

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, HKAMTI DISTRICT

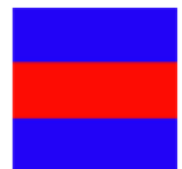
Lahe Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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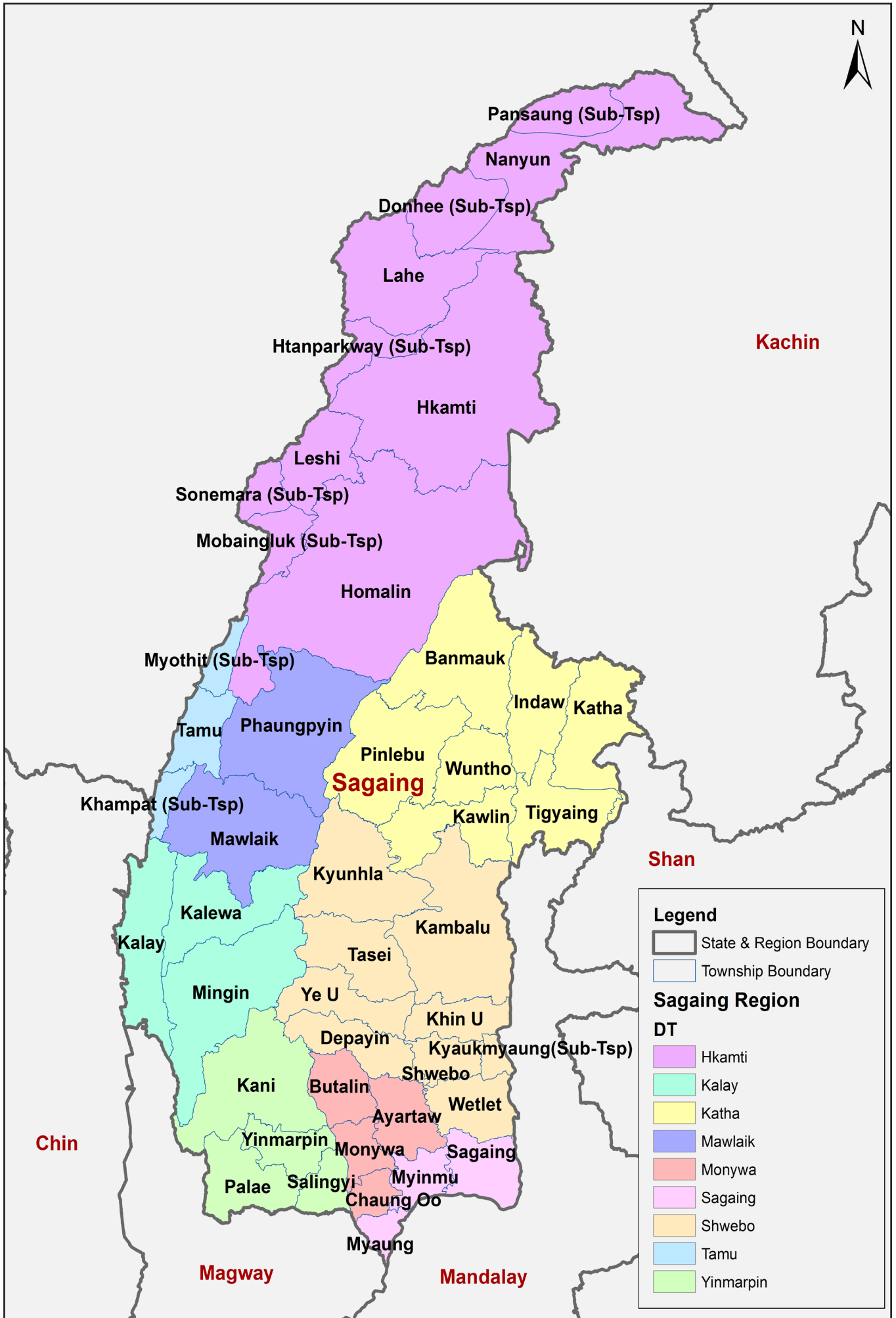
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Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Lahe Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	43,191 ²	
Population males	21,443 (49.6%)	
Population females	21,748 (50.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	7.3%	
Area (Km²)	3,194.3 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	13.5 persons	
Median age	19.3 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	31	
Number of private households	6,977	
Percentage of female headed households	10.8%	
Mean household size	6.1 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	40.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	55.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.6%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	79.7	
Child dependency ratio	73.3	
Old dependency ratio	6.4	
Ageing index	8.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	99	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	20.6%	
Male	25.5%	
Female	16.0%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,918	4.4
Walking	785	1.8
Seeing	569	1.3
Hearing	818	1.9
Remembering	1,161	2.7

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	12,518	40.3	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
National Registration	*	< 0.1	
Religious	27	0.1	
Temporary Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	18,469	59.5	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	84.3%	89.3%	79.4%
Unemployment rate	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%
Employment to population ratio	83.6%	88.4%	78.8%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	6,746	96.7	
Renter	56	0.8	
Provided free (individually)	52	0.7	
Government quarters	96	1.4	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	22	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.2%		94.7%
Bamboo	96.0%	57.4%	0.2%
Earth	< 0.1%	35.9%	
Wood	2.4%	5.2%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	< 0.1%		4.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	1.1%	1.2%	-
Other	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.2	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	6,908	99.0	
Charcoal	*	0.1	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	43	0.6	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	316	4.5
Kerosene	61	0.9
Candle	1,347	19.3
Battery	303	4.3
Generator (private)	*	0.1
Water mill (private)	297	4.3
Solar system/energy	1,797	25.8
Other	2,852	40.9
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,366	33.9
Tube well, borehole	*	< 0.1
Protected well/spring	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,368</i>	<i>33.9</i>
Unprotected well/spring	293	4.2
Pool/pond/lake	1,183	17.0
River/stream/canal	29	0.4
Waterfall/rainwater	3,103	44.5
Other	*	< 0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,609</i>	<i>66.1</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,363	33.9
Tube well, borehole	*	< 0.1
Protected well/spring	*	< 0.1
Unprotected well/spring	298	4.3
Pool/pond/lake	1,182	16.9
River/stream/canal	29	0.4
Waterfall/rainwater	3,100	44.4
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	< 0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	81	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,007	14.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>1,088</i>	<i>15.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,667	23.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,624	23.3
Other	425	6.1
None	2,173	31.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	809	11.6
Television	452	6.5
Landline phone	25	0.4
Mobile phone	718	10.3
Computer	23	0.3
Internet at home	*	< 0.1
Households with none of the items	5,462	78.3
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.1
Motorcycle/Moped	578	8.3
Bicycle	23	0.3
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	*	0.2
Cart (bullock)	564	8.1

Note: ¹ Population figures for Lahe 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 Lahe Township in Sagaing Region. 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 Lahe Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	43,191 *		
Males	21,443		
Females	21,748		
Sex ratio	99 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	7.3%		
Area (Km ²)	3,194.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	13.5 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	31		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	42,605	2,832	39,773
Number of conventional households	6,977	538	6,439
Mean household size	6.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Lahe Township, there are slightly more females than males with 99 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (7.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Lahe Township is 14 persons per square kilometre. • There are 6.1 persons living in each household in Lahe Township. This is higher than 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; Lahe Township (Hkamti District, Sagaing Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	6,977	43,191	21,443	21,748
	Ward	538	3,141	1,700	1,441
1	Lahe Ywar Ma(W)	128	781	389	392
2	Ah Hmu Htan Myar(W)	234	1,549	875	674
3	No (1) Toe Chea(W)	93	420	238	182
4	No (2) Toe Chea(W)	83	391	198	193
	Village Tract	6,439	40,050	19,743	20,307
1	Kar Mway Law Ri(VT)	982	7,477	3,796	3,681
2	Yan Kyone(VT)	709	4,145	2,082	2,063
3	Nauk Nyu Khar San(VT)	171	986	448	538
4	Kar Yaw Nauk Nyo(VT)	265	1,737	877	860
5	Htan Khaw Nauk Kone(VT)	199	1,255	591	664
6	Khan Ma Lar(VT)	238	1,457	704	753
7	Maw Hpun Nauk Inn(VT)	140	762	353	409
8	Ant Paw(VT)	98	501	247	254
9	Yan Kyein(VT)	511	2,921	1,470	1,451
10	Law Nauk Kone(VT)	241	1,051	518	533
11	Tway Htway Nauk Kone(VT)	156	673	345	328
12	La Kyan(VT)	128	659	338	321
13	Saw Law(VT)	298	1,517	736	781
14	Hway Htaik(VT)	138	1,058	497	561
15	Laung Kyan Nauk Kone(VT)	80	428	211	217
16	Ma Kyan(VT)	209	1,340	643	697
17	Nyin Shaung(VT)	186	1,198	565	633
18	Kat Pa Lan Day Waw(VT)	191	1,107	514	593
19	Han Sin(VT)	39	190	85	105
20	Ku Ku(VT)	161	1,032	492	540
21	Lun Htaung(VT)	167	939	445	494
22	Lon Khin(VT)	187	1,348	680	668

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Kone Khar Lel(VT)	214	1,340	635	705
24	Ga Hone(VT)	91	606	301	305
25	Kaung Lan/Kone Lan(VT)	117	916	463	453
26	Hton San(VT)	96	663	337	326
27	Pon Nyo(VT)	195	1,022	512	510
28	Htan Khaw(VT)	10	61	25	36
29	Laung Ngauk(VT)	47	397	219	178
30	Saw Law Nauk Inn(VT)	64	469	227	242
31	Lan Khin(VT)	111	795	387	408

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Lahe Township

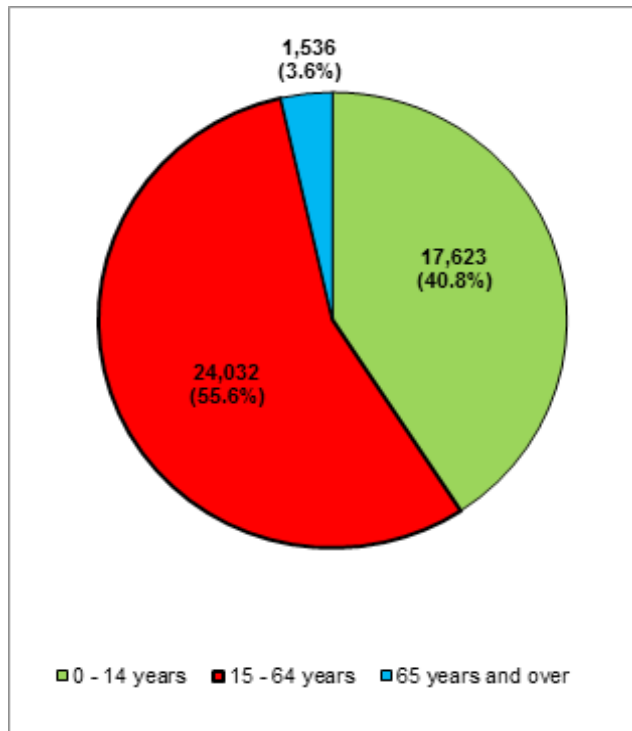
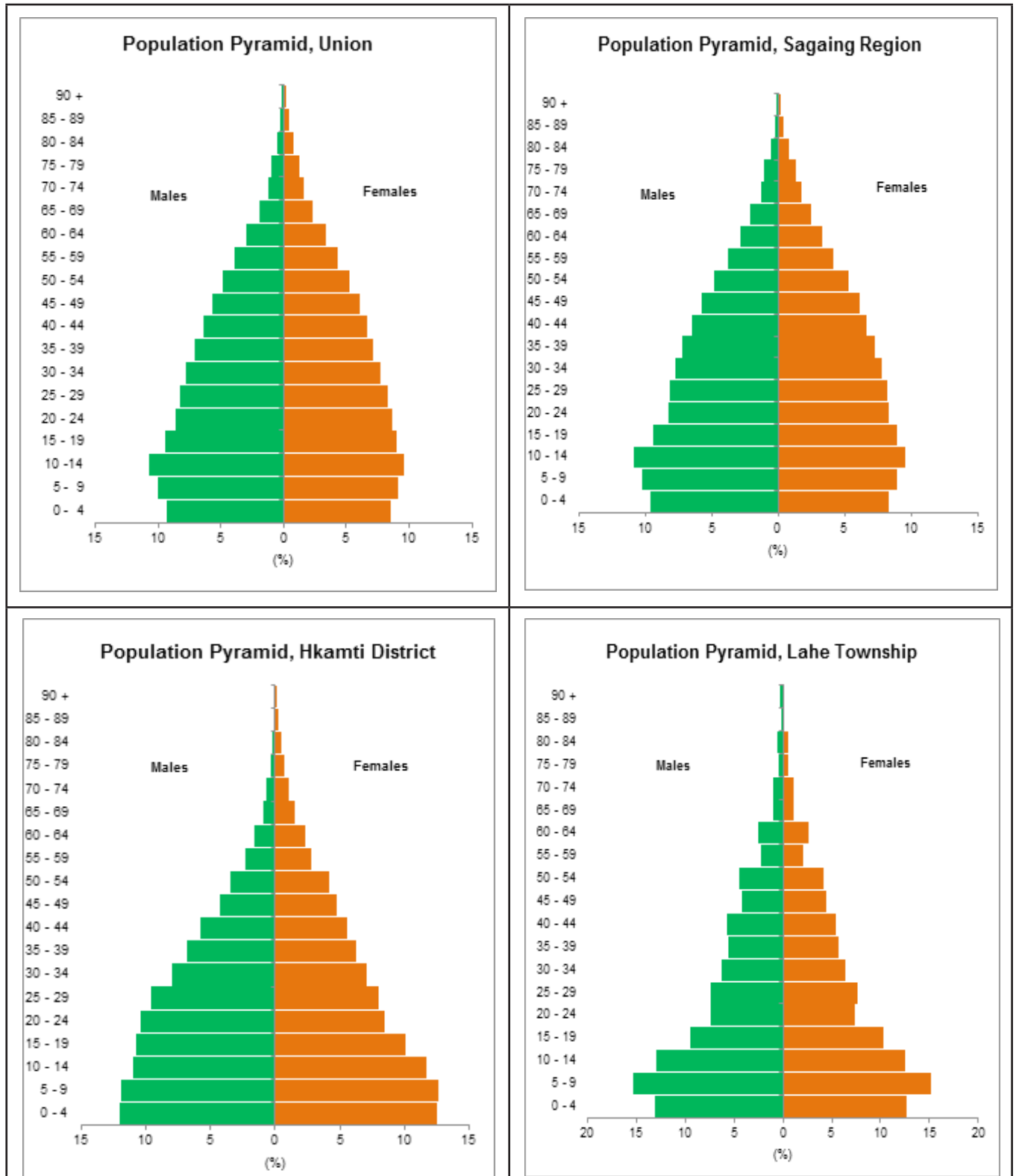


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Lahe Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	43,191	21,443	21,748
0 - 4	5,565	2,800	2,765
5 - 9	6,569	3,286	3,283
10 - 14	5,489	2,776	2,713
15 - 19	4,283	2,040	2,243
20 - 24	3,166	1,575	1,591
25 - 29	3,247	1,574	1,673
30 - 34	2,760	1,358	1,402
35 - 39	2,417	1,194	1,223
40 - 44	2,416	1,225	1,191
45 - 49	1,865	910	955
50 - 54	1,846	945	901
55 - 59	922	474	448
60 - 64	1,110	543	567
65 - 69	475	221	254
70 - 74	472	225	247
75 - 79	195	85	110
80 - 84	225	114	111
85 - 89	68	37	31
90 +	101	61	40

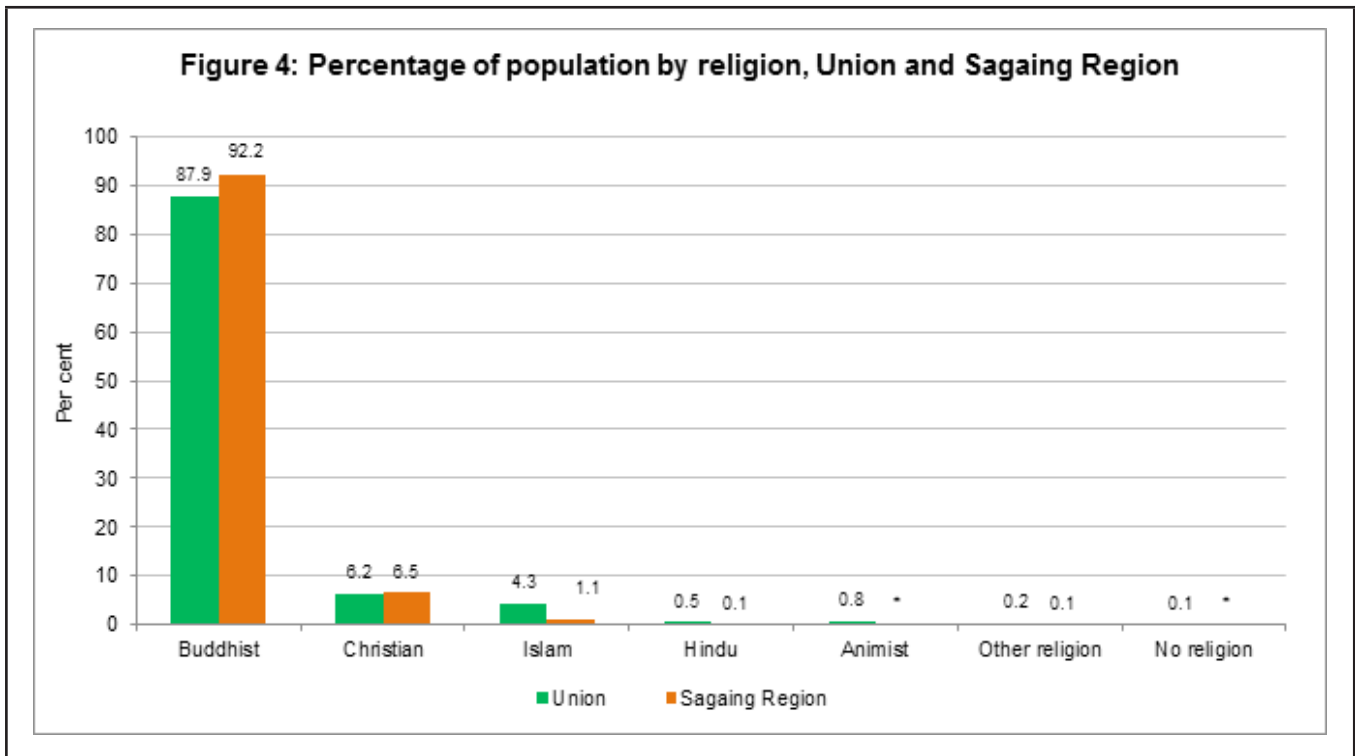
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Lahe Township is 55.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Hkamti District and Lahe Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Lahe Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Lahe Township.
- There are less males than females in age groups 15-19 to 35-39, 45-49 and 60-64 to 75-79. In the rest of the age groups there are more males than females.

(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 Sagaing Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(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	1,471	740	731	206	116	90
6	1,250	626	624	314	165	149
7	1,268	626	642	446	245	201
8	1,508	761	747	581	312	269
9	1,057	529	528	506	274	232
10	1,744	875	869	762	417	345
11	704	345	359	376	200	176
12	1,049	546	503	550	314	236
13	1,018	535	483	504	294	210
14	914	441	473	412	215	197
15	1,290	603	687	422	217	205
16	787	357	430	264	139	125
17	594	279	315	169	79	90
18	1,039	515	524	199	110	89
19	451	217	234	86	37	49
20	1,256	611	645	123	64	59
21	363	172	191	31	16	15
22	411	191	220	35	21	14
23	522	257	265	28	18	10
24	495	240	255	15	6	9
25	1,060	519	541	31	21	10
26	472	214	258	3	2	1
27	502	237	265	3	1	2
28	692	339	353	11	5	6
29	427	182	245	4	-	4

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Lahe Township

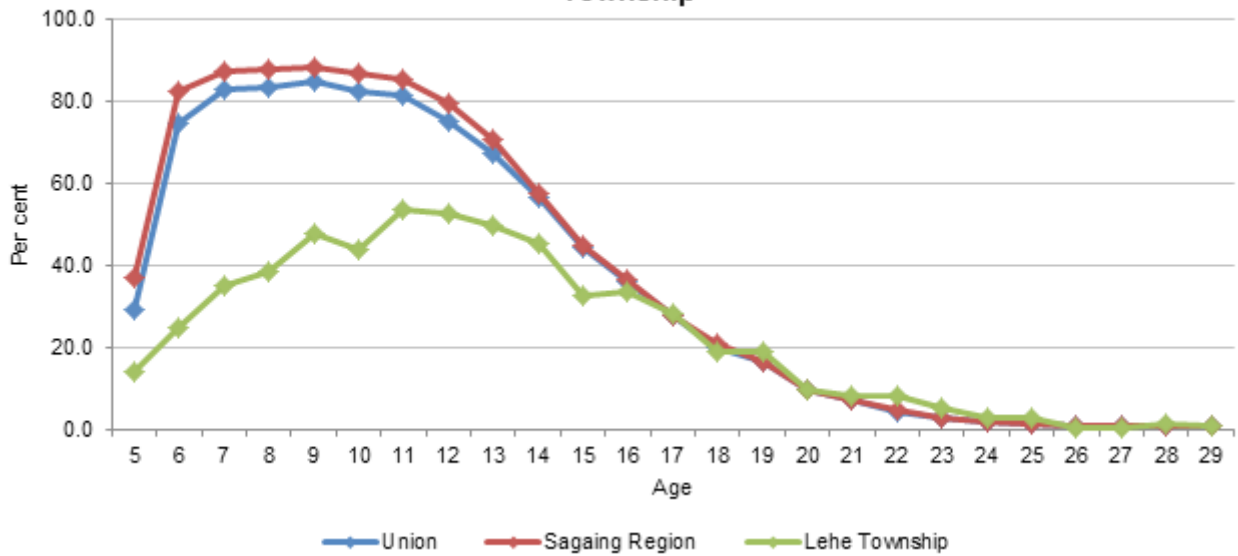
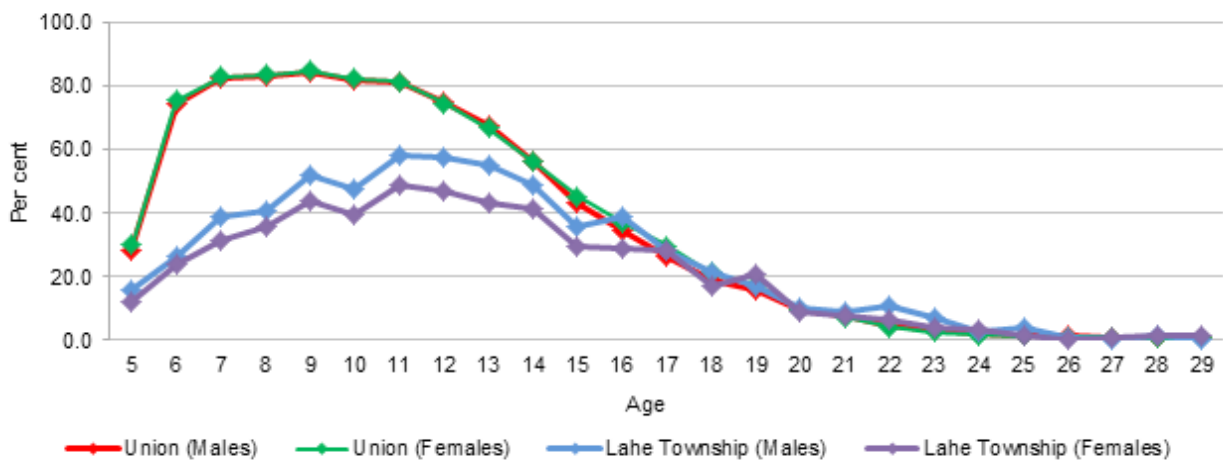
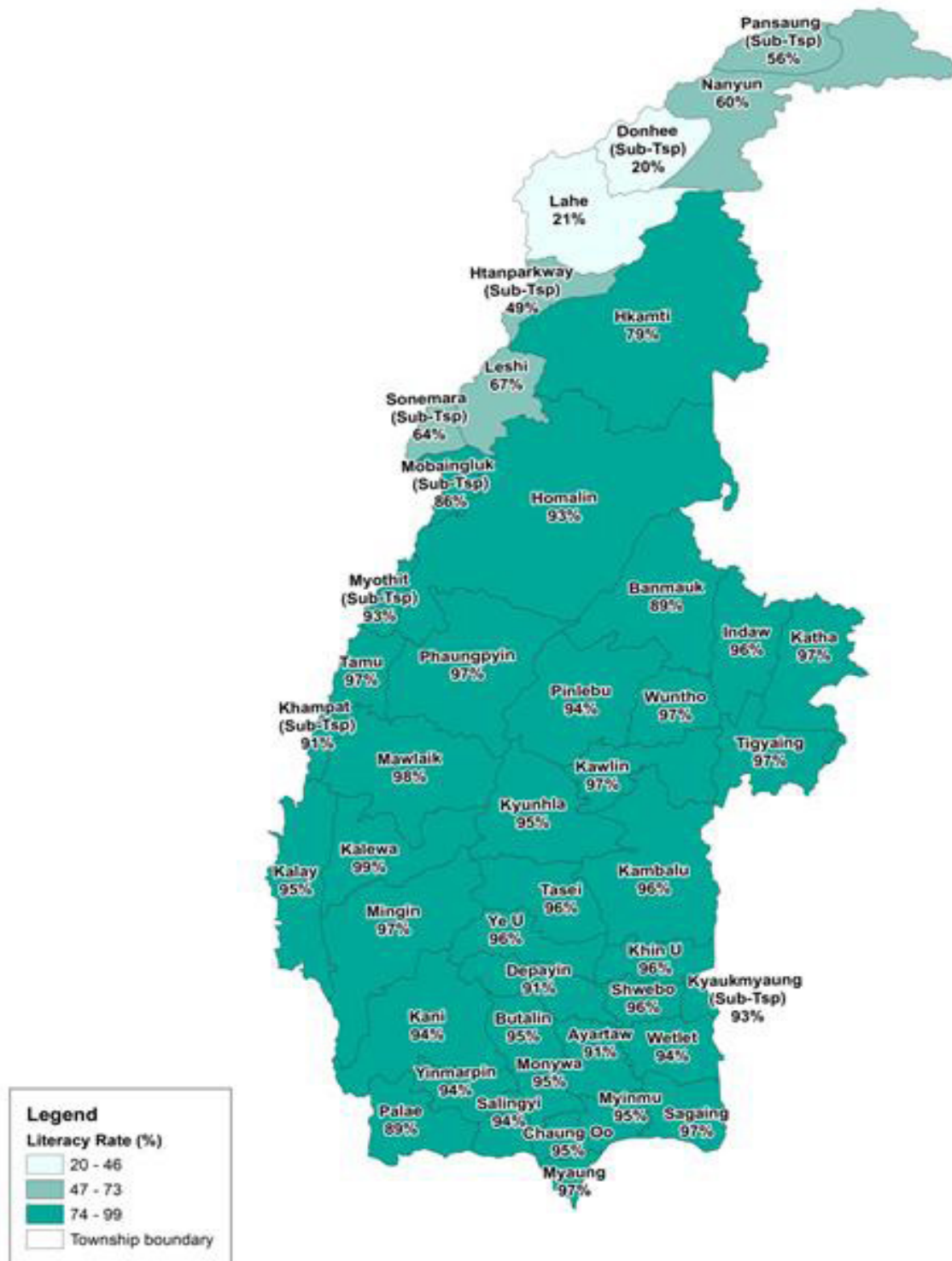


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Lahe Township



- School attendance in Lahe Township drops at age 10 for both males and females but higher again at age 11 and drops after age 14 onwards.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Lahe Township is lower than that of the Union from starting age of the school attendance.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Sagaing Region (aged 15 and over)



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Hkamti District	: 73.4%
Lahe Township	: 20.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	7,208	38.6
Males	3,442	43.5
Females	3,766	34.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Lahe Township is 20.6 per cent. It is noticeably lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 16.0 per cent and for the males it is 25.5 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 38.6 per cent with 34.1 per cent for females and 43.5 per cent for males.

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

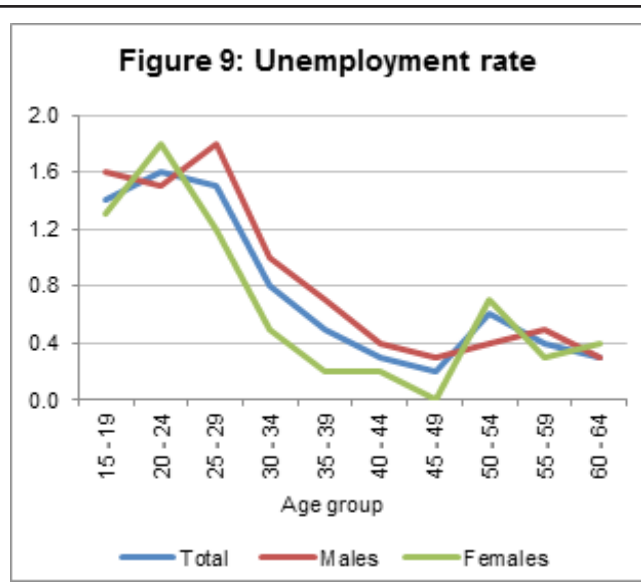
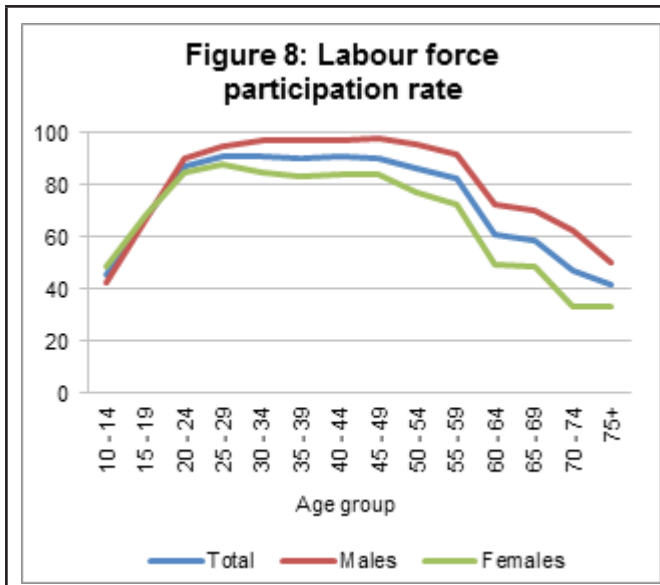
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	18,119	15,639	86.3	844	349	724	330	6	207	7	8	5
Urban	1,250	515	41.2	116	75	189	189	1	156	5	2	2
Rural	16,869	15,124	89.7	728	274	535	141	5	51	2	6	3
Males	8,966	7,243	80.8	543	252	548	226	6	136	4	5	3
Females	9,153	8,396	91.7	301	97	176	104	-	71	3	3	2

- Some 86.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 89.7 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 80.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 91.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 1.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.1 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	45.8	42.9	48.8	1.0	1.2	0.8
15 - 19	68.3	67.5	69.0	1.4	1.6	1.3
20 - 24	87.3	89.9	84.8	1.6	1.5	1.8
25 - 29	91.1	94.9	87.6	1.5	1.8	1.2
30 - 34	91.2	97.3	85.2	0.8	1.0	0.5
35 - 39	90.0	97.0	83.2	0.5	0.7	0.2
40 - 44	91.0	97.4	84.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
45 - 49	90.6	97.6	83.9	0.2	0.3	-
50 - 54	86.6	95.3	77.4	0.6	0.4	0.7
55 - 59	82.3	91.4	72.8	0.4	0.5	0.3
60 - 64	61.1	72.9	49.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
65 - 69	58.9	70.6	48.8	0.4	0.6	-
70 - 74	47.2	62.2	33.6	0.4	-	1.2
75 +	41.8	50.2	33.2	0.4	0.7	-
15 - 24	76.4	77.2	75.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
15 - 64	84.3	89.3	79.4	0.9	1.0	0.8



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Lahe Township is 84.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 79.4 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.3 per cent.
- In Lahe Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 45.8 per cent. (males (42.9%) and females (48.8%))
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Lahe Township is 0.9 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.0%) and for females (0.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 1.5 per cent.

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

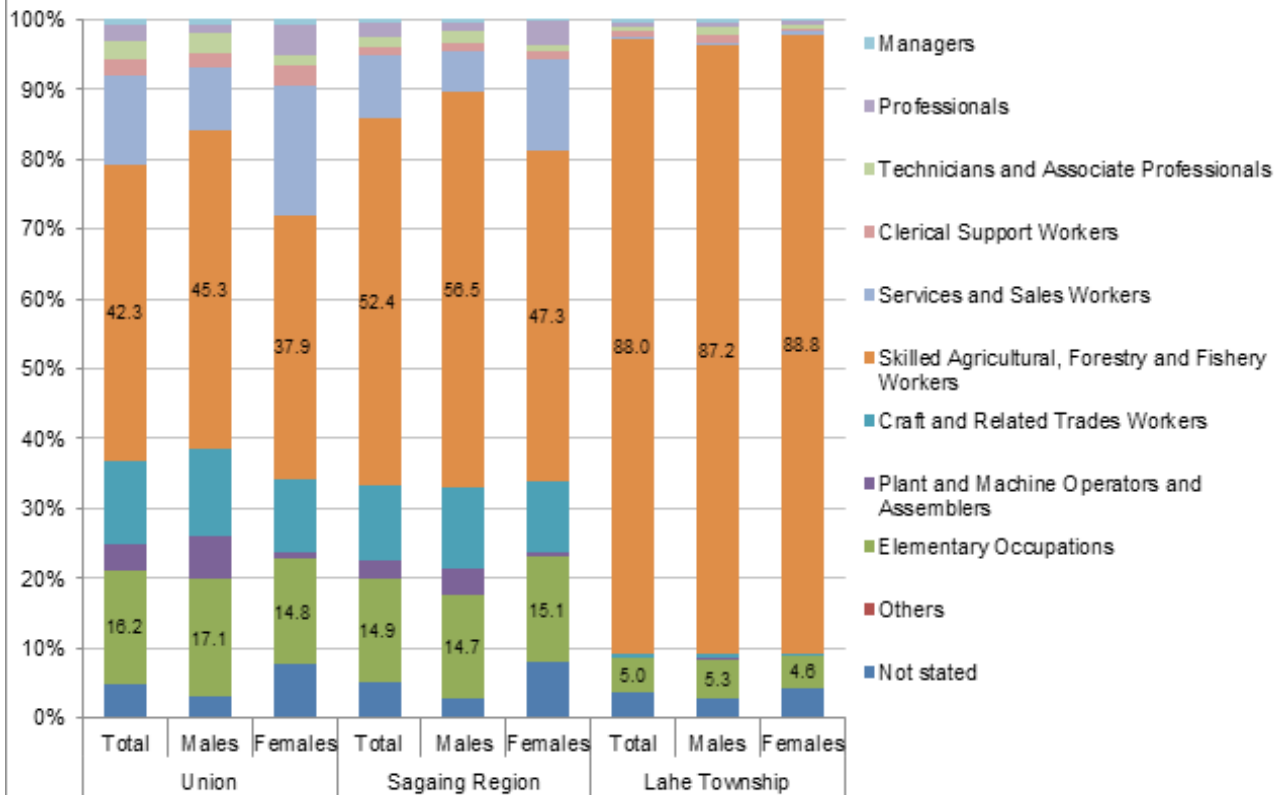
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	7,530	0.2	49.9	26.9	14.9	2.2	5.9
Males	3,146	0.3	65.1	10.2	14.5	2.6	7.2
Females	4,384	0.1	38.9	38.9	15.2	1.9	4.9

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 65.1 per cent of males are full time students while proportions of full time students and household workers for females are 38.9 per cent each.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	19,692	10,148	9,544	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	65	58	7	0.3	0.6	0.1
Professionals	135	58	77	0.7	0.6	0.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	148	108	40	0.8	1.1	0.4
Clerical Support Workers	148	109	39	0.8	1.1	0.4
Services and Sales Workers	75	37	38	0.4	0.4	0.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	17,324	8,846	8,478	88.0	87.2	88.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	75	63	12	0.4	0.6	0.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	31	31	-	0.2	0.3	-
Elementary Occupations	977	540	437	5.0	5.3	4.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	714	298	416	3.6	2.9	4.4

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Lahe Township



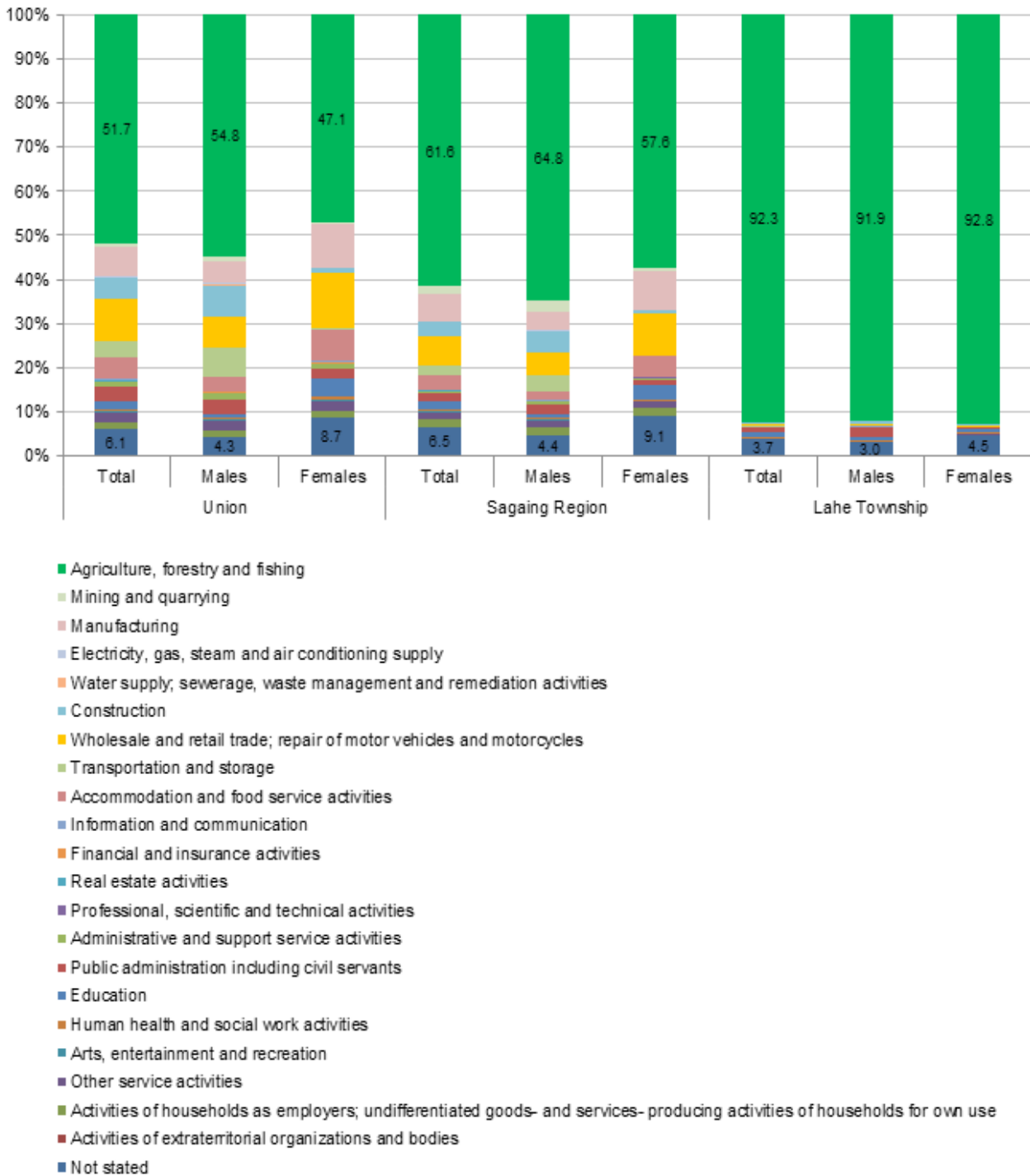
- In Lahe Township, 88.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 5.0 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 87.2 per cent of males and 88.8 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.9 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	19,692	10,148	9,544	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18,185	9,331	8,854	92.3	91.9	92.8
Mining and quarrying	14	12	2	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	12	5	7	0.1	*	0.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	2	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	86	71	15	0.4	0.7	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	61	22	39	0.3	0.2	0.4
Transportation and storage	27	27	-	0.1	0.3	-
Accommodation and food service activities	4	2	2	*	*	*
Information and communication	9	6	3	*	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	5	5	-	*	*	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	3	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	7	5	2	*	*	*
Public administration including civil servants	260	220	40	1.3	2.2	0.4
Education	149	66	83	0.8	0.7	0.9
Human health and social work activities	72	41	31	0.4	0.4	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	43	20	23	0.2	0.2	0.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	17	4	13	0.1	*	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	735	305	430	3.7	3.0	4.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Lahe Township



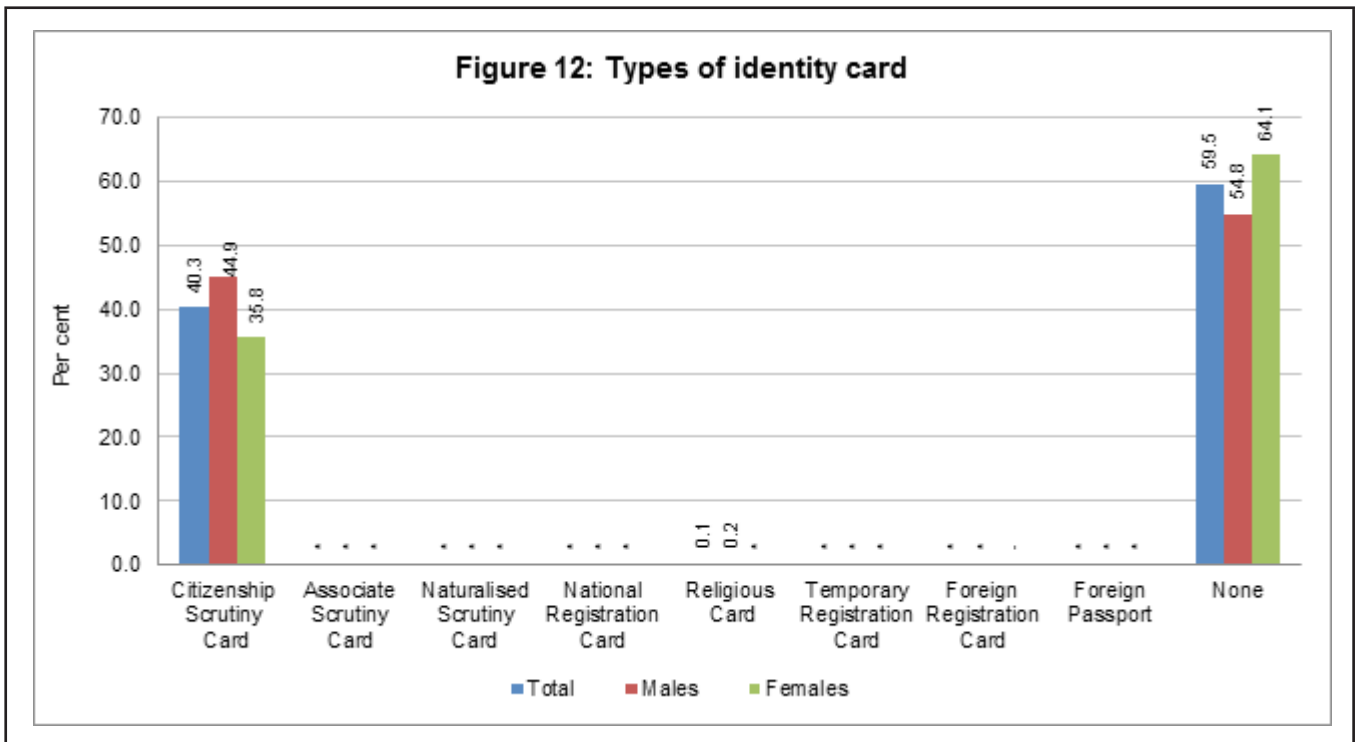
- In Lahe Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 92.3 per cent.
- There are 91.9 per cent of males and 92.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there is 61.6 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	12,518	*	*	*	27	*	*	*	18,469
Urban	1,768	*	*	-	3	*	-	-	590
Rural	10,750	*	*	*	24	*	*	*	17,879
Males	6,900	*	*	*	25	*	*	*	8,413
Females	5,618	*	*	*	2	*	-	*	10,056

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Lahe Township, 40.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 59.5 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 54.8 per cent of males and 64.1 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	43,191	41,273	1,918	4.4	569	818	785	1,161
0 - 4	5,565	5,453	112	2.0	10	18	73	87
5 - 9	6,569	6,501	68	1.0	2	24	27	35
10 - 14	5,489	5,431	58	1.1	5	25	16	31
15 - 19	4,283	4,213	70	1.6	4	26	29	34
20 - 24	3,166	3,099	67	2.1	3	29	23	46
25 - 29	3,247	3,161	86	2.6	8	38	31	51
30 - 34	2,760	2,664	96	3.5	9	31	29	62
35 - 39	2,417	2,327	90	3.7	16	30	16	54
40 - 44	2,416	2,263	153	6.3	41	60	32	86
45 - 49	1,865	1,715	150	8.0	38	49	35	89
50 - 54	1,846	1,638	208	11.3	56	105	58	122
55 - 59	922	797	125	13.6	38	45	34	69
60 - 64	1,110	931	179	16.1	74	79	90	96
65 - 69	475	385	90	18.9	42	37	50	52
70 - 74	472	341	131	27.8	69	66	72	88
75 - 79	195	131	64	32.8	36	38	40	44
80 - 84	225	139	86	38.2	56	54	61	55
85 - 89	68	38	30	44.1	22	21	21	19
90 +	101	46	55	54.5	40	43	48	41

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	21,443	20,488	955	4.5	275	429	371	552
0 - 4	2,800	2,742	58	2.1	5	9	35	41
5 - 9	3,286	3,248	38	1.2	1	19	15	16
10 - 14	2,776	2,748	28	1.0	1	14	6	13
15 - 19	2,040	2,003	37	1.8	1	14	17	15
20 - 24	1,575	1,538	37	2.3	2	18	15	22
25 - 29	1,574	1,530	44	2.8	6	19	12	27
30 - 34	1,358	1,314	44	3.2	4	11	14	33
35 - 39	1,194	1,150	44	3.7	9	17	8	21
40 - 44	1,225	1,150	75	6.1	22	33	16	39
45 - 49	910	828	82	9.0	24	27	16	47
50 - 54	945	837	108	11.4	27	60	22	61
55 - 59	474	418	56	11.8	14	23	17	29
60 - 64	543	455	88	16.2	36	40	47	44
65 - 69	221	174	47	21.3	21	18	22	32
70 - 74	225	174	51	22.7	27	26	27	35
75 - 79	85	62	23	27.1	13	17	15	18
80 - 84	114	68	46	40.4	31	29	31	28
85 - 89	37	21	16	43.2	11	12	10	9
90 +	61	28	33	54.1	20	23	26	22

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	21,748	20,785	963	4.4	294	389	414	609
0 - 4	2,765	2,711	54	2.0	5	9	38	46
5 - 9	3,283	3,253	30	0.9	1	5	12	19
10 - 14	2,713	2,683	30	1.1	4	11	10	18
15 - 19	2,243	2,210	33	1.5	3	12	12	19
20 - 24	1,591	1,561	30	1.9	1	11	8	24
25 - 29	1,673	1,631	42	2.5	2	19	19	24
30 - 34	1,402	1,350	52	3.7	5	20	15	29
35 - 39	1,223	1,177	46	3.8	7	13	8	33
40 - 44	1,191	1,113	78	6.5	19	27	16	47
45 - 49	955	887	68	7.1	14	22	19	42
50 - 54	901	801	100	11.1	29	45	36	61
55 - 59	448	379	69	15.4	24	22	17	40
60 - 64	567	476	91	16.0	38	39	43	52
65 - 69	254	211	43	16.9	21	19	28	20
70 - 74	247	167	80	32.4	42	40	45	53
75 - 79	110	69	41	37.3	23	21	25	26
80 - 84	111	71	40	36.0	25	25	30	27
85 - 89	31	17	14	45.2	11	9	11	10
90 +	40	18	22	55.0	20	20	22	19

- Four in every 100 persons in Lahe Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulties with remembering and hearing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

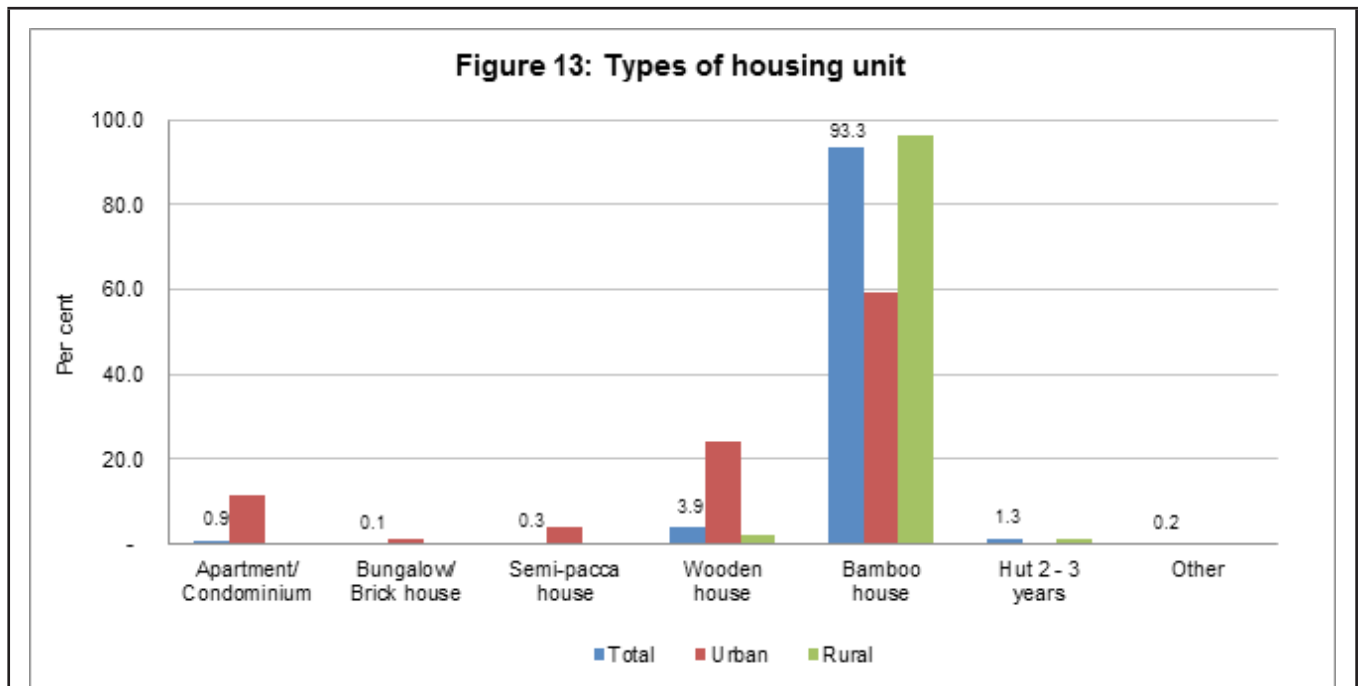
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	6,977	0.9	0.1	0.3	3.9	93.3	1.3	-	0.2
Urban	538	11.5	1.3	4.1	24.0	59.1	-	-	-
Rural	6,439	*	-	-	2.2	96.2	1.4	-	0.2

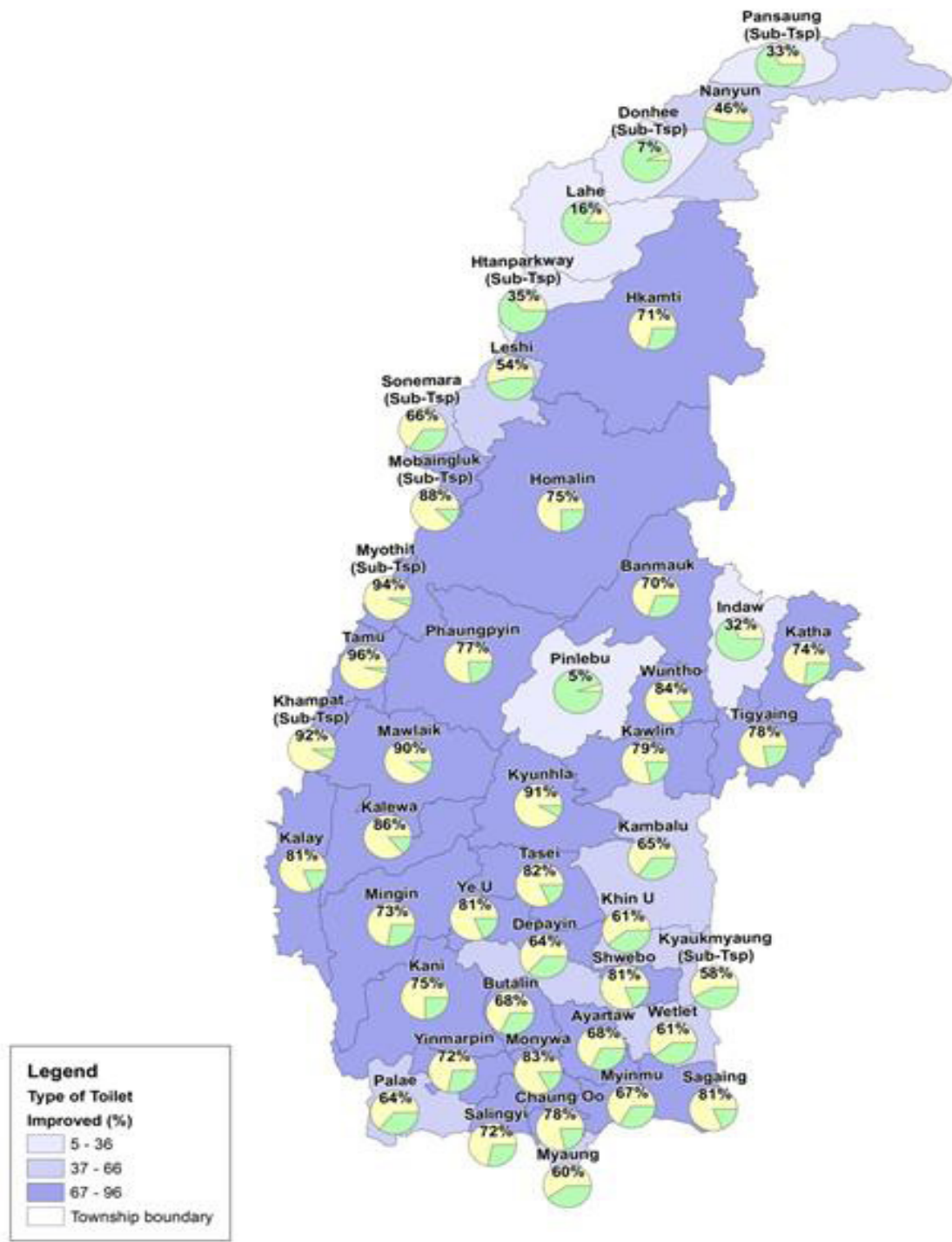
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Lahe Township are living in bamboo houses (93.3%) followed by households in wooden houses (3.9%).
- Some 59.1 per cent of urban households and 96.2 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Hkamti District	: 60.2%
Lahe Township	: 15.6%

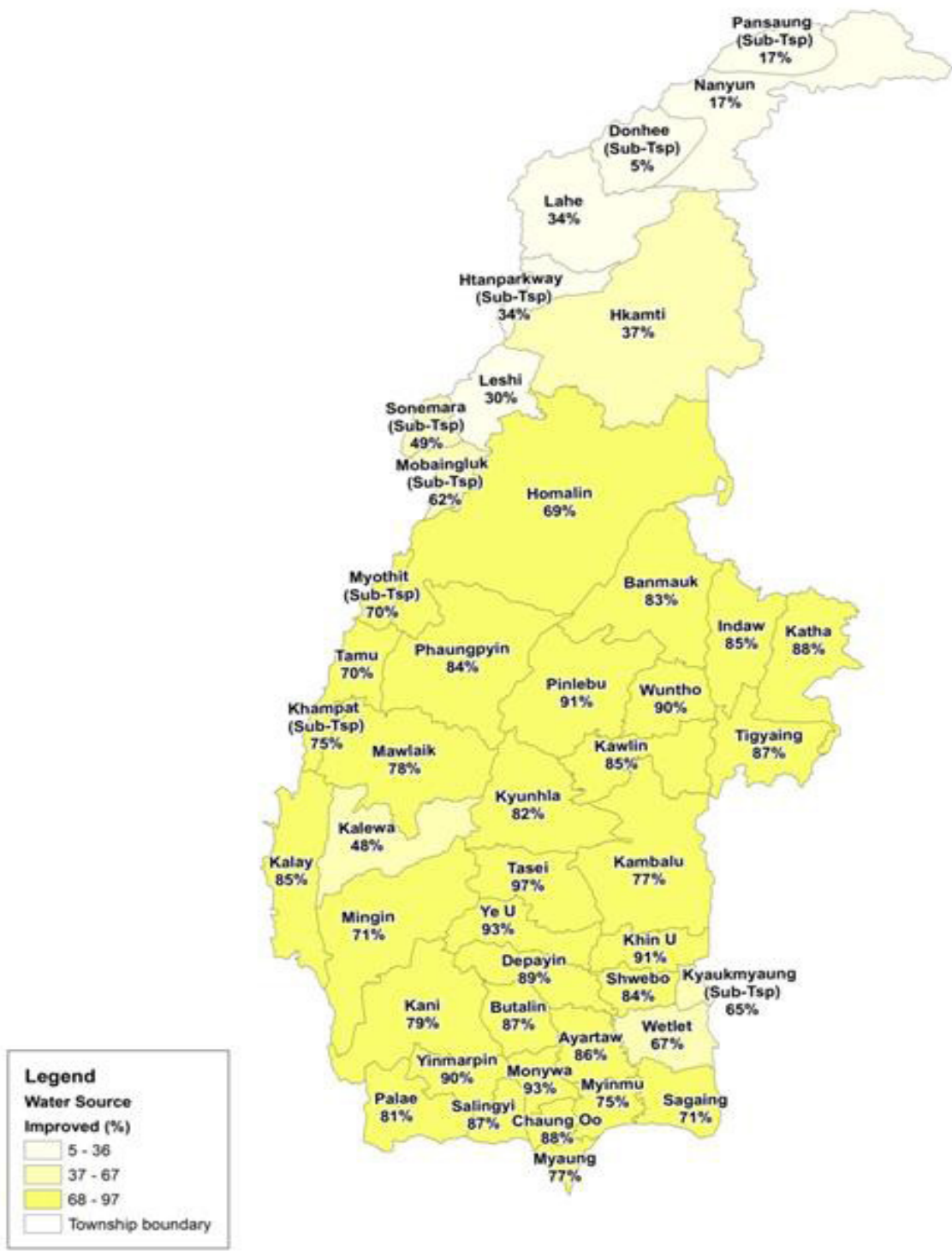
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.2	0.2	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		14.4	86.4	8.4
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>15.6</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		23.9	11.9	24.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		23.3	0.4	25.2
Other		6.1	0.2	6.6
None		31.1	0.9	33.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,977	538	6,439

- Some 15.6 per cent of the households in Lahe Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (14.4%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (5-36) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 31.1 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Lahe Township, 33.7 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Hkamti District	: 52.0%
Lahe Township	: 33.9%

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

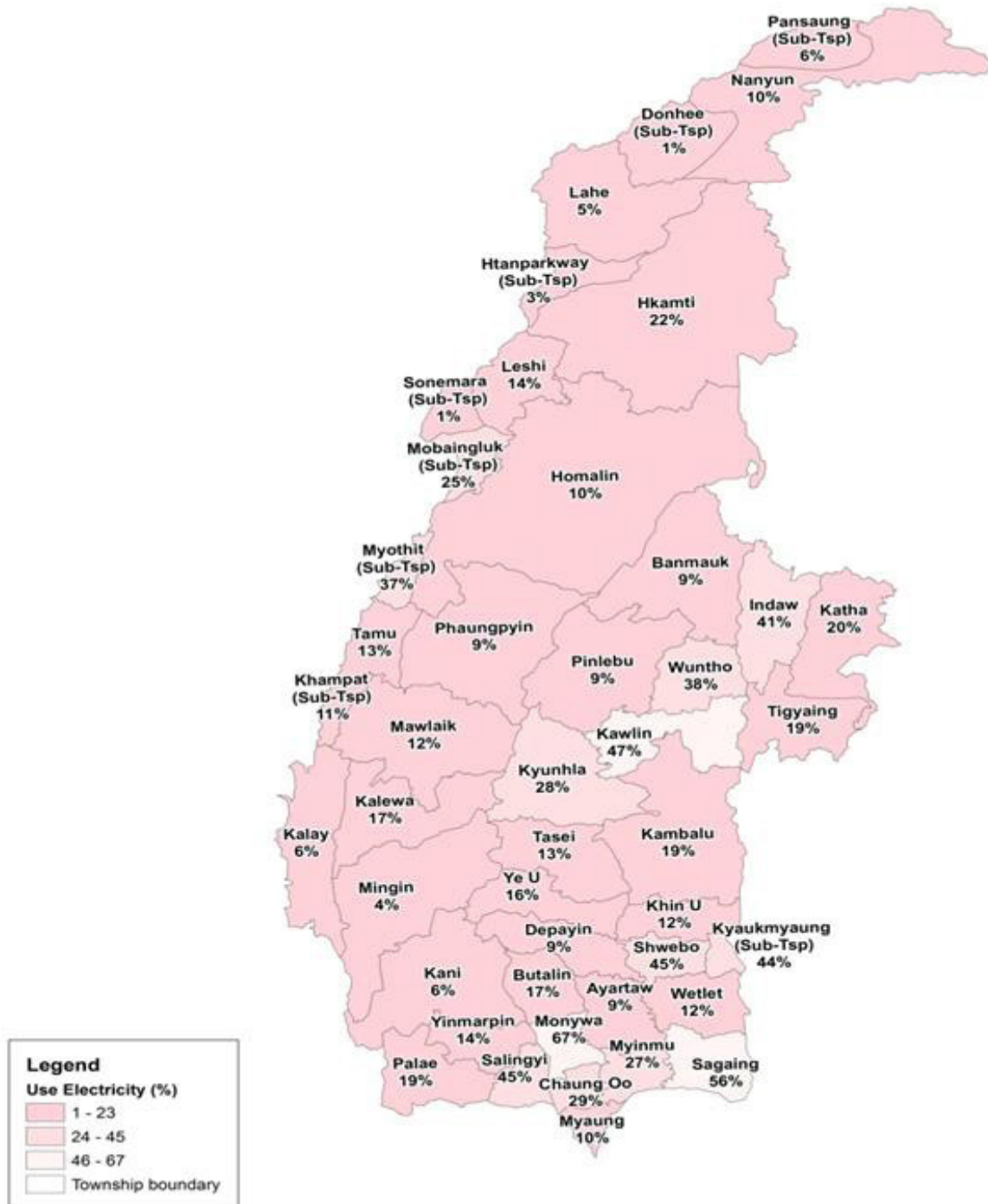
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		33.9	35.1	33.8
Tube well, borehole		*	-	*
Protected well/ Spring		*	-	*
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>33.9</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>33.8</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		4.2	1.7	4.4
Pool/Pond/ Lake		17.0	42.2	14.9
River/stream/ canal		0.4	3.2	0.2
Waterfall/ Rain water		44.5	17.8	46.7
Other		*	-	*
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>66.1</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>66.2</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,977	538	6,439

- In Lahe Township, 33.9 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (5-36) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 44.5 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 33.9 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 66.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 66.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Hkamti District	: 10.1%
Lahe Township	: 4.5%

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

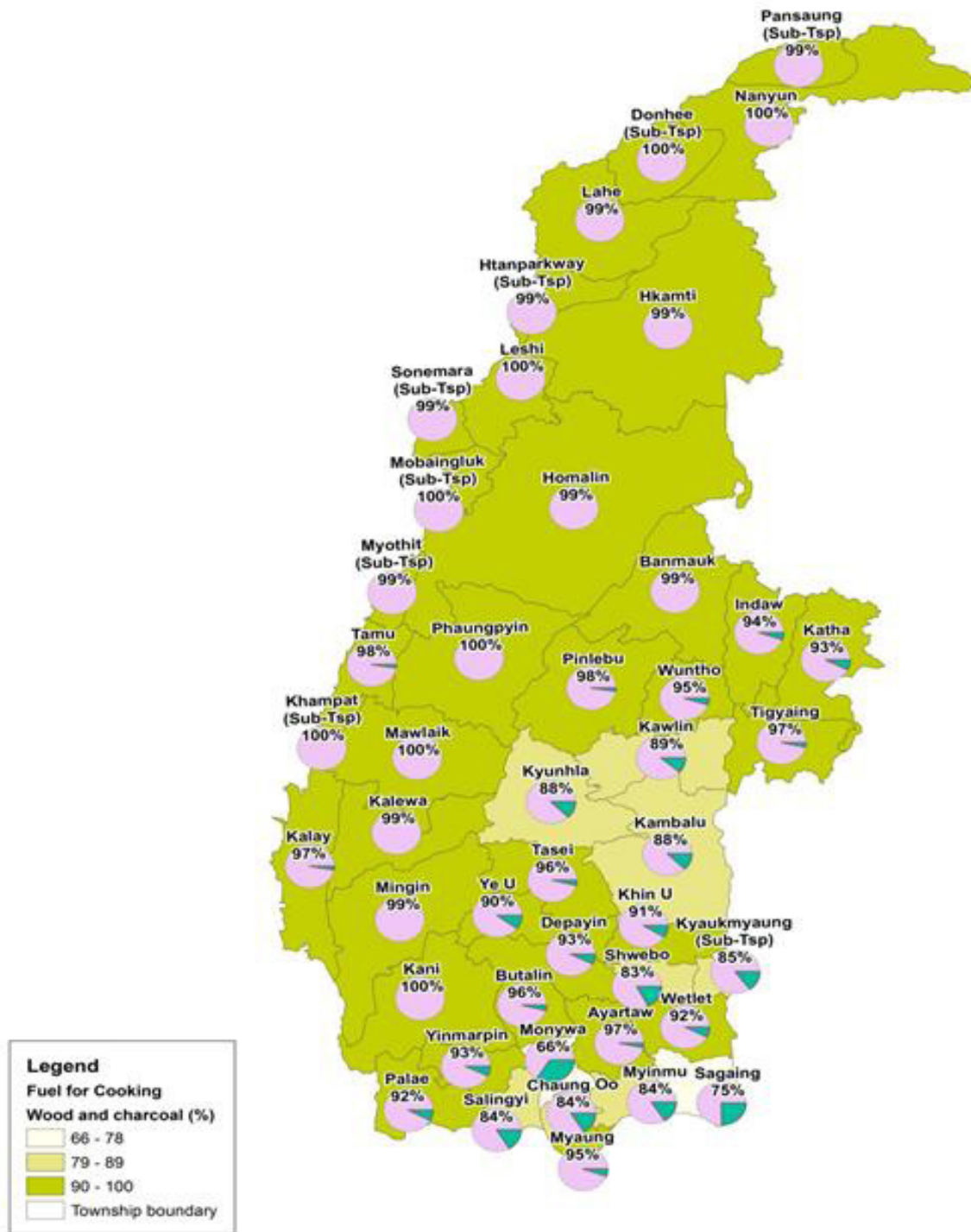
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.5	55.2	0.3
Kerosene		0.9	0.2	0.9
Candle		19.3	28.1	18.6
Battery		4.3	-	4.7
Generator (private)		0.1	0.2	*
Water mill (private)		4.3	0.4	4.6
Solar system/energy		25.8	15.2	26.6
Other		40.9	0.7	44.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,977	538	6,439

- In Lahe Township, 4.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compare to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (1-23) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 25.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 26.6 per cent of the households use solar system/energy for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Hkamti District	: 99.3%
Lahe Township	: 99.1%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.2	1.9	0.1
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		99.0	98.0	99.1
Charcoal		0.1	0.2	0.1
Coal		*	-	*
Other		0.6	-	0.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,977	538	6,439

- In Lahe Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 99.0 per cent using firewood and 0.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 99.1 per cent using firewood and 0.1 per cent using charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

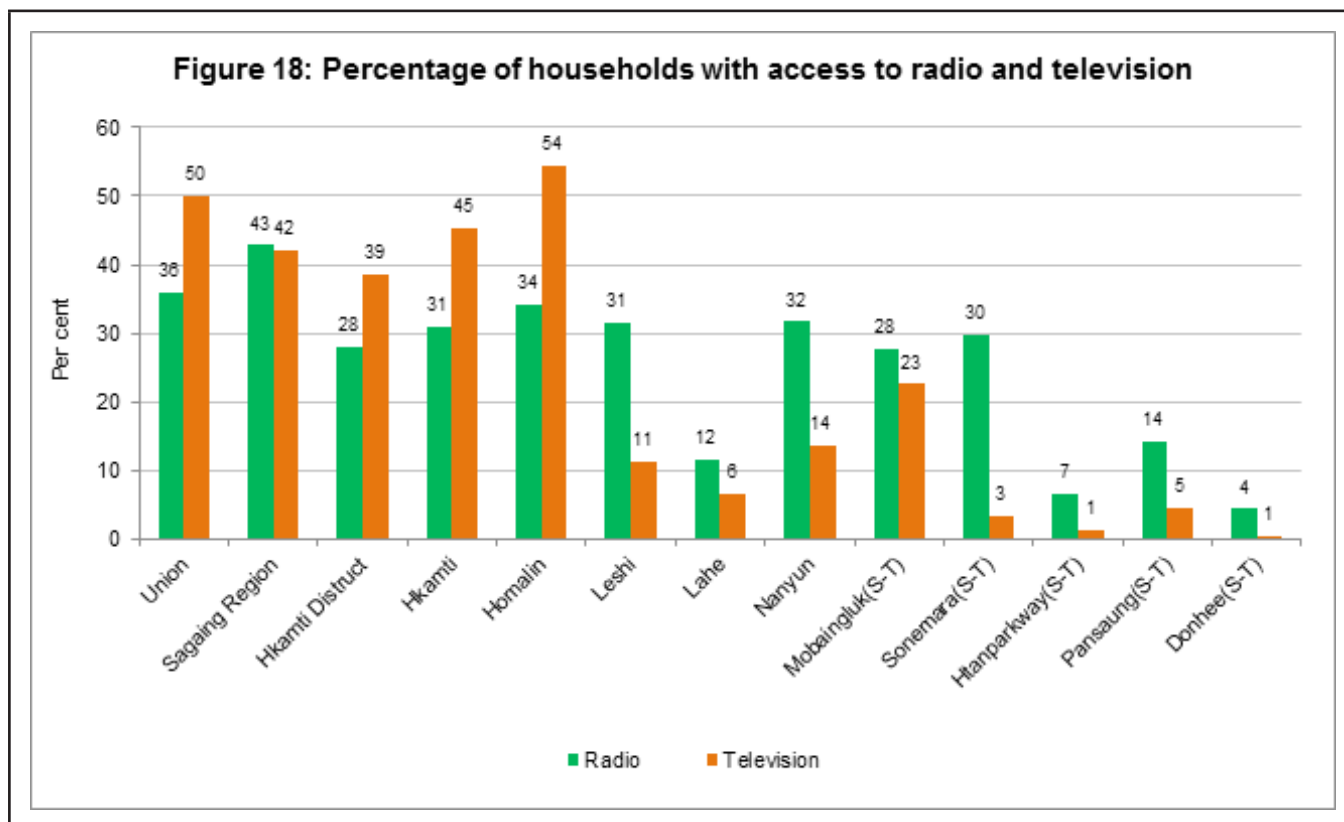
Communication and related amenities

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	6,977	11.6	6.5	0.4	10.3	0.3	*	78.3	-
Urban	538	39.2	40.9	0.9	16.2	3.7	-	42.9	-
Rural	6,439	9.3	3.6	0.3	9.8	*	*	81.2	-

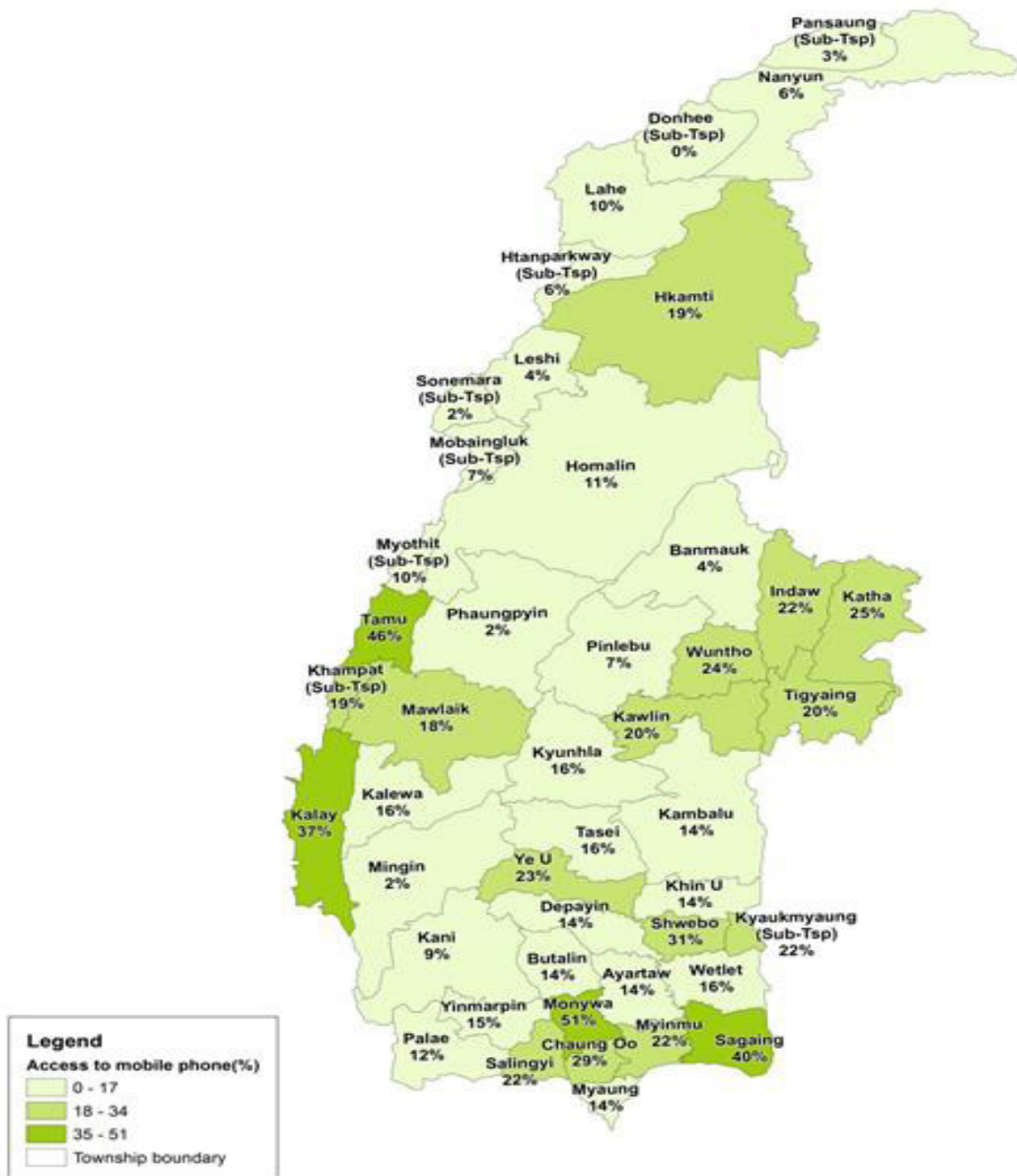
- Some 11.6 per cent of the households in Lahe Township have radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 40.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 9.8 per cent reported having a mobile phone and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Lahe Township, 6.5 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in ten households (11.6%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Hkamti District	: 10.5%
Lahe Township	: 10.3%

- Only 10.3 per cent of the households in Lahe Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (0-17) per cent group.

Transportation items

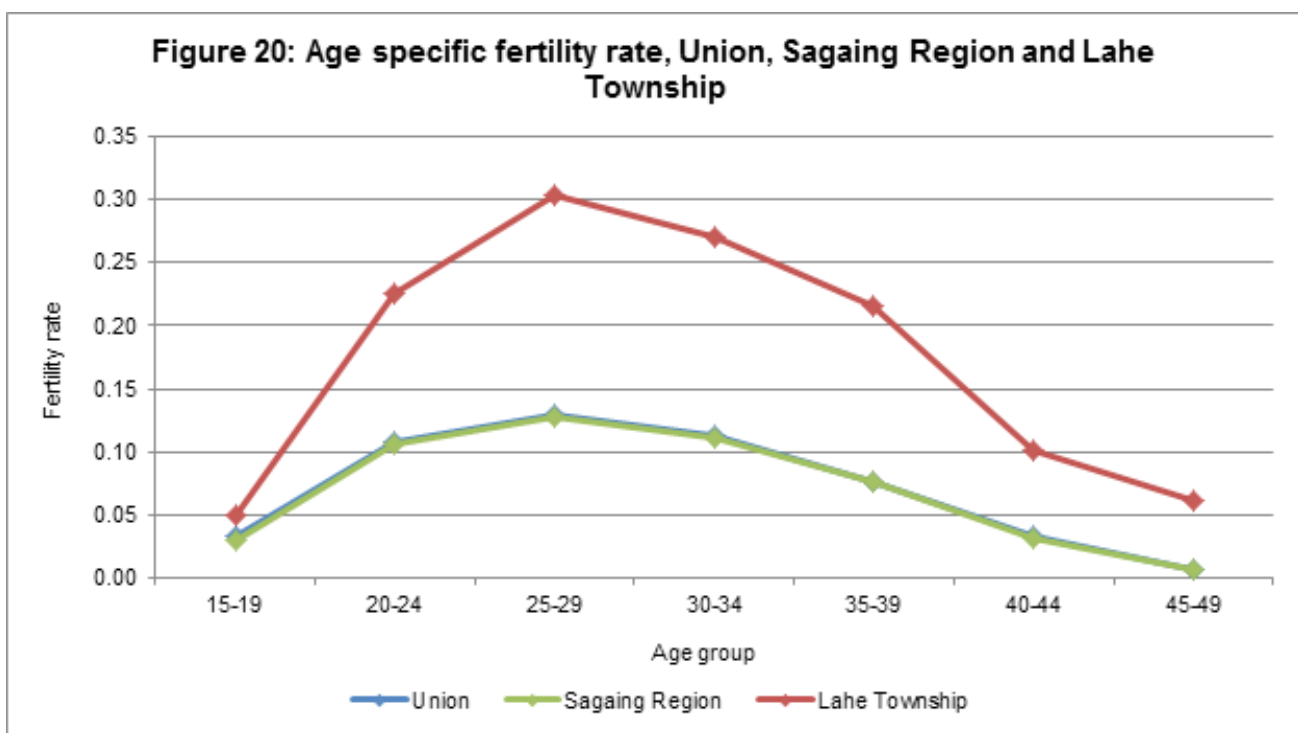
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Hkamti District	61,842	669	23,372	6,540	1,775	7,134	3,732	17,639
Urban	8,055	171	4,305	2,249	168	537	269	558
Rural	53,787	498	19,067	4,291	1,607	6,597	3,463	17,081
Lahe Township	6,977	9	578	23	6	1	13	564
Urban	538	5	238	15	5	-	-	-
Rural	6,439	4	340	8	1	1	13	564

- In Lahe Township, 8.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 8.1 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban areas mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport while it was cart (bullock) in rural areas.

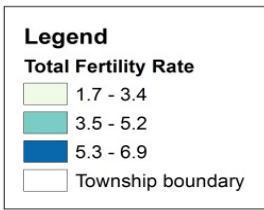
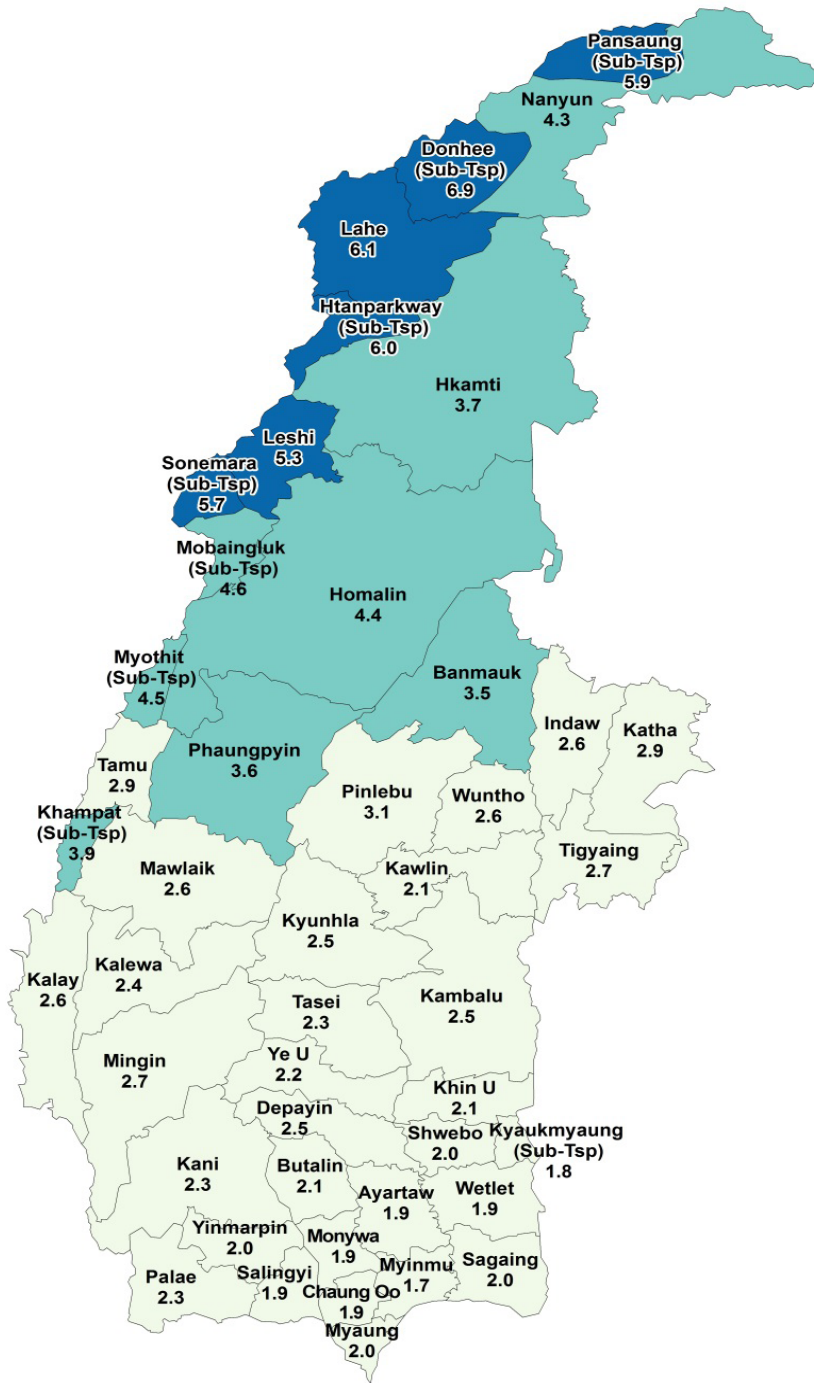
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



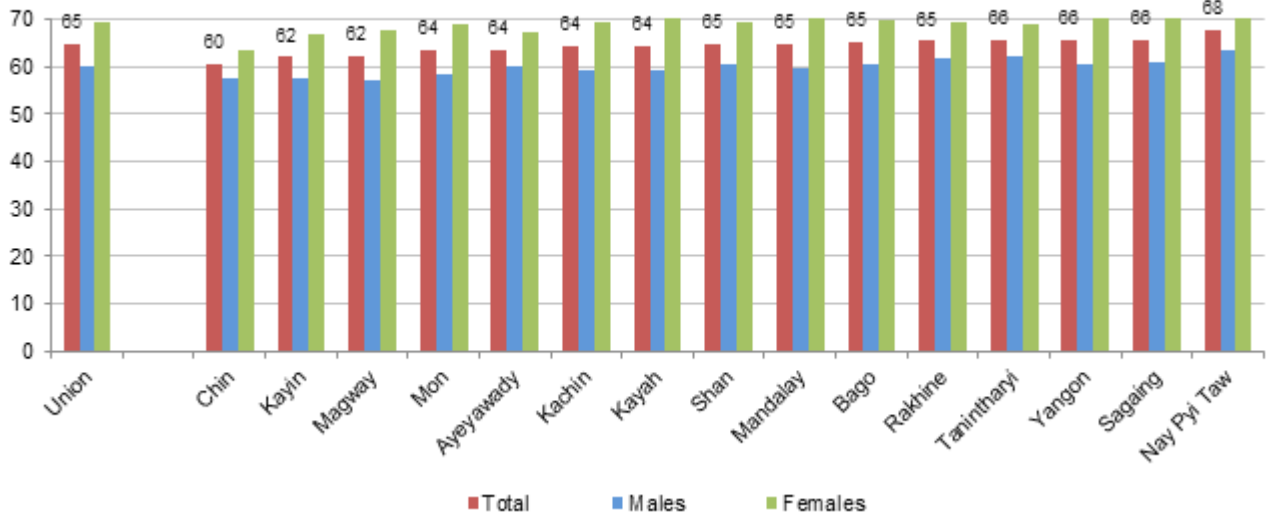
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 6.1 children per woman and is considerably higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Hkamti District	: 4.8
Lahe Township	: 6.1

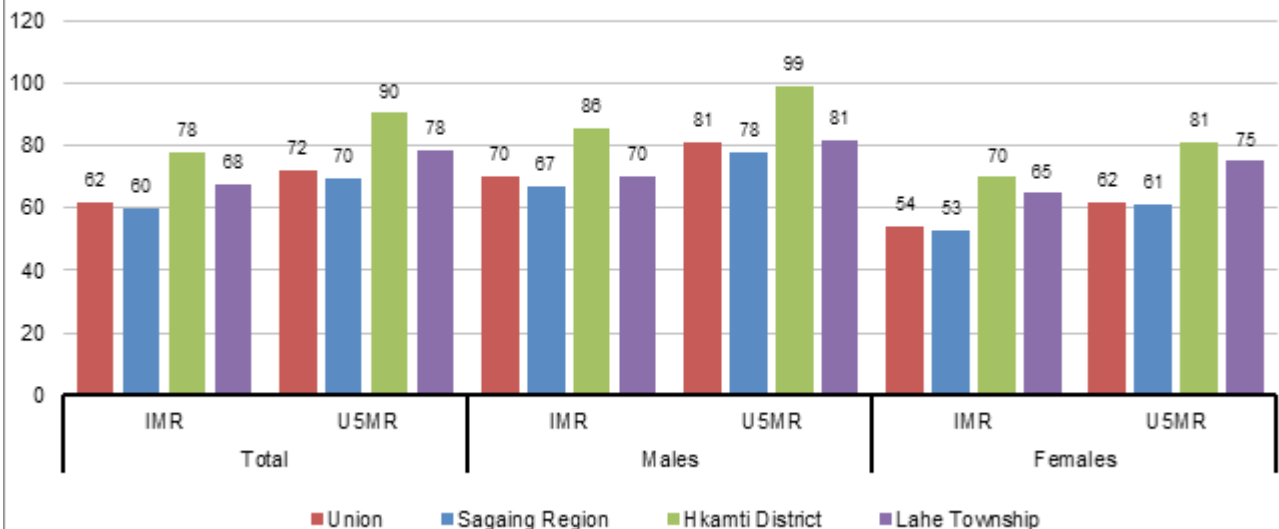
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

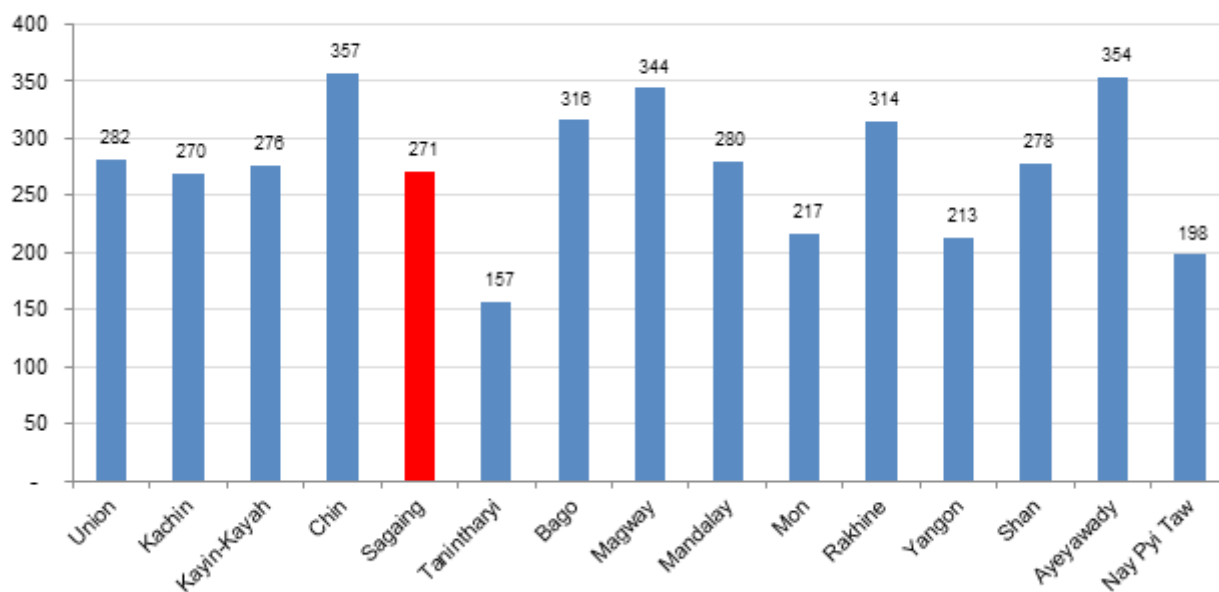
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hkamti District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Hkamti District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 90 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Lahe Township are higher than that of Sagaing Region and lower than that of Hkamti District. The Infant mortality in Lahe Township is 68 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 78 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 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 Sagaing Region is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

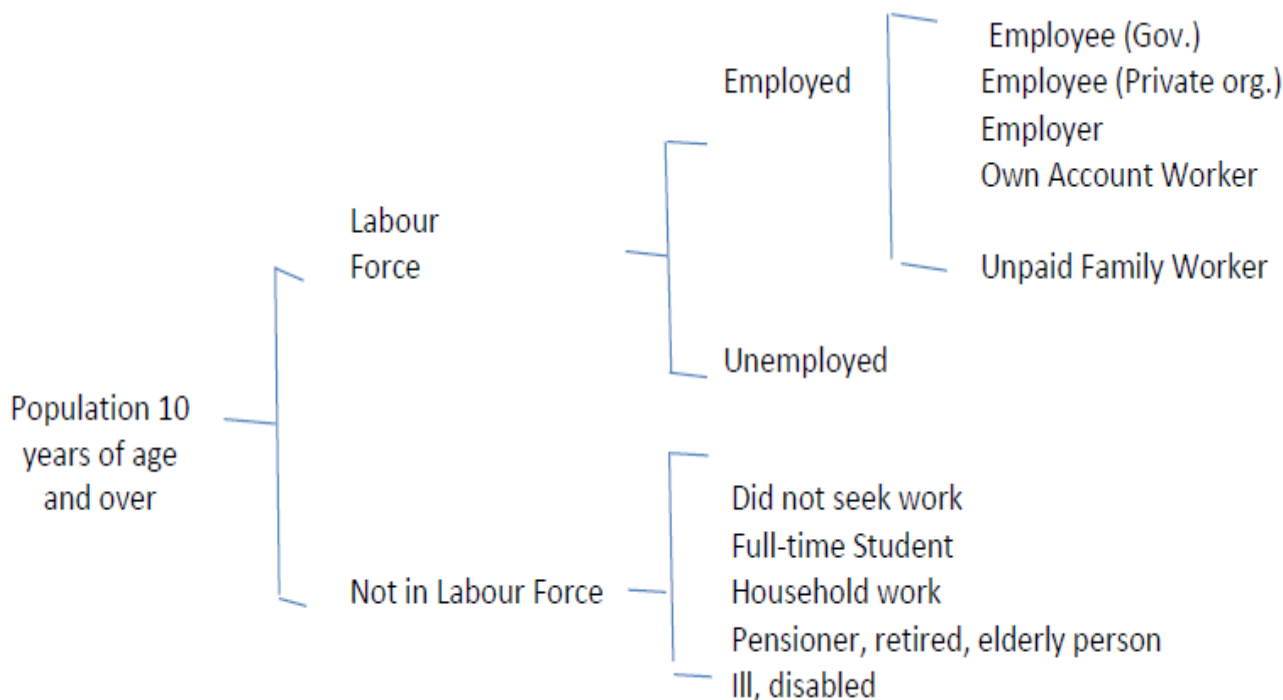
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

