

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, TAUNGGYI DISTRICT

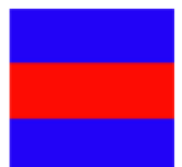
Hsihseng Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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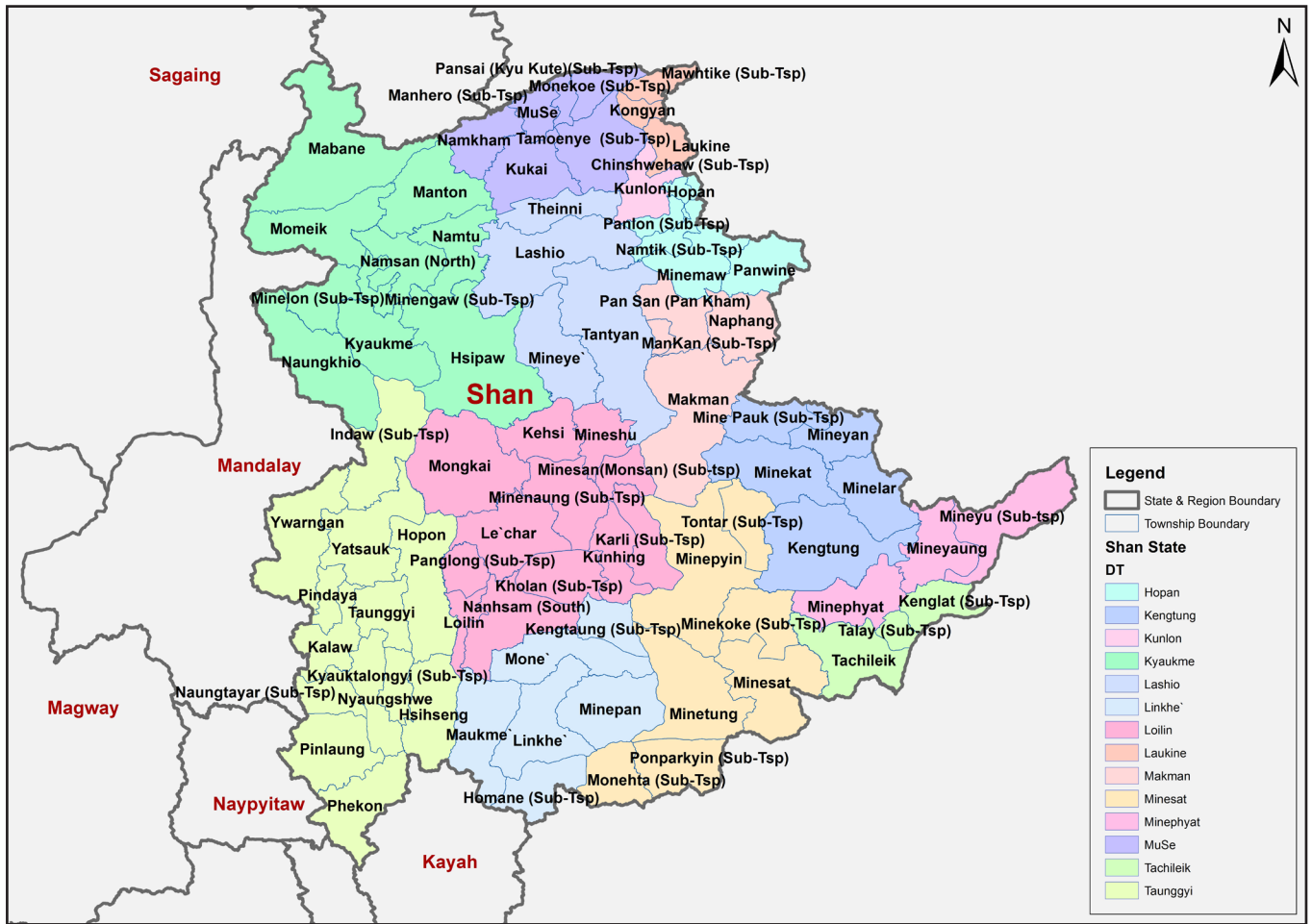
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Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Hsihseng Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	153,032 ²	
Population males	74,736 (48.8%)	
Population females	78,296 (51.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	7.9%	
Area (Km²)	2,048.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	74.7 persons	
Median age	21.6 years	
Number of wards	6	
Number of village tracts	13	
Number of private households	32,771	
Percentage of female headed households	19.2%	
Mean household size	4.5 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	36.4%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	60.5%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.1%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	65.3	
Child dependency ratio	60.2	
Old dependency ratio	5.1	
Ageing index	8.5	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	96	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	77.9%	
Male	86.9%	
Female	69.8%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,813	4.5
Walking	2,388	1.6
Seeing	3,393	2.2
Hearing	2,245	1.5
Remembering	2,478	1.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	79,196	68.6	
Associate Scrutiny	98	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	168	0.1	
National Registration	1,116	1.0	
Religious	513	0.4	
Temporary Registration	100	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	26	< 0.1	
None	34,178	29.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	86.3%	92.1%	80.7%
Unemployment rate	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
Employment to population ratio	85.5%	91.3%	80.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	29,998	91.5	
Renter	746	2.3	
Provided free (individually)	1,238	3.8	
Government quarters	636	1.9	
Private company quarters	103	0.3	
Other	50	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.9%		17.4%
Bamboo	58.0%	53.1%	0.1%
Earth	0.7%	0.4%	
Wood	24.3%	37.3%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		82.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	15.6%	8.5%	0.1%
Other	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	< 0.1	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	21	0.1	
Firewood	30,910	94.3	
Charcoal	1,774	5.4	
Coal	24	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,285	3.9
Kerosene	444	1.4
Candle	4,630	14.1
Battery	2,821	8.6
Generator (private)	1,257	3.8
Water mill (private)	3,533	10.8
Solar system/energy	18,548	56.6
Other	253	0.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	7,924	24.2
Tube well, borehole	774	2.4
Protected well/spring	5,968	18.2
Bottled/purifier water	858	2.6
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>15,524</i>	<i>47.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	4,340	13.2
Pool/pond/lake	5,495	16.8
River/stream/canal	3,580	10.9
Waterfall/rainwater	2,160	6.6
Other	1,672	5.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>17,247</i>	<i>52.6</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	7,901	24.1
Tube well, borehole	622	1.9
Protected well/spring	4,928	15.0
Unprotected well/spring	3,881	11.8
Pool/pond/lake	6,007	18.3
River/stream/canal	5,623	17.2
Waterfall/rainwater	2,165	6.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	1,635	5.0

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	178	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	25,331	77.3
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>25,509</i>	<i>77.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	5,337	16.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	231	0.7
Other	676	2.1
None	1,018	3.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	8,087	24.7
Television	16,568	50.6
Landline phone	1,042	3.2
Mobile phone	4,755	14.5
Computer	325	1.0
Internet at home	580	1.8
Households with none of the items	13,662	41.7
Households with all of the items	51	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	701	2.1
Motorcycle/Moped	18,774	57.3
Bicycle	2,624	8.0
4-Wheel tractor	2,775	8.5
Canoe/Boat	414	1.3
Motor boat	273	0.8
Cart (bullock)	8,501	25.9

Note: ¹ Population figures for Hsihseng 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 Hsihseng 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 Hsihseng Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	153,032 *		
Males	74,736		
Females	78,296		
Sex ratio	96 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	7.9%		
Area (Km ²)	2,048.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	74.7 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	13		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	147,902	11,272	136,630
Number of conventional households	32,771	2,649	30,122
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Hsihseng Township, there are more females than males with 96 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (7.9%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Hsihseng Township is 75 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Hsihseng Township. This is greater 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; Hsihseng Township (Taunggyi District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	32,771	153,032	74,736	78,296
	Ward	2,649	12,073	6,029	6,044
1	Ho Hke(W)	499	2,280	1,228	1,052
2	Min Ga Lar(W)	236	977	468	509
3	Thi Ri(W)	269	1,110	540	570
4	Aung Tha Pyay(W)	375	1,758	834	924
5	Aung Chan Thar(W)	895	3,996	1,884	2,112
6	Mya Kan Thar(W)	375	1,952	1,075	877
	Village Tract	30,122	140,959	68,707	72,252
1	Hsihseng(VT)	3,746	18,206	8,914	9,292
2	Ta Bet(VT)	1,611	7,208	3,619	3,589
3	Taung (East)(VT)	2,567	12,700	6,160	6,540
4	Pin Son(VT)	1,908	9,077	4,473	4,604
5	Kone Hsut(VT)	1,122	4,912	2,410	2,502
6	Bant Bwee(VT)	1,348	6,164	2,974	3,190
7	Loi Yun Nar Than(VT)	1,569	7,368	3,595	3,773
8	Par Law Par Kei(VT)	5,306	24,654	11,770	12,884
9	Nar Hkaik(VT)	2,510	11,832	5,876	5,956
10	Pong Inn(VT)	495	2,025	986	1,039
11	Nawng Mun(VT)	1,702	7,836	3,823	4,013
12	Loi Put(VT)	3,270	15,422	7,453	7,969
13	Ban Yin(VT)	2,968	13,555	6,654	6,901

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Hsihseng Township

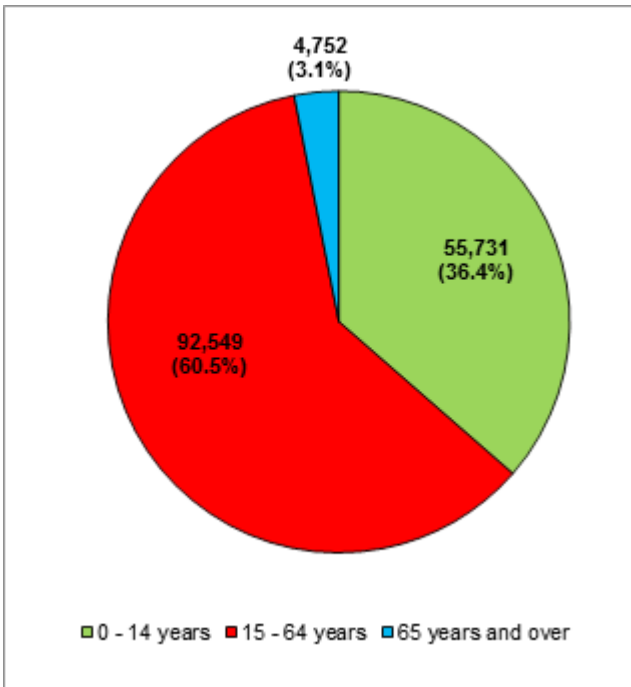
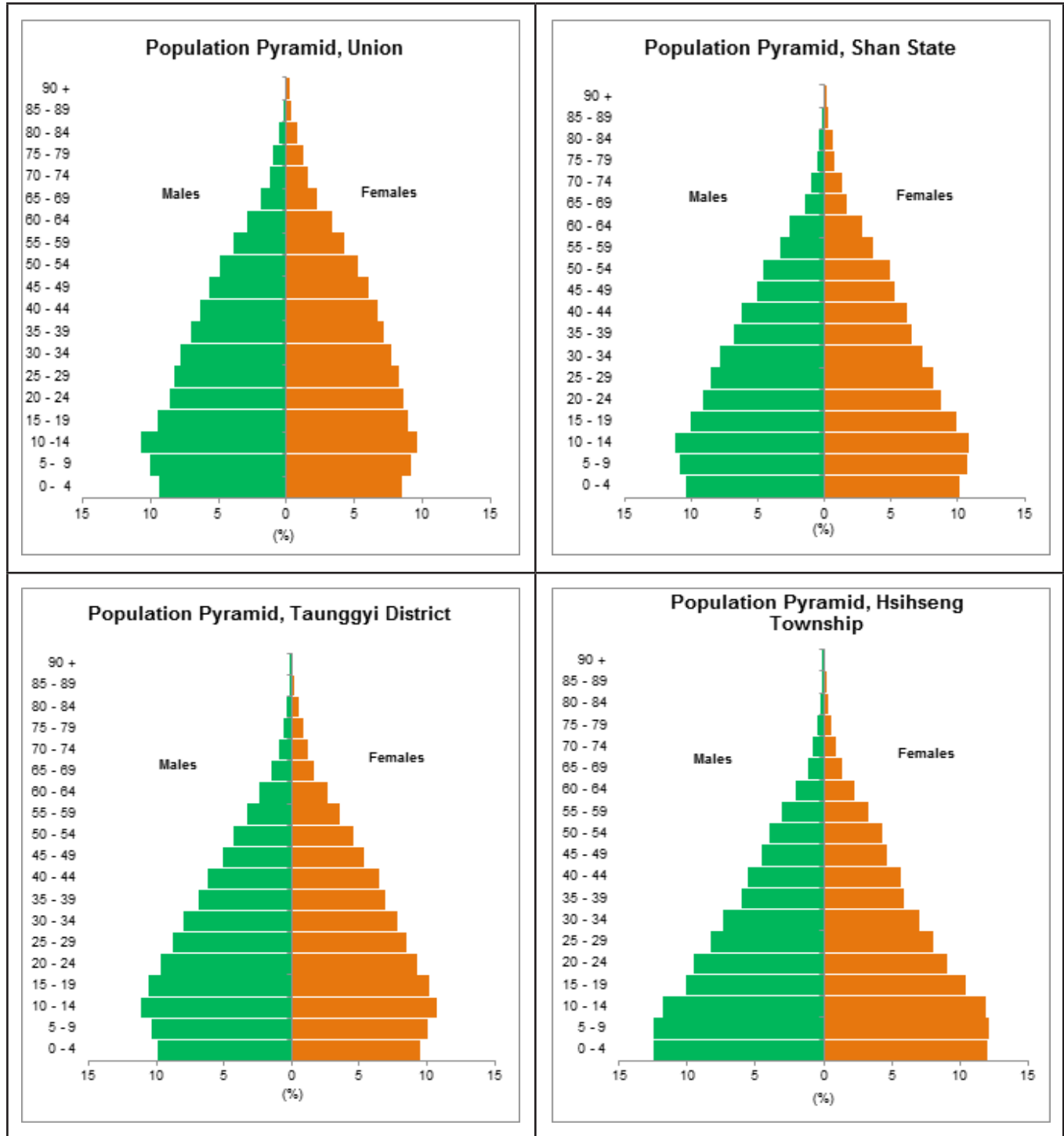


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Hsihseng Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	153,032	74,736	78,296
0 - 4	18,781	9,348	9,433
5 - 9	18,846	9,326	9,520
10 - 14	18,104	8,791	9,313
15 - 19	15,712	7,566	8,146
20 - 24	14,181	7,079	7,102
25 - 29	12,488	6,221	6,267
30 - 34	10,988	5,479	5,509
35 - 39	9,125	4,478	4,647
40 - 44	8,612	4,164	4,448
45 - 49	6,998	3,384	3,614
50 - 54	6,341	3,003	3,338
55 - 59	4,832	2,279	2,553
60 - 64	3,272	1,538	1,734
65 - 69	1,870	824	1,046
70 - 74	1,339	600	739
75 - 79	766	321	445
80 - 84	469	206	263
85 - 89	227	97	130
90 +	81	32	49

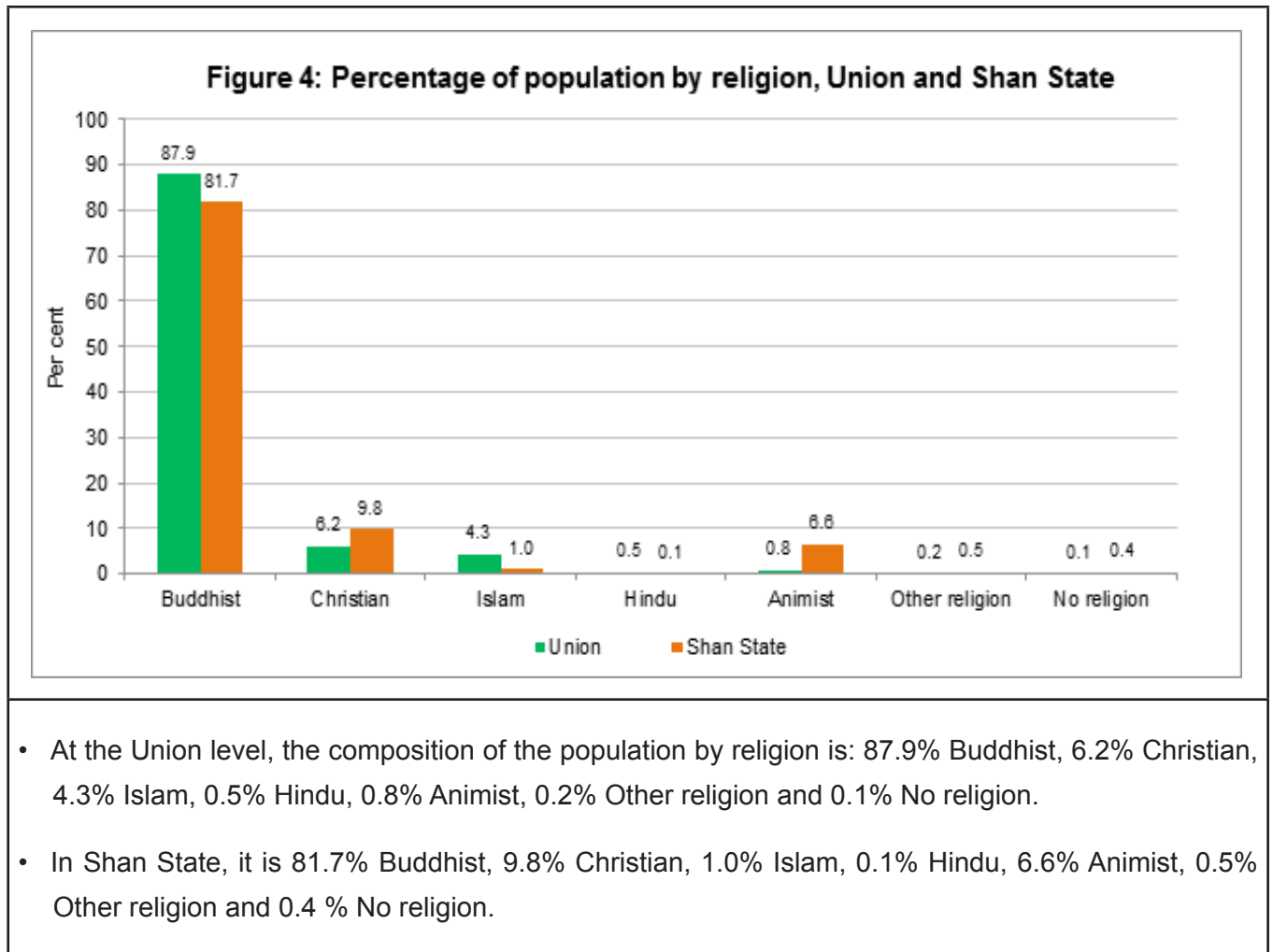
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Hsihseng Township is 60.5 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer 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 Hsihseng Township)



- The birth rate has been increasing in Hsihseng Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Hsihseng Township.
- There are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,556	1,794	1,762	1,028	503	525
6	3,653	1,807	1,846	2,614	1,256	1,358
7	3,907	1,871	2,036	3,287	1,555	1,732
8	3,544	1,692	1,852	3,067	1,456	1,611
9	3,615	1,607	2,008	3,171	1,428	1,743
10	3,456	1,524	1,932	2,901	1,281	1,620
11	3,199	1,357	1,842	2,498	1,077	1,421
12	3,411	1,476	1,935	2,315	1,041	1,274
13	3,247	1,371	1,876	1,838	821	1,017
14	2,894	1,244	1,650	1,212	527	685
15	2,941	1,336	1,605	887	398	489
16	2,979	1,364	1,615	634	284	350
17	2,995	1,398	1,597	446	179	267
18	3,306	1,536	1,770	352	136	216
19	2,893	1,396	1,497	192	75	117
20	3,268	1,555	1,713	107	45	62
21	2,669	1,268	1,401	84	38	46
22	2,585	1,254	1,331	38	20	18
23	2,726	1,367	1,359	33	23	10
24	2,382	1,165	1,217	26	13	13
25	2,626	1,319	1,307	16	10	6
26	2,141	1,049	1,092	22	10	12
27	2,343	1,080	1,263	5	2	3
28	2,648	1,266	1,382	14	5	9
29	2,326	1,152	1,174	11	7	4

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

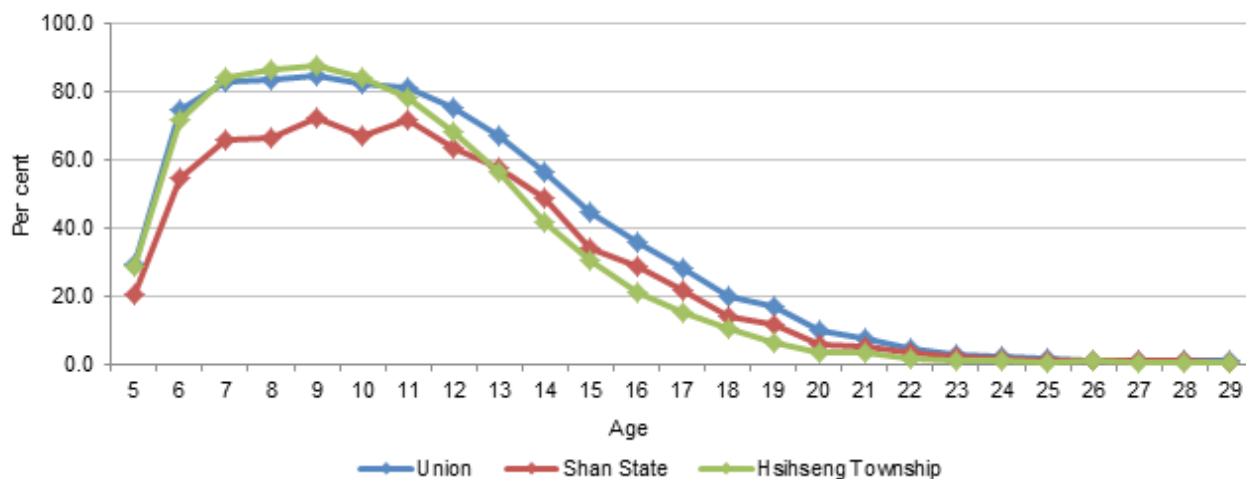
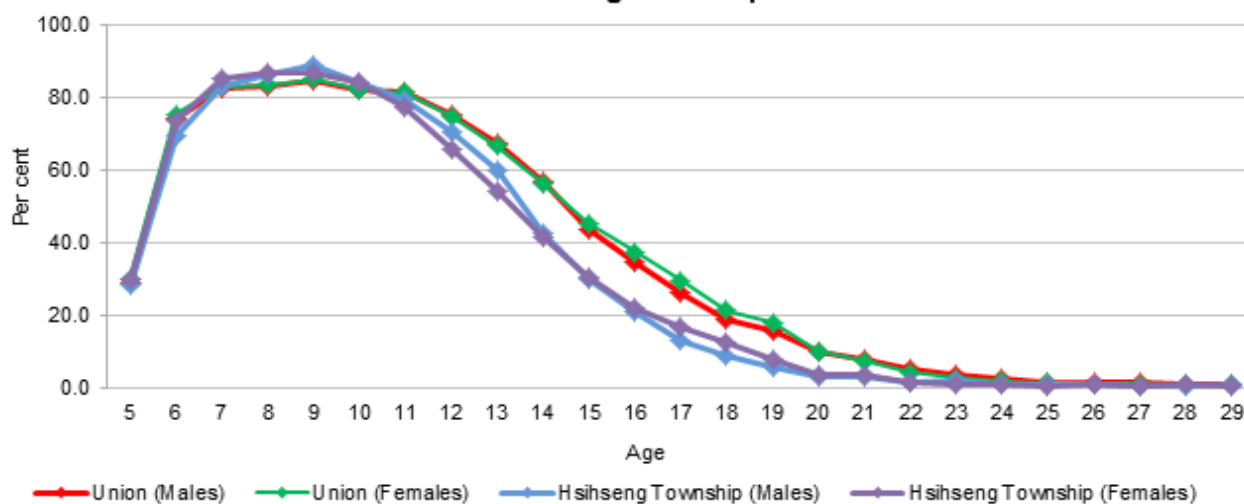
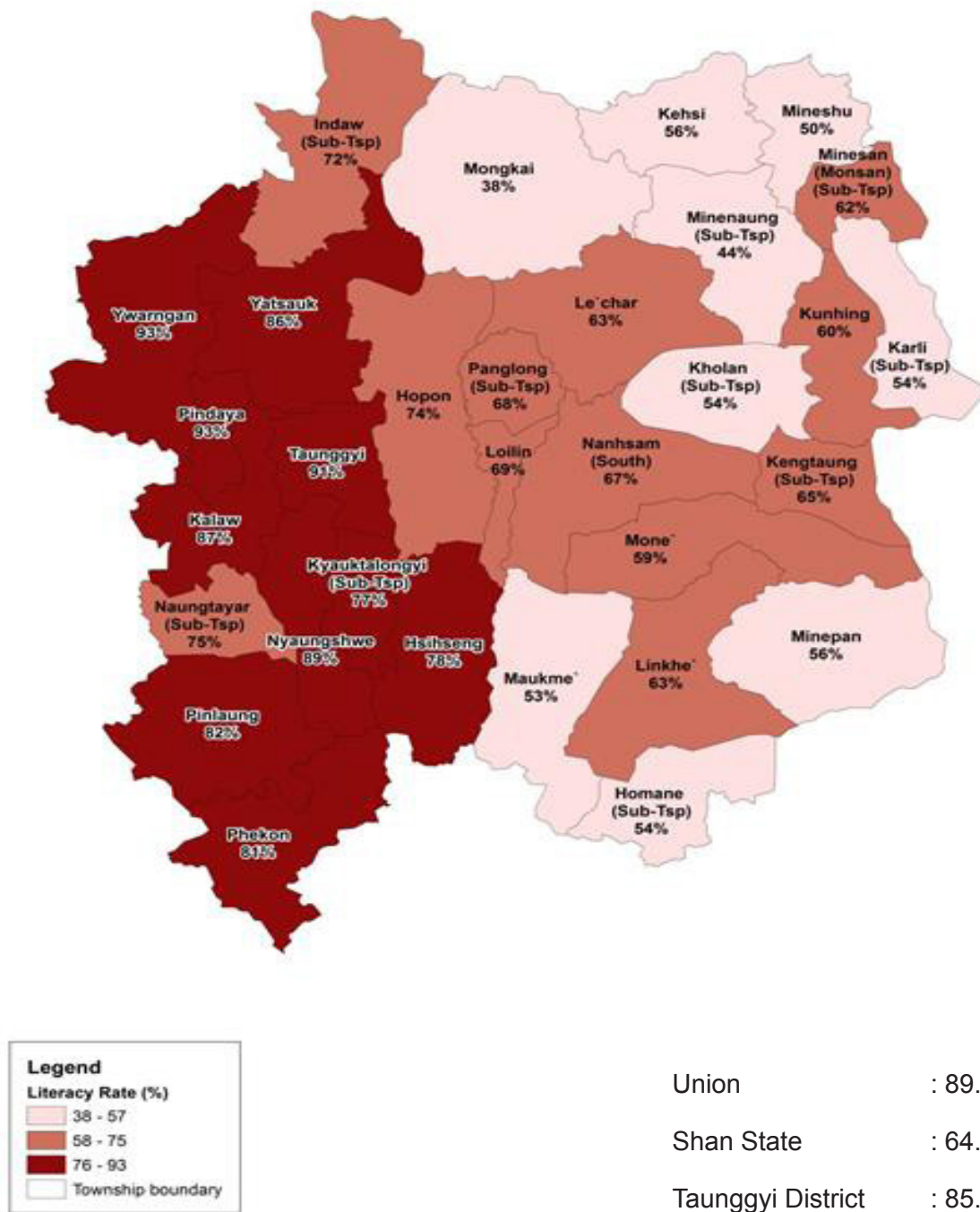


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Hsihseng Township



- School attendance in Hsihseng Township drops starting from age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Hsihseng Township is declining from age 11 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Taunggyi District	: 85.2%
Hsihseng Township	: 77.9%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	28,744	92.9
Males	13,639	94.5
Females	15,105	91.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Hsihseng Township is 77.9 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) but is lower than the literacy rate of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 69.8 per cent and for the males it is 86.9 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 92.9 per cent with 91.4 per cent for females and 94.5 per cent for males.

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

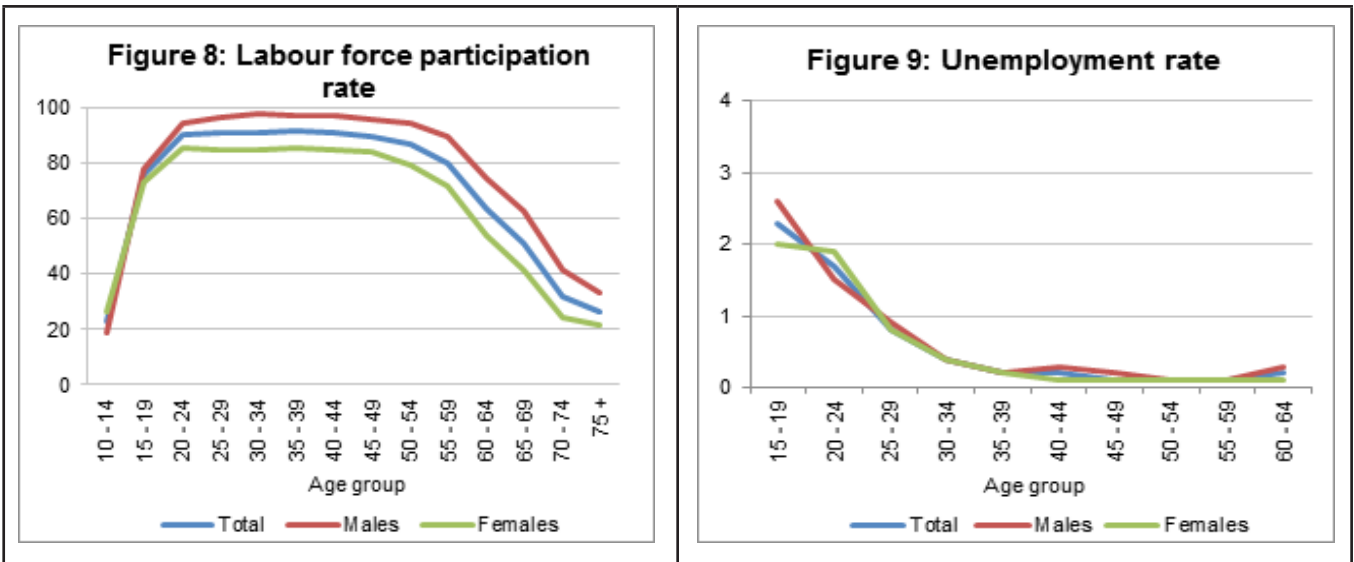
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	67,408	20,392	30.3	16,114	10,020	7,952	3,134	61	1,681	81	36	7,937
Urban	5,844	927	15.9	1,170	936	1,193	740	15	598	12	9	244
Rural	61,564	19,465	31.6	14,944	9,084	6,759	2,394	46	1,083	69	27	7,693
Males	32,626	6,453	19.8	8,483	5,628	4,647	1,750	38	706	30	17	4,874
Females	34,782	13,939	40.1	7,631	4,392	3,305	1,384	23	975	51	19	3,063

- Some 30.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 19.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 40.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 14.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.5 per cent has completed university/college education.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 31.6 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	22.8	18.6	26.7	2.2	3.1	1.5
15 - 19	75.5	78.0	73.2	2.3	2.6	2.0
20 - 24	90.0	94.5	85.5	1.7	1.5	1.9
25 - 29	90.8	96.7	85.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
30 - 34	91.2	97.6	85.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
35 - 39	91.3	97.3	85.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
40 - 44	90.6	97.1	84.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
45 - 49	89.7	96.0	83.8	0.1	0.2	0.1
50 - 54	86.5	94.6	79.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
55 - 59	80.2	89.6	71.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
60 - 64	63.6	74.7	53.7	0.2	0.3	0.1
65 - 69	50.8	62.9	41.3	0.1	0.2	-
70 - 74	32.0	41.5	24.4	-	-	-
75+	26.6	33.1	21.8	0.5	0.9	-
15 - 24	82.4	86.0	78.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
15 - 64	86.3	92.1	80.7	0.9	0.9	0.8



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Hsihseng Township is 86.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 80.7 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 92.1 per cent.
- In Hsihseng Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 22.8 per cent. (Males 18.6% and Females 26.7%)
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Hsihseng Township is 0.9 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (0.9%) and for females (0.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 2.0 per cent.

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

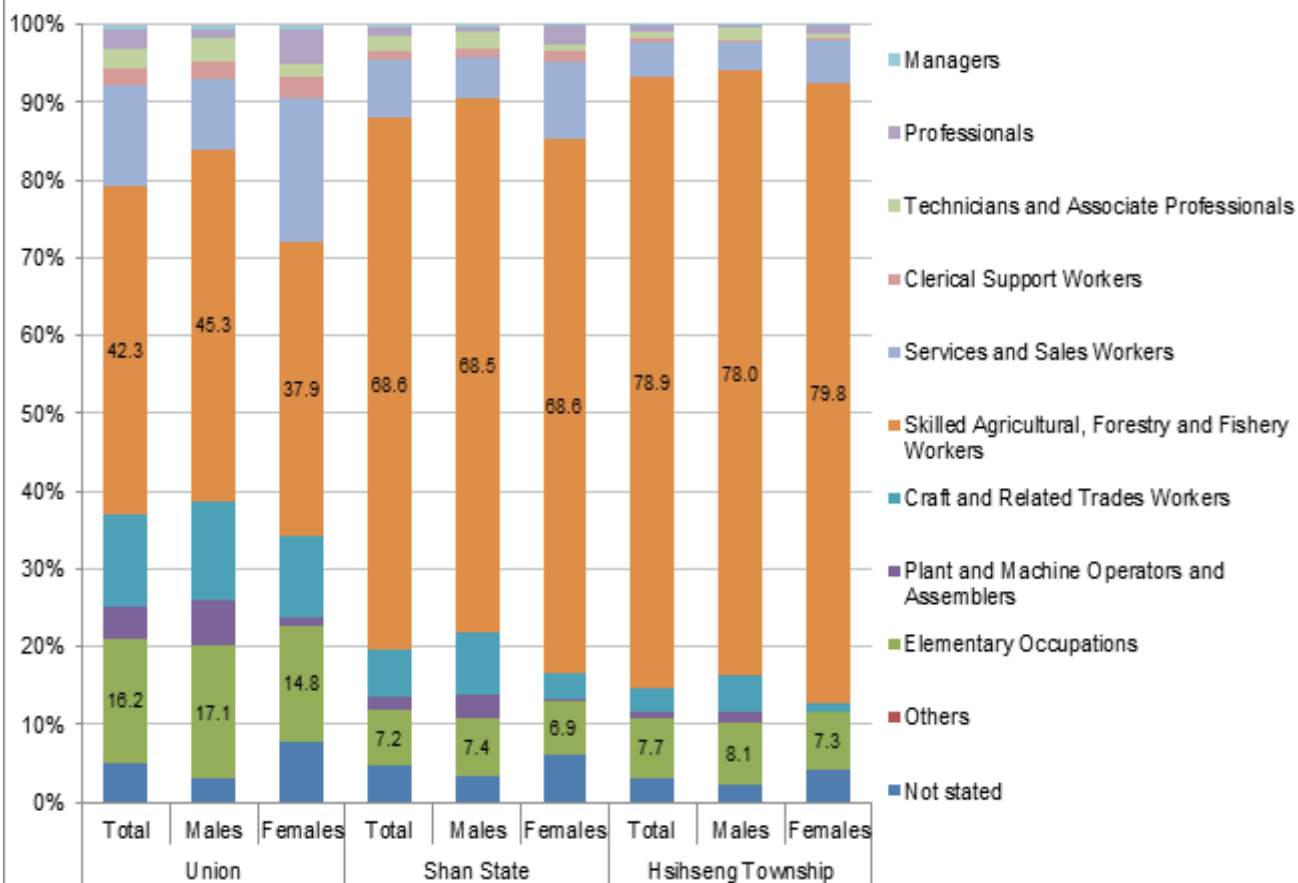
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	29,647	0.9	49.6	23.9	13.4	2.0	10.2
Males	11,803	1.4	59.1	4.2	12.7	2.6	20.1
Females	17,844	0.5	43.4	36.9	13.8	1.7	3.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 59.1 per cent of males and 43.4 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	77,618	40,030	37,588	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	149	79	70	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professionals	519	91	428	0.7	0.2	1.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	793	656	137	1.0	1.6	0.4
Clerical Support Workers	247	140	107	0.3	0.3	0.3
Services and Sales Workers	3,440	1,368	2,072	4.4	3.4	5.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	61,210	31,217	29,993	78.9	78.0	79.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,270	1,861	409	2.9	4.6	1.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	538	499	39	0.7	1.2	0.1
Elementary Occupations	5,977	3,231	2,746	7.7	8.1	7.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,475	888	1,587	3.2	2.2	4.2

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



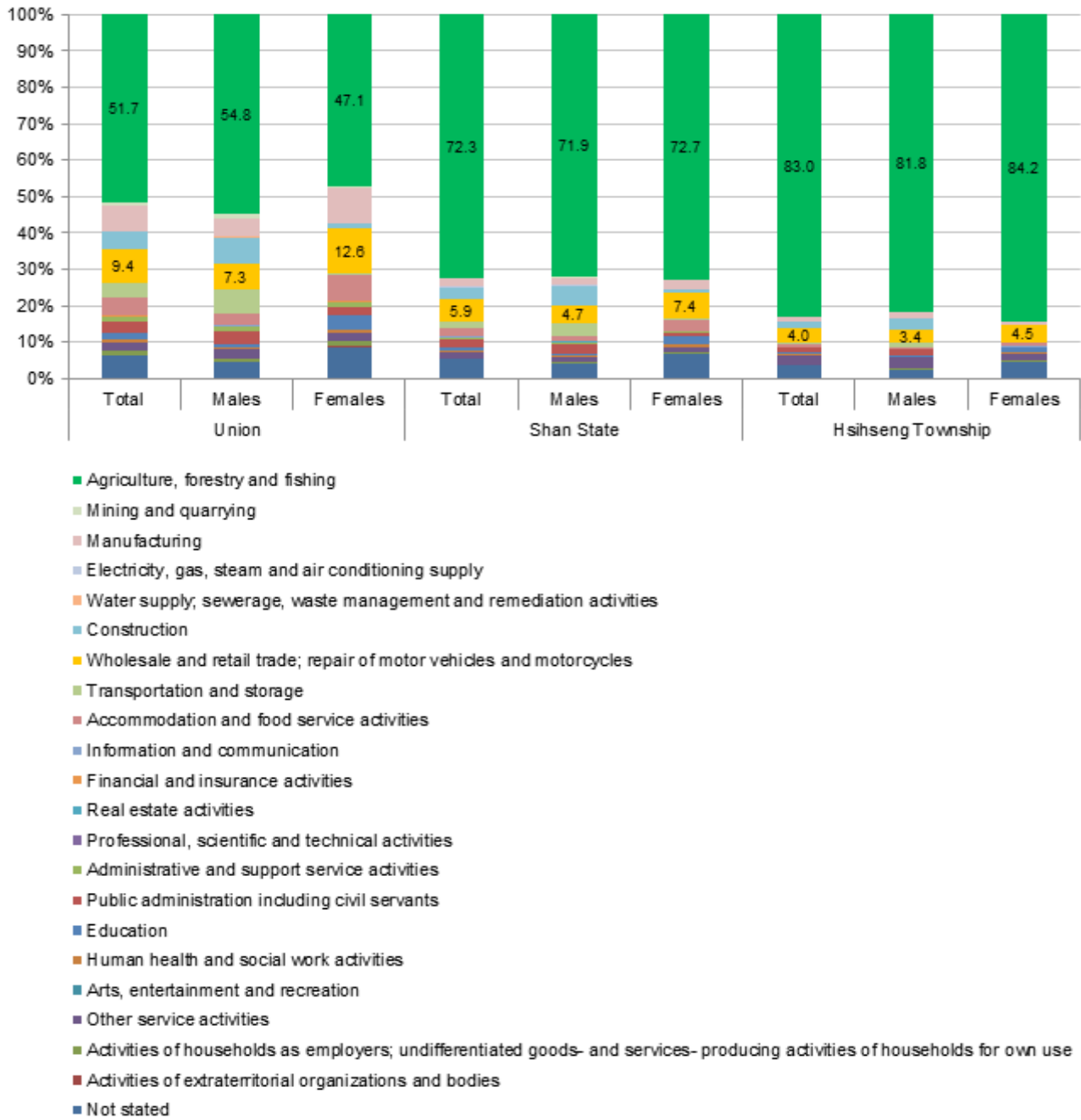
- In Hsihseng Township, 78.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 7.7 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 78.0 per cent of males and 79.8 per cent of females are skilled 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	77,618	40,030	37,588	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	64,424	32,760	31,664	83.0	81.8	84.2
Mining and quarrying	43	34	9	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	1,020	706	314	1.3	1.8	0.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15	15	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	12	11	1	*	*	*
Construction	1,290	1,159	131	1.7	2.9	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,069	1,361	1,708	4.0	3.4	4.5
Transportation and storage	511	498	13	0.7	1.2	*
Accommodation and food service activities	726	256	470	0.9	0.6	1.3
Information and communication	21	14	7	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	6	2	4	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	14	10	4	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	46	31	15	0.1	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	820	695	125	1.1	1.7	0.3
Education	547	78	469	0.7	0.2	1.2
Human health and social work activities	160	75	85	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	31	26	5	*	0.1	*
Other service activities	1,918	1,142	776	2.5	2.9	2.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	303	168	135	0.4	0.4	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	2,641	988	1,653	3.4	2.5	4.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



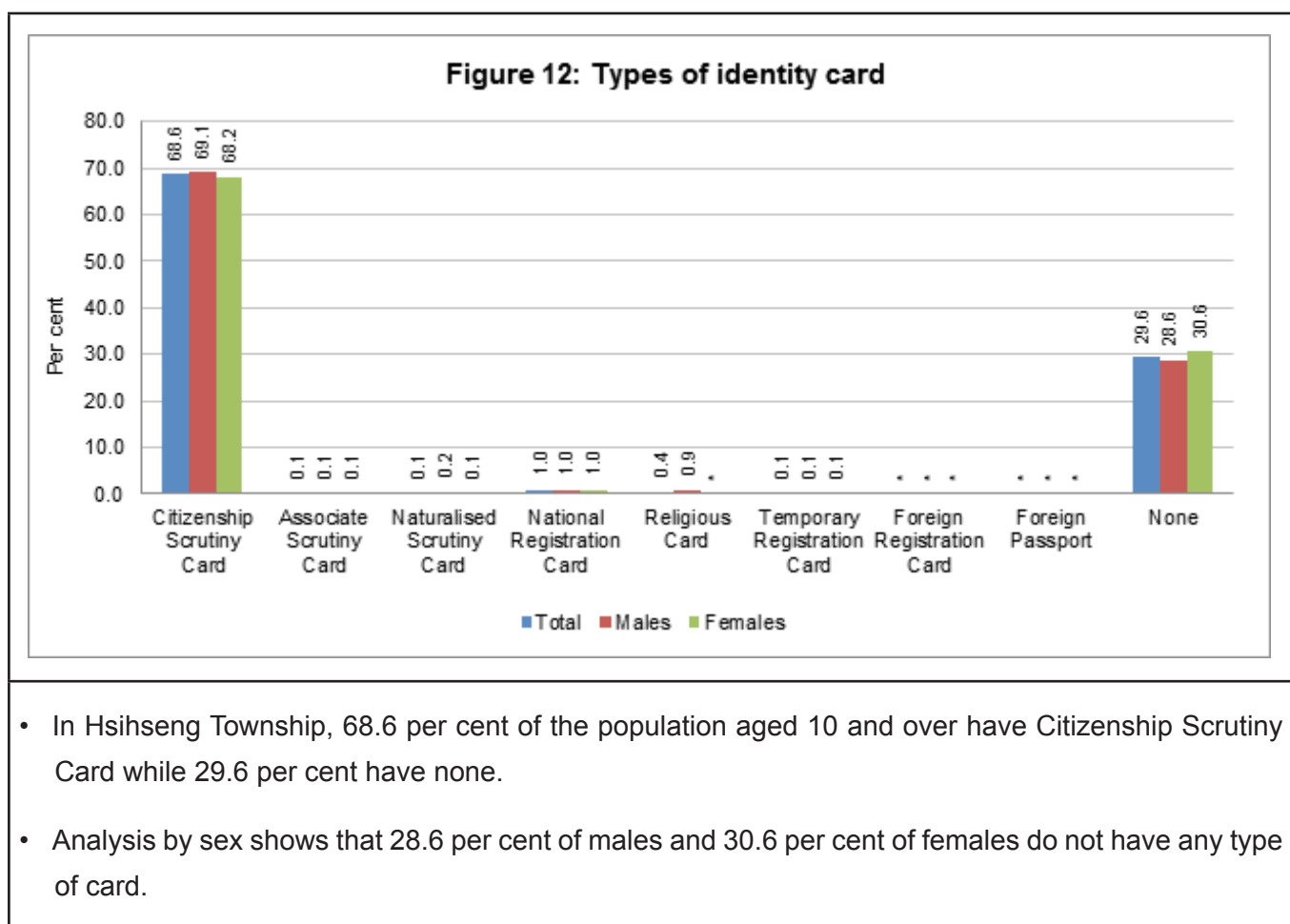
- In Hsihseng Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 83.0 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 4.0 per cent.
- There are 81.8 per cent of males and 84.2 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 5.9 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” 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	79,196	98	168	1,116	513	100	*	26	34,178
Urban	6,964	13	9	194	67	5	*	-	2,406
Rural	72,232	85	159	922	446	95	*	26	31,772
Males	38,746	43	112	541	498	61	*	15	16,043
Females	40,450	55	56	575	15	39	*	11	18,135

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	153,032	146,219	6,813	4.5	3,393	2,245	2,388	2,478
0 - 4	18,781	18,431	350	1.9	76	78	249	250
5 - 9	18,846	18,659	187	1.0	36	48	61	94
10 - 14	18,104	17,879	225	1.2	38	53	60	113
15 - 19	15,712	15,519	193	1.2	54	47	56	77
20 - 24	14,181	14,003	178	1.3	41	58	47	65
25 - 29	12,488	12,250	238	1.9	49	59	73	108
30 - 34	10,988	10,687	301	2.7	71	86	82	126
35 - 39	9,125	8,789	336	3.7	88	91	82	167
40 - 44	8,612	8,137	475	5.5	206	109	110	181
45 - 49	6,998	6,351	647	9.2	346	175	158	173
50 - 54	6,341	5,615	726	11.4	455	203	195	197
55 - 59	4,832	4,119	713	14.8	476	204	242	187
60 - 64	3,272	2,627	645	19.7	433	243	225	182
65 - 69	1,870	1,363	507	27.1	314	221	210	157
70 - 74	1,339	870	469	35.0	307	230	207	162
75 - 79	766	456	310	40.5	203	167	156	110
80 - 84	469	279	190	40.5	123	103	96	79
85 - 89	227	135	92	40.5	59	54	59	39
90 +	81	50	31	38.3	18	16	20	11

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	74,736	71,553	3,183	4.3	1,549	970	1,050	1,175
0 - 4	9,348	9,183	165	1.8	37	38	115	124
5 - 9	9,326	9,244	82	0.9	13	20	27	44
10 - 14	8,791	8,669	122	1.4	18	26	33	64
15 - 19	7,566	7,457	109	1.4	31	25	28	45
20 - 24	7,079	6,990	89	1.3	18	28	25	34
25 - 29	6,221	6,121	100	1.6	20	21	37	46
30 - 34	5,479	5,327	152	2.8	32	37	38	69
35 - 39	4,478	4,304	174	3.9	42	42	43	91
40 - 44	4,164	3,934	230	5.5	89	45	55	105
45 - 49	3,384	3,095	289	8.5	158	63	71	81
50 - 54	3,003	2,644	359	12.0	229	97	93	86
55 - 59	2,279	1,942	337	14.8	224	79	102	78
60 - 64	1,538	1,229	309	20.1	211	111	97	82
65 - 69	824	604	220	26.7	131	98	75	67
70 - 74	600	406	194	32.3	126	92	80	64
75 - 79	321	207	114	35.5	78	62	56	39
80 - 84	206	118	88	42.7	59	52	47	38
85 - 89	97	59	38	39.2	24	27	21	14
90 +	32	20	12	37.5	9	7	7	4

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	78,296	74,666	3,630	4.6	1,844	1,275	1,338	1,303
0 - 4	9,433	9,248	185	2.0	39	40	134	126
5 - 9	9,520	9,415	105	1.1	23	28	34	50
10 - 14	9,313	9,210	103	1.1	20	27	27	49
15 - 19	8,146	8,062	84	1.0	23	22	28	32
20 - 24	7,102	7,013	89	1.3	23	30	22	31
25 - 29	6,267	6,129	138	2.2	29	38	36	62
30 - 34	5,509	5,360	149	2.7	39	49	44	57
35 - 39	4,647	4,485	162	3.5	46	49	39	76
40 - 44	4,448	4,203	245	5.5	117	64	55	76
45 - 49	3,614	3,256	358	9.9	188	112	87	92
50 - 54	3,338	2,971	367	11.0	226	106	102	111
55 - 59	2,553	2,177	376	14.7	252	125	140	109
60 - 64	1,734	1,398	336	19.4	222	132	128	100
65 - 69	1,046	759	287	27.4	183	123	135	90
70 - 74	739	464	275	37.2	181	138	127	98
75 - 79	445	249	196	44.0	125	105	100	71
80 - 84	263	161	102	38.8	64	51	49	41
85 - 89	130	76	54	41.5	35	27	38	25
90 +	49	30	19	38.8	9	9	13	7

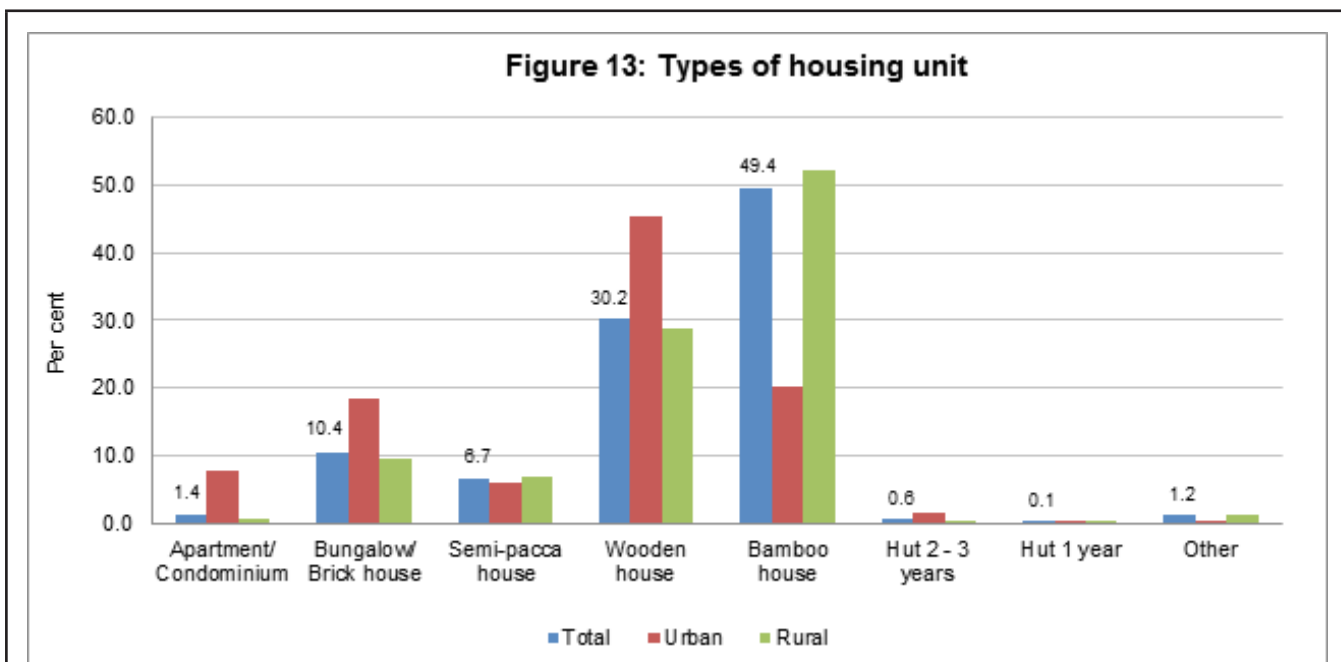
- Five in every 100 persons in Hsihseng Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most commonly 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	32,771	1.4	10.4	6.7	30.2	49.4	0.6	0.1	1.2
Urban	2,649	7.9	18.4	6.1	45.3	20.1	1.6	0.3	0.3
Rural	30,122	0.9	9.7	6.8	28.8	52.0	0.5	0.1	1.3



- The majority of the households in Hsihseng Township are living in bamboo houses (49.4%) followed by households in wooden houses (30.2%).
- Some 45.3 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 52.0 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

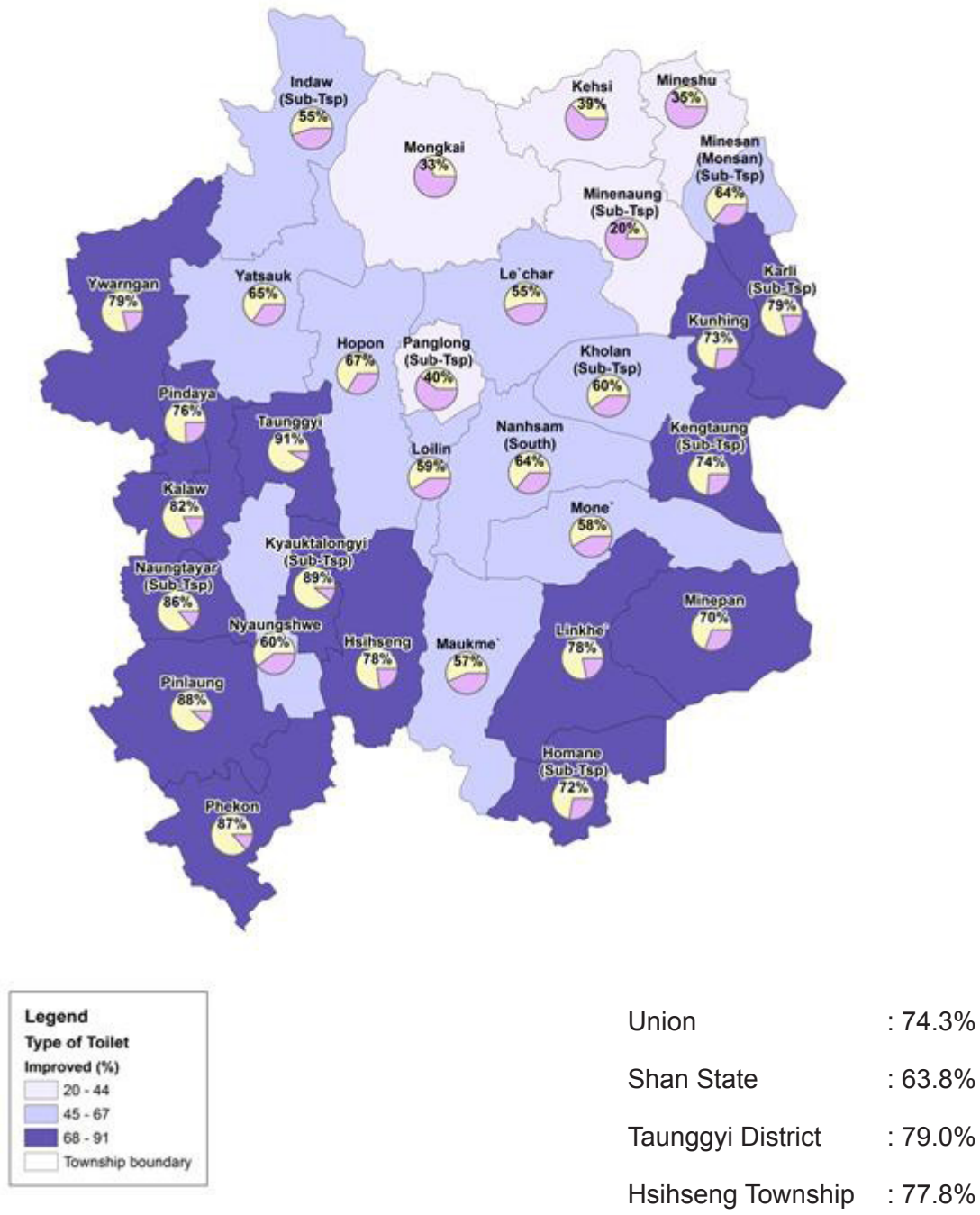


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.5	0.6	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		77.3	90.7	76.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>77.8</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>76.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		16.3	7.0	17.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.7	-	0.8
Other		2.1	*	2.2
None		3.1	1.7	3.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,771	2,649	30,122

- Some 77.8 per cent of the households in Hsihseng Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (77.3%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities of Hsihseng belongs to the range of (68-91) per cent.
- 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.
- Some 3.1 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Hsihseng Township, 3.2 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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

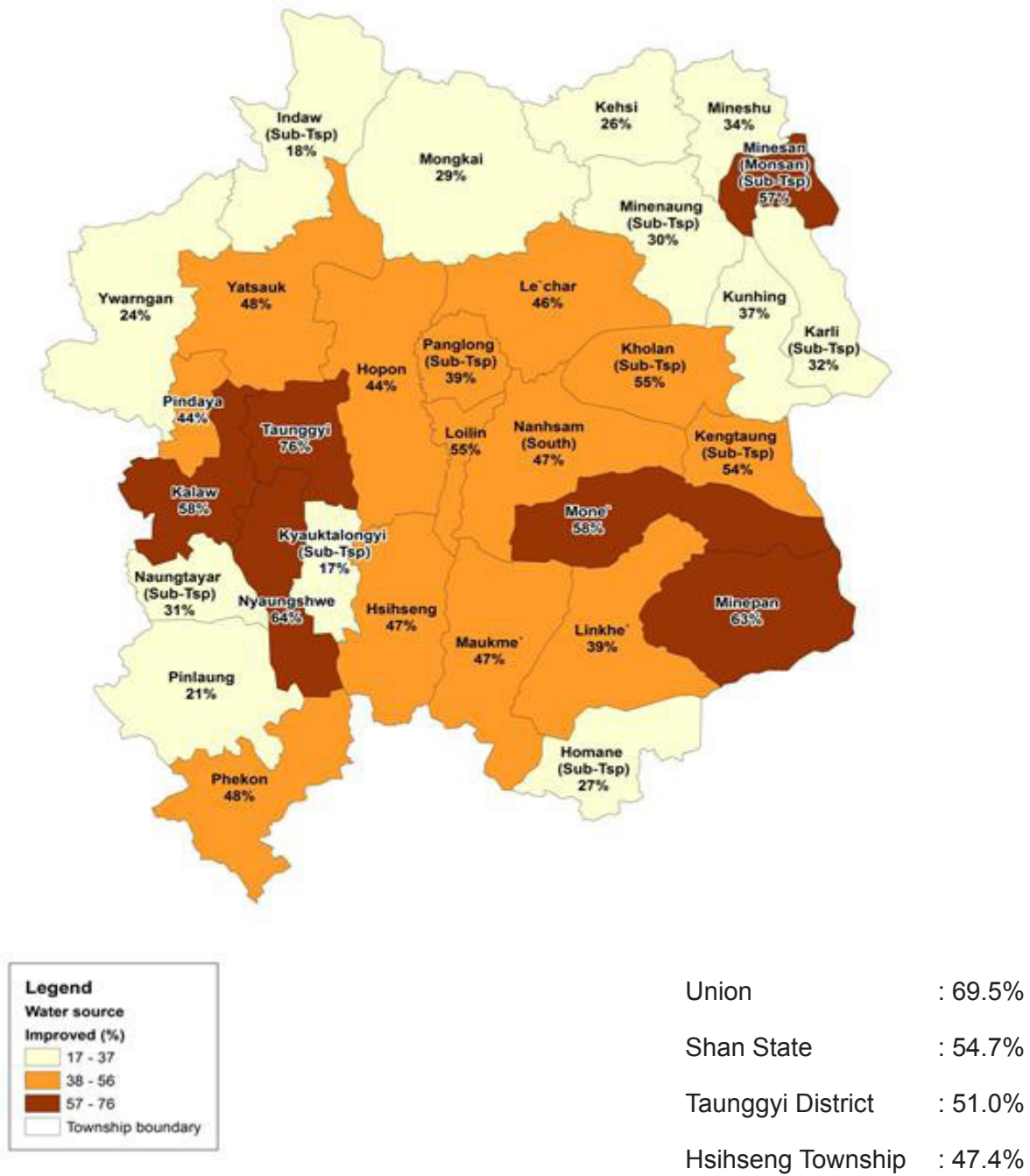


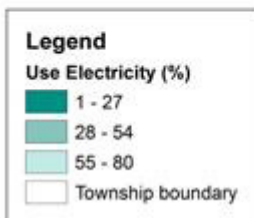
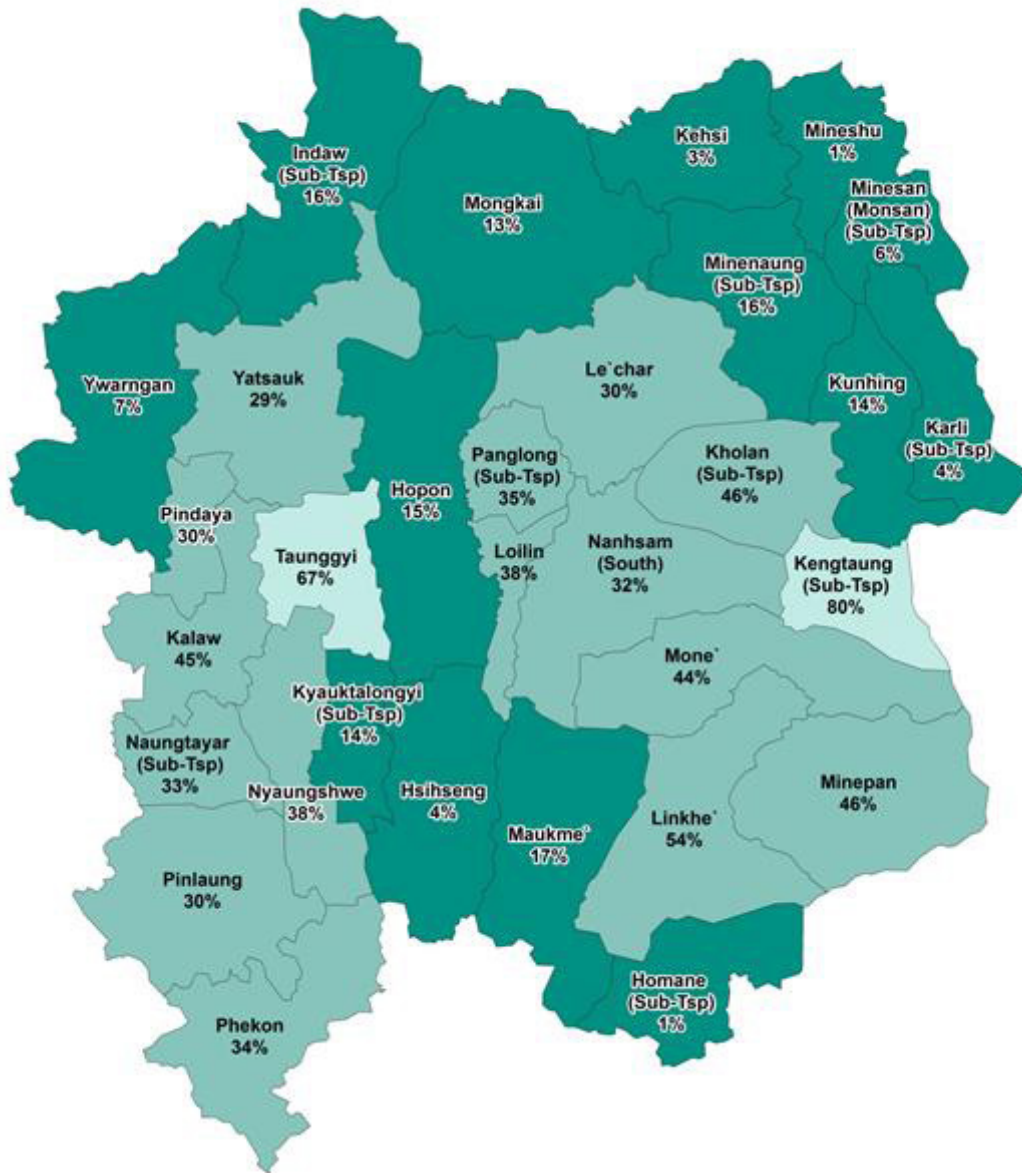
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		24.2	31.4	23.5
Tube well, borehole		2.4	8.8	1.8
Protected well/ Spring		18.2	15.5	18.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier		2.6	24.1	0.7
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>47.4</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>44.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		13.2	3.9	14.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake		16.8	7.7	17.6
River/stream/ canal		10.9	0.3	11.8
Waterfall/ Rain water		6.6	0.6	7.1
Other		5.1	7.7	4.9
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>52.6</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>55.5</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,771	2,649	30,122

- In Hsihseng Township, 47.4 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- The proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water in Hsihseng belongs to the range of (38-56) per cent and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 24.2 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 18.2 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 52.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 55.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Taunggyi District	: 35.7%
Hsihseng Township	: 3.9%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.9	24.2	2.1
Kerosene		1.4	0.1	1.5
Candle		14.1	13.4	14.2
Battery		8.6	14.7	8.1
Generator (private)		3.8	8.2	3.5
Water mill (private)		10.8	0.3	11.7
Solar system/energy		56.6	32.9	58.7
Other		0.8	6.3	0.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,771	2,649	30,122

- In Hsihseng Township, 3.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of (1-27) per cent 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 56.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 58.7 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

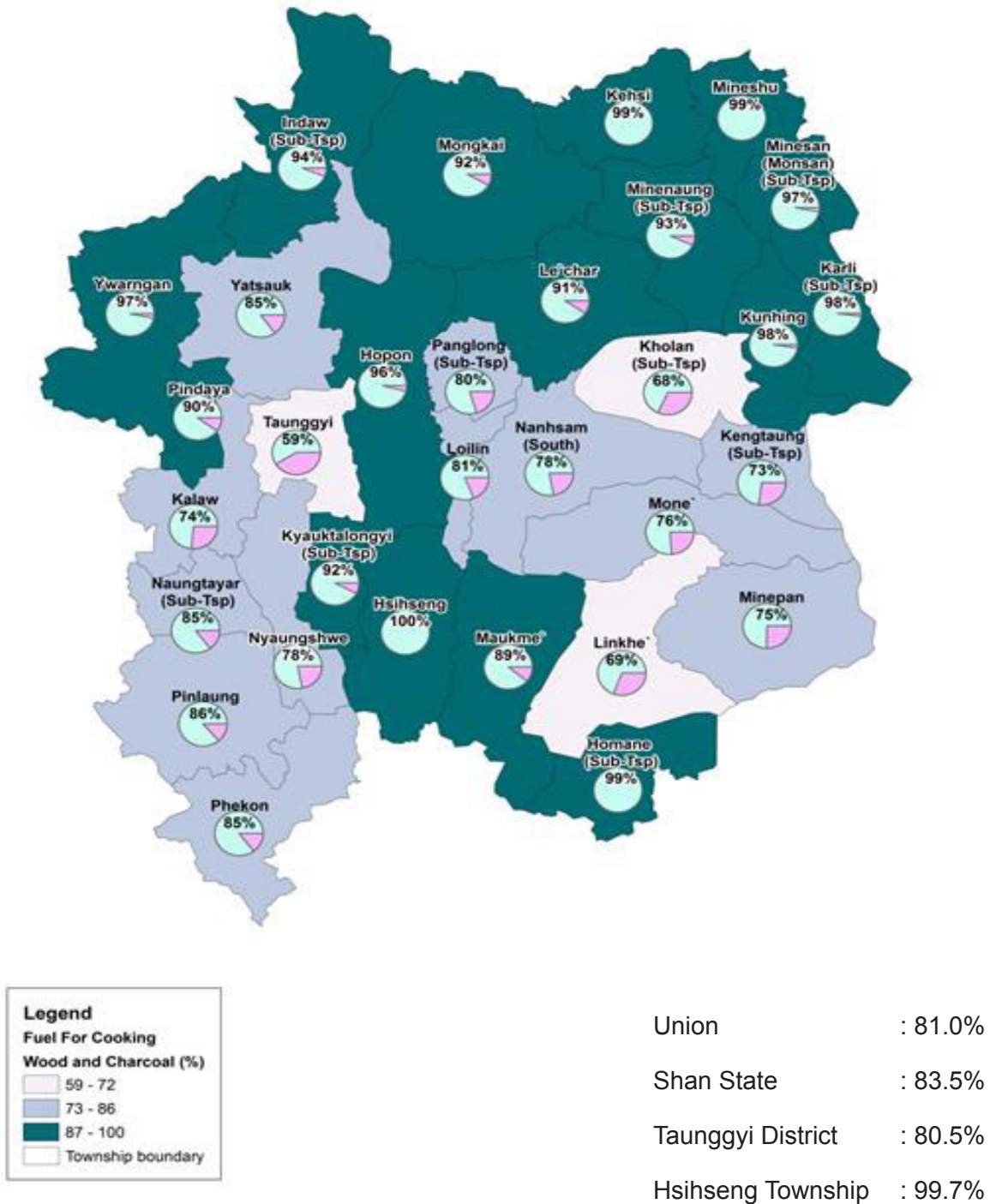


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		*	0.3	*
LPG		*	*	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		0.1	*	0.1
Firewood		94.3	66.3	96.8
Charcoal		5.4	32.7	3.0
Coal		0.1	0.3	0.1
Other		0.1	0.3	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,771	2,649	30,122

- In Hsihseng Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 94.3 per cent using firewood and 5.4 per cent using charcoal.
- Only less than 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 96.8 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 3.0 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

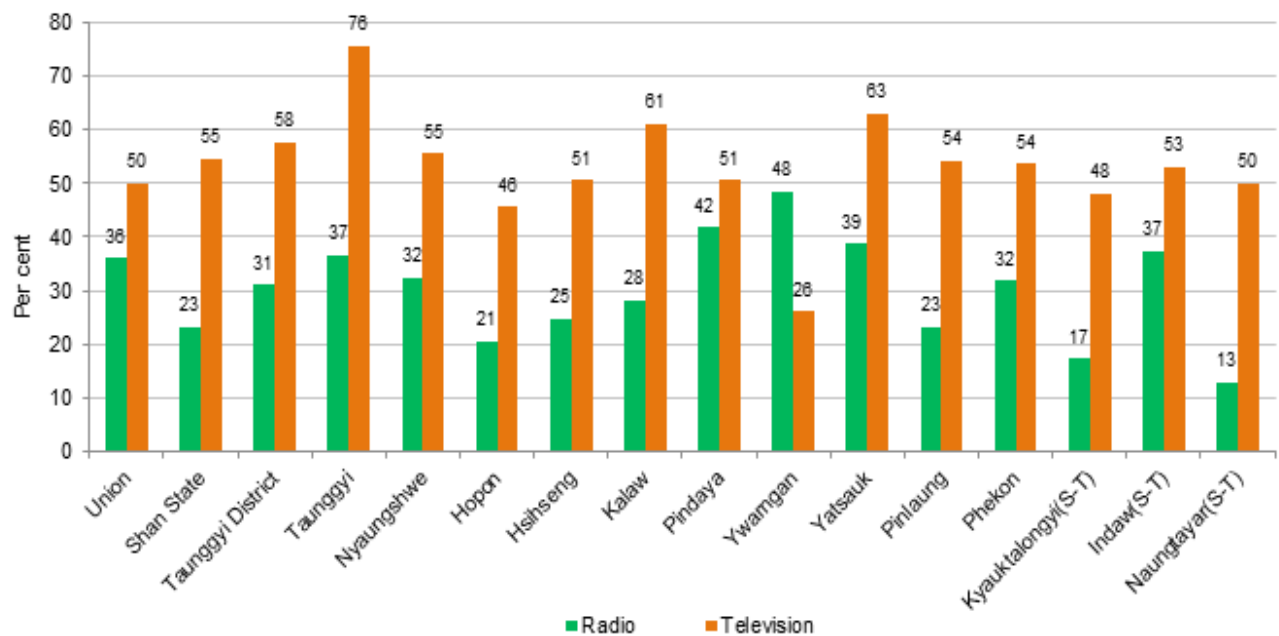
Communication and related amenities

Table 17: Conventional households by availability of communication and related amenities by urban/rural

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	32,771	24.7	50.6	3.2	14.5	1.0	1.8	41.7	0.2
Urban	2,649	49.3	71.5	7.5	47.9	4.4	10.3	16.5	0.9
Rural	30,122	22.5	48.7	2.8	11.6	0.7	1.0	43.9	0.1

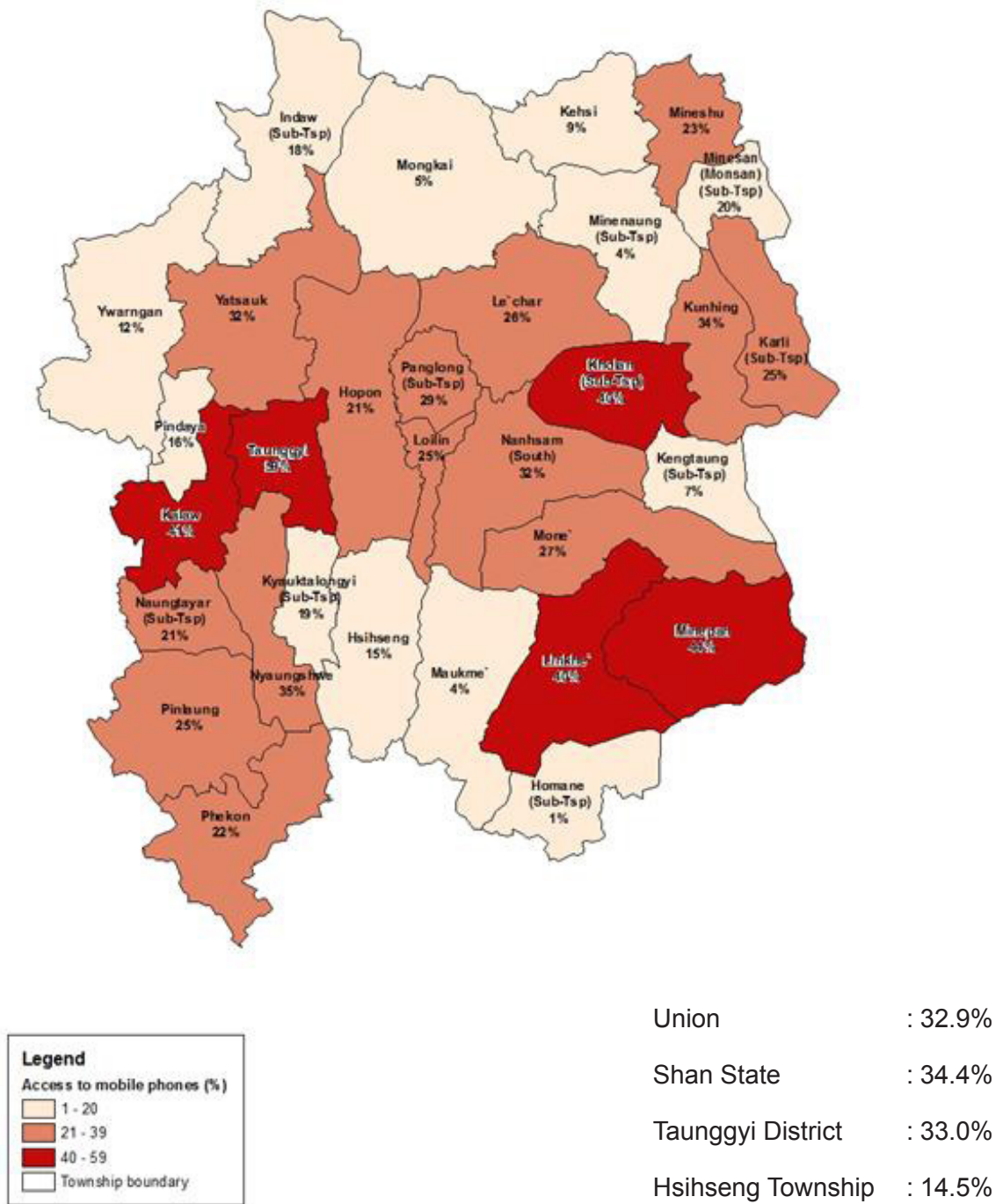
- Some 50.6 per cent of the households in Hsihseng Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 71.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 48.7 per cent.

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



- In Hsihseng Township, 50.6 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in four households (24.7%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 14.5 per cent of the households in Hsihseng Township reported having mobile phones. It belongs to the range of 1-20 per cent 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
Hsihseng Township	32,771	701	18,774	2,624	2,775	414	273	8,501
Urban	2,649	90	1,427	327	231	-	-	354
Rural	30,122	611	17,347	2,297	2,544	414	273	8,147

- In Hsihseng Township, 57.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 25.9 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

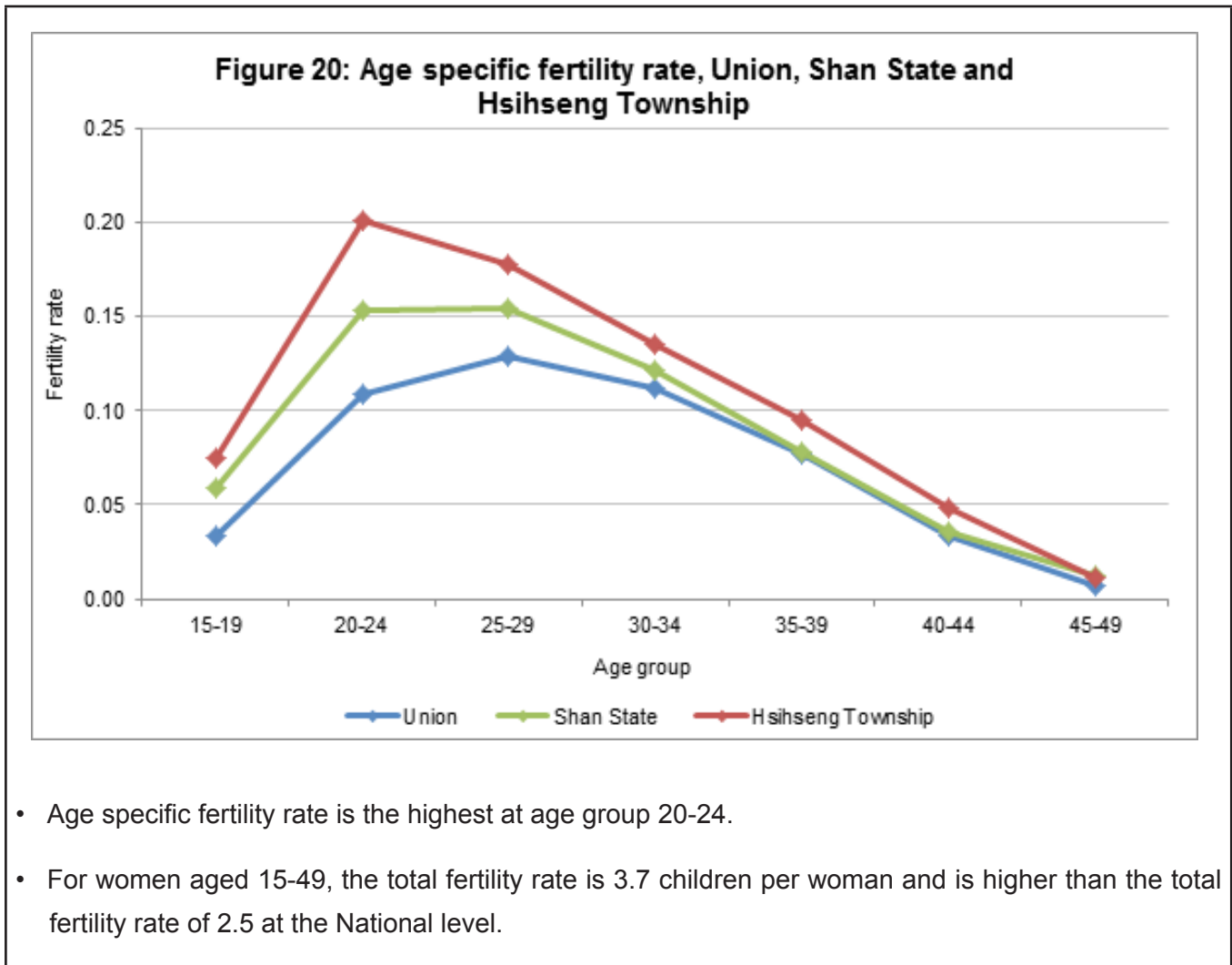
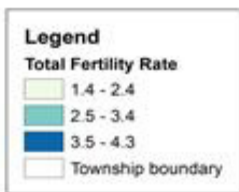
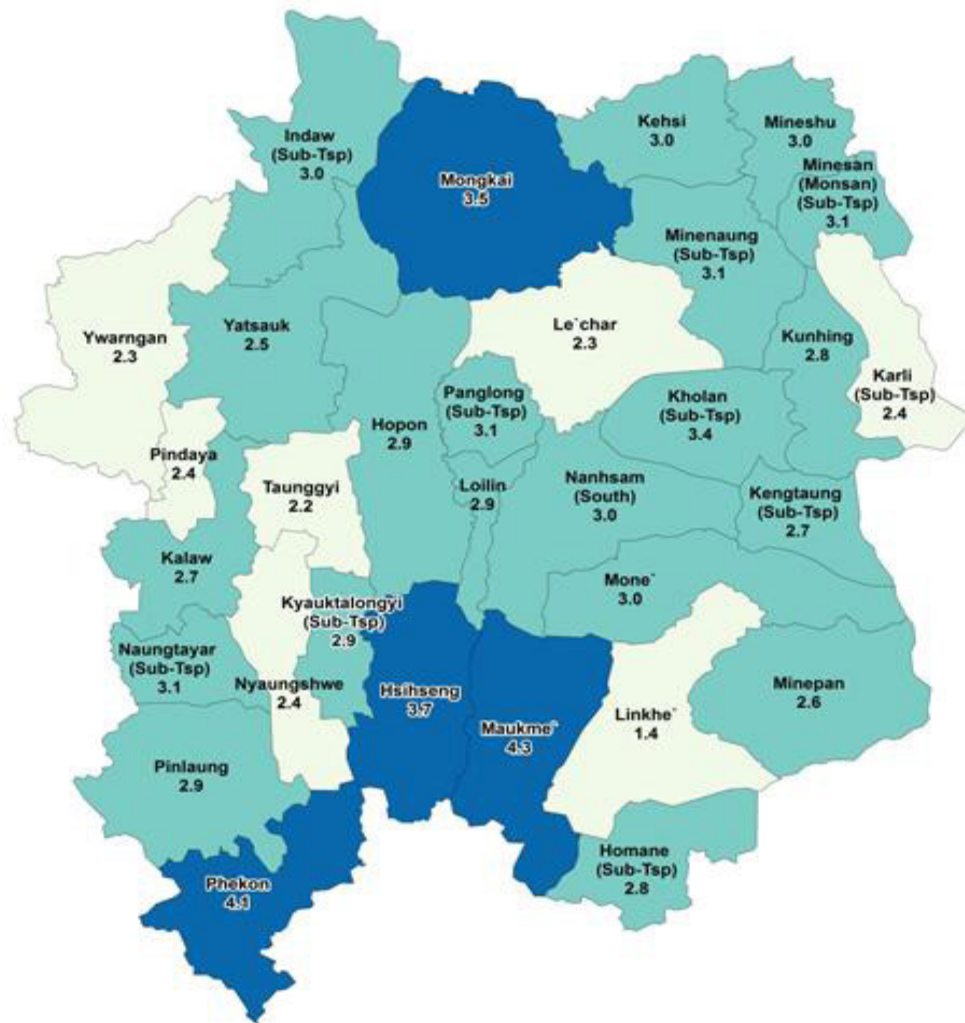
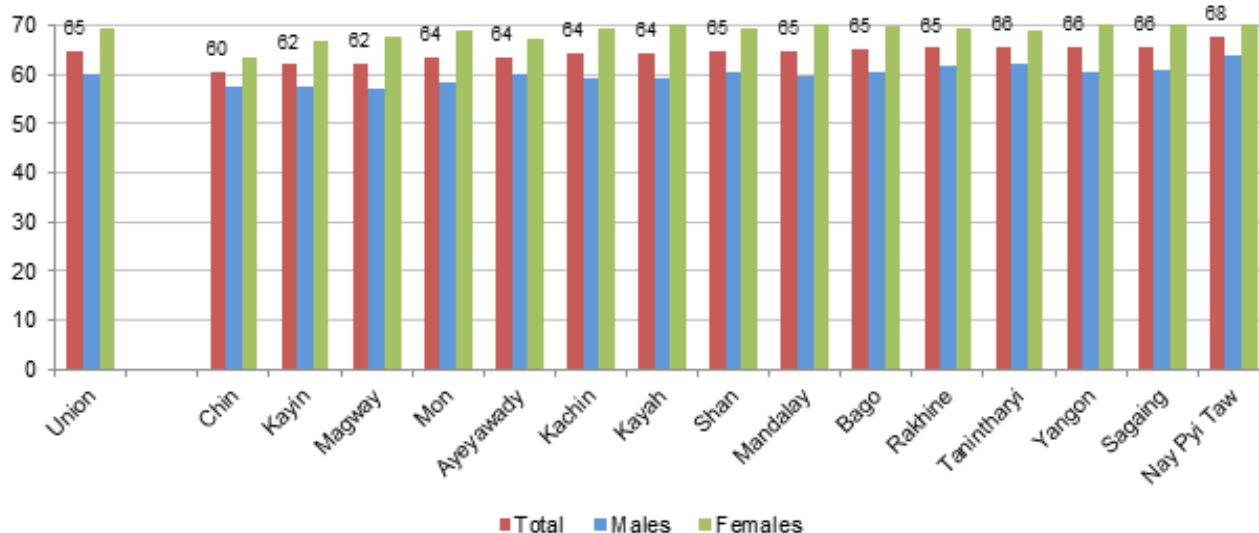


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Taunggyi District	: 2.7
Hsihseng Township	: 3.7

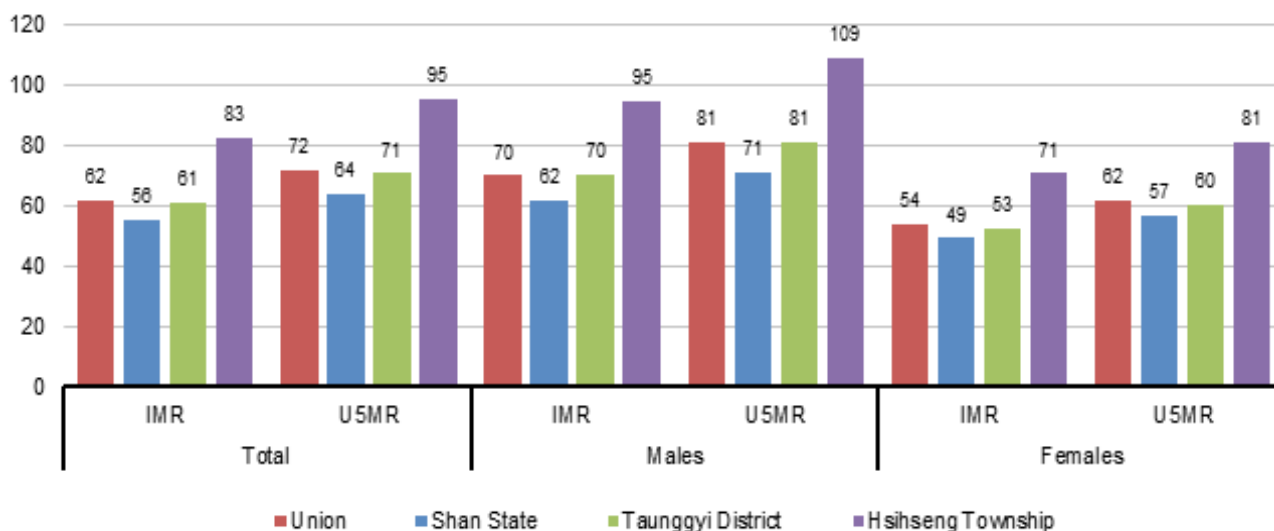
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

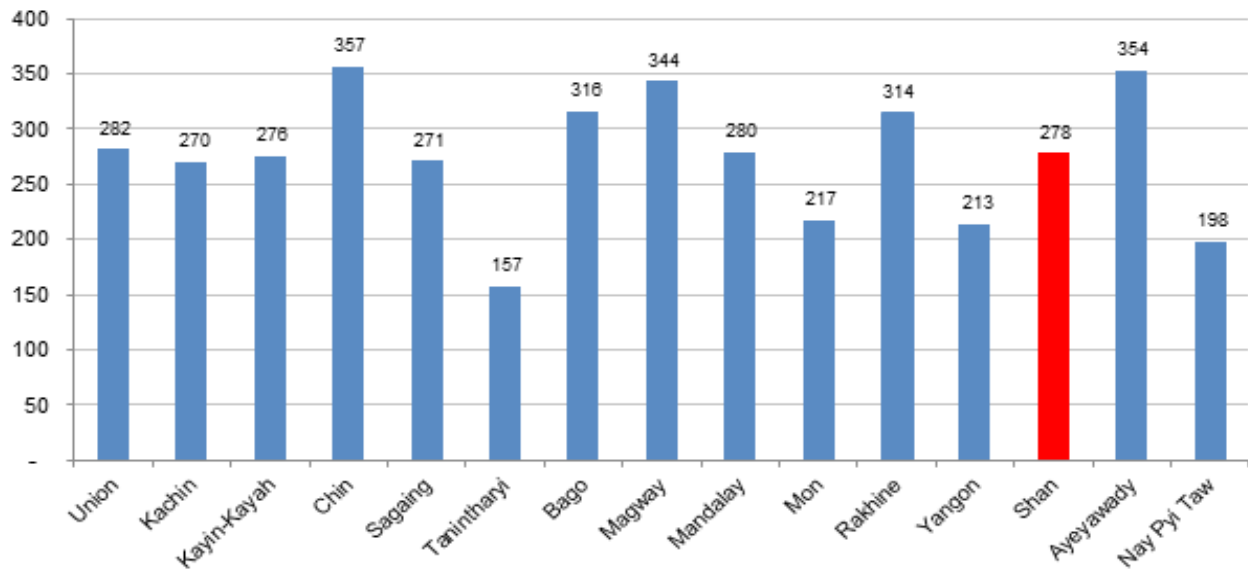
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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 Hsihseng Township are higher than those in Shan State and Taunggyi District. The Infant mortality in Hsihseng Township is 83 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 95 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

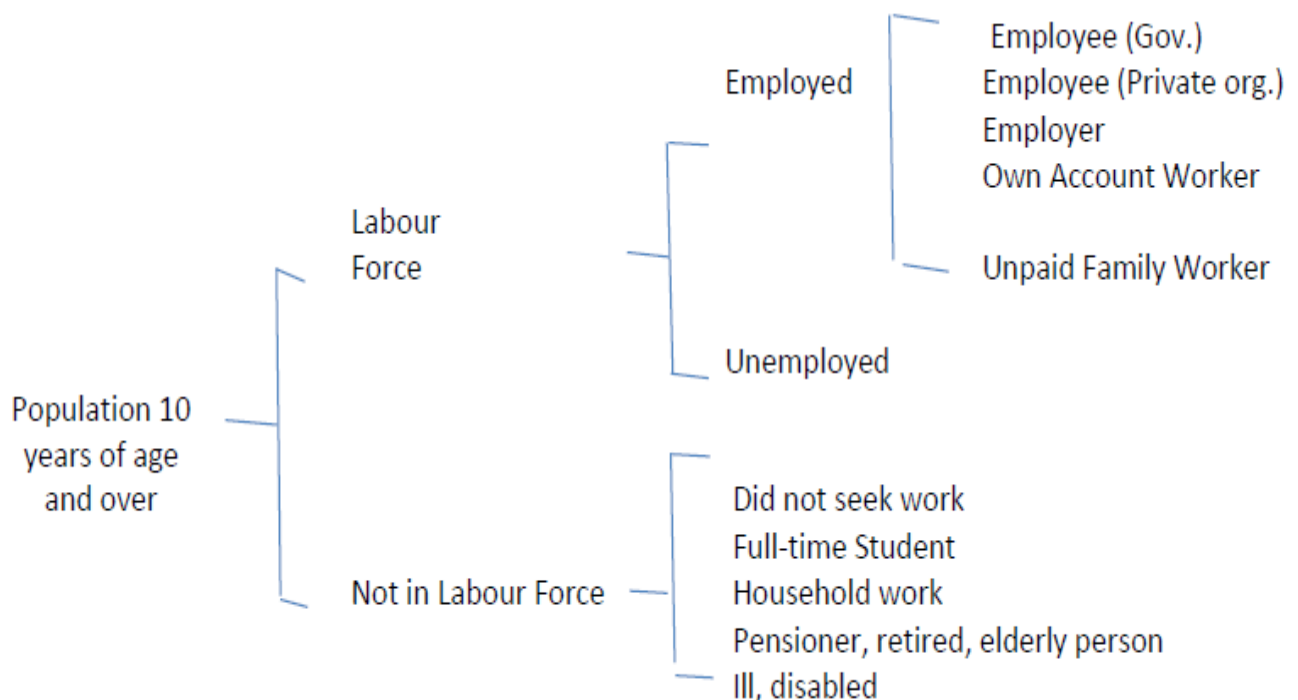
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

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

