

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, KYAUKME DISTRICT

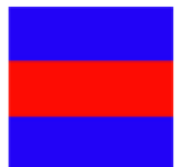
Namsan (North) Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Shan State, Kyaukme District

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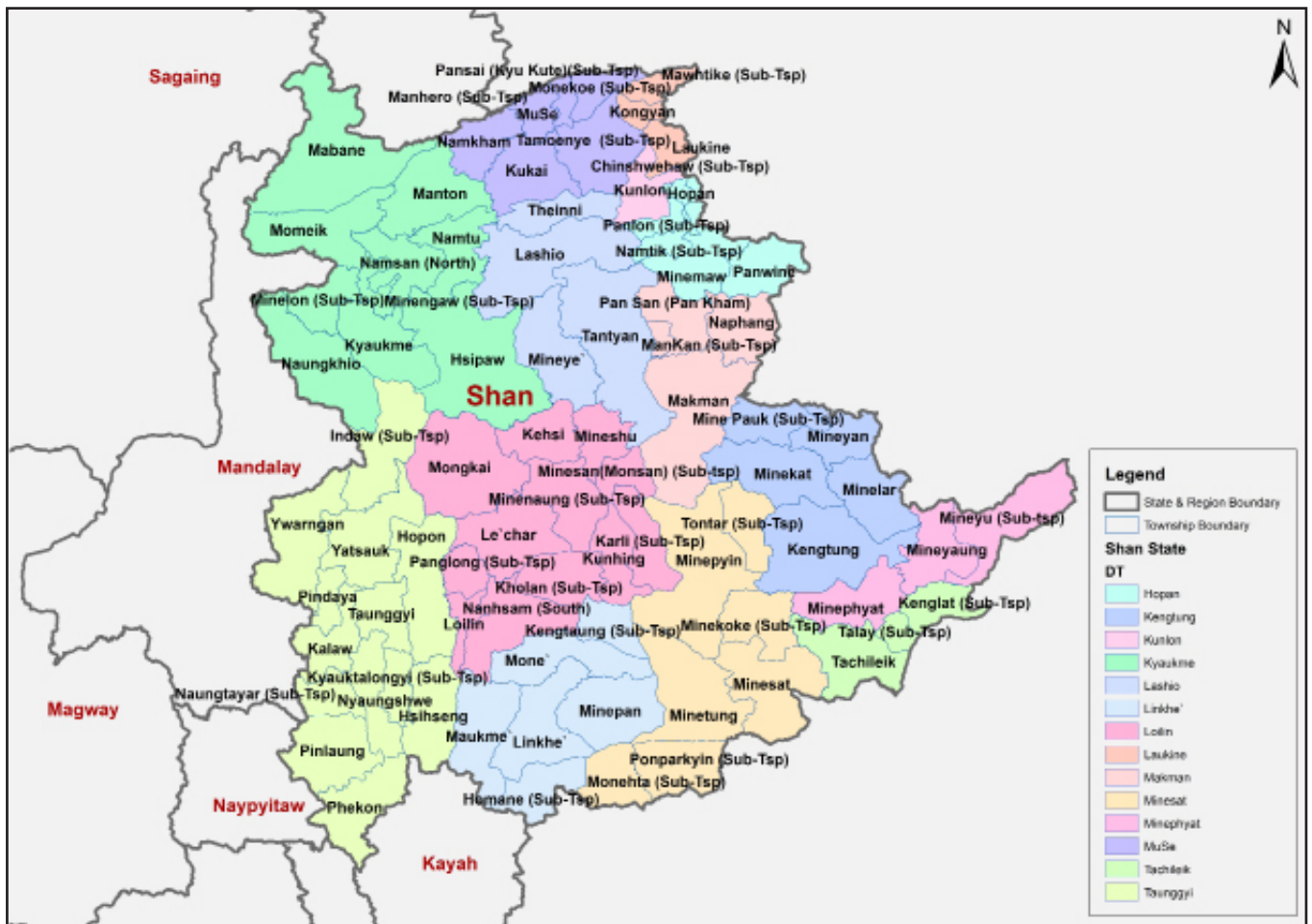
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Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Namsan (North) Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	72,204 ²	
Population males	32,708 (45.3%)	
Population females	39,496 (54.7%)	
Percentage of urban population	5.7%	
Area (Km²)	1,444.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	50.0 persons	
Median age	24.7 years	
Number of wards	6	
Number of village tracts	26	
Number of private households	13,685	
Percentage of female headed households	28.3%	
Mean household size	4.9 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	33.0%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	62.1%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	61.1	
Child dependency ratio	53.2	
Old dependency ratio	7.9	
Ageing index	14.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	83	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	73.7%	
Male	82.4%	
Female	66.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,819	5.3
Walking	1,334	1.8
Seeing	1,703	2.4
Hearing	1,739	2.4
Remembering	1,679	2.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	38,227	68.1	
Associate Scrutiny	128	0.2	
Naturalised Scrutiny	212	0.4	
National Registration	582	1.0	
Religious	516	0.9	
Temporary Registration	83	0.1	
Foreign Registration	35	0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	16,373	29.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	85.9%	90.0%	82.7%
Unemployment rate	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Employment to population ratio	85.3%	89.3%	82.1%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	11,885	86.8	
Renter	474	3.5	
Provided free (individually)	1,167	8.5	
Government quarters	116	0.8	
Private company quarters	20	0.1	
Other	23	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		11.2%
Bamboo	42.3%	17.3%	0.4%
Earth	0.4%	21.4%	
Wood	49.1%	56.3%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	2.0%		88.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.7%	4.1%	0.1%
Other	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	1,157	8.5	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	12,465	91.1	
Charcoal	53	0.4	
Coal	*	<0.1	
Other	*	<0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,593	18.9
Kerosene	206	1.5
Candle	1,869	13.7
Battery	308	2.3
Generator (private)	91	0.7
Water mill (private)	5,736	41.9
Solar system/energy	2,270	16.6
Other	612	4.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,456	10.6
Tube well, borehole	*	<0.1
Protected well/spring	23	0.2
Bottled/purifier water	445	3.3
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,926</i>	<i>14.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	72	0.5
River/stream/canal	177	1.3
Waterfall/rainwater	11,483	83.9
Other	*	0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>11,759</i>	<i>85.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,484	10.8
Tube well, borehole	*	<0.1
Protected well/spring	25	0.2
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	72	0.5
River/stream/canal	180	1.3
Waterfall/rainwater	11,889	86.9
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	*	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	142	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	7,060	51.6
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>7,202</i>	<i>52.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	5,406	39.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	149	1.1
Other	744	5.4
None	184	1.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	3,159	23.1
Television	5,344	39.1
Landline phone	316	2.3
Mobile phone	1,338	9.8
Computer	123	0.9
Internet at home	23	0.2
Households with none of the items	6,890	50.3
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	145	1.1
Motorcycle/Moped	6,737	49.2
Bicycle	142	1.0
4-Wheel tractor	73	0.5
Canoe/Boat	*	<0.1
Motor boat	*	<0.1
Cart (bullock)	137	1.0

Note: ¹ Population figures for Namsan (North) 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 Namsan (North) 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 Namsan (North) Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	72,204 *		
Males	32,708		
Females	39,496		
Sex ratio	83 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	5.7 %		
Area (Km ²)	1,444.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	50.0 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	26		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	66,426	3,697	62,729
Number of conventional households	13,685	935	12,750
Mean household size	4.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Namsan (North) Township, there are more females than males with 83 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (5.7%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Namsan (North) Township is 50 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.9 persons living in each household in Namsan (North) 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;
Namsan (North) Township (Kyaukme District, Shan State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	13,685	72,204	32,708	39,496
	Ward	935	4,138	1,982	2,156
1	Nam Waw(W)	208	826	352	474
2	Myo Lel(W)	190	826	405	421
3	Min Ga Lar(W)	203	904	426	478
4	Man Hkaik (W)	193	902	432	470
5	Moe Ge (W)	66	363	209	154
6	Man Mai (W)	75	317	158	159
	Village Tract	12,750	68,066	30,726	37,340
1	Ngun Hseng(VT)	318	1,438	674	764
2	Man Loi(W)	580	3,092	1,459	1,633
3	Nam Len(VT)	670	3,798	1,800	1,998
4	Hkay Hkin(W)	401	1,946	894	1,052
5	Taung Kyaw(VT)	424	2,040	959	1,081
6	Ahr Ram(W)	448	2,861	1,245	1,616
7	Hu Hkin(VT)	631	3,721	1,701	2,020
8	Man Long(VT)	405	2,472	1,143	1,329
9	Hu Man(VT)	354	1,776	755	1,021
10	Za Yang(VT)	718	3,387	1,500	1,887
11	Kayah Lan(VT)	505	2,544	1,082	1,462
12	Kayah Gyi(VT)	390	1,969	835	1,134
13	Kyauk Hpyu(VT)	473	2,342	1,133	1,209
14	Hpa Yar Gyi(VT)	741	3,349	1,605	1,744
15	Long Tauk(VT)	352	1,721	722	999
16	Man Kan(VT)	221	1,247	597	650
17	Taung Ma(VT)	391	1,759	782	977
18	Li Lu(VT)	137	532	264	268
19	Ah Nauk Kin(VT)	868	4,758	2,143	2,615
20	Kun Hei(VT)	695	3,744	1,780	1,964

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
21	Man Nauk(VT)	540	2,209	1,011	1,198
22	Myot Thit(VT)	822	4,850	2,060	2,790
23	Ohn Ma Sum(VT)	314	2,281	1,008	1,273
24	Pan Nin(VT)	575	3,486	1,608	1,878
25	Kyauk Hpyu Lay(VT)	367	1,985	905	1,080
26	Nam Tway(VT)	410	2,759	1,061	1,698

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Namsan (North) Township

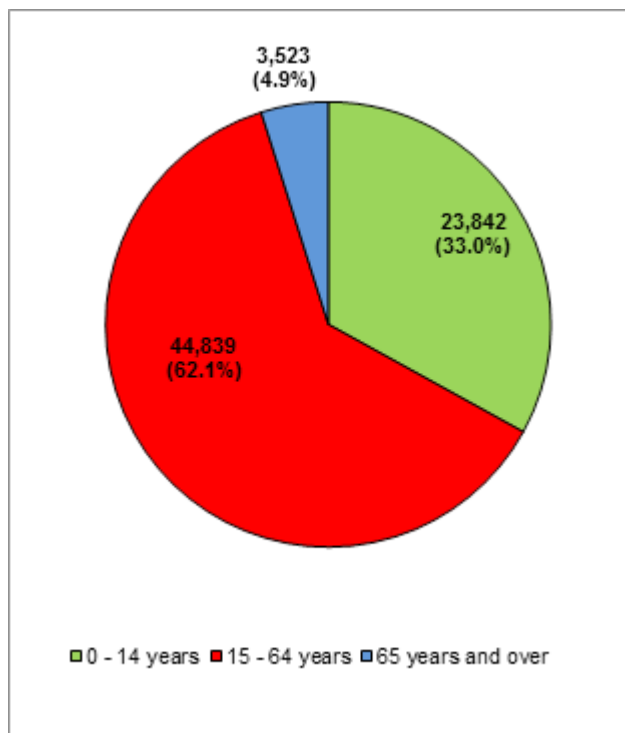
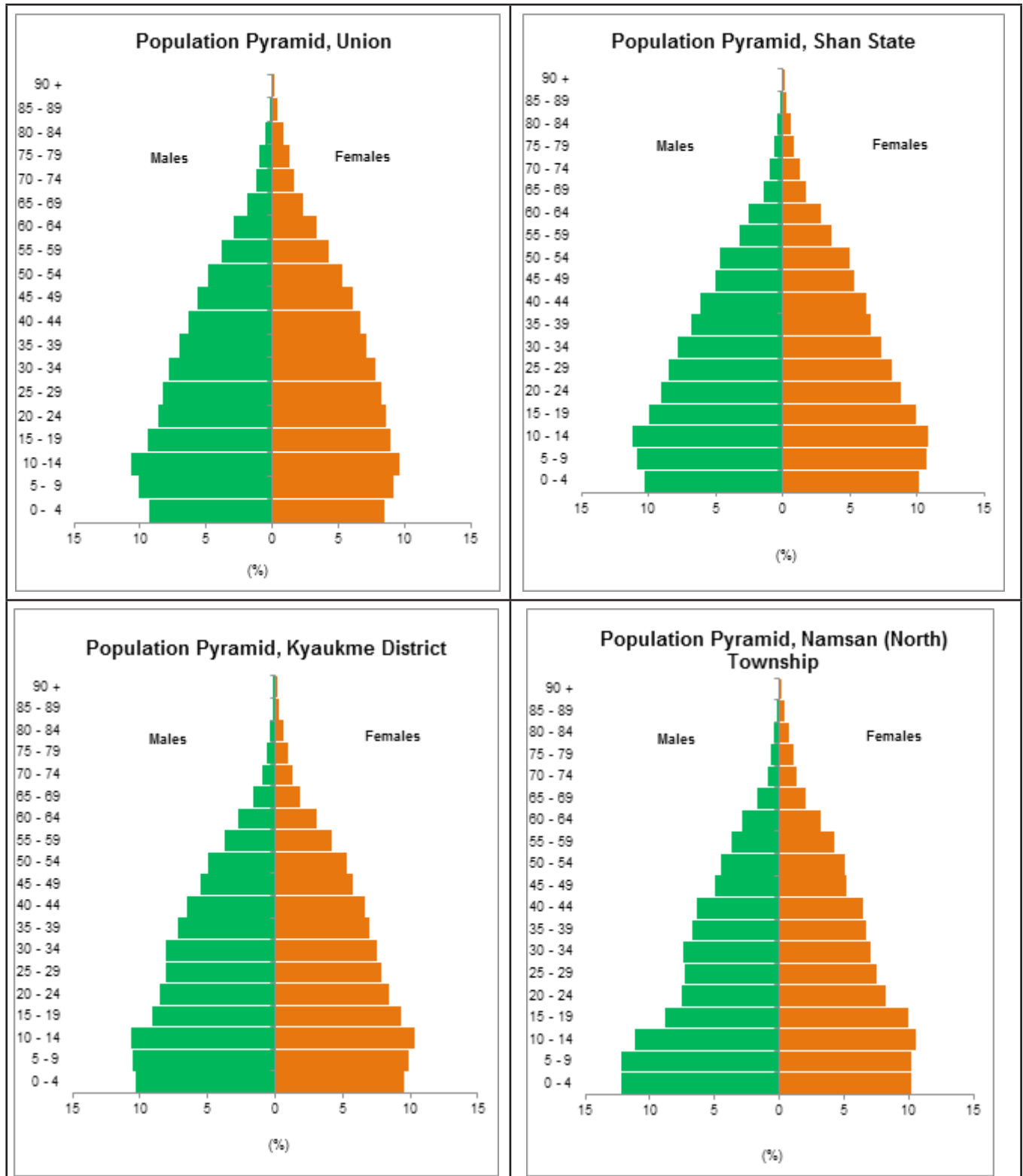


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Namsan (North) Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	72,204	32,708	39,496
0 - 4	8,007	4,005	4,002
5 - 9	8,030	4,011	4,019
10 - 14	7,805	3,647	4,158
15 - 19	6,840	2,893	3,947
20 - 24	5,713	2,463	3,250
25 - 29	5,364	2,397	2,967
30 - 34	5,228	2,443	2,785
35 - 39	4,874	2,213	2,661
40 - 44	4,609	2,075	2,534
45 - 49	3,672	1,641	2,031
50 - 54	3,481	1,476	2,005
55 - 59	2,873	1,222	1,651
60 - 64	2,185	929	1,256
65 - 69	1,324	544	780
70 - 74	842	306	536
75 - 79	629	217	412
80 - 84	426	147	279
85 - 89	198	49	149
90 +	104	30	74

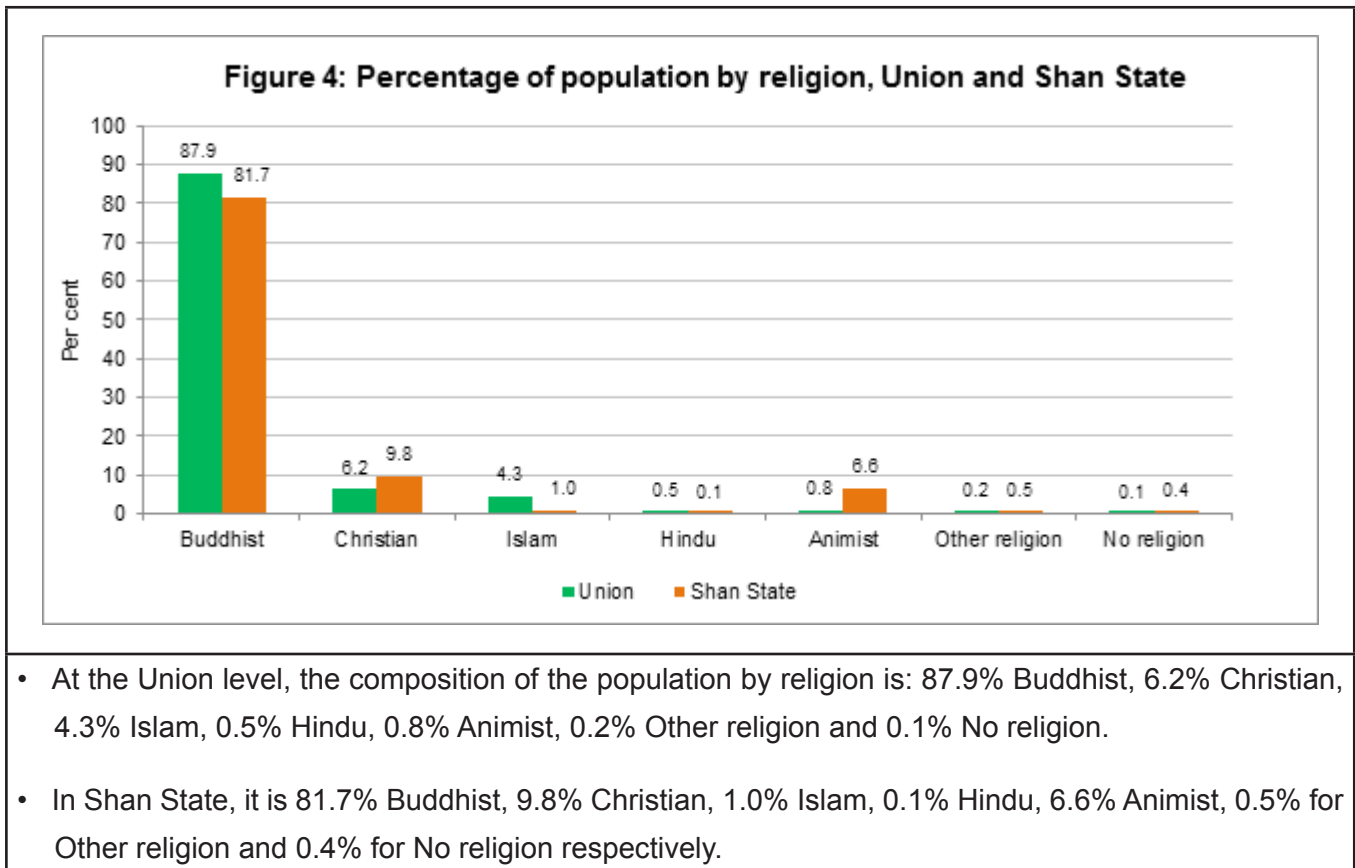
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Namsan (North) Township is 62.1 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has not been noticeably declining in Namsan (North) 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 Namsan (North) Township.
- Starting from age group 5-9, there are more females than males in all age groups.

(B) Religion



(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,605	804	801	518	260	258
6	1,621	830	791	1,109	558	551
7	1,660	857	803	1,407	727	680
8	1,618	781	837	1,398	677	721
9	1,358	652	706	1,236	587	649
10	1,623	749	874	1,434	652	782
11	1,318	606	712	1,185	538	647
12	1,557	745	812	1,334	629	705
13	1,430	689	741	1,140	546	594
14	1,336	568	768	928	382	546
15	1,276	552	724	724	291	433
16	1,164	490	674	530	195	335
17	1,121	481	640	342	118	224
18	1,185	502	683	246	98	148
19	929	399	530	127	38	89
20	1,182	511	671	75	21	54
21	841	376	465	40	13	27
22	939	398	541	30	10	20
23	937	443	494	14	4	10
24	842	364	478	11	4	7
25	1,119	490	629	14	5	9
26	838	378	460	14	6	8
27	816	392	424	5	2	3
28	1,051	460	591	10	7	3
29	726	336	390	2	1	1

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Namsan (North) Township

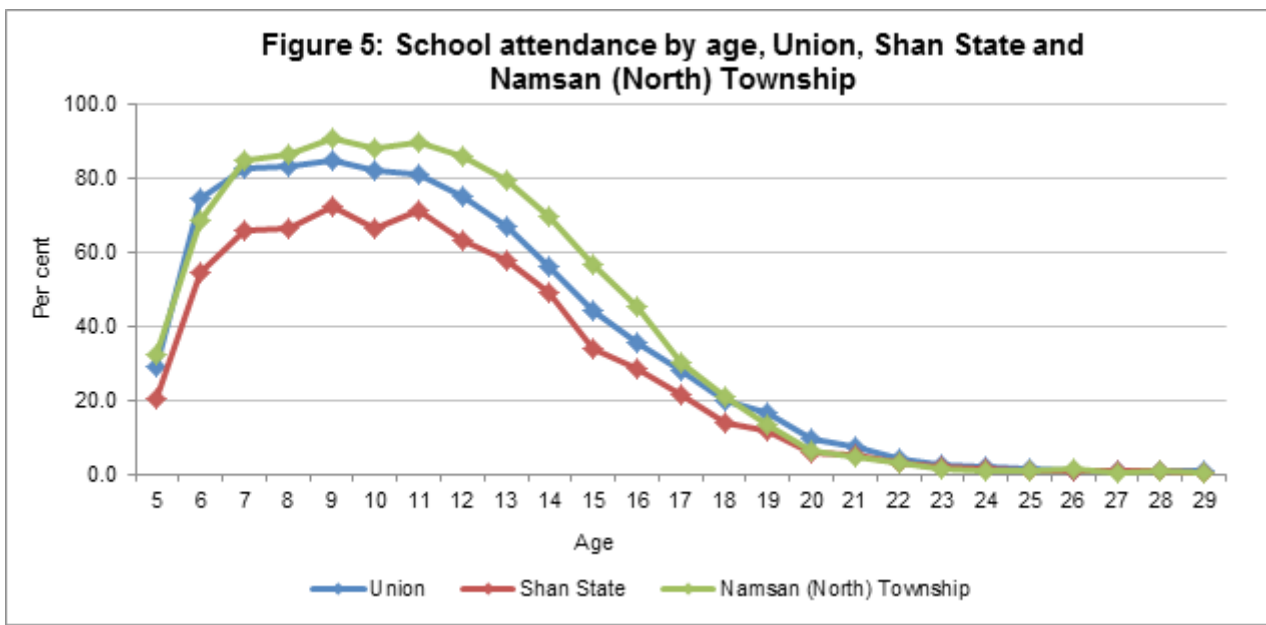
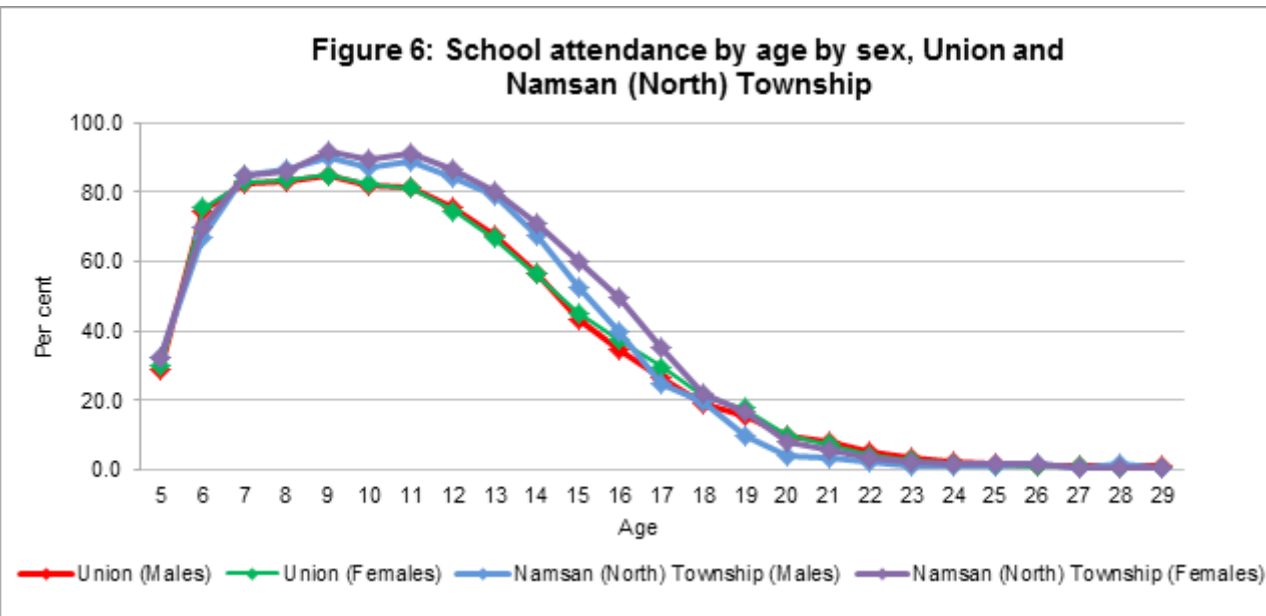
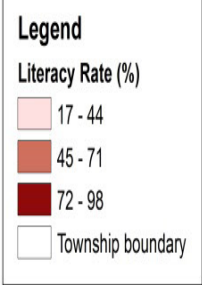
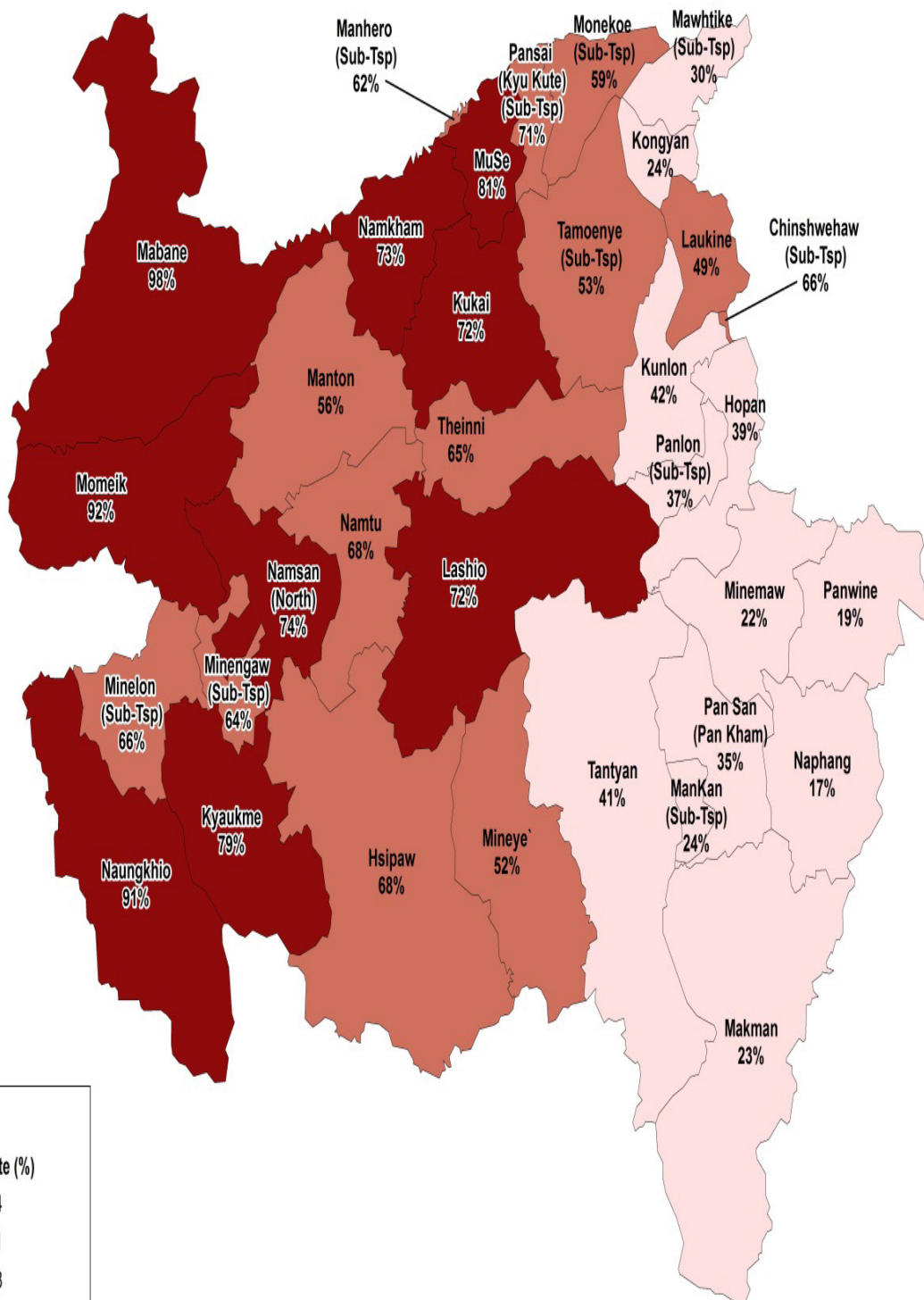


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Namsan (North) Township



- School attendance in Namsan (North) Township noticeably drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Namsan (North) Township is high from the first age of school attendance till age of 16, age 9 is the highest.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Kyaukme District	: 77.8%
Namsan (North) Township	: 73.7%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	10,416	91.8
Males	4,516	91.9
Females	5,900	91.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Namsan (North) Township is 73.7 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 66.9 per cent and for the males it is 82.4 per cent.
- In Namsan (North) Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 91.8 per cent with 91.8 per cent for females and 91.9 per cent for males.

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

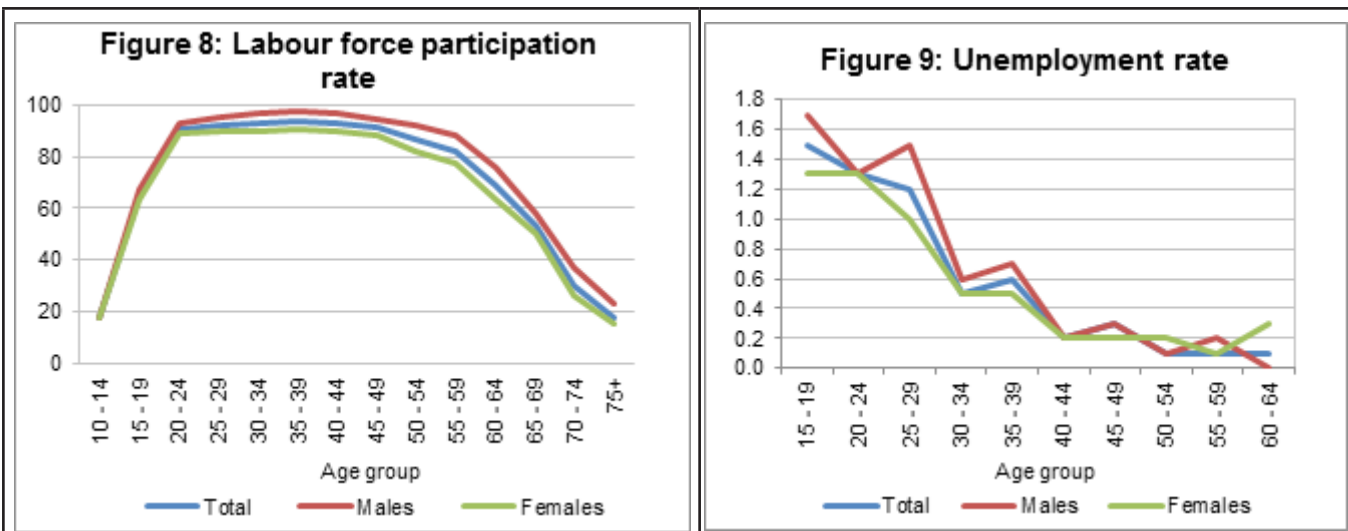
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	35,809	11,269	31.5	8,218	5,344	7,279	2,545	44	1,054	23	11	22
Urban	2,382	195	8.2	420	299	585	444	5	420	11	3	-
Rural	33,427	11,074	33.1	7,798	5,045	6,694	2,101	39	634	12	8	22
Males	15,689	3,248	20.7	4,251	2,694	3,781	1,227	23	433	9	6	17
Females	20,120	8,021	39.9	3,967	2,650	3,498	1,318	21	621	14	5	5

- About 31.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- About 33.1 per cent of the rural population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 20.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 39.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 14.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.9 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	17.8	17.8	17.7	1.9	2.8	1.2
15 - 19	65.3	67.7	63.5	1.5	1.7	1.3
20 - 24	90.7	93.3	88.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
25 - 29	92.2	95.5	89.5	1.2	1.5	1.0
30 - 34	92.9	96.5	89.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
35 - 39	93.6	97.7	90.3	0.6	0.7	0.5
40 - 44	92.9	96.7	89.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
45 - 49	91.2	94.9	88.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
50 - 54	86.4	92.1	82.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
55 - 59	82.1	88.5	77.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
60 - 64	68.7	75.8	63.5	0.1	-	0.3
65 - 69	53.5	58.3	50.3	0.1	-	0.3
70 - 74	30.2	37.3	26.1	0.4	-	0.7
75+	17.6	22.8	15.1	0.4	-	0.7
15 - 24	76.9	79.5	74.9	1.4	1.5	1.3
15 - 64	85.9	90.0	82.7	0.7	0.8	0.7



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Namsan (North) Township is 85.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 82.7 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.0 per cent.
- In Namsan (North) Township, Labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 17.8 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Namsan (North) Township is 0.7 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is (0.8%) and for females is (0.7%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 1.3 per cent.

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

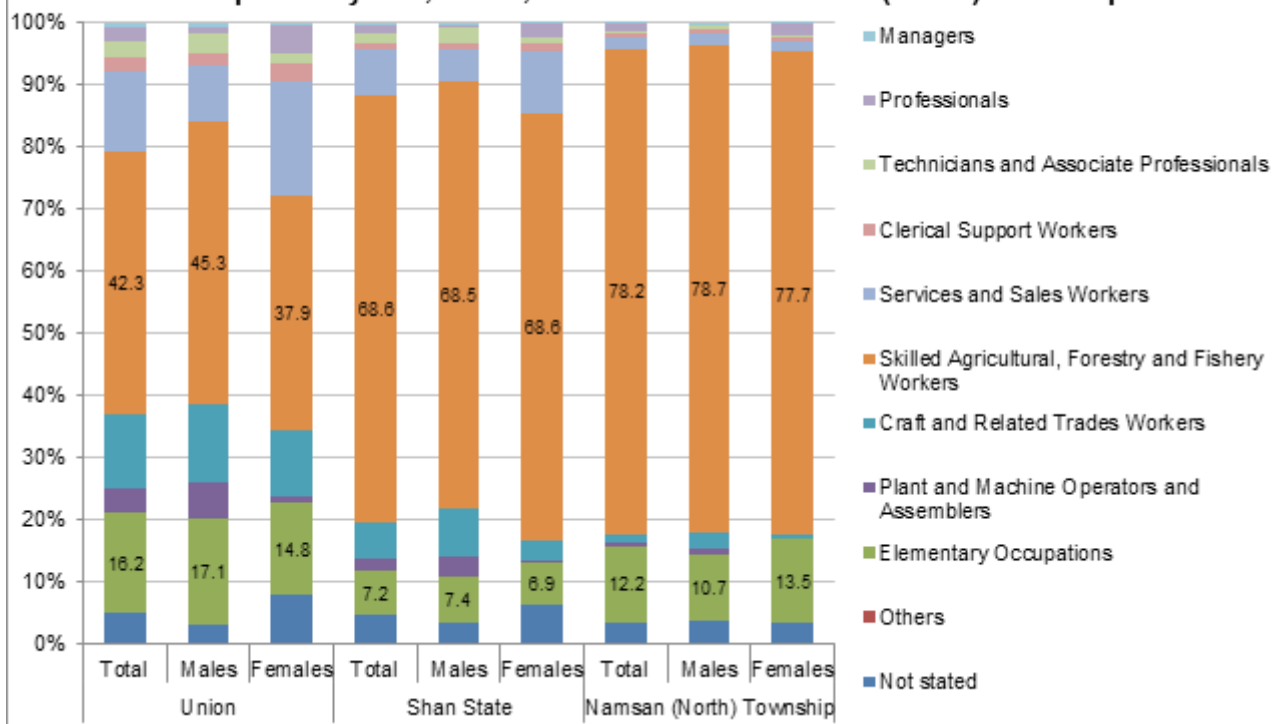
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	15,065	0.9	53.7	17.6	16.1	3.2	8.6
Males	5,736	1.3	61.8	5.2	15.2	4.2	12.3
Females	9,329	0.6	48.7	25.2	16.6	2.5	6.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 61.8 per cent of males and 48.7 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	34,136	15,916	18,220	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	96	52	44	0.3	0.3	0.2
Professionals	371	44	327	1.1	0.3	1.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	148	80	68	0.4	0.5	0.4
Clerical Support Workers	220	82	138	0.6	0.5	0.8
Services and Sales Workers	615	311	304	1.8	2.0	1.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	26,681	12,519	14,162	78.2	78.7	77.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	492	385	107	1.4	2.4	0.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	171	152	19	0.5	1.0	0.1
Elementary Occupations	4,151	1,700	2,451	12.2	10.7	13.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,191	591	600	3.5	3.7	3.3

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



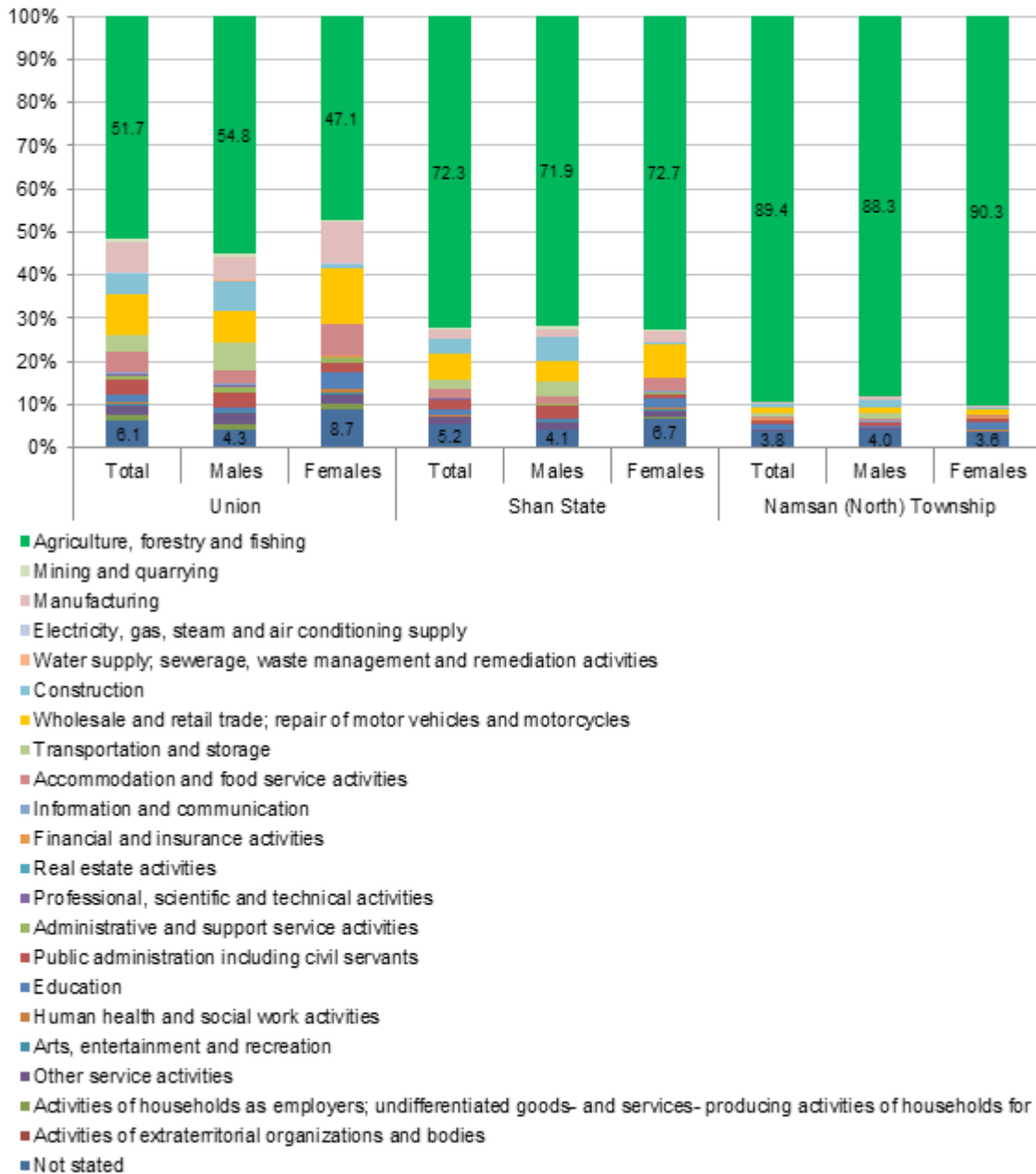
- In Namsan (North) Township, 78.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 12.2 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 78.7 per cent of males and 77.7 per cent females are skilled 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	34,136	15,916	18,220	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30,511	14,052	16,459	89.4	88.3	90.3
Mining and quarrying	9	8	1	*	0.1	*
Manufacturing	204	100	104	0.6	0.6	0.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10	10	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	246	241	5	0.7	1.5	*
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	503	242	261	1.5	1.5	1.4
Transportation and storage	180	177	3	0.5	1.1	*
Accommodation and food service activities	242	123	119	0.7	0.8	0.7
Information and communication	6	3	3	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	21	11	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4	4	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	25	17	8	0.1	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	305	155	150	0.9	1.0	0.8
Education	415	63	352	1.2	0.4	1.9
Human health and social work activities	60	11	49	0.2	0.1	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	84	56	28	0.2	0.4	0.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	8	1	7	*	*	*
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,302	641	661	3.8	4.0	3.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



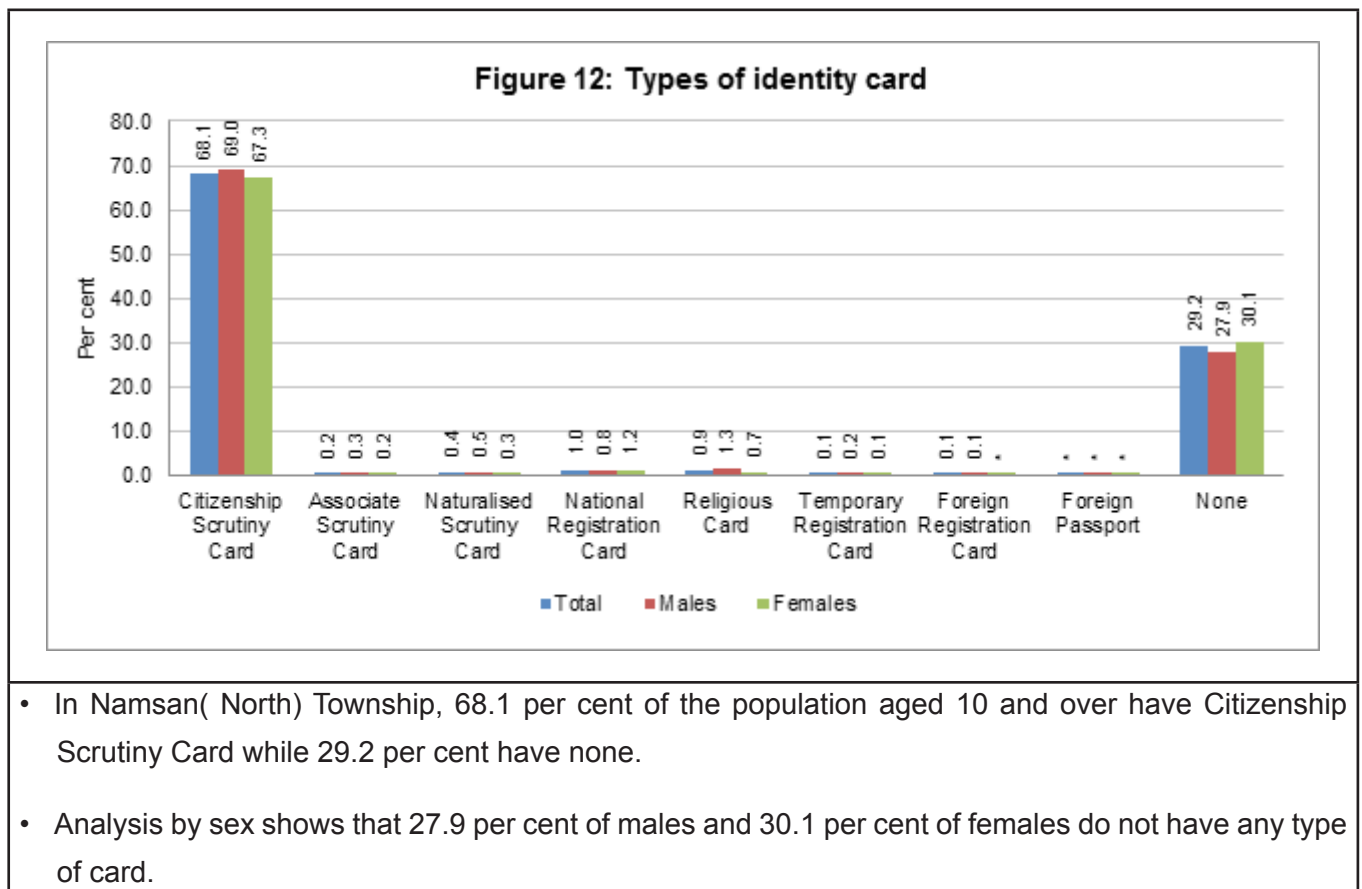
- In Namsan (North) Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 89.4 per cent.
- There are 88.3 per cent of males and 90.3 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	38,227	128	212	582	516	83	35	*	16,373
Urban	2,666	87	91	27	58	2	19	-	518
Rural	35,561	41	121	555	458	81	16	*	15,855
Males	17,039	66	112	204	311	40	25	*	6,887
Females	21,188	62	100	378	205	43	10	*	9,486

Note: * Less than 20 cards



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	72,204	68,385	3,819	5.3	1,703	1,739	1,334	1,679
0 - 4	8,007	7,965	42	0.5	8	7	32	17
5 - 9	8,030	7,929	101	1.3	26	24	36	54
10 - 14	7,805	7,680	125	1.6	27	33	32	65
15 - 19	6,840	6,706	134	2.0	28	58	40	67
20 - 24	5,713	5,553	160	2.8	26	75	41	84
25 - 29	5,364	5,164	200	3.7	30	114	50	102
30 - 34	5,228	5,002	226	4.3	45	137	59	107
35 - 39	4,874	4,685	189	3.9	48	79	50	89
40 - 44	4,609	4,379	230	5.0	85	84	57	91
45 - 49	3,672	3,416	256	7.0	109	103	67	94
50 - 54	3,481	3,095	386	11.1	226	150	87	129
55 - 59	2,873	2,509	364	12.7	203	132	90	122
60 - 64	2,185	1,848	337	15.4	213	124	136	146
65 - 69	1,324	1,058	266	20.1	164	119	113	102
70 - 74	842	583	259	30.8	136	141	128	124
75 - 79	629	397	232	36.9	133	135	129	112
80 - 84	426	247	179	42.0	116	123	95	98
85 - 89	198	119	79	39.9	50	58	51	42
90 +	104	50	54	51.9	30	43	41	34

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	32,708	30,966	1,742	5.3	715	747	608	746
0 - 4	4,005	3,982	23	0.6	5	5	16	11
5 - 9	4,011	3,948	63	1.6	19	14	25	34
10 - 14	3,647	3,575	72	2.0	15	17	19	39
15 - 19	2,893	2,818	75	2.6	17	32	20	39
20 - 24	2,463	2,378	85	3.5	11	33	23	50
25 - 29	2,397	2,294	103	4.3	12	56	25	52
30 - 34	2,443	2,338	105	4.3	21	62	26	44
35 - 39	2,213	2,123	90	4.1	17	39	29	39
40 - 44	2,075	1,969	106	5.1	33	35	34	41
45 - 49	1,641	1,519	122	7.4	52	48	39	38
50 - 54	1,476	1,305	171	11.6	90	68	37	52
55 - 59	1,222	1,044	178	14.6	95	65	45	59
60 - 64	929	773	156	16.8	100	54	59	64
65 - 69	544	431	113	20.8	68	49	56	41
70 - 74	306	212	94	30.7	50	43	48	44
75 - 79	217	127	90	41.5	50	54	53	44
80 - 84	147	83	64	43.5	44	46	35	38
85 - 89	49	31	18	36.7	10	16	8	9
90 +	30	16	14	46.7	6	11	11	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	39,496	37,419	2,077	5.3	988	992	726	933
0 - 4	4,002	3,983	19	0.5	3	2	16	6
5 - 9	4,019	3,981	38	0.9	7	10	11	20
10 - 14	4,158	4,105	53	1.3	12	16	13	26
15 - 19	3,947	3,888	59	1.5	11	26	20	28
20 - 24	3,250	3,175	75	2.3	15	42	18	34
25 - 29	2,967	2,870	97	3.3	18	58	25	50
30 - 34	2,785	2,664	121	4.3	24	75	33	63
35 - 39	2,661	2,562	99	3.7	31	40	21	50
40 - 44	2,534	2,410	124	4.9	52	49	23	50
45 - 49	2,031	1,897	134	6.6	57	55	28	56
50 - 54	2,005	1,790	215	10.7	136	82	50	77
55 - 59	1,651	1,465	186	11.3	108	67	45	63
60 - 64	1,256	1,075	181	14.4	113	70	77	82
65 - 69	780	627	153	19.6	96	70	57	61
70 - 74	536	371	165	30.8	86	98	80	80
75 - 79	412	270	142	34.5	83	81	76	68
80 - 84	279	164	115	41.2	72	77	60	60
85 - 89	149	88	61	40.9	40	42	43	33
90 +	74	34	40	54.1	24	32	30	26

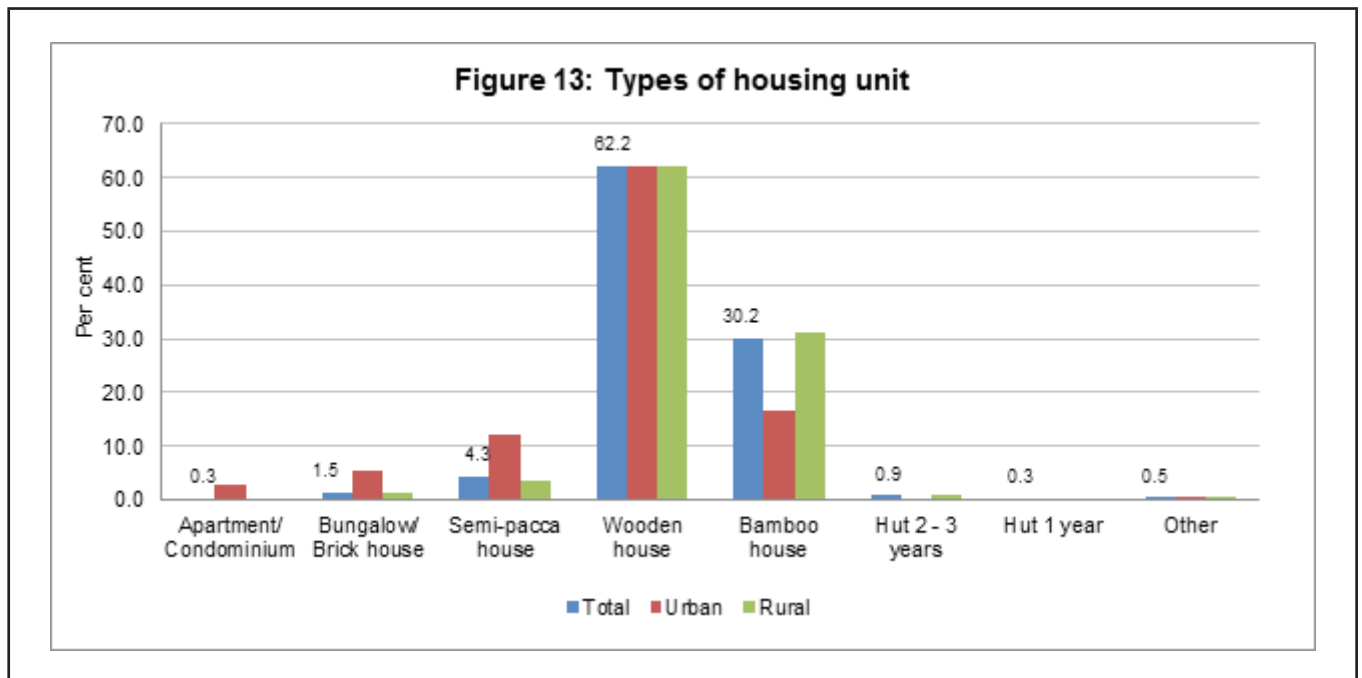
- Five in every 100 persons in Namsan (North) Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Disability for both females and males percentage are same.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulties with hearing and seeing were 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

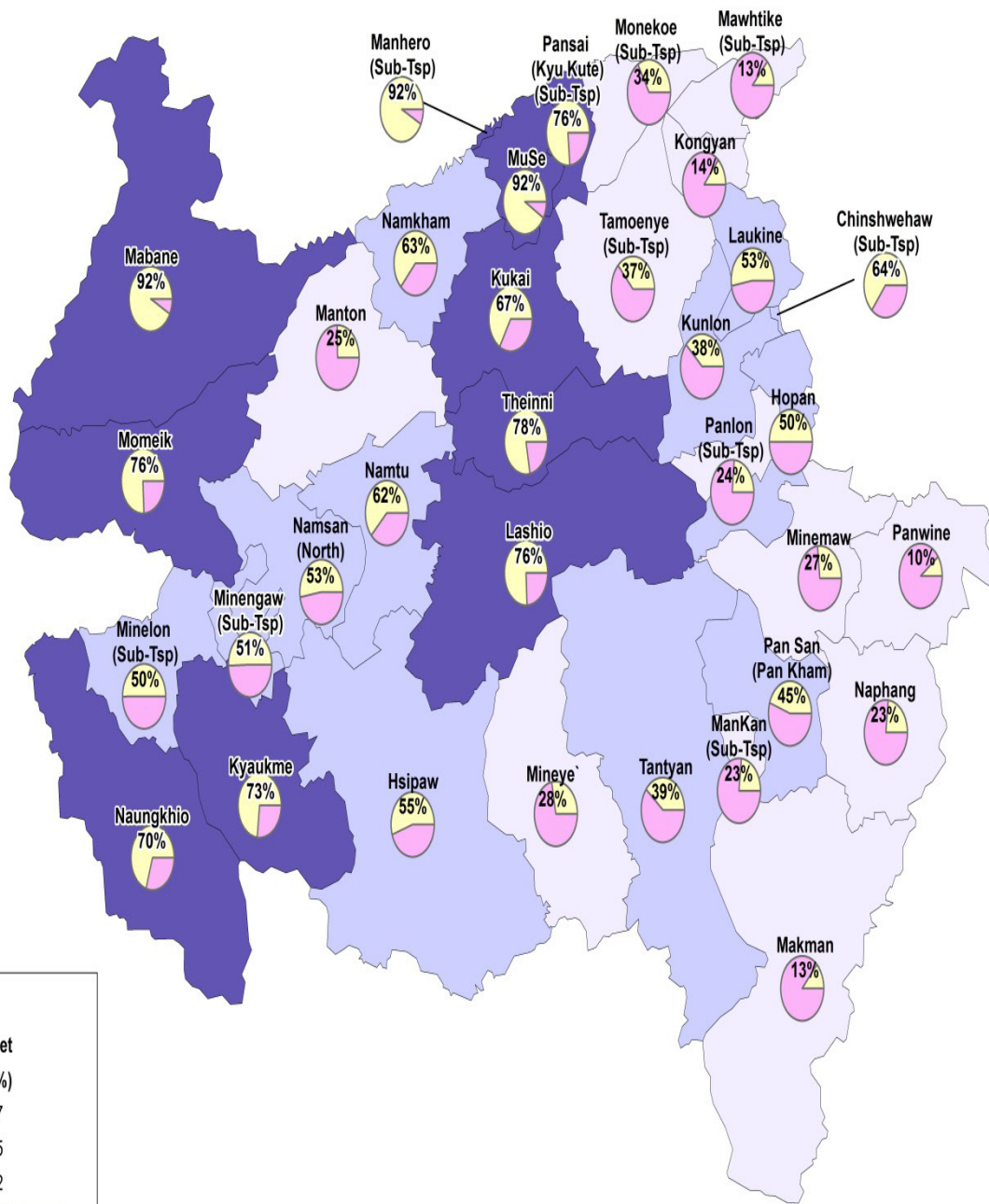
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	13,685	0.3	1.5	4.3	62.2	30.2	0.9	0.3	0.5
Urban	935	2.8	5.3	12.3	62.2	16.6	0.1	0.1	0.5
Rural	12,750	0.1	1.2	3.7	62.2	31.2	0.9	0.3	0.5



- The majority of the households in Namsan (North) Township are living in wooden houses (62.2%) followed by households in bamboo houses (30.2%).
- About 62.2 per cent of urban/rural households live in wooden 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%
Namsan (North) Township	: 52.6%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.0	0.5	1.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		51.6	87.7	48.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>52.6</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>50.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		39.5	8.3	41.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.1	3.2	0.9
Other		5.4	-	5.8
None		1.3	0.2	1.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	13,685	935	12,750

- Up to 52.6 per cent of the households in Namsan (North) Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (51.6%)).
- 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 1.3 per cent of the households in the Namsan (North) Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Namsan (North) Township, 1.4 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

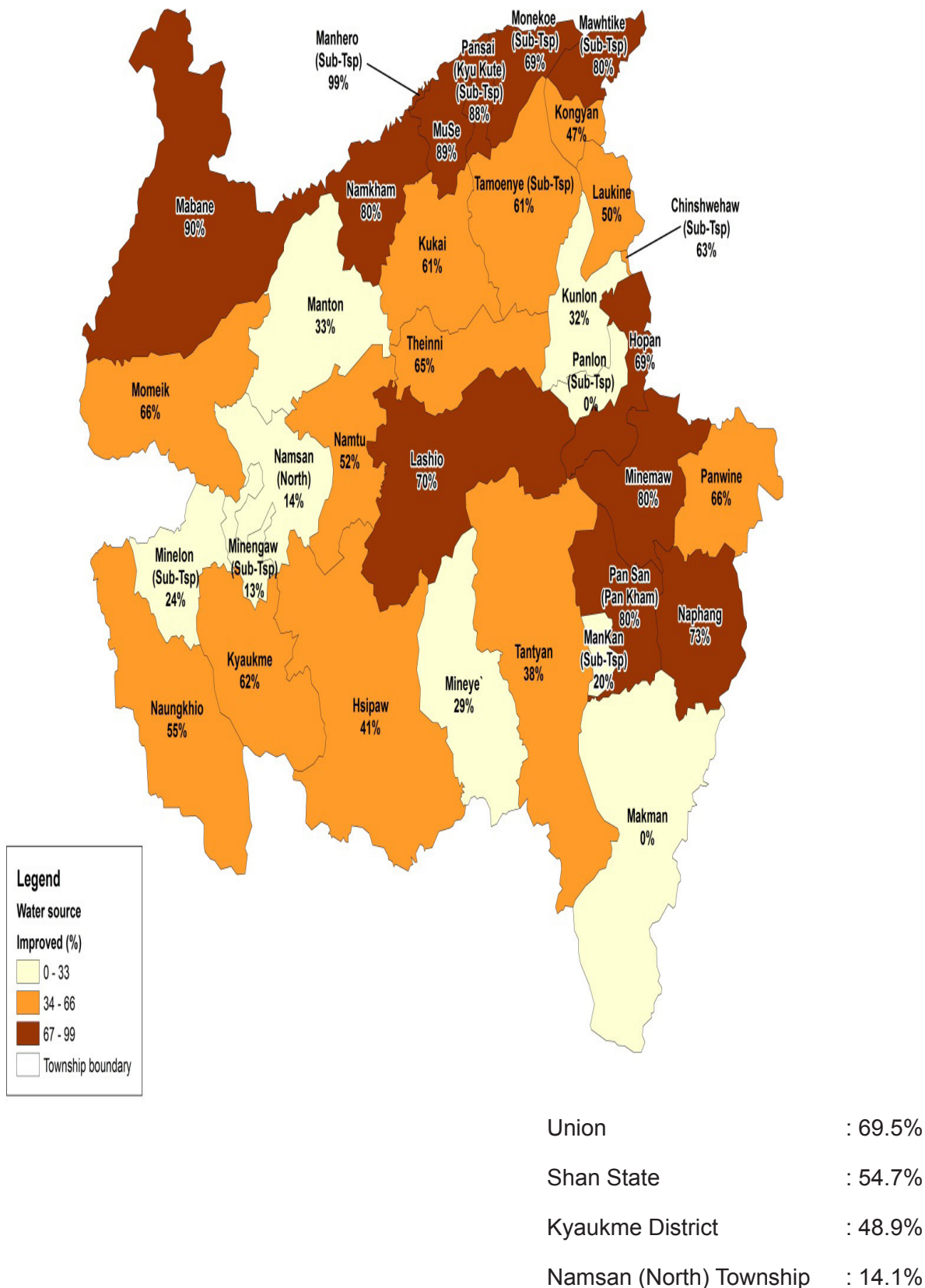


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

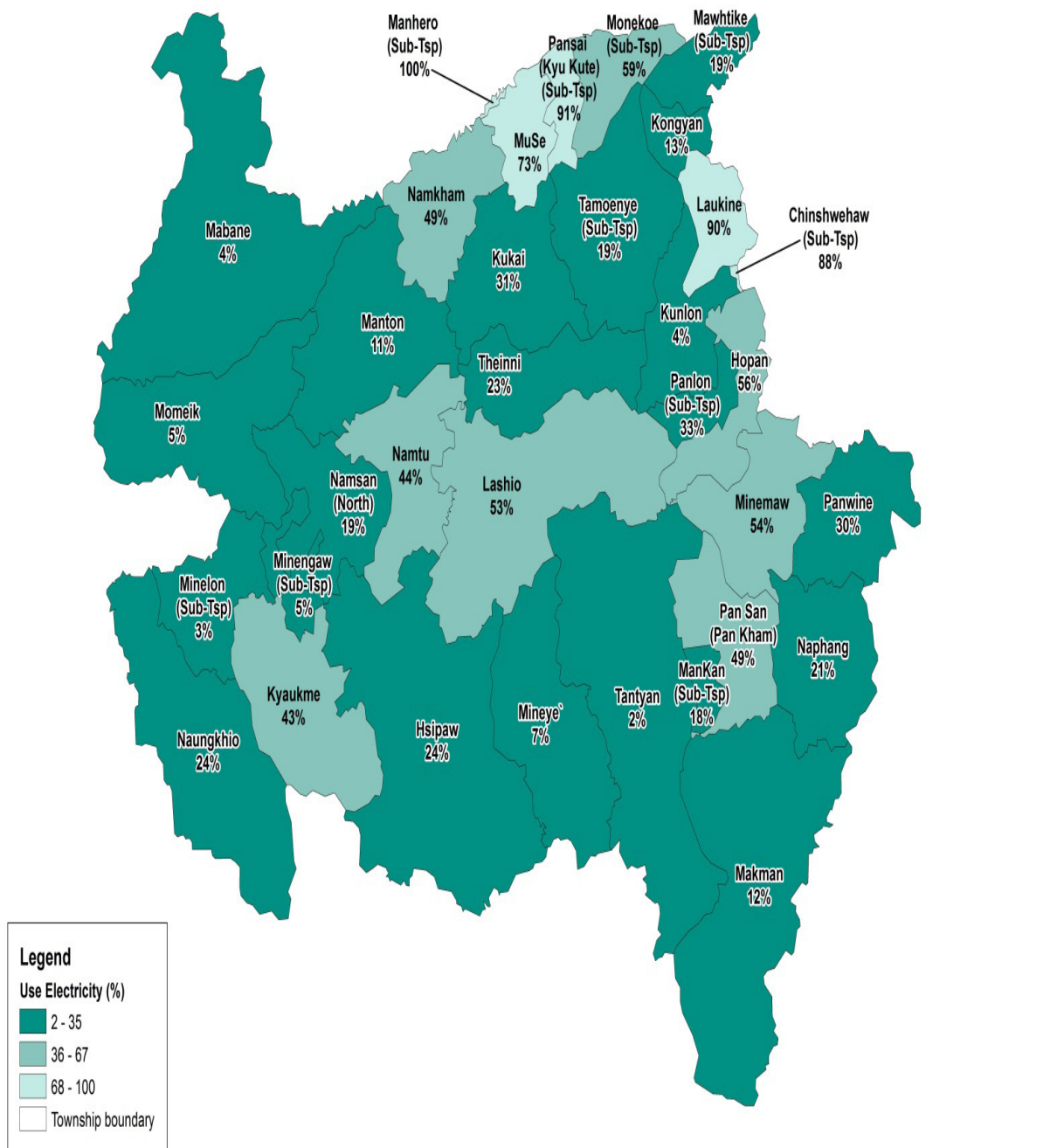
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		10.6	55.9	7.3
Tube well, borehole		*	0.2	-
Protected well/ Spring		0.2	1.2	0.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier		3.3	3.1	3.3
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>14.1</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>10.7</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.1	0.3	0.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.5	1.1	0.5
River/stream/ canal		1.3	2.6	1.2
Waterfall/ Rain water		83.9	35.6	87.4
Other		0.1	-	0.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>85.9</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>89.3</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	13,685	935	12,750

- In Namsan (North) Township, 14.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Namsan (North) Township household belongs to the lowest group of proportion in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 83.9 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 10.6 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- About 85.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 89.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Kyaukme District	: 23.6%
Namsan (North) Township	: 18.9%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		18.9	94.7	13.4
Kerosene		1.5	0.3	1.6
Candle		13.7	3.9	14.4
Battery		2.3	-	2.4
Generator (private)		0.7	-	0.7
Water mill (private)		41.9	0.6	44.9
Solar system/energy		16.6	0.5	17.8
Other		4.5	-	4.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	13,685	935	12,750

- In Namsan (North) Township, 18.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of water mill (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 41.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 44.9 per cent of the households use water mill (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

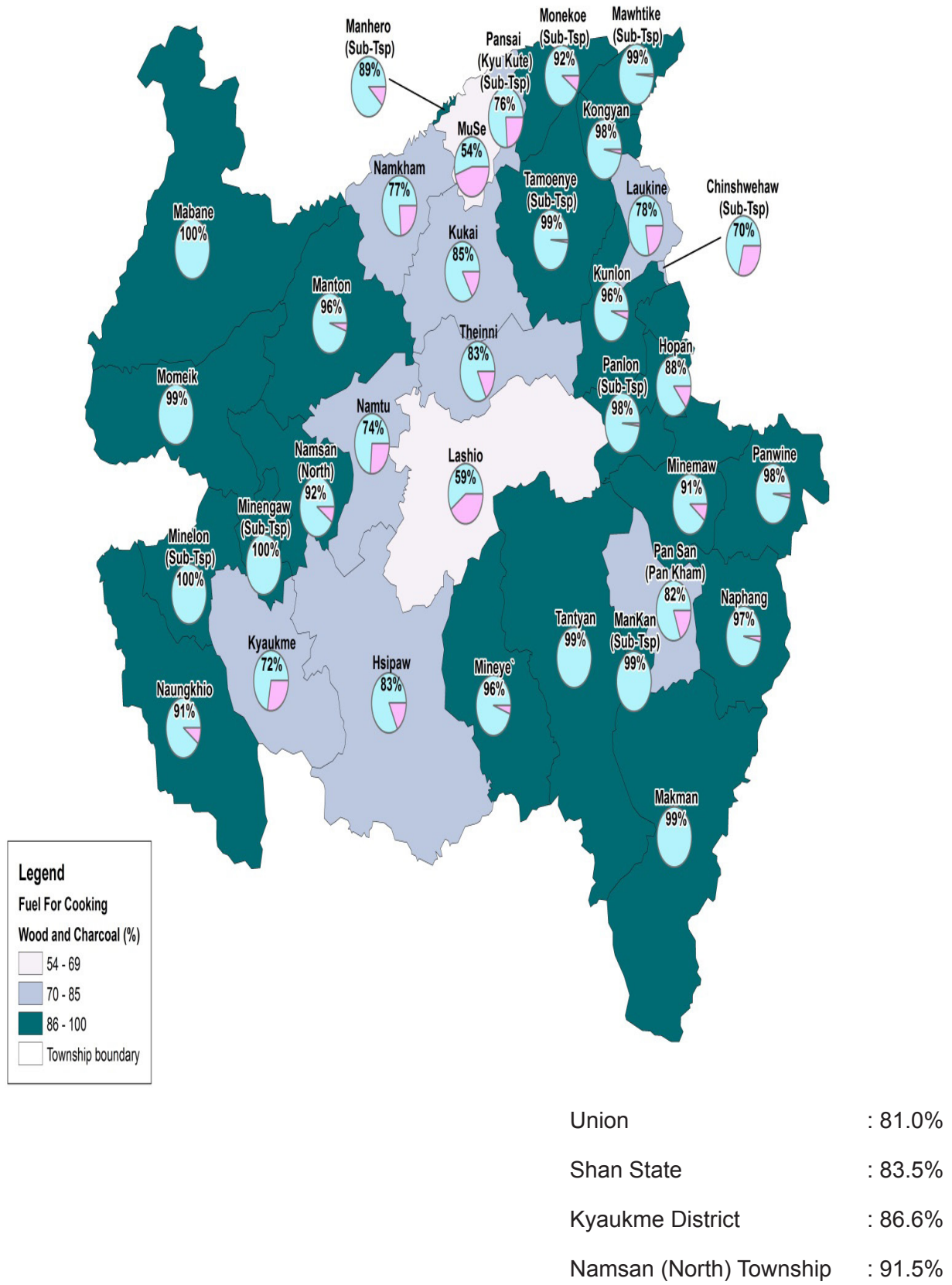


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.5	69.0	4.0
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		91.1	29.1	95.6
Charcoal		0.4	1.9	0.3
Coal		*	-	*
Other		*	-	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	13,685	935	12,750

- In Namsan (North) Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 91.1 per cent using firewood and 0.4 per cent using charcoal.
- About 8.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 95.6 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.3 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

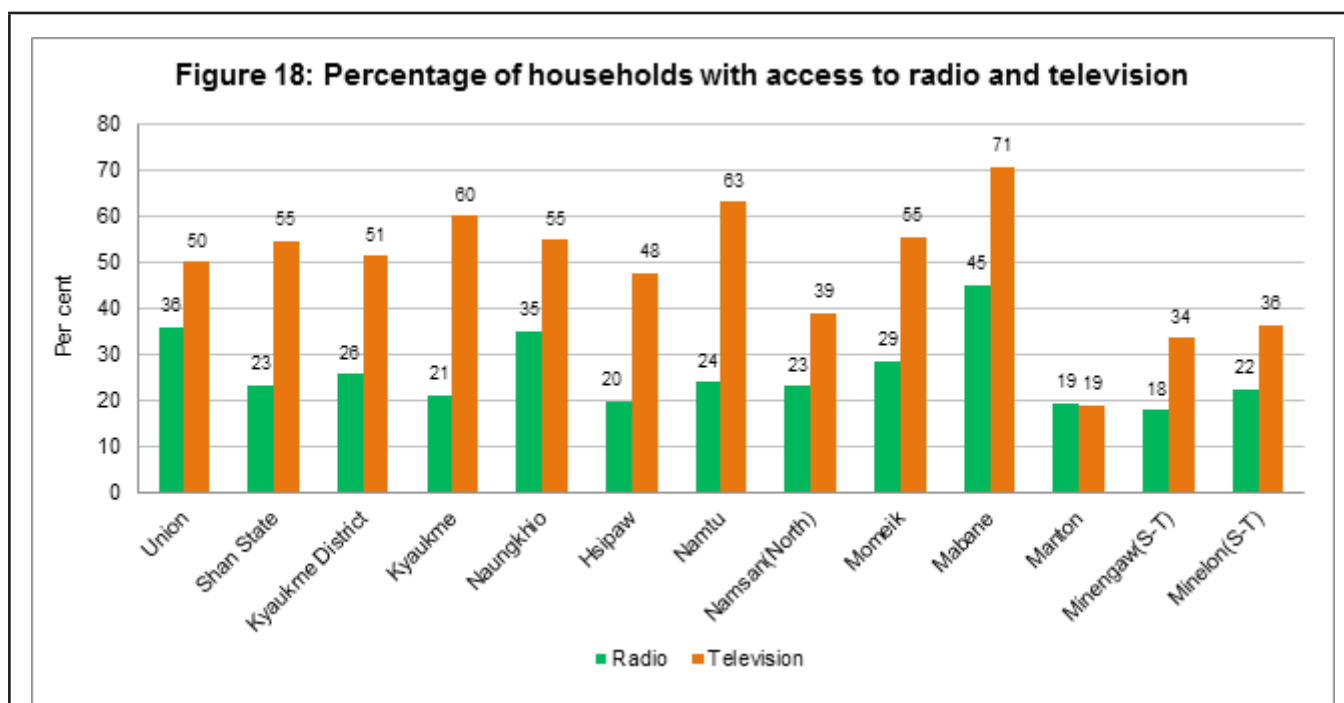
Communication and related amenities

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	13,685	23.1	39.1	2.3	9.8	0.9	0.2	50.3	0.1
Urban	935	22.2	84.3	13.8	41.1	8.9	2.4	11.2	0.9
Rural	12,750	23.1	35.7	1.5	7.5	0.3	*	53.2	-

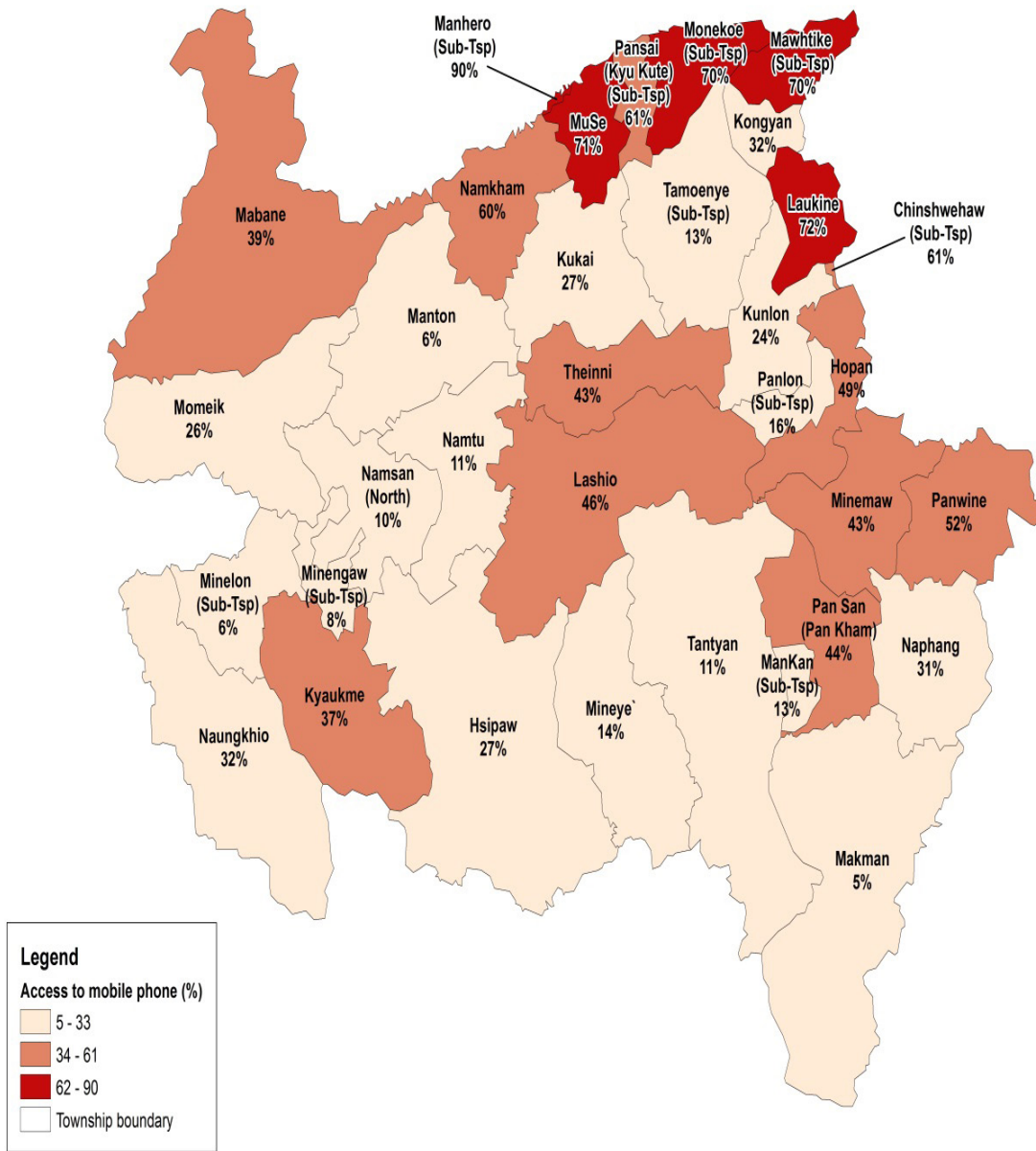
- About 39.1 per cent of the households in Namsan (North) Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 84.3 per cent of households in urban areas and 35.7 per cent of households in rural area have access to television.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- About 39.1 per cent of the households in Namsan (North) Township have access to television and one in five households (23.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Kyaukme District	: 25.5%
Namsan (North) Township	: 9.8%

- About 9.8 per cent of the households in Namsan (North) Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the lowest proportion group.

Transportation items

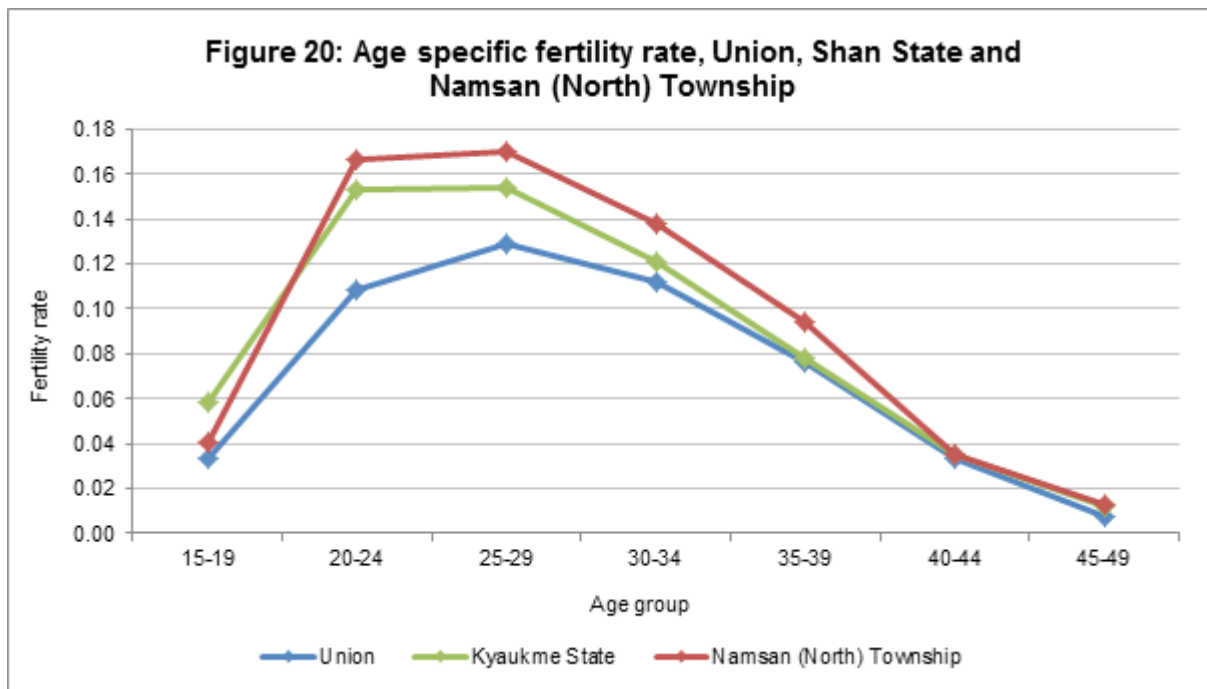
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Namsan (North) Township	13,685	145	6,737	142	73	4	4	137
Urban	935	54	629	39	7	-	-	-
Rural	12,750	91	6,108	103	66	4	4	137

- In Namsan (North) Township, 49.2 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 1.1 per cent of households having car/truck/van.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

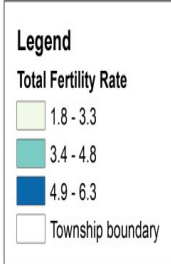
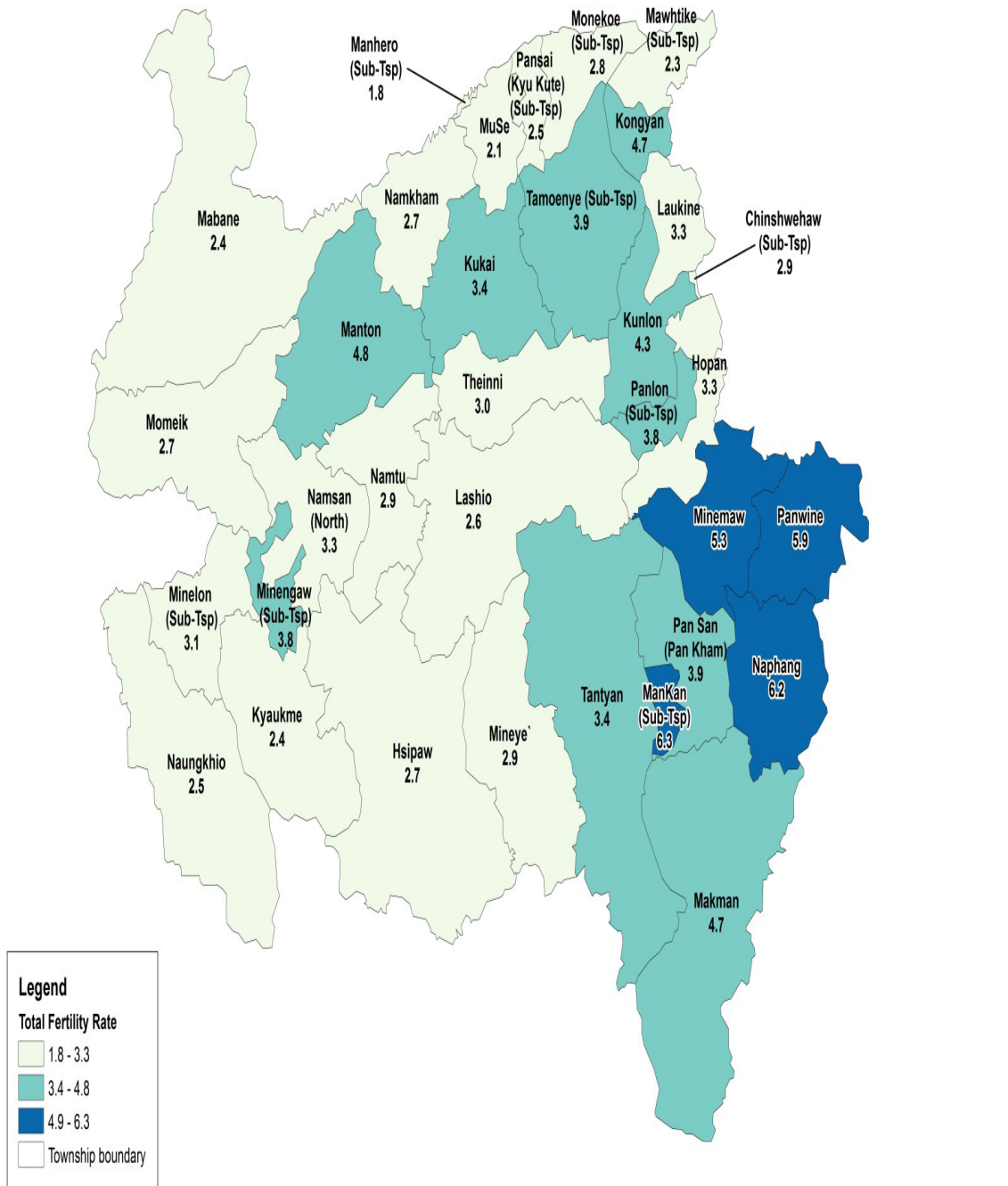
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



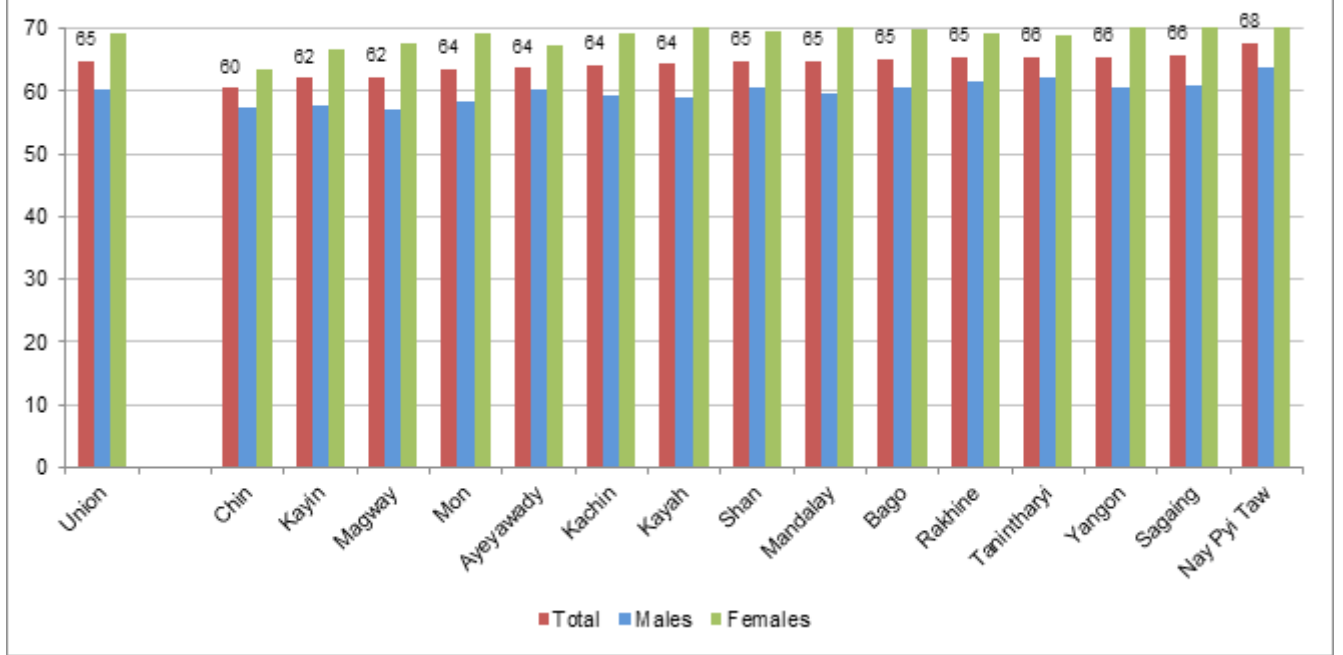
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.3 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Kyaukme District	: 2.8
Namsan (North) Township	: 3.3

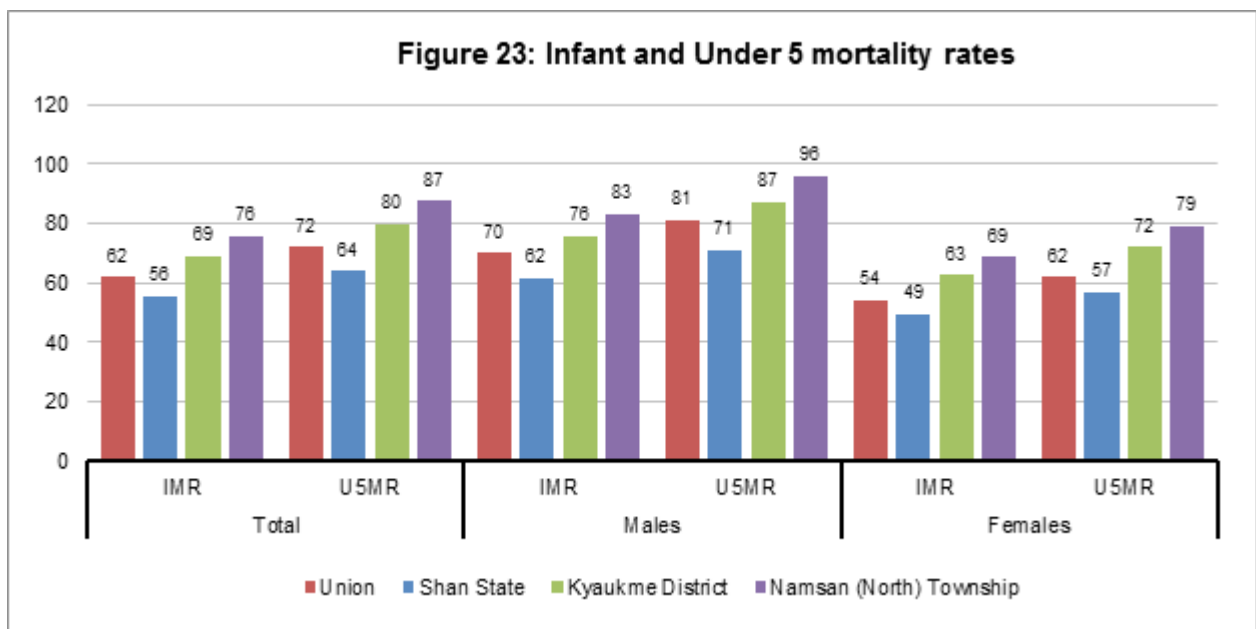
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

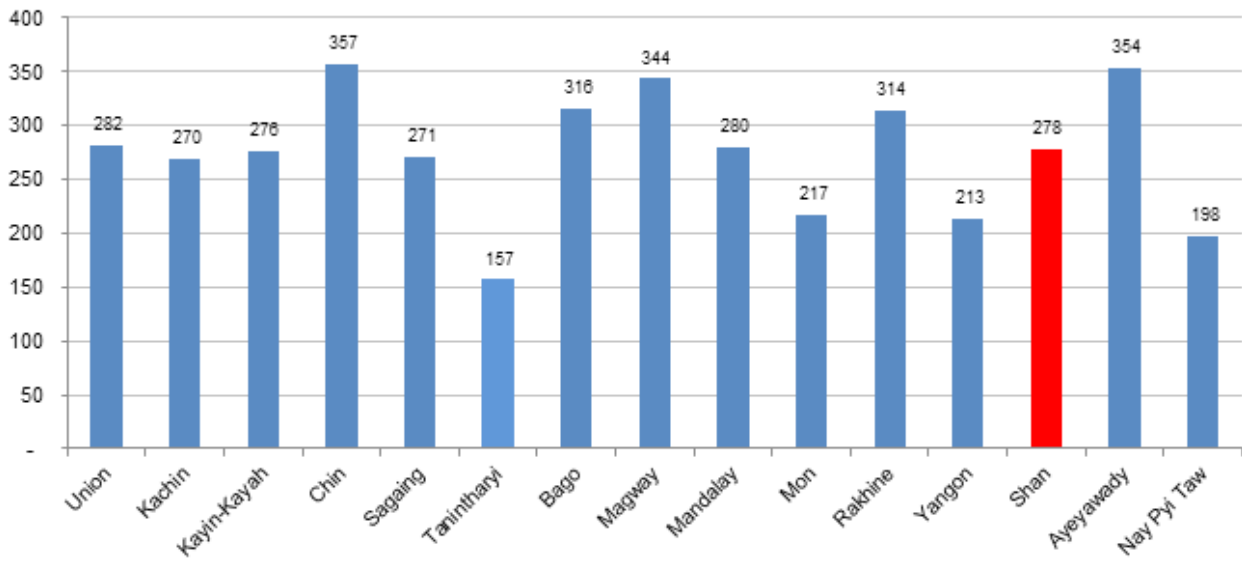
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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 Namsan (North) Township are higher than those in Shan State and Kyaukme District. The Infant mortality in Namsan (North) is 76 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 87 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.

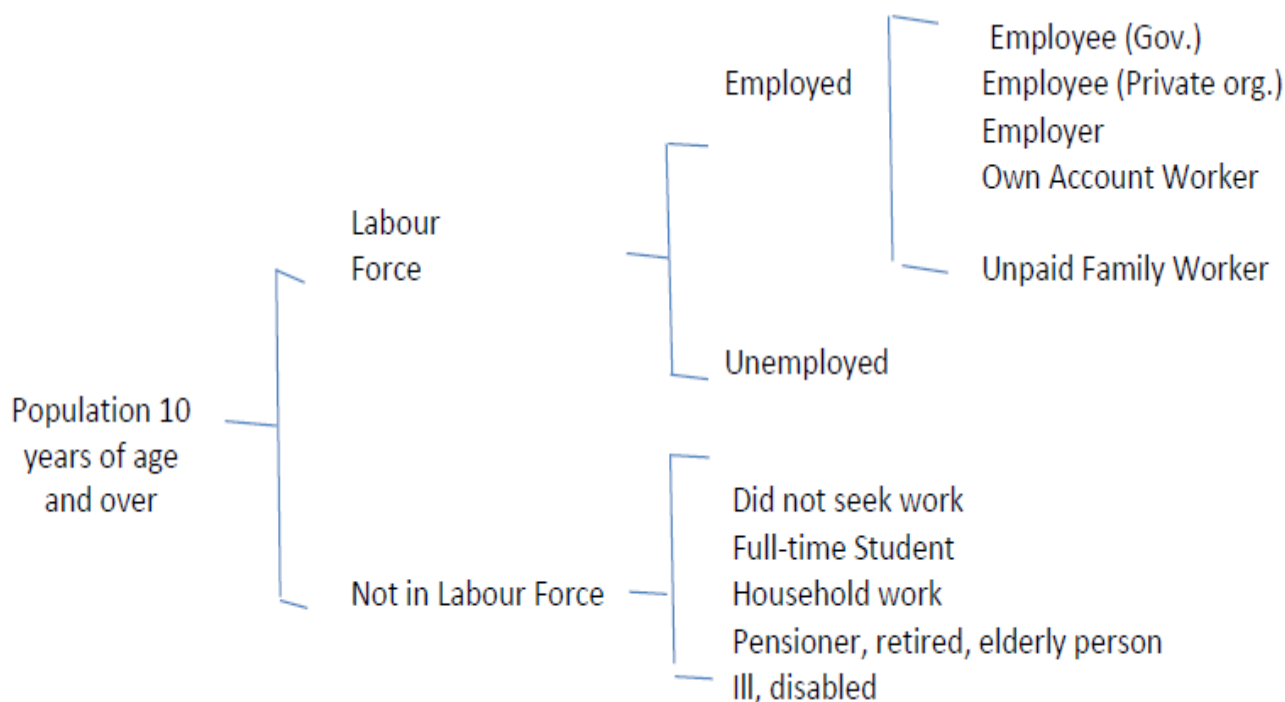
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

