



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, LAUKINE DISTRICT

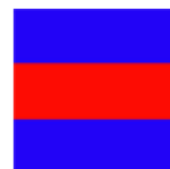
Mawhtike Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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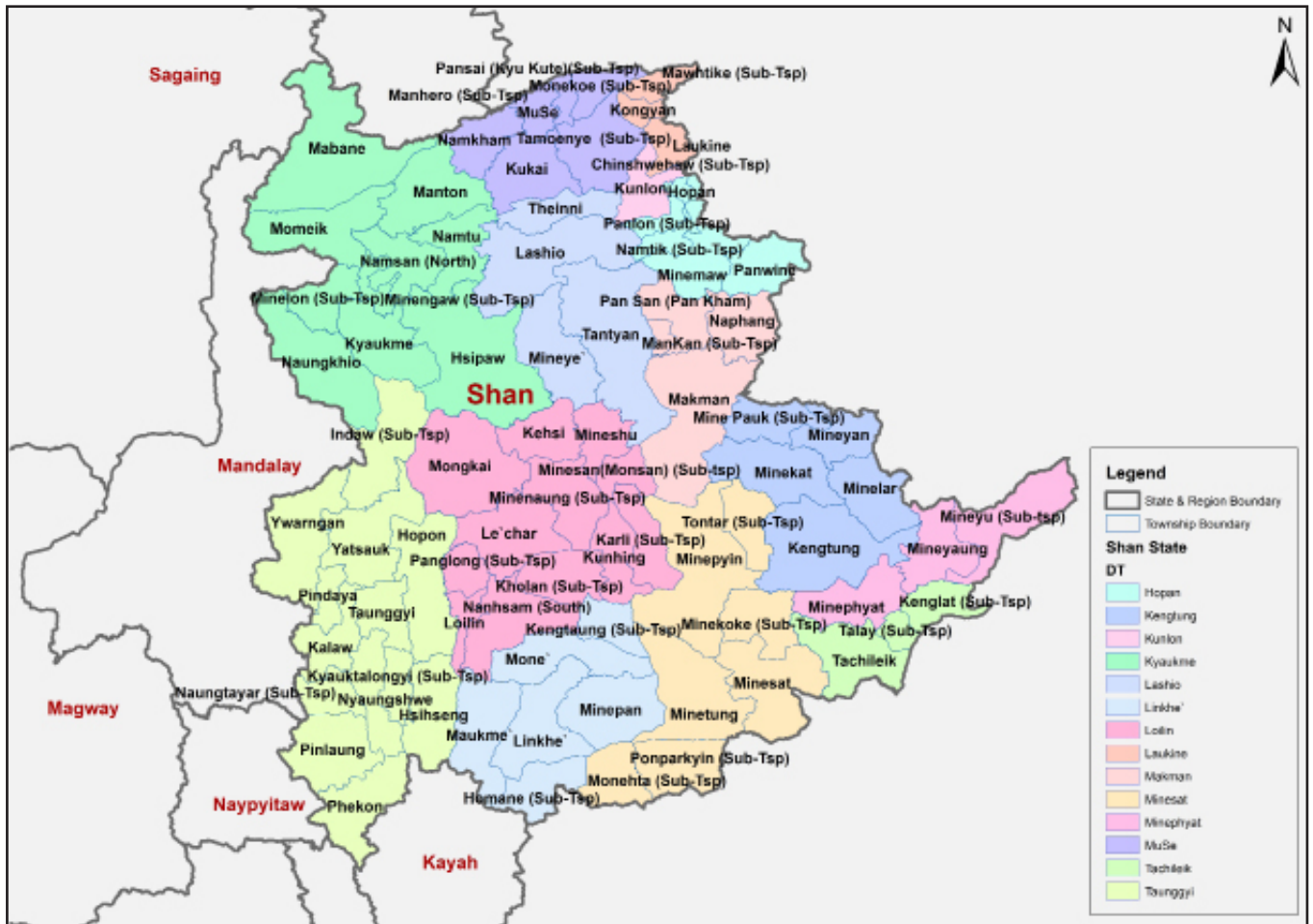
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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Mawhtike Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	26,290 ²	
Population males	13,599 (51.7%)	
Population females	12,691 (48.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	1.6%	
Area (Km²)	497.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	52.9 persons	
Median age	22.4 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	4	
Number of private households	4,203	
Percentage of female headed households	13.3%	
Mean household size	6.2 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	33.1%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	62.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	61.3	
Child dependency ratio	53.4	
Old dependency ratio	7.9	
Ageing index	14.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	107	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	30.0%	
Male	36.3%	
Female	23.1%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,778	6.8
Walking	975	3.7
Seeing	775	2.9
Hearing	873	3.3
Remembering	1,029	3.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	539	2.6	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	69	0.3	
National Registration	9,010	43.0	
Religious	*	<0.1	
Temporary Registration	*	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	74	0.4	
None	11,251	53.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	77.5%	87.8%	65.9%
Unemployment rate	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%
Employment to population ratio	73.3%	83.1%	62.2%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	4,132	98.3	
Renter	32	0.8	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.2	
Government quarters	*	0.4	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		13.7%
Bamboo	16.2%	0.5%	0.1%
Earth	45.0%	67.3%	
Wood	13.8%	1.1%	0.4%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		59.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	22.2%	30.5%	25.5%
Other	2.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	28	0.7	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	4,138	98.4	
Charcoal	*	0.3	
Coal	-	-	
Other	24	0.6	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	810	19.3
Kerosene	54	1.3
Candle	1,041	24.8
Battery	92	2.2
Generator (private)	*	0.3
Water mill (private)	1,175	28.0
Solar system/energy	666	15.8
Other	352	8.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,357	79.9
Tube well, borehole	*	0.3
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,375</i>	<i>80.3</i>
Unprotected well/spring	53	1.3
Pool/pond/lake	167	4.0
River/stream/canal	204	4.8
Waterfall/rainwater	298	7.1
Other	106	2.5
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>19.7</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,356	79.8
Tube well, borehole	*	0.3
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Unprotected well/spring	53	1.3
Pool/pond/lake	167	4.0
River/stream/canal	204	4.9
Waterfall/rainwater	294	7.0
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	112	2.7

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	79	1.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	464	11.0
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>12.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	411	9.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	408	9.7
Other	310	7.4
None	2,531	60.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	33	0.8
Television	1,905	45.3
Landline phone	82	2.0
Mobile phone	2,951	70.2
Computer	*	0.4
Internet at home	20	0.5
Households with none of the items	955	23.7
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	116	2.8
Motorcycle/Moped	2,259	53.7
Bicycle	25	0.6
4-Wheel tractor	83	2.0
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	*	<0.1
Cart (bullock)	305	7.3

Note: ¹ Population figures for Mawhtike Sub-Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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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 Mawhtike Sub-Township in Shan State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Mawhtike Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	26,290 *		
Males	13,599		
Females	12,691		
Sex ratio	107 males par 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	1.6%		
Area (Km ²)	497.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	52.9 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	4		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	26,090	332	25,758
Number of conventional households	4,203	85	4,118
Mean household size	6.2 persons***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Mawhtike Sub-Township, there are slightly less females than males with 107 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (1.6%) live in urban areas. • The population density of Mawhtike Sub-Township is 53 persons per square kilometre. • There are 6.2 persons living in each household in Mawhtike Sub-Township. This is higher than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;
Mawhtike Sub-Township (Laukine District, Shan State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	4,203	26,290	13,599	12,691
	Ward	85	424	220	204
1	No(1)(W)	41	180	87	93
2	No(2)(W)	29	125	58	67
3	No(3)(W)	15	119	75	44
	Village Tract	4,118	25,866	13,379	12,487
1	Sone Kan(VT)	1,065	6,789	3,529	3,260
2	Min Hwar Lin(VT)	891	5,208	2,762	2,446
3	Hon Aik(VT)	922	5,884	2,903	2,981
4	Shin Htan(VT)	1,240	7,985	4,185	3,800

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

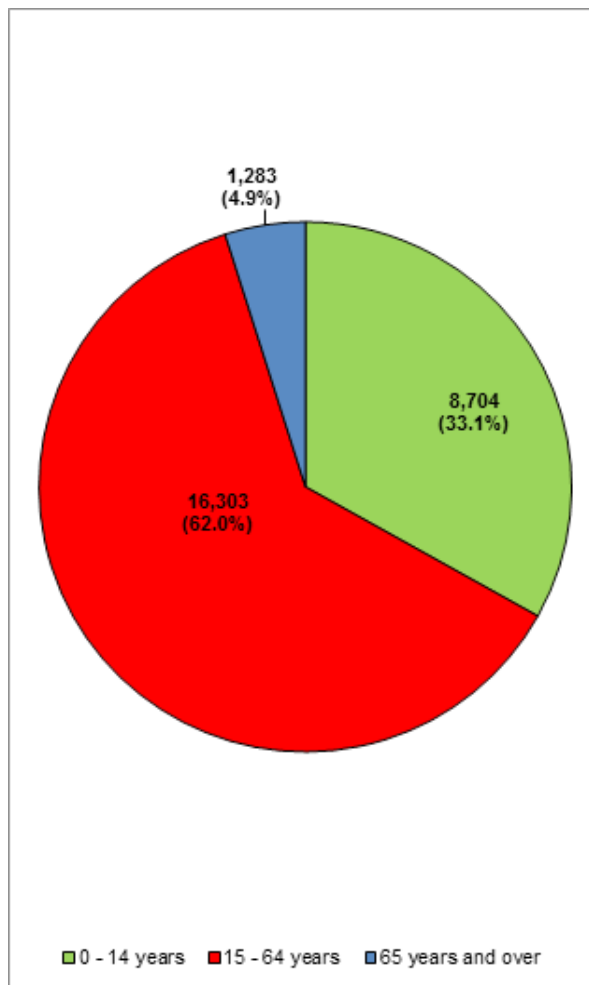
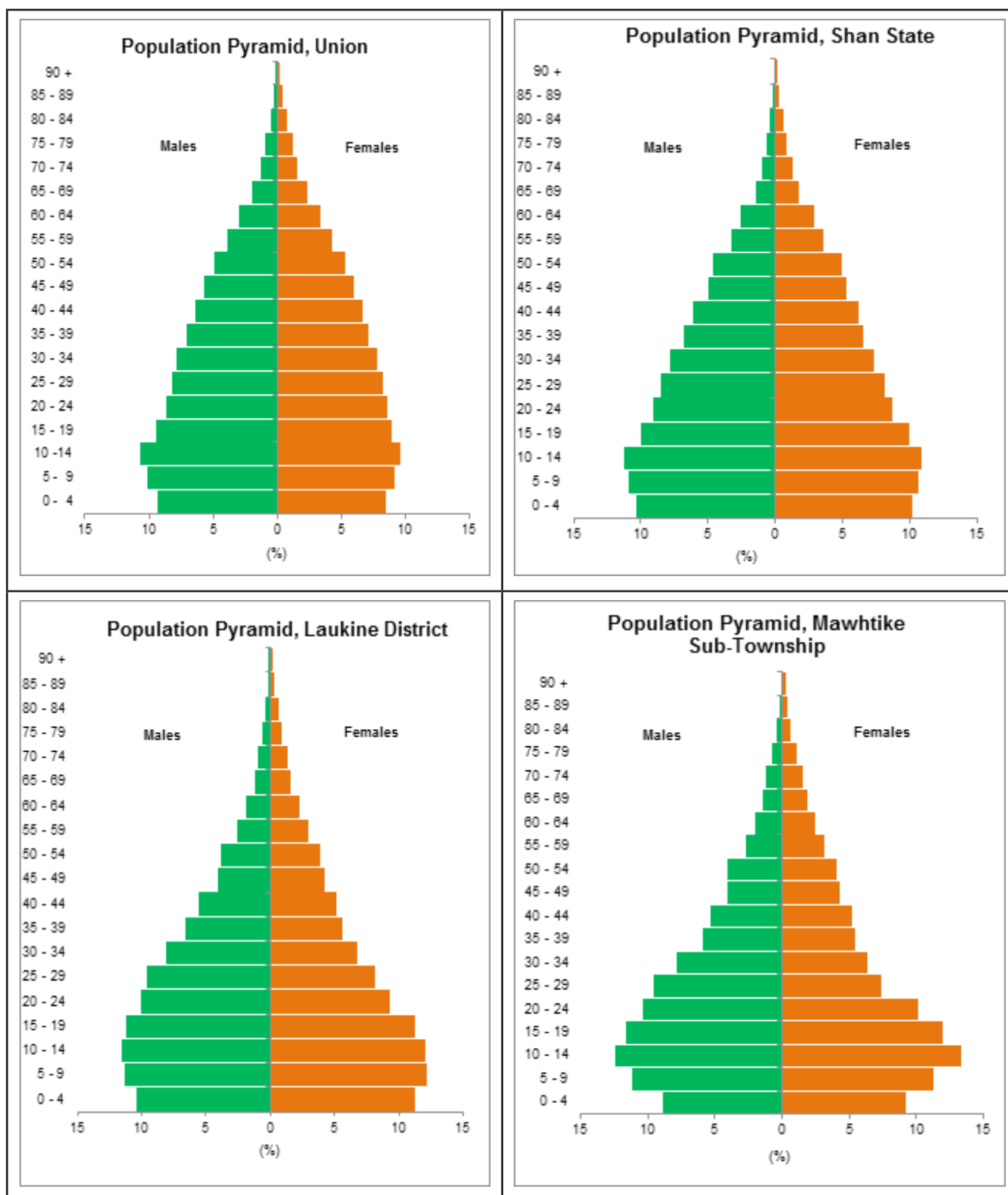


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Mawhtike Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	26,290	13,599	12,691
0 - 4	2,365	1,202	1,163
5 - 9	2,952	1,516	1,436
10 - 14	3,387	1,687	1,700
15 - 19	3,098	1,586	1,512
20 - 24	2,704	1,414	1,290
25 - 29	2,238	1,305	933
30 - 34	1,878	1,071	807
35 - 39	1,484	796	688
40 - 44	1,385	719	666
45 - 49	1,095	547	548
50 - 54	1,071	558	513
55 - 59	761	365	396
60 - 64	589	280	309
65 - 69	439	197	242
70 - 74	349	160	189
75 - 79	251	110	141
80 - 84	144	58	86
85 - 89	68	25	43
90 +	32	3	29

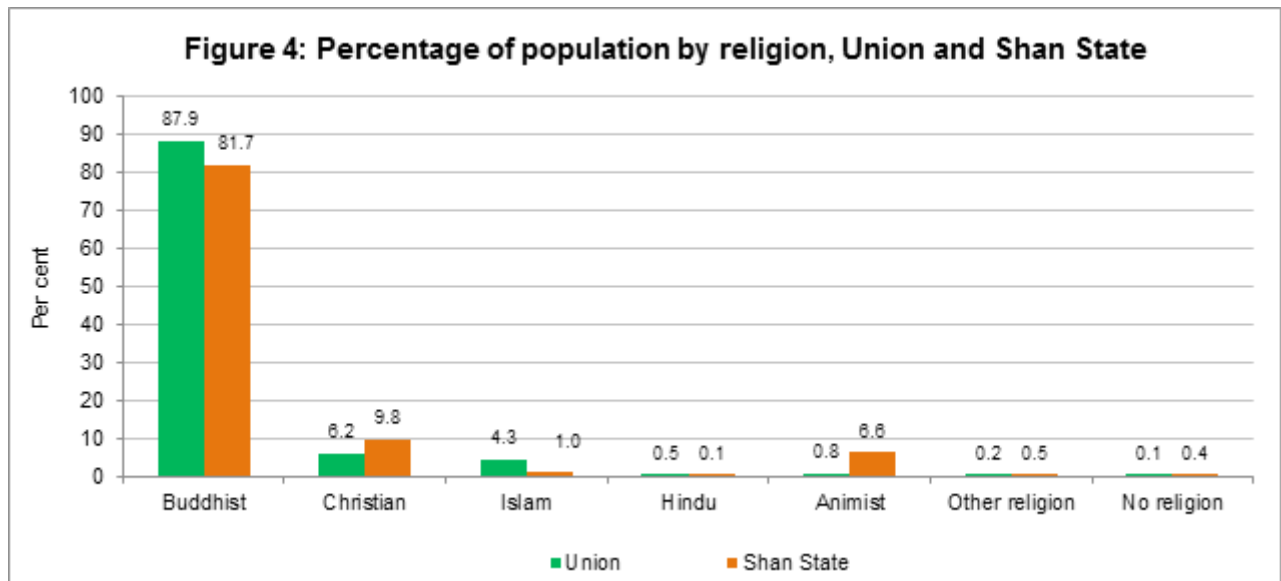
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Mawhtike Sub-Township is 62.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Laukine District and Mawhtike Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Mawhtike Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Mawhtike Sub-Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups 0-4, 5-9 and from 15-19 to 50-54.

(B) Religion



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

(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	552	294	258	60	30	30
6	573	293	280	115	51	64
7	585	288	297	204	110	94
8	619	337	282	300	160	140
9	612	299	313	394	201	193
10	673	341	332	474	249	225
11	661	328	333	493	258	235
12	687	334	353	466	235	231
13	729	350	379	460	221	239
14	632	331	301	336	190	146
15	618	321	297	257	154	103
16	633	333	300	139	79	60
17	606	315	291	74	47	27
18	633	305	328	70	32	38
19	591	302	289	38	25	13
20	608	305	303	23	14	9
21	517	257	260	17	9	8
22	510	274	236	4	3	1
23	563	296	267	5	2	3
24	480	266	214	3	1	2
25	584	329	255	5	5	-
26	454	283	171	3	3	-
27	391	211	180	2	1	1
28	393	222	171	4	2	2
29	381	233	148	2	2	-

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

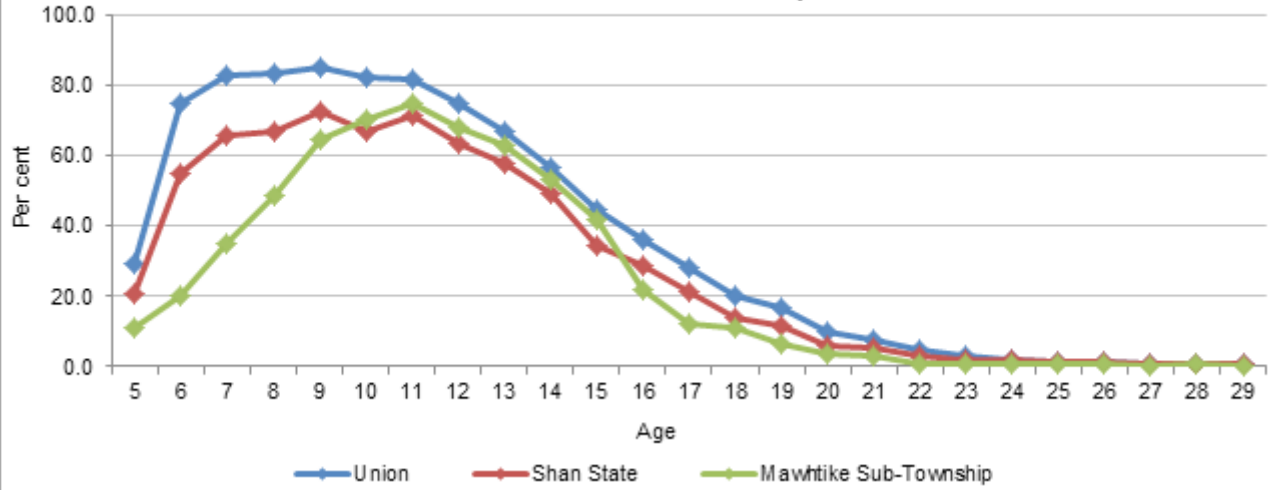
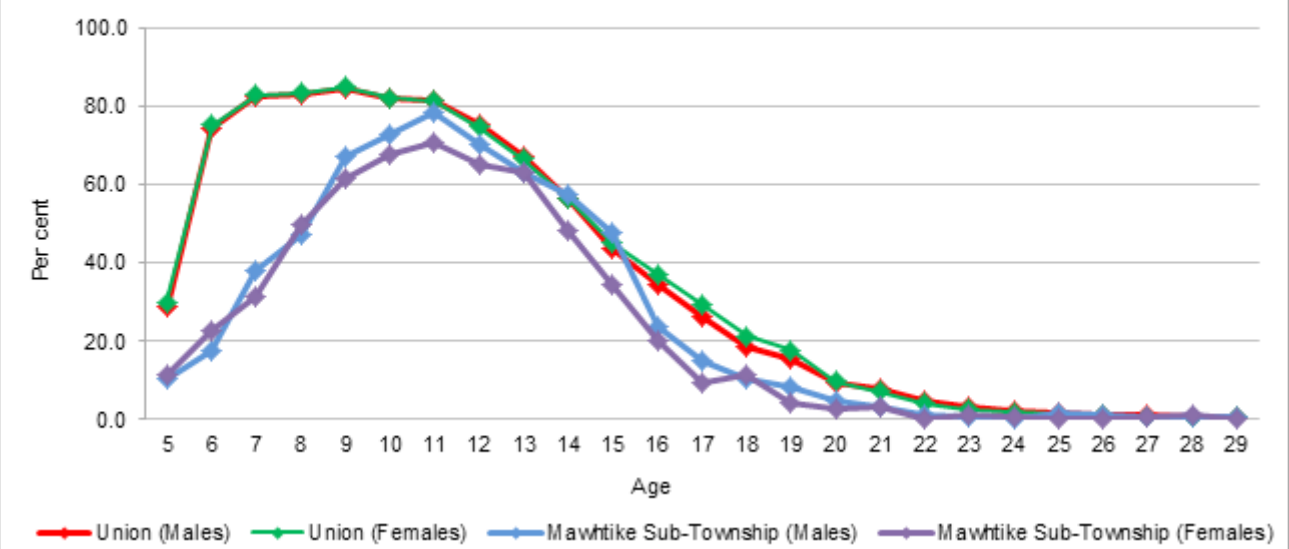
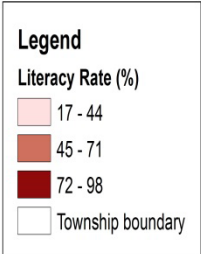
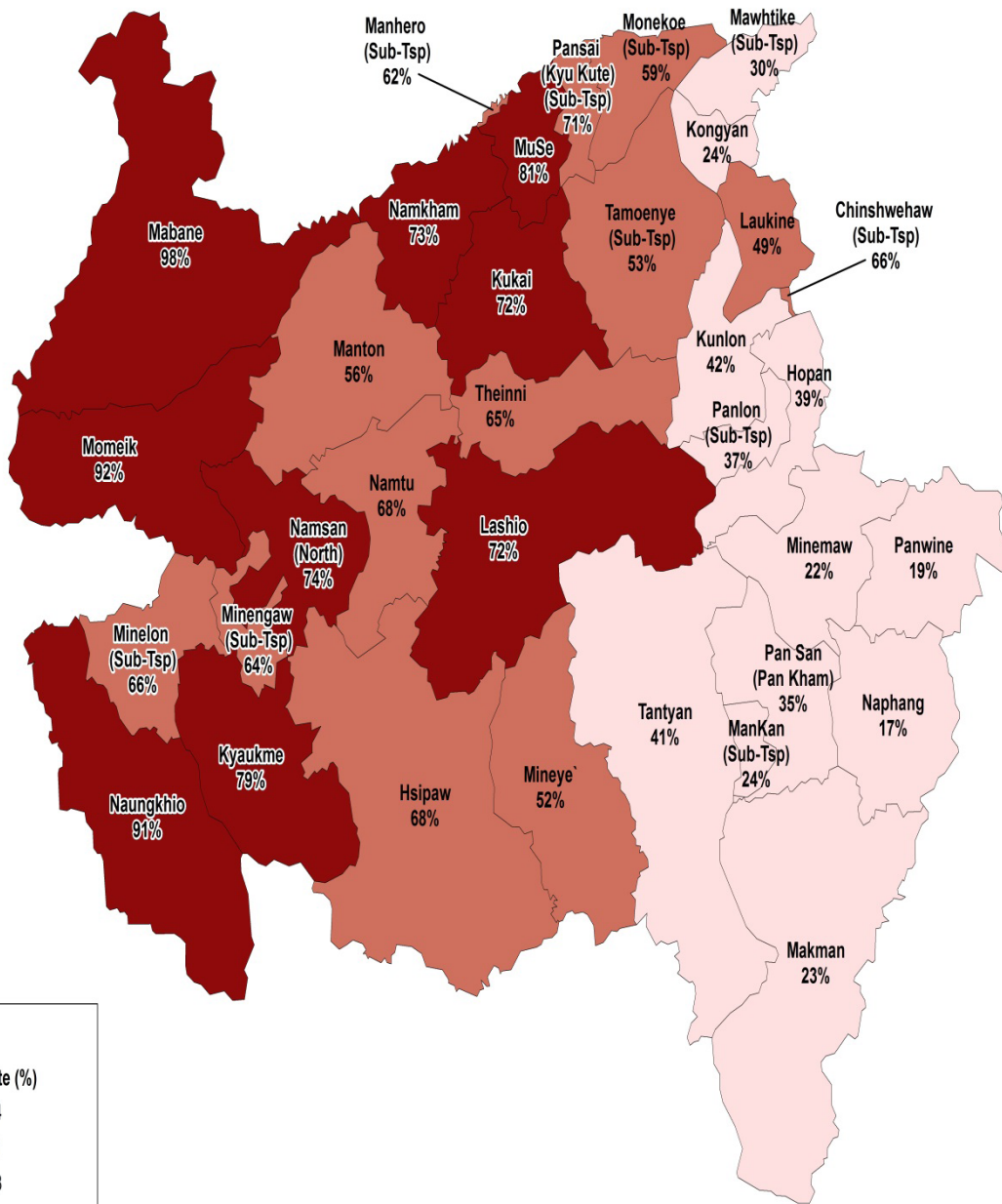


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Mawhtike Sub-Township



- School attendance in Mawhtike Sub-Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Mawhtike Sub-Township is lower than that of the Union at starting from school going age.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Laukine District	: 40.3%
Mawhtike Sub-Township	: 30.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	5,759	54.4
Males	2,974	60.5
Females	2,785	47.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Mawhtike Sub-Township is 30.0 per cent. It is markedly lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 23.1 per cent and for the males it is 36.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 54.4 per cent. Female literacy rate is 47.9 per cent and 60.5 per cent for the males.

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

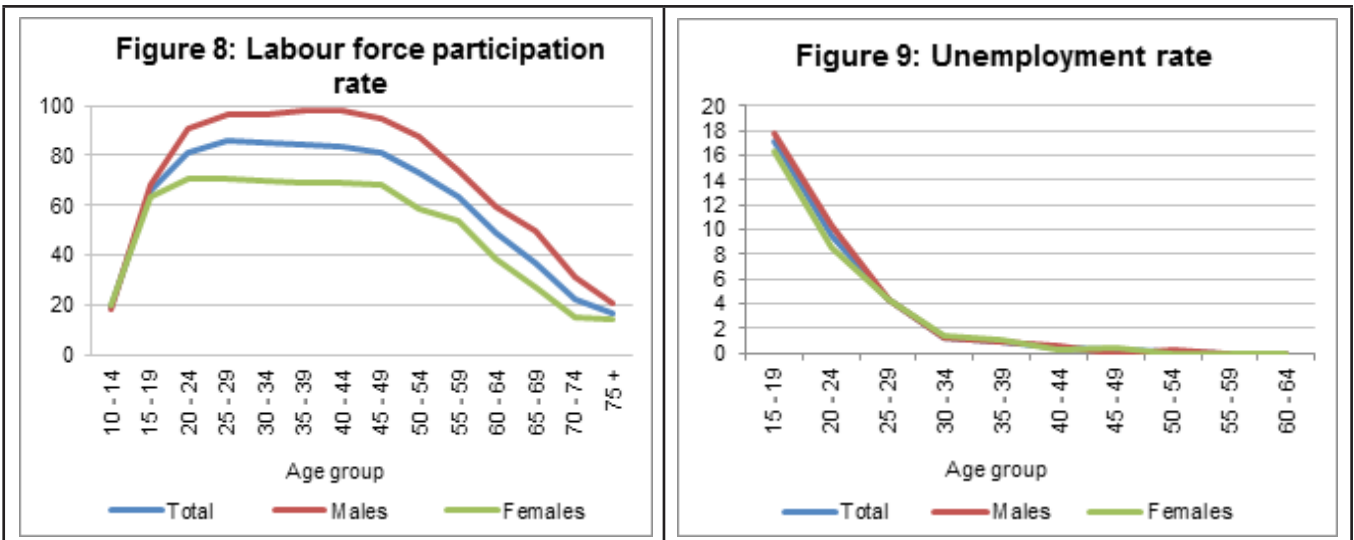
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	11,784	9,784	83.0	1,014	198	639	58	-	79	8	3	1
Urban	254	87	34.3	33	10	71	16	-	31	4	1	1
Rural	11,530	9,697	84.1	981	188	568	42	-	48	4	2	-
Males	6,194	4,709	76.0	757	162	477	34	-	44	7	3	1
Females	5,590	5,075	90.8	257	36	162	24	-	35	1	-	-

- Some 83.0 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 84.1 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 76.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 90.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 1.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 0.7 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	18.8	18.1	19.5	23.2	25.5	21.1
15 - 19	66.1	68.5	63.6	17.1	17.8	16.3
20 - 24	81.5	91.0	71.1	9.6	10.4	8.5
25 - 29	85.7	96.2	71.1	4.4	4.4	4.4
30 - 34	85.0	96.4	70.0	1.3	1.2	1.4
35 - 39	84.6	98.0	69.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
40 - 44	84.0	97.8	69.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
45 - 49	81.5	95.1	67.9	0.2	-	0.5
50 - 54	73.5	87.3	58.5	0.1	0.2	-
55 - 59	63.3	73.7	53.8	-	-	-
60 - 64	48.6	59.6	38.5	-	-	-
65 - 69	37.1	49.7	26.9	0.6	-	1.5
70 - 74	22.6	31.3	15.3	-	-	-
75 +	16.6	20.4	14.0	-	-	-
15 - 24	73.3	79.1	67.0	13.2	13.8	12.5
15 - 64	77.5	87.8	65.9	5.4	5.4	5.5



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Mawhtike Sub-Township is 77.5 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 65.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.8 per cent.
- In Mawhtike Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 18.8 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Mawhtike Sub-Township is 5.4 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males 5.4 per cent and for females 5.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 12.5 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	7,378	2.6	37.4	35.1	16.9	1.9	6.1
Males	2,800	3.6	52.5	14.2	19.8	2.9	7.0
Females	4,578	2.1	28.1	48.0	15.1	1.2	5.5

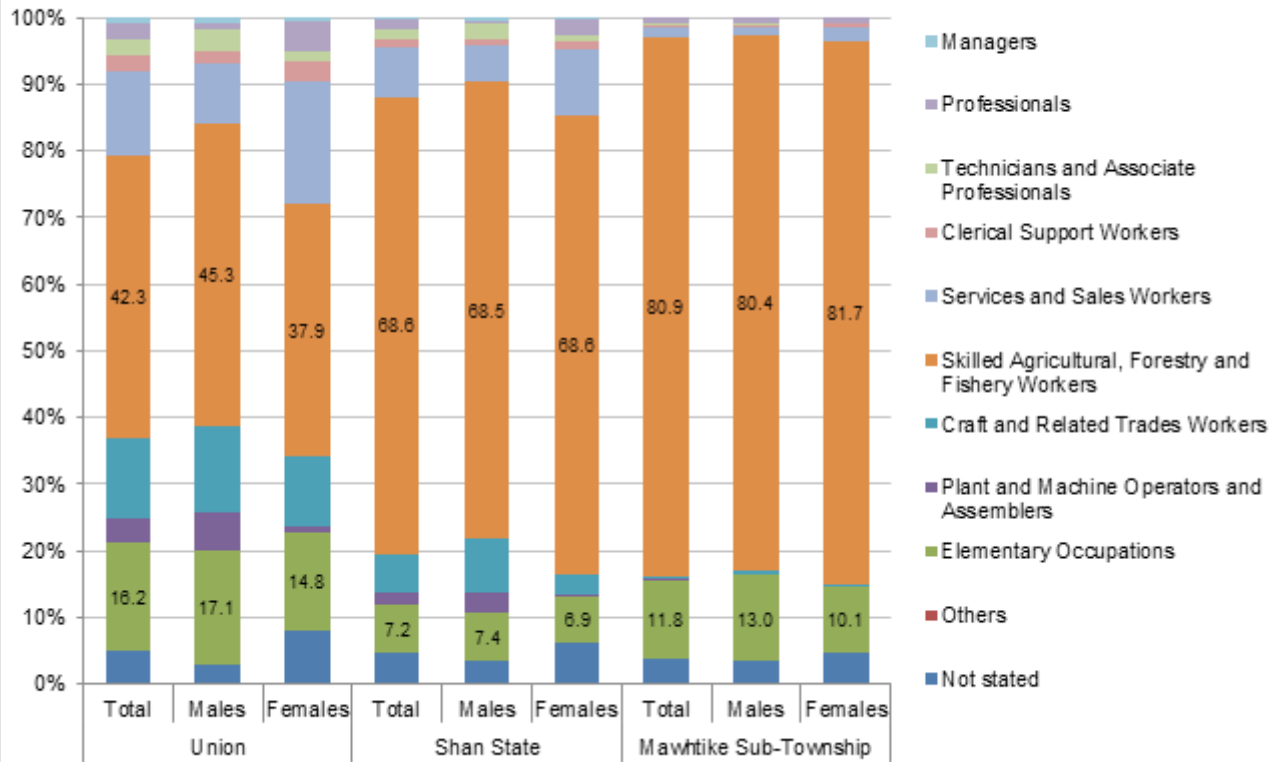
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 52.5 per cent of males are full time students while 48.0 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	11,796	7,067	4,729	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	4	4	-	*	0.1	-
Professionals	90	50	40	0.8	0.7	0.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	34	28	6	0.3	0.4	0.1
Clerical Support Workers	45	24	21	0.4	0.3	0.4
Services and Sales Workers	170	73	97	1.4	1.0	2.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	9,544	5,680	3,864	80.9	80.4	81.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	50	43	7	0.4	0.6	0.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	11	10	1	0.1	0.1	*
Elementary Occupations	1,394	918	476	11.8	13.0	10.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	454	237	217	3.8	3.4	4.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



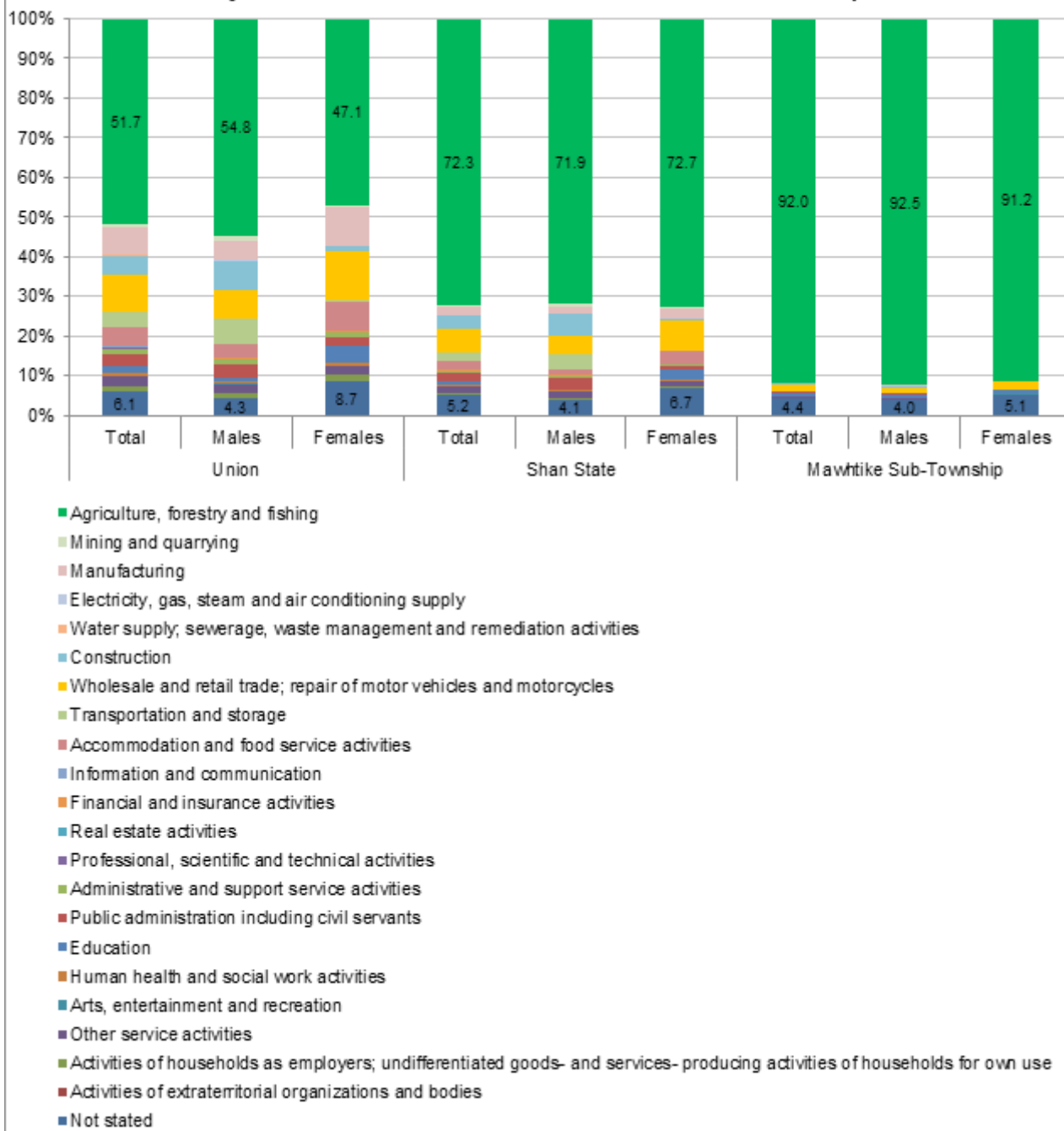
- In Mawhtike Sub-Township, 80.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 11.8 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 80.4 per cent of males and 81.7 per cent of females are 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	11,796	7,067	4,729	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,849	6,535	4,314	92.0	92.5	91.2
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	5	4	1	*	0.1	*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	41	35	6	0.3	0.5	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	185	86	99	1.6	1.2	2.1
Transportation and storage	10	9	1	0.1	0.1	*
Accommodation and food service activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	42	38	4	0.4	0.5	0.1
Education	87	48	39	0.7	0.7	0.8
Human health and social work activities	7	7	-	0.1	0.1	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	25	7	18	0.2	0.1	0.4
Other service activities	16	11	5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	5	3	2	*	*	*
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	522	282	240	4.4	4.0	5.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



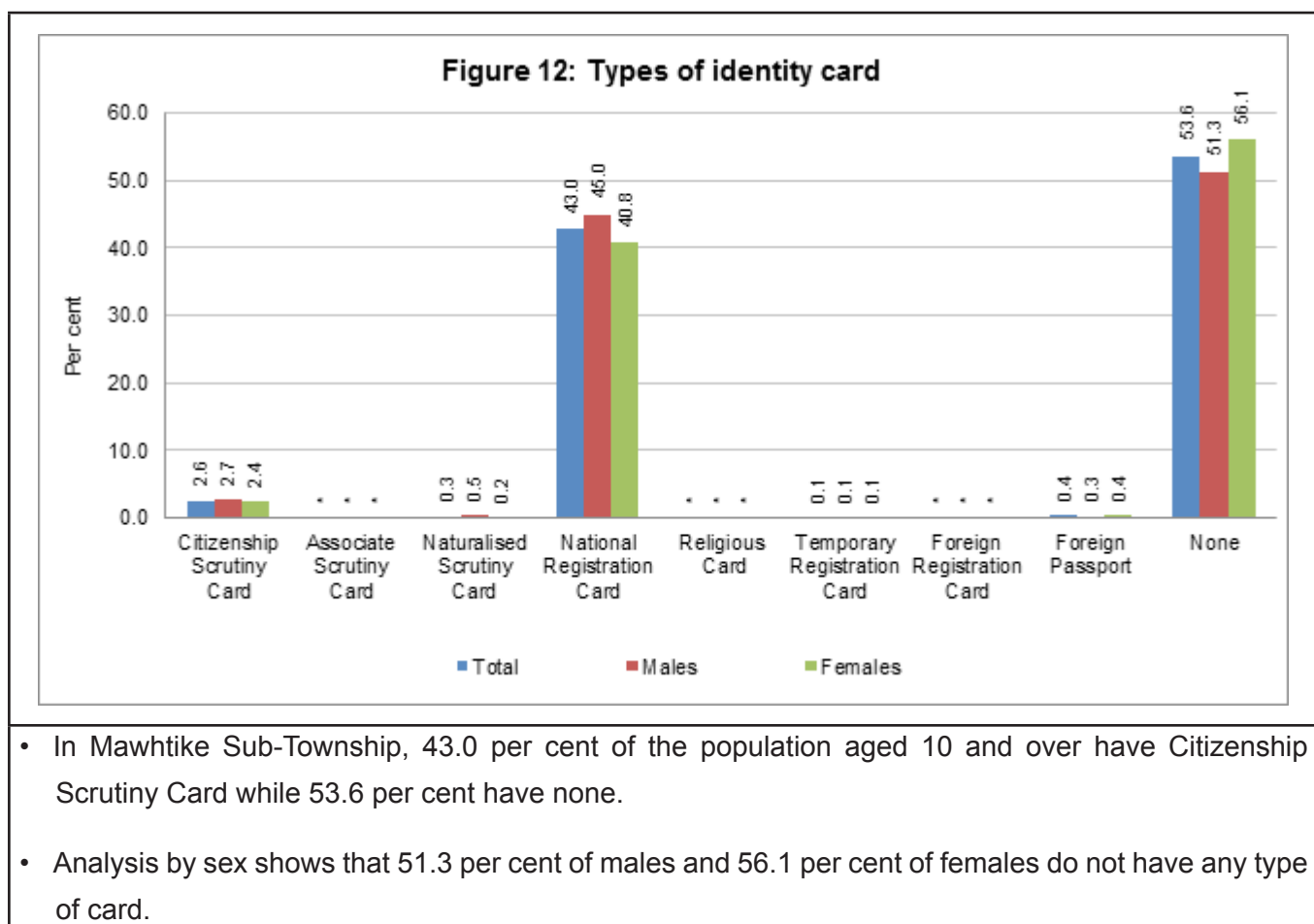
- In Mawhtike Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 92.0 per cent.
- There are 92.5 per cent of males and 91.2 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	539	*	69	9,010	*	*	*	74	11,251
Urban	93	-	26	100	*	-	*	33	95
Rural	446	*	43	8,910	*	*	*	41	11,156
Males	294	*	51	4,895	*	*	*	34	5,587
Females	245	*	18	4,115	*	*	*	40	5,664

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	26,290	24,512	1,778	6.8	775	873	975	1,029
0 - 4	2,365	2,357	8	0.3	2	1	4	4
5 - 9	2,952	2,941	11	0.4	2	1	8	3
10 - 14	3,387	3,364	23	0.7	5	9	9	10
15 - 19	3,098	3,070	28	0.9	5	7	16	6
20 - 24	2,704	2,669	35	1.3	7	9	14	16
25 - 29	2,238	2,205	33	1.5	7	9	19	13
30 - 34	1,878	1,831	47	2.5	15	7	28	23
35 - 39	1,484	1,406	78	5.3	13	19	40	41
40 - 44	1,385	1,273	112	8.1	17	16	57	62
45 - 49	1,095	976	119	10.9	35	38	62	63
50 - 54	1,071	870	201	18.8	84	85	94	98
55 - 59	761	584	177	23.3	71	86	81	88
60 - 64	589	382	207	35.1	97	104	114	137
65 - 69	439	247	192	43.7	87	103	104	110
70 - 74	349	149	200	57.3	120	142	123	135
75 - 79	251	91	160	63.7	112	119	99	109
80 - 84	144	53	91	63.2	62	76	60	71
85 - 89	68	31	37	54.4	20	24	28	24
90 +	32	13	19	59.4	14	18	15	16

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	13,599	12,715	884	6.5	377	426	476	494
0 - 4	1,202	1,198	4	0.3	1	-	2	1
5 - 9	1,516	1,509	7	0.5	1	1	5	2
10 - 14	1,687	1,673	14	0.8	3	3	7	5
15 - 19	1,586	1,568	18	1.1	4	3	11	3
20 - 24	1,414	1,390	24	1.7	5	6	10	8
25 - 29	1,305	1,275	30	2.3	6	8	17	13
30 - 34	1,071	1,041	30	2.8	11	6	17	15
35 - 39	796	750	46	5.8	9	15	23	24
40 - 44	719	665	54	7.5	10	9	29	28
45 - 49	547	486	61	11.2	18	18	33	37
50 - 54	558	450	108	19.4	49	42	49	51
55 - 59	365	278	87	23.8	31	44	40	40
60 - 64	280	179	101	36.1	48	53	56	69
65 - 69	197	116	81	41.1	40	48	40	49
70 - 74	160	67	93	58.1	56	68	55	61
75 - 79	110	38	72	65.5	49	56	48	49
80 - 84	58	19	39	67.2	27	36	23	31
85 - 89	25	10	15	60.0	9	10	11	8
90 +	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	12,691	11,797	894	7.0	398	447	499	535
0 - 4	1,163	1,159	4	0.3	1	1	2	3
5 - 9	1,436	1,432	4	0.3	1	-	3	1
10 - 14	1,700	1,691	9	0.5	2	6	2	5
15 - 19	1,512	1,502	10	0.7	1	4	5	3
20 - 24	1,290	1,279	11	0.9	2	3	4	8
25 - 29	933	930	3	0.3	1	1	2	-
30 - 34	807	790	17	2.1	4	1	11	8
35 - 39	688	656	32	4.7	4	4	17	17
40 - 44	666	608	58	8.7	7	7	28	34
45 - 49	548	490	58	10.6	17	20	29	26
50 - 54	513	420	93	18.1	35	43	45	47
55 - 59	396	306	90	22.7	40	42	41	48
60 - 64	309	203	106	34.3	49	51	58	68
65 - 69	242	131	111	45.9	47	55	64	61
70 - 74	189	82	107	56.6	64	74	68	74
75 - 79	141	53	88	62.4	63	63	51	60
80 - 84	86	34	52	60.5	35	40	37	40
85 - 89	43	21	22	51.2	11	14	17	16
90 +	29	10	19	65.5	14	18	15	16

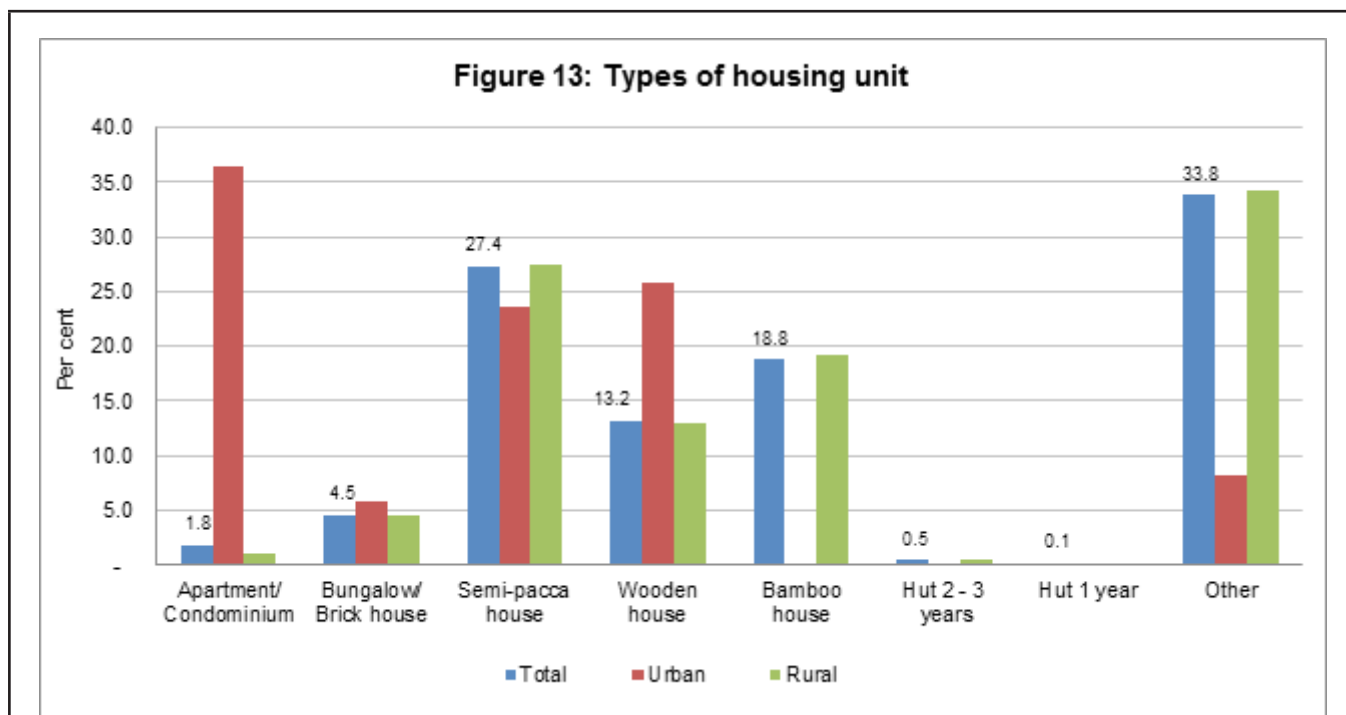
- Seven in every 100 persons in Mawhtike Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 50.
- Difficulties with remembering are the highest among all forms of disability, followed by walking in the Sub-Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

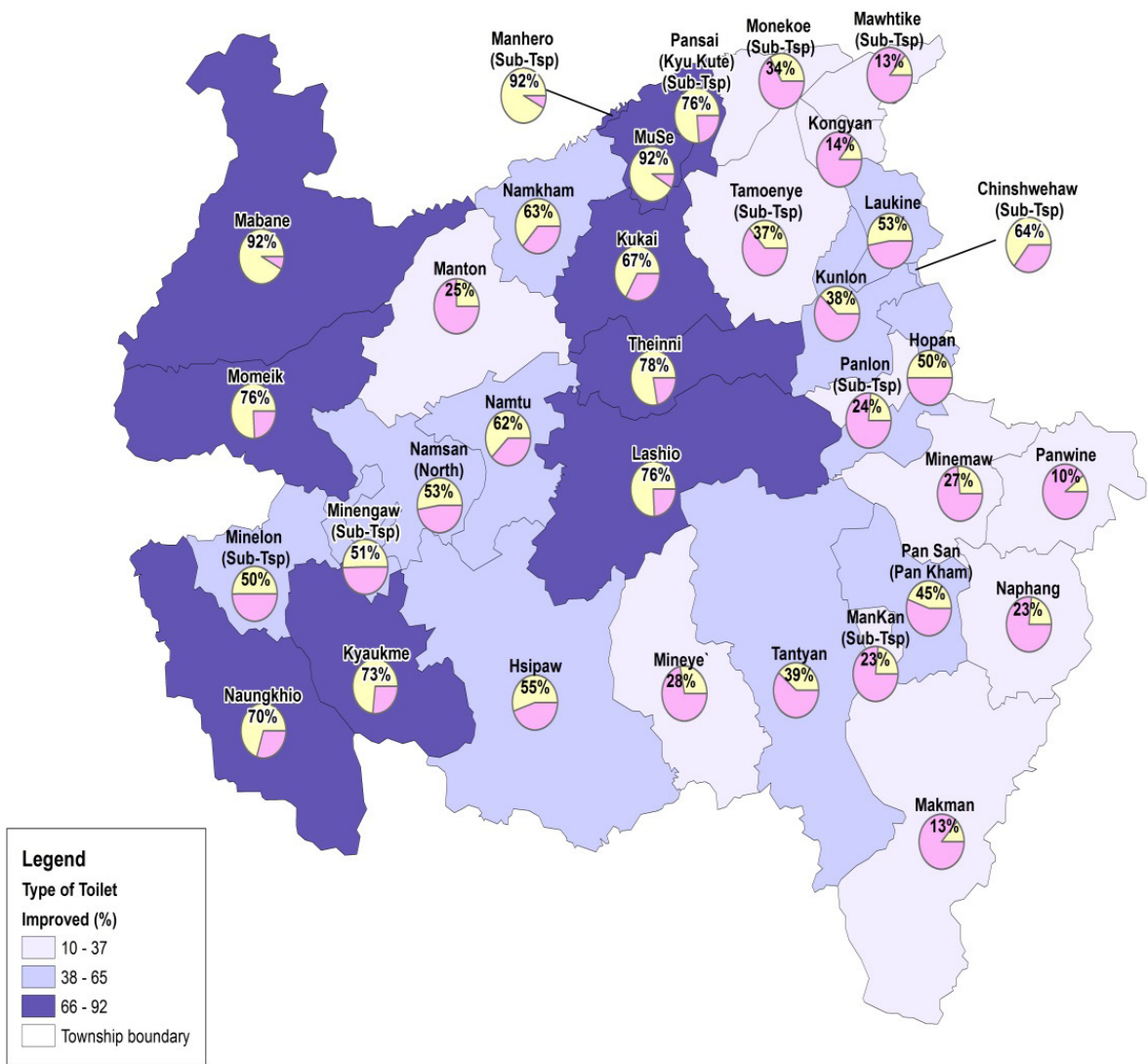
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	4,203	1.8	4.5	27.4	13.2	18.8	0.5	0.1	33.8
Urban	85	36.5	5.9	23.5	25.9	-	-	-	8.2
Rural	4,118	1.1	4.5	27.4	12.9	19.2	0.5	0.1	34.3



- The majority of the households in Mawhtike Sub-Township are living in other houses (33.8%) followed by households in semi-pacca houses (27.4%).
- Some 36.5 per cent of urban households live in apartment/condominium and 34.3 per cent of rural households live in other houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Laukine District	: 37.9%
Mawhtike Sub-Township	: 12.9%

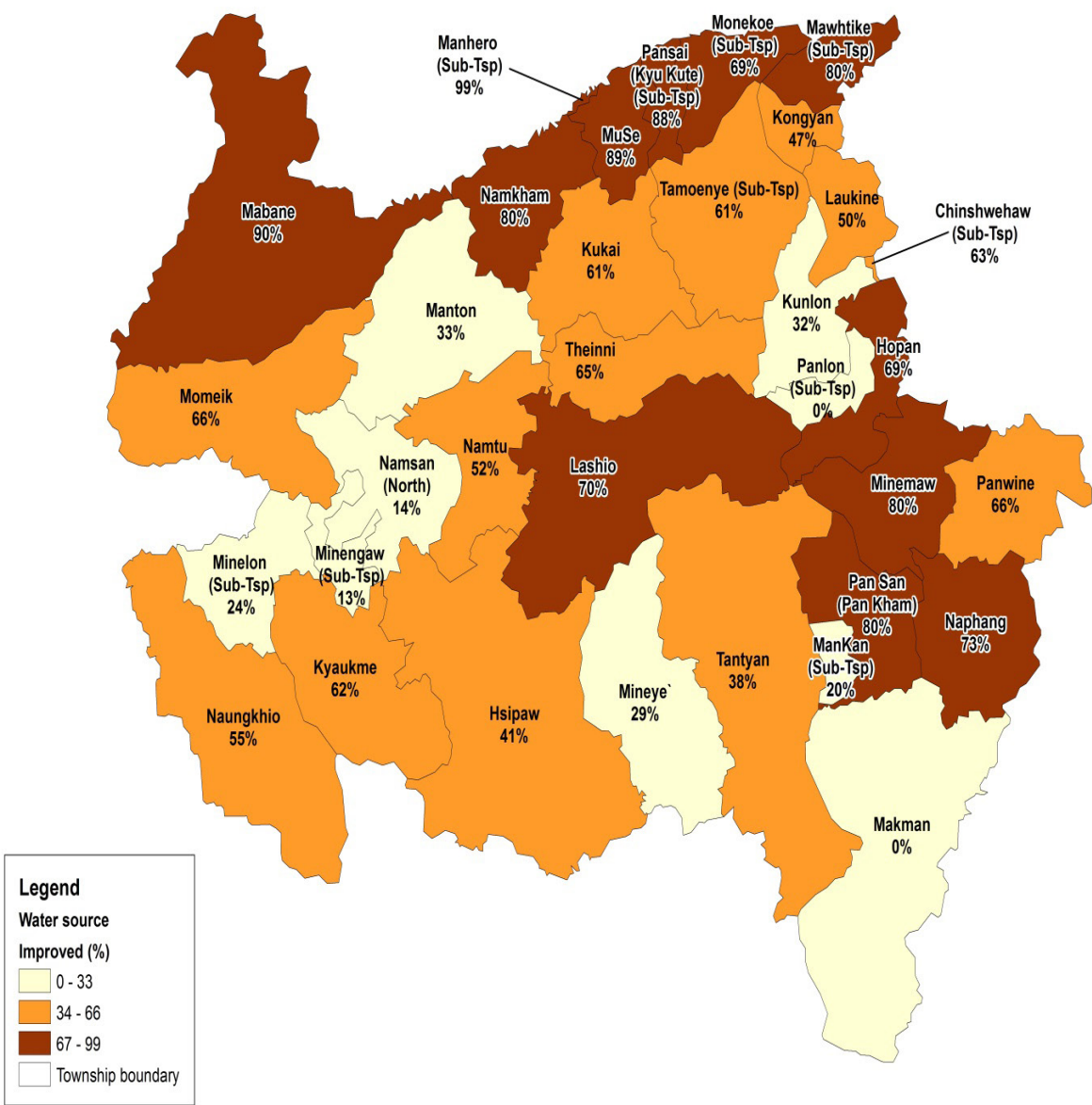
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.9	-	1.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		11.0	96.5	9.3
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>12.9</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>11.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		9.8	2.4	9.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		9.7	1.2	9.9
Other		7.4	-	7.5
None		60.2	-	61.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,203	85	4,118

- Some 12.9 per cent of the households in Mawhtike Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (11.0%)).
- Mawhtike Sub-Township belongs to the lowest proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 60.2 per cent of the households in the Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Mawhtike Sub-Township, 61.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Laukine District	: 54.8%
Mawhtike Sub-Township	: 80.3%

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

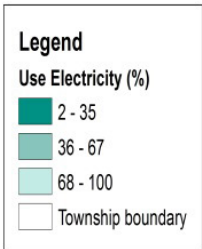
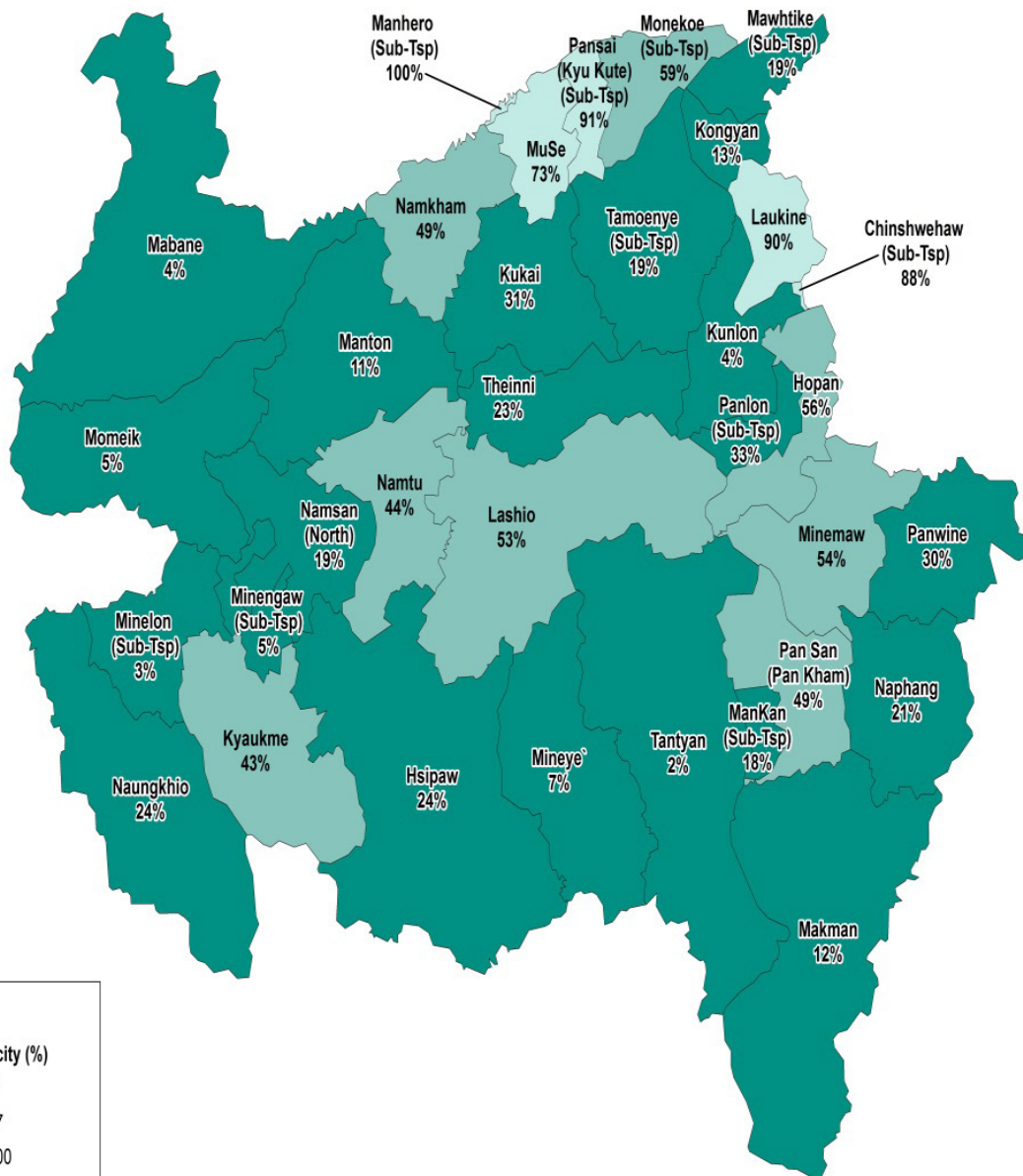
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	79.9	100.0	79.5
Tube well, borehole	0.3	-	0.3
Protected well/ Spring	0.1	-	0.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier	*	-	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>80.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>79.9</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	1.3	-	1.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	4.0	-	4.1
River/stream/ canal	4.8	-	4.9
Waterfall/ Rain water	7.1	-	7.2
Other	2.5	-	2.6
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>20.1</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,203	85

- In Mawhtike Sub-Township, 80.3 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Mawhtike Sub-Township belongs to the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 79.9 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 7.1 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- Some 19.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 20.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Laukine District	: 60.8%
Mawhtike Sub-Township	: 19.3%

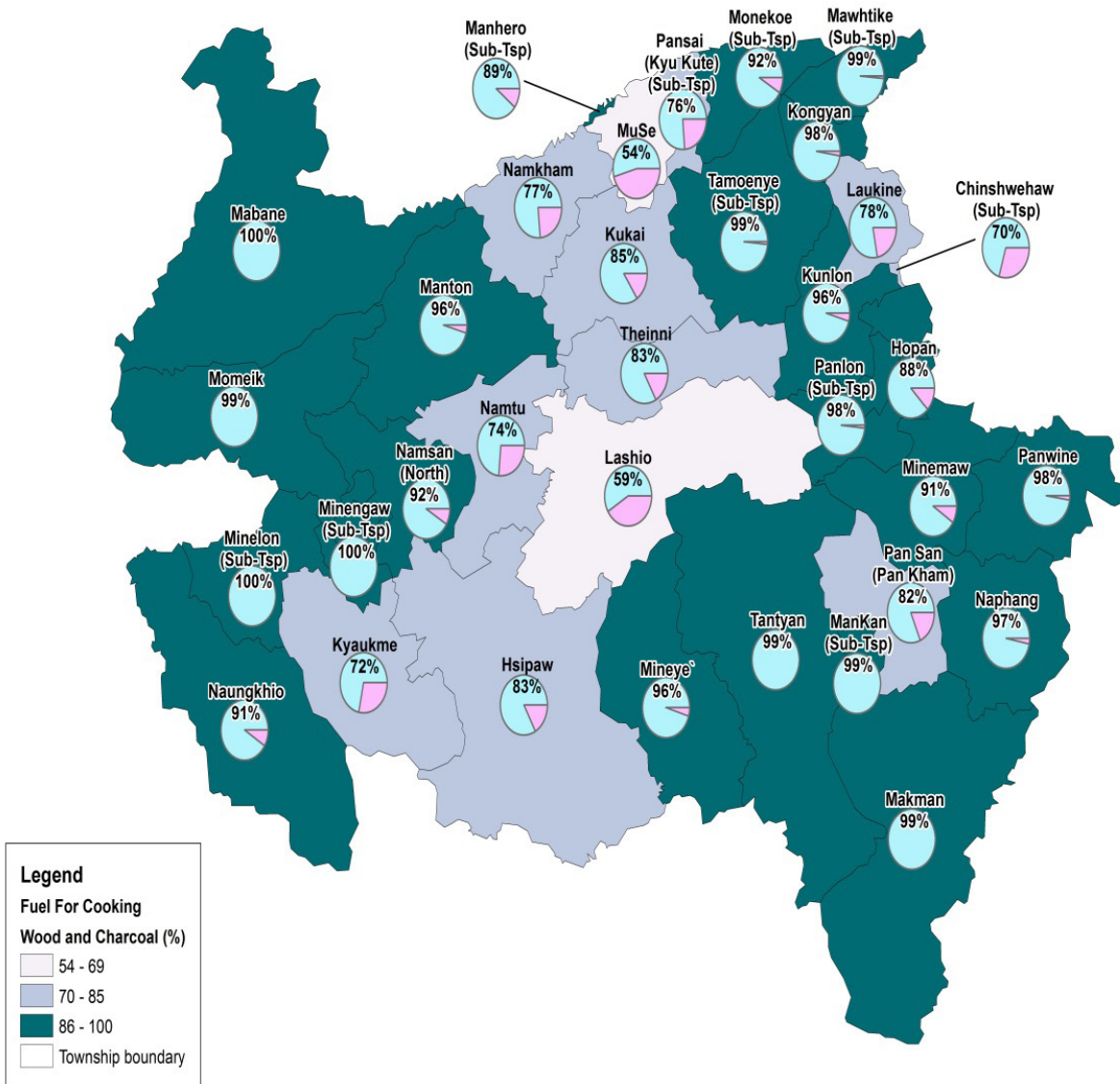
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		19.3	31.8	19.0
Kerosene		1.3	-	1.3
Candle		24.8	-	25.3
Battery		2.2	-	2.2
Generator (private)		0.3	1.2	0.3
Water mill (private)		28.0	65.9	27.2
Solar system/energy		15.8	-	16.2
Other		8.4	1.2	8.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,203	85	4,118

- In Mawhtike Sub-Township, 19.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of water mill (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 28.0 per cent.
- In rural areas, 27.2 per cent of the households mainly use water mill (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Laukine District	: 85.5%
Mawhtike Sub-Township	: 98.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.7	2.4	0.6
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		*	1.2	-
Firewood		98.4	95.3	98.5
Charcoal		0.3	-	0.3
Coal		-	-	-
Other		0.6	1.2	0.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,203	85	4,118

- In Mawhtike Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 98.4 per cent using firewood and 0.3 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 98.5 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.3 per cent use charcoal.

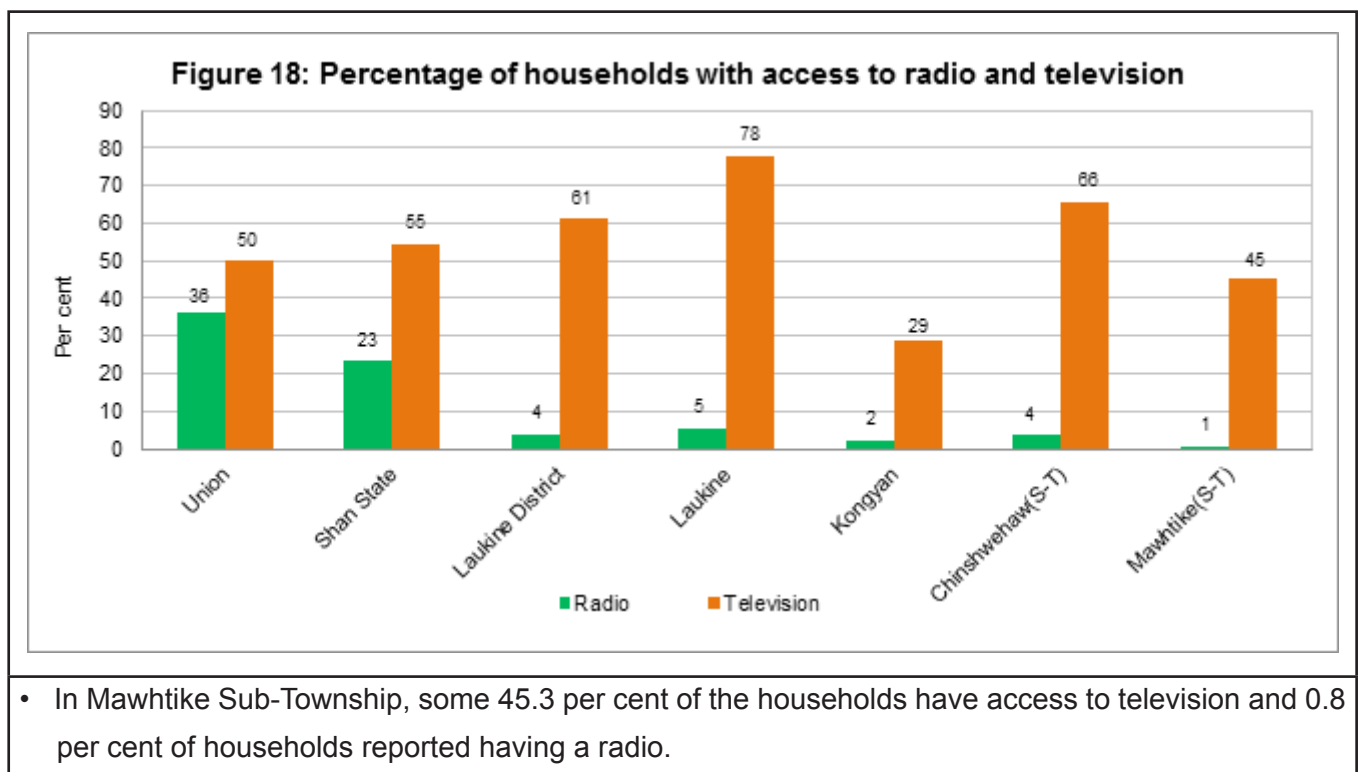
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

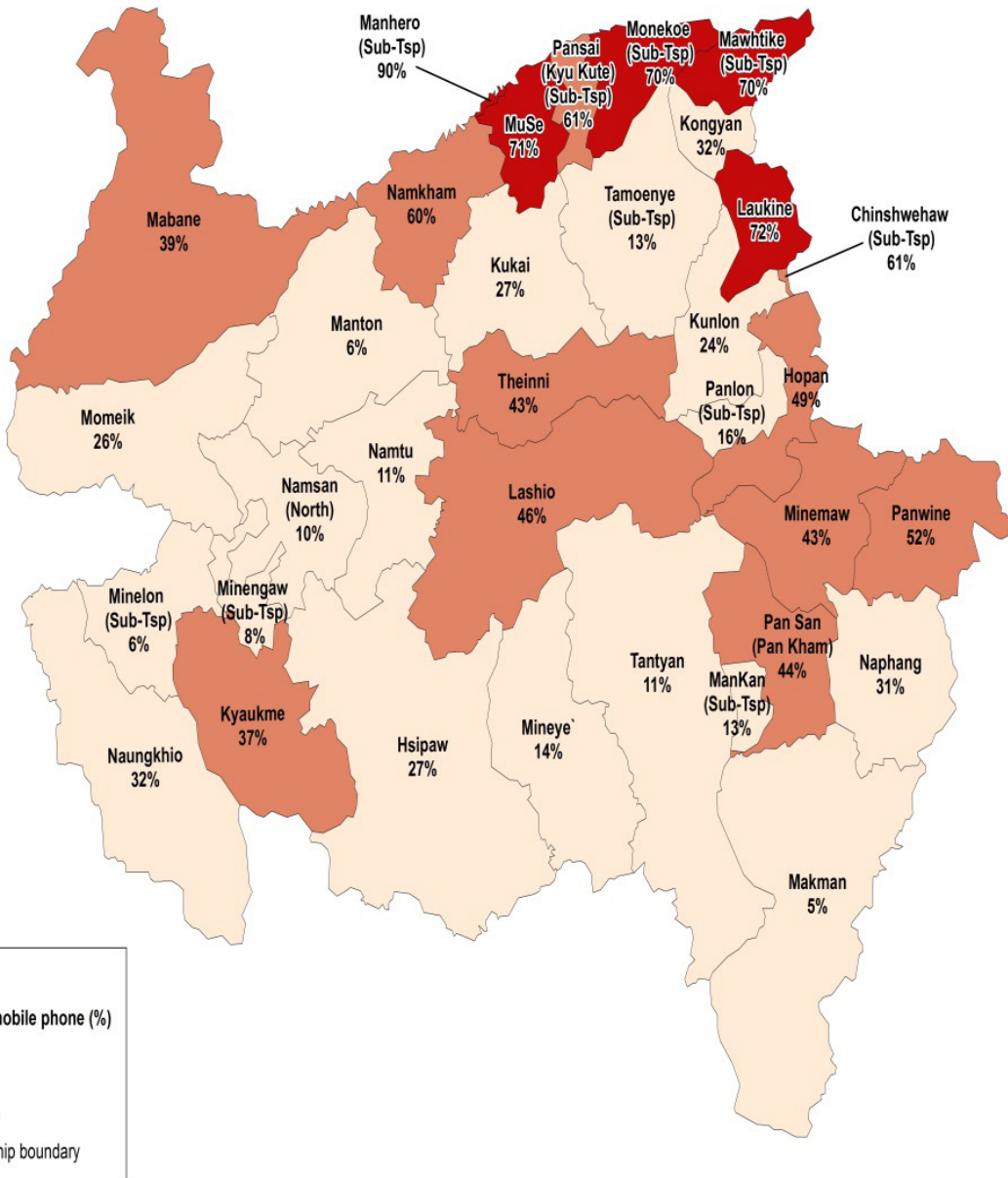
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	4,203	0.8	45.3	2.0	70.2	0.4	0.5	23.7	-
Urban	85	10.6	83.5	3.5	95.3	4.7	16.5	1.2	-
Rural	4,118	0.6	44.5	1.9	69.7	0.3	0.1	24.1	-

- Some 70.2 per cent of the households in Mawhtike Sub-Township have access to mobile phones and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 95.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to mobile phones, while the proportion for rural areas was 69.7 per cent.



- In Mawhtike Sub-Township, some 45.3 per cent of the households have access to television and 0.8 per cent of households reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Laukine District	: 62.2%
Mawhtike Sub-Township	: 70.2%

- Only 70.2 per cent of the households in Mawhtike Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the highest group.

Transportation items

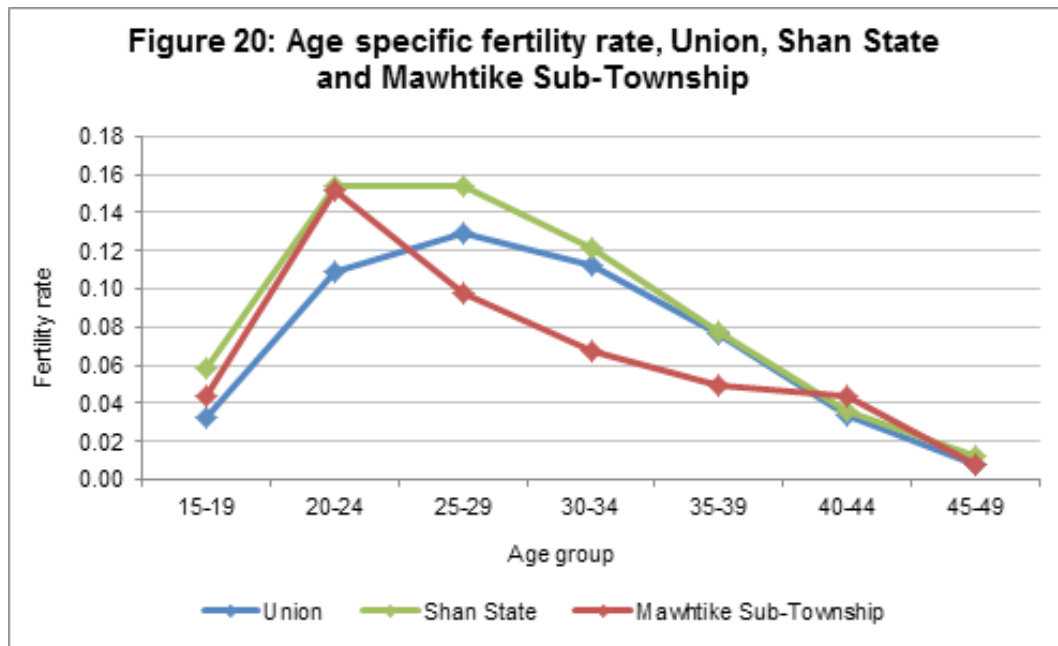
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Laukine District	24,846	2,664	13,524	1,169	1,114	6	7	667
Urban	3,839	1,386	2,164	551	177	-	1	2
Rural	21,007	1,278	11,360	618	937	6	6	665
Mawhtike Sub-Township	4,203	116	2,259	25	83	-	1	305
Urban	85	28	48	5	5	-	-	-
Rural	4,118	88	2,211	20	78	-	1	305

- In Mawhtike Sub-Township, 53.7 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 7.3 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

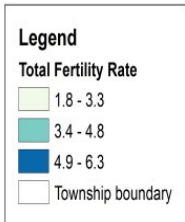
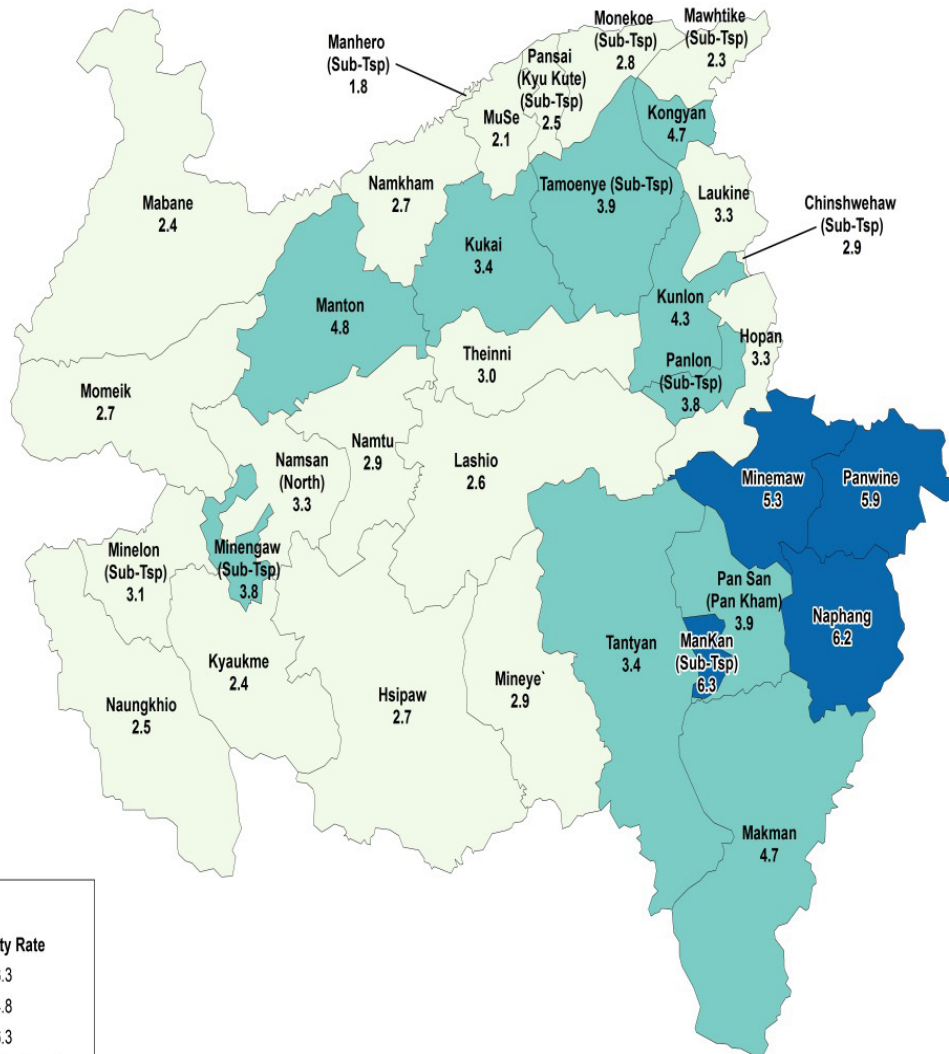
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



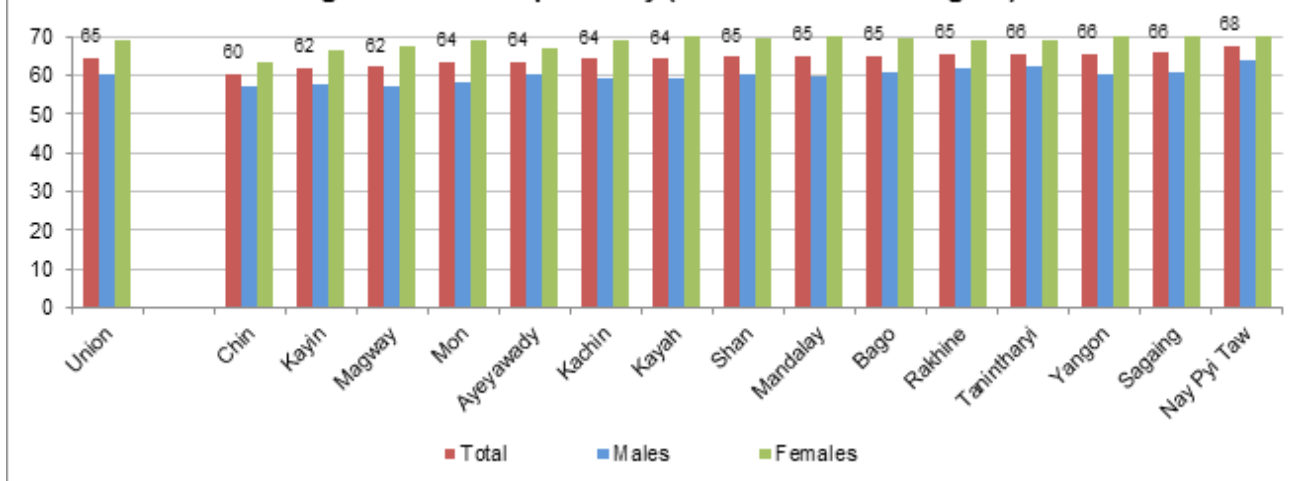
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.3 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Laukine District	: 3.4
Mawhtike Sub-Township	: 2.3

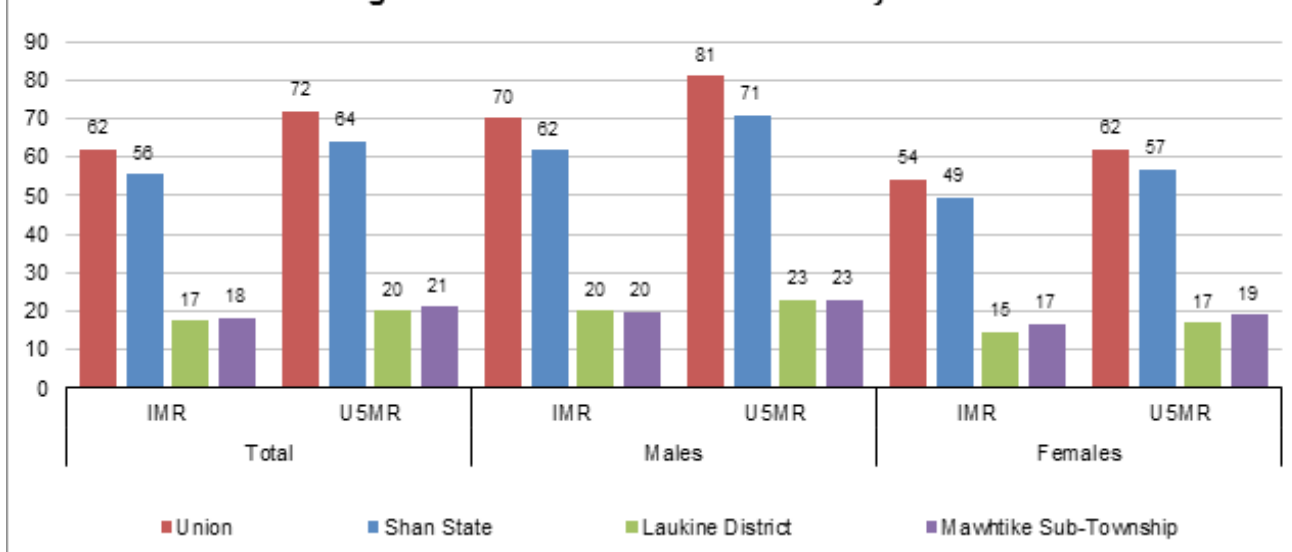
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

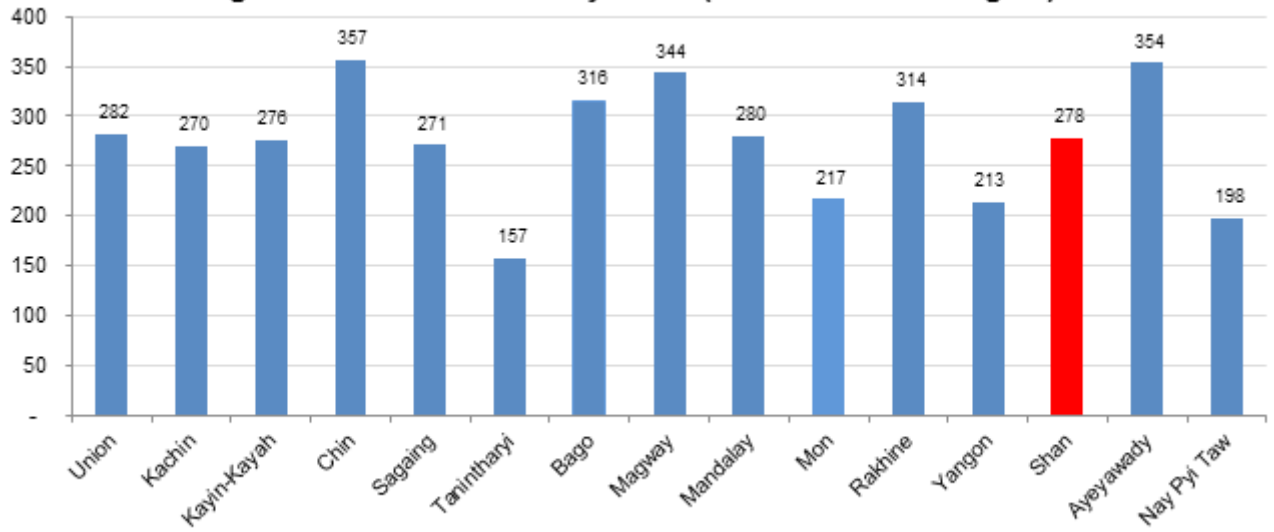
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Laukine District are much lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Laukine District is 17 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 20 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mawhtike Sub-Township are markedly lower than those in Shan State and slightly higher than Laukine District. The Infant mortality in Mawhtike is 18 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 21 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.

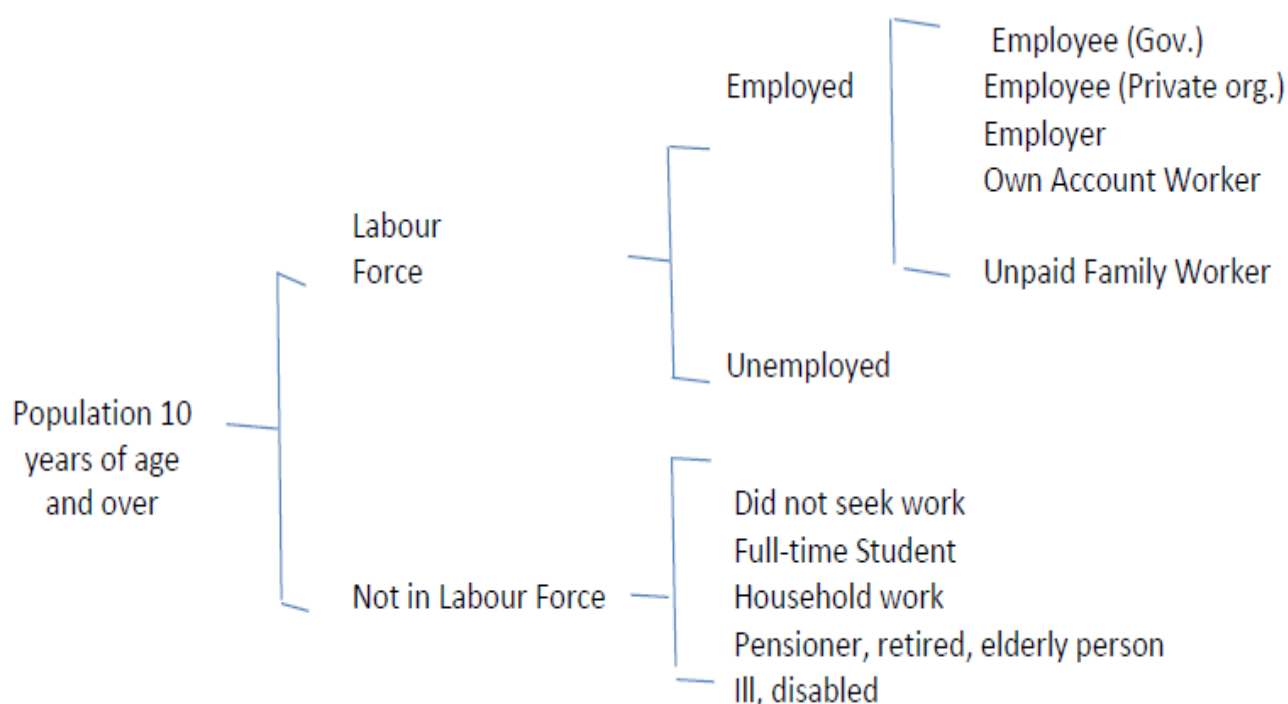
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

or

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