



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

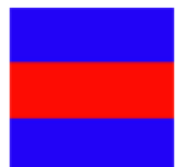
SAGAING REGION, KALAY DISTRICT

Kalay Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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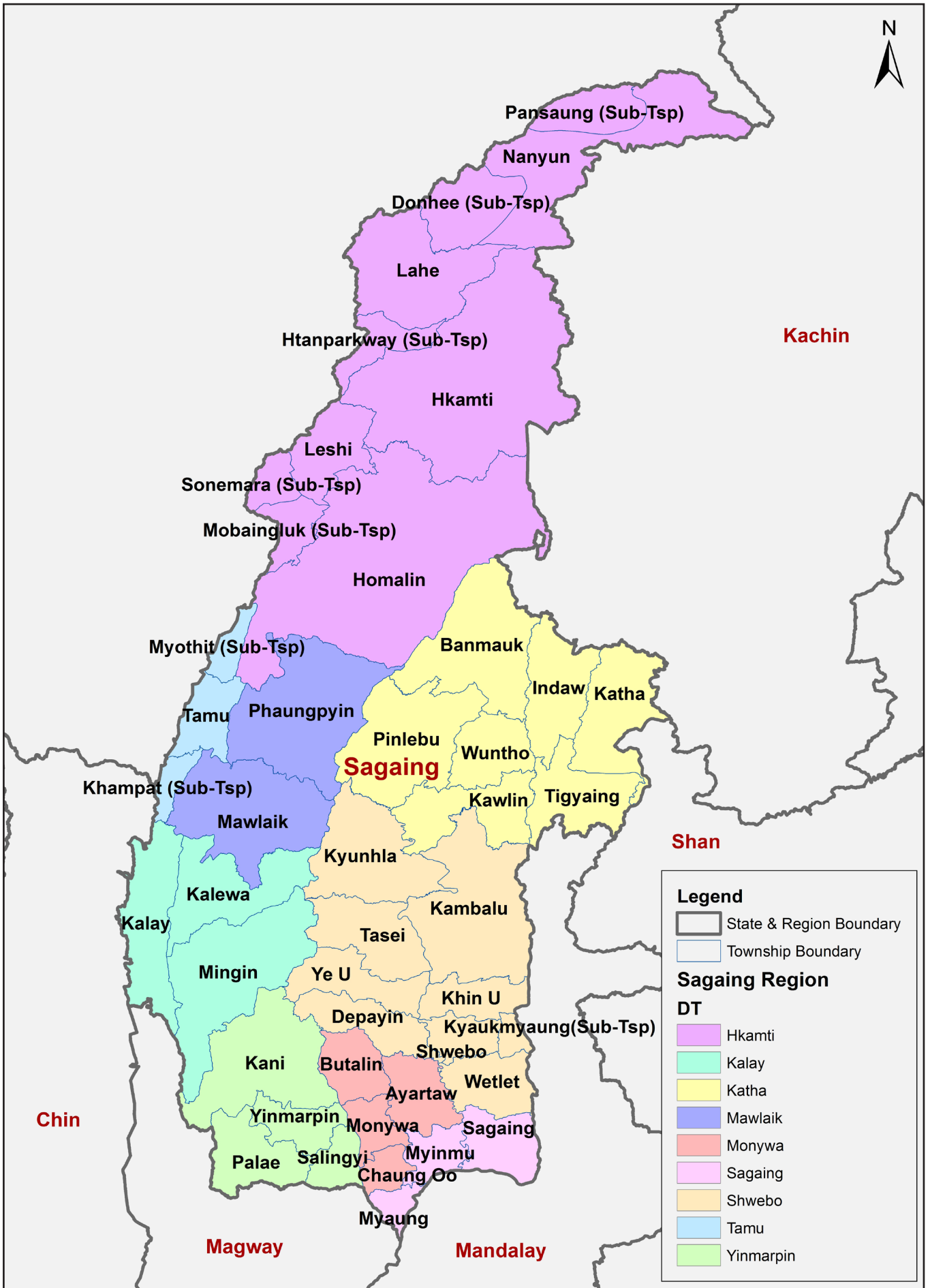
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Kalay Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	348,573 ²	
Population males	167,558 (48.1%)	
Population females	181,015 (51.9%)	
Percentage of urban population	37.4%	
Area (Km²)	2,337.8 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	149.1 persons	
Median age	25.6 years	
Number of wards	19	
Number of village tracts	41	
Number of private households	72,769	
Percentage of female headed households	25.2%	
Mean household size	4.7 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	30.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.4%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	55.4	
Child dependency ratio	47.9	
Old dependency ratio	7.5	
Ageing index	15.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	93	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.2%	
Male	97.2%	
Female	93.4%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	11,118	3.2
Walking	4,032	1.2
Seeing	4,437	1.3
Hearing	4,016	1.2
Remembering	4,229	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	196,618	70.4	
Associate Scrutiny	90	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	187	0.1	
National Registration	750	0.3	
Religious	786	0.3	
Temporary Registration	287	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	118	< 0.1	
None	80,258	28.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	63.2%	82.7%	45.9%
Unemployment rate	6.8%	6.4%	7.6%
Employment to population ratio	58.9%	77.4%	42.4%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	61,080	83.9	
Renter	7,130	9.8	
Provided free (individually)	1,391	1.9	
Government quarters	2,338	3.2	
Private company quarters	564	0.8	
Other	266	0.4	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.9%		16.3%
Bamboo	58.7%	4.7%	3.3%
Earth	0.1%	0.7%	
Wood	25.6%	84.1%	1.5%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		78.5%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	14.2%	10.0%	0.2%
Other	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	247	0.3	
LPG	69	0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	176	0.2	
Firewood	57,198	78.6	
Charcoal	13,573	18.7	
Coal	406	0.6	
Other	1,084	1.5	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	4,311	5.9
Kerosene	672	0.9
Candle	7,481	10.3
Battery	11,003	15.1
Generator (private)	32,710	45.0
Water mill (private)	2,303	3.2
Solar system/energy	11,691	16.1
Other	2,598	3.6
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,620	2.2
Tube well, borehole	24,687	33.9
Protected well/spring	33,542	46.1
Bottled/purifier water	2,081	2.9
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>61,930</i>	<i>85.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	5,773	7.9
Pool/pond/lake	37	0.1
River/stream/canal	2,759	3.8
Waterfall/rainwater	223	0.3
Other	2,047	2.8
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>10,839</i>	<i>14.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,917	2.6
Tube well, borehole	23,778	32.7
Protected well/spring	34,890	47.9
Unprotected well/spring	5,949	8.2
Pool/pond/lake	51	0.1
River/stream/canal	3,792	5.2
Waterfall/rainwater	227	0.3
Bottled/purifier water	85	0.1
Other	2,080	2.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	745	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	58,282	80.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>59,027</i>	<i>81.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	11,794	16.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	171	0.2
Other	346	0.5
None	1,431	2.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	21,717	29.8
Television	36,478	50.1
Landline phone	2,985	4.1
Mobile phone	26,902	37.0
Computer	2,124	2.9
Internet at home	3,232	4.4
Households with none of the items	23,792	32.7
Households with all of the items	139	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,564	2.1
Motorcycle/Moped	42,656	58.6
Bicycle	43,172	59.3
4-Wheel tractor	1,018	1.4
Canoe/Boat	885	1.2
Motor boat	176	0.2
Cart (bullock)	20,221	27.8

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Kalay 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 Kalay Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	348,573*		
Males	167,558		
Females	181,015		
Sex ratio	93 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	37.4%		
Area (Km ²)	2,337.8**		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	149.1 persons		
Number of wards	19		
Number of village tracts	41		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	339,302	125,636	213,666
Number of conventional households	72,769	25,721	47,048
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kalay Township, there are slightly more females than males with 93 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with (37.4%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Kalay Township is 149 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Kalay Township. This is slightly higher 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;
Kalay Township (Kalay District, Sagaing Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	72,769	348,573	167,558	181,015
	Ward	25,721	130,506	60,657	69,849
1	Nyaung Pin Thar(W)	923	4,845	2,196	2,649
2	Mingalar U Yin(W)	1,090	5,141	2,434	2,707
3	Aung Min Ga Lar(W)	1,052	5,040	2,370	2,670
4	Aung Myay Man(W)	996	5,116	2,388	2,728
5	Aung Thit Sar(W)	1,593	7,278	3,516	3,762
6	Aung Zaya(W)	826	3,660	1,678	1,982
7	Pin Lon (W)	1,060	6,075	2,864	3,211
8	Chan Myayt Aung Si(W)	2,554	12,538	6,031	6,507
9	Tat U Thida(W)	1,792	8,984	4,246	4,738
10	Thazin(W)	1,095	6,598	3,006	3,592
11	Tar Han(W)	2,691	14,876	6,841	8,035
12	San Myo(W)	1,451	8,121	3,681	4,440
13	Taung Pee Lar(W)	1,459	6,878	3,096	3,782
14	Taung Zalat(W)	2,124	10,949	4,859	6,090
15	Gyo Thone Pin(W)	1,521	7,540	3,470	4,070
16	Hlaing Thar Yar(W)	1,126	5,523	2,733	2,790
17	Myo Hla(W)	1,024	4,703	2,161	2,542
18	In Daing Kone(W)	776	4,130	1,868	2,262
19	Myo Thar(W)	568	2,511	1,219	1,292
	Village Tract	47,048	218,067	106,901	111,166
1	Thar Si(VT)	2,641	11,247	5,339	5,908
2	Kan Pale(VT)	888	3,743	1,843	1,900
3	Kan Gyi(VT)	865	3,979	2,012	1,967
4	Nan Saung Pu(VT)	653	2,872	1,400	1,472
5	Sa Khan Gyi(VT)	1,719	8,148	3,958	4,190
6	Pyin Taw U(VT)	3,021	15,147	7,372	7,775
7	Maw Laik Ka Lay(VT)	494	3,606	2,300	1,306

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
8	Pyin Khon Gyi(VT)	1,218	5,832	2,722	3,110
9	Yar Za Gyo(VT)	1,412	6,823	3,545	3,278
10	Saw Bwar Yae Shin(VT)	1,268	5,996	2,976	3,020
11	Mauk Lin(VT)	3,853	19,442	9,156	10,286
12	Nat Gyi Kone (Kyauk Kar)(VT)	795	3,841	1,993	1,848
13	Kyaung Taik(VT)	1,681	7,434	3,532	3,902
14	Nat Gyi Kone (Pyin Khon Lay)(VT)	1,646	8,934	4,428	4,506
15	Ngar Hpar(VT)	665	2,730	1,345	1,385
16	Yae Shin(VT)	613	2,824	1,409	1,415
17	Kyauk Pyoke(VT)	320	1,429	705	724
18	Sin(VT)	182	995	484	511
19	Set Kant(VT)	624	3,024	1,455	1,569
20	Taung Au(VT)	645	3,214	1,565	1,649
21	Khon Thar(VT)	1,027	4,984	2,534	2,450
22	Kyet Hpa Net(VT)	998	4,325	2,154	2,171
23	Nan Kyin Saung(VT)	385	1,872	912	960
24	In Daing Gyi(VT)	954	4,556	2,426	2,130
25	U Yin(VT)	341	1,525	731	794
26	Kyi Kone(VT)	585	2,914	1,544	1,370
27	Hto Mar(VT)	1,761	8,185	4,034	4,151
28	Htauk Kyant(VT)	2,092	9,152	4,321	4,831
29	Kin Pun Chon(VT)	211	1,035	528	507
30	Pauk Taw(VT)	456	1,918	978	940
31	Inn Din(VT)	510	2,655	1,372	1,283
32	Nat Myaung(VT)	729	2,990	1,465	1,525
33	Nat Chaung(VT)	2,691	11,426	5,464	5,962
34	Ah Shey See(VT)	1,459	6,376	3,093	3,283
35	Khon Doe Myo Thar(VT)	1,530	6,940	3,274	3,666
36	Myauk See(VT)	805	3,379	1,597	1,782

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
37	Taung See(VT)	199	770	369	401
38	Ywar Thar(VT)	811	3,282	1,591	1,691
39	Kyaw(VT)	545	2,170	1,048	1,122
40	Tin Thar(VT)	3,057	13,347	6,437	6,910
41	Koke Ko(VT)	699	3,006	1,490	1,516

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kalay Township

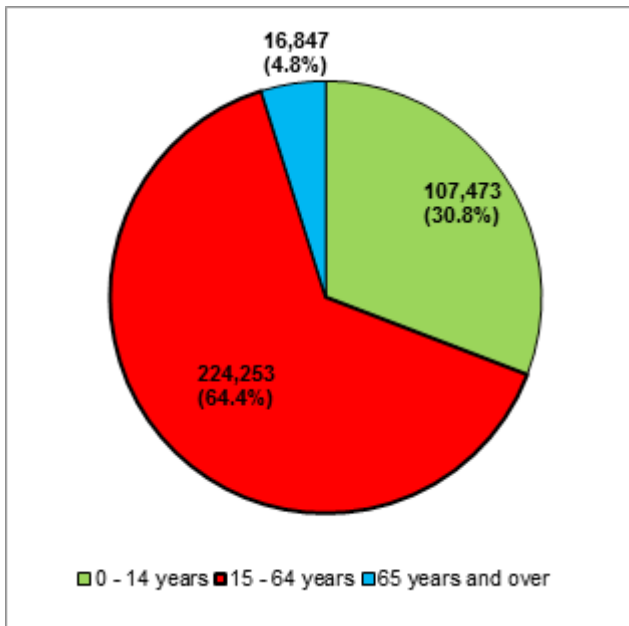
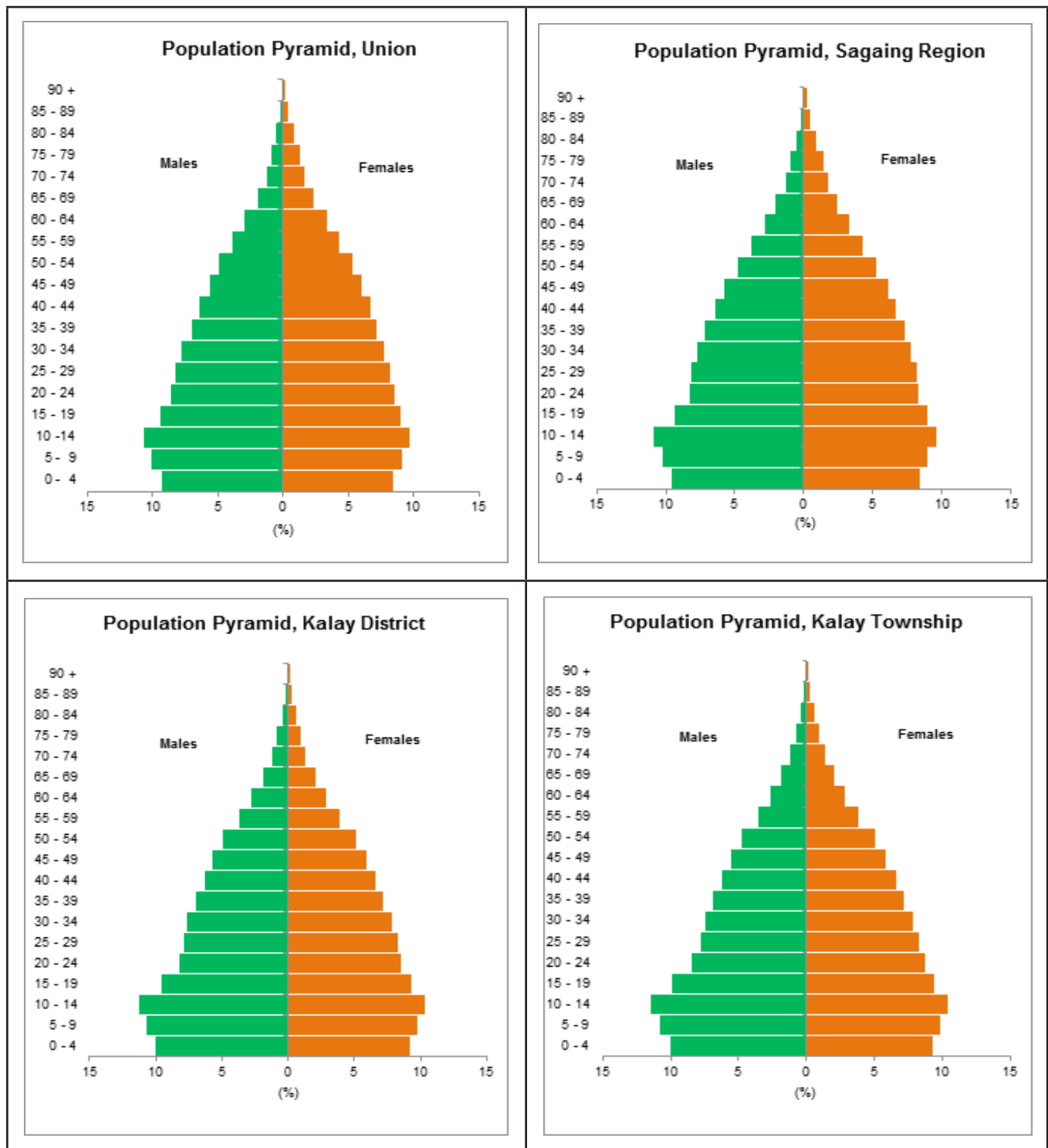


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kalay Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	348,573	167,558	181,015
0 - 4	33,570	16,816	16,754
5 - 9	35,902	18,034	17,868
10 - 14	38,001	19,200	18,801
15 - 19	33,521	16,608	16,913
20 - 24	29,762	14,104	15,658
25 - 29	28,097	13,087	15,010
30 - 34	26,599	12,484	14,115
35 - 39	24,588	11,554	13,034
40 - 44	22,391	10,466	11,925
45 - 49	19,843	9,338	10,505
50 - 54	16,991	7,899	9,092
55 - 59	12,903	5,936	6,967
60 - 64	9,558	4,497	5,061
65 - 69	6,867	3,161	3,706
70 - 74	4,338	1,970	2,368
75 - 79	2,958	1,333	1,625
80 - 84	1,663	687	976
85 - 89	696	267	429
90 +	325	117	208

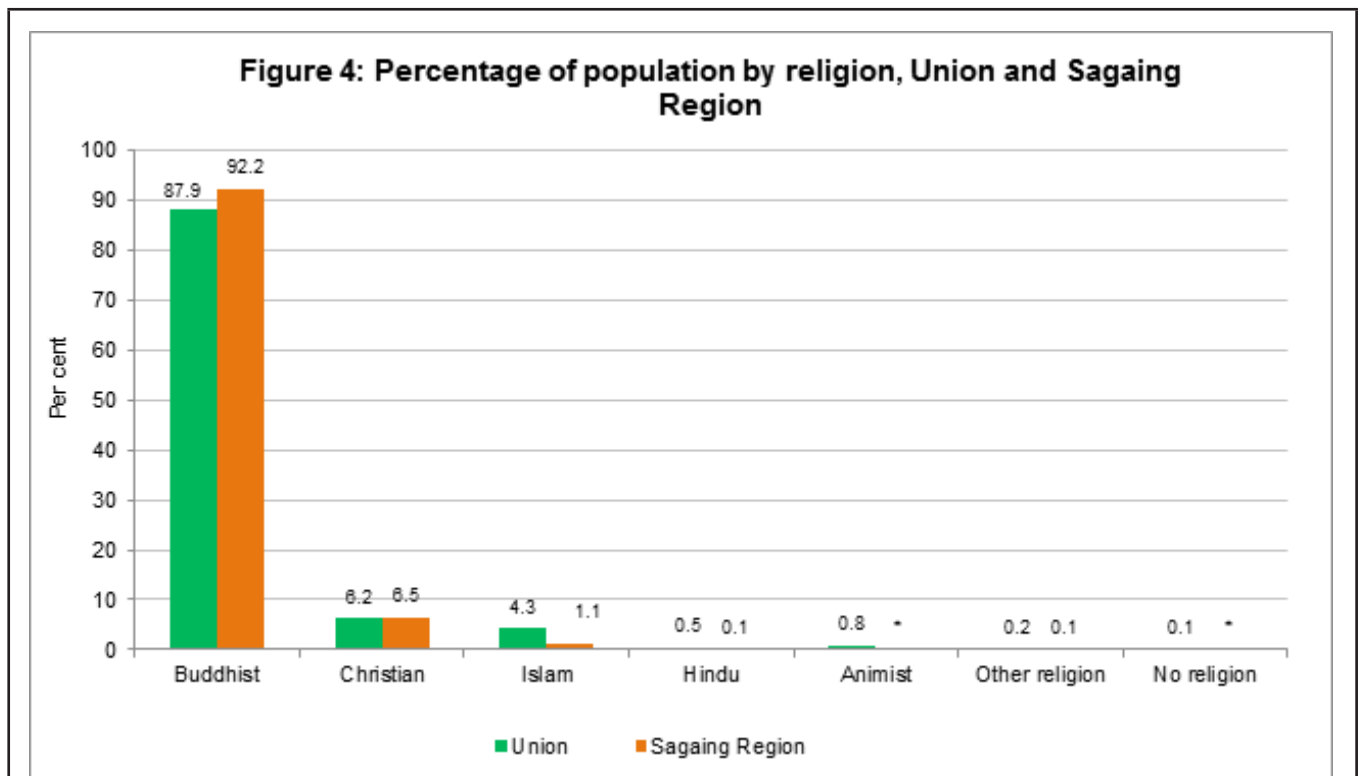
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kalay Township is 64.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions 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 Kalay Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kalay Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kalay Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In 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	6,980	3,487	3,493	2,161	1,056	1,105
6	7,151	3,643	3,508	5,801	2,948	2,853
7	7,345	3,695	3,650	6,520	3,256	3,264
8	6,976	3,440	3,536	6,247	3,088	3,159
9	7,128	3,580	3,548	6,429	3,223	3,206
10	7,152	3,601	3,551	6,403	3,221	3,182
11	6,767	3,368	3,399	6,001	2,982	3,019
12	7,495	3,772	3,723	6,349	3,140	3,209
13	7,994	4,069	3,925	6,148	3,114	3,034
14	7,298	3,609	3,689	4,814	2,349	2,465
15	6,244	3,149	3,095	3,490	1,656	1,834
16	6,337	3,121	3,216	3,117	1,453	1,664
17	6,541	3,214	3,327	2,479	1,088	1,391
18	6,789	3,245	3,544	2,075	913	1,162
19	5,810	2,752	3,058	1,349	630	719
20	6,530	3,049	3,481	945	458	487
21	5,291	2,438	2,853	550	270	280
22	5,569	2,516	3,053	388	194	194
23	5,734	2,642	3,092	258	147	111
24	5,117	2,324	2,793	173	87	86
25	5,954	2,659	3,295	107	65	42
26	5,049	2,343	2,706	96	55	41
27	5,299	2,411	2,888	79	37	42
28	5,564	2,516	3,048	61	25	36
29	5,183	2,348	2,835	48	20	28

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

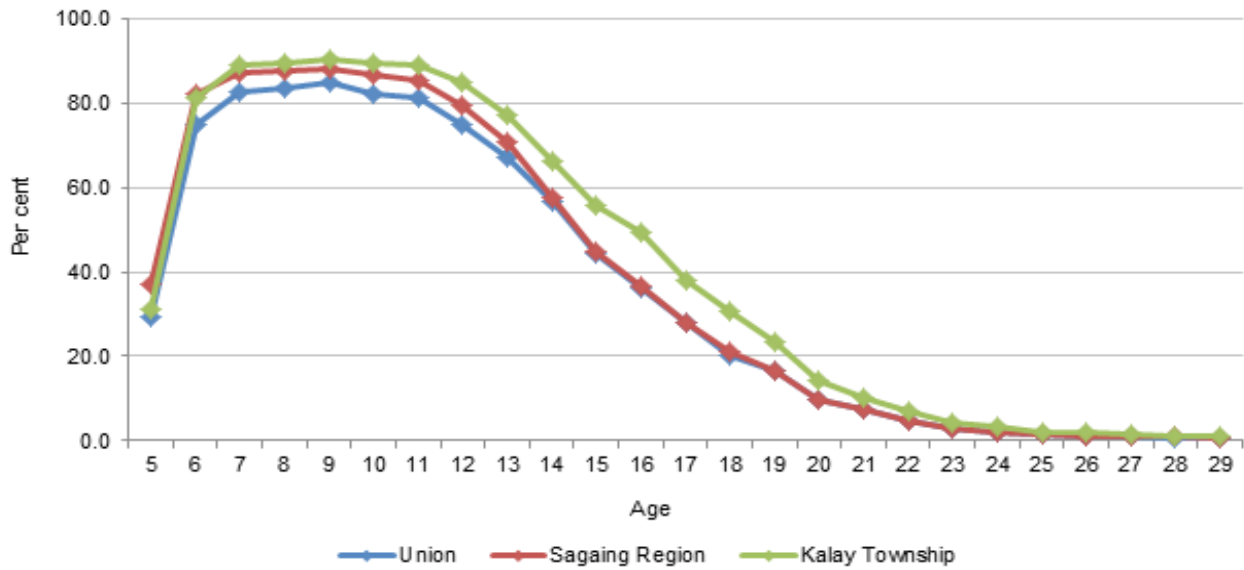
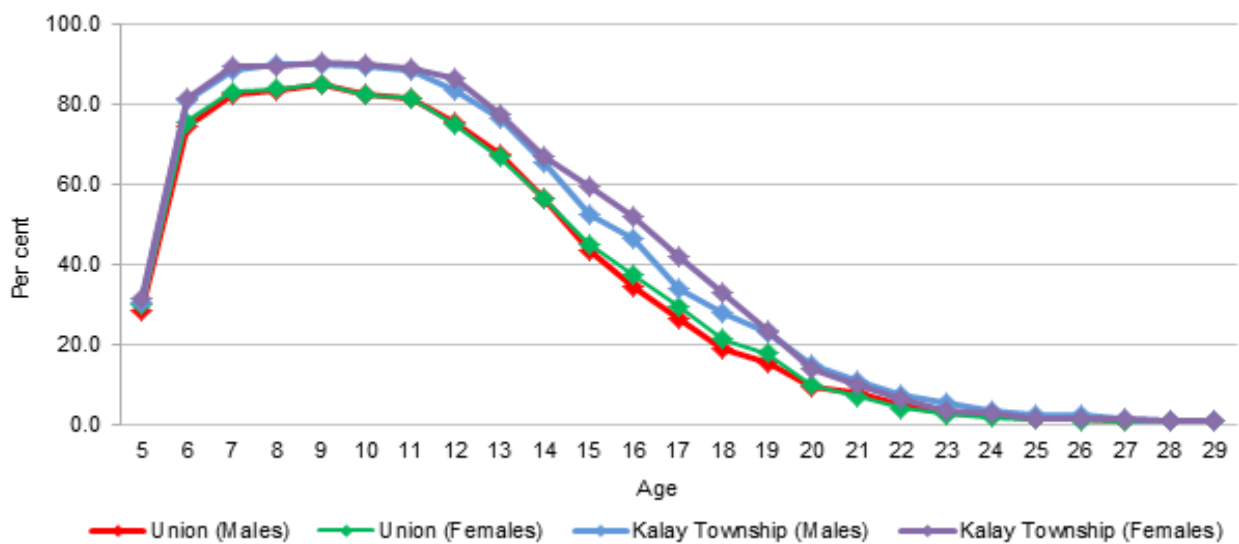
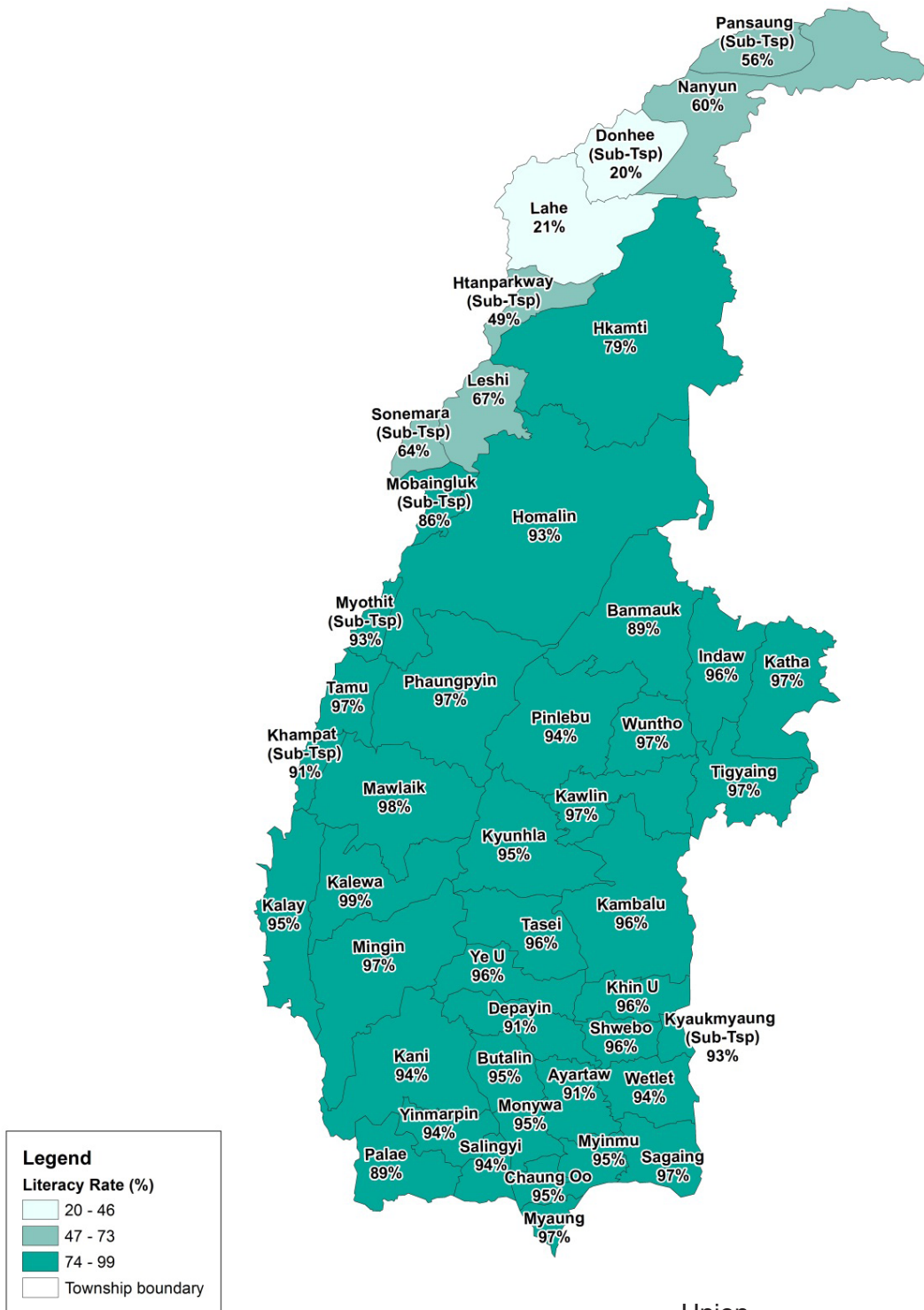


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kalay Township



- School attendance in Kalay Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kalay Township is higher at all ages.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Kalay District	: 95.9%
Kalay Township	: 95.2%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	59,962	98.4
Males	28,450	98.4
Females	31,512	98.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kalay Township is 95.2 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rates of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 93.4 per cent and for the males it is 97.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.4 per cent with 98.5 per cent for females and 98.4 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	177,817	13,795	7.8	40,841	42,539	40,298	20,519	386	15,080	835	179	3,345
Urban	66,604	5,167	7.8	12,266	9,500	16,312	11,683	236	10,079	579	111	671
Rural	111,213	8,628	7.8	28,575	33,039	23,986	8,836	150	5,001	256	68	2,674
Males	82,796	3,981	4.8	16,262	20,845	21,827	10,469	247	6,830	422	101	1,812
Females	95,021	9,814	10.3	24,579	21,694	18,471	10,050	139	8,250	413	78	1,533

- Some 7.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 7.8 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 4.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 10.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 23.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 8.5 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	7.6	8.6	6.5	14.7	16.0	13.0
15 - 19	43.2	51.6	35.0	15.4	16.0	14.6
20 - 24	68.0	81.9	55.5	15.4	12.9	18.7
25 - 29	71.8	91.8	54.3	9.3	8.7	10.1
30 - 34	71.5	93.4	52.2	5.5	5.4	5.7
35 - 39	71.5	94.0	51.5	3.4	3.6	3.2
40 - 44	69.6	93.4	48.6	2.2	2.6	1.5
45 - 49	67.3	92.7	44.8	1.8	2.3	1.0
50 - 54	62.2	88.7	39.2	1.2	1.5	0.7
55 - 59	55.0	81.8	32.3	1.3	1.3	1.1
60 - 64	38.7	58.4	21.2	0.9	1.0	0.6
65 - 69	26.7	41.7	14.0	0.8	0.7	1.2
70 - 74	16.6	25.9	8.7	0.7	0.6	1.0
75 +	9.2	14.1	5.5	1.5	2.1	0.6
15 - 24	54.9	65.5	44.9	15.4	14.2	17.0
15 - 64	63.2	82.7	45.9	6.8	6.4	7.6

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

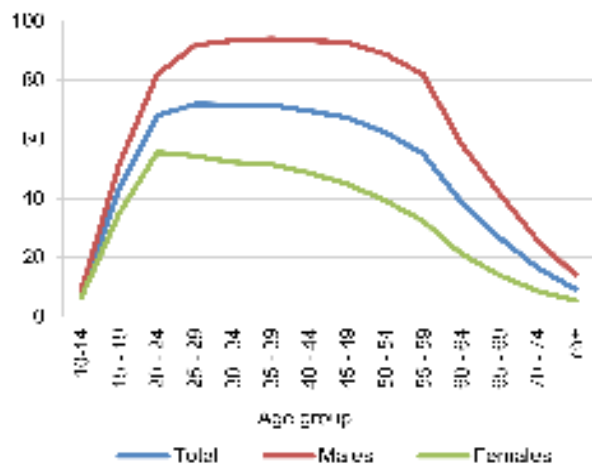
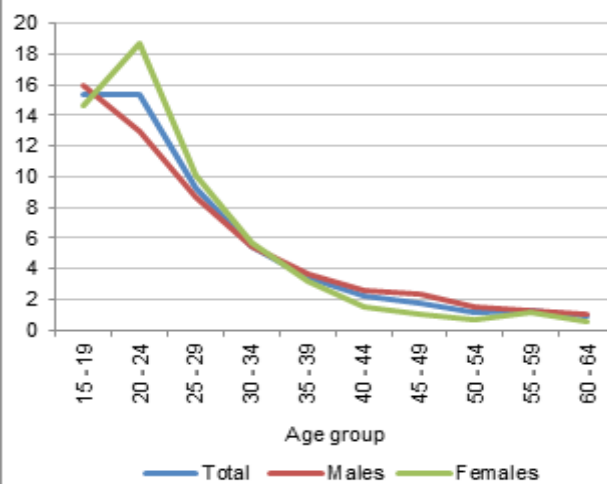


Figure 9: Unemployment rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kalay Township is 63.2 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 45.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 82.7 per cent.
- In Kalay Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 7.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kalay Township is 6.8 per cent. There is a difference between the unemployment rate for males (6.4%) and for females (7.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 17.0 per cent.

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

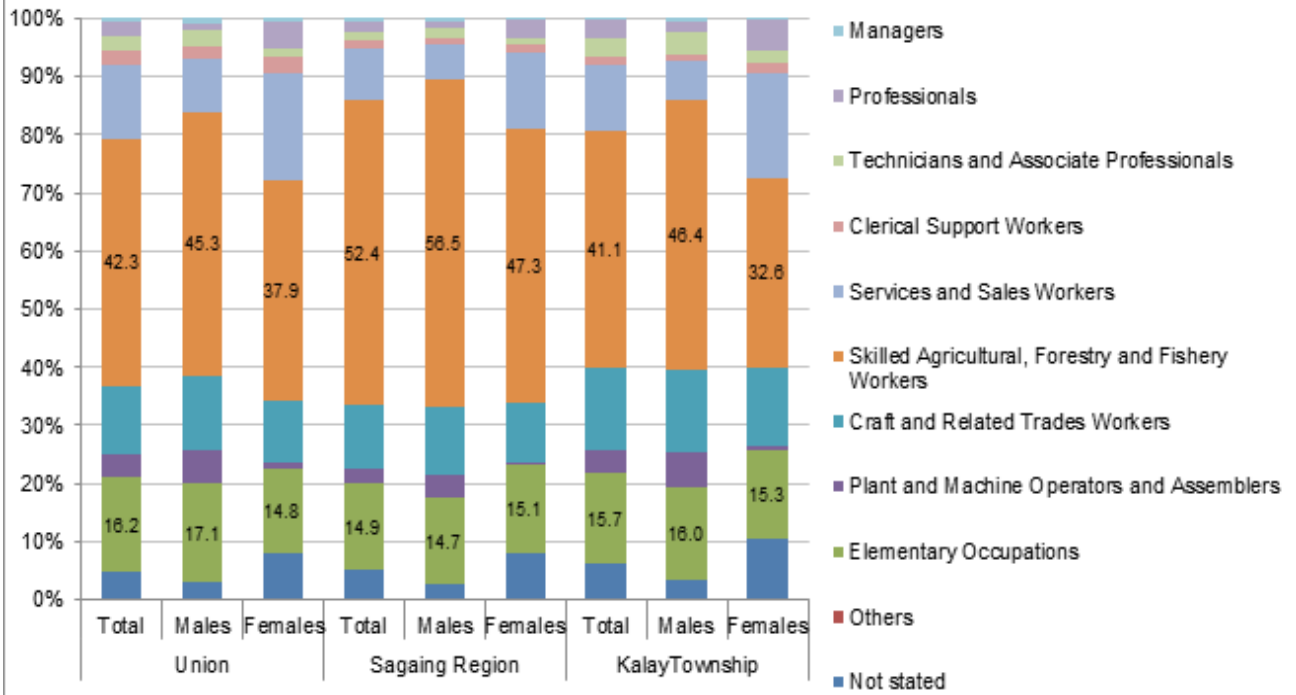
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	131,318	0.9	39.1	40.4	12.8	1.9	5.0
Males	41,289	1.8	61.0	5.4	18.2	3.1	10.5
Females	90,029	0.5	29.0	56.4	10.3	1.3	2.4

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 61.0 per cent of males are full time students while 56.4 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	127,600	78,497	49,103	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	494	395	99	0.4	0.5	0.2
Professionals	4,014	1,360	2,654	3.1	1.7	5.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4,015	3,059	956	3.1	3.9	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	1,848	944	904	1.4	1.2	1.8
Services and Sales Workers	14,091	5,250	8,841	11.0	6.7	18.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	52,431	36,440	15,991	41.1	46.4	32.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	17,675	11,040	6,635	13.9	14.1	13.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	5,149	4,784	365	4.0	6.1	0.7
Elementary Occupations	20,084	12,580	7,504	15.7	16.0	15.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	7,799	2,645	5,154	6.1	3.4	10.5

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



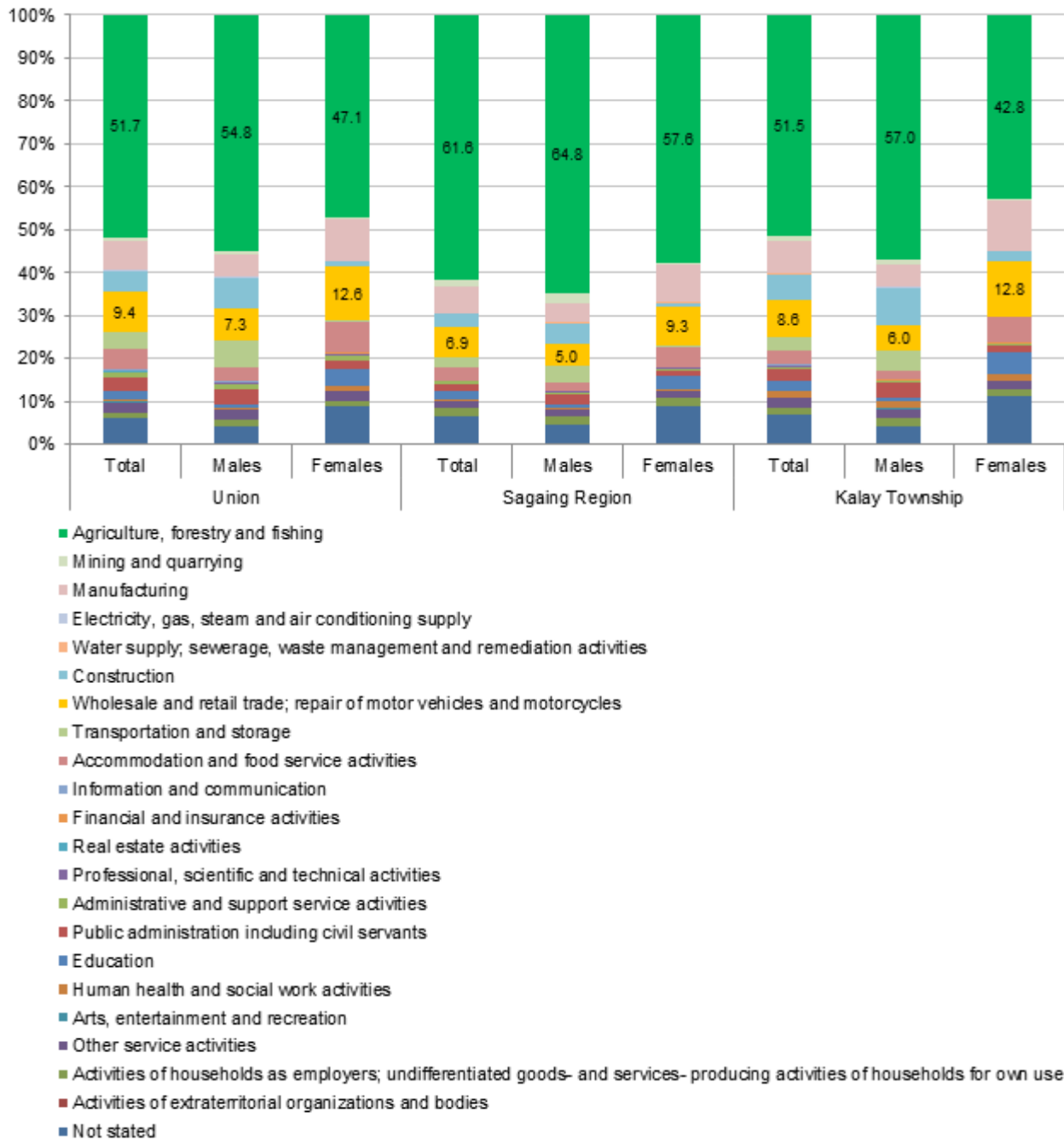
- In Kalay Township, 41.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 15.7 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 46.4 per cent of males and 32.6 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 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	127,600	78,497	49,103	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	65,718	44,707	21,011	51.5	57.0	42.8
Mining and quarrying	1,310	1,071	239	1.0	1.4	0.5
Manufacturing	9,574	3,826	5,748	7.5	4.9	11.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	201	192	9	0.2	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	175	163	12	0.1	0.2	*
Construction	7,854	6,720	1,134	6.2	8.6	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11,007	4,717	6,290	8.6	6.0	12.8
Transportation and storage	3,906	3,766	140	3.1	4.8	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	4,226	1,399	2,827	3.3	1.8	5.8
Information and communication	204	137	67	0.2	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	200	89	111	0.2	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	12	6	6	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	174	128	46	0.1	0.2	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	464	269	195	0.4	0.3	0.4
Public administration including civil servants	3,541	2,792	749	2.8	3.6	1.5
Education	3,179	705	2,474	2.5	0.9	5.0
Human health and social work activities	1,992	1,269	723	1.6	1.6	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	159	124	35	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other service activities	2,741	1,697	1,044	2.1	2.2	2.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2,022	1,293	729	1.6	1.6	1.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	3	1	*	*	*
Not stated	8,937	3,424	5,513	7.0	4.4	11.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



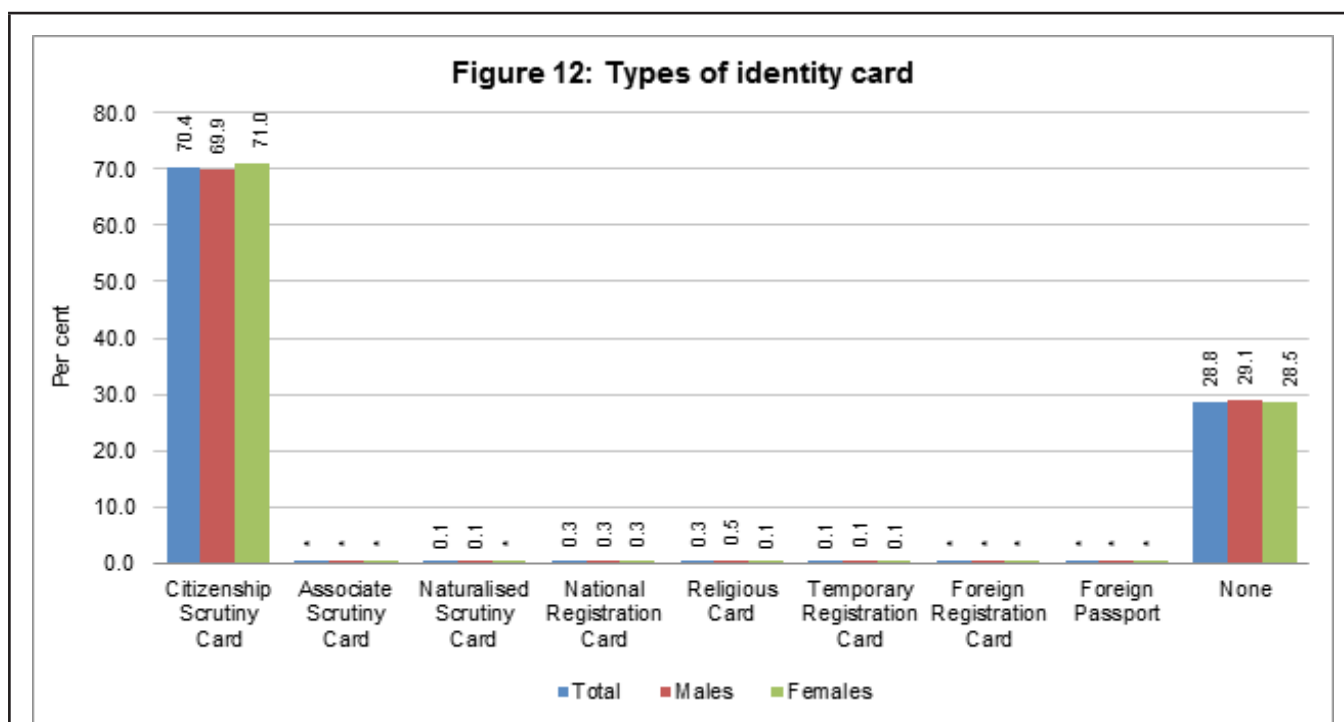
- In Kalay Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 51.5 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 8.6 per cent.
- There are 57.0 per cent of males and 42.8 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	196,618	90	187	750	786	287	*	118	80,258
Urban	77,949	58	91	209	402	66	*	83	28,124
Rural	118,669	32	96	541	384	221	*	35	52,134
Males	92,731	38	122	338	687	162	*	52	38,573
Females	103,887	52	65	412	99	125	*	66	41,685

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Kalay Township, 70.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 28.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 29.1 per cent of males and 28.5 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	348,573	337,455	11,118	3.2	4,437	4,016	4,032	4,229
0 - 4	33,570	33,382	188	0.6	43	48	122	80
5 - 9	35,902	35,540	362	1.0	57	96	103	208
10 - 14	38,001	37,573	428	1.1	74	122	138	233
15 - 19	33,521	33,153	368	1.1	94	107	101	167
20 - 24	29,762	29,374	388	1.3	67	139	140	169
25 - 29	28,097	27,592	505	1.8	68	185	165	252
30 - 34	26,599	26,051	548	2.1	88	181	165	272
35 - 39	24,588	24,099	489	2.0	114	151	151	190
40 - 44	22,391	21,780	611	2.7	253	148	191	192
45 - 49	19,843	18,954	889	4.5	388	257	261	295
50 - 54	16,991	15,971	1,020	6.0	475	314	291	329
55 - 59	12,903	11,894	1,009	7.8	471	339	315	302
60 - 64	9,558	8,592	966	10.1	483	331	318	292
65 - 69	6,867	5,964	903	13.1	436	374	339	285
70 - 74	4,338	3,517	821	18.9	434	348	352	281
75 - 79	2,958	2,245	713	24.1	382	367	357	272
80 - 84	1,663	1,130	533	32.1	292	292	286	230
85 - 89	696	468	228	32.8	133	127	134	106
90 +	325	176	149	45.8	85	90	103	74

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	167,558	162,276	5,282	3.2	1,890	1,877	1,966	1,941
0 - 4	16,816	16,714	102	0.6	25	26	67	42
5 - 9	18,034	17,834	200	1.1	39	48	56	117
10 - 14	19,200	18,964	236	1.2	33	56	86	135
15 - 19	16,608	16,425	183	1.1	36	58	56	89
20 - 24	14,104	13,913	191	1.4	33	64	78	82
25 - 29	13,087	12,831	256	2.0	28	91	90	137
30 - 34	12,484	12,208	276	2.2	39	85	96	132
35 - 39	11,554	11,291	263	2.3	53	74	96	99
40 - 44	10,466	10,182	284	2.7	101	66	101	98
45 - 49	9,338	8,910	428	4.6	168	113	142	131
50 - 54	7,899	7,387	512	6.5	227	148	153	150
55 - 59	5,936	5,476	460	7.7	198	162	160	123
60 - 64	4,497	4,054	443	9.9	201	161	144	112
65 - 69	3,161	2,723	438	13.9	191	179	169	124
70 - 74	1,970	1,612	358	18.2	182	169	143	117
75 - 79	1,333	1,023	310	23.3	156	172	148	113
80 - 84	687	467	220	32.0	112	130	104	86
85 - 89	267	192	75	28.1	41	47	43	32
90 +	117	70	47	40.2	27	28	34	22

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	181,015	175,179	5,836	3.2	2,547	2,139	2,066	2,288
0 - 4	16,754	16,668	86	0.5	18	22	55	38
5 - 9	17,868	17,706	162	0.9	18	48	47	91
10 - 14	18,801	18,609	192	1.0	41	66	52	98
15 - 19	16,913	16,728	185	1.1	58	49	45	78
20 - 24	15,658	15,461	197	1.3	34	75	62	87
25 - 29	15,010	14,761	249	1.7	40	94	75	115
30 - 34	14,115	13,843	272	1.9	49	96	69	140
35 - 39	13,034	12,808	226	1.7	61	77	55	91
40 - 44	11,925	11,598	327	2.7	152	82	90	94
45 - 49	10,505	10,044	461	4.4	220	144	119	164
50 - 54	9,092	8,584	508	5.6	248	166	138	179
55 - 59	6,967	6,418	549	7.9	273	177	155	179
60 - 64	5,061	4,538	523	10.3	282	170	174	180
65 - 69	3,706	3,241	465	12.5	245	195	170	161
70 - 74	2,368	1,905	463	19.6	252	179	209	164
75 - 79	1,625	1,222	403	24.8	226	195	209	159
80 - 84	976	663	313	32.1	180	162	182	144
85 - 89	429	276	153	35.7	92	80	91	74
90 +	208	106	102	49.0	58	62	69	52

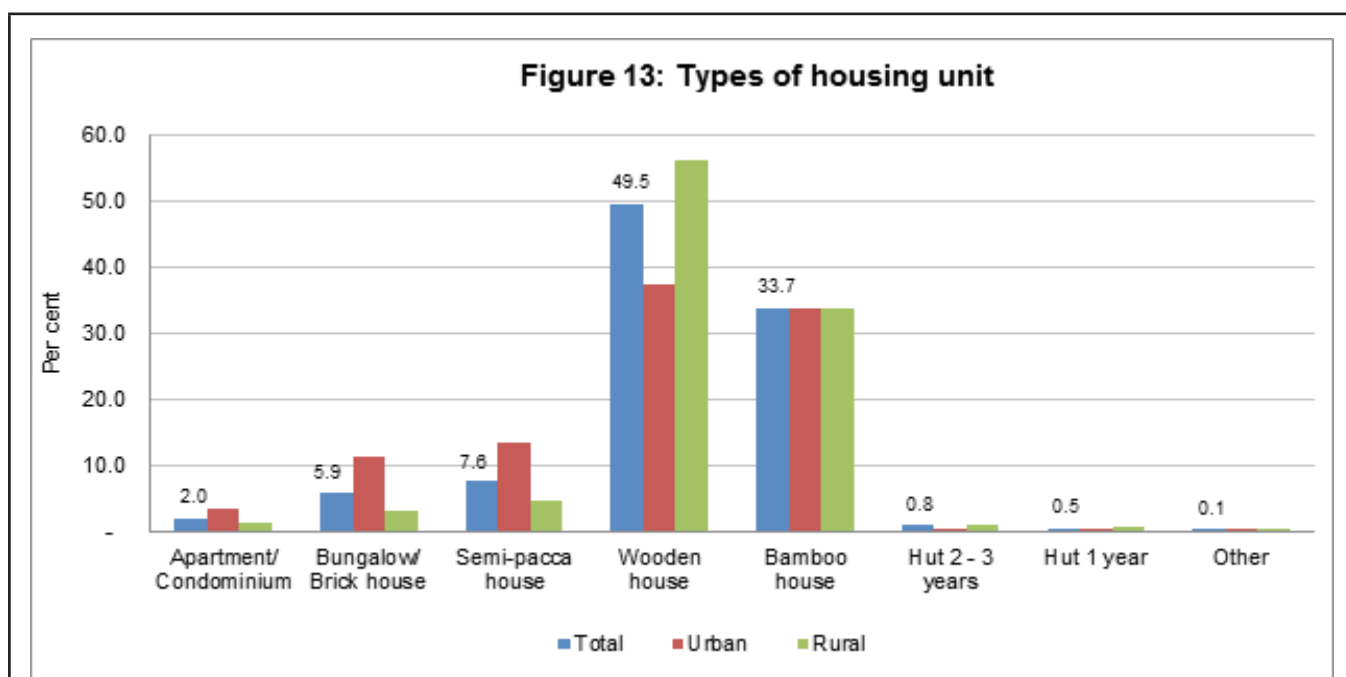
- Three in every 100 persons in Kalay Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Disability of females is equal to that of the males.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	72,769	2.0	5.9	7.6	49.5	33.7	0.8	0.5	0.1
Urban	25,721	3.3	11.4	13.3	37.5	33.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
Rural	47,048	1.2	2.9	4.4	56.1	33.7	1.0	0.5	0.1



- The majority of the households in Kalay Township are living in wooden houses (49.5%) followed by households in bamboo houses (33.7%).
- Some 37.5 per cent of urban households and 56.1 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

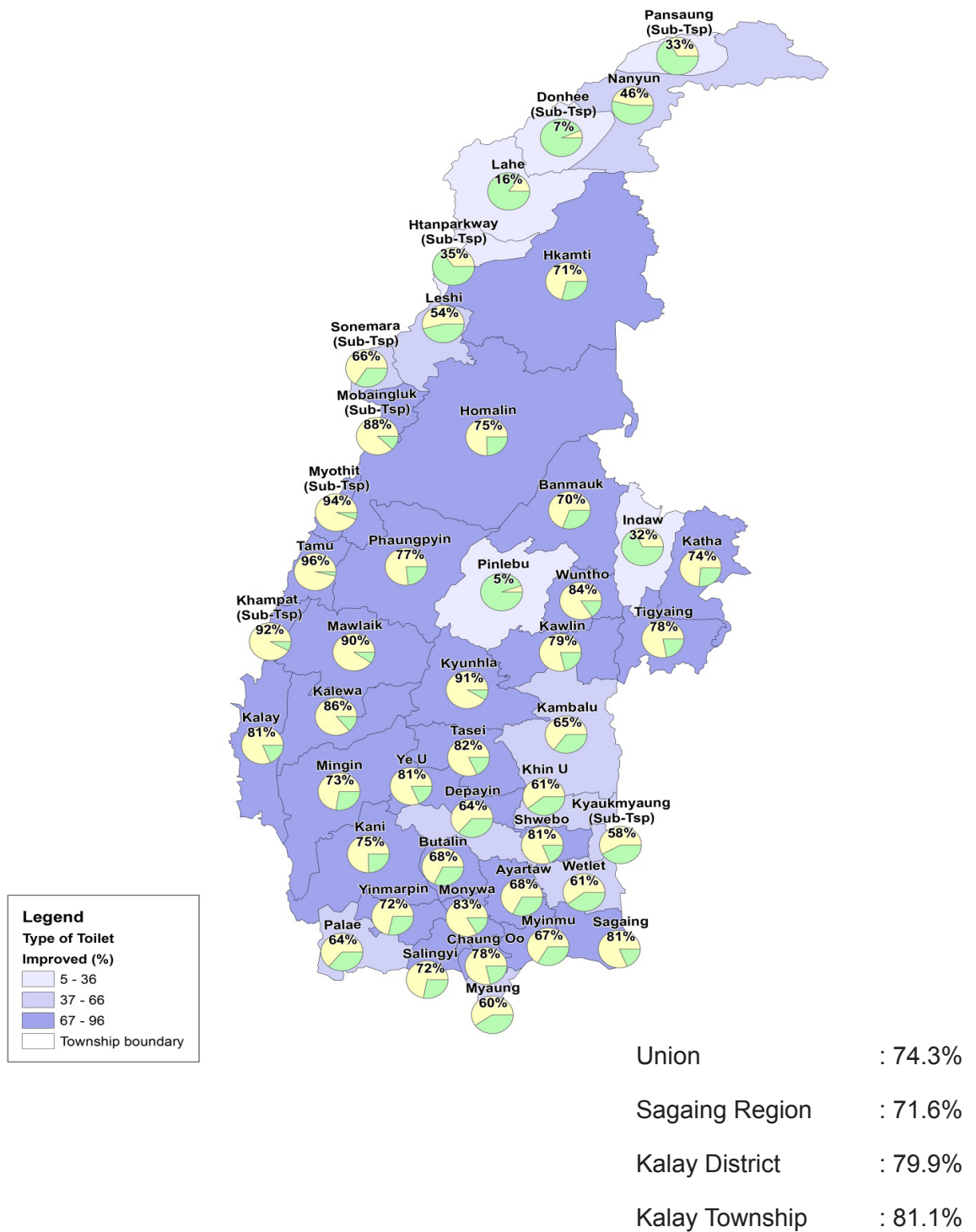


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.0	1.8	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		80.1	84.5	77.7
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>81.1</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>78.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		16.2	13.0	18.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.2	0.1	0.3
Other		0.5	0.2	0.6
None		2.0	0.4	2.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	72,769	25,721	47,048

- Some 81.1 per cent of the households in Kalay Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (80.1%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kalay Township 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.
- Two 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 Kalay Township, 2.8 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

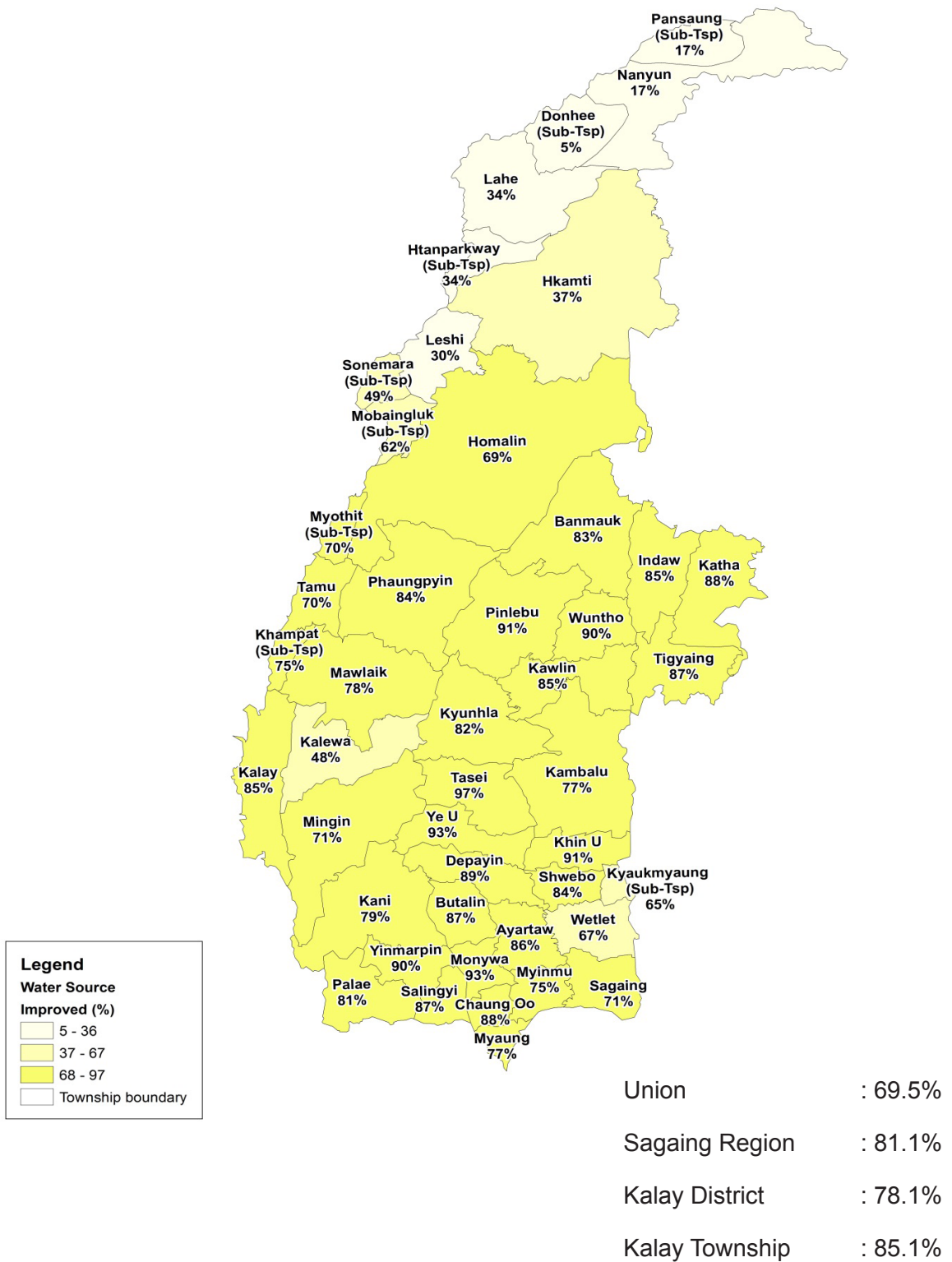


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		2.2	2.2	2.2
Tube well, borehole		33.9	45.2	27.8
Protected well/ Spring		46.1	35.8	51.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier		2.9	7.4	0.4
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>85.1</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>82.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		7.9	6.7	8.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	*	0.1
River/stream/ canal		3.8	0.2	5.8
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.3	-	0.4
Other		2.8	2.5	3.0
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>14.9</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>17.9</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	72,769	25,721	47,048

- In Kalay Township, 85.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (68-97) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 46.1 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 33.9 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.
- Some 14.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 17.9 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

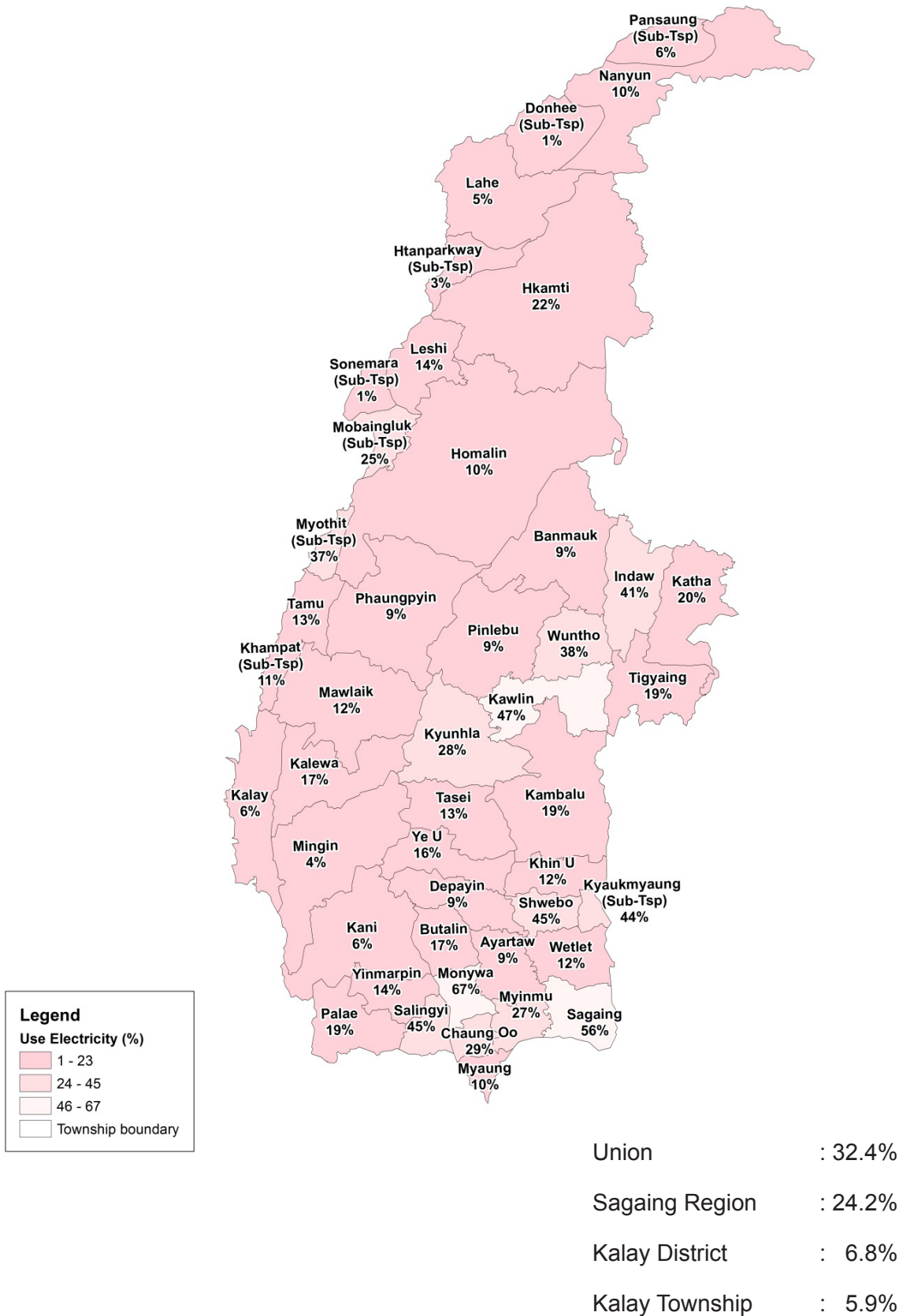


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		5.9	8.7	4.4
Kerosene		0.9	0.1	1.4
Candle		10.3	4.0	13.7
Battery		15.1	6.8	19.7
Generator (private)		45.0	59.0	37.3
Water mill (private)		3.2	3.5	3.0
Solar system/energy		16.1	17.3	15.4
Other		3.6	0.7	5.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	72,769	25,721	47,048

- In Kalay Township, 5.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compare to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to the lowest 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 45.0 per cent.
- In rural areas, 37.3 per cent of the households use generator (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

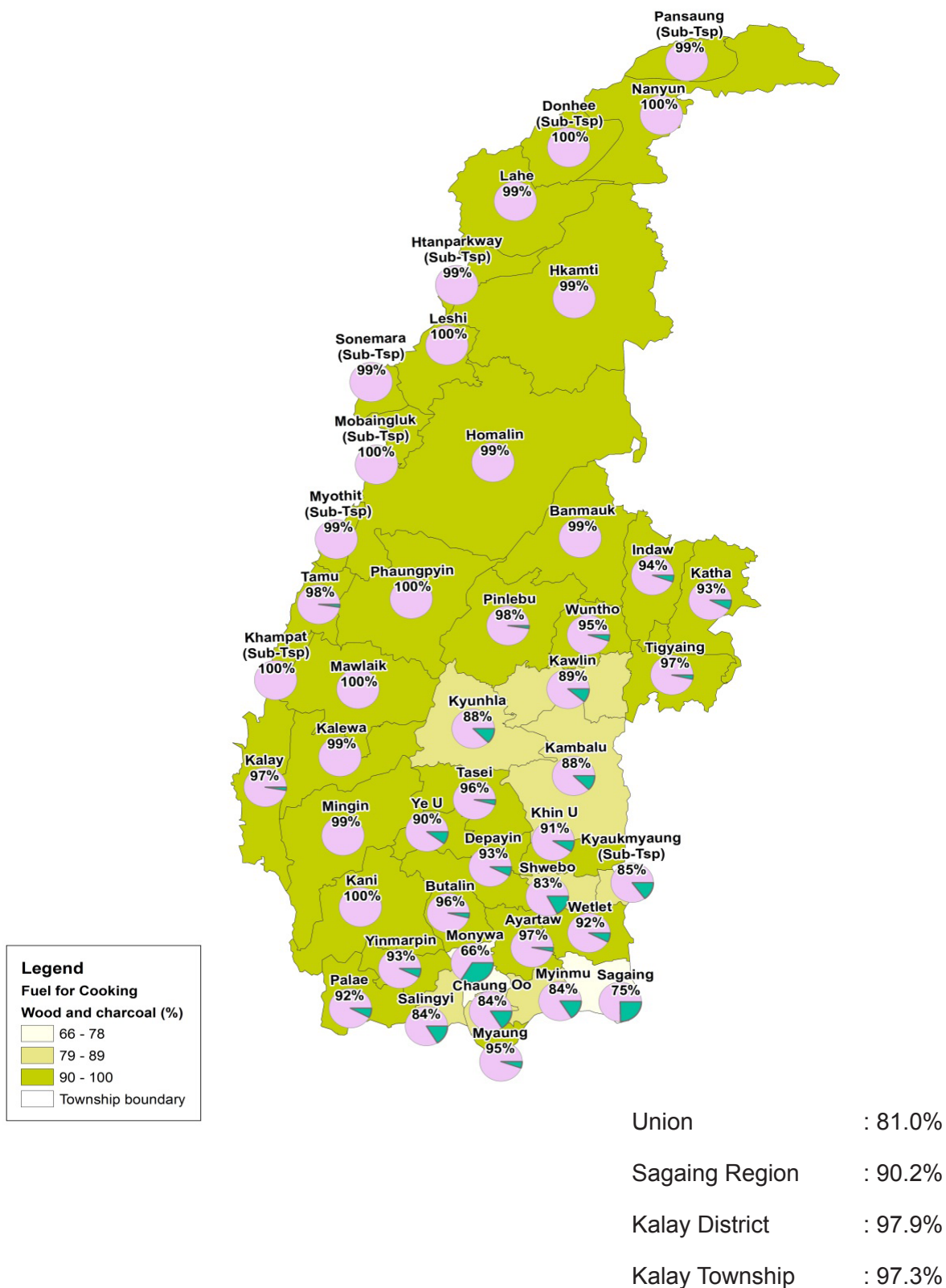


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.3	0.8	0.1
LPG		0.1	0.2	*
Kerosene		*	*	*
BioGas		0.2	0.6	0.1
Firewood		78.6	56.5	90.7
Charcoal		18.7	39.7	7.1
Coal		0.6	1.1	0.3
Other		1.5	1.1	1.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	72,769	25,721	47,048

- In Kalay Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 78.6 per cent using firewood and 18.7 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 90.7 per cent using firewood and 7.1 per cent using charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

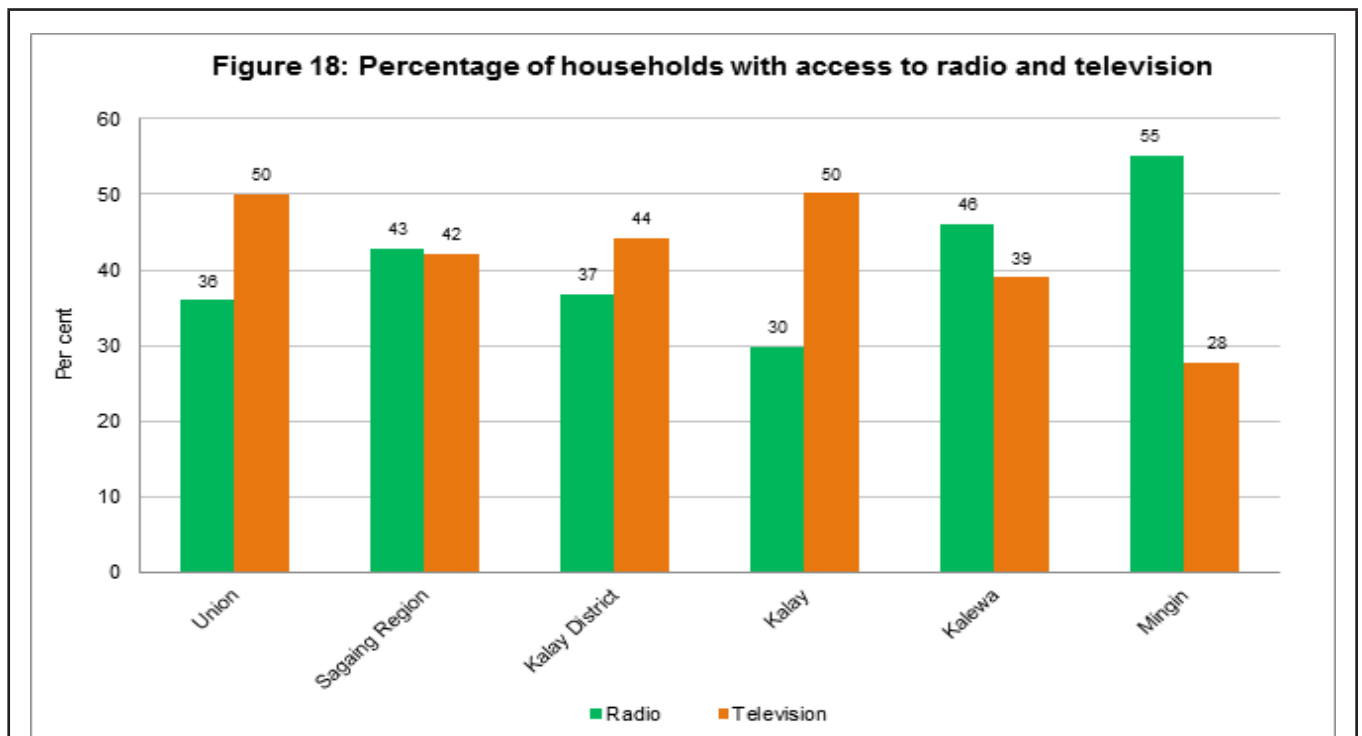
Communication and related amenities

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	72,769	29.8	50.1	4.1	37.0	2.9	4.4	32.7	0.2
Urban	25,721	28.6	64.4	5.3	60.0	6.4	8.8	21.1	0.5
Rural	47,048	30.5	42.3	3.5	24.4	1.0	2.1	39.1	*

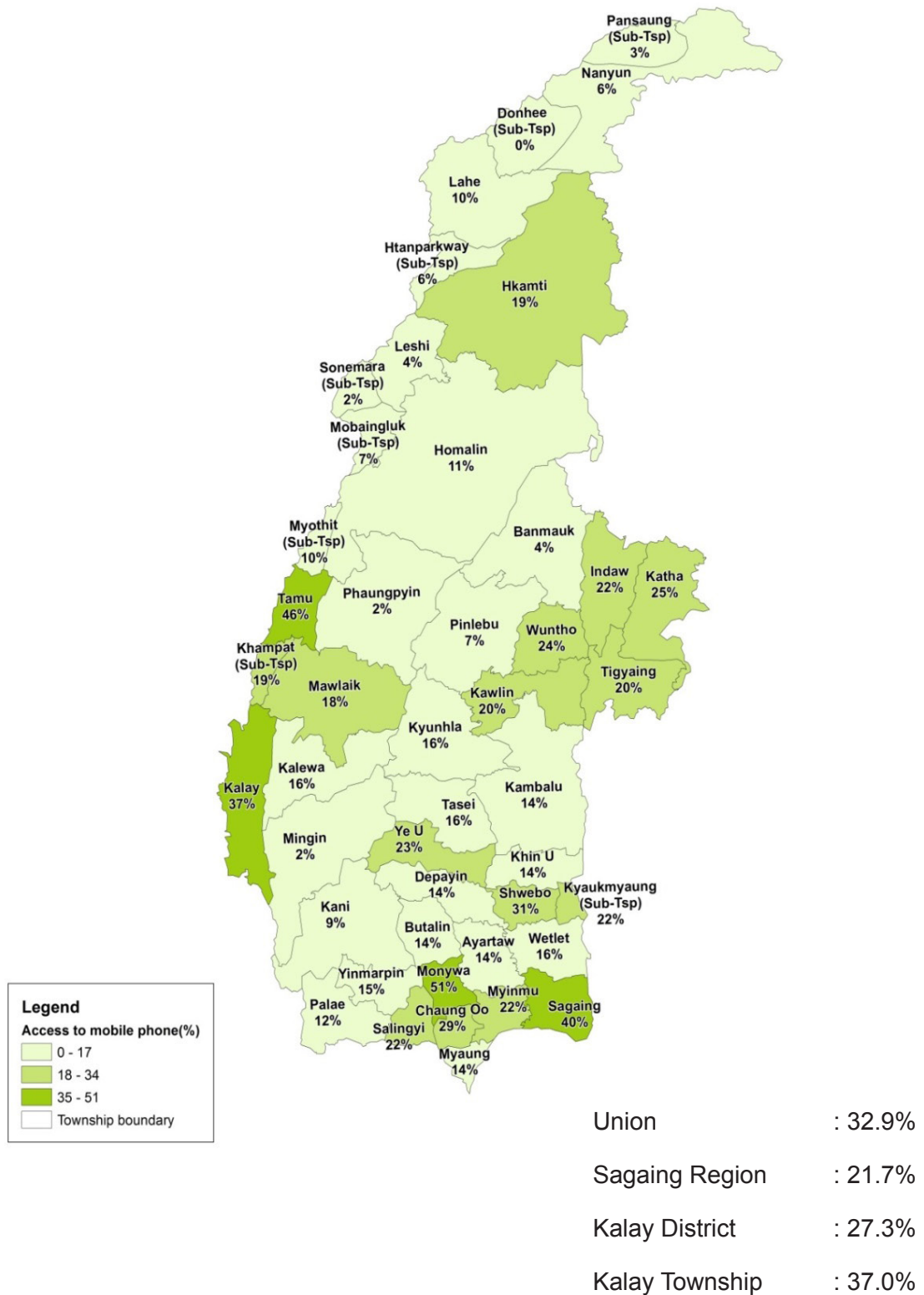
- Some 50.1 per cent of the households in Kalay Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 64.4 per cent of households in urban areas and 42.3 per cent of rural areas have access to television and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Kalay Township, 50.1 per cent of the households have television and about one in three of the households (29.8%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Thirty seven per cent of the households in Kalay Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (35-51) 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
KalayTownship	72,769	1,564	42,656	43,172	1,018	885	176	20,221
Urban	25,721	1,107	18,740	18,015	430	48	17	1,201
Rural	47,048	457	23,916	25,157	588	837	159	19,020

- In Kalay Township, 59.3 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 58.6 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 bicycle.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

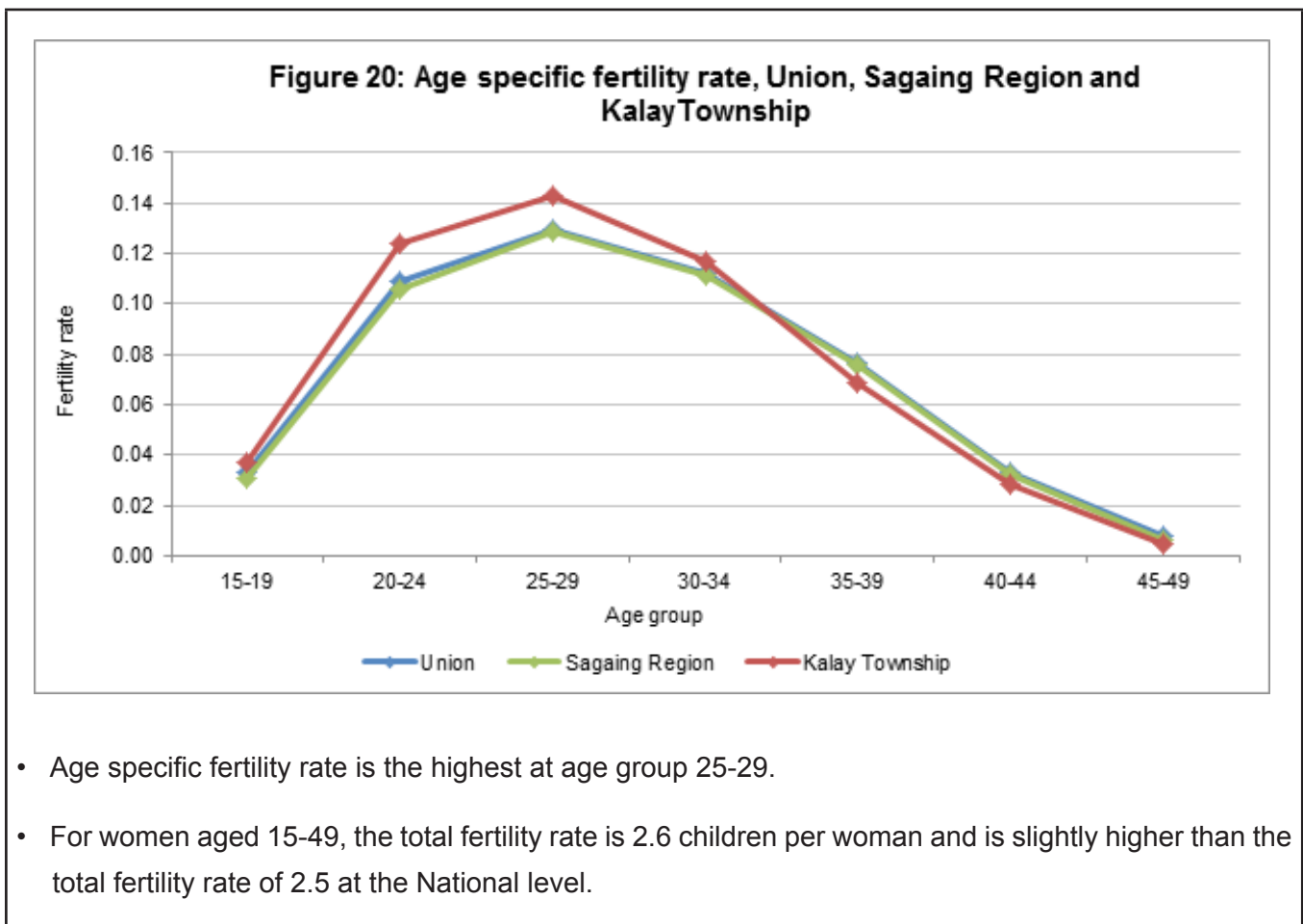
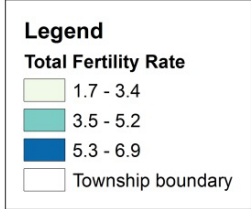
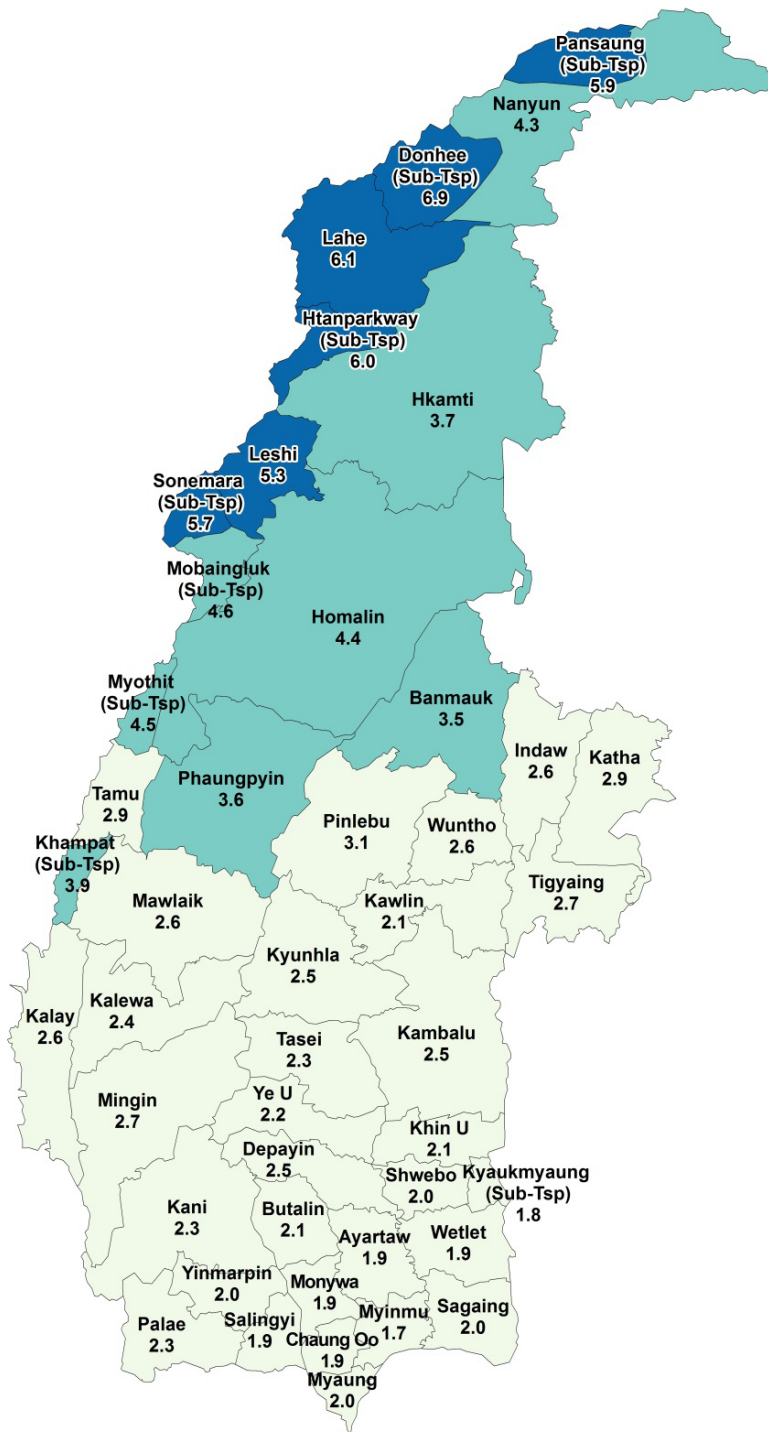
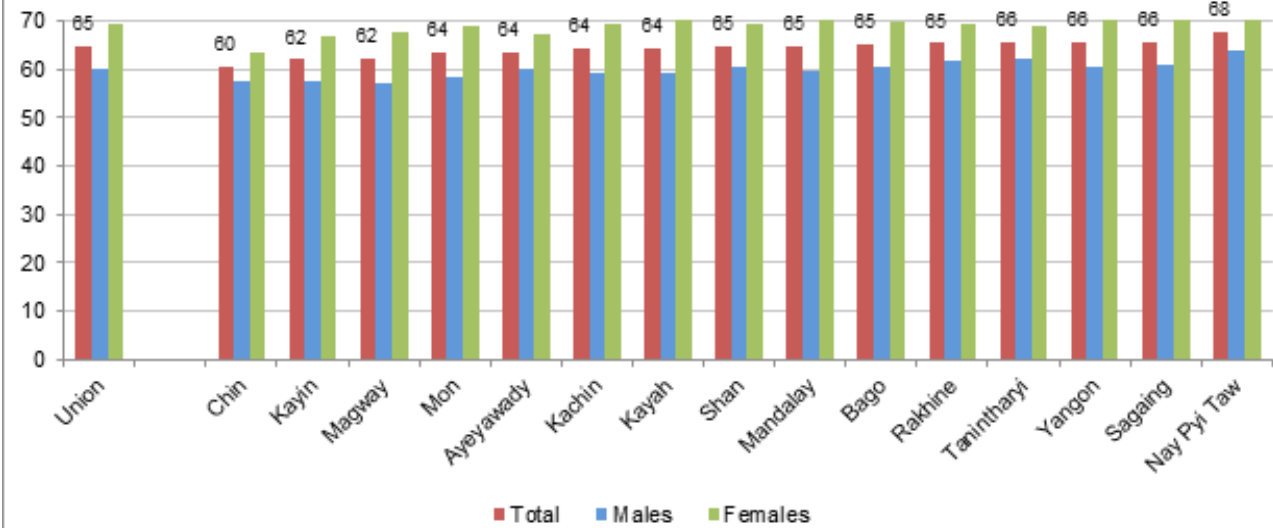


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Kalay District	: 2.6
Kalay Township	: 2.6

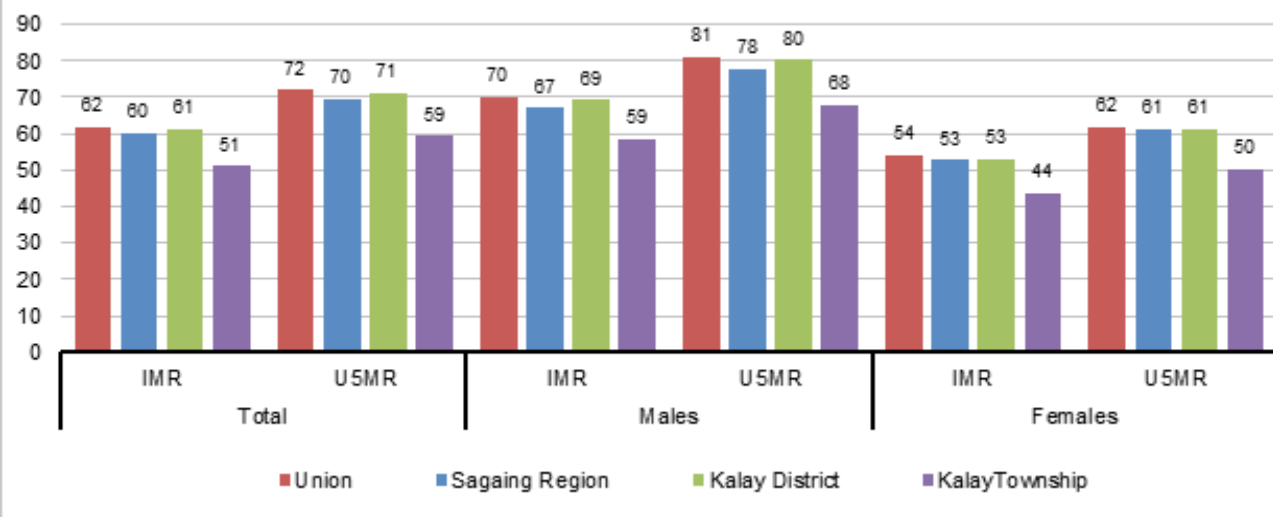
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

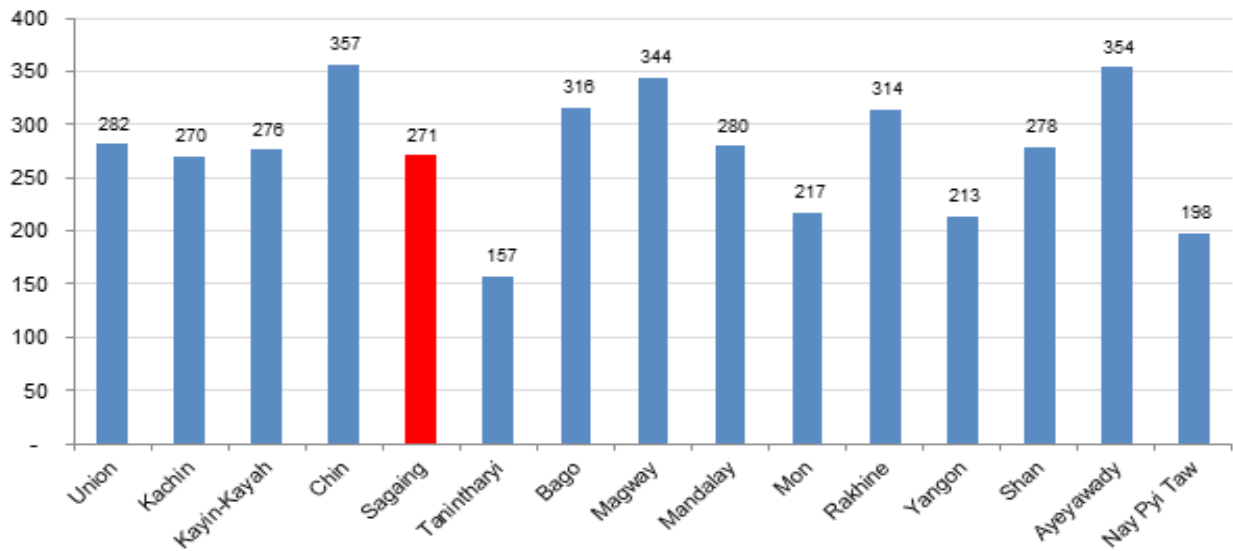
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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 Kalay Township are lower than those in Sagaing Region and Kalay District. The Infant mortality in Kalay Township is 51 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 59 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and Sagaing 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.

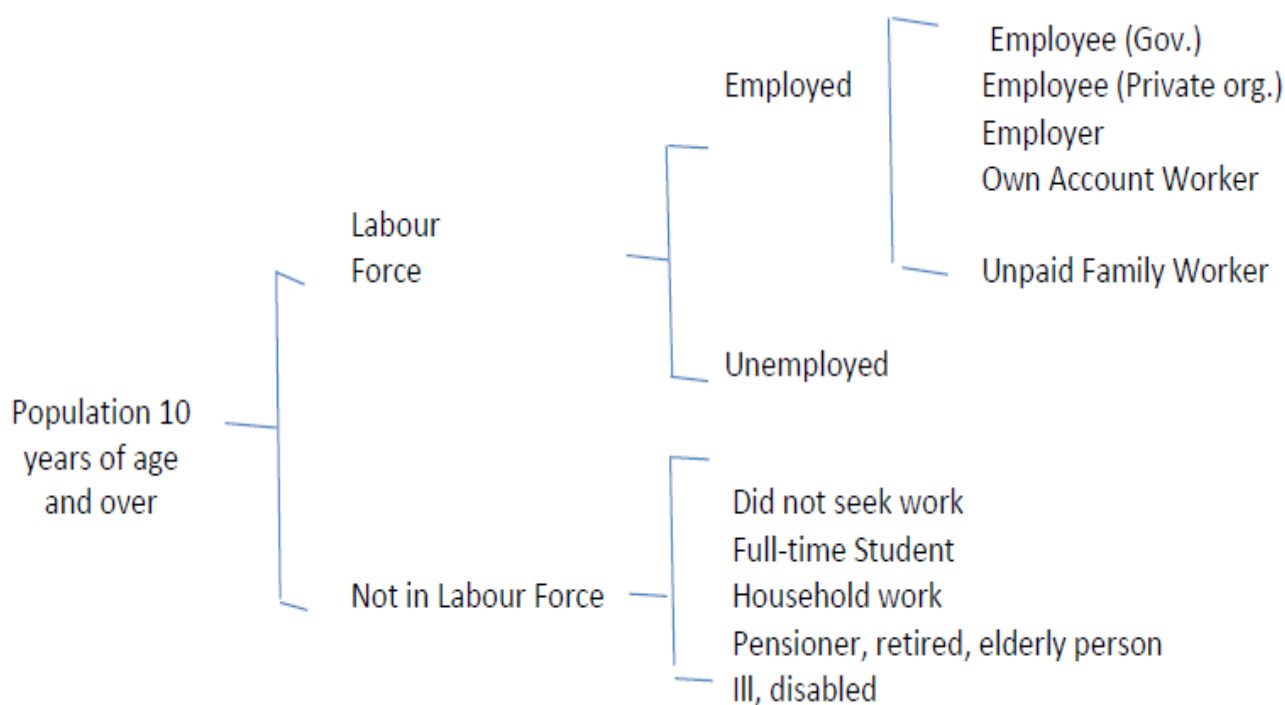
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

or

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

