



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, KENGTUNG DISTRICT

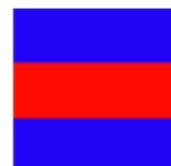
Kengtung Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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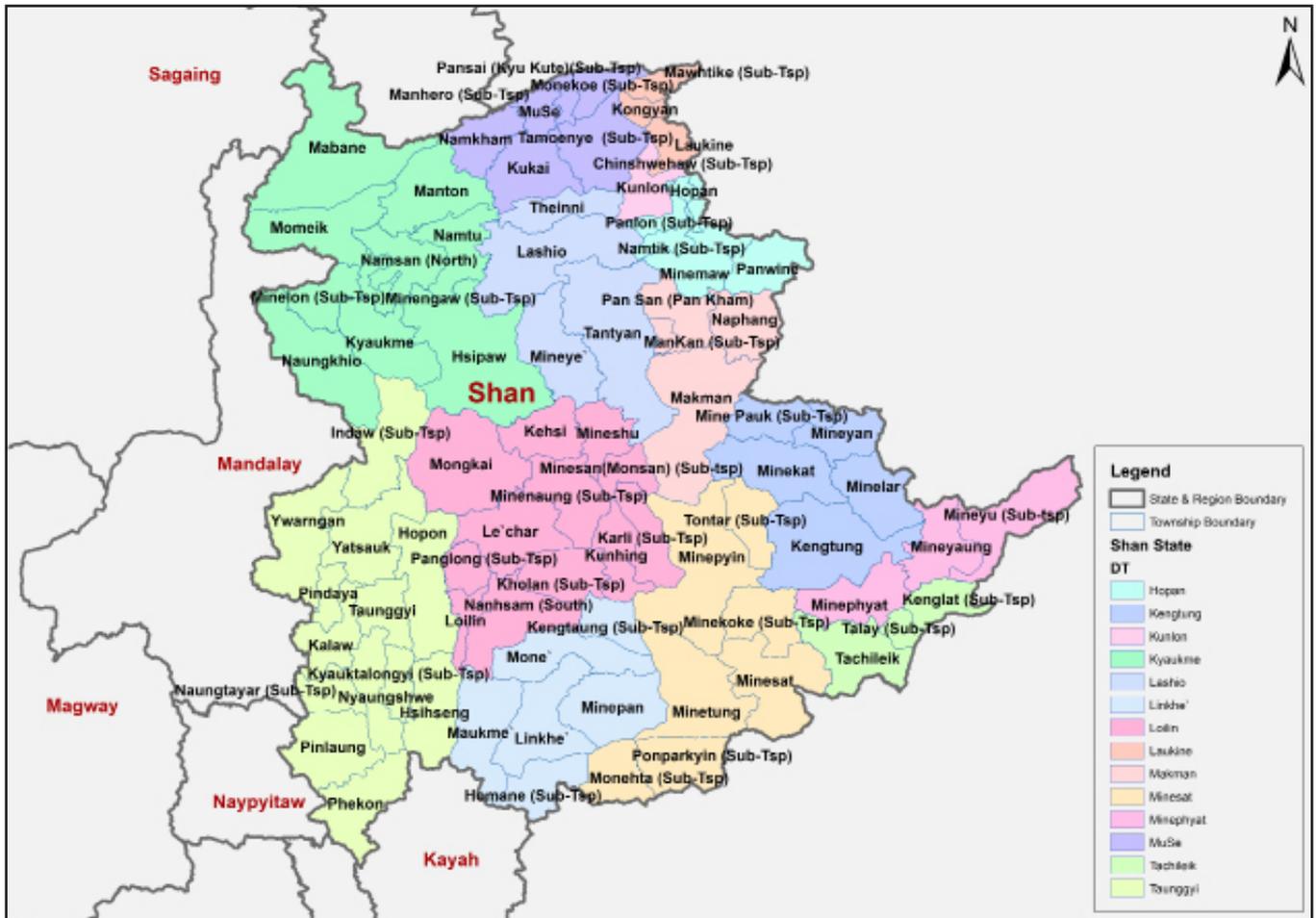
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Kengtung Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	171,620 ²	
Population males	87,779 (51.1%)	
Population females	83,841 (48.9%)	
Percentage of urban population	25.8%	
Area (Km²)	3,783.7 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	45.4 persons	
Median age	25.2 years	
Number of wards	5	
Number of village tracts	31	
Number of private households	34,096	
Percentage of female headed households	18.7%	
Mean household size	4.8 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	31.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	62.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	59.0	
Child dependency ratio	50.5	
Old dependency ratio	8.5	
Ageing index	16.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	105	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	53.3%	
Male	58.6%	
Female	48.3%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	4,478	2.6
Walking	1,859	1.1
Seeing	2,075	1.2
Hearing	1,827	1.1
Remembering	1,548	0.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	113,813	83.2	
Associate Scrutiny	162	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	204	0.1	
National Registration	413	0.3	
Religious	577	0.4	
Temporary Registration	527	0.4	
Foreign Registration	29	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	136	0.1	
None	21,013	15.4	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	72.2%	86.0%	57.4%
Unemployment rate	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%
Employment to population ratio	70.6%	84.0%	56.1%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	28,967	85.0	
Renter	1,411	4.1	
Provided free (individually)	447	1.3	
Government quarters	2,870	8.4	
Private company quarters	174	0.5	
Other	227	0.7	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		15.7%
Bamboo	20.2%	15.7%	0.1%
Earth	3.5%	11.1%	
Wood	32.0%	30.0%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.7%		53.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	40.6%	40.8%	29.2%
Other	3.0%	2.4%	1.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	1,894	5.6	
LPG	174	0.5	
Kerosene	57	0.2	
Biogas	573	1.7	
Firewood	28,898	84.8	
Charcoal	2,217	6.5	
Coal	169	0.5	
Other	114	0.3	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	10,532	30.9
Kerosene	2,051	6.0
Candle	9,054	26.6
Battery	338	1.0
Generator (private)	1,859	5.5
Water mill (private)	6,497	19.1
Solar system/energy	2,048	6.0
Other	1,717	5.0
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,656	7.8
Tube well, borehole	4,512	13.2
Protected well/spring	6,816	20.0
Bottled/purifier water	4,974	14.6
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>18,958</i>	<i>55.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	629	1.8
Pool/pond/lake	67	0.2
River/stream/canal	892	2.6
Waterfall/rainwater	13,262	38.9
Other	288	0.9
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>15,138</i>	<i>44.4</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	4,908	14.4
Tube well, borehole	5,573	16.3
Protected well/spring	7,786	22.8
Unprotected well/spring	600	1.8
Pool/pond/lake	339	1.0
River/stream/canal	1,072	3.1
Waterfall/rainwater	13,445	39.4
Bottled/purifier water	53	0.2
Other	320	0.9

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	531	1.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	24,051	70.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>24,582</i>	<i>72.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	429	1.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	73	0.2
Other	288	0.8
None	8,724	25.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	9,121	26.8
Television	21,746	63.8
Landline phone	2,155	6.3
Mobile phone	16,616	48.7
Computer	1,621	4.8
Internet at home	2,581	7.6
Households with none of the items	9,519	27.9
Households with all of the items	354	1.0
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,312	3.8
Motorcycle/Moped	26,795	78.6
Bicycle	6,815	20.0
4-Wheel tractor	1,807	5.3
Canoe/Boat	38	0.1
Motor boat	34	0.1
Cart (bullock)	3,364	9.9

Note: ¹ Population figures for Kengtung 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 Kengtung 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 Kengtung Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	171,620 *		
Males	87,779		
Females	83,841		
Sex ratio	105 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	25.8%		
Area (Km ²)	3,783.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	45.4 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	31		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	162,222	40,262	121,960
Number of conventional households	34,096	9,102	24,994
Mean household size	4.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kengtung Township, there are less females than males with 105 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (25.8 %) living in urban areas. • The population density of Kengtung Township is 45 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.8 persons living in each household in Kengtung Township. This is greater than that of the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	34,096	171,620	87,779	83,841
	Ward	9,102	44,289	22,212	22,077
1	No(1)(W)	2,924	13,864	6,937	6,927
2	No(2)(W)	1,314	6,193	3,126	3,067
3	No(3)(W)	1,522	7,581	3,744	3,837
4	No(4)(W)	2,027	9,328	4,505	4,823
5	No(5)(W)	1,315	7,323	3,900	3,423
	Village Tract	24,994	127,331	65,567	61,764
1	Yang Law(VT)	1,575	7,559	3,830	3,729
2	Nawng Kon(VT)	805	4,000	2,131	1,869
3	Loi Long(VT)	739	3,640	1,859	1,781
4	Kat Htaik(VT)	1,521	7,256	3,655	3,601
5	Pang Mat(VT)	608	3,392	1,717	1,675
6	Mong Pang (Middle)(VT)	918	4,592	2,367	2,225
7	Pang Kyu(VT)	1,003	5,695	2,985	2,710
8	Nam Hkat(VT)	493	3,024	1,541	1,483
9	Mong Inn(VT)	479	2,813	1,419	1,394
10	Nawng Tawng(VT)	341	1,857	940	917
11	Nam Inn(VT)	405	2,361	1,239	1,122
12	Nar Paw(VT)	295	1,760	892	868
13	Mong Da Hkun(VT)	1,251	6,494	3,487	3,007
14	Hway Kwei(VT)	573	3,067	1,596	1,471
15	Mong Zin(VT)	3,271	16,308	8,215	8,093
16	Mong Lat(VT)	1,185	5,684	2,959	2,725
17	Mong Lan(VT)	928	4,659	2,616	2,043
18	Kat Taung(VT)	1,168	5,145	2,566	2,579
19	Wut Sawng(VT)	534	2,613	1,315	1,298
20	Pin Tauk(VT)	912	5,152	2,617	2,535
21	Yang Kying(VT)	476	2,053	1,016	1,037

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
22	Kat Hpa(VT)	1,432	7,134	3,549	3,585
23	Loi Mway(VT)	1,268	6,496	3,445	3,051
24	Yang Hka(VT)	579	2,798	1,431	1,367
25	Nam Ni/Nam Long(VT)	277	1,550	781	769
26	Mong Kai(VT)	169	816	427	389
27	Mong Naw/Hpar Ta(VT)	507	2,693	1,421	1,272
28	Mong Ngun(VT)	225	1,290	686	604
29	Mong Pat (Lower)(VT)	520	2,647	1,398	1,249
30	Mong Pat (Upper)(VT)	462	2,453	1,293	1,160
31	Tar Lay(VT)	75	330	174	156

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kengtung Township

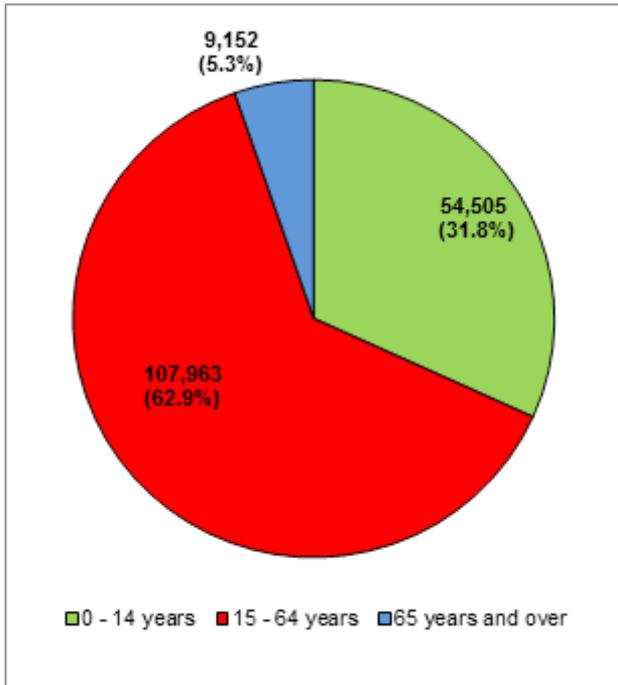
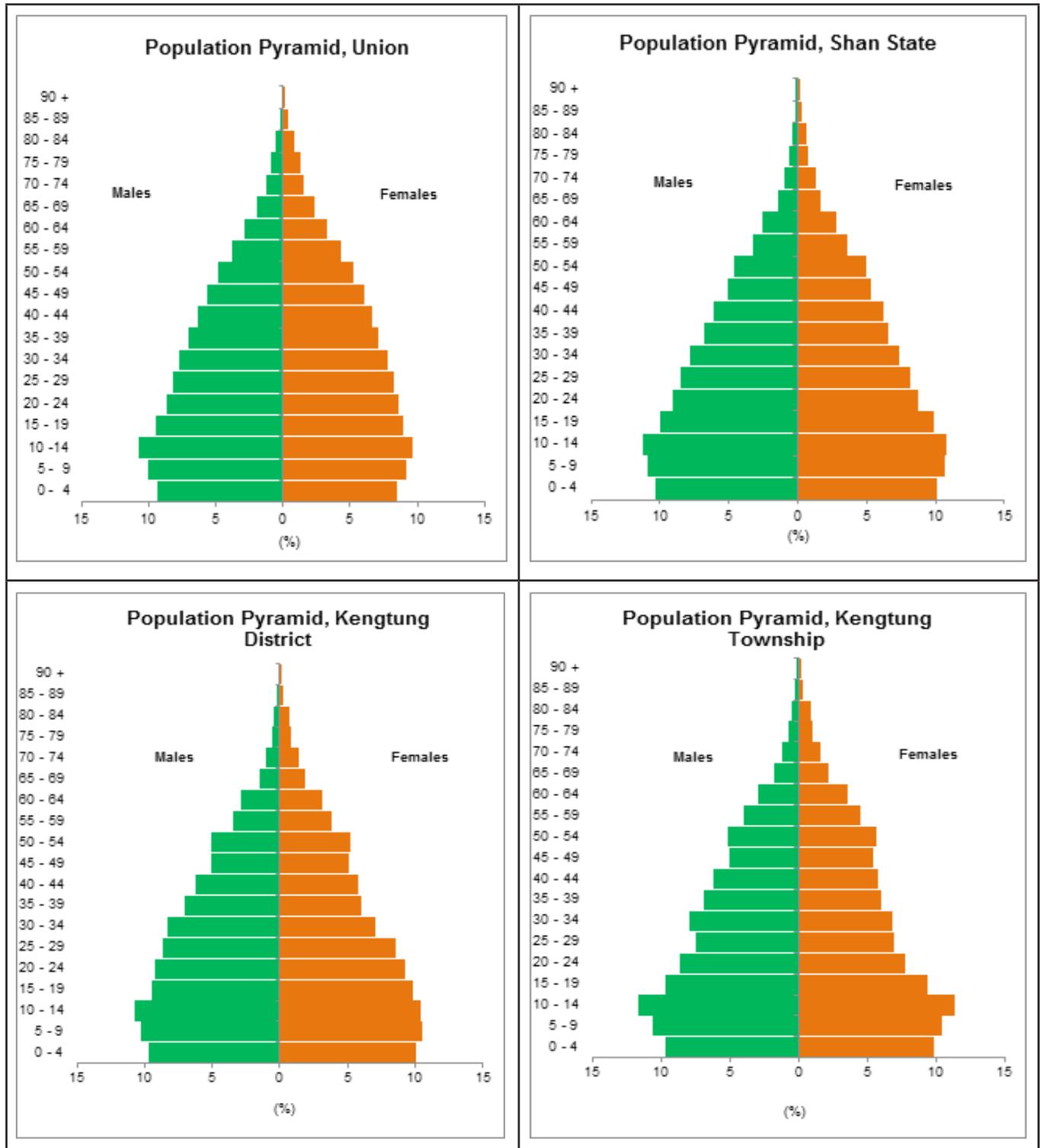


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kengtung Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	171,620	87,779	83,841
0 - 4	16,717	8,475	8,242
5 - 9	18,029	9,291	8,738
10 - 14	19,759	10,190	9,569
15 - 19	16,365	8,480	7,885
20 - 24	14,095	7,546	6,549
25 - 29	12,392	6,580	5,812
30 - 34	12,656	6,943	5,713
35 - 39	11,080	6,060	5,020
40 - 44	10,339	5,441	4,898
45 - 49	8,970	4,372	4,598
50 - 54	9,281	4,554	4,727
55 - 59	7,250	3,436	3,814
60 - 64	5,535	2,570	2,965
65 - 69	3,352	1,510	1,842
70 - 74	2,354	1,005	1,349
75 - 79	1,495	606	889
80 - 84	1,191	432	759
85 - 89	517	201	316
90 +	243	87	156

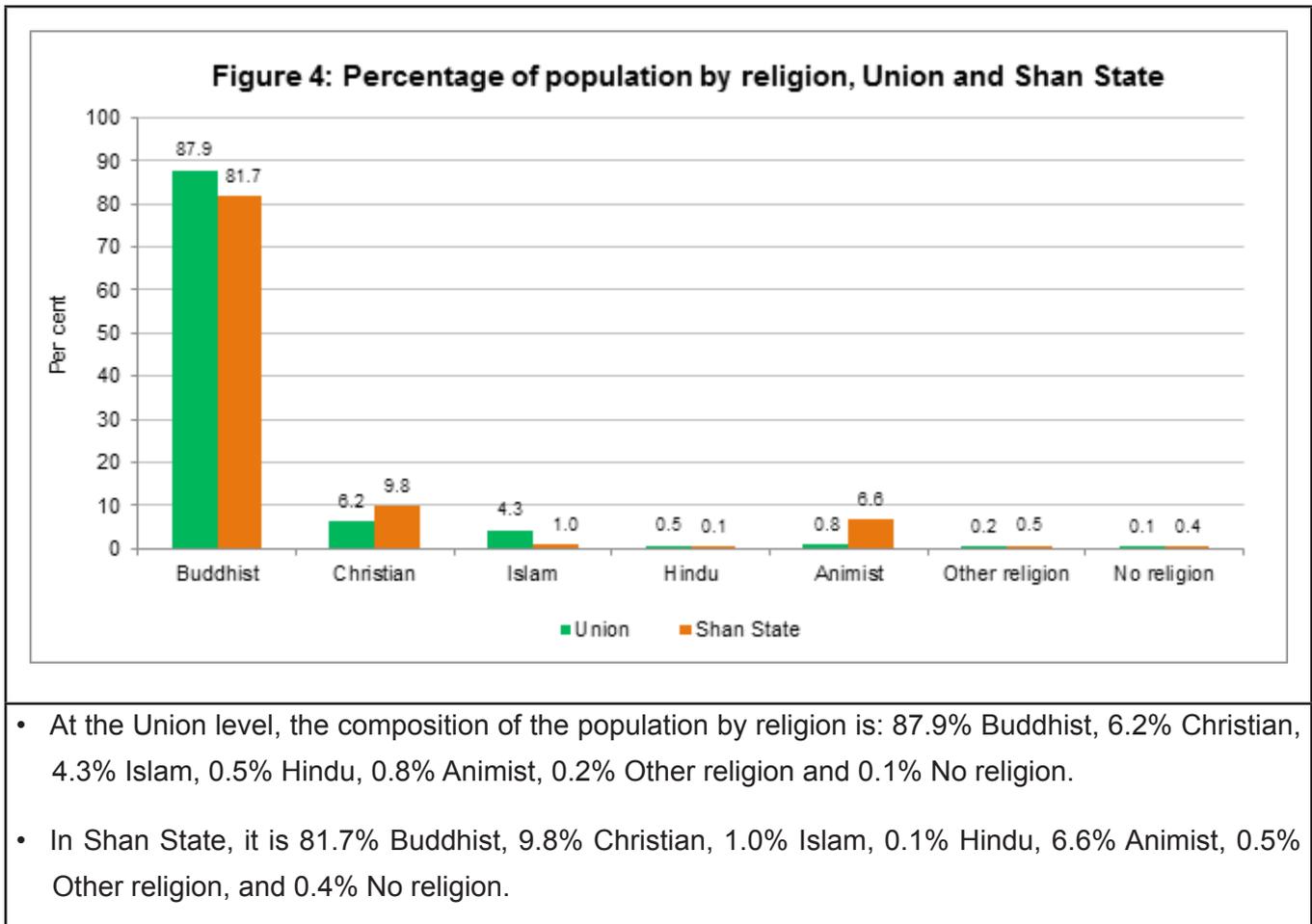
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Kengtung Township is 62.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Kengtung District and Kengtung Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kengtung Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- There are more population in age groups 30-34 and 50-54.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kengtung Township.
- Starting from age group 0-4 to age group 40-44, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(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	3,605	1,874	1,731	608	322	286
6	3,577	1,841	1,736	1,650	818	832
7	3,589	1,810	1,779	2,131	1,042	1,089
8	3,677	1,908	1,769	2,345	1,190	1,155
9	3,378	1,694	1,684	2,336	1,143	1,193
10	4,069	1,959	2,110	2,543	1,218	1,325
11	3,254	1,541	1,713	2,205	994	1,211
12	3,498	1,681	1,817	2,168	1,001	1,167
13	3,752	1,767	1,985	2,170	960	1,210
14	3,407	1,575	1,832	1,788	747	1,041
15	3,313	1,660	1,653	1,296	556	740
16	2,921	1,421	1,500	965	391	574
17	2,888	1,409	1,479	787	312	475
18	3,456	1,706	1,750	653	247	406
19	2,504	1,281	1,223	420	204	216
20	3,664	1,848	1,816	332	150	182
21	2,264	1,117	1,147	178	89	89
22	2,422	1,209	1,213	141	66	75
23	2,196	1,110	1,086	86	38	48
24	2,096	1,032	1,064	65	34	31
25	3,135	1,574	1,561	60	29	31
26	1,847	916	931	37	21	16
27	1,950	979	971	28	12	16
28	2,372	1,102	1,270	28	15	13
29	1,884	902	982	28	17	11

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

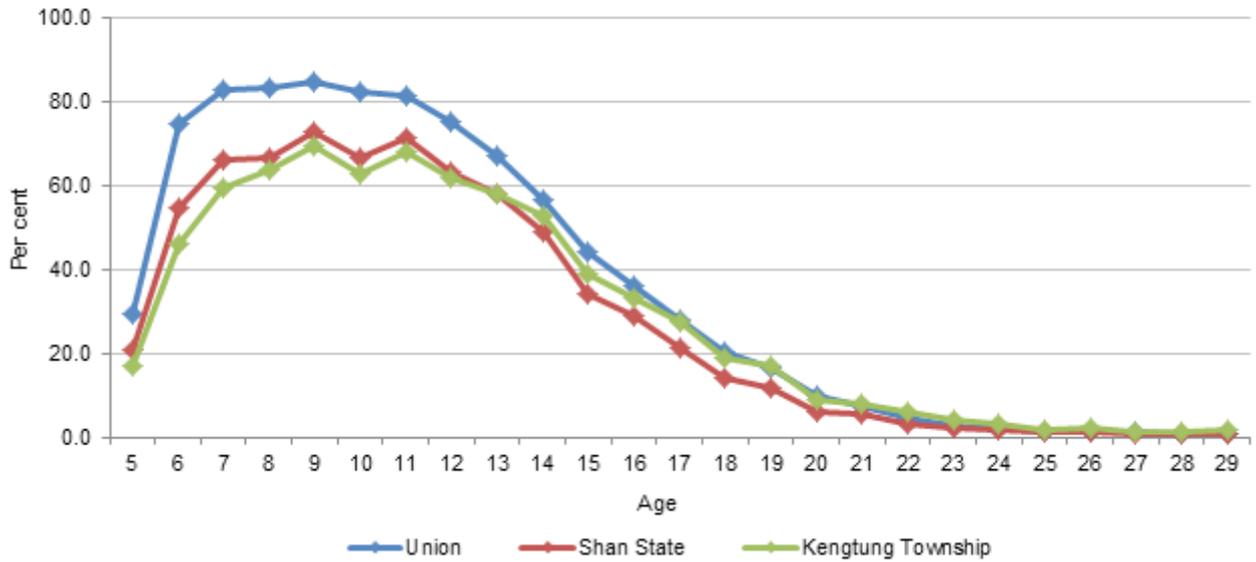
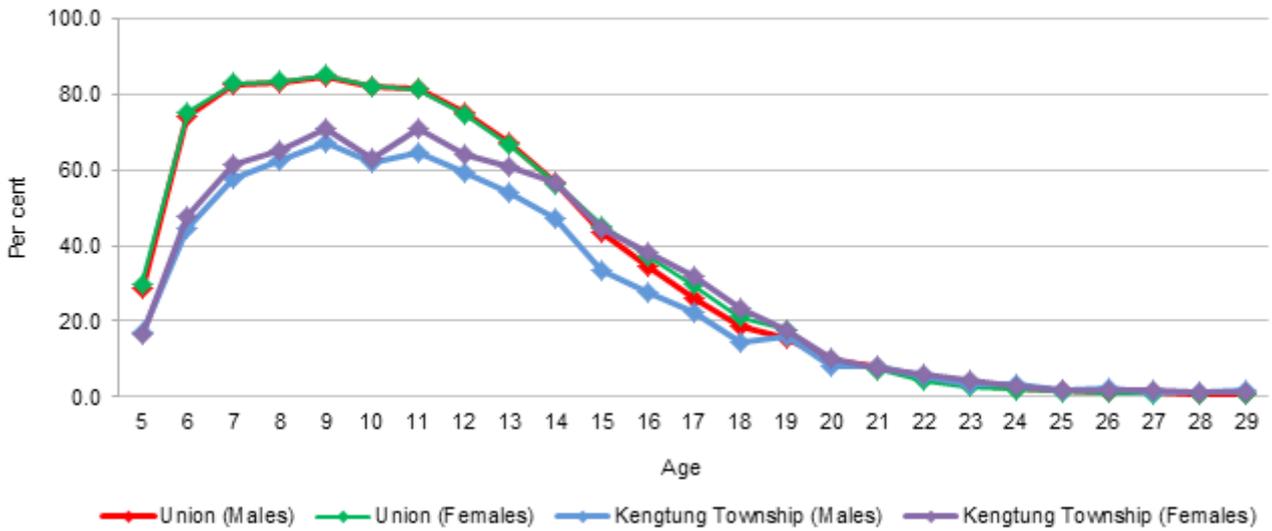


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kengtung Township



- School attendance in Kengtung Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Kengtung Township starts declining at school going age.

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

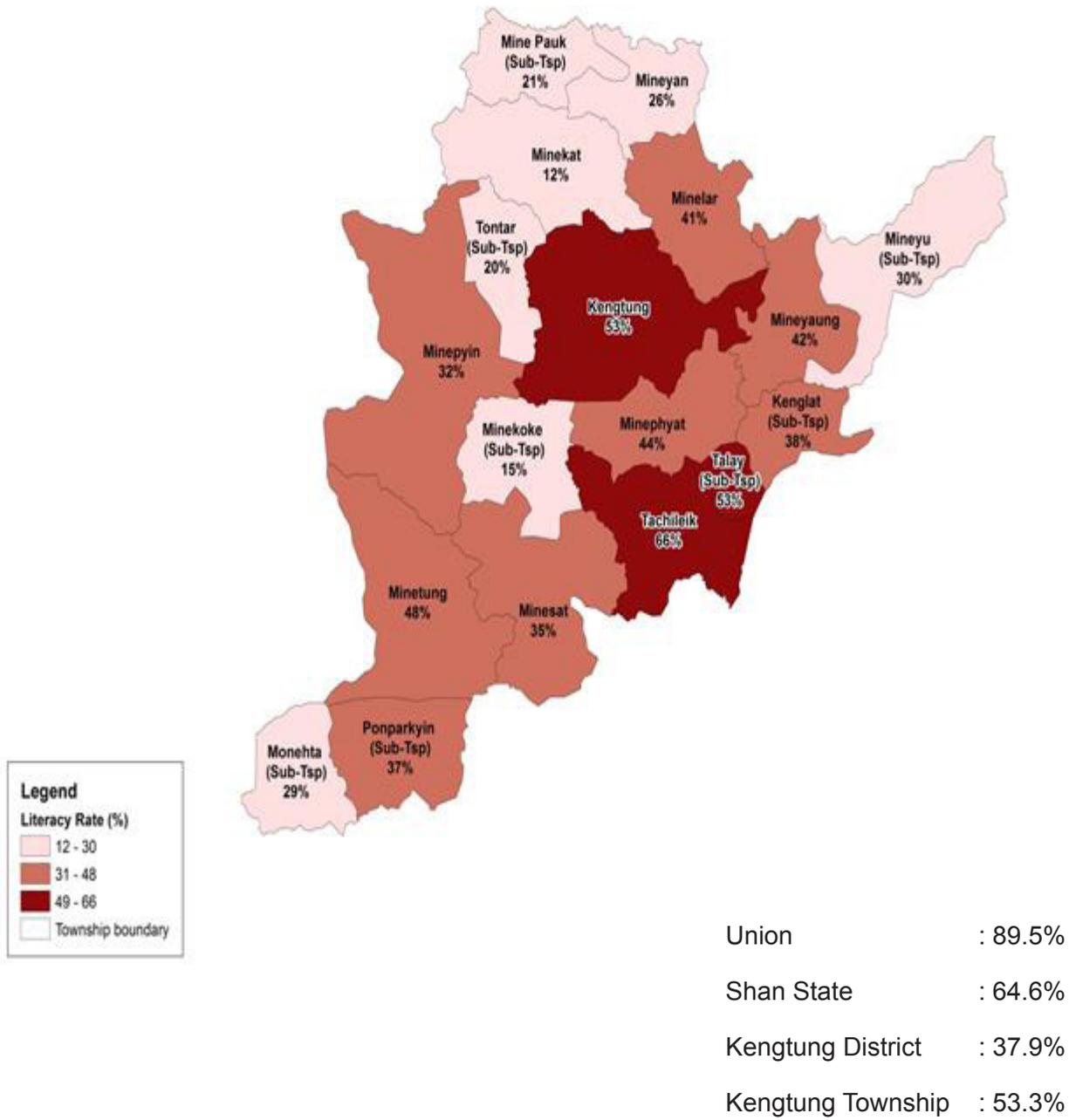


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Kengtung Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	27,724	68.9
Males	13,793	68.3
Females	13,931	69.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kengtung Township is 53.3 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 48.3 per cent and for the males it is 58.6 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 68.9 per cent with 69.4 per cent for females and 68.3 per cent for males.

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

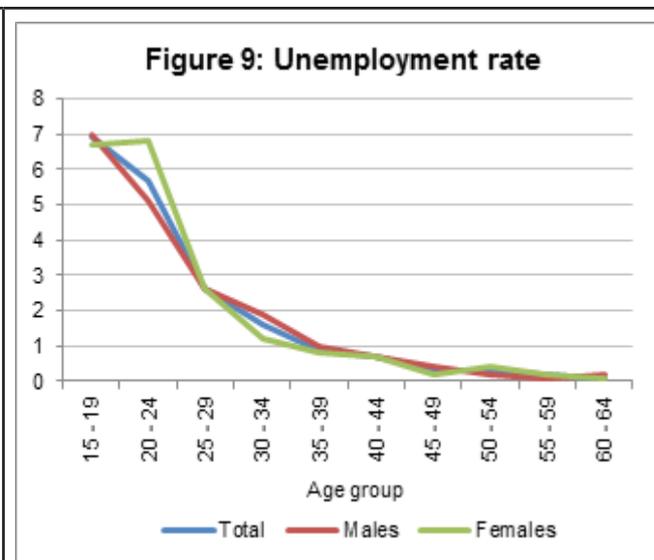
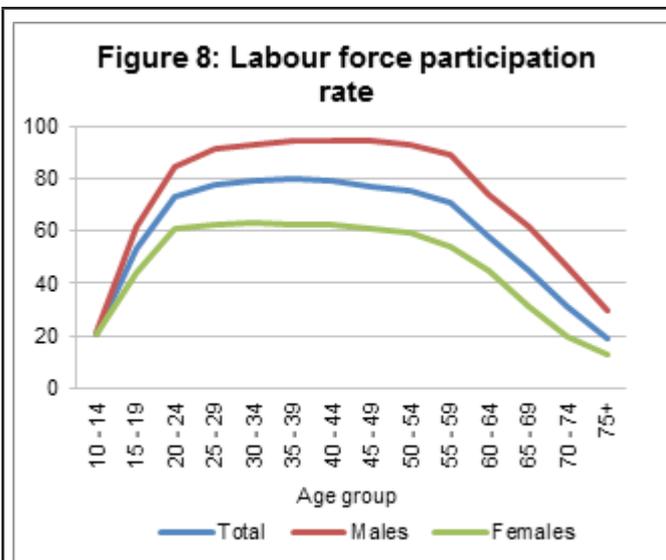
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	86,655	48,320	55.8	7,494	4,927	10,556	6,257	252	5,109	343	91	3,306
Urban	25,352	7,543	29.8	2,616	2,047	5,343	3,653	151	3,456	141	41	361
Rural	61,303	40,777	66.5	4,878	2,880	5,213	2,604	101	1,653	202	50	2,945
Males	43,797	21,762	49.7	4,307	2,798	6,150	3,286	190	2,600	184	57	2,463
Females	42,858	26,558	62.0	3,187	2,129	4,406	2,971	62	2,509	159	34	843

- Some 55.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 66.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 49.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 62.0 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 5.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.9 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	20.8	21.5	20.1	3.9	4.1	3.6
15 - 19	53.0	61.3	44.1	6.9	7.0	6.7
20 - 24	73.3	84.2	60.8	5.7	5.1	6.8
25 - 29	77.8	91.2	62.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
30 - 34	79.4	93.0	63.0	1.6	1.9	1.2
35 - 39	79.8	94.2	62.3	0.9	1.0	0.8
40 - 44	79.3	94.4	62.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
45 - 49	77.0	94.0	60.9	0.3	0.4	0.2
50 - 54	75.6	92.6	59.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
55 - 59	70.5	89.0	53.8	0.2	0.1	0.2
60 - 64	58.1	73.7	44.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
65 - 69	44.9	61.3	31.4	0.2	0.3	-
70 - 74	31.1	46.2	19.9	-	-	-
75+	19.1	29.8	12.5	-	-	-
15 - 24	62.4	72.0	51.6	6.3	6.0	6.7
15 - 64	72.2	86.0	57.4	2.3	2.3	2.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kengtung Township is 72.2 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 57.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.0 per cent.
- In Kengtung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 20.8 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kengtung Township is 2.3 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is 2.3 per cent and for females it is 2.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 6.7 per cent.

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

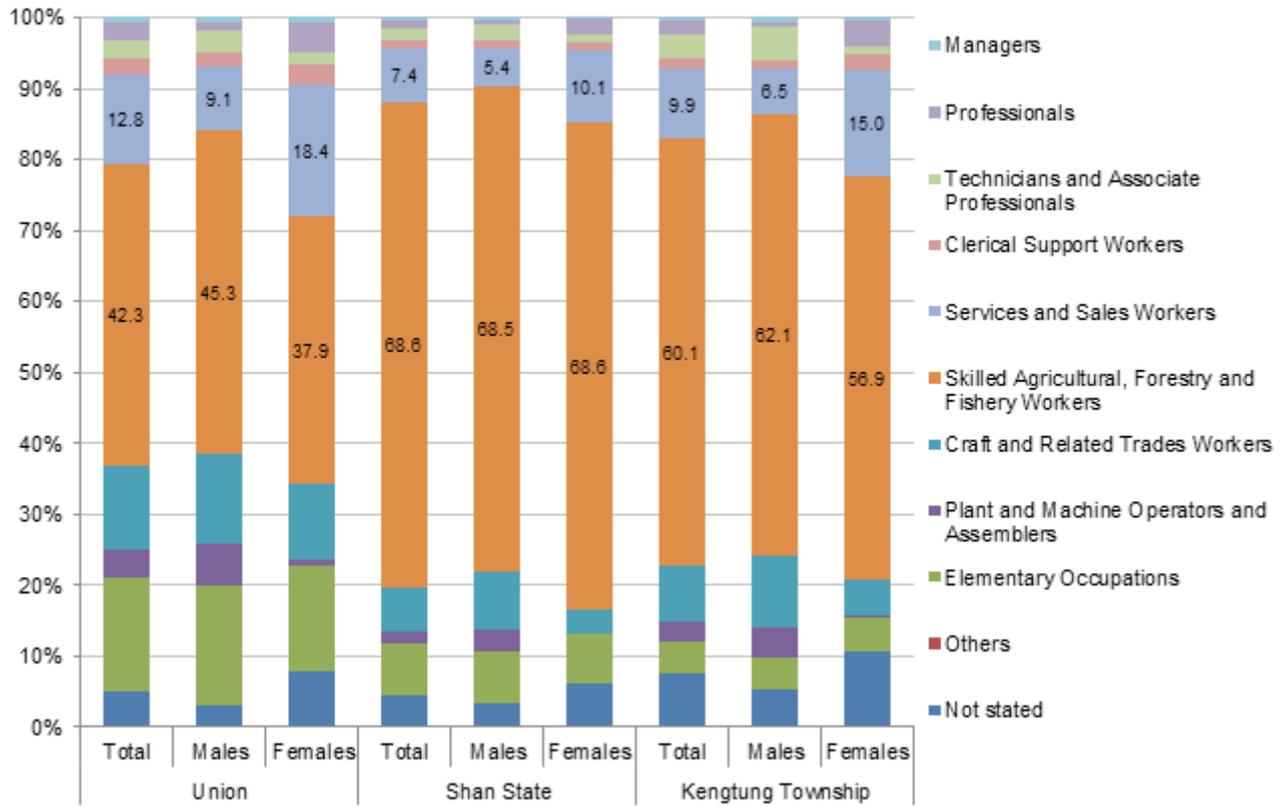
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	51,877	0.8	32.7	38.9	11.9	1.3	14.3
Males	17,909	1.5	42.3	10.7	13.7	2.0	29.8
Females	33,968	0.4	27.7	53.8	11.0	1.0	6.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 42.3 per cent of males are full time students while 53.8 per cent of females are household workers.

Table 8: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	71,901	43,087	28,814	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	345	250	95	0.5	0.6	0.3
Professionals	1,351	280	1,071	1.9	0.6	3.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2372	2043	329	3.3	4.7	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	1155	537	618	1.6	1.2	2.1
Services and Sales Workers	7,106	2,786	4,320	9.9	6.5	15.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	43,184	26,775	16,409	60.1	62.1	56.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	5,781	4,347	1,434	8.0	10.1	5.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,898	1,834	64	2.6	4.3	0.2
Elementary Occupations	3,295	1,902	1,393	4.6	4.4	4.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	5,414	2,333	3,081	7.5	5.4	10.7

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



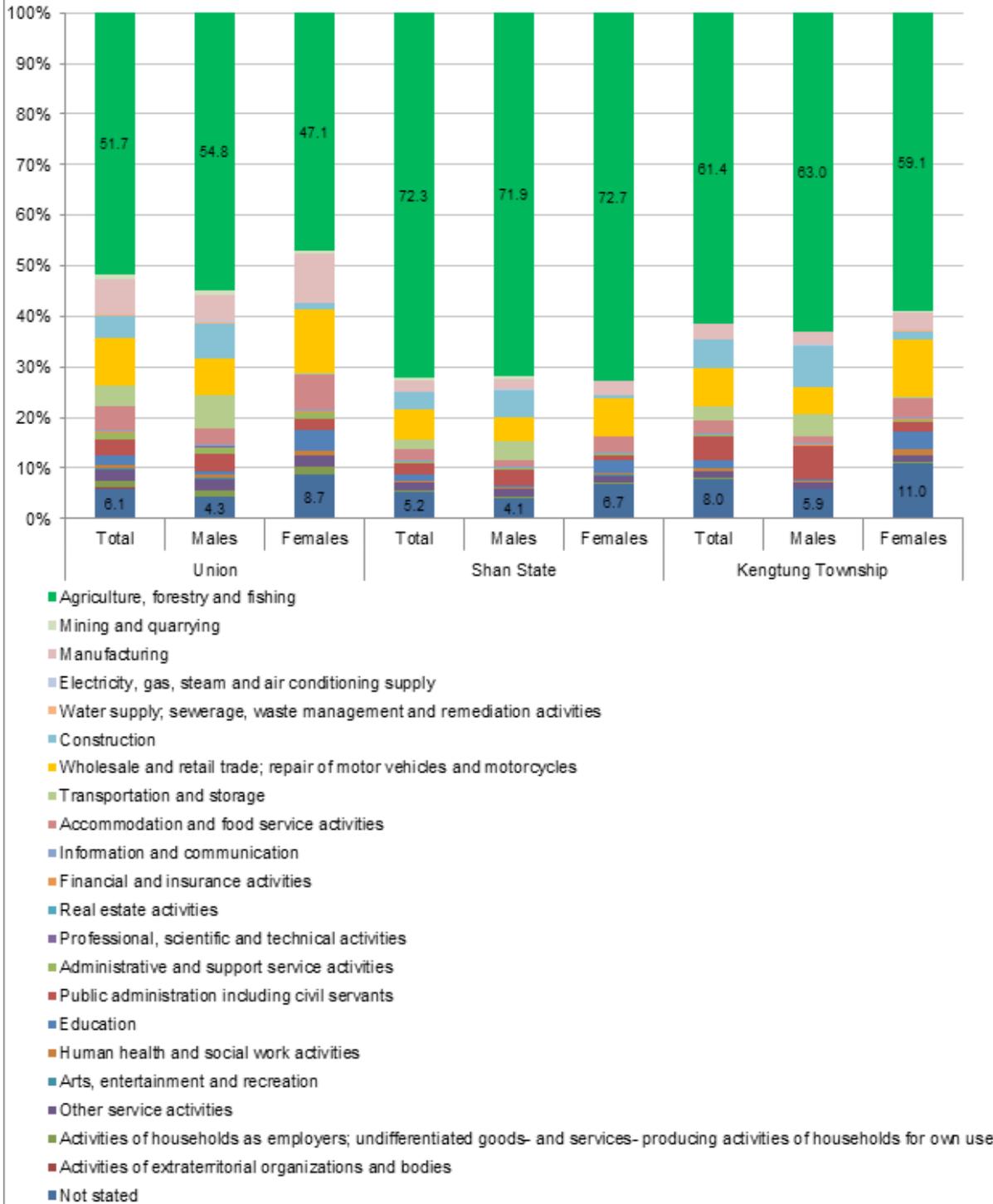
- In Kengtung Township, 60.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 9.9 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 62.1 per cent of males and 56.9 per cent of females are skilled 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 services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	71,901	43,087	28,814	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	44,183	27,155	17,028	61.4	63.0	59.1
Mining and quarrying	68	52	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	2,138	1,080	1,058	3.0	2.5	3.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	48	39	9	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	40	35	5	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	4,021	3,494	527	5.6	8.1	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,514	2,286	3,228	7.7	5.3	11.2
Transportation and storage	1,990	1,899	91	2.8	4.4	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,729	625	1,104	2.4	1.5	3.8
Information and communication	218	128	90	0.3	0.3	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	92	32	60	0.1	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	33	20	13	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	142	94	48	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	3,338	2744	594	4.6	6.4	2.1
Education	1,117	121	996	1.6	0.3	3.5
Human health and social work activities	455	142	313	0.6	0.3	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	75	59	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	864	532	332	1.2	1.2	1.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	113	12	101	0.2	*	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	1	3	*	*	*
Not stated	5,717	2,536	3,181	8.0	5.9	11.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

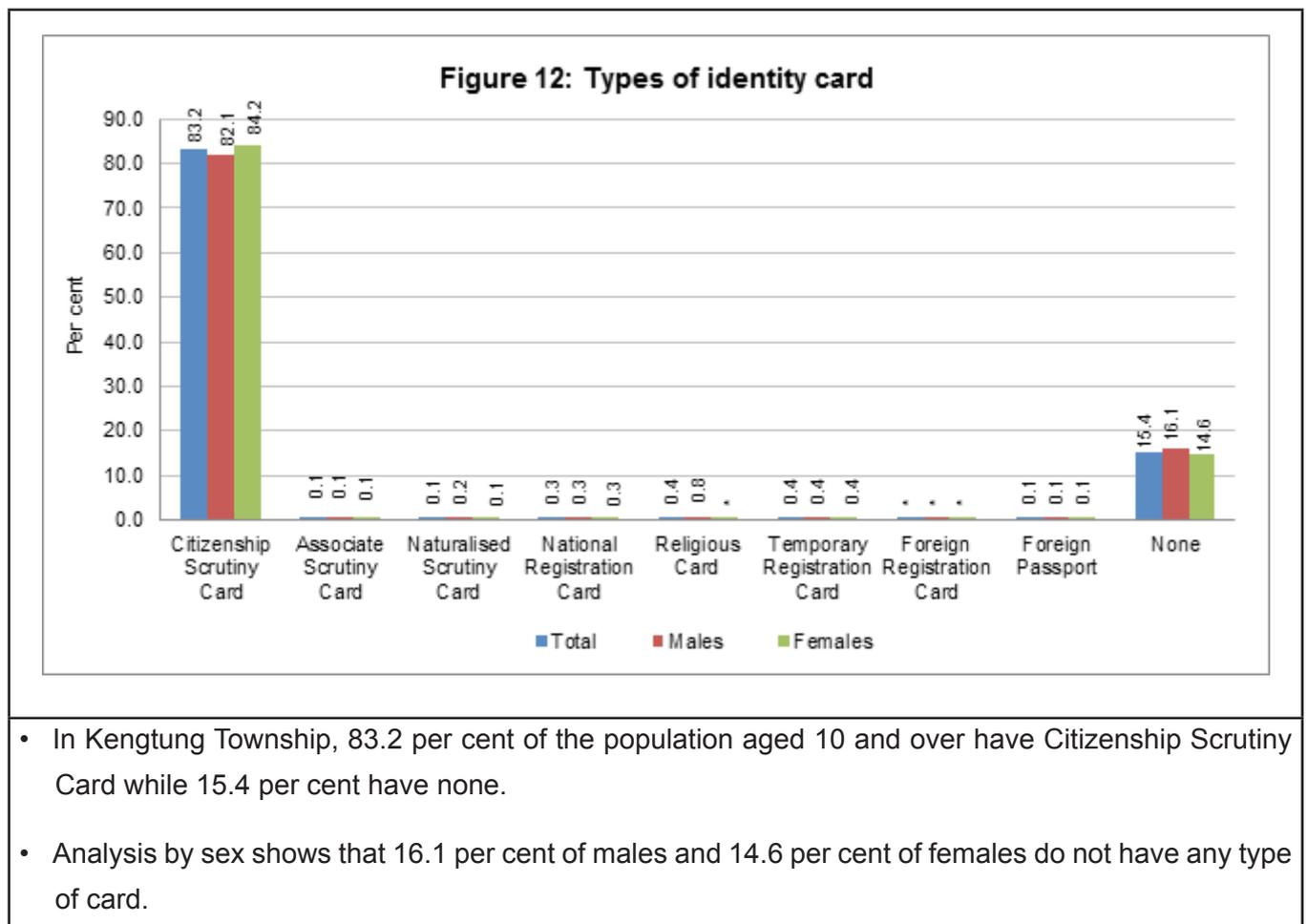


- In Kengtung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 61.4 per cent.
- There are 63.0 per cent of males and 59.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there 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	113,813	162	204	413	577	527	29	136	21,013
Urban	34,428	119	119	113	243	133	25	89	2,586
Rural	79,385	43	85	300	334	394	4	47	18,427
Males	57,491	68	106	179	557	284	21	57	11,250
Females	56,322	94	98	234	20	243	8	79	9,763



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	171,620	167,142	4,478	2.6	2,075	1,827	1,859	1,548
0 - 4	16,717	16,584	133	0.8	69	78	107	98
5 - 9	18,029	17,890	139	0.8	24	44	68	69
10 - 14	19,759	19,617	142	0.7	21	50	58	76
15 - 19	16,365	16,230	135	0.8	45	44	48	44
20 - 24	14,095	13,977	118	0.8	28	43	44	45
25 - 29	12,392	12,285	107	0.9	16	38	46	36
30 - 34	12,656	12,517	139	1.1	29	52	47	52
35 - 39	11,080	10,897	183	1.7	41	66	59	62
40 - 44	10,339	10,157	182	1.8	61	46	62	60
45 - 49	8,970	8,748	222	2.5	108	45	69	61
50 - 54	9,281	8,902	379	4.1	193	115	118	78
55 - 59	7,250	6,863	387	5.3	222	111	125	69
60 - 64	5,535	5,088	447	8.1	251	162	165	107
65 - 69	3,352	2,965	387	11.5	210	156	170	104
70 - 74	2,354	1,923	431	18.3	225	215	196	157
75 - 79	1,495	1,169	326	21.8	172	170	154	131
80 - 84	1,191	832	359	30.1	199	206	178	164
85 - 89	517	340	177	34.2	114	132	95	83
90 +	243	158	85	35.0	47	54	50	52

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	87,779	85,612	2,167	2.5	971	823	846	699
0 - 4	8,475	8,404	71	0.8	38	40	58	55
5 - 9	9,291	9,210	81	0.9	17	26	40	38
10 - 14	10,190	10,102	88	0.9	11	35	37	51
15 - 19	8,480	8,408	72	0.8	20	27	30	27
20 - 24	7,546	7,487	59	0.8	11	26	17	23
25 - 29	6,580	6,528	52	0.8	9	18	25	16
30 - 34	6,943	6,869	74	1.1	19	27	25	28
35 - 39	6,060	5,958	102	1.7	25	34	30	34
40 - 44	5,441	5,333	108	2.0	34	24	40	40
45 - 49	4,372	4,245	127	2.9	65	21	41	32
50 - 54	4,554	4,360	194	4.3	106	48	59	32
55 - 59	3,436	3,232	204	5.9	119	49	61	37
60 - 64	2,570	2,348	222	8.6	119	79	75	40
65 - 69	1,510	1,326	184	12.2	102	66	78	39
70 - 74	1,005	812	193	19.2	92	103	73	59
75 - 79	606	484	122	20.1	60	63	57	50
80 - 84	432	310	122	28.2	68	71	51	55
85 - 89	201	135	66	32.8	42	49	38	34
90 +	87	61	26	29.9	14	17	11	9

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	83,841	81,530	2,311	2.8	1,104	1,004	1,013	849
0 - 4	8,242	8,180	62	0.8	31	38	49	43
5 - 9	8,738	8,680	58	0.7	7	18	28	31
10 - 14	9,569	9,515	54	0.6	10	15	21	25
15 - 19	7,885	7,822	63	0.8	25	17	18	17
20 - 24	6,549	6,490	59	0.9	17	17	27	22
25 - 29	5,812	5,757	55	0.9	7	20	21	20
30 - 34	5,713	5,648	65	1.1	10	25	22	24
35 - 39	5,020	4,939	81	1.6	16	32	29	28
40 - 44	4,898	4,824	74	1.5	27	22	22	20
45 - 49	4,598	4,503	95	2.1	43	24	28	29
50 - 54	4,727	4,542	185	3.9	87	67	59	46
55 - 59	3,814	3,631	183	4.8	103	62	64	32
60 - 64	2,965	2,740	225	7.6	132	83	90	67
65 - 69	1,842	1,639	203	11.0	108	90	92	65
70 - 74	1,349	1,111	238	17.6	133	112	123	98
75 - 79	889	685	204	22.9	112	107	97	81
80 - 84	759	522	237	31.2	131	135	127	109
85 - 89	316	205	111	35.1	72	83	57	49
90 +	156	97	59	37.8	33	37	39	43

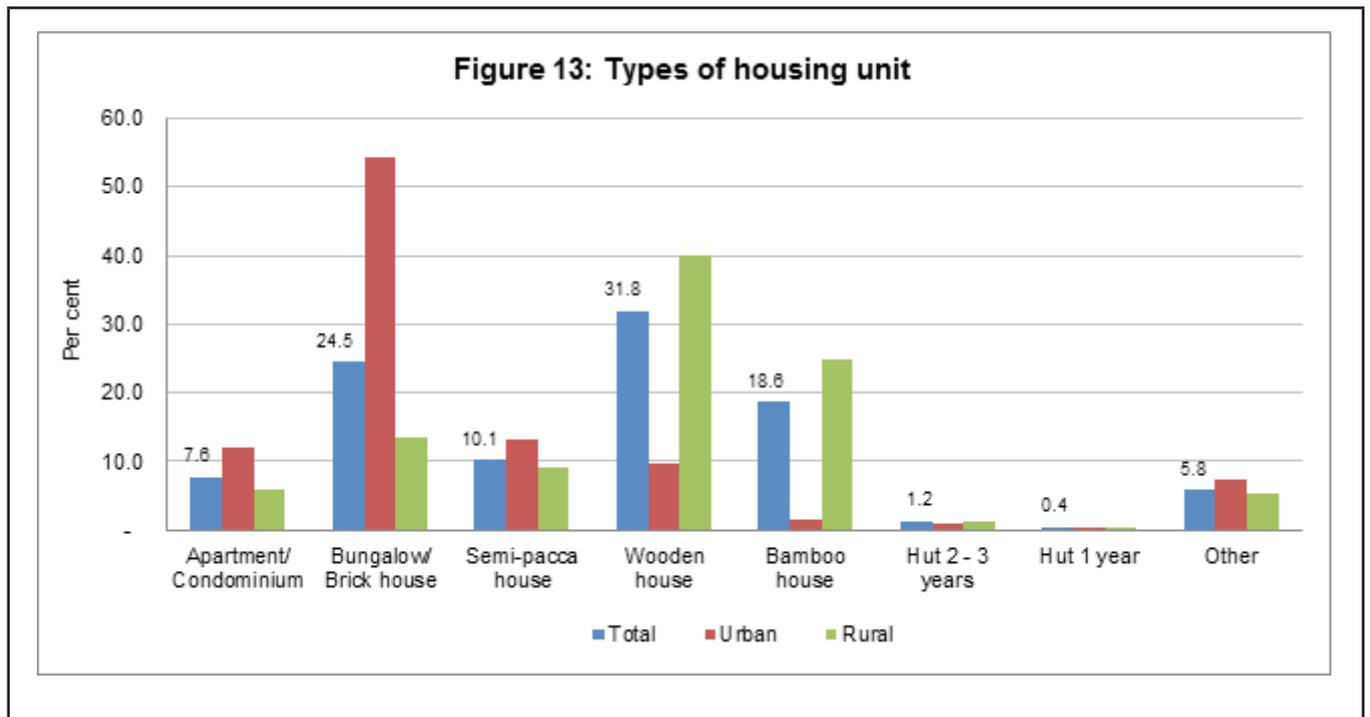
- Three in every 100 persons in Kengtung Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by walking.

(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	34,096	7.6	24.5	10.1	31.8	18.6	1.2	0.4	5.8
Urban	9,102	12.0	54.4	13.3	9.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	7.5
Rural	24,994	6.0	13.6	9.0	39.9	24.8	1.3	0.3	5.2



- The majority of the households in Kengtung Township are living in wooden houses (31.8%) followed by households in bungalow/brick houses (24.5%).
- Some 54.4 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 39.9 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

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

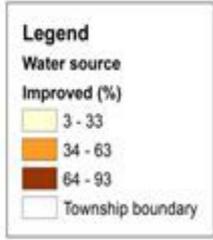
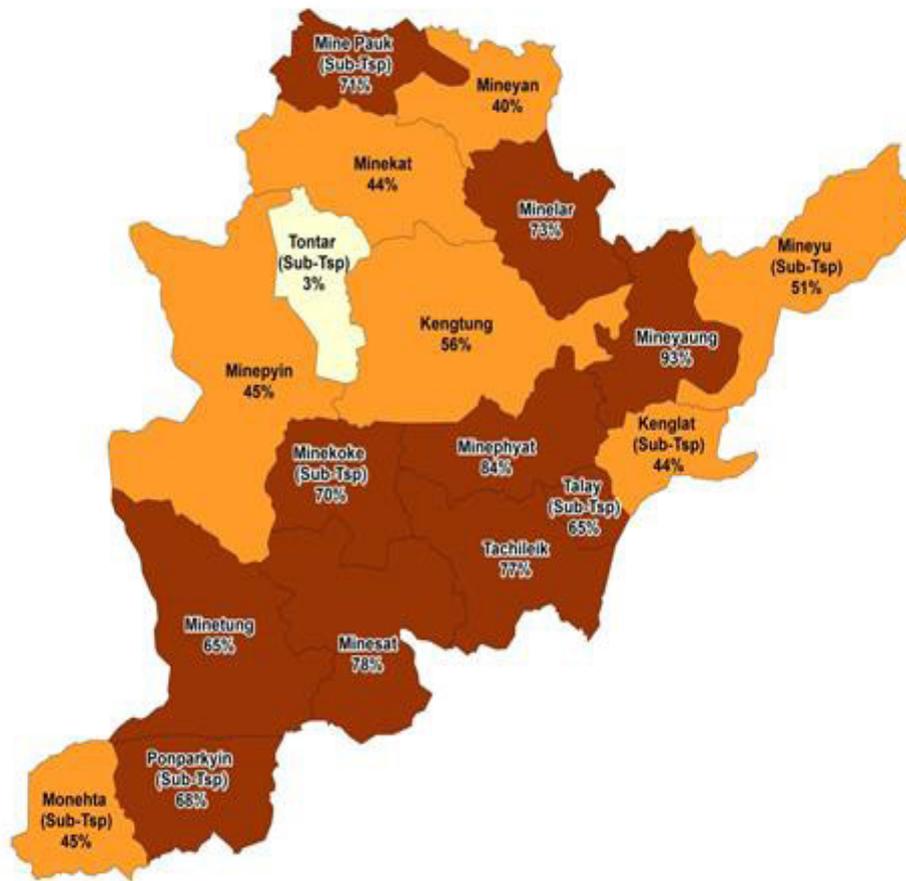
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.6	2.5	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		70.5	96.8	61.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>72.1</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>62.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.3	0.2	1.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.2	*	0.3
Other		0.8	0.1	1.1
None		25.6	0.3	34.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	34,096	9,102	24,994

- Some 72.1 per cent of the households in Kengtung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (70.5%)).
- Kengtung Township belongs to the highest group in the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 percent at the Union level.
- Some 25.6 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 Kengtung Township, 34.8 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Kengtung District	: 55.3%
Kengtung Township	: 55.6%

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

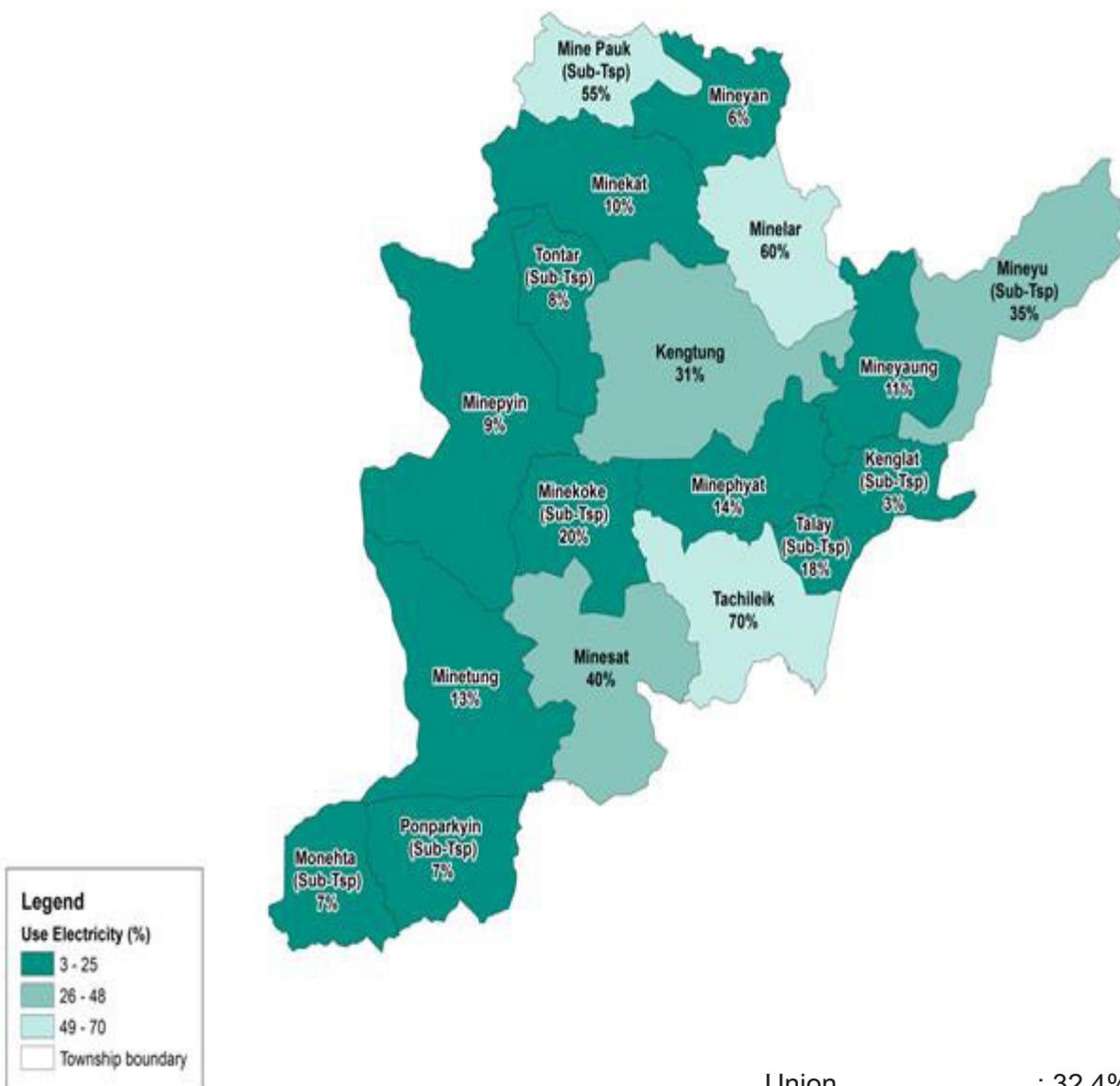
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		7.8	5.0	8.8
Tube well, borehole		13.2	20.5	10.6
Protected well/ Spring		20.0	31.5	15.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier		14.6	38.4	5.9
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>55.6</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>41.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		1.8	0.5	2.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.2	*	0.2
River/stream/ canal		2.6	-	3.6
Waterfall/ Rain water		38.9	1.7	52.5
Other		0.9	2.4	0.3
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>44.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>58.9</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	34,096	9,102	24,994

- In Kengtung Township, 55.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- In Shan State, 54.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water and the Union average is (69.5%).
- Some 38.9 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 20.0 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 44.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 58.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Kengtung District	: 30.3%
Kengtung Township	: 30.9%

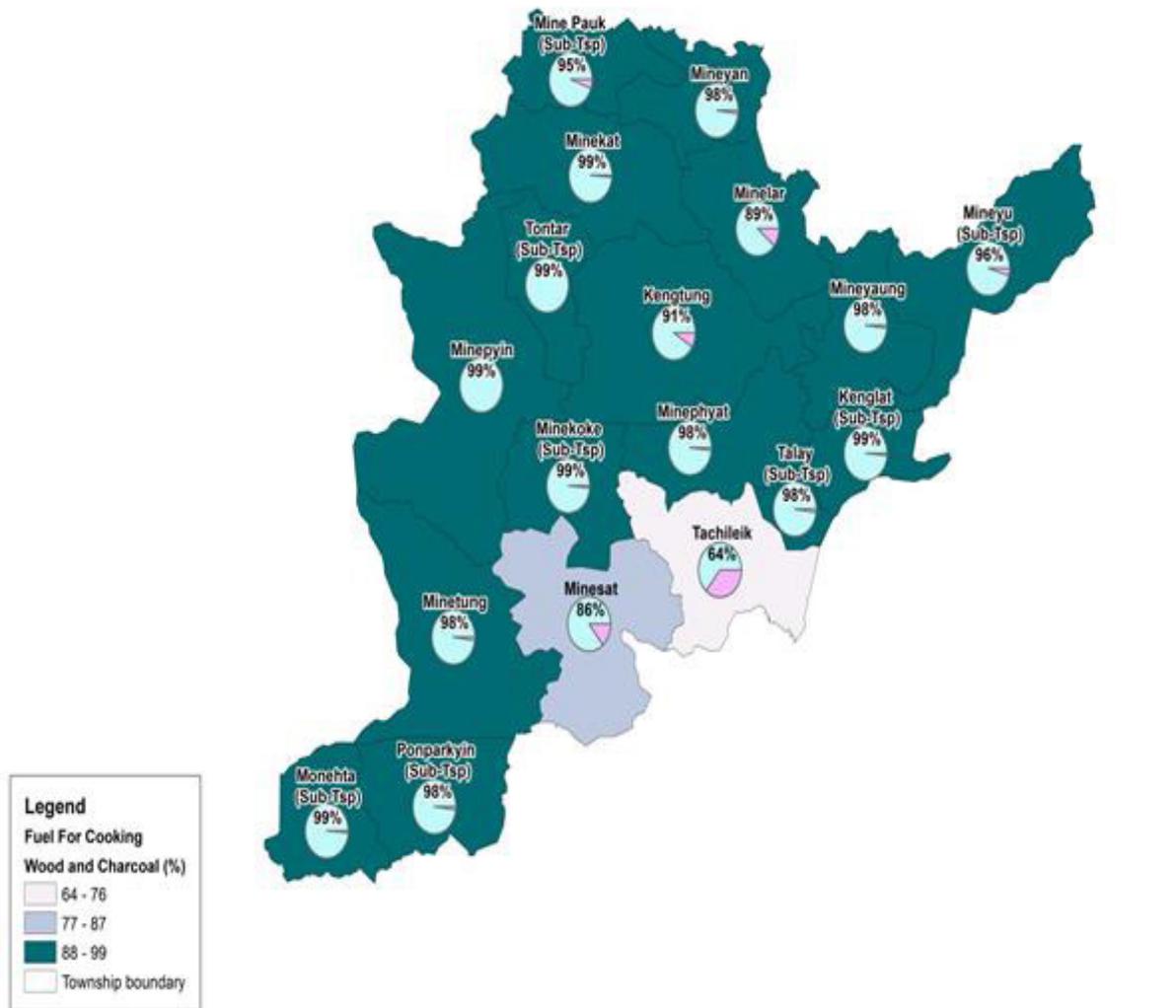
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		30.9	63.9	18.9
Kerosene		6.0	0.2	8.1
Candle		26.6	22.2	28.1
Battery		1.0	1.6	0.8
Generator (private)		5.5	7.5	4.7
Water mill (private)		19.1	1.6	25.4
Solar system/energy		6.0	2.6	7.3
Other		5.0	0.3	6.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	34,096	9,102	24,994

- In Kengtung Township, 30.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and is the highest. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 28.1 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Kengtung District	: 93.5%
Kengtung Township	: 91.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		5.6	9.7	4.1
LPG		0.5	1.7	0.1
Kerosene		0.2	*	0.2
BioGas		1.7	5.5	0.3
Firewood		84.8	61.2	93.3
Charcoal		6.5	19.5	1.8
Coal		0.5	1.7	0.1
Other		0.3	0.6	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	34,096	9,102	24,994

- In Kengtung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 84.8 per cent using firewood and 6.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 5.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 93.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.8 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	34,096	26.8	63.8	6.3	48.7	4.8	7.6	27.9	1.0
Urban	9,102	36.9	89.4	19.0	78.6	13.2	20.1	5.4	3.3
Rural	24,994	23.0	54.4	1.7	37.9	1.7	3.0	36.1	0.2

- Some 63.8 per cent of the households in Kengtung Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 89.4 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 54.4 per cent.

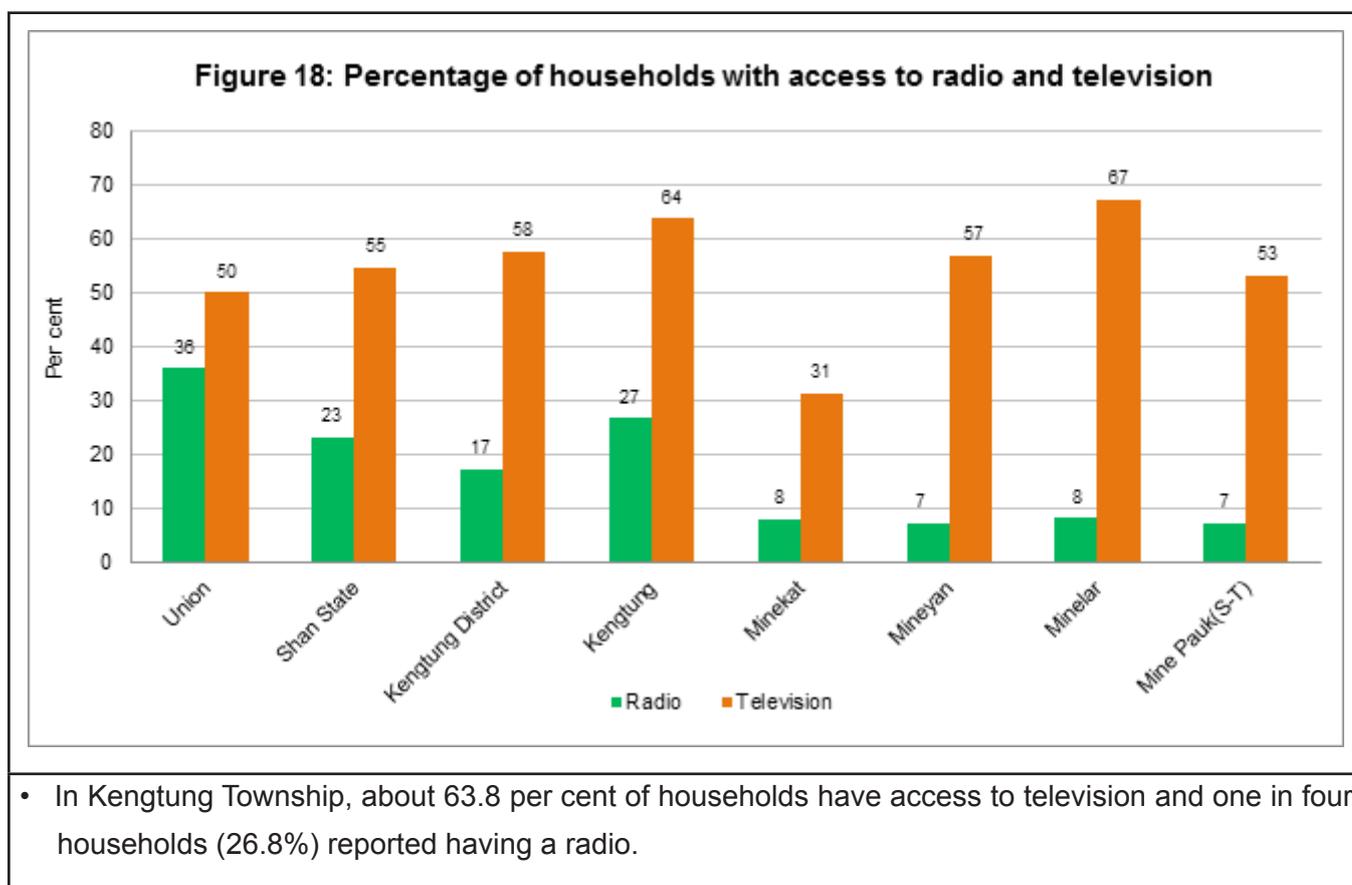
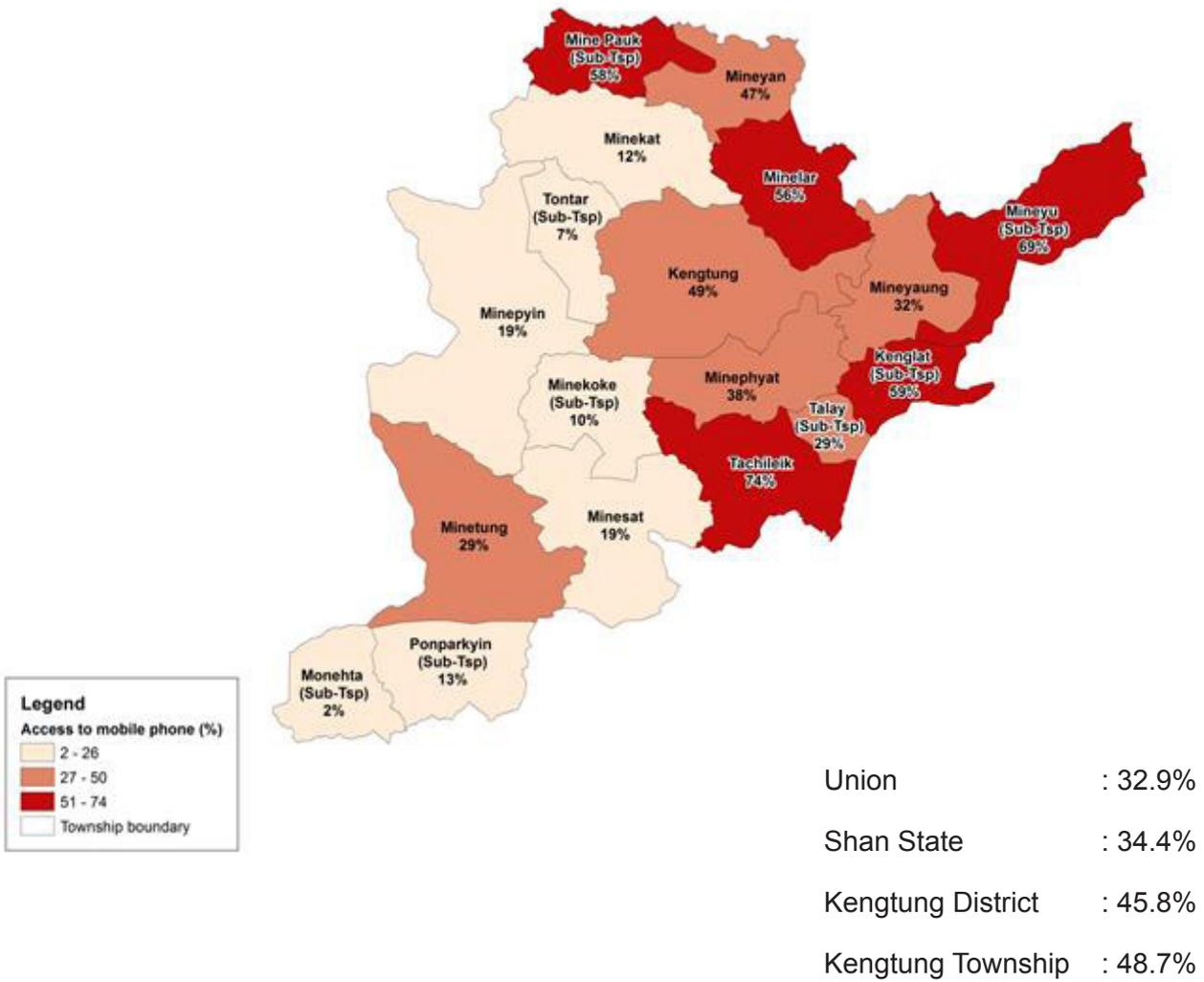


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 48.7 per cent of the households in Kengtung Township reported having mobile phones and in Shan State, 34.4 per cent of the households reported having mobile phones.

Transportation items

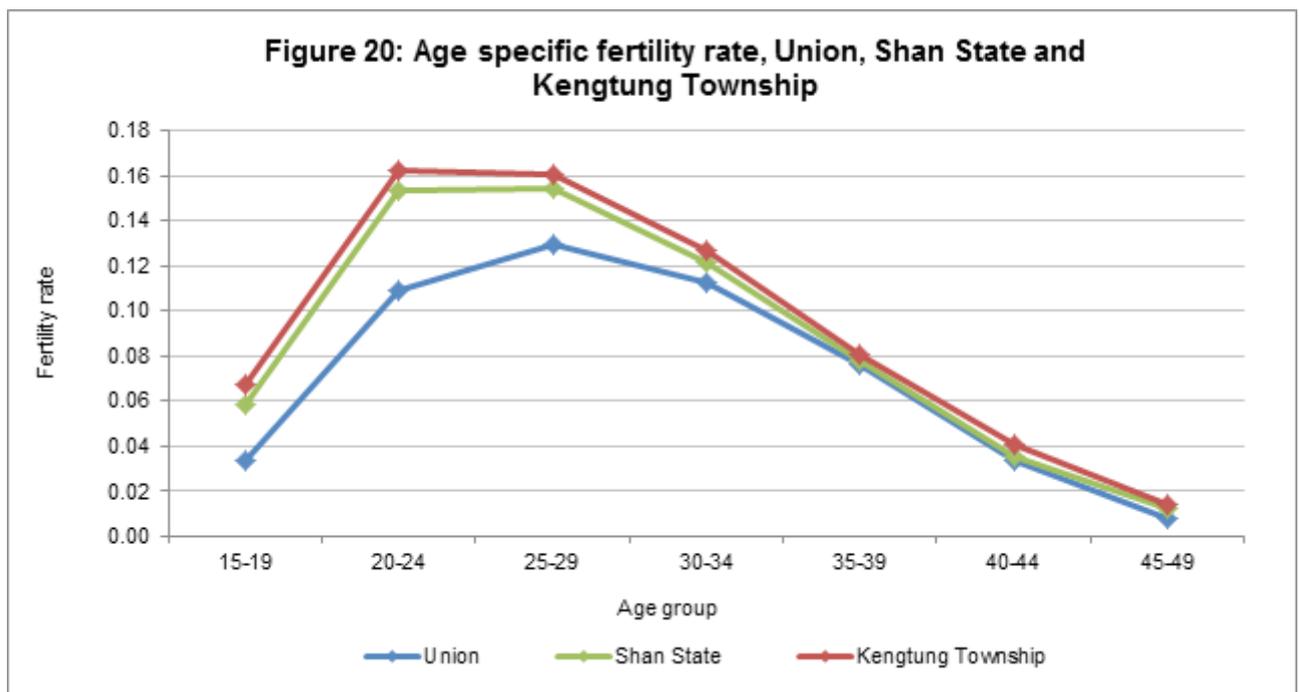
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Kengtung District	66,733	3,910	50,545	8,504	6,351	66	137	9,940
Urban	12,209	1,687	10,440	3,016	806	26	26	250
Rural	54,524	2,223	40,105	5,488	5,545	40	111	9,690
Kengtung Township	34,096	1,312	26,795	6,815	1,807	38	34	3,364
Urban	9,102	938	7,776	2,567	253	22	23	116
Rural	24,994	374	19,019	4,248	1,554	16	11	3,248

- In Kengtung Township, 78.6 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 20.0 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

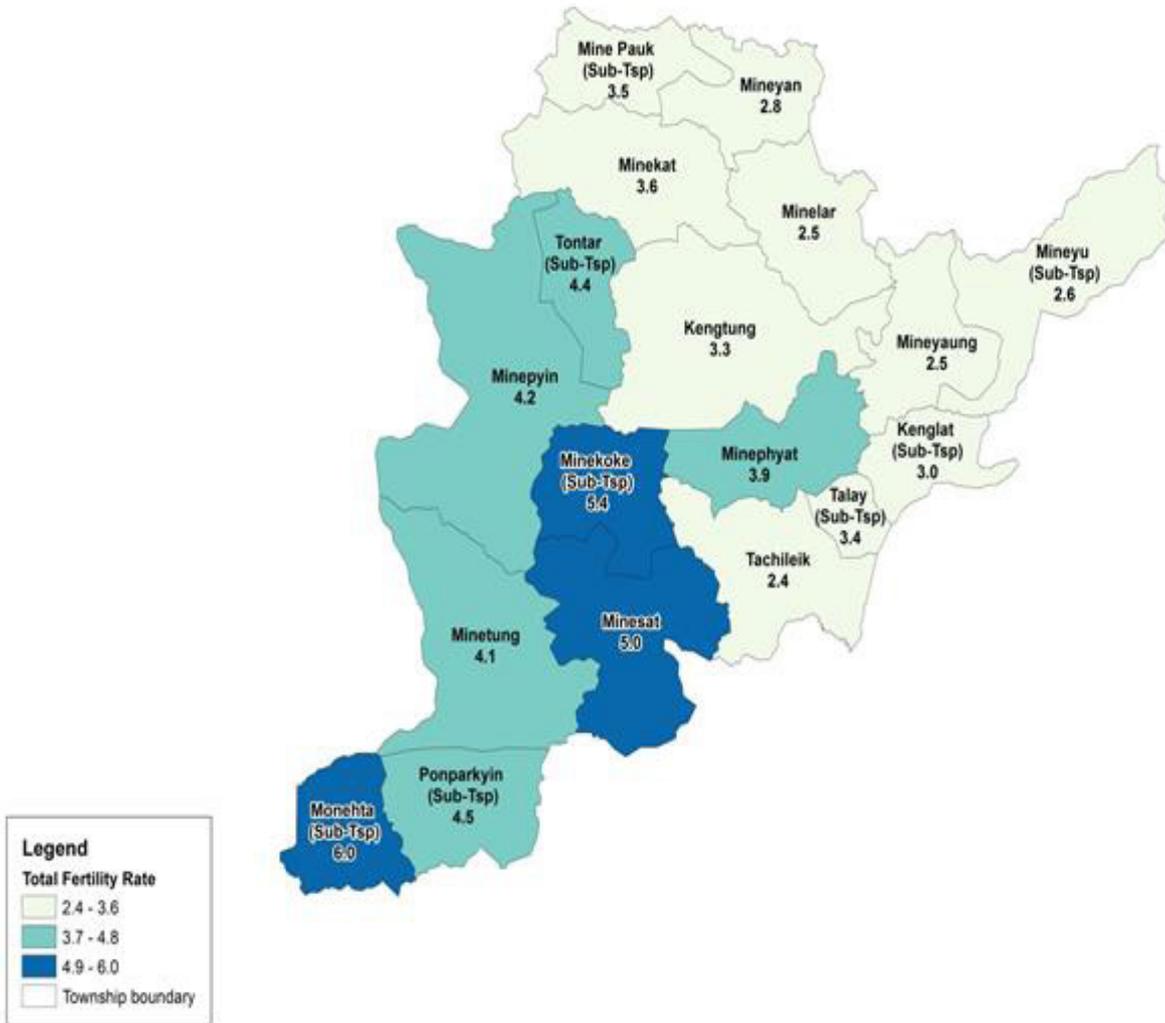
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

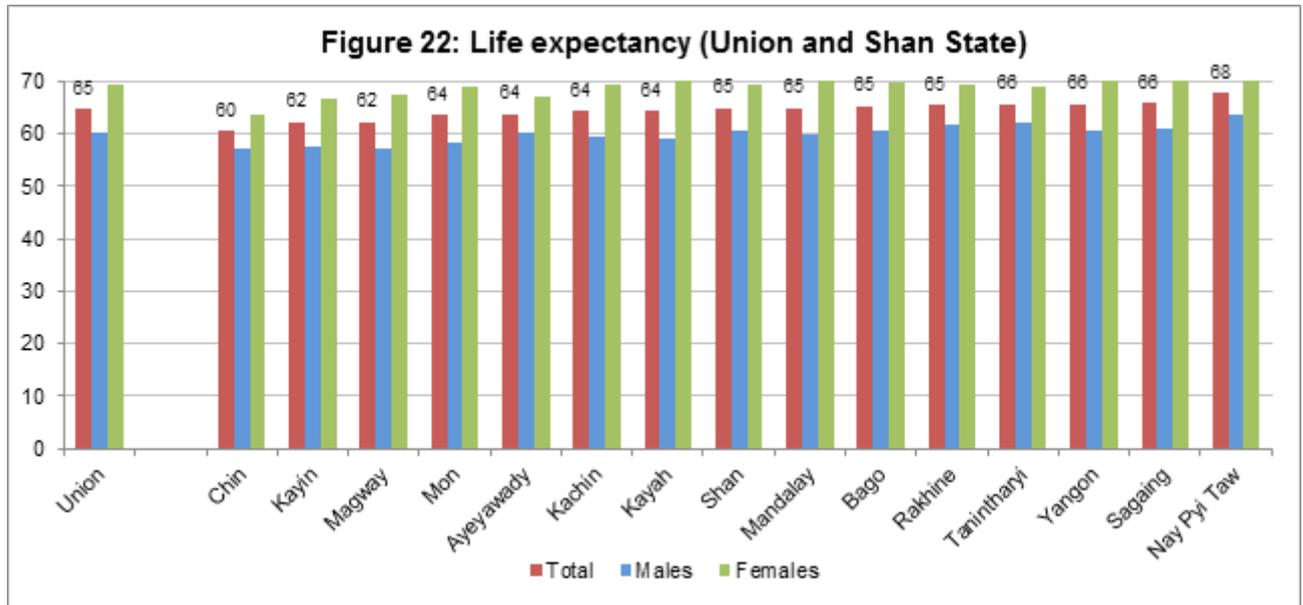


- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.3 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

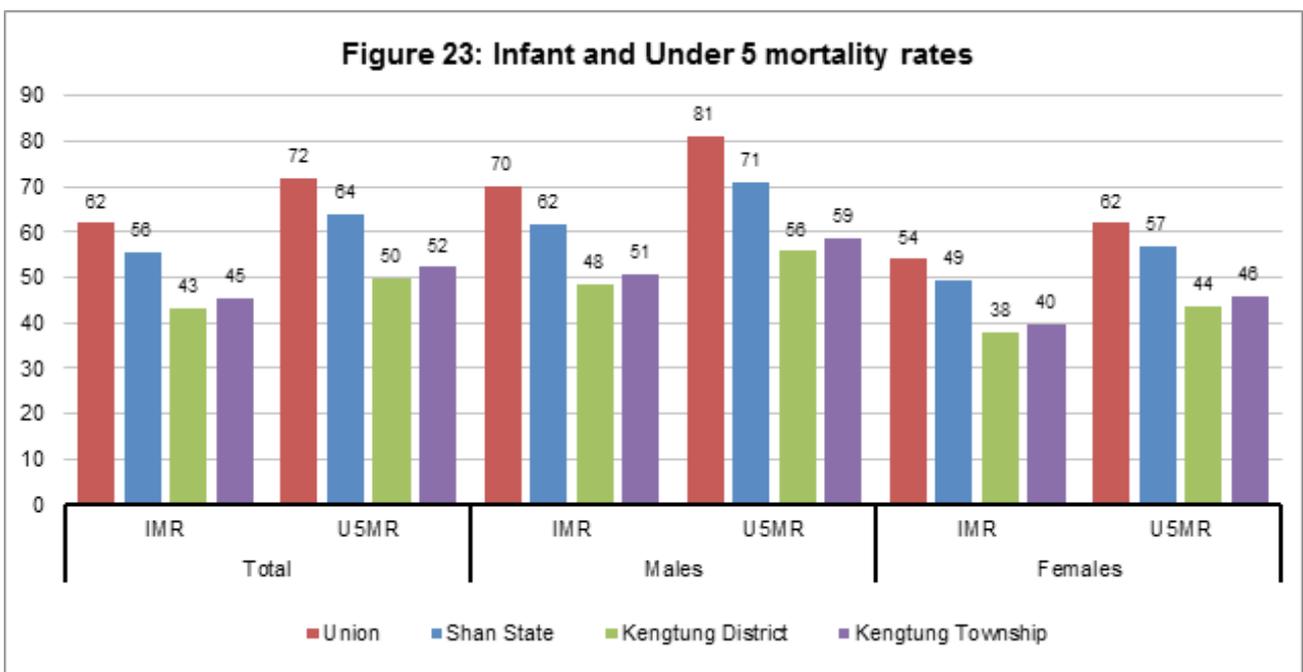


Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Kengtung District	: 3.2
Kengtung Township	: 3.3



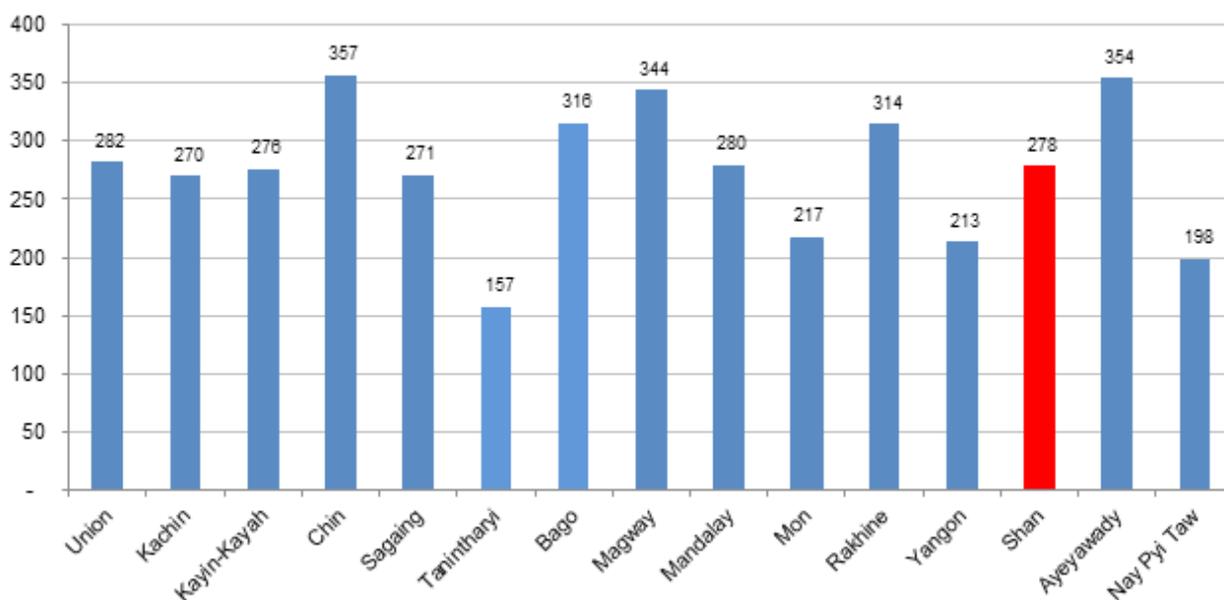
- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kengtung District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kengtung District is 43 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 50 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kengtung Township are lower than those in Shan State but is higher than those in Kengtung District. The Infant mortality in Kengtung Township is 45 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 52 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and Shan State)



- 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 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

Mean Household Size: The average number of persons per household (people living in households divided by number of conventional households).

Sex ratio: The number of males for every 100 females in a population.

Dependency ratio: The total dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 years and older than 64) to the population of working-age (age 15-64). Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Three different measures can be calculated: total dependency ratio, child dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio.

Child Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people younger than 15 years to the working age population (15-64).

Old Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people older than 64 years to the working age population (15-64).

Ageing Index: The number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 people under the age of 15 years.

Median Age: The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Education: Education is the process by which people learn through instruction and teaching. The 2014 MPHC placed an emphasis on literacy skills, school attendance and educational attainment. The other categorisations used under education were:

(a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

(b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were:

(a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

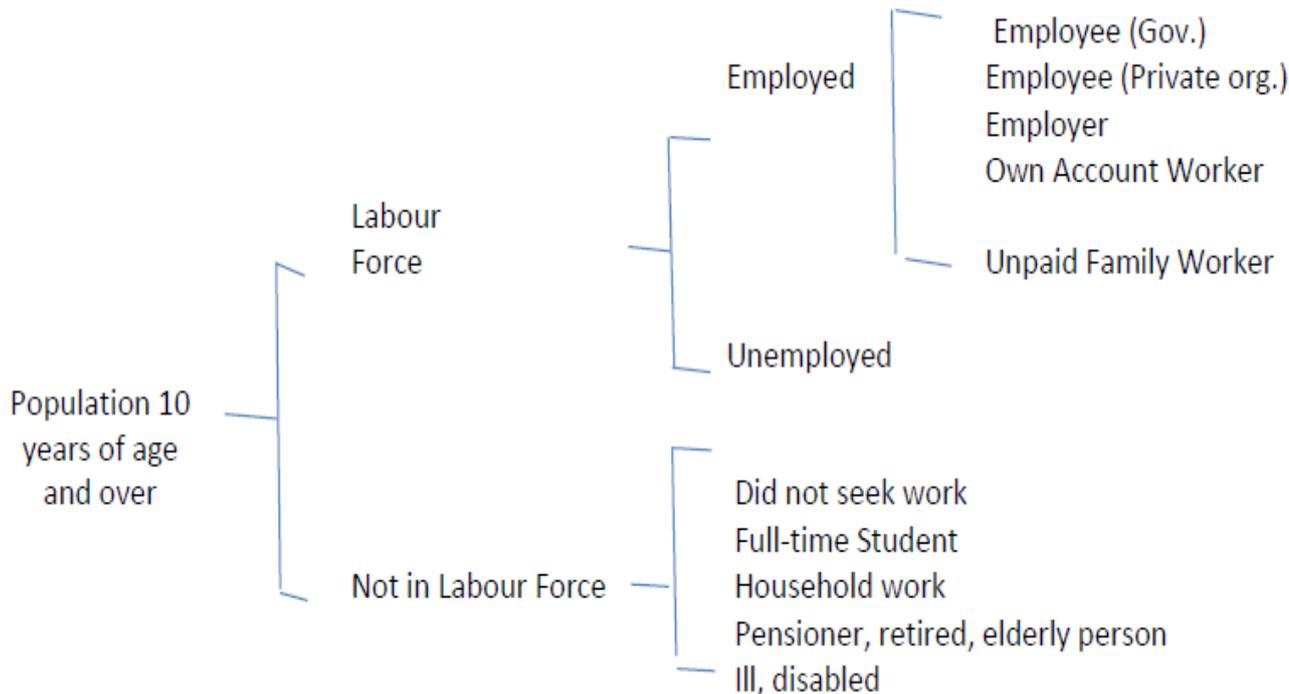
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

Disability: Disability is a situation where a person is at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in performing routine activities (including activities of daily living) or participating in roles (such as work) if no supportive measures are offered. The difficulties covered in the 2014 census included:

- (a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);
- (b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);
- (c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);
- (d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

Identity card: An identity card is a document used to verify aspects of a person's personal identity. There are several types of identity cards issued by the Government of Myanmar, and national passports in the case of foreigners.

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:



Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering “employed” and “unemployed” persons in the population.

Employed: “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons

working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

Unemployed: “Unemployed” persons refer to those who had no work but were able to work and actually seeking a job during the reference period, or at the time of the census enumeration.

Not in labour force: This category comprised persons who had no work and did not make any positive efforts to find a job during the 6 months before the census date or were unable to work. This included full time students, household work, elderly people, etc.

Employment Status: All employed persons were classified according to the economic activity status in the place where they worked during the last 12 months or if they worked in more than one place, where they worked most of the time. There were five employment categories:

- (a) **Employee (Government):** those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.
- (b) **Employee (Private organisation):** those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.
- (c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.
- (d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees.**
- (e) **Unpaid family worker:** persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

Labour force participation rate: The labour force participation rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of the total population of the same age range. This is an important indicator as it portrays the proportion of the population that is economically active.

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

Unemployment rate: The percentage of the total labour force that is unemployed but actively seeking employment and willing to work. These are people who are without work, looking for jobs and available for work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

