

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census MAGWAY REGION, MAGWAY DISTRICT Yenangyoung Township Report

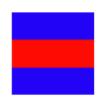




Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Magway Region, Magway District

Yenangyoung Township Report

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Office No.48

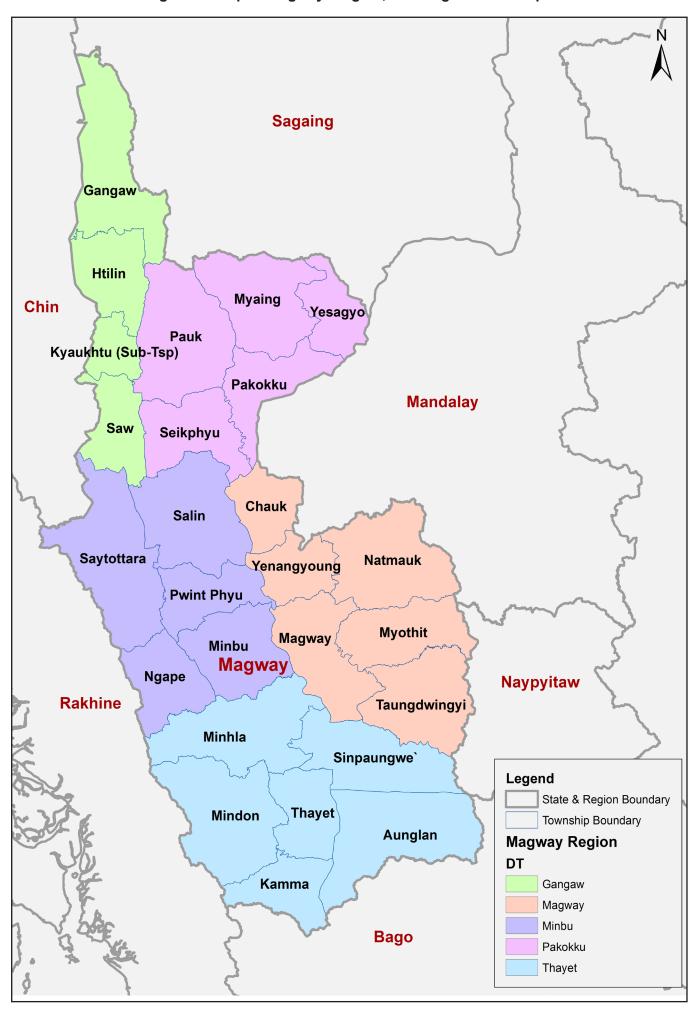
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Figure 1: Map of Magway Region, showing the townships



Yenangyoung Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	134,227 ²		
Population males	60,228 (44.9%)		
Population females	73,999 (55.1%)		
Percentage of urban population	33.6%		
Area (Km²)	1,007.4 ³		
Population density (per Km²)	133.2 persons		
Median age	30.5 years		
Number of wards	14		
Number of village tracts	29		
Number of private households	32,500		
Percentage of female headed households	31.4%		
Mean household size	4.0 persons ⁴		
Percentage of population by age group			
Children (0 – 14 years)	27.3%		
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.5%		
Elderly population (65+ years)	8.2%		
Dependency ratios			
Total dependency ratio	55.2		
Child dependency ratio	42.4		
Old dependency ratio	12.8		
Ageing index	30.2		
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	81		
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	91.3%		
Male	96.4%		
Female	87.6%		
	07.070		
People with disability	Number	Per cent	
Any form of disability	6,347	4.7	
Walking	2,746	2.0	
Seeing	2,898	2.2	
Hearing	1,936	1.4	
Remembering	2,099	1.6	
Remonibering	2,000	1.0	

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number Per cent		nt	
Citizenship Scrutiny	84,889 76.5			
Associate Scrutiny	63		0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	199		0.2	
National Registration	1,481		1.3	
Religious	734		0.7	
Temporary Registration	77		0.1	
Foreign Registration	27		<0.1	
Foreign Passport	81		0.1	
None	23,437		21.1	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexe	s Ma	ale	Female
Labour force participation rate	62.6%	81	.6%	47.8%
Unemployment rate	5.0%	4.6	6%	5.4%
Employment to population ratio	59.5%	77	.8%	45.2%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number		Per c	ent
Owner	30,717		94.5	
Renter	473		1.5	
Provided free (individually)	523		1.6	
Government quarters	709		2.2	
Private company quarters	*		<0.1	
Other	67 0.2		0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Flooi	r	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	3.7%			20.8%
Bamboo	82.0%	77.9%	%	0.9%
Earth	< 0.1%	2.3%		
Wood	4.1%	11.7%	6	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%			73.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	7.2%	6.8%		0.3%
Other	2.9%	1.2%		4.7%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number Per cen		ent	
Electricity	5,333		16.4	
LPG	29 0.1			
Kerosene	* <0.1			
Biogas	* <0.1			
Firewood	24,577		75.6	
Charcoal	2,426		7.5	
Coal	35		0.1	
Other	83		0.3	<u>-</u>

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	11,407	35.1
Kerosene	*	0.1
Candle	3,712	11.4
Battery	10,031	30.9
Generator (private)	2,667	8.2
Water mill (private)	25	0.1
Solar system/energy	2,595	8.0
Other	2,045	6.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	5,262	16.2
Tube well, borehole	20,354	62.6
Protected well/spring	1,368	4.2
Bottled/purifier water	350	1.1
Total Improved Water Sources	27,334	84.1
Unprotected well/spring	528	1.6
Pool/pond/lake	3,174	9.8
River/stream/canal	1,302	4.0
Waterfall/rainwater	85	0.3
Other	77	0.2
Total Unimproved Water Sources	5,166	15.9
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	4,681	14.4
Tube well, borehole	19,698	60.6
Protected well/spring	1,815	5.6
Unprotected well/spring	195	0.6
Pool/pond/lake	4,794	14.8
River/stream/canal	1,158	3.6
Waterfall/rainwater	83	0.3
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	72	0.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	179	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	22,863	70.3
Total Improved Sanitation	230,42	70.9
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	701	2.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	141	0.4
Other	64	0.2
None	8,552	26.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	13,130	40.4
Television	12,818	39.4
Landline phone	1,290	4.0
Mobile phone	9,514	29.3
Computer	455	1.4
Internet at home	1,306	4.0
Households with none of the items	10,456	32.2
Households with all of the items	54	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	459	1.4
Motorcycle/Moped	9,507	29.3
Bicycle	2,288	7.0
4-Wheel tractor	194	0.6
Canoe/Boat	525	1.6
Motor boat	261	0.8
Cart (bullock)	9,281	28.6

Note: ¹ Population figures for Yenangyoung Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

^{*} Less than 20.

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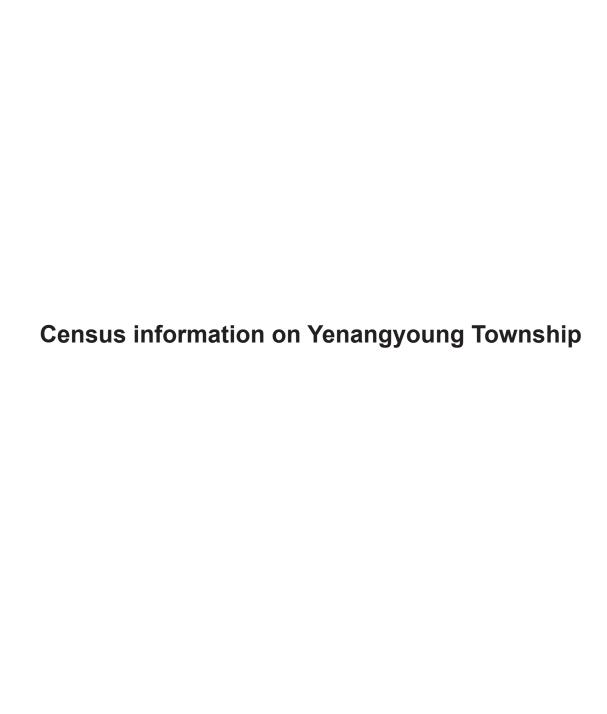
Introduction

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://www.d

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 Yenangyoung Township in Magway Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.



(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	134,227 *			
Males	60,228			
Females	73,999			
Sex ratio	81 males per 10	00 females		
Percentage of urban population	33.6 %			
Area (Km²)	1,007.4 **			
Population density (persons per Km²)	133.2 persons			
Number of wards	14			
Number of village tracts	29			
	Total Urban Rural			
Population in conventional households	129,995 42,449 87,546			
Number of conventional households	32,500 10,676 21,824			
Mean household size	4.0 persons ***			

- In Yenangyoung Township, there are more females than males with 81 males per 100 females.
- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (33.6%) living in urban areas.
- The population density of Yenangyoung Township is 133 persons per square kilometre.
- There are 4.0 persons living in each household in Yenangyoung Township. This is a little less than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

^{***} Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Yenangyoung Township (Magway District, Magway Region)

C.,	Mord Milege Treet	No. of		Population	
Sr	Ward/Village Tract	Conventional households	Total	Males	Females
	Total	32,500	134,227	60,228	73,999
	Ward	10,676	45,120	20,271	24,849
1	Myo Ma (North)(W)	835	3,913	1,753	2,160
2	Myo Ma (South)(W)	499	2,227	1,048	1,179
3	Oe Bo(W)	556	2,802	1,351	1,451
4	Son Taik(W)	629	2,814	1,267	1,547
5	Shwe Kyar Ngon(W)	503	2,039	924	1,115
6	Ywar Thit(W)	1,476	6,192	2,728	3,464
7	Twin Kone(W)	470	1,785	777	1,008
8	Thu Htay Kone(W)	794	3,220	1,406	1,814
9	Myay Ni Khin (North)(W)	662	2,446	1,039	1,407
10	Myay Ni Khin (South)(W)	757	2,803	1,199	1,604
11	Bay Mei(W)	600	2,369	1,063	1,306
12	Thit Ta Pway(W)	1,508	7,047	3,302	3,745
13	Nyaung Hla(W)	950	3,724	1,642	2,082
14	Bo Kone(W)	437	1,739	772	967
	Village Tract	21,824	89,107	39,957	49,150
1	Thone Se Chauk(VT)	1,529	6,140	2,668	3,472
2	Hpaung Ka Taw(VT)	404	1,634	726	908
3	Bu Kyun(VT)	535	2,271	1,049	1,222
4	Kyan Kaing Kyun(VT)	497	2,071	913	1,158
5	Man Myay(VT)	1,154	4,783	2,185	2,598
6	Pin Wa(VT)	1,860	7,048	3,124	3,924
7	Ah Shey Kone(VT)	840	3,268	1,484	1,784
8	Kamma(VT)	673	2,687	1,265	1,422
9	Hpoe Koe(VT)	732	2,885	1,272	1,613
10	Sein Pan Pin(VT)	902	4,123	1,829	2,294
11	Shwe Toke Kan(VT)	502	2,206	1,014	1,192
12	Ma Gyi Kan(VT)	1,006	4,148	1,830	2,318

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Word/Villago Tract	No. of		Population	
Si	Ward/Village Tract	Conventional households	Total	Males	Females
13	Koke Ko Gwa(VT)	872	3,533	1,540	1,993
14	Oke Shit Kone(VT)	1,003	4,013	1,762	2,251
15	Sa Khan Kan(VT)	564	2,233	977	1,256
16	Lay Taing Sin(VT)	329	1,354	630	724
17	Hpaung Kwe(VT)	586	2,305	1,008	1,297
18	Chaing(VT)	709	2,572	1,135	1,437
19	In Taw(VT)	1,244	4,926	2,177	2,749
20	Yone Kone(VT)	442	2,094	962	1,132
21	Nyaung Pin Aint(VT)	850	3,332	1,452	1,880
22	Na Gar(VT)	841	3,557	1,644	1,913
23	Chaung Son(VT)	474	2,052	928	1,124
24	Wet Lut Ywar Ma(VT)	966	4,357	1,991	2,366
25	Yone Seik Kyun(VT)	265	1,113	509	604
26	Be Seik(VT)	400	1,639	735	904
27	Wet Ma Sut(VT)	693	2,903	1,361	1,542
28	Kan Gyi(VT)	708	2,779	1,260	1,519
29	Sar Taing(VT)	244	1,081	527	554

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Yenangyoung Township

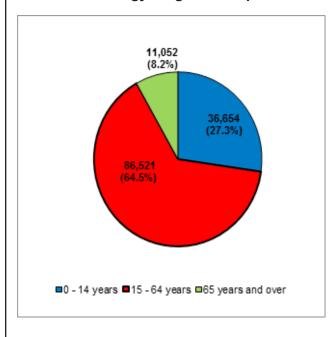
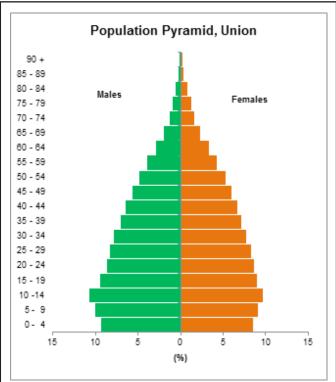


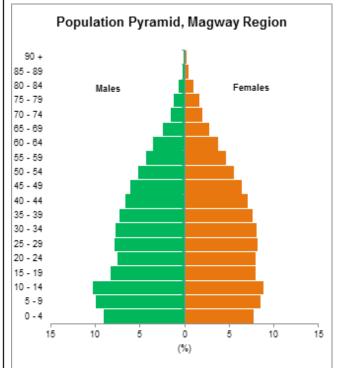
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Yenangyoung Township

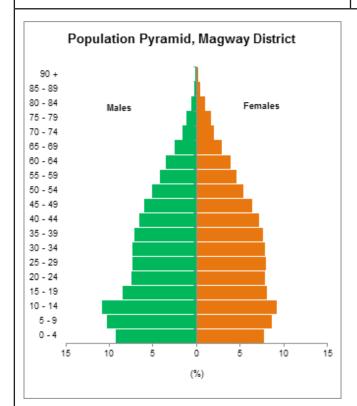
Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	134,227	60,228	73,999
0 - 4	10,834	5,428	5,406
5 - 9	12,405	6,235	6,170
10 - 14	13,415	6,597	6,818
15 - 19	11,191	5,380	5,811
20 - 24	9,144	4,119	5,025
25 - 29	9,137	3,921	5,216
30 - 34	9,420	4,044	5,376
35 - 39	9,568	4,075	5,493
40 - 44	9,352	3,924	5,428
45 - 49	9,016	3,925	5,091
50 - 54	7,971	3,430	4,541
55 - 59	6,300	2,677	3,623
60 - 64	5,422	2,256	3,166
65 - 69	4,073	1,708	2,365
70 - 74	2,804	1,032	1,772
75 - 79	2,263	839	1,424
80 - 84	1,194	406	788
85 - 89	524	175	349
90 +	194	57	137

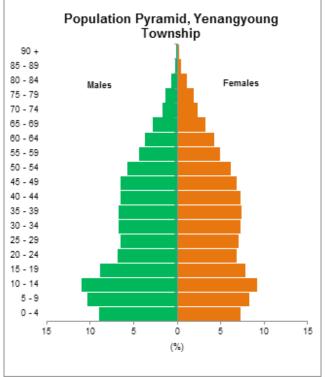
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Yenangyoung Township is 64.5 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Magway Region, Magway District and Yenangyoung Township)



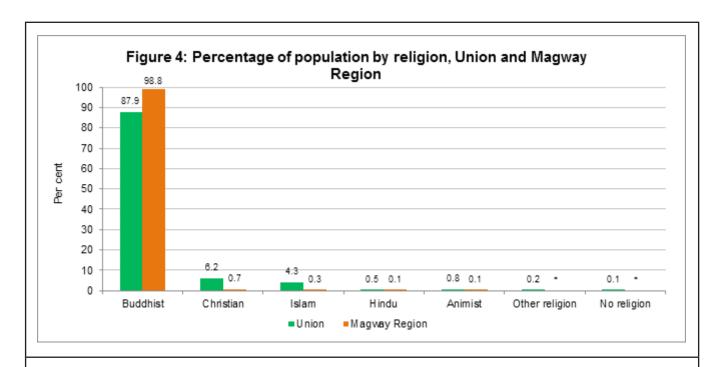






- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Yenangyoung Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Yenangyoung Township.
- Starting from age group 10-14, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



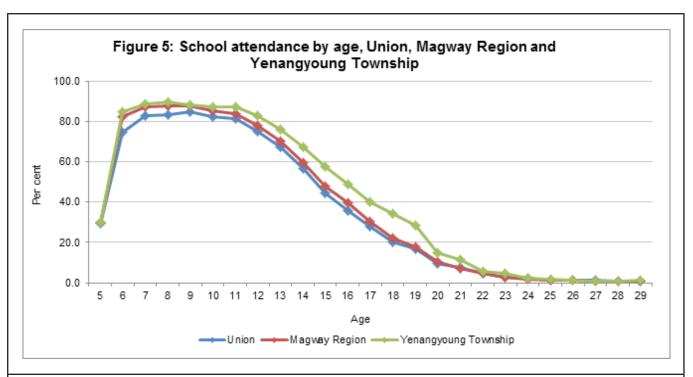
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Magway Region, it is 98.8% Buddhist, 0.7% Christian, 0.3% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Animist and less than 0.1% each for other religion and those with No religion.

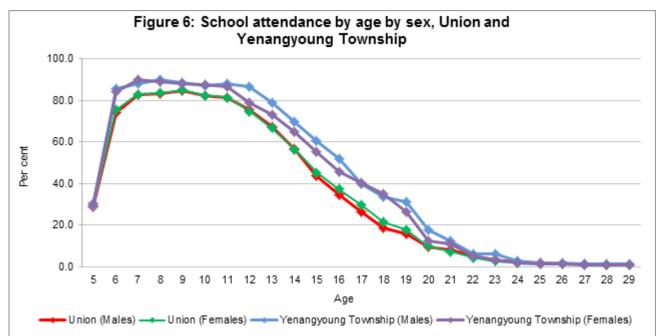
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Ago	Tot	al populat	ion	Curr	Currently attending				
Age	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females			
5	2,264	1,158	1,106	673	338	335			
6	2,472	1,252	1,220	2,099	1,070	1,029			
7	2,760	1,391	1,369	2,452	1,223	1,229			
8	2,330	1,178	1,152	2,083	1,060	1,023			
9	2,481	1,190	1,291	2,185	1,052	1,133			
10	2,618	1,323	1,295	2,289	1,153	1,136			
11	2,576	1,246	1,330	2,251	1,099	1,152			
12	2,622	1,263	1,359	2,165	1,093	1,072			
13	2,791	1,369	1,422	2,123	1,082	1,041			
14	2,534	1,206	1,328	1,700	838	862			
15	2,184	1,043	1,141	1,263	633	630			
16	2,030	906	1,124	986	471	515			
17	2,197	1,042	1,155	883	416	467			
18	2,031	960	1,071	695	322	373			
19	1,782	820	962	505	254	251			
20	1,969	888	1,081	289	158	131			
21	1,715	720	995	198	89	109			
22	1,478	627	851	80	37	43			
23	1,693	718	975	76	43	33			
24	1,536	636	900	33	17	16			
25	1,842	769	1,073	27	12	15			
26	1,595	646	949	21	10	11			
27	1,670	708	962	15	8	7			
28	1,795	746	1,049	15	9	6			
29	1,812	736	1,076	20	9	11			





- School attendance in Yenangyoung Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of both males and females in Yenangyoung Township is higher starting from the school going age.

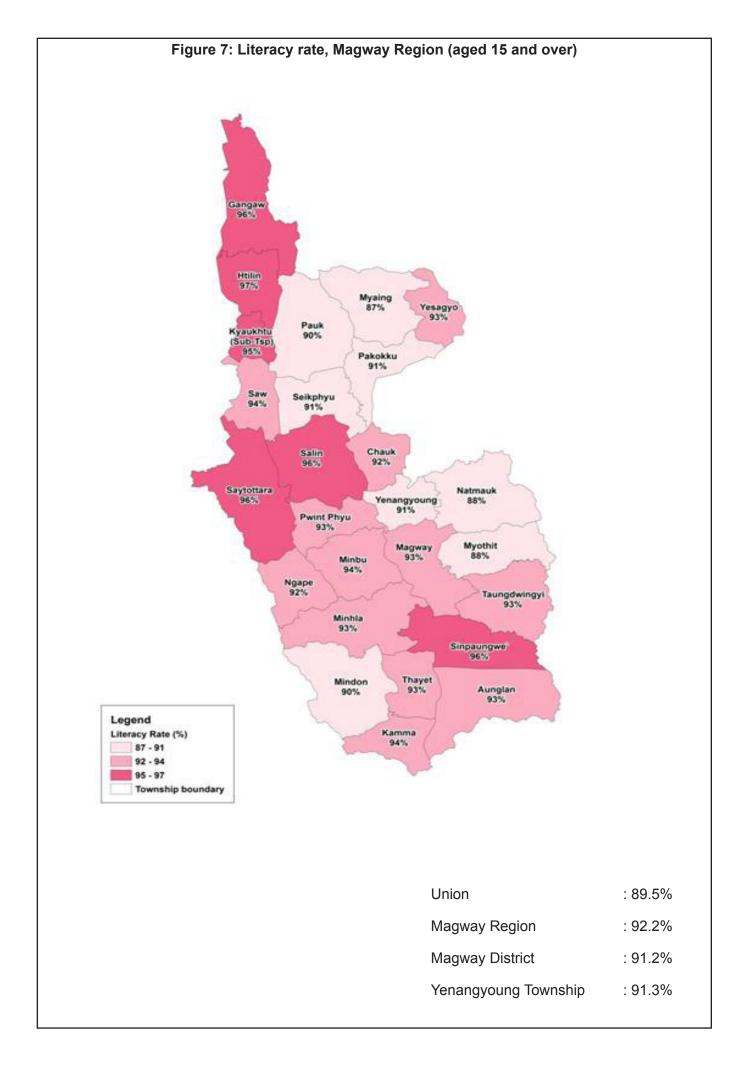


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Yenangyoung Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	18,615	97.1
Males	8,360	97.5
Females	10,255	96.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Yenangyoung Township is 91.3 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Magway Region (92.2%) but is higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 87.6 per cent and for the males it is 96.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.1 per cent with 96.8 per cent for females and 97.5 per cent for males.

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

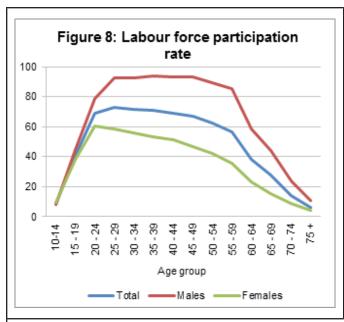
Total	Total	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	% Never	Primary	school	Middle school (grade	High school (grade	Diploma	University/	Post- graduate	Vocational	Other
	Total		attended	(grade 1 -4)	(grade 5)	6 - 9)	10 - 11)	Dipiolila	College	and above	training	Julio.						
Total	77,238	15,002	19.4	13,898	17,790	14,423	7,501	183	5,978	235	275	1,953						
Urban	26,946	2,163	8.0	3,967	3,717	7,100	4,974	134	4,473	184	187	47						
Rural	50,292	12,839	25.5	9,931	14,073	7,323	2,527	49	1,505	51	88	1,906						
Males	32,469	4,868	15.0	4,118	7,472	7,922	4,224	130	2,505	55	210	965						
Females	44,769	10,134	22.6	9,780	10,318	6,501	3,277	53	3,473	180	65	988						

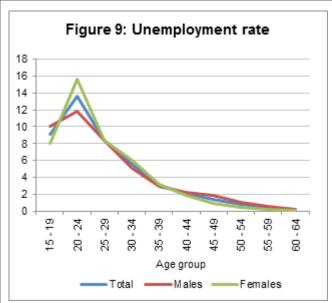
- Some 19.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 25.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 15.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 22.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 23.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 7.7
 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

A	Labour Fo	rce Particip	ation Rate	Unen	nployment	Rate
Age groups	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	8.9	8.2	9.7	8.5	11.3	6.2
15 - 19	41.0	44.4	38.0	9.1	10.1	8.0
20 - 24	68.7	78.8	60.5	13.6	11.8	15.6
25 - 29	73.0	92.3	58.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
30 - 34	71.8	92.8	56.0	5.5	5.1	6.0
35 - 39	70.7	93.8	53.5	3.0	2.9	3.2
40 - 44	68.8	93.2	51.1	2.1	2.2	1.9
45 - 49	66.9	93.1	46.7	1.4	1.8	0.9
50 - 54	62.3	89.2	42.0	0.8	1.0	0.4
55 - 59	56.7	85.1	35.8	0.4	0.5	0.2
60 - 64	37.9	58.7	23.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
65 - 69	27.5	44.2	15.5	_	-	_
70 - 74	14.2	23.6	8.6	-	-	-
75 +	6.4	11.0	3.9	-	-	-
15 - 24	53.5	59.3	48.4	11.7	11.1	12.4
15 - 64	62.6	81.6	47.8	5.0	4.6	5.4





- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Yenangyoung Township is 62.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 47.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 81.6 per cent.
- In Yenangyoung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Yenangyoung Township is 5.0 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.6%) and for females (5.4%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 12.4 per cent.

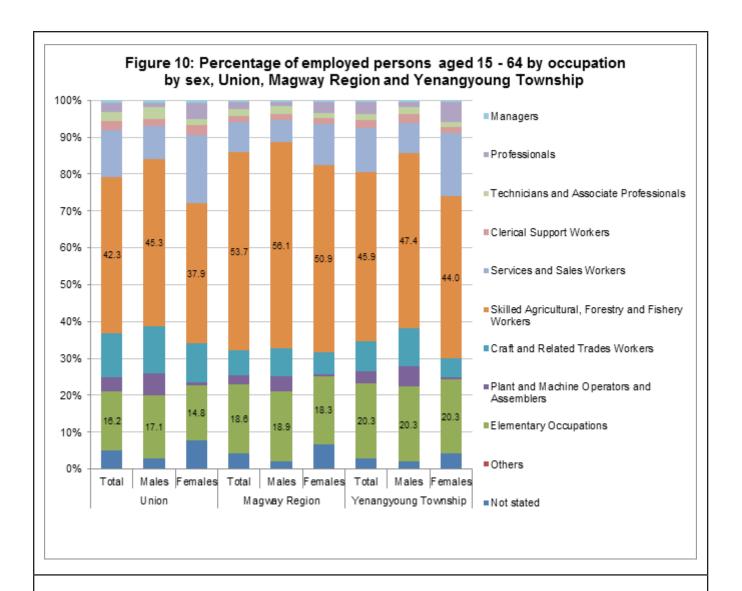
Table 7: Population aged 10 and over not in the labour force by usual activity status and sex

Sex		Usual activity status											
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired,elderly	III, disabled	Other						
Total	53,869	0.7	32.7	42.5	17.0	2.1	5.0						
Males	16,060	1.5	54.6	4.4	23.7	3.6	12.2						
Females	37,809	0.3	23.4	58.6	14.2	1.5	2.0						

 Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 54.6 per cent of males are full time students while 58.6 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occuration	Emp	loyed pers	sons		Per cent	
Occupation	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	49,764	28,232	21,532	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	239	142	97	0.5	0.5	0.5
Professionals	1,577	382	1,195	3.2	1.4	5.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	785	524	261	1.6	1.9	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	1,105	728	377	2.2	2.6	1.8
Services and Sales Workers	5,962	2,292	3,670	12.0	8.1	17.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	22,838	13,369	9,469	45.9	47.4	44.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,084	2,951	1,133	8.2	10.5	5.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,623	1,546	77	3.3	5.5	0.4
Elementary Occupations	10,111	5,744	4,367	20.3	20.3	20.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,440	554	886	2.9	2.0	4.1

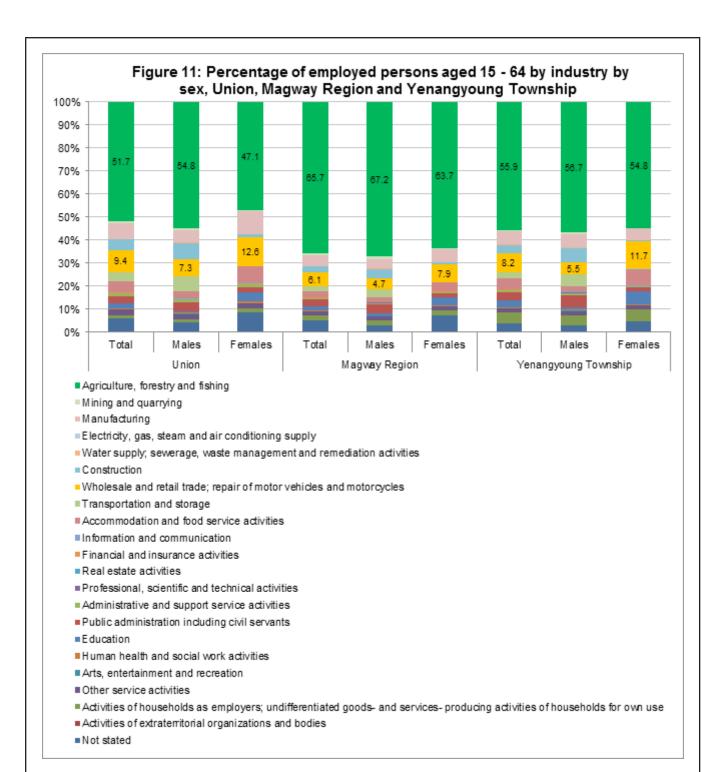


- In Yenangyoung Township, 45.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 20.3 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 47.4 per cent of males and 44.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Magway Region, 53.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 18.6 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

	Emp	oloyed pers	ons		Per cent	
Industry	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	49,764	28,232	21,532	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27,812	16,011	11,801	55.9	56.7	54.8
Mining and quarrying	232	211	21	0.5	0.7	0.1
Manufacturing	2,661	1,523	1,138	5.3	5.4	5.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	48	47	1	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	127	117	10	0.3	0.4	*
Construction	1,796	1,696	100	3.6	6.0	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,073	1,545	2,528	8.2	5.5	11.7
Transportation and storage	1,466	1,430	36	2.9	5.1	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,261	703	1,558	4.5	2.5	7.2
Information and communication	78	52	26	0.2	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	97	48	49	0.2	0.2	0.2
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	55	45	10	0.1	0.2	*
Administrative and support service activities	378	299	79	0.8	1.1	0.4
Public administration including civil servants	1,829	1,459	370	3.7	5.2	1.7
Education	1,453	270	1,183	2.9	1.0	5.5
Human health and social work activities	212	81	131	0.4	0.3	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	138	111	27	0.3	0.4	0.1
Other service activities	871	499	372	1.8	1.8	1.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2,321	1,273	1,048	4.7	4.5	4.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	15	9	6	*	*	*
Not stated	1,841	803	1,038	3.7	2.8	4.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

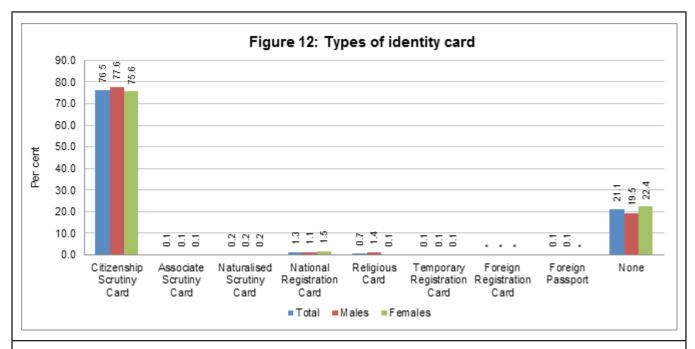


- In Yenangyoung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 55.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 8.2 per cent.
- There are 56.7 per cent of males and 54.8 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.
- In Magway Region, there are 65.7 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 6.1 per cent in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	84,889	63	199	1,481	734	77	27	81	23,437
Urban	31,466	44	82	302	450	27	27	10	6,253
Rural	53,423	19	117	1,179	284	50	-	71	17,184
Males	37,690	26	103	517	674	32	10	67	9,446
Females	47,199	37	96	964	60	45	17	14	13,991



- In Yenangyoung Township, 76.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny
 Card while 21.1 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 19.5 per cent of males and 22.4 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

		Total Po	pulation			Type of	disability	
Age groups	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	134,227	127,880	6,347	4.7	2,898	1,936	2,746	2,099
0 - 4	10,834	10,645	189	1.7	10	16	143	155
5 - 9	12,405	12,264	141	1.1	16	20	48	107
10 - 14	13,415	13,270	145	1.1	15	33	51	96
15 - 19	11,191	11,079	112	1.0	17	31	29	67
20 - 24	9,144	9,057	87	1.0	16	12	35	45
25 - 29	9,137	9,021	116	1.3	19	30	49	51
30 - 34	9,420	9,281	139	1.5	26	29	65	41
35 - 39	9,568	9,389	179	1.9	40	53	71	46
40 - 44	9,352	9,091	261	2.8	93	59	92	64
45 - 49	9,016	8,655	361	4.0	167	87	97	78
50 - 54	7,971	7,534	437	5.5	207	99	133	103
55 - 59	6,300	5,800	500	7.9	259	116	173	122
60 - 64	5,422	4,794	628	11.6	320	157	225	154
65 - 69	4,073	3,363	710	17.4	371	196	280	183
70 - 74	2,804	2,092	712	25.4	398	252	329	194
75 - 79	2,263	1,503	760	33.6	431	310	396	244
80 - 84	1,194	681	513	43.0	291	242	299	195
85 - 89	524	266	258	49.2	142	129	152	100
90 +	194	95	99	51.0	60	65	79	54

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups		Total Po	pulation			Type of	disability	
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	60,228	57,609	2,619	4.3	1,055	706	1,174	872
0 - 4	5,428	5,332	96	1.8	2	5	75	80
5 - 9	6,235	6,167	68	1.1	6	6	22	54
10 - 14	6,597	6,517	80	1.2	8	20	28	56
15 - 19	5,380	5,319	61	1.1	8	14	17	38
20 - 24	4,119	4,072	47	1.1	10	6	18	22
25 - 29	3,921	3,874	47	1.2	7	10	22	17
30 - 34	4,044	3,978	66	1.6	12	11	35	25
35 - 39	4,075	3,985	90	2.2	16	18	44	29
40 - 44	3,924	3,792	132	3.4	37	26	55	37
45 - 49	3,925	3,754	171	4.4	68	33	58	40
50 - 54	3,430	3,247	183	5.3	82	31	63	39
55 - 59	2,677	2,464	213	8.0	105	44	87	51
60 - 64	2,256	1,975	281	12.5	123	80	108	62
65 - 69	1,708	1,421	287	16.8	147	75	126	68
70 - 74	1,032	767	265	25.7	135	86	118	67
75 - 79	839	584	255	30.4	141	100	136	87
80 - 84	406	242	164	40.4	91	82	88	55
85 - 89	175	88	87	49.7	46	42	53	30
90 +	57	31	26	45.6	11	17	21	15

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups		Total Po	pulation		Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	73,999	70,271	3,728	5.0	1,843	1,230	1,572	1,227
0 - 4	5,406	5,313	93	1.7	8	11	68	75
5 - 9	6,170	6,097	73	1.2	10	14	26	53
10 - 14	6,818	6,753	65	1.0	7	13	23	40
15 - 19	5,811	5,760	51	0.9	9	17	12	29
20 - 24	5,025	4,985	40	0.8	6	6	17	23
25 - 29	5,216	5,147	69	1.3	12	20	27	34
30 - 34	5,376	5,303	73	1.4	14	18	30	16
35 - 39	5,493	5,404	89	1.6	24	35	27	17
40 - 44	5,428	5,299	129	2.4	56	33	37	27
45 - 49	5,091	4,901	190	3.7	99	54	39	38
50 - 54	4,541	4,287	254	5.6	125	68	70	64
55 - 59	3,623	3,336	287	7.9	154	72	86	71
60 - 64	3,166	2,819	347	11.0	197	77	117	92
65 - 69	2,365	1,942	423	17.9	224	121	154	115
70 - 74	1,772	1,325	447	25.2	263	166	211	127
75 - 79	1,424	919	505	35.5	290	210	260	157
80 - 84	788	439	349	44.3	200	160	211	140
85 - 89	349	178	171	49.0	96	87	99	70
90 +	137	64	73	53.3	49	48	58	39

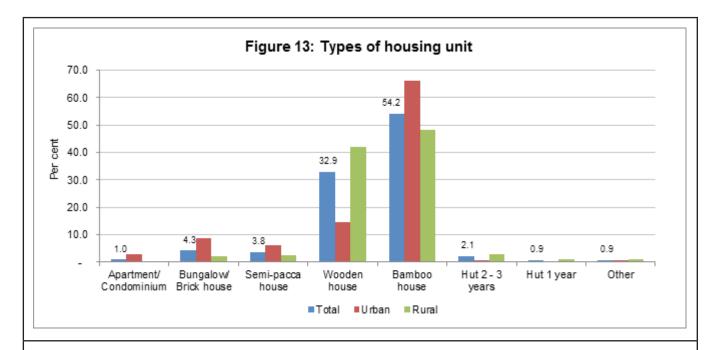
- Five in every 100 persons in Yenangyoung Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- · Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	32,500	1.0	4.3	3.8	32.9	54.2	2.1	0.9	0.9
Urban	10,676	2.9	8.7	6.3	14.6	66.0	0.7	0.3	0.5
Rural	21,824	0.1	2.1	2.6	41.9	48.4	2.8	1.1	1.0



- The majority of the households in Yenangyoung Township are living in bamboo houses (54.2%) followed by households in wooden houses (32.9%).
- Some 66.0 per cent of urban households and 48.4 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

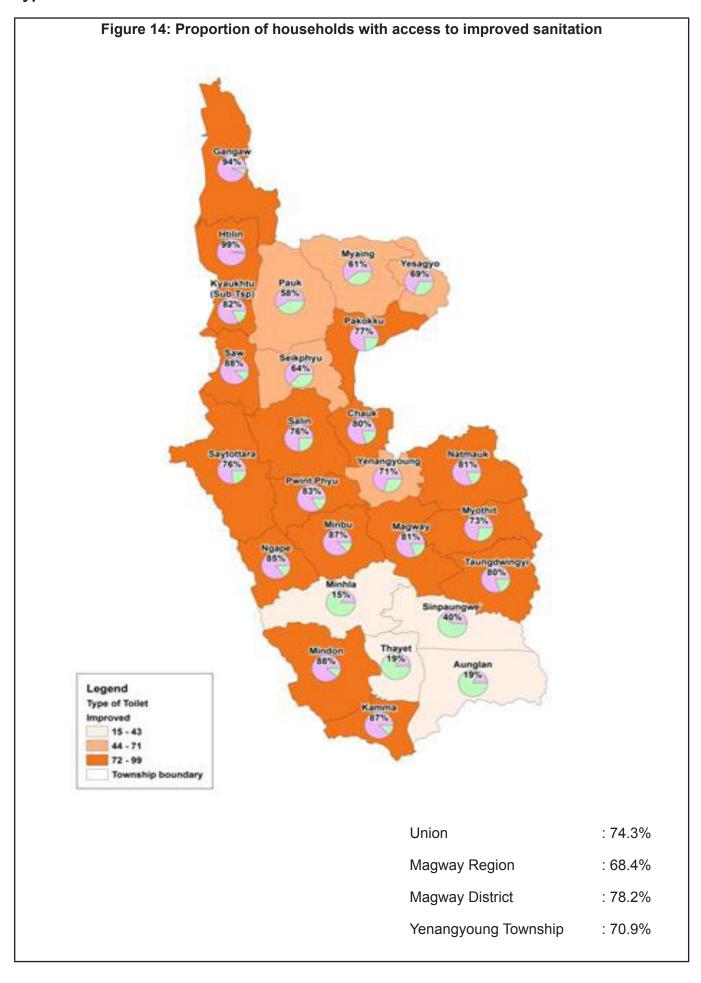


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Туре	of toilet	Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.6	1.2	0.2
Water seal (Im	proved pit latrine)	70.3	85.7	62.9
Improved sani	tation	70.9	86.9	63.1
Pit (Traditional	pit latrine)	2.2	2.2	2.1
Bucket (Surfac	e latrine)	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other		0.2	0.1	0.3
None		26.3	10.5	34.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
lotai	Number	32,500	10,676	21,824

- Some 70.9 per cent of the households in Yenangyoung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (70.3%)).
- Compared to other townships in Magway Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Yenangyoung Township is in the range of 44 to 71 per cent.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Magway Region is 68.4 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 26.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Magway Region, it is 17.5 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Yenangyoung Township, 34.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

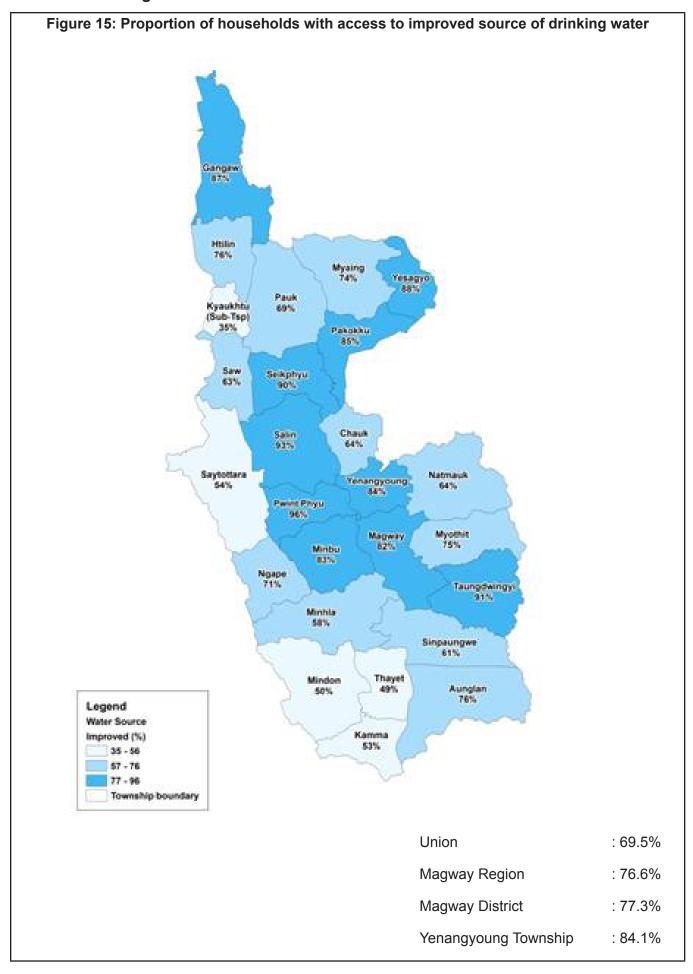


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of	drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Pip	ed	16.2	49.1	0.1
Tube well, bore	ehole	62.6	44.5	71.5
Protected well/	'Spring	4.2	2.5	5.0
Bottled water/	Water purifier	1.1	3.1	0.1
Total improve	d drinking water	84.1	99.2	76.7
Unprotected w	ell/Spring	1.6	0.1	2.4
Pool/Pond/ Lak	ке	9.8	0.1	14.5
River/stream/	canal	4.0	*	5.9
Waterfall/ Rain	water	0.3	*	0.4
Other		0.2	0.6	0.1
Total unimpro	ved drinking water	15.9	0.8	23.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
i Otai	Number	32,500	10,676	21,824

- In Yenangyoung Township, 84.1 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 Magway Region, it is the highest and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 62.6 per cent of the households use water from tube well/borehole and 16.2 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 15.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 23.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

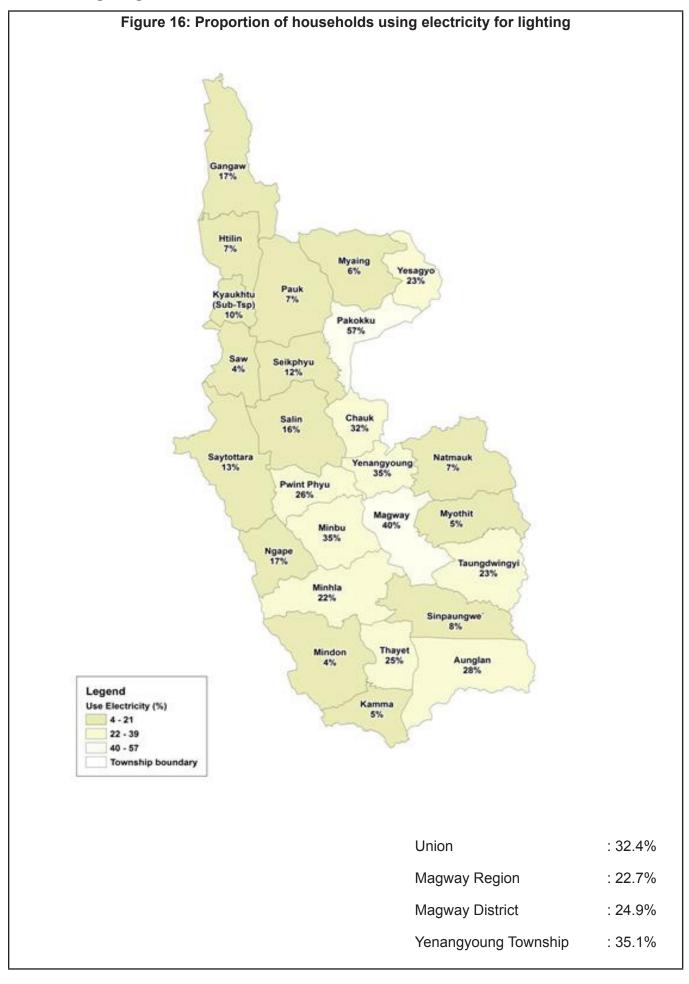


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source	of lighting	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		35.1	92.3	7.1
Kerosene		0.1	*	0.1
Candle		11.4	2.8	15.7
Battery		30.9	3.1	44.4
Generator (pr	ivate)	8.2	*	12.2
Water mill (pr	ivate)	0.1	-	0.1
Solar system	/energy	8.0	0.2	11.8
Other		6.3	1.6	8.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
i Otai	Number	32,500	10,676	21,824

- In Yenangyoung Township, 35.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of 22-39 per cent in electricity usage compared to other townships in Magway Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Magway Region is 22.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 44.4 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

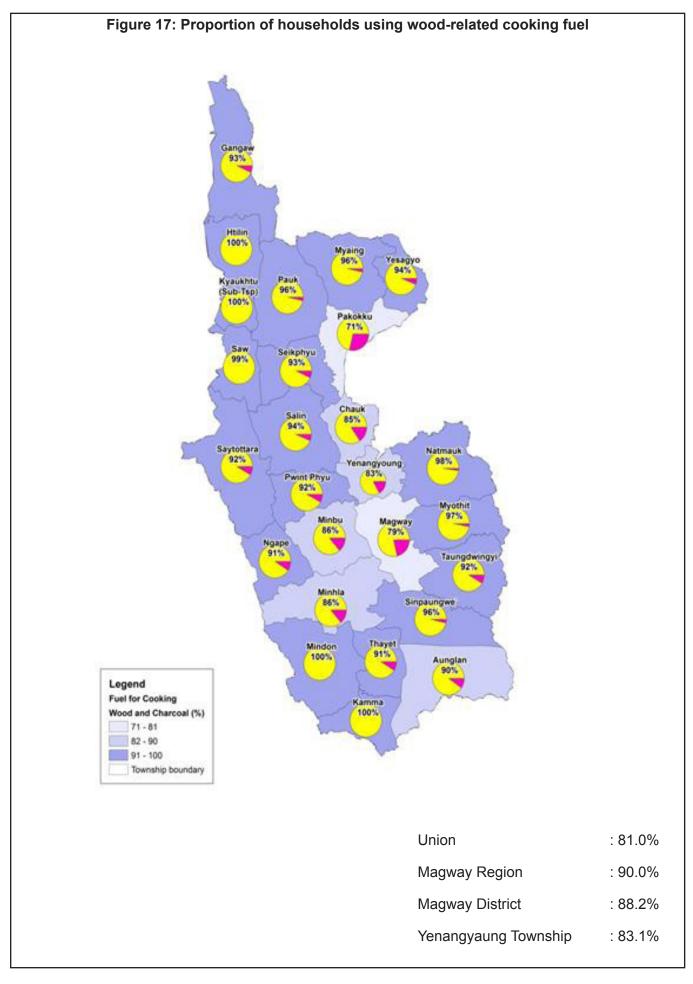


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of c	ooking fuel	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	etricity		45.0	2.4
LPG		0.1	0.3	-
Kerosene		*	*	*
BioGas		*	*	*
Firewood		75.6	33.7	96.1
Charcoal		7.5	20.3	1.2
Coal		0.1	0.3	*
Other		0.3	0.4	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
i Otai	Number	32,500	10,676	21,824

- In Yenangyaung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 75.6 per cent using firewood and 7.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 16.4 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 96.1 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.2 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

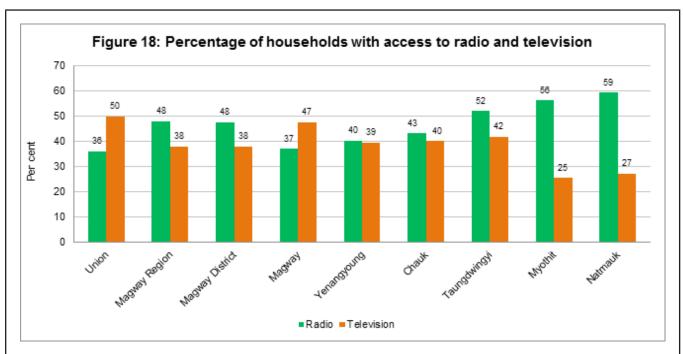
Communication and related amenities

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

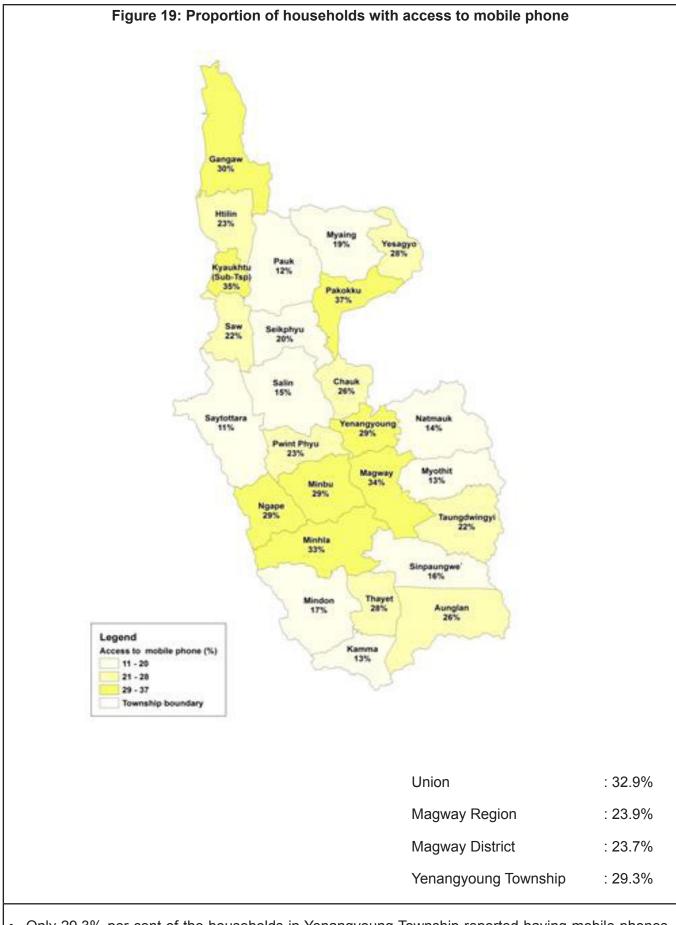
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	32,500	40.4	39.4	4.0	29.3	1.4	4.0	32.2	0.2
Urban	10,676	25.4	71.7	5.7	50.5	3.8	9.7	19.3	0.5
Rural	21,824	47.7	23.7	3.1	18.9	0.2	1.2	38.5	*

Some 40.4 per cent of the households in Yenangyoung Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 71.7 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas reporting having radio was 47.7 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



• In Yenangyoung Township, 39.4 per cent of the households reported having a television.



• Only 29.3% per cent of the households in Yenangyoung Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Magway Region, it is the highest group.

Transportation items

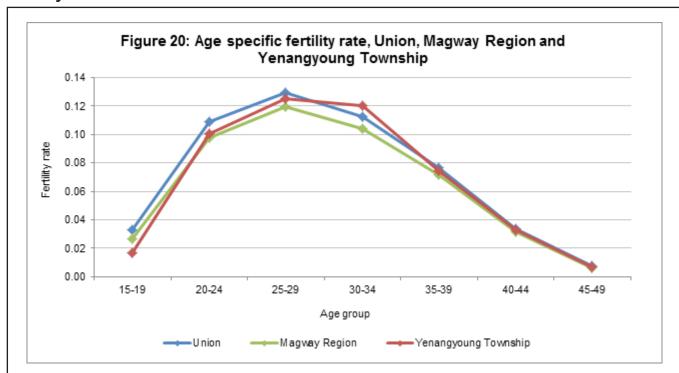
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Magway Region	919,777	12,624	356,960	282,648	7,989	12,307	4,196	380,264
Urban	131,251	5,925	72,163	62,913	1,499	660	349	4,968
Rural	788,526	6,699	284,797	219,735	6,490	11,647	3,847	375,296
Magway District	291,432	3,964	94,568	60,850	1,809	1,272	879	121,999
Urban	55,922	2,532	30,004	20,460	501	64	88	1,217
Rural	235,510	1,432	64,564	40,390	1,308	1,208	791	120,782
Yenangyoung Township	32,500	459	9,507	2,288	194	525	261	9,281
Urban	10,676	321	4,053	942	49	24	22	261
Rural	21,824	138	5,454	1,346	145	501	239	9,020

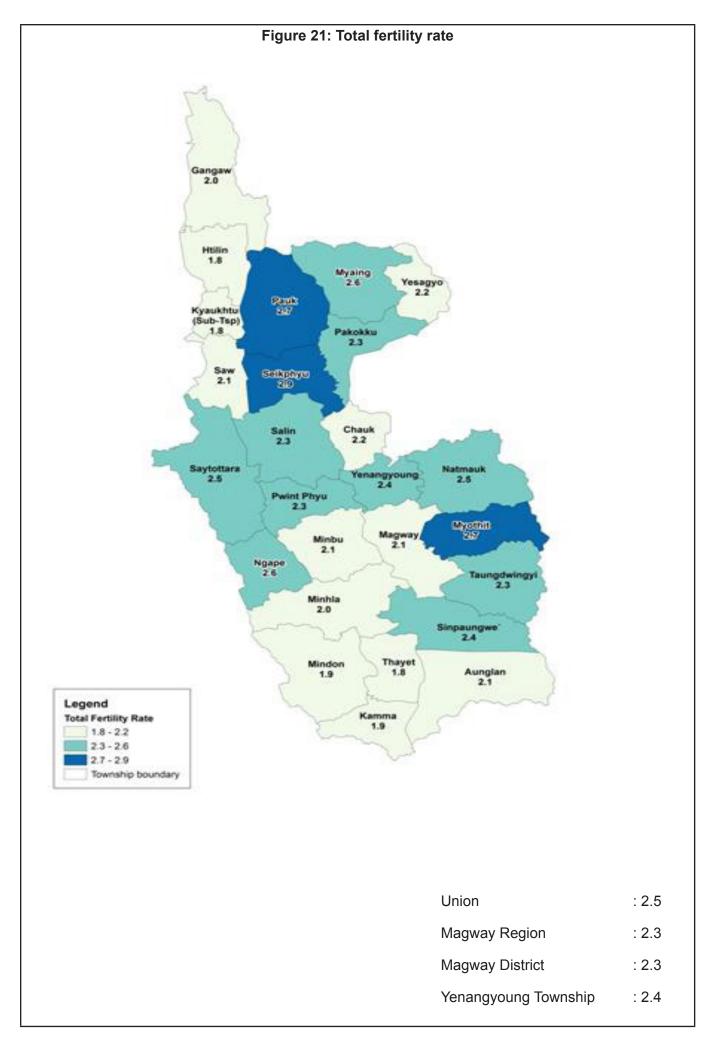
- In Yenangyaung Township, 29.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 28.6 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of urban households mainly use motorcycle/ moped and rural households use cart (bullock) as a means of transport.

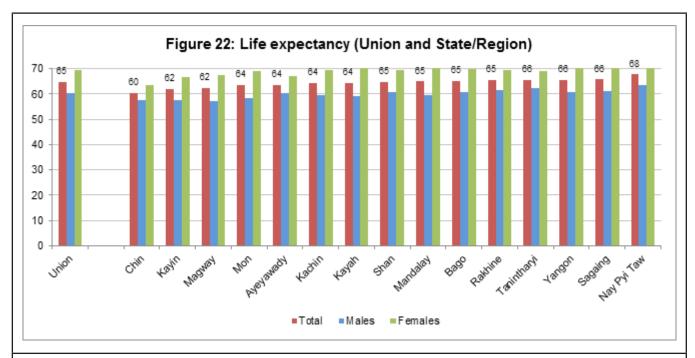
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



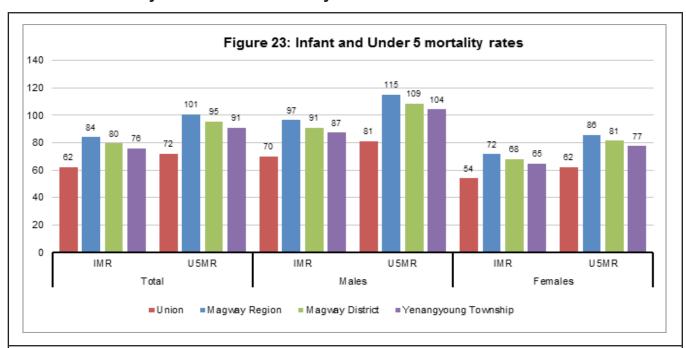
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.4 children per woman and is a little lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.



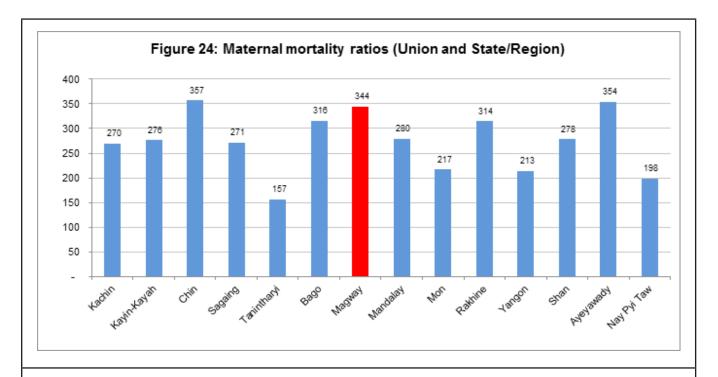


- The expectation of life at birth in Magway Region is 62.3 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 67.5 years is higher than that of the males at 57.1 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Magway District are higher than the Union average. The
 Infant mortality in Magway District is 80 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5
 mortality is 95 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Yenangyoung Township are higher than those in Magway Region and Magway District. The Infant mortality in Yenangyoung Township is 76 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 91 per 1,000 live births.



- In Magway Region, there are 344 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Magway Region 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 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). 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.

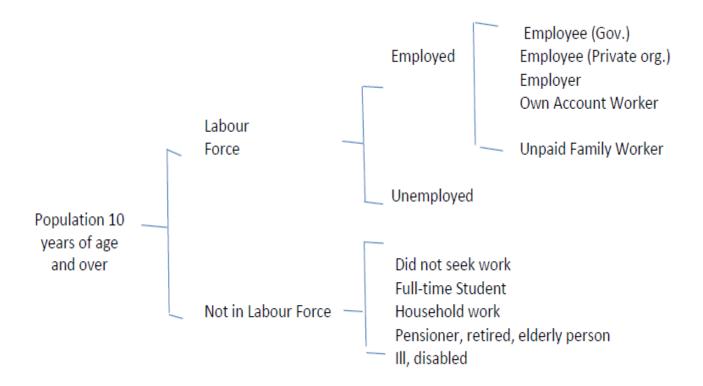
(c) Educational Attainment: The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Total fertility rate (TFR) =
$$5 \sum$$
 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.

List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports can be downloaded at: www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census

