

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, KYAUKME DISTRICT

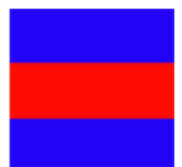
Namtu Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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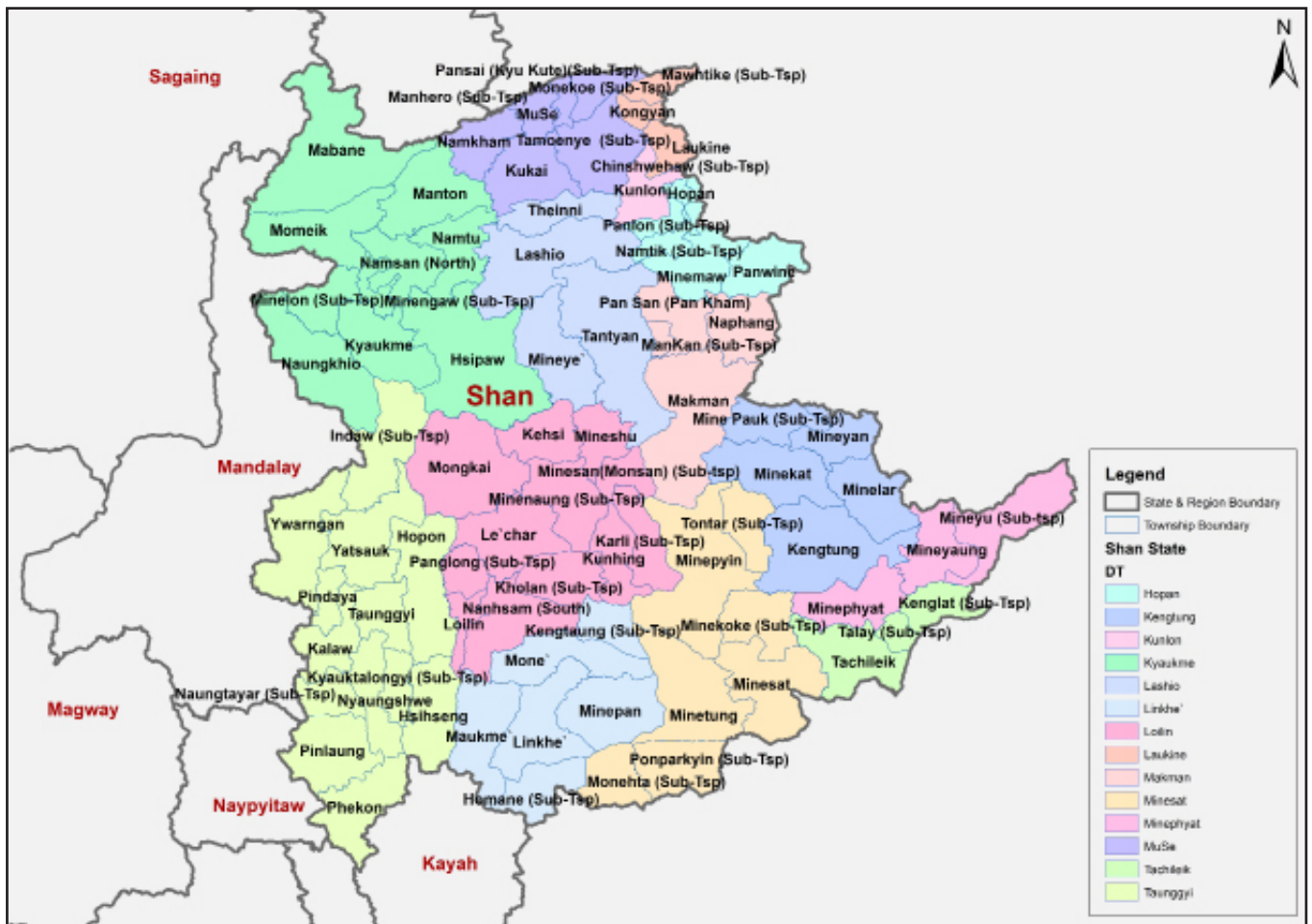
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Namtu Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	50,423 ²	
Population males	24,448 (48.5%)	
Population females	25,975 (51.5%)	
Percentage of urban population	26.4%	
Area (Km²)	1,689.0 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	29.9 persons	
Median age	25.8 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	21	
Number of private households	11,641	
Percentage of female headed households	27.5%	
Mean household size	4.2 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	62.3%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.1%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	60.5	
Child dependency ratio	52.3	
Old dependency ratio	8.2	
Ageing index	15.6	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	94	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	67.5%	
Male	71.8%	
Female	63.7%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,082	6.1
Walking	1,035	2.1
Seeing	1,374	2.7
Hearing	1,137	2.3
Remembering	976	1.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	28,204	71.4	
Associate Scrutiny	45	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	585	1.5	
National Registration	949	2.4	
Religious	155	0.4	
Temporary Registration	108	0.3	
Foreign Registration	49	0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	9,394	23.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	74.3%	86.5%	63.1%
Unemployment rate	3.7%	4.1%	3.2%
Employment to population ratio	71.5%	82.9%	61.1%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	8,708	74.8	
Renter	938	8.1	
Provided free (individually)	161	1.4	
Government quarters	578	5.0	
Private company quarters	1,219	10.5	
Other	37	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.8%		16.5%
Bamboo	63.0%	34.5%	1.0%
Earth	0.1%	11.8%	
Wood	14.3%	29.4%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.5%		80.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	20.9%	23.2%	1.1%
Other	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	3,051	26.2	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	8,125	69.8	
Charcoal	432	3.7	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	5,092	43.7
Kerosene	93	0.8
Candle	1,019	8.8
Battery	443	3.8
Generator (private)	*	0.1
Water mill (private)	1,139	9.8
Solar system/energy	3,346	28.7
Other	497	4.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	4,857	41.7
Tube well, borehole	104	0.9
Protected well/spring	866	7.4
Bottled/purifier water	179	1.6
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,006</i>	<i>51.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,320	11.3
Pool/pond/lake	1,239	10.7
River/stream/canal	1,700	14.6
Waterfall/rainwater	1,173	10.1
Other	203	1.7
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>5,635</i>	<i>48.4</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	4,988	42.8
Tube well, borehole	83	0.7
Protected well/spring	860	7.4
Unprotected well/spring	1,216	10.4
Pool/pond/lake	1,221	10.5
River/stream/canal	1,887	16.2
Waterfall/rainwater	1,175	10.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	208	1.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	91	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	7,142	61.3
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>7,233</i>	<i>62.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,996	25.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	497	4.3
Other	329	2.8
None	586	5.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,794	24.0
Television	7,341	63.1
Landline phone	410	3.5
Mobile phone	1,223	10.5
Computer	232	2.0
Internet at home	56	0.5
Households with none of the items	3,486	29.9
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	249	2.1
Motorcycle/Moped	7,168	61.6
Bicycle	633	5.4
4-Wheel tractor	527	4.5
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	<0.1
Cart (bullock)	2,417	20.8

Note: ¹ Population figures for Namtu 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 Namtu 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 Namtu Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	50,423 *		
Males	24,448		
Females	25,975		
Sex ratio	94 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	26.4%		
Area (Km ²)	1,689.0 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	29.9 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	21		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	48,460	12,477	35,983
Number of conventional households	11,641	3,257	8,384
Mean household size	4.2 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Namtu 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 (26.4%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Namtu Township is 30 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.2 persons living in each household in Namtu Township. This is slightly lower 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; Namtu Township (Kyaukme District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	11,641	50,423	24,448	25,975
	Ward	3,257	13,298	6,171	7,127
1	Namtu(W)	1,574	5,664	2,618	3,046
2	Pang Haik(W)	1,683	7,634	3,553	4,081
	Village Tract	8,384	37,125	18,277	18,848
1	Kyu Hsawt(VT)	183	926	446	480
2	Hsaik Hkawng(VT)	415	1,767	849	918
3	Hko Mo(VT)	224	940	452	488
4	Baw Twin(VT)	863	2,856	1,326	1,530
5	Hu Hsar(VT)	199	914	448	466
6	Hin Poke(VT)	246	1,086	546	540
7	Man San(VT)	793	3,937	1,924	2,013
8	Nam Taung Kone(VT)	296	1,359	678	681
9	Pang Hsawt(VT)	115	608	308	300
10	Mong Mu(VT)	481	2,039	961	1,078
11	Pang Long(VT)	722	3,299	1,637	1,662
12	Shaung Hsar(VT)	356	1,816	930	886
13	Loi Pyay(VT)	168	761	369	392
14	Mong Tat(VT)	222	943	466	477
15	Loi Ngin Nam Hmyaw(VT)	160	712	361	351
16	Nar Hseng(VT)	577	2,645	1,372	1,273
17	Pang Chin(VT)	470	2,036	1,023	1,013
18	Mong Yin(VT)	813	3,672	1,825	1,847
19	Wein Nang(VT)	386	1,758	888	870
20	Man Hsar Long(VT)	470	2,046	978	1,068
21	Hpar Sum(VT)	225	1,005	490	515

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Namtu Township

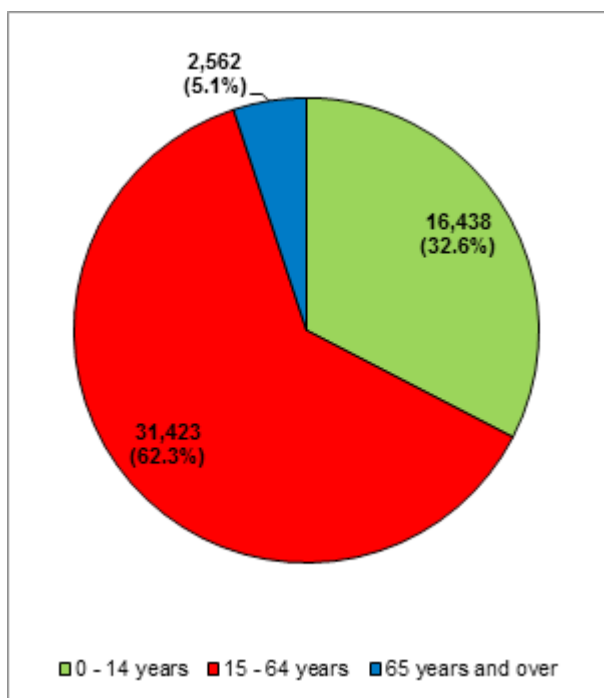
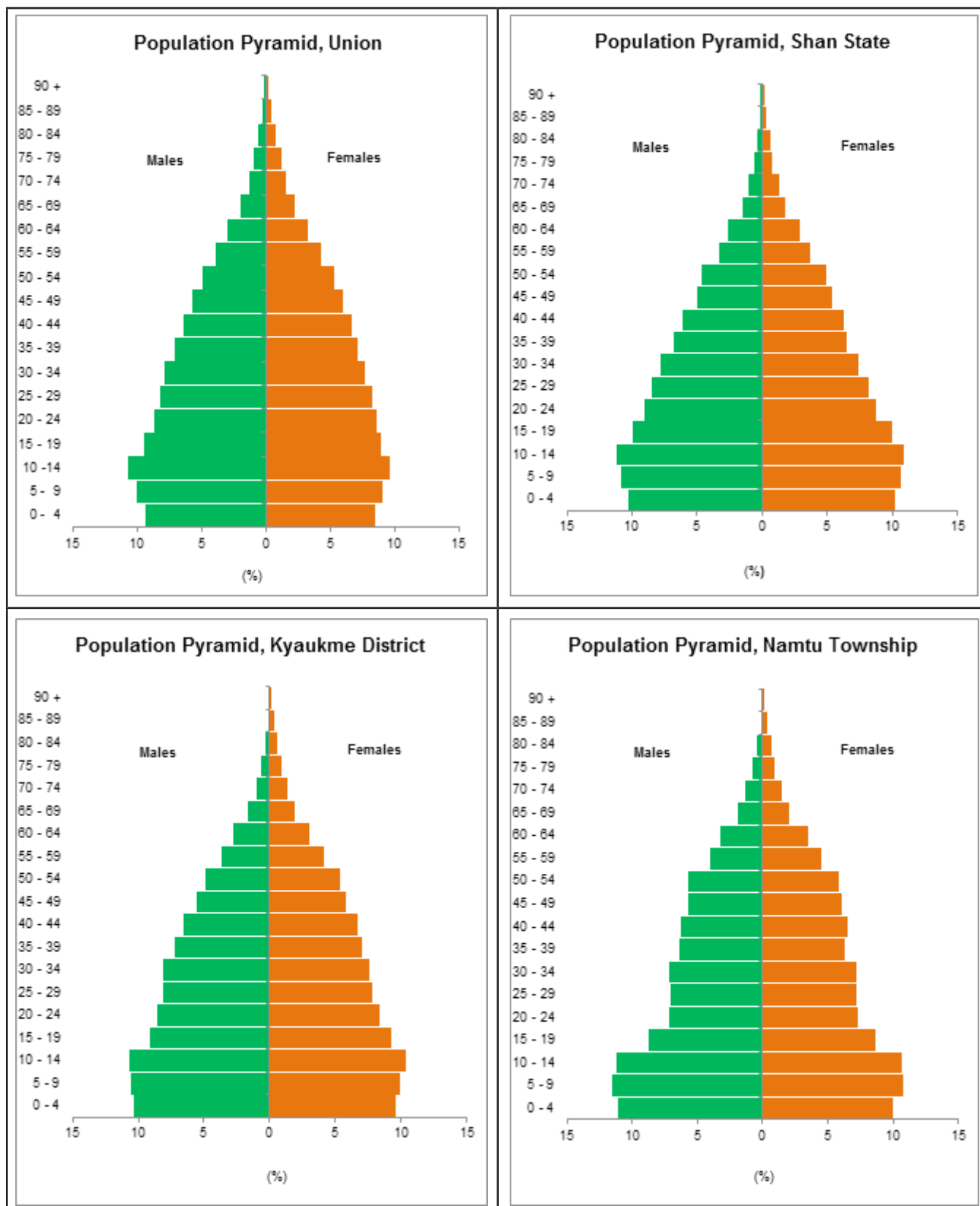


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Namtu Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	50,423	24,448	25,975
0 - 4	5,318	2,713	2,605
5 - 9	5,601	2,816	2,785
10 - 14	5,519	2,740	2,779
15 - 19	4,392	2,141	2,251
20 - 24	3,666	1,761	1,905
25 - 29	3,592	1,723	1,869
30 - 34	3,629	1,755	1,874
35 - 39	3,209	1,573	1,636
40 - 44	3,219	1,529	1,690
45 - 49	2,972	1,398	1,574
50 - 54	2,896	1,395	1,501
55 - 59	2,161	998	1,163
60 - 64	1,687	782	905
65 - 69	992	461	531
70 - 74	697	319	378
75 - 79	406	182	224
80 - 84	287	103	184
85 - 89	122	34	88
90 +	58	25	33

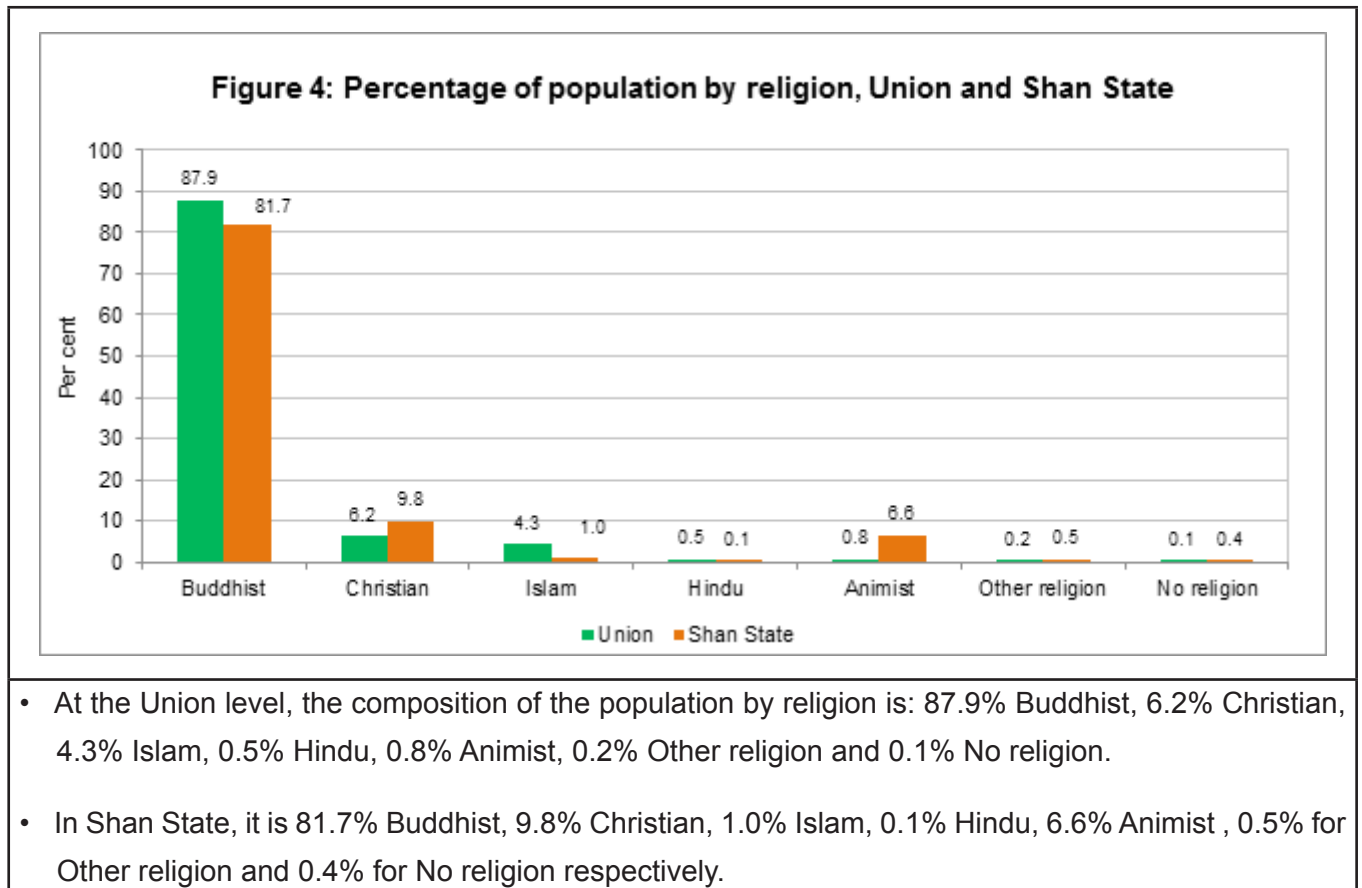
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Namtu Township is 62.3 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions 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 Namtu Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Namtu Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is slightly low percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Namtu Township.
- Starting from age group 10-14, there are more females than males 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	1,098	562	536	268	129	139
6	1,135	574	561	691	325	366
7	1,090	515	575	859	403	456
8	1,065	500	565	859	399	460
9	960	454	506	817	379	438
10	1,122	509	613	930	414	516
11	908	423	485	766	350	416
12	1,050	466	584	784	325	459
13	1,023	493	530	707	316	391
14	867	385	482	532	210	322
15	896	403	493	458	210	248
16	784	377	407	278	114	164
17	865	429	436	234	98	136
18	942	430	512	150	57	93
19	652	298	354	88	36	52
20	985	443	542	66	34	32
21	591	307	284	25	7	18
22	688	316	372	21	6	15
23	655	301	354	11	6	5
24	569	262	307	11	3	8
25	825	388	437	11	4	7
26	581	280	301	8	5	3
27	605	283	322	5	3	2
28	793	350	443	9	6	3
29	627	299	328	7	1	6

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

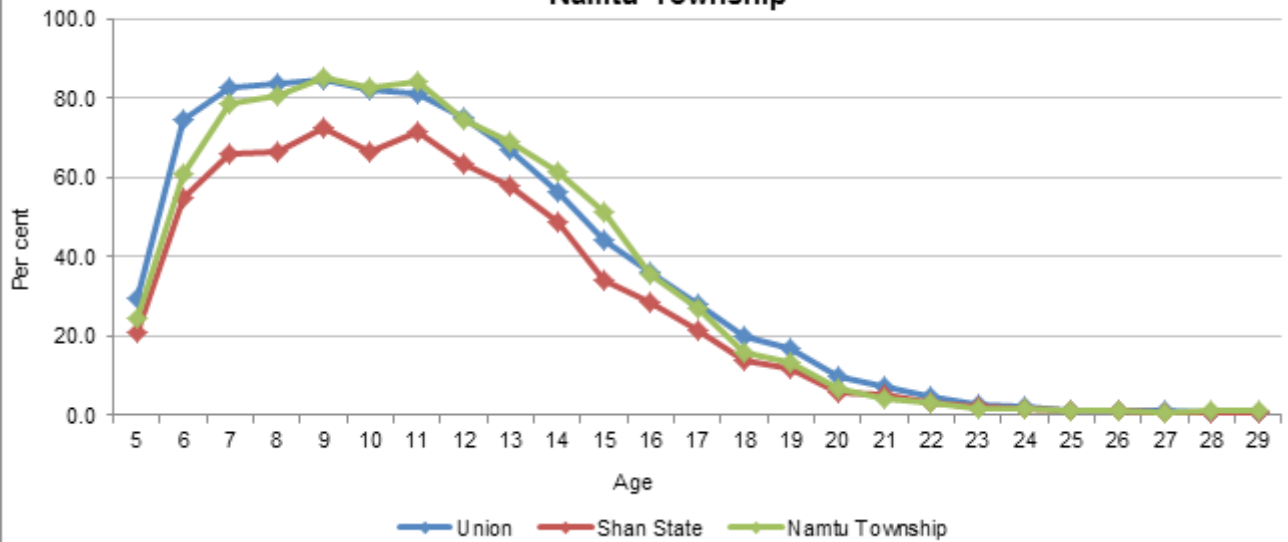
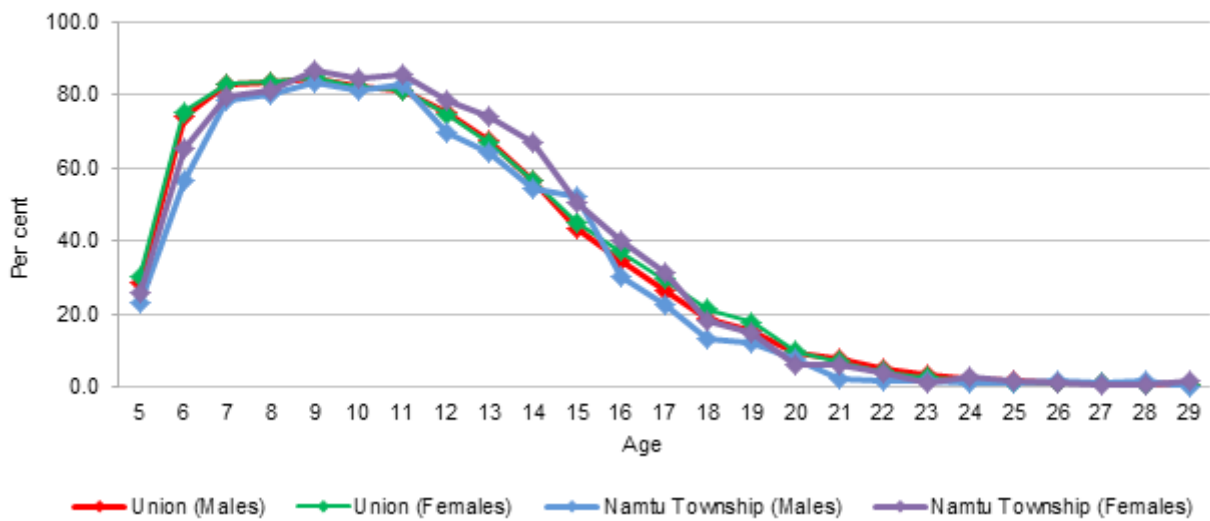
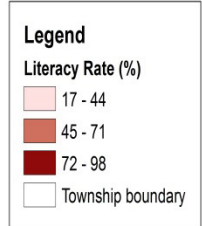
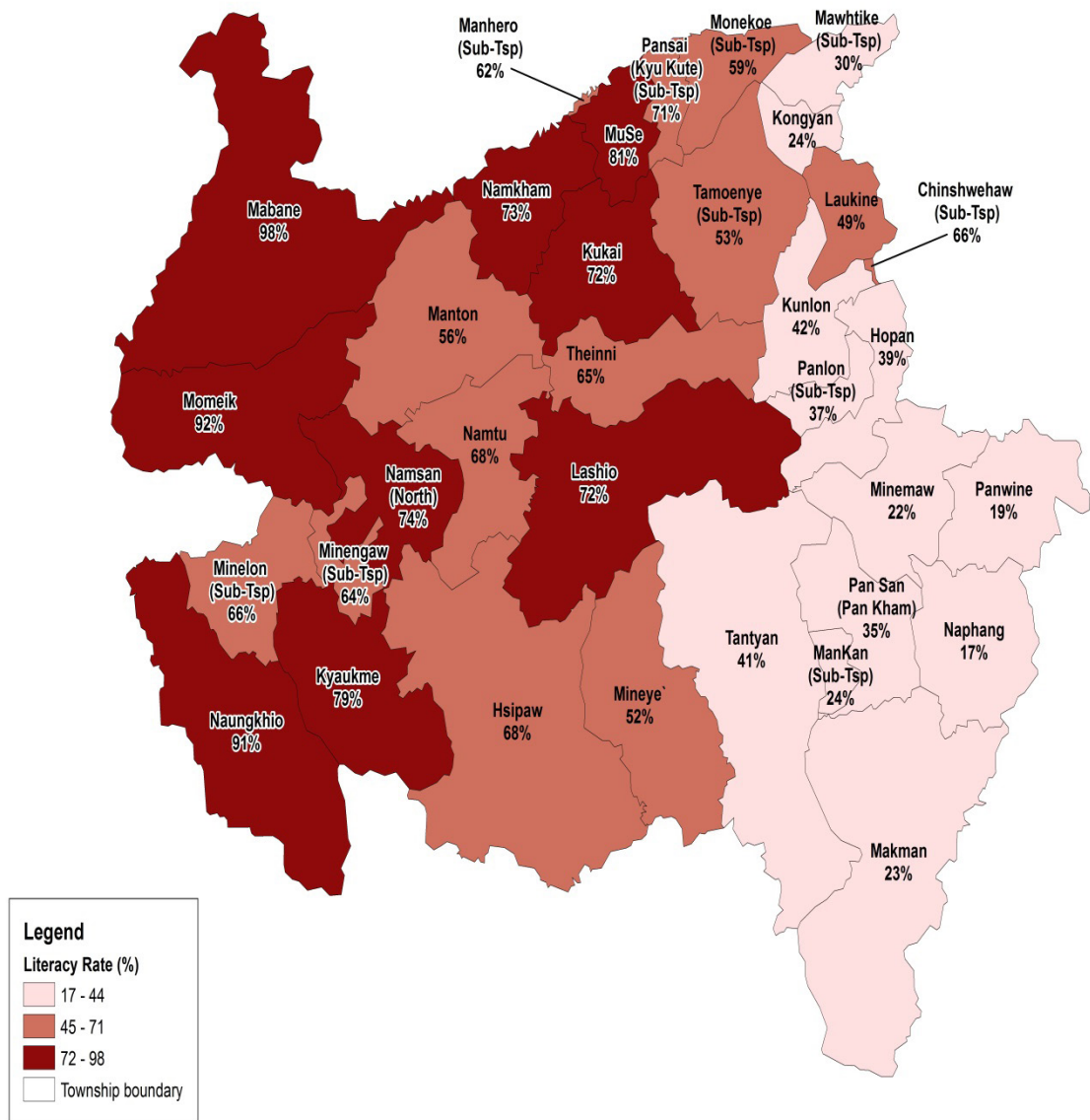


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Namtu Township



- School attendance in Namtu Township noticeably drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Namtu Township is lower starting from age 12 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Kyaukme District	: 77.8%
Namtu Township	: 67.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	7,627	81.0
Males	3,566	80.1
Females	4,061	81.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Namtu Township is 67.5 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of (64.6%) for Shan State, but less than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 63.7 per cent and for the males it is 71.8 per cent.
- In Namtu Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 81.0 per cent with 81.7 per cent for females and 80.1 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	25,927	10,509	40.5	4,018	3,040	3,731	2,410	31	1,325	48	13	802
Urban	7,377	1,243	16.8	1,047	995	1,687	1,410	12	910	26	5	42
Rural	18,550	9,266	50.0	2,971	2,045	2,044	1,000	19	415	22	8	760
Males	12,277	4,470	36.4	2,063	1,521	2,032	1,062	24	508	13	7	577
Females	13,650	6,039	44.2	1,955	1,519	1,699	1,348	7	817	35	6	225

- About 40.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- About 50.0 per cent of the rural population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 36.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 44.2 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 11.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.1 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	12.9	14.1	11.7	6.0	7.5	4.3
15 - 19	55.3	61.9	49.0	9.1	10.8	7.0
20 - 24	78.3	88.8	68.6	8.8	8.7	8.9
25 - 29	80.9	94.3	68.6	4.7	4.9	4.4
30 - 34	82.0	95.0	69.8	2.9	3.4	2.3
35 - 39	82.8	94.0	71.9	2.3	2.8	1.7
40 - 44	80.9	94.0	69.1	1.8	2.2	1.5
45 - 49	80.3	94.4	67.8	1.1	1.8	0.3
50 - 54	76.7	90.6	63.8	0.9	1.3	0.4
55 - 59	67.7	84.6	53.3	0.6	0.7	0.5
60 - 64	49.4	62.8	37.9	0.7	1.0	0.3
65 - 69	36.8	48.6	26.6	0.3	-	0.7
70 - 74	23.2	33.2	14.8	-	-	-
75 +	14.8	23.0	9.5	0.8	-	2.0
15 - 24	65.8	74.0	58.0	8.9	9.7	8.0
15 - 64	74.3	86.5	63.1	3.7	4.1	3.2

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

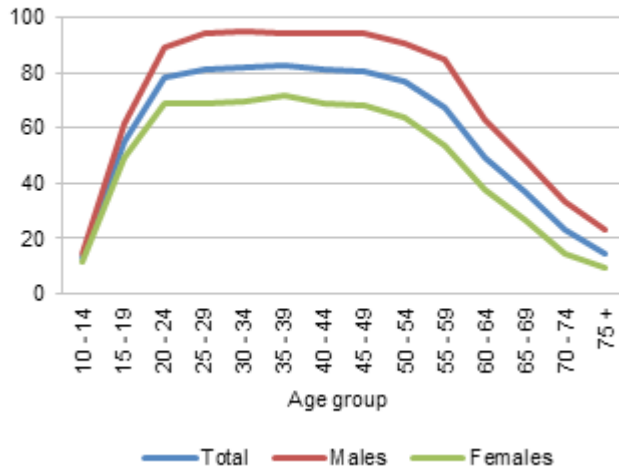
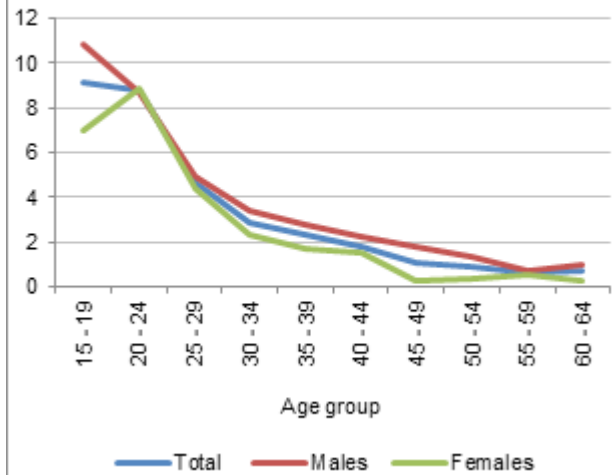


Figure 9: Unemployment rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Namtu Township is 74.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 63.1 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.5 per cent.
- In Namtu Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Namtu Township is 3.7 per cent. The unemployment rate for males (4.1%) and for females (3.2%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 8.0 per cent.

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

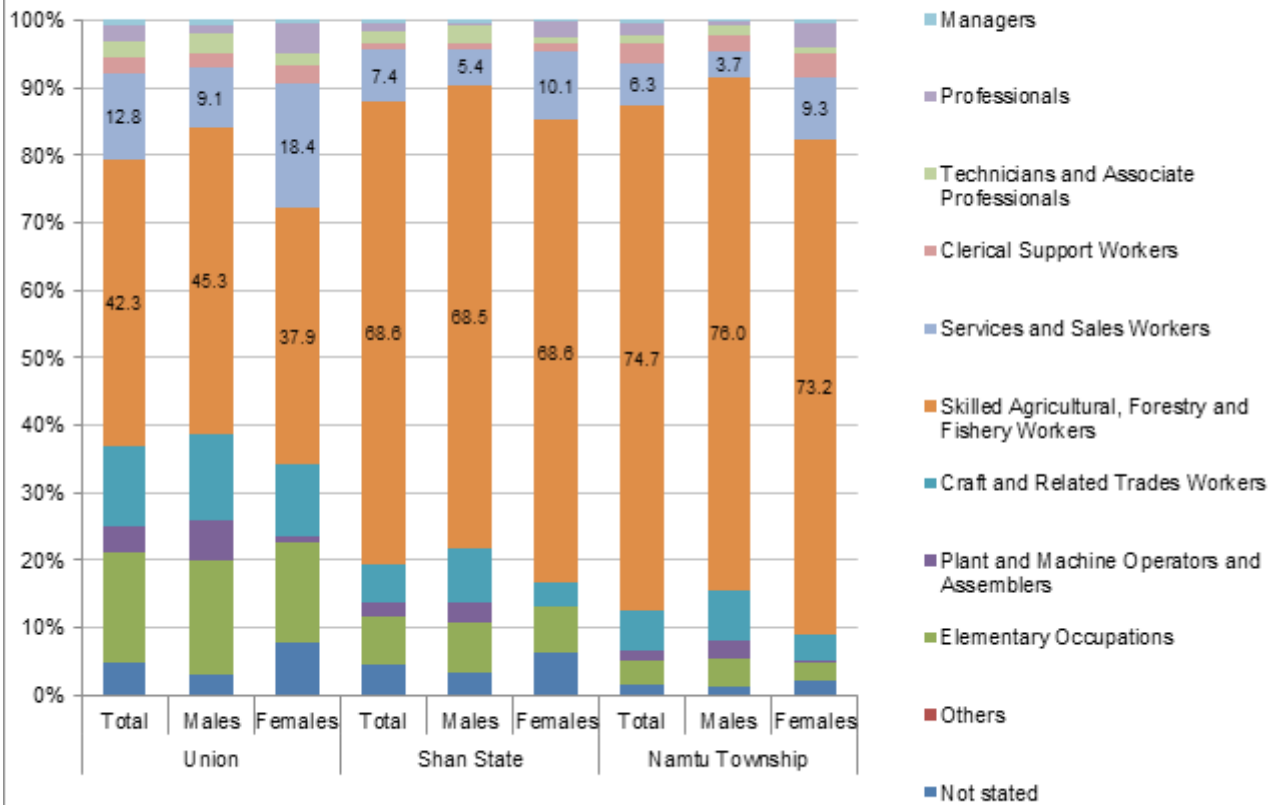
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	14,787	1.0	37.8	33.2	16.5	1.9	9.7
Males	5,107	1.8	49.4	4.4	21.1	2.8	20.5
Females	9,680	0.5	31.7	48.4	14.1	1.4	3.9

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 49.4 per cent of males are full time students while 48.4 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	21,824	11,983	9,841	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	75	32	43	0.3	0.3	0.4
Professionals	396	56	340	1.8	0.5	3.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	301	193	108	1.4	1.6	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	626	280	346	2.9	2.3	3.5
Services and Sales Workers	1,367	449	918	6.3	3.7	9.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	16,311	9,107	7,204	74.7	76.0	73.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,275	906	369	5.8	7.6	3.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	325	299	26	1.5	2.5	0.3
Elementary Occupations	779	499	280	3.6	4.2	2.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	369	162	207	1.7	1.4	2.1

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



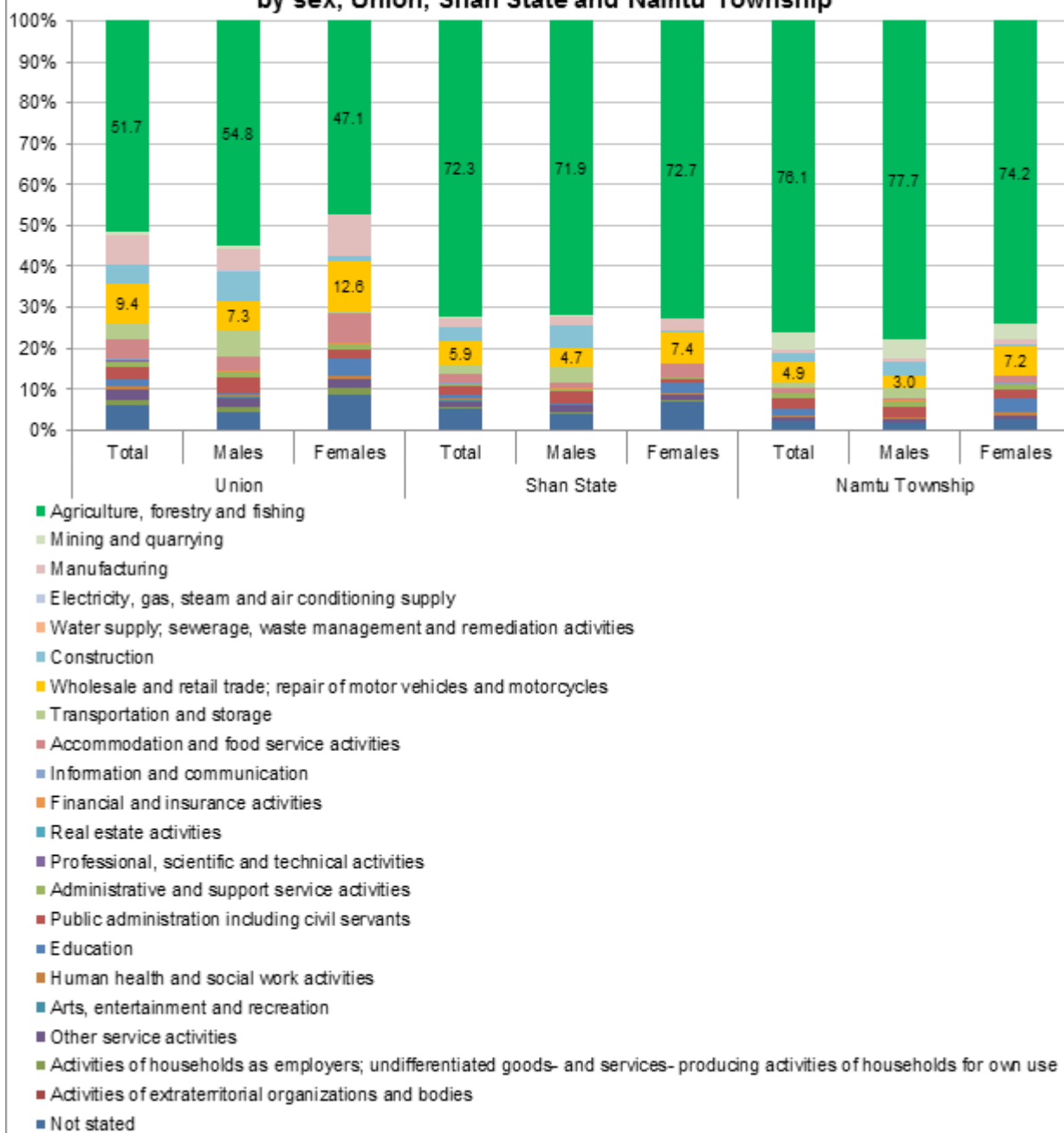
- In Namtu Township, 74.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 6.3 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 76.0 per cent of males and 73.2 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.4 per cent are in 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	21,824	11,983	9,841	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16,612	9,314	7,298	76.1	77.7	74.2
Mining and quarrying	920	547	373	4.2	4.6	3.8
Manufacturing	204	100	104	0.9	0.8	1.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11	9	2	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6	5	1	*	*	*
Construction	446	393	53	2.0	3.3	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,072	362	710	4.9	3.0	7.2
Transportation and storage	323	315	8	1.5	2.6	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	230	61	169	1.1	0.5	1.7
Information and communication	23	17	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	17	8	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10	6	4	*	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	284	159	125	1.3	1.3	1.3
Public administration including civil servants	492	290	202	2.3	2.4	2.1
Education	380	33	347	1.7	0.3	3.5
Human health and social work activities	123	21	102	0.6	0.2	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8	7	1	*	0.1	*
Other service activities	151	92	59	0.7	0.8	0.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	28	15	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	483	228	255	2.2	1.9	2.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



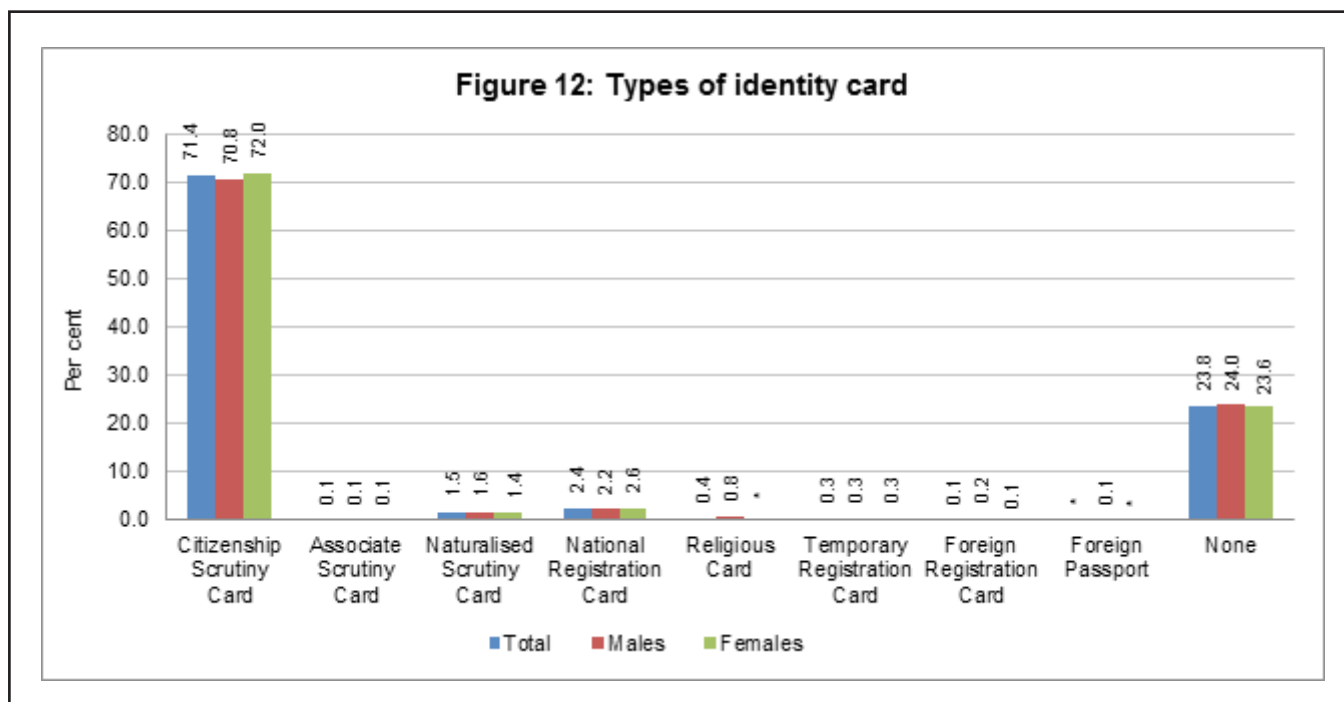
- In Namtu Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 76.1 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 4.9 per cent.
- There are 77.7 per cent of males and 74.2 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	28,204	45	585	949	155	108	49	*	9,394
Urban	8,432	24	215	190	64	19	18	*	1,958
Rural	19,772	21	370	759	91	89	31	*	7,436
Males	13,391	26	298	423	148	53	33	*	4,533
Females	14,813	19	287	526	7	55	16	*	4,861

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Namtu Township, 71.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 23.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 24.0 per cent of males and 23.6 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	50,423	47,341	3,082	6.1	1,374	1,137	1,035	976
0 - 4	5,318	5,265	53	1.0	9	6	32	31
5 - 9	5,601	5,499	102	1.8	15	37	26	43
10 - 14	5,519	5,416	103	1.9	15	27	26	63
15 - 19	4,392	4,314	78	1.8	14	26	23	36
20 - 24	3,666	3,573	93	2.5	16	39	25	43
25 - 29	3,592	3,493	99	2.8	16	49	27	36
30 - 34	3,629	3,485	144	4.0	23	69	36	57
35 - 39	3,209	3,054	155	4.8	40	52	47	50
40 - 44	3,219	3,014	205	6.4	89	68	51	58
45 - 49	2,972	2,689	283	9.5	146	71	75	84
50 - 54	2,896	2,587	309	10.7	171	91	87	72
55 - 59	2,161	1,855	306	14.2	157	92	95	82
60 - 64	1,687	1,370	317	18.8	184	105	108	74
65 - 69	992	730	262	26.4	152	116	105	73
70 - 74	697	496	201	28.8	123	94	84	53
75 - 79	406	247	159	39.2	90	72	82	50
80 - 84	287	150	137	47.7	73	81	68	43
85 - 89	122	74	48	39.3	28	26	23	14
90 +	58	30	28	48.3	13	16	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
Males	24,448	22,957	1,491	6.1	605	566	485	455
0 - 4	2,713	2,686	27	1.0	2	4	17	18
5 - 9	2,816	2,764	52	1.8	8	20	13	21
10 - 14	2,740	2,680	60	2.2	8	19	15	36
15 - 19	2,141	2,096	45	2.1	8	14	13	18
20 - 24	1,761	1,702	59	3.4	8	29	16	29
25 - 29	1,723	1,670	53	3.1	10	23	14	20
30 - 34	1,755	1,675	80	4.6	16	37	19	28
35 - 39	1,573	1,484	89	5.7	22	32	28	31
40 - 44	1,529	1,431	98	6.4	35	40	27	25
45 - 49	1,398	1,276	122	8.7	56	26	41	34
50 - 54	1,395	1,223	172	12.3	91	55	53	35
55 - 59	998	858	140	14.0	69	41	40	32
60 - 64	782	634	148	18.9	81	48	48	34
65 - 69	461	338	123	26.7	73	57	47	31
70 - 74	319	235	84	26.3	48	45	31	21
75 - 79	182	114	68	37.4	39	29	31	20
80 - 84	103	59	44	42.7	19	28	20	13
85 - 89	34	21	13	38.2	5	12	5	4
90 +	25	11	14	56.0	7	7	7	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	25,975	24,384	1,591	6.1	769	571	550	521
0 - 4	2,605	2,579	26	1.0	7	2	15	13
5 - 9	2,785	2,735	50	1.8	7	17	13	22
10 - 14	2,779	2,736	43	1.5	7	8	11	27
15 - 19	2,251	2,218	33	1.5	6	12	10	18
20 - 24	1,905	1,871	34	1.8	8	10	9	14
25 - 29	1,869	1,823	46	2.5	6	26	13	16
30 - 34	1,874	1,810	64	3.4	7	32	17	29
35 - 39	1,636	1,570	66	4.0	18	20	19	19
40 - 44	1,690	1,583	107	6.3	54	28	24	33
45 - 49	1,574	1,413	161	10.2	90	45	34	50
50 - 54	1,501	1,364	137	9.1	80	36	34	37
55 - 59	1,163	997	166	14.3	88	51	55	50
60 - 64	905	736	169	18.7	103	57	60	40
65 - 69	531	392	139	26.2	79	59	58	42
70 - 74	378	261	117	31.0	75	49	53	32
75 - 79	224	133	91	40.6	51	43	51	30
80 - 84	184	91	93	50.5	54	53	48	30
85 - 89	88	53	35	39.8	23	14	18	10
90 +	33	19	14	42.4	6	9	8	9

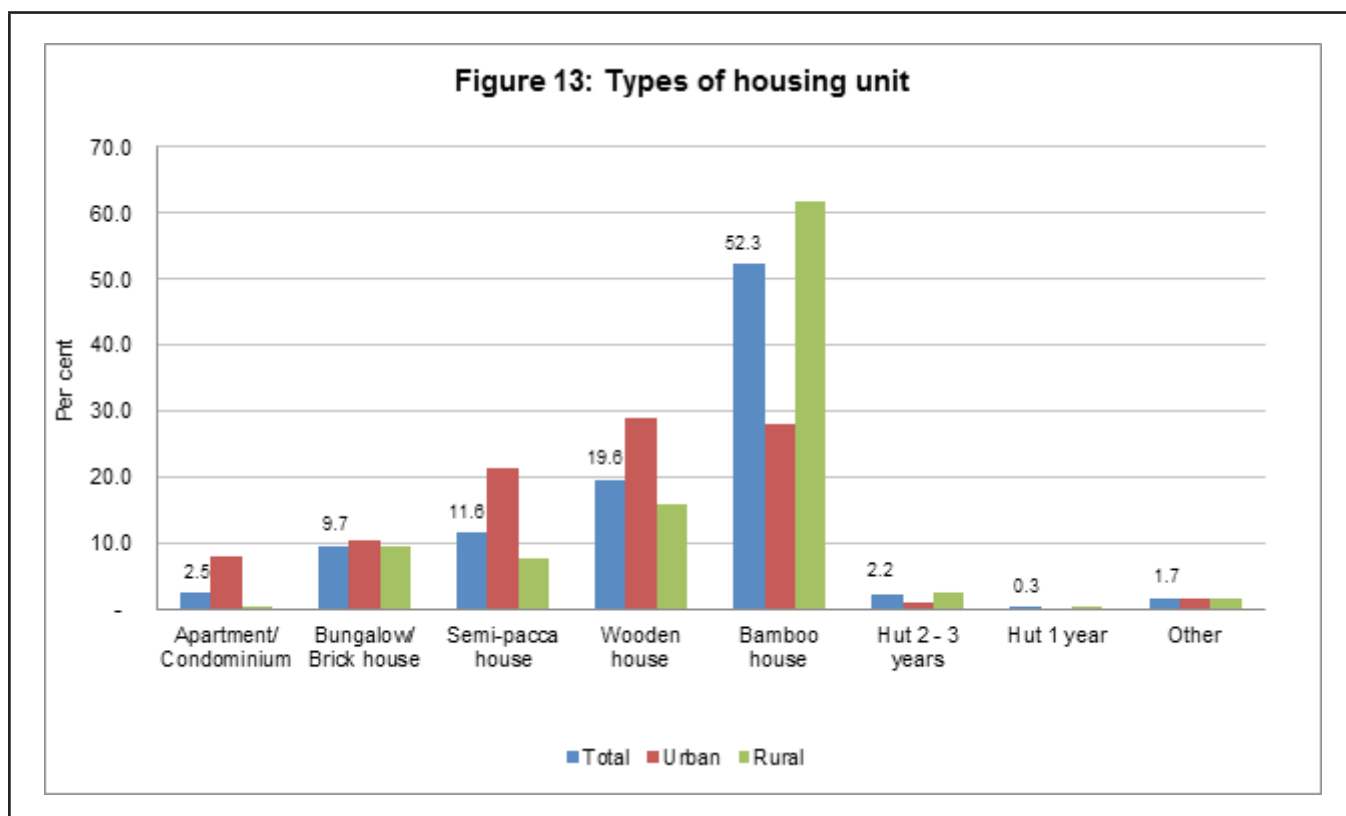
- Six in every 100 persons in Namtu Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Disability for both females and males percentage are same.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and hearing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	11,641	2.5	9.7	11.6	19.6	52.3	2.2	0.3	1.7
Urban	3,257	7.9	10.3	21.6	28.9	28.1	1.1	0.2	1.8
Rural	8,384	0.4	9.5	7.7	16.0	61.7	2.7	0.4	1.7



- The majority of the households in Namtu Township are living in bamboo houses (52.3%) followed by households in wooden houses (19.6%).
- About 28.9 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 61.7 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

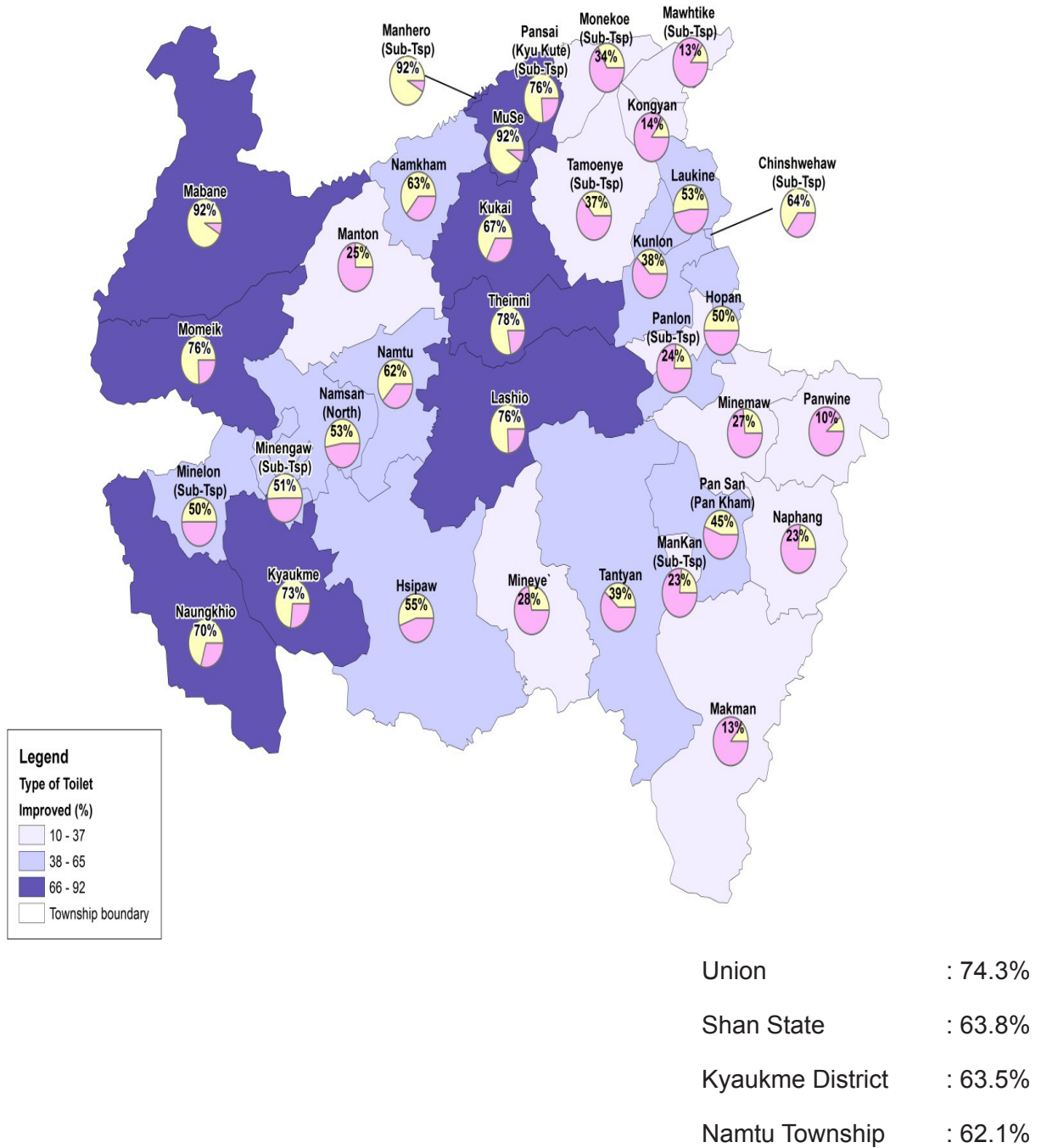


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.8	0.3	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		61.3	81.2	53.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>62.1</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>54.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		25.7	12.9	30.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		4.3	1.0	5.5
Other		2.8	0.3	3.8
None		5.0	4.2	5.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	11,641	3,257	8,384

- Up to 62.1 per cent of the households in Namtu Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (61.3%)).
- 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.
- About 5.0 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 Namtu Township, 5.3 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

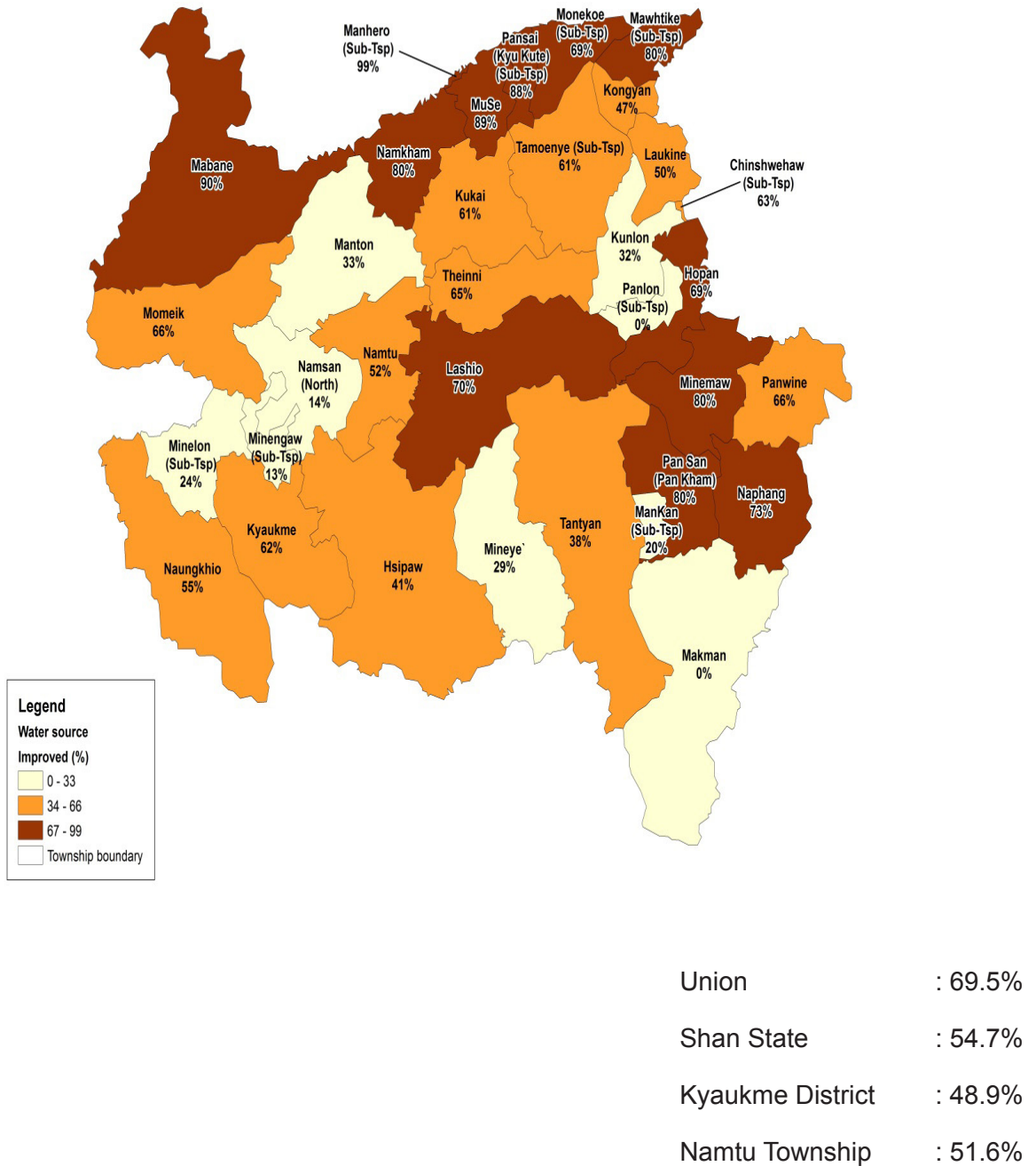


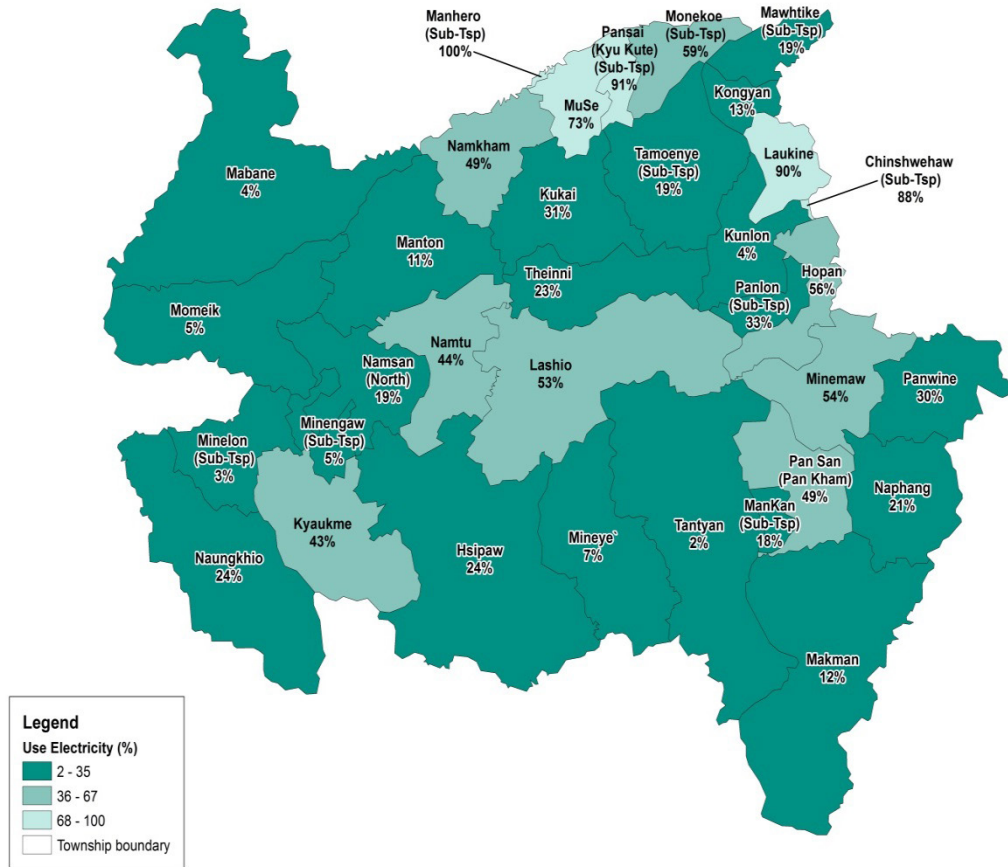
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		41.7	82.0	26.1
Tube well, borehole		0.9	0.4	1.1
Protected well/ Spring		7.4	1.0	9.9
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.6	4.4	0.4
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>51.6</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>37.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		11.3	0.1	15.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake		10.7	4.5	13.1
River/stream/ canal		14.6	4.1	18.7
Waterfall/ Rain water		10.1	1.5	13.4
Other		1.7	2.0	1.6
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>48.4</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>62.5</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	11,641	3,257	8,384

- In Namtu Township, 51.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Using improved sources of drinking water in Shan State is 54.7 per cent and in Union is 69.5 per cent.
- About 41.7 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 14.6 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- About 48.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 62.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Kyaukme District	: 23.6%
Namtou Township	: 43.7%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		43.7	90.6	25.5
Kerosene		0.8	0.1	1.1
Candle		8.8	3.5	10.8
Battery		3.8	1.1	4.9
Generator (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Water mill (private)		9.8	-	13.6
Solar system/energy		28.7	3.8	38.4
Other		4.3	0.9	5.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	11,641	3,257	8,384

- In Namtu Township, 43.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 38.4 per cent of the households use solar system/energy for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

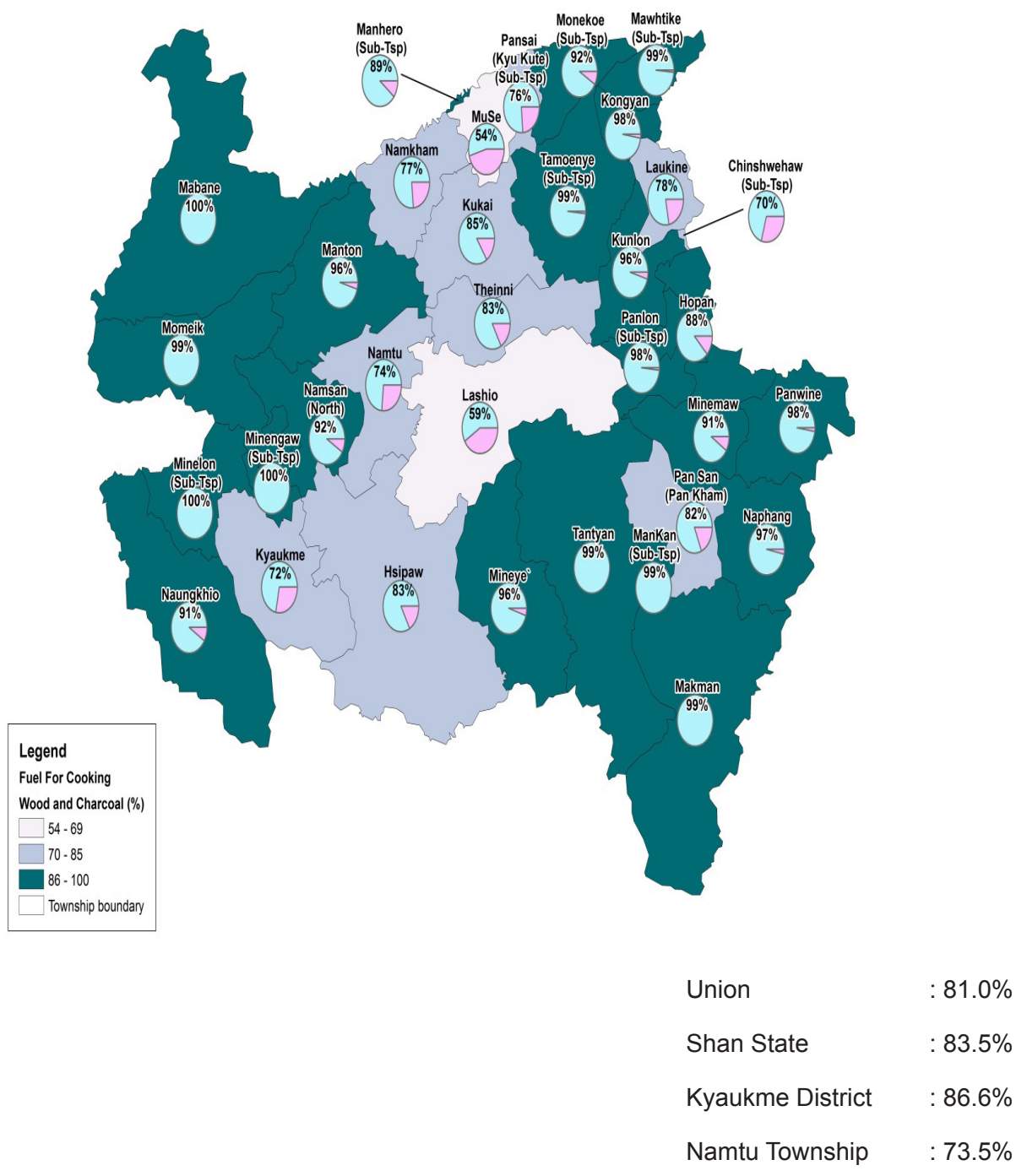


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		26.2	56.7	14.4
LPG		*	*	-
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	-	0.1
Firewood		69.8	34.1	83.7
Charcoal		3.7	8.9	1.7
Coal		0.1	0.1	0.1
Other		0.1	0.2	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	11,641	3,257	8,384

- In Namtu Township, households use wood-related fuels for cooking with 69.8 per cent using firewood and 3.7 per cent using charcoal.
- About 26.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 83.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.7 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

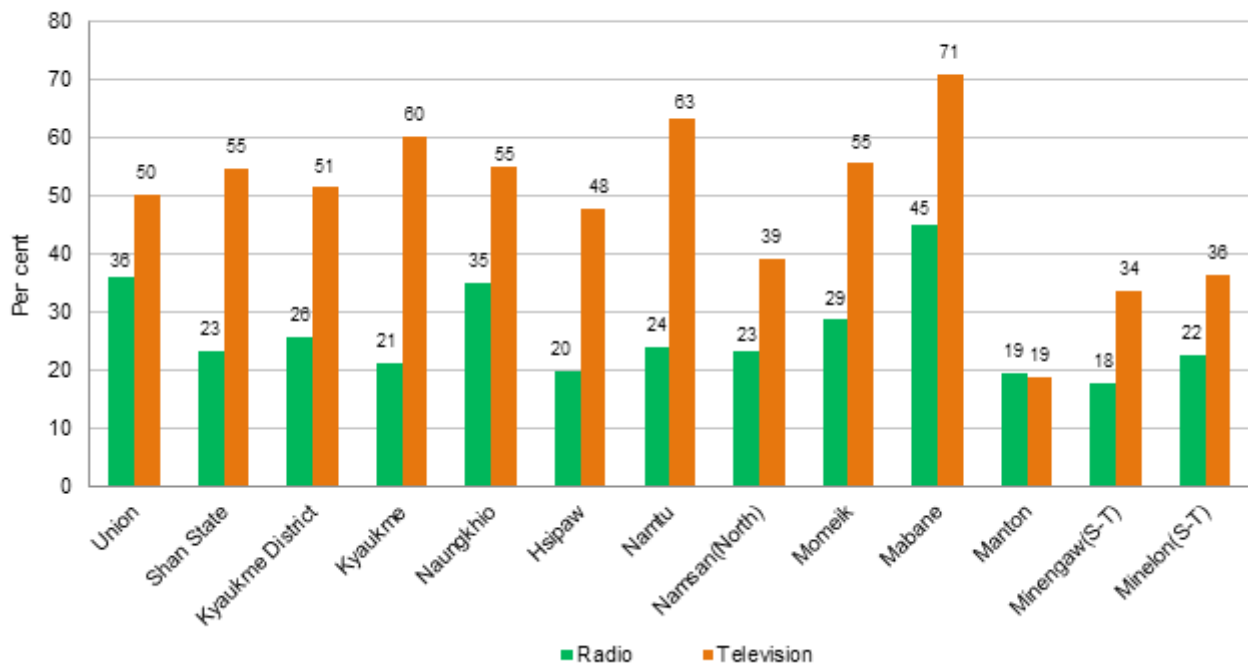
Communication and related amenities

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	11,641	24.0	63.1	3.5	10.5	2.0	0.5	29.9	0.1
Urban	3,257	24.2	80.2	7.3	18.8	4.9	1.2	15.8	0.2
Rural	8,384	23.9	56.4	2.1	7.3	0.8	0.2	35.4	0.1

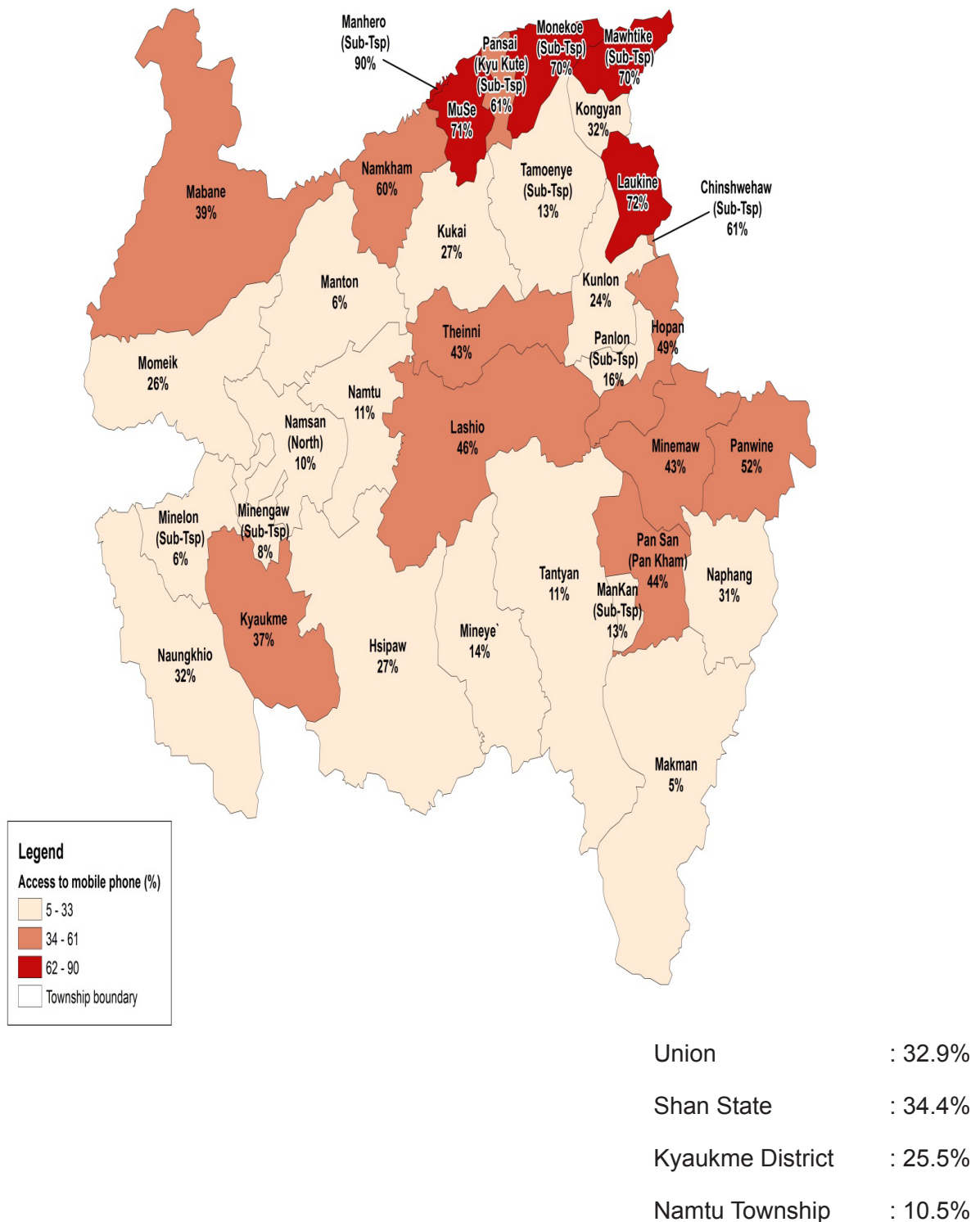
- About 63.1 per cent of the households in Namtu Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 80.2 per cent of households in urban areas and 56.4 per cent of households in rural area have access to television.

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



- About 63.1 per cent of the households in Namtu Township have access to television and one in four households (24.0%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- About 10.5 per cent of the households in Namtu Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the lowest proportion group.

Transportation items

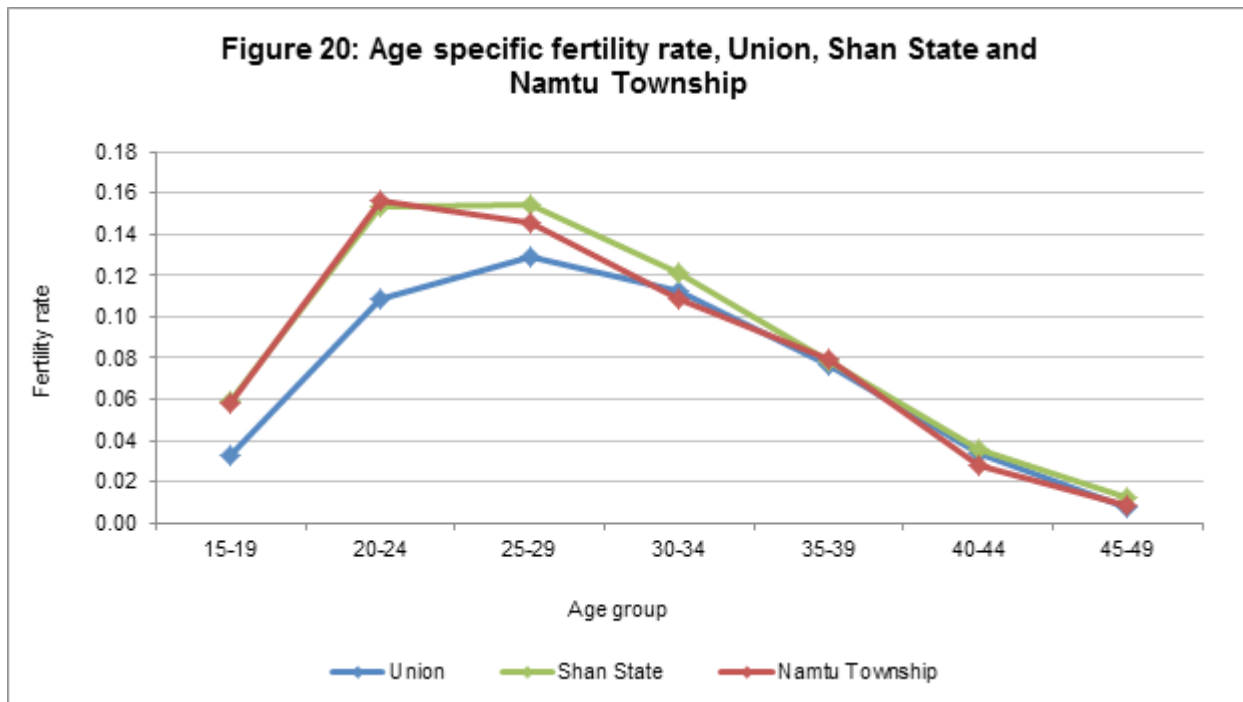
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
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
Namtu Township	11,641	249	7,168	633	527	13	1	2,417
Urban	3,257	80	1,951	213	80	1	1	78
Rural	8,384	169	5,217	420	447	12	-	2,339

- In Namtu Township, 61.6 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 20.8 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

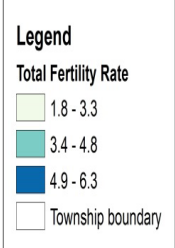
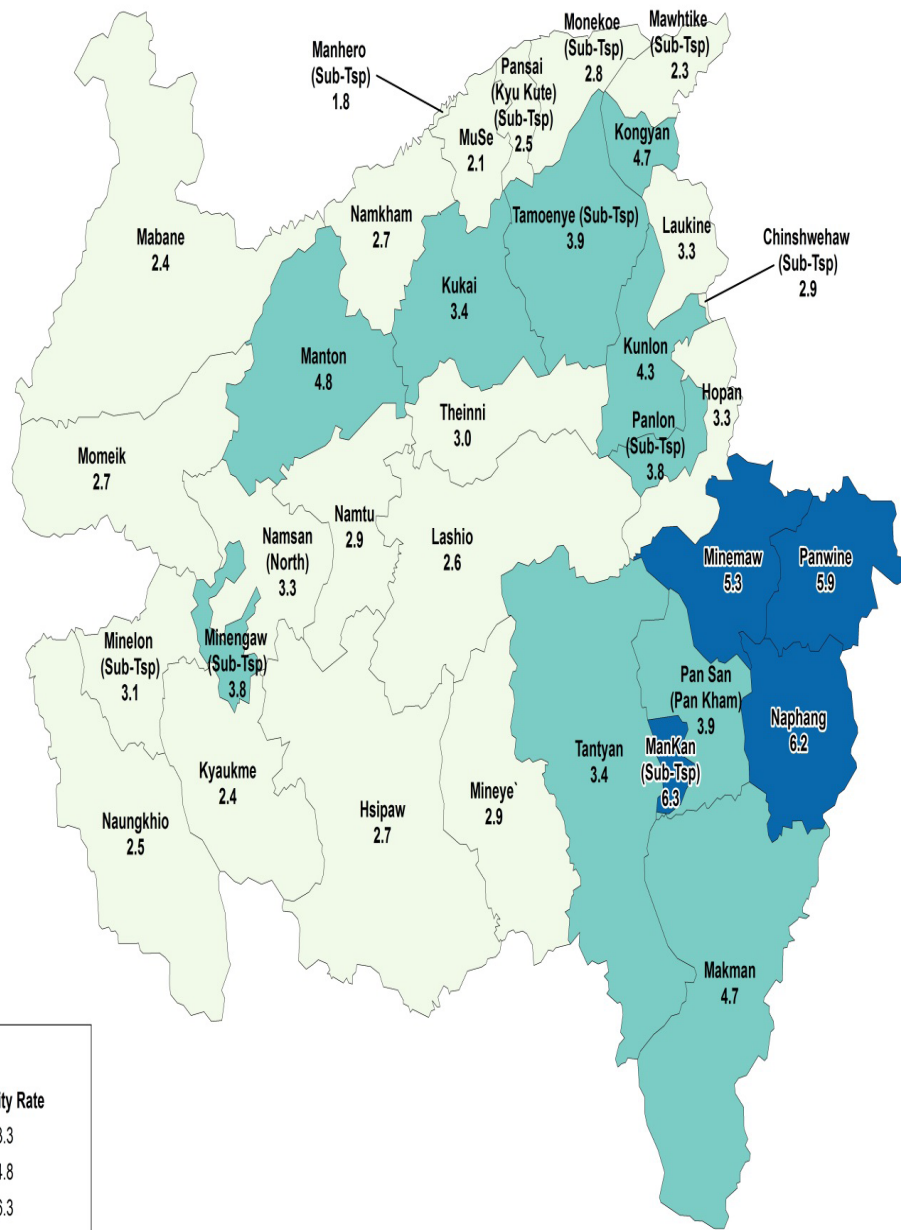
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



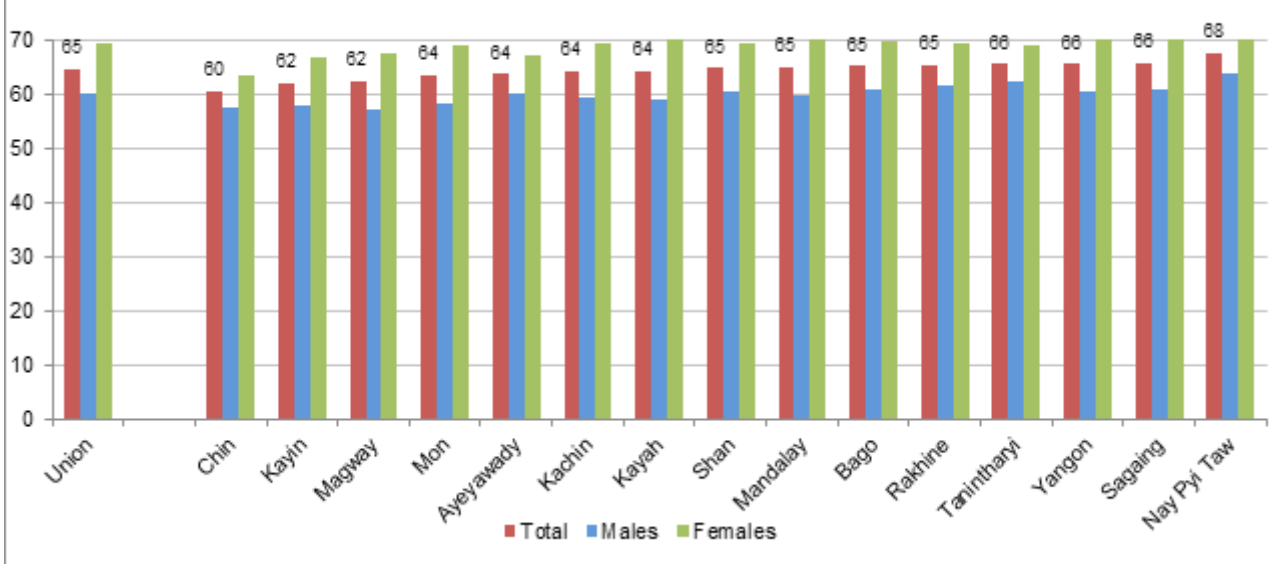
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.9 children per woman and it is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Kyaukme District	: 2.8
Namtu Township	: 2.9

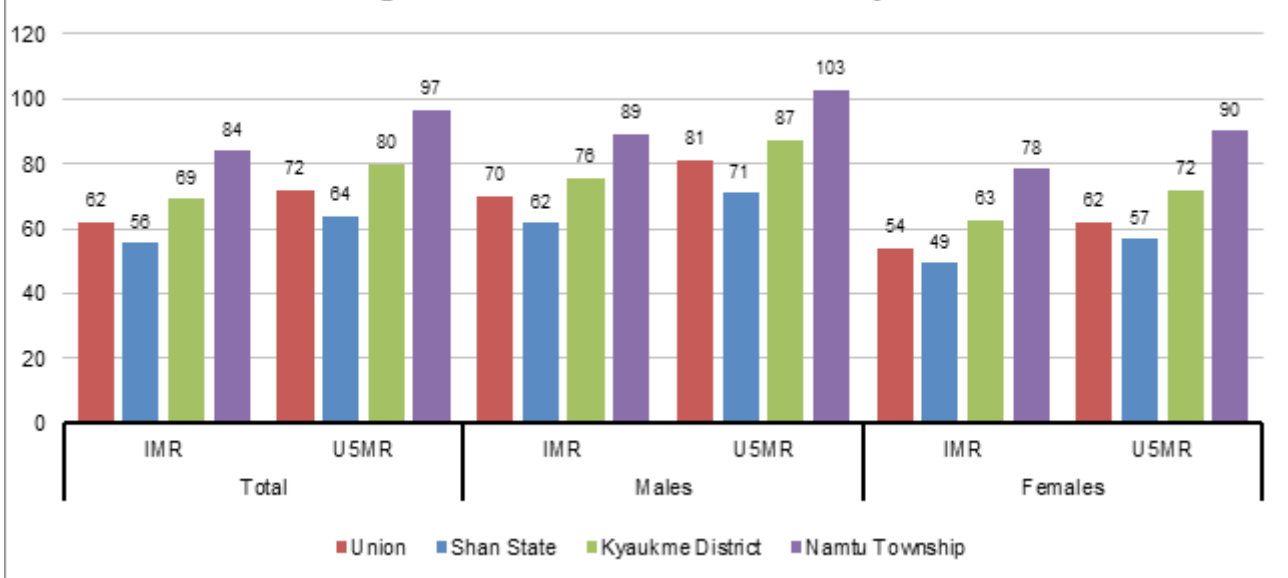
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

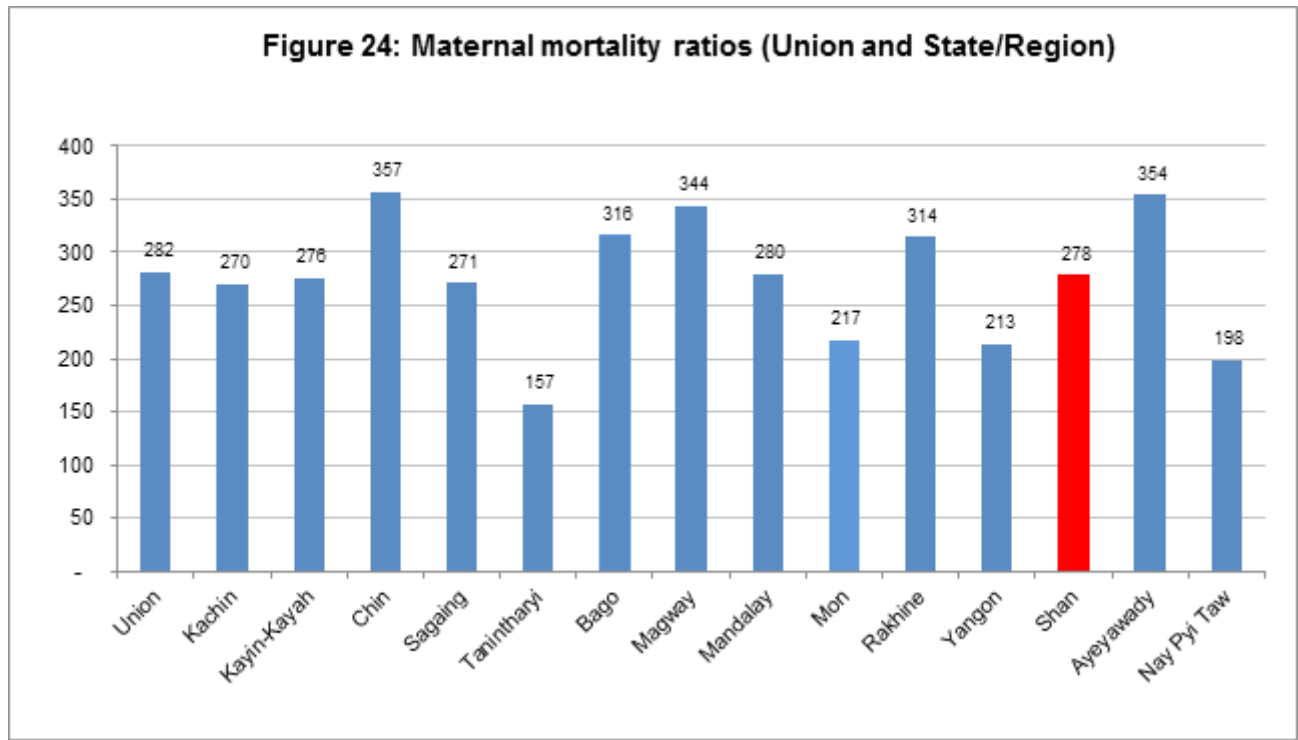
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in 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 Namtu Township are higher than those in Shan State and Kyaukme District. The Infant mortality in Namtu is 84 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 97 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 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.

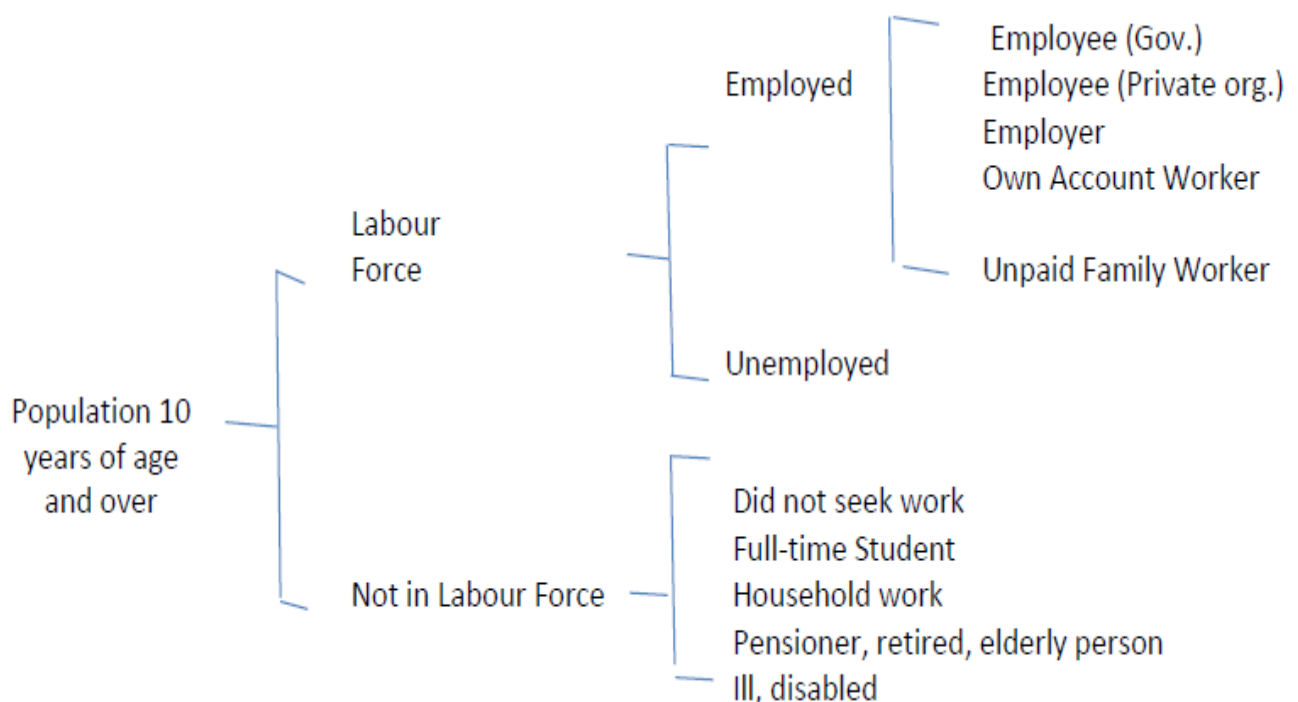
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

