THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census
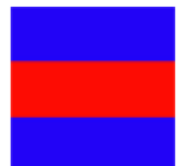
SAGAING REGION, KATHA DISTRICT

Kawlin Township Report

MYANMAR
Census
2014

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp)
Nanyun
Donhee (Sub-Tsp)
Lahe
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp)
Hkamti
Leshi
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp)
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp)
Homalin
Myothit (Sub-Tsp)
Banmauk
Indaw
Tamu
Phaungpyin
Sagaing
Katha
Khampat (Sub-Tsp)
Pinlebu
Wuntho
Mawlaik
Tigyaing
Kyunhla
Kalewa
Kalay
Kambalu
Tasei
Mingin
Ye U
Khin U
Depayin
Shwebo
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp)
Kani
Butalin
Ayartaw
Wetlet
Yinmarpin
Monywa
Sagaing
Palae
Salingyi
Myinmu
Chaung Oo
Myaung

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Sagaing Region, Katha District

Kawlin Township Report

Department of Population

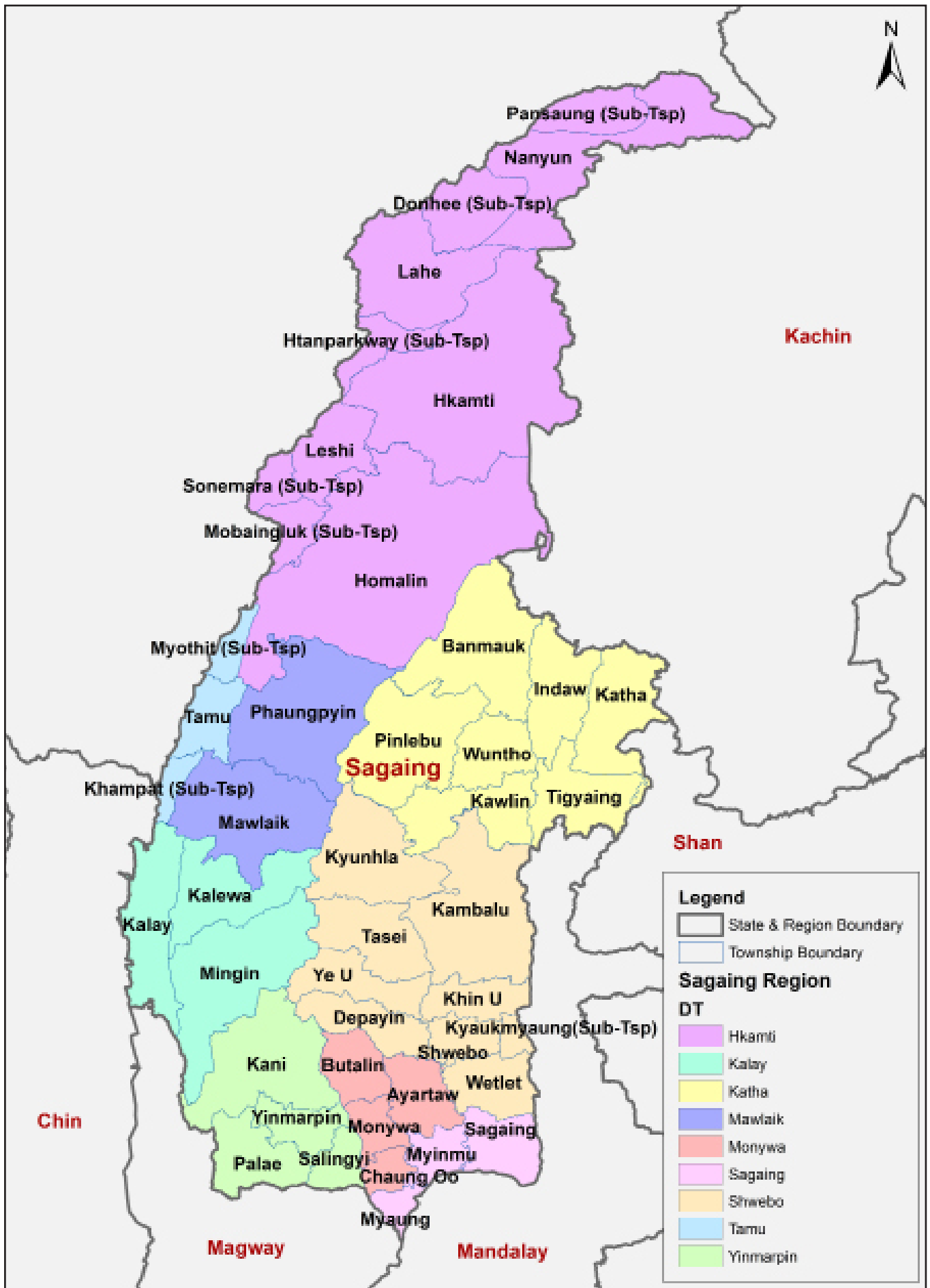Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships

Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships

Kawlin Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	145,297 [2]
Population males	69,782 (48.0%)
Population females	75,515 (52.0%)
Percentage of urban population	14.7%
Area (Km²)	1,891.2 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	76.8 persons
Median age	28.2 years
Number of wards	6
Number of village tracts	47
Number of private households	31,403
Percentage of female headed households	24.9%
Mean household size	4.5 persons[4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	26.6%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	67.7%
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.7%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	47.7
Child dependency ratio	39.3
Old dependency ratio	8.4
Ageing index	21.3
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	96.6%
Male	98.8%
Female	94.7%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	4,446	3.1
Walking	1,809	1.2
Seeing	2,043	1.4
Hearing	1,182	0.8
Remembering	1,593	1.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	89,098	73.9
Associate Scrutiny	126	0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	116	0.1
National Registration	282	0.2
Religious	637	0.5
Temporary Registration	328	0.3
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1
None	29,965	24.9

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	74.1%	90.0%	59.6%
Unemployment rate	2.4%	2.1%	2.8%
Employment to population ratio	72.3%	88.0%	58.0%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	29,441	93.8
Renter	780	2.5
Provided free (individually)	280	0.9
Government quarters	713	2.3
Private company quarters	123	0.4
Other	66	0.2

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.6%		32.7%
Bamboo	54.8%	2.8%	0.7%
Earth	0.1%	0.6%	
Wood	37.1%	91.4%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		65.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	7.1%	4.8%	0.6%
Other	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	3,318	10.6
LPG	*	< 0.1
Kerosene	*	< 0.1
Biogas	*	< 0.1
Firewood	23,549	75.0
Charcoal	4,372	13.9
Coal	128	0.4
Other	*	< 0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	14,807	47.2
Kerosene	520	1.7
Candle	4,568	14.5
Battery	2,328	7.4
Generator (private)	5,089	16.2
Water mill (private)	44	0.1
Solar system/energy	3,668	11.7
Other	379	1.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	247	0.8
Tube well, borehole	7,643	24.3
Protected well/spring	17,376	55.3
Bottled/purifier water	1,553	5.0
Total Improved Water Sources	*26,819*	*85.4*
Unprotected well/spring	615	2.0
Pool/pond/lake	519	1.7
River/stream/canal	991	3.2
Waterfall/rainwater	33	0.1
Other	2,426	7.6
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*4,584*	*14.6*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	533	1.7
Tube well, borehole	8,932	28.4
Protected well/spring	16,819	53.6
Unprotected well/spring	651	2.1
Pool/pond/lake	579	1.8
River/stream/canal	1,033	3.3
Waterfall/rainwater	29	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	22	0.1
Other	2,805	8.9

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	385	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	24,281	77.3
Total Improved Sanitation	*24,666*	*78.5*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	5,016	16.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	59	0.2
Other	30	0.1
None	1,632	5.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	8,979	28.6
Television	18,027	57.4
Landline phone	2,120	6.8
Mobile phone	6,229	19.8
Computer	562	1.8
Internet at home	835	2.7
Households with none of the items	9,363	29.8
Households with all of the items	72	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	672	2.1
Motorcycle/Moped	22,014	70.1
Bicycle	13,392	42.6
4-Wheel tractor	849	2.7
Canoe/Boat	485	1.5
Motor boat	197	0.6
Cart (bullock)	15,063	48.0

Note: [1] Population figures for Kawlin Township are as of 29th March 2014.

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction

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 Kawlin 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 Kawlin Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	145,297*		
Males	69,782		
Females	75,515		
Sex ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	14.7%		
Area (Km^2)	1,891.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	76.8 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	47		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	140,228	20,572	119,656
Number of conventional households	31,403	4,569	26,834
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		

- In Kawlin Township, there are slightly more females than males with 92 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (14.7%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Kawlin Township is 77 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Kawlin 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)

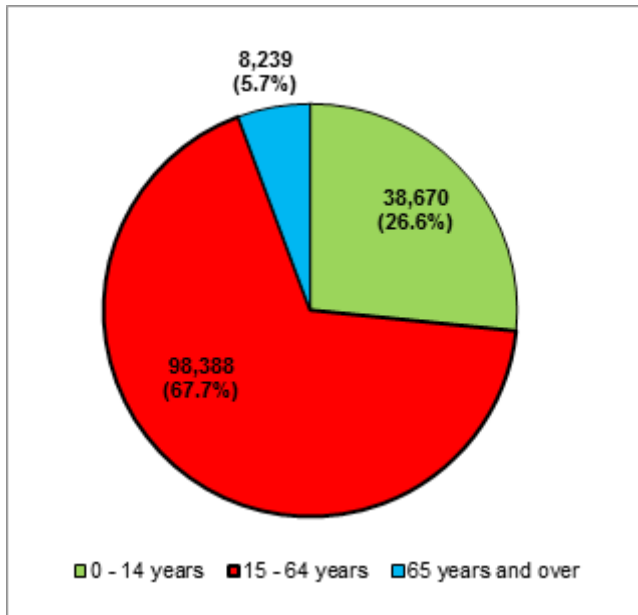* ** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**31,403**	**145,297**	**69,782**	**75,515**
	Ward	**4,569**	**21,431**	**9,957**	**11,474**
1	Myauk Inn(W)	1,057	4,838	2,299	2,539
2	Yae Kyaw(W)	1,467	7,176	3,390	3,786
3	Zay Yon Bo Te(W)	576	2,771	1,260	1,511
4	Myo Ma Myo Kone(W)	497	2,346	1,055	1,291
5	Pyin Oo Lwin(W)	463	2,046	901	1,145
6	Set Yon Lel Pyin(W)	509	2,254	1,052	1,202
	Village Tract	**26,834**	**123,866**	**59,825**	**64,041**
1	Lar Kar(VT)	439	2,067	998	1,069
2	Aing Gyi(VT)	953	4,268	2,051	2,217
3	Kyoet Pin(VT)	797	3,735	1,804	1,931
4	Ta Gaung Aing(VT)	268	1,114	508	606
5	Moe Hnan(VT)	481	3,010	1,557	1,453
6	Tha Yet Chin(VT)	636	3,198	1,600	1,598
7	Yin Taik(VT)	414	2,555	1,281	1,274
8	Pan Ma Ye(VT)	711	3,781	1,847	1,934
9	Taung Kyar(VT)	1,098	5,667	2,839	2,828
10	Oke Kan(VT)	875	4,233	2,038	2,195
11	Shwe Twin(VT)	246	1,196	583	613
12	Shan Ka Lone(VT)	700	3,834	1,978	1,856
13	Gway Tauk Taw(VT)	832	4,207	2,014	2,193
14	Sin Gaung(VT)	157	713	357	356
15	Yar Taung(VT)	445	1,999	971	1,028
16	Kyun Taw(VT)	469	2,181	1,096	1,085
17	Yae Kan Thar(VT)	731	3,208	1,507	1,701
18	Kyar Inn(VT)	574	2,717	1,320	1,397
19	Ka Yar Kone(VT)	356	1,710	756	954
20	Na Nwin Taw(VT)	827	3,860	1,784	2,076

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
21	Min Chan(VT)	173	767	326	441
22	Tha Yet Khon(VT)	188	871	408	463
23	Nyaung Wun(VT)	168	763	360	403
24	War Yon Khon(VT)	553	2,451	1,157	1,294
25	Nat Gyi Khon(VT)	293	1,181	562	619
26	Nga Pway Lay(VT)	496	2,184	1,026	1,158
27	Kyu Taw(VT)	248	1,253	578	675
28	Myay Ni(VT)	536	2,404	1,134	1,270
29	Taung Maw(VT)	524	2,166	1,010	1,156
30	Se To(VT)	445	1,830	876	954
31	Ohn Hmin Kone(VT)	645	2,874	1,372	1,502
32	In Pin Thar(VT)	659	2,961	1,454	1,507
33	Tha Pay Aing(VT)	559	2,451	1,136	1,315
34	Kyauk Pyin Thar(VT)	683	2,989	1,463	1,526
35	In Pin Hla(VT)	504	2,094	1,016	1,078
36	Kyauk Tan(VT)	638	2,843	1,375	1,468
37	Nyaung Pin Thar(VT)	580	2,275	1,046	1,229
38	Yun Oe(VT)	503	2,387	1,273	1,114
39	Pa Don Mar(VT)	599	2,480	1,181	1,299
40	Swei Ya(VT)	539	2,139	979	1,160
41	Khan Thar (Min Kone)(VT)	691	2,956	1,387	1,569
42	Sin Kone(VT)	1,160	4,721	2,304	2,417
43	Hpa Le(VT)	641	2,774	1,339	1,435
44	War Thee Kone(VT)	531	2,303	1,082	1,221
45	Koke Ko Kone(VT)	730	3,161	1,516	1,645
46	Taung Pon(VT)	819	3,885	1,904	1,981
47	Taung Boet Hla(VT)	720	3,450	1,672	1,778

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kawlin Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kawlin Township		

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kawlin Township

8,239
(5.7%)

38,670
(26.6%)

98,388
(67.7%)

☐ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years ☐ 65 years and over

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

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	145,297	69,782	75,515
0 - 4	12,260	6,218	6,042
5 - 9	12,462	6,360	6,102
10 - 14	13,948	6,963	6,985
15 - 19	13,363	6,708	6,655
20 - 24	12,652	5,991	6,661
25 - 29	12,331	5,970	6,361
30 - 34	11,587	5,645	5,942
35 - 39	10,304	4,964	5,340
40 - 44	10,058	4,732	5,326
45 - 49	9,390	4,416	4,974
50 - 54	8,378	3,856	4,522
55 - 59	6,183	2,838	3,345
60 - 64	4,142	1,839	2,303
65 - 69	2,877	1,281	1,596
70 - 74	1,991	816	1,175
75 - 79	1,674	664	1,010
80 - 84	1,034	348	686
85 - 89	486	138	348
90 +	177	35	142

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kawlin Township is 67.7 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, Katha District and Kawlin Township)
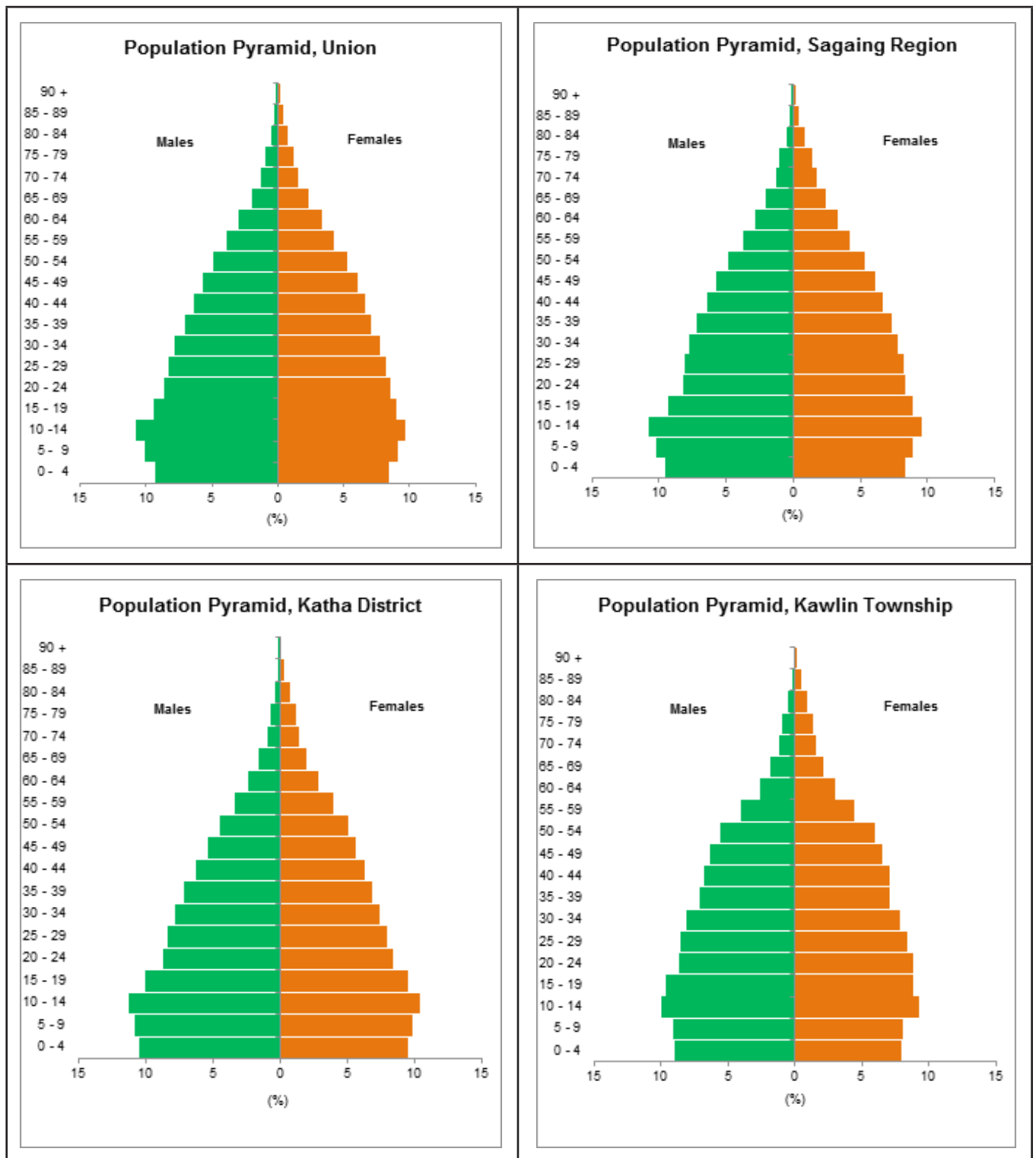
- The birth rate has been considerably declining in Kawlin Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is more percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kawlin Township.

- Except age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Sagaing Region
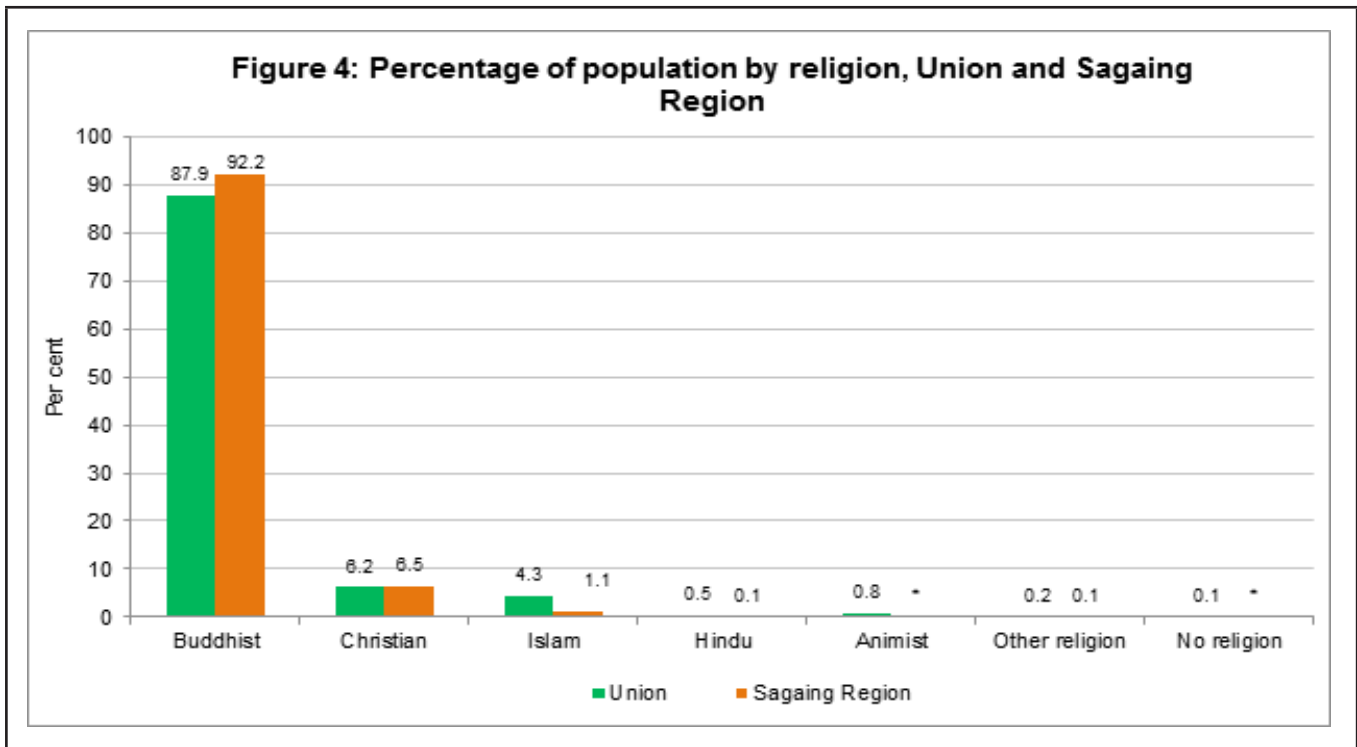
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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 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	2,215	1,130	1,085	924	445	479
6	2,487	1,280	1,207	2,166	1,111	1,055
7	2,495	1,253	1,242	2,261	1,130	1,131
8	2,468	1,201	1,267	2,209	1,079	1,130
9	2,615	1,352	1,263	2,371	1,222	1,149
10	2,712	1,328	1,384	2,407	1,191	1,216
11	2,506	1,208	1,298	2,143	1,040	1,103
12	2,771	1,371	1,400	2,178	1,078	1,100
13	2,761	1,333	1,428	1,849	895	954
14	2,617	1,256	1,361	1,367	646	721
15	2,613	1,296	1,317	1,018	514	504
16	2,379	1,145	1,234	716	324	392
17	2,629	1,274	1,355	632	268	364
18	2,542	1,228	1,314	482	204	278
19	2,218	1,055	1,163	290	127	163
20	2,641	1,203	1,438	229	111	118
21	2,271	1,037	1,234	131	74	57
22	2,443	1,125	1,318	90	43	47
23	2,350	1,092	1,258	73	44	29
24	2,129	925	1,204	40	21	19
25	2,551	1,168	1,383	35	16	19
26	2,248	1,074	1,174	18	12	6
27	2,357	1,143	1,214	18	10	8
28	2,404	1,122	1,282	15	9	6
29	2,147	988	1,159	11	6	5

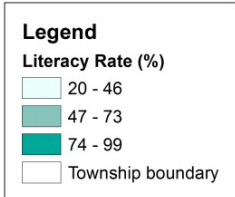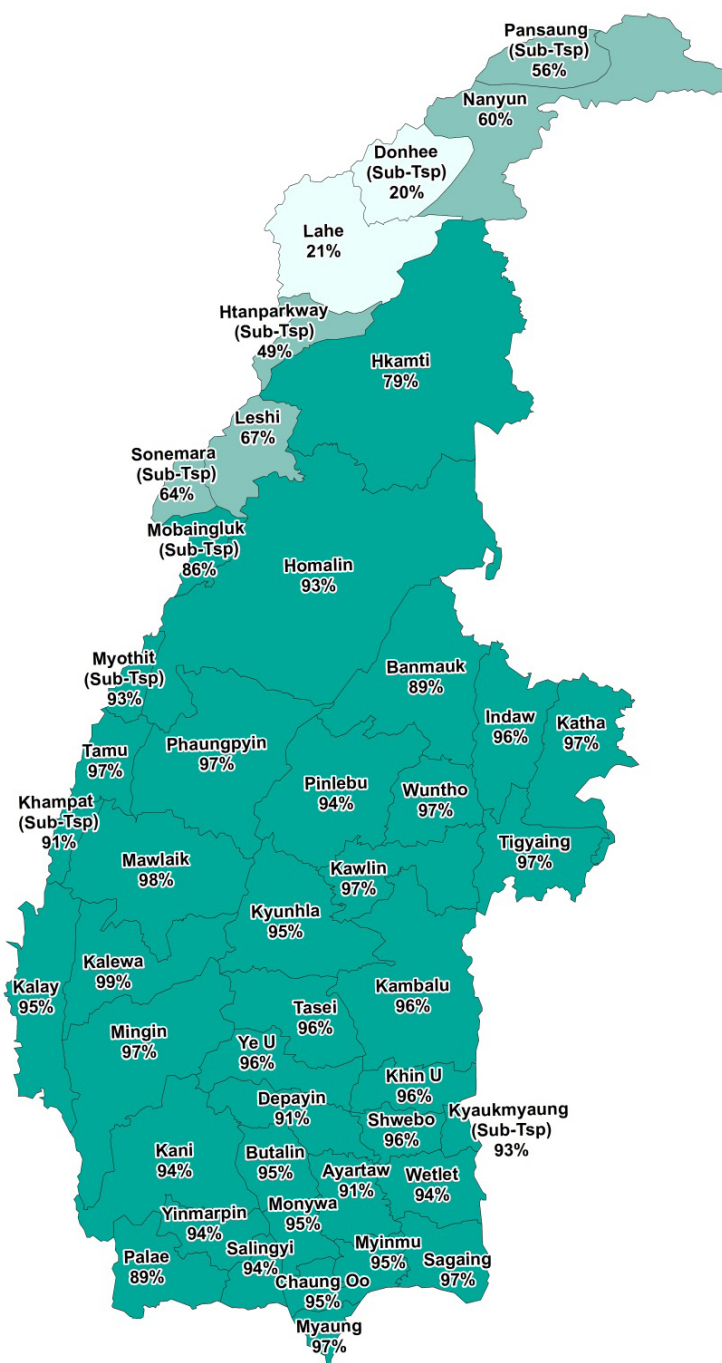Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Kawlin Township
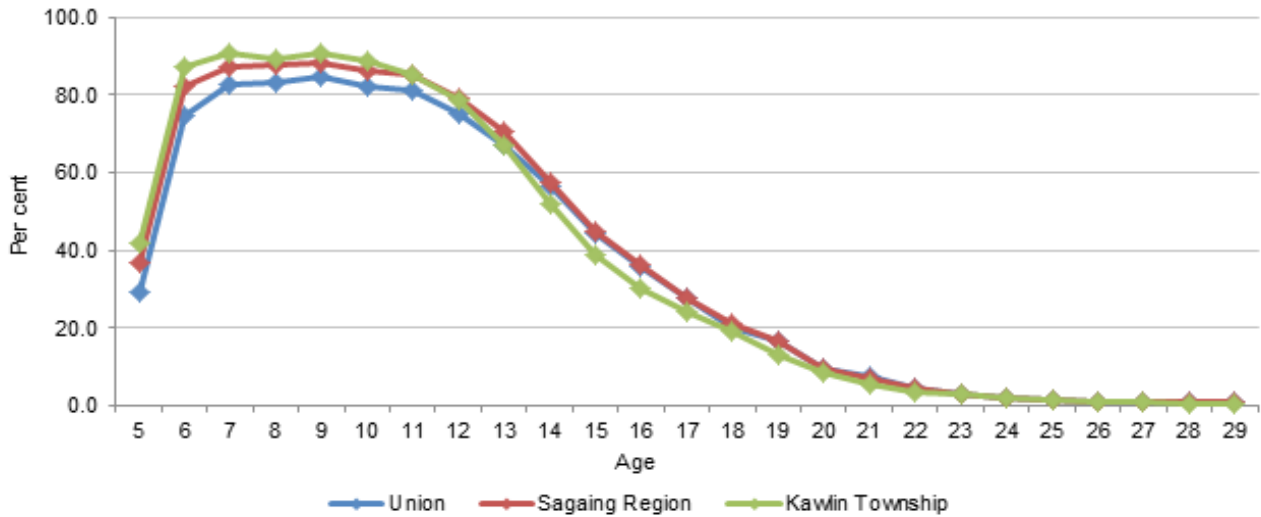
Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kawlin Township
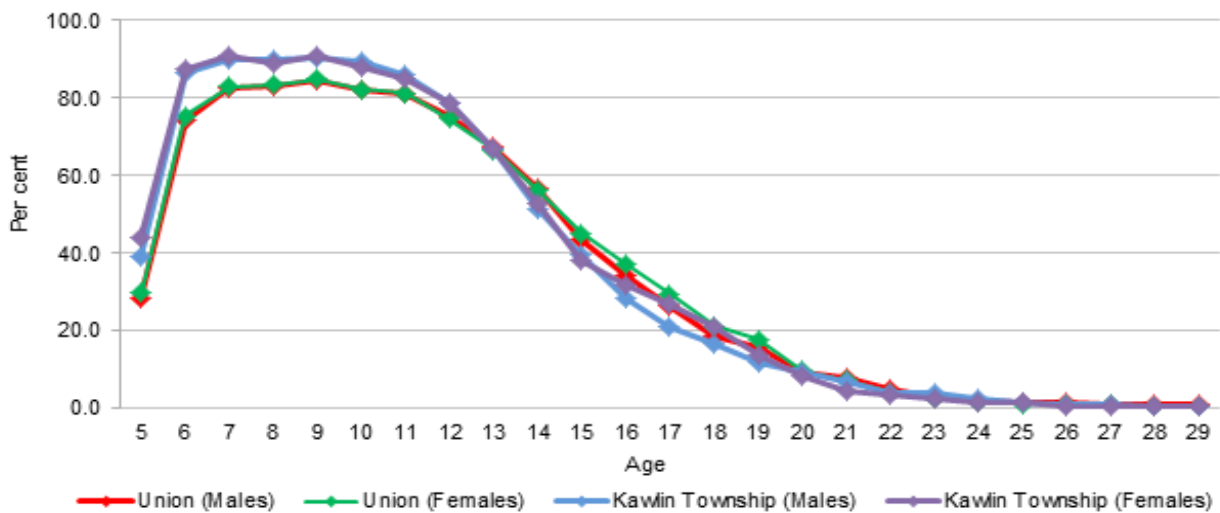
- School attendance in Kawlin Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kawlin Township is higher from starting age of school attendance but is lower than that of the Union after age 13 onwards.

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

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
56%

Nanyun
60%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
20%

Lahe
21%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
49%

Hkamti
79%

Leshi
67%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
64%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
86%

Homalin
93%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
93%

Banmauk
89%

Indaw
96%

Katha
97%

Tamu
97%

Phaungpyin
97%

Pinlebu
94%

Wuntho
97%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
91%

Mawlaik
98%

Kawlin
97%

Tigyaing
97%

Kyunhla
95%

Kalewa
99%

Kalay
95%

Kambalu
96%

Tasei
96%

Mingin
97%

Ye U
96%

Khin U
96%

Depayin
91%

Shwebo
96%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
93%

Kani
94%

Butalin
95%

Ayartaw
91%

Wetlet
94%

Yinmarpin
94%

Monywa
95%

Palae
89%

Salingyi
94%

Myinmu
95%

Sagaing
97%

Chaung Oo
95%

Myaung
97%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
20 - 46
47 - 73
74 - 99
Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Katha District	: 95.5%
Kawlin Township	: 96.6%

15

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	24,215	98.7
Males	11,380	98.9
Females	12,835	98.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kawlin Township is 96.6 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 94.7 per cent and for the males it is 98.8 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.7 per cent with 98.6 per cent for females and 98.9 per cent for males.

Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex
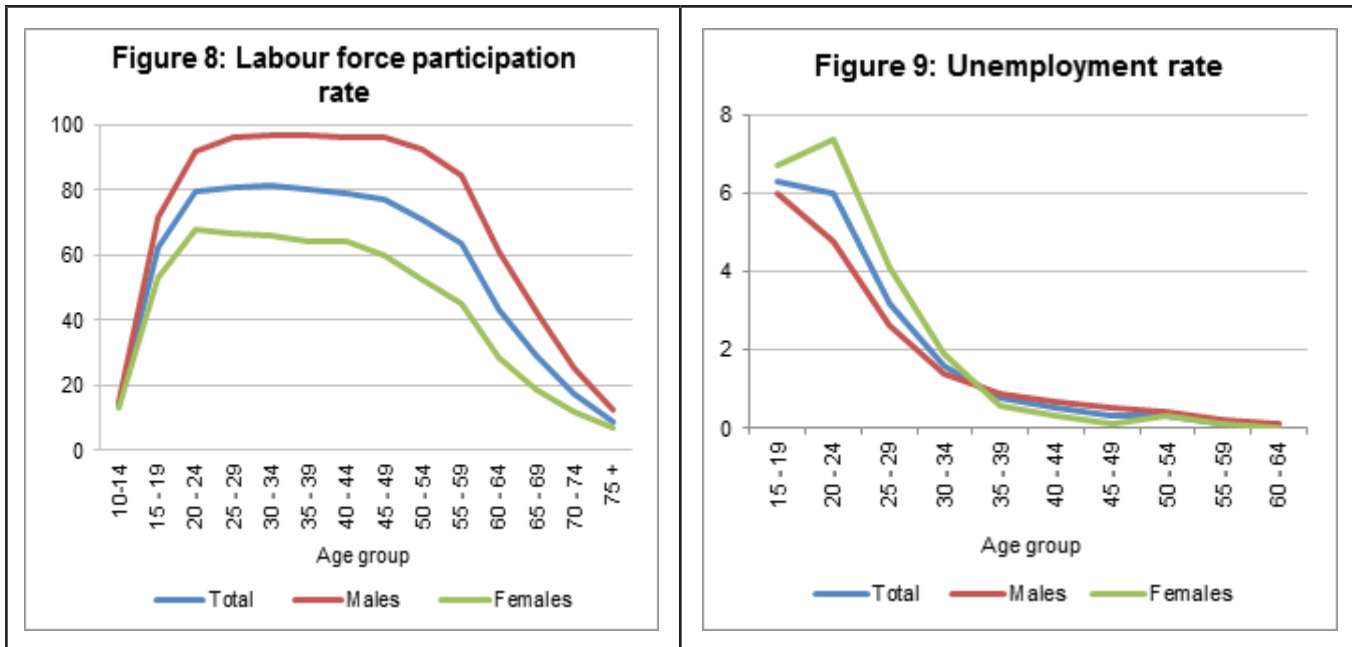
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	80,612	6,143	7.6	14,815	35,188	11,040	5,766	116	5,058	65	61	2,360
Urban	12,646	283	2.2	1,121	3,238	2,824	2,588	30	2,495	28	23	16
Rural	67,966	5,860	8.6	13,694	31,950	8,216	3,178	86	2,563	37	38	2,344
Males	37,542	1,896	5.1	5,486	16,785	6,550	3,333	83	2,244	33	37	1,095
Females	43,070	4,247	9.9	9,329	18,403	4,490	2,433	33	2,814	32	24	1,265

- Some 7.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 8.6 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 5.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 9.9 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 43.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.3 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D)   Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	14.0	15.1	13.0	8.7	9.8	7.4
15 - 19	62.4	71.7	53.1	6.3	6.0	6.7
20 - 24	79.5	92.2	68.2	6.0	4.8	7.4
25 - 29	81.0	96.2	66.7	3.2	2.6	4.1
30 - 34	81.2	96.8	66.4	1.6	1.4	1.9
35 - 39	80.1	97.1	64.4	0.8	0.9	0.6
40 - 44	79.3	96.2	64.3	0.5	0.7	0.3
45 - 49	77.0	96.1	60.1	0.3	0.5	0.1
50 - 54	70.9	92.3	52.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
55 - 59	63.4	84.6	45.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
60 - 64	43.0	61.0	28.6	0.1	0.1	-
65 - 69	29.4	42.6	18.7	0.1	-	0.3
70 - 74	17.4	25.6	11.7	-	-	-
75 +	8.9	12.2	7.1	-	-	-
15 - 24	70.8	81.4	60.6	6.1	5.4	7.1
15 - 64	74.1	90.0	59.6	2.4	2.1	2.8

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kawlin Township is 74.1 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 59.6 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.0 per cent.

- In Kawlin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 14.0 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kawlin Township is 2.4 per cent. There is a difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.1%) and for females (2.8%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.1 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	44,220	0.3	33.8	41.4	18.5	1.6	4.4
Males	13,016	0.7	56.2	4.9	24.8	2.7	10.7
Females	31,204	0.2	24.5	56.6	15.9	1.2	1.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 56.2 per cent of males are full time students while 56.6 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	**68,022**	**39,017**	**29,005**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	229	150	79	0.3	0.4	0.3
Professionals	1,312	296	1,016	1.9	0.8	3.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,056	587	469	1.6	1.5	1.6
Clerical Support Workers	704	413	291	1.0	1.1	1.0
Services and Sales Workers	7,043	2,428	4,615	10.4	6.2	15.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	38,203	23,825	14,378	56.2	61.1	49.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	6,971	4,963	2,008	10.2	12.7	6.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,562	1,432	130	2.3	3.7	0.4
Elementary Occupations	6,900	4,077	2,823	10.1	10.4	9.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	4,042	846	3,196	5.9	2.2	11.0

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Kawlin Township
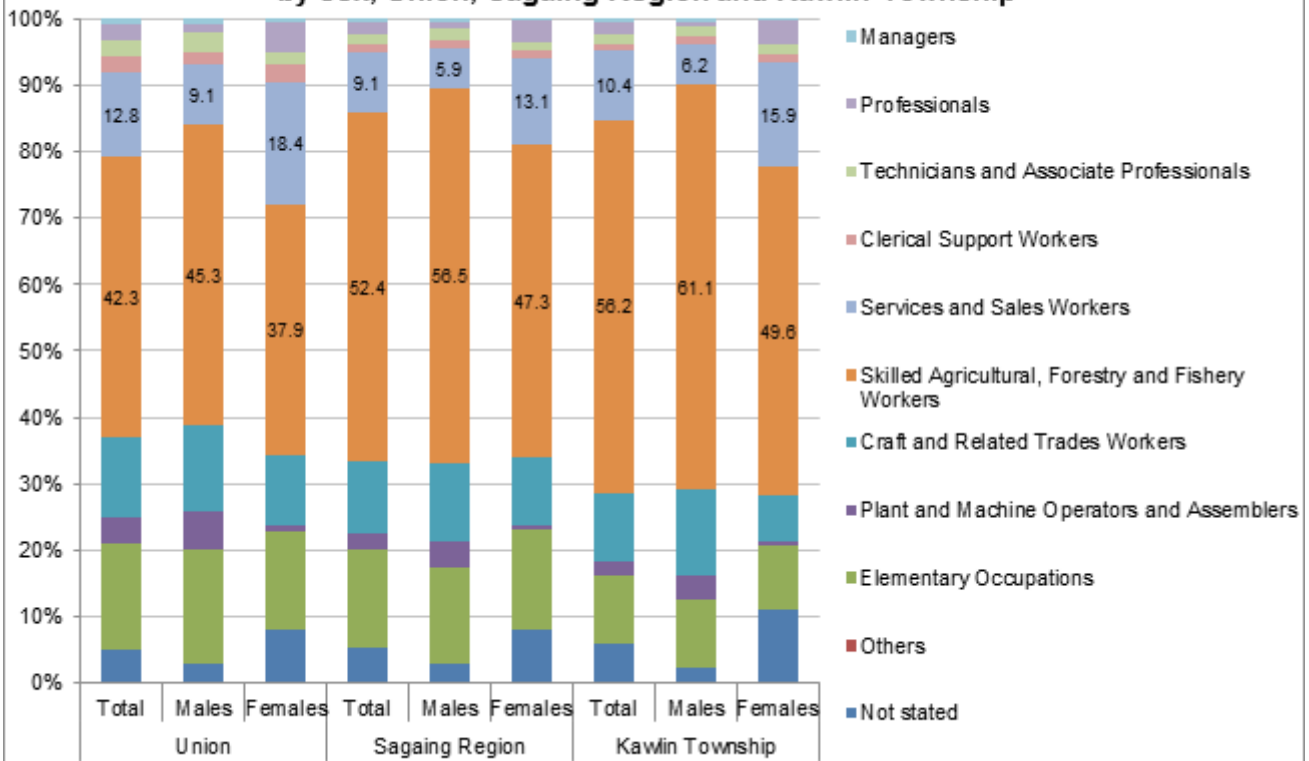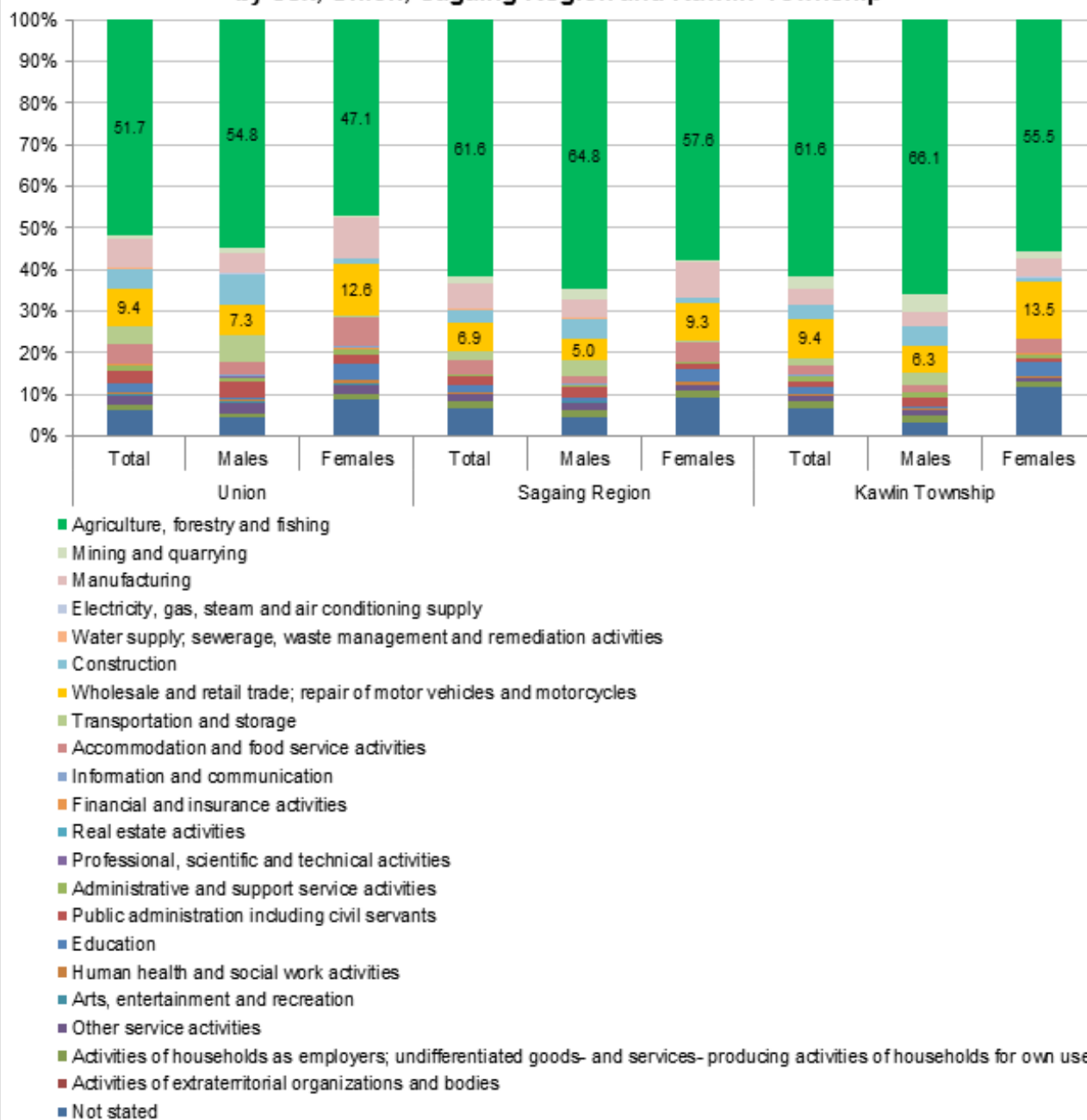
- In Kawlin Township, 56.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by services and sales workers with 10.4 per cent.

- Analysis by sex shows that 61.1 per cent of males and 49.6 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 9.1 per cent are in services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**68,022**	**39,017**	**29,005**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41,899	25,793	16,106	61.6	66.1	55.5
Mining and quarrying	2,140	1,643	497	3.1	4.2	1.7
Manufacturing	2,545	1,215	1,330	3.7	3.1	4.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	45	43	2	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	46	32	14	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	2,144	1,854	290	3.2	4.8	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,403	2,477	3,926	9.4	6.3	13.5
Transportation and storage	1,320	1,267	53	1.9	3.2	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,541	510	1,031	2.3	1.3	3.6
Information and communication	46	32	14	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	61	30	31	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	81	56	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	769	505	264	1.1	1.3	0.9
Public administration including civil servants	1,030	789	241	1.5	2.0	0.8
Education	1,219	237	982	1.8	0.6	3.4
Human health and social work activities	201	64	137	0.3	0.2	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	66	46	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	754	474	280	1.1	1.2	1.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,103	732	371	1.6	1.9	1.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	1	2	*	*	*
Not stated	4,605	1,217	3,388	6.8	3.1	11.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

- In Kawlin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 61.6 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 9.4 per cent.

- There are 66.1 per cent of males and 55.5 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	89,098	126	116	282	637	328	*	*	29,965
Urban	15,454	98	53	33	144	81	*	*	2,490
Rural	73,644	28	63	249	493	247	-	*	27,475
Males	42,698	64	74	104	579	139	*	*	13,534
Females	46,400	62	42	178	58	189	*	*	16,431

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
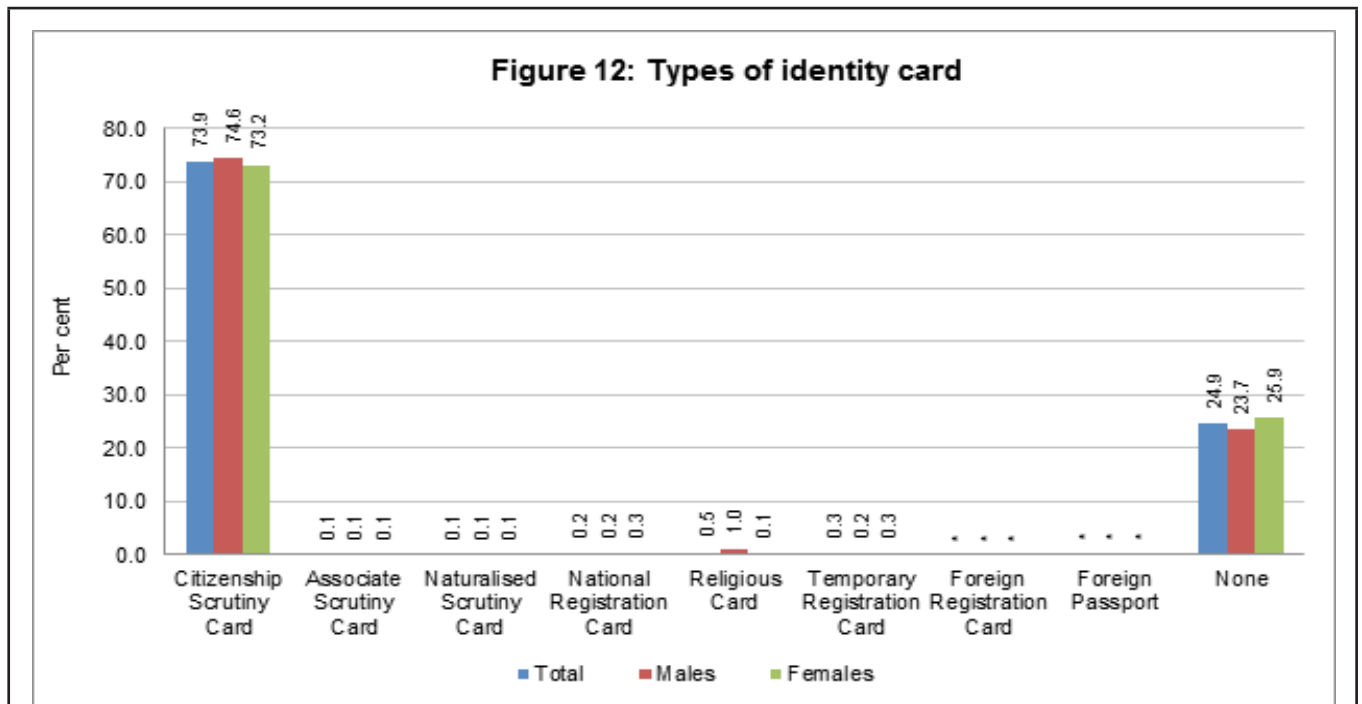
- In Kawlin Township, 73.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 24.9 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 23.7 per cent of males and 25.9 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	**145,297**	**140,851**	**4,446**	**3.1**	**2,043**	**1,182**	**1,809**	**1,593**
0 - 4	12,260	12,106	154	1.3	21	13	78	121
5 - 9	12,462	12,332	130	1.0	15	20	48	91
10 - 14	13,948	13,803	145	1.0	18	19	39	105
15 - 19	13,363	13,263	100	0.7	9	16	33	66
20 - 24	12,652	12,520	132	1.0	29	26	47	74
25 - 29	12,331	12,186	145	1.2	17	39	53	63
30 - 34	11,587	11,447	140	1.2	29	33	50	56
35 - 39	10,304	10,181	123	1.2	28	22	51	43
40 - 44	10,058	9,852	206	2.0	91	28	69	64
45 - 49	9,390	9,120	270	2.9	147	41	82	59
50 - 54	8,378	8,019	359	4.3	201	61	114	67
55 - 59	6,183	5,819	364	5.9	206	68	118	65
60 - 64	4,142	3,774	368	8.9	191	82	152	90
65 - 69	2,877	2,488	389	13.5	199	111	156	101
70 - 74	1,991	1,617	374	18.8	225	142	155	126
75 - 79	1,674	1,215	459	27.4	286	182	224	156
80 - 84	1,034	685	349	33.8	210	151	189	132
85 - 89	486	326	160	32.9	82	77	97	74
90 +	177	98	79	44.6	39	51	54	40

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	**69,782**	**67,765**	**2,017**	**2.9**	**868**	**510**	**784**	**703**
0 - 4	6,218	6,140	78	1.3	9	5	37	60
5 - 9	6,360	6,276	84	1.3	11	14	35	57
10 - 14	6,963	6,884	79	1.1	8	10	22	55
15 - 19	6,708	6,646	62	0.9	5	11	21	40
20 - 24	5,991	5,923	68	1.1	16	12	25	39
25 - 29	5,970	5,901	69	1.2	8	16	25	34
30 - 34	5,645	5,562	83	1.5	18	18	32	33
35 - 39	4,964	4,909	55	1.1	14	11	22	14
40 - 44	4,732	4,633	99	2.1	43	11	38	30
45 - 49	4,416	4,284	132	3.0	69	21	42	28
50 - 54	3,856	3,695	161	4.2	93	22	50	29
55 - 59	2,838	2,663	175	6.2	94	28	62	24
60 - 64	1,839	1,670	169	9.2	98	41	57	39
65 - 69	1,281	1,109	172	13.4	81	50	73	40
70 - 74	816	666	150	18.4	86	60	56	45
75 - 79	664	467	197	29.7	114	89	92	63
80 - 84	348	222	126	36.2	72	58	62	51
85 - 89	138	97	41	29.7	23	21	22	16
90 +	35	18	17	48.6	6	12	11	6

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	**75,515**	**73,086**	**2,429**	**3.2**	**1,175**	**672**	**1,025**	**890**
0 - 4	6,042	5,966	76	1.3	12	8	41	61
5 - 9	6,102	6,056	46	0.8	4	6	13	34
10 - 14	6,985	6,919	66	0.9	10	9	17	50
15 - 19	6,655	6,617	38	0.6	4	5	12	26
20 - 24	6,661	6,597	64	1.0	13	14	22	35
25 - 29	6,361	6,285	76	1.2	9	23	28	29
30 - 34	5,942	5,885	57	1.0	11	15	18	23
35 - 39	5,340	5,272	68	1.3	14	11	29	29
40 - 44	5,326	5,219	107	2.0	48	17	31	34
45 - 49	4,974	4,836	138	2.8	78	20	40	31
50 - 54	4,522	4,324	198	4.4	108	39	64	38
55 - 59	3,345	3,156	189	5.7	112	40	56	41
60 - 64	2,303	2,104	199	8.6	93	41	95	51
65 - 69	1,596	1,379	217	13.6	118	61	83	61
70 - 74	1,175	951	224	19.1	139	82	99	81
75 - 79	1,010	748	262	25.9	172	93	132	93
80 - 84	686	463	223	32.5	138	93	127	81
85 - 89	348	229	119	34.2	59	56	75	58
90 +	142	80	62	43.7	33	39	43	34

- Three in every 100 persons in Kawlin 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 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	31,403	0.2	3.9	4.1	51.9	38.0	1.2	0.6	0.1
Urban	4,569	0.7	9.3	9.3	40.7	39.7	*	0.2	0.2
Rural	26,834	0.2	3.0	3.3	53.8	37.7	1.4	0.6	0.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
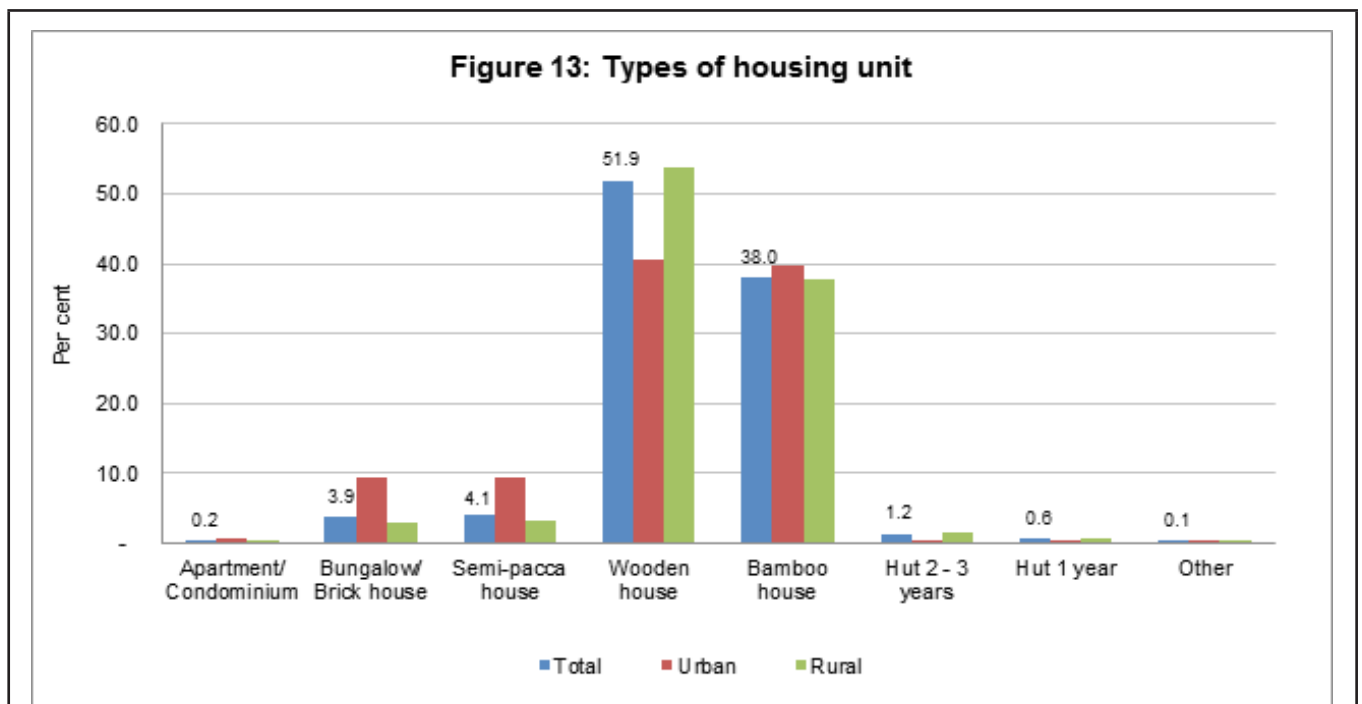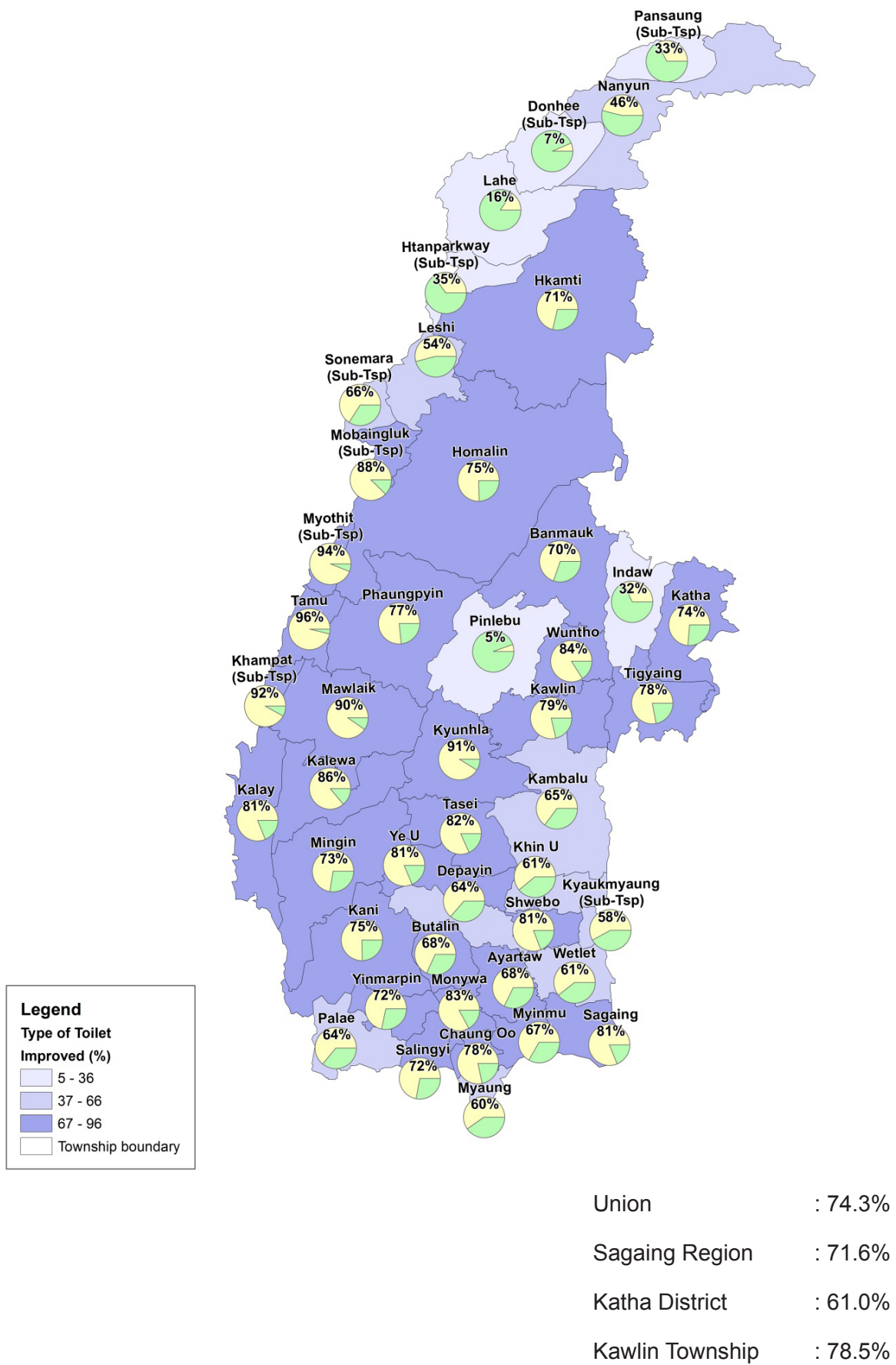
- The majority of the households in Kawlin Township are living in wooden houses (51.9%) followed by households in bamboo houses (38.0%).

- Some 40.7 per cent of urban households and 53.8 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 33%
Nanyun 46%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 7%
Lahe 16%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 35%
Hkamti 71%
Leshi 54%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 66%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 88%
Homalin 75%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 94%
Banmauk 70%
Indaw 32%
Katha 74%
Tamu 96%
Phaungpyin 77%
Pinlebu 5%
Wuntho 84%
Tigyaing 78%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 92%
Mawlaik 90%
Kawlin 79%
Kyunhla 91%
Kalewa 86%
Kambalu 65%
Kalay 81%
Tasei 82%
Mingin 73%
Ye U 81%
Khin U 61%
Depayin 64%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 58%
Kani 75%
Shwebo 81%
Butalin 68%
Ayartaw 68%
Wetlet 61%
Yinmarpin 72%
Monywa 83%
Palae 64%
Myinmu 67%
Sagaing 81%
Chaung Oo 78%
Salingyi 72%
Myaung 60%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
- 5 - 36
- 37 - 66
- 67 - 96
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Katha District	: 61.0%
Kawlin Township	: 78.5%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.2	2.4	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		77.3	89.4	75.3
Improved sanitation		*78.5*	*91.8*	*76.3*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		16.0	7.9	17.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.2	*	0.2
Other		0.1	-	0.1
None		5.2	0.3	6.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	31,403	4,569	26,834

- Some 78.5 per cent of the households in Kawlin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (77.3%)).

- 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.

- Some 5.2 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 Kawlin Township, 6.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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

Pansaung
(Sub-Tsp)
17%

Nanyun
17%

Donhee
(Sub-Tsp)
5%

Lahe
34%

Htanparkway
(Sub-Tsp)
34%

Hkamti
37%

Leshi
30%

Sonemara
(Sub-Tsp)
49%

Mobaingluk
(Sub-Tsp)
62%

Homalin
69%

Myothit
(Sub-Tsp)
70%

Banmauk
83%

Indaw
85%

Katha
88%

Tamu
70%

Phaungpyin
84%

Pinlebu
91%

Wuntho
90%

Khampat
(Sub-Tsp)
75%

Mawlaik
78%

Kawlin
85%

Tigyaing
87%

Kyunhla
82%

Kalewa
48%

Kalay
85%

Tasei
97%

Kambalu
77%

Mingin
71%

Ye U
93%

Khin U
91%

Depayin
89%

Shwebo
84%

Kyaukmyaung
(Sub-Tsp)
65%

Kani
79%

Butalin
87%

Ayartaw
86%

Wetlet
67%

Yinmarpin
90%

Monywa
93%

Myinmu
75%

Palae
81%

Salingyi
87%

Chaung Oo
88%

Sagaing
71%

Myaung
77%

Legend
Water Source
Improved (%)
- 5 - 36
- 37 - 67
- 68 - 97
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Katha District	: 87.0%
Kawlin Township	: 85.4%

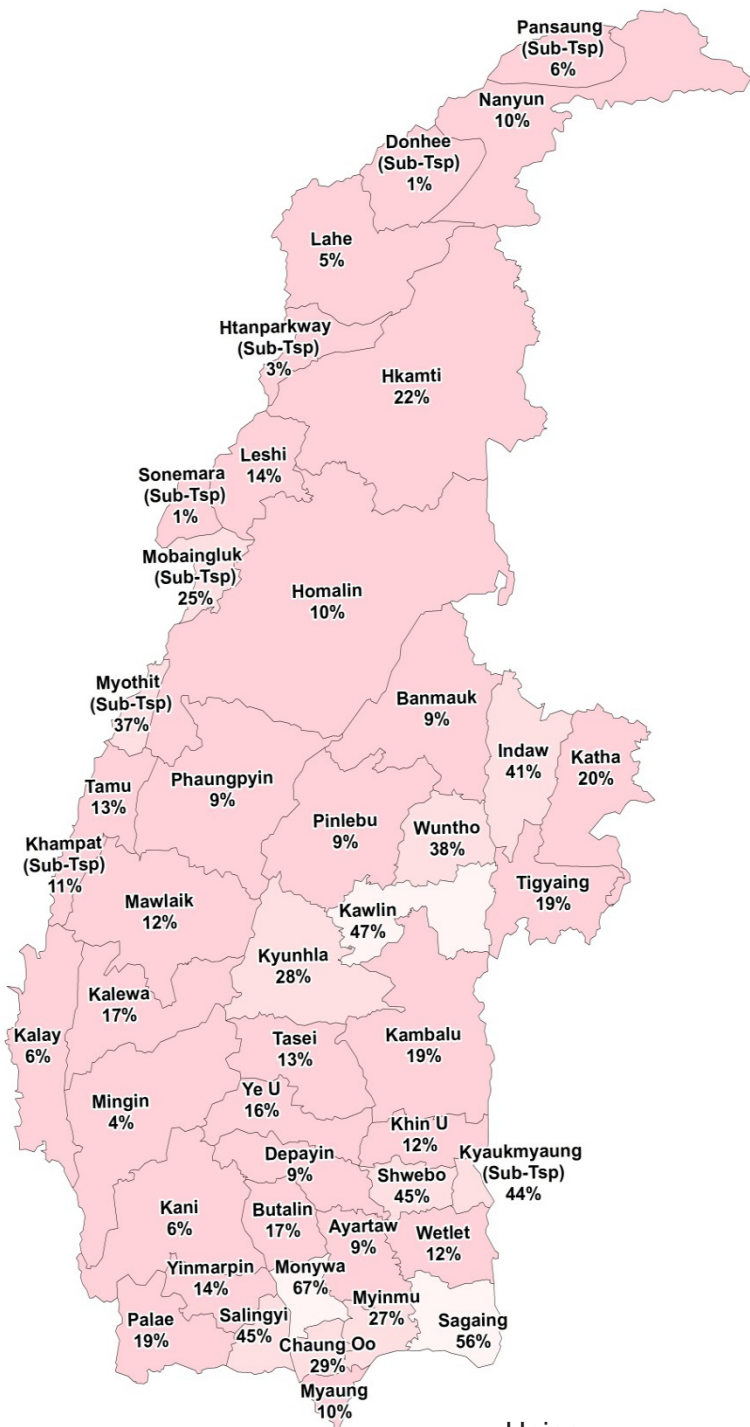**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.8	1.1	0.7
Tube well, borehole	24.3	35.0	22.5
Protected well/ Spring	55.3	35.8	58.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier	5.0	27.1	1.2
Total improved drinking water	*85.4*	*99.0*	*83.1*
Unprotected well/Spring	2.0	0.5	2.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.7	-	1.9
River/stream/ canal	3.2	-	3.7
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.1	*	0.1
Other	7.6	0.5	9.0
Total unimproved drinking water	*14.6*	*1.0*	*16.9*
Total Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	31,403	4,569	26,834

- In Kawlin Township, 85.4 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 of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (68-97) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 55.3 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 24.3 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.

- Some 14.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 16.9 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

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 6%
Nanyun 10%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 1%
Lahe 5%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 3%
Hkamti 22%
Leshi 14%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 1%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 25%
Homalin 10%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 37%
Banmauk 9%
Indaw 41%
Katha 20%
Tamu 13%
Phaungpyin 9%
Pinlebu 9%
Wuntho 38%
Tigyaing 19%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 11%
Mawlaik 12%
Kawlin 47%
Kyunhla 28%
Kalewa 17%
Kalay 6%
Tasei 13%
Kambalu 19%
Mingin 4%
Ye U 16%
Khin U 12%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 44%
Depayin 9%
Shwebo 45%
Kani 6%
Butalin 17%
Ayartaw 9%
Wetlet 12%
Yinmarpin 14%
Monywa 67%
Myinmu 27%
Palae 19%
Salingyi 45%
Sagaing 56%
Chaung Oo 29%
Myaung 10%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 1 - 23
- 24 - 45
- 46 - 67
- Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Katha District	: 26.6%
Kawlin Township	: 47.2%

32

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		47.2	95.9	38.9
Kerosene		1.7	0.1	1.9
Candle		14.5	3.0	16.5
Battery		7.4	0.7	8.5
Generator (private)		16.2	0.2	18.9
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.2
Solar system/energy		11.7	0.1	13.7
Other		1.2	*	1.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	31,403	4,569	26,834

- In Kawlin Township, 47.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and is the highest. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (46-67) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.

- In rural areas, 38.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Nanyun 100%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Lahe 99%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Hkamti 99%
Leshi 100%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Homalin 99%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Banmauk 99%
Indaw 94%
Katha 93%
Tamu 98%
Phaungpyin 100%
Pinlebu 98%
Wuntho 95%
Tigyaing 97%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Mawlaik 100%
Kawlin 89%
Kyunhla 88%
Kambalu 88%
Kalewa 99%
Tasei 96%
Kalay 97%
Mingin 99%
Ye U 90%
Khin U 91%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 85%
Depayin 93%
Shwebo 83%
Kani 100%
Butalin 96%
Wetlet 92%
Ayartaw 97%
Yinmarpin 93%
Monywa 66%
Palae 92%
Chaung Oo 84%
Myinmu 84%
Sagaing 75%
Salingyi 84%
Myaung 95%

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and charcoal (%)
- 66 - 78
- 79 - 89
- 90 - 100
- Township boundary

Union   : 81.0%

Sagaing Region   : 90.2%

Katha District   : 94.3%

Kawlin Township : 88.9%

34

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		10.6	36.6	6.1
LPG		*	*	*
Kerosene		*	*	*
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		75.0	17.6	84.8
Charcoal		13.9	45.0	8.6
Coal		0.4	0.7	0.4
Other		*	0.1	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	31,403	4,569	26,834

• In Kawlin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 75.0 per cent using firewood and 13.9 per cent using charcoal.

• Only 10.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

• Households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 84.8 per cent using firewood and 8.6 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	31,403	28.6	57.4	6.8	19.8	1.8	2.7	29.8	0.2
Urban	4,569	14.2	85.4	16.6	60.8	5.3	9.8	10.4	0.8
Rural	26,834	31.1	52.6	5.1	12.9	1.2	1.4	33.1	0.1

- Some 57.4 per cent of the households in Kawlin Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. In urban areas, 85.4 per cent of households have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 52.6 per cent and highest in each area respectively.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
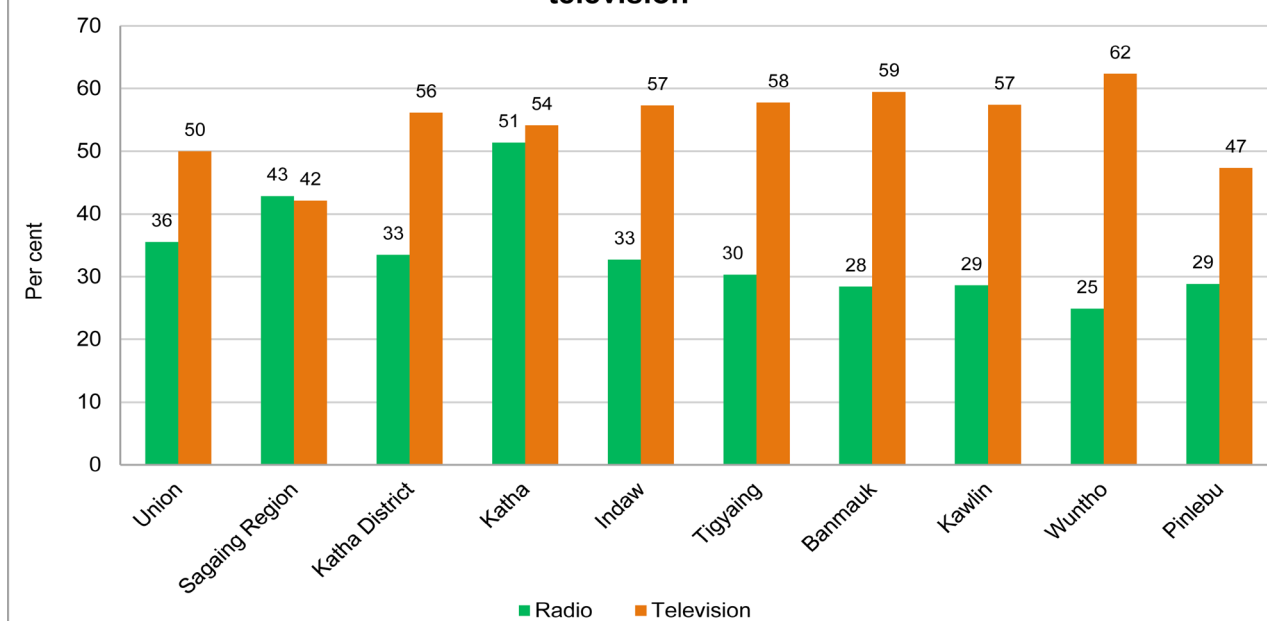
- In Kawlin Township, 57.4 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in three households (28.6%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Pansaung (Sub-Tsp) 3%
Nanyun 6%
Donhee (Sub-Tsp) 0%
Lahe 10%
Htanparkway (Sub-Tsp) 6%
Hkamti 19%
Leshi 4%
Sonemara (Sub-Tsp) 2%
Mobaingluk (Sub-Tsp) 7%
Homalin 11%
Myothit (Sub-Tsp) 10%
Banmauk 4%
Indaw 22%
Katha 25%
Tamu 46%
Phaungpyin 2%
Pinlebu 7%
Wuntho 24%
Khampat (Sub-Tsp) 19%
Mawlaik 18%
Kawlin 20%
Tigyaing 20%
Kyunhla 16%
Kalewa 16%
Kalay 37%
Kambalu 14%
Tasei 16%
Mingin 2%
Ye U 23%
Khin U 14%
Depayin 14%
Shwebo 31%
Kyaukmyaung (Sub-Tsp) 22%
Kani 9%
Butalin 14%
Ayartaw 14%
Wetlet 16%
Yinmarpin 15%
Monywa 51%
Myinmu 22%
Sagaing 40%
Palae 12%
Chaung Oo 29%
Salingyi 22%
Myaung 14%

Legend
Access to mobile phone(%)
0 - 17
18 - 34
35 - 51
Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Katha District	: 17.9%
Kawlin Township	: 19.8%

- Some 19.8 per cent of the households in Kawlin Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (18-34) 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
Katha District	167,956	2,696	107,052	53,868	3,859	11,914	4,923	90,248
Urban	20,015	720	14,286	12,180	596	407	242	1,545
Rural	147,941	1,976	92,766	41,688	3,263	11,507	4,681	88,703
Kawlin Township	31,403	672	22,014	13,392	849	485	197	15,063
Urban	4,569	187	3,492	3,096	144	2	1	87
Rural	26,834	485	18,522	10,296	705	483	196	14,976

- In Kawlin Township, 70.1 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 48.0 per cent of households having cart (bullock).

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Sagaing Region and Kawlin Township
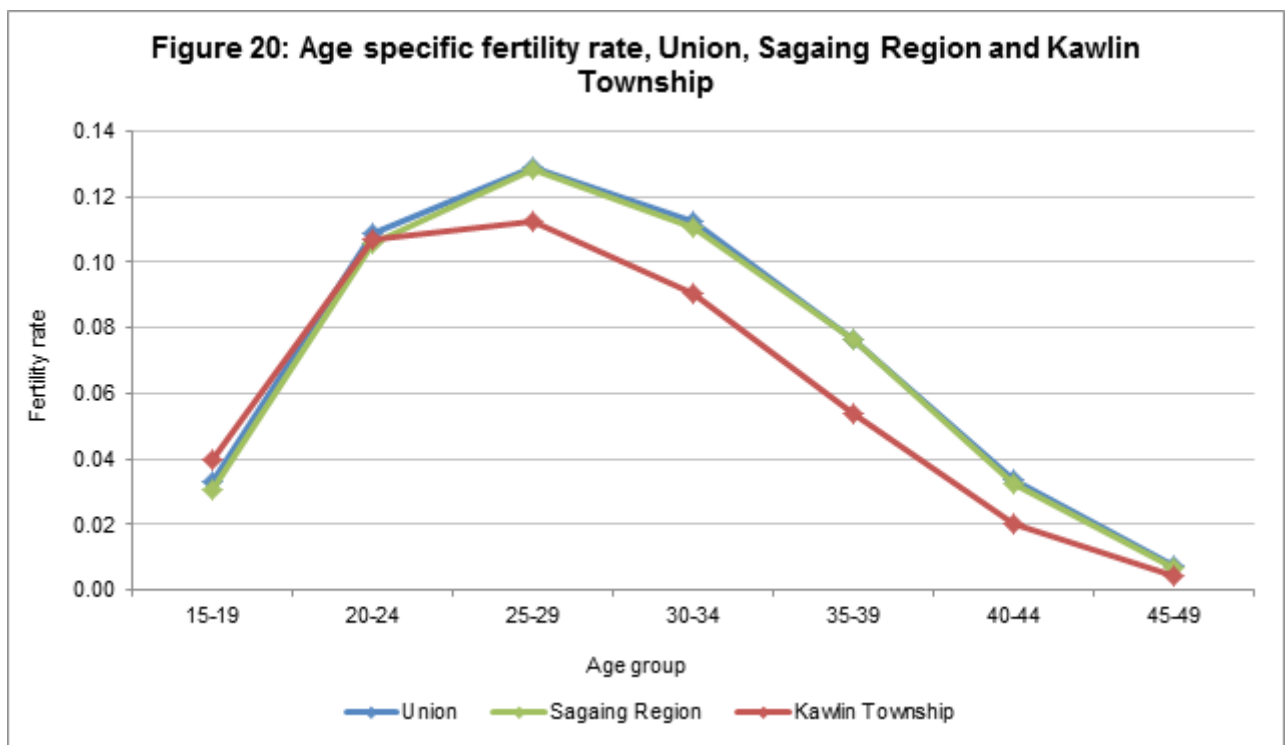
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.1 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend

Total Fertility Rate
- 1.7 – 3.4
- 3.5 – 5.2
- 5.3 – 6.9
- Township boundary
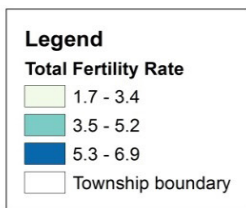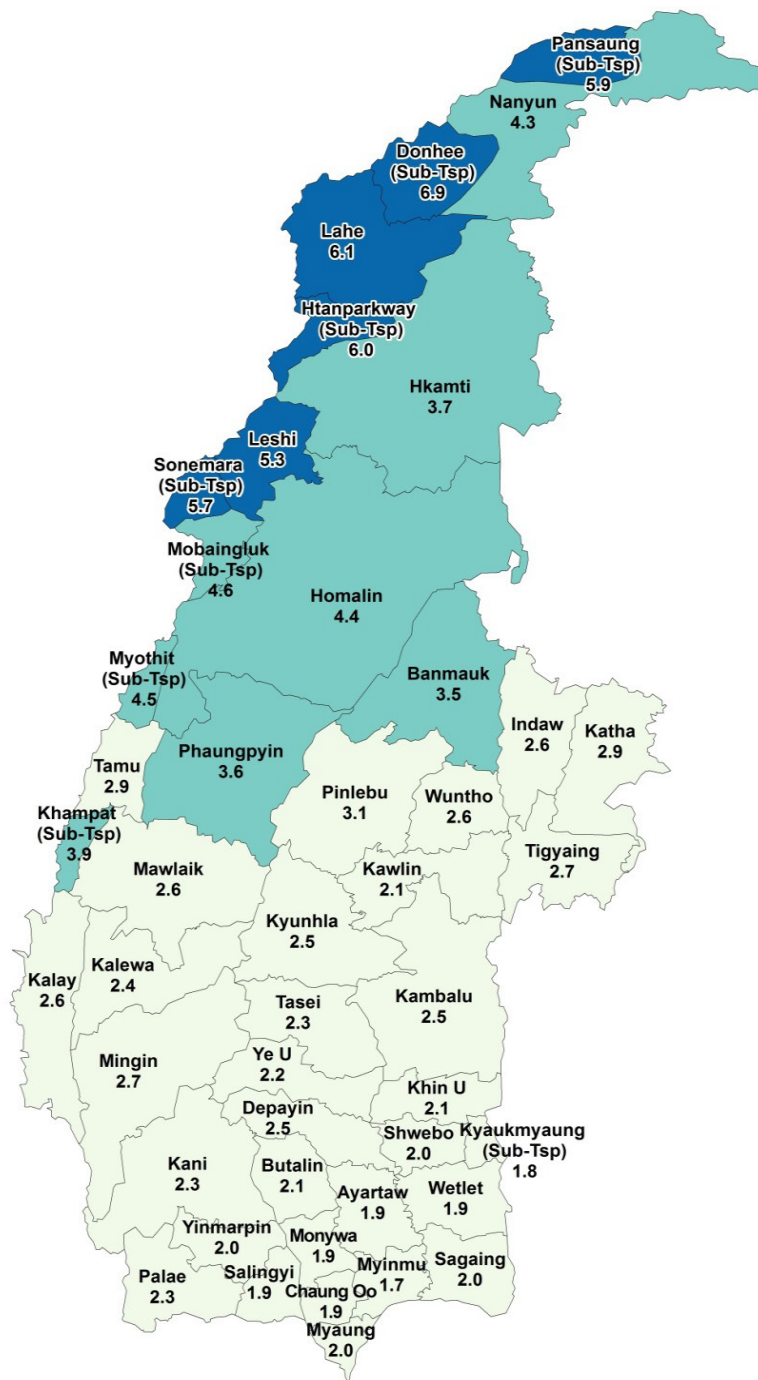
Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Katha District	: 2.8
Kawlin Township	: 2.1

40

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
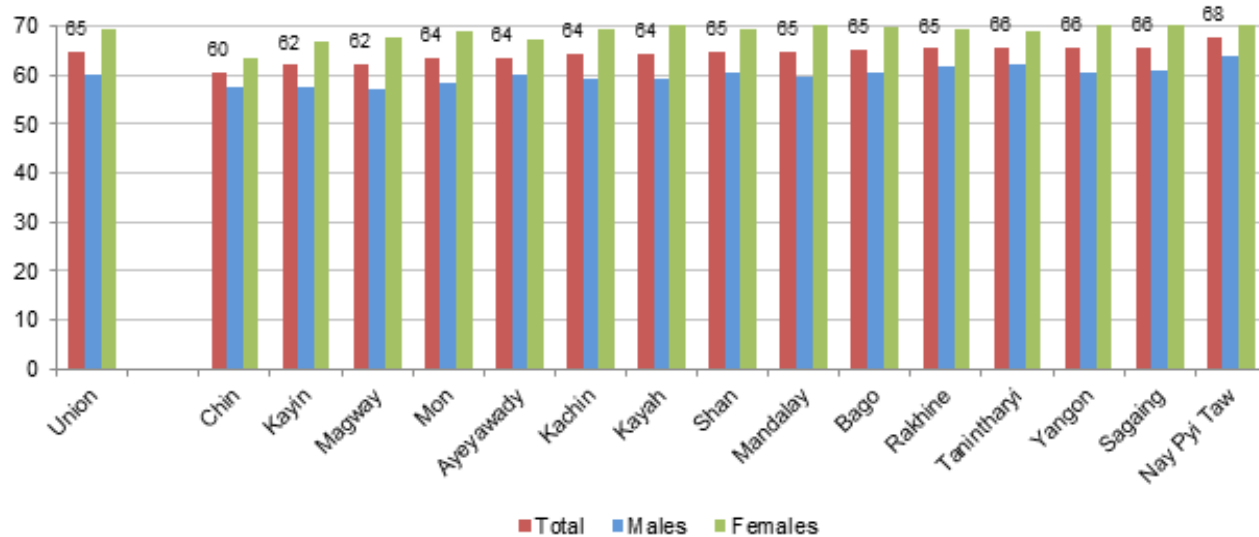
- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- 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
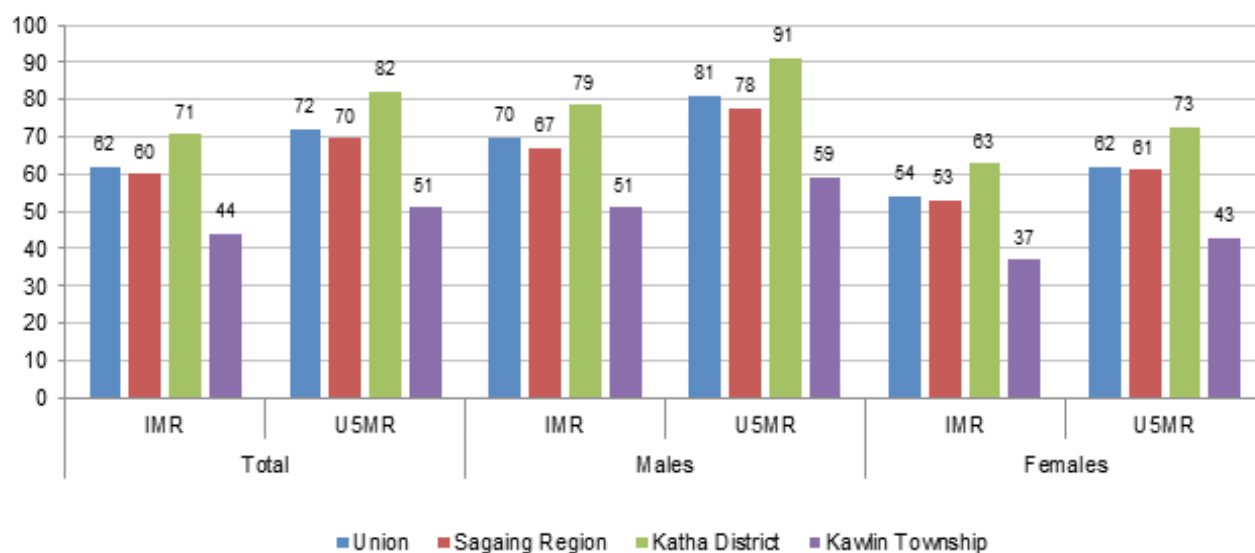
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Katha District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Katha District is 71 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 82 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kawlin Township are lower than those of Sagaing Region and Katha District. The Infant mortality in Kawlin Township is 44 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 51 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
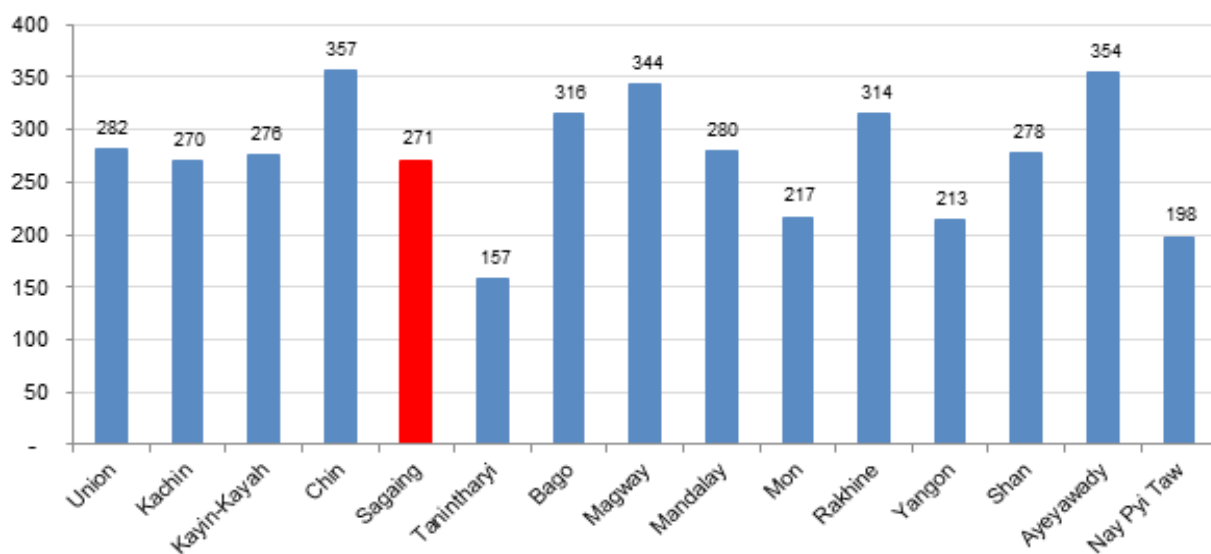
- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- 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 (Km^2). 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:
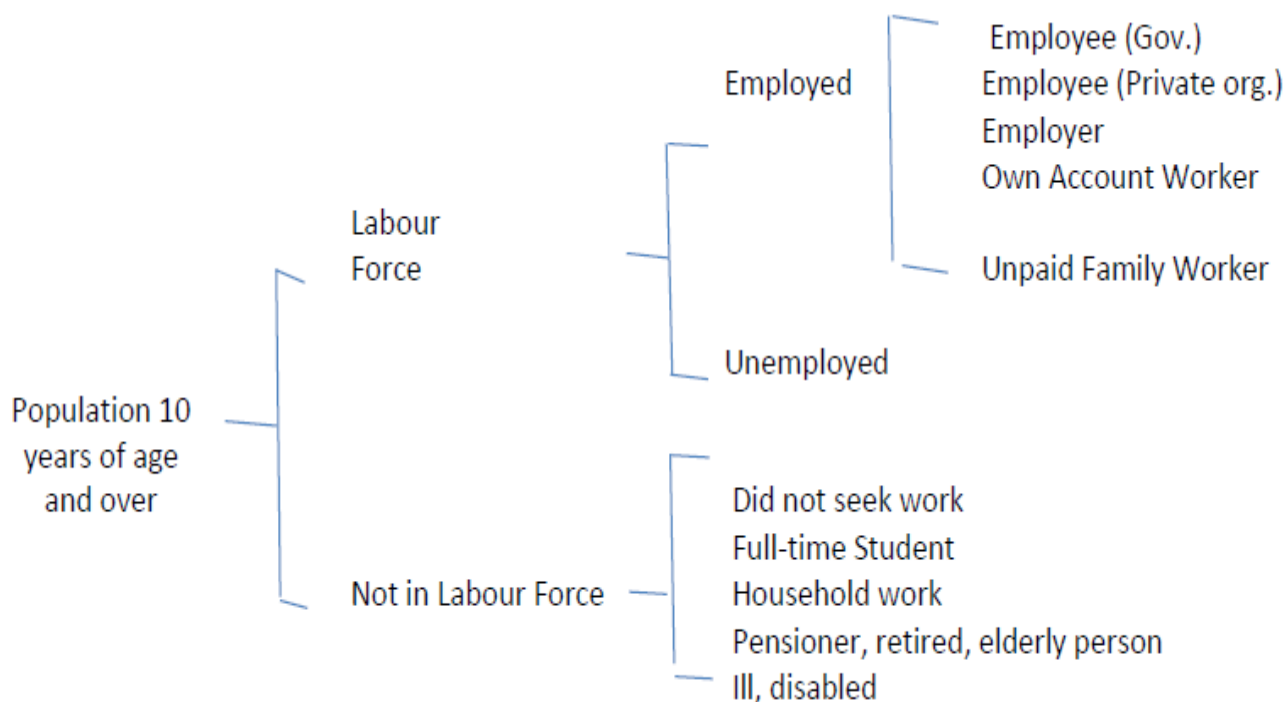
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Sagaing Region, Katha District, Kawlin Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Myo Thandar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
U Thant Zin Aung	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Wint No No Htun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
U Aung Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khee Reh	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Sai Maung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census