



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, MINESAT DISTRICT

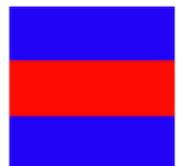
Ponparkyin Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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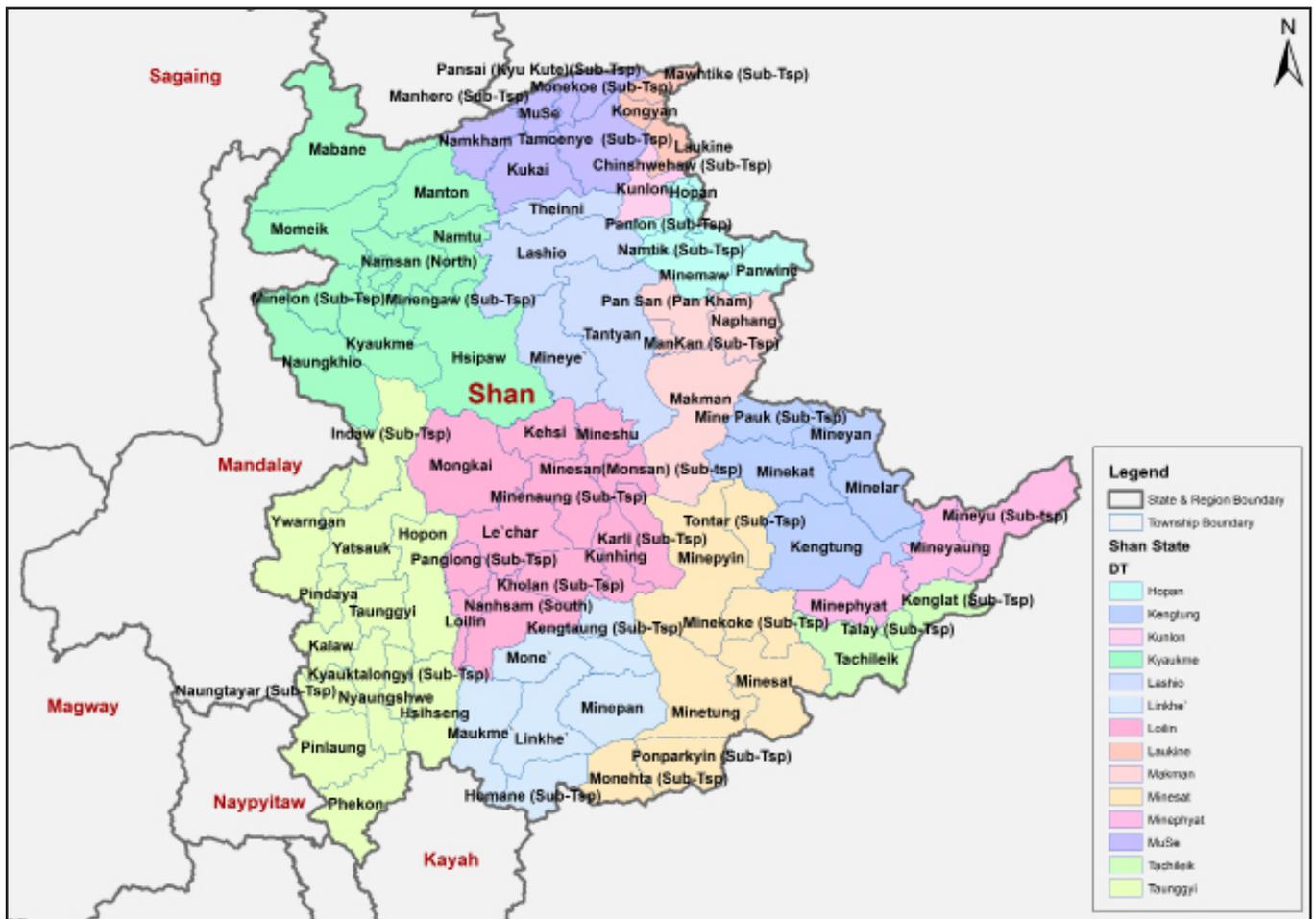
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Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Ponparkyin Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	43,819 ²	
Population males	23,806 (54.3%)	
Population females	20,013 (45.7%)	
Percentage of urban population	7.3%	
Area (Km²)	2,001.5 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	21.9 persons	
Median age	20.9 years	
Number of private households	7,334	
Percentage of female headed households	12.8%	
Mean household size	5.1 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	33.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	56.3	
Child dependency ratio	51.9	
Old dependency ratio	4.4	
Ageing index	8.5	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	119	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	37.0%	
Male	42.2%	
Female	31.4%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,791	6.4
Walking	1,087	2.5
Seeing	1,223	2.8
Hearing	1,117	2.5
Remembering	1,410	3.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	13,300	39.5	
Associate Scrutiny	21	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	20	0.1	
National Registration	64	0.2	
Religious	40	0.1	
Temporary Registration	455	1.4	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	34	0.1	
None	19,701	58.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	79.9%	89.9%	67.4%
Unemployment rate	1.6%	1.8%	1.2%
Employment to population ratio	78.6%	88.3%	66.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	6,139	83.7	
Renter	303	4.1	
Provided free (individually)	275	3.7	
Government quarters	216	2.9	
Private company quarters	396	5.4	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.2%		46.3%
Bamboo	55.7%	12.8%	0.9%
Earth	0.7%	52.2%	
Wood	26.9%	14.4%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.8%		45.5%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	15.6%	20.0%	7.1%
Other	<0.1	0.6%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	41	0.6	
LPG	*	0.1	
Kerosene	58	0.8	
Biogas	26	0.4	
Firewood	7,017	95.7	
Charcoal	180	2.4	
Coal	*	<0.1	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	538	7.3
Kerosene	1,829	24.9
Candle	3,083	42.0
Battery	49	0.7
Generator (private)	1,163	15.9
Water mill (private)	285	3.9
Solar system/energy	300	4.1
Other	87	1.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,578	35.2
Tube well, borehole	187	2.5
Protected well/spring	2,065	28.2
Bottled/purifier water	139	1.9
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,969</i>	<i>67.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,386	18.9
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.2
River/stream/canal	655	8.9
Waterfall/rainwater	214	2.9
Other	98	1.3
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,365</i>	<i>32.2</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,688	36.7
Tube well, borehole	139	1.9
Protected well/spring	2,020	27.5
Unprotected well/spring	1,338	18.2
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.2
River/stream/canal	779	10.6
Waterfall/rainwater	252	3.4
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	97	1.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	206	2.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,189	43.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>3,395</i>	<i>46.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	3,314	45.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	113	1.5
Other	121	1.6
None	391	5.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	719	9.8
Television	2,478	33.8
Landline phone	276	3.8
Mobile phone	919	12.5
Computer	79	1.1
Internet at home	50	0.7
Households with none of the items	4,481	61.1
Households with all of the items	*	<0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	332	4.5
Motorcycle/Moped	3,587	48.9
Bicycle	564	7.7
4-Wheel tractor	240	3.3
Canoe/Boat	*	<0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	518	7.1

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction	3
Census information on Ponparyin Sub-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 Ponparkyin Sub-Township in Shan State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Ponparkyin Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	43,819 *		
Males	23,806		
Females	20,013		
Sex ratio	119 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	7.3%		
Area (Km ²)	2,001.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	21.9 persons		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	37,607	2,993	34,614
Number of conventional households	7,334	721	6,613
Mean household size	5.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Ponparkyin Sub-Township, there are fewer females than males with 119 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (7.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Ponparkyin Sub-Township is 22 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.1 persons living in each household in Ponparkyin Sub-Township. This is higher than the Union average (4.4 persons). 			

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; Ponparkeyin Sub-Township (Minesat District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	7,334	43,819	23,806	20,013
	Ward	721	3,201	1,708	1,493
1	No(1)(W)	168	718	381	337
2	No(2)(W)	101	465	236	229
3	No(3)(W)	209	1,145	653	492
4	No(4)(W)	96	323	163	160
5	No(5)(W)	147	550	275	275
	Village Tract	6,613	40,618	22,098	18,520

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

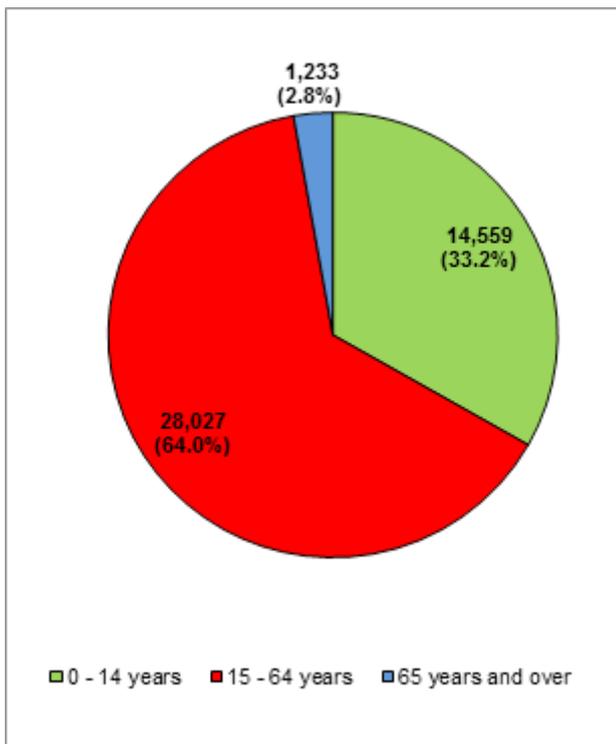
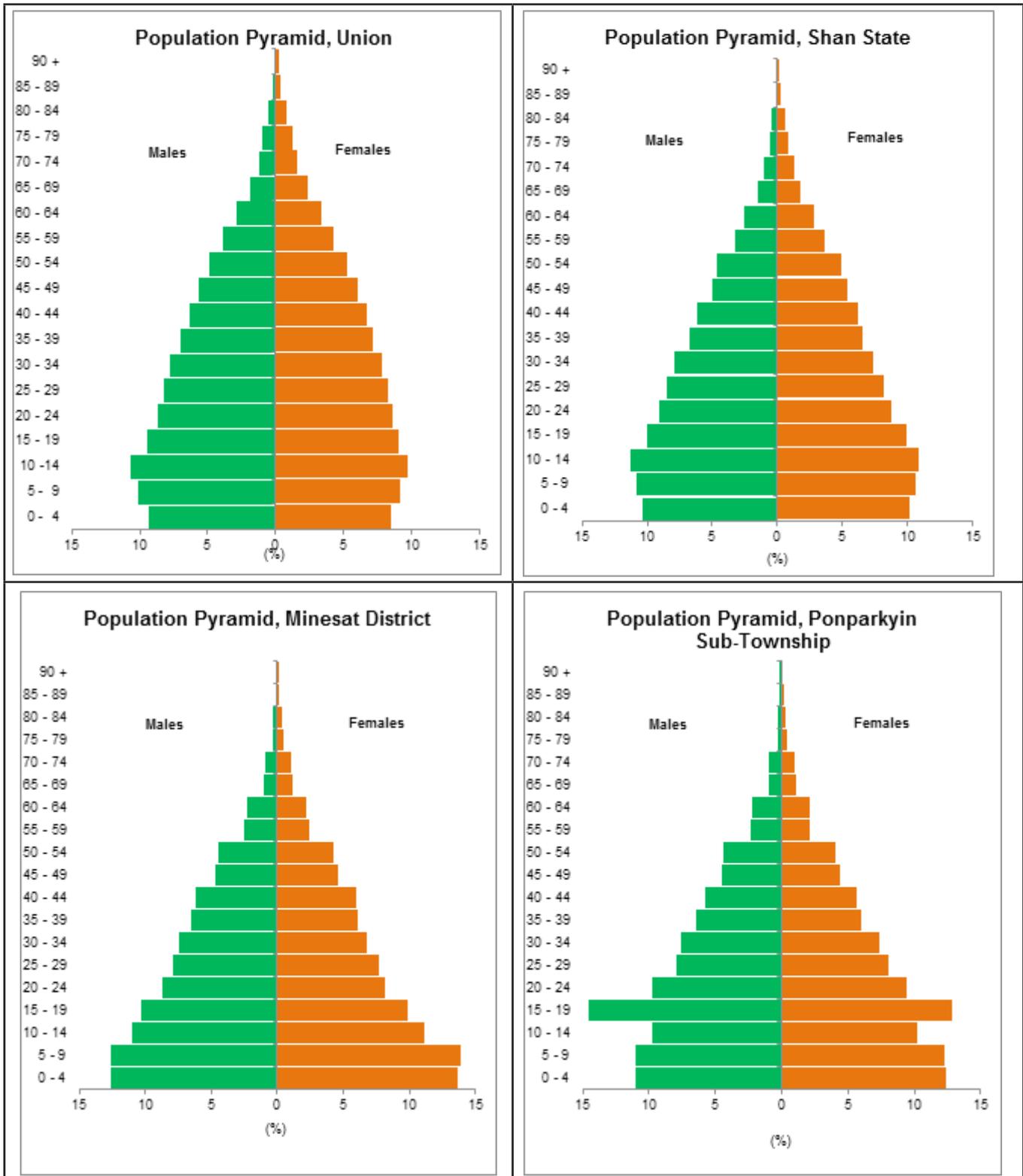


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Ponparkyin Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	43,819	23,806	20,013
0 - 4	5,100	2,616	2,484
5 - 9	5,081	2,619	2,462
10 - 14	4,378	2,334	2,044
15 - 19	6,056	3,477	2,579
20 - 24	4,215	2,332	1,883
25 - 29	3,501	1,889	1,612
30 - 34	3,265	1,797	1,468
35 - 39	2,748	1,545	1,203
40 - 44	2,491	1,367	1,124
45 - 49	1,962	1,071	891
50 - 54	1,842	1,032	810
55 - 59	983	561	422
60 - 64	964	533	431
65 - 69	452	233	219
70 - 74	419	220	199
75 - 79	151	73	78
80 - 84	128	70	58
85 - 89	43	17	26
90 +	40	20	20

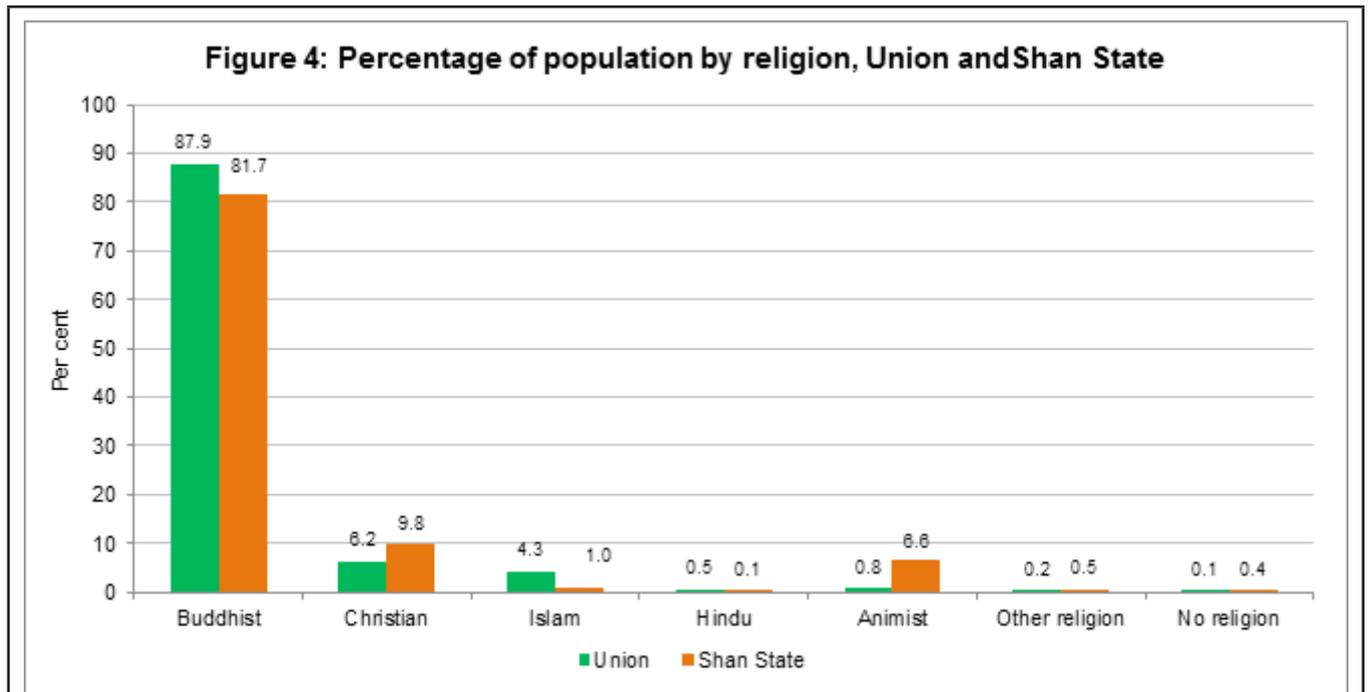
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Ponparkyin Sub-Township is 64.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has not declining in Ponparkyin Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 20-24 onwards.
- The population has noticeably high in age group 15-19.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Ponparkyin Sub-Township.
- There are more males than females in all age groups except in age groups 75-79, 85-89 and 90 and over.

(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	1,083	568	515	158	72	86
6	1,095	577	518	316	161	155
7	1,019	501	518	486	238	248
8	1,021	526	495	575	286	289
9	765	377	388	460	225	235
10	1,003	496	507	644	315	329
11	623	328	295	409	210	199
12	766	393	373	455	238	217
13	810	400	410	422	211	211
14	739	375	364	336	165	171
15	845	452	393	271	138	133
16	805	428	377	228	121	107
17	635	339	296	152	80	72
18	915	459	456	169	81	88
19	611	310	301	70	42	28
20	1,215	571	644	58	32	26
21	475	242	233	21	11	10
22	515	281	234	16	8	8
23	513	271	242	10	7	3
24	495	233	262	12	7	5
25	951	463	488	12	7	5
26	486	253	233	6	2	4
27	426	215	211	2	-	2
28	568	278	290	4	4	-
29	352	178	174	3	-	3

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

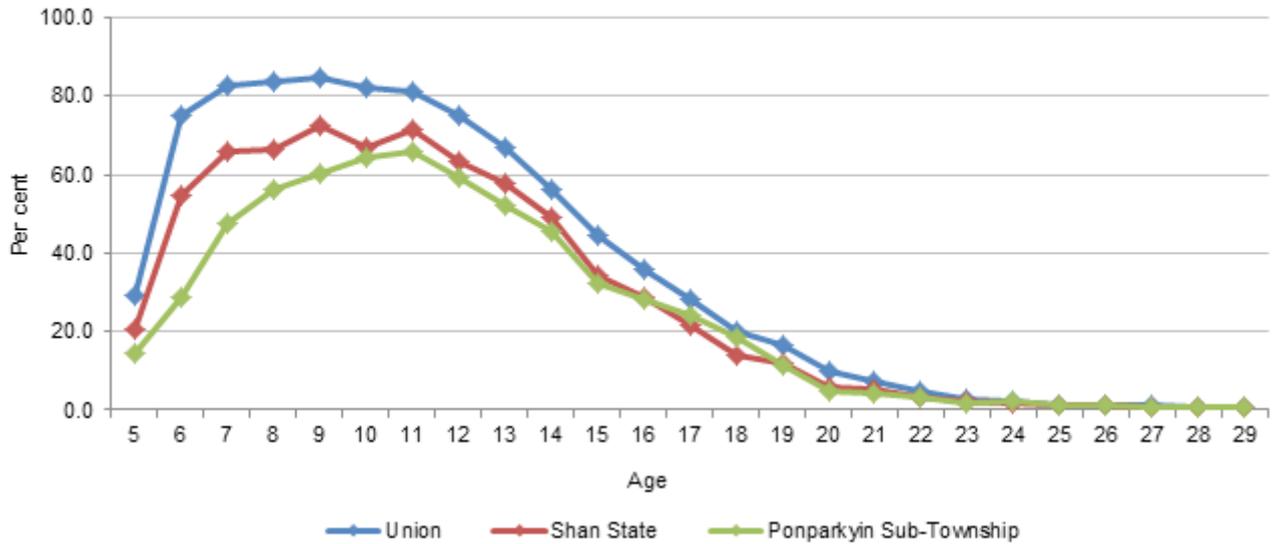
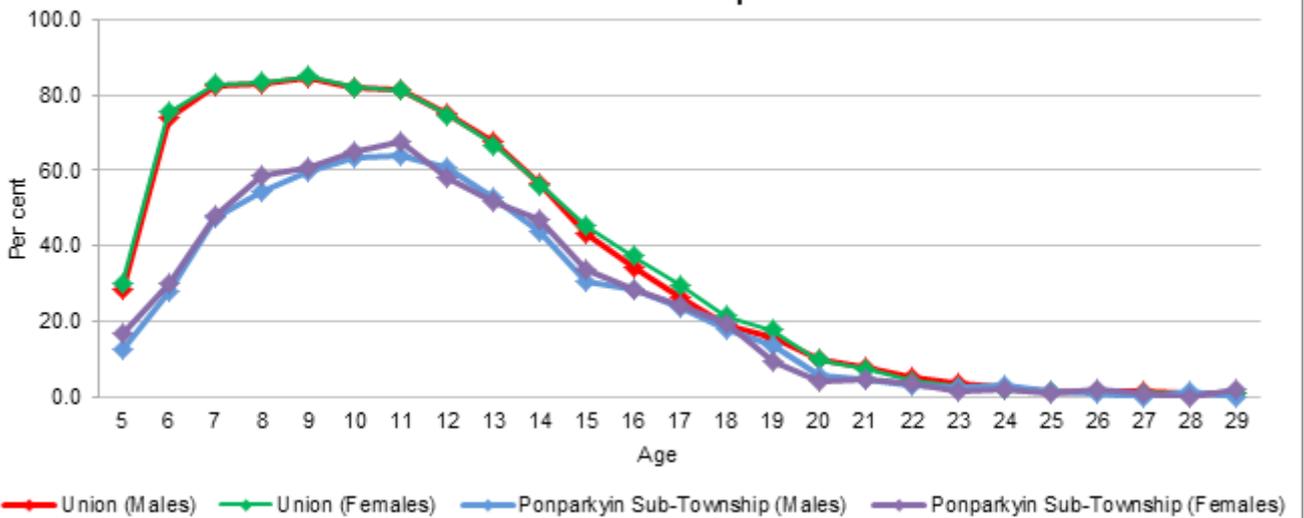
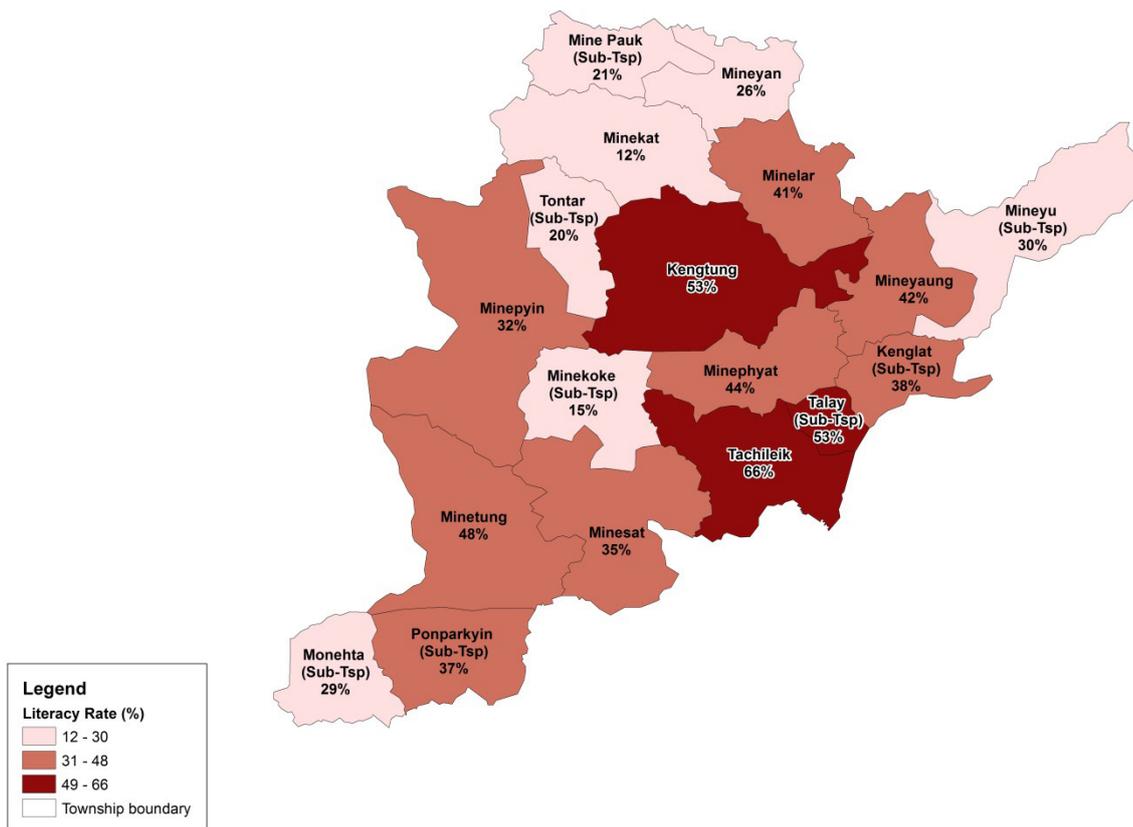


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Ponparkyin Sub-Township



- School attendance in Ponparkyin Sub-Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Ponparkyin Sub-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%
Minesat District	: 33.5%
Ponparkyin Sub-Township	: 37.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	7,024	53.8
Males	3,586	56.4
Females	3,438	51.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Ponparkyin Sub-Township is 37.0 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rates of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 31.4 per cent and for the males it is 42.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 53.8 per cent with 51.1 per cent for females and 56.4 per cent for males.

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

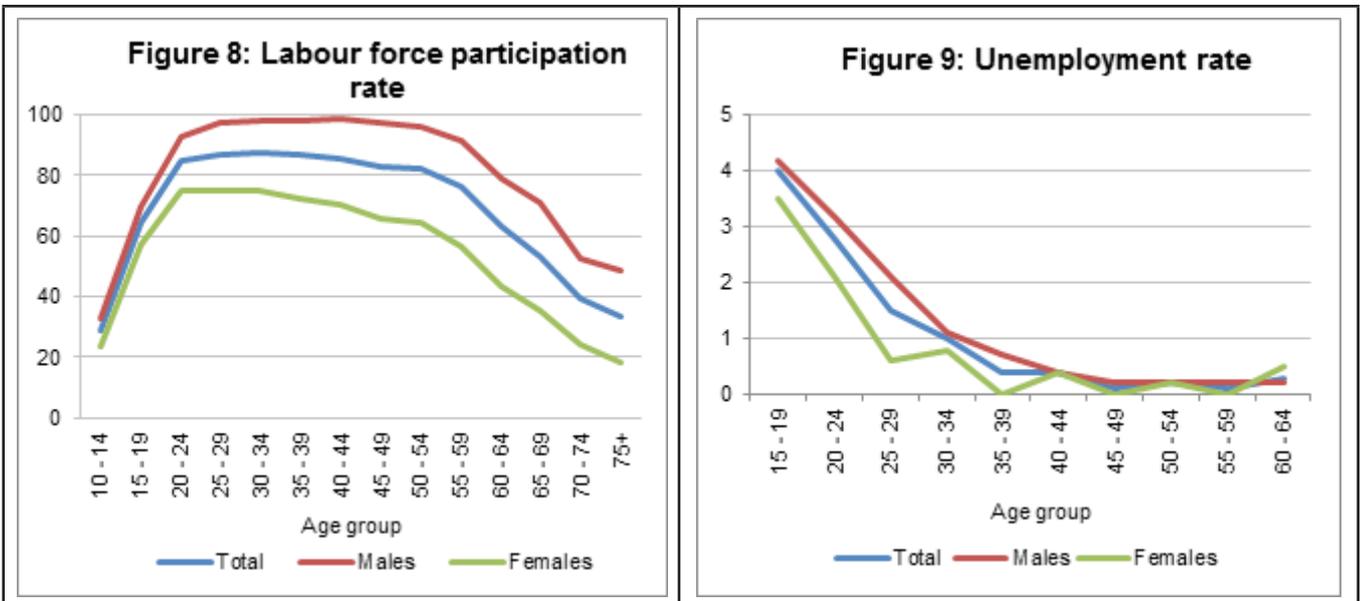
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	18,989	13,711	72.2	2,027	758	1,580	557	22	261	24	16	33
Urban	1,830	1,014	55.4	271	115	220	120	7	77	1	-	5
Rural	17,159	12,697	74.0	1,756	643	1,360	437	15	184	23	16	28
Males	10,428	7,003	67.2	1,345	474	1,056	329	14	157	13	11	26
Females	8,561	6,708	78.4	682	284	524	228	8	104	11	5	7

- Some 72.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 74.0 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 67.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 78.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 4.0 per cent has completed primary school(grade 5) and only 1.4 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	28.5	32.6	23.8	6.3	6.6	6.0
15 - 19	64.5	69.9	57.2	4.0	4.2	3.5
20 - 24	84.8	92.8	74.8	2.8	3.2	2.1
25 - 29	87.1	97.6	74.8	1.5	2.1	0.6
30 - 34	87.5	98.0	74.7	1.0	1.1	0.8
35 - 39	86.6	97.9	72.1	0.4	0.7	-
40 - 44	85.7	98.4	70.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
45 - 49	83.0	97.3	65.9	0.1	0.2	-
50 - 54	82.0	96.0	64.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
55 - 59	76.3	91.4	56.2	0.1	0.2	-
60 - 64	62.8	78.6	43.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
65 - 69	53.5	70.8	35.2	-	-	-
70 - 74	39.1	52.7	24.1	-	-	-
75+	33.4	48.9	18.1	-	-	-
15 - 24	72.8	79.1	64.6	3.4	3.7	2.8
15 - 64	79.9	89.9	67.4	1.6	1.8	1.2



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Ponparkyin Sub-Township is 79.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 67.4 per cent and is noticeably lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.9 per cent.
- In Ponparkyin Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 28.5 per cent with 32.6 per cent of males and 23.8 per cent of females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Ponparkyin Sub-Township is 1.6 per cent. Unemployment rates for males and females are 1.8 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 2.8 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	9,466	3.6	44.3	34.7	10.9	2.0	4.4
Males	3,415	6.1	64.7	6.9	11.7	3.1	7.6
Females	6,051	2.2	32.9	50.4	10.4	1.4	2.7

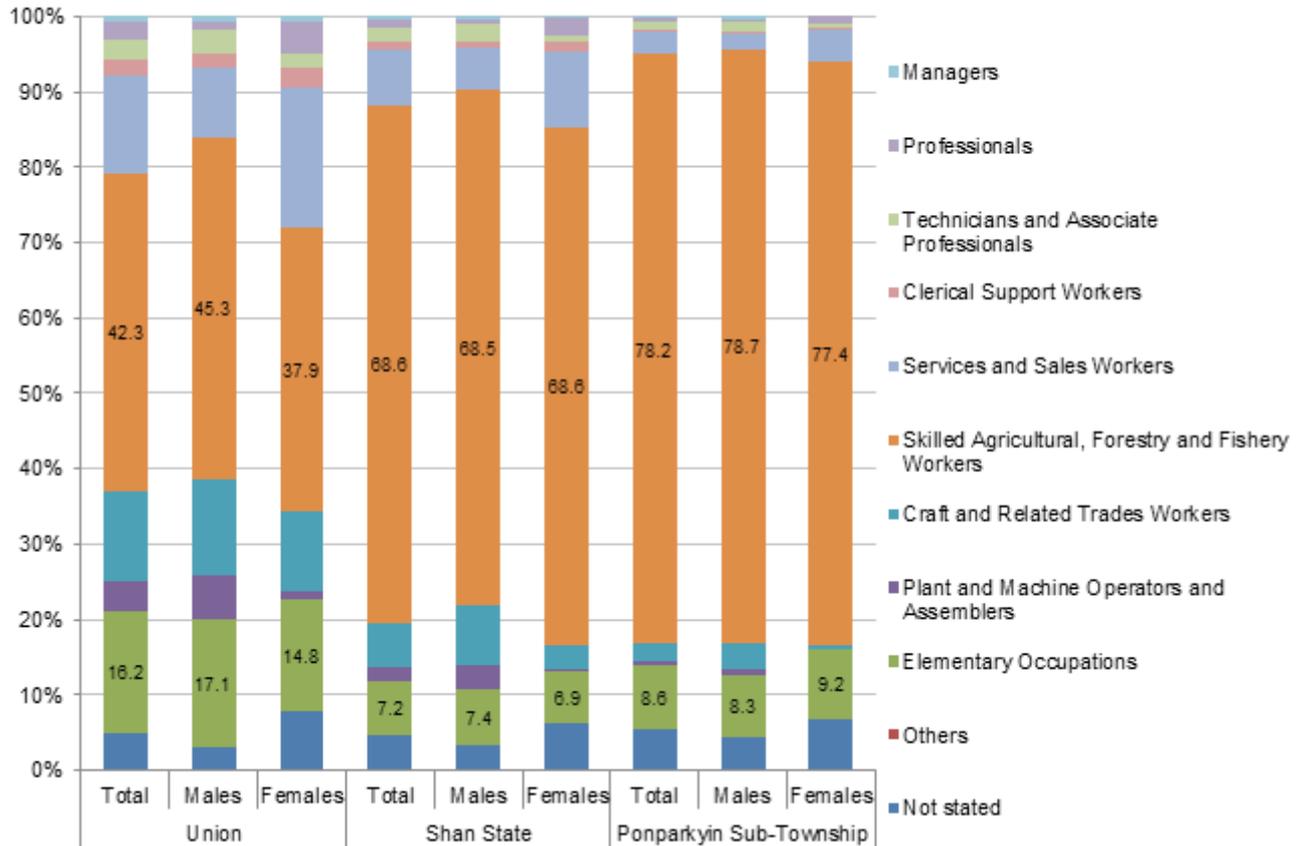
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 64.7 per cent of males are full time students while 50.4 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	17,351	10,354	6,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	45	43	2	0.3	0.4	*
Professionals	101	31	70	0.6	0.3	1.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	157	129	28	0.9	1.2	0.4
Clerical Support Workers	50	32	18	0.3	0.3	0.3
Services and Sales Workers	523	221	302	3.0	2.1	4.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	13,565	8,147	5,418	78.2	78.7	77.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	394	352	42	2.3	3.4	0.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	88	87	1	0.5	0.8	*
Elementary Occupations	1,497	856	641	8.6	8.3	9.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	931	456	475	5.4	4.4	6.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



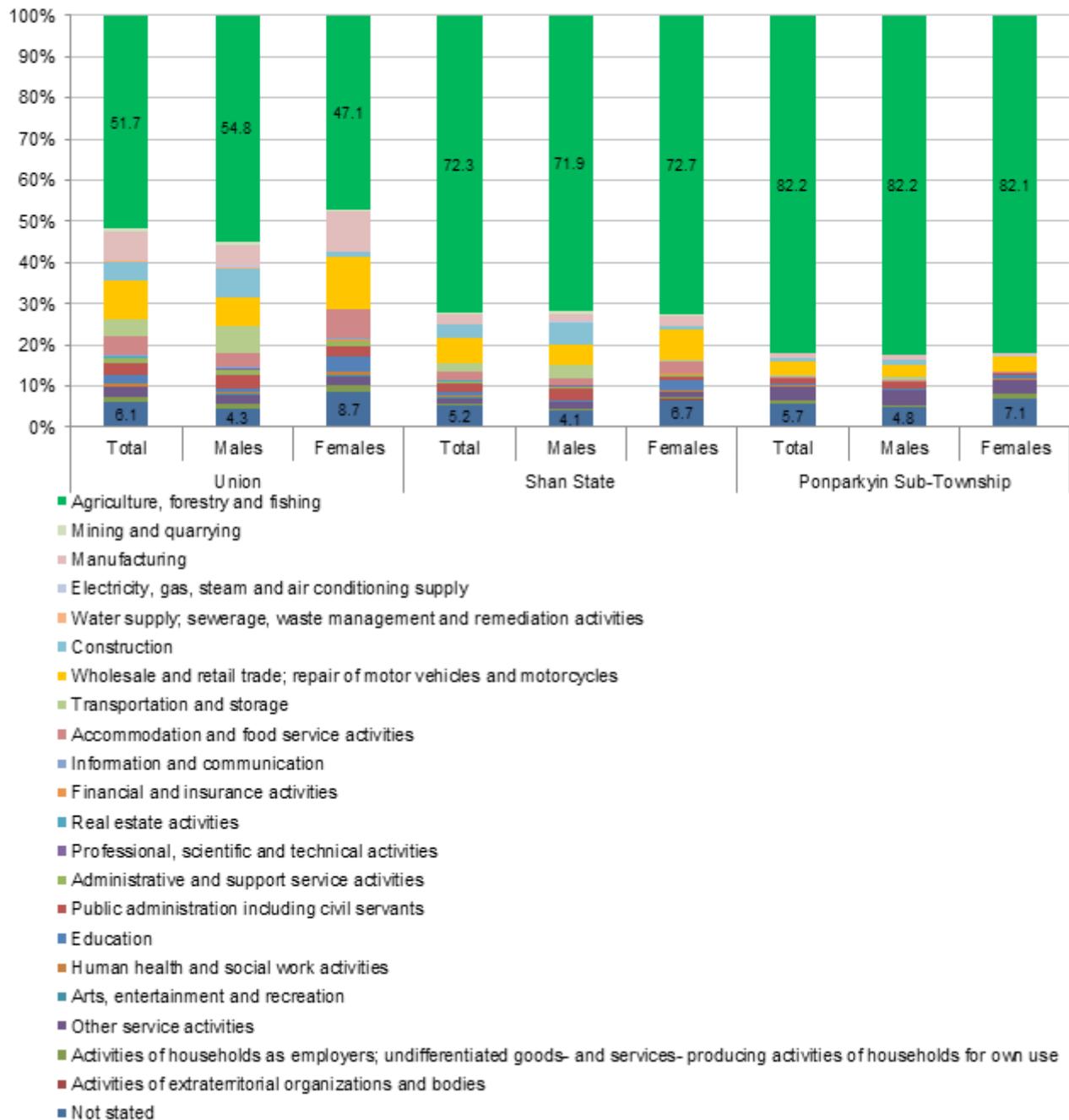
- In Ponparkyin Sub-Township, 78.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 8.6 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 78.7 per cent of males and 77.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.2 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	17,351	10,354	6,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14,257	8,514	5,743	82.2	82.2	82.1
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	174	138	36	1.0	1.3	0.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	5	1	*	*	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4	3	1	*	*	*
Construction	138	130	8	0.8	1.3	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	556	299	257	3.2	2.9	3.7
Transportation and storage	88	88	-	0.5	0.8	-
Accommodation and food service activities	63	18	45	0.4	0.2	0.6
Information and communication	4	4	-	*	*	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	7	6	1	*	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	192	175	17	1.1	1.7	0.2
Education	89	24	65	0.5	0.2	0.9
Human health and social work activities	49	22	27	0.3	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	610	375	235	3.5	3.6	3.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	120	57	63	0.7	0.6	0.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	991	493	498	5.7	4.8	7.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



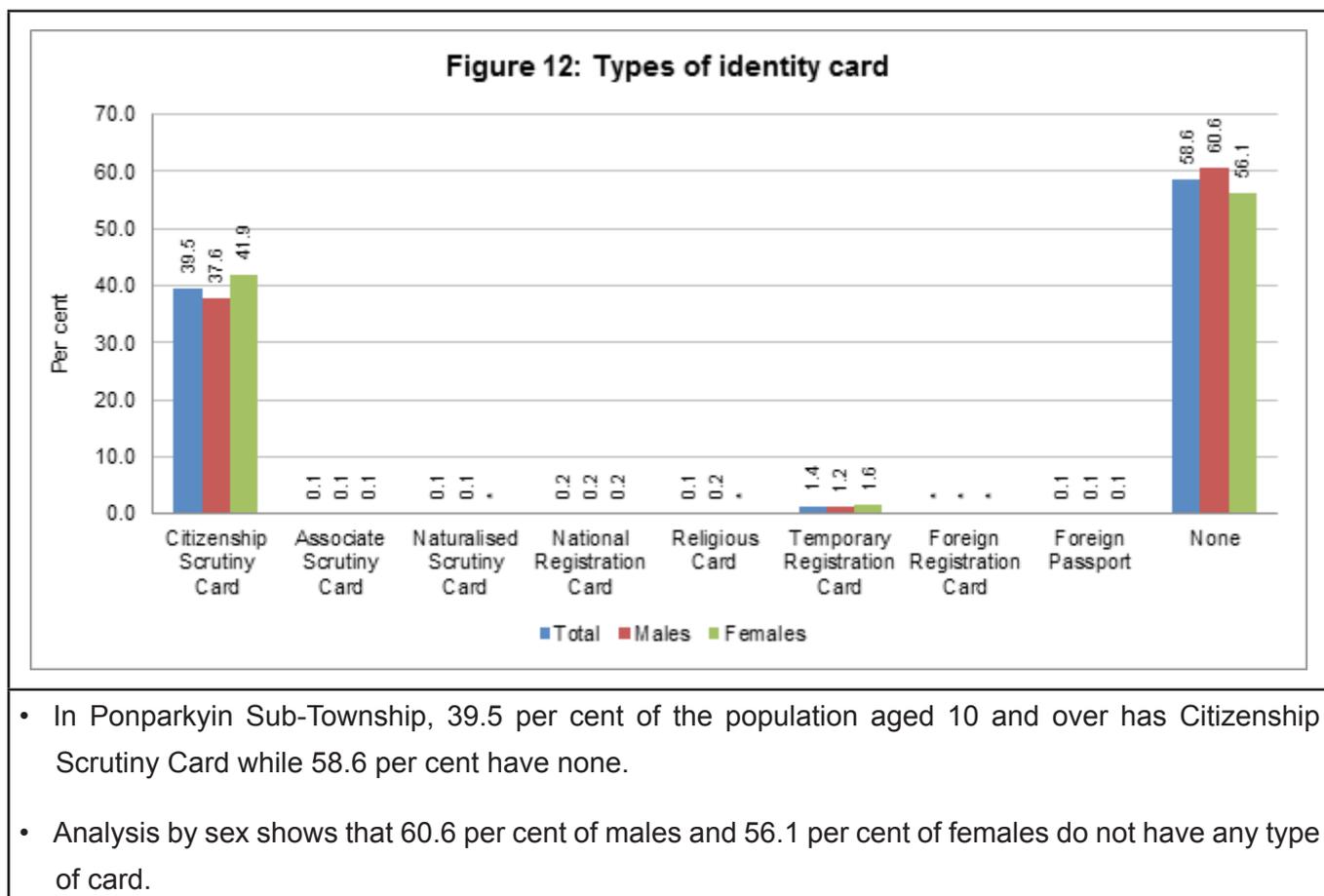
- In Ponparkyin Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 82.2 per cent.
- There are 82.2 per cent of males and 82.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there is 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	13,300	21	20	64	40	455	*	34	19,701
Urban	2,356	-	1	9	8	25	-	-	253
Rural	10,944	21	19	55	32	430	*	34	19,448
Males	6,990	11	17	32	36	220	*	15	11,248
Females	6,310	10	3	32	4	235	*	19	8,453

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	43,819	41,028	2,791	6.4	1,223	1,117	1,087	1,410
0 - 4	5,100	5,037	63	1.2	17	40	26	30
5 - 9	5,081	4,972	109	2.1	27	52	46	45
10 - 14	4,378	4,296	82	1.9	21	40	30	30
15 - 19	6,056	5,745	311	5.1	27	44	43	245
20 - 24	4,215	4,117	98	2.3	22	40	31	44
25 - 29	3,501	3,402	99	2.8	24	36	27	46
30 - 34	3,265	3,129	136	4.2	50	42	57	51
35 - 39	2,748	2,597	151	5.5	52	41	47	65
40 - 44	2,491	2,292	199	8.0	64	69	70	80
45 - 49	1,962	1,743	219	11.2	101	73	68	87
50 - 54	1,842	1,551	291	15.8	157	98	112	111
55 - 59	983	750	233	23.7	142	101	103	119
60 - 64	964	694	270	28.0	162	137	128	131
65 - 69	452	290	162	35.8	102	83	82	93
70 - 74	419	237	182	43.4	134	109	105	108
75 - 79	151	81	70	46.4	45	36	36	48
80 - 84	128	57	71	55.5	47	48	44	40
85 - 89	43	24	19	44.2	13	14	14	13
90 +	40	14	26	65.0	16	14	18	24

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	23,806	22,247	1,559	6.5	640	591	572	765
0 - 4	2,616	2,580	36	1.4	10	23	14	14
5 - 9	2,619	2,545	74	2.8	21	40	30	32
10 - 14	2,334	2,281	53	2.3	14	25	20	21
15 - 19	3,477	3,294	183	5.3	12	23	26	146
20 - 24	2,332	2,281	51	2.2	13	17	16	23
25 - 29	1,889	1,834	55	2.9	8	20	17	27
30 - 34	1,797	1,719	78	4.3	25	23	28	32
35 - 39	1,545	1,443	102	6.6	37	28	40	43
40 - 44	1,367	1,266	101	7.4	28	29	32	45
45 - 49	1,071	967	104	9.7	43	36	36	43
50 - 54	1,032	854	178	17.2	91	62	63	59
55 - 59	561	428	133	23.7	83	57	46	61
60 - 64	533	386	147	27.6	87	67	66	69
65 - 69	233	153	80	34.3	50	36	41	44
70 - 74	220	129	91	41.4	60	51	51	50
75 - 79	73	40	33	45.2	25	16	15	21
80 - 84	70	30	40	57.1	27	27	21	18
85 - 89	17	10	7	41.2	2	6	4	4
90 +	20	7	13	65.0	4	5	6	13

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	20,013	18,781	1,232	6.2	583	526	515	645
0 - 4	2,484	2,457	27	1.1	7	17	12	16
5 - 9	2,462	2,427	35	1.4	6	12	16	13
10 - 14	2,044	2,015	29	1.4	7	15	10	9
15 - 19	2,579	2,451	128	5.0	15	21	17	99
20 - 24	1,883	1,836	47	2.5	9	23	15	21
25 - 29	1,612	1,568	44	2.7	16	16	10	19
30 - 34	1,468	1,410	58	4.0	25	19	29	19
35 - 39	1,203	1,154	49	4.1	15	13	7	22
40 - 44	1,124	1,026	98	8.7	36	40	38	35
45 - 49	891	776	115	12.9	58	37	32	44
50 - 54	810	697	113	14.0	66	36	49	52
55 - 59	422	322	100	23.7	59	44	57	58
60 - 64	431	308	123	28.5	75	70	62	62
65 - 69	219	137	82	37.4	52	47	41	49
70 - 74	199	108	91	45.7	74	58	54	58
75 - 79	78	41	37	47.4	20	20	21	27
80 - 84	58	27	31	53.4	20	21	23	22
85 - 89	26	14	12	46.2	11	8	10	9
90 +	20	7	13	65.0	12	9	12	11

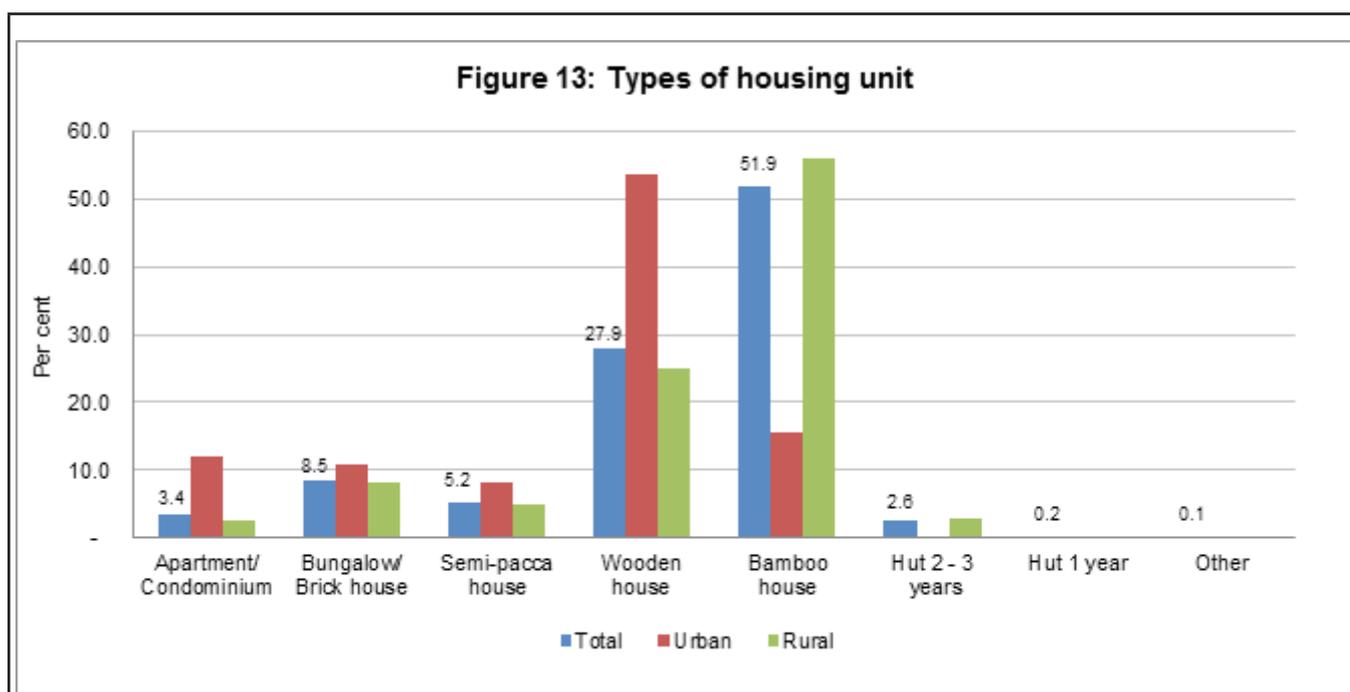
- Six in every 100 persons in Ponparkyin Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Disability of females is slightly less than that of males.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 55.
- Difficulty with remembering is the most commonly mentioned form of disability in the Sub-Township followed by seeing.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

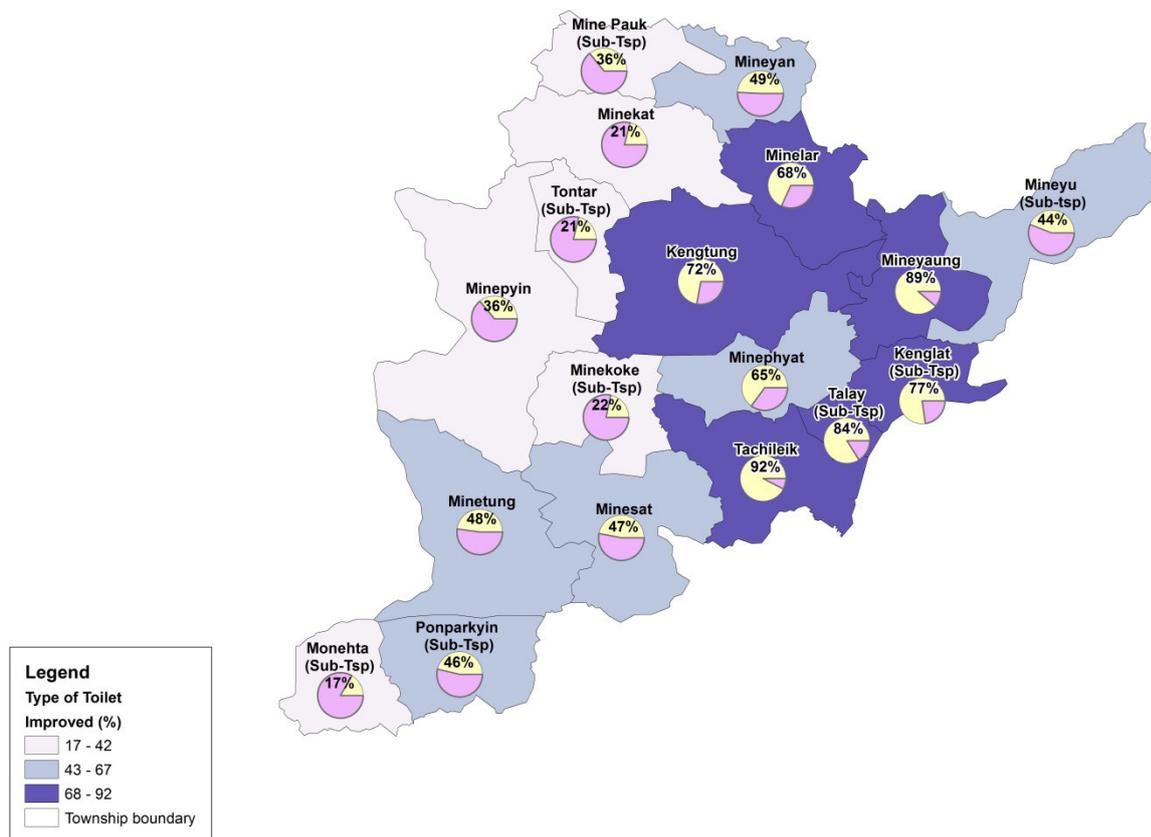
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	7,334	3.4	8.5	5.2	27.9	51.9	2.6	0.2	0.1
Urban	721	11.9	10.8	8.0	53.5	15.4	0.3	-	-
Rural	6,613	2.5	8.3	4.9	25.1	55.9	2.8	0.2	0.2



- The majority of the households in Ponparyin Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (51.9%) followed by households in wooden houses (27.9%).
- Some 53.5 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 55.9 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%
Minesat District	: 40.4%
Ponparkyin Sub-Township	: 46.3%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.8	1.2	3.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		43.5	93.1	38.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>46.3</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>41.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		45.2	5.5	49.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.5	-	1.7
Other		1.6	-	1.8
None		5.3	0.1	5.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,334	721	6,613

- Some 46.3 per cent of the households in Ponparkyin Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (43.5%)).
- 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 5.3 per cent of the households in the Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Ponparkyin Sub-Township, 5.9 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

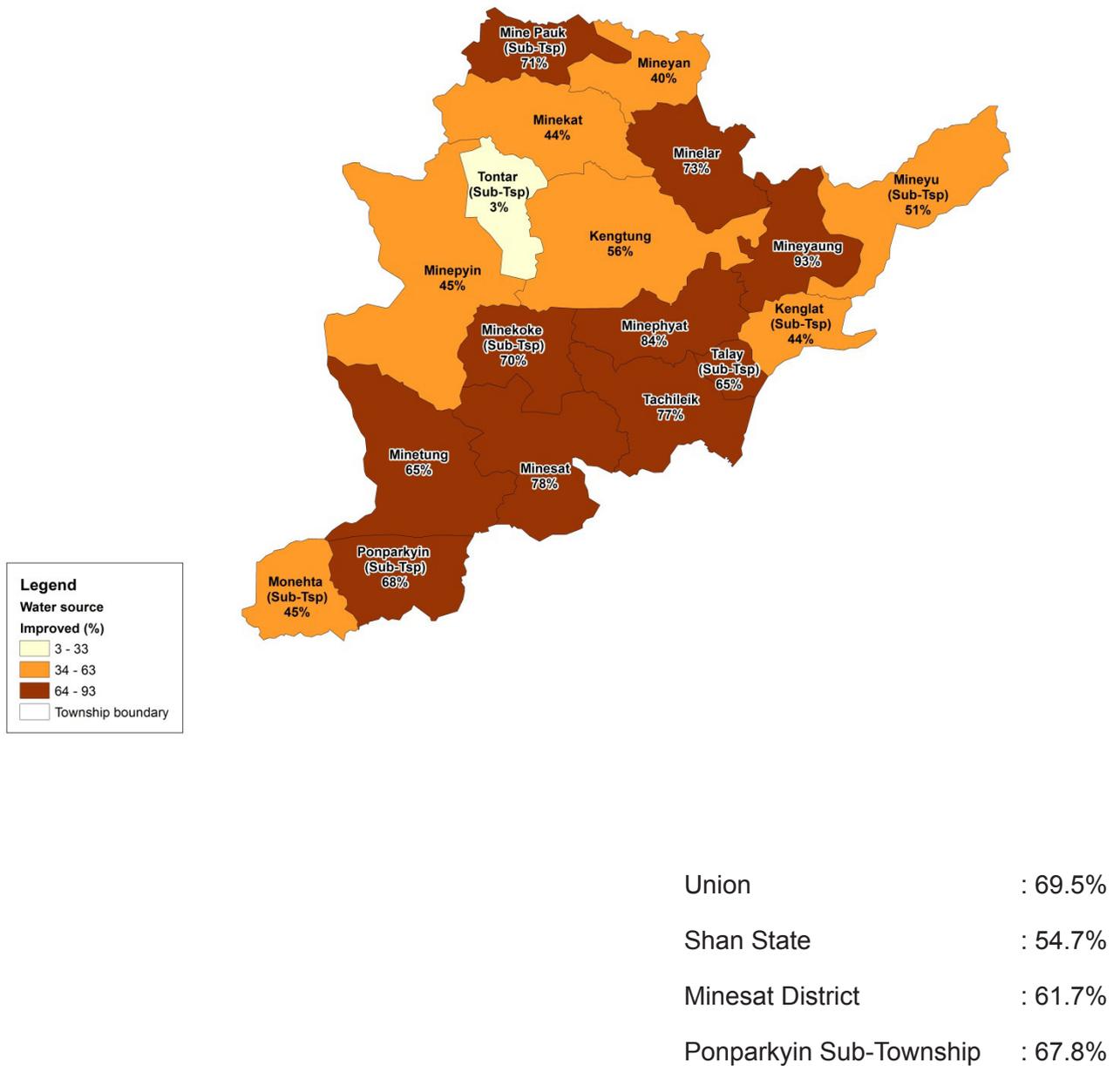


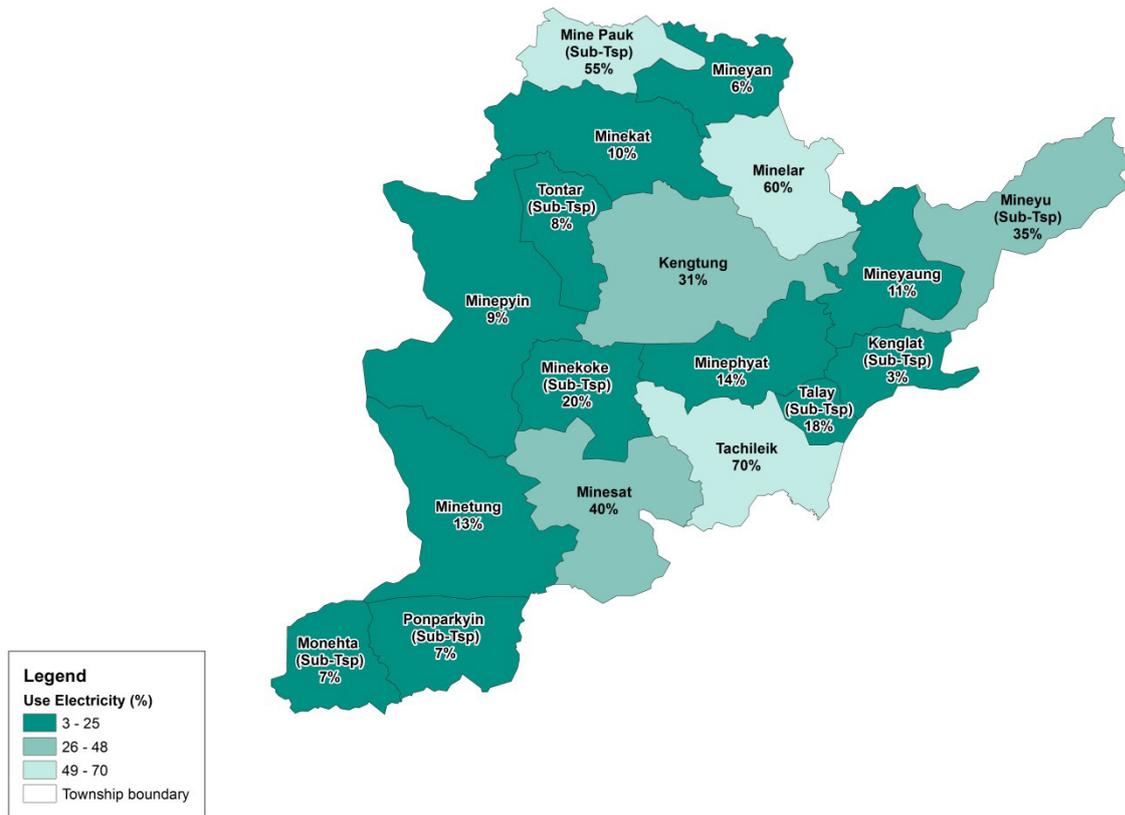
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		35.2	1.5	38.8
Tube well, borehole		2.5	1.1	2.7
Protected well/ Spring		28.2	61.9	24.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.9	0.1	2.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>67.8</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>68.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		18.9	24.4	18.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.2	-	0.2
River/stream/ canal		8.9	0.6	9.8
Waterfall/ Rain water		2.9	10.3	2.1
Other		1.3	0.1	1.5
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>32.2</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>31.9</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,334	721	6,613

- In Ponparkyin Sub-Township, 67.8 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- This proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to the highest group and it is slightly lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 35.2 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 28.2 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 32.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 31.9 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%
Minesat District	: 20.8%
Ponparkyin Sub-Township	: 7.3%

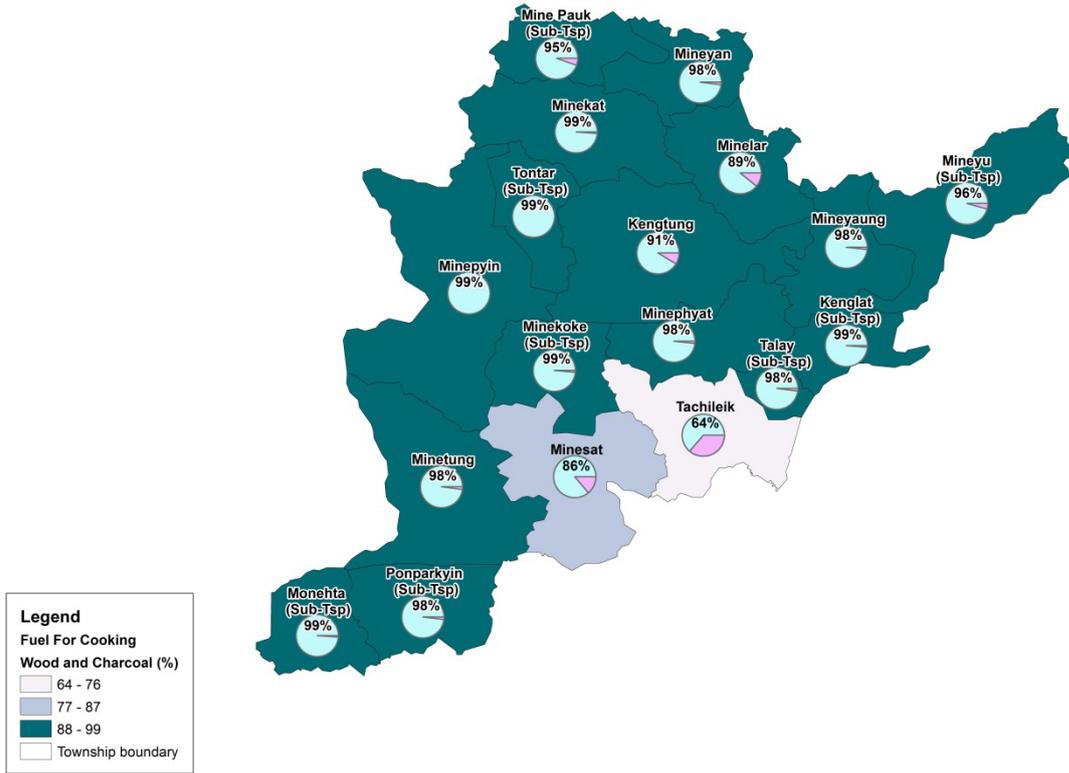
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		7.3	17.1	6.3
Kerosene		24.9	0.1	27.6
Candle		42.0	77.5	38.2
Battery		0.7	-	0.7
Generator (private)		15.9	3.1	17.3
Water mill (private)		3.9	1.0	4.2
Solar system/energy		4.1	1.2	4.4
Other		1.2	-	1.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,334	721	6,613

- In Ponparkyin Sub-Township, 7.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in Ponparkyin Sub-Township with 42.0 per cent.
- In rural areas, 38.2 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Minesat District	: 94.2%
Ponparkyin Sub-Township	: 98.1%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.6	0.1	0.6
LPG		0.1	-	0.1
Kerosene		0.8	-	0.9
BioGas		0.4	0.1	0.4
Firewood		95.7	96.5	95.6
Charcoal		2.4	3.2	2.4
Coal		*	-	*
Other		0.1	-	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,334	721	6,613

- In Ponparkyin Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 95.7 per cent using firewood and 2.4 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood (95.6%) and charcoal (2.4%).

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

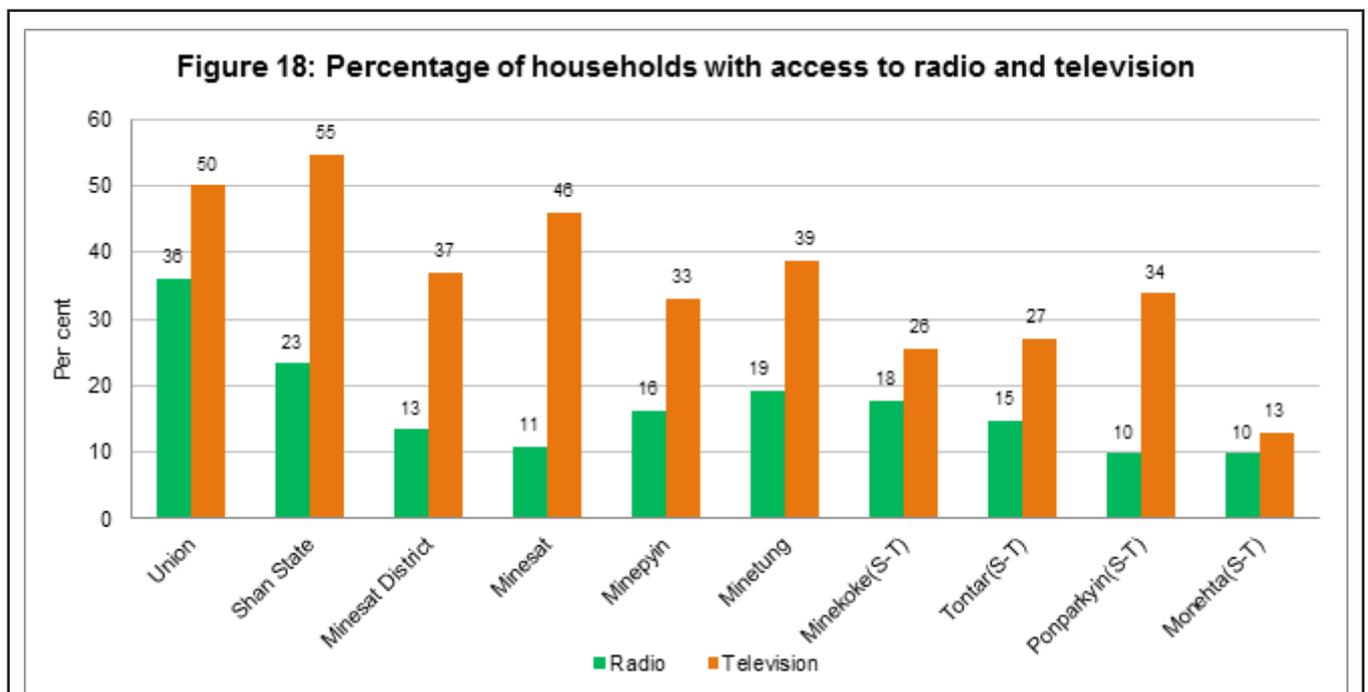
Communication and related amenities

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	7,334	9.8	33.8	3.8	12.5	1.1	0.7	61.1	*
Urban	721	15.8	57.3	5.3	9.8	3.2	0.7	39.1	-
Rural	6,613	9.1	31.2	3.6	12.8	0.8	0.7	63.5	*

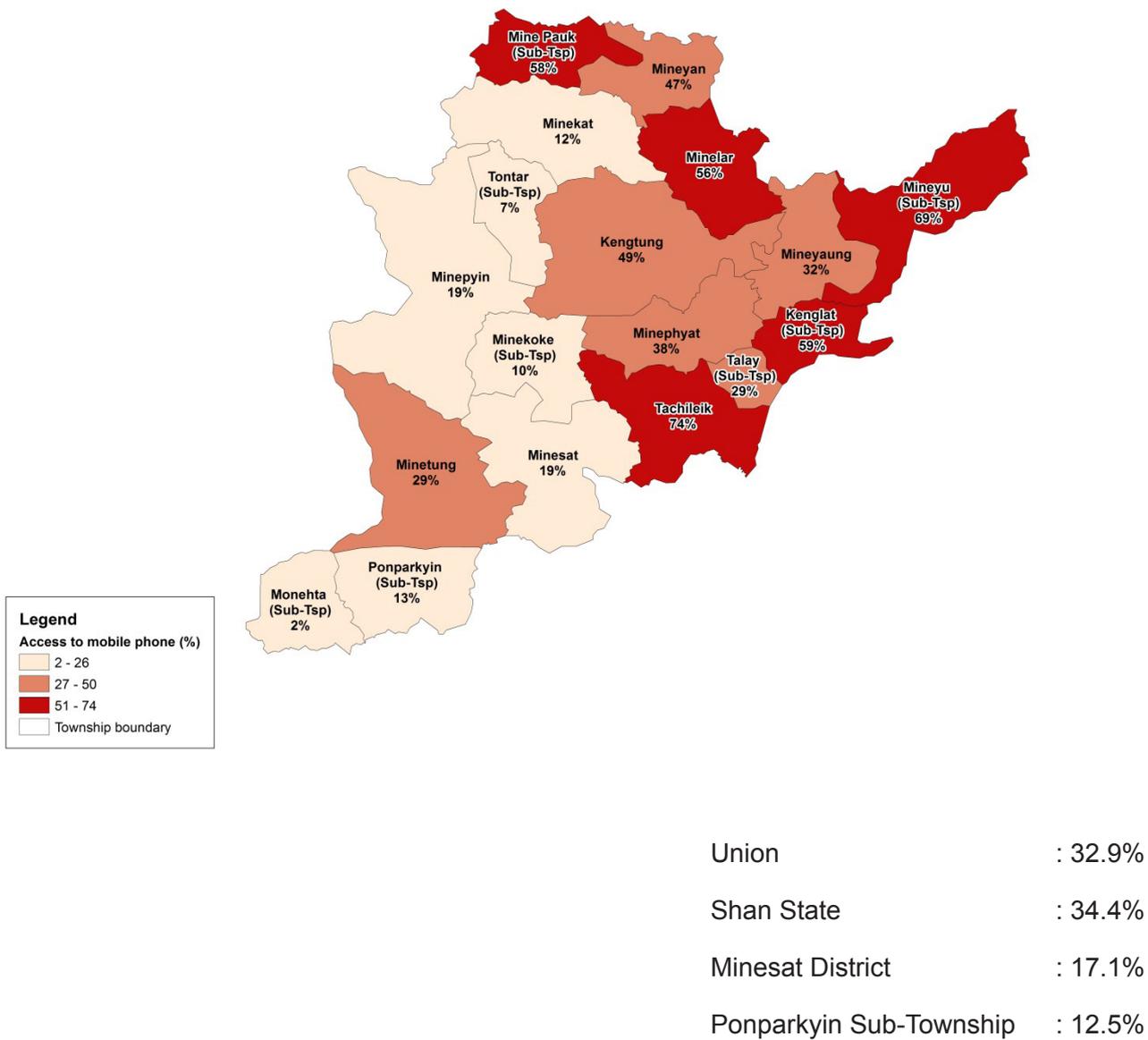
- Some 33.8 per cent of the households in Ponparkyin Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 57.3 per cent of households in urban areas and 31.2 per cent of households in rural areas have access to television and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Ponparkyin Sub-Township, 33.8 per cent of the households have television and about one in ten households (9.8%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 12.5 per cent of the households in Ponparkyin Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the lowest group.

Transportation items

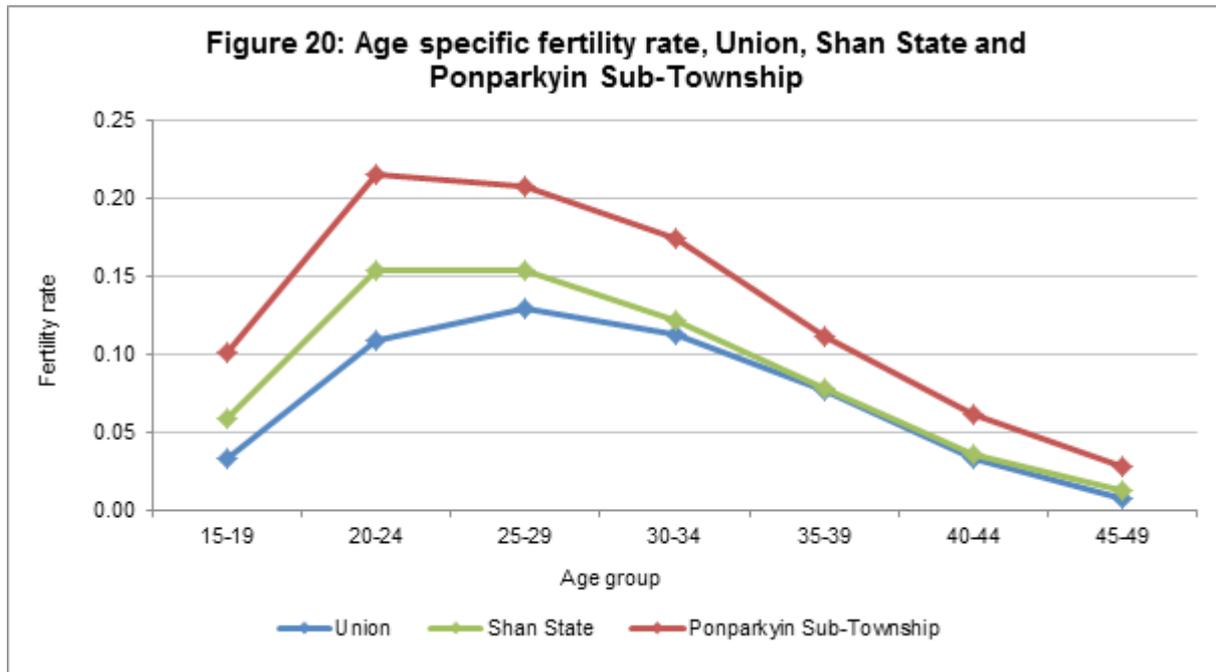
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Minesat District	44,931	1,752	25,070	4,697	1,033	57	72	7,323
Urban	5,536	424	3,975	1,652	279	1	2	430
Rural	39,395	1,328	21,095	3,045	754	56	70	6,893
Ponparkyin Sub-Township	7,334	332	3,587	564	240	2	5	518
Urban	721	48	412	52	42	-	-	1
Rural	6,613	284	3,175	512	198	2	5	517

- In Ponparkyin Sub-Township, 48.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 7.7 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

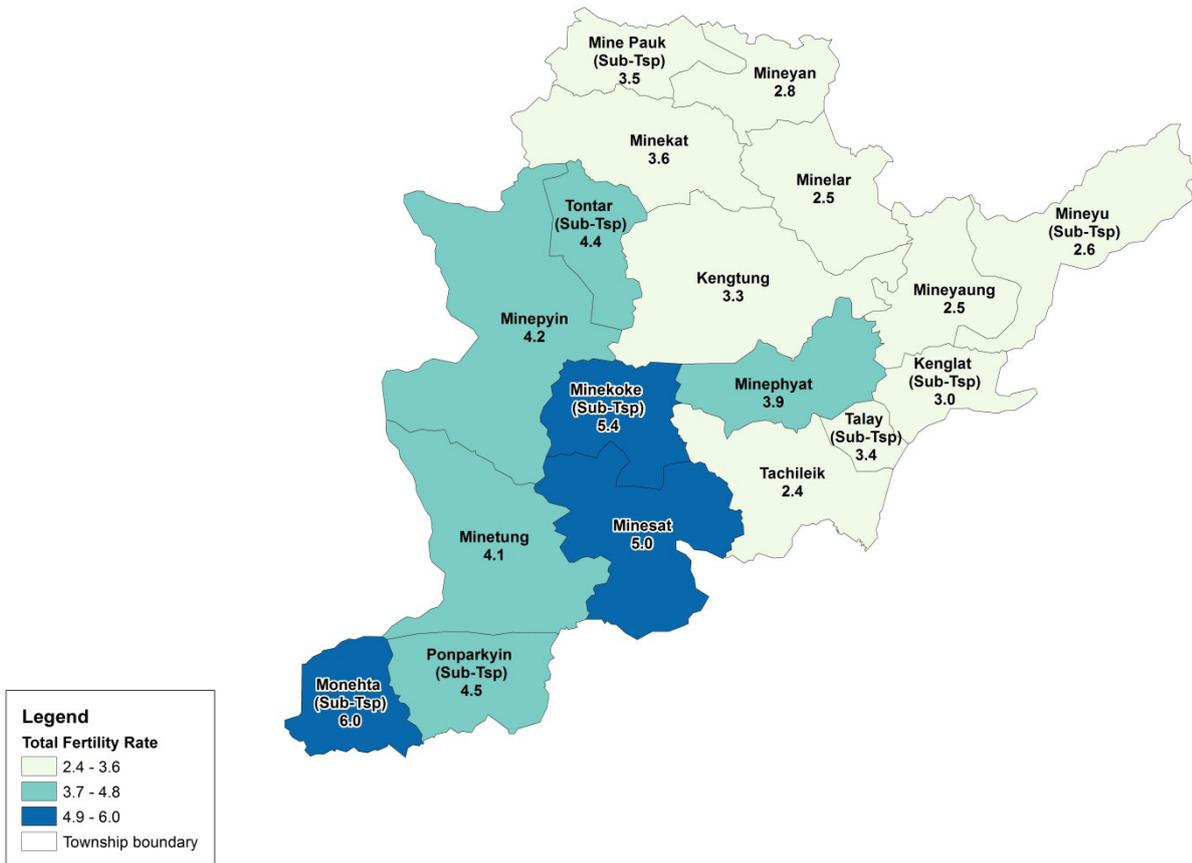
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



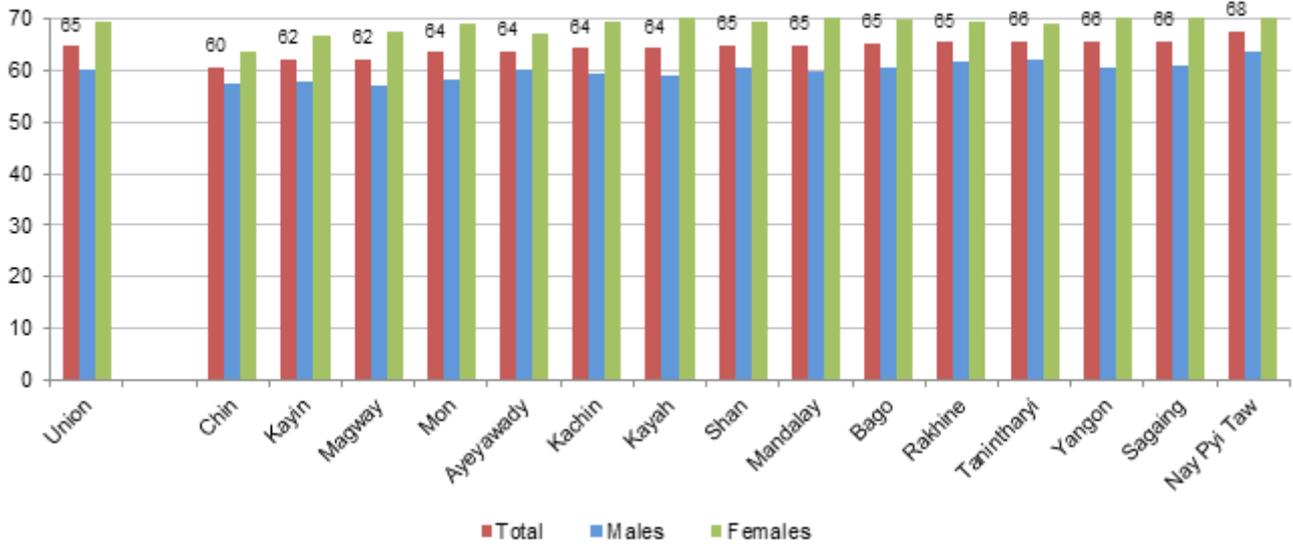
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.5 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Minesat District	: 4.7
Ponparkyin Sub-Township	: 4.5

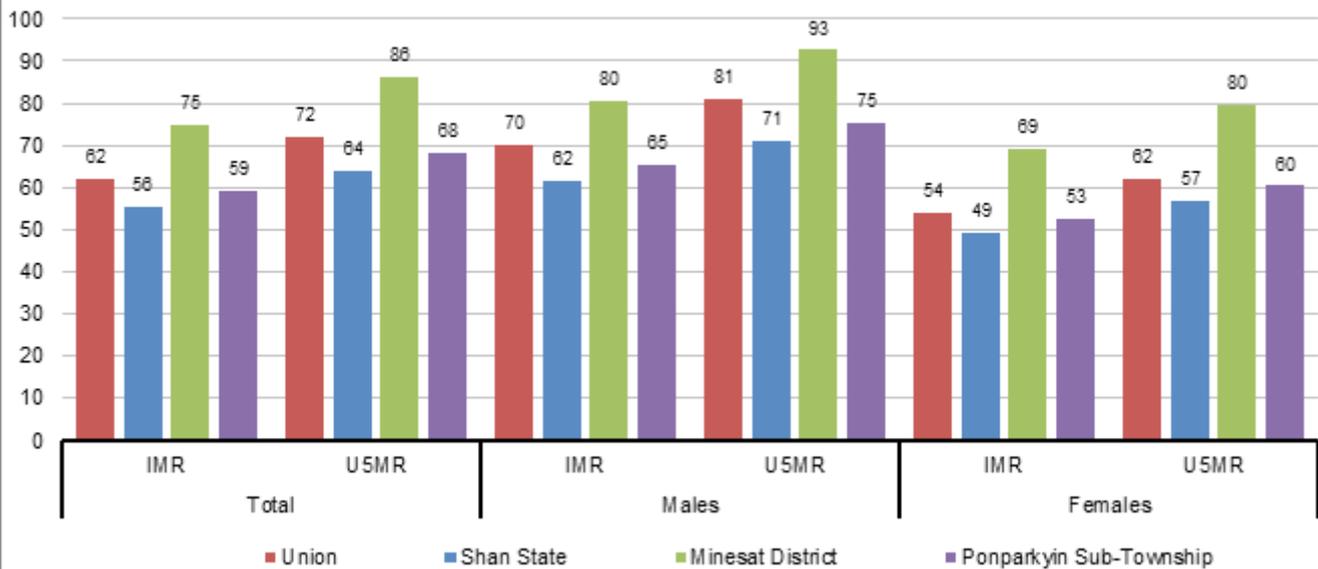
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

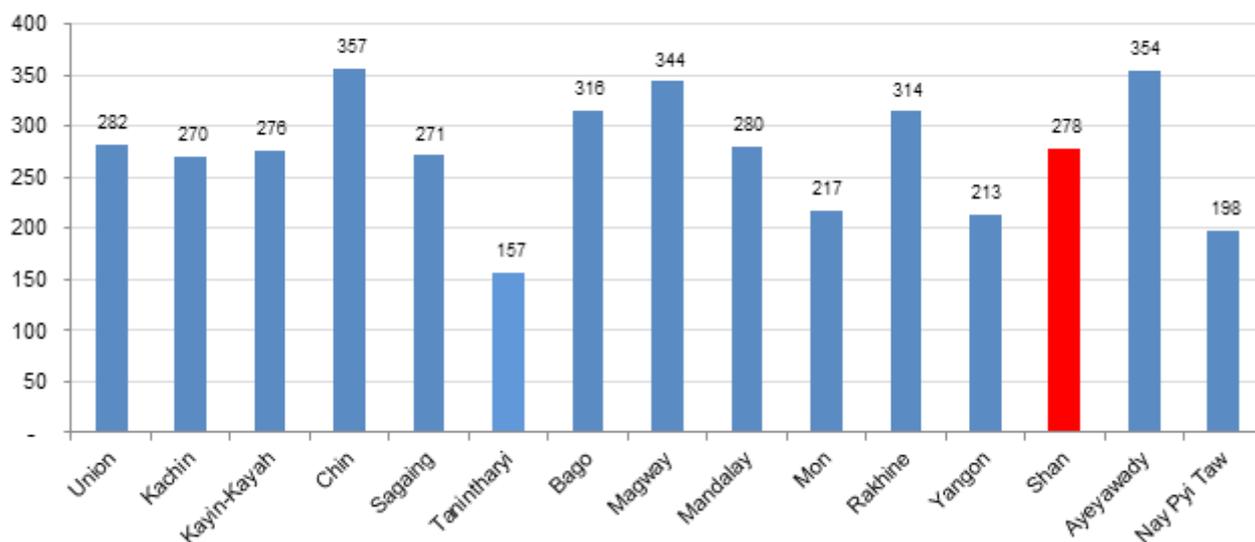
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Minesat District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Minesat District is 75 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 86 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Ponparkyin Sub-Township are higher than Shan State but lower than that of Minesat District. The Infant mortality in Ponparkyin Sub-Township is 59 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 68 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

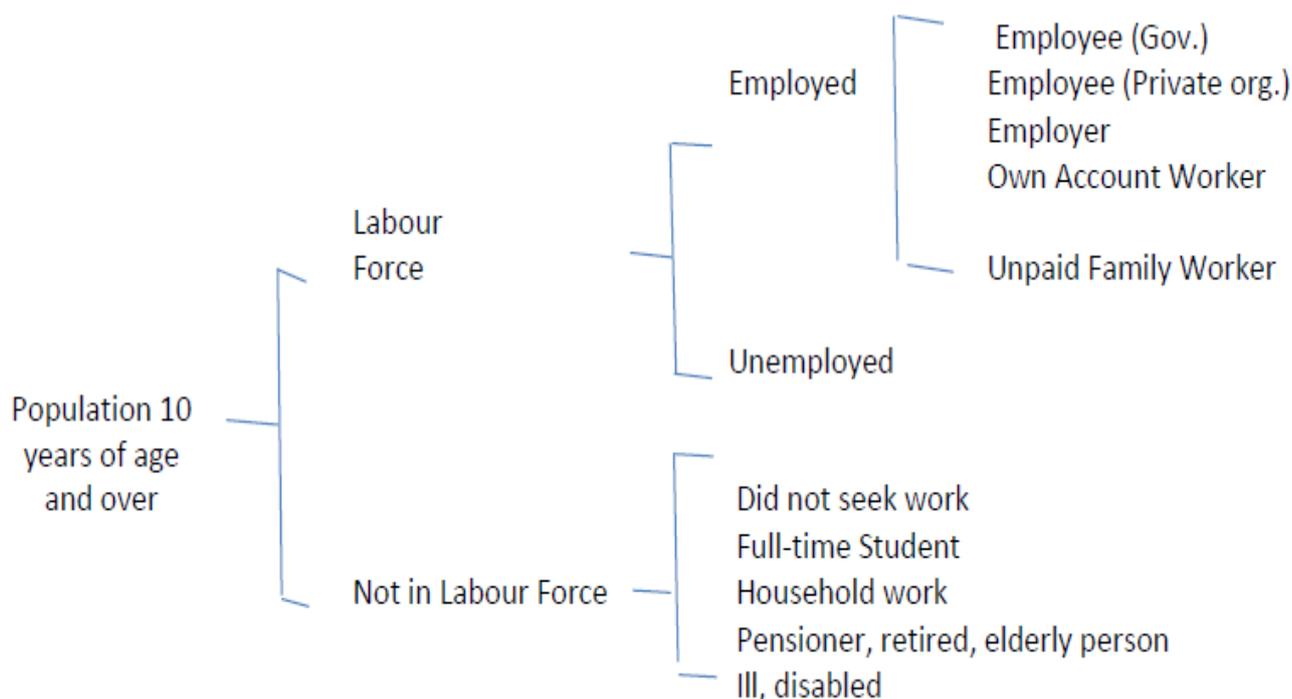
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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