



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

## The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

### SHAN STATE, TACHILEIK DISTRICT

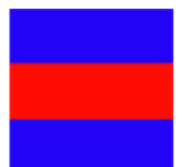
#### Kenglat Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, Tachileik District

## **Kenglat Sub-Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No. 48

Nay Pyi Taw

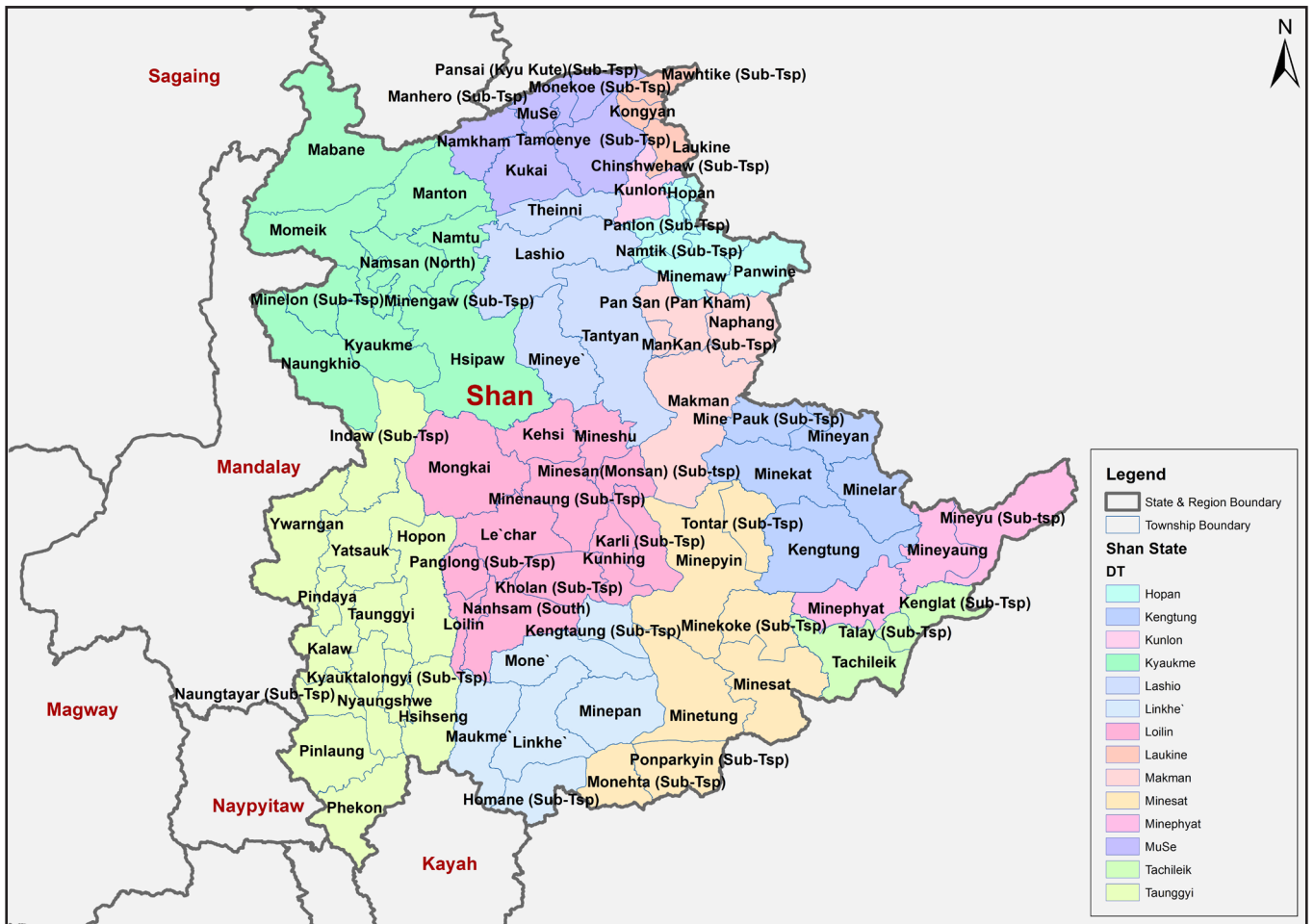
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October 2017



Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships





## Kenglat Sub-Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>11,044 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>5,794 (52.5%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>5,250 (47.5%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>826.5 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>13.4 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>27.6 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>2,476</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>10.9%</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>30.4%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>65.0%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>54.0</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>46.9</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>7.1</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>15.1</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>110</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>38.1%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>50.3%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.6</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	7,787	89.3	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	74	0.8	
Religious	*	0.1	
Temporary Registration	20	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	818	9.4	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	85.1%	92.9%	75.9%
Unemployment rate	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Employment to population ratio	84.7%	92.5%	75.6%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	2,317	93.6	
Renter	21	0.8	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.6	
Government quarters	47	1.9	
Private company quarters	*	0.6	
Other	61	2.5	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		25.4%
Bamboo	24.7%	23.2%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	1.9%	
Wood	45.3%	42.2%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		54.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	26.9%	31.9%	19.1%
Other	2.5%	0.7%	0.8%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	*	0.1	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	0.3	
Biogas	*	0.6	
Firewood	2,404	97.1	
Charcoal	40	1.6	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	81	3.3
Kerosene	115	4.6
Candle	591	23.9
Battery	51	2.1
Generator (private)	134	5.4
Water mill (private)	1,371	55.4
Solar system/energy	109	4.4
Other	24	1.0
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	607	24.5
Tube well, borehole	*	0.4
Protected well/spring	414	16.7
Bottled/purifier water	50	2.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,081</i>	<i>43.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.7
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	637	25.7
Waterfall/rainwater	723	29.2
Other	*	0.7
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,395</i>	<i>56.3</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	721	29.1
Tube well, borehole	*	0.4
Protected well/spring	205	8.3
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.6
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	803	32.4
Waterfall/rainwater	707	28.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	*	0.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	22	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,893	76.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>1,915</i>	<i>77.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	*	0.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.1
Other	*	0.3
None	542	21.9
<b>Availability of communication amenities</b>		
	Number	Per cent
Radio	571	23.1
Television	1,250	50.5
Landline phone	151	6.1
Mobile phone	1,463	59.1
Computer	27	1.1
Internet at home	55	2.2
Households with none of the items	594	24.0
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
<b>Availability of Transportation equipment</b>		
	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	87	3.5
Motorcycle/Moped	1,654	66.8
Bicycle	732	29.6
4-Wheel tractor	122	4.9
Canoe/Boat	*	0.2
Motor boat	68	2.7
Cart (bullock)	277	11.2

Note: 1 Population figures for Kenglat Sub-Township are as of 29th March 2014.

2 Includes both household population and institution population.

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

4 Calculated based on conventional household population

\* Less than 20.

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## Introduction

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

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

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

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





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	11,044 *		
Males	5,794		
Females	5,250		
Sex ratio	110 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	29.4%		
Area (Km2)	826.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km2)	13.4 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	3		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	10,636	3,069	7,567
Number of conventional households	2,476	762	1,714
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Kenglat Sub-Township, there are less females than males with 110 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with (29.4%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Kenglat Sub-Township is 13 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Kenglat Sub-Township. This is slightly less than to the Union average.</li> </ul>			

Note: \* Includes both household population and institution population.

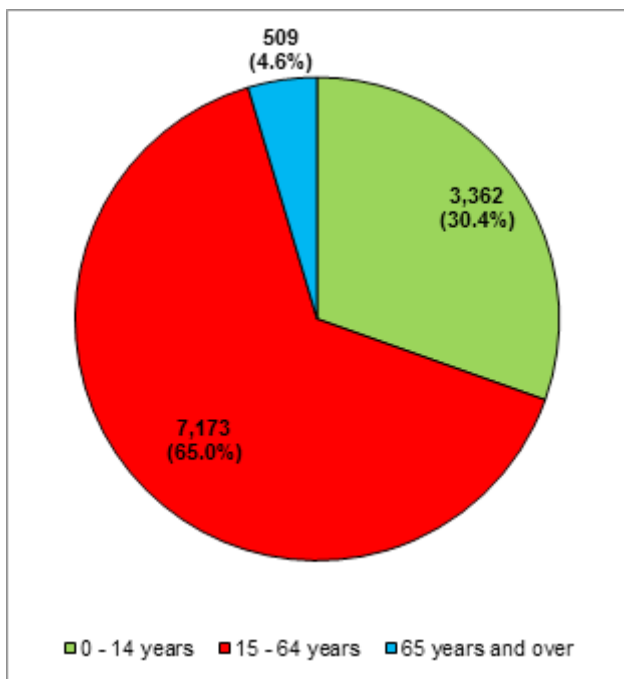
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

\*\*\* Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;  
Kenglat Sub-Township (Tachileik District, Shan State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>11,044</b>	<b>5,794</b>	<b>5,250</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>3,245</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>1,483</b>
1	No(1)(W)	277	1,018	534	484
2	No(2)(W)	77	292	160	132
3	No(3)(W)	408	1,935	1,068	867
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>7,799</b>	<b>4,032</b>	<b>3,767</b>
1	Nam Hkin(VT)	752	3,548	1,842	1,706
2	Mong Pa Hlyo(VT)	702	3,042	1,561	1,481
3	Kyar Hkam Kyauk(VT)	260	1,209	629	580

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kenglat Sub-Township**

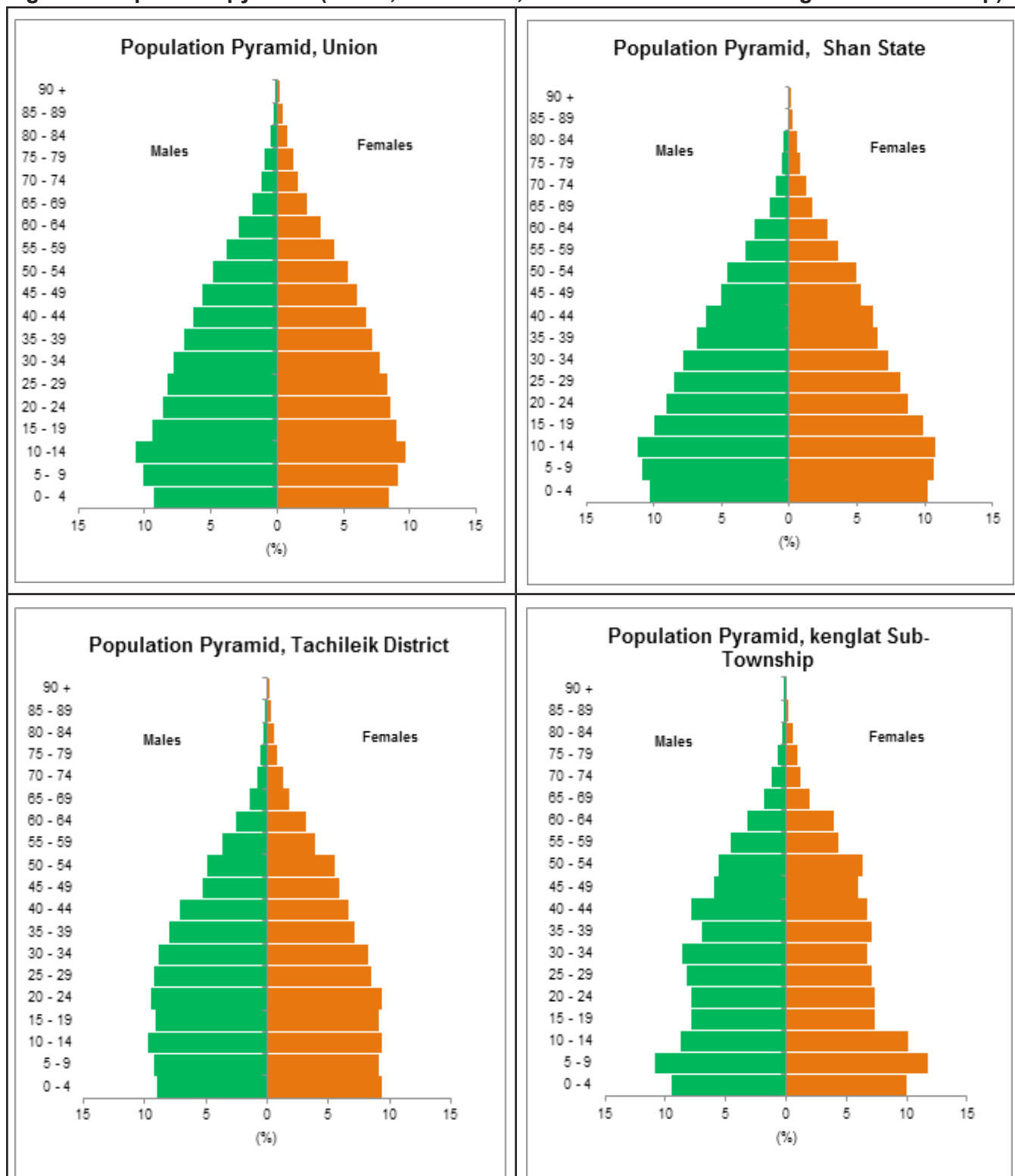


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kenglat Sub-Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,044</b>	<b>5,794</b>	<b>5,250</b>
0 - 4	1,076	550	526
5 - 9	1,246	627	619
10 - 14	1,040	509	531
15 - 19	839	453	386
20 - 24	844	458	386
25 - 29	852	476	376
30 - 34	846	495	351
35 - 39	777	401	376
40 - 44	806	451	355
45 - 49	659	347	312
50 - 54	657	326	331
55 - 59	496	269	227
60 - 64	397	187	210
65 - 69	206	105	101
70 - 74	137	72	65
75 - 79	94	42	52
80 - 84	49	16	33
85 - 89	16	6	10
90 +	7	4	3

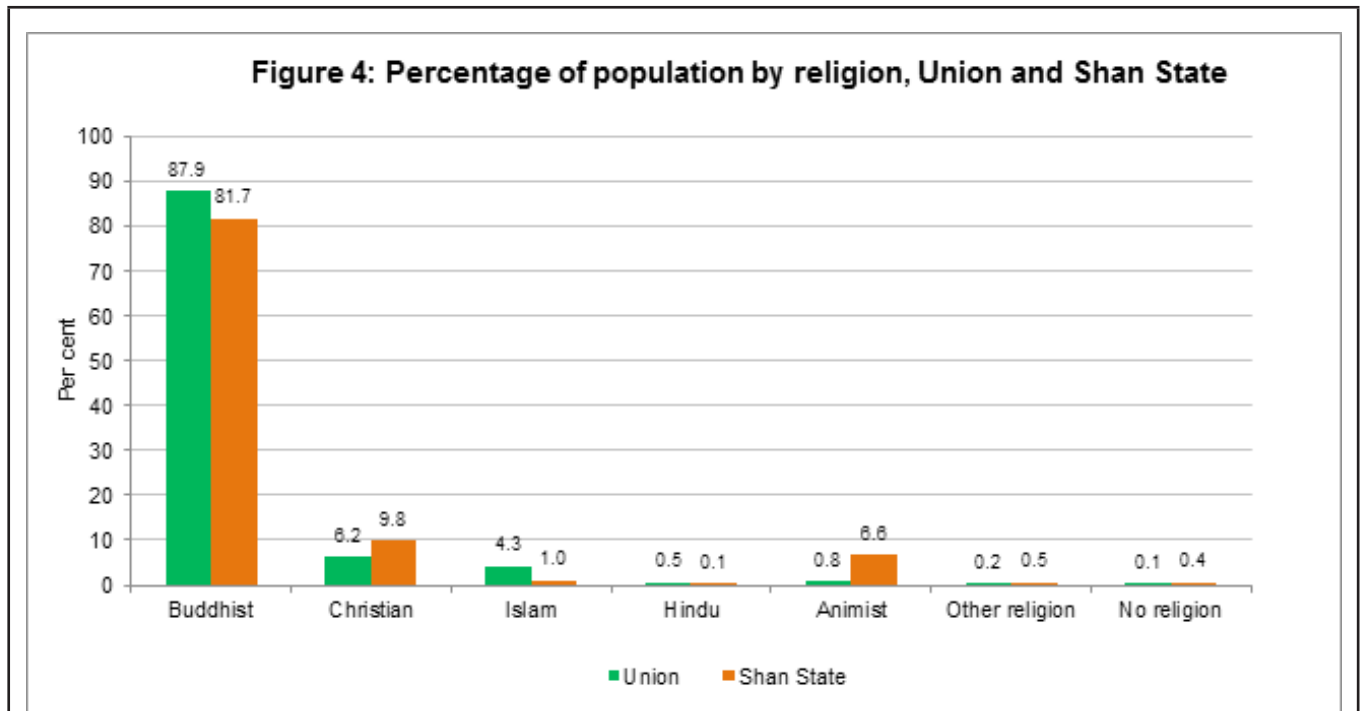
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kenglat Sub-Township is 65.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Tachileik District and Kenglat Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kenglat Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.
- The population is high in the age groups from 25-29 to 30-34 and 40-44.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kenglat Sub-Township.
- Except the age groups 10-14, 50-54, 60-64, 75-79, 80-84 and 85-89, there are more males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



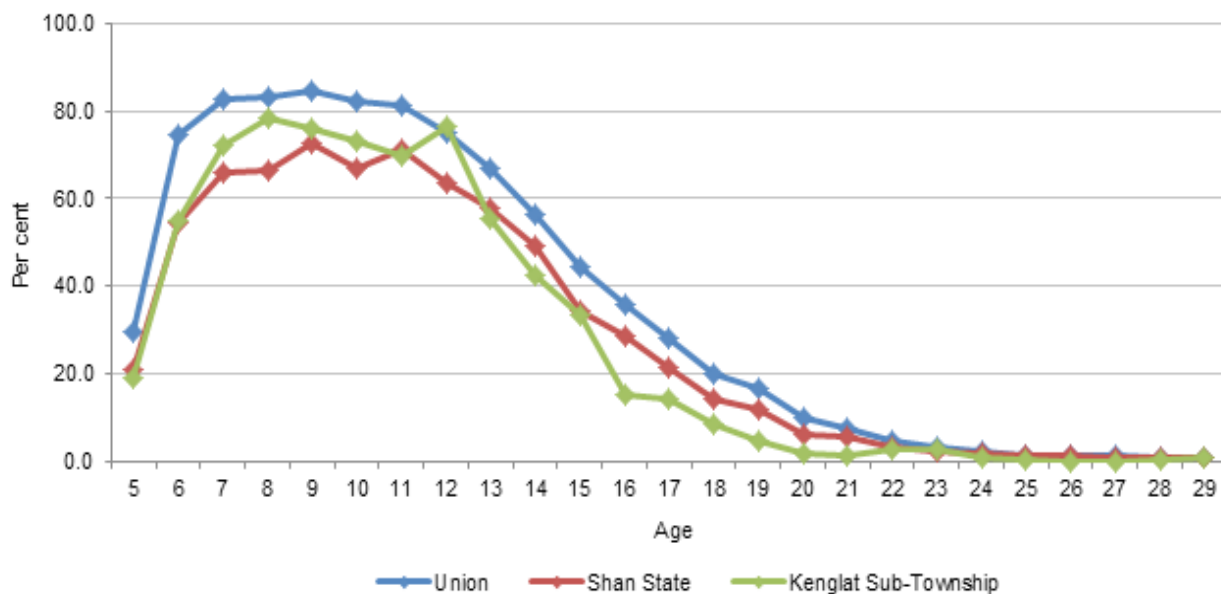
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Shan State, it is 81.7% Buddhist, 9.8% Christian, 1.0% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 6.6% Animist, 0.5% Other religion and 0.4% for those with No religion.

## (C) Education

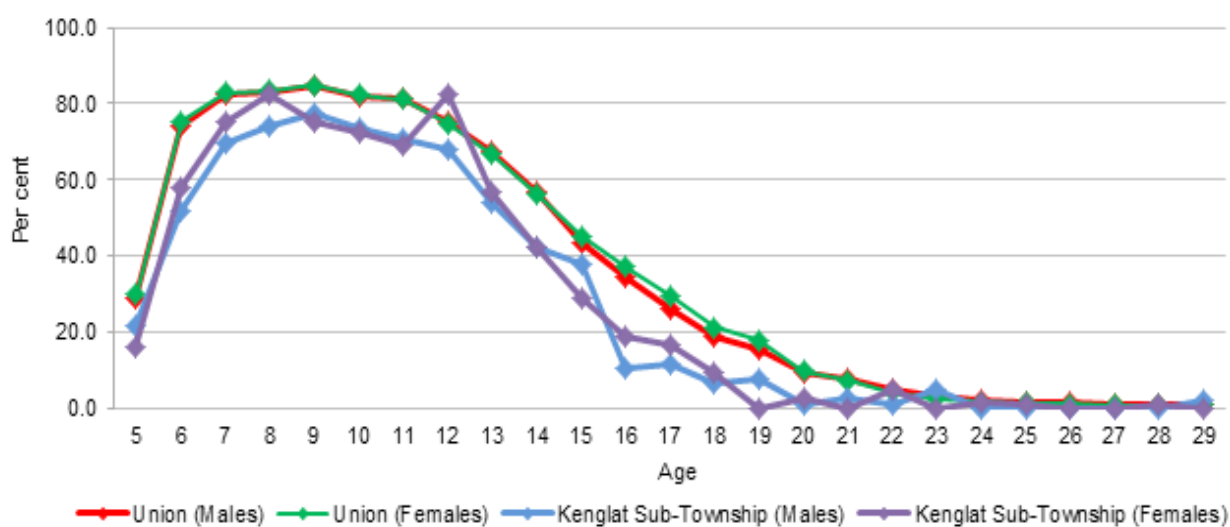
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	242	125	117	46	27	19
6	253	127	126	139	66	73
7	239	118	121	173	82	91
8	240	116	124	188	86	102
9	244	114	130	186	88	98
10	218	90	128	159	66	93
11	195	92	103	136	65	71
12	178	75	103	136	51	85
13	179	91	88	99	49	50
14	196	87	109	83	37	46
15	165	82	83	55	31	24
16	125	56	69	19	6	13
17	143	76	67	20	9	11
18	196	88	108	16	6	10
19	135	79	56	6	6	-
20	235	113	122	4	1	3
21	143	70	73	2	2	-
22	156	91	65	4	1	3
23	117	60	57	3	3	-
24	136	71	65	1	-	1
25	234	133	101	1	-	1
26	126	71	55	-	-	-
27	141	86	55	-	-	-
28	188	86	102	1	-	1
29	112	54	58	1	1	-

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Kenglat Sub-Township**

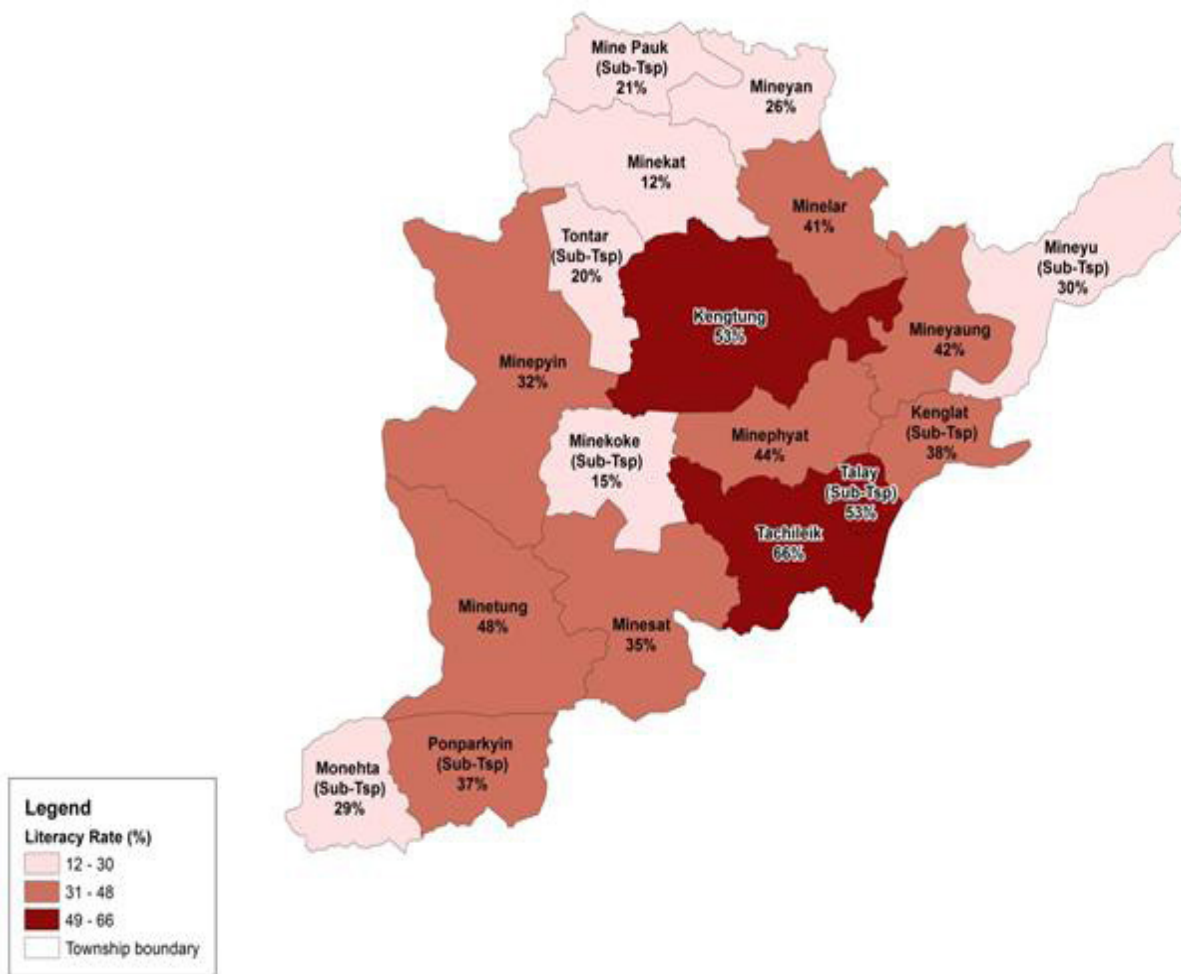


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kenglat Sub-Township**



- School attendance in Kenglat Sub-Township drops after age 10 for males.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of females in Kenglat Sub-Township is significantly higher at age 12 and it decreasing after age 13 for both females and males.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Tachileik District	: 63.2%
Kenglat Sub-Township	: 38.1%



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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	1,551	61.8
Males	786	65.5
Females	765	57.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kenglat Sub-Township is 38.1 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 24.9 per cent and for the males it is 50.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 61.8 per cent with 57.9 per cent for females and 65.5 per cent for males.

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

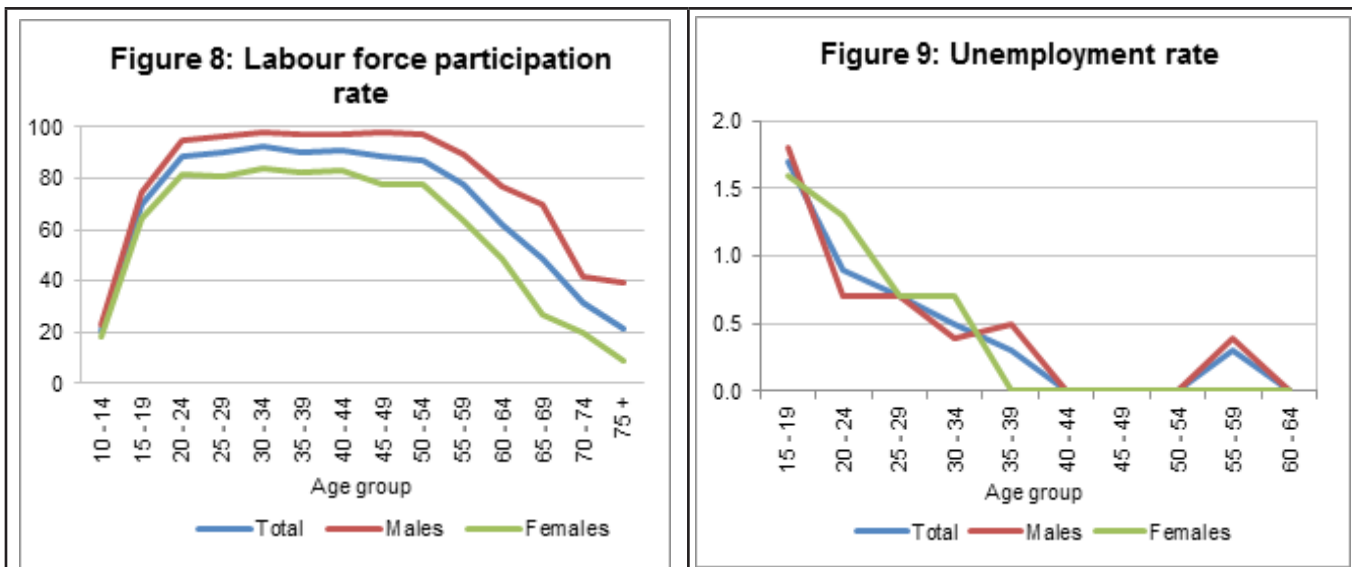
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	5,999	4,899	81.7	297	247	305	152	2	88	1	3	5
Urban	2,021	1,553	76.8	115	92	134	75	2	49	1	-	-
Rural	3,978	3,346	84.1	182	155	171	77	-	39	-	3	5
Males	3,197	2,458	76.9	181	182	214	107	1	47	1	3	3
Females	2,802	2,441	87.1	116	65	91	45	1	41	-	-	2

- Some 81.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 84.1 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 76.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 87.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 4.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.5 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	20.6	22.6	18.6	0.5	0.9	-
15 - 19	70.1	74.8	64.5	1.7	1.8	1.6
20 - 24	88.7	95.0	81.3	0.9	0.7	1.3
25 - 29	89.8	96.6	81.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
30 - 34	92.2	98.0	84.0	0.5	0.4	0.7
35 - 39	90.2	97.5	82.4	0.3	0.5	-
40 - 44	90.9	97.3	82.8	-	-	-
45 - 49	88.3	97.7	77.9	-	-	-
50 - 54	87.1	96.9	77.3	-	-	-
55 - 59	77.6	89.6	63.4	0.3	0.4	-
60 - 64	62.2	77.0	49.0	-	-	-
65 - 69	48.5	69.5	26.7	-	-	-
70 - 74	31.4	41.7	20.0	-	-	-
75 +	21.7	39.7	9.2	-	-	-
15 - 24	79.4	85.0	72.9	1.3	1.2	1.4
15 - 64	85.1	92.9	75.9	0.5	0.5	0.5



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kenglat Sub-Township is 85.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 75.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 92.9 per cent.
- In Kenglat Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 20.6 per cent. It is 22.6 per cent for males and 18.6 for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kenglat Sub-Township is 0.5 per cent. It is 0.5 per cent each for males and females.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 1.4 per cent.

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

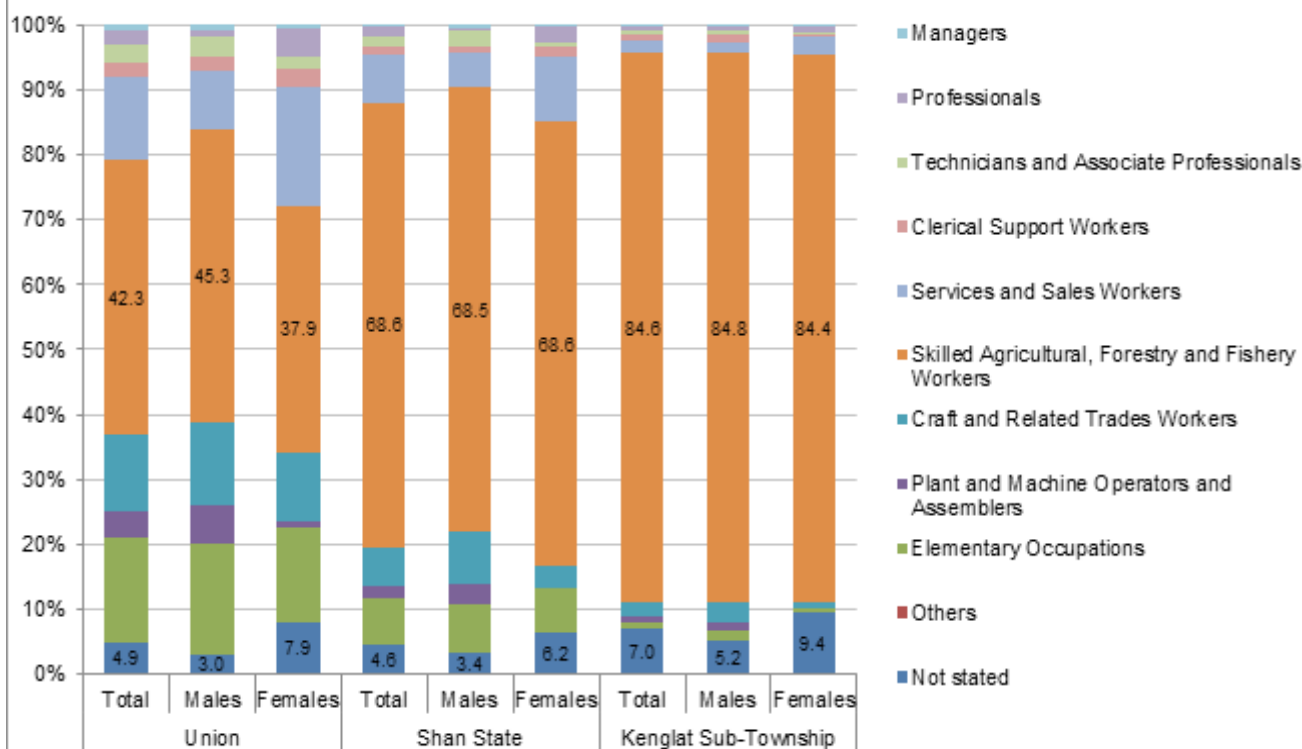
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	2,227	0.3	33.3	34.0	19.6	1.6	11.2
Males	783	0.5	43.6	11.2	21.1	2.8	20.8
Females	1,444	0.2	27.7	46.3	18.8	0.9	6.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 43.6 per cent of males are full time students while 46.3 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>5,833</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	11	9	2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Professionals	44	15	29	0.8	0.4	1.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	32	25	7	0.5	0.7	0.3
Clerical Support Workers	46	37	9	0.8	1.1	0.4
Services and Sales Workers	122	60	62	2.1	1.8	2.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	4,936	2,844	2,092	84.6	84.8	84.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	125	97	28	2.1	2.9	1.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	50	48	2	0.9	1.4	0.1
Elementary Occupations	59	45	14	1.0	1.3	0.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	408	175	233	7.0	5.2	9.4

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



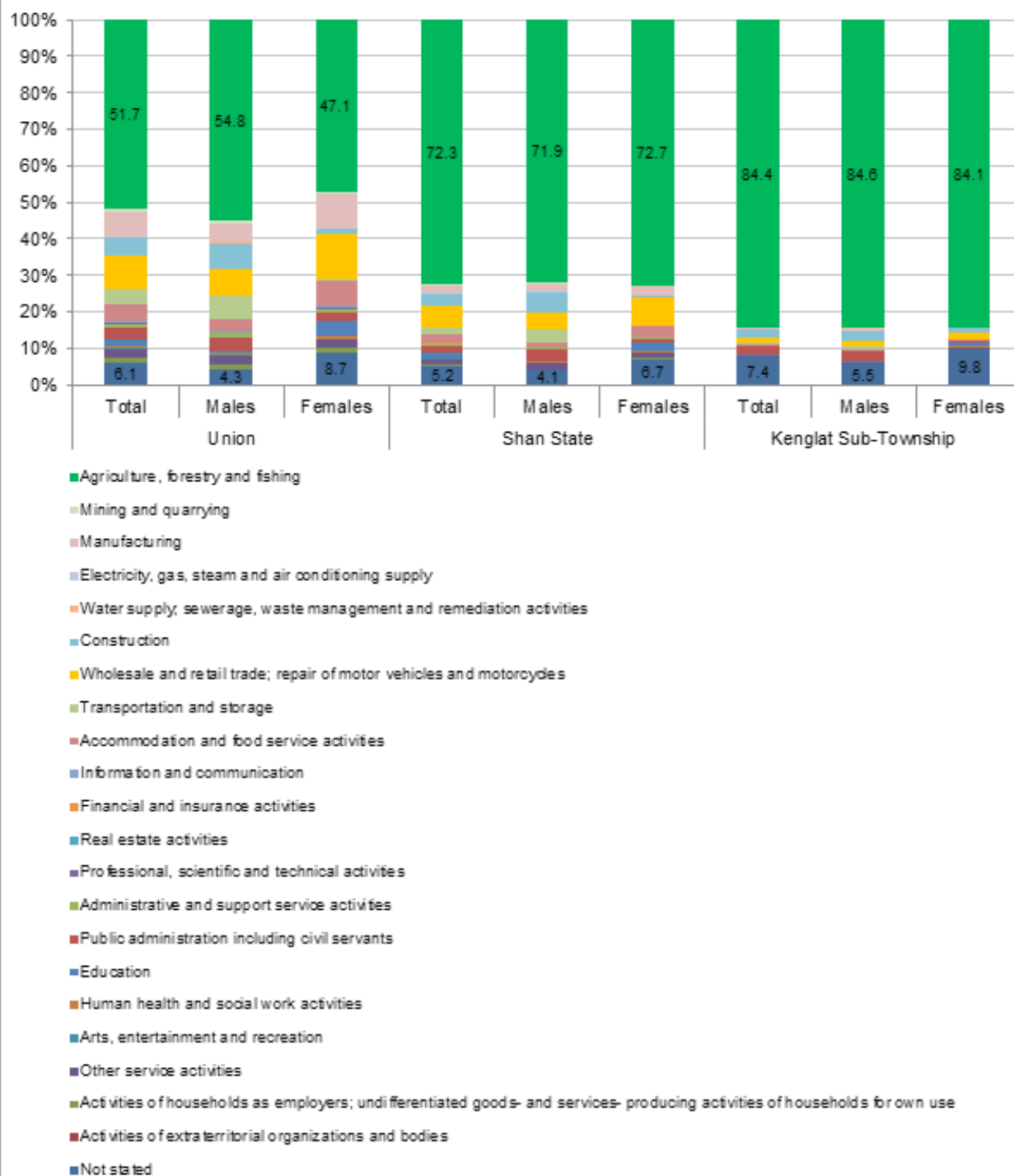
- In Kenglat Sub-Township, 84.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 84.8 per cent of males and 84.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

**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>5,833</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,922	2,837	2,085	84.4	84.6	84.1
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	25	16	9	0.4	0.5	0.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	126	99	27	2.2	3.0	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	90	43	47	1.5	1.3	1.9
Transportation and storage	34	33	1	0.6	1.0	*
Accommodation and food service activities	27	14	13	0.5	0.4	0.5
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Public administration including civil servants	109	97	12	1.9	2.9	0.5
Education	35	9	26	0.6	0.3	1.0
Human health and social work activities	18	7	11	0.3	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	14	11	3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2	1	1	*	*	*
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	429	186	243	7.4	5.5	9.8

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



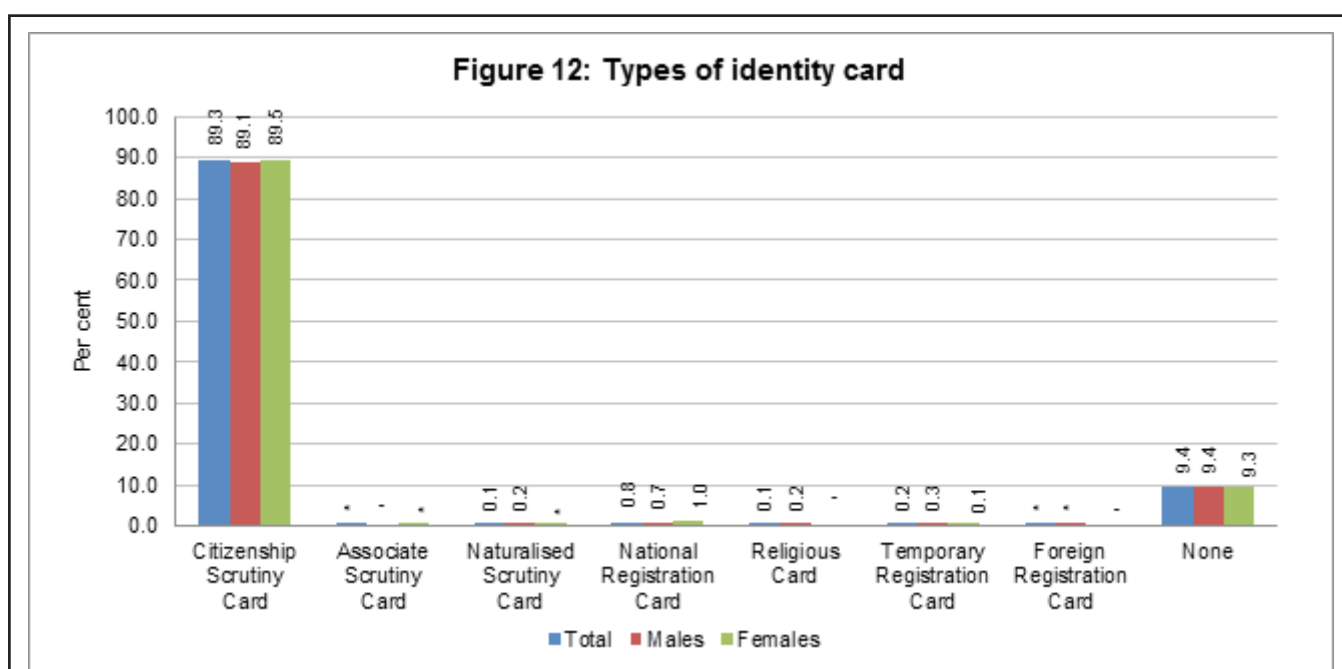
- In Kenglat Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 84.4 per cent.
- There are 84.6 per cent of males and 84.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

## (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	7,787	*	*	74	*	20	*	-	818
Urban	2,577	-	*	21	*	1	*	-	185
Rural	5,210	*	*	53	*	19	*	-	633
Males	4,114	-	*	34	*	14	*	-	436
Females	3,673	*	*	40	-	6	-	-	382

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Kenglat Sub-Township, 89.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 9.4 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 9.4 per cent of males and 9.3 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>11,044</b>	<b>10,683</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>64</b>
0 - 4	1,076	1,068	8	0.7	3	3	8	6
5 - 9	1,246	1,237	9	0.7	2	4	5	5
10 - 14	1,040	1,029	11	1.1	-	5	3	5
15 - 19	839	828	11	1.3	2	5	5	4
20 - 24	844	833	11	1.3	1	5	5	3
25 - 29	852	842	10	1.2	3	5	3	-
30 - 34	846	827	19	2.2	3	11	3	3
35 - 39	777	763	14	1.8	4	7	6	2
40 - 44	806	783	23	2.9	5	11	7	4
45 - 49	659	636	23	3.5	7	9	7	2
50 - 54	657	626	31	4.7	14	11	9	4
55 - 59	496	466	30	6.0	14	13	10	6
60 - 64	397	351	46	11.6	23	21	10	3
65 - 69	206	179	27	13.1	16	14	3	1
70 - 74	137	101	36	26.3	21	18	8	6
75 - 79	94	71	23	24.5	11	12	6	4
80 - 84	49	29	20	40.8	11	14	7	3
85 - 89	16	10	6	37.5	3	4	3	3
90 +	7	4	3	42.9	2	3	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
<b>Males</b>	<b>5,794</b>	<b>5,596</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>32</b>
0 - 4	550	546	4	0.7	1	1	4	4
5 - 9	627	623	4	0.6	1	2	2	1
10 - 14	509	504	5	1.0	-	3	1	1
15 - 19	453	447	6	1.3	1	1	3	2
20 - 24	458	449	9	2.0	1	5	4	2
25 - 29	476	469	7	1.5	2	4	2	-
30 - 34	495	480	15	3.0	2	8	3	3
35 - 39	401	393	8	2.0	2	4	2	1
40 - 44	451	438	13	2.9	2	5	4	3
45 - 49	347	330	17	4.9	5	6	6	1
50 - 54	326	309	17	5.2	8	6	5	2
55 - 59	269	252	17	6.3	8	7	5	3
60 - 64	187	165	22	11.8	8	10	5	2
65 - 69	105	91	14	13.3	9	7	1	1
70 - 74	72	51	21	29.2	10	12	4	3
75 - 79	42	32	10	23.8	5	5	1	2
80 - 84	16	10	6	37.5	4	4	2	1
85 - 89	6	5	1	16.7	1	-	-	-
90 +	4	2	2	50.0	1	2	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
<b>Females</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>32</b>
0 - 4	526	522	4	0.8	2	2	4	2
5 - 9	619	614	5	0.8	1	2	3	4
10 - 14	531	525	6	1.1	-	2	2	4
15 - 19	386	381	5	1.3	1	4	2	2
20 - 24	386	384	2	0.5	-	-	1	1
25 - 29	376	373	3	0.8	1	1	1	-
30 - 34	351	347	4	1.1	1	3	-	-
35 - 39	376	370	6	1.6	2	3	4	1
40 - 44	355	345	10	2.8	3	6	3	1
45 - 49	312	306	6	1.9	2	3	1	1
50 - 54	331	317	14	4.2	6	5	4	2
55 - 59	227	214	13	5.7	6	6	5	3
60 - 64	210	186	24	11.4	15	11	5	1
65 - 69	101	88	13	12.9	7	7	2	-
70 - 74	65	50	15	23.1	11	6	4	3
75 - 79	52	39	13	25.0	6	7	5	2
80 - 84	33	19	14	42.4	7	10	5	2
85 - 89	10	5	5	50.0	2	4	3	3
90 +	3	2	1	33.3	1	1	-	-

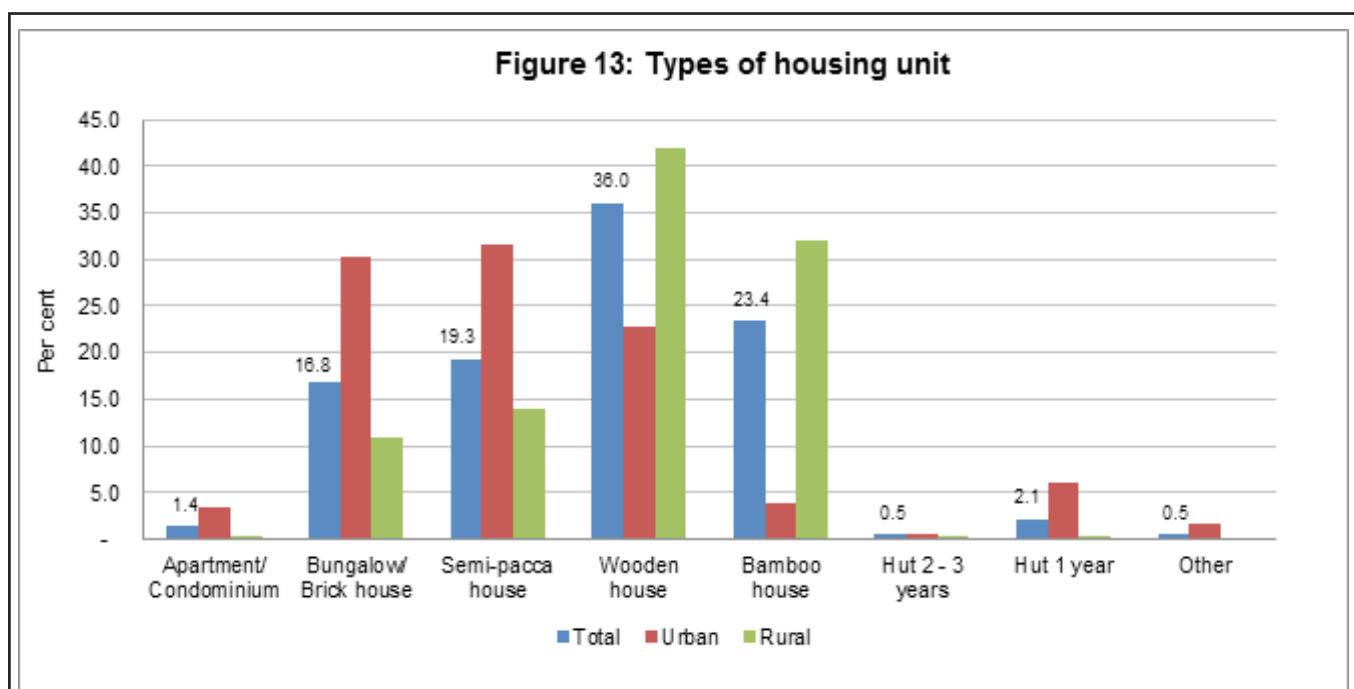
- Three in every 100 persons in Kenglat Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with hearing is the highest followed by seeing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

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

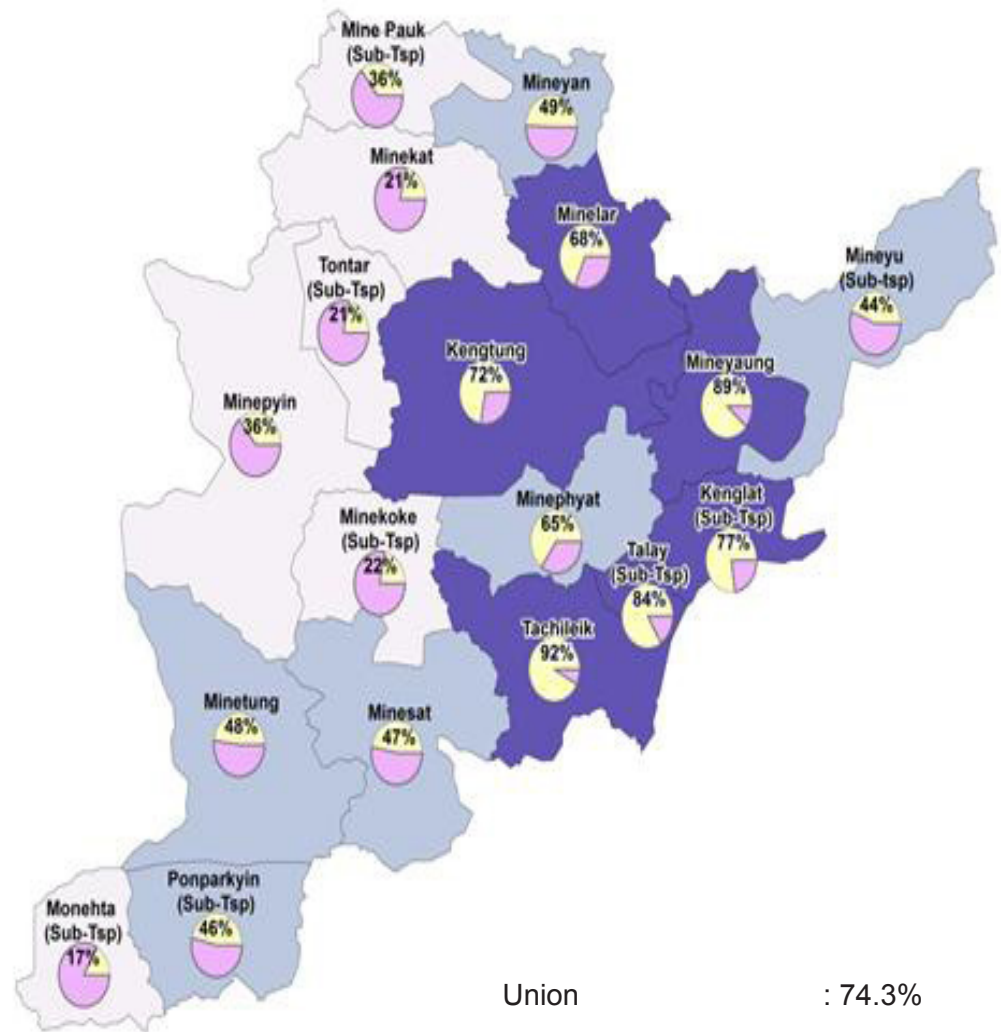
	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	2,476	1.4	16.8	19.3	36.0	23.4	0.5	2.1	0.5
Urban	762	3.5	30.2	31.6	22.7	3.8	0.5	6.0	1.6
Rural	1,714	0.5	10.9	13.9	41.9	32.1	0.5	0.4	-



- The majority of the households in Kenglat Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (36.0%) followed by households in bamboo houses (23.4%).
- Some 31.6 per cent of urban households live in semi-pacca houses and 41.9 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

## Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Tachileik District	: 90.4%
Kenglat Sub-Township	: 77.3%

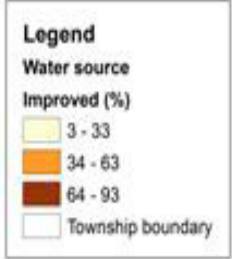
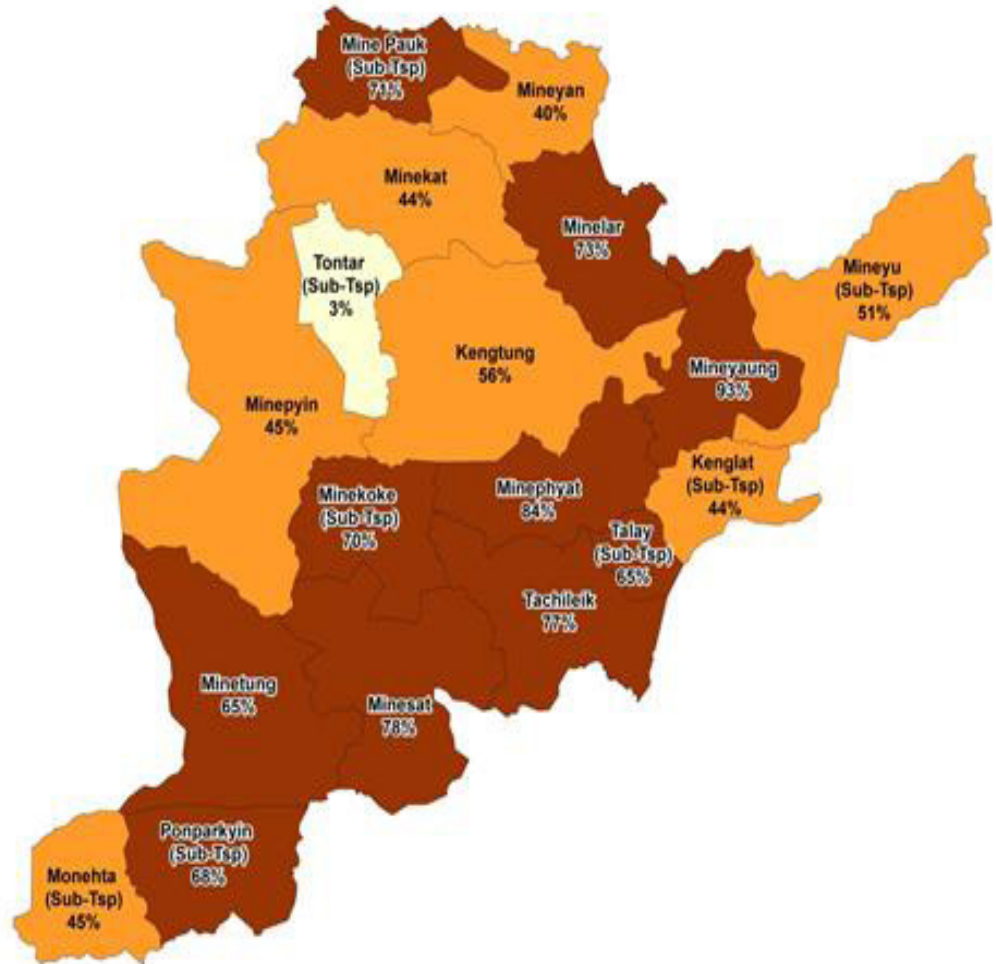
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.9	1.1	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		76.4	98.0	66.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>77.3</i>	<i>99.1</i>	<i>67.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.4	-	0.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	-	0.1
Other		0.3	-	0.4
None		21.9	0.9	31.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>1,714</b>

- Some 77.3 per cent of the households in Kenglat Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (76.4%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kenglat Sub-Township is in the highest group.
- 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 21.9 per cent of the households in the Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kenglat Sub-Township, 31.2 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%
Tachileik District	: 73.6%
Kenglat Sub-Township	: 43.7%

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

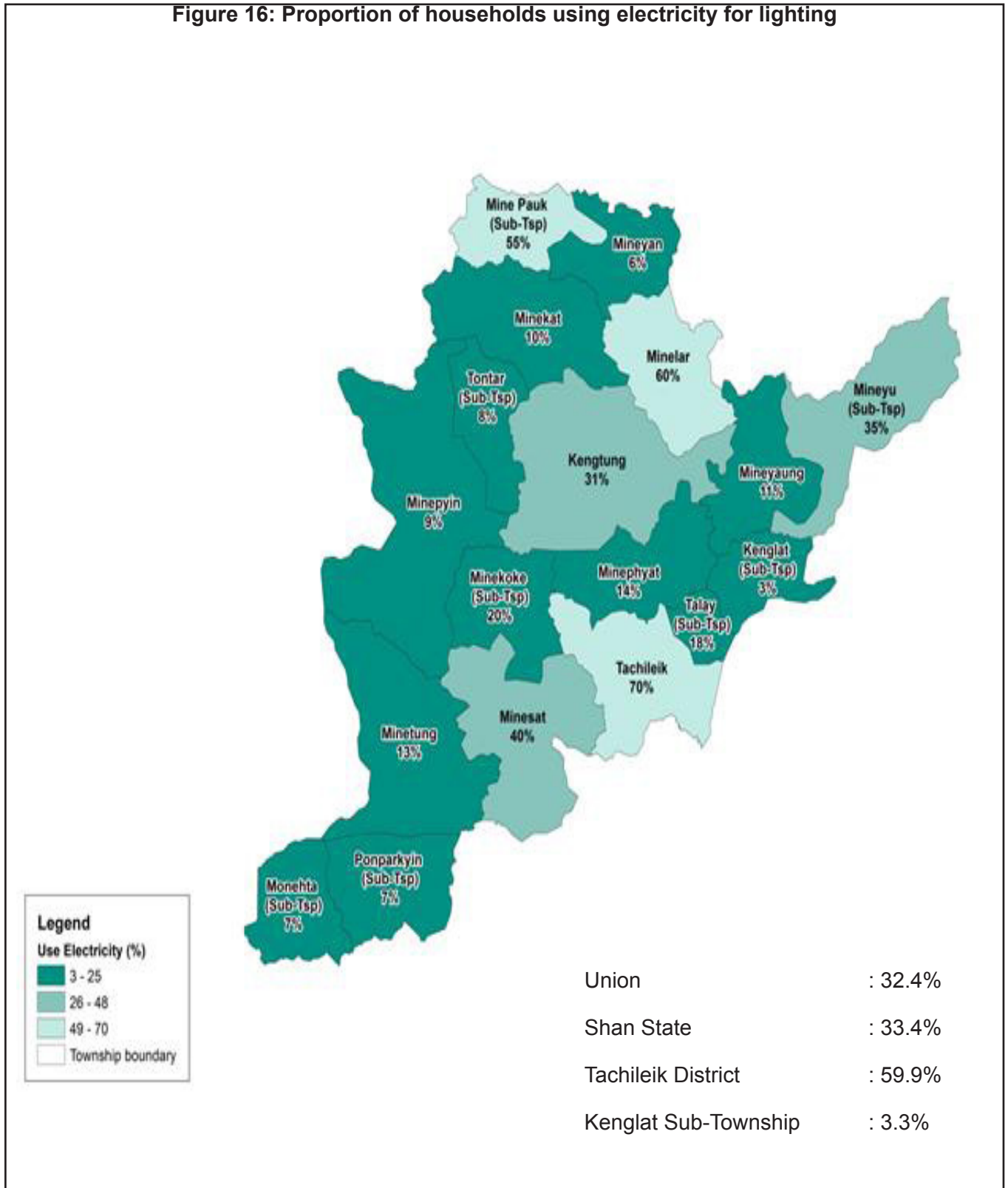
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		24.5	21.5	25.8
Tube well, borehole		0.4	0.4	0.4
Protected well/ Spring		16.7	46.7	3.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		2.1	6.2	0.2
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>43.7</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>29.8</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.7	1.0	0.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake		-	-	-
River/stream/ canal		25.7	8.7	33.3
Waterfall/ Rain water		29.2	13.4	36.2
Other		0.7	2.1	0.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>56.3</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>70.2</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>1,714</b>

- In Kenglat Sub-Township, 43.7 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 use improved sources of drinking water in Shan State is 54.7 per cent. It is 69.5 per cent in Myanmar.
- Some 29.2 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 25.7 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Some 56.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 70.2 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



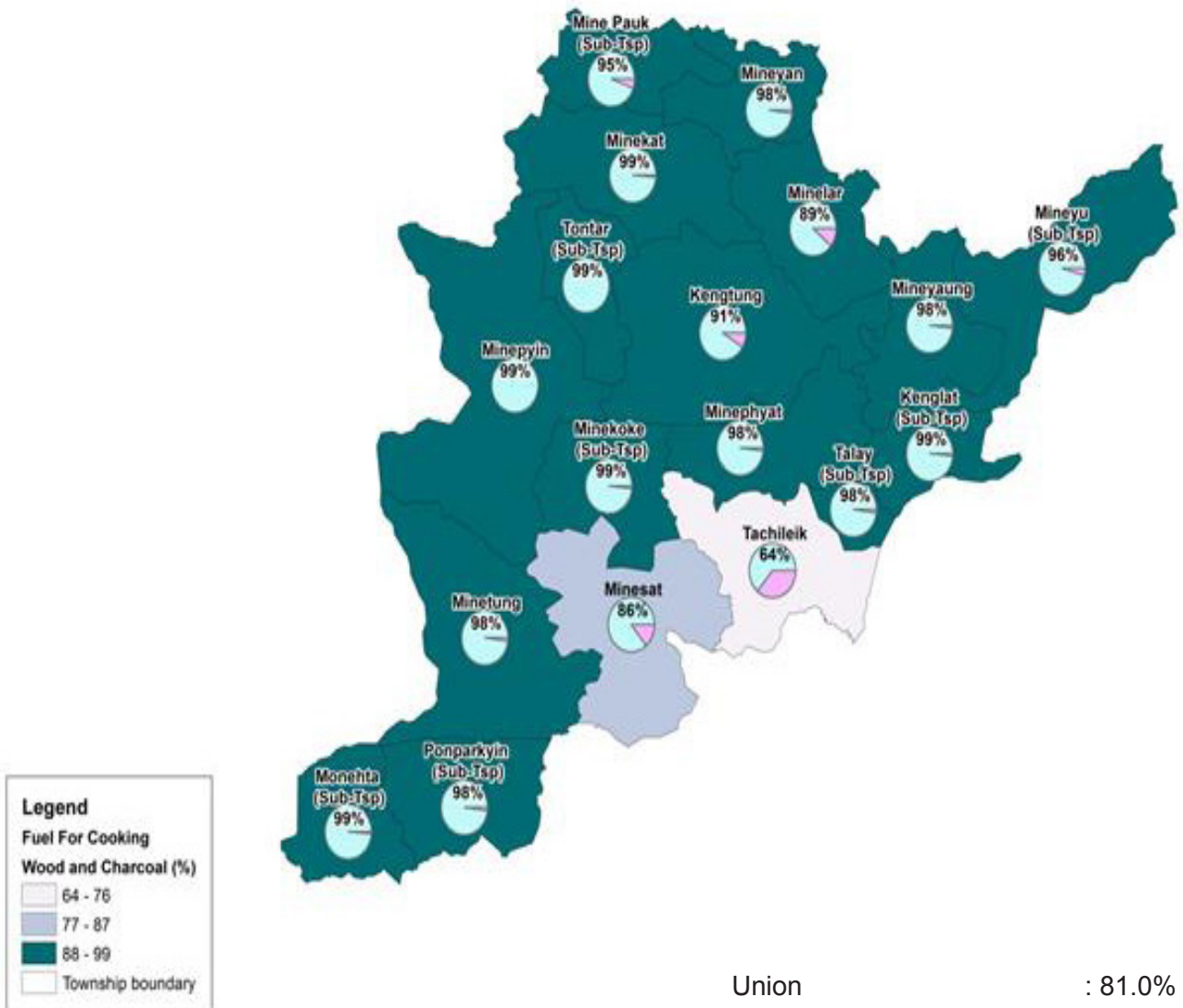
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.3	7.1	1.6
Kerosene		4.6	-	6.7
Candle		23.9	15.6	27.5
Battery		2.1	0.4	2.8
Generator (private)		5.4	12.7	2.2
Water mill (private)		55.4	58.8	53.9
Solar system/energy		4.4	3.7	4.7
Other		1.0	1.7	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>1,714</b>

- In Kenglat Sub-Township, 3.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of water mill (private) for lighting is the highest in the Sub-Township with 55.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 53.9 per cent of the households use water mill (private) for lighting.

## Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Tachileik District	: 69.7%
Kenglat Sub-Township	: 98.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	0.3	0.1
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.3	-	0.4
BioGas		0.6	1.2	0.4
Firewood		97.1	94.1	98.4
Charcoal		1.6	3.9	0.6
Coal		0.1	0.4	-
Other		0.1	0.1	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>2,476</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>1,714</b>

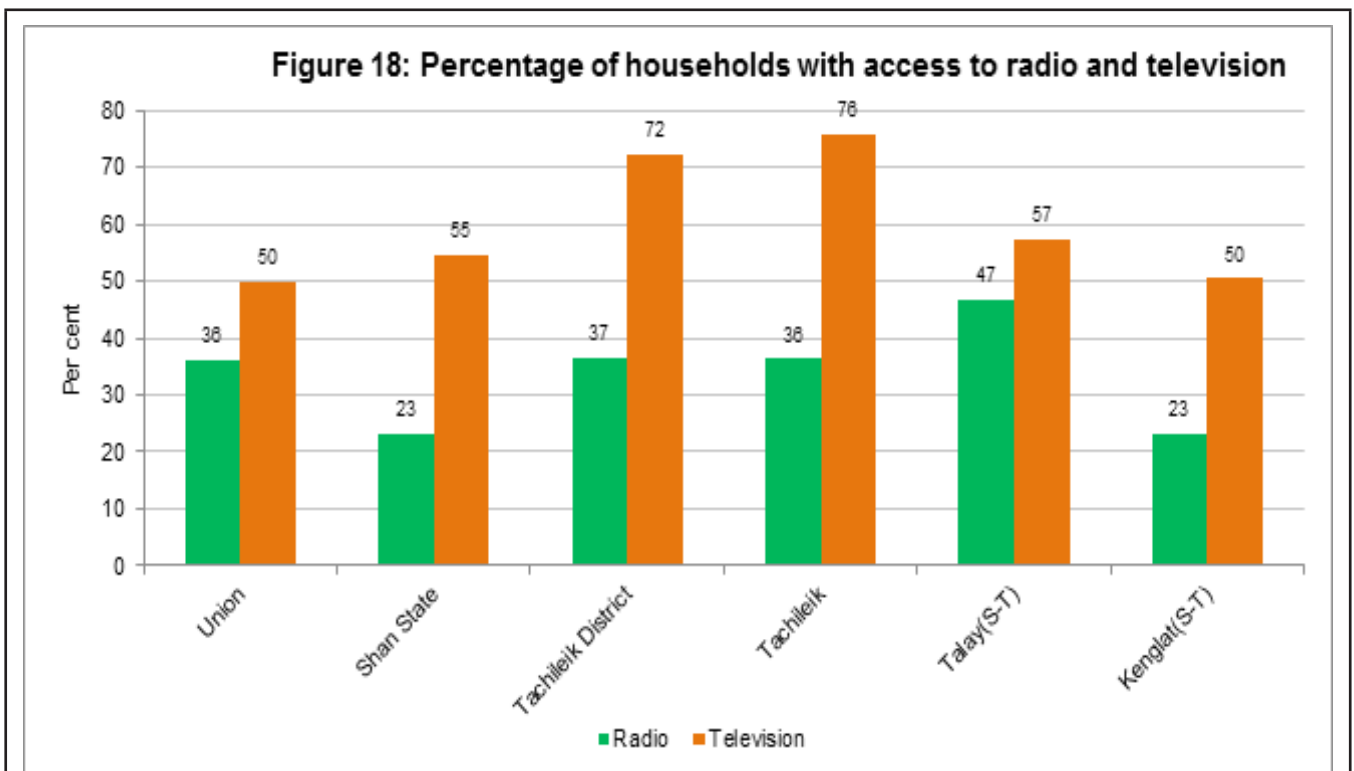
- In Kenglat Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 97.1 per cent using firewood and 1.6 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 98.4 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.6 per cent use charcoal.

## Communication and related amenities

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

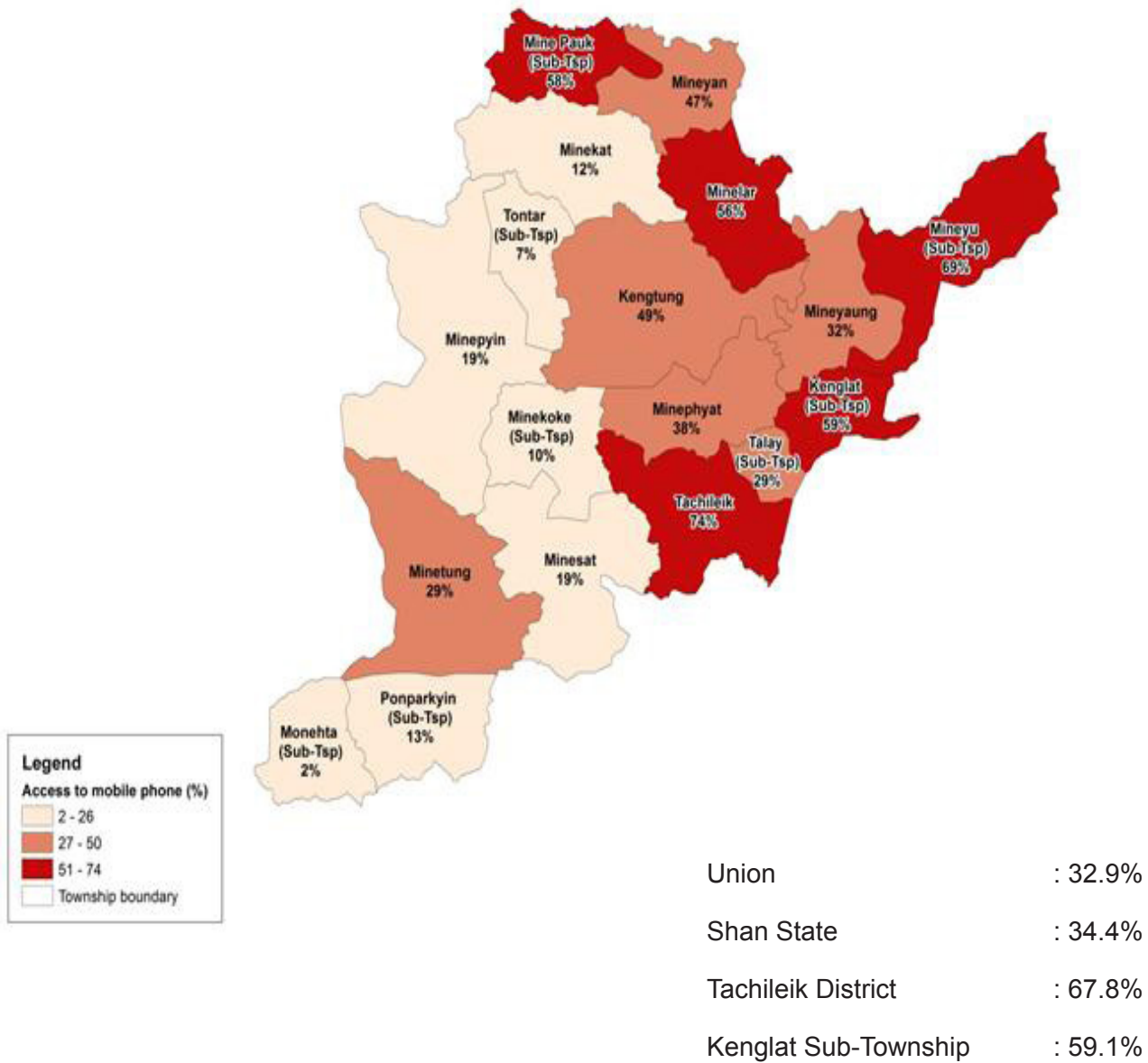
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	2,476	23.1	50.5	6.1	59.1	1.1	2.2	24.0	0.1
Urban	762	10.5	68.4	7.6	93.7	2.6	6.6	3.7	0.3
Rural	1,714	28.6	42.5	5.4	43.7	0.4	0.3	33.0	-

- Some 59.1 per cent of the households in Kenglat Sub-Township have access to mobile phones and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 93.7 per cent and 43.7 per cent of households in urban areas and rural areas have access to mobile phones respectively and are highest in these areas.



- In Kenglat Sub-Township, 50.5 per cent of the households having a television and about one in five households (23.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 59.1 per cent of the households in Kenglat Sub-Township reported having mobile phones, it is in the highest group.

## 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
Tachileik District	37,673	3,973	27,883	14,212	1,292	24	91	1,332
Urban	12,729	1,808	9,582	4,568	221	7	60	166
Rural	24,944	2,165	18,301	9,644	1,071	17	31	1,166
Kenglat Sub-Township	2,476	87	1,654	732	122	4	68	277
Urban	762	52	549	267	47	4	58	7
Rural	1,714	35	1,105	465	75	-	10	270

- In Kenglat Sub-Township, 66.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 29.6 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

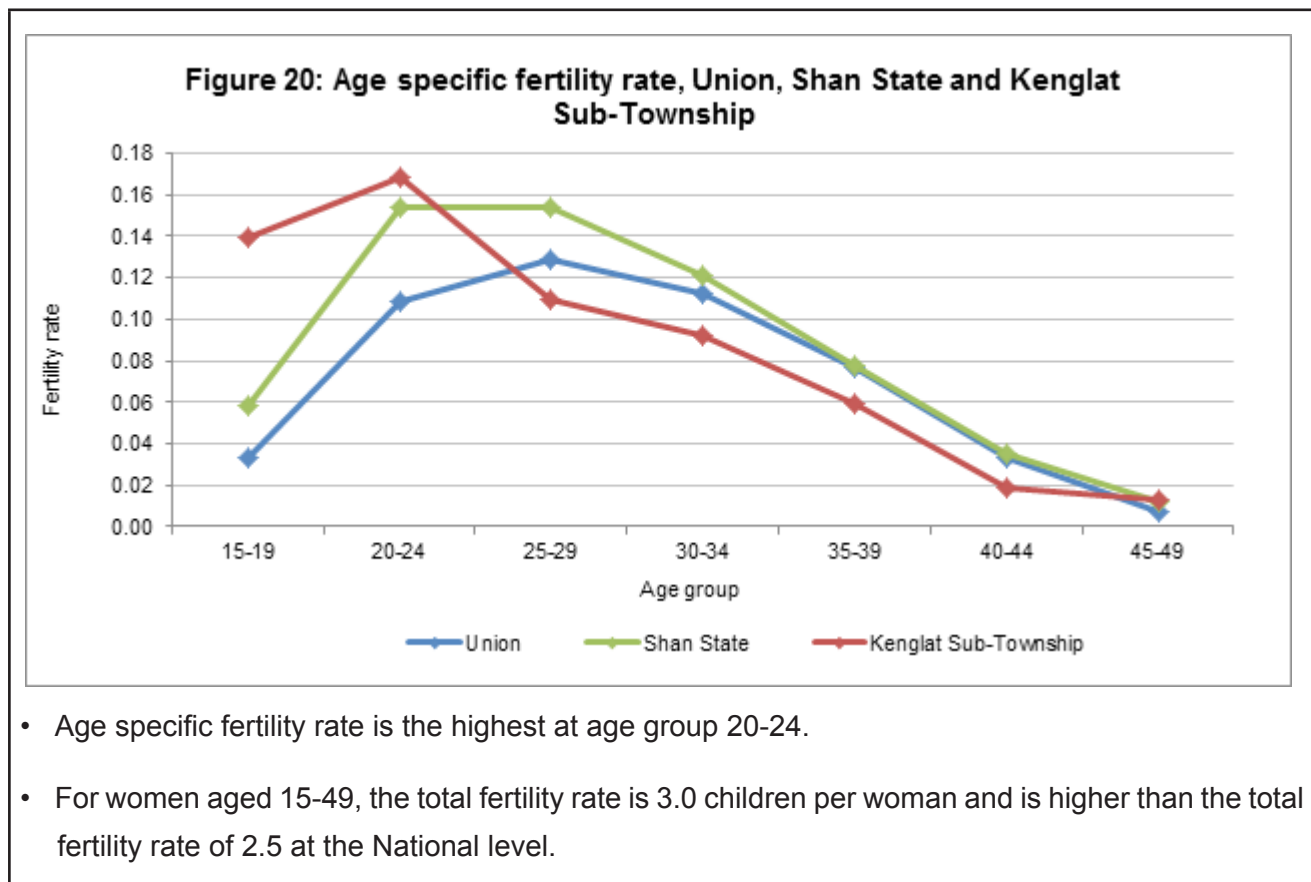
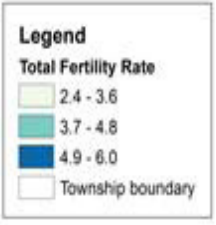
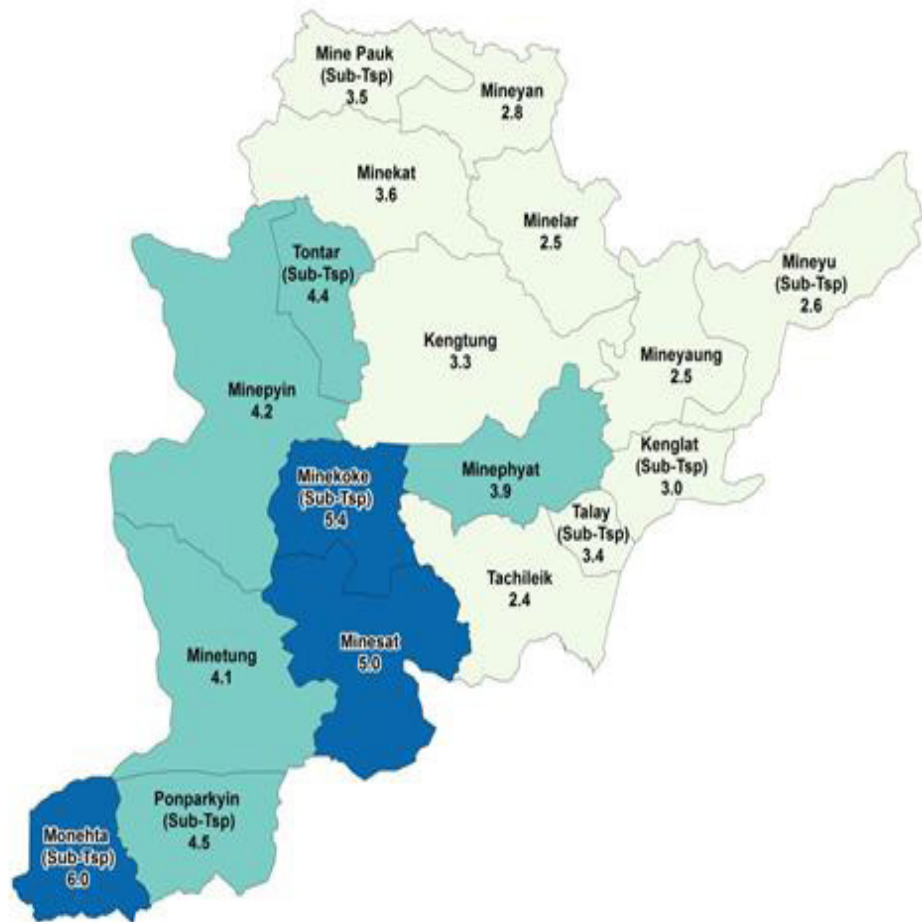


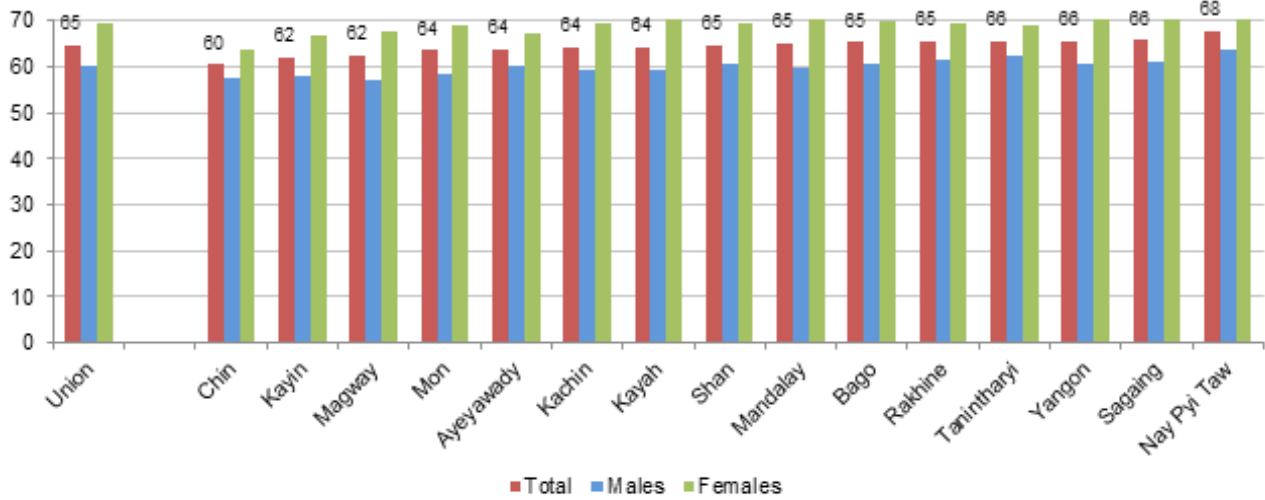


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Tachileik District	: 2.5
Kenglat Sub-Township	: 3.0

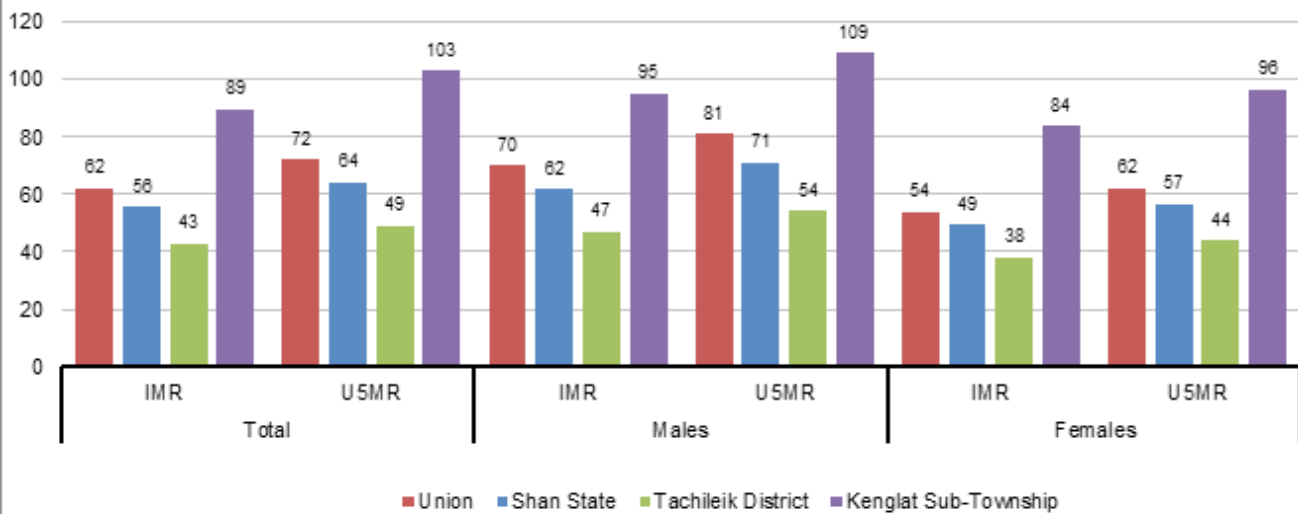
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- 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.

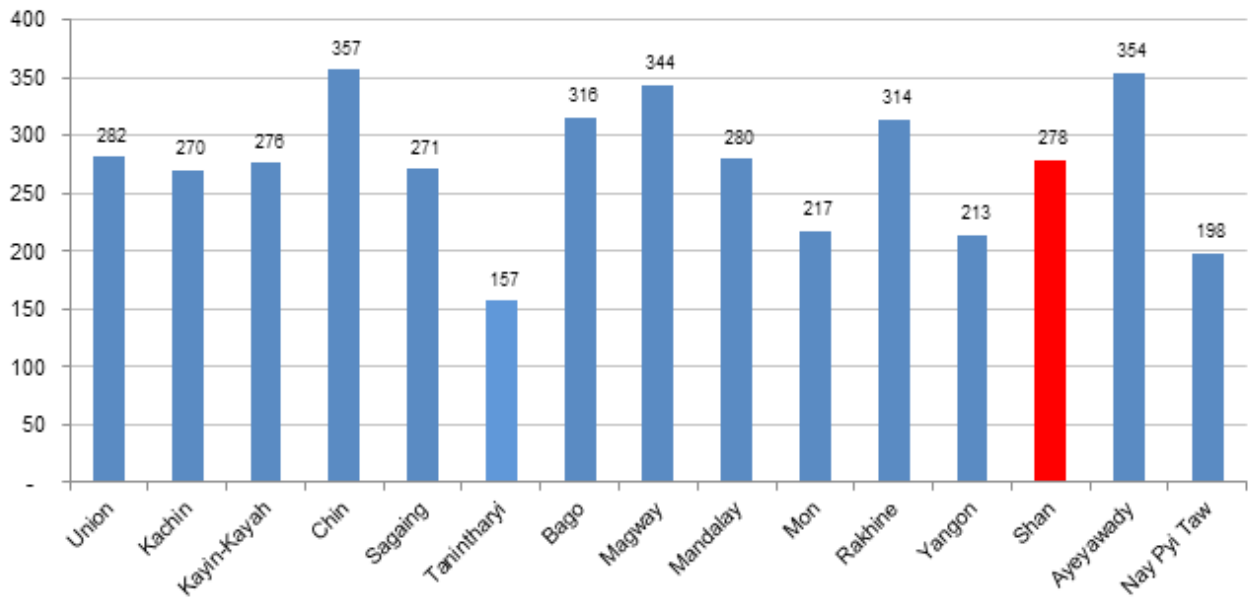
**Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality**

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Tachileik District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Tachileik District is 43 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 49 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kenglat Sub-Township are higher than those in Shan State and Tachileik District. The Infant mortality in Kenglet Sub-Township is 89 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 103 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 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.

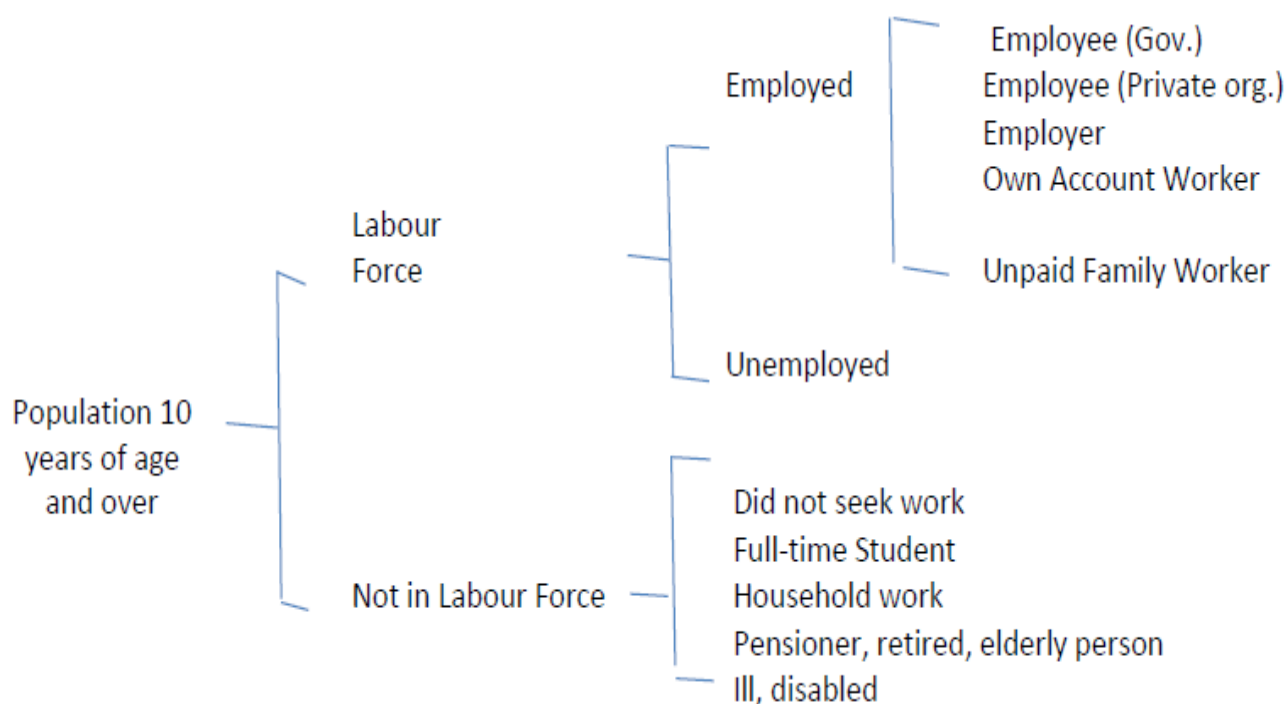
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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.

## List of Contributors

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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>

