,017	6.9	722	4.9	751	5.1
Rural	42,606	100	1,884	4.4	3,991	9.4	6,529	15.3	7,989	18.8	7,460	17.5	5,783	13.6	3,966	9.3	2,729	6.4	2,275	5.3
Kayin	308,041	100	14,666	4.8	32,865	10.7	50,514	16.4	59,363	19.3	52,504	17.0	39,167	12.7	25,419	8.3	17,204	5.6	16,339	5.3
Urban	67,167	100	3,128	4.7	8,169	12.2	11,950	17.8	13,242	19.7	10,843	16.1	7,476	11.1	4,886	7.3	3,417	5.1	4,056	6.0
Rural	240,874	100	11,538	4.8	24,696	10.3	38,564	16.0	46,121	19.1	41,661	17.3	31,691	13.2	20,533	8.5	13,787	5.7	12,283	5.1
Chin	91,121	100	5,268	5.8	9,116	10.0	11,442	12.6	13,442	14.8	13,916	15.3	12,663	13.9	9,803	10.8	7,994	8.8	7,477	8.2
Urban	19,770	100	1,406	7.1	2,199	11.1	2,909	14.7	3,326	16.8	3,116	15.8	2,490	12.6	1,774	9.0	1,371	6.9	1,179	6.0
Rural	71,351	100	3,862	5.4	6,917	9.7	8,533	12.0	10,116	14.2	10,800	15.1	10,173	14.3	8,029	11.3	6,623	9.3	6,298	8.8
Sagaing	1,096,857	100	43,563	4.0	112,946	10.3	194,947	17.8	234,471	21.4	192,085	17.5	133,389	12.2	83,212	7.6	53,639	4.9	48,605	4.4
Urban	183,772	100	8,855	4.8	21,148	11.5	33,196	18.1	37,463	20.4	29,520	16.1	20,324	11.1	13,304	7.2	9,201	5.0	10,761	5.9
Rural	913,085	100	34,708	3.8	91,798	10.1	161,751	17.7	197,008	21.6	162,565	17.8	113,065	12.4	69,908	7.7	44,438	4.9	37,844	4.1
Tanintharyi	283,099	100	11,613	4.1	28,879	10.2	47,024	16.6	54,245	19.2	48,817	17.2	36,780	13.0	23,839	8.4	16,360	5.8	15,542	5.5
Urban	66,807	100	3,180	4.8	7,020	10.5	11,109	16.6	12,708	19.0	11,110	16.6	8,060	12.1	5,355	8.0	3,798	5.7	4,467	6.7
Rural	216,292	100	8,433	3.9	21,859	10.1	35,915	16.6	41,537	19.2	37,707	17.4	28,720	13.3	18,484	8.5	12,562	5.8	11,075	5.1
Bago	1,142,974	100	55,130	4.8	161,056	14.1	257,551	22.5	250,866	21.9	181,332	15.9	111,219	9.7	61,785	5.4	35,343	3.1	28,692	2.5
Urban	239,014	100	12,793	5.4	34,130	14.3	49,939	20.9	49,581	20.7	37,032	15.5	23,777	9.9	14,244	6.0	9,011	3.8	8,507	3.6
Rural	903,960	100	42,337	4.7	126,926	14.0	207,612	23	201,285	22.3	144,300	16.0	87,442	9.7	47,541	5.3	26,332	2.9	20,185	2.2
Magway	919,777	100	50,670	5.5	127,474	13.9	200,733	21.8	203,925	22.2	148,044	16.1	91,121	9.9	50,120	5.4	27,878	3.0	19,812	2.2
Urban	131,251	100	8,105	6.2	18,588	14.2	26,784	20.4	27,776	21.2	20,019	15.3	12,690	9.7	7,739	5.9	4,821	3.7	4,729	3.6
Rural	788,526	100	42,565	5.4	108,886	13.8	173,949	22.1	176,149	22.3	128,025	16.2	78,431	9.9	42,381	5.4	23,057	2.9	15,083	1.9

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A1 (continued) (a) Households by household size, urban and rural areas, and State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area	Household size (person)																			
	Total		1 person		2 persons		3 persons		4 persons		5 persons		6 persons		7 persons		8 persons		9 or more	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Mandalay	1,323,191	100	61,623	4.7	160,901	12.2	261,541	19.8	286,840	21.7	220,461	16.7	144,070	10.9	84,615	6.4	53,139	4.0	50,001	3.8
Urban	415,634	100	18,319	4.4	48,808	11.7	74,682	18.0	84,391	20.3	66,428	16	45,492	10.9	29,415	7.1	21,408	5.2	26,691	6.4
Rural	907,557	100	43,304	4.8	112,093	12.4	186,859	20.6	202,449	22.3	154,033	17.0	98,578	10.9	55,200	6.1	31,731	3.5	23,310	2.6
Mon	422,612	100	20,824	4.9	47,243	11.2	74,416	17.6	86,439	20.5	71,360	16.9	49,475	11.7	30,626	7.2	20,293	4.8	21,936	5.2
Urban	114,187	100	5,496	4.8	12,710	11.1	19,706	17.3	23,064	20.2	18,596	16.3	12,955	11.3	8,305	7.3	6,003	5.3	7,352	6.4
Rural	308,425	100	15,328	5.0	34,533	11.2	54,710	17.7	63,375	20.5	52,764	17.1	36,520	11.8	22,321	7.2	14,290	4.6	14,584	4.7
Rakhine	459,772	100	19,640	4.3	54,689	11.9	87,398	19.0	97,428	21.2	80,134	17.4	54,649	11.9	32,708	7.1	19,429	4.2	13,697	3.0
Urban	72,624	100	3,165	4.4	7,761	10.7	13,027	17.9	14,951	20.6	12,220	16.8	8,544	11.8	5,506	7.6	3,746	5.2	3,704	5.1
Rural	387,148	100	16,475	4.3	46,928	12.1	74,371	19.2	82,477	21.3	67,914	17.5	46,105	11.9	27,202	7.0	15,683	4.1	9,993	2.6
Yangon	1,582,944	100	68,073	4.3	216,707	13.7	325,983	20.6	338,953	21.4	249,425	15.8	158,136	10.0	95,117	6.0	63,475	4.0	67,075	4.2
Urban	1,069,056	100	45,232	4.2	140,917	13.2	208,506	19.5	221,093	20.7	167,488	15.7	110,345	10.3	69,260	6.5	48,837	4.6	57,378	5.4
Rural	513,888	100	22,841	4.4	75,790	14.7	117,477	22.9	117,860	22.9	81,937	15.9	47,791	9.3	25,857	5.0	14,638	2.8	9,697	1.9
Shan	1,169,569	100	44,285	3.8	117,969	10.1	208,307	17.8	241,930	20.7	202,732	17.3	143,120	12.2	90,204	7.7	63,985	5.5	57,037	4.9
Urban	279,918	100	14,906	5.3	34,623	12.4	52,505	18.8	56,957	20.3	44,888	16.0	29,884	10.7	18,449	6.6	13,130	4.7	14,576	5.2
Rural	889,651	100	29,379	3.3	83,346	9.4	155,802	17.5	184,973	20.8	157,844	17.7	113,236	12.7	71,755	8.1	50,855	5.7	42,461	4.8
Ayeyawady	1,488,983	100	76,455	5.1	215,608	14.5	338,534	22.7	334,803	22.5	236,107	15.9	141,023	9.5	75,370	5.1	41,309	2.8	29,774	2.0
Urban	200,962	100	11,660	5.8	31,101	15.5	44,509	22.1	42,415	21.1	29,596	14.7	18,359	9.1	10,548	5.2	6,472	3.2	6,302	3.1
Rural	1,288,021	100	64,795	5.0	184,507	14.3	294,025	22.8	292,388	22.7	206,511	16.0	122,664	9.5	64,822	5.0	34,837	2.7	23,472	1.8
Nay Pyi Taw	262,253	100	15,738	6.0	37,040	14.1	58,575	22.3	57,518	21.9	40,477	15.4	25,029	9.5	13,748	5.2	7,831	3.0	6,297	2.4
Urban	78,744	100	7,025	8.9	12,304	15.6	16,976	21.6	15,657	19.9	11,084	14.1	6,695	8.5	3,804	4.8	2,514	3.2	2,685	3.4
Rural	183,509	100	8,713	4.7	24,736	13.5	41,599	22.7	41,861	22.8	29,393	16.0	18,334	10.0	9,944	5.4	5,317	2.9	3,612	2.0

Table A1

(b) Households by household size, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ Area	Household size (person)																			
	Total		1 person		2 persons		3 persons		4 persons		5 persons		6 persons		7 persons		8 persons		9 or more	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UNION	10,877,832	100	501,088	4.6	1,352,229	12.4	2,165,200	19.9	2,320,289	21.3	1,793,727	16.5	1,183,110	10.9	706,209	6.5	449,959	4.1	406,021	3.7
Kachin	269,365	100	10,751	4.0	24,089	8.9	39,044	14.5	49,268	18.3	46,432	17.2	35,781	13.3	24,660	9.2	18,629	6.9	20,711	7.7
Myitkyina	88,643	100	3,105	3.5	7,587	8.6	11,989	13.5	14,896	16.8	14,386	16.2	11,719	13.2	8,653	9.8	7,026	7.9	9,282	10.5
Mohnyin	101,152	100	4,729	4.7	10,036	9.9	15,773	15.6	19,186	19.0	17,500	17.3	12,924	12.8	8,605	8.5	6,335	6.3	6,064	6.0
Bhamo	63,706	100	2,381	3.7	5,247	8.2	9,522	14.9	12,956	20.3	12,097	19.0	8,760	13.8	5,418	8.5	3,586	5.6	3,739	5.9
Putao	15,864	100	536	3.4	1,219	7.7	1,760	11.1	2,230	14.1	2,449	15.4	2,378	15.0	1,984	12.5	1,682	10.6	1,626	10.2
Kayah	57,274	100	2,789	4.9	5,647	9.9	9,191	16.0	10,798	18.9	9,901	17.3	7,488	13.1	4,983	8.7	3,451	6.0	3,026	5.3
Loikaw	49,158	100	2,401	4.9	4,692	9.5	7,738	15.7	9,305	18.9	8,564	17.4	6,556	13.3	4,295	8.7	2,990	6.1	2,617	5.3
Bawlaakhe	8,116	100	388	4.8	955	11.8	1,453	17.9	1,493	18.4	1,337	16.5	932	11.5	688	8.5	461	5.7	409	5.0
Kayin	308,041	100	14,666	4.8	32,865	10.7	50,514	16.4	59,363	19.3	52,504	17.0	39,167	12.7	25,419	8.3	17,204	5.6	16,339	5.3
Hpa-An	161,457	100	8,522	5.3	17,186	10.6	26,169	16.2	30,597	19.0	27,302	16.9	20,610	12.8	13,516	8.4	9,028	5.6	8,527	5.3
Pharpoon	6,502	100	252	3.9	603	9.3	945	14.5	1,095	16.8	1,093	16.8	968	14.9	638	9.8	448	6.9	460	7.1
Myawady	44,016	100	1,870	4.2	5,476	12.4	8,215	18.7	8,782	20.0	7,198	16.4	5,083	11.5	3,095	7.0	2,155	4.9	2,142	4.9
Kawkaareik	96,066	100	4,022	4.2	9,600	10.0	15,185	15.8	18,889	19.7	16,911	17.6	12,506	13.0	8,170	8.5	5,573	5.8	5,210	5.4
Chin	91,121	100	5,268	5.8	9,116	10.0	11,442	12.6	13,442	14.8	13,916	15.3	12,663	13.9	9,803	10.8	7,994	8.8	7,477	8.2
Hakha	19,699	100	1,185	6.0	1,925	9.8	2,604	13.2	3,189	16.2	3,258	16.5	2,944	14.9	2,107	10.7	1,432	7.3	1,055	5.4
Falam	29,250	100	1,700	5.8	2,669	9.1	3,077	10.5	3,661	12.5	3,984	13.6	3,816	13.0	3,248	11.1	3,381	11.6	3,714	12.7
Mindat	42,172	100	2,383	5.7	4,522	10.7	5,761	13.7	6,592	15.6	6,674	15.8	5,903	14.0	4,448	10.5	3,181	7.5	2,708	6.4
Sagaing	1,096,857	100	43,563	4.0	112,946	10.3	194,947	17.8	234,471	21.4	192,085	17.5	133,389	12.2	83,212	7.6	53,639	4.9	48,605	4.4
Sagaing	114,709	100	5,680	5.0	14,424	12.6	23,468	20.5	26,263	22.9	19,240	16.8	12,016	10.5	6,752	5.9	3,957	3.4	2,909	2.5
Shwebo	311,477	100	12,577	4.0	33,721	10.8	58,789	18.9	69,571	22.3	54,880	17.6	36,127	11.6	21,623	6.9	13,287	4.3	10,902	3.5
Monywa	163,545	100	7,638	4.7	19,500	11.9	32,120	19.6	35,559	21.7	27,176	16.6	17,859	10.9	10,781	6.6	6,877	4.2	6,035	3.7
Katha	167,956	100	5,367	3.2	13,544	8.1	25,514	15.2	34,847	20.7	31,604	18.8	23,281	13.9	15,166	9.0	9,550	5.7	9,083	5.4
Kalay	106,562	100	4,035	3.8	10,343	9.7	18,449	17.3	23,841	22.4	19,109	17.9	13,071	12.3	7,998	7.5	5,011	4.7	4,705	4.4
Tamu	22,591	100	957	4.2	2,152	9.5	3,334	14.8	4,200	18.6	3,958	17.5	2,915	12.9	2,082	9.2	1,360	6.0	1,633	7.2
Mawlaik	30,591	100	923	3.0	2,276	7.4	3,968	13.0	5,414	17.7	5,413	17.7	4,692	15.3	3,227	10.5	2,237	7.3	2,441	8.0
Hkamti	61,842	100	1,884	3.0	4,569	7.4	7,175	11.6	8,947	14.5	9,633	15.6	8,973	14.5	7,205	11.7	6,279	10.2	7,177	11.6
Yinmarpin	117,584	100	4,502	3.8	12,417	10.6	22,130	18.8	25,829	22.0	21,072	17.9	14,455	12.3	8,378	7.1	5,081	4.3	3,720	3.2

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A1 (continued) (b) Households by household size, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ Area	Household size (person)																			
	Total		1 person		2 persons		3 persons		4 persons		5 persons		6 persons		7 persons		8 persons		9 or more	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Tanintharyi	283,099	100	11,613	4.1	28,879	10.2	47,024	16.6	54,245	19.2	48,817	17.2	36,780	13.0	23,839	8.4	16,360	5.8	15,542	5.5
Dawei	104,092	100	5,602	5.4	12,065	11.6	18,649	17.9	20,734	19.9	17,863	17.2	12,253	11.8	7,585	7.3	4,916	4.7	4,425	4.3
Myeik	132,919	100	3,963	3.0	11,116	8.4	19,657	14.8	24,392	18.4	23,548	17.7	19,099	14.4	12,974	9.8	9,151	6.9	9,019	6.8
Kawthoung	46,088	100	2,048	4.4	5,698	12.4	8,718	18.9	9,119	19.8	7,406	16.1	5,428	11.8	3,280	7.1	2,293	5.0	2,098	4.6
Bago	1,142,974	100	55,130	4.8	161,056	14.1	257,551	22.5	250,866	21.9	181,332	15.9	111,219	9.7	61,785	5.4	35,343	3.1	28,692	2.5
Bago	386,762	100	15,994	4.1	44,945	11.6	74,654	19.3	82,849	21.4	67,235	17.4	44,953	11.6	26,626	6.9	15,969	4.1	13,537	3.5
Toungoo	249,452	100	11,936	4.8	30,657	12.3	50,323	20.2	53,105	21.3	41,354	16.6	27,139	10.9	16,126	6.5	9,702	3.9	9,110	3.7
Pyay	236,010	100	13,103	5.6	41,597	17.6	64,480	27.3	53,020	22.5	32,079	13.6	16,952	7.2	7,964	3.4	4,076	1.7	2,739	1.2
Thayawady	270,750	100	14,097	5.2	43,857	16.2	68,094	25.2	61,892	22.9	40,664	15.0	22,175	8.2	11,069	4.1	5,596	2.1	3,306	1.2
Magway	919,777	100	50,670	5.5	127,474	13.9	200,733	21.8	203,925	22.2	148,044	16.1	91,121	9.9	50,120	5.4	27,878	3.0	19,812	2.2
Magway	291,432	100	16,618	5.7	40,379	13.9	63,062	21.6	64,122	22.0	46,918	16.1	28,883	9.9	16,327	5.6	8,934	3.1	6,189	2.1
Minbu	162,423	100	9,248	5.7	23,270	14.3	36,173	22.3	35,693	22.0	25,692	15.8	15,816	9.7	8,607	5.3	4,761	2.9	3,163	1.9
Thayet	179,839	100	8,770	4.9	27,848	15.5	45,914	25.5	41,763	23.2	27,001	15.0	14,915	8.3	7,402	4.1	3,842	2.1	2,384	1.3
Pakokku	229,705	100	13,733	6.0	29,727	12.9	44,205	19.2	48,782	21.2	38,567	16.8	25,130	10.9	14,372	6.3	8,430	3.7	6,759	2.9
Gangaw	56,378	100	2,301	4.1	6,250	11.1	11,379	20.2	13,565	24.1	9,866	17.5	6,377	11.3	3,412	6.1	1,911	3.4	1,317	2.3
Mandalay	1,323,191	100	61,623	4.7	160,901	12.2	261,541	19.8	286,840	21.7	220,461	16.7	144,070	10.9	84,615	6.4	53,139	4.0	50,001	3.8
Mandalay	324,477	100	11,542	3.6	34,879	10.7	56,405	17.4	65,988	20.3	53,095	16.4	36,967	11.4	24,516	7.6	18,447	5.7	22,638	7.0
Pyin Oo Lwin	214,948	100	9,614	4.5	25,340	11.8	43,226	20.1	47,530	22.1	36,834	17.1	23,714	11.0	13,585	6.3	8,211	3.8	6,894	3.2
Kyaukse	169,988	100	7,173	4.2	21,120	12.4	37,895	22.3	39,838	23.4	28,000	16.5	17,126	10.1	9,295	5.5	5,221	3.1	4,320	2.5
Myingyan	242,956	100	14,016	5.8	31,310	12.9	47,331	19.5	52,153	21.5	41,212	17.0	26,963	11.1	15,184	6.2	8,669	3.6	6,118	2.5
Nyaung U	54,473	100	3,068	5.6	7,070	13.0	10,734	19.7	11,825	21.7	9,118	16.7	5,798	10.6	3,343	6.1	1,946	3.6	1,571	2.9
Yame 'thin	116,122	100	5,053	4.4	14,846	12.8	25,025	21.6	26,014	22.4	19,370	16.7	12,499	10.8	6,760	5.8	3,746	3.2	2,809	2.4
Meiktila	200,227	100	11,157	5.6	26,336	13.2	40,925	20.4	43,492	21.7	32,832	16.4	21,003	10.5	11,932	6.0	6,899	3.4	5,651	2.8
Mon	422,612	100	20,824	4.9	47,243	11.2	74,416	17.6	86,439	20.5	71,360	16.9	49,475	11.7	30,626	7.2	20,293	4.8	21,936	5.2
Mawlamyine	253,283	100	12,811	5.1	28,824	11.4	44,993	17.8	51,698	20.4	42,110	16.6	28,977	11.4	17,880	7.1	12,063	4.8	13,927	5.5
Thaton	169,329	100	8,013	4.7	18,419	10.9	29,423	17.4	34,741	20.5	29,250	17.3	20,498	12.1	12,746	7.5	8,230	4.9	8,009	4.7

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A1 (continued) (b) Households by household size, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ Area	Household size (person)																			
	Total		1 person		2 persons		3 persons		4 persons		5 persons		6 persons		7 persons		8 persons		9 or more	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Rakhtine	459,772	100	19,640	4.3	54,689	11.9	87,398	19.0	97,428	21.2	80,134	17.4	54,649	11.9	32,708	7.1	19,429	4.2	13,697	3.0
Sittway	109,256	100	4,137	3.8	10,233	9.4	17,848	16.3	21,847	20.0	19,745	18.1	14,584	13.3	9,551	8.7	6,369	5.8	4,942	4.5
Myauk U	145,987	100	5,364	3.7	15,488	10.6	27,203	18.6	31,227	21.4	26,439	18.1	18,400	12.6	11,203	7.7	6,354	4.4	4,309	3.0
Maungtaw	19,160	100	961	5.0	2,204	11.5	3,290	17.2	3,571	18.6	3,149	16.4	2,343	12.2	1,565	8.2	1,064	5.6	1,013	5.3
Kyaukpyu	101,776	100	5,326	5.2	14,735	14.5	20,635	20.3	21,918	21.5	16,976	16.7	11,015	10.8	6,031	5.9	3,265	3.2	1,875	1.8
Thandwe	83,593	100	3,852	4.6	12,029	14.4	18,422	22.0	18,865	22.6	13,825	16.5	8,307	9.9	4,358	5.2	2,377	2.8	1,558	1.9
Yangon	1,582,944	100	68,073	4.3	216,707	13.7	325,983	20.6	338,953	21.4	249,425	15.8	158,136	10.0	95,117	6.0	63,475	4.0	67,075	4.2
North Yangon	566,167	100	21,361	3.8	81,396	14.4	118,027	20.8	121,165	21.4	89,848	15.9	57,609	10.2	34,033	6.0	22,385	4.0	20,343	3.6
East Yangon	486,790	100	19,557	4.0	60,798	12.5	92,997	19.1	100,148	20.6	77,031	15.8	51,164	10.5	32,495	6.7	23,245	4.8	29,355	6.0
South Yangon	339,205	100	16,322	4.8	48,457	14.3	78,361	23.1	78,651	23.2	53,422	15.7	30,950	9.1	16,810	5.0	9,250	2.7	6,982	2.1
West Yangon	190,782	100	10,833	5.7	26,056	13.7	36,598	19.2	38,989	20.4	29,124	15.3	18,413	9.7	11,779	6.2	8,595	4.5	10,395	5.4
Shan	1,169,569	100	44,285	3.8	117,969	10.1	208,307	17.8	241,930	20.7	202,732	17.3	143,120	12.2	90,204	7.7	63,985	5.5	57,037	4.9
Taunggyi	368,509	100	14,520	3.9	38,590	10.5	75,211	20.4	84,952	23.1	65,992	17.9	41,980	11.4	23,625	6.4	13,273	3.6	10,366	2.8
Lolain	115,482	100	4,560	3.9	12,390	10.7	20,672	17.9	23,602	20.4	20,586	17.8	13,863	12.0	8,624	7.5	5,777	5.0	5,408	4.7
Linkhe`	30,648	100	2,017	6.6	4,309	14.1	6,141	20.0	6,009	19.6	4,746	15.5	3,159	10.3	1,959	6.4	1,229	4.0	1,079	3.5
Lashio	125,181	100	4,914	3.9	13,061	10.4	22,502	18.0	26,192	20.9	21,972	17.6	15,011	12.0	9,242	7.4	6,164	4.9	6,123	4.9
Muse	86,255	100	3,214	3.7	7,999	9.3	12,978	15.0	16,387	19.0	14,756	17.1	11,638	13.5	7,941	9.2	5,740	6.7	5,602	6.5
Kyaukme	163,679	100	6,866	4.2	18,845	11.5	32,460	19.8	36,644	22.4	28,460	17.4	18,040	11.0	10,528	6.4	6,599	4.0	5,237	3.2
Kunlon	10,392	100	355	3.4	815	7.8	1,201	11.6	1,720	16.6	1,786	17.2	1,641	15.8	1,131	10.9	858	8.3	885	8.5
Laukine	24,846	100	401	1.6	1,377	5.5	2,464	9.9	3,749	15.1	4,352	17.5	4,176	16.8	3,140	12.6	2,371	9.5	2,816	11.3
Hopan	35,630	100	481	1.3	1,320	3.7	2,530	7.1	3,940	11.1	5,249	14.7	5,572	15.6	5,093	14.3	7,230	20.3	4,215	11.8
Makman	36,249	100	381	1.1	1,731	4.8	3,466	9.6	5,114	14.1	5,640	15.6	5,384	14.9	4,544	12.5	4,617	12.7	5,372	14.8
Kengtung	66,733	100	2,342	3.5	5,733	8.6	9,938	14.9	12,658	19.0	11,616	17.4	9,360	14.0	5,927	8.9	4,452	6.7	4,707	7.1
Minesat	44,931	100	1,203	2.7	3,953	8.8	6,997	15.6	8,563	19.1	7,781	17.3	6,361	14.2	4,298	9.6	2,922	6.5	2,853	6.3
Tachileik	37,673	100	2,069	5.5	5,292	14.0	7,011	18.6	7,347	19.5	5,822	15.5	4,099	10.9	2,574	6.8	1,871	5.0	1,588	4.2
Minephyat	23,361	100	962	4.1	2,554	10.9	4,736	20.3	5,053	21.6	3,974	17.0	2,836	12.1	1,578	6.8	882	3.8	786	3.4

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A1 (continued) (b) Households by household size, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ Area	Household size (person)																			
	Total		1 person		2 persons		3 persons		4 persons		5 persons		6 persons		7 persons		8 persons		9 or more	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ayeyawady	1,488,983	100	76,455	5.1	215,608	14.5	338,534	22.7	334,803	22.5	236,107	15.9	141,023	9.5	75,370	5.1	41,309	2.8	29,774	2.0
Patheingyi	394,147	100	19,862	5.0	58,247	14.8	90,995	23.1	89,898	22.8	62,040	15.7	36,695	9.3	19,022	4.8	10,197	2.6	7,191	1.8
Phyapong	237,761	100	10,500	4.4	31,608	13.3	51,252	21.6	52,561	22.1	39,231	16.5	24,506	10.3	13,805	5.8	7,915	3.3	6,383	2.7
Maubin	228,079	100	10,927	4.8	30,656	13.4	49,435	21.7	50,774	22.3	37,296	16.4	23,334	10.2	12,872	5.6	7,464	3.3	5,321	2.3
Myaungmya	180,075	100	8,488	4.7	23,056	12.8	37,835	21.0	39,894	22.2	29,904	16.6	18,904	10.5	10,783	6.0	6,193	3.4	5,018	2.8
Labutta	150,469	100	7,024	4.7	20,760	13.8	34,842	23.2	34,174	22.7	24,027	16.0	14,345	9.5	7,871	5.2	4,469	3.0	2,957	2.0
Hinthada	298,452	100	19,654	6.6	51,281	17.2	74,175	24.9	67,502	22.6	43,609	14.6	23,239	7.8	11,017	3.7	5,071	1.7	2,904	1.0
Nay Pyi Taw	262,253	100	15,738	6.0	37,040	14.1	58,575	22.3	57,518	21.9	40,477	15.4	25,029	9.5	13,748	5.2	7,831	3.0	6,297	2.4
Ottara (North)	124,099	100	6,369	5.1	17,512	14.1	29,266	23.6	28,654	23.1	19,546	15.8	11,318	9.1	6,041	4.9	3,141	2.5	2,252	1.8
Dekkhina (South)	138,154	100	9,369	6.8	19,528	14.1	29,309	21.2	28,864	20.9	20,931	15.2	13,711	9.9	7,707	5.6	4,690	3.4	4,045	2.9

Table A2 Households by household composition type, State/Region, 2014 Census
(a) Couple households

State/ Region	Household composition type									
	Couple households									
Total	Total	Couple only	Couple + child(ren) only	Couple + child(ren)+ other relatives only	Couple + child(ren)+ non-relatives only	Couple + all others	Couple + other relatives only	Couple + non-relatives only	Couple + other relatives + non-relatives only	
UNION										
Number	10,877,832	7,649,491	4,500,948	1,875,367	1,15,327	102,090	265,035	29,504	29,574	
Percentage	100	70.3	41.4	17.2	1.1	0.9	2.4	0.3	0.3	
Kachin										
Number	269,365	182,661	97,017	59,390	3,551	4,059	6,391	674	939	
Percentage	100	67.8	36.0	22.0	1.3	1.5	2.4	0.3	0.3	
Kayah										
Number	57,274	40,709	26,338	9,323	577	505	1,142	89	169	
Percentage	100	71.1	46.0	16.3	1.0	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.3	
Kayin										
Number	308,041	216,634	115,655	66,529	2,400	2,602	12,168	529	782	
Percentage	100	70.3	37.5	21.6	0.8	0.8	4.0	0.2	0.3	
Chin										
Number	91,121	64,545	37,858	18,691	600	539	2,118	94	253	
Percentage	100	70.8	41.5	20.5	0.7	0.6	2.3	0.1	0.3	
Sagaing										
Number	1,096,857	752,950	453,971	202,018	10,491	9,423	19,736	2,161	2,739	
Percentage	100	68.6	41.4	18.4	1.0	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.2	
Tanintharyi										
Number	283,099	204,439	117,342	53,751	4,359	3,533	8,500	854	905	
Percentage	100	72.2	41.4	19	1.5	1.2	3.0	0.3	0.3	
Bago										
Number	1,142,974	816,512	494,285	179,040	8,281	7,067	29,890	2,528	2,633	
Percentage	100	71.4	43.2	15.7	0.7	0.6	2.6	0.2	0.2	
Magway										
Number	919,777	621,939	383,802	140,405	6,320	4,671	18,364	1,750	1,716	
Percentage	100	67.6	41.7	15.3	0.7	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.2	

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A2 (continued) Households by household composition type, State/Region, 2014 Census (a) Couple households

State/ Region	Household composition type										
	Total		Couple households								Couple + other relatives + non-relatives only
	Number	Percentage	Couple only	Couple + child(ren) only	Couple + child(ren)+ other relatives only	Couple + child(ren)+ non-relatives only	Couple + all others	Couple + other relatives only	Couple + non-relatives only	Couple + other relatives + non-relatives only	
Mandalay											
Number	1,323,191		82,887	550,996	202,734	19,685	16,336	23,423	4,394	3,867	
Percentage	100	68.3	6.3	41.6	15.3	1.5	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.3	
Mon											
Number	422,612		21,567	146,924	87,534	3,229	3,316	15,856	741	1,014	
Percentage	100	66.3	5.1	34.8	20.7	0.8	0.8	3.8	0.2	0.2	
Rakhine											
Number	459,772		29,926	184,066	99,420	2,781	2,742	12,292	675	947	
Percentage	100	72.4	6.5	40.0	21.6	0.6	0.6	2.7	0.1	0.2	
Yangon											
Number	1,582,944		125,944	589,428	260,265	26,711	24,108	42,867	8,228	6,345	
Percentage	100	68.5	8.0	37.2	16.4	1.7	1.5	2.7	0.5	0.4	
Shan											
Number	1,169,569		61,578	499,650	242,119	10,923	11,893	28,091	2,428	3,326	
Percentage	100	73.5	5.3	42.7	20.7	0.9	1.0	2.4	0.2	0.3	
Ayeyawady											
Number	1,488,983		129,215	687,491	217,347	12,257	9,190	38,373	3,377	3,207	
Percentage	100	73.9	8.7	46.2	14.6	0.8	0.6	2.6	0.2	0.2	
Nay Pyi Taw											
Number	262,253		21,657	116,125	36,801	3,162	2,106	5,824	982	732	
Percentage	100	71.5	8.3	44.3	14.0	1.2	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.3	

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A2 (continued) Households by household composition type, State/Region, 2014 Census

(b) Non-couple households

State/Region	Household composition type										Unknown
	Total	Lone person	Lone head + child(ren) only	Lone head + child(ren)+ other relatives only	Lone head + child(ren) + non-relatives only	Lone head + all others	Lone head + other relatives only	Lone head + non-relatives only	Lone head + other relatives+ non-relatives only		
UNION											
Number	3,166,748	501,088	951,665	1,006,568	24,442	45,956	531,278	52,915	52,836	61,593	
Percentage	29.1	4.6	8.7	9.3	0.2	0.4	4.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	
Kachin											
Number	84,983	10,751	23,263	29,862	843	1,668	15,194	1,822	1,580	1,721	
Percentage	31.5	4.0	8.6	11.1	0.3	0.6	5.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	
Kayah											
Number	16,255	2,789	5,857	4,494	132	233	2,320	239	191	310	
Percentage	28.4	4.9	10.2	7.8	0.2	0.4	4.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	
Kayih											
Number	89,415	14,666	23,978	31,530	458	902	16,287	775	819	1,992	
Percentage	29.0	4.8	7.8	10.2	0.1	0.3	5.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	
Chin											
Number	25,269	5,268	9,272	6,677	149	179	3,328	263	133	1,307	
Percentage	27.7	5.8	10.2	7.3	0.2	0.2	3.7	0.3	0.1	1.4	
Sagaing											
Number	338,207	43,563	105,141	117,981	2,306	4,476	55,903	3,390	5,447	5,700	
Percentage	30.8	4.0	9.6	10.8	0.2	0.4	5.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	
Tanintharyi											
Number	76,959	11,613	21,505	24,944	593	1,096	14,658	1,286	1,264	1,701	
Percentage	27.2	4.1	7.6	8.8	0.2	0.4	5.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	
Bago											
Number	321,522	55,130	99,596	96,282	1,675	3,156	58,287	2,972	4,424	4,940	
Percentage	28.1	4.8	8.7	8.4	0.1	0.3	5.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	
Magway											
Number	293,234	50,670	99,257	88,942	1,591	2,476	44,503	2,212	3,583	4,604	
Percentage	31.9	5.5	10.8	9.7	0.2	0.3	4.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A2 (continued) Households by household composition type, State/Region, 2014 Census (b) Non-couple households

State/Region	Household composition type										Unknown
	Non-couple households										
Total	Lone person	Lone head + child(ren) only	Lone head + child(ren)+ other relatives only	Lone head + child(ren) + non-relatives only	Lone head + all others	Lone head + other relatives only	Lone head + non-relatives only	Lone head + other relatives only	Lone head + non-relatives only	Lone head + other relatives only	Unknown
Mandalay											
Number	411,745	61,623	125,036	128,063	3,636	7,685	68,519	7,306	9,877	7,124	
Percentage	31.1	4.7	9.4	9.7	0.3	0.6	5.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	
Mon											
Number	139,976	20,824	35,595	52,391	632	1,635	26,176	1,093	1,630	2,455	
Percentage	33.1	4.9	8.4	12.4	0.1	0.4	6.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	
Rakhine											
Number	123,681	19,640	43,362	40,581	684	1,059	16,402	1,025	928	3,242	
Percentage	26.9	4.3	9.4	8.8	0.1	0.2	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	
Yangon											
Number	489,050	68,073	126,034	155,163	6,335	12,187	88,904	19,239	13,115	9,998	
Percentage	30.9	4.3	8.0	9.8	0.4	0.8	5.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	
Shan											
Number	301,476	44,285	90,360	104,603	2,608	4,870	45,386	4,952	4,412	8,085	
Percentage	25.8	3.8	7.7	8.9	0.2	0.4	3.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	
Ayeyawady											
Number	381,292	76,455	121,356	104,964	2,251	3,485	64,906	3,486	4,389	7,234	
Percentage	25.6	5.1	8.2	7.0	0.2	0.2	4.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	
Nay Pyi Taw											
Number	73,684	15,738	22,053	20,091	549	849	10,505	2,855	1,044	1,180	
Percentage	28.1	6.0	8.4	7.7	0.2	0.3	4.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	

Table A3

Number of households by age by sex of head of household, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area/District Sex of head	Total	% of Total	Age of head															
			15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 +
UNION																		
Both sexes	10,873,181	100	47,369	309,425	729,067	1,051,887	1,213,989	1,304,498	1,317,723	1,265,304	1,103,011	895,808	625,888	415,567	315,866	175,050	74,364	28,365
Male	8,294,531	76.3	31,195	257,972	629,393	908,548	1,032,566	1,080,657	1,053,146	961,246	790,050	604,707	392,078	241,762	173,412	89,685	35,063	13,051
Female	2,578,650	23.7	16,174	51,453	99,674	143,339	181,423	223,841	264,577	304,058	312,961	291,101	233,810	173,805	142,454	85,365	39,301	15,314
Urban																		
Both sexes	3,048,317	100	13,857	81,668	182,249	270,427	315,113	357,166	374,394	361,697	324,679	261,972	193,412	125,329	96,548	54,052	25,459	10,295
Male	2,204,153	72.3	9,168	65,896	153,798	230,308	261,791	284,842	282,308	256,745	217,185	166,833	114,294	69,737	50,017	25,862	11,008	4,361
Female	844,164	27.7	4,689	15,772	28,451	40,119	53,322	72,324	92,086	104,952	107,494	95,139	79,118	55,592	46,531	28,190	14,451	5,934
Rural																		
Both sexes	7,824,864	100	33,512	227,757	546,818	781,460	898,876	947,332	943,329	903,607	778,332	633,836	432,476	290,238	219,318	120,998	48,905	18,070
Male	6,090,378	77.8	22,027	192,076	475,595	678,240	770,775	795,815	770,838	704,501	572,865	437,874	277,784	172,025	123,395	63,823	24,055	8,690
Female	1,734,486	22.2	11,485	35,681	71,223	103,220	128,101	151,517	172,491	199,106	205,467	195,962	154,692	118,213	95,923	57,175	24,850	9,380
Kachin																		
Both sexes	269,152	100	1,578	6,757	17,448	28,298	33,796	37,835	33,348	31,901	25,647	19,429	13,335	8,840	5,813	3,125	1,313	689
Male	195,716	72.7	767	4,764	13,902	23,167	27,551	30,178	25,435	22,344	16,991	12,153	7,941	4,856	3,069	1,600	635	363
Female	73,436	27.3	811	1,993	3,546	5,131	6,245	7,657	7,913	9,557	8,656	7,276	5,394	3,984	2,744	1,525	678	326
Myitkyina																		
Both sexes	88,554	100	669	2,542	5,878	9,741	11,169	12,290	10,721	10,472	8,176	6,293	4,270	2,928	1,778	963	418	246
Male	62,949	71.1	313	1,642	4,425	7,582	8,686	9,373	7,871	7,143	5,460	4,088	2,648	1,753	1,023	564	233	145
Female	25,605	28.9	356	900	1,453	2,159	2,483	2,917	2,850	3,329	2,716	2,205	1,622	1,175	755	399	185	101
Mohmyin																		
Both sexes	101,081	100	449	2,293	6,419	10,475	13,142	15,127	13,238	11,822	9,458	7,023	4,719	2,923	2,158	1,119	504	212
Male	76,080	75.3	249	1,828	5,560	9,125	11,225	12,647	10,400	8,496	6,209	4,298	2,728	1,483	1,029	508	206	89
Female	25,001	24.7	200	465	859	1,350	1,917	2,480	2,838	3,326	3,249	2,725	1,991	1,440	1,129	611	298	123
Bhamo																		
Both sexes	63,666	100	379	1,624	4,274	6,582	7,658	8,353	7,353	7,509	6,557	4,890	3,484	2,286	1,514	778	293	132
Male	44,137	69.3	164	1,076	3,195	5,165	6,062	6,451	5,530	5,096	4,215	2,881	1,922	1,125	738	342	119	56
Female	19,529	30.7	215	548	1,079	1,417	1,596	1,902	1,823	2,413	2,342	2,009	1,562	1,161	776	436	174	76

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A3 (continued) Number of households by age by sex of head of household, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area/District Sex of head	Total	% of Total	Age of head															
			15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 +
Putao																		
Both sexes	15,851	100	81	298	877	1,500	1,827	2,065	2,036	2,098	1,456	1,223	862	703	363	265	98	99
Male	12,550	79.2	41	218	722	1,295	1,578	1,707	1,634	1,609	1,107	886	643	495	279	186	77	73
Female	3,301	20.8	40	80	155	205	249	358	402	489	349	337	219	208	84	79	21	26
Kayah																		
Both sexes	57,238	100	326	2,016	4,955	7,089	7,545	7,775	6,878	6,399	4,935	3,827	2,322	1,456	900	527	201	87
Male	44,270	77.3	190	1,600	4,216	6,044	6,321	6,335	5,321	4,721	3,488	2,634	1,481	903	573	298	103	42
Female	12,968	22.7	136	416	739	1,045	1,224	1,440	1,557	1,678	1,447	1,193	841	553	327	229	98	45
Loikaw																		
Both sexes	49,124	100	270	1,634	4,118	5,914	6,332	6,696	5,939	5,584	4,368	3,382	2,078	1,297	783	479	175	75
Male	37,708	76.8	154	1,271	3,465	5,003	5,263	5,430	4,594	4,094	3,107	2,315	1,325	801	501	263	89	33
Female	11,416	23.2	116	363	653	911	1,069	1,266	1,345	1,490	1,261	1,067	753	496	282	216	86	42
Bawlaikhe																		
Both sexes	8,114	100	56	382	837	1,175	1,213	1,079	939	815	567	445	244	159	117	48	26	12
Male	6,562	80.9	36	329	751	1,041	1,058	905	727	627	381	319	156	102	72	35	14	9
Female	1,552	19.1	20	53	86	134	155	174	212	188	186	126	88	57	45	13	12	3
Kayih																		
Both sexes	307,768	100	1,376	7,203	17,078	27,871	34,490	39,987	39,844	38,205	31,890	26,804	17,924	11,731	7,126	3,902	1,593	744
Male	228,765	74.3	754	5,704	14,444	23,369	28,551	32,099	31,011	28,024	22,270	17,706	11,086	6,699	3,868	2,064	768	348
Female	79,003	25.7	622	1,499	2,634	4,502	5,939	7,888	8,833	10,181	9,620	9,098	6,838	5,032	3,258	1,838	825	396
Hpa-An																		
Both sexes	161,290	100	612	2,873	7,219	12,530	16,474	20,073	21,048	21,019	17,773	15,521	10,769	7,196	4,352	2,429	952	450
Male	117,544	72.9	333	2,301	6,122	10,406	13,485	15,967	16,259	15,407	12,394	10,144	6,530	4,008	2,298	1,234	453	203
Female	43,746	27.1	279	572	1,097	2,124	2,989	4,106	4,789	5,612	5,379	5,377	4,239	3,188	2,054	1,195	499	247
Pharpon																		
Both sexes	6,494	100	70	319	544	776	831	955	783	696	489	433	270	133	95	59	34	7
Male	3,980	61.3	21	149	328	500	532	644	497	435	293	262	150	70	56	27	16	-
Female	2,514	38.7	49	170	216	276	299	311	286	261	196	171	120	63	39	32	18	7
Myawady																		
Both sexes	44,006	100	227	1,676	3,894	5,874	6,558	6,510	5,725	4,655	3,589	2,469	1,428	703	368	179	91	60
Male	36,119	82.1	163	1,445	3,477	5,286	5,815	5,576	4,729	3,588	2,595	1,721	925	430	208	92	37	32
Female	7,887	17.9	64	231	417	588	743	934	996	1,067	994	748	503	273	160	87	54	28

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A3 (continued) Number of households by age by sex of head of household, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area/District Sex of head	Total	% of Total	Age of head															
			15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 +
Kawkaareik																		
Both sexes	95,978	100	467	2,335	5,421	8,691	10,627	12,449	12,288	11,835	10,039	8,381	5,457	3,699	2,311	1,235	516	227
Male	71,122	74.1	237	1,809	4,517	7,177	8,719	9,912	9,526	8,594	6,988	5,579	3,481	2,191	1,306	711	262	113
Female	24,856	25.9	230	526	904	1,514	1,908	2,537	2,762	3,241	3,051	2,802	1,976	1,508	1,005	524	254	114
Chin																		
Both sexes	91,053	100	431	2,899	6,698	8,959	10,012	11,408	11,141	11,009	8,829	7,256	4,974	3,549	1,946	1,243	405	294
Male	70,264	77.2	238	2,164	5,305	7,277	8,164	9,192	8,919	8,440	6,677	5,326	3,569	2,365	1,355	803	272	198
Female	20,789	22.8	193	735	1,393	1,682	1,848	2,216	2,222	2,569	2,152	1,930	1,405	1,184	591	440	133	96
Hakha																		
Both sexes	19,684	100	78	582	1,214	1,607	1,970	2,490	2,554	2,548	2,046	1,626	1,179	898	462	302	78	50
Male	15,608	79.3	47	479	1,023	1,354	1,660	2,062	2,086	2,002	1,561	1,249	847	614	333	207	53	31
Female	4,076	20.7	31	103	191	253	310	428	468	546	485	377	332	284	129	95	25	19
Falam																		
Both sexes	29,226	100	139	804	1,802	2,617	3,062	3,526	3,701	3,809	2,960	2,485	1,648	1,262	734	443	161	73
Male	21,657	74.1	72	565	1,392	2,073	2,421	2,776	2,929	2,839	2,158	1,675	1,120	764	468	264	97	44
Female	7,569	25.9	67	239	410	544	641	750	772	970	802	810	528	498	266	179	64	29
Mindat																		
Both sexes	42,143	100	214	1,513	3,682	4,735	4,980	5,392	4,886	4,652	3,823	3,145	2,147	1,389	750	498	166	171
Male	32,999	78.3	119	1,120	2,890	3,850	4,083	4,354	3,904	3,599	2,958	2,402	1,602	987	554	332	122	123
Female	9,144	21.7	95	393	792	885	897	1,038	982	1,053	865	743	545	402	196	166	44	48
Sagaing																		
Both sexes	1,096,360	100	3,729	22,213	60,557	96,408	119,976	132,279	136,810	129,813	113,024	92,756	70,925	48,205	37,425	20,554	8,601	3,085
Male	824,559	75.2	2,171	17,786	51,464	82,354	101,597	110,029	109,945	99,040	81,387	62,453	44,345	27,312	19,847	9,919	3,653	1,257
Female	271,801	24.8	1,558	4,427	9,093	14,054	18,379	22,250	26,865	30,773	31,637	30,303	26,580	20,893	17,578	10,635	4,948	1,828
Sagaing																		
Both sexes	114,670	100	277	1,950	5,336	8,698	11,029	12,884	14,348	13,610	12,668	10,346	8,663	5,664	4,798	2,735	1,253	411
Male	87,461	76.3	198	1,728	4,847	7,800	9,712	11,047	11,872	10,482	9,300	7,196	5,512	3,239	2,524	1,303	547	154
Female	27,209	23.7	79	222	489	898	1,317	1,837	2,476	3,128	3,368	3,150	3,151	2,425	2,274	1,432	706	257
Shwebo																		
Both sexes	311,338	100	867	5,599	15,936	26,388	33,127	36,582	39,312	36,646	31,839	26,198	21,097	14,853	11,966	6,891	2,953	1,084
Male	235,763	75.7	498	4,564	13,743	22,841	28,369	30,758	32,076	28,561	23,397	17,785	13,367	8,448	6,328	3,365	1,256	407
Female	75,575	24.3	369	1,035	2,193	3,547	4,758	5,824	7,236	8,085	8,442	8,413	7,730	6,405	5,638	3,526	1,697	677

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A3 (continued) Number of households by age by sex of head of household, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area/District Sex of head	Total	% of Total	Age of head															
			15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 +
Monywa																		
Both sexes	163,481	100	517	3,297	8,511	13,647	17,384	19,041	20,573	18,593	17,252	14,856	11,153	7,872	5,913	3,145	1,291	436
Male	121,558	74.4	352	2,720	7,287	11,732	14,667	15,723	16,093	13,962	12,225	9,877	7,014	4,437	3,210	1,539	534	186
Female	41,923	25.6	165	577	1,224	1,915	2,717	3,318	4,480	4,631	5,027	4,979	4,139	3,435	2,703	1,606	757	250
Katha																		
Both sexes	167,864	100	686	3,694	10,208	16,046	19,539	21,246	20,965	20,348	17,148	13,257	9,386	6,314	4,976	2,649	1,062	340
Male	120,881	72	353	2,711	8,225	13,194	15,951	17,019	16,190	14,770	11,645	8,328	5,354	3,235	2,341	1,072	373	120
Female	46,983	28	333	983	1,983	2,852	3,588	4,227	4,775	5,578	5,503	4,929	4,032	3,079	2,635	1,577	689	220
Kalay																		
Both sexes	106,516	100	477	2,572	6,582	10,002	11,940	13,024	13,323	12,955	10,891	8,652	6,497	4,193	3,022	1,583	580	223
Male	80,530	75.6	253	1,960	5,383	8,334	9,973	10,764	10,760	9,945	7,839	5,898	4,080	2,468	1,699	802	272	100
Female	25,986	24.4	224	612	1,199	1,668	1,967	2,260	2,563	3,010	3,052	2,754	2,417	1,725	1,323	781	308	123
Tamu																		
Both sexes	22,580	100	99	601	1,606	2,411	2,852	2,963	2,902	2,640	2,207	1,661	1,180	646	445	258	73	36
Male	17,909	79.3	68	518	1,419	2,114	2,496	2,516	2,337	2,054	1,586	1,128	799	372	274	164	43	21
Female	4,671	20.7	31	83	187	297	356	447	565	586	621	533	381	274	171	94	30	15
Mawlaik																		
Both sexes	30,569	100	120	629	1,772	2,931	3,485	3,876	3,726	3,868	3,209	2,582	1,959	1,084	747	387	155	39
Male	23,429	76.6	62	507	1,492	2,509	2,968	3,273	3,032	2,943	2,315	1,787	1,235	612	427	177	76	14
Female	7,140	23.4	58	122	280	422	517	603	694	925	894	795	724	472	320	210	79	25
Hkamti																		
Both sexes	61,815	100	341	1,568	4,433	6,938	8,381	8,977	7,777	7,433	5,370	4,171	2,653	1,706	1,009	645	246	167
Male	48,523	78.5	202	1,291	3,897	6,139	7,354	7,635	6,275	5,640	3,763	2,669	1,580	984	523	346	119	106
Female	13,292	21.5	139	277	536	799	1,027	1,342	1,502	1,793	1,607	1,502	1,073	722	486	299	127	61
Yinmarpin																		
Both sexes	117,527	100	345	2,303	6,173	9,347	12,239	13,686	13,884	13,720	12,440	11,033	8,337	5,873	4,549	2,261	988	349
Male	88,505	75.3	185	1,787	5,171	7,691	10,107	11,294	11,310	10,683	9,317	7,785	5,404	3,517	2,521	1,151	433	149
Female	29,022	24.7	160	516	1,002	1,656	2,132	2,392	2,574	3,037	3,123	3,248	2,933	2,356	2,028	1,110	555	200
Tanintharyi																		
Both sexes	282,887	100	1,786	9,165	20,857	30,060	34,033	35,111	33,762	31,332	27,969	20,525	14,170	9,571	7,381	3,932	2,280	953
Male	201,195	71.1	755	6,335	15,950	23,827	26,681	26,748	24,909	22,190	19,095	13,329	8,493	5,359	4,008	2,002	1,092	422
Female	81,692	28.9	1,031	2,830	4,907	6,233	7,352	8,363	8,853	9,142	8,874	7,196	5,677	4,212	3,373	1,930	1,188	531

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A3 (continued) Number of households by age by sex of head of household, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area/District Sex of head	Total	% of Total	Age of head															
			15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 +
Dawei																		
Both sexes	103,951	100	655	2,406	5,459	8,146	10,276	11,276	12,068	11,912	12,020	9,463	6,841	4,926	4,135	2,304	1,450	614
Male	64,471	62	218	1,387	3,607	5,614	6,987	7,533	7,902	7,621	7,606	5,620	3,798	2,489	2,086	1,088	662	253
Female	39,480	38	437	1,019	1,852	2,532	3,289	3,743	4,166	4,291	4,414	3,843	3,043	2,437	2,049	1,216	788	361
Myeik																		
Both sexes	132,874	100	706	4,579	11,067	16,002	17,363	17,482	15,832	14,473	12,071	8,606	5,752	3,831	2,694	1,404	728	284
Male	102,776	77.3	329	3,464	9,034	13,552	14,678	14,356	12,549	10,990	8,769	6,007	3,740	2,377	1,610	789	387	145
Female	30,098	22.7	377	1,115	2,033	2,450	2,685	3,126	3,283	3,483	3,302	2,599	2,012	1,454	1,084	615	341	139
Kawthoung																		
Both sexes	46,062	100	425	2,180	4,331	5,912	6,394	6,353	5,862	4,947	3,878	2,456	1,577	814	552	224	102	55
Male	33,948	73.7	208	1,484	3,309	4,661	5,016	4,859	4,458	3,579	2,720	1,702	955	493	312	125	43	24
Female	12,114	26.3	217	696	1,022	1,251	1,378	1,494	1,404	1,368	1,158	754	622	321	240	99	59	31
Bago																		
Both sexes	1,142,565	100	4,701	33,052	76,648	107,558	128,036	134,789	138,602	133,037	119,337	93,903	65,348	42,305	35,355	19,387	7,897	2,610
Male	877,196	76.8	3,237	28,243	67,055	93,481	109,549	112,591	111,722	102,455	85,982	63,311	40,603	24,464	19,452	10,056	3,816	1,179
Female	265,369	23.2	1,464	4,809	9,593	14,077	18,487	22,198	26,880	30,582	33,355	30,592	24,745	17,841	15,903	9,331	4,081	1,431
Bago																		
Both sexes	386,634	100	1,659	11,939	27,495	37,787	45,332	47,478	48,792	44,680	38,594	29,575	22,030	13,433	10,229	4,908	1,984	719
Male	296,015	76.6	1,144	10,314	24,223	32,971	38,804	39,444	38,927	33,905	27,037	19,389	13,414	7,494	5,346	2,386	892	325
Female	90,619	23.4	515	1,625	3,272	4,816	6,528	8,034	9,865	10,775	11,557	10,186	8,616	5,939	4,883	2,522	1,092	394
Toungoo																		
Both sexes	249,331	100	1,187	7,726	17,667	24,596	28,917	30,464	30,502	27,970	25,075	18,460	13,917	9,234	7,356	3,983	1,719	558
Male	182,351	73.1	741	6,104	14,510	20,259	23,429	24,237	23,480	20,459	17,211	11,885	8,206	5,064	3,814	1,958	771	223
Female	66,980	26.9	446	1,622	3,157	4,337	5,488	6,227	7,022	7,511	7,864	6,575	5,711	4,170	3,542	2,025	948	335
Pyay																		
Both sexes	235,929	100	898	5,878	14,314	20,837	24,796	26,945	28,464	28,564	26,260	20,902	13,288	9,142	8,281	4,800	1,928	632
Male	181,111	76.8	565	4,903	12,298	17,836	21,117	22,508	23,094	22,311	19,495	14,532	8,471	5,439	4,746	2,523	980	293
Female	54,818	23.2	333	975	2,016	3,001	3,679	4,437	5,370	6,253	6,765	6,370	4,817	3,703	3,535	2,277	948	339
Thayawady																		
Both sexes	270,671	100	957	7,509	17,172	24,338	28,991	29,902	30,844	31,823	29,408	24,966	16,113	10,496	9,489	5,696	2,266	701
Male	217,719	80.4	787	6,922	16,024	22,415	26,199	26,402	26,221	25,780	22,239	17,505	10,512	6,467	5,546	3,189	1,173	338
Female	52,952	19.6	170	587	1,148	1,923	2,792	3,500	4,623	6,043	7,169	7,461	5,601	4,029	3,943	2,507	1,093	363

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A3 (continued) Number of households by age by sex of head of household, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area/District Sex of head	Total	% of Total	Age of head															
			15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 +
Magway																		
Both sexes	919,450	100	2,982	21,221	54,175	81,633	96,798	104,664	108,862	103,792	94,106	82,856	62,561	43,726	33,713	18,246	7,502	2,613
Male	692,026	75.3	2,001	17,910	46,499	69,861	81,624	87,294	88,243	79,928	68,069	56,548	39,112	24,514	17,568	8,537	3,250	1,068
Female	227,424	24.7	981	3,311	7,676	11,772	15,174	17,370	20,619	23,864	26,037	26,308	23,449	19,212	16,145	9,709	4,252	1,545
Magway																		
Both sexes	291,317	100	950	6,544	16,296	25,171	30,964	33,277	34,393	32,268	29,893	26,664	20,603	14,044	10,879	6,013	2,469	889
Male	215,995	74.1	621	5,394	13,681	21,103	25,648	27,377	27,647	24,736	21,570	18,064	12,774	7,771	5,528	2,683	1,050	348
Female	75,322	25.9	329	1,150	2,615	4,068	5,316	5,900	6,746	7,532	8,323	8,600	7,829	6,273	5,351	3,330	1,419	541
Minbu																		
Both sexes	162,372	100	677	4,741	11,060	15,675	17,835	18,743	19,007	18,034	16,340	13,149	9,642	7,171	5,750	2,942	1,202	404
Male	125,755	77.4	494	4,215	9,948	13,979	15,596	15,979	15,598	14,010	11,832	8,952	6,047	4,000	3,013	1,416	514	162
Female	36,617	22.6	183	526	1,112	1,696	2,239	2,764	3,409	4,024	4,508	4,197	3,595	3,171	2,737	1,526	688	242
Thayet																		
Both sexes	179,797	100	536	4,669	12,499	18,317	19,796	20,879	21,863	20,753	17,459	14,440	10,866	7,234	5,484	3,309	1,237	456
Male	144,588	80.4	411	4,199	11,314	16,452	17,620	18,270	18,633	16,752	13,343	10,350	7,207	4,377	3,145	1,711	595	209
Female	35,209	19.6	125	470	1,185	1,865	2,176	2,609	3,230	4,001	4,116	4,090	3,659	2,857	2,339	1,598	642	247
Pakokku																		
Both sexes	229,604	100	682	4,430	12,012	18,625	23,002	25,174	26,492	25,827	24,448	23,116	16,975	12,007	9,276	4,754	2,075	709
Male	162,414	70.7	385	3,389	9,529	14,968	18,232	19,938	20,459	18,995	16,863	15,236	10,145	6,429	4,605	2,103	855	283
Female	67,190	29.3	297	1,041	2,483	3,657	4,770	5,236	6,033	6,832	7,585	7,880	6,830	5,578	4,671	2,651	1,220	426
Gangaw																		
Both sexes	56,360	100	137	837	2,308	3,845	5,201	6,591	7,107	6,910	5,966	5,487	4,475	3,270	2,324	1,228	519	155
Male	43,274	76.8	90	713	2,027	3,359	4,528	5,730	5,906	5,435	4,461	3,946	2,939	1,937	1,277	624	236	66
Female	13,086	23.2	47	124	281	486	673	861	1,201	1,475	1,505	1,541	1,536	1,333	1,047	604	283	89
Mandalay																		
Both sexes	1,322,667	100	5,804	36,495	83,718	119,976	142,569	156,056	162,634	147,333	132,352	112,561	85,369	55,564	43,581	23,917	10,636	4,102
Male	981,076	74.2	3,816	29,914	70,843	101,828	119,193	127,663	128,038	110,033	95,027	74,736	51,999	30,843	22,308	11,014	4,282	1,539
Female	341,591	25.8	1,988	6,581	12,875	18,148	23,376	28,393	34,596	37,300	39,325	37,825	33,370	24,721	21,273	12,903	6,354	2,563
Mandalay																		
Both sexes	324,326	100	2,265	11,629	23,407	32,081	36,644	39,941	40,215	36,232	31,797	24,734	18,349	10,770	8,528	4,613	2,219	902
Male	221,955	68.4	1,352	8,283	17,571	24,751	28,008	29,794	28,638	24,501	20,352	15,190	10,276	5,826	4,150	2,060	880	323
Female	102,371	31.6	913	3,346	5,836	7,330	8,636	10,147	11,577	11,731	11,445	9,544	8,073	4,944	4,378	2,553	1,339	579

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A3 (continued) Number of households by age by sex of head of household, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area/District Sex of head	Total	% of Total	Age of head															
			15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 +
Pyin Oo Lwin																		
Both sexes	214,868	100	1,106	7,334	16,580	22,463	25,765	27,426	27,111	24,639	20,307	15,489	10,929	6,629	5,022	2,547	1,116	405
Male	169,309	78.8	833	6,508	14,995	20,208	22,503	23,273	22,062	18,875	14,568	10,415	6,757	3,774	2,623	1,256	493	166
Female	45,559	21.2	273	826	1,585	2,255	3,262	4,153	5,049	5,764	5,739	5,074	4,172	2,855	2,399	1,291	623	239
Kyaukse																		
Both sexes	169,922	100	739	5,479	12,227	17,200	19,498	19,782	20,349	18,171	16,750	13,860	9,805	6,507	5,088	2,728	1,256	483
Male	132,378	77.9	556	4,814	11,010	15,389	17,167	16,852	16,665	14,087	12,170	9,489	6,152	3,566	2,612	1,196	484	169
Female	37,544	22.1	183	665	1,217	1,811	2,331	2,930	3,684	4,084	4,580	4,371	3,653	2,941	2,476	1,532	772	314
Myingyan																		
Both sexes	242,859	100	621	4,176	11,129	17,722	23,194	26,602	29,288	27,614	25,600	24,042	19,255	13,266	10,609	6,143	2,610	988
Male	178,406	73.5	381	3,546	9,505	15,065	19,418	22,043	23,608	21,136	18,353	16,095	12,010	7,430	5,518	2,849	1,076	373
Female	64,453	26.5	240	630	1,624	2,657	3,776	4,559	5,680	6,478	7,247	7,947	7,245	5,836	5,091	3,294	1,534	615
Nyaung U																		
Both sexes	54,462	100	129	824	2,501	4,080	5,504	6,133	6,491	6,075	5,742	5,717	4,380	2,985	2,097	1,186	459	159
Male	40,386	74.2	82	723	2,197	3,495	4,671	5,091	5,289	4,675	4,149	3,852	2,693	1,619	1,068	532	181	69
Female	14,076	25.8	47	101	304	585	833	1,042	1,202	1,400	1,593	1,865	1,687	1,366	1,029	654	278	90
Yame `Thin																		
Both sexes	116,082	100	380	2,922	7,399	10,985	12,571	13,518	14,092	12,252	11,249	9,790	7,683	5,242	4,342	2,273	1,002	382
Male	89,361	77	246	2,439	6,302	9,366	10,753	11,563	11,740	9,710	8,408	6,945	4,933	3,021	2,309	1,076	416	134
Female	26,721	23	134	483	1,097	1,619	1,818	1,955	2,352	2,542	2,841	2,845	2,750	2,221	2,033	1,197	586	248
Meiktila																		
Both sexes	200,148	100	564	4,131	10,475	15,445	19,393	22,654	25,088	22,350	20,907	18,929	14,968	10,165	7,895	4,427	1,974	783
Male	149,281	74.6	366	3,601	9,263	13,554	16,673	19,047	20,036	17,049	15,027	12,750	9,178	5,607	4,028	2,045	752	305
Female	50,867	25.4	198	530	1,212	1,891	2,720	3,607	5,052	5,301	5,880	6,179	5,790	4,558	3,867	2,382	1,222	478
Mon																		
Both sexes	422,184	100	1,840	8,148	18,998	30,632	41,254	48,332	52,048	52,476	48,768	40,317	29,429	20,158	15,283	8,679	4,199	1,623
Male	302,134	71.6	943	6,373	15,624	25,277	33,316	37,904	39,541	37,906	33,644	26,343	17,782	11,496	8,477	4,593	2,115	800
Female	120,050	28.4	897	1,775	3,374	5,355	7,938	10,428	12,507	14,570	15,124	13,974	11,647	8,662	6,806	4,086	2,084	823
Mawlamyine																		
Both sexes	253,015	100	1,140	4,427	10,147	16,814	23,387	28,193	30,844	31,873	30,131	25,105	18,520	12,970	9,912	5,621	2,840	1,091
Male	180,944	71.5	561	3,435	8,346	13,864	19,020	22,143	23,533	23,104	20,866	16,554	11,321	7,525	5,611	3,056	1,467	538
Female	72,071	28.5	579	992	1,801	2,950	4,367	6,050	7,311	8,769	9,265	8,551	7,199	5,445	4,301	2,565	1,373	553

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A3 (continued) Number of households by age by sex of head of household, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area/District Sex of head	Total	% of Total	Age of head															
			15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 +
Thaton																		
Both sexes	169,169	100	700	3,721	8,851	13,818	17,867	20,139	21,204	20,603	18,637	15,212	10,909	7,188	5,371	3,058	1,359	532
Male	121,190	71.6	382	2,938	7,278	11,413	14,296	15,761	16,008	14,802	12,778	9,789	6,461	3,971	2,866	1,537	648	262
Female	47,979	28.4	318	783	1,573	2,405	3,571	4,378	5,196	5,801	5,859	5,423	4,448	3,217	2,505	1,521	711	270
Rakhine																		
Both sexes	459,608	100	1,440	10,808	31,350	46,066	52,064	55,801	57,049	54,758	46,608	36,768	27,596	17,265	12,263	6,594	2,400	778
Male	352,879	76.8	830	8,307	25,009	37,175	42,188	44,542	45,667	42,846	35,118	26,644	19,064	11,568	8,092	4,051	1,361	417
Female	106,729	23.2	610	2,501	6,341	8,891	9,876	11,259	11,382	11,912	11,490	10,124	8,532	5,697	4,171	2,543	1,039	361
Sittway																		
Both sexes	109,190	100	404	2,143	6,921	10,948	11,801	13,581	14,166	13,253	10,974	8,832	6,801	3,710	3,255	1,603	605	193
Male	76,272	69.9	155	1,264	4,804	7,898	8,748	9,999	10,689	9,777	7,566	5,833	4,152	2,245	1,912	846	300	84
Female	32,918	30.1	249	879	2,117	3,050	3,053	3,582	3,477	3,476	3,408	2,999	2,649	1,465	1,343	757	305	109
Myauk U																		
Both sexes	145,935	100	390	3,549	10,920	15,481	16,862	17,171	18,095	17,770	15,468	11,309	8,468	4,842	3,266	1,637	531	176
Male	112,290	76.9	225	2,680	8,472	12,169	13,416	13,586	14,538	14,091	11,887	8,315	6,017	3,255	2,215	1,020	307	97
Female	33,645	23.1	165	869	2,448	3,312	3,446	3,585	3,557	3,679	3,581	2,994	2,451	1,587	1,051	617	224	79
Maungtaw																		
Both sexes	19,151	100	93	627	1,747	2,067	2,353	2,460	2,396	2,234	1,801	1,406	901	397	312	213	95	49
Male	14,773	77.1	47	467	1,402	1,706	1,944	2,018	1,894	1,721	1,338	1,018	590	250	189	110	51	28
Female	4,378	22.9	46	160	345	361	409	442	502	513	463	388	311	147	123	103	44	21
Kyaukpyu																		
Both sexes	101,747	100	266	2,476	6,487	9,728	11,633	12,198	12,100	11,846	10,012	8,325	6,343	4,792	3,059	1,704	608	170
Male	80,859	79.5	193	2,123	5,579	8,346	9,739	9,956	9,799	9,358	7,854	6,205	4,646	3,344	2,153	1,126	344	94
Female	20,888	20.5	73	353	908	1,382	1,894	2,242	2,301	2,488	2,158	2,120	1,697	1,448	906	578	264	76
Thandwe																		
Both sexes	83,585	100	287	2,013	5,275	7,842	9,415	10,391	10,292	9,655	8,353	6,896	5,083	3,524	2,371	1,437	561	190
Male	68,685	82.2	210	1,773	4,752	7,056	8,341	8,983	8,747	7,899	6,473	5,273	3,659	2,474	1,623	949	359	114
Female	14,900	17.8	77	240	523	786	1,074	1,408	1,545	1,756	1,880	1,623	1,424	1,050	748	488	202	76
Yangon																		
Both sexes	1,582,593	100	7,356	52,738	111,792	154,732	172,100	185,799	192,215	180,292	159,757	127,416	92,740	59,257	45,798	24,697	11,455	4,449
Male	1,198,812	75.7	5,571	44,712	97,898	136,306	148,326	153,676	150,909	133,032	110,336	83,278	56,440	34,026	24,632	12,399	5,266	2,005
Female	383,781	24.3	1,785	8,026	13,894	18,426	23,774	32,123	41,306	47,260	49,421	44,138	36,300	25,231	21,166	12,298	6,189	2,444

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A3 (continued) Number of households by age by sex of head of household, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area/District Sex of head	Total	% of Total	Age of head															
			15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 +
North Yangon																		
Both sexes	566,041	100	3,404	25,377	49,073	63,151	66,593	68,264	67,532	61,649	53,100	40,763	27,153	17,141	12,751	6,253	2,798	1,039
Male	444,151	78.5	2,593	21,763	43,631	56,664	57,637	54,023	46,307	37,402	26,963	16,720	9,947	6,921	3,192	1,342	521	
Female	121,890	21.5	811	3,614	5,442	6,487	10,627	13,509	15,342	15,698	13,800	10,433	7,194	5,830	3,061	1,456	518	
East Yangon																		
Both sexes	486,695	100	1,878	11,989	27,378	40,899	47,536	55,319	60,730	58,680	52,324	42,979	33,162	21,864	17,006	9,203	4,181	1,567
Male	354,396	72.8	1,450	10,125	23,532	35,253	40,120	44,386	45,984	41,859	34,906	27,631	19,952	12,624	9,270	4,705	1,926	673
Female	132,299	27.2	428	1,864	3,846	5,646	7,416	10,933	14,746	16,821	17,418	15,348	13,210	9,240	7,736	4,498	2,255	894
South Yangon																		
Both sexes	339,126	100	1,249	10,571	25,355	35,716	40,571	42,125	41,053	36,899	32,409	25,997	19,010	11,254	8,957	4,858	2,243	879
Male	268,706	79.2	989	9,655	23,334	32,525	36,100	36,314	34,010	28,771	23,377	17,330	11,618	6,246	4,661	2,341	1,028	407
Female	70,420	20.8	260	916	2,021	3,191	4,471	5,811	7,043	8,128	9,032	8,667	7,392	5,008	4,296	2,497	1,215	472
West Yangon																		
Both sexes	190,731	100	825	4,801	9,986	14,966	17,400	20,091	22,900	23,064	21,924	17,677	13,415	8,998	7,084	4,403	2,233	964
Male	131,559	69	539	3,169	7,401	11,864	13,581	15,339	16,892	16,095	14,651	11,354	8,150	5,209	3,780	2,161	970	404
Female	59,172	31	286	1,632	2,585	3,102	3,819	4,752	6,008	6,969	7,273	6,323	5,265	3,789	3,304	2,242	1,263	560
Shan																		
Both sexes	1,168,930	100	6,964	38,963	87,548	126,081	139,525	152,691	140,521	144,721	110,957	91,495	53,098	35,701	20,565	12,739	4,825	2,536
Male	918,771	78.6	4,486	32,504	76,701	110,246	120,453	127,365	113,096	110,967	80,440	63,046	34,609	21,910	11,925	6,996	2,632	1,395
Female	250,159	21.4	2,478	6,459	10,847	15,835	19,072	25,326	27,425	33,754	30,517	28,449	18,489	13,791	8,640	5,743	2,193	1,141
Taunggyi																		
Both sexes	368,370	100	2,215	15,517	33,366	43,869	46,258	47,782	43,156	40,154	33,182	25,518	16,026	9,881	6,225	3,442	1,274	505
Male	290,668	78.9	1,595	13,485	29,707	38,738	39,908	39,570	34,373	30,362	23,640	17,079	10,083	5,832	3,490	1,821	699	286
Female	77,702	21.1	620	2,032	3,659	5,131	6,350	8,212	8,783	9,792	9,542	8,439	5,943	4,049	2,735	1,621	575	219
Lolilin																		
Both sexes	115,449	100	468	3,004	6,834	10,593	12,602	14,767	14,742	16,399	12,348	9,969	5,376	3,889	2,147	1,414	549	348
Male	90,381	78.3	337	2,647	6,176	9,478	11,152	12,506	12,069	12,374	8,831	6,610	3,399	2,282	1,277	756	299	188
Female	25,068	21.7	131	357	658	1,115	1,450	2,261	2,673	4,025	3,517	3,359	1,977	1,607	870	658	250	160
Linkhe																		
Both sexes	30,633	100	156	1,004	1,709	2,390	2,901	3,534	3,926	4,086	3,591	2,951	1,603	1,155	784	517	225	101
Male	23,893	78	110	885	1,509	2,131	2,492	2,964	3,208	3,155	2,665	2,028	1,060	707	478	304	139	58
Female	6,740	22	46	119	200	259	409	570	718	931	926	923	543	448	306	213	86	43

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A3 (continued) Number of households by age by sex of head of household, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area/District Sex of head	Total	% of Total	Age of head															
			15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 +
Lashio																		
Both sexes	125,026	100	1,386	4,270	8,680	12,627	13,843	15,595	14,975	16,143	11,990	10,326	6,059	4,369	2,329	1,494	585	355
Male	84,354	67.5	598	2,646	6,172	9,196	10,101	11,133	10,474	10,964	7,895	6,500	3,644	2,486	1,293	776	308	168
Female	40,672	32.5	788	1,624	2,508	3,431	3,742	4,462	4,501	5,179	4,095	3,826	2,415	1,883	1,036	718	277	187
Muse																		
Both sexes	86,152	100	563	2,344	5,640	8,486	9,355	10,715	10,257	10,977	8,789	7,292	4,617	3,128	1,849	1,284	556	300
Male	64,541	74.9	317	1,895	4,946	7,313	7,967	8,719	7,918	8,005	6,052	4,759	2,818	1,804	1,013	614	269	132
Female	21,611	25.1	246	449	694	1,173	1,388	1,996	2,339	2,972	2,737	2,533	1,799	1,324	836	670	287	168
Kyaukse																		
Both sexes	163,617	100	696	4,158	10,333	16,202	19,007	21,094	20,352	20,661	17,245	13,695	8,414	5,227	3,514	1,905	754	360
Male	123,581	75.5	444	3,423	8,950	14,071	16,189	17,309	15,954	15,234	11,863	8,880	5,113	2,877	1,815	947	340	172
Female	40,036	24.5	252	735	1,383	2,131	2,818	3,785	4,398	5,427	5,382	4,815	3,301	2,350	1,699	958	414	188
Kunlon																		
Both sexes	10,382	100	63	327	766	1,172	1,301	1,243	1,235	1,364	1,034	779	462	317	156	91	48	24
Male	8,858	85.3	54	286	701	1,072	1,192	1,115	1,089	1,126	823	615	356	223	106	54	30	16
Female	1,524	14.7	9	41	65	100	109	128	146	238	211	164	106	94	50	37	18	8
Laukine																		
Both sexes	24,838	100	88	674	2,020	3,089	3,336	3,399	2,829	2,926	2,179	1,657	1,083	737	417	259	89	56
Male	21,295	85.7	71	595	1,890	2,877	3,096	3,052	2,502	2,463	1,758	1,263	786	474	258	133	53	24
Female	3,543	14.3	17	79	130	212	240	347	327	463	421	394	297	263	159	126	36	32
Hopan																		
Both sexes	35,613	100	131	949	2,525	3,976	4,290	5,029	3,944	4,895	2,489	3,389	1,313	1,425	503	508	127	120
Male	31,787	89.3	104	865	2,400	3,765	4,057	4,625	3,573	4,300	2,107	2,774	1,080	1,151	395	391	99	101
Female	3,826	10.7	27	84	125	211	233	404	371	595	382	615	233	274	108	117	28	19
Makman																		
Both sexes	36,229	100	164	1,134	3,113	4,820	5,044	5,440	3,851	4,529	2,229	2,843	1,165	1,078	317	341	79	82
Male	32,746	90.4	117	1,037	2,941	4,527	4,728	4,958	3,493	3,977	1,954	2,438	1,016	898	259	276	66	61
Female	3,483	9.6	47	97	172	293	316	482	358	552	275	405	149	180	58	65	13	21
Kengtung																		
Both sexes	66,706	100	299	1,840	4,341	6,906	7,812	8,879	8,092	9,201	6,604	5,551	3,076	2,014	1,020	700	246	125
Male	57,314	85.9	219	1,599	4,026	6,395	7,203	8,028	7,140	7,863	5,390	4,373	2,326	1,445	659	421	144	83
Female	9,392	14.1	80	241	315	511	609	851	952	1,338	1,214	1,178	750	569	361	279	102	42

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A3 (continued) Number of households by age by sex of head of household, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area/District Sex of head	Total	% of Total	Age of head															
			15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 +
Minesat																		
Both sexes	44,906	100	335	1,700	3,678	5,410	5,976	6,778	5,512	5,697	3,359	3,001	1,418	1,094	447	321	107	73
Male	39,056	87	262	1,510	3,335	4,947	5,507	6,060	4,866	4,826	2,744	2,389	1,102	829	327	229	71	52
Female	5,850	13	73	190	343	463	469	718	646	871	615	612	316	265	120	92	36	21
Tachileik																		
Both sexes	37,655	100	291	1,392	2,832	4,097	4,667	5,098	4,481	4,574	3,669	2,831	1,608	962	605	339	144	65
Male	29,588	78.6	174	1,052	2,370	3,499	3,951	4,265	3,567	3,577	2,784	1,956	1,107	594	373	195	86	38
Female	8,067	21.4	117	340	462	598	716	833	914	997	885	875	501	368	232	144	58	27
Minephyat																		
Both sexes	23,354	100	109	650	1,711	2,444	3,133	3,338	3,169	3,115	2,249	1,693	878	425	252	124	42	22
Male	20,709	88.7	84	579	1,578	2,237	2,910	3,061	2,870	2,741	1,934	1,382	719	308	182	79	29	16
Female	2,645	11.3	25	71	133	207	223	277	299	374	315	311	159	117	70	45	13	6
Ayeyawady																		
Both sexes	1,488,564	100	5,891	47,690	112,721	154,586	170,023	170,441	172,900	172,463	154,032	122,957	74,421	50,976	42,648	24,095	9,513	3,207
Male	1,201,750	80.7	4,537	42,908	103,058	140,351	151,679	148,610	145,317	137,934	115,591	85,960	48,494	31,387	25,143	13,771	5,190	1,820
Female	286,814	19.3	1,354	4,782	9,663	14,235	18,344	21,831	27,583	34,529	38,441	36,997	25,927	19,589	17,505	10,324	4,323	1,387
Patheingyi																		
Both sexes	394,068	100	1,465	12,261	29,453	40,895	44,224	45,550	46,759	48,270	42,141	31,808	17,533	12,935	11,420	6,198	2,355	801
Male	323,013	82	1,172	11,224	27,295	37,556	39,934	40,092	39,638	39,008	32,058	22,715	11,695	8,205	6,949	3,671	1,331	470
Female	71,055	18	293	1,037	2,158	3,339	4,290	5,458	7,121	9,262	10,083	9,093	5,838	4,730	4,471	2,527	1,024	331
Phayapong																		
Both sexes	237,681	100	1,096	8,518	20,514	27,239	29,472	28,620	27,747	25,927	22,835	18,012	11,350	6,699	5,201	2,878	1,174	399
Male	191,404	80.5	832	7,559	18,483	24,419	26,078	24,655	23,222	20,538	17,053	12,239	7,237	3,874	2,841	1,566	588	220
Female	46,277	19.5	264	959	2,031	2,820	3,394	3,965	4,525	5,389	5,782	5,773	4,113	2,825	2,360	1,312	586	179
Mauhin																		
Both sexes	228,017	100	834	6,878	16,065	23,063	25,718	26,162	26,716	25,948	23,274	19,448	12,419	8,615	6,944	3,834	1,512	587
Male	185,095	81.2	659	6,321	14,924	21,270	23,165	23,122	22,756	21,014	17,507	13,583	8,139	5,298	4,082	2,129	795	331
Female	42,922	18.8	175	557	1,141	1,793	2,553	3,040	3,960	4,934	5,767	5,865	4,280	3,317	2,862	1,705	717	256
Myaungmya																		
Both sexes	180,024	100	611	4,806	12,794	18,641	21,438	20,964	21,012	21,383	19,490	15,412	9,559	5,551	4,435	2,497	1,057	374
Male	143,538	79.7	433	4,168	11,474	16,607	18,917	18,182	17,464	16,973	14,445	10,694	6,107	3,362	2,574	1,350	580	208
Female	36,486	20.3	178	638	1,320	2,034	2,521	2,782	3,548	4,410	5,045	4,718	3,452	2,189	1,861	1,147	477	166

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A3 (continued) Number of households by age by sex of head of household, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area/District Sex of head	Total	% of Total	Age of head															
			15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 +
Labutta																		
Both sexes	150,406	100	758	6,661	14,618	18,268	18,929	17,613	17,023	15,615	14,129	10,921	6,343	3,966	3,047	1,666	642	207
Male	124,250	82.6	560	5,875	13,303	16,539	16,939	15,508	14,516	12,607	10,766	7,769	4,111	2,453	1,833	990	375	106
Female	26,156	17.4	198	786	1,315	1,729	1,990	2,105	2,507	3,008	3,363	3,152	2,232	1,513	1,214	676	267	101
Hinthada																		
Both sexes	298,368	100	1,127	8,566	19,277	26,480	30,242	31,532	33,643	35,320	32,163	27,356	17,217	13,210	11,601	7,022	2,773	839
Male	234,450	78.6	881	7,761	17,579	23,960	26,646	27,051	27,721	27,794	23,762	18,960	11,205	8,195	6,864	4,065	1,521	485
Female	63,918	21.4	246	805	1,698	2,520	3,596	4,481	5,922	7,526	8,401	8,396	6,012	5,015	4,737	2,957	1,252	354
Nay Pyi Taw																		
Both sexes	262,162	100	1,165	10,057	24,524	31,938	31,768	31,550	31,109	27,773	24,800	16,938	11,676	7,263	6,069	3,413	1,544	595
Male	205,118	78.2	899	8,748	21,425	27,985	27,373	26,431	25,073	21,386	17,935	11,240	7,060	4,060	3,095	1,582	628	198
Female	57,044	21.8	266	1,309	3,099	3,953	4,395	5,099	6,036	6,387	6,865	5,698	4,616	3,203	2,974	1,831	916	397
Ottara (North)																		
Both sexes	124,047	100	534	4,773	11,824	15,476	15,360	15,556	14,773	12,774	11,333	8,038	5,249	3,259	2,641	1,535	676	246
Male	99,496	80.2	398	4,089	10,368	13,623	13,399	13,401	12,290	10,213	8,590	5,449	3,302	1,881	1,410	719	281	83
Female	24,551	19.8	136	684	1,456	1,853	1,961	2,155	2,483	2,561	2,743	2,589	1,947	1,378	1,231	816	395	163
Dekkhina (South)																		
Both sexes	138,115	100	631	5,284	12,700	16,462	16,408	15,974	16,336	14,999	13,467	8,900	6,427	4,004	3,428	1,878	868	349
Male	105,622	76.5	501	4,659	11,057	14,362	13,974	13,030	12,783	11,173	9,345	5,791	3,758	2,179	1,685	863	347	115
Female	32,493	23.5	130	625	1,643	2,100	2,434	2,944	3,553	3,826	4,122	3,109	2,669	1,825	1,743	1,015	521	234

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A4

Households by tenure, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area	Number/ Percentage	Tenure						
		Total	Owner	Renter	Provided free	Government quarters	Private company quarters	Other
UNION	Number	10,877,832	9,302,840	805,491	272,557	354,155	77,234	65,555
	Percentage	100	85.5	7.4	2.5	3.3	0.7	0.6
Urban	Number	3,049,433	2,013,052	619,064	133,025	213,875	30,890	39,527
	Percentage	100	66.0	20.3	4.4	7.0	1.0	1.3
Rural	Number	7,828,399	7,289,788	186,427	139,532	140,280	46,344	26,028
	Percentage	100	93.1	2.4	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.3
Kachin	Number	269,365	224,346	22,577	6,637	11,496	1,933	2,376
	Percentage	100	83.3	8.4	2.5	4.3	0.7	0.9
Urban	Number	95,859	68,167	15,727	3,393	6,704	798	1,070
	Percentage	100	71.1	16.4	3.5	7.0	0.8	1.1
Rural	Number	173,506	156,179	6,850	3,244	4,792	1,135	1,306
	Percentage	100	90.0	3.9	1.9	2.8	0.7	0.8
Kayah	Number	57,274	49,400	2,641	1,217	3,688	172	156
	Percentage	100	86.3	4.6	2.1	6.4	0.3	0.3
Urban	Number	14,668	10,393	1,546	599	1,992	55	83
	Percentage	100	70.9	10.5	4.1	13.6	0.4	0.6
Rural	Number	42,606	39,007	1,095	618	1,696	117	73
	Percentage	100	91.6	2.6	1.5	4.0	0.3	0.2
Kayin	Number	308,041	266,451	23,848	7,184	7,188	1,860	1,510
	Percentage	100	86.5	7.7	2.3	2.3	0.6	0.5
Urban	Number	67,167	40,848	18,642	2,875	3,682	513	607
	Percentage	100	60.8	27.8	4.3	5.5	0.8	0.9
Rural	Number	240,874	225,603	5,206	4,309	3,506	1,347	903
	Percentage	100	93.7	2.2	1.8	1.5	0.6	0.4
Chin	Number	91,121	80,752	5,187	907	3,401	464	410
	Percentage	100	88.6	5.7	1.0	3.7	0.5	0.4
Urban	Number	19,770	12,193	4,073	392	2,738	227	147
	Percentage	100	61.7	20.6	2.0	13.8	1.1	0.7
Rural	Number	71,351	68,559	1,114	515	663	237	263
	Percentage	100	96.1	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4
Sagaing	Number	1,096,857	1,022,070	29,784	18,797	19,782	3,933	2,491
	Percentage	100	93.1817	2.7	1.7	1.8	0.4	0.2
Urban	Number	183,772	142,752	20,244	6,202	11,898	1,651	1,025
	Percentage	100	77.7	11.0	3.4	6.5	0.9	0.6
Rural	Number	913,085	879,318	9,540	12,595	7,884	2,282	1,466
	Percentage	100	96.3	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.2
Tanintharyi	Number	283,099	217,950	30,753	15,414	9,437	8,515	1,030
	Percentage	100	77.0	10.9	5.4	3.3	3.0	0.4
Urban	Number	66,807	41,435	15,597	4,591	3,363	1,596	225
	Percentage	100	62.0	23.3	6.9	5.0	2.4	0.3
Rural	Number	216,292	176,515	15,156	10,823	6,074	6,919	805
	Percentage	100	81.6	7.0	5.0	2.8	3.2	0.4

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A4 (continued) Households by tenure, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area	Number/ Percentage	Tenure						
		Total	Owner	Renter	Provided free	Government quarters	Private company quarters	Other
Bago	Number	1,142,974	1,050,003	30,999	23,051	31,279	4,590	3,052
	Percentage	100	91.9	2.7	2.0	2.7	0.4	0.3
Urban	Number	239,014	190,316	23,272	10,242	12,636	1,097	1,451
	Percentage	100	79.6	9.7	4.3	5.3	0.5	0.6
Rural	Number	903,960	859,687	7,727	12,809	18,643	3,493	1,601
	Percentage	100	95.1	0.9	1.4	2.1	0.4	0.2
Magway	Number	919,777	850,749	19,937	18,089	26,473	1,809	2,720
	Percentage	100	92.5	2.2	2.0	2.9	0.2	0.3
Urban	Number	131,251	101,053	13,154	5,404	9,929	548	1,163
	Percentage	100	77.0	10.0	4.1	7.6	0.4	0.9
Rural	Number	788,526	749,696	6,783	12,685	16,544	1,261	1,557
	Percentage	100	95.1	0.9	1.6	2.1	0.2	0.2
Mandalay	Number	1,323,191	1,114,411	95,282	43,605	45,636	10,409	13,848
	Percentage	100	84.2	7.2	3.3	3.4	0.8	1.0
Urban	Number	415,634	268,708	77,357	26,871	28,303	4,026	10,369
	Percentage	100	64.7	18.6	6.5	6.8	1.0	2.5
Rural	Number	907,557	845,703	17,925	16,734	17,333	6,383	3,479
	Percentage	100	93.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	0.7	0.4
Mon	Number	422,612	372,314	21,094	13,264	11,453	2,330	2,157
	Percentage	100	88.1	5.0	3.1	2.7	0.6	0.5
Urban	Number	114,187	89,295	12,745	5,568	5,461	490	628
	Percentage	100	78.2	11.2	4.9	4.8	0.4	0.5
Rural	Number	308,425	283,019	8,349	7,696	5,992	1,840	1,529
	Percentage	100	91.8	2.7	2.5	1.9	0.6	0.5
Rakhine	Number	459,772	418,262	12,995	13,540	12,437	708	1,830
	Percentage	100	91.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	0.2	0.4
Urban	Number	72,624	57,539	6,095	2,959	4,905	259	867
	Percentage	100	79.2	8.4	4.1	6.8	0.4	1.2
Rural	Number	387,148	360,723	6,900	10,581	7,532	449	963
	Percentage	100	93.2	1.8	2.7	1.9	0.1	0.2
Yangon	Number	1,582,944	1,020,778	387,853	53,856	77,333	20,288	22,836
	Percentage	100	64.5	24.5	3.4	4.9	1.3	1.4
Urban	Number	1,069,056	606,647	328,437	42,642	60,091	13,354	17,885
	Percentage	100	56.7	30.7	4.0	5.6	1.2	1.7
Rural	Number	513,888	414,131	59,416	11,214	17,242	6,934	4,951
	Percentage	100	80.6	11.6	2.2	3.4	1.3	1.0
Shan	Number	1,169,569	1,019,384	69,655	24,591	40,824	10,158	4,957
	Percentage	100	87.2	6.0	2.1	3.5	0.9	0.4
Urban	Number	279,918	185,664	54,095	10,887	24,434	2,799	2,039
	Percentage	100	66.3	19.3	3.9	8.7	1.0	0.7
Rural	Number	889,651	833,720	15,560	13,704	16,390	7,359	2,918
	Percentage	100	93.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.3

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A4 (continued) Households by tenure, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area	Number/ Percentage	Tenure						
		Total	Owner	Renter	Provided free	Government quarters	Private company quarters	Other
Ayeyawady	Number	1,488,983	1,396,894	39,167	25,810	15,984	6,161	4,967
	Percentage	100	93.8	2.6	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.3
Urban	Number	200,962	163,291	19,605	7,054	8,745	1,116	1,151
	Percentage	100	81.3	9.8	3.5	4.4	0.6	0.6
Rural	Number	1,288,021	1,233,603	19,562	18,756	7,239	5,045	3,816
	Percentage	100	95.8	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
Nay Pyi Taw	Number	262,253	199,076	13,719	6,595	37,744	3,904	1,215
	Percentage	100	75.9	5.2	2.5	14.4	1.5	0.5
Urban	Number	78,744	34,751	8,475	3,346	28,994	2,361	817
	Percentage	100	44.1	10.8	4.2	36.8	3.0	1.0
Rural	Number	183,509	164,325	5,244	3,249	8,750	1,543	398
	Percentage	100	89.5	2.9	1.8	4.8	0.8	0.2

Table A5
Households by age by sex of head, by tenure, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Tenure/ Area	Age and sex of household head																					
	Total			15-24			25-34			35-44			45-54			55-64			65 and over			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
UNION	10,873,181	8,294,531	2,578,650	356,794	289,167	67,627	1,780,954	1,537,941	243,013	2,518,487	2,113,223	405,264	2,583,027	2,014,392	568,635	1,998,819	1,394,757	604,062	1,635,100	945,051	690,049	
Owner	9,298,973	7,047,109	2,251,864	245,027	198,292	46,735	1,354,096	1,171,142	182,954	2,086,606	1,754,464	332,142	2,249,779	1,760,398	489,381	1,812,467	1,266,062	546,405	1,550,998	896,751	654,247	
Renter	805,170	626,909	178,261	58,782	47,206	11,576	220,475	189,488	30,987	213,908	177,747	36,161	164,319	121,267	43,052	98,003	63,452	34,551	49,683	27,749	21,934	
Provided free (individually)	272,228	210,740	61,488	23,345	18,977	4,368	77,853	66,085	11,768	76,328	61,923	14,405	51,872	38,099	13,773	26,775	17,262	9,513	16,055	8,394	7,661	
Government quarters	354,100	289,612	64,488	16,694	13,437	3,257	88,026	74,867	13,159	104,029	86,450	17,579	89,022	71,862	17,160	45,393	35,784	9,609	10,936	7,212	3,724	
Private company quarters	77,202	66,823	10,379	7,681	6,680	1,001	23,555	21,245	2,310	20,458	17,985	2,473	14,470	12,139	2,331	8,021	6,499	1,522	3,017	2,275	742	
Other	65,508	53,338	12,170	5,265	4,575	690	16,949	15,114	1,835	17,158	14,654	2,504	13,565	10,627	2,938	8,160	5,698	2,462	4,411	2,670	1,741	
Urban areas																						
Total	3,048,317	2,204,153	844,164	95,525	75,064	20,461	452,676	384,106	68,570	672,279	546,633	125,646	736,091	539,053	197,038	586,651	384,018	202,633	505,095	275,279	229,816	
Owner	2,012,335	1,398,852	613,483	33,119	24,753	8,366	195,352	163,796	31,556	391,348	315,145	76,203	502,324	364,850	137,474	449,543	291,577	157,966	440,649	238,731	201,918	
Renter	618,828	476,804	142,024	41,081	32,777	8,304	162,576	139,622	22,954	163,425	135,334	28,091	130,329	95,131	35,198	79,746	50,930	28,816	41,671	23,010	18,661	
Provided free (individually)	132,937	100,263	32,674	7,120	5,691	1,429	28,919	24,645	4,274	37,896	30,599	7,297	31,973	23,169	8,804	17,155	10,973	6,182	9,874	5,186	4,688	
Government quarters	213,841	170,083	43,758	8,484	6,824	1,660	47,351	39,484	7,867	61,649	50,092	11,557	56,938	44,384	12,554	31,140	23,934	7,206	8,279	5,365	2,914	
Private company quarters	30,875	26,416	4,459	2,780	2,431	349	8,823	7,926	897	7,911	6,919	992	5,992	4,935	1,057	3,743	2,996	747	1,626	1,209	417	
Other	39,501	31,735	7,766	2,941	2,588	353	9,655	8,633	1,022	10,050	8,544	1,506	8,535	6,584	1,951	5,324	3,608	1,716	2,996	1,778	1,218	
Rural areas																						
Total	7,824,864	6,090,378	1,734,486	261,269	214,103	47,166	1,328,278	1,153,835	174,443	1,846,208	1,566,590	279,618	1,846,936	1,475,339	371,597	1,412,168	1,010,739	401,429	1,130,005	669,772	460,233	
Owner	7,286,638	5,648,257	1,638,381	211,908	173,539	38,369	1,158,744	1,007,346	151,398	1,695,258	1,439,319	255,939	1,747,455	1,395,548	351,907	1,362,924	974,485	388,439	1,110,349	658,020	452,329	
Renter	186,342	150,105	36,237	17,701	14,429	3,272	57,899	49,866	8,033	50,483	42,413	8,070	33,990	26,136	7,854	18,257	12,522	5,755	8,012	4,739	3,273	
Provided free (individually)	139,291	110,477	28,814	16,225	13,286	2,939	48,934	41,440	7,494	38,432	31,324	7,108	19,899	14,930	4,969	9,620	6,289	3,331	6,181	3,208	2,973	
Government quarters	140,259	119,529	20,730	8,210	6,613	1,597	40,675	35,383	5,292	42,380	36,358	6,022	32,084	27,478	4,606	14,253	11,850	2,403	2,657	1,847	810	
Private company quarters	46,327	40,407	5,920	4,901	4,249	652	14,732	13,319	1,413	12,547	11,066	1,481	8,478	7,204	1,274	4,278	3,503	775	1,391	1,066	325	
Other	26,007	21,603	4,404	2,324	1,987	337	7,294	6,481	813	7,108	6,110	998	5,030	4,043	987	2,836	2,090	746	1,415	892	523	

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A6

(a) Households by tenure by economic activity of household head, 2014 Census

Tenure	Economic activity status of household head								
	Total	Economically active							Economically inactive
		Total	Employee (government)	Employee (private org)	Employer	Own account worker	Contributing family worker	Sought work	
UNION									
Number	10,877,832	8,450,922	480,543	2,394,941	711,202	4,474,524	308,188	81,524	2,426,910
Percentage	100	77.7	4.4	22.0	6.5	41.1	2.8	0.7	22.3
Owner									
Number	9,302,840	7,120,998	164,072	1,835,013	667,883	4,096,526	290,503	67,001	2,181,842
Percentage	100	76.5	1.8	19.7	7.2	44.0	3.1	0.7	23.5
Renter									
Number	805,491	662,392	24,273	340,946	30,875	249,642	8,386	8,270	143,099
Percentage	100	82.2	3.0	42.3	3.8	31.0	1.0	1.0	17.8
Provided free (individually)									
Number	272,557	224,869	8,739	103,191	9,215	93,882	6,064	3,778	47,688
Percentage	100	82.5	3.2	37.9	3.4	34.4	2.2	1.4	17.5
Government quarters									
Number	354,155	317,854	277,497	21,097	1,554	14,490	1,863	1,353	36,301
Percentage	100	89.7	78.4	6.0	0.4	4.1	0.5	0.4	10.3
Private company quarters									
Number	77,234	71,390	3,562	62,363	493	4,322	426	224	5,844
Percentage	100	92.4	4.6	80.7	0.6	5.6	0.6	0.3	7.6
Other									
Number	65,555	53,419	2,400	32,331	1,182	15,662	946	898	12,136
Percentage	100	81.5	3.7	49.3	1.8	23.9	1.4	1.4	18.5

(b) Households by tenure by construction material of wall, 2014 Census

Tenure	Main construction materials of wall							Other
	Total	Dhani/Theke/In leaf	Bamboo	Earth	Wood	Corrugated sheet	Tile/brick/concrete	
UNION								
Number	10,877,832	1,025,549	5,571,105	23,015	2,352,212	54,329	1,732,291	119,331
Percentage	100	9.4	51.2	0.2	21.6	0.5	15.9	1.1
Owner								
Number	9,302,840	937,607	5,005,745	21,022	2,023,257	34,405	1,190,795	90,009
Percentage	100	10.1	53.8	0.2	21.7	0.4	12.8	1.0
Renter								
Number	805,491	47,426	335,813	1,314	172,420	12,607	226,505	9,406
Percentage	100	5.9	41.7	0.2	21.4	1.6	28.1	1.2
Provided free (individually)								
Number	272,557	23,341	126,894	370	68,069	2,290	47,087	4,506
Percentage	100	8.6	46.6	0.1	25.0	0.8	17.3	1.7
Government quarters								
Number	354,155	1,634	40,364	170	68,054	2,280	240,250	1,403
Percentage	100	0.5	11.4	*	19.2	0.6	67.8	0.4
Private company quarters								
Number	77,234	6,787	30,747	65	15,553	1,967	20,295	1,820
Percentage	100	8.8	39.8	0.1	20.1	2.5	26.3	2.4
Other								
Number	65,555	8,754	31,542	74	4,859	780	7,359	12,187
Percentage	100	13.4	48.1	0.1	7.4	1.2	11.2	18.6

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A7

(a) Number and percentage of households by durability of construction materials for wall, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Area	Total		Durability of construction materials**							
			Permanent		Semi-permanent		Temporary		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UNION	10,877,832	100	4,084,503	37.5	5,648,449	51.9	1,025,549	9.4	119,331	1.1
Urban	3,049,433	100	1,719,954	56.4	1,199,615	39.3	102,226	3.4	27,638	0.9
Rural	7,828,399	100	2,364,549	30.2	4,448,834	56.8	923,323	11.8	91,693	1.2
Kachin	269,365	100	92,382	34.3	173,646	64.5	1,258	0.5	2,079	0.8
Urban	95,859	100	37,469	39.1	57,605	60.1	424	0.4	361	0.4
Rural	173,506	100	54,913	31.6	116,041	66.9	834	0.5	1,718	1.0
Myitkyina	88,643	100	29,537	33.3	58,061	65.5	492	0.6	553	0.6
Mohnyin	101,152	100	32,114	31.7	67,749	67.0	474	0.5	815	0.8
Bhamo	63,706	100	26,179	41.1	36,567	57.4	254	0.4	706	1.1
Putao	15,864	100	4,552	28.7	11,269	71.0	38	0.2	5	*
Kayah	57,274	100	38,820	67.8	17,705	30.9	202	0.4	547	1.0
Urban	14,668	100	11,823	80.6	2,786	19.0	43	0.3	16	0.1
Rural	42,606	100	26,997	63.4	14,919	35.0	159	0.4	531	1.2
Loikaw	49,158	100	34,881	71.0	13,990	28.5	160	0.3	127	0.3
Bawlakhe	8,116	100	3,939	48.5	3,715	45.8	42	0.5	420	5.2
Kayin	308,041	100	203,046	65.9	67,141	21.8	33,680	10.9	4,174	1.4
Urban	67,167	100	51,130	76.1	12,936	19.3	2,297	3.4	804	1.2
Rural	240,874	100	151,916	63.1	54,205	22.5	31,383	13.0	3,370	1.4
Hpa-An	161,457	100	106,921	66.2	35,084	21.7	18,149	11.2	1,303	0.8
Pharpon	6,502	100	3,773	58.0	2,494	38.4	165	2.5	70	1.1
Myawady	44,016	100	30,570	69.5	11,163	25.4	1,768	4.0	515	1.2
Kawkareik	96,066	100	61,782	64.3	18,400	19.2	13,598	14.2	2,286	2.4
Chin	91,121	100	58,293	64.0	31,955	35.1	431	0.5	442	0.5
Urban	19,770	100	16,600	84.0	3,073	15.5	54	0.3	43	0.2
Rural	71,351	100	41,693	58.4	28,882	40.5	377	0.5	399	0.6
Hakha	19,699	100	17,821	90.5	1,725	8.8	38	0.2	115	0.6
Falam	29,250	100	24,835	84.9	3,999	13.7	127	0.4	289	1.0
Mindat	42,172	100	15,637	37.1	26,231	62.2	266	0.6	38	0.1
Sagaing	1,096,857	100	344,820	31.4	727,085	66.3	14,640	1.3	10,312	0.9
Urban	183,772	100	74,574	40.6	107,203	58.3	1,500	0.8	495	0.3
Rural	913,085	100	270,246	29.6	619,882	67.9	13,140	1.4	9,817	1.1
Sagaing	114,709	100	26,963	23.5	86,089	75.0	1,238	1.1	419	0.4
Shwebo	311,477	100	86,908	27.9	218,287	70.1	3,791	1.2	2,491	0.8
Monywa	163,545	100	40,323	24.7	114,700	70.1	4,246	2.6	4,276	2.6
Katha	167,956	100	63,660	37.9	103,020	61.3	926	0.6	350	0.2
Kalay	106,562	100	44,291	41.6	60,615	56.9	1,232	1.2	424	0.4
Tamu	22,591	100	9,720	43.0	12,722	56.3	82	0.4	67	0.3
Mawlaik	30,591	100	17,059	55.8	13,271	43.4	159	0.5	102	0.3
Hkamti	61,842	100	23,017	37.2	37,443	60.5	403	0.7	979	1.6
Yinmarpin	117,584	100	32,879	28.0	80,938	68.8	2,563	2.2	1,204	1.0

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A7 (continued) (a) Number and percentage of households by durability of construction materials for wall, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Area	Total		Durability of construction materials**							
			Permanent		Semi-permanent		Temporary		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Tanintharyi	283,099	100	153,717	54.3	102,276	36.1	23,427	8.3	3,679	1.3
Urban	66,807	100	45,471	68.1	18,815	28.2	1,973	3.0	548	0.8
Rural	216,292	100	108,246	50.0	83,461	38.6	21,454	9.9	3,131	1.4
Dawei	104,092	100	63,500	61.0	30,920	29.7	8,144	7.8	1,528	1.5
Myeik	132,919	100	59,812	45.0	59,121	44.5	12,891	9.7	1,095	0.8
Kawthoung	46,088	100	30,405	66.0	12,235	26.5	2,392	5.2	1,056	2.3
Bago	1,142,974	100	376,161	32.9	716,442	62.7	41,255	3.6	9,116	0.8
Urban	239,014	100	120,394	50.4	113,237	47.4	3,728	1.6	1,655	0.7
Rural	903,960	100	255,767	28.3	603,205	66.7	37,527	4.2	7,461	0.8
Bago	386,762	100	138,827	35.9	221,341	57.2	22,598	5.8	3,996	1.0
Toungoo	249,452	100	75,734	30.4	168,007	67.4	3,584	1.4	2,127	0.9
Pyay	236,010	100	88,946	37.7	134,206	56.9	11,246	4.8	1,612	0.7
Thayawady	270,750	100	72,654	26.8	192,888	71.2	3,827	1.4	1,381	0.5
Magway	919,777	100	204,324	22.2	677,412	73.6	29,327	3.2	8,714	0.9
Urban	131,251	100	41,940	32.0	86,367	65.8	2,451	1.9	493	0.4
Rural	788,526	100	162,384	20.6	591,045	75.0	26,876	3.4	8,221	1.0
Magway	291,432	100	45,154	15.5	235,909	80.9	7,645	2.6	2,724	0.9
Minbu	162,423	100	22,327	13.7	137,902	84.9	1,533	0.9	661	0.4
Thayet	179,839	100	72,408	40.3	93,740	52.1	12,759	7.1	932	0.5
Pakokku	229,705	100	41,062	17.9	177,254	77.2	7,069	3.1	4,320	1.9
Gangaw	56,378	100	23,373	41.5	32,607	57.8	321	0.6	77	0.1
Mandalay	1,323,191	100	322,533	24.4	958,203	72.4	26,541	2.0	15,914	1.2
Urban	415,634	100	161,354	38.8	247,244	59.5	3,797	0.9	3,239	0.8
Rural	907,557	100	161,179	17.8	710,959	78.3	22,744	2.5	12,675	1.4
Mandalay	324,477	100	112,873	34.8	204,383	63.0	4,033	1.2	3,188	1.0
Pyin Oo Lwin	214,948	100	68,139	31.7	143,374	66.7	2,078	1.0	1,357	0.6
Kyaukse	169,988	100	29,616	17.4	137,480	80.9	1,531	0.9	1,361	0.8
Myingyan	242,956	100	35,776	14.7	191,715	78.9	10,395	4.3	5,070	2.1
Nyaung U	54,473	100	10,378	19.1	36,566	67.1	4,659	8.6	2,870	5.3
Yame`Thin	116,122	100	22,052	19.0	91,405	78.7	1,863	1.6	802	0.7
Meiktila	200,227	100	43,699	21.8	153,280	76.6	1,982	1.0	1,266	0.6
Mon	422,612	100	260,034	61.5	105,587	25.0	49,051	11.6	7,940	1.9
Urban	114,187	100	77,438	67.8	31,345	27.5	4,381	3.8	1,023	0.9
Rural	308,425	100	182,596	59.2	74,242	24.1	44,670	14.5	6,917	2.2
Mawlamyine	253,283	100	168,234	66.4	57,188	22.6	25,688	10.1	2,173	0.9
Thaton	169,329	100	91,800	54.2	48,399	28.6	23,363	13.8	5,767	3.4
Rakhine	459,772	100	146,675	31.9	274,943	59.8	36,295	7.9	1,859	0.4
Urban	72,624	100	31,426	43.3	38,682	53.3	2,240	3.1	276	0.4
Rural	387,148	100	115,249	29.8	236,261	61.0	34,055	8.8	1,583	0.4
Sittway	109,256	100	23,365	21.4	76,149	69.7	9,155	8.4	587	0.5
Myauk U	145,987	100	21,559	14.8	113,450	77.7	10,297	7.1	681	0.5
Maungtaw	19,160	100	3,700	19.3	15,072	78.7	302	1.6	86	0.4
Kyaukpyu	101,776	100	47,421	46.6	47,396	46.6	6,691	6.6	268	0.3
Thandwe	83,593	100	50,630	60.6	22,876	27.4	9,850	11.8	237	0.3

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A7 (continued) (a) Number and percentage of households by durability of construction materials for wall, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Area	Total		Durability of construction materials**							
			Permanent		Semi-permanent		Temporary		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yangon	1,582,944	100	885,290	55.9	528,918	33.4	144,783	9.1	23,953	1.5
Urban	1,069,056	100	720,661	67.4	293,370	27.4	41,360	3.9	13,665	1.3
Rural	513,888	100	164,629	32.0	235,548	45.8	103,423	20.1	10,288	2.0
North Yangon	566,167	100	256,085	45.2	249,720	44.1	48,280	8.5	12,082	2.1
East Yangon	486,790	100	343,566	70.6	121,377	24.9	15,054	3.1	6,793	1.4
South Yangon	339,205	100	114,650	33.8	144,792	42.7	75,964	22.4	3,799	1.1
West Yangon	190,782	100	170,989	89.6	13,029	6.8	5,485	2.9	1,279	0.7
Shan	1,169,569	100	569,005	48.7	585,307	50.0	6,298	0.5	8,959	0.8
Urban	279,918	100	189,602	67.7	86,388	30.9	1,453	0.5	2,475	0.9
Rural	889,651	100	379,403	42.6	498,919	56.1	4,845	0.5	6,484	0.7
Taunggyi	368,509	100	177,497	48.2	185,201	50.3	2,655	0.7	3,156	0.9
Loilin	115,482	100	55,645	48.2	58,100	50.3	574	0.5	1,163	1.0
Linkhe`	30,648	100	17,679	57.7	12,588	41.1	146	0.5	235	0.8
Lashio	125,181	100	53,666	42.9	70,047	56.0	903	0.7	565	0.5
Muse	86,255	100	32,747	38.0	52,048	60.3	353	0.4	1,107	1.3
Kyaukme	163,679	100	64,785	39.6	97,346	59.5	803	0.5	745	0.5
Kunlon	10,392	100	3,769	36.3	6,482	62.4	29	0.3	112	1.1
Laukine	24,846	100	14,393	57.9	10,030	40.4	48	0.2	375	1.5
Hopan	35,630	100	19,772	55.5	15,643	43.9	135	0.4	80	0.2
Makman	36,249	100	16,780	46.3	19,243	53.1	171	0.5	55	0.2
Kengtung	66,733	100	48,030	72.0	17,474	26.2	183	0.3	1,046	1.6
Minesat	44,931	100	16,783	37.4	27,873	62.0	157	0.3	118	0.3
Tachileik	37,673	100	29,995	79.6	7,412	19.7	102	0.3	164	0.4
Minephyat	23,361	100	17,464	74.8	5,820	24.9	39	0.2	38	0.2
Ayeyawady	1,488,983	100	345,713	23.2	506,401	34.0	616,162	41.4	20,707	1.4
Urban	200,962	100	91,866	45.7	71,001	35.3	36,038	17.9	2,057	1.0
Rural	1,288,021	100	253,847	19.7	435,400	33.8	580,124	45.0	18,650	1.4
Pathein	394,147	100	113,301	28.7	145,686	37.0	132,385	33.6	2,775	0.7
Phyapon	237,761	100	37,896	15.9	53,716	22.6	142,975	60.1	3,174	1.3
Maubin	228,079	100	58,977	25.9	50,301	22.1	108,957	47.8	9,844	4.3
Myaungmya	180,075	100	36,716	20.4	22,557	12.5	119,580	66.4	1,222	0.7
Labutta	150,469	100	23,584	15.7	18,002	12.0	107,310	71.3	1,573	1.0
Hinthada	298,452	100	75,239	25.2	216,139	72.4	4,955	1.7	2,119	0.7
Nay Pyi Taw	262,253	100	83,690	31.9	175,428	66.9	2,199	0.8	936	0.4
Urban	78,744	100	48,206	61.2	29,563	37.5	487	0.6	488	0.6
Rural	183,509	100	35,484	19.3	145,865	79.5	1,712	0.9	448	0.2
Ottara (North)	124,099	100	36,846	29.7	85,744	69.1	1,139	0.9	370	0.3
Dekkhina (South)	138,154	100	46,844	33.9	89,684	64.9	1,060	0.8	566	0.4

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

** Permanent = Tile/Brick/Concrete or Wood.

Semi-permanent = Bamboo/Corrugated sheet/Earth

Temporary = Dhani/Theke/In leaf

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A7

(b) Number and percentage of households by durability of construction materials for roofing, urban and rural areas, State/Region, and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Area	Total		Durability of construction materials**							
	Number	%	Permanent		Semi-permanent		Temporary		Other	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UNION	10,877,832	100	6,921,853	63.6	256,919	2.4	3,573,980	32.9	125,080	1.1
Urban	3,049,433	100	2,614,741	85.7	68,912	2.3	353,914	11.6	11,866	0.4
Rural	7,828,399	100	4,307,112	55.0	188,007	2.4	3,220,066	41.1	113,214	1.4
Kachin	269,365	100	193,455	71.8	1,374	0.5	71,337	26.5	3,199	1.2
Urban	95,859	100	84,395	88.0	391	0.4	10,752	11.2	321	0.3
Rural	173,506	100	109,060	62.9	983	0.6	60,585	34.9	2,878	1.7
Myitkyina	88,643	100	68,918	77.7	585	0.7	17,022	19.2	2,118	2.4
Mohnyin	101,152	100	75,060	74.2	218	0.2	24,923	24.6	951	0.9
Bhamo	63,706	100	46,117	72.4	154	0.2	17,308	27.2	127	0.2
Putao	15,864	100	3,360	21.2	417	2.6	12,084	76.2	3	*
Kayah	57,274	100	46,918	81.9	680	1.2	9,071	15.8	605	1.1
Urban	14,668	100	13,506	92.1	33	0.2	1,115	7.6	14	0.1
Rural	42,606	100	33,412	78.4	647	1.5	7,956	18.7	591	1.4
Loikaw	49,158	100	41,719	84.9	186	0.4	7,185	14.6	68	0.1
Bawlakhe	8,116	100	5,199	64.1	494	6.1	1,886	23.2	537	6.6
Kayin	308,041	100	197,918	64.3	2,411	0.8	106,322	34.5	1,390	0.5
Urban	67,167	100	56,631	84.3	181	0.3	10,031	14.9	324	0.5
Rural	240,874	100	141,287	58.7	2,230	0.9	96,291	40.0	1,066	0.4
Hpa-An	161,457	100	108,578	67.2	1,915	1.2	50,714	31.4	250	0.2
Pharpon	6,502	100	2,779	42.7	19	0.3	3,675	56.5	29	0.4
Myawady	44,016	100	30,920	70.2	305	0.7	12,490	28.4	301	0.7
Kawkareik	96,066	100	55,641	57.9	172	0.2	39,443	41.1	810	0.8
Chin	91,121	100	65,693	72.1	4,082	4.5	19,413	21.3	1,933	2.1
Urban	19,770	100	18,600	94.1	248	1.3	810	4.1	112	0.6
Rural	71,351	100	47,093	66.0	3,834	5.4	18,603	26.1	1,821	2.6
Hakha	19,699	100	17,651	89.6	680	3.5	1,312	6.7	56	0.3
Falam	29,250	100	25,370	86.7	313	1.1	2,431	8.3	1,136	3.9
Mindat	42,172	100	22,672	53.8	3,089	7.3	15,670	37.2	741	1.8
Sagaing	1,096,857	100	658,183	60.0	61,885	5.6	344,862	31.4	31,927	2.9
Urban	183,772	100	146,123	79.5	18,968	10.3	17,769	9.7	912	0.5
Rural	913,085	100	512,060	56.1	42,917	4.7	327,093	35.8	31,015	3.4
Sagaing	114,709	100	72,721	63.4	16,251	14.2	22,624	19.7	3,113	2.7
Shwebo	311,477	100	193,585	62.2	3,008	1.0	105,714	33.9	9,170	2.9
Monywa	163,545	100	97,354	59.5	26,227	16	31,094	19.0	8,870	5.4
Katha	167,956	100	90,229	53.7	571	0.3	76,491	45.5	665	0.4
Kalay	106,562	100	77,540	72.8	4,006	3.8	24,727	23.2	289	0.3
Tamu	22,591	100	12,975	57.4	119	0.5	9,460	41.9	37	0.2
Mawlaik	30,591	100	19,043	62.3	170	0.6	11,259	36.8	119	0.4
Hkamti	61,842	100	31,031	50.2	404	0.7	27,613	44.7	2,794	4.5
Yinmarpin	117,584	100	63,705	54.2	11,129	9.5	35,880	30.5	6,870	5.8

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A7 (continued) (b) Number and percentage of households by durability of construction materials for roofing, urban and rural areas, State/Region, and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Area	Total		Durability of construction materials**							
	Number	%	Permanent		Semi-permanent		Temporary		Other	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Tanintharyi	283,099	100	86,552	30.6	391	0.1	191,454	67.6	4,702	1.7
Urban	66,807	100	36,834	55.1	118	0.2	29,515	44.2	340	0.5
Rural	216,292	100	49,718	23.0	273	0.1	161,939	74.9	4,362	2.0
Dawei	104,092	100	34,470	33.1	178	0.2	67,675	65.0	1,769	1.7
Myeik	132,919	100	24,334	18.3	151	0.1	106,716	80.3	1,718	1.3
Kawthoung	46,088	100	27,748	60.2	62	0.1	17,063	37.0	1,215	2.6
Bago	1,142,974	100	680,221	59.5	5,705	0.5	449,431	39.3	7,617	0.7
Urban	239,014	100	200,457	83.9	1,259	0.5	36,571	15.3	727	0.3
Rural	903,960	100	479,764	53.1	4,446	0.5	412,860	45.7	6,890	0.8
Bago	386,762	100	226,692	58.6	1,257	0.3	152,590	39.5	6,223	1.6
Toungoo	249,452	100	123,060	49.3	997	0.4	124,592	49.9	803	0.3
Pyay	236,010	100	168,230	71.3	2,378	1.0	65,081	27.6	321	0.1
Thayawady	270,750	100	162,239	59.9	1,073	0.4	107,168	39.6	270	0.1
Magway	919,777	100	531,078	57.7	70,375	7.7	304,433	33.1	13,891	1.5
Urban	131,251	100	100,074	76.2	10,909	8.3	19,963	15.2	305	0.2
Rural	788,526	100	431,004	54.7	59,466	7.5	284,470	36.1	13,586	1.7
Magway	291,432	100	197,833	67.9	6,069	2.1	83,712	28.7	3,818	1.3
Minbu	162,423	100	69,971	43.1	4,509	2.8	87,149	53.7	794	0.5
Thayet	179,839	100	100,490	55.9	4,855	2.7	74,218	41.3	276	0.2
Pakokku	229,705	100	136,065	59.2	34,042	14.8	50,663	22.1	8,935	3.9
Gangaw	56,378	100	26,719	47.4	20,900	37.1	8,691	15.4	68	0.1
Mandalay	1,323,191	100	1,014,087	76.6	90,624	6.8	184,912	14	33,568	2.5
Urban	415,634	100	371,267	89.3	30,617	7.4	10,223	2.5	3,527	0.8
Rural	907,557	100	642,820	70.8	60,007	6.6	174,689	19.2	30,041	3.3
Mandalay	324,477	100	277,061	85.4	29,178	9.0	15,234	4.7	3,004	0.9
Pyin Oo Lwin	214,948	100	153,714	71.5	10,920	5.1	48,997	22.8	1,317	0.6
Kyaukse	169,988	100	102,239	60.1	25,904	15.2	31,581	18.6	10,264	6.0
Myingyan	242,956	100	176,289	72.6	17,448	7.2	38,109	15.7	11,110	4.6
Nyaung U	54,473	100	31,166	57.2	1,976	3.6	16,359	30	4,972	9.1
Yame`Thin	116,122	100	97,487	84.0	2,743	2.4	15,077	13	815	0.7
Meiktila	200,227	100	176,131	88.0	2,455	1.2	19,555	9.8	2,086	1.0
Mon	422,612	100	249,603	59.1	782	0.2	163,910	38.8	8,317	2.0
Urban	114,187	100	85,093	74.5	198	0.2	28,556	25	340	0.3
Rural	308,425	100	164,510	53.3	584	0.2	135,354	43.9	7,977	2.6
Mawlamyine	253,283	100	166,730	65.8	463	0.2	85,640	33.8	450	0.2
Thaton	169,329	100	82,873	48.9	319	0.2	78,270	46.2	7,867	4.6
Rakhine	459,772	100	125,003	27.2	3,241	0.7	330,447	71.9	1,081	0.2
Urban	72,624	100	38,791	53.4	560	0.8	33,163	45.7	110	0.2
Rural	387,148	100	86,212	22.3	2,681	0.7	297,284	76.8	971	0.3
Sittway	109,256	100	39,352	36.0	675	0.6	69,036	63.2	193	0.2
Myauk U	145,987	100	37,529	25.7	1,204	0.8	106,980	73.3	274	0.2
Maungtaw	19,160	100	6,529	34.1	620	3.2	11,574	60.4	437	2.3
Kyaukpyu	101,776	100	24,514	24.1	555	0.5	76,619	75.3	88	0.1
Thandwe	83,593	100	17,079	20.4	187	0.2	66,238	79.2	89	0.1

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A7 (continued) (b) Number and percentage of households by durability of construction materials for roofing, urban and rural areas, State/Region, and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Area	Total		Durability of construction materials**							
	Number	%	Permanent		Semi-permanent		Temporary		Other	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yangon	1,582,944	100	1,290,892	81.6	5,388	0.3	282,001	17.8	4,663	0.3
Urban	1,069,056	100	979,789	91.6	3,719	0.3	82,483	7.7	3,065	0.3
Rural	513,888	100	311,103	60.5	1,669	0.3	199,518	38.8	1,598	0.3
North Yangon	566,167	100	452,914	80.0	2,222	0.4	109,125	19.3	1,906	0.3
East Yangon	486,790	100	454,552	93.4	1,687	0.3	28,944	5.9	1,607	0.3
South Yangon	339,205	100	197,619	58.3	919	0.3	140,102	41.3	565	0.2
West Yangon	190,782	100	185,807	97.4	560	0.3	3,830	2.0	585	0.3
Shan	1,169,569	100	964,195	82.4	5,379	0.5	192,877	16.5	7,118	0.6
Urban	279,918	100	269,784	96.4	775	0.3	8,253	2.9	1,106	0.4
Rural	889,651	100	694,411	78.1	4,604	0.5	184,624	20.8	6,012	0.7
Taunggyi	368,509	100	327,861	89.0	1,732	0.5	36,885	10.0	2,031	0.6
Loilin	115,482	100	92,916	80.5	397	0.3	21,562	18.7	607	0.5
Linkhe`	30,648	100	21,739	70.9	152	0.5	8,531	27.8	226	0.7
Lashio	125,181	100	104,003	83.1	494	0.4	20,162	16.1	522	0.4
Muse	86,255	100	76,287	88.4	274	0.3	9,100	10.6	594	0.7
Kyaukme	163,679	100	125,329	76.6	705	0.4	37,084	22.7	561	0.3
Kunlon	10,392	100	9,311	89.6	36	0.3	1,015	9.8	30	0.3
Laukine	24,846	100	23,396	94.2	96	0.4	1,267	5.1	87	0.4
Hopan	35,630	100	30,911	86.8	414	1.2	4,016	11.3	289	0.8
Makman	36,249	100	25,236	69.6	389	1.1	10,338	28.5	286	0.8
Kengtung	66,733	100	52,046	78.0	288	0.4	12,971	19.4	1,428	2.1
Minesat	44,931	100	22,812	50.8	221	0.5	21,778	48.5	120	0.3
Tachileik	37,673	100	32,270	85.7	104	0.3	5,076	13.5	223	0.6
Minephyat	23,361	100	20,078	85.9	77	0.3	3,092	13.2	114	0.5
Ayeyawady	1,488,983	100	623,844	41.9	2,957	0.2	857,628	57.6	4,554	0.3
Urban	200,962	100	140,327	69.8	554	0.3	59,639	29.7	442	0.2
Rural	1,288,021	100	483,517	37.5	2,403	0.2	797,989	62.0	4,112	0.3
Pathein	394,147	100	163,942	41.6	877	0.2	228,223	57.9	1,105	0.3
Phyapon	237,761	100	57,968	24.4	239	0.1	177,706	74.7	1,848	0.8
Maubin	228,079	100	142,934	62.7	418	0.2	84,342	37.0	385	0.2
Myaungmya	180,075	100	59,431	33.0	235	0.1	120,195	66.7	214	0.1
Labutta	150,469	100	33,583	22.3	114	0.1	116,043	77.1	729	0.5
Hinthada	298,452	100	165,986	55.6	1,074	0.4	131,119	43.9	273	0.1
Nay Pyi Taw	262,253	100	194,211	74.1	1,645	0.6	65,882	25.1	515	0.2
Urban	78,744	100	73,070	92.8	382	0.5	5,071	6.4	221	0.3
Rural	183,509	100	121,141	66.0	1,263	0.7	60,811	33.1	294	0.2
Ottara (North)	124,099	100	100,859	81.3	975	0.8	22,041	17.8	224	0.2
Dekkhina (South)	138,154	100	93,352	67.6	670	0.5	43,841	31.7	291	0.2

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

** Permanent = Tile/Brick/Concrete/Corrugated sheet.

Semi-permanent = Wood/Bamboo.

Temporary = Dhani/Theke/In leaf.

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A7

(c) Number and percentage of households by type of construction materials for floor, urban and rural areas, State/Region, and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Area	Total		Construction materials									
			Bamboo		Earth		Wood		Tile/Brick/ Concrete		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UNION	10,877,832	100	2,724,660	25.0	862,516	7.9	5,528,711	50.8	1,655,320	15.2	106,625	1.0
Urban	3,049,433	100	334,985	11.0	181,351	5.9	1,456,627	47.8	1,041,652	34.2	34,818	1.1
Rural	7,828,399	100	2,389,675	30.5	681,165	8.7	4,072,084	52.0	613,668	7.8	71,807	0.9
Kachin	269,365	100	66,867	24.8	16,686	6.2	138,964	51.6	44,075	16.4	2,773	1.0
Urban	95,859	100	14,276	14.9	7,024	7.3	46,132	48.1	27,467	28.7	960	1.0
Rural	173,506	100	52,591	30.3	9,662	5.6	92,832	53.5	16,608	9.6	1,813	1.0
Myitkyina	88,643	100	24,362	27.5	9,206	10.4	30,013	33.9	24,074	27.2	988	1.1
Mohnyin	101,152	100	22,047	21.8	2,293	2.3	66,884	66.1	9,239	9.1	689	0.7
Bhamo	63,706	100	10,676	16.8	5,136	8.1	36,474	57.3	10,388	16.3	1,032	1.6
Putao	15,864	100	9,782	61.7	51	0.3	5,593	35.3	374	2.4	64	0.4
Kayah	57,274	100	9,385	16.4	254	0.4	35,699	62.3	11,519	20.1	417	0.7
Urban	14,668	100	559	3.8	106	0.7	8,809	60.1	5,112	34.9	82	0.6
Rural	42,606	100	8,826	20.7	148	0.3	26,890	63.1	6,407	15.0	335	0.8
Loikaw	49,158	100	6,138	12.5	224	0.5	31,847	64.8	10,673	21.7	276	0.6
Bawlakhe	8,116	100	3,247	40.0	30	0.4	3,852	47.5	846	10.4	141	1.7
Kayin	308,041	100	46,482	15.1	1,386	0.4	228,396	74.1	28,972	9.4	2,805	0.9
Urban	67,167	100	4,506	6.7	485	0.7	47,139	70.2	14,386	21.4	651	1.0
Rural	240,874	100	41,976	17.4	901	0.4	181,257	75.2	14,586	6.1	2,154	0.9
Hpa-An	161,457	100	26,902	16.7	902	0.6	118,445	73.4	13,998	8.7	1,210	0.7
Pharpon	6,502	100	1,556	23.9	33	0.5	4,291	66.0	591	9.1	31	0.5
Myawady	44,016	100	4,905	11.1	210	0.5	31,712	72.0	6,703	15.2	486	1.1
Kawkareik	96,066	100	13,119	13.7	241	0.3	73,948	77.0	7,680	8.0	1,078	1.1
Chin	91,121	100	21,069	23.1	338	0.4	67,468	74.0	1,665	1.8	581	0.6
Urban	19,770	100	1,396	7.1	90	0.5	16,585	83.9	1,535	7.8	164	0.8
Rural	71,351	100	19,673	27.6	248	0.3	50,883	71.3	130	0.2	417	0.6
Hakha	19,699	100	194	1.0	67	0.3	18,943	96.2	376	1.9	119	0.6
Falam	29,250	100	386	1.3	176	0.6	27,864	95.3	565	1.9	259	0.9
Mindat	42,172	100	20,489	48.6	95	0.2	20,661	49.0	724	1.7	203	0.5
Sagaing	1,096,857	100	121,462	11.1	289,354	26.4	567,381	51.7	110,837	10.1	7,823	0.7
Urban	183,772	100	8,759	4.8	36,069	19.6	91,447	49.8	45,630	24.8	1,867	1.0
Rural	913,085	100	112,703	12.3	253,285	27.7	475,934	52.1	65,207	7.1	5,956	0.7
Sagaing	114,709	100	17,786	15.5	45,494	39.7	32,701	28.5	17,425	15.2	1,303	1.1
Shwebo	311,477	100	46,769	15.0	102,999	33.1	131,178	42.1	28,623	9.2	1,908	0.6
Monywa	163,545	100	8,871	5.4	92,715	56.7	25,858	15.8	34,129	20.9	1,972	1.2
Katha	167,956	100	9,390	5.6	1,111	0.7	148,760	88.6	8,059	4.8	636	0.4
Kalay	106,562	100	4,583	4.3	701	0.7	92,343	86.7	8,350	7.8	585	0.5
Tamu	22,591	100	402	1.8	250	1.1	20,190	89.4	1,652	7.3	97	0.4
Mawlaik	30,591	100	1,141	3.7	100	0.3	27,428	89.7	1,763	5.8	159	0.5
Hkamti	61,842	100	15,907	25.7	5,001	8.1	38,455	62.2	2,045	3.3	434	0.7
Yinmarpin	117,584	100	16,613	14.1	40,983	34.9	50,468	42.9	8,791	7.5	729	0.6

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A7 (continued) (c) Number and percentage of households by type of construction materials for floor, urban and rural areas, State/Region, and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Area	Total		Construction materials									
			Bamboo		Earth		Wood		Tile/Brick/ Concrete		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Tanintharyi	283,099	100	32,012	11.3	3,339	1.2	199,192	70.4	46,002	16.2	2,554	0.9
Urban	66,807	100	3,351	5.0	977	1.5	41,388	62.0	20,566	30.8	525	0.8
Rural	216,292	100	28,661	13.3	2,362	1.1	157,804	73.0	25,436	11.8	2,029	0.9
Dawei	104,092	100	14,062	13.5	1,035	1.0	73,382	70.5	14,771	14.2	842	0.8
Myeik	132,919	100	13,738	10.3	1,759	1.3	100,464	75.6	15,734	11.8	1,224	0.9
Kawthoung	46,088	100	4,212	9.1	545	1.2	25,346	55.0	15,497	33.6	488	1.1
Bago	1,142,974	100	295,001	25.8	17,984	1.6	745,376	65.2	76,596	6.7	8,017	0.7
Urban	239,014	100	35,617	14.9	5,066	2.1	154,745	64.7	41,374	17.3	2,212	0.9
Rural	903,960	100	259,384	28.7	12,918	1.4	590,631	65.3	35,222	3.9	5,805	0.6
Bago	386,762	100	94,414	24.4	4,136	1.1	258,010	66.7	27,616	7.1	2,586	0.7
Toungoo	249,452	100	44,030	17.7	4,849	1.9	177,127	71.0	21,314	8.5	2,132	0.9
Pyay	236,010	100	73,803	31.3	5,191	2.2	134,446	57.0	20,875	8.8	1,695	0.7
Thayawady	270,750	100	82,754	30.6	3,808	1.4	175,793	64.9	6,791	2.5	1,604	0.6
Magway	919,777	100	476,170	51.8	72,777	7.9	288,978	31.4	73,121	7.9	8,731	0.9
Urban	131,251	100	46,164	35.2	17,773	13.5	33,766	25.7	31,916	24.3	1,632	1.2
Rural	788,526	100	430,006	54.5	55,004	7.0	255,212	32.4	41,205	5.2	7,099	0.9
Magway	291,432	100	162,192	55.7	10,150	3.5	91,635	31.4	24,894	8.5	2,561	0.9
Minbu	162,423	100	128,983	79.4	1,941	1.2	22,517	13.9	7,839	4.8	1,143	0.7
Thayet	179,839	100	77,978	43.4	1,735	1.0	87,513	48.7	11,285	6.3	1,328	0.7
Pakokku	229,705	100	98,198	42.7	58,610	25.5	43,270	18.8	26,148	11.4	3,479	1.5
Gangaw	56,378	100	8,819	15.6	341	0.6	44,043	78.1	2,955	5.2	220	0.4
Mandalay	1,323,191	100	328,418	24.8	304,373	23.0	390,552	29.5	284,815	21.5	15,033	1.1
Urban	415,634	100	38,169	9.2	84,361	20.3	120,477	29.0	167,494	40.3	5,133	1.2
Rural	907,557	100	290,249	32.0	220,012	24.2	270,075	29.8	117,321	12.9	9,900	1.1
Mandalay	324,477	100	28,148	8.7	66,781	20.6	105,456	32.5	119,324	36.8	4,768	1.5
Pyin Oo Lwin	214,948	100	67,284	31.3	17,902	8.3	81,240	37.8	45,608	21.2	2,914	1.4
Kyaukse	169,988	100	59,850	35.2	43,313	25.5	36,301	21.4	29,065	17.1	1,459	0.9
Myingyan	242,956	100	60,010	24.7	121,852	50.2	22,855	9.4	36,229	14.9	2,010	0.8
Nyaung U	54,473	100	21,404	39.3	19,030	34.9	1,652	3.0	11,552	21.2	835	1.5
Yame` Thin	116,122	100	31,149	26.8	1,786	1.5	72,417	62.4	9,651	8.3	1,119	1.0
Meiktila	200,227	100	60,573	30.3	33,709	16.8	70,631	35.3	33,386	16.7	1,928	1.0
Mon	422,612	100	61,172	14.5	1,558	0.4	317,668	75.2	37,873	9.0	4,341	1.0
Urban	114,187	100	7,753	6.8	501	0.4	88,769	77.7	16,060	14.1	1,104	1.0
Rural	308,425	100	53,419	17.3	1,057	0.3	228,899	74.2	21,813	7.1	3,237	1.0
Mawlamyine	253,283	100	26,643	10.5	827	0.3	199,610	78.8	23,624	9.3	2,579	1.0
Thaton	169,329	100	34,529	20.4	731	0.4	118,058	69.7	14,249	8.4	1,762	1.0
Rakhine	459,772	100	158,836	34.5	3,899	0.8	277,610	60.4	16,576	3.6	2,851	0.6
Urban	72,624	100	18,495	25.5	838	1.2	44,741	61.6	7,740	10.7	810	1.1
Rural	387,148	100	140,341	36.2	3,061	0.8	232,869	60.1	8,836	2.3	2,041	0.5
Sittway	109,256	100	51,414	47.1	1,151	1.1	50,665	46.4	5,183	4.7	843	0.8
Myauk U	145,987	100	77,992	53.4	1,022	0.7	63,425	43.4	2,810	1.9	738	0.5
Maungtau	19,160	100	7,878	41.1	852	4.4	7,627	39.8	2,524	13.2	279	1.5
Kyaukpyu	101,776	100	14,709	14.5	542	0.5	82,282	80.8	3,640	3.6	603	0.6
Thandwe	83,593	100	6,843	8.2	332	0.4	73,611	88.1	2,419	2.9	388	0.5

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A7 (continued) (c) Number and percentage of households by type of construction materials for floor, urban and rural areas, State/Region, and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Area	Total		Construction materials									
			Bamboo		Earth		Wood		Tile/Brick/ Concrete		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yangon	1,582,944	100	246,497	15.6	8,126	0.5	823,234	52.0	486,725	30.7	18,362	1.2
Urban	1,069,056	100	94,075	8.8	4,961	0.5	525,590	49.2	431,345	40.3	13,085	1.2
Rural	513,888	100	152,422	29.7	3,165	0.6	297,644	57.9	55,380	10.8	5,277	1.0
North Yangon	566,167	100	111,366	19.7	4,180	0.7	311,766	55.1	131,718	23.3	7,137	1.3
East Yangon	486,790	100	33,593	6.9	2,047	0.4	245,879	50.5	199,117	40.9	6,154	1.3
South Yangon	339,205	100	97,716	28.8	1,486	0.4	209,498	61.8	27,880	8.2	2,625	0.8
West Yangon	190,782	100	3,822	2.0	413	0.2	56,091	29.4	128,010	67.1	2,446	1.3
Shan	1,169,569	100	358,651	30.7	131,581	11.3	342,574	29.3	323,296	27.6	13,467	1.2
Urban	279,918	100	22,207	7.9	20,610	7.4	73,076	26.1	160,395	57.3	3,630	1.3
Rural	889,651	100	336,444	37.8	110,971	12.5	269,498	30.3	162,901	18.3	9,837	1.1
Taunggyi	368,509	100	141,475	38.4	3,519	1.0	154,425	41.9	65,882	17.9	3,208	0.9
Loilin	115,482	100	48,187	41.7	2,900	2.5	43,796	37.9	19,409	16.8	1,190	1.0
Linkhe`	30,648	100	9,249	30.2	2,079	6.8	12,919	42.2	5,998	19.6	403	1.3
Lashio	125,181	100	38,850	31.0	19,968	16.0	14,658	11.7	50,186	40.1	1,519	1.2
Muse	86,255	100	11,182	13.0	27,251	31.6	2,673	3.1	43,698	50.7	1,451	1.7
Kyaukme	163,679	100	48,043	29.4	19,006	11.6	50,524	30.9	44,357	27.1	1,749	1.1
Kunlon	10,392	100	1,790	17.2	4,367	42.0	215	2.1	3,914	37.7	106	1.0
Laukine	24,846	100	1,387	5.6	9,400	37.8	422	1.7	13,423	54.0	214	0.9
Hopan	35,630	100	6,862	19.3	14,550	40.8	6,574	18.5	6,913	19.4	731	2.1
Makman	36,249	100	13,602	37.5	7,015	19.4	8,483	23.4	6,480	17.9	669	1.8
Kengtung	66,733	100	12,485	18.7	7,643	11.5	24,280	36.4	20,988	31.5	1,337	2.0
Minesat	44,931	100	17,161	38.2	9,960	22.2	7,719	17.2	9,800	21.8	291	0.6
Tachileik	37,673	100	5,149	13.7	1,312	3.5	5,350	14.2	25,423	67.5	439	1.2
Minephyat	23,361	100	3,229	13.8	2,611	11.2	10,536	45.1	6,825	29.2	160	0.7
Ayeyawady	1,488,983	100	428,852	28.8	7,608	0.5	977,239	65.6	58,186	3.9	17,098	1.1
Urban	200,962	100	31,547	15.7	1,410	0.7	135,345	67.3	30,536	15.2	2,124	1.1
Rural	1,288,021	100	397,305	30.8	6,198	0.5	841,894	65.4	27,650	2.1	14,974	1.2
Pathein	394,147	100	101,446	25.7	1,658	0.4	269,742	68.4	18,661	4.7	2,640	0.7
Phyapon	237,761	100	63,858	26.9	1,722	0.7	157,662	66.3	8,750	3.7	5,769	2.4
Maubin	228,079	100	54,645	24.0	874	0.4	160,770	70.5	9,834	4.3	1,956	0.9
Myaungmya	180,075	100	51,285	28.5	754	0.4	117,809	65.4	7,814	4.3	2,413	1.3
Labutta	150,469	100	38,189	25.4	1,277	0.8	103,730	68.9	4,343	2.9	2,930	1.9
Hinthada	298,452	100	119,429	40.0	1,323	0.4	167,526	56.1	8,784	2.9	1,390	0.5
Nay Pyi Taw	262,253	100	73,786	28.1	3,253	1.2	128,380	49.0	55,062	21.0	1,772	0.7
Urban	78,744	100	8,111	10.3	1,080	1.4	28,618	36.3	40,096	50.9	839	1.1
Rural	183,509	100	65,675	35.8	2,173	1.2	99,762	54.4	14,966	8.2	933	0.5
Ottara (North)	124,099	100	31,793	25.6	1,487	1.2	64,913	52.3	25,108	20.2	798	0.6
Dekkhina (South)	138,154	100	41,993	30.4	1,766	1.3	63,467	45.9	29,954	21.7	974	0.7

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A8

Number and percentage of households by access to improved sources of drinking water and sanitation, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/District/ Area	Access to improved sources of drinking water				Access to improved sanitation			
	Access		No access		Access		No access	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UNION	7,557,622	69.5	3,320,210	30.5	8,084,112	74.3	2,793,720	25.7
Urban	2,645,378	86.7	404,055	13.3	2,815,035	92.3	234,398	7.7
Rural	4,912,244	62.7	2,916,155	37.3	5,269,077	67.3	2,559,322	32.7
Kachin	206,371	76.6	62,994	23.4	230,276	85.5	39,089	14.5
Urban	84,073	87.7	11,786	12.3	87,838	91.6	8,021	8.4
Rural	122,298	70.5	51,208	29.5	142,438	82.1	31,068	17.9
Myitkyina	68,502	77.3	20,141	22.7	71,753	80.9	16,890	19.1
Mohnyin	79,942	79.0	21,210	21.0	91,913	90.9	9,239	9.1
Bhamo	53,150	83.4	10,556	16.6	55,263	86.7	8,443	13.3
Putao	4,777	30.1	11,087	69.9	11,347	71.5	4,517	28.5
Kayah	33,399	58.3	23,875	41.7	50,737	88.6	6,537	11.4
Urban	11,725	79.9	2,943	20.1	13,882	94.6	786	5.4
Rural	21,674	50.9	20,932	49.1	36,855	86.5	5,751	13.5
Loikaw	30,176	61.4	18,982	38.6	44,326	90.2	4,832	9.8
Bawlakhe	3,223	39.7	4,893	60.3	6,411	79.0	1,705	21.0
Kayin	197,177	64.0	110,864	36.0	212,281	68.9	95,760	31.1
Urban	59,876	89.1	7,291	10.9	63,484	94.5	3,683	5.5
Rural	137,301	57.0	103,573	43.0	148,797	61.8	92,077	38.2
Hpa-An	105,540	65.4	55,917	34.6	109,334	67.7	52,123	32.3
Pharpon	2,845	43.8	3,657	56.2	4,908	75.5	1,594	24.5
Myawady	35,728	81.2	8,288	18.8	37,290	84.7	6,726	15.3
Kawkareik	53,064	55.2	43,002	44.8	60,749	63.2	35,317	36.8
Chin	63,942	70.2	27,179	29.8	67,926	74.5	23,195	25.5
Urban	16,316	82.5	3,454	17.5	18,391	93.0	1,379	7.0
Rural	47,626	66.7	23,725	33.3	49,535	69.4	21,816	30.6
Hakha	18,560	94.2	1,139	5.8	18,366	93.2	1,333	6.8
Falam	25,774	88.1	3,476	11.9	26,958	92.2	2,292	7.8
Mindat	19,608	46.5	22,564	53.5	22,602	53.6	19,570	46.4
Sagaing	889,700	81.1	207,157	18.9	784,952	71.6	311,905	28.4
Urban	160,984	87.6	22,788	12.4	166,249	90.5	17,523	9.5
Rural	728,716	79.8	184,369	20.2	618,703	67.8	294,382	32.2
Sagaing	83,747	73.0	30,962	27.0	84,132	73.3	30,577	26.7
Shwebo	257,969	82.8	53,508	17.2	221,914	71.2	89,563	28.8
Monywa	146,419	89.5	17,126	10.5	124,929	76.4	38,616	23.6
Katha	146,146	87.0	21,810	13.0	102,436	61.0	65,520	39.0
Kalay	83,181	78.1	23,381	21.9	85,121	79.9	21,441	20.1
Tamu	16,125	71.4	6,466	28.6	21,352	94.5	1,239	5.5
Mawlaik	25,125	82.1	5,466	17.9	24,847	81.2	5,744	18.8
Hkamti	32,147	52.0	29,695	48.0	37,239	60.2	24,603	39.8
Yinmarpin	98,841	84.1	18,743	15.9	82,982	70.6	34,602	29.4

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A8 (continued) Number and percentage of households by access to improved sources of drinking water and sanitation, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/District/ Area	Access to improved sources of drinking water				Access to improved sanitation			
	Access		No access		Access		No access	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Tanintharyi	179,953	63.6	103,146	36.4	188,643	66.6	94,456	33.4
Urban	57,486	86.0	9,321	14.0	59,962	89.8	6,845	10.2
Rural	122,467	56.6	93,825	43.4	128,681	59.5	87,611	40.5
Dawei	56,580	54.4	47,512	45.6	77,278	74.2	26,814	25.8
Myeik	90,511	68.1	42,408	31.9	82,447	62.0	50,472	38.0
Kawthoung	32,862	71.3	13,226	28.7	28,918	62.7	17,170	37.3
Bago	841,782	73.6	301,192	26.4	853,410	74.7	289,564	25.3
Urban	192,329	80.5	46,685	19.5	214,708	89.8	24,306	10.2
Rural	649,453	71.8	254,507	28.2	638,702	70.7	265,258	29.3
Bago	223,619	57.8	163,143	42.2	272,749	70.5	114,013	29.5
Toungoo	207,738	83.3	41,714	16.7	192,288	77.1	57,164	22.9
Pyay	190,370	80.7	45,640	19.3	193,832	82.1	42,178	17.9
Thayawady	220,055	81.3	50,695	18.7	194,541	71.9	76,209	28.1
Magway	704,864	76.6	214,913	23.4	629,338	68.4	290,439	31.6
Urban	110,631	84.3	20,620	15.7	109,715	83.6	21,536	16.4
Rural	594,233	75.4	194,293	24.6	519,623	65.9	268,903	34.1
Magway	225,329	77.3	66,103	22.7	227,924	78.2	63,508	21.8
Minbu	141,111	86.9	21,312	13.1	132,149	81.4	30,274	18.6
Thayet	110,960	61.7	68,879	38.3	63,192	35.1	116,647	64.9
Pakokku	185,585	80.8	44,120	19.2	154,091	67.1	75,614	32.9
Gangaw	41,879	74.3	14,499	25.7	51,982	92.2	4,396	7.8
Mandalay	1,132,643	85.6	190,548	14.4	1,055,559	79.8	267,632	20.2
Urban	381,361	91.8	34,273	8.2	384,914	92.6	30,720	7.4
Rural	751,282	82.8	156,275	17.2	670,645	73.9	236,912	26.1
Mandalay	308,973	95.2	15,504	4.8	287,184	88.5	37,293	11.5
Pyin Oo Lwin	159,686	74.3	55,262	25.7	168,168	78.2	46,780	21.8
Kyaukse	152,369	89.6	17,619	10.4	136,015	80.0	33,973	20.0
Myingyan	188,375	77.5	54,581	22.5	168,696	69.4	74,260	30.6
Nyaung U	42,257	77.6	12,216	22.4	35,105	64.4	19,368	35.6
Yame`Thin	103,115	88.8	13,007	11.2	93,598	80.6	22,524	19.4
Meiktila	177,868	88.8	22,359	11.2	166,793	83.3	33,434	16.7
Mon	291,545	69.0	131,067	31.0	332,698	78.7	89,914	21.3
Urban	98,045	85.9	16,142	14.1	105,880	92.7	8,307	7.3
Rural	193,500	62.7	114,925	37.3	226,818	73.5	81,607	26.5
Mawlamyine	189,758	74.9	63,525	25.1	207,224	81.8	46,059	18.2
Thaton	101,787	60.1	67,542	39.9	125,474	74.1	43,855	25.9
Rakhine	173,507	37.7	286,265	62.3	146,389	31.8	313,383	68.2
Urban	44,854	61.8	27,770	38.2	55,152	75.9	17,472	24.1
Rural	128,653	33.2	258,495	66.8	91,237	23.6	295,911	76.4
Sittway	30,256	27.7	79,000	72.3	30,960	28.3	78,296	71.7
Myauk U	23,542	16.1	122,445	83.9	27,367	18.7	118,620	81.3
Maungtaw	8,845	46.2	10,315	53.8	9,372	48.9	9,788	51.1
Kyaukpyu	45,624	44.8	56,152	55.2	29,766	29.2	72,010	70.8
Thandwe	65,240	78.0	18,353	22.0	48,924	58.5	34,669	41.5

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A8 (continued) Number and percentage of households by access to improved sources of drinking water and sanitation, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/District/ Area	Access to improved sources of drinking water				Access to improved sanitation			
	Access		No access		Access		No access	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yangon	1,223,888	77.3	359,056	22.7	1,442,220	91.1	140,724	8.9
Urban	970,550	90.8	98,506	9.2	1,019,974	95.4	49,082	4.6
Rural	253,338	49.3	260,550	50.7	422,246	82.2	91,642	17.8
North Yangon	481,204	85.0	84,963	15.0	518,114	91.5	48,053	8.5
East Yangon	461,797	94.9	24,993	5.1	469,465	96.4	17,325	3.6
South Yangon	98,319	29.0	240,886	71.0	271,129	79.9	68,076	20.1
West Yangon	182,568	95.7	8,214	4.3	183,512	96.2	7,270	3.8
Shan	639,905	54.7	529,664	45.3	746,283	63.8	423,286	36.2
Urban	240,612	86.0	39,306	14.0	258,235	92.3	21,683	7.7
Rural	399,293	44.9	490,358	55.1	488,048	54.9	401,603	45.1
Taunggyi	187,777	51.0	180,732	49.0	291,121	79.0	77,388	21.0
Loilin	46,279	40.1	69,203	59.9	57,905	50.1	57,577	49.9
Linkhe`	15,156	49.5	15,492	50.5	20,532	67.0	10,116	33.0
Lashio	70,338	56.2	54,843	43.8	75,889	60.6	49,292	39.4
Muse	64,946	75.3	21,309	24.7	57,815	67.0	28,440	33.0
Kyaukme	80,077	48.9	83,602	51.1	103,867	63.5	59,812	36.5
Kunlon	3,342	32.2	7,050	67.8	3,978	38.3	6,414	61.7
Laukine	13,619	54.8	11,227	45.2	9,406	37.9	15,440	62.1
Hopan	24,464	68.7	11,166	31.3	9,475	26.6	26,155	73.4
Makman	24,934	68.8	11,315	31.2	11,544	31.8	24,705	68.2
Kengtung	36,908	55.3	29,825	44.7	38,147	57.2	28,586	42.8
Minesat	27,735	61.7	17,196	38.3	18,131	40.4	26,800	59.6
Tachileik	27,744	73.6	9,929	26.4	34,058	90.4	3,615	9.6
Minephyat	16,586	71.0	6,775	29.0	14,415	61.7	8,946	38.3
Ayeyawady	749,013	50.3	739,970	49.7	1,114,772	74.9	374,211	25.1
Urban	141,356	70.3	59,606	29.7	182,035	90.6	18,927	9.4
Rural	607,657	47.2	680,364	52.8	932,737	72.4	355,284	27.6
Pathein	277,883	70.5	116,264	29.5	299,475	76.0	94,672	24.0
Phyapon	9,535	4.0	228,226	96.0	149,383	62.8	88,378	37.2
Maubin	109,840	48.2	118,239	51.8	181,677	79.7	46,402	20.3
Myaungmya	61,247	34.0	118,828	66.0	134,051	74.4	46,024	25.6
Labutta	16,786	11.2	133,683	88.8	100,786	67.0	49,683	33.0
Hinthada	273,722	91.7	24,730	8.3	249,400	83.6	49,052	16.4
Nay Pyi Taw	229,933	87.7	32,320	12.3	228,628	87.2	33,625	12.8
Urban	75,180	95.5	3,564	4.5	74,616	94.8	4,128	5.2
Rural	154,753	84.3	28,756	15.7	154,012	83.9	29,497	16.1
Ottara (North)	107,650	86.7	16,449	13.3	109,825	88.5	14,274	11.5
Dekkhina (South)	122,283	88.5	15,871	11.5	118,803	86.0	19,351	14.0

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A9

Percentage of households by classification of energy sources for cooking and lighting, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Area	Classification of energy sources*								
	Cooking fuel					Lighting			
	Modern		Traditional		Other	Modern		Traditional	Other
	Sustainable	Unsustainable	Sustainable	Unsustainable		Sustainable	Unsustainable	Sustainable	
UNION	16.8	0.2	0.3	81.4	1.3	41.1	55.0	1.6	2.2
Urban	45.4	0.0	0.7	52.8	1.0	78.9	19.8	0.8	0.5
Rural	5.7	0.3	0.1	92.5	1.4	26.4	68.8	1.9	2.9
Kachin	5.3	0.0	0.1	94.1	0.4	48.0	47.6	3.7	0.8
Urban	11.0	0.0	0.2	88.2	0.6	66.9	28.3	4.4	0.5
Rural	2.2	0.0	0.1	97.4	0.3	37.5	58.3	3.3	0.9
Myitkyina	4.9	0.0	0.2	94.4	0.5	51.3	40.9	6.8	1.0
Mohnyin	4.2	0.0	0.0	95.2	0.6	44.8	53.0	1.6	0.6
Bhamo	9.0	0.0	0.1	90.7	0.2	52.9	44.6	2.2	0.4
Putao	0.4	0.0	0.1	99.3	0.2	30.1	62.5	5.6	1.8
Kayah	22.6	0.1	0.1	77.2	0.1	66.2	30.3	1.0	2.6
Urban	55.6	0.0	0.1	44.1	0.1	92.1	7.7	0.0	0.2
Rural	11.2	0.2	0.0	88.6	0.1	57.3	38.1	1.3	3.4
Loikaw	24.2	0.1	0.1	75.5	0.1	69.2	27.3	1.0	2.5
Bawlakhe	12.6	0.2	0.1	87.1	0.1	47.7	48.2	0.9	3.2
Kayin	10.2	0.3	0.8	88.5	0.2	32.7	65.8	1.0	0.4
Urban	24.8	0.0	2.7	71.9	0.6	73.9	25.5	0.3	0.3
Rural	6.1	0.3	0.3	93.2	0.1	21.3	77.1	1.2	0.5
Hpa-An	13.3	0.2	0.3	86.1	0.1	33.3	64.7	1.6	0.4
Pharpon	0.4	0.8	0.2	98.5	0.1	21.9	76.9	0.8	0.4
Myawady	10.3	0.1	2.6	86.5	0.5	61.5	37.8	0.3	0.4
Kawkareik	5.5	0.4	0.9	92.9	0.2	19.3	79.7	0.4	0.6
Chin	0.8	0.2	0.2	98.7	0.1	31.5	48.0	12.0	8.5
Urban	2.4	0.0	0.8	96.6	0.2	47.0	51.6	0.6	0.8
Rural	0.3	0.3	0.0	99.3	0.1	27.3	47.0	15.2	10.6
Hakha	1.1	0.2	0.3	98.2	0.1	34.9	40.6	21.2	3.2
Falam	1.0	0.1	0.3	98.5	0.1	43.0	33.6	18.7	4.7
Mindat	0.5	0.2	0.0	99.1	0.2	22.0	61.4	3.1	13.6
Sagaing	8.7	0.0	0.1	90.5	0.7	36.0	57.8	0.8	5.4
Urban	28.9	0.0	0.2	70.3	0.6	70.8	27.2	0.9	1.0
Rural	4.7	0.0	0.0	94.5	0.7	29.0	63.9	0.8	6.3
Sagaing	18.2	0.0	0.1	81.5	0.2	46.0	49.3	0.2	4.5
Shwebo	8.6	0.1	0.0	89.7	1.6	30.9	63.3	0.3	5.5
Monywa	18.6	0.0	0.1	80.9	0.4	46.8	45.3	0.2	7.8
Katha	5.2	0.1	0.0	94.6	0.1	47.6	49.8	1.2	1.4
Kalay	0.4	0.0	0.2	98.4	1.0	20.0	73.7	2.3	3.9
Tamu	0.4	0.0	0.4	98.8	0.4	34.3	56.7	8.0	1.0
Mawlaik	0.2	0.1	0.0	99.6	0.1	22.8	73.0	0.2	3.9
Hkamti	0.4	0.1	0.0	99.4	0.2	26.4	63.2	1.4	9.0
Yinmarpin	7.0	0.0	0.0	92.6	0.3	31.8	58.9	0.1	9.2

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A9 (continued) Percentage of households by classification of energy sources for cooking and lighting, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Area	Classification of energy sources*								
	Cooking fuel					Lighting			
	Modern		Traditional		Other	Modern		Traditional	Other
	Sustainable	Unsustainable	Sustainable	Unsustainable		Sustainable	Unsustainable		
Tanintharyi	2.1	0.3	1.0	96.2	0.3	10.6	87.7	0.8	0.9
Urban	6.5	0.0	2.0	90.6	0.9	11.0	87.0	1.4	0.6
Rural	0.8	0.4	0.7	97.9	0.2	10.5	87.9	0.6	0.9
Dawei	1.6	0.2	0.7	97.2	0.3	8.4	89.5	0.8	1.2
Myeik	1.2	0.5	0.9	97.1	0.3	13.4	85.4	0.8	0.5
Kawthoung	6.0	0.1	2.0	91.3	0.6	7.5	90.5	0.8	1.2
Bago	9.5	0.2	0.1	87.3	2.8	34.0	64.7	0.1	1.2
Urban	29.2	0.0	0.3	67.2	3.2	74.6	25.0	0.0	0.4
Rural	4.3	0.2	0.1	92.7	2.7	23.3	75.2	0.1	1.3
Bago	12.6	0.3	0.2	82.4	4.6	35.3	63.8	0.1	0.8
Toungoo	9.0	0.2	0.1	88.4	2.3	38.7	59.5	0.1	1.7
Pyay	11.4	0.0	0.1	87.6	0.8	41.5	57.2	0.0	1.3
Thayawady	4.1	0.2	0.0	93.1	2.5	21.5	77.3	0.2	1.0
Magway	9.5	0.0	0.1	90.2	0.3	32.8	61.3	0.8	5.2
Urban	40.3	0.0	0.1	59.2	0.4	89.2	9.0	0.9	0.9
Rural	4.3	0.0	0.0	95.4	0.2	23.4	70.0	0.8	5.9
Magway	11.3	0.0	0.1	88.4	0.2	38.0	54.5	0.1	7.4
Minbu	8.3	0.1	0.0	91.0	0.6	27.9	69.4	0.2	2.4
Thayet	7.0	0.0	0.0	92.7	0.2	28.4	67.5	0.2	3.9
Pakokku	11.2	0.0	0.1	88.5	0.1	36.0	57.8	0.1	6.1
Gangaw	3.5	0.0	0.0	96.4	0.1	20.7	66.9	10.4	2.0
Mandalay	21.5	0.0	0.1	77.9	0.5	47.5	47.9	0.7	3.9
Urban	49.8	0.0	0.4	48.8	1.0	86.9	11.8	0.3	1.0
Rural	8.5	0.0	0.0	91.2	0.2	29.4	64.4	0.9	5.3
Mandalay	45.7	0.0	0.3	52.9	1.0	78.7	19.8	0.2	1.3
Pyin Oo Lwin	18.4	0.0	0.2	80.9	0.5	45.2	48.6	2.8	3.3
Kyaukse	16.5	0.0	0.0	83.2	0.2	35.3	59.1	0.3	5.3
Myingyan	11.2	0.1	0.0	88.5	0.2	33.6	61.5	0.4	4.5
Nyaung U	17.3	0.0	0.0	82.4	0.1	40.5	55.7	0.1	3.6
Yame` Thin	4.7	0.1	0.0	95.0	0.1	30.4	65.2	0.3	4.1
Meiktila	13.0	0.0	0.0	86.7	0.2	38.2	54.6	0.3	6.9
Mon	19.4	0.2	0.9	79.1	0.4	38.4	60.7	0.4	0.5
Urban	39.1	0.0	1.7	58.8	0.4	67.8	31.3	0.5	0.4
Rural	12.1	0.2	0.7	86.6	0.3	27.5	71.6	0.4	0.5
Mawlamyine	18.5	0.1	1.5	79.7	0.3	38.2	60.8	0.4	0.5
Thaton	20.8	0.2	0.2	78.3	0.5	38.6	60.5	0.4	0.5
Rakhine	1.4	1.0	0.0	97.0	0.6	16.0	83.5	0.2	0.3
Urban	5.7	0.3	0.1	93.4	0.6	48.2	50.9	0.5	0.4
Rural	0.6	1.1	0.0	97.6	0.6	10.0	89.6	0.1	0.3
Sittway	1.0	1.7	0.0	96.4	0.9	20.0	79.6	0.2	0.2
Myauk U	0.3	0.8	0.0	97.7	1.1	12.1	87.4	0.2	0.4
Maungtaw	0.8	2.2	0.0	96.6	0.4	35.1	63.7	0.3	0.9
Kyaukpyu	4.1	1.0	0.0	94.8	0.1	12.1	87.7	0.1	0.1
Thandwe	0.5	0.1	0.0	99.1	0.2	18.2	81.2	0.2	0.4

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A9 (continued) Percentage of households by classification of energy sources for cooking and lighting, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Area	Classification of energy sources*								
	Cooking fuel					Lighting			
	Modern		Traditional		Other	Modern		Traditional	Other
	Sustainable	Unsustainable	Sustainable	Unsustainable		Sustainable	Unsustainable	Sustainable	
Yangon	49.1	0.1	0.5	47.7	2.5	70.9	28.6	0.0	0.4
Urban	64.1	0.0	0.7	34.3	0.9	87.5	12.2	0.0	0.2
Rural	18.0	0.3	0.2	75.8	5.8	36.3	62.8	0.1	0.9
North Yangon	42.1	0.1	0.3	56.6	0.9	67.2	32.3	0.0	0.4
East Yangon	65.8	0.0	0.7	32.7	0.8	89.6	10.2	0.0	0.2
South Yangon	15.6	0.3	0.2	75.1	8.8	35.3	63.7	0.1	1.0
West Yangon	86.9	0.0	1.3	11.3	0.6	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.1
Shan	15.3	0.1	0.7	83.7	0.2	60.0	27.1	10.2	2.7
Urban	45.4	0.0	2.1	52.1	0.3	83.2	11.2	5.2	0.3
Rural	5.8	0.2	0.3	93.6	0.1	52.7	32.1	11.7	3.5
Taunggyi	19.0	0.0	0.2	80.7	0.1	67.2	26.6	5.2	1.0
Loilin	11.3	0.2	0.0	88.4	0.1	52.5	33.2	12.3	2.0
Linkhe`	21.9	0.1	0.2	77.7	0.1	61.4	33.9	4.3	0.4
Lashio	23.1	0.1	0.1	76.5	0.2	67.3	25.7	5.0	2.0
Muse	21.2	0.6	0.8	77.3	0.1	62.9	18.9	17.2	1.0
Kyaukme	13.0	0.1	0.0	86.8	0.1	58.0	28.2	10.5	3.3
Kunlon	3.8	0.0	0.2	95.9	0.1	44.6	17.1	35.5	2.8
Laukine	13.3	0.2	0.8	85.6	0.2	68.5	19.1	10.8	1.6
Hopan	6.4	0.3	0.2	93.0	0.1	77.5	16.6	2.9	3.1
Makman	8.8	0.3	0.3	90.3	0.3	63.5	20.8	3.8	11.9
Kengtung	4.4	0.2	1.2	93.8	0.4	36.9	32.6	21.9	8.6
Minesat	4.9	0.3	0.3	94.3	0.3	24.7	43.8	21.5	10.0
Tachileik	14.7	0.1	14.6	69.9	0.7	63.4	23.3	12.2	1.0
Minephyat	1.9	0.1	0.7	97.2	0.0	41.5	21.4	35.9	1.2
Ayeyawady	3.7	0.4	0.1	92.8	3.0	16.5	82.9	0.1	0.6
Urban	21.2	0.0	0.3	76.4	2.1	62.5	37.1	0.1	0.3
Rural	0.9	0.5	0.1	95.4	3.1	9.3	90.0	0.1	0.6
Pathein	4.8	0.5	0.1	93.0	1.6	19.2	80.3	0.1	0.4
Phyapon	1.7	0.3	0.1	91.4	6.4	16.4	82.8	0.1	0.8
Maubin	3.7	0.7	0.1	93.9	1.7	12.9	86.8	0.1	0.2
Myaungmya	3.3	0.7	0.1	90.6	5.3	13.4	86.1	0.1	0.4
Labutta	1.9	0.3	0.1	92.9	4.8	10.8	88.4	0.1	0.7
Hinthada	4.7	0.2	0.1	94.4	0.7	20.3	78.7	0.1	0.9
Nay Pyi Taw	34.2	0.1	0.1	65.1	0.6	48.4	49.8	0.2	1.5
Urban	73.7	0.1	0.1	25.6	0.6	87.5	12.1	0.0	0.4
Rural	17.2	0.1	0.0	82.1	0.6	31.7	66.1	0.3	2.0
Ottara (North)	29.6	0.1	0.1	69.8	0.4	43.2	55.4	0.1	1.3
Dekkhina (South)	38.2	0.1	0.0	61.0	0.7	53.1	44.8	0.3	1.7

* Modern and sustainable = Electricity/LPG/Solar.

Modern and unsustainable = Candle/Battery/Generator/Kerosene.

Traditional and sustainable = Water mill/Biogas.

Traditional and unsustainable = Coal/Firewood/Charcoal/Straw/Grass (only for cooking fuel).

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A10

Number and percentage of households with access to ICT devices, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area		Total number of households	Households with access to ICT Devices							
			Radio	Television	Landline phone	Mobile phone	Computer/ laptop	Internet access at home	None of the devices	Three or more of the devices
UNION	Number	10,877,832	3,866,181	5,382,990	524,513	3,581,751	377,403	675,275	3,298,687	1,765,626
	Percentage		35.5	49.5	4.8	32.9	3.5	6.2	30.3	16.2
Urban	Number	3,049,433	830,142	2,311,115	285,667	1,937,391	311,236	519,532	451,108	999,652
	Percentage		27.2	75.8	9.4	63.5	10.2	17.0	14.8	32.8
Rural	Number	7,828,399	3,036,039	3,071,875	238,846	1,644,360	66,167	155,743	2,847,579	765,974
	Percentage		38.8	39.2	3.1	21.0	0.8	2.0	36.4	9.8
Kachin	Number	269,365	116,051	163,655	17,147	100,953	9,291	12,066	60,736	57,367
	Percentage		43.1	60.8	6.4	37.5	3.4	4.5	22.5	21.3
Urban	Number	95,859	44,702	68,984	8,943	54,413	6,845	9,448	13,389	33,036
	Percentage		46.6	72.0	9.3	56.8	7.1	9.9	14.0	34.5
Rural	Number	173,506	71,349	94,671	8,204	46,540	2,446	2,618	47,347	24,331
	Percentage		41.1	54.6	4.7	26.8	1.4	1.5	27.3	14.0
Kayah	Number	57,274	16,679	31,246	2,197	16,045	1,869	2,393	18,595	7,764
	Percentage		29.1	54.6	3.8	28.0	3.3	4.2	32.5	13.6
Urban	Number	14,668	5,026	11,857	1,322	8,244	1,288	1,497	1,576	4,404
	Percentage		34.3	80.8	9.0	56.2	8.8	10.2	10.7	30.0
Rural	Number	42,606	11,653	19,389	875	7,801	581	896	17,019	3,360
	Percentage		27.4	45.5	2.1	18.3	1.4	2.1	39.9	7.9
Kayin	Number	308,041	69,687	145,072	11,476	78,087	7,590	7,273	125,019	30,579
	Percentage		22.6	47.1	3.7	25.3	2.5	2.4	40.6	9.9
Urban	Number	67,167	14,094	46,924	4,192	37,768	4,237	4,247	12,224	13,538
	Percentage		21.0	69.9	6.2	56.2	6.3	6.3	18.2	20.2
Rural	Number	240,874	55,593	98,148	7,284	40,319	3,353	3,026	112,795	17,041
	Percentage		23.1	40.7	3.0	16.7	1.4	1.3	46.8	7.1
Chin	Number	91,121	18,535	24,884	4,583	15,567	1,999	1,187	52,800	7,017
	Percentage		20.3	27.3	5.0	17.1	2.2	1.3	57.9	7.7
Urban	Number	19,770	5,581	12,036	2,973	9,536	1,418	890	4,737	4,771
	Percentage		28.2	60.9	15.0	48.2	7.2	4.5	24.0	24.1
Rural	Number	71,351	12,954	12,848	1,610	6,031	581	297	48,063	2,246
	Percentage		18.2	18.0	2.3	8.5	0.8	0.4	67.4	3.1
Sagaing	Number	1,096,857	469,946	462,064	44,285	238,163	17,500	29,006	345,151	121,552
	Percentage		42.8	42.1	4.0	21.7	1.6	2.6	31.5	11.1
Urban	Number	183,772	58,289	128,470	16,872	99,643	11,592	16,409	32,470	49,859
	Percentage		31.7	69.9	9.2	54.2	6.3	8.9	17.7	27.1
Rural	Number	913,085	411,657	333,594	27,413	138,520	5,908	12,597	312,681	71,693
	Percentage		45.1	36.5	3.0	15.2	0.6	1.4	34.2	7.9

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A10 (continued) Number and percentage of households with access to ICT devices, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area		Total number of households	Households with access to ICT Devices							
			Radio	Television	Landline phone	Mobile phone	Computer/ laptop	Internet access at home	None of the devices	Three or more of the devices
Tanintharyi	Number	283,099	95,453	139,095	12,122	84,452	7,873	15,662	95,362	42,957
	Percentage		33.7	49.1	4.3	29.8	2.8	5.5	33.7	15.2
Urban	Number	66,807	20,990	47,875	4,836	40,728	4,899	10,273	10,988	20,493
	Percentage		31.4	71.7	7.2	61.0	7.3	15.4	16.4	30.7
Rural	Number	216,292	74,463	91,220	7,286	43,724	2,974	5,389	84,374	22,464
	Percentage		34.4	42.2	3.4	20.2	1.4	2.5	39.0	10.4
Bago	Number	1,142,974	434,830	518,186	43,271	299,534	15,651	44,221	365,939	145,193
	Percentage		38.0	45.3	3.8	26.2	1.4	3.9	32.0	12.7
Urban	Number	239,014	64,485	164,614	20,921	118,130	10,647	24,590	48,419	57,816
	Percentage		27.0	68.9	8.8	49.4	4.5	10.3	20.3	24.2
Rural	Number	903,960	370,345	353,572	22,350	181,404	5,004	19,631	317,520	87,377
	Percentage		41.0	39.1	2.5	20.1	0.6	2.2	35.1	9.7
Magway	Number	919,777	440,704	348,256	32,145	219,450	11,341	31,072	278,768	112,054
	Percentage		47.9	37.9	3.5	23.9	1.2	3.4	30.3	12.2
Urban	Number	131,251	37,460	96,774	12,665	71,893	7,136	13,410	21,188	35,252
	Percentage		28.5	73.7	9.6	54.8	5.4	10.2	16.1	26.9
Rural	Number	788,526	403,244	251,482	19,480	147,557	4,205	17,662	257,580	76,802
	Percentage		51.1	31.9	2.5	18.7	0.5	2.2	32.7	9.7
Mandalay	Number	1,323,191	523,858	697,909	59,648	540,785	48,613	102,986	317,348	257,709
	Percentage		39.6	52.7	4.5	40.9	3.7	7.8	24.0	19.5
Urban	Number	415,634	107,496	325,553	35,253	289,832	39,913	75,631	49,679	141,429
	Percentage		25.9	78.3	8.5	69.7	9.6	18.2	12.0	34
Rural	Number	907,557	416,362	372,356	24,395	250,953	8,700	27,355	267,669	116,280
	Percentage		45.9	41.0	2.7	27.7	1.0	3.0	29.5	12.8
Mon	Number	422,612	137,713	258,468	19,399	144,514	11,026	16,446	107,814	66,774
	Percentage		32.6	61.2	4.6	34.2	2.6	3.9	25.5	15.8
Urban	Number	114,187	29,777	87,222	8,314	63,334	6,707	9,769	17,693	28,047
	Percentage		26.1	76.4	7.3	55.5	5.9	8.6	15.5	24.6
Rural	Number	308,425	107,936	171,246	11,085	81,180	4,319	6,677	90,121	38,727
	Percentage		35.0	55.5	3.6	26.3	1.4	2.2	29.2	12.6
Rakhine	Number	459,772	142,217	101,646	12,886	72,837	5,746	10,135	253,617	37,417
	Percentage		30.9	22.1	2.8	15.8	1.2	2.2	55.2	8.1
Urban	Number	72,624	25,926	36,966	4,006	34,124	3,715	6,839	23,253	18,588
	Percentage		35.7	50.9	5.5	47.0	5.1	9.4	32.0	25.6
Rural	Number	387,148	116,291	64,680	8,880	38,713	2,031	3,296	230,364	18,829
	Percentage		30.0	16.7	2.3	10.0	0.5	0.9	59.5	4.9
Yangon	Number	1,582,944	410,729	1,132,863	130,083	964,579	175,157	302,809	281,224	501,125
	Percentage		25.9	71.6	8.2	60.9	11.1	19.1	17.8	31.7
Urban	Number	1,069,056	260,403	870,263	113,877	773,658	166,512	279,569	126,596	430,446
	Percentage		24.4	81.4	10.7	72.4	15.6	26.2	11.8	40.3
Rural	Number	513,888	150,326	262,600	16,206	190,921	8,645	23,240	154,628	70,679
	Percentage		29.3	51.1	3.2	37.2	1.7	4.5	30.1	13.8

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A10 (continued) Number and percentage of households with access to ICT devices, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area		Total number of households	Households with access to ICT Devices							
			Radio	Television	Landline phone	Mobile phone	Computer/ laptop	Internet access at home	None of the devices	Three or more of the devices
Shan	Number	1,169,569	272,497	638,827	57,055	402,658	33,857	45,615	398,501	161,360
	Percentage		23.3	54.6	4.9	34.4	2.9	3.9	34.1	13.8
Urban	Number	279,918	77,491	227,025	29,483	187,099	25,635	34,632	30,787	88,836
	Percentage		27.7	81.1	10.5	66.8	9.2	12.4	11.0	31.7
Rural	Number	889,651	195,006	411,802	27,572	215,559	8,222	10,983	367,714	72,524
	Percentage		21.9	46.3	3.1	24.2	0.9	1.2	41.3	8.2
Ayeyawady	Number	1,488,983	616,908	588,361	68,147	285,832	15,860	31,441	533,028	161,949
	Percentage		41.4	39.5	4.6	19.2	1.1	2.1	35.8	10.9
Urban	Number	200,962	56,041	125,165	15,563	93,707	9,353	16,368	49,093	44,030
	Percentage		27.9	62.3	7.7	46.6	4.7	8.1	24.4	21.9
Rural	Number	1,288,021	560,867	463,196	52,584	192,125	6,507	15,073	483,935	117,919
	Percentage		43.5	36.0	4.1	14.9	0.5	1.2	37.6	9.2
Nay Pyi Taw	Number	262,253	100,374	132,458	10,069	118,295	14,030	22,963	64,785	54,809
	Percentage		38.3	50.5	3.8	45.1	5.3	8.8	24.7	20.9
Urban	Number	78,744	22,381	61,387	6,447	55,282	11,339	15,960	9,016	29,107
	Percentage		28.4	78.0	8.2	70.2	14.4	20.3	11.4	37.0
Rural	Number	183,509	77,993	71,071	3,622	63,013	2,691	7,003	55,769	25,702
	Percentage		42.5	38.7	2.0	34.3	1.5	3.8	30.4	14.0

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A11

Number and percentage of households with access to mobility assets, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area		Total	Households with access to Mobility Assets						
			Car/truck van	Motorcycle/ moped	Bicycle	4-wheel tractor	Canoe/ boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
UNION	Number	10,877,832	340,578	4,204,652	3,908,552	268,072	420,606	236,590	235,393
	Percentage		3.1	38.7	35.9	2.5	3.9	2.2	21.6
Urban	Number	3,049,433	246,306	1,255,007	1,430,775	42,274	18,260	15,190	75,786
	Percentage		8.1	41.2	46.9	1.4	0.6	0.5	2.5
Rural	Number	7,828,399	94,272	2,949,645	2,477,777	225,798	402,346	221,400	2,278,144
	Percentage		1.2	37.7	31.7	2.9	5.1	2.8	29.1
Kachin	Number	269,365	10,911	188,959	94,853	14,759	10,977	6,252	70,938
	Percentage		4.1	70.2	35.2	5.5	4.1	2.3	26.3
Urban	Number	95,859	5,765	75,218	44,841	2,780	1,683	1,249	10,459
	Percentage		6.0	78.5	46.8	2.9	1.8	1.3	10.9
Rural	Number	173,506	5,146	113,741	50,012	11,979	9,294	5,003	60,479
	Percentage		3.0	65.6	28.8	6.9	5.4	2.9	34.9
Kayah	Number	57,274	1,906	34,423	18,007	5,229	309	144	8,824
	Percentage		3.3	60.1	31.4	9.1	0.5	0.3	15.4
Urban	Number	14,668	1,077	10,866	7,554	758	55	40	545
	Percentage		7.3	74.1	51.5	5.2	0.4	0.3	3.7
Rural	Number	42,606	829	23,557	10,453	4,471	254	104	8,279
	Percentage		2.0	55.3	24.5	10.5	0.6	0.2	19.4
Kayin	Number	308,041	12,451	127,940	108,518	18,062	8,716	7,090	43,381
	Percentage		4.0	41.5	35.2	5.9	2.8	2.3	14.1
Urban	Number	67,167	5,730	32,145	24,280	940	825	421	997
	Percentage		8.5	47.9	36.2	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.5
Rural	Number	240,874	6,721	95,795	84,238	17,122	7,891	6,669	42,384
	Percentage		2.8	39.8	35.0	7.1	3.3	2.8	17.6
Chin	Number	91,121	733	25,593	3,083	266	611	1,228	7,582
	Percentage		0.8	28.1	3.4	0.3	0.7	1.4	8.3
Urban	Number	19,770	444	9,412	1,241	89	83	144	446
	Percentage		2.3	47.6	6.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.3
Rural	Number	71,351	289	16,181	1,842	177	528	1,084	7,136
	Percentage		0.4	22.7	2.6	0.3	0.7	1.5	10.0
Sagaing	Number	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
	Percentage		1.7	55.8	40.5	1.8	3.5	1.5	42.2
Urban	Number	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
	Percentage		5.4	70.0	61.0	2.1	1.3	0.7	6.8
Rural	Number	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
	Percentage		1.0	53.0	36.4	1.7	4.0	1.7	49.3
Tanintharyi	Number	283,099	4,861	118,324	54,883	5,709	9,010	22,513	13,018
	Percentage		1.7	41.8	19.4	2.0	3.2	8.0	4.6
Urban	Number	66,807	2,611	36,716	18,061	898	1,063	1,954	629
	Percentage		3.9	55.0	27.0	1.3	1.6	2.9	0.9
Rural	Number	216,292	2,250	81,608	36,822	4,811	7,947	20,559	12,389
	Percentage		1.0	37.7	17.0	2.2	3.7	9.5	5.7

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A11 (continued) Number and percentage of households with access to mobility assets, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area		Total	Households with access to Mobility Assets						
			Car/truck van	Motorcycle/ moped	Bicycle	4-wheel tractor	Canoe/ boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Bago	Number	1,142,974	13,643	392,159	570,569	21,269	43,982	14,137	315,083
	Percentage		1.2	34.3	49.9	1.9	3.8	1.2	27.6
Urban	Number	239,014	8,471	102,697	150,556	3,549	1,817	622	9,721
	Percentage		3.5	43.0	63.0	1.5	0.8	0.3	4.1
Rural	Number	903,960	5,172	289,462	420,013	17,720	42,165	13,515	305,362
	Percentage		0.6	32.0	46.5	2.0	4.7	1.5	33.8
Magway	Number	919,777	12,624	356,960	282,648	7,989	12,307	4,196	380,264
	Percentage		1.4	38.8	30.7	0.9	1.3	0.5	41.3
Urban	Number	131,251	5,925	72,163	62,913	1,499	660	349	4,968
	Percentage		4.5	55.0	47.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	3.8
Rural	Number	788,526	6,699	284,797	219,735	6,490	11,647	3,847	375,296
	Percentage		0.8	36.1	27.9	0.8	1.5	0.5	47.6
Mandalay	Number	1,323,191	58,017	769,529	523,704	20,436	21,845	7,097	370,149
	Percentage		4.4	58.2	39.6	1.5	1.7	0.5	28.0
Urban	Number	415,634	43,856	301,736	203,269	4,729	672	702	7,244
	Percentage		10.6	72.6	48.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.7
Rural	Number	907,557	14,161	467,793	320,435	15,707	21,173	6,395	362,905
	Percentage		1.6	51.5	35.3	1.7	2.3	0.7	40.0
Mon	Number	422,612	10,886	177,349	207,846	13,467	5,837	8,366	40,167
	Percentage		2.6	42.0	49.2	3.2	1.4	2.0	9.5
Urban	Number	114,187	5,974	54,889	57,220	1,730	654	708	3,142
	Percentage		5.2	48.1	50.1	1.5	0.6	0.6	2.8
Rural	Number	308,425	4,912	122,460	150,626	11,737	5,183	7,658	37,025
	Percentage		1.6	39.7	48.8	3.8	1.7	2.5	12.0
Rakhine	Number	459,772	2,415	54,507	68,373	2,825	17,180	25,083	74,563
	Percentage		0.5	11.9	14.9	0.6	3.7	5.5	16.2
Urban	Number	72,624	1,338	22,383	30,430	821	1,040	1,465	2,561
	Percentage		1.8	30.8	41.9	1.1	1.4	2.0	3.5
Rural	Number	387,148	1,077	32,124	37,943	2,004	16,140	23,618	72,002
	Percentage		0.3	8.3	9.8	0.5	4.2	6.1	18.6
Yangon	Number	1,582,944	123,149	215,828	731,428	19,305	19,464	15,790	76,215
	Percentage		7.8	13.6	46.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	4.8
Urban	Number	1,069,056	115,768	93,377	508,239	3,509	2,913	2,352	6,308
	Percentage		10.8	8.7	47.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6
Rural	Number	513,888	7,381	122,451	223,189	15,796	16,551	13,438	69,907
	Percentage		1.4	23.8	43.4	3.1	3.2	2.6	13.6
Shan	Number	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
	Percentage		4.5	63.6	12.3	6.9	1.6	0.7	17.8
Urban	Number	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
	Percentage		10.3	72.7	21.5	4.9	0.2	0.2	3.3
Rural	Number	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
	Percentage		2.7	60.8	9.4	7.5	2.1	0.8	22.3

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A11 (continued) Number and percentage of households with access to mobility assets, urban and rural areas, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region/ Area		Total	Households with access to Mobility Assets						
			Car/truck van	Motorcycle/ moped	Bicycle	4-wheel tractor	Canoe/ boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Ayeyawady	Number	1,488,983	9,065	276,847	566,391	36,835	211,646	100,106	227,654
	Percentage		0.6	18.6	38.0	2.5	14.2	6.7	15.3
Urban	Number	200,962	4,706	69,392	118,659	3,030	3,774	3,457	5,549
	Percentage		2.3	34.5	59.0	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.8
Rural	Number	1,288,021	4,359	207,455	447,732	33,805	207,872	96,649	222,105
	Percentage		0.3	16.1	34.8	2.6	16.1	7.5	17.2
Nay Pyi Taw	Number	262,253	8,408	109,906	89,782	1,744	708	142	55,464
	Percentage		3.2	41.9	34.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	21.1
Urban	Number	78,744	5,940	41,781	31,310	426	25	33	1,574
	Percentage		7.5	53.1	39.8	0.5	*	*	2.0
Rural	Number	183,509	2,468	68,125	58,472	1,318	683	109	53,890
	Percentage		1.3	37.1	31.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	29.4

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A12

Number and percentage of households by housing quality rank, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Area	Total		Housing quality rank									
			1		2		3		4		5	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UNION	10,877,832	100	1,181,079	10.9	2,239,569	20.6	4,602,285	42.3	2,682,685	24.7	172,214	1.6
Urban	3,049,433	100	985,930	32.3	1,262,429	41.4	640,888	21.0	154,688	5.1	5,498	0.2
Rural	7,828,399	100	195,149	2.5	977,140	12.5	3,961,397	50.6	2,527,997	32.3	166,716	2.1
Kachin	269,365	100	9,151	3.4	80,262	29.8	144,844	53.8	34,783	12.9	325	0.1
Urban	95,859	100	6,842	7.1	48,178	50.3	36,075	37.6	4,736	4.9	28	*
Rural	173,506	100	2,309	1.3	32,084	18.5	108,769	62.7	30,047	17.3	297	0.2
Myitkyina	88,643	100	3,005	3.4	29,809	33.6	43,913	49.5	11,700	13.2	216	0.2
Mohnyin	101,152	100	2,298	2.3	32,325	32.0	58,039	57.4	8,413	8.3	77	0.1
Bhamo	63,706	100	3,832	6.0	17,358	27.2	34,769	54.6	7,718	12.1	29	*
Putao	15,864	100	16	0.1	770	4.9	8,123	51.2	6,952	43.8	3	*
Kayah	57,274	100	7,673	13.4	16,659	29.1	24,486	42.8	8,222	14.4	234	0.4
Urban	14,668	100	5,168	35.2	6,536	44.6	2,502	17.1	460	3.1	2	*
Rural	42,606	100	2,505	5.9	10,123	23.8	21,984	51.6	7,762	18.2	232	0.5
Loikaw	49,158	100	7,158	14.6	15,198	30.9	20,652	42.0	6,017	12.2	133	0.3
Bawlakhe	8,116	100	515	6.3	1,461	18.0	3,834	47.2	2,205	27.2	101	1.2
Kayin	308,041	100	19,243	6.2	70,807	23.0	115,638	37.5	95,319	30.9	7,034	2.3
Urban	67,167	100	14,301	21.3	34,539	51.4	14,636	21.8	3,524	5.2	167	0.2
Rural	240,874	100	4,942	2.1	36,268	15.1	101,002	41.9	91,795	38.1	6,867	2.9
Hpa-An	161,457	100	11,447	7.1	29,665	18.4	65,398	40.5	51,936	32.2	3,011	1.9
Pharpon	6,502	100	5	0.1	1,197	18.4	2,913	44.8	2,333	35.9	54	0.8
Myawady	44,016	100	4,497	10.2	22,915	52.1	10,495	23.8	5,950	13.5	159	0.4
Kawkareik	96,066	100	3,294	3.4	17,030	17.7	36,832	38.3	35,100	36.5	3,810	4.0
Chin	91,121	100	623	0.7	23,894	26.2	45,138	49.5	20,880	22.9	586	0.6
Urban	19,770	100	463	2.3	10,243	51.8	7,746	39.2	1,304	6.6	14	0.1
Rural	71,351	100	160	0.2	13,651	19.1	37,392	52.4	19,576	27.4	572	0.8
Hakha	19,699	100	205	1.0	8,734	44.3	10,230	51.9	530	2.7	-	0.0
Falam	29,250	100	249	0.9	10,862	37.1	16,363	55.9	1,726	5.9	50	0.2
Mindat	42,172	100	169	0.4	4,298	10.2	18,545	44.0	18,624	44.2	536	1.3
Sagaing	1,096,857	100	40,041	3.7	212,219	19.3	612,945	55.9	220,245	20.1	11,407	1.0
Urban	183,772	100	26,466	14.4	89,249	48.6	59,381	32.3	8,338	4.5	338	0.2
Rural	913,085	100	13,575	1.5	122,970	13.5	553,564	60.6	211,907	23.2	11,069	1.2
Sagaing	114,709	100	8,345	7.3	27,560	24.0	50,996	44.5	26,908	23.5	900	0.8
Shwebo	311,477	100	10,348	3.3	50,454	16.2	173,853	55.8	73,291	23.5	3,531	1.1
Monywa	163,545	100	14,438	8.8	41,380	25.3	71,878	43.9	31,819	19.5	4,030	2.5
Katha	167,956	100	3,536	2.1	35,865	21.4	110,686	65.9	17,712	10.5	157	0.1
Kalay	106,562	100	281	0.3	21,265	20.0	71,434	67.0	13,325	12.5	257	0.2
Tamu	22,591	100	69	0.3	5,089	22.5	15,016	66.5	2,390	10.6	27	0.1
Mawlaik	30,591	100	35	0.1	4,896	16.0	22,298	72.9	3,310	10.8	52	0.2
Hkamti	61,842	100	143	0.2	7,756	12.5	31,896	51.6	21,545	34.8	502	0.8
Yinmarpin	117,584	100	2,846	2.4	17,954	15.3	64,888	55.2	29,945	25.5	1,951	1.7

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A12 (continued) Number and percentage of households by housing quality rank, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Area	Total		Housing quality rank									
	Number	%	1		2		3		4		5	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Tanintharyi	283,099	100	4,881	1.7	73,009	25.8	124,508	44.0	76,265	26.9	4,436	1.6
Urban	66,807	100	3,761	5.6	38,637	57.8	20,283	30.4	4,001	6.0	125	0.2
Rural	216,292	100	1,120	0.5	34,372	15.9	104,225	48.2	72,264	33.4	4,311	2.0
Dawei	104,092	100	620	0.6	19,524	18.8	52,631	50.6	29,464	28.3	1,853	1.8
Myeik	132,919	100	1,492	1.1	36,807	27.7	53,737	40.4	38,727	29.1	2,156	1.6
Kawthoung	46,088	100	2,769	6.0	16,678	36.2	18,140	39.4	8,074	17.5	427	0.9
Bago	1,142,974	100	55,711	4.9	220,127	19.3	588,149	51.5	268,898	23.5	10,089	0.9
Urban	239,014	100	36,303	15.2	112,714	47.2	73,138	30.6	16,521	6.9	338	0.1
Rural	903,960	100	19,408	2.1	107,413	11.9	515,011	57.0	252,377	27.9	9,751	1.1
Bago	386,762	100	22,084	5.7	74,132	19.2	171,200	44.3	112,900	29.2	6,446	1.7
Toungoo	249,452	100	13,304	5.3	56,160	22.5	123,947	49.7	54,506	21.9	1,535	0.6
Pyay	236,010	100	16,091	6.8	53,684	22.7	121,255	51.4	43,721	18.5	1,259	0.5
Thayawady	270,750	100	4,232	1.6	36,151	13.4	171,747	63.4	57,771	21.3	849	0.3
Magway	919,777	100	39,285	4.3	124,581	13.5	522,437	56.8	224,170	24.4	9,304	1.0
Urban	131,251	100	23,181	17.7	63,585	48.4	38,827	29.6	5,438	4.1	220	0.2
Rural	788,526	100	16,104	2.0	60,996	7.7	483,610	61.3	218,732	27.7	9,084	1.2
Magway	291,432	100	15,292	5.2	46,399	15.9	156,716	53.8	70,105	24.1	2,920	1.0
Minbu	162,423	100	5,007	3.1	18,775	11.6	104,164	64.1	33,937	20.9	540	0.3
Thayet	179,839	100	7,217	4.0	17,340	9.6	97,482	54.2	55,878	31.1	1,922	1.1
Pakokku	229,705	100	10,961	4.8	32,764	14.3	120,709	52.5	61,395	26.7	3,876	1.7
Gangaw	56,378	100	808	1.4	9,303	16.5	43,366	76.9	2,855	5.1	46	0.1
Mandalay	1,323,191	100	164,777	12.5	338,283	25.6	583,629	44.1	226,279	17.1	10,223	0.8
Urban	415,634	100	131,203	31.6	203,306	48.9	68,143	16.4	12,199	2.9	783	0.2
Rural	907,557	100	33,574	3.7	134,977	14.9	515,486	56.8	214,080	23.6	9,440	1.0
Mandalay	324,477	100	94,898	29.2	149,950	46.2	62,944	19.4	15,940	4.9	745	0.2
Pyin Oo Lwin	214,948	100	25,851	12.0	52,154	24.3	96,982	45.1	38,570	17.9	1,391	0.6
Kyaukse	169,988	100	13,275	7.8	32,790	19.3	90,639	53.3	32,307	19.0	977	0.6
Myingyan	242,956	100	9,374	3.9	35,068	14.4	120,515	49.6	73,111	30.1	4,888	2.0
Nyaung U	54,473	100	3,853	7.1	9,629	17.7	22,660	41.6	17,035	31.3	1,296	2.4
Yame`Thin	116,122	100	3,197	2.8	18,935	16.3	76,135	65.6	17,521	15.1	334	0.3
Meiktila	200,227	100	14,329	7.2	39,757	19.9	113,754	56.8	31,795	15.9	592	0.3
Mon	422,612	100	39,435	9.3	109,113	25.8	162,599	38.5	100,027	23.7	11,438	2.7
Urban	114,187	100	28,821	25.2	44,972	39.4	30,752	26.9	9,243	8.1	399	0.3
Rural	308,425	100	10,614	3.4	64,141	20.8	131,847	42.7	90,784	29.4	11,039	3.6
Mawlamyine	253,283	100	27,416	10.8	70,696	27.9	103,988	41.1	46,910	18.5	4,273	1.7
Thaton	169,329	100	12,019	7.1	38,417	22.7	58,611	34.6	53,117	31.4	7,165	4.2
Rakhine	459,772	100	2,678	0.6	37,246	8.1	105,317	22.9	298,717	65.0	15,814	3.4
Urban	72,624	100	2,210	3.0	24,267	33.4	26,664	36.7	18,865	26.0	618	0.9
Rural	387,148	100	468	0.1	12,979	3.4	78,653	20.3	279,852	72.3	15,196	3.9
Sittway	109,256	100	981	0.9	12,929	11.8	17,109	15.7	71,682	65.6	6,555	6.0
Myauk U	145,987	100	119	0.1	3,693	2.5	21,748	14.9	114,457	78.4	5,970	4.1
Maungtaw	19,160	100	75	0.4	3,601	18.8	5,190	27.1	9,820	51.3	474	2.5
Kyaukpyu	101,776	100	1,312	1.3	6,264	6.2	22,121	21.7	70,155	68.9	1,924	1.9
Thandwe	83,593	100	191	0.2	10,759	12.9	39,149	46.8	32,603	39.0	891	1.1

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A12 (continued) Number and percentage of households by housing quality rank, urban and rural areas, State/Region and District, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Area	Total		Housing quality rank									
			1		2		3		4		5	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yangon	1,582,944	100	586,798	37.1	467,284	29.5	313,875	19.8	202,636	12.8	12,351	0.8
Urban	1,069,056	100	545,762	51.1	366,788	34.3	125,384	11.7	30,025	2.8	1,097	0.1
Rural	513,888	100	41,036	8.0	100,496	19.6	188,491	36.7	172,611	33.6	11,254	2.2
North Yangon	566,167	100	151,376	26.7	213,918	37.8	141,670	25.0	56,123	9.9	3,080	0.5
East Yangon	486,790	100	270,272	55.5	162,800	33.4	44,636	9.2	8,726	1.8	356	0.1
South Yangon	339,205	100	16,355	4.8	56,460	16.6	122,272	36.0	135,288	39.9	8,830	2.6
West Yangon	190,782	100	148,795	78.0	34,106	17.9	5,297	2.8	2,499	1.3	85	*
Shan	1,169,569	100	129,914	11.1	284,846	24.4	519,332	44.4	230,347	19.7	5,130	0.4
Urban	279,918	100	99,044	35.4	118,951	42.5	51,916	18.5	9,742	3.5	265	0.1
Rural	889,651	100	30,870	3.5	165,895	18.6	467,416	52.5	220,605	24.8	4,865	0.5
Taunggyi	368,509	100	41,004	11.1	91,226	24.8	181,524	49.3	54,183	14.7	572	0.2
Loilin	115,482	100	7,655	6.6	20,488	17.7	53,974	46.7	32,927	28.5	438	0.4
Linkhe ¹	30,648	100	2,762	9.0	7,822	25.5	13,141	42.9	6,811	22.2	112	0.4
Lashio	125,181	100	23,086	18.4	24,672	19.7	51,021	40.8	25,736	20.6	666	0.5
Muse	86,255	100	14,253	16.5	27,920	32.4	29,379	34.1	14,278	16.6	425	0.5
Kyaukme	163,679	100	13,812	8.4	31,639	19.3	87,050	53.2	30,732	18.8	446	0.3
Kunlon	10,392	100	117	1.1	1,351	13.0	5,820	56.0	3,055	29.4	49	0.5
Laukine	24,846	100	3,065	12.3	6,290	25.3	8,401	33.8	6,464	26.0	626	2.5
Hopan	35,630	100	1,608	4.5	12,322	34.6	16,254	45.6	5,396	15.1	50	0.1
Makman	36,249	100	3,115	8.6	8,172	22.5	15,381	42.4	9,354	25.8	227	0.6
Kengtung	66,733	100	4,035	6.0	22,091	33.1	22,231	33.3	17,581	26.3	795	1.2
Minesat	44,931	100	1,601	3.6	7,664	17.1	17,570	39.1	17,445	38.8	651	1.4
Tachileik	37,673	100	13,156	34.9	12,482	33.1	8,038	21.3	3,975	10.6	22	0.1
Minephyat	23,361	100	645	2.8	10,707	45.8	9,548	40.9	2,410	10.3	51	0.2
Ayeyawady	1,488,983	100	21,923	1.5	127,136	8.5	621,857	41.8	644,627	43.3	73,440	4.9
Urban	200,962	100	17,465	8.7	78,558	39.1	75,365	37.5	28,514	14.2	1,060	0.5
Rural	1,288,021	100	4,458	0.3	48,578	3.8	546,492	42.4	616,113	47.8	72,380	5.6
Pathein	394,147	100	9,579	2.4	46,683	11.8	186,596	47.3	136,870	34.7	14,419	3.7
Phyapon	237,761	100	366	0.2	6,892	2.9	56,292	23.7	150,854	63.4	23,357	9.8
Maubin	228,079	100	3,117	1.4	15,576	6.8	94,165	41.3	109,383	48.0	5,838	2.6
Myaungmya	180,075	100	3,179	1.8	11,744	6.5	44,886	24.9	108,452	60.2	11,814	6.6
Labutta	150,469	100	500	0.3	5,265	3.5	31,494	20.9	95,797	63.7	17,413	11.6
Hinthada	298,452	100	5,182	1.7	40,976	13.7	208,424	69.8	43,271	14.5	599	0.2
Nay Pyi Taw	262,253	100	58,946	22.5	54,103	20.6	117,531	44.8	31,270	11.9	403	0.2
Urban	78,744	100	44,940	57.1	21,906	27.8	10,076	12.8	1,778	2.3	44	0.1
Rural	183,509	100	14,006	7.6	32,197	17.5	107,455	58.6	29,492	16.1	359	0.2
Ottara (North)	124,099	100	24,685	19.9	22,125	17.8	62,473	50.3	14,649	11.8	167	0.1
Dekkhina (South)	138,154	100	34,261	24.8	31,978	23.1	55,058	39.9	16,621	12.0	236	0.2

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A13

(a) Number and percentage of households by housing quality rank by household size, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Household size/ Area	Total		Housing quality rank									
	Number	%	1		2		3		4		5	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UNION												
All households	10,877,832	100	1,181,079	10.9	2,239,569	20.6	4,602,285	42.3	2,682,685	24.7	172,214	1.6
1 person	501,088	100	63,522	12.7	84,562	16.9	197,929	39.5	143,978	28.7	11,097	2.2
2 persons	1,352,229	100	164,762	12.2	259,829	19.2	549,381	40.6	353,598	26.1	24,659	1.8
3 persons	2,165,200	100	239,691	11.1	416,711	19.2	909,014	42.0	562,530	26.0	37,254	1.7
4 persons	2,320,289	100	250,137	10.8	466,745	20.1	995,523	42.9	571,745	24.6	36,139	1.6
5 persons	1,793,727	100	179,513	10.0	371,086	20.7	781,864	43.6	434,495	24.2	26,769	1.5
6 persons	1,183,110	100	112,722	9.5	252,907	21.4	517,246	43.7	283,105	23.9	17,130	1.4
7 persons	706,209	100	68,356	9.7	158,391	22.4	305,004	43.2	164,559	23.3	9,899	1.4
8 persons	449,959	100	47,734	10.6	110,016	24.5	188,769	42.0	97,832	21.7	5,608	1.2
9 or more persons	406,021	100	54,642	13.5	119,322	29.4	157,555	38.8	70,843	17.4	3,659	0.9
Urban												
All households	3,049,433	100	985,930	32.3	1,262,429	41.4	640,888	21.0	154,688	5.1	5,498	0.2
1 person	148,069	100	53,720	36.3	52,034	35.1	31,631	21.4	10,035	6.8	649	0.4
2 persons	389,977	100	135,206	34.7	152,084	39.0	80,241	20.6	21,615	5.5	831	0.2
3 persons	582,074	100	194,758	33.5	234,528	40.3	120,897	20.8	30,820	5.3	1,071	0.2
4 persons	622,253	100	205,888	33.1	256,344	41.2	128,047	20.6	30,957	5.0	1,017	0.2
5 persons	479,727	100	150,475	31.4	201,663	42.0	102,817	21.4	23,983	5.0	789	0.2
6 persons	320,943	100	95,856	29.9	137,362	42.8	71,071	22.1	16,134	5.0	520	0.2
7 persons	202,224	100	58,984	29.2	88,448	43.7	44,721	22.1	9,791	4.8	280	0.1
8 persons	141,477	100	41,786	29.5	63,359	44.8	30,208	21.4	5,924	4.2	200	0.1
9 or more persons	162,689	100	49,257	30.3	76,607	47.1	31,255	19.2	5,429	3.3	141	0.1
Rural												
All households	7,828,399	100	195,149	2.5	977,140	12.5	3,961,397	50.6	2,527,997	32.3	166,716	2.1
1 person	353,019	100	9,802	2.8	32,528	9.2	166,298	47.1	133,943	37.9	10,448	3.0
2 persons	962,252	100	29,556	3.1	107,745	11.2	469,140	48.8	331,983	34.5	23,828	2.5
3 persons	1,583,126	100	44,933	2.8	182,183	11.5	788,117	49.8	531,710	33.6	36,183	2.3
4 persons	1,698,036	100	44,249	2.6	210,401	12.4	867,476	51.1	540,788	31.8	35,122	2.1
5 persons	1,314,000	100	29,038	2.2	169,423	12.9	679,047	51.7	410,512	31.2	25,980	2.0
6 persons	862,167	100	16,866	2.0	115,545	13.4	446,175	51.8	266,971	31.0	16,610	1.9
7 persons	503,985	100	9,372	1.9	69,943	13.9	260,283	51.6	154,768	30.7	9,619	1.9
8 persons	308,482	100	5,948	1.9	46,657	15.1	158,561	51.4	91,908	29.8	5,408	1.8
9 or more persons	243,332	100	5,385	2.2	42,715	17.6	126,300	51.9	65,414	26.9	3,518	1.4

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A13

(b) Number and percentage of households by housing quality rank by tenure, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Tenure/Area	Total		Housing quality rank									
			1		2		3		4		5	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UNION												
All households	10,877,832	100	1,181,079	10.9	2,239,569	20.6	4,602,285	42.3	2,682,685	24.7	172,214	1.6
Owner	9,302,840	100	665,866	7.2	1,685,303	18.1	4,266,172	45.9	2,532,831	27.2	152,668	1.6
Renter	805,491	100	240,446	29.9	322,300	40.0	173,702	21.6	63,036	7.8	6,007	0.7
Provided free (individually)	272,557	100	39,199	14.4	82,175	30.1	89,752	32.9	55,783	20.5	5,648	2.1
Government quarters	354,155	100	212,077	59.9	113,985	32.2	25,694	7.3	2,340	0.7	59	*
Private company quarters	77,234	100	17,937	23.2	23,631	30.6	23,321	30.2	11,437	14.8	908	1.2
Other	65,555	100	5,554	8.5	12,175	18.6	23,644	36.1	17,258	26.3	6,924	10.6
Urban												
All households	3,049,433	100	985,930	32.3	1,262,429	41.4	640,888	21.0	154,688	5.1	5,498	0.2
Owner	2,013,052	100	573,607	28.5	841,221	41.8	474,783	23.6	120,181	6.0	3,260	0.2
Renter	619,064	100	222,581	36.0	269,139	43.5	107,485	17.4	19,305	3.1	554	0.1
Provided free (individually)	133,025	100	36,298	27.3	63,066	47.4	27,192	20.4	6,180	4.6	289	0.2
Government quarters	213,875	100	137,473	64.3	66,671	31.2	9,197	4.3	516	0.2	18	*
Private company quarters	30,890	100	10,852	35.1	12,310	39.9	6,292	20.4	1,387	4.5	49	0.2
Other	39,527	100	5,119	13.0	10,022	25.4	15,939	40.3	7,119	18.0	1,328	3.4
Rural												
All households	7,828,399	100	195,149	2.5	977,140	12.5	3,961,397	50.6	2,527,997	32.3	166,716	2.1
Owner	7,289,788	100	92,259	1.3	844,082	11.6	3,791,389	52.0	2,412,650	33.1	149,408	2.0
Renter	186,427	100	17,865	9.6	53,161	28.5	66,217	35.5	43,731	23.5	5,453	2.9
Provided free (individually)	139,532	100	2,901	2.1	19,109	13.7	62,560	44.8	49,603	35.5	5,359	3.8
Government quarters	140,280	100	74,604	53.2	47,314	33.7	16,497	11.8	1,824	1.3	41	*
Private company quarters	46,344	100	7,085	15.3	11,321	24.4	17,029	36.7	10,050	21.7	859	1.9
Other	26,028	100	435	1.7	2,153	8.3	7,705	29.6	10,139	39.0	5,596	21.5

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A13

(c) Number and percentage of households by housing quality rank by economic activity status of head, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Economic activity status of household head/Area	Total		Housing quality rank									
	Number	%	1		2		3		4		5	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UNION												
All households	10,877,832	100	1,181,079	10.9	2,239,569	20.6	4,602,285	42.3	2,682,685	24.7	172,214	1.6
Employee (Government)	480,543	100	226,385	47.1	163,075	33.9	75,991	15.8	14,683	3.1	409	0.1
Employee (Private company)	2,394,941	100	213,070	8.9	418,450	17.5	925,742	38.7	766,388	32.0	71,291	3.0
Employer	711,202	100	80,281	11.3	149,501	21.0	336,979	47.4	139,475	19.6	4,966	0.7
Own account worker	4,474,524	100	307,580	6.9	844,001	18.9	2,095,989	46.8	1,168,192	26.1	58,762	1.3
Contributing family worker	308,188	100	13,877	4.5	50,695	16.4	161,152	52.3	79,146	25.7	3,318	1.1
Sought work	81,524	100	7,475	9.2	13,147	16.1	29,502	36.2	28,979	35.5	2,421	3.0
Economically inactive	2,426,910	100	332,411	13.7	600,700	24.8	976,930	40.3	485,822	20.0	31,047	1.3
Urban												
All households	3,049,433	100	985,930	32.3	1,262,429	41.4	640,888	21.0	154,688	5.1	5,498	0.2
Employee (Government)	280,331	100	156,606	55.9	100,414	35.8	21,268	7.6	1,986	0.7	57	*
Employee (Private company)	730,985	100	184,623	25.3	286,388	39.2	199,597	27.3	57,964	7.9	2,413	0.3
Employer	144,318	100	68,425	47.4	58,999	40.9	14,589	10.1	2,254	1.6	51	*
Own account worker	940,647	100	259,920	27.6	411,271	43.7	216,788	23.0	51,128	5.4	1,540	0.2
Contributing family worker	38,649	100	11,180	28.9	15,836	41.0	9,263	24.0	2,301	6.0	69	0.2
Sought work	23,110	100	6,566	28.4	8,411	36.4	6,055	26.2	2,001	8.7	77	0.3
Economically inactive	891,393	100	298,610	33.5	381,110	42.8	173,328	19.4	37,054	4.2	1,291	0.1
Rural												
All households	7,828,399	100	195,149	2.5	977,140	12.5	3,961,397	50.6	2,527,997	32.3	166,716	2.1
Employee (Government)	200,212	100	69,779	34.9	62,661	31.3	54,723	27.3	12,697	6.3	352	0.2
Employee (Private company)	1,663,956	100	28,447	1.7	132,062	7.9	726,145	43.6	708,424	42.6	68,878	4.1
Employer	566,884	100	11,856	2.1	90,502	16.0	322,390	56.9	137,221	24.2	4,915	0.9
Own account worker	3,533,877	100	47,660	1.3	432,730	12.2	1,879,201	53.2	1,117,064	31.6	57,222	1.6
Contributing family worker	269,539	100	2,697	1.0	34,859	12.9	151,889	56.4	76,845	28.5	3,249	1.2
Sought work	58,414	100	909	1.6	4,736	8.1	23,447	40.1	26,978	46.2	2,344	4.0
Economically inactive	1,535,517	100	33,801	2.2	219,590	14.3	803,602	52.3	448,768	29.2	29,756	1.9

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A13

(d) Number and percentage of households by housing quality index rank by type of dwelling, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

Type of dwelling/Area	Total		Housing quality rank									
			1		2		3		4		5	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UNION												
All households	10,877,832	100	1,181,079	10.9	2,239,569	20.6	4,602,285	42.3	2,682,685	24.7	172,214	1.6
Condominium/Apartment/Flat	488,485	100	389,282	79.7	88,311	18.1	10,482	2.1	393	0.1	17	*
Bungalow/Brick house	738,223	100	306,734	41.6	303,223	41.1	123,530	16.7	4,685	0.6	51	*
Semi-pacca house	711,075	100	202,432	28.5	308,586	43.4	189,498	26.6	10,462	1.5	97	*
Wooden house	4,482,384	100	242,016	5.4	1,089,336	24.3	2,315,958	51.7	818,882	18.3	16,192	0.4
Bamboo	4,064,856	100	35,655	0.9	422,869	10.4	1,868,271	46.0	1,634,165	40.2	103,896	2.6
Hut 2 - 3 years	206,773	100	706	0.3	8,643	4.2	51,209	24.8	125,185	60.5	21,030	10.2
Hut 1 year	96,339	100	160	0.2	2,132	2.2	17,023	17.7	59,328	61.6	17,696	18.4
Other	89,697	100	4,094	4.6	16,469	18.4	26,314	29.3	29,585	33.0	13,235	14.8
Urban												
All households	3,049,433	100	985,930	32.3	1,262,429	41.4	640,888	21.0	154,688	5.1	5,498	0.2
Condominium/Apartment/Flat	376,874	100	321,535	85.3	52,271	13.9	2,996	0.8	67	*	5	*
Bungalow/Brick house	405,629	100	249,162	61.4	142,933	35.2	13,332	3.3	195	*	7	*
Semi-pacca house	335,333	100	167,743	50.0	149,050	44.4	18,135	5.4	400	0.1	5	*
Wooden house	1,141,465	100	212,913	18.7	624,974	54.8	270,943	23.7	32,361	2.8	274	*
Bamboo	720,166	100	30,498	4.2	274,708	38.1	308,325	42.8	103,924	14.4	2,711	0.4
Hut 2 - 3 years	25,678	100	604	2.4	5,930	23.1	11,786	45.9	6,896	26.9	462	1.8
Hut 1 year	15,076	100	148	1.0	1,549	10.3	6,222	41.3	6,346	42.1	811	5.4
Other	29,212	100	3,327	11.4	11,014	37.7	9,149	31.3	4,499	15.4	1,223	4.2
Rural												
All households	7,828,399	100	195,149	2.5	977,140	12.5	3,961,397	50.6	2,527,997	32.3	166,716	2.1
Condominium/Apartment/Flat	111,611	100	67,747	60.7	36,040	32.3	7,486	6.7	326	0.3	12	*
Bungalow/Brick house	332,594	100	57,572	17.3	160,290	48.2	110,198	33.1	4,490	1.3	44	*
Semi-pacca house	375,742	100	34,689	9.2	159,536	42.5	171,363	45.6	10,062	2.7	92	*
Wooden house	3,340,919	100	29,103	0.9	464,362	13.9	2,045,015	61.2	786,521	23.5	15,918	0.5
Bamboo	3,344,690	100	5,157	0.2	148,161	4.4	1,559,946	46.6	1,530,241	45.8	101,185	3.0
Hut 2 - 3 years	181,095	100	102	0.1	2,713	1.5	39,423	21.8	118,289	65.3	20,568	11.4
Hut 1 year	81,263	100	12	*	583	0.7	10,801	13.3	52,982	65.2	16,885	20.8
Other	60,485	100	767	1.3	5,455	9.0	17,165	28.4	25,086	41.5	12,012	19.9

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Housing Conditions and Household Amenities thematic report

Name	Institution	Role
Government Coordination		
U Myint Kyaing	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population	Overall administration and coordination
U Nyi Nyi	Deputy Director General, Department of Population (DoP)	Administration, coordination and quality control
Daw Khaing Khaing Soe	Director, DoP	Administration, coordination and quality control
UNFPA Coordination		
Janet E. Jackson	Country Representative	Overall administration and coordination
Fredrick Okwayo	Chief Technical Advisor (<i>former</i>)	Overall design, administration, coordination and quality assurance
Mercedita Tia	Chief Technical Advisor	Administration, coordination and quality assurance
Daniel Msonda	Programme Specialist, Census	Administration and coordination
Thet Thet U	Programme Assistant	Administration and logistics
Thida Aye Maung	Programme Assistant	Administration and logistics
Tun Tun Win	Project Assistant	Administration and logistics
Authors		
Thomas Onyango Ogutu	UNFPA Consultant	Lead Author
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, DoP	Assisting Author
Daw May Myint Bo	Staff Officer, DoP	Trainee and Assisting Author
Daw Khin Thu Han	Assistant Immigration Officer, DoP	Trainee and Assisting Author
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, DoP	Trainee and Assisting Author
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, DoP	Trainee and Assisting Author
Reviewers and Editors		
UN Habitat		Peer Review
Piason Mlambo	UNFPA, Zimbabwe	Peer Review
Esther Bayliss	UNFPA Consultant	Editing, review and proofreading
Ian Stuart White	UNFPA Consultant	Editing and review
Daniel Msonda	Programme Specialist, Census	Proof reading, editing and review
Kyung Ae Park	UNFPA Consultant	Review and quality assurance
U Nyi Nyi	Deputy Director General, DoP	Proof reading, editing and review
Daw Khaing Khaing Soe	Director, DoP	Proof reading, editing and review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Arij Dekker	UNFPA Data Processing Consultant	Data editing and programming
Daw Khaing Khaing Soe	Director, DoP	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, DoP	Programming and generation of tables
Daw May Myint Bo	Staff Officer, DoP	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, DoP	Generation of maps
Daw Khin Thu Han	Assistant Immigration Officer, DoP	Generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, DoP	Generation of tables
U Thant Zin Oo	Assistant Computer Operator, DoP	Generation of maps
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, DoP	Generation of tables
U Wai Phyo Win	UNFPA Census IT Manager	Information technology services
Designer		
Karlien Truyens	UNFPA Consultant	Graphic Designer

**Thematic Report on Housing Conditions
and Household Amenities
can be downloaded at:**

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

