



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

MAGWAY REGION, GANGAW DISTRICT

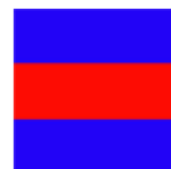
Saw Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Figure 1: Map of Magway Region, showing the townships



Saw Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	35,832 ²	
Population males	17,209 (48.0%)	
Population females	18,623 (52.0%)	
Percentage of urban population	13.6%	
Area (Km²)	1,068.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	33.5 persons	
Median age	31.0 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	34	
Number of private households	8,325	
Percentage of female headed households	21.9%	
Mean household size	4.1 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	25.7%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.7%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	50.3	
Child dependency ratio	38.7	
Old dependency ratio	11.6	
Ageing index	29.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.9%	
Male	96.9%	
Female	91.3%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,728	10.4
Walking	1,608	4.5
Seeing	1,772	4.9
Hearing	1,197	3.3
Remembering	1,491	4.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	26,655	89.9	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
National Registration	25	0.1	
Religious	177	0.6	
Temporary Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	2,759	9.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	81.2%	91.5%	71.9%
Unemployment rate	3.2%	2.2%	4.4%
Employment to population ratio	78.7%	89.5%	68.8%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	7,604	91.3	
Renter	272	3.3	
Provided free (individually)	168	2.0	
Government quarters	175	2.1	
Private company quarters	80	1.0	
Other	26	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		41.9%
Bamboo	70.8%	43.2%	22.6%
Earth	0.1%	0.8%	
Wood	23.2%	52.6%	<0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		35.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.1%	3.1%	<0.1%
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.1	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	7,054	84.7	
Charcoal	1,196	14.4	
Coal	41	0.5	
Other	21	0.3	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	292	3.5
Kerosene	47	0.6
Candle	1,015	12.2
Battery	612	7.4
Generator (private)	3,549	42.6
Water mill (private)	2,045	24.6
Solar system/energy	640	7.7
Other	125	1.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,289	39.5
Tube well, borehole	574	6.9
Protected well/spring	1,380	16.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>5,251</i>	<i>63.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,061	12.7
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	1,927	23.1
Waterfall/rainwater	40	0.5
Other	41	0.5
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,074</i>	<i>36.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,619	43.5
Tube well, borehole	623	7.5
Protected well/spring	1,414	17.0
Unprotected well/spring	577	6.9
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	2,004	24.1
Waterfall/rainwater	40	0.5
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	42	0.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	36	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	7,253	87.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>7,289</i>	<i>87.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	645	7.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.2
Other	*	0.2
None	360	4.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	4,975	59.8
Television	2,852	34.3
Landline phone	203	2.4
Mobile phone	1,857	22.3
Computer	82	1.0
Internet at home	67	0.8
Households with none of the items	2,080	25.0
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	96	1.2
Motorcycle/Moped	3,099	37.2
Bicycle	804	9.7
4-Wheel tractor	78	0.9
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.2
Cart (bullock)	3,448	41.4

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Saw Township in Magway Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Saw Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	35,832 *		
Males	17,209		
Females	18,623		
Sex ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	13.6 %		
Area (Km ²)	1,068.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	33.5 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	34		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	34,429	4,675	29,754
Number of conventional households	8,325	1,261	7,064
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Saw Township, there are more females than males with 92 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (13.6%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Saw Township is 34 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Saw Township. This is slightly lower than to 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;
Saw Township (Gangaw District, Magway Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	8,325	35,832	17,209	18,623
	Ward	1,261	4,862	2,226	2,636
1	Thi Ri(W)	737	2,734	1,256	1,478
2	Zay Yar(W)	524	2,128	970	1,158
	Village Tract	7,064	30,970	14,983	15,987
1	Khwin Chaung(VT)	230	956	466	490
2	Thee Kone(VT)	440	1,905	906	999
3	Lel Yin(VT)	96	377	183	194
4	Ah Nyar Ka Tin(VT)	335	1,540	727	813
5	Kan Chaung(VT)	308	1,270	591	679
6	Let Mun(VT)	173	731	337	394
7	Hnget Chaung(VT)	345	1,554	723	831
8	Nyaung Gan(VT)	192	804	399	405
9	Tha Lel(VT)	259	1,225	626	599
10	Kyin Lein(VT)	445	1,800	864	936
11	Yaw Let Pan(VT)	181	855	426	429
12	Kya Khat(VT)	351	1,418	657	761
13	Kyauk Swea(VT)	171	740	381	359
14	Lel Hpyu(VT)	185	890	427	463
15	Poke Pa Kaing(VT)	152	797	392	405
16	Laung Shey(VT)	749	3,164	1,460	1,704
17	In Bu(VT)	113	444	206	238
18	Yin Ke(VT)	319	1,257	587	670
19	Swea Lwea Kyin(VT)	64	264	130	134
20	Yint Ye Chaung(VT)	118	476	214	262
21	Hlaw Kar(VT)	128	464	216	248
22	Taung Boet Gyi(VT)	106	417	209	208
23	Pein Chaung(VT)	139	620	300	320
24	Yan(VT)	107	704	355	349

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
25	Kyein Gyi(VT)	195	869	413	456
26	Taung Nga Kut(VT)	32	148	72	76
27	Si Mee(VT)	163	687	309	378
28	Pauk Pan Saing(VT)	254	1,158	695	463
29	Nga Lel Khon(VT)	87	404	195	209
30	Hnget Pyar Kyin(VT)	74	331	161	170
31	Pale(VT)	139	618	301	317
32	Tint Tu(VT)	152	739	386	353
33	Nyaung Pin(VT)	119	623	304	319
34	Kyun Taw(VT)	143	721	365	356

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Saw Township

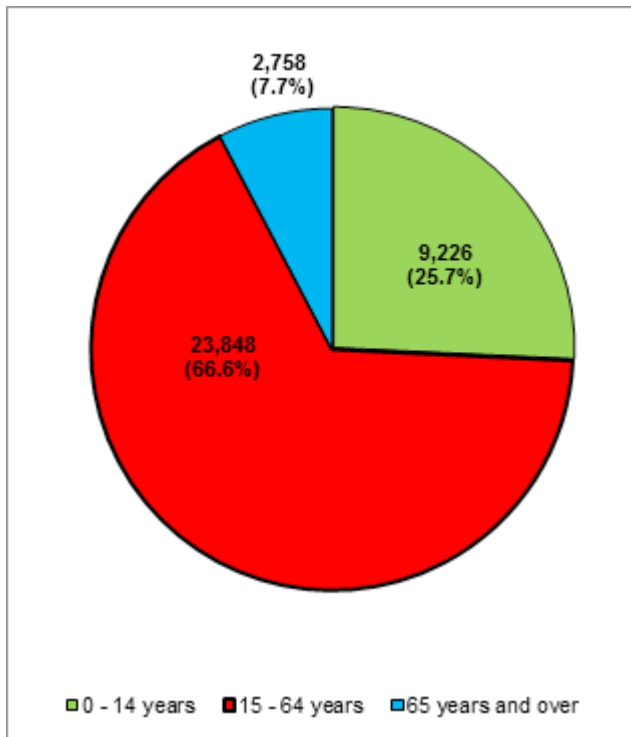
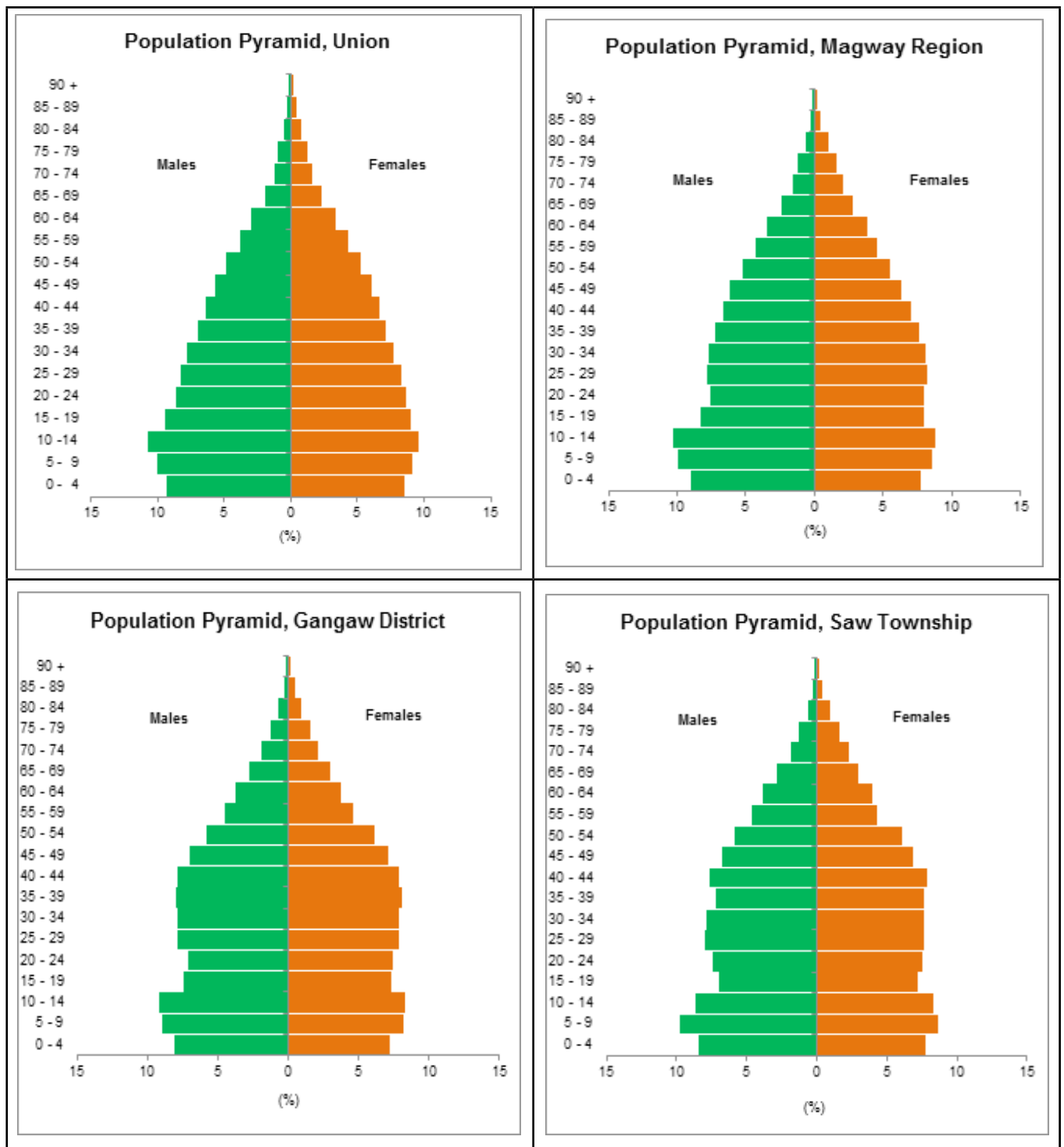


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Saw Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	35,832	17,209	18,623
0 - 4	2,911	1,455	1,456
5 - 9	3,274	1,672	1,602
10 - 14	3,041	1,493	1,548
15 - 19	2,550	1,204	1,346
20 - 24	2,675	1,270	1,405
25 - 29	2,800	1,379	1,421
30 - 34	2,772	1,357	1,415
35 - 39	2,673	1,247	1,426
40 - 44	2,776	1,317	1,459
45 - 49	2,443	1,154	1,289
50 - 54	2,146	1,004	1,142
55 - 59	1,603	795	808
60 - 64	1,410	666	744
65 - 69	1,035	481	554
70 - 74	744	322	422
75 - 79	537	229	308
80 - 84	291	113	178
85 - 89	111	39	72
90 +	40	12	28

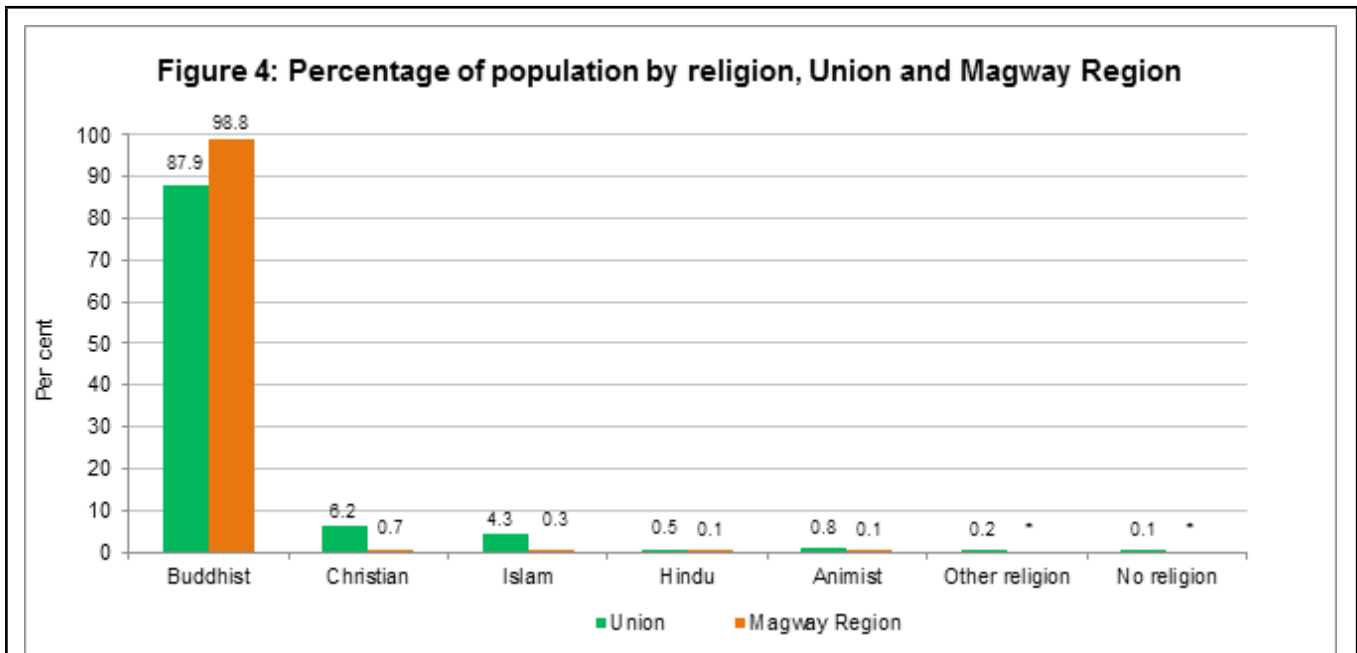
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Saw Township is 66.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Saw Township since the last 5 years.
- There are population fluctuations in the age groups from 25-29 to 45-49 and it has markedly declined in the age group 45-49.
- Compared to Union level, there is slightly higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Saw Township.
- There are less males than females in all age groups except 5-9 age group.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Magway Region, it is 98.8% Buddhist, 0.7% Christian, 0.3% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Animist and less than 0.1% each for Other religion and those with No religion 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	655	337	318	231	120	111
6	628	329	299	499	267	232
7	661	343	318	567	289	278
8	617	288	329	520	245	275
9	673	357	316	568	307	261
10	581	279	302	474	221	253
11	585	292	293	473	231	242
12	669	334	335	487	237	250
13	628	306	322	427	202	225
14	516	240	276	314	146	168
15	501	235	266	250	105	145
16	499	228	271	206	87	119
17	489	221	268	149	62	87
18	423	181	242	79	33	46
19	458	195	263	77	21	56
20	542	208	334	43	15	28
21	459	198	261	34	13	21
22	449	197	252	9	3	6
23	472	243	229	7	3	4
24	510	221	289	3	2	1
25	534	259	275	6	2	4
26	484	218	266	11	5	6
27	528	243	285	3	2	1
28	566	262	304	2	2	-
29	490	233	257	1	-	1

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Magway Region and Saw Township

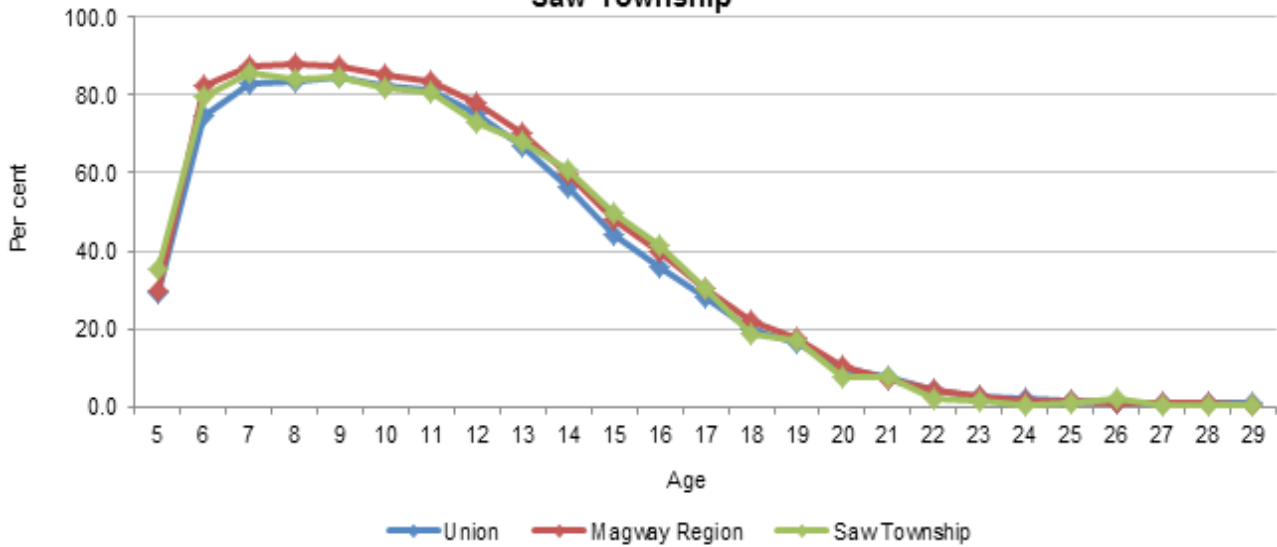
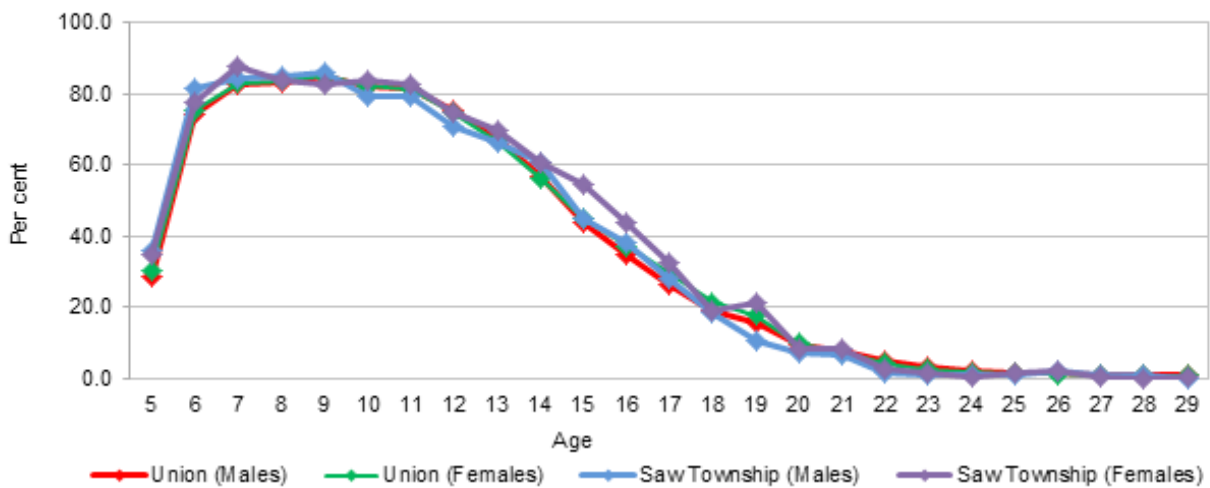


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Saw Township



- School attendance in Saw Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Saw Township is higher at ages 14 to 17 years.

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

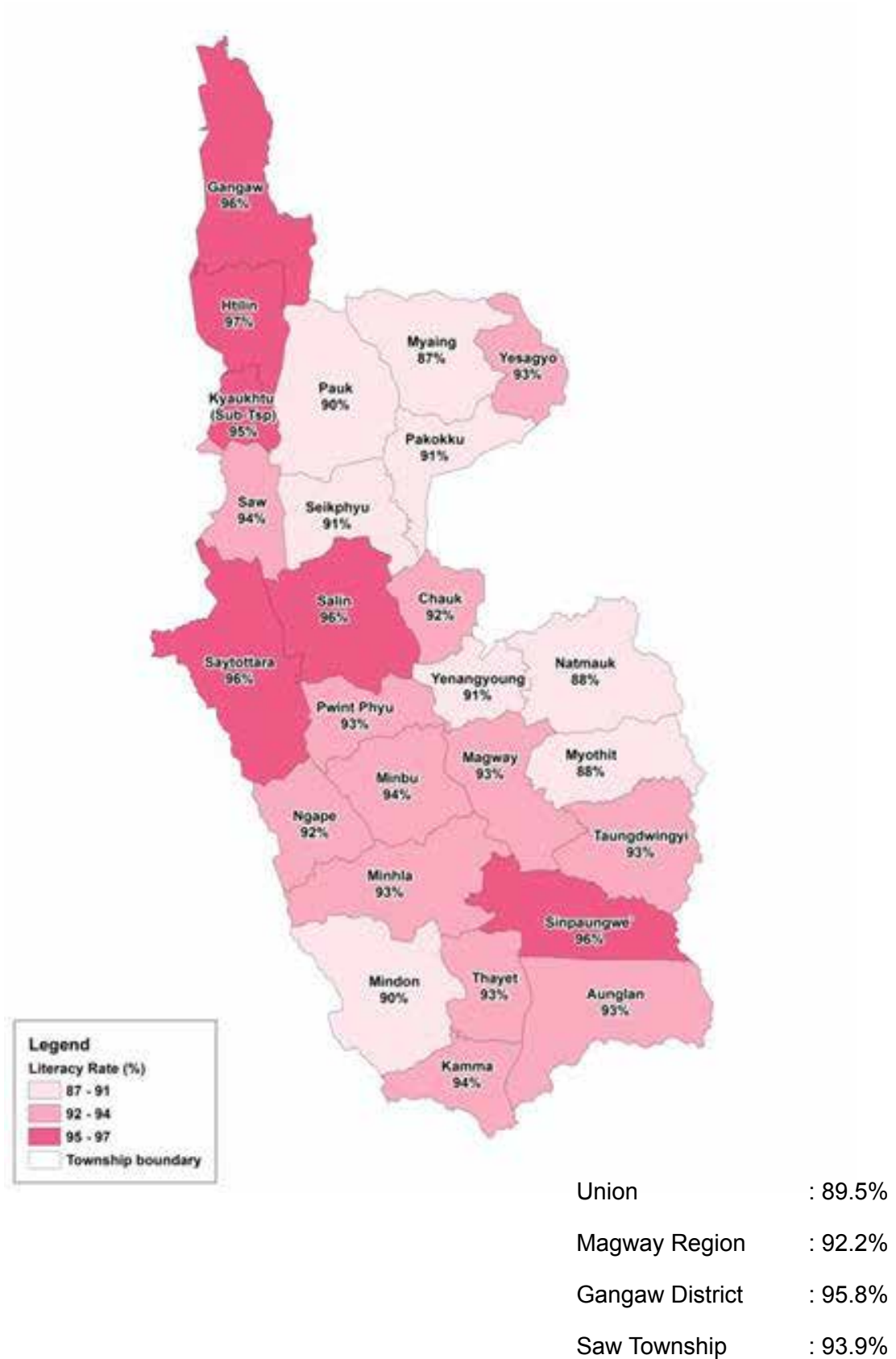


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Saw Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	4,802	98.1
Males	2,127	98.1
Females	2,675	98.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Saw Township is 93.9 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Magway Region (92.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.3 per cent and for the males it is 96.9 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.1 per cent with 98.2 per cent for females and 98.1 per cent for males.

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

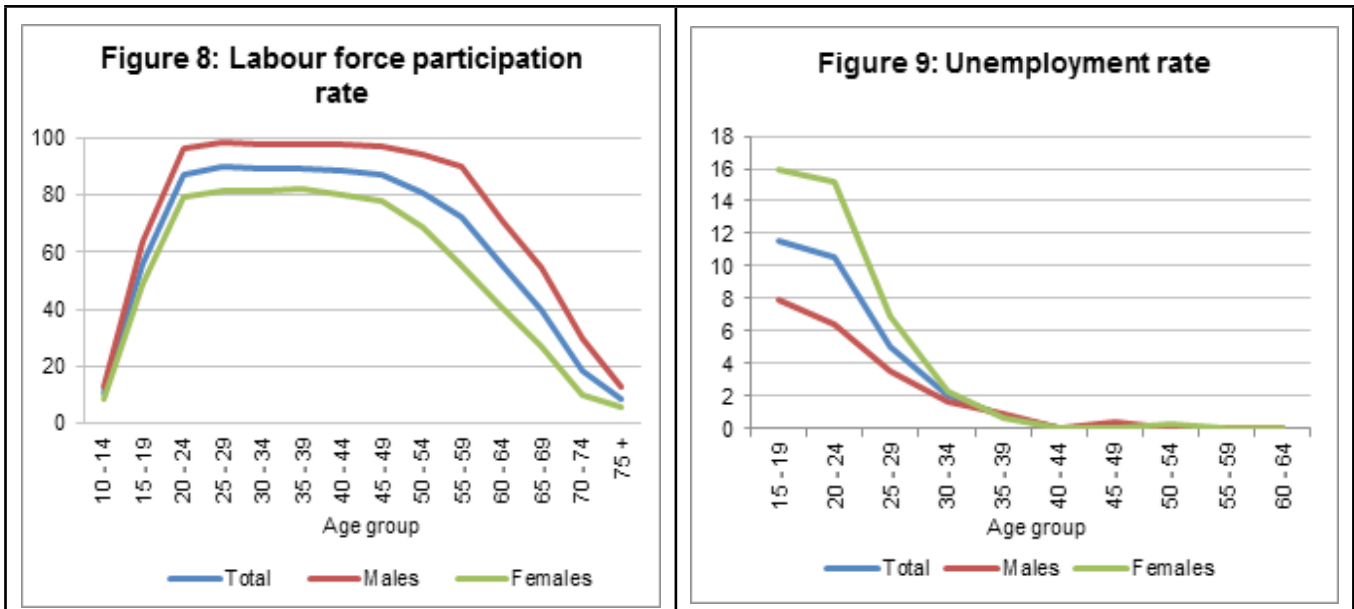
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	21,381	3,176	14.9	2,733	8,777	3,663	1,771	59	1,112	75	14	1
Urban	2,990	336	11.2	358	720	600	521	15	395	37	7	1
Rural	18,391	2,840	15.4	2,375	8,057	3,063	1,250	44	717	38	7	-
Males	10,115	1,435	14.2	966	4,068	2,073	1,020	32	473	40	8	-
Females	11,266	1,741	15.5	1,767	4,709	1,590	751	27	639	35	6	1

- Some 14.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 15.4 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 15.5 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 41.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.2 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	10.8	12.7	8.9	9.5	8.9	10.1
15 - 19	56.2	64.0	49.2	11.6	7.9	15.9
20 - 24	87.0	95.9	79.0	10.6	6.4	15.2
25 - 29	89.8	98.4	81.5	5.0	3.5	6.9
30 - 34	89.3	97.8	81.1	2.0	1.7	2.3
35 - 39	89.3	97.6	82.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
40 - 44	88.4	97.3	80.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
45 - 49	86.7	96.9	77.7	0.2	0.4	-
50 - 54	80.6	93.9	68.8	0.1	-	0.3
55 - 59	72.5	89.8	55.4	-	-	-
60 - 64	55.0	71.0	40.6	-	-	-
65 - 69	39.7	54.3	27.1	-	-	-
70 - 74	18.8	29.8	10.4	-	-	-
75+	8.8	13.2	5.8	-	-	-
15 - 24	72.0	80.4	64.4	11.0	7.0	15.5
15 - 64	81.2	91.5	71.9	3.2	2.2	4.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Saw Township is 81.2 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 71.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.5 per cent.
- In Saw Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.8 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Saw Township is 3.2 per cent. There is difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (2.2%) and for females (4.4%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 15.5 per cent.

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

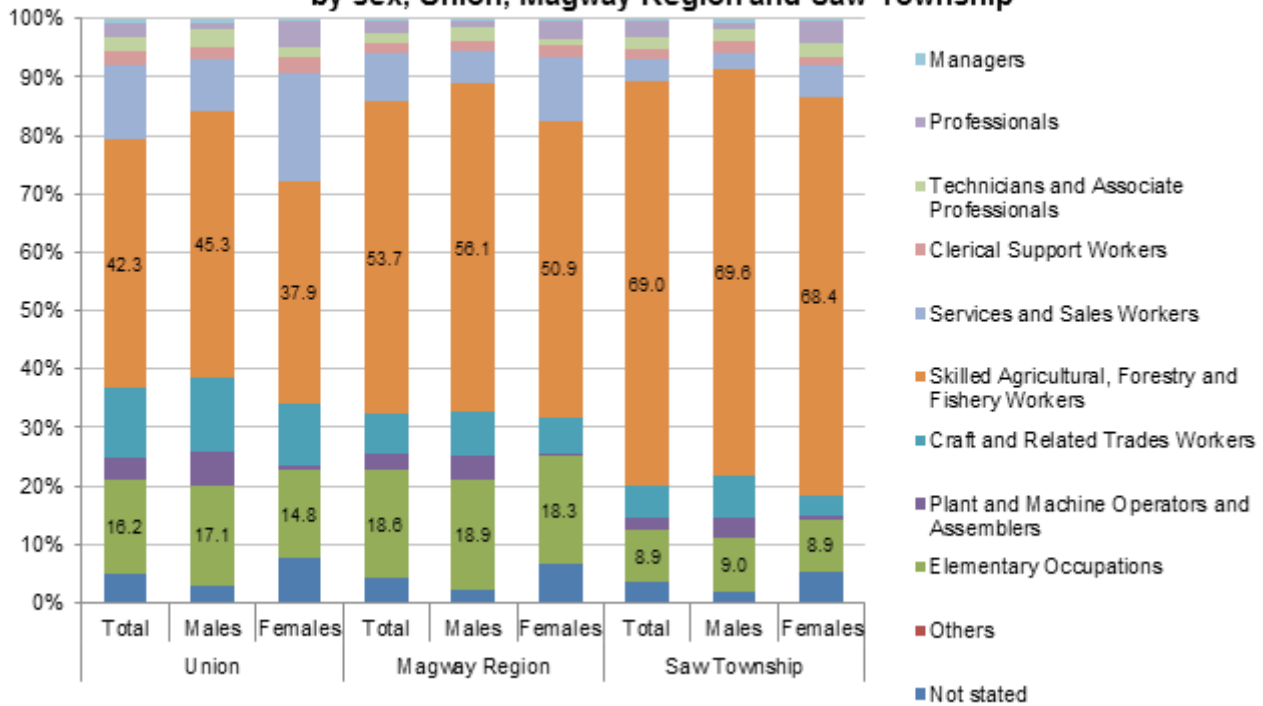
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	9,306	0.3	39.2	31.8	22.6	2.7	3.4
Males	3,064	0.7	55.0	3.0	30.3	4.2	6.8
Females	6,242	0.2	31.5	45.9	18.8	2.0	1.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 55.0 per cent of males are full time students while 45.9 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	17,736	9,341	8,395	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	111	68	43	0.6	0.7	0.5
Professionals	430	110	320	2.4	1.2	3.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	378	189	189	2.1	2.0	2.3
Clerical Support Workers	293	177	116	1.7	1.9	1.4
Services and Sales Workers	709	255	454	4.0	2.7	5.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	12,244	6,503	5,741	69.0	69.6	68.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	964	680	284	5.4	7.3	3.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	380	329	51	2.1	3.5	0.6
Elementary Occupations	1,586	841	745	8.9	9.0	8.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	641	189	452	3.6	2.0	5.4

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



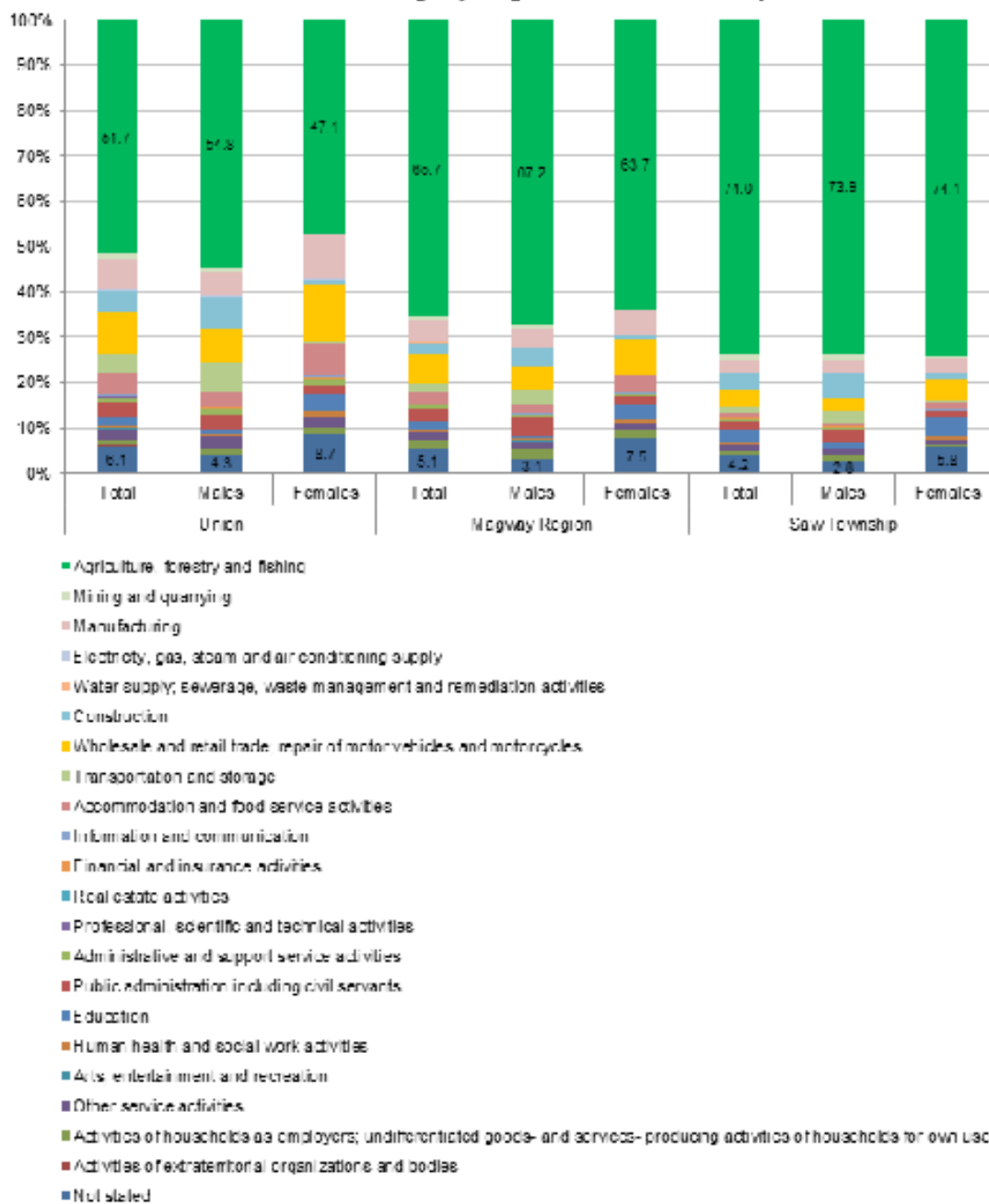
- In Saw Township, 69.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 8.9 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 69.6 per cent of males and 68.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Magway Region, 53.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 18.6 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	17,736	9,341	8,395	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13,120	6,899	6,221	74.0	73.9	74.1
Mining and quarrying	161	129	32	0.9	1.4	0.4
Manufacturing	559	259	300	3.2	2.8	3.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8	7	1	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4	2	2	*	*	*
Construction	589	493	96	3.3	5.3	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	682	277	405	3.8	3.0	4.8
Transportation and storage	246	235	11	1.4	2.5	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	204	61	143	1.2	0.7	1.7
Information and communication	19	13	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	27	12	15	0.2	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	14	12	2	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	38	23	15	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	407	283	124	2.3	3.0	1.5
Education	455	122	333	2.6	1.3	4.0
Human health and social work activities	104	36	68	0.6	0.4	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11	8	3	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	204	117	87	1.2	1.3	1.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	132	86	46	0.7	0.9	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	2	2	*	*	*
Not stated	748	265	483	4.2	2.8	5.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



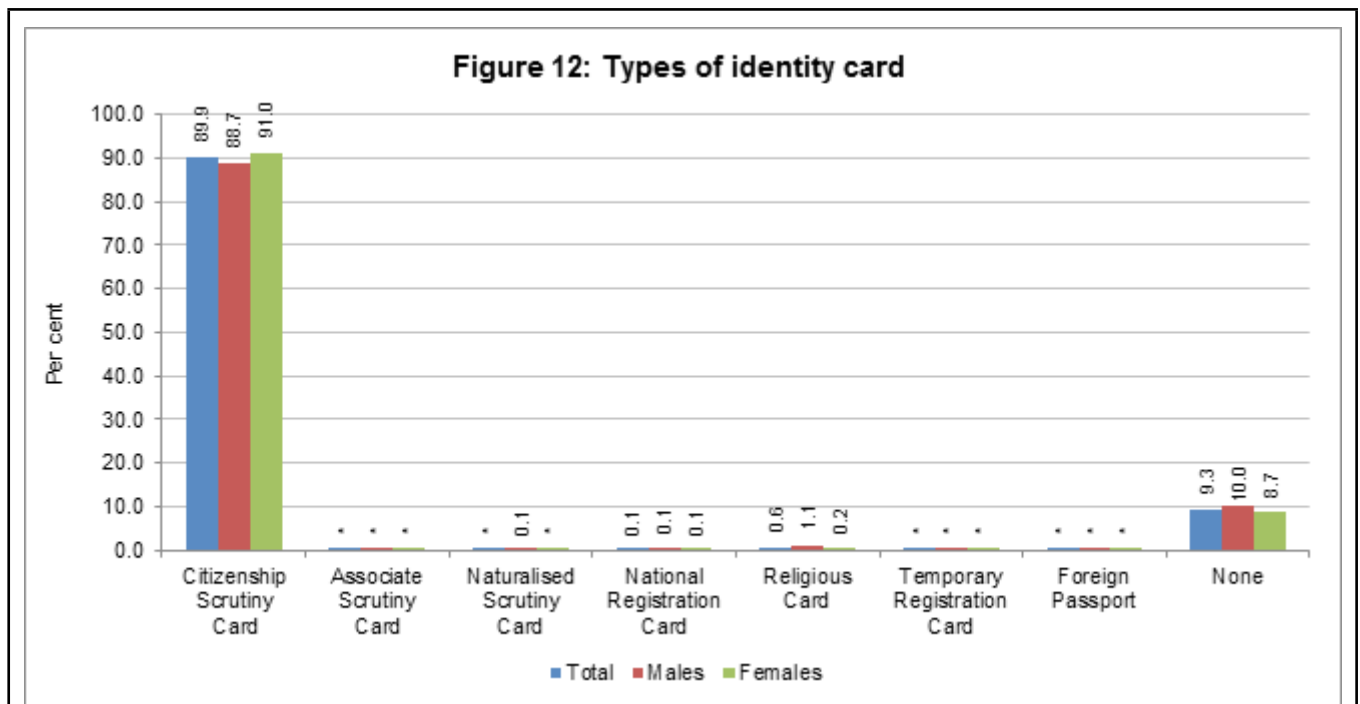
- In Saw Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 74.0 per cent.
- There are 73.9 per cent of males and 74.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Magway Region, there are 65.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	26,655	*	*	25	177	*	-	*	2,759
Urban	3,733	*	*	3	16	*	-	-	347
Rural	22,922	*	*	22	161	*	-	*	2,412
Males	12,490	*	*	14	151	*	-	*	1,409
Females	14,165	*	*	11	26	*	-	*	1,350

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Saw Township, 89.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 9.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 10.0 per cent of males and 8.7 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
Total	35,832	32,104	3,728	10.4	1,772	1,197	1,608	1,491
0 - 4	2,911	2,521	390	13.4	81	71	309	297
5 - 9	3,274	3,179	95	2.9	15	15	22	61
10 - 14	3,041	2,976	65	2.1	13	16	13	34
15 - 19	2,550	2,479	71	2.8	20	15	24	31
20 - 24	2,675	2,623	52	1.9	9	18	15	21
25 - 29	2,800	2,733	67	2.4	18	16	18	21
30 - 34	2,772	2,696	76	2.7	16	24	22	27
35 - 39	2,673	2,561	112	4.2	35	36	31	41
40 - 44	2,776	2,586	190	6.8	100	39	62	49
45 - 49	2,443	2,161	282	11.5	168	51	81	63
50 - 54	2,146	1,770	376	17.5	199	95	111	121
55 - 59	1,603	1,251	352	22.0	185	110	112	118
60 - 64	1,410	1,027	383	27.2	206	113	145	123
65 - 69	1,035	695	340	32.9	186	132	157	123
70 - 74	744	422	322	43.3	182	154	156	111
75 - 79	537	263	274	51.0	172	126	154	120
80 - 84	291	108	183	62.9	108	103	105	80
85 - 89	111	40	71	64.0	43	48	50	34
90 +	40	13	27	67.5	16	15	21	16

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	17,209	15,466	1,743	10.1	788	552	717	685
0 - 4	1,455	1,258	197	13.5	43	38	160	157
5 - 9	1,672	1,613	59	3.5	8	6	9	40
10 - 14	1,493	1,454	39	2.6	5	9	8	21
15 - 19	1,204	1,172	32	2.7	3	8	14	16
20 - 24	1,270	1,244	26	2.0	5	6	6	12
25 - 29	1,379	1,342	37	2.7	7	11	9	12
30 - 34	1,357	1,323	34	2.5	11	9	8	12
35 - 39	1,247	1,186	61	4.9	15	17	22	20
40 - 44	1,317	1,225	92	7.0	46	19	34	24
45 - 49	1,154	1,024	130	11.3	73	25	34	31
50 - 54	1,004	819	185	18.4	96	47	54	52
55 - 59	795	621	174	21.9	91	57	53	53
60 - 64	666	485	181	27.2	98	56	67	60
65 - 69	481	331	150	31.2	85	63	61	43
70 - 74	322	197	125	38.8	71	63	53	41
75 - 79	229	121	108	47.2	69	46	55	39
80 - 84	113	38	75	66.4	40	48	45	32
85 - 89	39	10	29	74.4	19	20	19	15
90 +	12	3	9	75.0	3	4	6	5

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	18,623	16,638	1,985	10.7	984	645	891	806
0 - 4	1,456	1,263	193	13.3	38	33	149	140
5 - 9	1,602	1,566	36	2.2	7	9	13	21
10 - 14	1,548	1,522	26	1.7	8	7	5	13
15 - 19	1,346	1,307	39	2.9	17	7	10	15
20 - 24	1,405	1,379	26	1.9	4	12	9	9
25 - 29	1,421	1,391	30	2.1	11	5	9	9
30 - 34	1,415	1,373	42	3.0	5	15	14	15
35 - 39	1,426	1,375	51	3.6	20	19	9	21
40 - 44	1,459	1,361	98	6.7	54	20	28	25
45 - 49	1,289	1,137	152	11.8	95	26	47	32
50 - 54	1,142	951	191	16.7	103	48	57	69
55 - 59	808	630	178	22.0	94	53	59	65
60 - 64	744	542	202	27.2	108	57	78	63
65 - 69	554	364	190	34.3	101	69	96	80
70 - 74	422	225	197	46.7	111	91	103	70
75 - 79	308	142	166	53.9	103	80	99	81
80 - 84	178	70	108	60.7	68	55	60	48
85 - 89	72	30	42	58.3	24	28	31	19
90 +	28	10	18	64.3	13	11	15	11

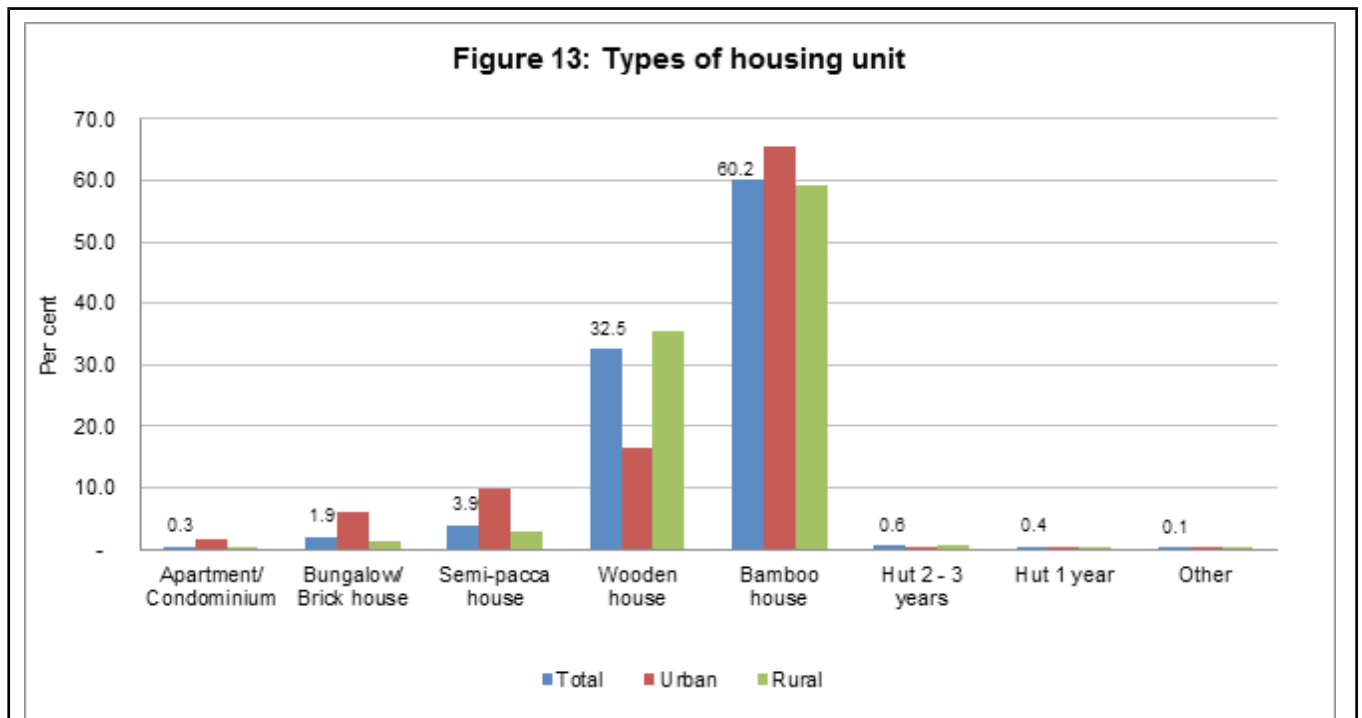
- Ten in every 100 persons in Saw Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 45.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	8,325	0.3	1.9	3.9	32.5	60.2	0.6	0.4	0.1
Urban	1,261	1.7	6.1	9.8	16.4	65.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Rural	7,064	0.1	1.2	2.8	35.4	59.3	0.7	0.5	0.1



- The majority of the households in Saw Township are living in bamboo houses (60.2%) followed by households in wooden houses (32.5%).
- Some 65.4 per cent of urban households and 59.3 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

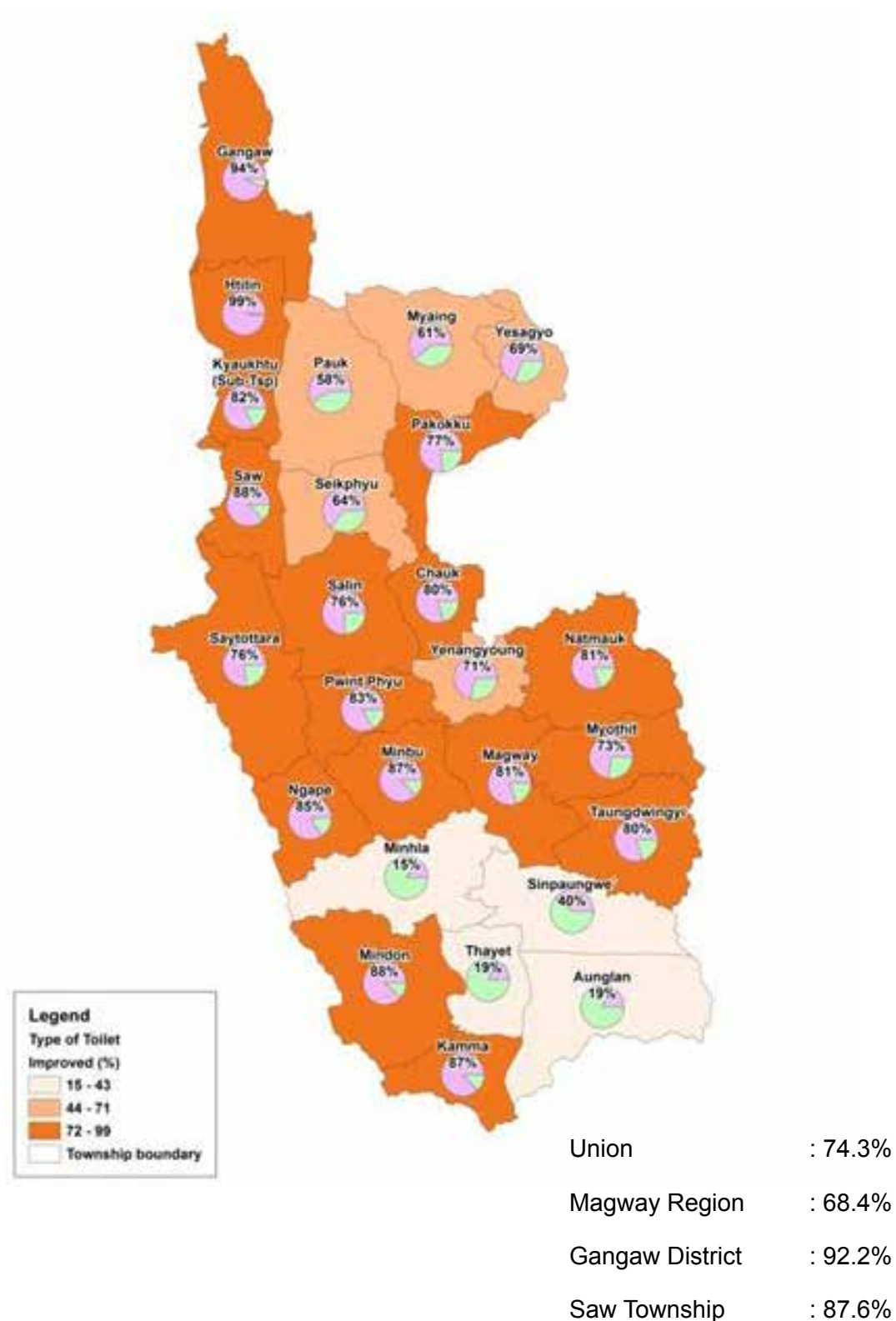


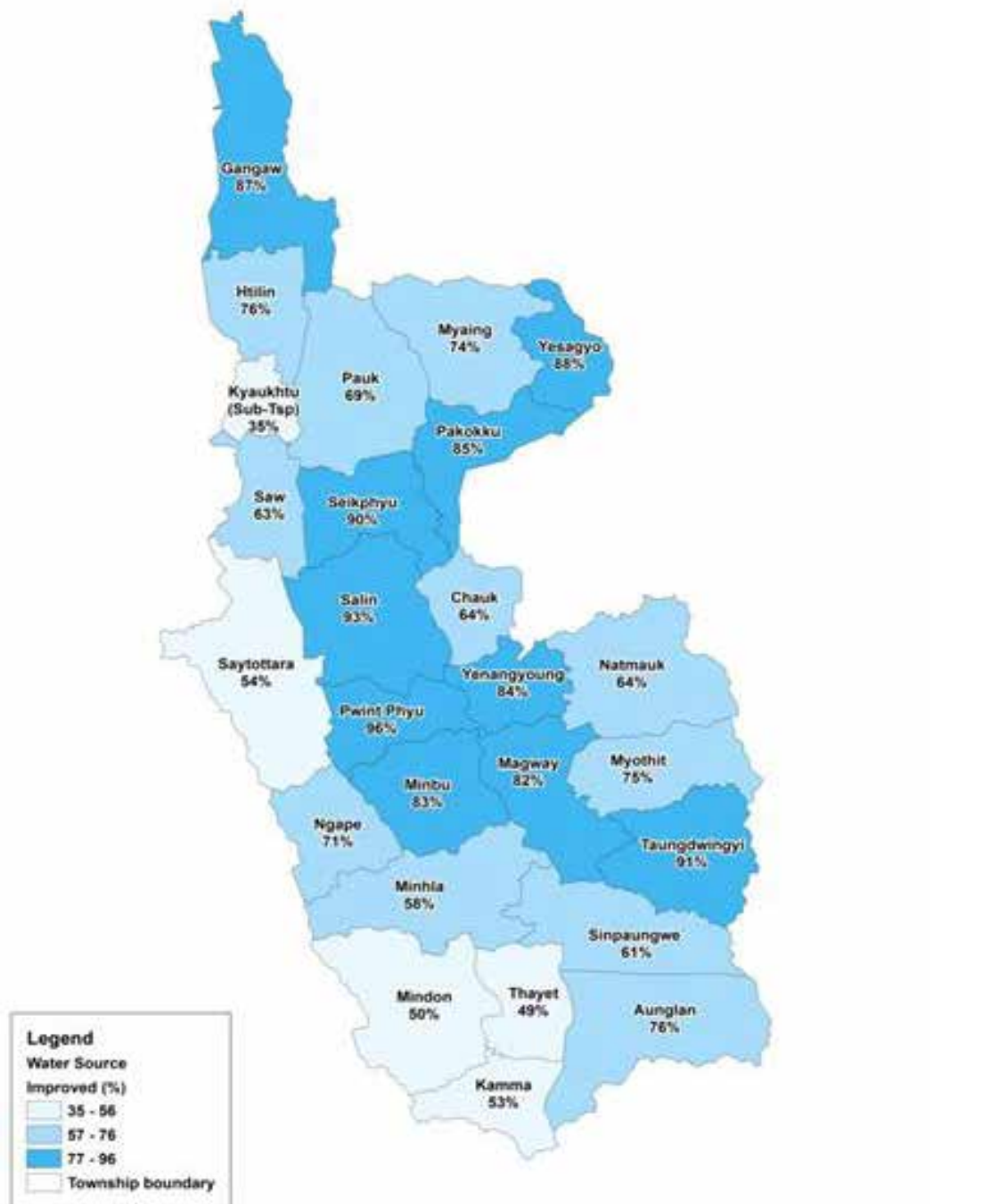
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.5	-	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		87.1	94.2	85.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>87.6</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>86.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		7.7	3.4	8.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.2	0.2	0.1
Other		0.2	1.0	0.1
None		4.3	1.2	4.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,325	1,261	7,064

- Some 87.6 per cent of the households in Saw Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (87.1%)).
- Compared to other townships in Magway Region, Saw comprises in the highest group of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Magway Region is 68.4 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 4.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Magway Region, it is 17.5 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Saw Township, 4.9 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%
Magway Region	: 76.6%
Gangaw District	: 74.3%
Saw Township	: 63.1%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	39.5	46.5	38.3
Tube well, borehole	6.9	5.1	7.2
Protected well/ Spring	16.6	6.1	18.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.1	0.4	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>64.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	12.7	10.3	13.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.1	-	0.1
River/stream/ canal	23.1	31.3	21.7
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.5	0.1	0.5
Other	0.5	0.2	0.5
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>36.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,325	7,064

- In Saw Township, 63.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Magway Region, the proportion of households with improved sources of drinking water in Saw Township is in the range of 57-76 per cent group. It is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 39.5 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 23.1 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Some 36.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 36.0 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



Union	: 32.4%
Magway Region	: 22.7%
Gangaw District	: 12.1%
Saw Township	: 3.5%

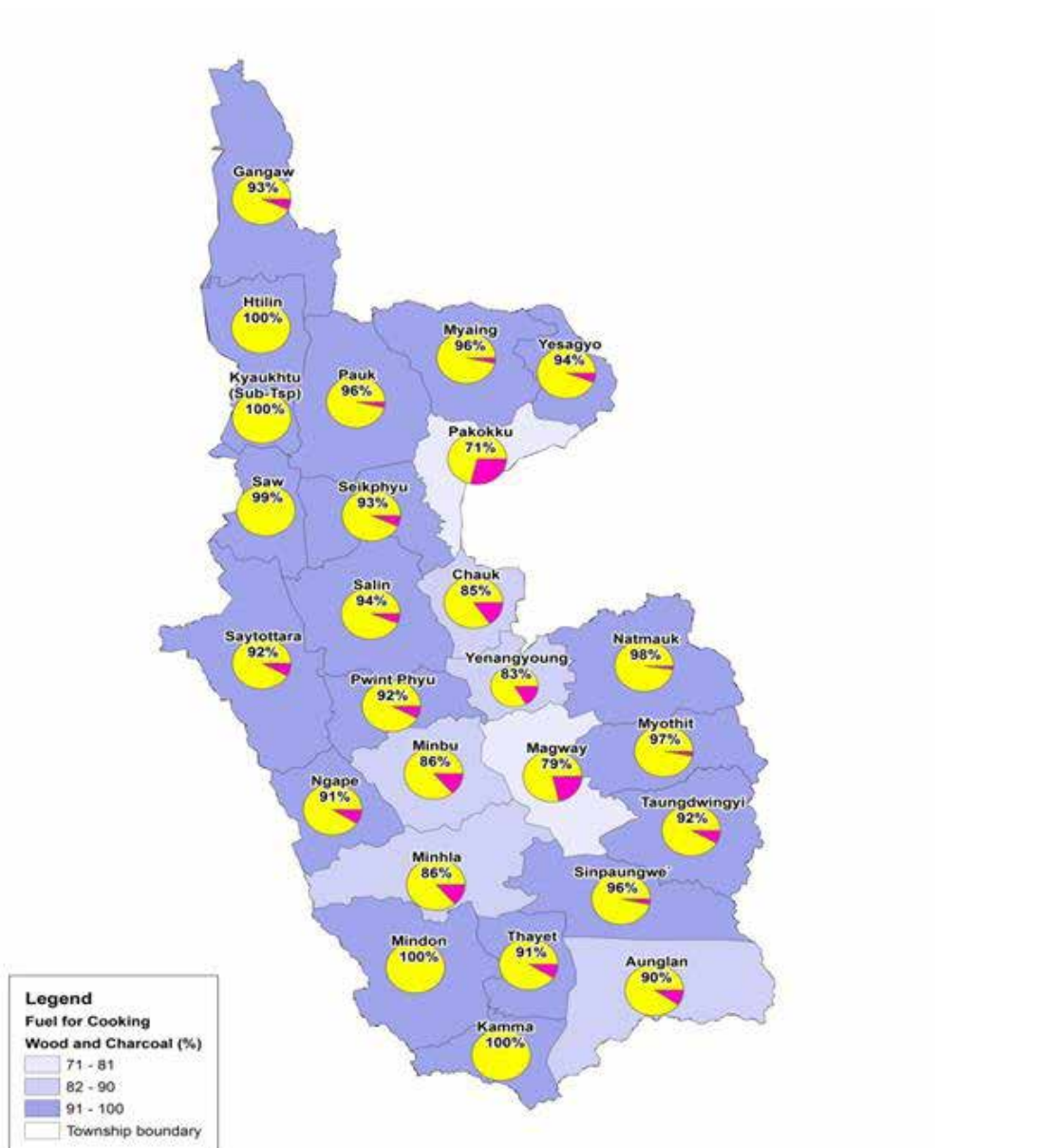
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.5	10.9	2.2
Kerosene		0.6	0.2	0.6
Candle		12.2	4.9	13.5
Battery		7.4	4.5	7.9
Generator (private)		42.6	18.8	46.9
Water mill (private)		24.6	53.6	19.4
Solar system/energy		7.7	5.6	8.1
Other		1.5	1.3	1.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,325	1,261	7,064

- In Saw Township, 3.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Magway Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Magway Region is 22.7 per cent.
- The use of generator (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 42.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 46.9 per cent of the households mainly use generator (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Magway Region	: 90.0%
Gangaw District	: 96.2%
Saw Township	: 99.1%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	-	0.1
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		84.7	40.0	92.7
Charcoal		14.4	58.3	6.5
Coal		0.5	0.6	0.5
Other		0.3	1.2	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,325	1,261	7,064

- In Saw Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 84.7 per cent using firewood and 14.4 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 92.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 6.5 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	8,325	59.8	34.3	2.4	22.3	1.0	0.8	25.0	0.1
Urban	1,261	49.8	53.1	0.4	48.9	3.2	3.5	18.3	0.1
Rural	7,064	61.5	30.9	2.8	17.6	0.6	0.3	26.2	0.1

- Some 59.8 per cent of the households in Saw Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 53.1 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas have access to radio was 61.5 per cent.

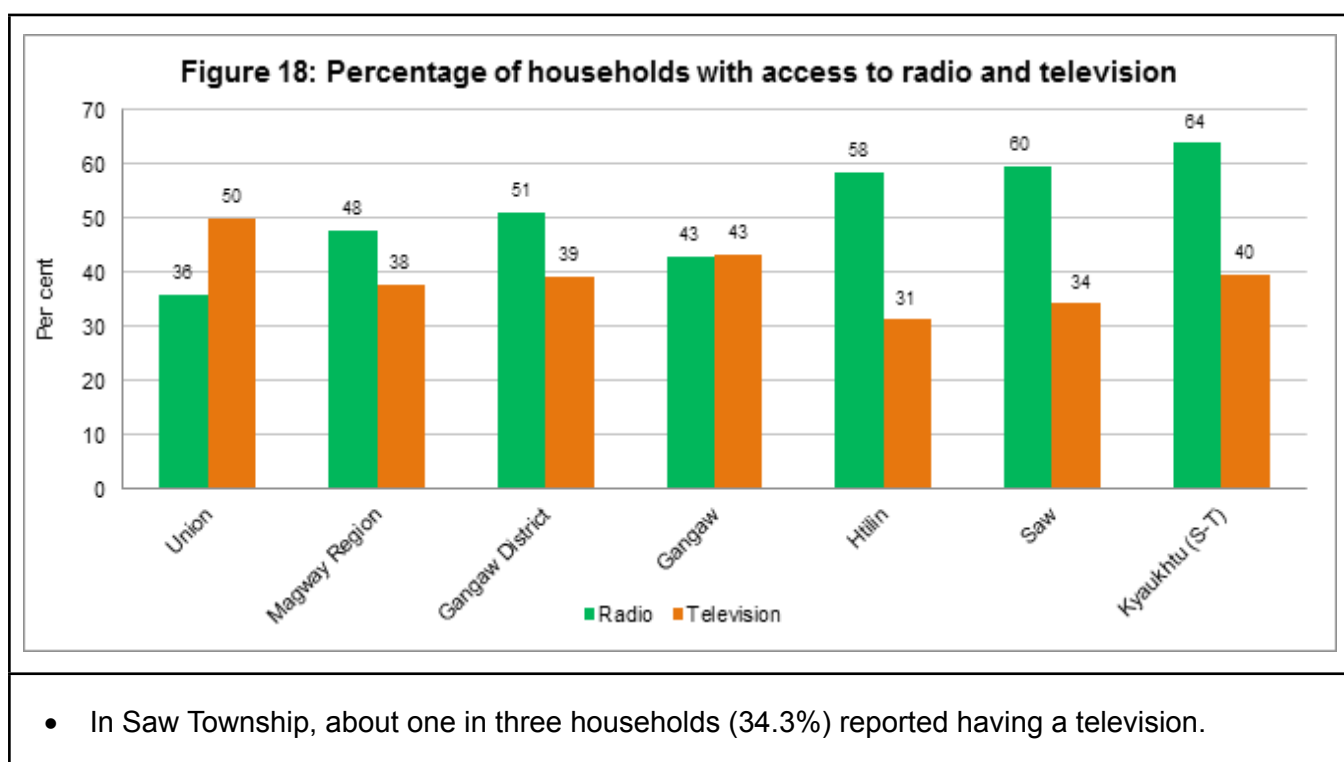


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Magway Region	: 23.9%
Gangaw District	: 28.0%
Saw Township	: 22.3%

- Some 22.3 per cent of the households in Saw Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Magway Region, it is in the range of (21-28) per cent group.

Transportation items

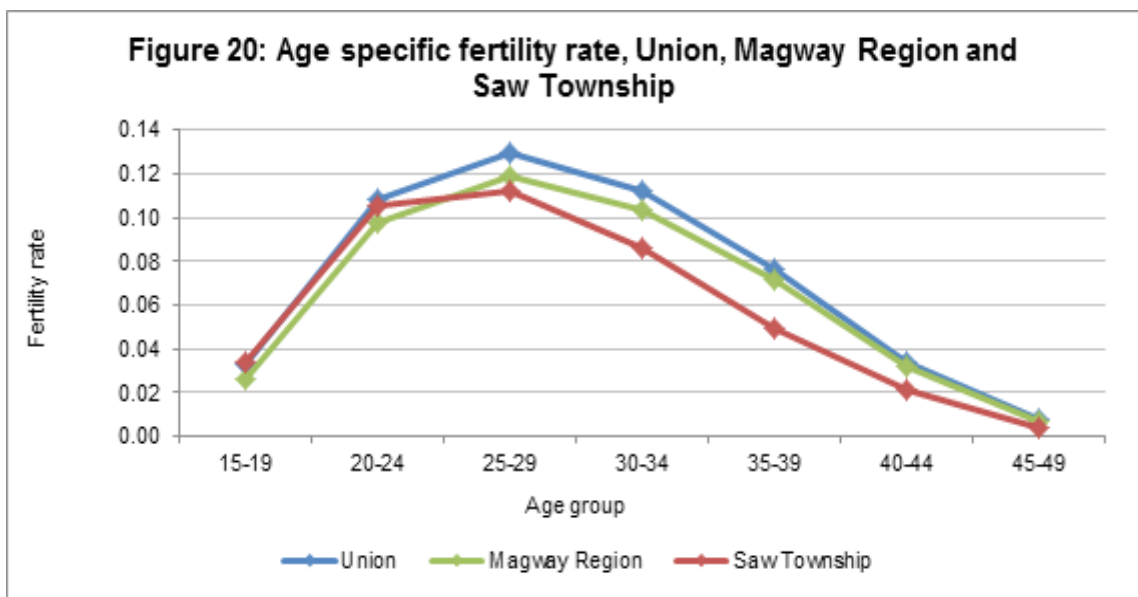
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Magway Region	919,777	12,624	356,960	282,648	7,989	12,307	4,196	380,264
Urban	131,251	5,925	72,163	62,913	1,499	660	349	4,968
Rural	788,526	6,699	284,797	219,735	6,490	11,647	3,847	375,296
Gangaw District	56,378	780	27,424	11,693	626	109	96	30,123
Urban	6,782	246	3,787	2,114	90	11	4	680
Rural	49,596	534	23,637	9,579	536	98	92	29,443
Saw Township	8,325	96	3,099	804	78	6	13	3,448
Urban	1,261	25	468	231	16	2	2	67
Rural	7,064	71	2,631	573	62	4	11	3,381

- In Saw Township, 41.4 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 37.2 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use motorcycle/moped and rural households use cart (bullock) as a means of transport.

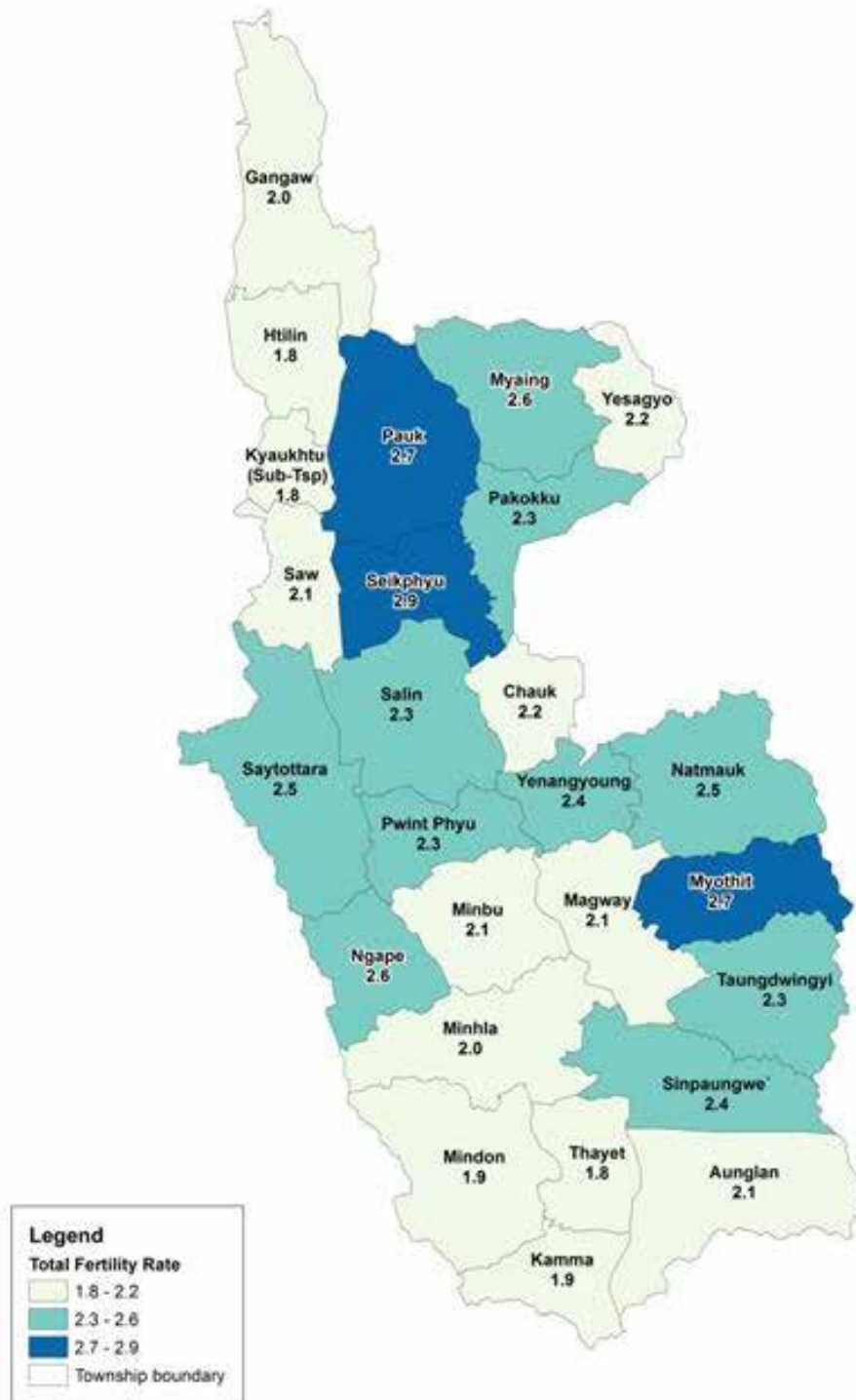
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



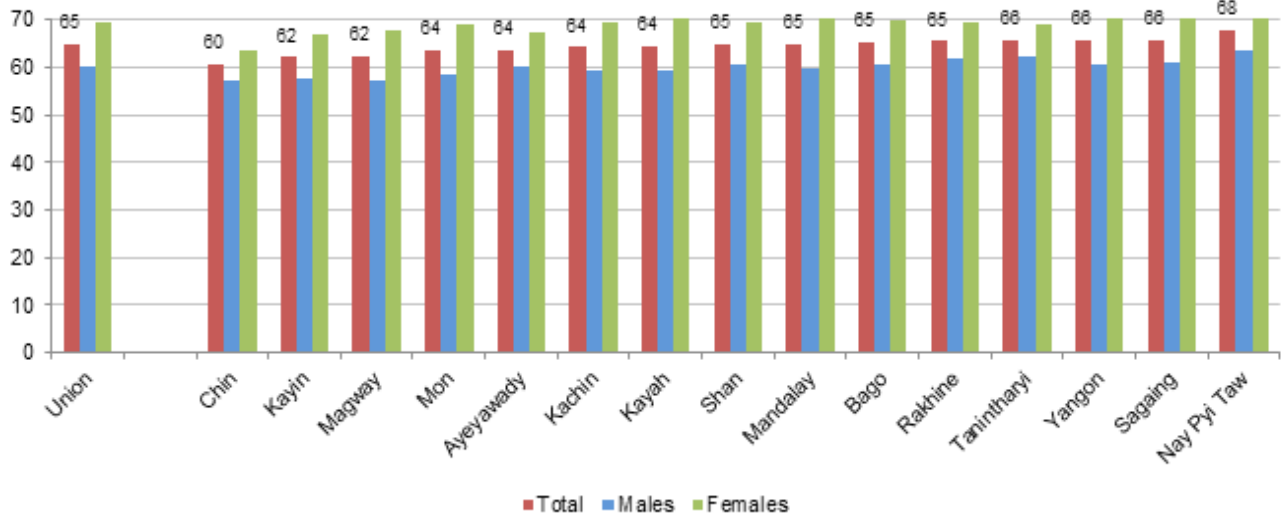
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.1 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Magway Region	: 2.3
Gangaw District	: 2.0
Saw Township	: 2.1

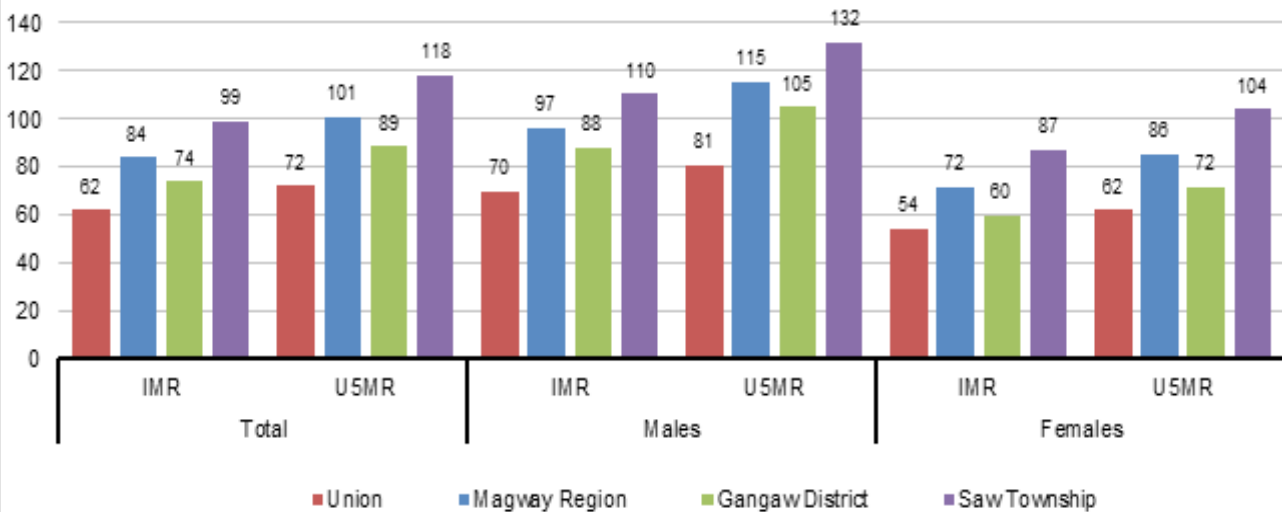
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



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

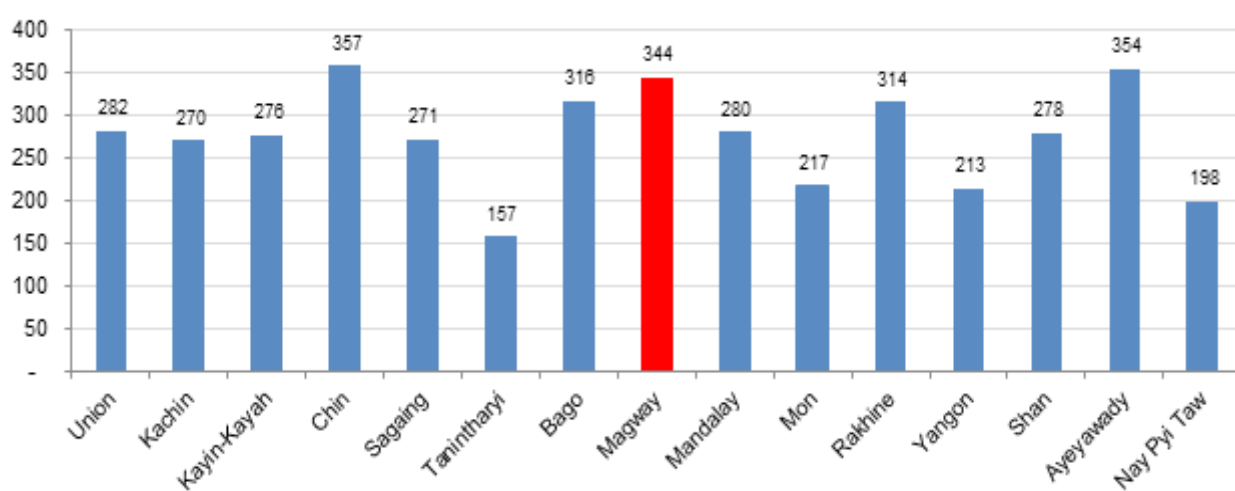
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Gangaw District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Gangaw District is 74 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 89 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Saw Township are higher than those in Magway Region and Gangaw District. The Infant mortality in Saw is 99 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 118 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Magway Region, there are 344 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Magway Region is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

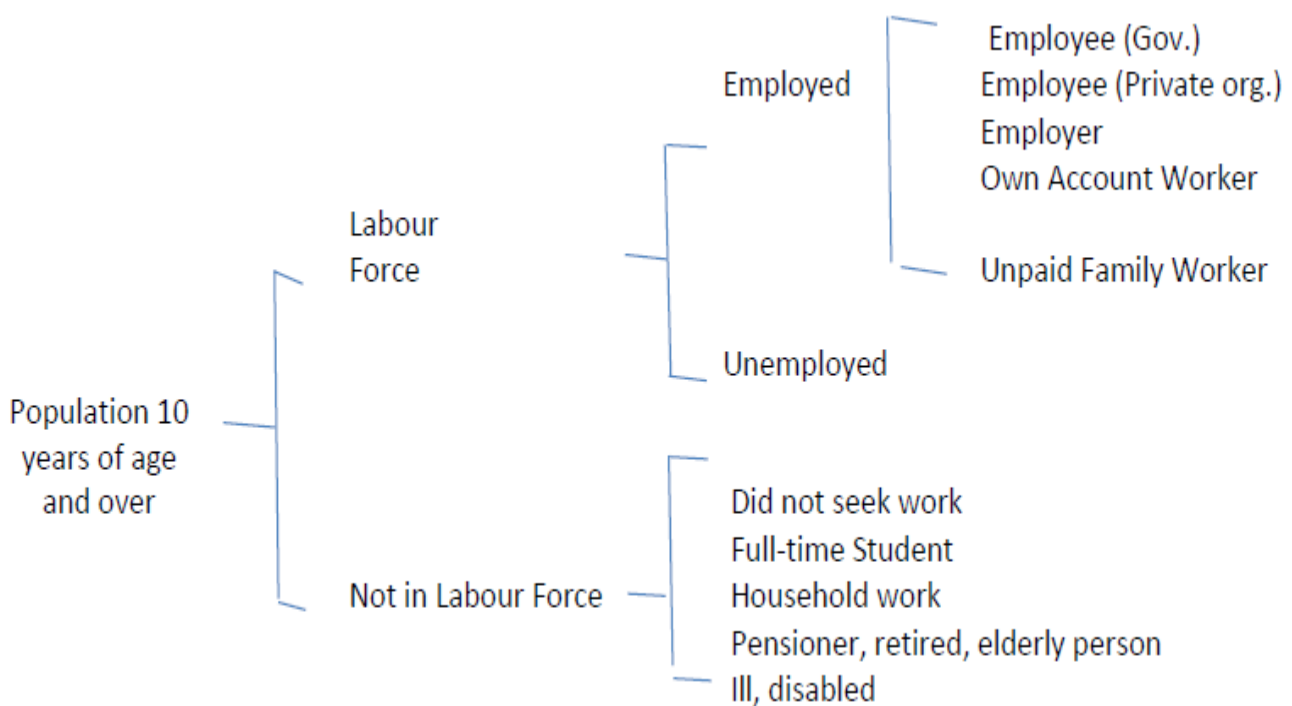
(c) Educational Attainment: The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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>

