



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

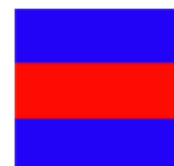
KAYAH STATE, LOIKAW DISTRICT

Shardaw Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Office No.48

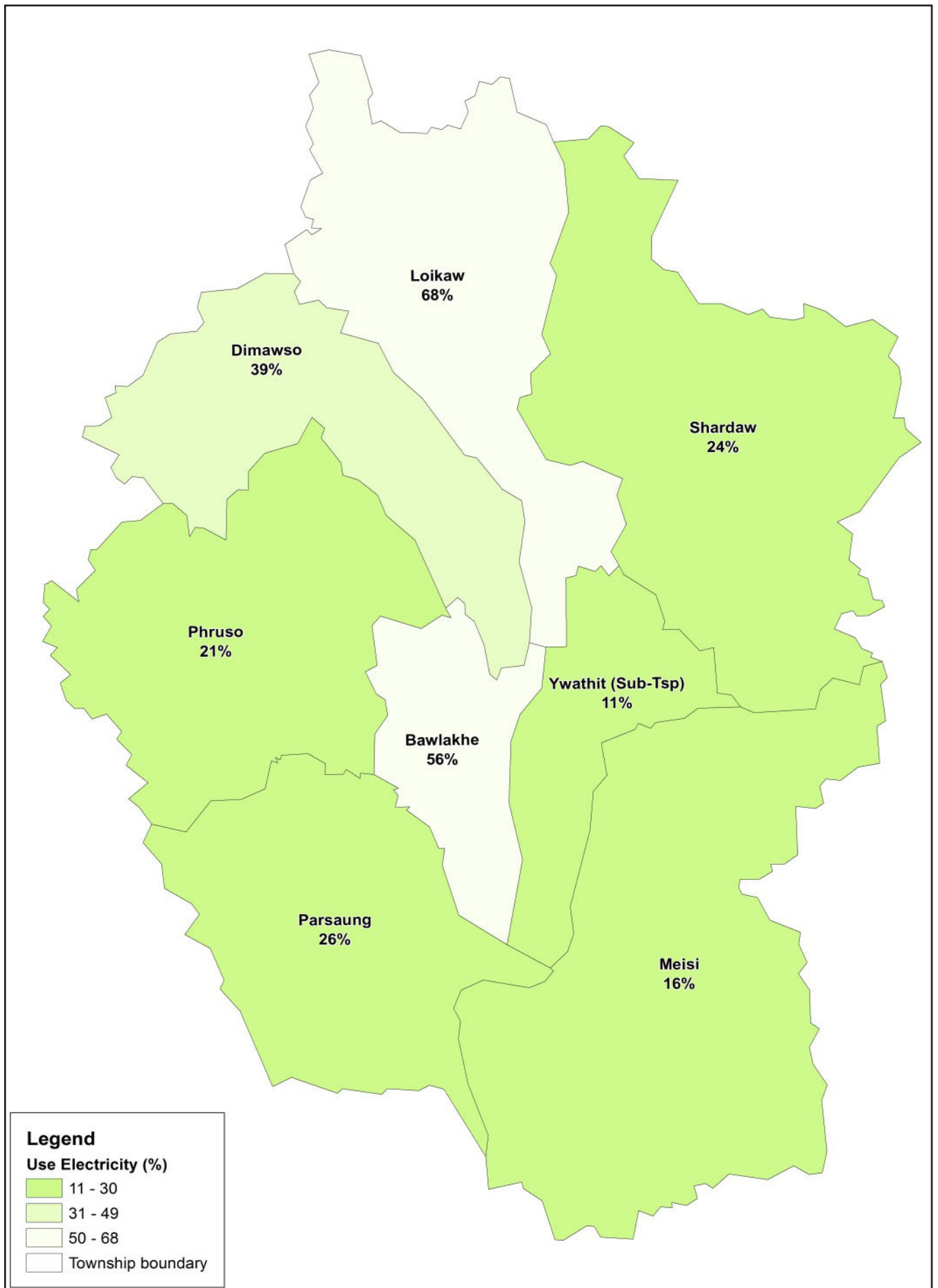
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Kayah State, showing the townships



Shardaw Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	6,742 ²	
Population males	3,351 (49.7%)	
Population females	3,391 (50.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	23.3%	
Area (Km²)	2,160.5 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	3.1 persons	
Median age	20.9 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	3	
Number of private households	1,406	
Percentage of female headed households	17.6%	
Mean household size	4.7 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	38.0%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	58.1%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	72.2	
Child dependency ratio	65.4	
Old dependency ratio	6.8	
Ageing index	10.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	99	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	43.0%	
Male	48.9%	
Female	37.5%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	763	11.3
Walking	184	2.7
Seeing	408	6.1
Hearing	332	4.9
Remembering	400	5.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	4,779	95.1	
Associate Scrutiny	-	-	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	*	0.2	
Religious	*	0.2	
Temporary Registration	*	0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	216	4.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	90.1%	93.3%	86.9%
Unemployment rate	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%
Employment to population ratio	88.9%	91.9%	85.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	1,356	96.4	
Renter	*	0.6	
Provided free (individually)	*	1.1	
Government quarters	25	1.8	
Private company quarters	-	-	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		60.4%
Bamboo	69.8%	62.3%	0.6%
Earth	-	0.1%	
Wood	29.4%	36.9%	-
Corrugated sheet	-		39.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	0.6%	0.5%	-
Other	-	0.1%	-
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.5	
LPG	*	0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.2	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	1,389	98.8	
Charcoal	*	0.3	
Coal	-	-	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	335	23.8
Kerosene	74	5.3
Candle	537	38.2
Battery	66	4.7
Generator (private)	*	0.1
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	274	19.5
Other	118	8.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	436	31.0
Tube well, borehole	*	0.4
Protected well/spring	140	10.0
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>582</i>	<i>41.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	225	16.0
Pool/pond/lake	53	3.8
River/stream/canal	446	31.7
Waterfall/rainwater	79	5.6
Other	21	1.5
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>824</i>	<i>58.6</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	449	31.9
Tube well, borehole	*	0.4
Protected well/spring	139	9.9
Unprotected well/spring	225	16.0
Pool/pond/lake	53	3.8
River/stream/canal	434	30.9
Waterfall/rainwater	79	5.6
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	21	1.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	836	59.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>837</i>	<i>59.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	340	24.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	1.3
Other	36	2.6
None	175	12.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	217	15.4
Television	217	15.4
Landline phone	*	1.4
Mobile phone	*	0.7
Computer	*	0.6
Internet at home	*	0.1
Households with none of the items	1,047	74.5
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	1.0
Motorcycle/Moped	300	21.3
Bicycle	73	5.2
4-Wheel tractor	*	1.4
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	143	10.2

Note: ¹ Population figures for Shardaw Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

³ Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Shardaw Township in Kayah 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 Shardaw Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	6,742 *		
Males	3,351		
Females	3,391		
Sex ratio	99 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	23.3%		
Area (Km ²)	2,160.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	3.1 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	3		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	6,550	1,461	5,089
Number of conventional households	1,406	336	1,070
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Shardaw Township, there are more females than males with 99 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (23.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Shardaw Township is 3 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Shardaw Township. This is more than of 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;
Shardaw Township (Loikaw District, Kayah State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	1,406	6,742	3,351	3,391
	Ward	336	1,573	786	787
1	Aung Chan Thar(W)	72	345	181	164
2	Zay Paing(W)	157	781	378	403
3	Taung Paing(W)	46	177	86	91
4	Ah Lel Paing(W)	61	270	141	129
	Village Tract	1,070	5,169	2,565	2,604
1	Shadaw (North)(VT)	623	3,335	1,642	1,693
2	Shadaw (South)(VT)	230	886	437	449
3	Shadaw (Middle)(VT)	217	948	486	462

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Shardaw Township

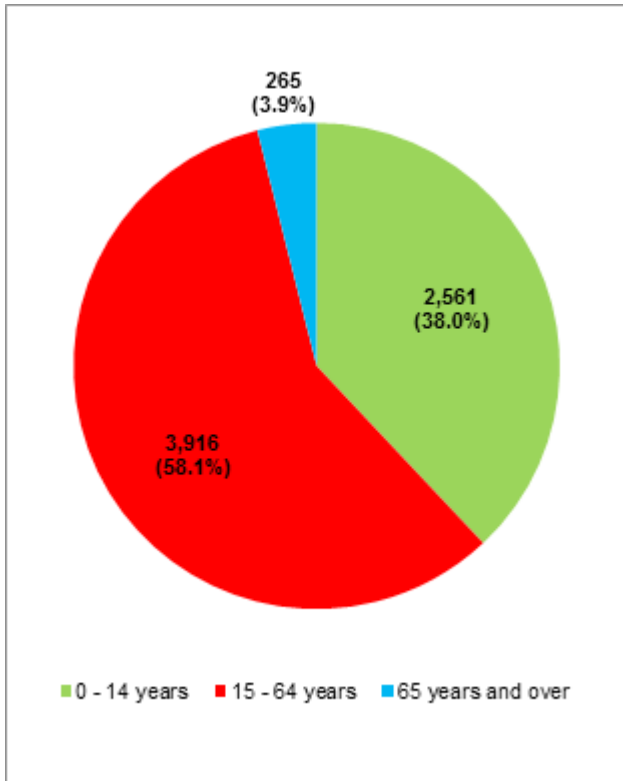
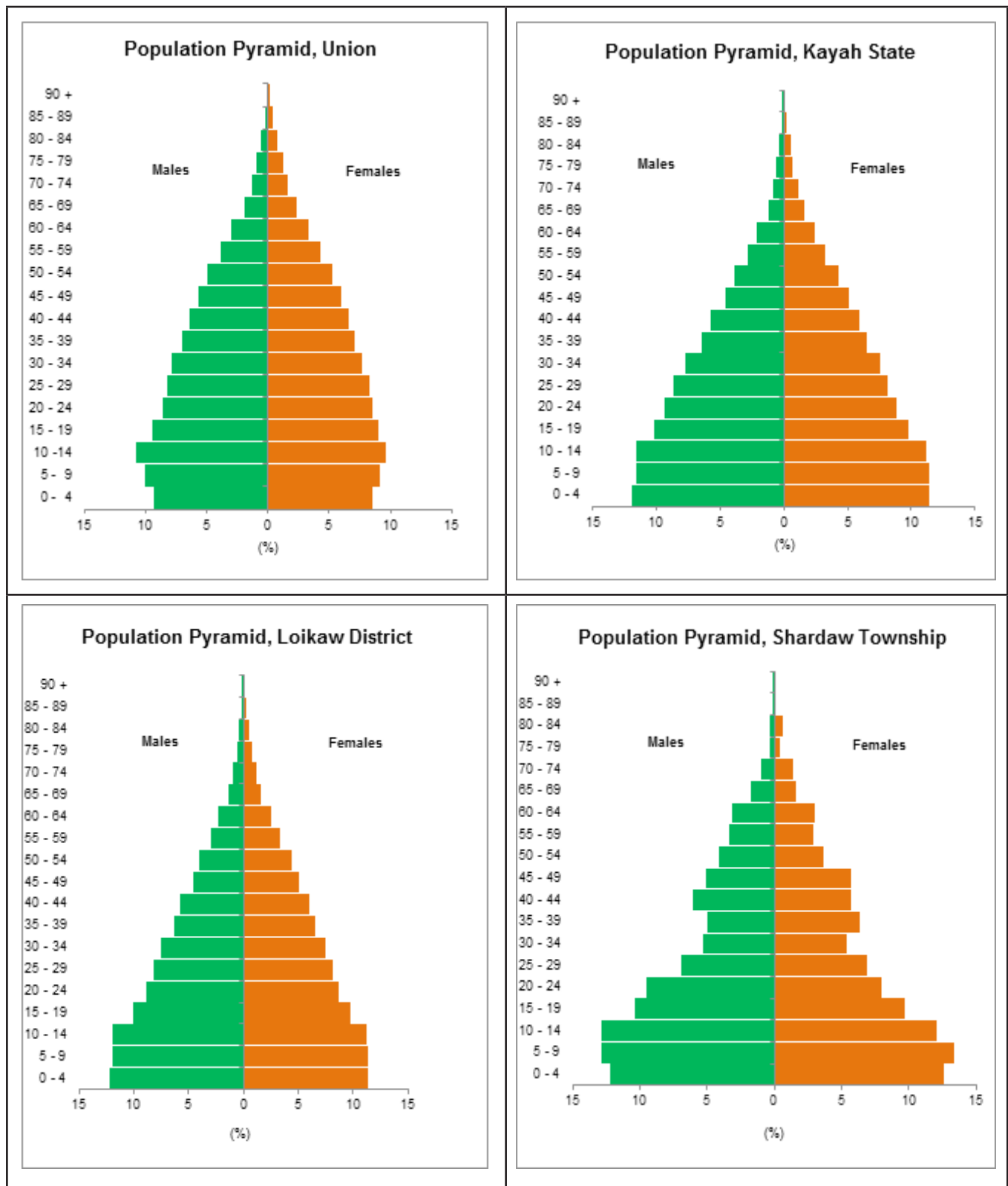


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Shardaw Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	6,742	3,351	3,391
0 - 4	837	408	429
5 - 9	882	430	452
10 - 14	842	432	410
15 - 19	676	346	330
20 - 24	591	319	272
25 - 29	466	231	235
30 - 34	361	178	183
35 - 39	382	166	216
40 - 44	396	202	194
45 - 49	365	171	194
50 - 54	262	136	126
55 - 59	211	111	100
60 - 64	206	104	102
65 - 69	113	57	56
70 - 74	81	34	47
75 - 79	27	11	16
80 - 84	32	10	22
85 - 89	6	4	2
90 +	6	1	5

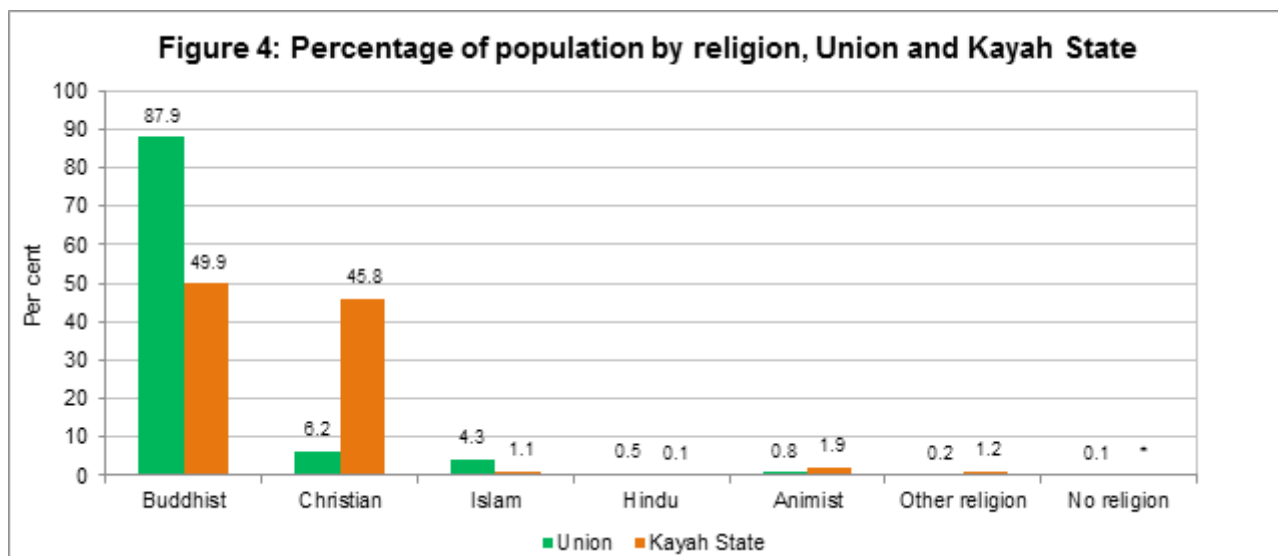
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Shardaw Township is 58.1 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kayah State, Loikaw District and Shardaw Township)



- The population has markedly increased in age group 5-9 and 10-14 and declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Shardaw Township.
- There are slightly different in males and females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Kayah State, it is 49.9% Buddhist, 45.8% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 1.9% Animist, 1.2% Other religion, and less than 0.1% for 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	153	71	82	51	19	32
6	212	106	106	169	87	82
7	166	79	87	142	66	76
8	179	86	93	162	76	86
9	170	87	83	140	72	68
10	181	91	90	154	76	78
11	163	89	74	123	67	56
12	167	75	92	98	43	55
13	156	84	72	91	49	42
14	169	88	81	73	34	39
15	149	75	74	51	31	20
16	127	65	62	29	14	15
17	107	52	55	18	7	11
18	157	73	84	15	3	12
19	111	61	50	4	3	1
20	151	81	70	4	2	2
21	93	49	44	3	-	3
22	100	50	50	3	-	3
23	110	57	53	1	-	1
24	111	61	50	-	-	-
25	117	54	63	-	-	-
26	76	36	40	-	-	-
27	70	31	39	-	-	-
28	94	48	46	-	-	-
29	72	34	38	-	-	-

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Kayah State and Shardaw Township

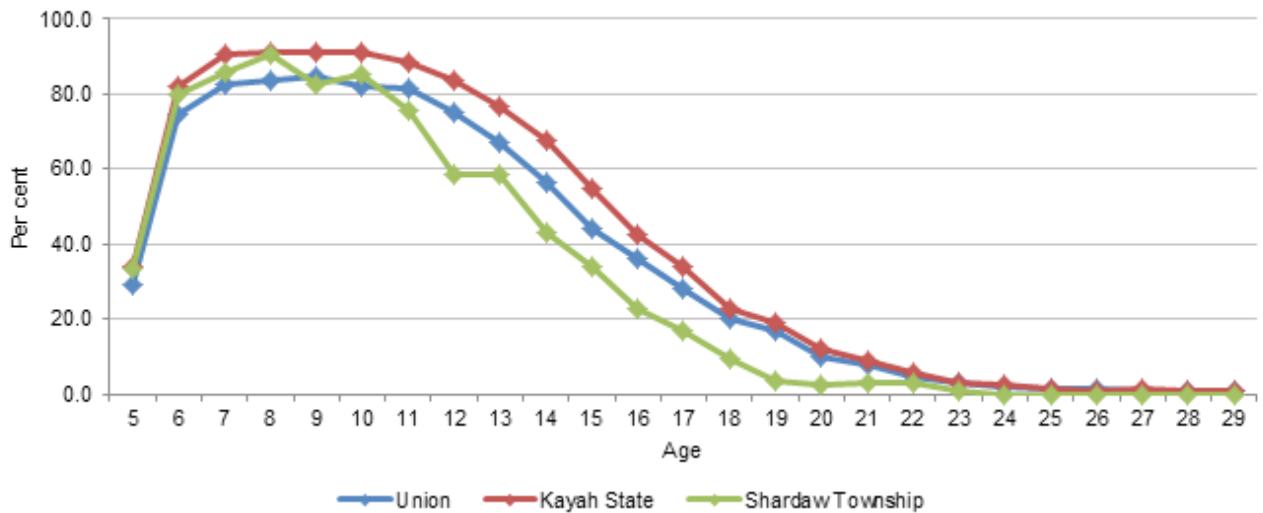
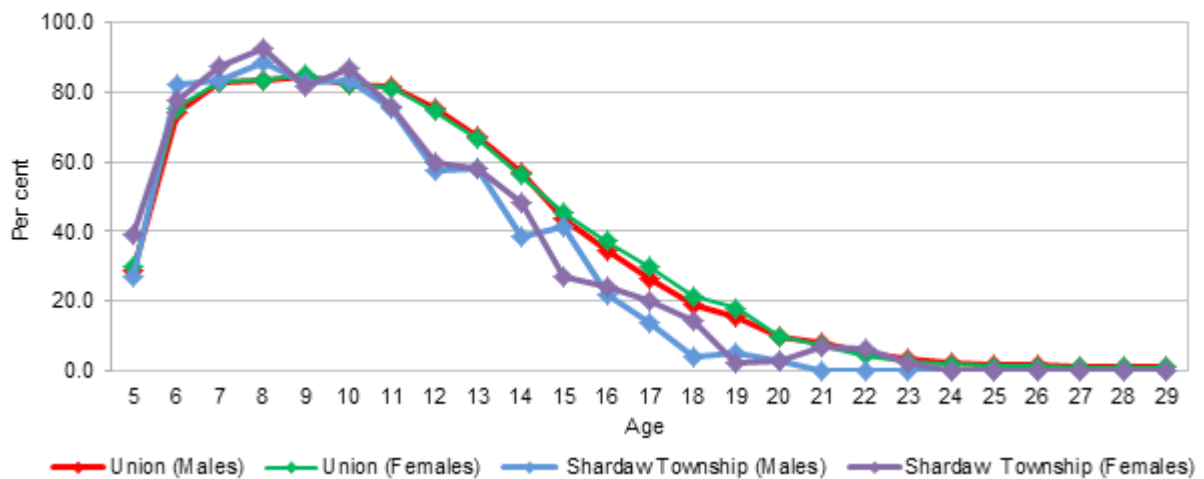
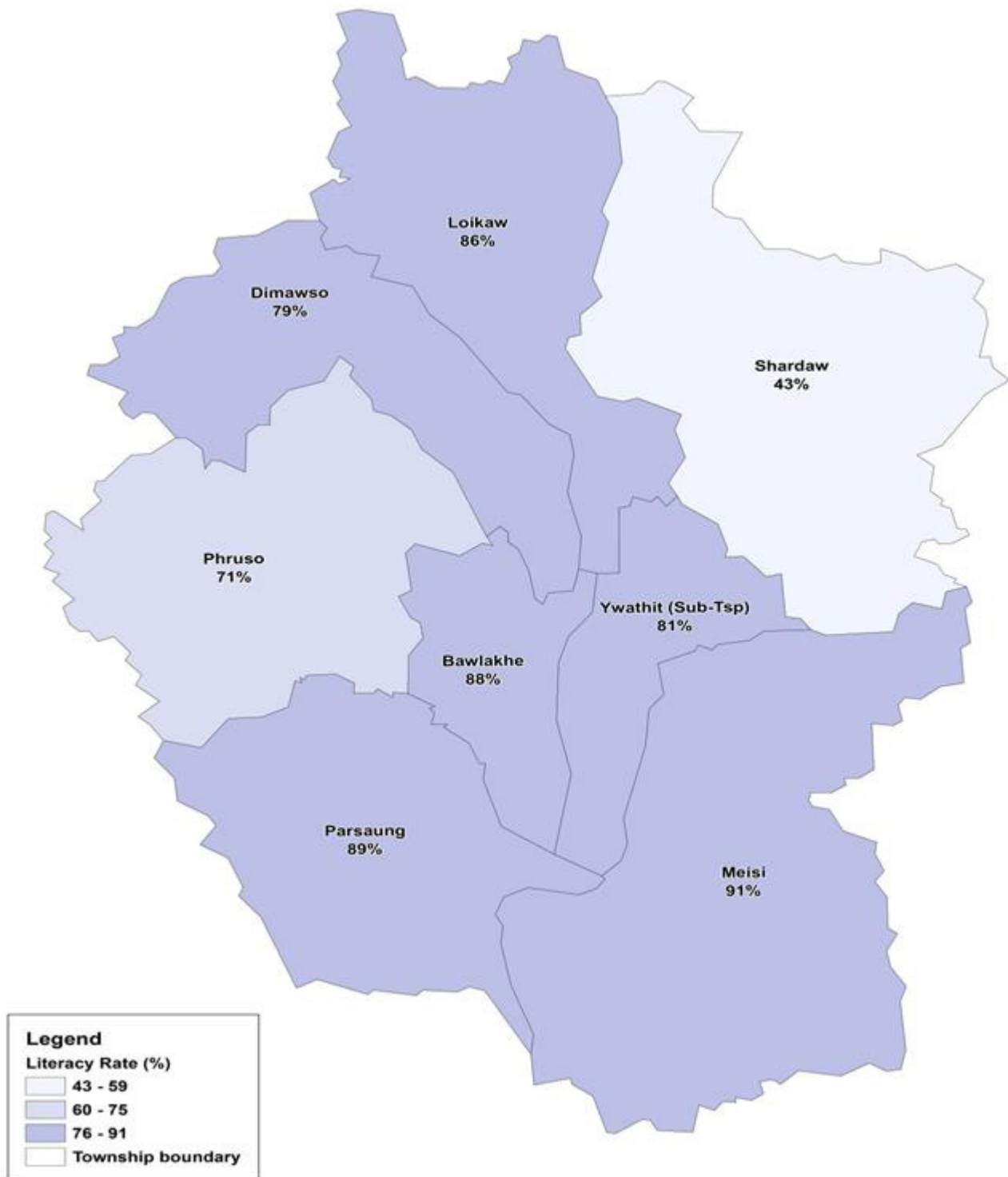


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Shardaw Township



- School attendance in Shardaw Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Shardaw Township is lower than that of the Union after age 11 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Kayah State	: 82.1%
Loikaw District	: 81.0%
Shardaw Township	: 43.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	1,216	69.6
Males	624	73.1
Females	592	65.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Shardaw Township is 43.0 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kayah State (82.1%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 37.5 per cent and for the males it is 48.9 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 69.6 per cent with 65.9 per cent for females and 73.1 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	2,914	1,960	67.3	300	152	225	158	4	101	1	2	11
Urban	800	286	35.8	105	76	134	108	4	84	1	2	-
Rural	2,114	1,674	79.2	195	76	91	50	-	17	-	-	11
Males	1,416	860	60.7	184	94	131	73	2	59	1	2	10
Females	1,498	1,100	73.4	116	58	94	85	2	42	-	-	1

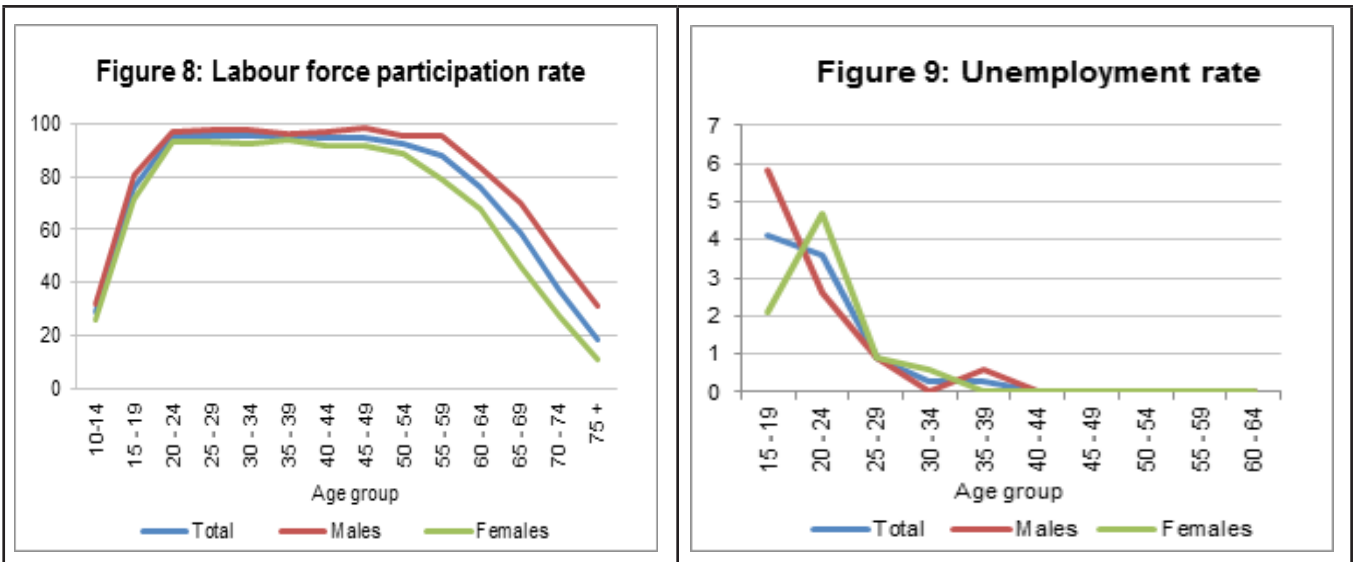
- Some 67.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 79.2 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 60.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 73.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 5.2 per cent has completed primary school(grade 5) and only 3.5 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	28.9	31.7	25.9
15 - 19	75.9	80.1	71.5
20 - 24	95.1	96.9	93.0
25 - 29	95.3	97.4	93.2
30 - 34	95.0	97.8	92.3
35 - 39	95.0	96.4	94.0
40 - 44	94.4	97.0	91.8
45 - 49	94.8	98.2	91.8
50 - 54	92.4	95.6	88.9
55 - 59	87.7	95.5	79.0
60 - 64	75.7	83.7	67.6
65 - 69	58.4	70.2	46.4
70 - 74	37.0	50.0	27.7
75 +	18.3	30.8	11.1
15 - 24	84.8	88.1	81.2
15 - 64	90.1	93.3	86.9

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	1.6	2.2	0.9
15 - 24	3.8	4.1	3.5
15 - 64	1.3	1.5	1.2
65 +	-	-	-



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Shardaw Township is 90.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 86.9 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 93.3 per cent.
- In Shardaw Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 28.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Shardaw Township is 1.3 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (1.5%) and for females (1.2%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.5 per cent.

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

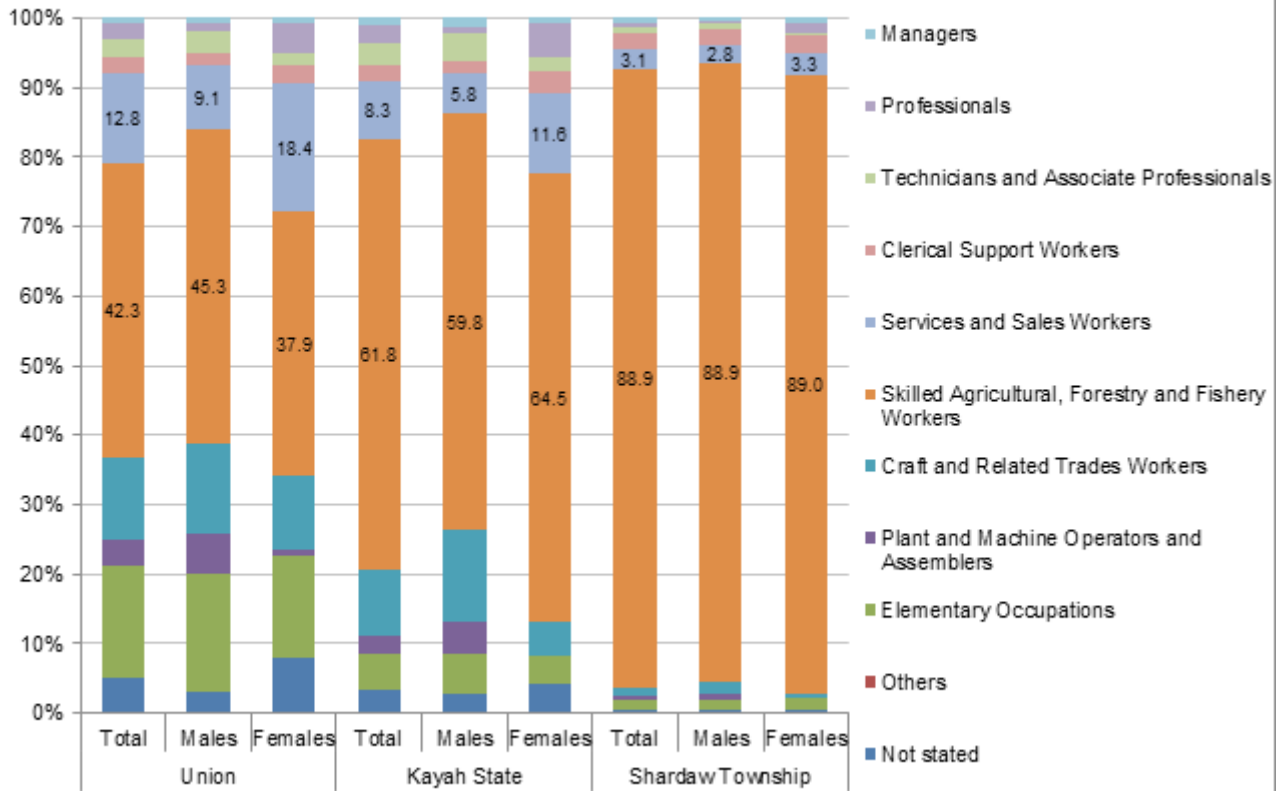
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	1,143	0.8	61.6	18.2	12.9	3.6	3.0
Males	479	1.5	71.2	6.1	11.1	4.2	6.1
Females	664	0.3	54.7	27.0	14.2	3.2	0.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 71.2 per cent of males are full time students while 54.7 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	3,328	1,676	1,652	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	21	9	12	0.6	0.5	0.7
Professionals	26	4	22	0.8	0.2	1.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	24	15	9	0.7	0.9	0.5
Clerical Support Workers	74	35	39	2.2	2.1	2.4
Services and Sales Workers	102	47	55	3.1	2.8	3.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,960	1,490	1,470	88.9	88.9	89.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	38	28	10	1.1	1.7	0.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	18	17	1	0.5	1.0	0.1
Elementary Occupations	48	23	25	1.4	1.4	1.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	17	8	9	0.5	0.5	0.5

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



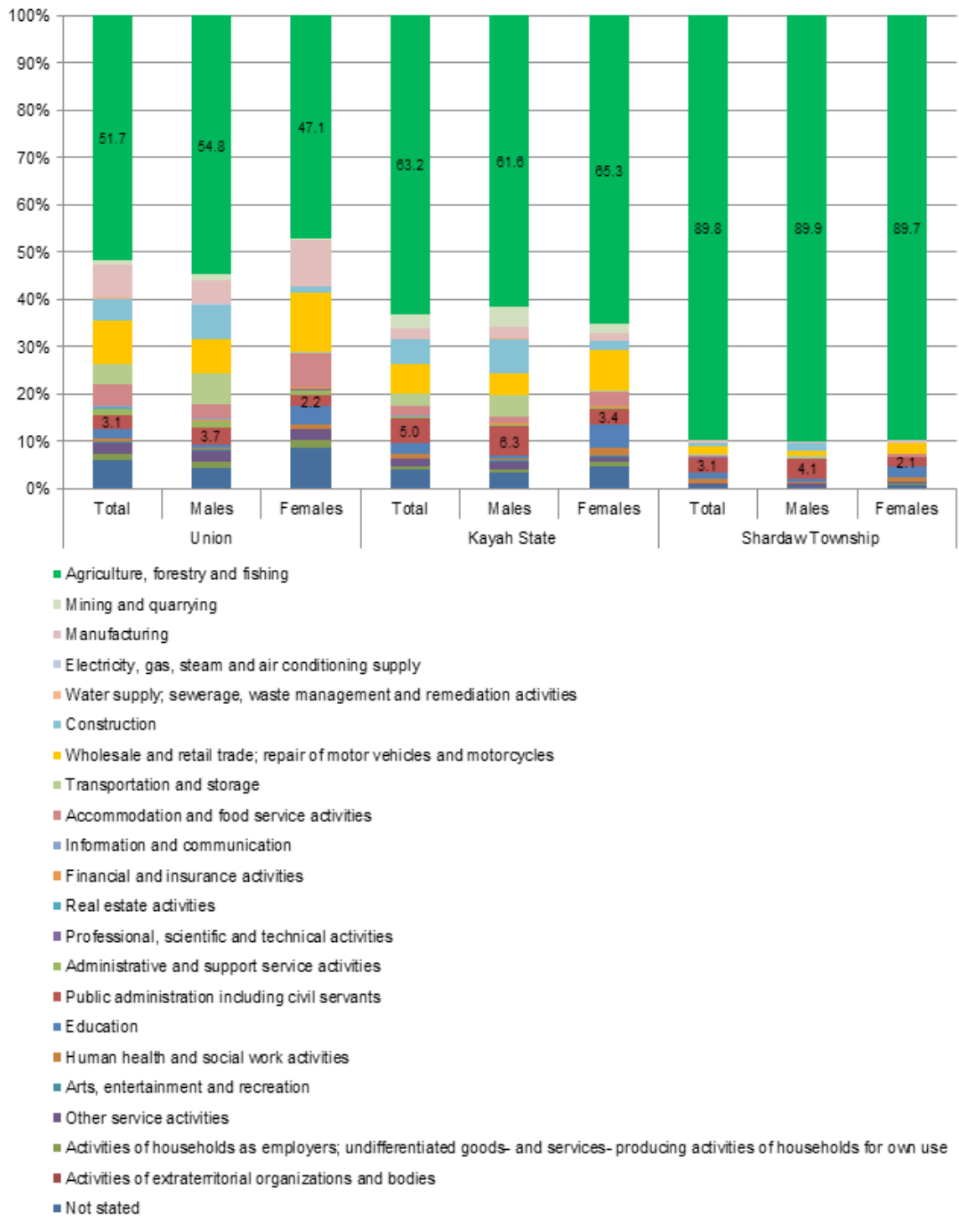
- In Shardaw Township, 88.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 3.1 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 88.9 per cent of males and 89.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kayah State, 61.8 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 8.3 per cent are in services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	3,328	1,676	1,652	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,989	1,507	1,482	89.8	89.9	89.7
Mining and quarrying	1	-	1	*	-	0.1
Manufacturing	19	10	9	0.6	0.6	0.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	26	24	2	0.8	1.4	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	52	16	36	1.6	1.0	2.2
Transportation and storage	12	12	-	0.4	0.7	-
Accommodation and food service activities	11	-	11	0.3	-	0.7
Information and communication	2	2	-	0.1	0.1	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	-	1	*	-	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	104	69	35	3.1	4.1	2.1
Education	47	10	37	1.4	0.6	2.2
Human health and social work activities	27	10	17	0.8	0.6	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	12	8	4	0.4	0.5	0.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	4	-	4	0.1	-	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	21	8	13	0.6	0.5	0.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



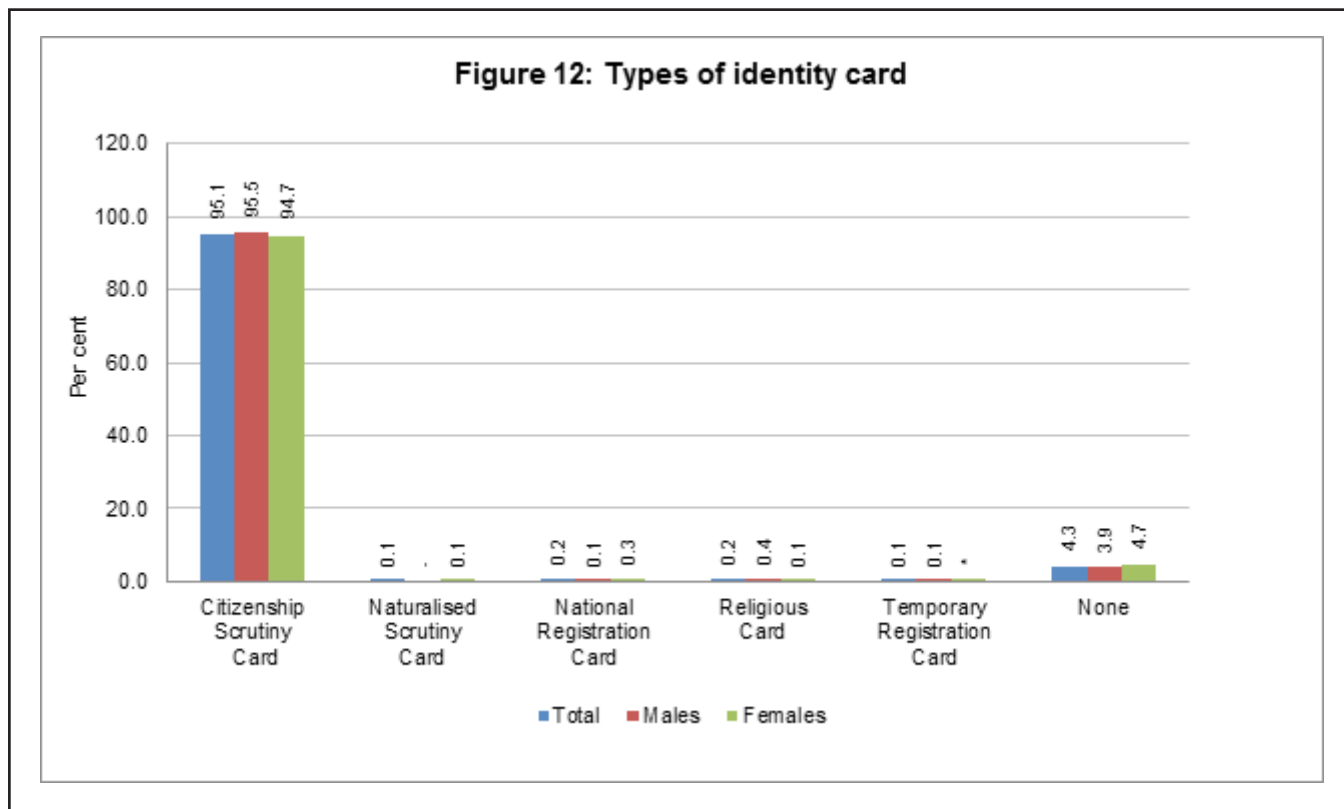
- In Shardaw Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 89.8 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 3.1 per cent.
- There are 89.9 per cent of males and 89.7 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Kayah State, there are 63.2 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 5.0 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants” 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	4,779	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	216
Urban	1,269	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	32
Rural	3,510	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	184
Males	2,401	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	98
Females	2,378	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	118

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Shardaw Township, 95.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 4.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 3.9 per cent of males and 4.7 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	6,742	5,979	763	11.3	408	332	184	400
0-14	2,561	2,505	56	2.2	14	32	10	22
15-64	3,916	3,367	549	14.0	284	206	90	279
65+	265	107	158	59.6	110	94	84	99
Males	3,351	2,997	354	10.6	174	163	78	189
0-14	1,270	1,237	33	2.6	9	17	6	14
15-64	1,964	1,708	256	13.0	119	104	42	134
65+	117	52	65	55.6	46	42	30	41
Females	3,391	2,982	409	12.1	234	169	106	211
0-14	1,291	1,268	23	1.8	5	15	4	8
15-64	1,952	1,659	293	15.0	165	102	48	145
65+	148	55	93	62.8	64	52	54	58

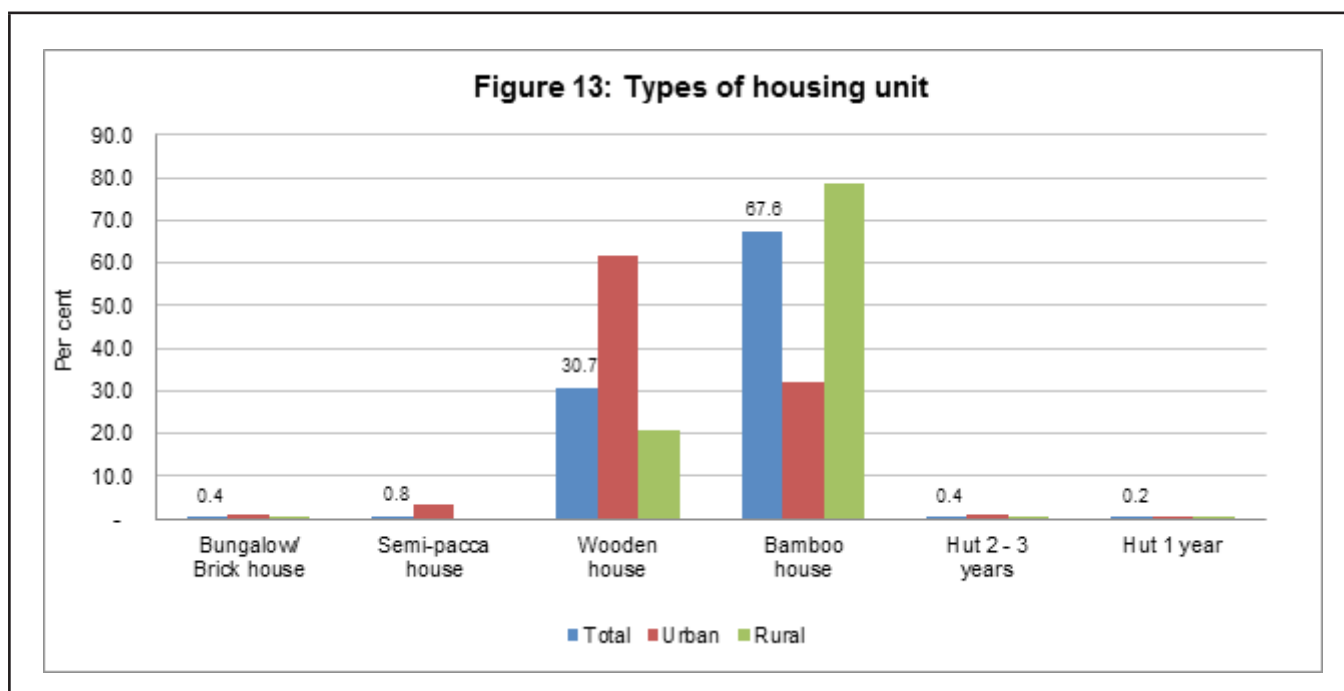
- Eleven in every 100 persons in Shardaw Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

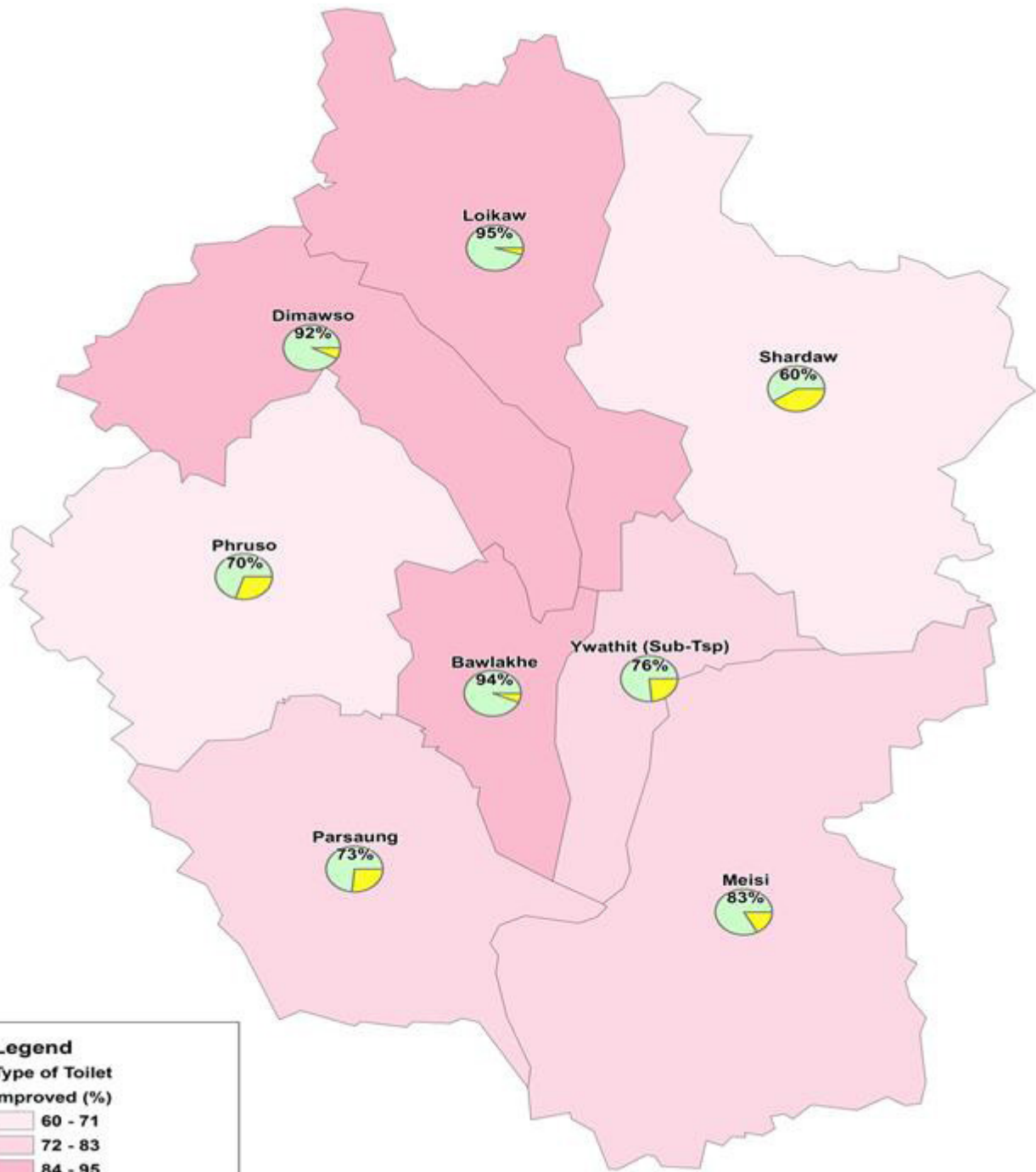
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	1,406	-	0.4	0.8	30.7	67.6	0.4	0.2	-
Urban	336	-	1.2	3.3	61.6	32.1	1.2	0.6	-
Rural	1,070	-	0.1	-	20.9	78.7	0.2	0.1	-



- The majority of the households in Shardaw Township are living in bamboo houses (67.6%) followed by households in wooden houses (30.7%).
- Some 61.6 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 78.7 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Legend
 Type of Toilet
 Improved (%)

- 60 - 71
- 72 - 83
- 84 - 95
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Kayah State	: 88.5%
Loikaw District	: 90.2%
Shardaw Township	: 59.5%

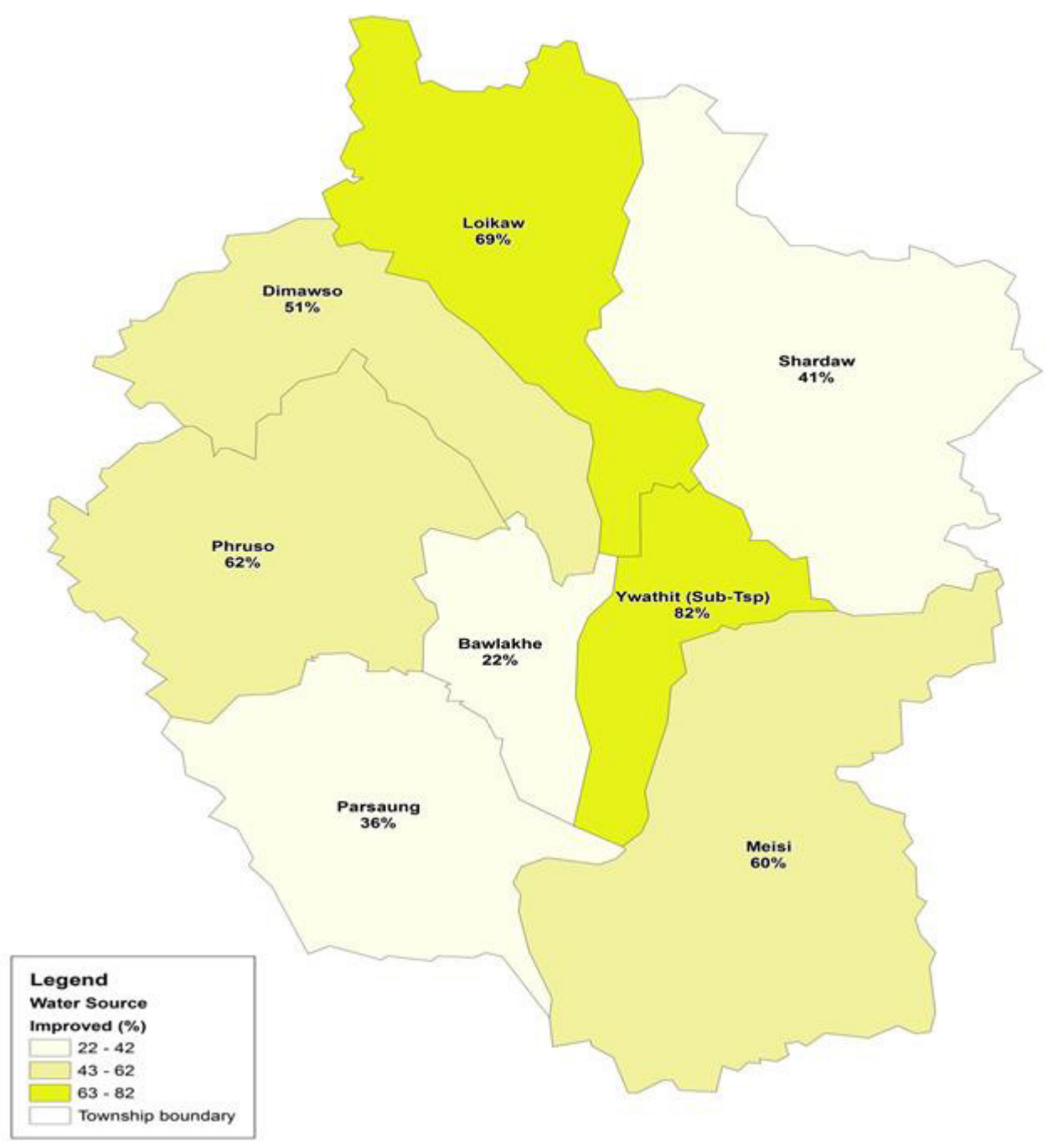
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.1	0.3	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		59.4	77.7	53.7
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>59.5</i>	<i>78.0</i>	<i>53.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		24.2	12.2	27.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.3	0.3	1.7
Other		2.6	3.3	2.3
None		12.4	6.2	14.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,406	336	1,070

- Some 59.5 per cent of the households in Shardaw Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (59.4%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kayah State, the proportion household using improved sanitation facilities of Shardaw Township is in the range of (60-71%).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kayah State is 88.5 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 12.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kayah State, it is 6.8 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Shardaw Township, 14.4 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Kayah State	: 58.3%
Loikaw District	: 61.4%
Shardaw Township	: 41.4%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		31.0	14.9	36.1
Tube well, borehole		0.4	1.8	-
Protected well/ Spring		10.0	31.5	3.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>41.4</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>39.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		16.0	31.5	11.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake		3.8	-	4.9
River/stream/ canal		31.7	13.7	37.4
Waterfall/ Rain water		5.6	0.3	7.3
Other		1.5	6.3	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>58.6</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>60.7</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,406	336	1,070

- In Shardaw Township, 41.4 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 Kayah State, the proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water is in the range of (22-42) per cent group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 31.7 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 31.0 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- About 58.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 60.7 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

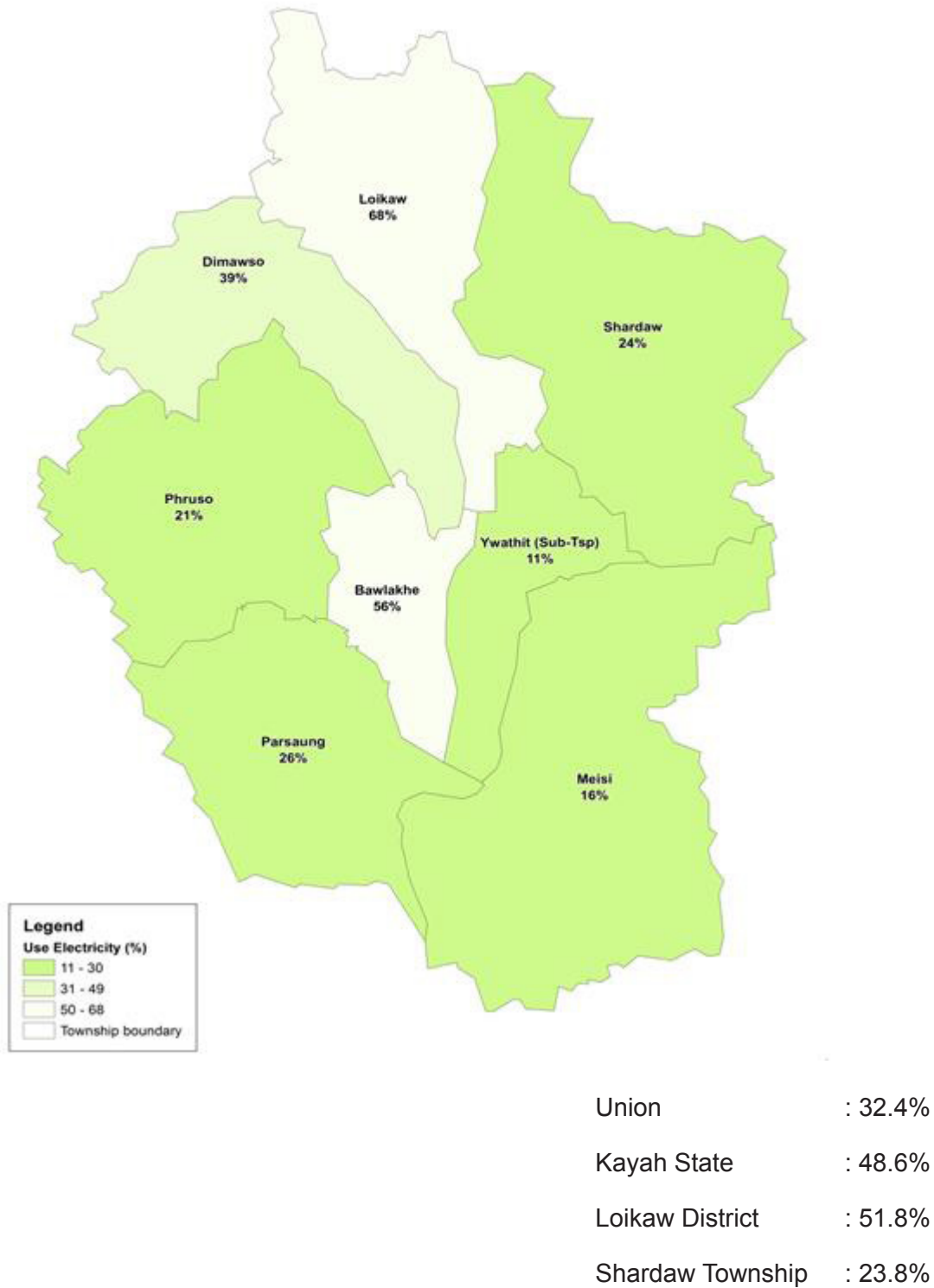


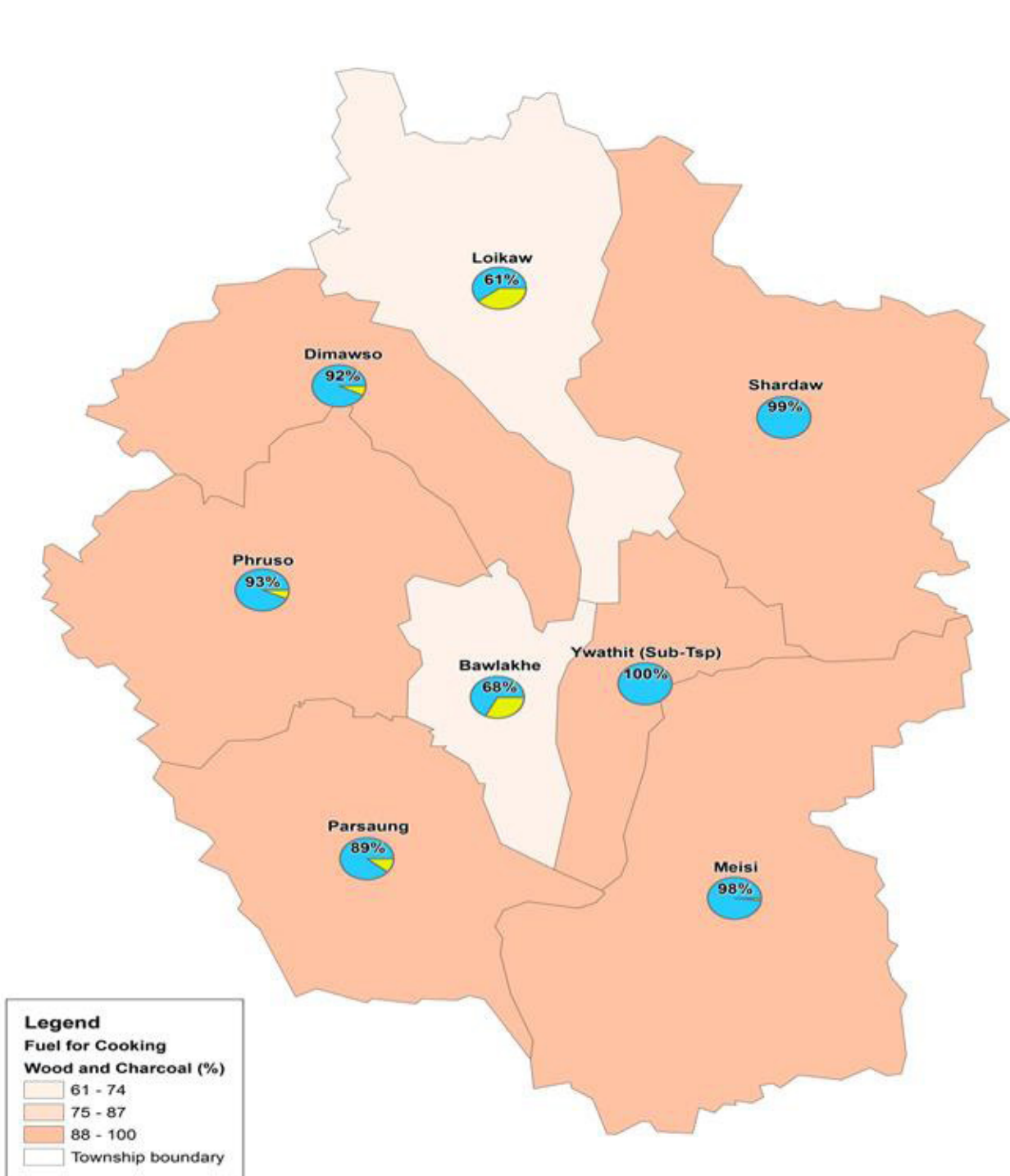
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		23.8	78.6	6.6
Kerosene		5.3	1.2	6.5
Candle		38.2	12.2	46.4
Battery		4.7	2.4	5.4
Generator (private)		0.1	-	0.2
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		19.5	5.1	24.0
Other		8.4	0.6	10.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,406	336	1,070

- In Shardaw Township, 23.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of (11-30) per cent group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Kayah State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kayah State is 48.6 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 38.2 per cent.
- In rural areas, 46.4 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Kayah State	: 77.1%
Loikaw District	: 75.5%
Shardaw 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	0.9	0.4
LPG		0.1	-	0.1
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.3
BioGas		0.1	-	0.1
Firewood		98.8	98.2	99.0
Charcoal		0.3	0.6	0.2
Coal		-	-	-
Other		0.1	0.3	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,406	336	1,070

- In Shardaw Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 98.8 per cent using firewood and 0.3 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 99.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.2 per cent use charcoal.

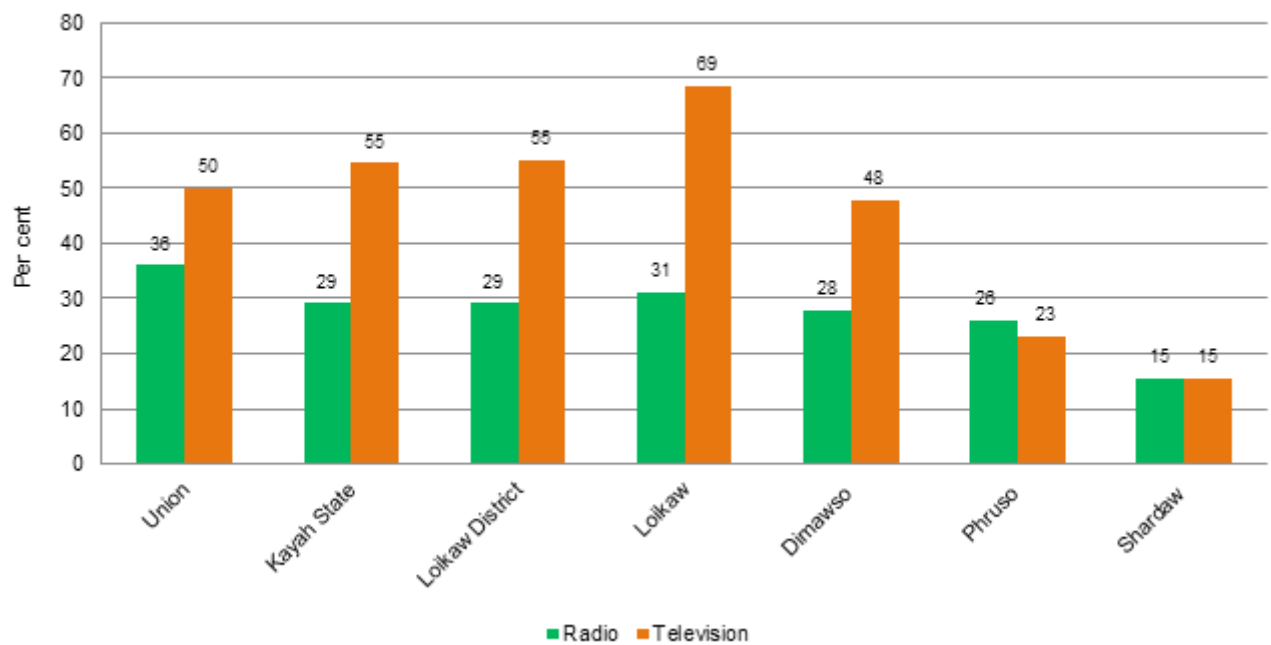
Communication and related amenities

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	1,406	15.4	15.4	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	74.5	0.1
Urban	336	26.8	51.2	4.8	0.9	2.1	-	40.2	-
Rural	1,070	11.9	4.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	85.2	0.1

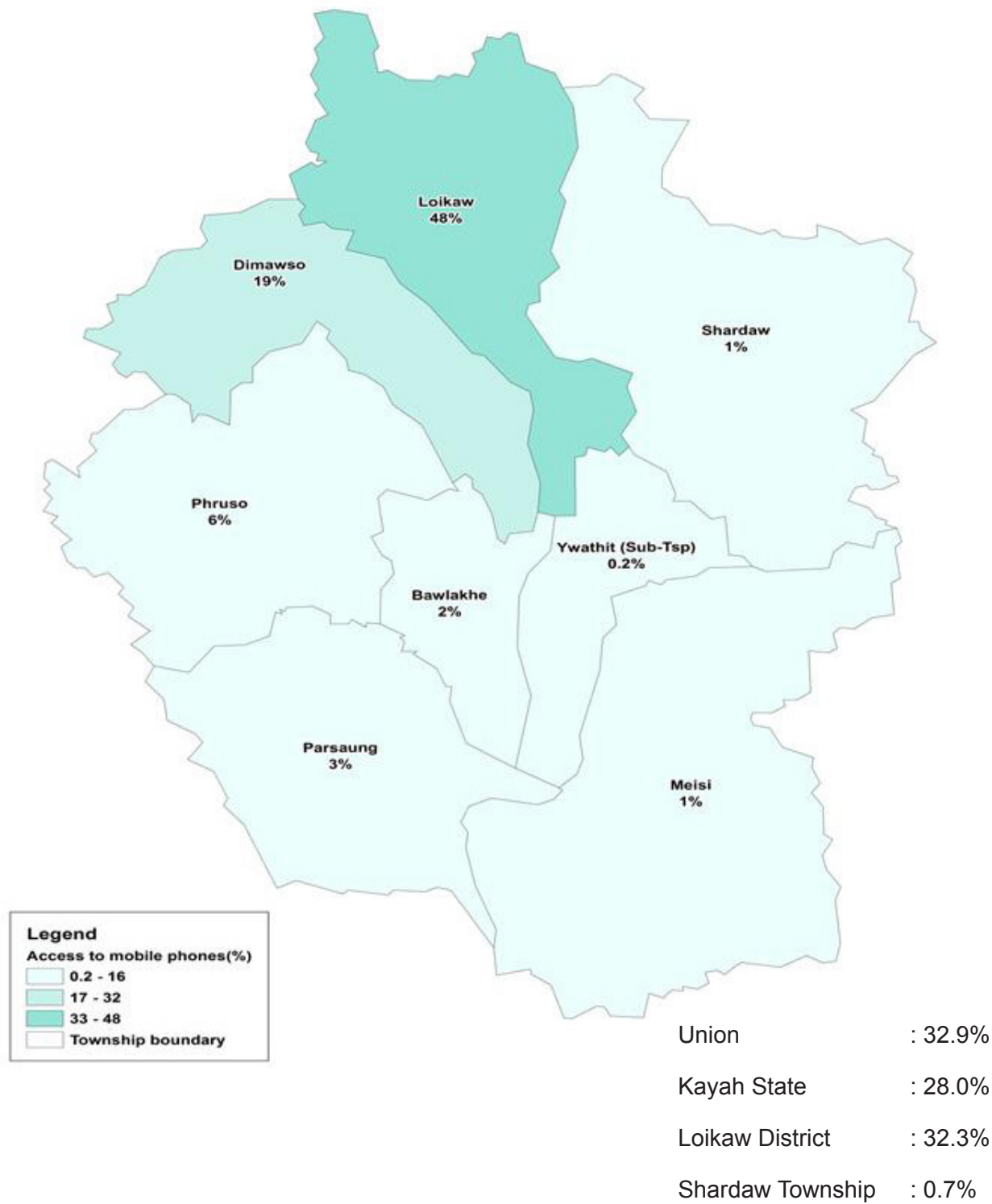
- About 15.4 per cent of the households in Shardaw Township have access to radio and television, respectively. These are the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Up to 51.2 per cent and 11.9 per cent of households in urban areas and rural areas have access to television and radio respectively and are highest in these areas.

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



- In Shardaw Township, about 15.4% households have access to television and about one in ten households (15.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 0.7 per cent of the households in Shardaw Township reported having mobile phones while it is 28.0 per cent in Kayah State.

Transportation items

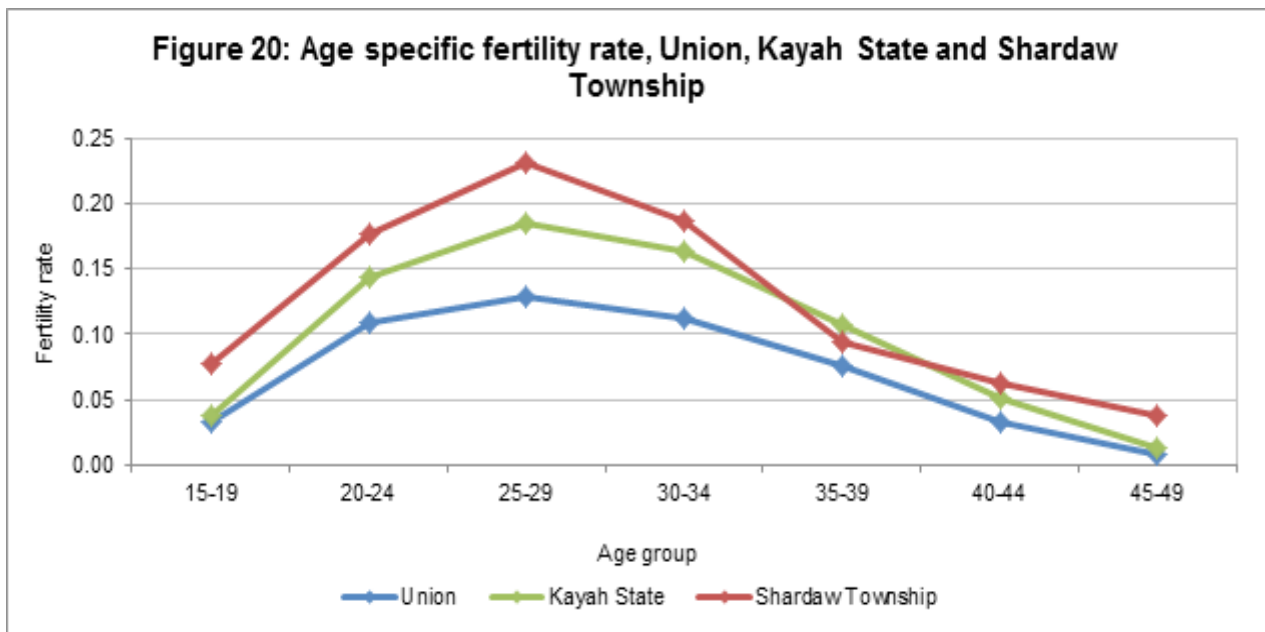
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Kayah State	57,274	1,906	34,423	18,007	5,229	309	144	8,824
Urban	14,668	1,077	10,866	7,554	758	55	40	545
Rural	42,606	829	23,557	10,453	4,471	254	104	8,279
Loikaw District	49,158	1,723	30,578	17,324	5,024	232	62	8,124
Urban	12,748	1,006	9,697	7,059	688	46	14	328
Rural	36,410	717	20,881	10,265	4,336	186	48	7,796
Shardaw Township	1,406	14	300	73	19	1	1	143
Urban	336	7	137	49	12	-	-	73
Rural	1,070	7	163	24	7	1	1	70

- In Shardaw Township, 21.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 10.2 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.

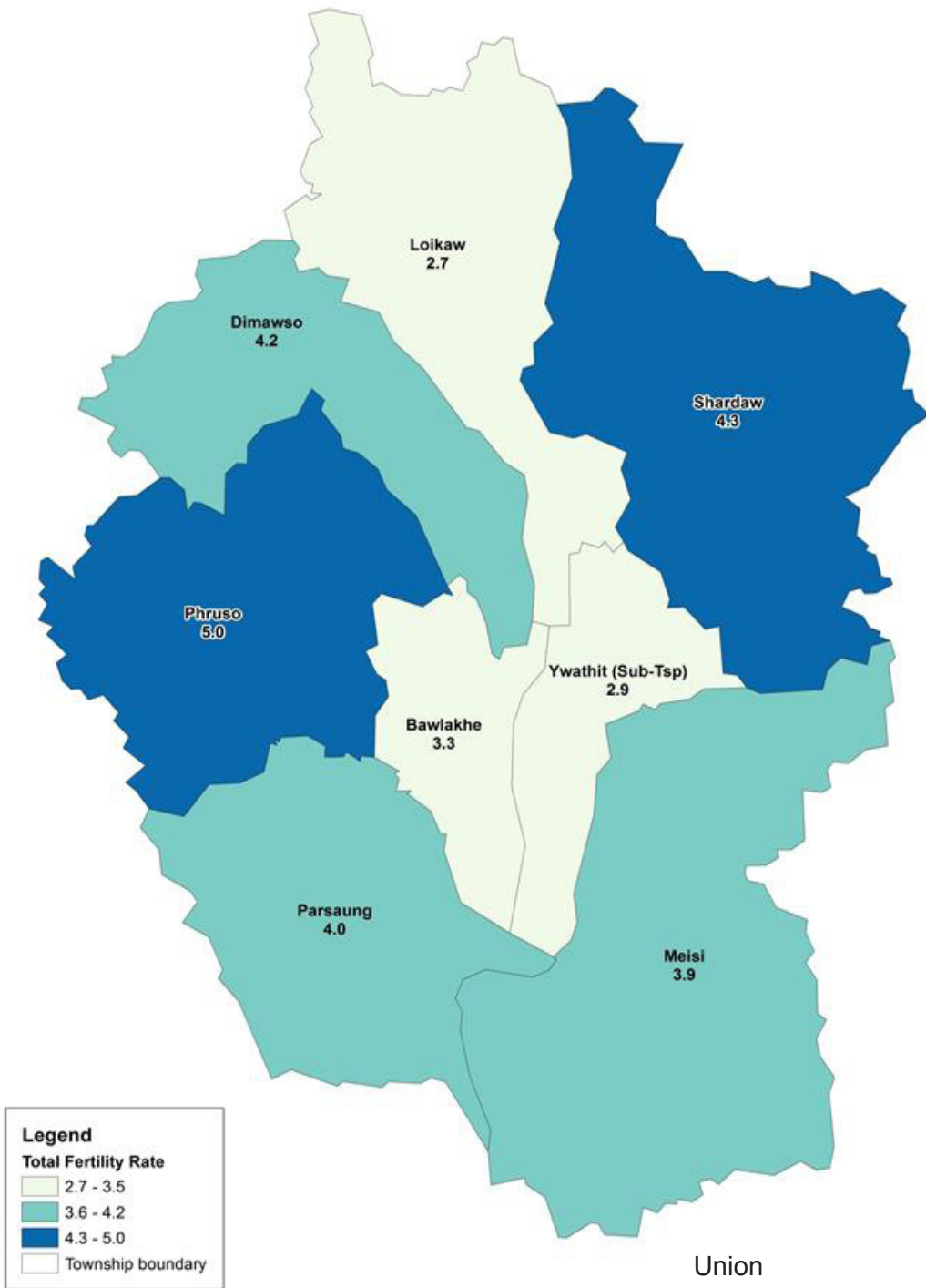
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



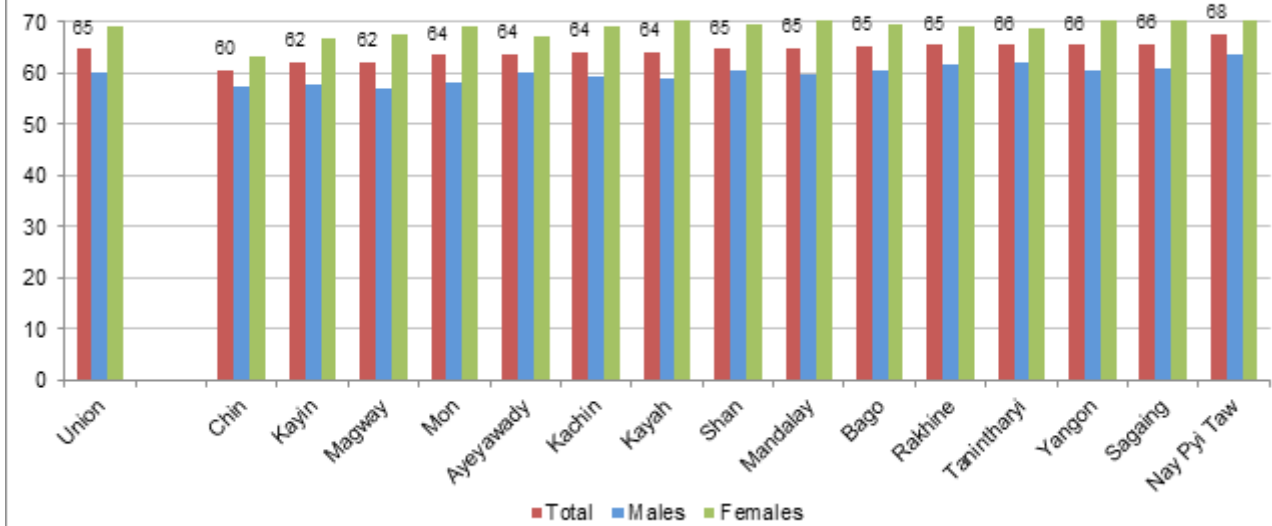
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.3 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kayah State	: 3.5
Loikaw District	: 3.5
Shardaw Township	: 4.3

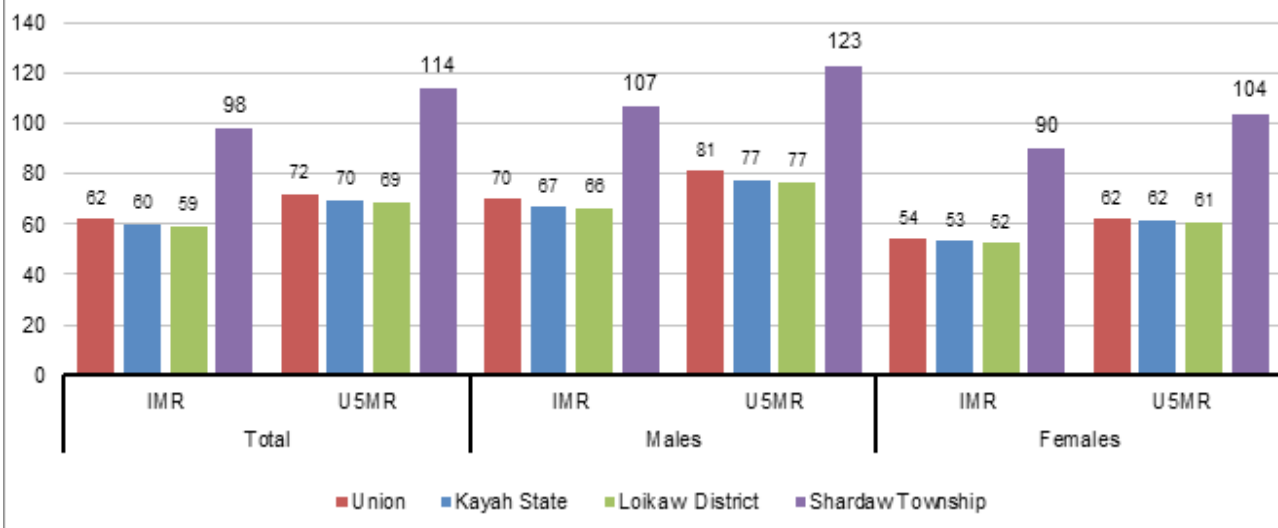
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Kayah State is 64.3 years and is slightly lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.2 years is higher than that of the males at 59.1 years.

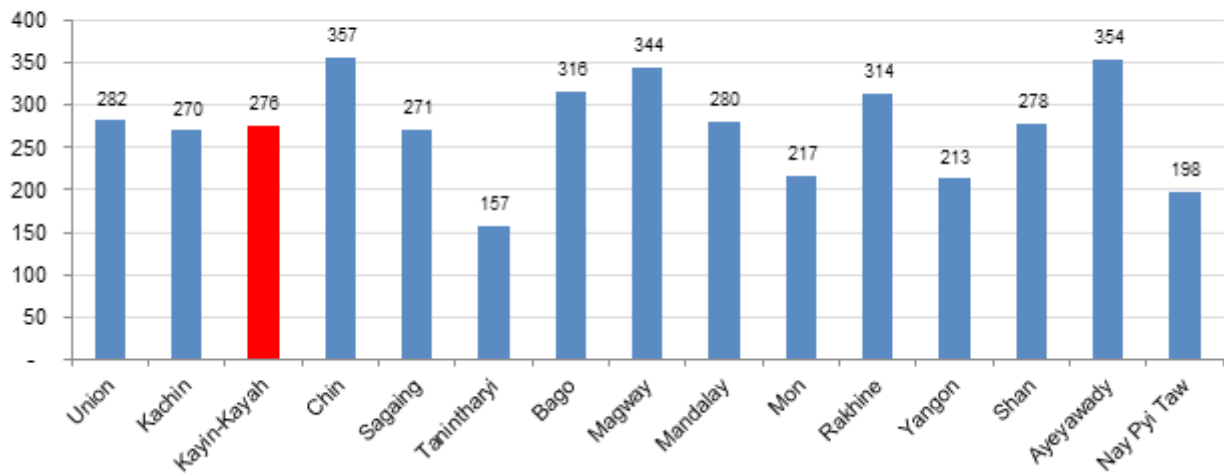
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Loikaw District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Loikaw District is 59 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 69 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Shardaw Township are higher than those in Kayah State and Loikaw District. The Infant mortality in Shardaw is 98 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 114 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Kayah State, there are 276 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 Kayah State is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);

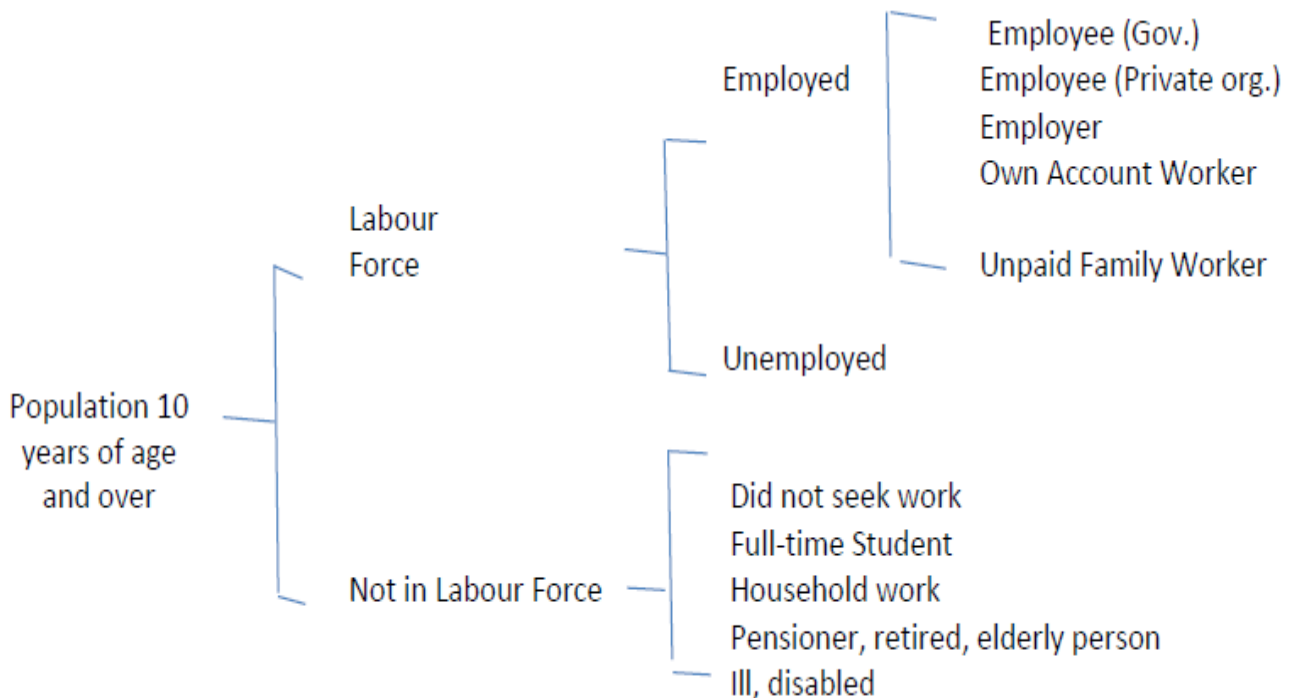
(b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);

(c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);

(d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

<http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census>

