THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, YINMARPIN DISTRICT
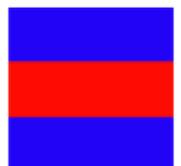
Yinmarpin Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp)

Nanyun

Donhee (Sub-Tsp)

Lahe

Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp)

Hkamti

Leshi

Sonemara (Sub-Tsp)

Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp)

Homalin

Banmauk

Myothit (Sub-Tsp)

Sagaing

Indaw

Phaungpyin

Tamu

Katha

Pinlebu

Wuntho

Khampat (Sub-Tsp)

Kawlin

Tigyaing

Mawlaik

Kyunhla

Kalay

kalewa

Tasei

Kambalu

Mingin

Ye U

Khin U

Depayin

Shwebo

Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp)

Kani

Butalin

Ayartaw

Wetlet

Monywa

Sagaing

Palae

Salingyi

Myinmu

Chaung Oo

Myaung

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Sagaing Region, Yinmarpin District

Yinmarpin Township Report

Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships
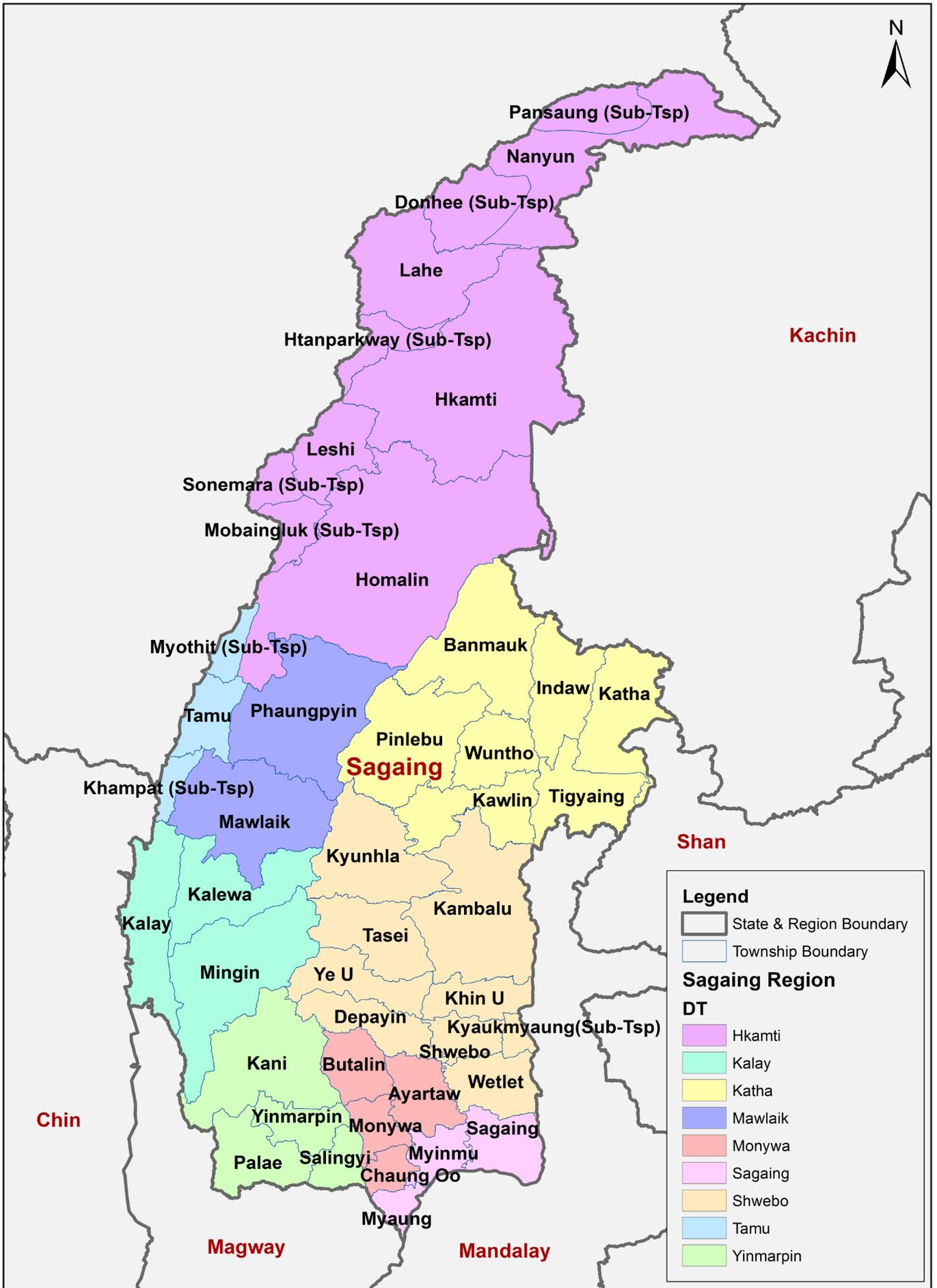
Yinmarpin Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	141,480 [2]
Population males	65,974 (46.6%)
Population females	75,506 (53.4%)
Percentage of urban population	3.4%
Area (Km²)	939.4 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	150.6 persons
Median age	28.4 years
Number of wards	4
Number of village tracts	42
Number of private households	29,532
Percentage of female headed households	21.6%
Mean household size	4.7 persons[4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	27.3%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.0%
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.7%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	51.5
Child dependency ratio	41.3
Old dependency ratio	10.2
Ageing index	24.7
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	87
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	94.0%
Male	98.1%
Female	90.7%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,715	2.6
Walking	1,859	1.3
Seeing	1,468	1.0
Hearing	988	0.7
Remembering	1,376	1.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	94,445	80.5
Associate Scrutiny	35	< 0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	177	0.2
National Registration	1,048	0.9
Religious	583	0.5
Temporary Registration	92	0.1
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1
Foreign Passport	31	< 0.1
None	20,851	17.8

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	79.0%	88.4%	71.0%
Unemployment rate	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%
Employment to population ratio	77.2%	86.4%	69.3%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	28,800	97.5
Renter	190	0.6
Provided free (individually)	213	0.7
Government quarters	309	1.0
Private company quarters	*	< 0.1
Other	*	< 0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	2.8%		33.3%
Bamboo	73.2%	10.0%	8.5%
Earth	0.1%	45.2%	
Wood	14.4%	36.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		55.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	8.8%	8.3%	0.1%
Other	0.6%	0.4%	2.4%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,998	6.8
LPG	*	< 0.1
Kerosene	*	< 0.1
Biogas	*	< 0.1
Firewood	26,900	91.1
Charcoal	506	1.7
Coal	*	0.1
Other	95	0.3

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	4,131	14.0
Kerosene	35	0.1
Candle	1,241	4.2
Battery	13,304	45.0
Generator (private)	4,508	15.3
Water mill (private)	43	0.1
Solar system/energy	3,635	12.3
Other	2,635	8.9
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	1,383	4.7
Tube well, borehole	19,466	65.9
Protected well/spring	5,828	19.7
Bottled/purifier water	21	0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*26,698*	*90.4*
Unprotected well/spring	272	0.9
Pool/pond/lake	316	1.1
River/stream/canal	1,641	5.6
Waterfall/rainwater	336	1.1
Other	269	0.9
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*2,834*	*9.6*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	1,329	4.5
Tube well, borehole	19,100	64.7
Protected well/spring	6,440	21.8
Unprotected well/spring	295	1.0
Pool/pond/lake	696	2.4
River/stream/canal	1,167	4.0
Waterfall/rainwater	211	0.7
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	293	1.0

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	104	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	21,037	71.2
Total Improved Sanitation	*21,141*	*71.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	377	1.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	30	0.1
Other	180	0.6
None	7,804	26.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	18,628	63.1
Television	8,793	29.8
Landline phone	1,060	3.6
Mobile phone	4,346	14.7
Computer	283	1.0
Internet at home	572	1.9
Households with none of the items	7,711	26.1
Households with all of the items	22	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	333	1.1
Motorcycle/Moped	16,071	54.4
Bicycle	14,455	48.9
4-Wheel tractor	496	1.7
Canoe/Boat	332	1.1
Motor boat	118	0.4
Cart (bullock)	13,573	46.0

Note: [1] Population figures for Yinmarpin 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.

Contents

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://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104.

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 Yinmarpin Township in Sagaing 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 is in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Yinmarpin Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	141,480 *		
Males	65,974		
Females	75,506		
Sex ratio	87 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	3.4%		
Area (Km^2)	939.4 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	150.6 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	42		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	139,808	4,500	135,308
Number of conventional households	29,532	1,077	28,455
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		

- In Yinmarpin Township, there are more females than males with 87 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (3.4%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Yinmarpin Township is 151 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Yinmarpin Township. This is slightly higher 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; Yinmarpin Township (Yinmarpin District, Sagaing Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**29,532**	**141,480**	**65,974**	**75,506**
	Ward	**1,077**	**4,806**	**2,259**	**2,547**
1	Ka Gyi(W)	248	1,193	544	649
2	Kha Gway(W)	514	2,282	1,089	1,193
3	Ga Nge(W)	253	1,055	493	562
4	Ga Gyi(W)	62	276	133	143
	Village Tract	**28,455**	**136,674**	**63,715**	**72,959**
1	Lel Ngauk(VT)	407	1,891	864	1,027
2	Nyaung Pin Gyi Su(VT)	589	2,515	1,174	1,341
3	Ywar Thar(VT)	418	1,966	992	974
4	Myo Gyi(VT)	688	3,280	1,497	1,783
5	Let Hloke(VT)	603	2,707	1,201	1,506
6	Nat Taunt(VT)	610	2,837	1,321	1,516
7	Si Laung(VT)	758	3,907	1,815	2,092
8	Mya Yeik(VT)	432	2,076	947	1,129
9	Sone Chaung(VT)	1,368	6,670	3,074	3,596
10	Bant Bway(VT)	2,138	10,886	5,185	5,701
11	War Yon(VT)	371	2,051	939	1,112
12	Tar Wa(VT)	1,102	5,293	2,510	2,783
13	Let Ka Byar(VT)	502	2,496	1,220	1,276
14	Shwe Pan Khaing(VT)	347	1,704	798	906
15	Min Kan Gyi(VT)	1,058	4,542	2,003	2,539
16	Mauk Tha Yet(VT)	251	1,086	504	582
17	Lar Boet(VT)	504	2,347	1,134	1,213
18	Pyan Hleit-Thee Kone(VT)	474	1,944	904	1,040
19	Se Gyi(Htan Taw Gyi)(VT)	716	3,446	1,629	1,817

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
20	Saing Hlyar(VT)	596	2,898	1,365	1,533
21	Kan Chaung(Aung Moe)(VT)	681	3,256	1,607	1,649
22	Zee Hpyu Pin(VT)	243	1,008	477	531
23	Myo Thit(VT)	204	904	414	490
24	Min Zu(VT)	522	2,257	1,034	1,223
25	Pyan Hleit(VT)	575	2,523	1,169	1,354
26	Byama Dat(VT)	696	3,135	1,401	1,734
27	Kone Ywar(VT)	949	4,084	1,887	2,197
28	Zee Taw(VT)	359	1,759	796	963
29	Yin Paung Taing(VT)	952	4,414	2,053	2,361
30	Sin Swei(VT)	471	2,370	1,113	1,257
31	Sin Te(VT)	893	4,104	1,822	2,282
32	Inn(VT)	664	3,310	1,495	1,815
33	Sone Kyin(VT)	742	3,583	1,626	1,957
34	Ka Paing(VT)	1,171	6,043	2,862	3,181
35	Ka Paing-Thee Kone(VT)	575	3,019	1,422	1,597
36	Tha Min That(VT)	537	2,786	1,325	1,461
37	Nyaung Kaing(VT)	578	2,939	1,379	1,560
38	Kyauk Hmaw(VT)	1,038	5,294	2,372	2,922
39	Mauk Loke(VT)	459	2,087	942	1,145
40	Kyat(VT)	1,046	5,398	2,618	2,780
41	Ywar Htaung(VT)	236	1,086	519	567
42	Taung Pu(Kyauk Pyoke)(VT)	932	4,773	2,306	2,467

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Yinmarpin Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Yinmarpin Township		

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Yinmarpin Township

9,550 (6.7%)

38,594 (27.3%)

93,336 (66.0%)

□ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years □ 65 years and over
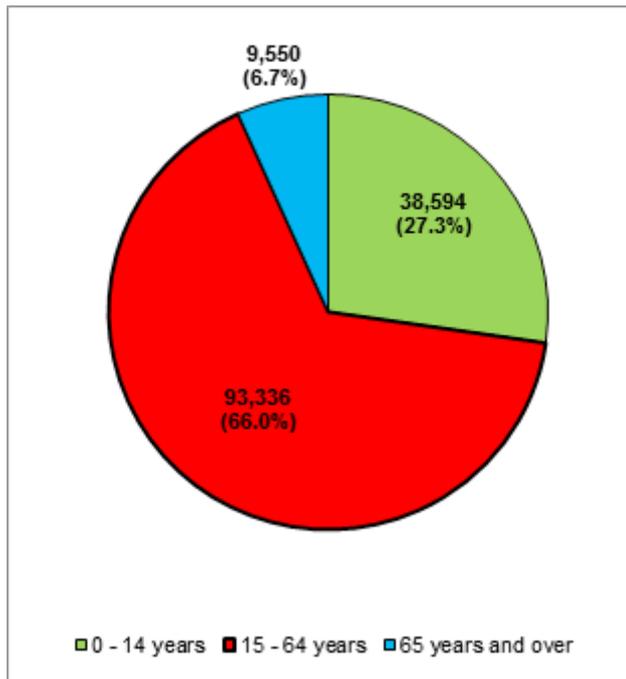
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Yinmarpin Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	141,480	65,974	75,506
0 - 4	11,510	5,797	5,713
5 - 9	12,707	6,352	6,355
10 - 14	14,377	7,023	7,354
15 - 19	12535	5943	6592
20 - 24	11,495	5,188	6,307
25 - 29	11,914	5,442	6,472
30 - 34	11,291	5,184	6,107
35 - 39	10,533	4,859	5,674
40 - 44	9,070	4,118	4,952
45 - 49	8,086	3,740	4,346
50 - 54	7,248	3,224	4,024
55 - 59	6,101	2,754	3,347
60 - 64	5,063	2,271	2,792
65 - 69	3,512	1,558	1,954
70 - 74	2,496	1,074	1,422
75 - 79	1,856	808	1,048
80 - 84	1,003	407	596
85 - 89	475	172	303
90 +	208	60	148

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Yinmarpin Township is 66.0 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.

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Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Yinmarpin District and Yinmarpin Township)
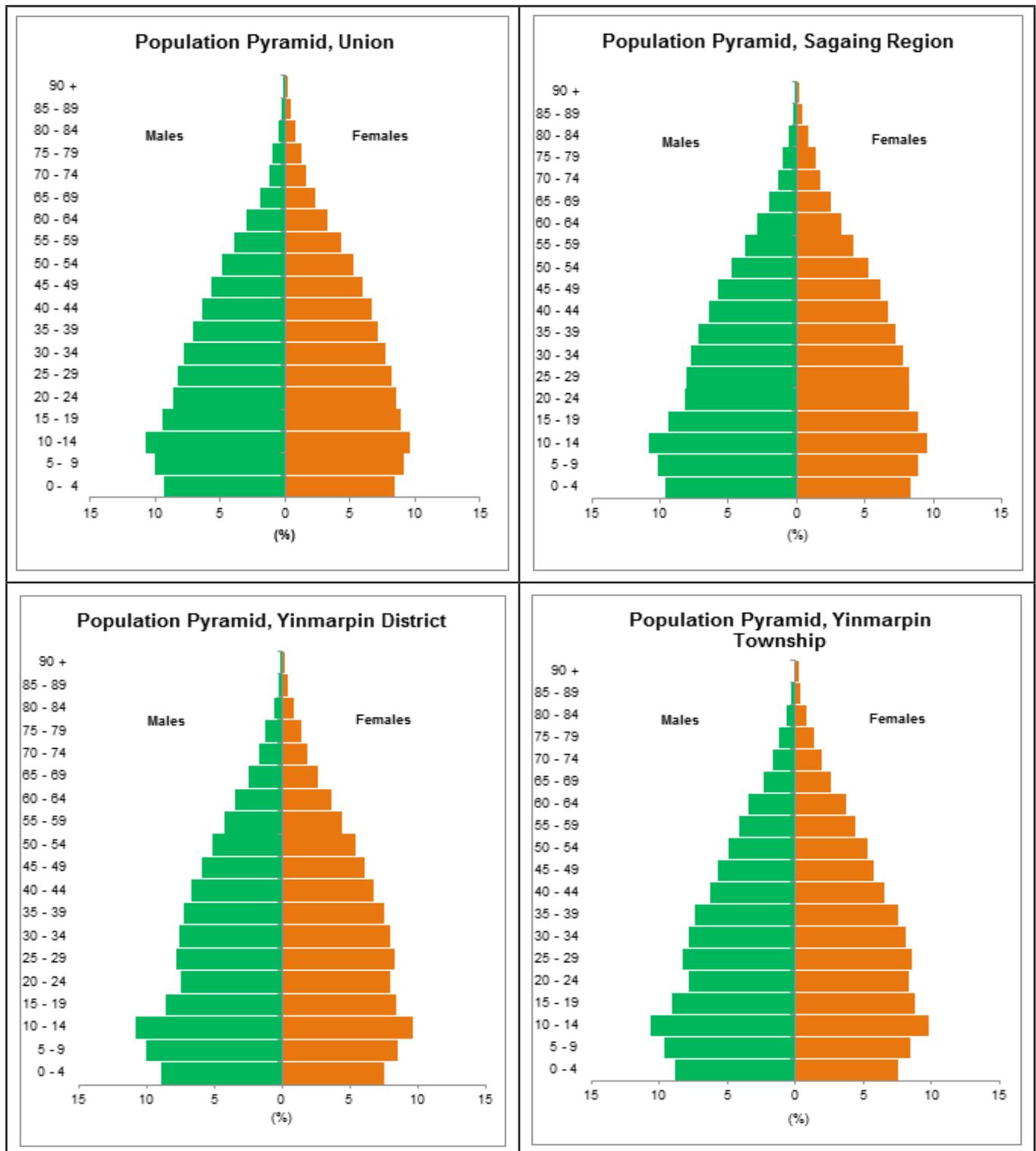
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Yinmarpin Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Yinmarpin Township.

- Starting from age group 5-9, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Sagaing Region
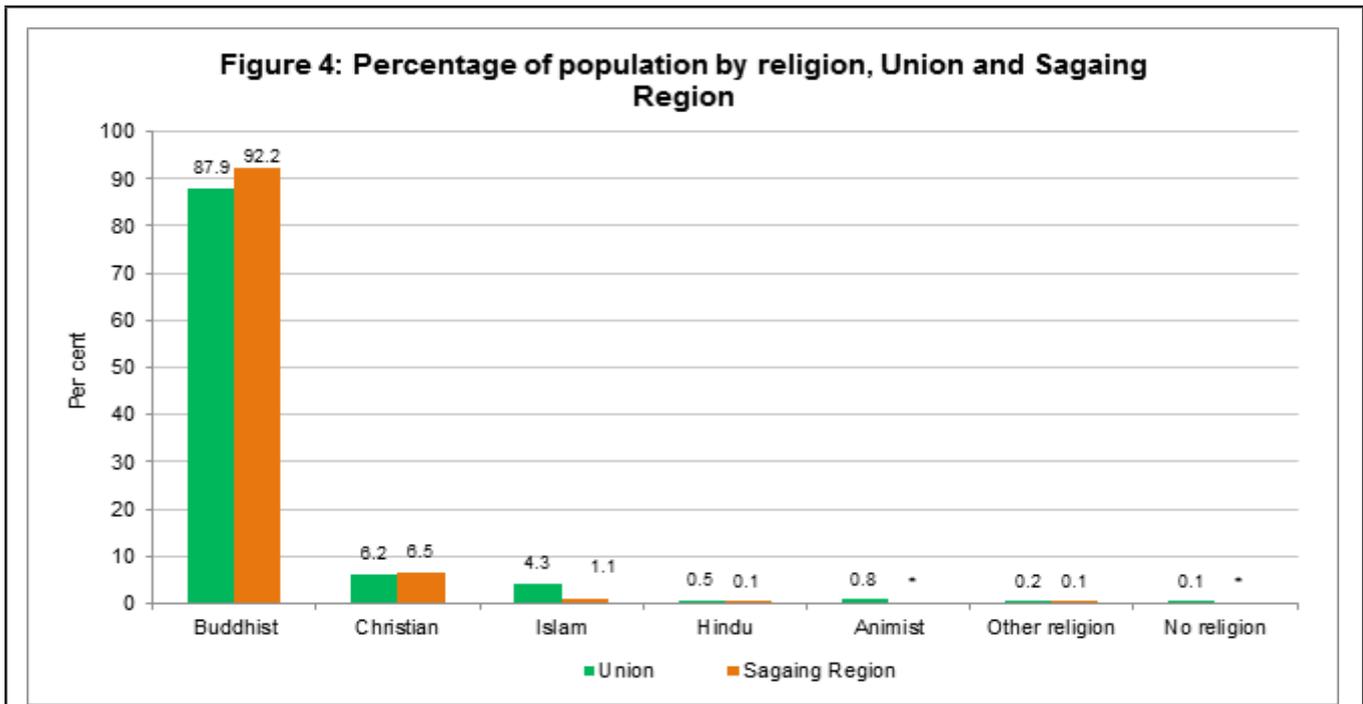
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Sagaing Region, it is 92.2 % Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist 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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,417	1,217	1,200	1,245	633	612
6	2,481	1,219	1,262	2,191	1,073	1,118
7	2,708	1,372	1,336	2,471	1,245	1,226
8	2,370	1,168	1,202	2,174	1,073	1,101
9	2,618	1,308	1,310	2,406	1,196	1,210
10	2,791	1,399	1,392	2,512	1,262	1,250
11	2,671	1,295	1,376	2,367	1,152	1,215
12	2,801	1,317	1,484	2,351	1,134	1,217
13	3,041	1,481	1,560	2,295	1,138	1,157
14	2,839	1,342	1,497	1,845	934	911
15	2,627	1,275	1,352	1,370	698	672
16	2,408	1,160	1,248	998	473	525
17	2,565	1,152	1,413	818	369	449
18	2,647	1,227	1,420	644	280	364
19	2,129	1,005	1,124	401	199	202
20	2,717	1,204	1,513	310	156	154
21	2,163	977	1,186	162	87	75
22	2,087	954	1,133	90	49	41
23	2,270	981	1,289	58	27	31
24	2,129	960	1,169	41	24	17
25	2,559	1,187	1,372	40	23	17
26	2,108	927	1,181	21	11	10
27	2,422	1,098	1,324	16	7	9
28	2,484	1,110	1,374	20	13	7
29	2,188	984	1,204	16	6	10

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Yinmarpin Township
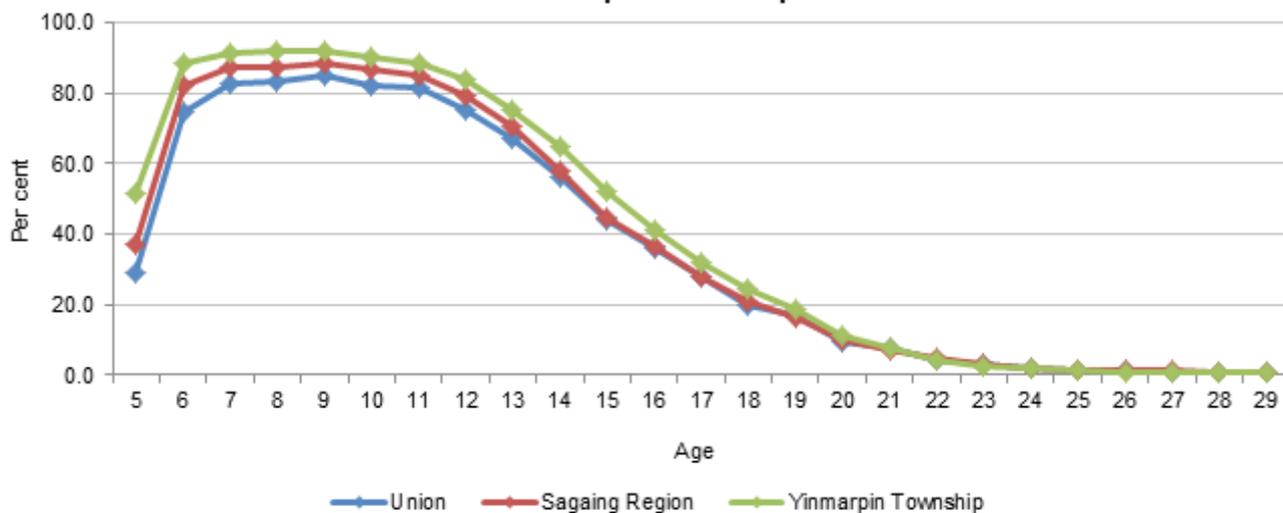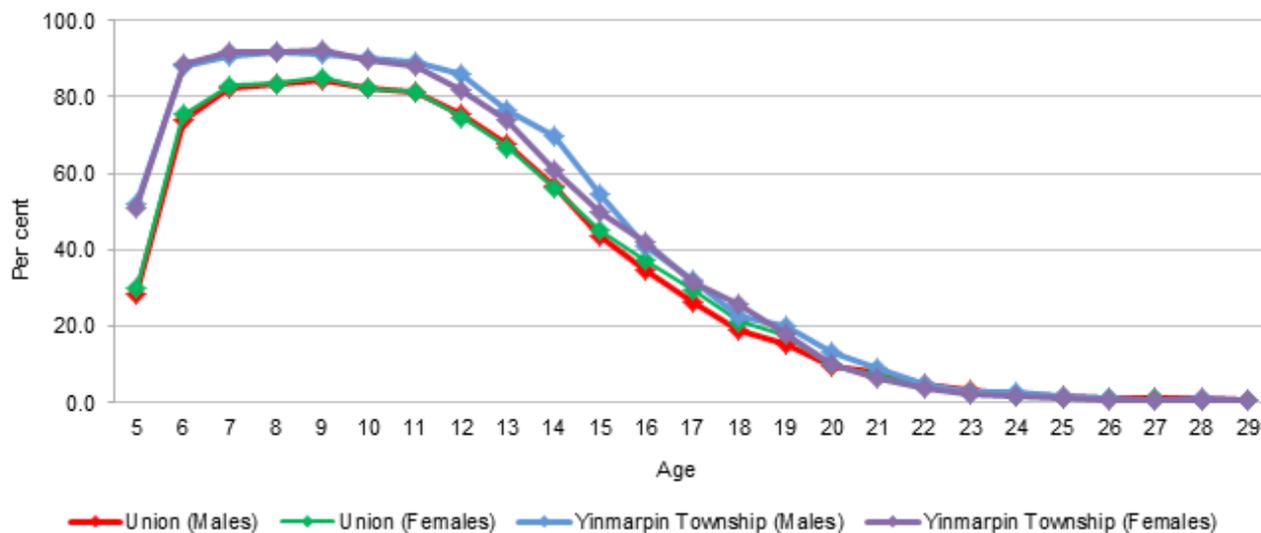

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Yinmarpin Township

- School attendance in Yinmarpin Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Yinmarpin Township is higher than that of the Union at starting from school going age.

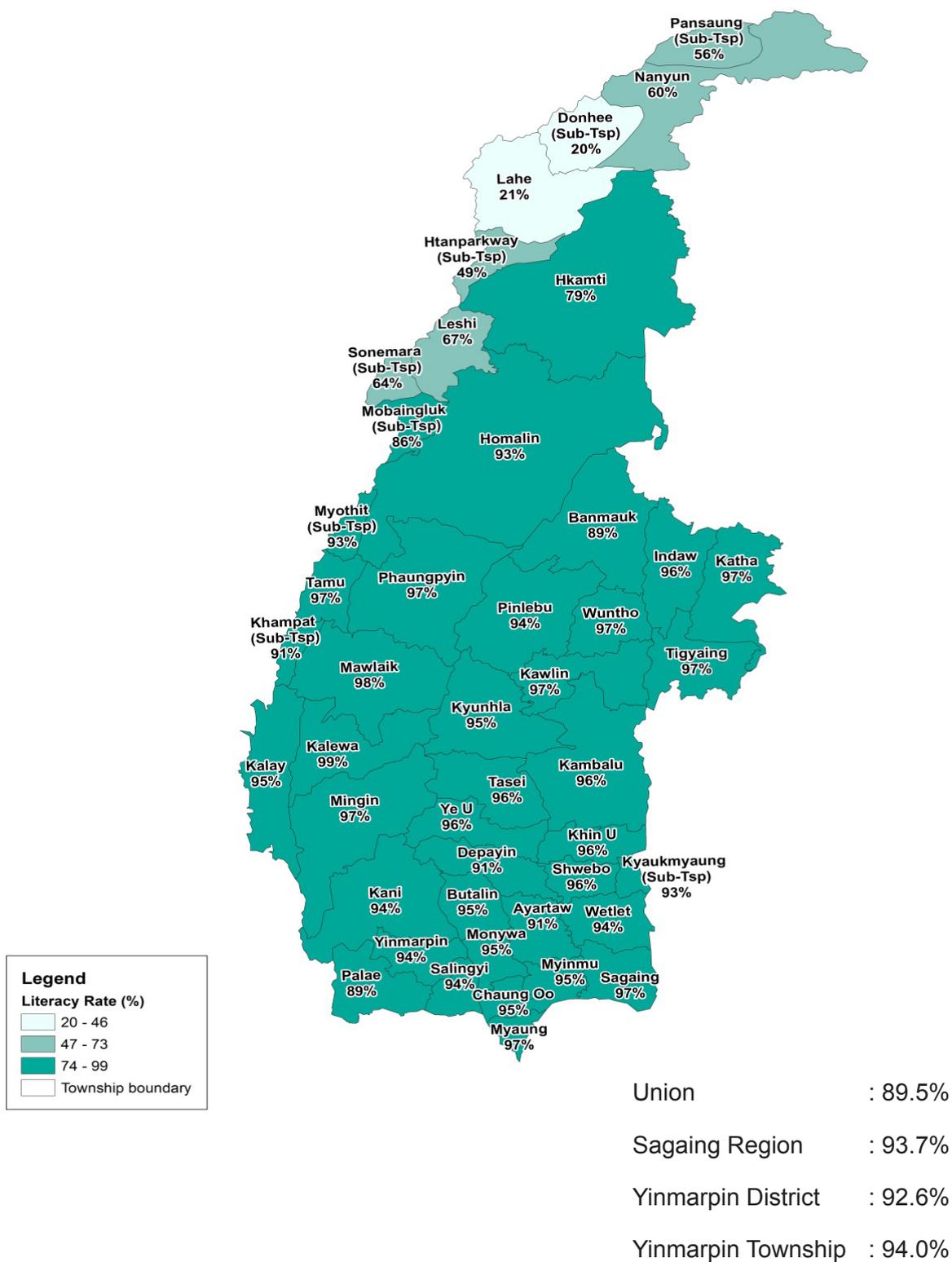# Figure 7: Literacy rate, Sagaing Region (aged 15 and over)

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
56%

Nanyun
60%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
20%

Lahe
21%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
49%

Hkamti
79%

Leshi
67%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
64%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
86%

Homalin
93%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
93%

Banmauk
89%

Indaw
96%

Katha
97%

Tamu
97%

Phaungpyin
97%

Pinlebu
94%

Wuntho
97%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
91%

Mawlaik
98%

Kawlin
97%

Tigyaing
97%

Kyunhla
95%

Kalewa
99%

Kambalu
96%

Kalay
95%

Mingin
97%

Tasei
96%

Ye U
96%

Khin U
96%

Depayin
91%

Shwebo
96%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
93%

Kani
94%

Butalin
95%

Ayartaw
91%

Wetlet
94%

Yinmarpin
94%

Monywa
95%

Myinmu
95%

Sagaing
97%

Palae
89%

Salingyi
94%

Chaung Oo
95%

Myaung
97%

Legend

Literacy Rate (%)

20 - 46

47 - 73

74 - 99

Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Yinmarpin District	: 92.6%
Yinmarpin Township	: 94.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	23,742	98.1
Males	10,895	98.5
Females	12,847	97.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Yinmarpin Township is 94.0 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 90.7 per cent and for the males it is 98.1 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.1 per cent with 97.8 per cent for females and 98.5 per cent for males.

Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex
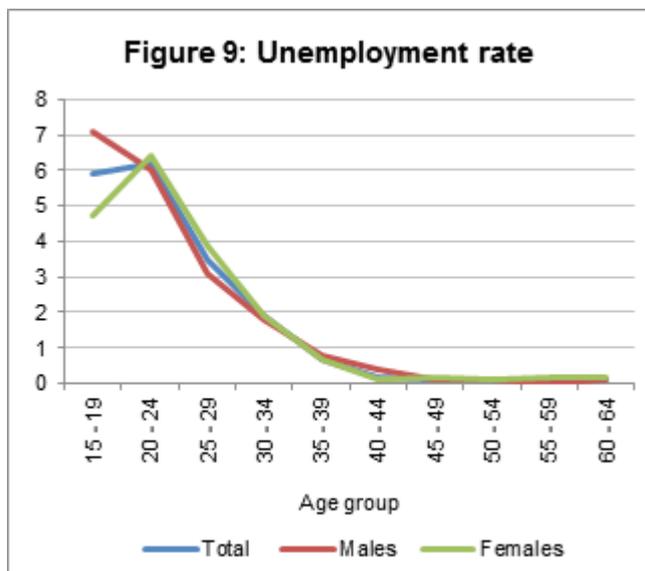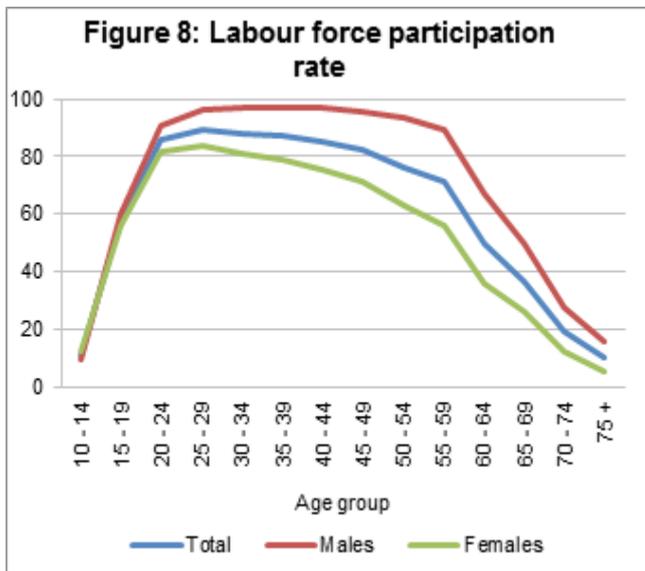
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	78,856	16,373	20.8	19,570	25,277	7,885	4,354	131	4,741	172	58	295
Urban	2,829	102	3.6	369	439	479	578	15	793	30	8	16
Rural	76,027	16,271	21.4	19,201	24,838	7,406	3,776	116	3,948	142	50	279
Males	35,671	5,594	15.7	7,457	12,221	4,855	2,807	83	2,401	60	38	155
Females	43,185	10,779	25.0	12,113	13,056	3,030	1,547	48	2,340	112	20	140

- Some 20.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 21.4 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 15.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 25.0 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 32.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.0 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	10.8	9.6	11.9	6.5	8.2	5.2
15 - 19	58.1	60.0	56.3	5.9	7.1	4.7
20 - 24	85.7	90.4	81.9	6.2	6.0	6.4
25 - 29	89.4	96.4	83.6	3.5	3.1	3.9
30 - 34	88.2	96.9	80.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
35 - 39	87.0	96.7	78.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
40 - 44	85.2	96.6	75.7	0.2	0.4	0.1
45 - 49	82.6	95.4	71.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
50 - 54	76.4	93.3	62.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
55 - 59	71.2	89.3	56.3	0.1	-	0.2
60 - 64	49.6	66.8	35.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
65 - 69	36.5	49.9	25.9	0.2	-	0.4
70 - 74	19.1	27.8	12.5	-	-	-
75 +	9.8	16.0	5.5	0.3	-	0.9
15 - 24	71.3	74.2	68.8	6.1	6.5	5.7
15 - 64	79.0	88.4	71.0	2.3	2.2	2.4

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Yinmarpin Township is 79.0 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 71.0 per cent and is noticeably lower than that of their male counterparts which is 88.4 per cent.

- In Yinmarpin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.8 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Yinmarpin Township is 2.3 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.2%) and for females (2.4%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.7 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	39,887	0.4	44.5	29.9	19.9	2.0	3.3
Males	14,087	0.7	61.8	2.9	24.5	2.7	7.4
Females	25,800	0.3	35.0	44.7	17.4	1.6	1.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 61.8 per cent of males are full time students while 44.7 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**71,577**	**36,572**	**35,005**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	210	139	71	0.3	0.4	0.2
Professionals	1,299	402	897	1.8	1.1	2.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	703	440	263	1.0	1.2	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	536	358	178	0.7	1.0	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	6,699	2,220	4,479	9.4	6.1	12.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	39,098	20,716	18,382	54.6	56.6	52.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	5,535	3,431	2,104	7.7	9.4	6.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,123	1,036	87	1.6	2.8	0.2
Elementary Occupations	13,619	7,090	6,529	19.0	19.4	18.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,755	740	2,015	3.8	2.0	5.8

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Yinmarpin Township
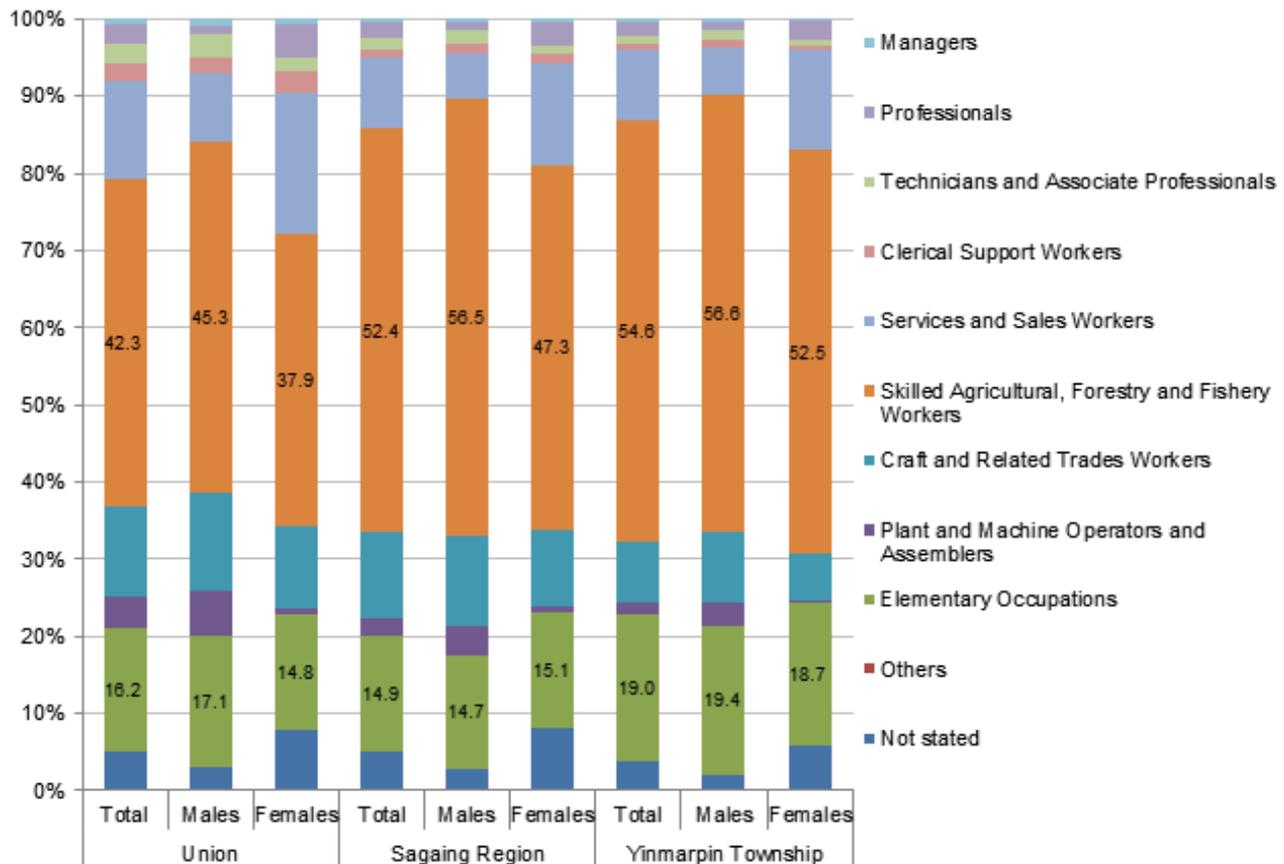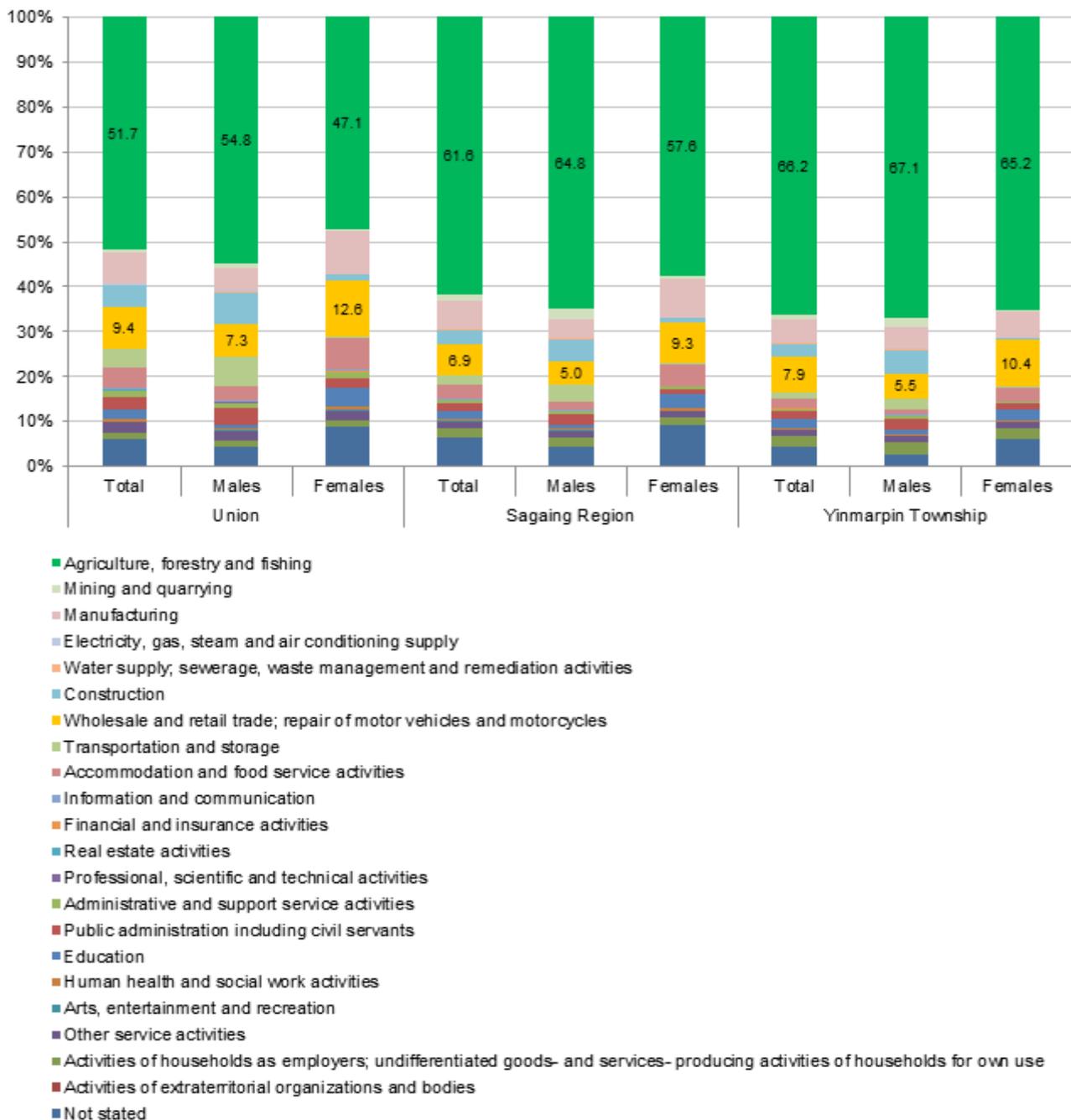
- In Yinmarpin Township, 54.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 19.0 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 56.6 per cent of males and 52.5 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.9 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**71,577**	**36,572**	**35,005**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47,375	24,542	22,833	66.2	67.1	65.2
Mining and quarrying	755	690	65	1.1	1.9	0.2
Manufacturing	3,837	1,767	2,070	5.4	4.8	5.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	26	24	2	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	93	88	5	0.1	0.2	*
Construction	2,074	1,876	198	2.9	5.1	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,665	2,017	3,648	7.9	5.5	10.4
Transportation and storage	978	893	85	1.4	2.4	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,546	482	1,064	2.2	1.3	3.0
Information and communication	36	24	12	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	20	7	13	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	95	79	16	0.1	0.2	*
Administrative and support service activities	350	225	125	0.5	0.6	0.4
Public administration including civil servants	1,284	897	387	1.8	2.5	1.1
Education	1,292	383	909	1.8	1.0	2.6
Human health and social work activities	197	62	135	0.3	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	56	48	8	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	1,042	542	500	1.5	1.5	1.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1,755	962	793	2.5	2.6	2.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	2	1	*	*	*
Not stated	3,098	962	2,136	4.3	2.6	6.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Yinmarpin Township

- In Yinmarpin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 66.2 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 7.9 per cent.

- There are 67.1 per cent of males and 65.2 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 6.9 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	94,445	35	177	1,048	583	92	*	31	20,851
Urban	3,458	-	61	21	19	5	-	-	555
Rural	90,987	35	116	1,027	564	87	*	31	20,296
Males	43,375	15	100	352	550	49	*	9	9,374
Females	51,070	20	77	696	33	43	-	22	11,477

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
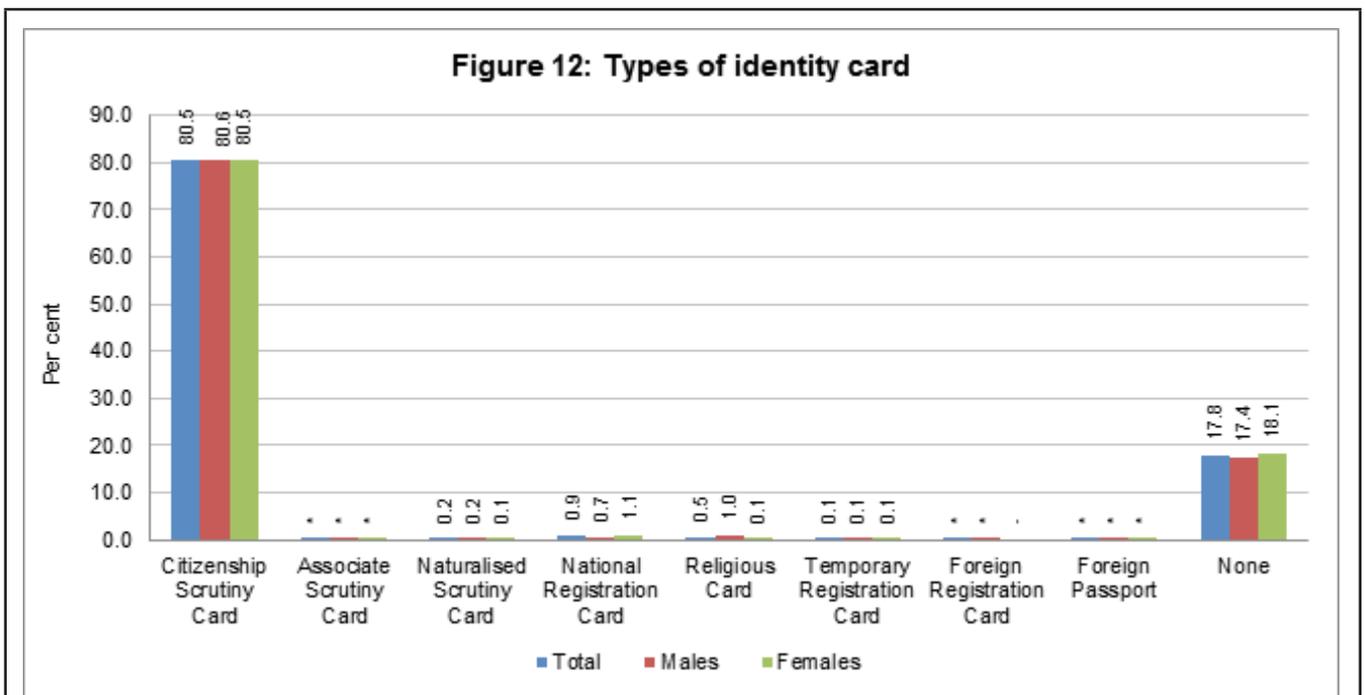
- In Yinmarpin Township, 80.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 17.8 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 17.4 per cent of males and 18.1 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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(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
Total	**141,480**	**137,765**	**3,715**	**2.6**	**1,468**	**988**	**1,859**	**1,376**
0 - 4	11,510	11,408	102	0.9	5	6	75	70
5 - 9	12,707	12,574	133	1.0	13	25	56	91
10 - 14	14,377	14,267	110	0.8	15	20	37	71
15 - 19	12,535	12,429	106	0.8	15	20	36	53
20 - 24	11,495	11,383	112	1.0	18	26	43	56
25 - 29	11,914	11,815	99	0.8	15	21	41	42
30 - 34	11,291	11,179	112	1.0	12	24	50	43
35 - 39	10,533	10,398	135	1.3	21	23	66	39
40 - 44	9,070	8,940	130	1.4	30	25	59	36
45 - 49	8,086	7,911	175	2.2	51	19	86	47
50 - 54	7,248	7,048	200	2.8	74	43	92	42
55 - 59	6,101	5,864	237	3.9	99	55	104	59
60 - 64	5,063	4,712	351	6.9	158	83	150	87
65 - 69	3,512	3,176	336	9.6	192	86	158	100
70 - 74	2,496	2,107	389	15.6	213	108	186	121
75 - 79	1,856	1,464	392	21.1	202	143	227	150
80 - 84	1,003	685	318	31.7	175	135	205	126
85 - 89	475	293	182	38.3	104	88	125	94
90 +	208	112	96	46.2	56	38	63	49

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
Males	**65,974**	**64,276**	**1,698**	**2.6**	**588**	**382**	**894**	**572**
0 - 4	5,797	5,746	51	0.9	1	4	36	35
5 - 9	6,352	6,290	62	1.0	8	15	24	39
10 - 14	7,023	6,965	58	0.8	5	10	17	38
15 - 19	5,943	5,887	56	0.9	9	10	20	29
20 - 24	5,188	5,128	60	1.2	11	14	22	30
25 - 29	5,442	5,384	58	1.1	6	12	25	22
30 - 34	5,184	5,126	58	1.1	7	9	32	20
35 - 39	4,859	4,771	88	1.8	12	9	53	21
40 - 44	4,118	4,043	75	1.8	17	2	47	17
45 - 49	3,740	3,644	96	2.6	23	5	56	23
50 - 54	3,224	3,128	96	3.0	31	9	58	20
55 - 59	2,754	2,644	110	4.0	44	19	55	25
60 - 64	2,271	2,102	169	7.4	74	36	77	30
65 - 69	1,558	1,417	141	9.1	72	36	71	42
70 - 74	1,074	923	151	14.1	81	44	78	42
75 - 79	808	647	161	19.9	80	60	99	62
80 - 84	407	284	123	30.2	66	47	74	36
85 - 89	172	112	60	34.9	28	30	36	29
90 +	60	35	25	41.7	13	11	14	12

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
Females	**75,506**	**73,489**	**2,017**	**2.7**	**880**	**606**	**965**	**804**
0 - 4	5,713	5,662	51	0.9	4	2	39	35
5 - 9	6,355	6,284	71	1.1	5	10	32	52
10 - 14	7,354	7,302	52	0.7	10	10	20	33
15 - 19	6,592	6,542	50	0.8	6	10	16	24
20 - 24	6,307	6,255	52	0.8	7	12	21	26
25 - 29	6,472	6,431	41	0.6	9	9	16	20
30 - 34	6,107	6,053	54	0.9	5	15	18	23
35 - 39	5,674	5,627	47	0.8	9	14	13	18
40 - 44	4,952	4,897	55	1.1	13	23	12	19
45 - 49	4,346	4,267	79	1.8	28	14	30	24
50 - 54	4,024	3,920	104	2.6	43	34	34	22
55 - 59	3,347	3,220	127	3.8	55	36	49	34
60 - 64	2,792	2,610	182	6.5	84	47	73	57
65 - 69	1,954	1,759	195	10.0	120	50	87	58
70 - 74	1,422	1,184	238	16.7	132	64	108	79
75 - 79	1,048	817	231	22.0	122	83	128	88
80 - 84	596	401	195	32.7	109	88	131	90
85 - 89	303	181	122	40.3	76	58	89	65
90 +	148	77	71	48.0	43	27	49	37

- Three in every 100 persons in Yinmarpin 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 70.

- Difficulties with walking 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	29,532	0.1	2.8	7.4	37.2	48.4	3.8	0.2	0.1
Urban	1,077	2.5	8.9	7.4	27.7	52.9	0.4	-	0.2
Rural	28,455	*	2.6	7.4	37.6	48.2	3.9	0.2	0.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
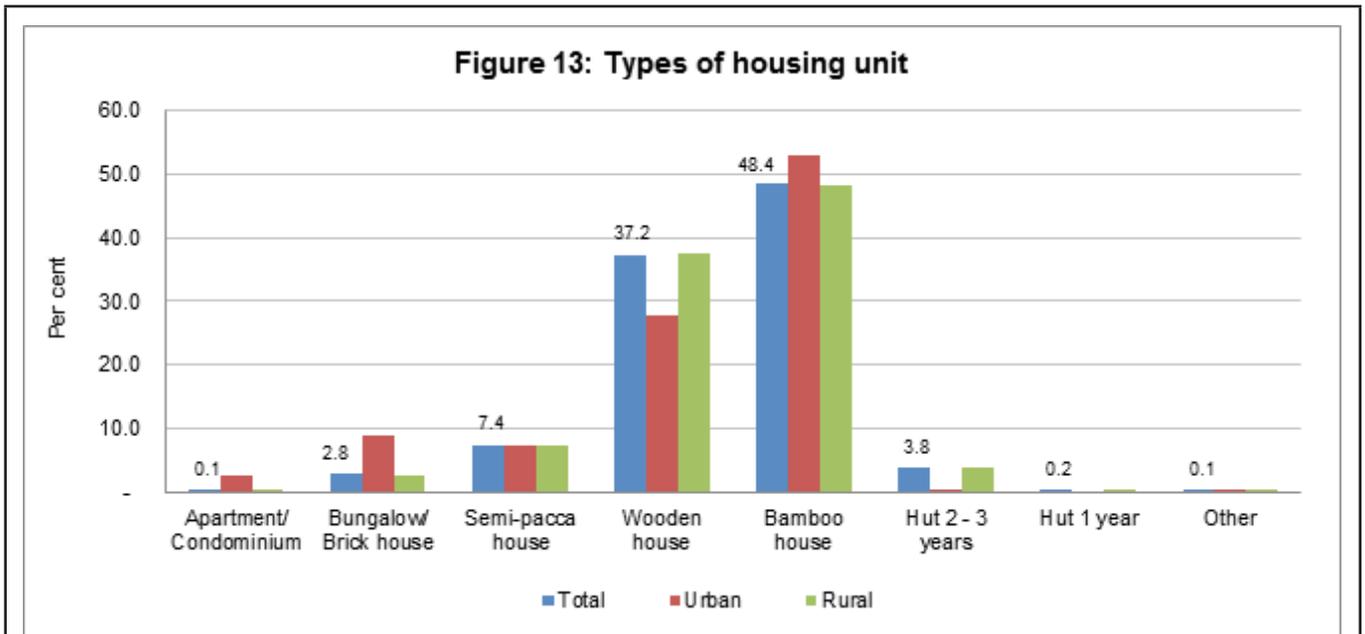
- The majority of the households in Yinmarpin Township are living in bamboo houses (48.4%) followed by households in wooden houses (37.2%).

- Some 52.9 per cent of urban households and 48.2 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 33%
Nanyun 46%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 7%
Lahe 16%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 35%
Hkamti 71%
Leshi 54%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 66%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 88%
Homalin 75%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 94%
Banmauk 70%
Indaw 32%
Katha 74%
Tamu 96%
Phaungpyin 77%
Pinlebu 5%
Wuntho 84%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 92%
Mawlaik 90%
Kawlin 79%
Tigyaing 78%
Kyunhla 91%
Kalewa 86%
Kambalu 65%
Kalay 81%
Tasei 82%
Mingin 73%
Ye U 81%
Khin U 61%
Depayin 64%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 58%
Kani 75%
Butalin 68%
Shwebo 81%
Ayartaw 68%
Wetlet 61%
Yinmarpin 72%
Monywa 83%
Myinmu 67%
Sagaing 81%
Palae 64%
Chaung Oo 78%
Salingyi 72%
Myaung 60%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
- 5 - 36
- 37 - 66
- 67 - 96
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Yinmarpin District	: 70.6%
Yinmarpin Township	: 71.6%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	1.9	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		71.2	95.3	70.3
Improved sanitation		*71.6*	*97.2*	*70.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.3	0.7	1.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	0.1	0.1
Other		0.6	0.3	0.6
None		26.4	1.7	27.4
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**29,532**	**1,077**	**28,455**

- Some 71.6 per cent of the households in Yinmarpin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (71.2%)).

- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, Yinmarpin belongs to the proportion group (67-96) of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 26.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Yinmarpin Township, 27.4 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

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
17%

Nanyun
17%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
5%

Lahe
34%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
34%

Hkamti
37%

Leshi
30%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
49%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
62%

Homalin
69%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
70%

Banmauk
83%

Indaw
85%

Katha
88%

Tamu
70%

Phaungpyin
84%

Pinlebu
91%

Wuntho
90%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
75%

Mawlaik
78%

Kawlin
85%

Tigyaing
87%

Kyunhla
82%

Kalewa
48%

Kalay
85%

Tasei
97%

Kambalu
77%

Mingin
71%

Ye U
93%

Khin U
91%

Depayin
89%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
65%

Shwebo
84%

Kani
79%

Butalin
87%

Wetlet
67%

Ayartaw
86%

Yinmarpin
90%

Monywa
93%

Myinmu
75%

Sagaing
71%

Palae
81%

Salingyi
87%

Chaung Oo
88%

Myaung
77%

Legend
Water Source
Improved (%)

	5 - 36
	37 - 67
	68 - 97
	Township boundary

Union : 69.5%

Sagaing Region : 81.1%

Yinmarpin District : 84.1%

Yinmarpin Township : 90.4%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	4.7	57.1	2.7
Tube well, borehole	65.9	38.0	67.0
Protected well/ Spring	19.7	0.7	20.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.1	1.3	*
Total improved drinking water	*90.4*	*97.1*	*90.1*
Unprotected well/Spring	0.9	-	1.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.1	0.1	1.1
River/stream/ canal	5.6	-	5.8
Waterfall/ Rain water	1.1	-	1.2
Other	0.9	2.8	0.8
Total unimproved drinking water	*9.6*	*2.9*	*9.9*
Total **Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	**29,532**	**1,077**	**28,455**

- In Yinmarpin Township, 90.4 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 Sagaing Region, it belongs to the percentage group (68-97) and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 65.9 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 19.7 per cent use water from protected well/spring.

- Some 9.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 9.9 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

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Nanyun
10%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Lahe
5%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
3%

Hkamti
22%

Leshi
14%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
25%

Homalin
10%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
37%

Banmauk
9%

Indaw
41%

Katha
20%

Tamu
13%

Phaungpyin
9%

Pinlebu
9%

Wuntho
38%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
11%

Tigyaing
19%

Mawlaik
12%

Kawlin
47%

Kyunhla
28%

Kalewa
17%

Tasei
13%

Kambalu
19%

Kalay
6%

Ye U
16%

Mingin
4%

Khin U
12%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
44%

Depayin
9%

Shwebo
45%

Kani
6%

Butalin
17%

Ayartaw
9%

Wetlet
12%

Yinmarpin
14%

Monywa
67%

Palae
19%

Salingyi
45%

Myinmu
27%

Sagaing
56%

Chaung Oo
29%

Myaung
10%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
1 - 23
24 - 45
46 - 67
Township boundary

Union   : 32.4%

Sagaing Region   : 24.2%

Yinmarpin District   : 20.5%

Yinmarpin Township : 14.0%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		14.0	89.2	11.1
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
Candle		4.2	0.6	4.3
Battery		45.0	6.5	46.5
Generator (private)		15.3	1.7	15.8
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.2
Solar system/energy		12.3	0.6	12.8
Other		8.9	1.5	9.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	29,532	1,077	28,455

- In Yinmarpin Township, 14.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the (1-23) per cent group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Sagaing Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.

- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 45.0 per cent.

- In rural areas, 46.5 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend

Fuel for Cooking

Wood and charcoal (%)
- 66 - 78
- 79 - 89
- 90 - 100
- Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Yinmarpin District	: 92.2%
Yinmarpin Township	: 92.8%
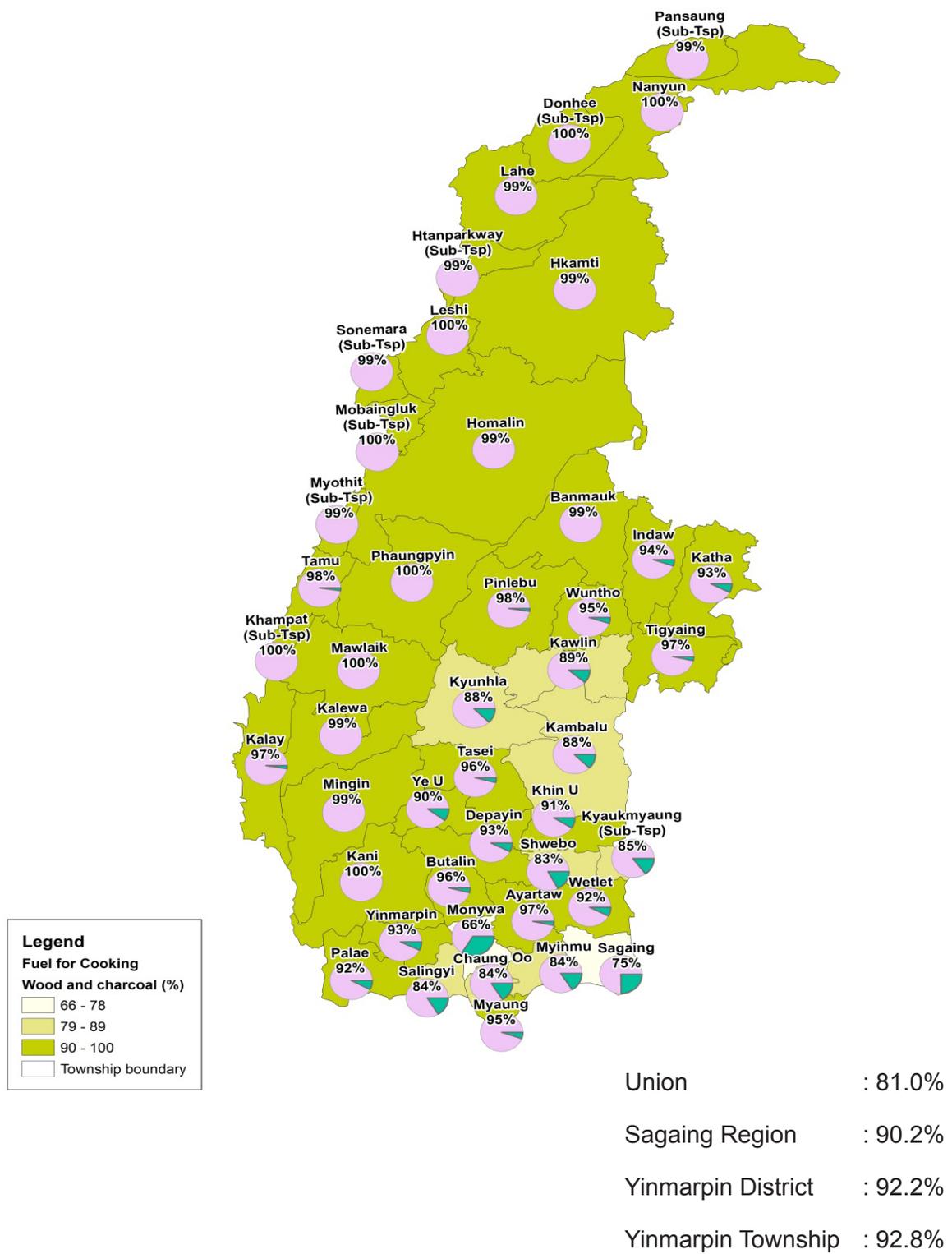
Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		6.8	57.8	4.8
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		*	0.1	*
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		91.1	32.9	93.3
Charcoal		1.7	8.8	1.4
Coal		0.1	-	0.1
Other		0.3	0.5	0.3
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**29,532**	**1,077**	**28,455**

- In Yinmarpin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 91.1 per cent using firewood and 1.7 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 6.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 93.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.4 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	29,532	63.1	29.8	3.6	14.7	1.0	1.9	26.1	0.1
Urban	1,077	46.5	77.5	7.9	70.5	11.3	15.5	7.9	0.6
Rural	28,455	63.7	28.0	3.4	12.6	0.6	1.4	26.8	0.1

- Some 63.1 per cent of the households in Yinmarpin Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 77.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television and 63.7 per cent of households in rural areas have access to radio.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
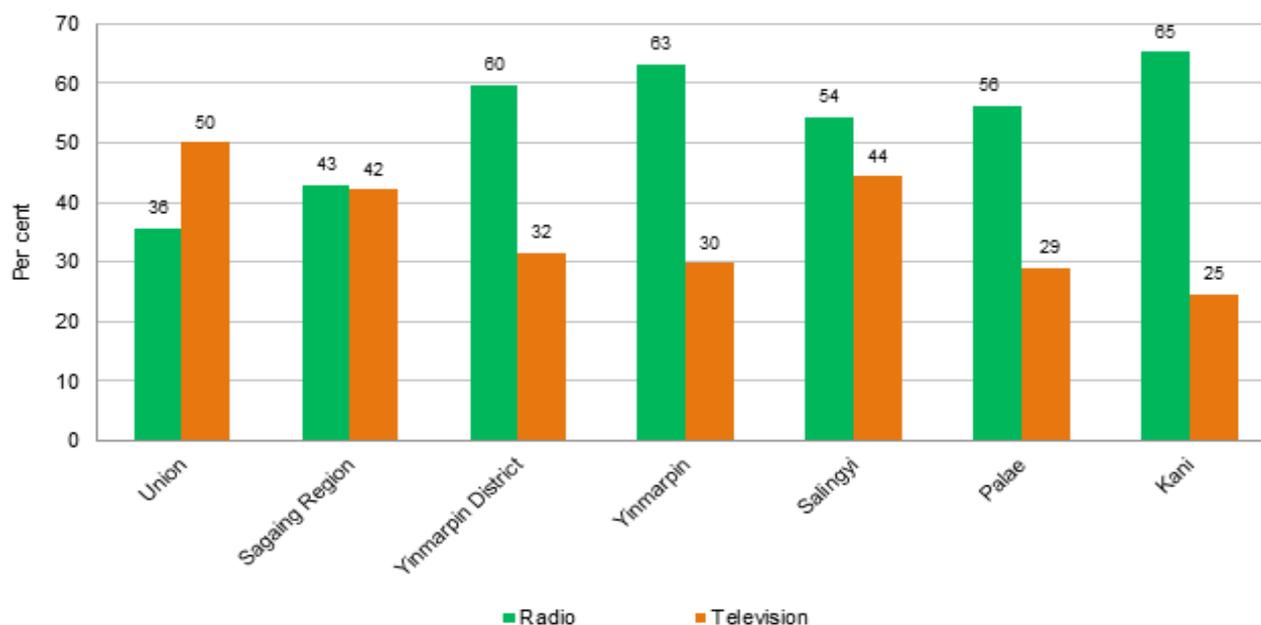
- In Yinmarpin Township, some 29.8 per cent of the households have access to television and more than half of households (63.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
3%

Nanyun
6%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
0%

Lahe
10%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Hkamti
19%

Leshi
4%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
2%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
7%

Homalin
11%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
10%

Banmauk
4%

Indaw
22%

Katha
25%

Tamu
46%

Phaungpyin
2%

Pinlebu
7%

Wuntho
24%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
19%

Mawlaik
18%

Kawlin
20%

Tigyaing
20%

Kyunhla
16%

Kalewa
16%

Kalay
37%

Kambalu
14%

Tasei
16%

Ye U
23%

Mingin
2%

Khin U
14%

Depayin
14%

Shwebo
31%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
22%

Kani
9%

Butalin
14%

Ayartaw
14%

Wetlet
16%

Yinmarpin
15%

Monywa
51%

Myinmu
22%

Palae
12%

Chaung Oo
29%

Sagaing
40%

Salingyi
22%

Myaung
14%

Legend
Access to mobile phone(%)
- 0 - 17
- 18 - 34
- 35 - 51
- Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Yinmarpin District	: 14.0%
Yinmarpin Township	: 14.7%

- Only 14.7 per cent of the households in Yinmarpin Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to the percentage group (0-17).

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)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Yinmarpin District	117,584	1,310	60,543	51,559	1,239	2,112	888	55,724
Urban	4,368	162	2,885	3,066	50	73	11	510
Rural	113,216	1,148	57,658	48,493	1,189	2,039	877	55,214
Yinmarpin Township	29,532	333	16,071	14,455	496	332	118	13,573
Urban	1,077	57	825	735	16	-	1	55
Rural	28,455	276	15,246	13,720	480	332	117	13,518

- In Yinmarpin Township, 54.4 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 48.9 per cent of households having bicycles.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Sagaing Region and Yinmarpin Township
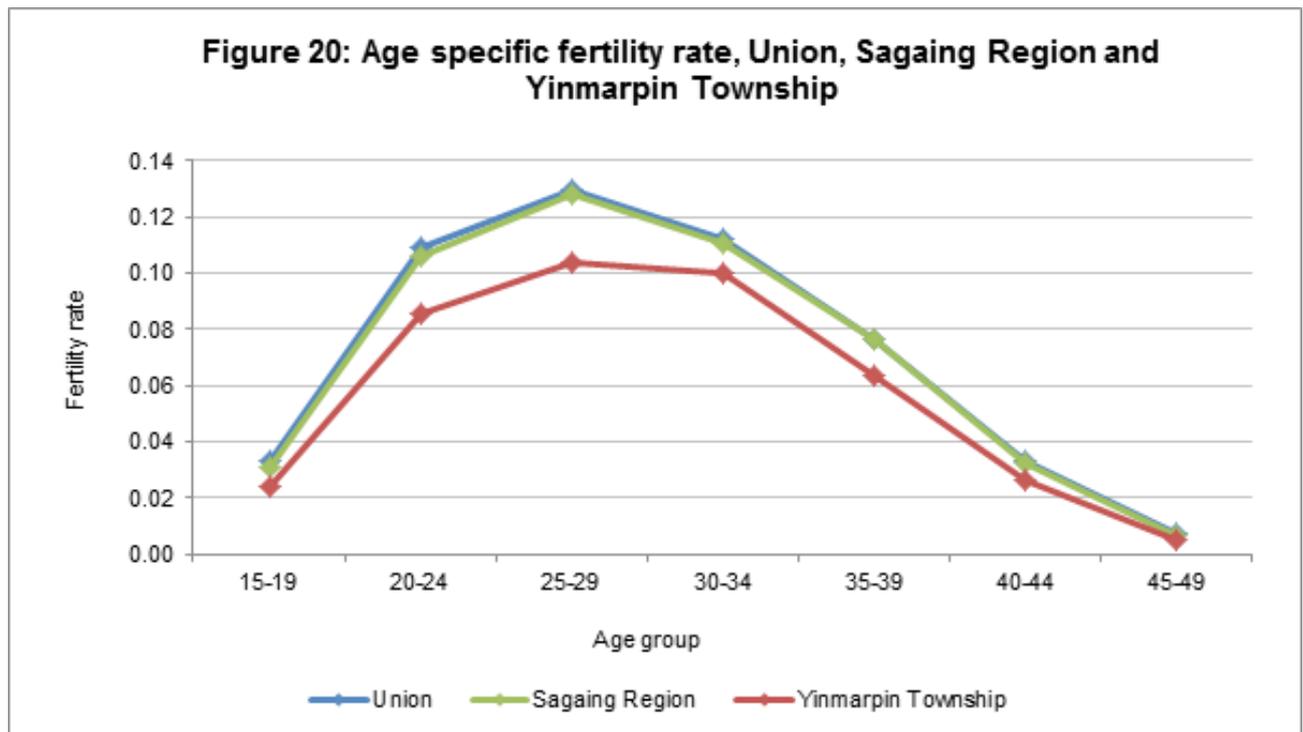
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.0 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 1.7 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 5.2
- 5.3 - 6.9
- Township boundary
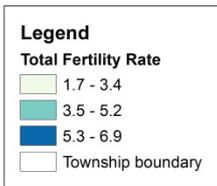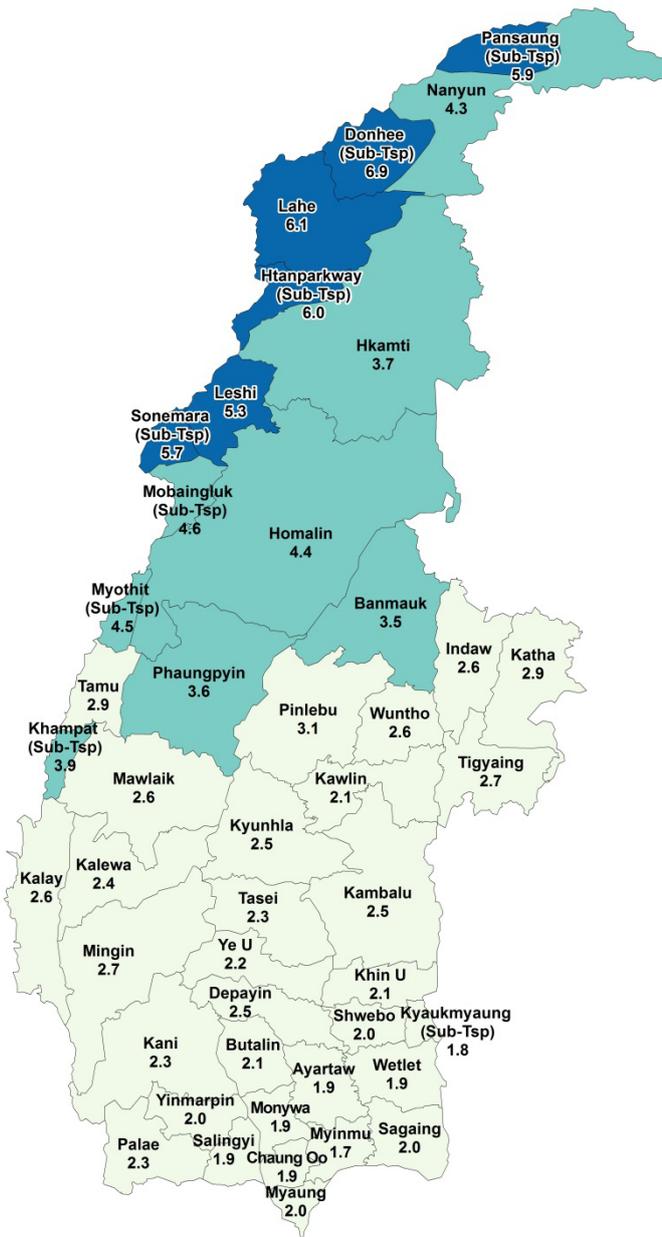
Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Yinmarpin District	: 2.1
Yinmarpin Township	: 2.0

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
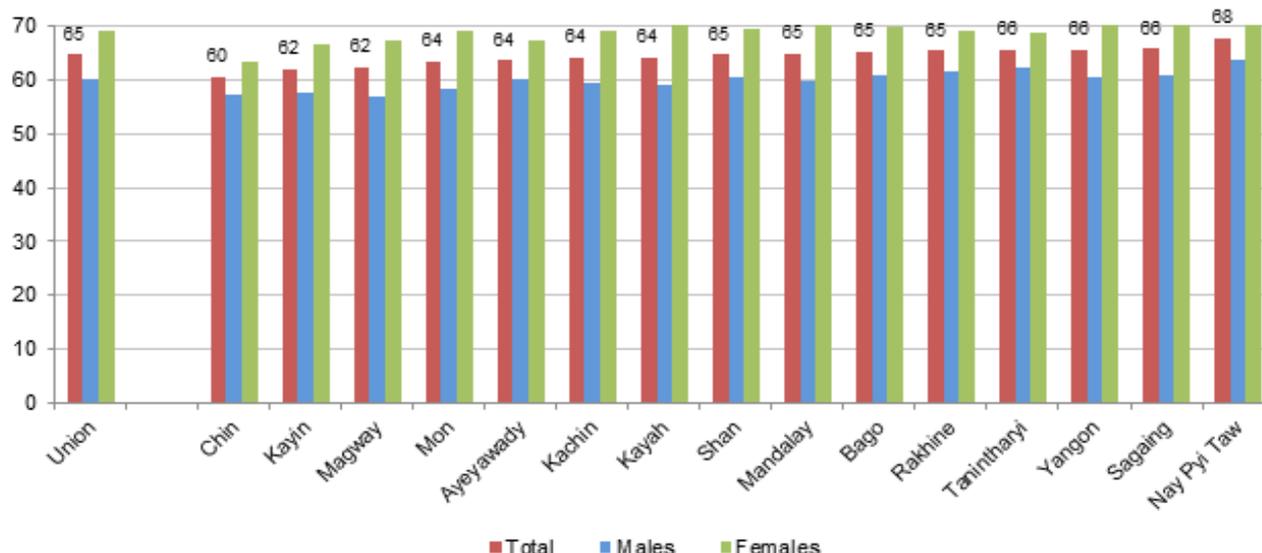
- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
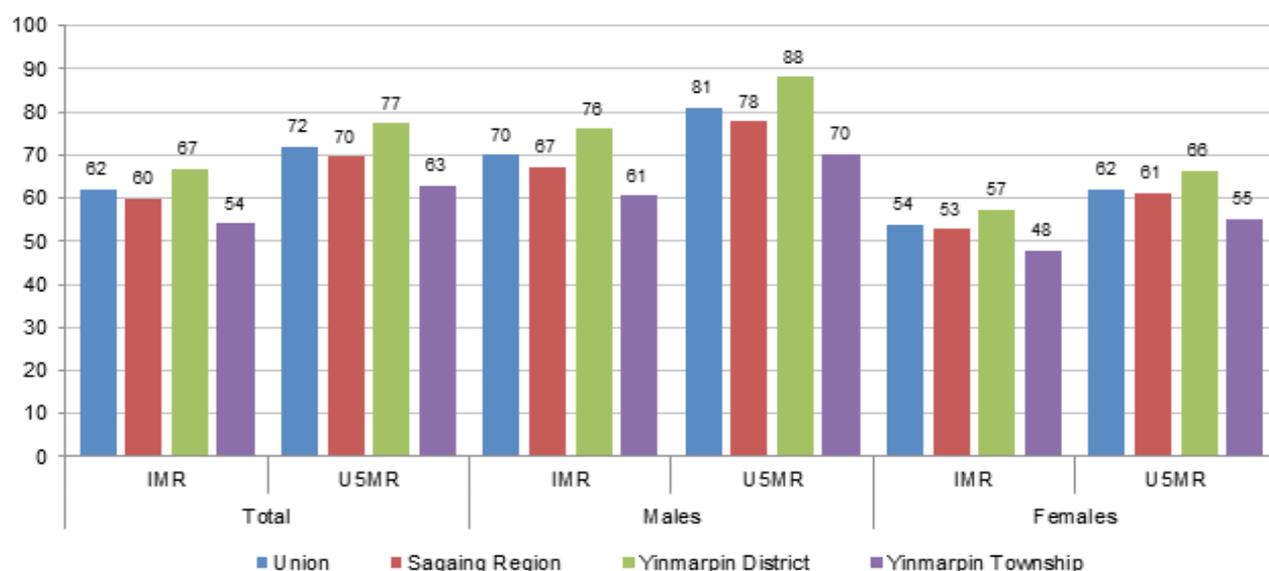
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Yinmarpin District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Yinmarpin District is 67 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 77 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Yinmarpin Township are lower than those in Sagaing Region and Yinmarpin District. The Infant mortality in Yinmarpin Township is 54 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 63 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
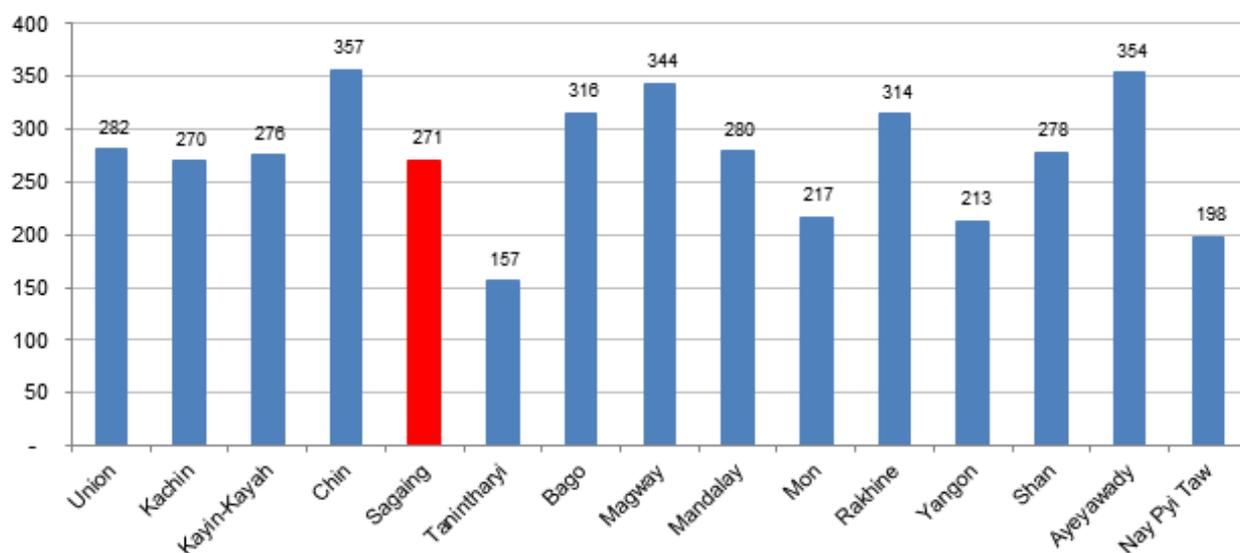
- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Sagaing Region is lower 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 (Km^2). 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:
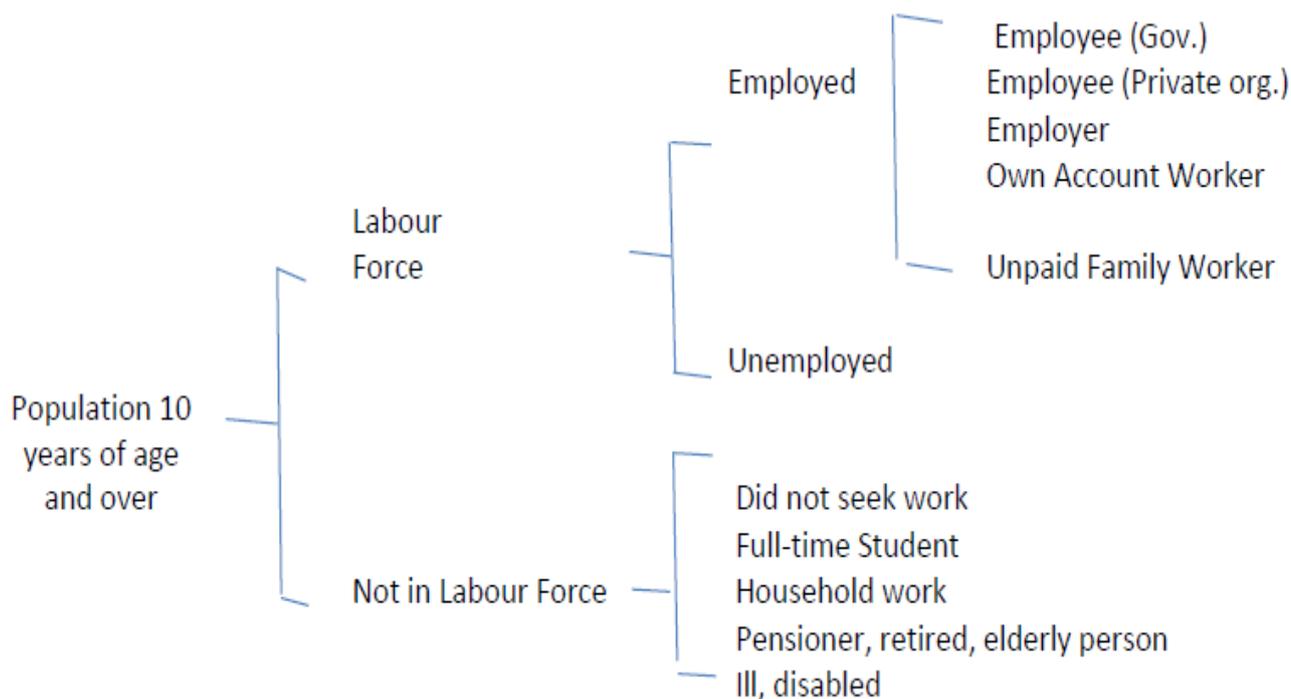
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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.

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

Employtment 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

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census