

# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

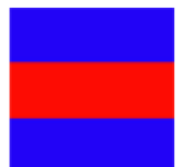
RAKHINE STATE, SITTWAY DISTRICT

Yathedaung Township Report



Department of Population  
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Rakhine State, Sittway District

## **Yathedaung Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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October 2017



Figure 1: Map of Rakhine State, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Enumerated Population</b>	<b>111,974 <sup>2</sup></b>	
	<b>Estimated Population</b>	<b>50,911</b>	
<b>Population males</b>		<b>50,026 (44.7%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>		<b>61,948 (55.3%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>		<b>6.7 %</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>1,133.8 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>143.7 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>		<b>23.8 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>		<b>86</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>		<b>24,341</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>		<b>37.7%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>		<b>4.5 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>			
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>		<b>34.6%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>		<b>58.7%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>		<b>6.7%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>			
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>		<b>70.4</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>		<b>58.9</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>		<b>11.5</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>		<b>19.5</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>		<b>81</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>		<b>83.4%</b>	
<b>Male</b>		<b>93.0%</b>	
<b>Female</b>		<b>76.9%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>		<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>		<b>9,714</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Walking</b>		<b>4,930</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Seeing</b>		<b>5,468</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Hearing</b>		<b>3,430</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Remembering</b>		<b>5,827</b>	<b>5.2</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	50,836	57.4	
Associate Scrutiny	36	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	88	0.1	
National Registration	337	0.4	
Religious	363	0.4	
Temporary Registration	276	0.3	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	36	<0.1	
None	36,608	41.3	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	50.4%	75.3%	32.7%
Unemployment rate	16.9%	15.6%	19.0%
Employment to population ratio	41.9%	63.5%	26.5%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	22,913	94.1	
Renter	199	0.8	
Provided free (individually)	933	3.8	
Government quarters	272	1.1	
Private company quarters	*	<0.1	
Other	21	0.1	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	6.6%		70.4%
Bamboo	76.2%	55.7%	0.6%
Earth	0.1%	1.6%	
Wood	13.6%	40.3%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		28.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	2.9%	1.8%	<0.1%
Other	0.1%	0.6%	<0.1%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	49	0.2	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	436	1.8	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	22,307	91.6	
Charcoal	892	3.7	
Coal	86	0.4	
Other	565	2.3	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	2,211	9.1
Kerosene	4,908	20.2
Candle	13,615	55.9
Battery	1,874	7.7
Generator (private)	657	2.7
Water mill (private)	*	<0.1
Solar system/energy	1,032	4.2
Other	33	0.1
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	273	1.1
Tube well, borehole	42	0.2
Protected well/spring	3,830	15.7
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,148</i>	<i>17.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	835	3.4
Pool/pond/lake	19,126	78.6
River/stream/canal	61	0.3
Waterfall/rainwater	99	0.4
Other	72	0.3
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>20,193</i>	<i>83.0</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	299	1.2
Tube well, borehole	120	0.5
Protected well/spring	4,634	19.0
Unprotected well/spring	918	3.8
Pool/pond/lake	18,102	74.4
River/stream/canal	64	0.3
Waterfall/rainwater	130	0.5
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	73	0.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	151	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,620	14.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>3,771</i>	<i>15.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	136	0.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)	86	0.4
Other	148	0.5
None	20,200	83.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	7,399	30.4
Television	4,000	16.4
Landline phone	994	4.1
Mobile phone	3,679	15.1
Computer	225	0.9
Internet at home	277	1.1
Households with none of the items	14,516	59.6
Households with all of the items	43	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	24	0.1
Motorcycle/Moped	815	3.3
Bicycle	1,315	5.4
4-Wheel tractor	84	0.3
Canoe/Boat	1,153	4.7
Motor boat	696	2.9
Cart (bullock)	4,231	17.4

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

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

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

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

\* Less than 20.

# Contents

Introduction .....	3
Census information on Yathedaung Township .....	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics .....	7
(B) Religion .....	14
(C) Education .....	15
(D) Economic Characteristics .....	19
(E) Identity Cards .....	25
(F) Disability .....	26
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities .....	29
Type of housing unit .....	29
Type of toilet .....	30
Source of drinking water .....	32
Source of lighting .....	34
Type of cooking fuel .....	36
Communication and related amenities .....	38
Transportation items .....	40
(H) Fertility and Mortality .....	41
Fertility .....	41
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality .....	43
Definitions and Concepts .....	45
List of Contributors .....	49



## Introduction

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

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

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

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Yathedaung Township in Rakhine State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. The information presented in this report is based on the population and households that were enumerated during the census.

Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.



## **Census information on Yathedaung Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	Enumerated Population	111,974 *		
	Estimated Population	50,911		
Males	50,026			
Females	61,948			
Sex ratio	81 males per 100 females			
Percentage of urban population	6.7%			
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	1,133.8 **			
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	143.7 persons			
Number of wards	4			
Number of village tracts	86			
Population in conventional households	Total	Urban	Rural	
	109,989	7,160	102,829	
	24,341	1,510	22,831	
Number of conventional households				
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Yathedaung Township, there are more females than males with 81 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (6.7%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Yathedaung Township is 144 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Yathedaung Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average.</li> </ul>				

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

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

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

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;  
Yathedaung Township (Sittway District, Rakhine State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,341</b>	<b>111,974</b>	<b>50,026</b>	<b>61,948</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>7,511</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>4,102</b>
1	Taung Yin(W)	361	1,753	827	926
2	Chaung Wa(W)	156	760	333	427
3	Ah Shey (North)(W)	473	2,324	1,057	1,267
4	Ah Shey Taung(W)	520	2,674	1,192	1,482
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>22,831</b>	<b>104,463</b>	<b>46,617</b>	<b>57,846</b>
1	Thein Taung(VT)	350	1,546	718	828
2	Hpet Leik(VT)	73	361	187	174
3	Kyein Tan(VT)	204	1,032	450	582
4	Pyin Shey (Sa Hpo Kyun)(VT)	352	1,728	765	963
5	Zay Di Pyin(VT)	621	2,969	1,343	1,626
6	Chut Pyin(VT)	89	417	179	238
7	Ah Htet Nan Yar(VT)	178	836	379	457
8	Pauk Pin Yin(VT)	33	137	66	71
9	Kyaung Taung(VT)	243	1,128	510	618
10	Gwa Son(VT)	144	649	297	352
11	Ka Nyin Chaung(VT)	129	557	224	333
12	Kyun Paw(VT)	131	548	236	312
13	Pan Hpaw Pyin(VT)	158	656	293	363
14	Mi Nyo Htaunt(VT)	204	878	379	499
15	Thit Ka Toe(VT)	275	1,322	587	735
16	Yan Aung Pyin	181	846	386	460
17	Kone Tan(VT)	182	780	359	421
18	Pyar Pin Yin(VT)	92	449	205	244
19	Nyaung Pin Hla(VT)	186	878	416	462
20	Nat Chaung(VT)	163	871	434	437
21	Myin Hpu(VT)	233	1,118	520	598
22	Kyauk Sar Taing(VT)	259	1,192	538	654

**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Aung Seik(VT)	275	1,227	550	677
24	Kaung Ri Chaung(VT)	219	1,050	468	582
25	Than Chaung(VT)	159	650	304	346
26	Paung Zar(VT)	171	784	358	426
27	Tha Yet Chaung(VT)	280	1,151	527	624
28	Laung Chaung(VT)	550	2,333	987	1,346
29	Ka Paing Chaung(VT)	135	590	248	342
30	Koe Tan Kauk(VT)	194	880	432	448
31	Done Paik(VT)	228	1,061	465	596
32	Aung Ba La(VT)	373	1,565	670	895
33	Ku Lar Chaung(VT)	285	1,166	517	649
34	Ah Ngu Maw Kone Tan(VT)	300	1,269	575	694
35	Ah Ngu Maw(VT)	310	1,369	584	785
36	Sin Khone Taing(VT)	84	416	208	208
37	Oke Hpo(VT)	242	1,110	524	586
38	Ohn Chaung(VT)	188	812	342	470
39	Yet Khone Taing(VT)	96	518	240	278
40	Zee Khaung(VT)	173	817	374	443
41	Yae Gaung Chaung(VT)	427	2,099	947	1,152
42	Pe Tha Du(VT)	202	967	456	511
43	Nga San Baw(VT)	306	1,313	539	774
44	Pyein Taw(VT)	409	2,102	942	1,160
45	Yae Myet(VT)	252	1,155	485	670
46	Tha Mee Hla(VT)	275	1,374	631	743
47	Yae Soe Chaung(VT)	412	2,086	978	1,108
48	Kyauk Yan Thar Zay(VT)	431	2,106	915	1,191
49	Kyauk Tan(VT)	465	2,320	1,037	1,283
50	Nwar Hla Kyaw(VT)	307	1,455	664	791
51	Htee Swea(VT)	221	1,180	560	620

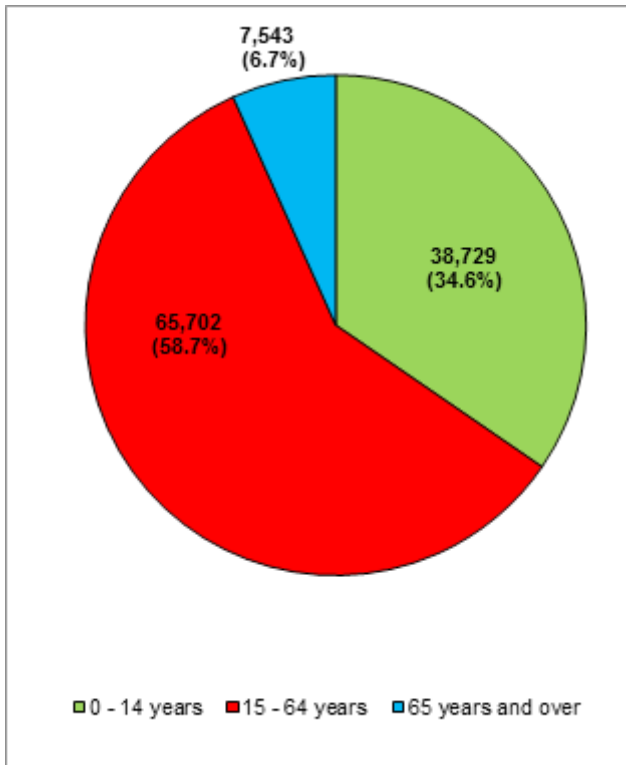
**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
52	Thaung Da Rar(VT)	252	1,209	535	674
53	La Mont Taing(VT)	279	1,347	607	740
54	Sa Par Htar(VT)	280	1,233	552	681
55	Kha Naung Gyi(VT)	428	1,871	903	968
56	Nga Tauk Tu Gyi(VT)	247	1,073	479	594
57	Lay Gwa Son(VT)	203	1,008	481	527
58	Nga Tauk Tu Chay(VT)	283	1,332	640	692
59	Pauk Taw Chay(VT)	247	1,119	516	603
60	Pyar Chaung Gyi(VT)	351	1,558	703	855
61	Bar Ta Lay(VT)	369	1,967	870	1,097
62	Htun Ya Wai(VT)	172	893	416	477
63	Kyein Thar(VT)	405	1,864	829	1,035
64	Soe May(VT)	161	778	337	441
65	Lay Kan(VT)	321	1,488	675	813
66	Say Oe Kya(VT)	268	1,175	550	625
67	Na Gar Mauk(VT)	479	2,170	986	1,184
68	Tin Koke(VT)	164	699	340	359
69	Min Kan(VT)	137	576	261	315
70	Ku Taung(VT)	881	4,079	1,758	2,321
71	Shwe Laung Tin(VT)	282	1,234	536	698
72	Myin Gan Chaung(VT)	233	1,012	442	570
73	U Gar(VT)	407	1,722	695	1,027
74	Thar Zay Htaunt(VT)	217	975	444	531
75	Hpyu Chaung(VT)	489	2,193	954	1,239
76	Yae Paik Son(VT)	128	566	246	320
77	Kyet Yoe Seik(VT)	346	1,408	576	832
78	Kan Pyin(VT)	347	1,506	630	876
79	Kat Chaung(VT)	269	1,129	491	638
80	Nyaung Pin Gyi(VT)	157	733	316	417

**Table 1: (Continued)**

<b>Sr</b>	<b>Ward/Village Tract</b>	<b>No. of Conventional households</b>	<b>Population</b>		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
81	Sar Pyin Chay(VT)	174	827	352	475
82	Kyun Gyi(VT)	209	852	387	465
83	Nyaung Pin Lel(VT)	342	1,359	584	775
84	Sar Pyin Gyi(VT)	282	1,240	522	718
85	Let Pan Pin Yin(VT)	250	1,080	458	622
86	Zee Kaing(VT)	323	1,365	548	817

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

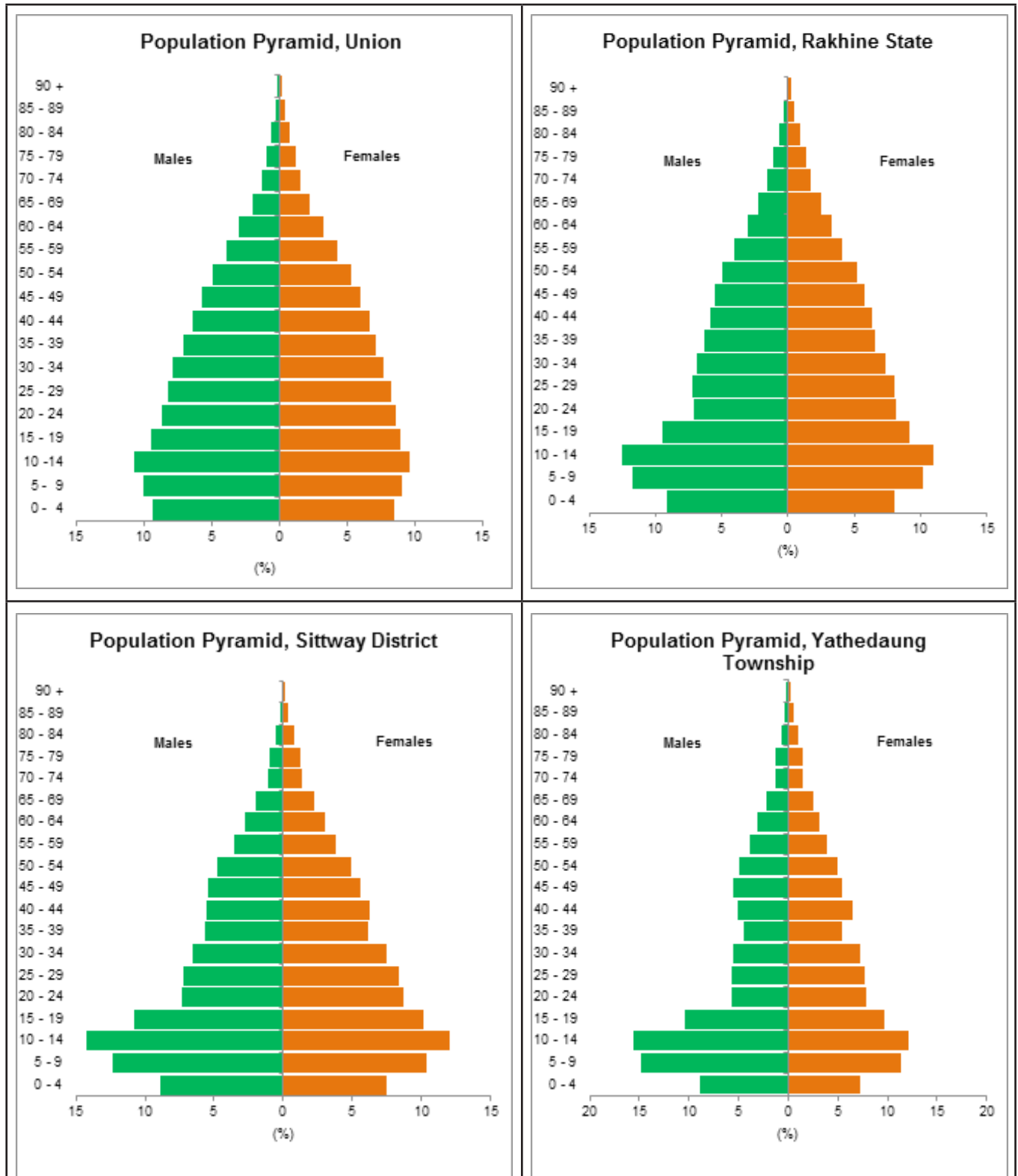


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Yathedaung Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,974</b>	<b>50,026</b>	<b>61,948</b>
0 - 4	8,926	4,486	4,440
5 - 9	14,466	7,400	7,066
10 - 14	15,337	7,822	7,515
15 - 19	11,239	5,247	5,992
20 - 24	7,750	2,883	4,867
25 - 29	7,627	2,831	4,796
30 - 34	7,272	2,752	4,520
35 - 39	5,623	2,241	3,382
40 - 44	6,630	2,575	4,055
45 - 49	6,138	2,794	3,344
50 - 54	5,515	2,434	3,081
55 - 59	4,395	1,943	2,452
60 - 64	3,513	1,569	1,944
65 - 69	2,696	1,131	1,565
70 - 74	1,605	672	933
75 - 79	1,585	673	912
80 - 84	1,009	358	651
85 - 89	469	162	307
90 +	179	53	126

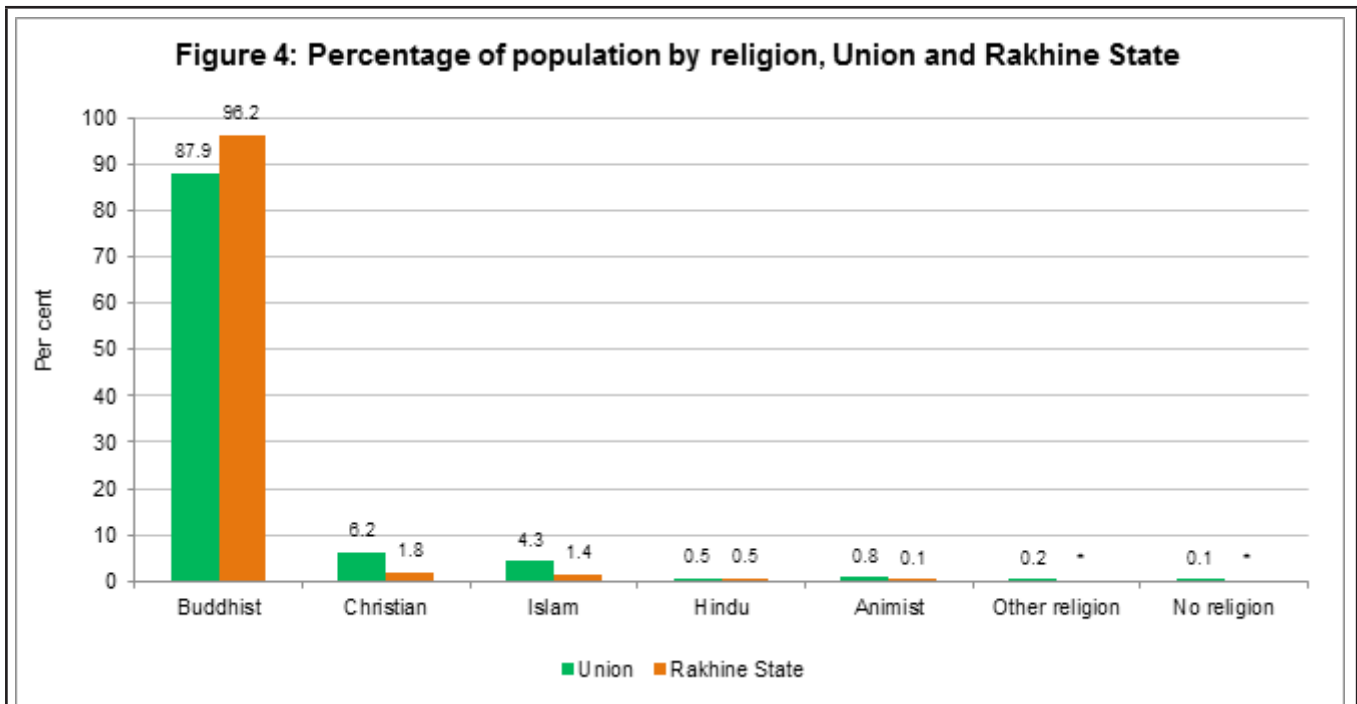
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Yathedaung Township is 58.7 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Rakhine State, Sittway District and Yathedaung Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declined in Yathedaung Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a lower percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Yathedaung Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Rakhine State, it is 96.2% Buddhist, 1.8% Christian, 1.4% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.1% Animist, less than 0.1% for Other religion and No religion.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

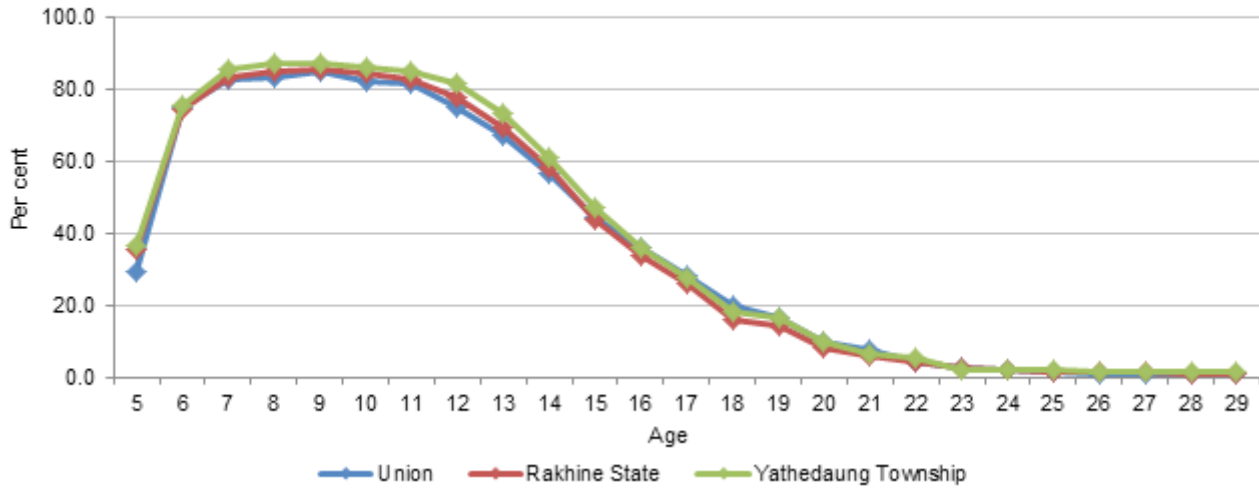


## (C) Education

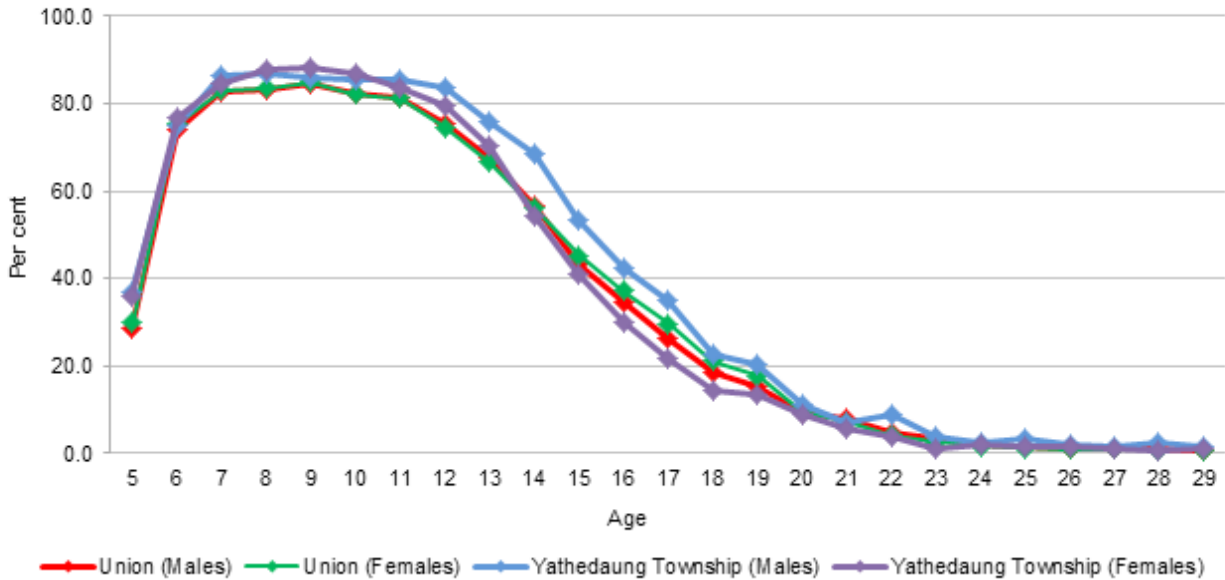
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,833	1,404	1,429	1,033	517	516
6	2,802	1,447	1,355	2,122	1,081	1,041
7	3,043	1,541	1,502	2,603	1,335	1,268
8	2,941	1,508	1,433	2,567	1,312	1,255
9	2,764	1,434	1,330	2,405	1,231	1,174
10	2,896	1,454	1,442	2,496	1,244	1,252
11	2,776	1,434	1,342	2,351	1,227	1,124
12	3,301	1,663	1,638	2,688	1,387	1,301
13	3,162	1,591	1,571	2,313	1,207	1,106
14	2,854	1,349	1,505	1,743	924	819
15	2,674	1,285	1,389	1,254	685	569
16	2,165	1,008	1,157	774	427	347
17	1,968	897	1,071	547	313	234
18	2,593	1,152	1,441	472	264	208
19	1,550	649	901	256	133	123
20	1,744	650	1,094	169	74	95
21	1,326	494	832	84	35	49
22	1,514	521	993	86	47	39
23	1,474	520	954	30	20	10
24	1,460	487	973	31	12	19
25	1,855	697	1,158	42	23	19
26	1,343	477	866	23	10	13
27	1,429	505	924	18	8	10
28	1,602	530	1,072	21	13	8
29	1,192	436	756	16	6	10

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Rakhine State and Yathedaung Township**

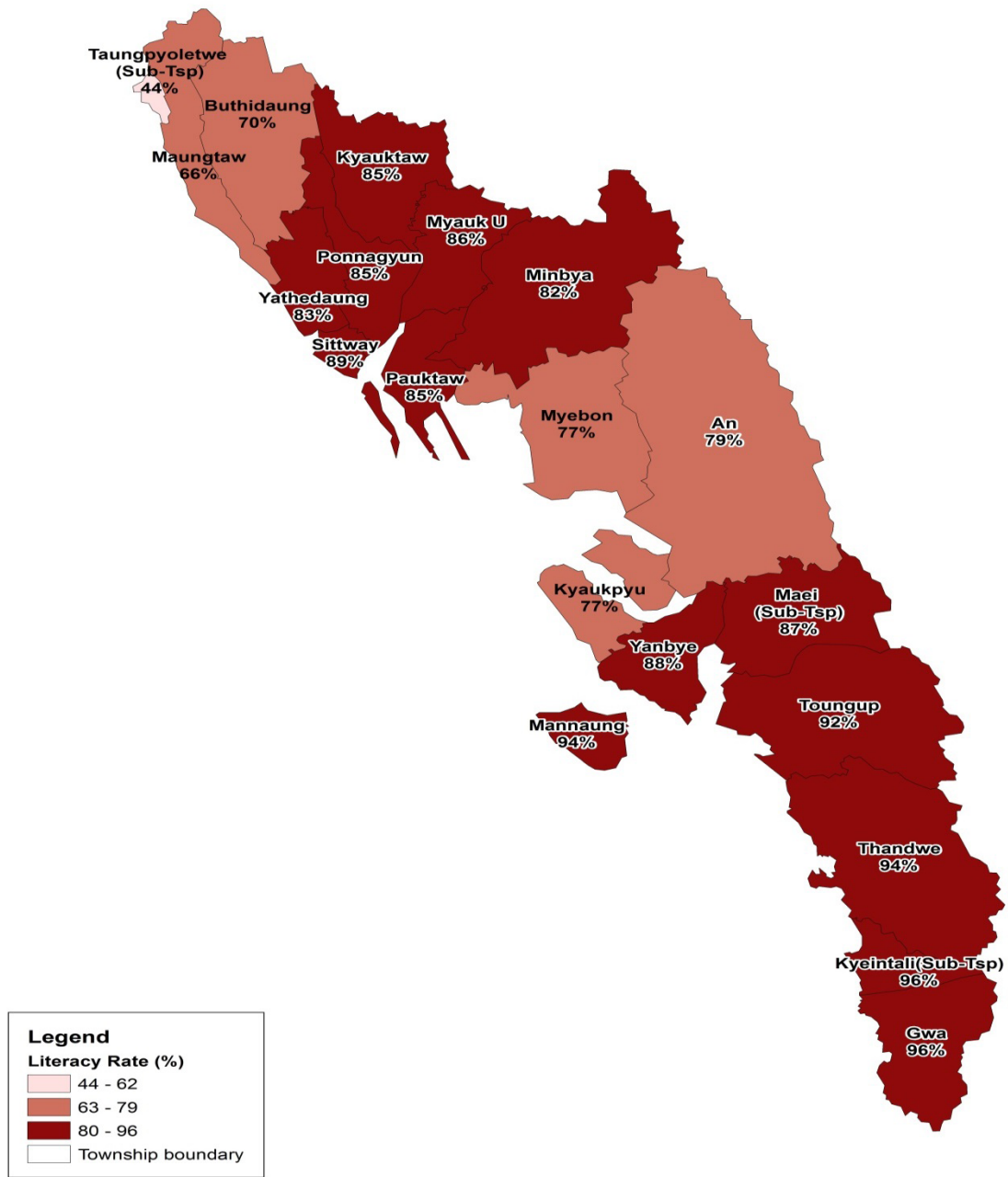


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Yathedaung Township**



- School attendance in Yathedaung Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Yathedaung Township is high since the age of school attendance.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Rakhine State (aged 15 and over)



Union	: 89.5%
Rakhine State	: 84.7%
Sittway District	: 85.8%
Yathedaung Township	: 83.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	18,468	91.1
Males	7,663	94.1
Females	10,805	89.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Yathedaung Township is 83.4 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of (84.7%) for Rakhine State and (89.5%) for the Union. Female literacy rate is 76.9 per cent and for the males it is 93.0 per cent.
- In Yathedaung Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 91.1 per cent with 89.0 per cent for females and 94.1 per cent for males.

**Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex**

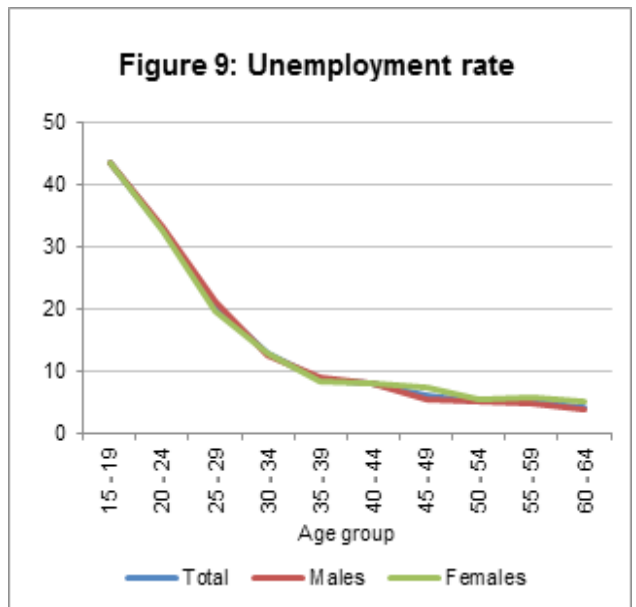
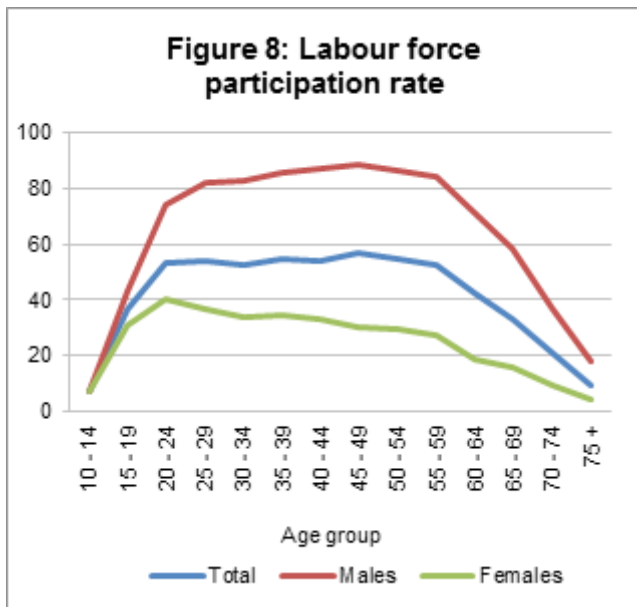
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	54,256	12,022	22.2	19,422	12,114	6,473	1,875	108	1,763	160	54	265
Urban	3,992	545	13.7	907	653	708	473	14	669	17	5	1
Rural	50,264	11,477	22.8	18,515	11,461	5,765	1,402	94	1,094	143	49	264
Males	22,188	2,856	12.9	6,756	6,071	4,055	1,075	78	976	76	32	213
Females	32,068	9,166	28.6	12,666	6,043	2,418	800	30	787	84	22	52

- About 22.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 22.8 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 12.9 per cent of males aged 25 years and over who have never attended school as against 28.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 22.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.2 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	7.1	7.1	7.1	41.6	41.2	42.1
15 - 19	36.9	43.4	31.2	43.6	43.6	43.6
20 - 24	52.9	74.0	40.5	32.8	33.1	32.5
25 - 29	53.8	82.3	36.9	20.6	21.3	19.7
30 - 34	52.2	83.1	33.4	12.8	12.6	13.0
35 - 39	54.7	85.8	34.2	8.7	8.9	8.3
40 - 44	54.0	87.3	32.8	8.1	8.1	8.1
45 - 49	56.9	88.5	30.4	6.0	5.5	7.3
50 - 54	54.7	86.6	29.4	5.1	5.0	5.4
55 - 59	52.2	84.0	27.0	5.1	4.8	5.7
60 - 64	42.3	71.3	18.9	4.2	3.9	5.2
65 - 69	33.3	58.2	15.4	5.6	4.6	8.3
70 - 74	20.7	36.8	9.1	4.2	4.0	4.7
75 +	9.5	18.1	4.1	3.2	2.2	6.1
15 - 24	43.5	54.3	35.4	38.2	38.5	37.9
15 - 64	50.4	75.3	32.7	16.9	15.6	19.0



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Yathedaung Township is 50.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 32.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 75.3 per cent.
- In Yathedaung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 7.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Yathedaung Township is 16.9 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (15.6%) and for females (19.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 37.9 per cent.

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

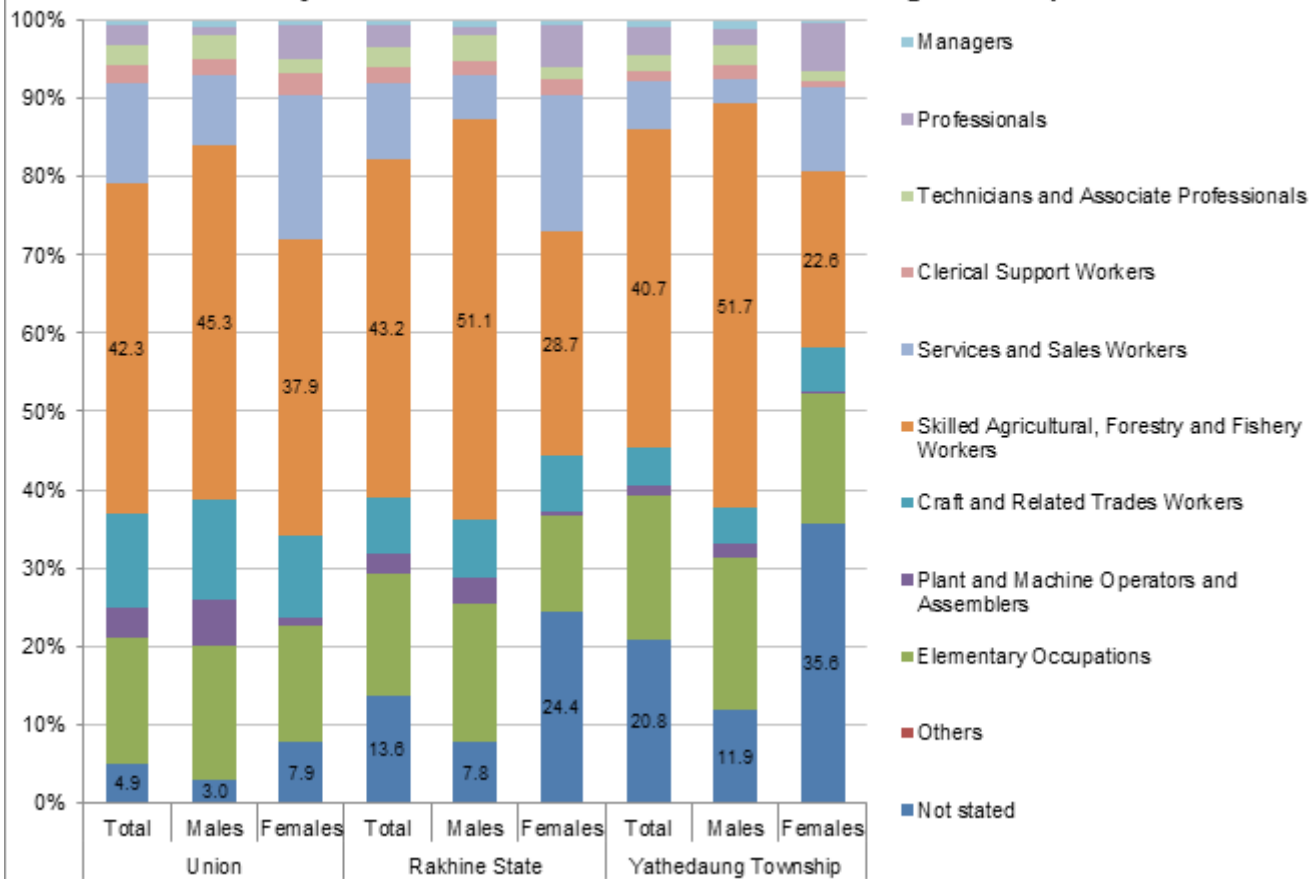
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	52,869	2.4	30.2	41.7	10.2	1.5	13.9
Males	15,925	4.1	52.9	4.4	11.7	2.1	24.9
Females	36,944	1.7	20.5	57.8	9.6	1.3	9.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 52.9 per cent of males are full time students while 57.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,652</b>	<b>16,582</b>	<b>10,070</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	214	173	41	0.8	1.0	0.4
Professionals	967	341	626	3.6	2.1	6.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	550	435	115	2.1	2.6	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	378	287	91	1.4	1.7	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	1,610	537	1,073	6.0	3.2	10.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	10,841	8,569	2,272	40.7	51.7	22.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,287	737	550	4.8	4.4	5.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	320	292	28	1.2	1.8	0.3
Elementary Occupations	4,934	3,242	1,692	18.5	19.6	16.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	5,551	1,969	3,582	20.8	11.9	35.6

**Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Rakhine State and Yathedaung Township**



- In Yathedaung Township, 40.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion.
- Analysis by sex shows that 51.7 per cent of males and 22.6 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Rakhine State, 43.2 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

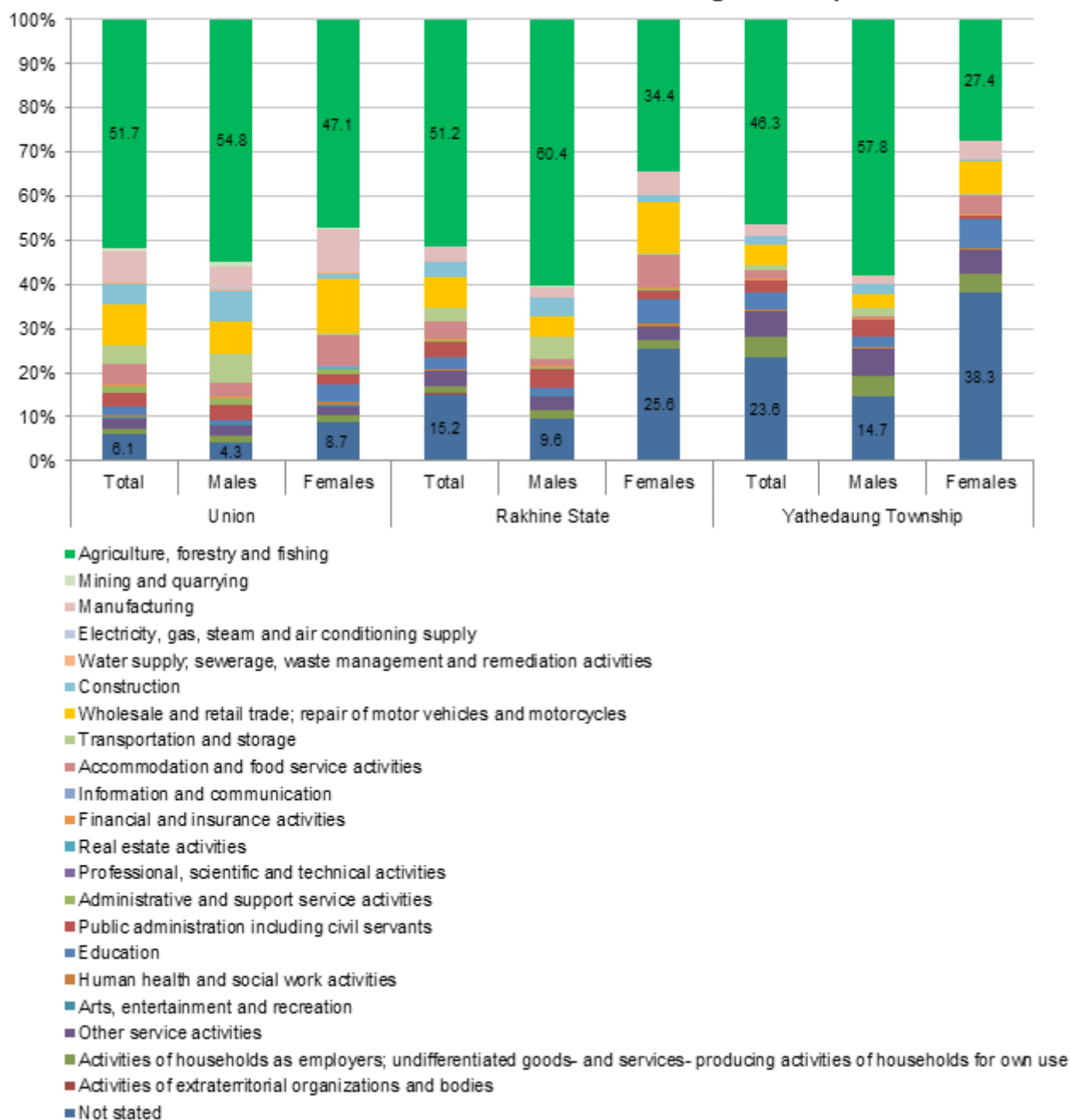


**Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex**

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,652</b>	<b>16,582</b>	<b>10,070</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12,351	9,590	2,761	46.3	57.8	27.4
Mining and quarrying	21	16	5	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	738	319	419	2.8	1.9	4.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9	7	2	*	*	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3	1	2	*	*	*
Construction	428	397	31	1.6	2.4	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,249	488	761	4.7	2.9	7.6
Transportation and storage	331	303	28	1.2	1.8	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	545	104	441	2.0	0.6	4.4
Information and communication	18	12	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	21	9	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10	8	2	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	10	6	4	*	*	*
Public administration including civil servants	727	634	93	2.7	3.8	0.9
Education	1,085	431	654	4.1	2.6	6.5
Human health and social work activities	76	34	42	0.3	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10	10	-	*	0.1	-
Other service activities	1,562	1,015	547	5.9	6.1	5.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,168	767	401	4.4	4.6	4.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	6,289	2,430	3,859	23.6	14.7	38.3

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

**Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Rakhine State and Yathedaung Township**



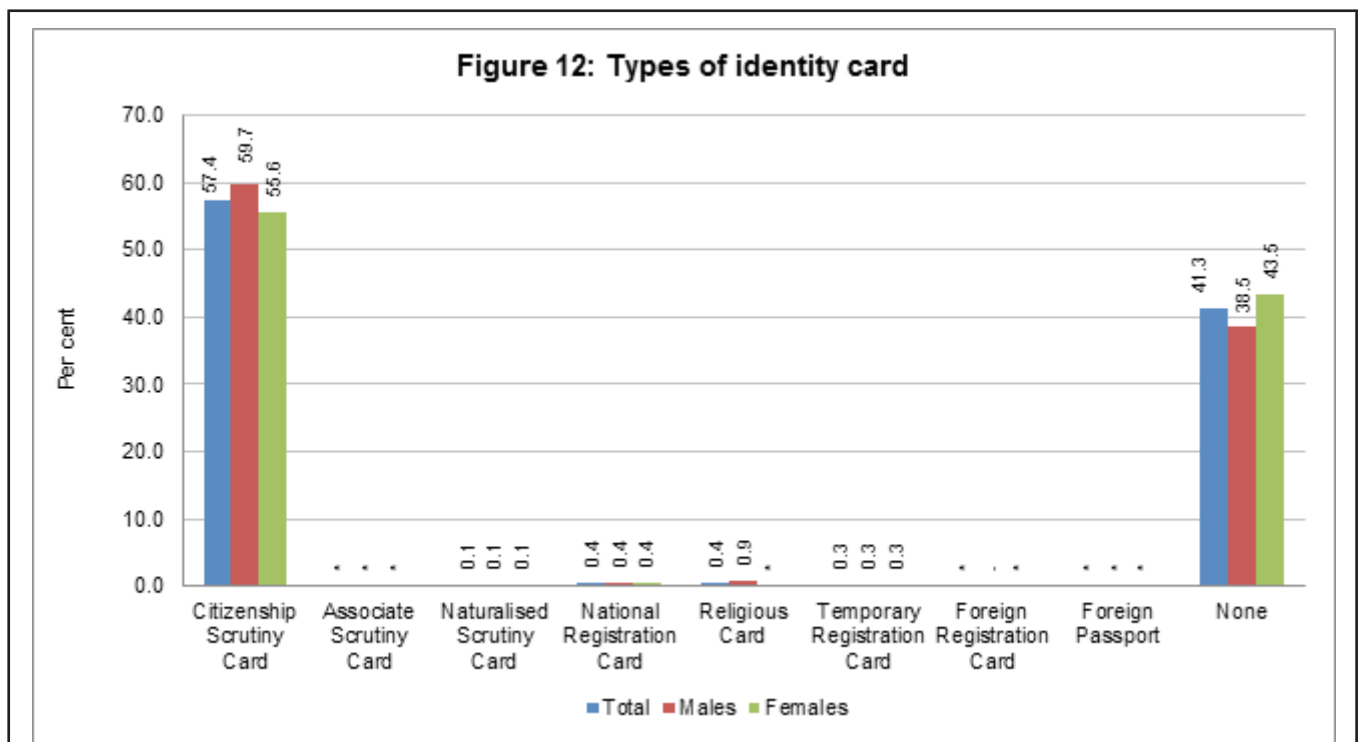
- In Yathedaung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 46.3 per cent.
- There are 57.8 per cent of males and 27.4 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Rakhine State, there are 51.2 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

## (E) Identity Cards

**Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex**

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	50,836	36	88	337	363	276	*	36	36,608
Urban	4,526	1	13	18	49	17	-	2	1,526
Rural	46,310	35	75	319	314	259	*	34	35,082
Males	22,782	14	51	147	341	114	-	15	14,676
Females	28,054	22	37	190	22	162	*	21	21,932

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Yathedaung Township, 57.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 41.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 38.5 per cent of males and 43.5 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,974</b>	<b>102,260</b>	<b>9,714</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5,468</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>4,930</b>	<b>5,827</b>
0 - 4	8,926	8,209	717	8.0	106	106	568	614
5 - 9	14,466	14,175	291	2.0	29	39	146	199
10 - 14	15,337	15,098	239	1.6	63	57	74	155
15 - 19	11,239	11,048	191	1.7	43	46	63	109
20 - 24	7,750	7,579	171	2.2	40	28	62	103
25 - 29	7,627	7,416	211	2.8	42	50	77	110
30 - 34	7,272	7,013	259	3.6	56	42	77	153
35 - 39	5,623	5,358	265	4.7	72	60	64	141
40 - 44	6,630	6,122	508	7.7	194	85	143	260
45 - 49	6,138	5,556	582	9.5	297	97	144	271
50 - 54	5,515	4,735	780	14.1	474	159	278	377
55 - 59	4,395	3,504	891	20.3	558	222	357	448
60 - 64	3,513	2,530	983	28.0	670	329	451	533
65 - 69	2,696	1,704	992	36.8	737	454	520	539
70 - 74	1,605	868	737	45.9	575	375	463	465
75 - 79	1,585	753	832	52.5	662	512	585	549
80 - 84	1,009	366	643	63.7	515	453	501	478
85 - 89	469	161	308	65.7	248	224	257	232
90 +	179	65	114	63.7	87	92	100	91

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Males</b>	<b>50,026</b>	<b>45,906</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>2,380</b>
0 - 4	4,486	4,114	372	8.3	59	55	295	310
5 - 9	7,400	7,235	165	2.2	17	23	85	111
10 - 14	7,822	7,696	126	1.6	35	28	39	85
15 - 19	5,247	5,147	100	1.9	17	26	32	55
20 - 24	2,883	2,797	86	3.0	19	21	32	49
25 - 29	2,831	2,745	86	3.0	19	21	39	41
30 - 34	2,752	2,658	94	3.4	25	19	30	50
35 - 39	2,241	2,124	117	5.2	32	27	38	57
40 - 44	2,575	2,370	205	8.0	64	32	67	101
45 - 49	2,794	2,520	274	9.8	144	44	65	110
50 - 54	2,434	2,107	327	13.4	198	51	109	152
55 - 59	1,943	1,574	369	19.0	229	83	138	180
60 - 64	1,569	1,171	398	25.4	287	120	167	196
65 - 69	1,131	734	397	35.1	290	166	200	199
70 - 74	672	367	305	45.4	236	136	175	180
75 - 79	673	331	342	50.8	268	198	234	233
80 - 84	358	139	219	61.2	182	154	167	163
85 - 89	162	54	108	66.7	88	84	93	84
90 +	53	23	30	56.6	24	25	28	24

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Females</b>	<b>61,948</b>	<b>56,354</b>	<b>5,594</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>3,447</b>
0 - 4	4,440	4,095	345	7.8	47	51	273	304
5 - 9	7,066	6,940	126	1.8	12	16	61	88
10 - 14	7,515	7,402	113	1.5	28	29	35	70
15 - 19	5,992	5,901	91	1.5	26	20	31	54
20 - 24	4,867	4,782	85	1.7	21	7	30	54
25 - 29	4,796	4,671	125	2.6	23	29	38	69
30 - 34	4,520	4,355	165	3.7	31	23	47	103
35 - 39	3,382	3,234	148	4.4	40	33	26	84
40 - 44	4,055	3,752	303	7.5	130	53	76	159
45 - 49	3,344	3,036	308	9.2	153	53	79	161
50 - 54	3,081	2,628	453	14.7	276	108	169	225
55 - 59	2,452	1,930	522	21.3	329	139	219	268
60 - 64	1,944	1,359	585	30.1	383	209	284	337
65 - 69	1,565	970	595	38.0	447	288	320	340
70 - 74	933	501	432	46.3	339	239	288	285
75 - 79	912	422	490	53.7	394	314	351	316
80 - 84	651	227	424	65.1	333	299	334	315
85 - 89	307	107	200	65.1	160	140	164	148
90 +	126	42	84	66.7	63	67	72	67

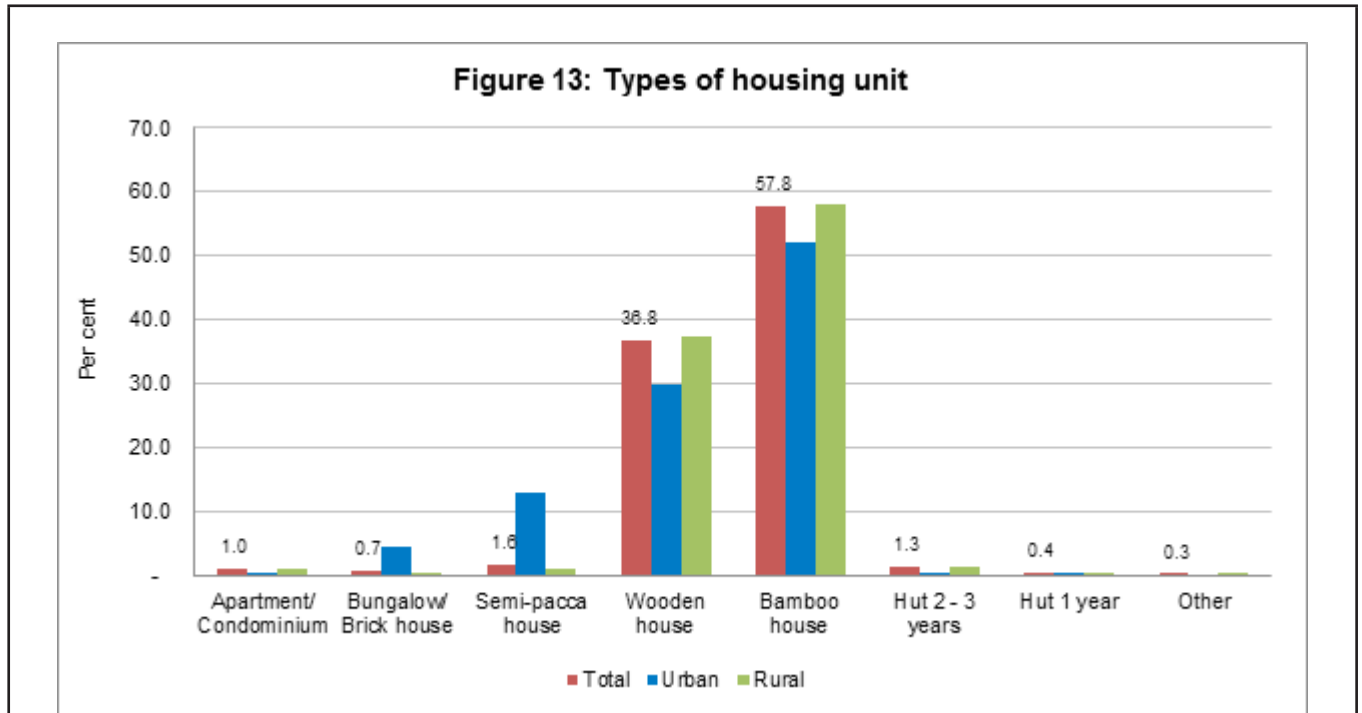
- Nine in every 100 persons in Yathedaung Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with remembering and seeing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

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

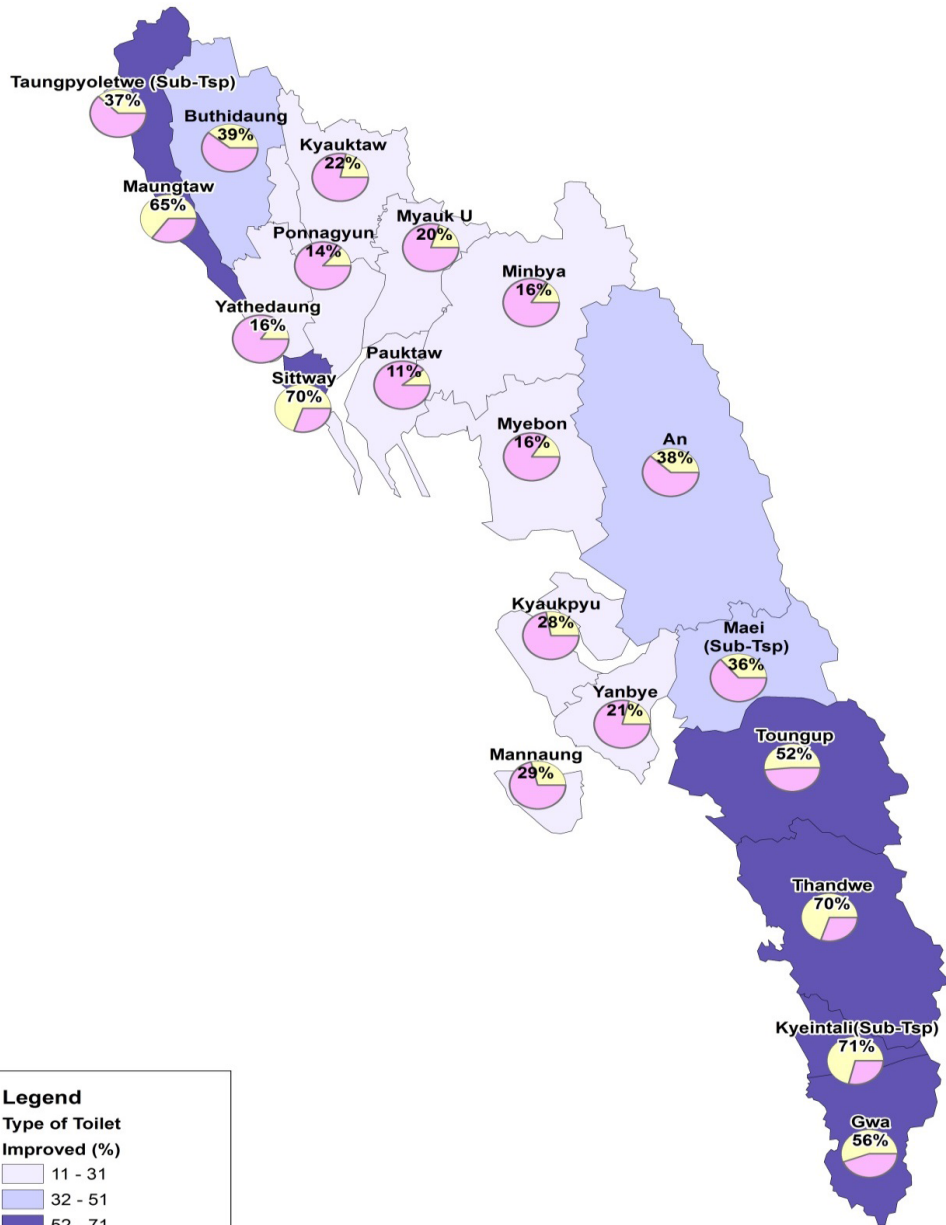
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	24,341	1.0	0.7	1.6	36.8	57.8	1.3	0.4	0.3
Urban	1,510	0.4	4.3	12.9	29.8	52.1	0.4	0.1	-
Rural	22,831	1.1	0.5	0.9	37.3	58.2	1.3	0.5	0.3



- The majority of the households in Yathedaung Township are living in bamboo houses (57.8%) followed by households in wooden houses (36.8%).
- About 52.1 per cent of urban households and 58.2 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

# Type of toilet

**Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation**



**Legend**

Type of Toilet

Improved (%)

- 11 - 31
- 32 - 51
- 52 - 71
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Rakhine State	: 31.8%
Sittway District	: 28.3%
Yathedaung Township	: 15.5%



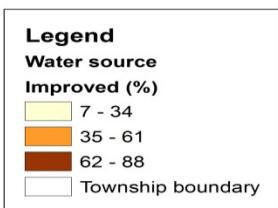
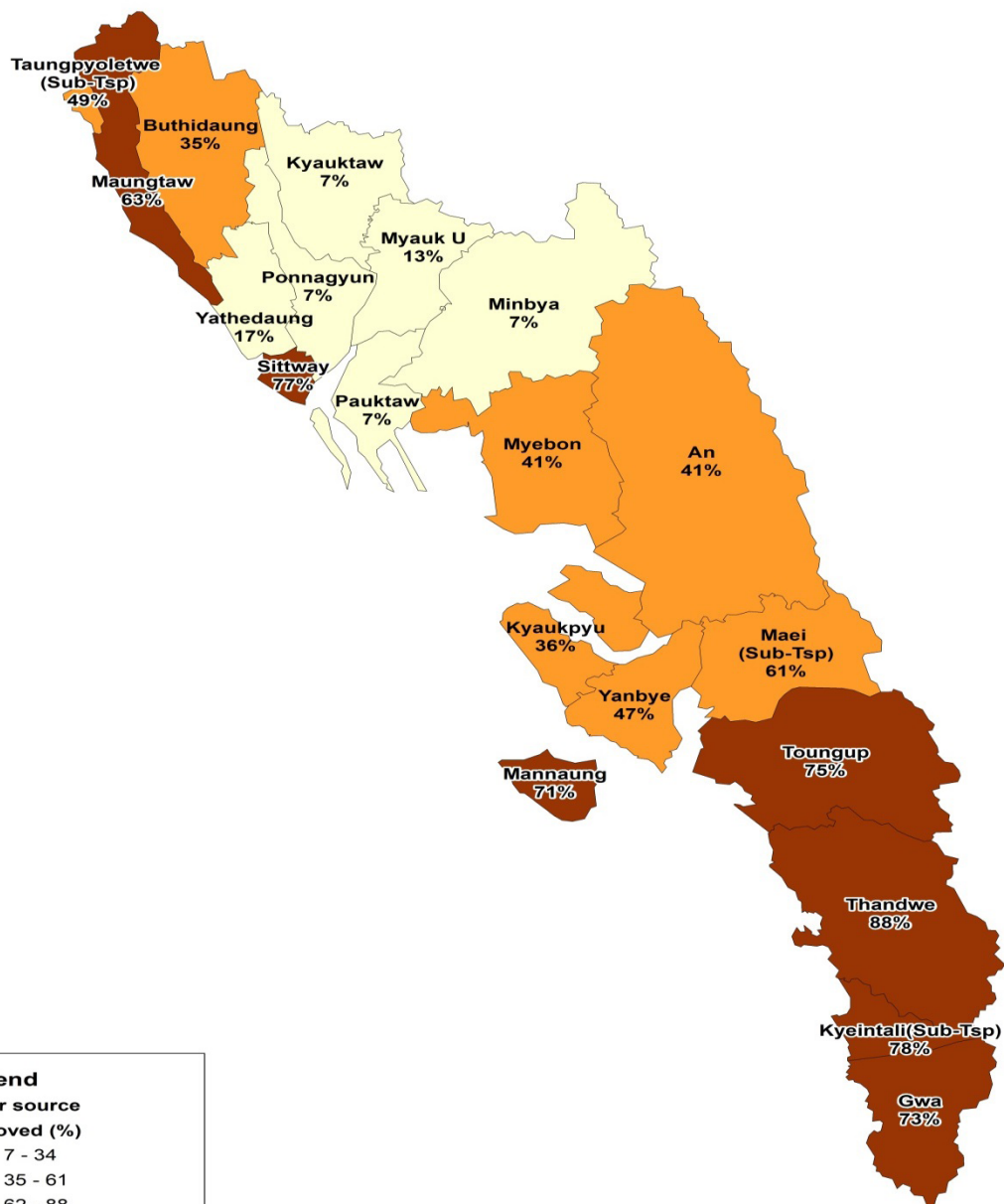
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.6	3.0	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		14.9	60.9	11.8
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>15.5</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>12.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.6	0.9	0.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.5	0.4
Other		0.6	0.8	0.6
None		83.0	33.9	86.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>24,341</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>22,831</b>

- Up to 15.5 per cent of the households in Yathedaung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (14.9%)).
- Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, Yathedaung is lower in proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Rakhine State is 31.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 83.0 per cent of the households in the Yathedaung Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Rakhine State, it is 62.9 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Yathedaung Township, 86.2 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

## Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Rakhine State	: 37.7%
Sittway District	: 27.7%
Yathedaung Township	: 17.0 %

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

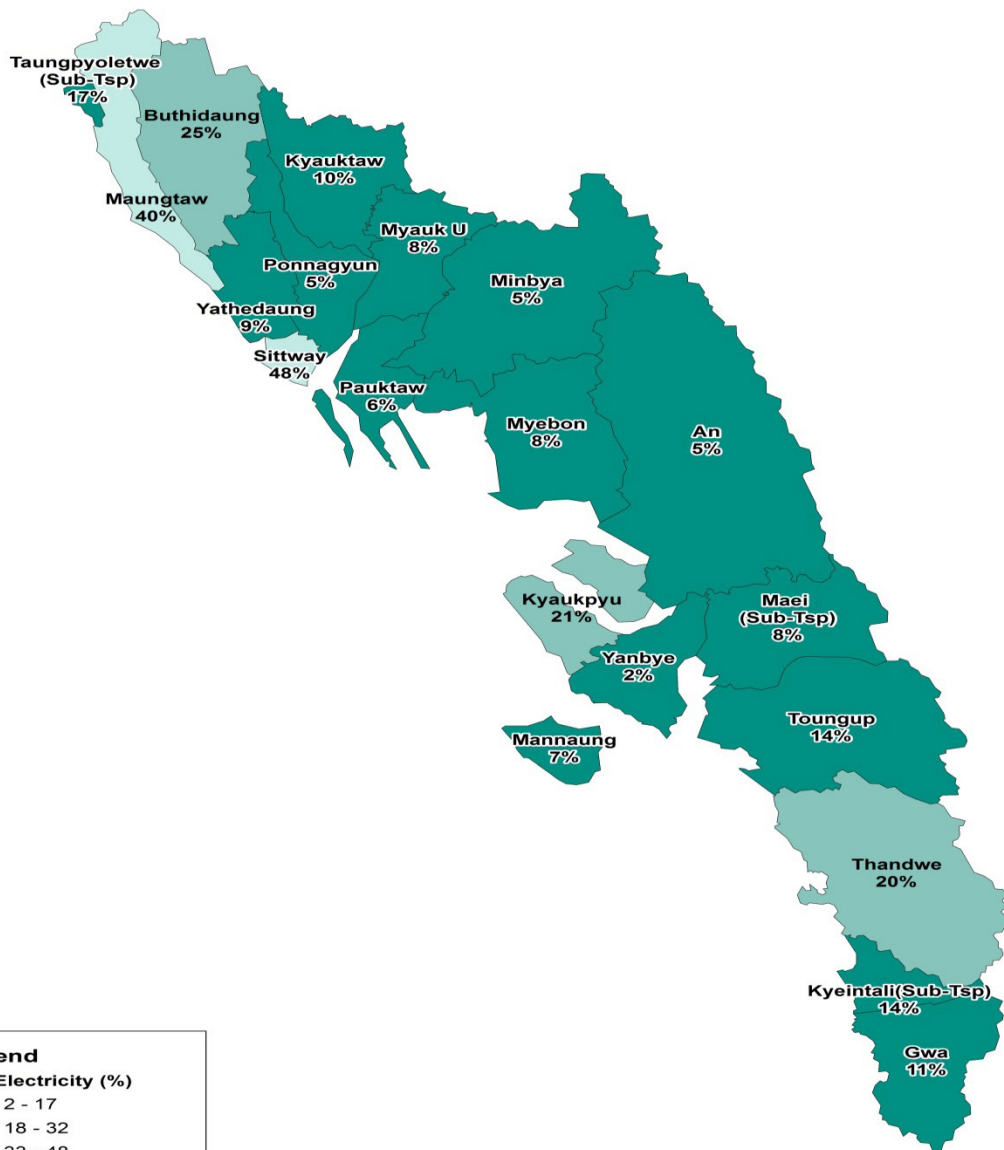
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		1.1	6.9	0.7
Tube well, borehole		0.2	-	0.2
Protected well/ Spring		15.7	14.8	15.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier		*	-	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>17.0</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>16.7</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		3.4	12.2	2.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		78.6	61.4	79.7
River/stream/ canal		0.3	-	0.3
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.4	-	0.4
Other		0.3	4.7	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>83.0</i>	<i>78.3</i>	<i>83.3</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>24,341</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>22,831</b>

- In Yathedaung Township, 17.0 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, Yathedaung household is the lower in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 78.6 per cent of the households use water from pool/pond/lake and 15.7 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- About 83.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 83.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

# Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



**Legend**  
**Use Electricity (%)**  
 2 - 17  
 18 - 32  
 33 - 48  
 Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Rakhine State	: 12.8%
Sittway District	: 17.5%
Yathedaung Township	: 9.1%

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

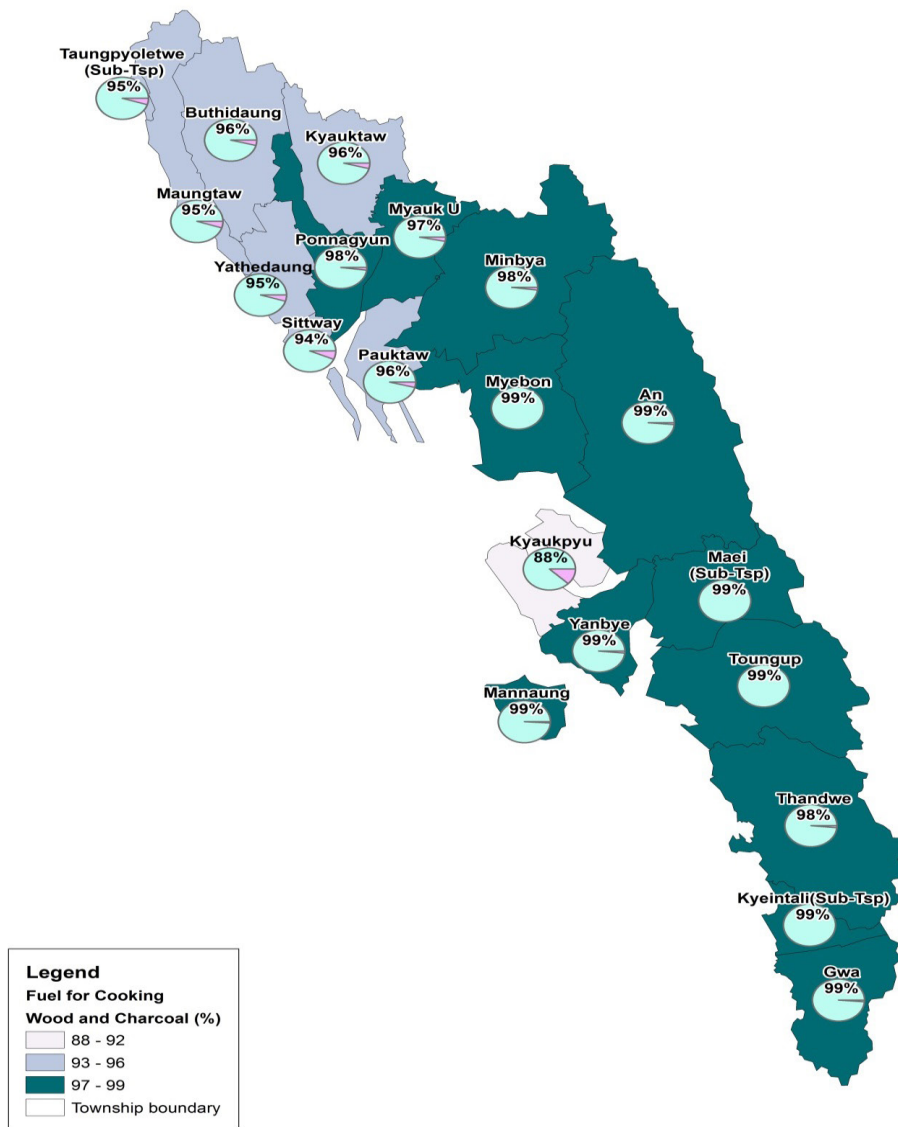
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		9.1	53.4	6.1
Kerosene		20.2	1.0	21.4
Candle		55.9	33.3	57.4
Battery		7.7	2.8	8.0
Generator (private)		2.7	8.2	2.3
Water mill (private)		*	0.3	*
Solar system/energy		4.2	0.9	4.5
Other		0.1	-	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>24,341</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>22,831</b>

- In Yathedaung Township, 9.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, it is lower. The percentage of households that use electricity in Rakhine State is 12.8 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 55.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 57.4 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Rakhine State	: 96.6%
Sittway District	: 95.6%
Yathedaung Township	: 95.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.2	0.8	0.2
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		1.8	0.1	1.9
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		91.6	63.3	93.5
Charcoal		3.7	29.9	1.9
Coal		0.4	3.9	0.1
Other		2.3	1.9	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>24,341</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>22,831</b>

- In Yathedaung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 91.6 per cent using firewood and 3.7 per cent using charcoal.
- About 0.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 93.5 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.9 per cent use charcoal.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

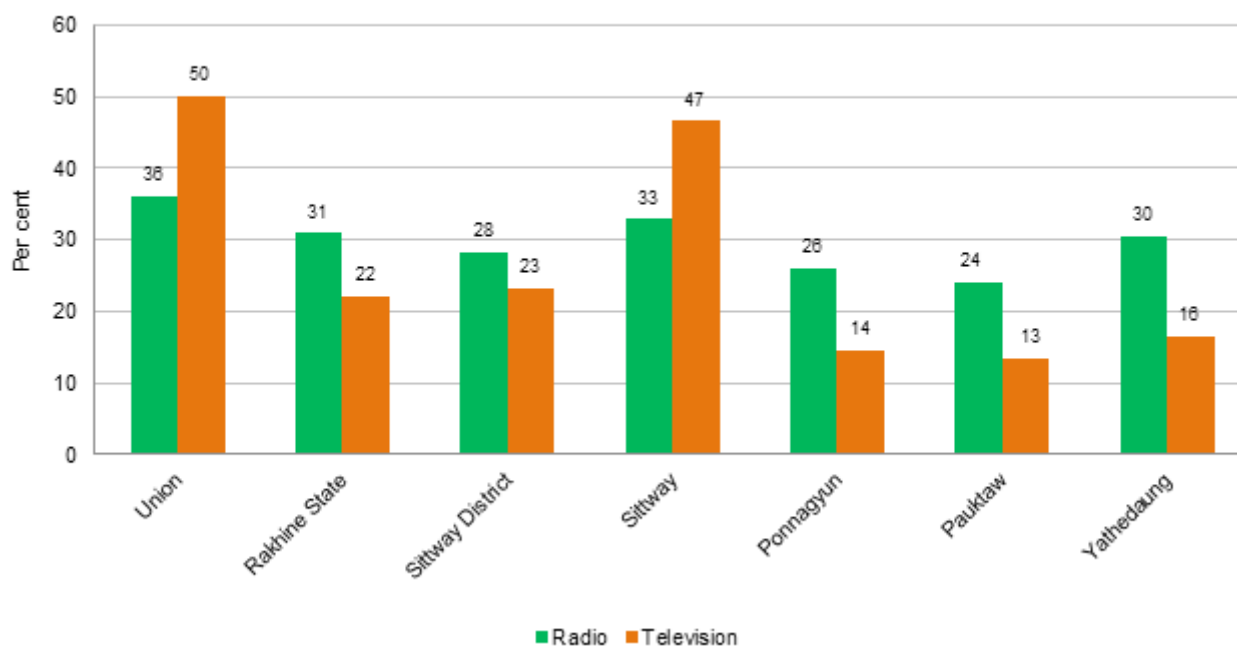
## Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	24,341	30.4	16.4	4.1	15.1	0.9	1.1	59.6	0.2
Urban	1,510	37.1	48.0	1.0	57.6	5.5	10.8	31.5	0.2
Rural	22,831	30.0	14.3	4.3	12.3	0.6	0.5	61.5	0.2

- About 30.4 per cent of the households in Yathedaung Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 57.6 per cent and 30.0 per cent of households in urban areas and rural areas have access to mobile phone and radio respectively and are highest in these areas.

**Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television**



- About 16.4 per cent of the households in Yathedaung Township have access to television and about one in three households (30.4%) reported having a radio.



Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Rakhine State	: 15.8%
Sittway District	: 19.2%
Yathedaung Township	: 15.1%

- About 15.1 per cent of the households in Yathedaung Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, Yathedaung is in the lowest group proportion.

## Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Rakhine State	459,772	2,415	54,507	68,373	2,825	17,180	25,083	74,563
Urban	72,624	1,338	22,383	30,430	821	1,040	1,465	2,561
Rural	387,148	1,077	32,124	37,943	2,004	16,140	23,618	72,002
Sittway District	109,256	605	10,088	14,324	395	4,611	4,195	12,334
Urban	25,352	511	7,677	10,886	178	270	304	451
Rural	83,904	94	2,411	3,438	217	4,341	3,891	11,883
Yathedaung Township	24,341	24	815	1,315	84	1,153	696	4,231
Urban	1,510	2	214	405	7	20	61	89
Rural	22,831	22	601	910	77	1,133	635	4,142

- In Yathedaung Township, 17.4 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 5.4 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban areas mainly use bicycle and rural areas use cart (bullock) as a means of transport.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

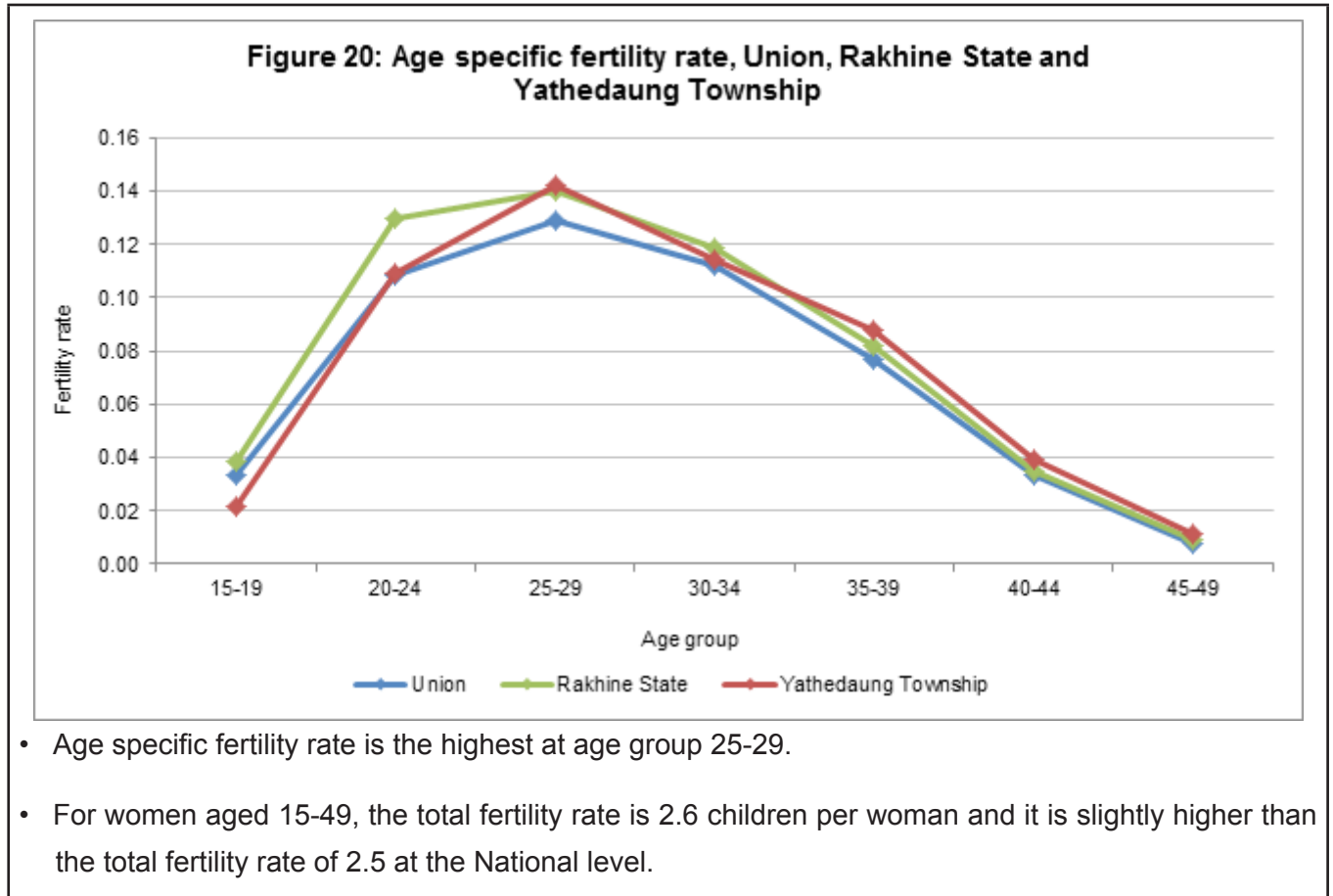
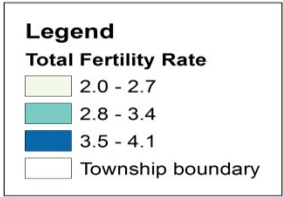
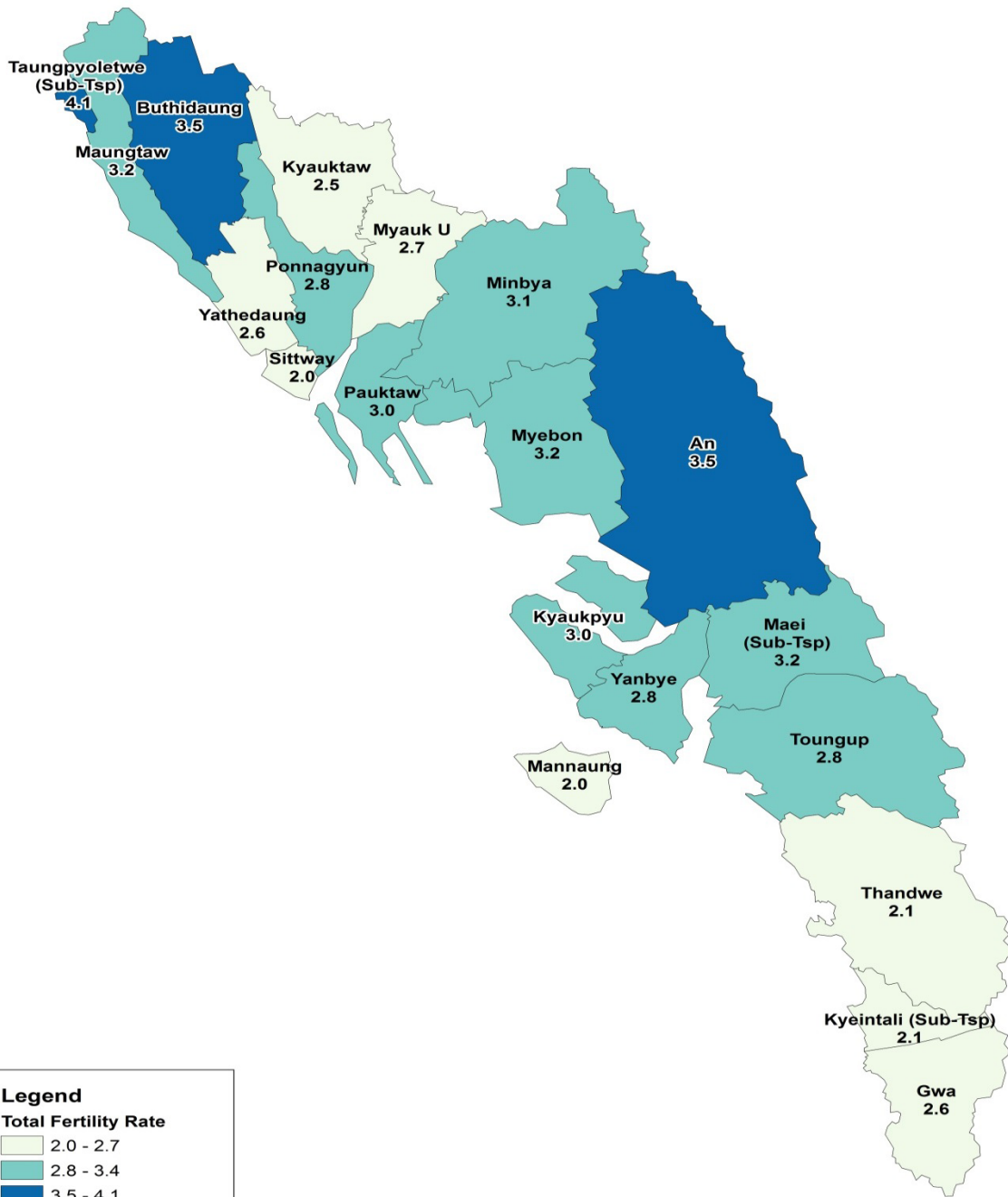
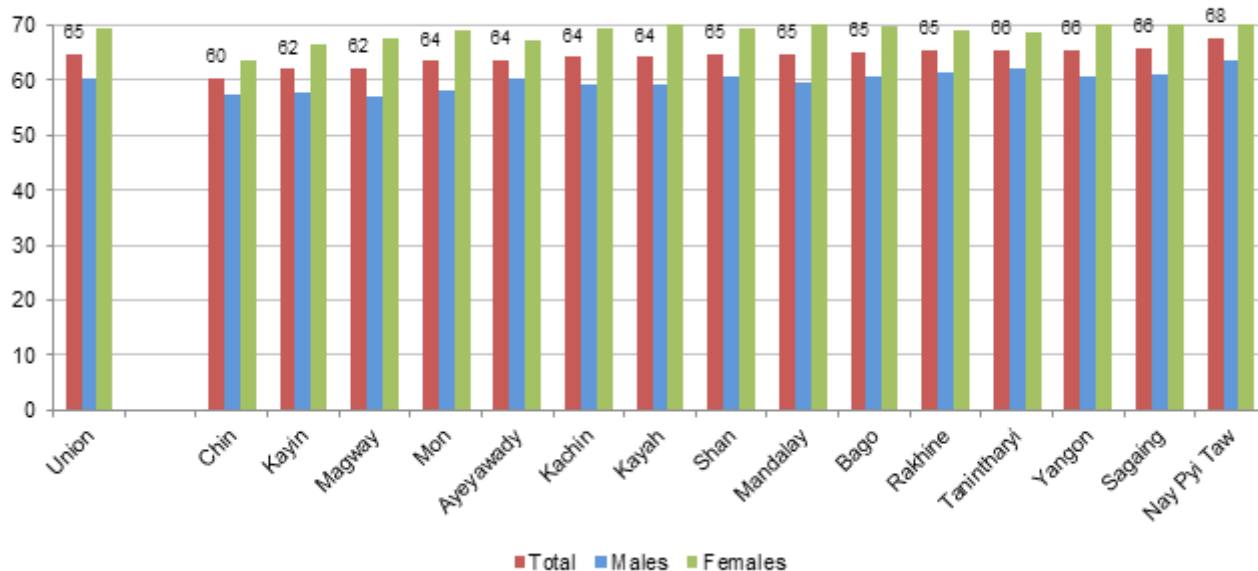


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Rakhine State	: 2.8
Sittway District	: 2.6
Yathedaung Township	: 2.6

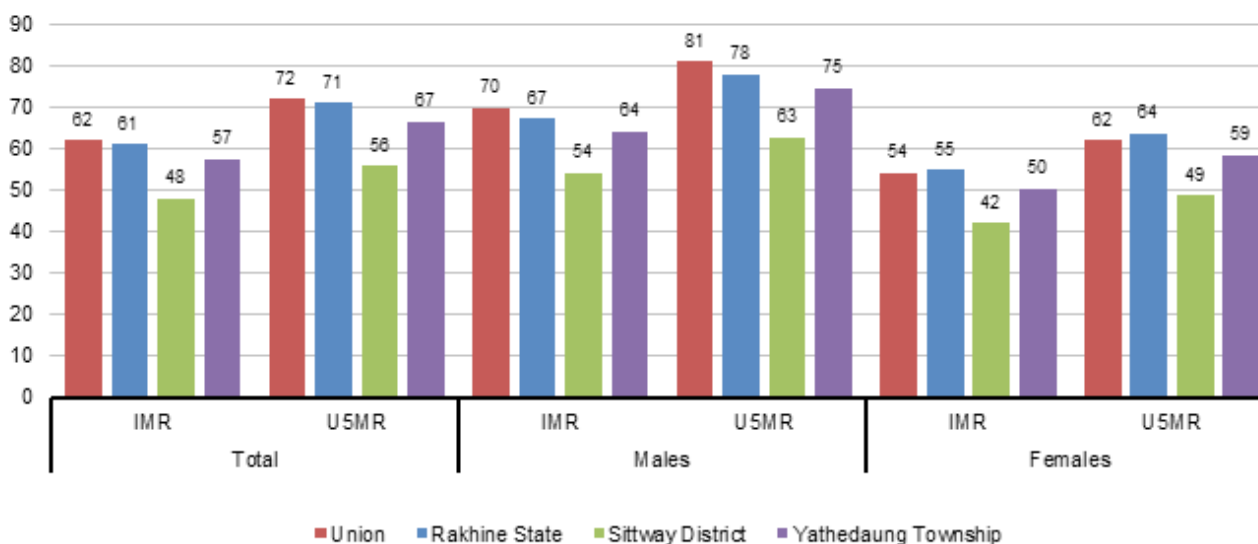
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Rakhine State is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.3 years is higher than that of the males at 61.6 years.

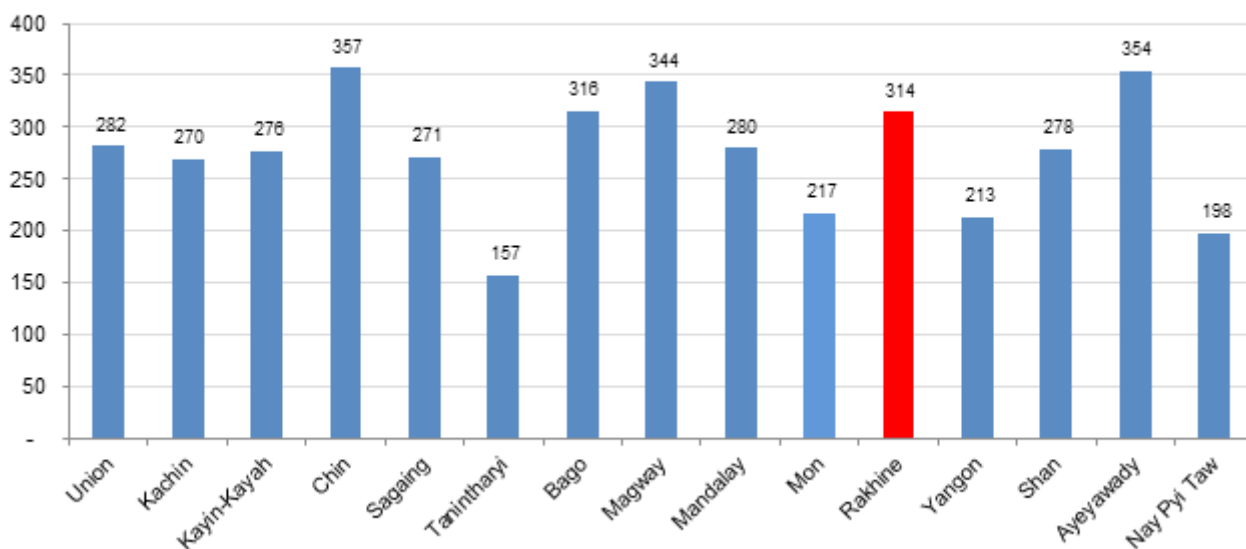
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

**Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Sittway District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Sittway District is 48 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 56 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Yathedaung Township are lower than those in Rakhine State, but it is higher than Sittway District. The Infant mortality is 57 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 67 per 1,000 live births.

**Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)**



- In Rakhine State, there are 314 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

## Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

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

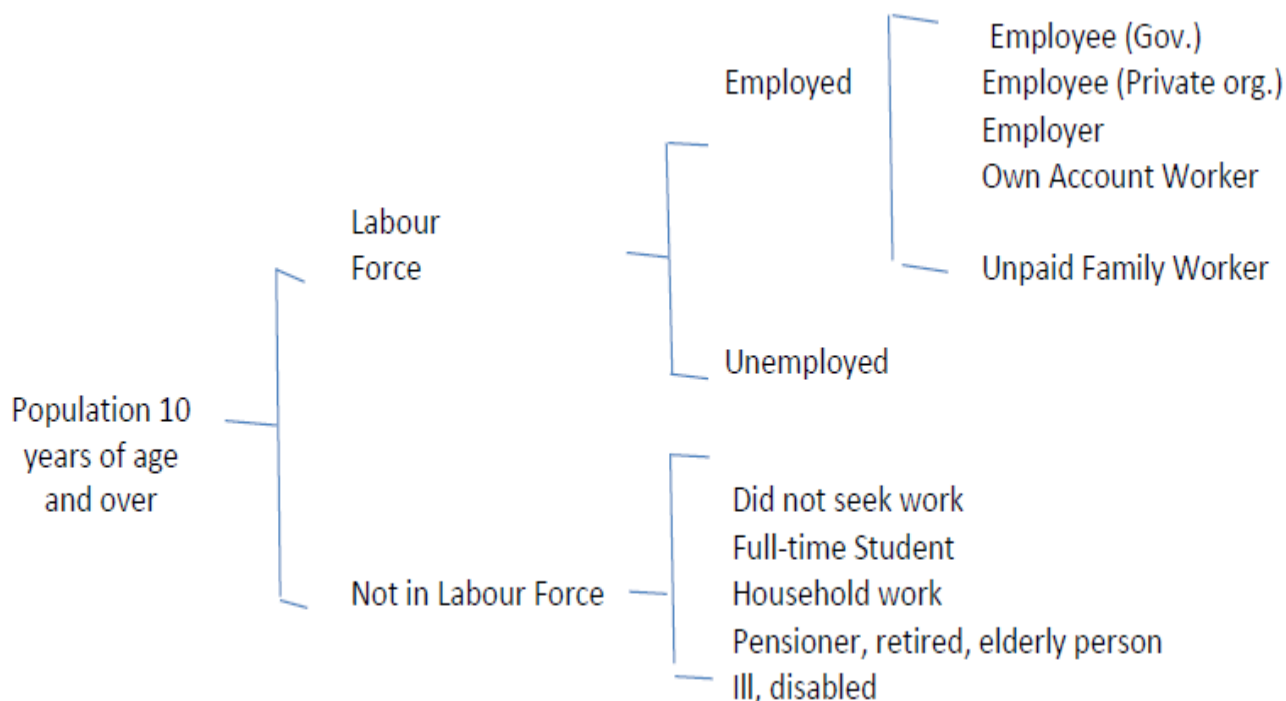
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

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

or

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

