



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, MAKMAN DISTRICT

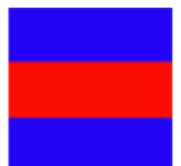
Pan San (Pan Kham) Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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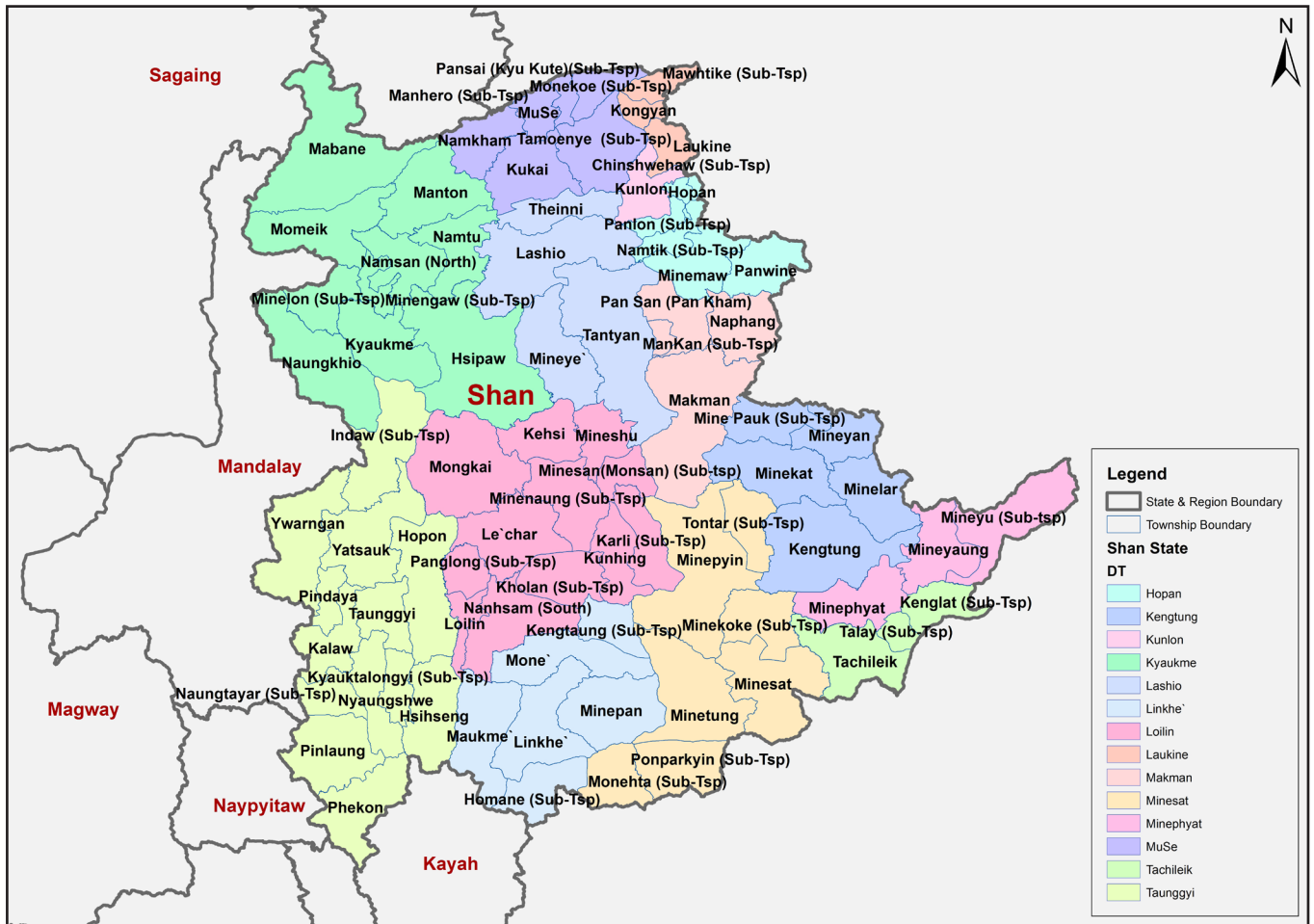
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Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Pan San (Pan Kham) Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	104,329 ²	
Population males	54,201 (52.0%)	
Population females	50,128 (48.0%)	
Percentage of urban population	15.3%	
Area (Km²)	2,701.0 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	38.6 persons	
Median age	20.9 years	
Number of private households	16,142	
Percentage of female headed households	10.3%	
Mean household size	5.4 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	34.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	62.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	59.1	
Child dependency ratio	54.4	
Old dependency ratio	4.7	
Ageing index	8.6	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	108	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	35.4%	
Male	43.0%	
Female	27.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	4,041	3.9
Walking	1,545	1.5
Seeing	1,508	1.4
Hearing	1,607	1.5
Remembering	2,360	2.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	8,630	10.8	
Associate Scrutiny	493	0.6	
Naturalised Scrutiny	102	0.1	
National Registration	396	0.5	
Religious	203	0.3	
Temporary Registration	576	0.7	
Foreign Registration	819	1.0	
Foreign Passport	206	0.3	
None	68,341	85.7	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	78.0%	86.6%	68.6%
Unemployment rate	2.1%	2.4%	1.7%
Employment to population ratio	76.4%	84.6%	67.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	13,276	82.2	
Renter	1,794	11.1	
Provided free (individually)	144	0.9	
Government quarters	186	1.2	
Private company quarters	715	4.4	
Other	27	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		25.6%
Bamboo	48.0%	38.3%	0.4%
Earth	0.5%	12.3%	
Wood	20.5%	15.7%	0.5%
Corrugated sheet	1.2%		40.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	29.1%	32.3%	32.4%
Other	0.3%	1.5%	0.9%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	2,403	14.9	
LPG	409	2.5	
Kerosene	40	0.2	
Biogas	88	0.5	
Firewood	12,949	80.2	
Charcoal	200	1.2	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	48	0.3	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	7,873	48.8
Kerosene	275	1.7
Candle	1,766	10.9
Battery	490	3.0
Generator (private)	55	0.3
Water mill (private)	833	5.2
Solar system/energy	2,918	18.1
Other	1,932	12.0
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	9,874	61.2
Tube well, borehole	21	0.1
Protected well/spring	373	2.3
Bottled/purifier water	2,611	16.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>12,879</i>	<i>79.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	193	1.2
Pool/pond/lake	485	3.0
River/stream/canal	951	5.9
Waterfall/rainwater	1,606	9.9
Other	28	0.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,263</i>	<i>20.2</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	12,400	76.8
Tube well, borehole	47	0.3
Protected well/spring	387	2.4
Unprotected well/spring	198	1.2
Pool/pond/lake	500	3.1
River/stream/canal	933	5.8
Waterfall/rainwater	1,577	9.8
Bottled/purifier water	74	0.5
Other	26	0.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	406	2.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	6,809	42.2
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>7,215</i>	<i>44.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,695	10.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	385	2.4
Other	312	1.9
None	6,535	40.5
Availability of communication amenities		
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,573	9.7
Television	7,915	49.0
Landline phone	1,010	6.3
Mobile phone	7,116	44.1
Computer	814	5.0
Internet at home	883	5.5
Households with none of the items	6,783	42.0
Households with all of the items	100	0.6
Availability of Transportation equipment		
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,591	9.9
Motorcycle/Moped	9,068	56.2
Bicycle	314	1.9
4-Wheel tractor	174	1.1
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	922	5.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Pan San (Pan Kham) Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	104,329 *		
Males	54,201		
Females	50,128		
Sex ratio	108 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	15.3%		
Area (Km ²)	2,701.0 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	38.6 persons		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	87,371	10,498	76,873
Number of conventional households	16,142	2,022	14,120
Mean household size	5.4 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Pan San (Pan Kham) Township, there are slightly less females than males with 108 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (15.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Pan San (Pan Kham) Township is 39 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.4 persons living in each household in Pan San (Pan Kham) 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;
Pan San (Pan Kham) Township (Makman District, Shan State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	16,142	104,329	54,201	50,128
1	Ward	2,022	15,936	8,061	7,875
2	Village Tract	14,120	88,393	46,140	42,253

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Pan San (Pan Kham) Township

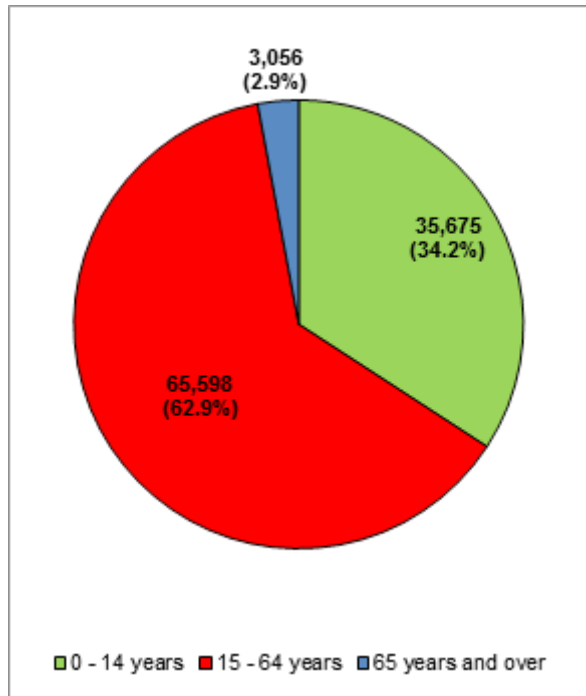
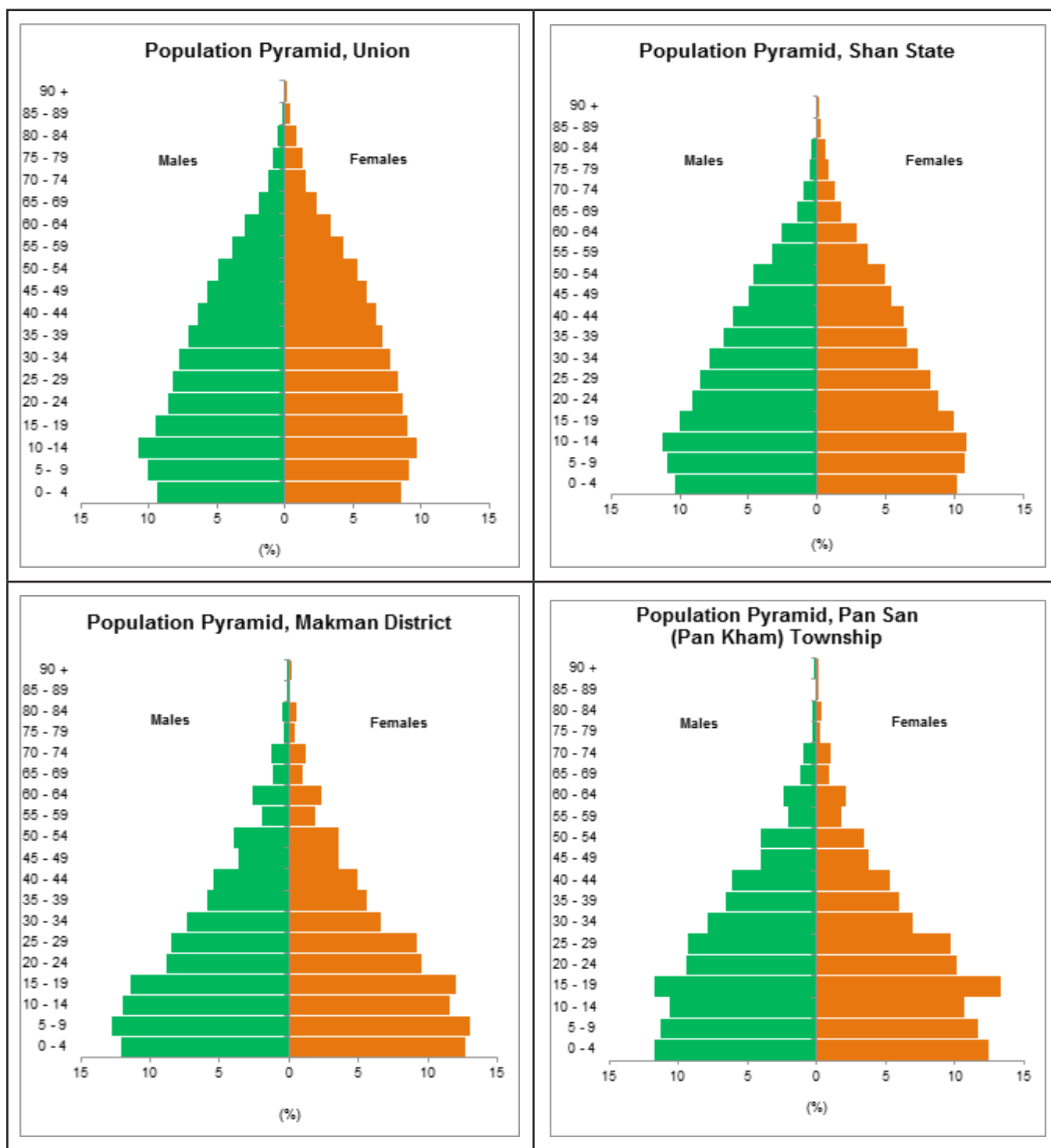


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Pan San (Pan Kham) Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	104,329	54,201	50,128
0 - 4	12,577	6,322	6,255
5 - 9	11,986	6,125	5,861
10 - 14	11,112	5,774	5,338
15 - 19	12,971	6,327	6,644
20 - 24	10,214	5,119	5,095
25 - 29	9,882	5,014	4,868
30 - 34	7,725	4,266	3,459
35 - 39	6,500	3,529	2,971
40 - 44	5,931	3,291	2,640
45 - 49	4,104	2,212	1,892
50 - 54	3,891	2,185	1,706
55 - 59	2,000	1,098	902
60 - 64	2,380	1,299	1,081
65 - 69	1,064	625	439
70 - 74	986	494	492
75 - 79	325	176	149
80 - 84	364	170	194
85 - 89	111	54	57
90 +	206	121	85

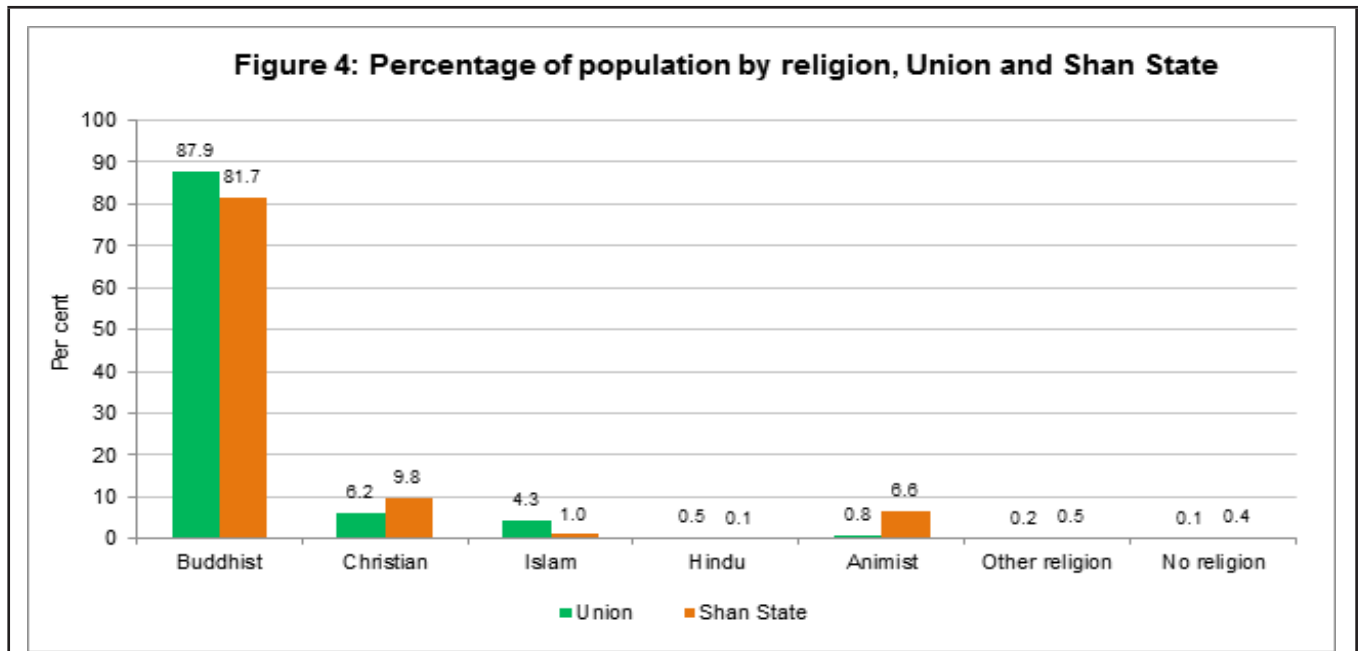
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township is 62.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- 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, Makman District and Pan San (Pan Kham) Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably higher in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township since the last 10 years.
- The population in age group 15-19 has the highest among others.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 20-24 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is lower percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township.
- Except age groups 15-19, 80-84 and 85-89, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In 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% No 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	2,649	1,367	1,282	338	176	162
6	2,141	1,069	1,072	530	254	276
7	2,284	1,113	1,171	712	341	371
8	2,407	1,140	1,267	823	420	403
9	1,688	838	850	667	341	326
10	2,687	1,299	1,388	931	486	445
11	1,359	654	705	576	285	291
12	2,066	965	1,101	805	400	405
13	1,869	922	947	669	354	315
14	1,367	597	770	470	219	251
15	2,452	1,150	1,302	485	257	228
16	1,461	696	765	292	158	134
17	1,383	628	755	201	105	96
18	2,279	1,026	1,253	217	127	90
19	1,098	508	590	116	64	52
20	3,221	1,488	1,733	101	60	41
21	900	436	464	47	31	16
22	1,202	554	648	31	11	20
23	1,275	642	633	43	25	18
24	899	419	480	24	16	8
25	3,133	1,434	1,699	37	20	17
26	1,047	515	532	14	8	6
27	1,140	558	582	16	6	10
28	1,633	741	892	19	9	10
29	778	370	408	7	6	1

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Pan San (Pan Kham) Township

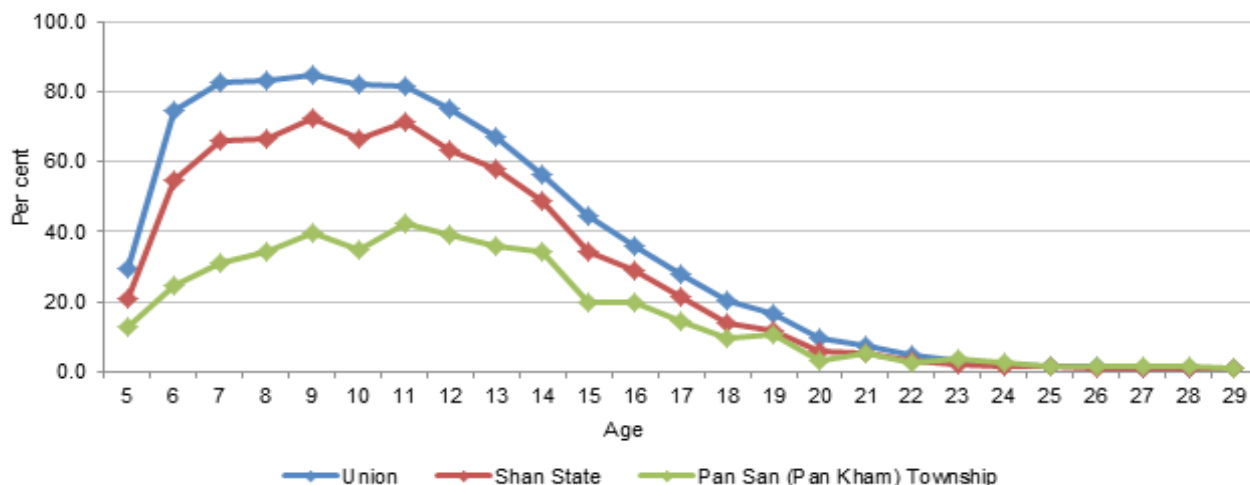
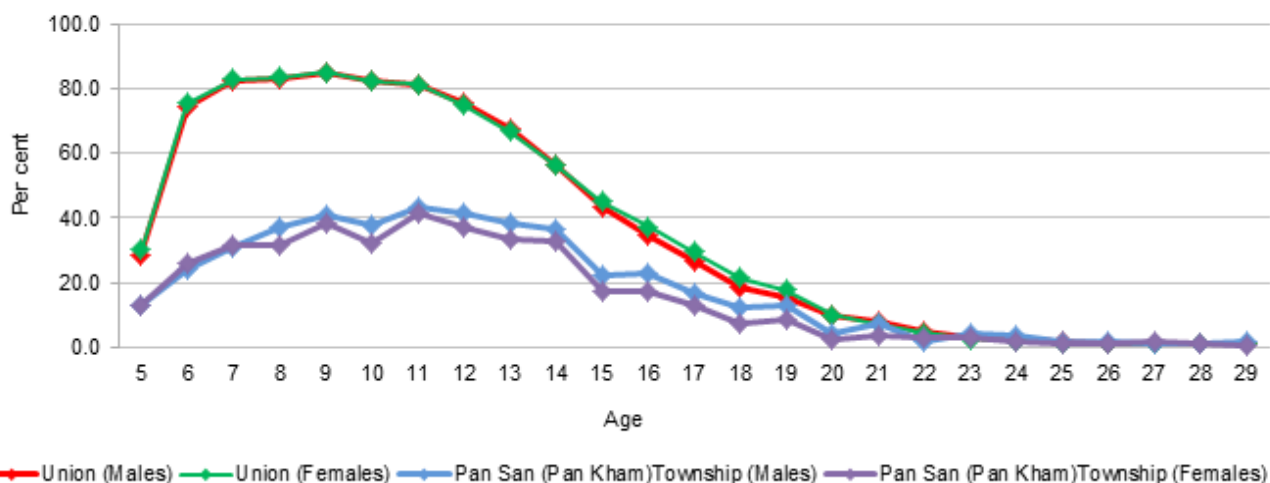
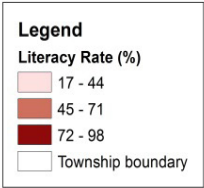
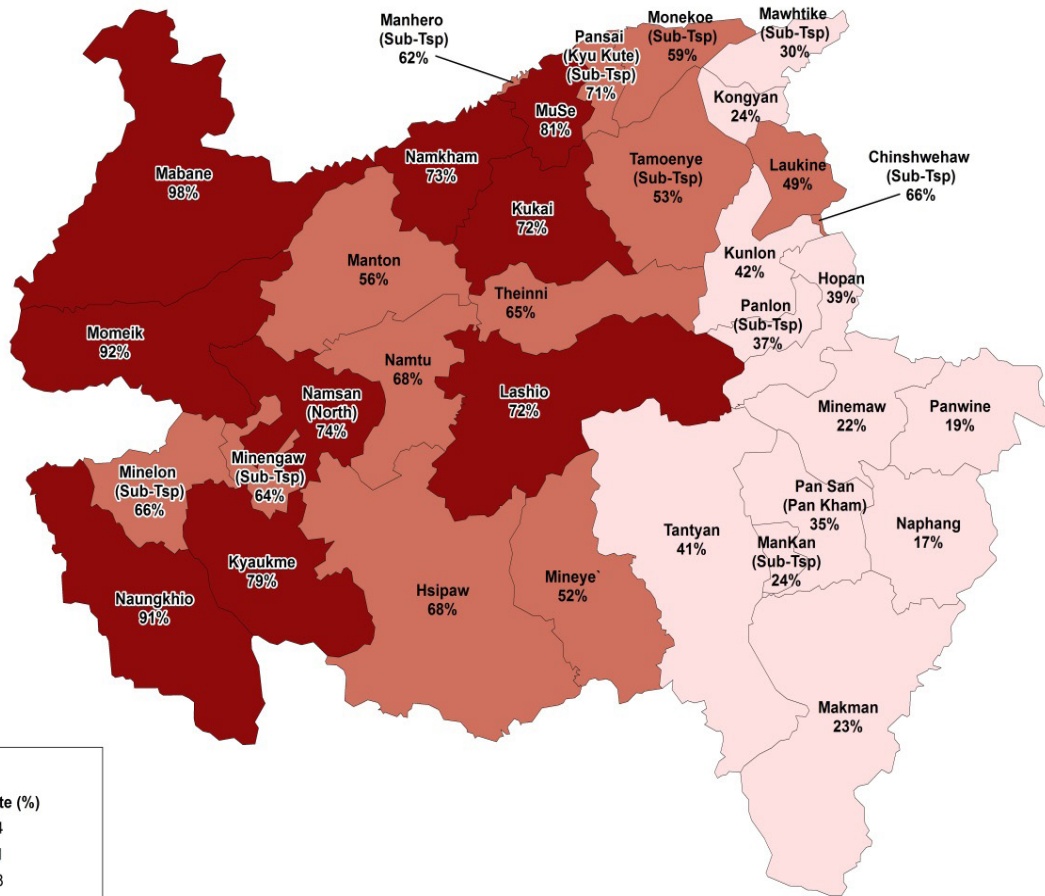


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Pan San (Pan Kham) Township



- School attendance in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township drops after age 12 for males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township noticeably drops since the first age of school attendance.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Makman District	: 24.9%
Pan San (Pan Kham) Township	: 35.4%

Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Pan San (Pan Kham) Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	16,170	45.4
Males	7,547	52.0
Females	8,623	39.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township is 35.4 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 27.9 per cent and for the males it is 43.0 per cent.
- In Pan San (Pan Kham) Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 45.4 per cent with 39.7 per cent for females and 52.0 per cent for males.

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

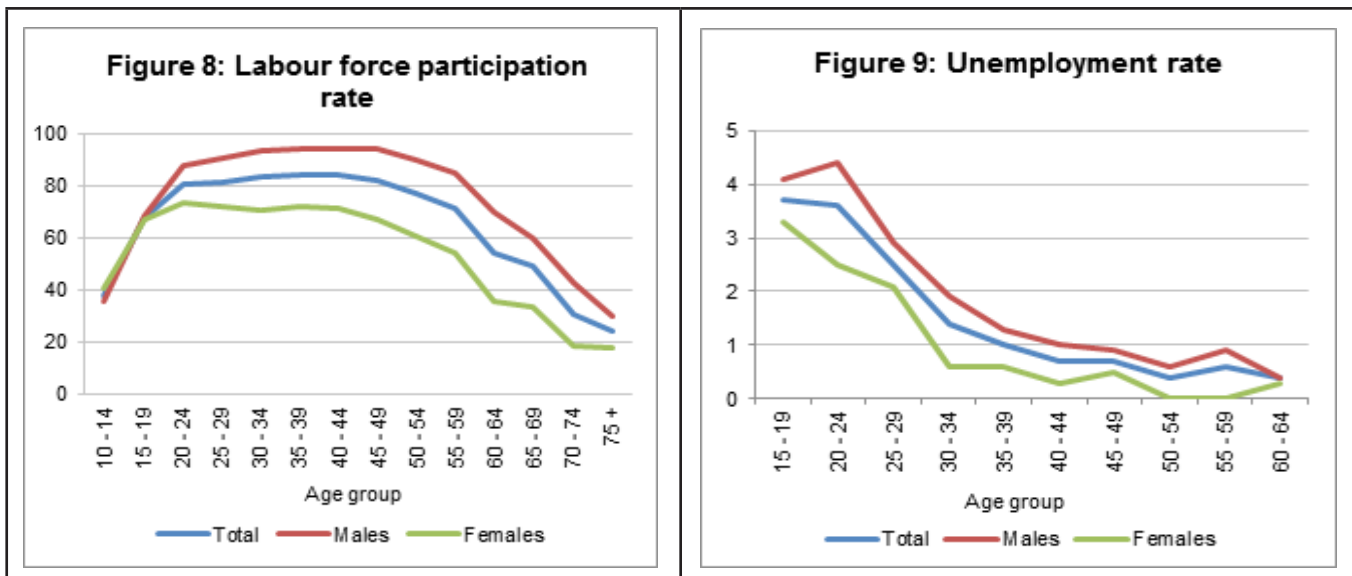
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	45,469	31,425	69.1	3,511	1,757	5,332	1,753	32	813	33	79	734
Urban	7,507	1,504	20.0	863	859	2,815	928	10	459	11	41	17
Rural	37,962	29,921	78.8	2,648	898	2,517	825	22	354	22	38	717
Males	24,534	15,377	62.7	2,408	1,121	3,362	1,096	22	497	21	55	575
Females	20,935	16,048	76.7	1,103	636	1,970	657	10	316	12	24	159

- About 69.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, about 78.8 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 62.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 76.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 3.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.8 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	38.1	35.7	40.6	3.0	3.4	2.7
15 - 19	67.9	68.4	67.5	3.7	4.1	3.3
20 - 24	80.8	87.9	73.5	3.6	4.4	2.5
25 - 29	81.8	91.0	72.3	2.5	2.9	2.1
30 - 34	83.6	93.8	71.0	1.4	1.9	0.6
35 - 39	84.4	94.7	72.2	1.0	1.3	0.6
40 - 44	84.4	94.4	71.8	0.7	1.0	0.3
45 - 49	82.0	94.5	67.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
50 - 54	77.5	90.3	61.1	0.4	0.6	-
55 - 59	71.2	85.0	54.4	0.6	0.9	-
60 - 64	54.7	70.3	36.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
65 - 69	49.2	60.2	33.5	0.2	-	0.7
70 - 74	30.9	43.1	18.7	-	-	-
75 +	24.4	30.1	18.1	0.4	0.6	-
15 - 24	73.6	77.2	70.1	3.6	4.3	3.0
15 - 64	78.0	86.6	68.6	2.1	2.4	1.7



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township is 78.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 68.6 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.6 per cent.
- In Pan San (Pan Kham) Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 38.1 per cent. That is 35.7 per cent for males and 40.6 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township is 2.1 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is 2.4 per cent and for females is 1.7 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.0 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner , retired, elderly	Ill ,disabled	Other
Total	23,264	3.8	28.7	37.5	13.8	1.3	14.9
Males	9,191	5.9	40.4	13.9	14.6	1.6	23.6
Females	14,073	2.5	21.1	52.8	13.3	1.1	9.2

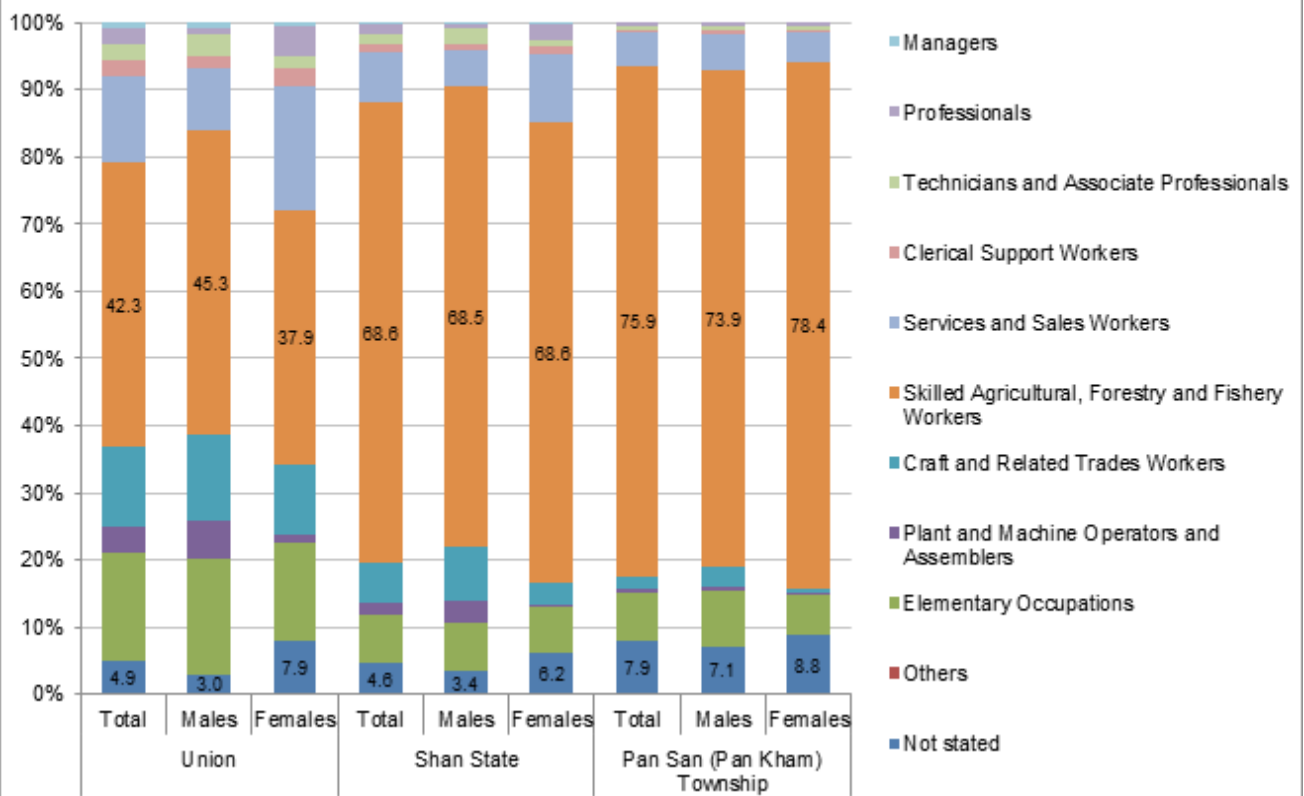
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 40.4 per cent of males are full time students while 52.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	38,691	21,964	16,727	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	22	15	7	0.1	0.1	*
Professionals	170	80	90	0.4	0.4	0.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	262	185	77	0.7	0.8	0.5
Clerical Support Workers	134	89	45	0.3	0.4	0.3
Services and Sales Workers	1,960	1,188	772	5.1	5.4	4.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	29,354	16,242	13,112	75.9	73.9	78.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	753	642	111	1.9	2.9	0.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	186	159	27	0.5	0.7	0.2
Elementary Occupations	2,808	1,794	1,014	7.3	8.2	6.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,042	1,570	1,472	7.9	7.1	8.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Pan San (Pan Kham) Township



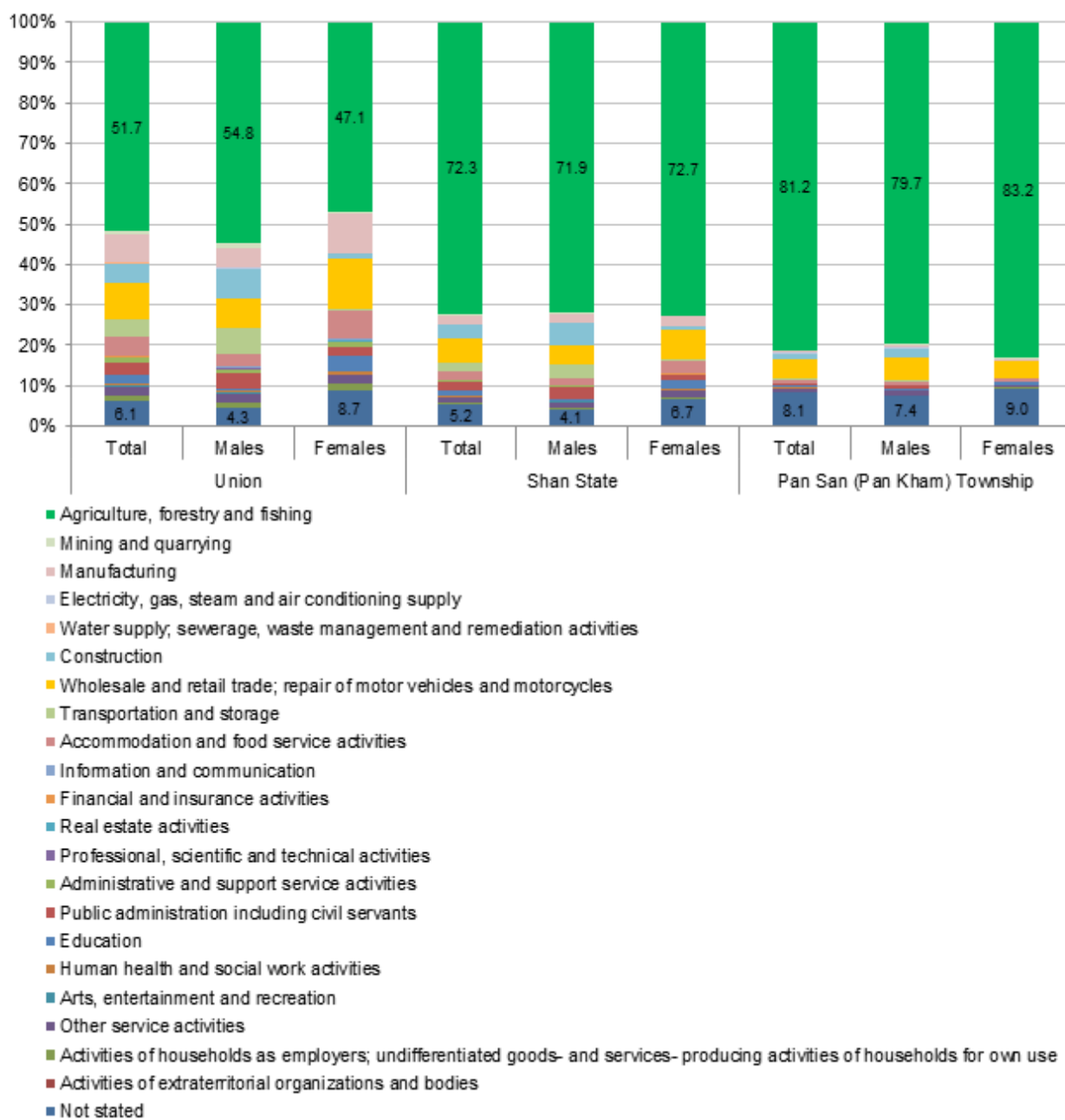
- In Pan San (Pan Kham) Township, 75.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 73.9 per cent of males and 78.4 per cent females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	38,691	21,964	16,727	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31,415	17,499	13,916	81.2	79.7	83.2
Mining and quarrying	75	55	20	0.2	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	225	146	79	0.6	0.7	0.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	59	49	10	0.2	0.2	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	537	510	27	1.4	2.3	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,891	1,183	708	4.9	5.4	4.2
Transportation and storage	158	148	10	0.4	0.7	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	284	152	132	0.7	0.7	0.8
Information and communication	16	12	4	*	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	6	5	1	*	*	*
Real estate activities	3	1	2	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7	6	1	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	31	23	8	0.1	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	150	140	10	0.4	0.6	0.1
Education	162	76	86	0.4	0.3	0.5
Human health and social work activities	83	48	35	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	22	12	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	336	240	96	0.9	1.1	0.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	97	33	64	0.3	0.2	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,133	1,625	1,508	8.1	7.4	9.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Shan State and Pan San (Pan Kham) Township

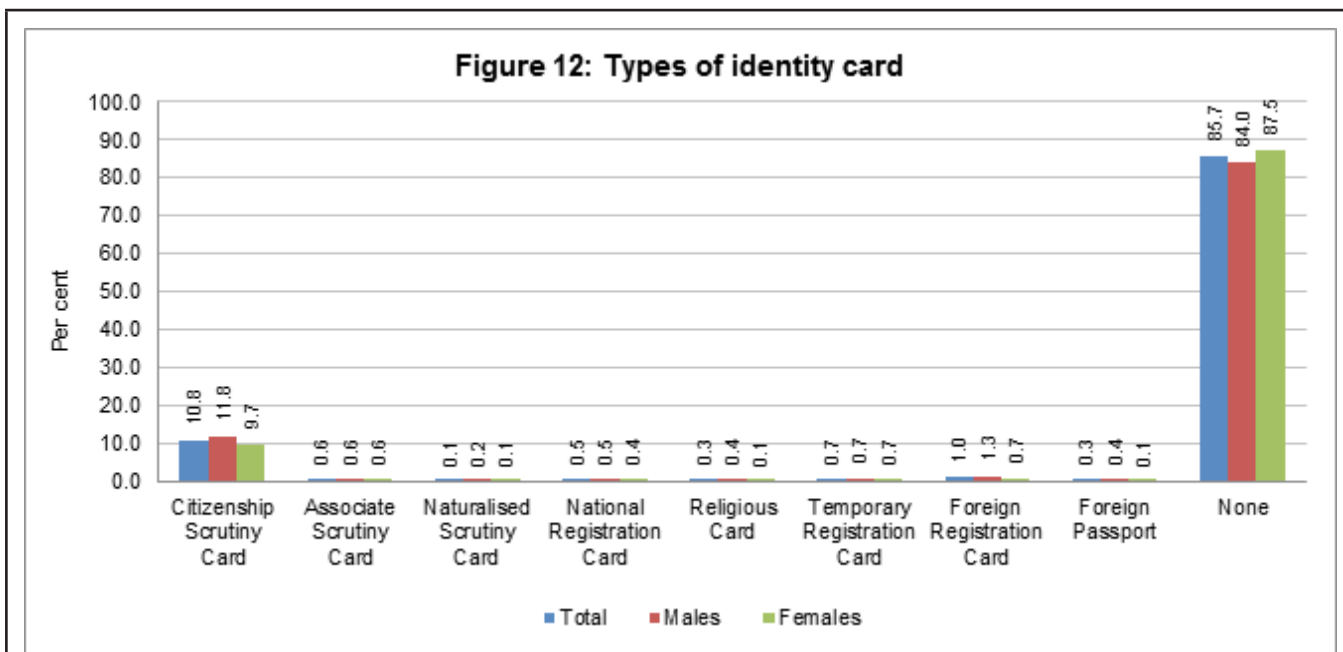


- In Pan San (Pan Kham) Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 81.2 per cent.
- There are 79.7 per cent of males and 83.2 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, 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	8,630	493	102	396	203	576	819	206	68,341
Urban	2,047	355	31	228	1	168	217	4	10,618
Rural	6,583	138	71	168	202	408	602	202	57,723
Males	4,934	250	74	225	179	310	541	154	35,087
Females	3,696	243	28	171	24	266	278	52	33,254



- In Pan San (Pan Kham) Township, 10.8 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 85.7 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 84.0 per cent of males and 87.5 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	104,329	100,288	4,041	3.9	1,508	1,607	1,545	2,360
0 - 4	12,577	12,442	135	1.1	23	33	98	63
5 - 9	11,986	11,907	79	0.7	18	40	31	22
10 - 14	11,112	10,991	121	1.1	23	46	41	63
15 - 19	12,971	12,557	414	3.2	26	46	40	366
20 - 24	10,214	10,004	210	2.1	17	43	34	158
25 - 29	9,882	9,657	225	2.3	20	41	51	164
30 - 34	7,725	7,523	202	2.6	32	41	41	145
35 - 39	6,500	6,287	213	3.3	49	62	59	123
40 - 44	5,931	5,706	225	3.8	52	79	66	108
45 - 49	4,104	3,894	210	5.1	81	71	66	79
50 - 54	3,891	3,548	343	8.8	149	148	146	154
55 - 59	2,000	1,811	189	9.4	97	76	68	82
60 - 64	2,380	1,900	480	20.2	289	250	243	243
65 - 69	1,064	832	232	21.8	133	121	112	119
70 - 74	986	654	332	33.7	220	212	177	187
75 - 79	325	209	116	35.7	69	71	64	59
80 - 84	364	199	165	45.3	116	120	111	107
85 - 89	111	71	40	36.0	23	29	21	26
90 +	206	96	110	53.4	71	78	76	92

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	54,201	52,052	2,149	4.0	722	781	749	1,214
0 - 4	6,322	6,248	74	1.2	12	17	51	35
5 - 9	6,125	6,080	45	0.7	7	23	19	10
10 - 14	5,774	5,702	72	1.2	16	28	27	38
15 - 19	6,327	6,084	243	3.8	12	23	24	213
20 - 24	5,119	5,010	109	2.1	10	23	17	79
25 - 29	5,014	4,885	129	2.6	10	18	22	100
30 - 34	4,266	4,157	109	2.6	15	15	22	83
35 - 39	3,529	3,418	111	3.1	26	39	26	63
40 - 44	3,291	3,170	121	3.7	24	46	29	59
45 - 49	2,212	2,095	117	5.3	38	42	34	40
50 - 54	2,185	2,002	183	8.4	71	76	64	75
55 - 59	1,098	995	103	9.4	54	34	36	42
60 - 64	1,299	1,052	247	19.0	143	112	113	107
65 - 69	625	489	136	21.8	83	70	64	60
70 - 74	494	349	145	29.4	93	86	77	76
75 - 79	176	120	56	31.8	29	31	31	27
80 - 84	170	96	74	43.5	47	53	51	47
85 - 89	54	34	20	37.0	7	12	10	12
90 +	121	66	55	45.5	25	33	32	48

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	50,128	48,236	1,892	3.8	786	826	796	1,146
0 - 4	6,255	6,194	61	1.0	11	16	47	28
5 - 9	5,861	5,827	34	0.6	11	17	12	12
10 - 14	5,338	5,289	49	0.9	7	18	14	25
15 - 19	6,644	6,473	171	2.6	14	23	16	153
20 - 24	5,095	4,994	101	2.0	7	20	17	79
25 - 29	4,868	4,772	96	2.0	10	23	29	64
30 - 34	3,459	3,366	93	2.7	17	26	19	62
35 - 39	2,971	2,869	102	3.4	23	23	33	60
40 - 44	2,640	2,536	104	3.9	28	33	37	49
45 - 49	1,892	1,799	93	4.9	43	29	32	39
50 - 54	1,706	1,546	160	9.4	78	72	82	79
55 - 59	902	816	86	9.5	43	42	32	40
60 - 64	1,081	848	233	21.6	146	138	130	136
65 - 69	439	343	96	21.9	50	51	48	59
70 - 74	492	305	187	38.0	127	126	100	111
75 - 79	149	89	60	40.3	40	40	33	32
80 - 84	194	103	91	46.9	69	67	60	60
85 - 89	57	37	20	35.1	16	17	11	14
90 +	85	30	55	64.7	46	45	44	44

- Four in every 100 persons in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with remembering are the highest among all forms of disability followed by hearing.

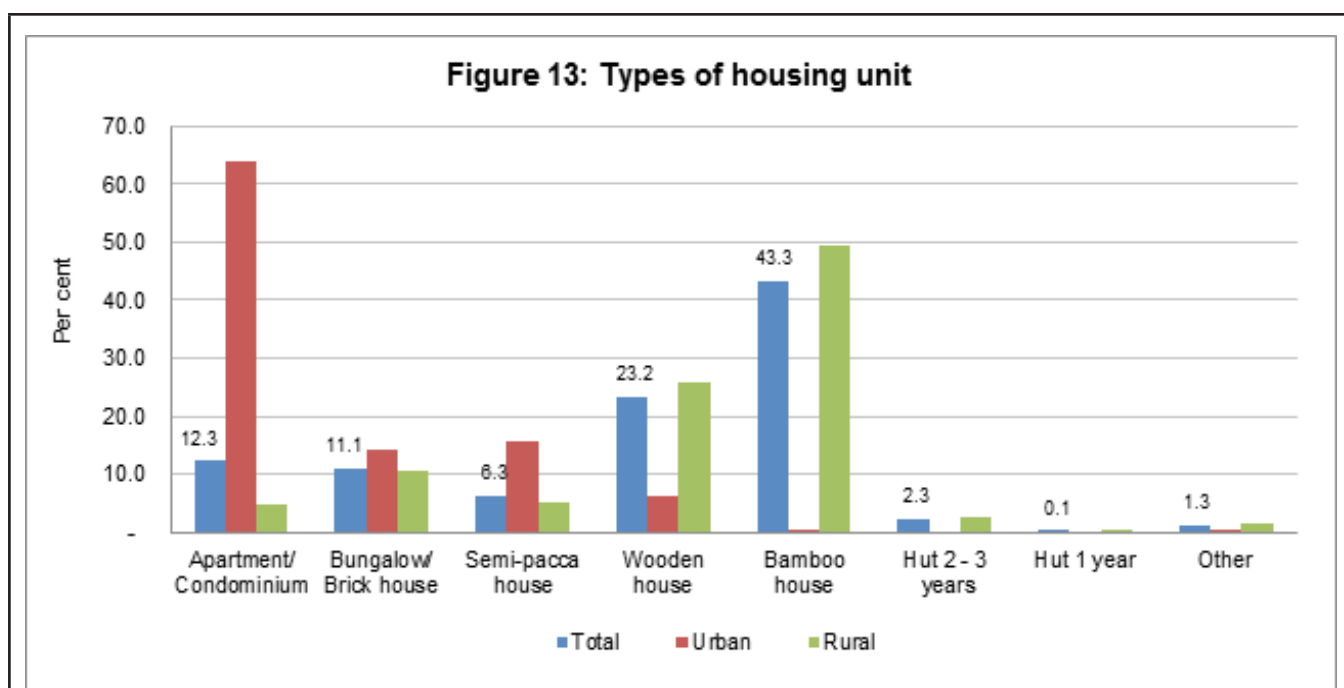
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	16,142	12.3	11.1	6.3	23.2	43.3	2.3	0.1	1.3
Urban	2,022	63.8	14.0	15.7	6.2	*	-	-	0.1
Rural	14,120	4.9	10.7	5.0	25.7	49.5	2.6	0.2	1.5

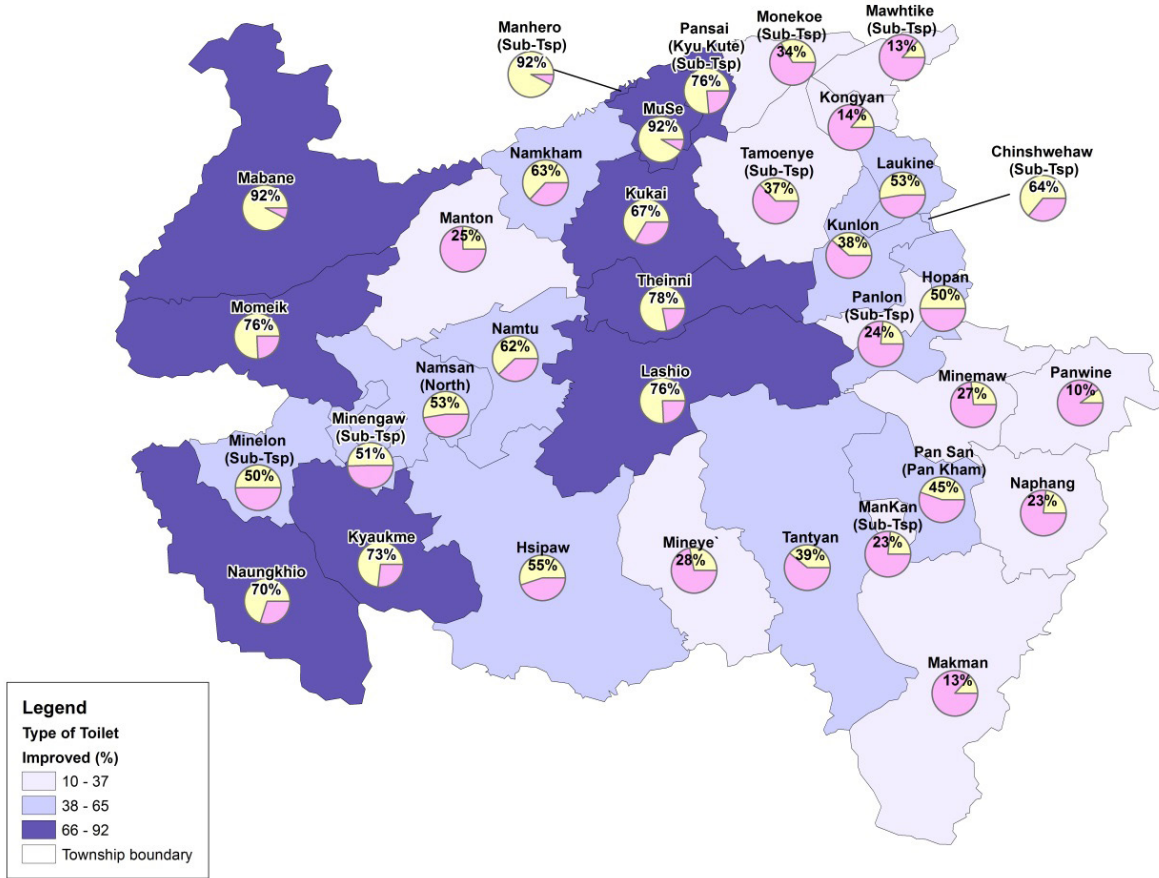
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township are living in bamboo houses (43.3%) followed by households in wooden houses (23.2%).
- About 63.8 per cent of urban households live in apartment/condominium and 49.5 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Makman District	: 31.8%
Pan San (Pan Kham) Township	: 44.7%

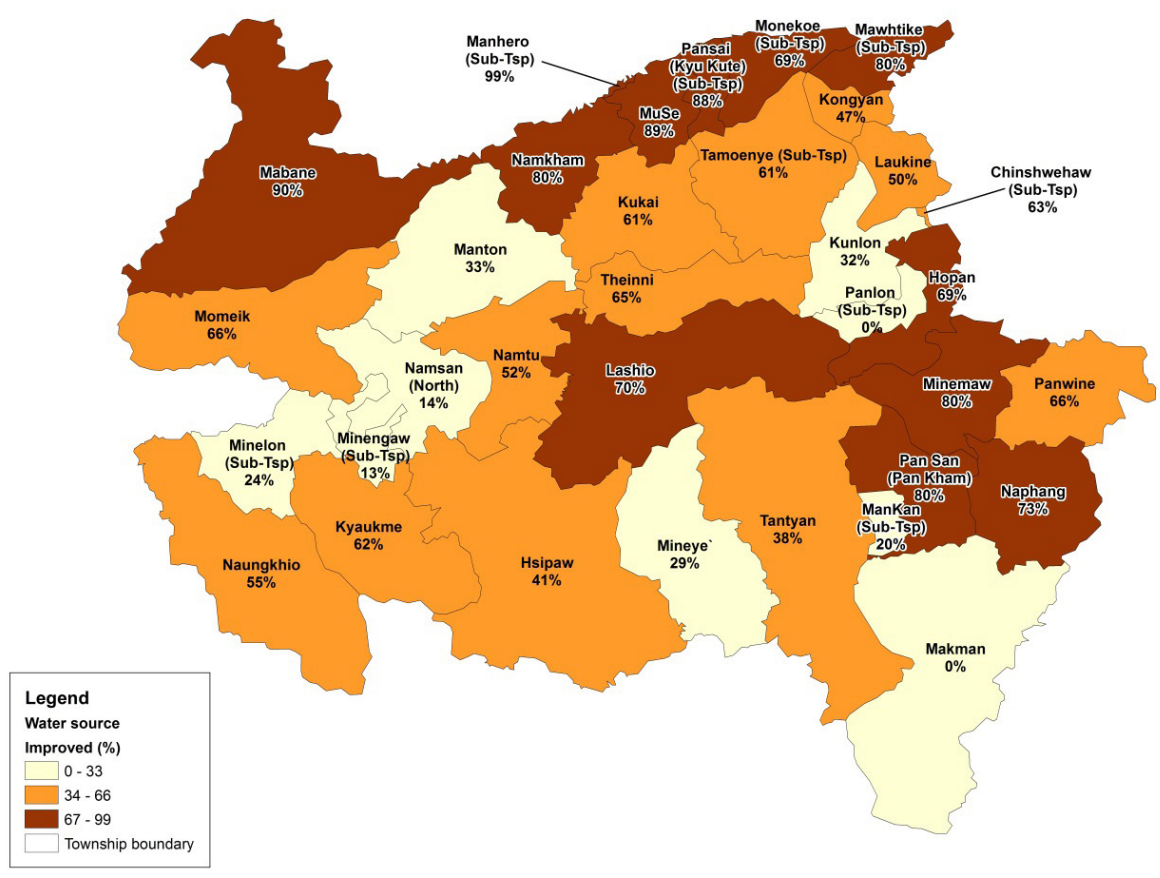
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.5	7.0	1.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		42.2	90.7	35.2
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>44.7</i>	<i>97.7</i>	<i>37.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		10.5	2.1	11.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.4	0.2	2.7
Other		1.9	-	2.2
None		40.5	-	46.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	16,142	2,022	14,120

- Up to 44.7 per cent of the households in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (42.2%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 40.5 per cent of the households in the Pan San (Pan Kham) Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Pan San (Pan Kham) Township, 46.3 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Legend
 Water source
 Improved (%)
 0 - 33
 34 - 66
 67 - 99
 Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Makman District	: 68.8%
Pan San (Pan Kham) Township	: 79.8%

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

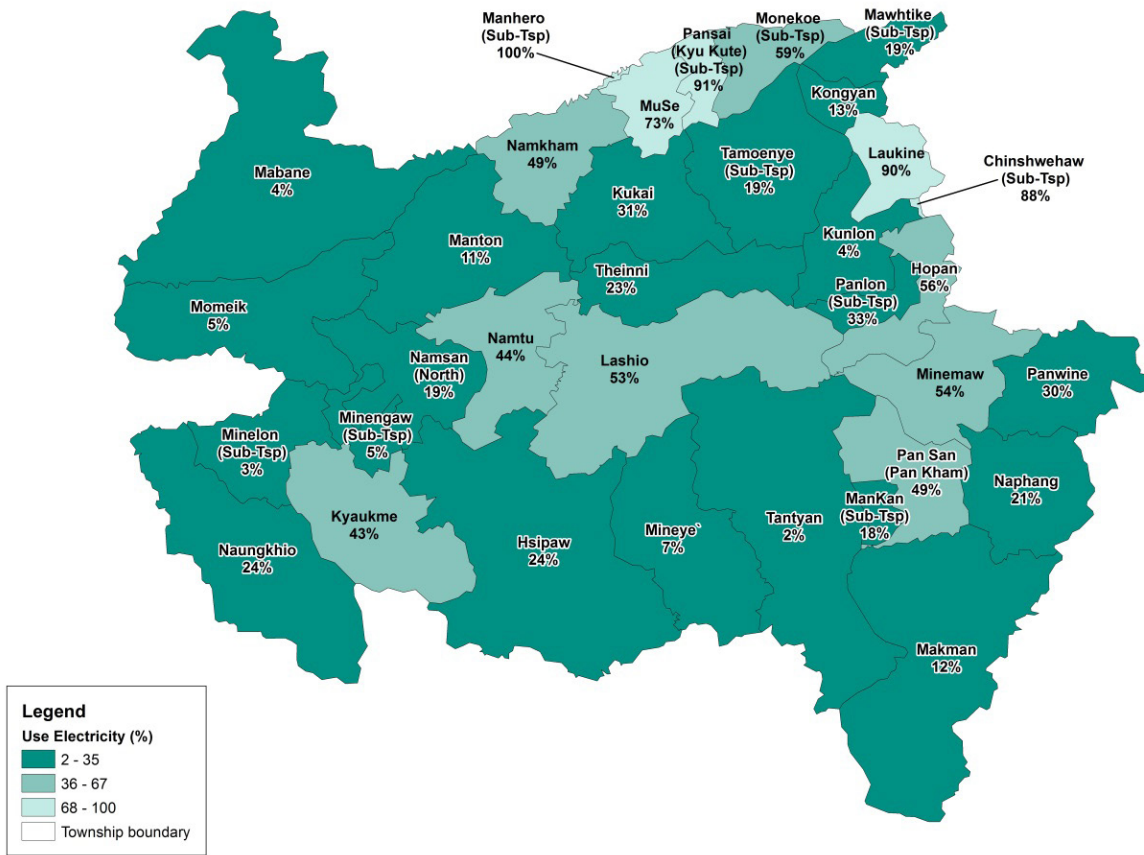
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		61.2	11.7	68.3
Tube well, borehole		0.1	0.2	0.1
Protected well/ Spring		2.3	0.7	2.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier		16.2	86.8	6.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>79.8</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>77.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		1.2	0.5	1.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake		3.0	-	3.4
River/stream/ canal		5.9	-	6.7
Waterfall/ Rain water		9.9	0.1	11.4
Other		0.2	*	0.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>20.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>23.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	16,142	2,022	14,120

- In Pan San (Pan Kham) Township, 79.8 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Using improved sources of drinking water in Pan San (Pan Kham) is in the highest proportion group. Compared to the Union (69.5%) it is also higher.
- About 61.2 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 16.2 per cent use water from bottled water/water purifier.
- About 20.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 23.0 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%
Makman District	: 32.6%
Pan San (Pan Kham) Township	: 48.8%

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

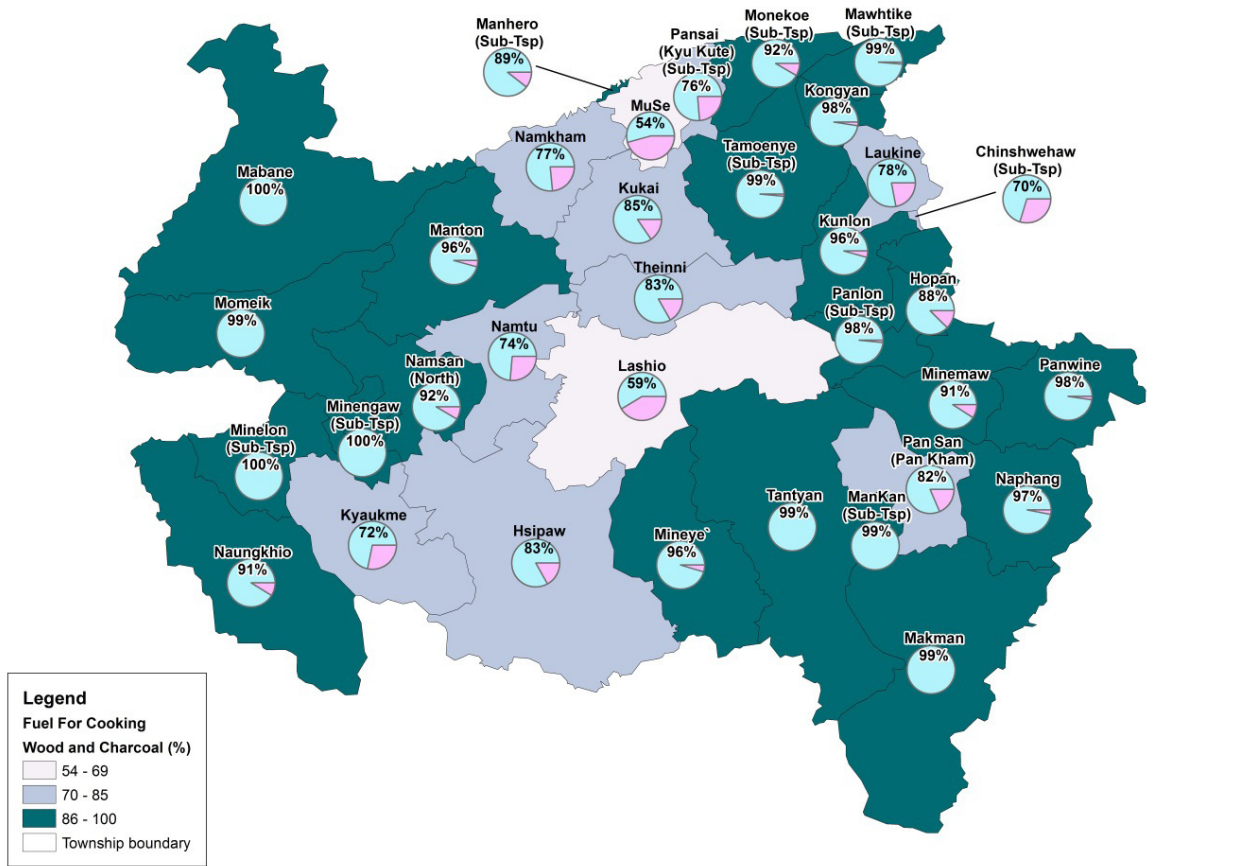
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		48.8	99.9	41.5
Kerosene		1.7	-	1.9
Candle		10.9	-	12.5
Battery		3.0	-	3.5
Generator (private)		0.3	-	0.4
Water mill (private)		5.2	*	5.9
Solar system/energy		18.1	-	20.7
Other		12.0	*	13.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	16,142	2,022	14,120

- In Pan San (Pan Kham) Township, 48.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and it is the highest among sources of lighting. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 41.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Makman District	: 90.3%
Pan San (Pan Kham) Township	: 81.5%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		14.9	74.0	6.4
LPG		2.5	14.3	0.8
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.3
BioGas		0.5	2.2	0.3
Firewood		80.2	7.1	90.7
Charcoal		1.3	2.4	1.1
Coal		*	-	*
Other		0.3	-	0.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	16,142	2,022	14,120

- In Pan San (Pan Kham) Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 80.2 per cent using firewood and 1.3 per cent using charcoal.
- About 14.9 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 90.7 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 1.1 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

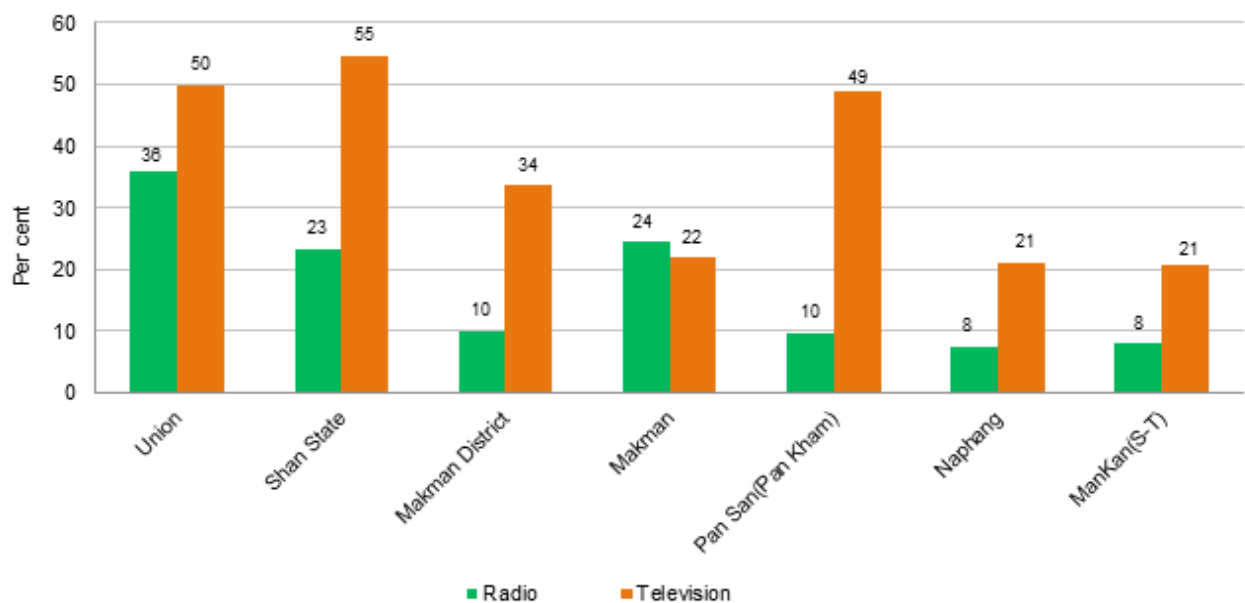
Communication and related amenities

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	16,142	9.7	49.0	6.3	44.1	5.0	5.5	42.0	0.6
Urban	2,022	10.6	93.5	22.0	96.4	25.5	31.2	1.6	3.7
Rural	14,120	9.6	42.7	4.0	36.6	2.1	1.8	47.8	0.2

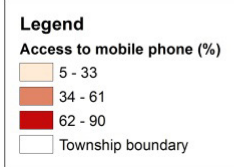
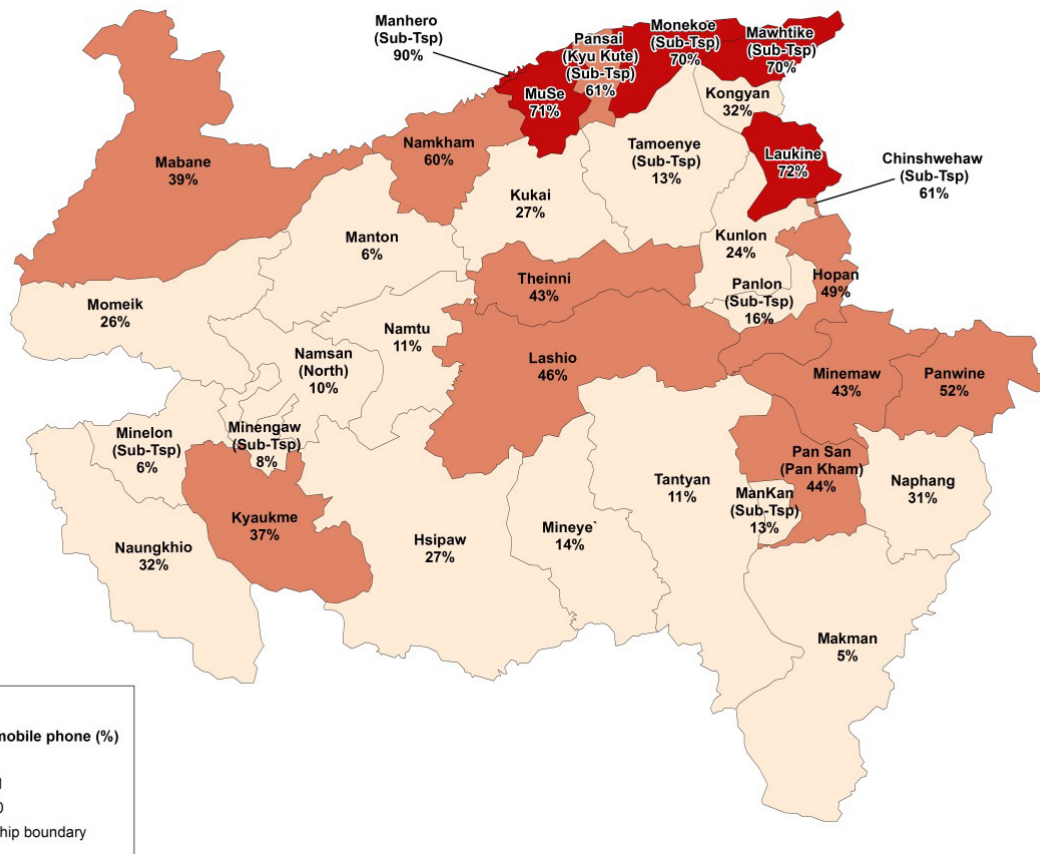
- About 49.0 per cent of the households in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 96.4 per cent of households in urban areas have access to mobile phone and 42.7 per cent of household in rural area have access to television.

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



- About 49.0 per cent of the households in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township have access to television and one in ten households (9.7%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Makman District	: 34.0%
Pan San (Pan Kham) Township	: 44.1%

- About 44.1 per cent of the households in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township reported having mobile phones. In Shan State, there are 34.4 per cent of households having mobile phone.

Transportation items

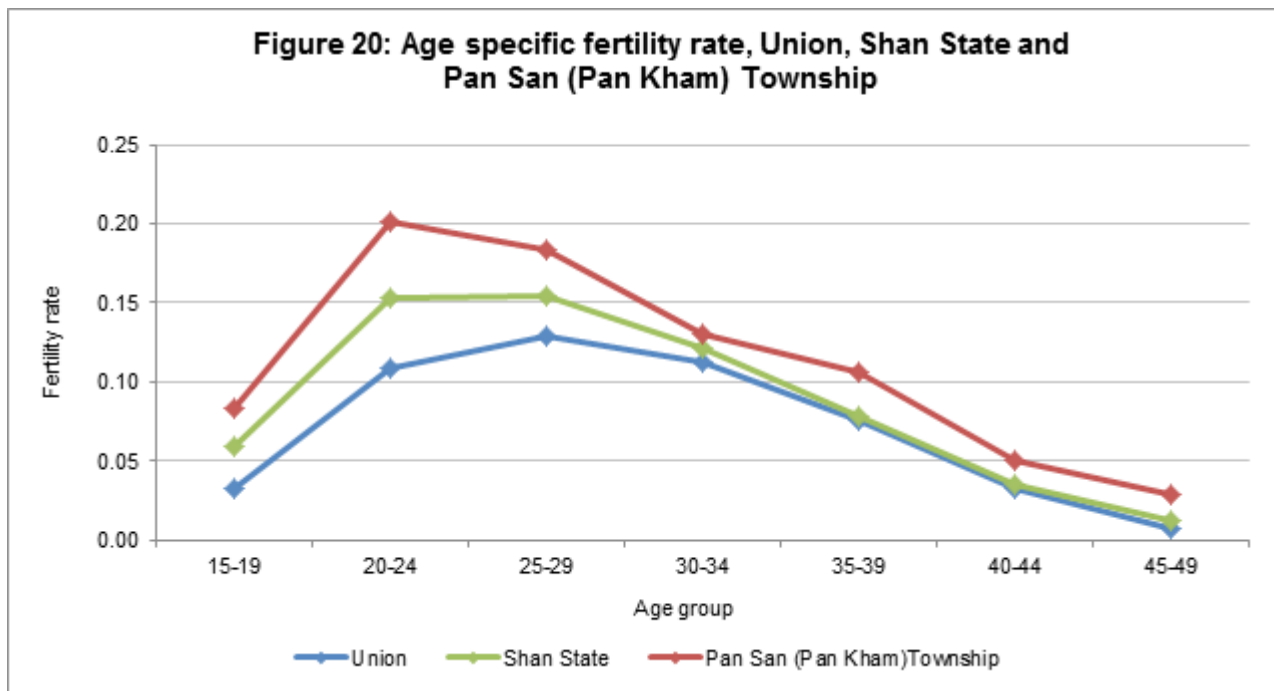
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Makman District	36,249	1,778	18,010	502	409	32	59	7,497
Urban	2,325	777	1,598	122	39	-	4	50
Rural	33,924	1,001	16,412	380	370	32	55	7,447
Pan San(Pan Kham)Township	16,142	1,591	9,068	314	174	14	18	922
Urban	2,022	757	1,380	105	23	-	4	6
Rural	14,120	834	7,688	209	151	14	14	916

- In Pan San (Pan Kham) Township, 56.2 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 9.9 per cent of households having car/truck/van.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

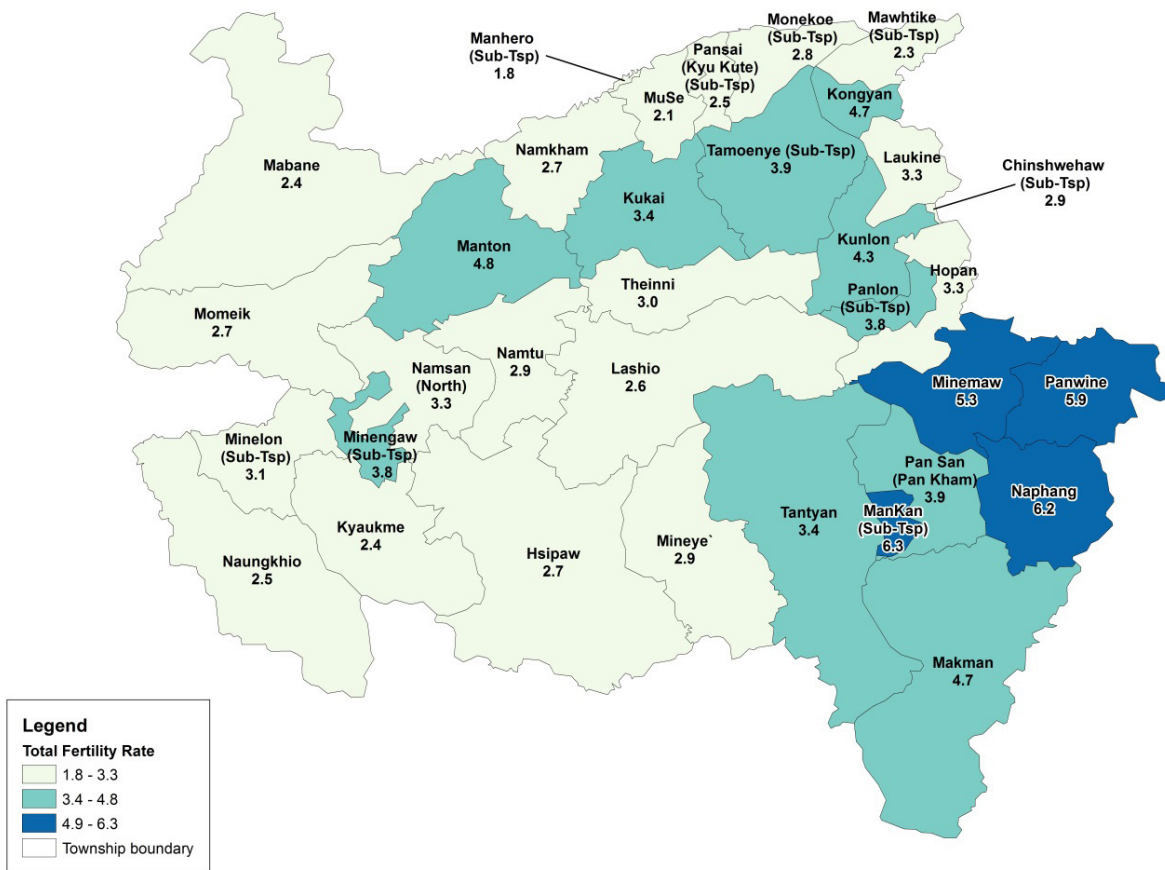
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



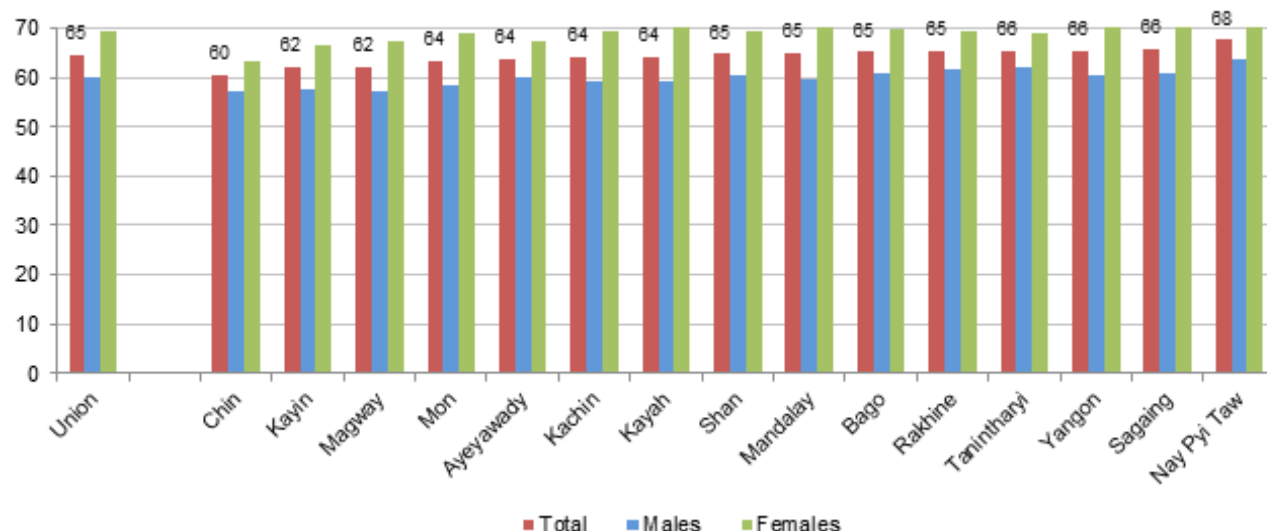
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.9 children per woman and it is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Makman District	: 5.0
Pan San (Pan Kham) Township	: 3.9

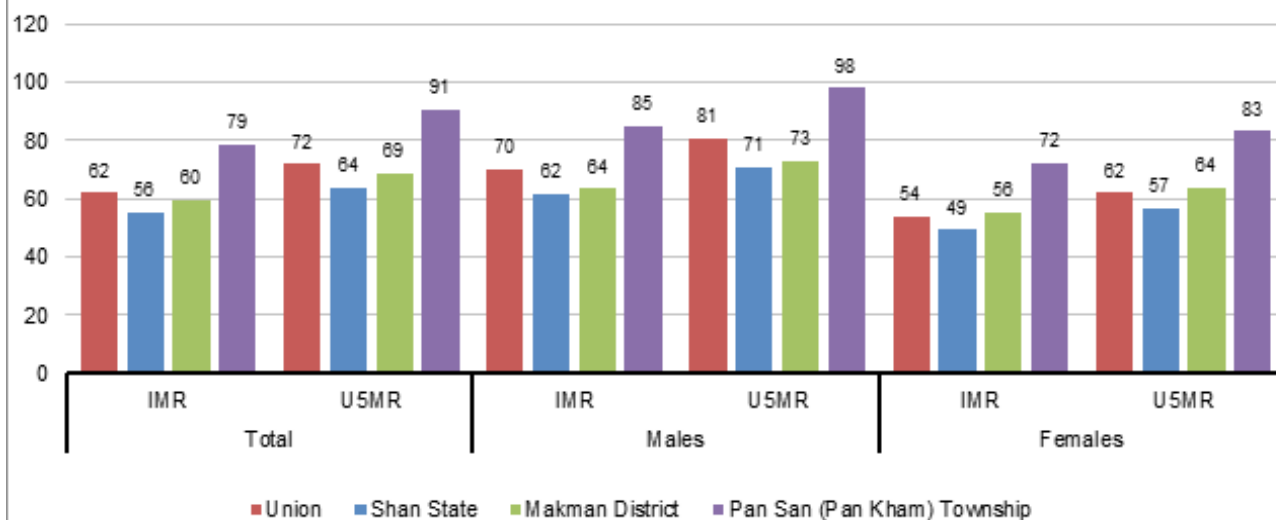
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

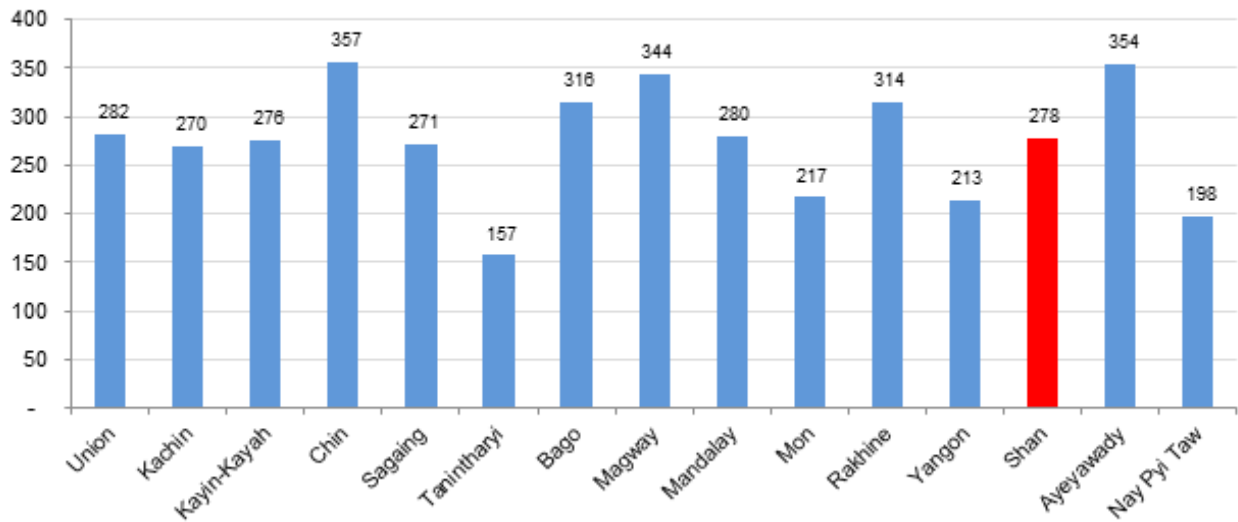
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Makman District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Makman District is 60 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 69 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township are higher than those in Shan State and Makman District. The Infant mortality in Pan San (Pan Kham) Township is 79 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 91 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

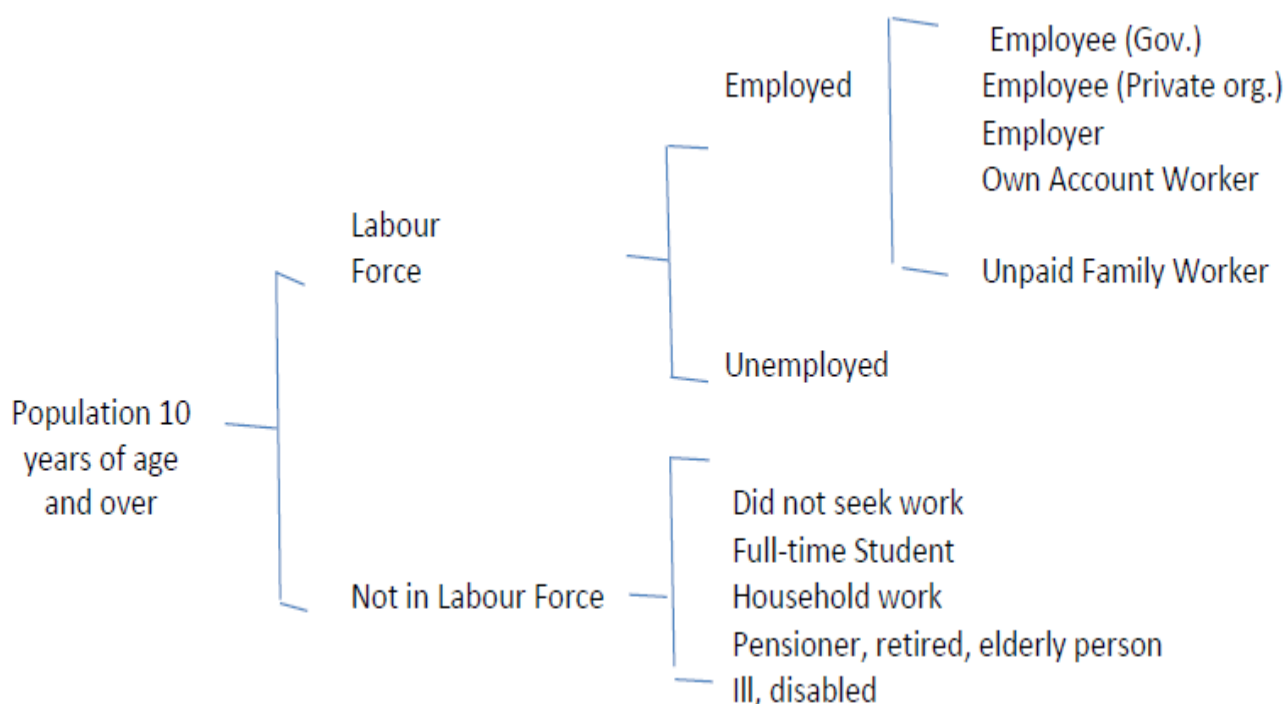
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

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

