



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, TACHILEIK DISTRICT

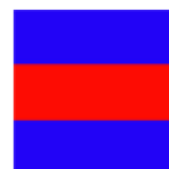
Tachileik Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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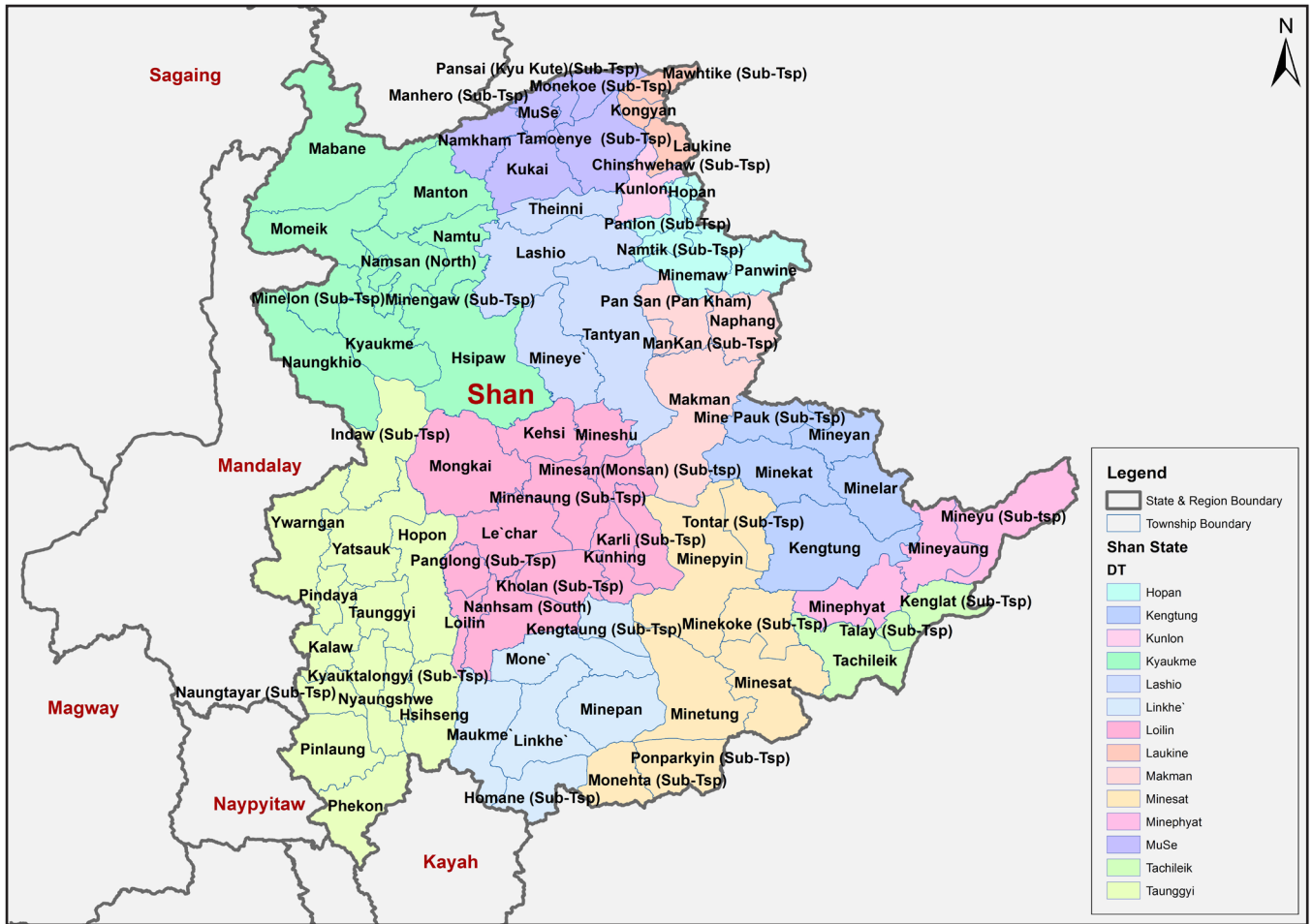
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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Tachileik Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	148,021 ²	
Population males	74,827 (50.6%)	
Population females	73,194 (49.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	34.8%	
Area (Km²)	1,895.8 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	78.1 persons	
Median age	26.8 years	
Number of wards	6	
Number of village tracts	7	
Number of private households	31,179	
Percentage of female headed households	22.5%	
Mean household size	4.5 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	27.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	68.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	45.7	
Child dependency ratio	40.0	
Old dependency ratio	5.7	
Ageing index	14.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	102	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	66.3%	
Male	70.6%	
Female	62.1%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,529	1.7
Walking	1,123	0.8
Seeing	1,030	0.7
Hearing	936	0.6
Remembering	893	0.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	102,824	84.7	
Associate Scrutiny	116	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	183	0.2	
National Registration	597	0.5	
Religious	554	0.5	
Temporary Registration	751	0.6	
Foreign Registration	37	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	243	0.2	
None	16,156	13.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	73.1%	87.6%	58.1%
Unemployment rate	3.3%	3.2%	3.5%
Employment to population ratio	70.6%	84.7%	56.1%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	19,825	63.6	
Renter	8,176	26.2	
Provided free (individually)	943	3.0	
Government quarters	1,147	3.7	
Private company quarters	869	2.8	
Other	219	0.7	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		11.2%
Bamboo	15.9%	11.8%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	3.3%	
Wood	13.0%	11.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	1.2%		45.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	69.3%	73.0%	42.6%
Other	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	5,224	16.8	
LPG	263	0.8	
Kerosene	30	0.1	
Biogas	5,454	17.5	
Firewood	15,193	48.7	
Charcoal	4,700	15.1	
Coal	56	0.2	
Other	259	0.8	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	21,771	69.8
Kerosene	755	2.4
Candle	3,505	11.2
Battery	976	3.1
Generator (private)	963	3.1
Water mill (private)	2,192	7.0
Solar system/energy	691	2.2
Other	326	1.0
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	500	1.6
Tube well, borehole	1,290	4.2
Protected well/spring	2,537	8.1
Bottled/purifier water	19,716	63.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>24,043</i>	<i>77.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	177	0.6
Pool/pond/lake	*	<0.1
River/stream/canal	813	2.6
Waterfall/rainwater	6,027	19.3
Other	108	0.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>7,136</i>	<i>22.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,721	8.7
Tube well, borehole	5,501	17.6
Protected well/spring	12,983	41.6
Unprotected well/spring	314	1.0
Pool/pond/lake	35	0.1
River/stream/canal	1,081	3.5
Waterfall/rainwater	8,179	26.2
Bottled/purifier water	336	1.1
Other	29	0.1
Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	677	2.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	28,093	90.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>28,770</i>	<i>92.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	556	1.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	31	0.1
Other	84	0.3
None	1,738	5.5

Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	11,329	36.3
Television	23,678	75.9
Landline phone	1,863	6.0
Mobile phone	22,930	73.5
Computer	2,881	9.2
Internet at home	2,569	8.2
Households with none of the items	4,138	13.3
Households with all of the items	398	1.3
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	3,748	12.0
Motorcycle/Moped	23,532	75.5
Bicycle	11,560	37.1
4-Wheel tractor	941	3.0
Canoe/Boat	*	<0.1
Motor boat	20	0.1
Cart (bullock)	654	2.1

Note: ¹ Population figures for Tachileik 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 Tachileik Township in Shan State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Tachileik Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	148,021 *		
Males	74,827		
Females	73,194		
Sex ratio	102 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	34.8%		
Area (Km2)	1,895.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km2)	78.1 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	7		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	139,573	48,448	91,125
Number of conventional households	31,179	11,094	20,085
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Tachileik Township, there are slightly less females than males with 102 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (34.8%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Tachileik Township is 78 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Tachileik Township. This is slightly more 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; Tachileik Township (Tachileik District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	31,179	148,021	74,827	73,194
	Ward	11,094	51,553	25,146	26,407
1	Pone Tun(W)	1,921	9,048	4,439	4,609
2	Tar Lawt(W)	336	1,537	668	869
3	Wan Kaung(W)	2,108	9,998	5,113	4,885
4	Ma Ka Ho Hkam(W)	1,718	7,937	3,788	4,149
5	Sang Hseng(W)	3,465	16,787	8,030	8,757
6	Mae Khawng(W)	1,546	6,246	3,108	3,138
	Village Tract	20,085	96,468	49,681	46,787
1	Loi Taw Hkam(VT)	1,773	9,802	5,217	4,585
2	Hawng Leik(VT)	6,571	33,339	17,205	16,134
3	Mong He(VT)	1,021	5,462	2,897	2,565
4	Mong Koe(VT)	4,293	20,037	10,308	9,729
5	Hpan Min(VT)	2,146	9,713	4,914	4,799
6	Mong Hpone (Ka)(VT)	1,909	8,511	4,342	4,169
7	Mong Hpone (Kha)(VT)	2,372	9,604	4,798	4,806

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Tachileik Township

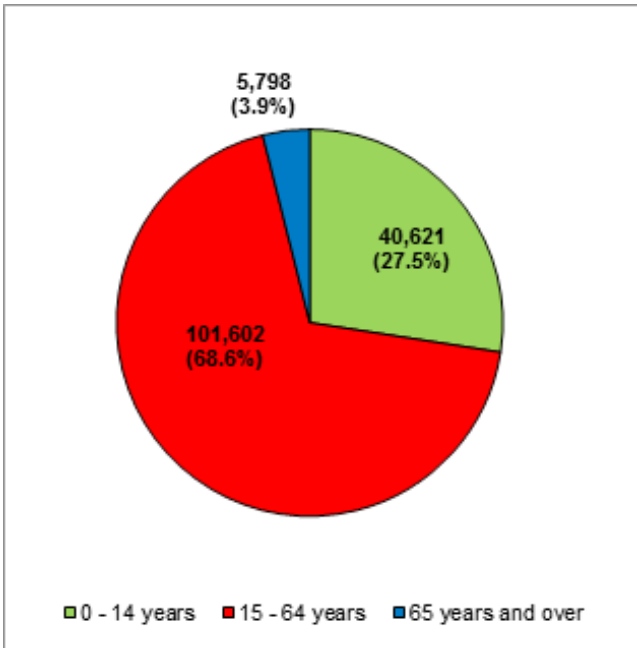
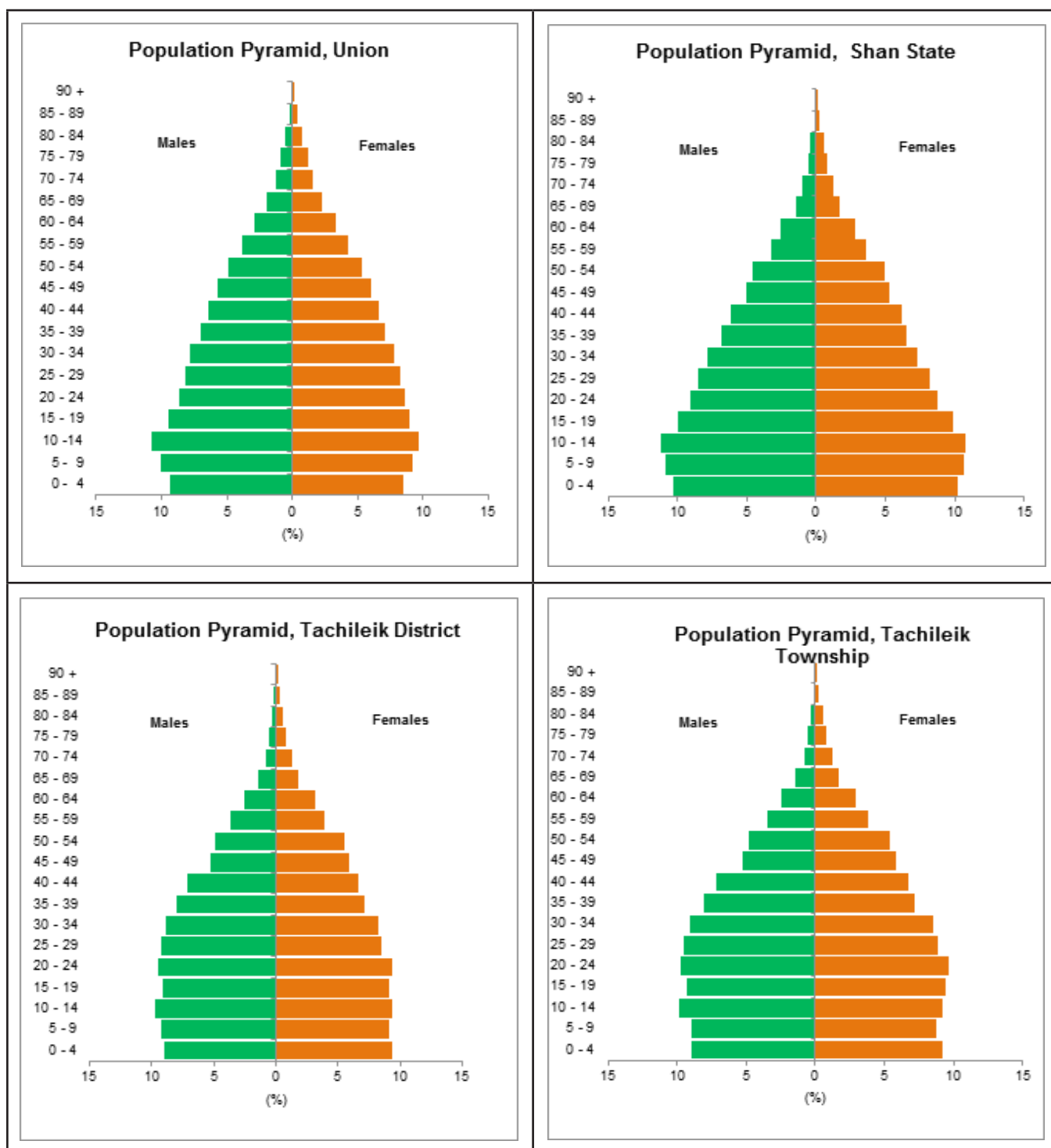


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Tachileik Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	148,021	74,827	73,194
0 - 4	13,461	6,723	6,738
5 - 9	13,099	6,717	6,382
10 - 14	14,061	7,336	6,725
15 - 19	13,826	6,972	6,854
20 - 24	14,406	7,318	7,088
25 - 29	13,565	7,112	6,453
30 - 34	13,085	6,823	6,262
35 - 39	11,333	6,072	5,261
40 - 44	10,298	5,391	4,907
45 - 49	8,193	3,906	4,287
50 - 54	7,518	3,593	3,925
55 - 59	5,401	2,621	2,780
60 - 64	3,977	1,803	2,174
65 - 69	2,322	1,074	1,248
70 - 74	1,472	581	891
75 - 79	982	392	590
80 - 84	608	231	377
85 - 89	270	103	167
90 +	144	59	85

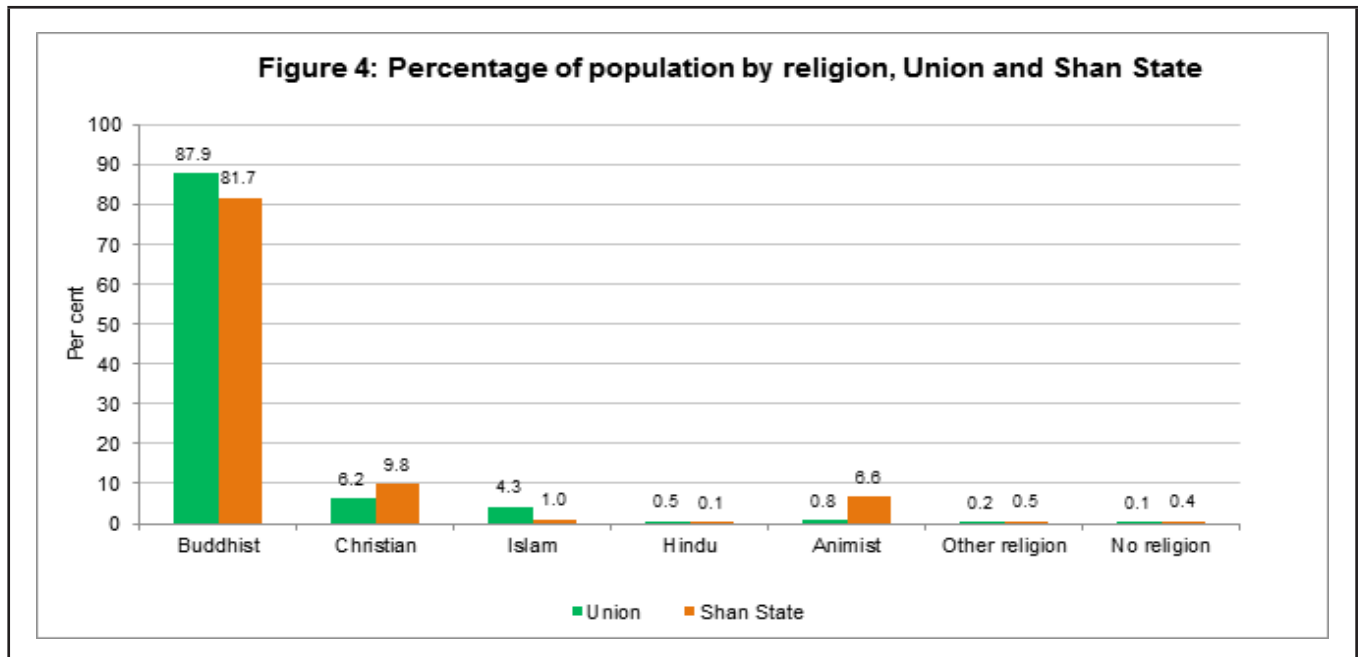
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Tachileik Township is 68.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been slightly declining in Tachileik Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has slightly declined from age group 15-19 onwards except age group 20-24.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Tachileik Township.
- From age groups 5-9 to 40-44, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Shan State, it is 81.7% Buddhist, 9.8% Christian, 1.0% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 6.6% Animist, 0.5% Other religion, and 0.4% for those with No religion.

(C) Education

Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,556	1,307	1,249	612	310	302
6	2,628	1,341	1,287	1,621	819	802
7	2,666	1,347	1,319	1,928	995	933
8	2,510	1,273	1,237	1,771	900	871
9	2,393	1,168	1,225	1,702	829	873
10	2,838	1,360	1,478	1,977	942	1,035
11	2,287	1,149	1,138	1,567	769	798
12	2,525	1,238	1,287	1,600	781	819
13	2,519	1,179	1,340	1,479	701	778
14	2,464	1,167	1,297	1,202	555	647
15	2,303	1,063	1,240	807	342	465
16	2,394	1,149	1,245	691	309	382
17	2,413	1,168	1,245	476	213	263
18	2,960	1,441	1,519	394	190	204
19	2,428	1,222	1,206	276	113	163
20	3,209	1,601	1,608	175	83	92
21	2,315	1,134	1,181	129	71	58
22	2,620	1,292	1,328	81	35	46
23	2,573	1,276	1,297	79	40	39
24	2,269	1,075	1,194	35	16	19
25	2,990	1,534	1,456	41	24	17
26	2,271	1,135	1,136	30	14	16
27	2,376	1,193	1,183	21	9	12
28	2,597	1,310	1,287	24	9	15
29	2,278	1,176	1,102	21	11	10

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

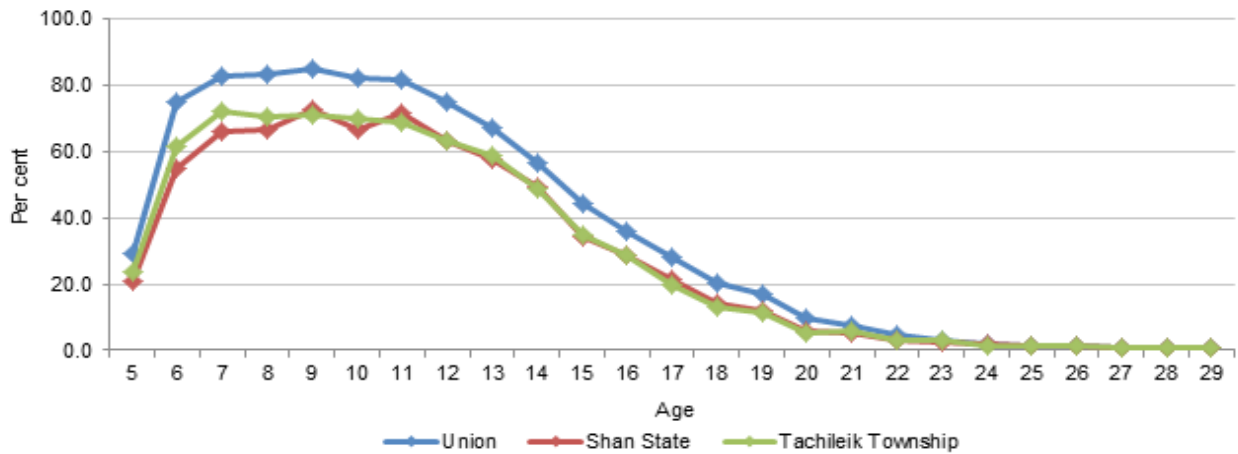
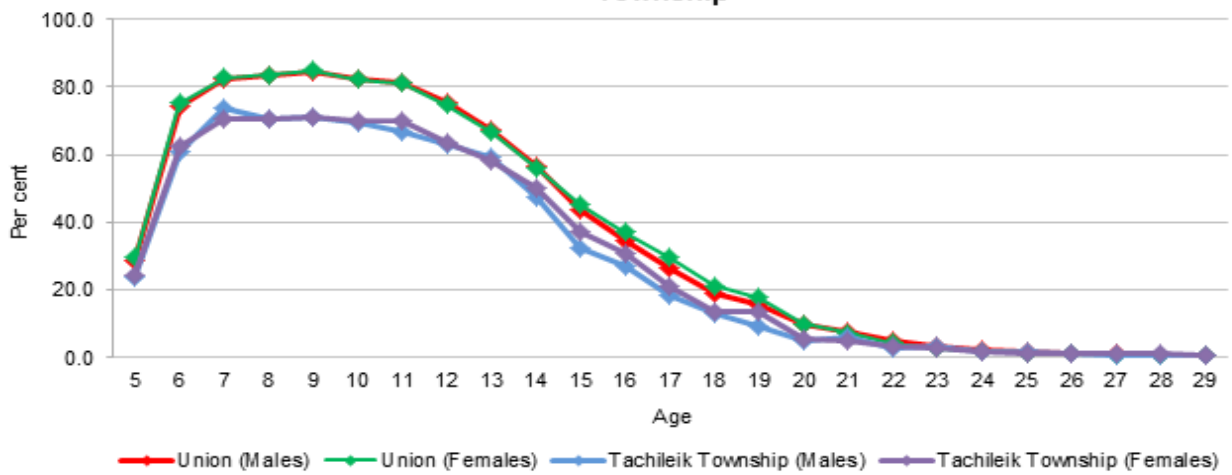
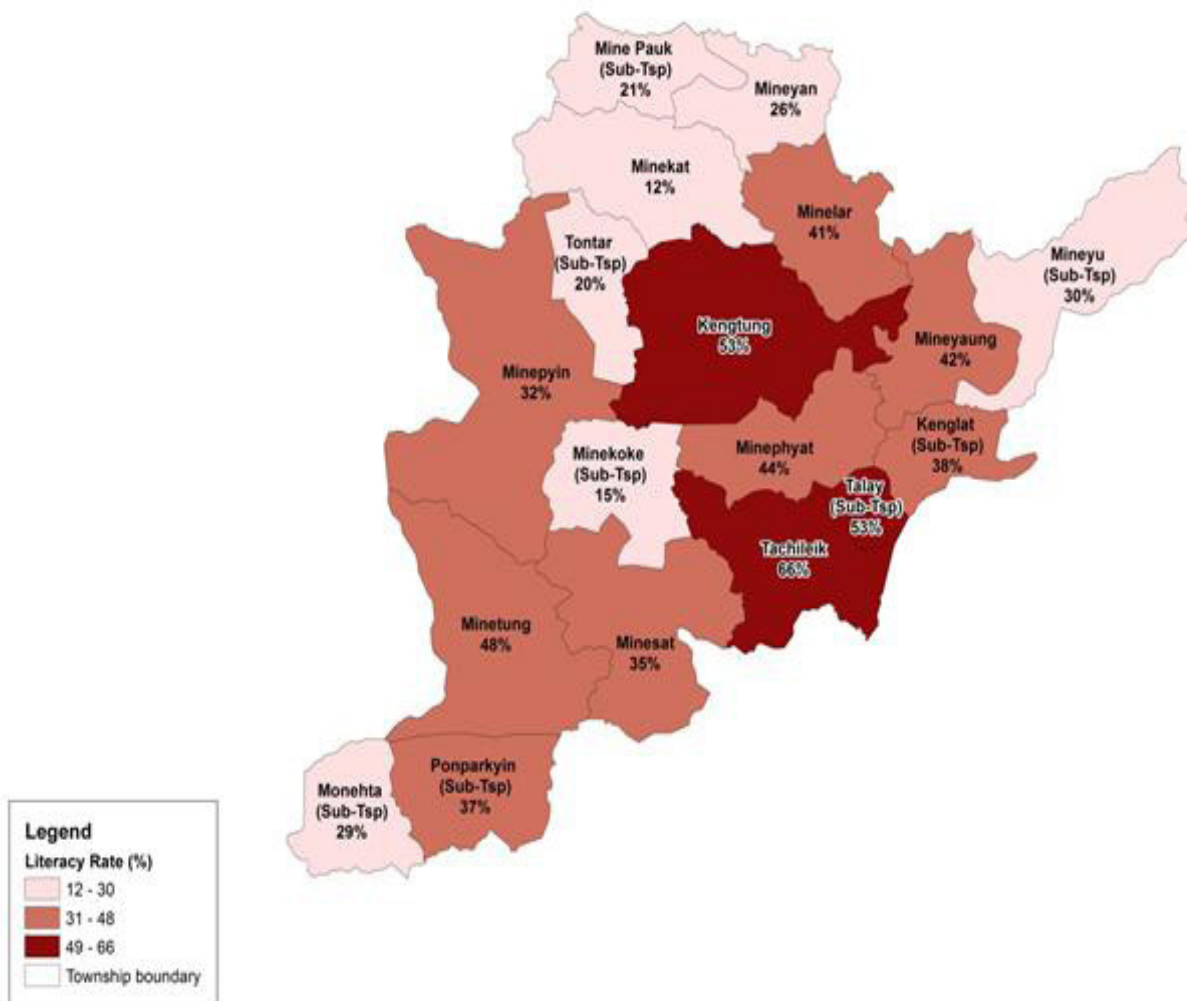


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Tachileik Township



- School attendance in Tachileik Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Tachileik Township is lower than that of the Union since starting age of school attendance.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Tachileik District	: 63.2%
Tachileik Township	: 66.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	25,484	80.6
Males	12,421	80.5
Females	13,063	80.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Tachileik Township is 66.3 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rates of Shan State (64.6%) but lower than that of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 62.1 per cent and for the males it is 70.6 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 80.6 per cent with 80.7 per cent for females and 80.5 per cent for males.

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

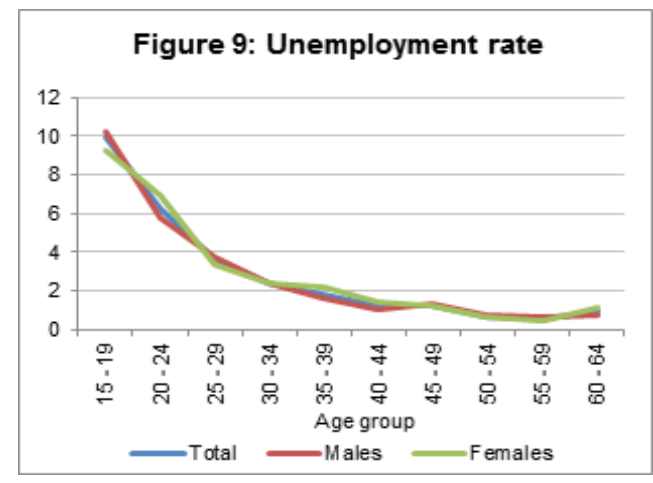
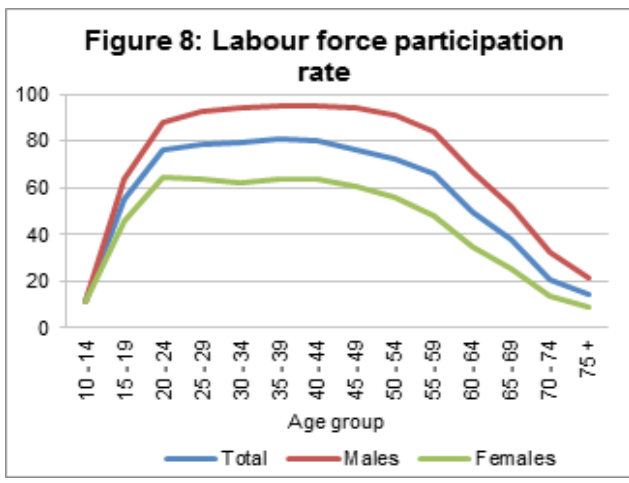
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	79,168	33,764	42.6	8,745	7,417	13,650	8,562	179	5,030	127	43	1,651
Urban	28,471	5,676	19.9	3,832	3,402	7,098	4,826	86	3,153	88	13	297
Rural	50,697	28,088	55.4	4,913	4,015	6,552	3,736	93	1,877	39	30	1,354
Males	39,761	15,178	38.2	4,368	3,899	7,696	4,821	104	2,502	67	23	1,103
Females	39,407	18,586	47.2	4,377	3,518	5,954	3,741	75	2,528	60	20	548

- Some 42.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 55.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 38.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 47.2 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 9.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.4 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	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.4
15 - 19	54.8	63.7	45.8	9.9	10.2	9.3
20 - 24	76.5	88.3	64.4	6.3	5.8	6.9
25 - 29	78.9	93.0	63.5	3.6	3.7	3.4
30 - 34	79.2	94.6	62.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
35 - 39	80.6	95.1	63.9	1.8	1.6	2.2
40 - 44	79.9	94.8	63.5	1.2	1.0	1.4
45 - 49	76.4	93.9	60.5	1.2	1.3	1.2
50 - 54	72.4	90.8	55.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
55 - 59	65.8	84.2	48.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
60 - 64	49.3	67.0	34.6	0.9	0.7	1.1
65 - 69	37.8	51.8	25.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
70 - 74	20.7	32.0	13.4	1.0	0.5	1.7
75 +	14.0	21.5	9.1	1.4	0.6	2.7
15 - 24	65.9	76.3	55.3	7.8	7.6	7.9
15 - 64	73.1	87.6	58.1	3.3	3.2	3.5



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Tachileik Township is 73.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 58.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.6 per cent.
- In Tachileik Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Tachileik Township is 3.3 per cent. The unemployment rate for males and females are 3.2 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.9 per cent.

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

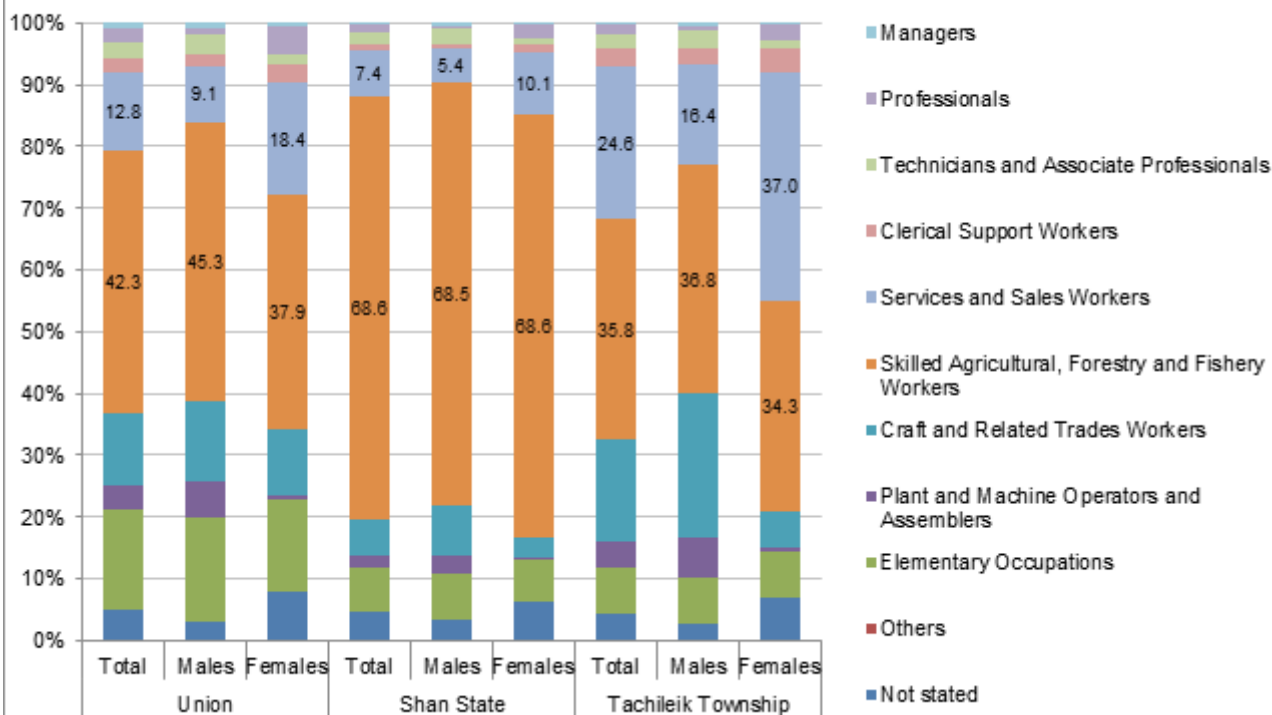
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	44,108	2.5	28.7	42.5	12.8	1.2	12.4
Males	14,423	4.8	41.4	10.4	15.4	2.1	25.9
Females	29,685	1.4	22.5	58.1	11.5	0.8	5.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 41.4 per cent of males are full time students while 58.1 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	67,285	40,422	26,863	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	236	168	68	0.4	0.4	0.3
Professionals	1,003	318	685	1.5	0.8	2.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,527	1,190	337	2.3	2.9	1.3
Clerical Support Workers	2,037	1,004	1,033	3.0	2.5	3.8
Services and Sales Workers	16,559	6,627	9,932	24.6	16.4	37.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	24,076	14,862	9,214	35.8	36.8	34.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	11,104	9,522	1,582	16.5	23.6	5.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,821	2,643	178	4.2	6.5	0.7
Elementary Occupations	5,025	3,018	2,007	7.5	7.5	7.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,897	1,070	1,827	4.3	2.6	6.8

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



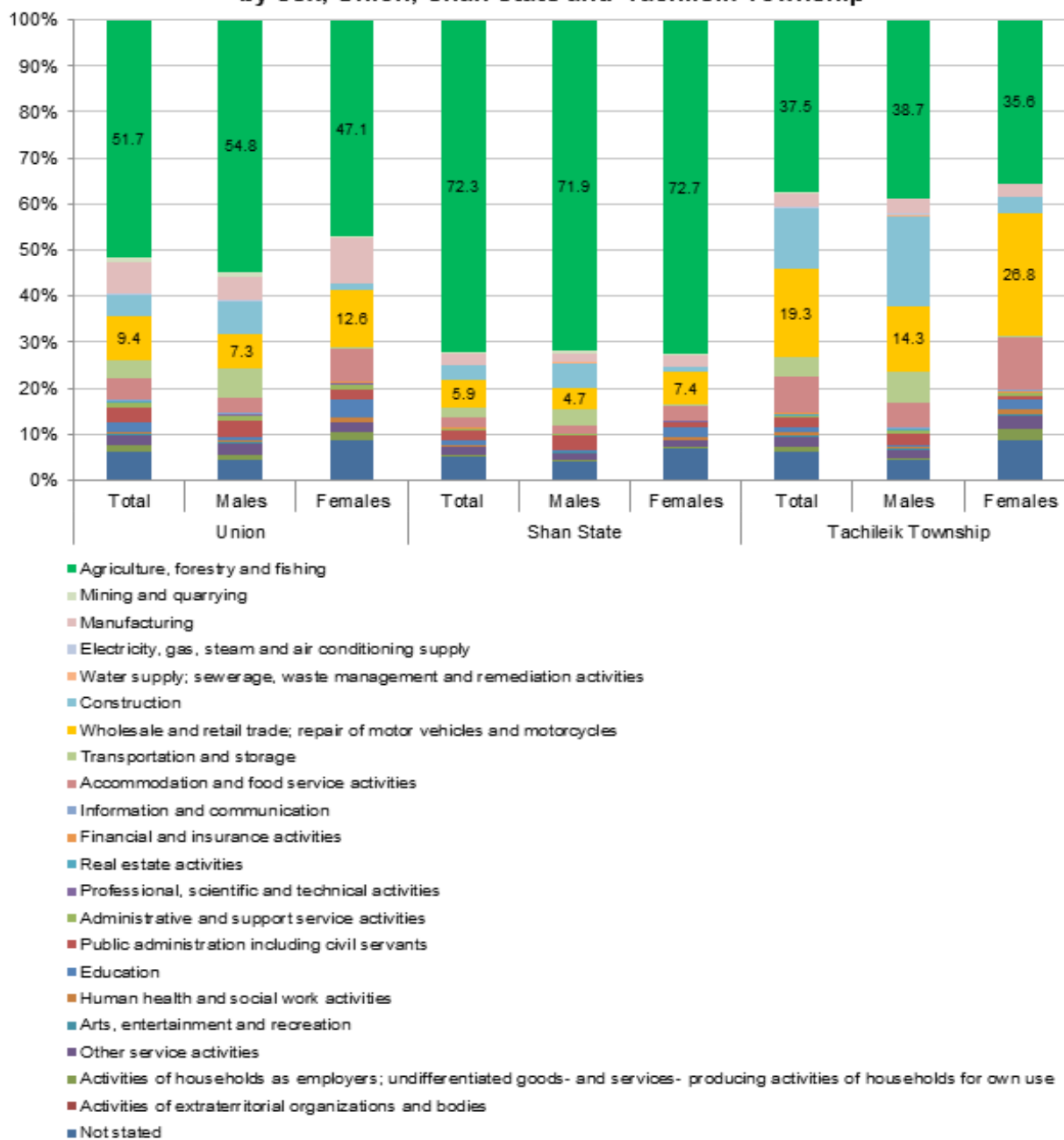
- In Tachileik Township, 35.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by services and sales workers with 24.6 per cent.
- Analysis by sex shows that 36.8 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 37.0 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Shan State, 88.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.4 per cent are services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	67,285	40,422	26,863	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25,205	15,645	9,560	37.5	38.7	35.6
Mining and quarrying	91	73	18	0.1	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	2,047	1,282	765	3.0	3.2	2.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	114	109	5	0.2	0.3	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	145	113	32	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	8,759	7,884	875	13.0	19.5	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,978	5,788	7,190	19.3	14.3	26.8
Transportation and storage	2,870	2,777	93	4.3	6.9	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	5,200	2,128	3,072	7.7	5.3	11.4
Information and communication	102	70	32	0.2	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	215	92	123	0.3	0.2	0.5
Real estate activities	47	34	13	0.1	0.1	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	86	66	20	0.1	0.2	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	364	234	130	0.5	0.6	0.5
Public administration including civil servants	1,284	1,056	228	1.9	2.6	0.8
Education	671	101	570	1.0	0.2	2.1
Human health and social work activities	463	214	249	0.7	0.5	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	280	135	145	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other service activities	1,533	741	792	2.3	1.8	2.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	761	102	659	1.1	0.3	2.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5	1	4	*	*	*
Not stated	4,065	1,777	2,288	6.0	4.4	8.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

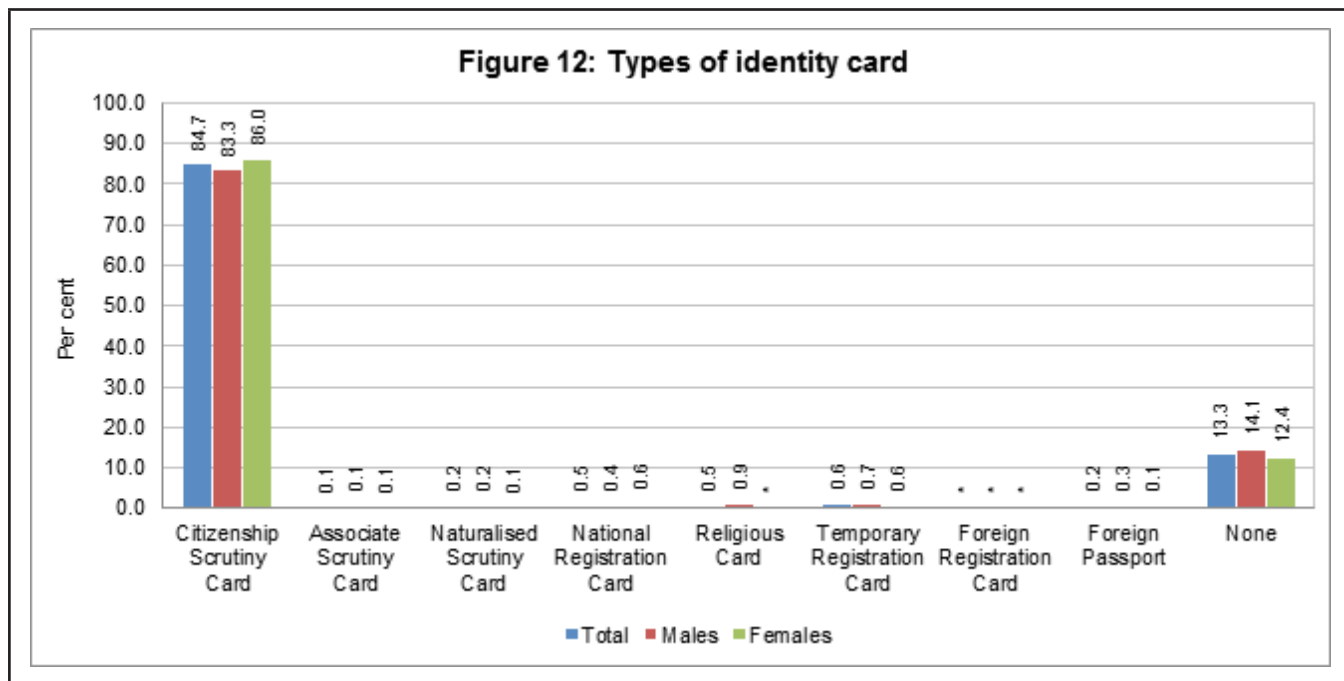


- In Tachileik Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 37.5 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 19.3 per cent.
- There are 38.7 per cent of males and 35.6 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 5.9 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” 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	102,824	116	183	597	554	751	37	243	16,156
Urban	39,022	91	119	276	180	141	33	190	3,497
Rural	63,802	25	64	321	374	610	4	53	12,659
Males	51,150	64	126	240	531	402	28	164	8,682
Females	51,674	52	57	357	23	349	9	79	7,474



- In Tachileik Township, 84.7 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 13.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 14.1 per cent of males and 12.4 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	148,021	145,492	2,529	1.7	1,030	936	1,123	893
0 - 4	13,461	13,363	98	0.7	9	15	74	61
5 - 9	13,099	13,031	68	0.5	12	24	34	30
10 - 14	14,061	13,964	97	0.7	18	21	42	45
15 - 19	13,826	13,744	82	0.6	10	20	39	44
20 - 24	14,406	14,335	71	0.5	18	20	29	25
25 - 29	13,565	13,475	90	0.7	22	18	36	33
30 - 34	13,085	12,978	107	0.8	23	29	38	38
35 - 39	11,333	11,228	105	0.9	20	29	36	35
40 - 44	10,298	10,186	112	1.1	26	33	46	28
45 - 49	8,193	8,067	126	1.5	46	23	48	27
50 - 54	7,518	7,349	169	2.2	78	51	68	36
55 - 59	5,401	5,178	223	4.1	87	62	94	55
60 - 64	3,977	3,714	263	6.6	128	99	109	89
65 - 69	2,322	2,091	231	9.9	131	94	94	67
70 - 74	1,472	1,238	234	15.9	130	127	97	79
75 - 79	982	802	180	18.3	96	97	83	61
80 - 84	608	453	155	25.5	100	100	83	77
85 - 89	270	205	65	24.1	40	42	35	27
90 +	144	91	53	36.8	36	32	38	36

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	74,827	73,565	1,262	1.7	481	426	555	431
0 - 4	6,723	6,668	55	0.8	6	9	38	31
5 - 9	6,717	6,679	38	0.6	10	16	15	16
10 - 14	7,336	7,279	57	0.8	11	12	28	25
15 - 19	6,972	6,933	39	0.6	5	10	17	21
20 - 24	7,318	7,281	37	0.5	10	9	17	16
25 - 29	7,112	7,057	55	0.8	19	10	20	20
30 - 34	6,823	6,762	61	0.9	12	19	19	20
35 - 39	6,072	6,004	68	1.1	11	19	21	26
40 - 44	5,391	5,321	70	1.3	16	12	35	20
45 - 49	3,906	3,839	67	1.7	19	13	29	13
50 - 54	3,593	3,504	89	2.5	43	17	42	17
55 - 59	2,621	2,501	120	4.6	47	34	49	29
60 - 64	1,803	1,681	122	6.8	62	47	51	46
65 - 69	1,074	960	114	10.6	61	42	49	34
70 - 74	581	469	112	19.3	58	63	47	35
75 - 79	392	322	70	17.9	36	39	29	18
80 - 84	231	183	48	20.8	30	30	24	22
85 - 89	103	83	20	19.4	11	13	10	8
90 +	59	39	20	33.9	14	12	15	14

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	73,194	71,927	1,267	1.7	549	510	568	462
0 - 4	6,738	6,695	43	0.6	3	6	36	30
5 - 9	6,382	6,352	30	0.5	2	8	19	14
10 - 14	6,725	6,685	40	0.6	7	9	14	20
15 - 19	6,854	6,811	43	0.6	5	10	22	23
20 - 24	7,088	7,054	34	0.5	8	11	12	9
25 - 29	6,453	6,418	35	0.5	3	8	16	13
30 - 34	6,262	6,216	46	0.7	11	10	19	18
35 - 39	5,261	5,224	37	0.7	9	10	15	9
40 - 44	4,907	4,865	42	0.9	10	21	11	8
45 - 49	4,287	4,228	59	1.4	27	10	19	14
50 - 54	3,925	3,845	80	2.0	35	34	26	19
55 - 59	2,780	2,677	103	3.7	40	28	45	26
60 - 64	2,174	2,033	141	6.5	66	52	58	43
65 - 69	1,248	1,131	117	9.4	70	52	45	33
70 - 74	891	769	122	13.7	72	64	50	44
75 - 79	590	480	110	18.6	60	58	54	43
80 - 84	377	270	107	28.4	70	70	59	55
85 - 89	167	122	45	26.9	29	29	25	19
90 +	85	52	33	38.8	22	20	23	22

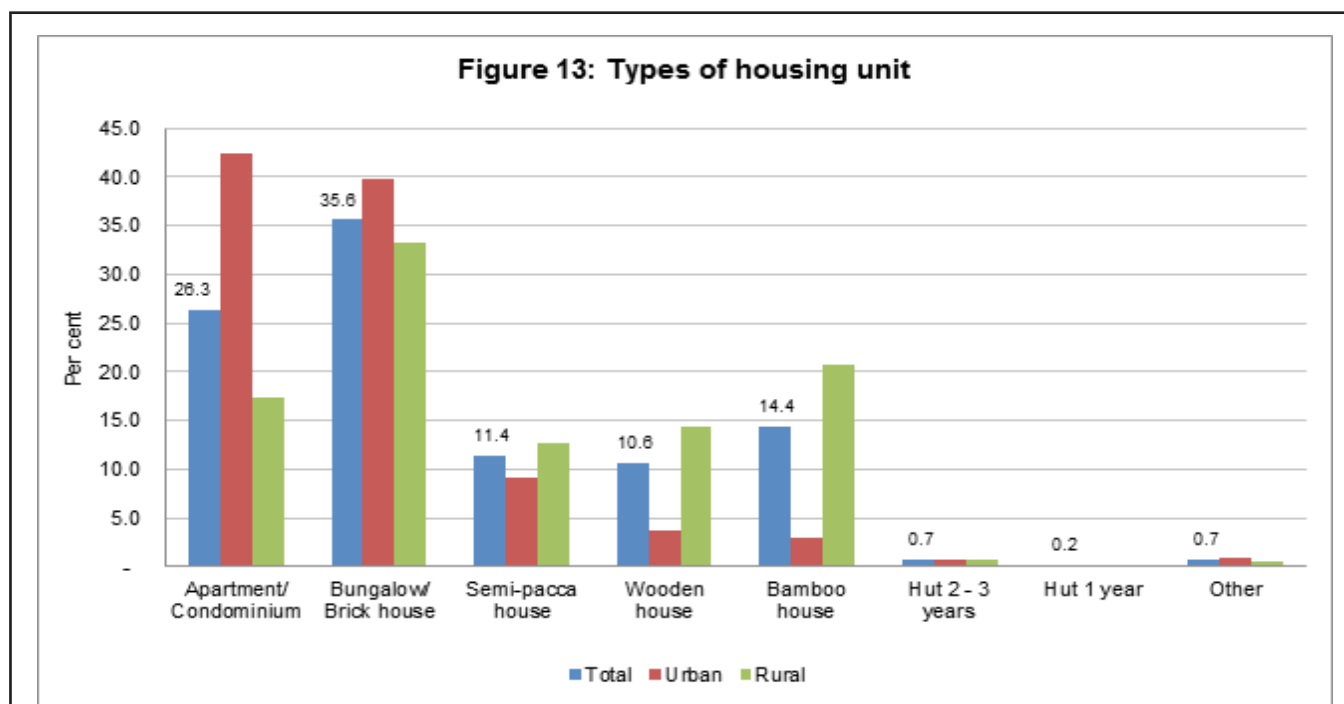
- Two in every 100 persons in Tachileik Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Disability of females is equal to that of males.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulties with walking was the most commonly mentioned form of disability followed by seeing 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

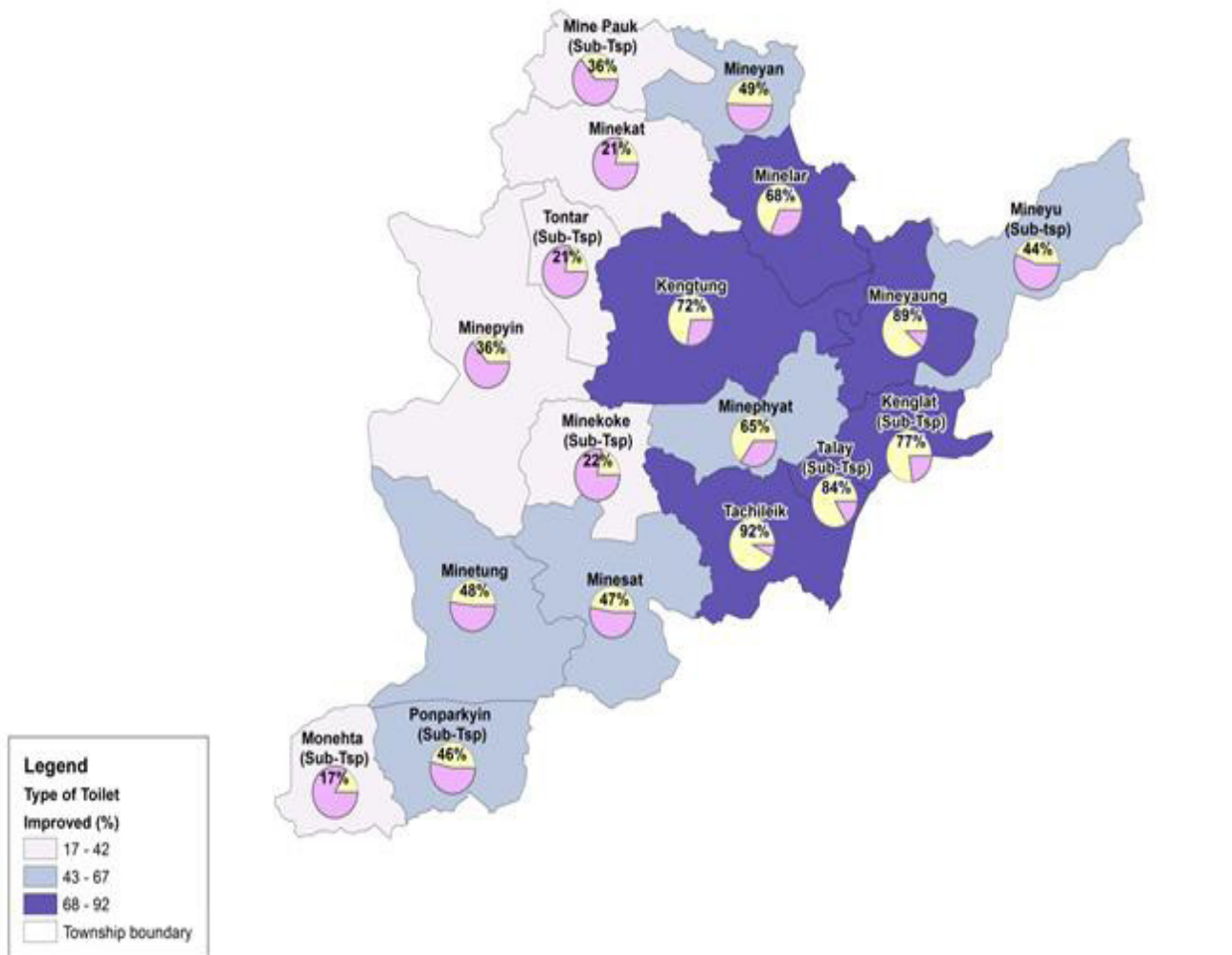
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	31,179	26.3	35.6	11.4	10.6	14.4	0.7	0.2	0.7
Urban	11,094	42.4	39.9	9.2	3.7	3.0	0.8	0.2	0.9
Rural	20,085	17.5	33.3	12.6	14.4	20.7	0.7	0.2	0.6



- The majority of the households in Tachileik Township are living in bungalow/brick house (35.6%) followed by households in apartment/condominium (26.3%).
- Some 42.4 per cent of urban households live in apartment/condominium and 33.3 per cent of rural households live in bungalow/brick house.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Tachileik District	: 90.4%
Tachileik Township	: 92.3%

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

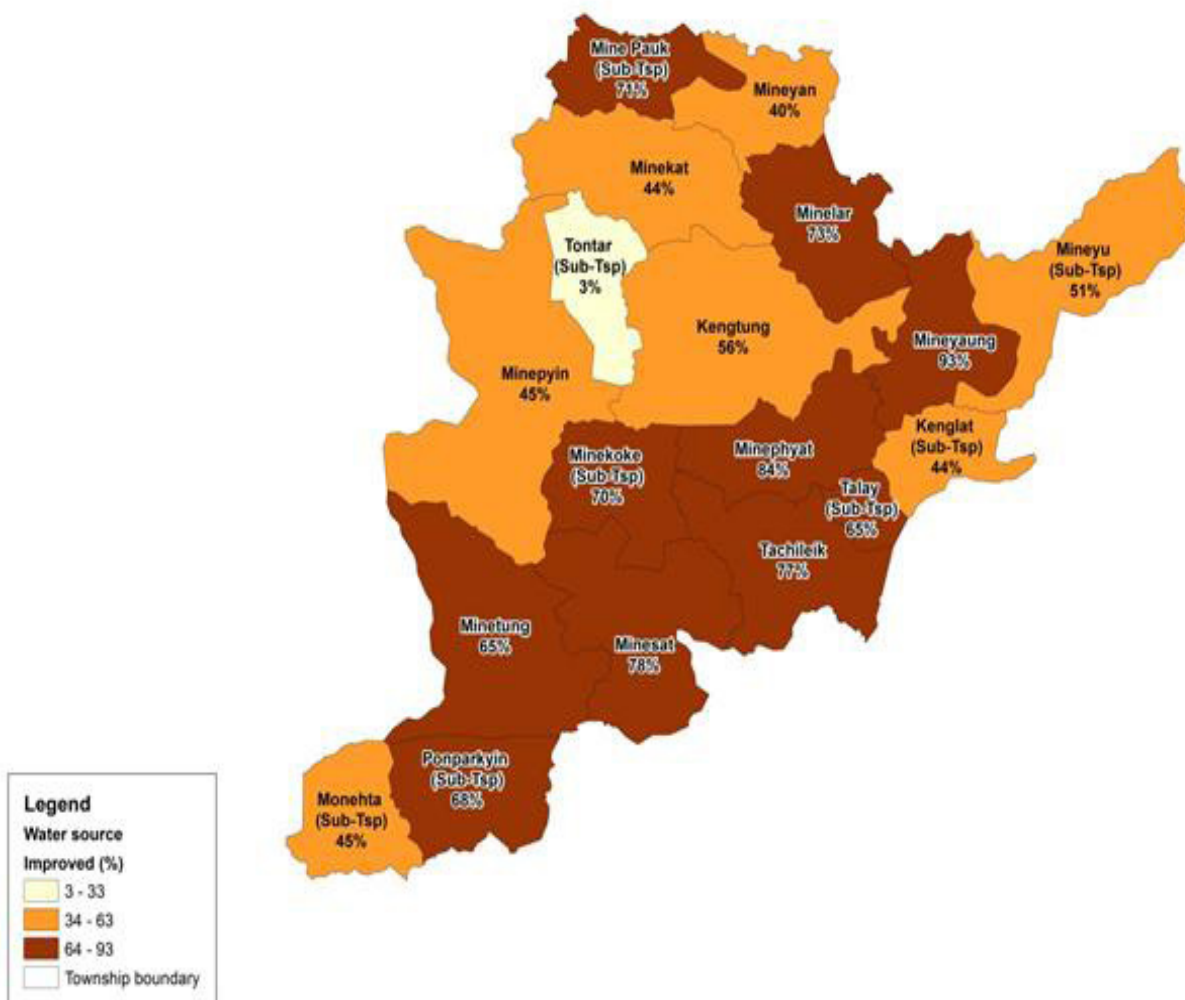
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.2	4.5	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		90.1	95.2	87.3
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		92.3	99.7	88.2
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.8	0.2	2.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	*	0.1
Other		0.3	*	0.4
None		5.5	0.1	8.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	31,179	11,094	20,085

- Some 92.3 per cent of the households in Tachileik Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (90.1%)).
- This proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to the highest group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 5.5 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Tachileik Township, 8.6 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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



Union : 69.5%

Shan State : 54.7%

Tachileik District : 73.6%

Tachileik Township : 77.1%

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

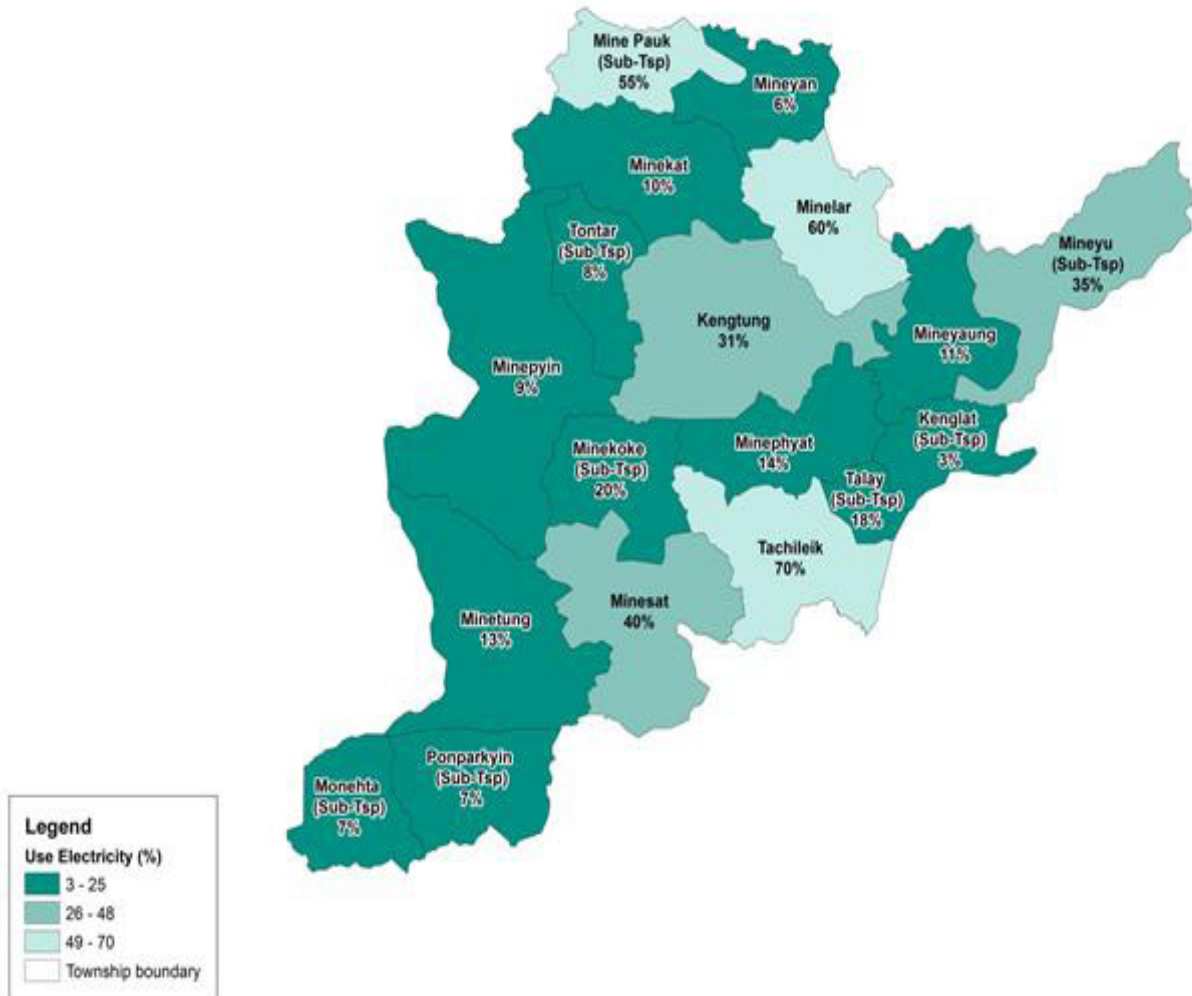
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		1.6	*	2.5
Tube well, borehole		4.2	0.3	6.3
Protected well/ Spring		8.1	1.5	11.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier		63.2	94.4	46.0
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>77.1</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>66.6</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.6	*	0.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		*	*	*
River/stream/ canal		2.6	*	4.0
Waterfall/ Rain water		19.3	3.5	28.1
Other		0.4	0.3	0.4
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>22.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>33.4</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	31,179	11,094	20,085

- In Tachileik Township, 77.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- This proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 63.2 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 19.3 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- Some 22.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 33.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Tachileik District	: 59.9%
Tachileik Township	: 69.8%

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

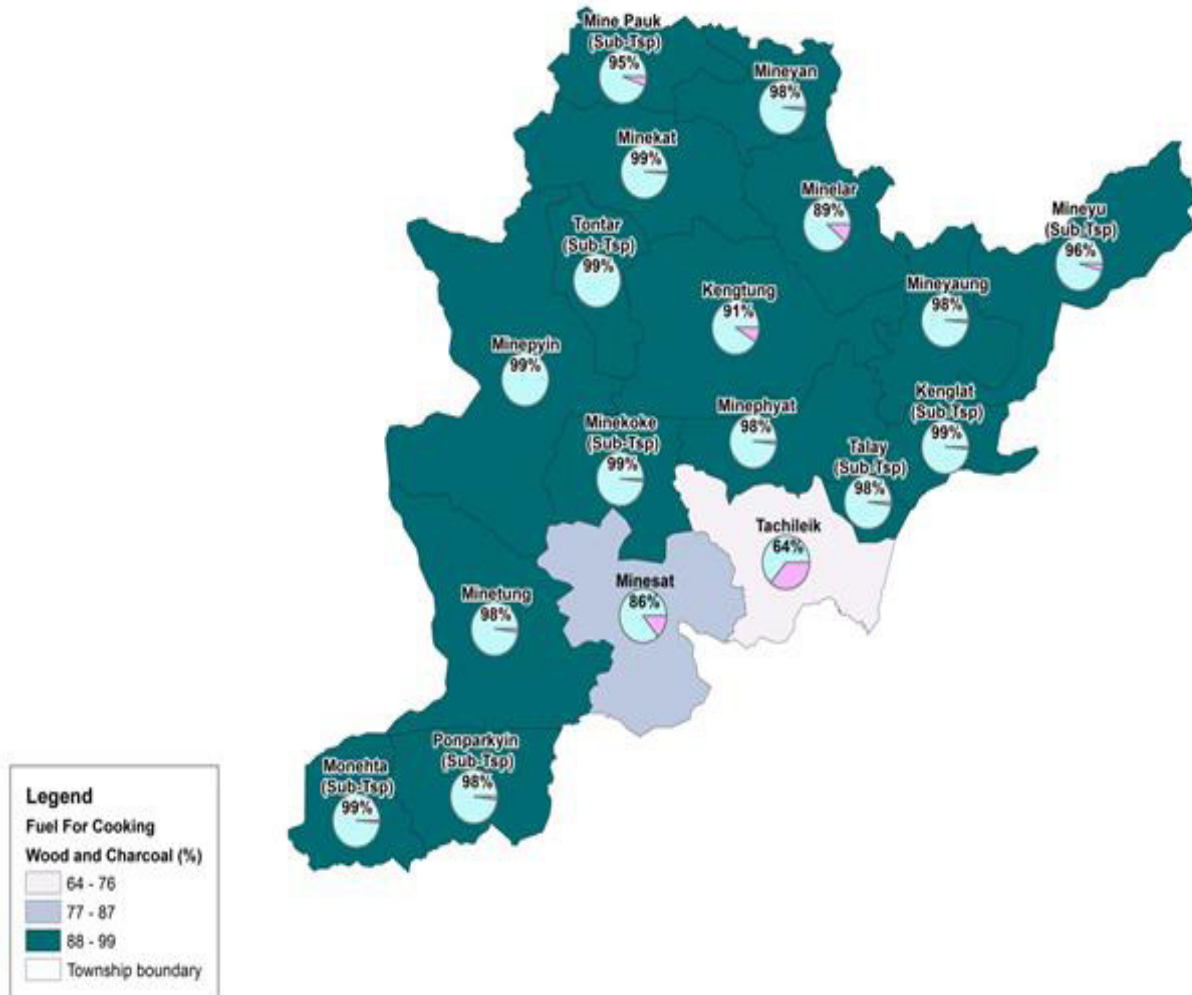
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		69.8	98.8	53.8
Kerosene		2.4	0.1	3.7
Candle		11.2	0.9	17.0
Battery		3.1	*	4.8
Generator (private)		3.1	*	4.8
Water mill (private)		7.0	-	10.9
Solar system/energy		2.2	*	3.4
Other		1.0	0.1	1.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	31,179	11,094	20,085

- In Tachileik Township, 69.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the highest group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 53.8 per cent of the households use electricity 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%

Shan State : 83.5%

Tachileik District : 69.7%

Tachileik Township : 63.8%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		16.8	26.3	11.5
LPG		0.8	1.4	0.5
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	0.1
BioGas		17.5	34.2	8.3
Firewood		48.7	10.0	70.1
Charcoal		15.1	26.0	9.0
Coal		0.2	0.2	0.2
Other		0.8	1.9	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	31,179	11,094	20,085

- In Tachileik Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 48.7 per cent using firewood and 15.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 16.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- In rural areas, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood 70.1 per cent and charcoal 9.0 per cent.

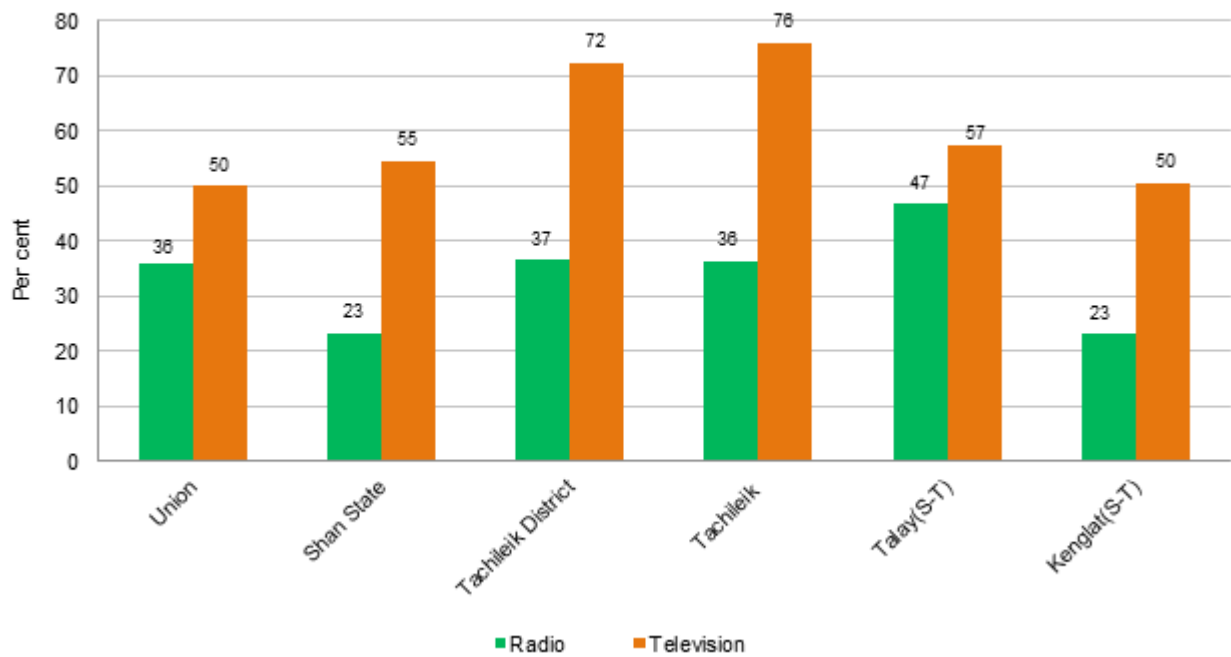
Communication and related amenities

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	31,179	36.3	75.9	6.0	73.5	9.2	8.2	13.3	1.3
Urban	11,094	32.7	87.7	12.7	89.4	17.1	15.7	4.0	2.9
Rural	20,085	38.4	69.4	2.2	64.8	4.9	4.1	18.4	0.4

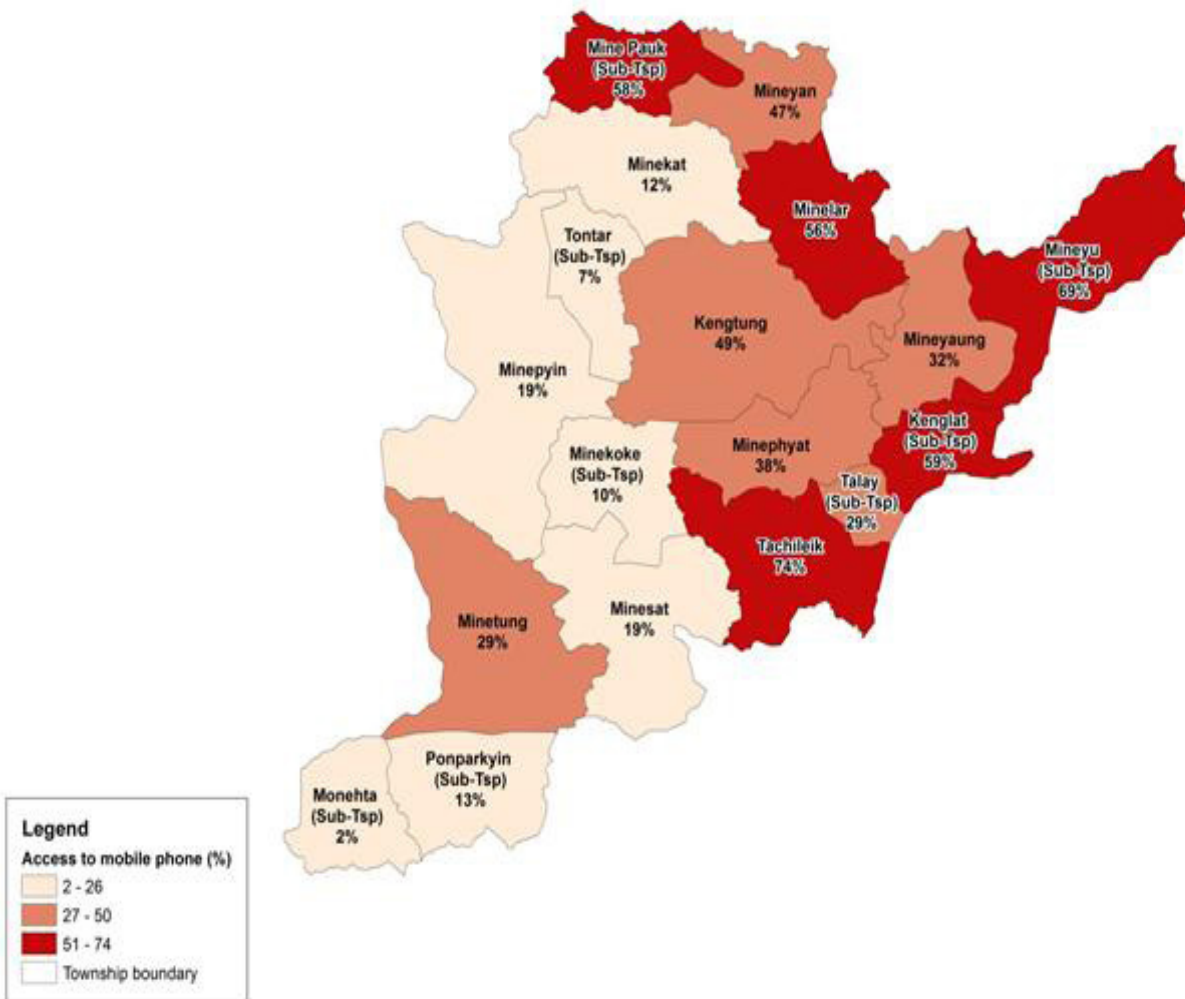
- Some 75.9 per cent of the households in Tachileik Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 89.4 per cent of households in urban areas have mobile phone, while the proportion for rural areas was 69.4 per cent having access to television and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

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



- In Tachileik Township, 75.9 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in three households (36.3%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Tachileik District	: 67.8%
Tachileik Township	: 73.5%

- Some 73.5 per cent of the households in Tachileik Township reported having mobile phones and this proportion belongs to the highest group.

Transportation items

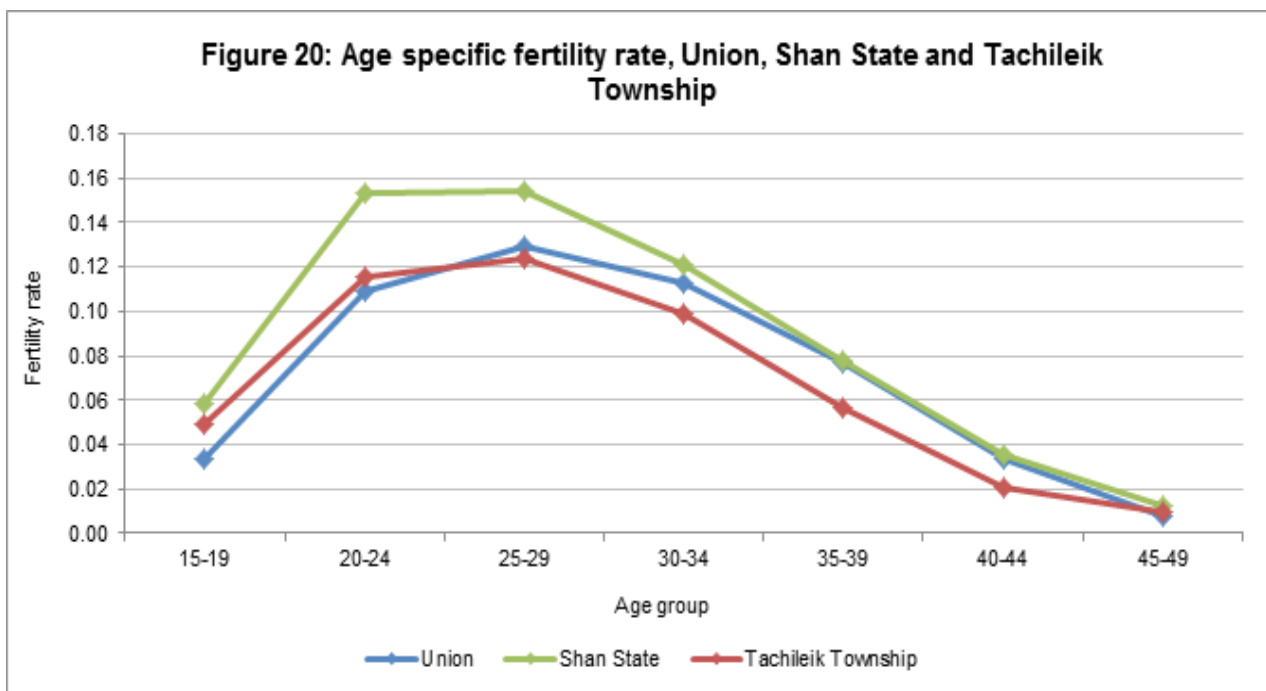
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Tachileik District	37,673	3,973	27,883	14,212	1,292	24	91	1,332
Urban	12,729	1,808	9,582	4,568	221	7	60	166
Rural	24,944	2,165	18,301	9,644	1,071	17	31	1,166
Tachileik Township	31,179	3,748	23,532	11,560	941	15	20	654
Urban	11,094	1,703	8,420	3,769	113	2	1	135
Rural	20,085	2,045	15,112	7,791	828	13	19	519

- In Tachileik Township, 75.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 37.1 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

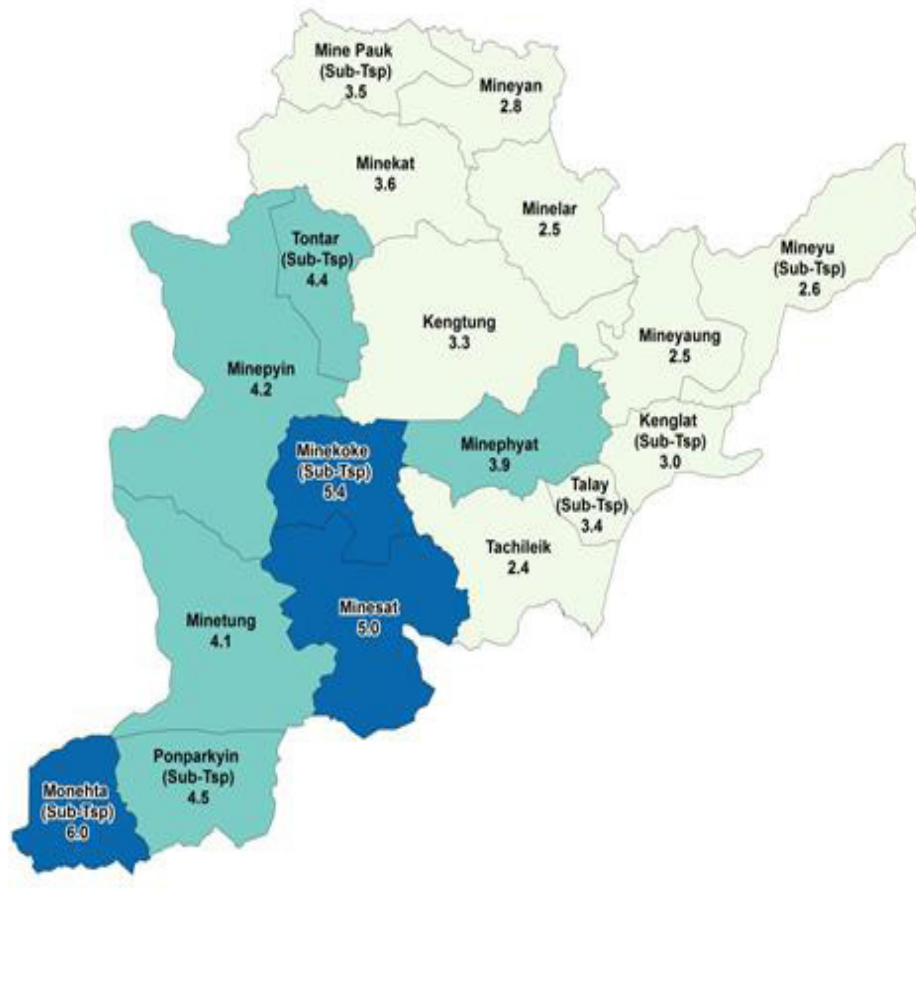
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



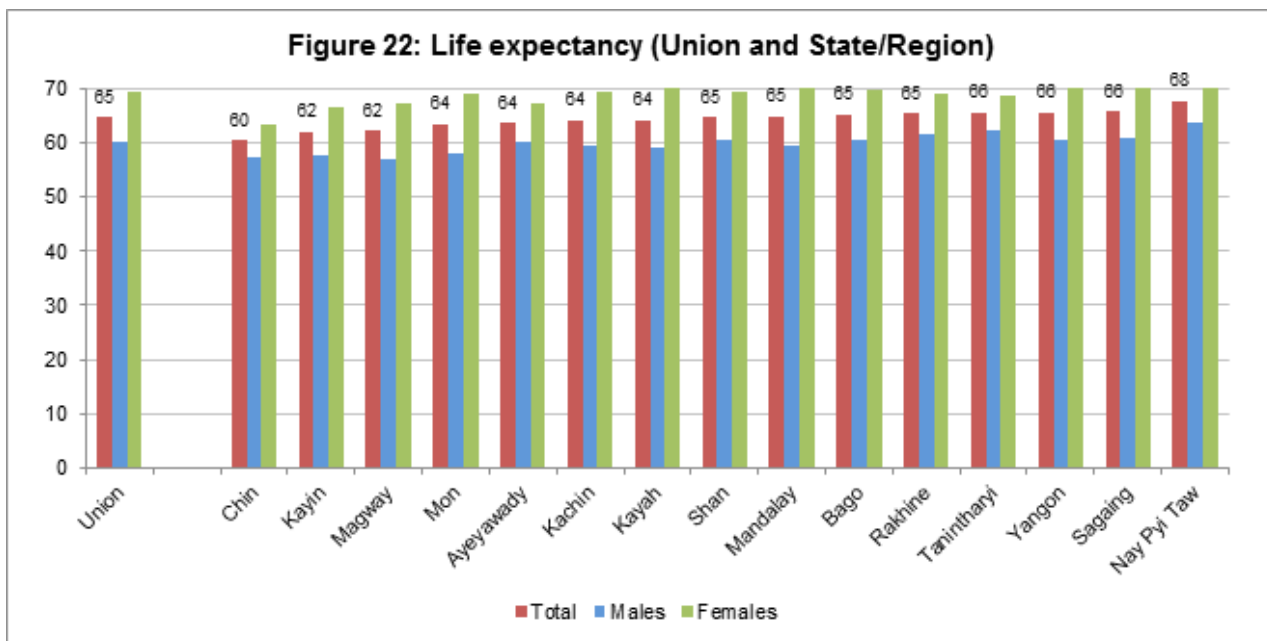
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.4 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Tachileik District	: 2.5
Tachileik Township	: 2.4

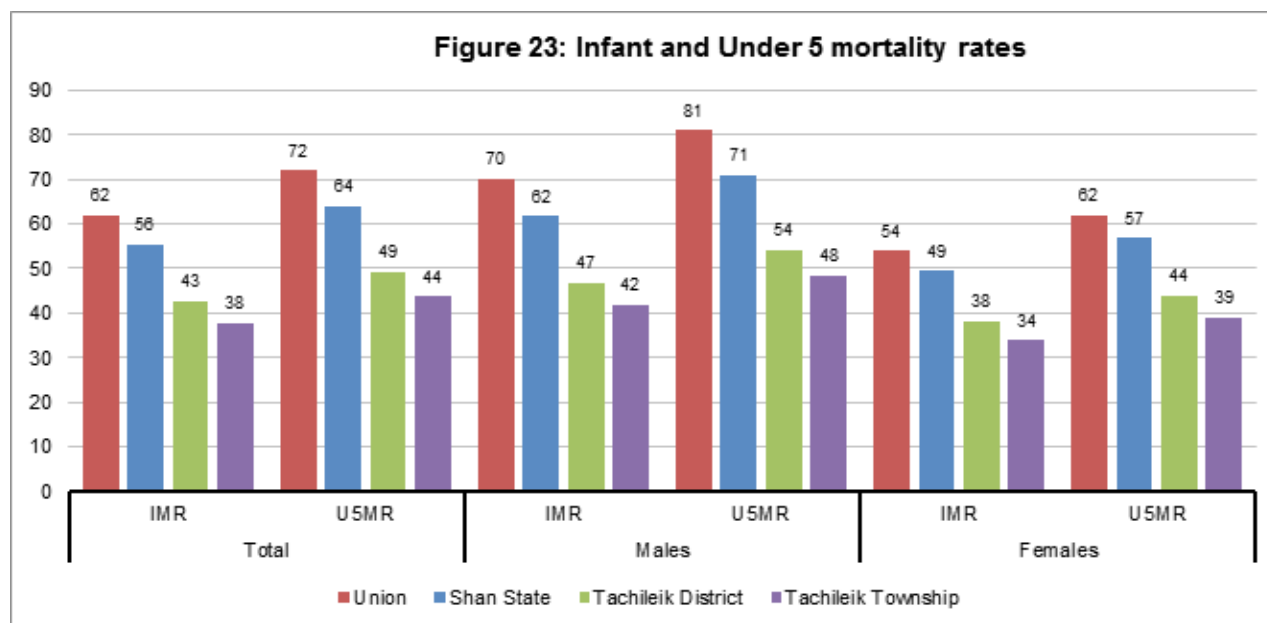
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



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

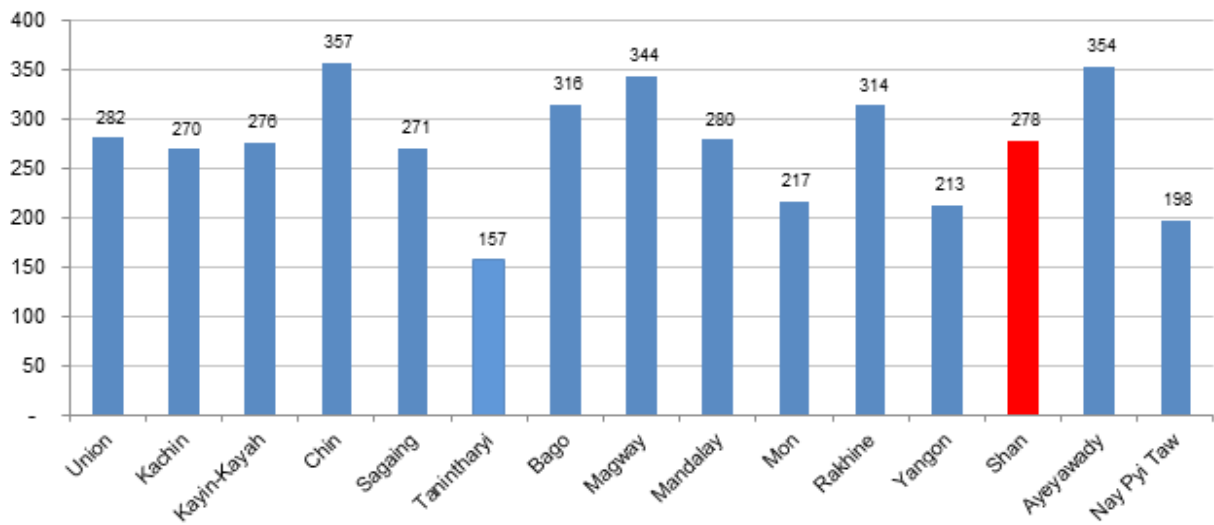
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Tachileik District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Tachileik District is 43 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 49 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Tachileik Township are lower than those in Shan State and Tachileik District. The Infant mortality in Tachileik Township is 38 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 44 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Shan State is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (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 MPHIC 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.

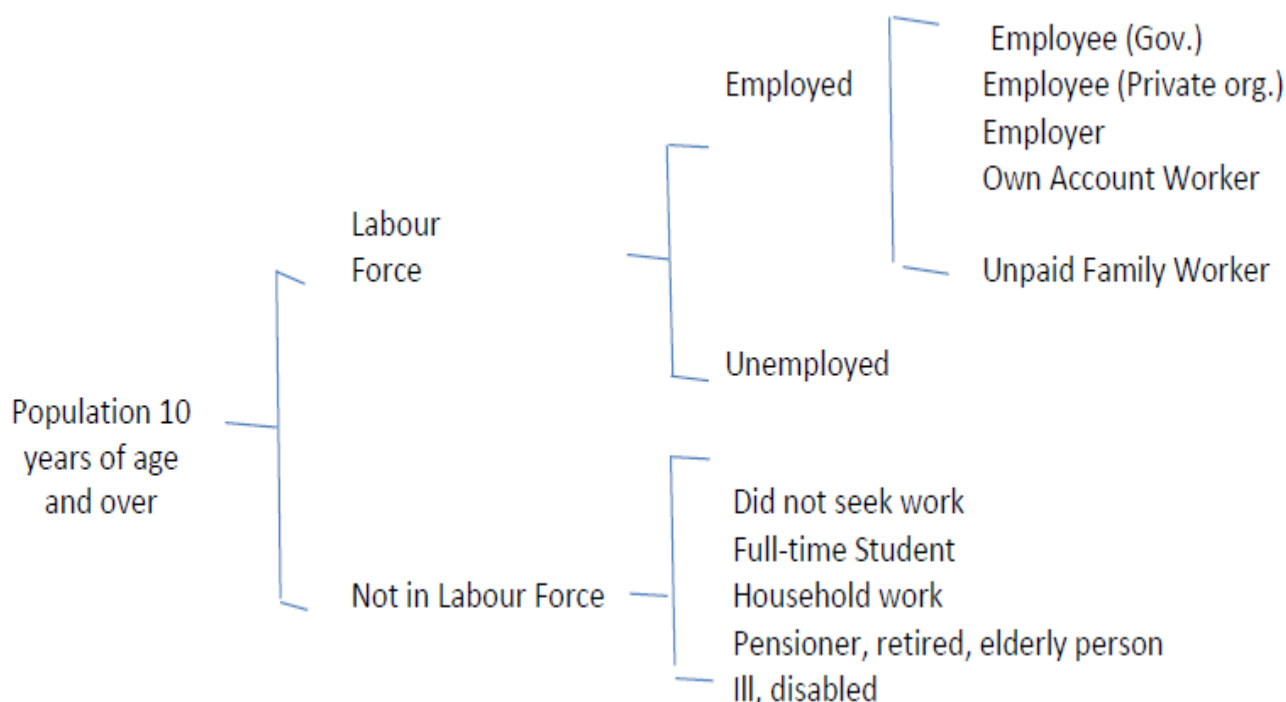
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

