



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, KYAUKME DISTRICT

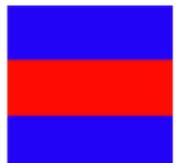
Kyaukme Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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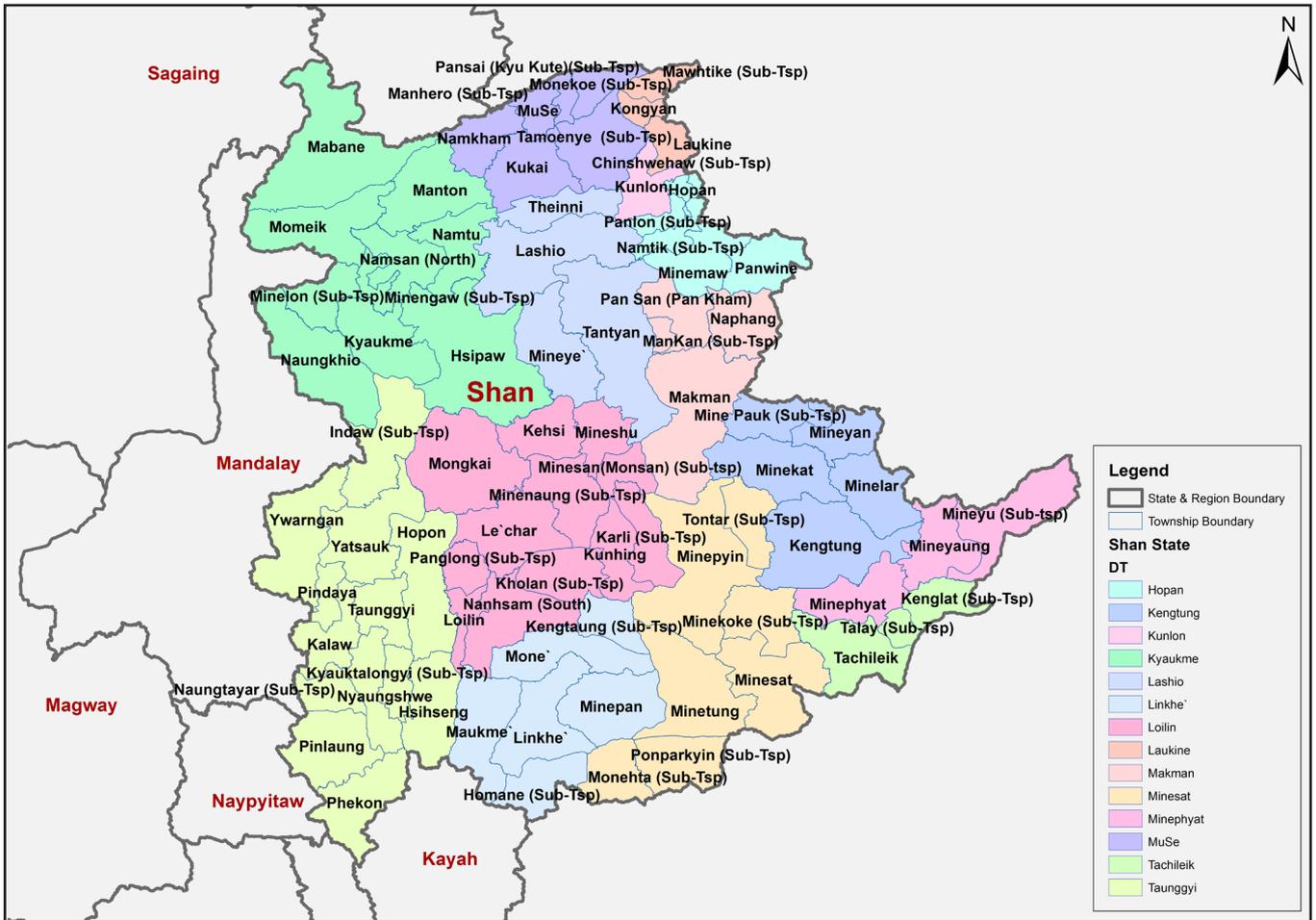
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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Kyaukme Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	127,560 ²	
Population males	61,644 (48.3%)	
Population females	65,916 (51.7%)	
Percentage of urban population	31.3%	
Area (Km²)	2,267.8 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	56.2 persons	
Median age	27.1 years	
Number of wards	9	
Number of village tracts	41	
Number of private households	28,371	
Percentage of female headed households	28.6%	
Mean household size	4.2 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.1%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	53.5	
Child dependency ratio	45.4	
Old dependency ratio	8.1	
Ageing index	17.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	94	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	78.9%	
Male	84.3%	
Female	74.3%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	4,558	3.6
Walking	1,815	1.4
Seeing	1,861	1.5
Hearing	1,474	1.2
Remembering	1,656	1.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	74,069	71.4	
Associate Scrutiny	367	0.4	
Naturalised Scrutiny	657	0.6	
National Registration	2,637	2.5	
Religious	477	0.5	
Temporary Registration	248	0.2	
Foreign Registration	89	0.1	
Foreign Passport	23	<0.1	
None	25,138	24.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	80.6%	89.6%	72.4%
Unemployment rate	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
Employment to population ratio	79.7%	88.5%	71.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	24,134	85.1	
Renter	2,208	7.8	
Provided free (individually)	673	2.4	
Government quarters	1,018	3.6	
Private company quarters	173	0.6	
Other	165	0.6	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		13.1%
Bamboo	58.4%	22.7%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	13.4%	
Wood	9.5%	14.9%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		86.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	30.5%	47.5%	0.2%
Other	0.7%	1.5%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	7,888	27.8	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	17,172	60.5	
Charcoal	3,187	11.2	
Coal	52	0.2	
Other	33	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	12,133	42.8
Kerosene	560	2.0
Candle	3,472	12.2
Battery	1,323	4.7
Generator (private)	646	2.3
Water mill (private)	2,549	9.0
Solar system/energy	6,986	24.6
Other	702	2.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,256	7.9
Tube well, borehole	964	3.4
Protected well/spring	10,259	36.2
Bottled/purifier water	4,221	14.9
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>17,700</i>	<i>62.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	3,024	10.7
Pool/pond/lake	875	3.1
River/stream/canal	1,279	4.5
Waterfall/rainwater	4,854	17.1
Other	639	2.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>10,671</i>	<i>37.6</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,242	11.4
Tube well, borehole	1,022	3.6
Protected well/spring	12,765	45.0
Unprotected well/spring	3,113	11.0
Pool/pond/lake	1,026	3.6
River/stream/canal	1,568	5.5
Waterfall/rainwater	5,086	17.9
Bottled/purifier water	32	0.1
Other	517	1.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	400	1.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	20,381	71.8
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>20,781</i>	<i>73.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	6,431	22.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	280	1.0
Other	221	0.8
None	658	2.3
Availability of communication amenities		
	Number	Per cent
Radio	5,985	21.1
Television	17,056	60.1
Landline phone	1,123	4.0
Mobile phone	10,568	37.2
Computer	878	3.1
Internet at home	936	3.3
Households with none of the items	8,328	29.4
Households with all of the items	58	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment		
	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,001	3.5
Motorcycle/Moped	20,230	71.3
Bicycle	5,933	20.9
4-Wheel tractor	2,210	7.8
Canoe/Boat	*	<0.1
Motor boat	*	<0.1
Cart (bullock)	5,339	18.8

Note: ¹ Population figures for Kyaukme 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 Kyaukme 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 Kyaukme Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	127,560 *		
Males	61,644		
Females	65,916		
Sex ratio	94 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	31.3%		
Area (Km ²)	2,267.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	56.2 persons		
Number of wards	9		
Number of village tracts	41		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	120,458	37,881	82,577
Number of conventional households	28,371	8,653	19,718
Mean household size	4.2 persons***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kyaukme Township, there are more females than males with 94 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (31.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Kyaukme Township is 56 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.2 persons living in each household in Kyaukme Township. This is slightly less than to the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	28,371	127,560	61,644	65,916
	Ward	8,653	39,930	19,111	20,819
1	No(1)(W)	1,879	8,803	4,439	4,364
2	No(2)(W)	1,722	7,672	3,671	4,001
3	No(3)(W)	476	2,373	1,158	1,215
4	No(4)(W)	118	653	300	353
5	No(5)(W)	112	469	211	258
6	No(6)(W)	227	1,059	481	578
7	No(7)(W)	1,288	5,740	2,747	2,993
8	No(8)(W)	1,657	7,919	3,695	4,224
9	No(9)(W)	1,174	5,242	2,409	2,833
	Village Tract	19,718	87,630	42,533	45,097
1	Nam Hu Tawng(VT)	805	3,811	1,893	1,918
2	Man Kyawng (Kywe Kone)(VT)	836	3,643	1,781	1,862
3	Hko Mone(VT)	990	4,496	2,126	2,370
4	Pang Lawt(VT)	481	2,223	1,093	1,130
5	Nar Pying(VT)	450	2,037	945	1,092
6	Nar Hkaw(VT)	342	1,556	737	819
7	Kyaukme Gyi(VT)	787	3,709	2,054	1,655
8	Man Kyawng (Kyaukme Gyi)(VT)	380	1,529	751	778
9	Pein Hne Kone(VT)	434	2,006	1,013	993
10	Kyu Shaw(VT)	239	1,183	539	644
11	Ta Khun Taing(VT)	694	3,398	1,640	1,758
12	Mong Tin(VT)	993	3,804	1,836	1,968
13	Loi An(VT)	424	2,223	1,024	1,199
14	Taung Say Leik(VT)	291	1,124	545	579
15	Nar Aik Hkant(VT)	288	1,266	607	659
16	Sa Khan Thar(VT)	641	2,632	1,302	1,330
17	Nawng Pein(VT)	1,030	4,269	2,084	2,185

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
18	Pin Tein(VT)	520	2,058	1,050	1,008
19	Pin Paw(VT)	512	2,280	1,193	1,087
20	Hke Hnin(VT)	559	2,510	1,206	1,304
21	Maw Mar(VT)	592	2,543	1,216	1,327
22	Pang Wun(VT)	534	2,517	1,263	1,254
23	Pying Sint(VT)	261	1,411	704	707
24	Pang Kun(VT)	640	3,186	1,436	1,750
25	Hu Kut(VT)	353	2,011	869	1,142
26	Loi Kon(VT)	250	1,128	507	621
27	Nawng Pyit(VT)	192	940	431	509
28	Hu Sun(VT)	476	2,256	1,075	1,181
29	Pang Lin(VT)	210	983	451	532
30	Chaung Chauk(VT)	544	2,345	1,164	1,181
31	Kun Kaw(VT)	309	1,558	704	854
32	Pong Woe(VT)	426	1,644	764	880
33	Kun Hin(VT)	260	974	469	505
34	Nawng Kun(VT)	452	1,784	858	926
35	Pang Sam(VT)	171	619	284	335
36	Nawng Shin(VT)	252	1,009	474	535
37	Nar Aw(VT)	81	328	153	175
38	Taung Hteik(VT)	327	1,429	674	755
39	Hkant Hke Pawt Inn(VT)	241	1,066	516	550
40	He Kwi(VT)	643	2,536	1,201	1,335
41	Loi Saunt(VT)	808	3,606	1,901	1,705

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kyaukme Township

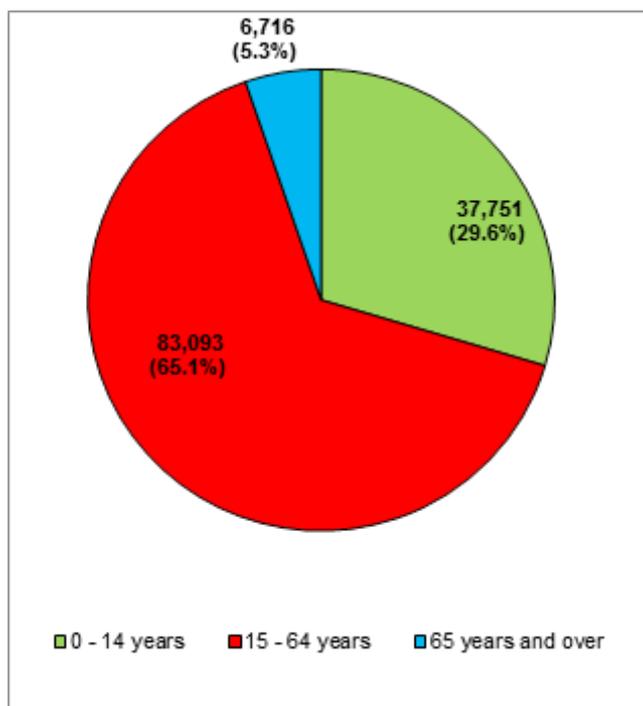
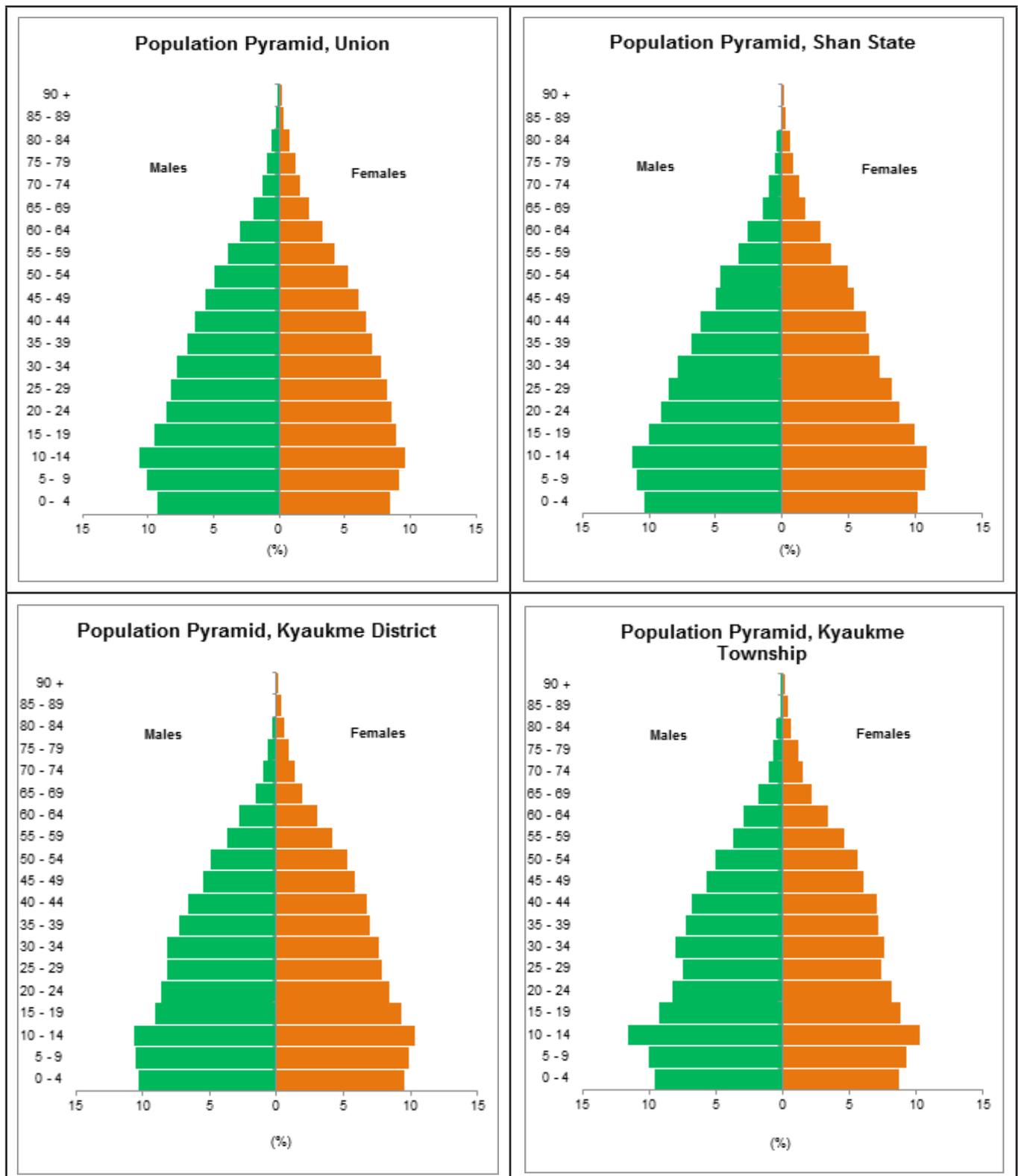


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kyaukme Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	127,560	61,644	65,916
0 - 4	11,599	5,872	5,727
5 - 9	12,256	6,182	6,074
10 - 14	13,896	7,118	6,778
15 - 19	11,540	5,728	5,812
20 - 24	10,415	5,076	5,339
25 - 29	9,467	4,619	4,848
30 - 34	9,945	4,943	5,002
35 - 39	9,234	4,492	4,742
40 - 44	8,861	4,220	4,641
45 - 49	7,526	3,520	4,006
50 - 54	6,786	3,113	3,673
55 - 59	5,310	2,287	3,023
60 - 64	4,009	1,779	2,230
65 - 69	2,549	1,105	1,444
70 - 74	1,674	667	1,007
75 - 79	1,251	468	783
80 - 84	724	286	438
85 - 89	363	116	247
90 +	155	53	102

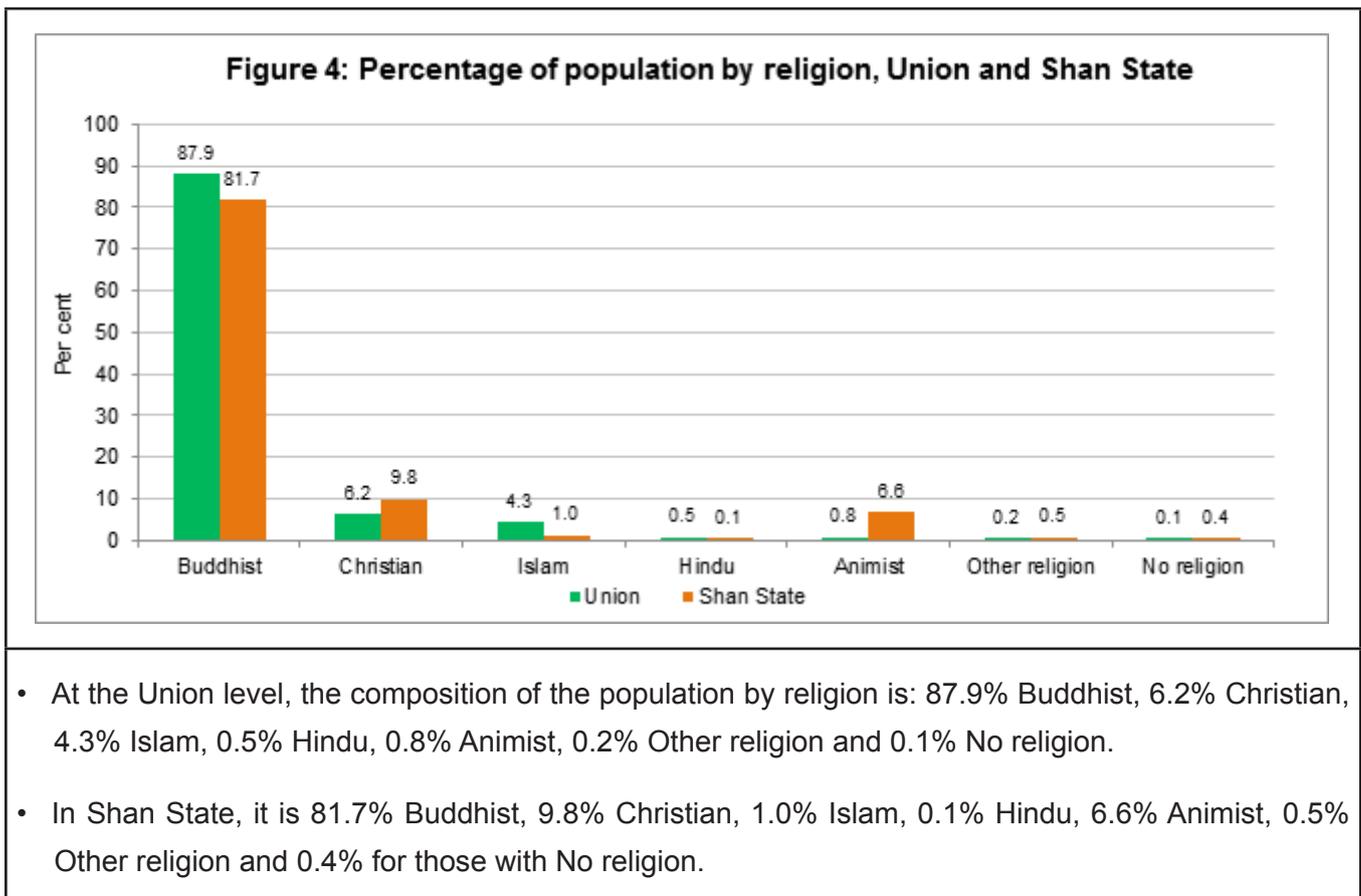
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kyaukme Township is 65.1 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kyaukme Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined starting from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kyaukme Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) 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	2,239	1,139	1,100	436	217	219
6	2,402	1,190	1,212	1,570	751	819
7	2,397	1,140	1,257	1,911	889	1,022
8	2,435	1,175	1,260	2,003	952	1,051
9	2,237	1,086	1,151	1,845	894	951
10	2,564	1,188	1,376	2,132	959	1,173
11	2,310	1,031	1,279	1,886	827	1,059
12	2,489	1,157	1,332	1,862	843	1,019
13	2,566	1,209	1,357	1,743	821	922
14	2,273	1,054	1,219	1,249	556	693
15	2,092	980	1,112	875	368	507
16	2,094	1,026	1,068	717	314	403
17	2,058	982	1,076	506	199	307
18	2,314	1,068	1,246	333	125	208
19	1,801	839	962	238	82	156
20	2,501	1,165	1,336	165	54	111
21	1,682	791	891	91	39	52
22	1,971	912	1,059	57	22	35
23	1,732	817	915	34	17	17
24	1,620	773	847	24	13	11
25	2,109	1,000	1,109	22	14	8
26	1,537	711	826	11	5	6
27	1,632	796	836	13	4	9
28	1,949	883	1,066	14	8	6
29	1,539	724	815	6	2	4

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

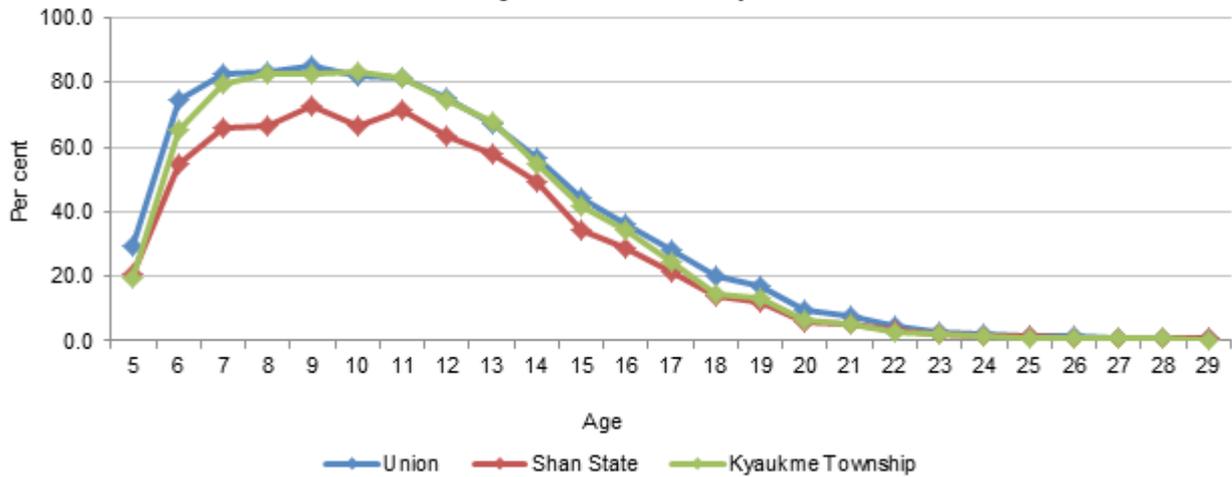
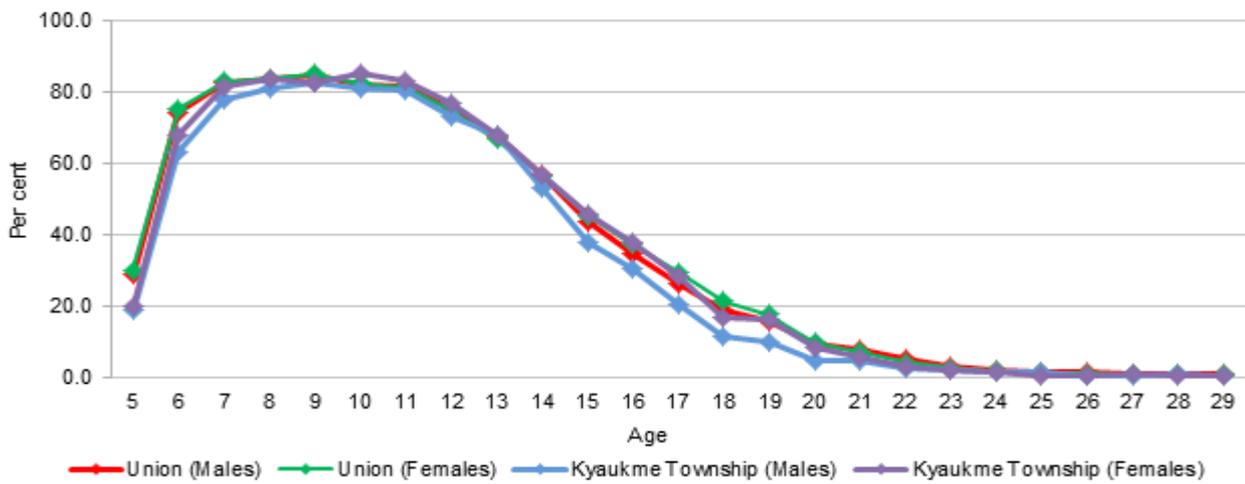
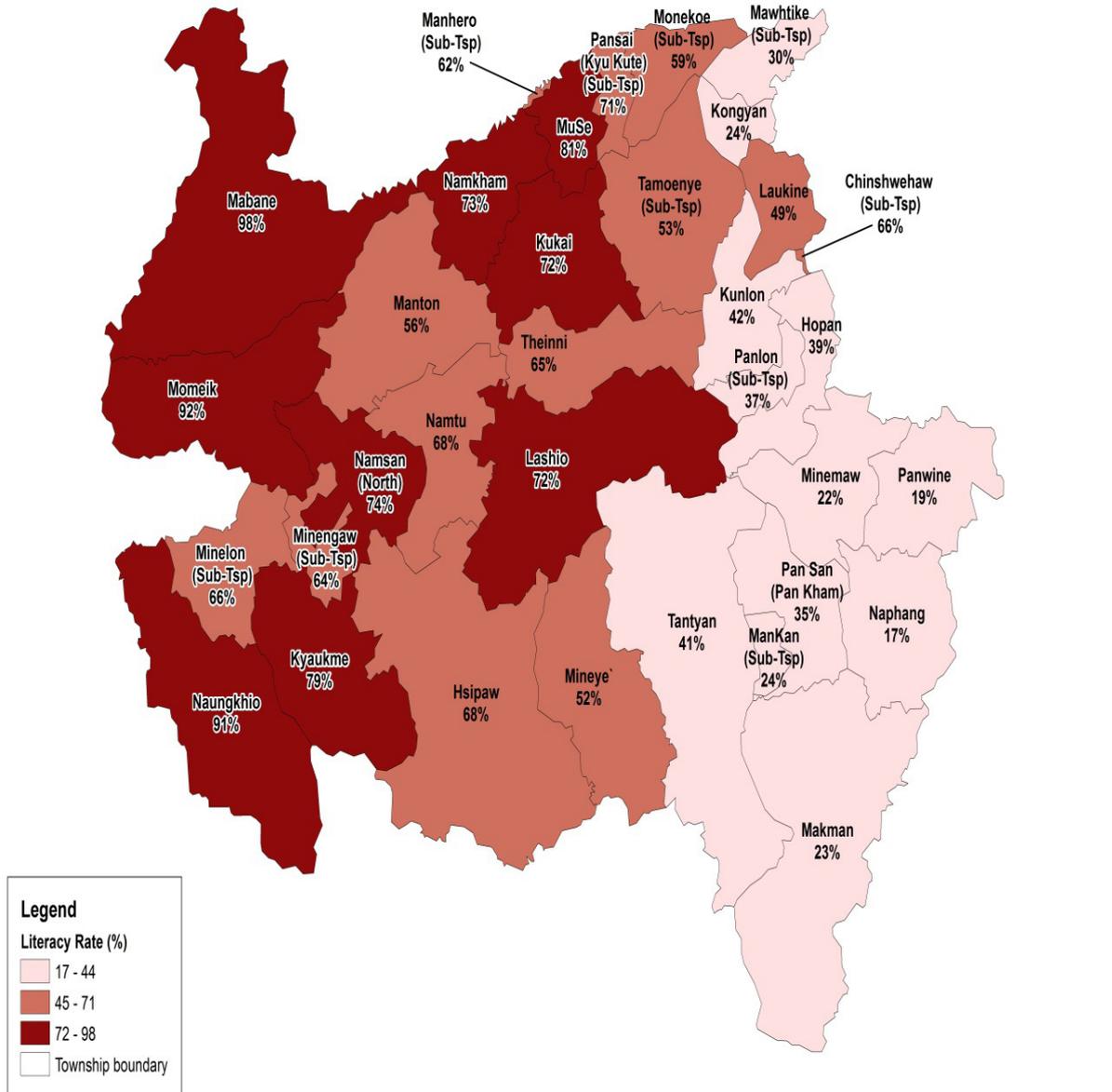


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kyaukme Township



- School attendance in Kyaukme Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Kyaukme Township is decreasing more after age 13.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Kyaukme District	: 77.8%
Kyaukme Township	: 78.9%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	19,865	91.6
Males	9,353	91.9
Females	10,512	91.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kyaukme Township is 78.9 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 74.3 per cent and for the males it is 84.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 91.6 per cent with 91.3 per cent for females and 91.9 per cent for males.

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

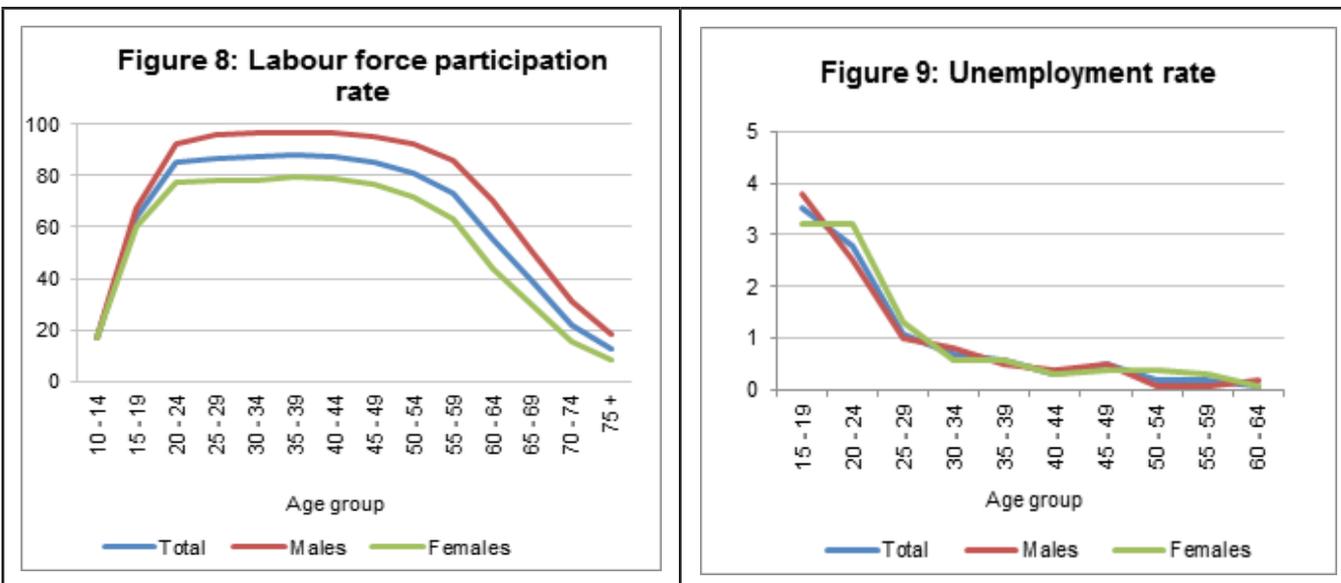
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	67,854	17,825	26.3	19,378	9,404	10,537	5,634	77	4,176	141	62	620
Urban	21,778	2,311	10.6	3,452	3,153	5,517	3,980	49	3,156	89	15	56
Rural	46,076	15,514	33.7	15,926	6,251	5,020	1,654	28	1,020	52	47	564
Males	31,668	6,369	20.1	10,025	4,602	5,561	2,755	50	1,737	73	46	450
Females	36,186	11,456	31.7	9,353	4,802	4,976	2,879	27	2,439	68	16	170

- Some 26.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 33.7 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 20.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 31.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 13.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.2 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	16.9	16.9	17.0	3.1	3.3	2.9
15 - 19	63.8	67.7	60.0	3.5	3.8	3.2
20 - 24	84.9	92.4	77.7	2.8	2.5	3.2
25 - 29	86.7	95.9	78.0	1.1	1.0	1.3
30 - 34	87.2	96.5	77.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
35 - 39	87.9	96.6	79.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
40 - 44	87.4	96.6	79.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
45 - 49	85.4	95.4	76.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
50 - 54	81.0	92.1	71.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
55 - 59	73.0	86.0	63.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
60 - 64	55.6	70.0	44.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
65 - 69	39.0	50.7	30.0	0.1	-	0.2
70 - 74	21.6	31.3	15.2	-	-	-
75 +	12.4	18.6	8.7	-	-	-
15 - 24	73.8	79.3	68.5	3.1	3.1	3.2
15 - 64	80.6	89.6	72.4	1.2	1.1	1.2



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kyaukme Township is 80.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 72.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.6 per cent.
- In Kyaukme Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 16.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kyaukme Township is 1.2 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.1%) and for females (1.2%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.2 per cent.

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

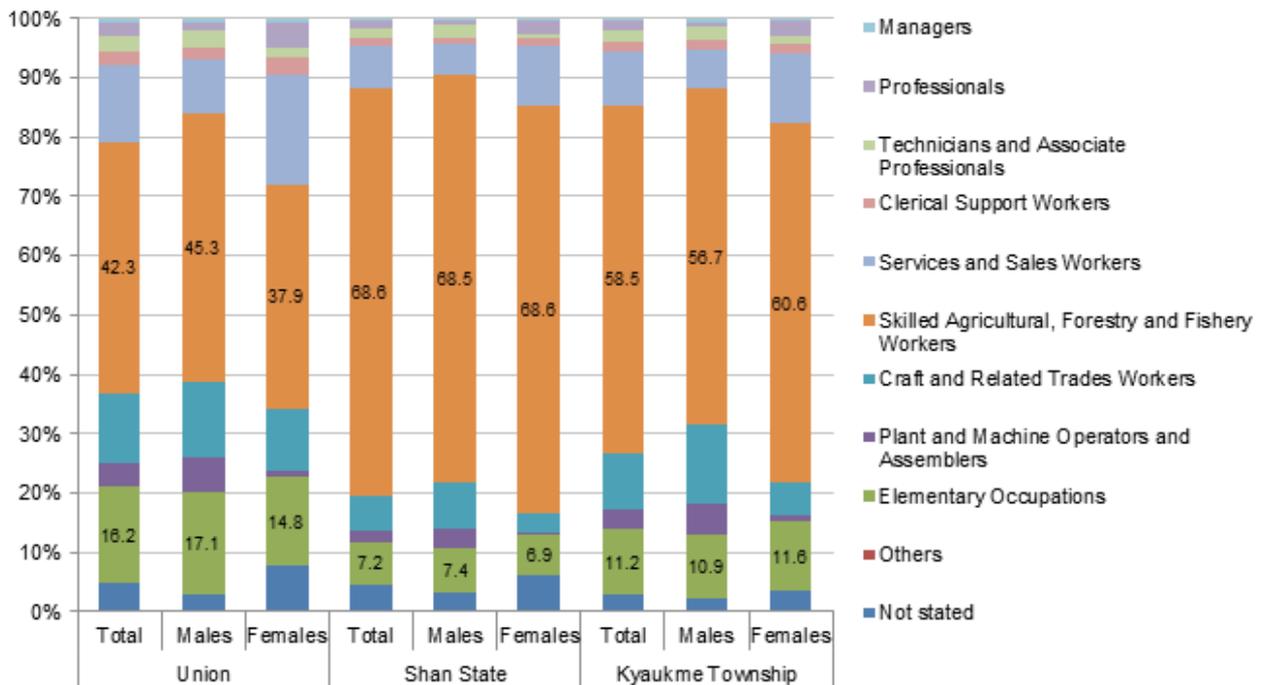
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner retired elderly	Ill disabled	Other
Total	32,700	1.1	40.1	28.9	18.1	2.2	9.5
Males	11,828	1.7	51.5	4.1	19.5	2.9	20.3
Females	20,872	0.8	33.6	43.0	17.3	1.8	3.4

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 51.5 per cent of males are full time students while 43.0 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	62,857	33,058	29,799	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	311	219	92	0.5	0.7	0.3
Professionals	1,001	201	800	1.6	0.6	2.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,229	826	403	2.0	2.5	1.4
Clerical Support Workers	949	448	501	1.5	1.4	1.7
Services and Sales Workers	5,718	2,230	3,488	9.1	6.7	11.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	36,790	18,729	18,061	58.5	56.7	60.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	6,037	4,432	1,605	9.6	13.4	5.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,984	1,676	308	3.2	5.1	1.0
Elementary Occupations	7,052	3,589	3,463	11.2	10.9	11.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,786	708	1,078	2.8	2.1	3.6

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



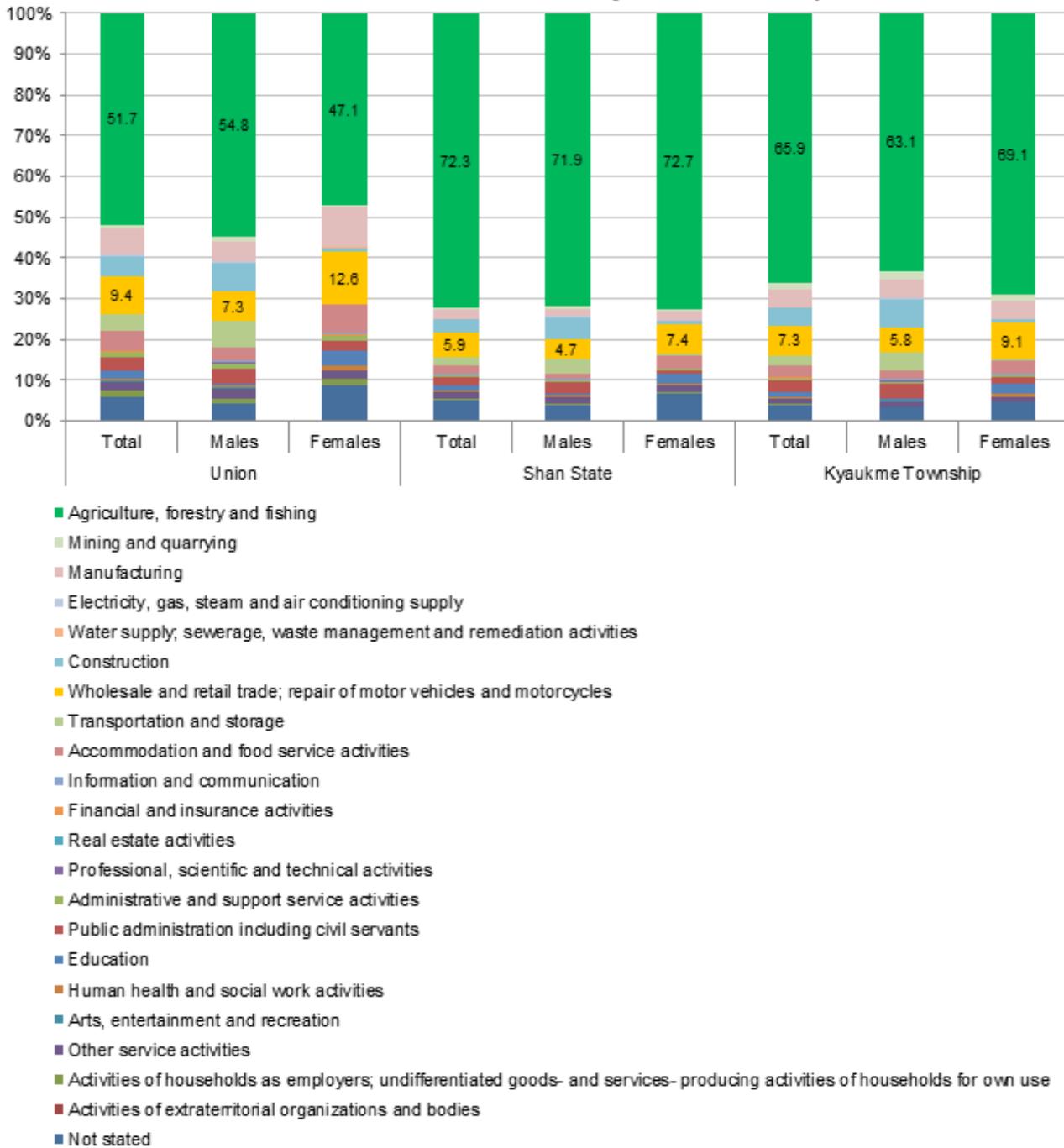
- In Kyaukme Township, 58.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 11.2 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 56.7 per cent of males and 60.6 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.2 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	62,857	33,058	29,799	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41,448	20,865	20,583	65.9	63.1	69.1
Mining and quarrying	1,136	692	444	1.8	2.1	1.5
Manufacturing	2,801	1,525	1,276	4.5	4.6	4.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	60	54	6	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	45	40	5	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	2,629	2,354	275	4.2	7.1	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,610	1,903	2,707	7.3	5.8	9.1
Transportation and storage	1,606	1,543	63	2.6	4.7	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,723	707	1,016	2.7	2.1	3.4
Information and communication	113	68	45	0.2	0.2	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	107	43	64	0.2	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	6	4	2	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	79	50	29	0.1	0.2	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	314	197	117	0.5	0.6	0.4
Public administration including civil servants	1,663	1,181	482	2.6	3.6	1.6
Education	812	95	717	1.3	0.3	2.4
Human health and social work activities	260	72	188	0.4	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	78	56	22	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other service activities	721	420	301	1.1	1.3	1.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	152	39	113	0.2	0.1	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	-	1	*	-	*
Not stated	2,493	1,150	1,343	4.0	3.5	4.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

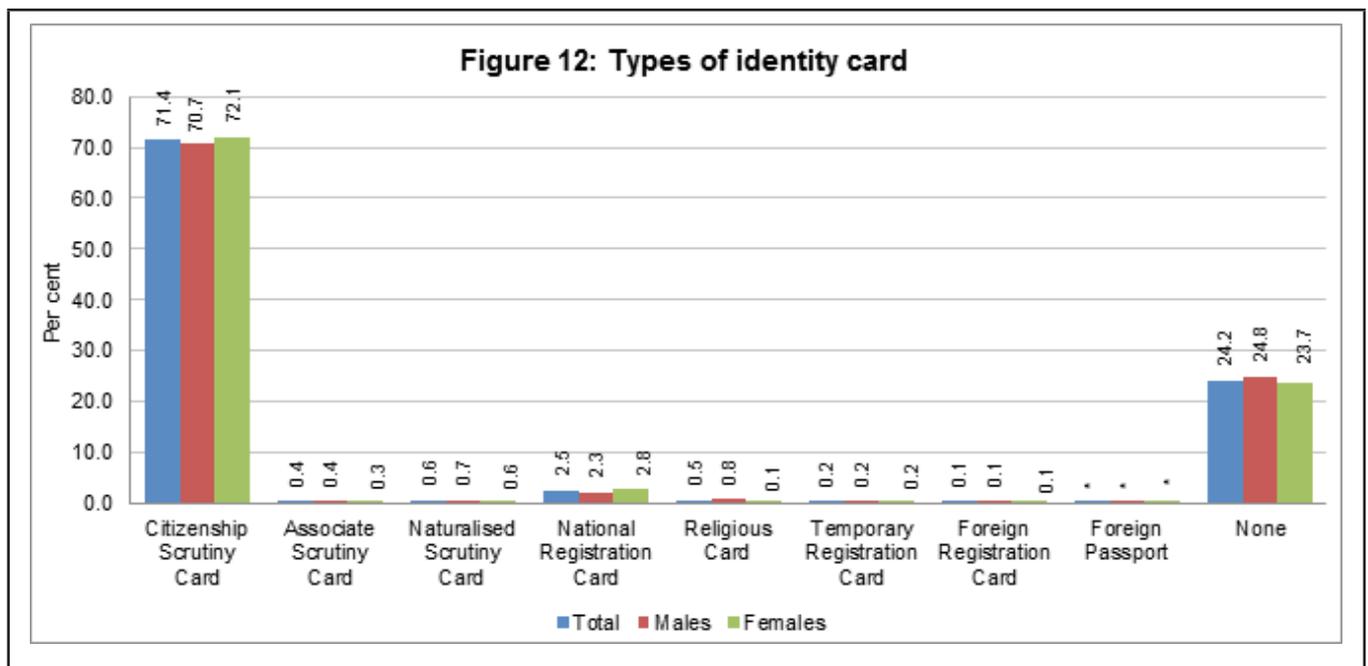


- In Kyaukme Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 65.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 7.3 per cent.
- There are 63.1 per cent of males and 69.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 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	74,069	367	657	2,637	477	248	89	23	25,138
Urban	25,469	305	384	711	221	105	70	11	6,210
Rural	48,600	62	273	1,926	256	143	19	12	18,928
Males	35,051	182	357	1,118	404	121	38	14	12,305
Females	39,018	185	300	1,519	73	127	51	9	12,833



- In Kyaukme Township, 71.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 24.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 24.8 per cent of males and 23.7 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	127,560	123,002	4,558	3.6	1,861	1,474	1,815	1,656
0 - 4	11,599	11,494	105	0.9	12	14	77	84
5 - 9	12,256	12,155	101	0.8	15	20	40	59
10 - 14	13,896	13,744	152	1.1	34	39	45	73
15 - 19	11,540	11,416	124	1.1	19	37	40	65
20 - 24	10,415	10,267	148	1.4	28	56	45	77
25 - 29	9,467	9,317	150	1.6	18	61	45	78
30 - 34	9,945	9,723	222	2.2	29	92	68	123
35 - 39	9,234	9,054	180	1.9	32	54	60	81
40 - 44	8,861	8,607	254	2.9	81	58	86	88
45 - 49	7,526	7,185	341	4.5	131	102	98	105
50 - 54	6,786	6,352	434	6.4	212	116	133	121
55 - 59	5,310	4,892	418	7.9	222	91	140	100
60 - 64	4,009	3,581	428	10.7	258	107	176	117
65 - 69	2,549	2,182	367	14.4	199	104	155	98
70 - 74	1,674	1,306	368	22.0	189	155	181	120
75 - 79	1,251	907	344	27.5	168	145	188	126
80 - 84	724	501	223	30.8	110	105	114	58
85 - 89	363	224	139	38.3	73	79	81	56
90 +	155	95	60	38.7	31	39	43	27

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	61,644	59,570	2,074	3.4	803	640	781	732
0 - 4	5,872	5,823	49	0.8	4	8	32	42
5 - 9	6,182	6,123	59	1.0	9	11	19	33
10 - 14	7,118	7,033	85	1.2	17	20	22	42
15 - 19	5,728	5,665	63	1.1	11	20	21	29
20 - 24	5,076	5,006	70	1.4	16	28	19	35
25 - 29	4,619	4,537	82	1.8	8	30	27	43
30 - 34	4,943	4,830	113	2.3	13	42	34	61
35 - 39	4,492	4,398	94	2.1	16	26	38	42
40 - 44	4,220	4,087	133	3.2	38	28	54	48
45 - 49	3,520	3,354	166	4.7	64	43	56	48
50 - 54	3,113	2,905	208	6.7	100	55	67	59
55 - 59	2,287	2,094	193	8.4	106	49	62	45
60 - 64	1,779	1,588	191	10.7	122	46	72	48
65 - 69	1,105	952	153	13.8	89	33	59	34
70 - 74	667	519	148	22.2	70	65	62	37
75 - 79	468	347	121	25.9	53	51	64	47
80 - 84	286	200	86	30.1	41	53	38	17
85 - 89	116	70	46	39.7	22	25	26	17
90 +	53	39	14	26.4	4	7	9	5

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	65,916	63,432	2,484	3.8	1,058	834	1,034	924
0 - 4	5,727	5,671	56	1.0	8	6	45	42
5 - 9	6,074	6,032	42	0.7	6	9	21	26
10 - 14	6,778	6,711	67	1.0	17	19	23	31
15 - 19	5,812	5,751	61	1.0	8	17	19	36
20 - 24	5,339	5,261	78	1.5	12	28	26	42
25 - 29	4,848	4,780	68	1.4	10	31	18	35
30 - 34	5,002	4,893	109	2.2	16	50	34	62
35 - 39	4,742	4,656	86	1.8	16	28	22	39
40 - 44	4,641	4,520	121	2.6	43	30	32	40
45 - 49	4,006	3,831	175	4.4	67	59	42	57
50 - 54	3,673	3,447	226	6.2	112	61	66	62
55 - 59	3,023	2,798	225	7.4	116	42	78	55
60 - 64	2,230	1,993	237	10.6	136	61	104	69
65 - 69	1,444	1,230	214	14.8	110	71	96	64
70 - 74	1,007	787	220	21.8	119	90	119	83
75 - 79	783	560	223	28.5	115	94	124	79
80 - 84	438	301	137	31.3	69	52	76	41
85 - 89	247	154	93	37.7	51	54	55	39
90 +	102	56	46	45.1	27	32	34	22

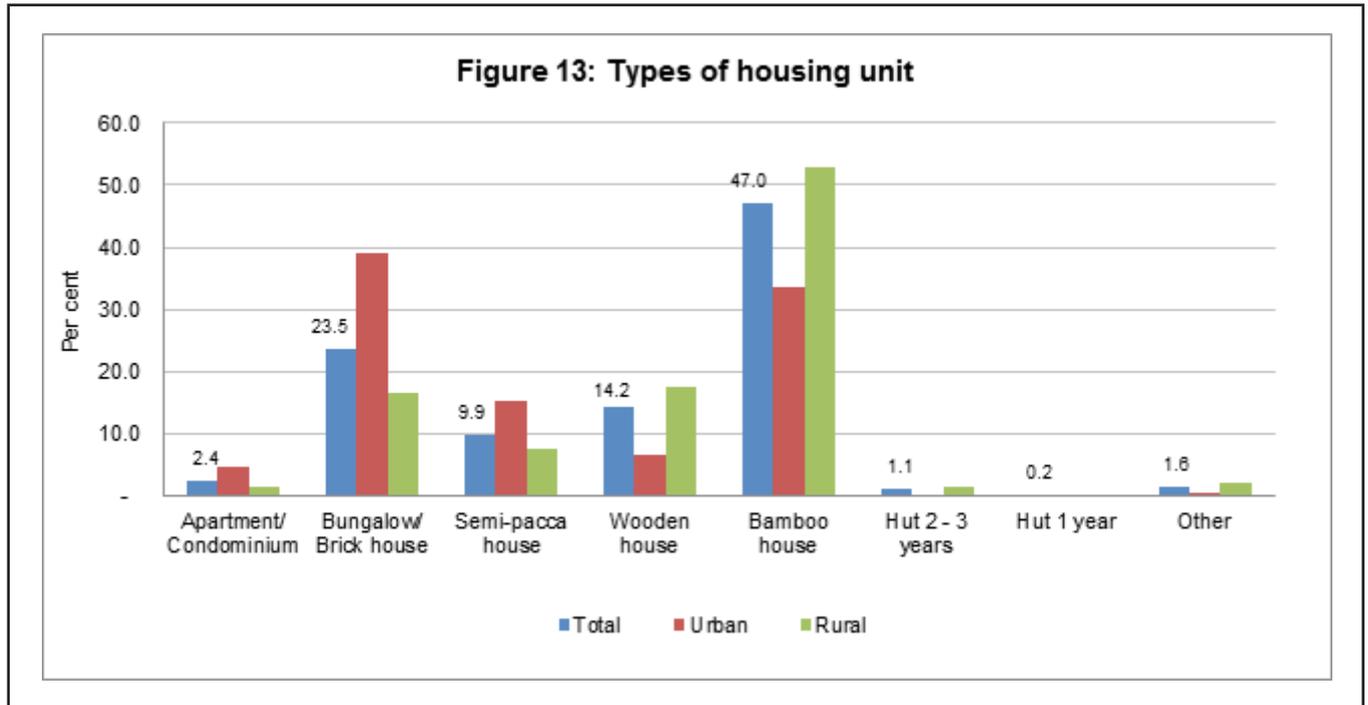
- Four in every 100 persons in Kyaukme Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulties with seeing are the highest, followed by walking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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

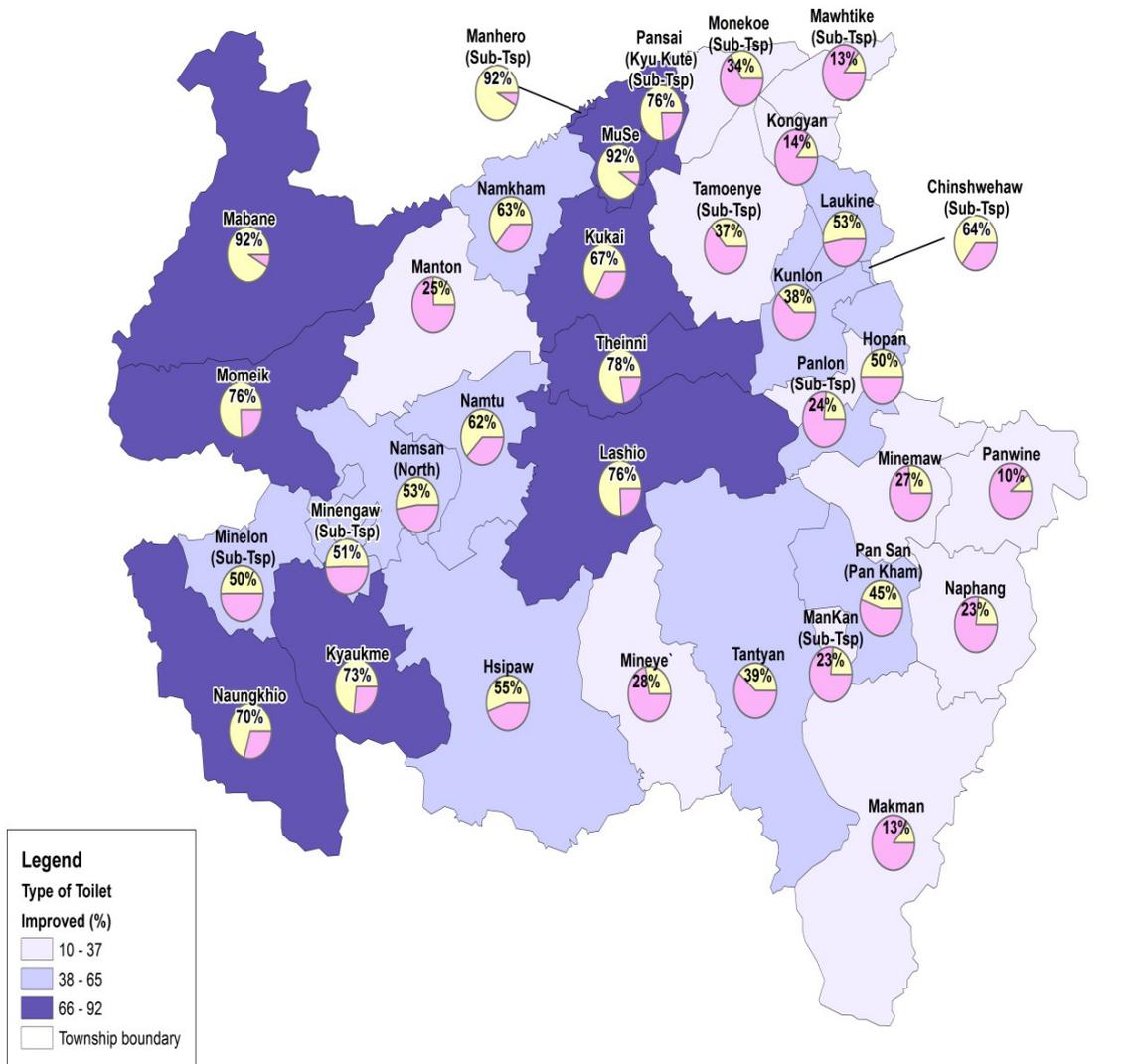
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	28,371	2.4	23.5	9.9	14.2	47.0	1.1	0.2	1.6
Urban	8,653	4.6	38.9	15.3	6.5	33.7	0.2	0.1	0.6
Rural	19,718	1.4	16.7	7.5	17.6	52.9	1.5	0.3	2.1



- The majority of the households in Kyaukme Township are living in bamboo houses (47.0%) followed by households in bungalow/brick houses (23.5%).
- Some 38.9 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 52.9 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Kyaukme District	: 63.5%
Kyaukme Township	: 73.2%

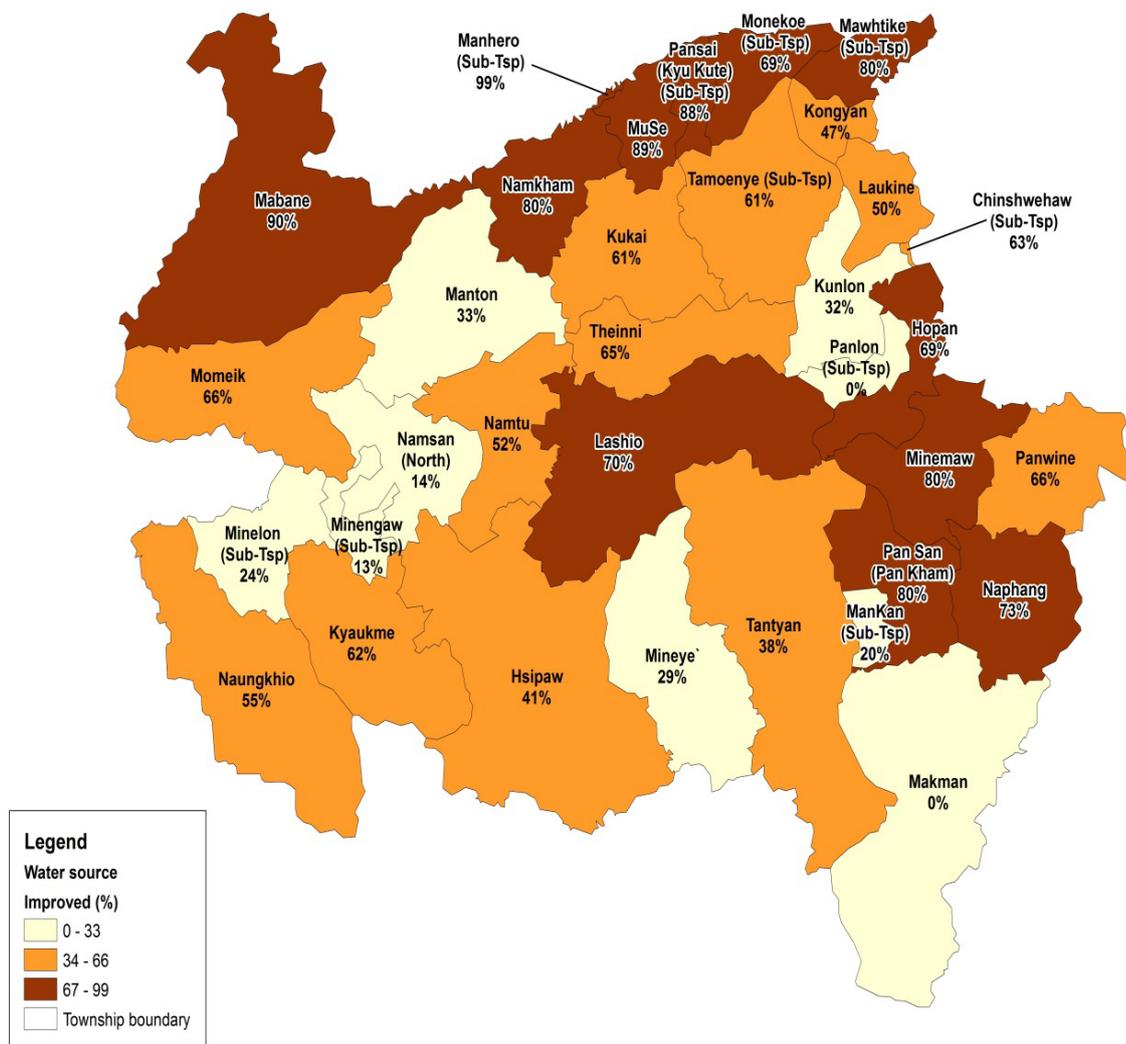
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.4	1.8	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		71.8	94.1	62.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		73.2	95.9	63.3
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		22.7	3.3	31.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.0	0.2	1.3
Other		0.8	0.2	1.0
None		2.3	0.3	3.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	28,371	8,653	19,718

- Some 73.2 per cent of the households in Kyaukme Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (71.8%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kyaukme is in 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 2.3 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 Kyaukme Township, 3.2 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Kyaukme District	: 48.9%
Kyaukme Township	: 62.4%

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

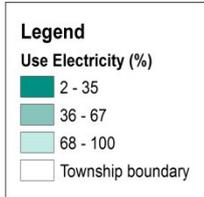
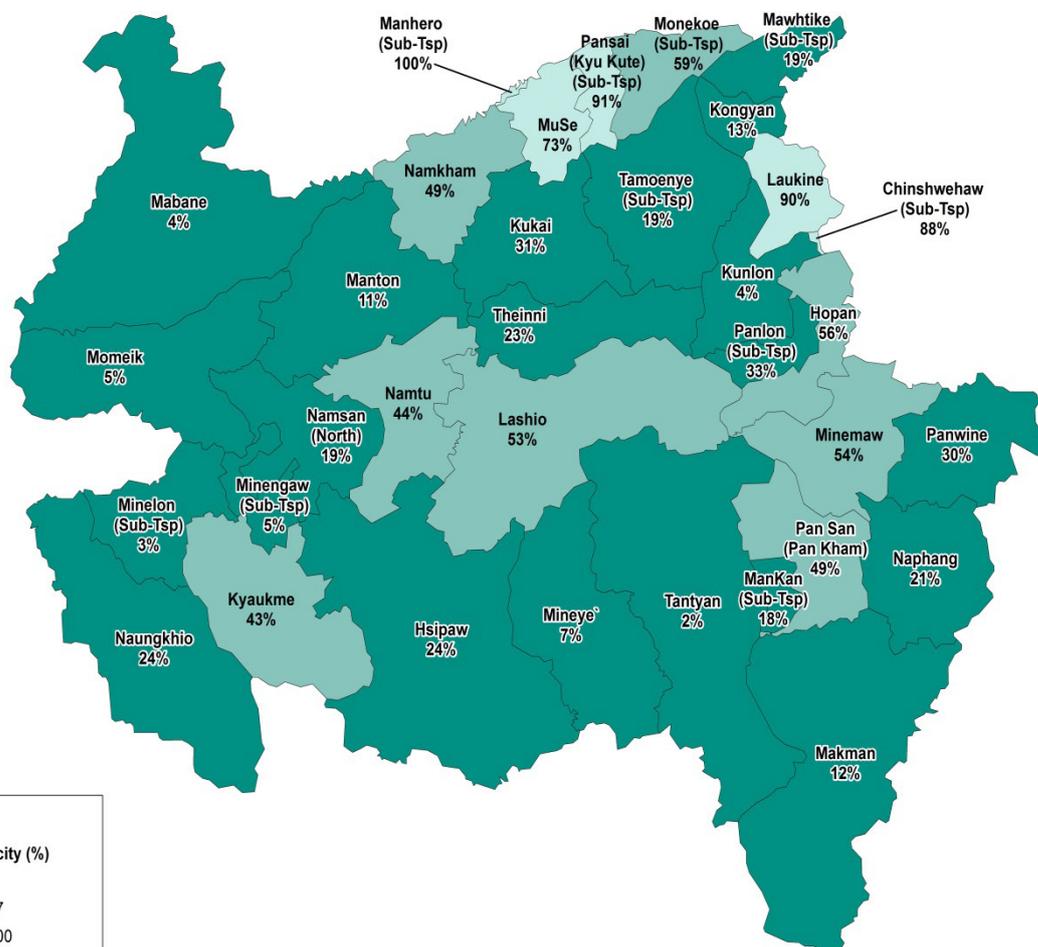
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		7.9	13.7	5.4
Tube well, borehole		3.4	3.6	3.3
Protected well/ Spring		36.2	37.3	35.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier		14.9	40.0	3.8
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>62.4</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>48.2</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		10.7	1.4	14.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake		3.1	3.4	2.9
River/stream/ canal		4.5	*	6.5
Waterfall/ Rain water		17.1	0.1	24.6
Other		2.2	0.5	3.0
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>37.6</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>51.8</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	28,371	8,653	19,718

- In Kyaukme Township, 62.4 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Some 54.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking in Shan State and it is 69.5 per cent in Myanmar.
- Some 36.2 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 17.1 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- Some 37.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 51.8 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%
Kyaukme District	: 23.6%
Kyaukme Township	: 42.8%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		42.8	89.0	22.5
Kerosene		2.0	0.1	2.8
Candle		12.2	6.3	14.8
Battery		4.7	1.5	6.1
Generator (private)		2.3	0.2	3.2
Water mill (private)		9.0	0.1	12.9
Solar system/energy		24.6	2.6	34.3
Other		2.5	0.2	3.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	28,371	8,653	19,718

- In Kyaukme Township, 42.8 per cent of the households that use electricity for lighting are the highest. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 34.3 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		27.8	62.5	12.6
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		*	-	0.1
BioGas		0.1	0.1	*
Firewood		60.5	12.3	81.7
Charcoal		11.2	24.3	5.5
Coal		0.2	0.6	*
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	28,371	8,653	19,718

- In Kyaukme Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 60.5 per cent using firewood and 11.2 per cent using charcoal.
- Some 27.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 81.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 5.5 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

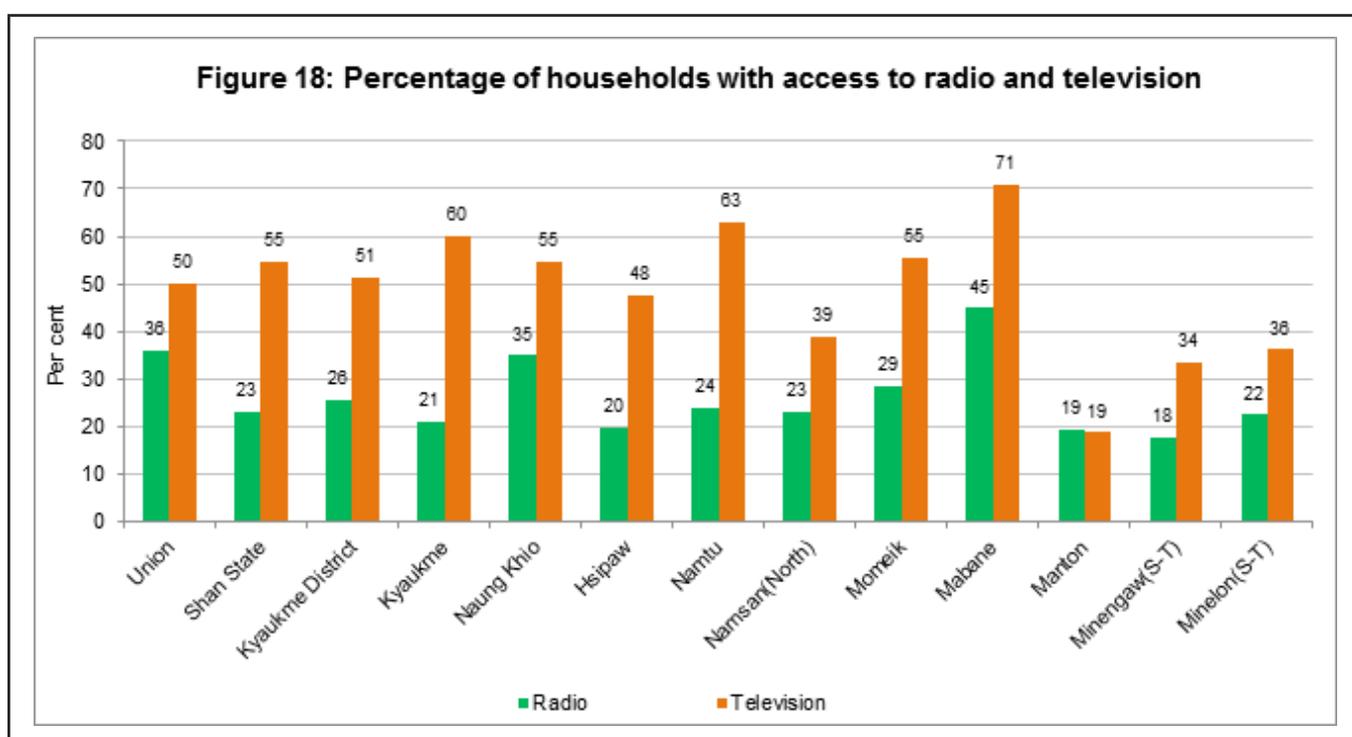
Communication and related amenities

Table 17: Conventional households by availability of communication and related amenities by urban/rural

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	28,371	21.1	60.1	4.0	37.2	3.1	3.3	29.4	0.2
Urban	8,653	14.8	80.6	8.7	66.5	7.3	8.6	12.4	0.6
Rural	19,718	23.8	51.1	1.9	24.4	1.2	1.0	36.8	*

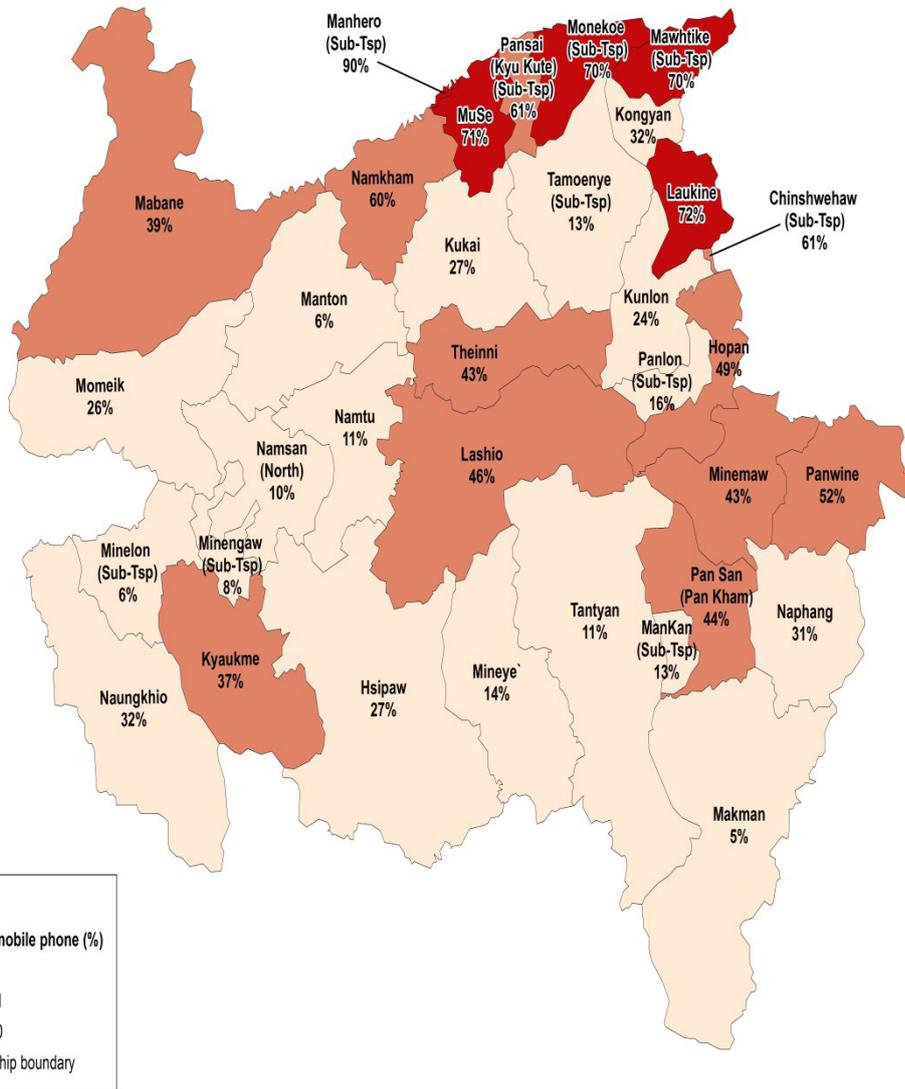
- Some 60.1 per cent of the households in Kyaukme Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 80.6 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 51.1 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Kyaukme Township, 60.1 per cent of the households having a television and about one in five households (21.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Kyaukme District	: 25.5%
Kyaukme Township	: 37.2%

- Some 37.2 per cent of the households in Kyaukme Township reported having mobile phones and it is 34.4 per cent having mobile phones in Shan State.

Transportation items

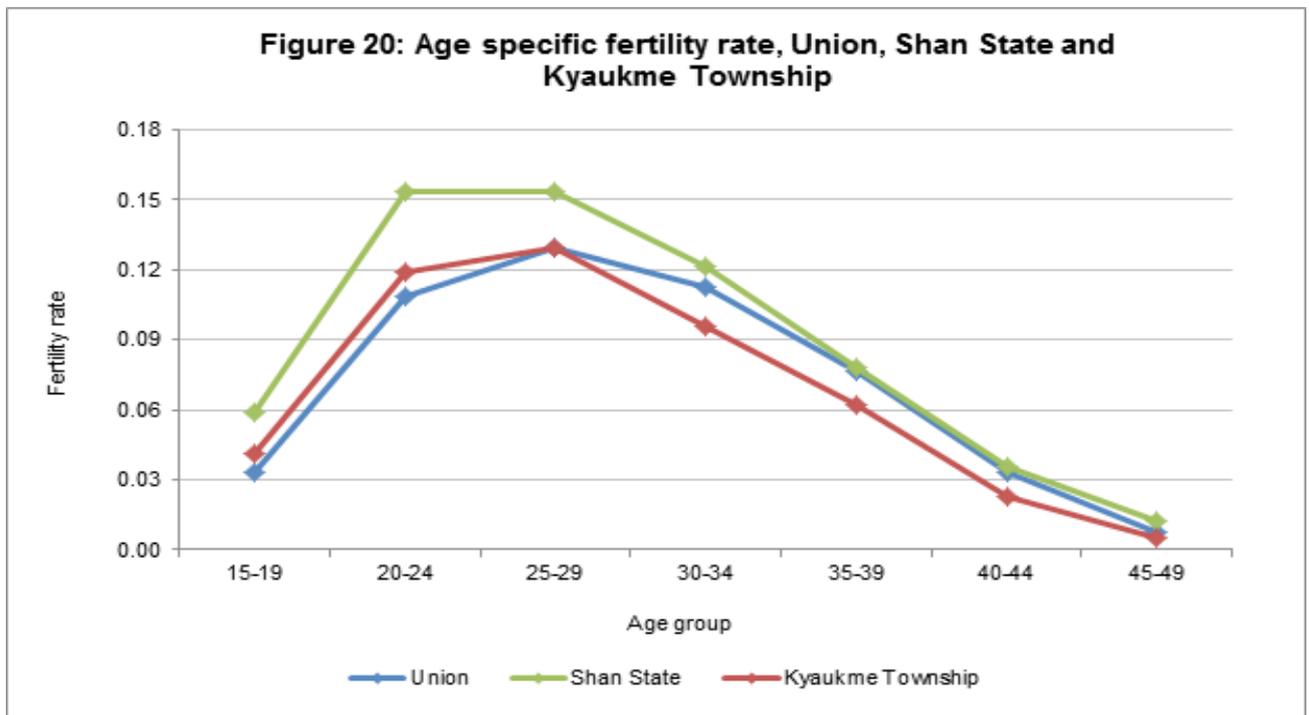
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Kyaukme District	163,679	4,873	107,878	24,694	10,490	609	919	34,022
Urban	25,950	1,618	19,303	9,171	1,112	59	53	1,149
Rural	137,729	3,255	88,575	15,523	9,378	550	866	32,873
Kyaukme Township	28,371	1,001	20,230	5,933	2,210	11	12	5,339
Urban	8,653	603	6,791	3,454	303	-	-	57
Rural	19,718	398	13,439	2,479	1,907	11	12	5,282

- In Kyaukme Township, 71.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 20.9 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.

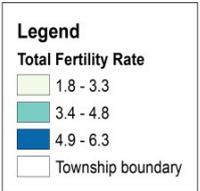
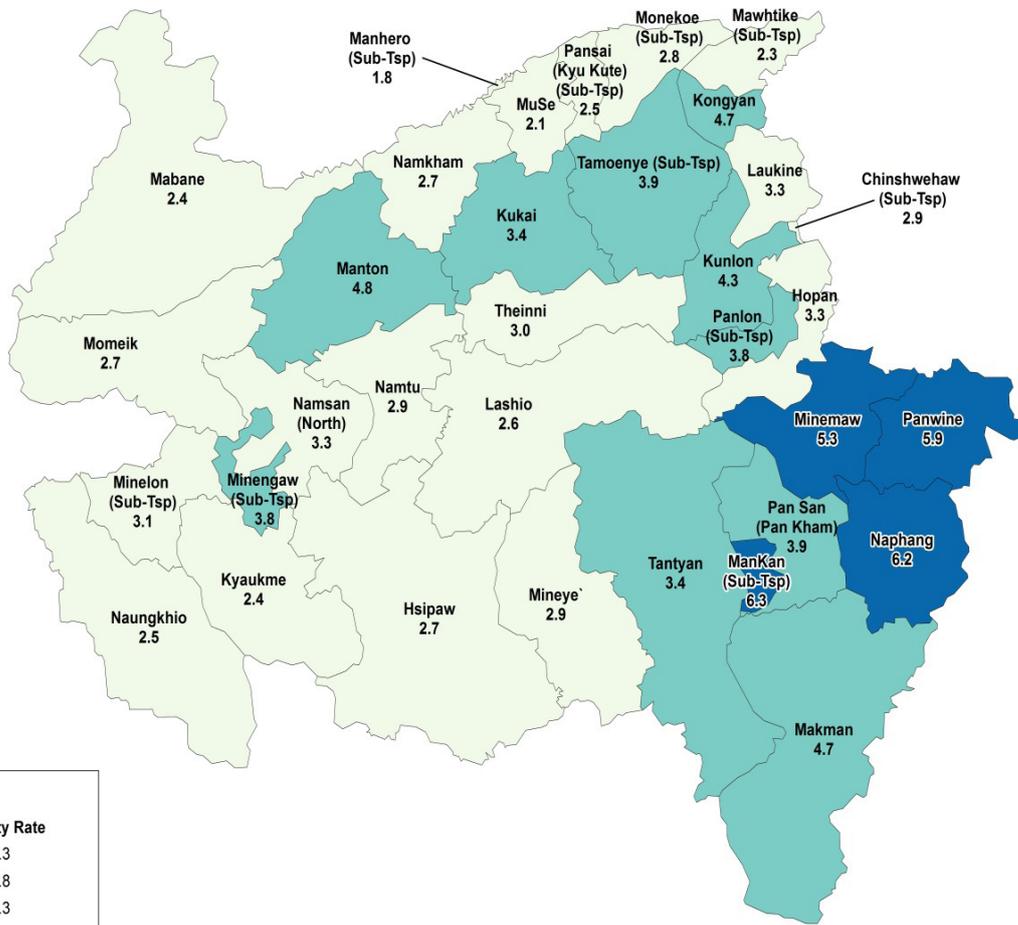
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

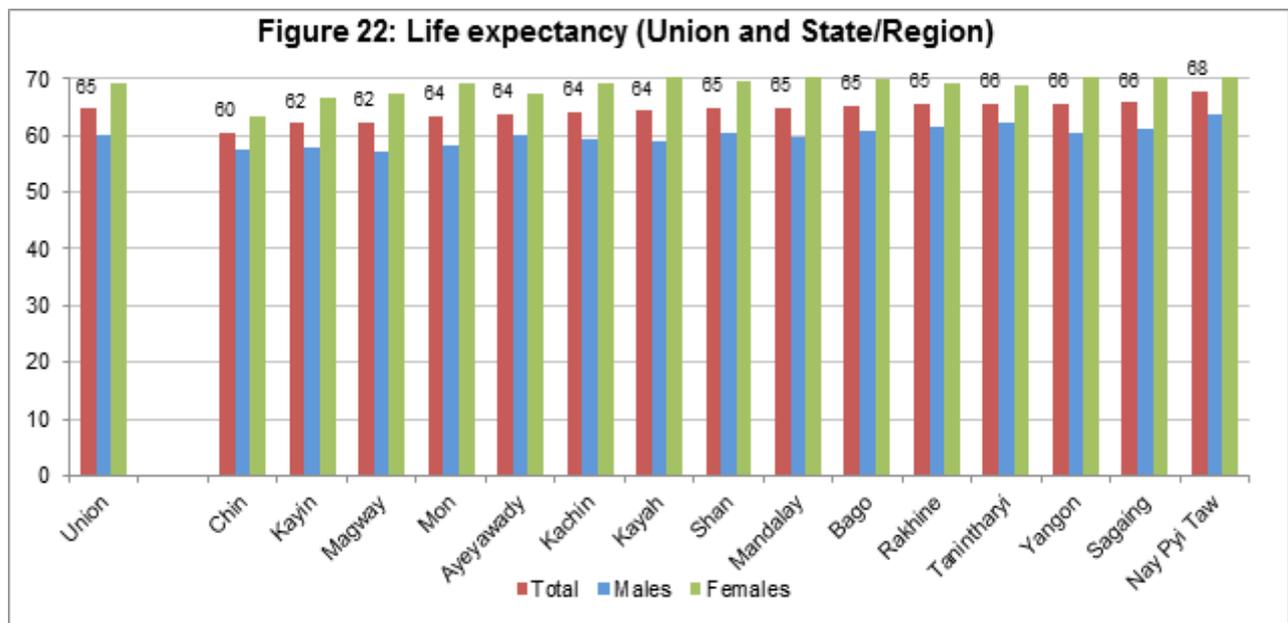


- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.4 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

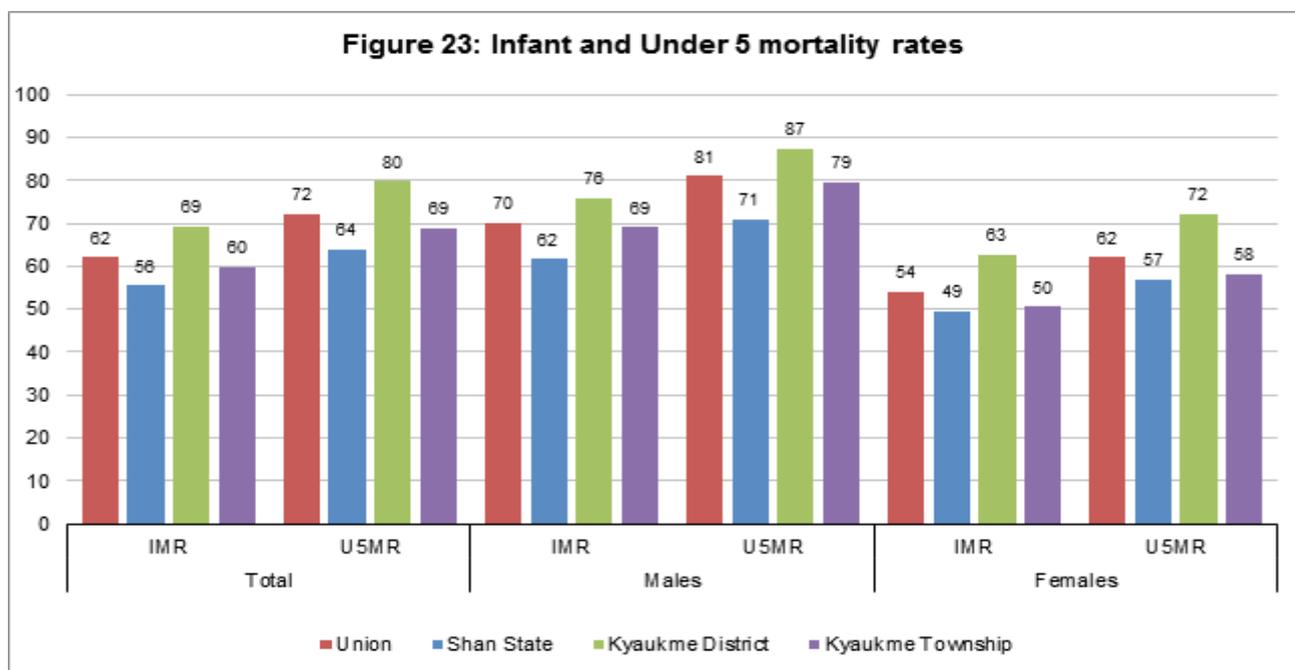


Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Kyaukme District	: 2.8
Kyaukme Township	: 2.4



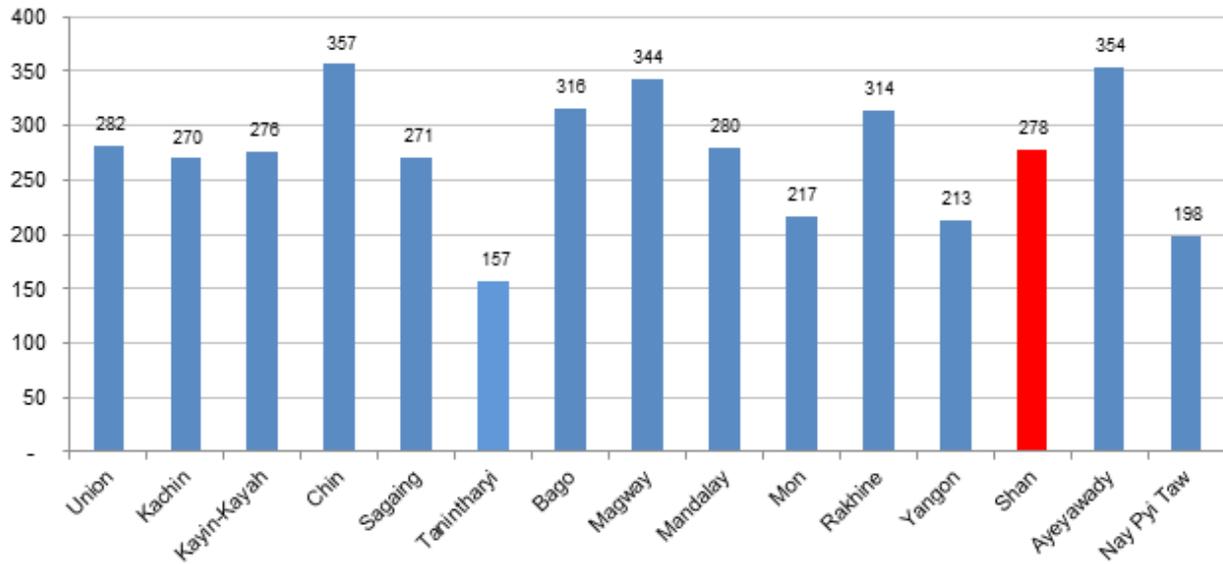
- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyaukme District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kyaukme District is 69 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 80 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyaukme Township are higher than those in Shan State and lower than Kyaukme District. The Infant mortality in Kyaukme is 60 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 69 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 Yangon Region is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

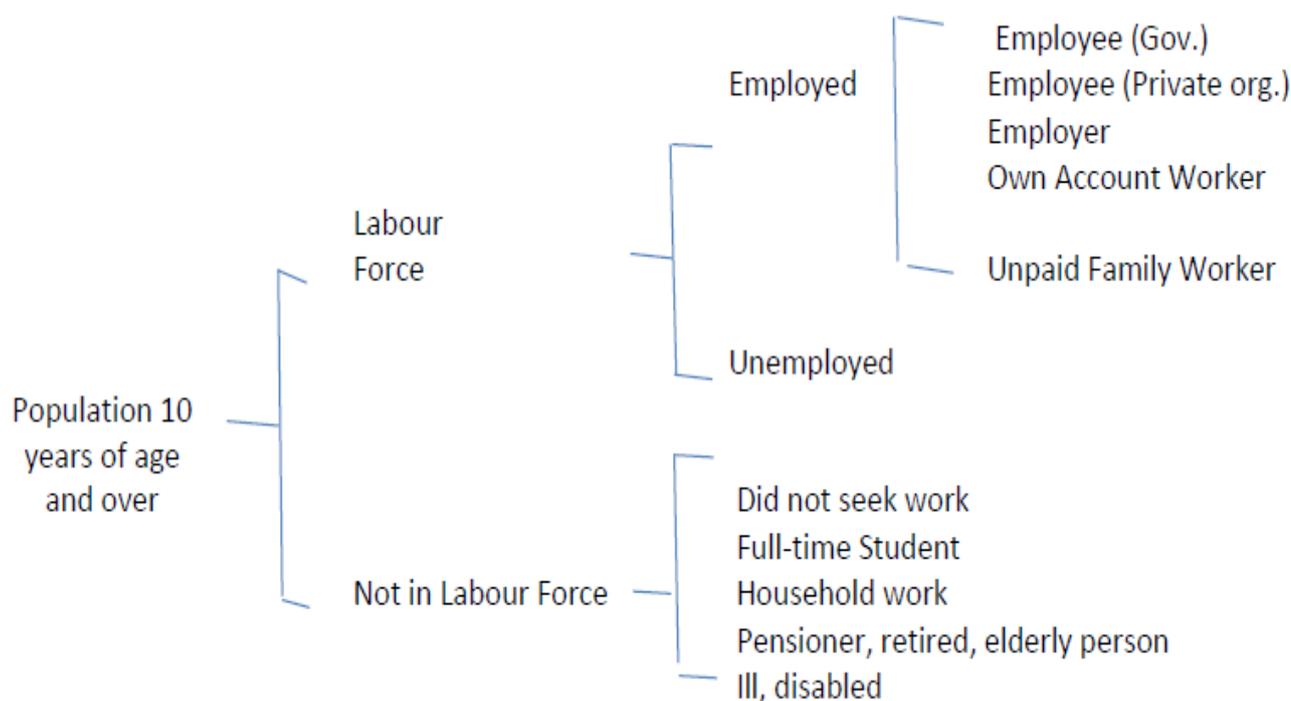
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

