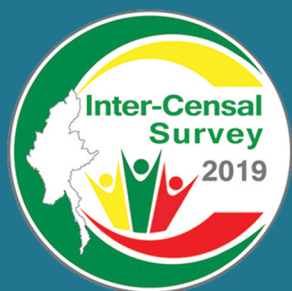
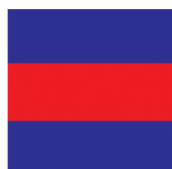
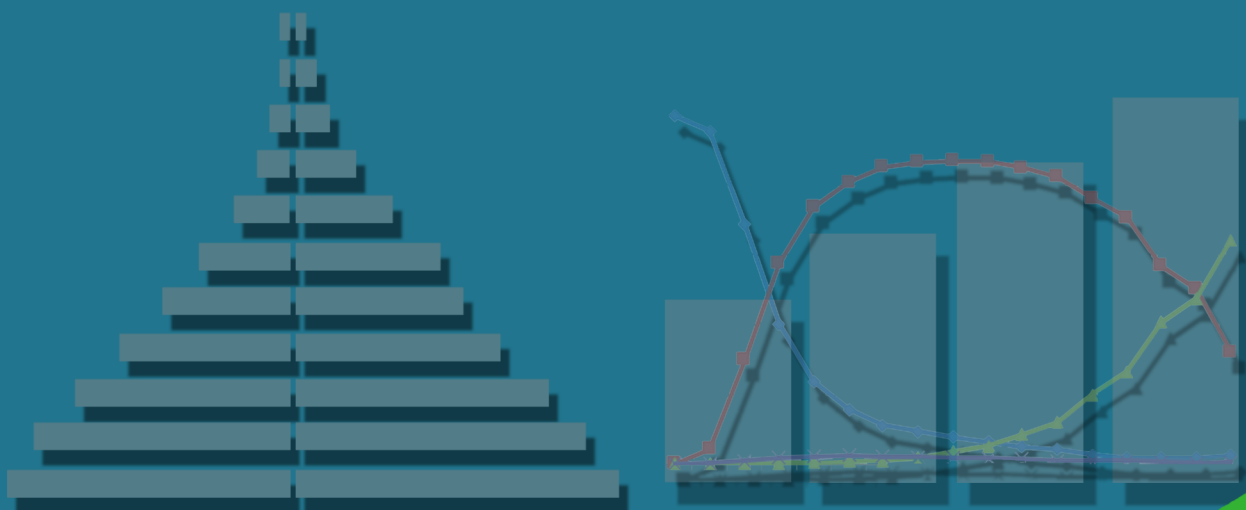




THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR



The 2019 Inter-censal Survey Key Findings



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population



December 2020

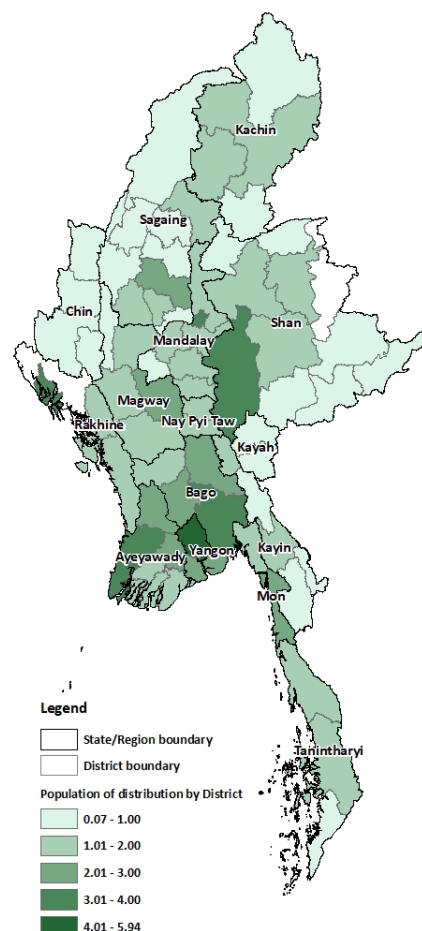
About The 2019 Inter-censal Survey

The 2019 Inter-censal Survey (ICS) is the first Inter-censal Survey undertaken by the government in response to the pressing demand for up-to-date data crucial for capturing several demographic changes happening in the country.

The 2019 ICS aims to capture the transformations happening in Myanmar and incorporate them into the different socio-demographic and economic plans for the country's development. Likewise, it aims to provide baseline data for the National Indicator Framework (NIF) of the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) as well as to assess the country's progress on the targets set for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The survey also served as a means to sustain the capacity built during the 2014 Census in preparation for the next Population and Housing Census in 2024.

The 2019 ICS collected individual information on demographic, migration, education, labour force participation, fertility, mortality, disability, older population, participation in community activities, well-being and support received by older population and people with disability, as well as housing and household information. The 2019 ICS covered only Conventional Households and was designed to produce district level data. Nationally representative samples of 548,553 individuals in 132,092 selected households were interviewed.

Population distribution



Population characteristic

Population size and distribution

Myanmar's total conventional household population was estimated at 51.1 million, males made up 46.8 percent and the females, 53.2 percent. Close to 50 percent of the total population live in Yangon Region (15.3%), Mandalay Region (12.1%), Ayeyawady Region (12.0%) and Shan State (10.5%).

Household size and household head

The mean household size was 4.6 people. Seventy-seven percent of households were headed by a man and only 23.2 percent by a woman. Forty-six percent of households comprised 3 to 4 household members which was an increase of about five percentage points compared with the 2014 Census. The proportion of 1-person household increased from 4.6 percent in 2014 to 5.4 percent in 2019. All this information reflects the fact that people in Myanmar preferred smaller households.

Age-sex structure

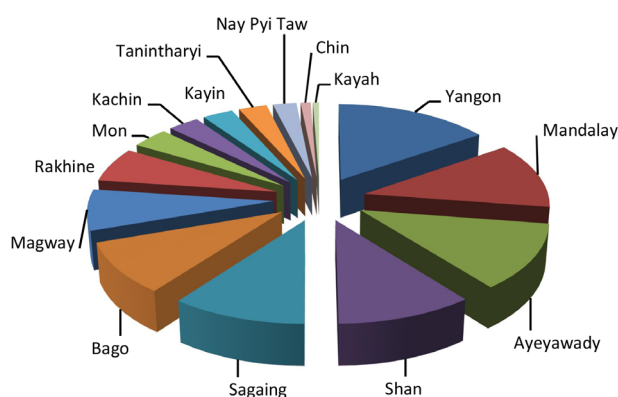
The sex ratio of the population (number of males for every 100 females) at the national level was 87.8 and, 86.1 for urban and 88.5 for rural areas.

The population pyramid of 2019 still retained the pot-shaped feature of 2014. However, due to fertility decline, the population in some age groups of 2019, especially for the age groups 5-9 and 10-14, decreased. On the other hand, the population of older age groups for 2019, i.e., aged 55 and over, increased.

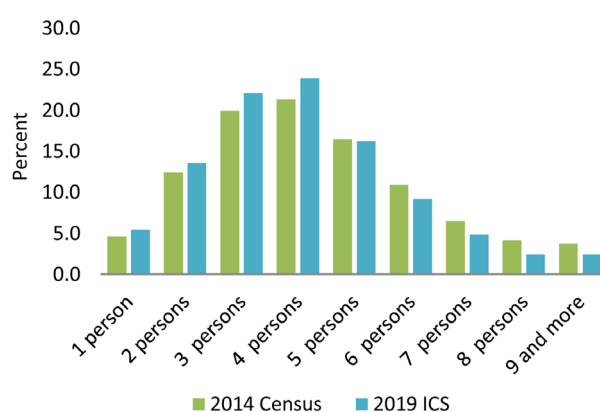
Dependency ratio

Total dependency ratio declined gradually from 73.9 in 1983 to 50.6 in 2019. A similar situation was observed for child dependency ratio. However, older age dependency ratio continued to increase. In 2019, there were 10 individuals

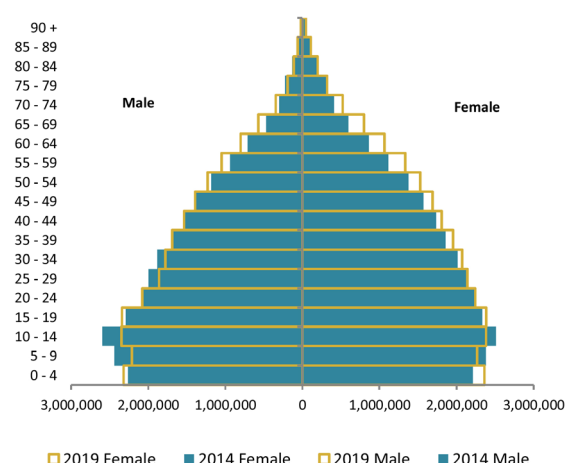
Population distribution



Size of households (2014 Census and 2019 ICS)



Age-sex pyramid (2014 Census and 2019 ICS)



aged 65 and over for every 100 persons of working-age population (15-64) in Myanmar. Median age has increased from 24 years in 1983 to 28 years in 2019.

Dependency ratio and median age	1983 Census	2014 Census	2019 ICS
Total dependency ratio	73.9	52.4	50.6
Child dependency ratio	67.1	43.7	40.9
Old dependency ratio	6.8	8.8	9.7
Median Age	24.1	27.1	28.2

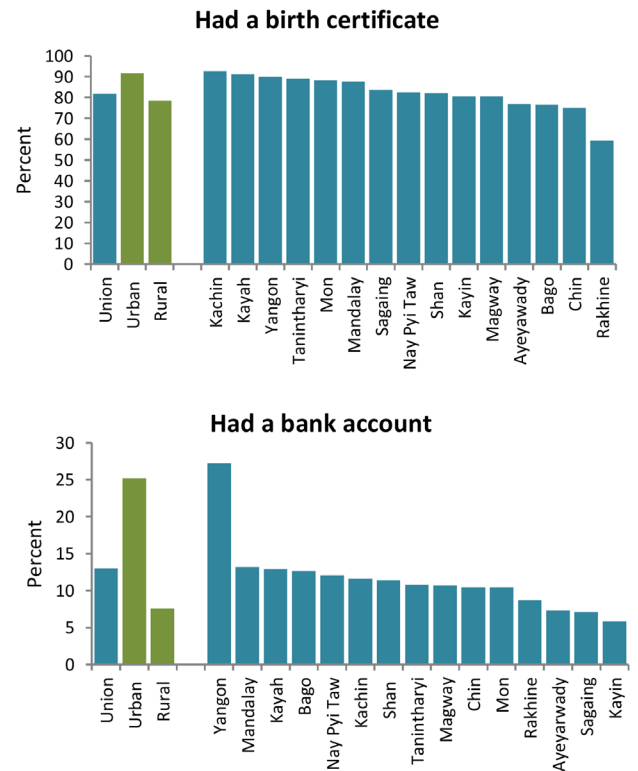
Birth registration

Out of the 14.9 million children covered in the survey, 81.7 percent had a birth certificate. About 91.6 percent and 78.5 percent of children aged 15 years and below in urban and rural areas respectively reported to have a birth certificate. At the regional level, Kachin had the highest proportion (92.5%) of having a birth certificate, followed by Kayah (91.2%) and the least was in Rakhine (59.4%).

Having bank account

The majority of people in Myanmar did not have a bank account. Only 13 percent of total population aged 18 years and over reported having a bank account, about 25 percent in urban and only

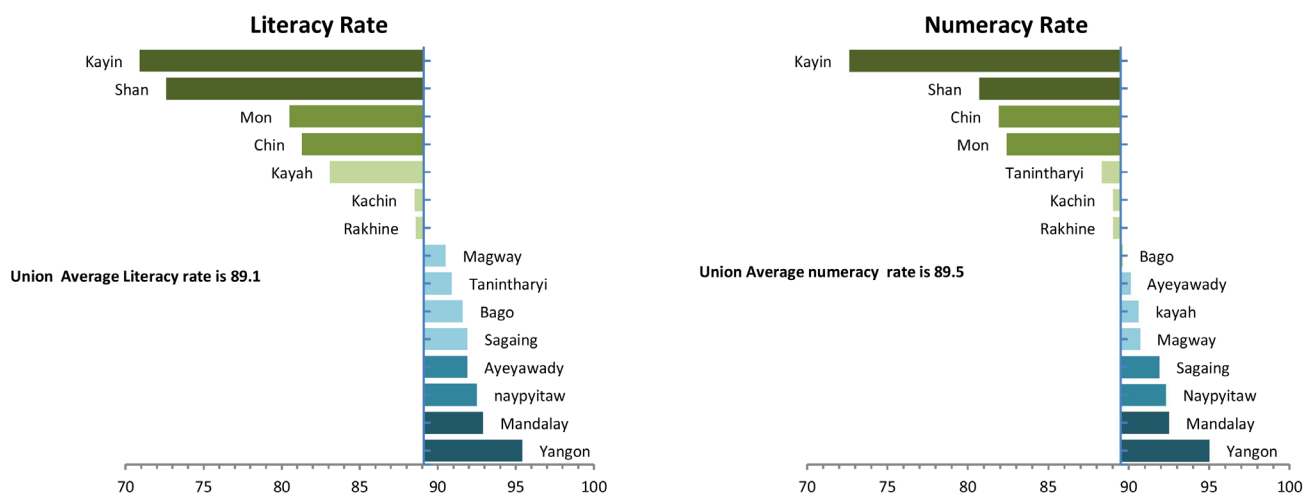
8 percent in rural areas. The main reason for not having a bank account was “don’t have enough money to have a bank account” (53.2%). About 46.6 percent reported that they did not need or want a bank account.



Education

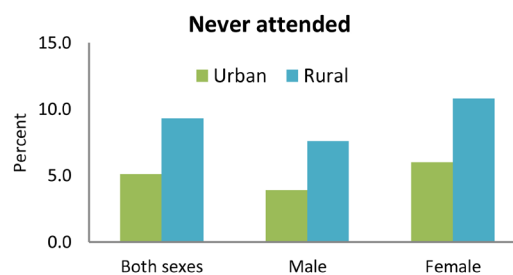
Literacy and Numeracy

The literacy rate was 89.1 percent while numeracy rate was 89.5 percent. The regions with the highest literacy and numeracy rates were Yangon, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw; all reporting more than 92 percent. The lowest rates were found in Kayin (70.9%) and Shan (72.6%). The numeracy rate followed a similar pattern with the lowest rates observed in Kayin (72.6%) and Shan (80.7%).



Never attended

The gap between urban and rural areas in terms of school attendance is quite large. Only about 5 out of 100 people aged 5 years and over in urban areas reported that they had never attended school while it was about 9 out of 100 people in rural areas.



Currently attending

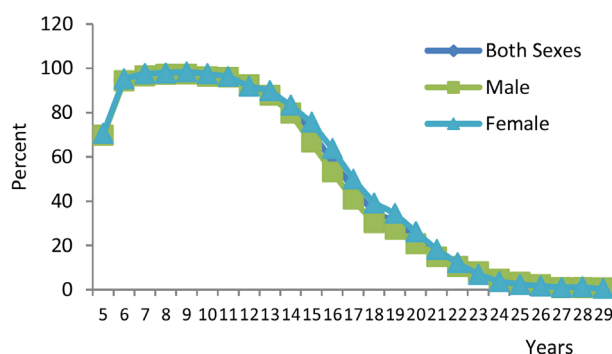
Out of 5.5 million children aged 3 to 8 years, about 65 percent were currently attending school or pre-school.

Sex difference for this indicator was minimal; 64 percent for boys and 66 percent for girls. The proportions of school attendance for both boys and girls were high between ages 6 and 13 years (more than 93%).

Special age group	Currently attending (%)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
3-8	64.8	64.1	65.5
6-9	96.9	96.4	97.3
10-13	93.4	93.0	93.9
14-15	76.0	72.8	79.2
15-24	31.6	29.2	33.9
25+	0.3	0.4	0.3

However, many children dropped out of school after they have attained the primary education. Starting from the age of 12, the proportions of currently attending started to decline slowly; with a sharp decline starting from age 14. As a result, by the age of 18, only 3 out of 10 were attending school. Generally, there was a small gender difference in all ages.

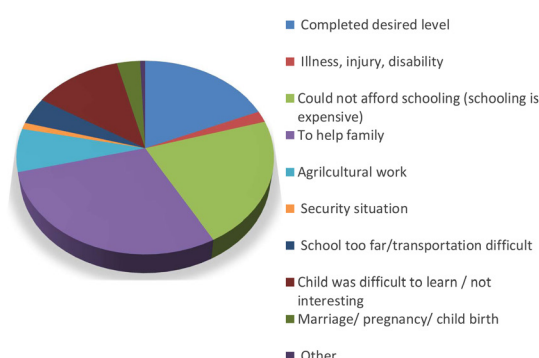
Proportion of population aged 5 years and over by current school attendance



Main reasons for stop schooling

Three out of ten people reported that they dropped out of school to help the family while two out of ten people responded that they could not afford schooling. About 12 percent reported that child was difficult to learn or not interested.

Main reasons for stop schooling



Labour force

Labour force participation rate

About 63 percent of the population aged 15 years and over were in the labour force.

Gender difference in labour force participation was quite large, about 76 percent of the male population aged 15 years and over were economically active compared to only 53 percent of their counterparts.

The proportions of males in the labour force were much higher than that of females for all age groups.

The rates for both men and women were almost linear/flat from ages 25 to 49 years and started to decline after age 49. The rates fell rapidly after the age of 60 years for both men and women.

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate among persons aged 15 years and over was 2.7 percent at the national level.

Employment to population ratio

The employment to population ratio was 61.5 percent. This means among persons who were in the working-age group (15+), 61.5 percent were gainfully employed.

The remaining 38.5 percent were either unemployed or were out of the labour force.

Employment status

Among employed persons aged 15 years and over, almost half (45%) were own-account workers, and 27.7 percent were employees who worked in the private sector.

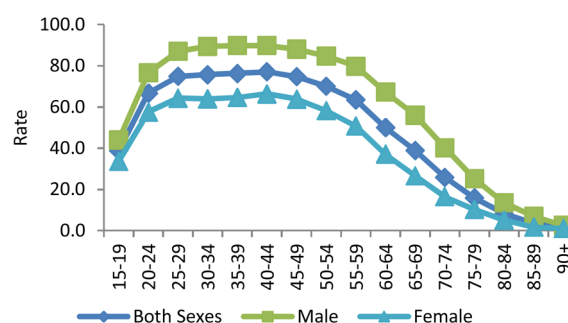
About 4 percent reported they were employees of the Government. It is worth noting that about 13 percent were working without any pay in a household or family business.

Fertility and Mortality

Crude birth rate (CBR)

The CBR for Myanmar was 16.6 births per 1,000 population. Regional variation exists with relatively highest CBR observed in Chin (26.2), Kayah (20.6) and Kachin (20.2), and lowest in Tanintharyi (14.4) and Magway (14.6).

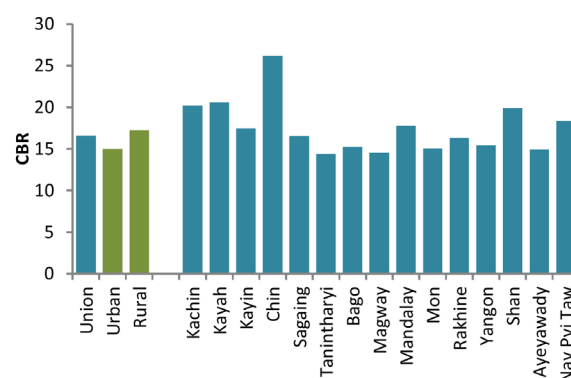
Labour force participation rate of the population aged 15 and over



Area	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate (15+)			
Union	63.2	75.7	52.7
Urban	58.9	70.8	49.1
Rural	65.1	77.8	54.2
Unemployment rate (15+)			
Union	2.7	2.1	3.4
Urban	2.6	2.4	2.8
Rural	2.7	1.9	3.6
Employment to population ratio (15+)			
Union	61.5	74.1	50.9
Urban	57.3	69.0	47.7
Rural	63.3	76.3	52.3

Employment status	%
Total	100.0
Employee (Government)	4.3
Employee (Private)	27.7
Paid apprentice/ intern	4.2
Worked as an employer	5.6
Own account worker	45.1
Helping without pay in a household/ family business	13.1
Others	0.1

Crude birth rate (CBR)



Total fertility rate (TFR)

The TFR at the Union level was 2.0. The rates in urban and rural areas were, respectively, 1.7 and 2.2 children per woman. Chin had the highest TFR of 3.9 while the lowest (1.6) was for Yangon.

Total marital fertility rate (TMFR)

The TMFR at the national level was 3.9. The rates in urban and rural areas were, respectively, 3.7 and 4.0 children per woman. The highest TMFR (6.4 children per woman) was observed in Chin while the lowest rates (3.3 children per woman) were in Bago, Yangon and Ayeyawady.

Age at first marriage and first live birth

The median age at first marriage of Myanmar women was 21.2 years at the national level; it was higher in urban areas (22.3 years) than in rural areas (20.9 years).

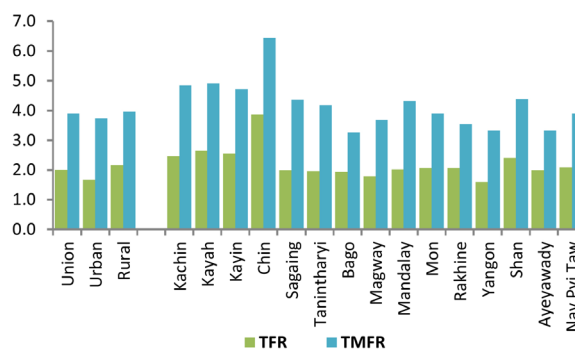
The median age at first live birth was 23.2 years among women aged 10-49 indicating that childbearing in Myanmar is relatively occurring at a later age.

The comparison of median age at first marriage and age at first live birth indicated that, on average, women in Myanmar have their first child about two years after they get married.

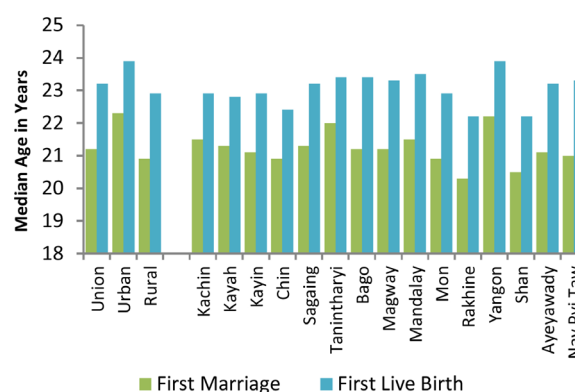
Child marriage

About 16 percent of ever married women aged 20-24 were in a union before the age of 18. As expected, the proportion was higher in rural (17.0%) than in urban (14.7%). The proportion of women aged 20-24 who were in a union before the age of 18 ranges from a low of 9 percent for women in Kayah to a high of 21 percent in Nay Pyi Taw.

Comparison of TFR and TMFR



Comparison of Age at first marriage and first live birth



State/Region and Area	Age at first marriage	
	Under 18	18-24
Union	16.4	83.6
Urban	14.7	85.3
Rural	17.0	83.0
Kachin	12.3	87.7
Kayah	9.1	90.9
Kayin	16.4	83.6
Chin	16.0	84.0
Sagaing	14.3	85.7
Tanintharyi	13.3	86.7
Bago	18.1	81.9
Magway	16.1	83.9
Mandalay	15.2	84.8
Mon	18.3	81.7
Rakhine	15.7	84.3
Yangon	15.7	84.3
Shan	20.0	80.0
Ayeyawady	16.0	84.0
Nay Pyi Taw	21.0	79.0

Adolescent fertility rate

The adolescent fertility rate for Myanmar during the year before 2019 was 20.3 births per thousand women aged 15-19 years. The rate increased with the increase in age.

Crude death rate (CDR)

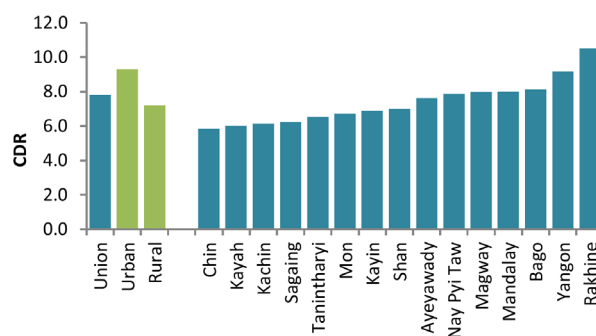
The CDR for Myanmar was estimated at 7.8 per thousand populations. The CDR was higher in urban areas (9.3) than in rural areas (7.2).

Early age mortality and Life expectancy

The most recent estimate of under-five mortality twelve months before 2019 was 37.7 deaths per 1,000 live births; infant mortality at 30.9 and child mortality at 7.0.

The life expectancy at birth was 69.4 years for both sexes. It is worth noting that life expectancy at birth of females (73.3 years) is much higher than that of males (66.5 years).

Crude death rate (CDR)



Area and Sex	Early-age mortality rate			Life expectancy at birth
	Infant	Child	Under five	
Union	30.9	7.0	37.7	69.4
Urban	22.3	4.1	26.3	71.9
Rural	34.1	8.2	42.1	68.5
Male	39.4	9.1	48.2	66.5
Female	21.1	4.4	25.4	73.3

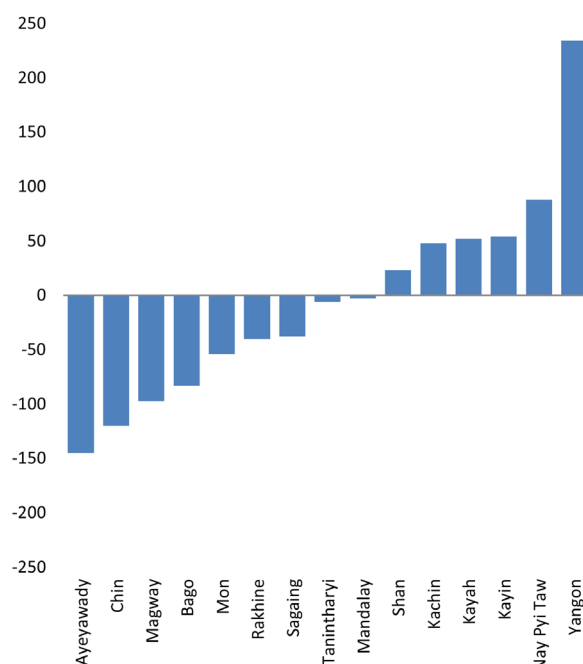
Migration

Internal migration

Nearly 17 per cent of the populations in Myanmar were lifetime migrants. Yangon had the highest level of in-migration rate of 265 per 1,000 population. The lowest in-migration rate (14 per 1,000 population) was found in Ayeyawady. The highest out-migration rate (159 per 1,000 population) was also observed in Ayeyawady.

Yangon had the highest level of positive net migration rate (234 per 1,000 population). Ayeyawady had shown the biggest negative net migration rate (-145 per 1,000 population). The main reason for migration, for both male and female, was to follow family (37%), followed by employment (31%) and marriage (26%).

Lifetime internal net migration rate



Migration stream

The largest migration stream was from urban to urban (37.1%) and followed by rural to rural (25.9%). Movement from rural to urban areas was the smallest (13.7%).

Sex	Migration stream for lifetime			
	Urban-urban	Urban-rural	Rural-urban	Rural-rural
Total	37.1	23.3	13.7	25.9
Male	36.3	22.9	14.4	26.5
Female	37.8	23.7	13.1	25.3

International migration

About 67 percent those living outside of Myanmar were living in Thailand. Malaysia hosted about 14 percent of the reported total.

Majority of emigrants (about 96%) migrated due to economic reasons, for both male and female. About 26 percent of those living outside Myanmar reported that the channel they used to leave the country was “family connections”.

Age-sex pyramid of emigrants

The shapes of both age-sex pyramid of emigrants for the 2014 census and 2019 ICS are more or less the same suggesting the age structure of emigrants did not change much during 2014 and 2019.

The majority of emigrants were adults in the economically active ages between 20 and 44 years.

Main channel used in sending remittance

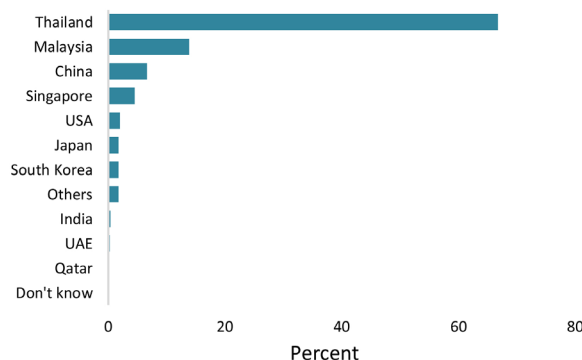
During the twelve months before the survey, nearly 69 percent of the emigrants had sent remittances to their households.

A higher proportion of men than women used banks to send remittances to the country (67% versus 54%) while higher proportions of female than male for the remaining channels.

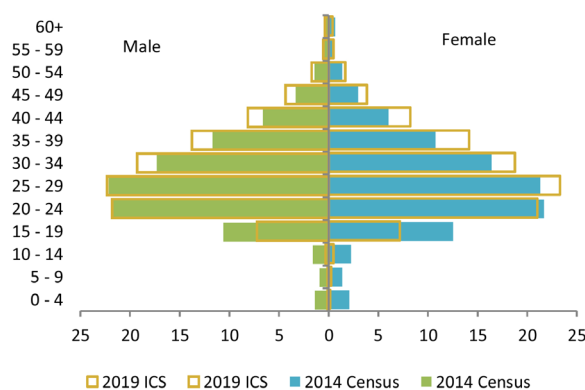
Amount of remittance sent to Myanmar

About 36 percent of emigrants sent between 500,000 and 2,000,000 kyats while another 36 percent remitted less than 500,000 kyats. About 17 percent had remitted between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 kyats and only 11 percent sent more than 4,000,000 kyats.

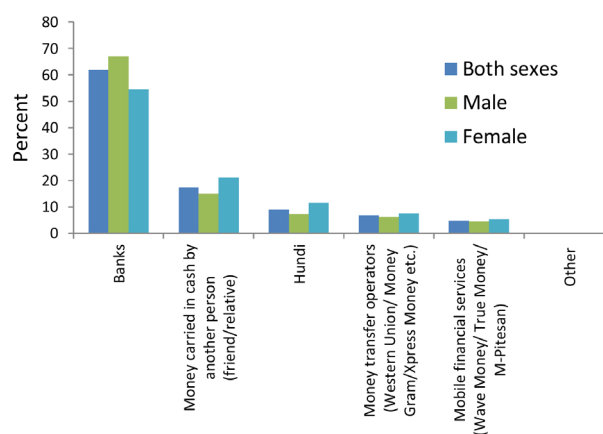
Former household members living abroad by country of residence



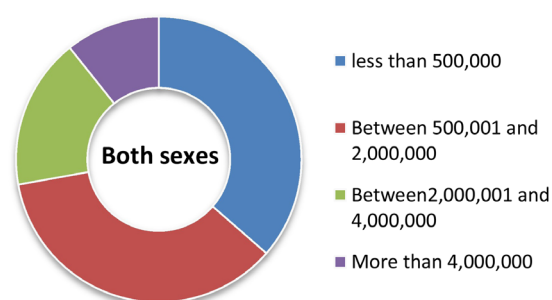
Age-sex pyramid of former household members living abroad, 2014 Census and 2019 ICS



Main channel used in sending remittance



Amount of money sent by emigrants



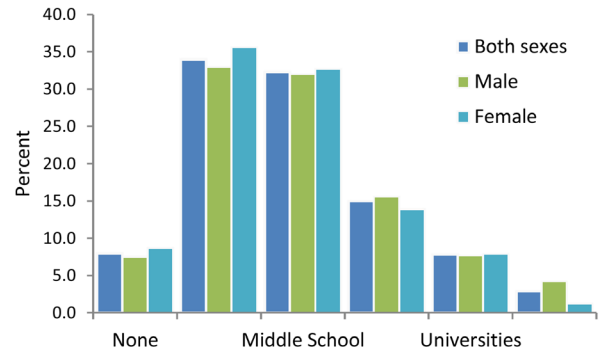
Current activity status

Majority of the emigrants (92%) were working as “Employee”, clearly supporting the fact that the majority of them left the country for economic reasons.

Highest education completed prior to departure

About 66 percent of the emigrants had completed only below high school (primary: 34%, middle school: 32.3%) and 8 percent of them had no education at all.

Highest grade completed of emigrants

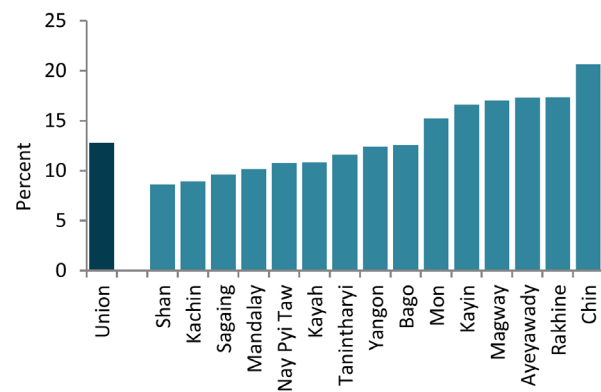


Disability

Disability prevalence rate

Disability prevalence rate was 12.8 percent. The disability prevalence varies across states and regions where relatively higher rates were reported in Chin (20.6%), Rakhine and Ayeyawady (17.3% each) and Magway (17.0%) while the lowest was observed in Shan (8.6%).

Disability prevalence rate



Type of disability

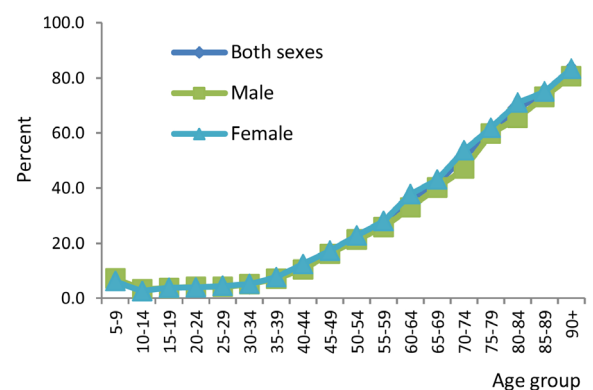
Among the six types of disabilities, the most common type was difficulty in seeing (6.3%), followed by walking/climbing steps (5.4%), remembering/concentrating (4.4%), hearing (2.4%), self-care (1.9%) and lastly, communication (1.6%). The rate was higher among females (13.9%) than males (11.6%).

Type of disability	Both sexes	Male	Female
Seeing	6.3	5.5	6.9
Hearing	2.4	2.0	2.6
Walking/ Climbing steps	5.4	4.4	6.3
Remembering/ Concentrating	4.4	3.9	4.9
Self-care	1.9	1.9	2.0
Communication	1.6	1.5	1.6

Age-specific disability

Disability prevalence rates were low (less than 5%) in the younger age groups 10 to 29 years. The rate was about 11 percent among those aged 40 and 44 years; then started to increase sharply until it reached over 80 percent for people aged 90 years and above.

Disability by age and sex



Community participation/activities

Among those with disability, 39.6 percent had participated in at least one of the community participation/activities in the last 12 months. “Religious activities” (35.6%) was the most common activity. Men with disability had higher rates of participation compared to their counterparts.

Support received

Among the population 5 years old and over with disability, one in five reported he/she had received at least one kind of support in the last 12 months. The most common type of support received was financial (17%). Gender difference in the proportion of people with disability who received support was minimal.

Support mostly came from other members of the same households (about 12%) against only about 7 percent from non-household members/organization.

The Older population

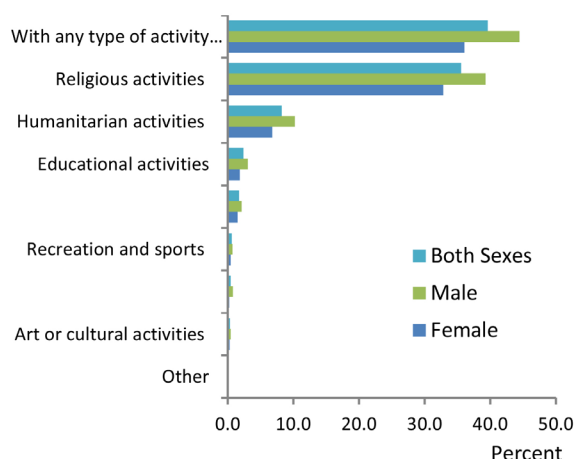
There are 5.2 million people aged 60 and over, comprising 10.1 percent of the total conventional household population.

Children still outnumbered the older population by a wide margin, but the index of ageing has increased from 16.5 in 1983 to 37.2 in 2019. In 1983, there were about 17 older people per 100 children while there were 37 older people per 100 children in 2019.

Between 1983 and 2019, the potential support ratio declined from 9 to 6 potential workers per person aged 60 years or over.

The parent support ratio increased from 1.7 in 1983 to 3.4 in 2019 indicating persons well past middle age are two times more likely than they were in 1983 to be responsible for the care of older relatives.

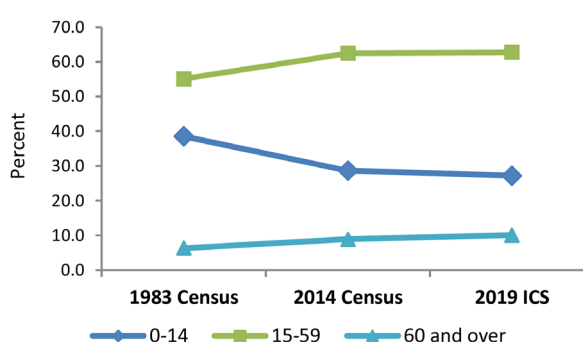
Population aged 5 years and over with disability who participated in the community activities



Proportion of population aged 5 years and over with disability who received support

With any kind of support received	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	19.3	17.8	20.5
From household members	12	10.8	12.9
From Non-household members/organization	7.3	7.0	7.6

Population by broad age groups, 1983 and 2014 Censuses, and 2019 ICS



Indicator of population ageing	1983 Census*	2014 Census*	2019 ICS**
Ageing index	16.5	31.1	37.2
Potential support ratio	8.7	7.0	6.2
Parent support ratio	1.7	3.7	3.4

Note: * Total enumerated population

** Population in conventional households only

Community participation/activities

Some 40 percent of older people indicated they had participated in at least one community activity during the last 12 months. “Religious activities” (35.7%) was the most popular activity.

Type of pension, allowance and benefit

Only 14 percent of older people reported they received at least one kind of pension, allowance or benefits. Work pension was the most availed type of pension with 6.5 percent, followed by family pension (2.4%).

Type of pension, allowance/benefits	Both sexes	Male	Female
With any type of pension, allowance, benefits	14.2	16.0	13.0
Work pension	6.5	8.8	4.9
Veteran’s pension, war widow’s pension	2.1	2.8	1.7
Family pension	2.4	1.2	3.2
Social pension	1.6	1.6	1.6
Invalid or Disability allowance pension	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sickness allowance	0.9	0.7	1.0
Other	1.1	1.0	1.1
Don’t know	0.1	0.1	0.1

Housing characteristic

Electricity

A large proportion of households in Myanmar used grid electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. More than half (53 %) of the households used grid electricity.

Nine out of 10 households in urban areas used grid electricity whereas it was only about 4 out of 10 households in rural areas.

Support received

Among 5 million older people, 27.8 percent received at least one kind of support in the last 12 months.

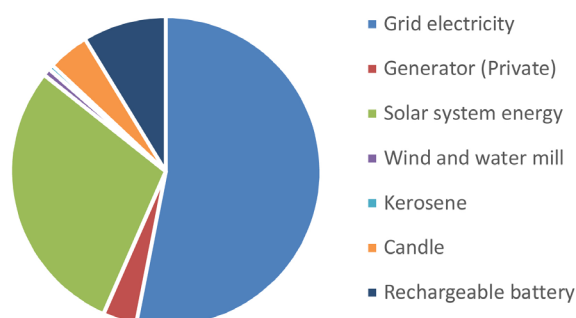
People living in same households were important sources of support to older persons particularly in providing money, food and medical supports.

About 18 percent of the older persons received the support from people in same households while only about 10 percent from non-household members/organization.

Type of support	Older population who received support		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
With any kind of support	27.8	26.5	28.7
Financial	24.7	23.4	25.5
Assistance on daily activities inside the house	1.7	1.4	1.9
Assistance on activities outside the house	0.2	0.2	0.2
Medical support	3.9	3.6	4.0
Home care	0.5	0.4	0.5
Day care	0.2	0.1	0.2
Transportation services	0.1	*	0.1
Meal	8.2	7.9	8.4
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2

Note: *Less than 0.1 percent

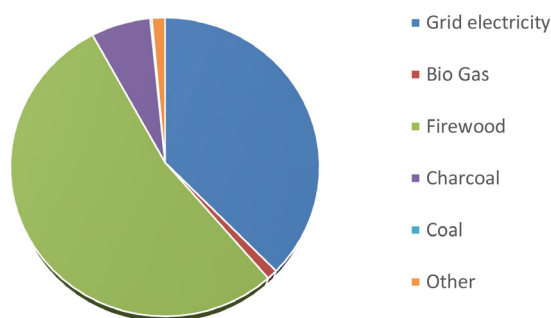
Source of energy for lighting



Type of cooking fuel

A sizeable proportion of households in Myanmar were still using firewood for cooking (53.3%), while 37.6 percent used grid electricity. About 73 percent of households in urban areas used grid electricity for cooking, while it was only about 24 percent in rural areas. About 70 percent of the households in rural areas used firewood for cooking while it was only about 13 percent in urban areas.

Type of cooking fuel



Housing tenure

About 90 percent of households were owner occupied. This proportion was 74.6 percent in urban areas and 96.5 percent in rural areas. About 6.1 percent were tenants in private housing units while 2.9 percent were living in dwelling provided free.

Number of room(s)

About half of the total households in Myanmar lived in one-roomed and two-roomed dwelling units. Almost half of the total households were living in overcrowded housing units. Twenty-nine percent of households in urban areas were living with more than 2 persons per room while it was about 26 percent of households in rural areas.

Household income

At the national level, about 27 percent of the households reported that their annual average household income was between (15) lakhs and (30) lakhs Kyats while it was about 26 percent between (5) lakhs and (15) lakhs Kyats.

On the other hand, more than one-third of the households had an annual income of at least (30) lakhs Kyats. Only a little less than 10 percent of the households belonged to the lowest income group ((5) lakhs Kyats and below).

Area	No. of persons per room			
	1.5 and below	1.51 to 2	Greater than 2	Total
Union	53.1	20.5	26.3	100.0
Urban	51.6	19.8	28.6	100.0
Rural	53.7	20.8	25.5	100.0

Area	Total	Household income (in lakhs)				
		5 and below	Between 5 & 15	Between 15 & 30	Between 30 & 60	60+
Union	100	9.8	26.1	27	24.5	12.6
Urban	100	3.4	12.4	24.2	37.1	22.9
Rural	100	12.3	31.4	28.1	19.6	8.7

Ownership of goods

About 86 percent of households owned at least one mobile phone, 59.3 percent television set and 19.1 percent radio. At the national level, the internet access at home was 56 percent while for urban and rural areas, these were 74.7 percent and 48.8 percent, respectively. About 9 percent of the households did not have any of the devices.

About sixty percent of total households in Myanmar owned a motorcycle/ moped/ tuk-tuk while 36.7 percent owned a bicycle. However, only 7.8 percent of households owned a motor vehicle such as car/pickup/truck/van.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Drinking water

About 81.7 percent of households in Myanmar had access to **at-least basic drinking water services**¹ with 41.4 percent of the households were using a **safely managed** drinking water service; that is, one located on premises, available when needed and free from *E-Coli* contamination².

About 40 percent were using only a **basic drinking water** which is accessing an improved water source only within 30 minutes of water collection time.

About 63.8 percent and 32.7 percent of households in **urban and rural areas**, respectively, used **safely managed** drinking water services.

Only 0.4 percent of households in Myanmar spent over 30 minutes per round trip to collect water from an improved source (constituting a **limited**³ drinking water service).

However, 5.5 percent of households used **unimproved water sources** and 12.4 percent of households (3.7% in urban and 15.8% in rural) still collected drinking water directly from **surface water** such as river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal and irrigation.

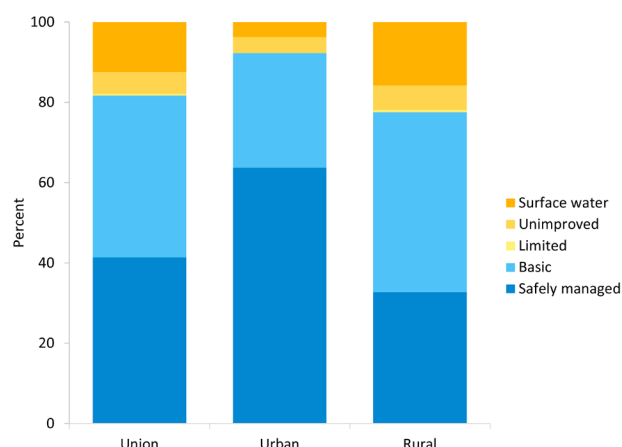
Sanitation

About 79.6 percent of households in Myanmar used **at least basic sanitation service**⁴ (an improved sanitation facility which is not shared on premises with other households), with higher proportion observed among urban households (82.5%) than rural households (78.5%).

¹ At least basic drinking water services refer to either safely managed or basic drinking water service

² Only *E-Coli* test was conducted for drinking water at point of use in this 2019 inter-censal survey.

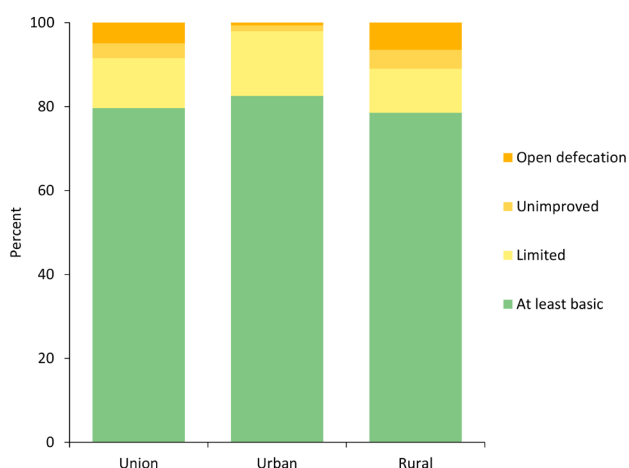
Proportion of household by status of drinking water services



In Myanmar, 11.9 percent of households used **limited sanitation service** (improved sanitation facilities that are shared with other households). The proportion was higher among urban households (15.4%) than rural households (10.5%).

About 5 percent of all households still practiced **open defecation** (dispose of feces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces), with higher proportion in the rural areas (6.5 %).

Proportion of households by status of sanitation services



³ Drinking water from an improved source and collection time is **over 30 minutes** for a round trip including queuing

⁴ At least basic sanitation services refer to either safely managed or basic sanitation service

Hygiene

Seventy-two percent of households (75.7% of urban households and 71.0% of rural households) used a **basic handwashing service** with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water.

Twenty-two percent of households used a **limited service** meaning a handwashing facility is available, but lacking water and/or soap.

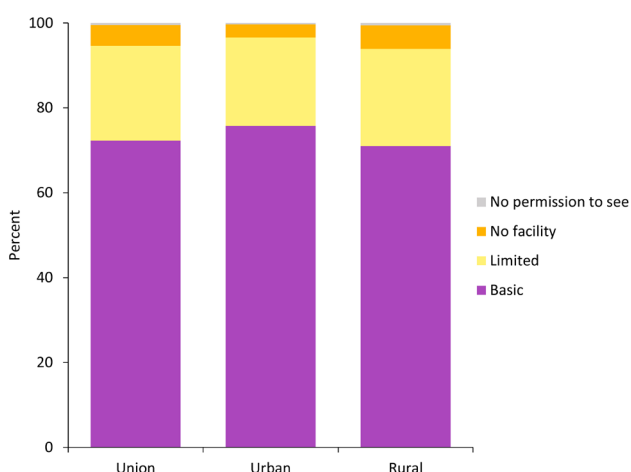
No handwashing service was observed in 4.9 percent of households (3.1% in urban and 5.6% in rural).

Solid waste management

Only 17.5 percent of households had **access to formal service provider** for solid waste collection (53.1% in urban areas and 3.6% in rural areas) while 56.7 percent of households **disposed their solid waste in designated area or within household premises or buried/burned them**.

About 22 percent of households **disposed their solid waste elsewhere** (6.9% of urban households and 28.3% of rural households).

Proportion of households by type of basic hygiene services



Solid waste disposal	Union	Urban	Rural
Collected by formal service provider (%)	17.5	53.1	3.6
Collected by informal service provider (%)	3.5	7.7	1.9
Disposed of in designated area/within household/buried/burned (%)	56.7	32.3	66.1
Disposed of elsewhere & others	22.3	6.9	28.3

Figures at a Glance

Indicators	
Number of States/Regions	15
Number of districts (enumerated)	71
Number of districts (not enumerated)	5
Total population in conventional households only	
Both sexes	51,144,607
Male	23,916,836 (46.8%)
Female	27,227,771 (53.2%)
Percentage of urban population	28.8%
Annual population growth rate	0.88%
Sex ratio (Conventional household population only)	88 males per 100 females
Median age	28.2
Total fertility rate	2.0
Total marital fertility rate	3.9
Median age at first marriage (10-49)	21.2
Median age at first live birth (10-49)	23.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	20.3
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	31
Under five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	37.7
Life expectancy at birth	
Both sexes	69.4
Male	66.5
Female	73.3
Number of private households	11,162,510
Percentage of female headed households	23.2%
Mean household size	4.6
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 - 14 years)	27.2%
Economically productive (15 - 59 years)	62.8%
Economically productive (15 - 64 years)	66.4%
Older population (60+ years)	10.1%
Older population (65+ years)	6.4%

Indicators	
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	59.4
Child dependency ratio	43.3
Old dependency ratio	16.1
Ageing index	
60+ years	37.2
65+ years	23.7
Had a birth certificate (15 years and below)	
	81.7%
Had a bank account (18 years and over)	
	13.0%
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 years and over)	
Both sexes	89.1%
Male	92.4%
Female	86.3%
Numeracy rate (persons aged 15 years and over)	
Both sexes	89.5%
Male	92.4%
Female	87.1%
People with disability	
Any form of disability	12.8%
Seeing	6.3%
Hearing	2.4%
Walking/Climbing steps	5.4%
Remembering/Concentrating	4.4%
Self-care	1.9%
Communication	1.6%
Labour force participation	
Age 10 and over	56.7%
Age 15 and over	63.2%
Age 15 - 64	66.7%
Employment to population ratio	
Age 10 and over	55.2%
Age 15 and over	61.5%
Age 15 - 64	64.9%

Indicators			
International migration			
Emigration rate by broad aged group			
0-14	0.7%		
15-24	28.7%		
25-34	41.8%		
35-44	22.1%		
45-54	5.9%		
55-64	0.7%		
65+	0.1%		
Main reasons for leaving country of International migrants			
Employment/ in search for employment/ business	95.9%		
Education	2.0%		
Marriage	0.8%		
Followed family	1.2%		
Other	0.1%		
Type of housing unit			
Condominium/apartment/ flat	5.7%		
Bungalow/ brick house	10.6%		
Semi-pucca house	13.1%		
Wooden house	40.0%		
Bamboo house	26.6%		
Hut (2-3 years)	3.0%		
Hut (1 year)	0.6%		
Other	0.5%		
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)			
Owner	90.3%		
Renter (Government)	0.7%		
Renter (Private)	6.1%		
Provided free (Individual)	1.6%		
Provided free (Government quarter)	0.8%		
Provided free (Private company quarter)	0.4%		
Other	0.1%		
Material for housing			
	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/Palm/In leaf	7.6%	-	12.9%
Bamboo	37.8%	13.6%	0.4%
Earth	0.1%	8.2%	*

Indicators			
Wood	24.2%	50.8%	0.3%
Corrugated sheet	1.6%	-	84.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	27.8%	27.4%	2.2%
Other	0.8%	*	0.1%
Number of room(s)			
One	16.5%		
Two	33.9%		
Three	28.8%		
Four and above	20.8%		
Main source of energy for lighting			
Electricity (government grid/ border country grid/ community based grid)	53.0%		
Generator (Private)	3.5%		
Solar system energy	29.1%		
Wind and water mill	0.8%		
Kerosene	0.5%		
Candle	4.3%		
Rechargeable battery	8.7%		
Other	0.1%		
Main source of energy for cooking			
Electricity (government grid/ border country grid/ community based grid)	37.6%		
Generator (Private)	0.2%		
Solar system energy	0.4%		
Wind and water mill	0.1%		
Kerosene	*		
LPG	0.5%		
Biogas	1.1%		
Firewood	53.3%		
Charcoal	6.4%		
Coal	0.2%		
Straw/grass	*		
Other	0.1%		
Main sources of drinking water			
Piped water (into dwelling/compound/ yard/ plot/ neighbour/ public tap/ standpipe)	16.9%		

Indicators	
Borehole or tube well	27.3%
Protected well/spring	14.1%
Bottled/Home water purifier	21.7%
Rainwater	2.0%
<i>Total improved water sources</i>	<i>82.1%</i>
Unprotected well/spring	3.2%
Tanker truck/ Small cart with drum	2.0%
Surface water (pool, river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)	12.4%
Other	0.3%
<i>Total unimproved water sources</i>	<i>17.9%</i>
Coverage of drinking water Services	
Safely managed drinking water service	41.4%
Basic drinking water service	40.3%
Limited drinking water service	0.4%
Unimproved drinking water	5.5%
Surface water	12.4%
Type of toilet facilities	
Flush (to piped sewer/septic tank)	26.1%
Water seal (Improved pit latrine) or Flush to pit latrine	59.2%
Ventilated improved pit latrine	1.6%
Pit latrine with slab	4.5%
<i>Total improved sanitation facilities</i>	<i>91.4%</i>
Traditional pit latrine or Pit latrine without slab/open pit	1.6%
Bucket (Surface latrine) or Container based sanitation/ Hanging toilet or latrine/Flush to don't know where or open drain	1.9%
Other	0.2%
None or Open defecation (No facility/ Bush/Field)	4.9%
<i>Total unimproved sanitation</i>	<i>8.6%</i>
Coverage of sanitation services	
Basic sanitation service (at least)	79.6%
Limited sanitation service	11.9%
Unimproved sanitation	3.6%
Open defecation	4.9%

Indicators	
Hygiene (Handwashing service)	
Basic handwashing service	72.3%
Limited handwashing service	22.3%
No service	4.9%
No permission to see or other	0.5%
Solid waste disposal	
Collected by formal service provider	17.5%
Collected by informal service provider	3.5%
Disposed of in designated area/within household/ buried/ burned	56.7%
Disposed of elsewhere & others	22.3%
Availability of information and communication amenities	
Radio	19.1%
Television Set	59.3%
Landline/fixed-line telephone	4.3%
Mobile phone	85.8%
Computer	5.4%
Internet access at home (through landline or mobile connection)	56.0%
<i>% with none of the items</i>	9.4%
<i>% with all of the items</i>	0.3%
Availability of transportation amenities	
Car/Pickup/ Truck/ Van	7.8%
Motorcycle/ moped/ tuk tuk	59.4%
Bicycle	36.7%
Four-wheel tractor	3.3%
Canoe/Boat	3.5%
Motor boat	3.1%
Cart (bullock)	16.2%

Note: * Less than 0.1 percent.

**The Report can be downloaded at:
www.dop.gov.mm (or) <http://myanmar.unfpa.org>**