



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, TAUNGGYI DISTRICT

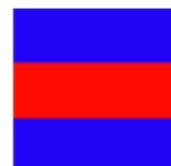
Yatsauk Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





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Shan State, Taunggyi District

## **Yatsauk Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

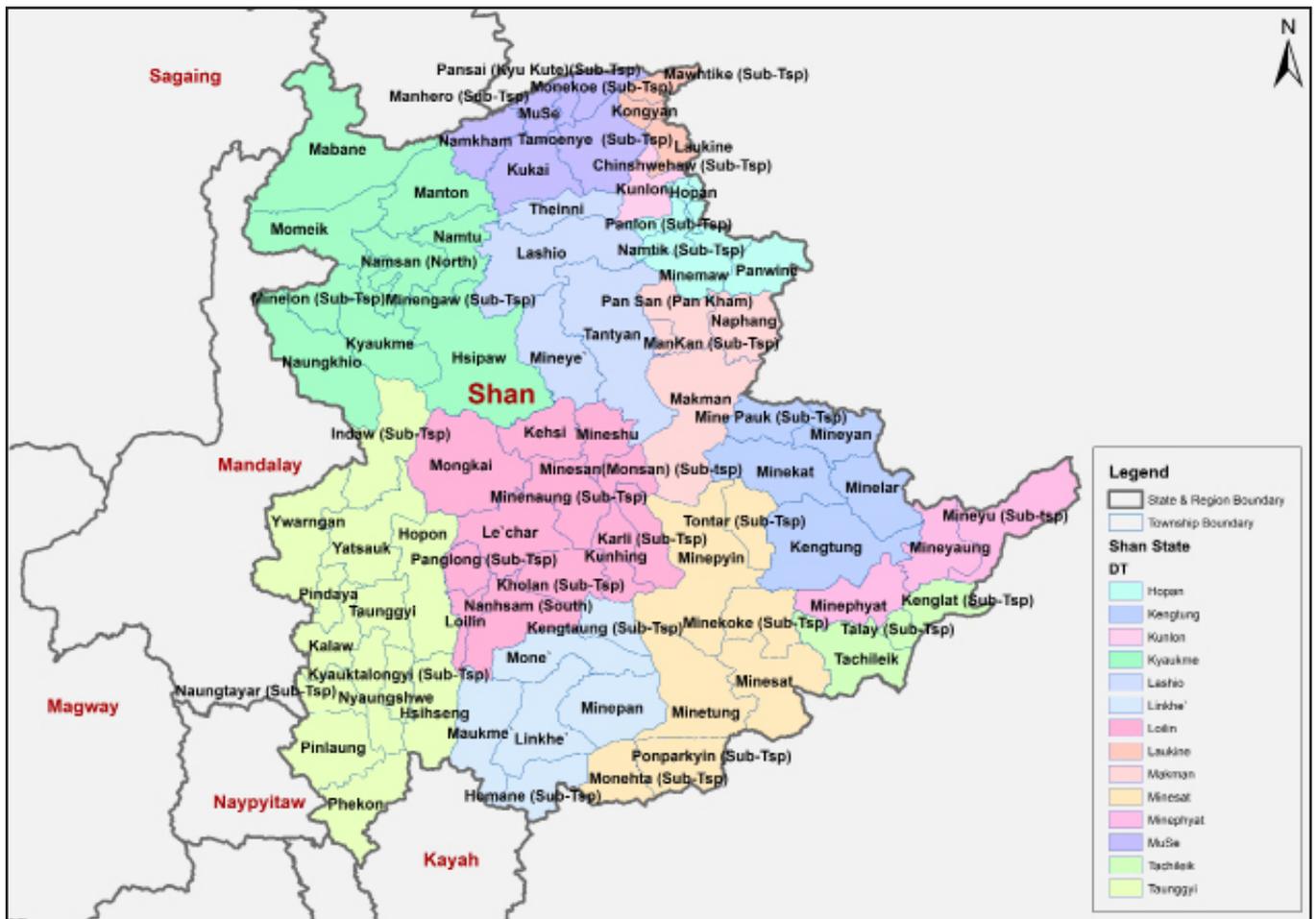
Tel: +95 67 431062

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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>126,567 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>64,961 (51.3%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>61,606 (48.7%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>2,847.3 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>44.5 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>24.5 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>25,957</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.6 persons<sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>65.2%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>53.4</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>48.2</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>5.2</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>10.7</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>105</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>86.2%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>91.2%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>81.4%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>6,764</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>2,339</b>	<b>1.8</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	69,264	68.8	
Associate Scrutiny	223	0.2	
Naturalised Scrutiny	752	0.7	
National Registration	640	0.6	
Religious	371	0.4	
Temporary Registration	144	0.1	
Foreign Registration	44	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	30	< 0.1	
None	29,261	29.0	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	77.7%	90.0%	64.5%
Unemployment rate	1.6%	1.4%	1.8%
Employment to population ratio	76.5%	88.7%	63.4%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	22,617	87.1	
Renter	877	3.4	
Provided free (individually)	507	2.0	
Government quarters	1,697	6.5	
Private company quarters	98	0.4	
Other	161	0.6	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		15.9%
Bamboo	58.9%	27.6%	0.4%
Earth	0.5%	1.0%	
Wood	13.1%	51.3%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		83.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	26.5%	19.4%	0.3%
Other	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	3,780	14.6	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	19,790	76.2	
Charcoal	2,281	8.8	
Coal	54	0.2	
Other	34	0.1	

<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	7,400	28.5
Kerosene	81	0.3
Candle	6,168	23.8
Battery	1,859	7.2
Generator (private)	231	0.9
Water mill (private)	1,050	4.0
Solar system/energy	8,954	34.5
Other	214	0.8
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	2,329	9.0
Tube well, borehole	1,201	4.6
Protected well/spring	7,308	28.1
Bottled/purifier water	1,529	5.9
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>12,367</i>	<i>47.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	3,995	15.4
Pool/pond/lake	1,055	4.1
River/stream/canal	5,456	21.0
Waterfall/rainwater	867	3.4
Other	2,217	8.5
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>13,590</i>	<i>52.4</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	2,721	10.5
Tube well, borehole	999	3.8
Protected well/spring	7,205	27.8
Unprotected well/spring	3,782	14.6
Pool/pond/lake	1,274	4.9
River/stream/canal	6,720	25.9
Waterfall/rainwater	871	3.4
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	2,369	9.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	108	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	16,847	64.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>16,955</i>	<i>65.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	6,838	26.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	163	0.7
Other	536	2.1
None	1,465	5.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	10,048	38.7
Television	16,353	63.0
Landline phone	818	3.2
Mobile phone	8,321	32.1
Computer	565	2.2
Internet at home	556	2.1
Households with none of the items	5,713	22.0
Households with all of the items	41	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	668	2.6
Motorcycle/Moped	15,024	57.9
Bicycle	4,293	16.5
4-Wheel tractor	1,337	5.2
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	5,886	22.7

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

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

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

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

\* Less than 20.

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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 Yatsauk Township in Shan 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 are in a more vulnerable situation.



## **Census information on Yatsauk Township**



## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	126,567 *		
Males	64,961		
Females	61,606		
Sex ratio	105 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	23.3%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	2,847.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	44.5 persons		
Number of wards	8		
Number of village tracts	13		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	119,140	25,034	94,106
Number of conventional households	25,957	5,677	20,280
Mean household size	4.6 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Yatsauk Township, there are slightly less females than males with 105 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (23.3%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Yatsauk Township is 45 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.6 persons living in each household in Yatsauk Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

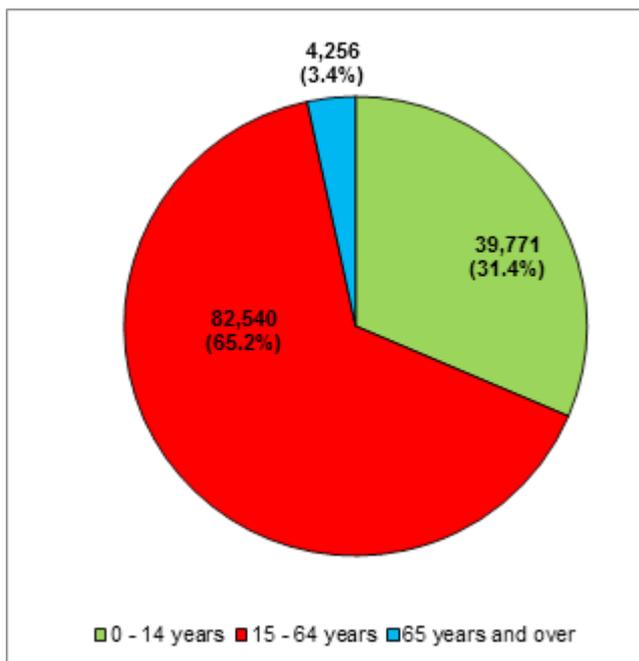
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

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

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;  
Yatsauk Township (Taunggyi District, Shan State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,957</b>	<b>126,567</b>	<b>64,961</b>	<b>61,606</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>29,533</b>	<b>16,175</b>	<b>13,358</b>
1	Taung Kwet Thit(W)	574	2,906	1,384	1,522
2	Myo Kone(W)	573	2,594	1,237	1,357
3	Oke Ta Tar(W)	844	3,837	1,795	2,042
4	Zay Tan(W)	412	2,512	1,356	1,156
5	Myauk Kwet Thit(W)	219	1,315	617	698
6	Ba Htu(W)	1,480	9,357	6,288	3,069
7	Zaw Gyi(W)	673	2,855	1,362	1,493
8	Myo Oo(W)	902	4,157	2,136	2,021
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>20,280</b>	<b>97,034</b>	<b>48,786</b>	<b>48,248</b>
1	Loi Koe(VT)	665	2,836	1,434	1,402
2	Hway(VT)	1,233	5,688	2,889	2,799
3	Yan Twin Ngar Kyaung(VT)	7,552	36,918	18,451	18,467
4	Myin Taung(VT)	1,036	5,030	2,459	2,571
5	Ma Gyi Kone(VT)	934	4,344	2,176	2,168
6	Kaung Boet(VT)	1,827	8,608	4,317	4,291
7	Ah Lel Chaung(VT)	1,067	5,602	2,832	2,770
8	Hpawng Taw(VT)	915	3,853	1,914	1,939
9	Kyauk Taw(VT)	1,225	6,498	3,286	3,212
10	Nan Lwe(VT)	67	318	166	152
11	Par Me(VT)	1,946	8,872	4,469	4,403
12	Mar Thea(VT)	1,153	5,424	2,771	2,653
13	Keng Hkam(VT)	660	3,043	1,622	1,421

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

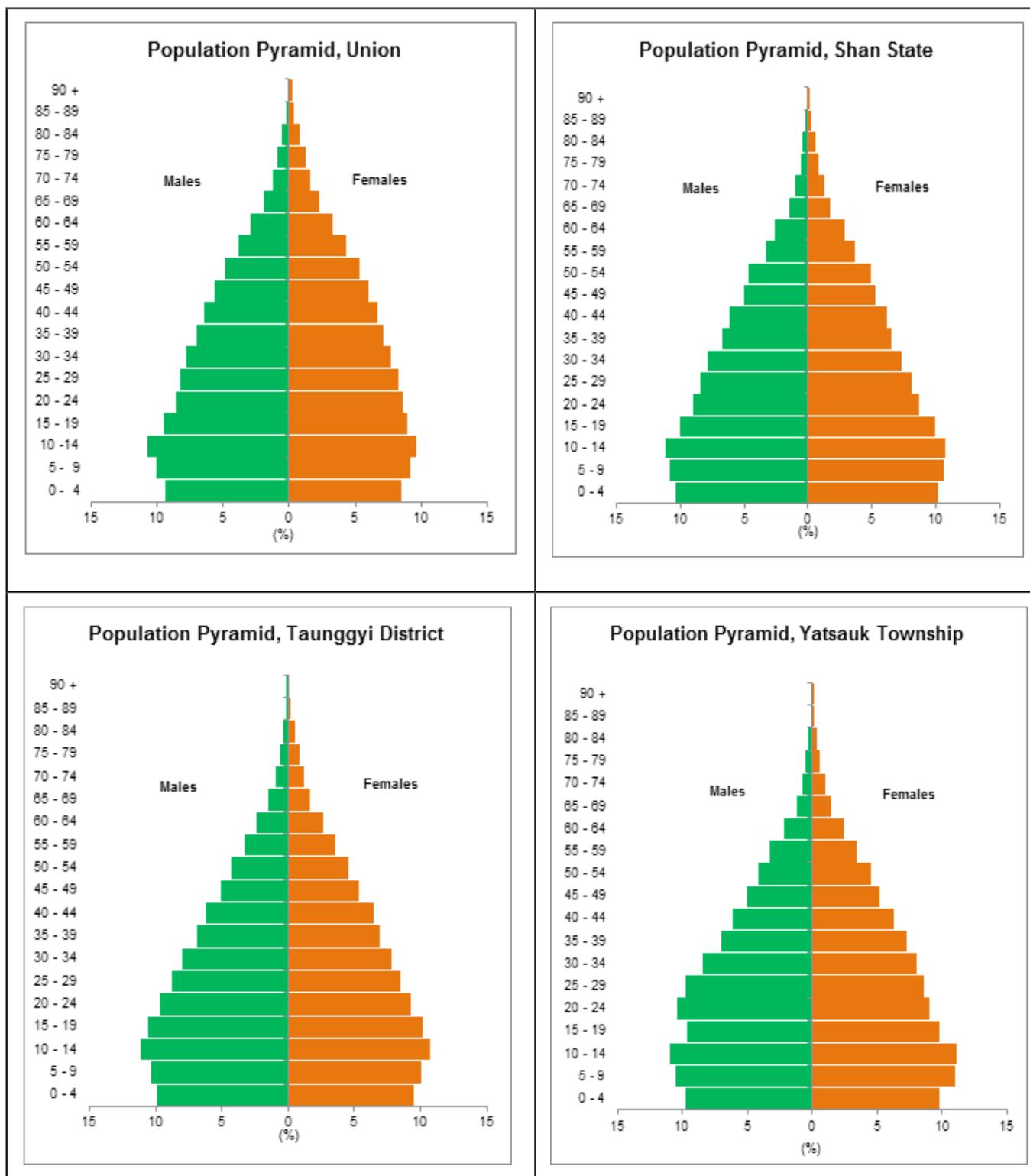


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Yatsauk Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,567</b>	<b>64,961</b>	<b>61,606</b>
0 - 4	12,299	6,299	6,000
5 - 9	13,539	6,791	6,748
10 - 14	13,933	7,078	6,855
15 - 19	12,262	6,223	6,039
20 - 24	12,341	6,780	5,561
25 - 29	11,605	6,319	5,286
30 - 34	10,402	5,475	4,927
35 - 39	9,028	4,546	4,482
40 - 44	7,837	4,003	3,834
45 - 49	6,488	3,291	3,197
50 - 54	5,437	2,672	2,765
55 - 59	4,214	2,095	2,119
60 - 64	2,926	1,441	1,485
65 - 69	1,684	800	884
70 - 74	1,141	508	633
75 - 79	726	346	380
80 - 84	422	178	244
85 - 89	180	81	99
90 +	103	35	68

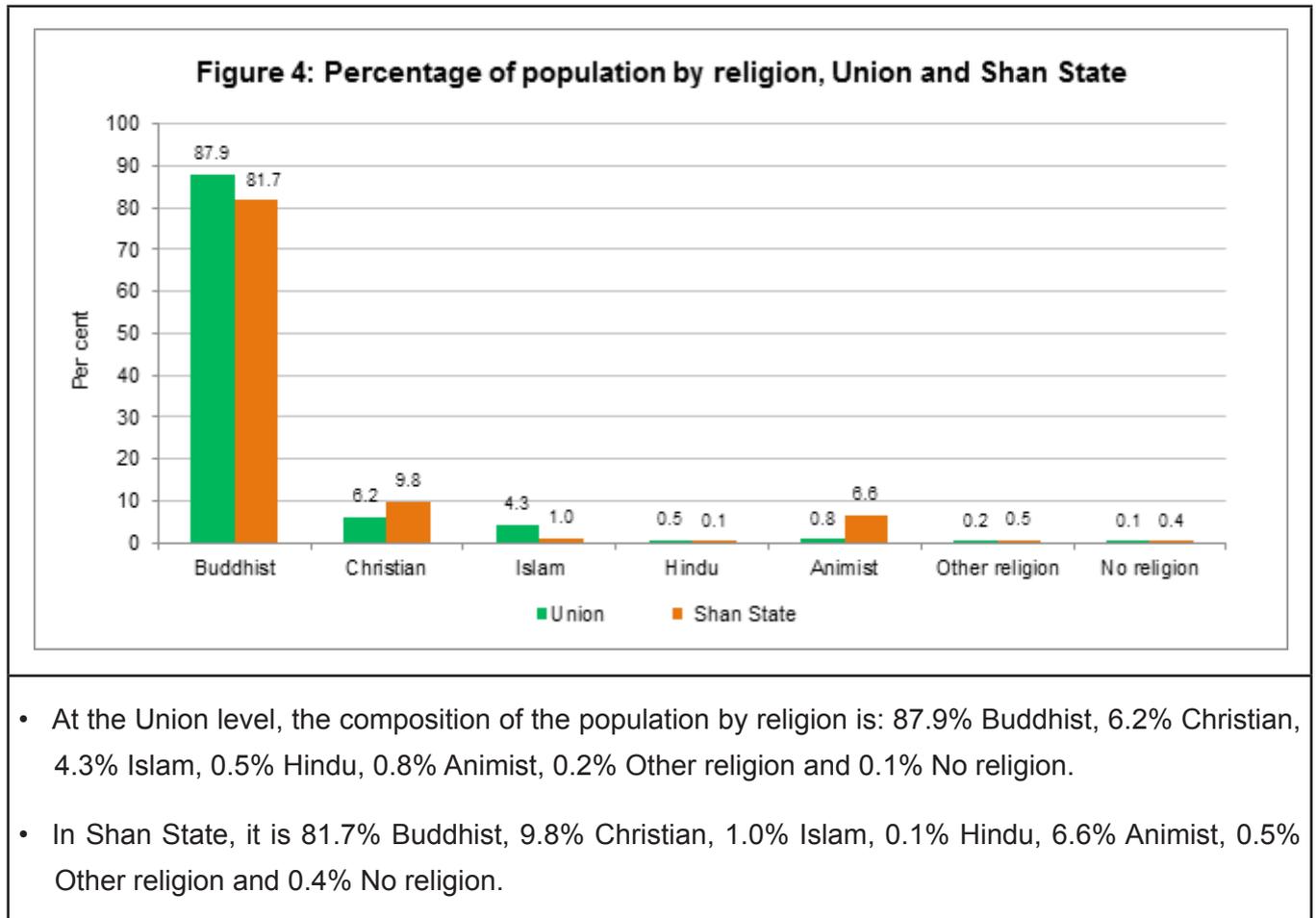
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Yatsauk Township is 65.2 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Taunggyi District and Yatsauk Township)**



- In Yatsauk Township, the birth rate has been noticeably declining since the last 10 years.
- The population has declined in age group 15-19.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Yatsauk Township.
- From age group 0-4 to 45-49, there are more males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion

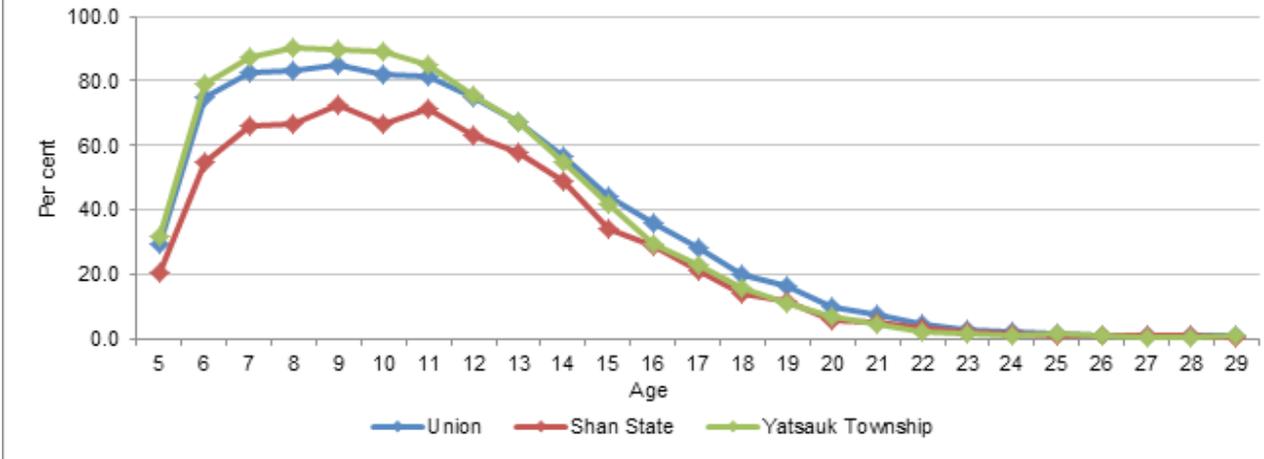


## (C) Education

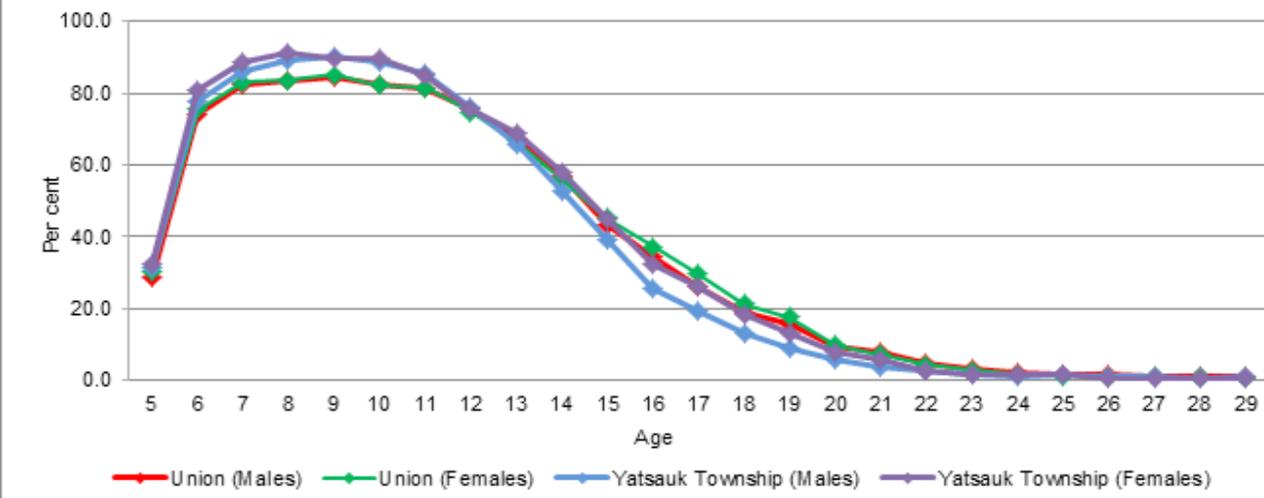
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,376	1,233	1,143	756	386	370
6	2,774	1,367	1,407	2,200	1,061	1,139
7	2,742	1,380	1,362	2,397	1,189	1,208
8	2,619	1,268	1,351	2,359	1,129	1,230
9	2,792	1,327	1,465	2,504	1,194	1,310
10	2,821	1,375	1,446	2,517	1,219	1,298
11	2,498	1,169	1,329	2,127	998	1,129
12	2,705	1,291	1,414	2,051	985	1,066
13	2,678	1,315	1,363	1,797	862	935
14	2,431	1,158	1,273	1,340	607	733
15	2,297	1,105	1,192	966	431	535
16	2,230	1,076	1,154	651	277	374
17	2,425	1,182	1,243	555	229	326
18	2,451	1,190	1,261	389	156	233
19	2,151	1,055	1,096	237	92	145
20	2,549	1,201	1,348	172	68	104
21	2,021	961	1,060	95	37	58
22	1,978	912	1,066	50	24	26
23	1,977	948	1,029	30	16	14
24	1,856	900	956	25	10	15
25	2,264	1,069	1,195	33	18	15
26	1,789	889	900	16	10	6
27	1,998	993	1,005	13	8	5
28	2,136	996	1,140	11	4	7
29	1,856	890	966	14	9	5

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Yatsauk Township**

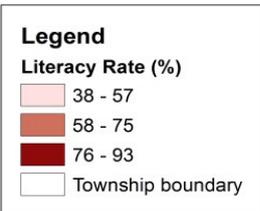
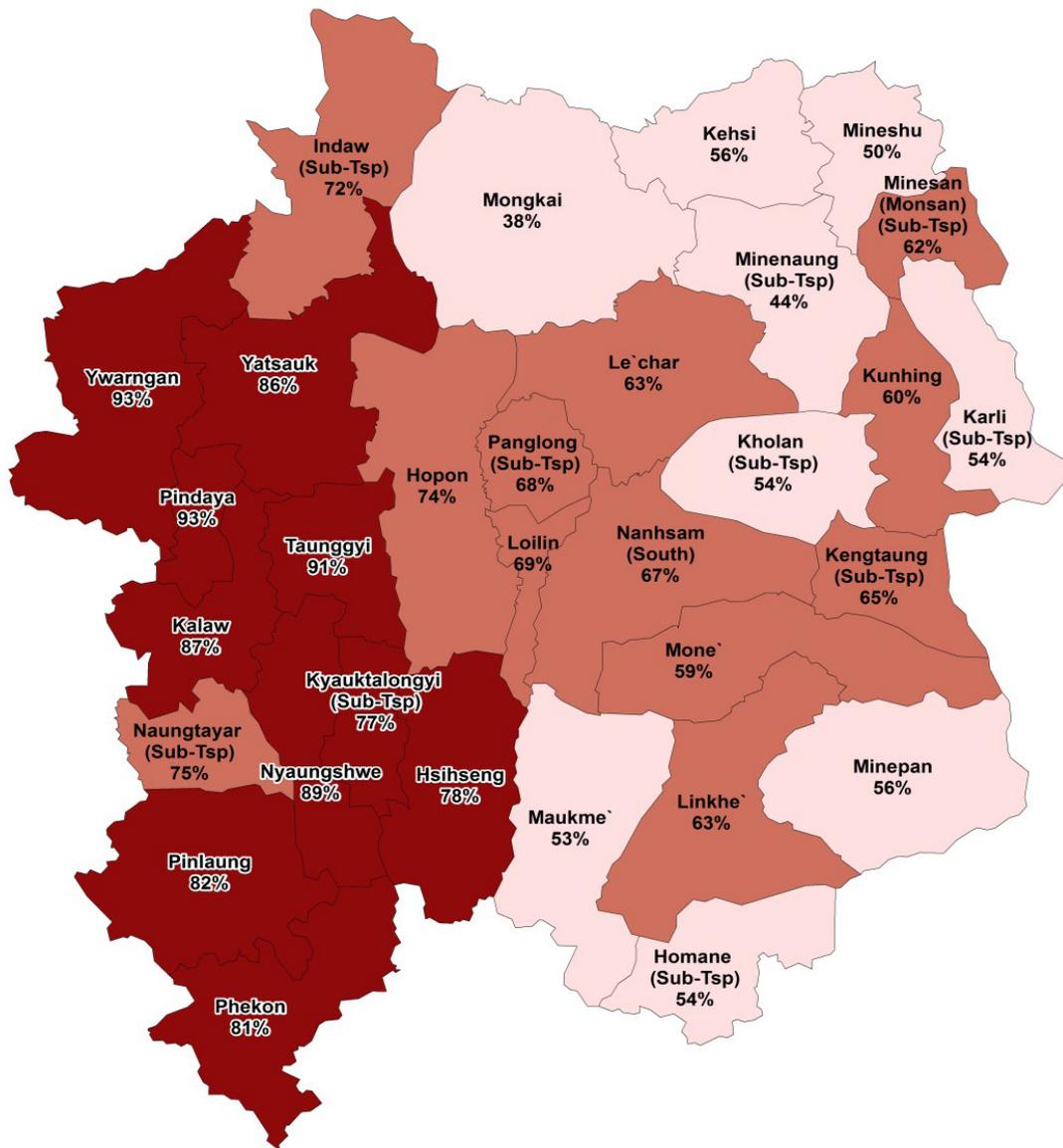


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Yatsauk Township**



- School attendance in Yatsauk Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Yatsauk Township is lower than that of the Union since age 13 and for females, it is lower than that of the Union since age 15.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Taunggyi District	: 85.2%
Yatsauk Township	: 86.2%

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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	21,935	95.4
Males	10,530	95.7
Females	11,405	95.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Yatsauk Township is 86.2 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) but slightly lower than that of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 81.4 per cent and for the males it is 91.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.4 per cent with 95.2 per cent for females and 95.7 per cent for males.

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

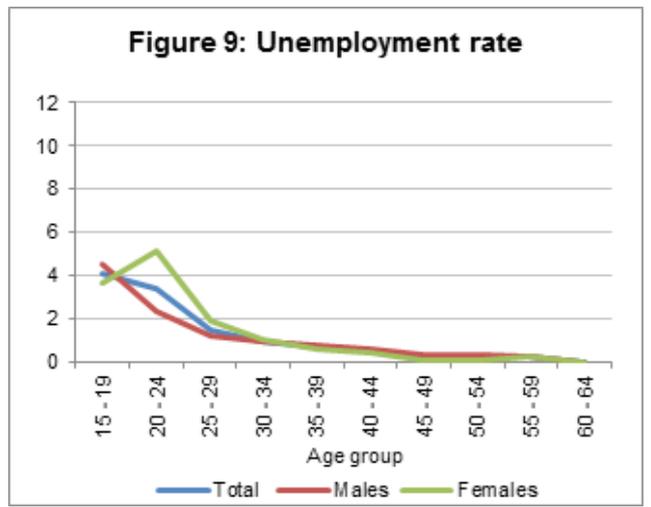
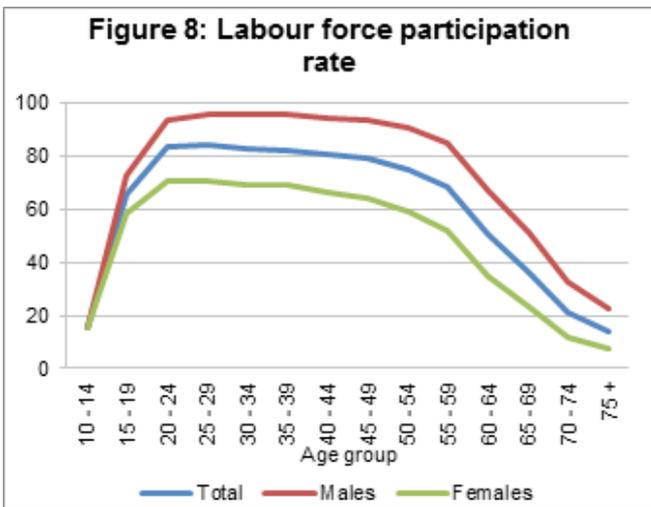
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	62,193	13,625	21.9	16,194	11,669	9,808	5,237	147	4,295	506	57	655
Urban	15,983	1,076	6.7	2,229	2,068	4,013	2,923	99	3,044	464	35	32
Rural	46,210	12,549	27.2	13,965	9,601	5,795	2,314	48	1,251	42	22	623
Males	31,790	5,439	17.1	7,953	6,175	5,825	3,052	114	2,268	442	43	479
Females	30,403	8,186	26.9	8,241	5,494	3,983	2,185	33	2,027	64	14	176

- Some 21.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 17.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 26.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 18.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.9 per cent has completed university/college education.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 27.2 per cent have never been to school.

## (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	15.4	15.5	15.2	2.8	3.5	2.1
15 - 19	65.8	72.5	58.8	4.1	4.5	3.6
20 - 24	83.5	93.8	71.0	3.4	2.3	5.1
25 - 29	84.3	95.7	70.7	1.5	1.2	1.9
30 - 34	83.2	95.6	69.4	0.9	0.9	1.0
35 - 39	82.4	95.5	69.1	0.7	0.8	0.6
40 - 44	80.8	94.5	66.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
45 - 49	79.3	94.0	64.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
50 - 54	74.9	90.8	59.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
55 - 59	68.5	85.2	52.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
60 - 64	50.7	66.9	34.9	-	-	-
65 - 69	36.3	51.1	23.0	0.5	0.7	-
70 - 74	20.9	32.3	11.8	-	-	-
75+	14.2	22.5	7.5	0.5	0.7	-
15 - 24	74.7	83.6	64.6	3.7	3.2	4.4
15 - 64	77.7	90.0	64.5	1.6	1.4	1.8



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Yatsauk Township is 77.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 64.5 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.0 per cent.
- In Yatsauk Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 15.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Yatsauk Township is 1.6 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.4%) and for females (1.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 4.4 per cent.

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

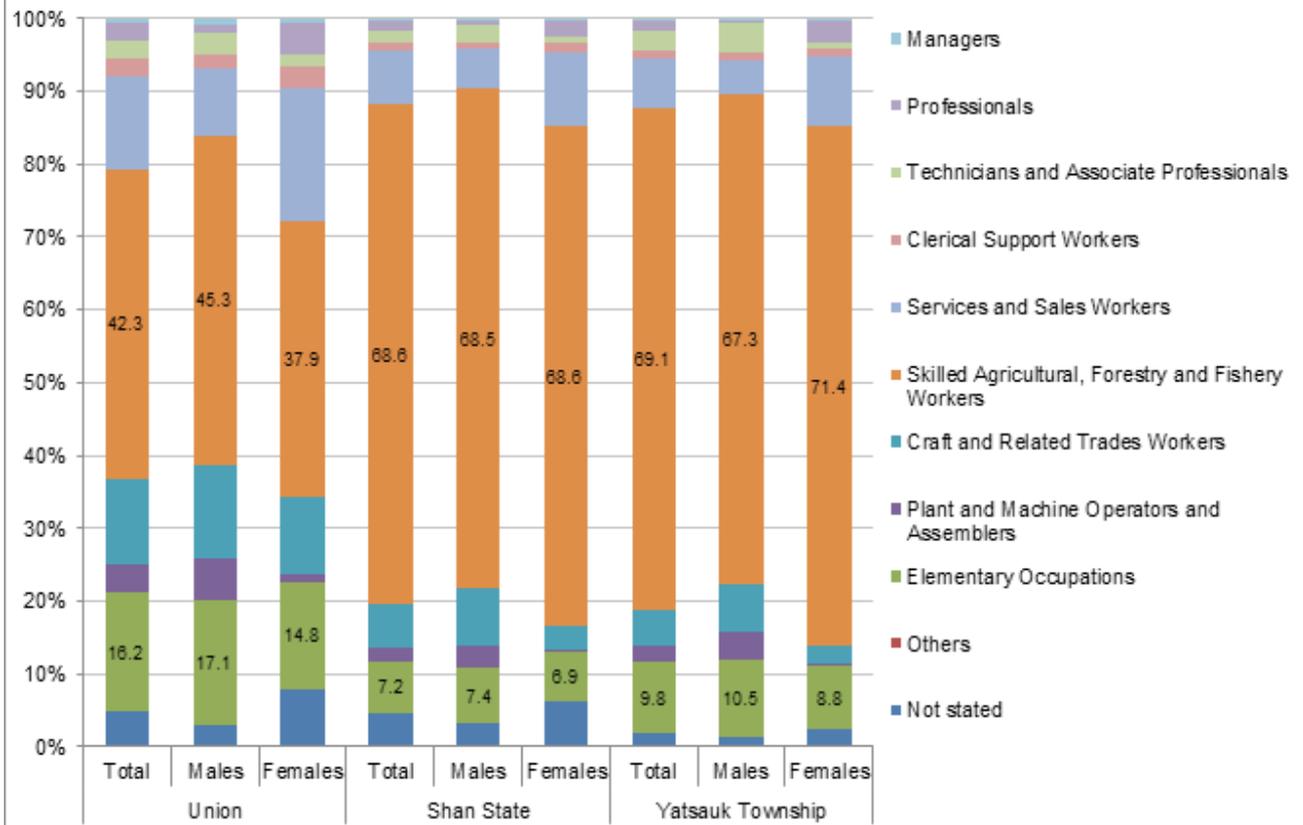
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	33,367	0.4	41.8	34.9	12.9	1.5	8.6
Males	11,510	0.7	57.1	3.9	16.1	2.3	19.9
Females	21,857	0.2	33.7	51.2	11.2	1.0	2.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 57.1 per cent of males are full time students while 51.2 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,228</b>	<b>33,443</b>	<b>24,785</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	206	102	104	0.4	0.3	0.4
Professionals	844	89	755	1.4	0.3	3.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,603	1,416	187	2.8	4.2	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	567	303	264	1.0	0.9	1.1
Services and Sales Workers	3,922	1,538	2,384	6.7	4.6	9.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	40,208	22,522	17,686	69.1	67.3	71.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,738	2,175	563	4.7	6.5	2.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,377	1,319	58	2.4	3.9	0.2
Elementary Occupations	5,685	3,500	2,185	9.8	10.5	8.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,078	479	599	1.9	1.4	2.4

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



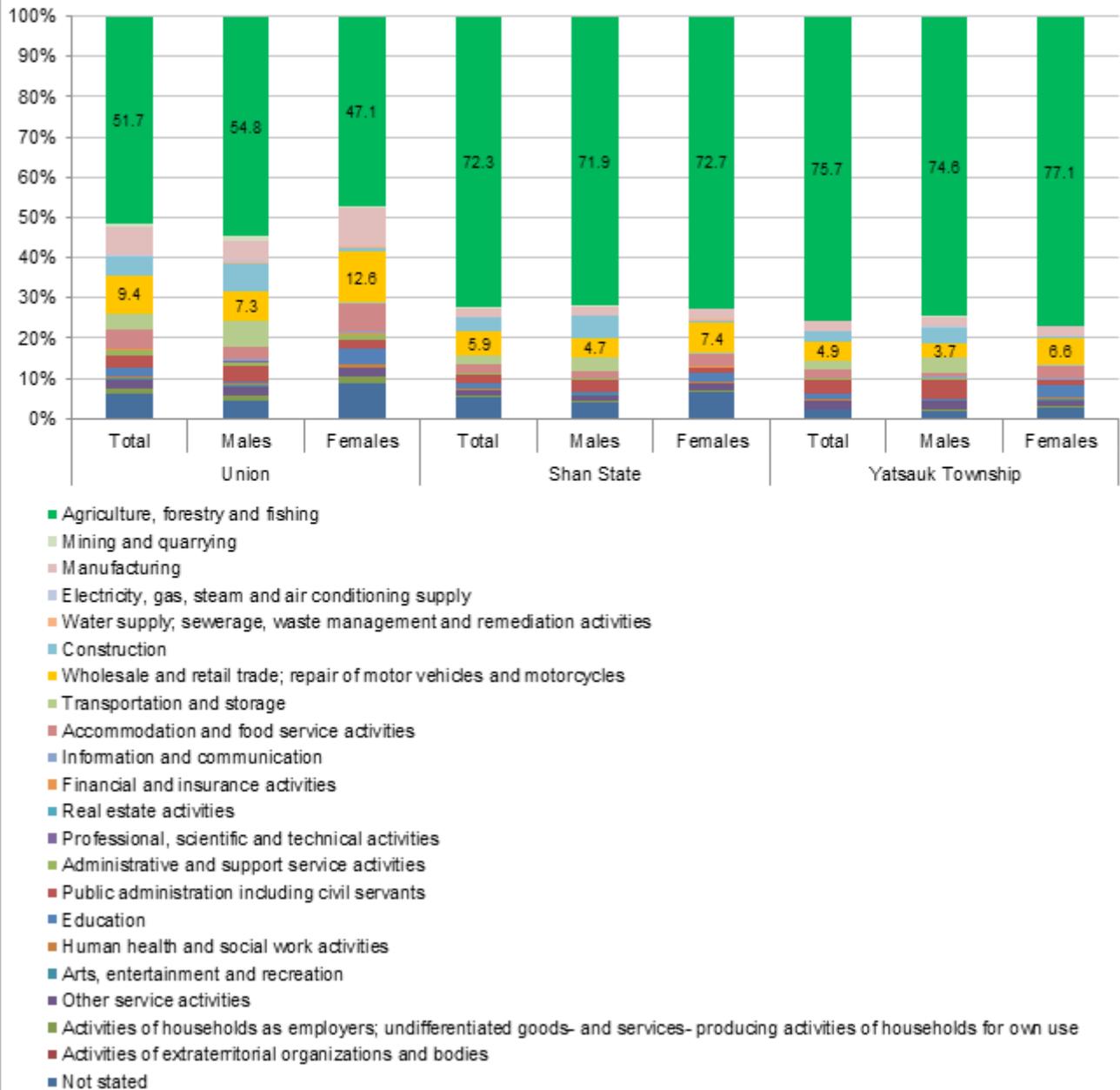
- In Yatsauk Township, 69.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 9.8 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 67.3 per cent of males and 71.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.2 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,228</b>	<b>33,443</b>	<b>24,785</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	44,067	24,960	19,107	75.7	74.6	77.1
Mining and quarrying	99	73	26	0.2	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	1,314	762	552	2.3	2.3	2.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	57	56	1	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	35	30	5	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,441	1,276	165	2.5	3.8	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,857	1,221	1,636	4.9	3.7	6.6
Transportation and storage	1,247	1,230	17	2.1	3.7	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,245	406	839	2.1	1.2	3.4
Information and communication	38	24	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	46	16	30	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	26	16	10	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	176	127	49	0.3	0.4	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	1,950	1,675	275	3.3	5.0	1.1
Education	872	77	795	1.5	0.2	3.2
Human health and social work activities	167	61	106	0.3	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	33	23	10	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	1,116	713	403	1.9	2.1	1.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	158	94	64	0.3	0.3	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,283	602	681	2.2	1.8	2.7

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

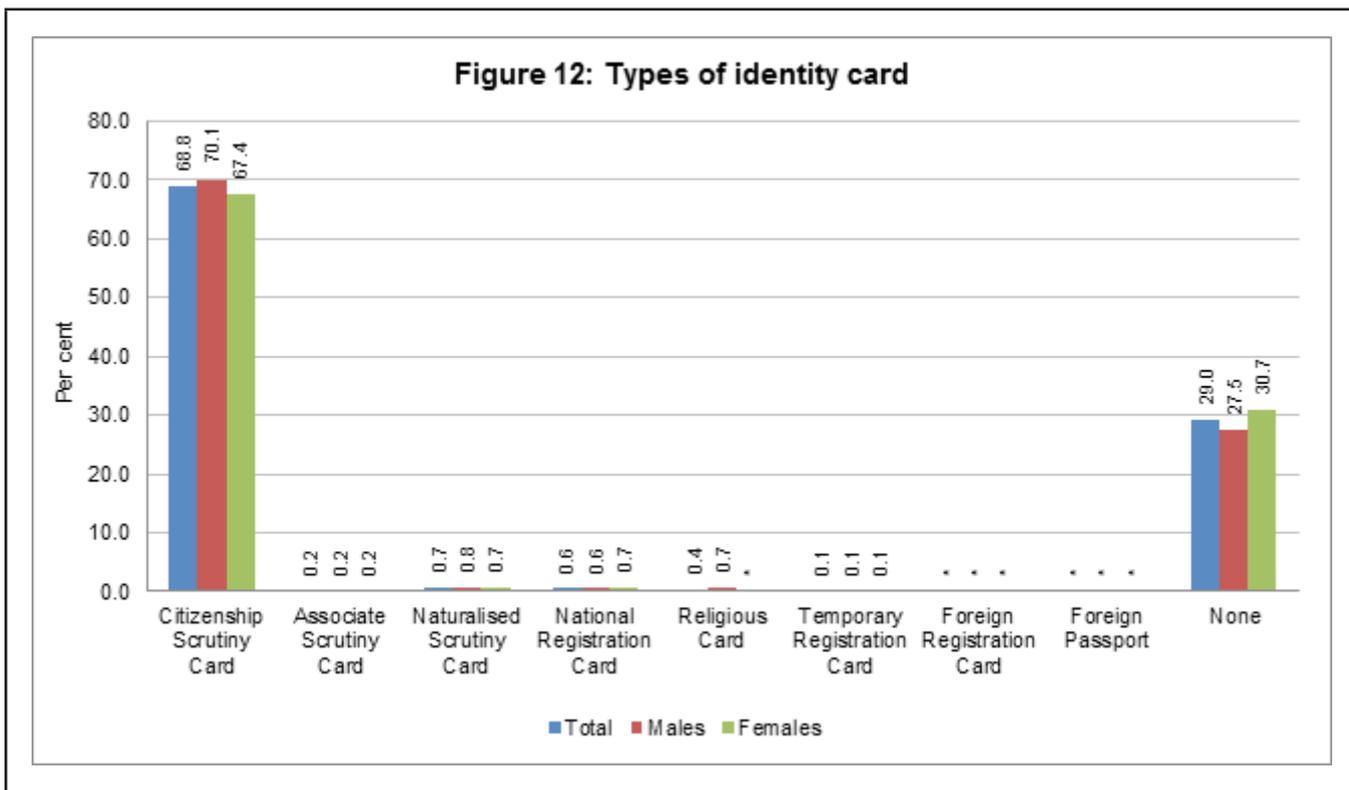


- In Yatsauk Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 75.7 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 4.9 per cent.
- There are 74.6 per cent of males and 77.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 5.9 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	69,264	223	752	640	371	144	44	30	29,261
Urban	20,683	56	217	165	90	35	5	4	3,850
Rural	48,581	167	535	475	281	109	39	26	25,411
Males	36,348	105	412	300	351	76	20	15	14,244
Females	32,916	118	340	340	20	68	24	15	15,017



- In Yatsauk Township, 68.8 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 29.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 27.5 per cent of males and 30.7 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,567</b>	<b>119,803</b>	<b>6,764</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>2,339</b>
0 - 4	12,299	12,111	188	1.5	26	26	97	141
5 - 9	13,539	13,281	258	1.9	37	45	57	170
10 - 14	13,933	13,690	243	1.7	43	59	50	139
15 - 19	12,262	12,053	209	1.7	58	50	45	87
20 - 24	12,341	12,123	218	1.8	65	67	41	90
25 - 29	11,605	11,337	268	2.3	76	65	63	108
30 - 34	10,402	10,060	342	3.3	112	82	86	139
35 - 39	9,028	8,661	367	4.1	115	94	89	136
40 - 44	7,837	7,339	498	6.4	229	124	115	146
45 - 49	6,488	5,818	670	10.3	445	137	162	146
50 - 54	5,437	4,676	761	14.0	474	183	206	186
55 - 59	4,214	3,524	690	16.4	420	214	210	191
60 - 64	2,926	2,289	637	21.8	415	203	226	188
65 - 69	1,684	1,279	405	24.0	260	164	154	113
70 - 74	1,141	753	388	34.0	258	174	174	134
75 - 79	726	423	303	41.7	188	131	147	98
80 - 84	422	232	190	45.0	118	100	93	73
85 - 89	180	98	82	45.6	47	47	36	29
90 +	103	56	47	45.6	30	29	27	25

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Males</b>	<b>64,961</b>	<b>61,470</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>1,143</b>
0 - 4	6,299	6,210	89	1.4	10	12	51	65
5 - 9	6,791	6,639	152	2.2	22	27	36	100
10 - 14	7,078	6,949	129	1.8	21	28	22	81
15 - 19	6,223	6,110	113	1.8	30	25	27	47
20 - 24	6,780	6,648	132	1.9	33	37	25	60
25 - 29	6,319	6,166	153	2.4	48	32	39	59
30 - 34	5,475	5,295	180	3.3	57	30	51	71
35 - 39	4,546	4,357	189	4.2	56	48	53	63
40 - 44	4,003	3,737	266	6.6	114	65	70	69
45 - 49	3,291	2,941	350	10.6	229	63	81	69
50 - 54	2,672	2,278	394	14.7	247	104	99	86
55 - 59	2,095	1,728	367	17.5	229	116	97	96
60 - 64	1,441	1,131	310	21.5	207	98	96	76
65 - 69	800	602	198	24.8	126	79	75	52
70 - 74	508	335	173	34.1	103	81	66	53
75 - 79	346	190	156	45.1	91	69	68	43
80 - 84	178	98	80	44.9	48	48	36	34
85 - 89	81	41	40	49.4	21	24	16	10
90 +	35	15	20	57.1	9	12	11	9

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Females</b>	<b>61,606</b>	<b>58,333</b>	<b>3,273</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>1,196</b>
0 - 4	6,000	5,901	99	1.6	16	14	46	76
5 - 9	6,748	6,642	106	1.6	15	18	21	70
10 - 14	6,855	6,741	114	1.7	22	31	28	58
15 - 19	6,039	5,943	96	1.6	28	25	18	40
20 - 24	5,561	5,475	86	1.5	32	30	16	30
25 - 29	5,286	5,171	115	2.2	28	33	24	49
30 - 34	4,927	4,765	162	3.3	55	52	35	68
35 - 39	4,482	4,304	178	4.0	59	46	36	73
40 - 44	3,834	3,602	232	6.1	115	59	45	77
45 - 49	3,197	2,877	320	10.0	216	74	81	77
50 - 54	2,765	2,398	367	13.3	227	79	107	100
55 - 59	2,119	1,796	323	15.2	191	98	113	95
60 - 64	1,485	1,158	327	22.0	208	105	130	112
65 - 69	884	677	207	23.4	134	85	79	61
70 - 74	633	418	215	34.0	155	93	108	81
75 - 79	380	233	147	38.7	97	62	79	55
80 - 84	244	134	110	45.1	70	52	57	39
85 - 89	99	57	42	42.4	26	23	20	19
90 +	68	41	27	39.7	21	17	16	16

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

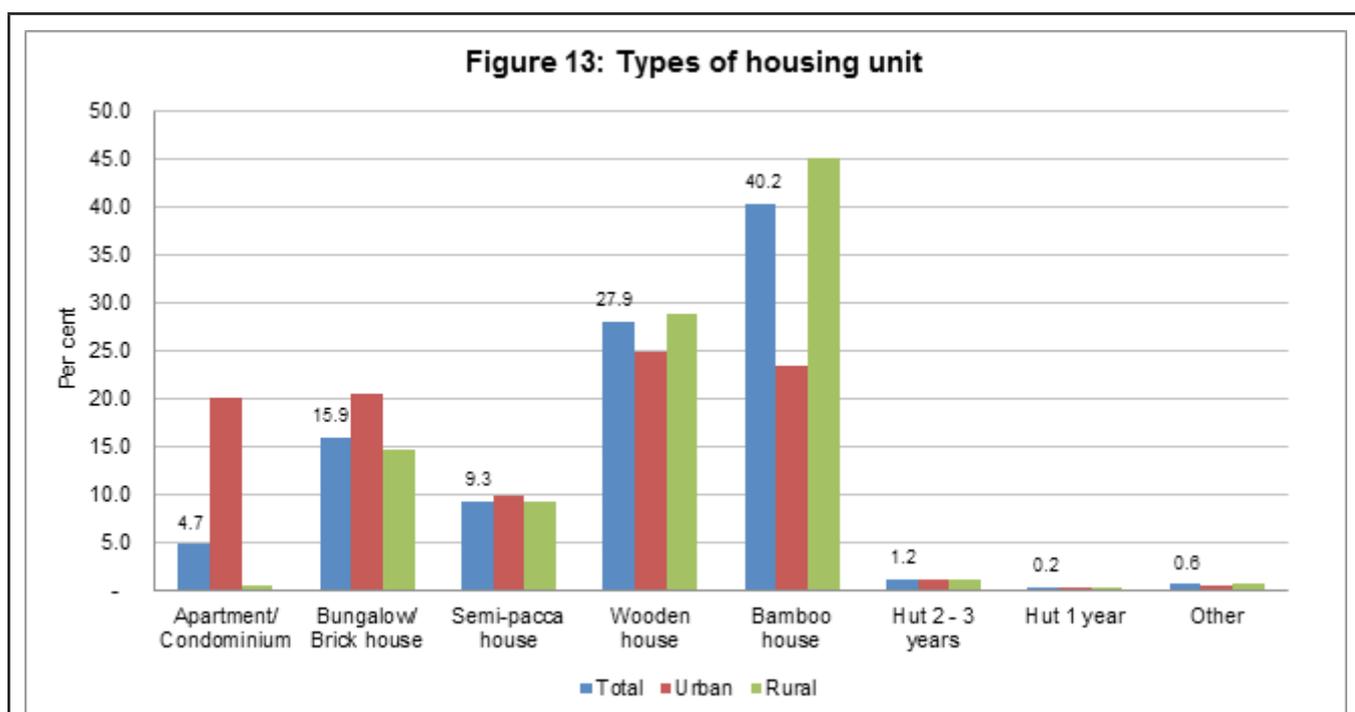
## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### 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	25,957	4.7	15.9	9.3	27.9	40.2	1.2	0.2	0.6
Urban	5,677	20.0	20.4	9.8	24.8	23.4	1.1	*	0.5
Rural	20,280	0.5	14.6	9.1	28.8	45.0	1.2	0.3	0.6

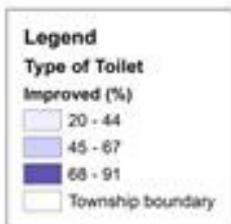
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Yatsauk Township are living in bamboo houses (40.2%) followed by households in wooden houses (27.9%).
- Some 24.8 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 45.0 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

# Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Taunggyi District	: 79.0%
Yatsauk Township	: 65.3%

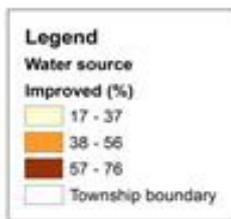
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	1.1	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		64.9	94.0	56.8
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>65.3</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>57.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		26.3	3.7	32.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.7	0.1	0.7
Other		2.1	0.6	2.5
None		5.6	0.5	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>25,957</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>20,280</b>

- Some 65.3 per cent of the households in Yatsauk Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (64.9%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (45-67) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 5.6 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Yatsauk Township, 7.1 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%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Taunggyi District	: 51.0%
Yatsauk Township	: 47.6%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		9.0	22.9	5.1
Tube well, borehole		4.6	1.7	5.4
Protected well/ Spring		28.1	35.4	26.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier		5.9	25.3	0.4
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>47.6</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>37.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		15.4	6.4	17.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		4.1	4.0	4.1
River/stream/ canal		21.0	0.6	26.7
Waterfall/ Rain water		3.4	0.3	4.2
Other		8.5	3.4	10.0
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>52.4</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>62.9</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>25,957</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>20,280</b>

- In Yatsauk Township, 47.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- This proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (38-56) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 28.1 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 21.0 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Some 52.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 62.9 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%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Taunggyi District	: 35.7%
Yatsauk Township	: 28.5%

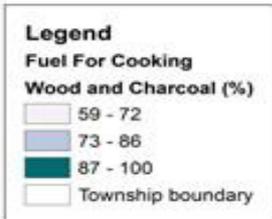
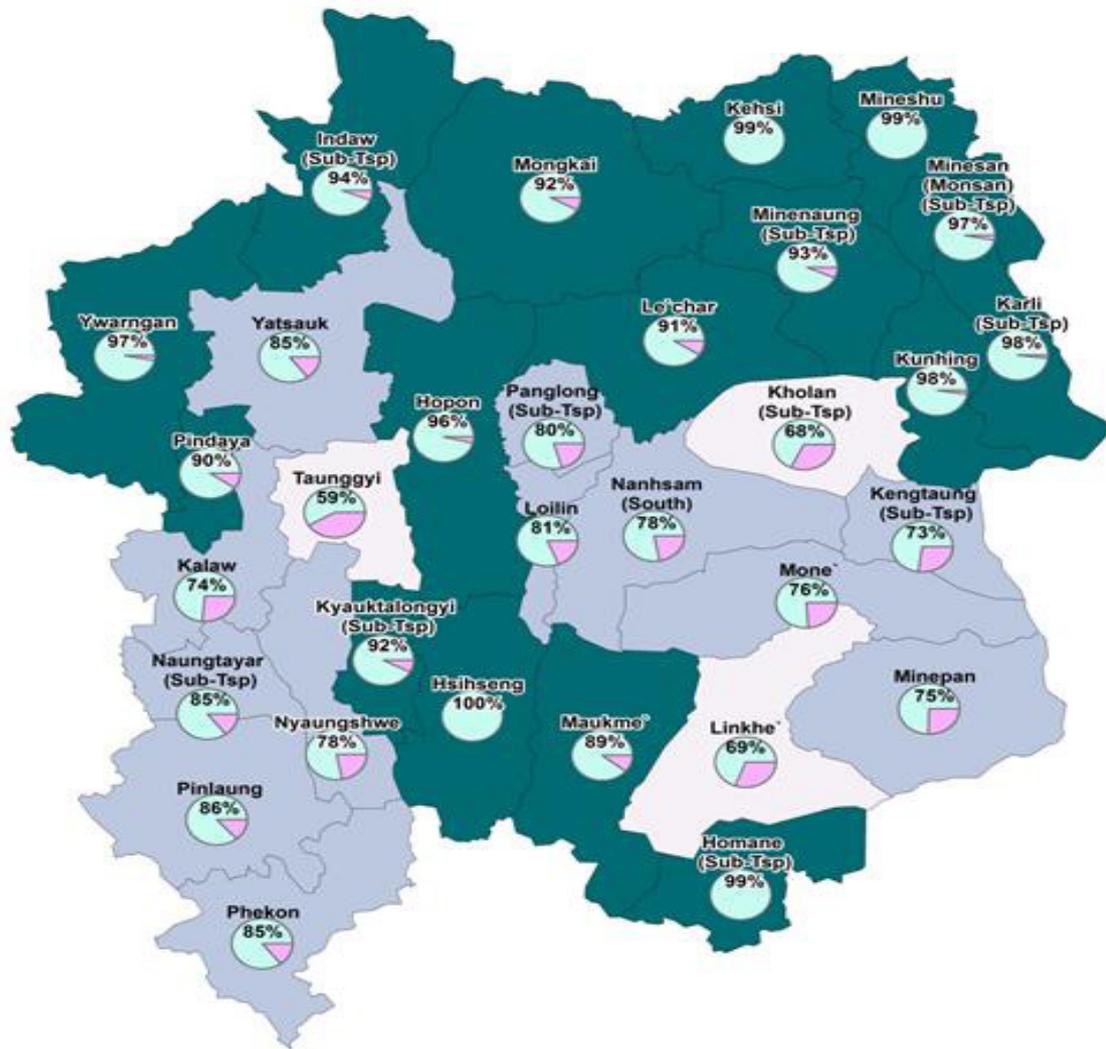
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		28.5	93.3	10.4
Kerosene		0.3	0.2	0.4
Candle		23.8	5.2	28.9
Battery		7.2	0.3	9.1
Generator (private)		0.9	-	1.1
Water mill (private)		4.0	-	5.2
Solar system/energy		34.5	0.7	44.0
Other		0.8	0.4	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>25,957</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>20,280</b>

- In Yatsauk Township, 28.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to (28-54) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 34.5 per cent.
- In rural areas, 44.0 per cent of the households use solar system/energy for lighting.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Taunggyi District	: 80.5%
Yatsauk Township	: 85.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		14.6	50.2	4.6
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		76.2	26.8	90.1
Charcoal		8.8	22.1	5.1
Coal		0.2	0.4	0.2
Other		0.1	0.3	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>25,957</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>20,280</b>

- In Yatsauk Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 76.2 per cent using firewood and 8.8 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 14.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- The households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood 90.1 per cent and charcoal 5.1 per cent.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

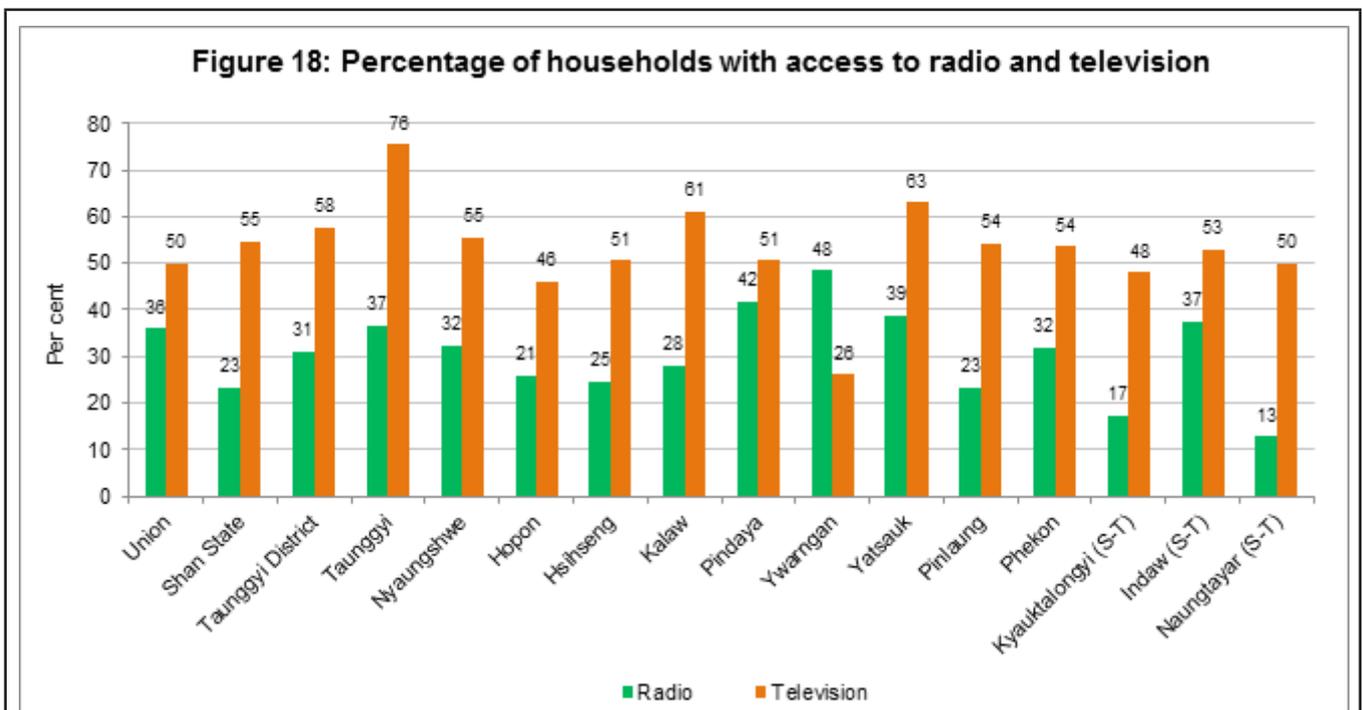
## Communication and related amenities

**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	25,957	38.7	63.0	3.2	32.1	2.2	2.1	22.0	0.2
Urban	5,677	29.1	87.4	10.2	68.6	7.9	5.8	6.4	0.6
Rural	20,280	41.4	56.2	1.2	21.8	0.6	1.1	26.4	*

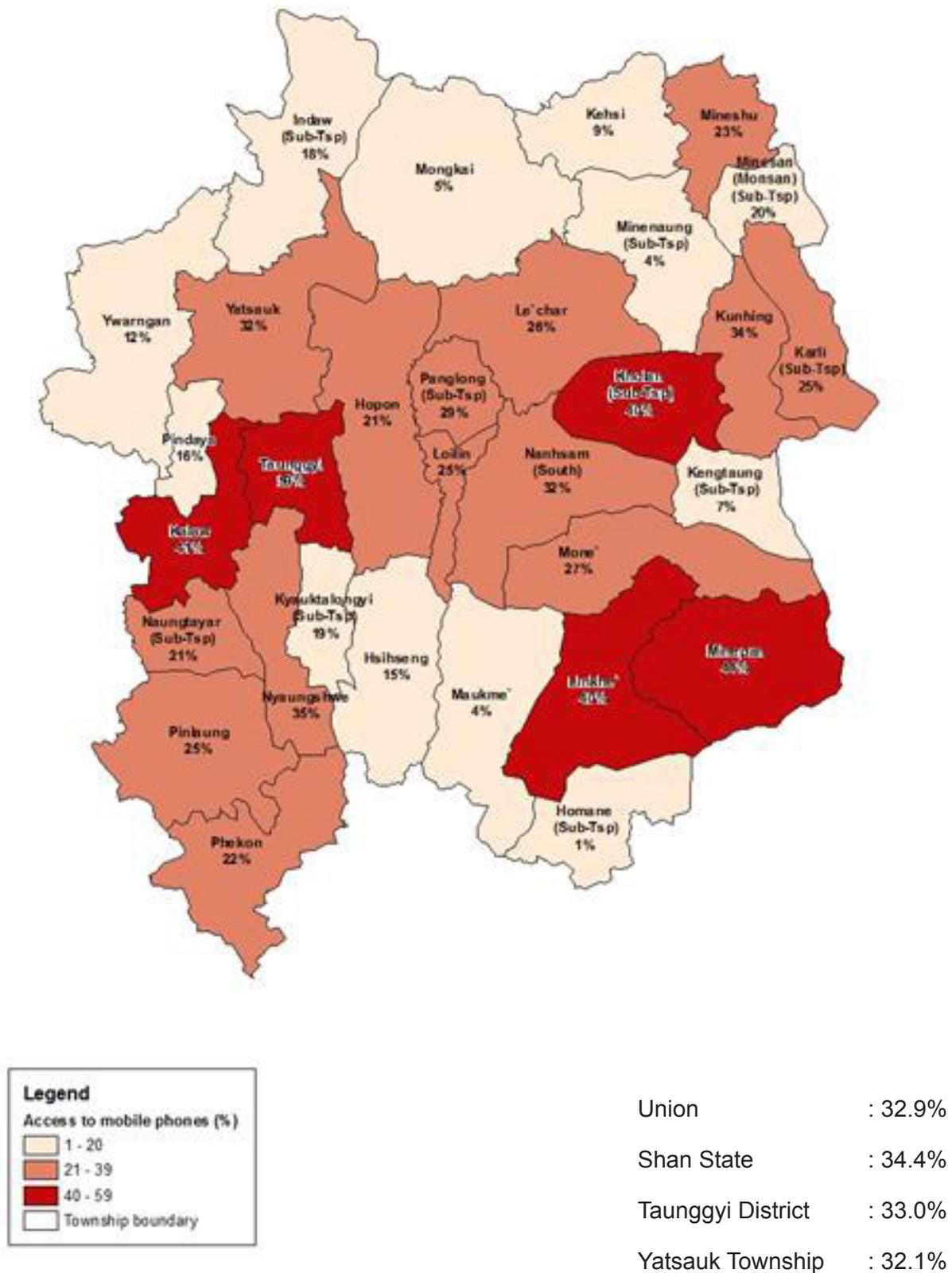
- Some 63.0 per cent of the households in Yatsauk Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 87.4 per cent of urban households and 56.2 per cent of rural households reported having access to television and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Yatsauk Township, 63.0 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in three households (38.7%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 32.1 per cent of the households in Yatsauk Township reported having mobile phones. It belongs to (21-39) per cent group.

## 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)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Taunggyi District	368,509	13,624	212,681	47,306	18,387	17,235	6,166	59,107
Urban	98,199	8,782	63,595	18,933	3,069	222	218	2,369
Rural	270,310	4,842	149,086	28,373	15,318	17,013	5,948	56,738
Yatsauk Township	25,957	668	15,024	4,293	1,337	2	17	5,886
Urban	5,677	340	3,827	1,715	178	1	-	273
Rural	20,280	328	11,197	2,578	1,159	1	17	5,613

- In Yatsauk Township, 57.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 22.7 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

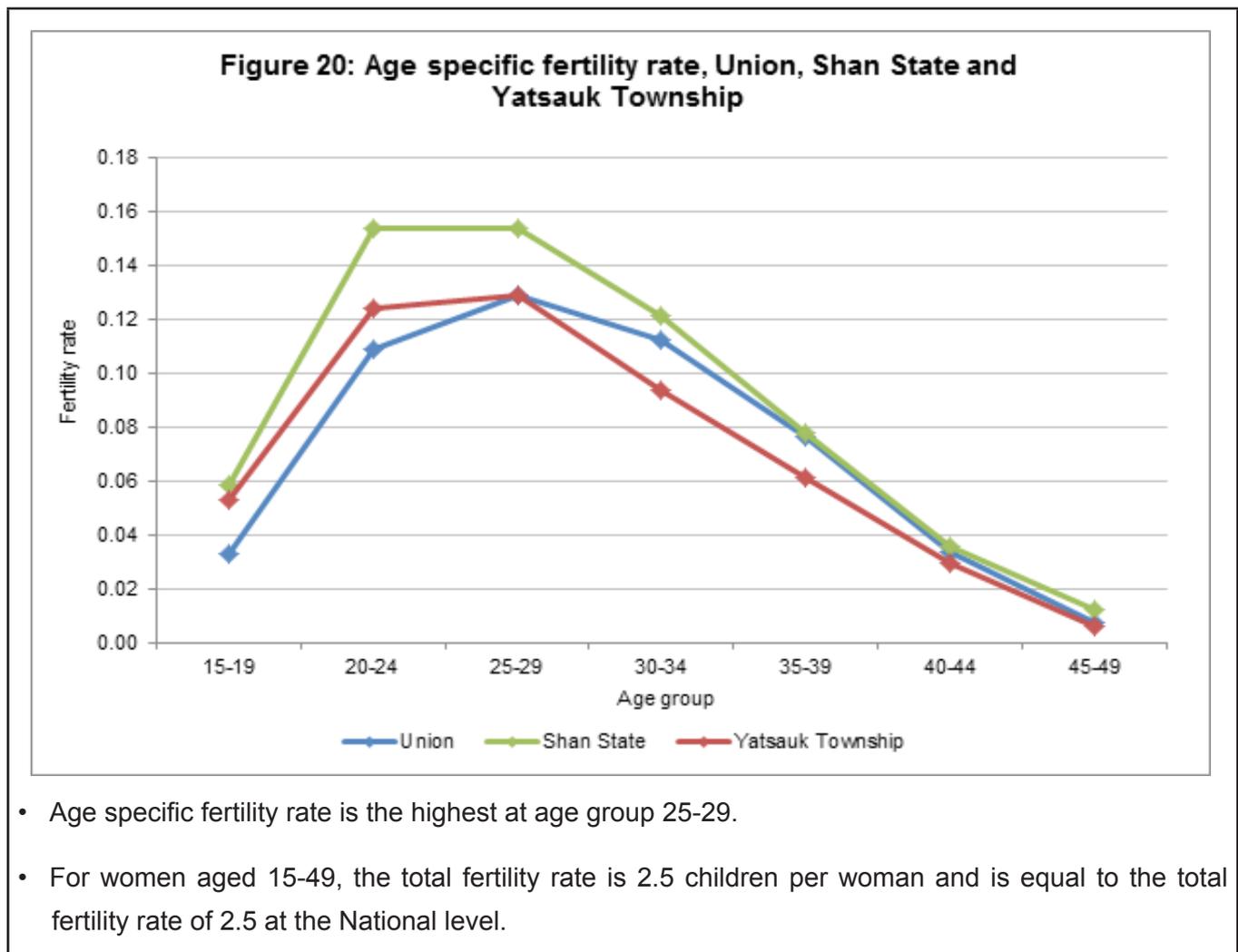
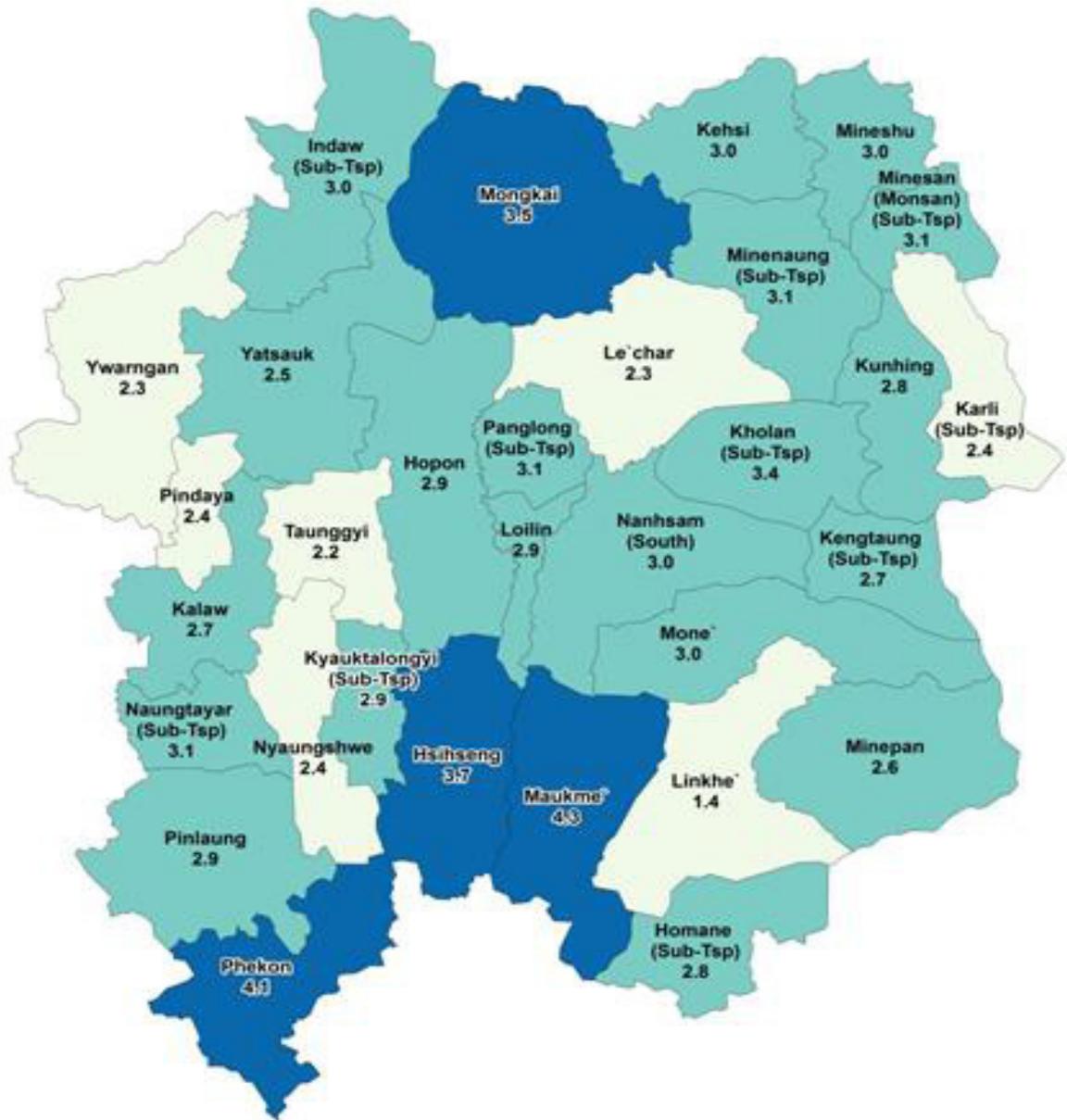
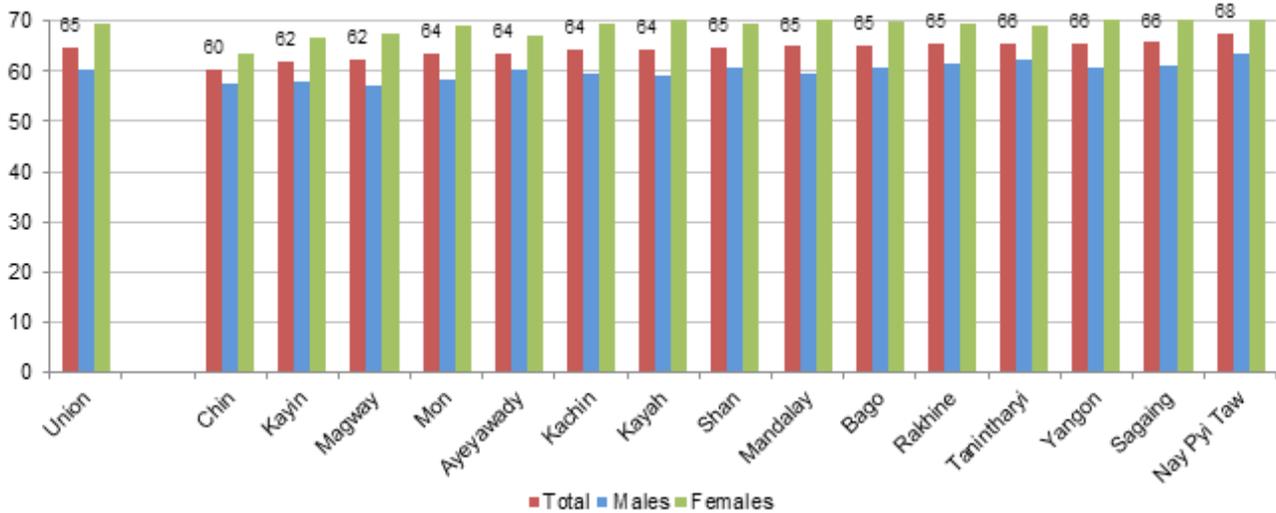


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Taunggyi District	: 2.7
Yatsauk Township	: 2.5

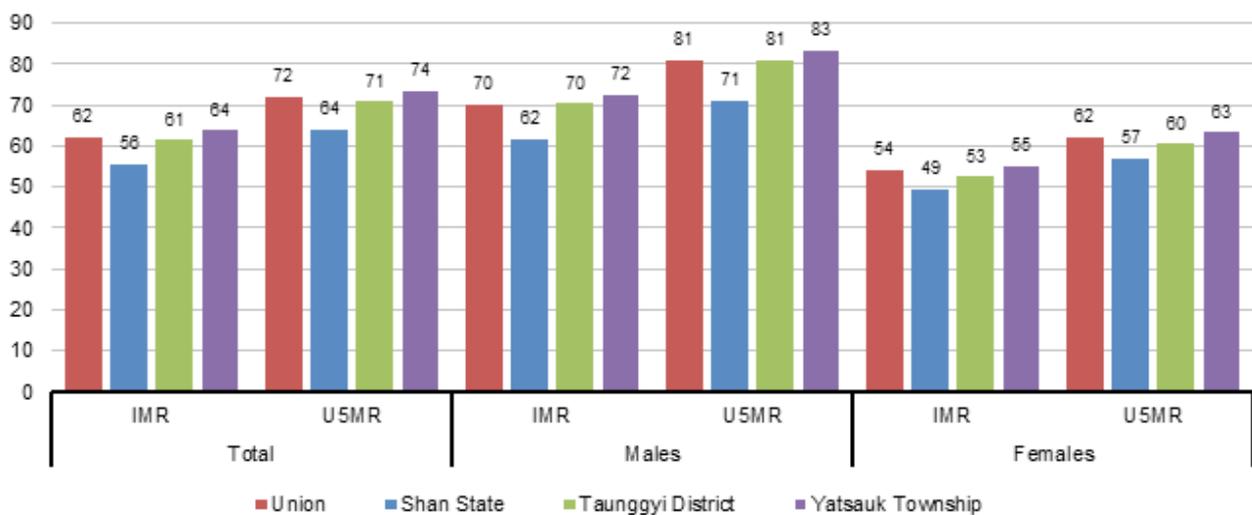
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

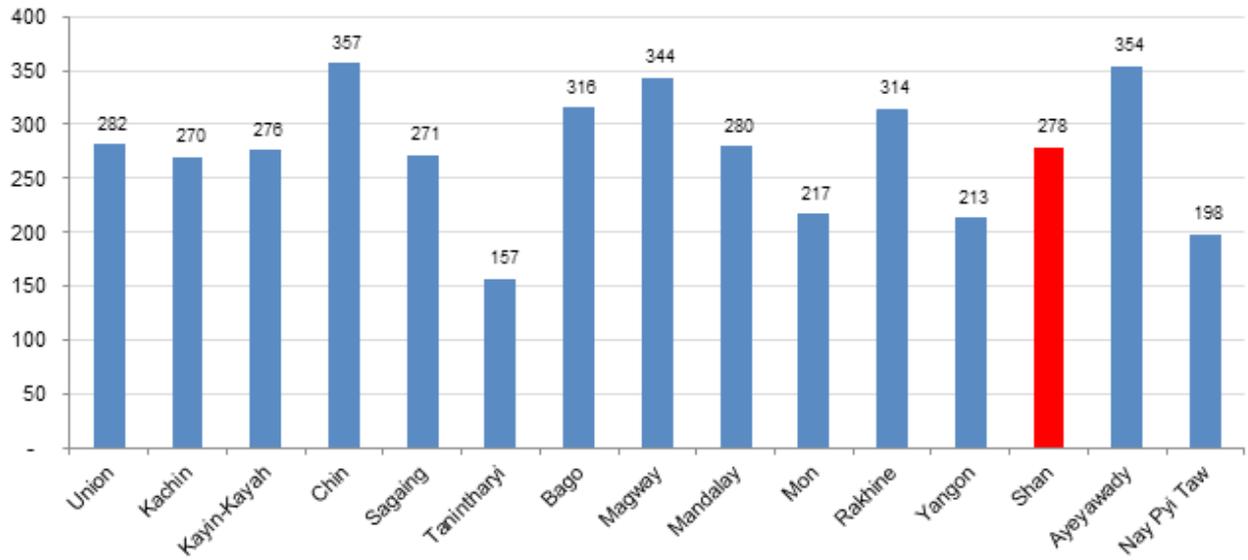
**Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality**

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Taunggyi District are slightly lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Taunggyi District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 71 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Yatsauk Township are higher than those in Shan State and Taunggyi District. The Infant mortality in Yatsauk Township is 64 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 74 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio is 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

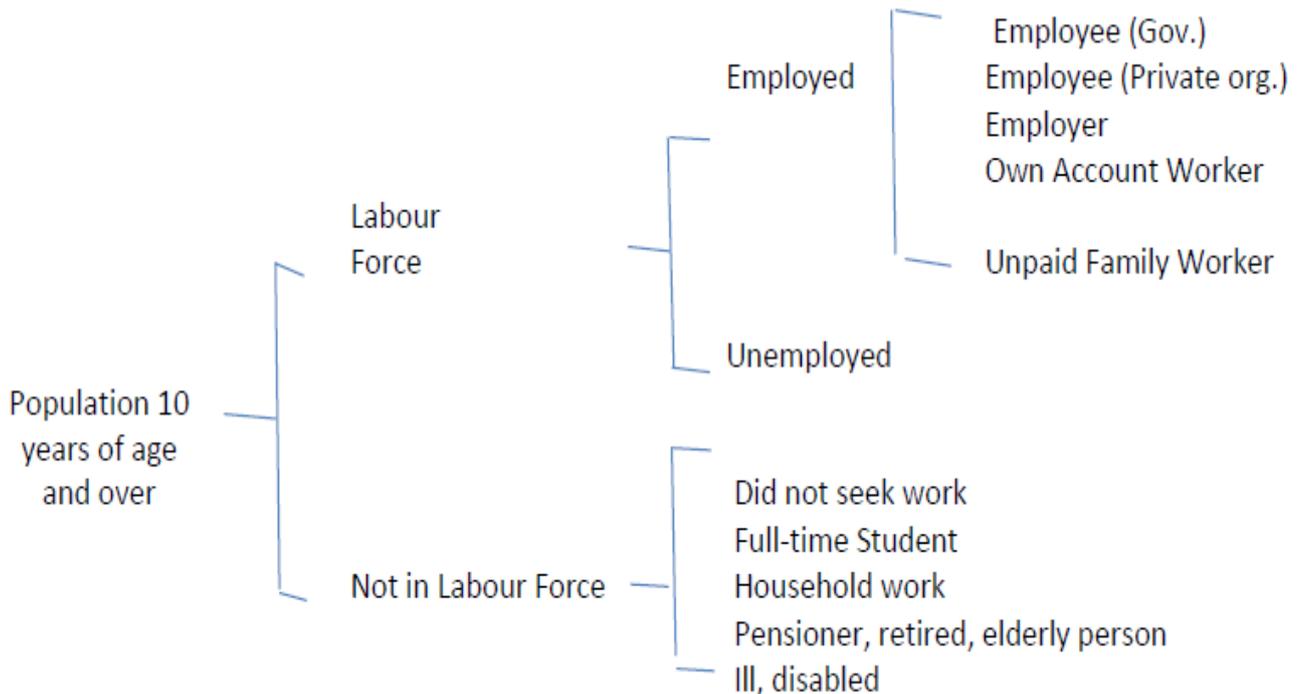
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of Contributors

### Contributors to the Shan State, Taunggyi District, Yatsauk Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
<b>Prepared by</b>		
Daw Tin Tin Hla	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Khin Chaw Su	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw May Nwe Soe	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
<b>Translator and Reviewer</b>		
U Aung Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
<b>Data Processing and IT Team</b>		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Su Myat Thin	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
<b>Designer</b>		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Win Ko	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer



The Townships Reports  
can be downloaded at :

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

or

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

