



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, TAUNGGYI DISTRICT

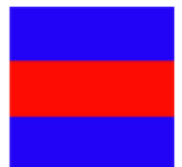
Naungtayar Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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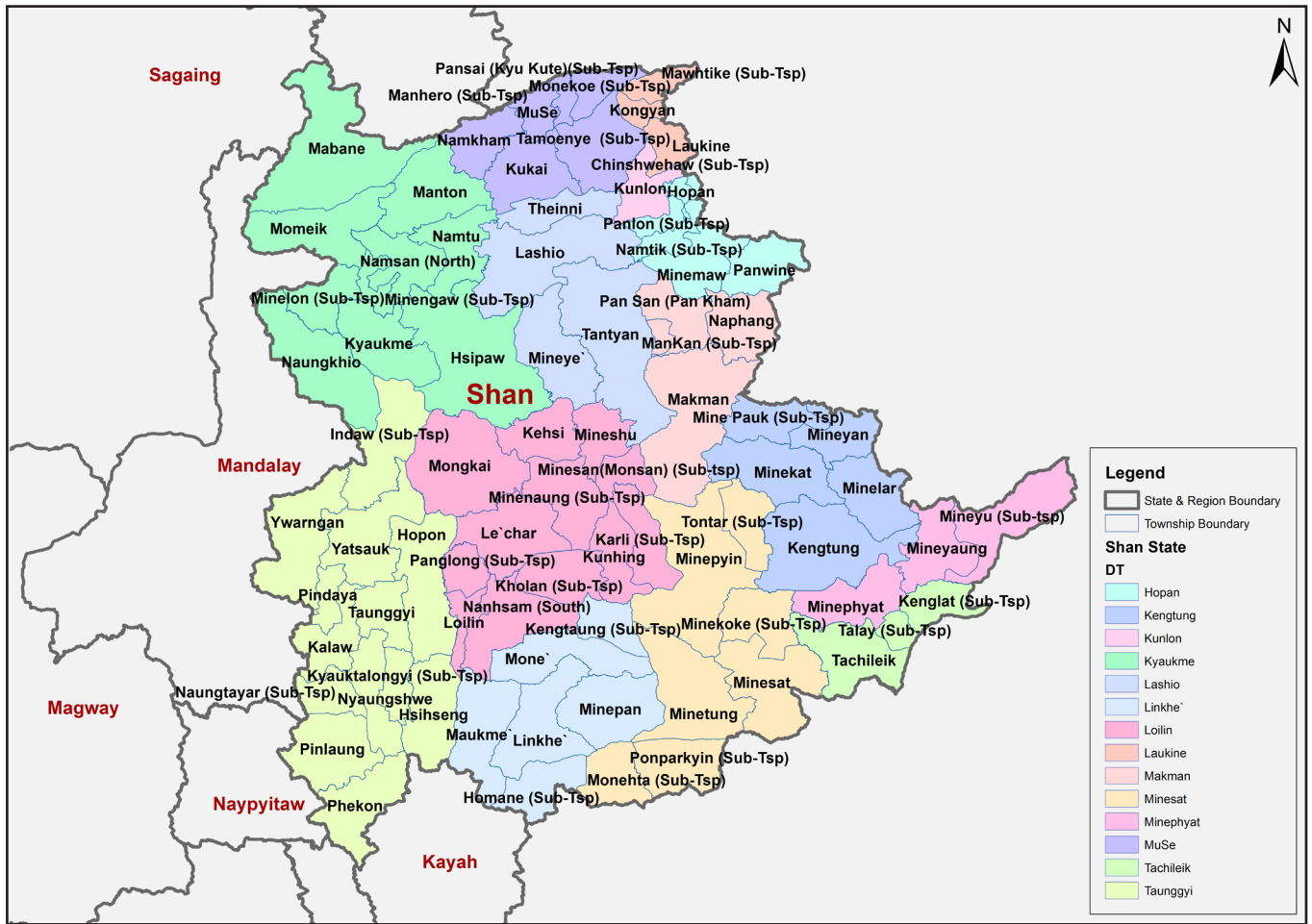
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Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Naungtayar Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	77,210 ²	
Population males	37,947 (49.1%)	
Population females	39,263 (50.9%)	
Percentage of urban population	6.3%	
Area (Km²)	900.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	85.7 persons	
Median age	23.9 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	12	
Number of private households	16,579	
Percentage of female headed households	15.7%	
Mean household size	4.5 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	31.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.2%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	55.7	
Child dependency ratio	49.2	
Old dependency ratio	6.5	
Ageing index	13.2	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	97	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	75.2%	
Male	89.4%	
Female	62.4%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,713	4.8
Walking	1,699	2.2
Seeing	1,511	2.0
Hearing	1,133	1.5
Remembering	1,941	2.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	45,232	74.0	
Associate Scrutiny	27	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	88	0.1	
National Registration	441	0.7	
Religious	275	0.5	
Temporary Registration	56	0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	14,976	24.5	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	87.4%	92.2%	82.8%
Unemployment rate	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Employment to population ratio	86.2%	90.9%	81.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	15,742	95.0	
Renter	135	0.8	
Provided free (individually)	71	0.4	
Government quarters	357	2.2	
Private company quarters	236	1.4	
Other	38	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		3.5%
Bamboo	60.4%	66.2%	0.3%
Earth	0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	7.2%	24.8%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	2.0%		95.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	28.9%	7.3%	0.4%
Other	1.0%	1.4%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	2,374	14.3	
LPG	*	0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	14,049	84.7	
Charcoal	91	0.6	
Coal	-	-	
Other	21	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	5,409	32.6
Kerosene	1,430	8.6
Candle	2,420	14.6
Battery	204	1.2
Generator (private)	39	0.2
Water mill (private)	823	5.0
Solar system/energy	5,916	35.7
Other	338	2.0
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,728	16.5
Tube well, borehole	606	3.6
Protected well/spring	1,304	7.9
Bottled/purifier water	497	3.0
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>5,135</i>	<i>31.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	549	3.3
Pool/pond/lake	571	3.4
River/stream/canal	621	3.8
Waterfall/rainwater	3,883	23.4
Other	5,820	35.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>11,444</i>	<i>69.0</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,773	16.7
Tube well, borehole	629	3.8
Protected well/spring	883	5.3
Unprotected well/spring	639	3.9
Pool/pond/lake	773	4.7
River/stream/canal	1,946	11.7
Waterfall/rainwater	3,738	22.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	5,191	31.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	223	1.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	14,013	84.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>14,236</i>	<i>85.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,126	6.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	178	1.1
Other	89	0.5
None	950	5.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,121	12.8
Television	8,280	49.9
Landline phone	251	1.5
Mobile phone	3,469	20.9
Computer	169	1.0
Internet at home	679	4.1
Households with none of the items	7,092	42.8
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	336	2.0
Motorcycle/Moped	10,147	61.2
Bicycle	969	5.8
4-Wheel tractor	883	5.3
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	4,350	26.2

Note: ¹ Population figures for Naungtayar Sub-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	3
Census information on Naungtayar Sub-Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	11
(C) Education	12
(D) Economic Characteristics	16
(E) Identity Cards	22
(F) Disability	23
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	26
Type of housing unit	26
Type of toilet	27
Source of drinking water	29
Source of lighting	31
Type of cooking fuel	33
Communication and related amenities	35
Transportation items	37
(H) Fertility and Mortality	38
Fertility	38
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	40
Definitions and Concepts	42
List of Contributors	46

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 Naungtayar Sub-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 Naungtayar Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	77,210 *		
Males	37,947		
Females	39,263		
Sex ratio	97 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	6.3%		
Area (Km ²)	900.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	85.7 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	12		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	74,020	4,653	69,367
Number of conventional households	16,579	979	15,600
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Naungtayar Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 97 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (6.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Naungtayar Sub-Township is 86 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Naungtayar Sub-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;
Naungtayar Sub-Township (Taunggyi District, Shan State)**

sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	16,579	77,210	37,947	39,263
	Ward	979	4,861	2,425	2,436
1	No(1)(W)	676	3,326	1,609	1,717
2	No(2)(W)	78	328	153	175
3	No(3)(W)	225	1,207	663	544
	Village Tract	15,600	72,349	35,522	36,827
1	Thi Kyit(VT)	2,436	11,284	5,599	5,685
2	Nan Pu Lin(VT)	1,363	6,621	3,226	3,395
3	Pawt In(VT)	1,959	9,099	4,417	4,682
4	Myin Kwin(VT)	1,244	6,019	3,134	2,885
5	Lel Maw(VT)	1,935	9,512	4,492	5,020
6	Nawng Pi(VT)	1,111	5,268	2,541	2,727
7	Pawt Yar(VT)	911	3,901	1,862	2,039
8	Long Poe(VT)	438	1,972	1,005	967
9	Bant Pyin(VT)	741	3,089	1,456	1,633
10	Hpa Yar Hpyu(VT)	1,576	6,632	3,174	3,458
11	Hmway Pyin(VT)	716	3,583	1,918	1,665
12	Pin Hkin(VT)	1,170	5,369	2,698	2,671

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Naungtayar Sub-Township

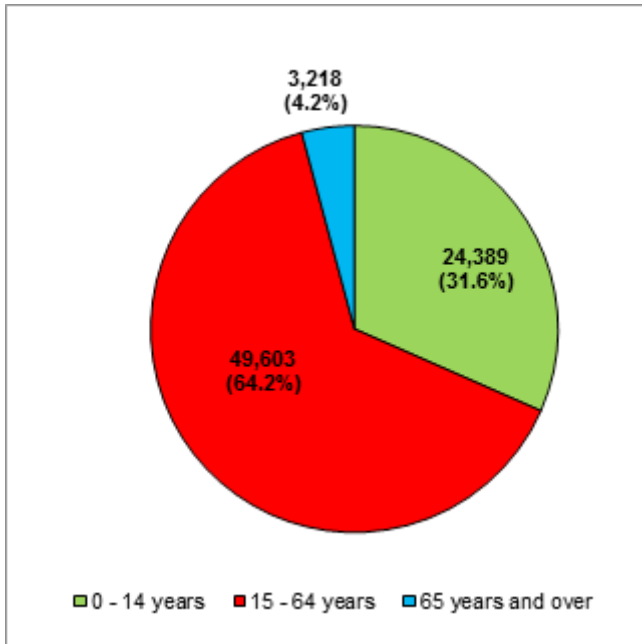
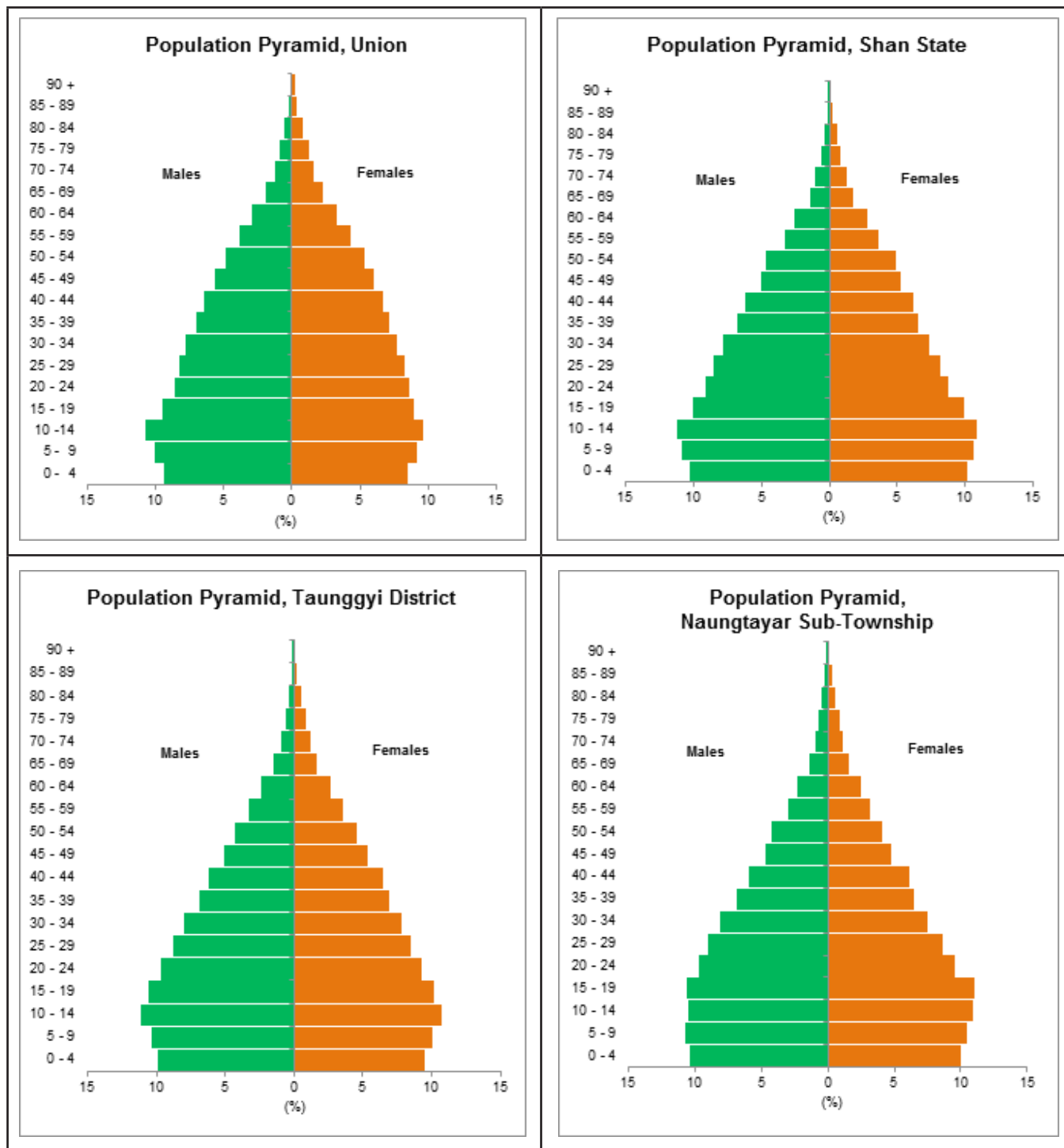


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Naungtayar Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	77,210	37,947	39,263
0 - 4	7,890	3,963	3,927
5 - 9	8,211	4,081	4,130
10 - 14	8,288	4,004	4,284
15 - 19	8,364	4,030	4,334
20 - 24	7,473	3,703	3,770
25 - 29	6,816	3,440	3,376
30 - 34	6,030	3,078	2,952
35 - 39	5,147	2,597	2,550
40 - 44	4,660	2,253	2,407
45 - 49	3,641	1,770	1,871
50 - 54	3,216	1,606	1,610
55 - 59	2,384	1,141	1,243
60 - 64	1,872	877	995
65 - 69	1,176	545	631
70 - 74	777	332	445
75 - 79	608	251	357
80 - 84	401	176	225
85 - 89	188	75	113
90 +	68	25	43

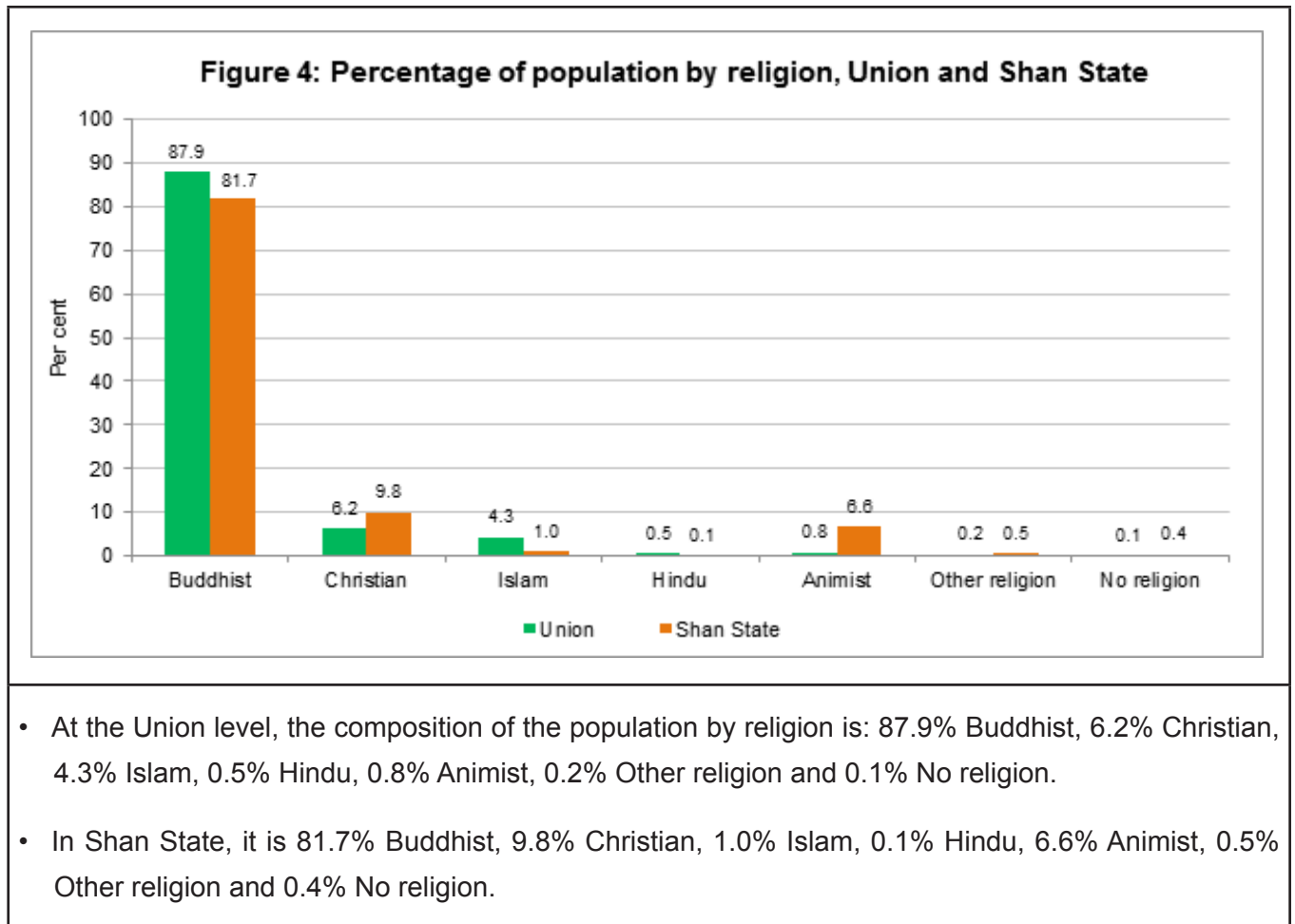
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Naungtayar Sub-Township is 64.2 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- 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, Taunggyi District and Naungtayar Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been slightly declining in Naungtayar Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group (20-24) onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is slightly low percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Naungtayar Sub-Township.
- Except age groups (0-4), (25-29) through (35-39) there are more males than females, and in other age groups more females than males are reported.

(B) Religion



(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,562	818	744	438	222	216
6	1,580	776	804	1,220	579	641
7	1,615	806	809	1,388	690	698
8	1,626	760	866	1,435	668	767
9	1,641	744	897	1,446	650	796
10	1,589	722	867	1,405	642	763
11	1,473	638	835	1,246	560	686
12	1,554	649	905	1,212	535	677
13	1,477	614	863	975	456	519
14	1,399	593	806	719	328	391
15	1,470	669	801	529	250	279
16	1,531	656	875	390	158	232
17	1,630	742	888	272	115	157
18	1,819	867	952	193	86	107
19	1,502	719	783	98	45	53
20	1,599	759	840	69	34	35
21	1,315	598	717	47	24	23
22	1,335	637	698	29	10	19
23	1,319	617	702	22	13	9
24	1,361	611	750	13	6	7
25	1,369	646	723	12	6	6
26	1,179	576	603	9	5	4
27	1,192	584	608	8	4	4
28	1,427	696	731	10	5	5
29	1,214	563	651	10	7	3

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Naungtayar Sub-Township

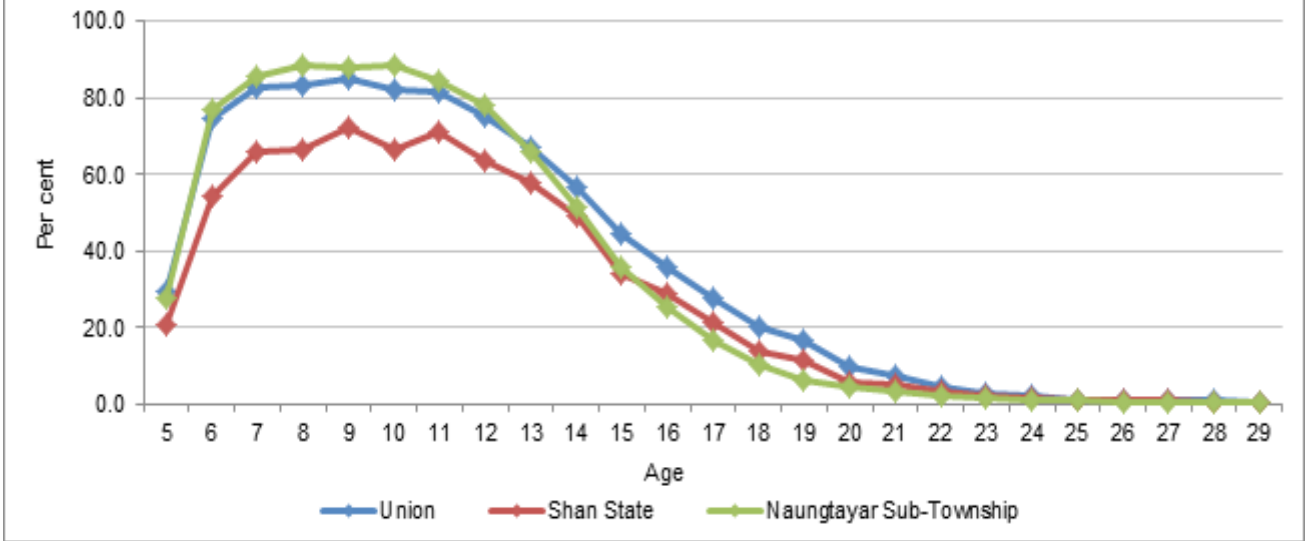
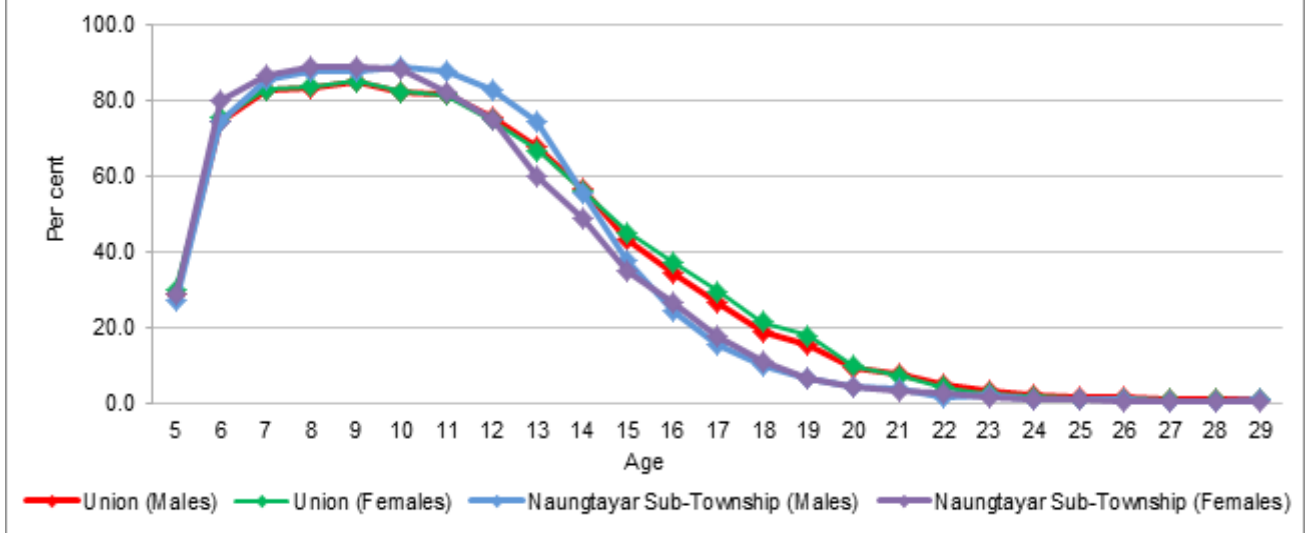
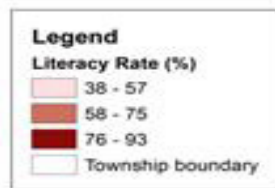
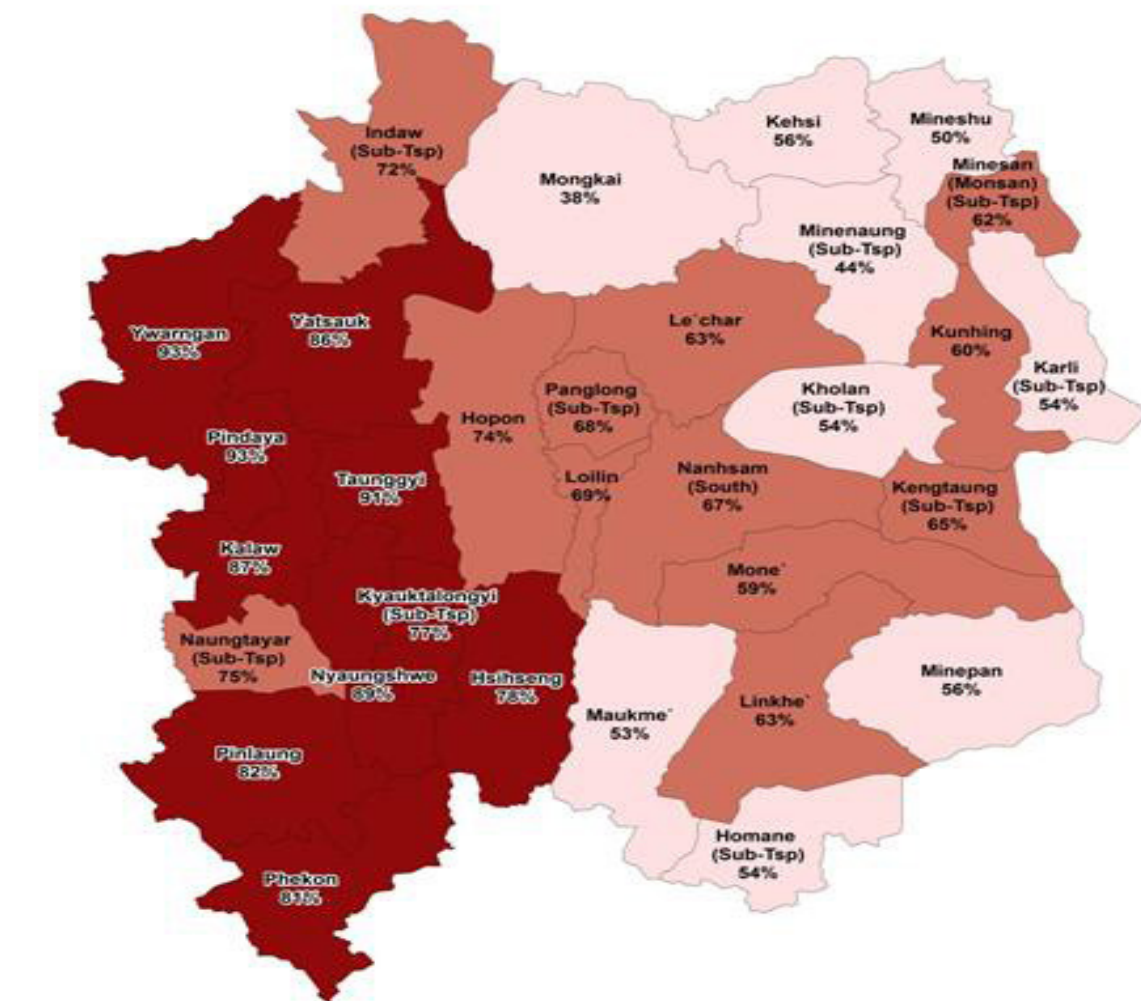


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Naungtayar Sub-Township



- School attendance in Naungtayar Sub-Township noticeably drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Naungtayar Sub-Township is lower at age 14 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Taunggyi District	: 85.2%
Naungtayar Sub-Township	: 75.2%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	14,881	92.9
Males	6,875	95.3
Females	8,006	90.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Naungtayar Sub-Township is 75.2 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of (64.6%) for Shan State, but less than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 62.4 per cent and for the males it is 89.4 per cent.
- In Naungtayar Sub-Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 92.9 per cent with 90.8 per cent for females and 95.3 per cent for males.

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

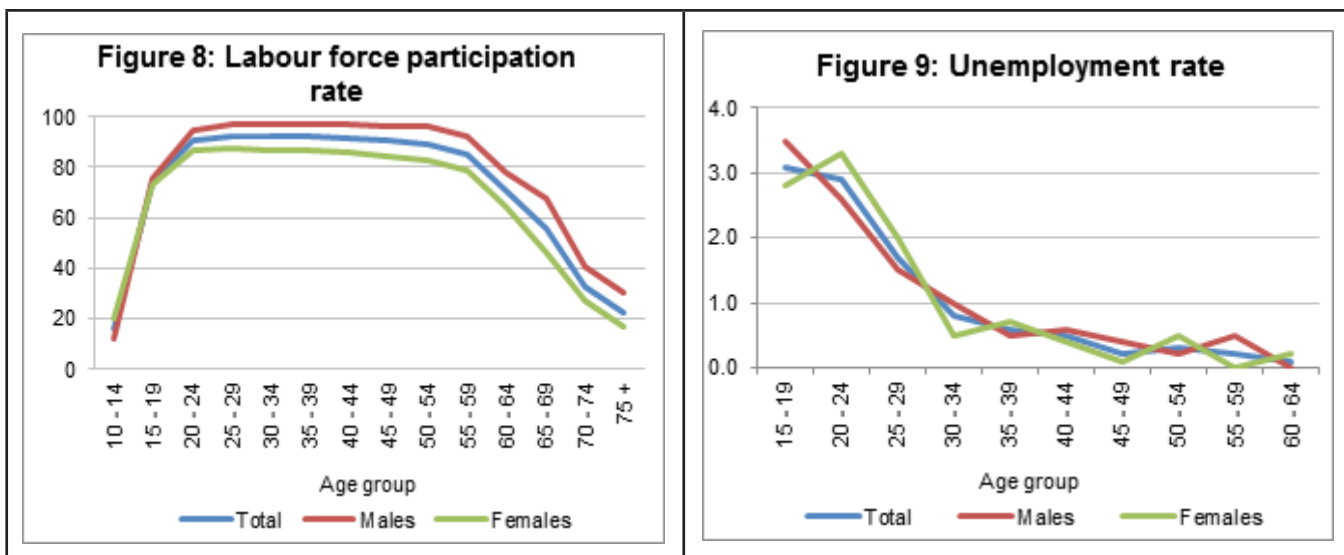
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	36,984	14,483	39.2	7,324	6,907	4,002	1,805	49	1,367	83	87	877
Urban	2,485	567	22.8	415	475	444	305	6	252	17	2	2
Rural	34,499	13,916	40.3	6,909	6,432	3,558	1,500	43	1,115	66	85	875
Males	18,166	4,585	25.2	3,987	4,435	2,562	1,244	35	676	52	68	522
Females	18,818	9,898	52.6	3,337	2,472	1,440	561	14	691	31	19	355

- About 39.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 25.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 52.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 18.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.7 per cent has completed university/college education.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 40.3 per cent have never been to school.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	16.3	12.0	20.4	3.5	5.0	2.6
15 - 19	74.4	75.6	73.2	3.1	3.5	2.8
20 - 24	90.5	94.5	86.6	2.9	2.6	3.3
25 - 29	92.3	96.9	87.6	1.7	1.5	2.0
30 - 34	92.1	97.2	86.8	0.8	1.0	0.5
35 - 39	92.1	97.0	87.1	0.6	0.5	0.7
40 - 44	91.4	97.1	86.0	0.5	0.6	0.4
45 - 49	90.5	96.6	84.7	0.2	0.4	0.1
50 - 54	89.2	96.1	82.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
55 - 59	85.5	92.6	79.0	0.2	0.5	-
60 - 64	70.9	78.2	64.5	0.1	-	0.2
65 - 69	56.1	67.3	46.4	0.2	0.3	-
70 - 74	32.7	40.4	27.0	-	-	-
75 +	22.6	30.7	16.8	0.3	0.6	-
15 - 24	82.0	84.7	79.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
15 - 64	87.4	92.2	82.8	1.4	1.4	1.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Naungtayar Sub-Township is 87.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 82.8 per cent and is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 92.2 per cent.
- In Naungtayar Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 16.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Naungtayar Sub-Township is 1.4 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is (1.4%) and for females is (1.4%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.0 per cent.

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

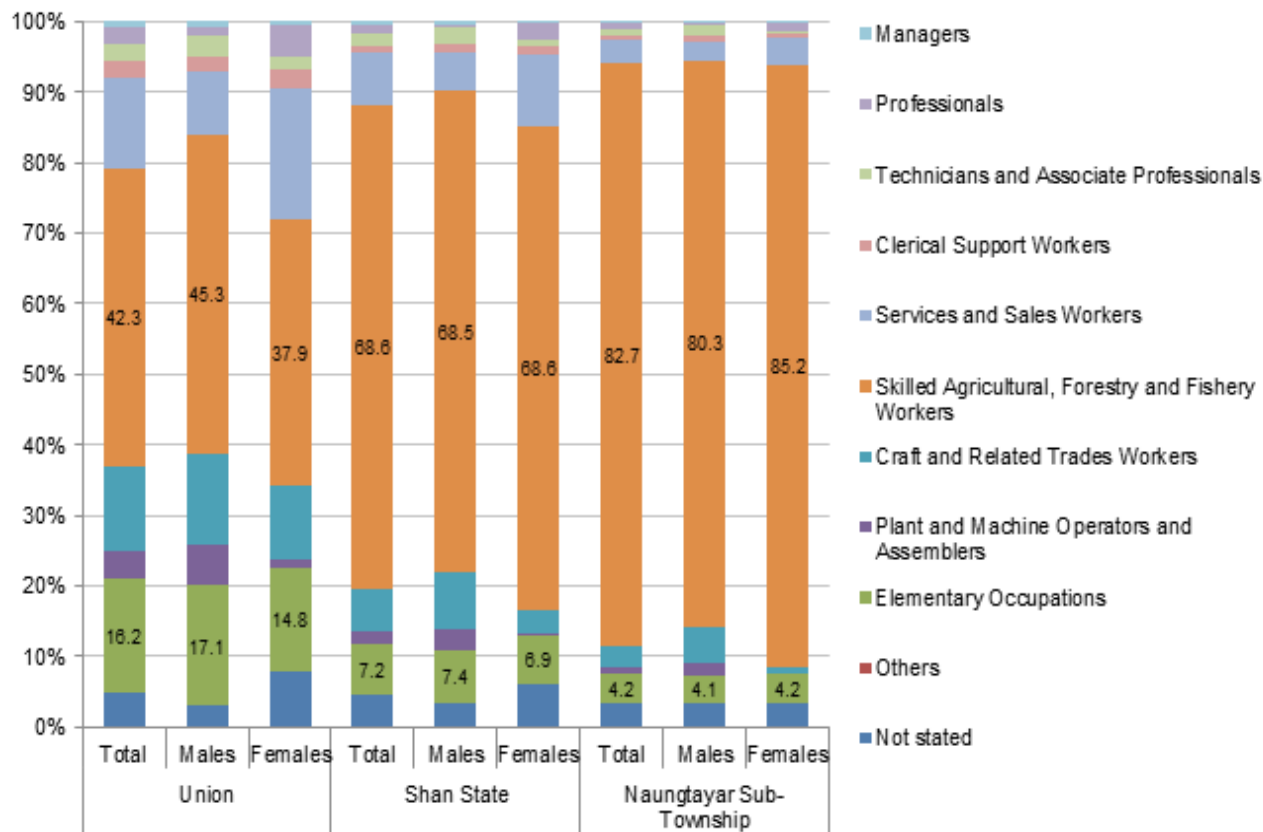
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	15,198	1.2	50.5	21.4	13.0	2.7	11.3
Males	6,185	1.3	58.9	3.2	12.4	3.2	20.9
Females	9,013	1.1	44.7	33.9	13.3	2.3	4.6

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 58.9 per cent of males and 44.7 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	41,059	20,823	20,236	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	91	40	51	0.2	0.2	0.3
Professionals	309	81	228	0.8	0.4	1.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	377	311	66	0.9	1.5	0.3
Clerical Support Workers	282	168	114	0.7	0.8	0.6
Services and Sales Workers	1,348	537	811	3.3	2.6	4.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	33,960	16,723	17,237	82.7	80.3	85.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,223	1,057	166	3.0	5.1	0.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	394	374	20	1.0	1.8	0.1
Elementary Occupations	1,704	849	855	4.2	4.1	4.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,371	683	688	3.3	3.3	3.4

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



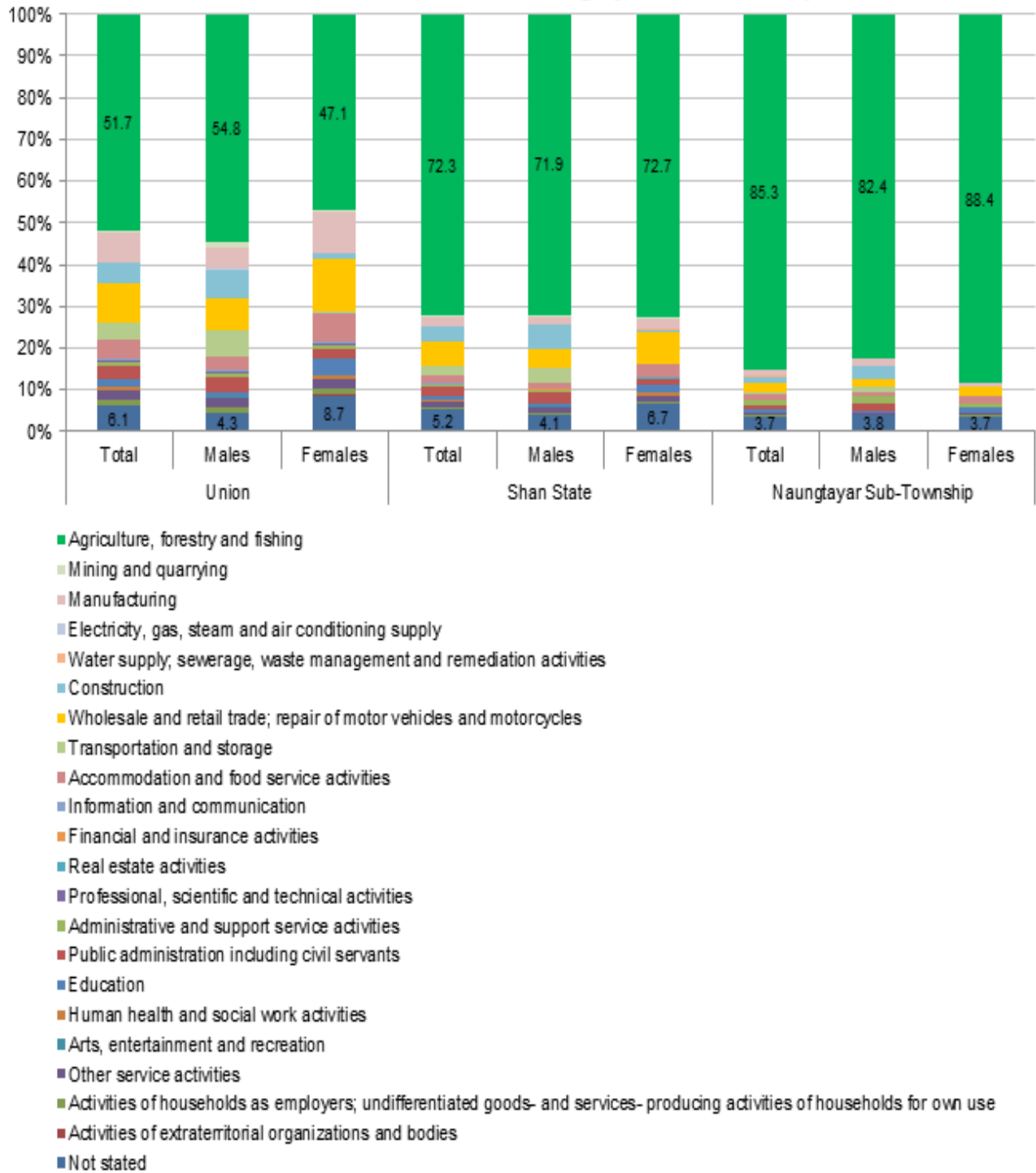
- In Naungtayar Sub-Township, 82.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 4.2 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 80.3 per cent of males and 85.2 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.2 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	41,059	20,823	20,236	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	35,030	17,151	17,879	85.3	82.4	88.4
Mining and quarrying	47	39	8	0.1	0.2	*
Manufacturing	530	363	167	1.3	1.7	0.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25	21	4	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	14	11	3	*	0.1	*
Construction	664	651	13	1.6	3.1	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	849	384	465	2.1	1.8	2.3
Transportation and storage	262	254	8	0.6	1.2	*
Accommodation and food service activities	540	184	356	1.3	0.9	1.8
Information and communication	17	4	13	*	*	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	9	4	5	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	3	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	461	355	106	1.1	1.7	0.5
Public administration including civil servants	459	389	70	1.1	1.9	0.3
Education	296	41	255	0.7	0.2	1.3
Human health and social work activities	62	31	31	0.2	0.1	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	4	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	211	133	78	0.5	0.6	0.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	33	14	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	3	3	*	*	*
Not stated	1,537	784	753	3.7	3.8	3.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



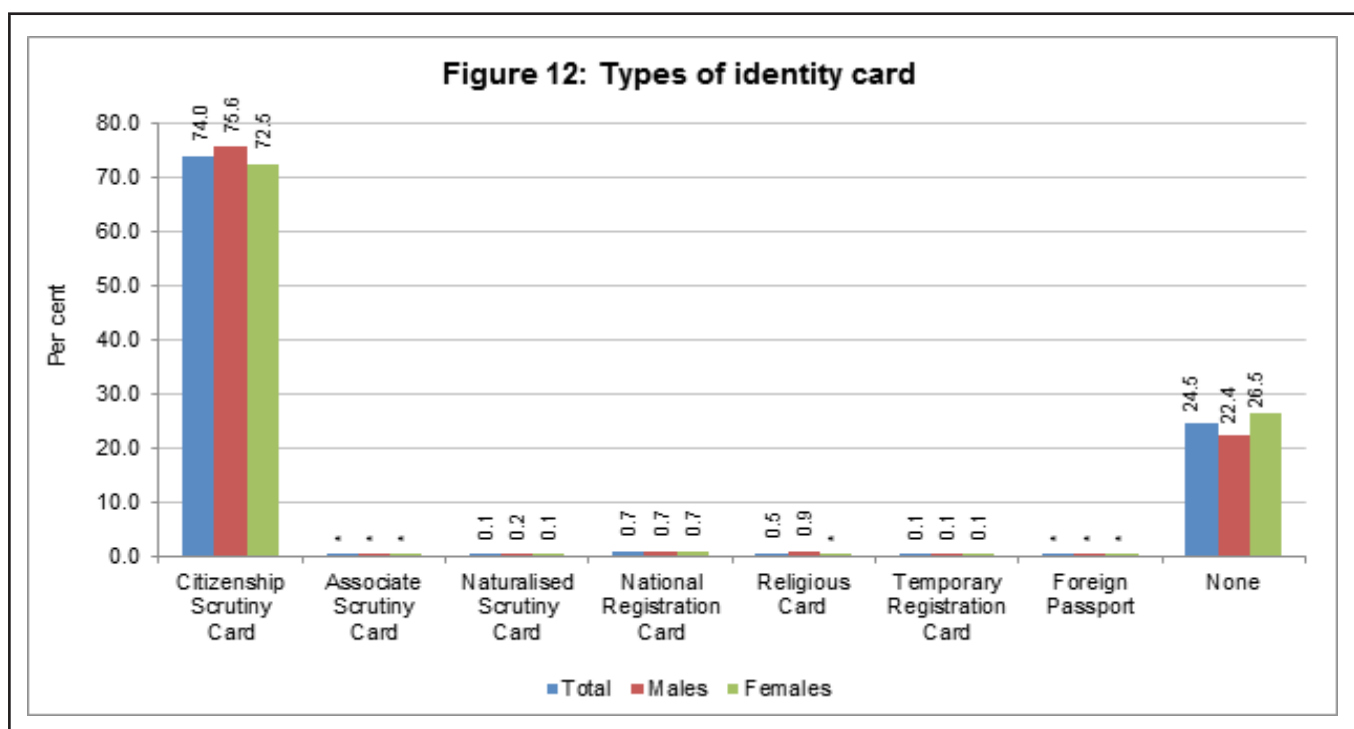
- In Naungtayar Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 85.3 per cent.
- There are 82.4 per cent of males and 88.4 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there is 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	45,232	27	88	441	275	56	-	*	14,976
Urban	3,530	1	-	20	24	-	-	*	443
Rural	41,702	26	88	421	251	56	-	*	14,533
Males	22,598	14	72	211	273	30	-	*	6,695
Females	22,634	13	16	230	2	26	-	*	8,281

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Naungtayar Sub-Township, 74.0 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 24.5 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 22.4 per cent of males and 26.5 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	77,210	73,497	3,713	4.8	1,511	1,133	1,699	1,941
0 - 4	7,890	7,709	181	2.3	13	18	145	157
5 - 9	8,211	8,084	127	1.5	20	34	49	73
10 - 14	8,288	8,177	111	1.3	19	36	23	66
15 - 19	8,364	8,283	81	1.0	17	16	29	33
20 - 24	7,473	7,382	91	1.2	13	25	33	47
25 - 29	6,816	6,706	110	1.6	22	36	31	48
30 - 34	6,030	5,909	121	2.0	28	39	25	53
35 - 39	5,147	5,000	147	2.9	25	46	46	61
40 - 44	4,660	4,463	197	4.2	61	37	58	88
45 - 49	3,641	3,386	255	7.0	95	55	65	121
50 - 54	3,216	2,859	357	11.1	157	69	115	141
55 - 59	2,384	2,015	369	15.5	179	79	133	176
60 - 64	1,872	1,473	399	21.3	195	115	185	178
65 - 69	1,176	853	323	27.5	180	89	173	175
70 - 74	777	477	300	38.6	158	130	189	179
75 - 79	608	332	276	45.4	154	146	195	165
80 - 84	401	243	158	39.4	94	89	118	102
85 - 89	188	113	75	39.9	54	48	58	50
90 +	68	33	35	51.5	27	26	29	28

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	37,947	36,208	1,739	4.6	742	506	730	844
0 - 4	3,963	3,864	99	2.5	8	8	82	87
5 - 9	4,081	4,017	64	1.6	10	18	23	34
10 - 14	4,004	3,955	49	1.2	8	15	10	31
15 - 19	4,030	3,990	40	1.0	7	9	14	15
20 - 24	3,703	3,655	48	1.3	10	13	14	24
25 - 29	3,440	3,387	53	1.5	14	17	11	22
30 - 34	3,078	3,010	68	2.2	19	24	11	28
35 - 39	2,597	2,524	73	2.8	13	20	26	30
40 - 44	2,253	2,158	95	4.2	33	18	26	43
45 - 49	1,770	1,633	137	7.7	57	30	34	57
50 - 54	1,606	1,433	173	10.8	92	27	61	51
55 - 59	1,141	963	178	15.6	93	40	55	66
60 - 64	877	689	188	21.4	96	53	81	82
65 - 69	545	405	140	25.7	83	34	68	71
70 - 74	332	204	128	38.6	76	50	75	72
75 - 79	251	149	102	40.6	57	62	61	65
80 - 84	176	114	62	35.2	40	40	45	39
85 - 89	75	47	28	37.3	18	18	21	17
90 +	25	11	14	56.0	8	10	12	10

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	39,263	37,289	1,974	5.0	769	627	969	1,097
0 - 4	3,927	3,845	82	2.1	5	10	63	70
5 - 9	4,130	4,067	63	1.5	10	16	26	39
10 - 14	4,284	4,222	62	1.4	11	21	13	35
15 - 19	4,334	4,293	41	0.9	10	7	15	18
20 - 24	3,770	3,727	43	1.1	3	12	19	23
25 - 29	3,376	3,319	57	1.7	8	19	20	26
30 - 34	2,952	2,899	53	1.8	9	15	14	25
35 - 39	2,550	2,476	74	2.9	12	26	20	31
40 - 44	2,407	2,305	102	4.2	28	19	32	45
45 - 49	1,871	1,753	118	6.3	38	25	31	64
50 - 54	1,610	1,426	184	11.4	65	42	54	90
55 - 59	1,243	1,052	191	15.4	86	39	78	110
60 - 64	995	784	211	21.2	99	62	104	96
65 - 69	631	448	183	29.0	97	55	105	104
70 - 74	445	273	172	38.7	82	80	114	107
75 - 79	357	183	174	48.7	97	84	134	100
80 - 84	225	129	96	42.7	54	49	73	63
85 - 89	113	66	47	41.6	36	30	37	33
90 +	43	22	21	48.8	19	16	17	18

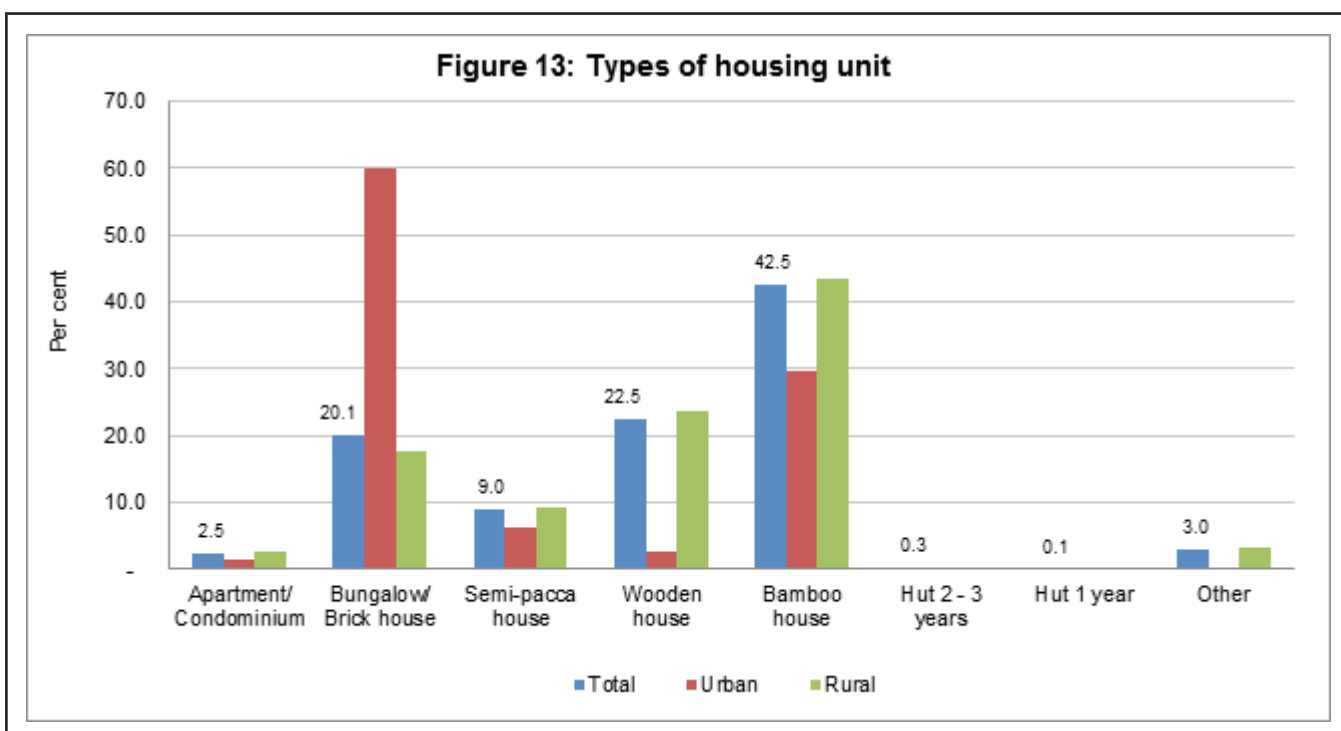
- Five in every 100 persons in Naungtayar Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with remembering and walking were the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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	16,579	2.5	20.1	9.0	22.5	42.5	0.3	0.1	3.0
Urban	979	1.5	59.9	6.1	2.7	29.7	0.1	-	-
Rural	15,600	2.5	17.7	9.1	23.8	43.3	0.3	0.1	3.2



- The majority of the households in Naungtayar Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (42.5%) followed by households in wooden houses (22.5%).
- About 59.9 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 43.3 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

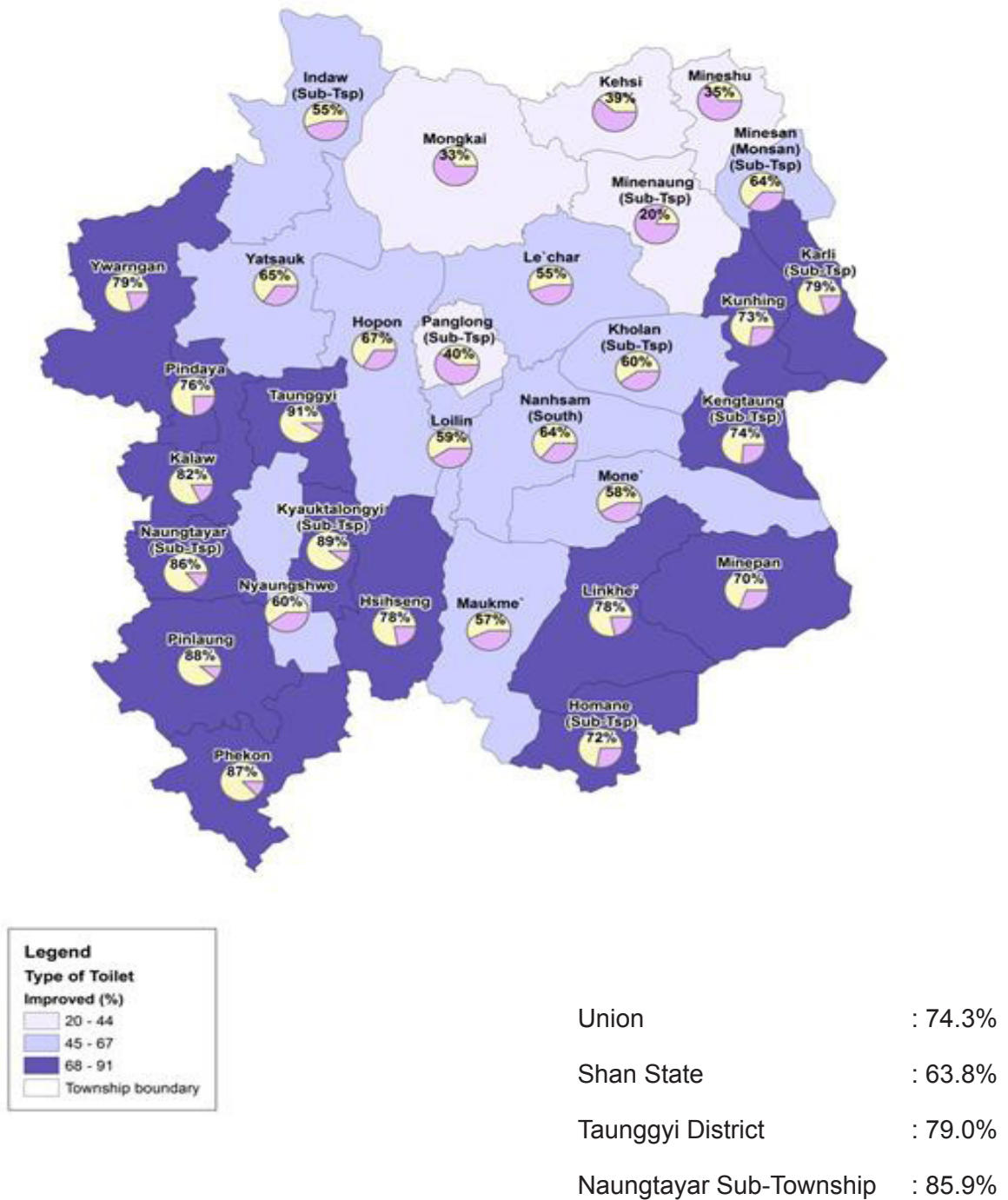


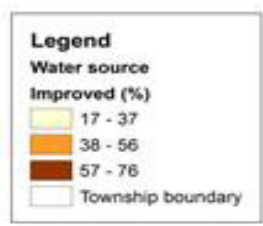
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.4	0.5	1.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		84.5	97.8	83.7
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>85.9</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>85.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		6.8	0.8	7.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.1	0.2	1.1
Other		0.5	-	0.6
None		5.7	0.7	6.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	16,579	979	15,600

- Up to 85.9 per cent of the households in Naungtayar Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (84.5%)).
- Naungtayar proportion belongs to the (68-91) proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- 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 5.7 per cent of the households in the Naungtayar Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Naungtayar Sub-Township, 6.0 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%
Taunggyi District	: 51.0%
Naungtayar Sub-Township	: 31.0%

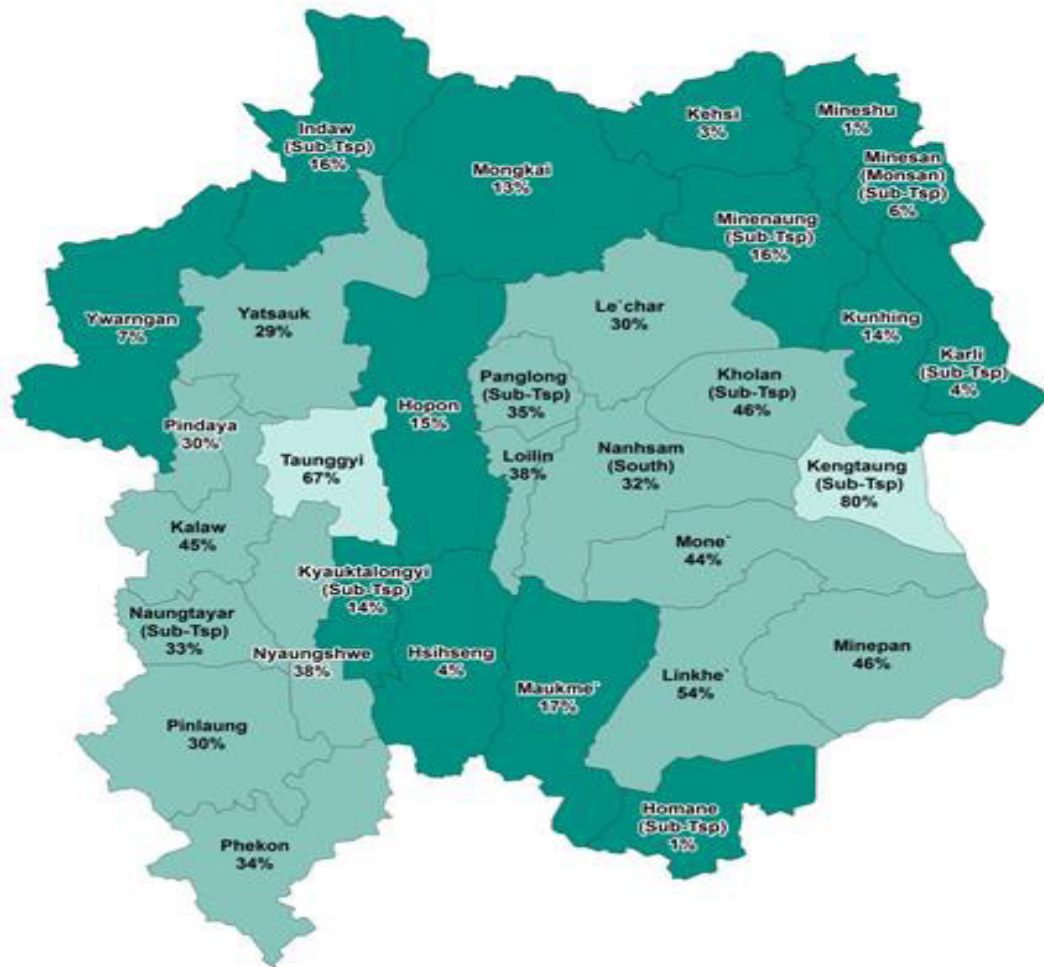
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		16.5	32.4	15.4
Tube well, borehole		3.6	22.7	2.5
Protected well/ Spring		7.9	22.2	7.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier		3.0	5.0	2.9
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>31.0</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>27.8</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		3.3	0.1	3.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake		3.4	-	3.7
River/stream/ canal		3.8	8.1	3.4
Waterfall/ Rain water		23.4	4.6	24.6
Other		35.1	4.9	37.0
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>69.0</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>72.2</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	16,579	979	15,600

- In Naungtayar Sub-Township, 31.0 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Naungtayar household belongs to the (17-37) group proportion in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 35.1 per cent of the households use water from other and 23.4 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- About 69.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 72.2 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%
Taunggyi District	: 35.7%
Naungtayar Sub-Township	: 32.6%

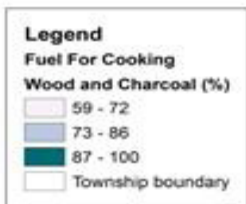
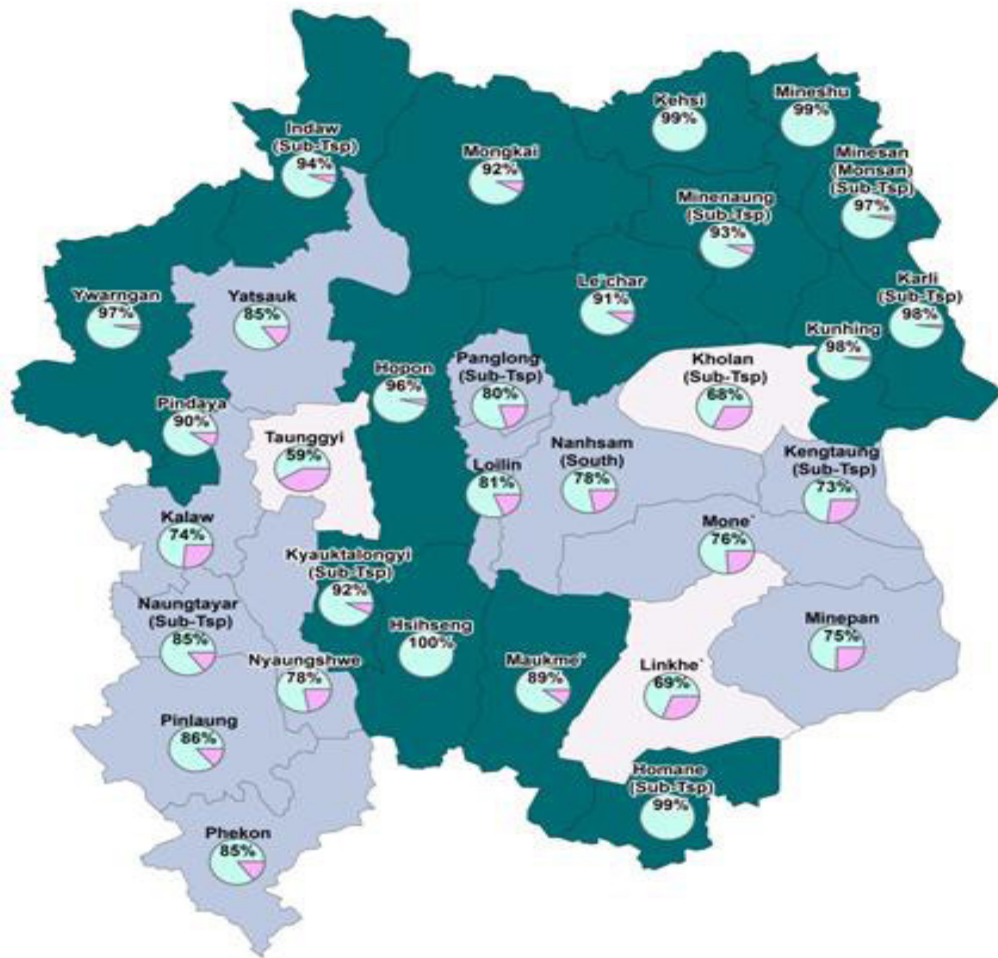
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		32.6	94.4	28.8
Kerosene		8.6	-	9.2
Candle		14.6	4.5	15.2
Battery		1.2	-	1.3
Generator (private)		0.2	-	0.3
Water mill (private)		5.0	-	5.3
Solar system/energy		35.7	1.1	37.9
Other		2.0	-	2.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	16,579	979	15,600

- In Naungtayar Sub-Township, 32.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of (28-54) group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 35.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 37.9 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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Taunggyi District	: 80.5%
Naungtayar Sub-Township	: 85.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		14.3	34.1	13.0
LPG		0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	0.1
BioGas		0.1	0.5	0.1
Firewood		84.7	63.3	86.1
Charcoal		0.6	1.8	0.5
Coal		-	-	-
Other		0.1	-	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	16,579	979	15,600

- In Naungtayar Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 84.7 per cent using firewood and 0.6 per cent using charcoal.
- About 14.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 86.1 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.5 per cent use charcoal.

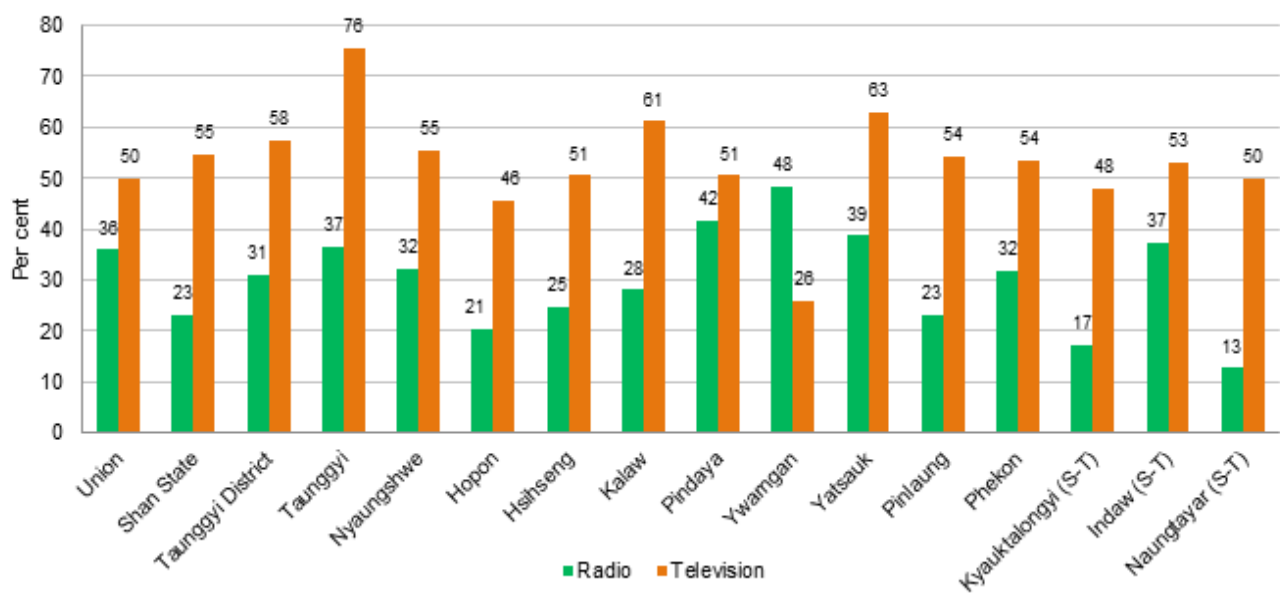
Communication and related amenities

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	16,579	12.8	49.9	1.5	20.9	1.0	4.1	42.8	0.1
Urban	979	15.9	77.5	1.0	73.7	4.2	24.0	11.2	0.1
Rural	15,600	12.6	48.2	1.5	17.6	0.8	2.8	44.8	0.1

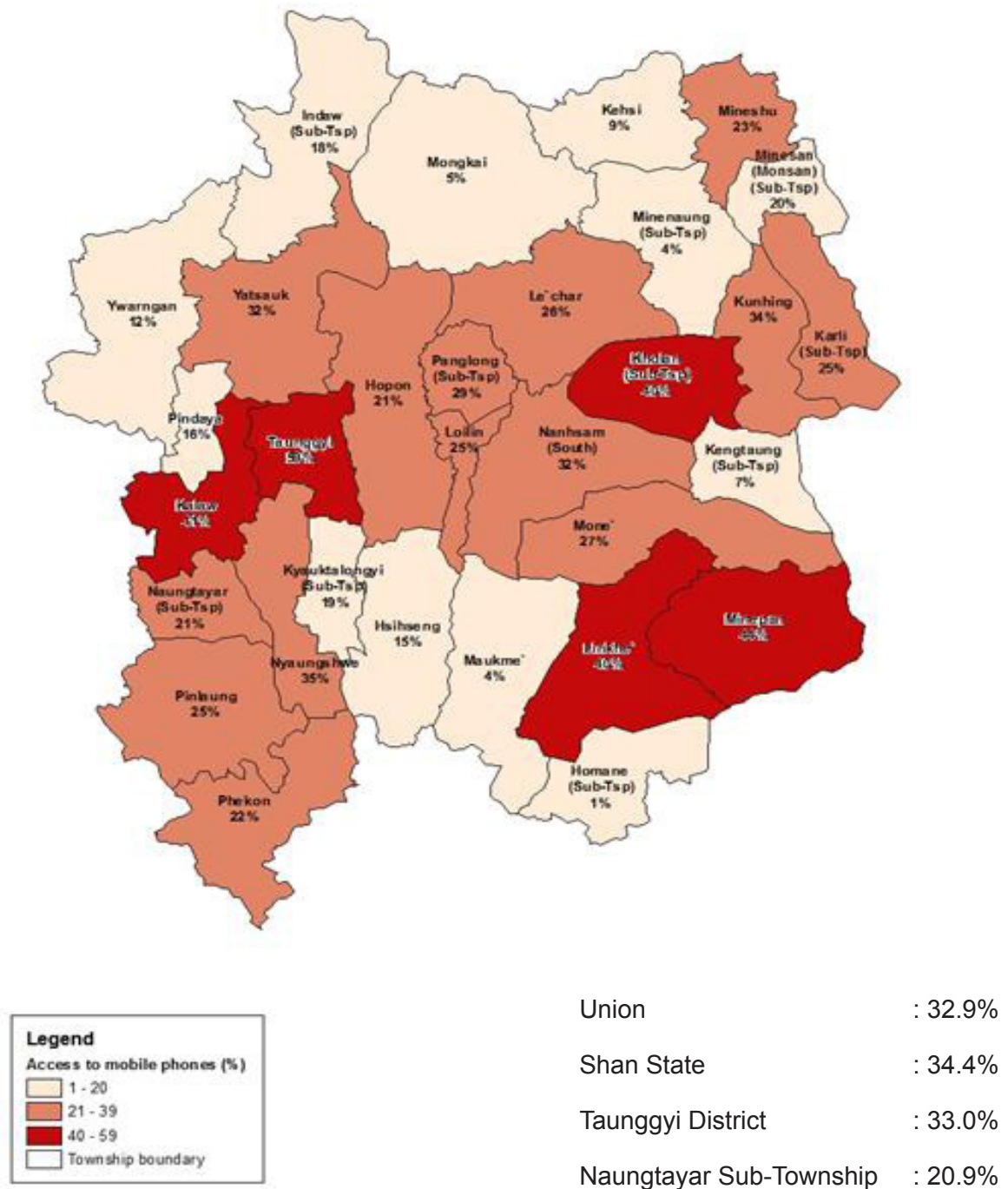
- About 49.9 per cent of the households in Naungtayar Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 77.5 per cent of households in urban areas and 48.2 per cent of households in rural areas have access to television.

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



- About 49.9 per cent of the households in Naungtayar Sub-Township have access to television and one in ten households (12.8%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- About 20.9 per cent of the households in Naungtayar Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. It belongs to the (21-39) proportion group.

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Taunggyi District	368,509	13,624	212,681	47,306	18,387	17,235	6,166	59,107
Urban	98,199	8,782	63,595	18,933	3,069	222	218	2,369
Rural	270,310	4,842	149,086	28,373	15,318	17,013	5,948	56,738
Naungtayar Sub-Township	16,579	336	10,147	969	883	5	3	4,350
Urban	979	81	657	70	117	-	-	74
Rural	15,600	255	9,490	899	766	5	3	4,276

- In Naungtayar Sub-Township, 61.2 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 26.2 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

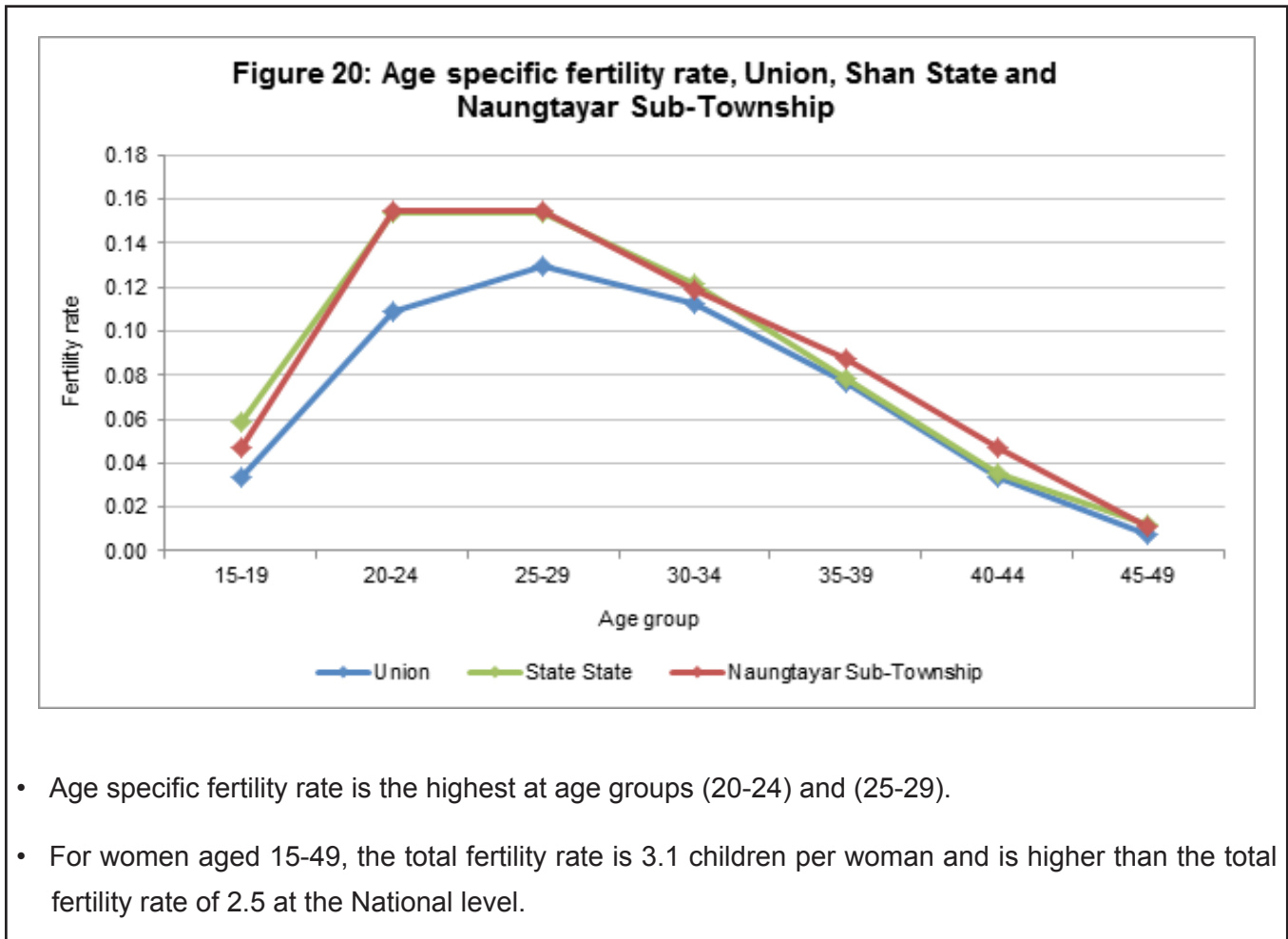
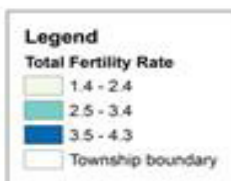
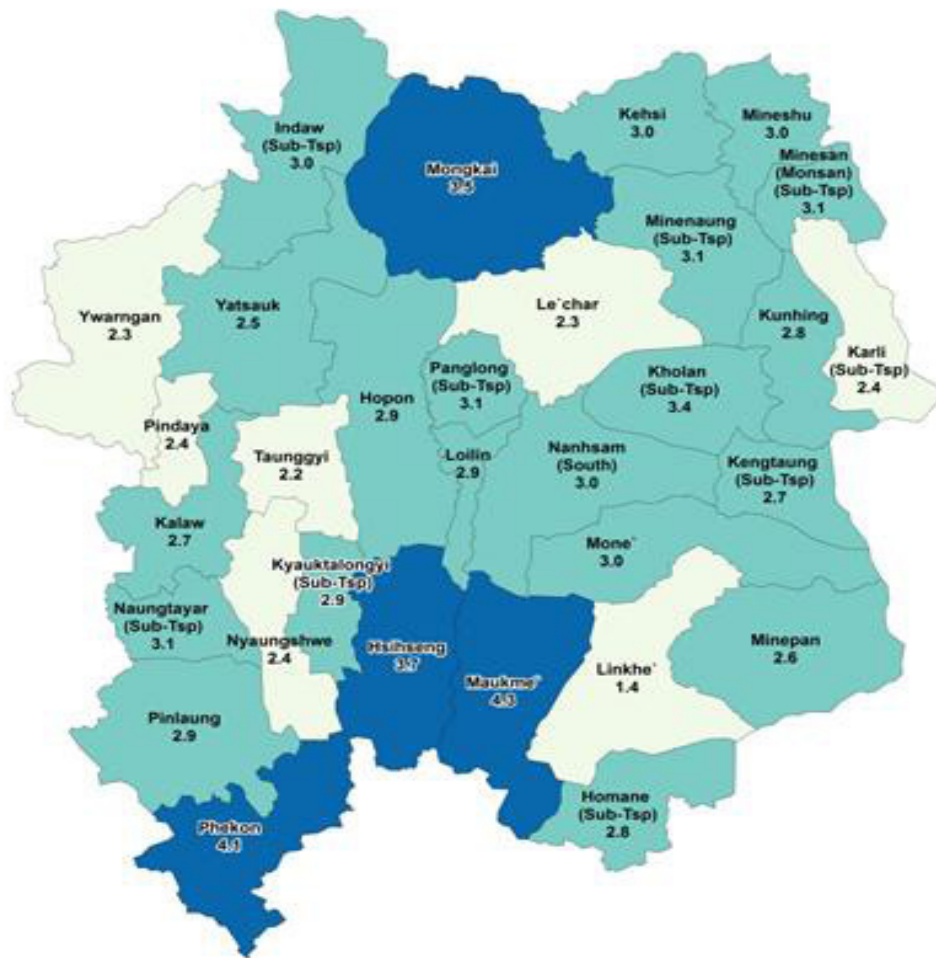
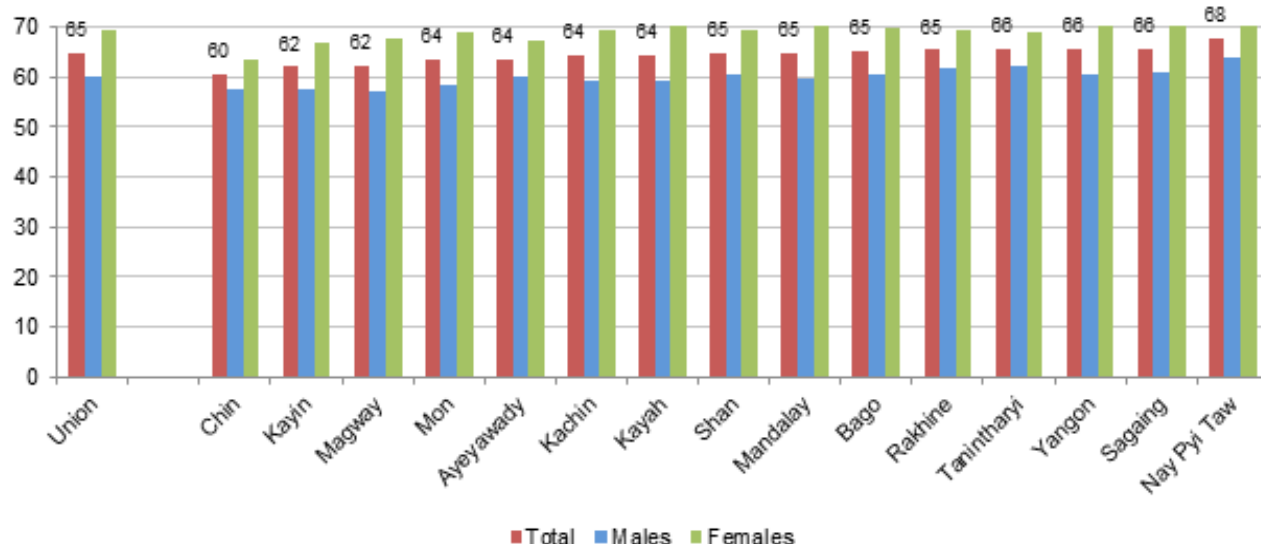


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Taunggyi District	: 2.7
Naungtayar Sub-Township	: 3.1

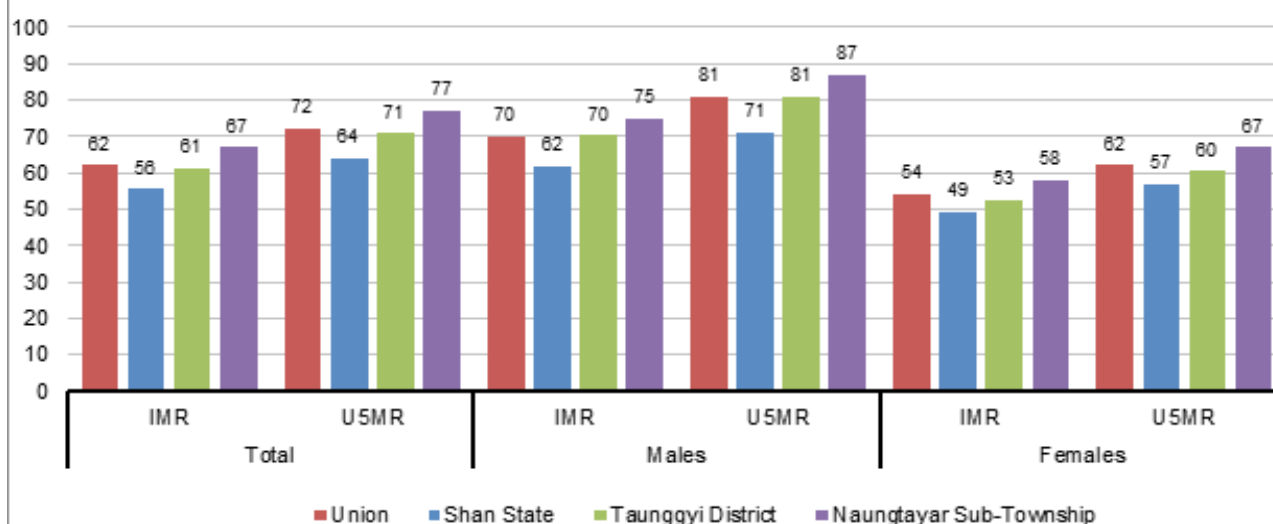
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

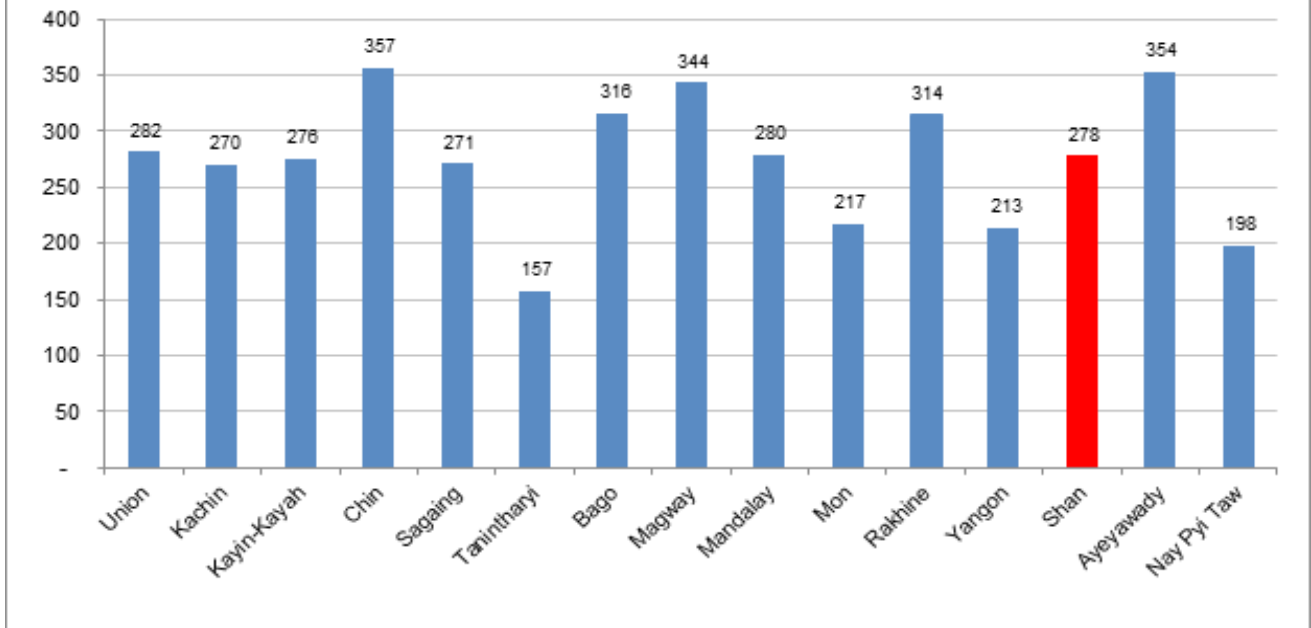
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Taunggyi District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Taunggyi District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 71 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Naungtayar Sub-Township are higher than those in Shan State and Taunggyi District. The Infant mortality in Naungtayar Sub-Township is 67 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 77 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

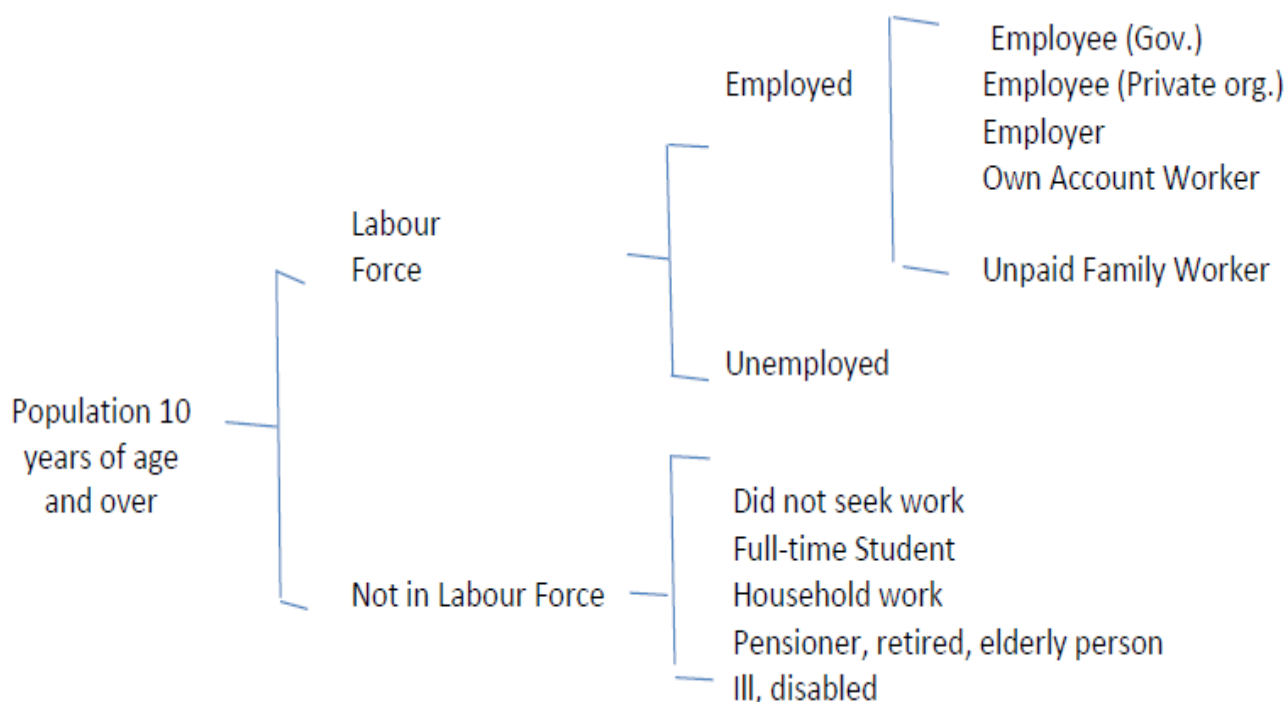
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

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