

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, MAKMAN DISTRICT

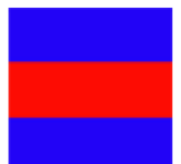
Naphang Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Office No.48

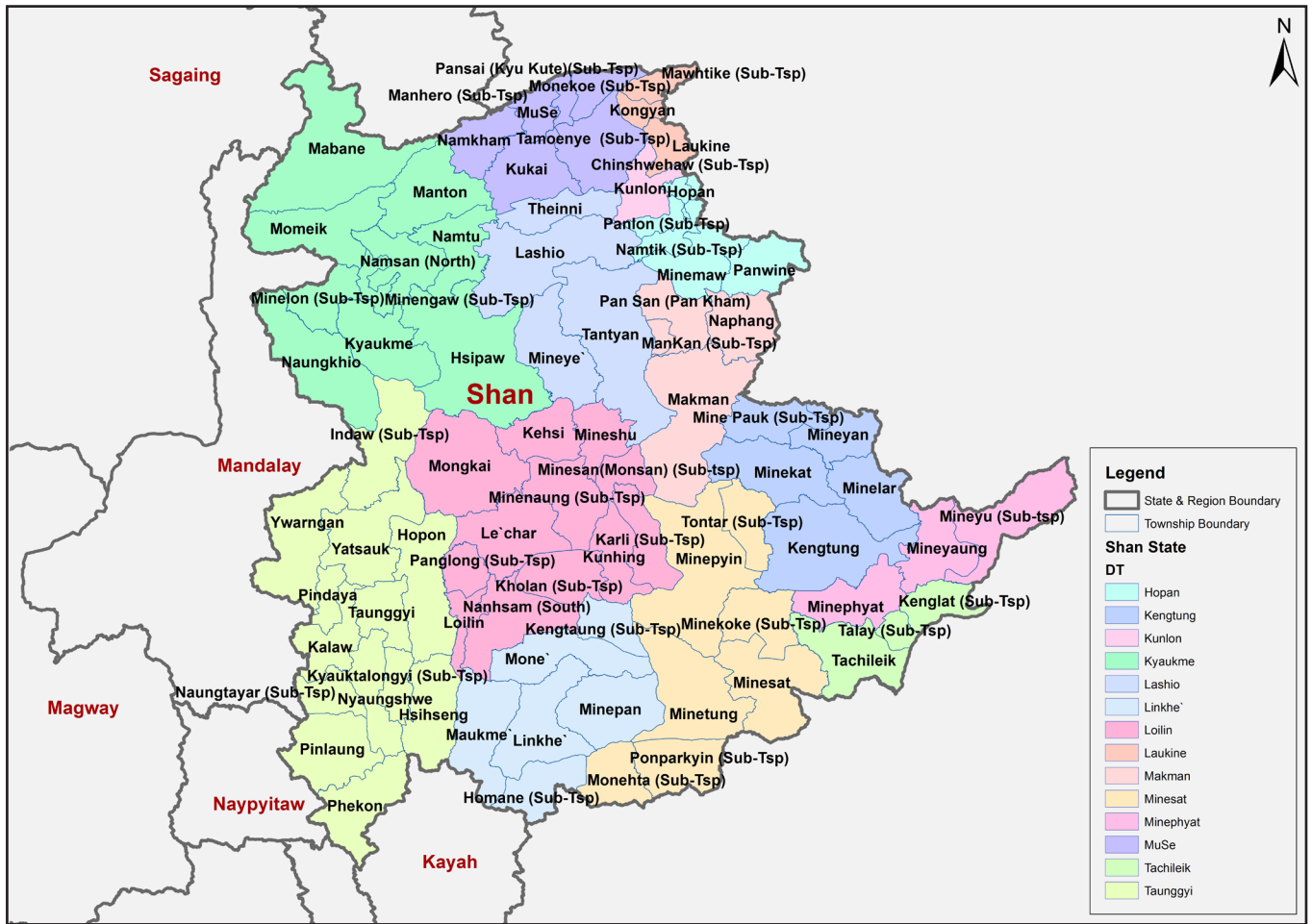
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Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Naphang Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	116,180 ²	
Population males	59,369 (51.1%)	
Population females	56,811 (48.9%)	
Percentage of urban population	0.8%	
Area (Km²)	1,656.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	70.1 persons	
Median age	19.7 years	
Number of private households	16,474	
Percentage of female headed households	8.4%	
Mean household size	7.0 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	38.9%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	56.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	75.7	
Child dependency ratio	68.3	
Old dependency ratio	7.4	
Ageing index	10.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	105	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	17.0%	
Male	20.2%	
Female	13.8%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	7,349	6.3
Walking	3,466	3.0
Seeing	3,425	2.9
Hearing	3,334	2.9
Remembering	5,977	5.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	917	1.1	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	86	0.1	
National Registration	*	< 0.1	
Religious	*	< 0.1	
Temporary Registration	830	1.0	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	36	< 0.1	
None	84,127	97.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	78.2%	84.5%	71.7%
Unemployment rate	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%
Employment to population ratio	75.1%	81.2%	68.8%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	16,363	99.3	
Renter	49	0.3	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.1	
Government quarters	*	< 0.1	
Private company quarters	37	0.2	
Other	*	< 0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		23.3%
Bamboo	50.2%	28.3%	1.0%
Earth	0.5%	30.4%	
Wood	43.4%	32.4%	0.4%
Corrugated sheet	0.5%		44.5%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	4.9%	6.4%	30.6%
Other	< 0.1%	2.4%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	378	2.3	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	64	0.4	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	15,915	96.6	
Charcoal	60	0.4	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	33	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	3,506	21.3
Kerosene	1,037	6.3
Candle	2,452	14.9
Battery	341	2.1
Generator (private)	27	0.2
Water mill (private)	253	1.5
Solar system/energy	7,525	45.7
Other	1,333	8.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	11,620	70.6
Tube well, borehole	20	0.1
Protected well/spring	66	0.4
Bottled/purifier water	284	1.7
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>11,990</i>	<i>72.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	173	1.1
Pool/pond/lake	524	3.2
River/stream/canal	1,783	10.8
Waterfall/rainwater	1,897	11.5
Other	107	0.6
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,484</i>	<i>27.2</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	11,757	71.4
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	65	0.4
Unprotected well/spring	173	1.1
Pool/pond/lake	613	3.7
River/stream/canal	1,993	12.1
Waterfall/rainwater	1,727	10.5
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	108	0.7

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	604	3.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,216	19.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>3,820</i>	<i>23.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	4,664	28.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,588	9.6
Other	1,520	9.2
None	4,882	29.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,240	7.5
Television	3,461	21.0
Landline phone	695	4.2
Mobile phone	5,029	30.5
Computer	54	0.3
Internet at home	38	0.2
Households with none of the items	9,991	60.6
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	168	1.0
Motorcycle/Moped	7,411	45.0
Bicycle	179	1.1
4-Wheel tractor	230	1.4
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	36	0.2
Cart (bullock)	6,357	38.6

Note: ¹ Population figures for Naphang 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 Naphang 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 Naphang Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	116,180 *		
Males	59,369		
Females	56,811		
Sex ratio	105 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	0.8%		
Area (Km ²)	1,656.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	70.1 persons		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	114,724	953	113,771
Number of conventional households	16,474	155	16,319
Mean household size	7.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Naphang Township, there are less females than males with 105 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (0.8%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Naphang Township is 70 persons per square kilometre. • There are 7.0 persons living in each household in Naphang Township. This is 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;
Naphang Township (Makman District, Shan State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	16,474	116,180	59,369	56,811
1	Ward	155	970	497	473
2	Village Tract	16,319	115,210	58,872	56,338

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Naphang Township

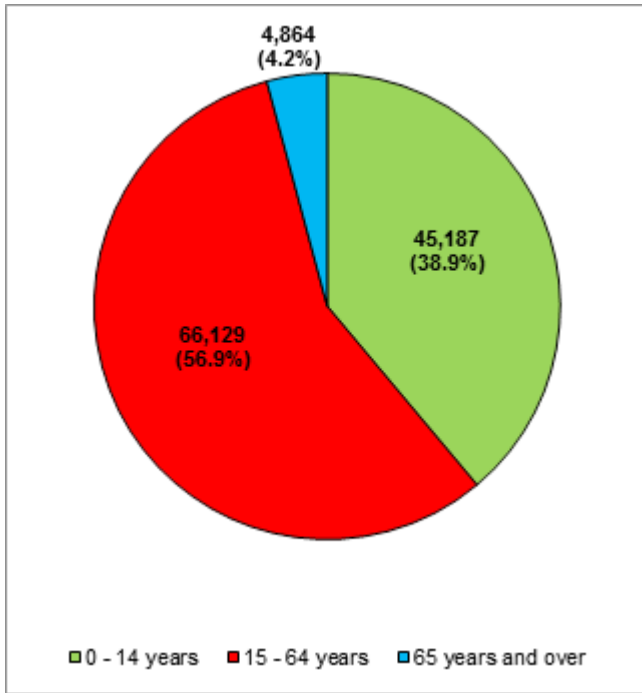
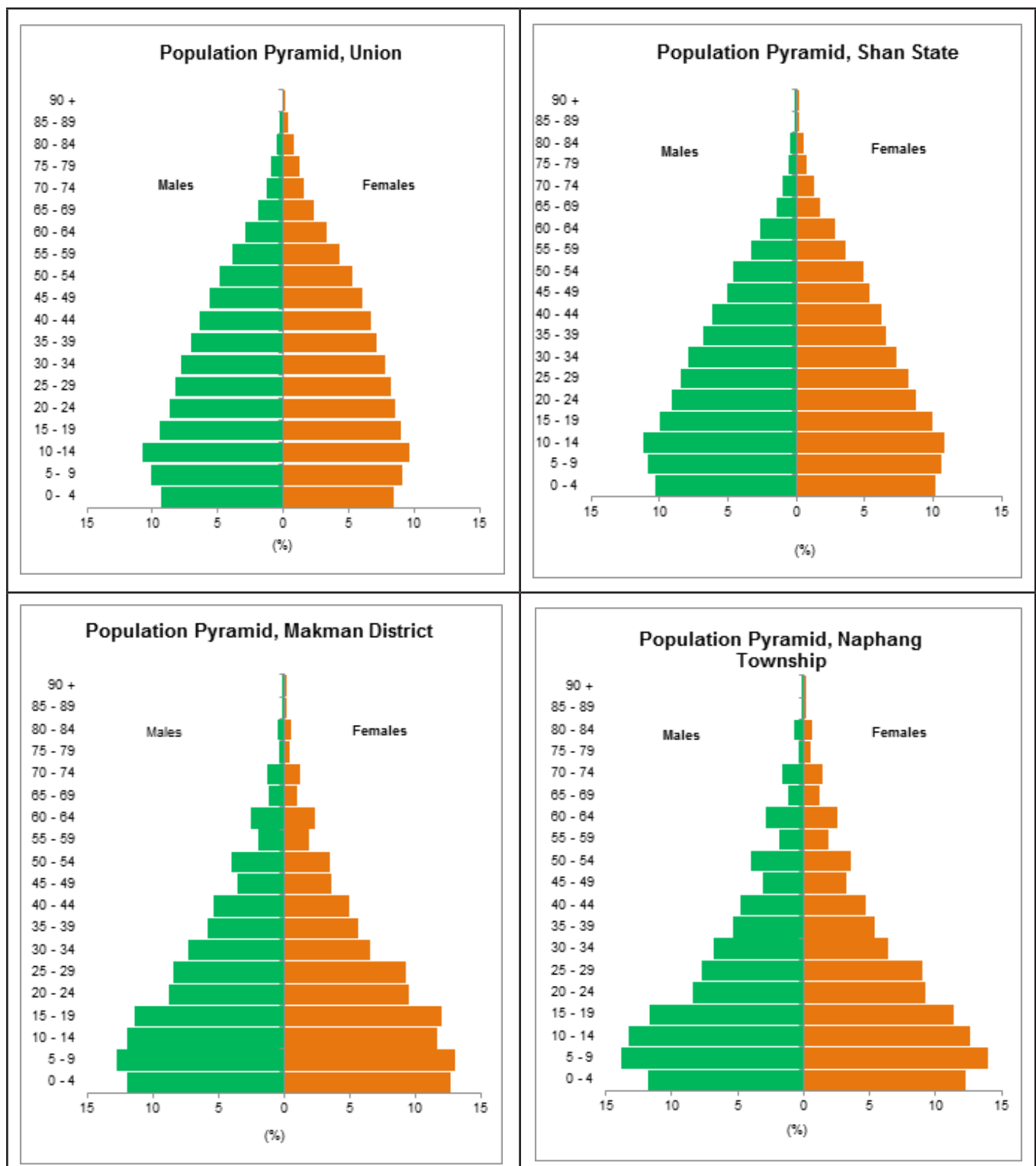


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Naphang Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	116,180	59,369	56,811
0 - 4	14,015	7,026	6,989
5 - 9	16,140	8,236	7,904
10 - 14	15,032	7,889	7,143
15 - 19	13,369	6,932	6,437
20 - 24	10,204	4,988	5,216
25 - 29	9,752	4,624	5,128
30 - 34	7,694	4,061	3,633
35 - 39	6,219	3,166	3,053
40 - 44	5,487	2,828	2,659
45 - 49	3,692	1,840	1,852
50 - 54	4,374	2,350	2,024
55 - 59	2,177	1,089	1,088
60 - 64	3,161	1,709	1,452
65 - 69	1,377	733	644
70 - 74	1,770	983	787
75 - 79	528	259	269
80 - 84	784	443	341
85 - 89	188	107	81
90 +	217	106	111

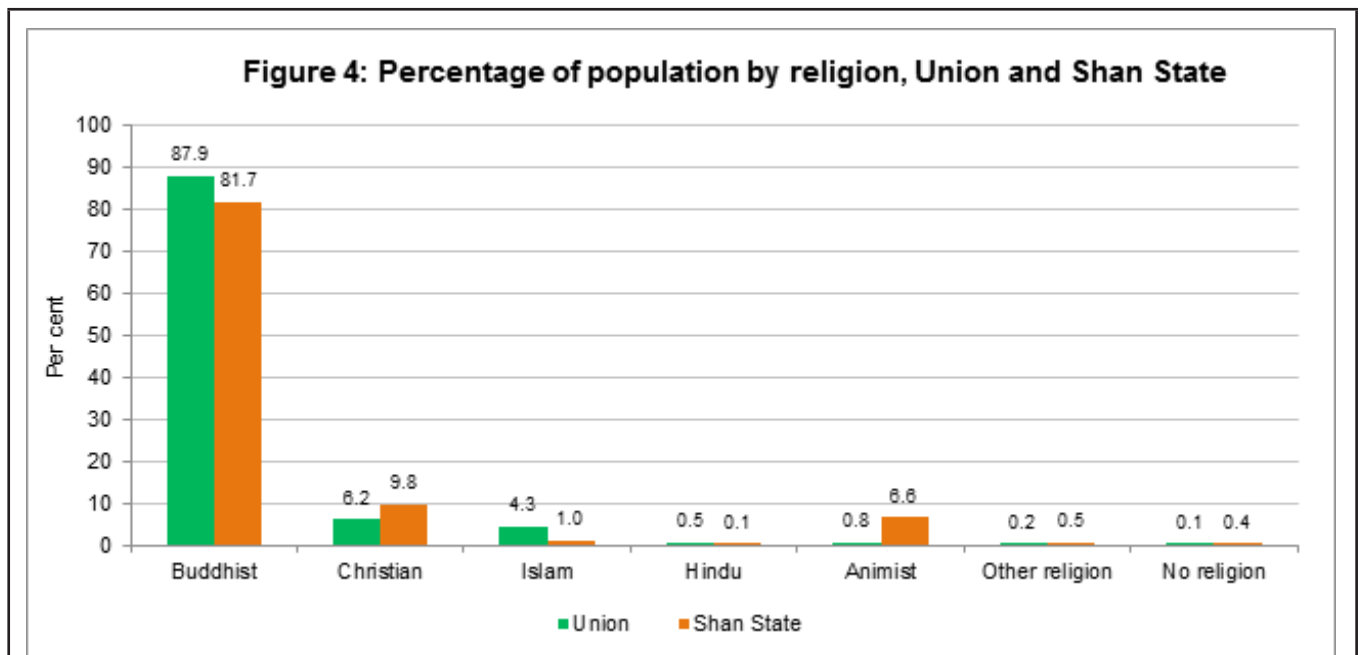
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Naphang Township is 56.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Naphang Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is much lower percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Naphang Township.
- Except age groups 20-24, 25-29, 45-49, 75-79 and 90 year and over, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



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

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,871	1,989	1,882	591	321	270
6	2,973	1,471	1,502	643	329	314
7	3,145	1,555	1,590	916	468	448
8	3,594	1,850	1,744	1,124	610	514
9	2,349	1,215	1,134	801	417	384
10	4,950	2,515	2,435	1,764	977	787
11	1,804	915	889	658	360	298
12	2,794	1,459	1,335	976	567	409
13	2,947	1,554	1,393	957	559	398
14	2,039	1,055	984	653	365	288
15	4,579	2,425	2,154	968	546	422
16	2,181	1,083	1,098	518	289	229
17	1,923	990	933	342	187	155
18	3,066	1,574	1,492	450	262	188
19	1,369	683	686	157	88	69
20	5,148	2,531	2,617	326	195	131
21	1,048	500	548	55	35	20
22	1,242	579	663	61	30	31
23	1,525	748	777	53	36	17
24	1,073	494	579	50	30	20
25	4,521	2,142	2,379	106	63	43
26	1,083	521	562	26	13	13
27	1,296	617	679	33	21	12
28	1,940	870	1,070	32	18	14
29	804	377	427	14	9	5

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

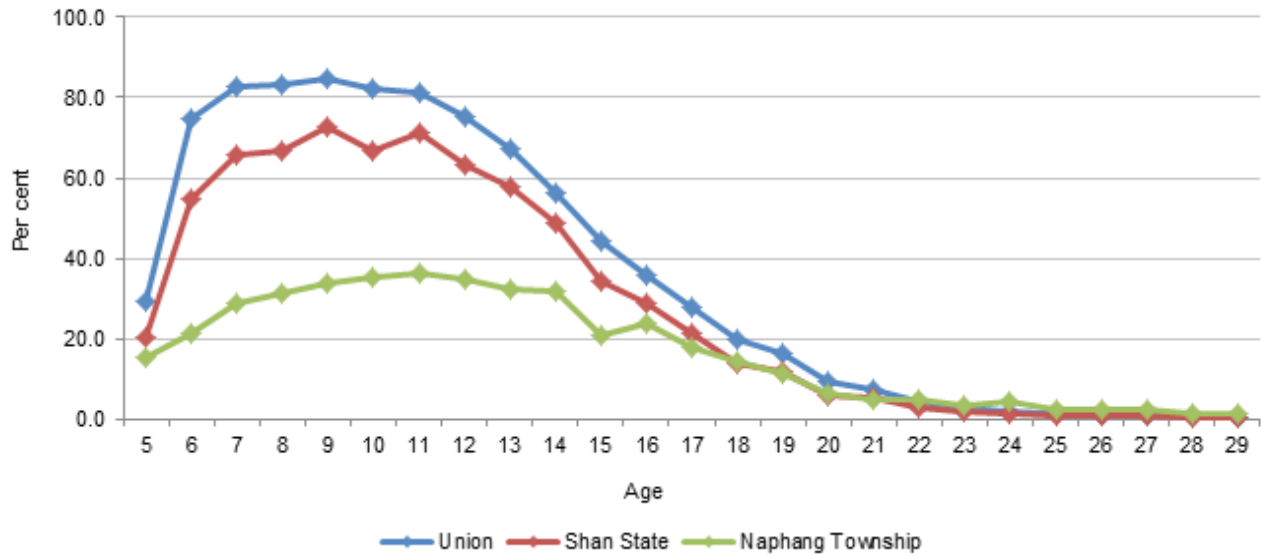
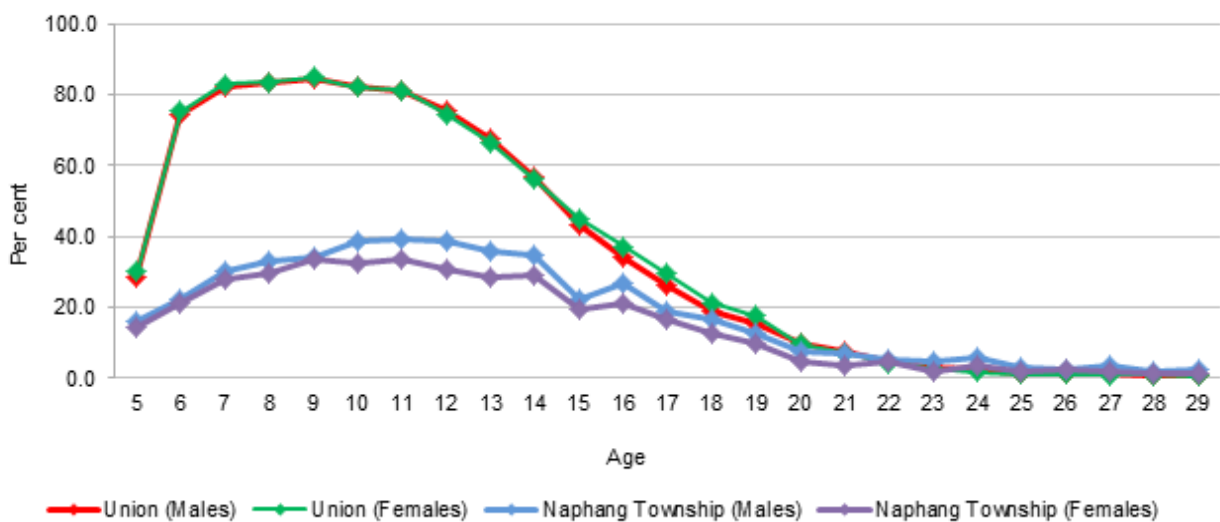


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Naphang Township



- School attendance in Naphang Township noticeably drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Naphang Township drops since the first age of attendance.

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

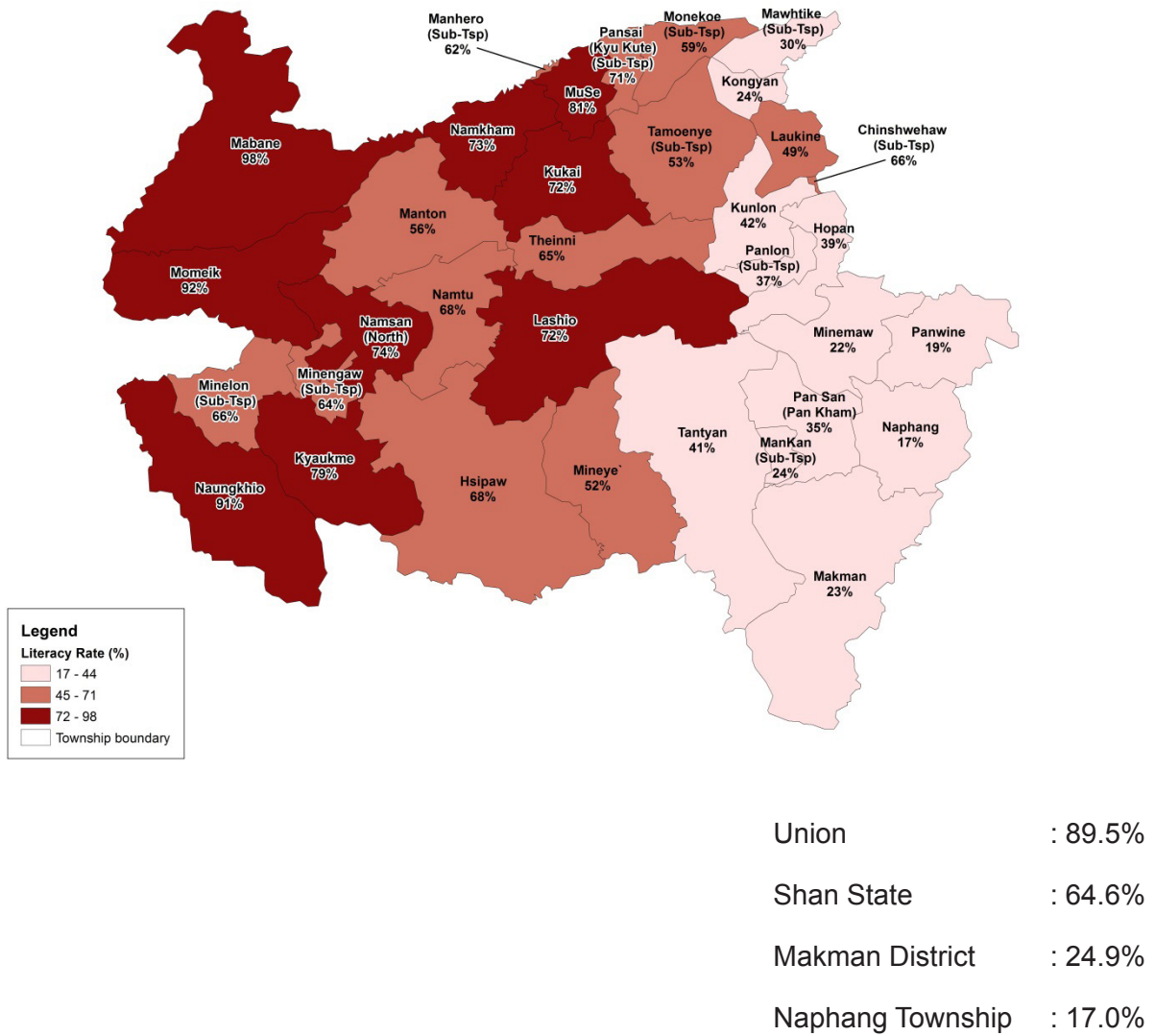


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Naphang Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	23,154	31.9
Males	11,607	35.9
Females	11,547	27.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Naphang Township is 17.0 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of (64.6%) for Shan State and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 13.8 per cent and for the males it is 20.2 per cent.
- In Naphang Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 31.9 per cent with 27.8 per cent for females and 35.9 for males.

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

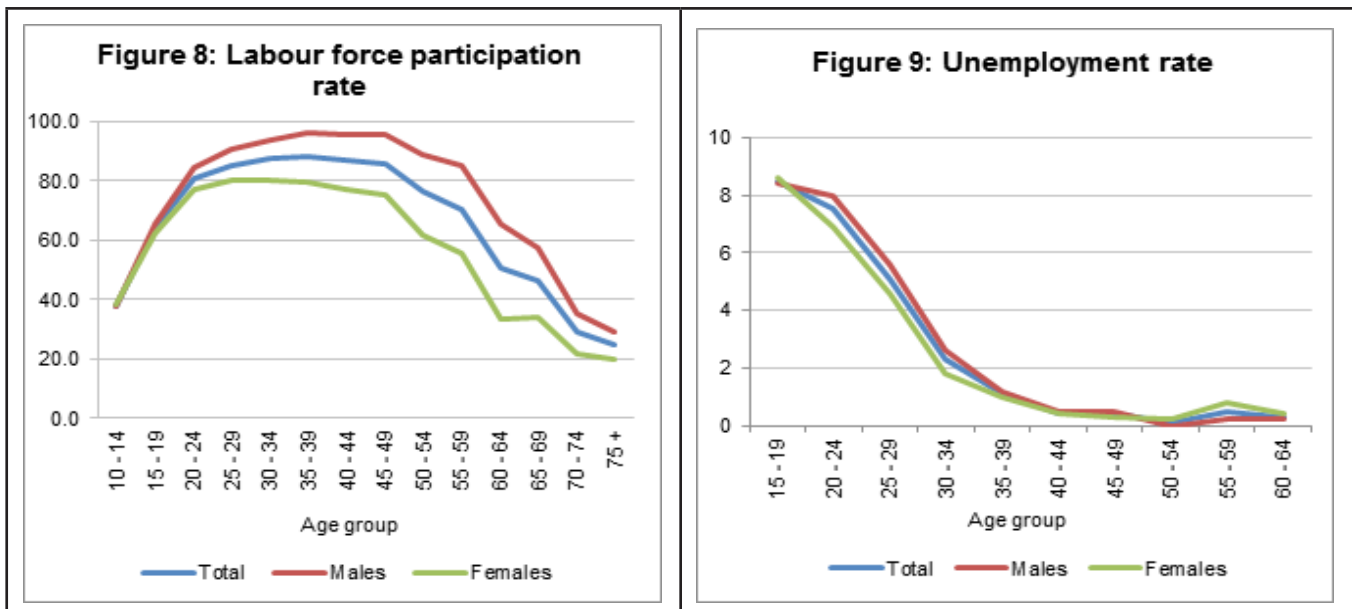
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	47,420	42,937	90.5	2,663	604	909	152	10	95	2	4	44
Urban	442	319	72.2	46	8	50	4	-	15	-	-	-
Rural	46,978	42,618	90.7	2,617	596	859	148	10	80	2	4	44
Males	24,298	21,317	87.7	1,760	429	604	93	5	51	2	1	36
Females	23,122	21,620	93.5	903	175	305	59	5	44	-	3	8

- About 90.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 90.7 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 87.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 93.5 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 1.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 0.2 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	38.0	37.8	38.1	6.7	7.1	6.2
15 - 19	64.0	65.3	62.7	8.5	8.4	8.6
20 - 24	80.8	84.5	77.3	7.5	8.0	6.9
25 - 29	84.9	90.5	80.0	5.1	5.6	4.6
30 - 34	87.6	94.0	80.5	2.3	2.6	1.8
35 - 39	88.1	96.4	79.6	1.1	1.2	1.0
40 - 44	86.8	95.8	77.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
45 - 49	85.6	95.7	75.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
50 - 54	76.3	88.9	61.8	0.1	-	0.2
55 - 59	70.5	85.1	55.9	0.5	0.2	0.8
60 - 64	50.6	65.2	33.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
65 - 69	46.6	57.6	34.0	0.2	-	0.5
70 - 74	29.2	35.2	21.6	0.8	0.6	1.2
75 +	24.8	29.0	20.0	0.5	0.4	0.6
15 - 24	71.3	73.3	69.2	8.0	8.2	7.7
15 - 64	78.2	84.5	71.7	3.9	3.9	3.9



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Naphang Township is 78.2 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 71.7 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 84.5 per cent.
- In Naphang Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 38.0 per cent. That is 37.8 per cent for males and 38.1 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Naphang Township is 3.9 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is 3.9 per cent and for females is 3.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.7 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	27,026	3.4	28.7	26.5	16.3	1.5	23.6
Males	11,700	4.3	38.3	11.6	16.8	1.6	27.4
Females	15,326	2.8	21.3	37.8	16.0	1.4	20.8

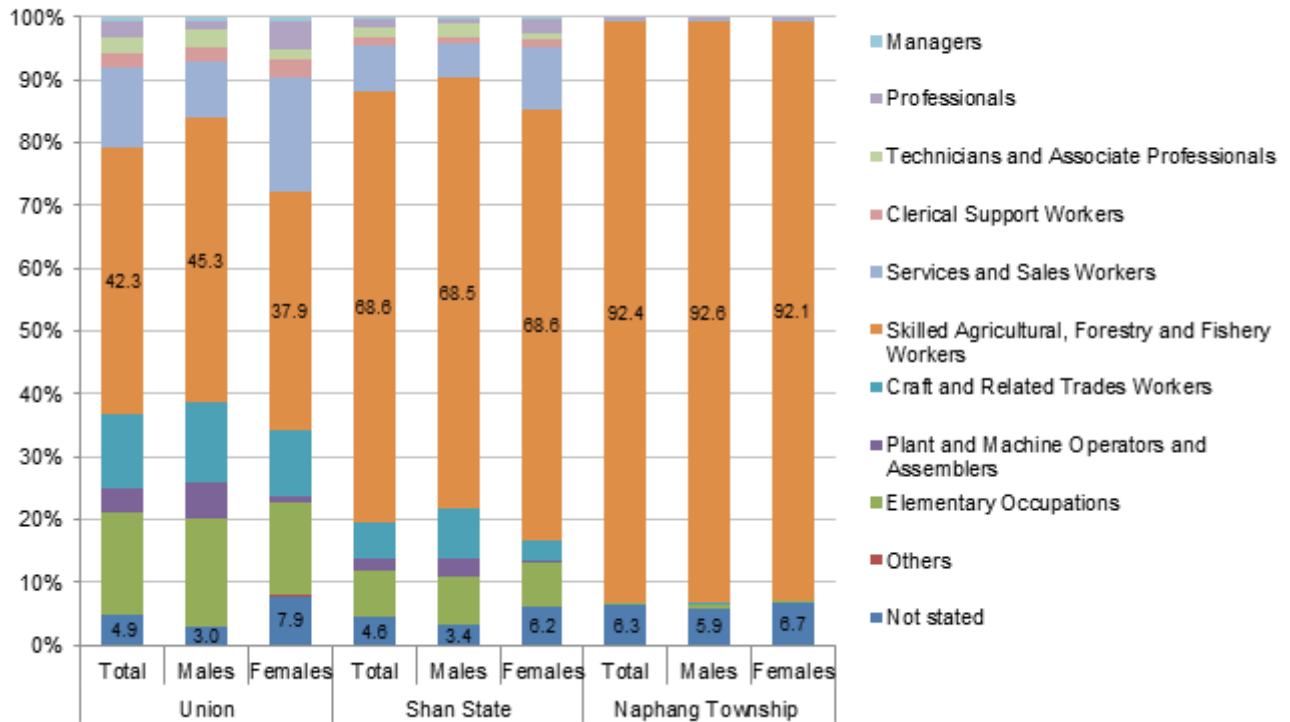
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 38.3 per cent of males are full time students while 37.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	49,156	26,875	22,281	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professionals	102	55	47	0.2	0.2	0.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	70	41	29	0.1	0.2	0.1
Clerical Support Workers	3	3	-	*	*	-
Services and Sales Workers	198	119	79	0.4	0.4	0.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	45,403	24,875	20,528	92.4	92.6	92.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	47	31	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	36	30	6	0.1	0.1	*
Elementary Occupations	209	123	86	0.4	0.5	0.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,088	1,598	1,490	6.3	5.9	6.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



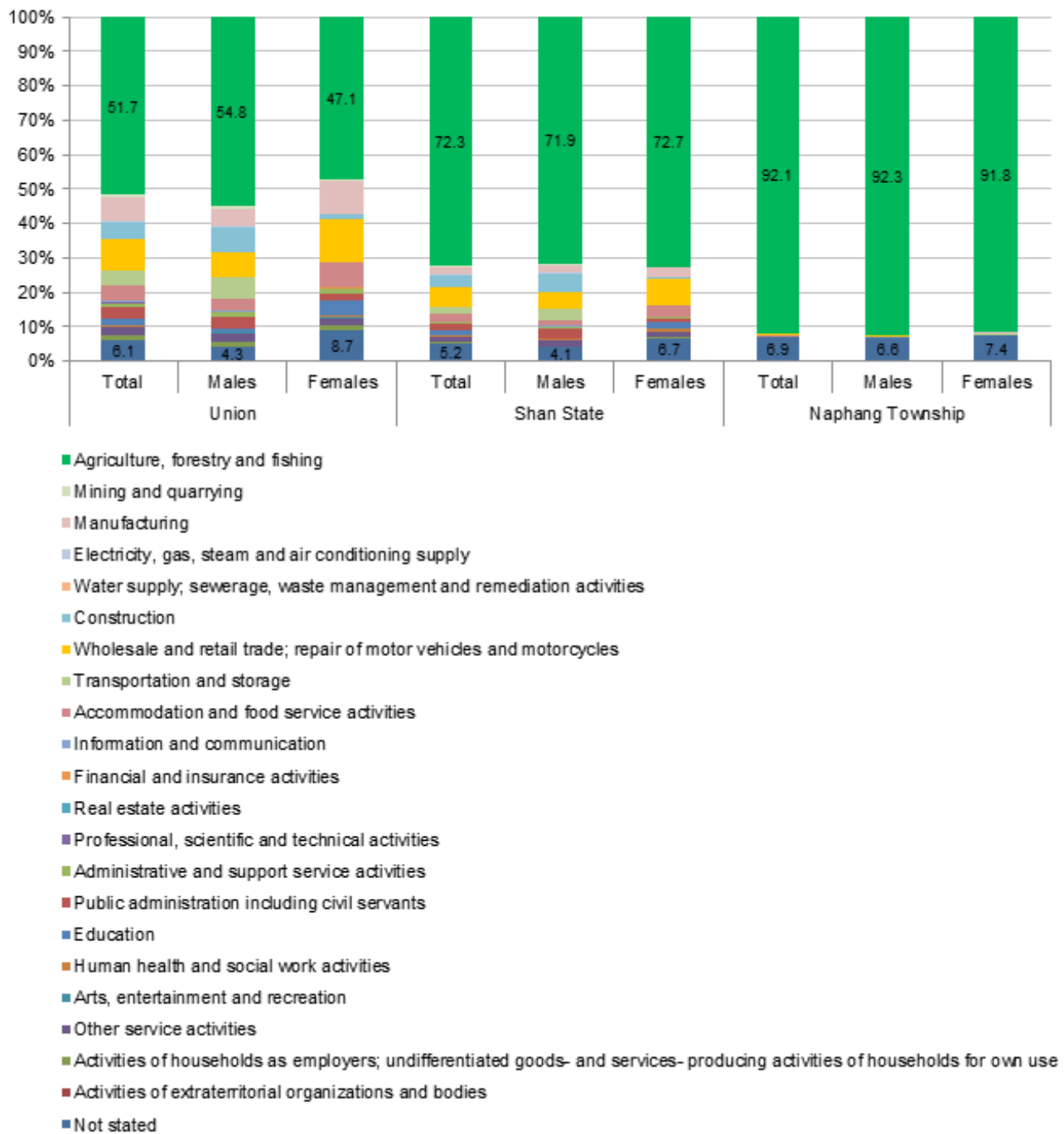
- In Naphang Township, 92.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 92.6 per cent of males and 92.1 per cent females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	49,156	26,875	22,281	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45,261	24,815	20,446	92.1	92.3	91.8
Mining and quarrying	8	7	1	*	*	*
Manufacturing	19	7	12	*	*	0.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	-	1	*	-	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	17	16	1	*	0.1	*
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	242	145	97	0.5	0.5	0.4
Transportation and storage	35	28	7	0.1	0.1	*
Accommodation and food service activities	11	5	6	*	*	*
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	10	8	2	*	*	*
Public administration including civil servants	13	10	3	*	*	*
Education	102	55	47	0.2	0.2	0.2
Human health and social work activities	8	5	3	*	*	*
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	16	10	6	*	*	*
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	4	2	2	*	*	*
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,409	1,762	1,647	6.9	6.6	7.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



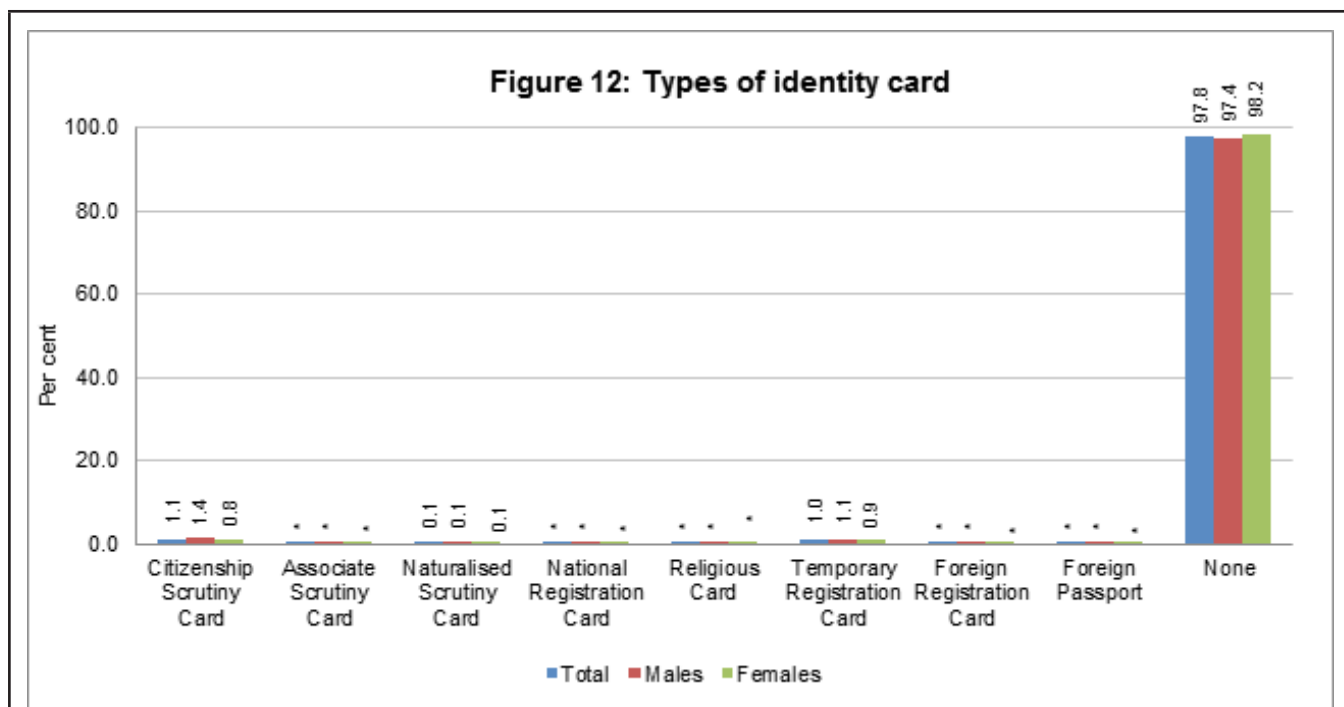
- In Naphang Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 92.1 per cent.
- There are 92.3 per cent of males and 91.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 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	917	*	86	*	*	830	*	36	84,127
Urban	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	782
Rural	906	*	86	*	*	830	*	30	83,345
Males	598	*	55	*	*	473	*	18	42,946
Females	319	*	31	*	*	357	*	18	41,181

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Naphang Township, 1.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over has Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 97.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 97.4 per cent of males and 98.2 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	116,180	108,831	7,349	6.3	3,425	3,334	3,466	5,977
0 - 4	14,015	13,808	207	1.5	30	37	114	165
5 - 9	16,140	16,019	121	0.7	20	29	41	76
10 - 14	15,032	14,875	157	1.0	26	46	40	105
15 - 19	13,369	13,198	171	1.3	20	31	41	126
20 - 24	10,204	10,012	192	1.9	26	22	32	160
25 - 29	9,752	9,450	302	3.1	57	26	38	249
30 - 34	7,694	7,368	326	4.2	80	37	40	278
35 - 39	6,219	5,897	322	5.2	79	35	51	271
40 - 44	5,487	5,034	453	8.3	139	74	105	374
45 - 49	3,692	3,288	404	10.9	134	69	95	346
50 - 54	4,374	3,506	868	19.8	408	366	382	710
55 - 59	2,177	1,688	489	22.5	245	220	240	402
60 - 64	3,161	2,076	1,085	34.3	643	667	681	895
65 - 69	1,377	840	537	39.0	326	345	328	420
70 - 74	1,770	943	827	46.7	553	613	583	658
75 - 79	528	280	248	47.0	175	201	162	202
80 - 84	784	359	425	54.2	297	332	315	347
85 - 89	188	94	94	50.0	71	79	71	80
90 +	217	96	121	55.8	96	105	107	113

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	59,369	55,730	3,639	6.1	1,683	1,643	1,640	2,943
0 - 4	7,026	6,936	90	1.3	13	18	46	76
5 - 9	8,236	8,179	57	0.7	10	13	19	42
10 - 14	7,889	7,811	78	1.0	12	24	21	47
15 - 19	6,932	6,849	83	1.2	12	18	21	56
20 - 24	4,988	4,909	79	1.6	13	8	16	69
25 - 29	4,624	4,484	140	3.0	32	14	17	109
30 - 34	4,061	3,898	163	4.0	47	26	21	137
35 - 39	3,166	3,011	155	4.9	43	11	19	131
40 - 44	2,828	2,628	200	7.1	64	33	39	162
45 - 49	1,840	1,658	182	9.9	55	21	32	157
50 - 54	2,350	1,924	426	18.1	184	151	163	348
55 - 59	1,089	864	225	20.7	112	102	106	185
60 - 64	1,709	1,159	550	32.2	296	318	315	450
65 - 69	733	446	287	39.2	163	168	166	224
70 - 74	983	533	450	45.8	295	337	294	354
75 - 79	259	140	119	45.9	81	95	74	98
80 - 84	443	202	241	54.4	163	188	179	196
85 - 89	107	50	57	53.3	43	47	43	49
90 +	106	49	57	53.8	45	51	49	53

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	56,811	53,101	3,710	6.5	1,742	1,691	1,826	3,034
0 - 4	6,989	6,872	117	1.7	17	19	68	89
5 - 9	7,904	7,840	64	0.8	10	16	22	34
10 - 14	7,143	7,064	79	1.1	14	22	19	58
15 - 19	6,437	6,349	88	1.4	8	13	20	70
20 - 24	5,216	5,103	113	2.2	13	14	16	91
25 - 29	5,128	4,966	162	3.2	25	12	21	140
30 - 34	3,633	3,470	163	4.5	33	11	19	141
35 - 39	3,053	2,886	167	5.5	36	24	32	140
40 - 44	2,659	2,406	253	9.5	75	41	66	212
45 - 49	1,852	1,630	222	12.0	79	48	63	189
50 - 54	2,024	1,582	442	21.8	224	215	219	362
55 - 59	1,088	824	264	24.3	133	118	134	217
60 - 64	1,452	917	535	36.8	347	349	366	445
65 - 69	644	394	250	38.8	163	177	162	196
70 - 74	787	410	377	47.9	258	276	289	304
75 - 79	269	140	129	48.0	94	106	88	104
80 - 84	341	157	184	54.0	134	144	136	151
85 - 89	81	44	37	45.7	28	32	28	31
90 +	111	47	64	57.7	51	54	58	60

- Six in every 100 persons in Naphang 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 50.
- Difficulties with remembering are the highest among all forms of disability followed by walking.

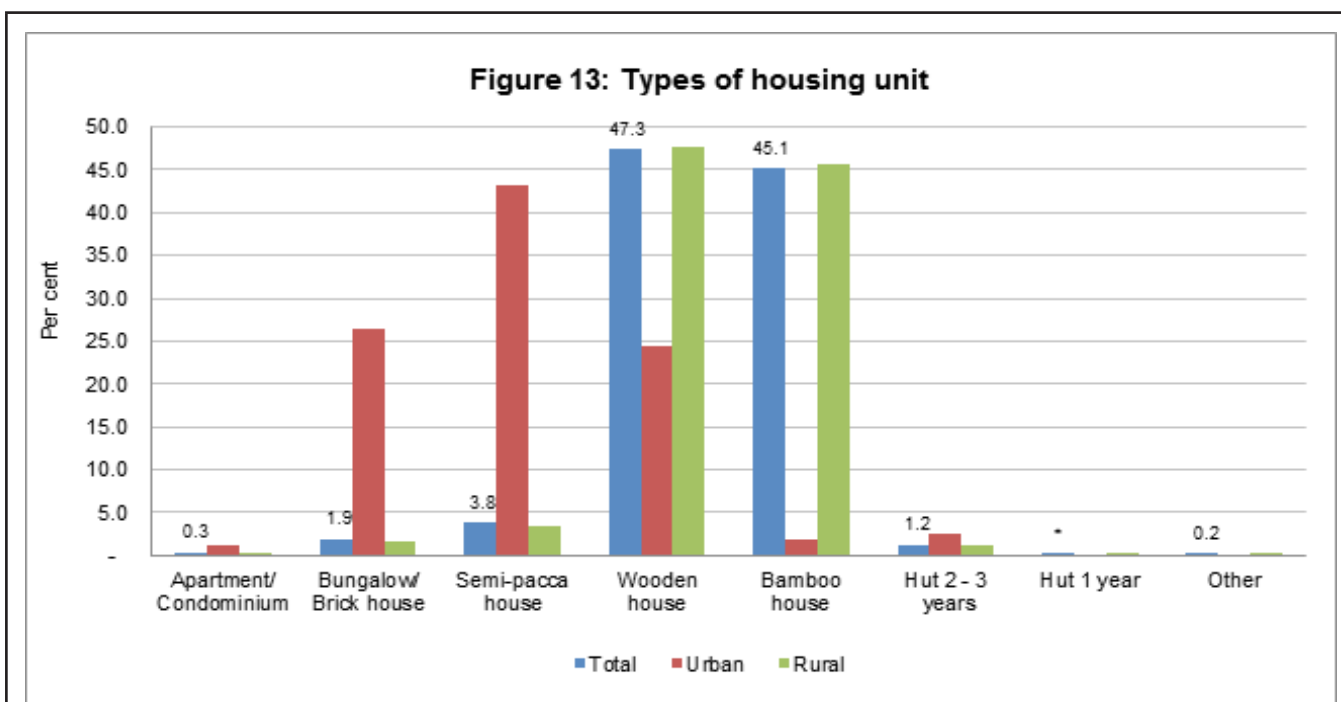
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	16,474	0.3	1.9	3.8	47.3	45.1	1.2	*	0.2
Urban	155	1.3	26.5	43.2	24.5	1.9	2.6	-	-
Rural	16,319	0.3	1.7	3.4	47.6	45.5	1.2	*	0.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

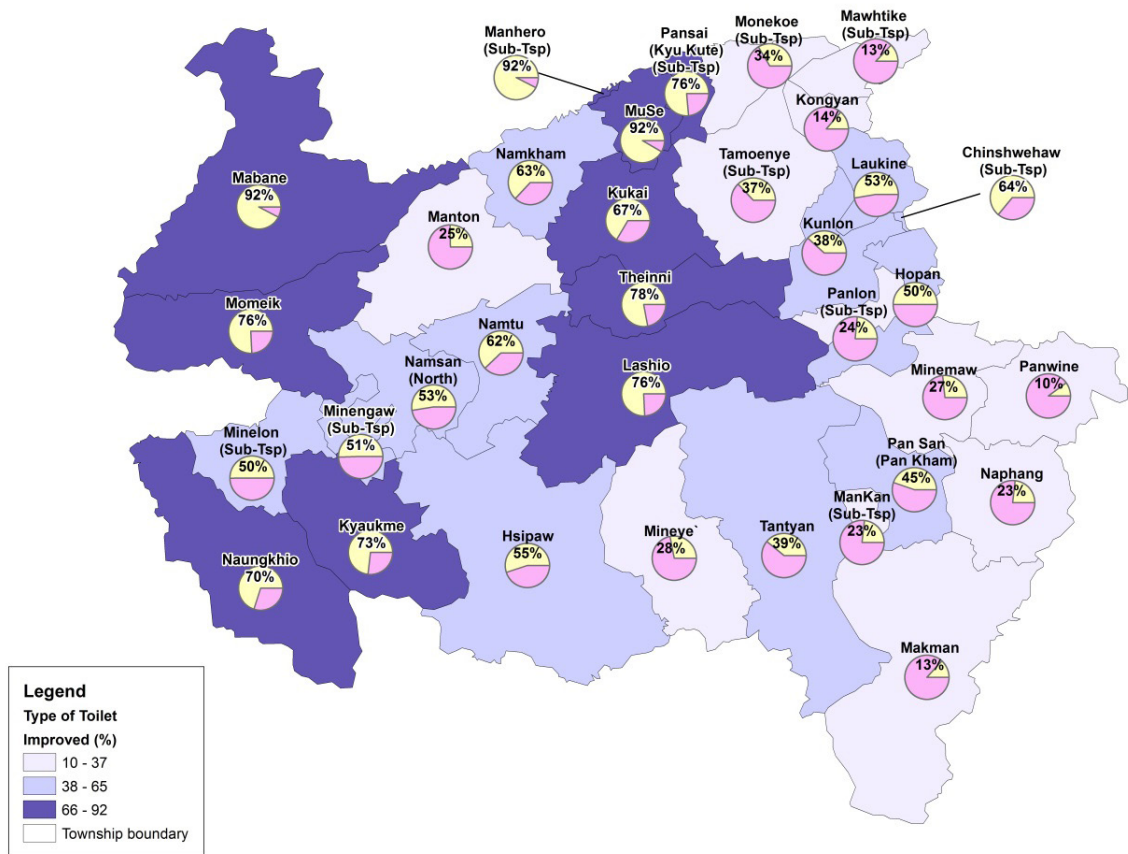


- The majority of the households in Naphang Township are living in wooden houses (47.3%) followed by households in bamboo houses (45.1%).
- About 43.2 per cent of urban households live in semi-pacca houses and 47.6 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Makman District	: 31.8%
Naphang Township	: 23.2%

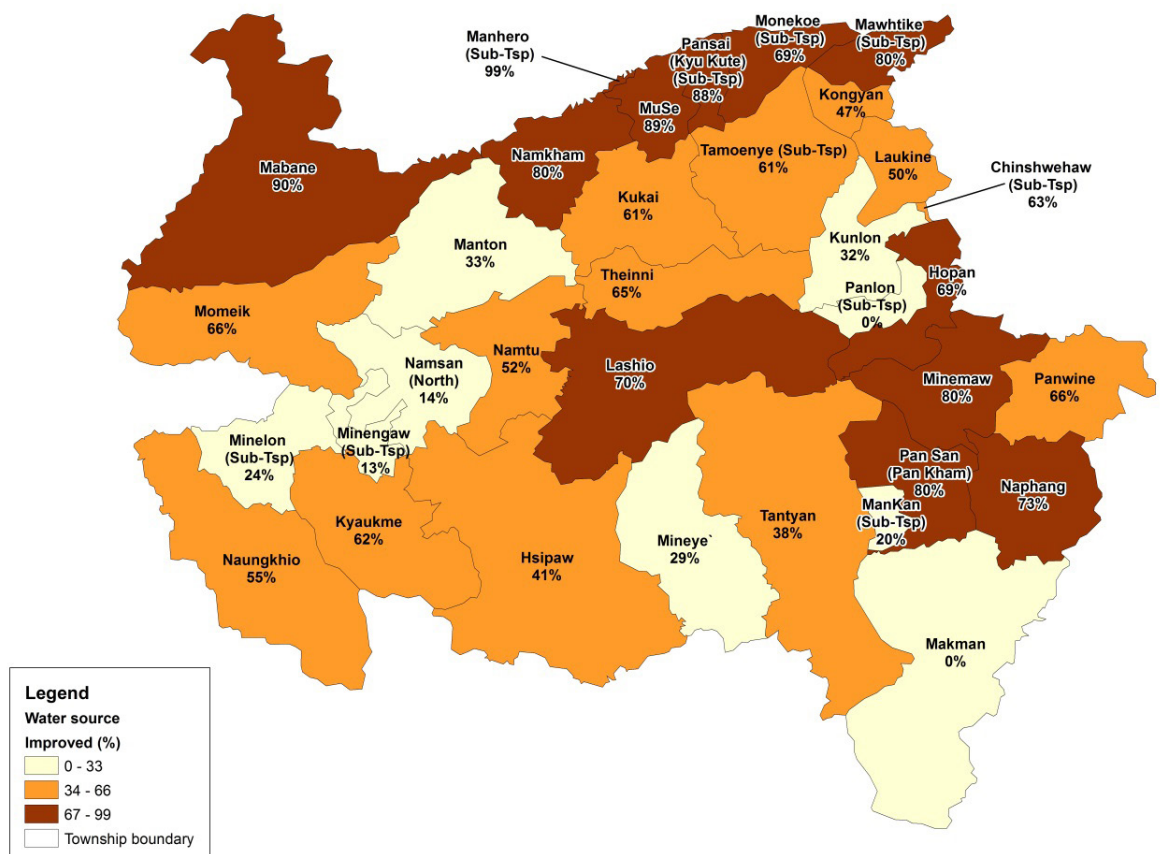
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		3.7	15.5	3.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		19.5	57.4	19.2
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>23.2</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>22.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		28.3	11.6	28.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		9.6	2.6	9.7
Other		9.2	12.3	9.2
None		29.6	0.6	29.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	16,474	155	16,319

- Up to 23.2 per cent of the households in Naphang Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (3.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (19.5%)).
- Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Naphang Township is in the lowest 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 29.6 per cent of the households in the Naphang Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Naphang Township, 29.9 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%
Makman District	: 68.8%
Naphang Township	: 72.8%

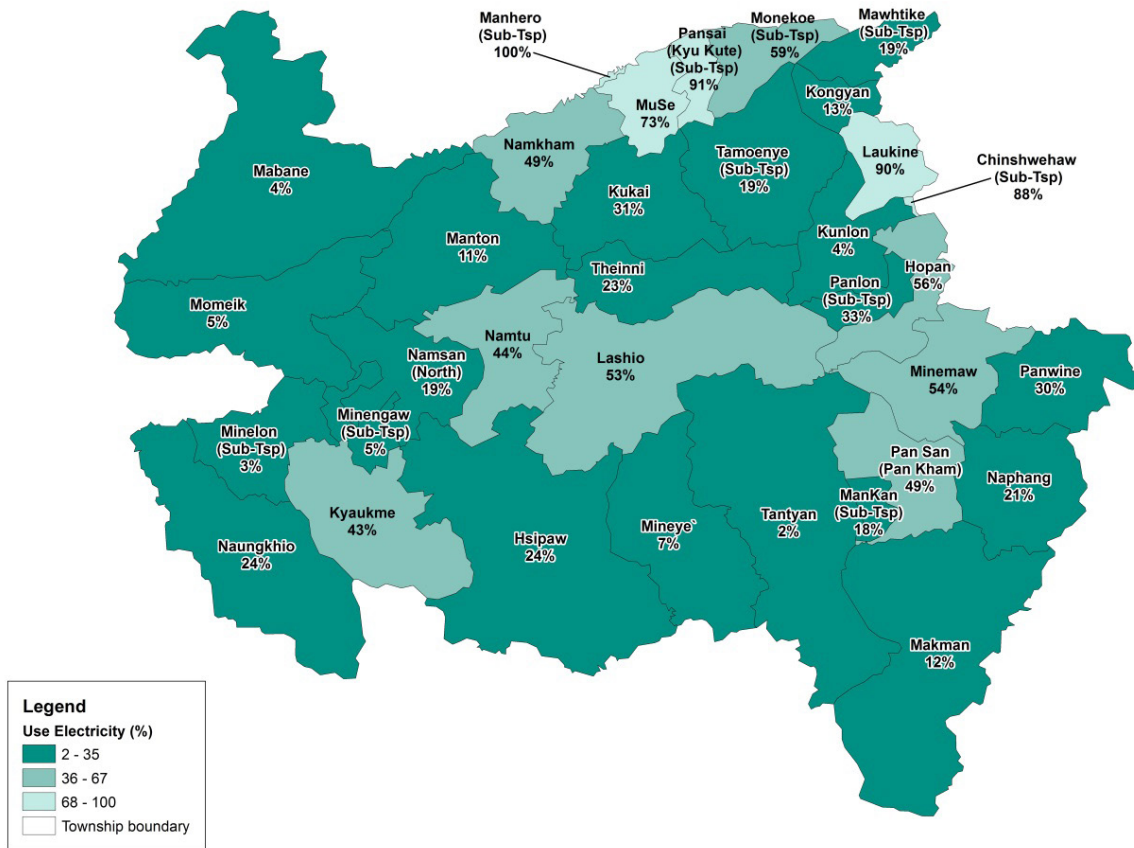
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		70.6	84.5	70.4
Tube well, borehole		0.1	-	0.1
Protected well/ Spring		0.4	1.3	0.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.7	12.3	1.6
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>72.8</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>72.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		1.1	1.3	1.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake		3.2	-	3.2
River/stream/ canal		10.8	0.6	10.9
Waterfall/ Rain water		11.5	-	11.6
Other		0.6	-	0.7
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>27.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>27.5</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	16,474	155	16,319

- In Naphang Township, 72.8 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Using improved sources of drinking water in Naphang is in the highest proportion group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 70.6 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 11.5 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- About 27.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 27.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Makman District	: 32.6%
Naphang Township	: 21.3%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		21.3	74.8	20.8
Kerosene		6.3	0.6	6.3
Candle		14.9	3.2	15.0
Battery		2.1	0.6	2.1
Generator (private)		0.2	-	0.2
Water mill (private)		1.5	1.9	1.5
Solar system/energy		45.7	18.7	45.9
Other		8.1	-	8.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	16,474	155	16,319

- In Naphang Township, 21.3 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 is the highest in the township with 45.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 45.9 per cent of the households use solar system/energy for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

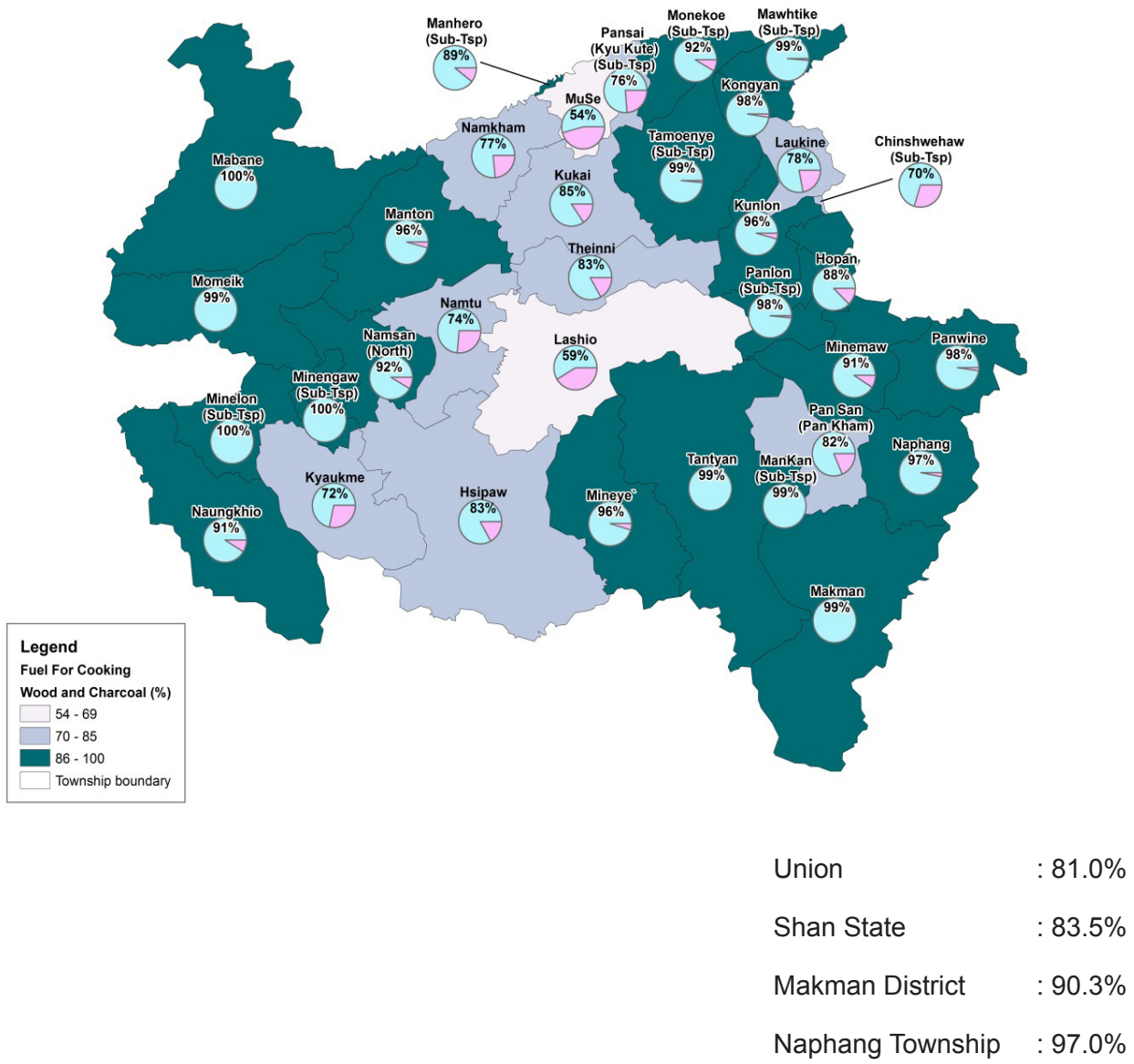


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.3	18.7	2.1
LPG		*	0.6	*
Kerosene		0.4	-	0.4
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		96.6	79.4	96.8
Charcoal		0.4	0.6	0.4
Coal		0.1	0.6	0.1
Other		0.2	-	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	16,474	155	16,319

- In Naphang Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 96.6 per cent using firewood and 0.4 per cent using charcoal.
- About 2.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 96.8 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 0.4 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

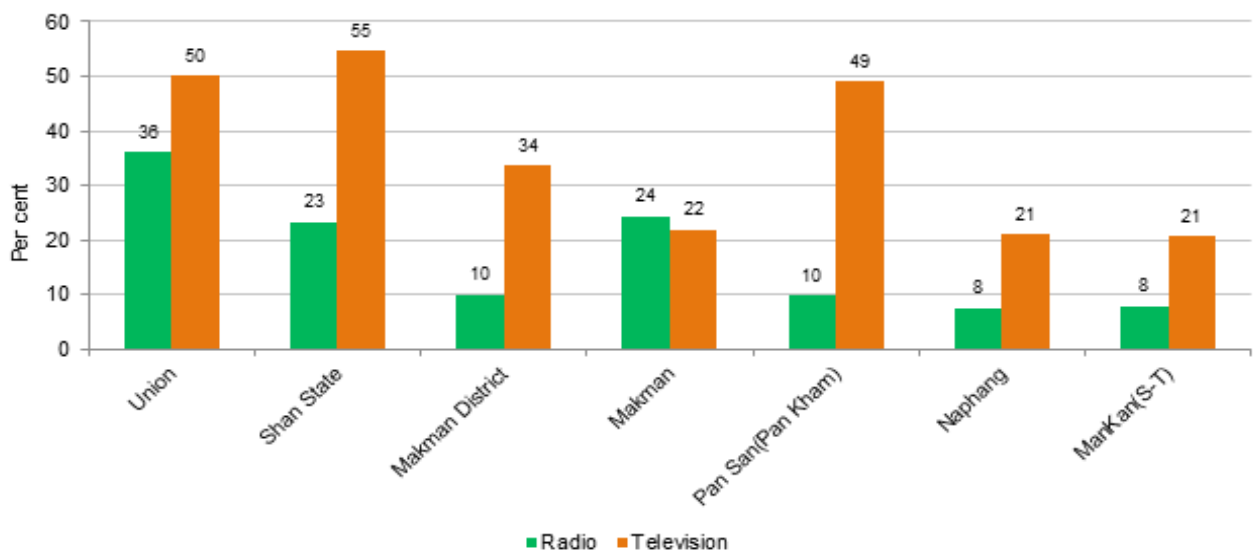
Communication and related amenities

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	16,474	7.5	21.0	4.2	30.5	0.3	0.2	60.6	0.1
Urban	155	19.4	79.4	16.1	85.2	1.9	2.6	5.8	-
Rural	16,319	7.4	20.5	4.1	30.0	0.3	0.2	61.2	0.1

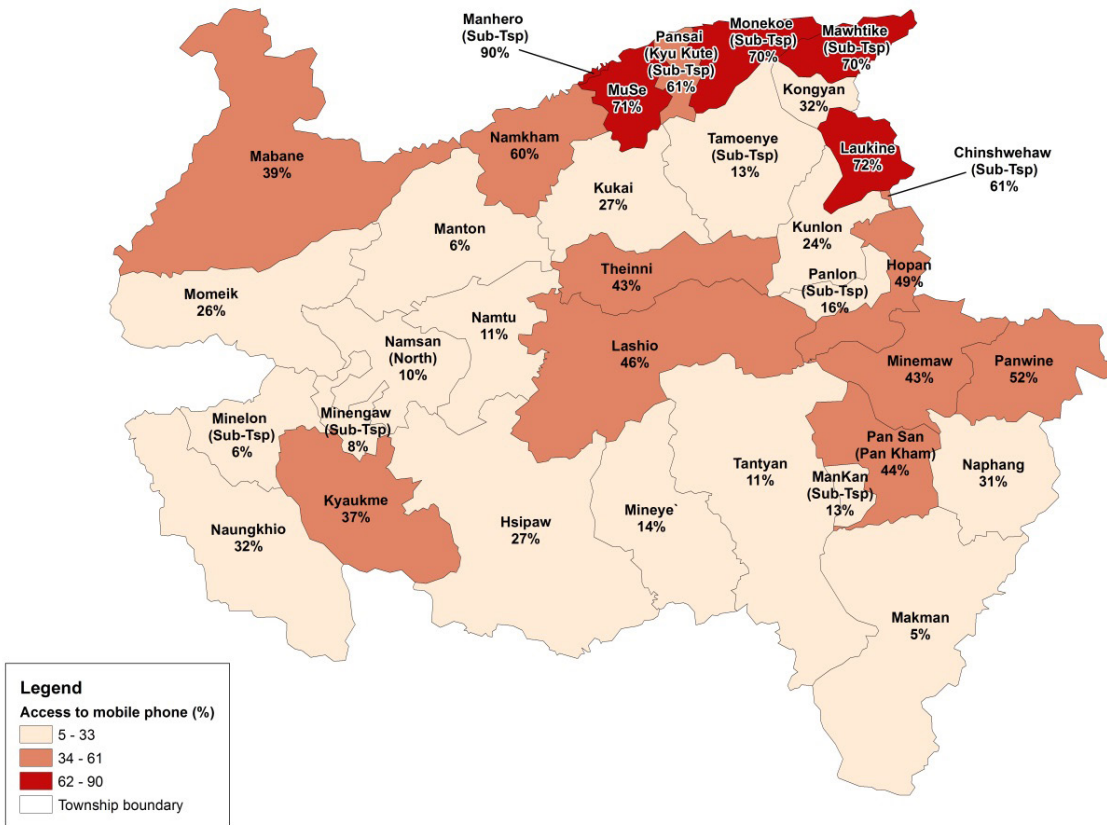
- About 30.5 per cent of the households in Naphang Township have access to mobile phone and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 85.2 per cent of households in urban areas and 30.0 per cent of household in rural area have access to mobile phone.

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



- About 21.0 per cent of the households in Naphang Township have access to television and 7.5 per cent reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Makman District	: 34.0%
Naphang Township	: 30.5%

- About 30.5 per cent of the households in Naphang Township reported having mobile phones. 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
Makman District	36,249	1,778	18,010	502	409	32	59	7,497
Urban	2,325	777	1,598	122	39	-	4	50
Rural	33,924	1,001	16,412	380	370	32	55	7,447
Naphang Township	16,474	168	7,411	179	230	17	36	6,357
Urban	155	13	125	16	13	-	-	29
Rural	16,319	155	7,286	163	217	17	36	6,328

- In Naphang Township, 45.0 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 38.6 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

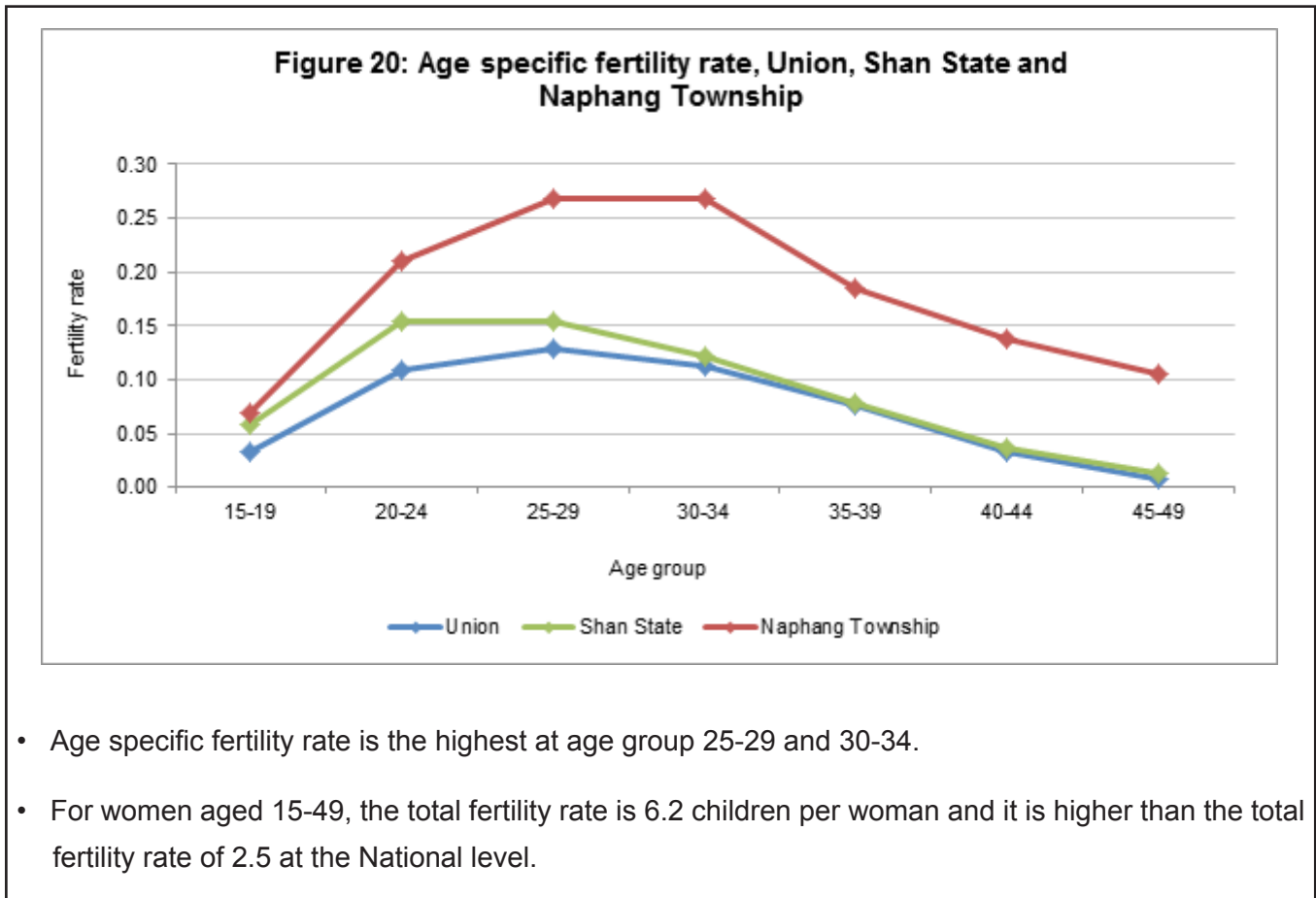
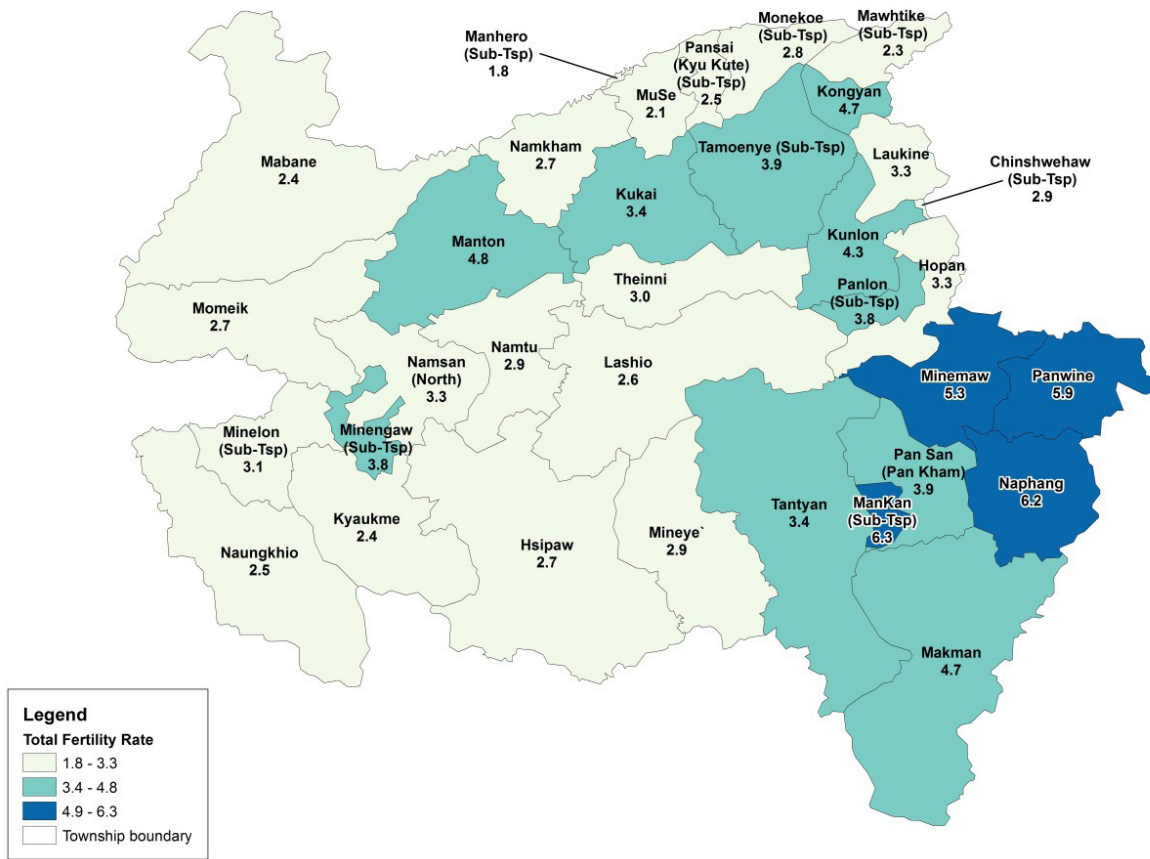
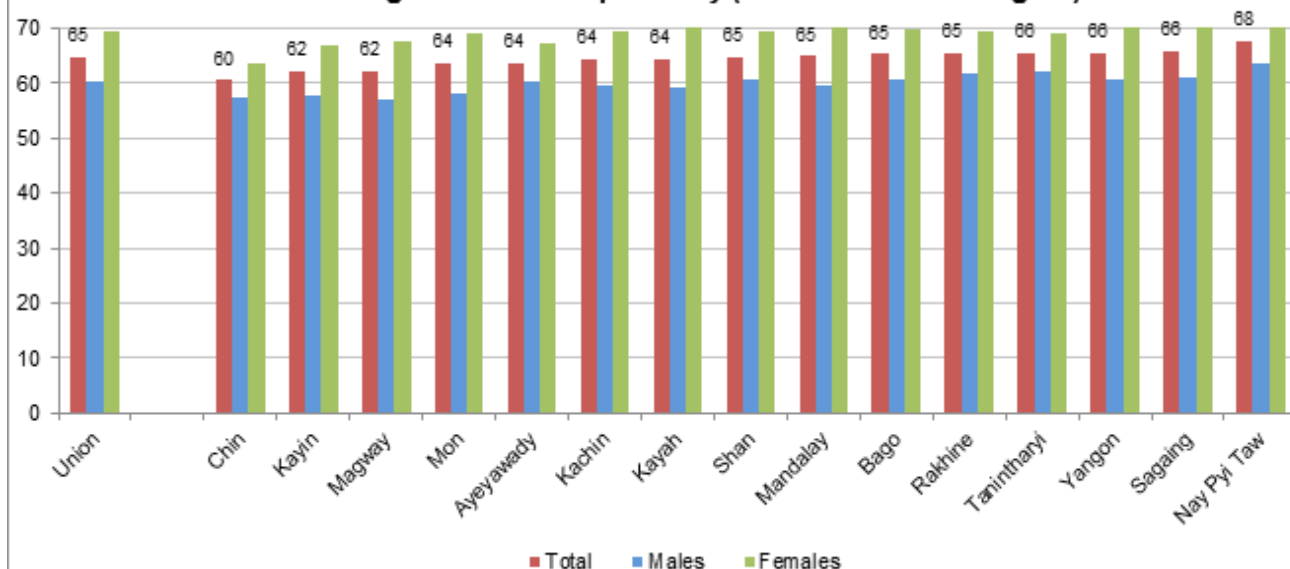


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Makman District	: 5.0
Naphang Township	: 6.2

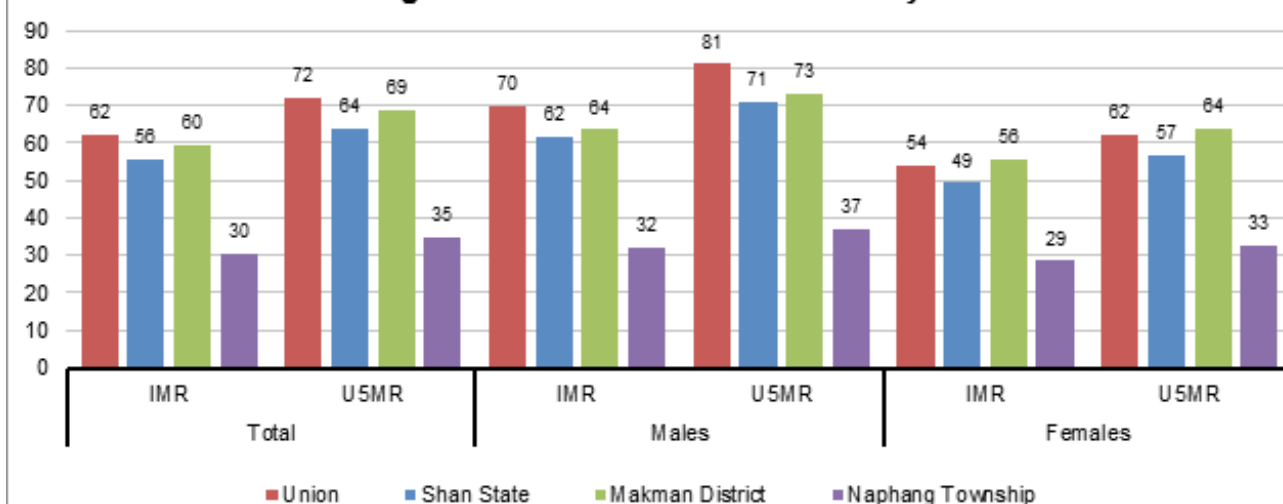
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

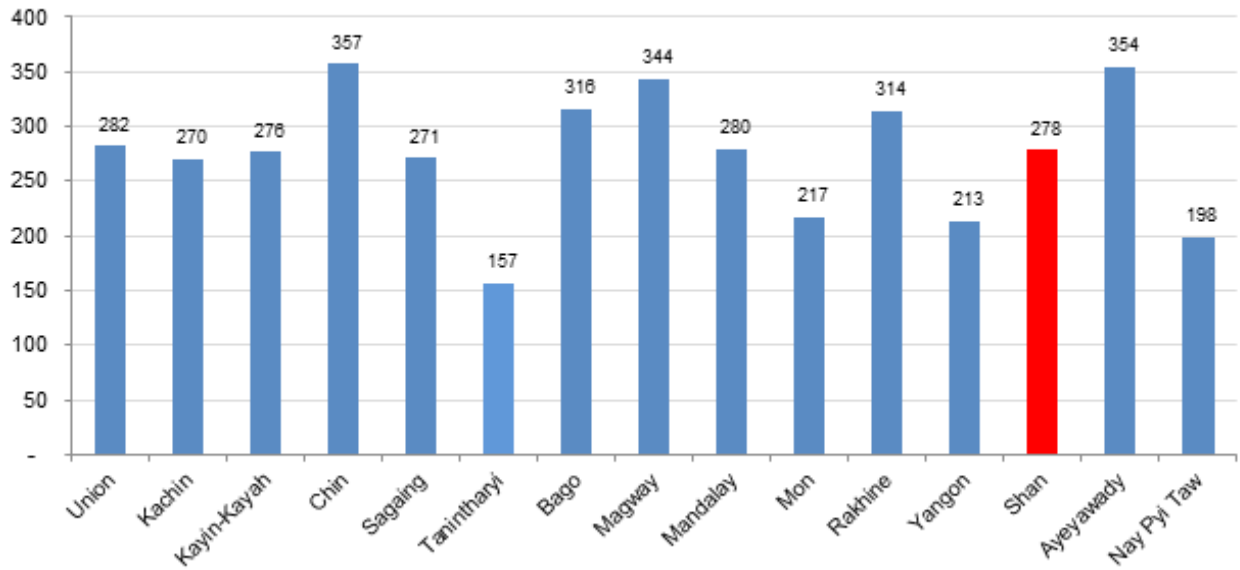
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Makman District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Makman District is 60 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 69 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Naphang Township are lower than those in Shan State and Makman District. The Infant mortality in Naphang is 30 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 35 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)



- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

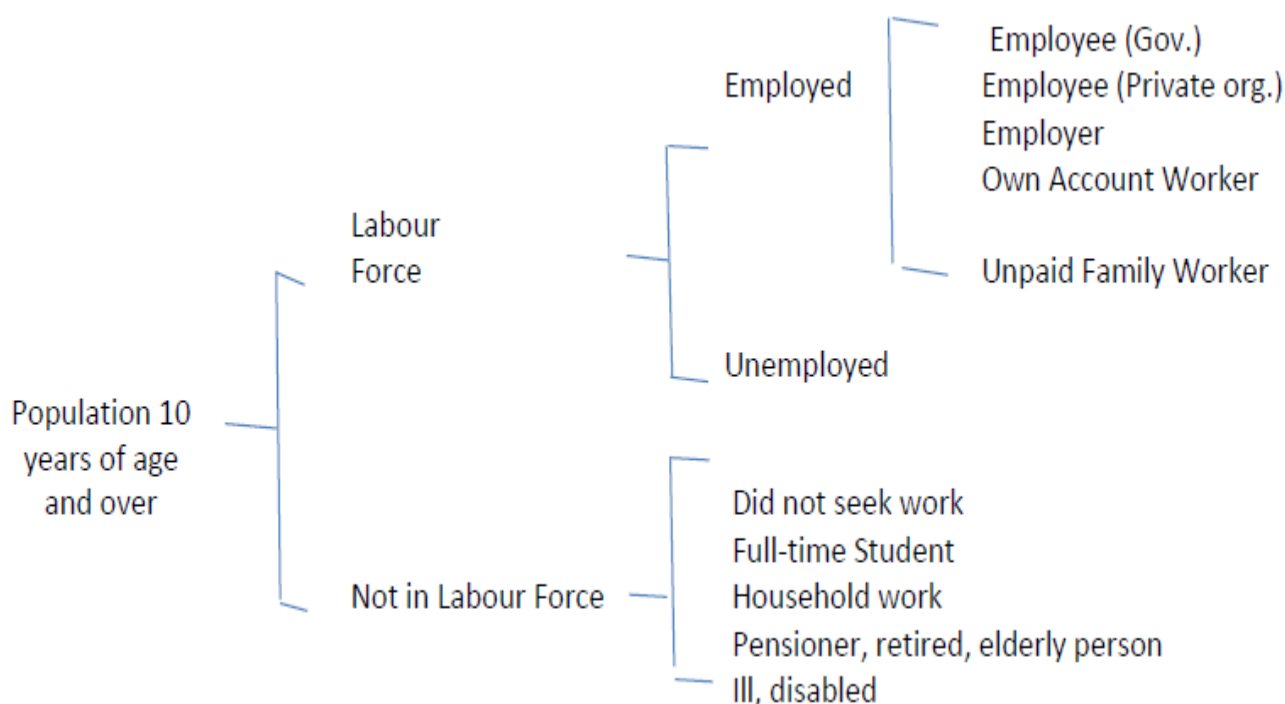
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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