



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, LOILIN DISTRICT

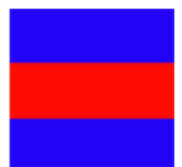
Le`char Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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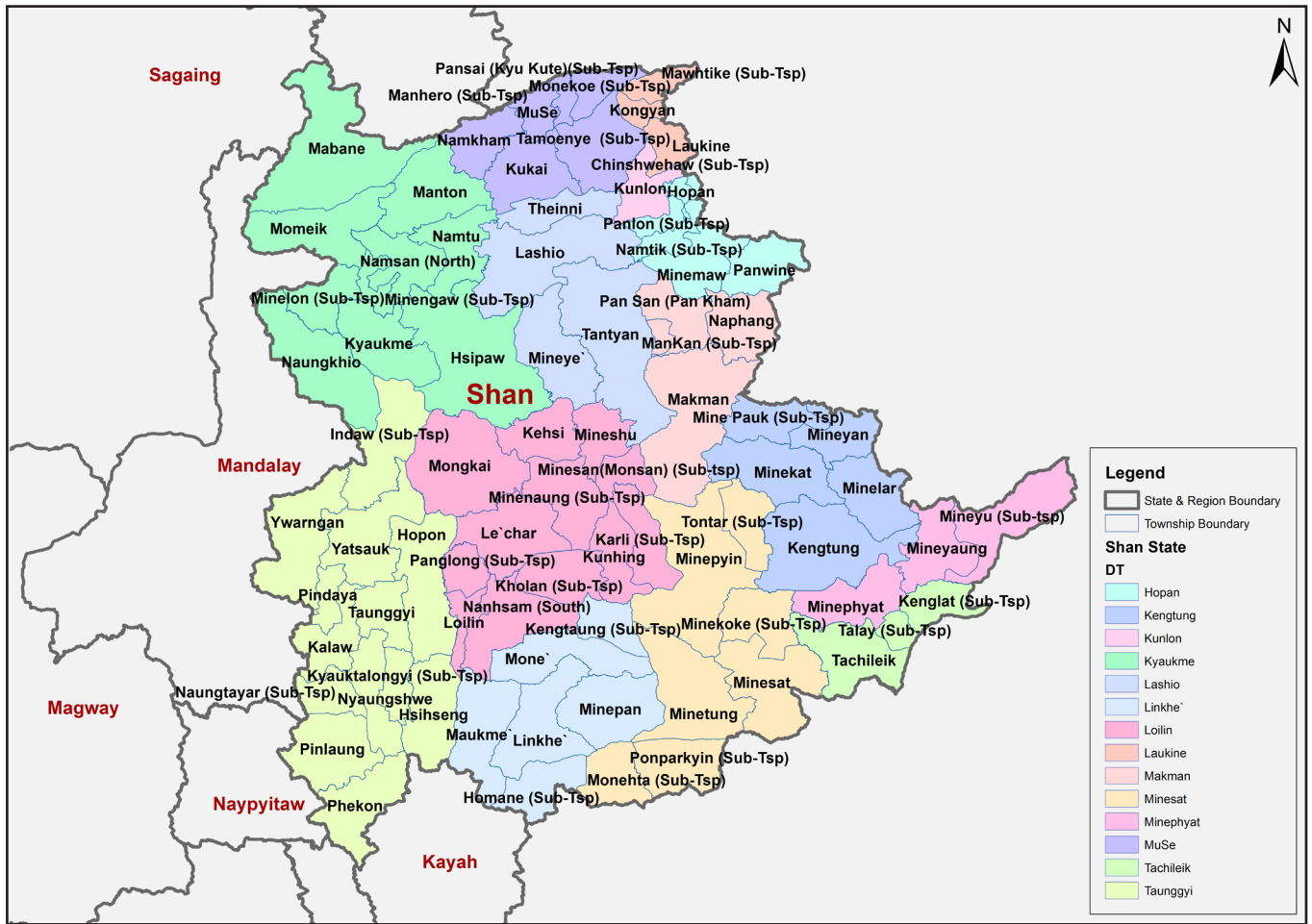
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Le`char Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	48,831 ²	
Population males	23,646 (48.4%)	
Population females	25,185 (51.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	16.4%	
Area (Km²)	2,367.0 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	20.6 persons	
Median age	26.6 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	19	
Number of private households	8,790	
Percentage of female headed households	24.8%	
Mean household size	5.4 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.7%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	51.6	
Child dependency ratio	45.0	
Old dependency ratio	6.6	
Ageing index	14.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	94	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	62.6%	
Male	70.4%	
Female	55.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,071	4.2
Walking	906	1.9
Seeing	1,031	2.1
Hearing	766	1.6
Remembering	738	1.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	30,560	76.7	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	85	0.2	
National Registration	115	0.3	
Religious	173	0.4	
Temporary Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	8,902	22.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	74.8%	88.8%	61.8%
Unemployment rate	3.9%	4.2%	3.6%
Employment to population ratio	71.8%	85.1%	59.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	8,379	95.3	
Renter	112	1.3	
Provided free (individually)	77	0.9	
Government quarters	198	2.3	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		13.6%
Bamboo	42.4%	37.6%	0.2%
Earth	0.4%	1.6%	
Wood	33.6%	41.6%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		85.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	22.1%	18.0%	0.7%
Other	1.0%	1.2%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	812	9.2	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	7,810	88.8	
Charcoal	147	1.7	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	*	< 0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,629	29.9
Kerosene	87	1.0
Candle	2,440	27.8
Battery	56	0.6
Generator (private)	80	0.9
Water mill (private)	1,087	12.4
Solar system/energy	2,293	26.1
Other	118	1.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	936	10.6
Tube well, borehole	1,757	20.0
Protected well/spring	1,248	14.2
Bottled/purifier water	59	0.7
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>45.5</i>
Unprotected well/spring	2,769	31.5
Pool/pond/lake	93	1.1
River/stream/canal	1,533	17.4
Waterfall/rainwater	268	3.0
Other	127	1.5
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,790</i>	<i>54.5</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	971	11.1
Tube well, borehole	1,771	20.1
Protected well/spring	1,190	13.5
Unprotected well/spring	2,397	27.3
Pool/pond/lake	95	1.1
River/stream/canal	1,913	21.8
Waterfall/rainwater	315	3.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	134	1.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	29	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	4,823	54.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>4,852</i>	<i>55.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	3,228	36.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	244	2.8
Other	155	1.8
None	311	3.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,348	15.3
Television	5,191	59.1
Landline phone	576	6.6
Mobile phone	2,298	26.1
Computer	244	2.8
Internet at home	165	1.9
Households with none of the items	3,210	36.5
Households with all of the items	43	0.5
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	387	4.4
Motorcycle/Moped	7,002	79.7
Bicycle	1,684	19.2
4-Wheel tractor	2,669	30.4
Canoe/Boat	23	0.3
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	2,230	25.4

Note: ¹ Population figures for Le`char 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 Le`char 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 Le`char Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	48,831 *		
Males	23,646		
Females	25,185		
Sex ratio	94 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	16.4%		
Area (Km ²)	2,367.0 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	20.6 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	19		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	47,336	7,499	39,837
Number of conventional households	8,790	1,330	7,460
Mean household size	5.4 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Le`char Township, there are more females than males with 94 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (16.4%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Le`char Township is 21 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.4 persons living in each household in Le`char Township. This is higher than to the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	8,790	48,831	23,646	25,185
	Ward	1,330	8,001	3,845	4,156
1	Ho Wein Pauk Pwee(W)	240	1,935	988	947
2	Hing Nawng (North)(W)	208	1,160	551	609
3	Hing Nawng (South)(W)	257	1,593	778	815
4	Ho Lein Pauk Pwe(W)	625	3,313	1,528	1,785
	Village Tract	7,460	40,830	19,801	21,029
1	Laikha(Myoma)(VT)	1,939	9,985	4,935	5,050
2	Nawng Kaw(VT)	251	1,259	598	661
3	He Hseng(VT)	158	983	480	503
4	Pang Sang(VT)	470	2,718	1,290	1,428
5	Wan Hai(VT)	446	2,815	1,355	1,460
6	Pong Nay(VT)	265	1,585	768	817
7	Wan Seit(VT)	249	1,580	756	824
8	Pong Taik(VT)	324	2,222	1,141	1,081
9	Nar Man(VT)	554	3,340	1,699	1,641
10	Wan Hti(VT)	305	1,594	743	851
11	Wan Sang(VT)	281	1,420	683	737
12	Wan Lay(VT)	305	1,705	802	903
13	Kat Mauk(VT)	231	1,210	580	630
14	Wan Pang(VT)	129	549	262	287
15	Nam Toke(VT)	381	2,240	1,074	1,166
16	Wan Hpai(VT)	218	1,087	484	603
17	Hpar Lan(VT)	104	484	226	258
18	Wan Ying(VT)	486	2,243	1,072	1,171
19	Pang Tan(VT)	364	1,811	853	958

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Le`char Township

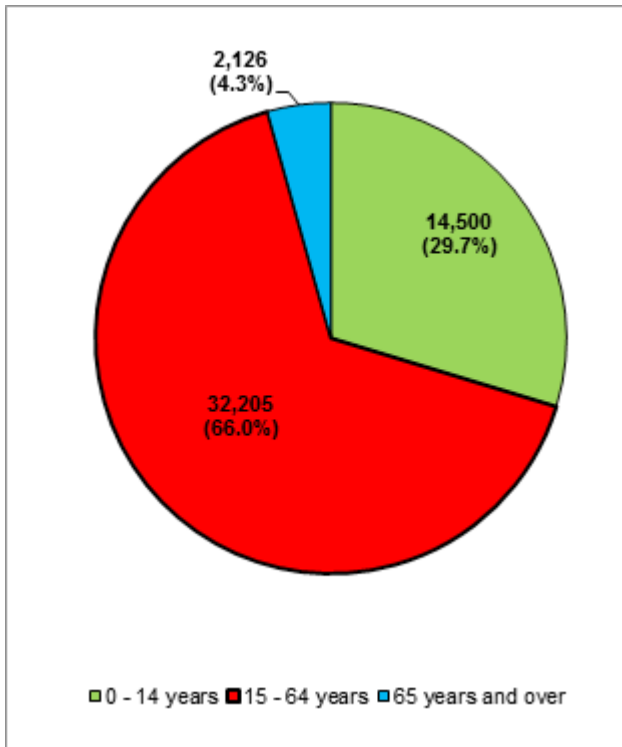
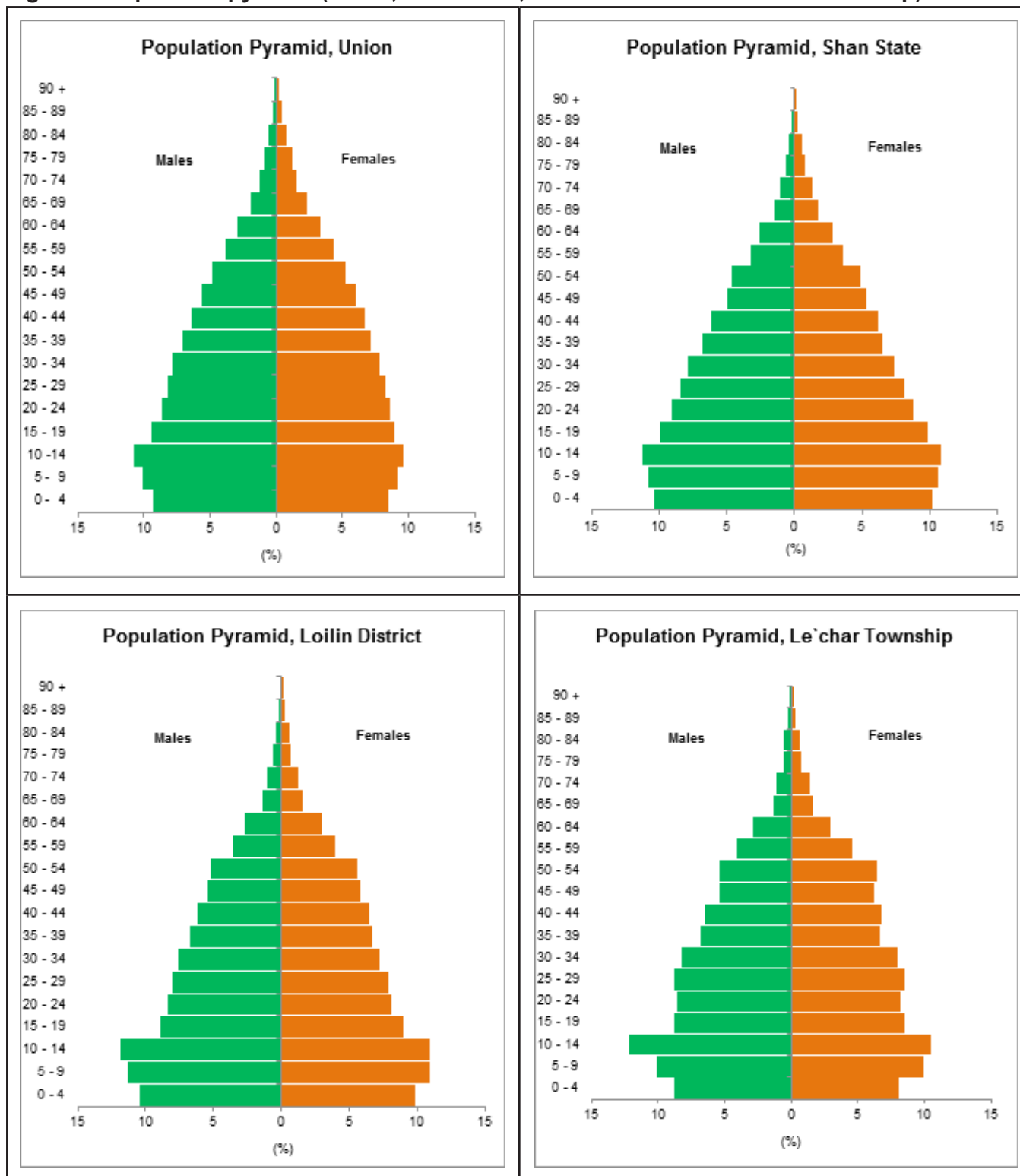


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Le`char Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	48,831	23,646	25,185
0 - 4	4,110	2,070	2,040
5 - 9	4,864	2,373	2,491
10 - 14	5,526	2,874	2,652
15 - 19	4,210	2,063	2,147
20 - 24	4,088	2,033	2,055
25 - 29	4,208	2,068	2,140
30 - 34	3,948	1,948	2,000
35 - 39	3,285	1,613	1,672
40 - 44	3,230	1,525	1,705
45 - 49	2,842	1,268	1,574
50 - 54	2,875	1,269	1,606
55 - 59	2,090	953	1,137
60 - 64	1,429	678	751
65 - 69	721	322	399
70 - 74	603	256	347
75 - 79	310	130	180
80 - 84	285	126	159
85 - 89	121	49	72
90 +	86	28	58

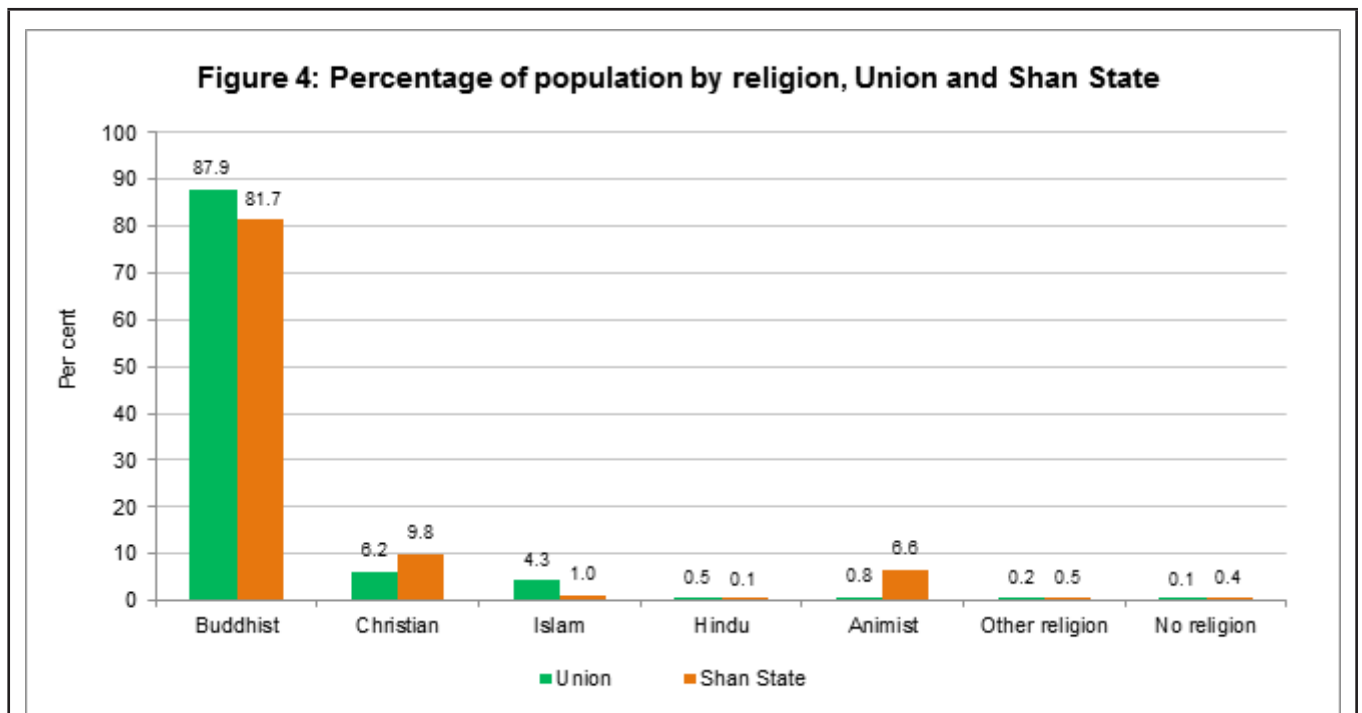
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Le`char Township is 66.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Loilin District and Le`char Township)



- The birth rate has been declining in Le`char Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly larger percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Le`char Township.
- There are more females than males in all age groups except the age groups 0-4 and 10-14.

(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% 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	958	478	480	200	117	83
6	920	432	488	492	224	268
7	925	420	505	562	264	298
8	1,065	517	548	645	300	345
9	899	433	466	566	251	315
10	1,195	583	612	702	333	369
11	892	435	457	553	255	298
12	1,093	499	594	578	240	338
13	944	412	532	487	220	267
14	813	357	456	345	128	217
15	950	445	505	233	88	145
16	726	340	386	153	67	86
17	724	360	364	117	44	73
18	1,011	447	564	101	42	59
19	624	310	314	69	30	39
20	1,213	534	679	41	14	27
21	601	313	288	28	16	12
22	770	384	386	19	11	8
23	707	352	355	7	4	3
24	607	273	334	10	6	4
25	1,167	543	624	5	1	4
26	637	302	335	5	2	3
27	690	333	357	7	2	5
28	947	447	500	3	-	3
29	618	304	314	3	3	-

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Le`char Township

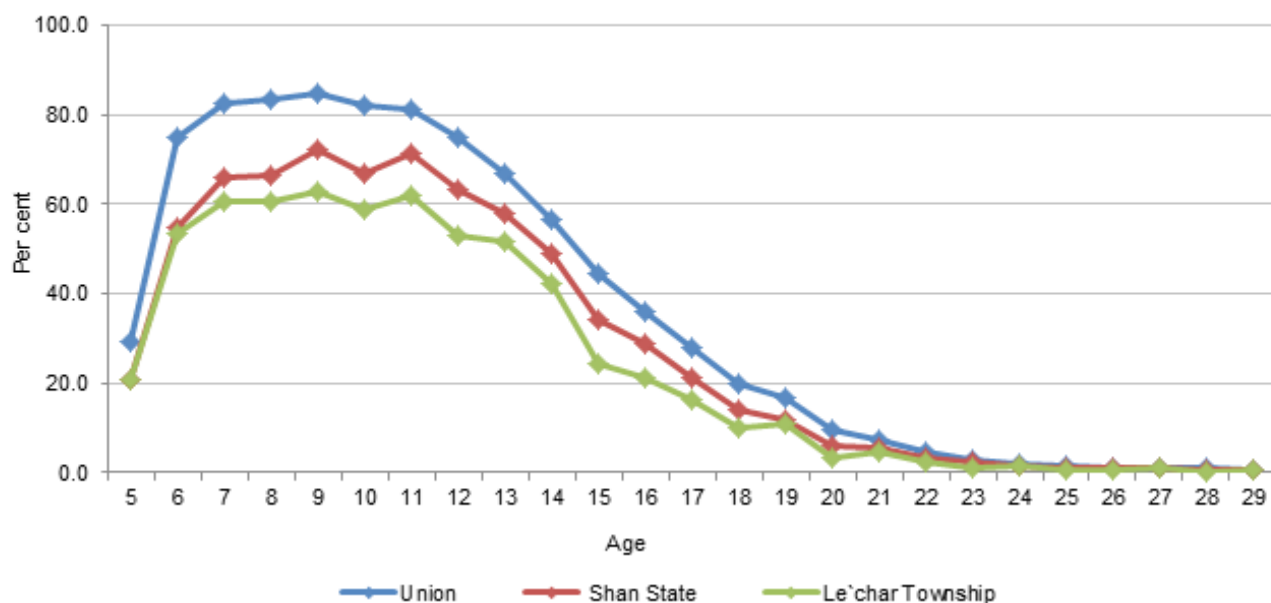
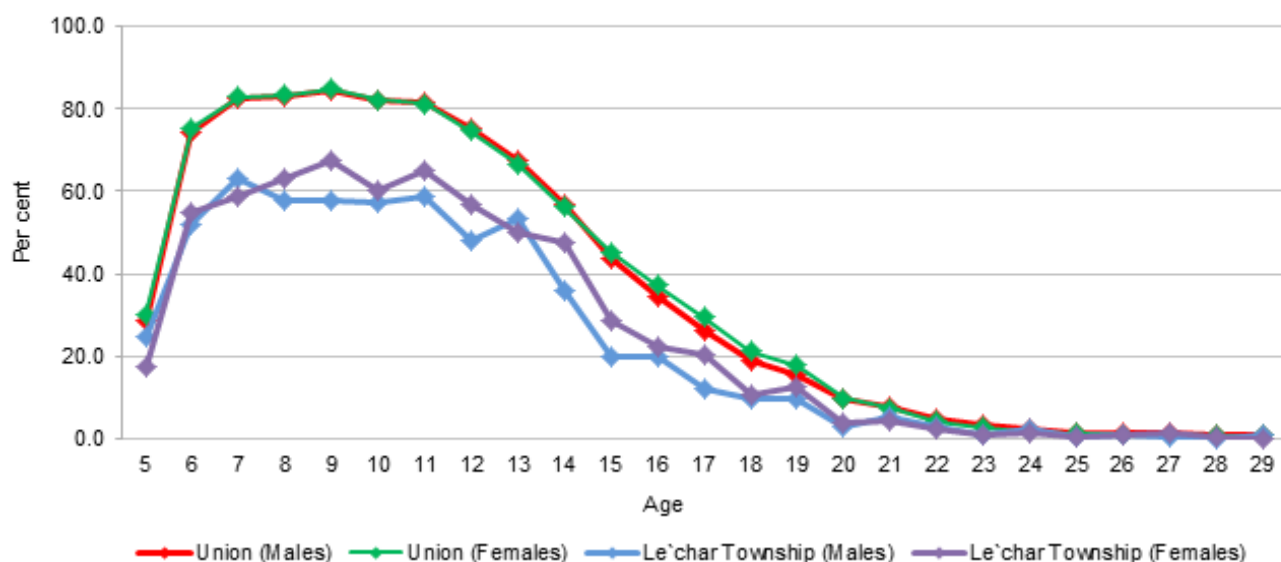
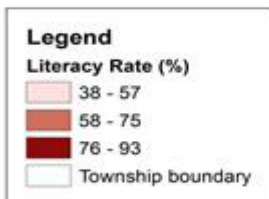
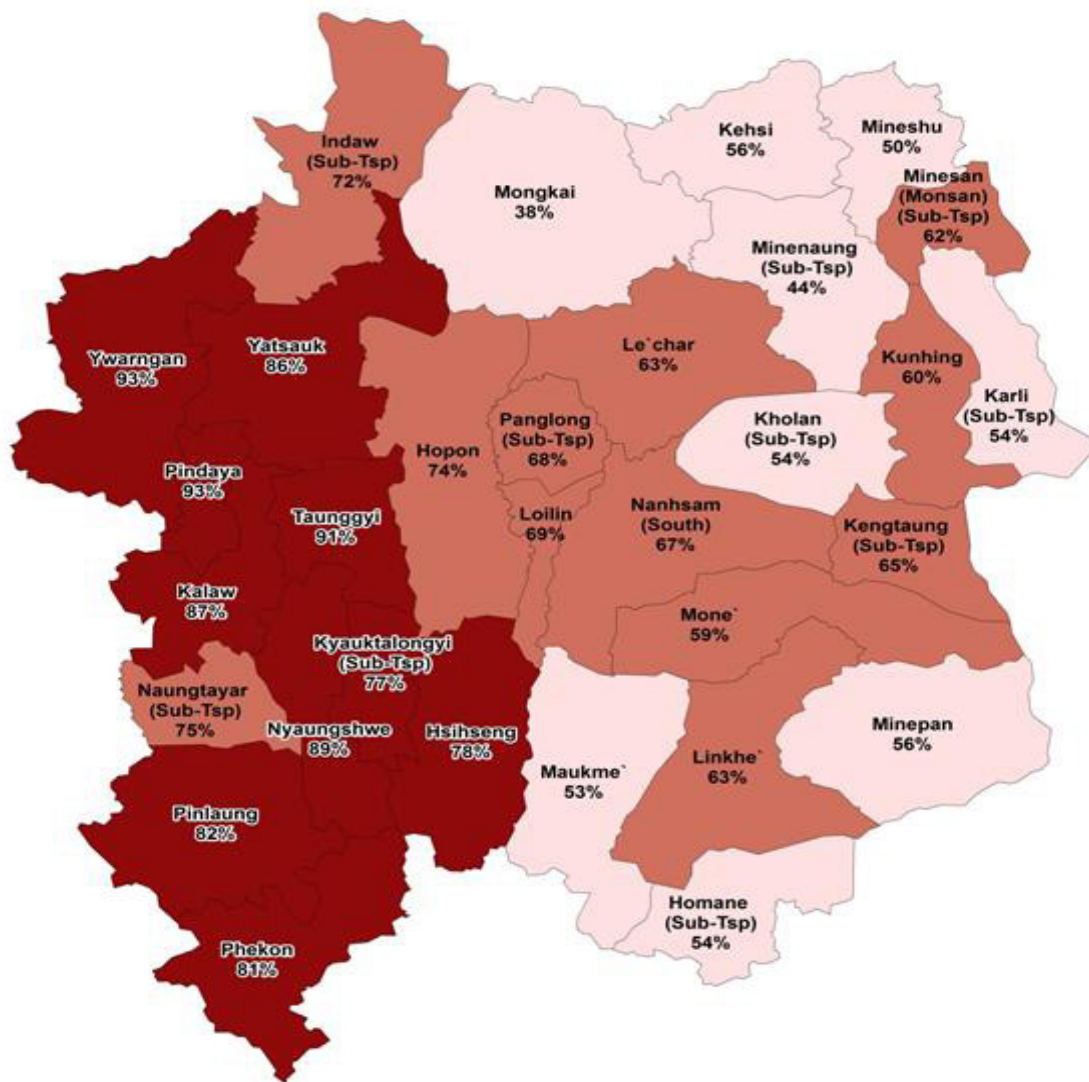


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Le`char Township



- School attendance in Le`char Township significantly drops after age 14 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Le`char Township is declining starting from the school going age (at age 5).

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Loilin District	: 57.6%
Le`char Township	: 62.6%

Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Le`char Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	7,933	76.8
Males	3,758	79.6
Females	4,175	74.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Le`char Township is 62.6 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 55.9 per cent and for the males it is 70.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 76.8 per cent with 74.3 per cent for females and 79.6 per cent for males.

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

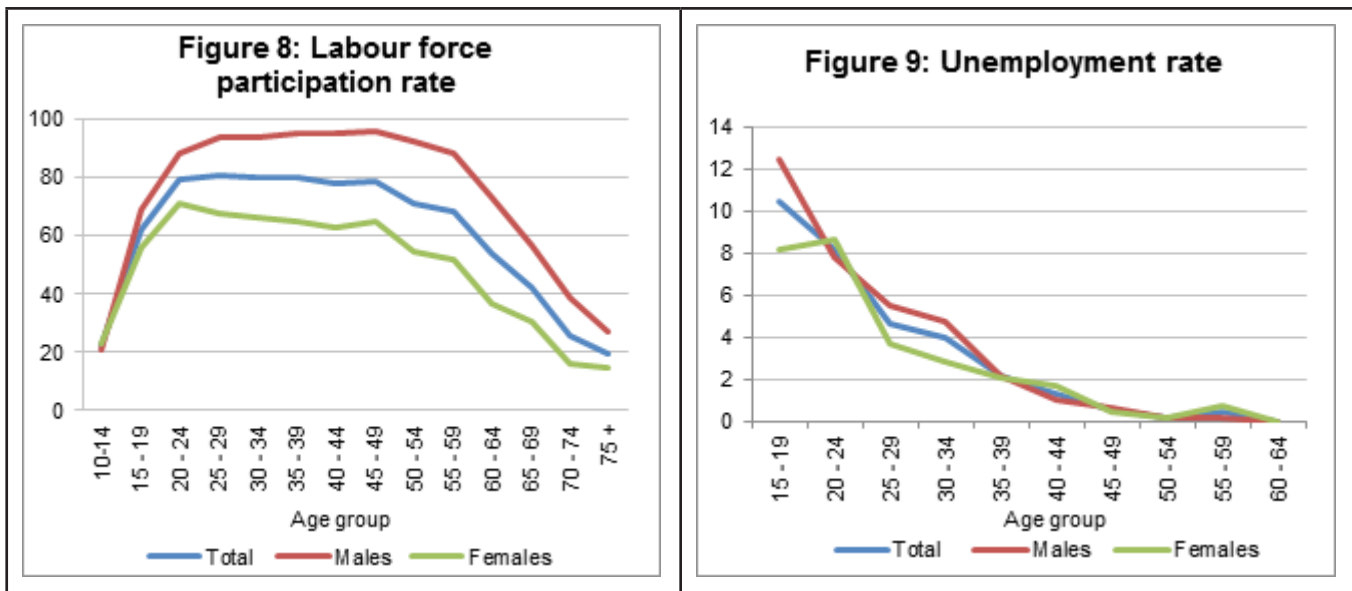
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	26,033	16,484	63.3	3,228	2,091	2,247	1,075	14	584	11	14	285
Urban	4,431	1,131	25.5	481	649	1,051	686	4	419	1	6	3
Rural	21,602	15,353	71.1	2,747	1,442	1,196	389	10	165	10	8	282
Males	12,233	7,467	61.0	1,583	1,045	1,178	505	8	225	7	8	207
Females	13,800	9,017	65.3	1,645	1,046	1,069	570	6	359	4	6	78

- Some 63.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 71.1 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 61.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 65.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 8.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.2 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	22.0	21.2	22.9	10.7	11.5	9.9
15 - 19	62.5	69.3	56.0	10.5	12.5	8.2
20 - 24	79.6	88.1	71.2	8.2	7.8	8.7
25 - 29	80.6	93.9	67.8	4.7	5.5	3.7
30 - 34	80.0	93.8	66.5	4.0	4.8	2.9
35 - 39	79.9	95.2	65.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
40 - 44	78.0	95.1	62.8	1.3	1.1	1.7
45 - 49	78.6	95.6	64.9	0.6	0.7	0.5
50 - 54	71.4	92.4	54.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
55 - 59	68.5	88.2	51.9	0.5	0.2	0.8
60 - 64	54.1	73.0	37.0	-	-	-
65 - 69	42.3	56.8	30.6	-	-	-
70 - 74	25.9	38.7	16.4	1.3	1.0	1.8
75+	19.8	27.0	14.7	-	-	-
15 - 24	70.9	78.6	63.4	9.2	9.9	8.5
15 - 64	74.8	88.8	61.8	3.9	4.2	3.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Le`char Township is 74.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 61.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 88.8 per cent.
- In Le`char Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 22.0 per cent. It is 21.2 per cent for males and 22.9 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Le`char Township is 3.9 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.2%) and for females (3.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 8.5 per cent.

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

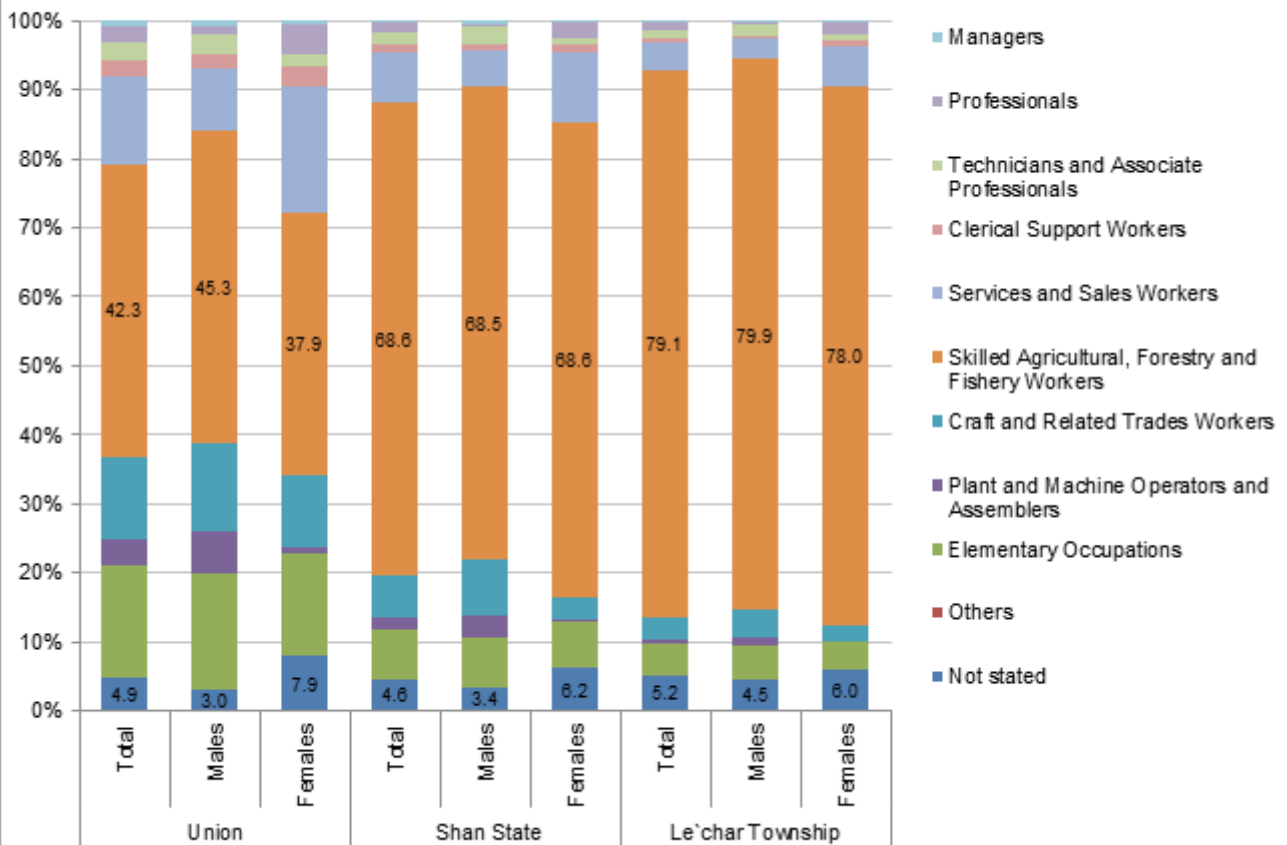
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner , retired , elderly	Ill , disabled	Other
Total	13,949	1.9	28.6	42.3	15.0	1.4	10.8
Males	4,527	4.4	42.4	9.4	18.0	2.0	23.8
Females	9,422	0.7	22.0	58.1	13.6	1.1	4.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 42.4 per cent of males are full time students while 58.1 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	22,601	12,645	9,956	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	62	44	18	0.3	0.3	0.2
Professionals	223	38	185	1.0	0.3	1.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	274	199	75	1.2	1.6	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	132	50	82	0.6	0.4	0.8
Services and Sales Workers	954	369	585	4.2	2.9	5.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	17,870	10,103	7,767	79.1	79.9	78.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	746	513	233	3.3	4.1	2.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	123	117	6	0.5	0.9	0.1
Elementary Occupations	1,050	639	411	4.6	5.1	4.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,167	573	594	5.2	4.5	6.0

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



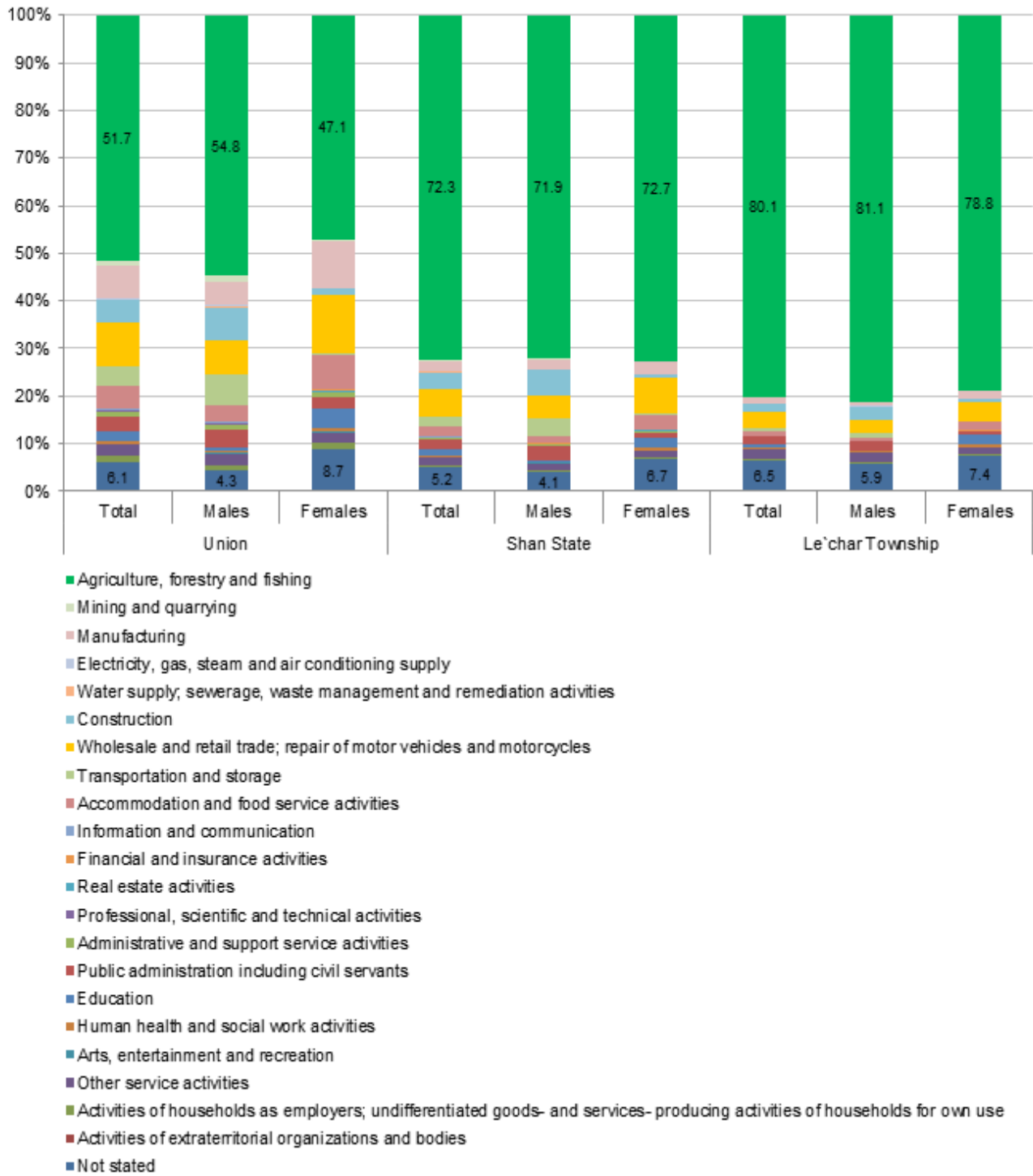
- In Le`char Township, 79.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 79.9 per cent of males and 78.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled 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
Total	22,601	12,645	9,956	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18,108	10,258	7,850	80.1	81.1	78.8
Mining and quarrying	5	5	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	298	118	180	1.3	0.9	1.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	5	1	*	*	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	8	6	2	*	*	*
Construction	421	369	52	1.9	2.9	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	776	354	422	3.4	2.8	4.2
Transportation and storage	121	119	2	0.5	0.9	*
Accommodation and food service activities	237	66	171	1.0	0.5	1.7
Information and communication	6	3	3	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	13	1	12	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8	5	3	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	10	6	4	*	*	*
Public administration including civil servants	317	241	76	1.4	1.9	0.8
Education	212	22	190	0.9	0.2	1.9
Human health and social work activities	78	23	55	0.3	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	4	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	420	251	169	1.9	2.0	1.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	75	45	30	0.3	0.4	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,477	744	733	6.5	5.9	7.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



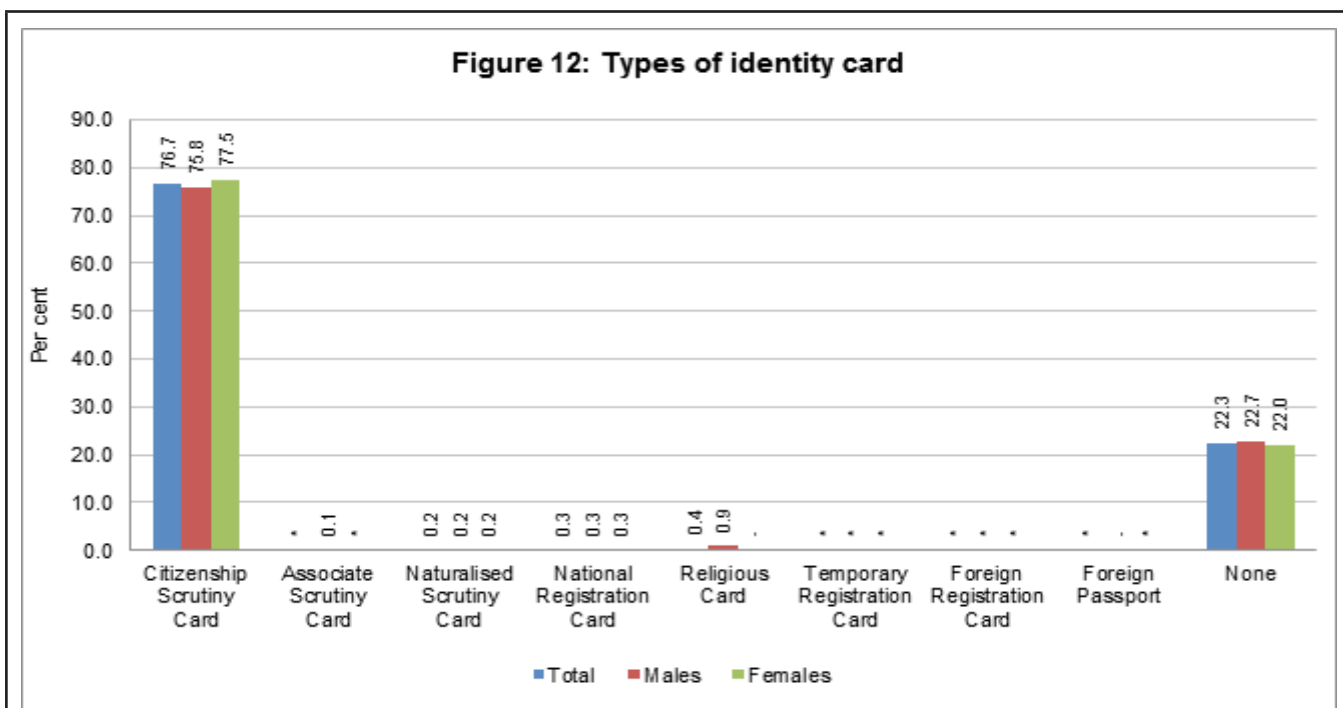
- In Le`char Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 80.1 per cent.
- There are 81.1 per cent of males and 78.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 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	30,560	*	85	115	173	*	*	*	8,902
Urban	5,654	*	65	69	37	*	*	-	976
Rural	24,906	*	20	46	136	*	*	*	7,926
Males	14,558	*	43	53	173	*	*	-	4,362
Females	16,002	*	42	62	-	*	*	*	4,540

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Le`char Township, 76.7 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 22.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 22.7 per cent of males and 22.0 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	48,831	46,760	2,071	4.2	1,031	766	906	738
0 - 4	4,110	4,066	44	1.1	3	3	35	35
5 - 9	4,864	4,815	49	1.0	4	8	19	30
10 - 14	5,526	5,474	52	0.9	11	14	21	29
15 - 19	4,210	4,166	44	1.0	9	12	13	20
20 - 24	4,088	4,033	55	1.3	9	24	14	22
25 - 29	4,208	4,139	69	1.6	15	23	24	25
30 - 34	3,948	3,867	81	2.1	20	32	27	32
35 - 39	3,285	3,234	51	1.6	12	13	10	25
40 - 44	3,230	3,124	106	3.3	42	37	34	26
45 - 49	2,842	2,712	130	4.6	60	24	48	32
50 - 54	2,875	2,657	218	7.6	124	55	81	61
55 - 59	2,090	1,867	223	10.7	129	59	81	52
60 - 64	1,429	1,178	251	17.6	165	73	98	62
65 - 69	721	572	149	20.7	85	63	75	42
70 - 74	603	402	201	33.3	132	109	108	76
75 - 79	310	189	121	39.0	75	68	70	53
80 - 84	285	172	113	39.6	67	72	74	54
85 - 89	121	64	57	47.1	32	38	34	29
90 +	86	29	57	66.3	37	39	40	33

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	23,646	22,666	980	4.1	455	349	416	342
0 - 4	2,070	2,051	19	0.9	-	1	15	14
5 - 9	2,373	2,344	29	1.2	2	6	9	18
10 - 14	2,874	2,841	33	1.1	6	10	11	19
15 - 19	2,063	2,044	19	0.9	4	6	6	9
20 - 24	2,033	2,003	30	1.5	4	12	8	12
25 - 29	2,068	2,029	39	1.9	6	11	18	18
30 - 34	1,948	1,902	46	2.4	11	14	17	19
35 - 39	1,613	1,590	23	1.4	5	8	5	12
40 - 44	1,525	1,465	60	3.9	19	20	21	15
45 - 49	1,268	1,202	66	5.2	26	12	31	16
50 - 54	1,269	1,159	110	8.7	59	30	40	26
55 - 59	953	843	110	11.5	65	29	36	24
60 - 64	678	560	118	17.4	80	32	50	29
65 - 69	322	260	62	19.3	39	25	29	18
70 - 74	256	176	80	31.3	47	51	41	33
75 - 79	130	83	47	36.2	27	29	24	21
80 - 84	126	77	49	38.9	30	29	31	23
85 - 89	49	27	22	44.9	13	12	12	7
90 +	28	10	18	64.3	12	12	12	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	25,185	24,094	1,091	4.3	576	417	490	396
0 - 4	2,040	2,015	25	1.2	3	2	20	21
5 - 9	2,491	2,471	20	0.8	2	2	10	12
10 - 14	2,652	2,633	19	0.7	5	4	10	10
15 - 19	2,147	2,122	25	1.2	5	6	7	11
20 - 24	2,055	2,030	25	1.2	5	12	6	10
25 - 29	2,140	2,110	30	1.4	9	12	6	7
30 - 34	2,000	1,965	35	1.8	9	18	10	13
35 - 39	1,672	1,644	28	1.7	7	5	5	13
40 - 44	1,705	1,659	46	2.7	23	17	13	11
45 - 49	1,574	1,510	64	4.1	34	12	17	16
50 - 54	1,606	1,498	108	6.7	65	25	41	35
55 - 59	1,137	1,024	113	9.9	64	30	45	28
60 - 64	751	618	133	17.7	85	41	48	33
65 - 69	399	312	87	21.8	46	38	46	24
70 - 74	347	226	121	34.9	85	58	67	43
75 - 79	180	106	74	41.1	48	39	46	32
80 - 84	159	95	64	40.3	37	43	43	31
85 - 89	72	37	35	48.6	19	26	22	22
90 +	58	19	39	67.2	25	27	28	24

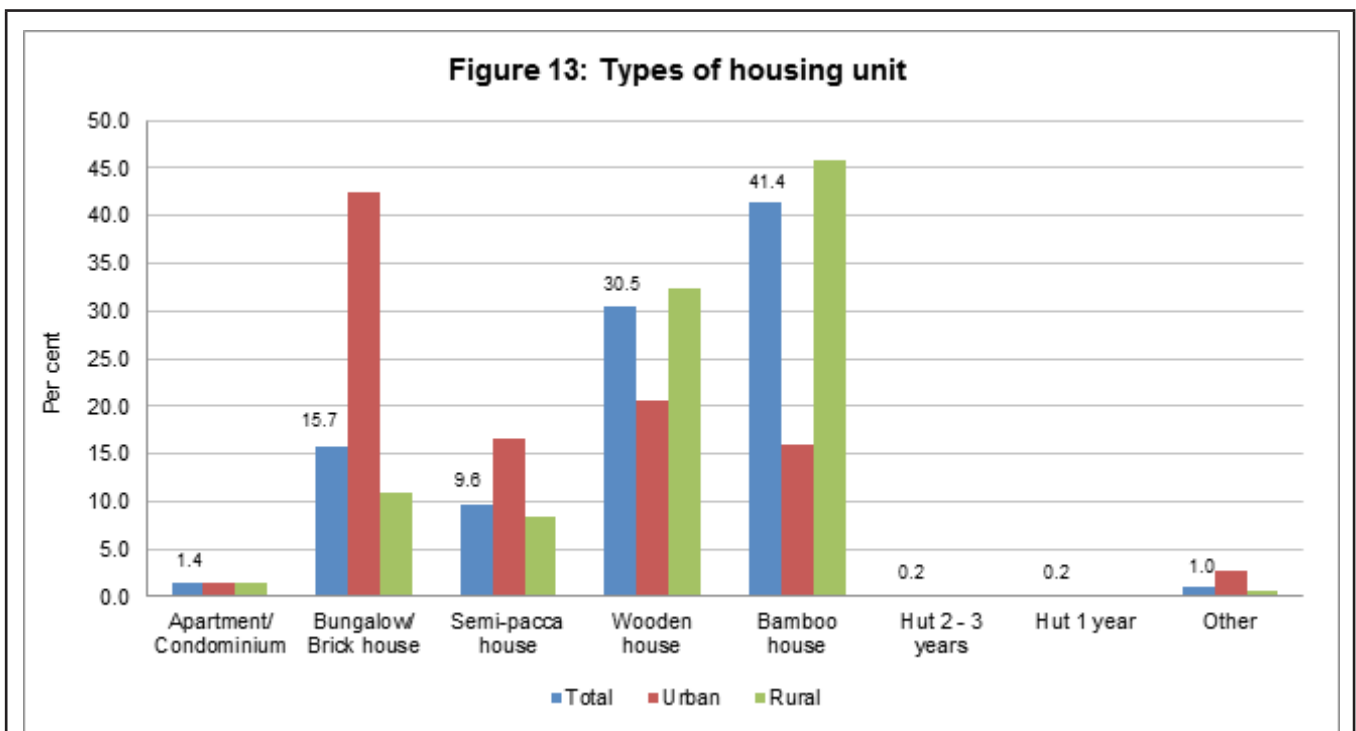
- Four in every 100 persons in Le`char Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	8,790	1.4	15.7	9.6	30.5	41.4	0.2	0.2	1.0
Urban	1,330	1.4	42.4	16.5	20.6	15.9	0.1	0.2	2.8
Rural	7,460	1.4	11.0	8.3	32.3	45.9	0.2	0.2	0.7



- The majority of the households in Le`char Township are living in bamboo houses (41.4%) followed by households in wooden houses (30.5%).
- Some 42.4 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 45.9 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

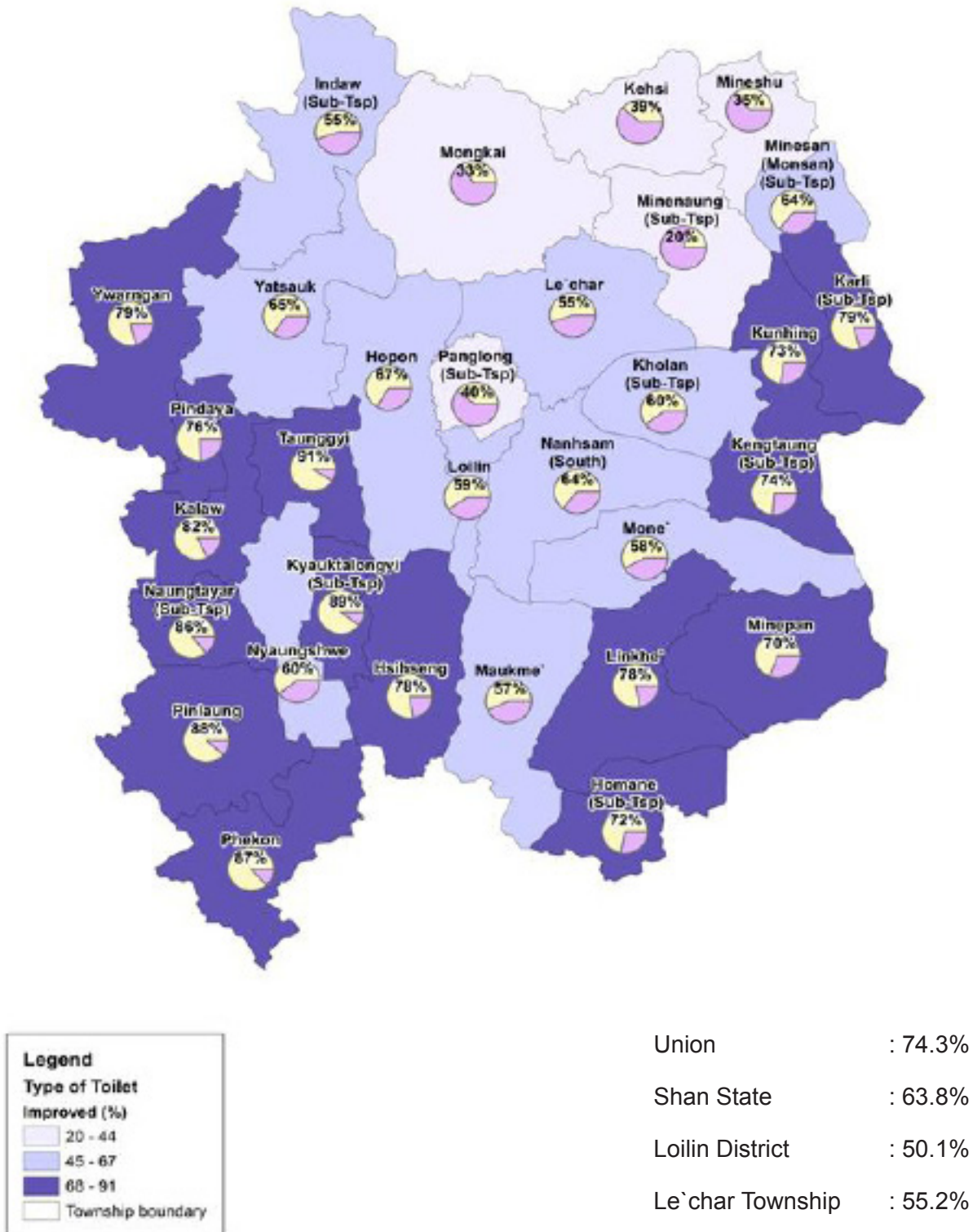


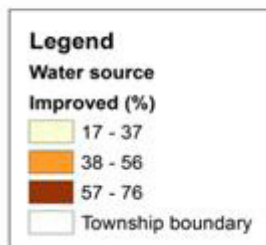
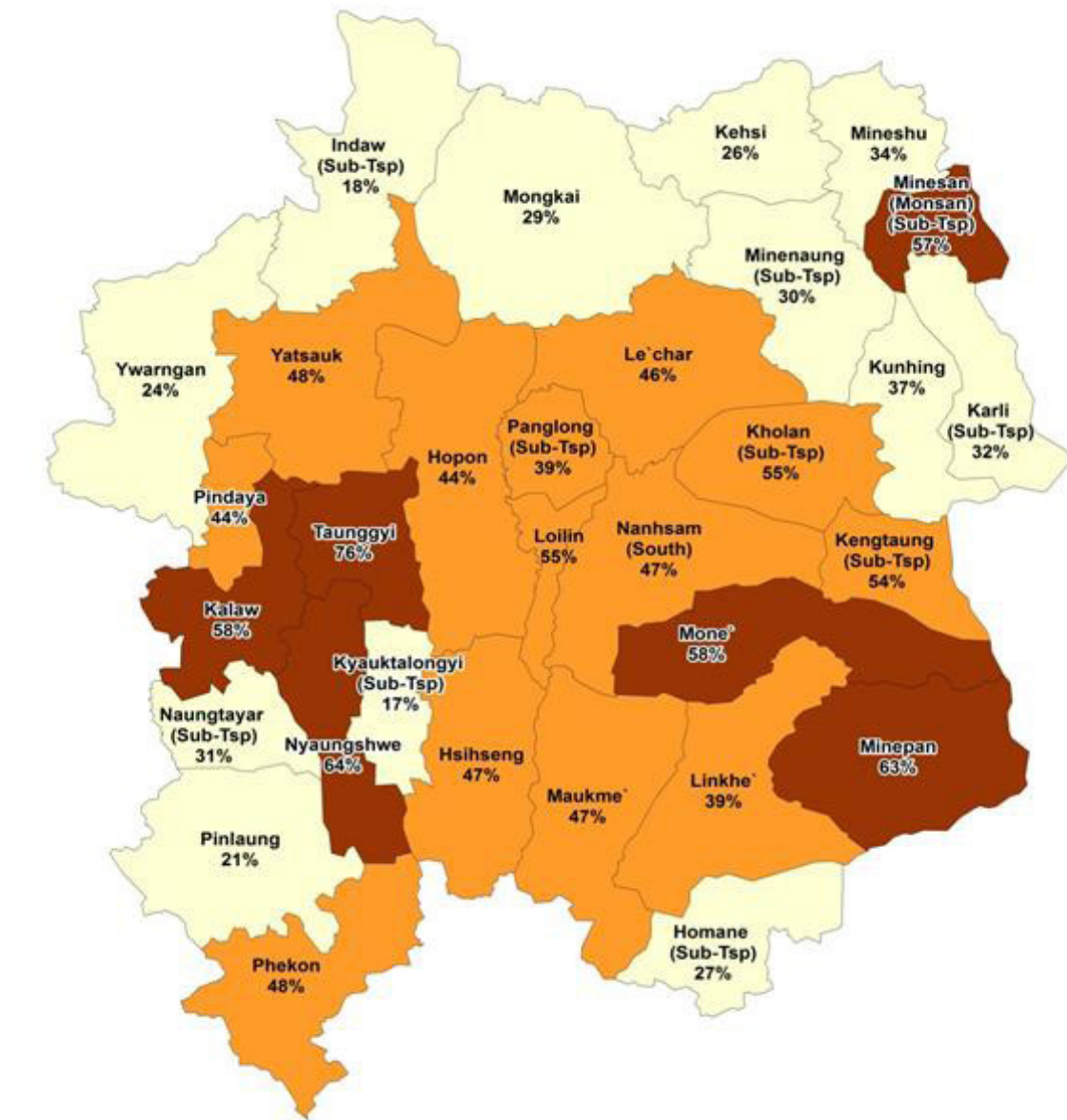
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	0.4	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		54.9	94.7	47.8
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>55.2</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>48.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		36.7	3.7	42.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.8	0.3	3.2
Other		1.8	-	2.1
None		3.5	0.9	4.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,790	1,330	7,460

- Some 55.2 per cent of the households in Le`char Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (54.9%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Le`char is in the range of 45-67 per cent 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 3.5 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 Le`char Township, 4.0 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%
Loilin District	: 40.1%
Le'char Township	: 45.5%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	10.6	5.0	11.7
Tube well, borehole	20.0	62.4	12.4
Protected well/ Spring	14.2	13.8	14.3
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.7	3.1	0.2
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>38.6</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	31.5	12.5	34.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.1	-	1.2
River/stream/ canal	17.4	0.2	20.5
Waterfall/ Rain water	3.0	-	3.6
Other	1.5	3.0	1.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>61.4</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,790	7,460

- In Le`char Township, 45.5 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- It is in the range of 38-56 per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 31.5 per cent of the households use water from unprotected well/spring and 20.0 per cent use water from tube well/borehole.
- Some 54.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 61.4 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

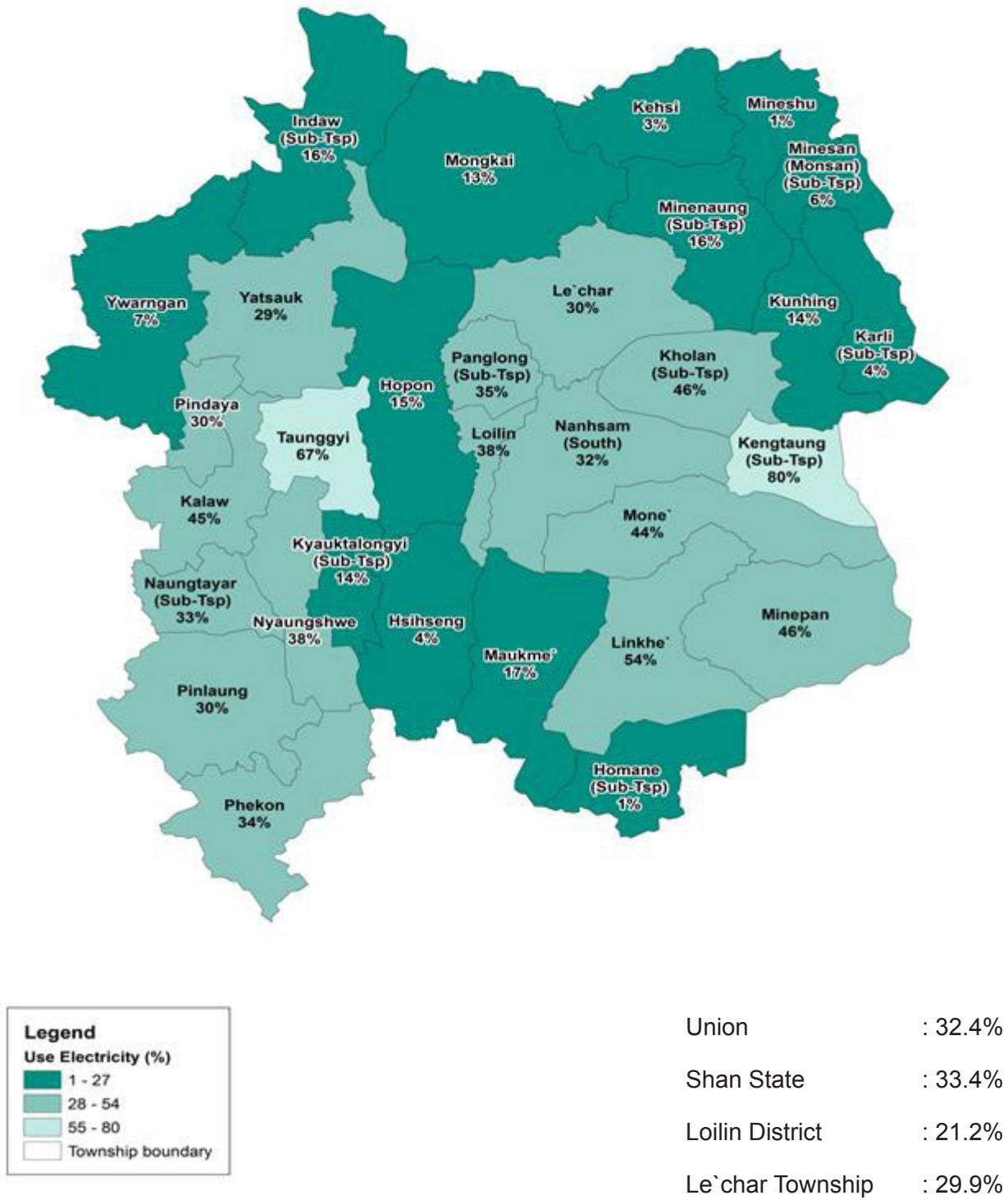


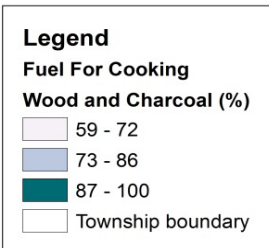
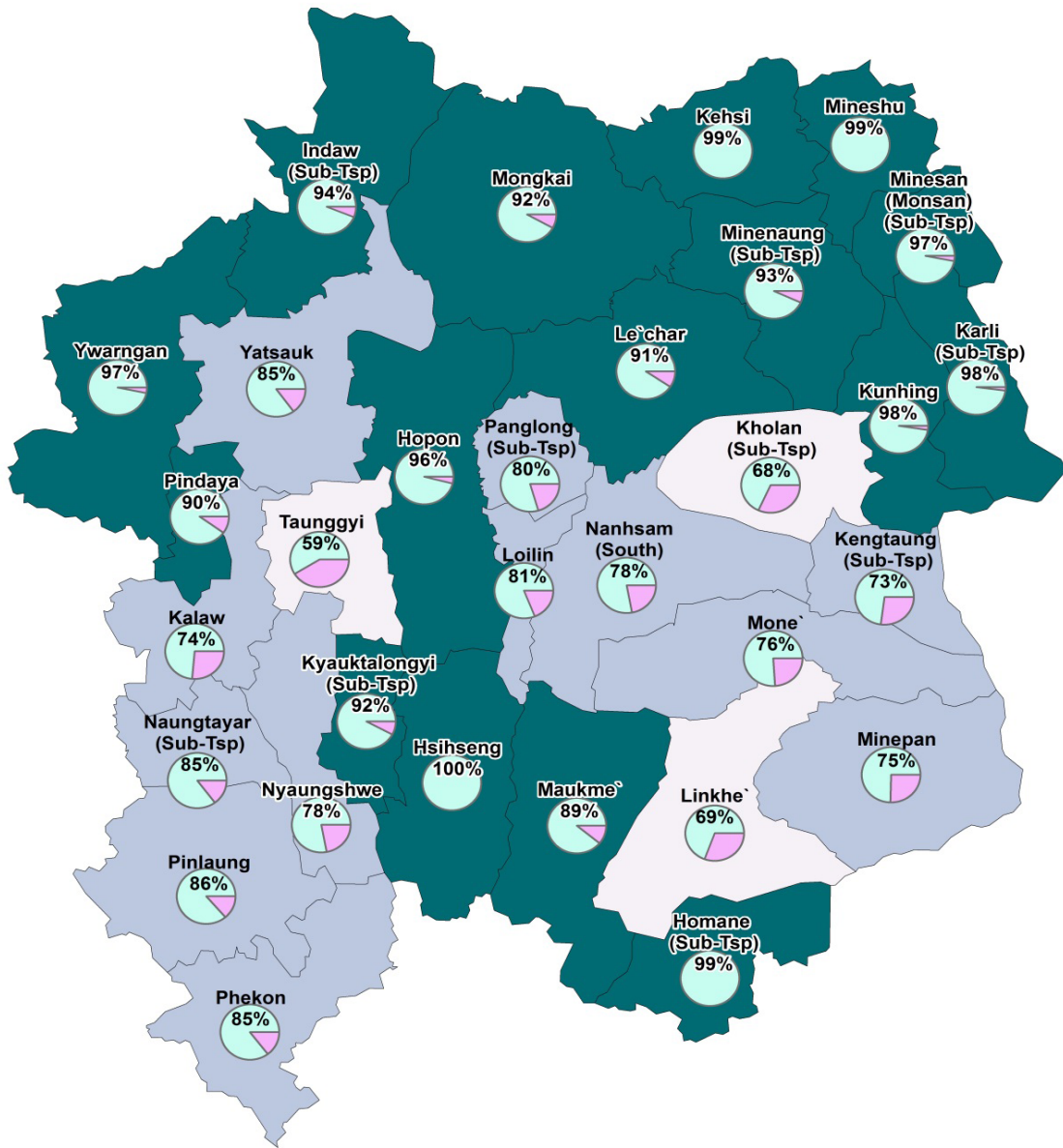
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		29.9	91.0	19.0
Kerosene		1.0	-	1.2
Candle		27.8	8.0	31.3
Battery		0.6	0.1	0.7
Generator (private)		0.9	0.1	1.1
Water mill (private)		12.4	-	14.6
Solar system/energy		26.1	0.7	30.6
Other		1.3	0.2	1.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,790	1,330	7,460

- In Le`char Township, 29.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of 28-54 per cent group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 31.3 per cent of the households mainly use candles for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Loilin District	: 88.1%
Le`char Township	: 90.5%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		9.2	43.5	3.1
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		*	-	0.1
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		88.8	48.9	96.0
Charcoal		1.7	6.8	0.8
Coal		0.1	0.8	*
Other		*	0.1	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,790	1,330	7,460

- In Le`char Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 88.8 per cent using firewood and 1.7 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 9.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 96.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.8 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

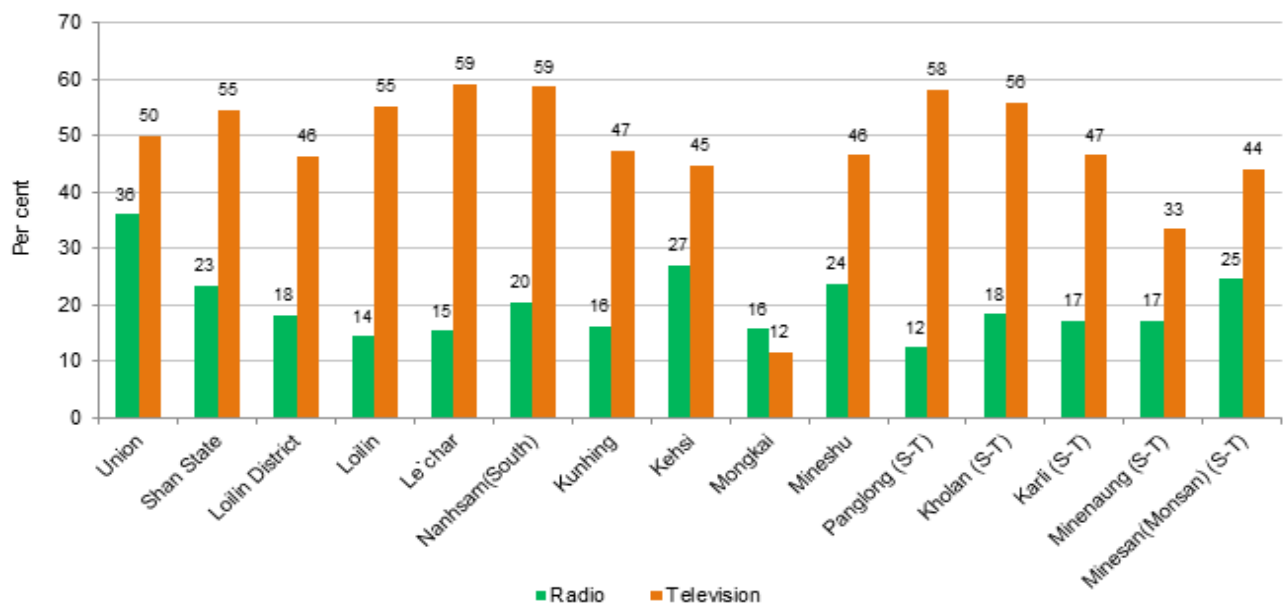
Communication and related amenities

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	8,790	15.3	59.1	6.6	26.1	2.8	1.9	36.5	0.5
Urban	1,330	29.7	85.3	26.3	72.1	12.0	8.1	8.6	1.8
Rural	7,460	12.8	54.4	3.0	17.9	1.1	0.8	41.5	0.3

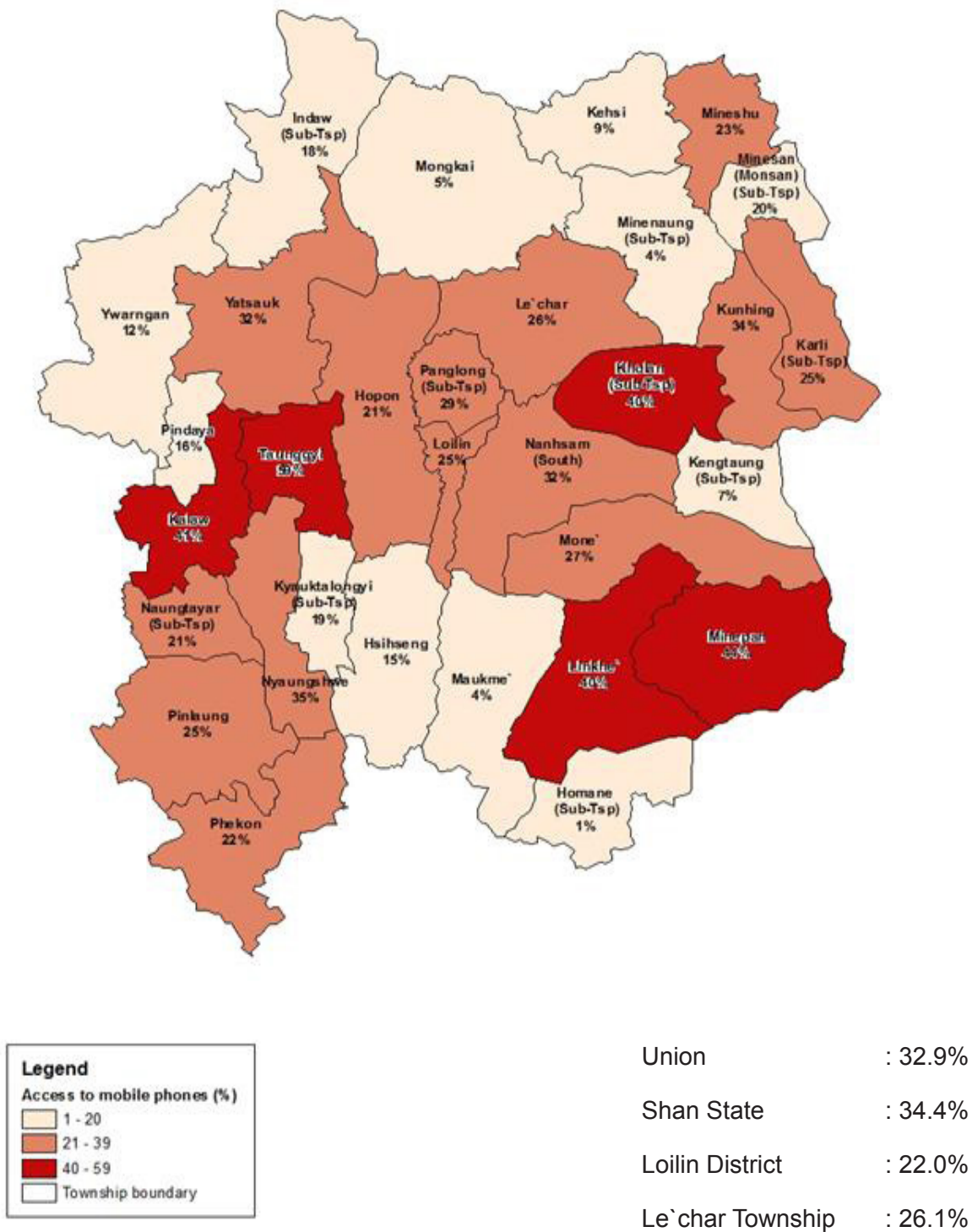
- Some 59.1 per cent of the households in Le`char Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 85.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television and rural areas were 54.4 per cent and are the highest.

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



- In Le`char Township, 59.1 per cent of the households having a television and about one in seven households (15.3%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 26.1 per cent of the households in Le`char Township reported having mobile phones and it is in the range of 21-39 per cent 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
Loilin District	115,482	4,013	78,140	9,652	12,318	247	52	24,261
Urban	25,606	1,966	19,511	4,484	2,237	63	6	1,620
Rural	89,876	2,047	58,629	5,168	10,081	184	46	22,641
Le`char Township	8,790	387	7,002	1,684	2,669	23	2	2,230
Urban	1,330	128	1,133	452	198	-	-	28
Rural	7,460	259	5,869	1,232	2,471	23	2	2,202

- In Le`char Township, 79.7 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 30.4 per cent of households having 4-wheel tractor.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

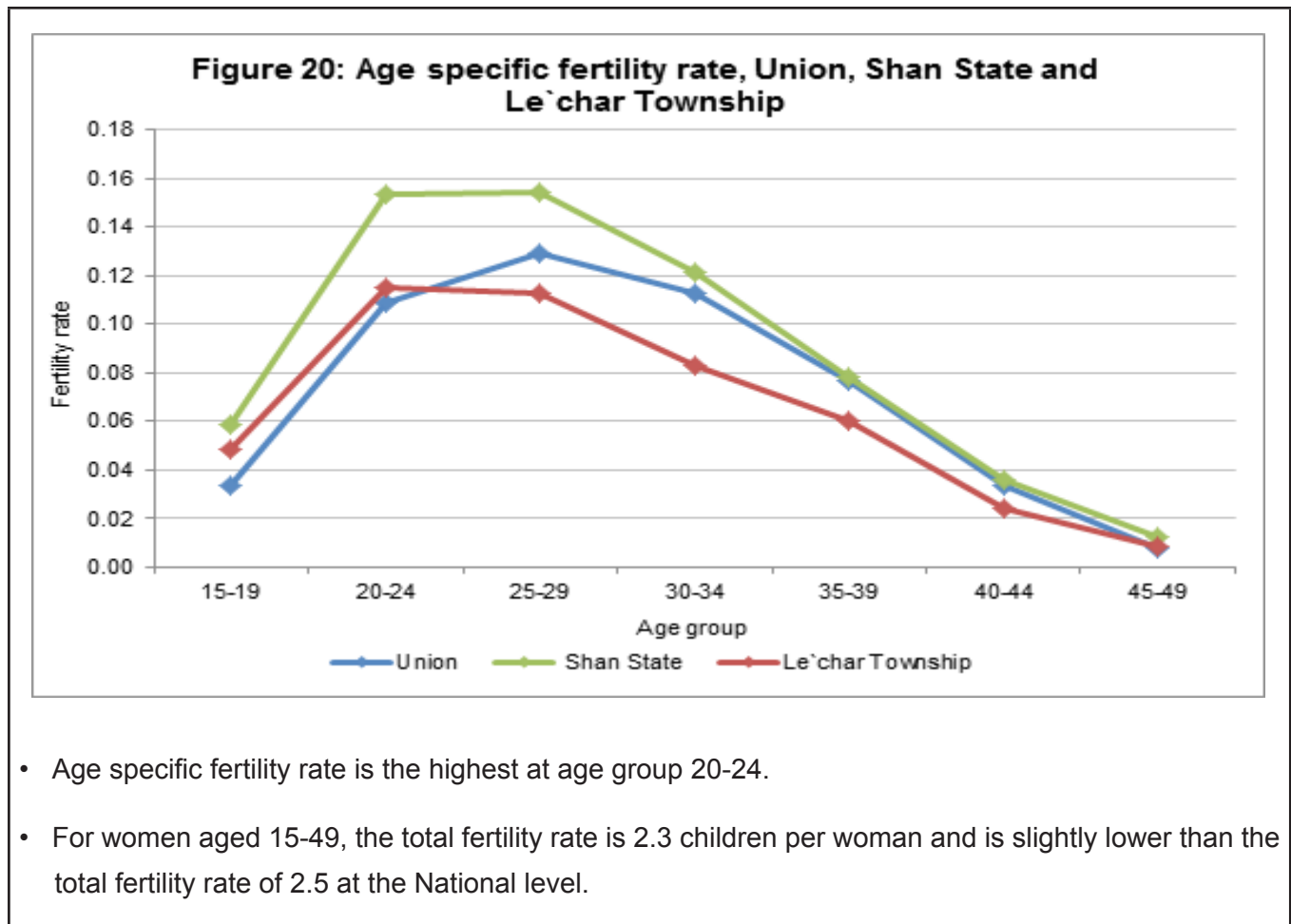
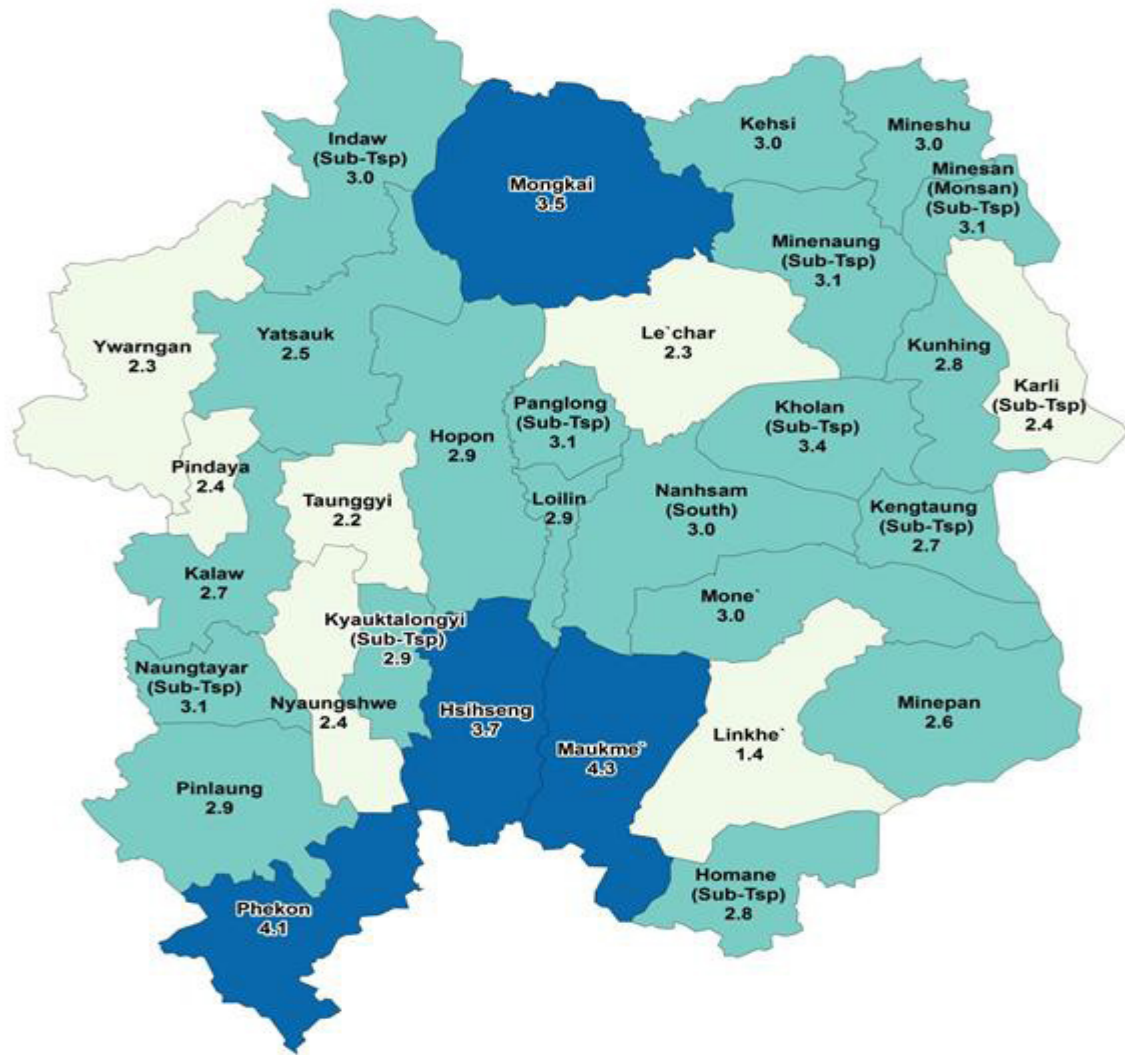
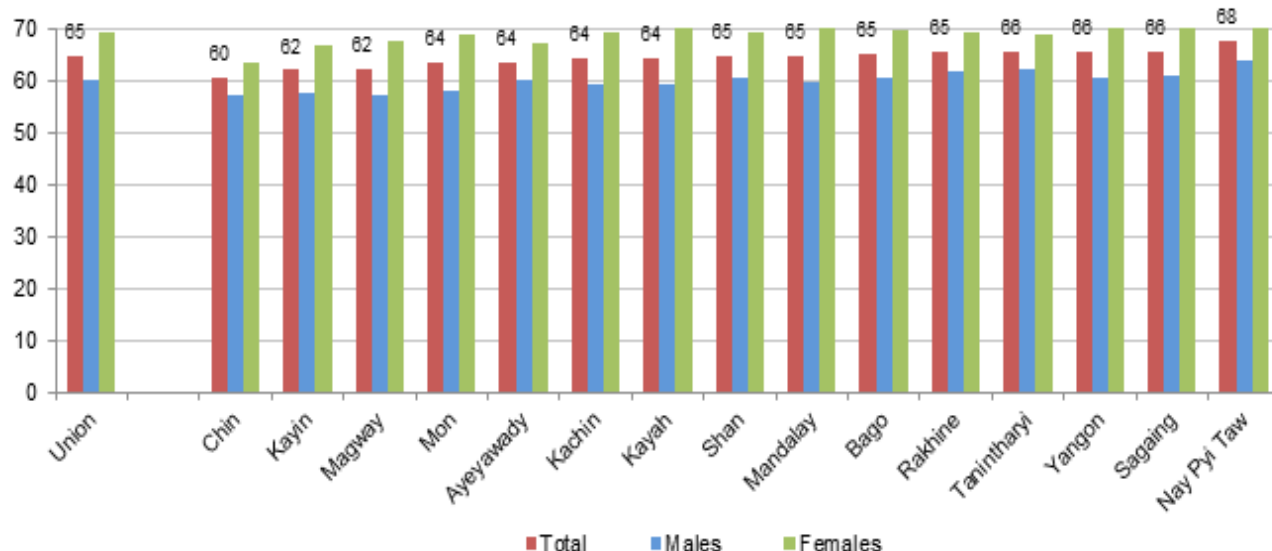


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Loilin District	: 3.0
Le'char Township	: 2.3

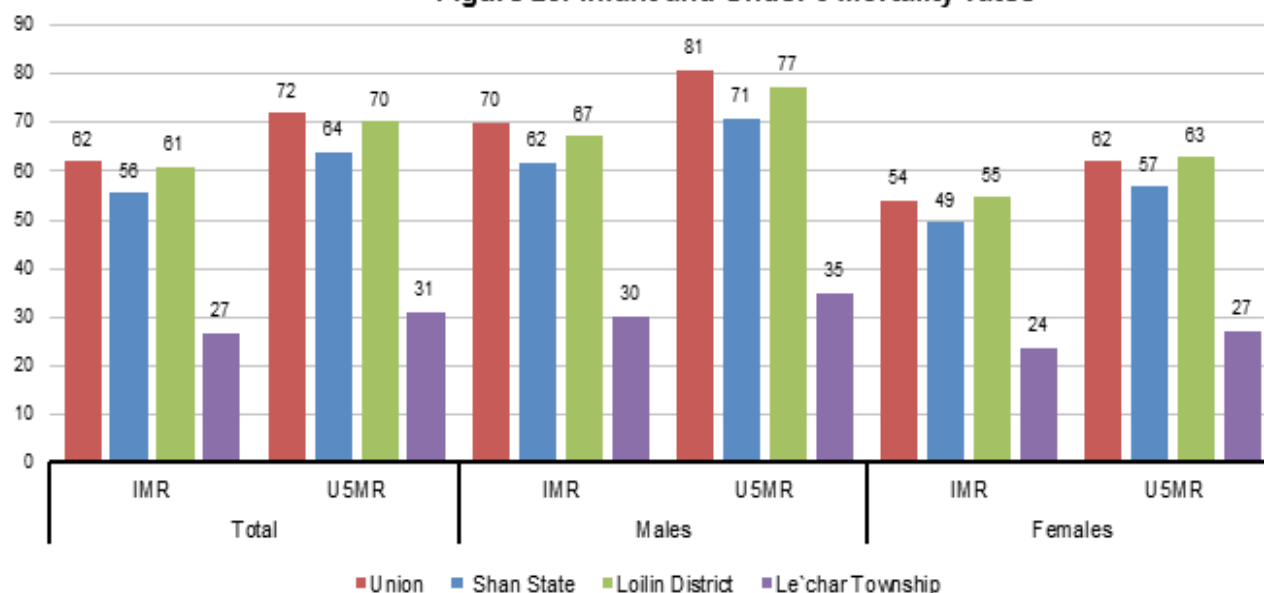
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

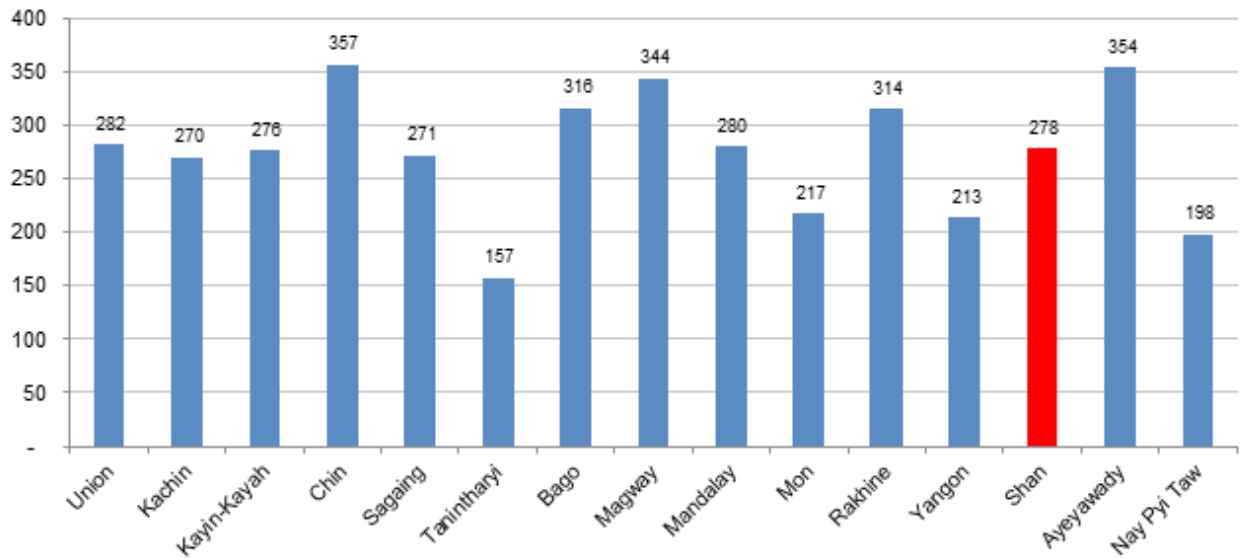
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Loilin District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Loilin District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 70 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Le'char Township are lower than those in Shan State and Loilin District. The Infant mortality in Le'char is 27 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 31 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 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.

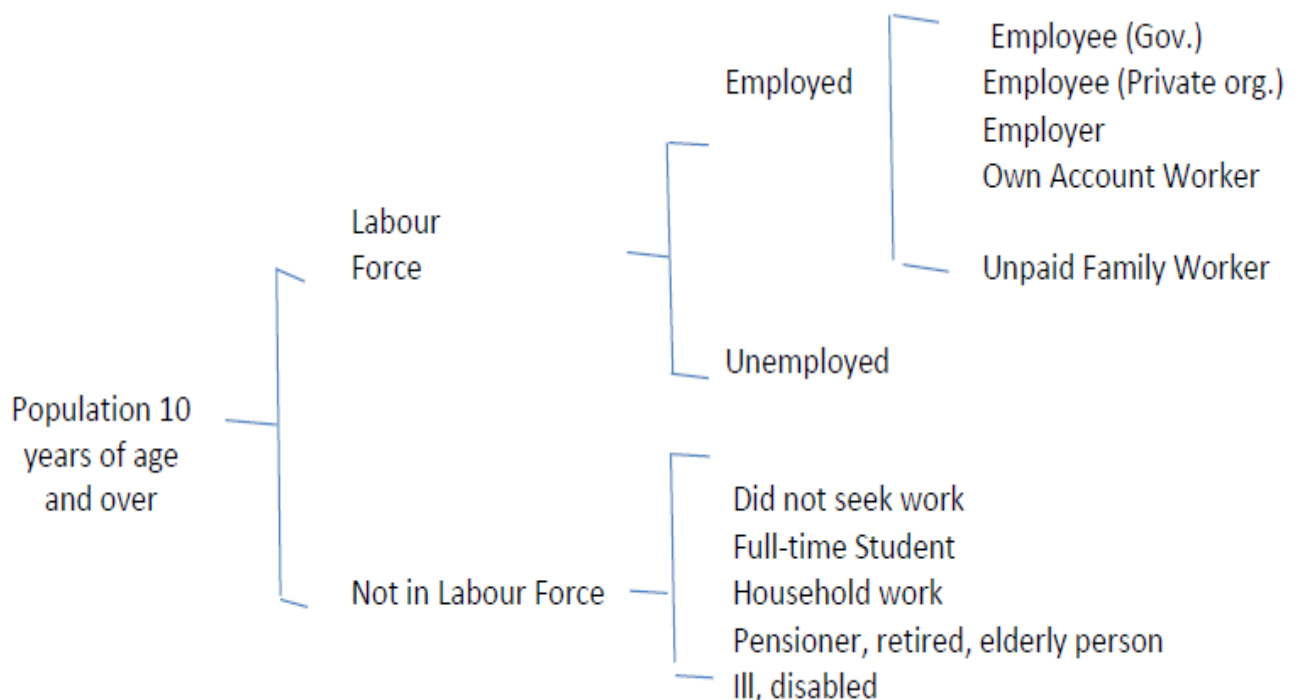
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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