

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

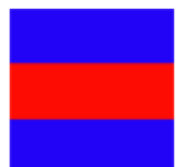
KAYAH STATE, BAWLAKHE DISTRICT

Ywathit Sub-Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Kayah State, Bawlakhe District

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Office No. 48

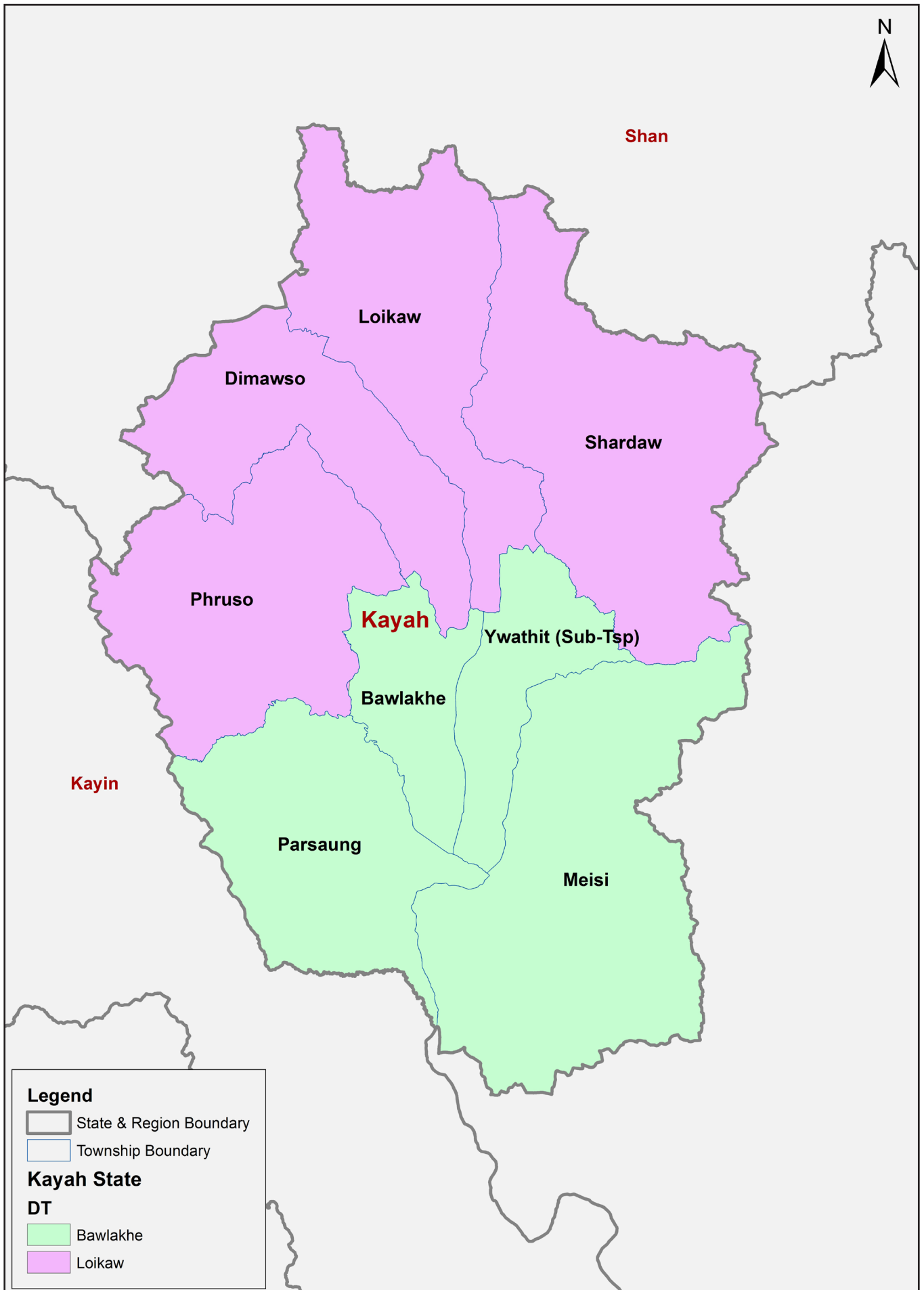
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Figure 1: Map of Kayah State, showing the townships



Ywathit Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	2,516 ²	
Population males	1,421 (56.5%)	
Population females	1,095 (43.5%)	
Percentage of urban population	52.8%	
Area (Km²)	464.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	5.4 persons	
Median age	25.3 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	2	
Number of private households	492	
Percentage of female headed households	27.4%	
Mean household size	4.3 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	67.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.5%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	49.3	
Child dependency ratio	44.0	
Old dependency ratio	5.3	
Ageing index	12.0	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	130	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	80.9%	
Male	87.4%	
Female	73.7%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	87	3.5
Walking	40	1.6
Seeing	29	1.2
Hearing	38	1.5
Remembering	25	1.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	1,895	92.6	
Associate Scrutiny	-	-	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	*	0.3	
Religious	*	0.4	
Temporary Registration	-	-	
Foreign Registration	*	0.2	
Foreign Passport	*	0.3	
None	125	6.1	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	73.3%	92.0%	46.1%
Unemployment rate	1.1%	0.8%	1.9%
Employment to population ratio	72.5%	91.3%	45.3%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	427	86.8	
Renter	*	2.2	
Provided free (individually)	*	1.2	
Government quarters	46	9.4	
Private company quarters	*	0.4	
Other	-	-	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.2%		46.1%
Bamboo	9.6%	6.5%	-
Earth	-	-	
Wood	75.8%	78.9%	-
Corrugated sheet	0.6%		53.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	13.8%	14.0%	0.2%
Other	-	0.6%	-
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	-	-	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	-	-	
Firewood	484	98.4	
Charcoal	*	1.2	
Coal	*	0.4	
Other	-	-	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	54	11.0
Kerosene	*	0.6
Candle	390	79.3
Battery	*	1.4
Generator (private)	*	0.2
Water mill (private)	*	0.6
Solar system/energy	34	6.9
Other	-	-
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	277	56.3
Tube well, borehole	*	0.4
Protected well/spring	124	25.2
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>82.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	*	1.4
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	79	16.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.4
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>17.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	279	56.7
Tube well, borehole	*	0.2
Protected well/spring	110	22.4
Unprotected well/spring	*	1.6
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	93	18.9
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.2
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	375	76.2
Total Improved Sanitation	376	76.4
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	83	16.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.4
Other	*	2.0
None	21	4.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	277	56.3
Television	244	49.6
Landline phone	-	-
Mobile phone	*	0.2
Computer	*	1.4
Internet at home	*	0.2
Households with none of the items	143	29.1
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	1.8
Motorcycle/Moped	242	49.2
Bicycle	106	21.5
4-Wheel tractor	*	3.0
Canoe/Boat	20	4.1
Motor boat	*	2.2
Cart (bullock)	114	23.2

Note: ¹ Population figures for Ywathit Sub-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://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 Ywathit Sub-Township in Kayah State. 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 townships are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Ywathit Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	2,516 *		
Males	1,421		
Females	1,095		
Sex ratio	130 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	52.8%		
Area (Km ²)	464.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	5.4 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	2		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	2,118	1,208	910
Number of conventional households	492	292	200
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Ywathit Sub-Township, there are more males than females with 130 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (52.8%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Ywathit Sub-Township is 5 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.3 persons living in each household Ywathit Sub-Township. This is slightly lower than the Union average (4.4) persons. 			

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;
Ywathit Sub-Township (Bawlakhe District, Kayah State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	492	2,516	1,421	1,095
	Ward	292	1,328	733	595
1	Myauk Paing(W)	180	763	406	357
2	Taung Paing(W)	112	565	327	238
	Village Tract	200	1,188	688	500
1	Wan Lwe(VT)	25	166	105	61
2	Lwei Waing(VT)	175	1,022	583	439

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Ywathit Sub-Township

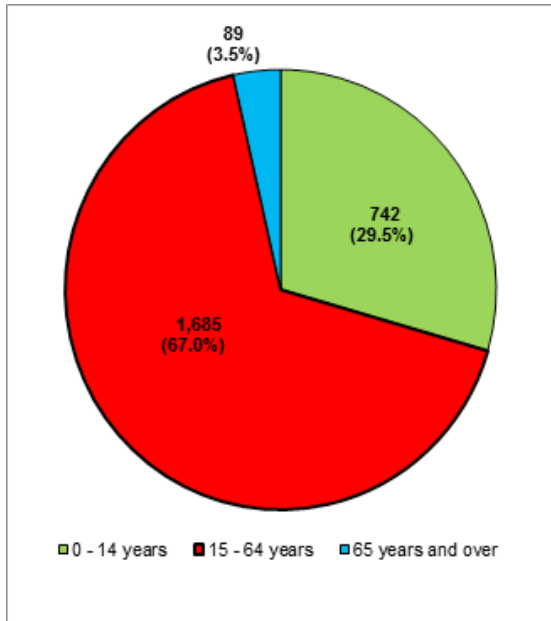
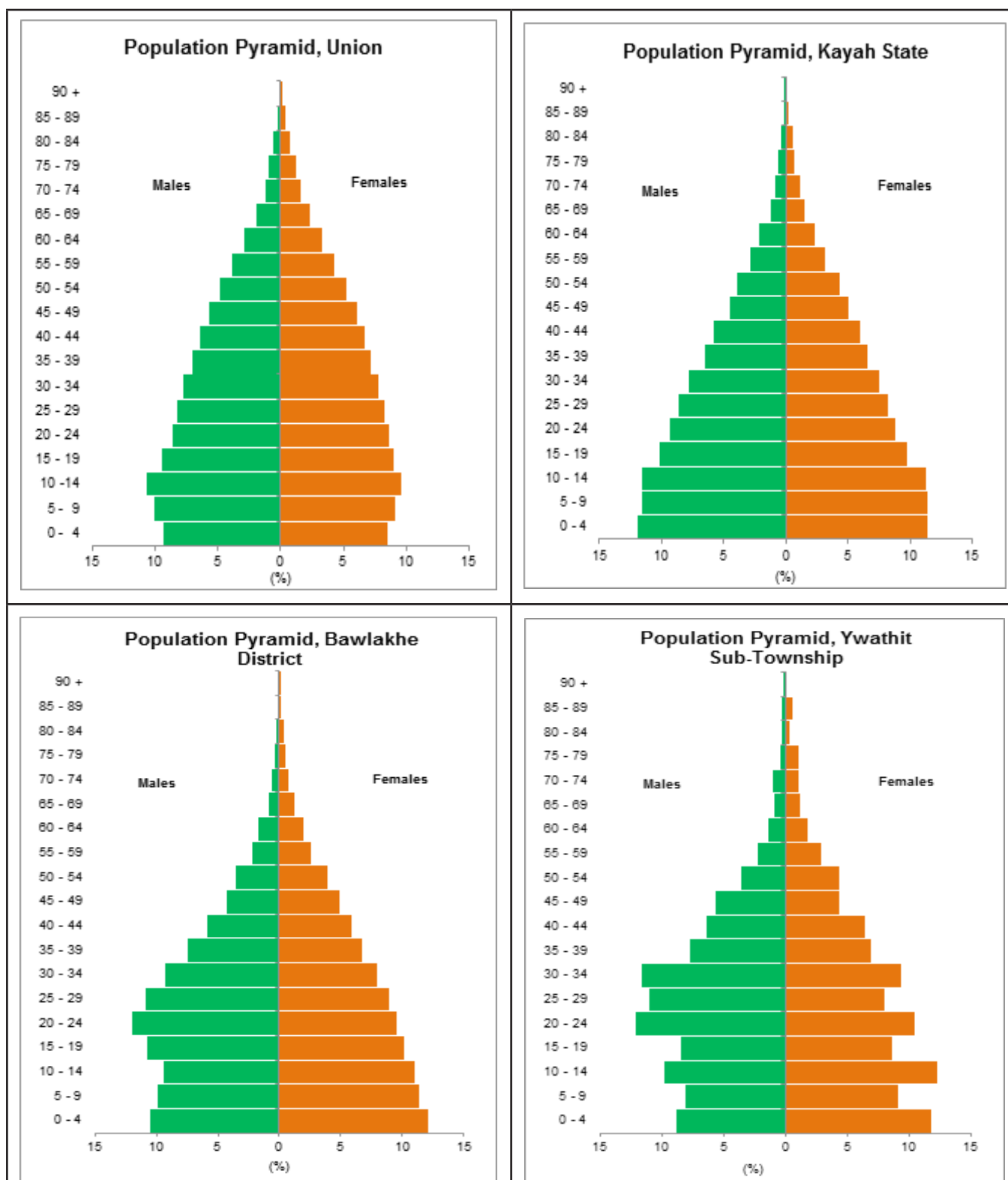


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Ywathit Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	2,516	1,421	1,095
0 - 4	255	126	129
5 - 9	214	115	99
10 - 14	273	139	134
15 - 19	214	120	94
20 - 24	286	172	114
25 - 29	244	157	87
30 - 34	267	165	102
35 - 39	186	110	76
40 - 44	160	90	70
45 - 49	128	81	47
50 - 54	98	51	47
55 - 59	63	32	31
60 - 64	39	20	19
65 - 69	26	13	13
70 - 74	26	15	11
75 - 79	17	6	11
80 - 84	8	4	4
85 - 89	10	4	6
90 +	2	1	1

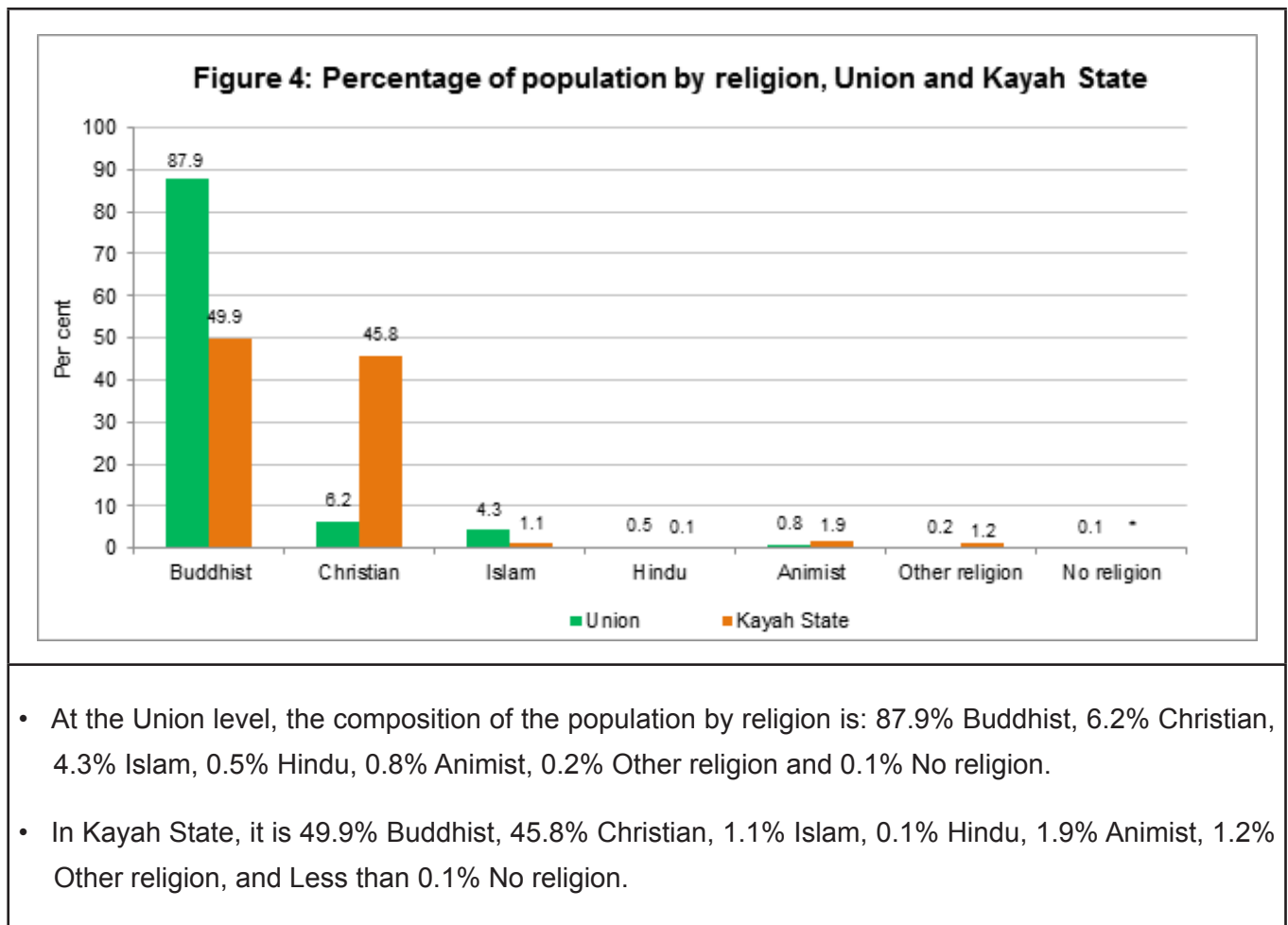
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Ywathit Sub-Township is 67.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kayah State, Bawlakhe District and Ywathit Sub-Township)



- The population in age group 15-19 is noticeably declining in Ywathit Sub-Township but the population in working age group 20-24 is found to be the largest.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Ywathit Sub-Township.
- Male population is found to be larger than the female population in all age groups except age groups (0-4), (75-79) and (85-89).

(B) 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	46	23	23	12	4	8
6	38	22	16	34	20	14
7	37	21	16	34	19	15
8	36	15	21	34	13	21
9	44	23	21	37	19	18
10	50	23	27	43	20	23
11	41	13	28	36	11	25
12	42	19	23	34	12	22
13	47	23	24	34	15	19
14	38	16	22	22	12	10
15	34	21	13	14	7	7
16	34	19	15	9	3	6
17	33	13	20	11	3	8
18	40	20	20	3	2	1
19	35	19	16	5	3	2
20	62	38	24	6	1	5
21	39	23	16	-	-	-
22	42	22	20	-	-	-
23	42	20	22	1	-	1
24	40	18	22	-	-	-
25	44	23	21	1	1	-
26	28	16	12	-	-	-
27	39	25	14	-	-	-
28	37	19	18	-	-	-
29	28	14	14	-	-	-

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Kayah State and Ywathit Sub-Township

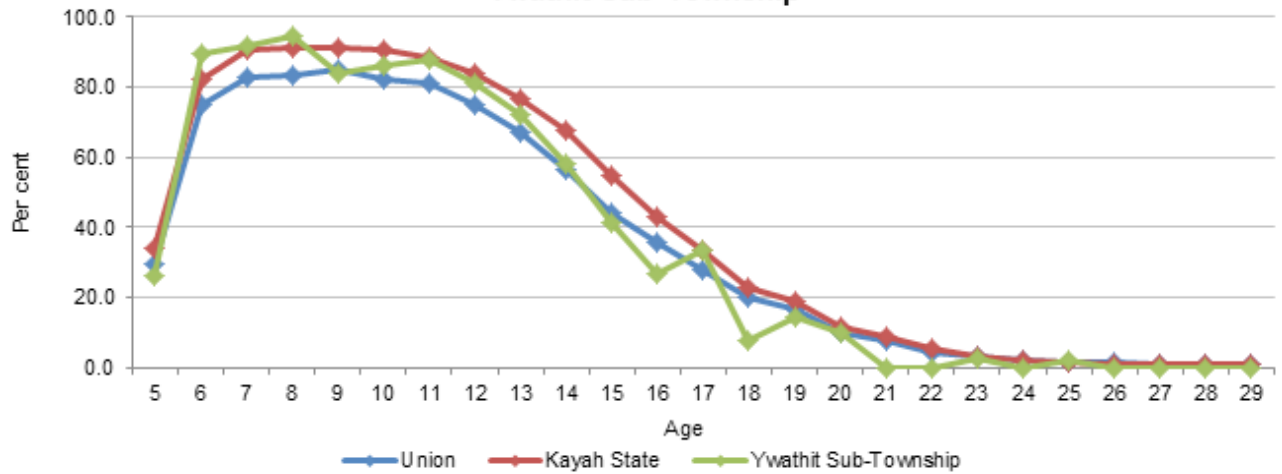
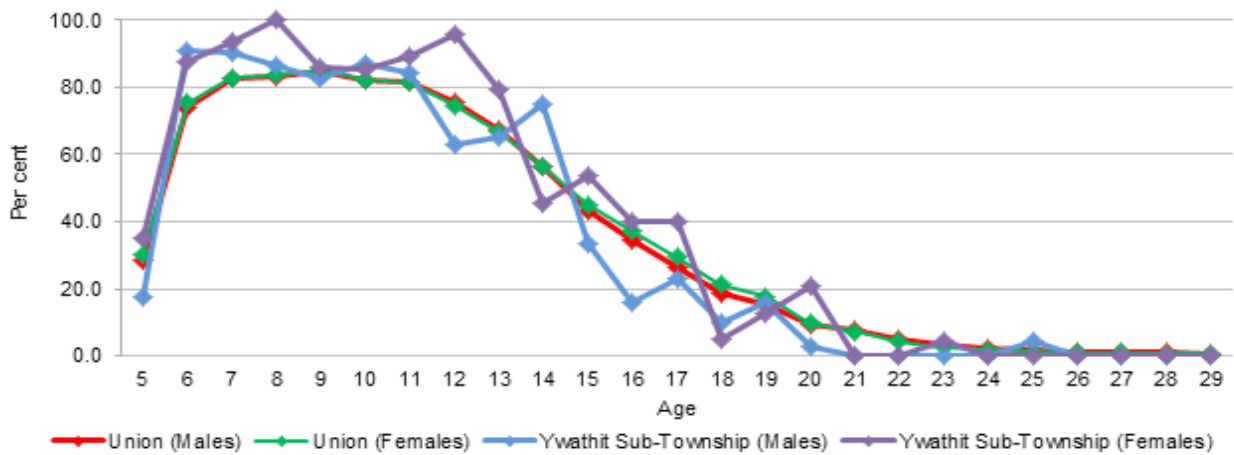


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Ywathit Sub-Township



- School attendance in Ywathit Sub-Township drops markedly after age 11 for males and age 13 for females.
- The school attendance of both males and females in Ywathit Sub-Township is not consistent and fluctuates starting from the school going age.

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

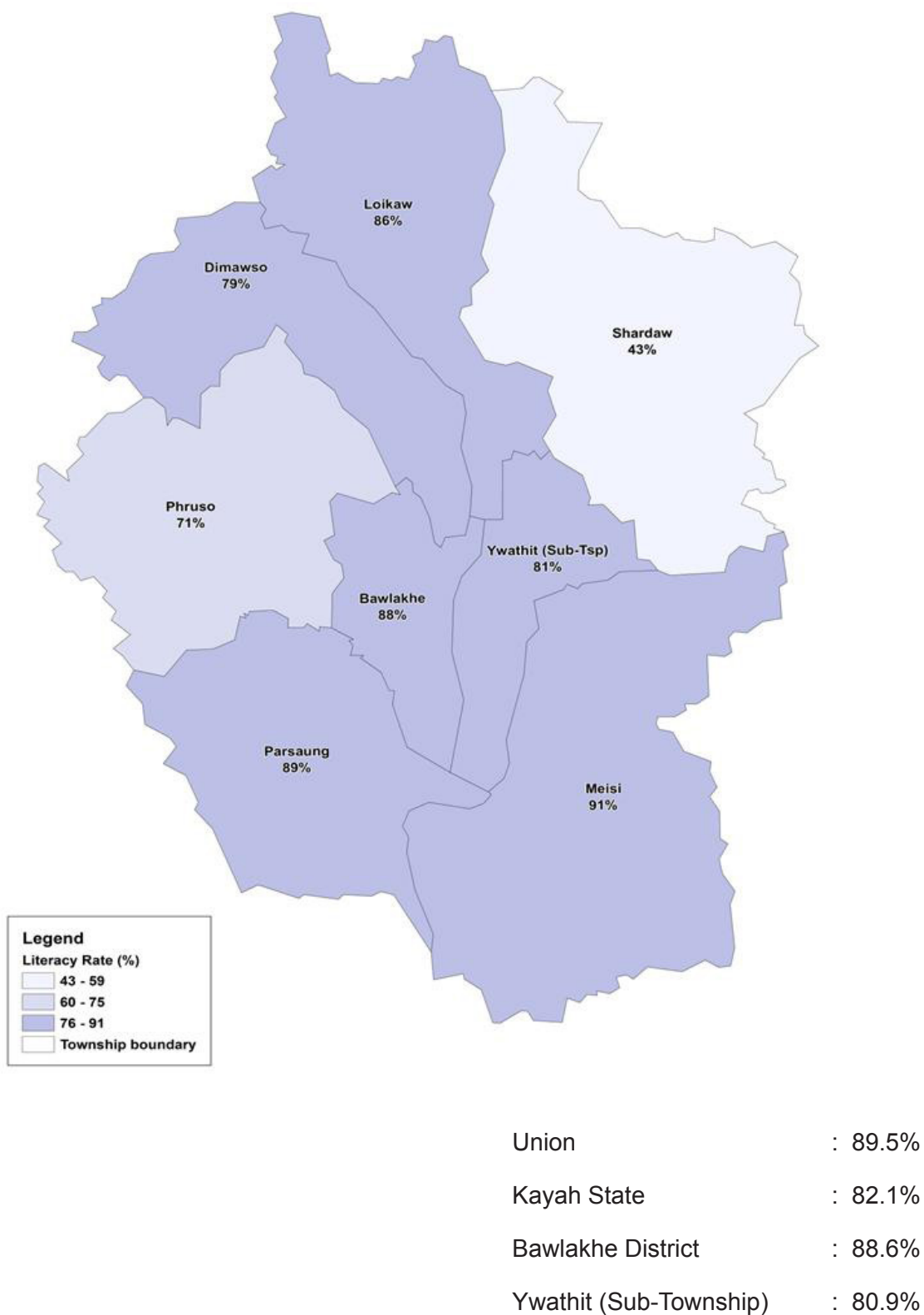


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Ywathit Sub-Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	401	95.5
Males	213	95.3
Females	188	95.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Ywathit Sub-Township is 80.9 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kayah State (82.1%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 73.7 per cent and for the males it is 87.5 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.5 per cent with 95.7 per cent for females and 95.3 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	1,274	337	26.5	323	195	224	111	4	80	-	-	-
Urban	661	152	23.0	163	112	122	60	3	49	-	-	-
Rural	613	185	30.2	160	83	102	51	1	31	-	-	-
Males	749	151	20.2	206	116	147	75	2	52	-	-	-
Females	525	186	35.4	117	79	77	36	2	28	-	-	-

- Some 26.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 30.2 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 20.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 35.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 15.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.3 per cent has completed university/college education.

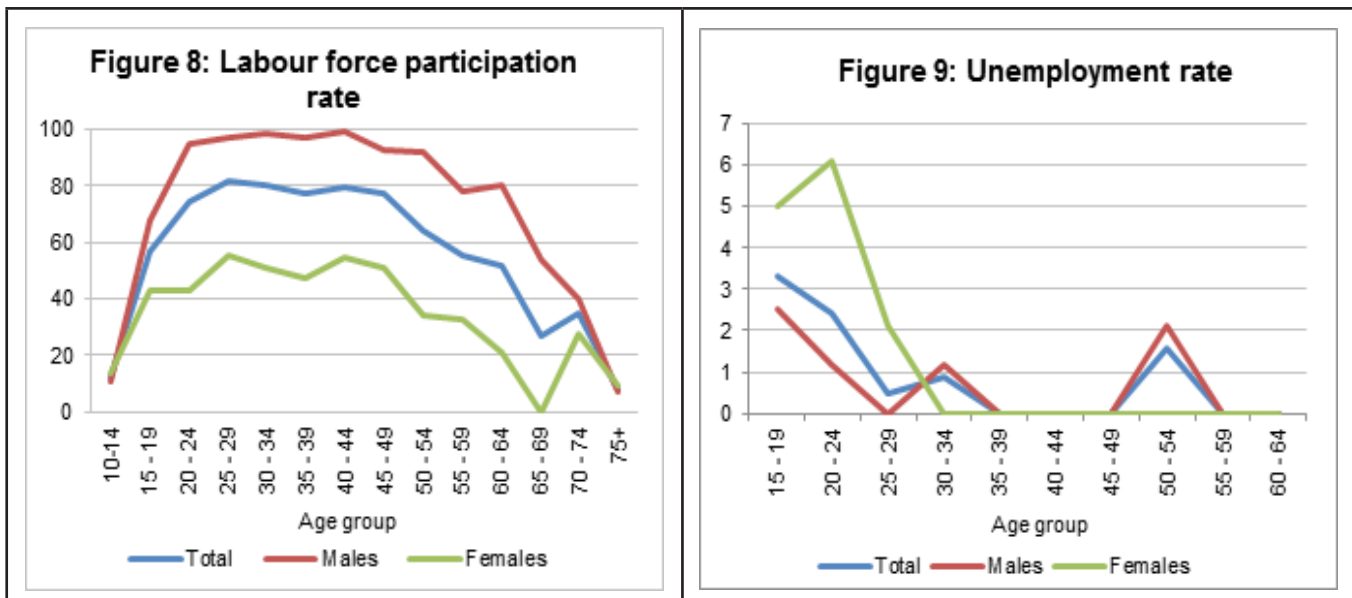
(D) Economic Characteristics

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		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	12.1	10.8	13.4
15 - 19	56.5	67.5	42.6
20 - 24	74.1	94.8	43.0
25 - 29	82.0	96.8	55.2
30 - 34	80.5	98.8	51.0
35 - 39	76.9	97.3	47.4
40 - 44	79.4	98.9	54.3
45 - 49	77.3	92.6	51.1
50 - 54	64.3	92.2	34.0
55 - 59	55.6	78.1	32.3
60 - 64	51.3	80.0	21.1
65 - 69	26.9	53.8	*
70 - 74	34.6	40.0	27.3
75 +	8.1	6.7	9.1
15 - 24	66.6	83.6	42.8
15 - 64	73.3	92.0	46.1

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	3.0	-	5.6
15 - 24	2.7	1.6	5.6
15 - 64	1.1	0.8	1.9
65 +	-	-	-

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Ywathit Sub-Township is 73.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 46.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 92.0 per cent.
- In Ywathit Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Ywathit Sub-Township is 1.1 per cent. There is some difference between the unemployment rate for males (0.8%) and for females (1.9%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.6 per cent.

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

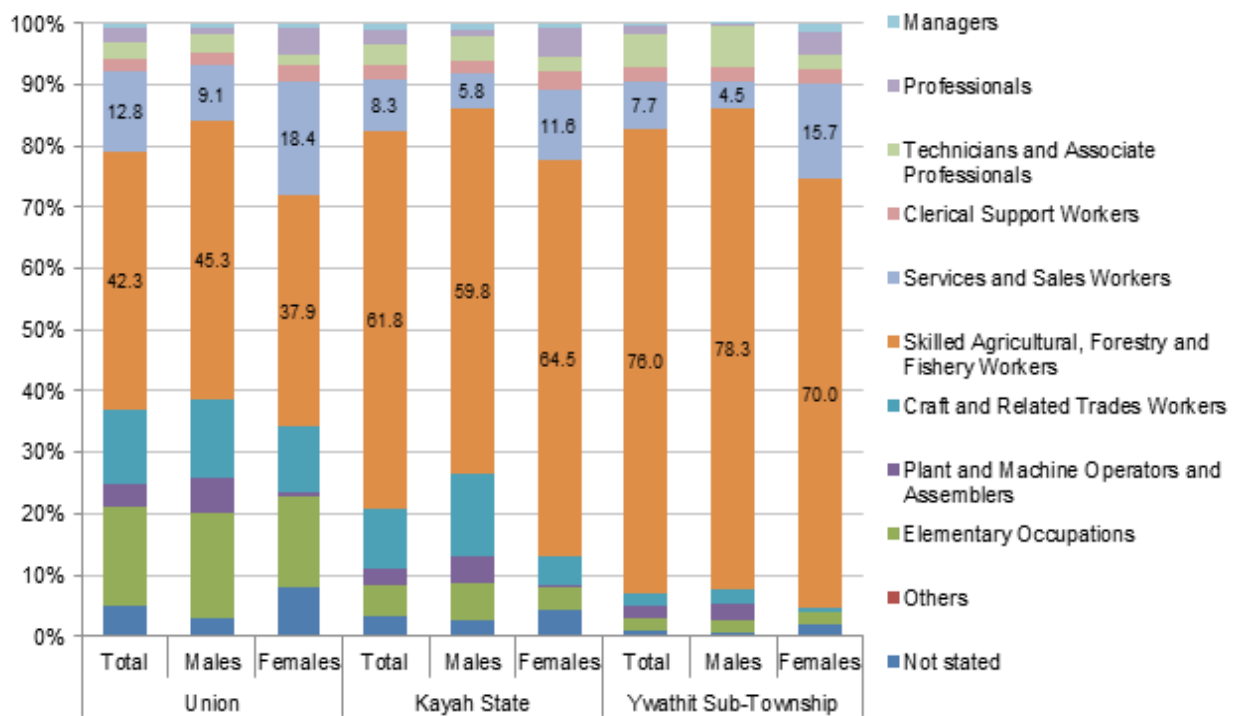
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	760	-	34.2	49.2	5.5	2.5	8.6
Males	233	-	53.6	8.6	8.6	4.3	24.9
Females	527	-	25.6	67.2	4.2	1.7	1.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 53.6 per cent of males are full time students while 67.2 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	936	669	267	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	5	1	4	0.5	0.1	1.5
Professionals	12	2	10	1.3	0.3	3.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	50	44	6	5.3	6.6	2.2
Clerical Support Workers	22	16	6	2.4	2.4	2.2
Services and Sales Workers	72	30	42	7.7	4.5	15.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	711	524	187	76.0	78.3	70.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	17	16	1	1.8	2.4	0.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	19	19	-	2.0	2.8	-
Elementary Occupations	19	13	6	2.0	1.9	2.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	9	4	5	1.0	0.6	1.9

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Kayah State and Ywathit Sub-Township

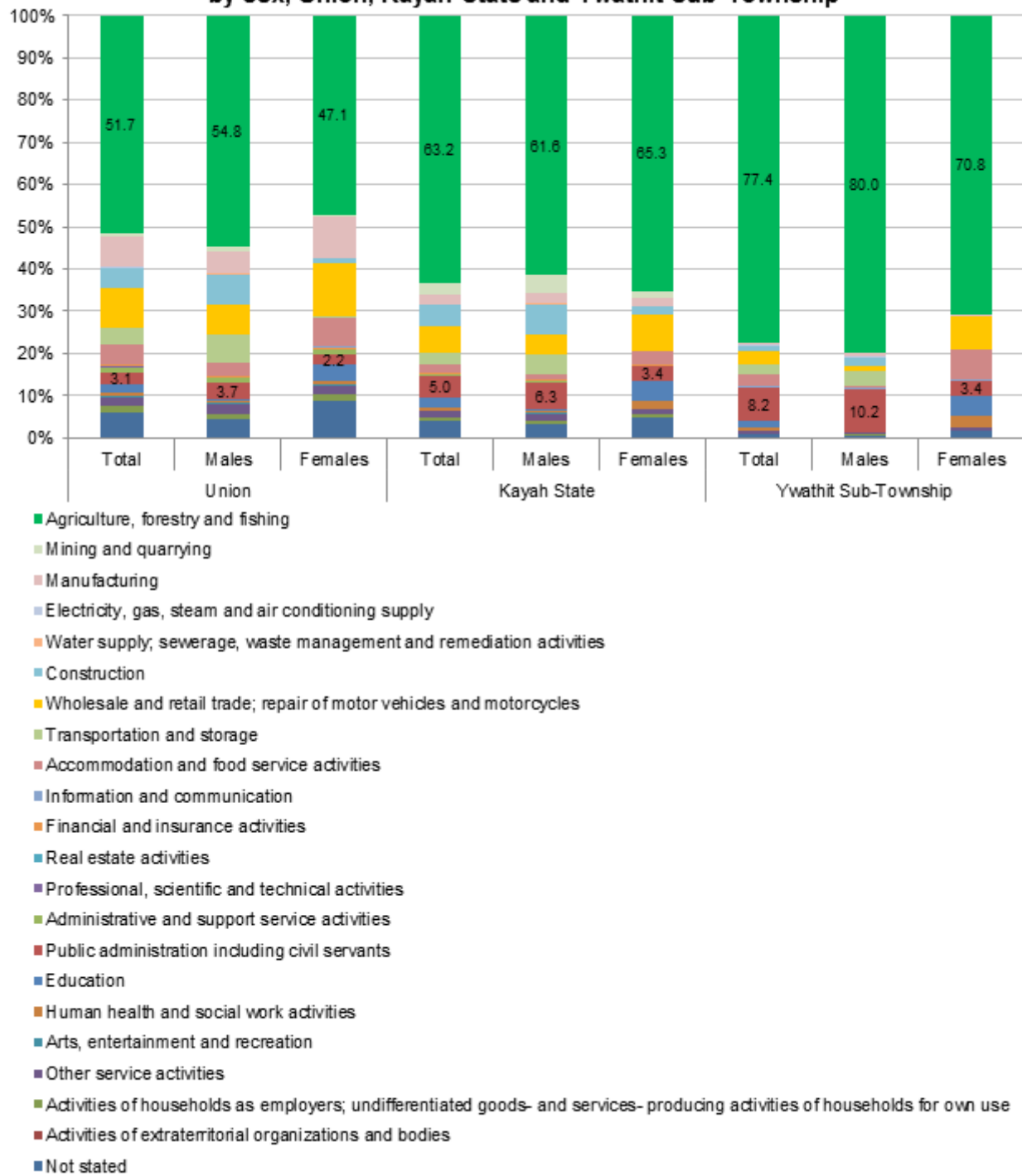


- In Ywathit Sub-Township, 76.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 7.7 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 78.3 per cent of males and 70.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kayah State, 61.8 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 8.3 per cent are services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	936	669	267	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	724	535	189	77.4	80.0	70.8
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	6	5	1	0.6	0.7	0.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	-	0.1	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	14	14	-	1.5	2.1	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	30	9	21	3.2	1.3	7.9
Transportation and storage	22	22	-	2.4	3.3	-
Accommodation and food service activities	23	4	19	2.5	0.6	7.1
Information and communication	3	2	1	0.3	0.3	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	77	68	9	8.2	10.2	3.4
Education	14	1	13	1.5	0.1	4.9
Human health and social work activities	7	-	7	0.7	-	2.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	5	3	2	0.5	0.4	0.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1	1	-	0.1	0.1	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	9	4	5	1.0	0.6	1.9

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Kayah State and Ywathit Sub-Township



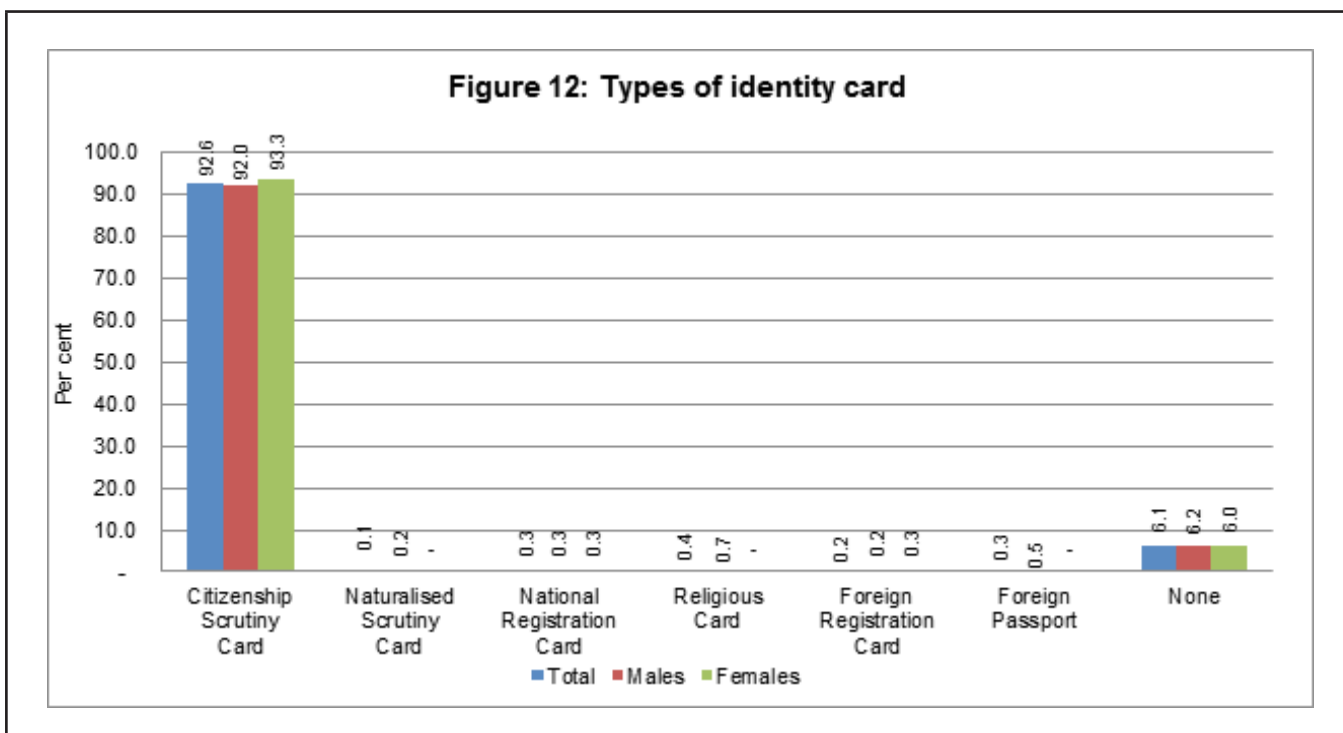
- In Ywathit Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 77.4 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 8.2 per cent.
- There are 80.0 per cent of males and 70.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Kayah State, there are 63.2 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 5.0 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants” 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	1,895	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	125
Urban	1,018	-	*	*	*	-	*	-	56
Rural	877	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	69
Males	1,086	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	73
Females	809	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	52

Note: * Less than 20 cards



- In Ywathit Sub-Township, 92.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 6.1 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 6.2 per cent of males and 6.0 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

(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	2,516	2,429	87	3.5	29	38	40	25
0-14	742	732	10	1.3	1	3	5	4
15-64	1,685	1,636	49	2.9	16	18	21	12
65+	89	61	28	31.5	12	17	14	9
Males	1,421	1,372	49	3.4	17	23	22	12
0-14	380	375	5	1.3	1	2	3	1
15-64	998	970	28	2.8	9	11	13	6
65+	43	27	16	37.2	7	10	6	5
Females	1,095	1,057	38	3.5	12	15	18	13
0-14	362	357	5	1.4	-	1	2	3
15-64	687	666	21	3.1	7	7	8	6
65+	46	34	12	26.1	5	7	8	4

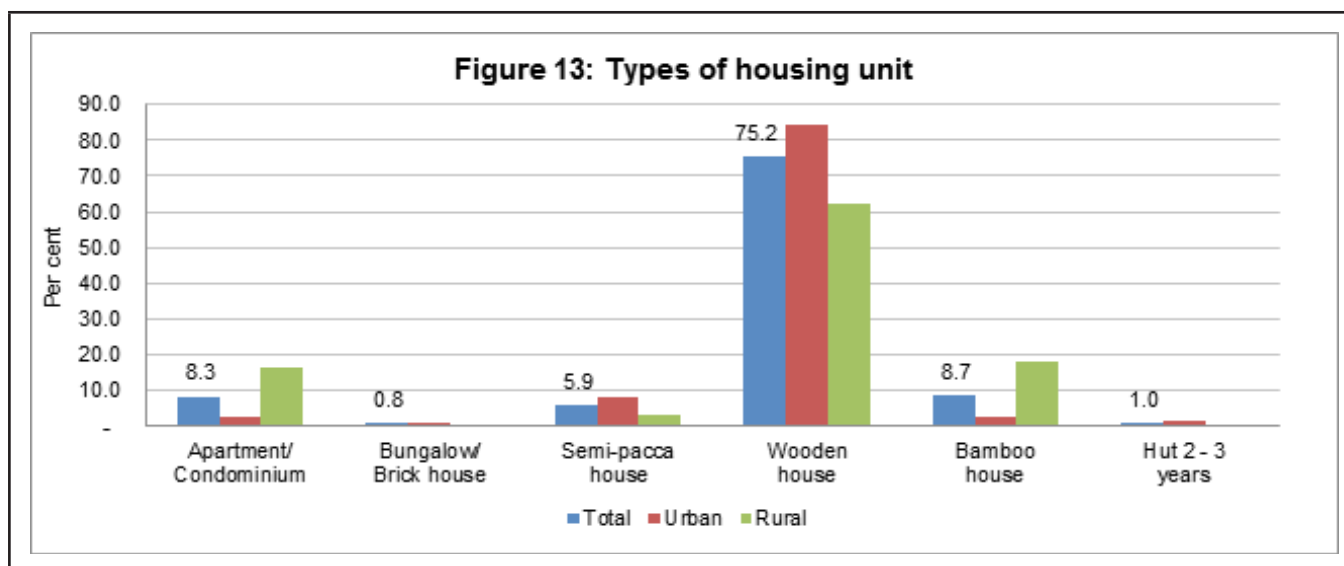
- Four in every 100 persons in Ywathit Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with walking and hearing were the most commonly 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

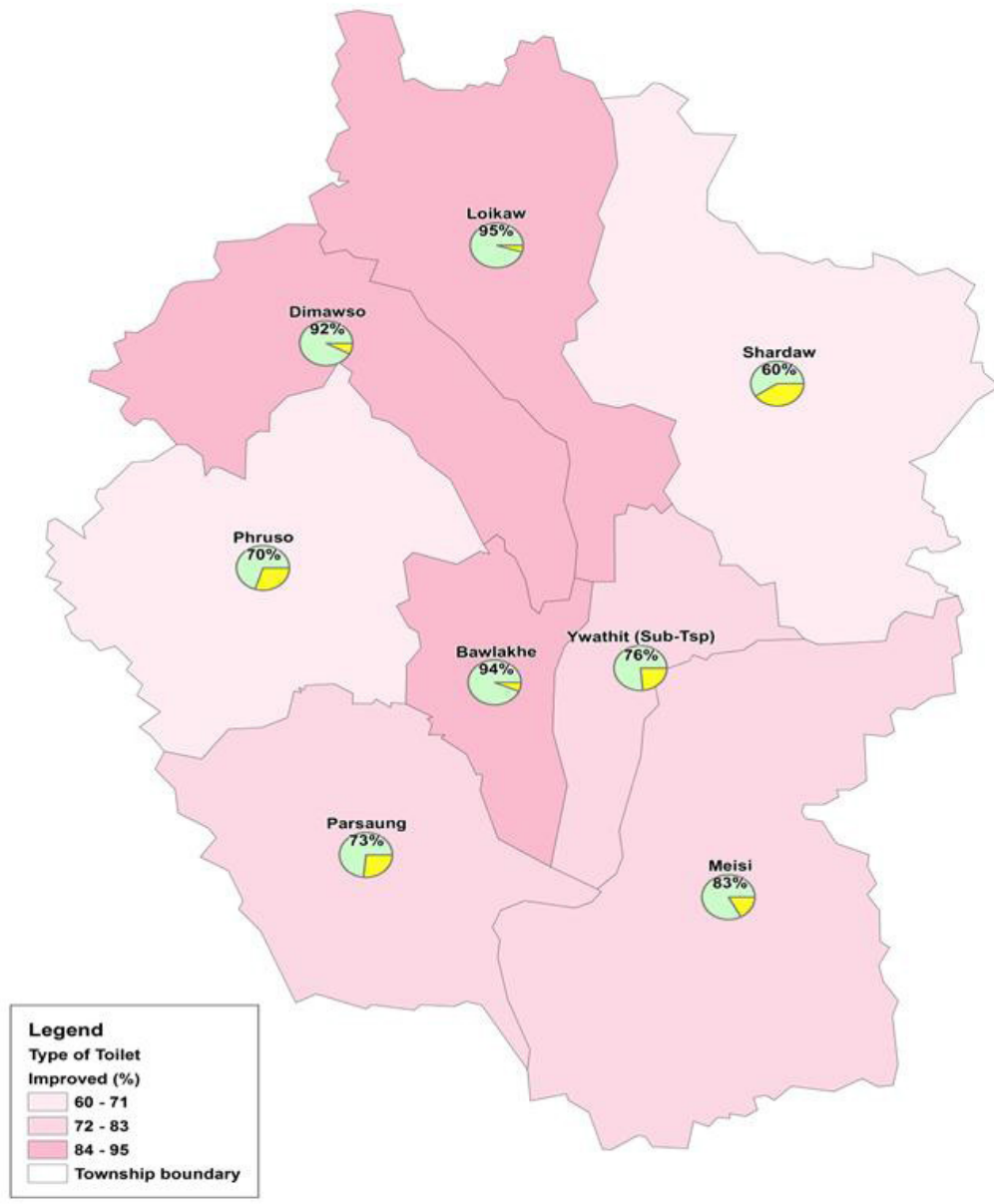
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	492	8.3	0.8	5.9	75.2	8.7	1.0	-	-
Urban	292	2.7	1.0	7.9	84.2	2.4	1.7	-	-
Rural	200	16.5	0.5	3.0	62.0	18.0	-	-	-



- The majority of the households in Ywathit Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (75.2%) followed by households in bamboo houses (8.7%).
- Some 84.2 per cent of urban households and 62.0 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Kayah State	: 88.5%
Bawlakhe District	: 79.0%
Ywathit (Sub-Township)	: 76.4%

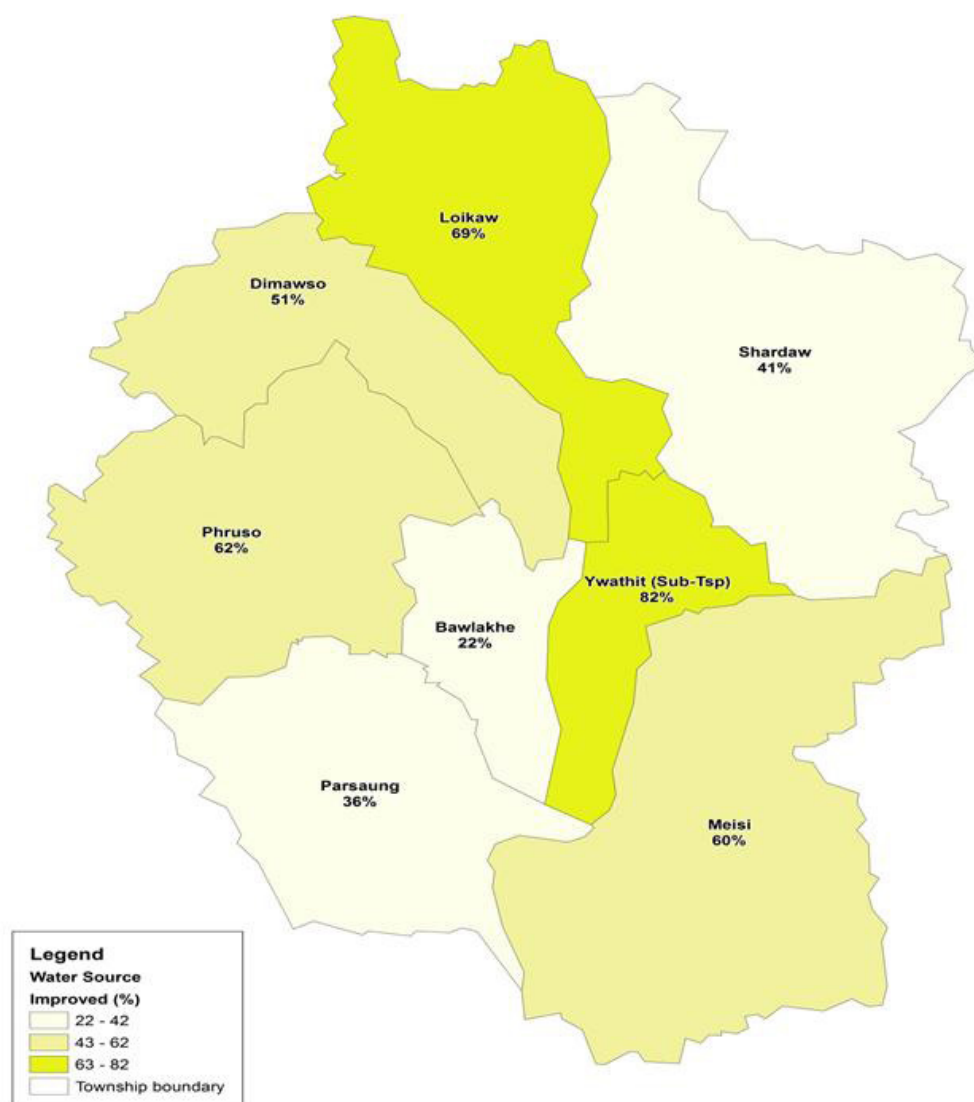
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.2	-	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		76.2	76.4	76.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>76.4</i>	<i>76.4</i>	<i>76.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		16.9	20.9	11.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.4	0.3	0.5
Other		2.0	0.3	4.5
None		4.3	2.1	7.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	492	292	200

- Some 76.4 per cent of the households in Ywathit Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (76.2%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kayah State, Ywathit Sub-Township belongs to the group of (72 - 83) per cent of the households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kayah State is 88.5 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 4.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kayah State, it is 6.8 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Ywathit Sub-Township, 7.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Kayah State	: 58.3%
Bawlakhe District	: 39.7%
Ywathit (Sub-Township)	: 82.1%

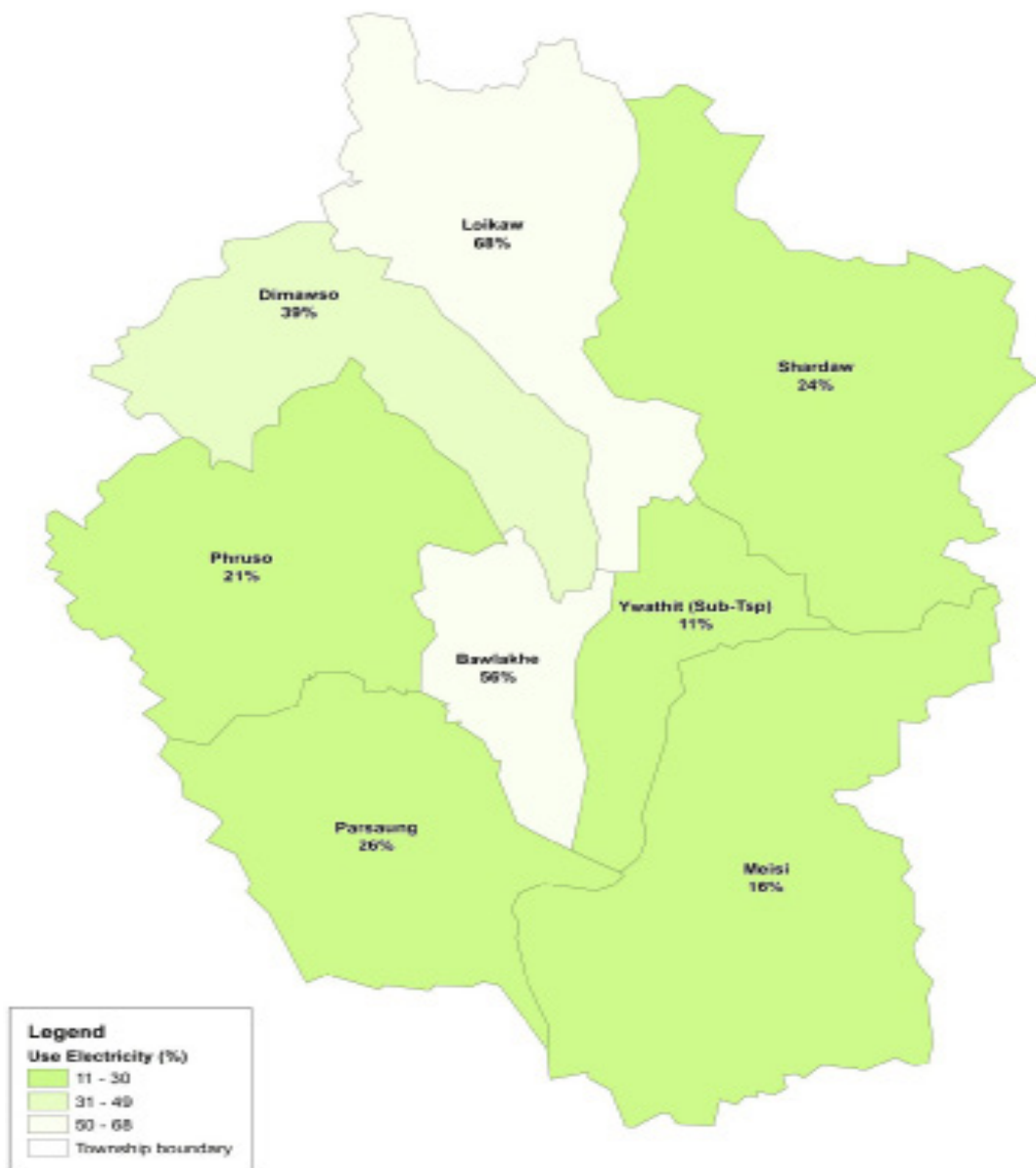
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		56.3	48.6	67.5
Tube well, borehole		0.4	0.4	0.5
Protected well/ Spring		25.2	36.7	8.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.2	0.3	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>82.1</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>76.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		1.4	1.7	1.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake		-	-	-
River/stream/ canal		16.1	12.3	21.5
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.4	-	1.0
Other		-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>17.9</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>23.5</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	492	292	200

- In Ywathit Sub-Township, 82.1 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 Kayah State, it is in the range of 63 to 82 per cent in the proportion of use in improved sources of drinking water and is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 56.3 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 25.2 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 17.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 23.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Kayah State	: 48.6%
Bawlakhe District	: 29.1%
Ywathit (Sub-Township)	: 11.0%

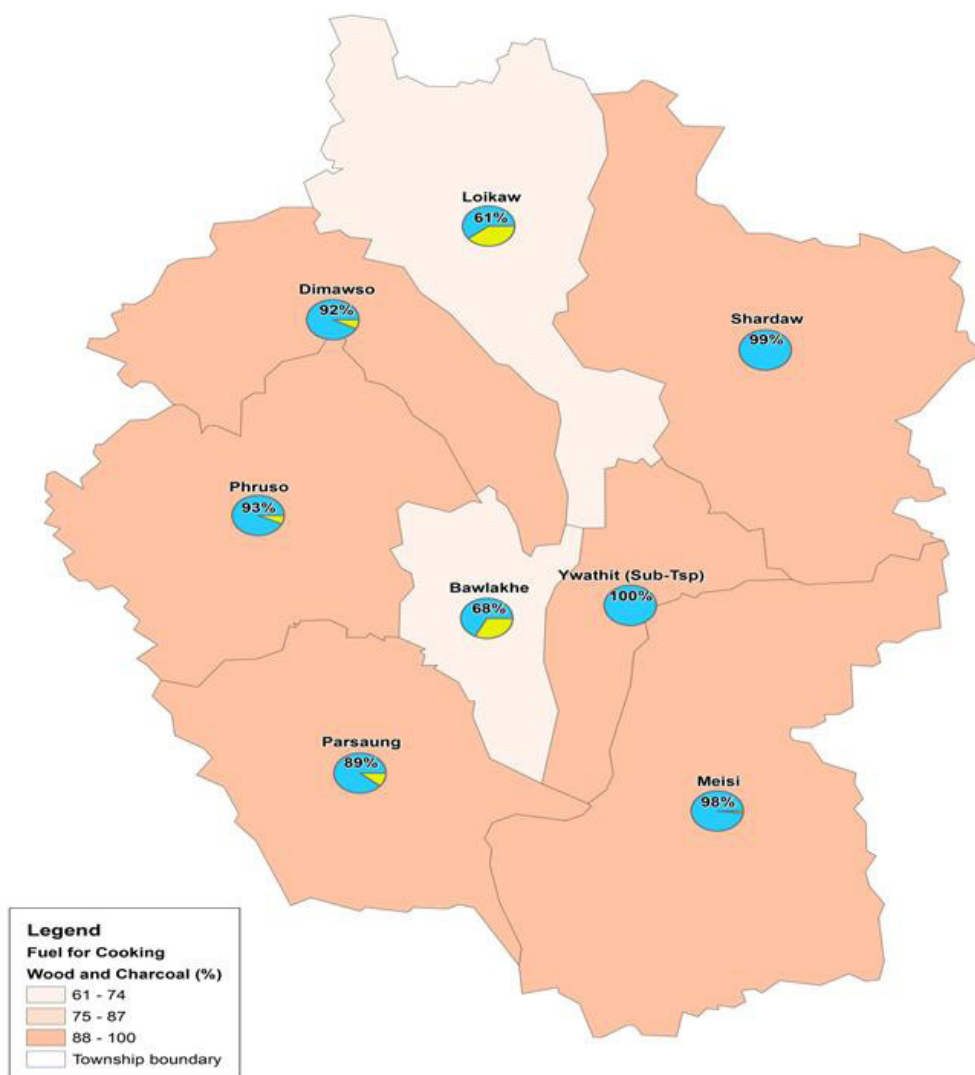
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		11.0	13.4	7.5
Kerosene		0.6	0.3	1.0
Candle		79.3	78.8	80.0
Battery		1.4	0.3	3.0
Generator (private)		0.2	0.3	-
Water mill (private)		0.6	-	1.5
Solar system/energy		6.9	6.8	7.0
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	492	292	200

- In Ywathit Sub-Township, 11.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belong to the range of 11 to 30 per cent in electricity usage compared to other townships in Kayah State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kayah State is 48.6 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 79.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 80.0 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union : 81.0%

Kayah State : 77.1%

Bawlakhe District : 86.9%

Ywathit (Sub-Township) : 99.6%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		-	-	-
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		98.4	97.9	99.0
Charcoal		1.2	1.4	1.0
Coal		0.4	0.7	-
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	492	292	200

- In Ywathit Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 98.4 per cent using firewood and 1.2 per cent using charcoal.
- Some 99.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.0 per cent use charcoal.

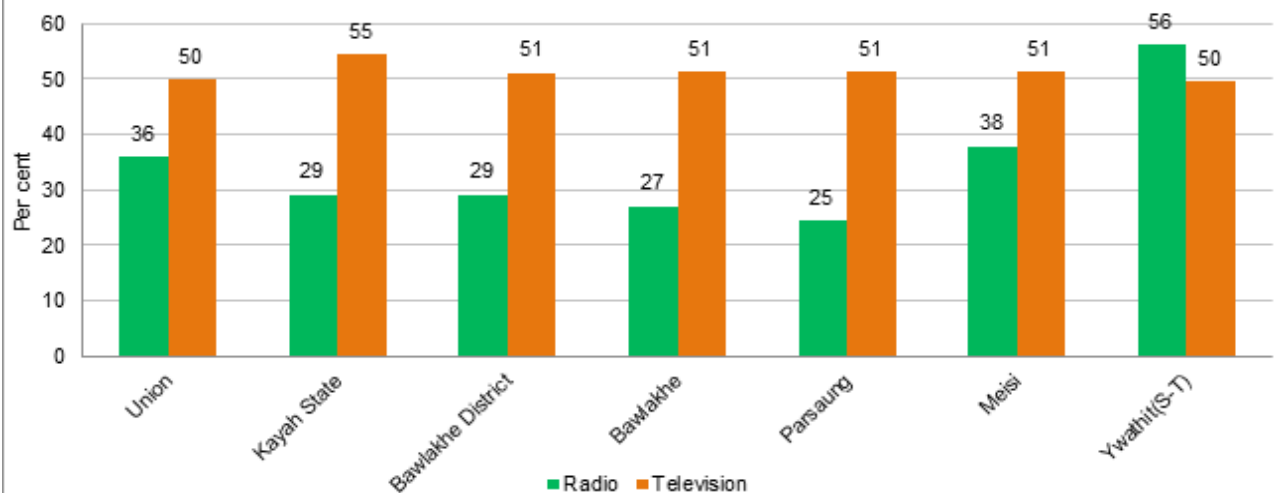
Communication and related amenities

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	492	56.3	49.6	-	0.2	1.4	0.2	29.1	-
Urban	292	54.1	59.9	-	-	1.7	0.3	27.1	-
Rural	200	59.5	34.5	-	0.5	1.0	-	32.0	-

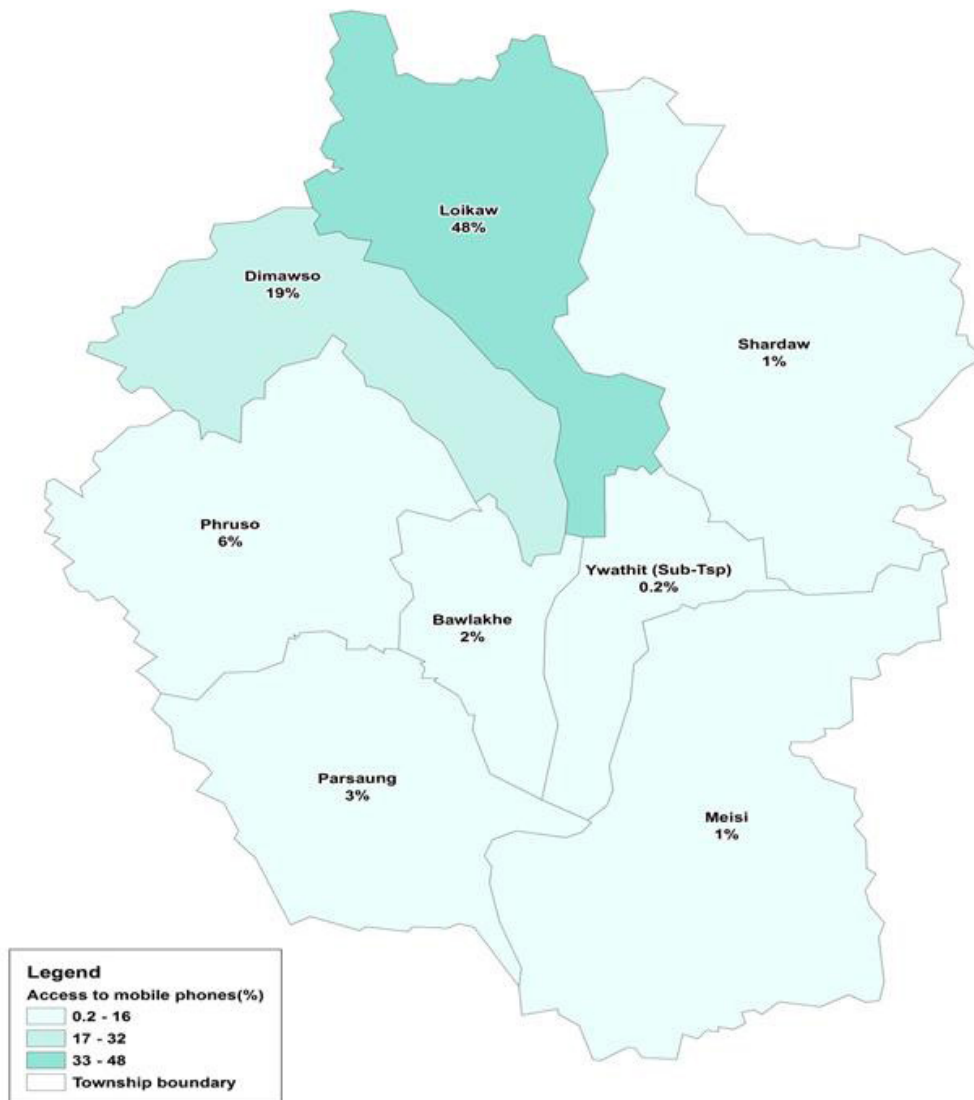
- Some 56.3 per cent of the households in Ywathit Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 59.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas reporting access to radio is 59.5 per cent.

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



- In Ywathit Sub-Township, 49.6 per cent of the households have access to television and over one half of the households (56.3%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Kayah State	: 28.0%
Bawlakhe District	: 2.0%
Ywathit (Sub-Township)	: 0.2%

- Only 0.2 per cent of the households in Ywathit Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it is 28.0 per cent in Kayah State.

Transportation items

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

State/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Kayah State	57,274	1,906	34,423	18,007	5,229	309	144	8,824
Urban	14,668	1,077	10,866	7,554	758	55	40	545
Rural	42,606	829	23,557	10,453	4,471	254	104	8,279
Bawlakhe District	8,116	183	3,845	683	205	77	82	700
Urban	1,920	71	1,169	495	70	9	26	217
Rural	6,196	112	2,676	188	135	68	56	483
Ywathit Sub-Township	492	9	242	106	15	20	11	114
Urban	292	9	170	85	11	4	4	77
Rural	200	-	72	21	4	16	7	37

- In Ywathit Sub-Township, 49.2 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 23.2 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

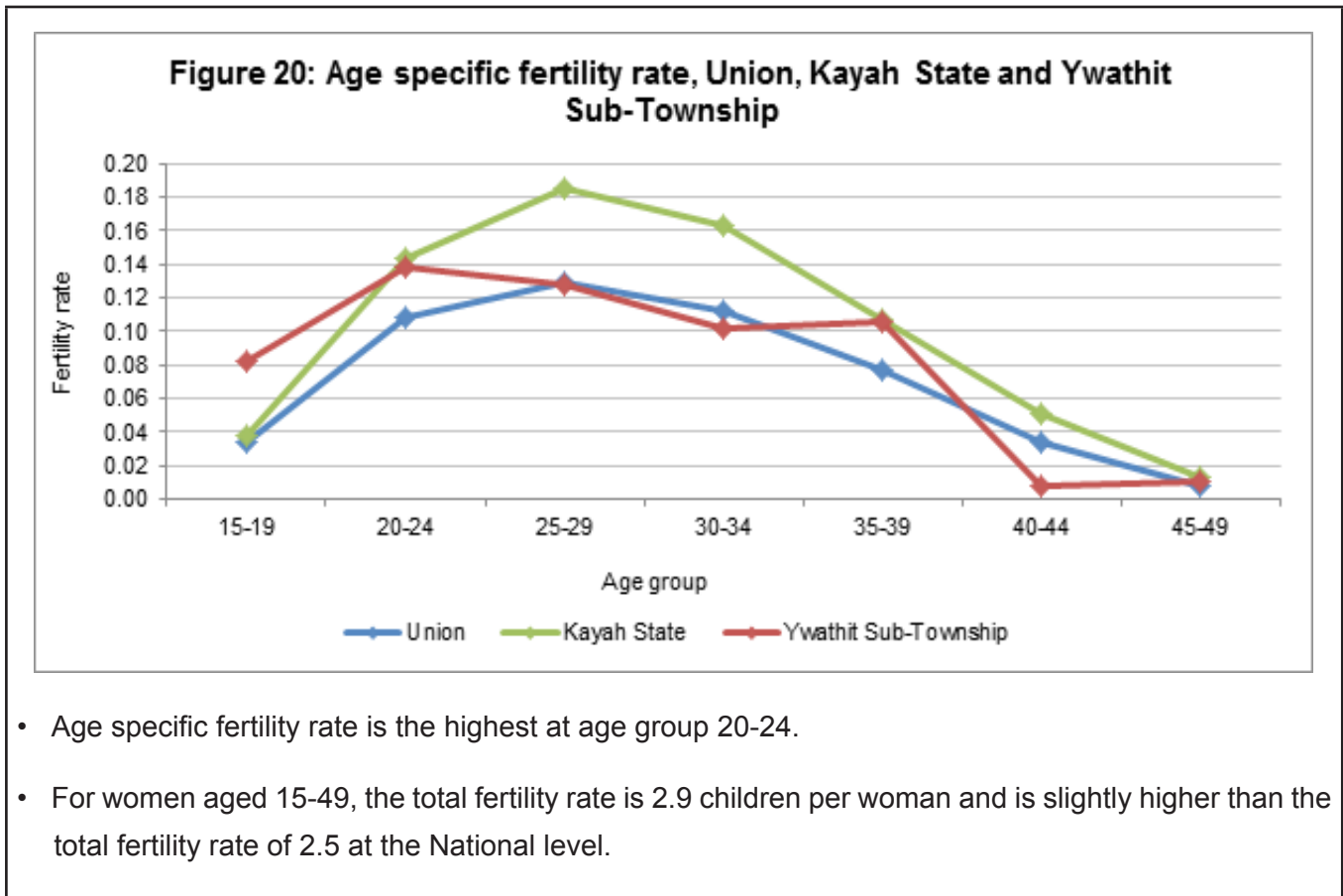
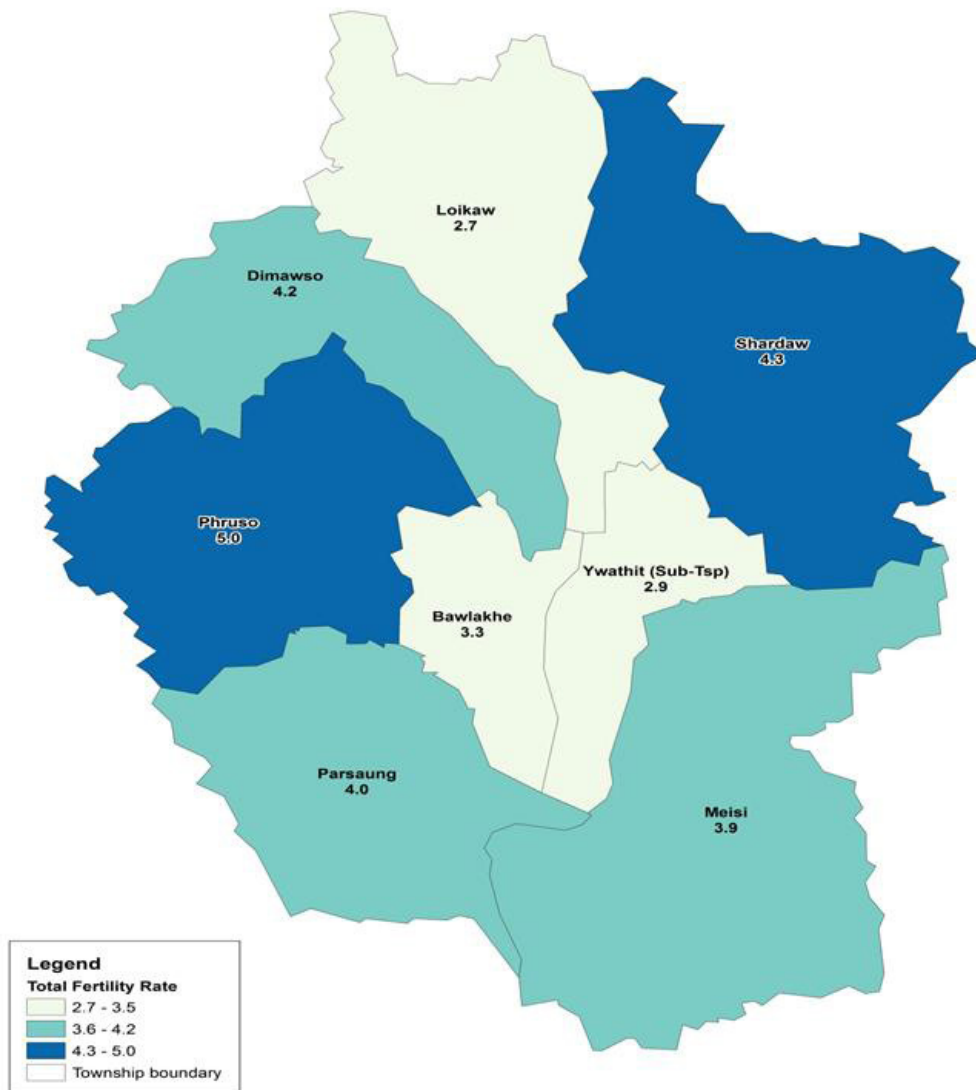
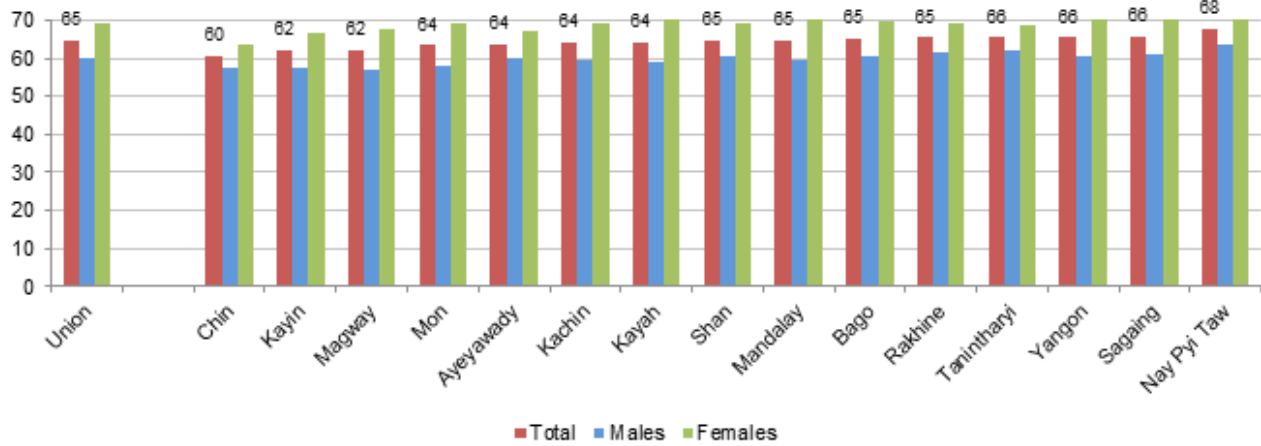


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kayah State	: 3.5
Bawlakhe District	: 3.8
Ywathit (Sub-Township)	: 2.9

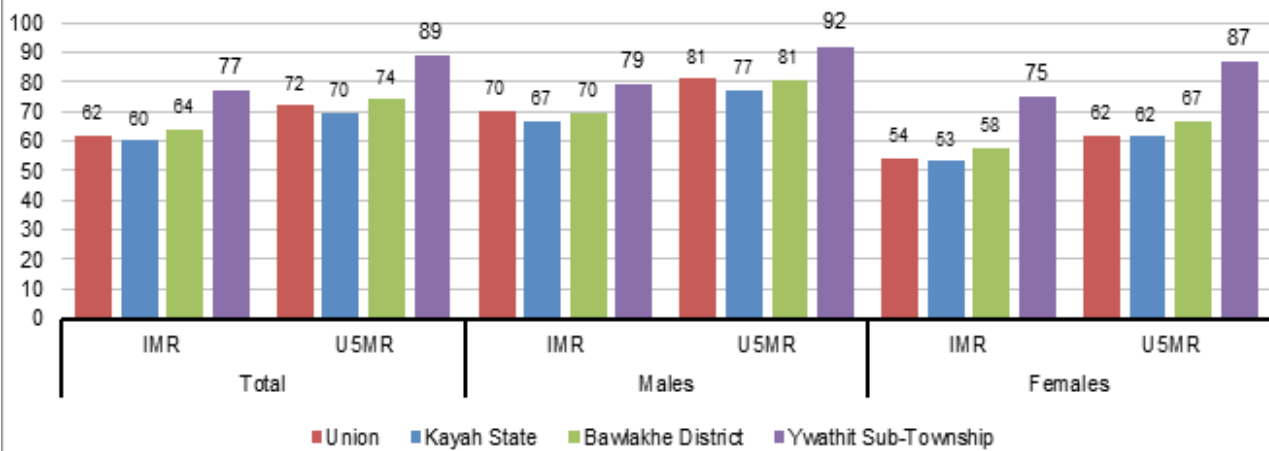
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Kayah State is 64.3 years and is slightly lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.2 years is higher than that of the males at 59.1 years.

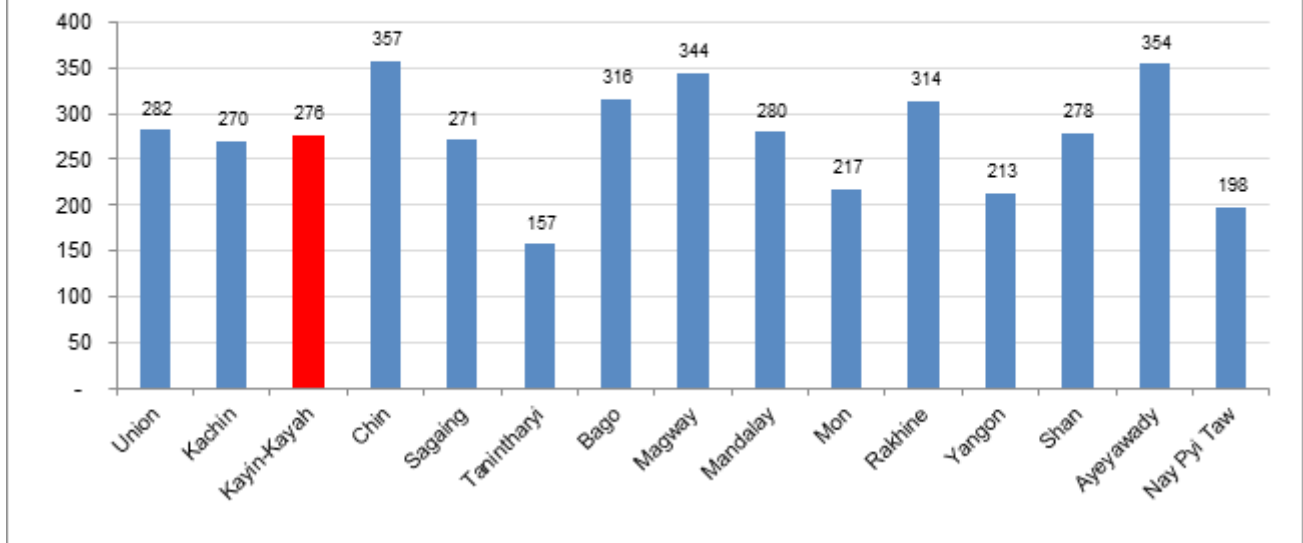
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Bawlakhe District are slightly higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Bawlakhe District is 64 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 74 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Ywathit Sub-Township are higher than those in Kayah State and Bawlakhe District. The Infant mortality in Ywathit Sub-Township is 77 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 89 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Kayah State, there are 276 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 Kayah State 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 (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.

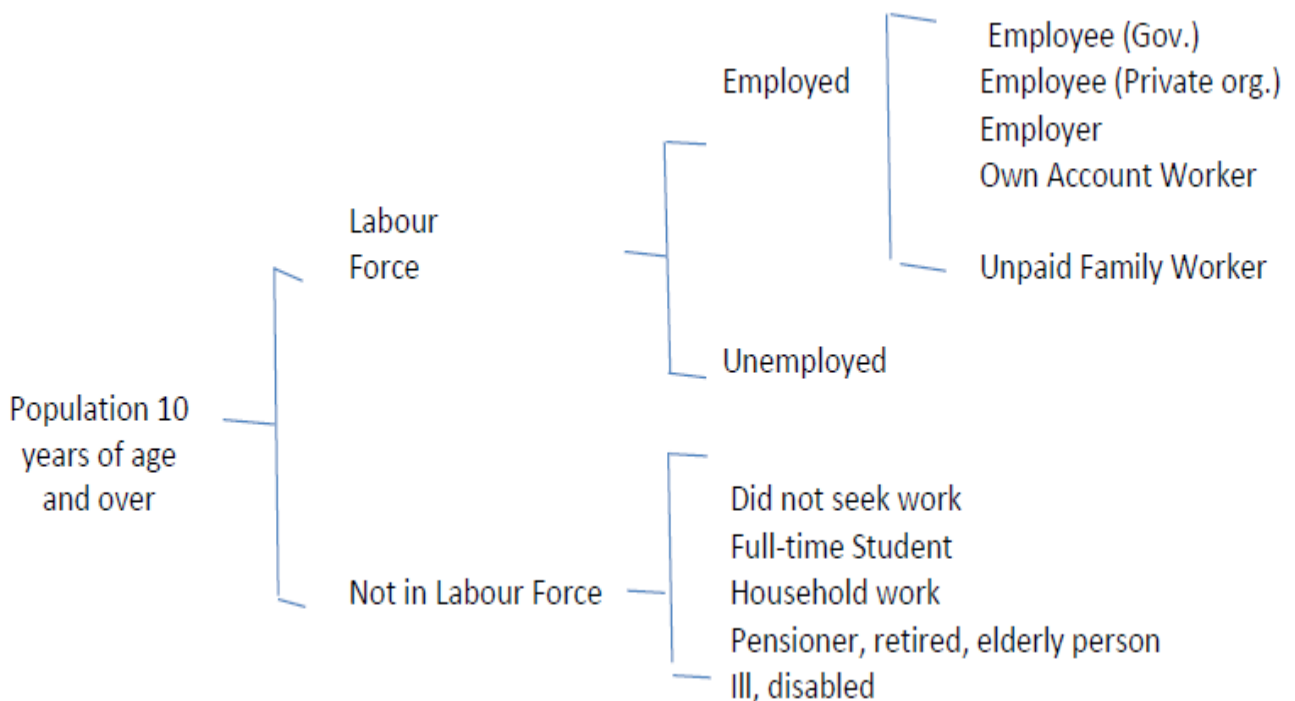
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

