



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

## The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

### SHAN STATE, TAUNGGYI DISTRICT

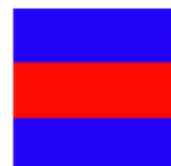
#### Kalaw Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





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Shan State, Taunggyi District

## **Kalaw Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

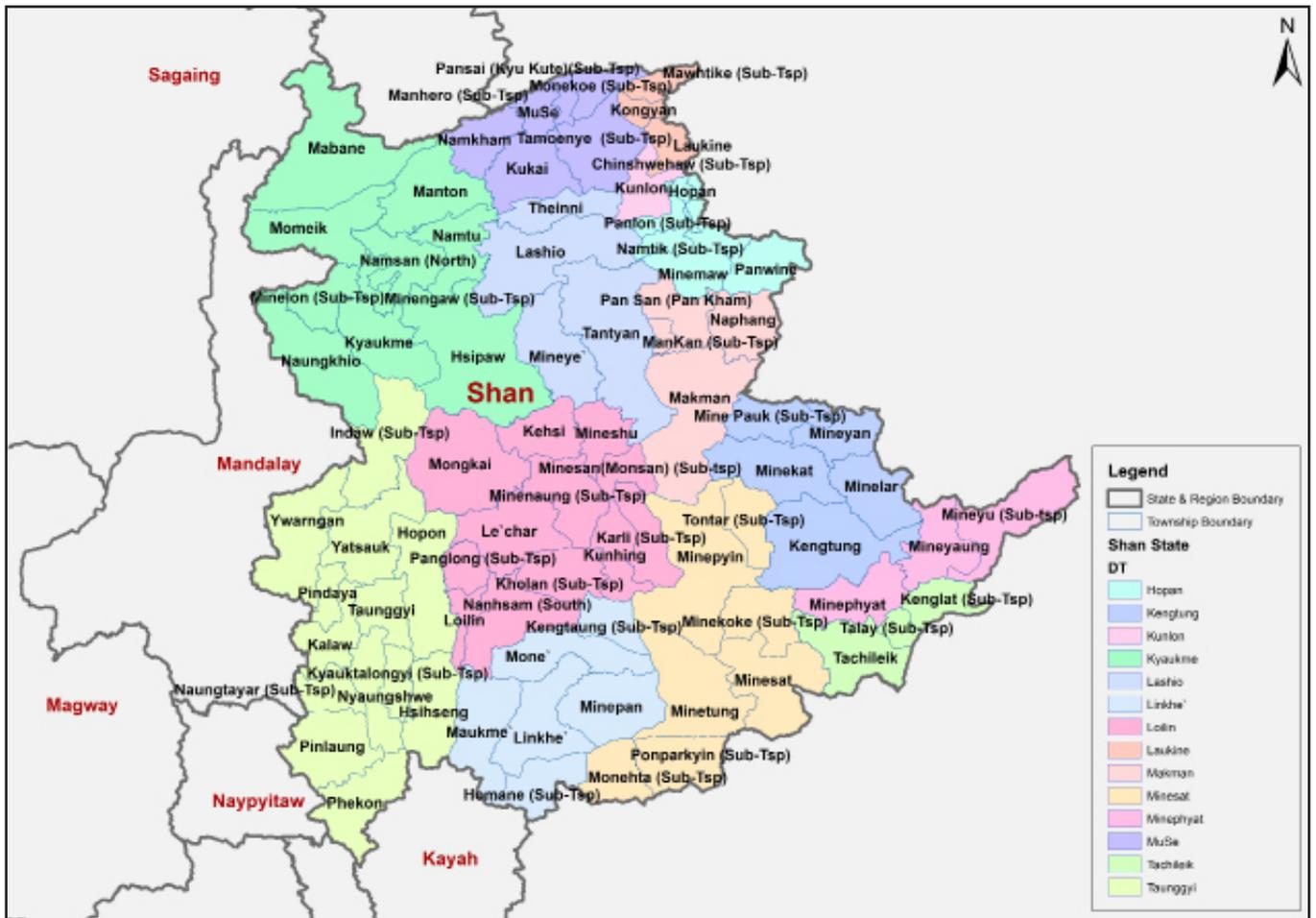
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships





## Kalaw Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>186,083 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>93,092 (50.0%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>92,991 (50.0%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1,507.7 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>123.4 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>25.1 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>41,341</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.3 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>66.7%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>49.9</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>44.1</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>5.8</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>13.1</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>86.7%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>93.7%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>80.3%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>6,291</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>2,333</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	109,828	72.4	
Associate Scrutiny	404	0.3	
Naturalised Scrutiny	408	0.3	
National Registration	1,186	0.8	
Religious	731	0.5	
Temporary Registration	289	0.2	
Foreign Registration	64	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	159	0.1	
None	38,585	25.4	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	80.9%	90.9%	70.8%
Unemployment rate	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%
Employment to population ratio	79.6%	89.6%	69.7%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	35,279	85.3	
Renter	1,698	4.2	
Provided free (individually)	951	2.3	
Government quarters	2,153	5.2	
Private company quarters	302	0.7	
Other	958	2.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		2.6%
Bamboo	47.5%	38.3%	0.5%
Earth	0.1%	2.7%	
Wood	7.6%	34.4%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.8%		93.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	40.4%	22.8%	0.4%
Other	3.1%	1.7%	3.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	10,600	25.6	
LPG	38	0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	48	0.1	
Firewood	24,686	59.7	
Charcoal	5,775	14.0	
Coal	141	0.3	
Other	43	0.1	

<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	18,515	44.8
Kerosene	523	1.3
Candle	8,729	21.1
Battery	1,647	4.0
Generator (private)	1,378	3.3
Water mill (private)	1,020	2.5
Solar system/energy	9,306	22.5
Other	223	0.5
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	11,284	27.3
Tube well, borehole	995	2.4
Protected well/spring	8,764	21.2
Bottled/purifier water	2,971	7.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>24,014</i>	<i>58.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	4,194	10.1
Pool/pond/lake	4,722	11.4
River/stream/canal	2,163	5.2
Waterfall/rainwater	3,869	9.4
Other	2,379	5.8
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>17,327</i>	<i>41.9</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	13,727	33.2
Tube well, borehole	761	1.8
Protected well/spring	8,300	20.1
Unprotected well/spring	3,941	9.5
Pool/pond/lake	6,141	14.9
River/stream/canal	2,347	5.7
Waterfall/rainwater	3,635	8.8
Bottled/purifier water	31	0.1
Other	2,458	5.9

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	485	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	33,415	80.8
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>33,900</i>	<i>82.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	5,007	12.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	140	0.3
Other	224	0.6
None	2,070	5.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	11,607	28.1
Television	25,285	61.2
Landline phone	1,739	4.2
Mobile phone	16,900	40.9
Computer	1,225	3.0
Internet at home	1,741	4.2
Households with none of the items	10,980	26.6
Households with all of the items	148	0.4
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,200	2.9
Motorcycle/Moped	23,288	56.3
Bicycle	5,279	12.8
4-Wheel tractor	1,823	4.4
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	10,294	24.9

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Kalaw Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 Kalaw Township in Shan State. 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 Kalaw Township**



## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	186,083 *		
Males	93,092		
Females	92,991		
Sex ratio	100 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	31.1%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	1,507.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	123.4 persons		
Number of wards	23		
Number of village tracts	25		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	178,139	54,551	123,588
Number of conventional households	41,341	12,598	28,743
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Kalaw Township, there are equal number of females and males with 100 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (31.1%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Kalaw Township is 123 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Kalaw Township. This is slightly less than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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.

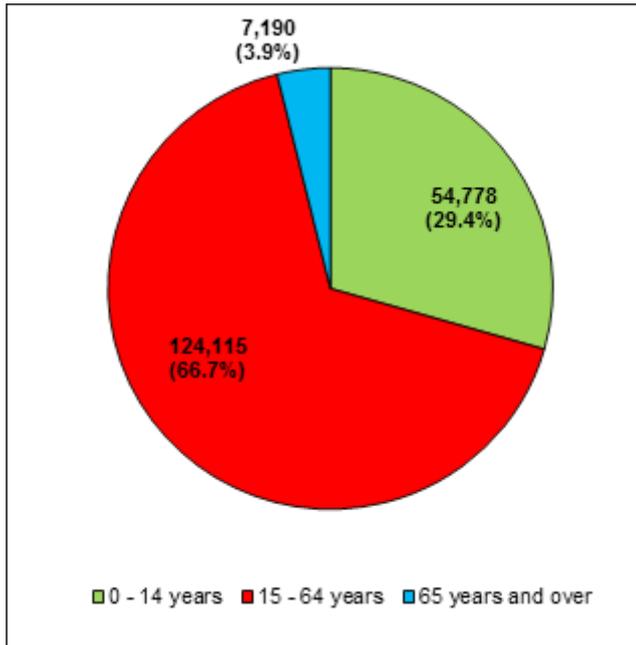
**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;  
Kalaw Township (Taunggyi District, Shan State)**

sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>41,341</b>	<b>186,083</b>	<b>93,092</b>	<b>92,991</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>12,598</b>	<b>57,797</b>	<b>28,672</b>	<b>29,125</b>
	<b>Kalaw Town</b>	<b>4,508</b>	<b>19,962</b>	<b>9,933</b>	<b>10,029</b>
1	No(1)(W)	627	2,727	1,341	1,386
2	No(2)(W)	367	1,489	716	773
3	No(3)(W)	862	3,757	1,878	1,879
4	No(4)(W)	282	1,379	614	765
5	No(5)(W)	203	1,101	614	487
6	No(6)(W)	373	1,612	760	852
7	No(7)(W)	520	2,318	1,144	1,174
8	No(8)(W)	329	1,351	643	708
9	No(9)(W)	291	1,216	607	609
10	No(10)(W)	509	2,361	1,257	1,104
11	No(11)(W)	145	651	359	292
	<b>Aung Pann Town</b>	<b>8,090</b>	<b>37,835</b>	<b>18,739</b>	<b>19,096</b>
12	Nyaung Pin Htaung(W)	1,323	5,959	2,891	3,068
13	Hle Yoe(W)	742	3,430	1,758	1,672
14	Ywar Ngan Su(W)	485	2,205	1,017	1,188
15	No(1)(W)	131	549	255	294
16	No(2)(W)	189	880	386	494
17	Moe Kaung(W)	521	2,568	1,315	1,253
18	No(3)(W)	1,356	6,357	3,163	3,194
19	No(4)(W)	172	831	379	452
20	Let Ma Pin(W)	321	1,469	668	801
21	Myo Haung(W)	1,213	5,728	2,854	2,874
22	Min Ga Lar(W)	839	3,793	1,841	1,952
23	Ywar Thit(W)	798	4,066	2,212	1,854

**Table 1: (Continued)**

	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>28,743</b>	<b>128,286</b>	<b>64,420</b>	<b>63,866</b>
1	La Mong(VT)	756	3,350	1,700	1,650
2	Nang Naing(VT)	606	2,701	1,435	1,266
3	Loi An(VT)	1,154	5,254	2,783	2,471
4	Myin Ma Hti(VT)	944	4,494	2,243	2,251
5	Taung Lar(VT)	667	2,904	1,482	1,422
6	Taung Kwe(VT)	457	2,141	1,118	1,023
7	Wet Hpyu Yae(VT)	611	2,784	1,397	1,387
8	Shwe Min Hpone(VT)	2,035	9,220	5,221	3,999
9	Nang Taing(VT)	1,458	6,496	3,248	3,248
10	Kan Bar Ni(VT)	1,000	4,169	2,097	2,072
11	Yae Cho(VT)	1,031	4,607	2,290	2,317
12	Nawng Ye(VT)	897	4,220	2,053	2,167
13	Thu Ye(VT)	628	2,951	1,455	1,496
14	Pin Hmi(VT)	858	3,781	1,898	1,883
15	Lel Kyar(VT)	464	2,117	1,048	1,069
16	Thar Mong Hkam(VT)	658	3,000	1,511	1,489
17	Loi Maw(VT)	165	757	400	357
18	Ngoke(VT)	1,071	4,757	2,284	2,473
19	Ngone Thon(VT)	500	2,183	1,081	1,102
20	He Hoe(VT)	3,846	17,317	8,440	8,877
21	Thi Hkawng(VT)	1,660	7,141	3,529	3,612
22	Kyauk Htat(VT)	1,216	5,274	2,582	2,692
23	Baw Hseng(VT)	2,807	12,640	6,214	6,426
24	Baw Nin(VT)	2,645	11,567	5,671	5,896
25	Pe Yin Taung(VT)	609	2,461	1,240	1,221

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kalaw Township**

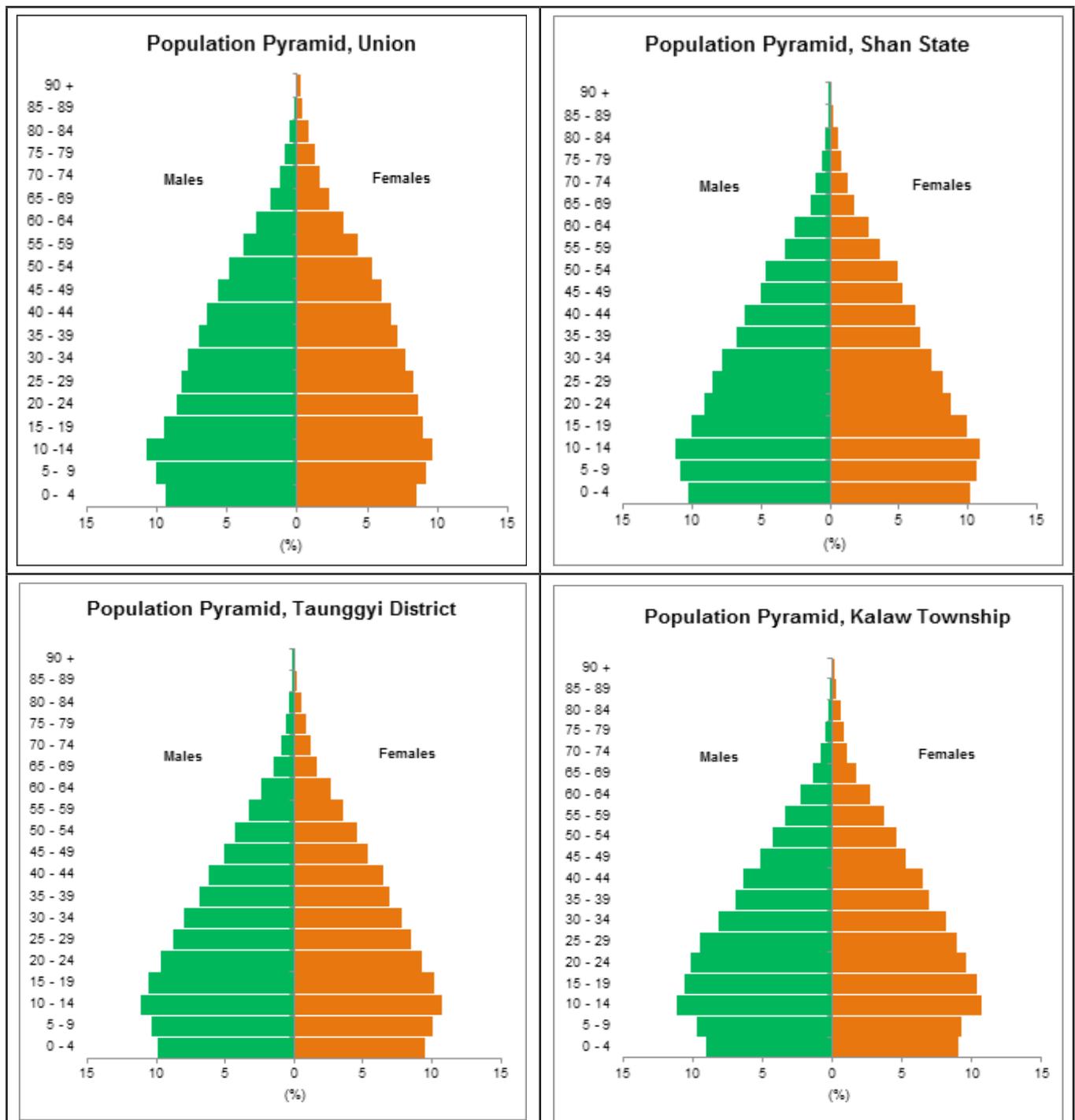


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kalaw Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>186,083</b>	<b>93,092</b>	<b>92,991</b>
0 - 4	16,798	8,450	8,348
5 - 9	17,631	9,008	8,623
10 - 14	20,349	10,399	9,950
15 - 19	19,523	9,882	9,641
20 - 24	18,410	9,459	8,951
25 - 29	17,090	8,843	8,247
30 - 34	15,156	7,593	7,563
35 - 39	12,930	6,474	6,456
40 - 44	11,911	5,911	6,000
45 - 49	9,687	4,773	4,914
50 - 54	8,225	3,966	4,259
55 - 59	6,585	3,127	3,458
60 - 64	4,598	2,125	2,473
65 - 69	2,842	1,293	1,549
70 - 74	1,693	741	952
75 - 79	1,258	523	735
80 - 84	818	304	514
85 - 89	375	148	227
90 +	204	73	131

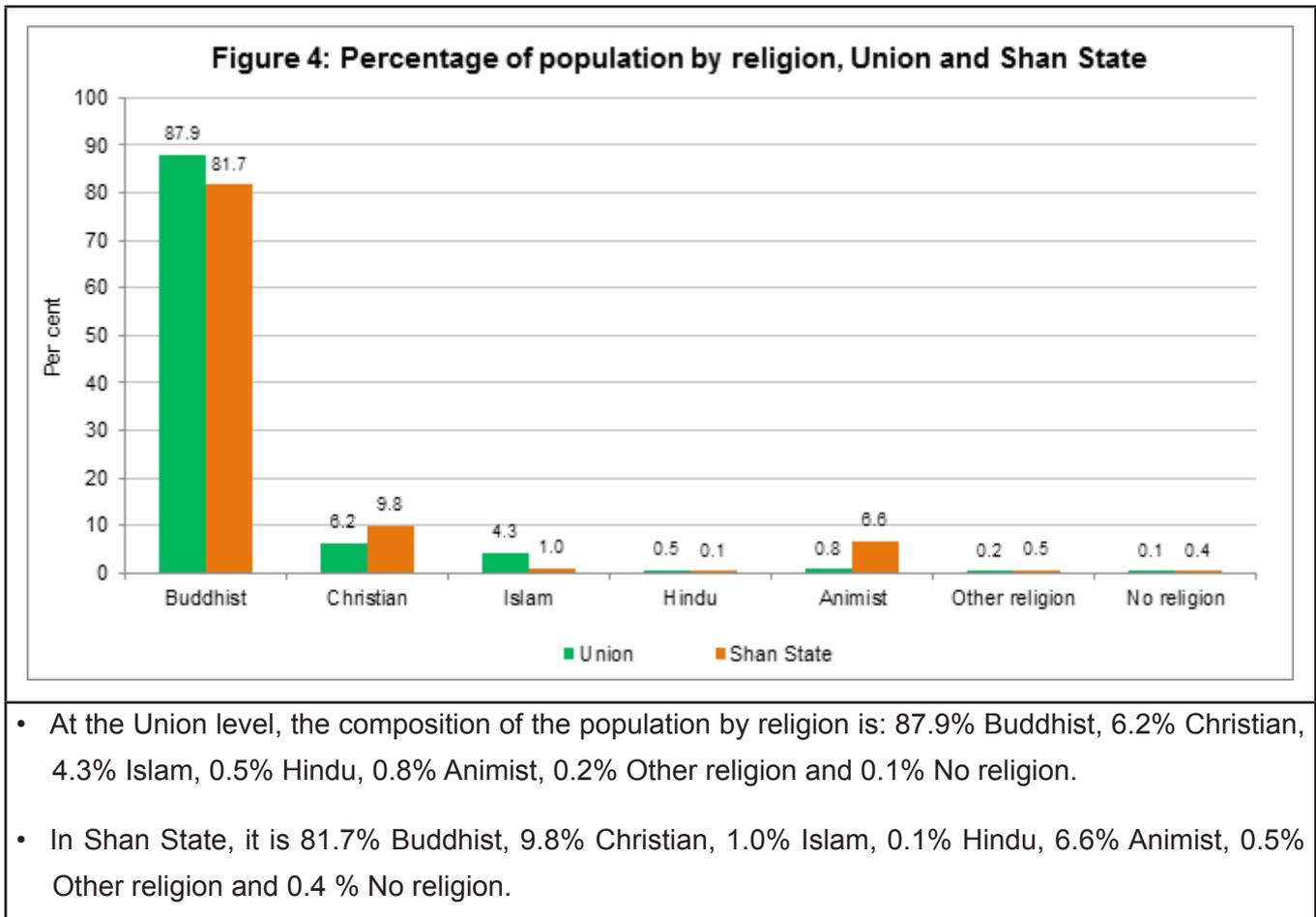
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kalaw Township is 66.7 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Taunggyi District and Kalaw Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kalaw Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is slightly high percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kalaw Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups 0-4 to 35-39.

## (B) Religion

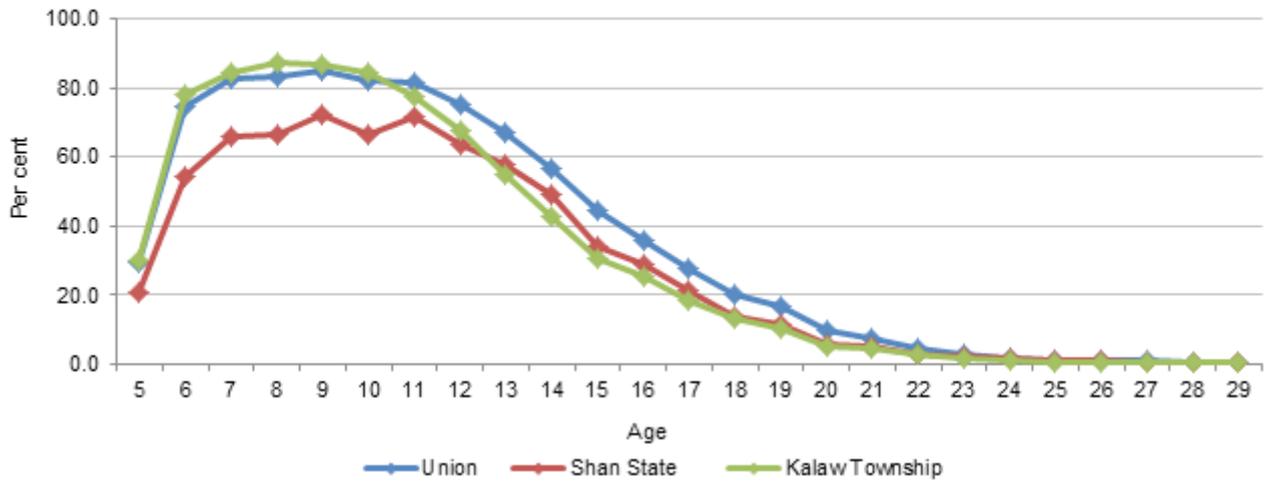


## (C) Education

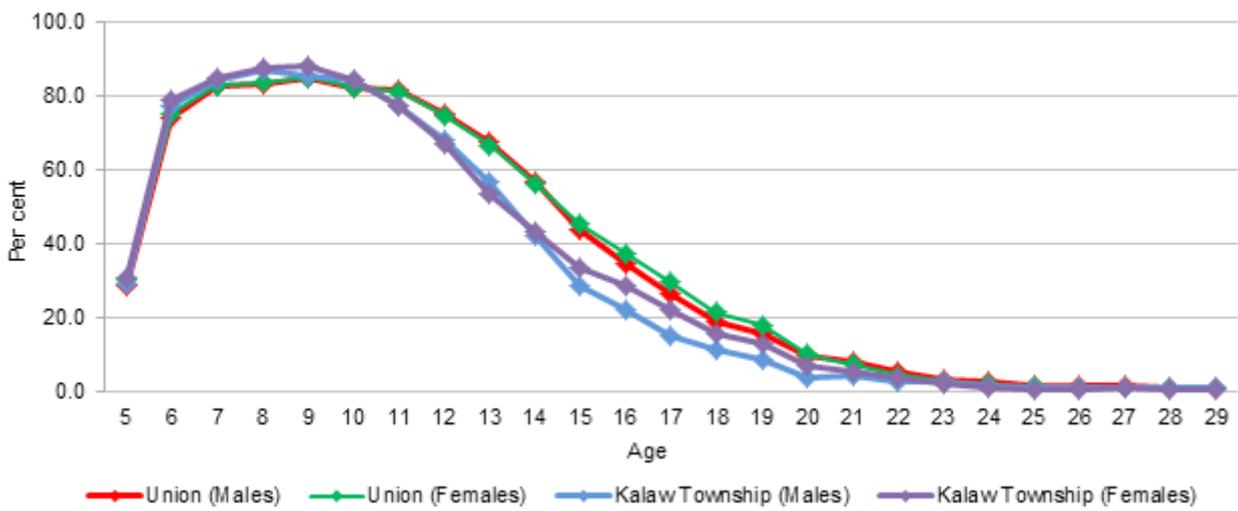
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,188	1,621	1,567	953	472	481
6	3,482	1,753	1,729	2,718	1,357	1,361
7	3,584	1,774	1,810	3,026	1,493	1,533
8	3,556	1,774	1,782	3,098	1,540	1,558
9	3,373	1,680	1,693	2,926	1,435	1,491
10	3,568	1,730	1,838	3,005	1,458	1,547
11	3,369	1,569	1,800	2,600	1,210	1,390
12	3,929	1,850	2,079	2,655	1,262	1,393
13	4,070	1,935	2,135	2,233	1,098	1,135
14	3,910	1,886	2,024	1,661	790	871
15	3,534	1,722	1,812	1,092	493	599
16	3,542	1,711	1,831	895	377	518
17	3,854	1,947	1,907	704	286	418
18	4,153	2,007	2,146	557	220	337
19	3,443	1,673	1,770	368	143	225
20	4,150	2,011	2,139	225	75	150
21	3,211	1,606	1,605	147	66	81
22	3,291	1,565	1,726	102	43	59
23	3,371	1,660	1,711	67	37	30
24	3,076	1,489	1,587	40	24	16
25	3,545	1,776	1,769	23	15	8
26	2,926	1,492	1,434	17	10	7
27	3,121	1,519	1,602	20	11	9
28	3,408	1,641	1,767	22	15	7
29	3,020	1,483	1,537	17	9	8

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Kalaw Township**

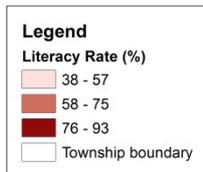
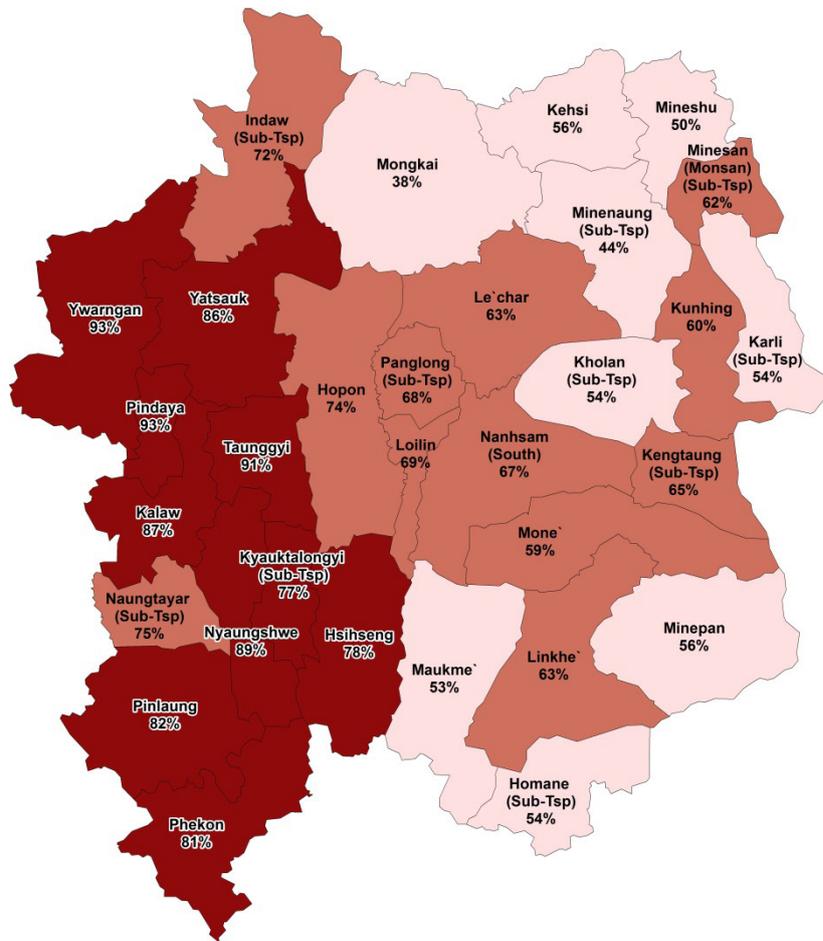


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kalaw Township**



- School attendance in Kalaw Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kalaw Township declined starting from age 11 onwards.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Shan State (aged 15 and over)



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Taunggyi District	: 85.2%
Kalaw Township	: 86.7%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	35,625	94.9
Males	17,391	96.6
Females	18,234	93.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kalaw Township is 86.7 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) but lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 80.3 per cent and for the males it is 93.7 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 94.9 per cent with 93.2 per cent for females and 96.6 per cent for males.

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

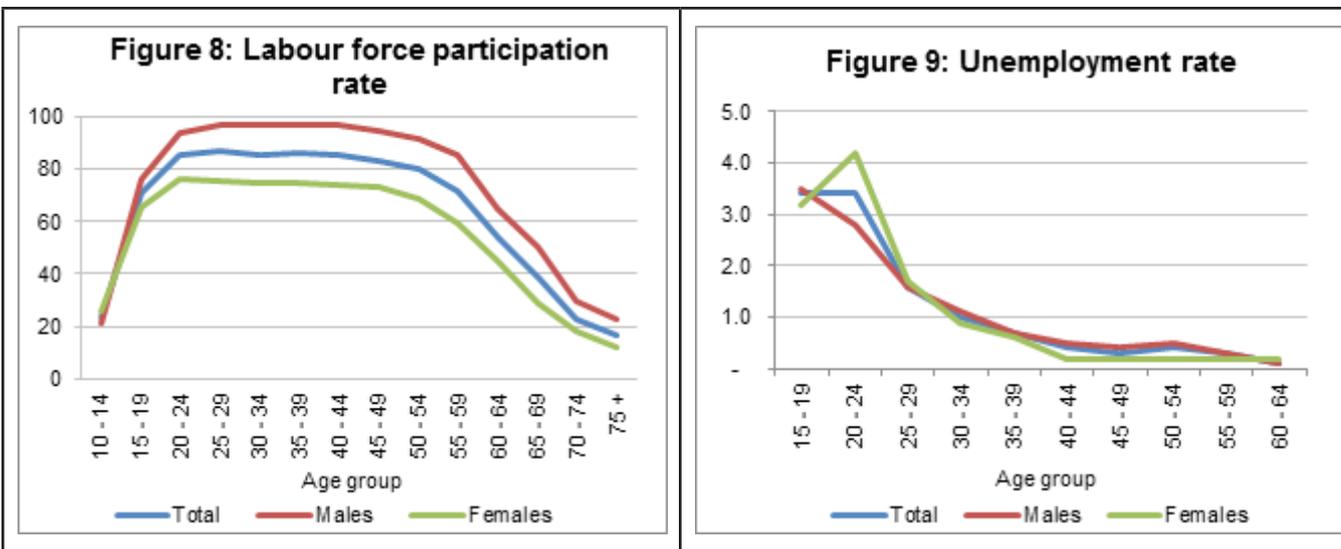
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	93,372	20,760	22.2	23,317	15,358	15,097	9,060	163	7,263	294	108	1,952
Urban	31,475	2,832	9.0	6,015	3,826	7,805	5,488	98	4,954	223	56	178
Rural	61,897	17,928	29.0	17,302	11,532	7,292	3,572	65	2,309	71	52	1,774
Males	45,894	7,683	16.7	11,105	8,177	8,816	5,139	111	3,243	165	76	1,379
Females	47,478	13,077	27.5	12,212	7,181	6,281	3,921	52	4,020	129	32	573

- Some 22.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 16.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 27.5 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 16.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 7.8 per cent has completed university/college education.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 29.0 per cent have never been to school.

## (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	23.3	21.0	25.7	4.3	5.1	3.7
15 - 19	70.9	76.4	65.2	3.4	3.5	3.2
20 - 24	85.2	93.9	76.0	3.4	2.8	4.2
25 - 29	86.6	96.7	75.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
30 - 34	85.6	96.7	74.4	1.0	1.1	0.9
35 - 39	85.9	97.0	74.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
40 - 44	85.2	96.5	74.1	0.4	0.5	0.2
45 - 49	83.5	94.4	72.8	0.3	0.4	0.2
50 - 54	79.7	91.6	68.7	0.4	0.5	0.2
55 - 59	71.6	85.5	59.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
60 - 64	54.0	64.8	44.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
65 - 69	38.6	50.2	28.9	0.1	0.2	-
70 - 74	23.0	29.8	17.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
75 +	16.3	23.0	11.9	0.5	0.4	0.5
15 - 24	77.8	85.0	70.4	3.4	3.1	3.7
15 - 64	80.9	90.9	70.8	1.5	1.5	1.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kalaw Township is 80.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 70.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.9 per cent.
- In Kalaw Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 23.3 per cent. (Males 21.0 per cent and Females 25.7 per cent)
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kalaw Township is 1.5 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (1.5%) and for females (1.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.7 per cent.

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

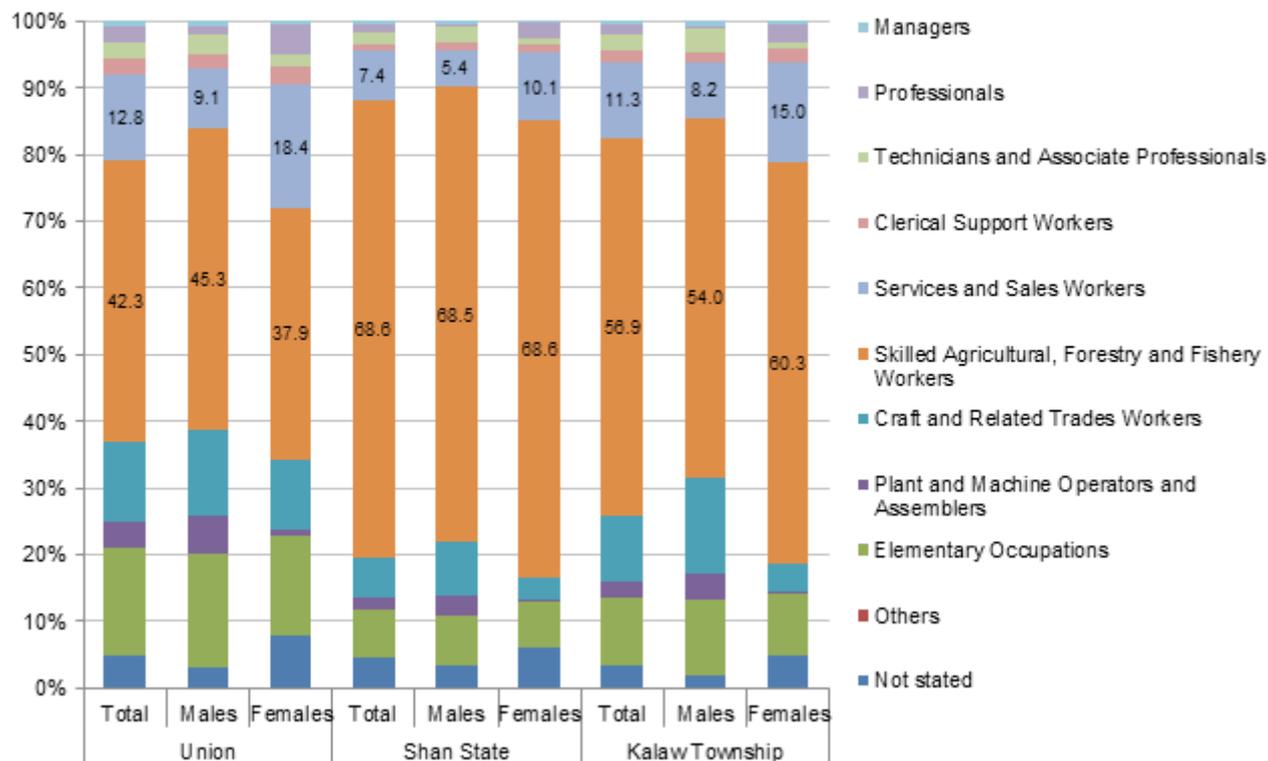
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	44,613	0.7	41.9	34.1	14.5	1.9	6.9
Males	15,836	1.2	57.4	4.7	18.4	2.8	15.5
Females	28,777	0.4	33.4	50.4	12.3	1.3	2.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 57.4 per cent of males are full time students while 50.4 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,419</b>	<b>51,894</b>	<b>42,525</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	524	369	155	0.6	0.7	0.4
Professionals	1,450	249	1,201	1.5	0.5	2.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,120	1,732	388	2.2	3.3	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	1,695	865	830	1.8	1.7	2.0
Services and Sales Workers	10,643	4,261	6,382	11.3	8.2	15.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	53,702	28,039	25,663	56.9	54.0	60.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	9,195	7,491	1,704	9.7	14.4	4.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,191	2,076	115	2.3	4.0	0.3
Elementary Occupations	9,791	5,781	4,010	10.4	11.1	9.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,108	1,031	2,077	3.3	2.0	4.9

**Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Kalaw Township**



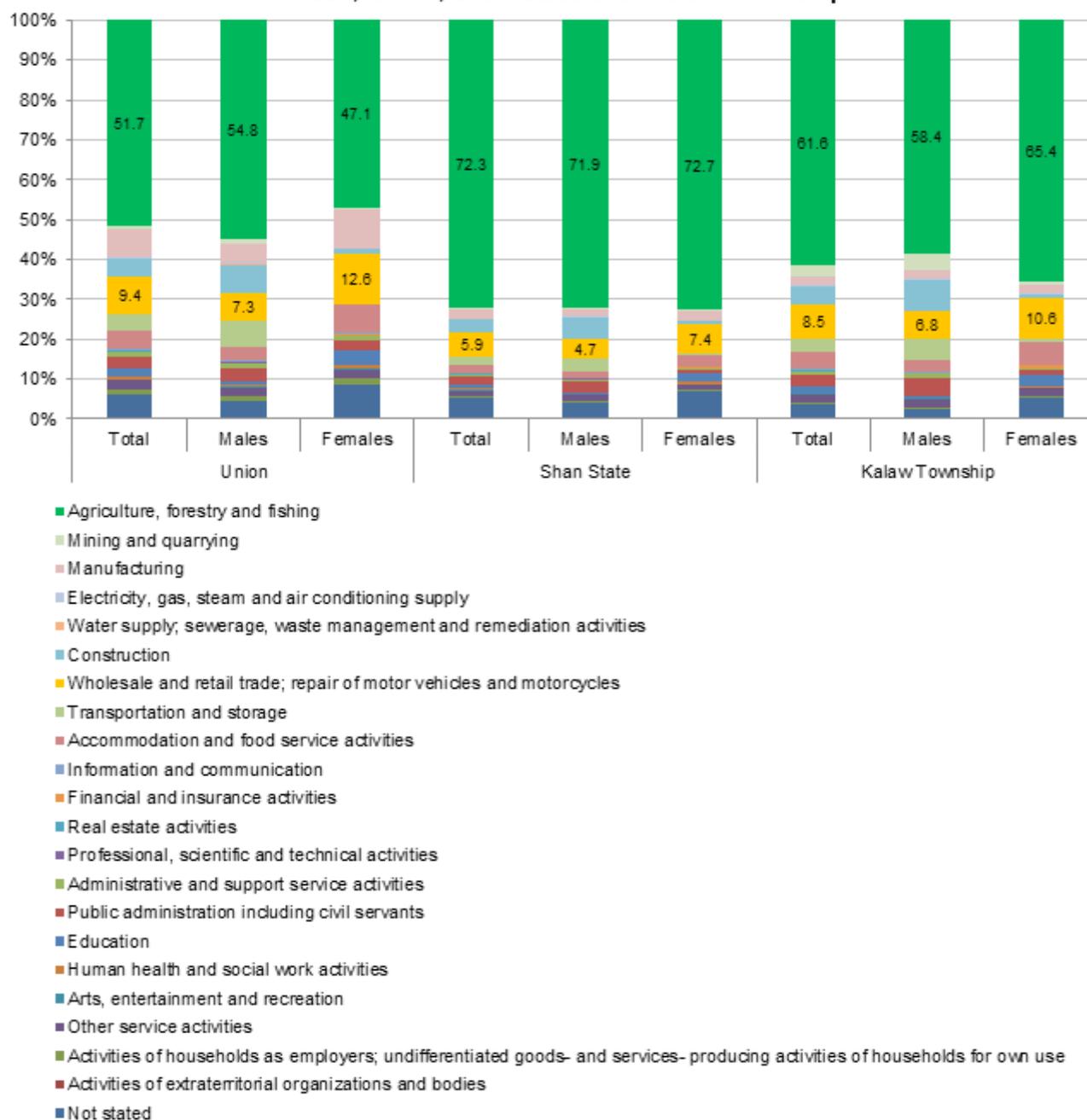
- In Kalaw Township, 56.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 11.3 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 54.0 per cent of males and 60.3 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.4 per cent are in services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,419</b>	<b>51,894</b>	<b>42,525</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	58,119	30,314	27,805	61.6	58.4	65.4
Mining and quarrying	2,659	2,202	457	2.8	4.2	1.1
Manufacturing	2,035	1,108	927	2.2	2.1	2.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100	96	4	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	86	58	28	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	4,437	4,097	340	4.7	7.9	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,026	3,513	4,513	8.5	6.8	10.6
Transportation and storage	3,106	2,867	239	3.3	5.5	0.6
Accommodation and food service activities	4,061	1,551	2,510	4.3	3.0	5.9
Information and communication	90	57	33	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	312	119	193	0.3	0.2	0.5
Real estate activities	27	14	13	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	90	56	34	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	670	487	183	0.7	0.9	0.4
Public administration including civil servants	3,022	2,422	600	3.2	4.7	1.4
Education	1,312	121	1,191	1.4	0.2	2.8
Human health and social work activities	280	104	176	0.3	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	116	78	38	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other service activities	2,040	1,206	834	2.2	2.3	2.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	338	142	196	0.4	0.3	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	29	12	17	*	*	*
Not stated	3,464	1,270	2,194	3.7	2.4	5.2

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

**Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Shan State and Kalaw Township**

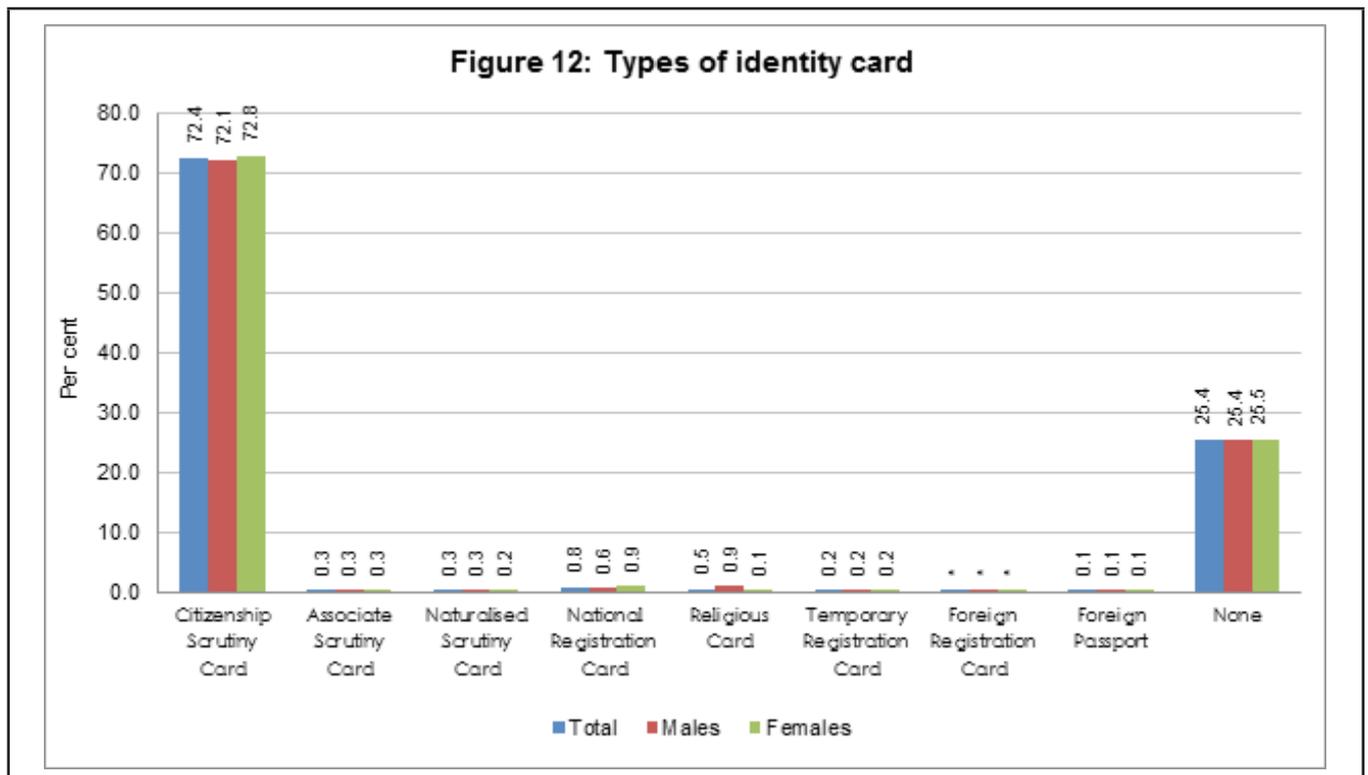


- In Kalaw Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 61.6 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 8.5 per cent.
- There are 58.4 per cent of males and 65.4 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 5.9 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	109,828	404	408	1,186	731	289	64	159	38,585
Urban	37,248	314	247	359	268	117	33	86	9,850
Rural	72,580	90	161	827	463	172	31	73	28,735
Males	54,496	207	253	478	680	157	34	100	19,229
Females	55,332	197	155	708	51	132	30	59	19,356



- In Kalaw Township, 72.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 25.4 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 25.4 per cent of males and 25.5 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>186,083</b>	<b>179,792</b>	<b>6,291</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>2,333</b>	<b>1,678</b>
0 - 4	16,798	16,729	69	0.4	19	14	45	33
5 - 9	17,631	17,512	119	0.7	17	35	44	70
10 - 14	20,349	20,170	179	0.9	41	47	61	88
15 - 19	19,523	19,347	176	0.9	67	23	52	66
20 - 24	18,410	18,225	185	1.0	71	35	44	64
25 - 29	17,090	16,886	204	1.2	70	41	57	64
30 - 34	15,156	14,927	229	1.5	87	49	70	71
35 - 39	12,930	12,684	246	1.9	84	41	94	69
40 - 44	11,911	11,479	432	3.6	186	87	147	104
45 - 49	9,687	9,105	582	6.0	349	102	181	106
50 - 54	8,225	7,531	694	8.4	448	113	212	132
55 - 59	6,585	5,875	710	10.8	447	170	227	129
60 - 64	4,598	3,945	653	14.2	435	174	226	140
65 - 69	2,842	2,321	521	18.3	304	163	214	124
70 - 74	1,693	1,290	403	23.8	240	162	183	121
75 - 79	1,258	873	385	30.6	234	162	197	109
80 - 84	818	524	294	35.9	173	158	150	96
85 - 89	375	241	134	35.7	73	87	80	54
90 +	204	128	76	37.3	45	44	49	38

**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
<b>Males</b>	<b>93,092</b>	<b>90,078</b>	<b>3,014</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>762</b>
0 - 4	8,450	8,417	33	0.4	9	8	20	12
5 - 9	9,008	8,945	63	0.7	8	14	24	37
10 - 14	10,399	10,307	92	0.9	23	20	28	48
15 - 19	9,882	9,789	93	0.9	26	16	27	41
20 - 24	9,459	9,359	100	1.1	32	21	26	38
25 - 29	8,843	8,732	111	1.3	38	17	36	37
30 - 34	7,593	7,468	125	1.6	39	26	45	40
35 - 39	6,474	6,341	133	2.1	39	16	63	37
40 - 44	5,911	5,698	213	3.6	77	34	90	45
45 - 49	4,773	4,472	301	6.3	174	47	111	54
50 - 54	3,966	3,621	345	8.7	223	55	108	59
55 - 59	3,127	2,783	344	11.0	214	84	107	63
60 - 64	2,125	1,808	317	14.9	206	87	107	63
65 - 69	1,293	1,063	230	17.8	131	78	90	54
70 - 74	741	558	183	24.7	110	74	65	48
75 - 79	523	363	160	30.6	94	70	74	31
80 - 84	304	199	105	34.5	59	62	49	32
85 - 89	148	105	43	29.1	24	29	22	15
90 +	73	50	23	31.5	15	15	15	8

**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
<b>Females</b>	<b>92,991</b>	<b>89,714</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>916</b>
0 - 4	8,348	8,312	36	0.4	10	6	25	21
5 - 9	8,623	8,567	56	0.6	9	21	20	33
10 - 14	9,950	9,863	87	0.9	18	27	33	40
15 - 19	9,641	9,558	83	0.9	41	7	25	25
20 - 24	8,951	8,866	85	0.9	39	14	18	26
25 - 29	8,247	8,154	93	1.1	32	24	21	27
30 - 34	7,563	7,459	104	1.4	48	23	25	31
35 - 39	6,456	6,343	113	1.8	45	25	31	32
40 - 44	6,000	5,781	219	3.6	109	53	57	59
45 - 49	4,914	4,633	281	5.7	175	55	70	52
50 - 54	4,259	3,910	349	8.2	225	58	104	73
55 - 59	3,458	3,092	366	10.6	233	86	120	66
60 - 64	2,473	2,137	336	13.6	229	87	119	77
65 - 69	1,549	1,258	291	18.8	173	85	124	70
70 - 74	952	732	220	23.1	130	88	118	73
75 - 79	735	510	225	30.6	140	92	123	78
80 - 84	514	325	189	36.8	114	96	101	64
85 - 89	227	136	91	40.1	49	58	58	39
90 +	131	78	53	40.5	30	29	34	30

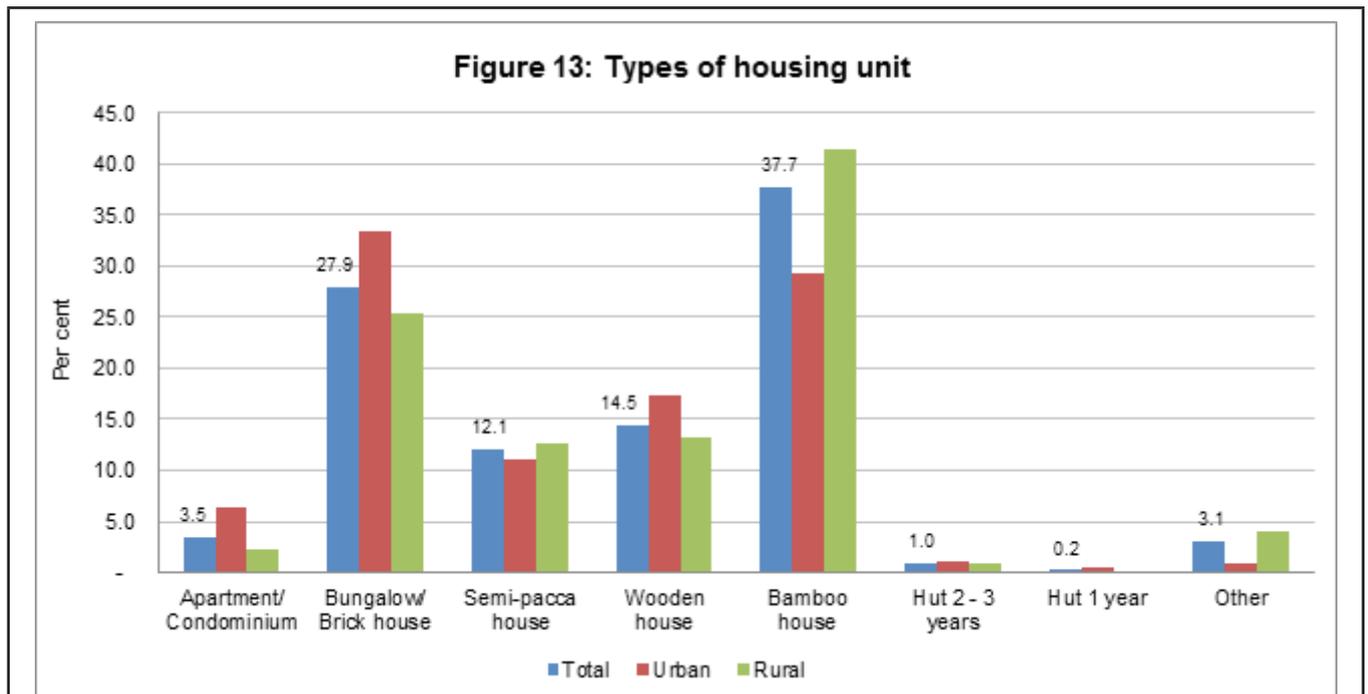
- Three in every 100 persons in Kalaw Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

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

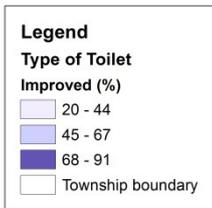
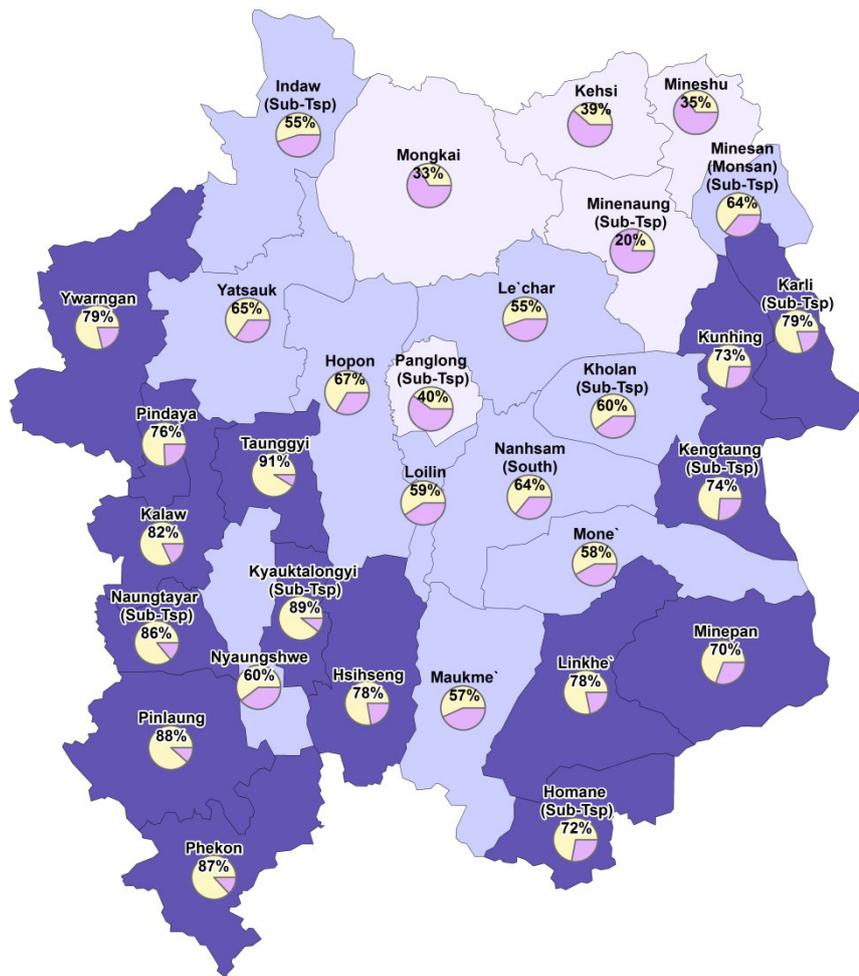
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	41,341	3.5	27.9	12.1	14.5	37.7	1.0	0.2	3.1
Urban	12,598	6.4	33.4	11.2	17.2	29.2	1.2	0.5	0.9
Rural	28,743	2.2	25.4	12.6	13.3	41.4	0.9	0.1	4.1



- The majority of the households in Kalaw Township are living in bamboo houses (37.7%) followed by households in bungalow/brick houses (27.9%).
- Some 33.4 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 41.4 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

# Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Taunggyi District	: 79.0%
Kalaw Township	: 82.0%

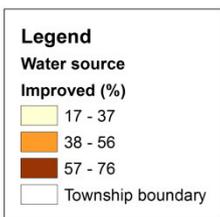
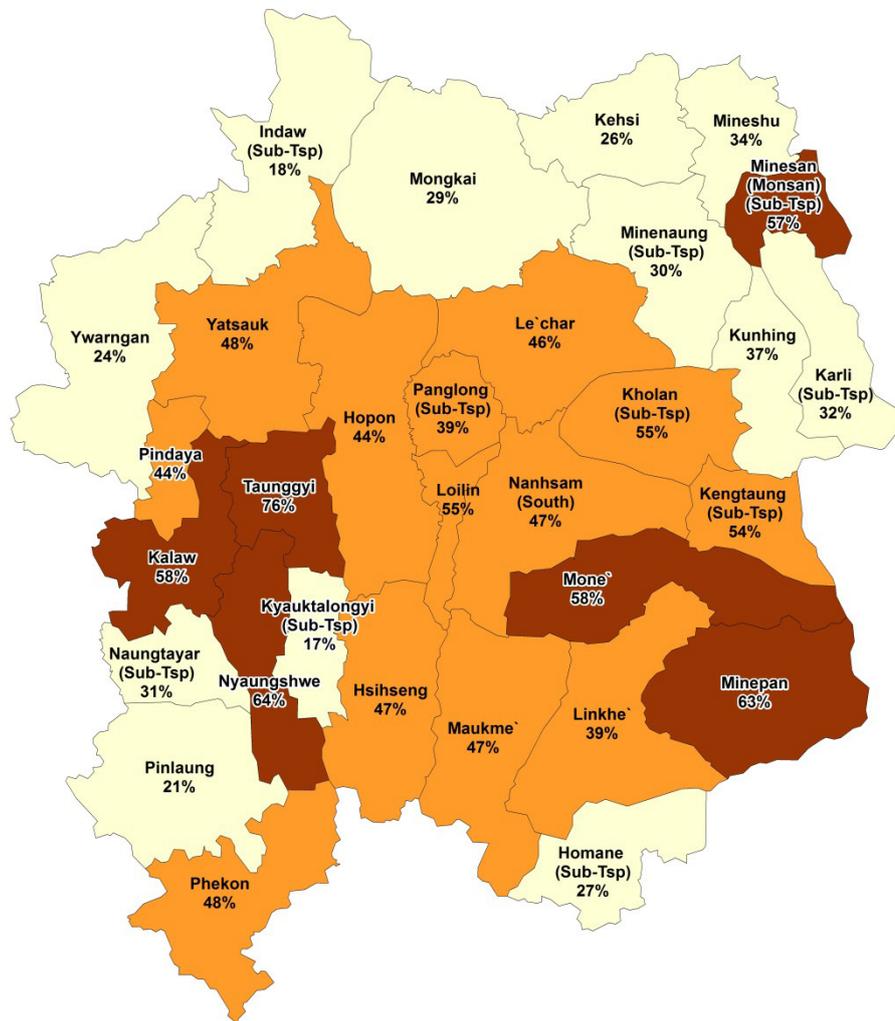
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.2	2.6	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		80.8	88.3	77.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>82.0</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>78.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		12.1	7.0	14.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.2	0.4
Other		0.6	0.7	0.5
None		5.0	1.2	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>41,341</b>	<b>12,598</b>	<b>28,743</b>

- Some 82.0 per cent of the households in Kalaw Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (80.8%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kalaw Township belongs to the range of (68-91) per cent.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 5.0 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kalaw Township, 6.7 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

## Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Taunggyi District	: 51.0%
Kalaw Township	: 58.1%

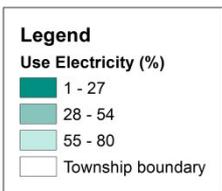
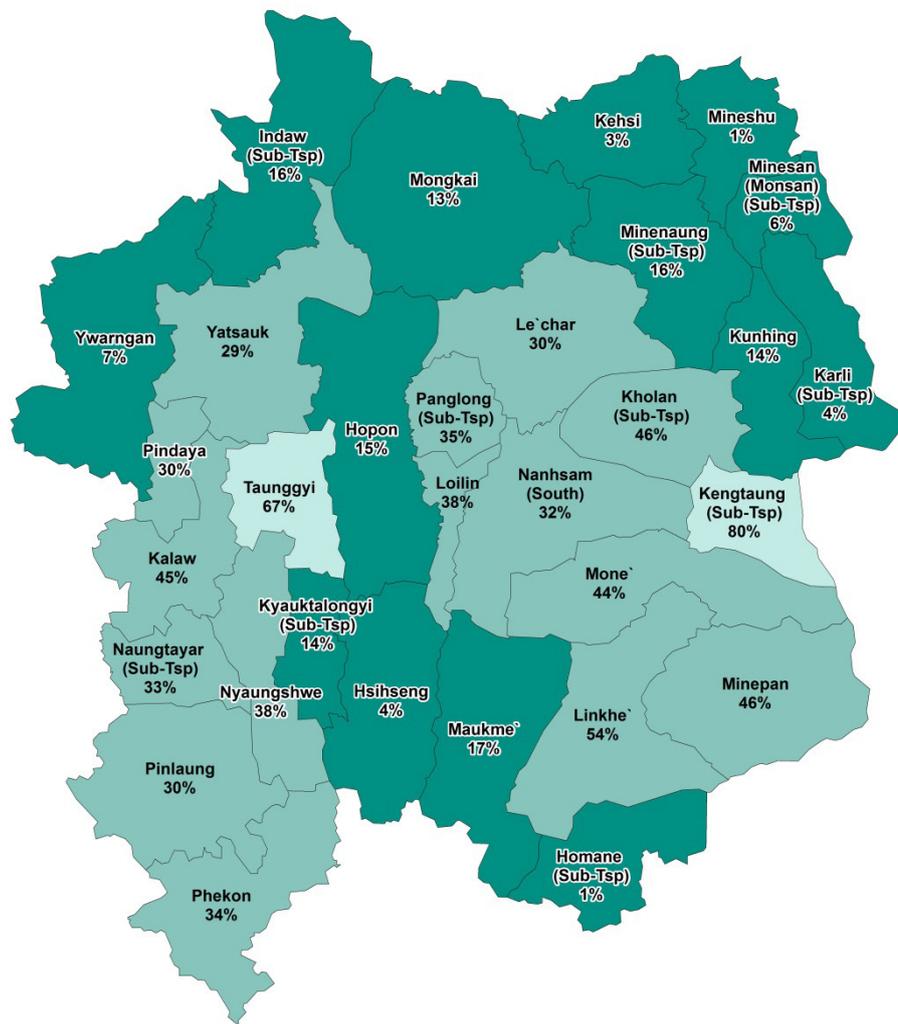
**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	27.3	40.1	21.7
Tube well, borehole	2.4	2.4	2.4
Protected well/ Spring	21.2	27.9	18.3
Bottled water/ Water purifier	7.2	17.7	2.5
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>44.9</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	10.1	5.4	12.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	11.4	1.0	16.0
River/stream/ canal	5.2	0.2	7.4
Waterfall/ Rain water	9.4	0.6	13.2
Other	5.8	4.7	6.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>55.1</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>41,341</b>	<b>28,743</b>

- In Kalaw Township, 58.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- The proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water in Kalaw Township belongs to the range of 57-76 per cent and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 27.3 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 21.2 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 41.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 55.1 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%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Taunggyi District	: 35.7%
Kalaw Township	: 44.8%

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

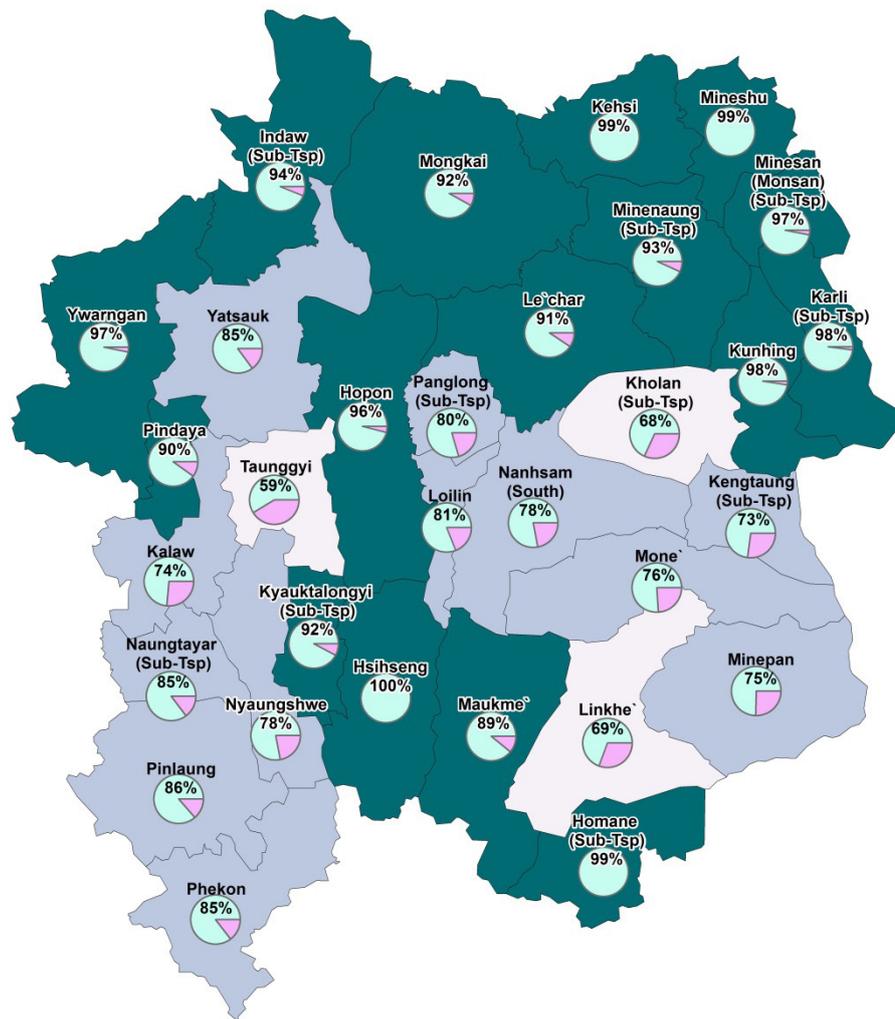
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		44.8	94.6	22.9
Kerosene		1.3	0.1	1.8
Candle		21.1	4.5	28.4
Battery		4.0	0.4	5.6
Generator (private)		3.3	-	4.8
Water mill (private)		2.5	*	3.5
Solar system/energy		22.5	0.2	32.3
Other		0.5	0.2	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>41,341</b>	<b>12,598</b>	<b>28,743</b>

- In Kalaw Township, 44.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of 28-54 per cent in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 32.3 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



**Legend**  
**Fuel For Cooking**  
**Wood and Charcoal (%)**  
 59 - 72  
 73 - 86  
 87 - 100  
 Township boundary

Union : 81.0%  
 Shan State : 83.5%  
 Taunggyi District : 80.5%  
 Kalaw Township : 73.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		25.6	60.9	10.2
LPG		0.1	0.3	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		0.1	0.3	0.1
Firewood		59.7	13.5	80.0
Charcoal		14.0	24.4	9.4
Coal		0.3	0.4	0.3
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>41,341</b>	<b>12,598</b>	<b>28,743</b>

- In Kalaw Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 59.7 per cent using firewood and 14.0 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 25.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 80.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 9.4 per cent use charcoal.

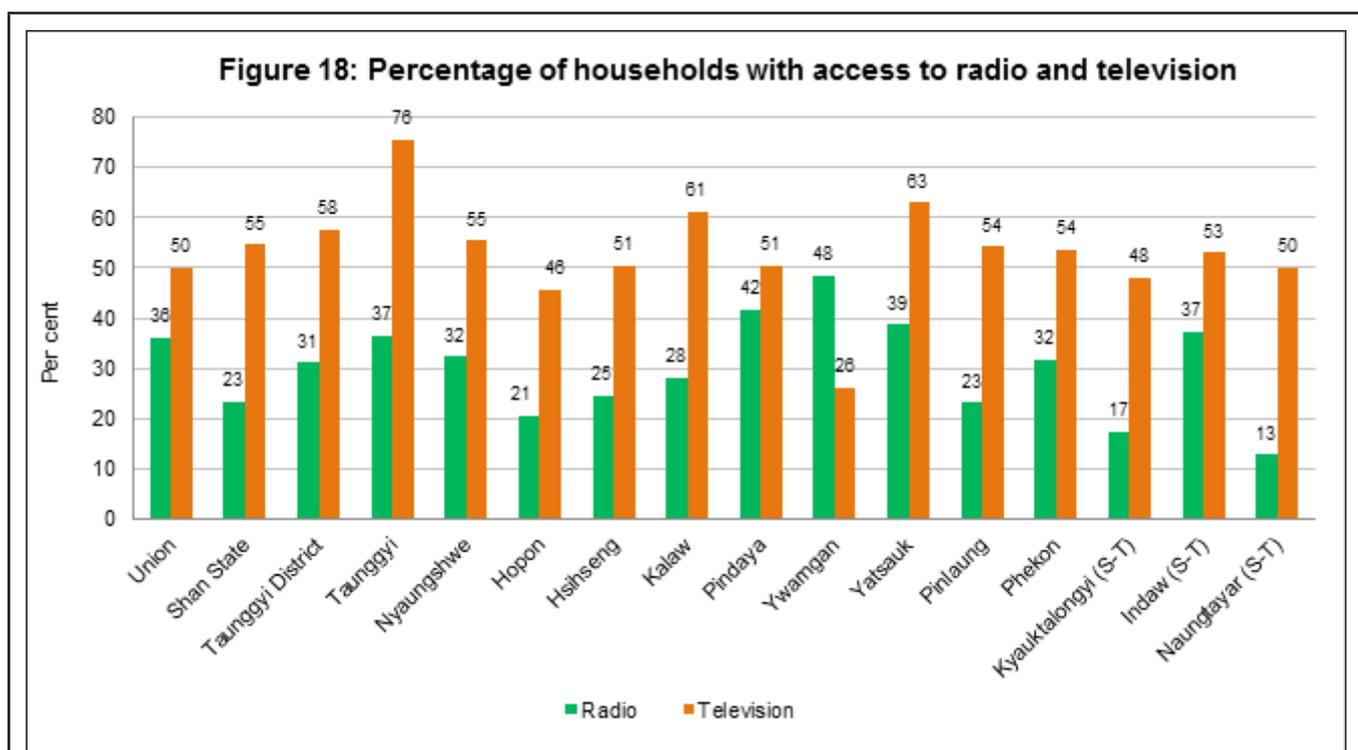
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Communication and related amenities

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

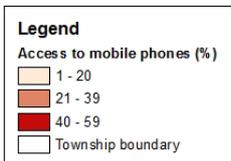
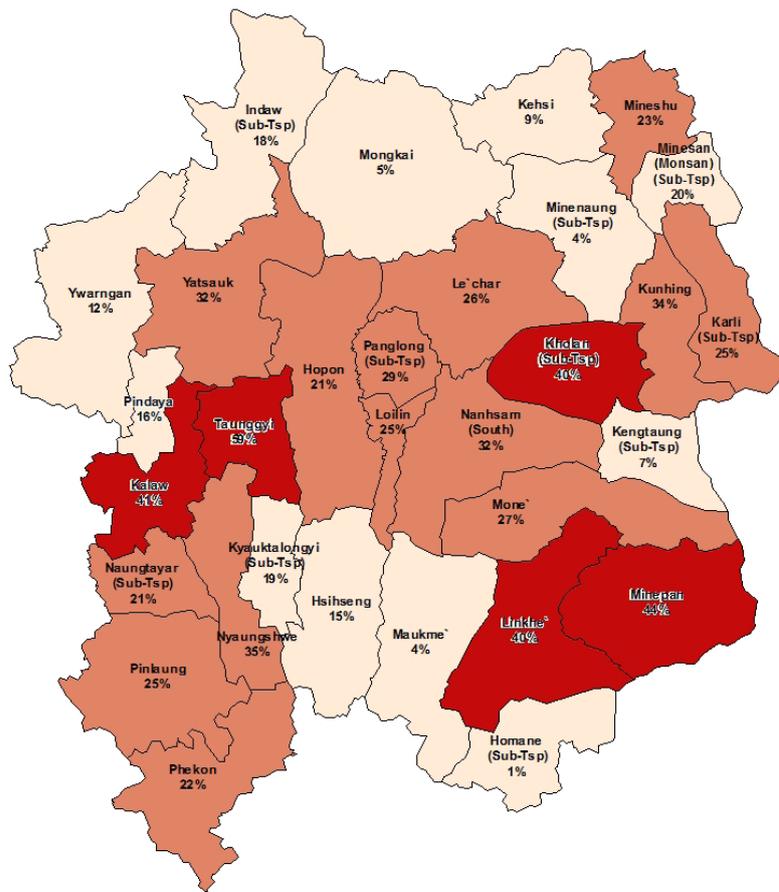
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	41,341	28.1	61.2	4.2	40.9	3.0	4.2	26.6	0.4
Urban	12,598	27.2	84.4	9.3	66.8	7.5	7.8	8.9	0.8
Rural	28,743	28.5	51.0	2.0	29.5	1.0	2.6	34.3	0.2

- Some 61.2 per cent of the households in Kalaw Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 84.4 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 51.0 per cent.



- In Kalaw Township, some 61.2 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in four households (28.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Taunggyi District	: 33.0%
Kalaw Township	: 40.9%

- Only 40.9 per cent of the households in Kalaw Township reported having mobile phones. It is in the range of 40-59 per cent.

## Transportation items

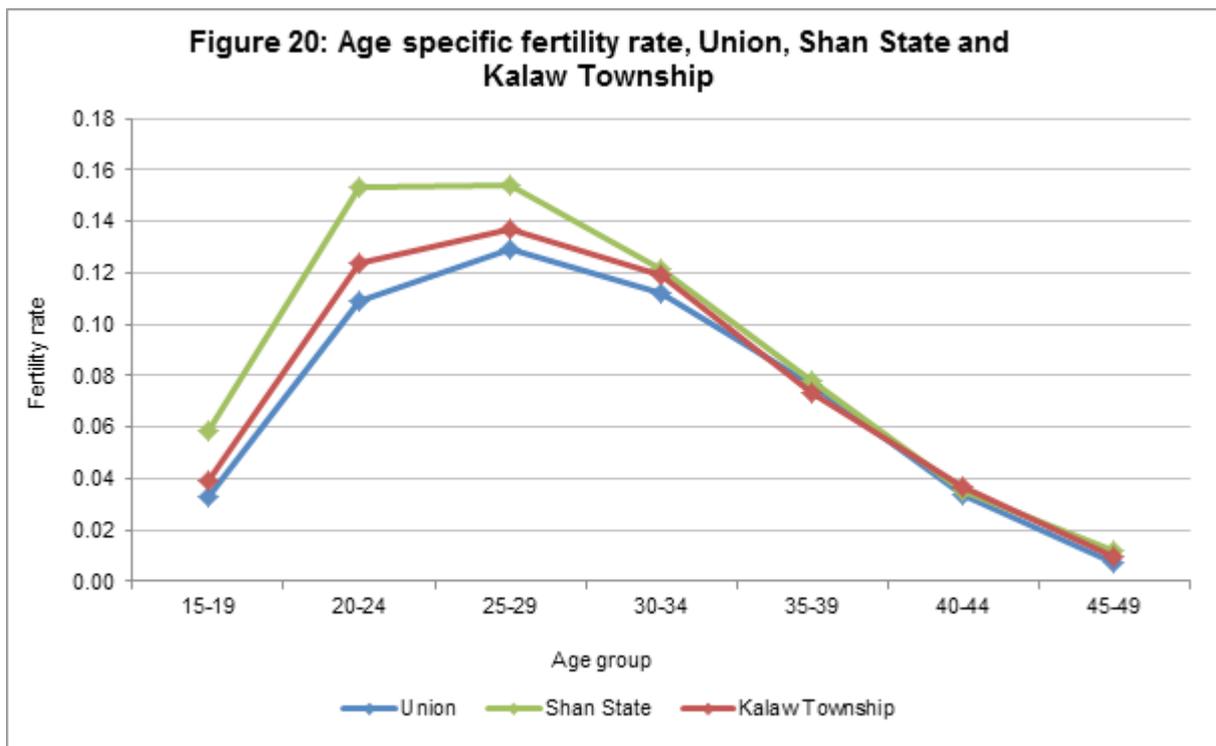
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Taunggyi District	368,509	13,624	212,681	47,306	18,387	17,235	6,166	59,107
Urban	98,199	8,782	63,595	18,933	3,069	222	218	2,369
Rural	270,310	4,842	149,086	28,373	15,318	17,013	5,948	56,738
Kalaw Township	41,341	1,200	23,288	5,279	1,823	16	19	10,294
Urban	12,598	787	7,955	2,052	243	5	4	279
Rural	28,743	413	15,333	3,227	1,580	11	15	10,015

- In Kalaw Township, 56.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 24.9 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

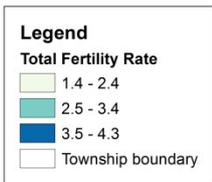
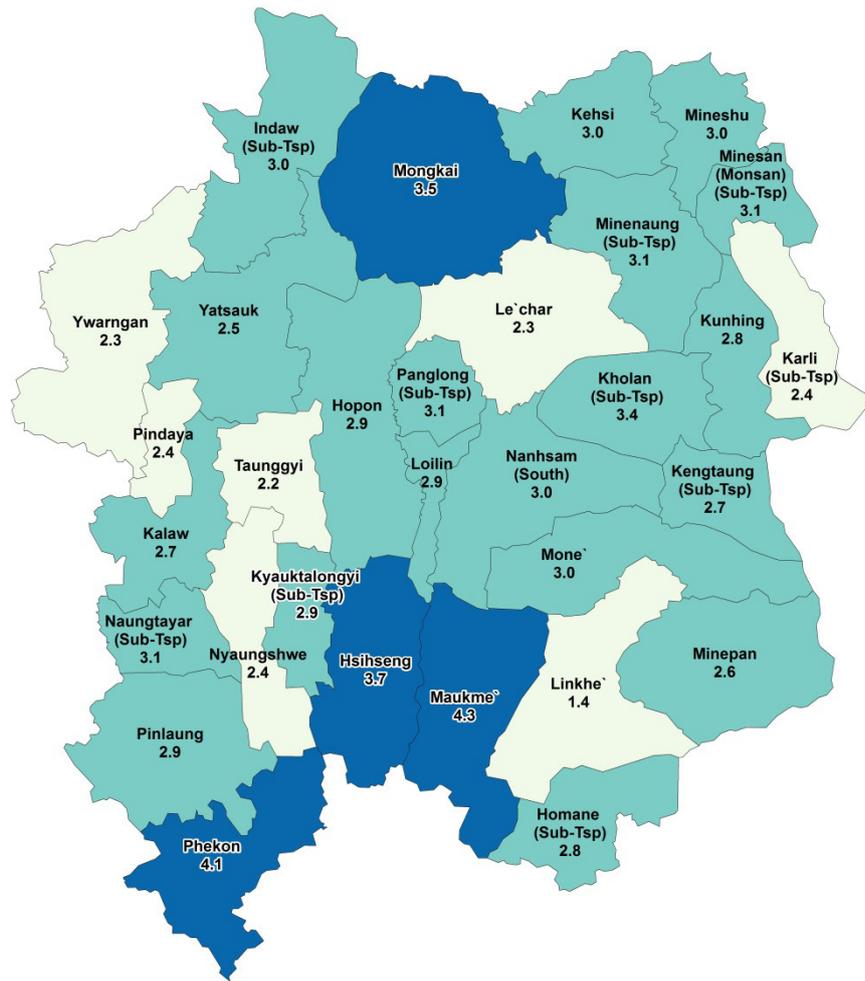
## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility



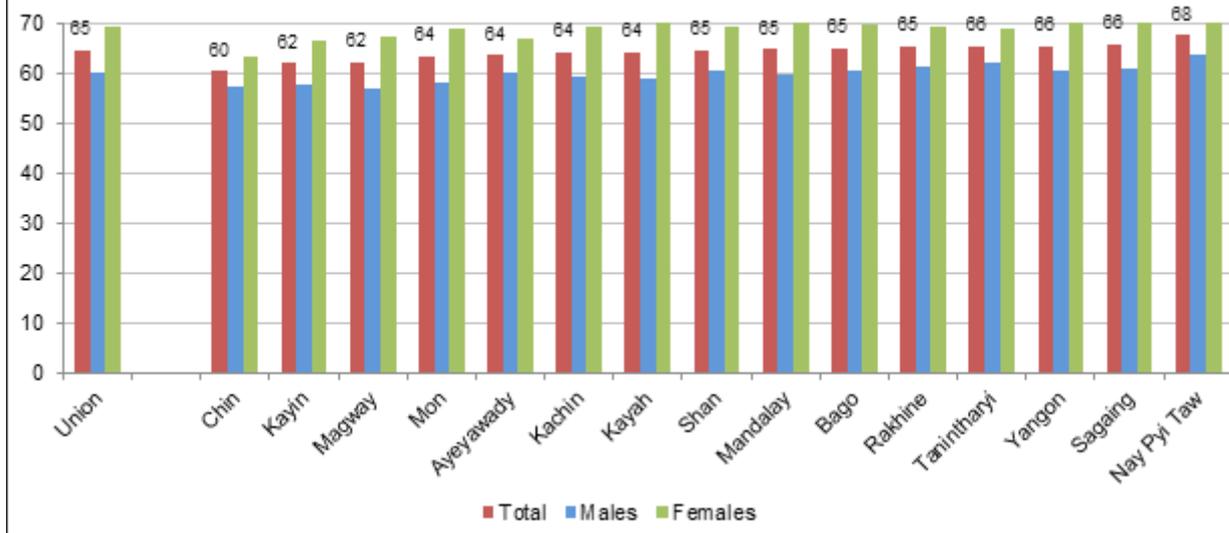
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.7 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Taunggyi District	: 2.7
Kalaw Township	: 2.7

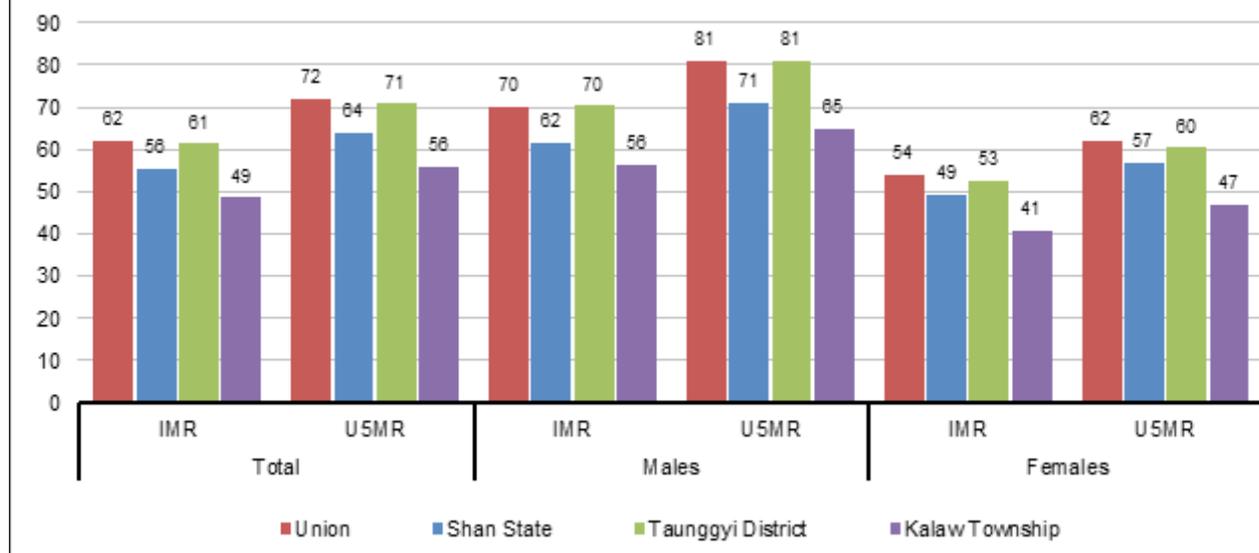
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

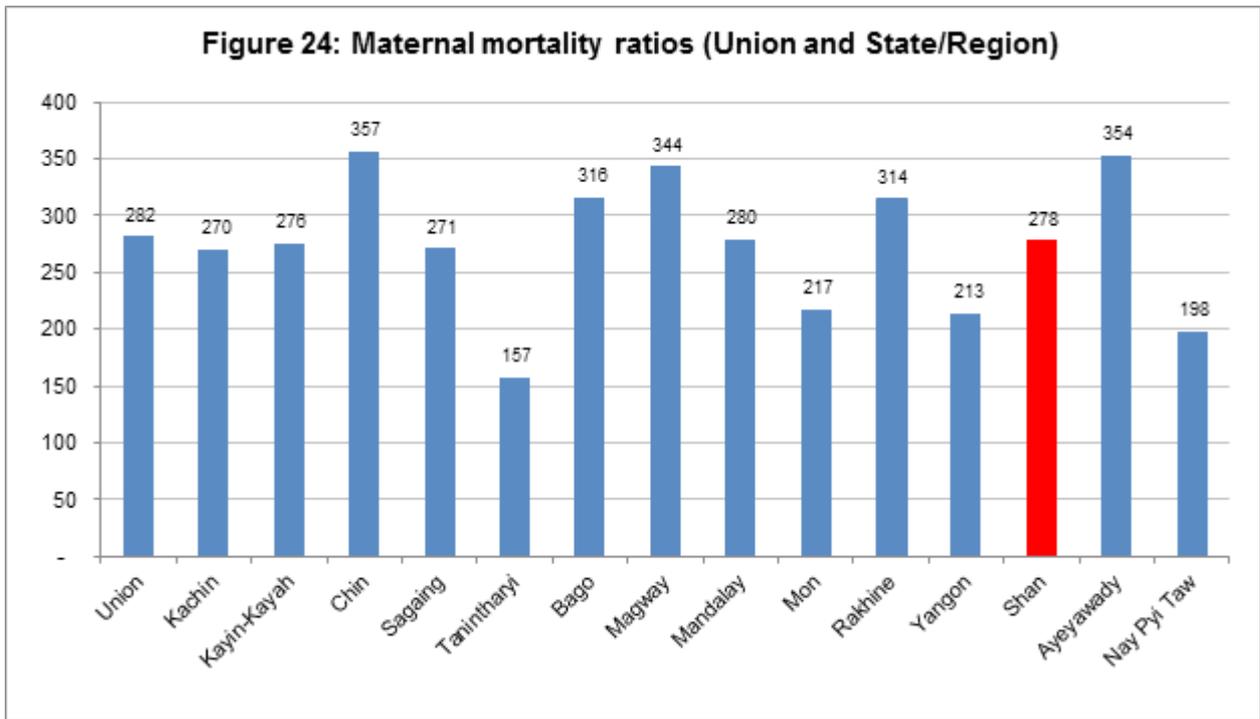
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

**Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Taunggyi District are slightly lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Taunggyi 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 Kalaw Township are lower than those in Shan State and Taunggyi District. The Infant mortality in Kalaw Township is 49 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 56 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Shan State, there are 278 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 Shan State 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>2</sup>). 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.

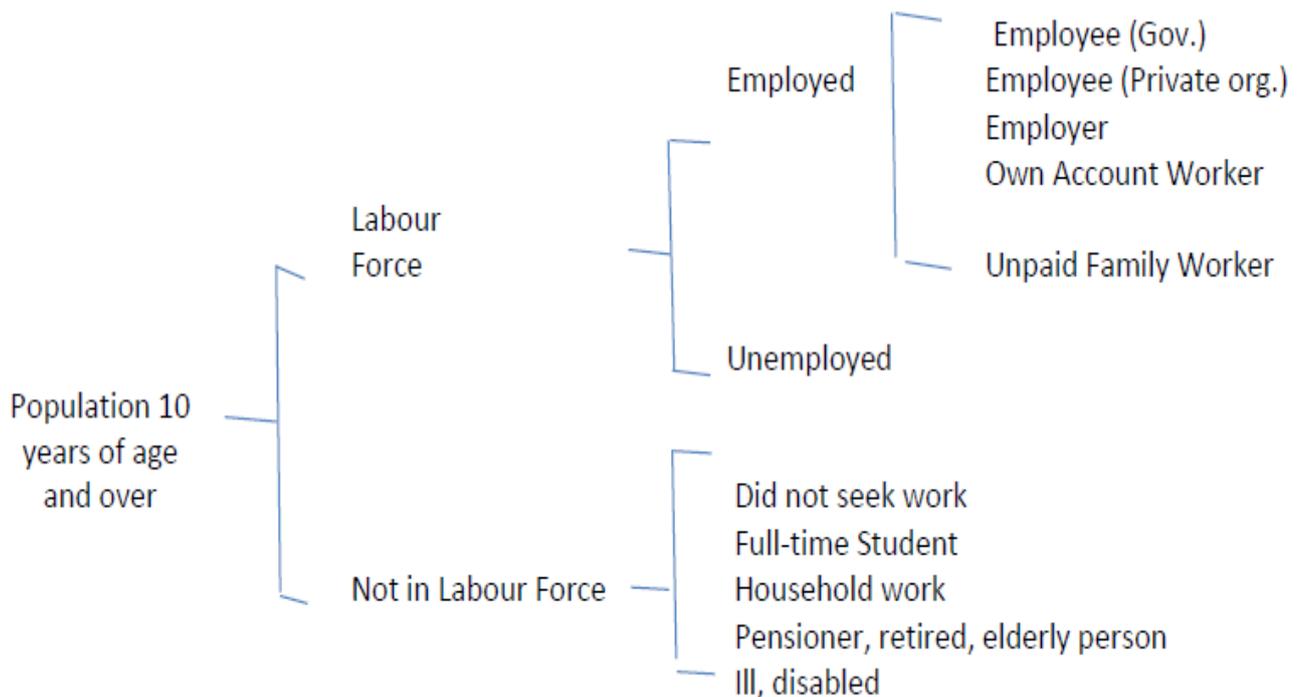
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

