



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, LOILIN DISTRICT

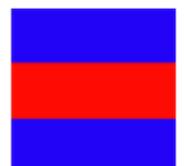
Nanhsam (South) Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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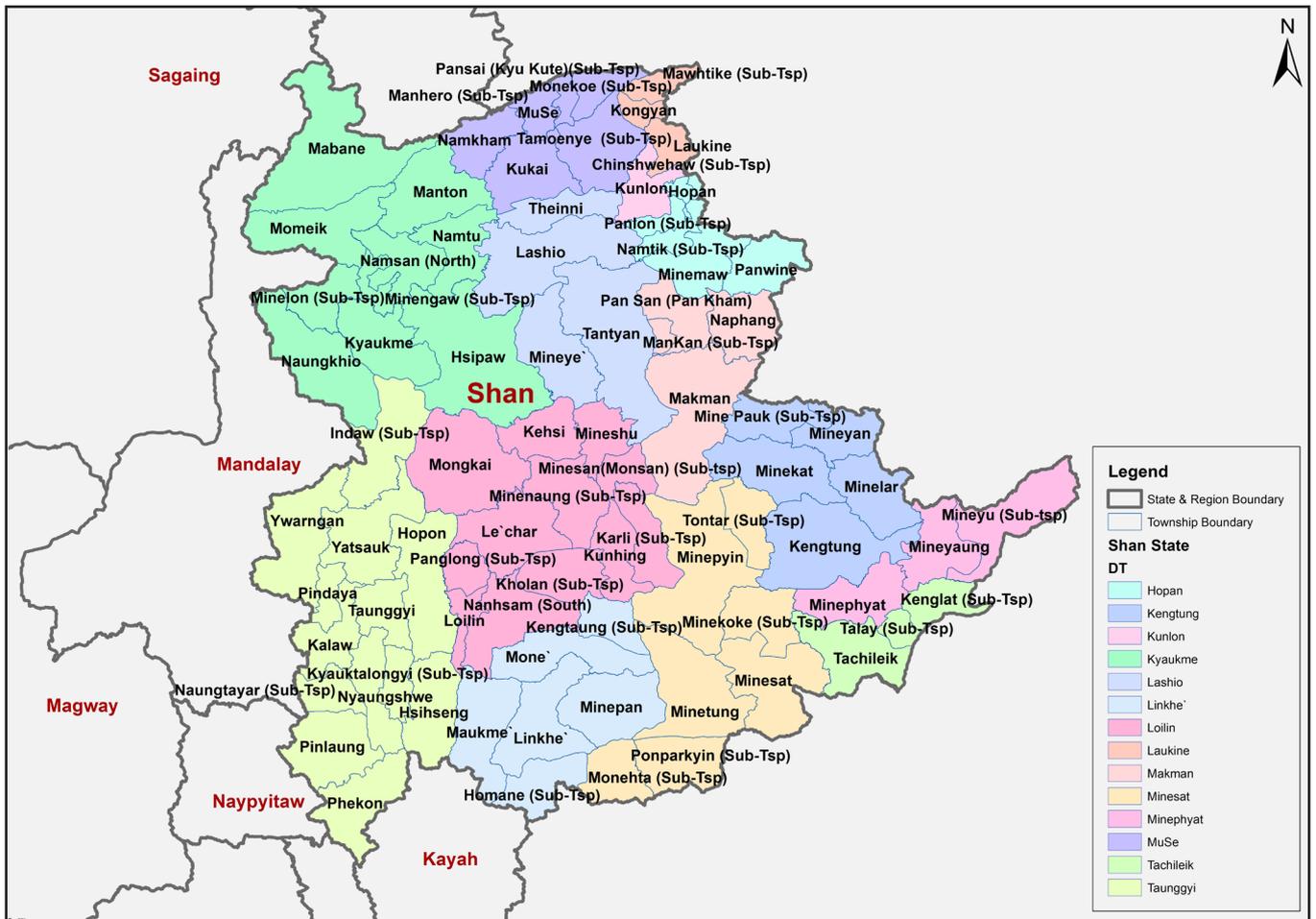
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October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Nanhsam (South) Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	92,302 ²	
Population males	46,542 (50.4%)	
Population females	45,760 (49.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	25.8%	
Area (Km²)	2,549.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	36.2 persons	
Median age	23.8 years	
Number of wards	5	
Number of village tracts	15	
Number of private households	18,863	
Percentage of female headed households	22.7%	
Mean household size	4.7 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	56.3	
Child dependency ratio	51.2	
Old dependency ratio	5.1	
Ageing index	9.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	102	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	67.0%	
Male	73.4%	
Female	60.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,499	2.7
Walking	853	0.9
Seeing	940	1.0
Hearing	799	0.9
Remembering	1,055	1.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	50,799	69.9	
Associate Scrutiny	32	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	118	0.2	
National Registration	347	0.5	
Religious	285	0.4	
Temporary Registration	82	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	21,013	28.9	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	77.1%	89.5%	64.4%
Unemployment rate	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
Employment to population ratio	76.0%	88.2%	63.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	16,071	85.2	
Renter	1,170	6.2	
Provided free (individually)	225	1.2	
Government quarters	1,266	6.7	
Private company quarters	63	0.3	
Other	68	0.4	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.9%		12.7%
Bamboo	51.7%	37.8%	0.8%
Earth	0.5%	3.4%	
Wood	21.2%	30.9%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		85.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	24.9%	26.7%	0.1%
Other	0.6%	1.3%	0.4%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	4,004	21.2	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	68	0.4	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	13,589	72.1	
Charcoal	1,117	5.9	
Coal	38	0.2	
Other	39	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	6,100	32.3
Kerosene	440	2.3
Candle	4,831	25.6
Battery	341	1.8
Generator (private)	346	1.8
Water mill (private)	377	2.0
Solar system/energy	6,324	33.5
Other	104	0.6
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,838	9.7
Tube well, borehole	688	3.7
Protected well/spring	2,433	12.9
Bottled/purifier water	3,871	20.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>8,830</i>	<i>46.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	4,476	23.7
Pool/pond/lake	793	4.2
River/stream/canal	2,450	13.0
Waterfall/rainwater	847	4.5
Other	1,467	7.8
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>10,033</i>	<i>53.2</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,247	17.2
Tube well, borehole	451	2.4
Protected well/spring	2,024	10.7
Unprotected well/spring	3,989	21.1
Pool/pond/lake	1,043	5.5
River/stream/canal	4,714	25.0
Waterfall/rainwater	853	4.5
Bottled/purifier water	34	0.2
Other	2,508	13.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	311	1.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	11,780	62.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>12,091</i>	<i>64.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	4,471	23.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	300	1.6
Other	350	1.8
None	1,651	8.8
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	3,848	20.4
Television	11,048	58.6
Landline phone	709	3.8
Mobile phone	5,935	31.5
Computer	578	3.1
Internet at home	763	4.0
Households with none of the items	6,247	33.1
Households with all of the items	31	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,045	5.5
Motorcycle/Moped	13,753	72.9
Bicycle	1,404	7.4
4-Wheel tractor	3,322	17.6
Canoe/Boat	24	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	3,062	16.2

Note: ¹ Population figures for Nanhsam (South) 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 Nansam (South) 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 Nanhsam (South) Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	92,302 *		
Males	46,542		
Females	45,760		
Sex ratio	102 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	25.8%		
Area (Km ²)	2,549.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	36.2 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	15		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	87,793	22,156	65,637
Number of conventional households	18,863	4,841	14,022
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Nanhsam (South) Township, there are less females than males with 102 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (25.8%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Nanhsam (South) Township is 36 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Nanhsam (South) Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	18,863	92,302	46,542	45,760
	Ward	4,841	23,792	11,946	11,846
1	No(1)(W)	1,134	5,243	2,529	2,714
2	No(2)(W)	959	4,726	2,499	2,227
3	No(3)(W)	558	2,685	1,322	1,363
4	No(4)(W)	1,479	7,756	3,914	3,842
5	No(5)(W)	711	3,382	1,682	1,700
	Village Tract	14,022	68,510	34,596	33,914
1	Nansang/Wang Po(VT)	793	3,879	1,932	1,947
2	Wan Nawng(VT)	732	3,854	1,900	1,954
3	Loi La(VT)	364	1,851	892	959
4	Mat Mon Mun(VT)	1,680	7,547	3,920	3,627
5	Ah Hmat Ngar(VT)	1,123	5,108	2,701	2,407
6	Wan Ping(VT)	393	2,111	1,016	1,095
7	Hai Hpat(VT)	904	3,901	1,897	2,004
8	Loi Ye(VT)	629	2,797	1,416	1,381
9	Nawng Hee(VT)	1,375	7,036	3,474	3,562
10	Mong Seik(VT)	788	3,909	1,996	1,913
11	Nam Lit(VT)	1,123	6,068	3,082	2,986
12	Hai Nar Gyi(VT)	1,758	8,823	4,537	4,286
13	Bant Hin(VT)	1,080	5,473	2,713	2,760
14	Ping Hse(VT)	842	4,016	2,070	1,946
15	Ho Yang(VT)	438	2,137	1,050	1,087

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Nanhsam (South) Township

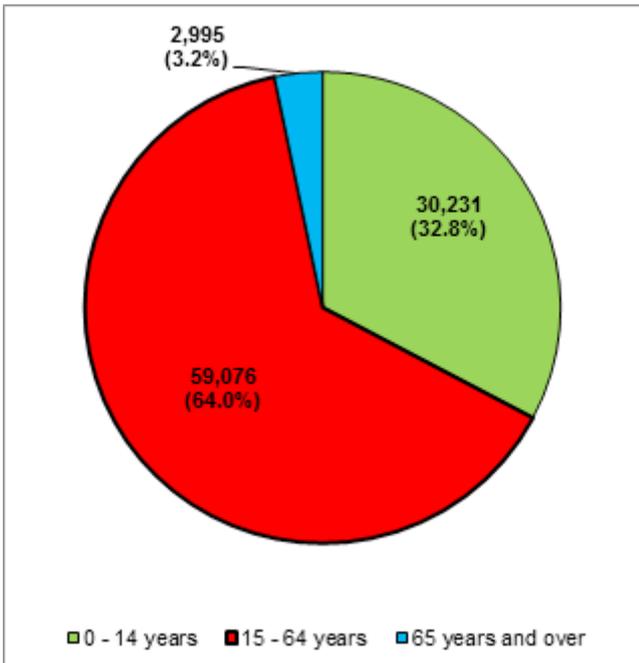
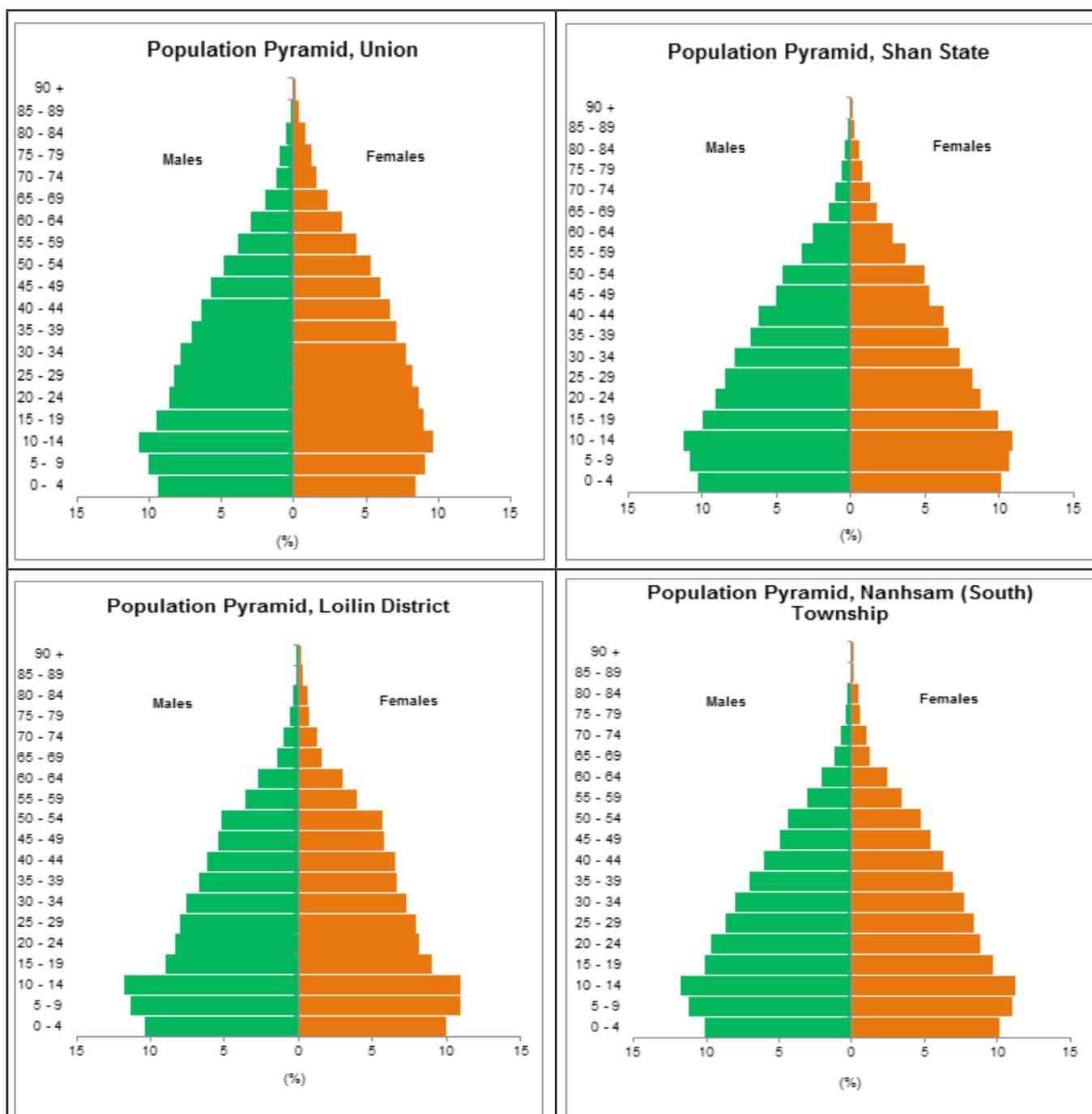


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Nanhsam (South) Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	92,302	46,542	45,760
0 - 4	9,349	4,683	4,666
5 - 9	10,258	5,233	5,025
10 - 14	10,624	5,474	5,150
15 - 19	9,150	4,725	4,425
20 - 24	8,514	4,482	4,032
25 - 29	7,876	4,024	3,852
30 - 34	7,299	3,752	3,547
35 - 39	6,453	3,261	3,192
40 - 44	5,713	2,810	2,903
45 - 49	4,748	2,294	2,454
50 - 54	4,238	2,053	2,185
55 - 59	2,993	1,427	1,566
60 - 64	2,092	973	1,119
65 - 69	1,148	562	586
70 - 74	819	350	469
75 - 79	440	195	245
80 - 84	337	132	205
85 - 89	136	62	74
90 +	115	50	65

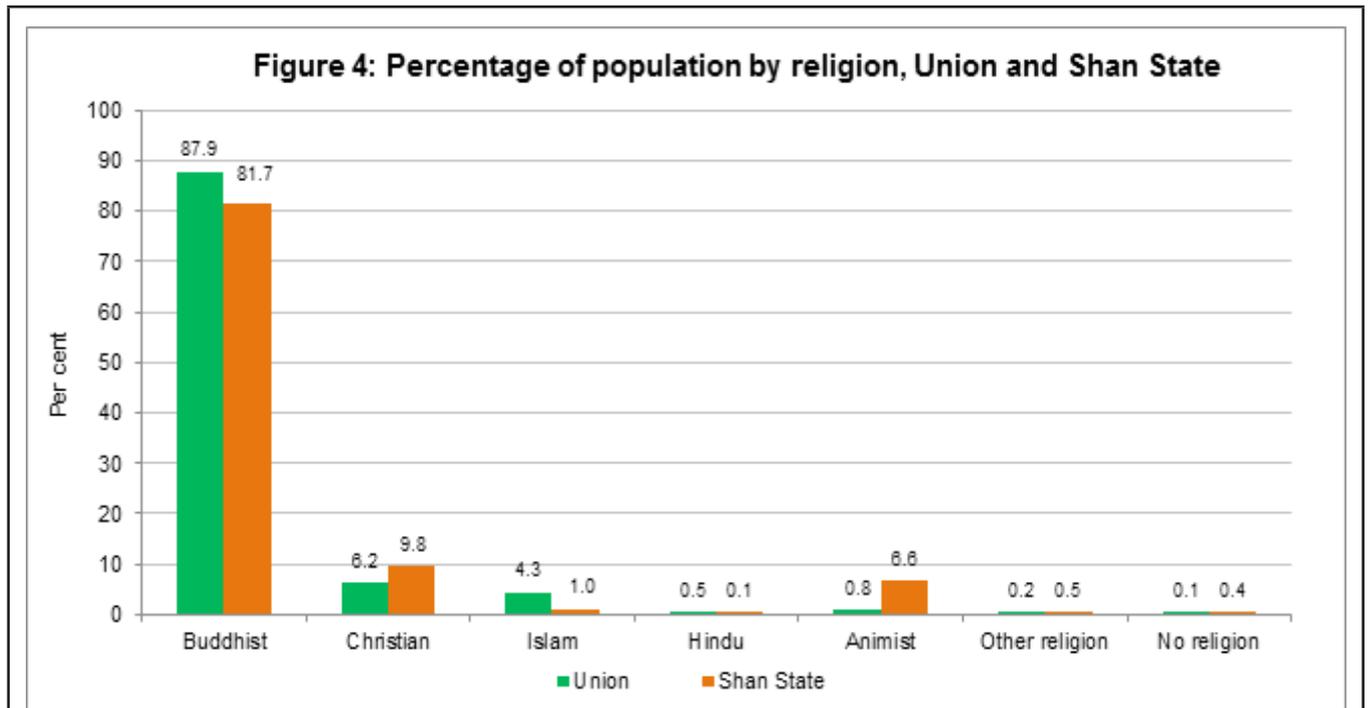
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Nanhsam (South) Township is 64.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- 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, Loilin District and Nanhsam (South) Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Nanhsam (South) Township since the last 10 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 Nanhsam (South) Township.
- Starting from age group (0-4) through (35-39) there are more males than females and in age group (40-44) onwards there are less males than females.

(B) Religion



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

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,894	943	951	443	222	221
6	2,083	1,114	969	1,187	612	575
7	1,925	933	992	1,353	649	704
8	2,128	1,056	1,072	1,449	714	735
9	1,977	976	1,001	1,441	707	734
10	2,307	1,152	1,155	1,503	757	746
11	1,746	845	901	1,146	563	583
12	2,064	973	1,091	1,149	544	605
13	2,009	992	1,017	999	495	504
14	1,802	858	944	697	330	367
15	1,958	1,022	936	519	257	262
16	1,677	806	871	393	186	207
17	1,584	817	767	250	111	139
18	1,986	945	1,041	197	91	106
19	1,424	704	720	122	44	78
20	2,195	1,069	1,126	106	51	55
21	1,314	647	667	56	26	30
22	1,518	775	743	38	18	20
23	1,397	699	698	23	9	14
24	1,314	644	670	16	7	9
25	1,888	914	974	14	5	9
26	1,276	609	667	12	3	9
27	1,342	668	674	20	9	11
28	1,572	755	817	9	4	5
29	1,189	571	618	9	5	4

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Nanhsam (South) Township

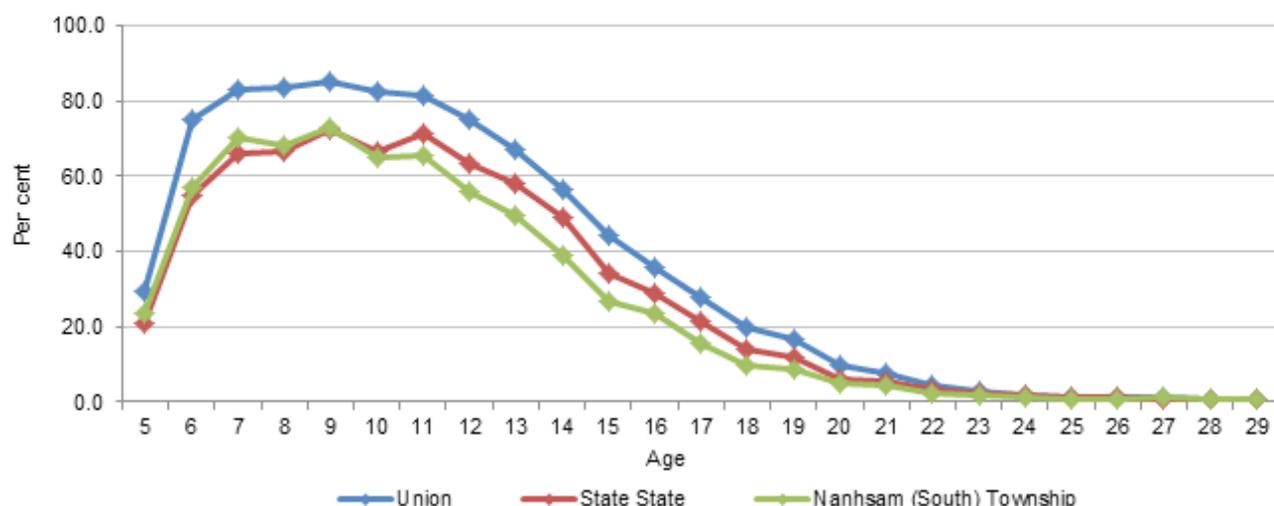
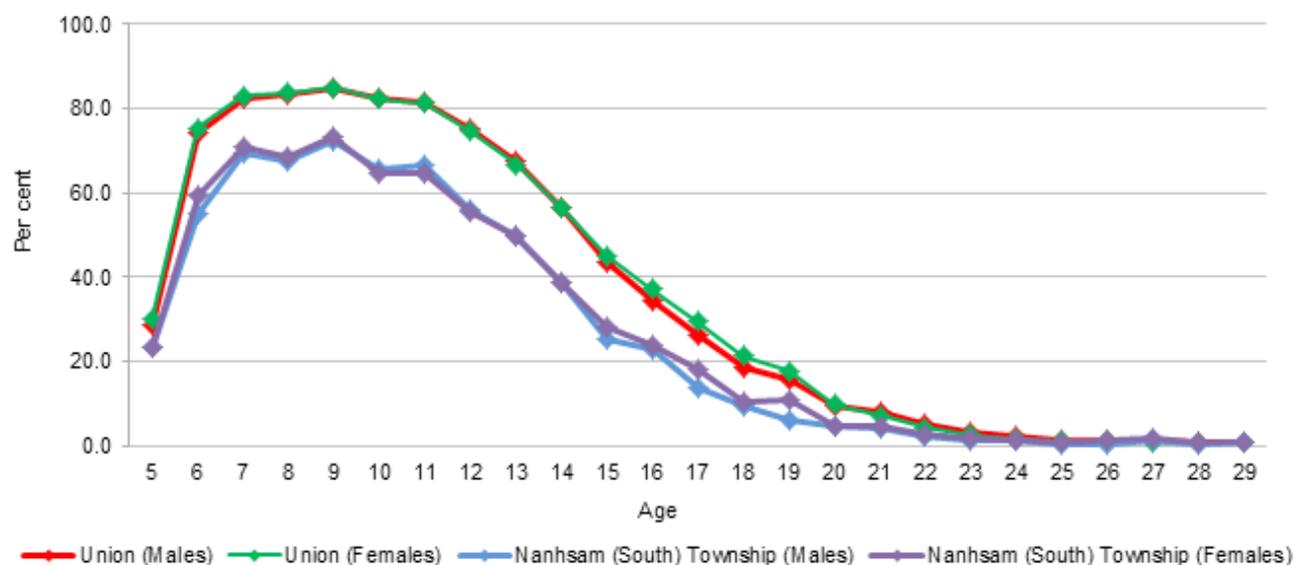
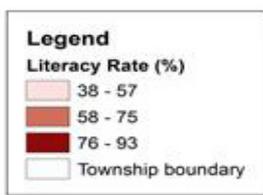
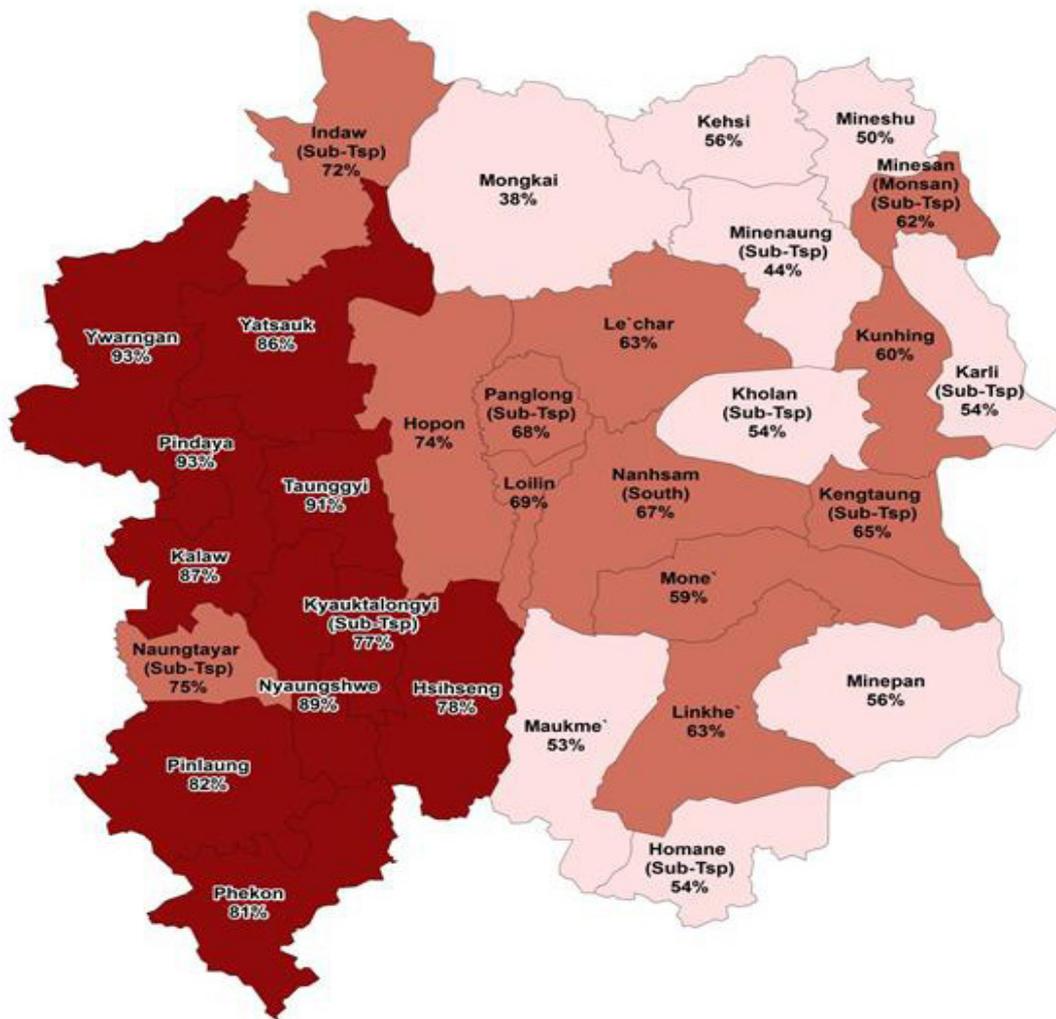


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Nanhsam (South) Township



- School attendance in Nanhsam (South) Township noticeably drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Nanhsam (South) Township is lower, since at the age of first school attendance.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Lolilin District	: 57.6%
Nanhsam (South) Township	: 67.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	16,367	79.1
Males	8,128	81.4
Females	8,239	76.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Nanhsam (South) Township is 67.0 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 60.9 per cent and for the males it is 73.4 per cent.
- In Nanhsam (South) Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 79.1 per cent with 76.8 per cent for females and 81.4 per cent for males.

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

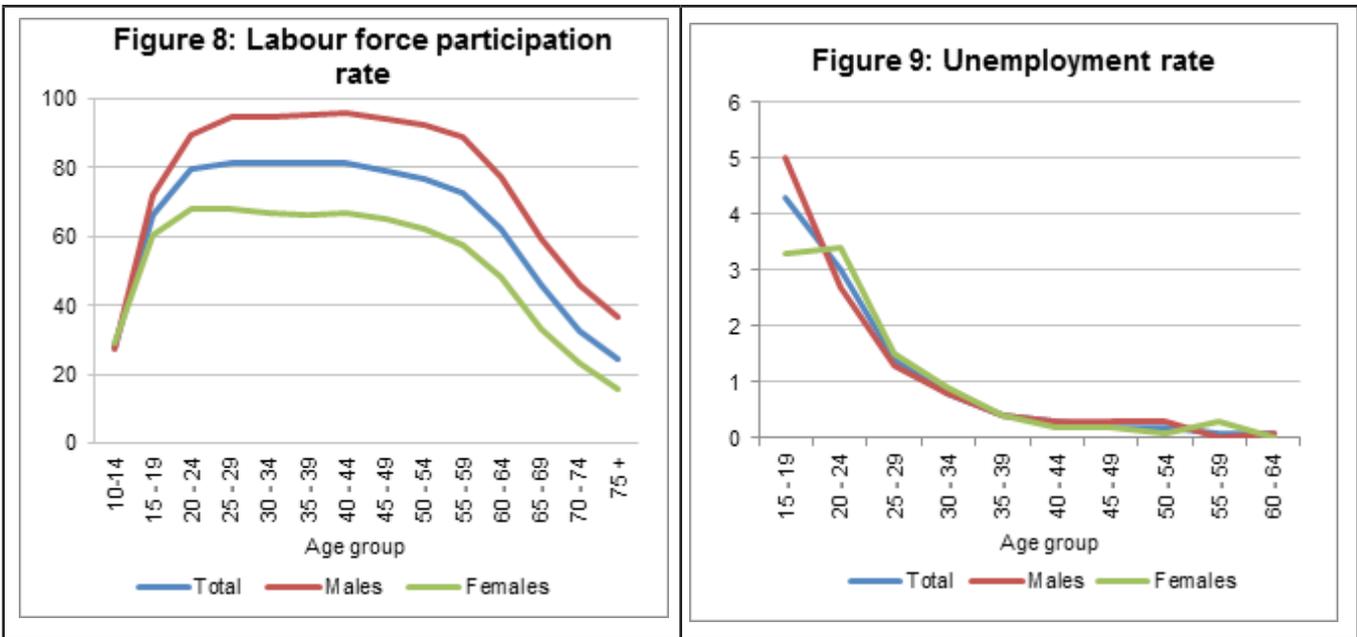
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	44,407	22,096	49.8	6,751	4,370	5,675	3,197	98	1,970	99	65	86
Urban	12,302	2,176	17.7	1,822	1,667	2,919	2,057	78	1,467	67	42	7
Rural	32,105	19,920	62.0	4,929	2,703	2,756	1,140	20	503	32	23	79
Males	21,945	9,762	44.5	3,498	2,317	3,366	1,813	69	955	61	51	53
Females	22,462	12,334	54.9	3,253	2,053	2,309	1,384	29	1,015	38	14	33

- About 49.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 44.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 54.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 9.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.4 per cent has completed university/college education.
- About 62.0 per cent of the rural population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

(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	28.2	27.1	29.4	2.4	3.0	1.9
15 - 19	66.5	72.3	60.3	4.3	5.0	3.3
20 - 24	79.4	89.7	68.0	3.0	2.7	3.4
25 - 29	81.6	94.6	68.0	1.4	1.3	1.5
30 - 34	81.2	94.8	66.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
35 - 39	81.1	95.5	66.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
40 - 44	81.1	95.6	67.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
45 - 49	79.0	94.0	65.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
50 - 54	76.9	92.5	62.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
55 - 59	72.5	89.1	57.3	0.1	-	0.3
60 - 64	62.0	77.5	48.5	0.1	0.1	-
65 - 69	46.1	59.3	33.4	0.4	0.6	-
70 - 74	32.8	45.7	23.2	-	-	-
75+	24.7	36.4	16.0	-	-	-
15 - 24	72.7	80.8	64.0	3.6	3.8	3.3
15 - 64	77.1	89.5	64.4	1.4	1.5	1.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Nanhsam (South) Township is 77.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 64.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.5 per cent.
- In Nanhsam (South) Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 28.2 per cent. (27.1% males and 29.4% females).
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Nanhsam (South) Township is 1.4 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.5%) and for females (1.4%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.3 per cent.

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

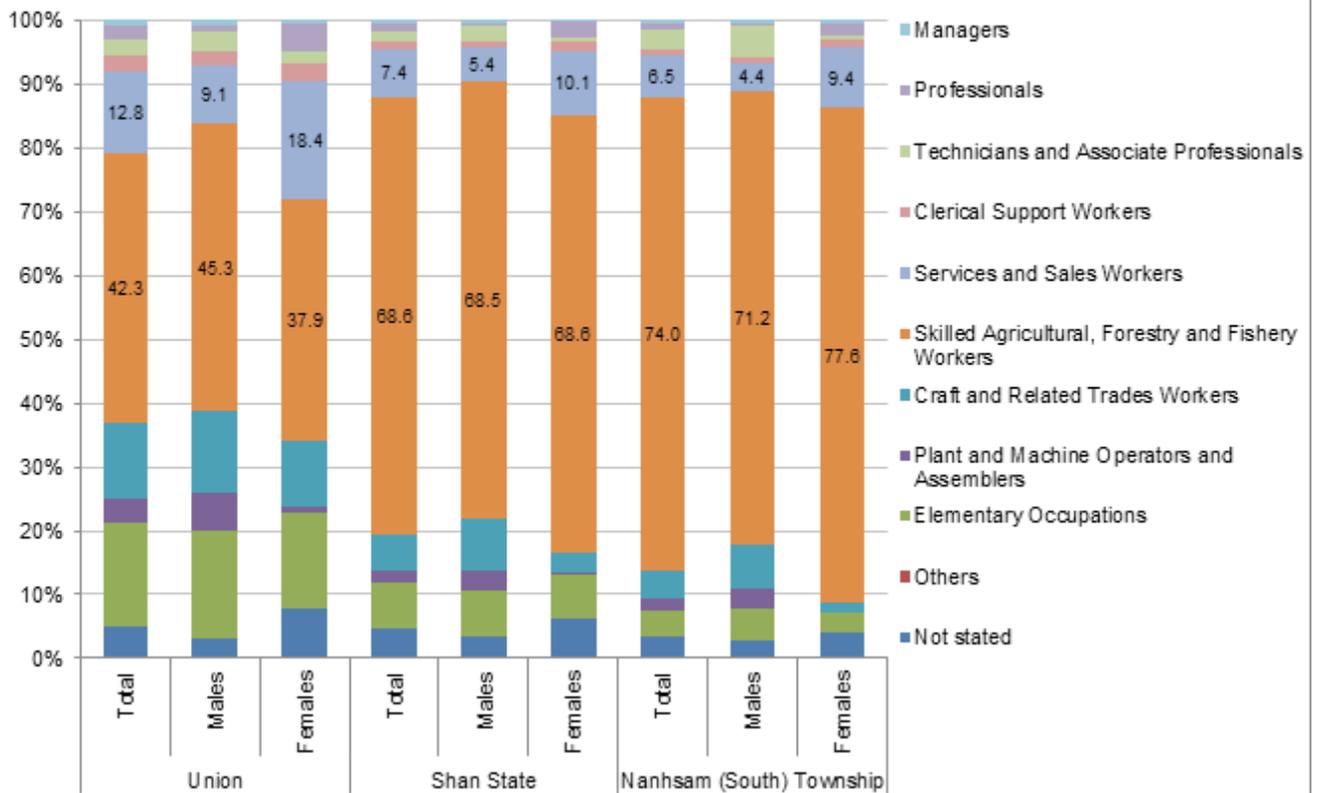
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	23,099	1.0	34.2	43.9	9.5	0.9	10.5
Males	7,810	1.7	50.1	12.1	11.7	1.4	22.9
Females	15,289	0.6	26.0	60.1	8.4	0.7	4.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 50.1 per cent of males are full time students while 60.1 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	42,260	24,106	18,154	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	152	88	64	0.4	0.4	0.4
Professionals	430	74	356	1.0	0.3	2.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,376	1,253	123	3.3	5.2	0.7
Clerical Support Workers	405	192	213	1.0	0.8	1.2
Services and Sales Workers	2,763	1,049	1,714	6.5	4.4	9.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	31,262	17,171	14,091	74.0	71.2	77.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,912	1,623	289	4.5	6.7	1.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	770	757	13	1.8	3.1	0.1
Elementary Occupations	1,794	1,243	551	4.2	5.2	3.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,396	656	740	3.3	2.7	4.1

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



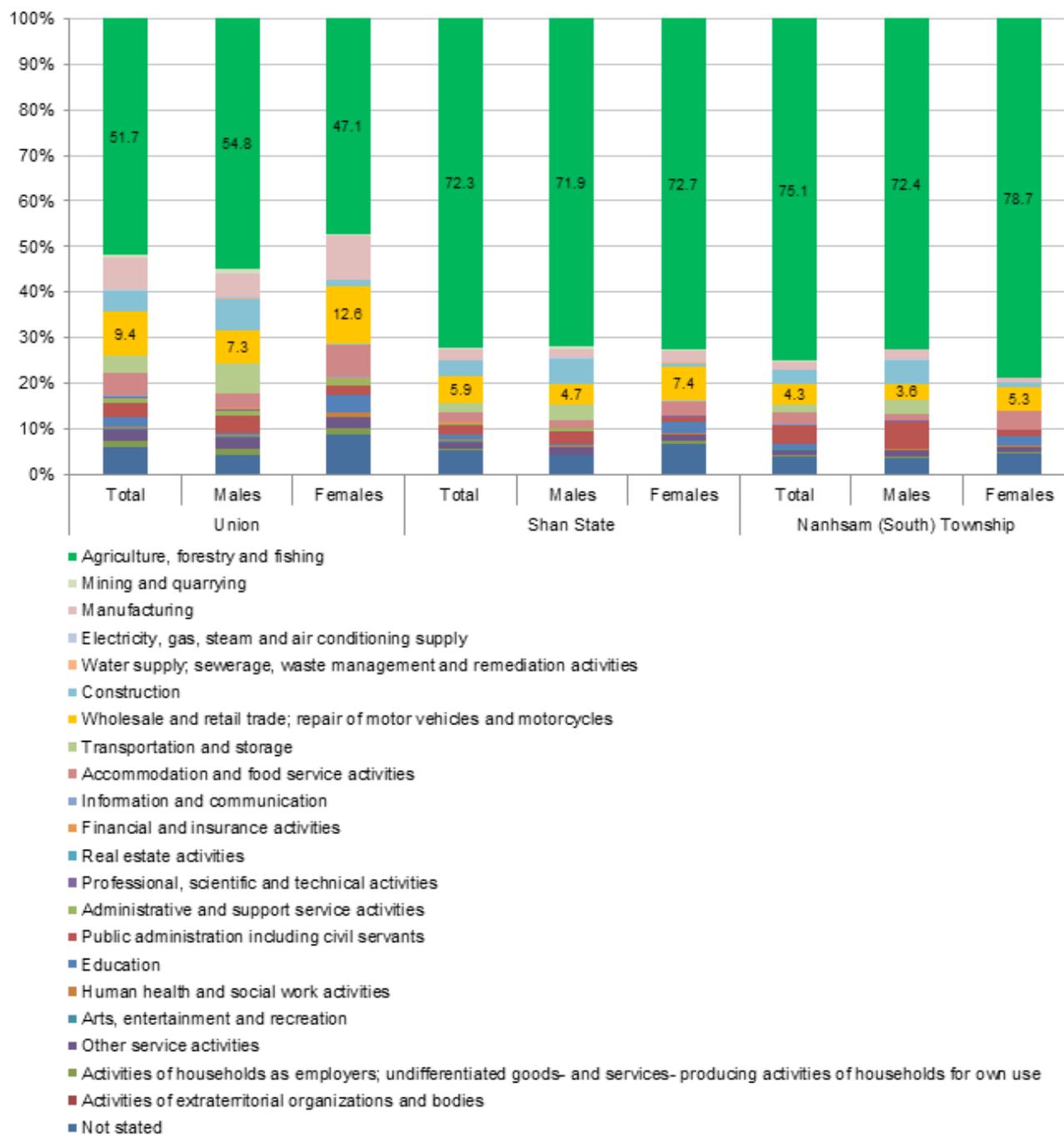
- In Nanhams (South) Township, 74.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 6.5 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 71.2 per cent of males and 77.6 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.4 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	42,260	24,106	18,154	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31,746	17,459	14,287	75.1	72.4	78.7
Mining and quarrying	86	75	11	0.2	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	699	495	204	1.7	2.1	1.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7	7	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	36	33	3	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,380	1,228	152	3.3	5.1	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,831	863	968	4.3	3.6	5.3
Transportation and storage	769	753	16	1.8	3.1	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,053	328	725	2.5	1.4	4.0
Information and communication	29	25	4	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	40	20	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	3	3	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	17	13	4	*	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	38	24	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	1,666	1,424	242	3.9	5.9	1.3
Education	416	39	377	1.0	0.2	2.1
Human health and social work activities	122	49	73	0.3	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	28	26	2	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	457	325	132	1.1	1.3	0.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	154	92	62	0.4	0.4	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,683	825	858	4.0	3.4	4.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



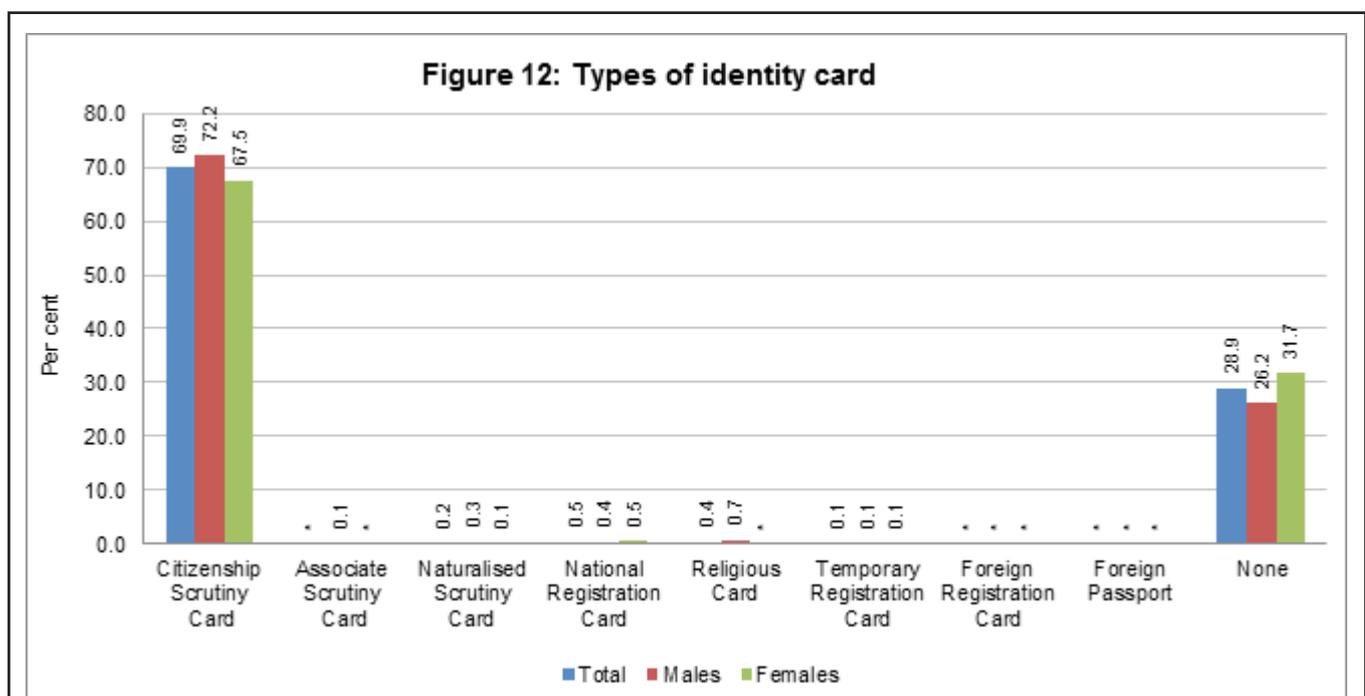
- In Nanhams (South) Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 75.1 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 4.3 per cent.
- There are 72.4 per cent of males and 78.7 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	50,799	32	118	347	285	82	*	*	21,013
Urban	15,690	6	63	252	76	21	*	*	3,336
Rural	35,109	26	55	95	209	61	-	*	17,677
Males	26,440	19	94	163	274	52	*	*	9,580
Females	24,359	13	24	184	11	30	*	*	11,433

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Nanhsam (South) Township, 69.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 28.9 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 26.2 per cent of males and 31.7 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	92,302	89,803	2,499	2.7	940	799	853	1,055
0 - 4	9,349	9,286	63	0.7	13	13	39	38
5 - 9	10,258	10,177	81	0.8	11	13	22	47
10 - 14	10,624	10,540	84	0.8	21	14	20	49
15 - 19	9,150	9,045	105	1.1	14	16	25	61
20 - 24	8,514	8,419	95	1.1	11	14	26	59
25 - 29	7,876	7,751	125	1.6	22	27	29	71
30 - 34	7,299	7,183	116	1.6	23	38	28	56
35 - 39	6,453	6,336	117	1.8	27	30	36	56
40 - 44	5,713	5,574	139	2.4	48	24	44	43
45 - 49	4,748	4,558	190	4.0	76	53	62	65
50 - 54	4,238	3,959	279	6.6	112	73	69	101
55 - 59	2,993	2,750	243	8.1	115	71	72	84
60 - 64	2,092	1,884	208	9.9	99	79	68	68
65 - 69	1,148	980	168	14.6	83	66	66	61
70 - 74	819	650	169	20.6	86	85	80	69
75 - 79	440	320	120	27.3	62	61	64	38
80 - 84	337	232	105	31.2	62	63	52	41
85 - 89	136	89	47	34.6	29	27	22	20
90 +	115	70	45	39.1	26	32	29	28

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	46,542	45,287	1,255	2.7	439	373	416	518
0 - 4	4,683	4,654	29	0.6	6	5	17	20
5 - 9	5,233	5,185	48	0.9	4	7	12	33
10 - 14	5,474	5,430	44	0.8	10	7	11	25
15 - 19	4,725	4,664	61	1.3	6	12	16	32
20 - 24	4,482	4,434	48	1.1	7	5	14	31
25 - 29	4,024	3,956	68	1.7	13	15	17	37
30 - 34	3,752	3,692	60	1.6	7	17	18	32
35 - 39	3,261	3,205	56	1.7	14	12	19	26
40 - 44	2,810	2,745	65	2.3	21	11	23	15
45 - 49	2,294	2,190	104	4.5	41	25	34	31
50 - 54	2,053	1,904	149	7.3	59	39	38	52
55 - 59	1,427	1,307	120	8.4	56	34	35	43
60 - 64	973	865	108	11.1	46	43	30	32
65 - 69	562	467	95	16.9	47	36	38	36
70 - 74	350	273	77	22.0	38	36	33	28
75 - 79	195	140	55	28.2	30	26	28	19
80 - 84	132	94	38	28.8	16	24	16	12
85 - 89	62	45	17	27.4	9	9	8	6
90 +	50	37	13	26.0	9	10	9	8

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	45,760	44,516	1,244	2.7	501	426	437	537
0 - 4	4,666	4,632	34	0.7	7	8	22	18
5 - 9	5,025	4,992	33	0.7	7	6	10	14
10 - 14	5,150	5,110	40	0.8	11	7	9	24
15 - 19	4,425	4,381	44	1.0	8	4	9	29
20 - 24	4,032	3,985	47	1.2	4	9	12	28
25 - 29	3,852	3,795	57	1.5	9	12	12	34
30 - 34	3,547	3,491	56	1.6	16	21	10	24
35 - 39	3,192	3,131	61	1.9	13	18	17	30
40 - 44	2,903	2,829	74	2.5	27	13	21	28
45 - 49	2,454	2,368	86	3.5	35	28	28	34
50 - 54	2,185	2,055	130	5.9	53	34	31	49
55 - 59	1,566	1,443	123	7.9	59	37	37	41
60 - 64	1,119	1,019	100	8.9	53	36	38	36
65 - 69	586	513	73	12.5	36	30	28	25
70 - 74	469	377	92	19.6	48	49	47	41
75 - 79	245	180	65	26.5	32	35	36	19
80 - 84	205	138	67	32.7	46	39	36	29
85 - 89	74	44	30	40.5	20	18	14	14
90 +	65	33	32	49.2	17	22	20	20

- Three in every 100 persons in Nanhsam (South) 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 remembering and seeing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

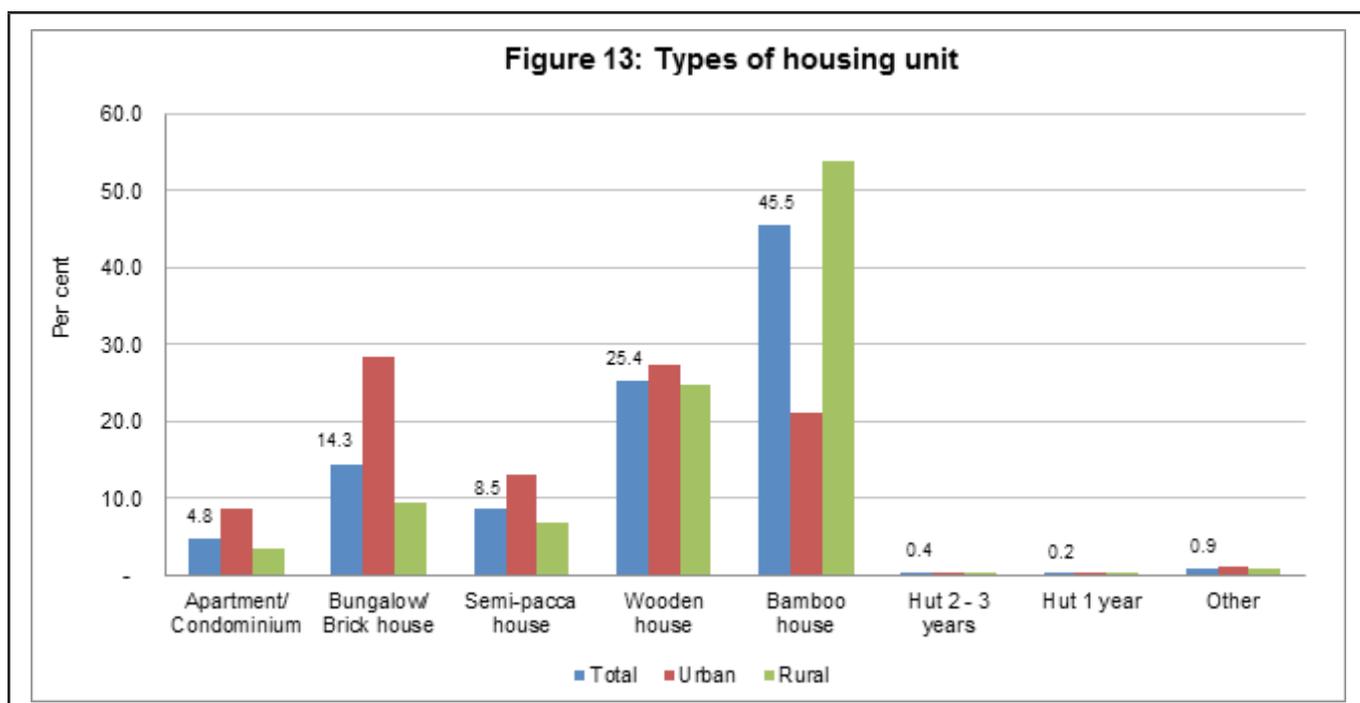
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	18,863	4.8	14.3	8.5	25.4	45.5	0.4	0.2	0.9
Urban	4,841	8.7	28.4	13.1	27.2	21.1	0.3	*	1.0
Rural	14,022	3.5	9.3	7.0	24.8	53.9	0.4	0.2	0.9

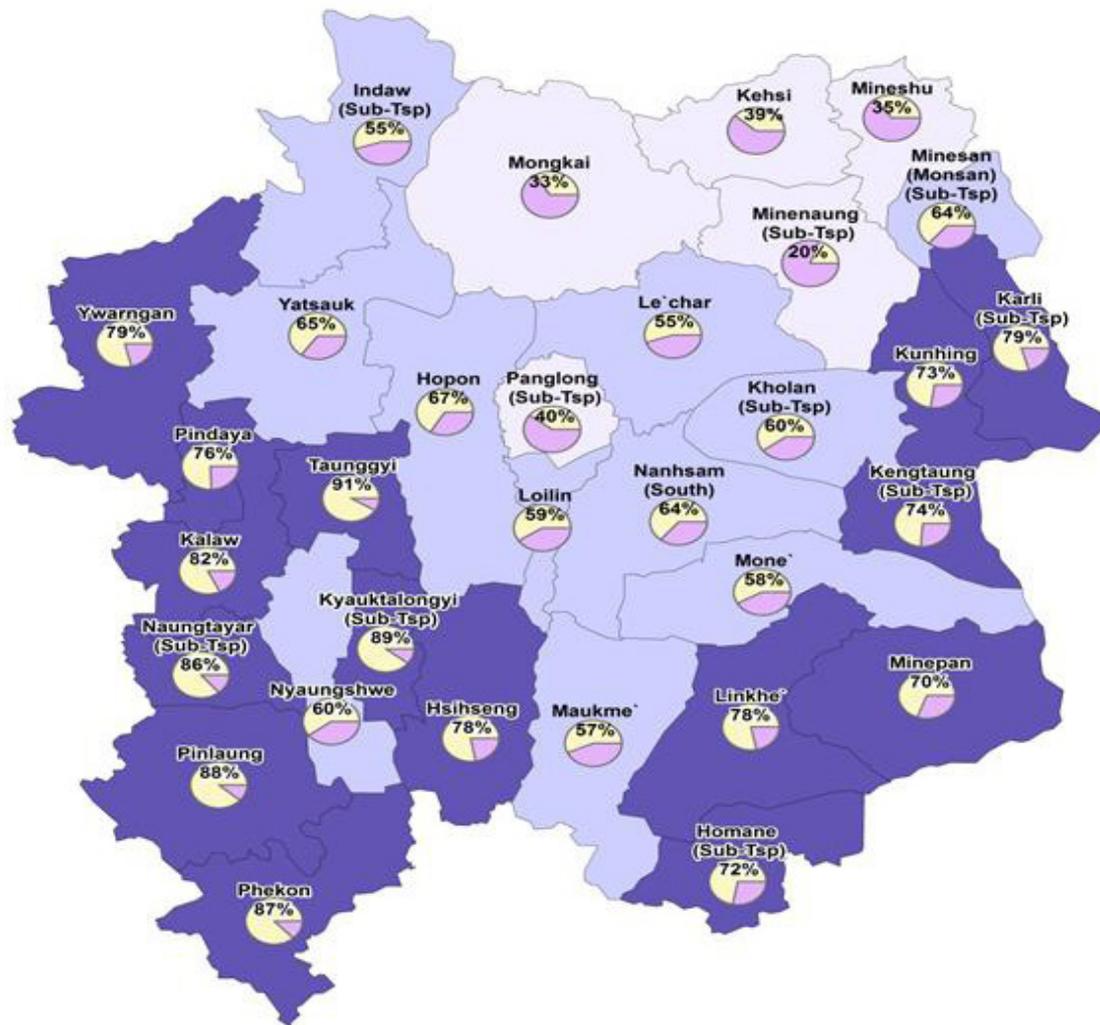
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Nanhsam (South) Township are living in bamboo houses (45.5%) followed by households in wooden houses (25.4%).
- About 28.4 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 53.9 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%
Loilin District	: 50.1%
Nanhsam (South) Township	: 64.1%

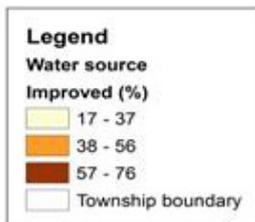
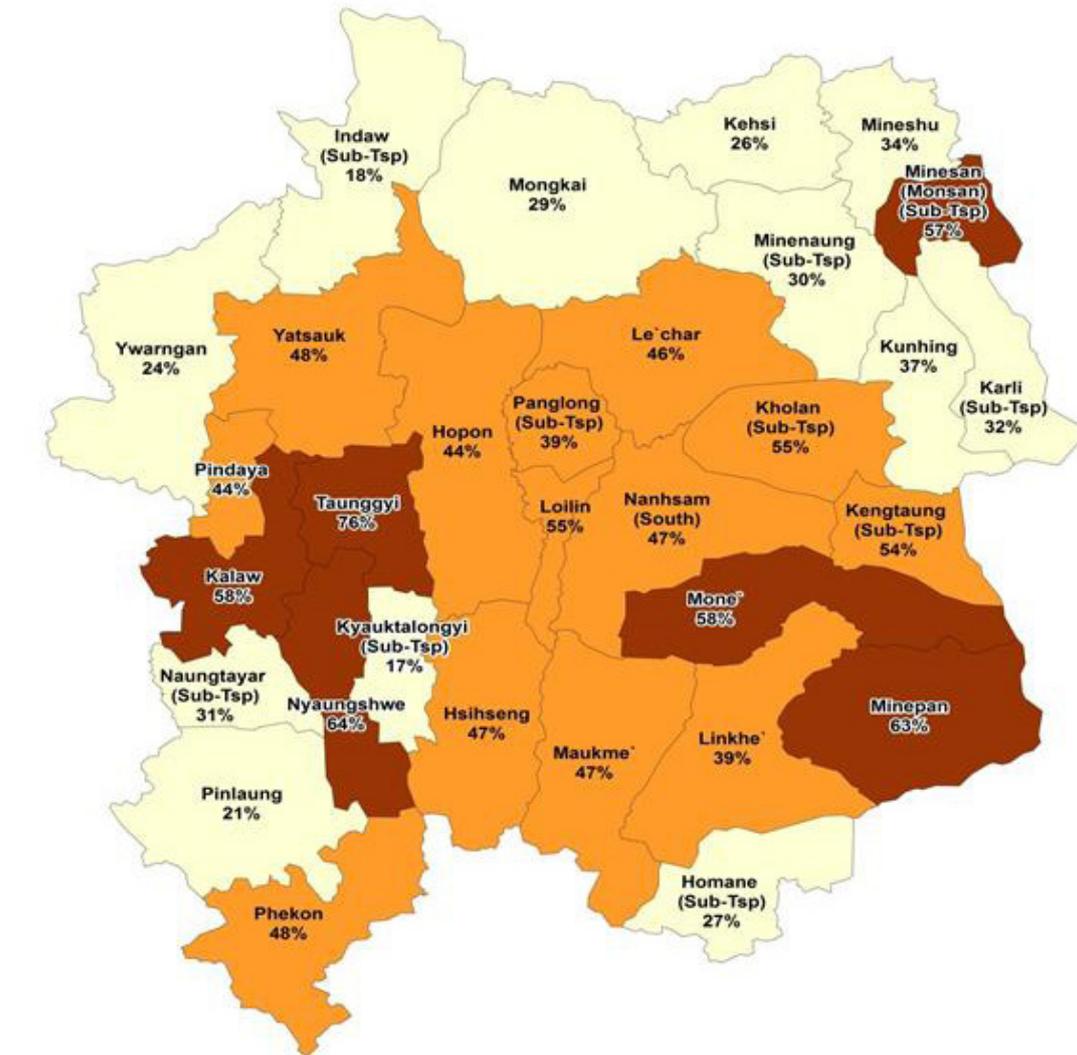
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.6	3.5	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		62.5	91.9	52.3
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>64.1</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>53.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		23.7	3.9	30.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.6	0.2	2.1
Other		1.8	0.1	2.5
None		8.8	0.4	11.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	18,863	4,841	14,022

- Up to 64.1 per cent of the households in Nanhsam (South) Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (62.5%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to the (45-67) percentage 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.
- About 8.8 per cent of the households in the Nanhsam (South) Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Nanhsam (South) Township, 11.6 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%
Loilin District	: 40.1%
Nanhsam (South) Township	: 46.8%

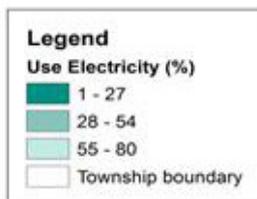
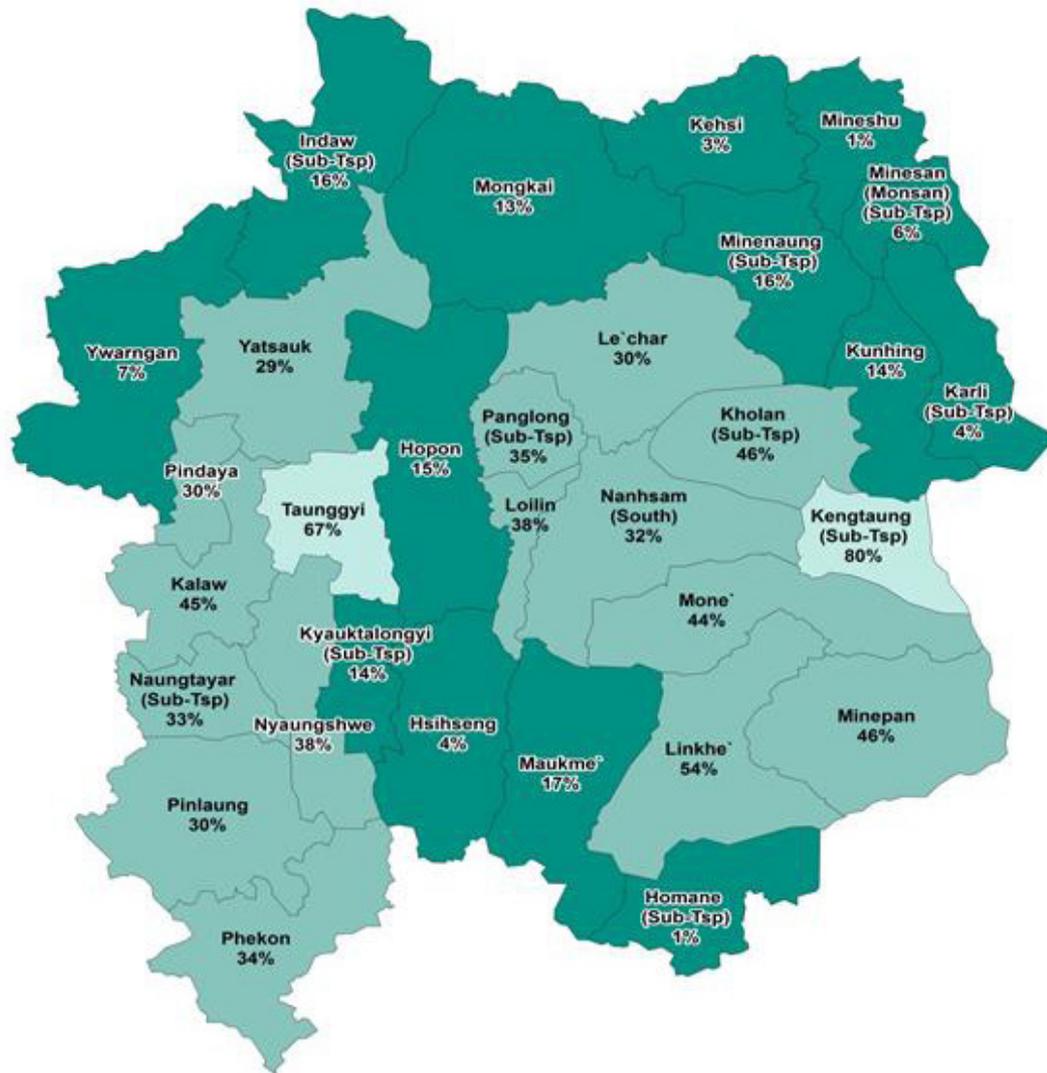
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	9.7	3.2	12.0
Tube well, borehole	3.7	5.9	2.9
Protected well/ Spring	12.9	24.2	9.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier	20.5	57.9	7.6
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>31.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	23.7	1.3	31.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake	4.2	0.1	5.6
River/stream/ canal	13.0	4.2	16.0
Waterfall/ Rain water	4.5	0.2	6.0
Other	7.8	3.0	9.4
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>68.5</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	18,863	14,022

- In Nanhsam (South) Township, 46.8 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 belongs to the (38-56) percentage group. It is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 23.7 per cent of the households use water from unprotected well/spring and 20.5 per cent use water from bottled water/water purifier.
- About 53.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 68.5 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%
Loilin District	: 21.2%
Nanhsam (South) Township	: 32.3%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		32.3	92.5	11.6
Kerosene		2.3	*	3.1
Candle		25.6	6.2	32.3
Battery		1.8	0.2	2.3
Generator (private)		1.8	-	2.5
Water mill (private)		2.0	-	2.7
Solar system/energy		33.5	1.0	44.8
Other		0.6	*	0.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	18,863	4,841	14,022

- In Nanhsam (South) Township, 32.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and it belongs to the (28-54) percentage group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 33.5 per cent.
- In rural areas, 44.8 per cent of the households use solar system/energy for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

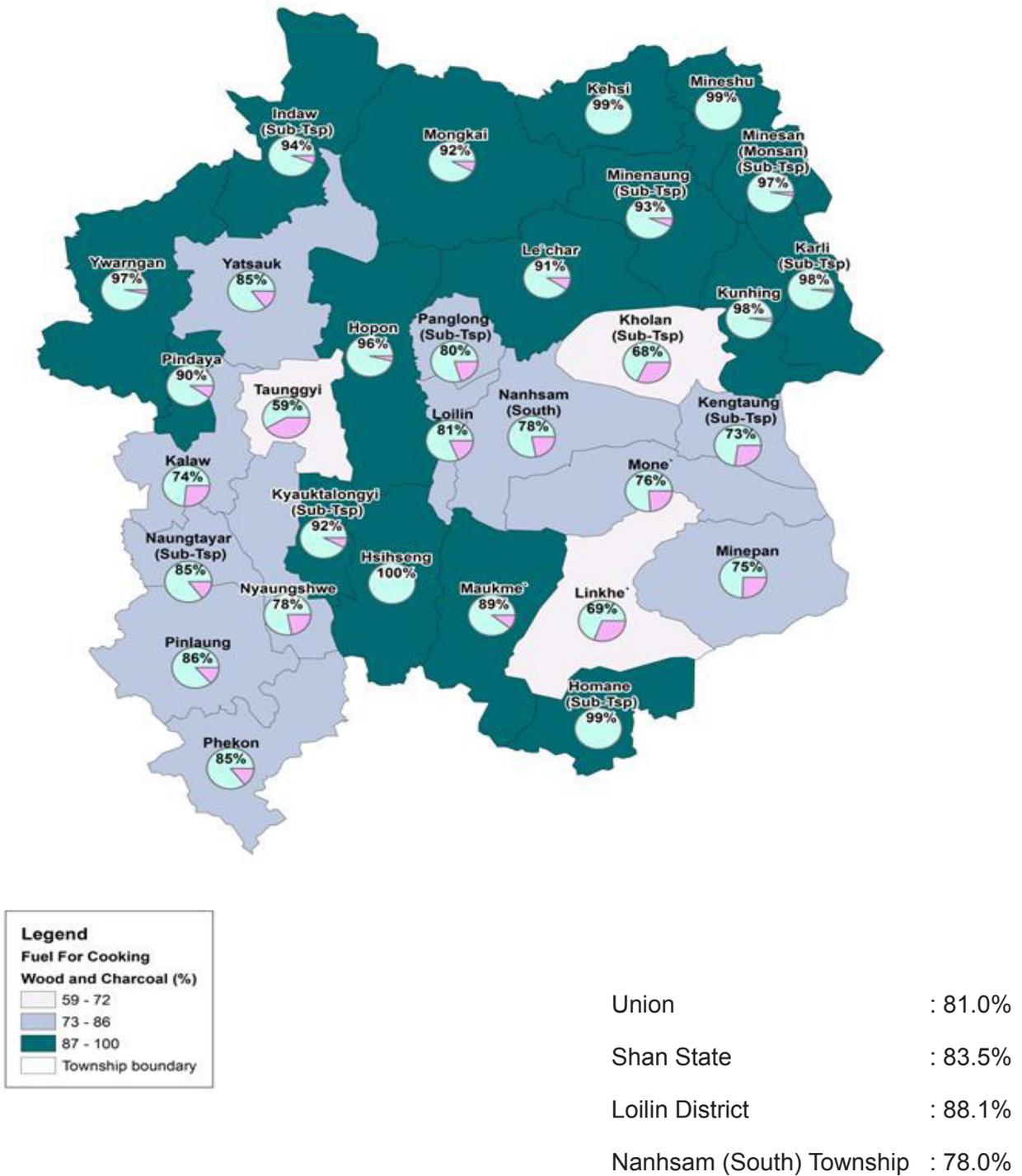


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		21.2	64.9	6.1
LPG		*	0.1	-
Kerosene		0.4	*	0.5
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		72.1	23.8	88.7
Charcoal		5.9	10.7	4.3
Coal		0.2	0.3	0.2
Other		0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	18,863	4,841	14,022

- In Nanhsam (South) Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 72.1 per cent using firewood and 5.9 per cent using charcoal.
- About 21.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 88.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 4.3 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

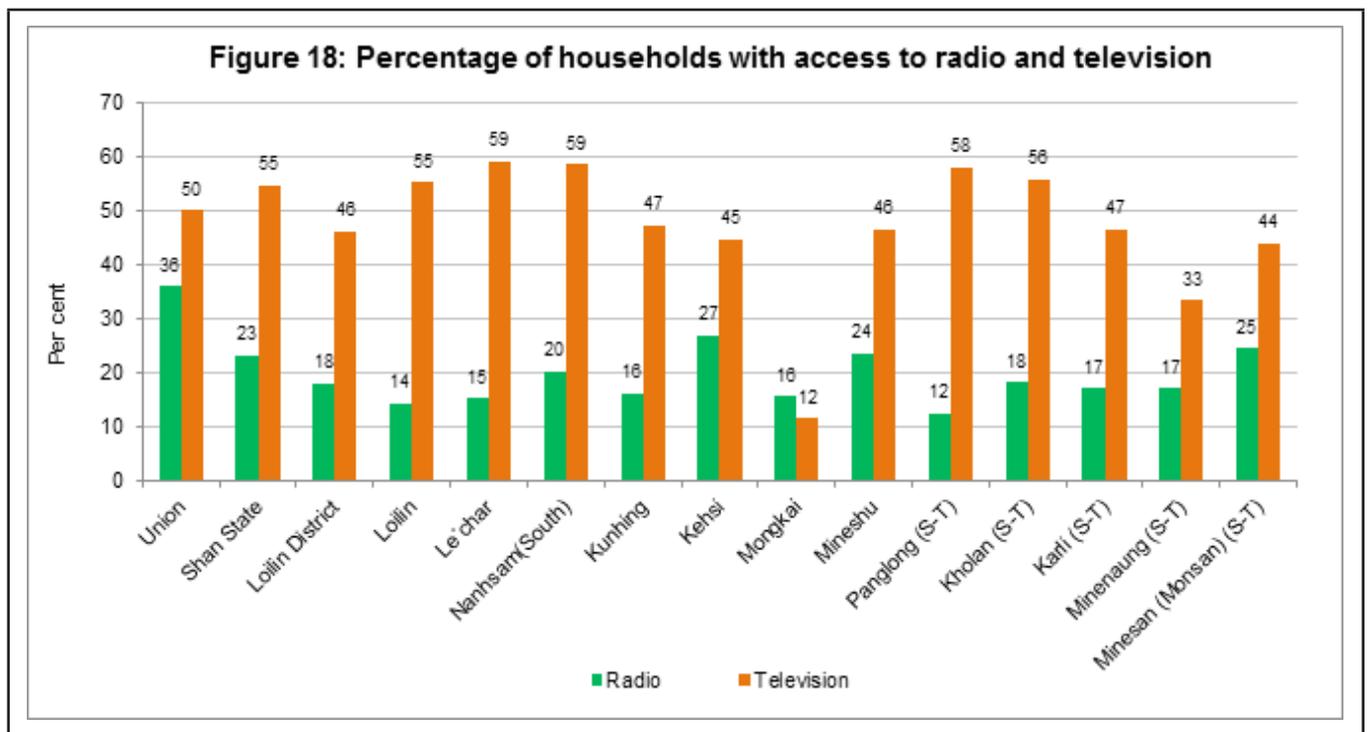
Communication and related amenities

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	18,863	20.4	58.6	3.8	31.5	3.1	4.0	33.1	0.2
Urban	4,841	14.5	82.6	11.6	71.1	9.0	12.5	10.3	0.6
Rural	14,022	22.5	50.3	1.1	17.8	1.0	1.1	41.0	*

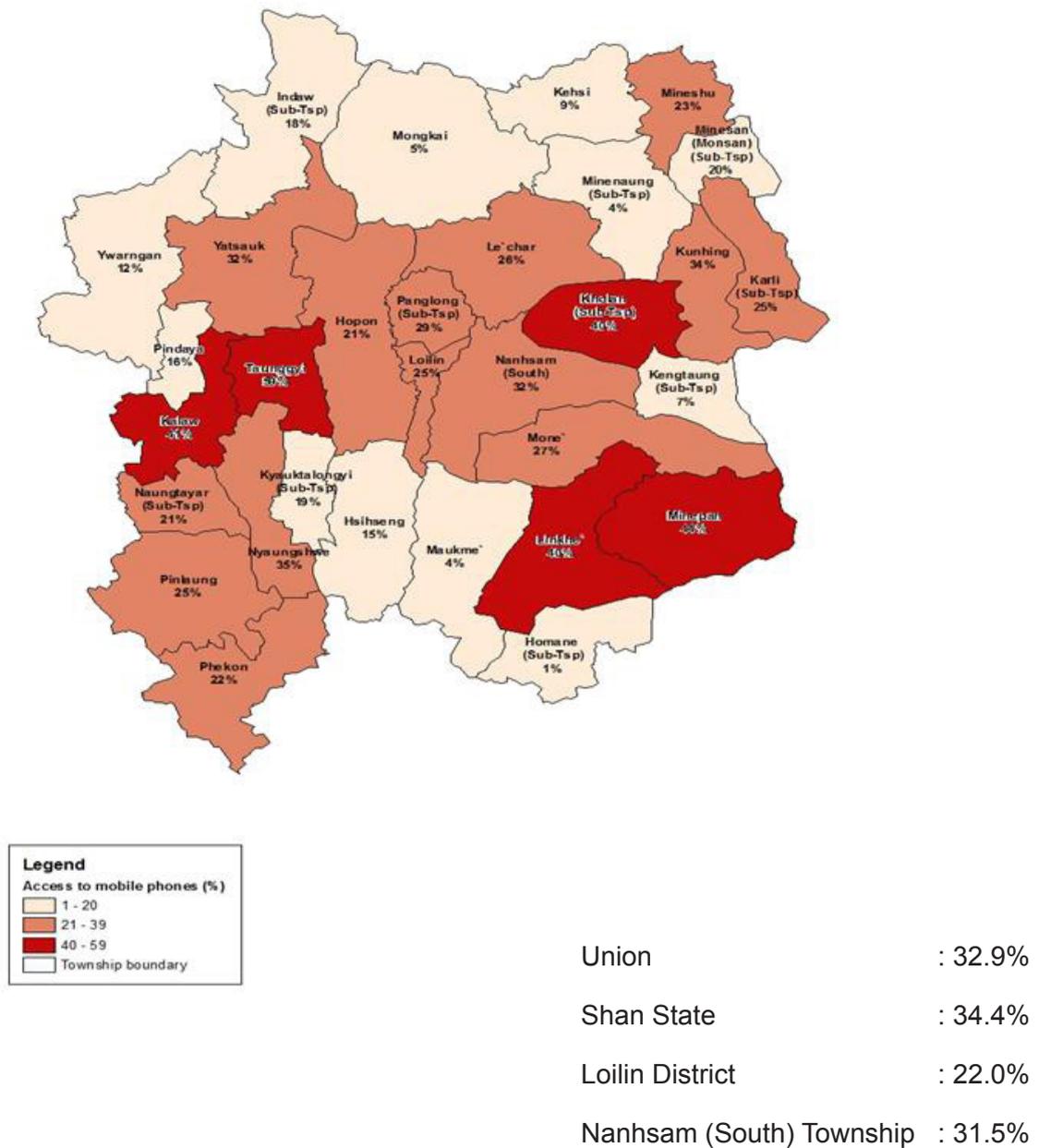
- About 58.6 per cent of the households in Nansam (South) Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 82.6 per cent of households in urban areas and 50.3 per cent of households in rural areas have access to television.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- About 58.6 per cent of the households in Nansam (South) Township have access to television and one in five households (20.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- About 31.5 per cent of the households in Nanhsam (South) Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the (21-39) proportion group.

Transportation items

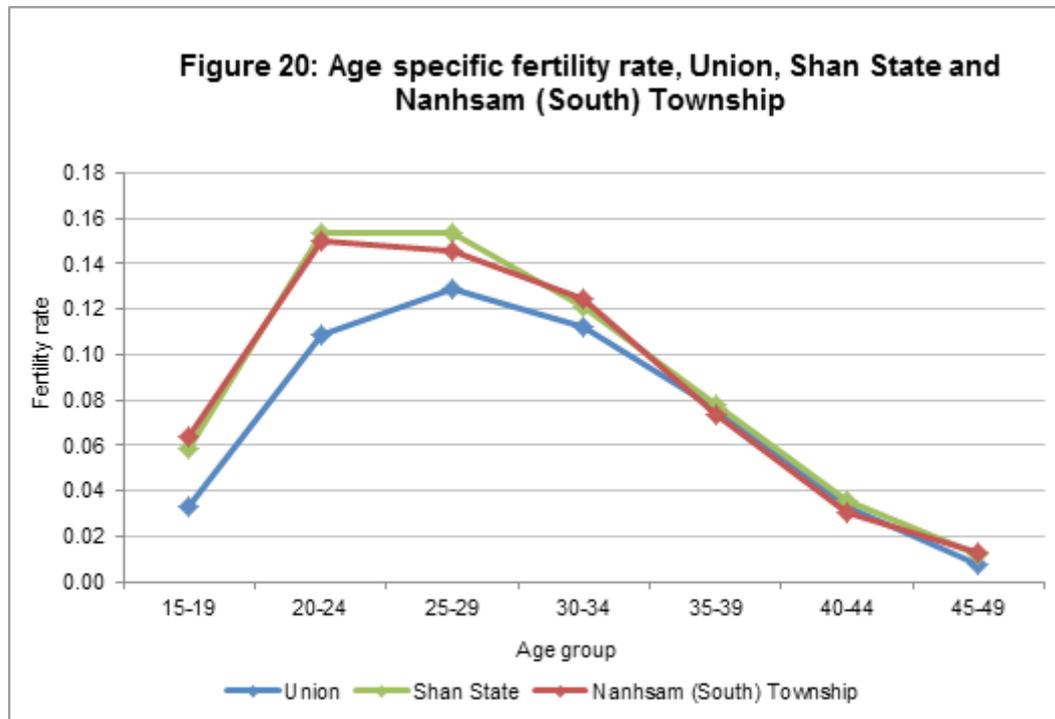
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Loilin District	115,482	4,013	78,140	9,652	12,318	247	52	24,261
Urban	25,606	1,966	19,511	4,484	2,237	63	6	1,620
Rural	89,876	2,047	58,629	5,168	10,081	184	46	22,641
Nanhsam (South) Township	18,863	1,045	13,753	1,404	3,322	24	10	3,062
Urban	4,841	436	3,587	645	322	2	1	344
Rural	14,022	609	10,166	759	3,000	22	9	2,718

- In Nanhsam (South) Township, 72.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 17.6 per cent of households having 4-wheel tractor.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

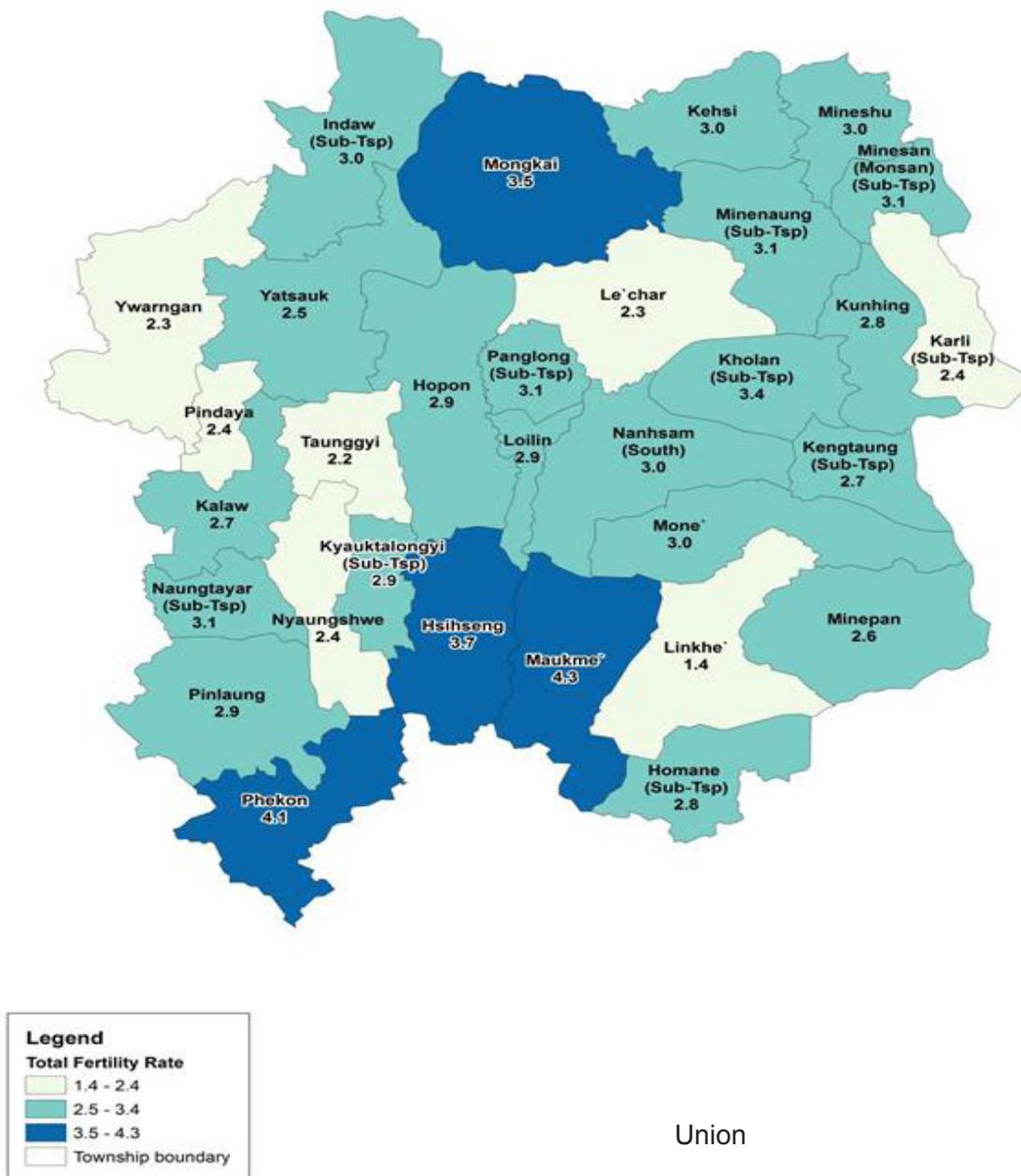
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



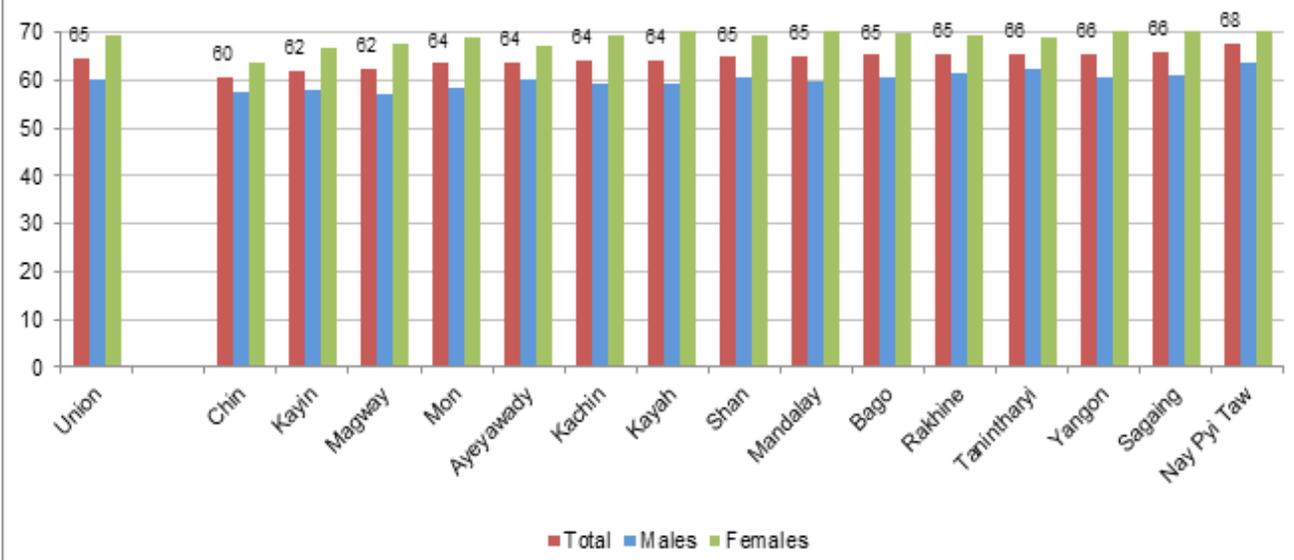
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.0 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Loilin District	: 3.0
Nanhsam (South) Township	: 3.0

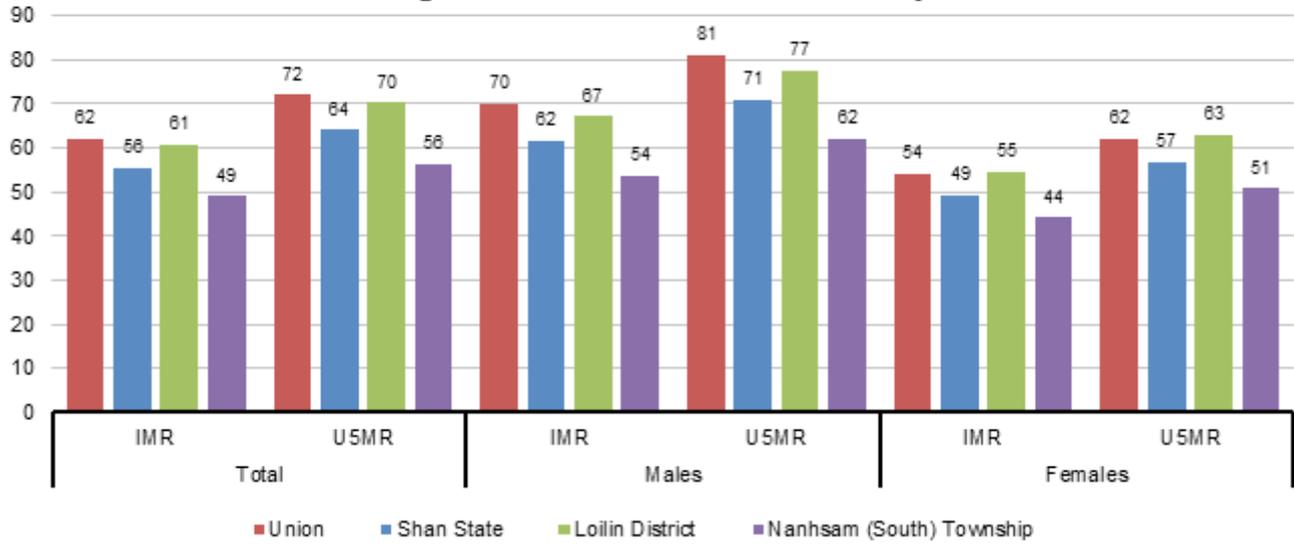
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

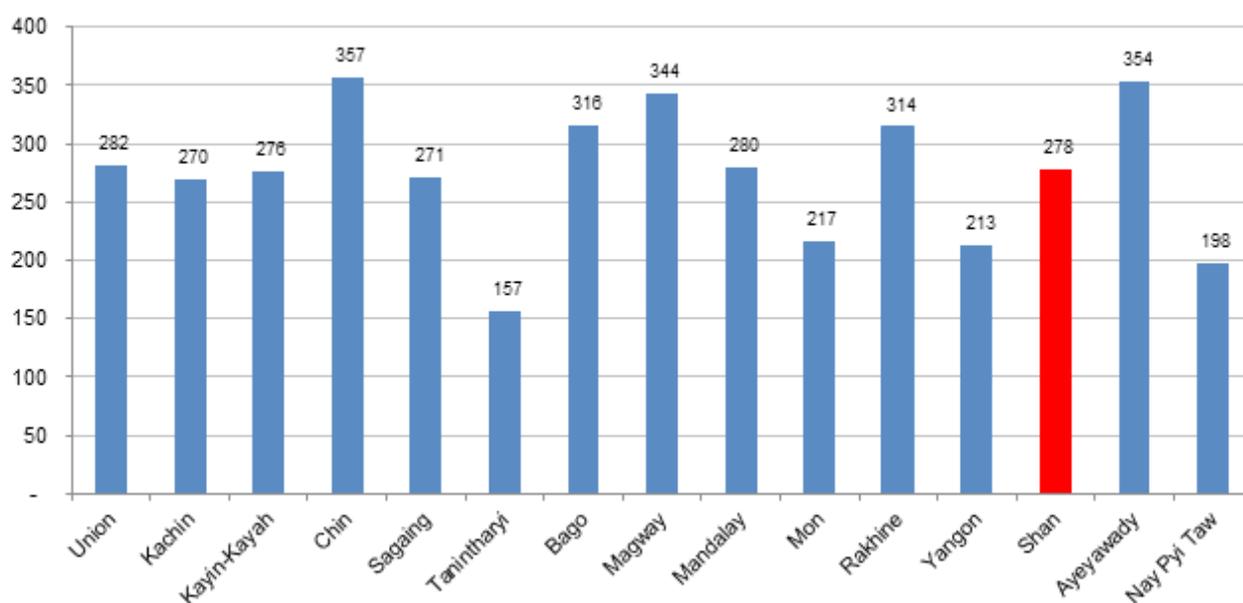
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Loilin District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Loilin District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 70 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Nansam (South) Township are lower than those in Shan State and Loilin District. The Infant mortality is 49 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 56 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 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.

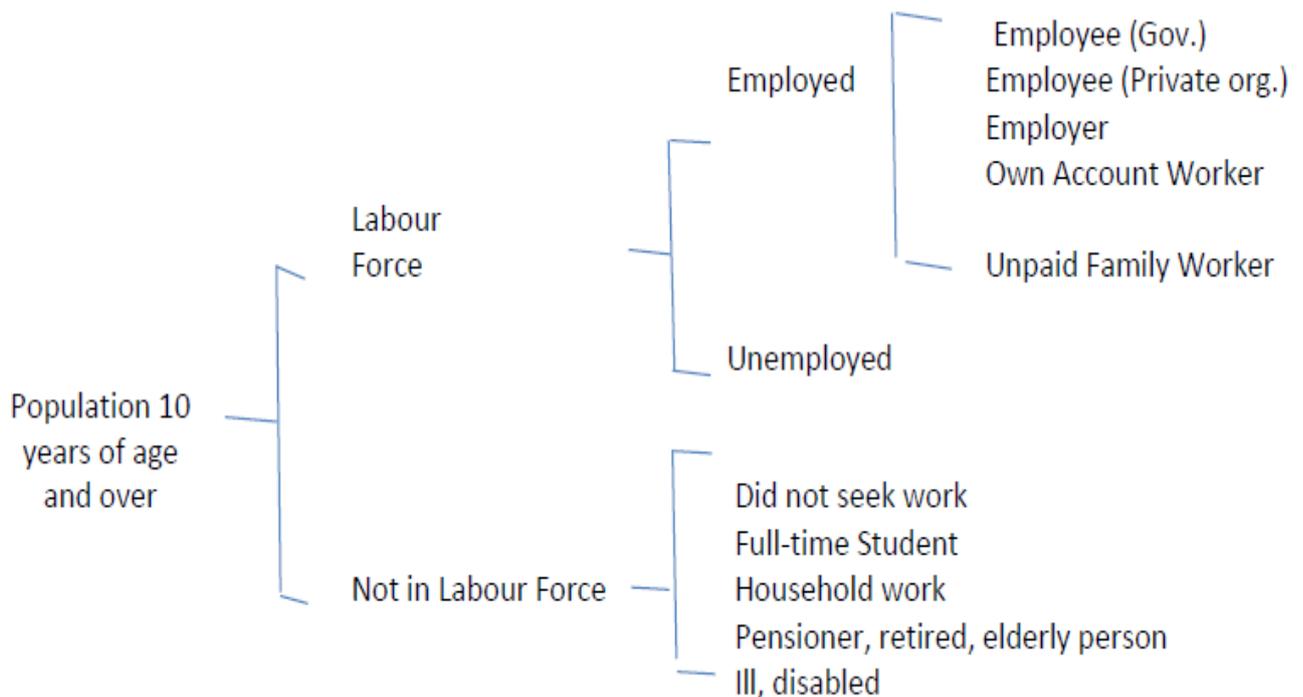
(c) Educational Attainment: The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

