



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, HOPAN DISTRICT

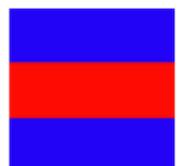
Panwine Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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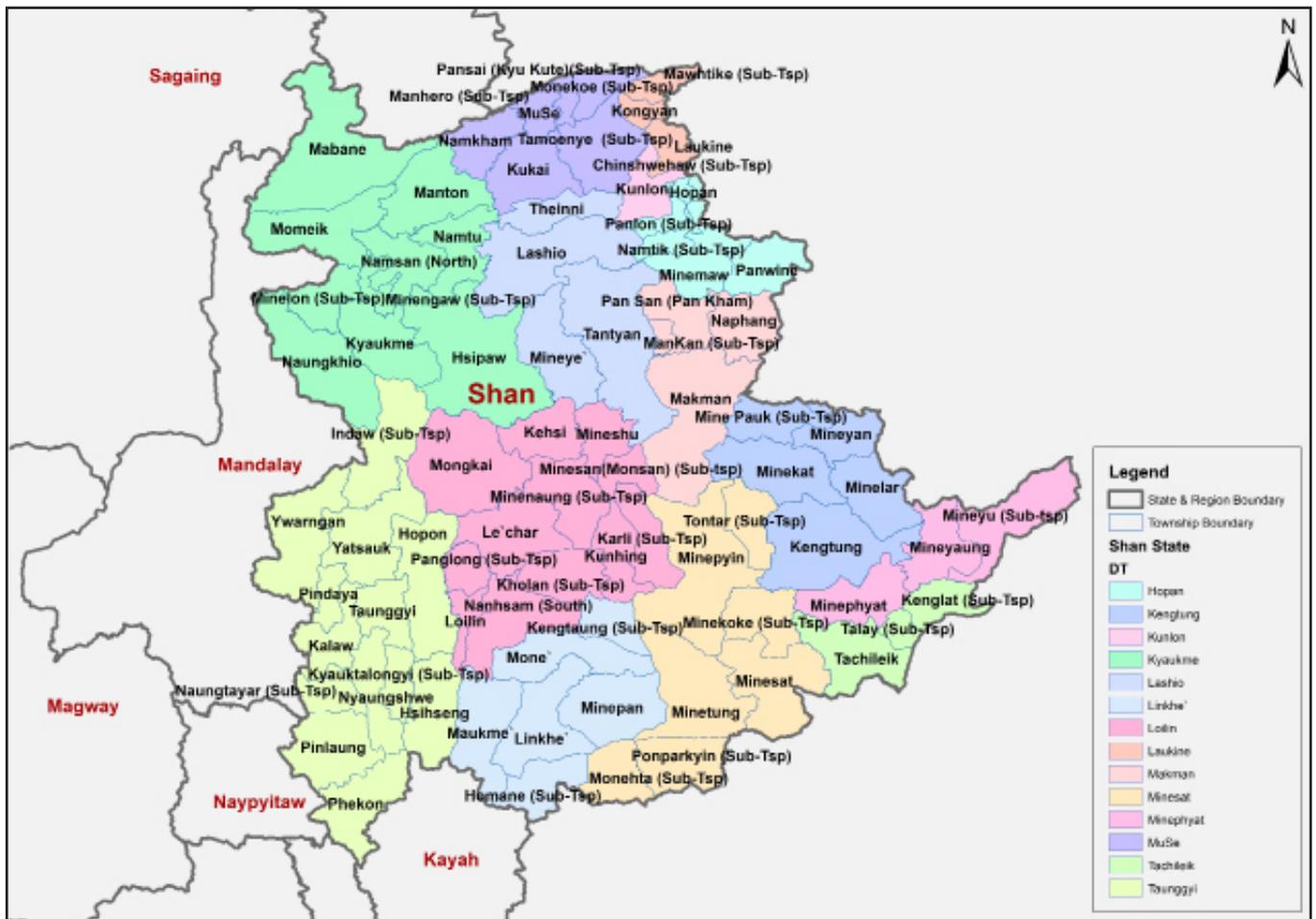
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Panwine Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	97,097 ²	
Population males	48,791 (50.2%)	
Population females	48,306 (49.8%)	
Percentage of urban population	3.5%	
Area (Km²)	1,525.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	63.6 persons	
Median age	18.9 years	
Number of private households	13,969	
Percentage of female headed households	7.4%	
Mean household size	6.9 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	39.4%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	56.3%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	77.7	
Child dependency ratio	70.1	
Old dependency ratio	7.6	
Ageing index	10.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	101	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	18.5%	
Male	21.6%	
Female	15.4%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	9,138	9.4
Walking	5,821	6.0
Seeing	3,473	3.6
Hearing	4,224	4.4
Remembering	8,084	8.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number		Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	1,117		1.6
Associate Scrutiny	66		0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	114		0.2
National Registration	*		< 0.1
Religious	*		< 0.1
Temporary Registration	51		0.1
Foreign Registration	*		< 0.1
Foreign Passport	49		0.1
None	70,538		98.0
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	78.6%	84.5%	72.8%
Unemployment rate	2.8%	3.1%	2.5%
Employment to population ratio	76.4%	81.8%	71.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number		Per cent
Owner	13,897		99.5
Renter	51		0.4
Provided free (individually)	*		0.1
Government quarters	*		< 0.1
Private company quarters	*		< 0.1
Other	*		< 0.1
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		9.9%
Bamboo	43.8%	19.5%	0.9%
Earth	0.4%	51.1%	
Wood	46.7%	18.8%	0.5%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		53.5%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	8.3%	7.5%	33.9%
Other	< 0.1%	3.1%	1.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number		Per cent
Electricity	186		1.3
LPG	*		< 0.1
Kerosene	76		0.5
Biogas	*		0.1
Firewood	13,596		97.3
Charcoal	50		0.4
Coal	*		0.1
Other	28		0.2

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	4,182	29.9
Kerosene	1,621	11.6
Candle	1,328	9.5
Battery	161	1.2
Generator (private)	56	0.4
Water mill (private)	536	3.8
Solar system/energy	5,137	36.8
Other	948	6.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	8,811	63.1
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	93	0.7
Bottled/purifier water	252	1.8
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>9,173</i>	<i>65.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	987	7.0
Pool/pond/lake	275	2.0
River/stream/canal	1,517	10.8
Waterfall/rainwater	2,010	14.4
Other	*	0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,796</i>	<i>34.3</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	9,054	64.8
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	94	0.7
Unprotected well/spring	988	7.1
Pool/pond/lake	275	2.0
River/stream/canal	1,521	10.9
Waterfall/rainwater	2,009	14.4
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	*	< 0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	109	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,292	9.2
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>1,401</i>	<i>10.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	8,971	64.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,141	8.2
Other	2,099	15.0
None	357	2.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,065	7.6
Television	5,123	36.7
Landline phone	405	2.9
Mobile phone	7,238	51.8
Computer	84	0.6
Internet at home	58	0.4
Households with none of the items	5,854	41.9
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	466	3.3
Motorcycle/Moped	6,070	43.5
Bicycle	221	1.6
4-Wheel tractor	457	3.3
Canoe/Boat	21	0.2
Motor boat	38	0.3
Cart (bullock)	8,352	59.8

Note: ¹ Population figures for Panwine 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 Panwine 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 Panwine Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	97,097 *		
Males	48,791		
Females	48,306		
Sex ratio	101 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	3.5 %		
Area (Km ²)	1,525.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	63.6 persons		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	96,940	3,330	93,610
Number of conventional households	13,969	469	13,500
Mean household size	6.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Panwine Township, there are slightly less females than males with 101 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (3.5%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Panwine Township is 64 persons per square kilometre. • There are 6.9 persons living in each household in Panwine 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;
Panwine Township (Hopan District, Shan State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	13,969	97,097	48,791	48,306
1	Ward	469	3,436	1,757	1,679
2	Village Tract	13,500	93,661	47,034	46,627

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Panwine Township

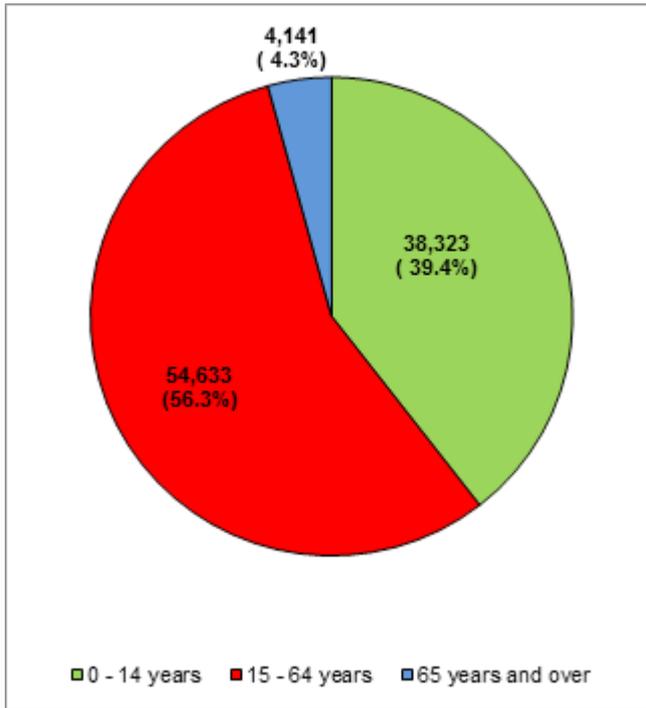
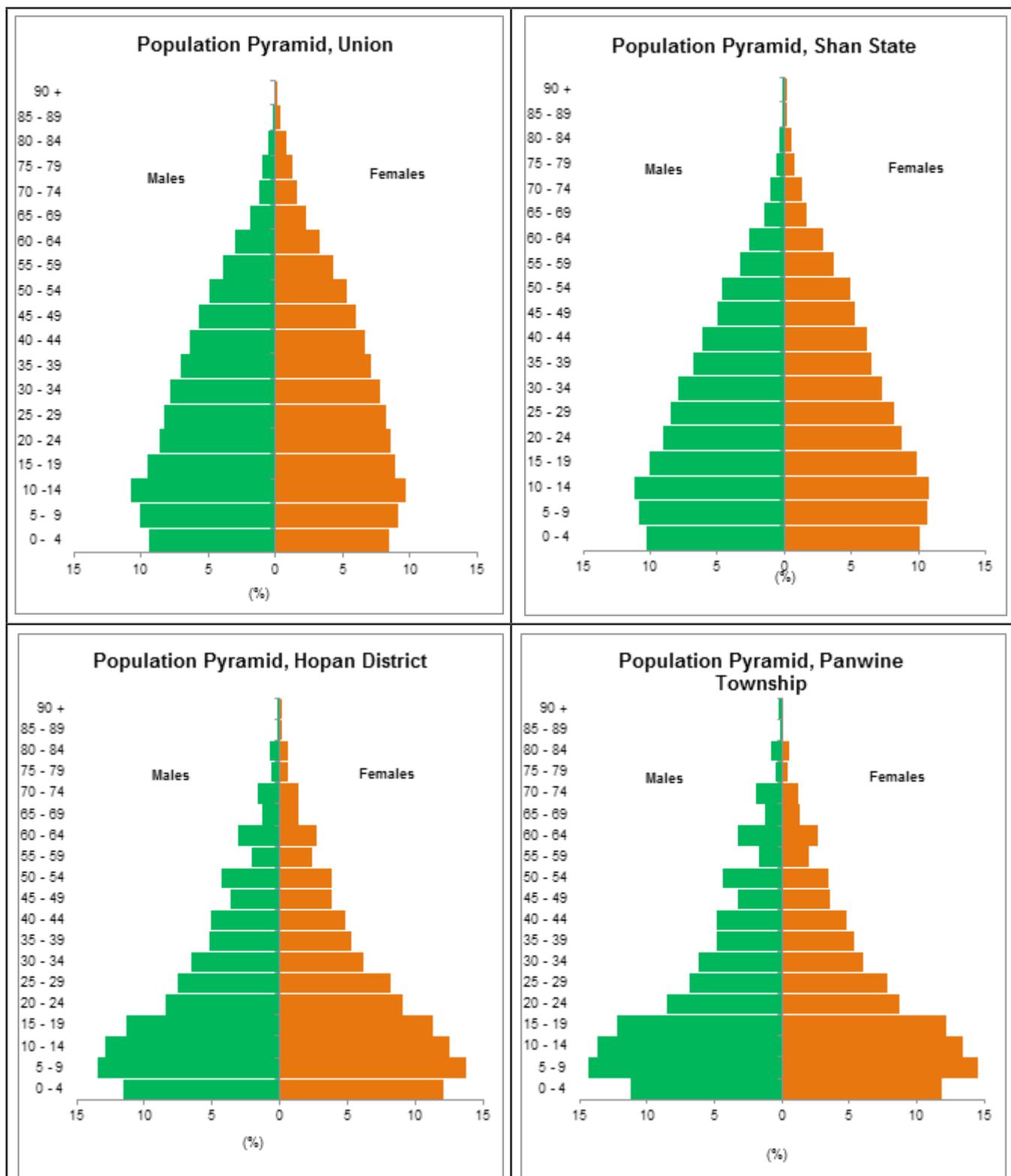


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Panwine Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	97,097	48,791	48,306
0 - 4	11,168	5,449	5,719
5 - 9	13,986	6,973	7,013
10 - 14	13,169	6,673	6,496
15 - 19	11,822	5,958	5,864
20 - 24	8,349	4,137	4,212
25 - 29	7,120	3,339	3,781
30 - 34	5,914	3,007	2,907
35 - 39	4,955	2,378	2,577
40 - 44	4,644	2,333	2,311
45 - 49	3,356	1,620	1,736
50 - 54	3,817	2,157	1,660
55 - 59	1,798	830	968
60 - 64	2,858	1,577	1,281
65 - 69	1,199	589	610
70 - 74	1,541	956	585
75 - 79	454	240	214
80 - 84	668	406	262
85 - 89	121	66	55
90 +	158	103	55

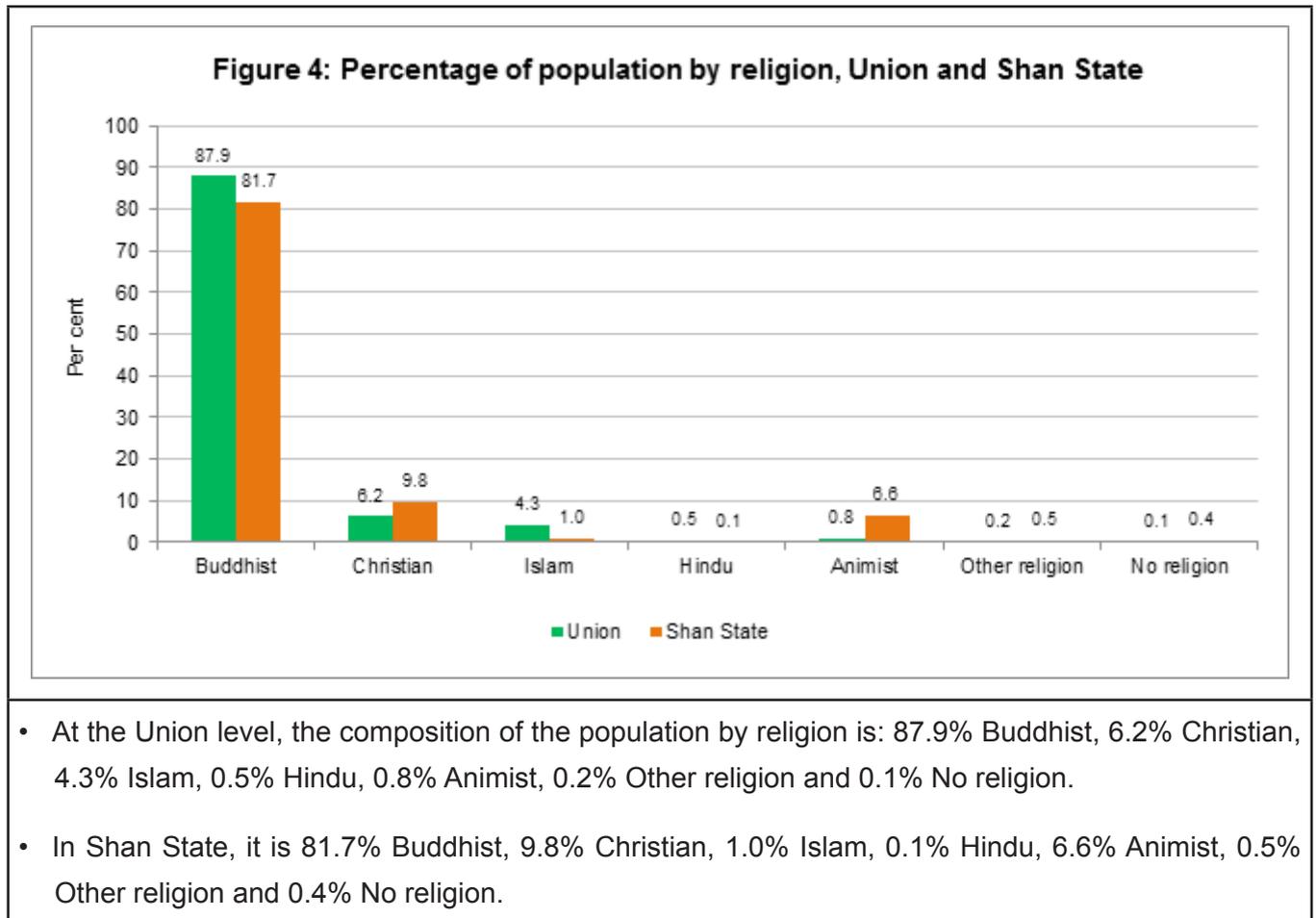
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Panwine Township is 56.3 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Hopan District and Panwine Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Panwine Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a markedly smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Panwine Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups 10-14, 15-19, 30-34, 40-44, 50-54, 60-64 and from 70-74 to 90 and over.

(B) Religion



(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,039	1,466	1,573	472	242	230
6	2,736	1,364	1,372	697	350	347
7	2,606	1,333	1,273	769	407	362
8	3,400	1,688	1,712	1,126	568	558
9	2,195	1,118	1,077	851	448	403
10	4,050	2,039	2,011	1,447	734	713
11	1,622	829	793	694	368	326
12	2,759	1,386	1,373	1,112	547	565
13	2,617	1,316	1,301	983	525	458
14	2,023	1,035	988	761	399	362
15	3,694	1,898	1,796	1,033	552	481
16	2,099	1,067	1,032	628	349	279
17	1,756	893	863	424	237	187
18	2,874	1,381	1,493	572	312	260
19	1,374	700	674	244	135	109
20	4,051	2,047	2,004	406	249	157
21	959	492	467	106	65	41
22	1,078	512	566	90	46	44
23	1,312	656	656	90	54	36
24	940	427	513	32	18	14
25	3,175	1,519	1,656	112	64	48
26	836	432	404	30	17	13
27	946	429	517	22	13	9
28	1,453	621	832	39	22	17
29	706	338	368	14	9	5

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

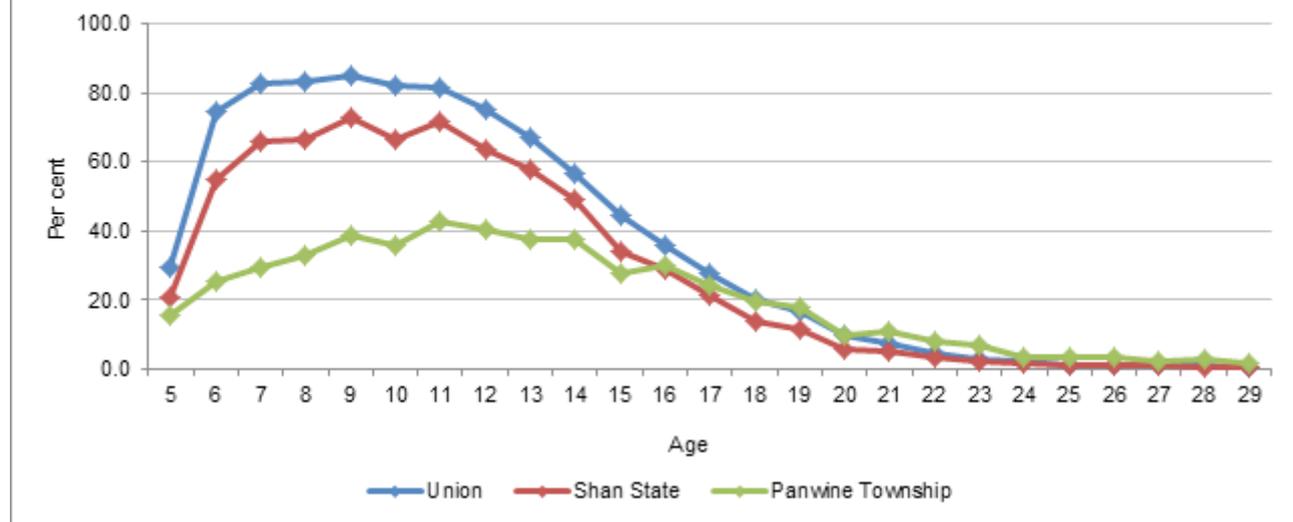
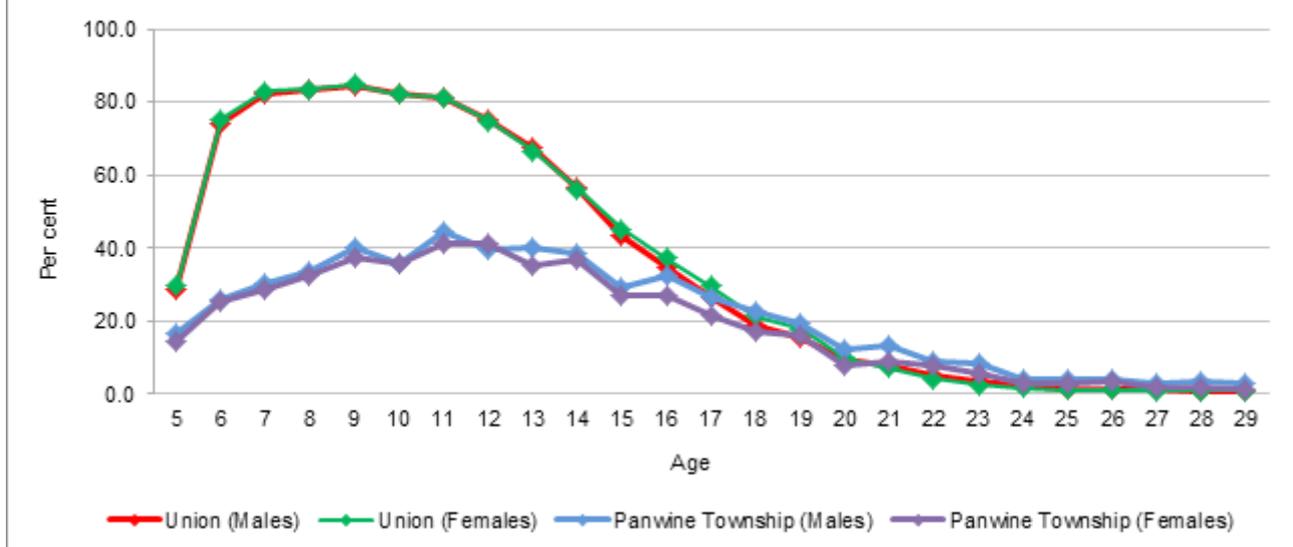
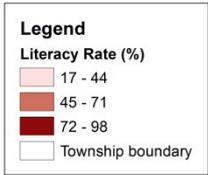
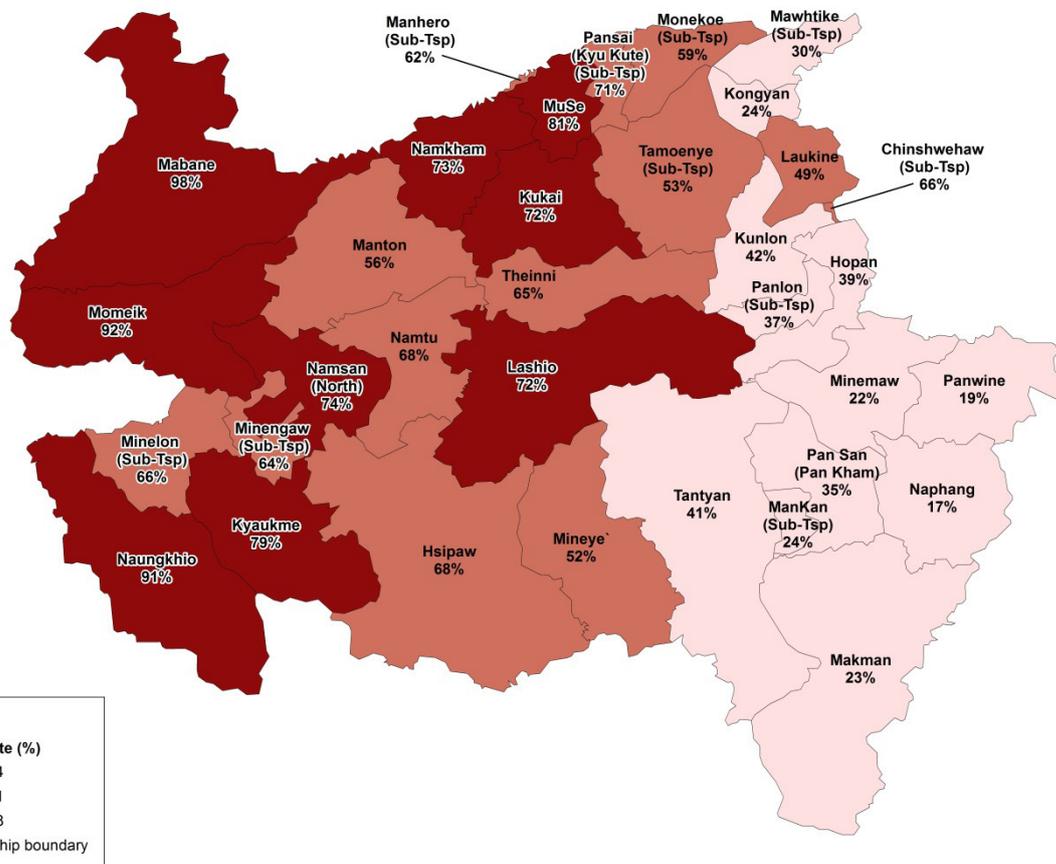


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Panwine Township



- School attendance in Panwine Township drops after age 15 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Panwine Township is lower than that of the Union since starting age of school attendance.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Hopan District	: 25.2%
Panwine Township	: 18.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	20,137	33.9
Males	10,073	37.9
Females	10,064	30.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Panwine Township is 18.5 per cent. It is markedly lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 15.4 per cent and for the males it is 21.6 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 33.9 per cent with 30.0 per cent for females and 37.9 per cent for males.

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

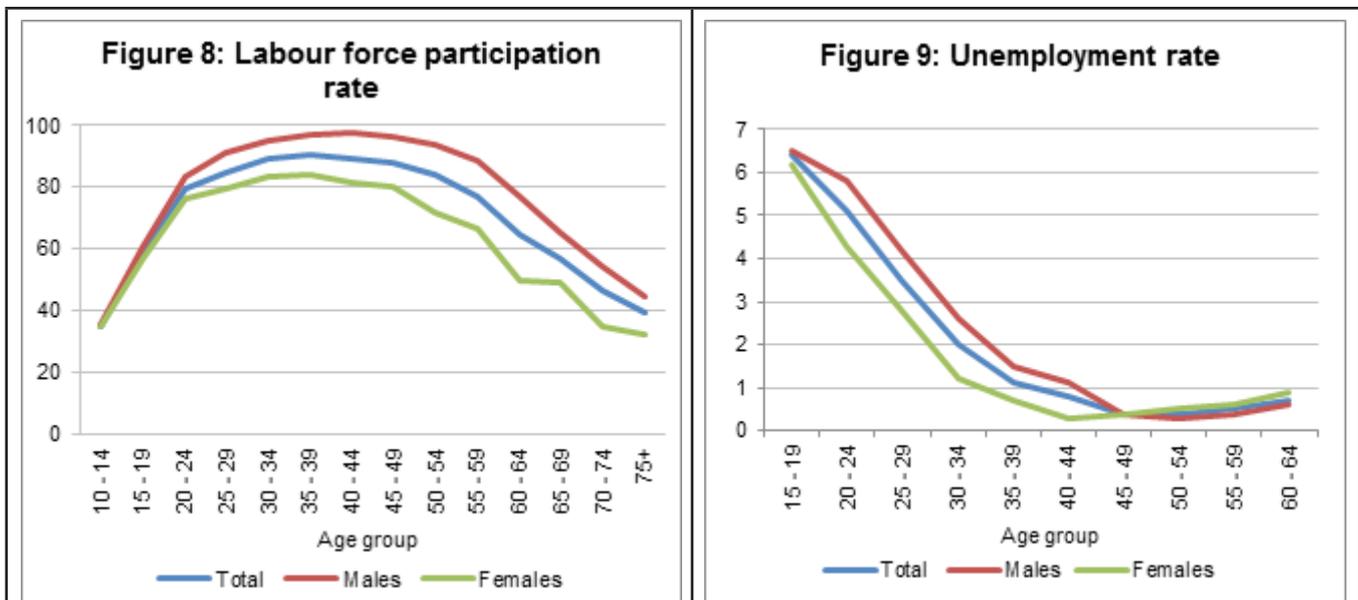
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	38,603	34,930	90.5	2,105	331	818	121	1	27	5	6	259
Urban	1,211	867	71.6	153	36	94	26	-	5	2	-	28
Rural	37,392	34,063	91.1	1,952	295	724	95	1	22	3	6	231
Males	19,601	17,228	87.9	1,373	222	522	72	-	16	1	3	164
Females	19,002	17,702	93.2	732	109	296	49	1	11	4	3	95

- Some 90.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 91.1 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 87.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 93.2 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 0.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 0.1 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	35.1	35.5	34.6	7.5	7.7	7.3
15 - 19	58.9	60.9	56.8	6.4	6.5	6.2
20 - 24	79.8	83.5	76.1	5.1	5.8	4.3
25 - 29	84.8	91.0	79.3	3.5	4.2	2.8
30 - 34	89.3	95.1	83.3	2.0	2.6	1.2
35 - 39	90.3	97.0	84.1	1.1	1.5	0.7
40 - 44	89.5	97.3	81.7	0.8	1.1	0.3
45 - 49	88.1	96.5	80.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
50 - 54	84.1	93.6	71.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
55 - 59	76.6	88.6	66.3	0.5	0.4	0.6
60 - 64	64.6	76.8	49.6	0.7	0.6	0.9
65 - 69	57.0	65.5	48.9	0.6	0.3	1.0
70 - 74	46.7	54.0	34.9	1.3	1.2	1.5
75+	39.3	44.7	31.9	0.7	0.8	0.5
15 - 24	67.5	70.2	64.9	5.7	6.2	5.3
15 - 64	78.6	84.5	72.8	2.8	3.1	2.5



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Panwine Township is 78.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 72.8 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 84.5 per cent.
- In Panwine Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 35.1 per cent with 35.5 per cent of males and 34.6 per cent of females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Panwine Township is 2.8 per cent. It is 3.1 per cent for males and 2.5 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.3 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	22,403	1.8	37.1	23.5	13.1	1.7	22.9
Males	9,644	2.5	46.0	9.9	13.4	1.8	26.4
Females	12,759	1.2	30.4	33.7	12.8	1.6	20.2

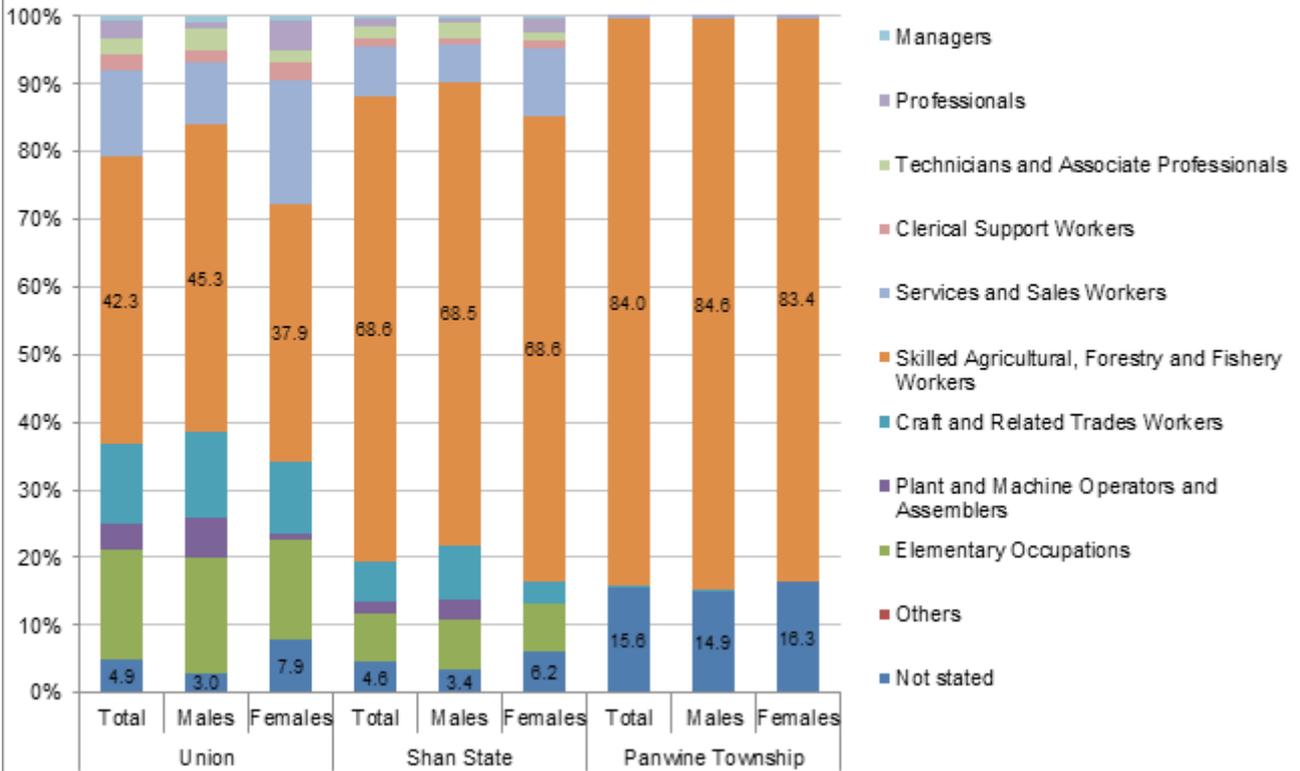
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 46.0 per cent of males are full time students while 33.7 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	41,725	22,359	19,366	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professionals	24	17	7	0.1	0.1	*
Technicians and Associate Professionals	13	9	4	*	*	*
Clerical Support Workers	1	1	-	*	*	-
Services and Sales Workers	63	32	31	0.2	0.1	0.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	35,049	18,906	16,143	84.0	84.6	83.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	24	21	3	0.1	0.1	*
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	11	11	-	*	*	-
Elementary Occupations	36	24	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	6,504	3,338	3,166	15.6	14.9	16.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



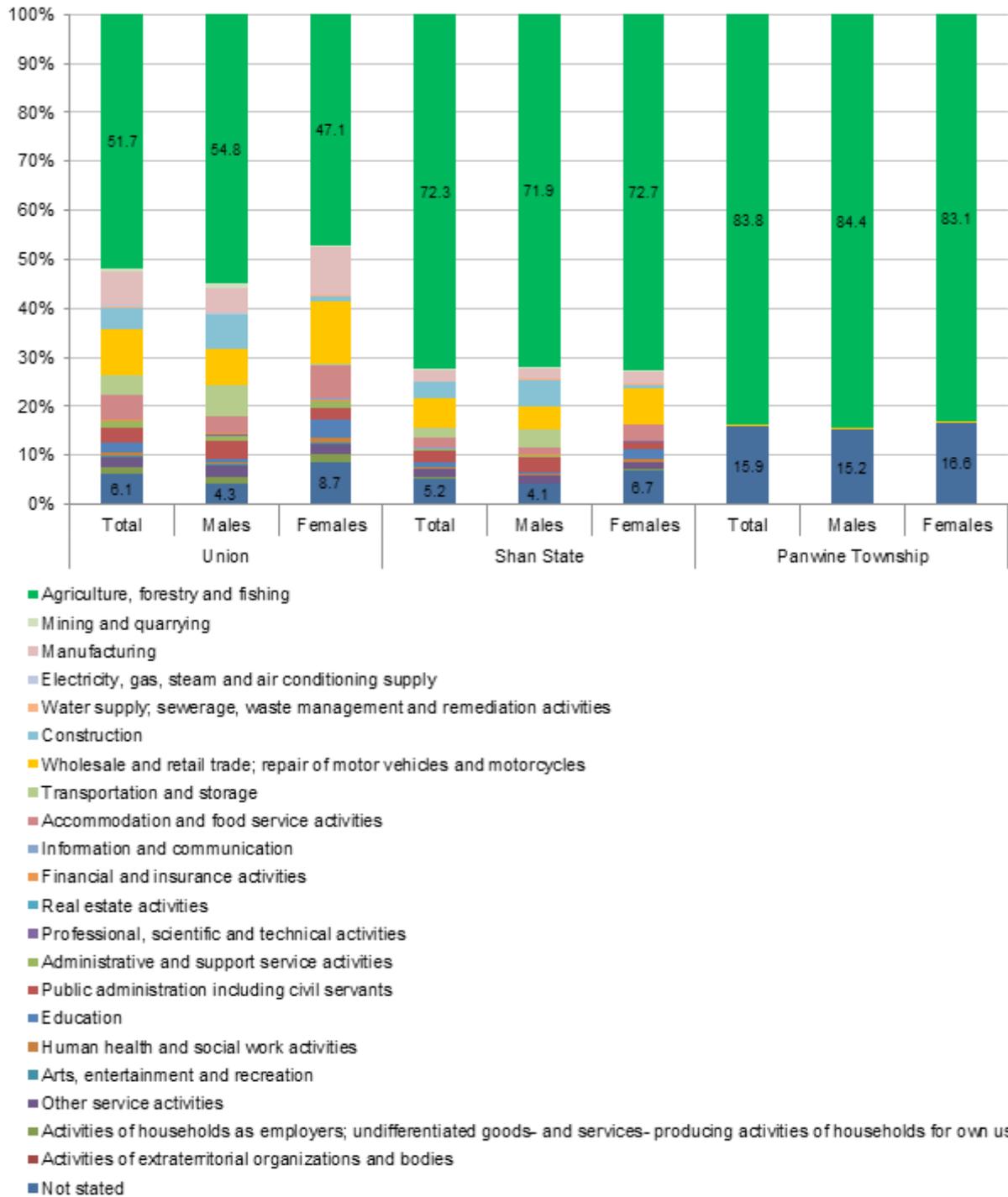
- In Panwine Township, 84.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 84.6 per cent of males and 83.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	41,725	22,359	19,366	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34,967	18,869	16,098	83.8	84.4	83.1
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1	-	1	*	-	*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	19	18	1	*	0.1	*
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	70	40	30	0.2	0.2	0.2
Transportation and storage	11	11	-	*	*	-
Accommodation and food service activities	4	1	3	*	*	*
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	5	4	1	*	*	*
Education	22	15	7	0.1	0.1	*
Human health and social work activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	3	3	-	*	*	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1	-	1	*	-	*
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	6,620	3,396	3,224	15.9	15.2	16.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



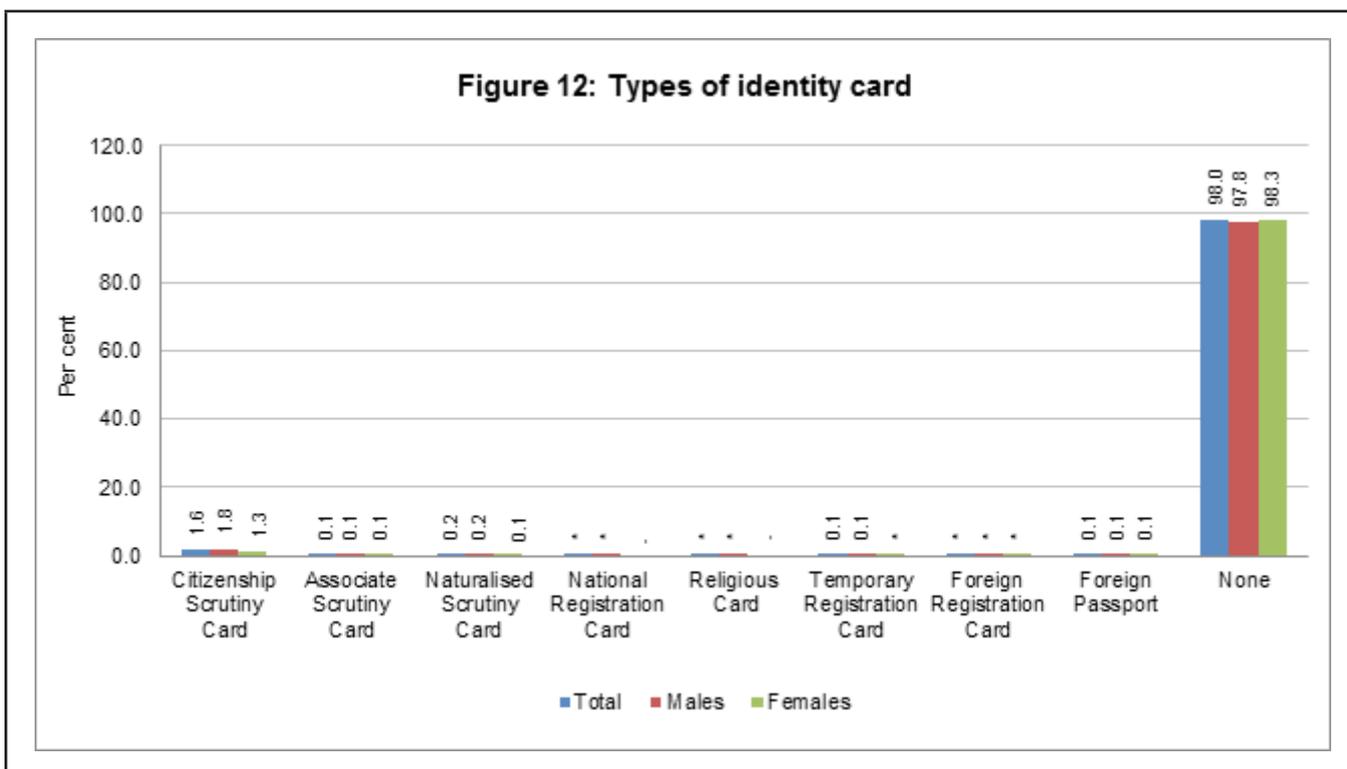
- In Panwine Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 83.8 per cent.
- There are 84.4 per cent of males and 83.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed populations 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	1,117	66	114	*	*	51	*	49	70,538
Urban	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2,443
Rural	993	66	114	*	*	51	*	37	68,095
Males	641	33	63	*	*	35	*	28	35,564
Females	476	33	51	-	-	16	*	21	34,974

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Panwine Township, 1.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over has Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 98.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 97.8 per cent of males and 98.3 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	97,097	87,959	9,138	9.4	3,473	4,224	5,821	8,084
0 - 4	11,168	10,383	785	7.0	239	293	588	739
5 - 9	13,986	13,356	630	4.5	120	166	445	542
10 - 14	13,169	12,631	538	4.1	75	99	364	460
15 - 19	11,822	11,294	528	4.5	65	108	301	462
20 - 24	8,349	7,949	400	4.8	36	67	184	345
25 - 29	7,120	6,773	347	4.9	43	67	153	302
30 - 34	5,914	5,492	422	7.1	62	98	148	378
35 - 39	4,955	4,583	372	7.5	73	101	125	324
40 - 44	4,644	4,028	616	13.3	180	218	278	537
45 - 49	3,356	2,898	458	13.6	134	183	220	402
50 - 54	3,817	3,054	763	20.0	346	427	479	664
55 - 59	1,798	1,365	433	24.1	174	242	285	377
60 - 64	2,858	1,921	937	32.8	546	650	670	817
65 - 69	1,199	757	442	36.9	273	330	340	393
70 - 74	1,541	819	722	46.9	530	560	599	654
75 - 79	454	231	223	49.1	158	165	181	201
80 - 84	668	303	365	54.6	283	313	314	338
85 - 89	121	54	67	55.4	56	56	62	62
90 +	158	68	90	57.0	80	81	85	87

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	48,791	44,183	4,608	9.4	1,764	2,152	2,891	4,046
0 - 4	5,449	5,070	379	7.0	114	140	273	357
5 - 9	6,973	6,657	316	4.5	67	81	225	269
10 - 14	6,673	6,379	294	4.4	39	56	197	252
15 - 19	5,958	5,705	253	4.2	35	54	135	220
20 - 24	4,137	3,943	194	4.7	21	32	105	163
25 - 29	3,339	3,181	158	4.7	20	31	66	135
30 - 34	3,007	2,810	197	6.6	30	47	75	181
35 - 39	2,378	2,222	156	6.6	28	39	52	133
40 - 44	2,333	2,039	294	12.6	95	112	126	250
45 - 49	1,620	1,408	212	13.1	57	72	83	186
50 - 54	2,157	1,742	415	19.2	177	238	255	363
55 - 59	830	647	183	22.0	65	88	102	161
60 - 64	1,577	1,079	498	31.6	262	333	329	417
65 - 69	589	394	195	33.1	116	146	145	177
70 - 74	956	513	443	46.3	311	335	365	394
75 - 79	240	129	111	46.3	83	85	87	99
80 - 84	406	196	210	51.7	159	176	178	196
85 - 89	66	29	37	56.1	28	29	34	33
90 +	103	40	63	61.2	57	58	59	60

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	48,306	43,776	4,530	9.4	1,709	2,072	2,930	4,038
0 - 4	5,719	5,313	406	7.1	125	153	315	382
5 - 9	7,013	6,699	314	4.5	53	85	220	273
10 - 14	6,496	6,252	244	3.8	36	43	167	208
15 - 19	5,864	5,589	275	4.7	30	54	166	242
20 - 24	4,212	4,006	206	4.9	15	35	79	182
25 - 29	3,781	3,592	189	5.0	23	36	87	167
30 - 34	2,907	2,682	225	7.7	32	51	73	197
35 - 39	2,577	2,361	216	8.4	45	62	73	191
40 - 44	2,311	1,989	322	13.9	85	106	152	287
45 - 49	1,736	1,490	246	14.2	77	111	137	216
50 - 54	1,660	1,312	348	21.0	169	189	224	301
55 - 59	968	718	250	25.8	109	154	183	216
60 - 64	1,281	842	439	34.3	284	317	341	400
65 - 69	610	363	247	40.5	157	184	195	216
70 - 74	585	306	279	47.7	219	225	234	260
75 - 79	214	102	112	52.3	75	80	94	102
80 - 84	262	107	155	59.2	124	137	136	142
85 - 89	55	25	30	54.5	28	27	28	29
90 +	55	28	27	49.1	23	23	26	27

- Nine in every 100 persons in Panwine Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Disability of females and males are equal.
- 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 walking.

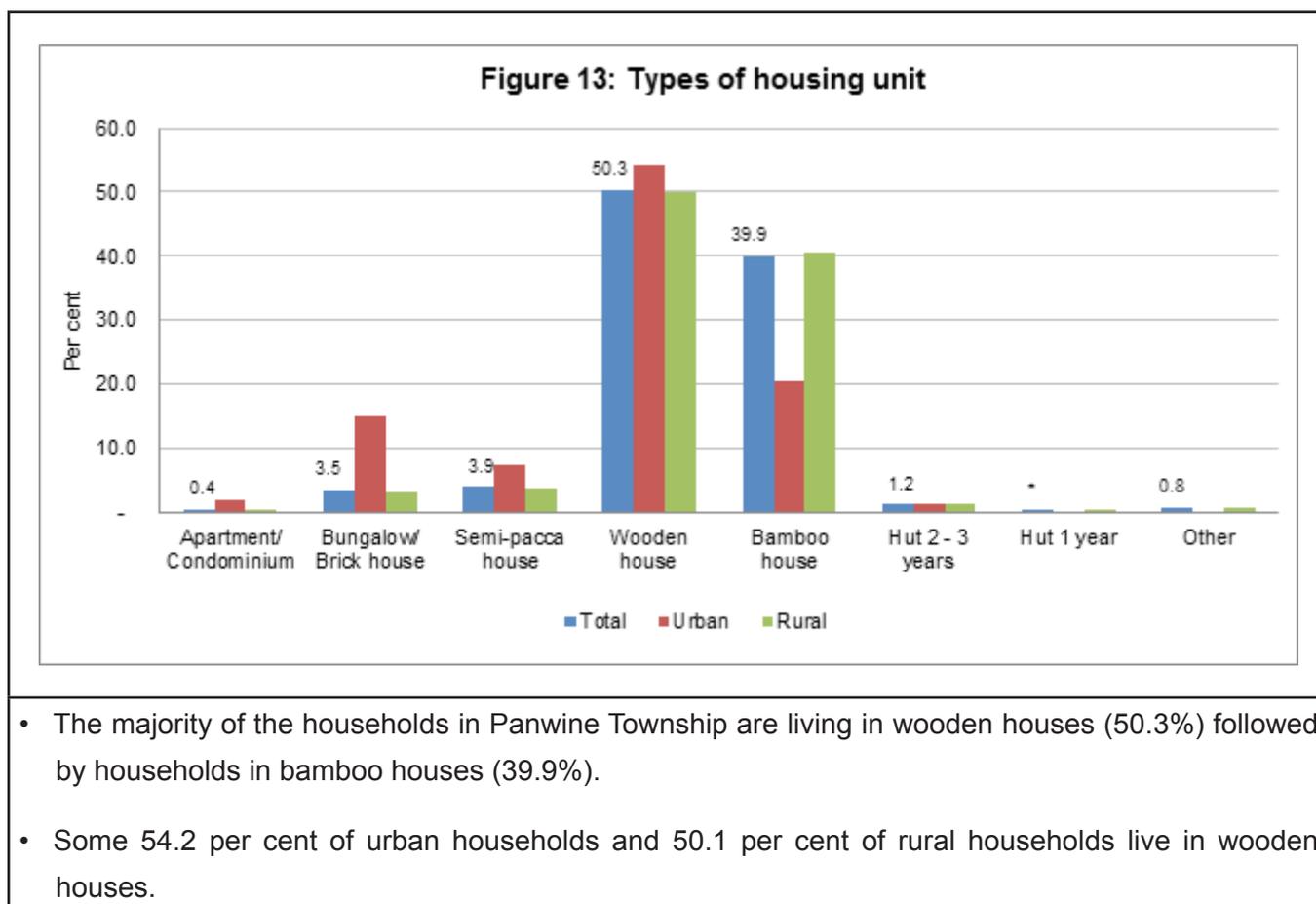
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	13,969	0.4	3.5	3.9	50.3	39.9	1.2	*	0.8
Urban	469	1.9	14.9	7.2	54.2	20.5	1.3	-	-
Rural	13,500	0.4	3.1	3.8	50.1	40.6	1.2	*	0.8

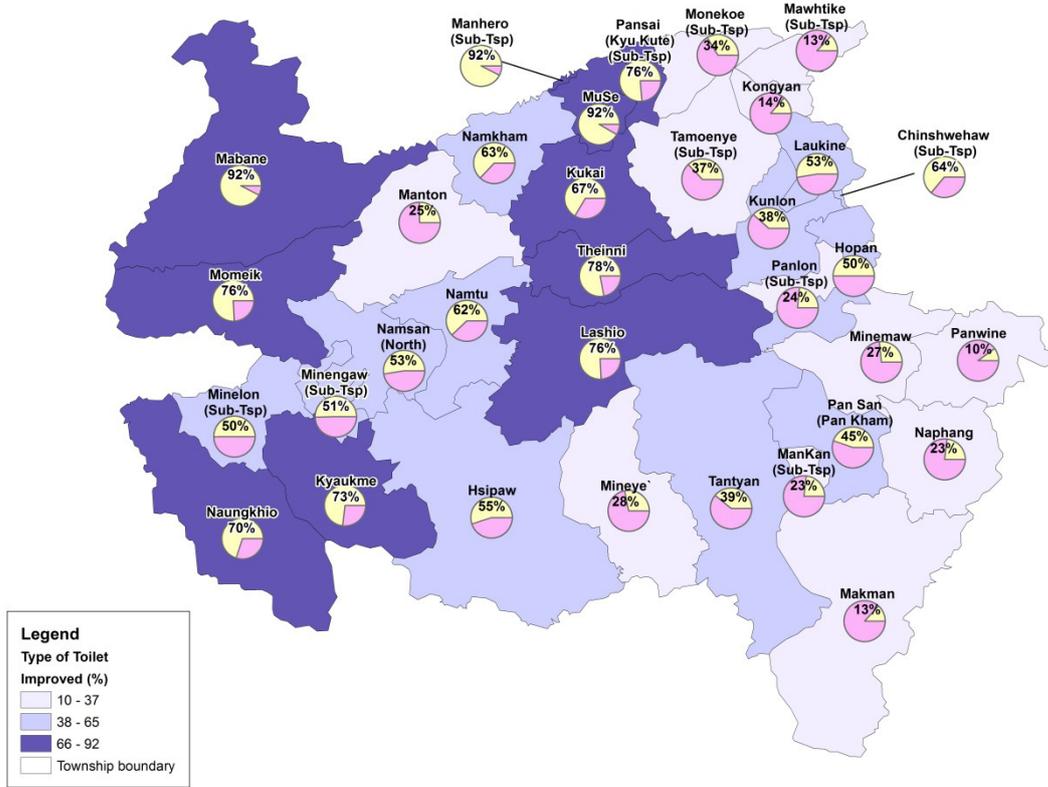
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Hopan District	: 26.6%
Panwine Township	: 10.0%

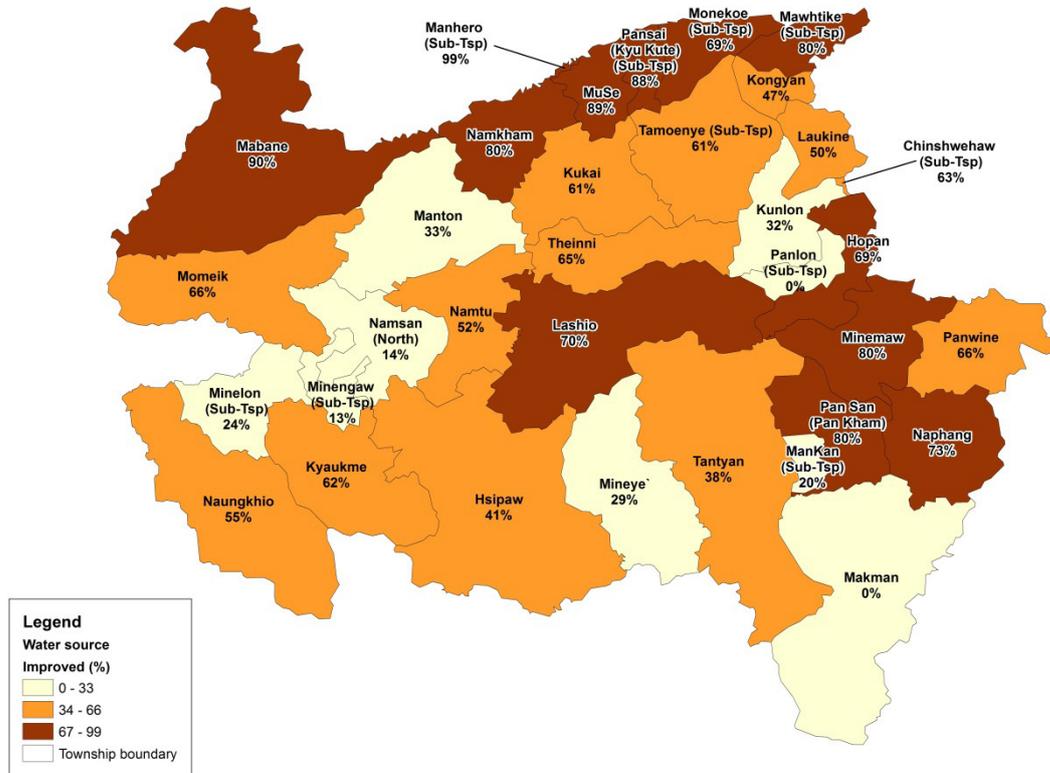
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.8	4.3	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		9.2	26.2	8.7
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>10.0</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>9.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		64.2	40.9	65.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		8.2	2.3	8.4
Other		15.0	25.6	14.7
None		2.6	0.6	2.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	13,969	469	13,500

- Some 10.0 per cent of the households in Panwine Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (9.2%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to the lowest group.
- 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 2.6 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Panwine Township, 2.6 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%
Hopan District	: 68.7%
Panwine Township	: 65.7%

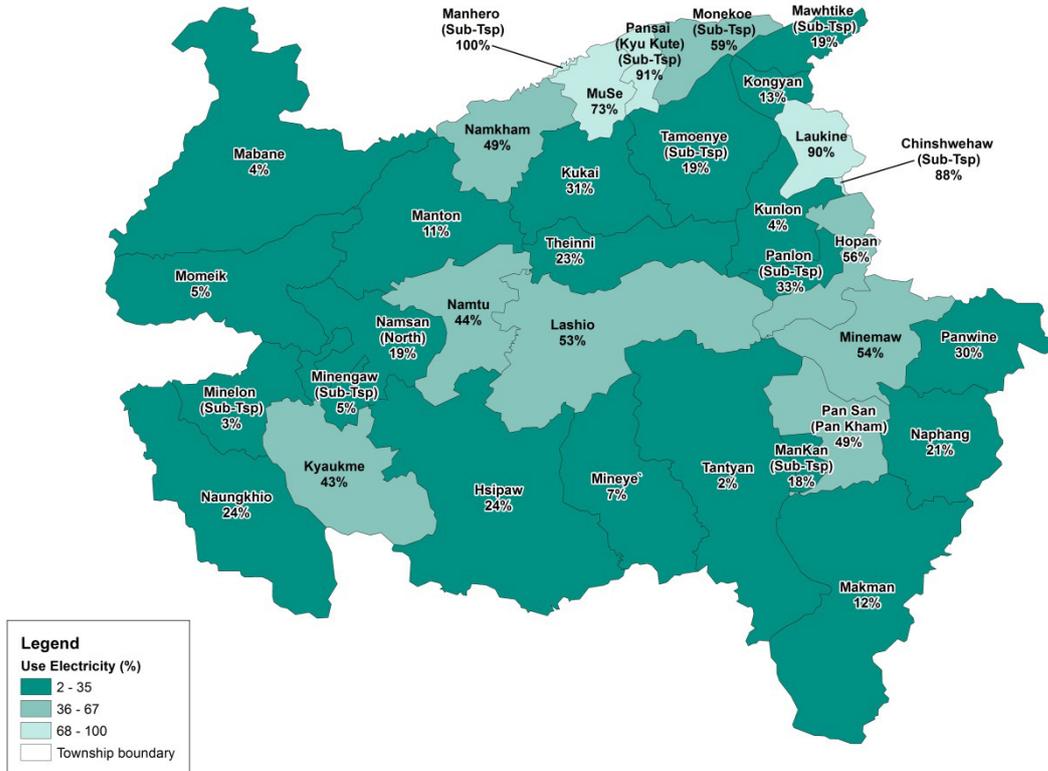
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		63.1	80.4	62.5
Tube well, borehole		0.1	0.4	0.1
Protected well/ Spring		0.7	1.5	0.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.8	0.9	1.8
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>65.7</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>65.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		7.0	2.1	7.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake		2.0	1.3	2.0
River/stream/ canal		10.8	13.0	10.8
Waterfall/ Rain water		14.4	0.4	14.9
Other		0.1	-	0.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>34.3</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>35.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	13,969	469	13,500

- In Panwine Township, 65.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- The proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water in Shan State is 54.7 per cent and the Union average is 69.5 per cent.
- Some 63.1 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 14.4 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- Some 34.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 35.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Hopan District	: 44.6%
Panwine Township	: 29.9%

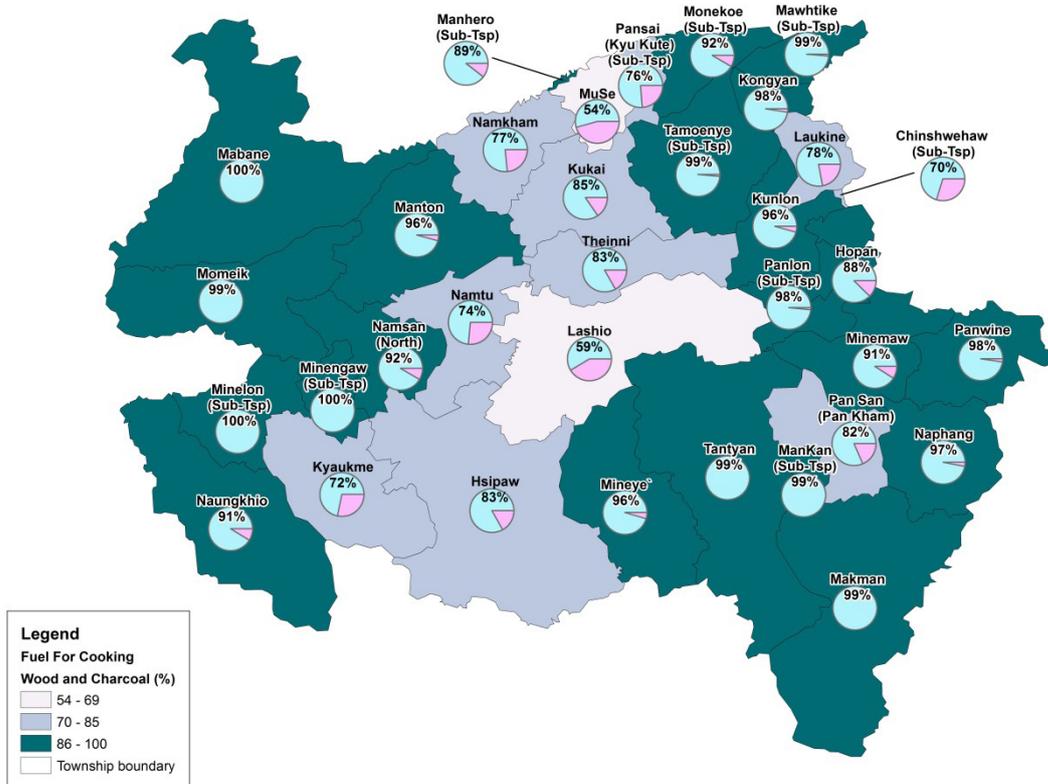
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		29.9	68.9	28.6
Kerosene		11.6	1.7	11.9
Candle		9.5	5.1	9.7
Battery		1.2	0.4	1.2
Generator (private)		0.4	0.6	0.4
Water mill (private)		3.8	21.7	3.2
Solar system/energy		36.8	1.3	38.0
Other		6.8	0.2	7.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	13,969	469	13,500

- In Panwine Township, 29.9 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 solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 36.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 38.0 per cent of the households use solar system/energy for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Hopan District	: 92.9%
Panwine Township	: 97.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.3	6.4	1.2
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		0.5	-	0.6
BioGas		0.1	0.2	0.1
Firewood		97.3	93.2	97.5
Charcoal		0.4	0.2	0.4
Coal		0.1	-	0.1
Other		0.2	-	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	13,969	469	13,500

- In Panwine Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 97.3 per cent using firewood and 0.4 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 1.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood 97.5 per cent and charcoal 0.4 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

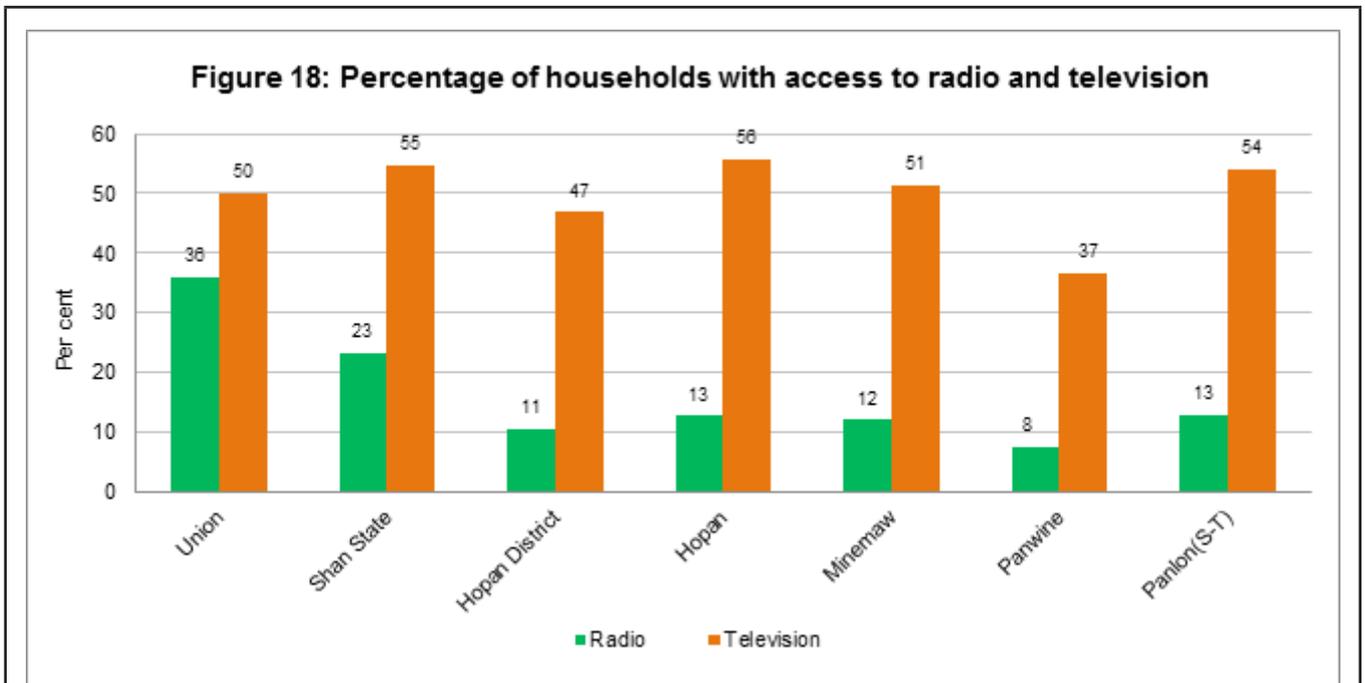
Communication and related amenities

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	13,969	7.6	36.7	2.9	51.8	0.6	0.4	41.9	*
Urban	469	17.5	78.7	9.4	81.4	2.8	2.3	10.2	0.2
Rural	13,500	7.3	35.2	2.7	50.8	0.5	0.3	43.0	*

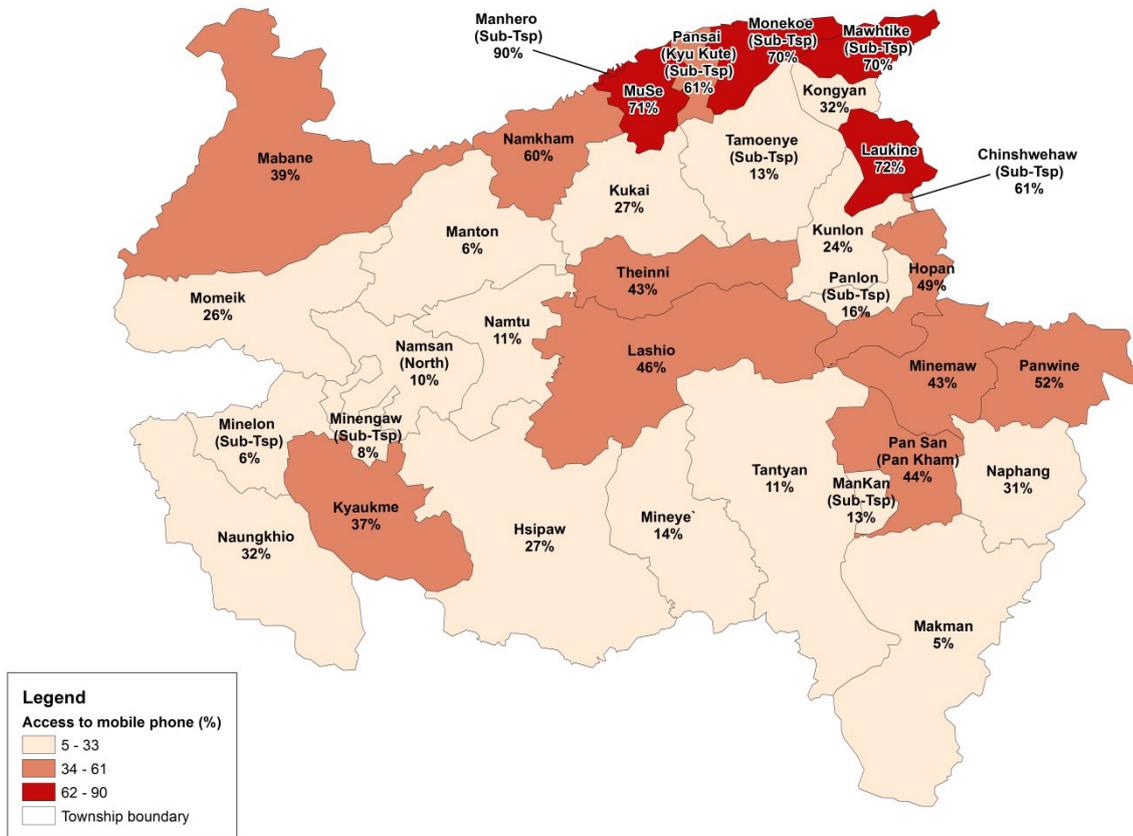
- Some 51.8 per cent of the households in Panwine Township reported having mobile phones and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 81.4 per cent of households in urban areas and 50.8 per cent of households in rural areas have mobile phones and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Panwine Township, 36.7 per cent of the households have television and 7.6 per cent of the households reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Hopan District	: 47.0%
Panwine Township	: 51.8%

- Some 51.8 per cent of the households in Panwine Township reported having mobile phones. The percentage of households having mobile phones in Shan State is 34.4 per cent.

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
Hopan District	35,630	1,489	17,003	981	1,720	58	87	16,739
Urban	5,361	597	3,419	375	491	13	15	759
Rural	30,269	892	13,584	606	1,229	45	72	15,980
Panwine Township	13,969	466	6,070	221	457	21	38	8,352
Urban	469	65	325	18	15	2	3	274
Rural	13,500	401	5,745	203	442	19	35	8,078

- In Panwine Township, 59.8 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 43.5 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport while it was cart (bullock) in rural households.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

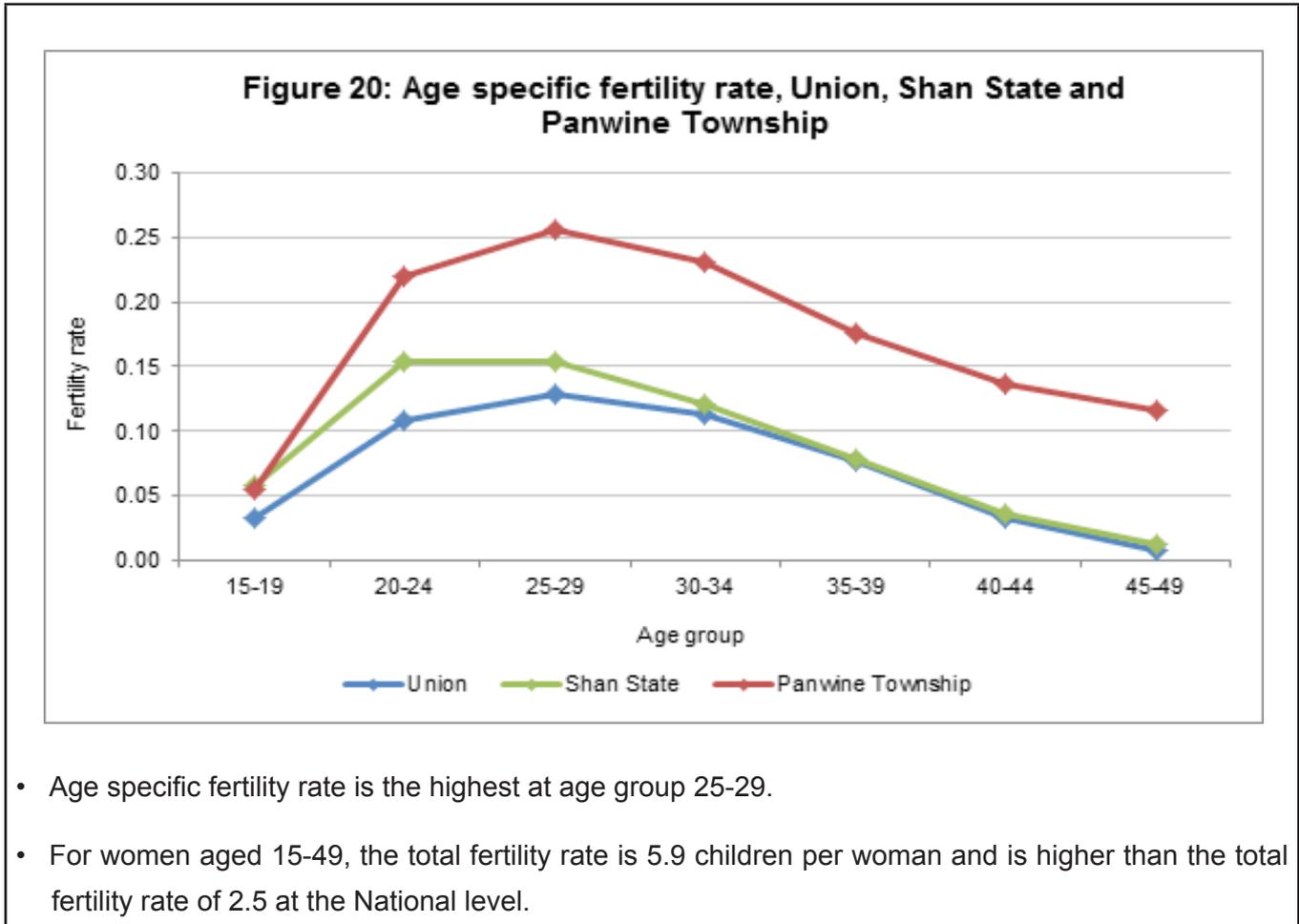
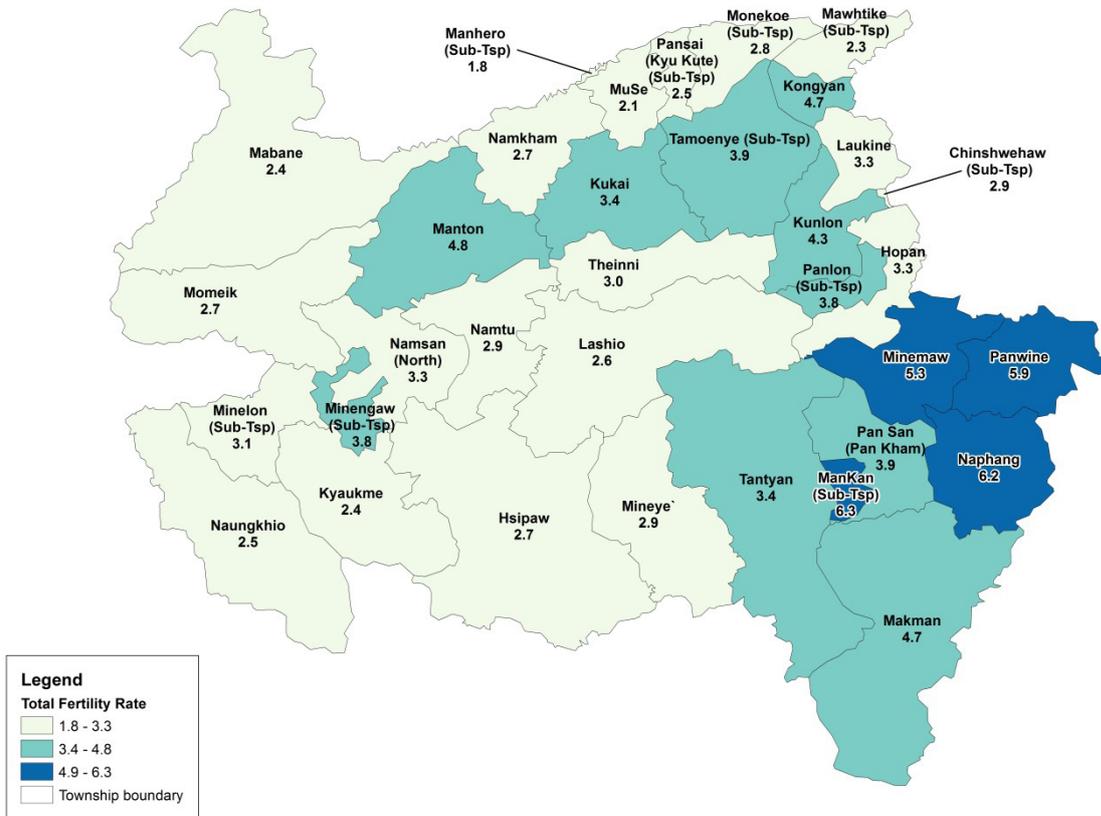
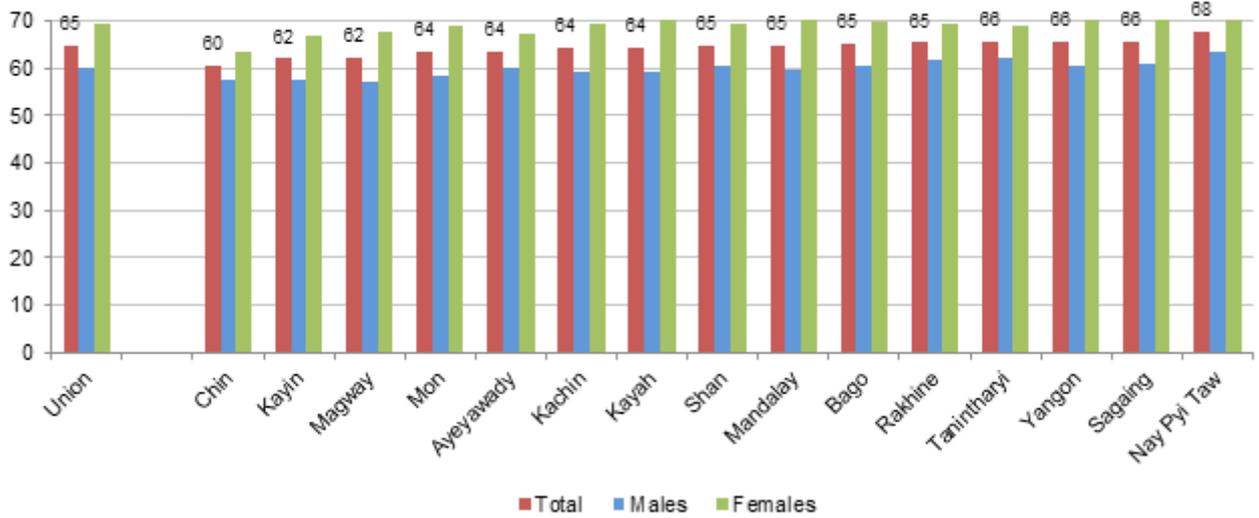


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Hopan District	: 4.9
Panwine Township	: 5.9

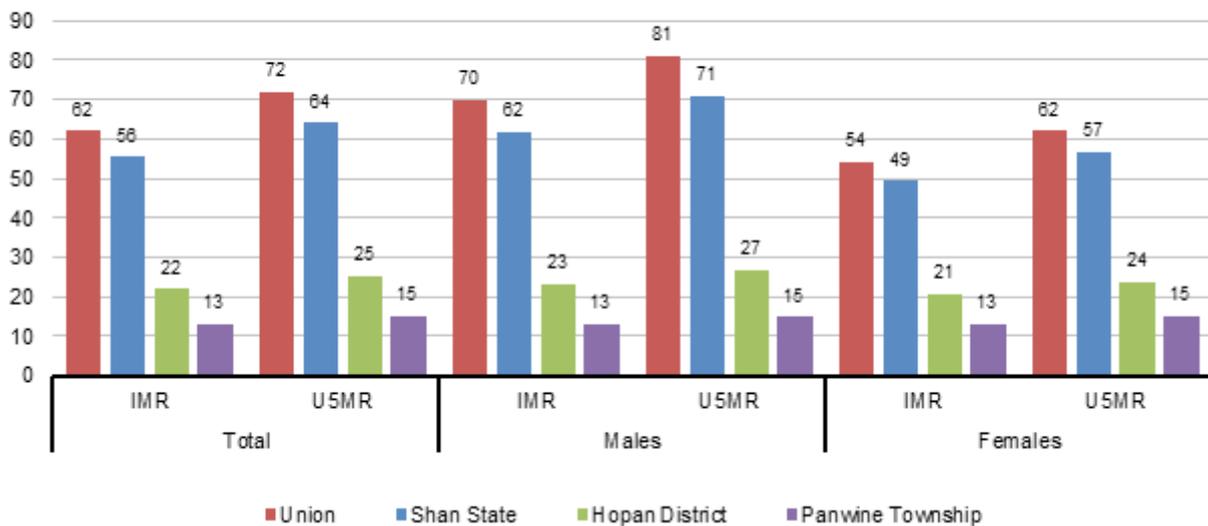
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

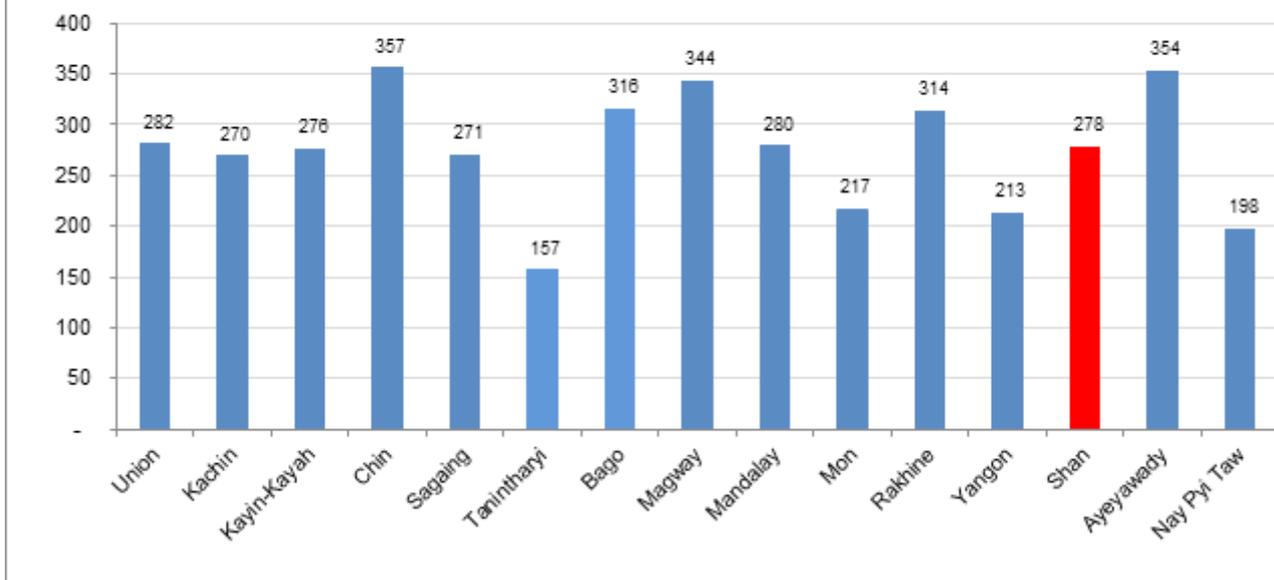
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hopan District are noticeably lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Hopan District is 22 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 25 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Panwine Township are lower than those in Shan State and Hopan District. The Infant mortality in Panwine Township is 13 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 15 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.

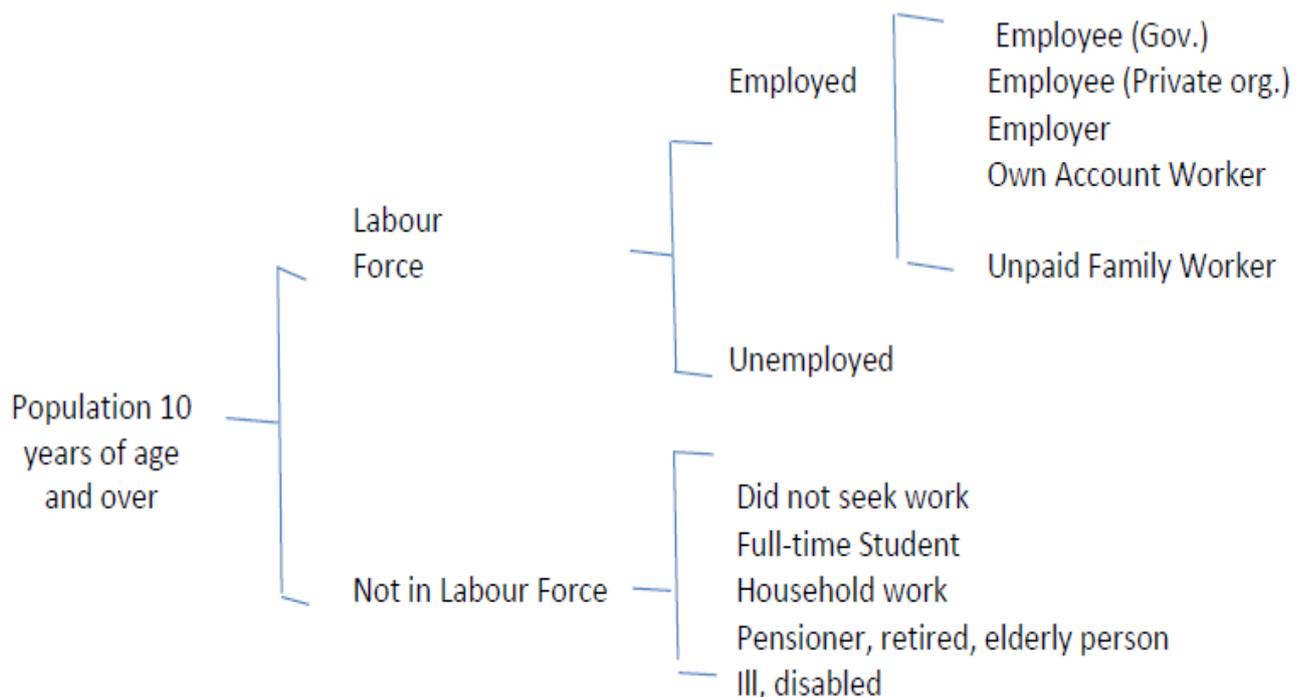
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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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