

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, HKAMTI DISTRICT

Leshi Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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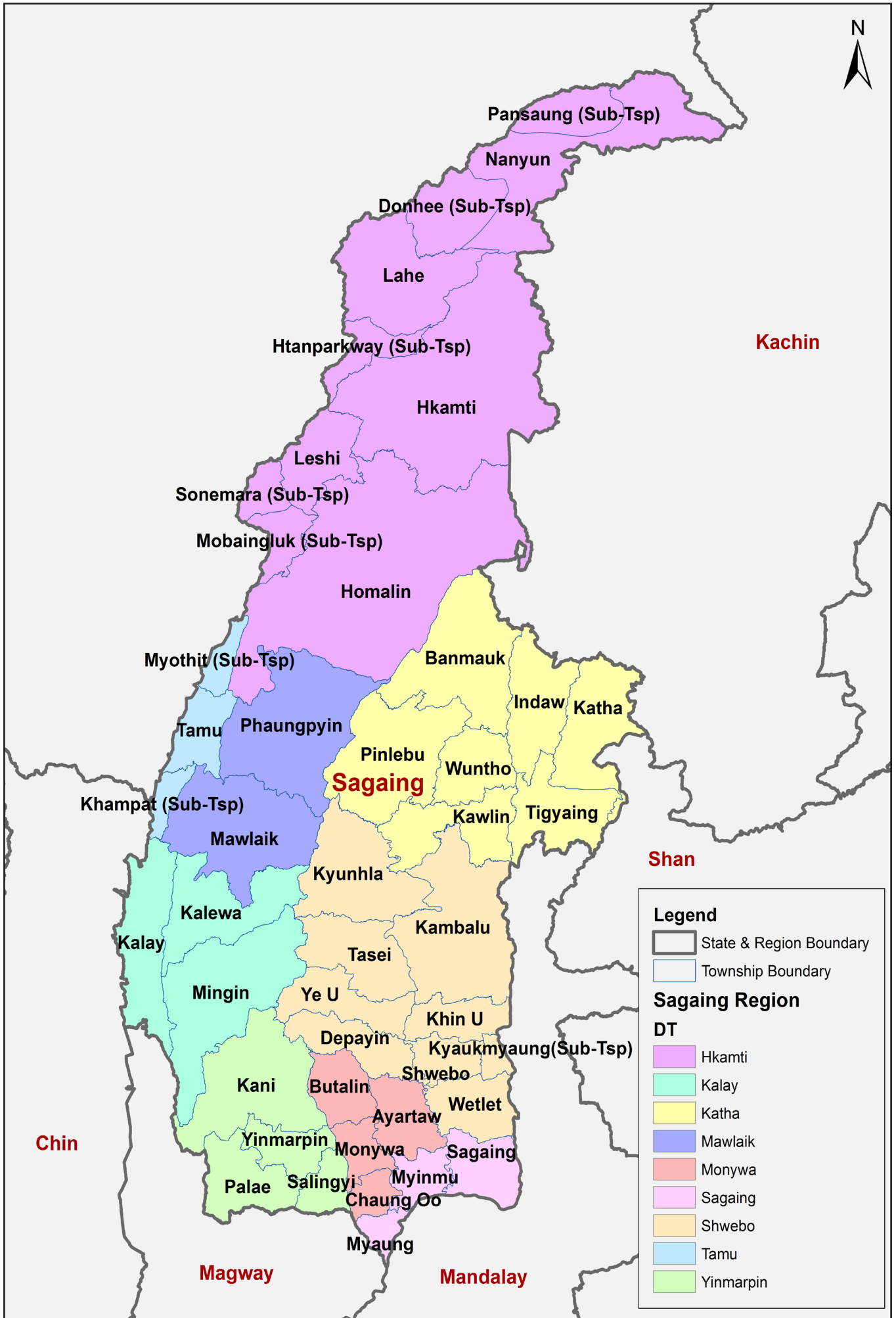
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Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Leshi Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	9,061 ²	
Population males	4,491 (49.6%)	
Population females	4,570 (50.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	18.8%	
Area (Km²)	1,443.0 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	6.3 persons	
Median age	20.2 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	12	
Number of private households	1,656	
Percentage of female headed households	20.2%	
Mean household size	5.0 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	40.3%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	56.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.1%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	76.6	
Child dependency ratio	71.1	
Old dependency ratio	5.5	
Ageing index	7.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	98	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	66.7%	
Male	78.2%	
Female	56.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	821	9.1
Walking	309	3.4
Seeing	428	4.7
Hearing	339	3.7
Remembering	324	3.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	4,878	76.1	
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.2	
National Registration	50	0.8	
Religious	*	0.2	
Temporary Registration	*	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	1,438	22.4	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	78.1%	87.5%	68.8%
Unemployment rate	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%
Employment to population ratio	76.5%	85.6%	67.4%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	1,609	97.2	
Renter	21	1.3	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.2	
Government quarters	*	1.0	
Private company quarters	*	0.3	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		65.8%
Bamboo	66.7%	23.1%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	34.5%	
Wood	32.4%	35.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		24.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	0.3%	0.8%	-
Other	0.1%	6.6%	9.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.1	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	-	-	
Firewood	1,651	99.7	
Charcoal	-	-	
Coal	-	-	
Other	*	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	239	14.4
Kerosene	*	0.6
Candle	787	47.5
Battery	87	5.3
Generator (private)	*	0.3
Water mill (private)	*	0.1
Solar system/energy	331	20.0
Other	196	11.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	461	27.9
Tube well, borehole	20	1.2
Protected well/spring	20	1.2
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>30.3</i>
Unprotected well/spring	148	8.9
Pool/pond/lake	539	32.6
River/stream/canal	297	17.9
Waterfall/rainwater	146	8.8
Other	25	1.5
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,155</i>	<i>69.7</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	455	27.5
Tube well, borehole	20	1.2
Protected well/spring	21	1.3
Unprotected well/spring	148	8.9
Pool/pond/lake	542	32.7
River/stream/canal	299	18.1
Waterfall/rainwater	146	8.8
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	25	1.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	894	54.0
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>898</i>	<i>54.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	537	32.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	57	3.5
Other	20	1.2
None	144	8.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	521	31.5
Television	187	11.3
Landline phone	*	0.5
Mobile phone	70	4.2
Computer	*	0.7
Internet at home	*	0.1
Households with none of the items	1,065	64.3
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.6
Motorcycle/Moped	275	16.6
Bicycle	*	0.4
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.2
Canoe/Boat	22	1.3
Motor boat	24	1.4
Cart (bullock)	180	10.9

Note: ¹ Population figures for Leshi 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 Leshi 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 Leshi Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	9,061 *		
Males	4,491		
Females	4,570		
Sex ratio	98 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	18.8%		
Area (Km ²)	1,443.0 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	6.3 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	12		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	8,361	1,376	6,985
Number of conventional households	1,656	253	1,403
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Leshi Township, there are slightly more females than males with 98 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (18.8%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Leshi Township is 6 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Leshi 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;
Leshi Township (Hkamti District, Sagaing Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	1,656	9,061	4,491	4,570
	Ward	253	1,705	885	820
1	Myo Ma(W)	43	484	292	192
2	Ah Hmu Htan(W)	210	1,221	593	628
	Village Tract	1,403	7,356	3,606	3,750
1	Ma Thaw Ri(VT)	56	379	202	177
2	Raw Par Mee(VT)	49	295	158	137
3	Wan Be(VT)	60	356	177	179
4	Htaing HpaingYan(VT)	157	782	377	405
5	Hlan Hlaing Hla(VT)	104	630	337	293
6	Dein Ka Lein(VT)	110	853	433	420
7	Chei Yar(VT)	33	207	110	97
8	Yan Nway(VT)	190	959	489	470
9	Lay Tein(VT)	47	241	125	116
10	Ku Kee(VT)	410	1,723	747	976
11	Na Mi Yu Pi(VT)	85	422	207	215
12	Hpway Lin(VT)	102	509	244	265

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Leshi Township

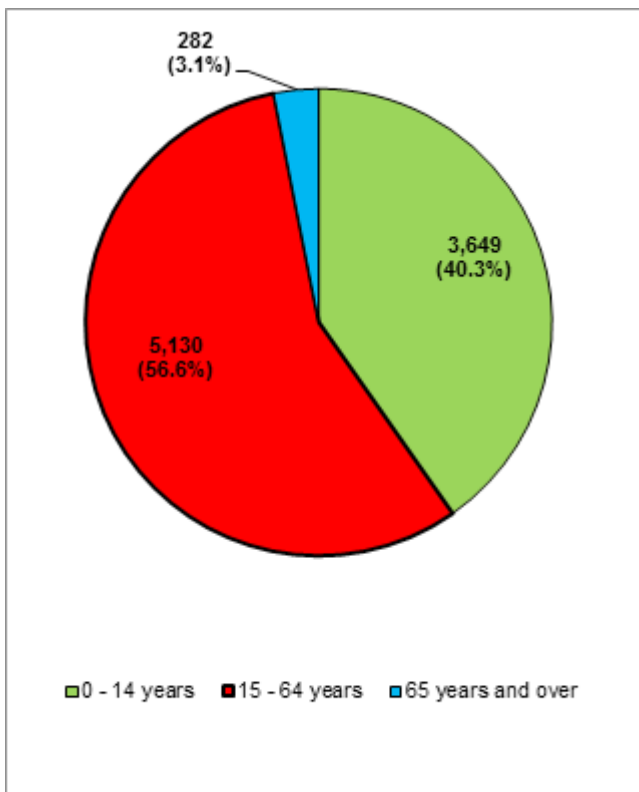
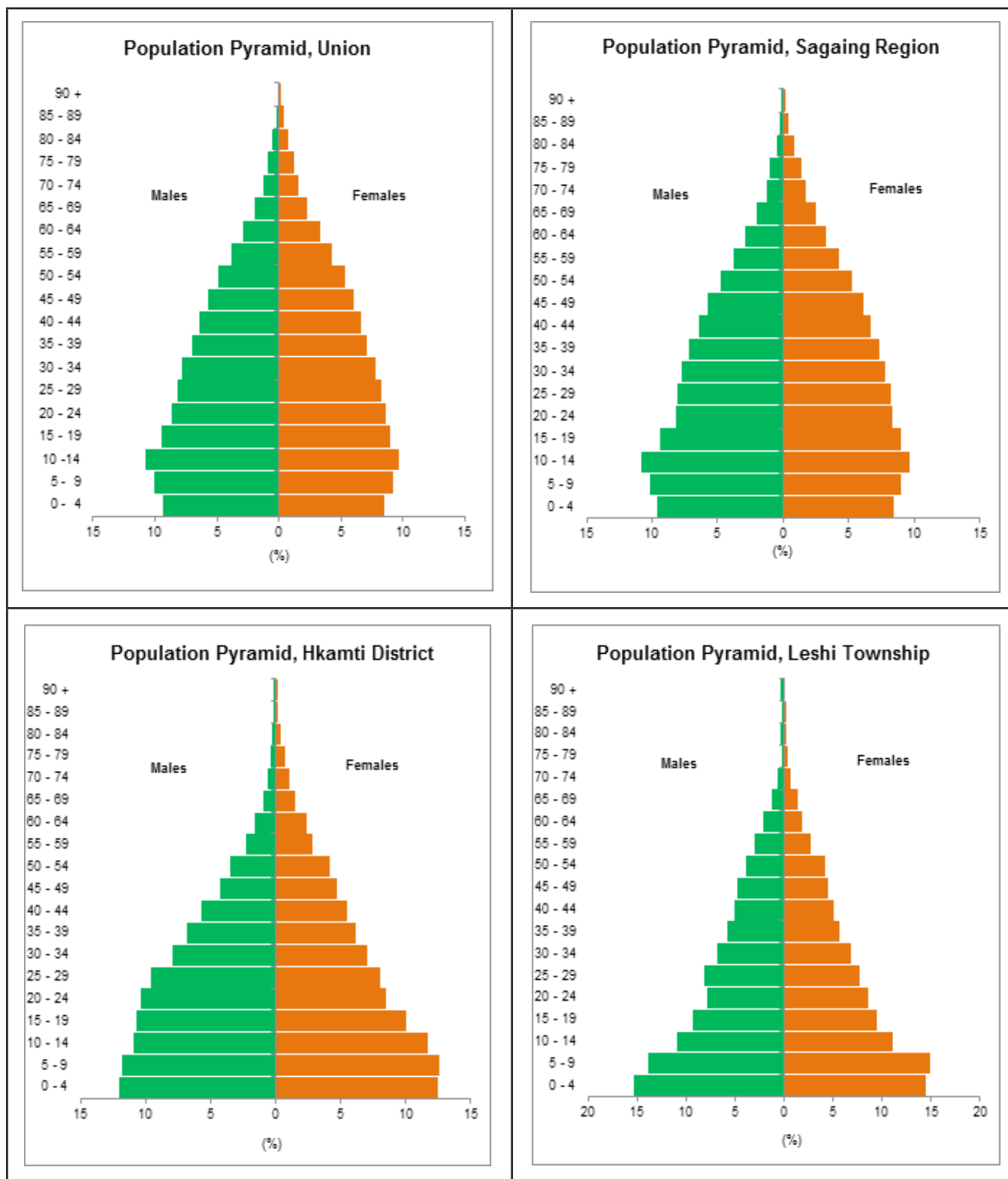


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Leshi Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	9,061	4,491	4,570
0 - 4	1,351	691	660
5 - 9	1,302	623	679
10 - 14	996	488	508
15 - 19	854	420	434
20 - 24	743	353	390
25 - 29	716	365	351
30 - 34	612	303	309
35 - 39	522	263	259
40 - 44	457	228	229
45 - 49	419	215	204
50 - 54	365	174	191
55 - 59	261	134	127
60 - 64	181	98	83
65 - 69	116	54	62
70 - 74	63	30	33
75 - 79	32	12	20
80 - 84	29	16	13
85 - 89	19	7	12
90 +	23	17	6

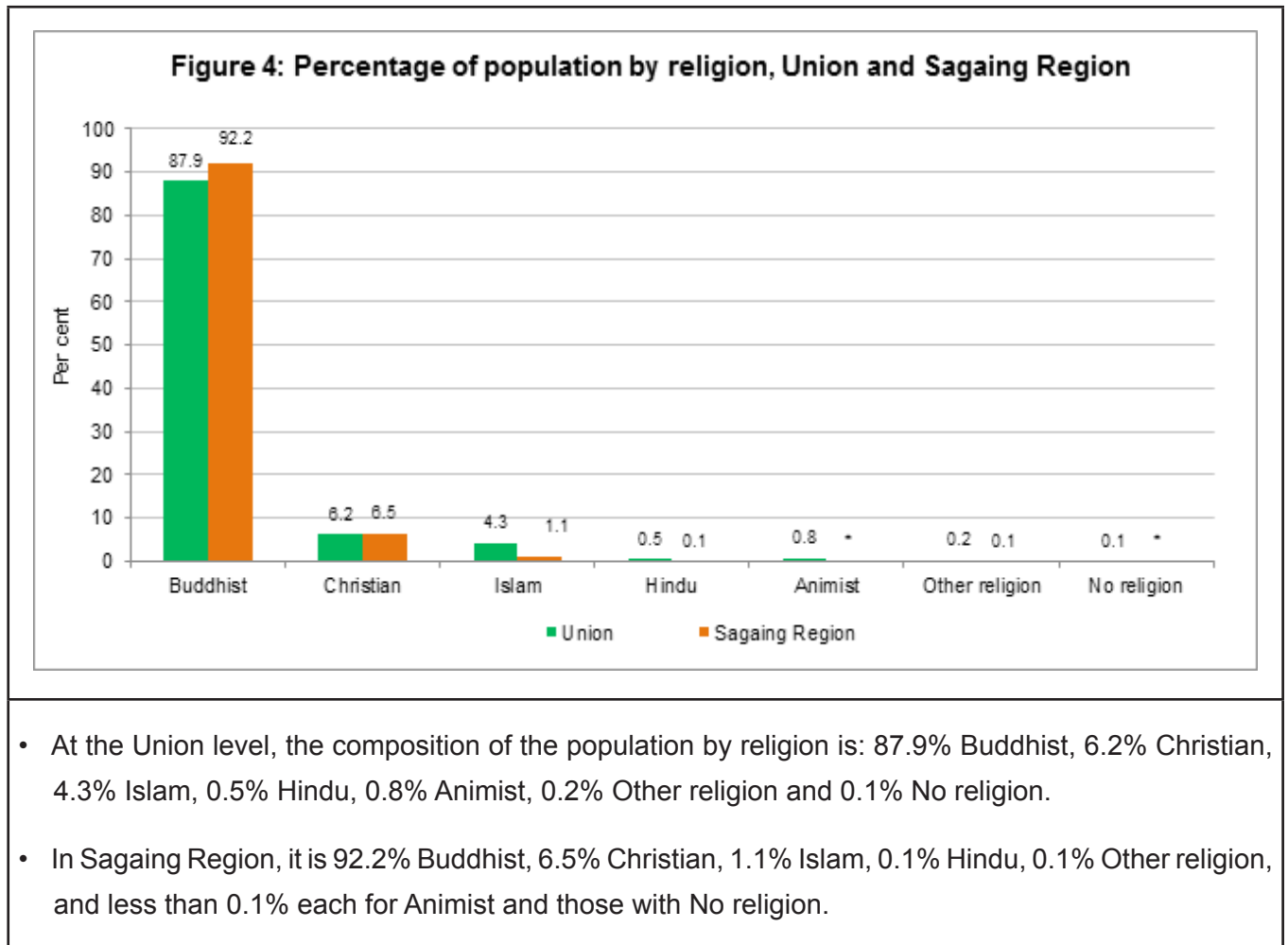
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Leshi Township is 56.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions 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 Leshi Township)



- The birth rate has been high in Leshi 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 Leshi Township.
- In age groups 5-9 to 20-24, 30-34, 40-44, 50-54, 65-69 to 75-79 and 85-89, there are less males than females and there are more males than females in the rest of the age groups.

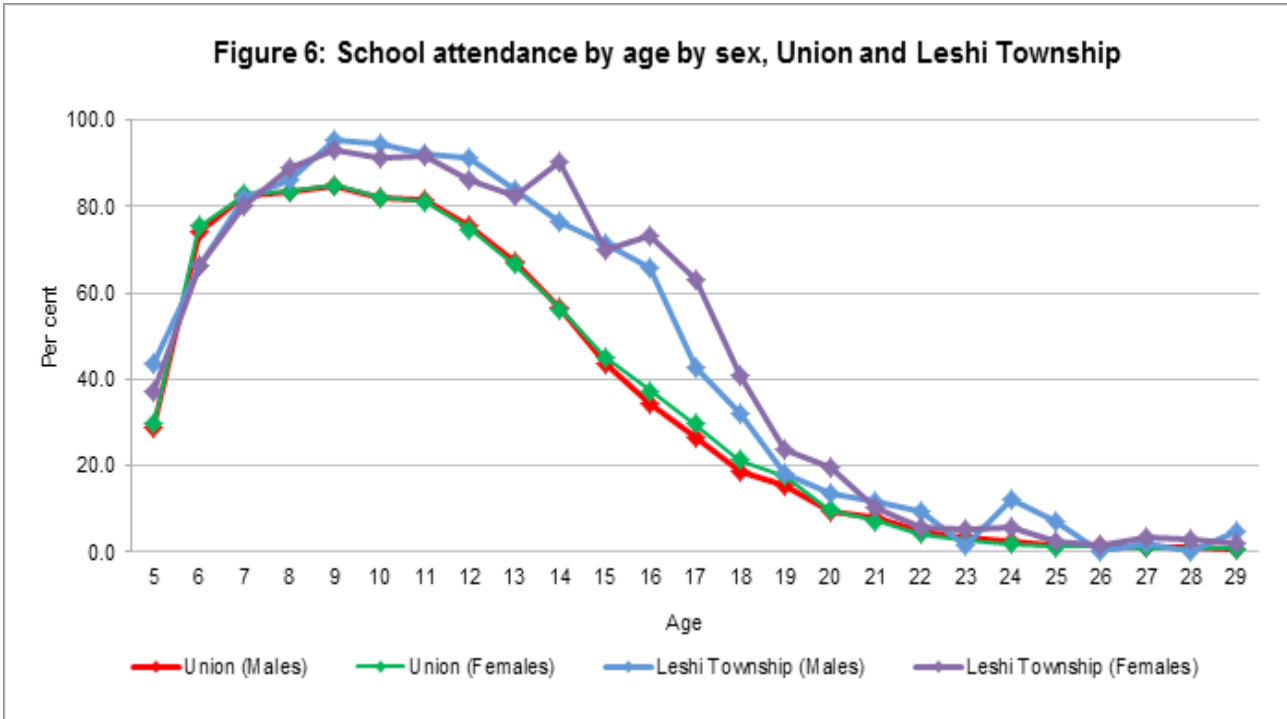
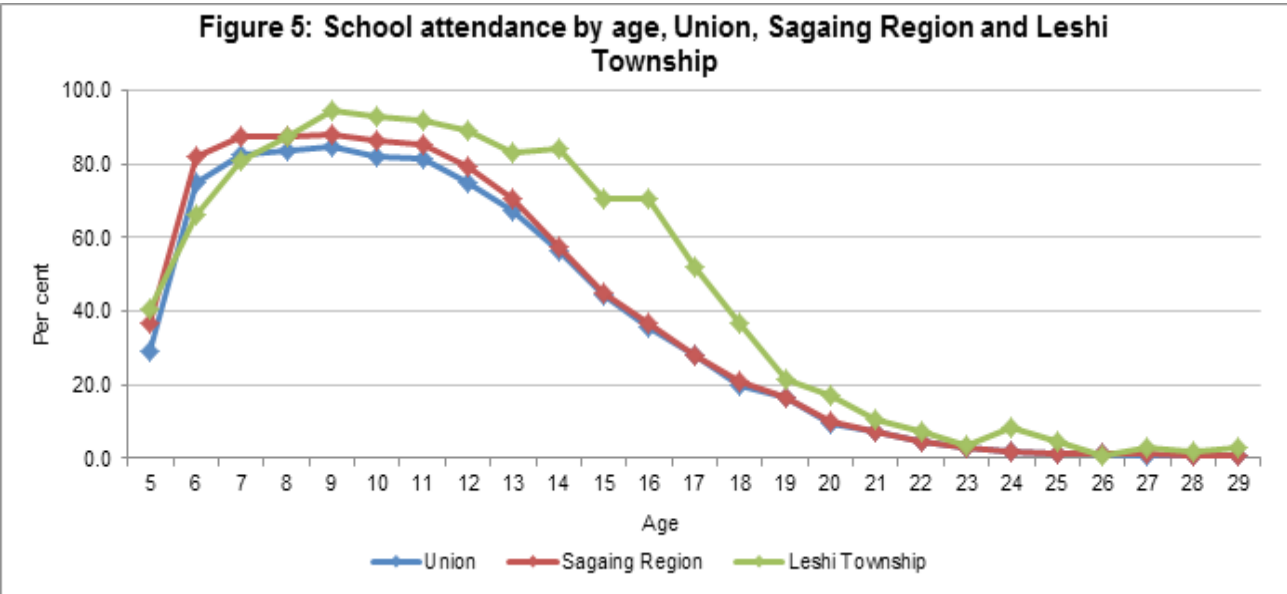
(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

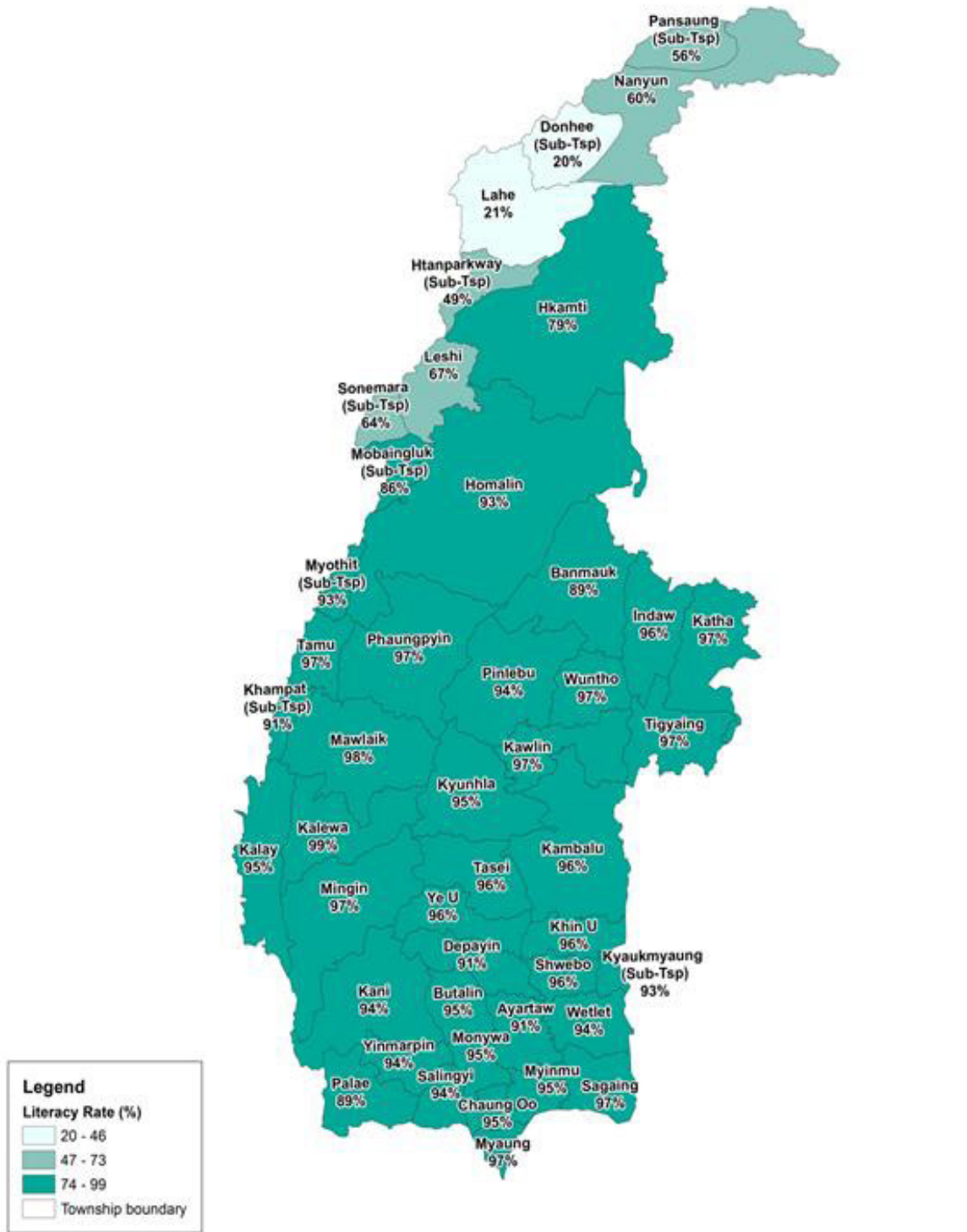
(C) Education**Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age**

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	284	144	140	115	63	52
6	273	116	157	181	77	104
7	236	111	125	191	91	100
8	244	114	130	214	98	116
9	245	129	116	231	123	108
10	232	109	123	215	103	112
11	183	88	95	168	81	87
12	173	93	80	154	85	69
13	179	88	91	149	74	75
14	160	68	92	135	52	83
15	161	74	87	114	53	61
16	139	53	86	98	35	63
17	125	68	57	65	29	36
18	160	72	88	59	23	36
19	126	55	71	27	10	17
20	149	52	97	26	7	19
21	111	42	69	12	5	7
22	124	53	71	9	5	4
23	118	61	57	4	1	3
24	109	41	68	9	5	4
25	153	71	82	7	5	2
26	118	52	66	1	-	1
27	105	48	57	3	1	2
28	117	51	66	2	-	2
29	98	41	57	3	2	1



- School attendance in Leshi Township drops after age 10 for males and drops after age 12 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Leshi Township is lower at ages 6 and 7 years but is higher than that of the Union after age 8 year onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Hkamti District	: 73.4%
Leshi Township	: 66.7%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	1,322	90.2
Males	571	95.4
Females	751	86.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Leshi Township is 66.7 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 56.9 per cent and for the males it is 78.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 90.2 per cent with 86.2 per cent for females and 95.4 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	3,815	1,555	40.8	572	346	748	415	9	161	6	3	-
Urban	681	134	19.7	90	43	154	139	2	116	3	-	-
Rural	3,134	1,421	45.3	482	303	594	276	7	45	3	3	-
Males	1,916	489	25.5	318	203	519	274	6	100	5	2	-
Females	1,899	1,066	56.1	254	143	229	141	3	61	1	1	-

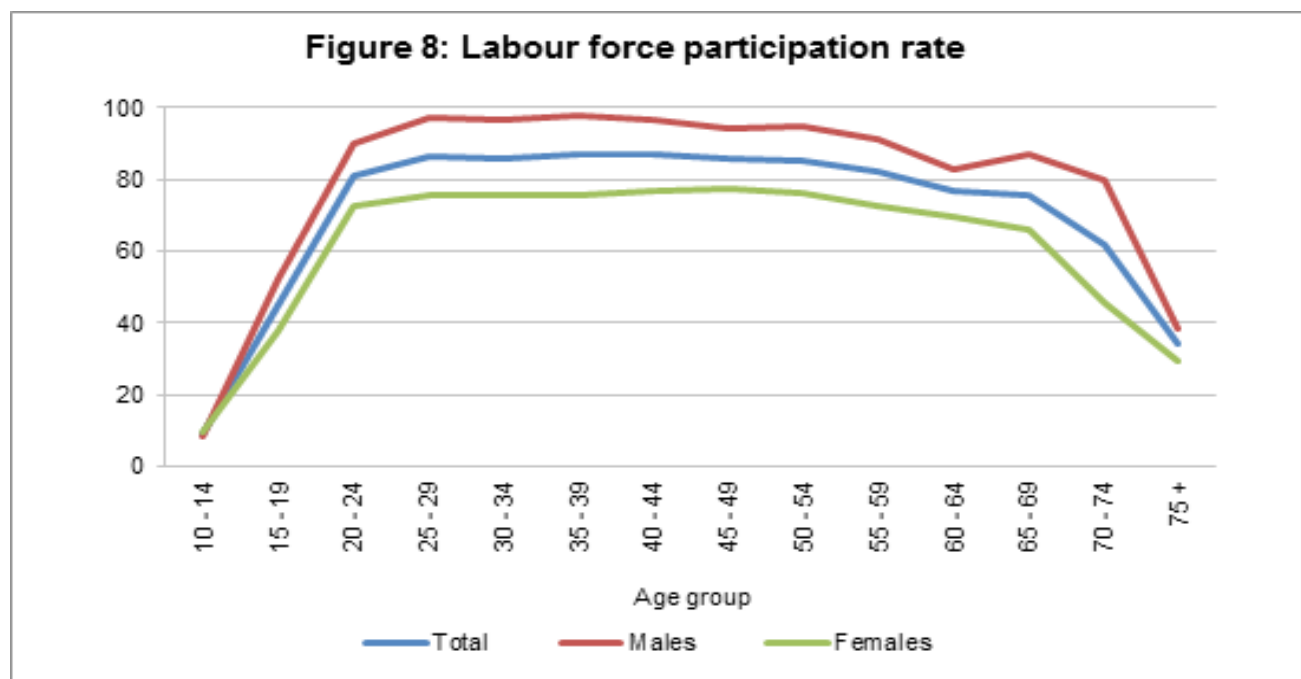
- Some 40.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 45.3 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 25.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 56.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 9.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.2 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females		Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	9.0	8.6	9.4	10 - 14	3.3	7.1	-
15 - 19	45.0	52.4	37.8	15 - 24	5.3	4.7	6.0
20 - 24	80.8	89.8	72.6	15 - 64	2.1	2.1	2.0
25 - 29	86.6	97.0	75.8	65 +	0.6	1.1	-
30 - 34	86.1	96.7	75.7				
35 - 39	87.0	98.1	75.7				
40 - 44	86.9	96.9	76.9				
45 - 49	85.9	94.0	77.5				
50 - 54	85.2	94.8	76.4				
55 - 59	82.0	91.0	72.4				
60 - 64	76.8	82.7	69.9				
65 - 69	75.9	87.0	66.1				
70 - 74	61.9	80.0	45.5				
75 +	34.0	38.5	29.4				
15 - 24	61.6	69.5	54.2				
15 - 64	78.1	87.5	68.8				

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Leshi Township is 78.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 68.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.5 per cent.
- In Leshi Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 9.0 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Leshi Township is 2.1 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.1%) and for females (2.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 6.0 per cent.

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

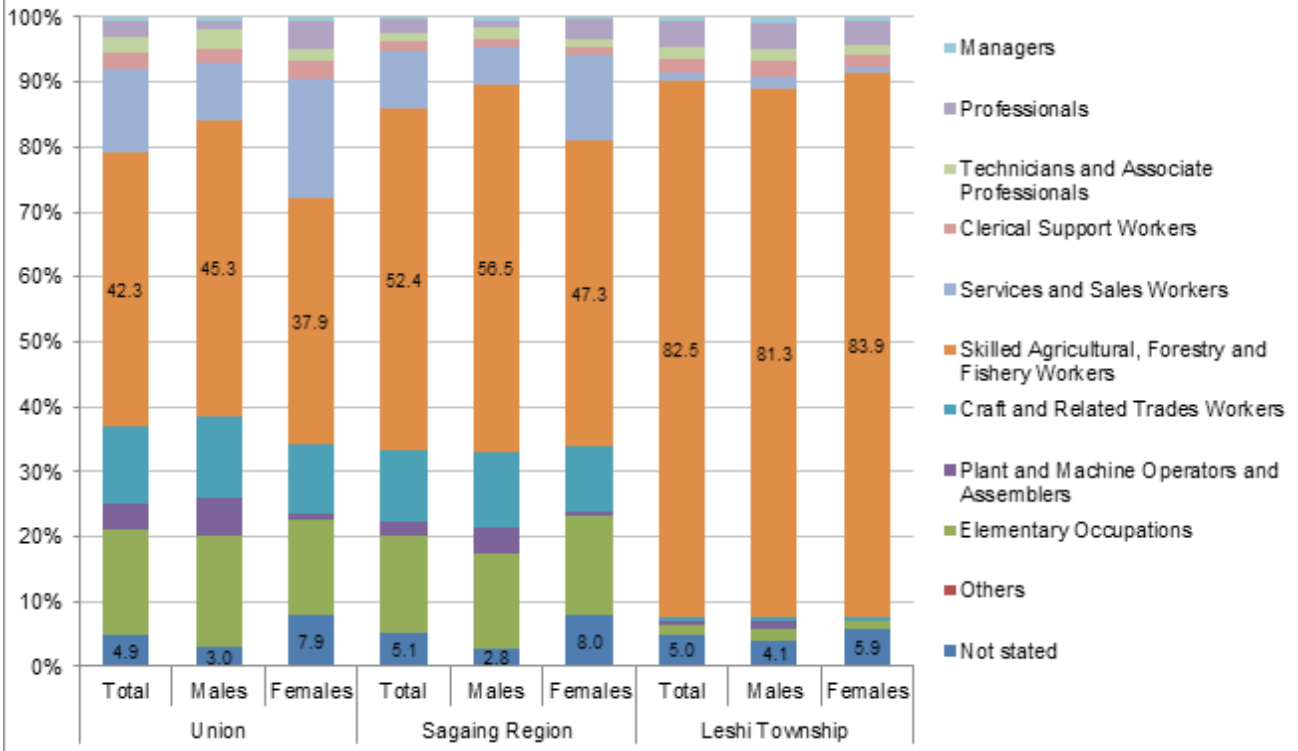
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	2,150	0.3	62.7	23.7	6.2	2.5	4.7
Males	811	0.6	78.7	2.7	7.8	2.8	7.4
Females	1,339	0.1	53.0	36.4	5.2	2.2	3.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 78.7 per cent of males and 53.0 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	3,391	1,758	1,633	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	27	17	10	0.8	1.0	0.6
Professionals	131	71	60	3.9	4.0	3.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	56	31	25	1.7	1.8	1.5
Clerical Support Workers	74	45	29	2.2	2.6	1.8
Services and Sales Workers	45	30	15	1.3	1.7	0.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,799	1,429	1,370	82.5	81.3	83.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	21	14	7	0.6	0.8	0.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	19	19	-	0.6	1.1	-
Elementary Occupations	50	30	20	1.5	1.7	1.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	169	72	97	5.0	4.1	5.9

Figure 9: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Leshi Township

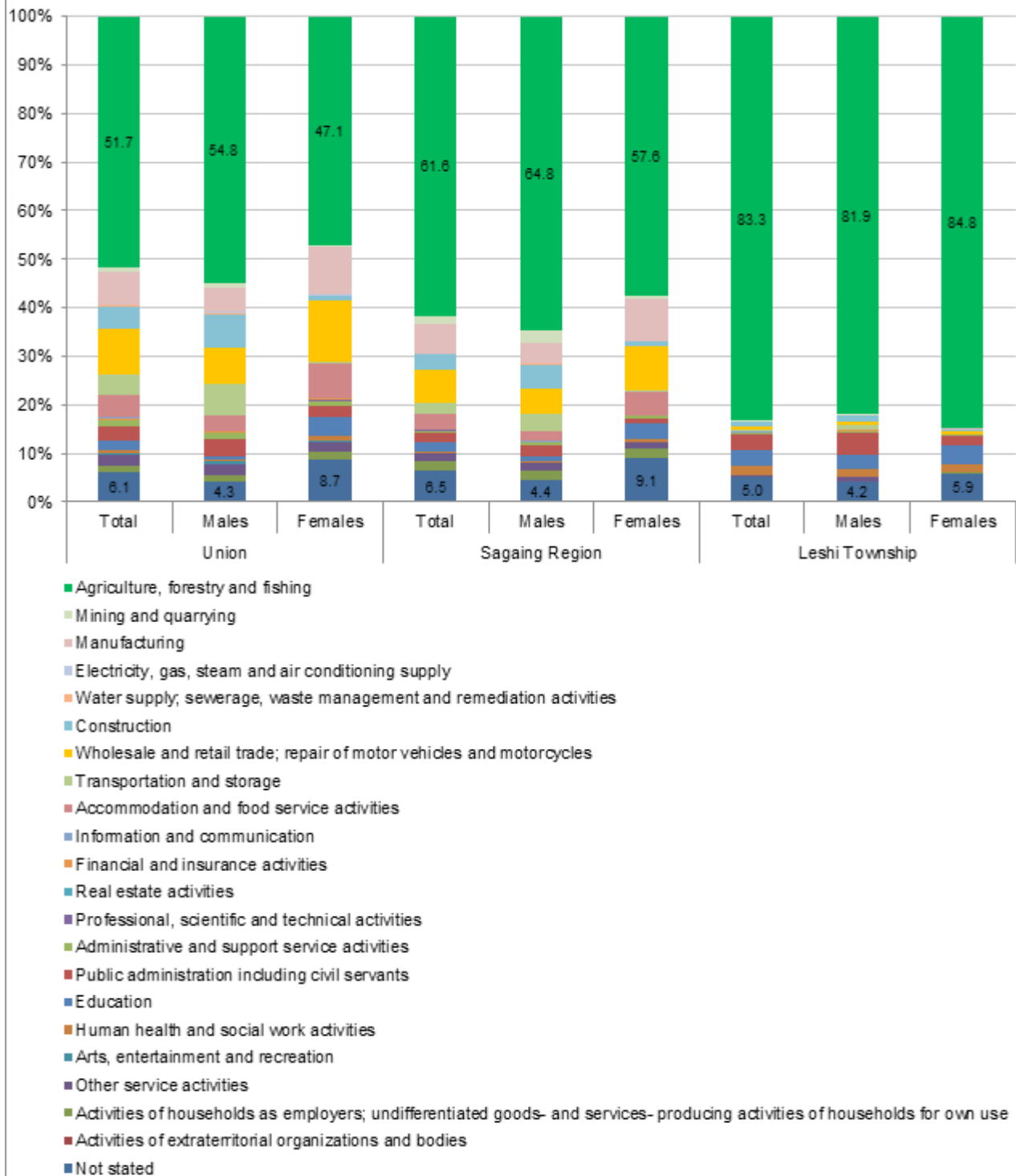


- In Leshi Township, 82.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 81.3 per cent of males and 83.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	3,391	1,758	1,633	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,825	1,440	1,385	83.3	81.9	84.8
Mining and quarrying	4	4	-	0.1	0.2	-
Manufacturing	7	1	6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	24	21	3	0.7	1.2	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	23	11	12	0.7	0.6	0.7
Transportation and storage	17	17	-	0.5	1.0	-
Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and communication	5	3	2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	2	2	-	0.1	0.1	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	5	-	0.1	0.3	-
Administrative and support service activities	2	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	113	80	33	3.3	4.6	2.0
Education	115	52	63	3.4	3.0	3.9
Human health and social work activities	61	33	28	1.8	1.9	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	15	13	2	0.4	0.7	0.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	3	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	170	73	97	5.0	4.2	5.9

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



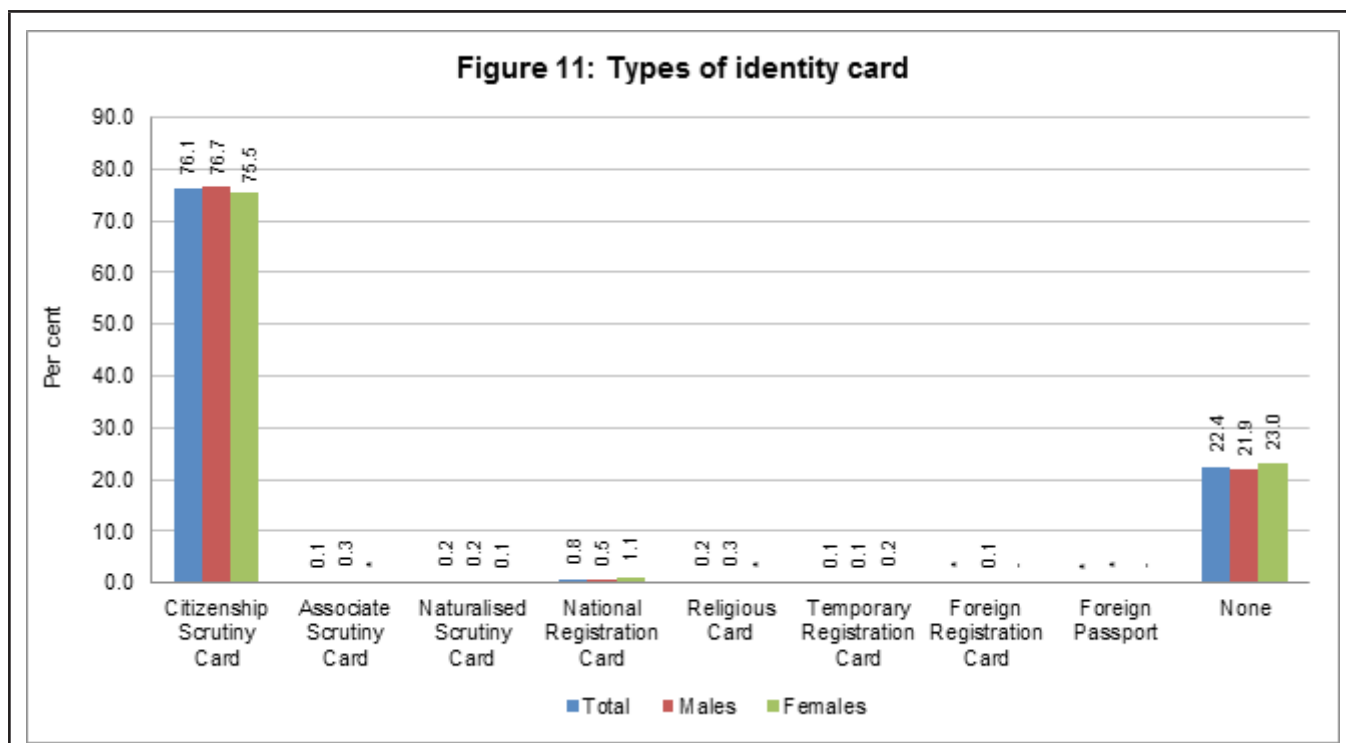
- In Leshi Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 83.3 per cent.
- There are 81.9 per cent of males and 84.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there 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	4,878	*	*	50	*	*	*	*	1,438
Urban	1,109	-	*	2	*	-	-	-	196
Rural	3,769	*	*	48	*	*	*	*	1,242
Males	2,437	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	695
Females	2,441	*	*	35	*	*	-	-	743

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Leshi Township, 76.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 22.4 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 21.9 per cent of males and 23.0 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	9,061	8,240	821	9.1	428	339	309	324
0-14	3,649	3,540	109	3.0	21	43	35	48
15-64	5,130	4,540	590	11.5	316	228	211	224
65+	282	160	122	43.3	91	68	63	52
Males	4,491	4,046	445	9.9	224	185	154	159
0-14	1,802	1,736	66	3.7	9	26	21	24
15-64	2,553	2,233	320	12.5	175	123	106	112
65+	136	77	59	43.4	40	36	27	23
Females	4,570	4,194	376	8.2	204	154	155	165
0-14	1,847	1,804	43	2.3	12	17	14	24
15-64	2,577	2,307	270	10.5	141	105	105	112
65+	146	83	63	43.2	51	32	36	29

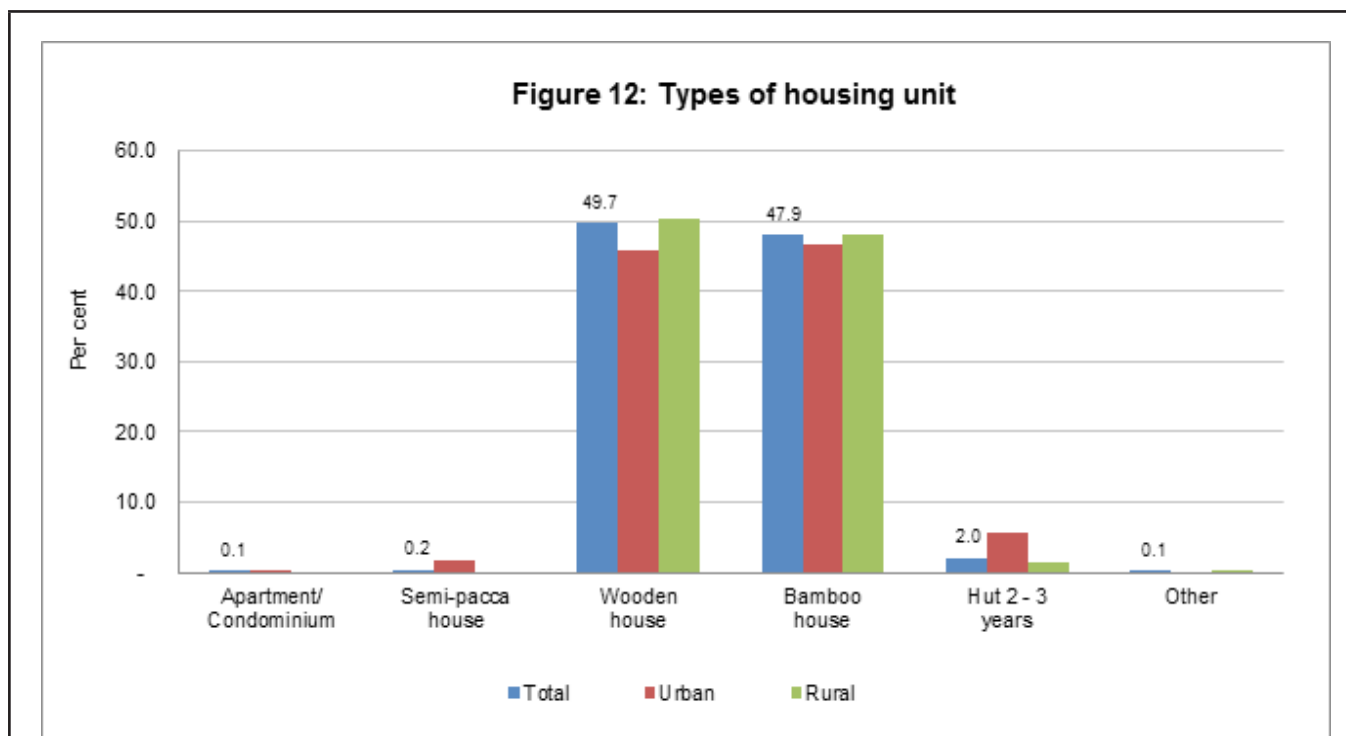
- Nine in every 100 persons in Leshi Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- More males than females have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and hearing were the most commonly mentioned 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

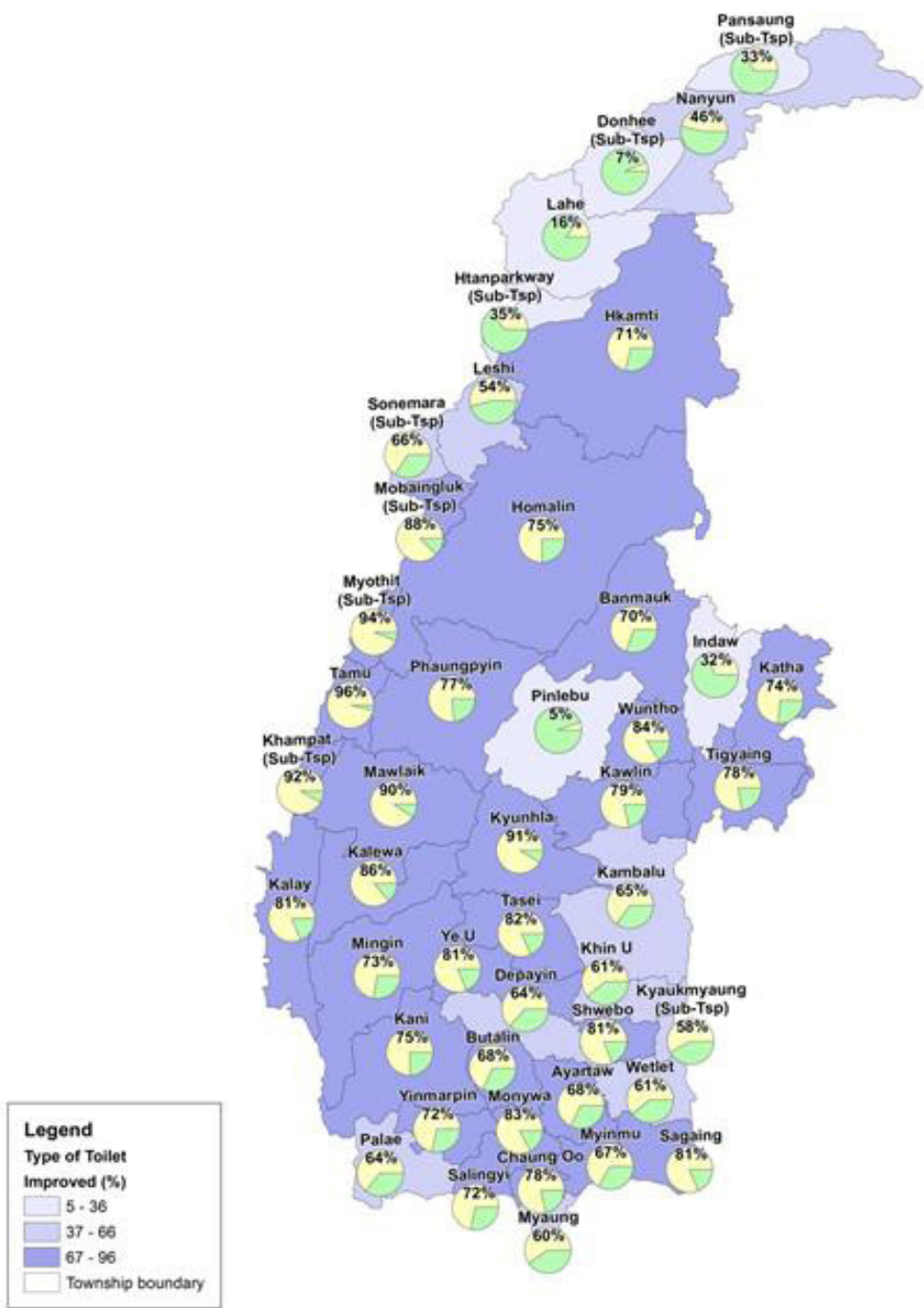
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	1,656	0.1	-	0.2	49.7	47.9	2.0	-	0.1
Urban	253	0.4	-	1.6	45.8	46.6	5.5	-	-
Rural	1,403	-	-	-	50.4	48.2	1.4	-	0.1



- The majority of the households in Leshi Township are living in wooden houses (49.7%) followed by households in bamboo houses (47.9%).
- Some 46.6 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses and 50.4 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 13: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Hkamti District	: 60.2%
Leshi Township	: 54.2%

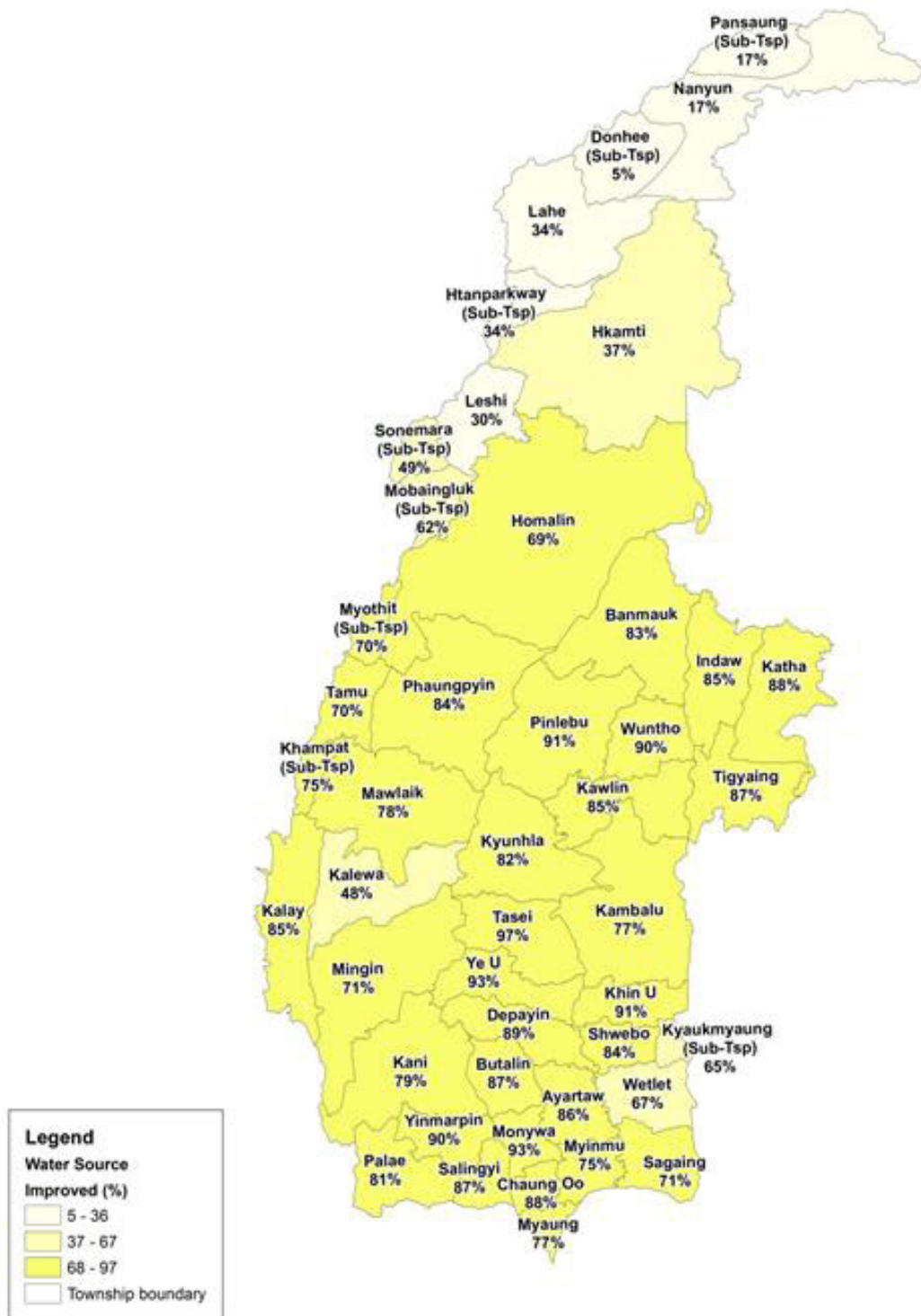
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.2	-	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		54.0	81.0	49.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>54.2</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>49.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		32.4	14.2	35.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.5	1.6	3.8
Other		1.2	1.2	1.2
None		8.7	2.0	9.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,656	253	1,403

- Some 54.2 per cent of the households in Leshi Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (54.0%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (37-66) 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 8.7 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 Leshi Township, 9.9 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water



Union	: 69.5%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Hkamti District	: 52.0%
Leshi Township	: 30.3%

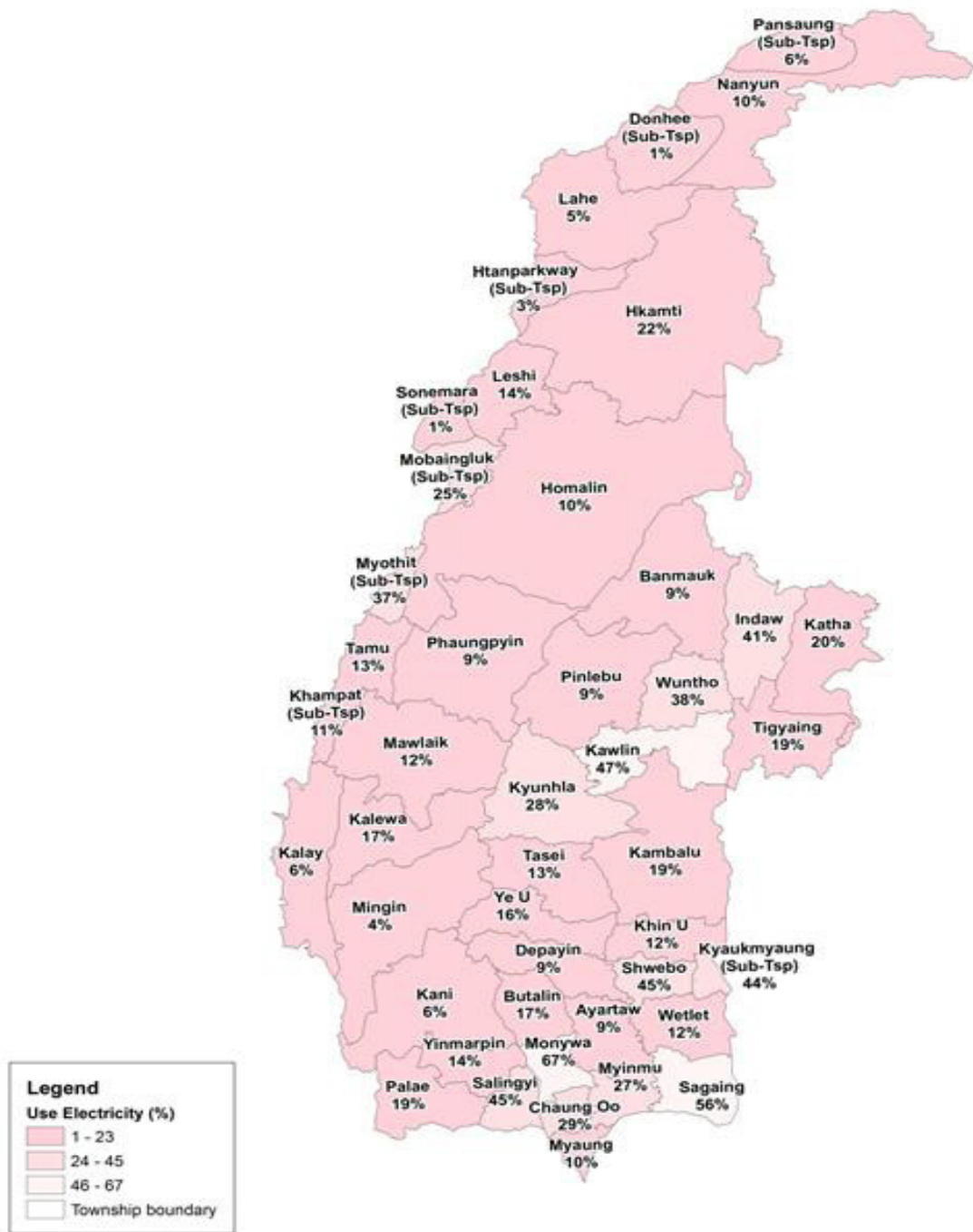
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		27.9	4.3	32.1
Tube well, borehole		1.2	-	1.4
Protected well/ Spring		1.2	-	1.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		30.3	4.3	34.9
Unprotected well/Spring		8.9	-	10.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake		32.6	56.1	28.3
River/stream/ canal		17.9	0.8	21.0
Waterfall/ Rain water		8.8	38.8	3.4
Other		1.5	-	1.8
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		69.7	95.7	65.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,656	253	1,403

- In Leshi Township, 30.3 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 32.6 per cent of the households use water from pool/pond/lake and 27.9 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 69.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 65.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 15: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Hkamti District	: 10.1%
Leshi Township	: 14.4%

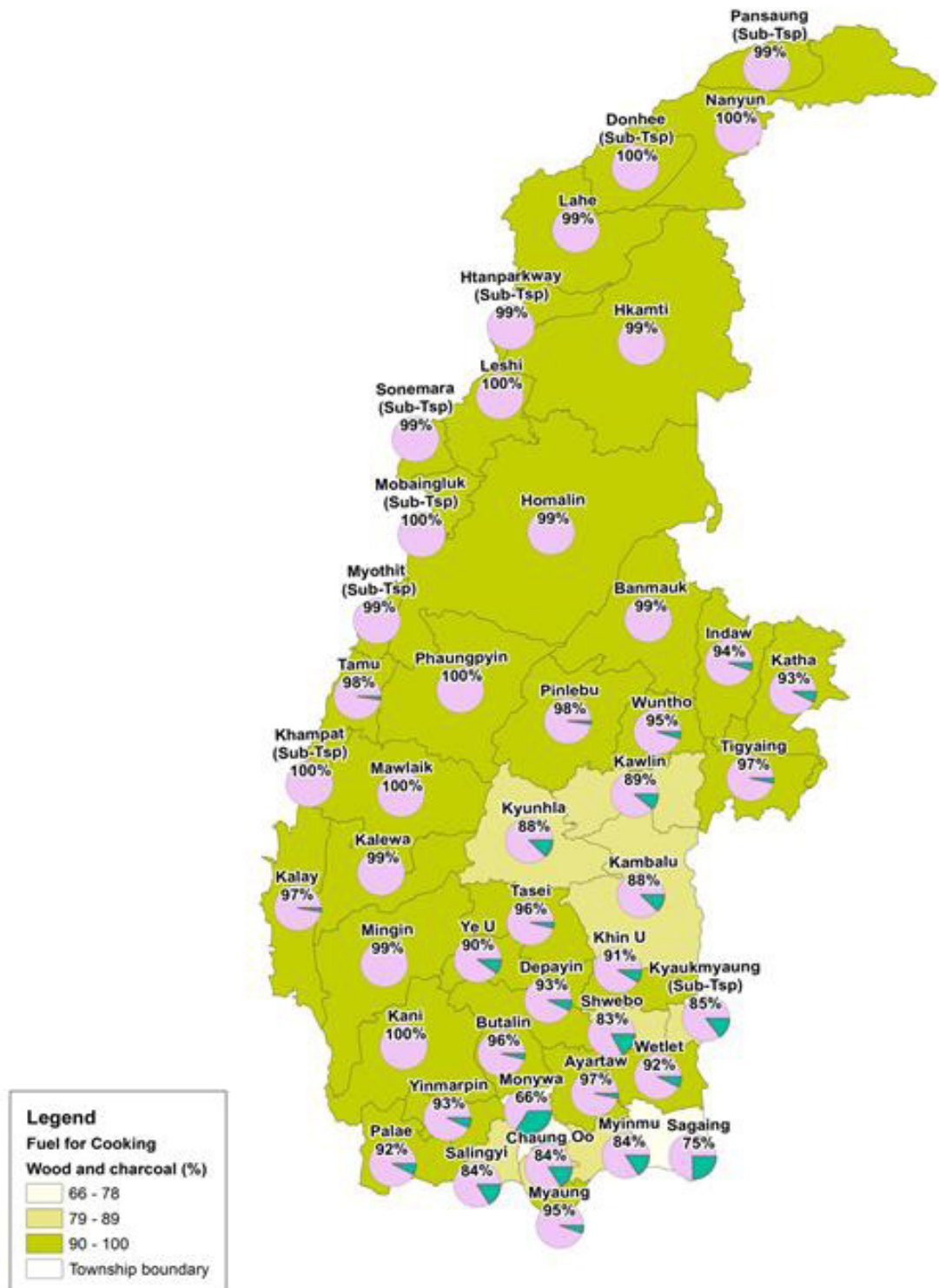
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		14.4	93.3	0.2
Kerosene		0.6	-	0.7
Candle		47.5	5.9	55.0
Battery		5.3	0.8	6.1
Generator (private)		0.3	-	0.4
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		20.0	-	23.6
Other		11.8	-	14.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,656	253	1,403

- In Leshi Township, 14.4 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 candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 47.5 per cent.
- In rural areas, 55.0 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

Figure 16: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel



Legend
 Fuel for Cooking
 Wood and charcoal (%)
 66 - 78
 79 - 89
 90 - 100
 Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Hkamti District	: 99.3%
Leshi Township	: 99.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	0.4	0.1
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		99.7	99.6	99.7
Charcoal		-	-	-
Coal		-	-	-
Other		0.2	-	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,656	253	1,403

- In Leshi Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 99.7 per cent using firewood.
- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 99.7 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood.

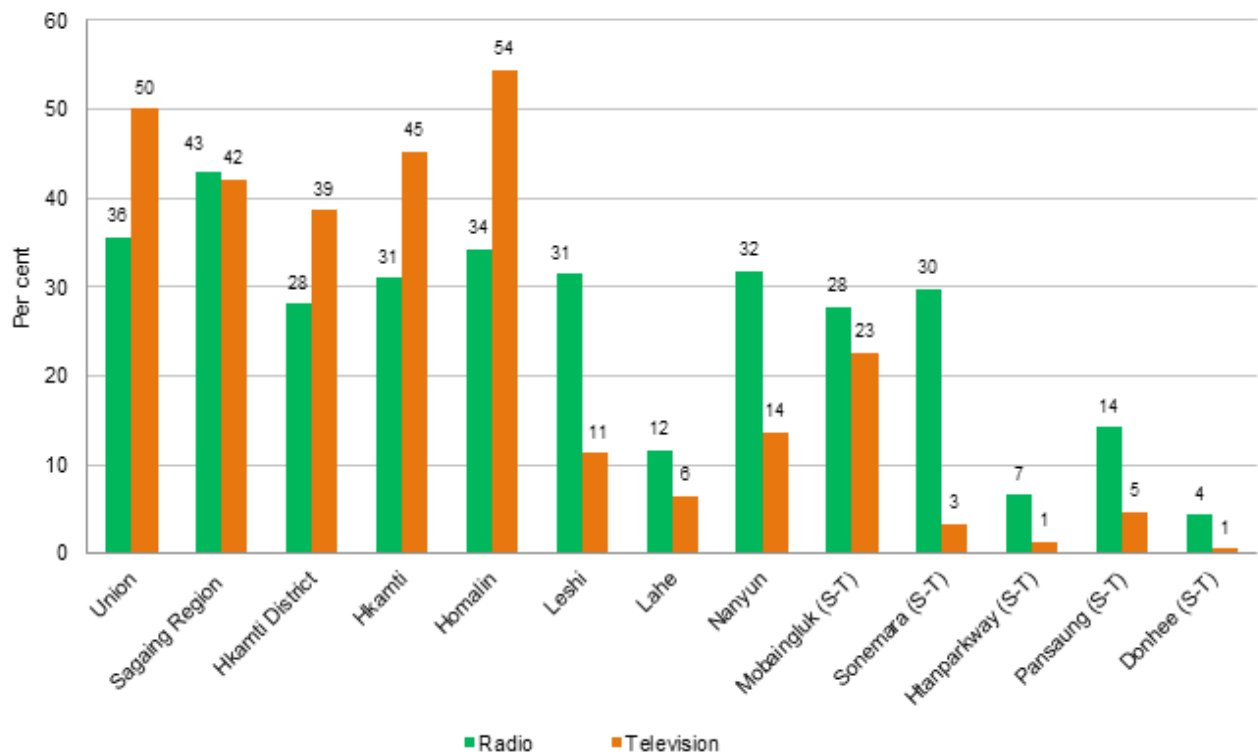
Communication and related amenities

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	1,656	31.5	11.3	0.5	4.2	0.7	0.1	64.3	-
Urban	253	49.8	39.1	-	17.0	4.3	-	39.5	-
Rural	1,403	28.2	6.3	0.6	1.9	-	0.1	68.8	-

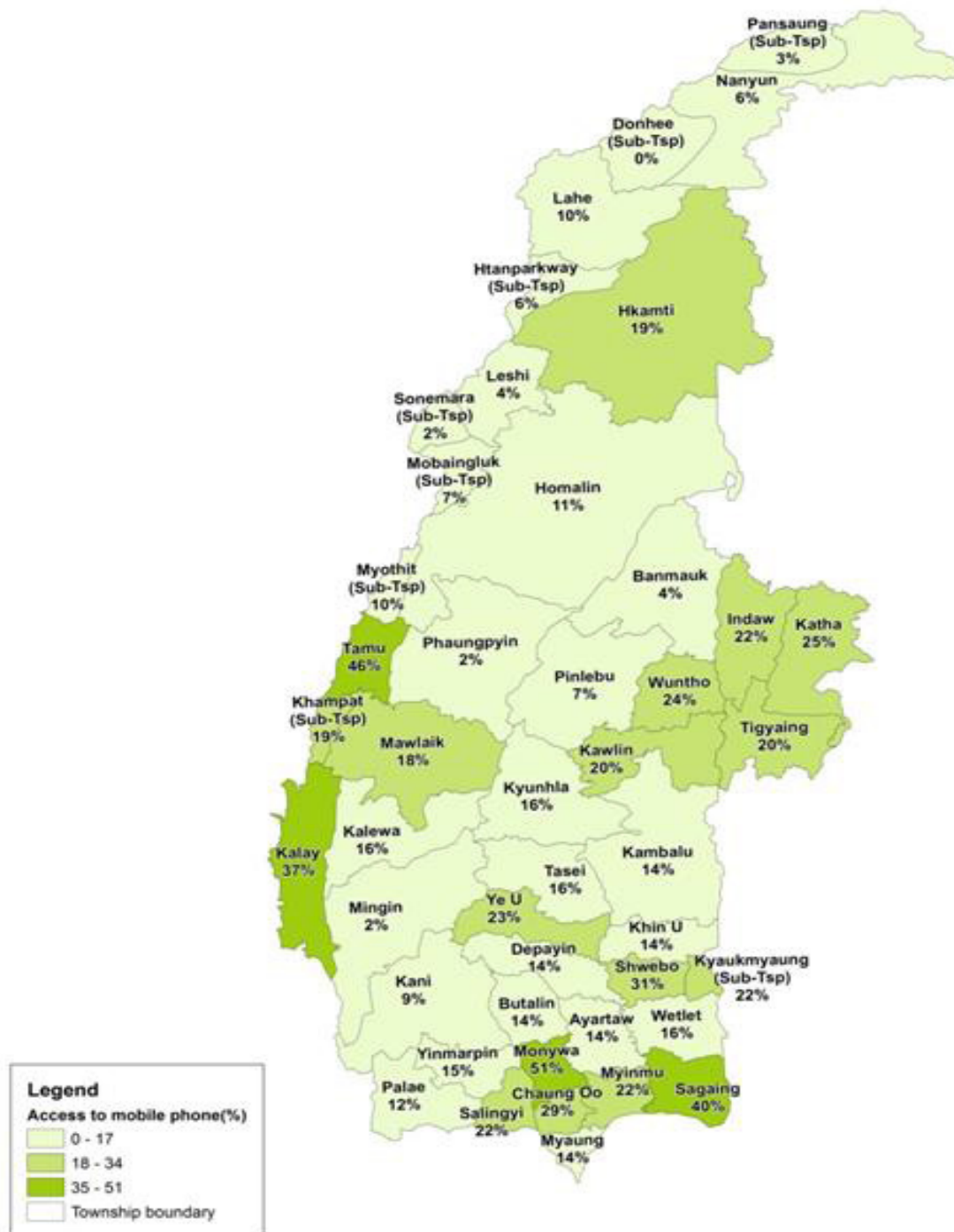
- Some 31.5 per cent of the households in Leshi Township have radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 49.8 per cent of households in urban areas and 28.2 per cent of rural areas reported having a radio, the highest in each area.

Figure 17: Percentage of households with access to radio and television



- In Leshi Township, 11.3 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in three of the households (31.5%) reported having a radio.

Figure 18: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Hkamti District	: 10.5%
Leshi Township	: 4.2%

- Only 4.2 per cent of the households in Leshi 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
Leshi Township	1,656	10	275	7	4	22	24	180
Urban	253	10	87	1	4	3	-	16
Rural	1,403	-	188	6	-	19	24	164

- In Leshi Township, 16.6 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 10.9 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

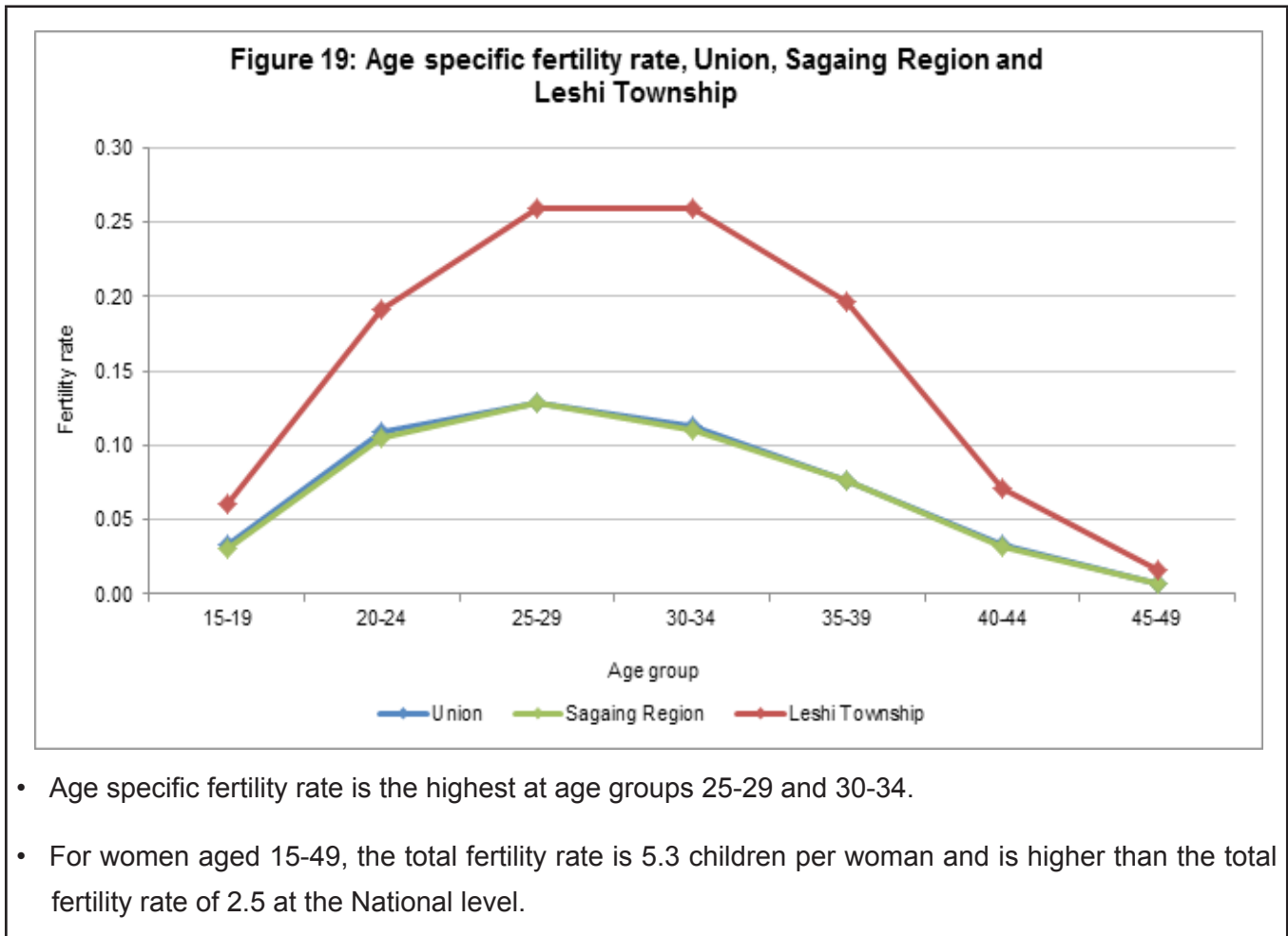
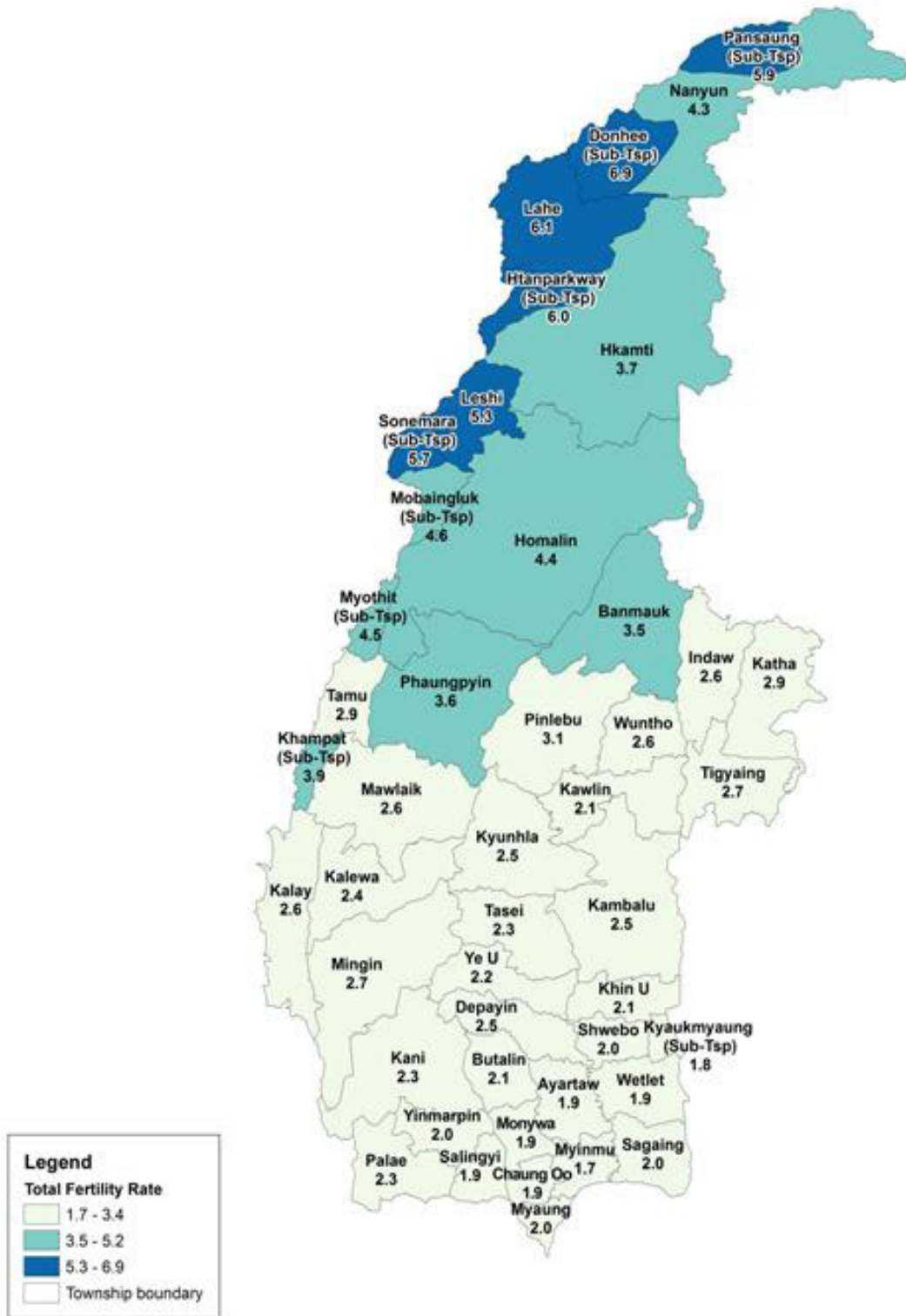
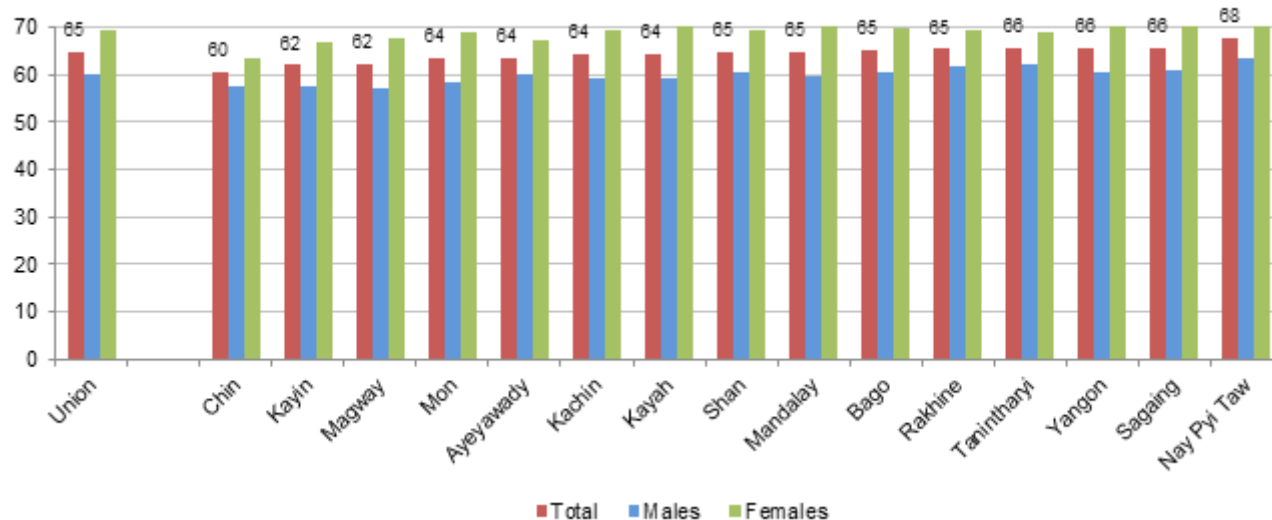


Figure 20: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Hkamti District	: 4.8
Leshi Township	: 5.3

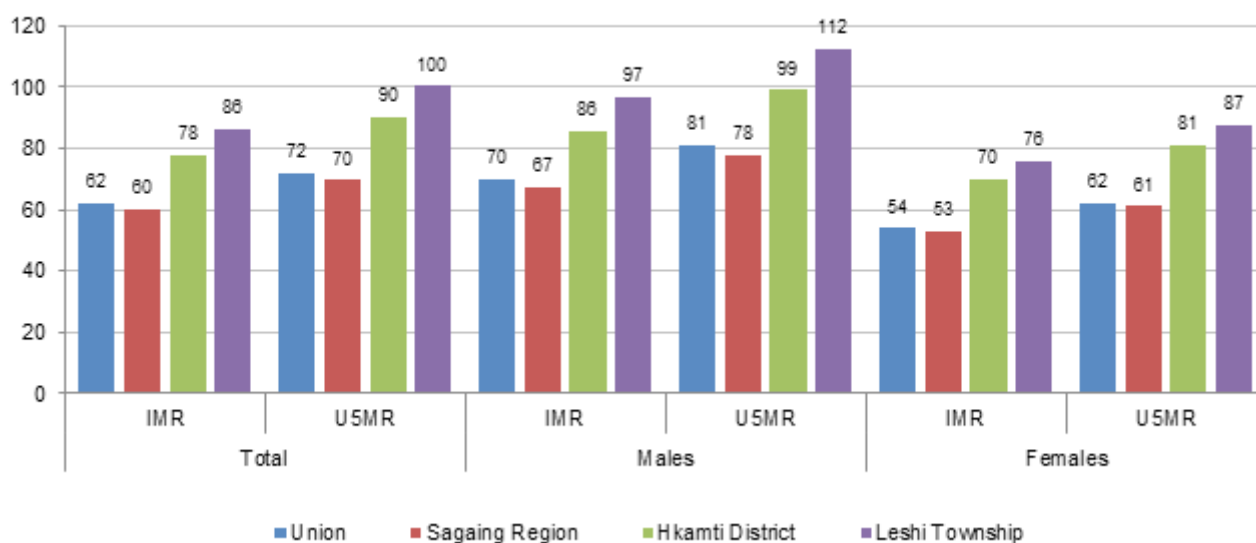
Figure 21: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

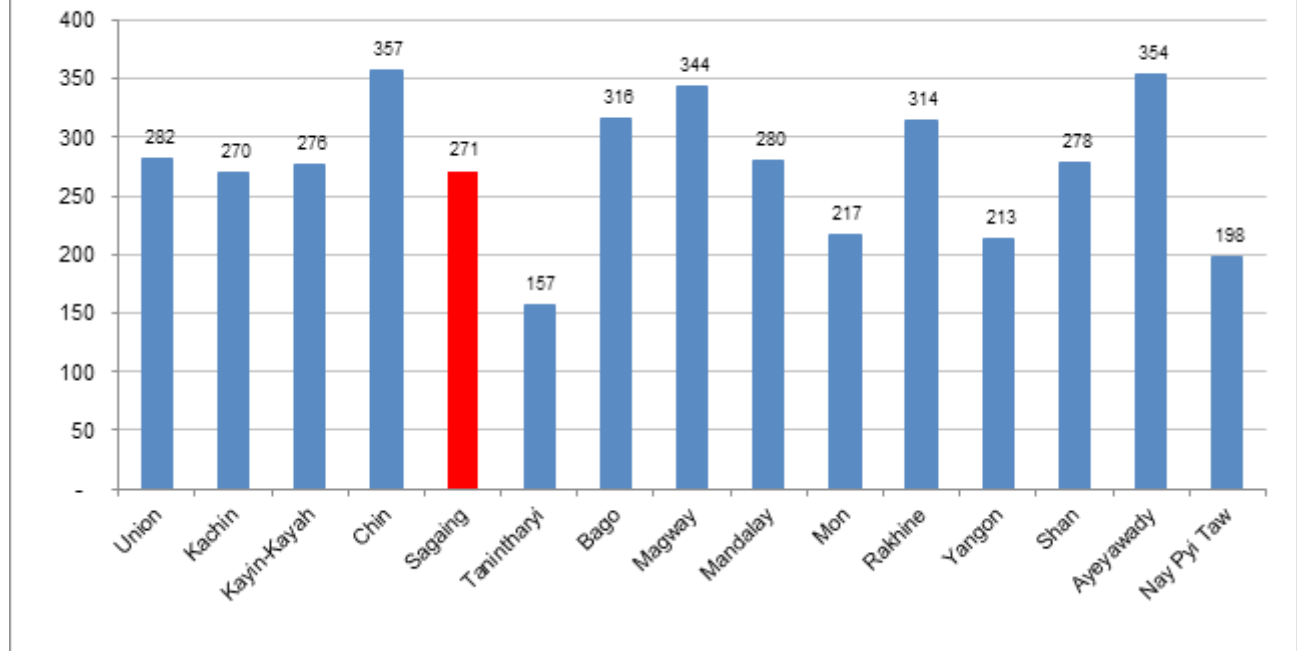
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 22: 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 Leshi Township are higher than those in Sagaing Region and Hkamti District. The Infant mortality in Leshi Township is 86 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 100 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 23: 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.

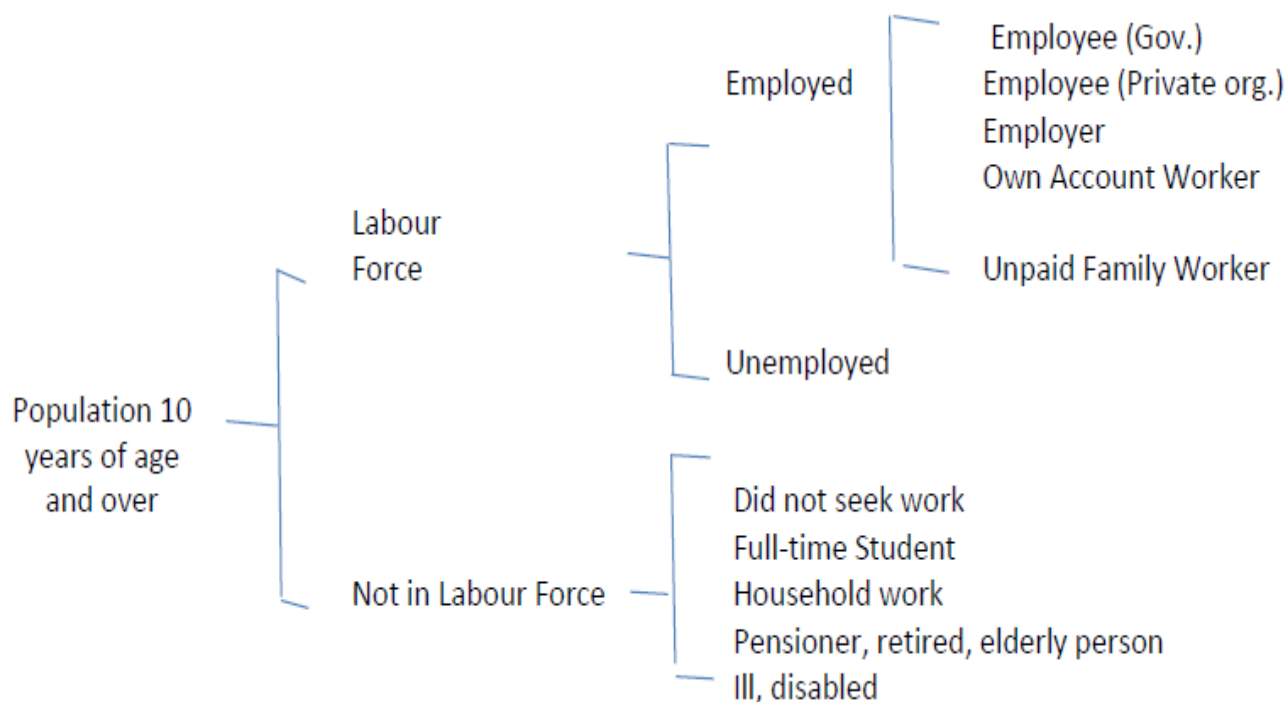
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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