THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, LAUKINE DISTRICT
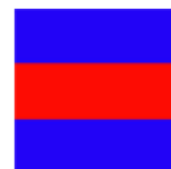
Chinshwehaw Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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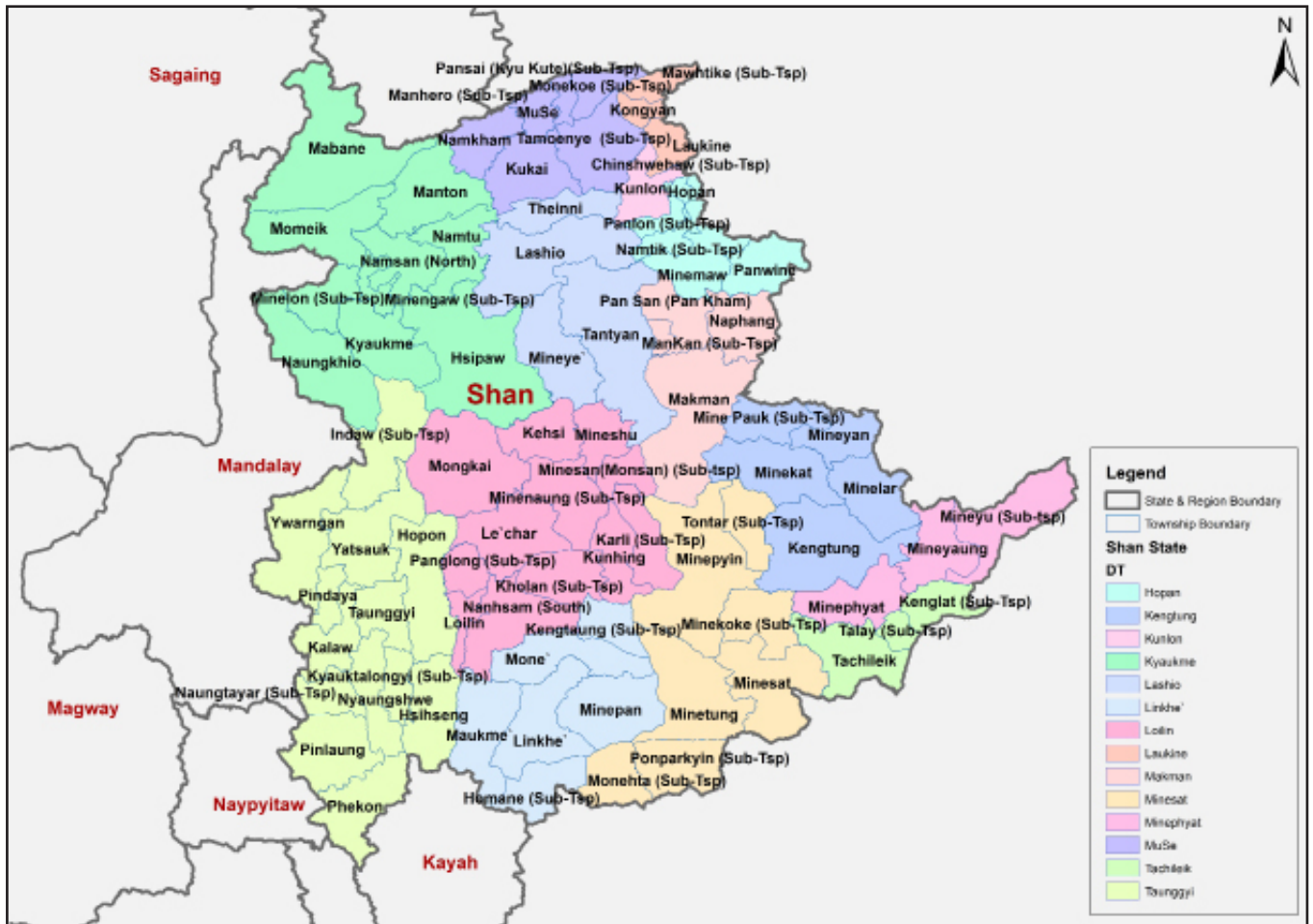Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships

Chinshwehaw Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	**4,889** [2]
Population males	**2,638 (54.0%)**
Population females	**2,251 (46.0%)**
Percentage of urban population	**64.2%**
Area (Km²)	**31.9** [3]
Population density (per Km²)	**153.1 persons**
Median age	**24.6 years**
Number of wards	**3**
Number of village tracts	**1**
Number of private households	**950**
Percentage of female headed households	**17.1%**
Mean household size	**4.7 persons** [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	**30.2%**
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	**66.3%**
Elderly population (65+ years)	**3.5%**
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	**50.8**
Child dependency ratio	**45.6**
Old dependency ratio	**5.2**
Ageing index	**11.5**
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	**117**
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	**66.4%**
Male	**74.9%**
Female	**56.3%**

People with disability	**Number**	**Per cent**
Any form of disability	**289**	**5.9**
Walking	**167**	**3.4**
Seeing	**143**	**2.9**
Hearing	**102**	**2.1**
Remembering	**89**	**1.8**

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	2,019	52.0
Associate Scrutiny	-	-
Naturalised Scrutiny	25	0.6
National Registration	781	20.1
Religious	*	0.4
Temporary Registration	*	0.3
Foreign Registration	97	2.5
Foreign Passport	*	0.1
None	931	24.0

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	77.5%	92.3%	58.6%
Unemployment rate	2.0%	2.2%	1.6%
Employment to population ratio	75.9%	90.3%	57.7%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	509	53.6
Renter	314	33.1
Provided free (individually)	37	3.9
Government quarters	49	5.2
Private company quarters	*	1.6
Other	26	2.7

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	-		0.3%
Bamboo	15.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Earth	-	28.1%	
Wood	3.3%	0.8%	-
Corrugated sheet	4.1%		96.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	67.6%	70.4%	2.3%
Other	9.4%	0.5%	0.4%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	235	24.7
LPG	*	1.9
Kerosene	*	0.2
Biogas	21	2.2
Firewood	623	65.6
Charcoal	45	4.7
Coal	*	0.1
Other	*	0.5

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	832	87.6
Kerosene	*	0.2
Candle	97	10.2
Battery	-	-
Generator (private)	*	0.7
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	*	0.8
Other	*	0.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.2
Tube well, borehole	*	0.4
Protected well/spring	190	20.0
Bottled/purifier water	401	42.2
Total Improved Water Sources	*597*	*62.8*
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.4
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	21	2.2
Waterfall/rainwater	328	34.6
Other	-	-
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*353*	*37.2*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.3
Tube well, borehole	*	1.2
Protected well/spring	491	51.7
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.8
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	105	11.1
Waterfall/rainwater	329	34.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.2
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	1.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	598	62.9
Total Improved Sanitation	*608*	*64.0*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	142	14.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.3
Other	*	0.3
None	194	20.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	34	3.6
Television	625	65.8
Landline phone	116	12.2
Mobile phone	575	60.5
Computer	66	6.9
Internet at home	54	5.7
Households with none of the items	214	22.5
Households with all of the items	*	0.7
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	95	10.0
Motorcycle/Moped	493	51.9
Bicycle	32	3.4
4-Wheel tractor	25	2.6
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	-	-

Note: [1] Population figures for Chinshwehaw 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

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 Chinshwehaw 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 Chinshwehaw Sub-Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	4,889 *		
Males	2,638		
Females	2,251		
Sex ratio	117 males par 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	64.2 %		
Area (Km^2)	31.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	153.1 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	1		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	4,451	2,728	1,723
Number of conventional households	950	619	331
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		

- In Chinshwehaw Sub-Township, there are fewer females than males with 117 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people (64.2%) in the Sub -Township live in urban areas.

- The population density of Chinshwehaw Sub-Township is 153 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Chinshwehaw Sub-Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

   *** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**950**	**4,889**	**2,638**	**2,251**
	Ward	**619**	**3,138**	**1,731**	**1,407**
1	No(1)(W)	121	783	369	414
2	No(2)(W)	327	1,377	752	625
3	No(3)(W)	171	978	610	368
	Village Tract	**331**	**1,751**	**907**	**844**
1	Long Htan(VT)	331	1,751	907	844

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

Legend: 0 - 14 years, 15 - 64 years, 65 years and over

170 (3.5%)
1,477 (30.2%)
3,242 (66.3%)
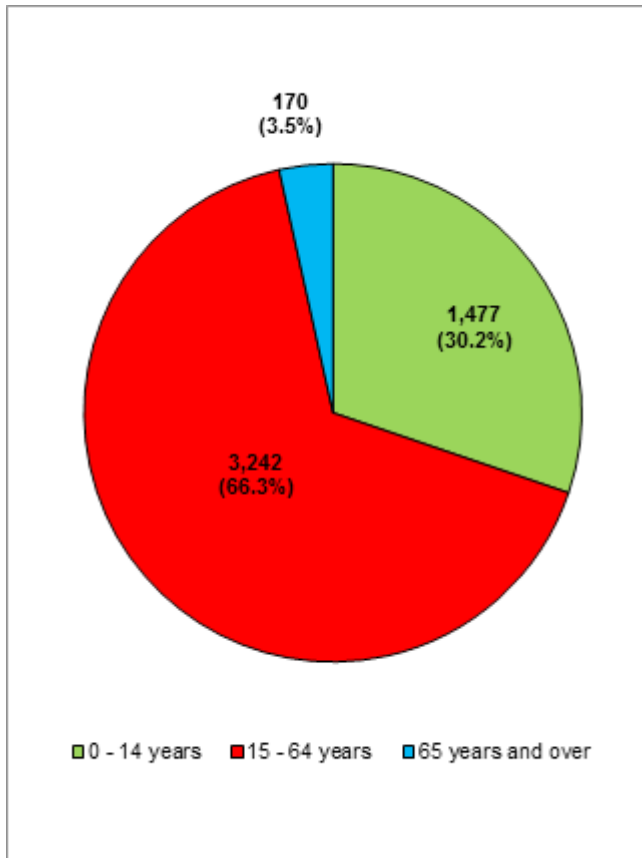
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Chinshwehaw Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	4,889	2,638	2,251
0 - 4	538	266	272
5 - 9	468	244	224
10 - 14	471	244	227
15 - 19	505	282	223
20 - 24	498	272	226
25 - 29	551	322	229
30 - 34	499	292	207
35 - 39	386	228	158
40 - 44	251	152	99
45 - 49	170	84	86
50 - 54	163	73	90
55 - 59	135	68	67
60 - 64	84	43	41
65 - 69	62	30	32
70 - 74	42	16	26
75 - 79	27	10	17
80 - 84	24	6	18
85 - 89	8	4	4
90 +	7	2	5

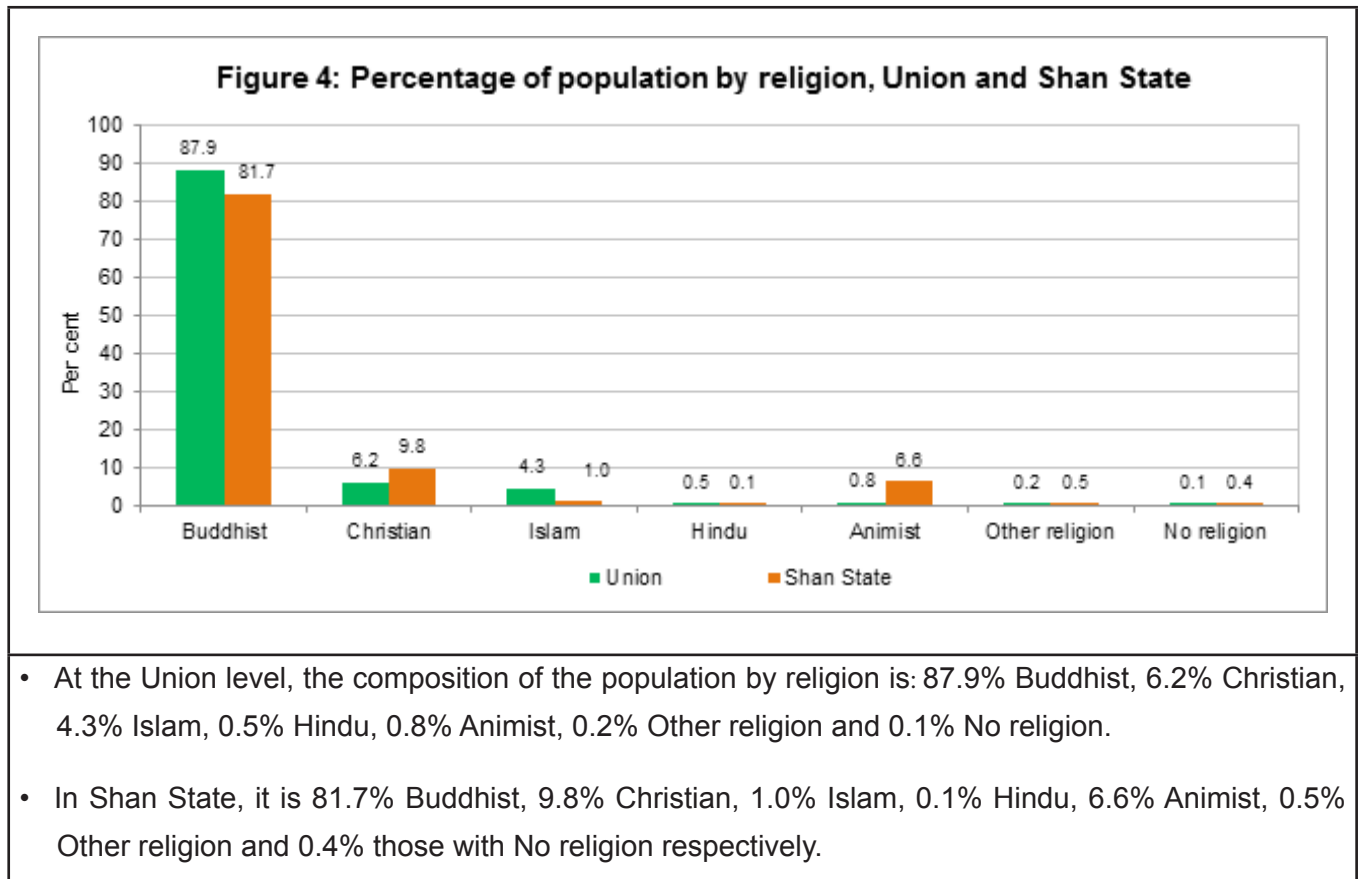- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Chinshwehaw Sub-Township is 66.3 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.

- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Laukine District and Chinshwehaw Sub-Township)
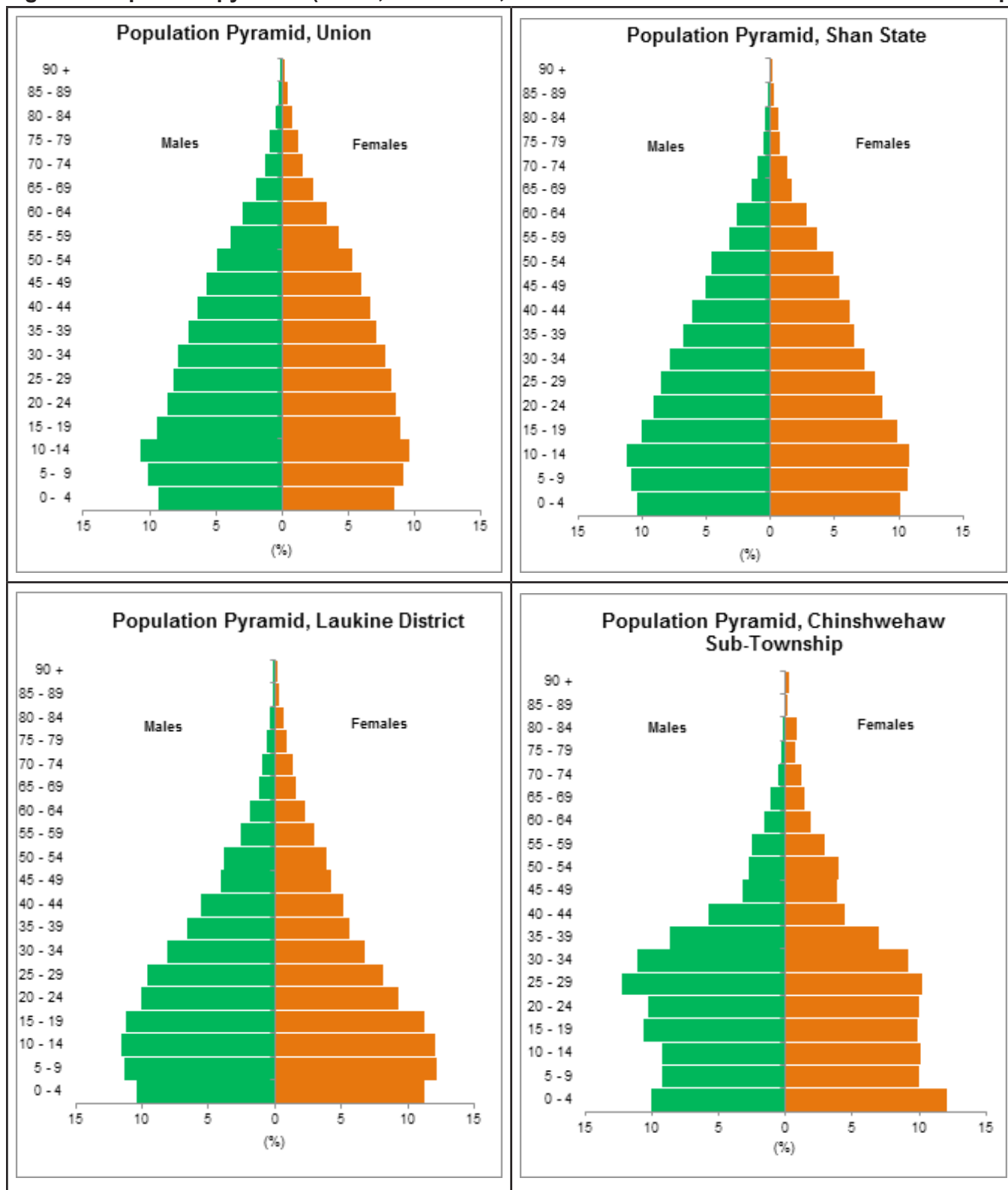
- There is no decline in the birth rate in Chinshwehaw Sub-Township since the last 5 years.

- The population has declined from age group 30-34 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is slightly higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Chinshwehaw Sub-Township.

- Except for age groups 0-4, 45-49, 50-54, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84 and 90 and above, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Shan State

- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Shan State, it is 81.7% Buddhist, 9.8% Christian, 1.0% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 6.6% Animist, 0.5% Other religion and 0.4% those with No religion respectively.

(C)   Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	98	50	48	25	15	10
6	83	37	46	35	14	21
7	90	50	40	52	28	24
8	90	58	32	63	38	25
9	91	37	54	69	33	36
10	82	40	42	68	34	34
11	76	41	35	63	35	28
12	92	40	52	72	28	44
13	108	54	54	90	46	44
14	94	59	35	60	39	21
15	87	48	39	34	18	16
16	76	45	31	25	15	10
17	82	52	30	9	6	3
18	111	58	53	6	5	1
19	75	39	36	3	2	1
20	101	53	48	4	2	2
21	71	43	28	1	1	-
22	98	50	48	4	3	1
23	84	41	43	4	3	1
24	89	51	38	3	1	2
25	119	64	55	1	-	1
26	94	59	35	1	1	-
27	100	56	44	2	1	1
28	107	64	43	-	-	-
29	73	47	26	-	-	-

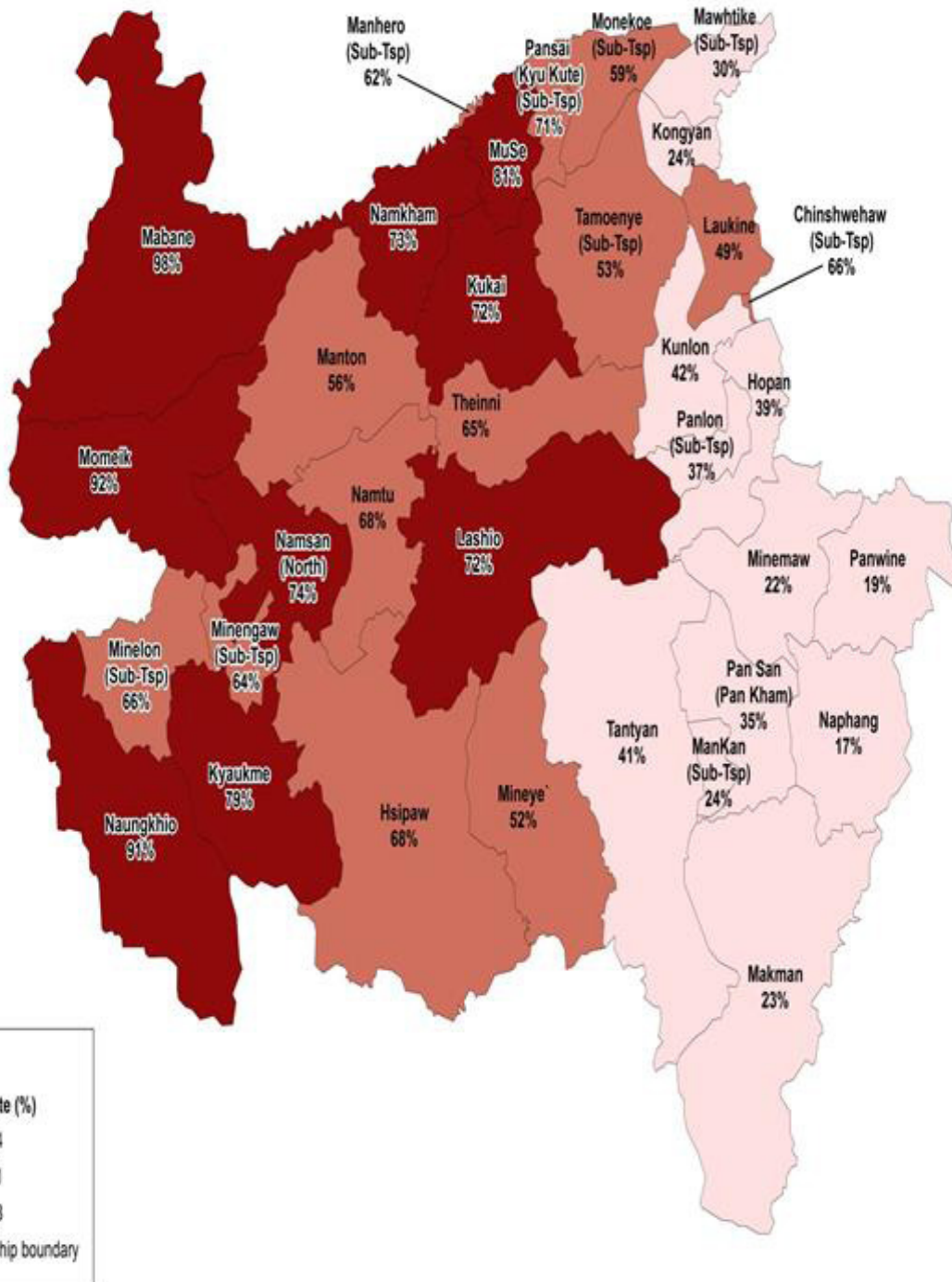Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Chinshwehaw Sub-Township
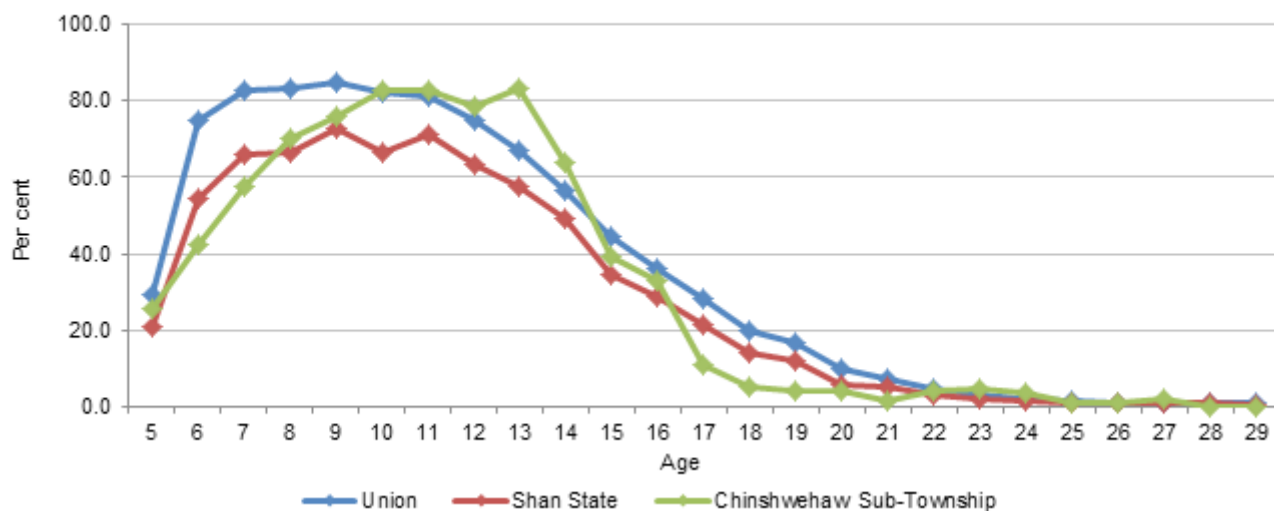
Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Chinshwehaw Sub-Township
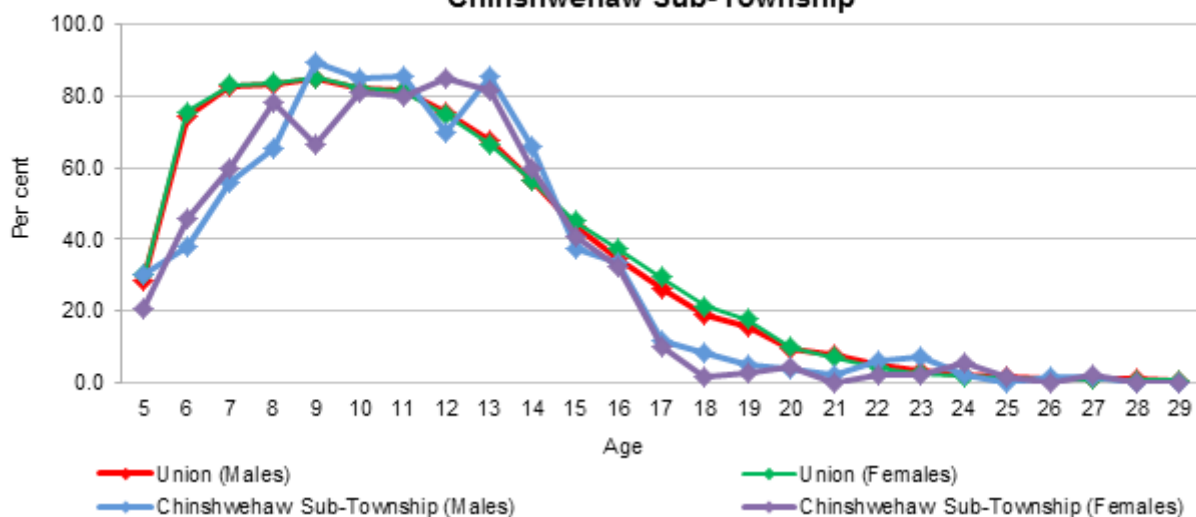
- School attendance in Chinshwehaw Sub-Township drops after age 14 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Chinshwehaw Sub-Township is not stable and fluctuates.

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

Manhero (Sub-Tsp) 62%

Monekoe (Sub-Tsp) 59%

Mawhtike (Sub-Tsp) 30%

Pansai (Kyu Kute) (Sub-Tsp) 71%

MuSe 81%

Kongyan 24%

Namkham 73%

Tamoenye (Sub-Tsp) 53%

Laukine 49%

Chinshwehaw (Sub-Tsp) 66%

Mabane 98%

Kukai 72%

Manton 56%

Theinni 65%

Kunlon 42%

Hopan 39%

Panlon (Sub-Tsp) 37%

Momeik 92%

Namtu 68%

Lashio 72%

Minemaw 22%

Panwine 19%

Namsan (North) 74%

Minelon (Sub-Tsp) 66%

Minengaw (Sub-Tsp) 64%

Pan San (Pan Kham) 35%

Naphang 17%

Tantyan 41%

ManKan (Sub-Tsp) 24%

Kyaukme 79%

Naungkhio 91%

Hsipaw 68%

Mineye` 52%

Makman 23%

Legend

Literacy Rate (%)

17 - 44

45 - 71

72 - 98

Township boundary

Union : 89.5%

Shan State : 64.6%

Laukine District : 40.3%

Chinshwehaw Sub-Township : 66.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	874	85.8
Males	480	91.3
Females	394	79.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Chinshwehaw Sub-Township is 66.4 per cent. It is slightly higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) but is lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 56.3 per cent and for the males it is 74.9 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 85.8 per cent with 79.2 per cent for females and 91.3 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	2,409	998	41.4	305	333	425	202	19	121	4	2	-
Urban	1,645	381	23.2	245	311	372	198	19	113	4	2	-
Rural	764	617	80.8	60	22	53	4	0	8	0	0	-
Males	1,330	449	33.8	176	199	280	133	15	76	2	0	-
Females	1,079	549	50.9	129	134	145	69	4	45	2	2	-

- Some 41.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 80.8 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 33.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 50.9 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 13.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.0 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	8.3	9.4	7.0
15 - 19	69.9	73.4	65.5
20 - 24	80.5	95.6	62.4
25 - 29	80.0	97.5	55.5
30 - 34	79.2	97.9	52.7
35 - 39	82.1	96.1	62.0
40 - 44	78.1	96.1	50.5
45 - 49	76.5	96.4	57.0
50 - 54	75.5	91.8	62.2
55 - 59	76.3	92.6	59.7
60 - 64	63.1	76.7	48.8
65 - 69	53.2	73.3	34.4
70 - 74	23.8	37.5	15.4
75+	13.6	22.7	9.1
15 - 24	75.2	84.3	63.9
15 - 64	77.5	92.3	58.6

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	10.3	8.7	12.5
15 - 24	4.4	5.1	3.1
15 - 64	2.0	2.2	1.6
65+	-	-	-

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Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
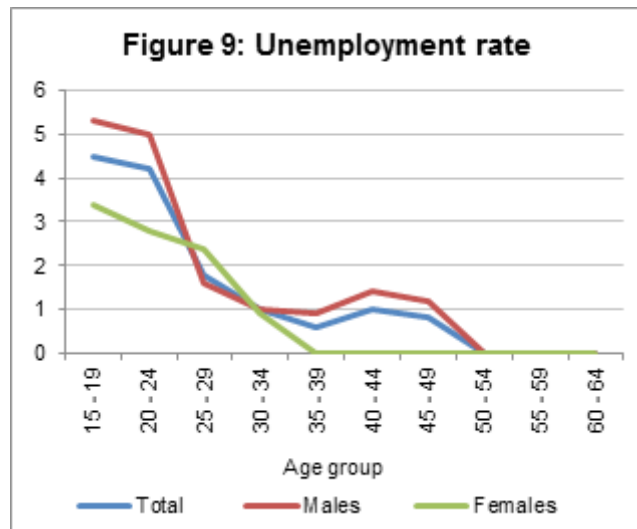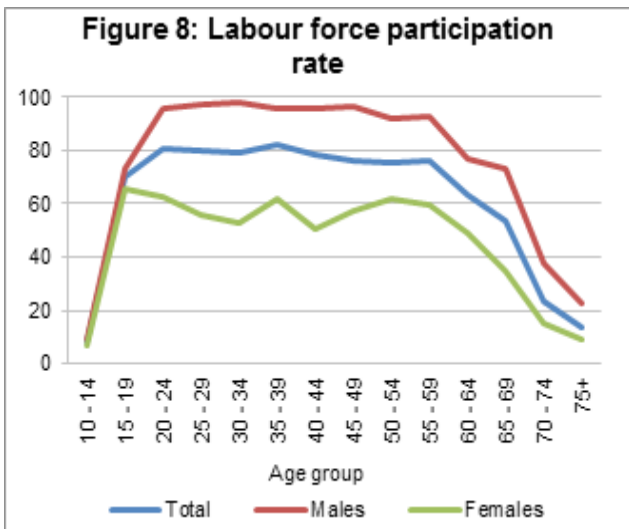
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Chinshwehaw Sub-Township is 77.5 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 58.6 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 92.3 per cent.

- In Chinshwehaw Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.3 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Chinshwehaw Sub-Township is 2.0 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.2%) and for females (1.6%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.1 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	1,280	0.9	41.1	42.7	8.4	1.3	5.5
Males	396	1.8	70.5	5.1	10.9	2.8	9.1
Females	884	0.6	27.9	59.6	7.4	0.7	3.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 70.5 per cent of males are full time students while 59.6 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	**2,160**	**1,434**	**726**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	11	9	2	0.5	0.6	0.3
Professionals	23	12	11	1.1	0.8	1.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	33	24	9	1.5	1.7	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	98	47	51	4.5	3.3	7.0
Services and Sales Workers	303	121	182	14.0	8.4	25.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	845	476	369	39.1	33.2	50.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	88	80	8	4.1	5.6	1.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	50	44	6	2.3	3.1	0.8
Elementary Occupations	622	571	51	28.8	39.8	7.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	87	50	37	4.0	3.5	5.1

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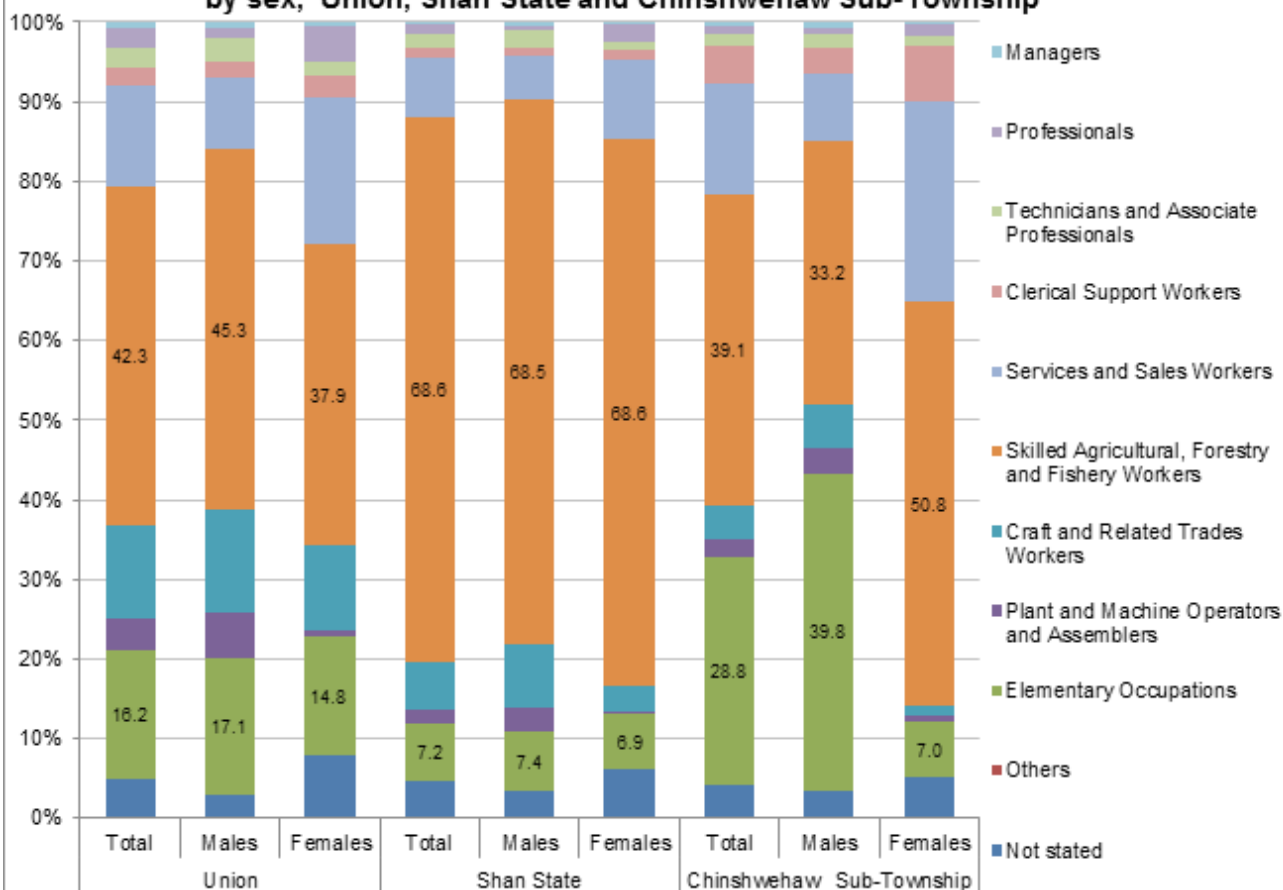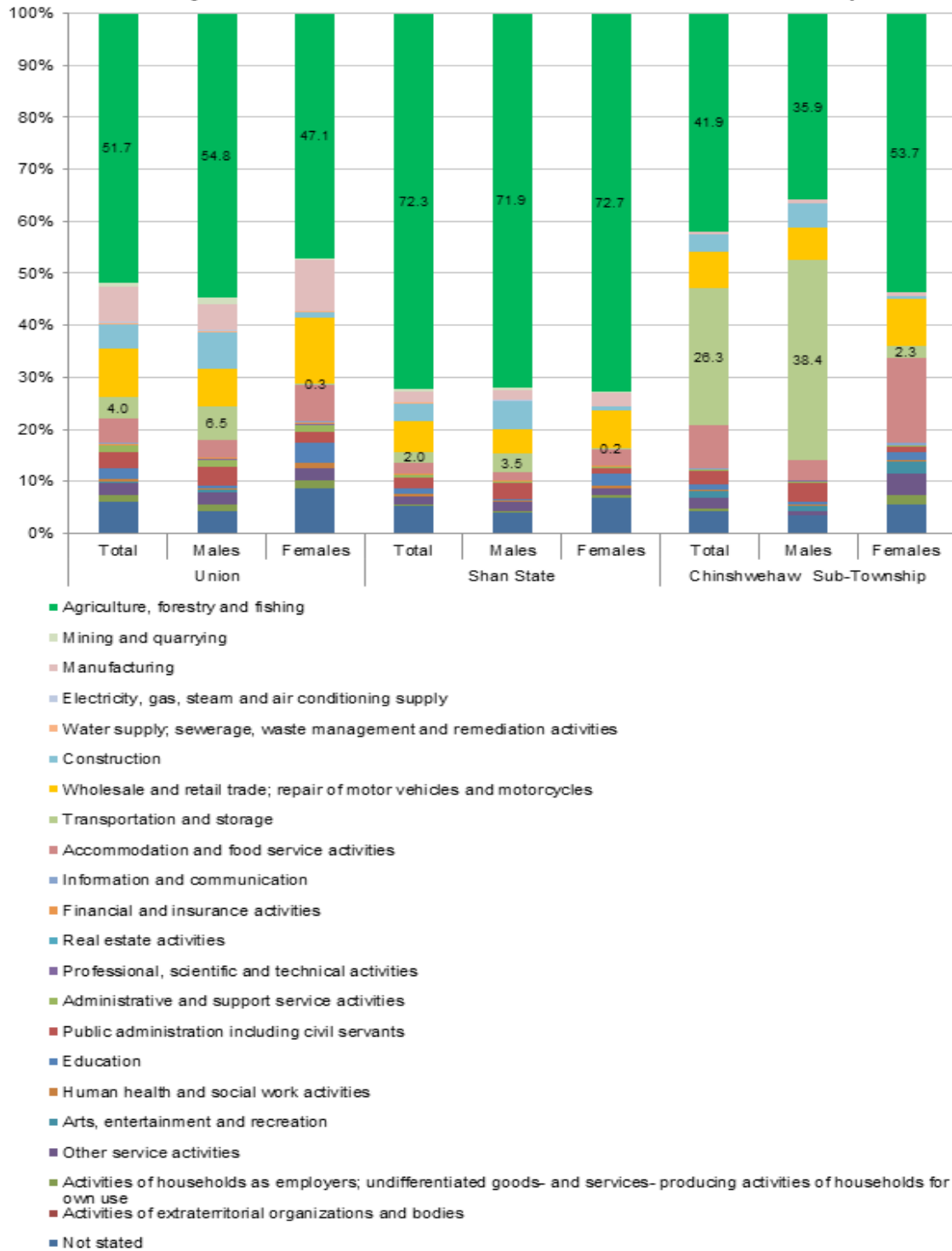

- In Chinshwehaw Sub-Township, 39.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 28.8 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 39.8 per cent of males are elementary occupations and 50.8 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	**2,160**	**1,434**	**726**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	905	515	390	41.9	35.9	53.7
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	15	10	5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	69	65	4	3.2	4.5	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	154	89	65	7.1	6.2	9.0
Transportation and storage	568	551	17	26.3	38.4	2.3
Accommodation and food service activities	176	57	119	8.1	4.0	16.4
Information and communication	5	1	4	0.2	0.1	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	-	*	0.1	-
Administrative and support service activities	9	7	2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	56	50	6	2.6	3.5	0.8
Education	20	9	11	0.9	0.6	1.5
Human health and social work activities	7	4	3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	28	12	16	1.3	0.8	2.2
Other service activities	41	11	30	1.9	0.8	4.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	14	-	14	0.6	-	1.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	91	51	40	4.2	3.6	5.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

Legend:
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration including civil servants
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

- In Chinshwehaw Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 41.9 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Transportation and storage" at 26.3 per cent.

- There are 38.4 per cent of males working in "Transportation and storage" industry and 53.7 per cent of females 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 and 2.0 per cent in "Transportation and storage" industry.

21

(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	2,019	-	25	781	*	*	97	*	931
Urban	1,654	-	19	296	*	*	96	*	481
Rural	365	-	6	485	-	-	1	-	450
Males	1,169	-	16	398	*	*	68	*	458
Females	850	-	9	383	*	*	29	*	473

Note: * Less than 20 cards

Figure 12: Types of identity card
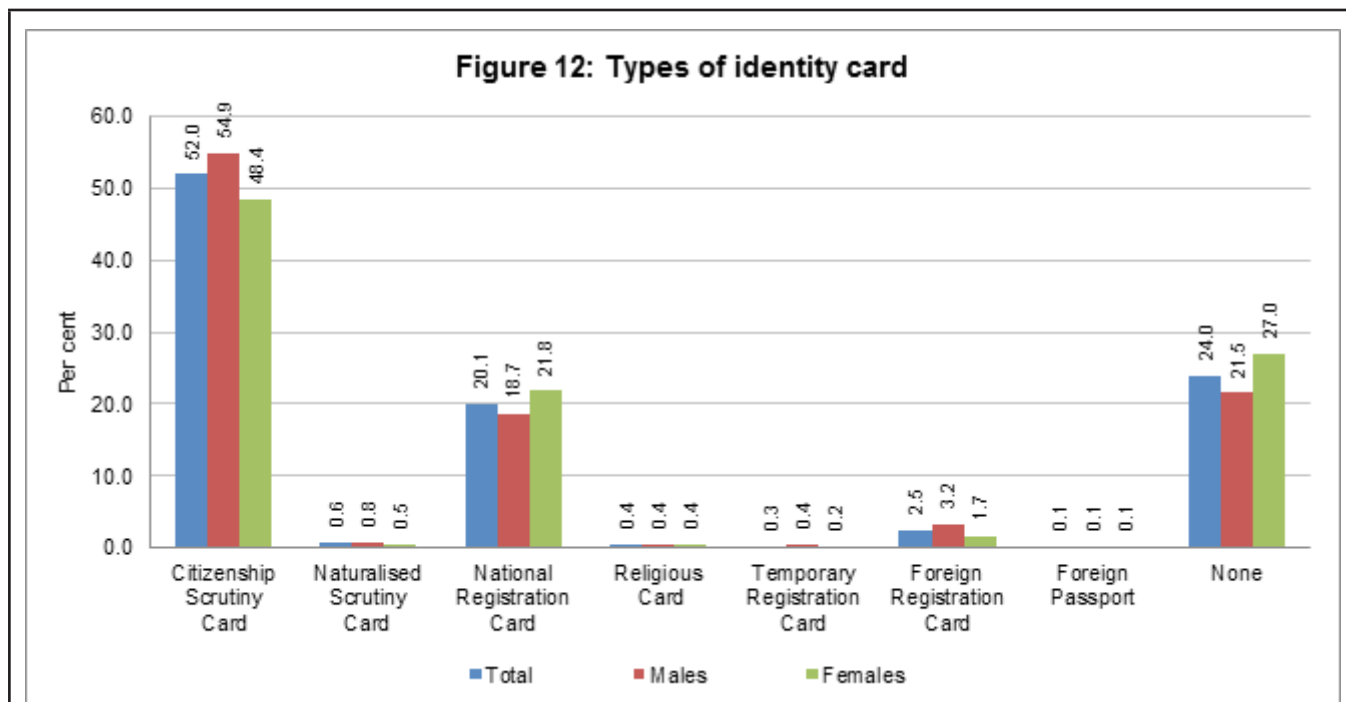
- In Chinshwehaw Sub-Township, 52.0 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 24.0 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 21.5 per cent of males and 27.0 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

(F)   Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	**4,889**	**4,600**	**289**	**5.9**	**143**	**102**	**167**	**89**
0 - 14	1,477	1,467	10	0.7	-	3	6	2
15 - 64	3,242	3,043	199	6.1	83	57	109	50
65 +	170	90	80	47.1	60	42	52	37
Males	**2,638**	**2,503**	**135**	**5.1**	**58**	**50**	**79**	**40**
0 - 14	754	749	5	0.7	-	-	4	2
15 - 64	1,816	1,713	103	5.7	38	36	56	26
65 +	68	41	27	39.7	20	14	19	12
Females	**2,251**	**2,097**	**154**	**6.8**	**85**	**52**	**88**	**49**
0 - 14	723	718	5	0.7	-	3	2	-
15 - 64	1,426	1,330	96	6.7	45	21	53	24
65 +	102	49	53	52.0	40	28	33	25

- Six in every 100 persons in Chinshwehaw 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 walking and seeing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	950	26.0	36.9	2.3	3.2	13.9	1.6	1.5	14.6
Urban	619	39.9	23.9	1.1	1.9	6.5	2.3	2.1	22.3
Rural	331	-	61.3	4.5	5.4	27.8	0.3	0.3	0.3

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
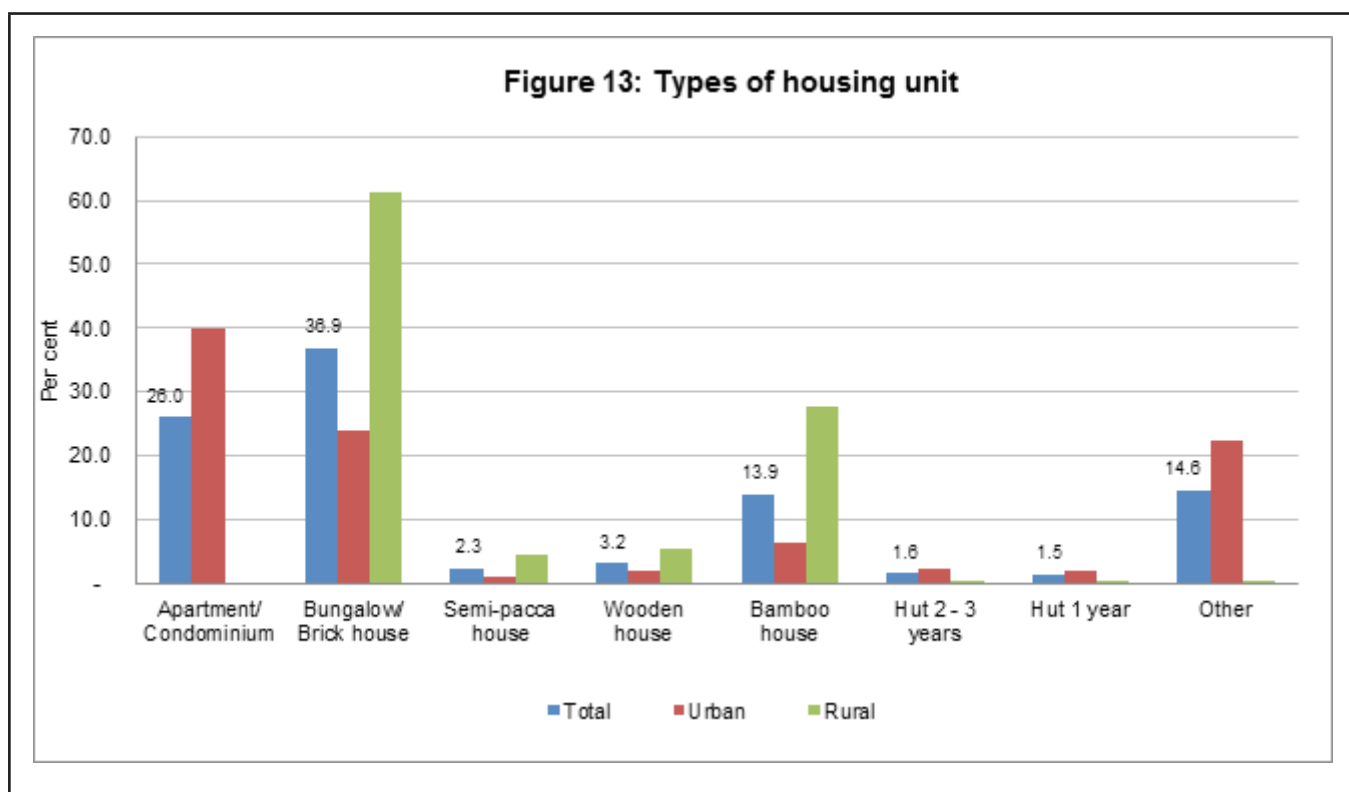
- The majority of the households in Chinshwehaw Sub-Township are living in bungalow/brick houses (36.9%) followed by households in apartment/condominium (26.0%).

- Some 39.9 per cent of urban households live in apartment/condominium and 61.3 per cent of rural households live in bungalow/brick houses.

24

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation
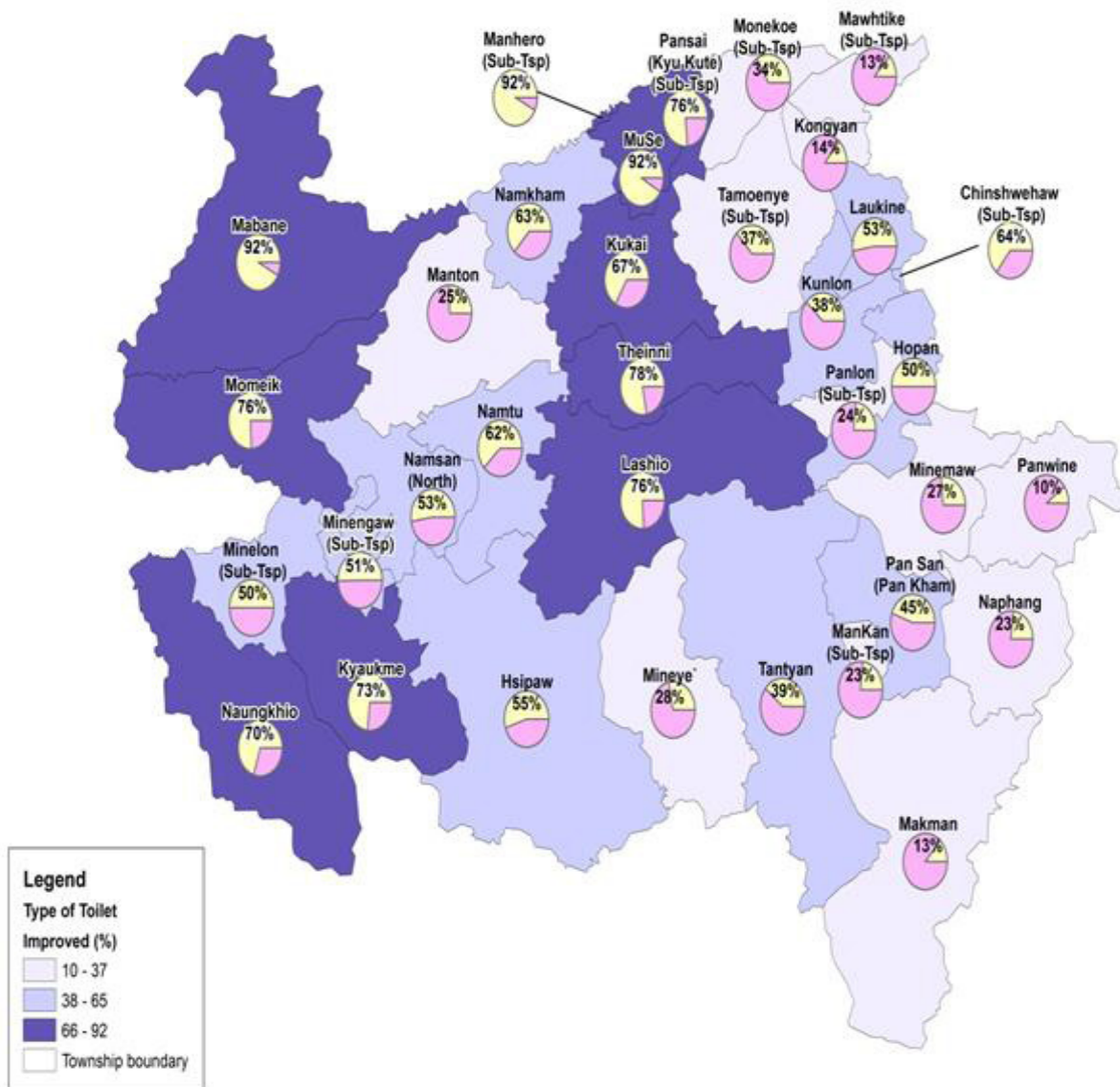
Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Laukine District	: 37.9%
Chinshwehaw Sub-Township	: 64.0%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.1	1.3	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		62.9	84.2	23.3
Improved sanitation		*64.0*	*85.5*	*23.9*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		14.9	10.7	23.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.2	0.6
Other		0.3	0.5	-
None		20.4	3.2	52.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	950	619	331

- Some 64.0 per cent of the households in Chinshwehaw Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (62.9%)).

- 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 20.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Chinshwehaw Sub-Township, 52.6 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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


Union : 69.5%

Shan State : 54.7%

Laukine District : 54.8%

Chinshwehaw Sub-Township : 62.8%
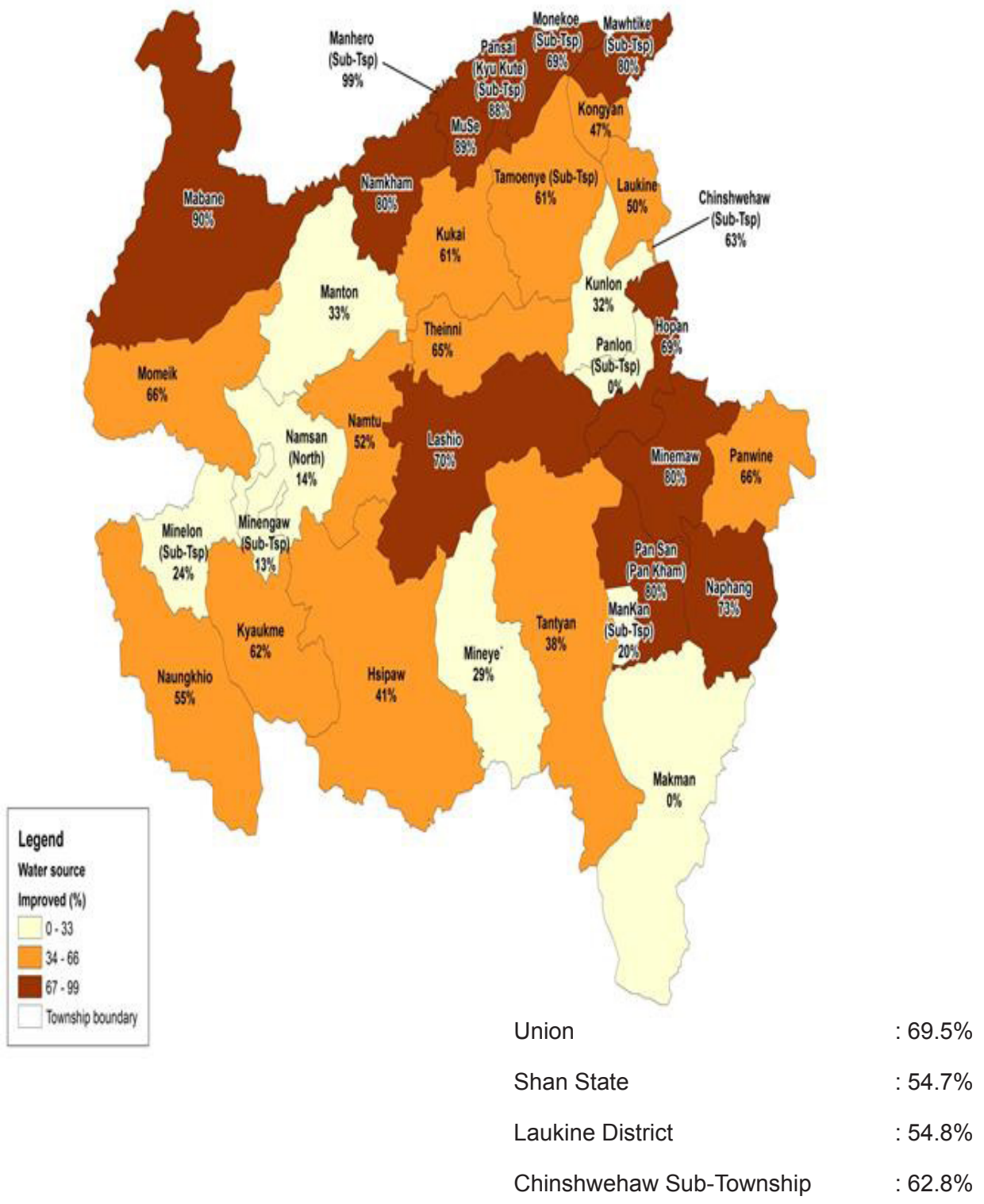
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.2	-	0.6
Tube well, borehole	0.4	0.7	-
Protected well/ Spring	20.0	30.7	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier	42.2	64.6	0.3
Total improved drinking water	*62.8*	*96.0*	*0.9*
Unprotected well/Spring	0.4	0.6	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake	-	-	-
River/stream/ canal	2.2	3.4	-
Waterfall/ Rain water	34.6	-	99.1
Other	-	-	-
Total unimproved drinking water	*37.2*	*4.0*	*99.1*
Total Per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total Number	**950**	**619**	**331**

- In Chinshwehaw Sub-Township, 62.8 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Some 54.7 per cent of the households in Shan State use improved sources of drinking water and the Union average is 69.5 per cent.

- Some 42.4 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 34.6 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.

- Some 37.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 99.1 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
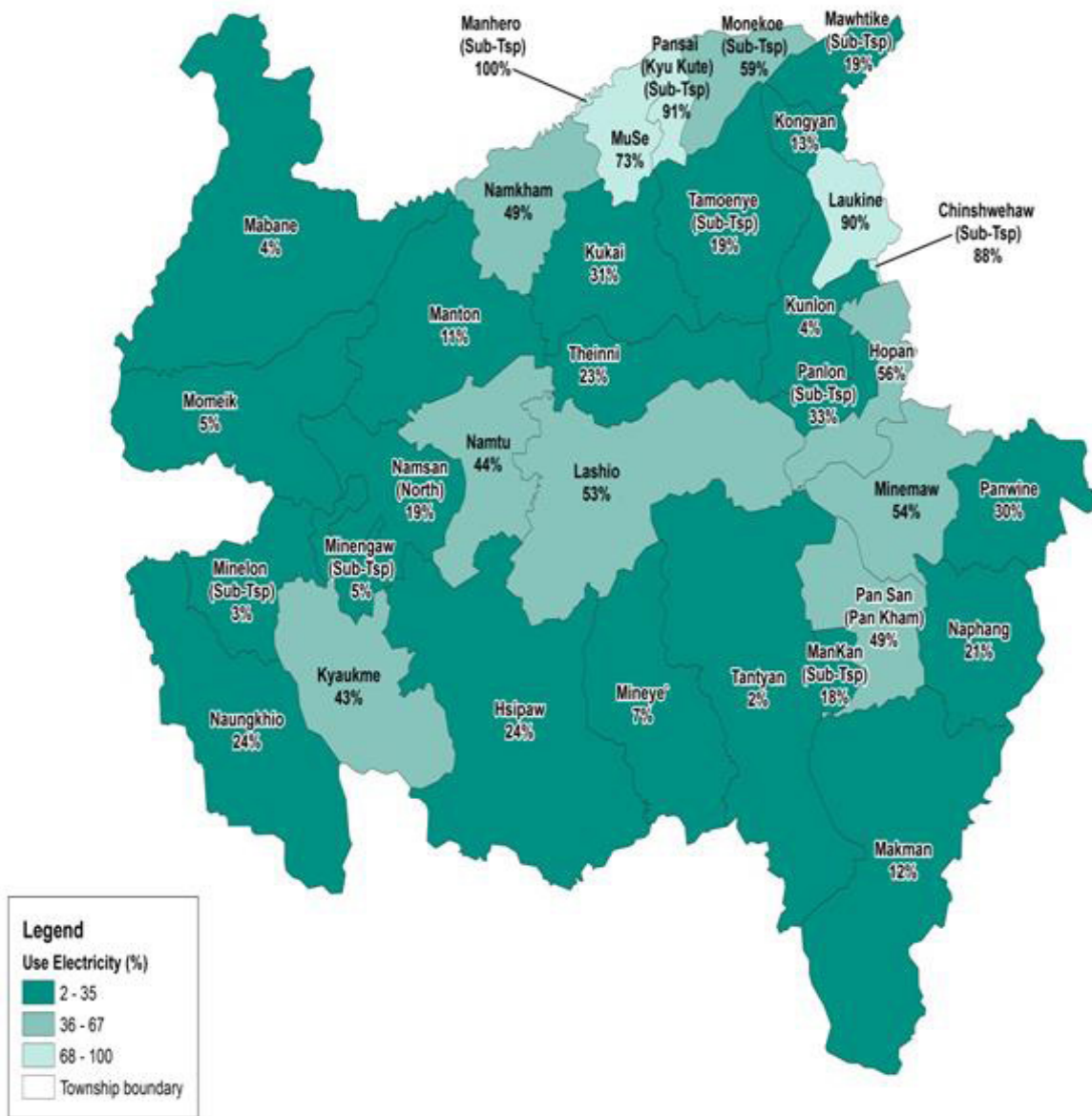
Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Laukine District	: 60.8%
Chinshwehaw Sub-Township	: 87.6%

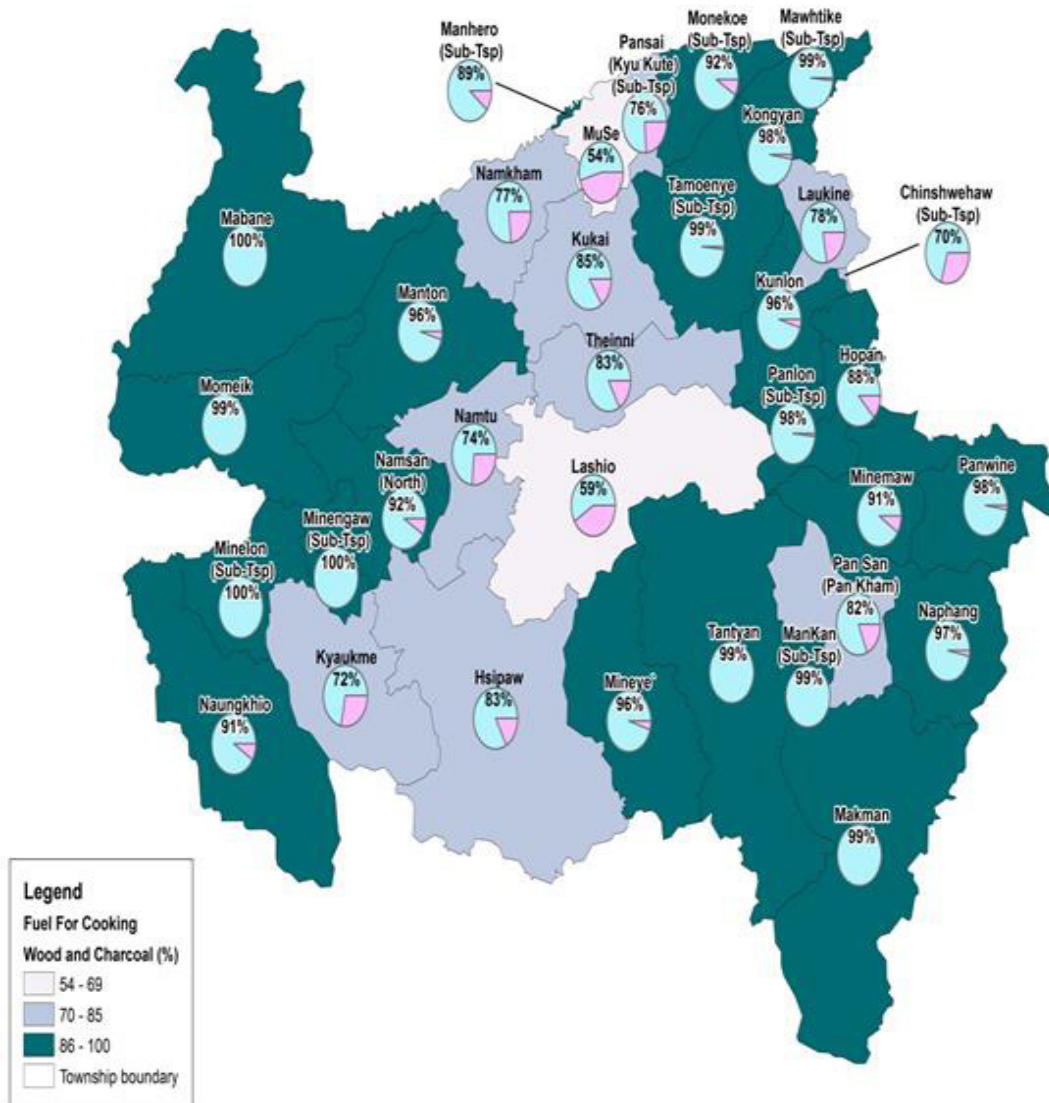**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		87.6	82.7	96.7
Kerosene		0.2	0.2	0.3
Candle		10.2	14.4	2.4
Battery		-	-	-
Generator (private)		0.7	1.1	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		0.8	1.1	0.3
Other		0.4	0.5	0.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	950	619	331

- In Chinshwehaw Sub-Township, 87.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the highest group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.

- In rural areas, 96.7 per cent of the households mainly use electricity for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend
Fuel For Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
54 - 69
70 - 85
86 - 100
Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Laukine District	: 85.5%
Chinshwehaw Sub-Township	: 70.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		24.7	37.3	1.2
LPG		1.9	2.9	-
Kerosene		0.2	0.3	-
BioGas		2.2	3.4	-
Firewood		65.6	48.0	98.5
Charcoal		4.7	7.1	0.3
Coal		0.1	0.2	-
Other		0.5	0.8	-
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**950**	**619**	**331**

- In Chinshwehaw Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 65.6 per cent using firewood and 4.7 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 24.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 98.5 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.3 per cent use charcoal.

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	950	3.6	65.8	12.2	60.5	6.9	5.7	22.5	0.7
Urban	619	5.3	62.8	10.2	64.6	10.5	8.7	23.3	1.1
Rural	331	0.3	71.3	16.0	52.9	0.3	-	21.1	-

- Some 65.8 per cent of the households in Chinshwehaw Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 64.6 per cent of households in urban areas have access to mobile phones, while the proportion for rural areas with access to television was 71.3 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
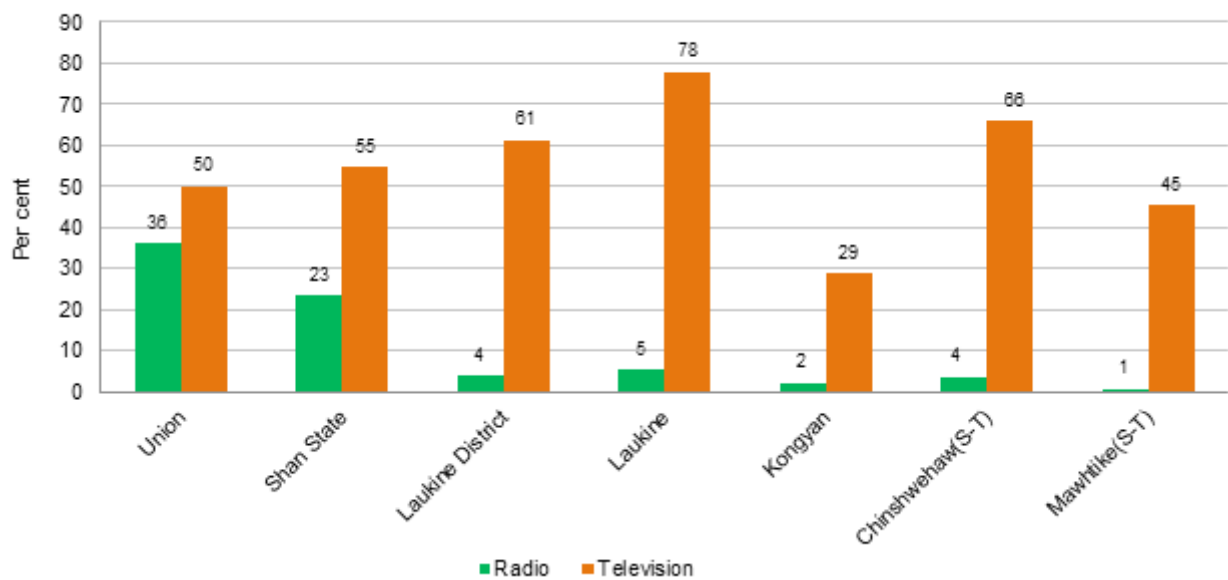
- In Chinshwehaw Sub-Township, 65.8 per cent of the households have access to television and 3.6 per cent of the households reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
5 - 33
34 - 61
62 - 90
Township boundary
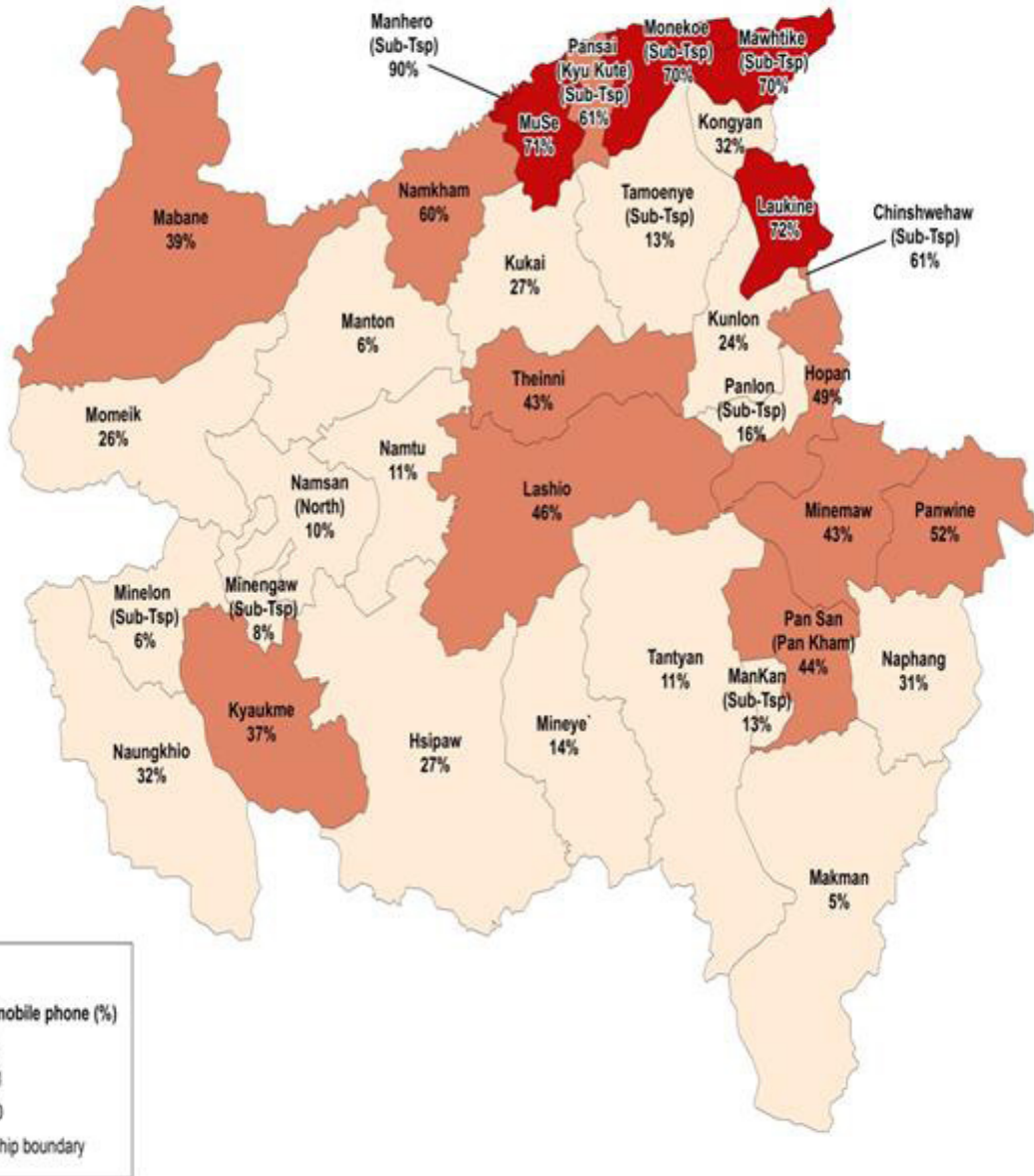
Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Laukine District	: 62.2%
Chinshwehaw Sub-Township	: 60.5%

- Only 60.5 per cent of the households in Chinshwehaw Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it is 34.4 per cent in Shan State.

Transportation items

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

State/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Laukine District	24,846	2,664	13,524	1,169	1,114	6	7	667
Urban	3,839	1,386	2,164	551	177	-	1	2
Rural	21,007	1,278	11,360	618	937	6	6	665
Chinshwehaw Sub-Township	950	95	493	32	25	-	-	-
Urban	619	79	284	17	7	-	-	-
Rural	331	16	209	15	18	-	-	-

- In Chinshwehaw Sub-Township, 51.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 10.0 per cent of households having car/truck/ van.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/ moped as a means of transport.
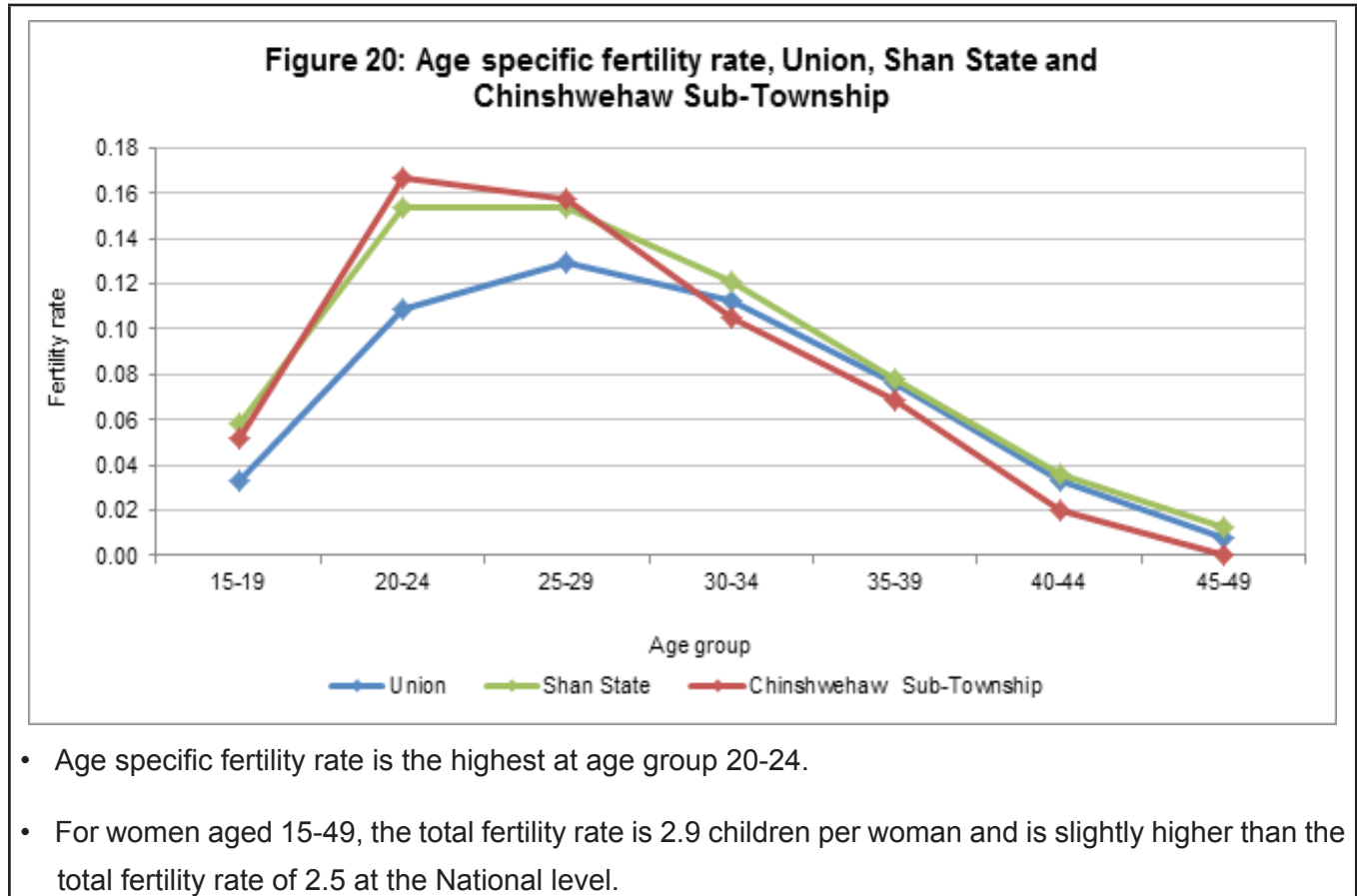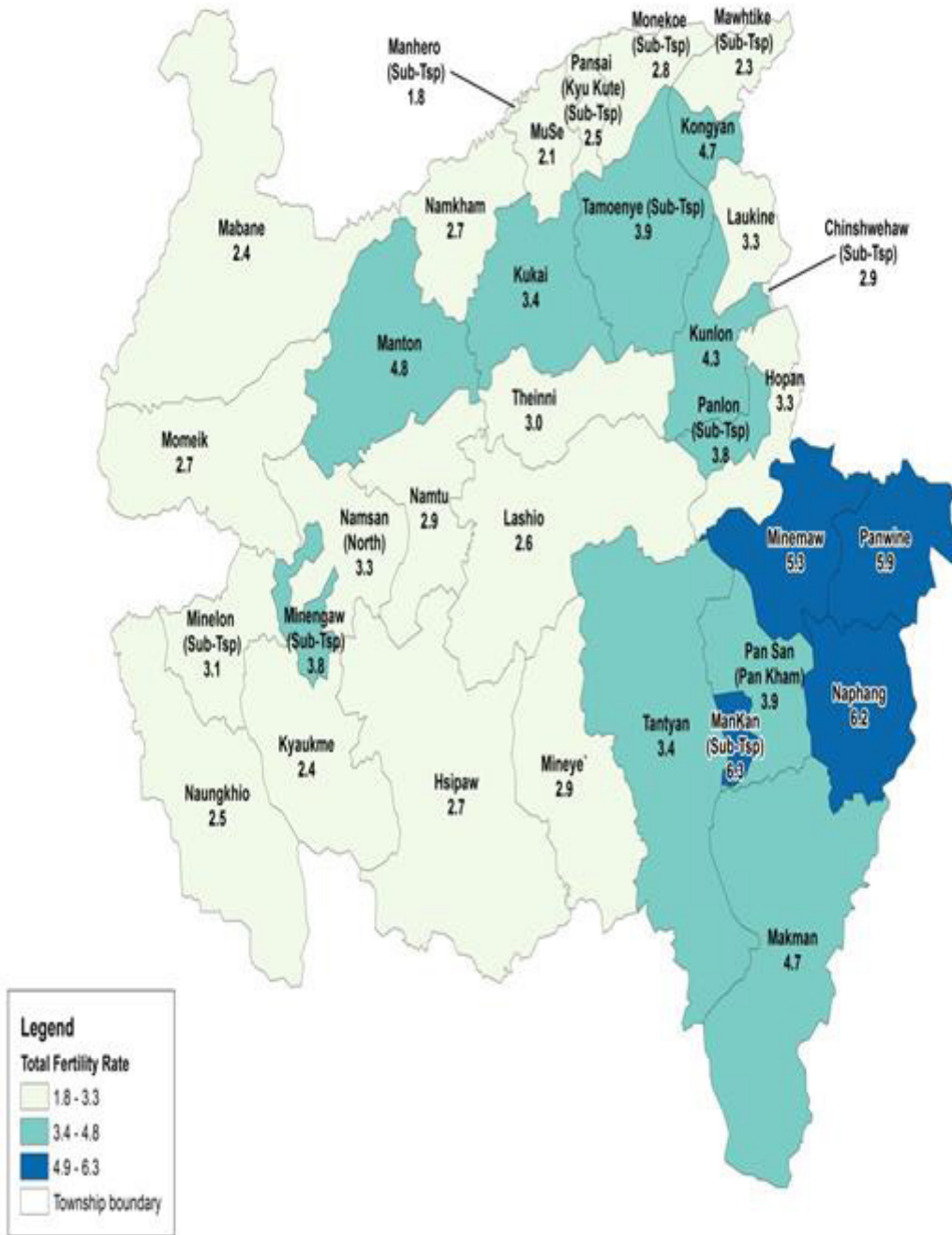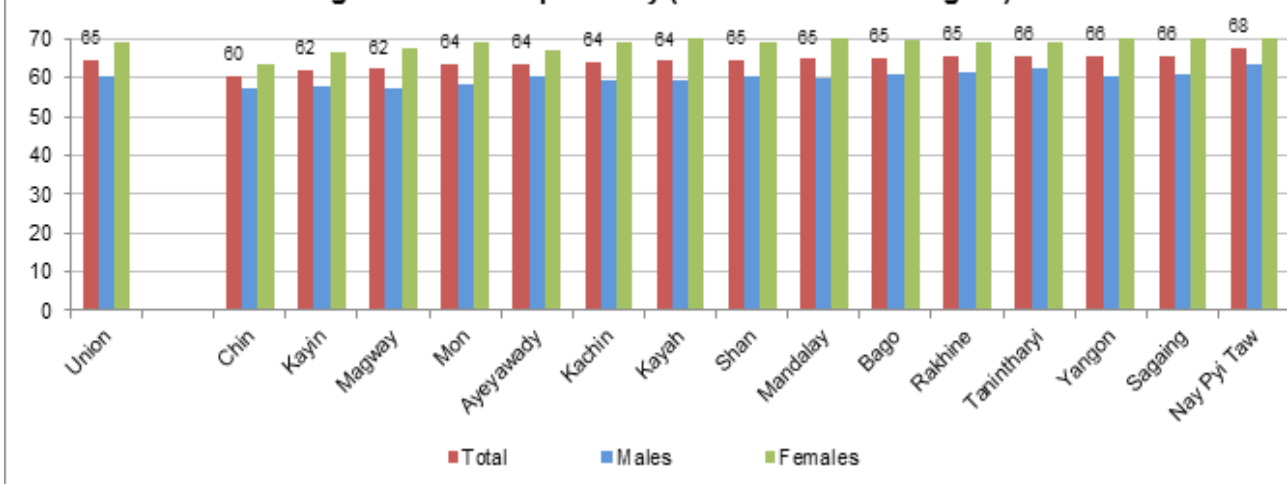
(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Shan State and Chinshwehaw Sub-Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.9 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend

Total Fertility Rate
- 1.8 - 3.3
- 3.4 - 4.8
- 4.9 - 6.3
- Township boundary

Union	:	2.5
Shan State	:	3.1
Laukine District	:	3.4
Chinshwehaw Sub-Township	:	2.9

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

- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
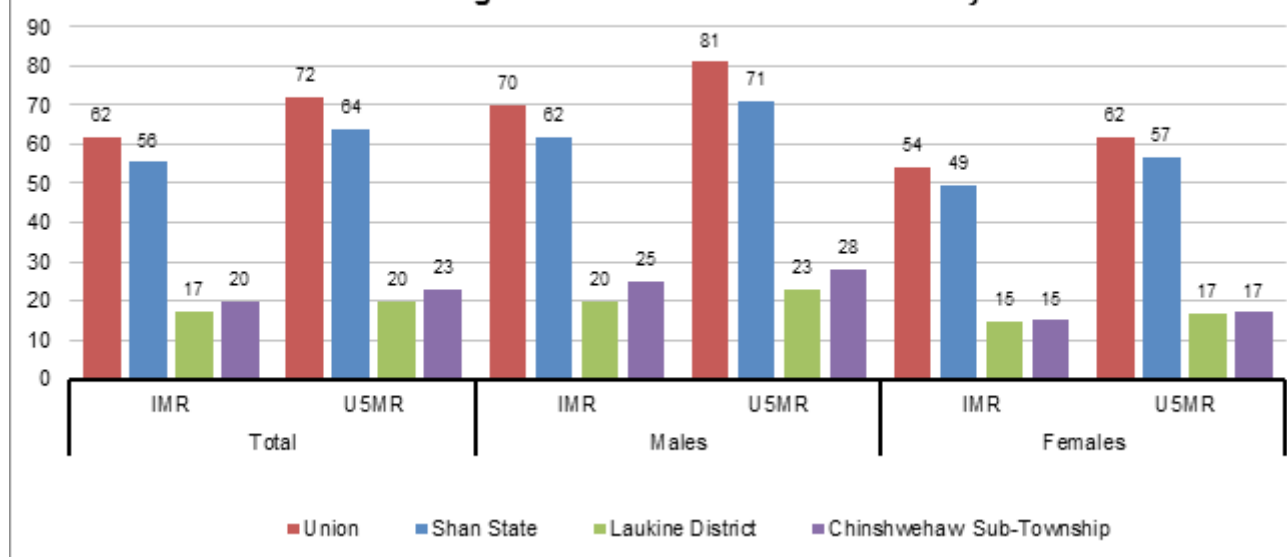
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Laukine District are considerably lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Laukine District is 17 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 20 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Chinshwehaw Sub-Township are lower than those in Shan State but higher than Laukine District. The Infant mortality in Chinshwehaw Sub-Township is 20 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 23 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
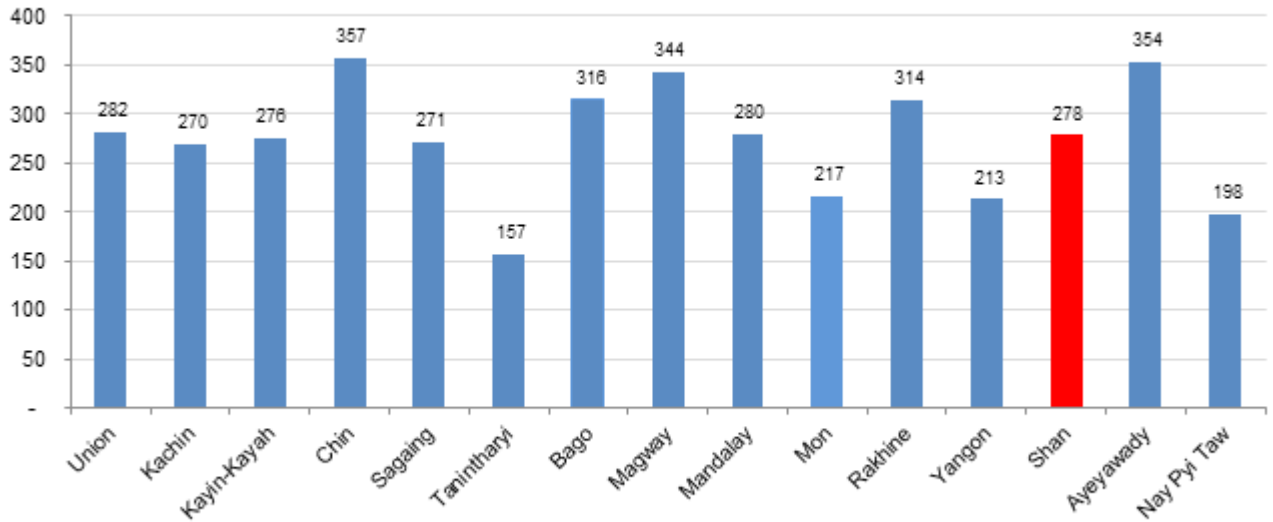
- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- 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 (Km^2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Literacy**: The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

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

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

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

(a) Walking difficulty (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);

(b) Seeing difficulty (low vision, blind);

(c) Hearing difficulty (partially or completely deaf);

(d) Mental/Intellectual difficulty (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:
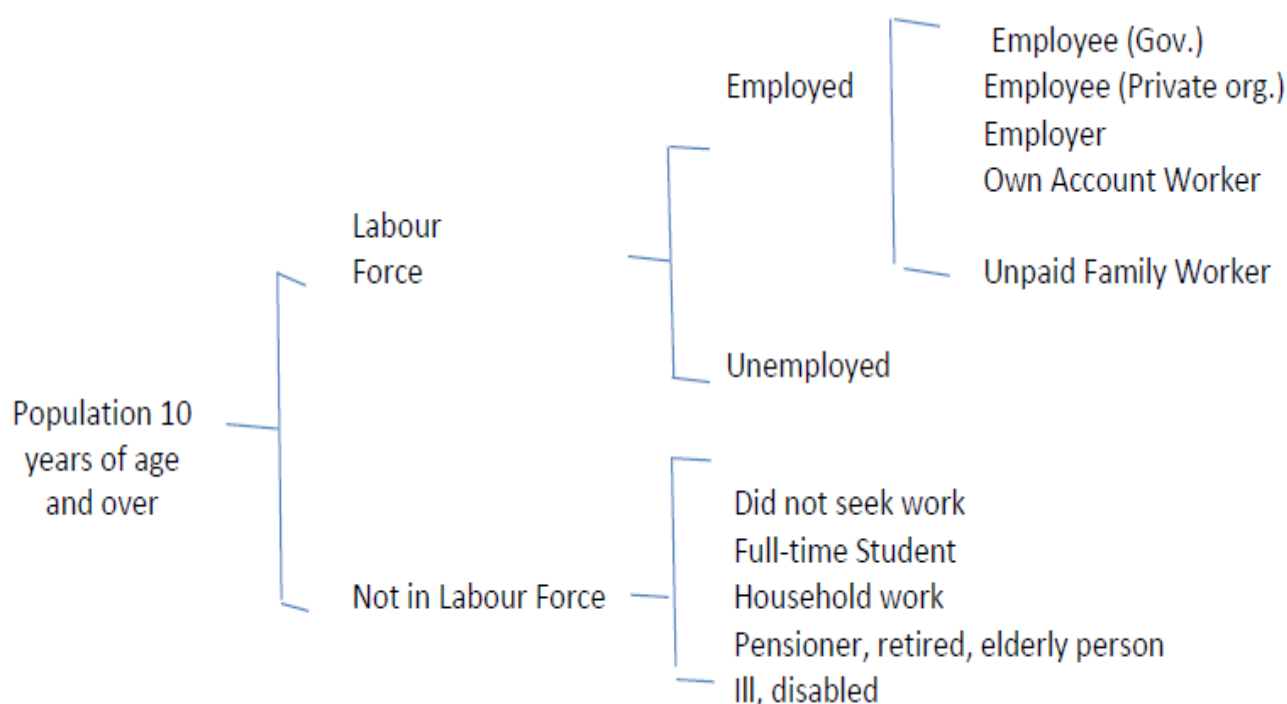
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Employee (Government): those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.

(b) Employee (Private organisation): those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.

(c) Employer: persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.

(d) Own account worker: self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees**.

(e) Unpaid family worker: persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census