THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

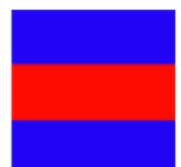## MAGWAY REGION, MINBU DISTRICT

Saytottara Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Magway Region, Minbu District

Saytottara Township Report

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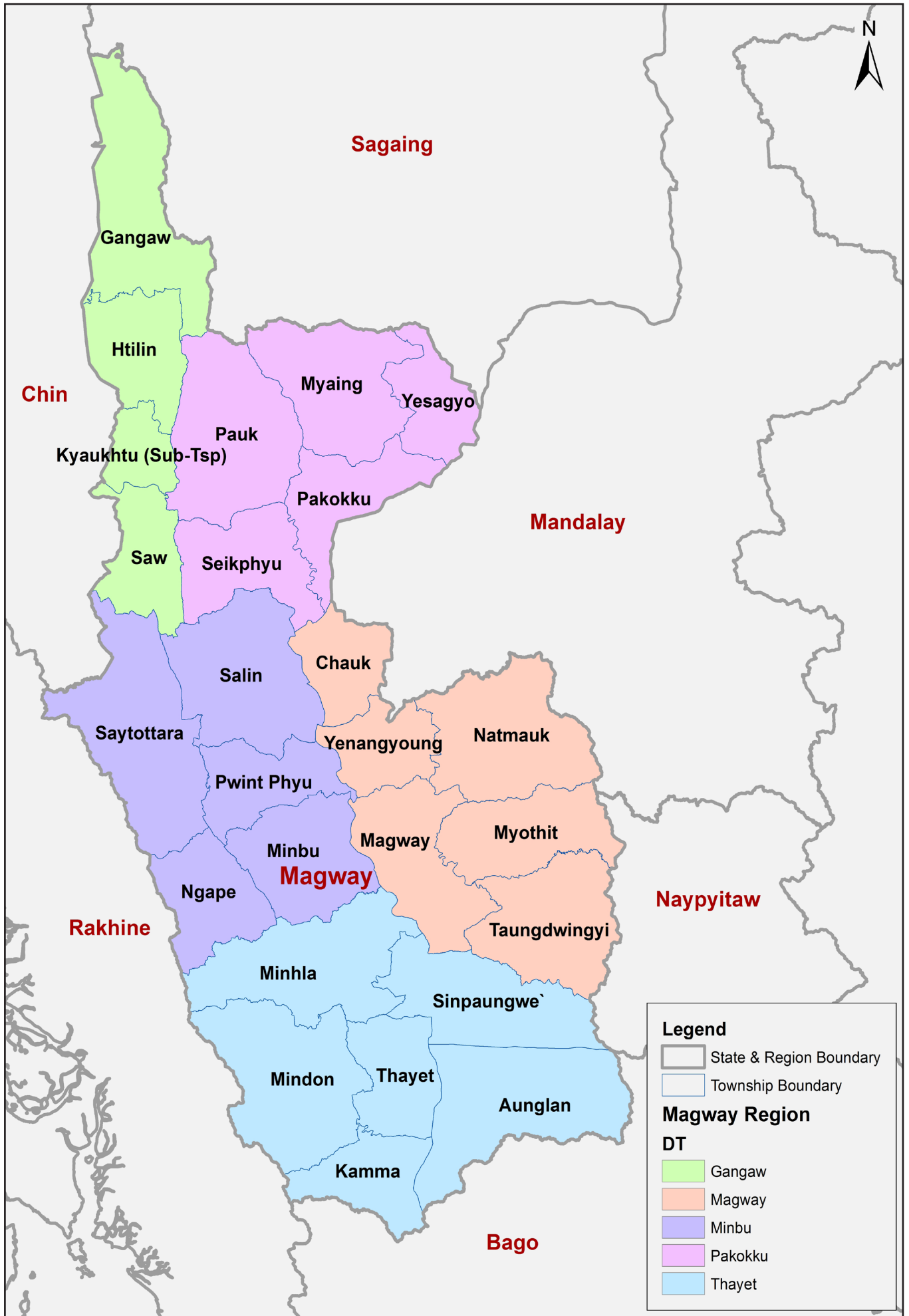Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1 : Map of Magway Region, showing the townships

Figure 1 : Map of Magway Region, showing the townships

Saytottara Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	47,526 [2]
Population males	23,338 (49.1%)
Population females	24,188 (50.9%)
Percentage of urban population	13.7%
Area (Km²)	2,805.6 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	16.9 persons
Median age	28.9 years
Number of wards	2
Number of village tracts	46
Number of private households	10,780
Percentage of female headed households	20.9%
Mean household size	4.2 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	28.1%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.9%
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.0%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	54.2
Child dependency ratio	43.4
Old dependency ratio	10.8
Ageing index	24.8
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	97
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.6%
Male	98.1%
Female	93.4%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,846	6.0
Walking	1,306	2.7
Seeing	1,268	2.7
Hearing	1,133	2.4
Remembering	1,123 [2]	2.4

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	**32,055**	**83.4**
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	33	0.1
National Registration	130	0.3
Religious	214	0.6
Temporary Registration	44	0.1
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1
None	5,952	15.5

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	78.6%	90.9%	66.5%
Unemployment rate	1.4%	1.1%	1.9%
Employment to population ratio	77.5%	90.0%	65.2%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	10,104	93.7
Renter	91	0.8
Provided free (individually)	70	0.6
Government quarters	358	3.3
Private company quarters	110	1.0
Other	47	0.4

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.3%		84.8%
Bamboo	78.3%	57.8%	2.2%
Earth	<0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	16.6%	37.9%	<0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		11.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.4%	3.5%	1.0%
Other	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	876	8.1
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	*	0.1
Biogas	*	<0.1
Firewood	9,759	90.5
Charcoal	126	1.2
Coal	*	<0.1
Other	*	<0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,433	13.3
Kerosene	607	5.6
Candle	4,142	38.4
Battery	3,296	30.6
Generator (private)	279	2.6
Water mill (private)	120	1.1
Solar system/energy	770	7.1
Other	133	1.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	700	6.5
Tube well, borehole	773	7.2
Protected well/spring	4,177	38.7
Bottled/purifier water	124	1.2
Total Improved Water Sources	*5,774*	*53.6*
Unprotected well/spring	1,082	10.0
Pool/pond/lake	541	5.0
River/stream/canal	3,039	28.2
Waterfall/rainwater	91	0.8
Other	253	2.4
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*5,006*	*46.4*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	556	5.2
Tube well, borehole	739	6.9
Protected well/spring	4,434	41.1
Unprotected well/spring	1,093	10.1
Pool/pond/lake	593	5.5
River/stream/canal	3,020	28.0
Waterfall/rainwater	89	0.8
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	255	2.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	57	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	8,149	75.6
Total Improved Sanitation	*8,206*	*76.1*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,625	15.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	41	0.4
Other	116	1.1
None	792	7.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	5,194	48.2
Television	2,607	24.2
Landline phone	84	0.8
Mobile phone	1,135	10.5
Computer	62	0.6
Internet at home	20	0.2
Households with none of the items	4,132	38.3
Households with all of the items	*	<0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	68	0.6
Motorcycle/Moped	2,581	23.9
Bicycle	1,175	10.9
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.2
Canoe/Boat	350	3.2
Motor boat	173	1.6
Cart (bullock)	4,620	42.9

Note: [1] Population figures for Saytottara 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 Saytottara Township in Magway Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Saytottara Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	47,526 *		
Males	23,338		
Females	24,188		
Sex ratio	97 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	13.7 %		
Area (Km^2)	2,805.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	16.9 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	46		
Population in conventional households	45,547	5,840	39,707
Number of conventional households	10,780	1,525	9,255
Mean household size	4.2 persons ***		

- In Saytottara Township, there are more females than males with 97 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (13.7%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Saytottara Township is 17 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.2 persons living in each household in Saytottara Township. This is slightly lower than to the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

       *** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**10,780**	**47,526**	**23,338**	**24,188**
	Ward	**1,525**	**6,514**	**3,222**	**3,292**
1	No (1)(W)	464	1,965	874	1,091
2	No (2)(W)	1,061	4,549	2,348	2,201
	Village Tract	**9,255**	**41,012**	**20,116**	**20,896**
1	Hpyin Gyi(VT)	78	390	186	204
2	Sin Chaung(VT)	107	488	248	240
3	Ah Paw(VT)	115	519	259	260
4	Lone Gyi(VT)	135	603	286	317
5	Let Pan Kyin(VT)	205	872	397	475
6	Ah Kyi(VT)	136	554	249	305
7	Ta Pwin(VT)	195	765	345	420
8	Dway Kyin(VT)	216	878	415	463
9	Nat Gyi(VT)	396	1,726	853	873
10	Pan Ei Hnyar(VT)	72	320	152	168
11	Pan Ei(VT)	279	1,238	603	635
12	Bu(VT)	348	1,515	708	807
13	Ma Gyi(VT)	272	1,250	614	636
14	Chi(VT)	182	738	351	387
15	Aung(VT)	152	692	333	359
16	Ah Lel Pon(VT)	213	874	432	442
17	Ma Htein(VT)	199	895	444	451
18	Ka Zin(VT)	88	519	289	230
19	Nan Kyu(VT)	116	667	341	326
20	Ohn War(VT)	193	839	419	420
21	Kan Taing(VT)	157	810	389	421
22	Kyan Seint(VT)	158	664	309	355
23	Tei Soke(VT)	84	391	207	184
24	Yae Thaung(VT)	164	811	390	421

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
25	Pu Paing(VT)	72	349	166	183
26	Han Dauk(VT)	190	1,016	529	487
27	Khway Ma Laung(VT)	195	914	435	479
28	Nga Le(VT)	131	584	280	304
29	Kyaung Thaik(VT)	114	572	276	296
30	Tha Yan Kaing(VT)	112	520	253	267
31	Chin Pyit Kaing(VT)	177	669	328	341
32	Myaung U(VT)	253	1,207	610	597
33	Myay Ni Kone(VT)	321	1,236	584	652
34	Than Se(VT)	501	2,056	967	1,089
35	Thet Lel(VT)	194	779	392	387
36	Mun Zaw(VT)	116	498	244	254
37	Kyee Wa(VT)	215	824	418	406
38	Tei Zar(VT)	138	534	258	276
39	Mon Hnyin(VT)	343	1,615	819	796
40	Nyaung Kone(VT)	301	1,459	740	719
41	Man Dat Kaing(VT)	154	602	275	327
42	Ku Taw(VT)	301	1,228	607	621
43	Kaung Gyi(VT)	150	594	294	300
44	Hpar Aing(VT)	425	1,910	958	952
45	Sit Ngan(VT)	230	1,155	612	543
46	Don Chaung(VT)	362	1,673	852	821

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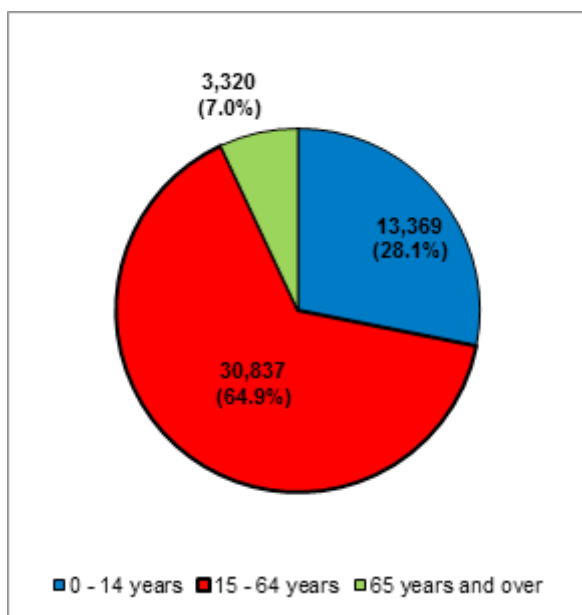
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Saytottara Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	47,526	23,338	24,188
0 - 4	4,400	2,201	2,199
5 - 9	4,686	2,278	2,408
10 - 14	4,283	2,181	2,102
15 - 19	3,675	1,889	1,786
20 - 24	3,566	1,779	1,787
25 - 29	4,117	2,090	2,027
30 - 34	4,104	2,024	2,080
35 - 39	3,653	1,823	1,830
40 - 44	3,137	1,538	1,599
45 - 49	2,496	1,208	1,288
50 - 54	2,390	1,178	1,212
55 - 59	1,976	925	1,051
60 - 64	1,723	797	926
65 - 69	1,354	630	724
70 - 74	871	371	500
75 - 79	610	259	351
80 - 84	319	123	196
85 - 89	131	35	96
90 +	35	9	26

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Saytottara Township is 64.9 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.

- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Magway Region, Minbu District and Saytottara Township)
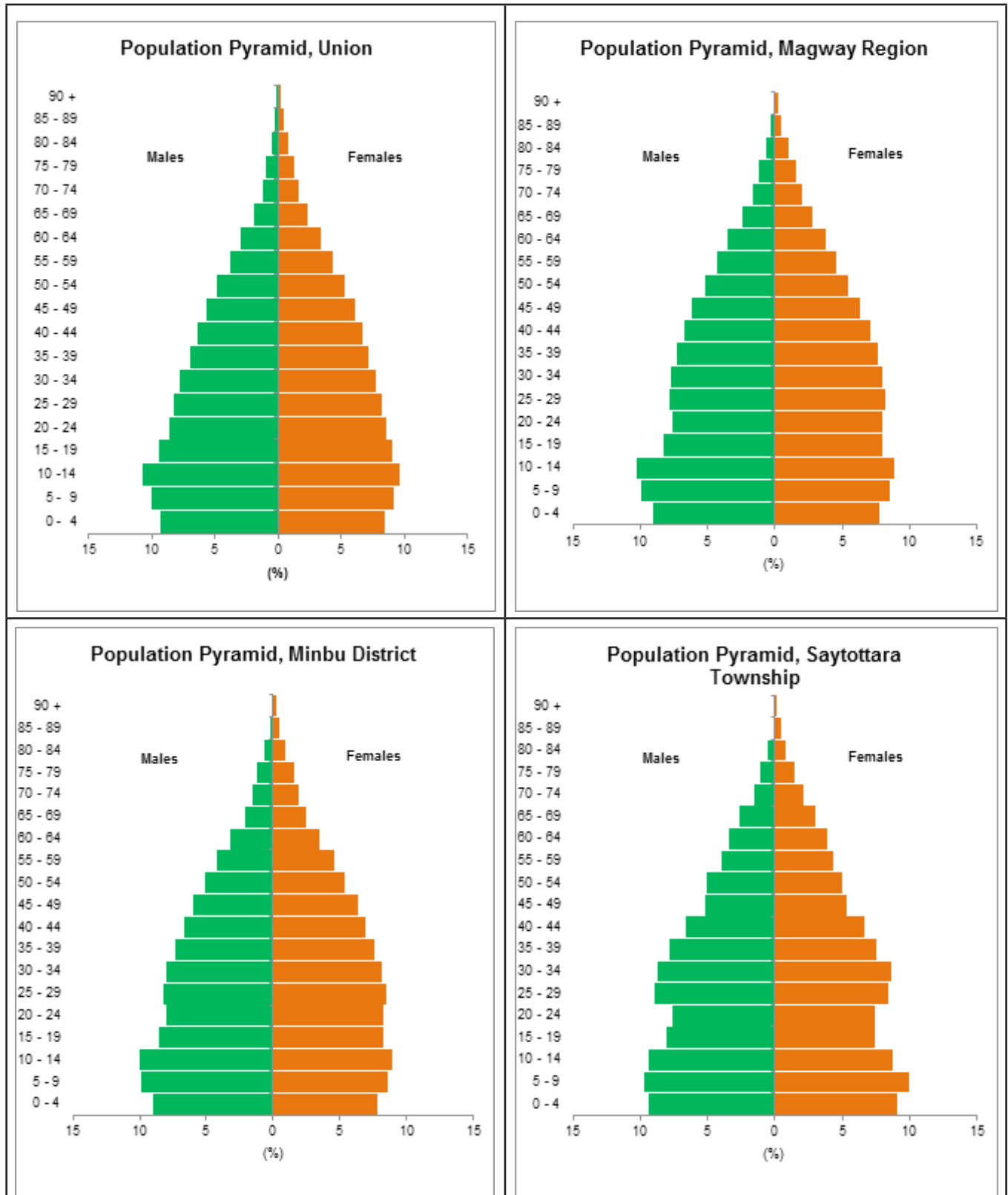
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Saytottara Township since the last 5 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Saytottara Township.

- There are less males than females in all age groups except the age groups 0-4, 10-14, 15-19 and 25-29.

(B)   Religion

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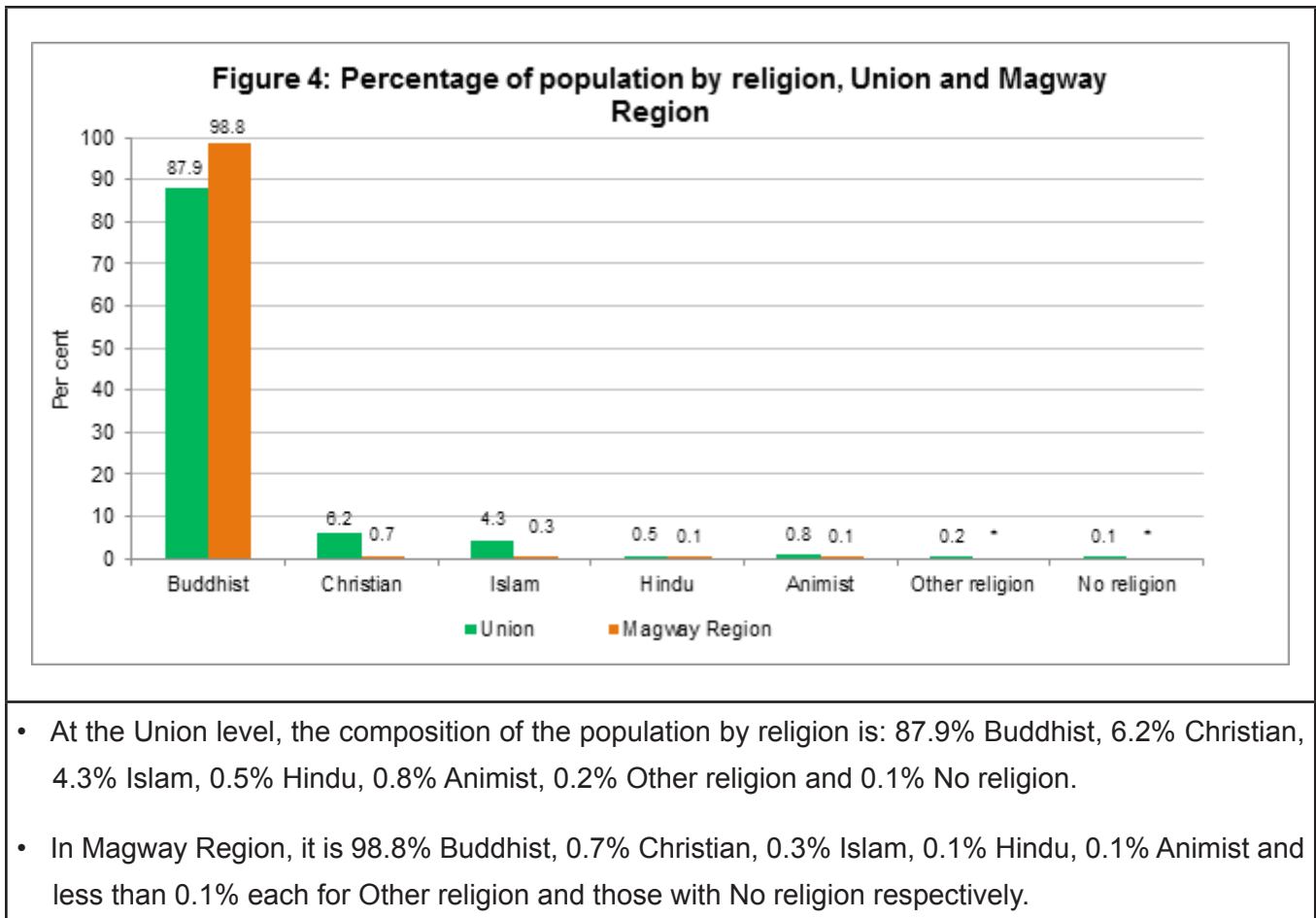
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Magway Region, it is 98.8% Buddhist, 0.7% Christian, 0.3% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Animist and less than 0.1% each for Other religion and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	911	444	467	322	144	178
6	931	430	501	839	381	458
7	903	445	458	832	405	427
8	888	430	458	827	401	426
9	998	496	502	925	464	461
10	939	469	470	868	436	432
11	811	414	397	698	362	336
12	863	439	424	687	358	329
13	838	416	422	574	294	280
14	734	365	369	427	222	205
15	702	336	366	331	157	174
16	696	345	351	245	113	132
17	726	356	370	165	78	87
18	710	355	355	107	51	56
19	576	272	304	67	31	36
20	735	353	382	46	22	24
21	568	273	295	29	11	18
22	550	247	303	14	6	8
23	691	308	383	8	4	4
24	641	279	362	10	4	6
25	802	384	418	6	2	4
26	679	354	325	5	4	1
27	726	336	390	6	2	4
28	797	391	406	8	4	4
29	812	377	435	6	4	2

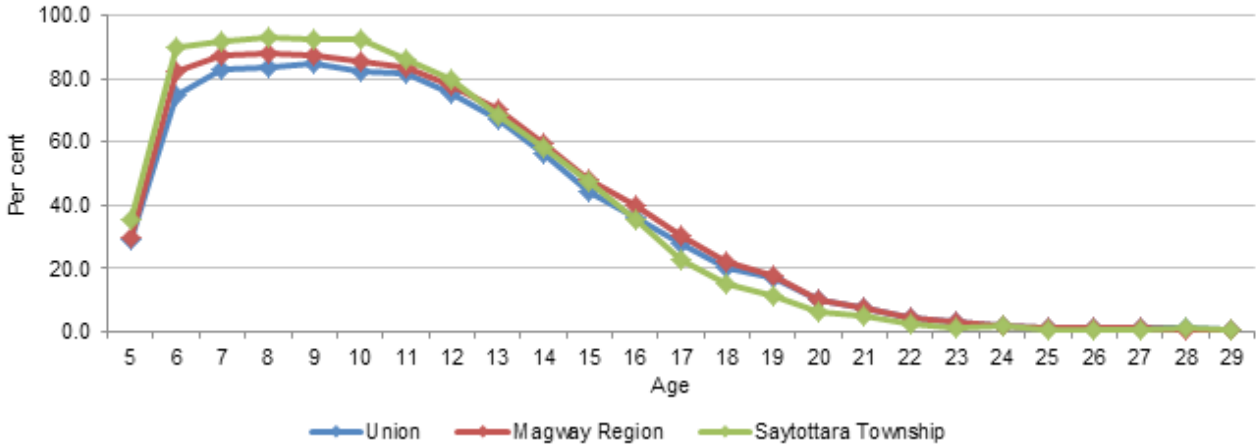Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Magway Region and Saytottara Township
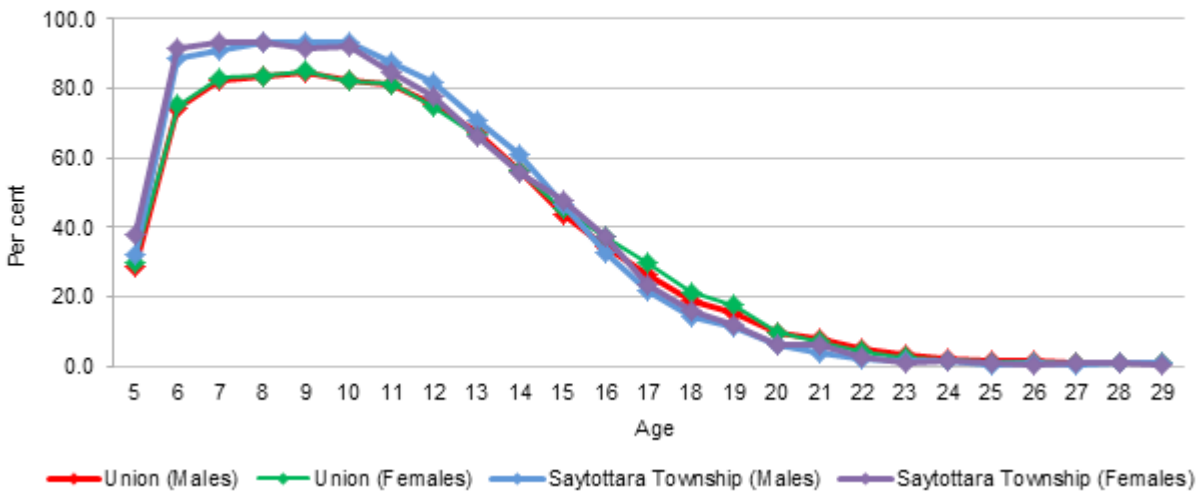

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Saytottara Township

- School attendance in Saytottara Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Saytottara Township is declining after age 16.

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

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 87 - 91
- 92 - 94
- 95 - 97
- Township boundary
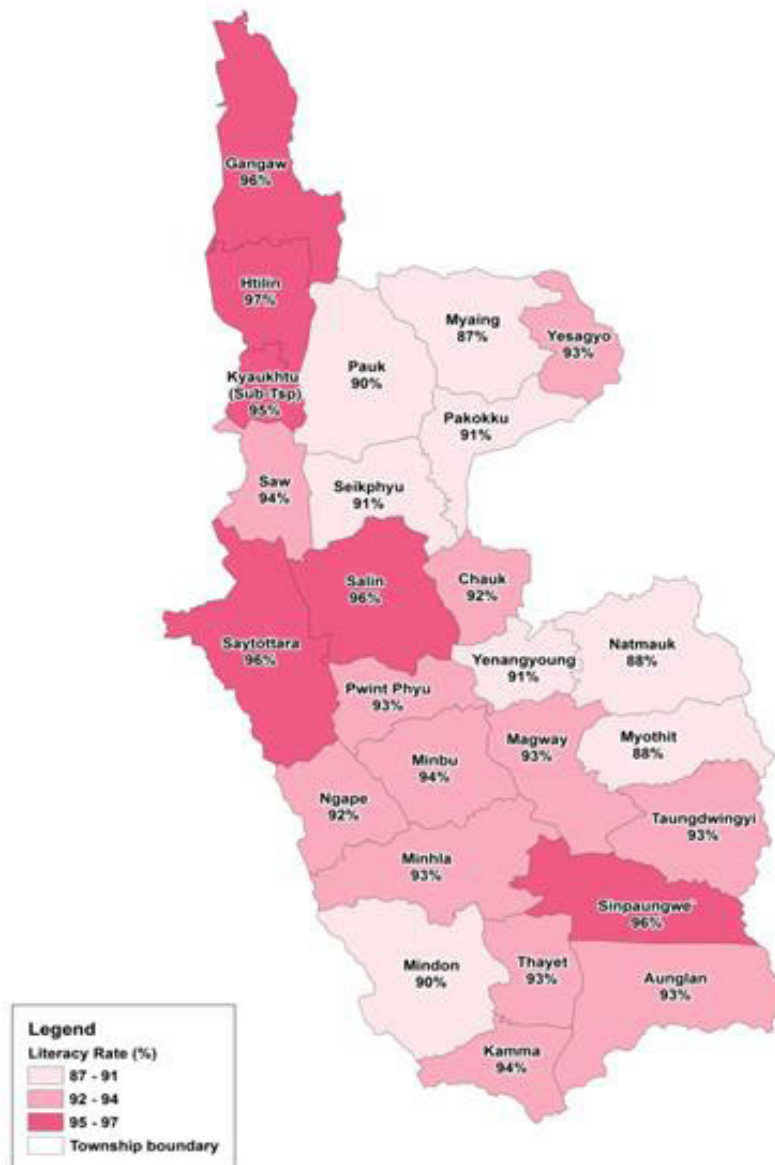
Union	: 89.5%
Magway Region	: 92.2%
Minbu District	: 94.1%
Saytottara Township	: 95.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	6,595	98.6
Males	3,124	98.3
Females	3,471	98.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Saytottara Township is 95.6 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Magway Region (92.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 93.4 per cent and for the males it is 98.1 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.6 per cent with 98.9 per cent for females and 98.3 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	26,916	4,337	16.1	3,714	10,530	4,857	2,079	38	1,243	30	42	46
Urban	3,952	386	9.8	369	658	945	840	10	670	21	34	19
Rural	22,964	3,951	17.2	3,345	9,872	3,912	1,239	28	573	9	8	27
Males	13,010	1,859	14.3	1,294	4,810	3,027	1,338	21	590	21	18	32
Females	13,906	2,478	17.8	2,420	5,720	1,830	741	17	653	9	24	14

- Some 16.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 17.2 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 14.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 17.8 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 39.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.6 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	14.7	14.4	14.9	3.0	3.8	2.2
15 - 19	64.2	71.4	56.6	3.5	2.7	4.6
20 - 24	85.1	94.4	75.9	4.2	2.5	6.2
25 - 29	85.8	96.7	74.6	2.2	1.8	2.6
30 - 34	84.3	96.9	72.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
35 - 39	83.8	96.2	71.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
40 - 44	84.1	96.0	72.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
45 - 49	81.9	96.8	68.0	*	-	0.1
50 - 54	78.2	93.6	63.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
55 - 59	68.6	87.8	51.7	0.1	0.1	-
60 - 64	50.9	68.6	35.6	-	-	-
65 - 69	35.0	48.4	23.3	0.2	-	0.6
70 - 74	21.1	27.2	16.6	0.5	-	1.2
75+	12.4	16.9	9.6	-	-	-
15 - 24	74.5	82.6	66.2	3.9	2.6	5.5
15 - 64	78.6	90.9	66.5	1.4	1.1	1.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
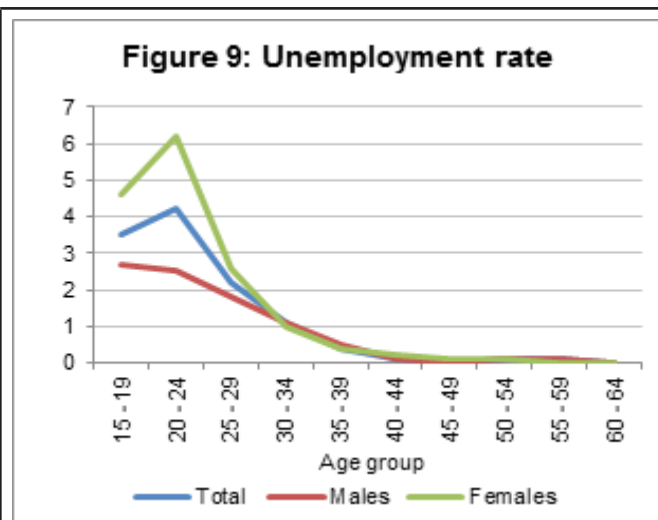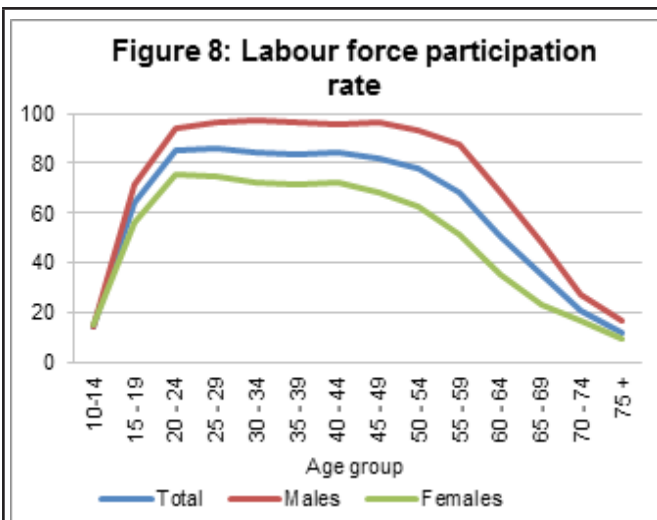
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Saytottara Township is 78.6 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 66.5 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.9 per cent.

- In Saytottara Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 14.7 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Saytottara Township is 1.4 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (1.1%) and for females (1.9%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.5 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	12,784	0.2	33.4	38.6	19.1	2.6	6.1
Males	4,196	0.4	51.5	6.9	24.9	3.5	12.8
Females	8,588	0.2	24.5	54.1	16.2	2.2	2.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 51.5 per cent of males are full time students while 54.1 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	**22,531**	**12,572**	**9,959**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	131	82	49	0.6	0.7	0.5
Professionals	375	109	266	1.7	0.9	2.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	338	246	92	1.5	2.0	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	599	332	267	2.7	2.6	2.7
Services and Sales Workers	600	220	380	2.7	1.7	3.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	14,830	8,780	6,050	65.8	69.8	60.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	540	341	199	2.4	2.7	2.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	148	143	5	0.7	1.1	0.1
Elementary Occupations	3,018	1,748	1,270	13.4	13.9	12.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,952	571	1,381	8.7	4.5	13.9

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Magway Region and Saytottara Township
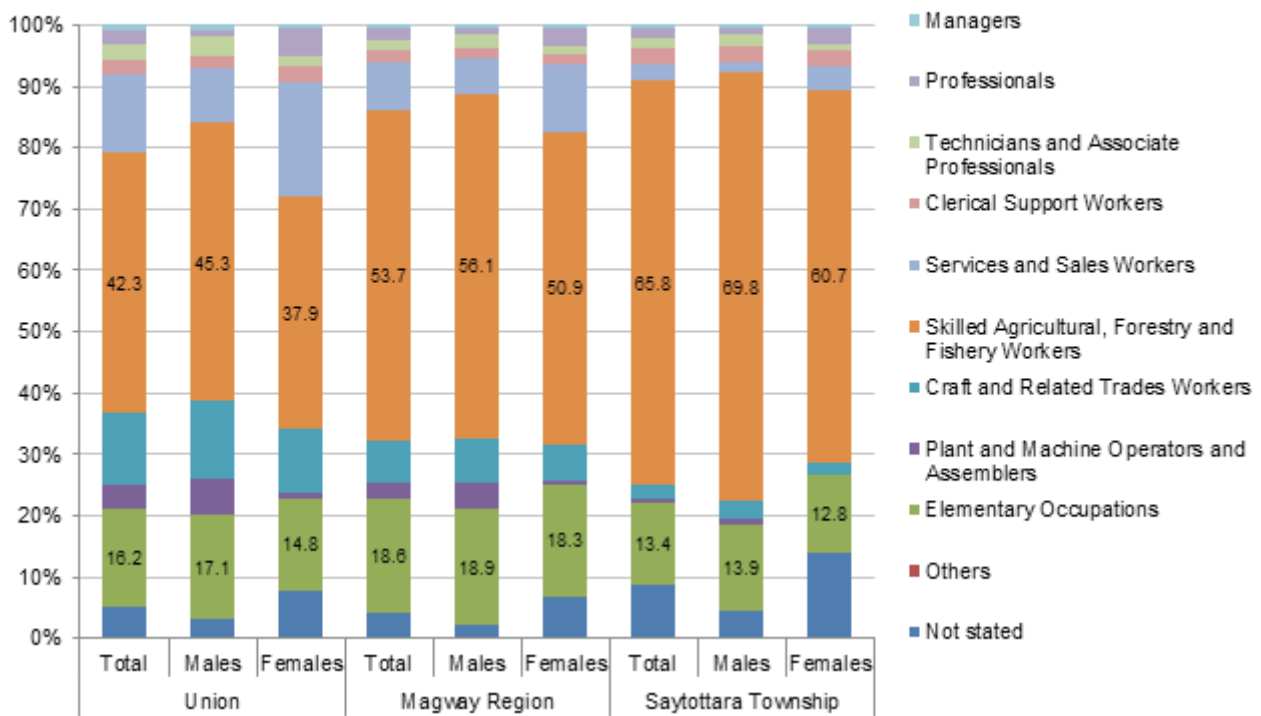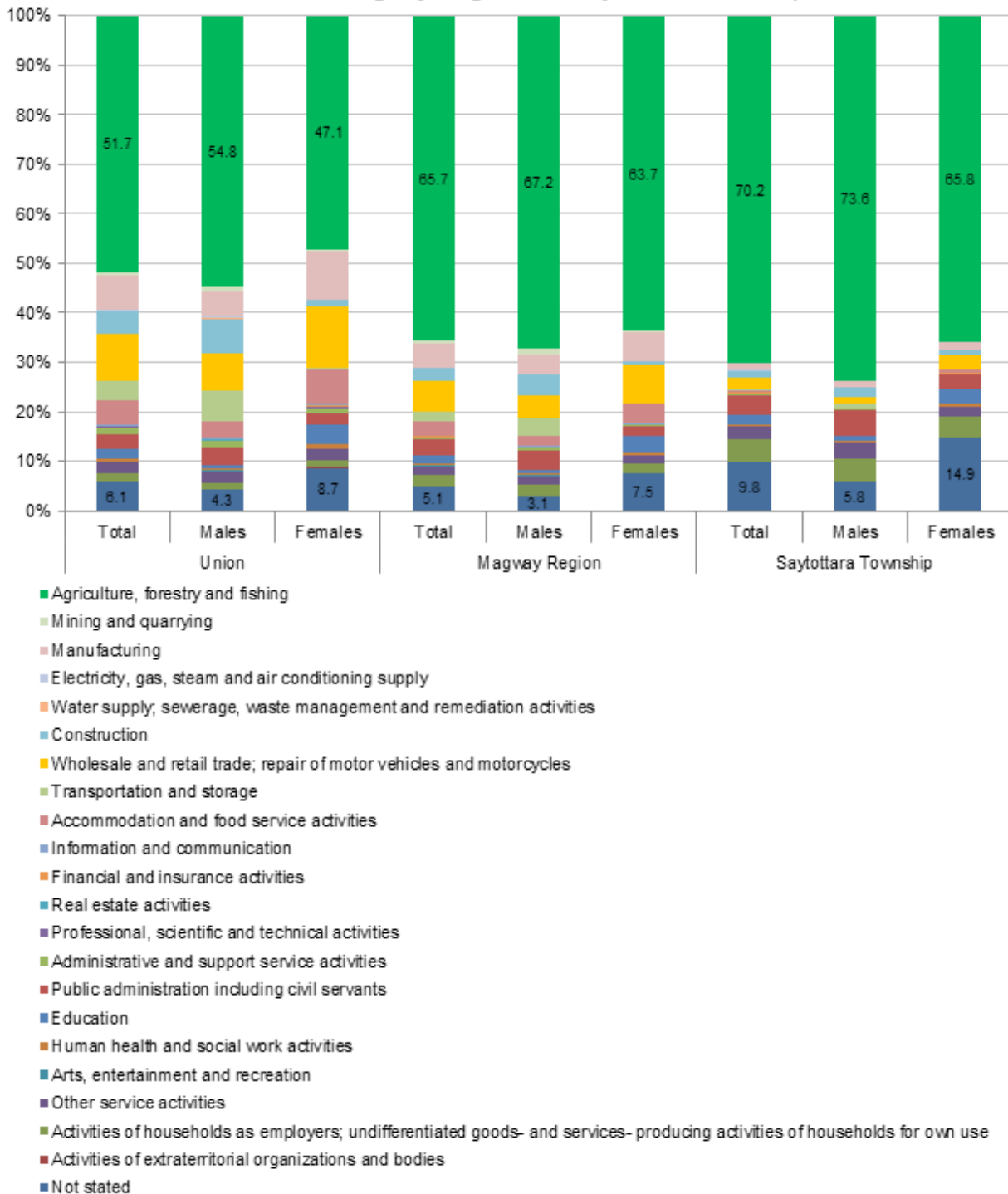
- In Saytottara Township, 65.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 13.4 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 69.8 per cent of males and 60.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Magway Region, 53.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 18.6 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**22,531**	**12,572**	**9,959**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15,814	9,256	6,558	70.2	73.6	65.8
Mining and quarrying	30	24	6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	295	141	154	1.3	1.1	1.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	4	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3	3	-	*	*	-
Construction	361	266	95	1.6	2.1	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	484	168	316	2.1	1.3	3.2
Transportation and storage	99	94	5	0.4	0.7	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	70	14	56	0.3	0.1	0.6
Information and communication	8	4	4	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	15	5	10	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7	6	1	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	63	45	18	0.3	0.4	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	930	635	295	4.1	5.1	3.0
Education	444	149	295	2.0	1.2	3.0
Human health and social work activities	67	16	51	0.3	0.1	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5	2	3	*	*	*
Other service activities	613	413	200	2.7	3.3	2.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,001	593	408	4.4	4.7	4.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,218	734	1,484	9.8	5.8	14.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

Legend:
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration including civil servants
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

- In Saytottara Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 70.2 per cent.

- There are 73.6 per cent of males and 65.8 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Magway Region, there are 65.7 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	32,055	*	33	130	214	44	-	*	5,952
Urban	4,896	-	10	44	35	23	-	-	481
Rural	27,159	*	23	86	179	21	-	*	5,471
Males	15,639	*	25	59	192	32	-	*	2,906
Females	16,416	*	8	71	22	12	-	*	3,046

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
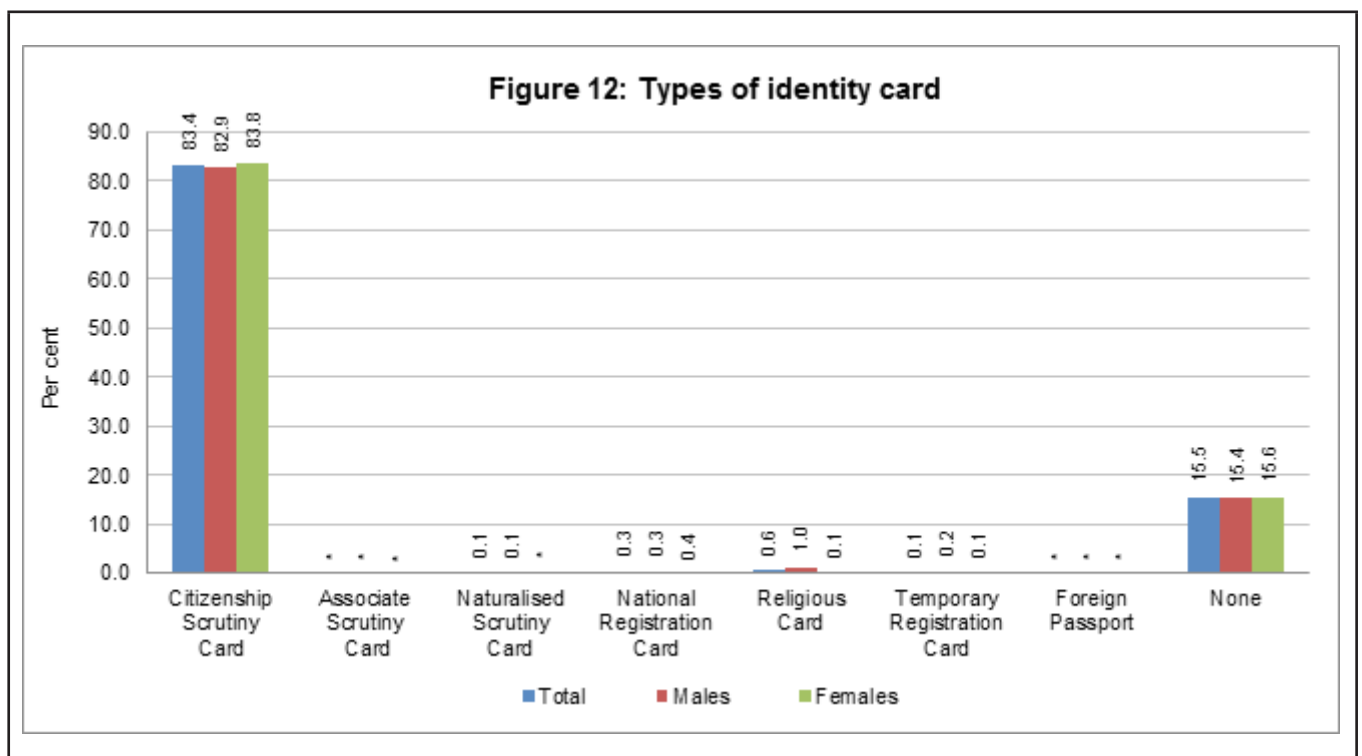
- In Saytottara Township, 83.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 15.5 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 15.4 per cent of males and 15.6 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	**47,526**	**44,680**	**2,846**	**6.0**	**1,268**	**1,133**	**1,306**	**1,123**
0 - 4	4,400	4,287	113	2.6	22	17	92	76
5 - 9	4,686	4,608	78	1.7	8	14	36	48
10 - 14	4,283	4,205	78	1.8	15	22	21	39
15 - 19	3,675	3,605	70	1.9	16	20	14	38
20 - 24	3,566	3,479	87	2.4	12	28	33	33
25 - 29	4,117	4,033	84	2.0	12	25	43	28
30 - 34	4,104	4,016	88	2.1	14	31	31	35
35 - 39	3,653	3,539	114	3.1	31	39	42	31
40 - 44	3,137	3,011	126	4.0	55	28	37	35
45 - 49	2,496	2,333	163	6.5	68	40	55	28
50 - 54	2,390	2,165	225	9.4	103	80	69	64
55 - 59	1,976	1,718	258	13.1	97	97	102	81
60 - 64	1,723	1,402	321	18.6	170	132	128	115
65 - 69	1,354	1,017	337	24.9	201	154	183	131
70 - 74	871	600	271	31.1	170	131	144	108
75 - 79	610	388	222	36.4	140	132	128	111
80 - 84	319	183	136	42.6	84	89	87	75
85 - 89	131	71	60	45.8	40	46	49	37
90 +	35	20	15	42.9	10	8	12	10

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	**23,338**	**22,073**	**1,265**	**5.4**	**527**	**469**	**555**	**490**
0 - 4	2,201	2,141	60	2.7	16	12	49	44
5 - 9	2,278	2,245	33	1.4	3	7	13	19
10 - 14	2,181	2,150	31	1.4	9	10	9	11
15 - 19	1,889	1,847	42	2.2	7	11	8	28
20 - 24	1,779	1,732	47	2.6	4	15	17	22
25 - 29	2,090	2,050	40	1.9	3	7	20	13
30 - 34	2,024	1,984	40	2.0	6	11	18	13
35 - 39	1,823	1,767	56	3.1	12	17	22	16
40 - 44	1,538	1,471	67	4.4	28	17	18	19
45 - 49	1,208	1,137	71	5.9	30	12	25	12
50 - 54	1,178	1,067	111	9.4	52	38	34	27
55 - 59	925	814	111	12.0	35	39	42	31
60 - 64	797	667	130	16.3	70	44	50	46
65 - 69	630	493	137	21.7	80	62	67	43
70 - 74	371	246	125	33.7	74	59	64	53
75 - 79	259	160	99	38.2	59	57	55	51
80 - 84	123	71	52	42.3	28	41	32	31
85 - 89	35	23	12	34.3	10	9	11	10
90 +	9	8	1	11.1	1	1	1	1

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	**24,188**	**22,607**	**1,581**	**6.5**	**741**	**664**	**751**	**633**
0 - 4	2,199	2,146	53	2.4	6	5	43	32
5 - 9	2,408	2,363	45	1.9	5	7	23	29
10 - 14	2,102	2,055	47	2.2	6	12	12	28
15 - 19	1,786	1,758	28	1.6	9	9	6	10
20 - 24	1,787	1,747	40	2.2	8	13	16	11
25 - 29	2,027	1,983	44	2.2	9	18	23	15
30 - 34	2,080	2,032	48	2.3	8	20	13	22
35 - 39	1,830	1,772	58	3.2	19	22	20	15
40 - 44	1,599	1,540	59	3.7	27	11	19	16
45 - 49	1,288	1,196	92	7.1	38	28	30	16
50 - 54	1,212	1,098	114	9.4	51	42	35	37
55 - 59	1,051	904	147	14.0	62	58	60	50
60 - 64	926	735	191	20.6	100	88	78	69
65 - 69	724	524	200	27.6	121	92	116	88
70 - 74	500	354	146	29.2	96	72	80	55
75 - 79	351	228	123	35.0	81	75	73	60
80 - 84	196	112	84	42.9	56	48	55	44
85 - 89	96	48	48	50.0	30	37	38	27
90 +	26	12	14	53.8	9	7	11	9

- Six in every 100 persons in Saytottara Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.

- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	10,780	2.6	0.6	1.4	23.7	68.1	2.0	1.3	0.4
Urban	1,525	15.7	2.7	7.1	19.8	51.1	0.9	1.2	1.4
Rural	9,255	0.4	0.2	0.4	24.3	70.9	2.2	1.3	0.2

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
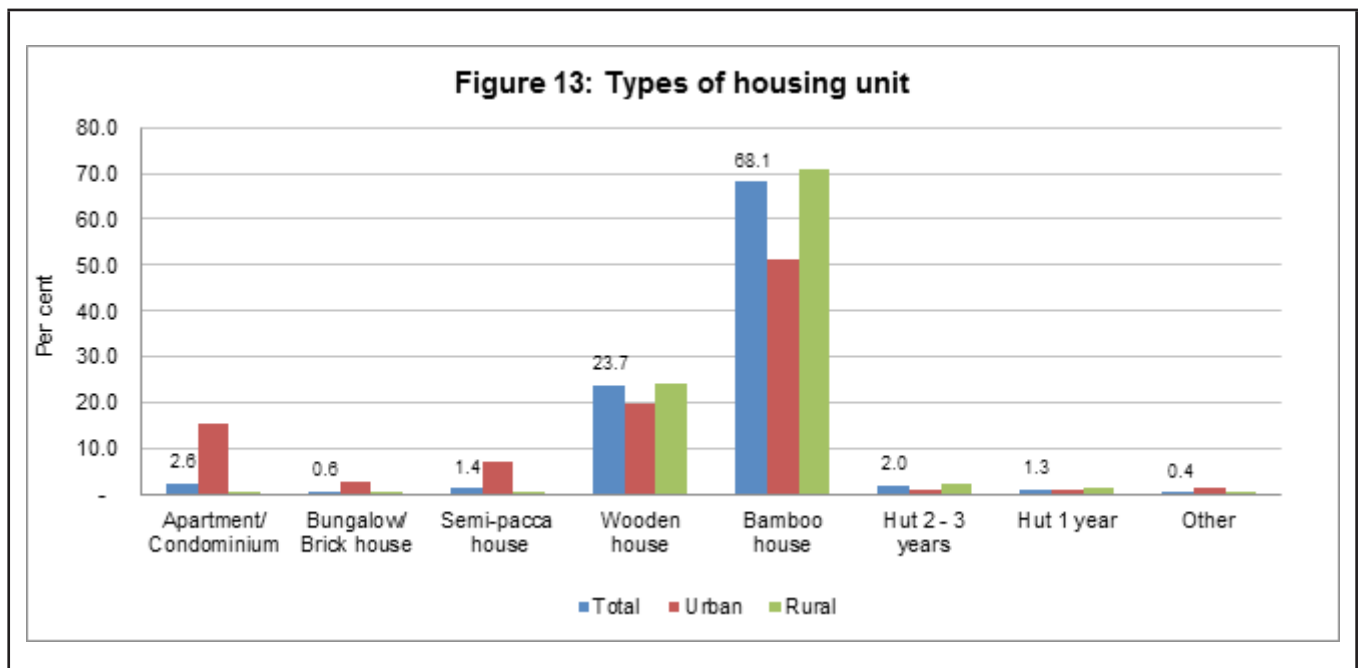
- The majority of the households in Saytottara Township are living in bamboo houses (68.1%) followed by households in wooden houses (23.7%).

- Some 51.1 per cent of urban households and 70.9 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved
15 - 43
44 - 71
72 - 99
Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Magway Region	: 68.4%
Minbu District	: 81.4%
Saytottara Township	: 76.1%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.5	2.8	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		75.6	82.7	74.4
Improved sanitation		*76.1*	*85.5*	*74.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		15.1	11.5	15.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.4	0.1	0.4
Other		1.1	-	1.2
None		7.3	2.9	8.1
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**10,780**	**1,525**	**9,255**

- Some 76.1 per cent of the households in Saytottara Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (75.6%)).

- Compared to other townships in Magway Region, Saytottara comprises in the highest group of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Magway Region is 68.4 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 7.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Magway Region, it is 17.5 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Saytottara Township, 8.1 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

Legend
Water Source
Improved (%)
- 35 - 56
- 57 - 76
- 77 - 96
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Magway Region	: 76.6%
Minbu District	: 86.9%
Saytottara Township	: 53.6%
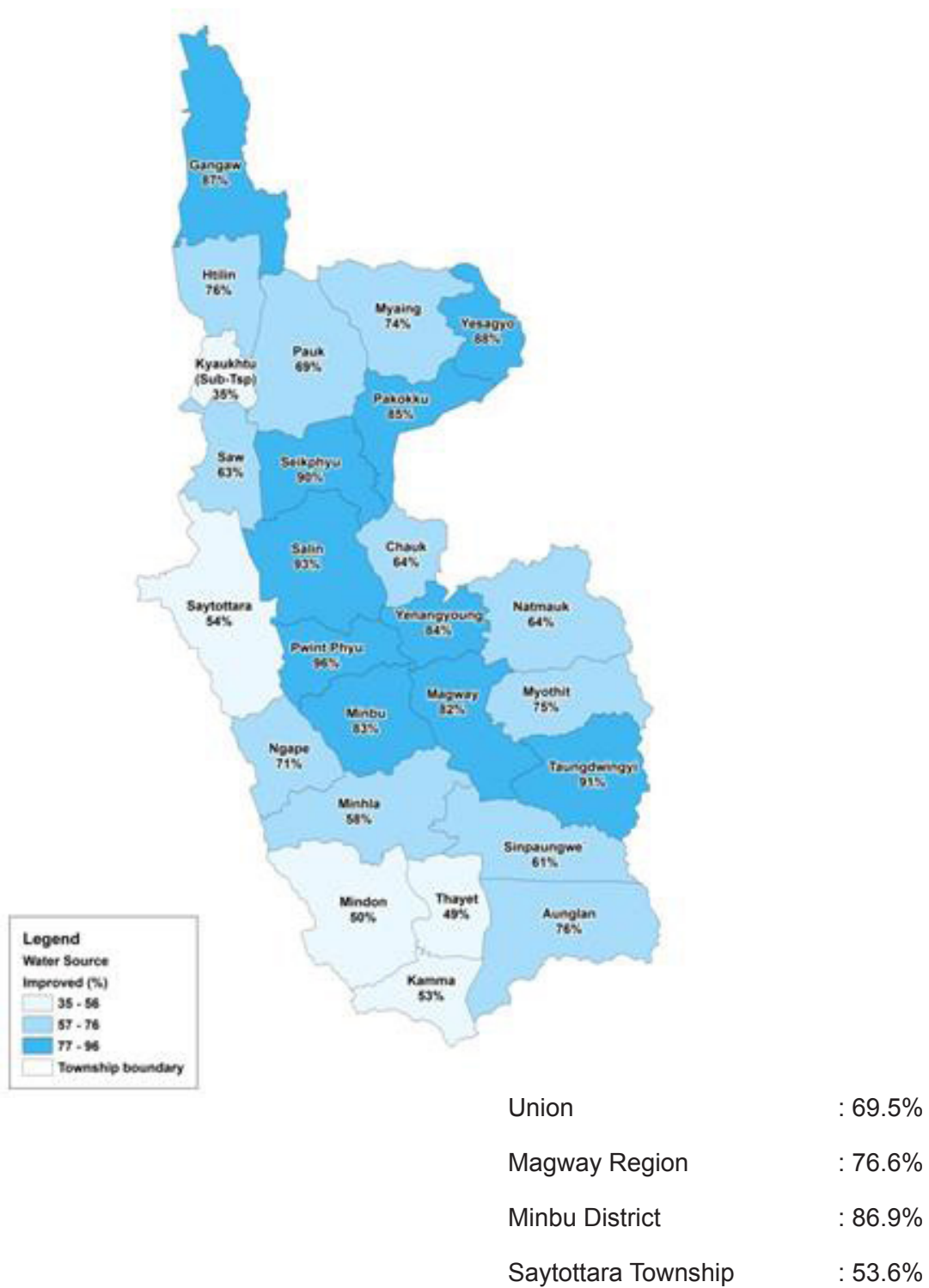
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	6.5	17.6	4.6
Tube well, borehole	7.2	0.9	8.2
Protected well/ Spring	38.7	69.5	33.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier	1.2	4.5	0.6
Total improved drinking water	*53.6*	*92.5*	*47.1*
Unprotected well/Spring	10.0	3.5	11.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake	5.0	0.1	5.8
River/stream/ canal	28.2	0.6	32.8
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.8	-	1.0
Other	2.4	3.3	2.2
Total unimproved drinking water	*46.4*	*7.5*	*52.9*
Total Per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	**10,780**	**1,525**	**9,255**

- In Saytottara Township, 53.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Compared to other townships in Magway Region, it is in the lowest group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 38.7 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 28.2 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.

- Some 46.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 52.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

**Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting**

Union	: 32.4%
Magway Region	: 22.7%
Minbu District	: 23.3%
Saytottara Township	: 13.3%
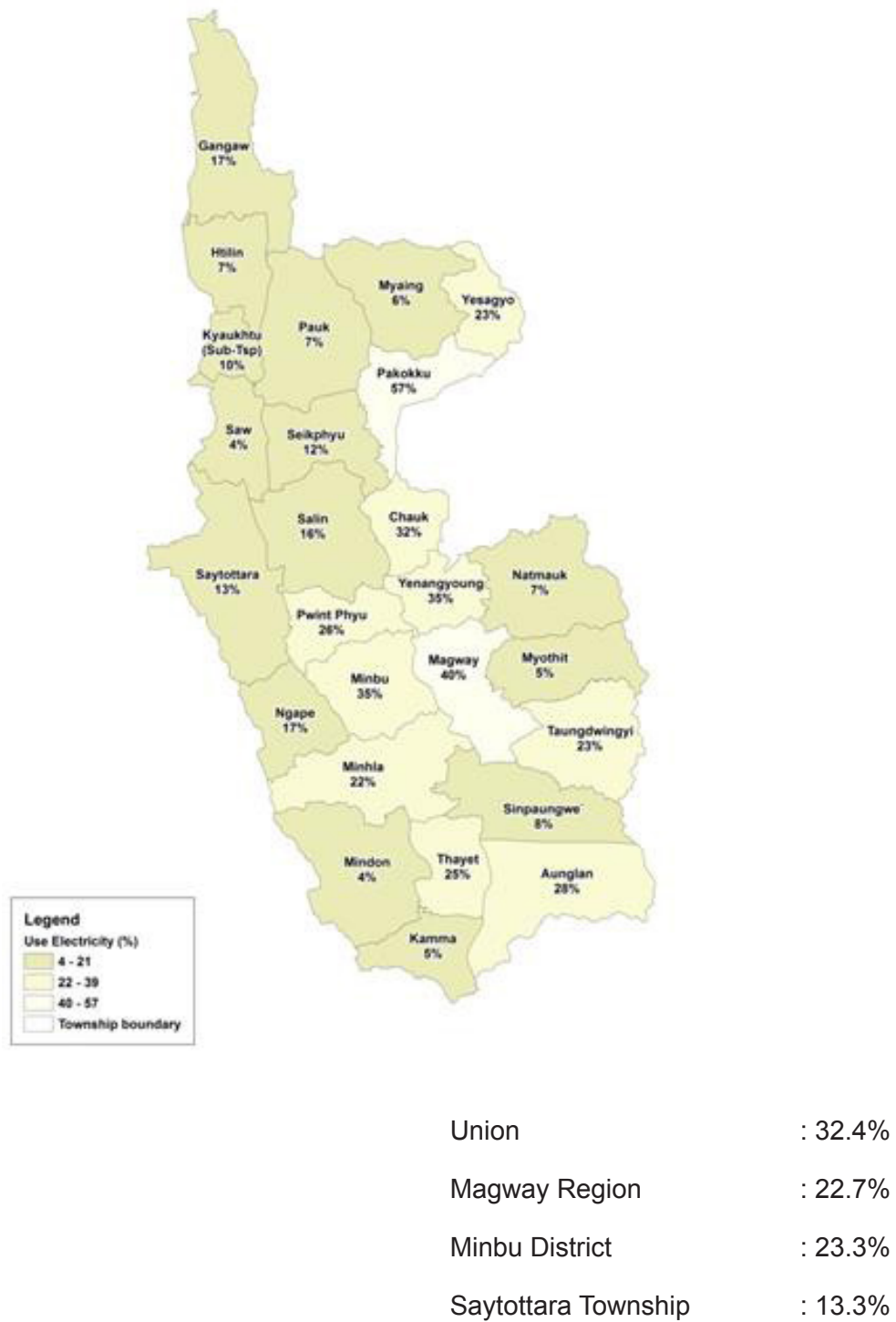
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		13.3	88.9	0.8
Kerosene		5.6	0.1	6.5
Candle		38.4	7.1	43.6
Battery		30.6	3.2	35.1
Generator (private)		2.6	-	3.0
Water mill (private)		1.1	-	1.3
Solar system/energy		7.1	0.3	8.3
Other		1.2	0.5	1.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,780	1,525	9,255

- In Saytottara Township, 13.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Magway Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Magway Region is 22.7 per cent.

- The use of candles for lighting is the highest in the township with 38.4 per cent.

- In rural areas, 43.6 per cent of the households mainly use candles for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
- 71 - 81
- 82 - 90
- 91 - 100
- Township boundary
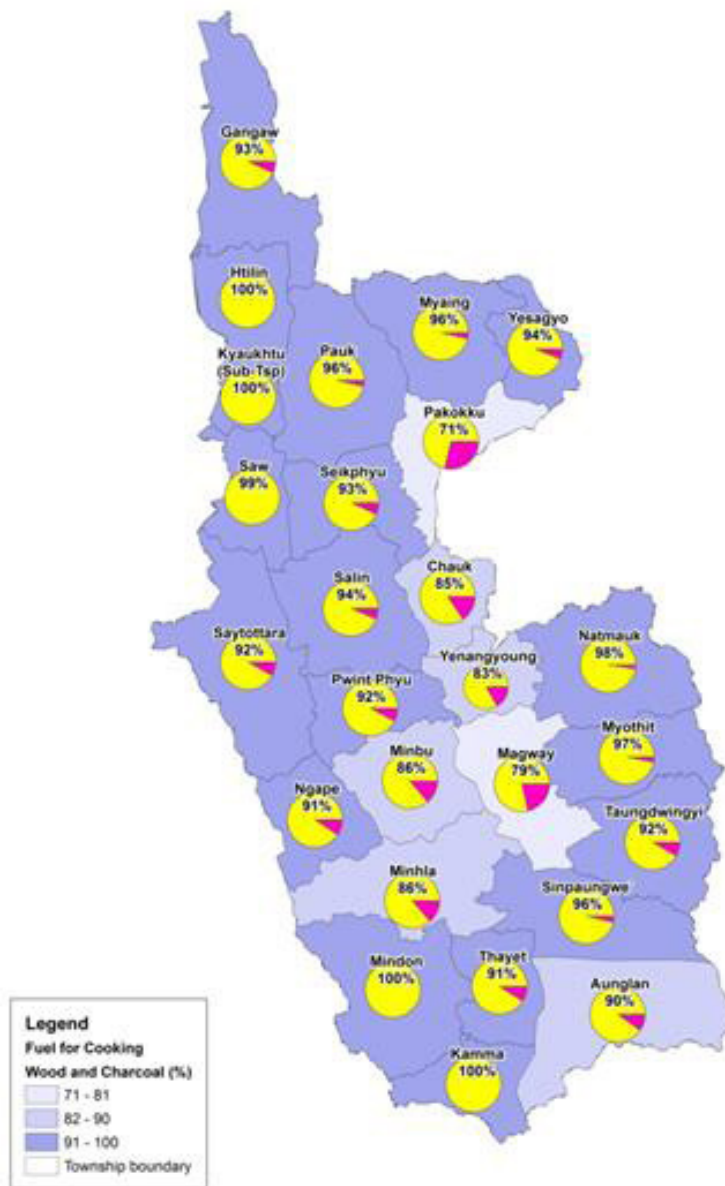
Union	: 81.0%
Magway Region	: 90.0%
Minbu District	: 90.9%
Saytottara Township	: 91.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.1	53.8	0.6
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		90.5	43.0	98.4
Charcoal		1.2	3.1	0.9
Coal		*	-	*
Other		*	0.1	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,780	1,525	9,255

- In Saytottara Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 90.5 per cent using firewood and 1.2 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 8.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 98.4 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.9 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	10,780	48.2	24.2	0.8	10.5	0.6	0.2	38.3	*
Urban	1,525	28.5	71.2	1.2	46.6	3.5	0.9	16.7	-
Rural	9,255	51.4	16.4	0.7	4.6	0.1	0.1	41.9	*

- Some 48.2 per cent of the households in Saytottara Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 71.2 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas has access radio was 51.4 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television

- In Saytottara Township, some 24.2 per cent reported having a television.
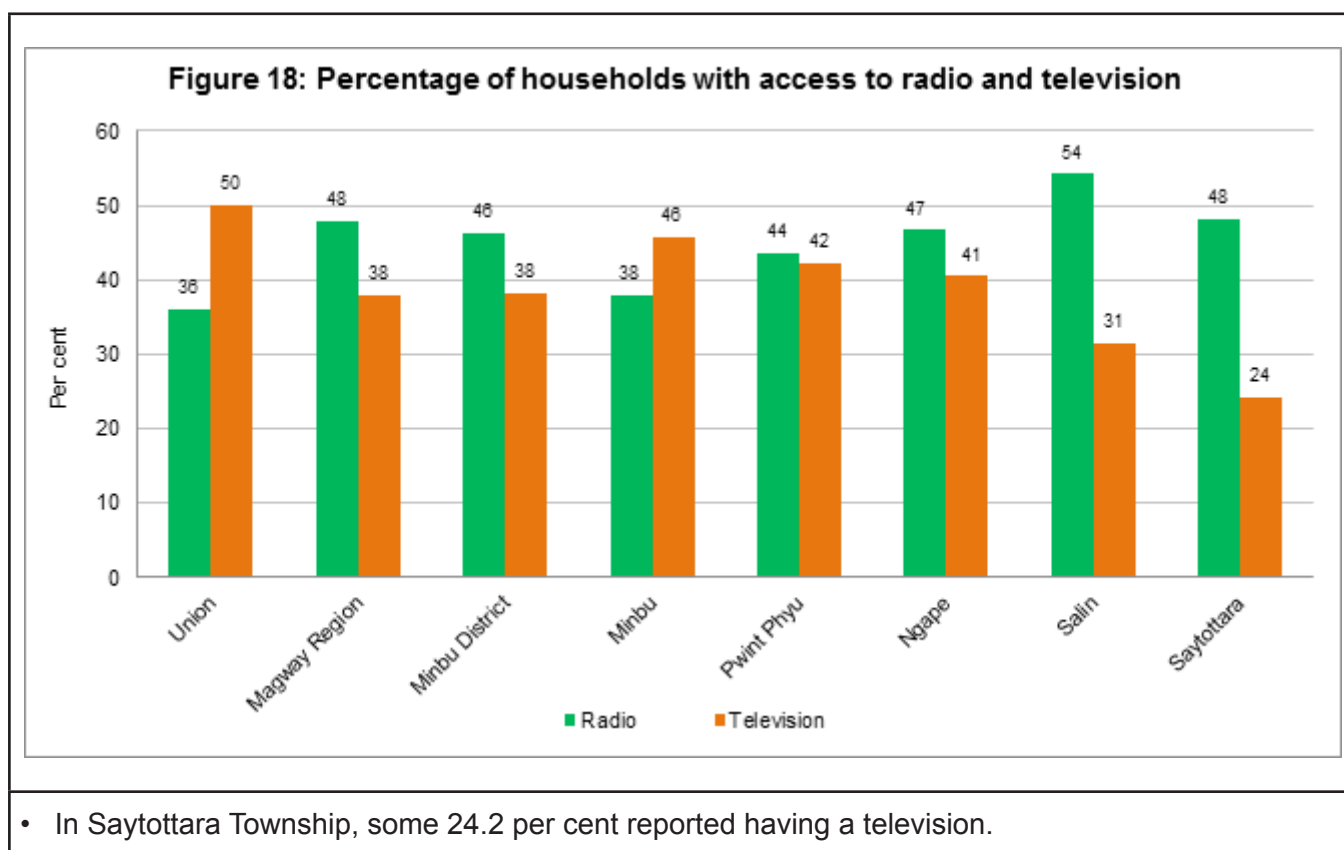
Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 28
- 29 - 37
- Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Magway Region	: 23.9%
Minbu District	: 21.5%
Saytottara Township	: 10.5%

- Some 10.5 per cent of the households in Saytottara Township reported having mobile phones and compared to other townships in Magway Region, it is low.

Transportation items

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

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Magway Region	919,777	12,624	356,960	282,648	7,989	12,307	4,196	380,264
Urban	131,251	5,925	72,163	62,913	1,499	660	349	4,968
Rural	788,526	6,699	284,797	219,735	6,490	11,647	3,847	375,296
Minbu District	162,423	1,848	63,731	69,164	2,813	2,187	765	61,182
Urban	15,934	680	8,780	8,490	288	61	54	1,153
Rural	146,489	1,168	54,951	60,674	2,525	2,126	711	60,029
Saytottara Township	10,780	68	2,581	1,175	18	350	173	4,620
Urban	1,525	37	686	461	7	16	9	202
Rural	9,255	31	1,895	714	11	334	164	4,418

- In Saytottara Township, 42.9 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 23.9 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.

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

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Magway Region and Saytottara Township
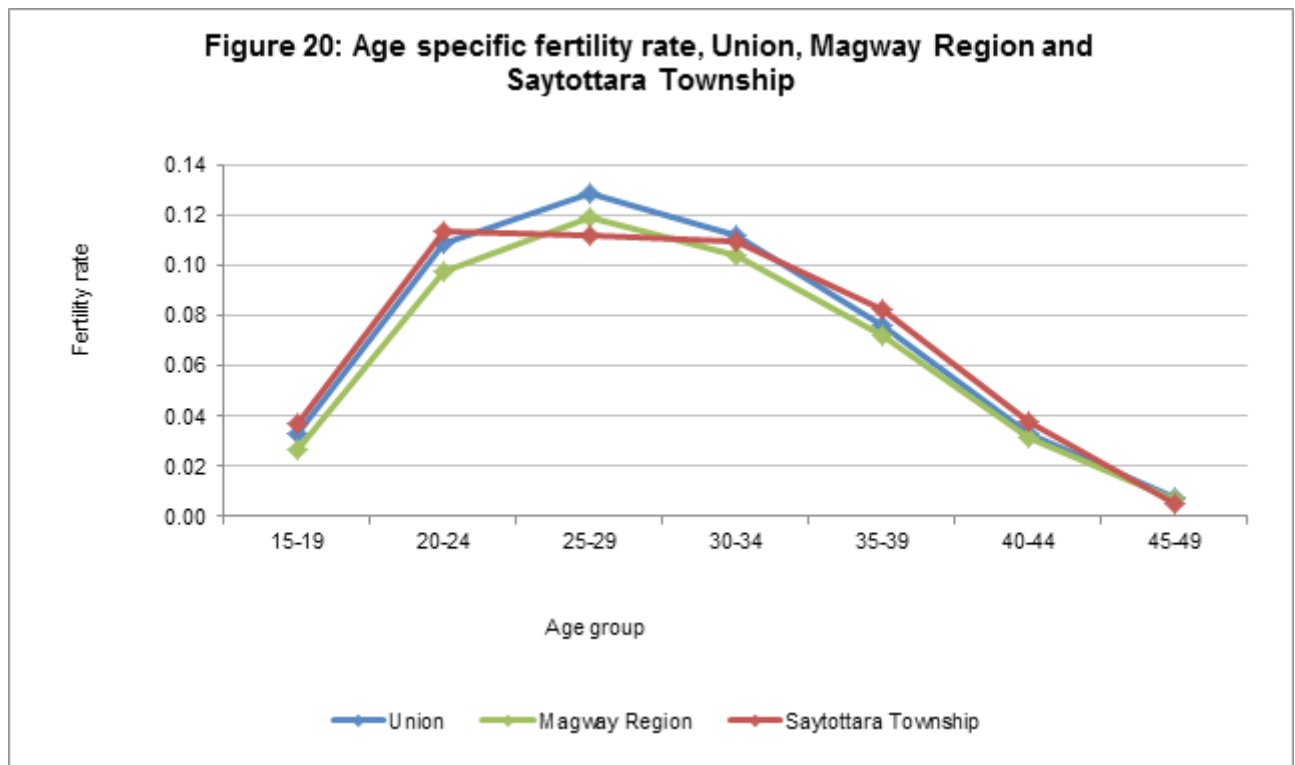
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.5 children per woman and is equal to the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 1.8 - 2.2
- 2.3 - 2.6
- 2.7 - 2.9
- Township boundary

Union	: 2.5
Magway Region	: 2.3
Minbu District	: 2.3
Saytottara Township	: 2.5

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
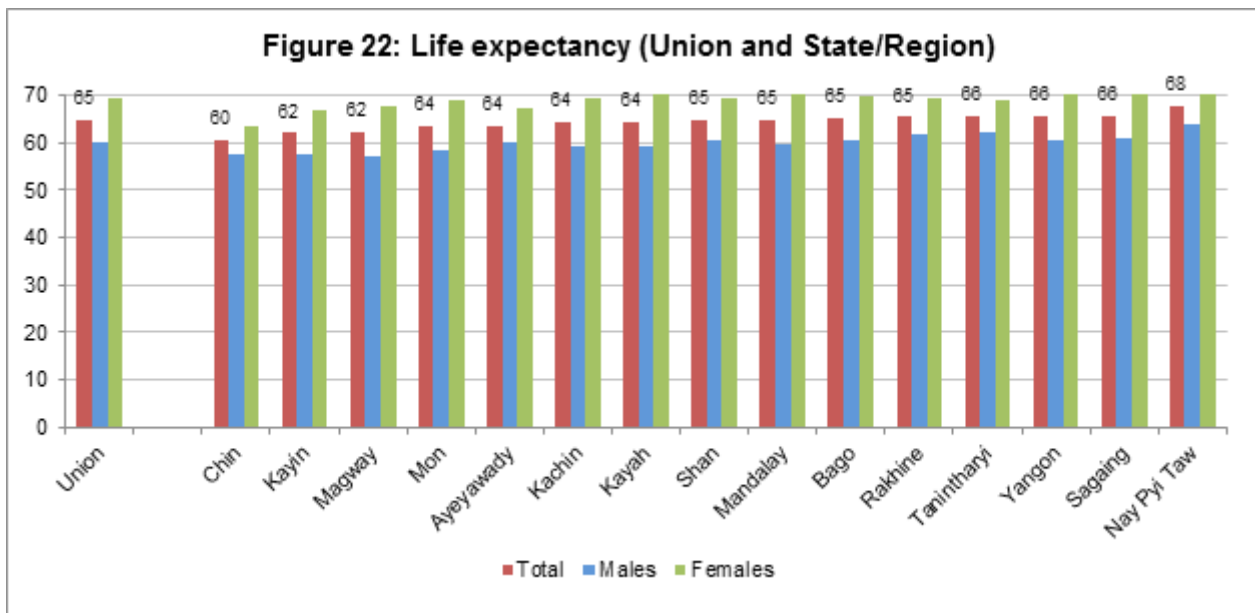
- The expectation of life at birth in Magway Region is 62.3 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 67.5 years is higher than that of the males at 57.1 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
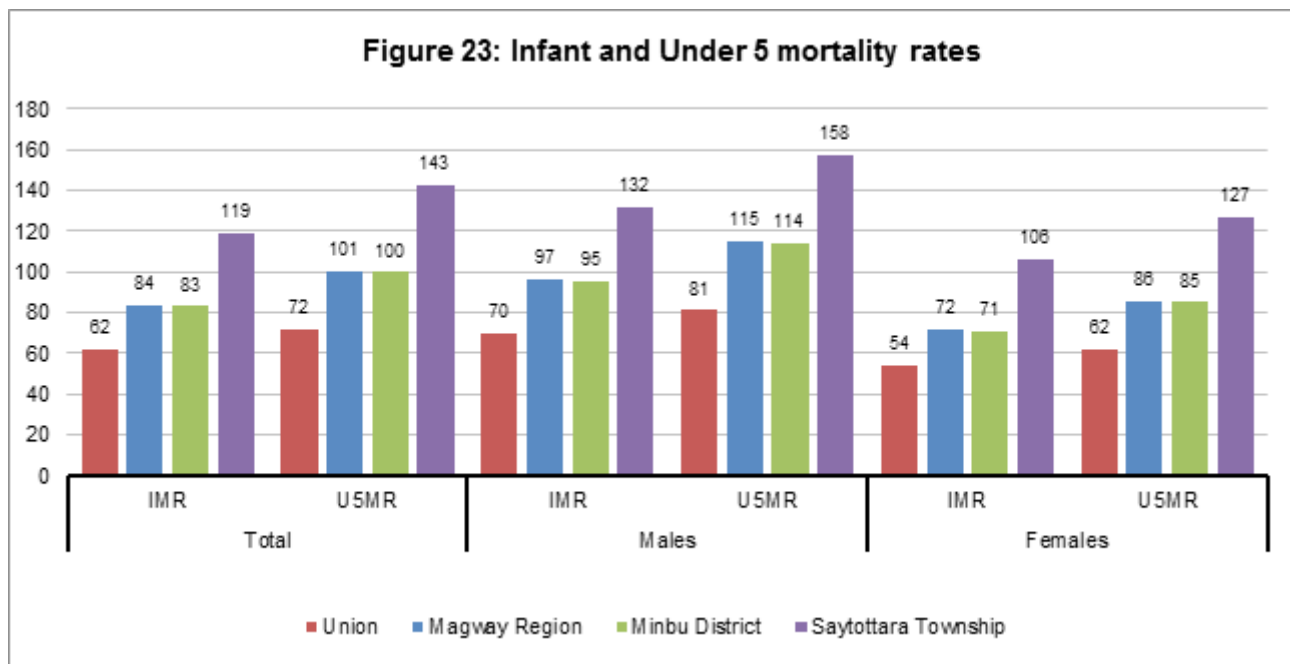
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Minbu District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Minbu District is 83 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 100 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Saytottara Township are higher than those in Magway Region and Minbu District. The Infant mortality in Saytottara is 119 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 143 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
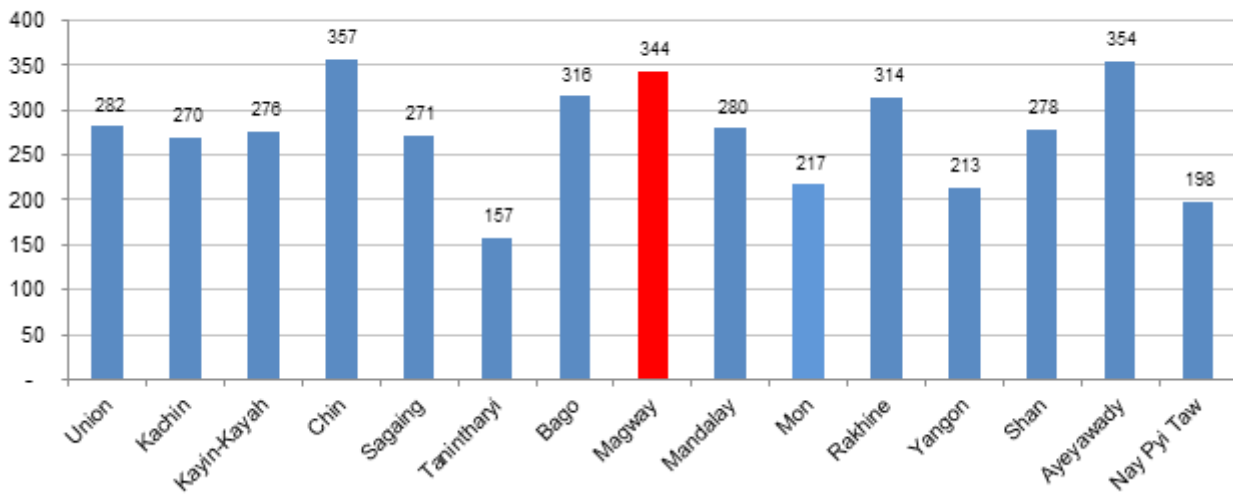
- In Magway Region, there are 344 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Magway Region is higher than that of the Union level.

- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (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:
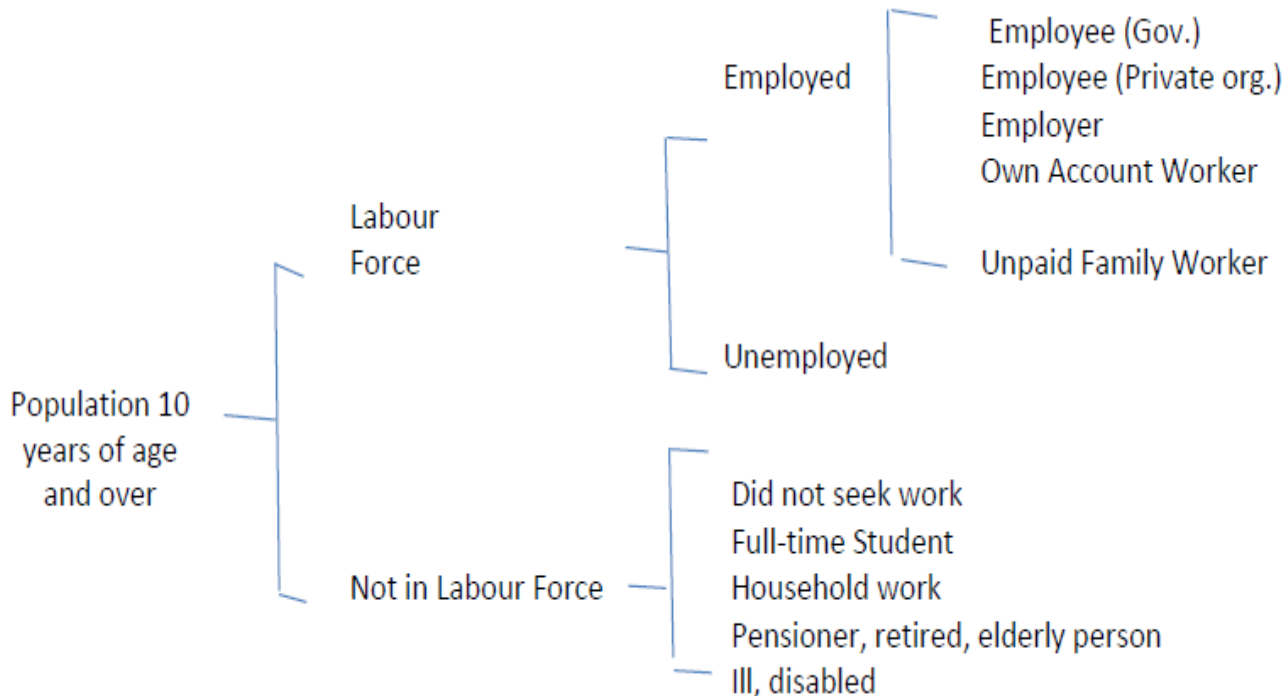
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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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