

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, KYAUKME DISTRICT

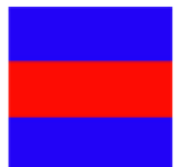
Naungkhio Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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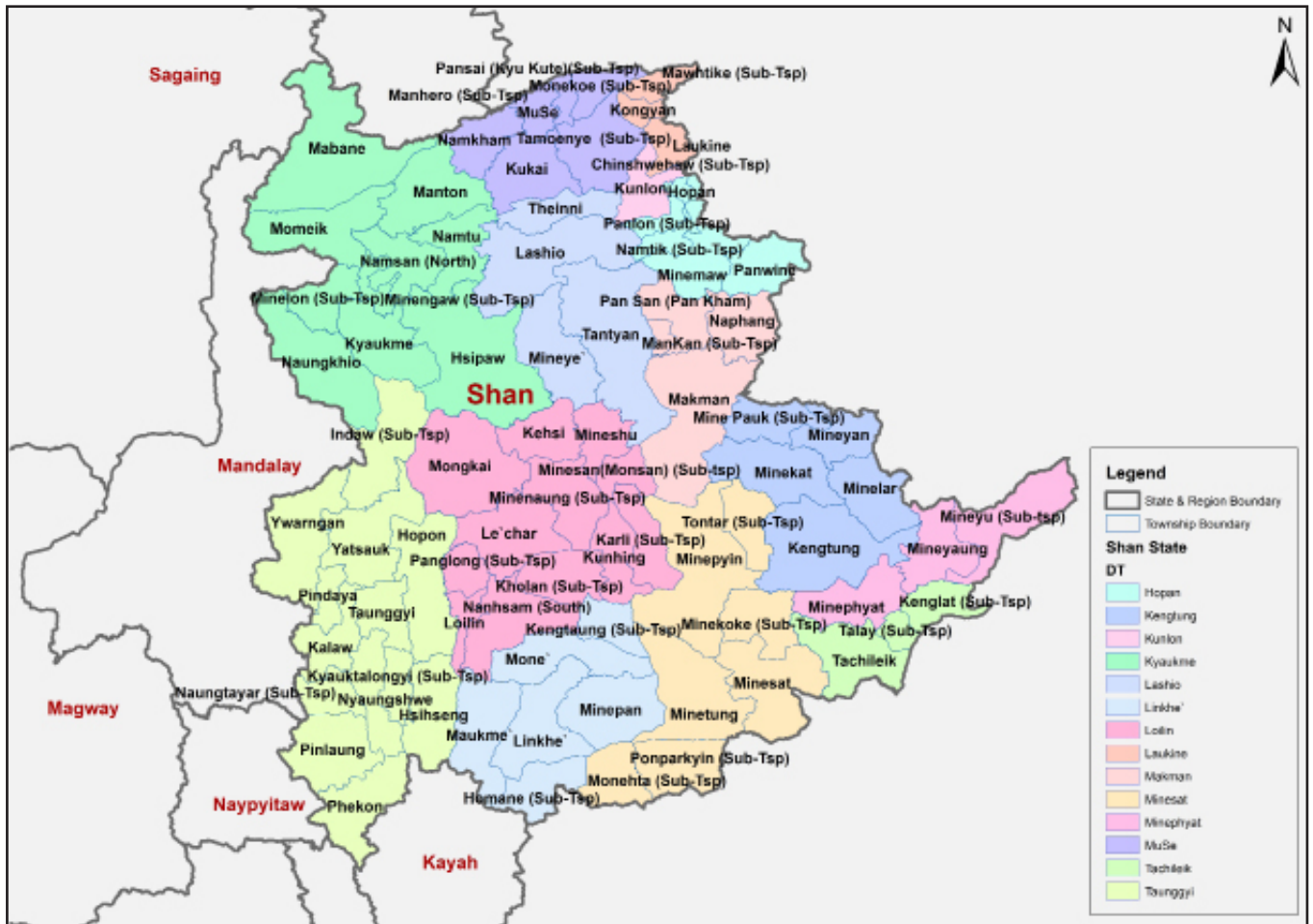
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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Naungkhio Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	149,842 ²	
Population males	75,761(50.6%)	
Population females	74,081(49.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	12.6%	
Area (Km²)	3,277.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	45.7 persons	
Median age	26.4 years	
Number of wards	6	
Number of village tracts	35	
Number of private households	32,224	
Percentage of female headed households	18.8%	
Mean household size	4.3 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	28.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	67.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	49.3	
Child dependency ratio	43.0	
Old dependency ratio	6.3	
Ageing index	14.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	102	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	91.4%	
Male	94.3%	
Female	88.6%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	5,461	3.6
Walking	2,117	1.4
Seeing	2,422	1.6
Hearing	1,644	1.1
Remembering	2,127	1.4

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	89,348	73.3	
Associate Scrutiny	71	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	451	0.4	
National Registration	2,356	1.9	
Religious	431	0.4	
Temporary Registration	384	0.3	
Foreign Registration	81	0.1	
Foreign Passport	97	0.1	
None	28,747	23.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	82.4%	92.0%	72.6%
Unemployment rate	1.2%	1.3%	1.0%
Employment to population ratio	81.5%	90.8%	71.8%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	28,887	89.6	
Renter	992	3.1	
Provided free (individually)	480	1.5	
Government quarters	784	2.4	
Private company quarters	942	2.9	
Other	139	0.4	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.6%		9.8%
Bamboo	49.3%	25.8%	0.3%
Earth	0.2%	7.0%	
Wood	5.6%	15.7%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.5%		88.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	42.9%	49.7%	0.5%
Other	1.0%	1.7%	0.7%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	2,603	8.1	
LPG	30	0.1	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	31	0.1	
Firewood	24,643	76.5	
Charcoal	4,754	14.7	
Coal	126	0.4	
Other	36	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	7,565	23.5
Kerosene	382	1.2
Candle	7,629	23.7
Battery	1,885	5.8
Generator (private)	548	1.7
Water mill (private)	1,075	3.3
Solar system/energy	12,854	39.9
Other	286	0.9
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,673	8.3
Tube well, borehole	1,527	4.7
Protected well/spring	9,844	30.6
Bottled/purifier water	3,666	11.4
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>17,710</i>	<i>55.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	4,629	14.4
Pool/pond/lake	447	1.4
River/stream/canal	3,840	11.9
Waterfall/rainwater	4,809	14.9
Other	789	2.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>14,514</i>	<i>45.0</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,719	11.5
Tube well, borehole	1,508	4.7
Protected well/spring	11,733	36.4
Unprotected well/spring	4,756	14.8
Pool/pond/lake	527	1.6
River/stream/canal	4,362	13.5
Waterfall/rainwater	4,867	15.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	739	2.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	1,026	3.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	21,564	66.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>22,590</i>	<i>70.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	6,429	19.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	282	0.9
Other	642	2.0
None	2,281	7.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	11,257	34.9
Television	17,657	54.8
Landline phone	1,239	3.8
Mobile phone	10,409	32.3
Computer	508	1.6
Internet at home	1,216	3.8
Households with none of the items	8,441	26.2
Households with all of the items	74	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,157	3.6
Motorcycle/Moped	21,215	65.8
Bicycle	4,638	14.4
4-Wheel tractor	3,670	11.4
Canoe/Boat	50	0.2
Motor boat	77	0.2
Cart (bullock)	7,182	22.3

Note: ¹ Population figures for Naungkhio 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 Naungkhio 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 Naungkhio Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	149,842 *		
Males	75,761		
Females	74,081		
Sex ratio	102 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	12.6%		
Area (Km ²)	3,277.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	45.7 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	35		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	139,717	18,047	121,670
Number of conventional households	32,224	4,171	28,053
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Naungkhio Township, there are more males than females with 102 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the township live in rural areas with only (12.6%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Naungkhio Township is 46 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Naungkhio 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;
Naungkhio Township (Kyaukme District, Shan State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	32,224	149,842	75,761	74,081
	Ward	4,171	18822	9093	9729
1	Zay(W)	803	3737	1709	2,028
2	Bu Tar(W)	1,546	6,801	3,280	3,521
3	Taung(W)	1,121	5,160	2,545	2,615
4	Pa Hat(W)	517	2,315	1,141	1,174
5	Tha Pyay Yay(W)	136	584	298	286
6	Nar Sho(W)	48	225	120	105
	Village Tract	28,053	131,020	66,668	64,352
1	Kone Sam(VT)	540	2,334	1,132	1,202
2	Long Yon(VT)	1,315	7,057	3,955	3,102
3	Ngoke Ka Lay(VT)	580	2,595	1,265	1,330
4	Long Wei(VT)	682	3,048	1,485	1,563
5	Mak Hki Nu(VT)	1,032	4,651	2,303	2,348
6	Nyan Taw(VT)	849	3,840	1,883	1,957
7	Kan Gyi(VT)	1,024	4,674	2,224	2,450
8	Shwe Moke Htaw(VT)	638	2,806	1,296	1,510
9	Taung Shey(VT)	1,142	5,300	2,669	2,631
10	Yae Twin Gyi(VT)	347	1,775	869	906
11	Nawng Taw(VT)	1,072	4,526	2,159	2,367
12	Inn Hpo(VT)	708	3,145	1,565	1,580
13	Me Poke(VT)	693	3,053	1,522	1,531
14	Thone Se(VT)	1,352	6,979	3,533	3,446
15	Hsam Ma Hse(VT)	1,478	7,105	3,535	3,570
16	Ong Ma Hkar(VT)	822	4,093	2,077	2,016
17	Pin Tee(VT)	543	2,448	1,168	1,280
18	Bant Bway(VT)	1,643	7,450	3,705	3,745
19	Kone Gyi Ywar Ma(VT)	904	4,547	2,483	2,064
20	Kyein Ga Naing(VT)	1,515	6,542	3,275	3,267

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
21	Ah Nauk Kyu Inn(VT)	537	2,191	1,080	1,111
22	Nyaung Tauk(VT)	754	3,131	1,612	1,519
23	Hko Ong(VT)	281	1,282	628	654
24	Kone Thar(VT)	624	2,698	1,362	1,336
25	Seik Hpu(VT)	268	1,165	585	580
26	Ku Lar Kwe(VT)	581	2,535	1,246	1,289
27	Doe Pin(VT)	930	4,431	2,321	2,110
28	Kyauk Gyi(VT)	377	1,765	868	897
29	Bant Bway Kyin(VT)	412	1,894	986	908
30	Ho Hko (North)(VT)	833	5,262	3,454	1,808
31	Hsi Hson(VT)	817	3,669	1,861	1,808
32	Kone Gyi(VT)	509	2,528	1,283	1,245
33	Than Bo(VT)	531	2,813	1,472	1,341
34	Tha Yet Kone(VT)	1,089	4,634	2,285	2,349
35	Ah Htet Kyu Inn(VT)	631	3,054	1,522	1,532

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Naungkhio Township

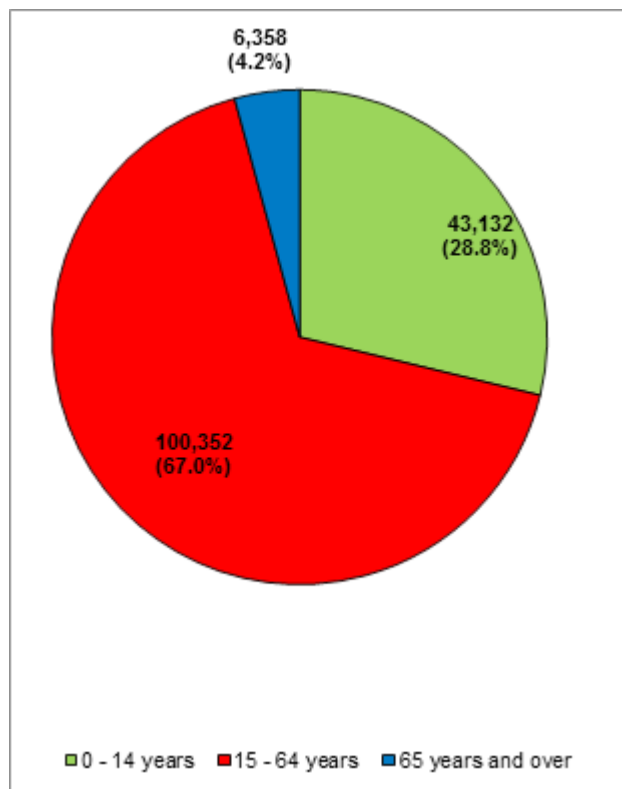
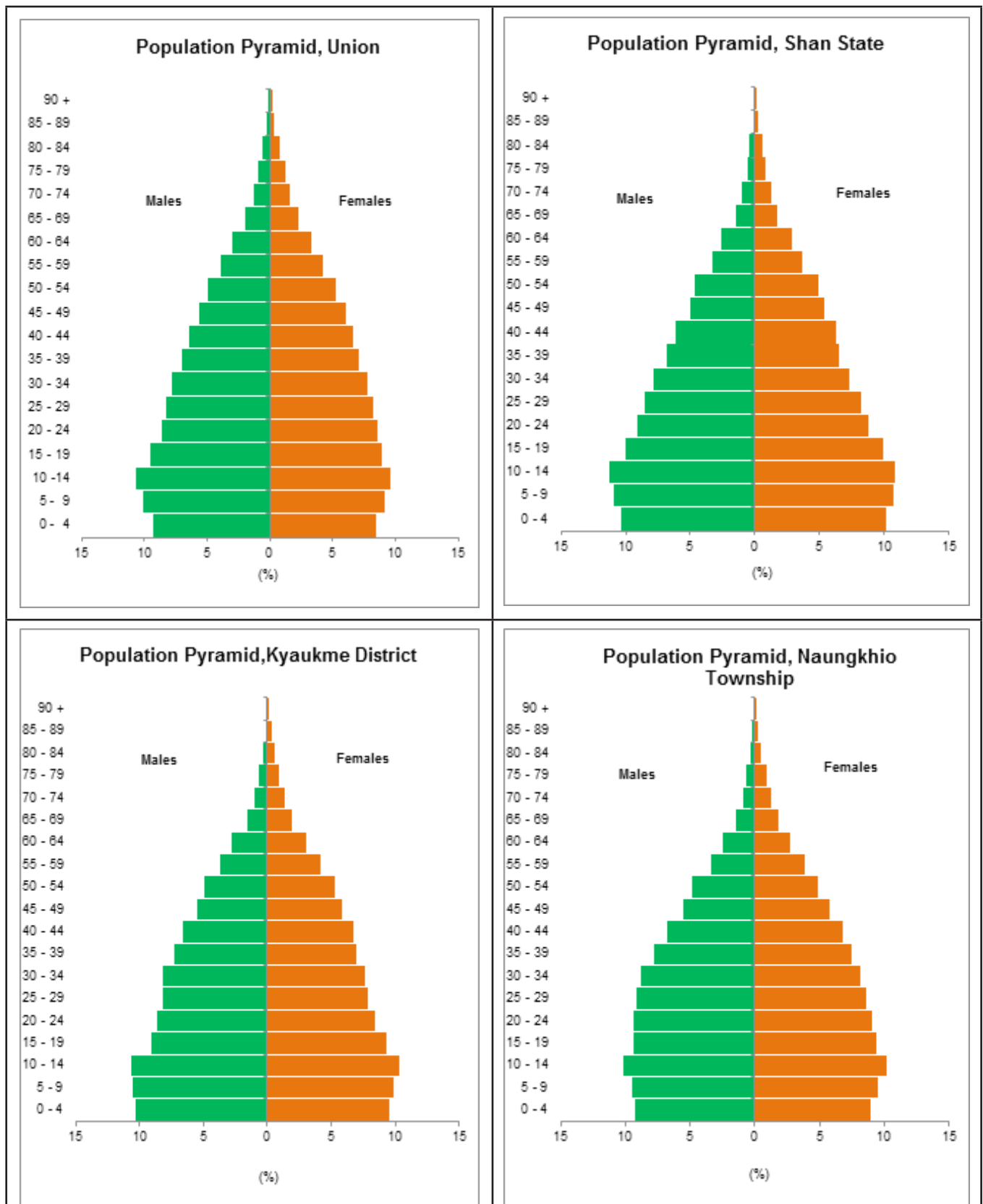


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Naungkhio Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	149,842	75,761	74,081
0 - 4	13,652	7,020	6,632
5 - 9	14,224	7,203	7,021
10 - 14	15,256	7,728	7,528
15 - 19	14,028	7,066	6,962
20 - 24	13,826	7,136	6,690
25 - 29	13,265	6,936	6,329
30 - 34	12,678	6,646	6,032
35 - 39	11,464	5,913	5,551
40 - 44	10,144	5,097	5,047
45 - 49	8,453	4,210	4,243
50 - 54	7,253	3,640	3,613
55 - 59	5,388	2,524	2,864
60 - 64	3,853	1,861	1,992
65 - 69	2,436	1,113	1,323
70 - 74	1,622	695	927
75 - 79	1,200	511	689
80 - 84	639	275	364
85 - 89	317	129	188
90 +	144	58	86

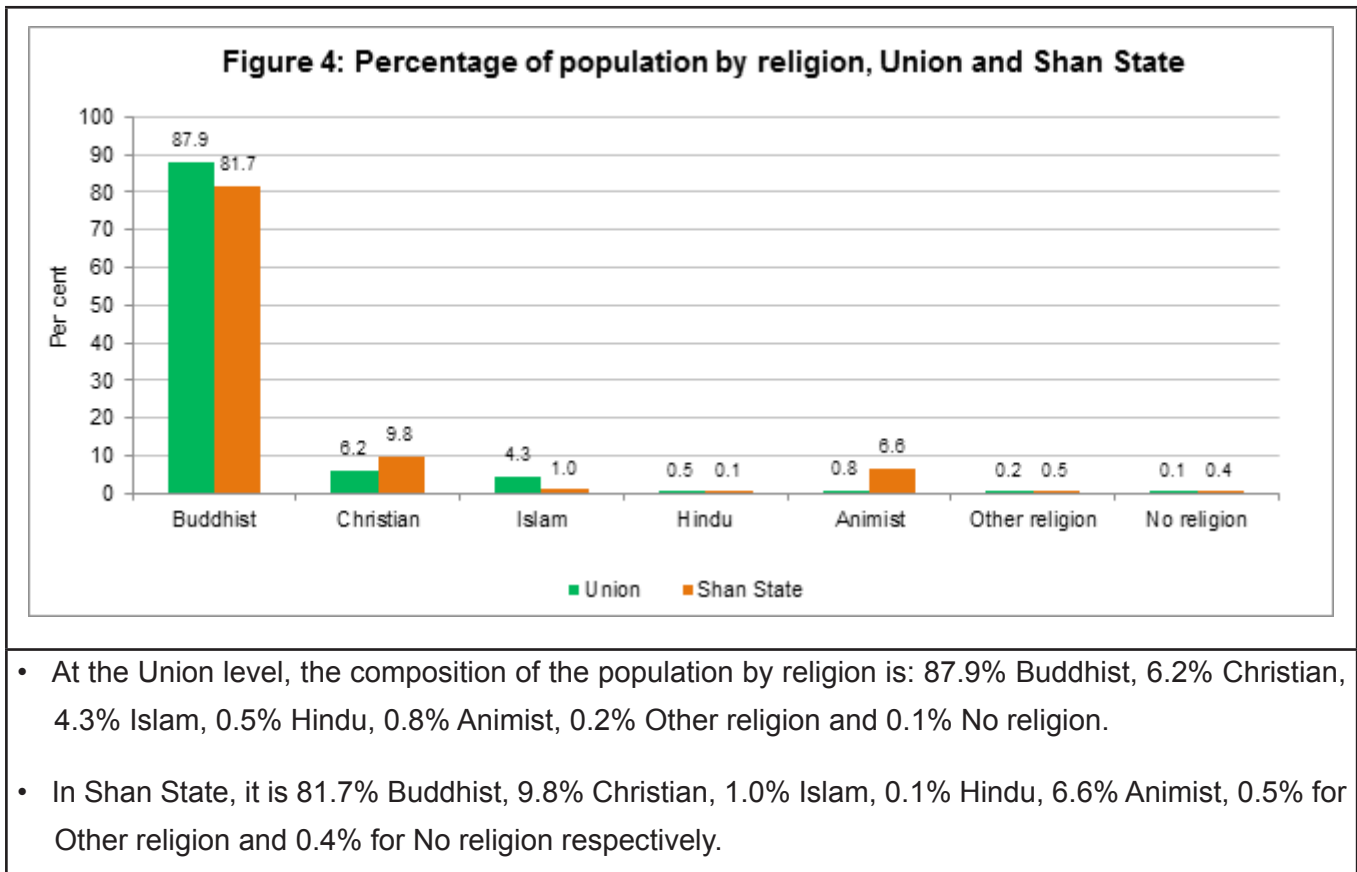
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Naungkhio Township is 67.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Naungkhio Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Naungkhio Township.
- Starting from age group 55-59, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,504	1,264	1,240	502	258	244
6	2,694	1,360	1,334	1,921	949	972
7	2,913	1,436	1,477	2,386	1,171	1,215
8	2,808	1,330	1,478	2,338	1,100	1,238
9	2,691	1,309	1,382	2,248	1,098	1,150
10	2,876	1,376	1,500	2,321	1,091	1,230
11	2,605	1,247	1,358	1,975	947	1,028
12	2,876	1,363	1,513	1,980	928	1,052
13	2,928	1,438	1,490	1,638	810	828
14	2,743	1,300	1,443	1,187	540	647
15	2,567	1,249	1,318	756	331	425
16	2,521	1,225	1,296	607	257	350
17	2,615	1,262	1,353	431	175	256
18	2,707	1,358	1,349	306	129	177
19	2,379	1,128	1,251	178	57	121
20	2,955	1,407	1,548	134	56	78
21	2,215	1,090	1,125	76	33	43
22	2,362	1,157	1,205	60	21	39
23	2,296	1,100	1,196	37	21	16
24	2,225	1,088	1,137	18	5	13
25	2,655	1,292	1,363	28	13	15
26	2,150	1,071	1,079	23	14	9
27	2,303	1,145	1,158	17	9	8
28	2,574	1,273	1,301	19	9	10
29	2,081	988	1,093	6	4	2

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

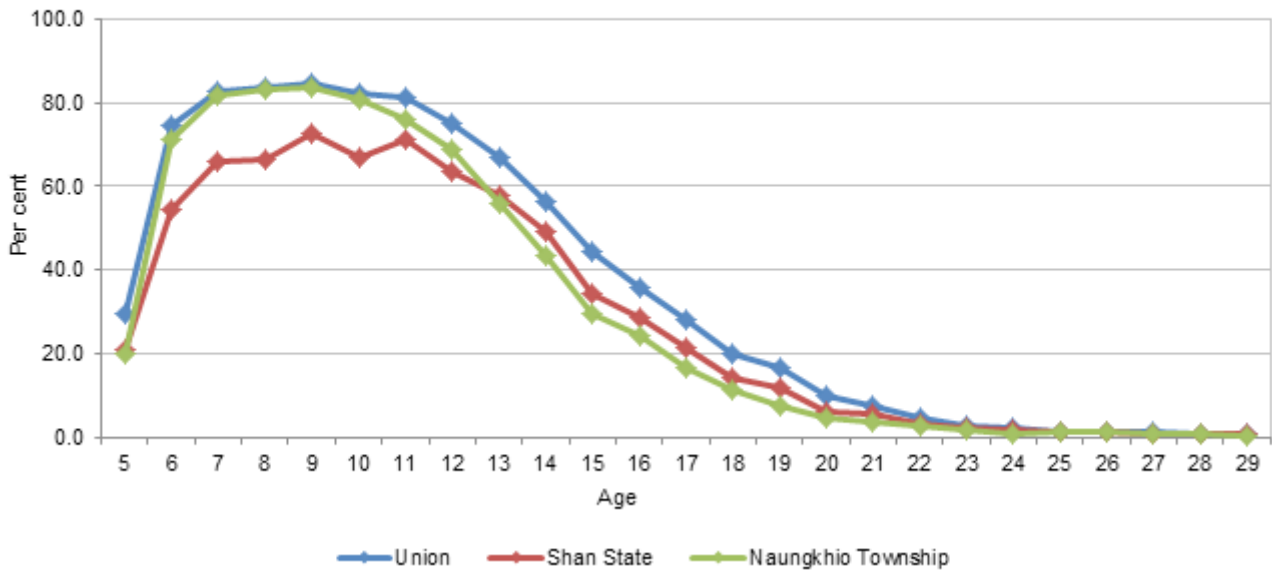
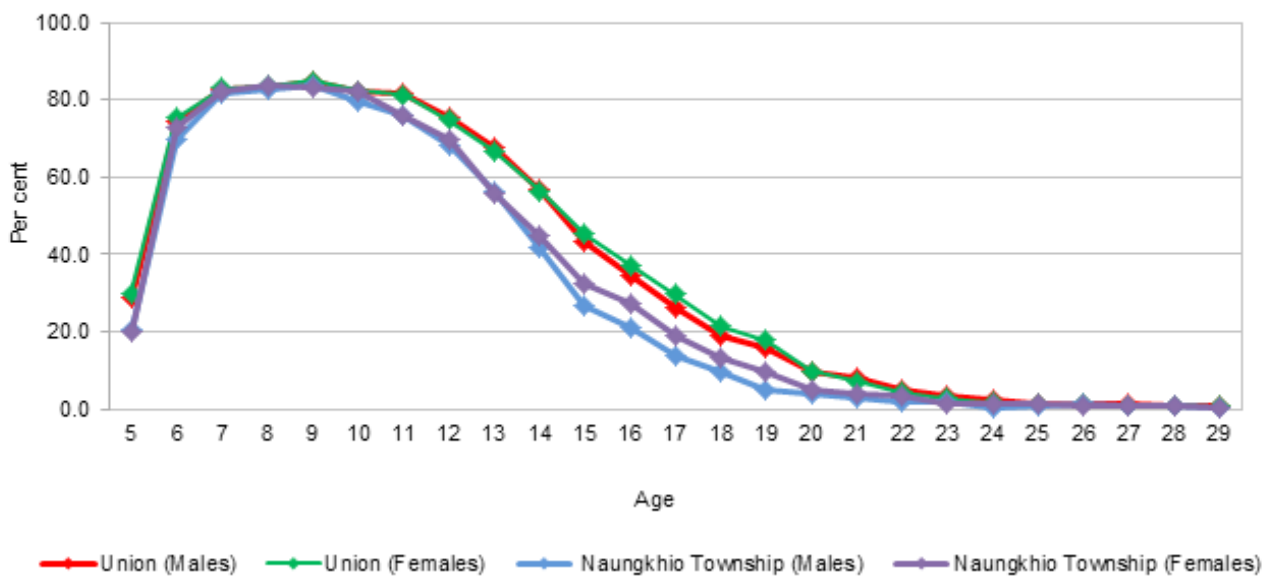
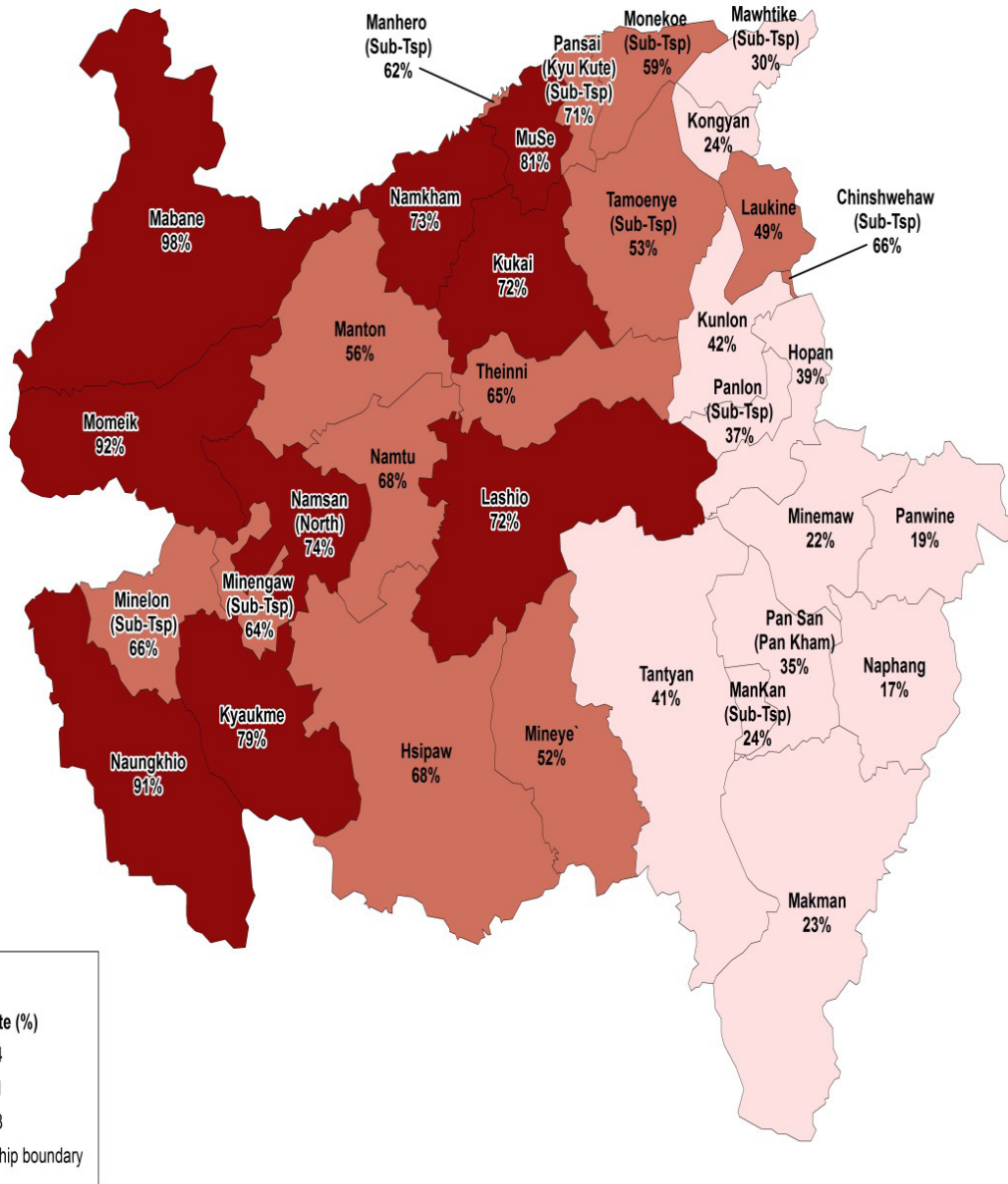


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Naungkhio Township



- School attendance in Naungkhio Township noticeably drops after age 10 for males and age 11 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Naungkhio Township is lower starting since beginning of school attendance age, and drop more after age 13 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Kyaukme District	: 77.8%
Naungkhio Township	: 91.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	24,842	96.6
Males	12,064	96.6
Females	12,778	96.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Naungkhio Township is 91.4 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of (64.6%) for Shan State and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 88.6 per cent and for the males it is 94.3 per cent.
- In Naungkhio Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.6 per cent with 96.6 per cent for both females and males.

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

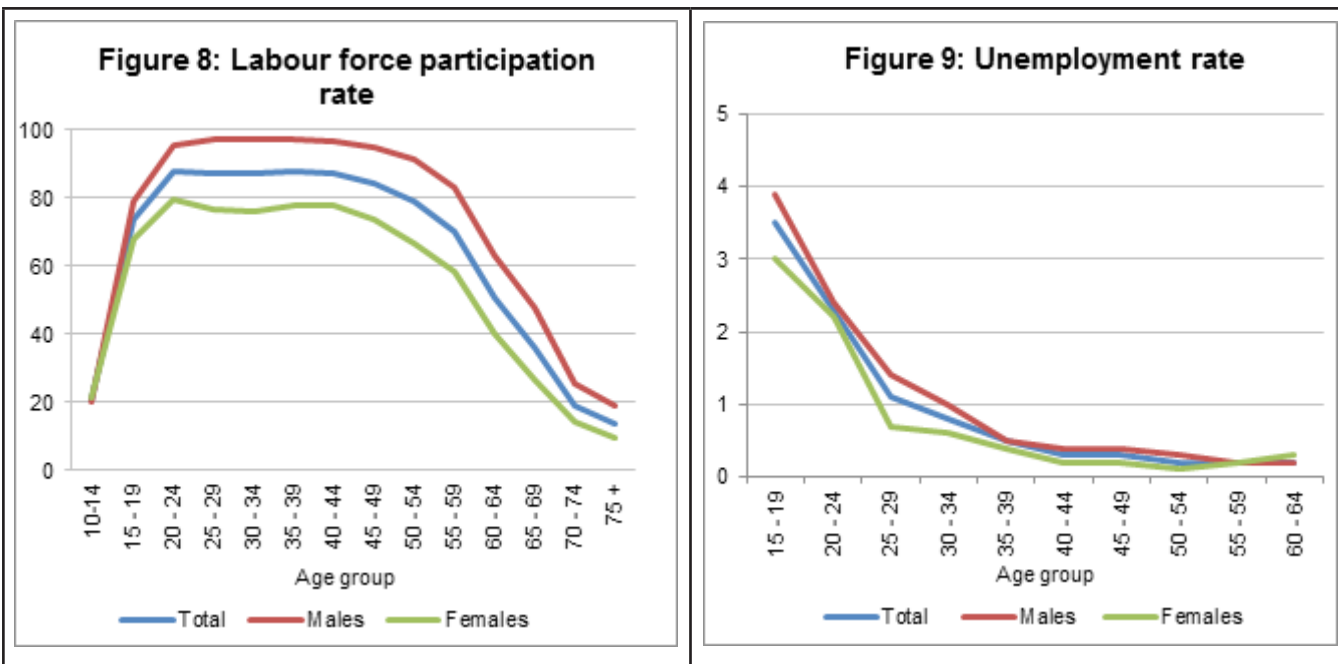
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	78,856	13,879	17.6	22,048	22,785	10,723	5,028	158	3,598	82	413	142
Urban	10,080	872	8.7	1,582	1,958	2,354	1,703	45	1,316	22	167	61
Rural	68,776	13,007	18.9	20,466	20,827	8,369	3,325	113	2,282	60	246	81
Males	39,608	6,051	15.3	9,809	11,932	6,431	3,010	110	1,787	50	326	102
Females	39,248	7,828	19.9	12,239	10,853	4,292	2,018	48	1,811	32	87	40

- About 17.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- About 18.9 per cent of the rural population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 15.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 19.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 28.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.6 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	20.9	20.4	21.3	6.3	7.6	4.9
15 - 19	73.6	79.3	67.8	3.5	3.9	3.0
20 - 24	87.7	95.4	79.5	2.3	2.4	2.2
25 - 29	87.6	97.4	76.9	1.1	1.4	0.7
30 - 34	87.5	97.6	76.4	0.8	1.0	0.6
35 - 39	87.9	97.3	77.9	0.5	0.5	0.4
40 - 44	87.5	96.6	78.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
45 - 49	84.5	95.1	74.0	0.3	0.4	0.2
50 - 54	79.1	91.4	66.7	0.2	0.3	0.1
55 - 59	70.0	83.3	58.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
60 - 64	51.0	62.9	40.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
65 - 69	36.1	47.6	26.4	0.1	0.2	-
70 - 74	18.9	25.2	14.2	-	-	-
75 +	13.6	18.8	9.8	0.3	-	0.8
15 - 24	80.6	87.4	73.5	2.9	3.1	2.6
15 - 64	82.4	92.0	72.6	1.2	1.3	1.0



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Naungkhio Township is 82.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 72.6 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 92.0 per cent.
- In Naungkhio Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 20.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Naungkhio Township is 1.2 per cent. There is not much difference between unemployment rate for males (1.3%) and for females (1.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 2.6 per cent.

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

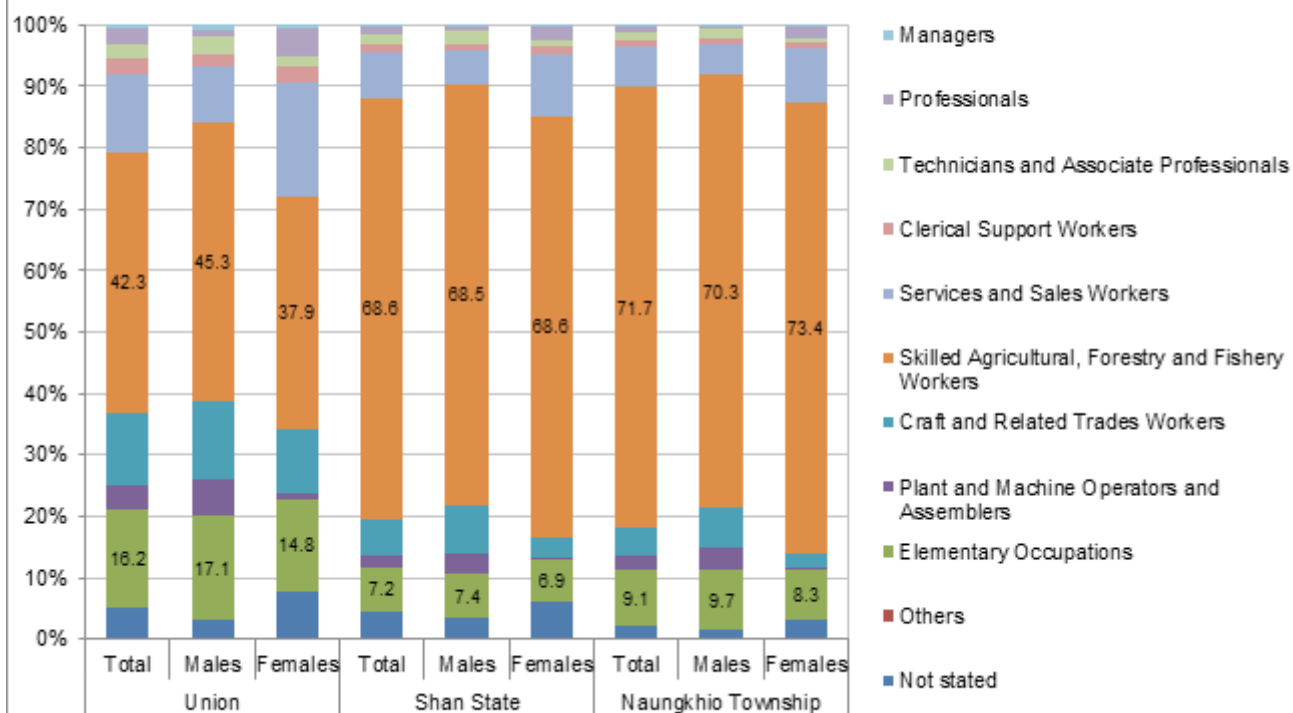
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	34,557	0.5	39.3	33.4	17.1	2.3	7.4
Males	12,139	1.0	53.4	4.7	22.0	3.3	15.5
Females	22,418	0.2	31.6	49.0	14.4	1.8	3.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 53.4 per cent of males are full time students while 49.0 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	74,737	40,872	33,865	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	221	110	111	0.3	0.3	0.3
Professionals	747	105	642	1.0	0.3	1.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	897	716	181	1.2	1.8	0.5
Clerical Support Workers	703	361	342	0.9	0.9	1.0
Services and Sales Workers	5,031	2,040	2,991	6.7	5.0	8.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	53,562	28,718	24,844	71.7	70.3	73.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,525	2,708	817	4.7	6.6	2.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,585	1,499	86	2.1	3.7	0.3
Elementary Occupations	6,782	3,967	2,815	9.1	9.7	8.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,684	648	1,036	2.3	1.6	3.1

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



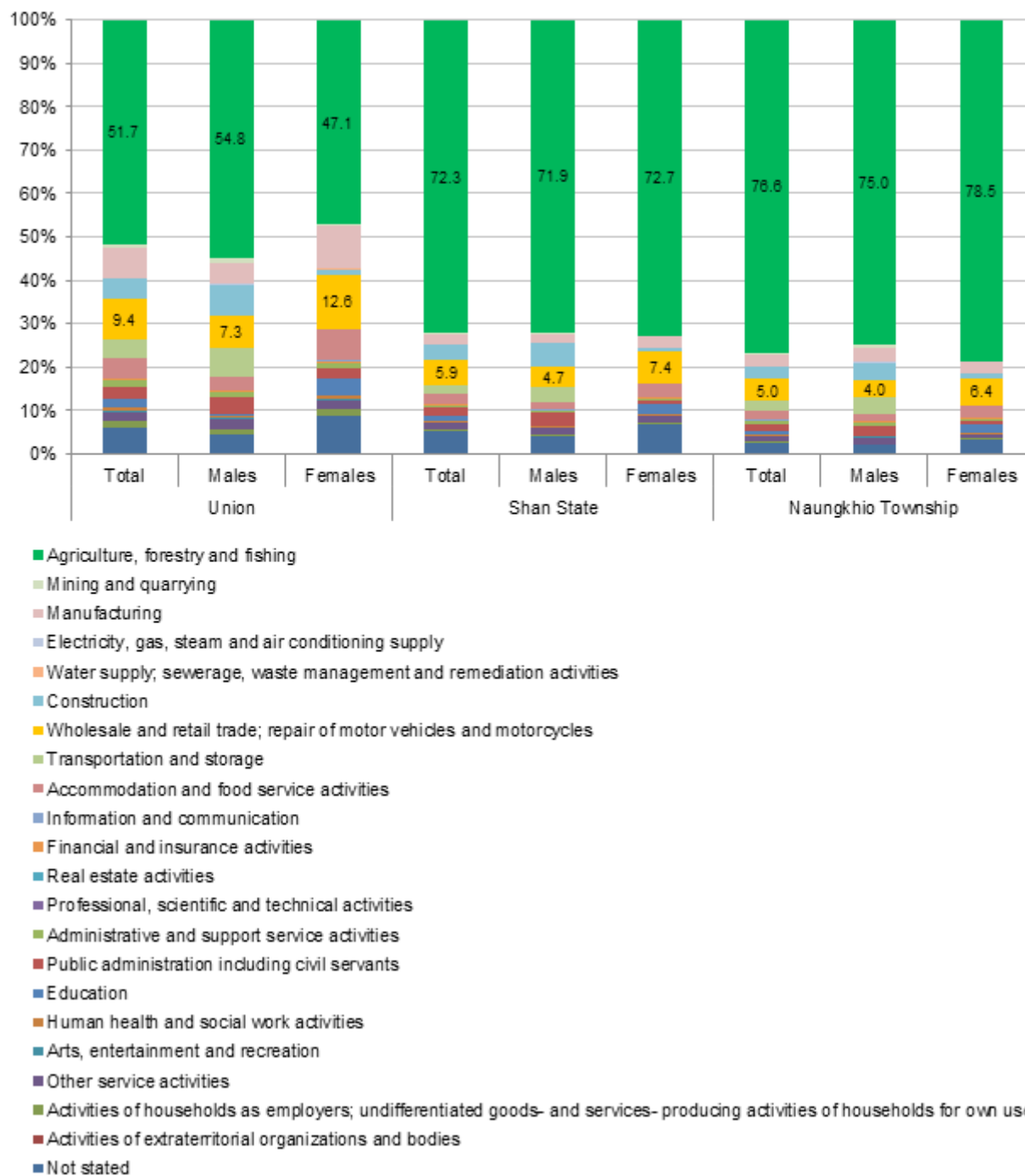
- In Naungkhio Township, 71.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 9.1 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 70.3 per cent of males and 73.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.2 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	74,737	40,872	33,865	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	57,242	30,645	26,597	76.6	75.0	78.5
Mining and quarrying	409	309	100	0.5	0.8	0.3
Manufacturing	2,111	1,262	849	2.8	3.1	2.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	51	50	1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	22	21	1	*	0.1	*
Construction	2,040	1,662	378	2.7	4.1	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,774	1,620	2,154	5.0	4.0	6.4
Transportation and storage	1,551	1,527	24	2.1	3.7	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,617	683	934	2.2	1.7	2.8
Information and communication	117	67	50	0.2	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	49	21	28	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	6	4	2	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	44	34	10	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	484	356	128	0.6	0.9	0.4
Public administration including civil servants	1,169	894	275	1.6	2.2	0.8
Education	747	70	677	1.0	0.2	2.0
Human health and social work activities	169	62	107	0.2	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	21	14	7	*	*	*
Other service activities	998	658	340	1.3	1.6	1.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	112	64	48	0.1	0.2	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	1	2	*	*	*
Not stated	2,001	848	1,153	2.7	2.1	3.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

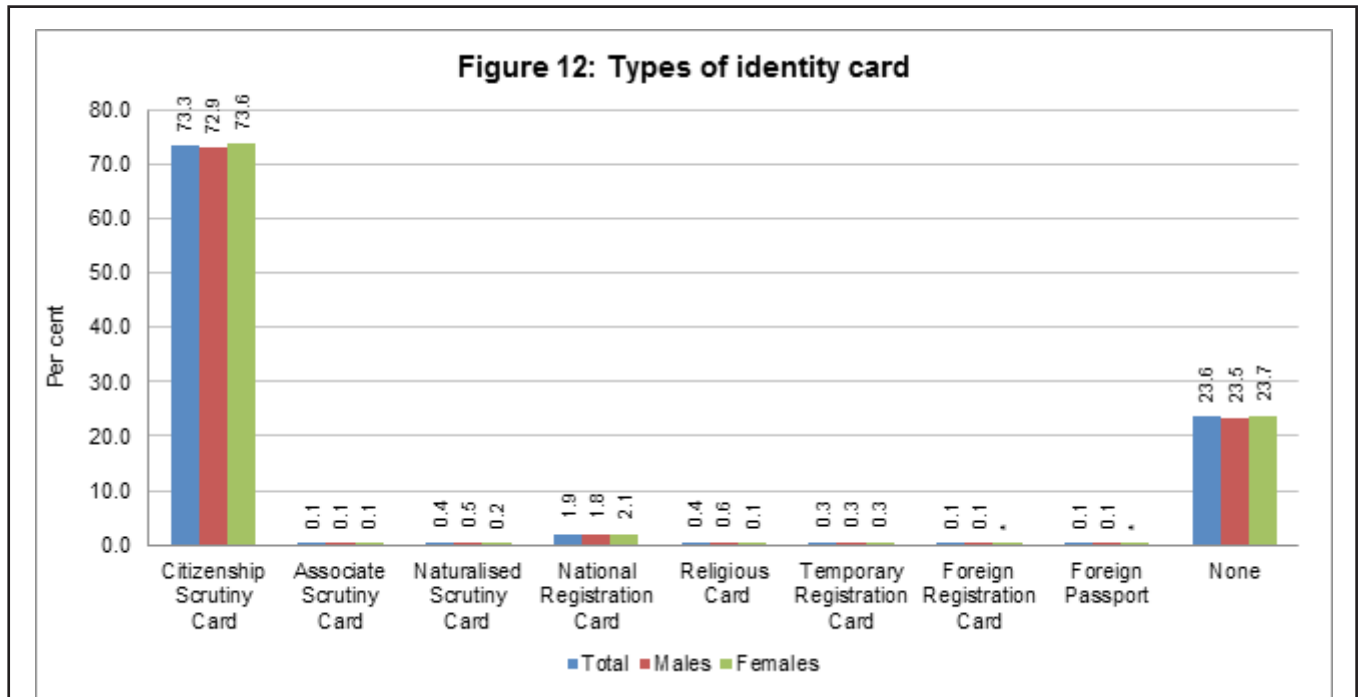


- In Naungkhio Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 76.6 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 5.0 per cent.
- There are 75.0 per cent of males and 78.5 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	89,348	71	451	2,356	431	384	81	97	28,747
Urban	12,015	22	52	216	63	30	33	1	3,070
Rural	77,333	49	399	2,140	368	354	48	96	25,677
Males	44,868	37	325	1,117	389	207	56	90	14,449
Females	44,480	34	126	1,239	42	177	25	7	14,298



- In Naungkhio Township, 73.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 23.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 23.5 per cent of males and 23.7 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	149,842	144,381	5,461	3.6	2,422	1,644	2,117	2,127
0 - 4	13,652	13,575	77	0.6	20	14	51	42
5 - 9	14,224	14,074	150	1.1	23	33	59	93
10 - 14	15,256	15,059	197	1.3	33	34	65	116
15 - 19	14,028	13,870	158	1.1	42	32	66	64
20 - 24	13,826	13,660	166	1.2	36	46	53	77
25 - 29	13,265	13,008	257	1.9	46	83	100	119
30 - 34	12,678	12,398	280	2.2	48	92	83	145
35 - 39	11,464	11,208	256	2.2	50	72	90	128
40 - 44	10,144	9,826	318	3.1	99	78	108	110
45 - 49	8,453	8,011	442	5.2	194	131	119	137
50 - 54	7,253	6,709	544	7.5	295	135	151	159
55 - 59	5,388	4,939	449	8.3	264	89	140	118
60 - 64	3,853	3,382	471	12.2	268	114	207	155
65 - 69	2,436	2,001	435	17.9	246	122	207	141
70 - 74	1,622	1,201	421	26.0	243	149	185	152
75 - 79	1,200	799	401	33.4	243	172	182	158
80 - 84	639	393	246	38.5	155	132	129	118
85 - 89	317	190	127	40.1	78	77	75	59
90 +	144	78	66	45.8	39	39	47	36

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	75,761	73,122	2,639	3.5	1,138	748	1,015	959
0 - 4	7,020	6,979	41	0.6	14	6	26	18
5 - 9	7,203	7,122	81	1.1	11	14	33	52
10 - 14	7,728	7,611	117	1.5	21	20	37	71
15 - 19	7,066	6,983	83	1.2	18	17	37	32
20 - 24	7,136	7,057	79	1.1	16	19	29	37
25 - 29	6,936	6,816	120	1.7	24	40	47	47
30 - 34	6,646	6,502	144	2.2	25	43	52	75
35 - 39	5,913	5,781	132	2.2	23	32	50	60
40 - 44	5,097	4,931	166	3.3	45	35	69	48
45 - 49	4,210	3,984	226	5.4	99	60	63	60
50 - 54	3,640	3,372	268	7.4	152	62	65	71
55 - 59	2,524	2,299	225	8.9	127	44	71	53
60 - 64	1,861	1,633	228	12.3	132	49	96	62
65 - 69	1,113	920	193	17.3	112	64	85	53
70 - 74	695	507	188	27.1	110	62	82	62
75 - 79	511	337	174	34.1	102	75	80	74
80 - 84	275	173	102	37.1	67	57	51	47
85 - 89	129	81	48	37.2	27	31	25	20
90 +	58	34	24	41.4	13	18	17	17

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	74,081	71,259	2,822	3.8	1,284	896	1,102	1,168
0 - 4	6,632	6,596	36	0.5	6	8	25	24
5 - 9	7,021	6,952	69	1.0	12	19	26	41
10 - 14	7,528	7,448	80	1.1	12	14	28	45
15 - 19	6,962	6,887	75	1.1	24	15	29	32
20 - 24	6,690	6,603	87	1.3	20	27	24	40
25 - 29	6,329	6,192	137	2.2	22	43	53	72
30 - 34	6,032	5,896	136	2.3	23	49	31	70
35 - 39	5,551	5,427	124	2.2	27	40	40	68
40 - 44	5,047	4,895	152	3.0	54	43	39	62
45 - 49	4,243	4,027	216	5.1	95	71	56	77
50 - 54	3,613	3,337	276	7.6	143	73	86	88
55 - 59	2,864	2,640	224	7.8	137	45	69	65
60 - 64	1,992	1,749	243	12.2	136	65	111	93
65 - 69	1,323	1,081	242	18.3	134	58	122	88
70 - 74	927	694	233	25.1	133	87	103	90
75 - 79	689	462	227	32.9	141	97	102	84
80 - 84	364	220	144	39.6	88	75	78	71
85 - 89	188	109	79	42.0	51	46	50	39
90 +	86	44	42	48.8	26	21	30	19

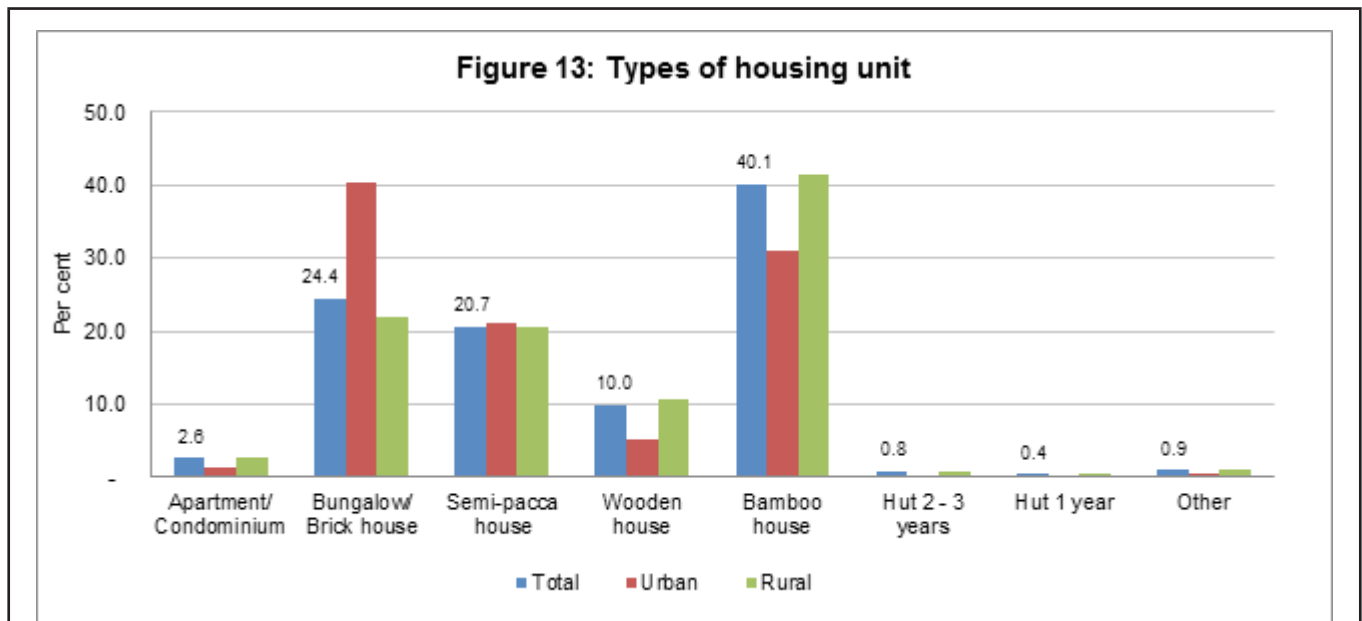
- Four in every 100 persons in Naungkhio Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most commonly 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

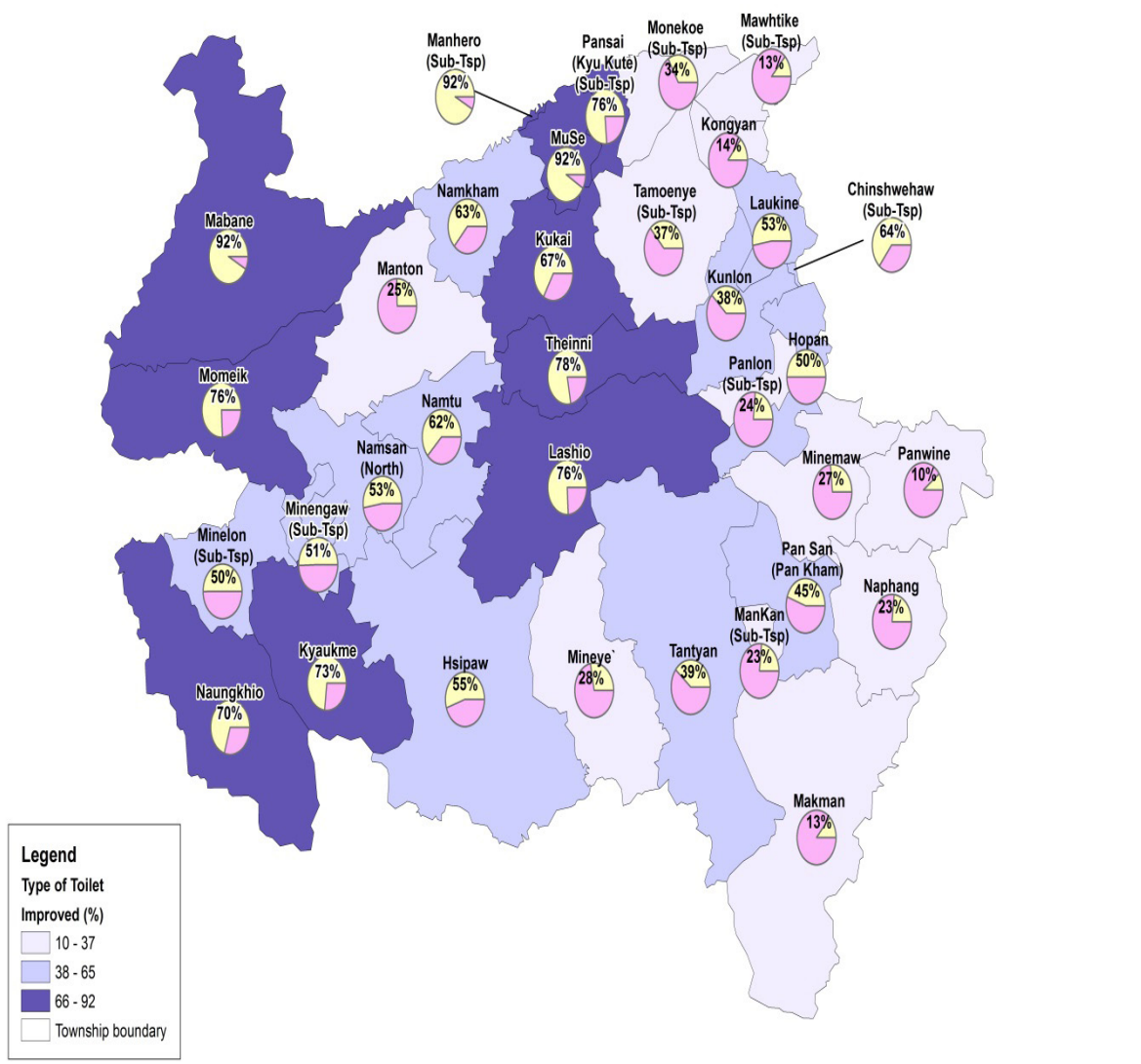
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	32,224	2.6	24.4	20.7	10.0	40.1	0.8	0.4	0.9
Urban	4,171	1.5	40.4	21.1	5.2	31.0	0.3	0.1	0.4
Rural	28,053	2.8	22.0	20.7	10.7	41.4	0.9	0.5	1.0



- The majority of the households in Naungkhio Township are living in Bamboo houses (40.1%) followed by households in bungalow/brick houses (24.4%).
- About 40.4 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 41.4 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Kyaukme District	: 63.5%
Naungkhio Township	: 70.1%

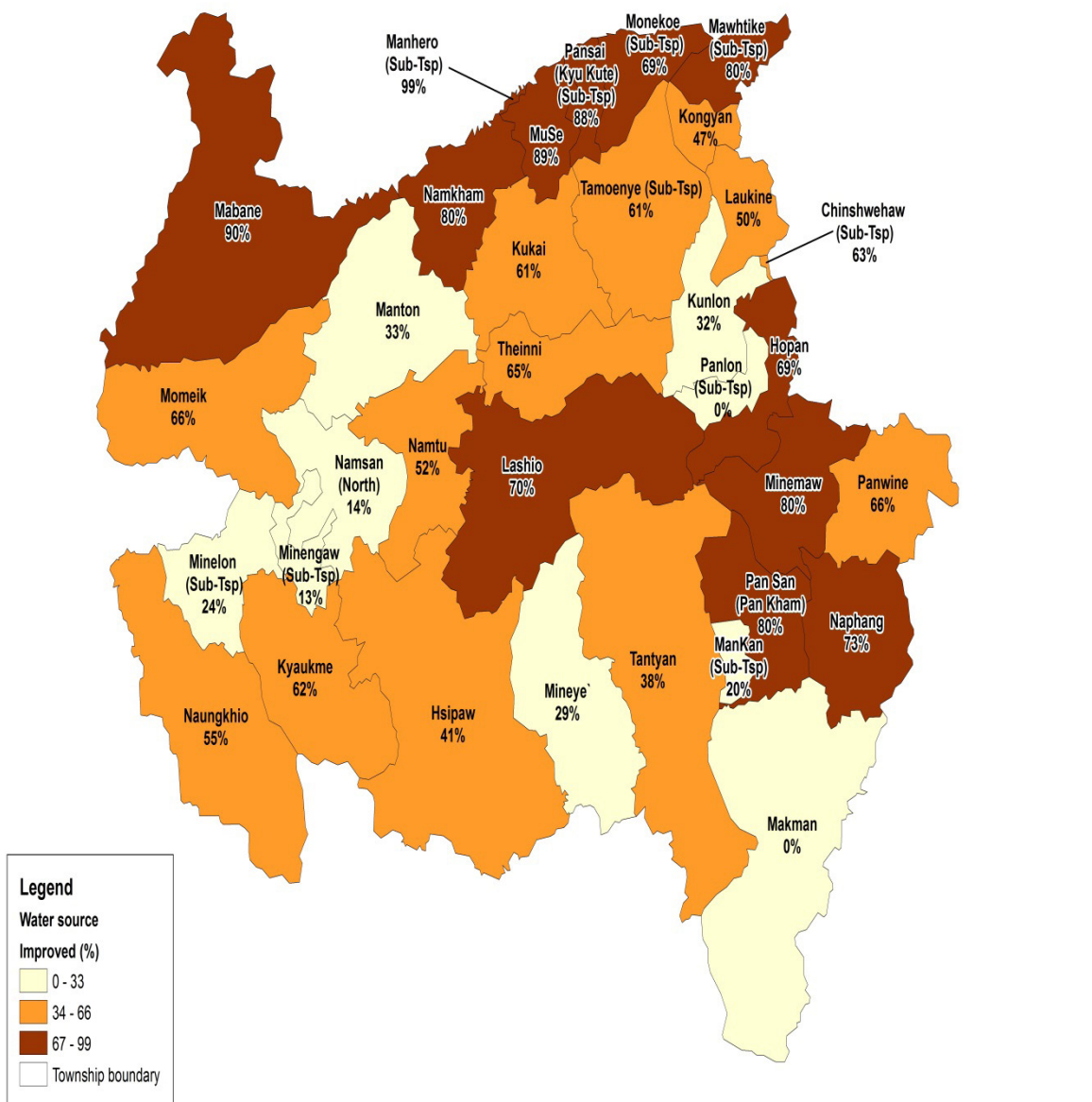
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		3.2	1.5	3.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		66.9	92.4	63.2
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>70.1</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>66.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		19.9	3.4	22.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.9	0.2	1.0
Other		2.0	1.2	2.1
None		7.1	1.3	7.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,224	4,171	28,053

- Up to 70.1 per cent of the households in Naungkhio Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (3.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (66.9%)).
- Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Naungkhio Township is in the highest group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 7.1 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 Naungkhio Township, 7.9 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Kyaukme District	: 48.9%
Naungkhio Township	: 55.0%

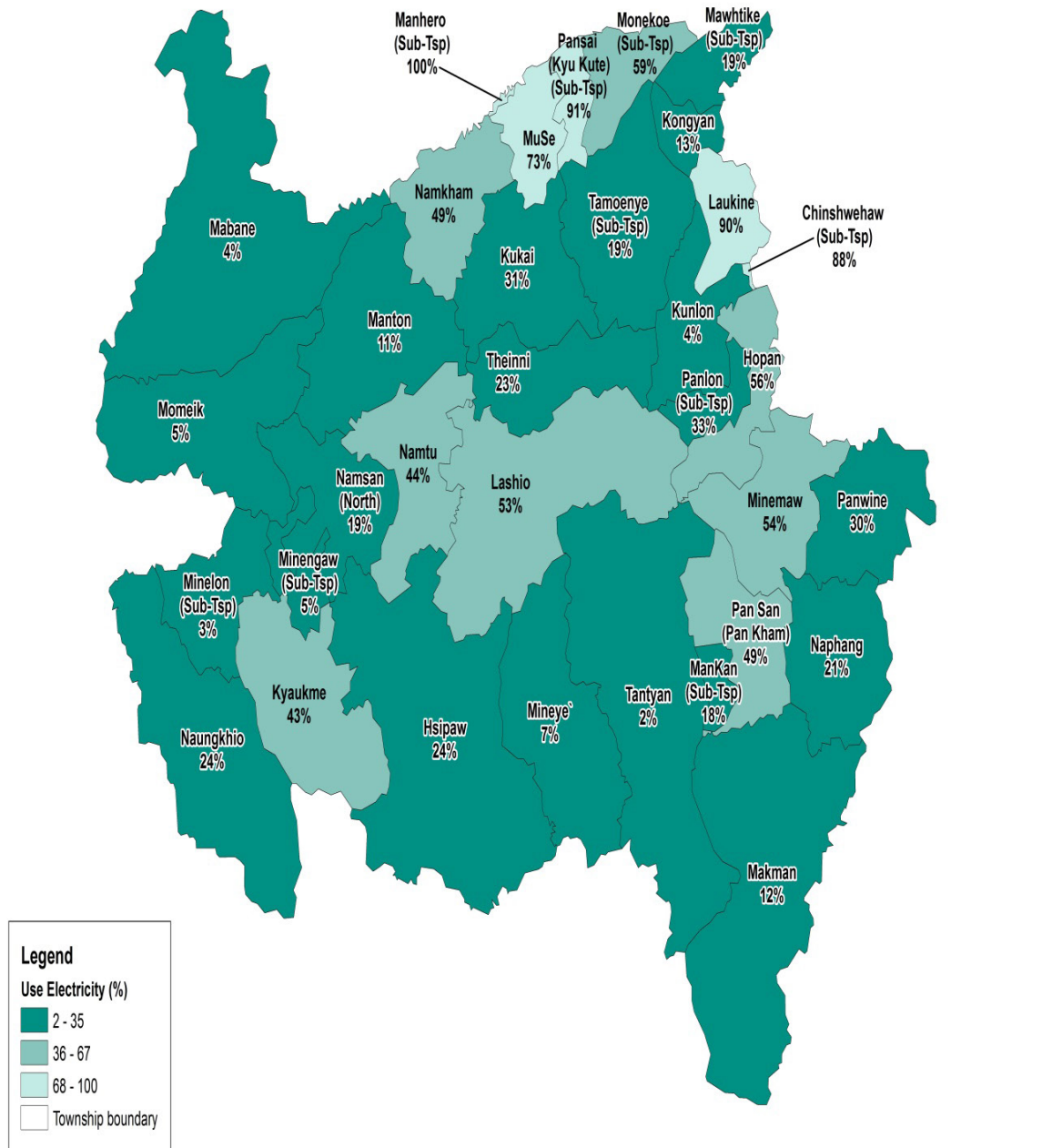
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	8.3	0.6	9.5
Tube well, borehole	4.7	0.3	5.4
Protected well/ Spring	30.6	28.2	30.9
Bottled water/ Water purifier	11.4	59.4	4.2
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>55.0</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>50.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	14.4	6.9	15.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.4	0.4	1.5
River/stream/ canal	11.9	1.2	13.5
Waterfall/ Rain water	14.9	1.0	17.0
Other	2.4	2.0	2.5
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>50.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,224	28,053

- In Naungkhio Township, 55.0 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 30.6 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 14.9 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- About 45.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 50.0 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%
Naungkhio Township	: 23.5%

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

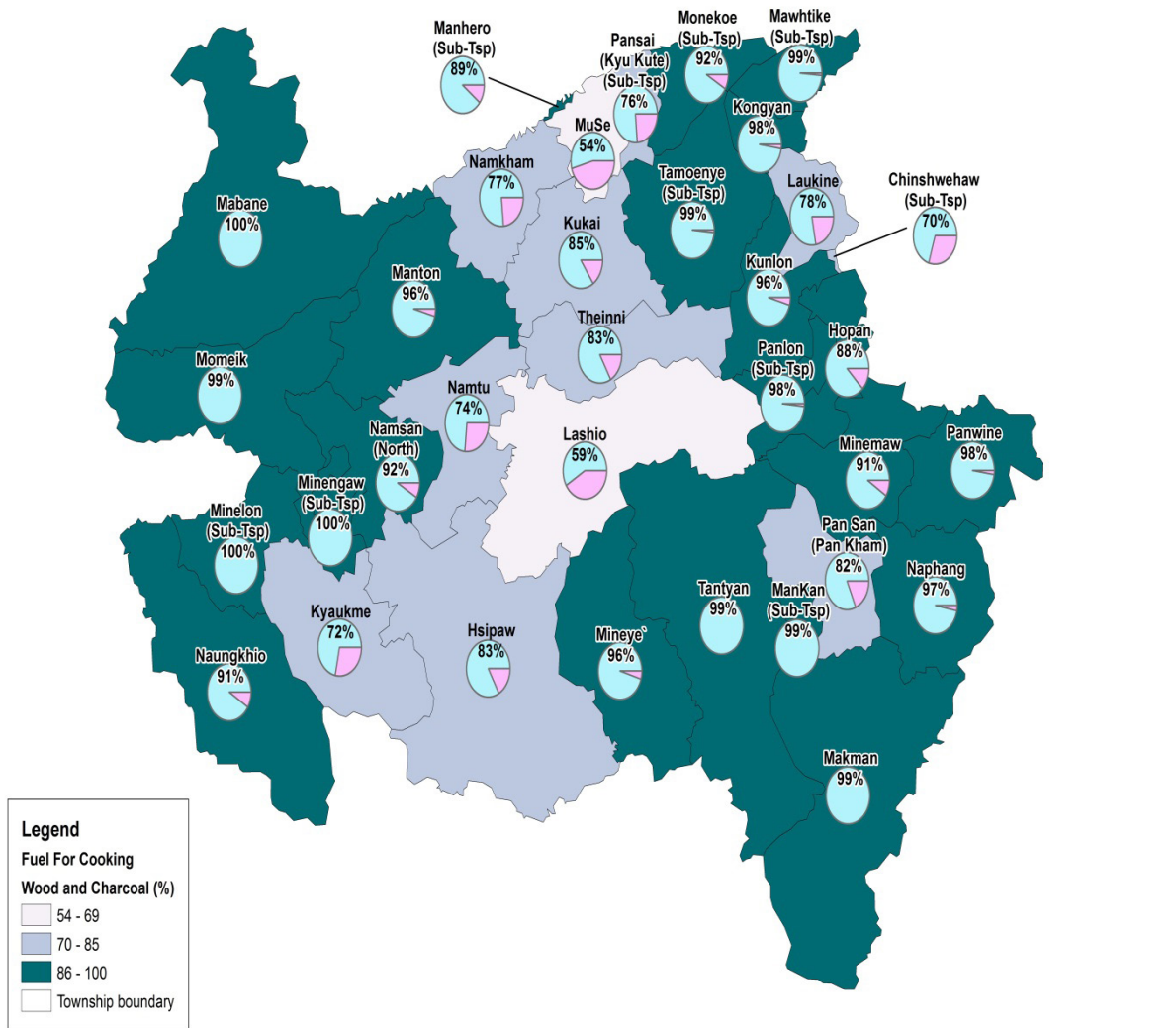
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		23.5	71.7	16.3
Kerosene		1.2	*	1.4
Candle		23.7	13.1	25.2
Battery		5.8	3.4	6.2
Generator (private)		1.7	0.4	1.9
Water mill (private)		3.3	0.1	3.8
Solar system/energy		39.9	11.1	44.2
Other		0.9	0.1	1.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,224	4,171	28,053

- In Naungkhio Township, 23.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and it is in the lowest 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 39.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 44.2 per cent of the households mainly 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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Kyaukme District	: 86.6%
Naungkhio Township	: 91.2%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.1	14.2	7.2
LPG		0.1	0.6	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		0.1	0.5	*
Firewood		76.5	27.4	83.8
Charcoal		14.7	55.3	8.7
Coal		0.4	1.6	0.2
Other		0.1	0.4	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,224	4,171	28,053

- In Naungkhio Township, households use wood-related fuels for cooking with 76.5 per cent using firewood and 14.7 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 8.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 83.8 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 8.7 per cent use charcoal.

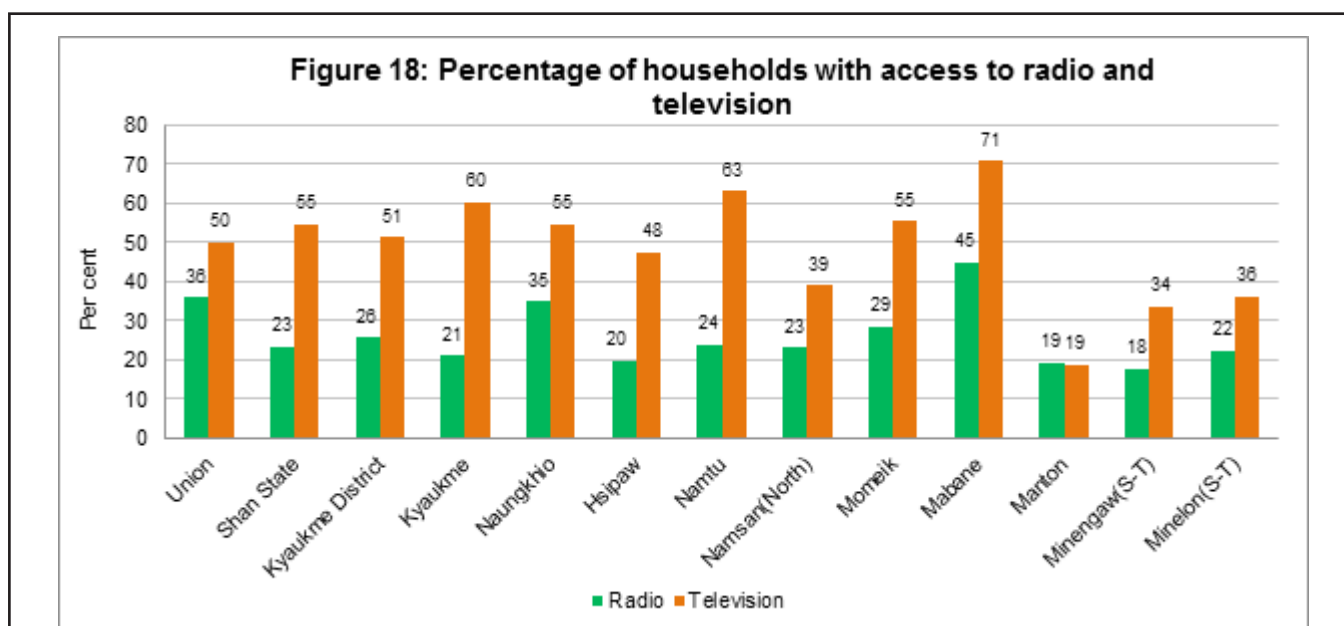
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

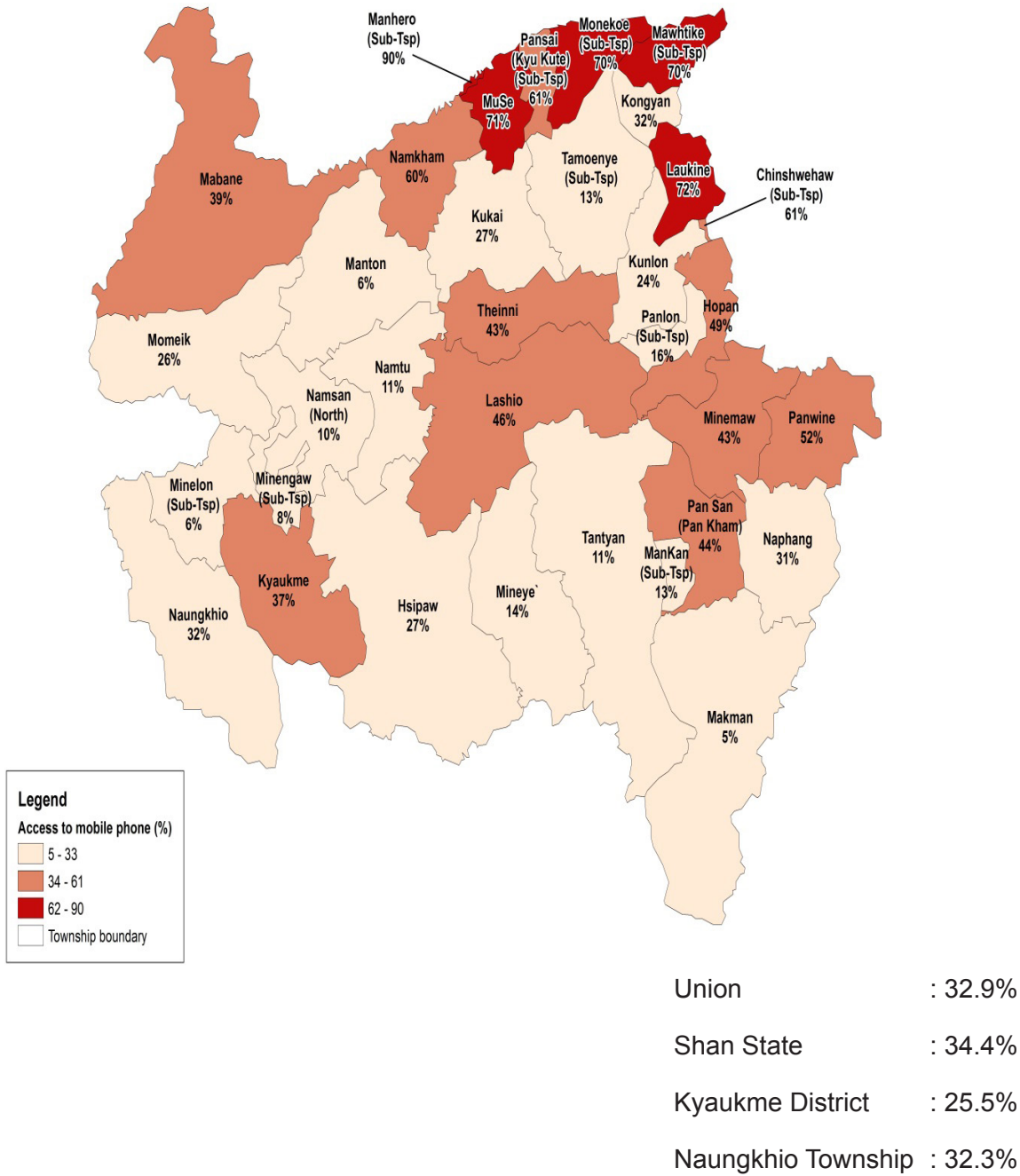
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	32,224	34.9	54.8	3.8	32.3	1.6	3.8	26.2	0.2
Urban	4,171	30.4	73.8	8.1	62.5	6.0	15.6	13.2	0.8
Rural	28,053	35.6	52.0	3.2	27.8	0.9	2.0	28.1	0.1

- About 54.8 per cent of the households in Naungkhio Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 73.8 per cent of households in urban areas and 52.0 per cent of households in rural areas have access to television.



- About 54.8 per cent of the households in Naungkhio Township have access to television and one in three households (34.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- About 32.3 per cent of the households in Naungkhio Township reported having mobile phones, and it belongs to the lowest proportion group.

Transportation items

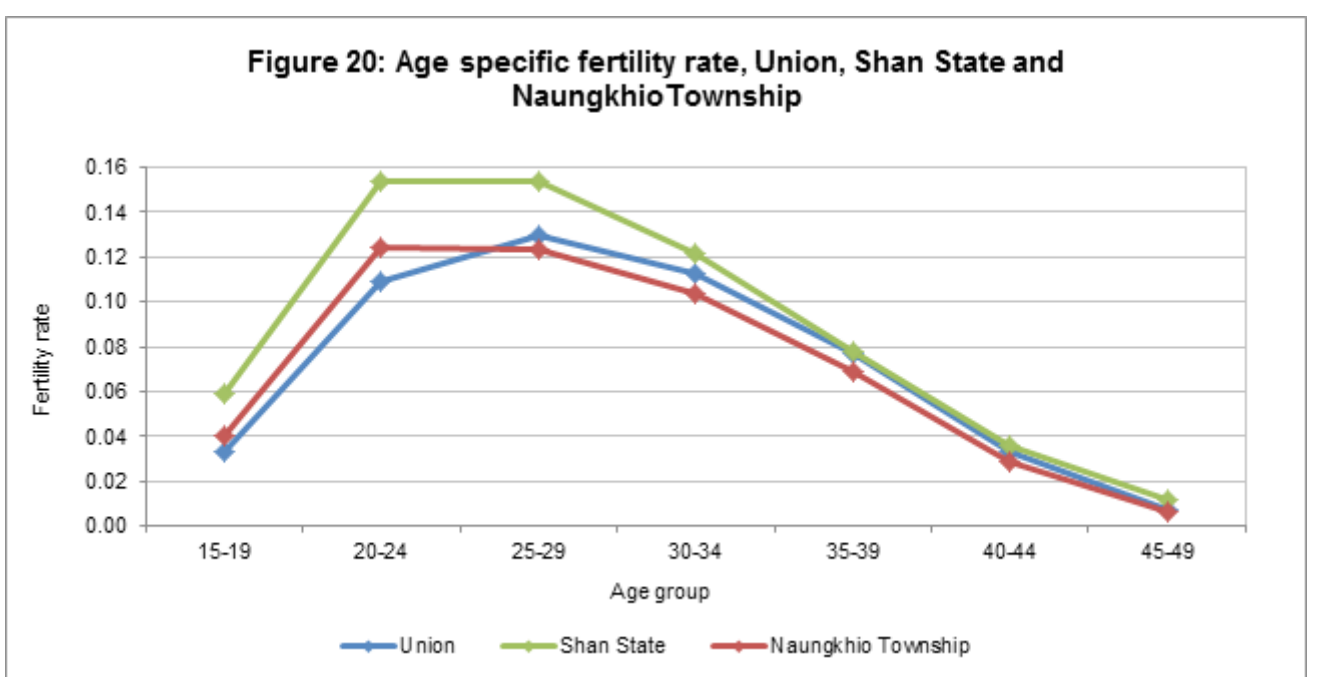
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Naungkhio Township	32,224	1,157	21,215	4,638	3,670	50	77	7,182
Urban	4,171	308	2,980	1,592	311	-	-	299
Rural	28,053	849	18,235	3,046	3,359	50	77	6,883

- In Naungkhio Township, 65.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 22.3 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.

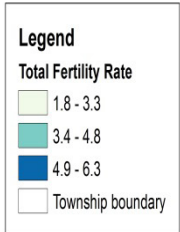
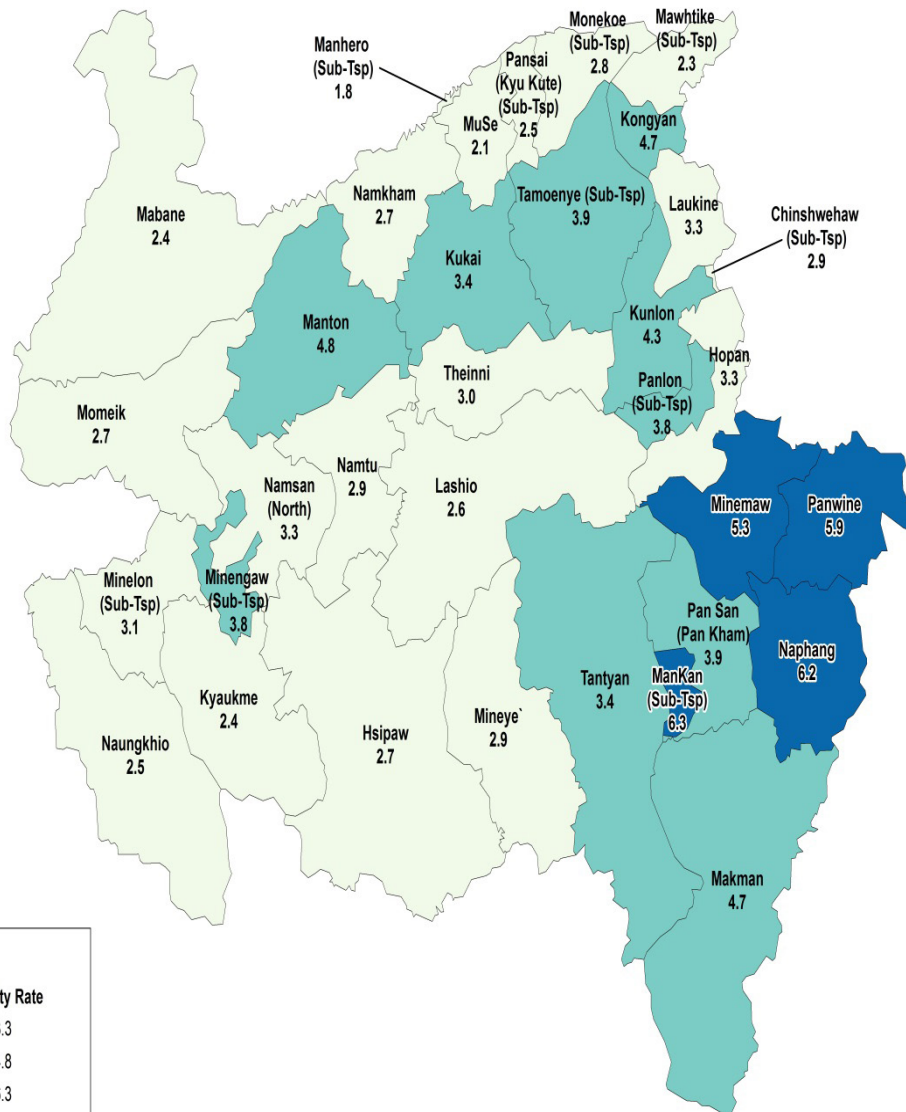
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



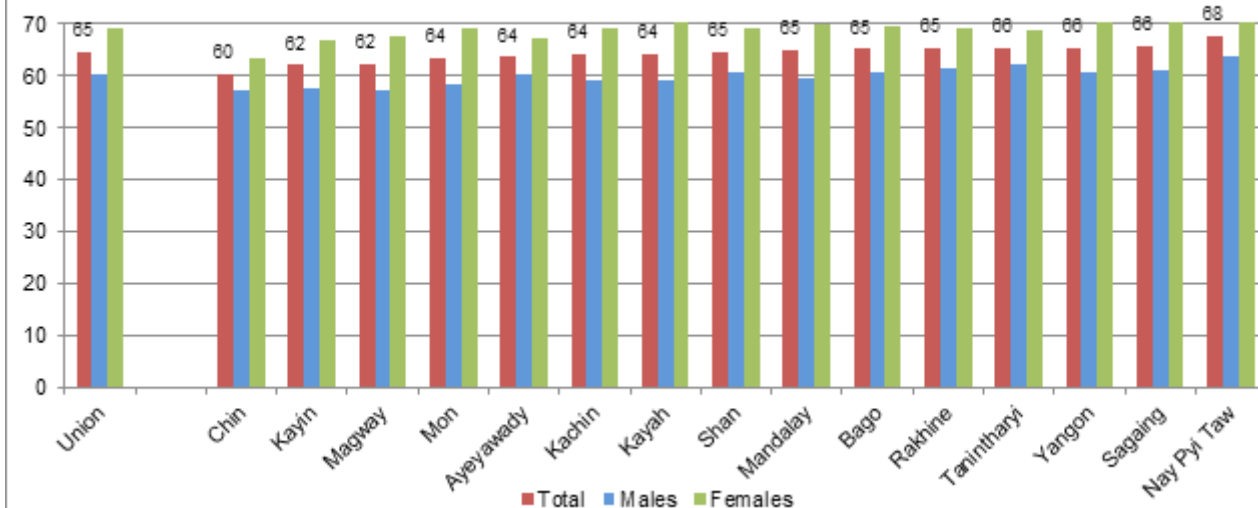
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.5 children per women and it is same rate as the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



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

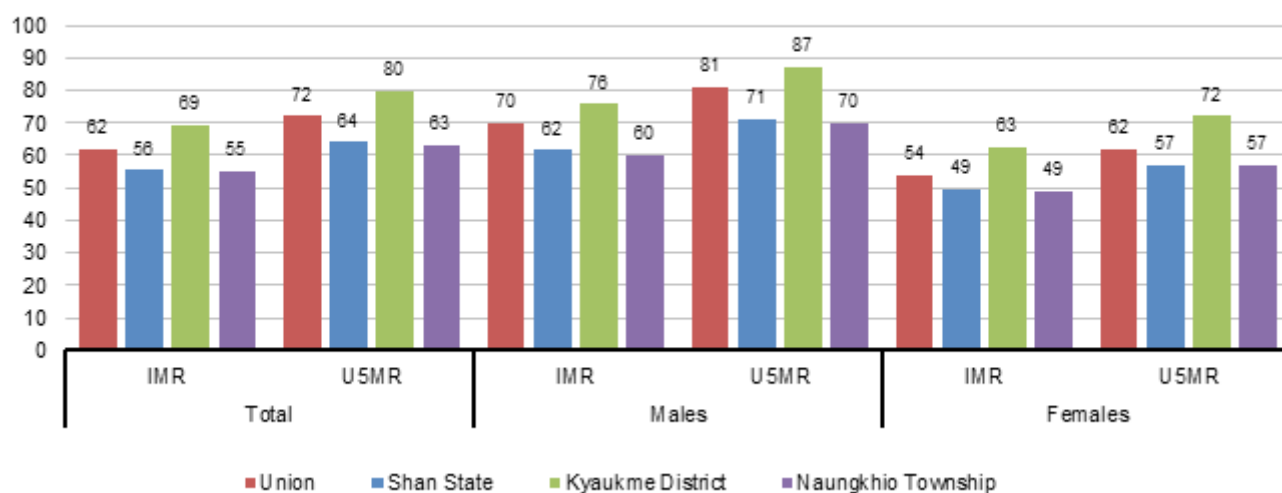
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

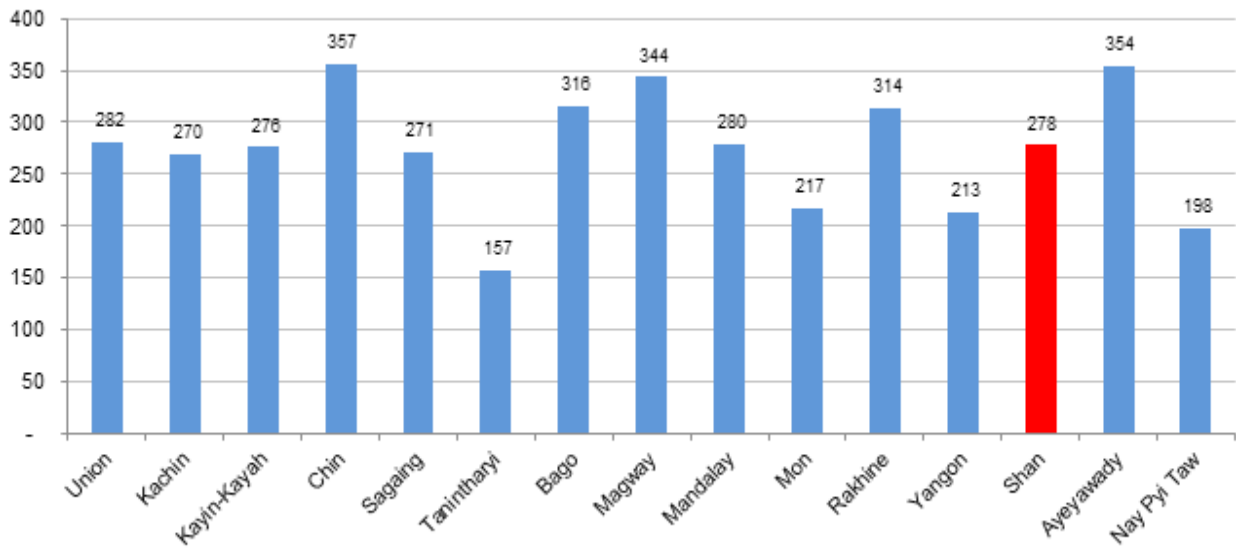
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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 Naungkhio Township are lower than those in Shan State and Kyaukme District. The Infant mortality in Naungkhio is 55 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 63 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.

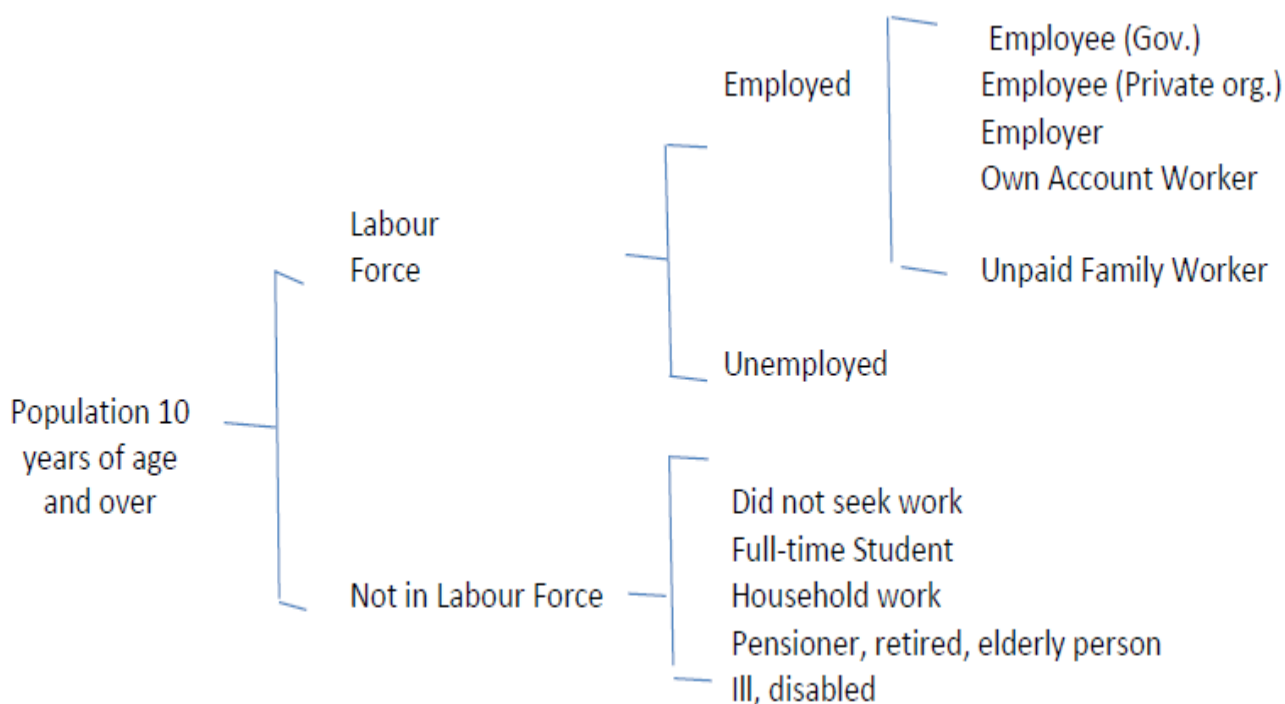
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

