

# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, HOPAN DISTRICT

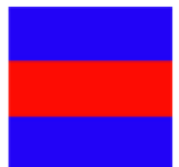
Hopan Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





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Shan State, Hopan District

## **Hopan Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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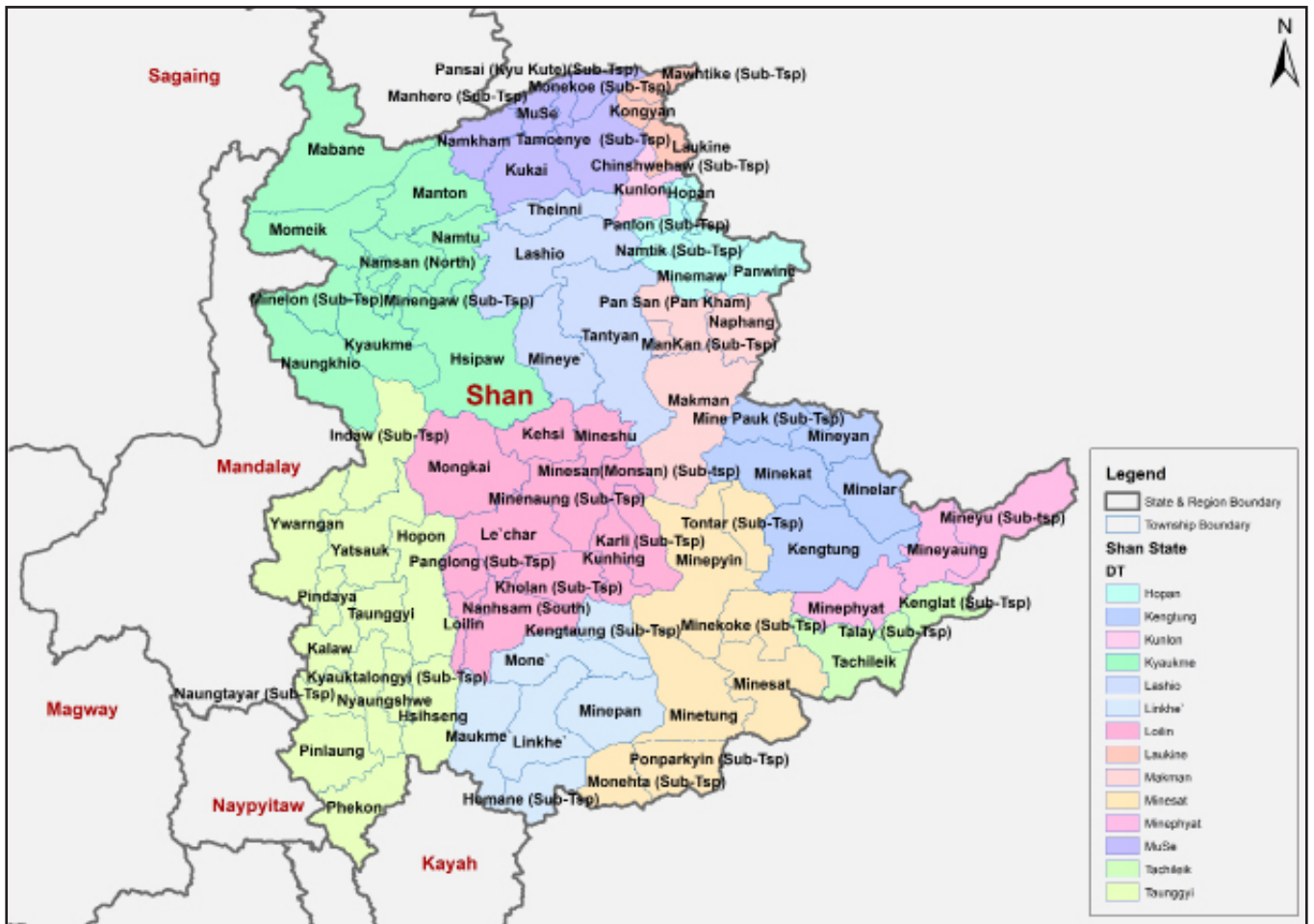
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships





## Hopan Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>54,894 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>28,269 (51.5%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>26,625 (48.5%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>942.9 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>58.2 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>22.3 years</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>10,031</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>5.3 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>35.3%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>60.4%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>65.4</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>58.3</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>7.1</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>12.2</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>106</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>38.9%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>1.6</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	11,095	26.5	
Associate Scrutiny	25	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	76	0.2	
National Registration	1,858	4.4	
Religious	86	0.2	
Temporary Registration	555	1.3	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	28,124	67.2	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	78.9%	90.1%	66.8%
Unemployment rate	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Employment to population ratio	77.4%	88.4%	65.5%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	9,218	91.9	
Renter	323	3.2	
Provided free (individually)	46	0.5	
Government quarters	290	2.9	
Private company quarters	111	1.1	
Other	43	0.4	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		13.5%
Bamboo	51.6%	19.4%	0.8%
Earth	0.7%	32.1%	
Wood	7.7%	4.9%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		79.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	38.8%	42.8%	5.6%
Other	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	1,184	11.8	
LPG	*	0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.2	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	8,630	86.0	
Charcoal	158	1.6	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	5,642	56.2
Kerosene	356	3.5
Candle	948	9.5
Battery	250	2.5
Generator (private)	*	0.1
Water mill (private)	326	3.2
Solar system/energy	2,450	24.4
Other	45	0.4
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	4,620	46.0
Tube well, borehole	140	1.4
Protected well/spring	1,743	17.4
Bottled/purifier water	387	3.9
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,890</i>	<i>68.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	525	5.2
Pool/pond/lake	604	6.0
River/stream/canal	840	8.4
Waterfall/rainwater	1,028	10.3
Other	144	1.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,141</i>	<i>31.3</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	4,865	48.5
Tube well, borehole	98	1.0
Protected well/spring	1,751	17.5
Unprotected well/spring	484	4.8
Pool/pond/lake	636	6.3
River/stream/canal	1,013	10.1
Waterfall/rainwater	1,027	10.2
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.2
Other	140	1.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	287	2.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	4,728	47.1
<b>Total Improved Sanitation</b>	<b>5,015</b>	<b>50.0</b>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,635	26.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	595	5.9
Other	89	0.9
None	1,697	16.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,280	12.8
Television	5,586	55.7
Landline phone	820	8.2
Mobile phone	4,892	48.8
Computer	246	2.5
Internet at home	229	2.3
Households with none of the items	3,413	34.0
Households with all of the items	30	0.3
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	589	5.9
Motorcycle/Moped	5,282	52.7
Bicycle	499	5.0
4-Wheel tractor	955	9.5
Canoe/Boat	23	0.2
Motor boat	*	0.2
Cart (bullock)	2,379	23.7

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Hopan 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 Hopan 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 Hopan Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	54,894 *		
Males	28,269		
Females	26,625		
Sex ratio	106 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	30.8%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	942.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	58.2 persons		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	53,501	16,090	37,411
Number of conventional households	10,031	3,378	6,653
Mean household size	5.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Hopan Township, there are slightly less females than males with 106 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (30.8%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Hopan Township is 58 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 5.3 persons living in each household in Hopan Township. This is higher than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

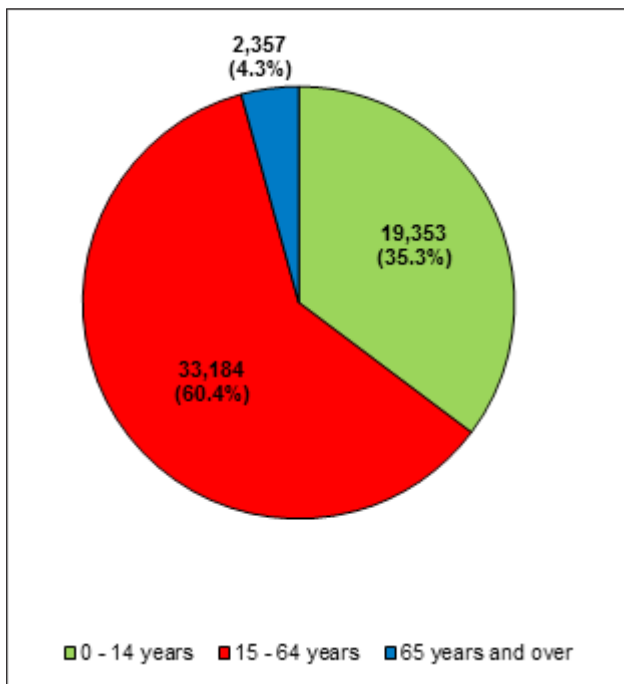
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

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

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,031</b>	<b>54,894</b>	<b>28,269</b>	<b>26,625</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>16,893</b>	<b>8,640</b>	<b>8,253</b>
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>6,653</b>	<b>38,001</b>	<b>19,629</b>	<b>18,372</b>
	<b>Hopan</b>				
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>7,809</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>3,808</b>
1	Hopang(W)	118	738	456	282
2	Kawng Hone(W)	188	786	393	393
3	Man Khun(W)	46	218	105	113
4	Zay (W)	252	1,186	564	622
5	Pang Long Lan(W)	323	1,702	829	873
6	Yone Kone(W)	239	1,246	690	556
7	Mein Pan(W)	125	611	312	299
8	Nam Hlan(W)	37	152	75	77
9	Man Mai (W)	90	403	194	209
10	Mong Pan (Lwe La)(W)	168	767	383	384
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>4,634</b>	<b>27,199</b>	<b>14,125</b>	<b>13,074</b>
	<b>Namtik</b>				
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>9,084</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>4,445</b>
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>10,802</b>	<b>5,504</b>	<b>5,298</b>

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Hopan Township**

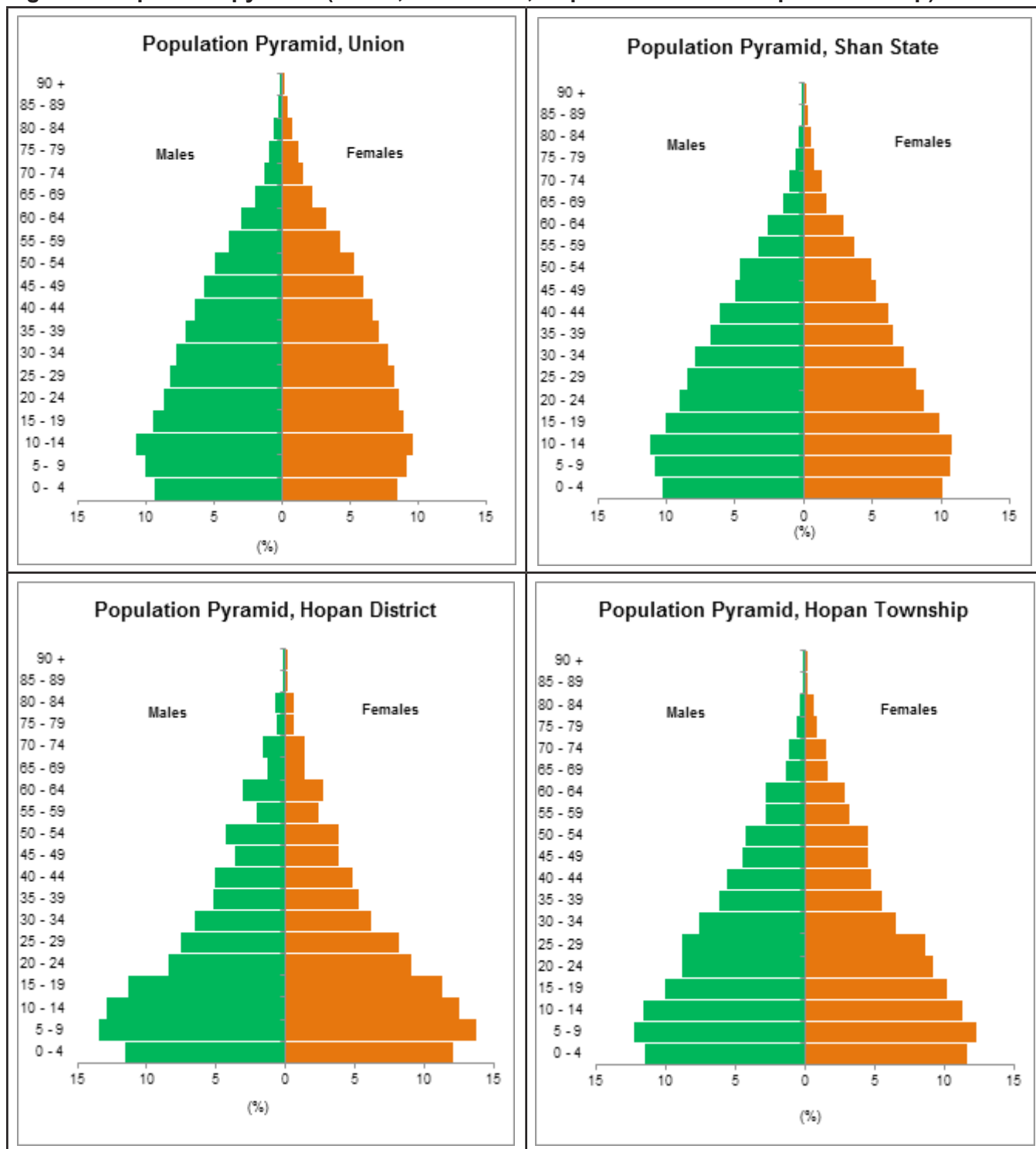


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Hopan Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,894</b>	<b>28,269</b>	<b>26,625</b>
0 - 4	6,327	3,238	3,089
5 - 9	6,720	3,453	3,267
10 - 14	6,306	3,283	3,023
15 - 19	5,554	2,840	2,714
20 - 24	4,943	2,498	2,445
25 - 29	4,764	2,473	2,291
30 - 34	3,862	2,136	1,726
35 - 39	3,222	1,744	1,478
40 - 44	2,834	1,559	1,275
45 - 49	2,457	1,250	1,207
50 - 54	2,396	1,198	1,198
55 - 59	1,618	778	840
60 - 64	1,534	780	754
65 - 69	820	395	425
70 - 74	700	305	395
75 - 79	369	150	219
80 - 84	262	97	165
85 - 89	112	51	61
90 +	94	41	53

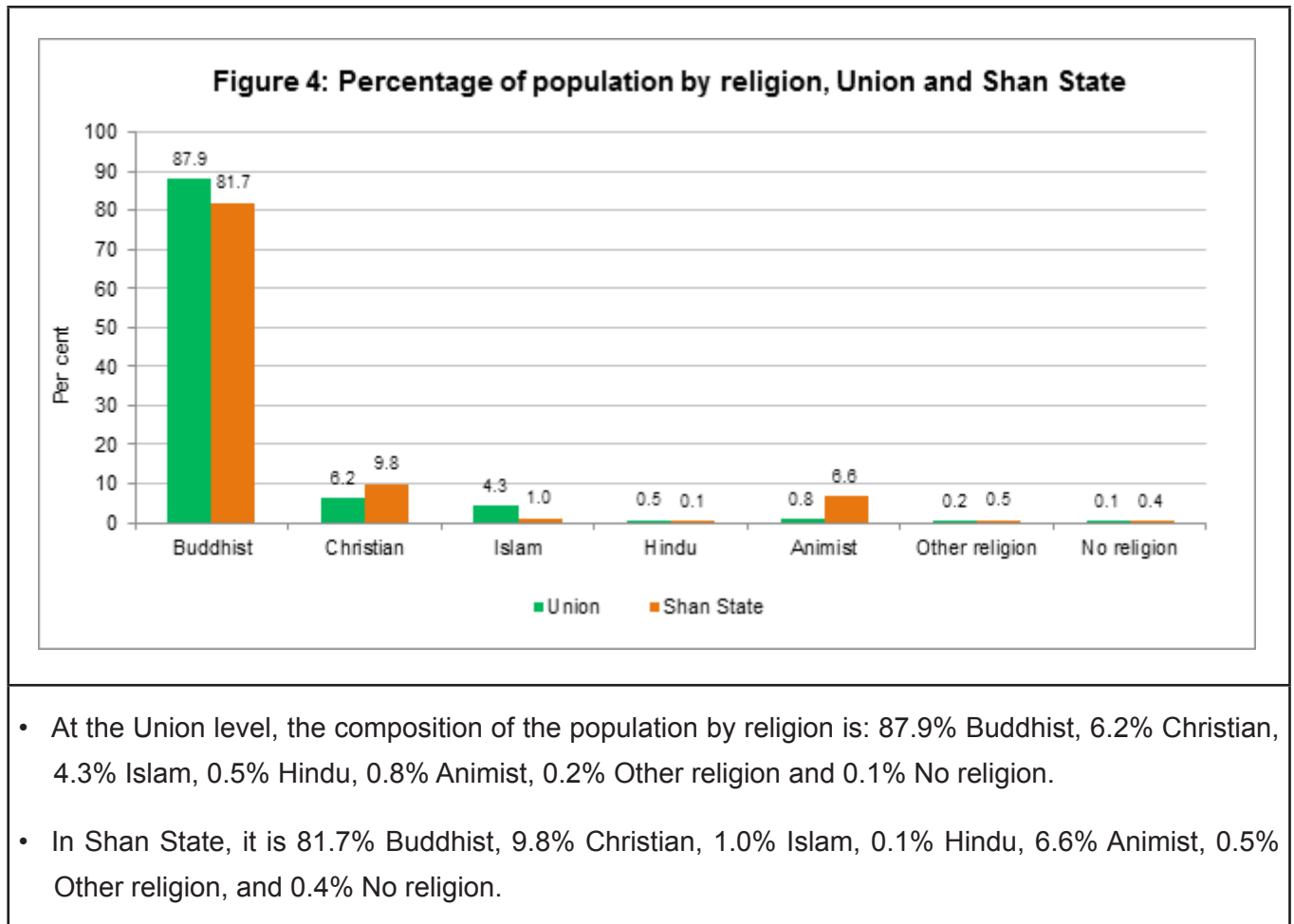
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Hopan Township is 60.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions 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 Hopan Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Hopan Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Hopan Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups from 0-4 to 45-49 and 60-64.

## (B) Religion

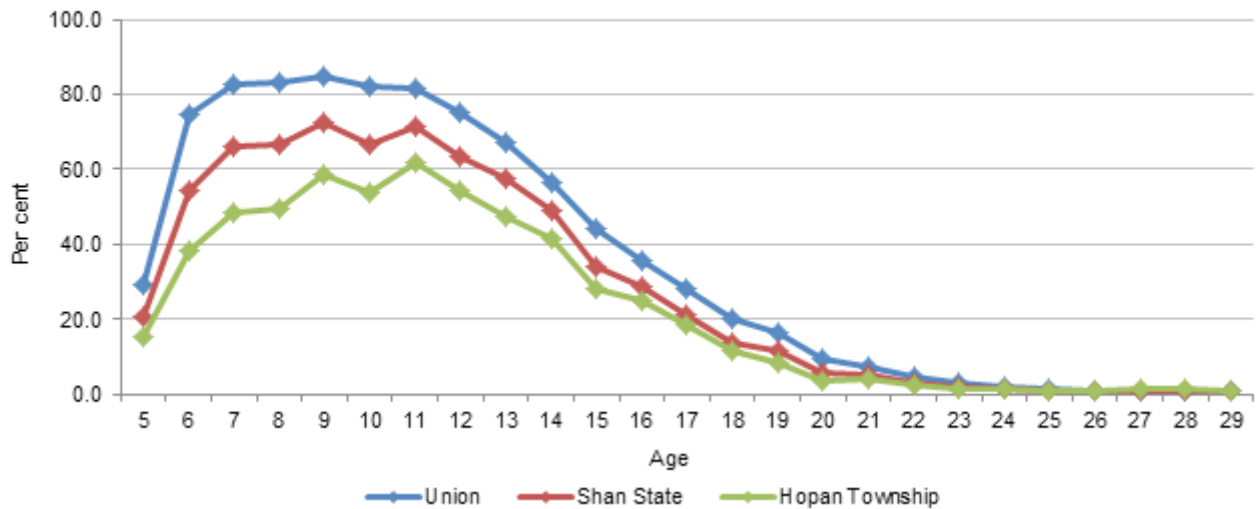


## (C) Education

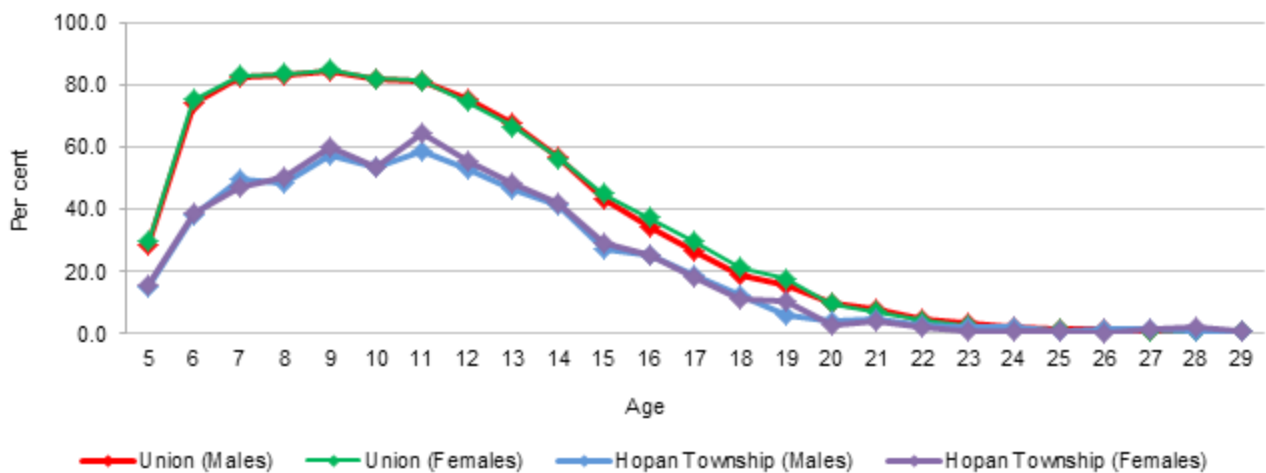
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,402	711	691	217	107	110
6	1,366	697	669	525	266	259
7	1,283	655	628	622	324	298
8	1,364	678	686	677	330	347
9	1,142	570	572	672	327	345
10	1,481	751	730	794	405	389
11	874	451	423	539	266	273
12	1,290	641	649	700	338	362
13	1,362	686	676	648	319	329
14	998	501	497	415	206	209
15	1,261	650	611	356	177	179
16	1,018	500	518	257	125	132
17	965	474	491	178	89	89
18	1,305	646	659	153	80	73
19	818	419	399	69	26	43
20	1,491	738	753	53	30	23
21	725	341	384	31	16	15
22	852	423	429	21	12	9
23	872	420	452	14	10	4
24	788	379	409	12	8	4
25	1,496	756	740	13	5	8
26	777	404	373	6	5	1
27	796	414	382	12	5	7
28	897	438	459	13	4	9
29	642	324	318	6	3	3

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

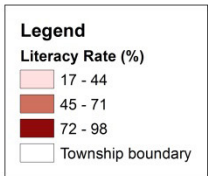
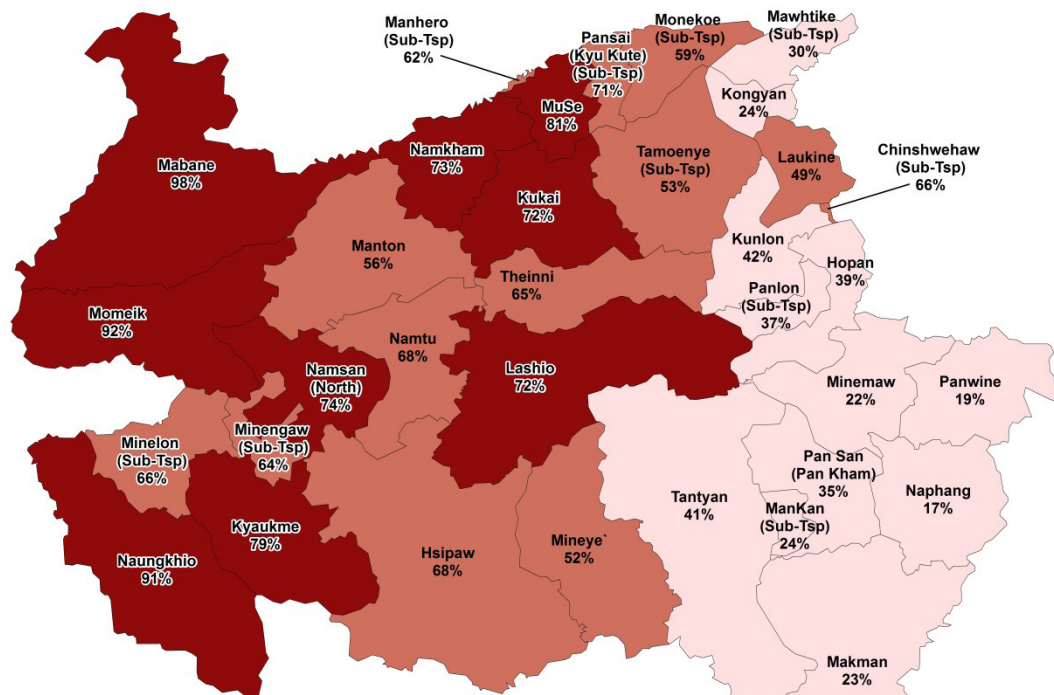


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Hopan Township**



- School attendance in Hopan Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Hopan Township is lower than that of the Union starting from school going age.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Hopan District	: 25.2%
Hopan Township	: 38.9%



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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	10,095	55.3
Males	4,990	57.6
Females	5,105	53.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Hopan Township is 38.9 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 34.4 per cent and for the males it is 43.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 55.3 per cent with 53.1 per cent for females and 57.6 per cent for males.

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

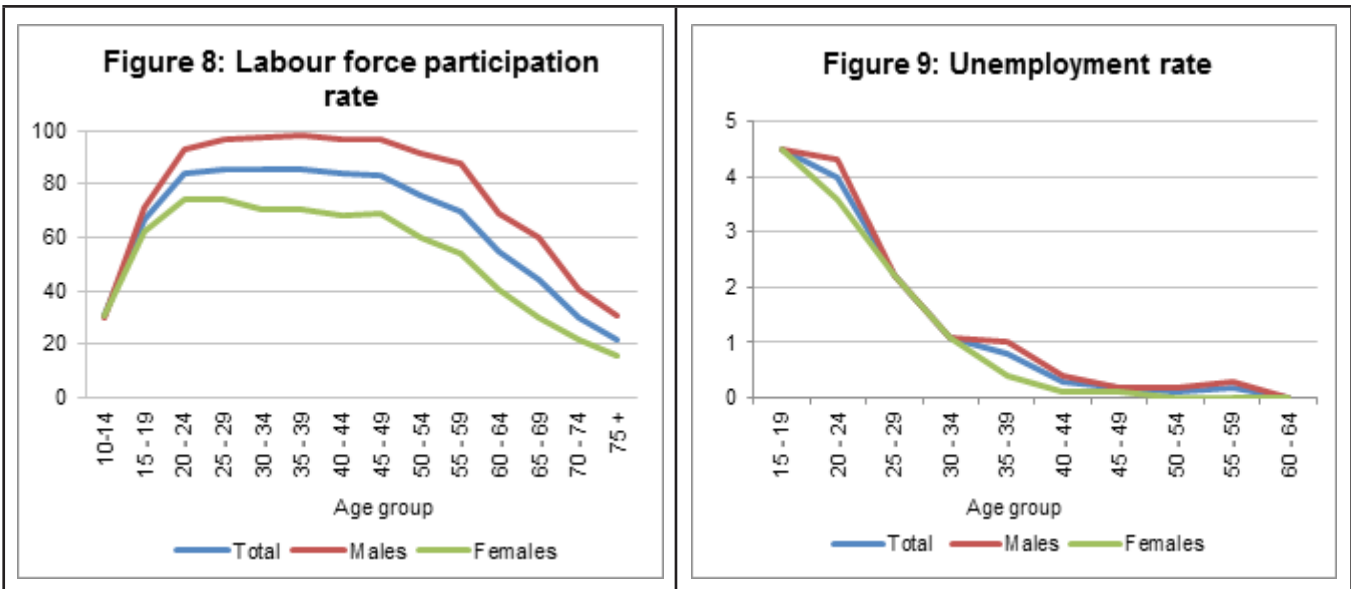
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	25,044	17,279	69.0	2,430	1,250	2,506	853	31	503	28	17	147
Urban	8,269	3,963	47.9	1,035	753	1,468	593	25	405	12	12	3
Rural	16,775	13,316	79.4	1,395	497	1,038	260	6	98	16	5	144
Males	12,957	8,232	63.5	1,492	716	1,585	476	19	283	23	9	122
Females	12,087	9,047	74.8	938	534	921	377	12	220	5	8	25

- Sixty nine per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 79.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 63.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 74.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 5.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.0 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			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	30.4	30.2	30.6	3.3	3.6	3.0
15 - 19	66.9	71.1	62.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
20 - 24	83.7	92.9	74.3	4.0	4.3	3.6
25 - 29	85.7	96.5	74.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
30 - 34	85.5	97.5	70.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
35 - 39	85.4	98.0	70.4	0.8	1.0	0.4
40 - 44	83.7	96.8	67.8	0.3	0.4	0.1
45 - 49	83.2	97.0	68.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
50 - 54	75.7	91.5	59.8	0.1	0.2	-
55 - 59	69.8	87.3	53.6	0.2	0.3	-
60 - 64	55.0	69.2	40.2	-	-	-
65 - 69	44.5	60.0	30.1	-	-	-
70 - 74	29.7	40.3	21.5	0.5	-	1.2
75 +	21.6	30.7	15.5	0.6	-	1.3
15 - 24	74.8	81.3	68.1	4.2	4.4	4.0
15 - 64	78.9	90.1	66.8	1.9	1.9	1.9



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Hopan Township is 78.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 66.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.1 per cent.
- In Hopan Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 30.4 per cent with 30.2 per cent for males and 30.6 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Hopan Township is 1.9 per cent with the same rates for both males and females.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 4.0 per cent.

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

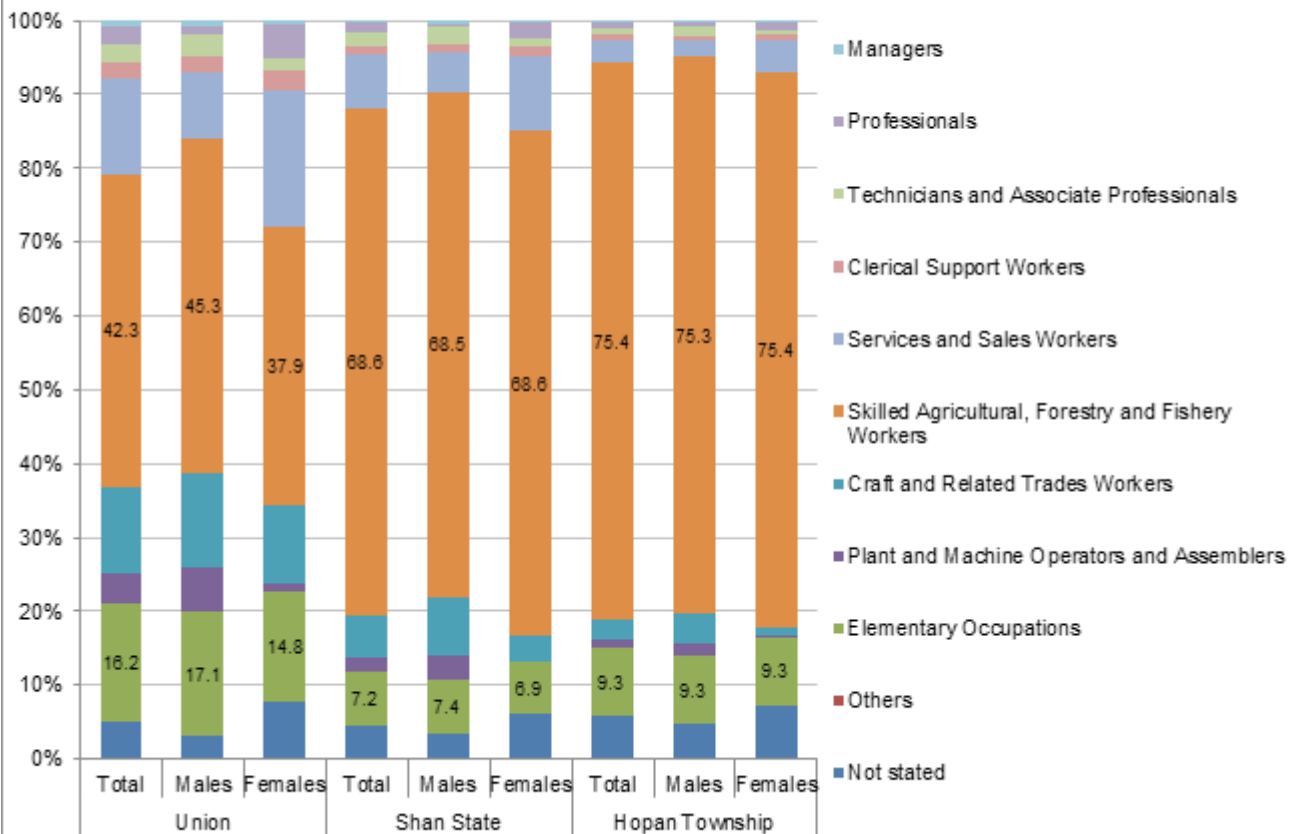
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	12,987	1.6	36.8	32.4	17.6	1.7	9.9
Males	4,568	2.7	53.4	5.9	19.1	2.6	16.4
Females	8,419	1.0	27.8	46.8	16.8	1.3	6.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 53.4 per cent of males are full time students while 46.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,972</b>	<b>14,619</b>	<b>10,353</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	51	35	16	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professionals	210	79	131	0.8	0.5	1.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	237	192	45	0.9	1.3	0.4
Clerical Support Workers	168	96	72	0.7	0.7	0.7
Services and Sales Workers	780	324	456	3.1	2.2	4.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	18,818	11,014	7,804	75.4	75.3	75.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	692	585	107	2.8	4.0	1.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	258	248	10	1.0	1.7	0.1
Elementary Occupations	2,322	1,360	962	9.3	9.3	9.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,436	686	750	5.8	4.7	7.2

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



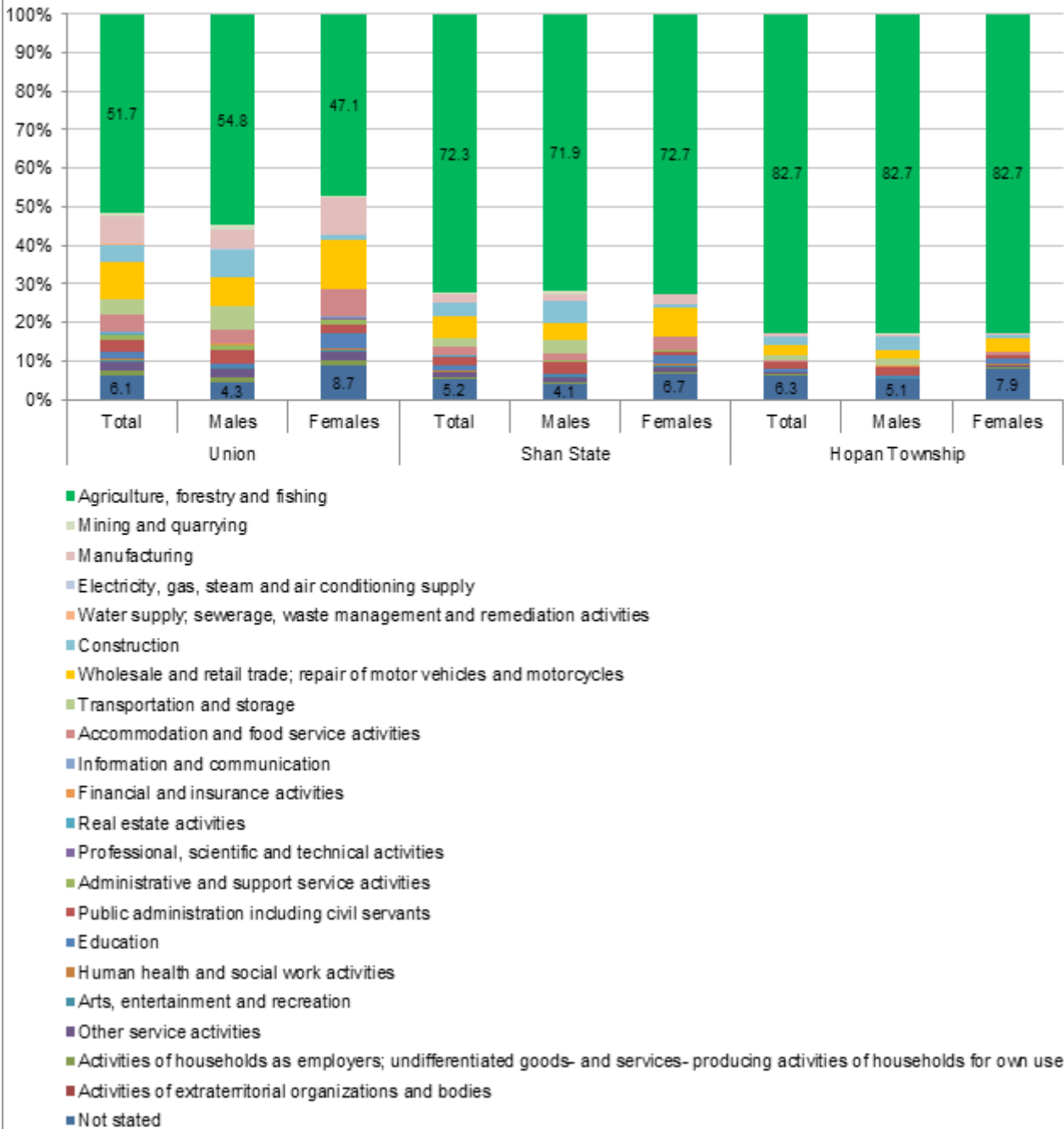
- In Hopan Township, 75.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 9.3 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 75.3 per cent of males and 75.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.2 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,972</b>	<b>14,619</b>	<b>10,353</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20,655	12,093	8,562	82.7	82.7	82.7
Mining and quarrying	77	71	6	0.3	0.5	0.1
Manufacturing	142	78	64	0.6	0.5	0.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9	9	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4	2	2	*	*	*
Construction	608	528	80	2.4	3.6	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	645	287	358	2.6	2.0	3.5
Transportation and storage	245	239	6	1.0	1.6	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	132	44	88	0.5	0.3	0.8
Information and communication	16	7	9	0.1	*	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	4	3	1	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	11	10	1	*	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	27	22	5	0.1	0.2	*
Public administration including civil servants	393	327	66	1.6	2.2	0.6
Education	211	70	141	0.8	0.5	1.4
Human health and social work activities	62	20	42	0.2	0.1	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7	4	3	*	*	*
Other service activities	73	42	31	0.3	0.3	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	81	13	68	0.3	0.1	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,570	750	820	6.3	5.1	7.9

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



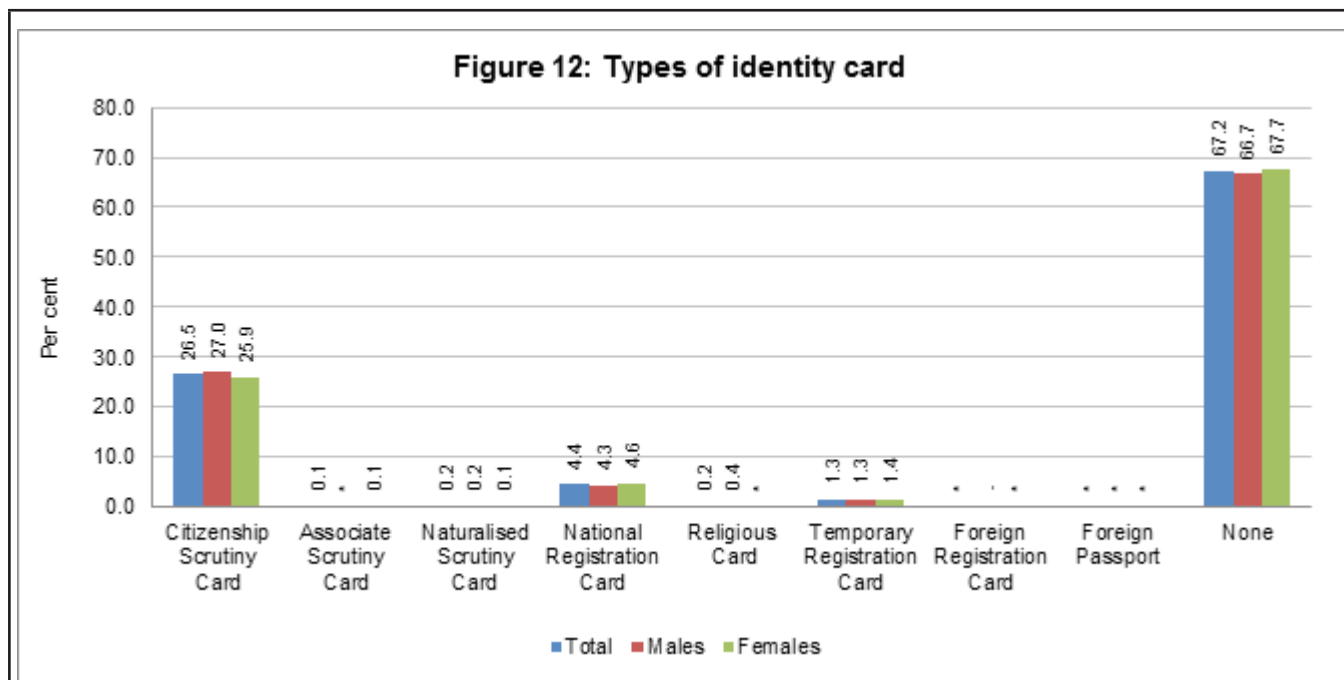
- In Hopan Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 82.7 per cent.
- There are 82.7 per cent each of males and females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent 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	11,095	25	76	1,858	86	555	*	*	28,124
Urban	5,418	2	15	1,112	27	114	-	*	6,693
Rural	5,677	23	61	746	59	441	*	*	21,431
Males	5,836	10	50	918	76	272	*	*	14,402
Females	5,259	15	26	940	10	283	*	*	13,722

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Hopan Township, 26.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 67.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 66.7 per cent of males and 67.7 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>54,894</b>	<b>53,205</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>893</b>
0 - 4	6,327	6,265	62	1.0	9	7	49	47
5 - 9	6,720	6,689	31	0.5	10	13	17	13
10 - 14	6,306	6,268	38	0.6	8	6	18	17
15 - 19	5,554	5,509	45	0.8	9	11	18	15
20 - 24	4,943	4,897	46	0.9	9	12	27	14
25 - 29	4,764	4,716	48	1.0	7	15	19	20
30 - 34	3,862	3,805	57	1.5	10	17	20	25
35 - 39	3,222	3,158	64	2.0	17	18	15	32
40 - 44	2,834	2,749	85	3.0	26	16	23	44
45 - 49	2,457	2,343	114	4.6	47	26	27	60
50 - 54	2,396	2,232	164	6.8	79	50	37	89
55 - 59	1,618	1,465	153	9.5	69	39	39	73
60 - 64	1,534	1,332	202	13.2	95	86	66	108
65 - 69	820	668	152	18.5	81	61	52	78
70 - 74	700	550	150	21.4	91	69	68	86
75 - 79	369	263	106	28.7	56	54	54	63
80 - 84	262	162	100	38.2	64	66	58	59
85 - 89	112	75	37	33.0	28	35	23	25
90 +	94	59	35	37.2	25	27	22	25

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Males</b>	<b>28,269</b>	<b>27,415</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>418</b>
0 - 4	3,238	3,201	37	1.1	7	6	30	27
5 - 9	3,453	3,438	15	0.4	4	3	9	4
10 - 14	3,283	3,267	16	0.5	2	3	10	9
15 - 19	2,840	2,813	27	1.0	4	7	13	8
20 - 24	2,498	2,468	30	1.2	5	7	18	8
25 - 29	2,473	2,443	30	1.2	3	11	11	13
30 - 34	2,136	2,097	39	1.8	7	12	17	15
35 - 39	1,744	1,705	39	2.2	10	9	11	20
40 - 44	1,559	1,508	51	3.3	14	12	12	27
45 - 49	1,250	1,189	61	4.9	21	20	17	28
50 - 54	1,198	1,116	82	6.8	43	27	21	39
55 - 59	778	704	74	9.5	35	19	18	33
60 - 64	780	679	101	12.9	46	38	34	53
65 - 69	395	333	62	15.7	30	28	16	25
70 - 74	305	229	76	24.9	48	38	30	40
75 - 79	150	105	45	30.0	21	19	21	26
80 - 84	97	60	37	38.1	26	24	18	21
85 - 89	51	33	18	35.3	16	18	12	13
90 +	41	27	14	34.1	11	13	6	9

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Females</b>	<b>26,625</b>	<b>25,790</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>475</b>
0 - 4	3,089	3,064	25	0.8	2	1	19	20
5 - 9	3,267	3,251	16	0.5	6	10	8	9
10 - 14	3,023	3,001	22	0.7	6	3	8	8
15 - 19	2,714	2,696	18	0.7	5	4	5	7
20 - 24	2,445	2,429	16	0.7	4	5	9	6
25 - 29	2,291	2,273	18	0.8	4	4	8	7
30 - 34	1,726	1,708	18	1.0	3	5	3	10
35 - 39	1,478	1,453	25	1.7	7	9	4	12
40 - 44	1,275	1,241	34	2.7	12	4	11	17
45 - 49	1,207	1,154	53	4.4	26	6	10	32
50 - 54	1,198	1,116	82	6.8	36	23	16	50
55 - 59	840	761	79	9.4	34	20	21	40
60 - 64	754	653	101	13.4	49	48	32	55
65 - 69	425	335	90	21.2	51	33	36	53
70 - 74	395	321	74	18.7	43	31	38	46
75 - 79	219	158	61	27.9	35	35	33	37
80 - 84	165	102	63	38.2	38	42	40	38
85 - 89	61	42	19	31.1	12	17	11	12
90 +	53	32	21	39.6	14	14	16	16

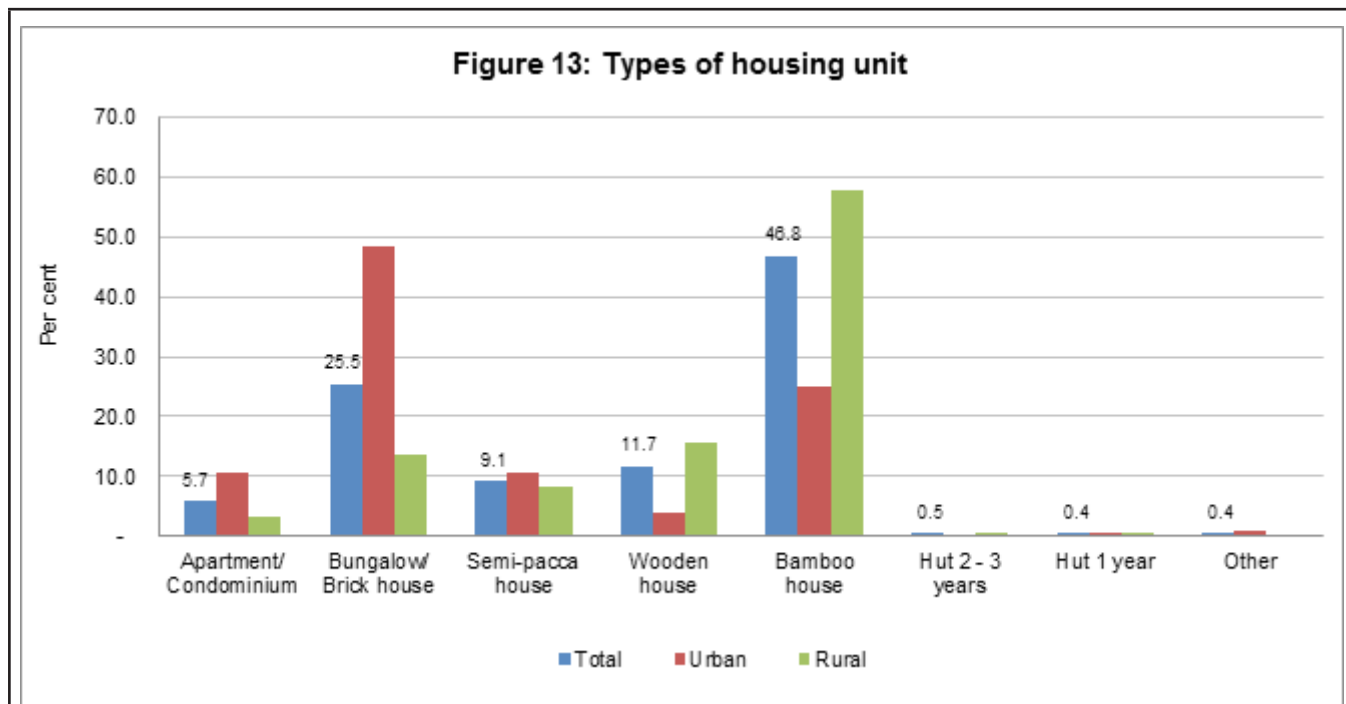
- Three in every 100 persons in Hopan Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 75.
- Difficulties with remembering are the highest among all forms 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

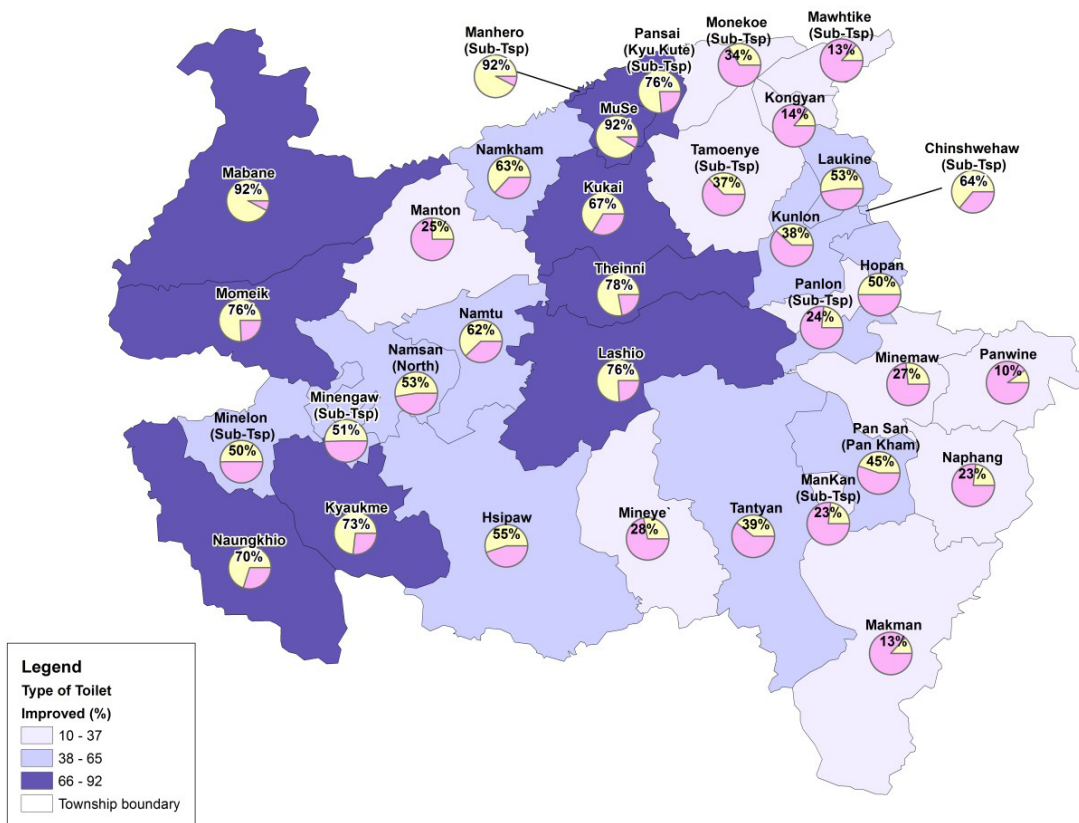
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	10,031	5.7	25.5	9.1	11.7	46.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
Urban	3,378	10.6	48.5	10.6	3.8	25.1	0.2	0.4	0.7
Rural	6,653	3.3	13.8	8.3	15.7	57.7	0.6	0.4	0.2



- The majority of the households in Hopan Township are living in bamboo houses (46.8%) followed by households in bungalow/brick houses (25.5%).
- Some 48.5 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 57.7 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%
Hopan Township	: 50.0%

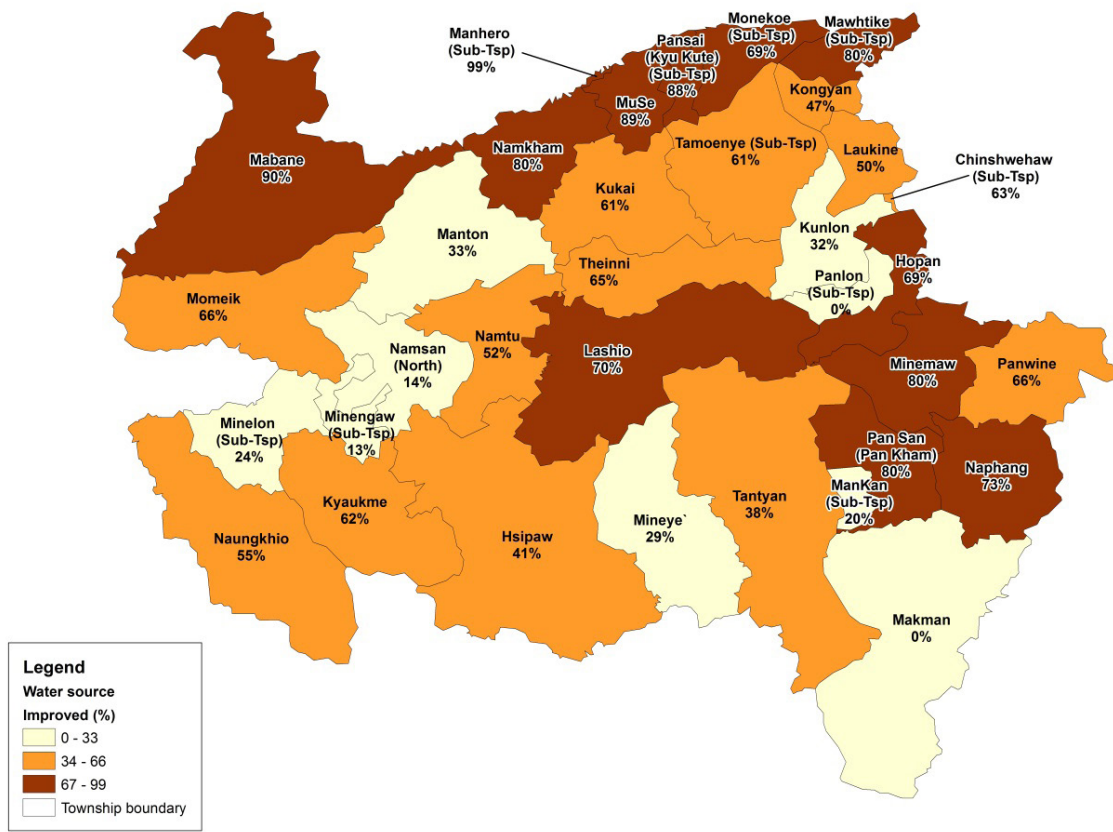
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.9	3.1	2.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		47.1	75.5	32.8
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>50.0</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>35.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		26.3	17.7	30.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		5.9	1.2	8.3
Other		0.9	0.7	1.0
None		16.9	1.8	24.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>10,031</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>6,653</b>

- Some 50.0 per cent of the households in Hopan Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (47.1%)).
- 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 16.9 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 Hopan Township, 24.6 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

## Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Hopan District	: 68.7%
Hopan Township	: 68.7%

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

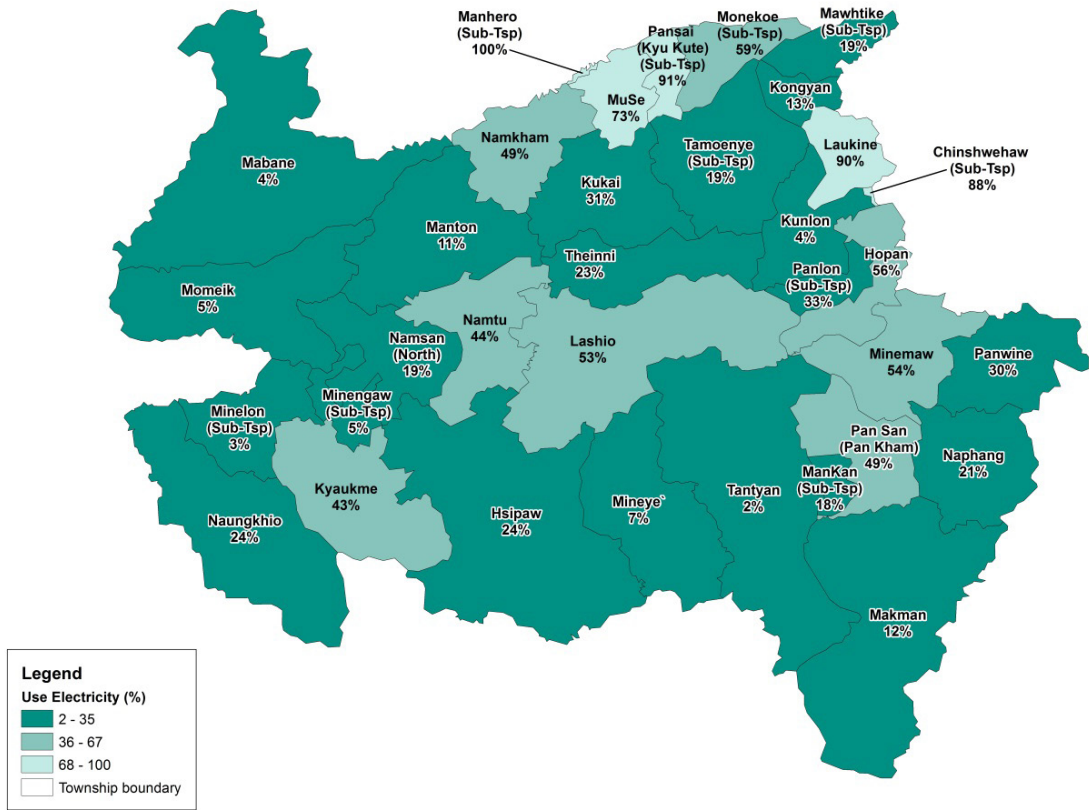
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		46.0	43.9	47.2
Tube well, borehole		1.4	3.6	0.3
Protected well/ Spring		17.4	29.9	11.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier		3.9	11.1	0.2
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>68.7</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>58.7</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		5.2	1.9	6.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		6.0	2.5	7.8
River/stream/ canal		8.4	3.3	10.9
Waterfall/ Rain water		10.3	1.6	14.6
Other		1.4	2.2	1.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>31.3</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>41.3</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>10,031</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>6,653</b>

- In Hopan Township, 68.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- The proportion of households using improved sources for drinking water in Hopan Township belongs to the highest group but it is slightly lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 46.0 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 17.4 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 31.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 41.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.



# Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Hopan District	: 44.6%
Hopan Township	: 56.2%

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

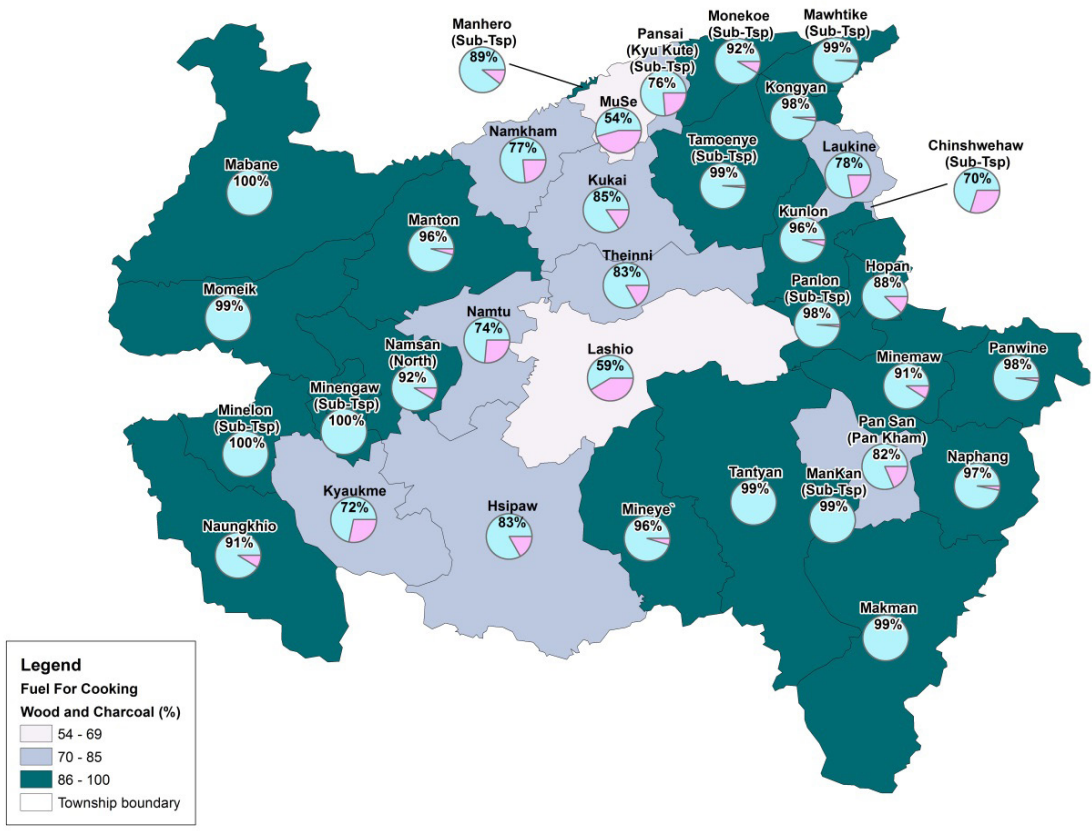
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		56.2	92.3	37.9
Kerosene		3.5	*	5.3
Candle		9.5	1.8	13.3
Battery		2.5	0.3	3.6
Generator (private)		0.1	*	0.2
Water mill (private)		3.2	3.6	3.1
Solar system/energy		24.4	1.7	35.9
Other		0.4	0.2	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>10,031</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>6,653</b>

- In Hopan Township, 56.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 37.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Hopan District	: 92.9%
Hopan Township	: 87.6%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		11.8	30.5	2.3
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle		0.2	-	0.2
Battery		0.1	0.2	0.1
Generator (private)		86.0	65.1	96.7
Water mill (private)		1.6	3.7	0.5
Solar system/energy		0.1	0.3	*
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>10,031</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>6,653</b>

- In Hopan Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 86.0 per cent using firewood and 1.6 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 11.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 96.7 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 0.5 per cent use charcoal.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	10,031	12.8	55.7	8.2	48.8	2.5	2.3	34.0	0.3
Urban	3,378	15.6	81.8	7.7	71.0	5.8	4.1	9.9	0.6
Rural	6,653	11.3	42.4	8.4	37.5	0.7	1.4	46.3	0.2

- Some 55.7 per cent of the households in Hopan Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 81.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 42.4 per cent.

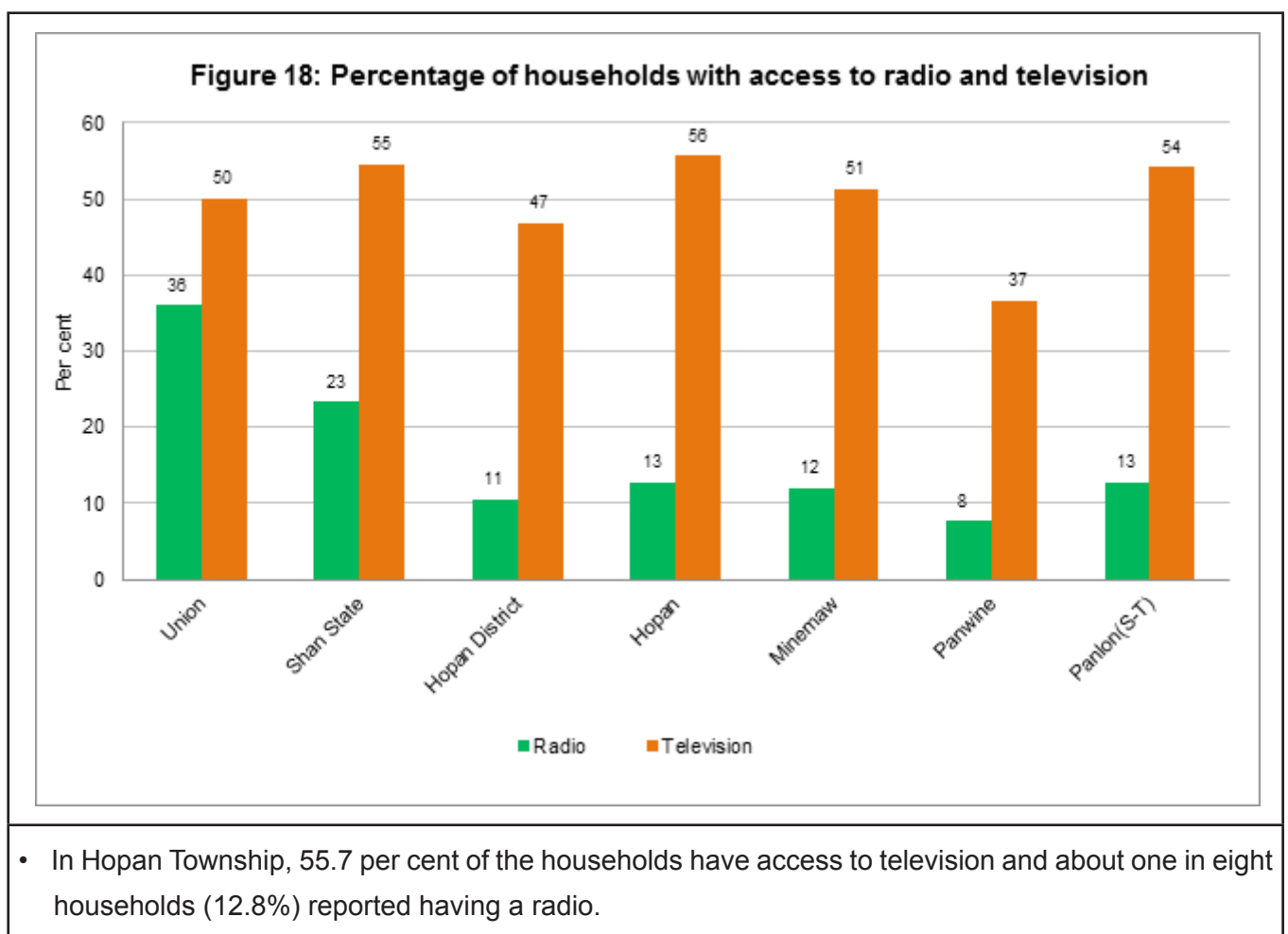
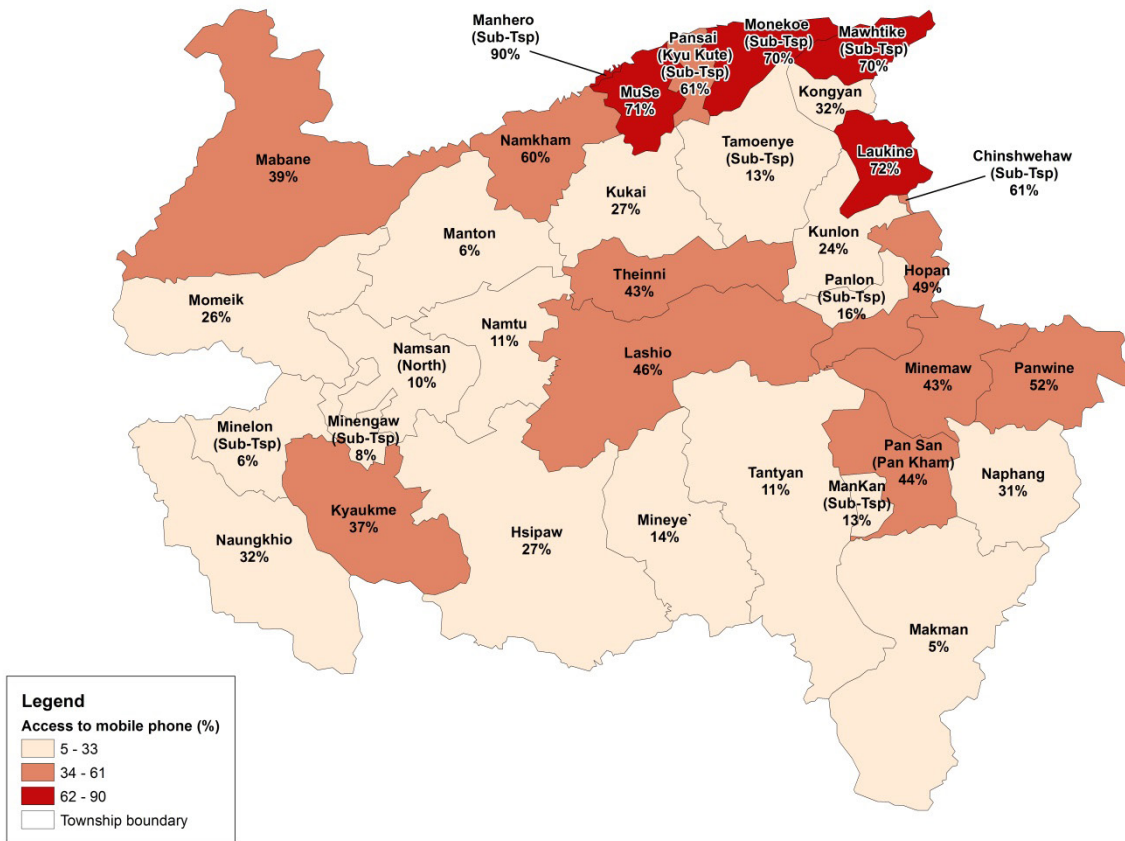


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Hopan District	: 47.0%
Hopan Township	: 48.8%

- Only 48.8 per cent of the households in Hopan Township reported having mobile phones. Some 34.4 per cent of the households in Shan State have access to mobile phones.

## 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
Hopan Township	10,031	589	5,282	499	955	23	18	2,379
Urban	3,378	358	2,216	232	360	4	2	284
Rural	6,653	231	3,066	267	595	19	16	2,095

- In Hopan Township, 52.7 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 23.7 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- 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

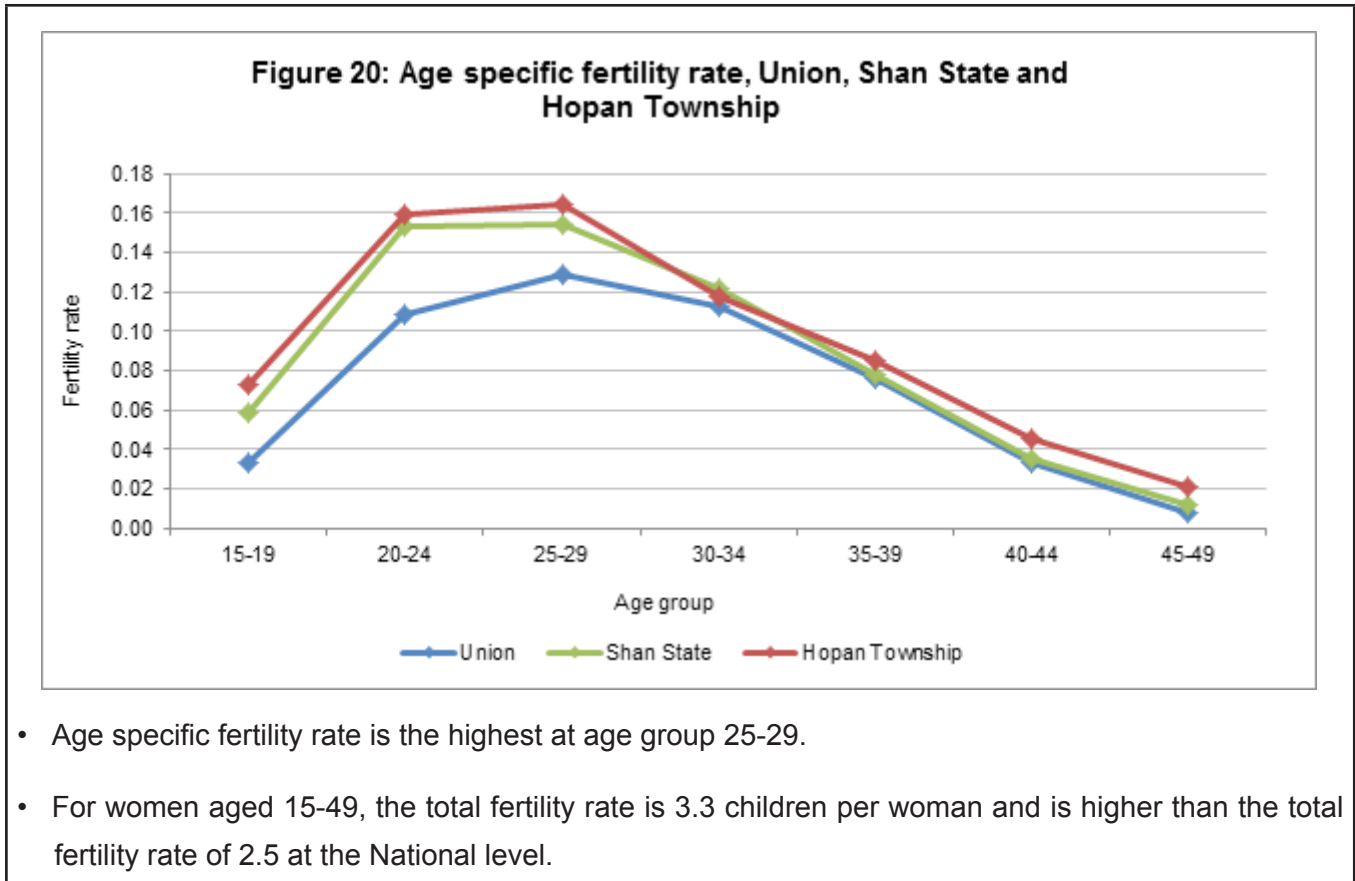
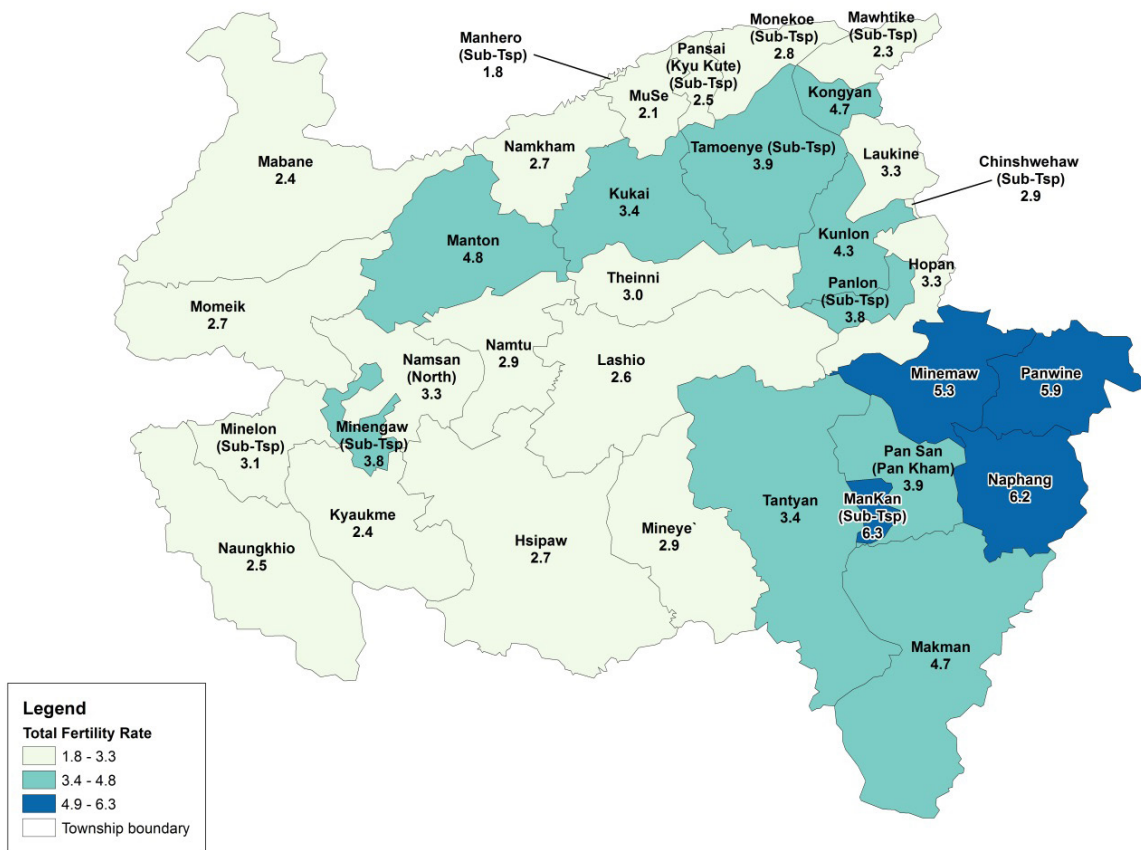


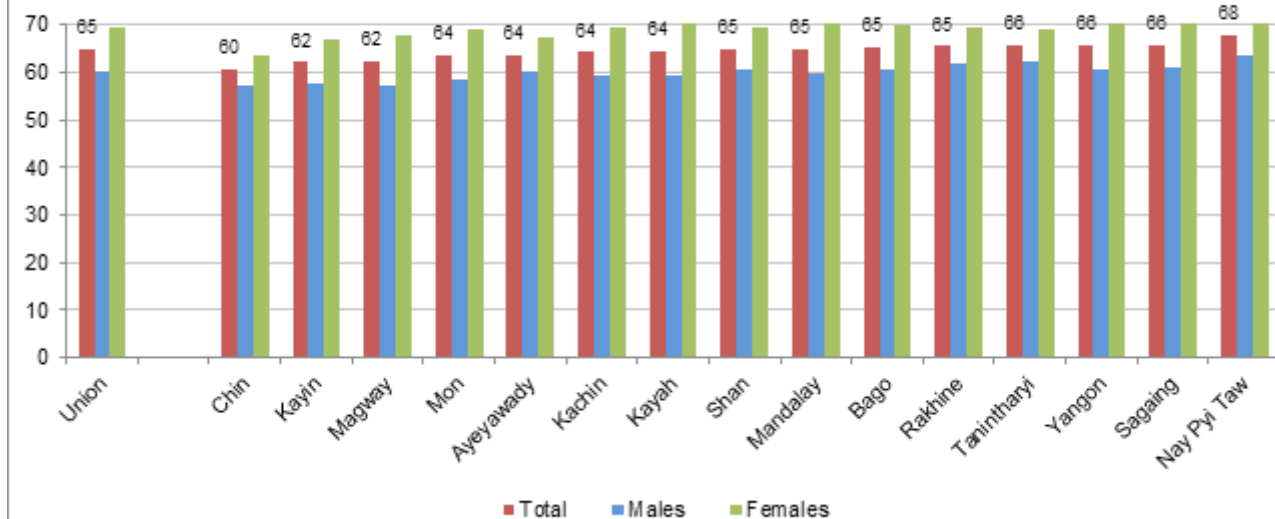


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Hopan District	: 4.9
Hopan Township	: 3.3

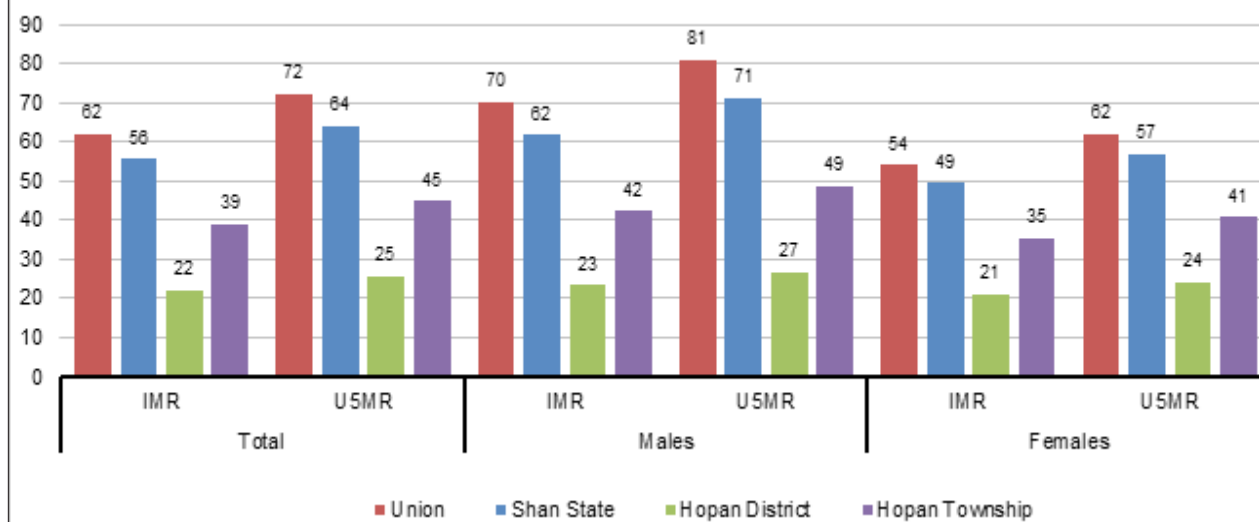
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

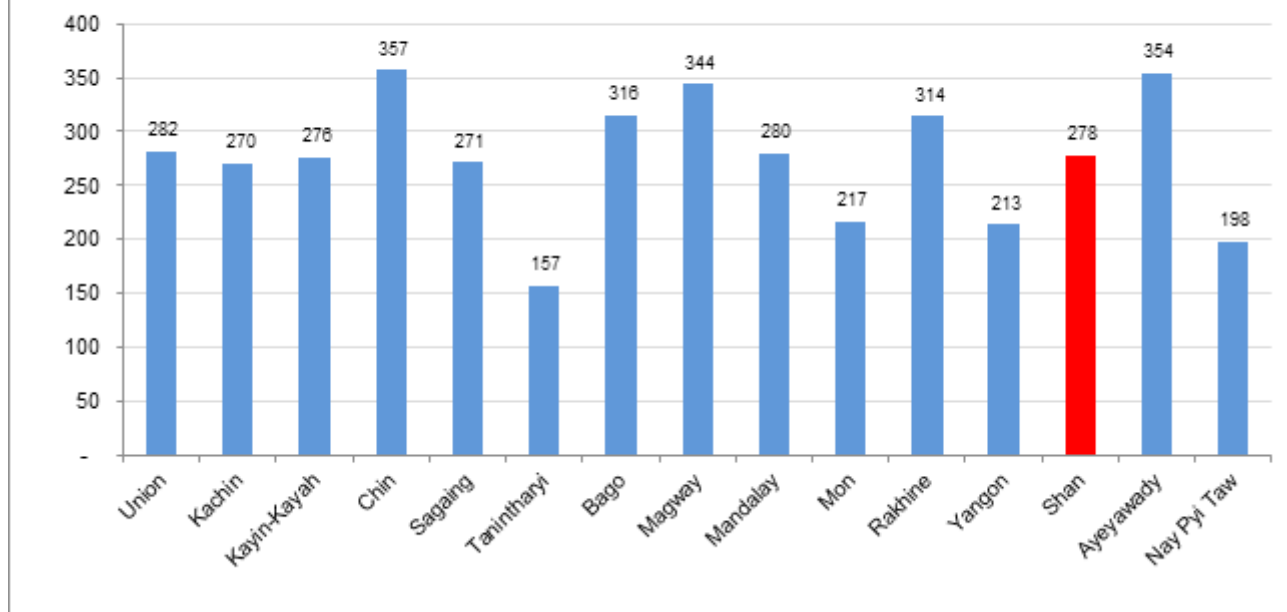
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hopan District are considerably 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 Hopan Township are lower than those in Shan State but are higher than Hopan District. The Infant mortality in Hopan Township is 39 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 45 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.

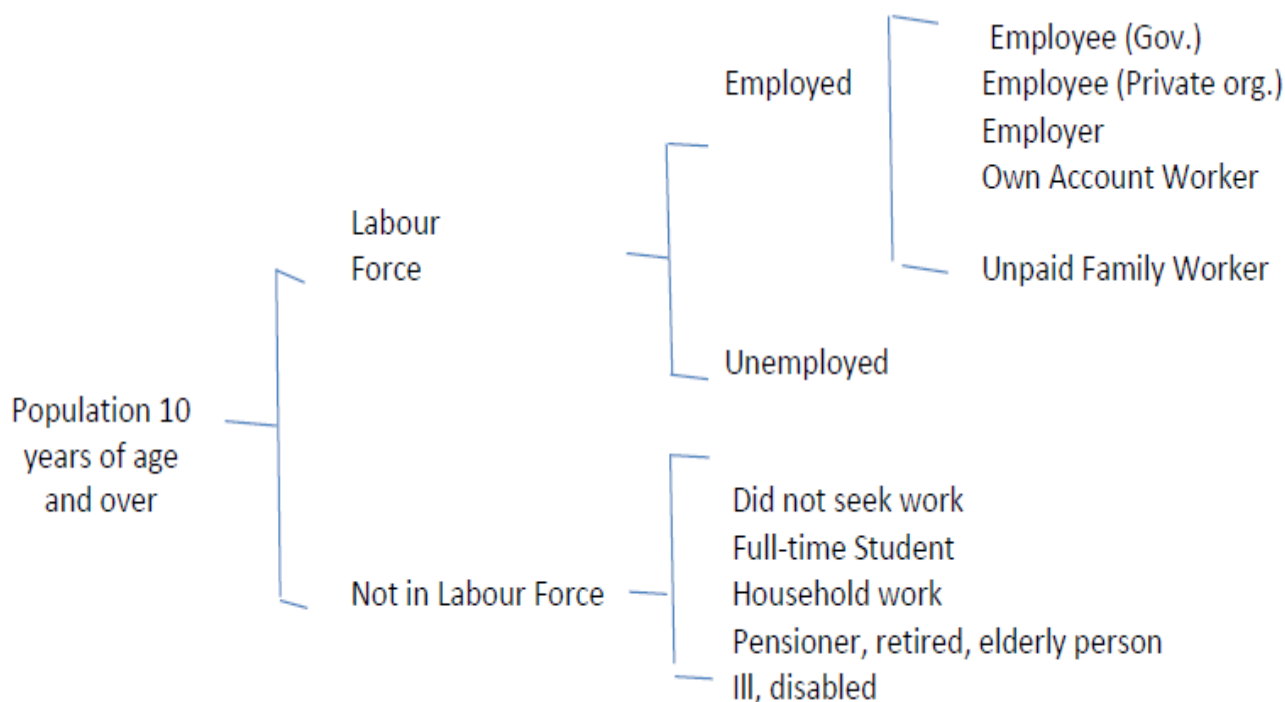
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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>

