



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, HOPAN DISTRICT

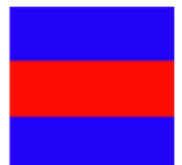
Panlon Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, Hopan District

## **Panlon Sub-Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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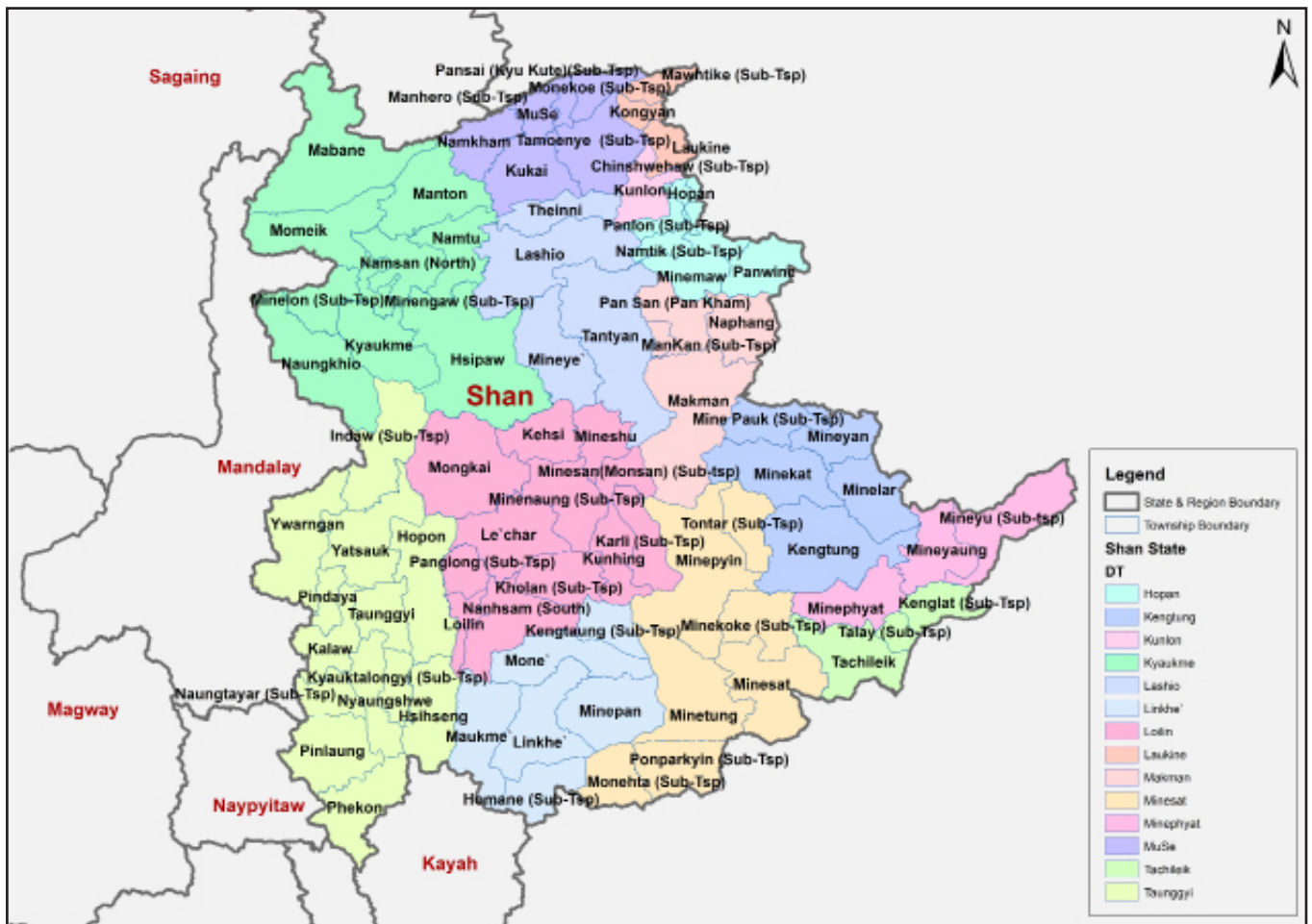
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships





## Panlon Sub-Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>6,206 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>3,200 (51.6%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>3,006 (48.4%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>57.5%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>498.8 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>12.4 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>21.2 years</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>1,185</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>5.0 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>37.8%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>57.4%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>74.1</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>65.7</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>8.4</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>12.8</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>107</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>37.4%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>43.8%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>5.5</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	2,547	55.1	
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.2	
National Registration	128	2.8	
Religious	*	0.4	
Temporary Registration	117	2.5	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	1,792	38.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64 )	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	68.6%	91.3%	43.4%
Unemployment rate	4.9%	5.1%	4.3%
Employment to population ratio	65.2%	86.6%	41.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	1,070	90.3	
Renter	88	7.4	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.8	
Government quarters	*	1.4	
Private company quarters	-	-	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.4%		8.2%
Bamboo	62.7%	13.9%	-
Earth	1.0%	45.8%	
Wood	3.5%	2.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	8.6%		90.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	22.1%	33.7%	0.3%
Other	0.6%	4.6%	0.6%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	1.1	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	0.4	
Firewood	1,141	96.3	
Charcoal	25	2.1	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	-	-	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	395	33.3
Kerosene	*	0.9
Candle	175	14.8
Battery	23	1.9
Generator (private)	*	0.2
Water mill (private)	106	8.9
Solar system/energy	472	39.8
Other	*	0.1
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	-	-
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	-	-
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	*	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	1,182	99.7
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	1,185	100.0
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	-	-
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	-	-
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	*	0.2
Waterfall/rainwater	1,182	99.7
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	24	2.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	255	21.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>23.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	597	50.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	61	5.2
Other	24	2.0
None	224	18.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	152	12.8
Television	642	54.2
Landline phone	239	20.2
Mobile phone	186	15.7
Computer	*	0.5
Internet at home	-	-
Households with none of the items	459	38.7
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	25	2.1
Motorcycle/Moped	542	45.7
Bicycle	63	5.3
4-Wheel tractor	42	3.5
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	343	28.9

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Panlon Sub-Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 Panlon 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 Panlon Sub-Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	6,206 *		
Males	3,200		
Females	3,006		
Sex ratio	107 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	57.5 %		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	498.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	12.4 persons		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	5,937	3,394	2,543
Number of conventional households	1,185	661	524
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Panlon Sub-Township, there are more males than females with 107 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in urban areas with 57.5 per cent.</li> <li>• The population density of Panlon Sub-Township is 12 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Panlon Sub-Township. This is higher than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

Note: \* Includes both household population and institution population.

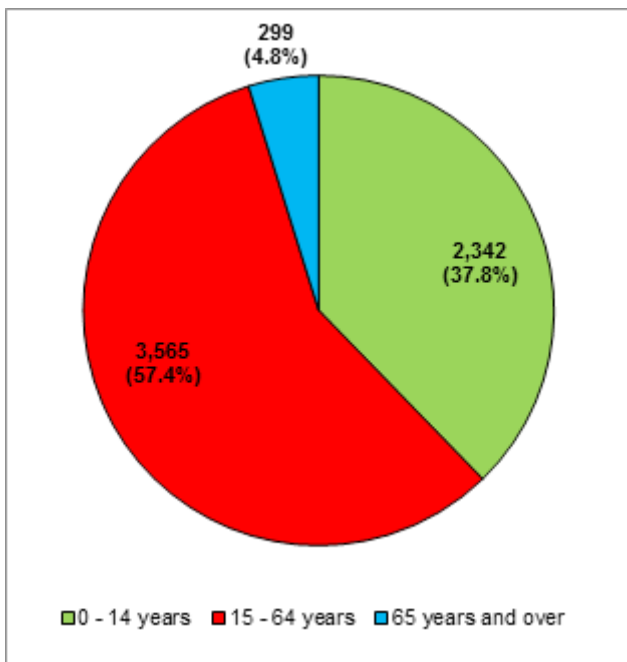
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

\*\*\* Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>6,206</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,006</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>3,569</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>1,764</b>
1	No(1)(W)	104	492	269	223
2	No(2)(W)	96	516	286	230
3	No(3)(W)	68	383	189	194
4	No(4)(W)	46	323	164	159
5	No(5)(W)	37	243	115	128
6	No(6)(W)	44	246	123	123
7	No(7)(W)	83	473	226	247
8	No(8)(W)	183	893	433	460
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>1,242</b>

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

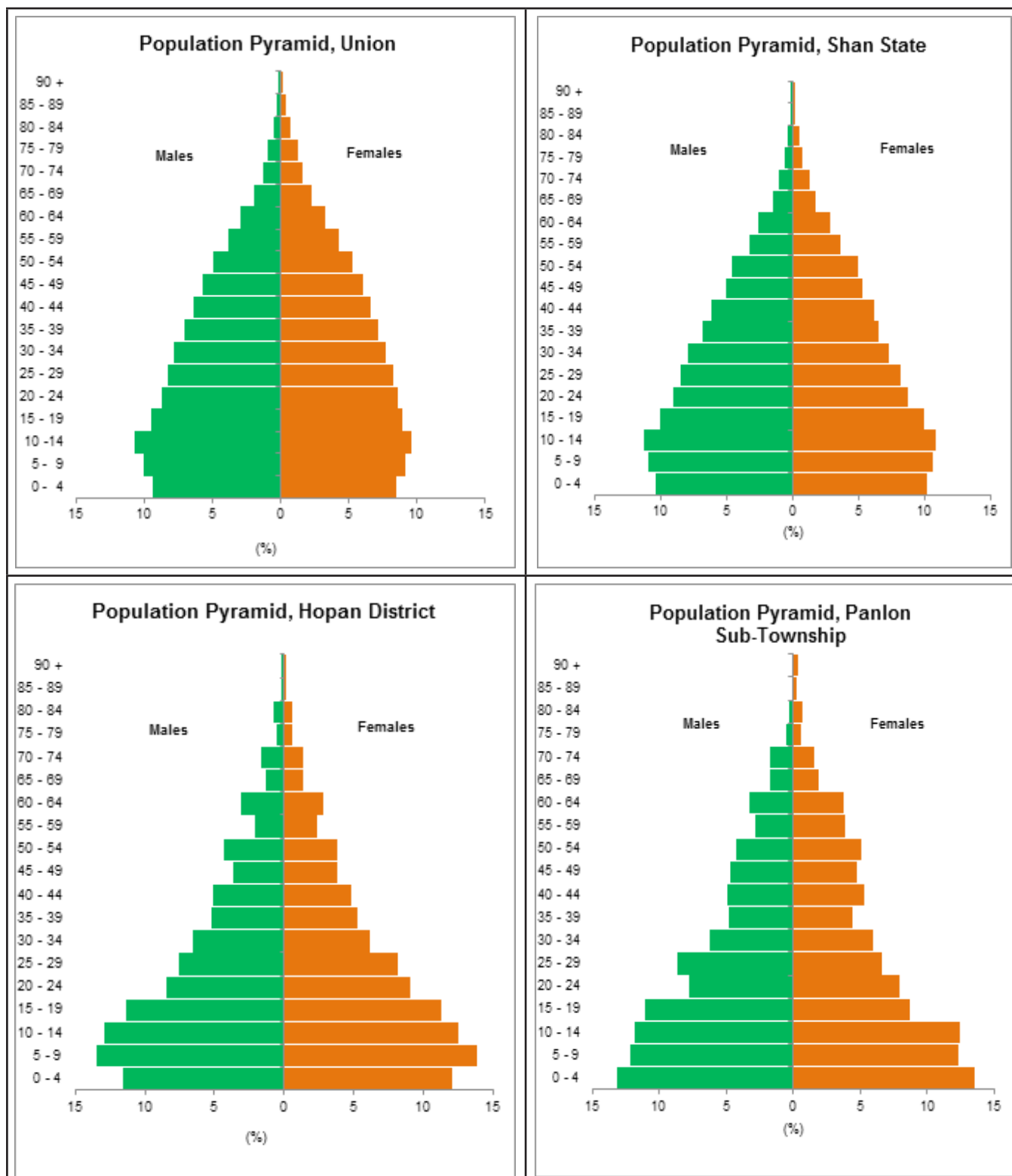


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Panlon Sub-Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,206</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,006</b>
0 - 4	827	421	406
5 - 9	760	388	372
10 - 14	755	380	375
15 - 19	617	354	263
20 - 24	488	250	238
25 - 29	478	278	200
30 - 34	379	200	179
35 - 39	286	152	134
40 - 44	317	158	159
45 - 49	292	149	143
50 - 54	286	135	151
55 - 59	206	91	115
60 - 64	216	104	112
65 - 69	112	55	57
70 - 74	102	56	46
75 - 79	34	17	17
80 - 84	28	8	20
85 - 89	12	3	9
90 +	11	1	10

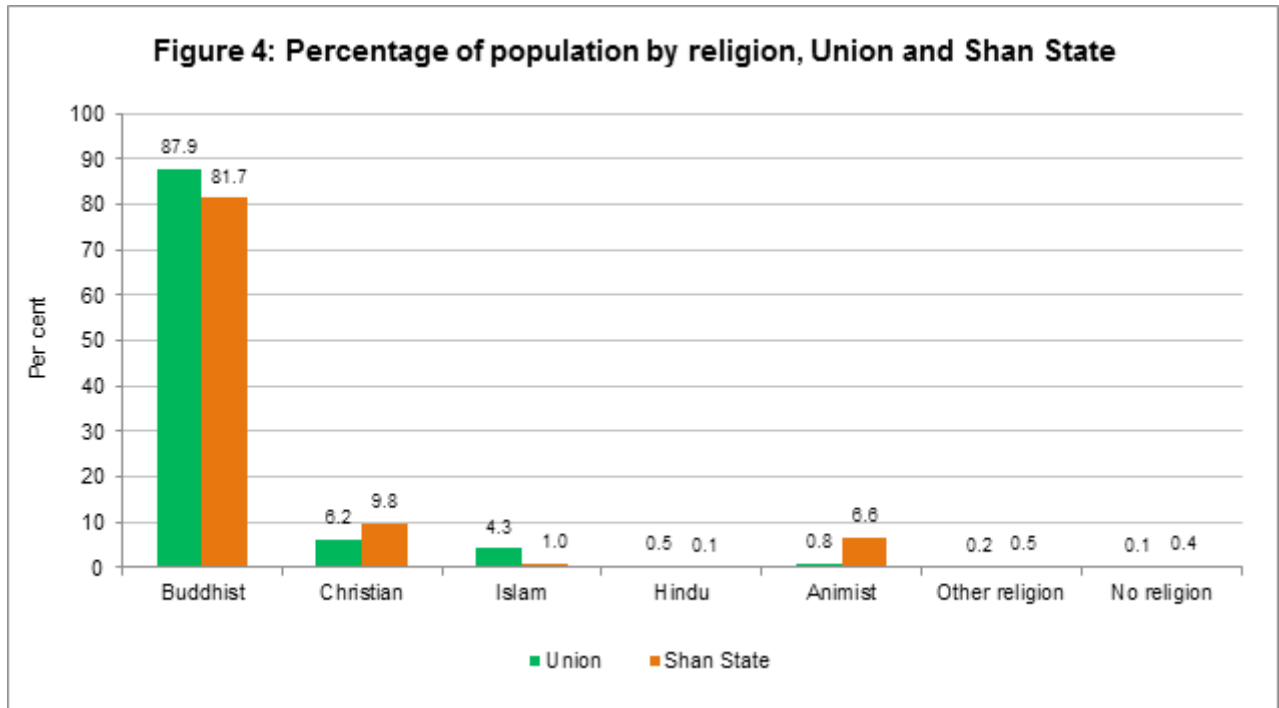
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Panlon Sub-Township is 57.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer 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 Panlon Sub-Township)**



- The birth rate has not been noticeably declining in Panlon Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- In age group 25-29, there is noticeably more males than females.
- Compared to Union level, there is lower percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Panlon Sub-Township.
- In age group 0-4 through 35-39, age group 45-49 and 70-74, there are more males than females.

## (B) Religion



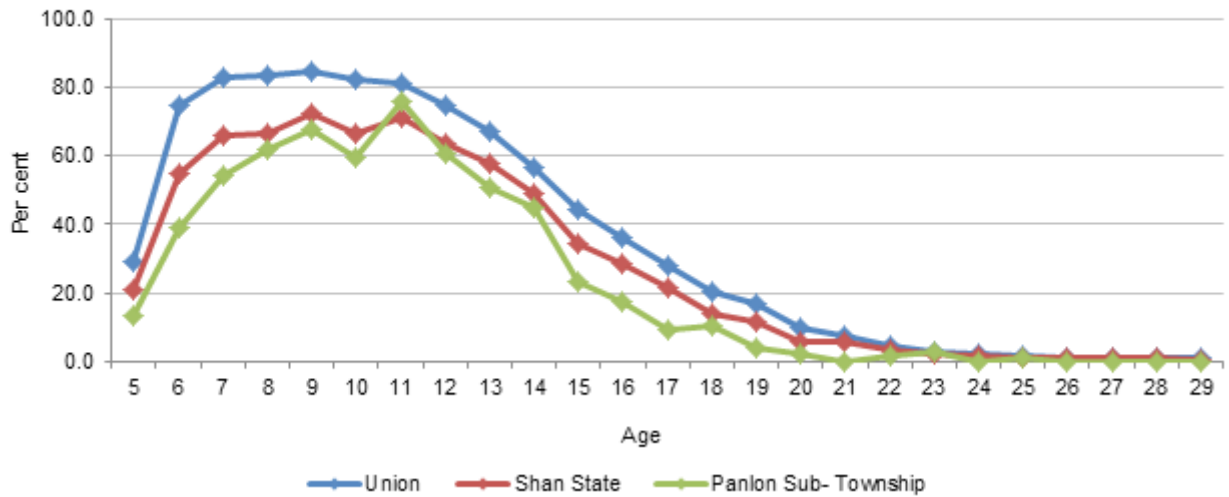
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Shan State, it is 81.7% Buddhist, 9.8% Christian, 1.0% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 6.6% Animist, 0.5% Other religion and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

## (C) Education

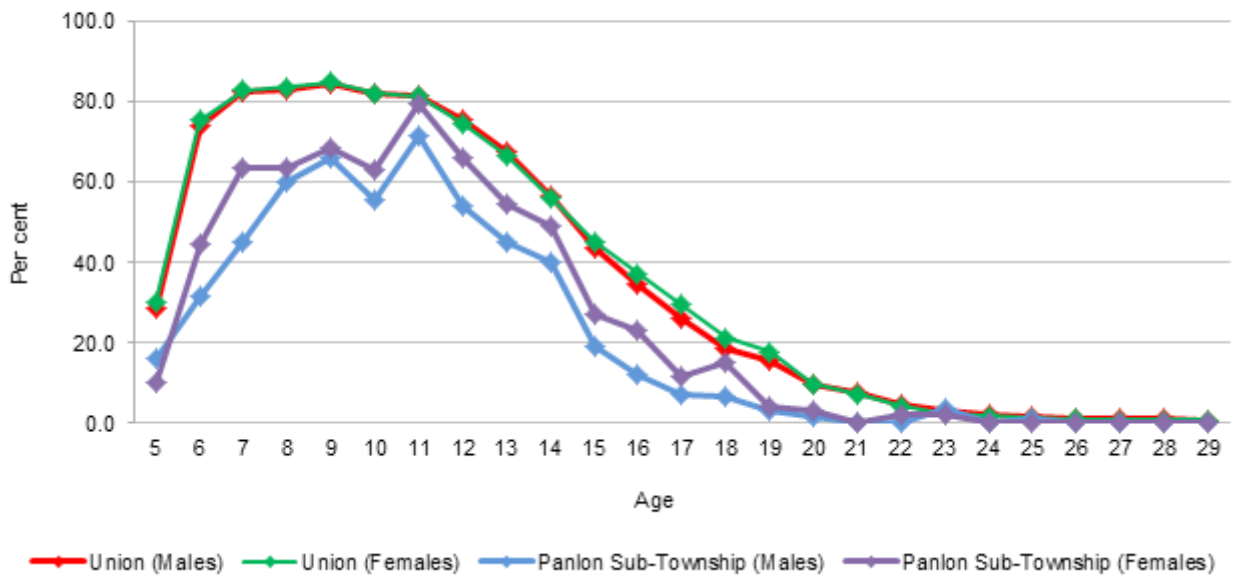
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	153	74	79	20	12	8
6	134	60	74	52	19	33
7	144	73	71	78	33	45
8	139	70	69	86	42	44
9	148	71	77	100	47	53
10	140	70	70	83	39	44
11	112	53	59	85	38	47
12	177	83	94	107	45	62
13	150	64	86	76	29	47
14	127	62	65	57	25	32
15	129	63	66	30	12	18
16	126	65	61	22	8	14
17	111	69	42	10	5	5
18	105	59	46	11	4	7
19	109	63	46	4	2	2
20	124	59	65	3	1	2
21	75	36	39	-	-	-
22	71	30	41	1	-	1
23	101	52	49	3	2	1
24	71	39	32	-	-	-
25	124	73	51	1	1	-
26	64	39	25	-	-	-
27	93	51	42	-	-	-
28	88	53	35	-	-	-
29	79	44	35	-	-	-

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

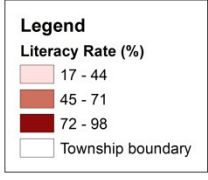
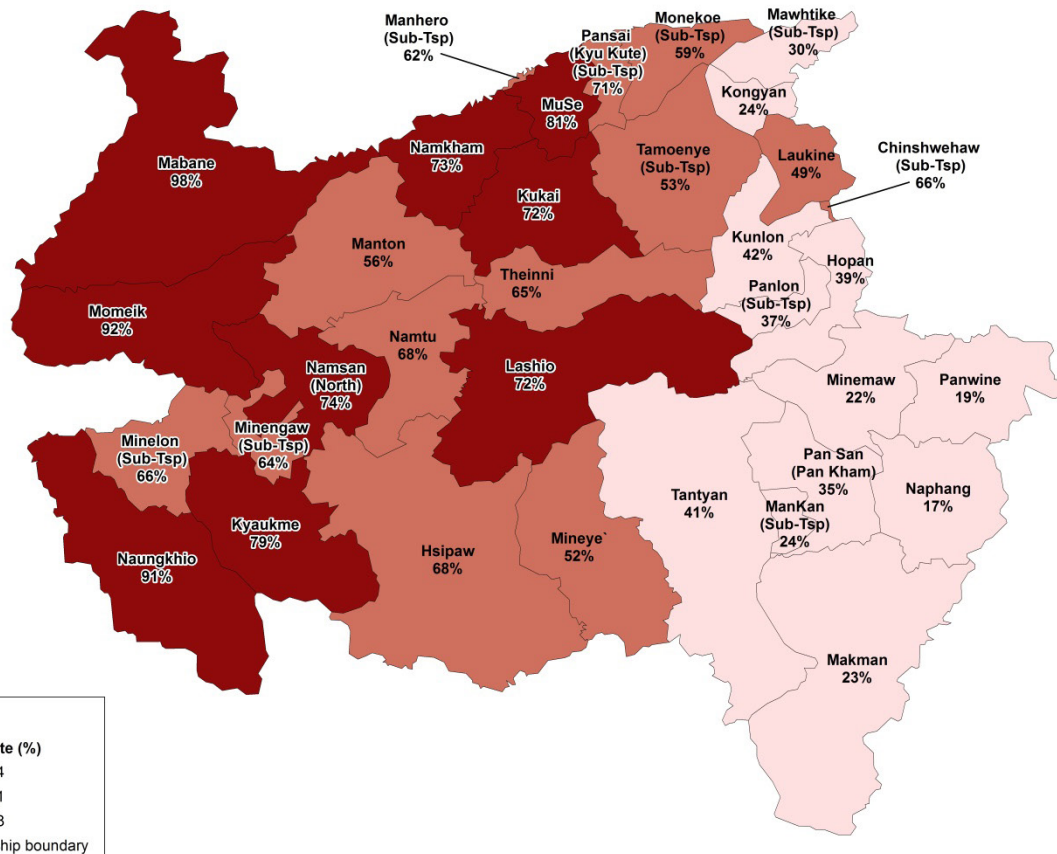


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Panlon Sub-Township**



- School attendance in Panlon Sub-Township noticeably drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Panlon Sub-Township is lower in age 10 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Hopan District	: 25.2%
Panlon Sub-Township	: 37.4%



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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	1,022	64.2
Males	535	66.4
Females	487	61.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Panlon Sub-Township is 37.4 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 30.7 per cent and for the males it is 43.8 per cent.
- In Panlon Sub-Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 64.2 per cent with 61.8 per cent for females and 66.4 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	2,759	2,017	73.1	263	125	197	58	1	57	-	1	40
Urban	1,539	1,099	71.4	148	64	128	38	1	53	-	1	7
Rural	1,220	918	75.2	115	61	69	20	-	4	-	-	33
Males	1,407	933	66.3	161	89	128	33	1	29	-	-	33
Females	1,352	1,084	80.2	102	36	69	25	-	28	-	1	7

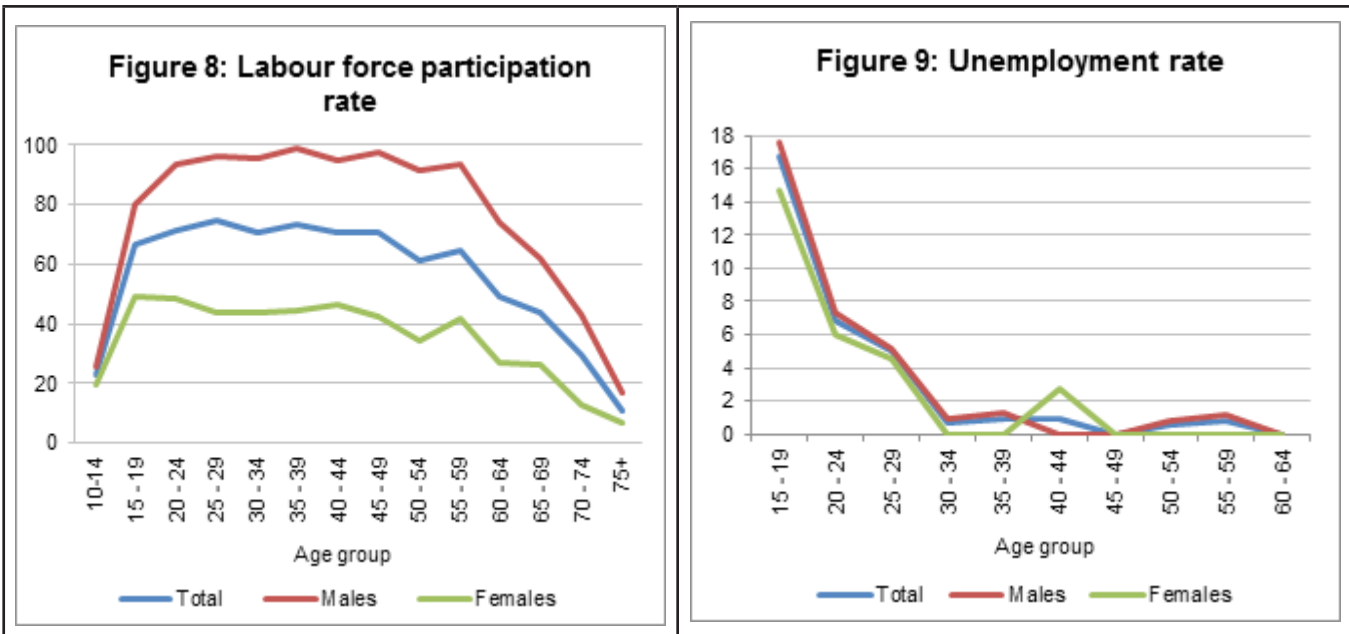
- About 73.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, about 75.2 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 66.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 80.2 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 4.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.1 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		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	22.8	25.8	19.7
15 - 19	66.9	80.2	49.0
20 - 24	71.7	93.6	48.7
25 - 29	74.5	96.4	44.0
30 - 34	71.0	95.5	43.6
35 - 39	73.4	98.7	44.8
40 - 44	70.7	94.9	46.5
45 - 49	70.5	97.3	42.7
50 - 54	61.5	91.9	34.4
55 - 59	64.6	93.4	41.7
60 - 64	49.5	74.0	26.8
65 - 69	43.8	61.8	26.3
70 - 74	29.4	42.9	13.0
75 +	10.6	17.2	7.1
15 - 24	69.0	85.8	48.9
15 - 64	68.6	91.3	43.4

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	19.8	17.3	23.0
15 - 24	12.2	12.9	10.6
15 - 64	4.9	5.1	4.3
65 +	-	-	-



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Panlon Sub-Township is 68.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 43.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.3 per cent.
- In Panlon Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 22.8 per cent with 25.8 per cent for males and 19.7 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Panlon Sub-Township is 4.9 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is 5.1 per cent and for females is 4.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 10.6 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	1,915	0.8	29.3	50.3	12.2	1.9	5.4
Males	522	2.3	50.0	10.7	18.8	4.0	14.2
Females	1,393	0.2	21.6	65.1	9.8	1.1	2.2

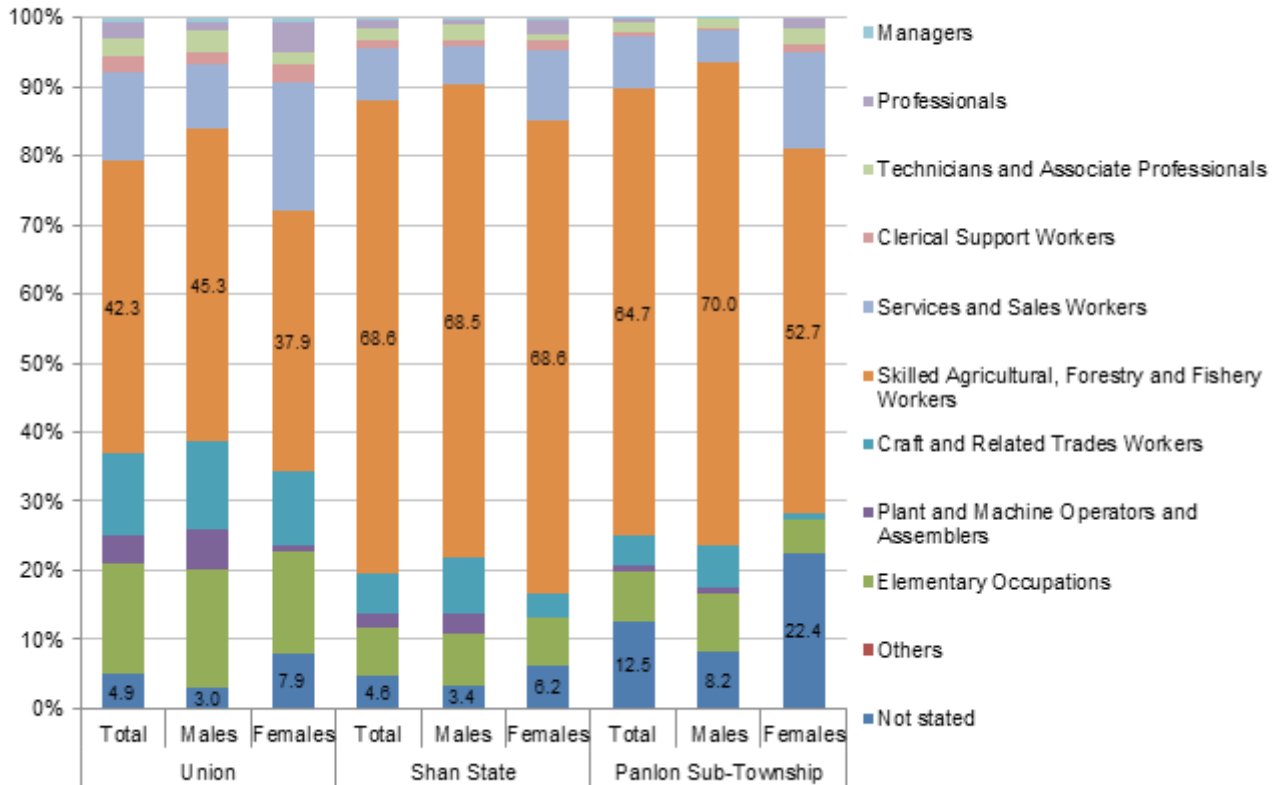
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 50.0 per cent of males are full time students while 65.1 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	1	1	-	*	0.1	-
Professionals	12	2	10	0.6	0.1	1.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	35	20	15	1.6	1.3	2.3
Clerical Support Workers	13	5	8	0.6	0.3	1.2
Services and Sales Workers	165	71	94	7.6	4.7	14.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,408	1,057	351	64.7	70.0	52.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	95	89	6	4.4	5.9	0.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	14	14	-	0.6	0.9	-
Elementary Occupations	161	128	33	7.4	8.5	5.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	273	124	149	12.5	8.2	22.4

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

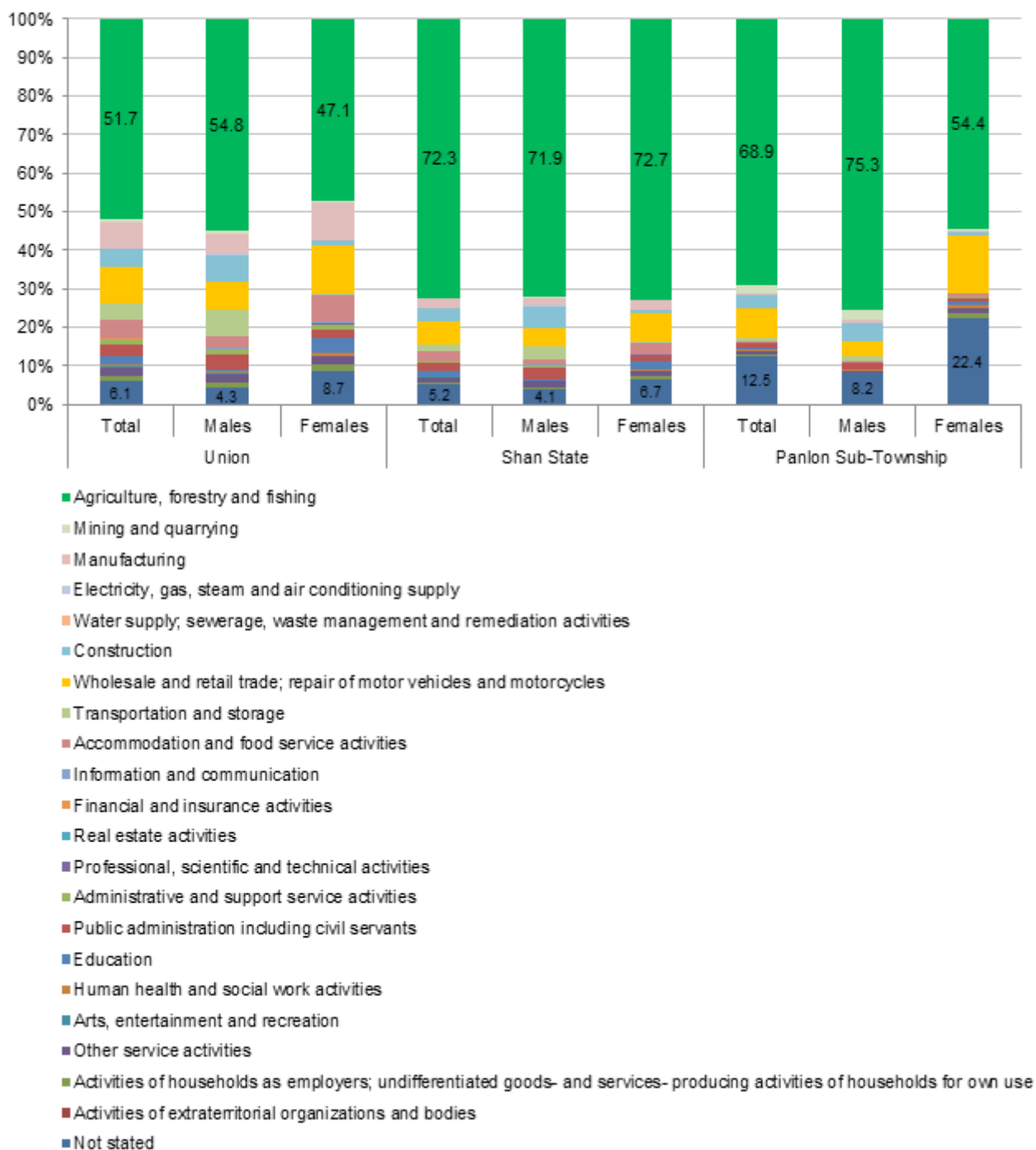


- In Panlon Sub-Township, 64.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 70.0 per cent of males and 52.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,500	1,138	362	68.9	75.3	54.4
Mining and quarrying	48	43	5	2.2	2.8	0.8
Manufacturing	14	12	2	0.6	0.8	0.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	75	70	5	3.4	4.6	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	162	61	101	7.4	4.0	15.2
Transportation and storage	19	19	-	0.9	1.3	-
Accommodation and food service activities	8	3	5	0.4	0.2	0.8
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	7	4	3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Public administration including civil servants	28	24	4	1.3	1.6	0.6
Education	9	1	8	0.4	0.1	1.2
Human health and social work activities	9	4	5	0.4	0.3	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	12	5	7	0.6	0.3	1.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	13	3	10	0.6	0.2	1.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	273	124	149	12.5	8.2	22.4

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



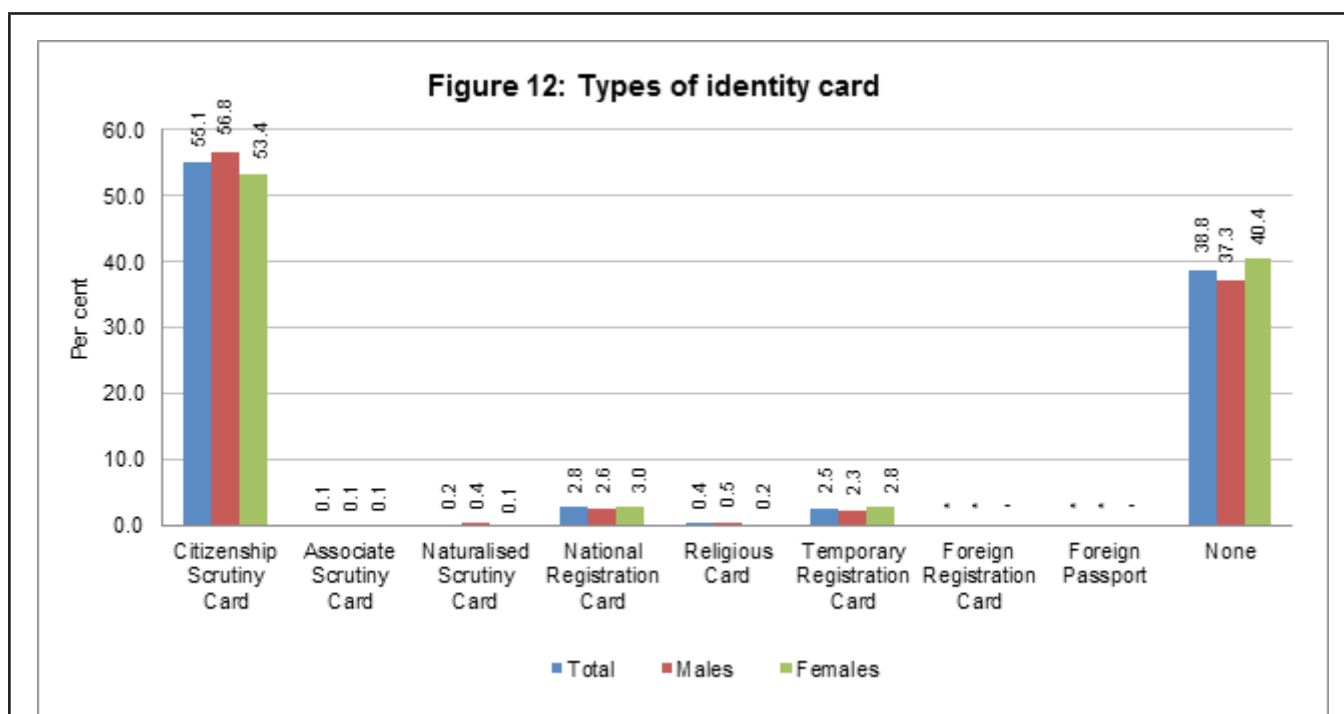
- In Panlon Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 68.9 per cent.
- There are 75.3 per cent of males and 54.4 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

## (E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	2,547	*	*	128	*	117	*	*	1,792
Urban	1,359	*	*	84	*	90	*	-	1,114
Rural	1,188	*	*	44	*	27	-	*	678
Males	1,357	*	*	62	*	54	*	*	892
Females	1,190	*	*	66	*	63	-	-	900

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Panlon Sub-Township, 55.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 38.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 37.3 per cent of males and 40.4 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,206</b>	<b>5,601</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>342</b>
0 - 14	2,342	2,297	45	1.9	2	6	16	32
15 - 64	3,565	3,174	391	11.0	213	109	174	199
65 +	299	130	169	56.5	126	88	127	111
<b>Males</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>155</b>
0 - 14	1,189	1,161	28	2.4	-	1	11	24
15 - 64	1,871	1,728	175	9.4	84	46	67	81
65 +	140	61	79	56.4	59	40	61	50
<b>Females</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>187</b>
0 - 14	1,153	1,136	17	1.5	2	5	5	8
15 - 64	1,694	1,478	216	12.8	129	63	107	118
65 +	159	69	90	56.6	67	48	66	61

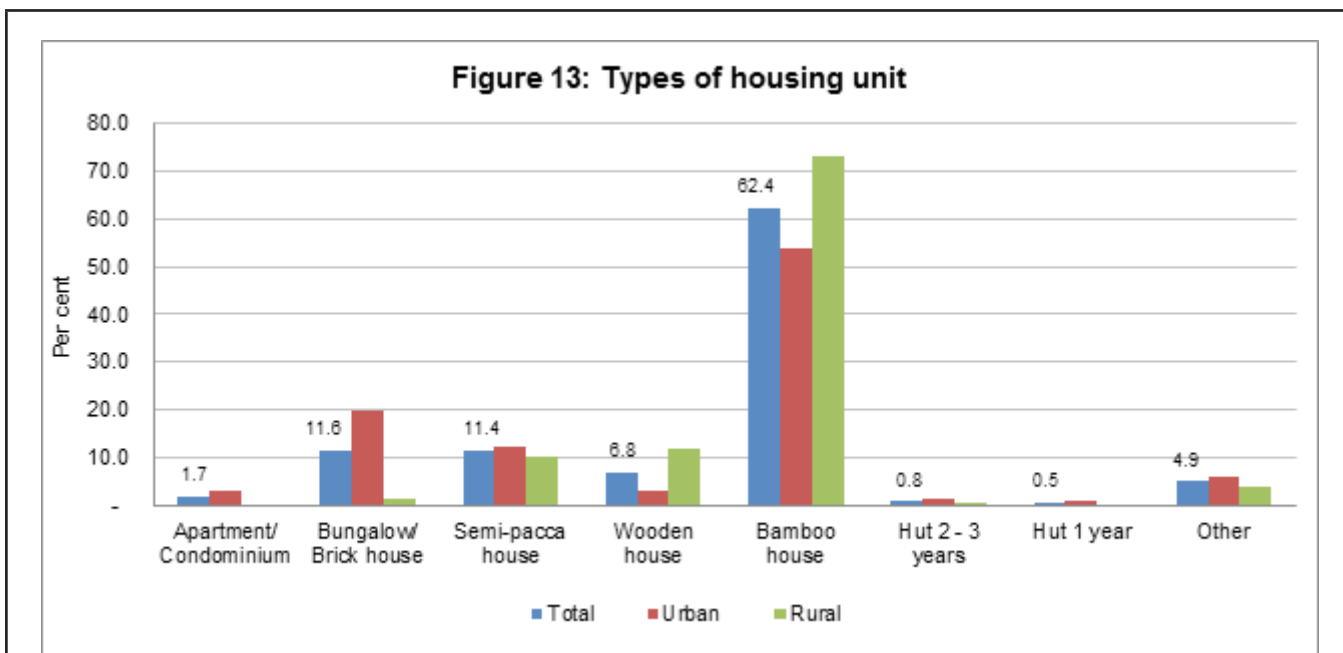
- Ten in every 100 persons in Panlon Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with remembering are the highest among all forms of disability 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

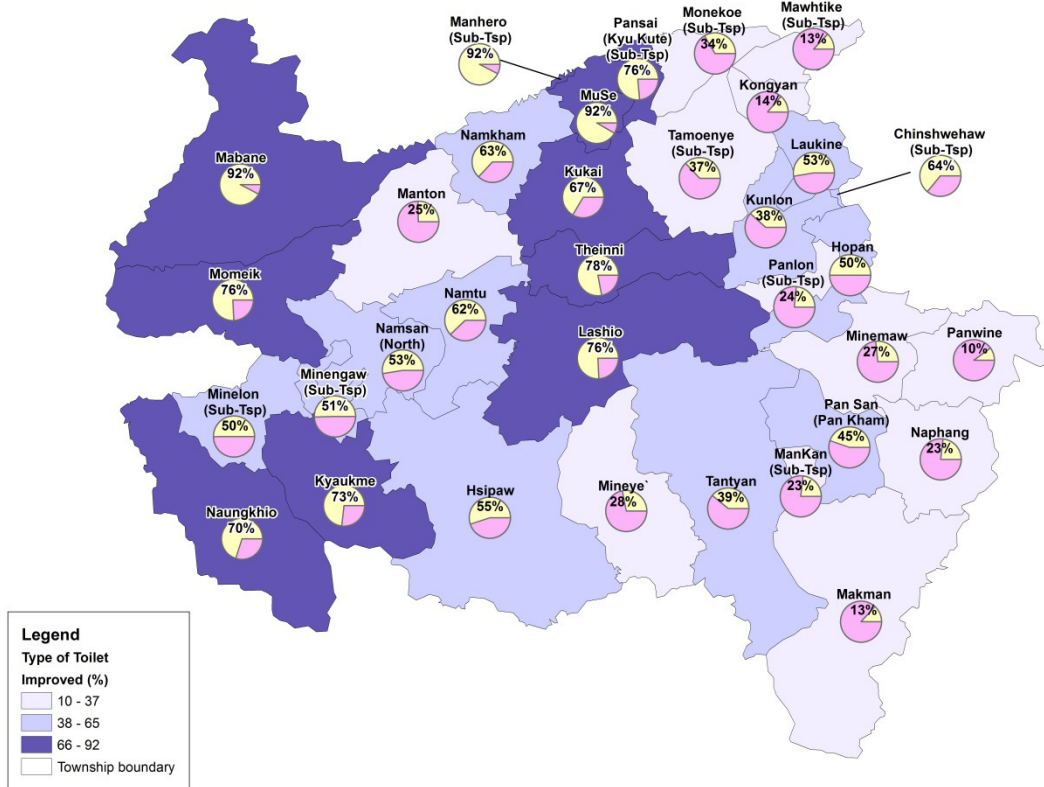
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	1,185	1.7	11.6	11.4	6.8	62.4	0.8	0.5	4.9
Urban	661	3.0	19.8	12.4	2.9	53.9	1.2	0.9	5.9
Rural	524	-	1.1	10.1	11.8	73.1	0.2	-	3.6



- The majority of the households in Panlon Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (62.4%) followed by households in bungalow/brick houses (11.6%).
- About 53.9 per cent of urban households and 73.1 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%
Hopan District	: 26.6%
Panlon Sub-Township	: 23.5%

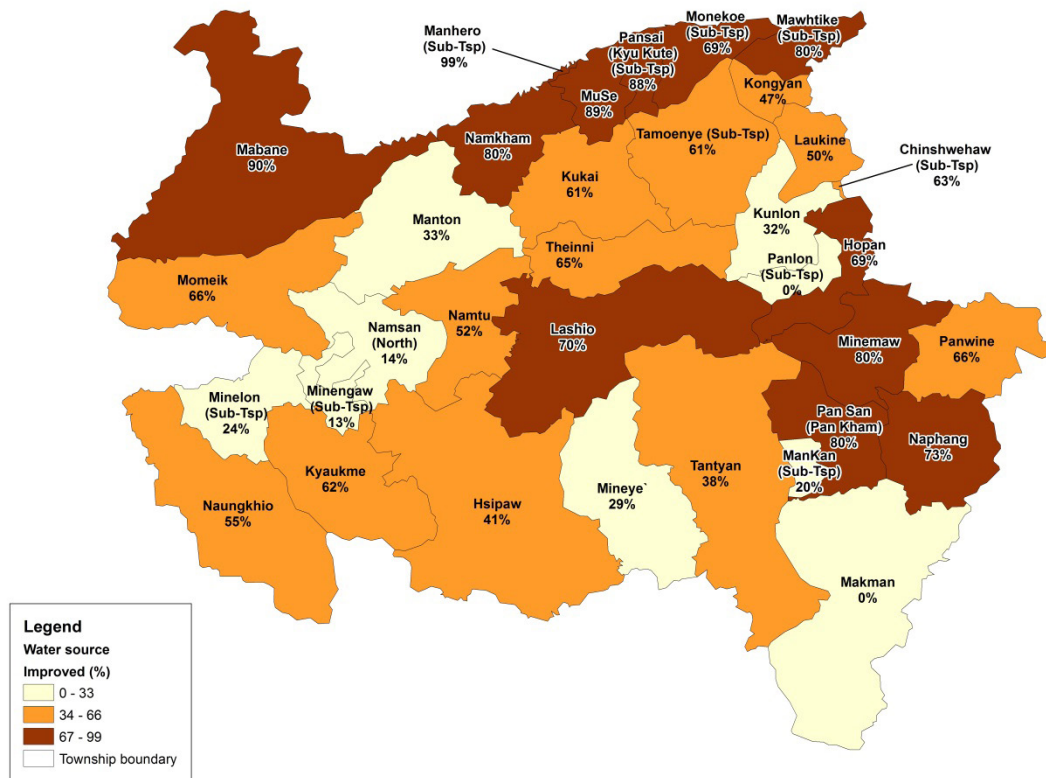
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.0	3.6	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		21.5	28.6	12.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>23.5</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>12.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		50.4	63.3	34.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		5.2	0.6	10.9
Other		2.0	3.3	0.3
None		18.9	0.6	42.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>524</b>

- Up to 23.5 per cent of the households in Panlon Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (21.5%)).
- Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Panlon Sub-Township is in 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.
- About 18.9 per cent of the households in the Panlon Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Panlon Sub-Township, 42.0 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%
Panlon Sub- Township	: 0%

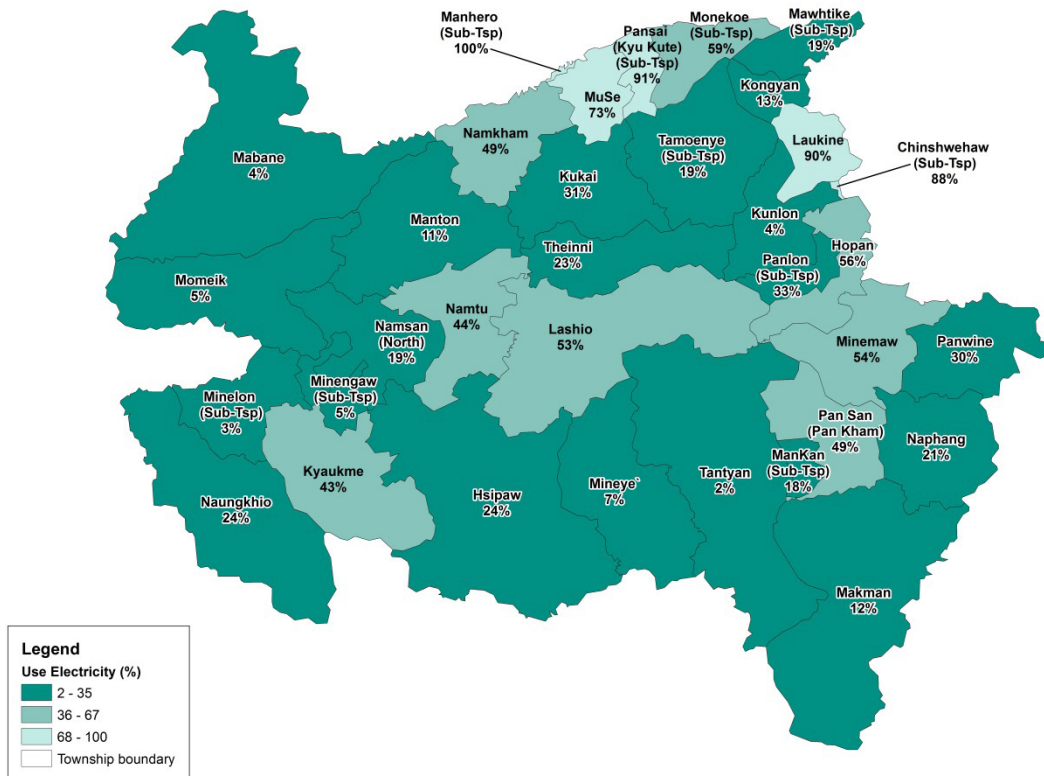
**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		-	-	-
Tube well, borehole		-	-	-
Protected well/ Spring		-	-	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		-	-	-
Unprotected well/Spring		0.1	-	0.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	0.2	-
River/stream/ canal		0.1	0.1	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		99.7	99.7	99.8
Other		-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>524</b>

- In Panlon Sub-Township, none of the households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- About 99.7 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and each 0.1 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring, pool/pond/lake and river/stream/canal.
- All of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, all 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%
Panlon Sub-Township	: 33.3%

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

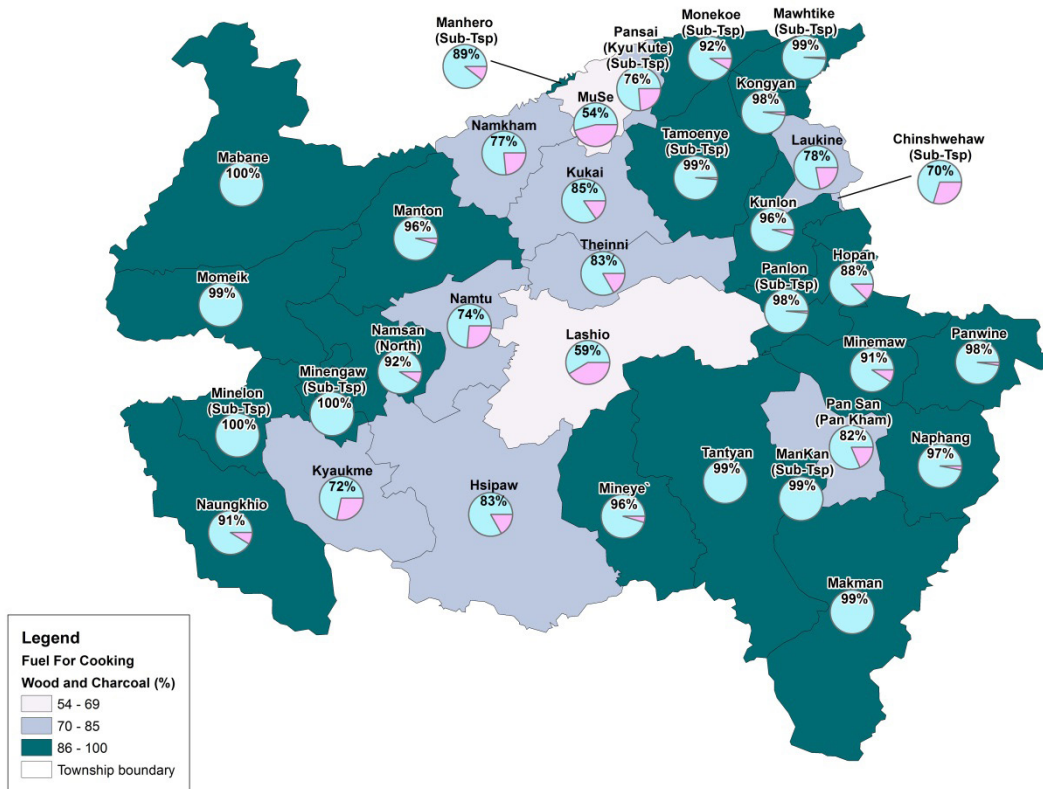
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		33.3	59.8	-
Kerosene		0.9	0.3	1.7
Candle		14.8	16.8	12.2
Battery		1.9	2.3	1.5
Generator (private)		0.2	0.3	-
Water mill (private)		8.9	-	20.2
Solar system/energy		39.8	20.6	64.1
Other		0.1	-	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>524</b>

- In Panlon Sub-Township, 33.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and it is in 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 39.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 64.1 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%
Panlon Sub-Township	: 98.4%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.1	2.0	-
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		0.4	0.8	-
Firewood		96.3	93.3	100.0
Charcoal		2.1	3.8	-
Coal		0.1	0.2	-
Other		-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>524</b>

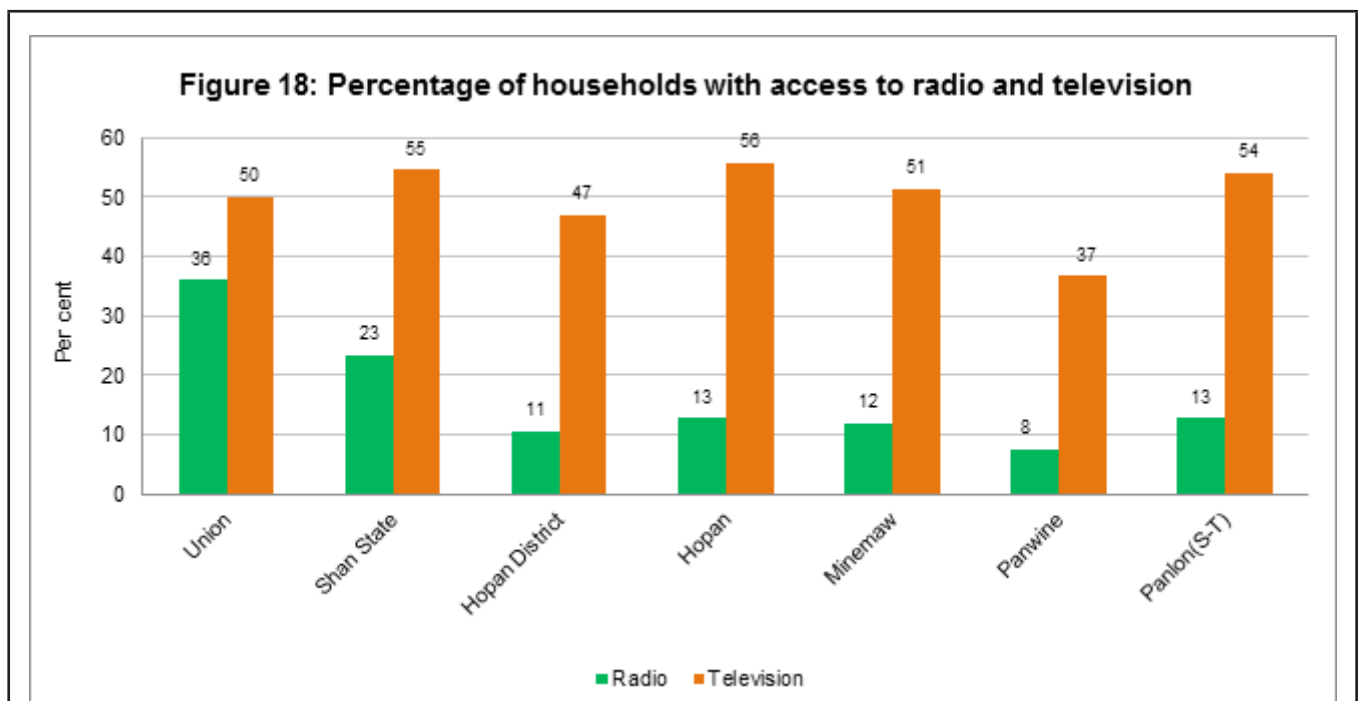
- In Panlon Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 96.3 per cent using firewood and 2.1 per cent using charcoal.
- About 1.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- All of the households in rural areas use firewood.

## Communication and related amenities

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

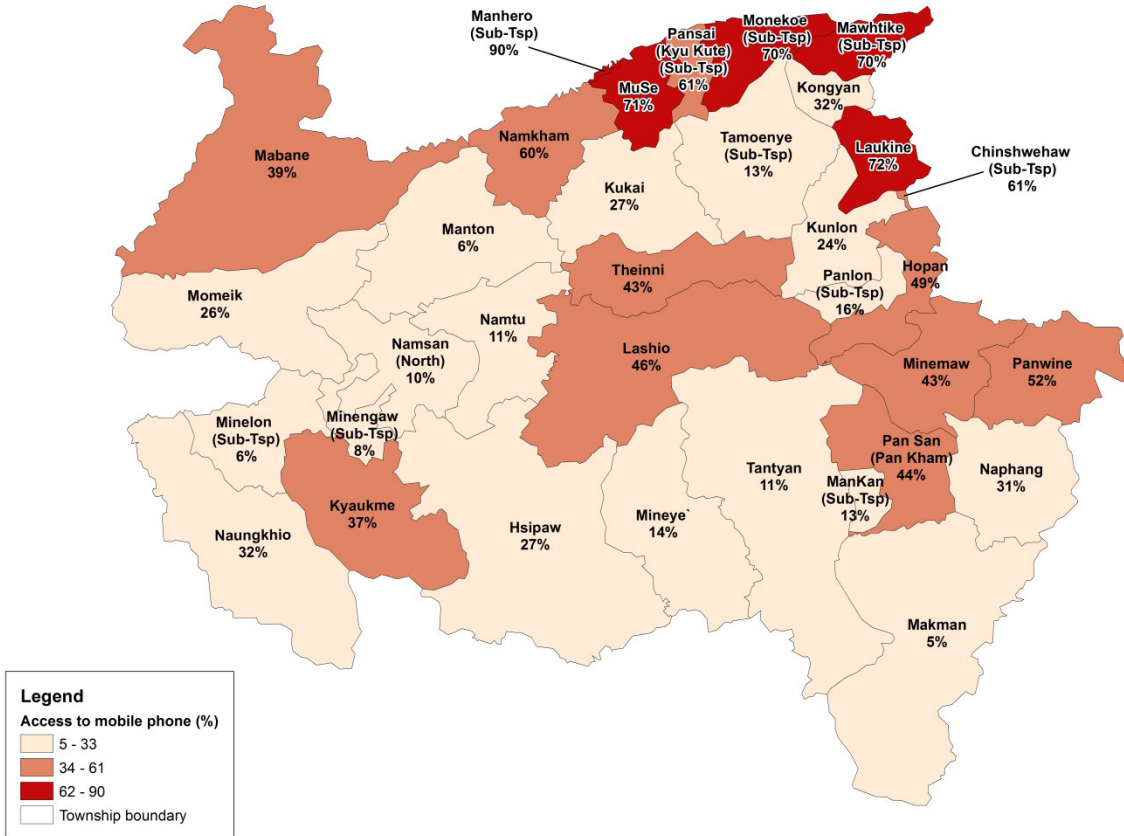
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	1,185	12.8	54.2	20.2	15.7	0.5	-	38.7	-
Urban	661	11.8	60.4	29.2	13.5	0.9	-	34.8	-
Rural	524	14.1	46.4	8.8	18.5	-	-	43.7	-

- About 54.2 per cent of the households in Panlon Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 60.4 per cent of households in urban areas and 46.4 per cent of household in rural area have access to television.



- About 54.2 per cent of the households in Panlon Sub-Township have access to television and one in ten households (12.8%) 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%
Panlon Sub-Township	: 15.7%

- About 15.7 per cent of the households in Panlon Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. It is in the lowest proportion 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
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
Panlon Sub-Township	1,185	25	542	63	42	-	-	343
Urban	661	25	345	55	30	-	-	71
Rural	524	-	197	8	12	-	-	272

- In Panlon Sub-Township, 45.7 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 28.9 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and in rural mainly use cart (bullock).

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

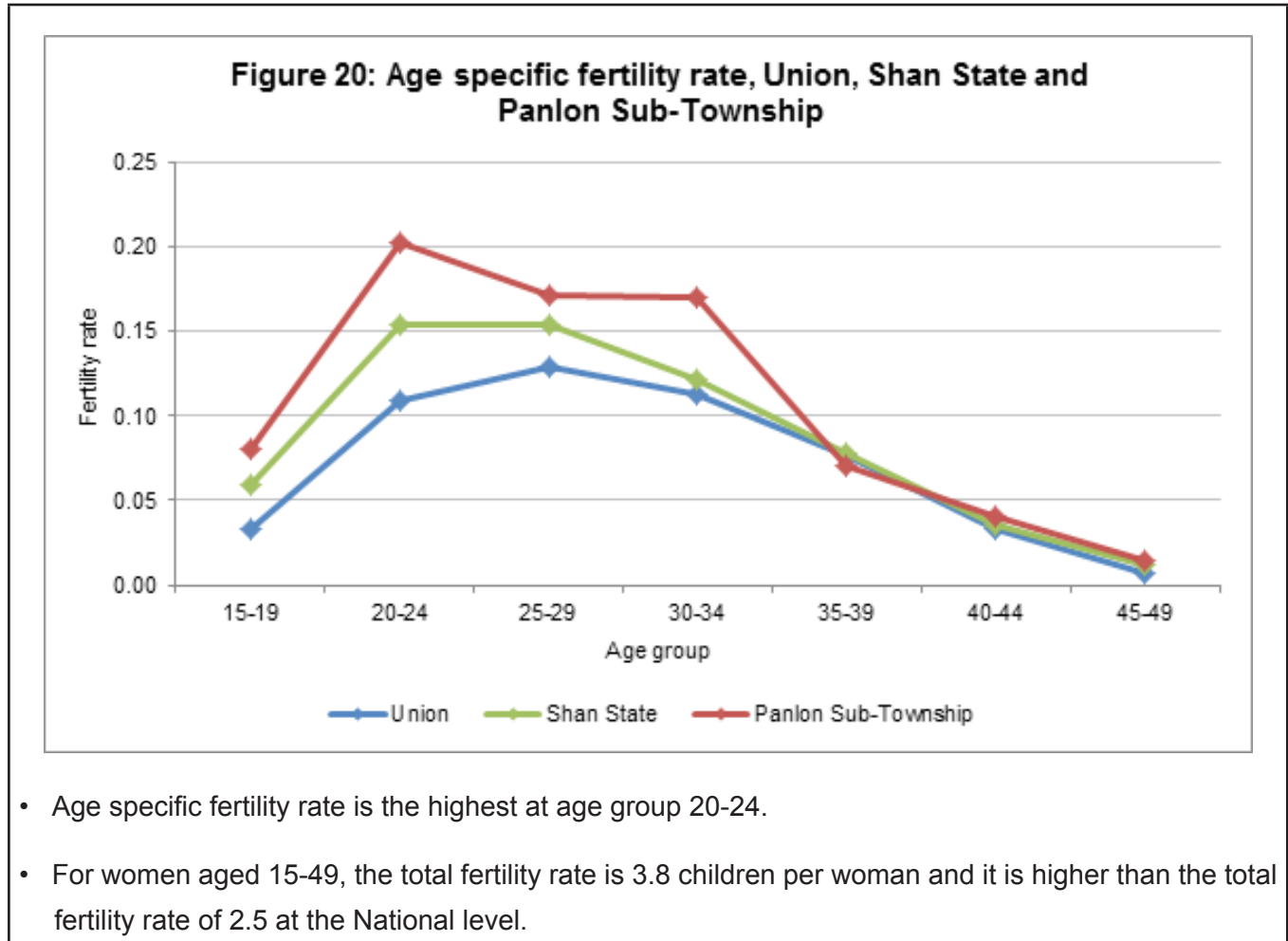
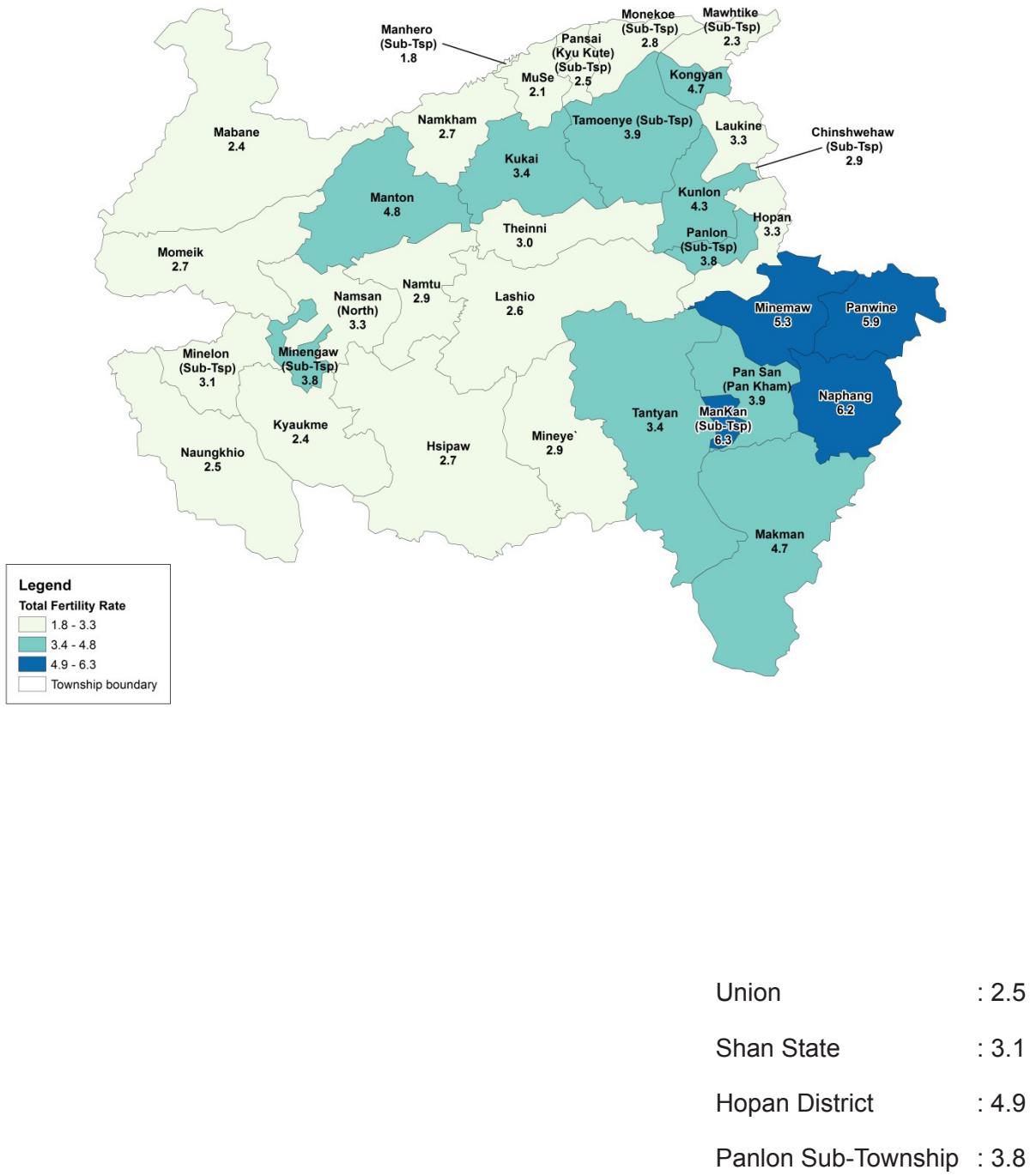
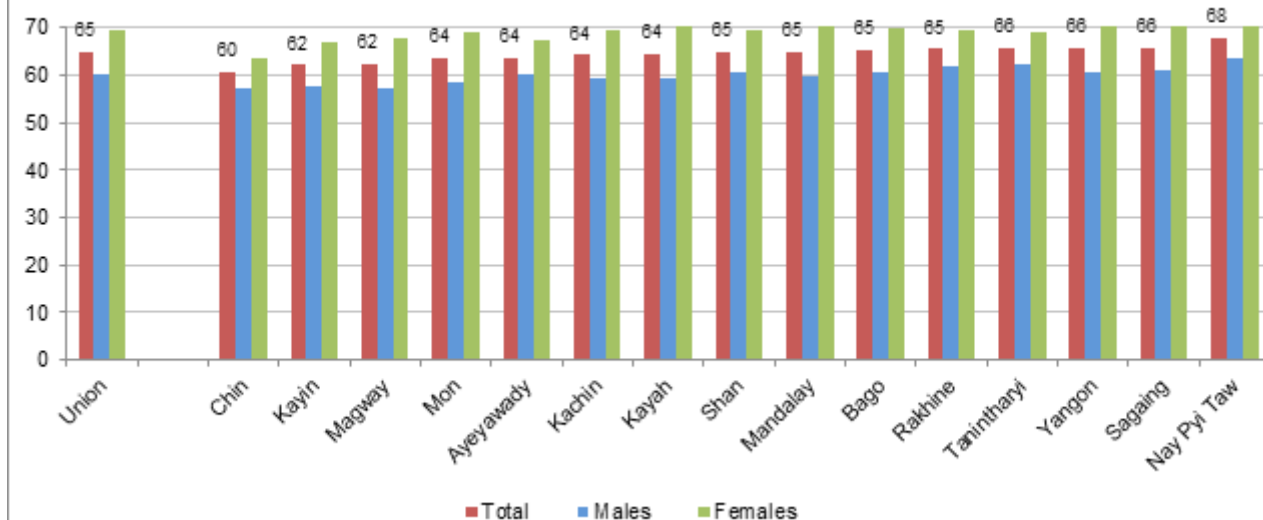


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



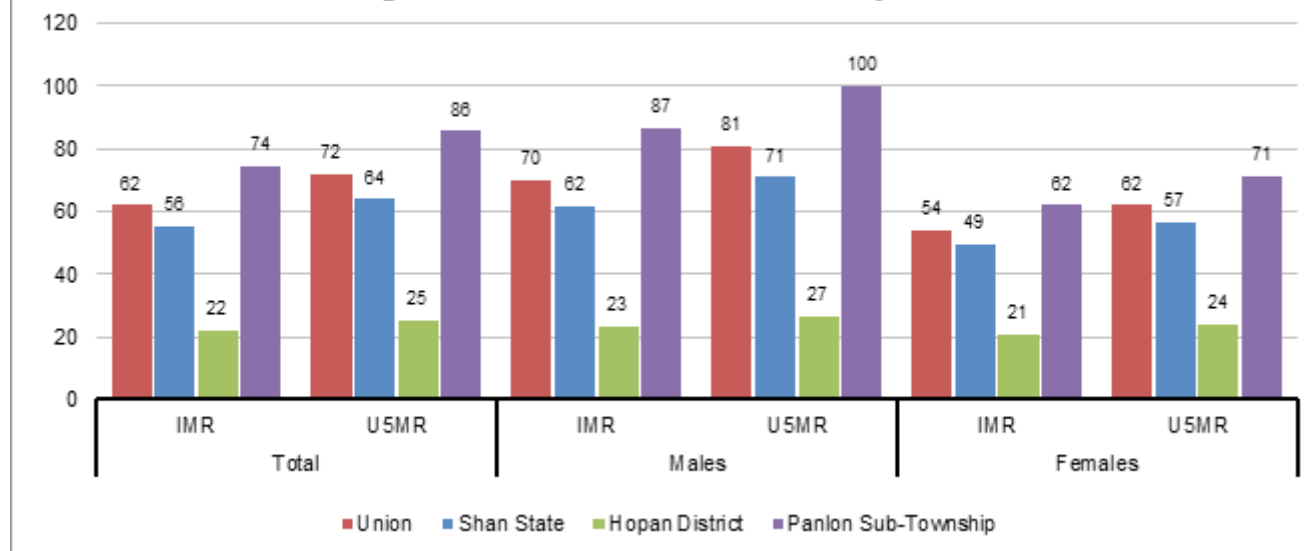
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is 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

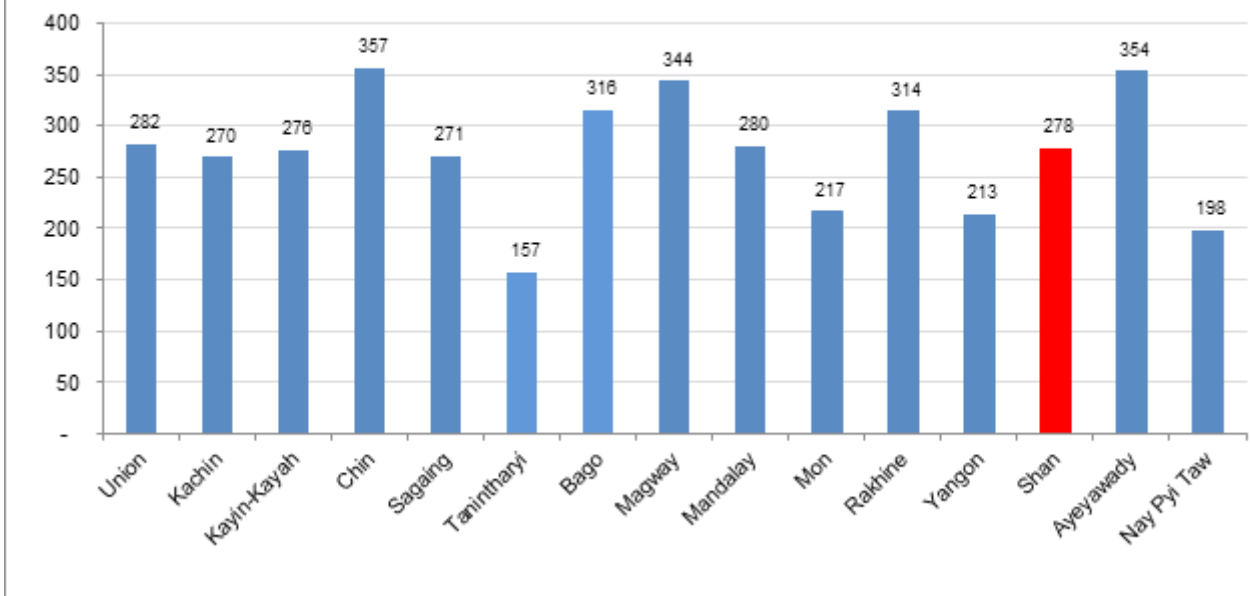
**Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- 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 Panlon Sub-Township are higher than those in Shan State and Hopan District. The Infant mortality in Panlon is 74 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 86 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 (Km<sup>2</sup>). 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.

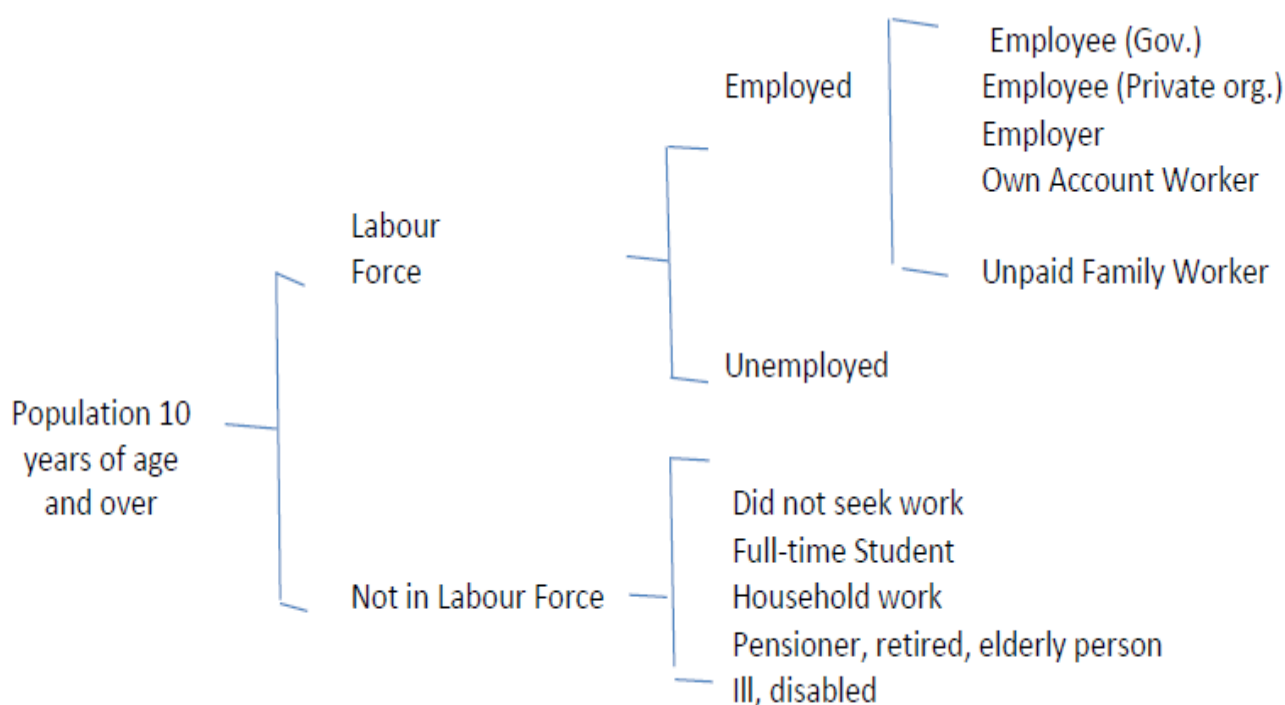
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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.

## List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

