



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

BAGO REGION, BAGO DISTRICT

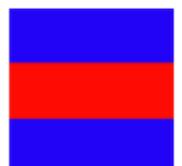
Kawa Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Figure 1: Map of Bago Region, showing the townships



Kawa Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	197,363 ²	
Population males	93,804 (48.6%)	
Population females	103,559 (51.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	8.8%	
Area (Km²)	1,677.5 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	117.7 persons	
Median age	25.8 years	
Number of wards	12	
Number of village tracts	89	
Number of private households	46,075	
Percentage of female headed households	20.0%	
Mean household size	4.2 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	33.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	60.8%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.6%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	64.5	
Child dependency ratio	55.3	
Old dependency ratio	9.2	
Ageing index	16.6	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	91	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	94.5%	
Male	96.8%	
Female	92.6%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,063	3.1
Walking	2,779	1.4
Seeing	2,803	1.4
Hearing	1,555	0.8
Remembering	2,258	1.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	97,691	63.2	
Associate Scrutiny	56	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	1,773	1.1	
National Registration	933	0.6	
Religious	538	0.3	
Temporary Registration	349	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	31	< 0.1	
None	53,079	34.4	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	61.6%	86.6%	40.2%
Unemployment rate	5.8%	4.9%	7.5%
Employment to population ratio	58.0%	82.4%	37.2%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	44,991	97.6	
Renter	460	1.0	
Provided free (individually)	436	0.9	
Government quarters	128	0.3	
Private company quarters	24	0.1	
Other	36	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	10.9%		43.0%
Bamboo	61.1%	33.0%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	23.3%	64.4%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		56.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	4.0%	1.7%	0.1%
Other	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	868	1.9	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	249	0.5	
Biogas	38	0.1	
Firewood	39,539	85.8	
Charcoal	761	1.7	
Coal	33	0.1	
Other	4,574	9.9	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	4,405	9.6
Kerosene	14,044	30.5
Candle	4,187	9.1
Battery	16,846	36.6
Generator (private)	2,719	5.9
Water mill (private)	36	0.1
Solar system/energy	3,508	7.6
Other	330	0.7
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	45	0.1
Tube well, borehole	1,135	2.4
Protected well/spring	679	1.5
Bottled/purifier water	52	0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,911</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	123	0.4
Pool/pond/lake	44,018	95.5
River/stream/canal	*	< 0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Other	*	< 0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>44,164</i>	<i>95.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	51	0.1
Tube well, borehole	1,880	4.1
Protected well/spring	630	1.4
Unprotected well/spring	155	0.3
Pool/pond/lake	43,322	94.0
River/stream/canal	28	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	*	< 0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	360	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	24,565	53.3
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>24,925</i>	<i>54.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,307	2.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	12,938	28.1
Other	1,025	2.2
None	5,880	12.8
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	19,131	41.5
Television	18,756	40.7
Landline phone	2,470	5.4
Mobile phone	5,475	11.9
Computer	254	0.6
Internet at home	536	1.2
Households with none of the items	15,774	34.2
Households with all of the items	34	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	211	0.5
Motorcycle/Moped	11,799	25.6
Bicycle	16,691	36.2
4-Wheel tractor	1,843	4.0
Canoe/Boat	3,337	7.2
Motor boat	2,905	6.3
Cart (bullock)	11,815	25.6

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

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

Introduction

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

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

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://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 Kawa Township in Bago Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Kawa Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	197,363 *		
Males	93,804		
Females	103,559		
Sex ratio	91 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	8.8%		
Area (Km ²)	1,677.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	117.7 persons		
Number of wards	12		
Number of village tracts	89		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	195,158	17,076	178,082
Number of conventional households	46,075	4,254	41,821
Mean Household size	4.2 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kawa Township, there are more females than males with 91 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (8.8%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Kawa Township is 118 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.2 persons living in each household in Kawa Township. This is slightly less than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	46,075	197,363	93,804	103,559
	Ward	4,254	17,396	8,050	9,346
1	Ywar Thit(W)	351	1,406	673	733
2	Ta Dar Gyi(W)	201	746	355	391
3	Kyaung Gyi(W)	289	1,095	516	579
4	Min Paing(W)	227	822	359	463
5	Yone Gyi(W)	356	1,408	632	776
6	Kha May Lay(W)	250	956	462	494
7	Aung Mingalar(W)	218	946	413	533
8	Butar(W)	471	1,927	869	1,058
9	Zay Gyi(W)	545	2,411	1,085	1,326
10	Kantaw Mingalar(W)	531	2,269	1,092	1,177
11	Shwe Pyi Aye(W)	458	1,843	851	992
12	Myo Ma San pya(W)	357	1,567	743	824
	Village Tract	41,821	179,967	85,754	94,213
1	Kyar Taw(VT)	261	1,040	487	553
2	Kyar Tet(VT)	566	2,269	1,059	1,210
3	Kyaung Taik(VT)	228	871	391	480
4	Kan Myaung(VT)	325	1,248	623	625
5	Kha May Gyi(VT)	426	1,691	818	873
6	Kha Ni(VT)	345	1,305	640	665
7	Kha Nar(VT)	473	1,964	917	1,047
8	Zwe Kaik(VT)	315	1,347	614	733
9	Zee Hpyu Kone(VT)	784	3,152	1,516	1,636
10	Nyaung Pin(VT)	688	2,652	1,242	1,410
11	Na Be Pin(VT)	415	1,799	810	989
12	Pauk Kone(VT)	865	3,365	1,620	1,745
13	Hpa Lay(VT)	898	3,617	1,702	1,915
14	Moe Ka Nein (Myanmar)(VT)	362	1,583	781	802

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
15	Bon Ma Soe(VT)	424	1,577	745	832
16	Moe Ka Nein (Kayin)(VT)	166	743	345	398
17	Ma Kyet Gyi(VT)	923	3,626	1,718	1,908
18	Shan Kan(VT)	624	2,345	1,068	1,277
19	ThaPyu(VT)	1,604	6,155	2,966	3,189
20	Tha Pyay Kan(VT)	271	1,039	508	531
21	Inn Wa(VT)	535	2,081	975	1,106
22	Ka Mar Bar(VT)	336	1,423	659	764
23	Ka Thit Pin(VT)	542	2,428	1,152	1,276
24	Kha Mun Kan Gyi(VT)	229	937	455	482
25	Kha Mun Ywarma(VT)	382	1,569	728	841
26	Zwe Bar(VT)	370	1,588	749	839
27	Zay Hpa Lon(VT)	365	1,557	704	853
28	Ta Kaw Ka Noke(VT)	984	4,334	2,085	2,249
29	Let Pan Khar Shey(VT)	537	2,372	1,117	1,255
30	Hpoe Yoe Su(VT)	252	1,094	521	573
31	Htar Wa(VT)	324	1,578	774	804
32	Hte Nann(VT)	398	1,954	891	1,063
33	Neik Ban(VT)	597	2,415	1,119	1,296
34	Paing Kyon(VT)	530	2,055	987	1,068
35	Met Ka Bin(VT)	777	3,093	1,458	1,635
36	Mu Du(VT)	544	2,367	1,101	1,266
37	Mway Pway Kone(VT)	368	1,813	850	963
38	Yit Kan Gyi(VT)	525	2,159	1,006	1,153
39	Thar Yar Kone(VT)	421	1,833	886	947
40	Hti Tan Ywar Ma(VT)	207	917	446	471
41	Than Ta Khar(VT)	210	864	420	444
42	Thin Ban Kan(VT)	682	2,965	1,403	1,562
43	Than Din(VT)	905	4,067	1,936	2,131

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
44	Ohn Hne(VT)	1,791	7,988	3,733	4,255
45	Ah Lel(VT)	646	2,884	1,364	1,520
46	Ah Du(VT)	628	2,653	1,221	1,432
47	Ka Dat Sein(VT)	252	1,099	512	587
48	Kan Myint(VT)	437	1,829	887	942
49	Kan Htu(VT)	320	1,403	652	751
50	Kan Paw(VT)	240	1,031	457	574
51	Kan Aung(VT)	292	1,239	601	638
52	Kan Aye(VT)	364	1,497	677	820
53	Chan Thar Gyi(VT)	454	1,984	943	1,041
54	Nyan U(VT)	297	1,281	612	669
55	Naung Bo(VT)	450	2,375	1,129	1,246
56	Pyawbwe(VT)	166	809	383	426
57	Pauk Kan(VT)	782	3,452	1,641	1,811
58	Shwe Pon Su(VT)	293	1,338	650	688
59	Shwe Pauk Pin(VT)	313	1,292	607	685
60	Shwe Nyaung Pin(VT)	390	1,642	798	844
61	War Taw(VT)	729	3,296	1,645	1,651
62	Tha Yet Kone(VT)	960	4,107	1,968	2,139
63	Tha Pyay Kan Ah Thin(VT)	469	2,039	980	1,059
64	Aye Ywar Ah Thin(VT)	294	1,281	636	645
65	Aye Mun(VT)	510	2,099	1,002	1,097
66	Aung Myay(VT)	312	1,424	685	739
67	Aung Naing Gyi(VT)	314	1,494	734	760
68	Aung Thar(VT)	559	2,314	1,114	1,200
69	Aung Kan Hlaing(VT)	262	1,247	603	644
70	Aung Meik Thar(VT)	291	1,401	724	677
71	Kan Taw(VT)	266	1,321	643	678
72	Kan Hla(VT)	363	1,610	797	813

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
73	Khe Nan Ah Thin(VT)	137	558	279	279
74	Ta Dar U(VT)	366	1,800	893	907
75	Hti Tan Ah Thin(VT)	172	743	349	394
76	Pin Ka Laung(VT)	509	2,266	1,036	1,230
77	Kan Nyi Naung(VT)	317	1,436	707	729
78	Ban Dar(VT)	384	1,876	940	936
79	Ba Lauk(VT)	759	3,257	1,521	1,736
80	Mi Lauk(VT)	193	891	424	467
81	Ma Mauk(VT)	414	2,232	1,094	1,138
82	Shwe Ta Soke(VT)	234	1,053	517	536
83	Shwe Gan(VT)	257	1,270	609	661
84	Wea Pa Tan(VT)	551	2,704	1,287	1,417
85	Thet Ka La Ah Thin(VT)	425	1,849	904	945
86	Aung Min Ga Lar(VT)	263	1,183	581	602
87	Ngwe Taung(VT)	535	2,429	1,198	1,231
88	Aung Tha Pyay(VT)	195	951	462	489
89	Aung Kaung Nyunt(VT)	683	3,189	1,563	1,626

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kawa Township

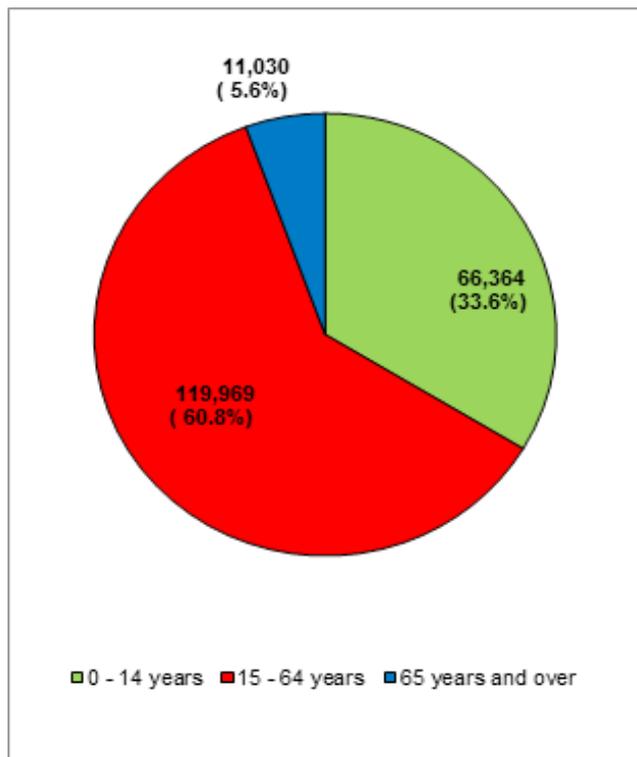
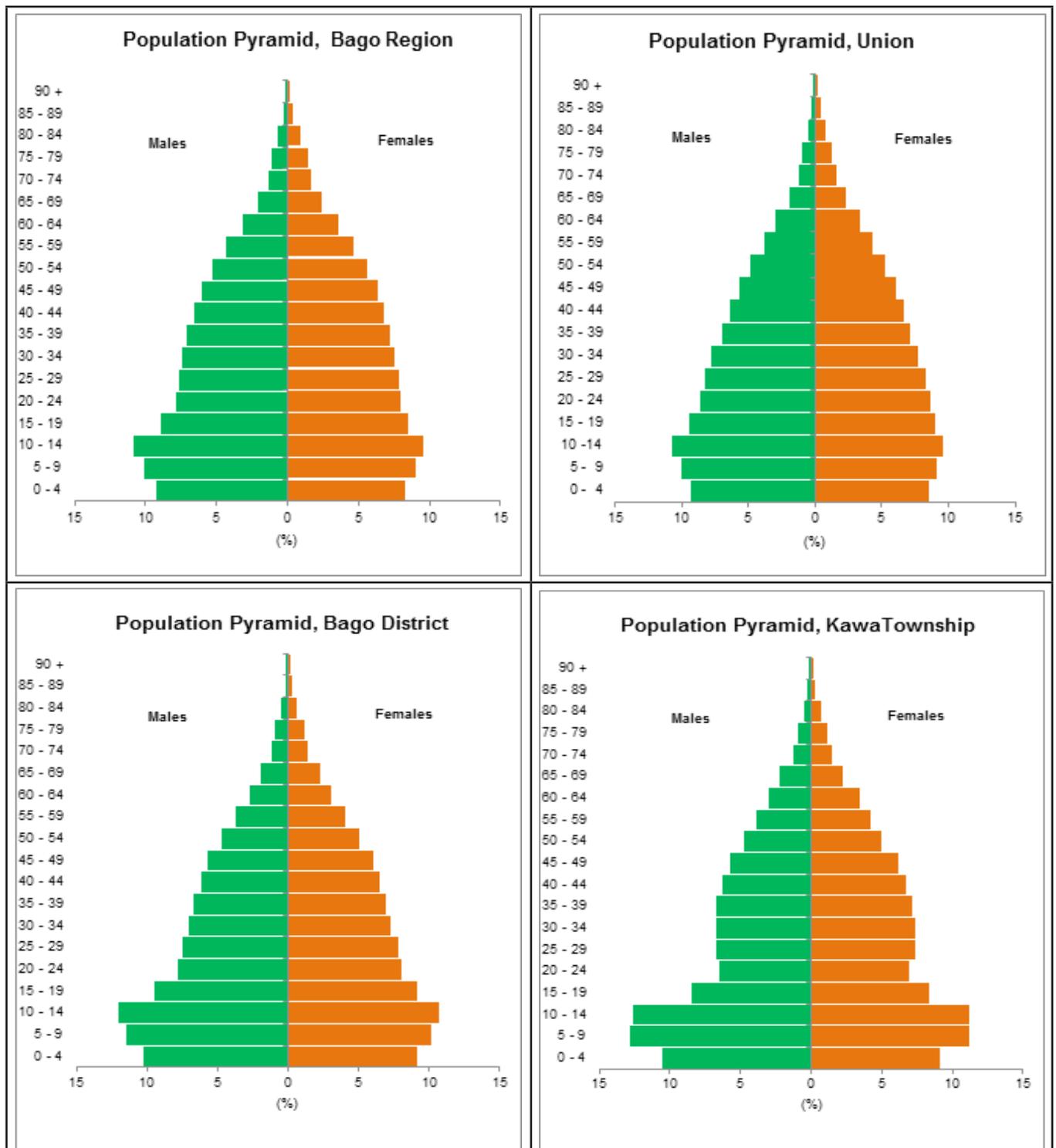


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kawa Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	197,363	93,804	103,559
0 - 4	19,330	9,873	9,457
5 - 9	23,577	12,019	11,558
10 - 14	23,457	11,814	11,643
15 - 19	16,575	7,973	8,602
20 - 24	13,332	6,111	7,221
25 - 29	13,950	6,342	7,608
30 - 34	13,879	6,281	7,598
35 - 39	13,811	6,344	7,467
40 - 44	12,763	5,852	6,911
45 - 49	11,762	5,399	6,363
50 - 54	9,573	4,475	5,098
55 - 59	7,974	3,661	4,313
60 - 64	6,350	2,831	3,519
65 - 69	4,417	2,087	2,330
70 - 74	2,650	1,149	1,501
75 - 79	2,101	867	1,234
80 - 84	1,151	458	693
85 - 89	517	214	303
90 +	194	54	140

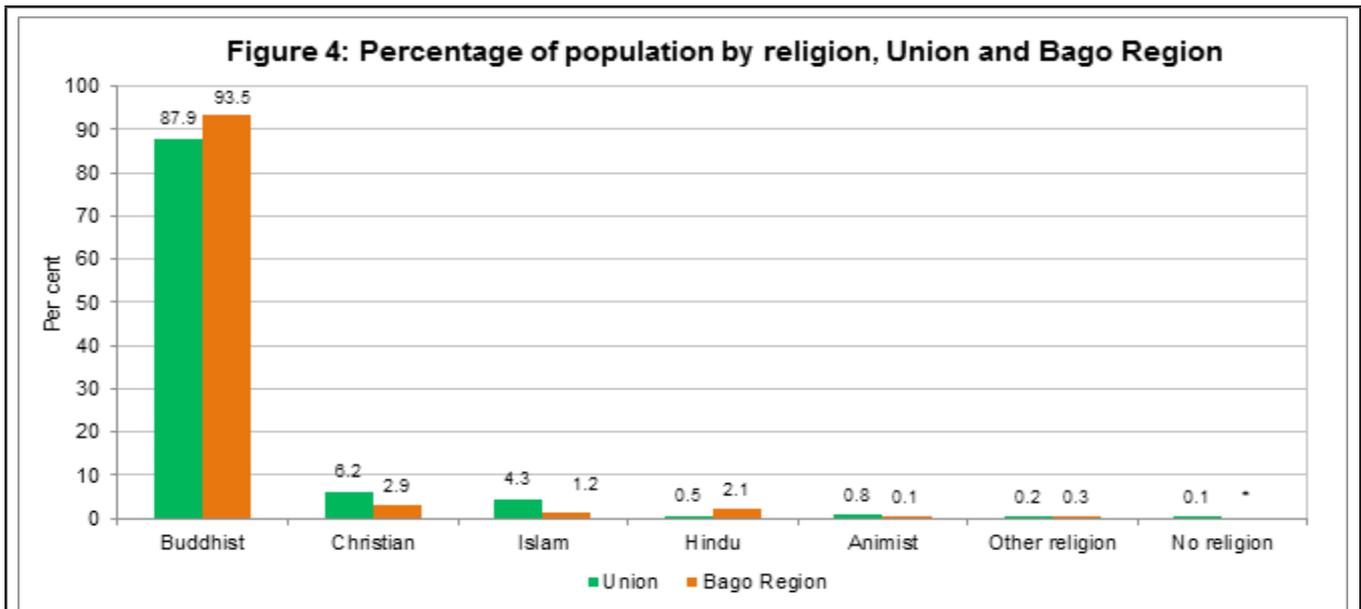
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Kawa Township is 60.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Bago Region, Bago District and Kawa Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kawa Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to the Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kawa Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Bago Region, it is 93.5% Buddhist, 2.9% Christian, 1.2% Islam, 2.1% Hindu, 0.1% Animist, 0.3% Other religion, and less than 0.1% No religion respectively.

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	4,410	2,228	2,182	1,120	551	569
6	4,873	2,497	2,376	4,209	2,147	2,062
7	4,983	2,557	2,426	4,555	2,337	2,218
8	4,576	2,314	2,262	4,223	2,120	2,103
9	4,644	2,335	2,309	4,271	2,145	2,126
10	4,563	2,304	2,259	4,114	2,076	2,038
11	4,686	2,290	2,396	4,099	1,997	2,102
12	4,713	2,386	2,327	3,739	1,964	1,775
13	4,745	2,376	2,369	3,270	1,732	1,538
14	4,362	2,078	2,284	2,477	1,271	1,206
15	4,088	1,972	2,116	1,762	892	870
16	3,482	1,711	1,771	1,137	574	563
17	3,131	1,492	1,639	712	337	375
18	3,047	1,396	1,651	502	231	271
19	2,650	1,243	1,407	299	151	148
20	2,970	1,369	1,601	203	108	95
21	2,526	1,147	1,379	105	51	54
22	2,685	1,162	1,523	68	27	41
23	2,697	1,258	1,439	31	15	16
24	2,296	1,052	1,244	25	14	11
25	3,122	1,402	1,720	20	12	8
26	2,445	1,100	1,345	19	9	10
27	2,672	1,199	1,473	11	2	9
28	2,980	1,352	1,628	11	8	3
29	2,608	1,184	1,424	7	4	3

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Bago Region and Kawa Township

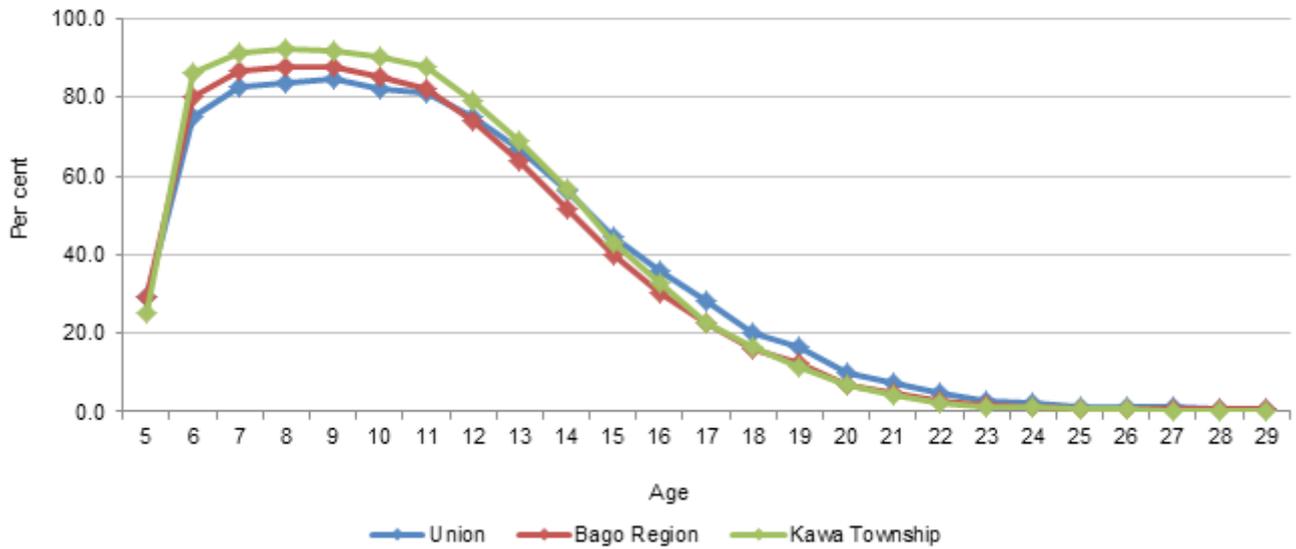
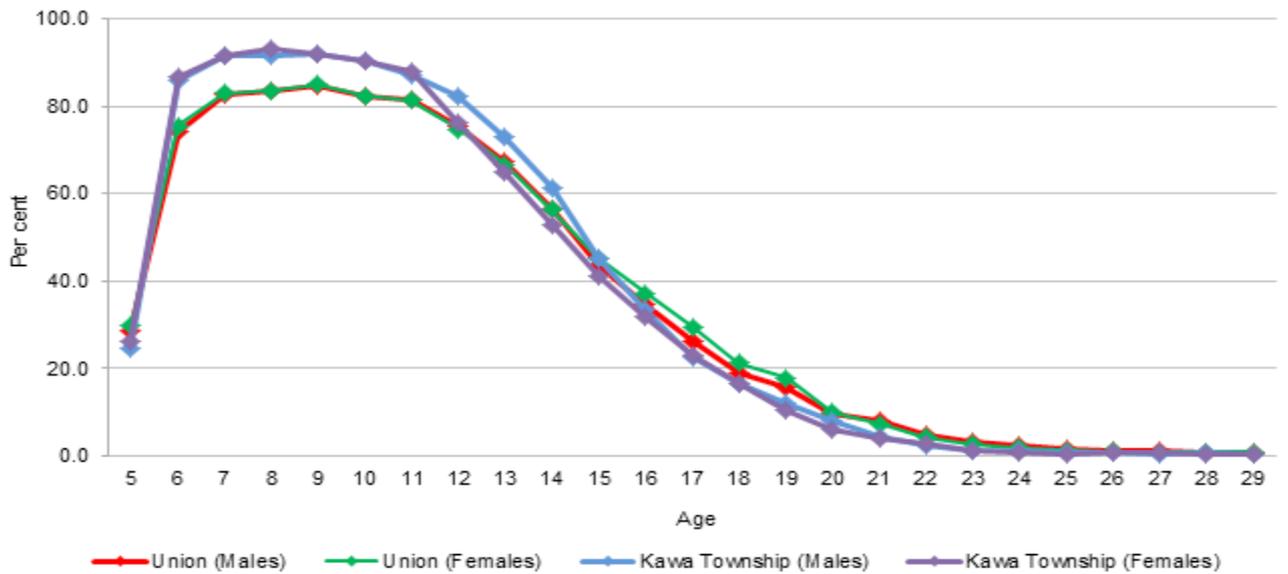
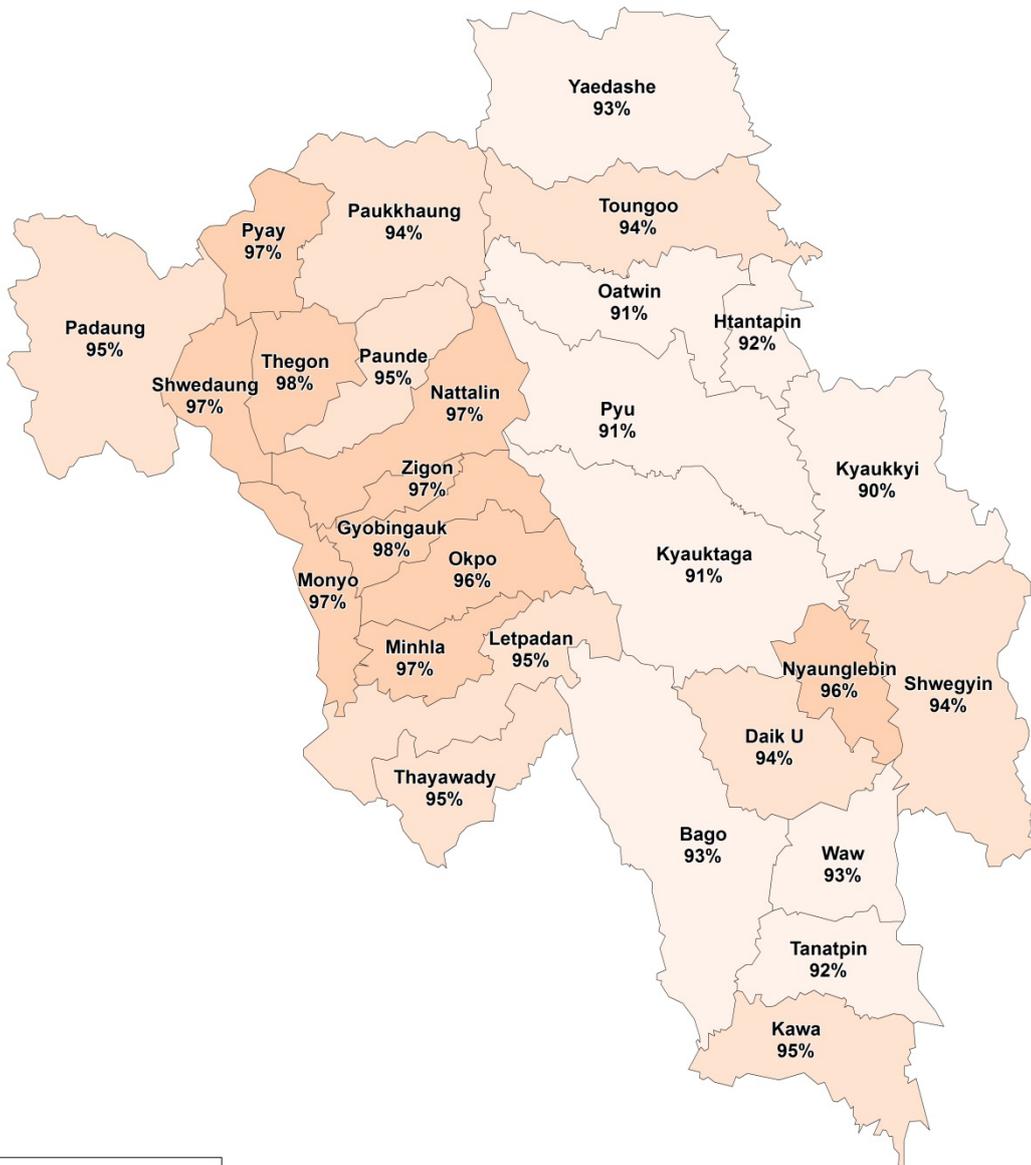


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kawa Township



- School attendance in Kawa Township drops after age 10 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Kawa Township declines more after age 16 onwards.

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



Legend	
Literacy Rate(%)	
	90 - 93
	94 - 95
	96 - 98
	Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Bago Region	: 94.2%
Bago District	: 93.2%
Kawa Township	: 94.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	29,572	97.4
Males	13,802	97.6
Females	15,770	97.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kawa Township is 94.5 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Bago Region (94.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 92.6 per cent and for the males it is 96.8 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.4 per cent with 97.2 per cent for females and 97.6 per cent for males.

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

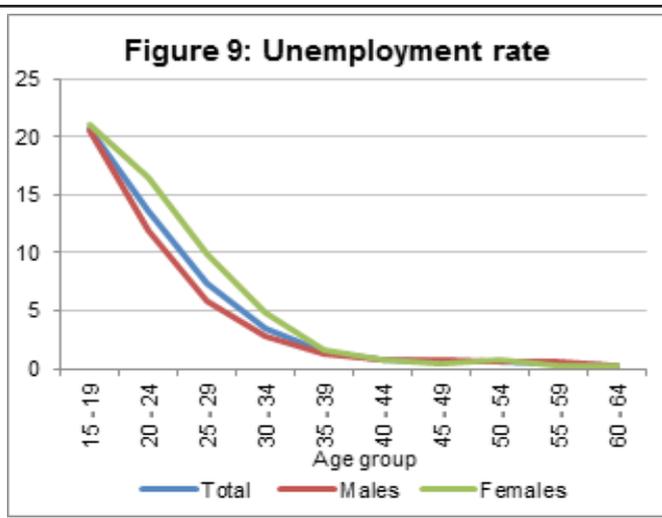
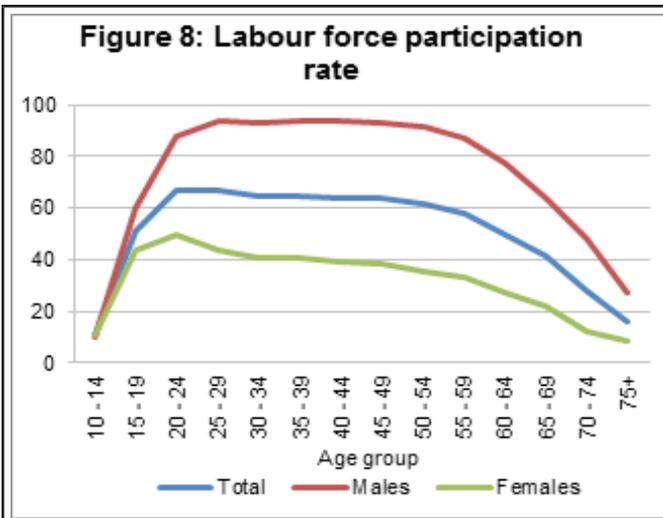
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	101,092	15,000	14.8	23,221	33,561	15,984	6,550	146	4,331	55	50	2,194
Urban	9,966	886	8.9	1,816	2,349	2,071	1,223	31	1,257	15	8	310
Rural	91,126	14,114	15.5	21,405	31,212	13,913	5,327	115	3,074	40	42	1,884
Males	46,014	6,535	14.2	8,131	14,863	9,303	3,927	110	1,847	19	30	1,249
Females	55,078	8,465	15.4	15,090	18,698	6,681	2,623	36	2,484	36	20	945

- Some 14.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 15.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 14.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 15.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 33.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.3 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			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	10.6	10.2	10.9	26.8	29.2	24.6
15 - 19	51.4	60.1	43.3	20.8	20.6	21.0
20 - 24	66.9	87.8	49.3	13.7	11.9	16.5
25 - 29	66.5	93.7	43.9	7.3	5.8	9.9
30 - 34	64.4	93.3	40.5	3.5	2.8	4.8
35 - 39	64.7	93.6	40.2	1.4	1.2	1.7
40 - 44	64.0	93.5	39.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
45 - 49	63.4	93.3	38.0	0.6	0.7	0.4
50 - 54	61.7	91.4	35.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
55 - 59	57.6	86.8	32.9	0.5	0.6	0.3
60 - 64	49.4	77.4	27.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
65 - 69	41.5	63.9	21.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
70 - 74	27.5	47.8	11.9	-	-	-
75 +	15.9	27.3	8.2	0.5	0.2	1.0
15 - 24	58.3	72.1	46.0	17.2	16.0	18.8
15 - 64	61.6	86.6	40.2	5.8	4.9	7.5



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kawa Township is 61.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 40.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.6 per cent.
- In Kawa Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kawa Township is 5.8 per cent. Unemployment rate for males is 4.9 per cent and for females 7.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 18.8 per cent.

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

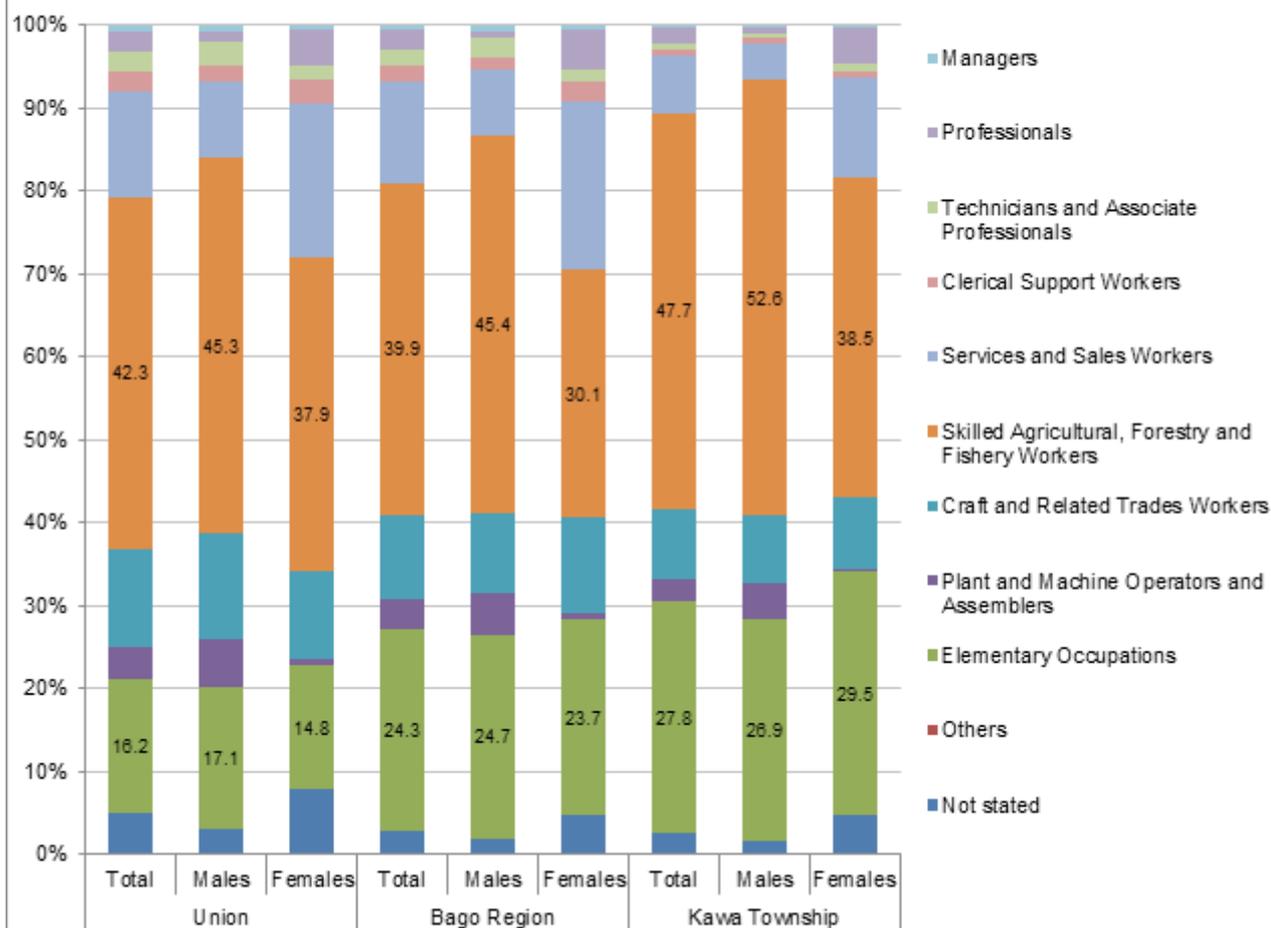
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	74,933	0.7	32.0	48.1	9.5	1.6	8.1
Males	20,519	1.5	59.6	3.5	12.8	3.0	19.5
Females	54,414	0.4	21.5	64.9	8.3	1.1	3.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 59.6 per cent of males are full time students while 64.9 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	69,081	45,144	23,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	254	159	95	0.4	0.4	0.4
Professionals	1,311	264	1,047	1.9	0.6	4.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	494	308	186	0.7	0.7	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	504	310	194	0.7	0.7	0.8
Services and Sales Workers	4,772	1,895	2,877	6.9	4.2	12.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	32,984	23,758	9,226	47.7	52.6	38.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	5,763	3,677	2,086	8.3	8.1	8.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,986	1,927	59	2.9	4.3	0.2
Elementary Occupations	19,210	12,154	7,056	27.8	26.9	29.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,803	692	1,111	2.6	1.5	4.6

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Bago Region and Kawa Township



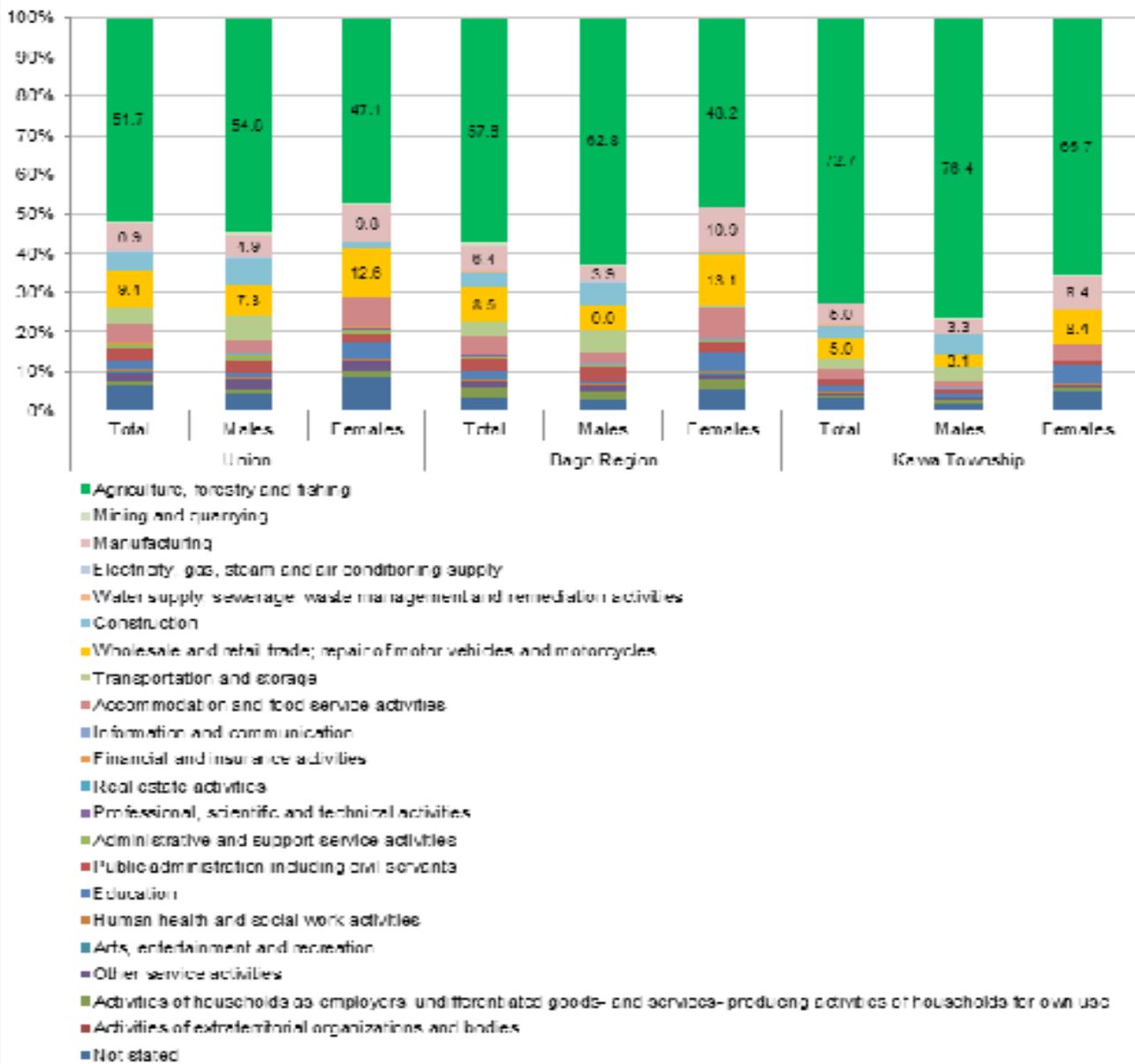
- In Kawa Township, 47.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 27.8 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 52.6 per cent of males and 38.5 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Bago Region, 39.9 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 24.3 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	69,081	45,144	23,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50,241	34,505	15,736	72.7	76.4	65.7
Mining and quarrying	285	264	21	0.4	0.6	0.1
Manufacturing	3,484	1,469	2,015	5.0	3.3	8.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	44	40	4	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	53	38	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	2,423	2,347	76	3.5	5.2	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,426	1,419	2,007	5.0	3.1	8.4
Transportation and storage	1,873	1,809	64	2.7	4.0	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,633	689	944	2.4	1.5	3.9
Information and communication	45	28	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	35	17	18	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	4	4	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	36	32	4	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	76	53	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	772	552	220	1.1	1.2	0.9
Education	1,344	253	1,091	1.9	0.6	4.6
Human health and social work activities	235	94	141	0.3	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	37	31	6	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	423	283	140	0.6	0.6	0.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	571	365	206	0.8	0.8	0.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	1	1	*	*	*
Not stated	2,039	851	1,188	3.0	1.9	5.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



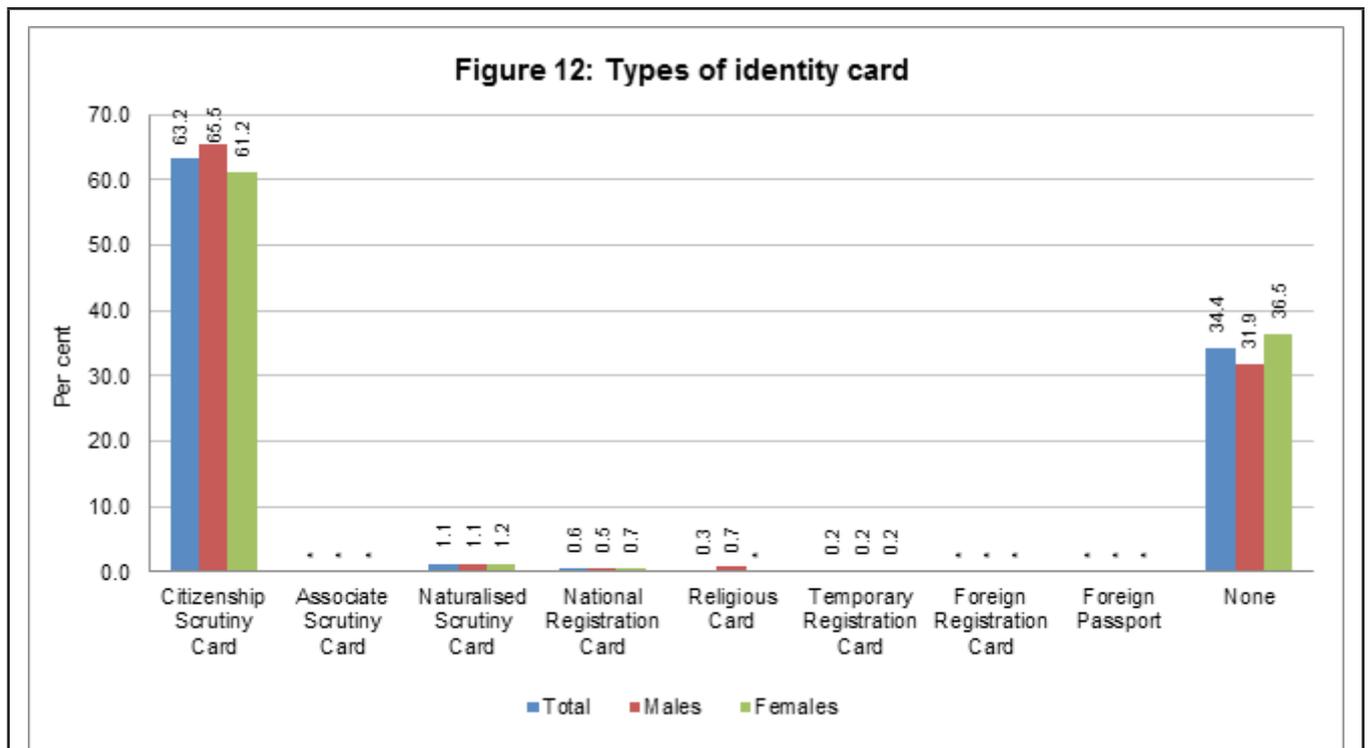
- In Kawa Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 72.7 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 5.0 per cent.
- There are 76.4 per cent of males and 65.7 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Bago Region, there are 57.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry, 6.4 per cent in “Manufacturing” industry and 8.5 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	97,691	56	1,773	933	538	349	*	31	53,079
Urban	9,835	13	406	108	51	68	*	1	3,796
Rural	87,856	43	1,367	825	487	281	*	30	49,283
Males	47,134	18	792	346	531	157	*	13	22,918
Females	50,557	38	981	587	7	192	*	18	30,161

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Kawa Township, 63.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 34.4 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 31.9 per cent of males and 36.5 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	197,363	191,300	6,063	3.1	2,803	1,555	2,779	2,258
0 - 4	19,330	19,019	311	1.6	39	37	265	245
5 - 9	23,577	23,371	206	0.9	13	46	95	135
10 - 14	23,457	23,207	250	1.1	30	38	87	167
15 - 19	16,575	16,419	156	0.9	20	32	61	92
20 - 24	13,332	13,223	109	0.8	13	25	44	69
25 - 29	13,950	13,826	124	0.9	22	28	49	58
30 - 34	13,879	13,702	177	1.3	45	54	62	61
35 - 39	13,811	13,634	177	1.3	63	33	51	63
40 - 44	12,763	12,511	252	2.0	131	34	74	68
45 - 49	11,762	11,370	392	3.3	220	62	113	97
50 - 54	9,573	9,148	425	4.4	255	84	138	99
55 - 59	7,974	7,450	524	6.6	291	100	213	129
60 - 64	6,350	5,797	553	8.7	273	140	245	138
65 - 69	4,417	3,839	578	13.1	319	134	265	160
70 - 74	2,650	2,104	546	20.6	324	140	281	161
75 - 79	2,101	1,528	573	27.3	333	196	305	192
80 - 84	1,151	753	398	34.6	216	192	230	160
85 - 89	517	301	216	41.8	142	126	133	107
90 +	194	98	96	49.5	54	54	68	57

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	93,804	91,017	2,787	3.0	1,195	636	1,279	1,037
0 - 4	9,873	9,718	155	1.6	19	16	125	121
5 - 9	12,019	11,907	112	0.9	8	23	46	73
10 - 14	11,814	11,670	144	1.2	15	17	52	99
15 - 19	7,973	7,897	76	1.0	6	18	30	43
20 - 24	6,111	6,050	61	1.0	10	18	26	37
25 - 29	6,342	6,273	69	1.1	9	12	33	33
30 - 34	6,281	6,182	99	1.6	22	28	36	34
35 - 39	6,344	6,250	94	1.5	28	20	32	34
40 - 44	5,852	5,727	125	2.1	56	11	46	37
45 - 49	5,399	5,207	192	3.6	106	27	62	43
50 - 54	4,475	4,283	192	4.3	113	30	62	37
55 - 59	3,661	3,416	245	6.7	143	42	101	60
60 - 64	2,831	2,584	247	8.7	119	53	117	73
65 - 69	2,087	1,822	265	12.7	135	54	137	75
70 - 74	1,149	928	221	19.2	126	55	123	62
75 - 79	867	632	235	27.1	142	78	119	72
80 - 84	458	301	157	34.3	80	75	85	62
85 - 89	214	139	75	35.0	48	47	37	30
90 +	54	31	23	42.6	10	12	10	12

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	103,559	100,283	3,276	3.2	1,608	919	1,500	1,221
0 - 4	9,457	9,301	156	1.6	20	21	140	124
5 - 9	11,558	11,464	94	0.8	5	23	49	62
10 - 14	11,643	11,537	106	0.9	15	21	35	68
15 - 19	8,602	8,522	80	0.9	14	14	31	49
20 - 24	7,221	7,173	48	0.7	3	7	18	32
25 - 29	7,608	7,553	55	0.7	13	16	16	25
30 - 34	7,598	7,520	78	1.0	23	26	26	27
35 - 39	7,467	7,384	83	1.1	35	13	19	29
40 - 44	6,911	6,784	127	1.8	75	23	28	31
45 - 49	6,363	6,163	200	3.1	114	35	51	54
50 - 54	5,098	4,865	233	4.6	142	54	76	62
55 - 59	4,313	4,034	279	6.5	148	58	112	69
60 - 64	3,519	3,213	306	8.7	154	87	128	65
65 - 69	2,330	2,017	313	13.4	184	80	128	85
70 - 74	1,501	1,176	325	21.7	198	85	158	99
75 - 79	1,234	896	338	27.4	191	118	186	120
80 - 84	693	452	241	34.8	136	117	145	98
85 - 89	303	162	141	46.5	94	79	96	77
90 +	140	67	73	52.1	44	42	58	45

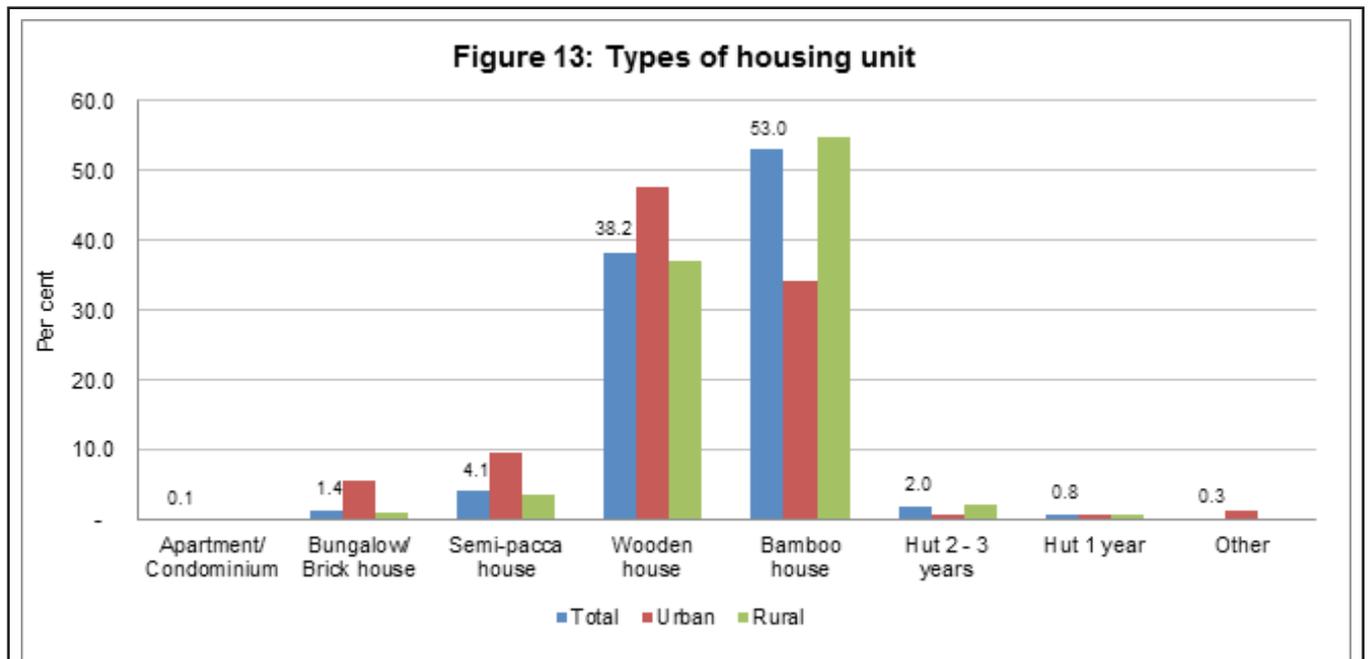
- Three in every 100 persons in Kawa Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by walking.

(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	46,075	0.1	1.4	4.1	38.2	53.0	2.0	0.8	0.3
Urban	4,254	0.3	5.5	9.6	47.6	34.3	0.8	0.7	1.3
Rural	41,821	0.1	1.0	3.5	37.2	54.9	2.2	0.9	0.2



- The majority of the households in Kawa Township are living in bamboo houses (53.0%) followed by households in wooden houses (38.2%).
- Some 47.6 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 54.9 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

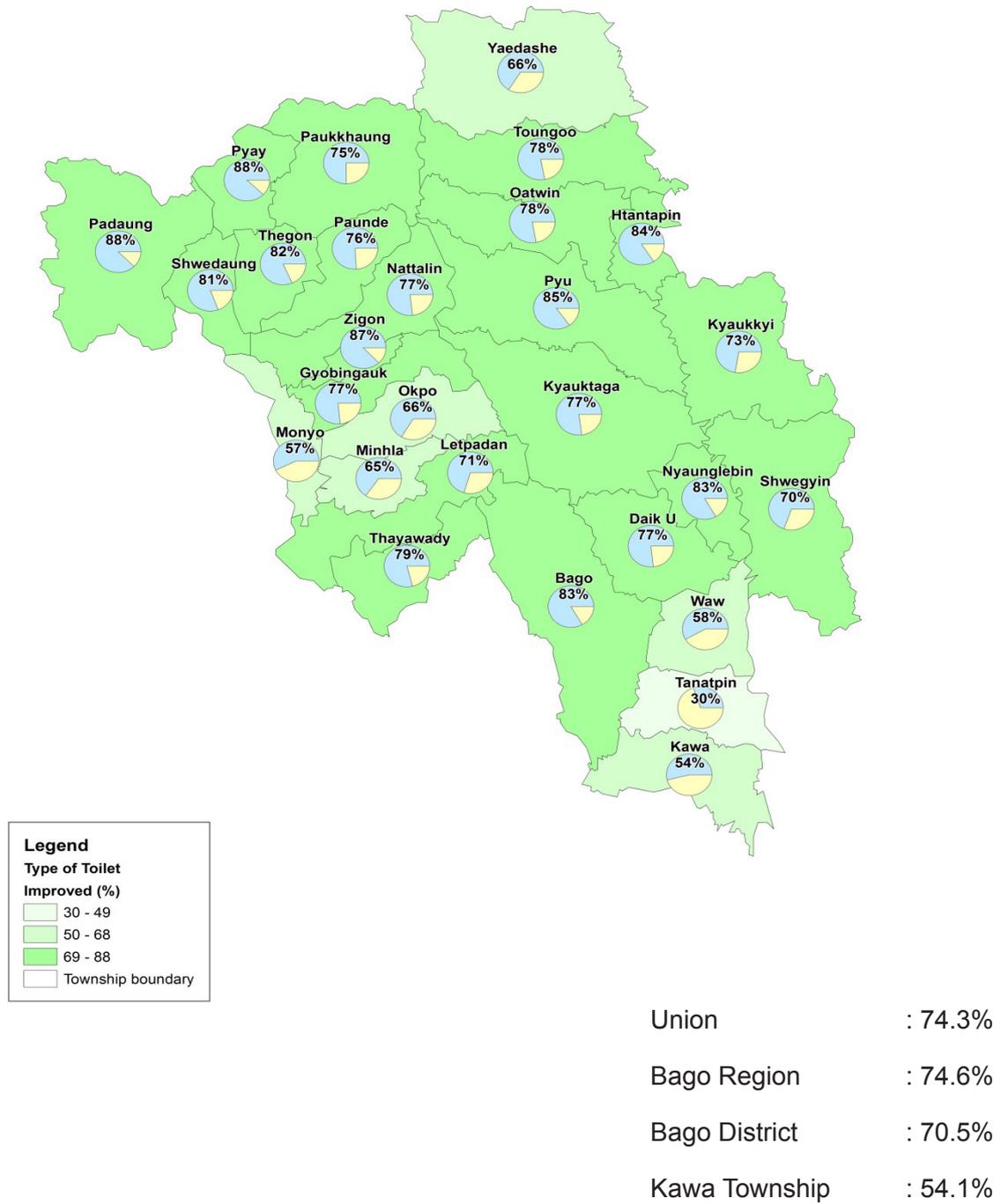


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.8	4.4	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		53.3	67.1	51.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>54.1</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>52.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.8	1.8	2.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		28.1	20.8	28.8
Other		2.2	0.8	2.4
None		12.8	5.1	13.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	46,075	4,254	41,821

- Some 54.1 per cent of the households in Kawa Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (53.3%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Bago Region is 74.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 12.8 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Bago Region, it is 10.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kawa Township, 13.5 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

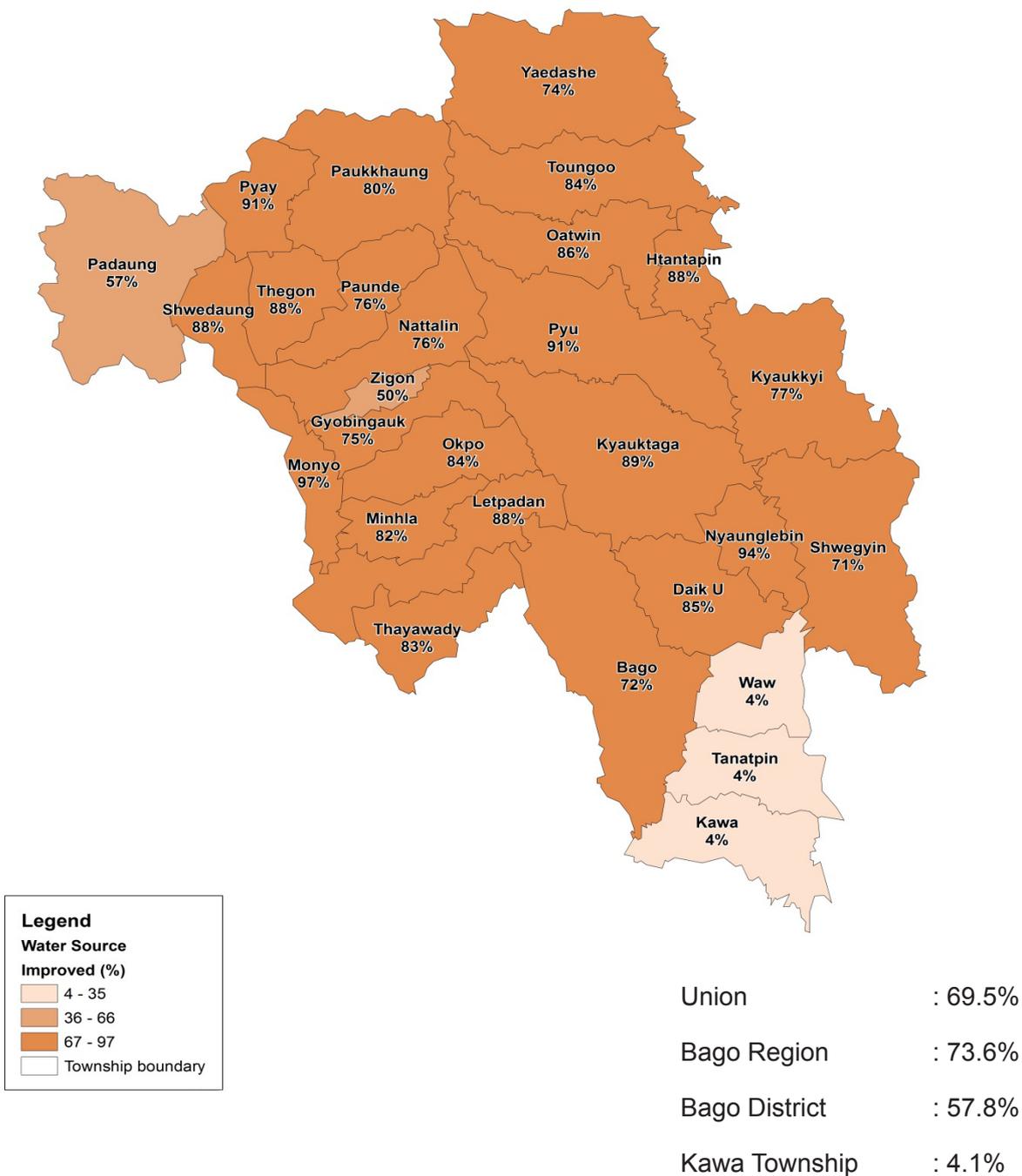


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		0.1	0.1	0.1
Tube well, borehole		2.4	0.1	2.7
Protected well/ Spring		1.5	-	1.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.1	0.6	0.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>4.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.4	0.1	0.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake		95.5	99.1	95.2
River/stream/ canal		*	*	*
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	*	*
Other		*	-	*
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>95.9</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>95.5</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	46,075	4,254	41,821

- In Kawa Township, 4.1 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 Bago Region, it is the lowest and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 95.5 per cent of the households use water from pool/pond/lake and 2.4 per cent use water from tube well/borehole.
- Some 95.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 95.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

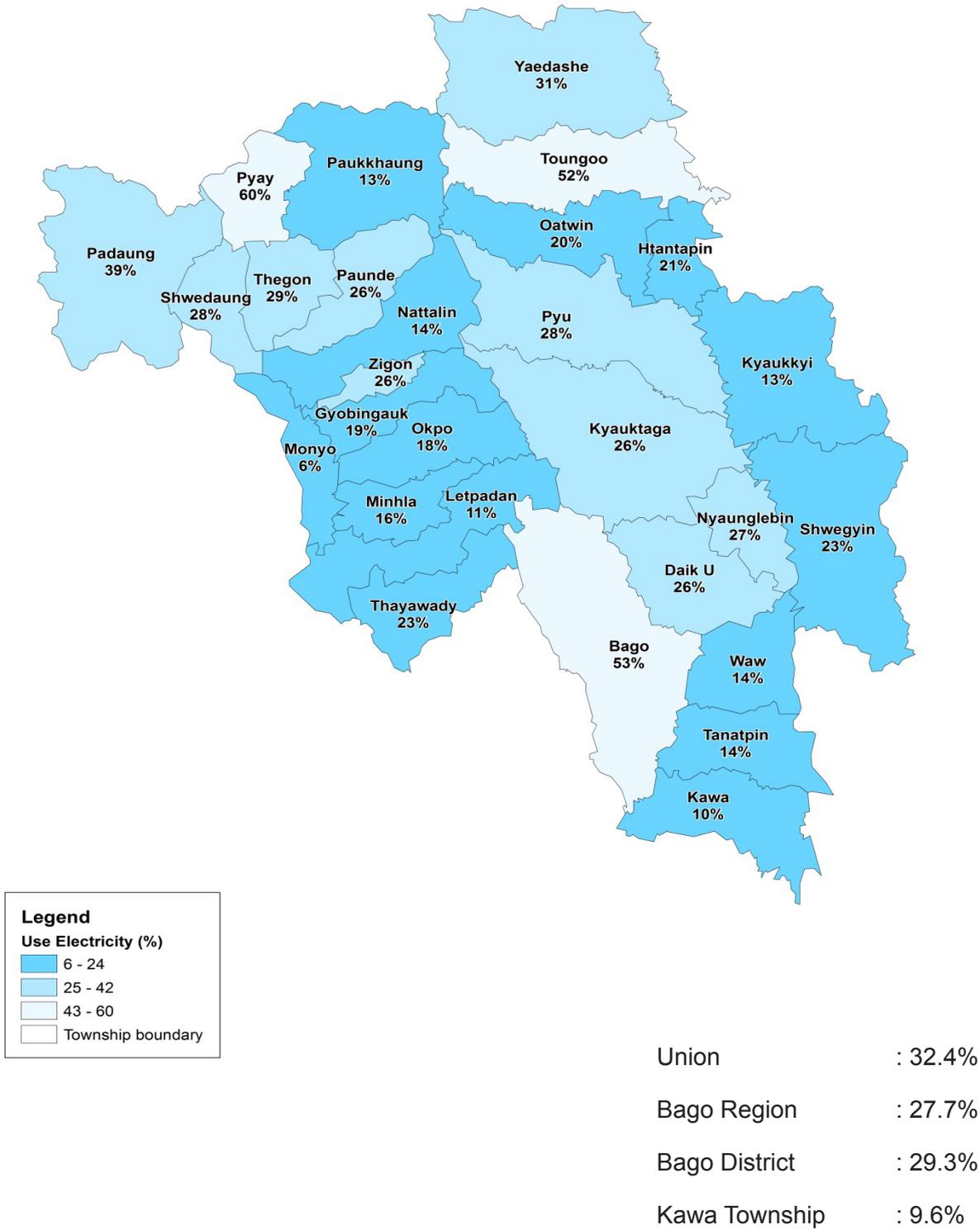


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		9.6	54.7	5.0
Kerosene		30.5	9.3	32.6
Candle		9.1	14.8	8.5
Battery		36.6	19.2	38.3
Generator (private)		5.9	0.1	6.5
Water mill (private)		0.1	*	0.1
Solar system/energy		7.6	1.4	8.2
Other		0.7	0.5	0.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	46,075	4,254	41,821

- In Kawa Township, 9.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is low in electricity usage compared to other townships in Bago Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Bago Region is 27.7 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 36.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 38.3 per cent of the households use battery for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

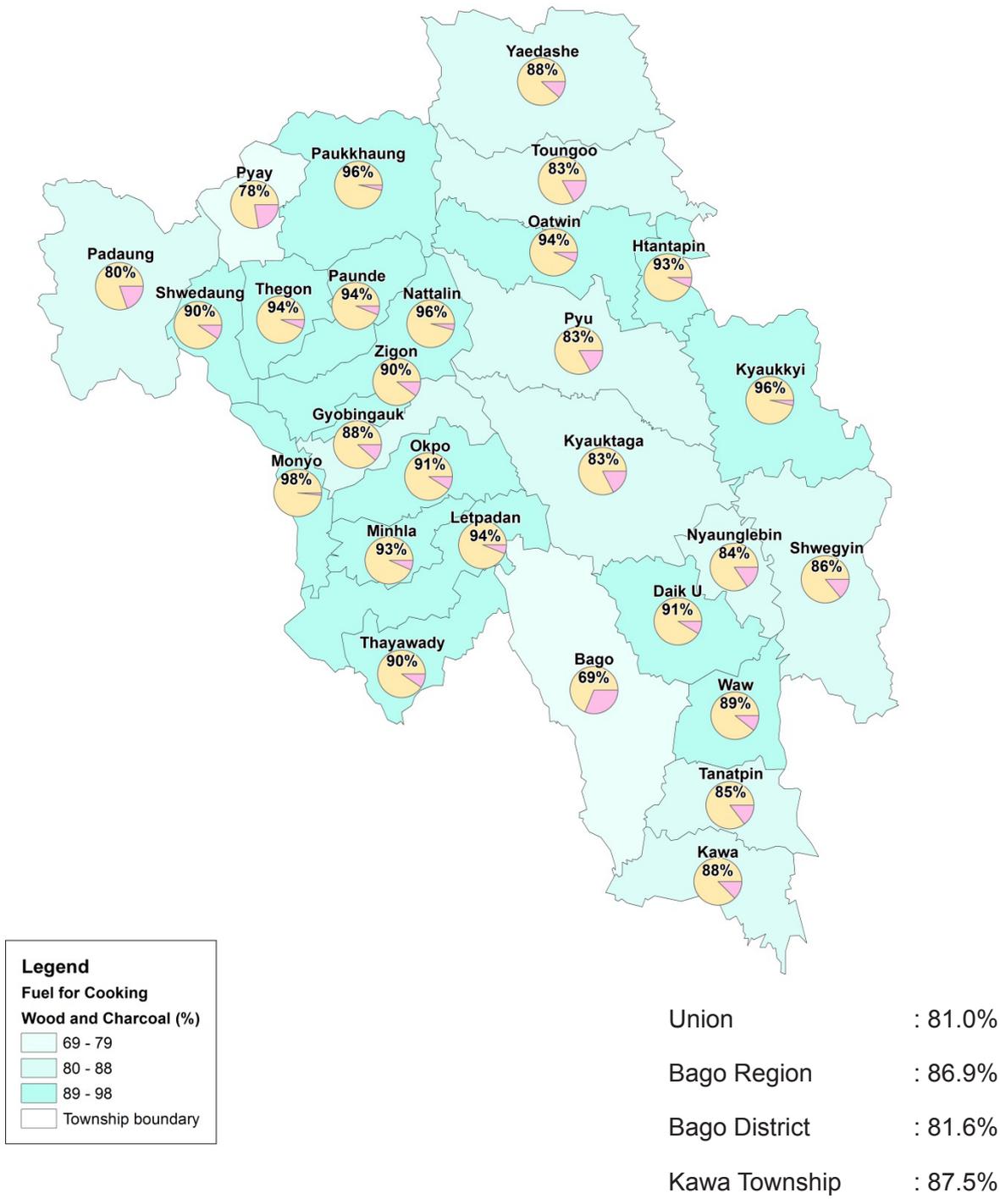


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.9	13.8	0.7
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		0.5	0.1	0.6
BioGas		0.1	0.3	0.1
Firewood		85.8	57.3	88.7
Charcoal		1.7	3.9	1.4
Coal		0.1	0.3	*
Other		9.9	24.1	8.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	46,075	4,254	41,821

- In Kawa Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 85.8 per cent using firewood and 1.7 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 1.9 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 88.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.4 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

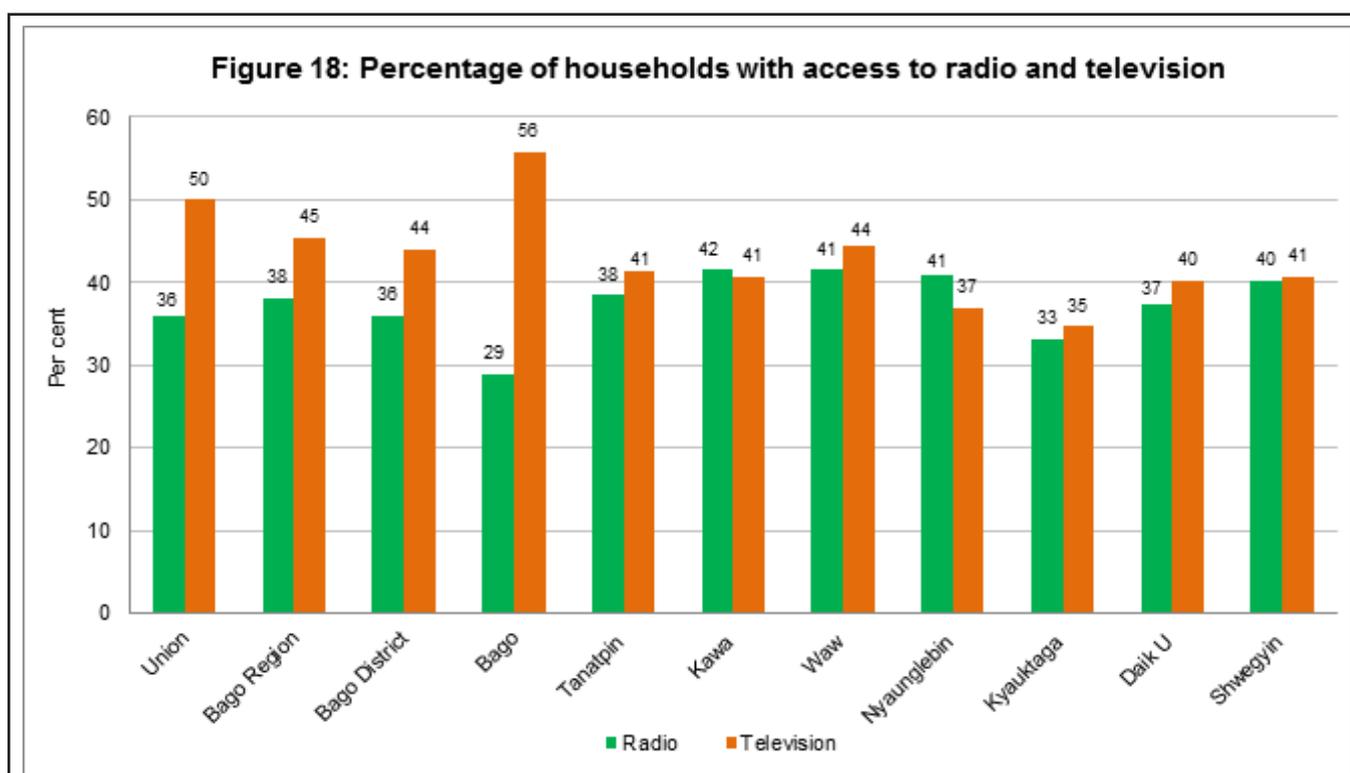
Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	46,075	41.5	40.7	5.4	11.9	0.6	1.2	34.2	0.1
Urban	4,254	23.9	58.6	8.3	28.6	3.0	4.9	29.4	0.4
Rural	41,821	43.3	38.9	5.1	10.2	0.3	0.8	34.7	*

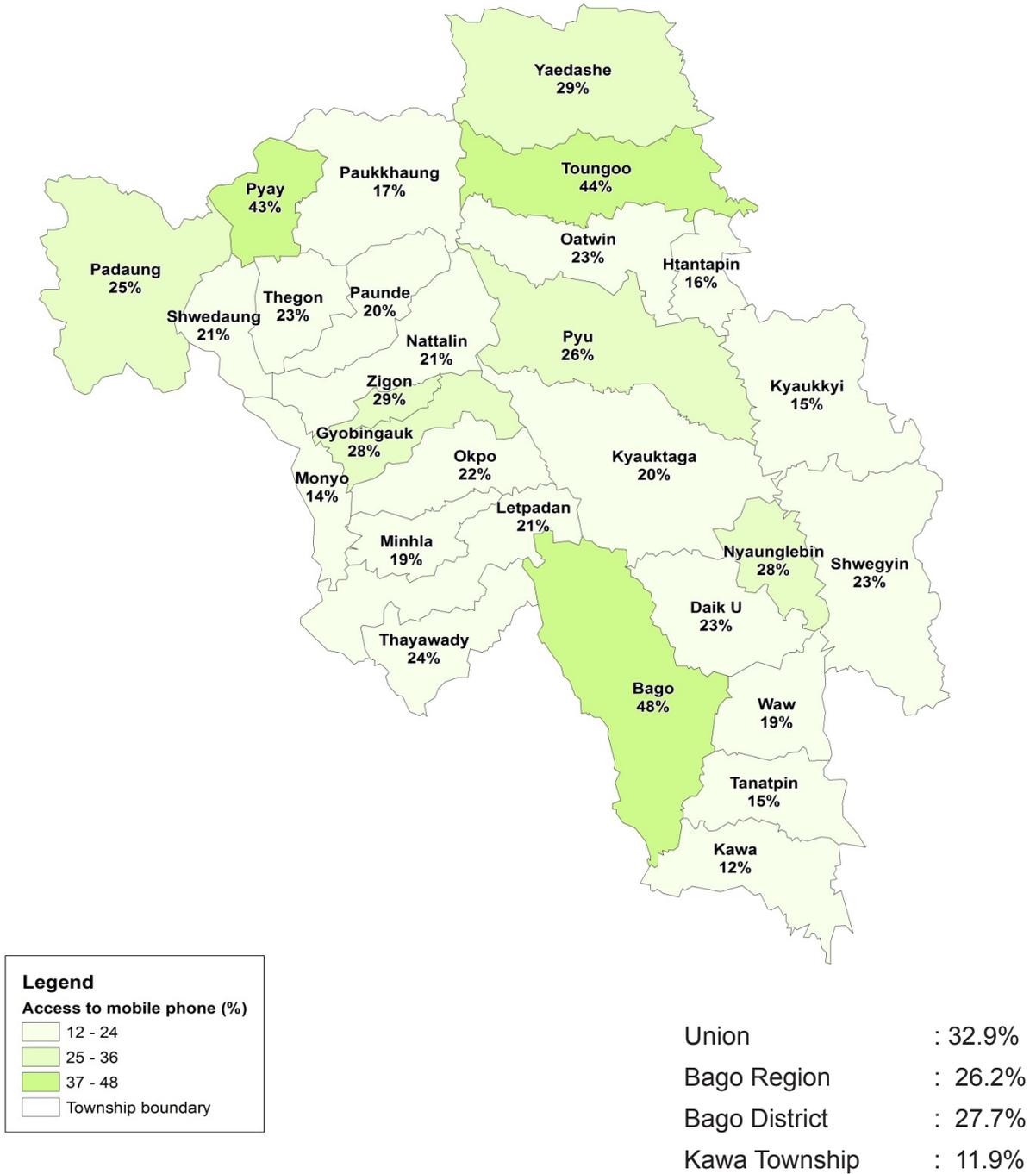
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

- Some 41.5 per cent of the households in Kawa Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 58.6 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas with access to radio was 43.3 per cent.



- In Kawa Township, 40.7 per cent of households have access to television and about half of the households (41.5%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 11.9 per cent of the households in Kawa Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Bago Region, it is found to be low.

Transportation items

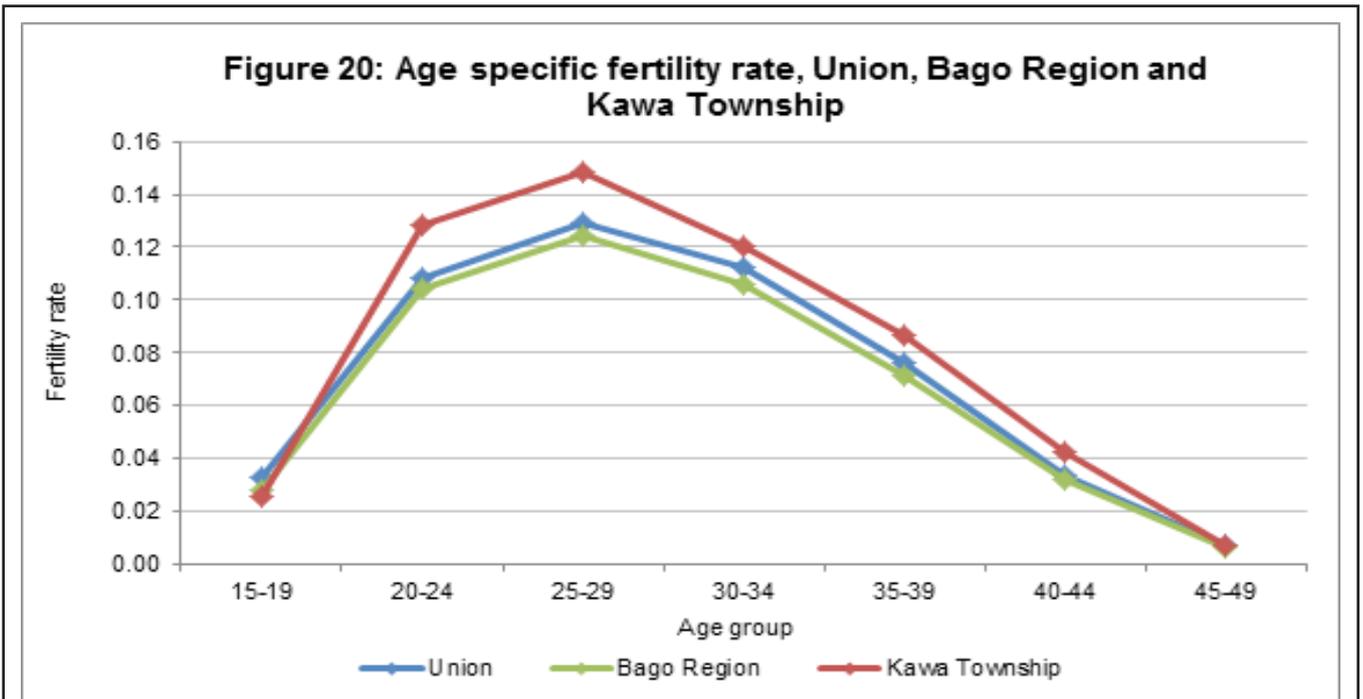
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Bago Region	1,142,974	13,643	392,159	570,569	21,269	43,982	14,137	315,083
Urban	239,014	8,471	102,697	150,556	3,549	1,817	622	9,721
Rural	903,960	5,172	289,462	420,013	17,720	42,165	13,515	305,362
Bago District	386,762	5,149	122,071	179,173	10,513	21,633	10,783	82,356
Urban	101,361	3,457	40,339	57,864	1,444	1,524	477	3,783
Rural	285,401	1,692	81,732	121,309	9,069	20,109	10,306	78,573
Kawa Township	46,075	211	11,799	16,691	1,843	3,337	2,905	11,815
Urban	4,254	82	1,200	1,852	120	47	70	554
Rural	41,821	129	10,599	14,839	1,723	3,290	2,835	11,261

- In Kawa Township, 36.2 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest and the second highest are cart (bullock) and motorcycle/moped with 25.6 per cent each.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

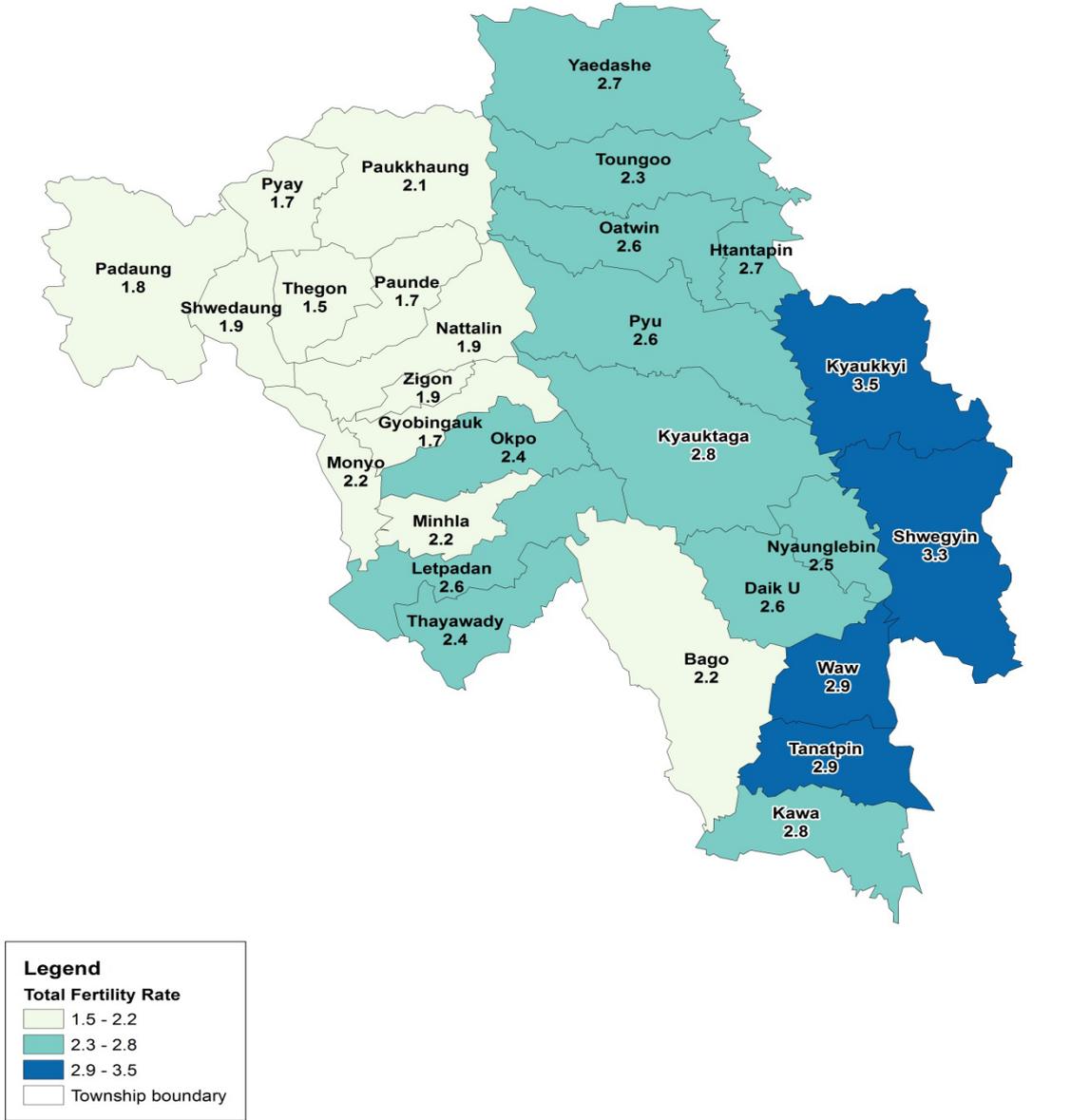
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



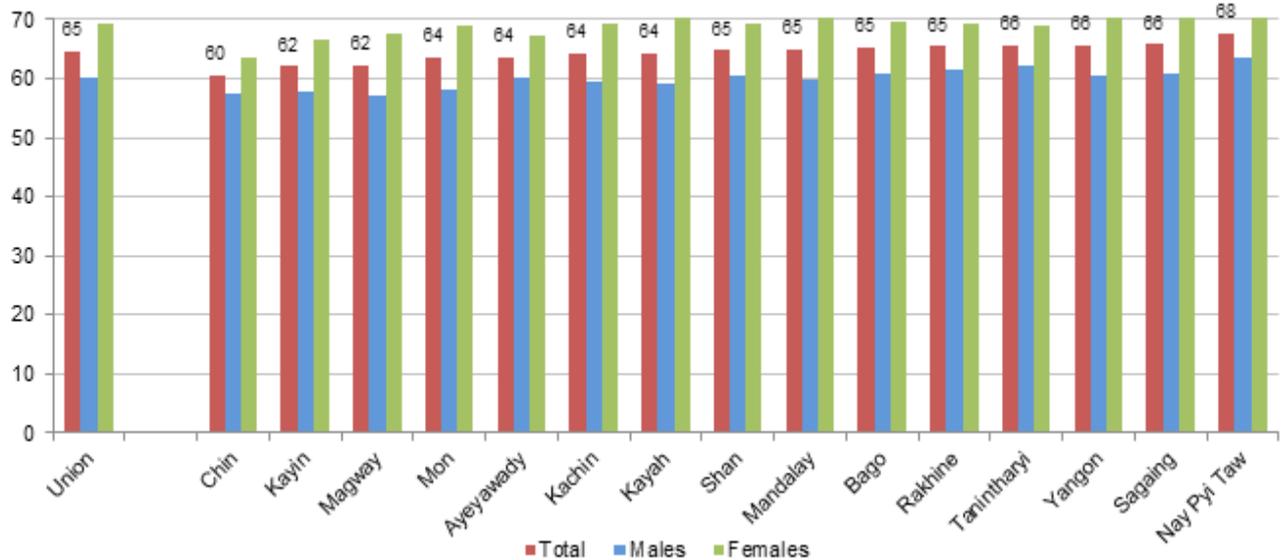
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.8 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Bago Region	: 2.4
Bago District	: 2.6
Kawa Township	: 2.8

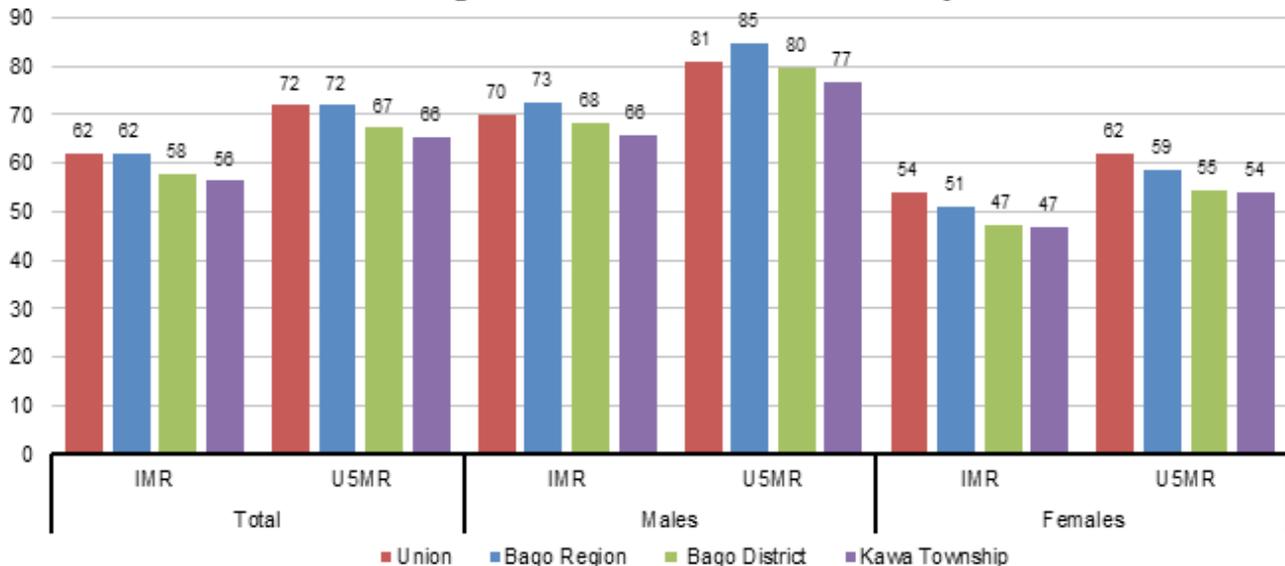
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Bago Region is 65.2 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy with 69.8 years is higher than that of the males with 60.7 years.

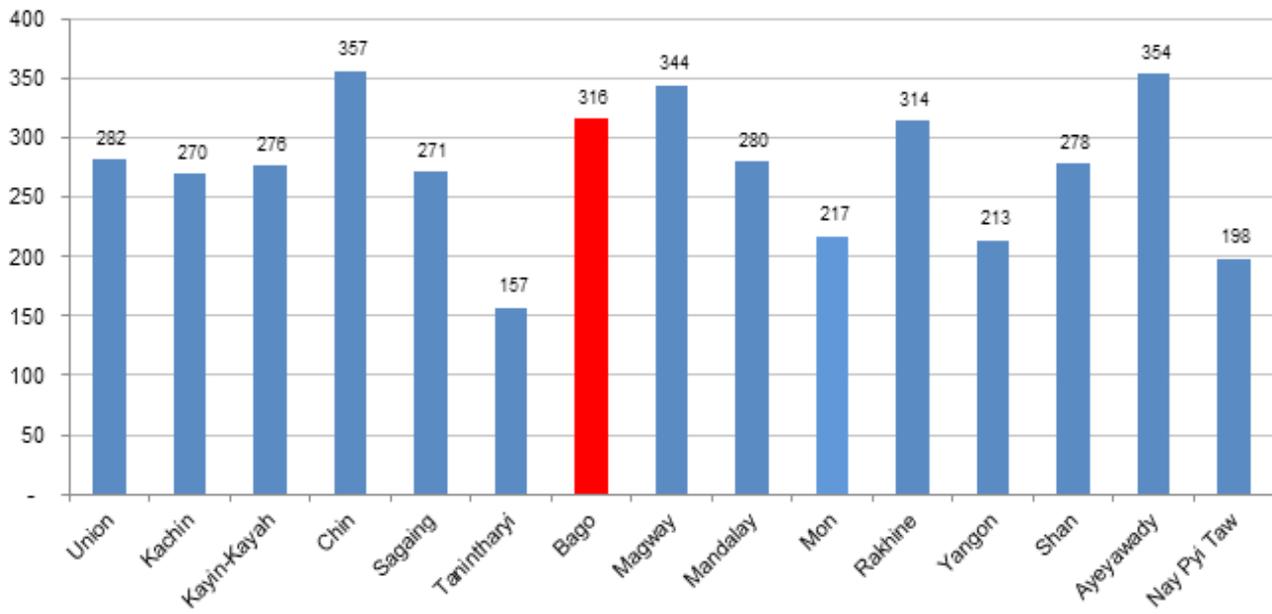
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Bago District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Bago District is 58 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 67 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kawa Township are lower than those in Bago Region and Bago District. The Infant mortality in Kawa is 56 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 66 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Bago Region, there are 316 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 Bago Region is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

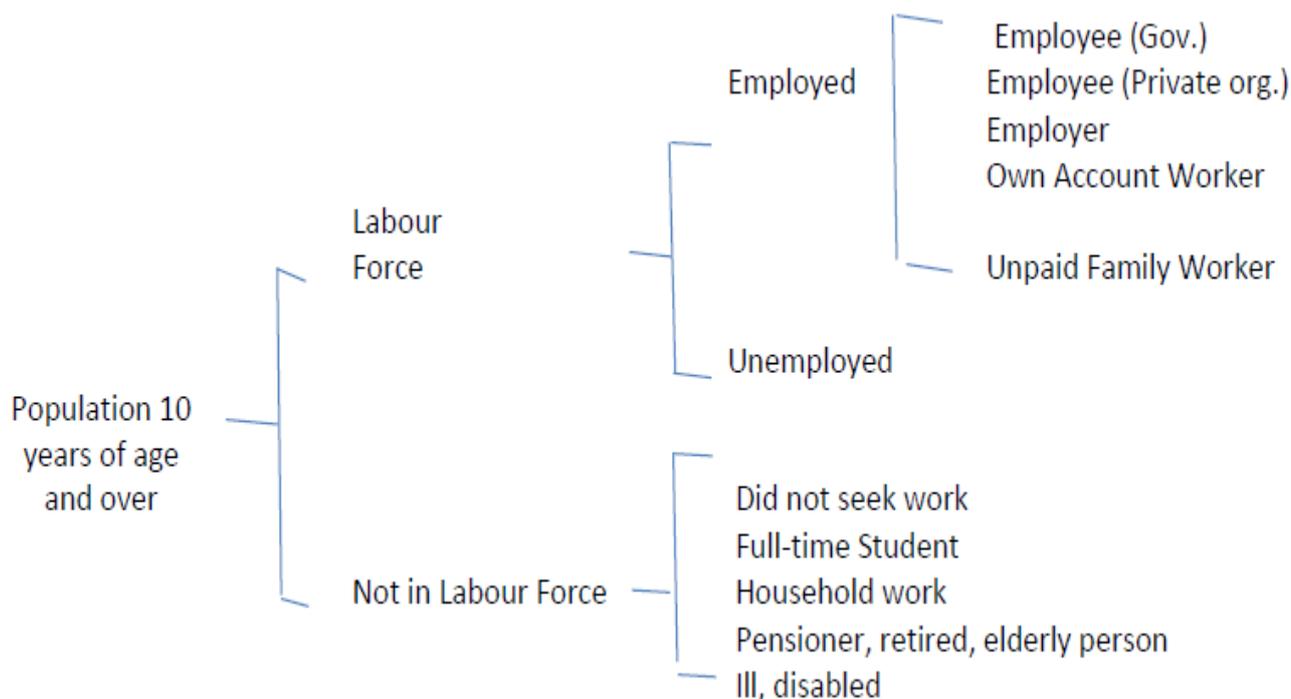
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

Employed: “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit,

such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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>

