THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, PUTAO DISTRICT
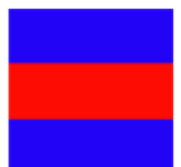
Naungmoon Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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Kachin State, Putao District

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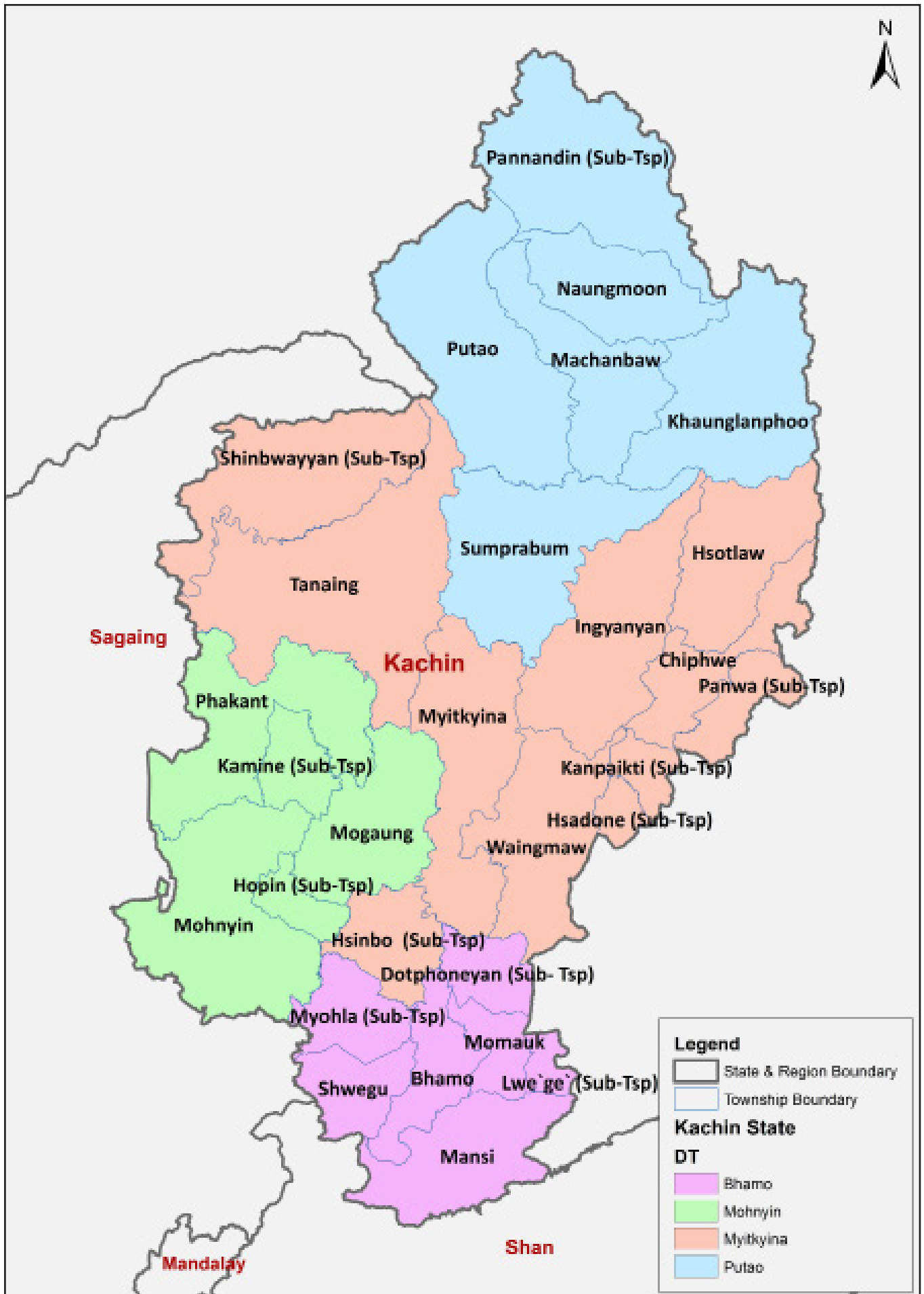Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1 : Map of Kachin State, showing the townships

Figure 1 : Map of Kachin State, showing the townships

Naungmoon Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	5,365 [2]
Population males	2,689 (50.1%)
Population females	2,676 (49.9%)
Percentage of urban population	39.3 %
Area (Km²)	3,851.9 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	1.4 persons
Median age	20.4 years
Number of wards	5
Number of village tracts	8
Number of private households	943
Percentage of female headed households	20.3%
Mean household size	5.6 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	38.9%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	55.3%
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.8%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	81.0
Child dependency ratio	70.4
Old dependency ratio	10.6
Ageing index	15.0
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	101
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	92.1%
Male	95.5%
Female	88.9%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	288	5.4
Walking	124	2.3
Seeing	109	2.0
Hearing	116	2.2
Remembering	113	2.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	3,650	93.1	
Associate Scrutiny	-	-	
Naturalised Scrutiny	-	-	
National Registration	*	0.2	
Religious	-	-	
Temporary Registration	-	-	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	266	6.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	63.3%	81.5%	45.7%
Unemployment rate	21.9%	23.8%	18.6%
Employment to population ratio	49.5%	62.2%	37.2%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	885	93.8	
Renter	*	1.7	
Provided free (individually)	*	1.3	
Government quarters	*	2.0	
Private company quarters	*	0.6	
Other	*	0.5	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		90.9%
Bamboo	82.7%	76.8%	0.1%
Earth	-	0.2%	
Wood	17.0%	22.8%	-
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		9.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	0.1%	0.1%	-
Other	-	0.1%	-
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.5	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	0.3	
Firewood	933	98.9	
Charcoal	*	0.2	
Coal	-	-	
Other	-	-	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	153	16.2
Kerosene	*	0.1
Candle	512	54.3
Battery	80	8.5
Generator (private)	*	0.2
Water mill (private)	57	6.0
Solar system/energy	137	14.5
Other	*	0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.2
Tube well, borehole	52	5.5
Protected well/spring	60	6.4
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Total Improved Water Sources	*114*	*12.1*
Unprotected well/spring	235	24.9
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	588	62.4
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.5
Other	-	-
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*829*	*87.9*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.1
Tube well, borehole	21	2.2
Protected well/spring	31	3.3
Unprotected well/spring	211	22.4
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	673	71.4
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.5
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	-	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	495	52.5
Total Improved Sanitation	*495*	*52.5*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	440	46.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.7
Other	-	-
None	*	0.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	269	28.5
Television	114	12.1
Landline phone	*	0.5
Mobile phone	49	5.2
Computer	*	1.4
Internet at home	*	0.1
Households with none of the items	615	65.2
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.3
Motorcycle/Moped	217	23.0
Bicycle	*	0.5
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	1.1
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	642	68.1

Note: [1] Population figures for Naungmoon 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.

Contents

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 Naungmoon Township in Kachin 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 Naungmoon Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	5,365 *		
Males	2,689		
Females	2,676		
Sex ratio	101 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	39.3%		
Area (Km^2)	3,851.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	1.4 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	8		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	5,272	2,018	3,254
Number of conventional households	943	360	583
Mean household size	5.6 persons ***		

- In Naungmoon Township, there are more males than females with 101 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the township live in rural areas with only (39.3%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Naungmoon Township is 1 person per square kilometre.

- There are 5.6 persons living in each household in Naungmoon Township. This is higher than the Union average of (4.4).

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; Naungmoon Township (Putao District, Kachin State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**943**	**5,365**	**2,689**	**2,676**
	Ward	**360**	**2,111**	**1,039**	**1,072**
1	No(1)(W)	79	503	233	270
2	No(2)(W)	42	254	127	127
3	No(3)(W)	50	293	143	150
4	No(4)(W)	39	232	104	128
5	No(5)(W)	150	829	432	397
	Village Tract	**583**	**3,254**	**1,650**	**1,604**
1	Nawngmun(VT)	157	861	432	429
2	Ka San Khu(VT)	71	382	197	185
3	Htung Lar Dam(VT)	34	222	115	107
4	Yat Bawt(VT)	159	873	463	410
5	Gat Htu(VT)	63	369	167	202
6	Lang Sar Htu(VT)	61	348	185	163
7	Da Bu Dam(VT)	21	106	51	55
8	Ah Wi Wan(VT)	17	93	40	53

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Naungmoon Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Naungmoon Township

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Naungmoon Township

313 (5.8%)
2,088 (38.9%)
2,964 (55.3%)

■ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years ■ 65 years and over
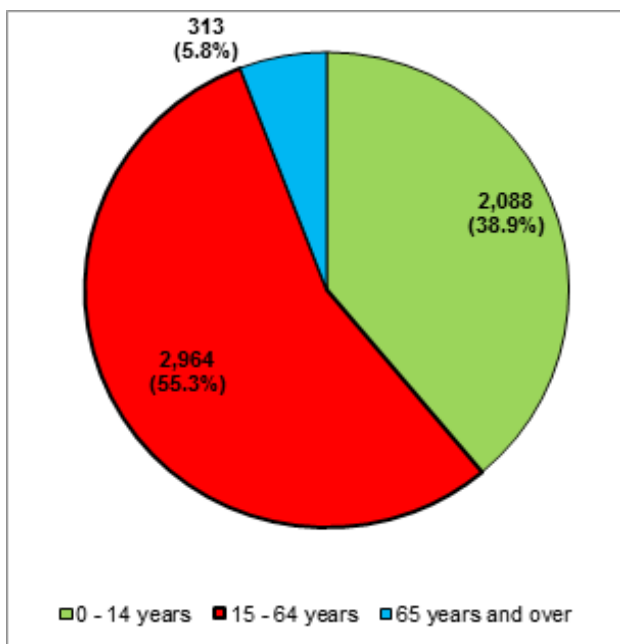
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Naungmoon Township

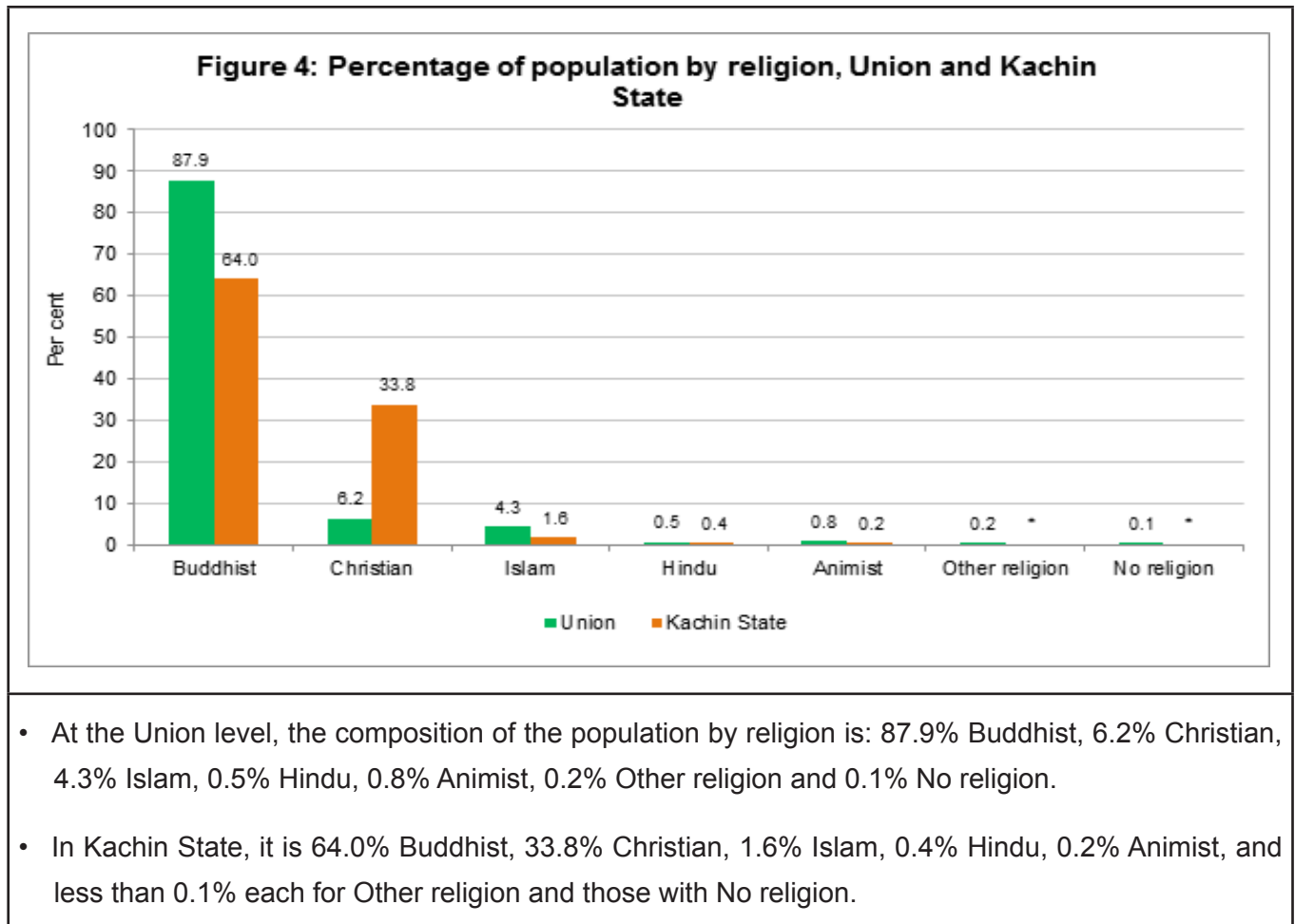| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	5,365	2,689	2,676
0 - 4	738	389	349
5 - 9	705	348	357
10 - 14	645	346	299
15 - 19	556	265	291
20 - 24	386	195	191
25 - 29	347	173	174
30 - 34	298	153	145
35 - 39	274	145	129
40 - 44	285	129	156
45 - 49	277	123	154
50 - 54	243	130	113
55 - 59	183	86	97
60 - 64	115	57	58
65 - 69	86	42	44
70 - 74	103	47	56
75 - 79	42	26	16
80 - 84	33	12	21
85 - 89	24	12	12
90 +	25	11	14

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Naungmoon Township is 55.3 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.

- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kachin State, Putao District and Naungmoon Township)
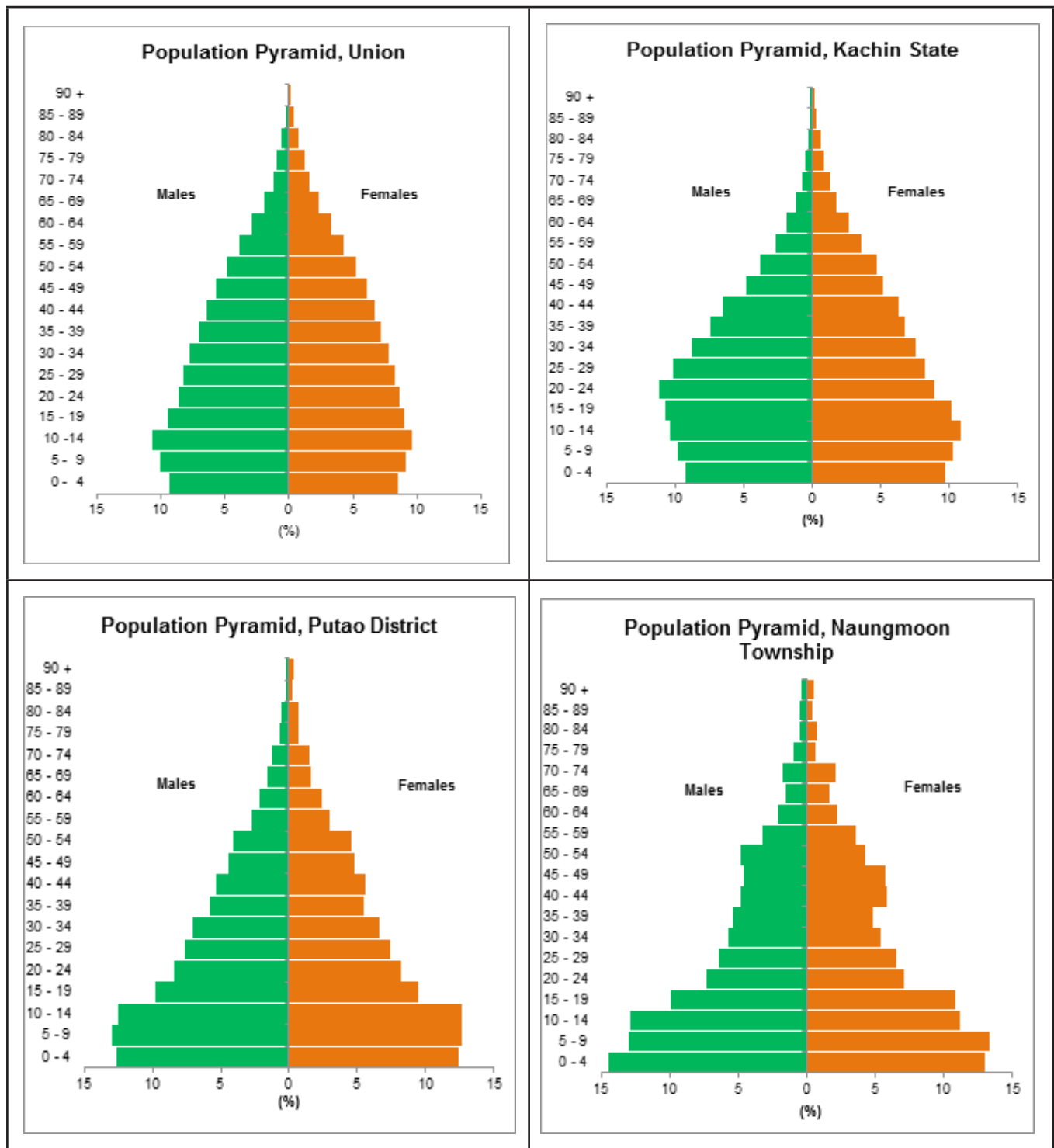
- Age group (0-4) has the highest population.

- Starting from age group (20-24), population declined.

- Compared to Union level, there is significantly less percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Naungmoon Township.

- Starting from age group (0-4) through (35-39), there are more males than females in all age groups and starting from age group (40-44) onwards there are more females than males.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Kachin State

- 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 Kachin State, it is 64.0% Buddhist, 33.8% Christian, 1.6% Islam, 0.4% Hindu, 0.2% Animist, and less than 0.1% each for Other religion and those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(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	134	64	70	63	28	35
6	147	74	73	129	66	63
7	137	73	64	134	71	63
8	140	68	72	139	67	72
9	147	69	78	142	66	76
10	155	86	69	155	86	69
11	120	62	58	116	60	56
12	132	73	59	122	67	55
13	117	57	60	114	54	60
14	120	68	52	108	62	46
15	109	53	56	92	42	50
16	117	67	50	89	47	42
17	111	49	62	82	31	51
18	92	40	52	47	18	29
19	86	42	44	38	16	22
20	102	52	50	29	12	17
21	77	44	33	10	4	6
22	63	31	32	8	4	4
23	59	26	33	5	3	2
24	64	30	34	4	1	3
25	79	36	43	-	-	-
26	65	32	33	-	-	-
27	54	26	28	1	1	-
28	76	40	36	2	1	1
29	64	34	30	1	1	-

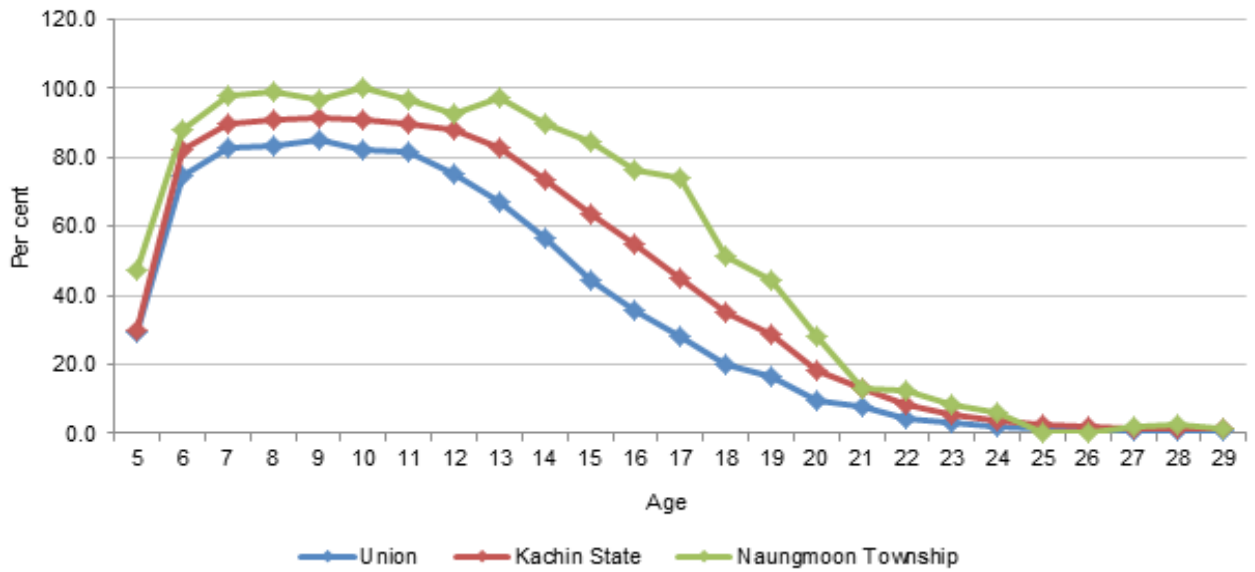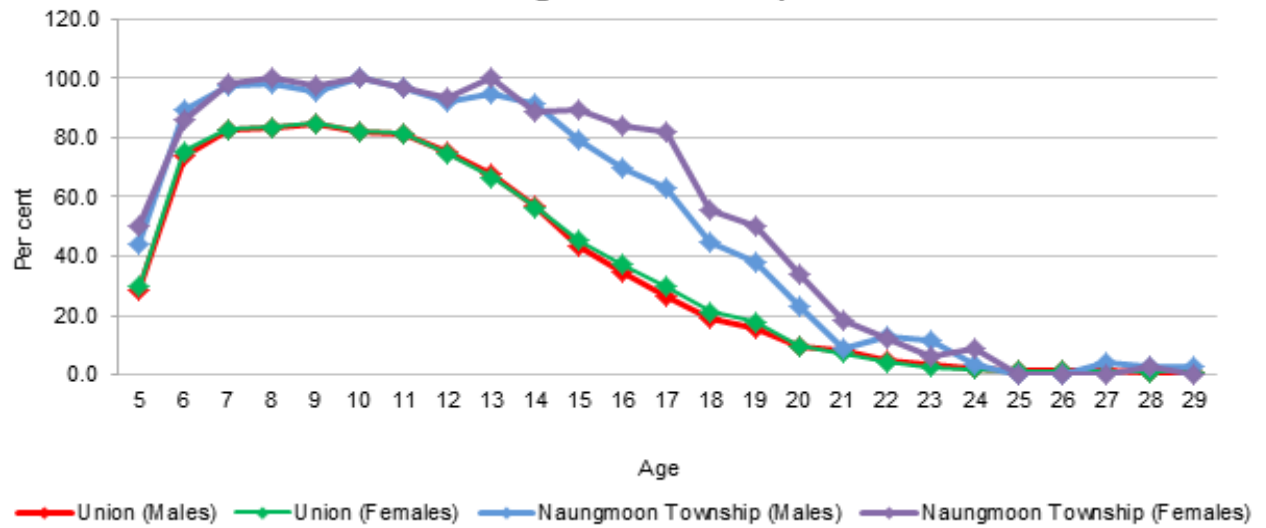Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Kachin State and Naungmoon Township

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

- School attendance in Naungmoon Township drops after age 14 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance age 7 through age 14 of males and females in Naungmoon Township is higher.

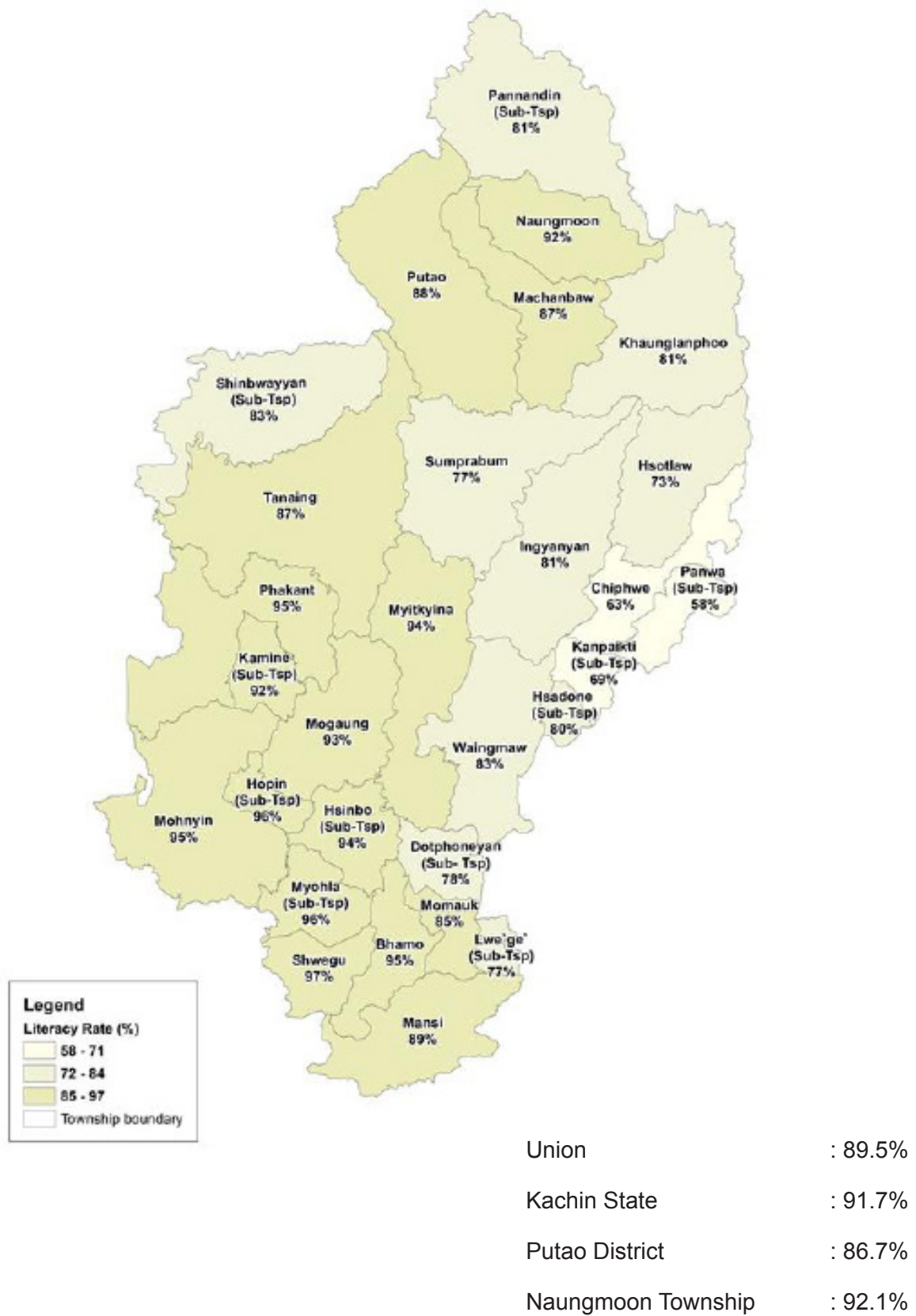# Figure 7: Literacy rate, Kachin State (aged 15 and over)

Pannandin
(Sub-Tsp)
81%

Naungmoon
92%

Putao
88%

Machanbaw
87%

Khaunglanphoo
81%

Shinbweyyan
(Sub-Tsp)
83%

Sumprabum
77%

Hsotlaw
73%

Tanaing
87%

Ingyanyan
81%

Panwa
(Sub-Tsp)
58%

Phakant
95%

Myitkyina
94%

Chiphwe
63%

Kanpaikti
(Sub-Tsp)
69%

Kamine
(Sub-Tsp)
92%

Hsadone
(Sub-Tsp)
80%

Mogaung
93%

Waingmaw
83%

Hopin
(Sub-Tsp)
96%

Hsinbo
(Sub-Tsp)
94%

Mohnyin
95%

Dotphoneyan
(Sub-Tsp)
78%

Myohla
(Sub-Tsp)
96%

Momauk
85%

Lwe'ge'
(Sub-Tsp)
77%

Shwegu
97%

Bhamo
95%

Mansi
89%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
58 - 71
72 - 84
85 - 97
Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Kachin State	: 91.7%
Putao District	: 86.7%
Naungmoon Township	: 92.1%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	880	98.9
Males	434	99.5
Females	446	98.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Naungmoon Township is 92.1 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of (91.7%) for Kachin State and (89.5%) for the Union. Female literacy rate is 88.9 per cent and for the males it is 95.5 per cent.

- In Naungmoon Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.9 per cent with 98.2 per cent for females and 99.5 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	2,335	238	10.2	375	351	713	535	4	107	4	4	4
Urban	882	66	7.5	87	118	251	260	3	92	-	4	1
Rural	1,453	172	11.8	288	233	462	275	1	15	4	-	3
Males	1,146	67	5.8	135	170	400	298	3	65	2	4	2
Females	1,189	171	14.4	240	181	313	237	1	42	2	-	2

- About 10.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 11.8 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 5.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 14.4 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 15.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.6 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D)   Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10-14	1.1	0.9	1.3
15 - 19	23.9	32.5	16.2
20 - 24	68.1	81.0	55.0
25 - 29	78.7	94.2	63.2
30 - 34	75.8	94.1	56.6
35 - 39	75.2	91.7	56.6
40 - 44	73.0	95.3	54.5
45 - 49	70.8	96.7	50.0
50 - 54	75.3	99.2	47.8
55 - 59	66.7	97.7	39.2
60 - 64	57.4	84.2	31.0
65 - 69	40.7	69.0	13.6
70 - 74	32.0	57.4	10.7
75+	21.8	34.4	9.5
15 - 24	42.0	53.0	31.5
15 - 64	63.3	81.5	45.7

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 -14	57.1	66.7	50.0
15 - 24	65.7	70.1	58.6
15 - 64	21.9	23.8	18.6
65+	-	-	-

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
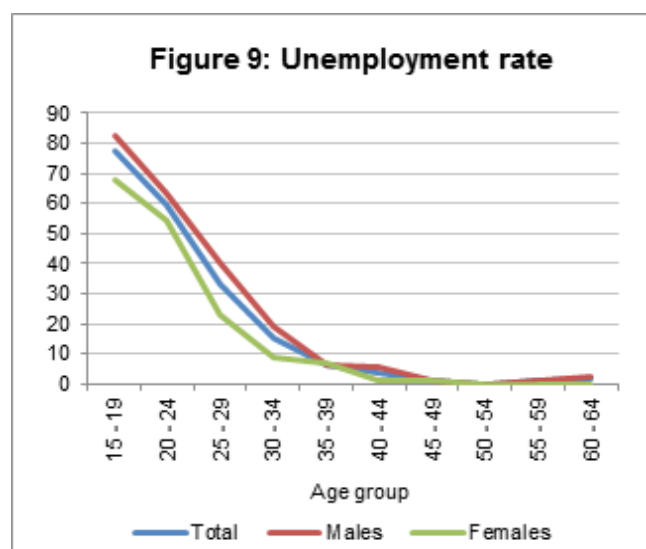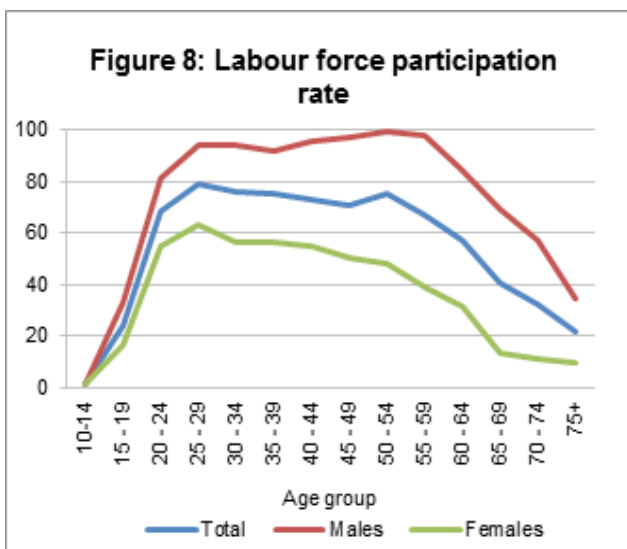
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Naungmoon Township is 63.3 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 45.7 per cent and is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 81.5 per cent.

- In Naungmoon Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 1.1 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Naungmoon Township is 21.9 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is (23.8%) and for females is (18.6%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 58.6 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	1,944	0.9	56.6	32.3	6.3	2.7	1.2
Males	685	1.3	79.1	5.4	9.2	2.5	2.5
Females	1,259	0.7	44.3	46.9	4.7	2.9	0.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 79.1 per cent of males are full time students while 46.9 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**1,430**	**882**	**548**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	48	36	12	3.4	4.1	2.2
Professionals	185	84	101	12.9	9.5	18.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	55	41	14	3.8	4.6	2.6
Clerical Support Workers	104	73	31	7.3	8.3	5.7
Services and Sales Workers	59	37	22	4.1	4.2	4.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	910	562	348	63.6	63.7	63.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	20	16	4	1.4	1.8	0.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3	3	-	0.2	0.3	-
Elementary Occupations	27	22	5	1.9	2.5	0.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	19	8	11	1.3	0.9	2.0

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Kachin State and Naungmoon Township
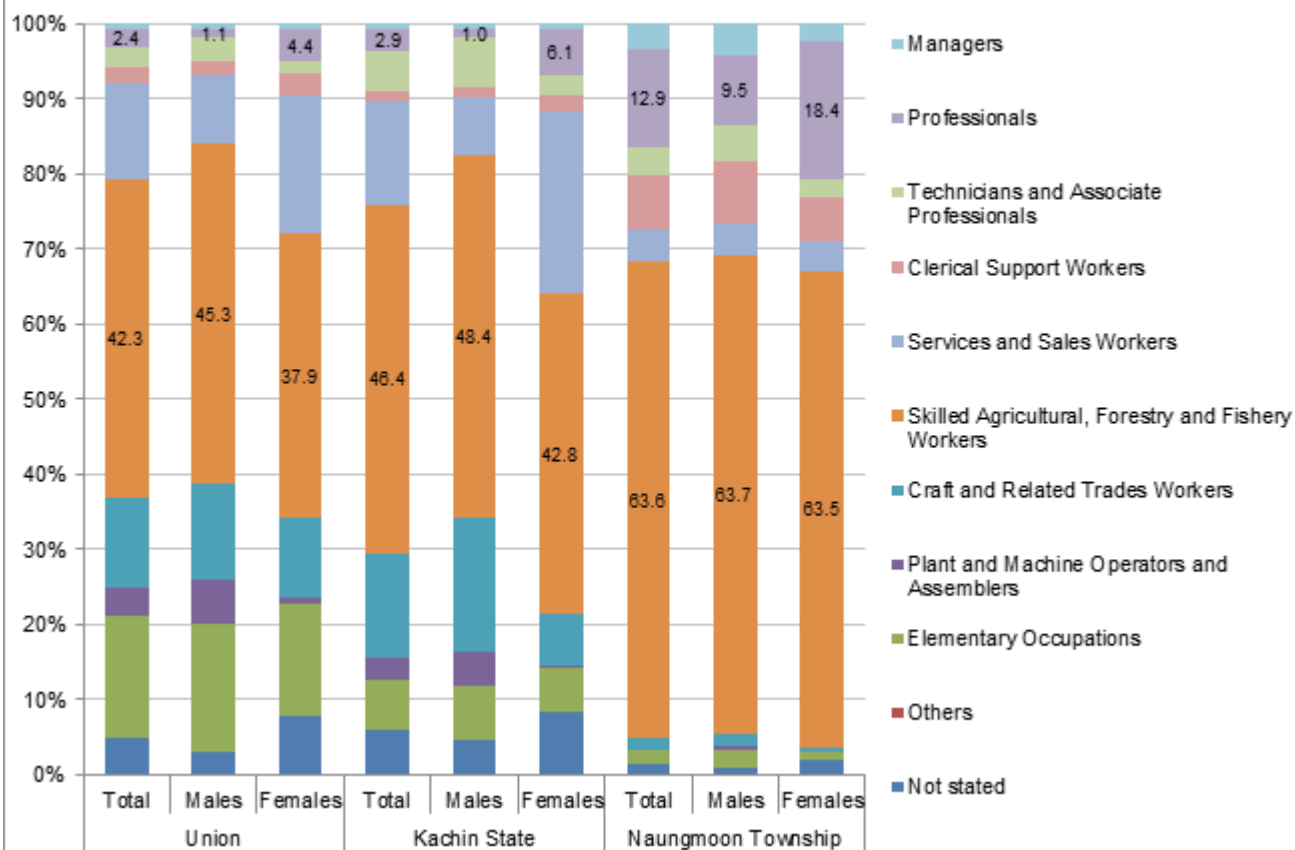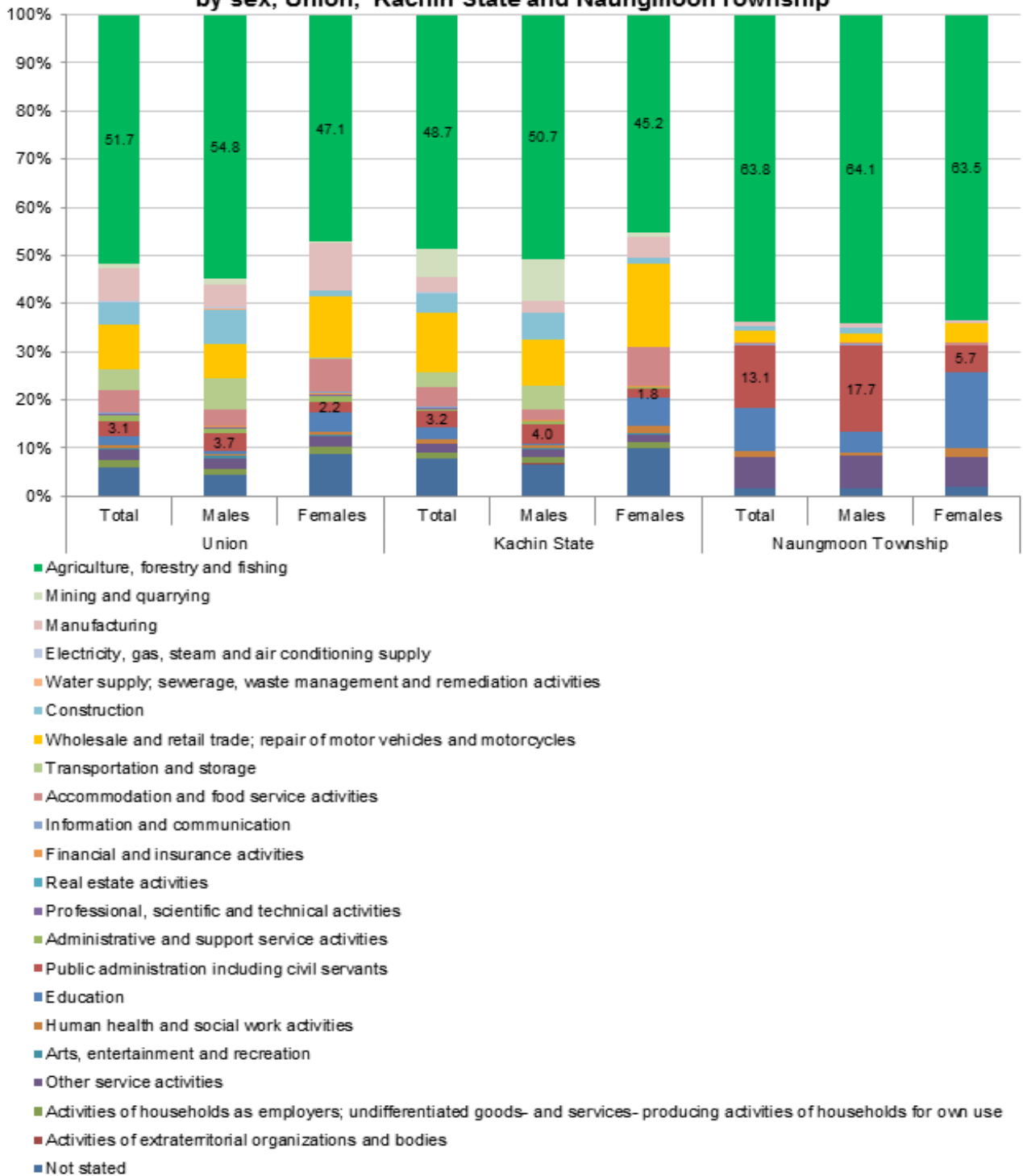
- In Naungmoon Township, 63.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 12.9 per cent in professionals workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 63.7 per cent of males and 63.5 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 2.9 per cent are in professionals workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**1,430**	**882**	**548**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	913	565	348	63.8	64.1	63.5
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	12	8	4	0.8	0.9	0.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	12	12	-	0.8	1.4	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	38	16	22	2.7	1.8	4.0
Transportation and storage	1	1	-	0.1	0.1	-
Accommodation and food service activities	3	1	2	0.2	0.1	0.4
Information and communication	4	4	-	0.3	0.5	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	187	156	31	13.1	17.7	5.7
Education	127	40	87	8.9	4.5	15.9
Human health and social work activities	16	6	10	1.1	0.7	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	93	60	33	6.5	6.8	6.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	24	13	11	1.7	1.5	2.0

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

- In Naungmoon Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 63.8 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Public administration including civil servants" at (13.1%).

- There are 64.1 per cent of males and 63.5 per cent of females are in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Kachin State, there are 48.7 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 3.2 per cent in "Public administration including civil services" 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	3,650	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	266
Urban	1,473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Rural	2,177	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	146
Males	1,813	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	138
Females	1,837	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	128

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
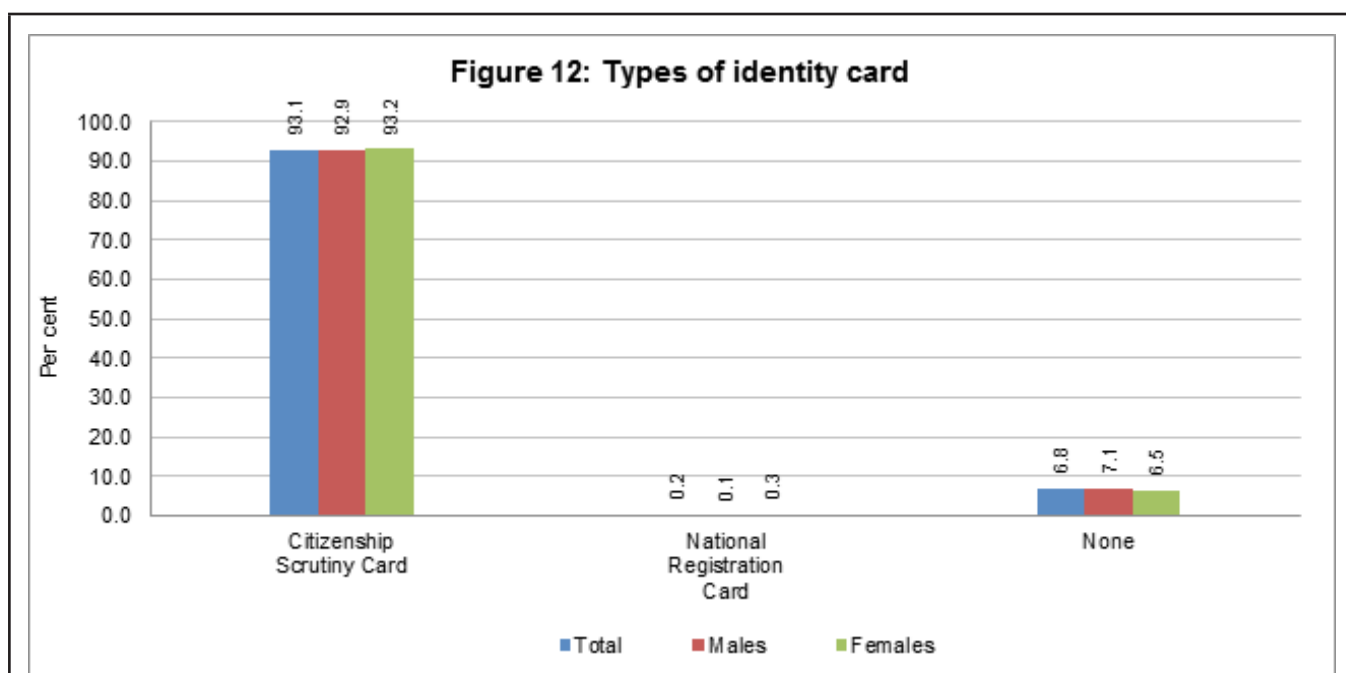
- In Naungmoon Township, 93.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 6.8 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 7.1 per cent of males and 6.5 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

(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	**5,365**	**5,077**	**288**	**5.4**	**109**	**116**	**124**	**113**
0 - 14	2,088	2,041	47	2.3	1	8	29	31
15 - 64	2,964	2,849	115	3.9	42	49	24	28
65+	313	187	126	40.3	66	59	71	54
Males	**2,689**	**2,541**	**148**	**5.5**	**50**	**60**	**59**	**51**
0 - 14	1,083	1,051	32	3.0	1	7	19	18
15 - 64	1,456	1,394	62	4.3	23	30	11	13
65+	150	96	54	36.0	26	23	29	20
Females	**2,676**	**2,536**	**140**	**5.2**	**59**	**56**	**65**	**62**
0 - 14	1,005	990	15	1.5	-	1	10	13
15 - 64	1,508	1,455	53	3.5	19	19	13	15
65+	163	91	72	44.2	40	36	42	34

- Five in every 100 persons in Naungmoon Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly less females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably at elderly group age 65 and above.

- Difficulty with walking was the highest among all forms of disability followed by hearing.
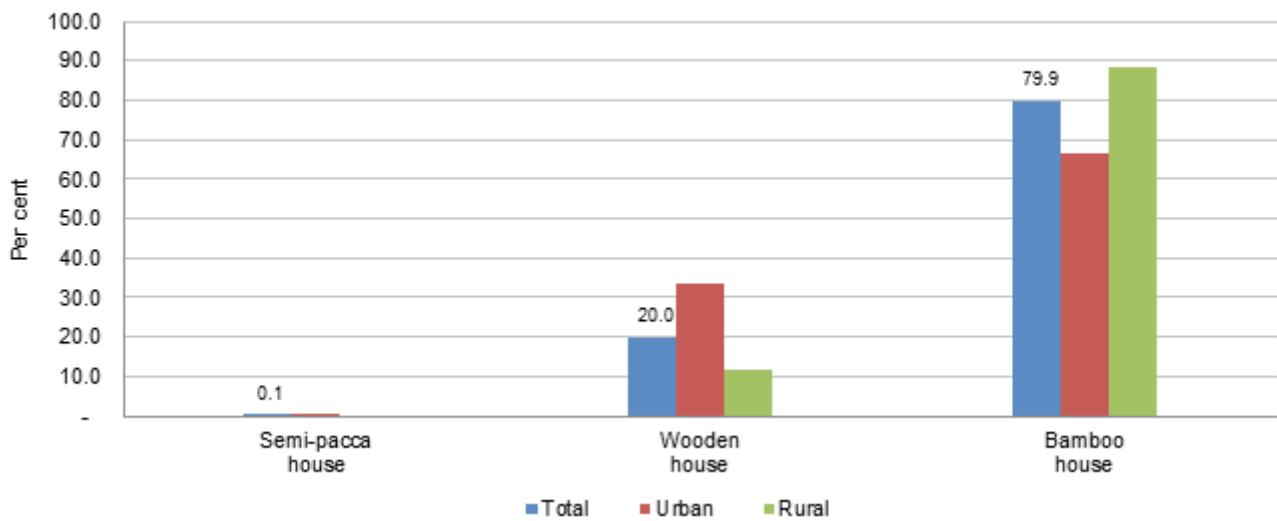
(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	943	-	-	0.1	20.0	79.9	-	-	-
Urban	360	-	-	0.3	33.3	66.4	-	-	-
Rural	583	-	-	-	11.8	88.2	-	-	-

Figure 13: Types of housing unit

- The majority of the households in Naungmoon Township are living in bamboo houses (79.9%) followed by households in wooden houses (20.0%).

- About 66.4 per cent of urban households and 88.2 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation
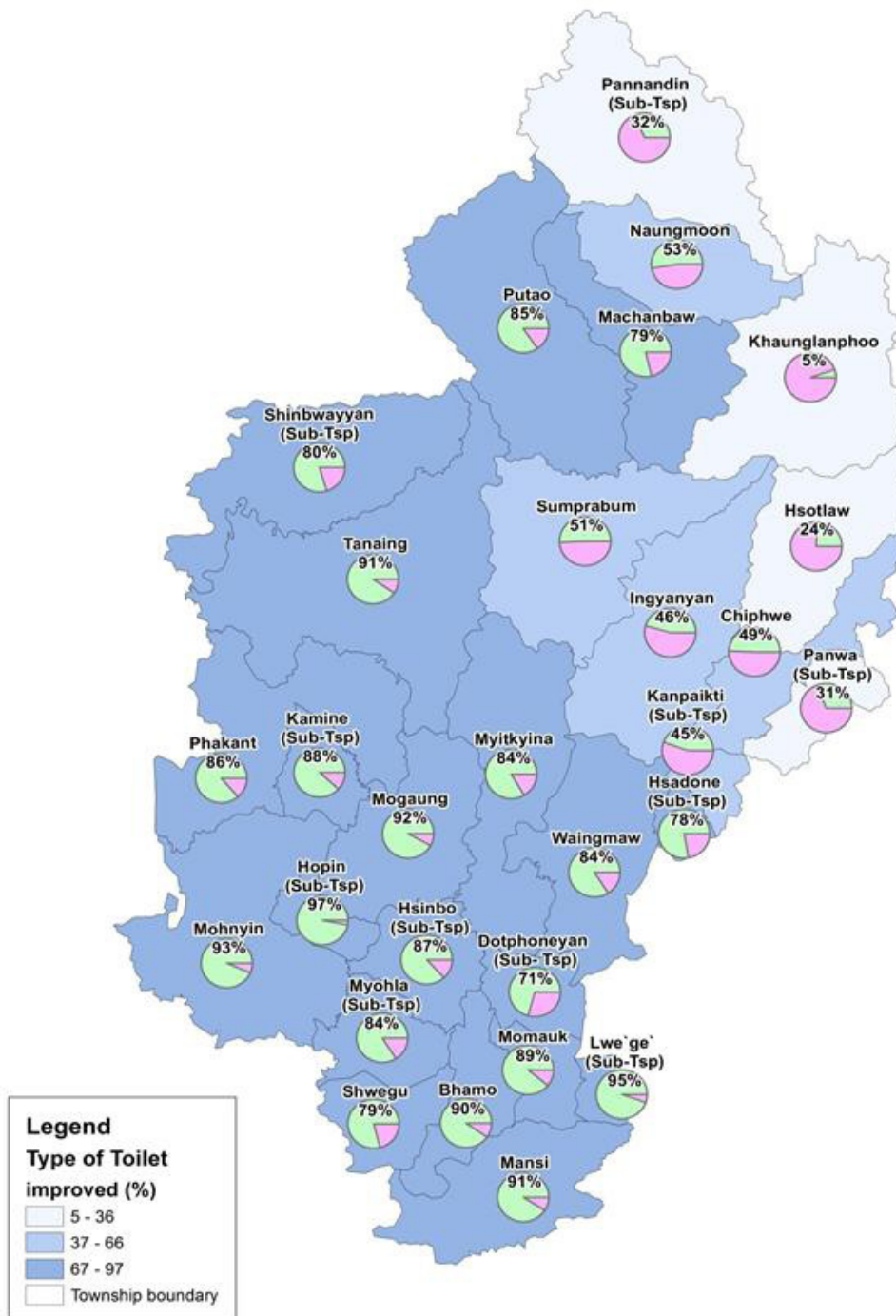
Union	: 74.3%
Kachin State	: 85.5%
Putao District	: 71.5%
Naungmoon Township	: 52.5%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		-	-	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		52.5	60.8	47.3
Improved sanitation		*52.5*	*60.8*	*47.3*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		46.7	38.6	51.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.7	0.6	0.9
Other		-	-	-
None		0.1	-	0.2
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**943**	**360**	**583**

- Up to 52.5 per cent of the households in Naungmoon Township have improved sanitation facilities.

- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Naungmoon belongs to the range of 37-66 per cent group.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kachin State is 85.5 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- About 0.1 per cent of the households in the Naungmoon Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kachin State, it is 2.0 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Naungmoon Township, 0.2 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

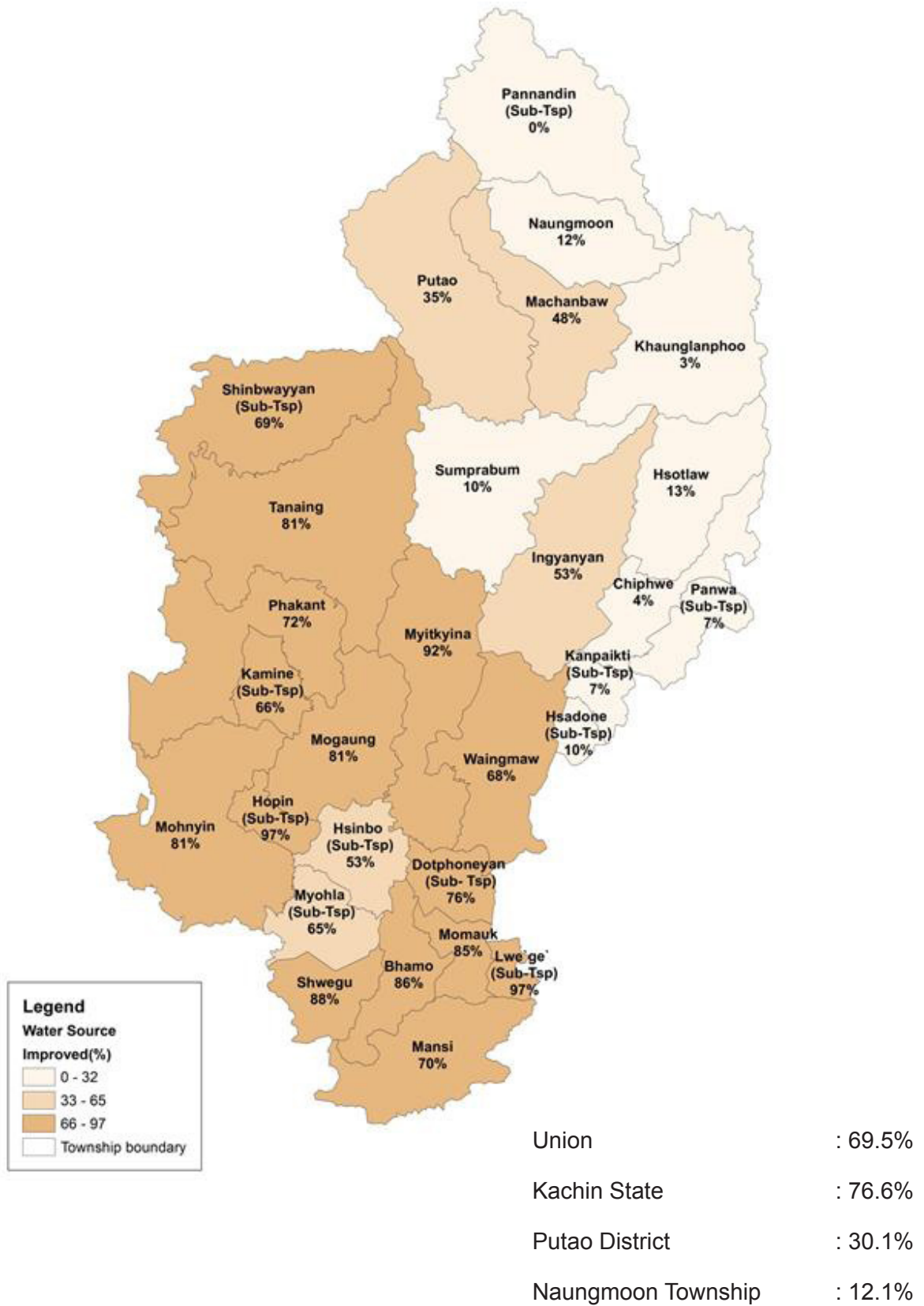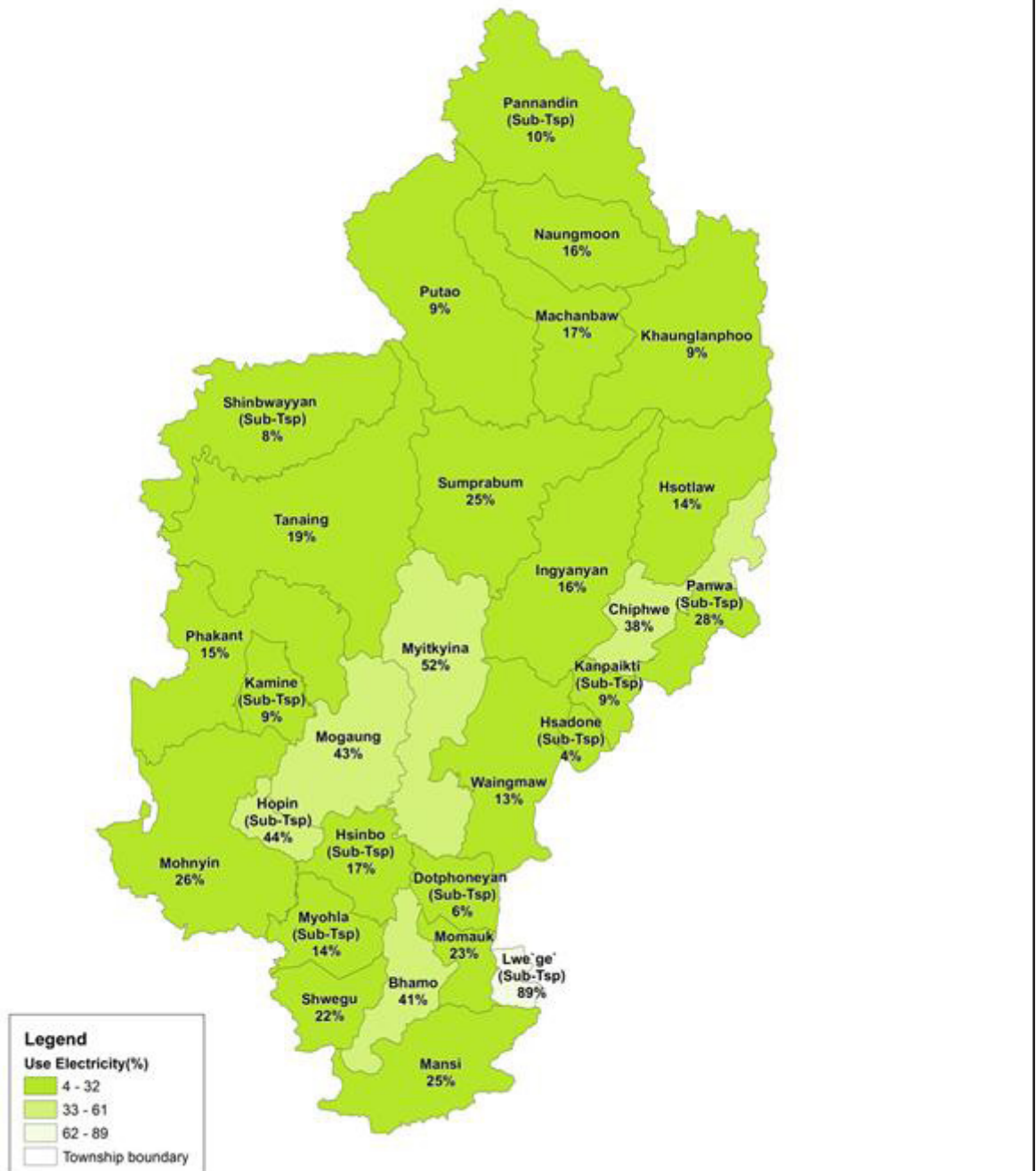**Figure 15: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water**

Legend
Water Source
Improved(%)

- 0 - 32
- 33 - 65
- 66 - 97
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Kachin State	: 76.6%
Putao District	: 30.1%
Naungmoon Township	: 12.1%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.2	0.6	-
Tube well, borehole	5.5	14.4	-
Protected well/ Spring	6.4	16.1	0.3
Bottled water/ Water purifier	-	-	-
Total improved drinking water	*12.1*	*31.1*	*0.3*
Unprotected well/Spring	24.9	27.2	23.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.1	-	0.2
River/stream/ canal	62.4	41.7	75.1
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.5	-	0.9
Other	-	-	-
Total unimproved drinking water	*87.9*	*68.9*	*99.7*
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	943	360	583

- In Naungmoon Township, 12.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, the proportion of households in Naungmoon township belongs to the (0-32) group in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- About 62.4 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 24.9 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.

- About 87.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 99.7 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

Pannandin (Sub-Tsp) 10%
Naungmoon 16%
Putao 9%
Machanbaw 17%
Khaunglanphoo 9%
Shinbwayyan (Sub-Tsp) 8%
Tanaing 19%
Sumprabum 25%
Hsotlaw 14%
Ingyanyan 16%
Panwa (Sub-Tsp) 28%
Chiphwe 38%
Phakant 15%
Myitkyina 52%
Kamine (Sub-Tsp) 9%
Kanpaikti (Sub-Tsp) 9%
Mogaung 43%
Hsadone (Sub-Tsp) 4%
Waingmaw 13%
Hopin (Sub-Tsp) 44%
Hsinbo (Sub-Tsp) 17%
Mohnyin 26%
Dotphoneyan (Sub-Tsp) 6%
Myohla (Sub-Tsp) 14%
Momauk 23%
Lwe`ge` (Sub-Tsp) 89%
Shwegu 22%
Bhamo 41%
Mansi 25%

Legend
Use Electricity(%)
4 - 32
33 - 61
62 - 89
Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Kachin State	: 30.3%
Putao District	: 10.9%
Naungmoon Township	: 16.2%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		16.2	42.2	0.2
Kerosene		0.1	0.3	-
Candle		54.3	35.3	66.0
Battery		8.5	18.3	2.4
Generator (private)		0.2	-	0.3
Water mill (private)		6.0	3.1	7.9
Solar system/energy		14.5	0.8	23.0
Other		0.1	-	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	943	360	583

- In Naungmoon Township, 16.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion belongs to the (4-32) group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kachin State is 30.3 per cent.

- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 54.3 per cent.

- In rural areas, 66.0 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

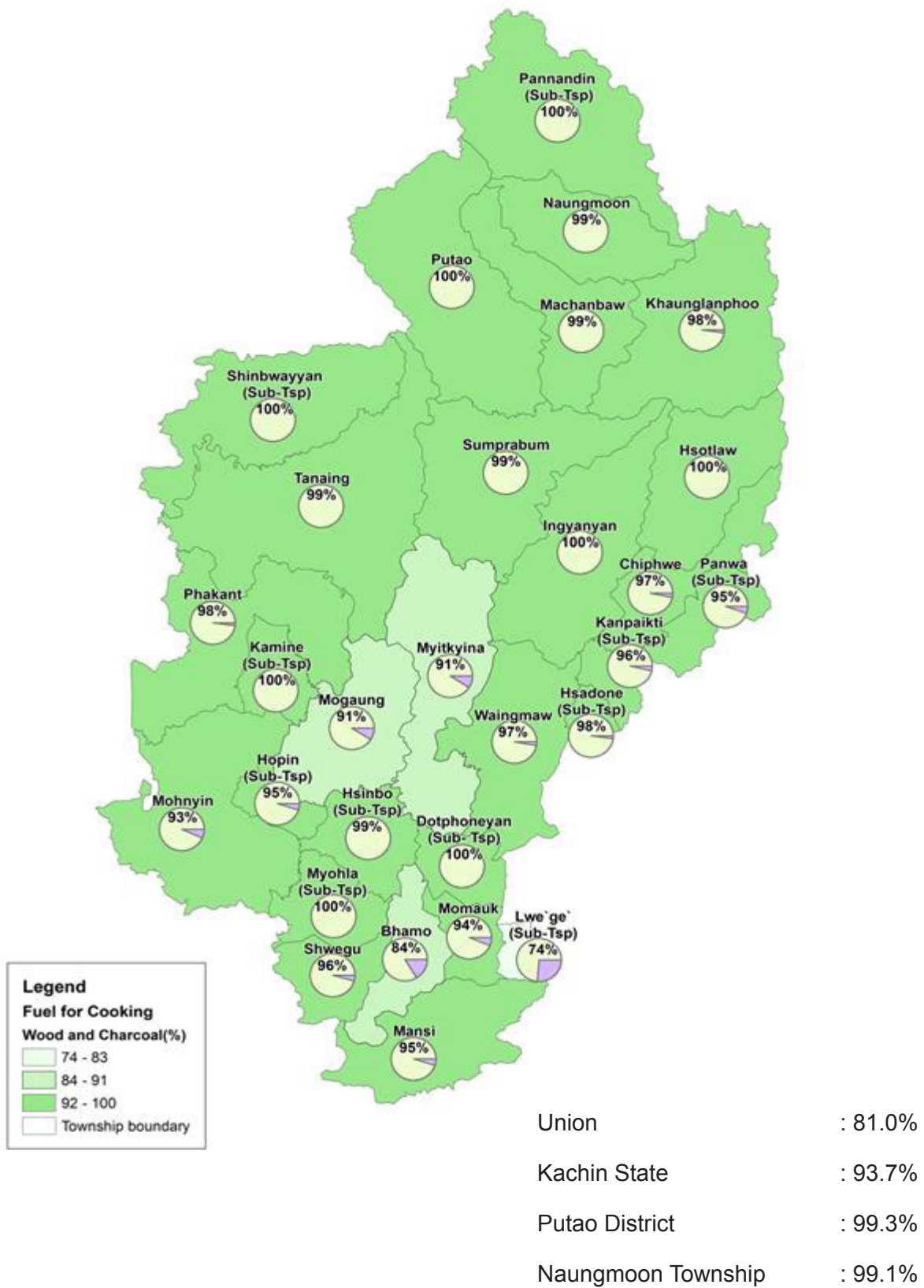### Figure 17: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal(%)
- 74 - 83
- 84 - 91
- 92 - 100
- Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Kachin State	: 93.7%
Putao District	: 99.3%
Naungmoon Township	: 99.1%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.5	1.4	-
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		0.3	-	0.5
Firewood		98.9	98.3	99.3
Charcoal		0.2	0.3	0.2
Coal		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	943	360	583

- In Naungmoon Township, households use wood-related fuels for cooking with 98.9 per cent using firewood and 0.2 per cent using charcoal.

- About 0.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- About 99.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.2 per cent use charcoal.

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	943	28.5	12.1	0.5	5.2	1.4	0.1	65.2	-
Urban	360	39.4	27.5	0.3	11.1	3.1	0.3	48.1	-
Rural	583	21.8	2.6	0.7	1.5	0.3	-	75.8	-

- About 28.5 per cent of the households in Naungmoon Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 39.4 per cent of households in urban areas and 21.8 per cent of households in rural area have access to radio.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
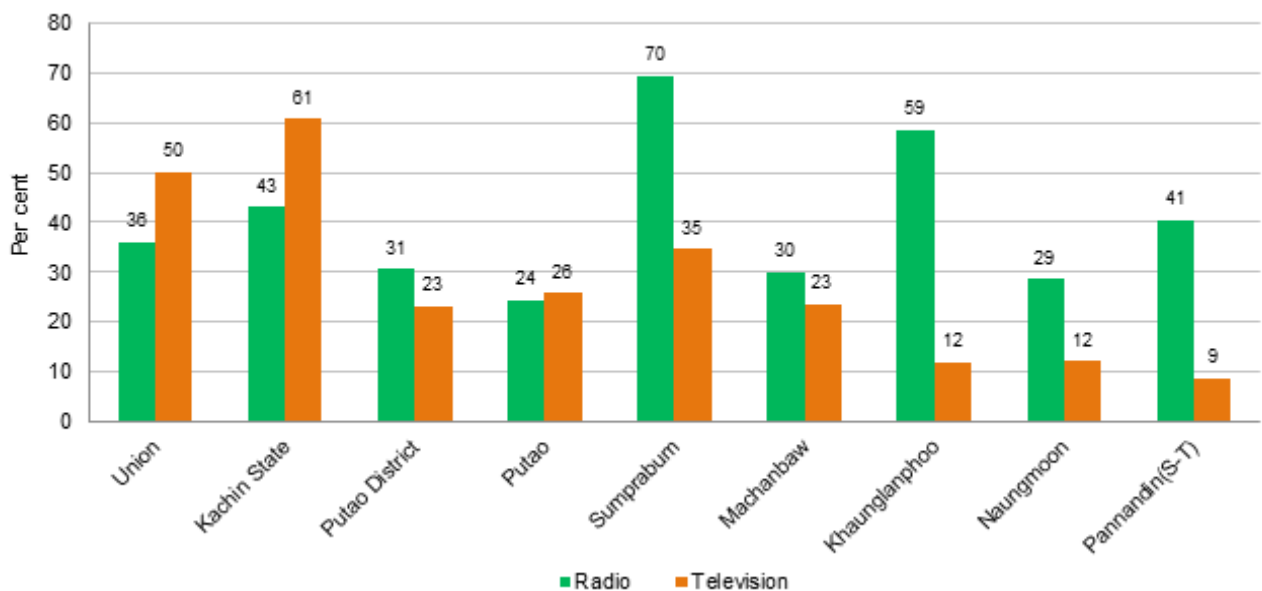
- About 12.1 per cent of the households in Naungmoon Township have access to television and one in four households 28.5 per cent reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Pannandin
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Naungmoon
5%

Putao
11%

Machanbaw
6%

Khaunglanphoo
1%

Shinbwayyan
(Sub-Tsp)
16%

Sumprabum
9%

Hsotlaw
3%

Tanaing
35%

Ingyanyan
8%

Chiphwe
20%

Phakant
49%

Myitkyina
56%

Panwa
(Sub-Tsp)
31%

Kamine
(Sub-Tsp)
15%

Kanpaikti
(Sub-Tsp)
37%

Hsadone
(Sub-Tsp)
41%

Mogaung
36%

Waingmaw
24%

Hopin
(Sub-Tsp)
49%

Hsinbo
(Sub-Tsp)
13%

Mohnyin
37%

Dotphoneyan
(Sub- Tsp)
21%

Myohla
(Sub-Tsp)
16%

Momauk
19%

Lwe`ge`
(Sub-Tsp)
65%

Shwegu
24%

Bhamo
41%

Mansi
28%

Legend
Access to mobile phones(%)
1 - 22
23 - 43
44 - 65
Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Kachin State	: 37.5%
Putao District	: 8.6%
Naungmoon Township	: 5.2%

- About 5.2 per cent of the households in Naungmoon Township reported having mobile phones. In Kachin State, it is 37.5 per cent have mobile phones.

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)
Kachin State	269,365	10,911	188,959	94,853	14,759	10,977	6,252	70,938
Urban	95,859	5,765	75,218	44,841	2,780	1,683	1,249	10,459
Rural	173,506	5,146	113,741	50,012	11,979	9,294	5,003	60,479
Putao District	15,864	95	5,089	1,484	74	122	47	7,476
Urban	3,845	70	1,923	681	30	4	5	1,589
Rural	12,019	25	3,166	803	44	118	42	5,887
Naungmoon Township	943	3	217	5	1	10	-	642
Urban	360	1	112	3	-	4	-	250
Rural	583	2	105	2	1	6	-	392

- In Naungmoon Township, 68.1 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 23.0 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use cart (bullock) as a means of transport.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Kachin State and Naungmoon Township
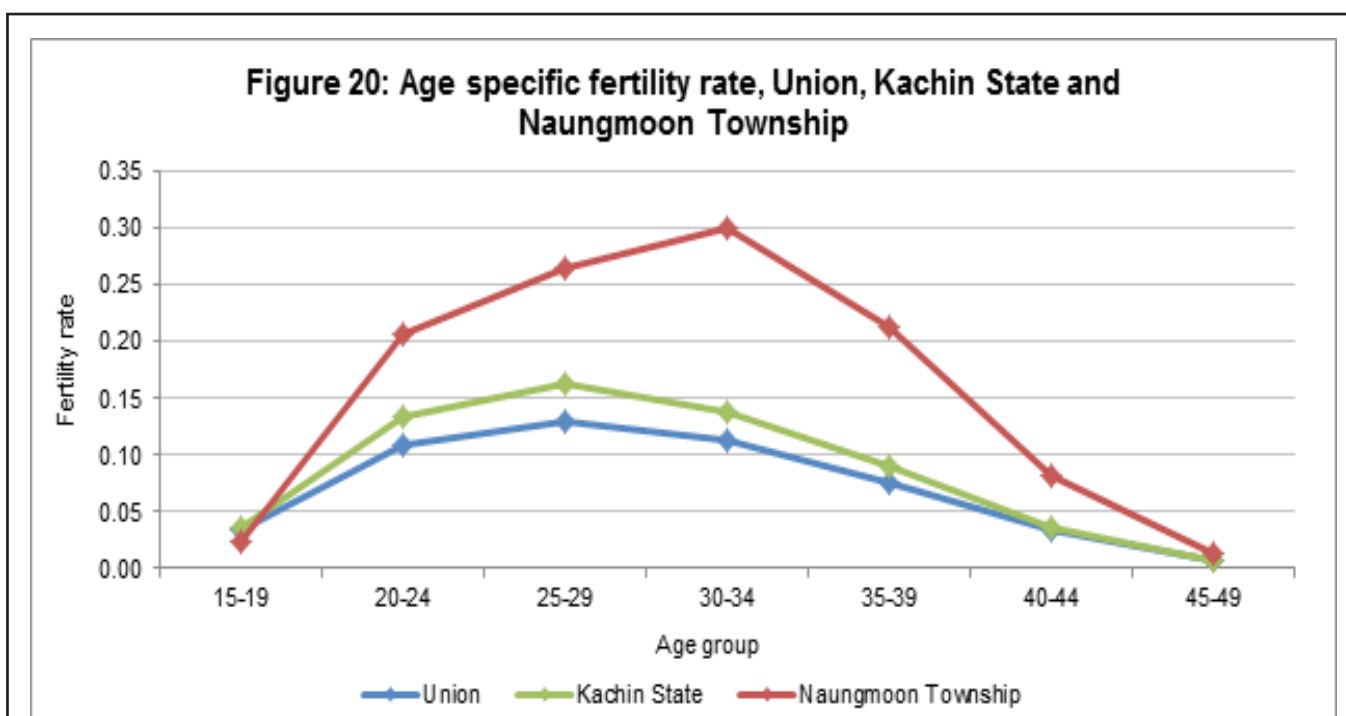

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 30-34.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 5.5 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21 : Total fertility rate

Pannandin (Sub-Tsp)
7.1

Naungmoon
5.5

Putao
4.8

Machanbaw
5.5

Khaunglanphoo
4.9

Shinbwayyan (Sub-Tsp)
3.7

Tanaing
3.1

Sumprabum
5.6

Hsotlaw
6.0

Ingyanyan
6.9

Chiphwe
5.3

Panwa
(Sub-Tsp)
5.1

Phakant
3.0

Myitkyina
2.7

Kamine
(Sub-Tsp)
4.0

Mogaung
2.9

Kanpaikti
(Sub-Tsp)
3.4

Hsadone
(Sub-Tsp)
4.9

Waingmaw
3.4

Mohnyin
3.0

Hopin
(Sub-Tsp)
2.2

Hsinbo
(Sub-Tsp)
3.4

Dotphoneyan
(Sub- Tsp)
3.6

Myohla
(Sub-Tsp)
3.6

Momauk
2.9

Lwe`ge`
(Sub-Tsp)
2.1

Shwegu
2.9

Bhamo
2.6

Mansi
2.8

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 2.1 - 3.8
- 3.9 - 5.4
- 5.5 - 7.1
- Township boundary

Union	: 2.5
Kachin State	: 3.0
Putao District	: 4.9
Naungmoon Township	: 5.5

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
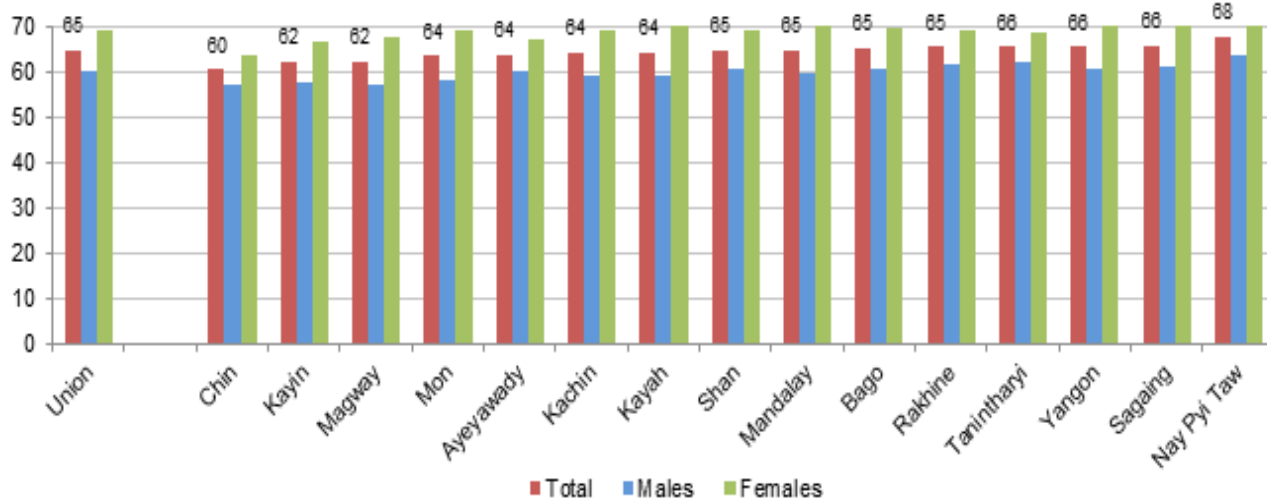
- The expectation of life at birth in Kachin State is 64.2 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 69.3 years is higher than that of the males at 59.4 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
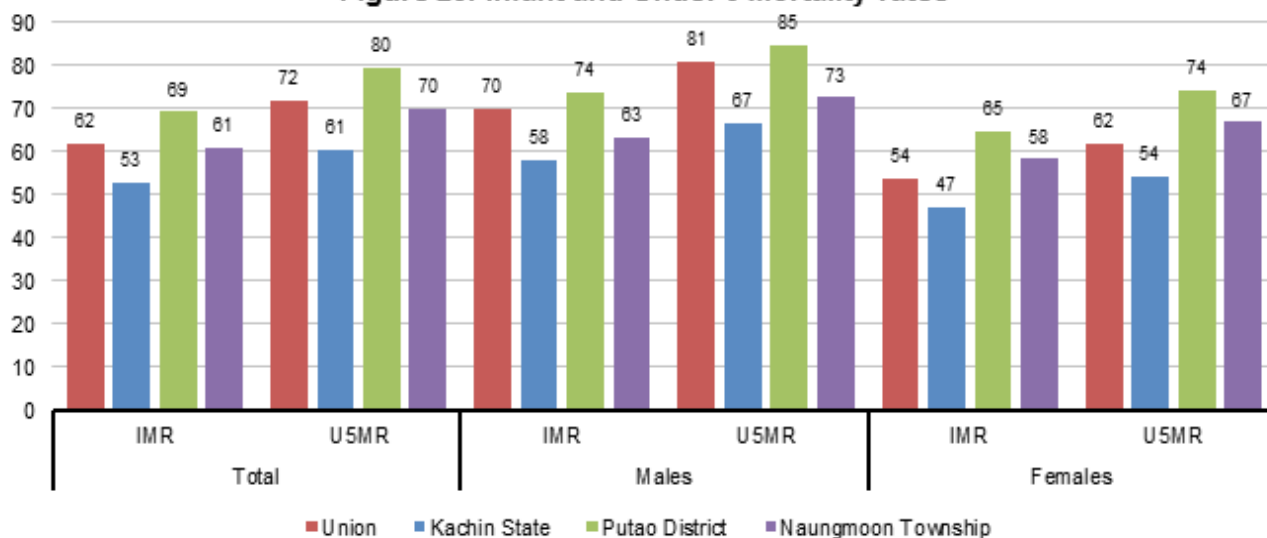
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Putao District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Putao District is 69 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 80 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Naungmoon Township are higher than those in Kachin State, but lower than the Putao District. The Infant mortality is 61 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 70 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
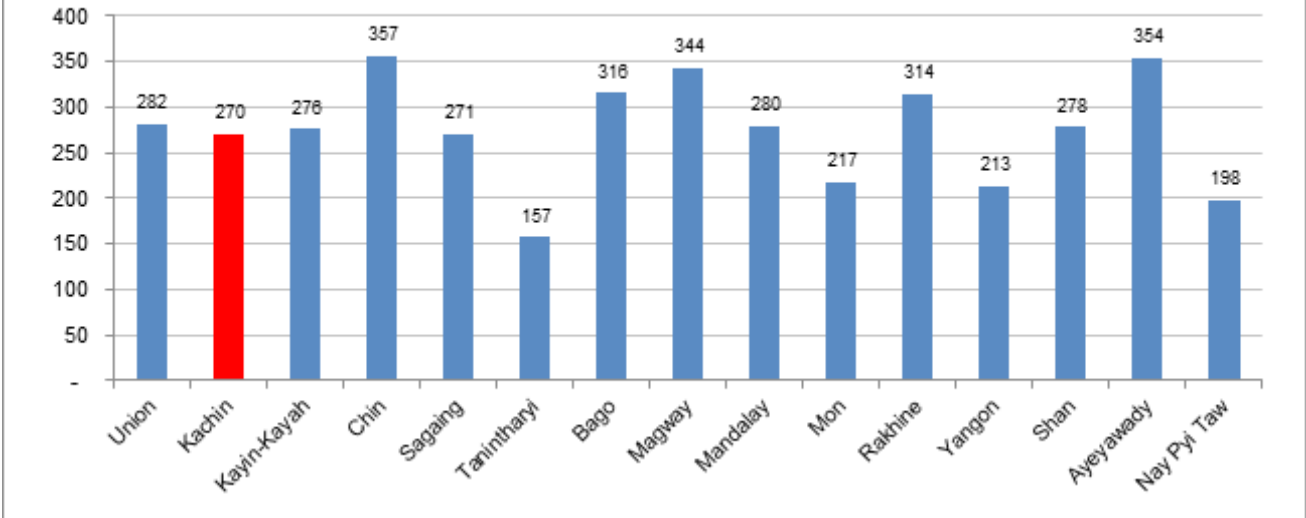
- In Kachin State, there are 270 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Kachin 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 (Km^2). 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:
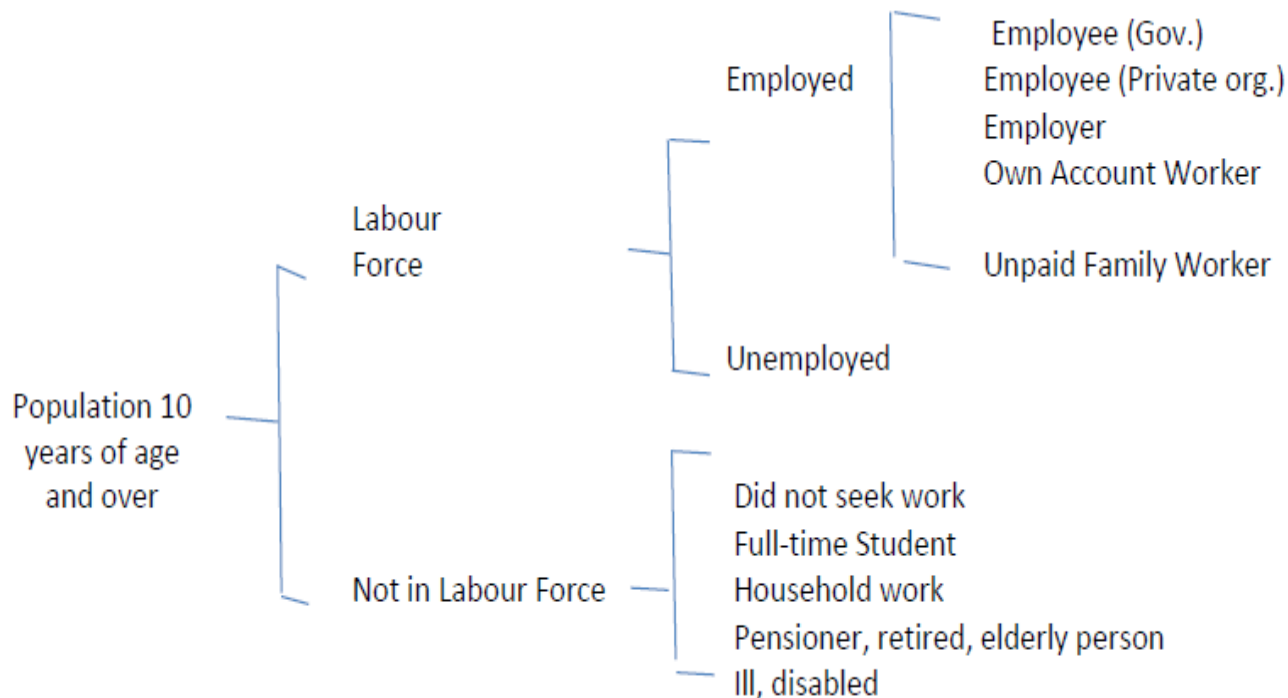
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census