THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

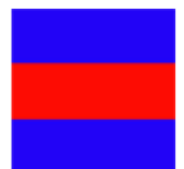## SHAN STATE, LINKHE` DISTRICT

Kengtaung Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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Shan State, Linkhe` District

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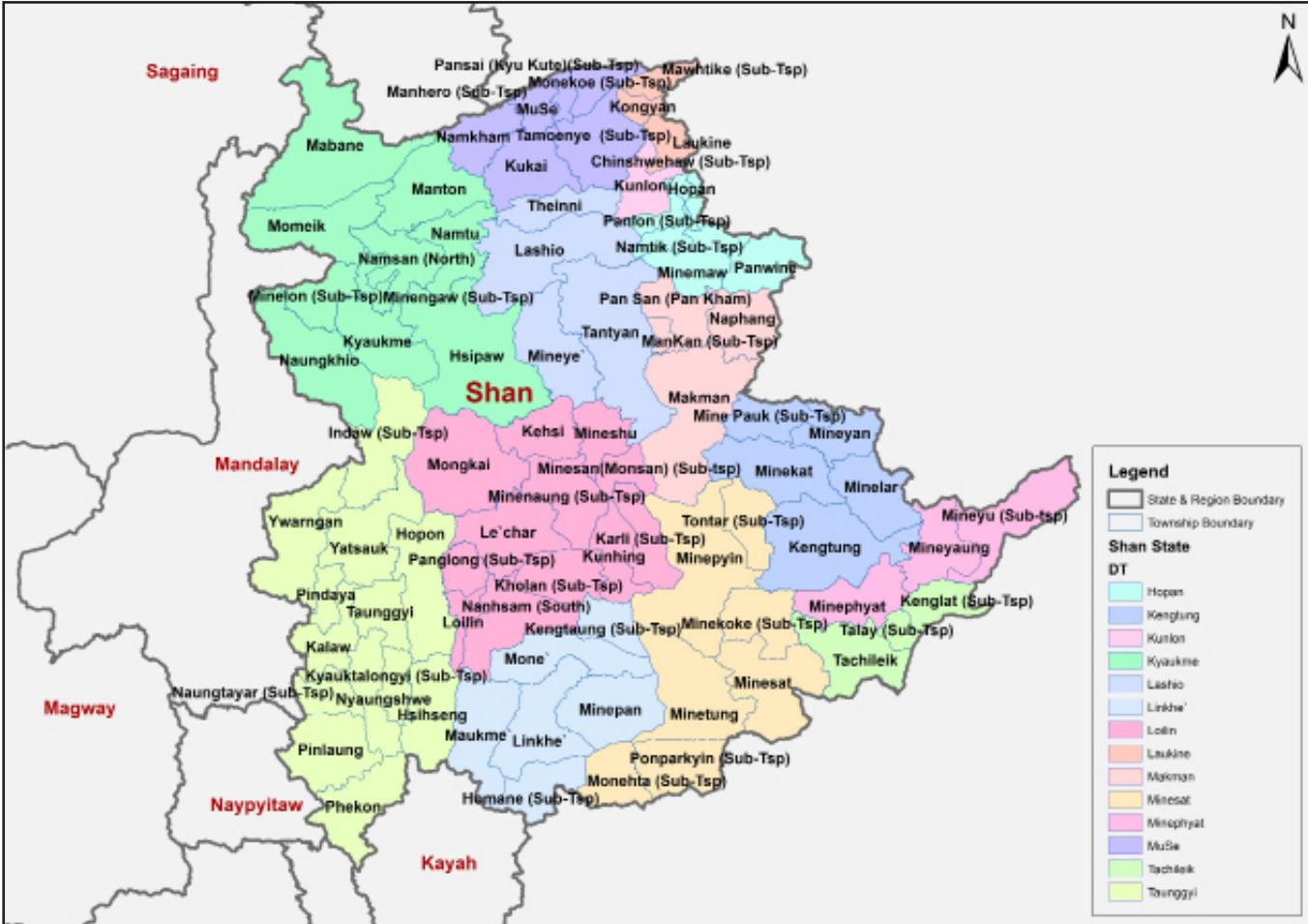
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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships

Kengtaung Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	10,796 [2]
Population males	5,937 (55.0%)
Population females	4,859 (45.0%)
Percentage of urban population	92.5%
Area (Km²)	1,294.6 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	8.3 persons
Median age	27.8 years
Number of wards	7
Number of village tracts	3
Number of private households	2,261
Percentage of female headed households	17.5%
Mean household size	4.1 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	25.9%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	70.6%
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.5%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	41.6
Child dependency ratio	36.6
Old dependency ratio	5.0
Ageing index	13.7
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	122
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	64.7%
Male	74.2%
Female	55.3%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	759	7.0
Walking	217	2.0
Seeing	410	3.8
Hearing	222	2.1
Remembering	190	1.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	7,478	83.7	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	47	0.5	
Religious	29	0.3	
Temporary Registration	26	0.3	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	1,347	15.1	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	68.0%	91.8%	36.3%
Unemployment rate	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%
Employment to population ratio	66.8%	90.3%	35.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	1,608	71.1	
Renter	100	4.4	
Provided free (individually)	45	2.0	
Government quarters	447	19.8	
Private company quarters	42	1.9	
Other	*	0.8	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	2.5%		25.3%
Bamboo	9.3%	7.3%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	1.3%	
Wood	58.6%	56.7%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		71.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	26.6%	31.8%	-
Other	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	603	26.7	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	-	-	
Firewood	1,536	67.9	
Charcoal	113	5.0	
Coal	*	0.4	
Other	*	< 0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,807	79.9
Kerosene	*	0.3
Candle	356	15.7
Battery	*	0.7
Generator (private)	*	0.3
Water mill (private)	*	< 0.1
Solar system/energy	61	2.7
Other	*	0.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	432	19.1
Tube well, borehole	85	3.8
Protected well/spring	678	30.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.7
Total Improved Water Sources	*1,212*	*53.6*
Unprotected well/spring	645	28.6
Pool/pond/lake	*	< 0.1
River/stream/canal	285	12.6
Waterfall/rainwater	36	1.6
Other	82	3.6
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*1,049*	*46.4*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	426	18.8
Tube well, borehole	86	3.8
Protected well/spring	673	29.8
Unprotected well/spring	641	28.4
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.2
River/stream/canal	307	13.6
Waterfall/rainwater	36	1.6
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	87	3.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	41	1.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,631	72.1
Total Improved Sanitation	*1,672*	*73.9*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	445	19.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.3
Other	39	1.7
None	99	4.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	404	17.9
Television	1,608	71.1
Landline phone	24	1.1
Mobile phone	156	6.9
Computer	102	4.5
Internet at home	27	1.2
Households with none of the items	567	25.1
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	120	5.3
Motorcycle/Moped	1,604	70.9
Bicycle	386	17.1
4-Wheel tractor	140	6.2
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	329	14.6

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

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction

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

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

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

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Kengtaung Sub-Township in Shan State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Kengtaung Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	10,796 *		
Males	5,937		
Females	4,859		
Sex ratio	122 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	92.5%		
Area (Km^2)	1,294.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	8.3 persons		
Number of wards	7		
Number of village tracts	3		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	9,248	8,486	762
Number of conventional households	2,261	2,097	164
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		

- In Kengtaung Sub-Township, there are less females than males with 122 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in urban areas with 92.5 per cent.

- The population density of Kengtaung Sub-Township is 8 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Kengtaung Sub-Township. This is slightly less 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; Kengtaung Sub-Township (Linkhe` District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**2,261**	**10,796**	**5,937**	**4,859**
	Ward	**2,097**	**9,991**	**5,535**	**4,456**
1	No(1)(W)	352	1,594	869	725
2	No(2)(W)	163	673	337	336
3	No(3)(W)	268	1,087	553	534
4	No(4)(W)	384	2,169	1,332	837
5	No(5)(W)	501	2,256	1,182	1,074
6	No(6)(W)	105	599	370	229
7	No(7)(W)	324	1,613	892	721
	Village Tract	**164**	**805**	**402**	**403**
1	Nawng Hee(VT)	56	277	129	148
2	Nar Pawt(VT)	26	121	61	60
3	Ho Ha(VT)	82	407	212	195

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

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

383 (3.5%)
2,791 (25.9%)
7,622 (70.6)

☐ 0 - 14 years   ■ 15 - 64 years   ☐ 65 years and over
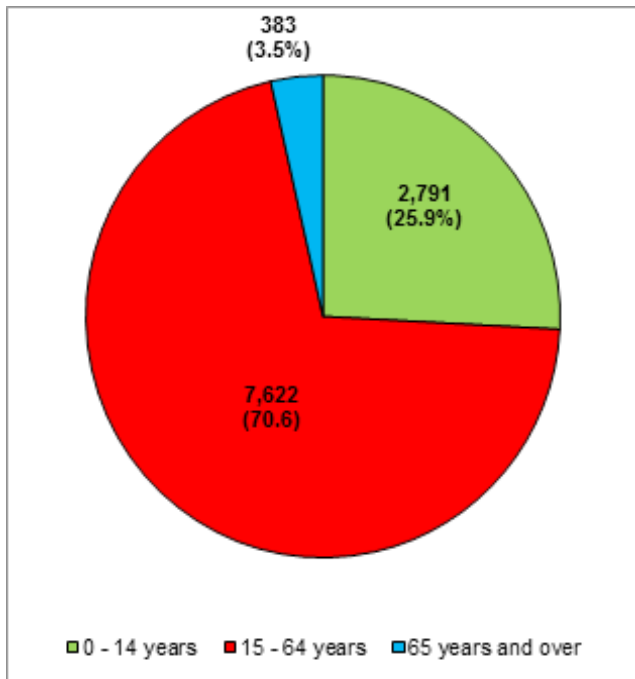
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kengtaung Sub-Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**10,796**	**5,937**	**4,859**
0 - 4	926	457	469
5 - 9	934	456	478
10 - 14	931	483	448
15 - 19	909	476	433
20 - 24	1,081	637	444
25 - 29	1,091	685	406
30 - 34	1,029	622	407
35 - 39	776	463	313
40 - 44	756	420	336
45 - 49	654	343	311
50 - 54	570	297	273
55 - 59	445	235	210
60 - 64	311	174	137
65 - 69	149	83	66
70 - 74	101	55	46
75 - 79	55	26	29
80 - 84	47	18	29
85 - 89	15	5	10
90 +	16	2	14

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kengtaung Sub-Township is 70.6 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, Linkhe` District and Kengtaung Sub-Township)
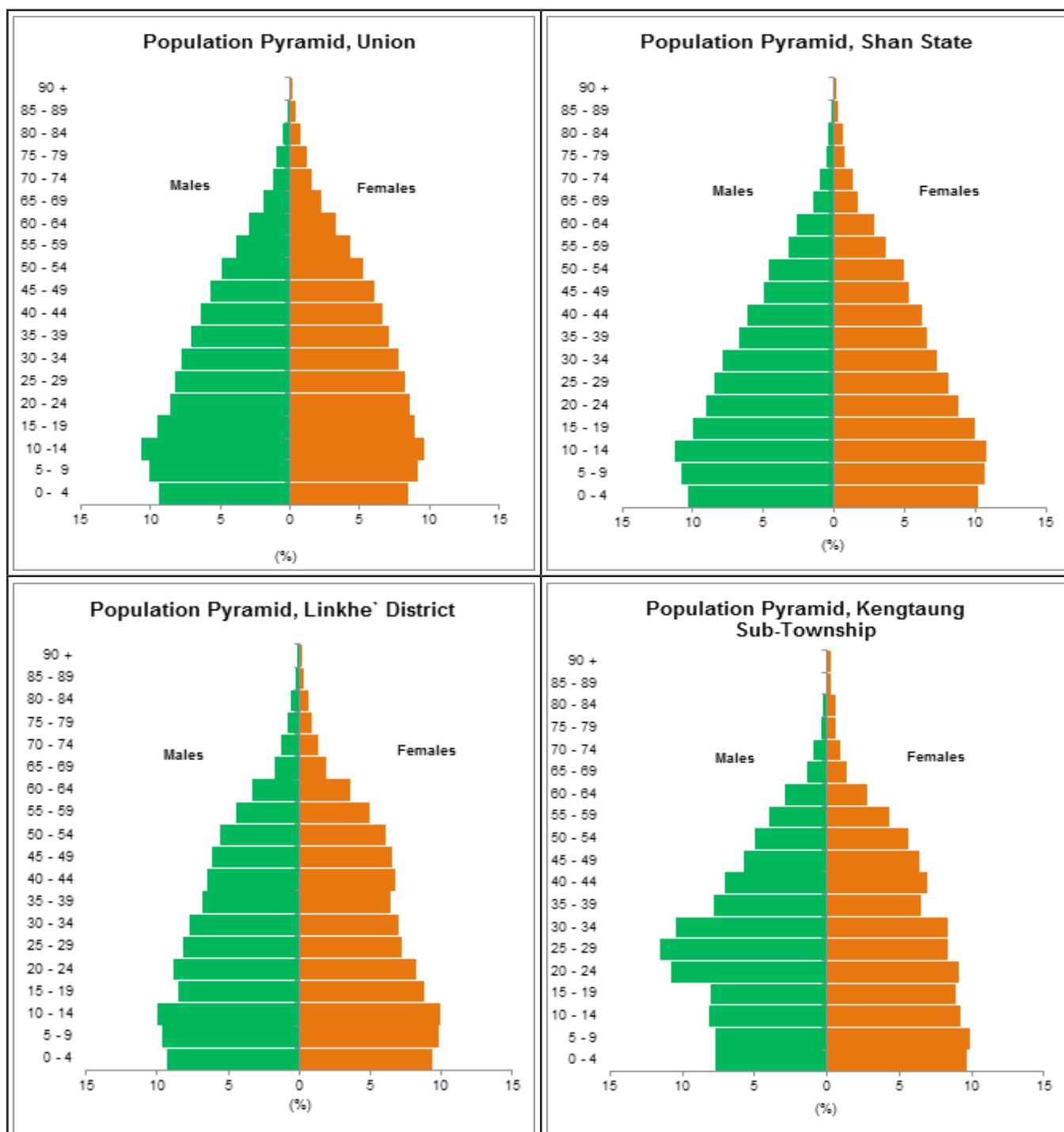
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kengtaung Sub-Township since the last 20 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 30-34 onwards.

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

- Starting from age group 10-14 to 70-74, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

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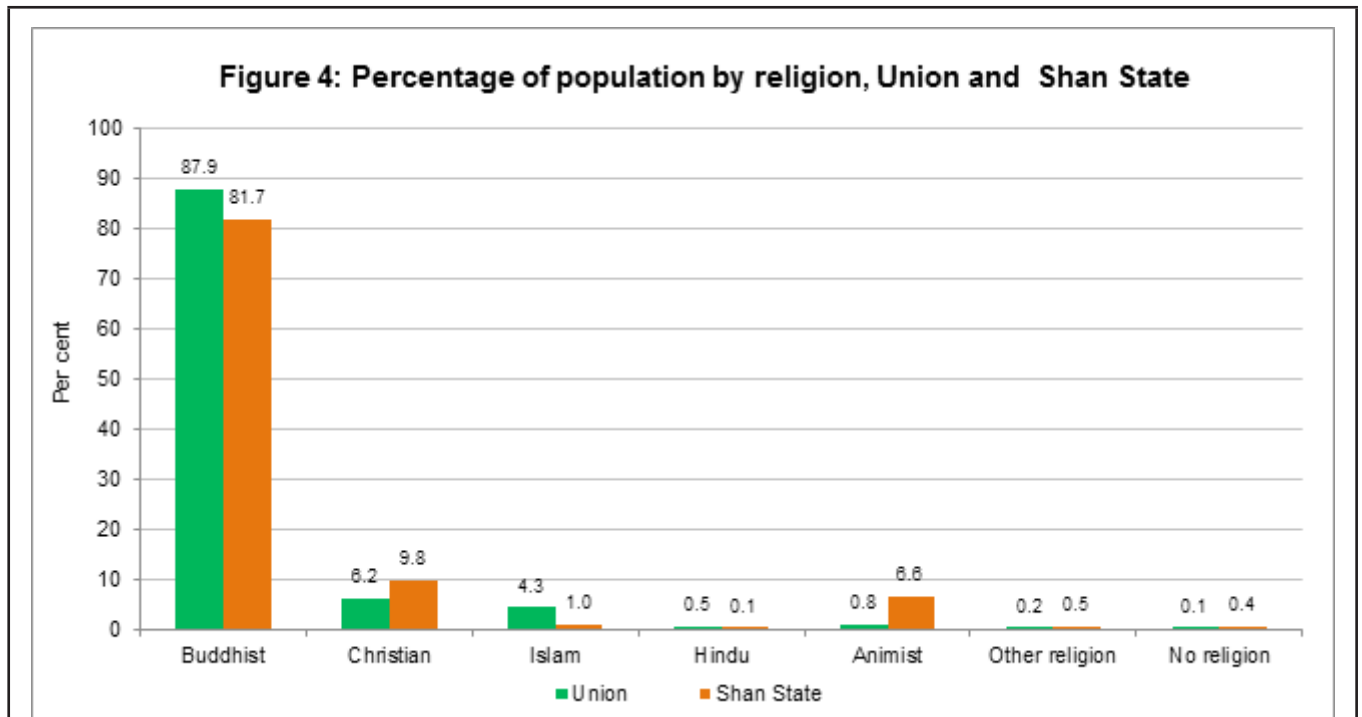
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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	198	94	104	42	17	25
6	165	81	84	92	40	52
7	193	91	102	127	61	66
8	166	79	87	120	53	67
9	179	83	96	126	58	68
10	161	87	74	121	68	53
11	154	64	90	113	40	73
12	160	65	95	114	43	71
13	198	99	99	112	51	61
14	159	72	87	86	37	49
15	132	50	82	45	15	30
16	141	69	72	39	11	28
17	155	63	92	27	5	22
18	195	95	100	16	6	10
19	137	68	69	14	8	6
20	206	87	119	7	2	5
21	138	74	64	7	3	4
22	188	88	100	6	3	3
23	123	53	70	-	-	-
24	138	71	67	-	-	-
25	196	104	92	4	2	2
26	131	61	70	-	-	-
27	127	66	61	2	-	2
28	171	89	82	-	-	-
29	135	71	64	1	1	-

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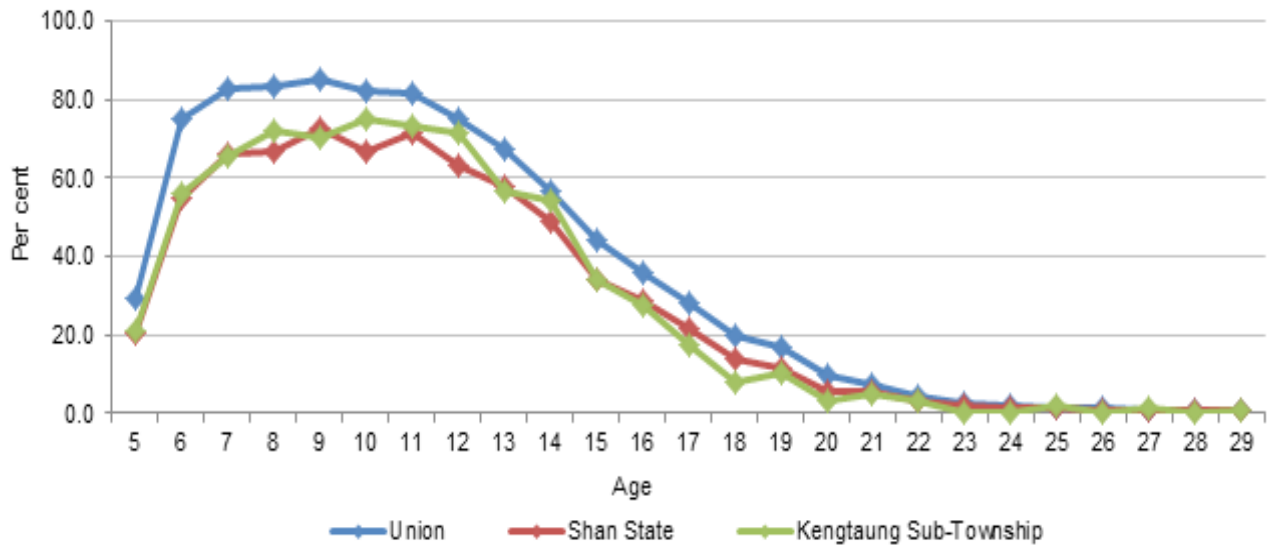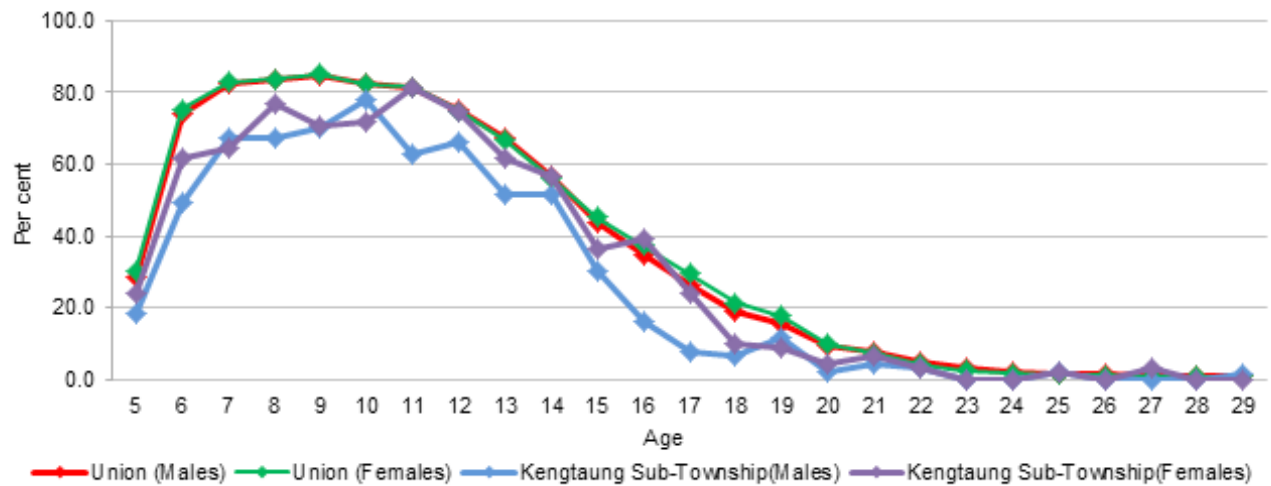

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kengtaung Sub-Township

- School attendance in Kengtaung Sub-Township dramatically drops after age 13 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Kengtaung Sub-Township is declining more starting from the school going age (at age 5).

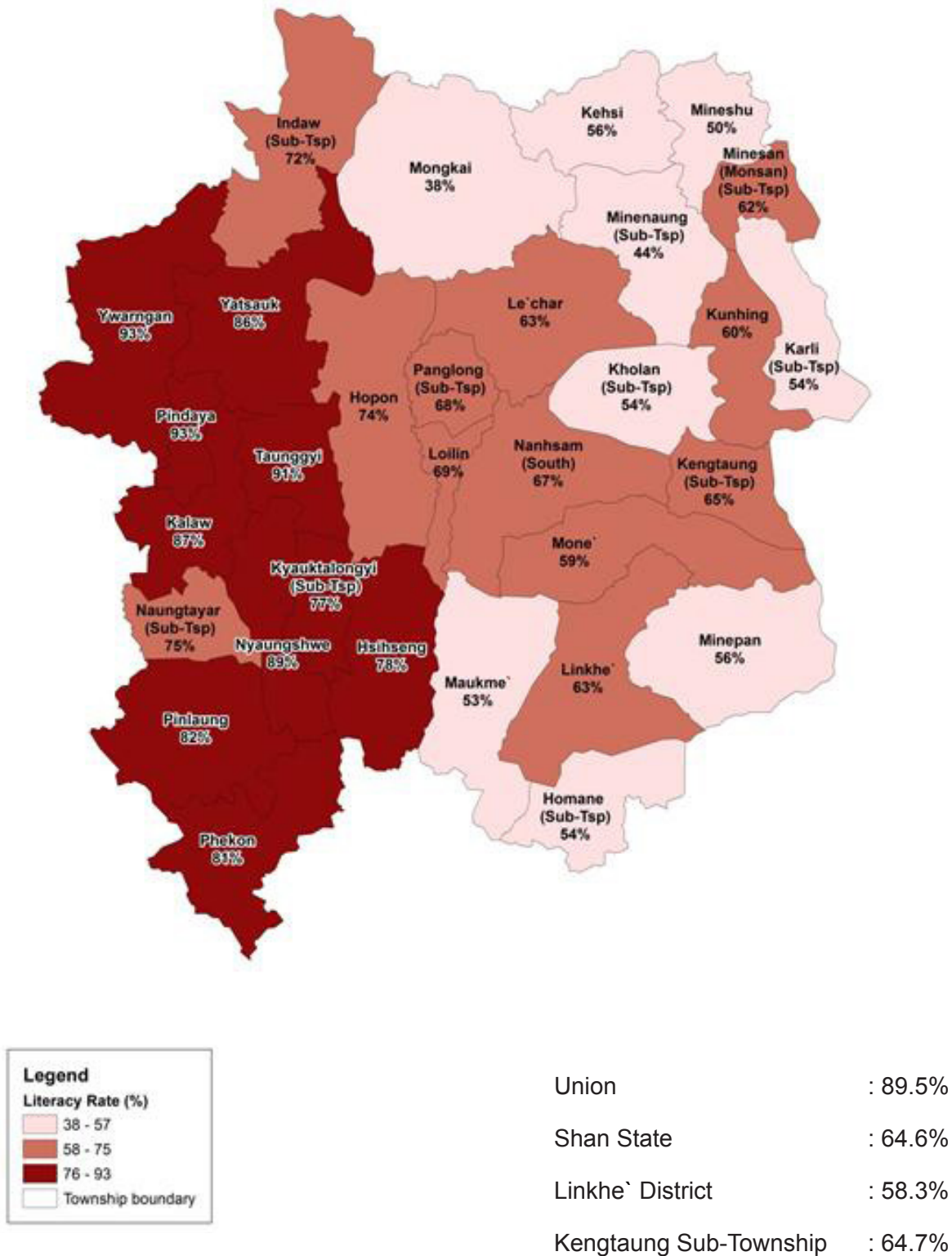**Figure 7: Literacy rate, Shan State (aged 15 and over)**

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 72%

Kehsi 56%

Mineshu 50%

Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 62%

Mongkai 38%

Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 44%

Ywarngan 93%

Yatsauk 86%

Le`char 63%

Kunhing 60%

Karli (Sub-Tsp) 54%

Pindaya 93%

Hopon 74%

Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 68%

Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 54%

Taunggyi 91%

Loilin 69%

Nanhsam (South) 67%

Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 65%

Kalaw 87%

Mone` 59%

Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 77%

Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 75%

Nyaungshwe 89%

Hsihseng 78%

Minepan 56%

Pinlaung 82%

Maukme` 53%

Linkhe` 63%

Phekon 81%

Homane (Sub-Tsp) 54%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 38 - 57
- 58 - 75
- 76 - 93
- Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Linkhe` District	: 58.3%
Kengtaung Sub-Township	: 64.7%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	1,553	77.1
Males	718	79.9
Females	835	74.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kengtaung Sub-Township is 64.7 per cent. It is slightly higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 55.3 per cent and for the males it is 74.2 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 77.1 per cent with 74.7 per cent for females and 79.9 per cent for males.

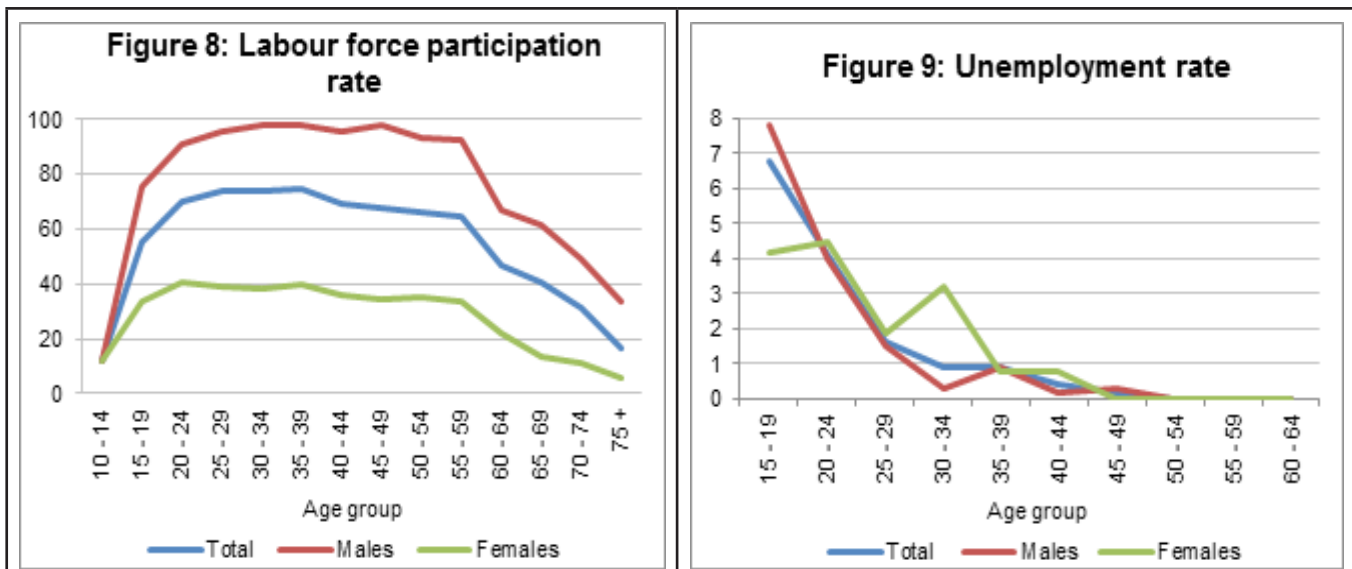**Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex**

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	6,015	2,664	44.3	699	565	935	488	18	464	35	8	139
Urban	5,642	2,335	41.4	695	553	928	488	18	464	35	8	118
Rural	373	329	88.2	4	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	21
Males	3,428	1,261	36.8	382	363	648	312	15	296	29	7	115
Females	2,587	1,403	54.2	317	202	287	176	3	168	6	1	24

- Some 44.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 88.2 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 36.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 54.2 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 9.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 7.7 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	12.1	12.0	12.3	6.2	10.3	1.8
15 - 19	55.3	75.4	33.3	6.8	7.8	4.2
20 - 24	70.0	90.7	40.3	4.1	4.0	4.5
25 - 29	74.3	95.3	38.9	1.6	1.5	1.9
30 - 34	74.2	97.6	38.6	0.9	0.3	3.2
35 - 39	74.4	97.6	39.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
40 - 44	69.0	95.7	35.7	0.4	0.2	0.8
45 - 49	67.4	97.7	34.1	0.2	0.3	-
50 - 54	65.8	93.6	35.5	-	-	-
55 - 59	64.7	92.3	33.8	-	-	-
60 - 64	46.9	66.7	21.9	-	-	-
65 - 69	40.3	61.4	13.6	-	-	-
70 - 74	31.7	49.1	10.9	-	-	-
75 +	16.5	33.3	6.1	-	-	-
15 - 24	63.3	84.2	36.8	5.2	5.4	4.3
15 - 64	68.0	91.8	36.3	1.8	1.7	2.0

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kengtaung Sub-Township is 68.0 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 36.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.8 per cent.

- In Kengtaung Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.1 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kengtaung Sub-Township is 1.8 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.7%) and for females (2.0%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 4.3 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	3,525	0.9	18.4	59.0	10.3	1.2	10.2
Males	874	2.6	30.8	15.6	17.7	2.6	30.7
Females	2,651	0.4	14.4	73.3	7.8	0.7	3.4

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 30.8 per cent of males are full time students while 73.3 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**3,779**	**2,734**	**1,045**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	136	133	3	3.6	4.9	0.3
Professionals	58	13	45	1.5	0.5	4.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	203	190	13	5.4	6.9	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	64	35	29	1.7	1.3	2.8
Services and Sales Workers	285	114	171	7.5	4.2	16.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,241	1,587	654	59.3	58.0	62.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	408	348	60	10.8	12.7	5.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	169	162	7	4.5	5.9	0.7
Elementary Occupations	175	128	47	4.6	4.7	4.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	40	24	16	1.1	0.9	1.5

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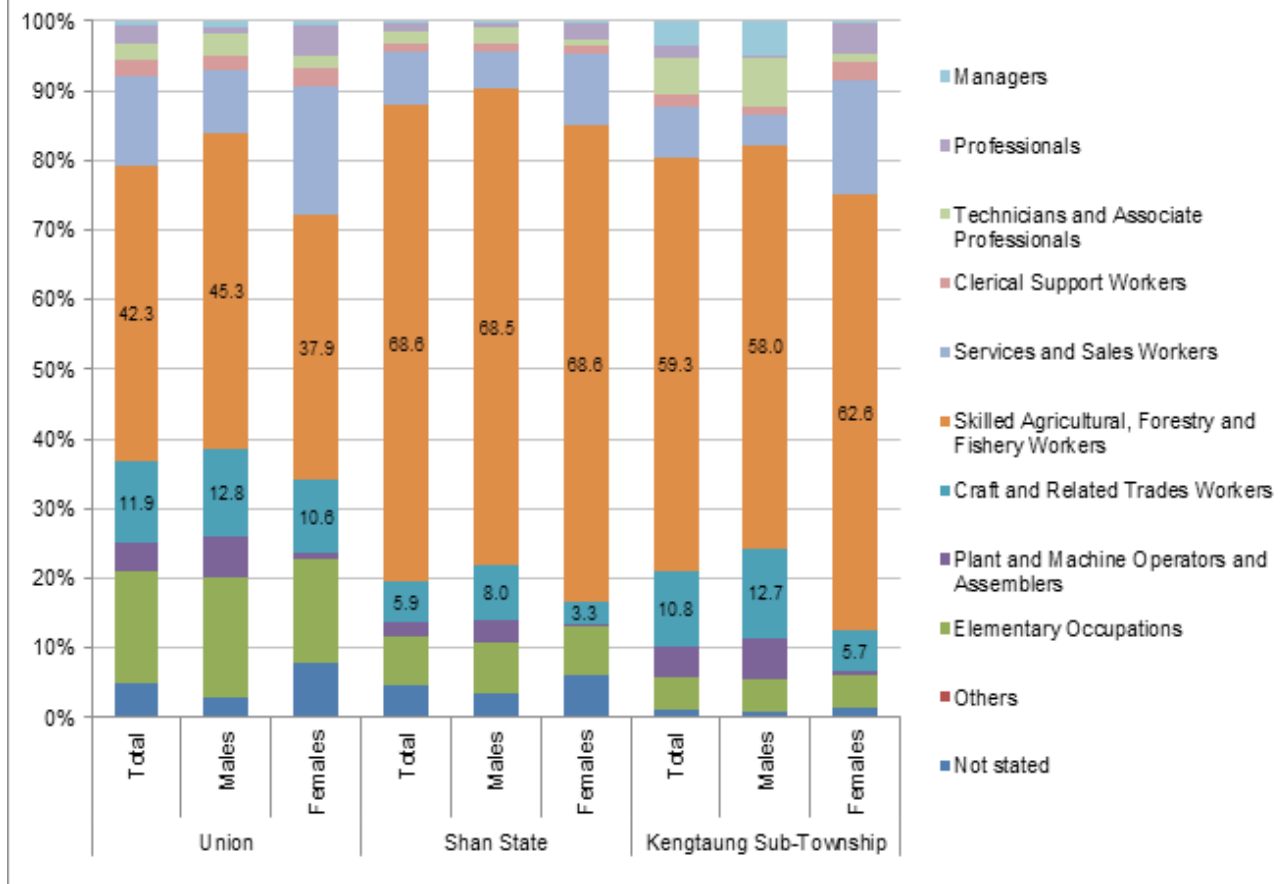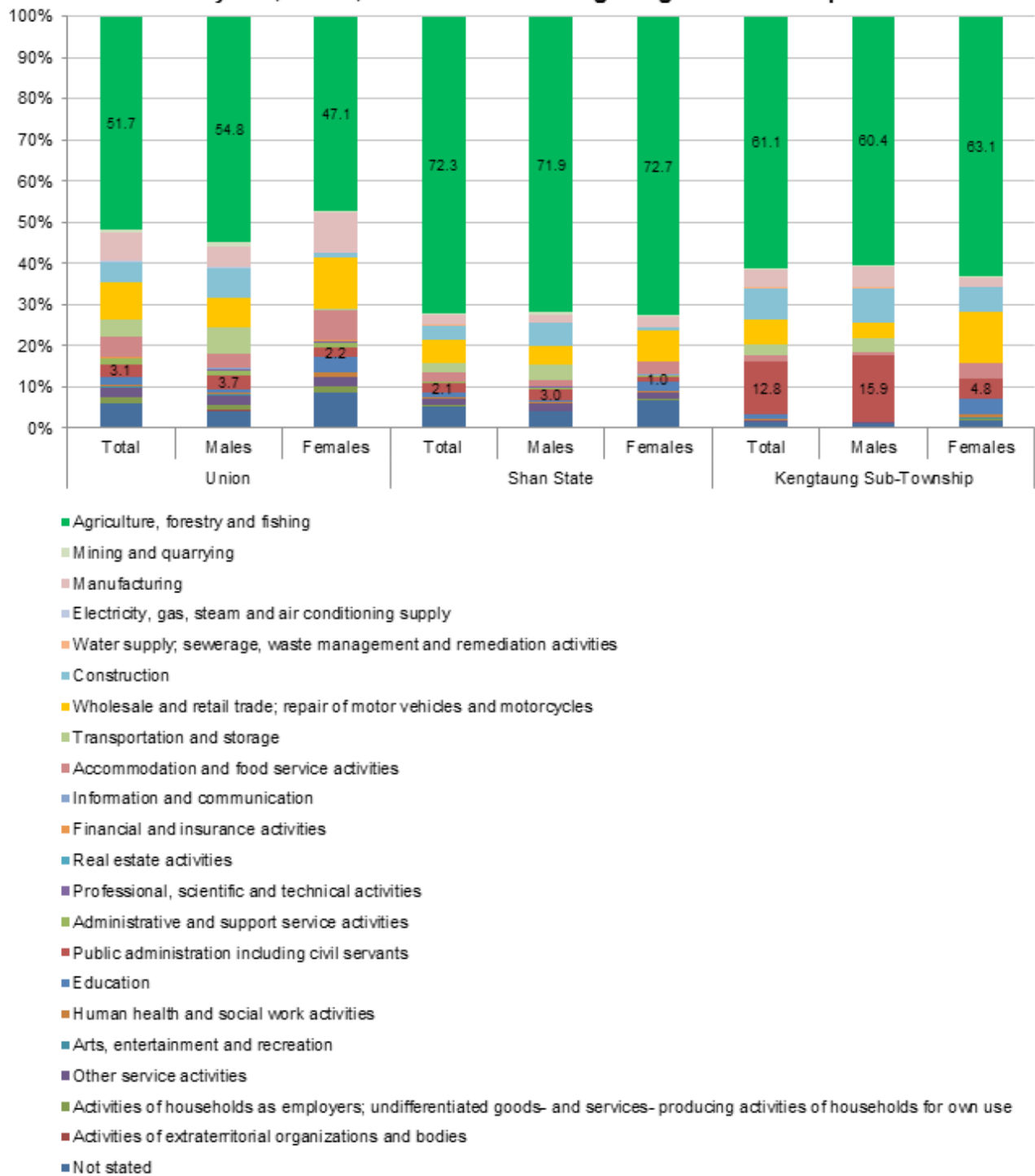

- In Kengtaung Sub-Township, 59.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 10.8 per cent in craft and related trades workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 58.0 per cent of males and 62.6 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 5.9 per cent are in craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**3,779**	**2,734**	**1,045**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,310	1,651	659	61.1	60.4	63.1
Mining and quarrying	16	11	5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	163	139	24	4.3	5.1	2.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	290	228	62	7.7	8.3	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	233	105	128	6.2	3.8	12.2
Transportation and storage	97	97	-	2.6	3.5	-
Accommodation and food service activities	58	18	40	1.5	0.7	3.8
Information and communication	1	1	-	*	*	-
Financial and insurance activities	1	-	1	*	-	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	2	-	0.1	0.1	-
Administrative and support service activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Public administration including civil servants	485	435	50	12.8	15.9	4.8
Education	41	-	41	1.1	-	3.9
Human health and social work activities	12	3	9	0.3	0.1	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	-	1	*	-	0.1
Other service activities	12	9	3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	4	-	4	0.1	-	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	50	32	18	1.3	1.2	1.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

- In Kengtaung Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 61.1 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Public administration including civil servants" at 12.8 per cent.

- There are 60.4 per cent of males and 63.1 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 and 2.1 per cent in "Public administration including civil servants" industry.

(E)   Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	7,478	*	*	47	29	26	-	*	1,347
Urban	7,011	*	*	47	29	25	-	*	1,238
Rural	467	*	*	-	-	1	-	-	109
Males	4,181	*	*	28	29	15	-	*	764
Females	3,297	*	-	19	-	11	-	-	583

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
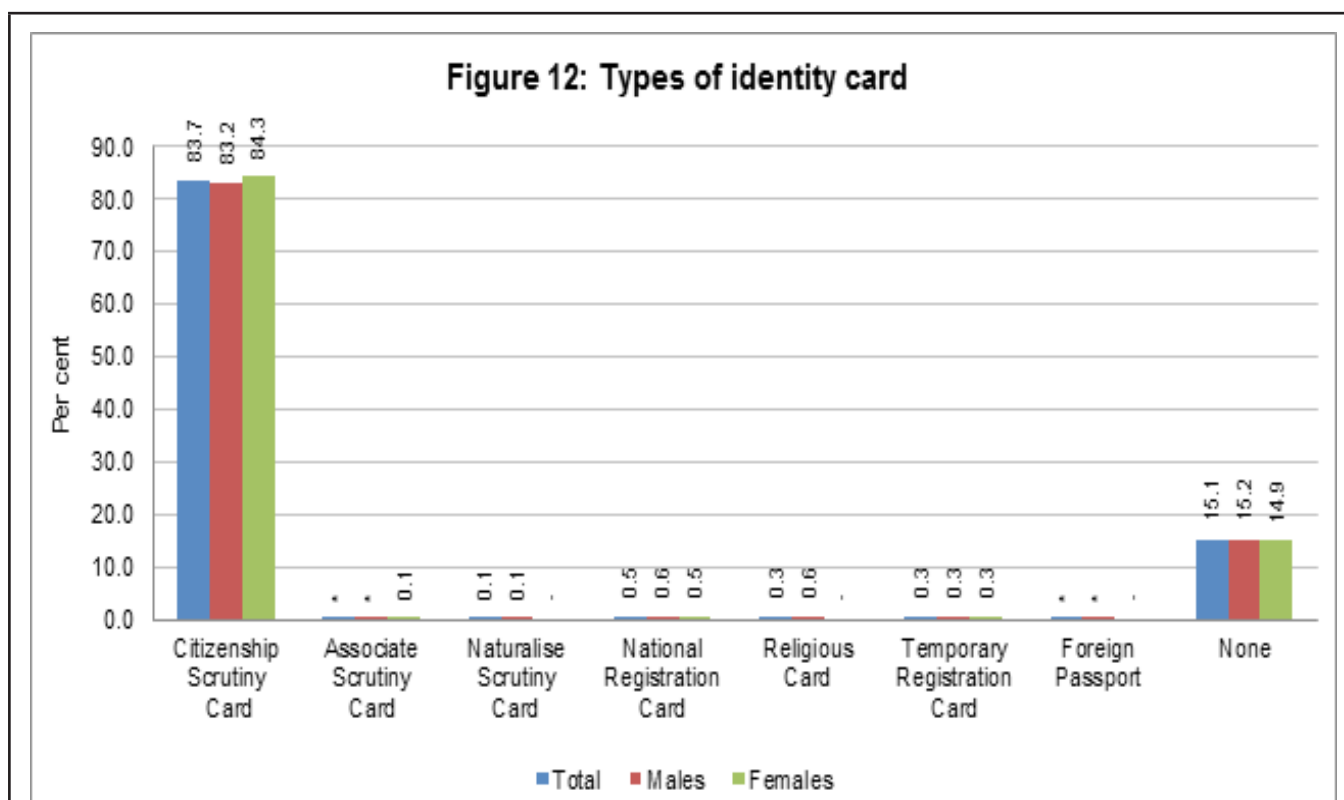
- In Kengtaung Sub-Township, 83.7 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 15.1 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 15.2 per cent of males and 14.9 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	**10,796**	**10,037**	**759**	**7.0**	**410**	**222**	**217**	**190**
0 - 4	926	916	10	1.1	2	-	7	9
5 - 9	934	925	9	1.0	-	2	4	4
10 - 14	931	915	16	1.7	3	4	3	7
15 - 19	909	887	22	2.4	5	7	5	8
20 - 24	1,081	1,048	33	3.1	8	10	10	12
25 - 29	1,091	1,045	46	4.2	16	17	12	13
30 - 34	1,029	979	50	4.9	25	15	9	9
35 - 39	776	722	54	7.0	35	12	7	7
40 - 44	756	684	72	9.5	42	14	22	19
45 - 49	654	582	72	11.0	43	10	20	16
50 - 54	570	480	90	15.8	59	23	29	27
55 - 59	445	375	70	15.7	41	21	13	10
60 - 64	311	254	57	18.3	34	11	18	3
65 - 69	149	104	45	30.2	28	19	9	13
70 - 74	101	61	40	39.6	22	23	9	8
75 - 79	55	24	31	56.4	21	13	12	8
80 - 84	47	20	27	57.4	17	14	14	9
85 - 89	15	9	6	40.0	4	2	6	3
90 +	16	7	9	56.3	5	5	8	5

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	**5,937**	**5,504**	**433**	**7.3**	**223**	**126**	**131**	**99**
0 - 4	457	453	4	0.9	1	-	3	3
5 - 9	456	451	5	1.1	-	1	2	3
10 - 14	483	477	6	1.2	1	2	2	1
15 - 19	476	462	14	2.9	2	3	5	5
20 - 24	637	617	20	3.1	2	8	6	9
25 - 29	685	654	31	4.5	10	11	9	9
30 - 34	622	592	30	4.8	16	5	8	5
35 - 39	463	429	34	7.3	19	9	4	6
40 - 44	420	383	37	8.8	19	7	15	9
45 - 49	343	299	44	12.8	28	5	15	10
50 - 54	297	239	58	19.5	40	18	18	13
55 - 59	235	194	41	17.4	25	12	9	6
60 - 64	174	137	37	21.3	20	7	15	3
65 - 69	83	58	25	30.1	15	10	5	6
70 - 74	55	37	18	32.7	6	14	3	2
75 - 79	26	11	15	57.7	11	7	2	2
80 - 84	18	8	10	55.6	5	5	6	4
85 - 89	5	2	3	60.0	2	1	3	2
90 +	2	1	1	50.0	1	1	1	1

Table 11: (Continued)

| Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	**4,859**	**4,533**	**326**	**6.7**	**187**	**96**	**86**	**91**
0 - 4	469	463	6	1.3	1	-	4	6
5 - 9	478	474	4	0.8	-	1	2	1
10 - 14	448	438	10	2.2	2	2	1	6
15 - 19	433	425	8	1.8	3	4	-	3
20 - 24	444	431	13	2.9	6	2	4	3
25 - 29	406	391	15	3.7	6	6	3	4
30 - 34	407	387	20	4.9	9	10	1	4
35 - 39	313	293	20	6.4	16	3	3	1
40 - 44	336	301	35	10.4	23	7	7	10
45 - 49	311	283	28	9.0	15	5	5	6
50 - 54	273	241	32	11.7	19	5	11	14
55 - 59	210	181	29	13.8	16	9	4	4
60 - 64	137	117	20	14.6	14	4	3	-
65 - 69	66	46	20	30.3	13	9	4	7
70 - 74	46	24	22	47.8	16	9	6	6
75 - 79	29	13	16	55.2	10	6	10	6
80 - 84	29	12	17	58.6	12	9	8	5
85 - 89	10	7	3	30.0	2	1	3	1
90 +	14	6	8	57.1	4	4	7	4

- Seven in every 100 persons in Kengtaung Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Less females than males have disability.

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

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

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

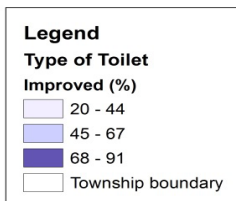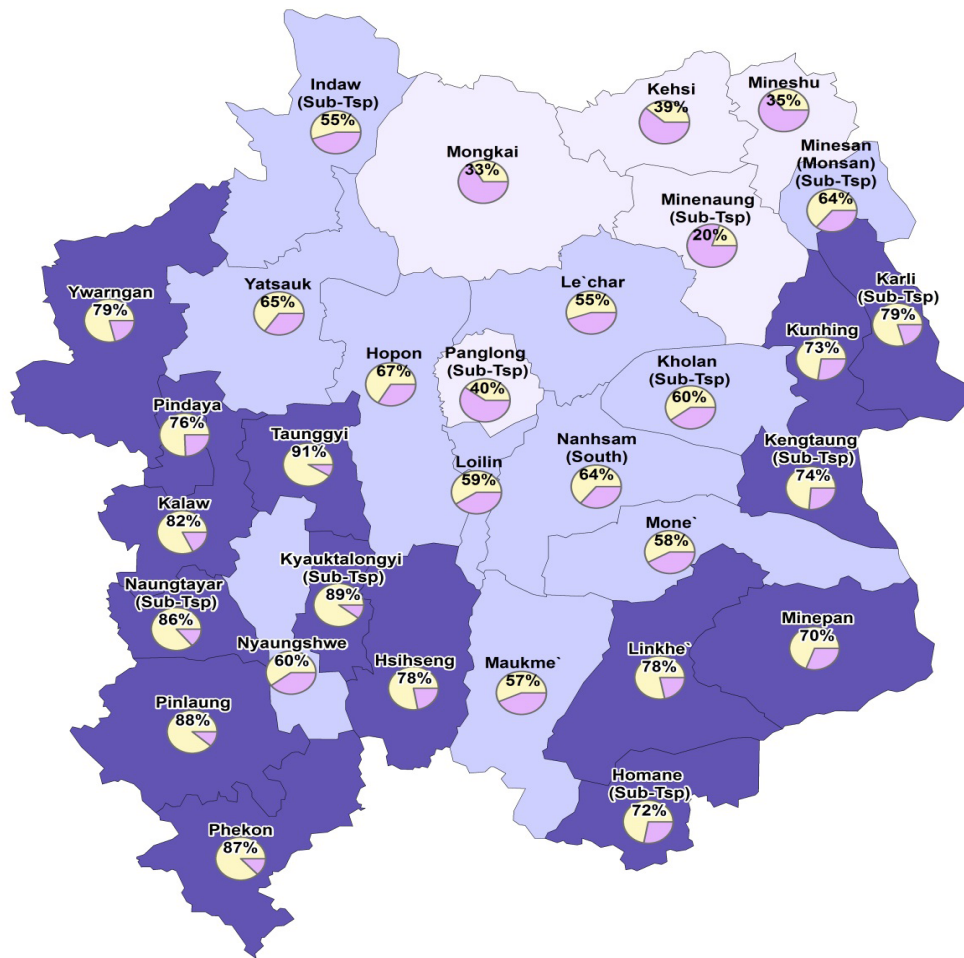**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	2,261	13.9	9.8	8.4	53.8	10.4	1.1	0.4	2.1
Urban	2,097	15.0	10.6	9.1	56.9	4.6	1.2	0.4	2.2
Rural	164	-	-	-	14.6	84.1	0.6	0.6	-

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
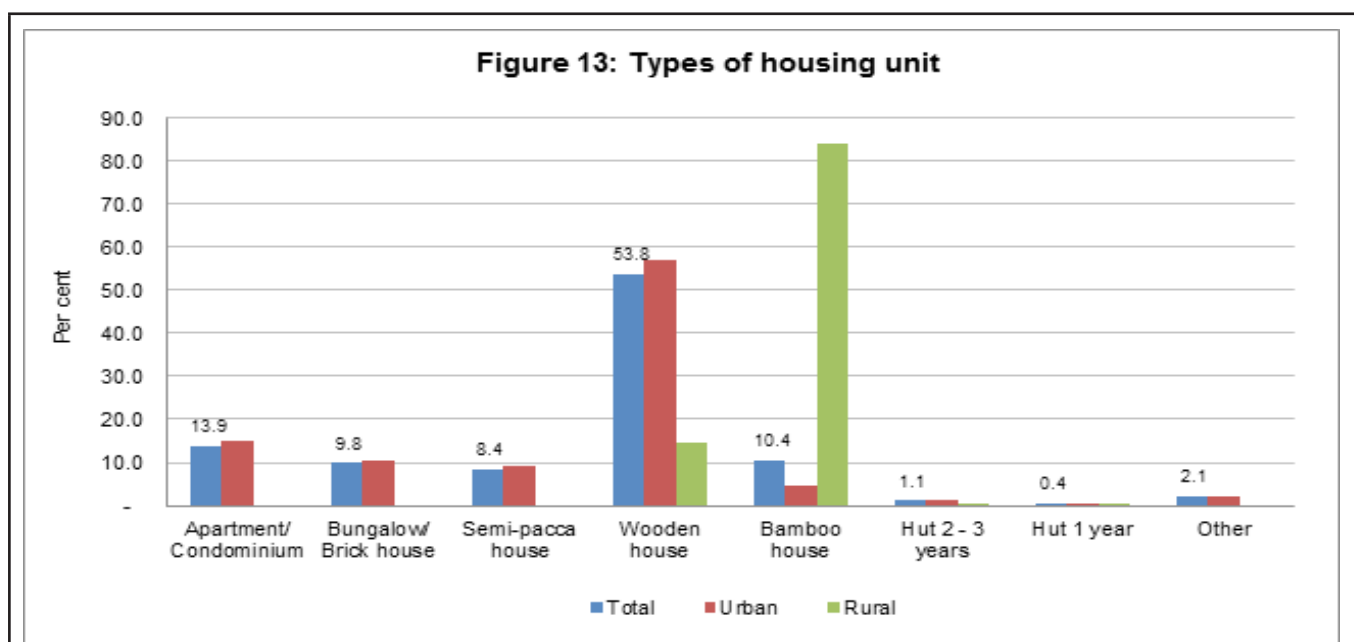
- The majority of the households in Kengtaung Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (53.8%) followed by households in apartment/condominium (13.9%).

- Some 56.9 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 84.1 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 55%
Kehsi 39%
Mineshu 35%
Mongkai 33%
Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 64%
Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 20%
Ywarngan 79%
Yatsauk 65%
Le`char 55%
Karli (Sub-Tsp) 79%
Kunhing 73%
Hopon 67%
Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 40%
Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 60%
Pindaya 76%
Taunggyi 91%
Loilin 59%
Nanhsam (South) 64%
Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 74%
Kalaw 82%
Mone` 58%
Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 86%
Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 89%
Minepan 70%
Nyaungshwe 60%
Hsihseng 78%
Maukme` 57%
Linkhe` 78%
Pinlaung 88%
Homane (Sub-Tsp) 72%
Phekon 87%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
- 20 - 44
- 45 - 67
- 68 - 91
- Township boundary

Union : 74.3%

Shan State : 63.8%

Linkhe` District : 67.0%

Kengtaung Sub-Township : 73.9%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.8	2.0	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		72.1	77.7	0.6
Improved sanitation		*73.9*	*79.7*	*0.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		19.7	17.8	43.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.3	-
Other		1.7	0.4	18.3
None		4.4	1.8	37.2
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**2,261**	**2,097**	**164**

- Some 73.9 per cent of the households in Kengtaung Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (72.1%)).

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kengtaung Sub-Township is in the range of 68-91 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 4.4 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 Kengtaung Sub-Township, 37.2 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 18%
Mongkai 29%
Kehsi 26%
Mineshu 34%
Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 57%
Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 30%
Ywarngan 24%
Yatsauk 48%
Le'char 46%
Kunhing 37%
Karli (Sub-Tsp) 32%
Pindaya 44%
Hopon 44%
Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 39%
Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 55%
Taunggyi 76%
Loilin 55%
Nanhsam (South) 47%
Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 54%
Kalaw 58%
Mone' 58%
Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 17%
Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 31%
Nyaungshwe 84%
Hsihseng 47%
Linkhe' 39%
Minepan 63%
Pinlaung 21%
Maukme' 47%
Homane (Sub-Tsp) 27%
Phekon 48%

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
17 - 37
38 - 56
57 - 76
Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Linkhe` District	: 49.5%
Kengtaung Sub- Township	: 53.6%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	19.1	20.6	-
Tube well, borehole	3.8	4.1	-
Protected well/ Spring	30.0	32.2	0.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.7	0.8	-
Total improved drinking water	*53.6*	*57.7*	*0.6*
Unprotected well/Spring	28.6	26.7	53.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake	*	*	-
River/stream/ canal	12.6	11.7	25.0
Waterfall/ Rain water	1.6	*	21.3
Other	3.6	3.9	-
Total unimproved drinking water	*46.4*	*42.3*	*99.4*
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	2,261	2,097	164

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

- This proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to 38-56 per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 30.0 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 28.6 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.

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

- In rural areas, 99.4 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

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 16%
Mongkai 93%
Kehsi 3%
Mineshu 1%
Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 6%
Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 16%
Ywarngan 7%
Yatsauk 29%
Le`char 30%
Kunhing 14%
Karli (Sub-Tsp) 4%
Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 35%
Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 46%
Hopon 15%
Pindaya 30%
Taunggyi 67%
Loilin 38%
Nanhsam (South) 32%
Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 80%
Kalaw 45%
Mone` 44%
Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 14%
Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 33%
Nyaungshwe 38%
Hsihseng 4%
Linkhe` 54%
Minepan 46%
Pinlaung 30%
Maukme 17%
Homane (Sub-Tsp) 1%
Phekon 34%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
1 - 27
28 - 54
55 - 80
Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Linkhe` District	: 41.7%
Kengtaung Sub-Township	: 79.9%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		79.9	86.2	-
Kerosene		0.3	0.2	0.6
Candle		15.7	11.5	69.5
Battery		0.7	0.5	3.7
Generator (private)		0.3	0.3	-
Water mill (private)		*	-	0.6
Solar system/energy		2.7	1.3	20.7
Other		0.4	-	4.9
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**2,261**	**2,097**	**164**

- In Kengtaung Sub-Township, 79.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of (55-80) per cent in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.

- In rural areas, 69.5 per cent of the households mainly use candles for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend
Fuel For Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
- 59 - 72
- 73 - 86
- 87 - 100
- Township boundary
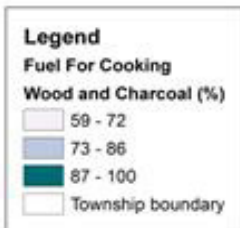
Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Linkhe` District	: 77.6%
Kengtaung Sub-Township	: 72.9%

33

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		26.7	28.8	-
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		67.9	65.4	100.0
Charcoal		5.0	5.4	-
Coal		0.4	0.4	-
Other		*	*	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	2,261	2,097	164

- In Kengtaung Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 67.9 per cent using firewood and 5.0 per cent using charcoal.

- Some 26.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- All of the households in rural areas mainly use firewood.

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	2,261	17.9	71.1	1.1	6.9	4.5	1.2	25.1	-
Urban	2,097	18.5	75.4	1.1	7.4	4.9	1.3	21.1	-
Rural	164	10.4	16.5	-	-	-	-	76.2	-

- Some 71.1 per cent of the households in Kengtaung Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 75.4 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 16.5 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
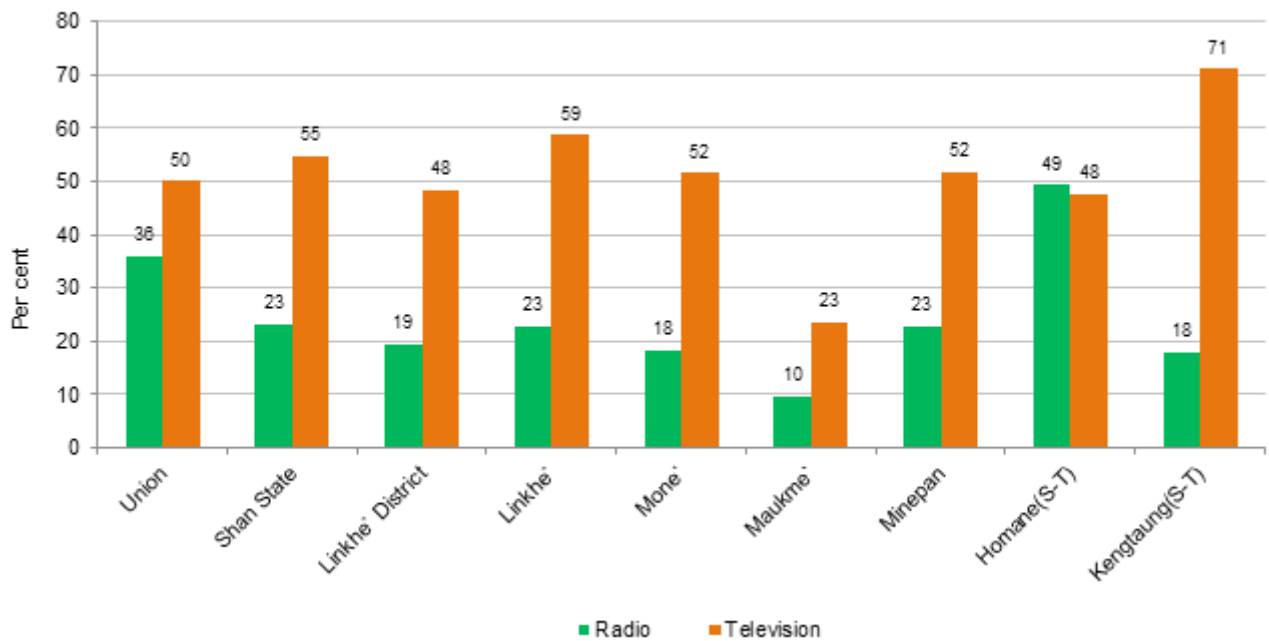
- In Kengtaung Sub-Township, 71.1 per cent of the households having a television and about one in six households 17.9 per cent reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Legend
Access to mobile phones (%)
- 1 - 20
- 21 - 39
- 40 - 59
- Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Linkhe` District	: 25.6%
Kengtaung Sub-Township	: 6.9%
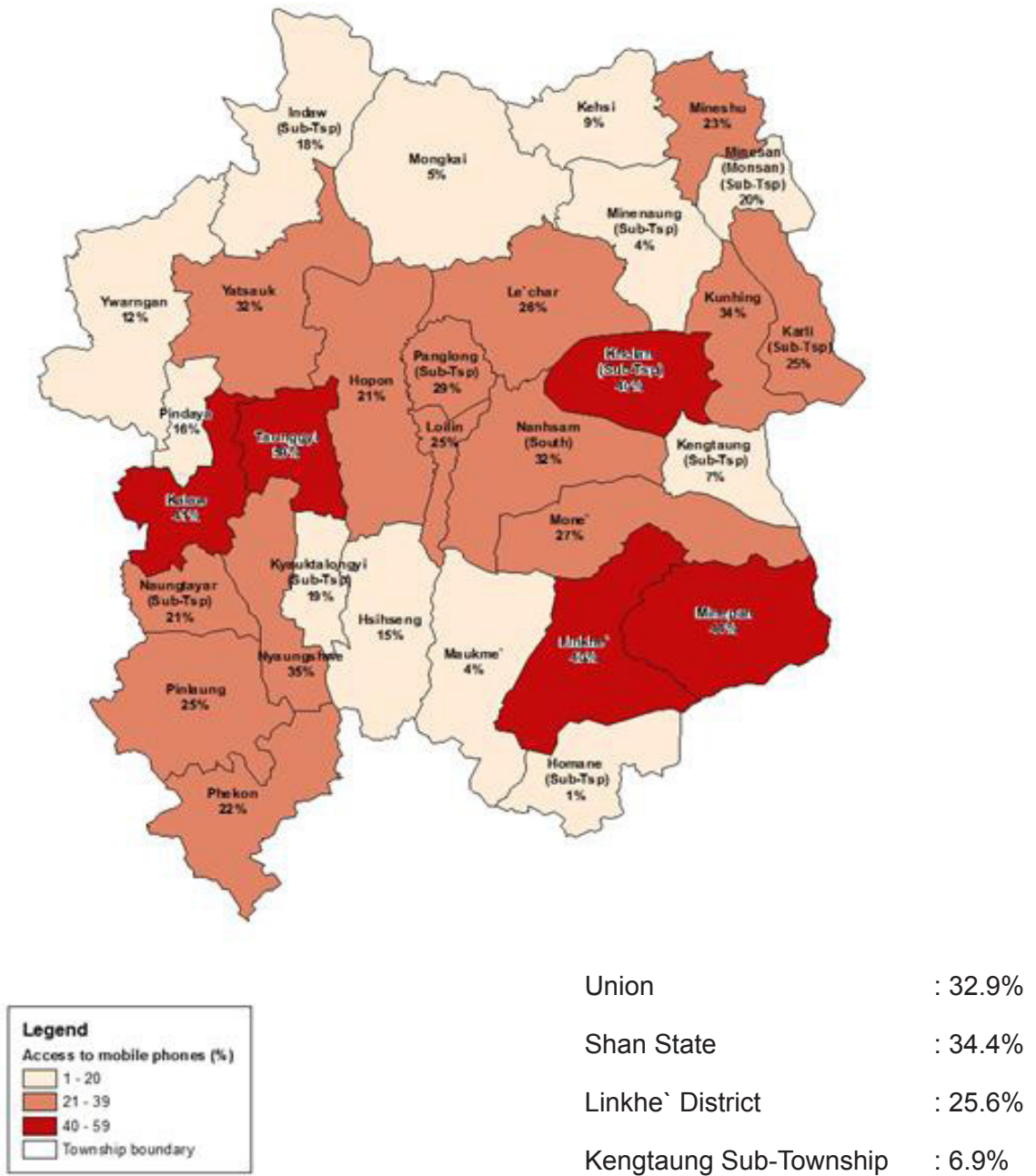
- Some 6.9 per cent of the households in Kengtaung Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. It is in the range of 1-20 per cent group.

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
Linkhe` District	30,648	816	20,239	6,786	3,059	592	33	7,089
Urban	9,743	534	7,442	3,797	1,109	83	10	785
Rural	20,905	282	12,797	2,989	1,950	509	23	6,304
Kengtaung Sub-Township	2,261	120	1,604	386	140	1	-	329
Urban	2,097	120	1,521	386	138	1	-	267
Rural	164	-	83	-	2	-	-	62

- In Kengtaung Sub-Township, 70.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 17.1 per cent of households having bicycle.

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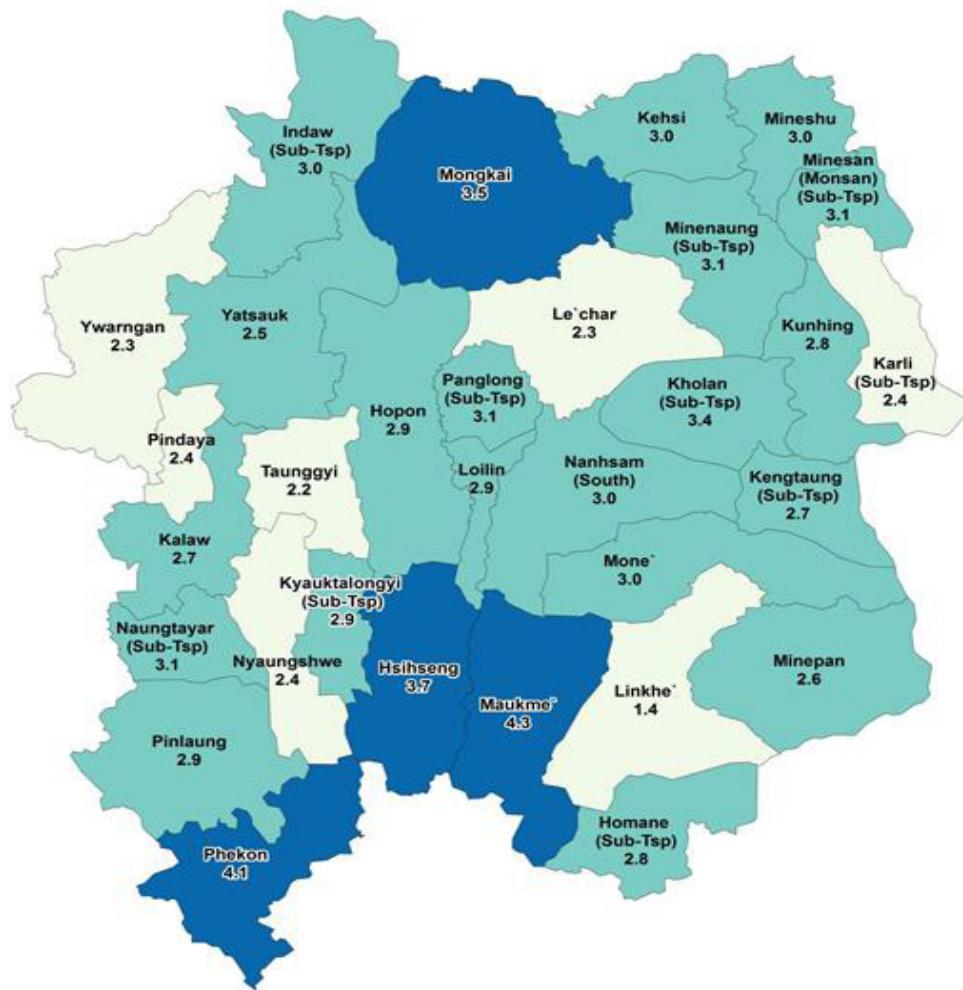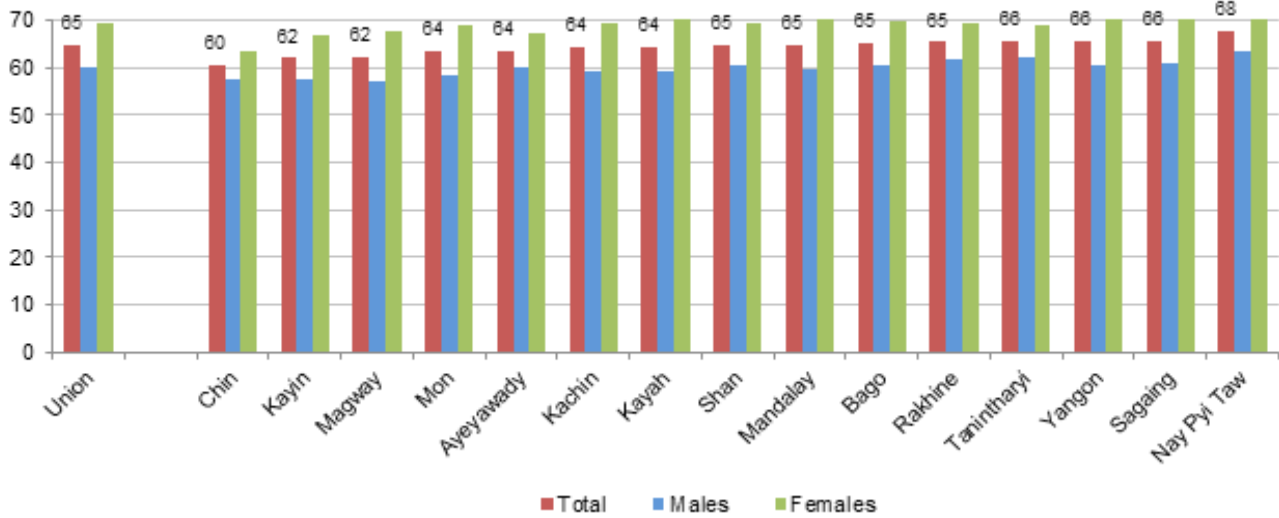
(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Shan State and Kengtaung Sub-Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.7 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
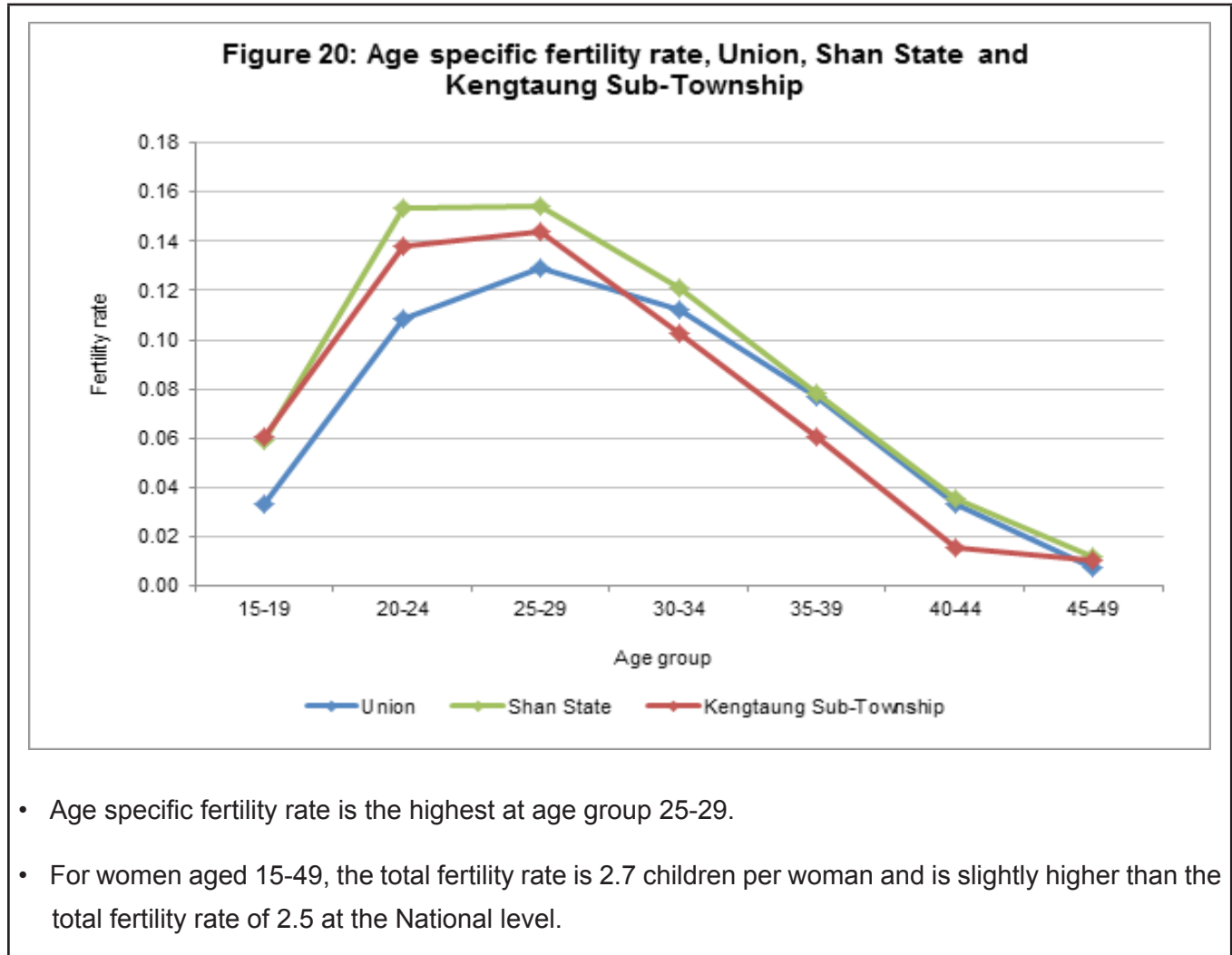
Figure 21: Total fertility rate
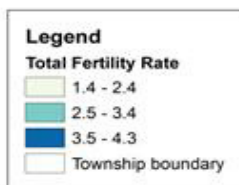
Region	Value
Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Linkhe` District	: 2.8
Kengtaung Sub-Township	: 2.7

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 1.4 - 2.4
- 2.5 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 4.3
- Township boundary

Map labels:
Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 3.0, Mongkai 3.5, Kehsi 3.0, Mineshu 3.0, Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 3.1, Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 3.1, Ywarngan 2.3, Yatsauk 2.5, Le`char 2.3, Kunhing 2.8, Karli (Sub-Tsp) 2.4, Hopon 2.9, Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 3.1, Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 3.4, Pindaya 2.4, Taunggyi 2.2, Loilin 2.9, Nanhsam (South) 3.0, Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 2.7, Kalaw 2.7, Mone` 3.0, Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 2.9, Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 3.1, Nyaungshwe 2.4, Hsihseng 3.7, Maukme` 4.3, Linkhe` 1.4, Minepan 2.6, Pinlaung 2.9, Homane (Sub-Tsp) 2.8, Phekon 4.1

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

- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly lower 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
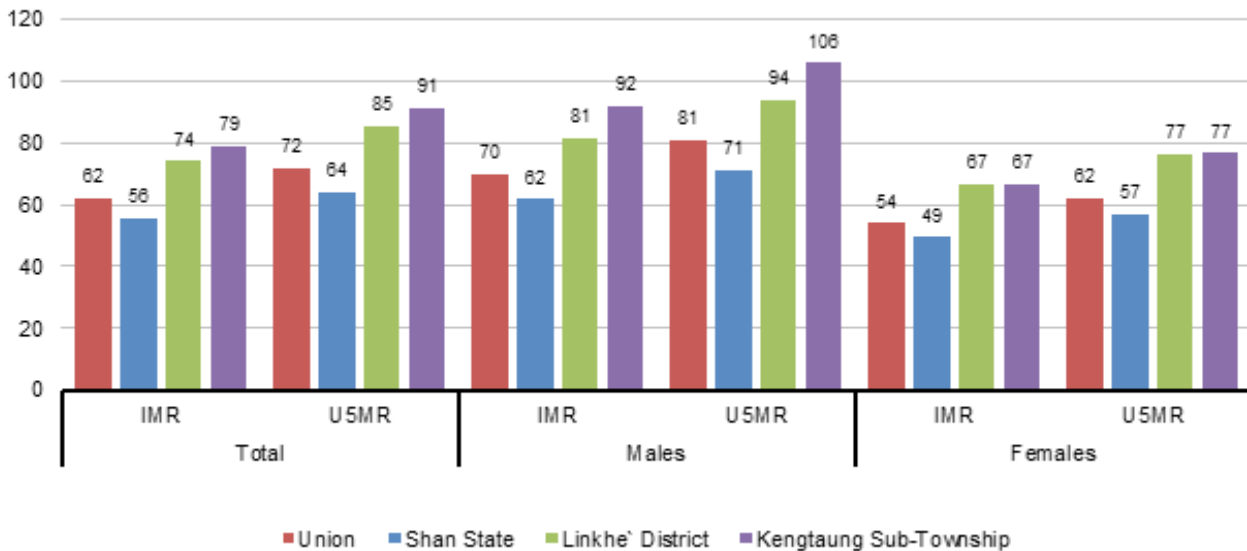
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Linkhe` District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Linkhe` District is 74 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 85 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kengtaung Sub-Township are higher than those in Shan State and Linkhe` District. The Infant mortality in Kengtaung Sub-Township is 79 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 91 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
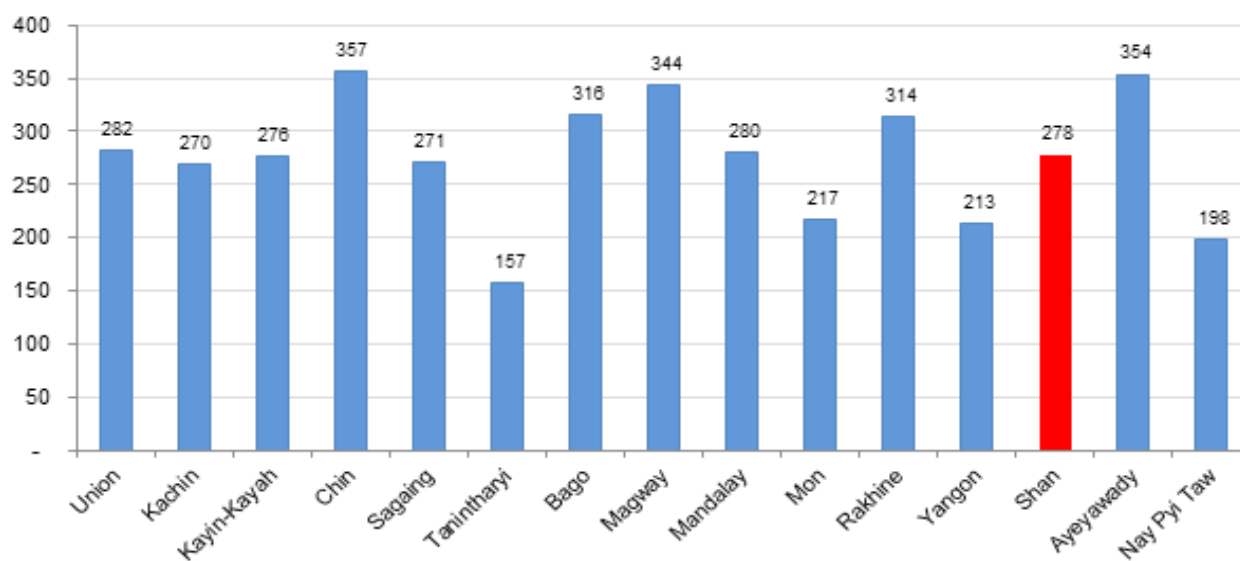
- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Shan State is lower than that of the Union level.

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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km^2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) **School attendance**: The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were: (a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

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

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

(a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);

(b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);

(c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);

(d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:
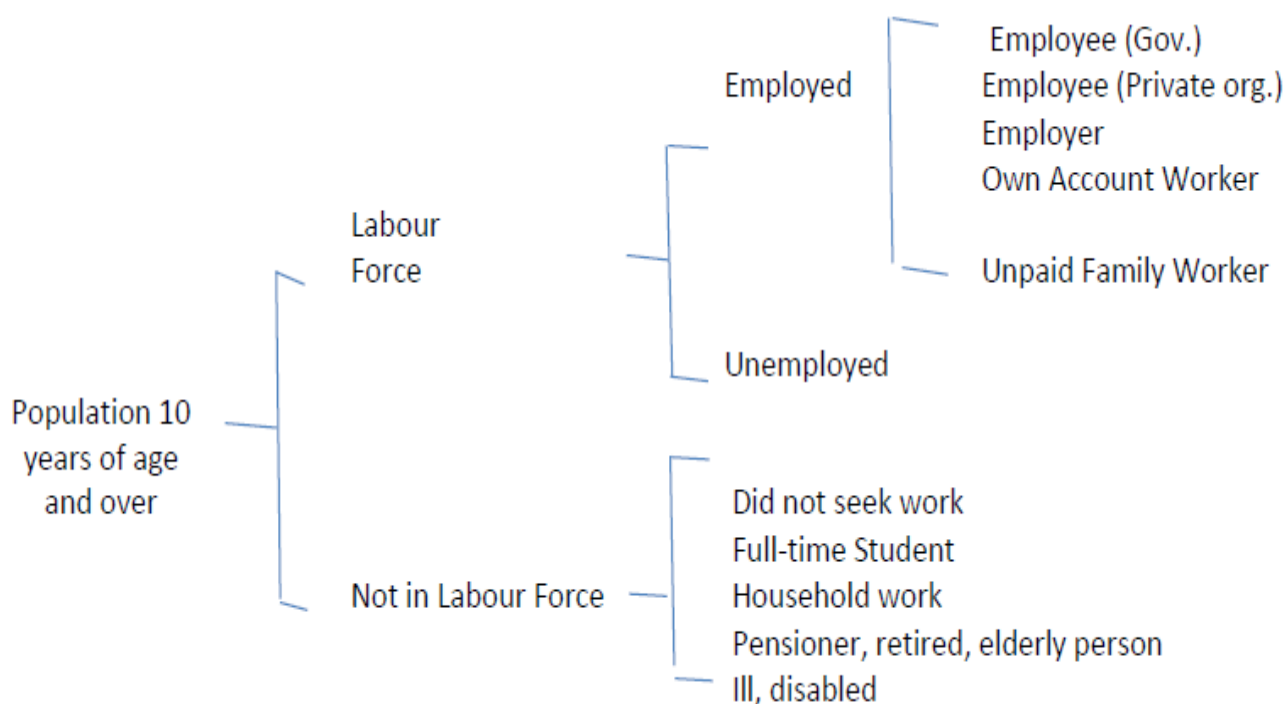
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

Employed: "Employed" persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit,

such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons 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