



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, KALAY DISTRICT

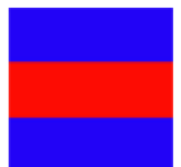
Kalewa Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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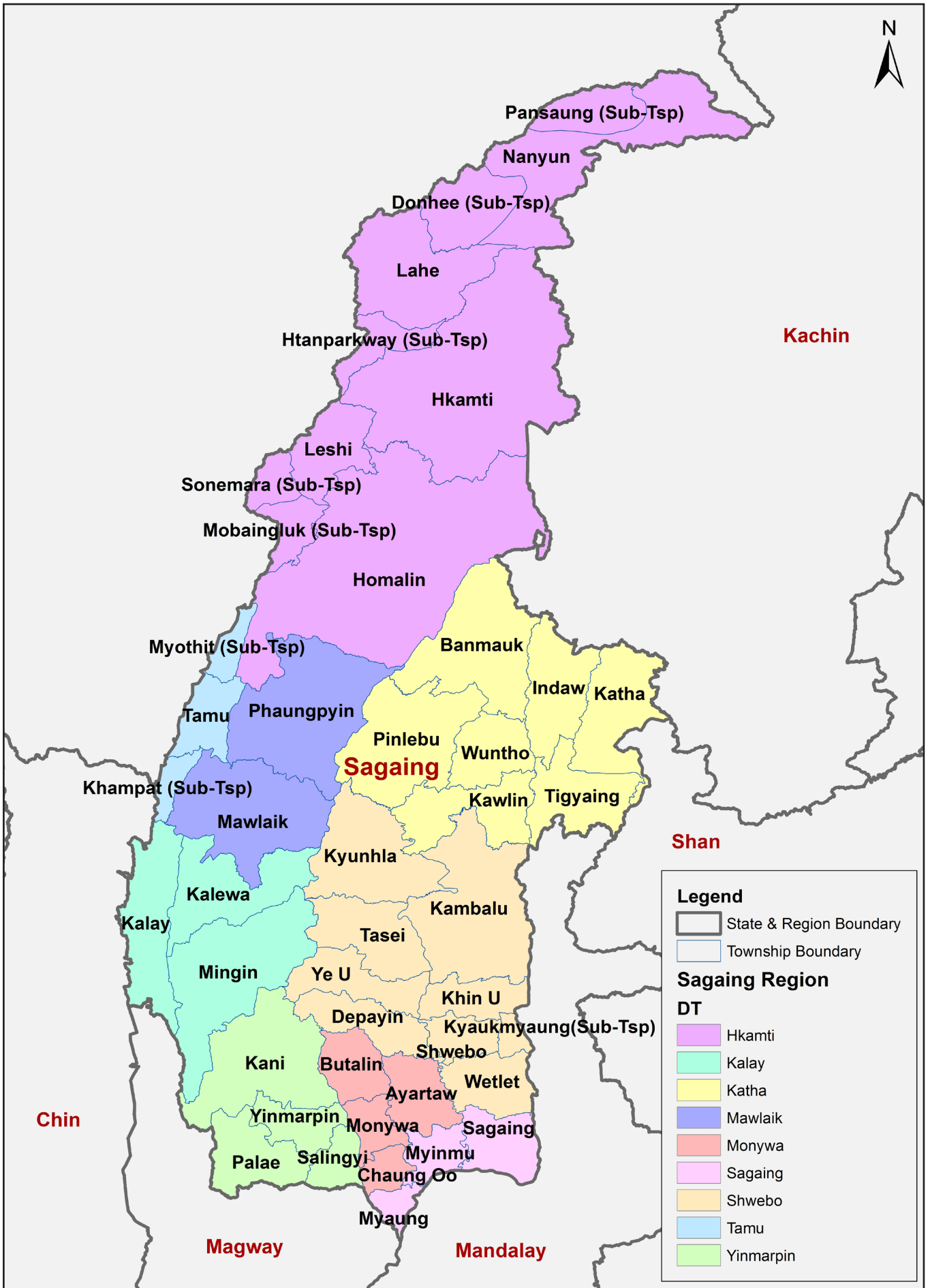
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Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Kalewa Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	56,432 ²	
Population males	27,715 (49.1%)	
Population females	28,717 (50.9%)	
Percentage of urban population	15.6%	
Area (Km²)	2,349.0 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	24.0 persons	
Median age	26.8 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	36	
Number of private households	11,735	
Percentage of female headed households	22.4%	
Mean household size	4.7 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	51.6	
Child dependency ratio	44.3	
Old dependency ratio	7.3	
Ageing index	16.6	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	97	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	99.2%	
Male	99.5%	
Female	98.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,300	2.3
Walking	494	0.9
Seeing	476	0.8
Hearing	405	0.7
Remembering	473	0.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	37,675	82.3	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	35	0.1	
National Registration	37	0.1	
Religious	215	0.5	
Temporary Registration	92	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	7,710	16.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	86.7%	93.4%	80.2%
Unemployment rate	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%
Employment to population ratio	85.4%	92.1%	78.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	10,698	91.2	
Renter	305	2.6	
Provided free (individually)	349	3.0	
Government quarters	165	1.4	
Private company quarters	199	1.7	
Other	*	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		26.7%
Bamboo	50.1%	4.0%	2.0%
Earth	0.1%	0.4%	
Wood	43.2%	89.9%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		71.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.6%	5.2%	0.1%
Other	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	39	0.3	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	8,576	73.1	
Charcoal	3,063	26.1	
Coal	36	0.3	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,973	16.8
Kerosene	354	3.0
Candle	1,353	11.5
Battery	2,469	21.0
Generator (private)	4,323	36.8
Water mill (private)	120	1.0
Solar system/energy	799	6.8
Other	344	2.9
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,862	15.9
Tube well, borehole	1,932	16.4
Protected well/spring	1,673	14.3
Bottled/purifier water	113	1.0
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>5,580</i>	<i>47.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	274	2.3
Pool/pond/lake	561	4.8
River/stream/canal	5,246	44.7
Waterfall/rainwater	72	0.6
Other	*	< 0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,155</i>	<i>52.4</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,900	16.2
Tube well, borehole	2,038	17.4
Protected well/spring	1,884	16.1
Unprotected well/spring	290	2.5
Pool/pond/lake	565	4.8
River/stream/canal	4,985	42.5
Waterfall/rainwater	69	0.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	*	< 0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	34	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	10,059	85.7
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>10,093</i>	<i>86.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	383	3.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	38	0.3
Other	45	0.4
None	1,176	10.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	5,405	46.1
Television	4,581	39.0
Landline phone	495	4.2
Mobile phone	1,865	15.9
Computer	114	1.0
Internet at home	145	1.2
Households with none of the items	3,895	33.2
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	151	1.3
Motorcycle/Moped	4,380	37.3
Bicycle	1,929	16.4
4-Wheel tractor	68	0.6
Canoe/Boat	1,854	15.8
Motor boat	577	4.9
Cart (bullock)	5,314	45.3

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

²Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴Calculated 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 Kalewa Township in Sagaing Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Kalewa Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	56,432*		
Males	27,715		
Females	28,717		
Sex ratio	97 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	15.6%		
Area (Km ²)	2,349.0**		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	24.0 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	36		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	54,744	8,411	46,333
Number of conventional households	11,735	1,953	9,782
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kalewa Township, there are slightly more females than males with 97 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (15.6%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Kalewa Township is 24 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Kalewa Township. This is slightly more 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;
Kalewa Township (Kalay District, Sagaing Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	11,735	56,432	27,715	28,717
	Ward	1,953	8,819	4,168	4,651
1	No (1) Ywar Thit(W)	734	3,152	1,487	1,665
2	No (2) Aung Chan Thar(W)	872	3,970	1,862	2,108
3	No (3) Aung Min Ga Lar(W)	347	1,697	819	878
	Village Tract	9,782	47,613	23,547	24,066
1	Kyaw Zin(VT)	554	2,548	1,228	1,320
2	Kya Khat Taw(VT)	112	517	258	259
3	Auk Taw Gyi(VT)	113	560	265	295
4	Se Gyi(VT)	282	1,376	649	727
5	Kaing(VT)	432	1,955	936	1,019
6	Thit Chauk(VT)	796	3,897	2,013	1,884
7	Thet Kei Kyin(VT)	722	3,478	1,745	1,733
8	Khaung Tee(VT)	209	991	497	494
9	Sin Gaung(VT)	209	1,052	521	531
10	Kywe Ku(VT)	154	745	356	389
11	Thin Gan(VT)	217	1,095	545	550
12	Ga Zet(VT)	249	1,196	563	633
13	Naung Hpa Nan(VT)	235	1,130	576	554
14	He Daung(VT)	131	553	261	292
15	Shan Su(VT)	86	347	159	188
16	Tun Hlaw(VT)	77	353	167	186
17	Man Hpar Gyi(VT)	255	1,127	511	616
18	Kywe Tat(VT)	227	1,174	610	564
19	Myo Ma(VT)	301	1,506	750	756
20	Tha Yet Taw(VT)	165	795	398	397
21	In Daing (Inn Aing)(VT)	244	1,192	616	576
22	Maung Khar(VT)	119	639	311	328
23	In Doke (In Noke)(VT)	146	696	335	361

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	Moe Kaung(VT)	158	790	385	405
25	Shea Gan(VT)	223	1,119	516	603
26	Nan Pin(VT)	331	1,636	808	828
27	Ywar Thar(VT)	140	949	545	404
28	Nan Za Lein(VT)	77	387	173	214
29	Myay Thar(VT)	216	938	439	499
30	Yaw Su(VT)	152	743	384	359
31	Ma Htu(VT)	375	1,817	934	883
32	Ma Sein(VT)	659	3,038	1,464	1,574
33	Ba Let Thar(VT)	250	1,174	576	598
34	Ton Nan(VT)	211	988	481	507
35	Chin Chaung(VT)	639	3,537	1,751	1,786
36	Khon Gyi(VT)	316	1,575	821	754

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kalewa Township

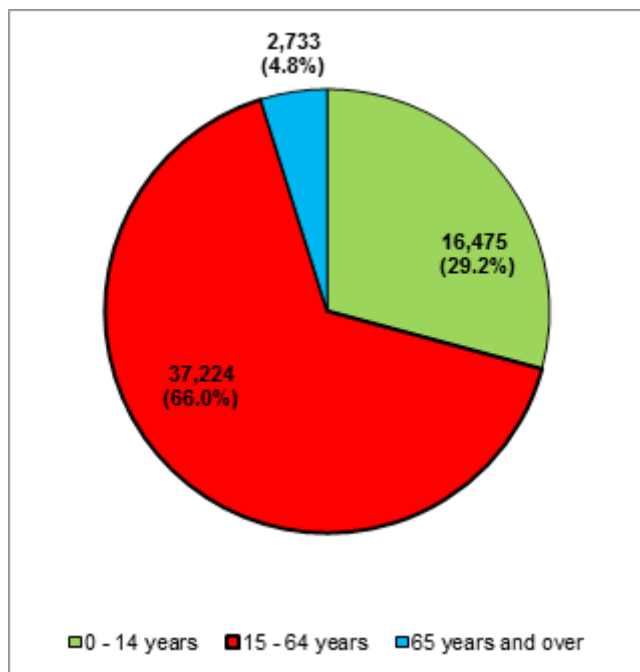
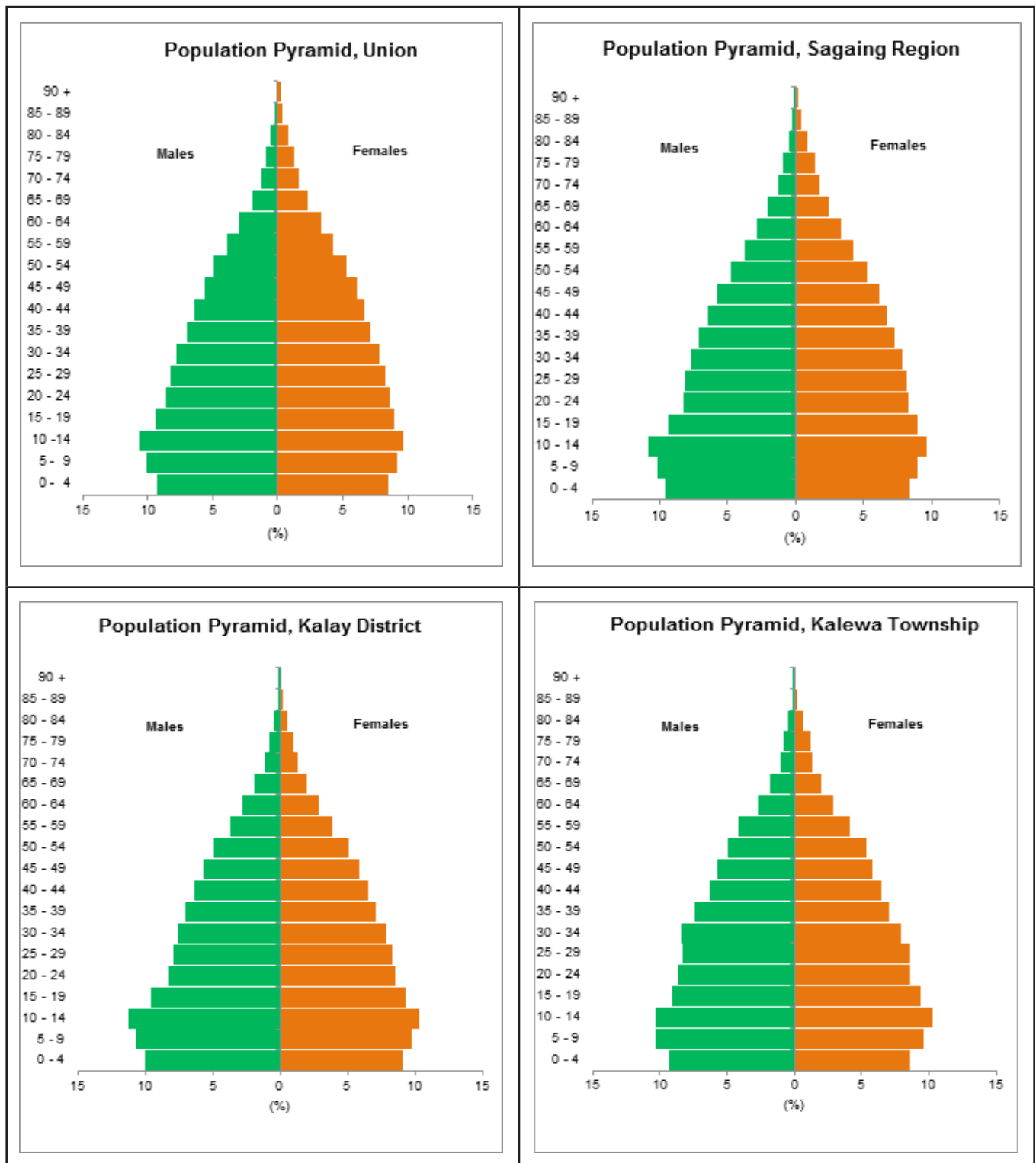


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kalewa Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	56,432	27,715	28,717
0 - 4	5,044	2,566	2,478
5 - 9	5,610	2,848	2,762
10 - 14	5,821	2,860	2,961
15 - 19	5,219	2,525	2,694
20 - 24	4,847	2,389	2,458
25 - 29	4,789	2,314	2,475
30 - 34	4,604	2,332	2,272
35 - 39	4,066	2,060	2,006
40 - 44	3,598	1,748	1,850
45 - 49	3,275	1,597	1,678
50 - 54	2,908	1,383	1,525
55 - 59	2,322	1,139	1,183
60 - 64	1,596	763	833
65 - 69	1,070	498	572
70 - 74	667	301	366
75 - 79	550	213	337
80 - 84	292	119	173
85 - 89	111	44	67
90 +	43	16	27

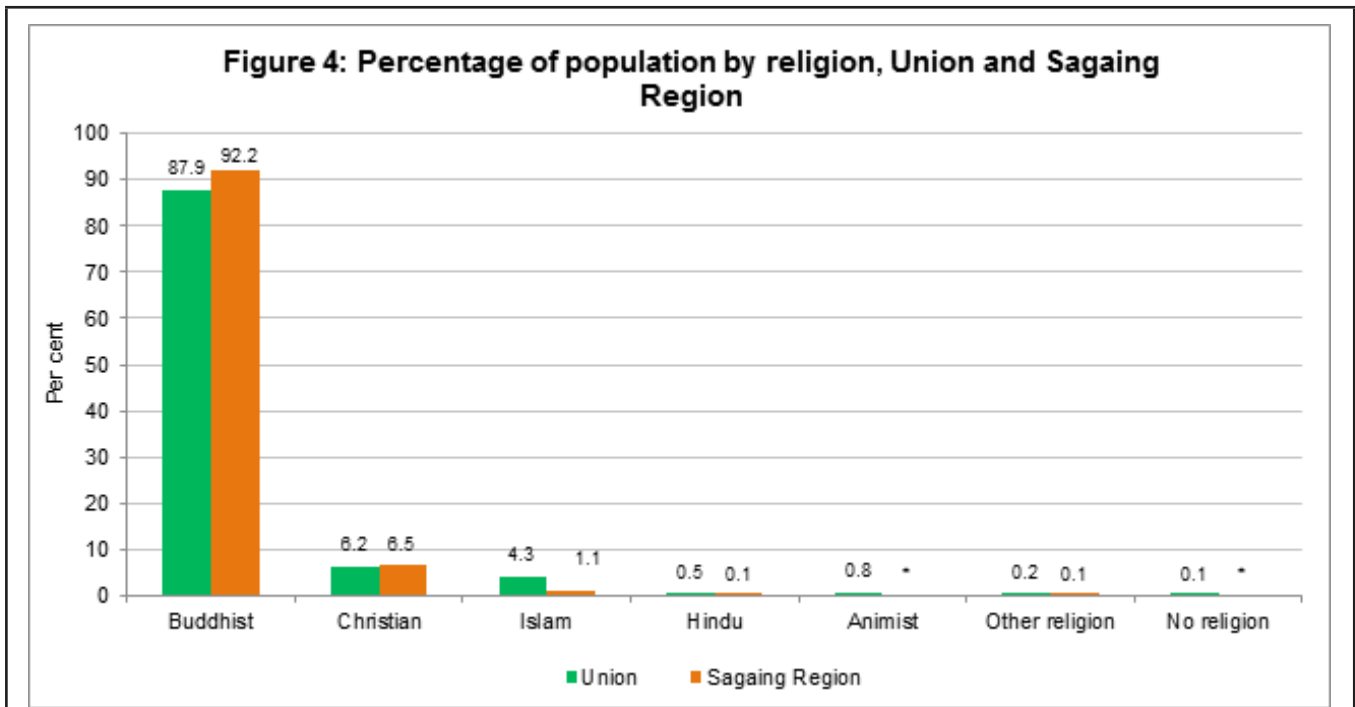
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kalewa Township is 66.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Kalay District and Kalewa Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kalewa Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly more percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kalewa Township.
- There are less males than females in all age groups except in the age groups 0-4, 5-9, 30-34 and 35-39.

(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 Sagaing Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,031	532	499	394	195	199
6	1,209	608	601	1,068	535	533
7	1,183	610	573	1,105	565	540
8	1,025	494	531	968	469	499
9	1,129	584	545	1,043	532	511
10	1,171	598	573	1,091	560	531
11	1,162	557	605	1,058	503	555
12	1,128	530	598	912	417	495
13	1,197	584	613	861	433	428
14	1,083	532	551	603	290	313
15	1,021	466	555	424	170	254
16	1,004	486	518	292	131	161
17	1,057	497	560	221	89	132
18	1,020	470	550	171	55	116
19	931	463	468	90	41	49
20	1,064	505	559	66	38	28
21	905	425	480	37	17	20
22	861	413	448	24	12	12
23	903	442	461	20	9	11
24	868	421	447	11	4	7
25	947	453	494	9	6	3
26	805	392	413	8	5	3
27	952	434	518	5	2	3
28	950	428	522	6	3	3
29	887	414	473	2	-	2

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

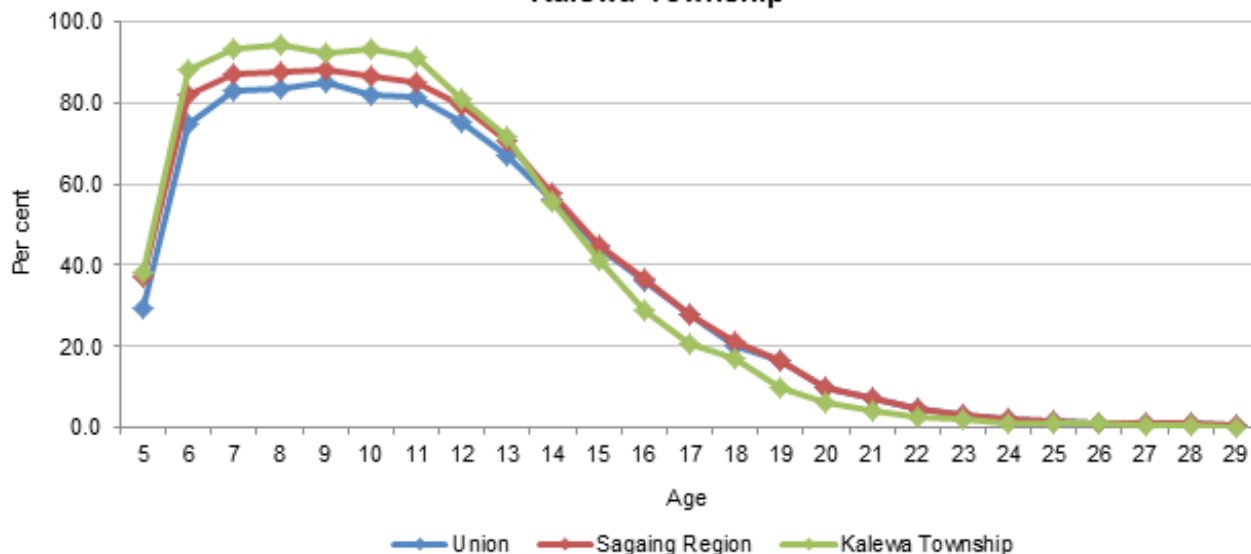
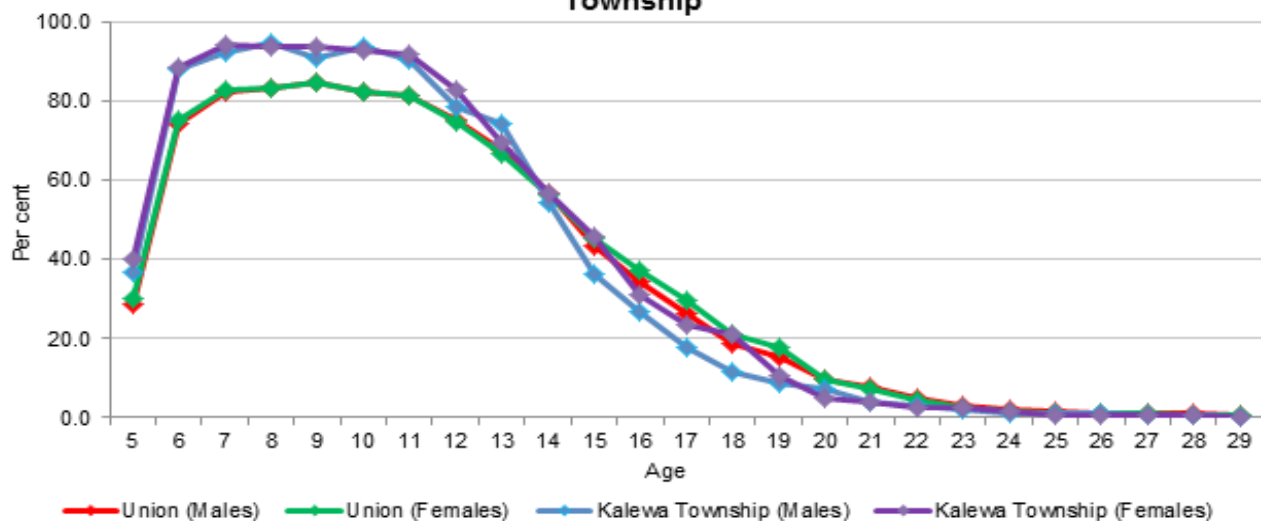
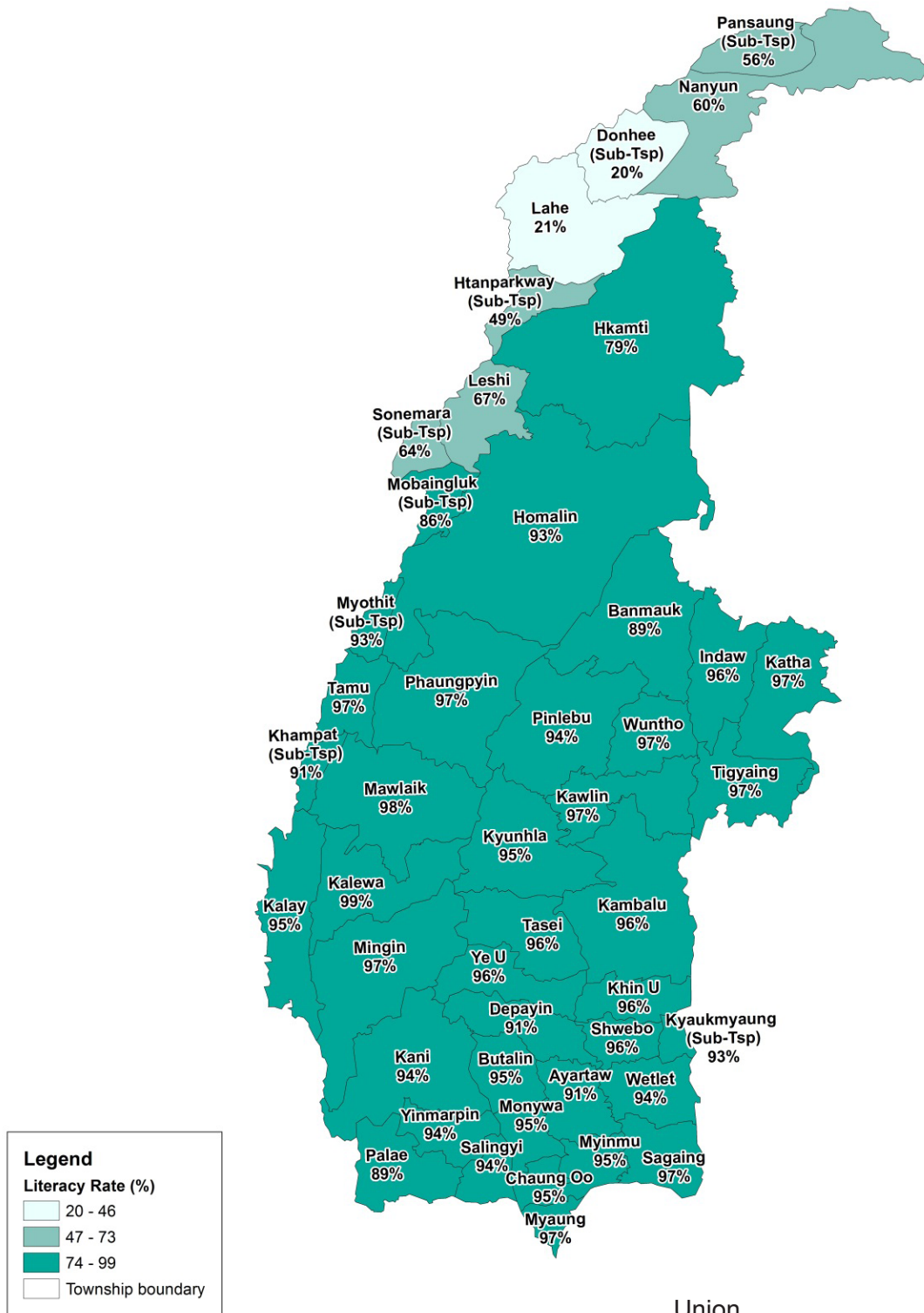


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kalewa Township



- School attendance in Kalewa Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kalewa Township is higher at starting age of school attendance to aged 13 but is lower than that of the Union after age 14 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Kalay District	: 95.9%
Kalewa Township	: 99.2%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	9,634	99.6
Males	4,588	99.5
Females	5,046	99.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kalewa Township is 99.2 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rates of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 98.9 per cent and for the males it is 99.5 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 99.6 per cent with 99.7 per cent for females and 99.5 per cent for males.

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

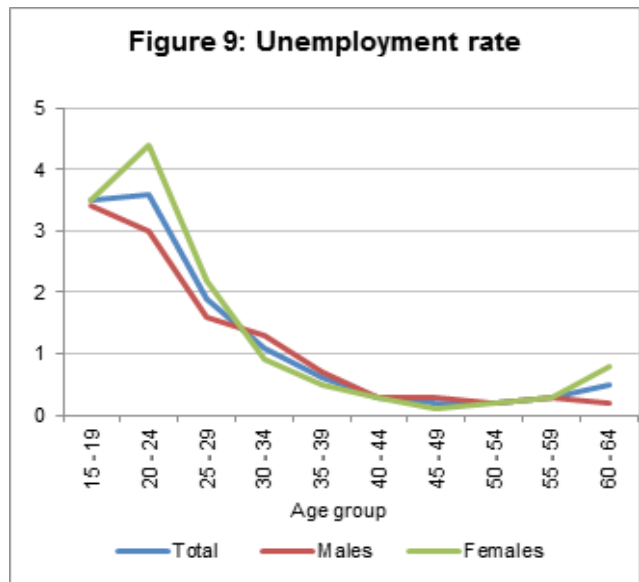
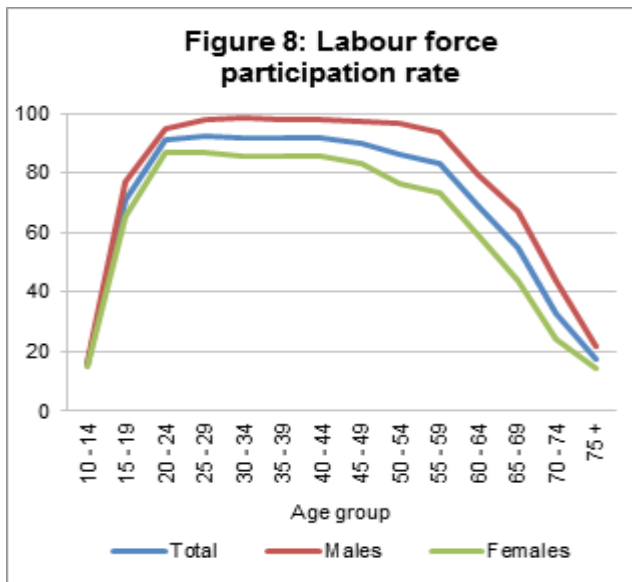
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	29,891	372	1.2	4,761	13,947	4,205	2,160	53	1,963	24	18	2,388
Urban	5,119	48	0.9	494	1,198	1,223	935	19	1,049	14	11	128
Rural	24,772	324	1.3	4,267	12,749	2,982	1,225	34	914	10	7	2,260
Males	14,527	116	0.8	1,760	6,859	2,406	1,253	37	886	11	11	1,188
Females	15,364	256	1.7	3,001	7,088	1,799	907	16	1,077	13	7	1,200

- Some 1.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 1.3 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 0.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 1.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 46.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.6 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	15.6	16.2	15.0	3.4	4.1	2.7
15 - 19	71.0	76.7	65.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
20 - 24	90.9	95.1	86.8	3.6	3.0	4.4
25 - 29	92.1	98.0	86.5	1.9	1.6	2.2
30 - 34	92.0	98.2	85.7	1.1	1.3	0.9
35 - 39	91.6	97.6	85.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
40 - 44	91.7	97.8	85.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
45 - 49	90.0	97.2	83.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
50 - 54	86.2	96.7	76.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
55 - 59	83.3	93.6	73.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
60 - 64	68.7	79.2	59.2	0.5	0.2	0.8
65 - 69	54.7	66.9	44.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
70 - 74	32.8	43.5	24.0	-	-	-
75 +	17.5	21.9	14.6	-	-	-
15 - 24	80.5	85.6	75.7	3.6	3.2	4.0
15 - 64	86.7	93.4	80.2	1.5	1.3	1.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kalewa Township is 86.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 80.2 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 93.4 per cent.
- In Kalewa Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 15.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 is 1.5 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.3%) and for females (1.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 4.0 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	11,633	0.2	52.9	27.3	13.9	1.8	3.9
Males	4,242	0.4	68.8	3.3	15.8	2.4	9.4
Females	7,391	*	43.8	41.1	12.8	1.5	0.8

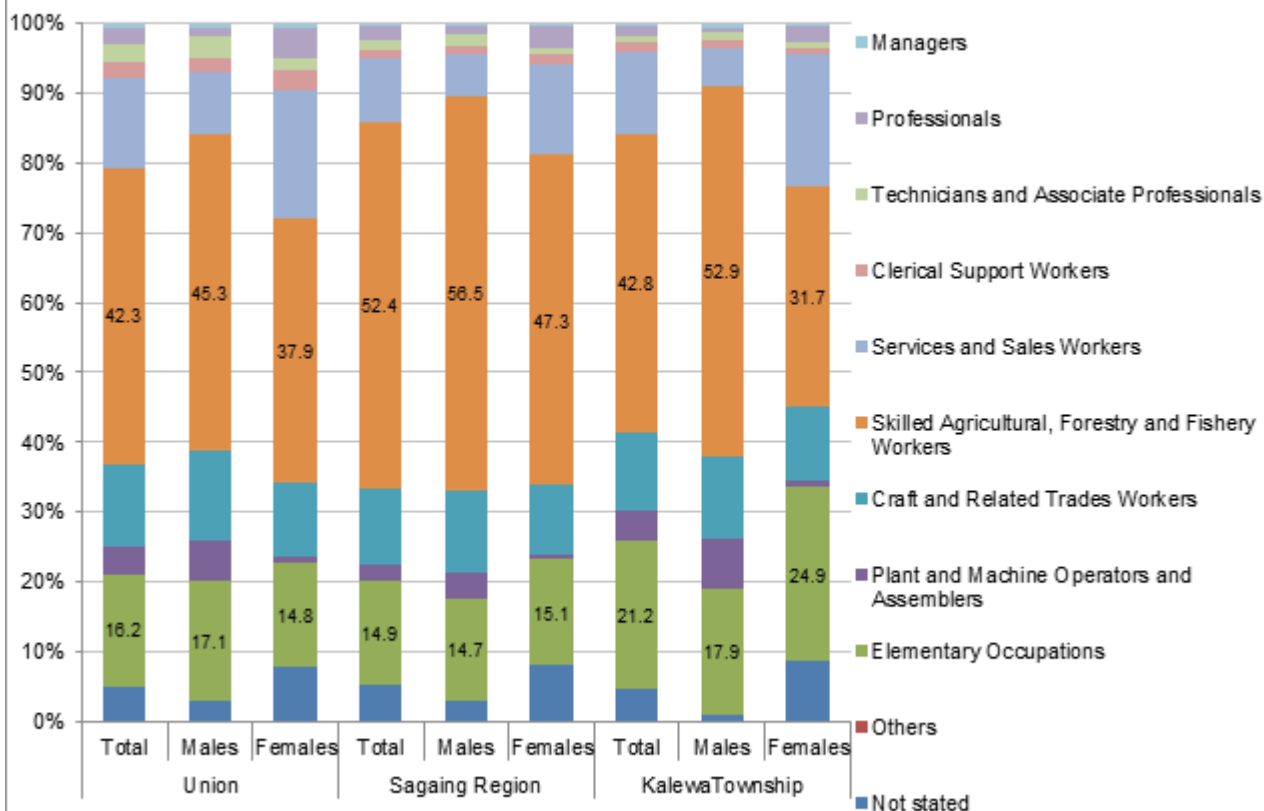
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 68.8 per cent of males and 43.8 per cent of females are full time students.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	30,601	15,923	14,678	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	152	99	53	0.5	0.6	0.4
Professionals	439	94	345	1.4	0.6	2.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	279	172	107	0.9	1.1	0.7
Clerical Support Workers	364	200	164	1.2	1.3	1.1
Services and Sales Workers	3,631	875	2,756	11.9	5.5	18.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	13,083	8,430	4,653	42.8	52.9	31.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,447	1,908	1,539	11.3	12.0	10.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,282	1,137	145	4.2	7.1	1.0
Elementary Occupations	6,502	2,846	3,656	21.2	17.9	24.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,422	162	1,260	4.6	1.0	8.6

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



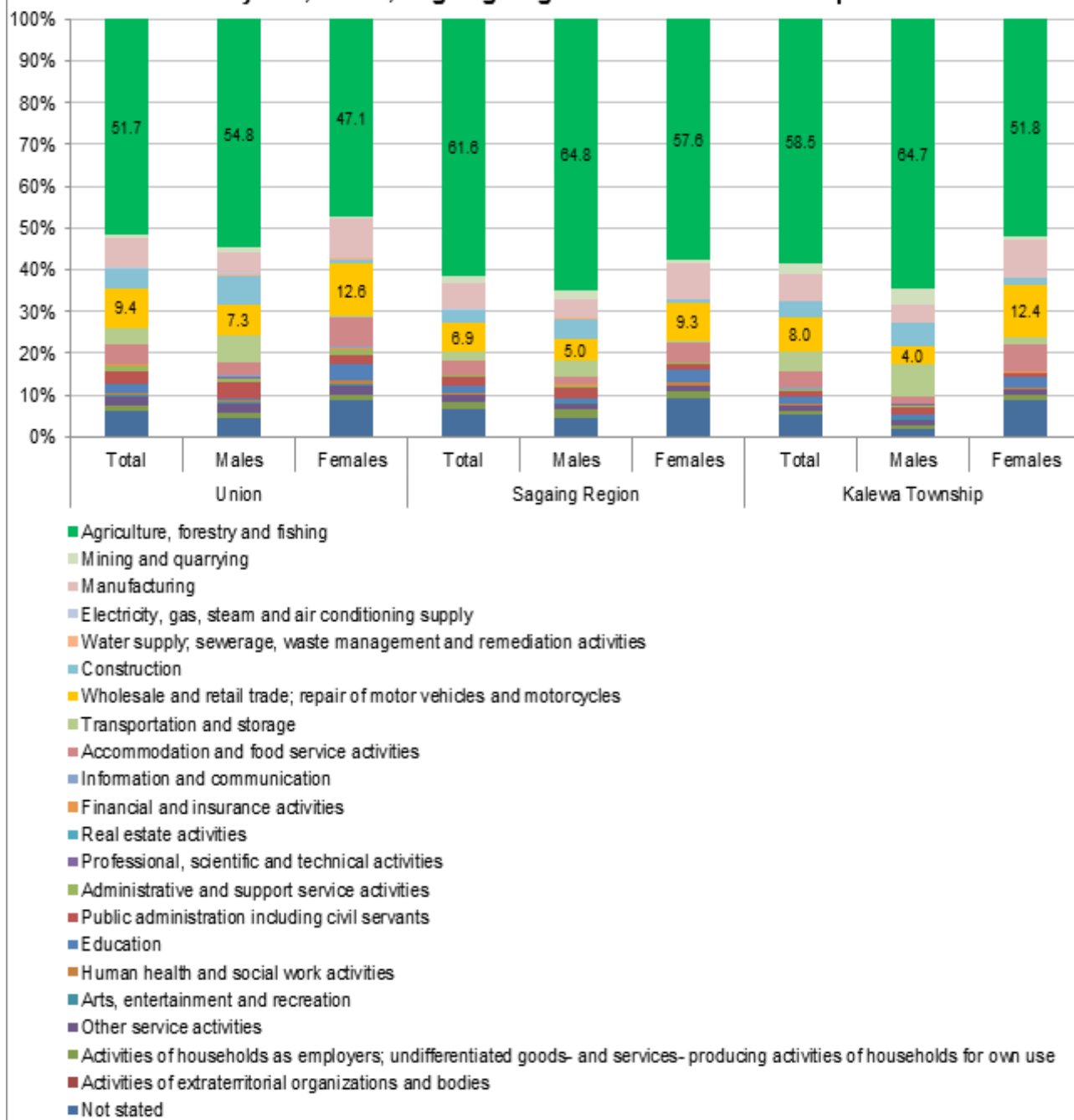
- In Kalewa Township, 42.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 21.2 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 52.9 per cent of males and 31.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.9 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	30,601	15,923	14,678	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17,907	10,302	7,605	58.5	64.7	51.8
Mining and quarrying	792	609	183	2.6	3.8	1.2
Manufacturing	1,931	640	1,291	6.3	4.0	8.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	16	15	1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	24	19	5	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,178	907	271	3.8	5.7	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,457	640	1,817	8.0	4.0	12.4
Transportation and storage	1,502	1,276	226	4.9	8.0	1.5
Accommodation and food service activities	1,239	252	987	4.0	1.6	6.7
Information and communication	29	16	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	30	18	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	29	23	6	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	91	64	27	0.3	0.4	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	464	317	147	1.5	2.0	1.0
Education	455	96	359	1.5	0.6	2.4
Human health and social work activities	110	45	65	0.4	0.3	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	27	16	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	386	215	171	1.3	1.4	1.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	324	145	179	1.1	0.9	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	1,609	307	1,302	5.3	1.9	8.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



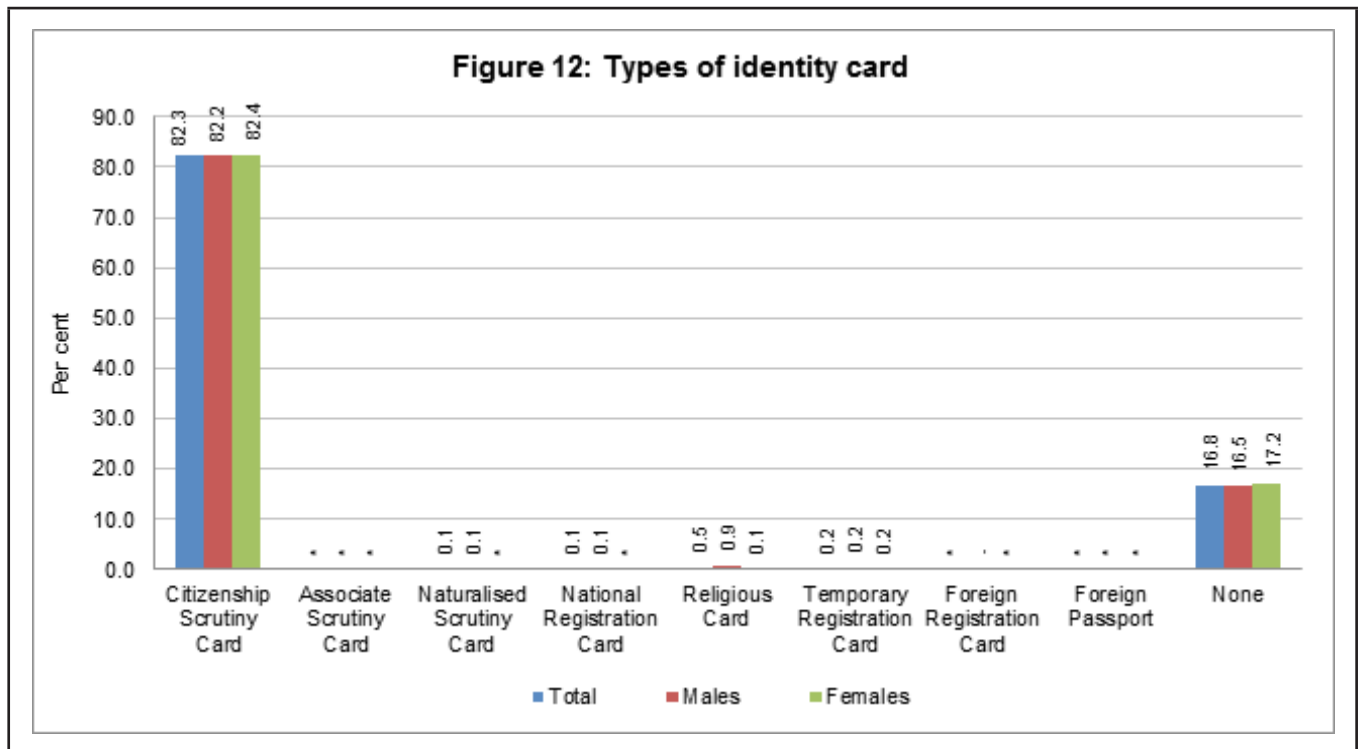
- In Kalewa Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 58.5 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 8.0 per cent.
- There are 64.7 per cent of males and 51.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 6.9 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	37,675	*	35	37	215	92	*	*	7,710
Urban	6,199	*	18	9	64	23	*	-	1,139
Rural	31,476	*	17	28	151	69	-	*	6,571
Males	18,325	*	24	27	198	46	-	*	3,675
Females	19,350	*	11	10	17	46	*	*	4,035

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Kalewa Township, 82.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 16.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 16.5 per cent of males and 17.2 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	56,432	55,132	1,300	2.3	476	405	494	473
0 - 4	5,044	4,948	96	1.9	3	4	71	87
5 - 9	5,610	5,558	52	0.9	4	8	14	43
10 - 14	5,821	5,770	51	0.9	3	4	17	38
15 - 19	5,219	5,197	22	0.4	2	8	6	12
20 - 24	4,847	4,814	33	0.7	4	13	8	18
25 - 29	4,789	4,758	31	0.6	3	9	14	8
30 - 34	4,604	4,554	50	1.1	8	13	15	20
35 - 39	4,066	4,027	39	1.0	15	8	11	9
40 - 44	3,598	3,531	67	1.9	27	15	22	13
45 - 49	3,275	3,185	90	2.7	50	19	18	18
50 - 54	2,908	2,807	101	3.5	47	26	25	20
55 - 59	2,322	2,230	92	4.0	38	31	24	17
60 - 64	1,596	1,492	104	6.5	44	43	40	26
65 - 69	1,070	937	133	12.4	58	60	49	45
70 - 74	667	564	103	15.4	51	44	41	25
75 - 79	550	444	106	19.3	47	46	45	31
80 - 84	292	209	83	28.4	44	36	45	30
85 - 89	111	76	35	31.5	20	15	23	9
90 +	43	31	12	27.9	8	3	6	4

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	27,715	27,121	594	2.1	206	182	218	223
0 - 4	2,566	2,527	39	1.5	1	1	28	35
5 - 9	2,848	2,815	33	1.2	2	6	11	28
10 - 14	2,860	2,833	27	0.9	2	2	8	20
15 - 19	2,525	2,513	12	0.5	2	4	2	7
20 - 24	2,389	2,369	20	0.8	2	11	5	11
25 - 29	2,314	2,298	16	0.7	1	6	8	4
30 - 34	2,332	2,302	30	1.3	2	9	10	12
35 - 39	2,060	2,040	20	1.0	8	3	9	3
40 - 44	1,748	1,713	35	2.0	10	9	13	8
45 - 49	1,597	1,560	37	2.3	24	5	7	6
50 - 54	1,383	1,338	45	3.3	18	10	11	9
55 - 59	1,139	1,093	46	4.0	21	14	14	8
60 - 64	763	711	52	6.8	23	22	18	10
65 - 69	498	439	59	11.8	26	25	21	21
70 - 74	301	265	36	12.0	18	14	14	11
75 - 79	213	165	48	22.5	22	24	20	16
80 - 84	119	93	26	21.8	15	11	12	9
85 - 89	44	35	9	20.5	6	4	6	2
90 +	16	12	4	25.0	3	2	1	3

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	28,717	28,011	706	2.5	270	223	276	250
0 - 4	2,478	2,421	57	2.3	2	3	43	52
5 - 9	2,762	2,743	19	0.7	2	2	3	15
10 - 14	2,961	2,937	24	0.8	1	2	9	18
15 - 19	2,694	2,684	10	0.4	-	4	4	5
20 - 24	2,458	2,445	13	0.5	2	2	3	7
25 - 29	2,475	2,460	15	0.6	2	3	6	4
30 - 34	2,272	2,252	20	0.9	6	4	5	8
35 - 39	2,006	1,987	19	0.9	7	5	2	6
40 - 44	1,850	1,818	32	1.7	17	6	9	5
45 - 49	1,678	1,625	53	3.2	26	14	11	12
50 - 54	1,525	1,469	56	3.7	29	16	14	11
55 - 59	1,183	1,137	46	3.9	17	17	10	9
60 - 64	833	781	52	6.2	21	21	22	16
65 - 69	572	498	74	12.9	32	35	28	24
70 - 74	366	299	67	18.3	33	30	27	14
75 - 79	337	279	58	17.2	25	22	25	15
80 - 84	173	116	57	32.9	29	25	33	21
85 - 89	67	41	26	38.8	14	11	17	7
90 +	27	19	8	29.6	5	1	5	1

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

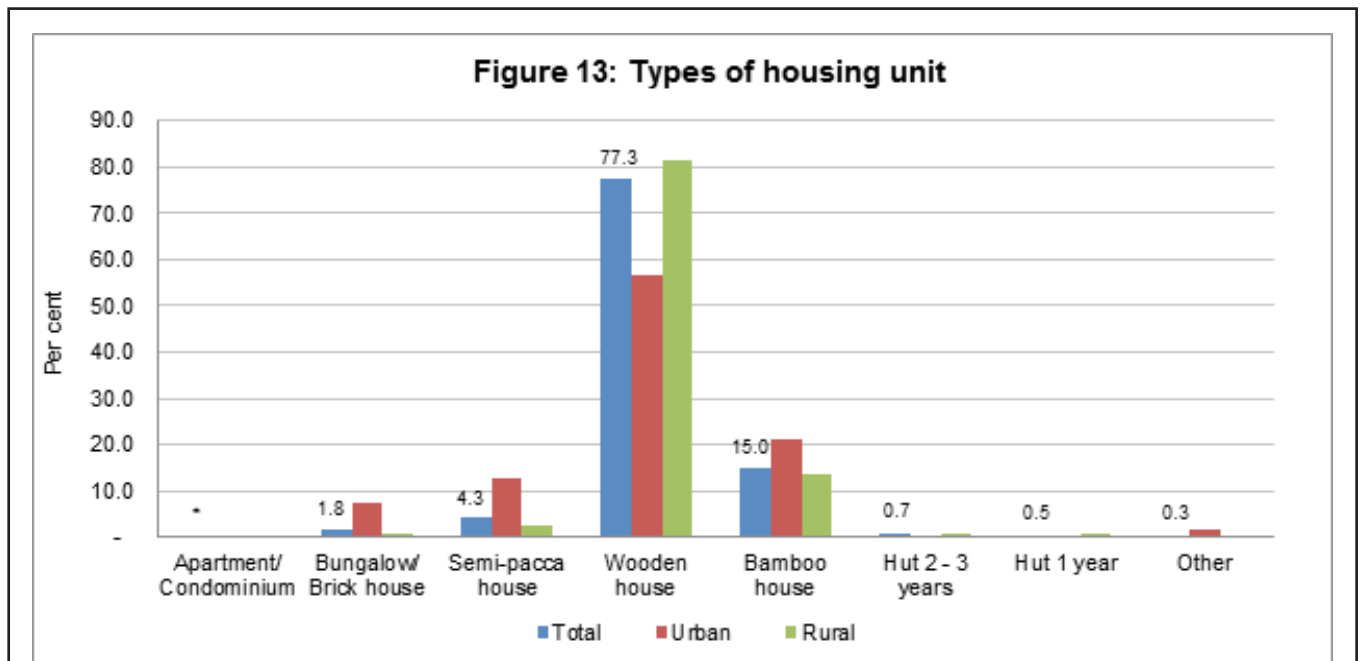
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	11,735	*	1.8	4.3	77.3	15.0	0.7	0.5	0.3
Urban	1,953	0.2	7.6	12.5	56.7	21.1	0.1	0.2	1.6
Rural	9,782	*	0.6	2.7	81.5	13.8	0.8	0.6	0.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Kalewa Township are living in wooden houses (77.3%) followed by households in bamboo houses (15.0%).
- Some 56.7 per cent of urban households and 81.5 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

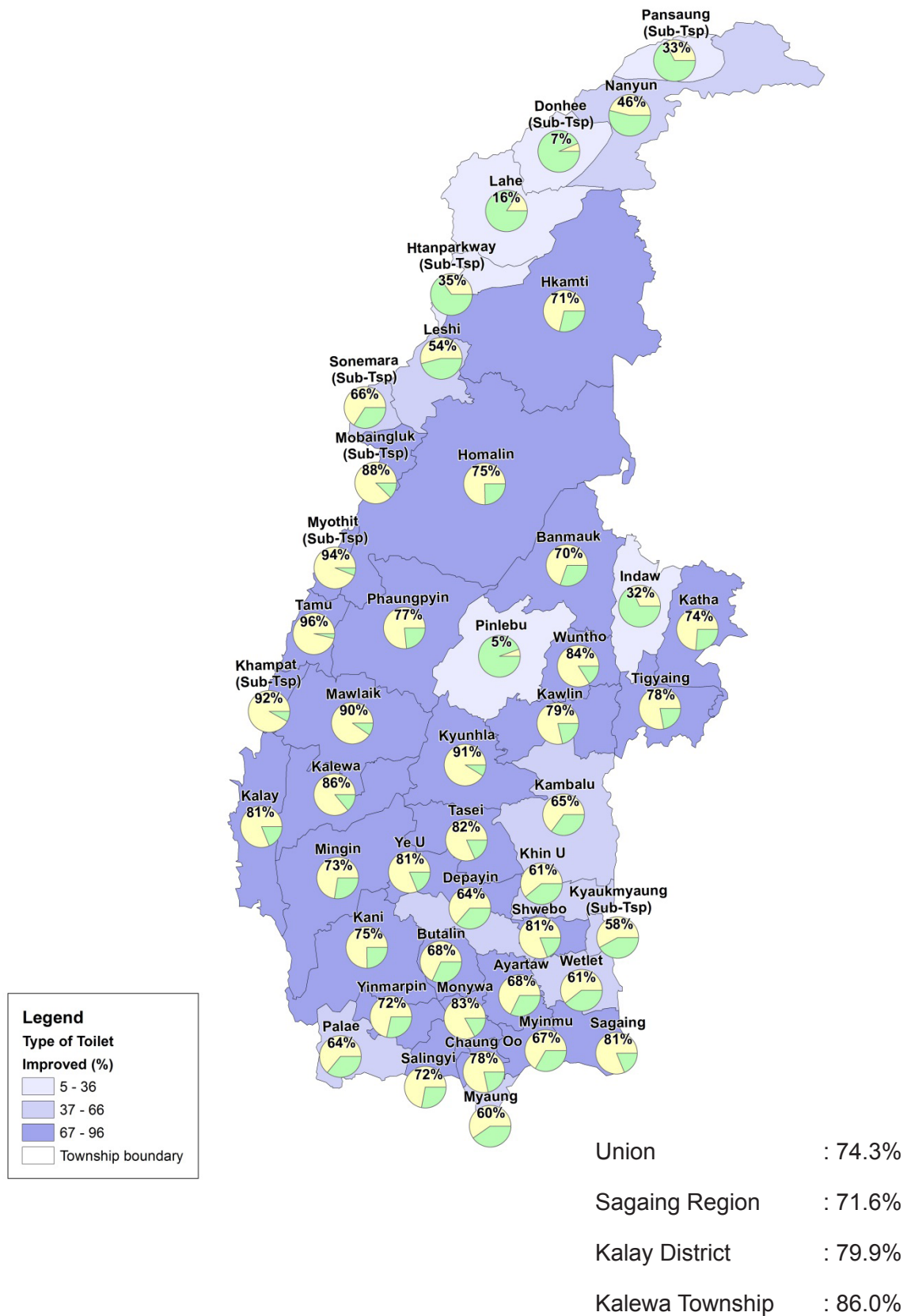


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	0.6	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		85.7	91.6	84.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>86.0</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>84.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.3	1.1	3.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.6	0.3
Other		0.4	0.8	0.3
None		10.0	5.3	11.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	11,735	1,953	9,782

- Some 86.0 per cent of the households in Kalewa Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (85.7%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (67-96) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Ten per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kalewa Township, 11.0 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

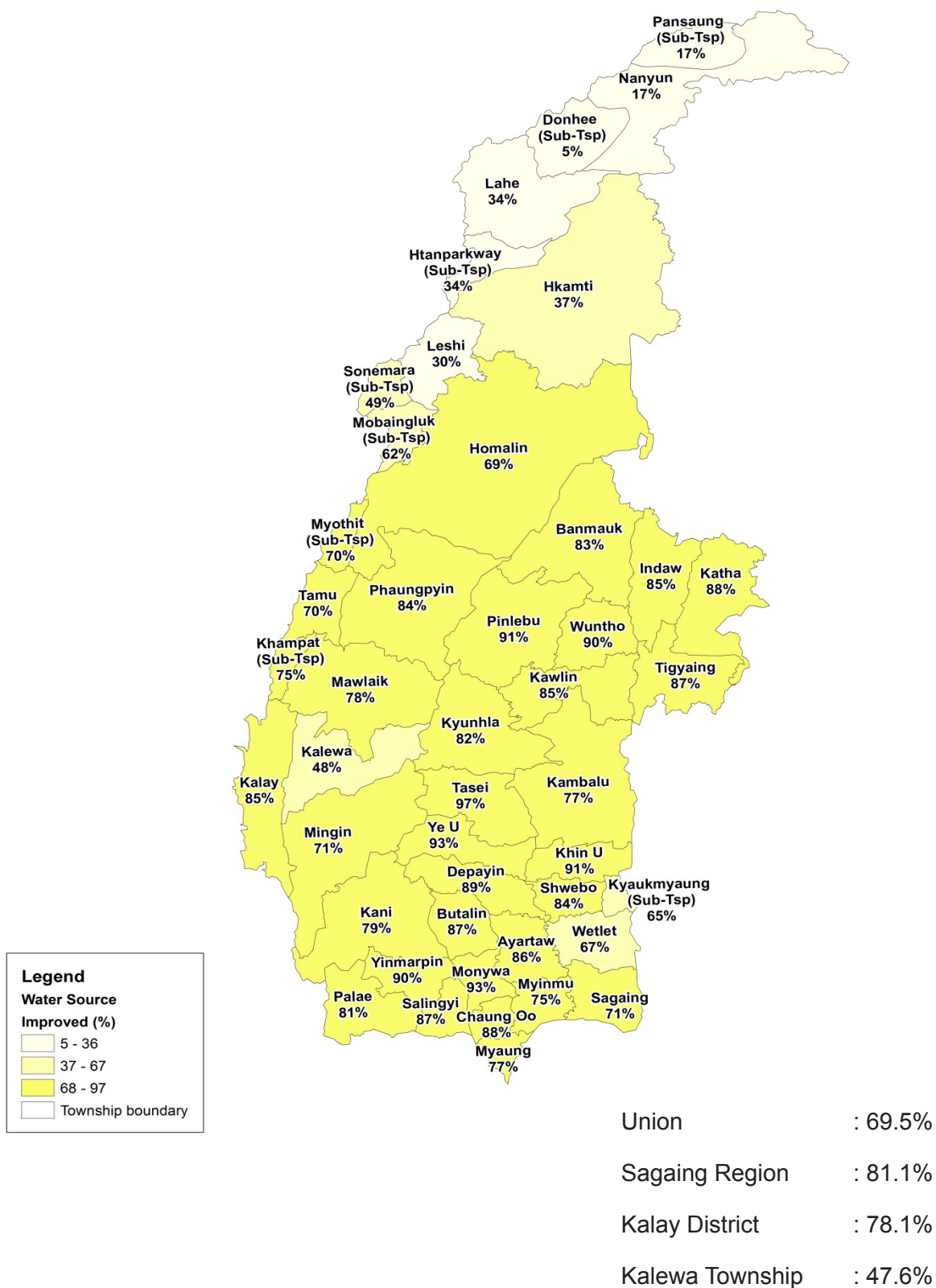


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		15.9	65.5	5.9
Tube well, borehole		16.4	2.9	19.2
Protected well/ Spring		14.3	6.6	15.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.0	2.9	0.6
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>47.6</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>41.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		2.3	1.5	2.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake		4.8	0.9	5.6
River/stream/ canal		44.7	19.1	49.8
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.6	0.5	0.6
Other		*	0.1	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>52.4</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>58.5</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	11,735	1,953	9,782

- In Kalewa Township, 47.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (37-67) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 44.7 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 16.4 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.
- Some 52.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 58.5 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

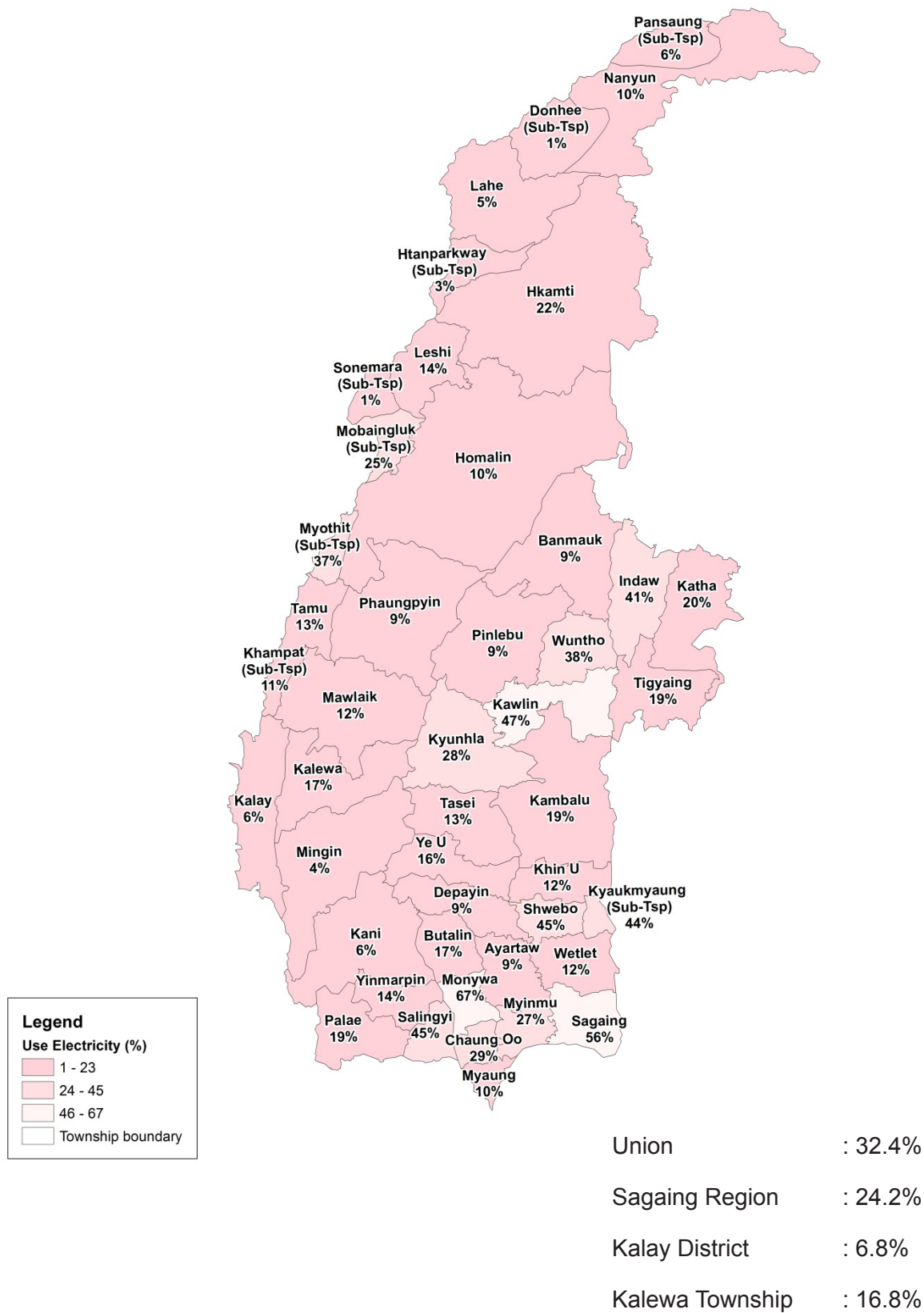


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		16.8	56.9	8.8
Kerosene		3.0	0.3	3.6
Candle		11.5	6.3	12.6
Battery		21.0	8.6	23.5
Generator (private)		36.8	19.1	40.4
Water mill (private)		1.0	4.7	0.3
Solar system/energy		6.8	3.8	7.4
Other		2.9	0.4	3.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	11,735	1,953	9,782

- In Kalewa Township, 16.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (1-23) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- The use of generator (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 36.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 40.4 per cent of the households use generator (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

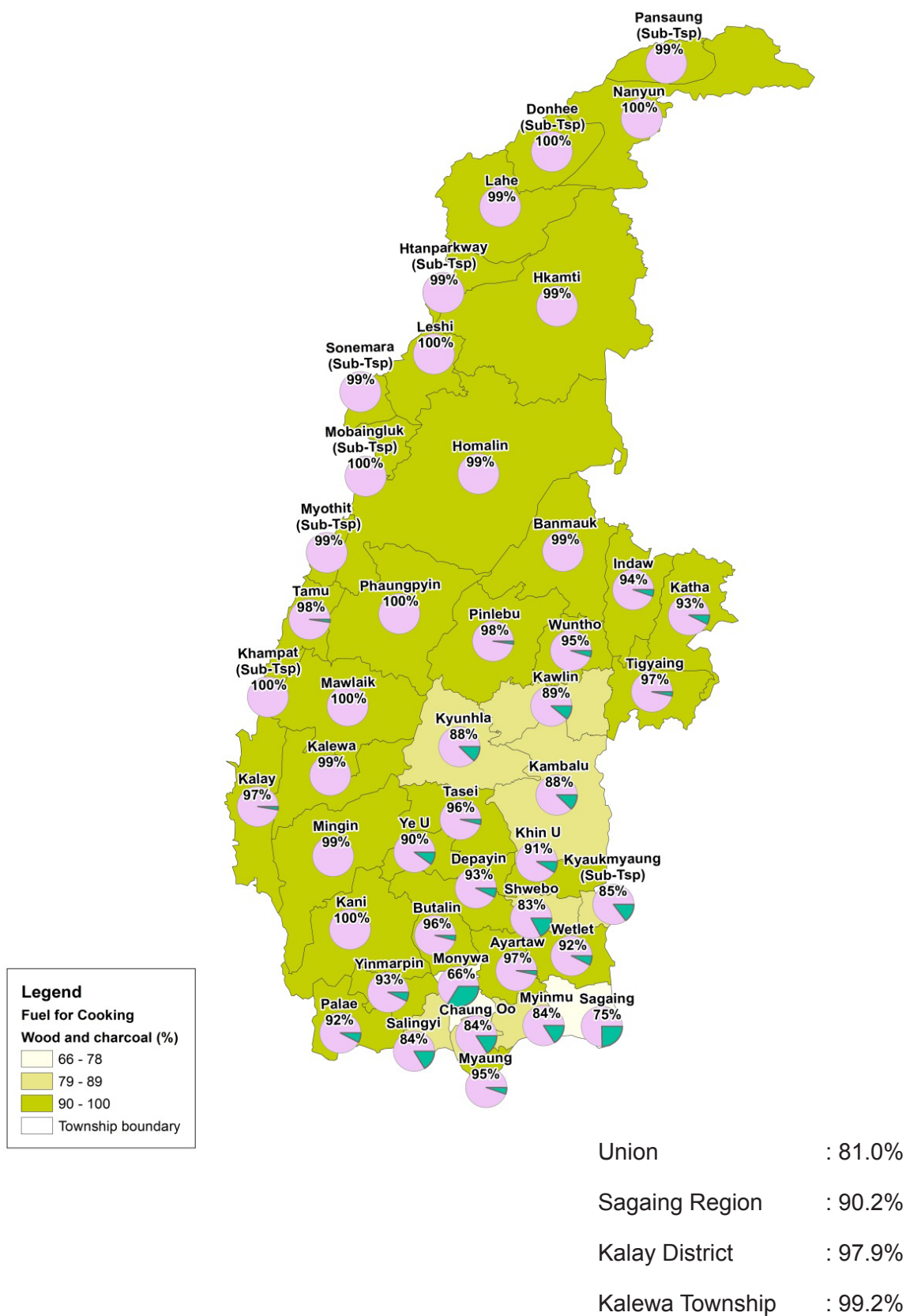


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.3	1.2	0.2
LPG		*	0.1	-
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		73.1	17.5	84.2
Charcoal		26.1	80.1	15.3
Coal		0.3	0.9	0.2
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	11,735	1,953	9,782

- In Kalewa Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 73.1 per cent using firewood and 26.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- In rural area, households mainly use wood-related fuels with 84.2 per cent using firewood and 15.3 per cent using charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

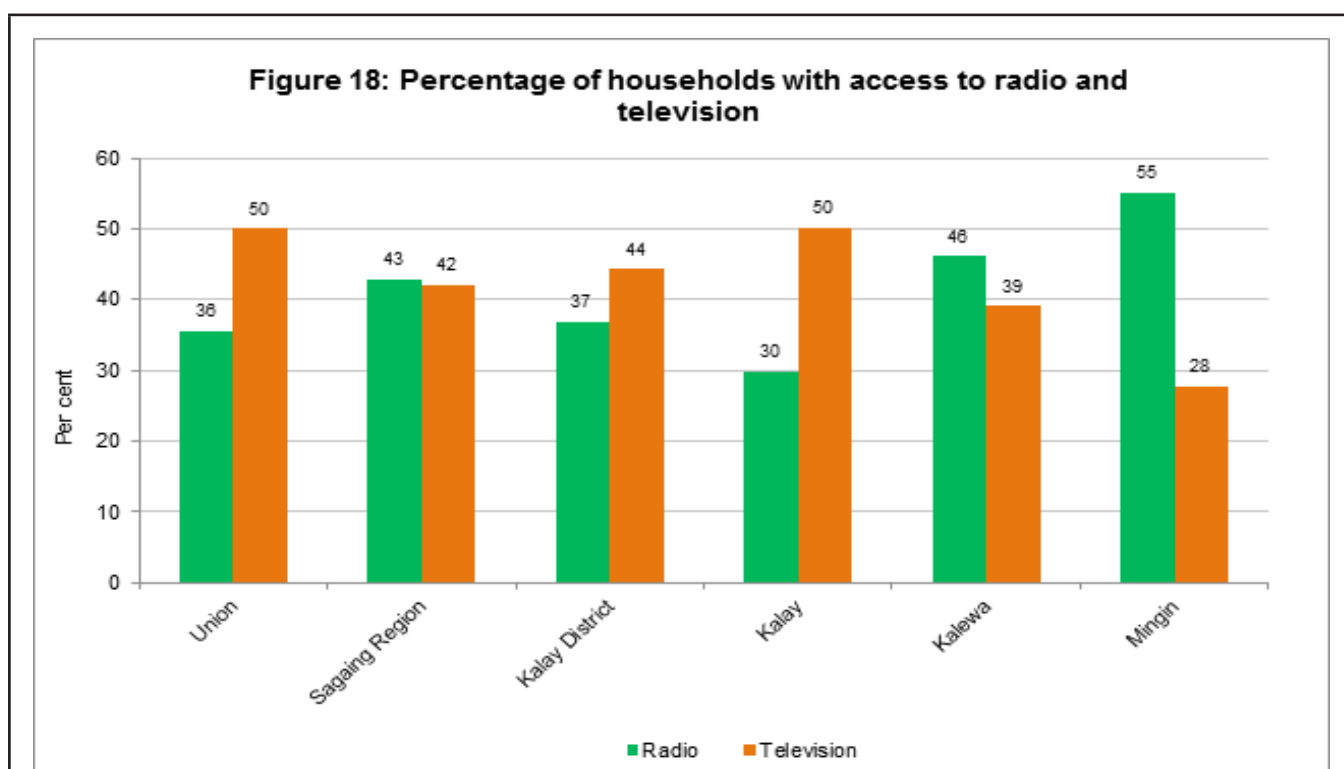
Communication and related amenities

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	11,735	46.1	39.0	4.2	15.9	1.0	1.2	33.2	*
Urban	1,953	39.8	63.7	2.2	56.7	4.5	5.2	19.2	-
Rural	9,782	47.3	34.1	4.6	7.7	0.3	0.4	36.0	*

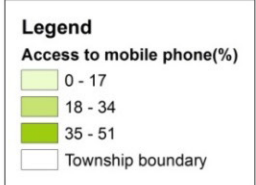
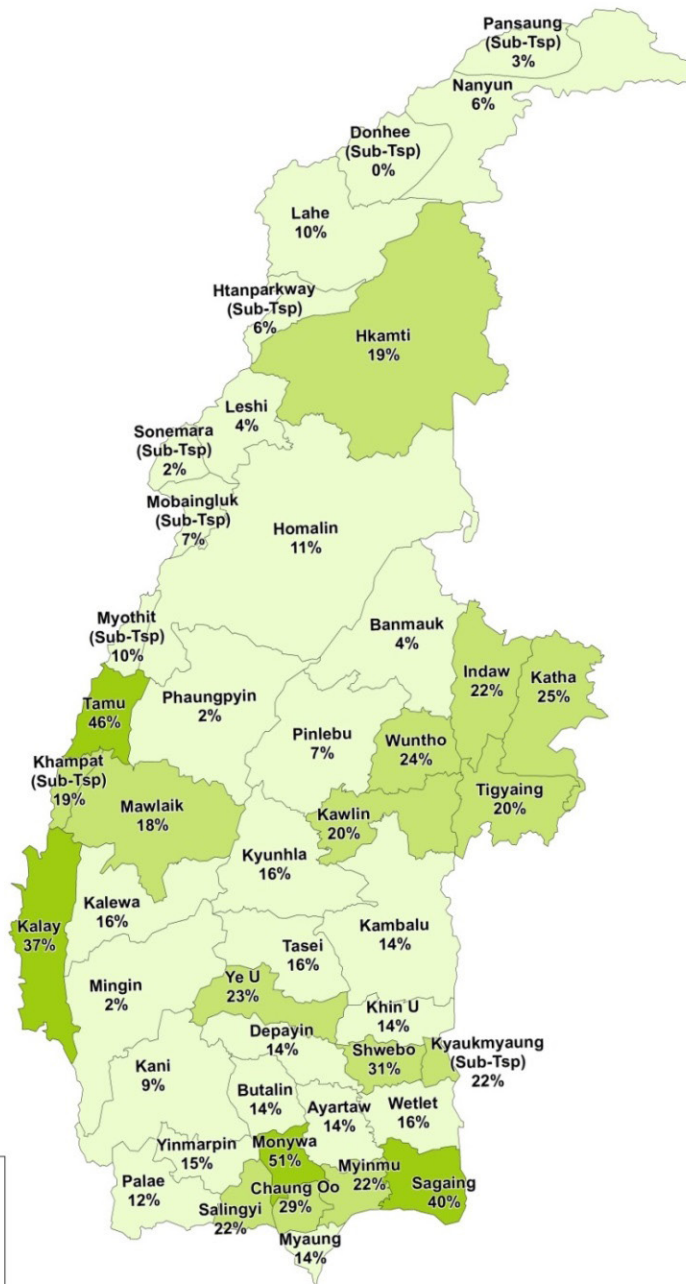
- Some 46.1 per cent of the households in Kalewa Township reported having a radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 63.7 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television while 47.3 per cent of households in rural areas have radio and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Kalewa Township, 39.0 per cent of the households have access to television and about half of the households (46.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Kalay District	: 27.3%
Kalewa Township	: 15.9%

- Only 15.9 per cent of the households in Kalewa Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (0-17) per cent group.

Transportation items

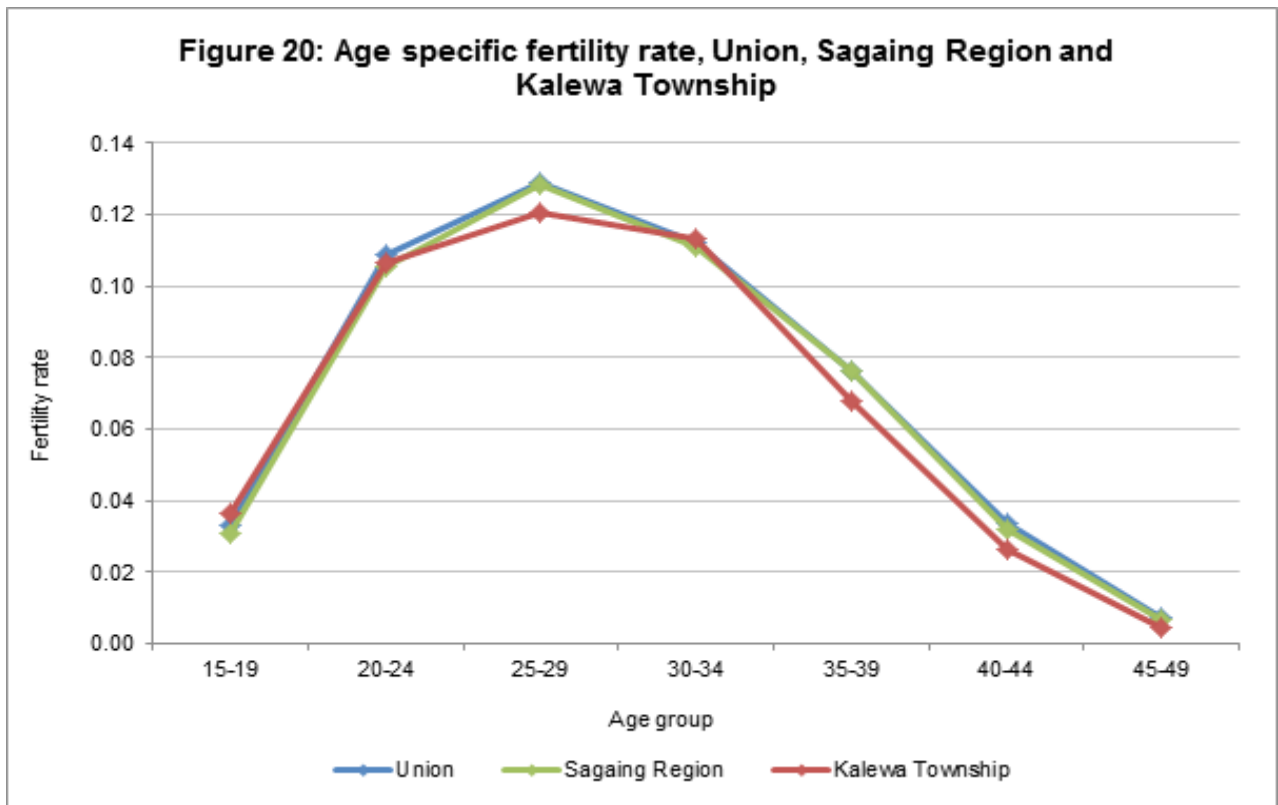
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Kalay District	106,562	1,777	54,470	48,747	1,188	4,730	1,678	40,512
Urban	28,510	1,208	20,220	19,049	484	224	87	1,337
Rural	78,052	569	34,250	29,698	704	4,506	1,591	39,175
Kalewa Township	11,735	151	4,380	1,929	68	1,854	577	5,314
Urban	1,953	91	1,096	748	35	51	45	36
Rural	9,782	60	3,284	1,181	33	1,803	532	5,278

- In Kalewa Township, 45.3 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 37.3 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and the majority of the rural households mainly use cart (bullock).

(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 2.4 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

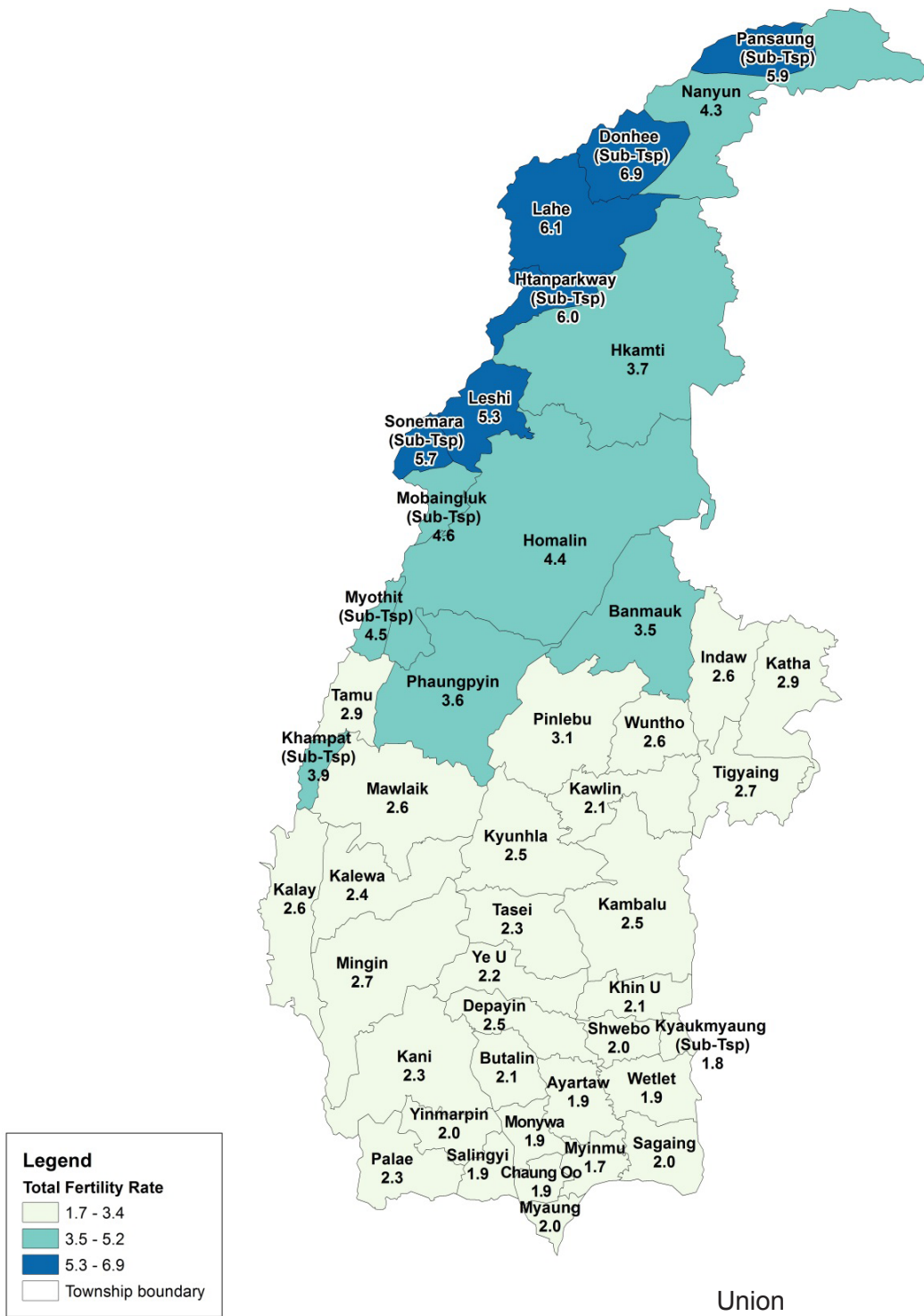
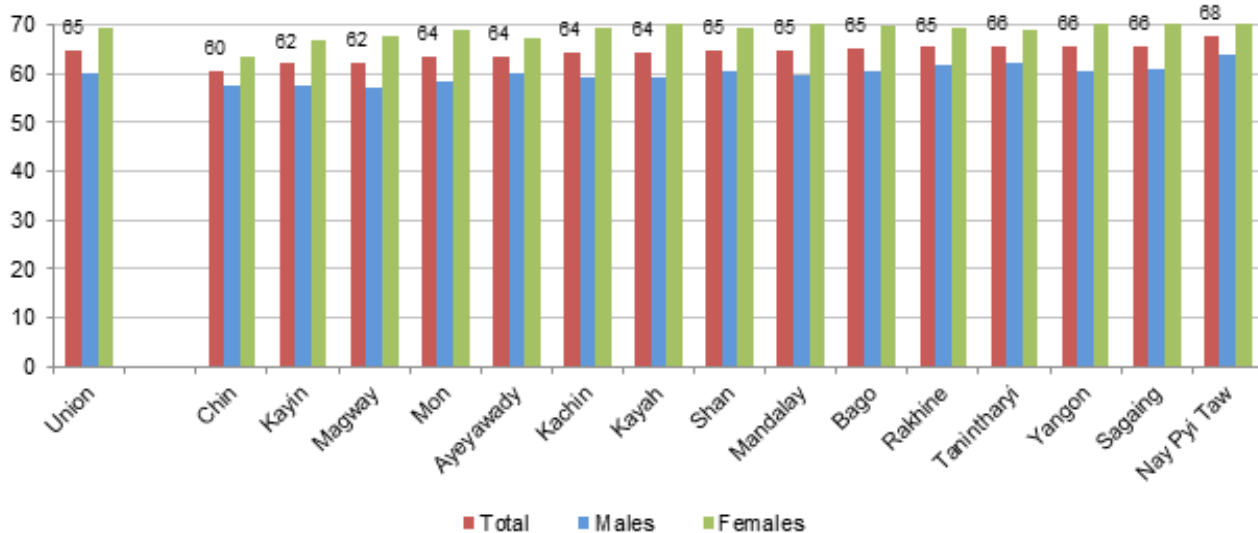


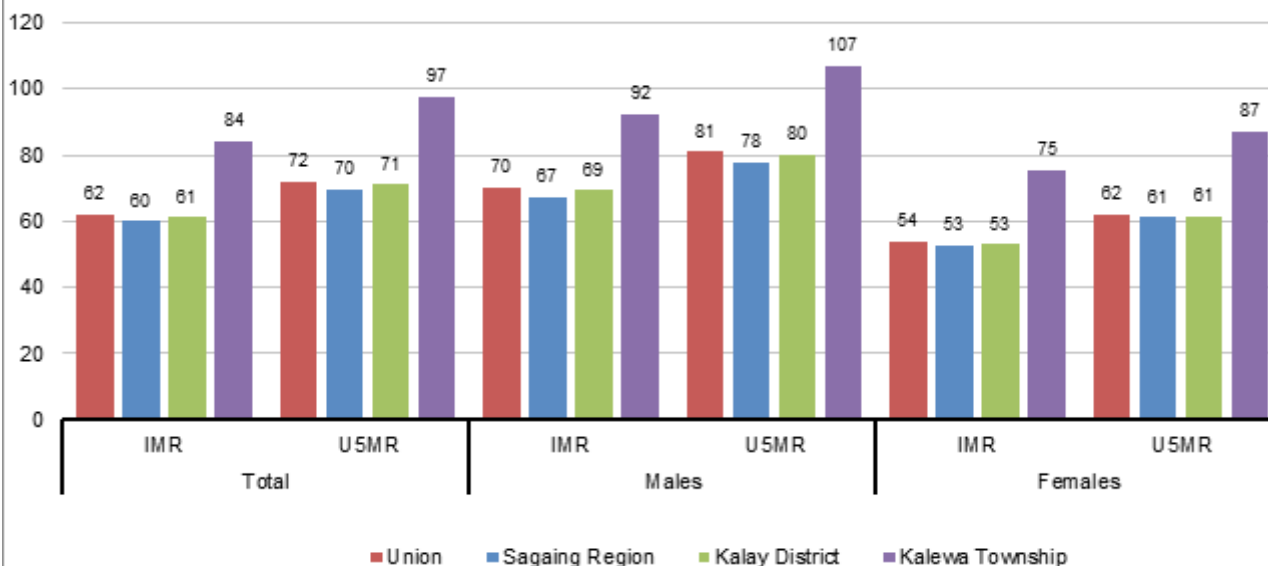
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

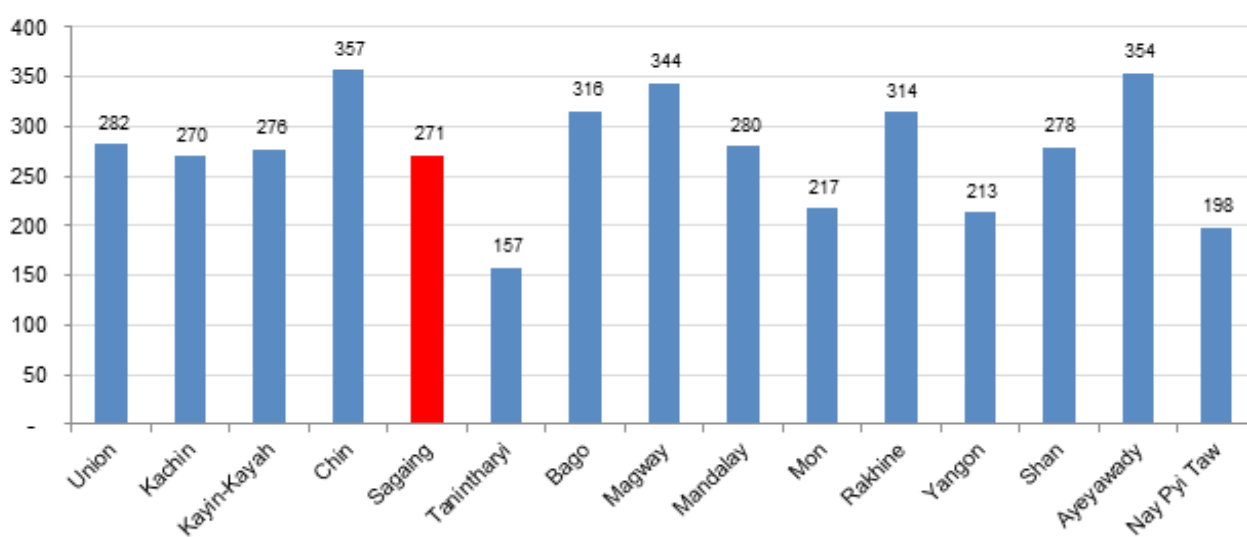
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kalay District are slightly lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kalay District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 71 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kalewa Township are higher than those in Sagaing Region and Kalay District. The Infant mortality in Kalewa Township is 84 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 97 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Sagaing Region is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (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.

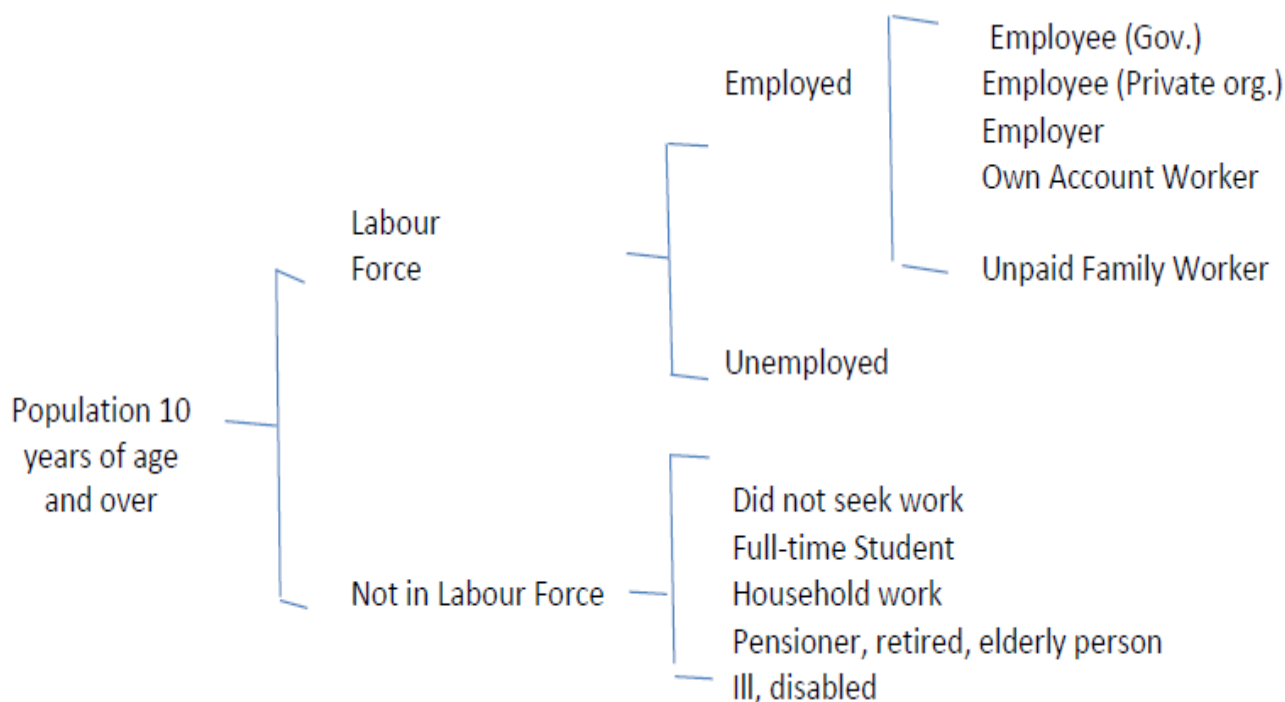
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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