

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, TAUNGGYI DISTRICT

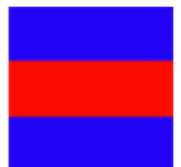
Hopon Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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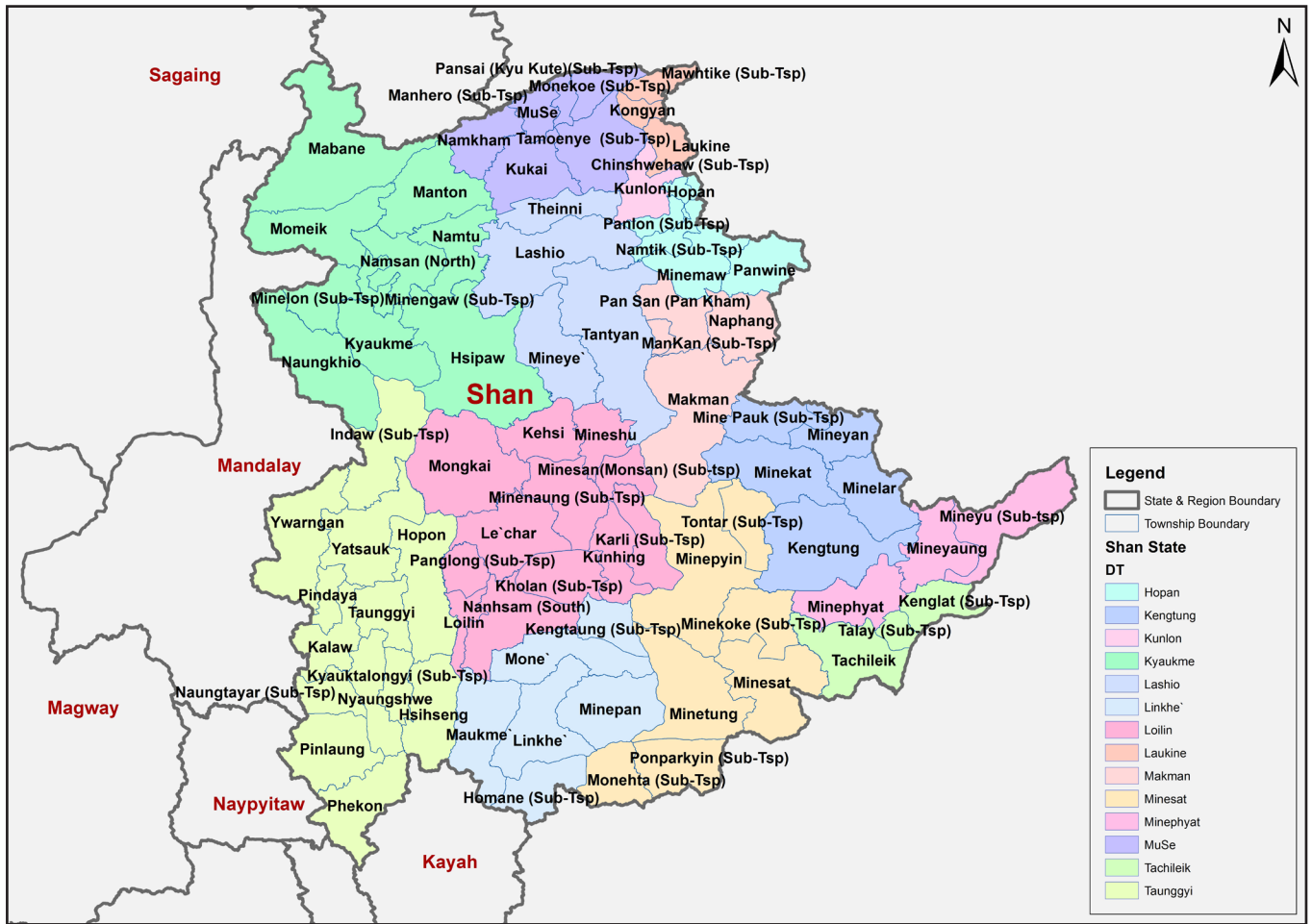
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Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Hopon Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	112,348 ²	
Population males	55,535 (49.4%)	
Population females	56,813 (50.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	20.3%	
Area (Km²)	3,161.2 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	35.5 persons	
Median age	23.0 years	
Number of wards	6	
Number of village tracts	22	
Number of private households	24,728	
Percentage of female headed households	20.7%	
Mean household size	4.3 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	33.0%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.4%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	57.3	
Child dependency ratio	51.9	
Old dependency ratio	5.4	
Ageing index	10.4	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	98	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	74.1%	
Male	84.1%	
Female	65.3%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,582	3.2
Walking	1,299	1.2
Seeing	1,693	1.5
Hearing	1,380	1.2
Remembering	1,287	1.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	64,288	73.0	
Associate Scrutiny	75	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	129	0.1	
National Registration	318	0.4	
Religious	393	0.4	
Temporary Registration	53	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	22,787	25.9	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	84.4%	91.7%	77.2%
Unemployment rate	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Employment to population ratio	83.8%	91.0%	76.7%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	23,176	93.7	
Renter	456	1.8	
Provided free (individually)	423	1.7	
Government quarters	544	2.2	
Private company quarters	108	0.4	
Other	21	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		12.4%
Bamboo	59.6%	58.8%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	18.3%	29.7%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		86.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	21.2%	10.5%	0.3%
Other	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	882	3.6	
LPG	27	0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	27	0.1	
Firewood	23,173	93.7	
Charcoal	585	2.4	
Coal	21	0.1	
Other	*	< 0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	3,786	15.3
Kerosene	699	2.8
Candle	4,498	18.2
Battery	1,322	5.3
Generator (private)	157	0.6
Water mill (private)	3,177	12.8
Solar system/energy	10,826	43.8
Other	263	1.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	4,731	19.2
Tube well, borehole	289	1.2
Protected well/spring	4,336	17.5
Bottled/purifier water	1,417	5.7
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>10,773</i>	<i>43.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	3,965	16.0
Pool/pond/lake	1,751	7.1
River/stream/canal	2,343	9.5
Waterfall/rainwater	5,532	22.4
Other	364	1.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>13,955</i>	<i>56.4</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	4,917	19.9
Tube well, borehole	383	1.5
Protected well/spring	4,850	19.6
Unprotected well/spring	3,783	15.3
Pool/pond/lake	1,772	7.2
River/stream/canal	3,116	12.6
Waterfall/rainwater	5,517	22.3
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	375	1.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	176	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	16,275	65.8
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>16,451</i>	<i>66.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	6,887	27.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	182	0.7
Other	114	0.5
None	1,094	4.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	5,083	20.6
Television	11,272	45.6
Landline phone	799	3.2
Mobile phone	5,192	21.0
Computer	358	1.4
Internet at home	631	2.6
Households with none of the items	10,833	43.8
Households with all of the items	65	0.3
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	545	2.2
Motorcycle/Moped	14,329	57.9
Bicycle	2,016	8.2
4-Wheel tractor	1,130	4.6
Canoe/Boat	120	0.5
Motor boat	39	0.2
Cart (bullock)	2,221	9.0

Note: ¹ Population figures for Hopon Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Hopon 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 Hopon Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	112,348 *		
Males	55,535		
Females	56,813		
Sex ratio	98 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	20.3%		
Area (Km ²)	3,161.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	35.5 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	22		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	105,196	19,103	86,093
Number of conventional households	24,728	4,536	20,192
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Hopon Township, there are more females than males with 98 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (20.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Hopon Township is 36 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Hopon Township. This is slightly less 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;
Hopon Township (Taunggyi District, Shan State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	24,728	112,348	55,535	56,813
	Ward	4,536	22,840	12,106	10,734
1	Myo U(W)	917	3,916	1,820	2,096
2	Myo U Kwet Thit(W)	1,123	7,942	5,002	2,940
3	Ah Shey(W)	167	673	304	369
4	Ah Nauk(W)	343	1,426	668	758
5	Taung(W)	1,617	7,113	3,445	3,668
6	Tong Hkam(W)	369	1,770	867	903
	Village Tract	20,192	89,508	43,429	46,079
1	Nam Hkoke(VT)	903	4,060	2,001	2,059
2	Kone Keng(VT)	632	2,749	1,359	1,390
3	Long Hay(VT)	1,418	6,050	2,932	3,118
4	Pawng Lin(VT)	2,266	9,895	4,920	4,975
5	Sam Hpu (Me Nei Taung)(VT)	1,625	7,443	3,529	3,914
6	Sa Ngaw(VT)	1,553	6,538	3,112	3,426
7	Kyauk Tan(VT)	1,051	4,458	2,093	2,365
8	Baw Kone(VT)	1,030	4,859	2,341	2,518
9	Ti Long(VT)	1,001	4,494	2,192	2,302
10	Loi Aun(VT)	1,372	6,018	2,963	3,055
11	Le Thet(VT)	267	1,184	624	560
12	Long Hkoke(VT)	911	3,919	1,941	1,978
13	Hpet Yang(VT)	770	3,773	1,857	1,916
14	Nawng Day(VT)	415	1,901	904	997
15	Mauk Mun(VT)	377	1,645	805	840
16	Mong Ping(VT)	1,226	5,569	2,834	2,735
17	Nam Par Chee(VT)	777	3,482	1,619	1,863
18	Nar Pong(VT)	328	1,478	672	806
19	Hsa Nin(VT)	113	578	273	305
20	Nar Tit(VT)	190	920	426	494
21	Mong Lin(VT)	1,141	4,852	2,275	2,577
22	Nawng Lai Mu Hpeik(VT)	826	3,643	1,757	1,886

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Hopon Township

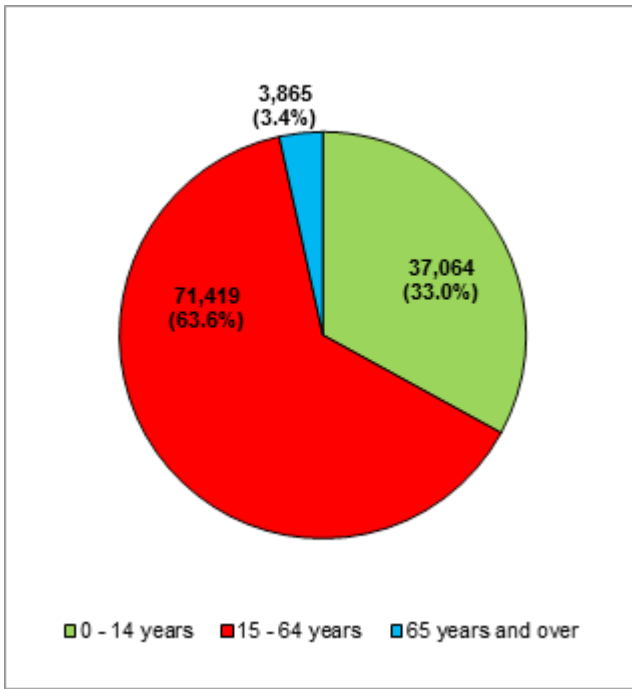
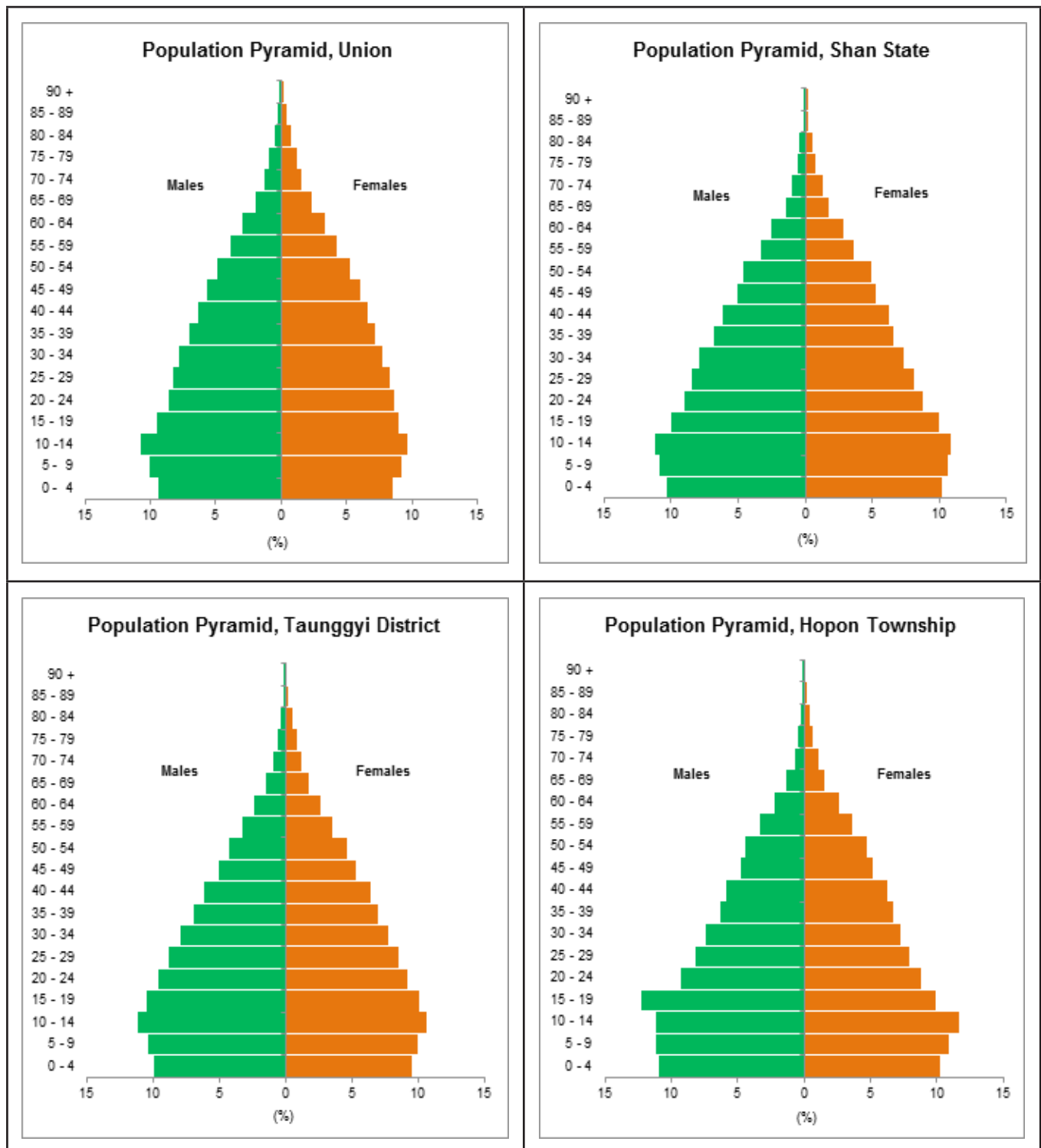


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Hopon Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	112,348	55,535	56,813
0 - 4	11,901	6,066	5,835
5 - 9	12,382	6,197	6,185
10 - 14	12,781	6,174	6,607
15 - 19	12,408	6,801	5,607
20 - 24	10,144	5,143	5,001
25 - 29	9,090	4,568	4,522
30 - 34	8,205	4,099	4,106
35 - 39	7,346	3,502	3,844
40 - 44	6,840	3,249	3,591
45 - 49	5,602	2,644	2,958
50 - 54	5,153	2,444	2,709
55 - 59	3,902	1,848	2,054
60 - 64	2,729	1,226	1,503
65 - 69	1,583	735	848
70 - 74	1,005	385	620
75 - 79	649	249	400
80 - 84	409	138	271
85 - 89	149	50	99
90 +	70	17	53

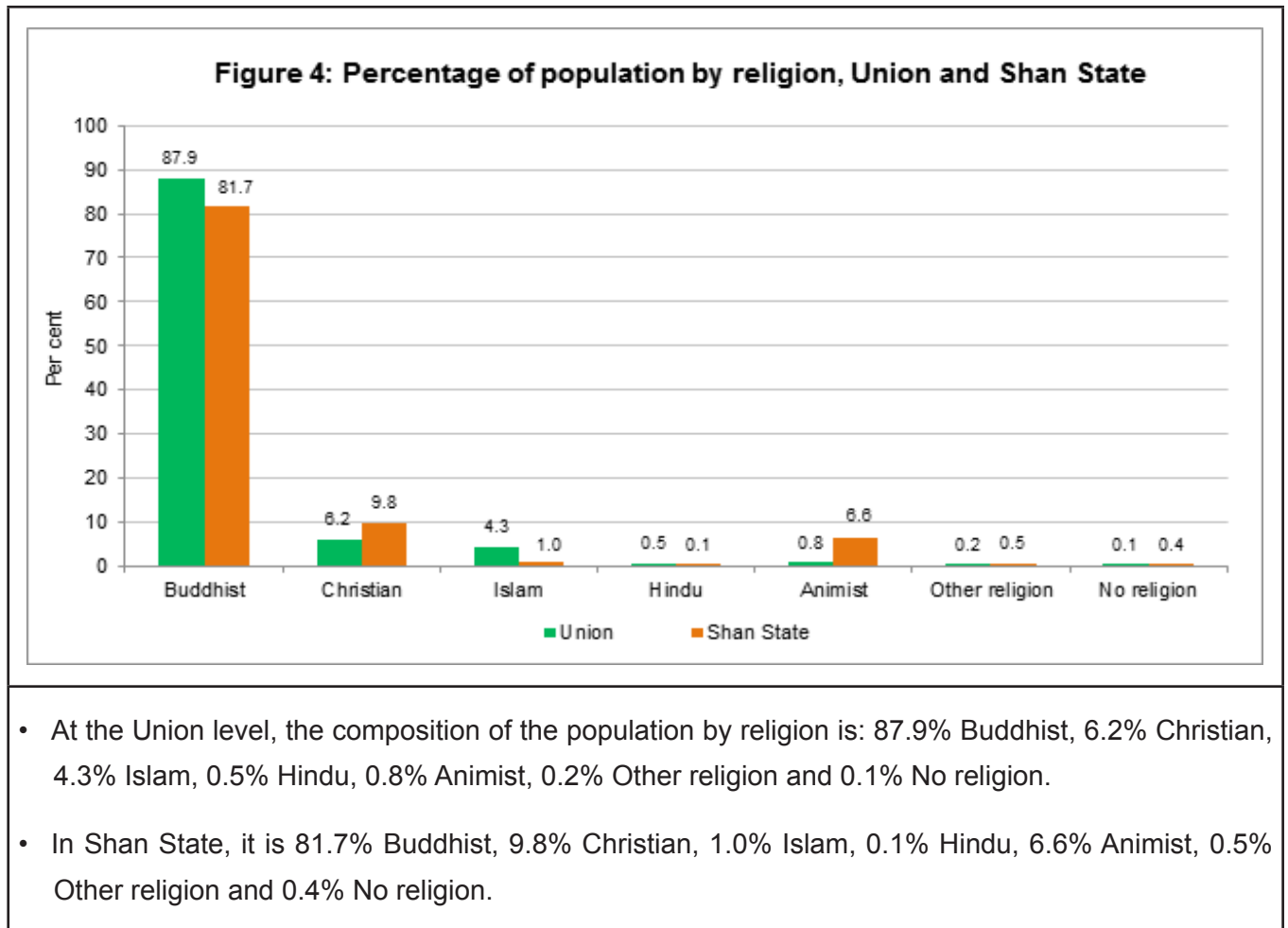
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Hopon Township is 63.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Taunggyi District and Hopon Township)



- The birth rate has been declining in Hopon Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 20-24 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Hopon Township.
- There are less males than females at age group 10-14 and from age group 30-34 onwards.

(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	2,184	1,086	1,098	510	252	258
6	2,387	1,206	1,181	1,656	822	834
7	2,573	1,255	1,318	2,115	1,025	1,090
8	2,399	1,116	1,283	1,995	936	1,059
9	2,414	1,151	1,263	2,066	994	1,072
10	2,489	1,107	1,382	2,096	949	1,147
11	2,197	923	1,274	1,772	747	1,025
12	2,430	1,059	1,371	1,696	749	947
13	2,230	937	1,293	1,321	583	738
14	2,065	860	1,205	953	420	533
15	2,083	919	1,164	623	293	330
16	1,957	882	1,075	419	173	246
17	1,942	949	993	326	148	178
18	2,181	1,020	1,161	231	94	137
19	1,673	771	902	146	57	89
20	2,265	1,010	1,255	102	35	67
21	1,698	819	879	64	29	35
22	1,937	892	1,045	41	13	28
23	1,683	788	895	31	11	20
24	1,522	725	797	20	10	10
25	1,975	962	1,013	18	11	7
26	1,469	705	764	13	6	7
27	1,574	748	826	11	4	7
28	1,923	904	1,019	16	9	7
29	1,618	795	823	12	6	6

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

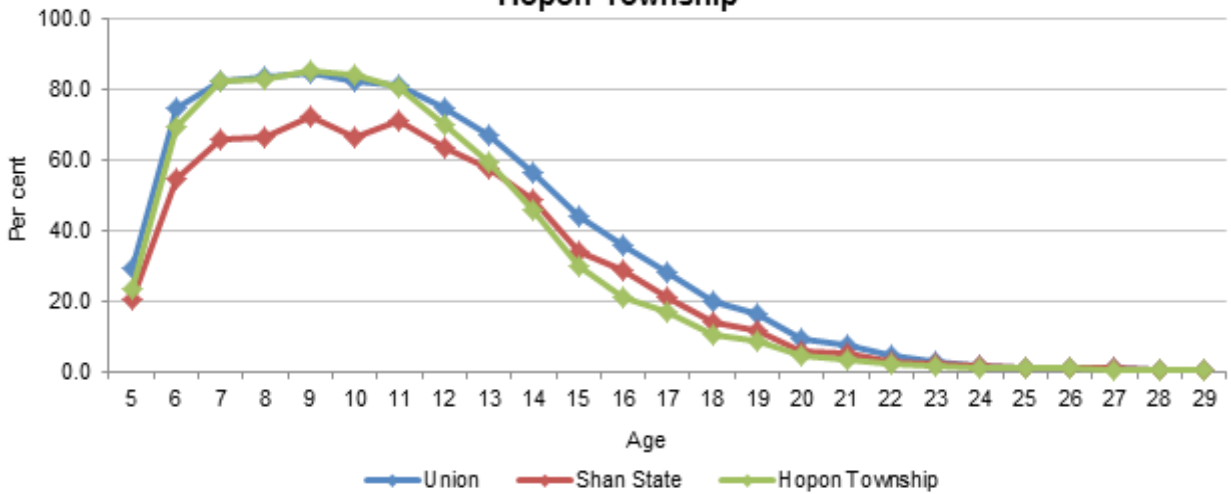
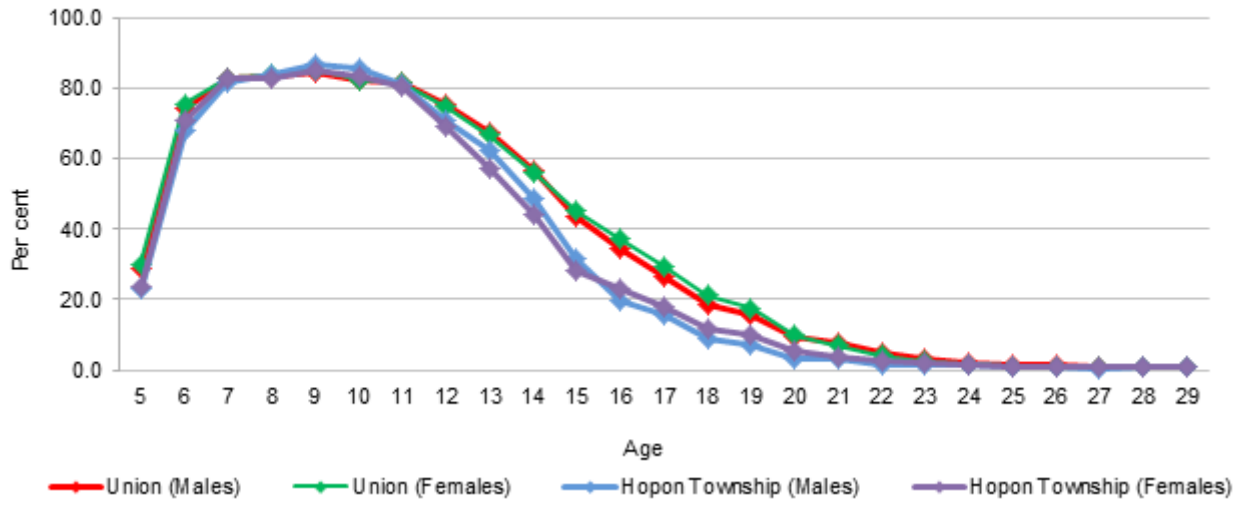
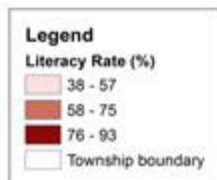
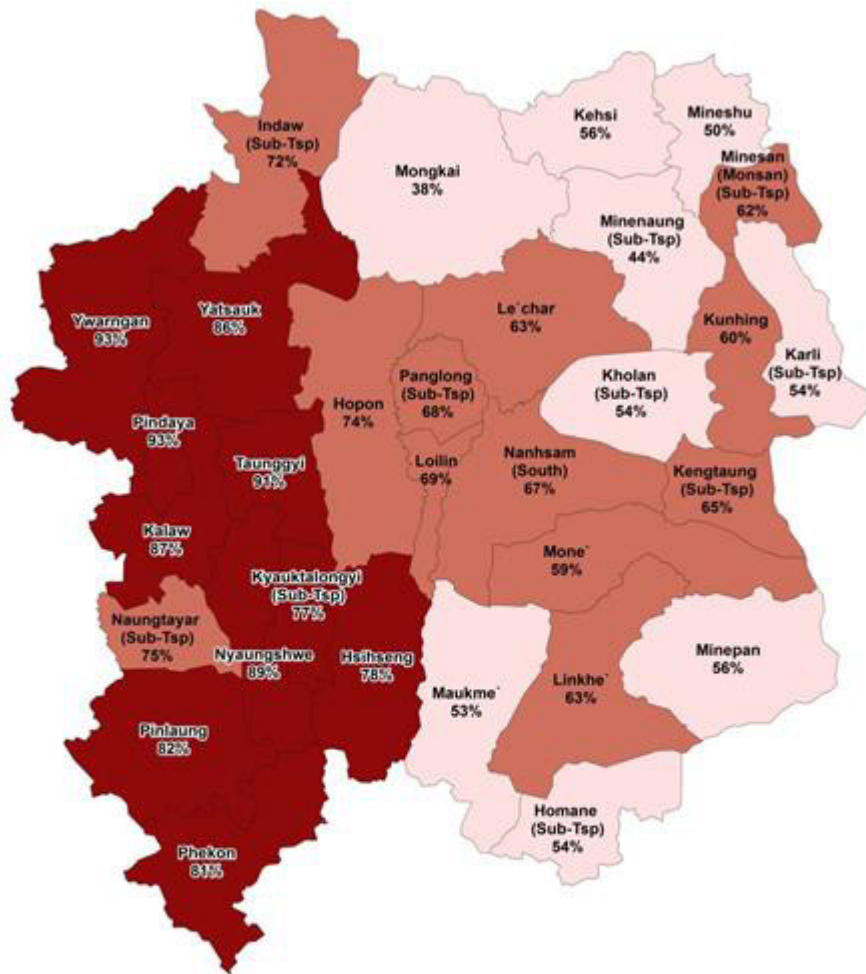


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Hopon Township



- School attendance in Hopon Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of females and males in Hopon Township declined starting from age 12.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Taunggyi District	: 85.2%
Hopon Township	: 74.1%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	18,941	89.3
Males	8,775	91.3
Females	10,166	87.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Hopon Township is 74.1 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) but lower than the literacy rate of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 65.3 per cent and for the males it is 84.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 89.3 per cent with 87.6 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

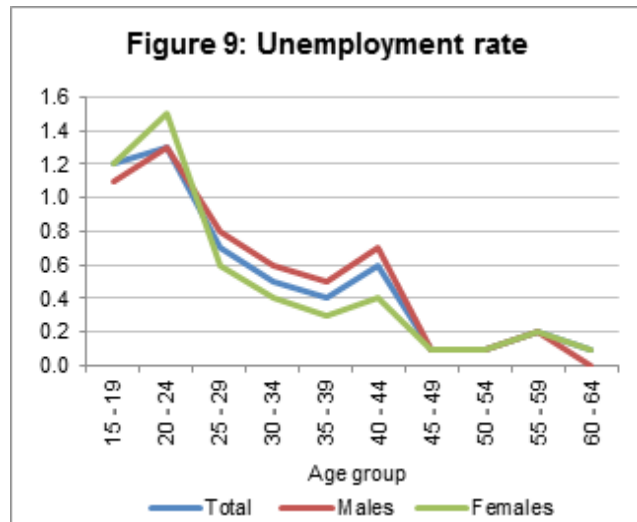
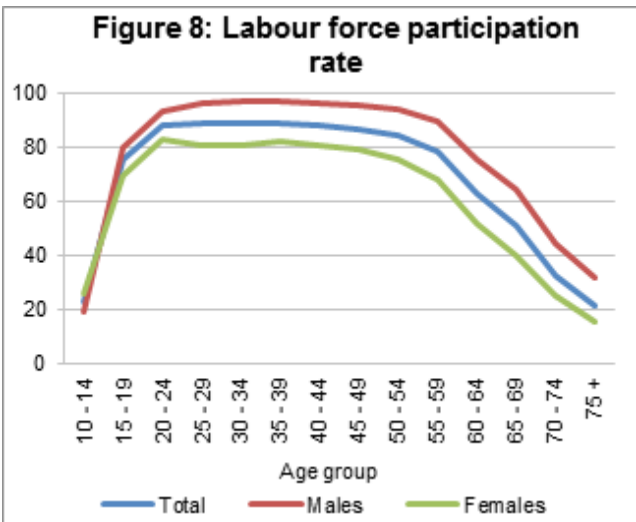
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	52,732	19,960	37.9	12,137	8,505	6,794	2,727	59	1,666	153	13	718
Urban	10,695	2,050	19.2	2,227	1,562	2,279	1,273	30	1,054	143	7	70
Rural	42,037	17,910	42.6	9,910	6,943	4,515	1,454	29	612	10	6	648
Males	25,154	7,195	28.6	6,281	4,908	3,803	1,504	49	699	125	10	580
Females	27,578	12,765	46.3	5,856	3,597	2,991	1,223	10	967	28	3	138

- Some 37.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 28.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 46.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 16.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.2 per cent has completed university/college education.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 42.6 per cent have never been to school.

(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	22.8	19.3	26.0	1.3	2.4	0.6
15 - 19	75.5	80.1	70.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
20 - 24	88.4	93.3	83.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
25 - 29	88.6	96.1	81.1	0.7	0.8	0.6
30 - 34	89.1	97.1	81.1	0.5	0.6	0.4
35 - 39	89.1	96.9	82.0	0.4	0.5	0.3
40 - 44	88.2	96.6	80.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
45 - 49	87.0	95.8	79.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
50 - 54	84.5	94.1	75.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
55 - 59	78.3	89.8	67.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
60 - 64	62.7	75.6	52.1	0.1	-	0.1
65 - 69	51.4	64.1	40.3	-	-	-
70 - 74	32.5	44.7	25.0	-	-	-
75 +	21.1	31.7	15.3	0.4	0.7	-
15 - 24	81.3	85.8	76.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
15 - 64	84.4	91.7	77.2	0.7	0.7	0.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Hopon Township is 84.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 77.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.7 per cent.
- In Hopon Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 22.8 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Hopon Township is 0.7 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (0.7%) and for females (0.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 1.3 per cent.

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

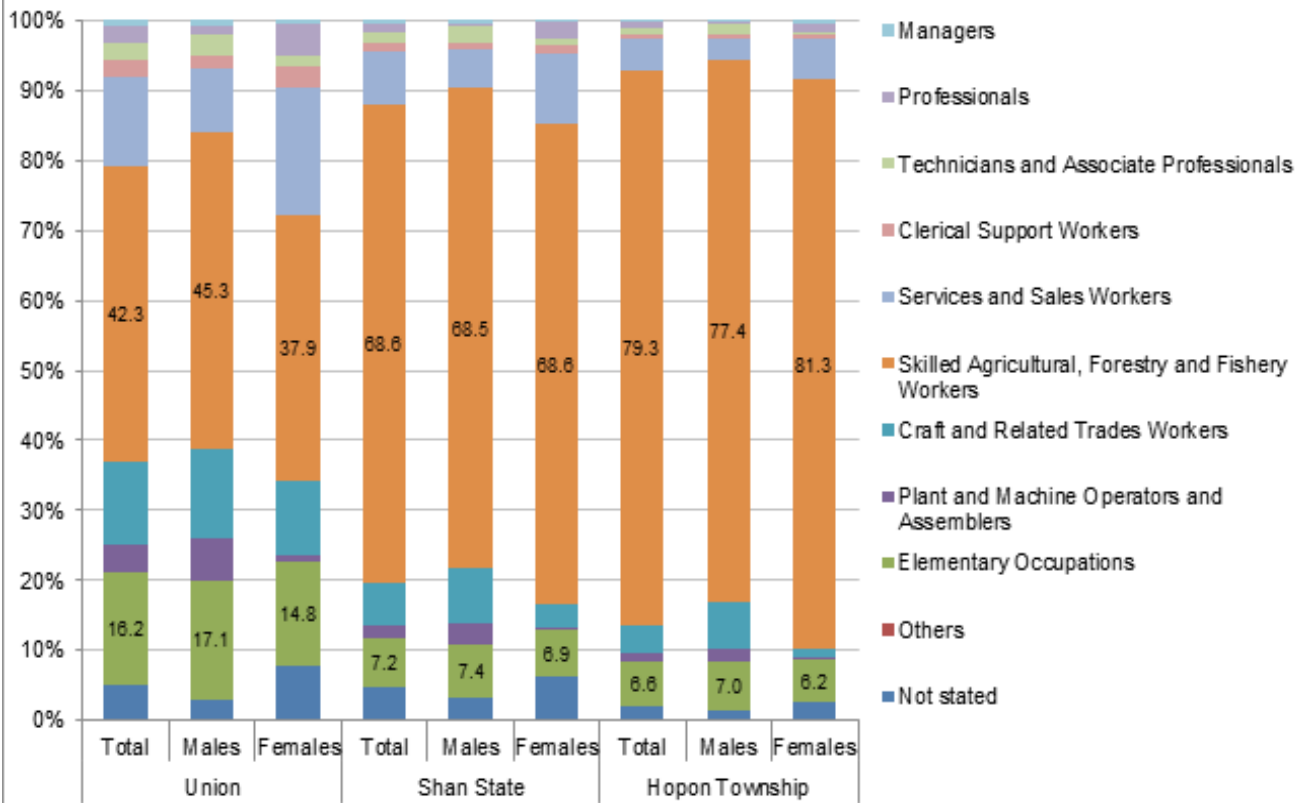
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired ,elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	23,473	0.4	45.4	26.6	13.5	1.9	12.2
Males	8,727	0.7	56.5	2.5	12.8	2.7	24.8
Females	14,746	0.1	38.8	40.9	13.9	1.4	4.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 56.5 per cent of males are full time students while 40.9 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	55,875	28,775	27,100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	147	53	94	0.3	0.2	0.3
Professionals	468	88	380	0.8	0.3	1.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	555	460	95	1.0	1.6	0.4
Clerical Support Workers	306	147	159	0.5	0.5	0.6
Services and Sales Workers	2,481	907	1,574	4.4	3.2	5.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	44,301	22,279	22,022	79.3	77.4	81.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,243	1,904	339	4.0	6.6	1.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	603	552	51	1.1	1.9	0.2
Elementary Occupations	3,693	2,004	1,689	6.6	7.0	6.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,078	381	697	1.9	1.3	2.6

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



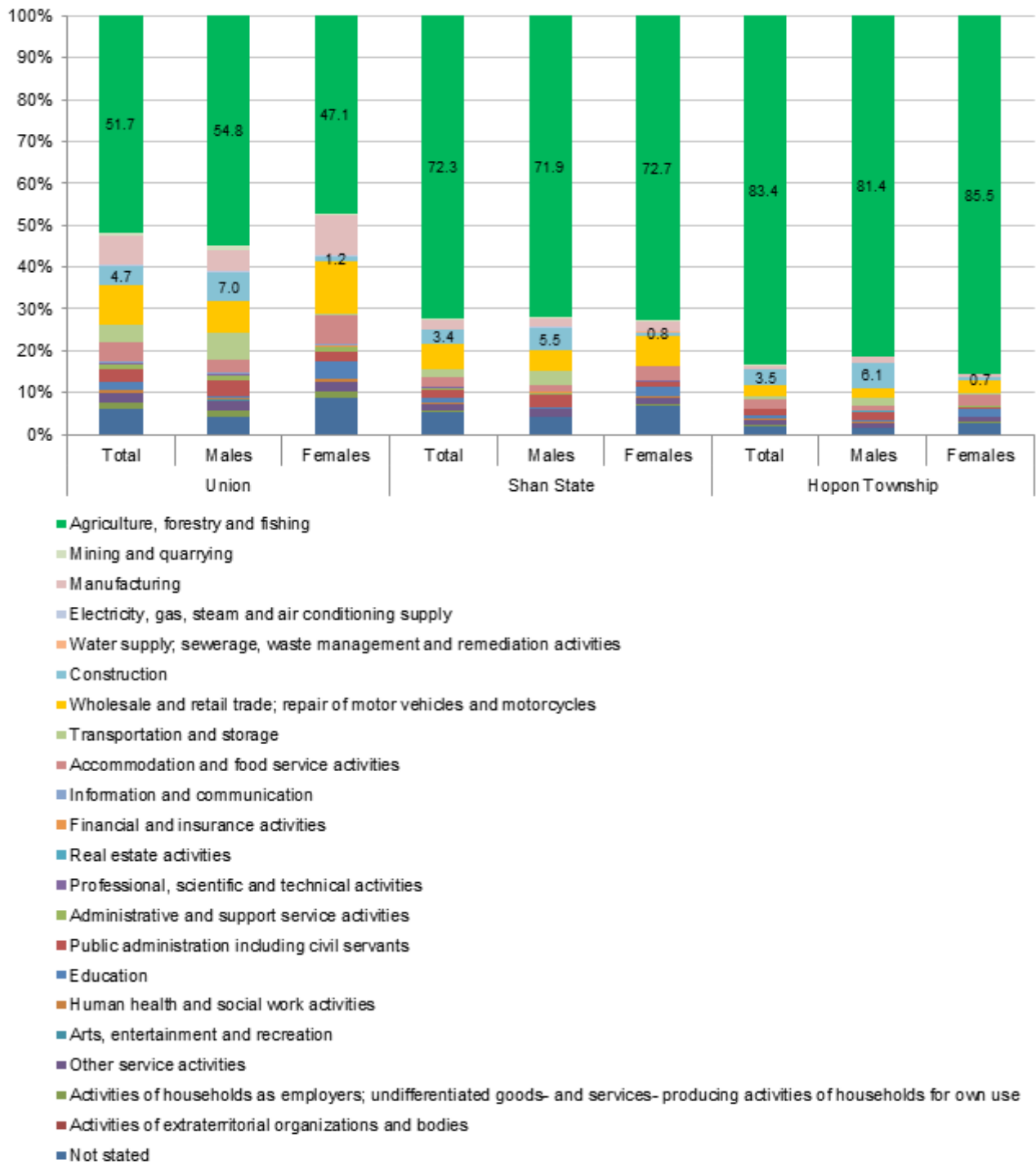
- In Hopon Township, 79.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 6.6 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 77.4 per cent of males and 81.3 per cent of females are skilled 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	55,875	28,775	27,100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46,601	23,418	23,183	83.4	81.4	85.5
Mining and quarrying	46	37	9	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	572	352	220	1.0	1.2	0.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10	10	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16	12	4	*	*	*
Construction	1,947	1,750	197	3.5	6.1	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,496	653	843	2.7	2.3	3.1
Transportation and storage	599	583	16	1.1	2.0	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,139	348	791	2.0	1.2	2.9
Information and communication	15	7	8	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	14	6	8	*	*	*
Real estate activities	10	9	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	14	8	6	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	42	25	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	788	614	174	1.4	2.1	0.6
Education	510	70	440	0.9	0.2	1.6
Human health and social work activities	136	53	83	0.2	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	12	11	1	*	*	*
Other service activities	652	340	312	1.2	1.2	1.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	78	36	42	0.1	0.1	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5	2	3	*	*	*
Not stated	1,173	431	742	2.1	1.5	2.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



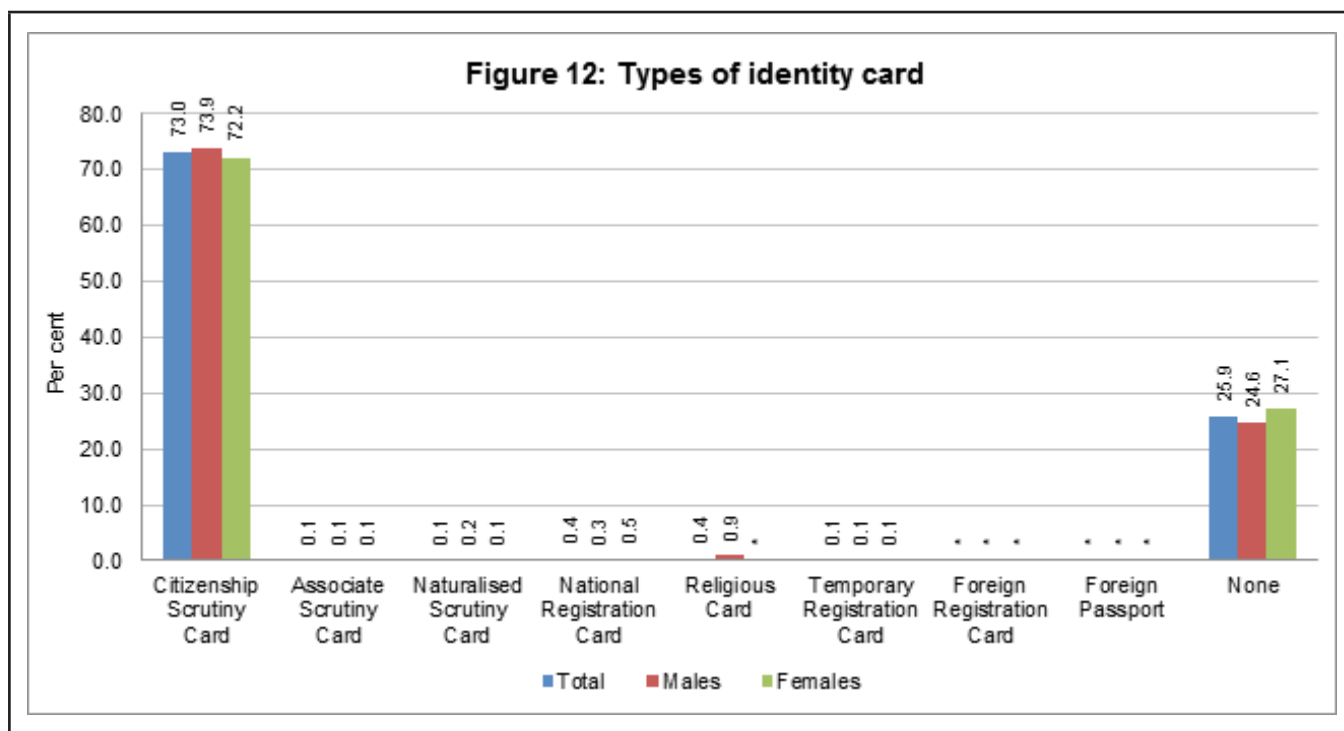
- In Hopon Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 83.4 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Construction” at 3.5 per cent.
- There are 81.4 per cent of males and 85.5 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 3.4 per cent in “Construction” 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	64,288	75	129	318	393	53	*	*	22,787
Urban	15,624	33	44	65	149	8	*	*	3,010
Rural	48,664	42	85	253	244	45	-	*	19,777
Males	31,962	35	65	113	388	30	*	*	10,666
Females	32,326	40	64	205	5	23	*	*	12,121

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Hopon Township, 73.0 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 25.9 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 24.6 per cent of males and 27.1 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	112,348	108,766	3,582	3.2	1,693	1,380	1,299	1,287
0 - 4	11,901	11,838	63	0.5	8	9	48	27
5 - 9	12,382	12,304	78	0.6	11	29	31	31
10 - 14	12,781	12,681	100	0.8	33	29	24	47
15 - 19	12,408	12,308	100	0.8	27	26	31	47
20 - 24	10,144	10,019	125	1.2	25	55	39	49
25 - 29	9,090	8,945	145	1.6	36	47	42	52
30 - 34	8,205	8,061	144	1.8	36	45	40	50
35 - 39	7,346	7,176	170	2.3	38	62	43	71
40 - 44	6,840	6,631	209	3.1	77	77	40	80
45 - 49	5,602	5,297	305	5.4	164	99	78	92
50 - 54	5,153	4,722	431	8.4	230	143	119	121
55 - 59	3,902	3,533	369	9.5	212	122	121	114
60 - 64	2,729	2,400	329	12.1	183	113	131	104
65 - 69	1,583	1,282	301	19.0	176	120	128	101
70 - 74	1,005	747	258	25.7	143	139	121	93
75 - 79	649	438	211	32.5	127	109	123	97
80 - 84	409	248	161	39.4	111	102	97	74
85 - 89	149	94	55	36.9	36	34	32	26
90 +	70	42	28	40.0	20	20	11	11

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	55,535	53,859	1,676	3.0	753	604	576	547
0 - 4	6,066	6,032	34	0.6	8	7	22	12
5 - 9	6,197	6,155	42	0.7	5	14	16	16
10 - 14	6,174	6,117	57	0.9	24	15	14	27
15 - 19	6,801	6,742	59	0.9	15	14	19	26
20 - 24	5,143	5,069	74	1.4	13	35	23	26
25 - 29	4,568	4,497	71	1.6	14	24	23	26
30 - 34	4,099	4,025	74	1.8	21	21	18	28
35 - 39	3,502	3,416	86	2.5	20	33	21	32
40 - 44	3,249	3,158	91	2.8	31	35	17	32
45 - 49	2,644	2,498	146	5.5	72	40	44	38
50 - 54	2,444	2,230	214	8.8	113	70	61	52
55 - 59	1,848	1,669	179	9.7	105	46	55	43
60 - 64	1,226	1,079	147	12.0	81	49	54	44
65 - 69	735	597	138	18.8	81	56	57	42
70 - 74	385	280	105	27.3	57	50	47	32
75 - 79	249	171	78	31.3	37	41	41	33
80 - 84	138	82	56	40.6	35	36	29	24
85 - 89	50	31	19	38.0	16	12	13	11
90 +	17	11	6	35.3	5	6	2	3

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	56,813	54,907	1,906	3.4	940	776	723	740
0 - 4	5,835	5,806	29	0.5	-	2	26	15
5 - 9	6,185	6,149	36	0.6	6	15	15	15
10 - 14	6,607	6,564	43	0.7	9	14	10	20
15 - 19	5,607	5,566	41	0.7	12	12	12	21
20 - 24	5,001	4,950	51	1.0	12	20	16	23
25 - 29	4,522	4,448	74	1.6	22	23	19	26
30 - 34	4,106	4,036	70	1.7	15	24	22	22
35 - 39	3,844	3,760	84	2.2	18	29	22	39
40 - 44	3,591	3,473	118	3.3	46	42	23	48
45 - 49	2,958	2,799	159	5.4	92	59	34	54
50 - 54	2,709	2,492	217	8.0	117	73	58	69
55 - 59	2,054	1,864	190	9.3	107	76	66	71
60 - 64	1,503	1,321	182	12.1	102	64	77	60
65 - 69	848	685	163	19.2	95	64	71	59
70 - 74	620	467	153	24.7	86	89	74	61
75 - 79	400	267	133	33.3	90	68	82	64
80 - 84	271	166	105	38.7	76	66	68	50
85 - 89	99	63	36	36.4	20	22	19	15
90 +	53	31	22	41.5	15	14	9	8

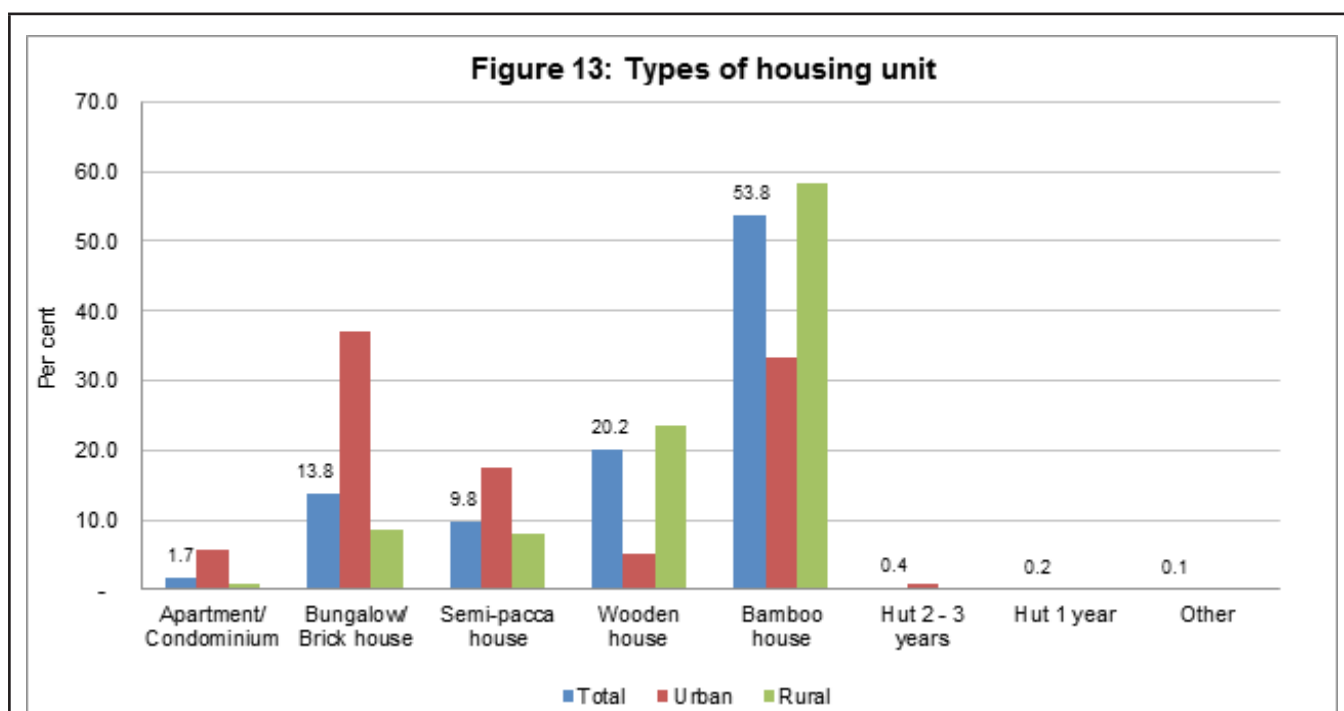
- Three in every 100 persons in Hopon Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and hearing were the most commonly 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

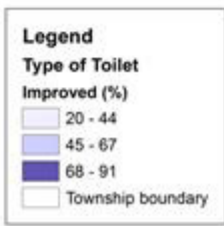
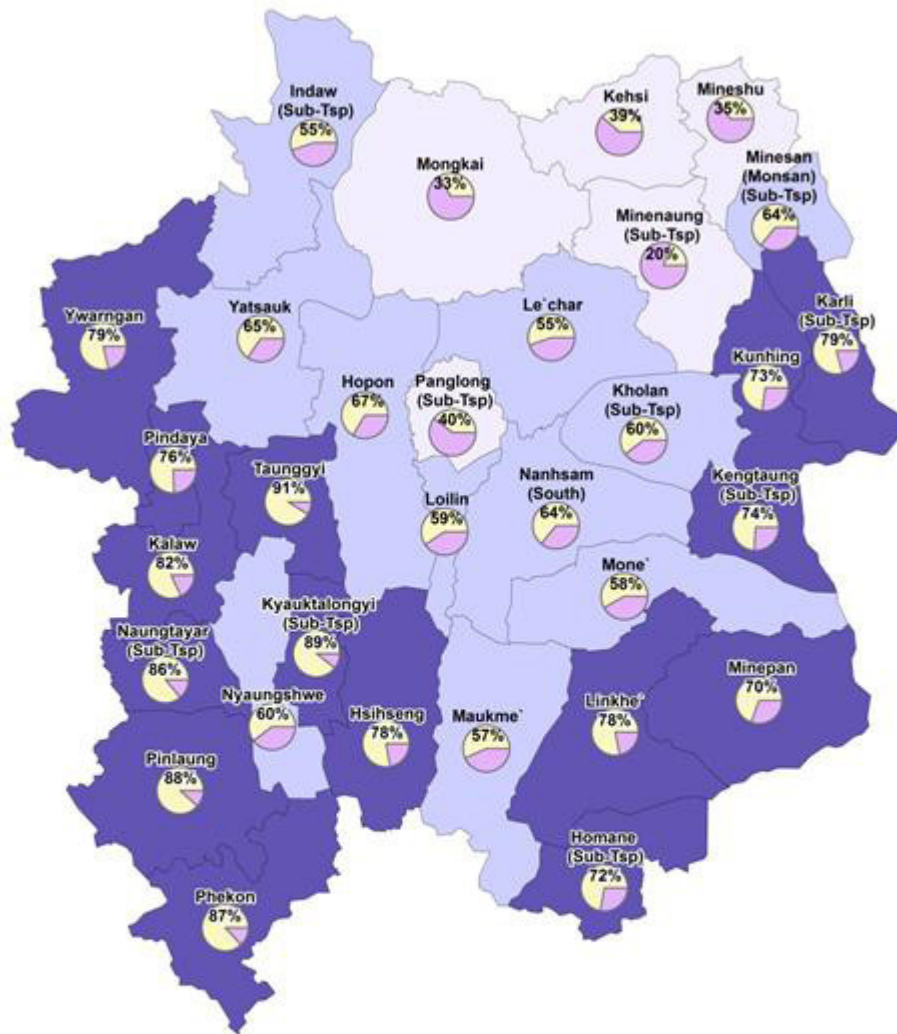
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	24,728	1.7	13.8	9.8	20.2	53.8	0.4	0.2	0.1
Urban	4,536	5.8	36.9	17.6	5.2	33.3	0.8	0.1	0.2
Rural	20,192	0.8	8.6	8.0	23.6	58.4	0.3	0.2	0.1



- The majority of the households in Hopon Township are living in bamboo houses (53.8%) followed by households in wooden houses (20.2%).
- Some 36.9 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick house and 58.4 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%
Taunggyi District	: 79.0%
Hopon Township	: 66.5%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.7	0.8	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		65.8	88.8	60.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>66.5</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>61.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		27.9	7.9	32.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.7	0.2	0.9
Other		0.5	0.9	0.4
None		4.4	1.4	5.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	24,728	4,536	20,192

- Some 66.5 per cent of the households in Hopon Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (65.8%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities of Hopon belongs to the range of (45-67) per cent.
- 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 4.4 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 Hopon Township, 5.1 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

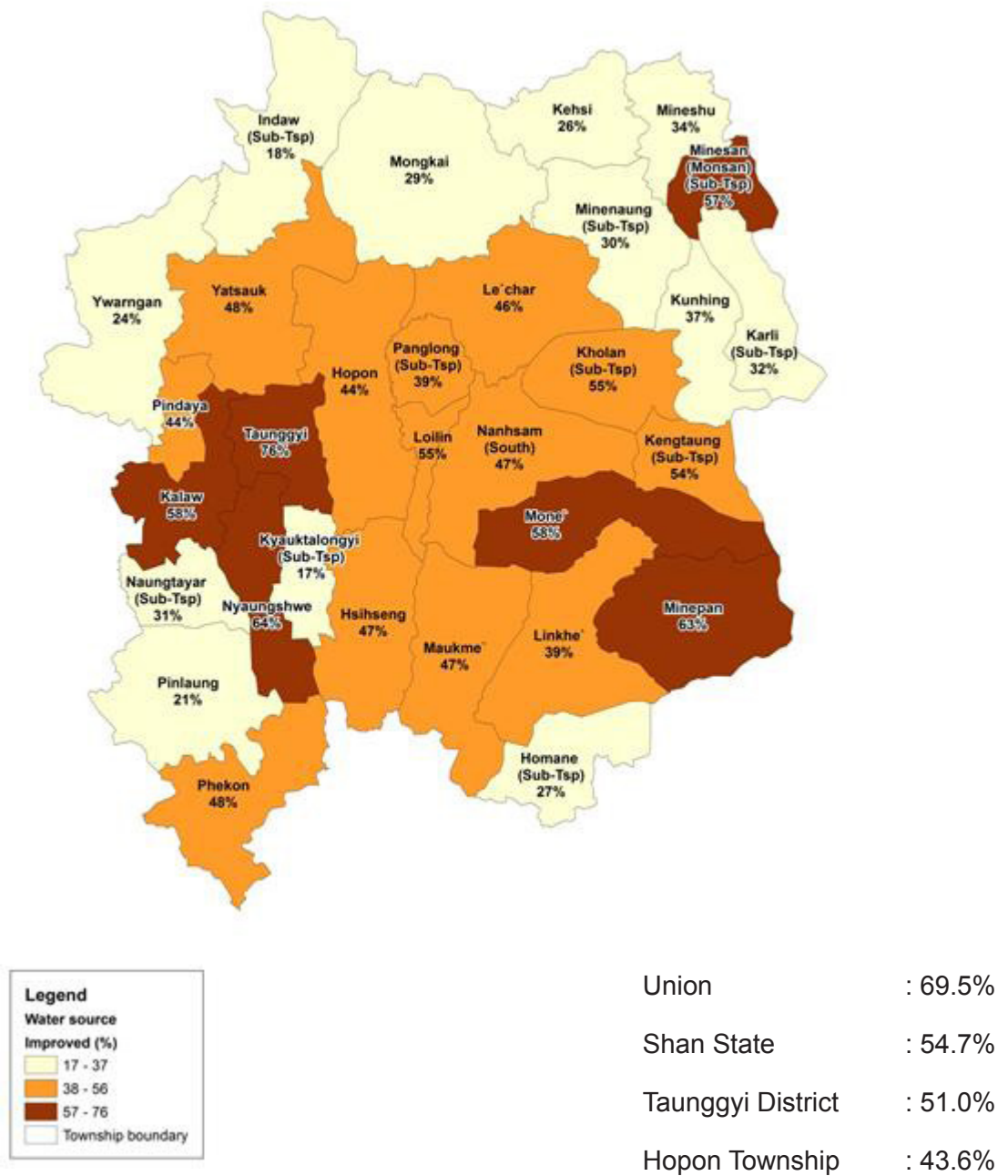


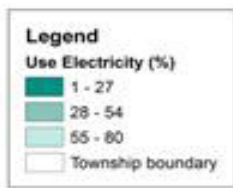
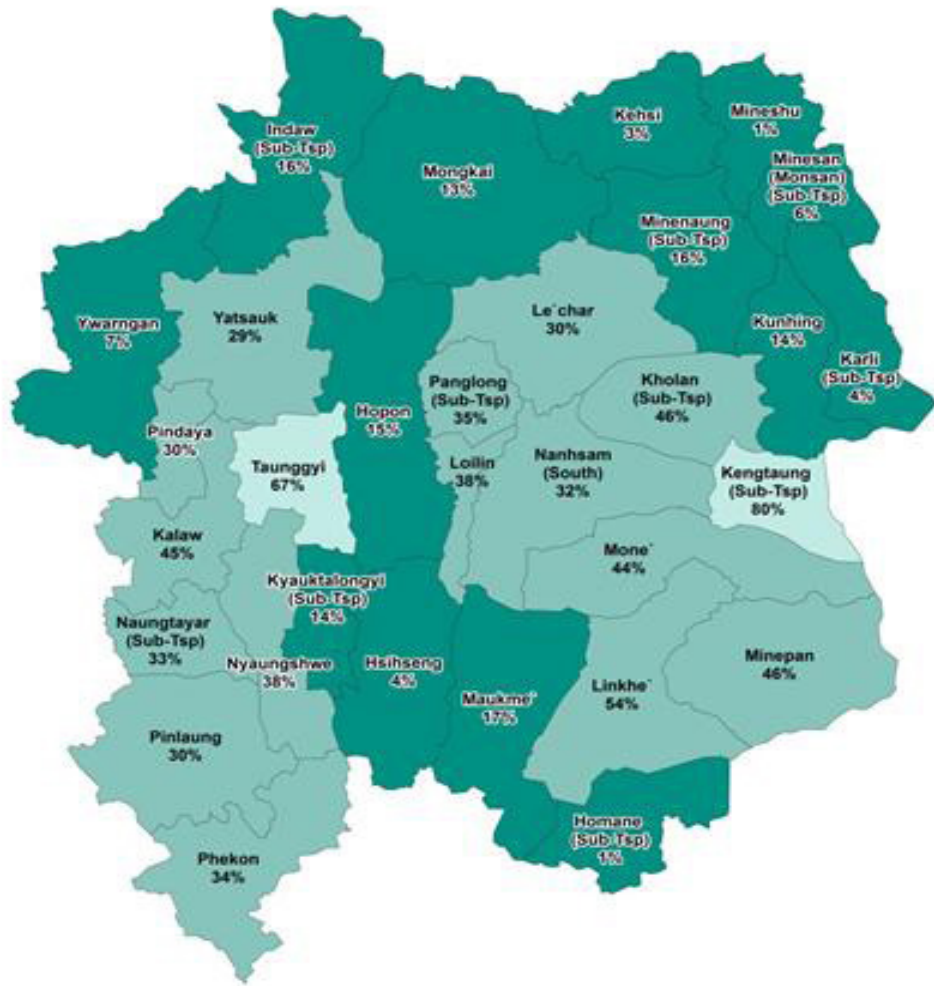
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		19.2	22.7	18.3
Tube well, borehole		1.2	3.2	0.7
Protected well/ Spring		17.5	37.4	13.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier		5.7	26.1	1.2
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>43.6</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>33.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		16.0	4.0	18.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake		7.1	4.3	7.7
River/stream/ canal		9.5	1.1	11.3
Waterfall/ Rain water		22.4	0.1	27.4
Other		1.4	1.1	1.6
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>56.4</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>66.7</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	24,728	4,536	20,192

- In Hopon Township, 43.6 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 of drinking water in Hopon Township belongs to the range of 38-56 per cent and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 22.4 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 19.2 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 56.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 66.7 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%
Taunggyi District	: 35.7%
Hopon Township	: 15.3%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		15.3	75.2	1.9
Kerosene		2.8	0.6	3.3
Candle		18.2	12.2	19.5
Battery		5.3	1.8	6.2
Generator (private)		0.6	*	0.8
Water mill (private)		12.8	0.9	15.5
Solar system/energy		43.8	9.0	51.6
Other		1.1	0.4	1.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	24,728	4,536	20,192

- In Hopon Township, 15.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of (1-27) per cent in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 43.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 51.6 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

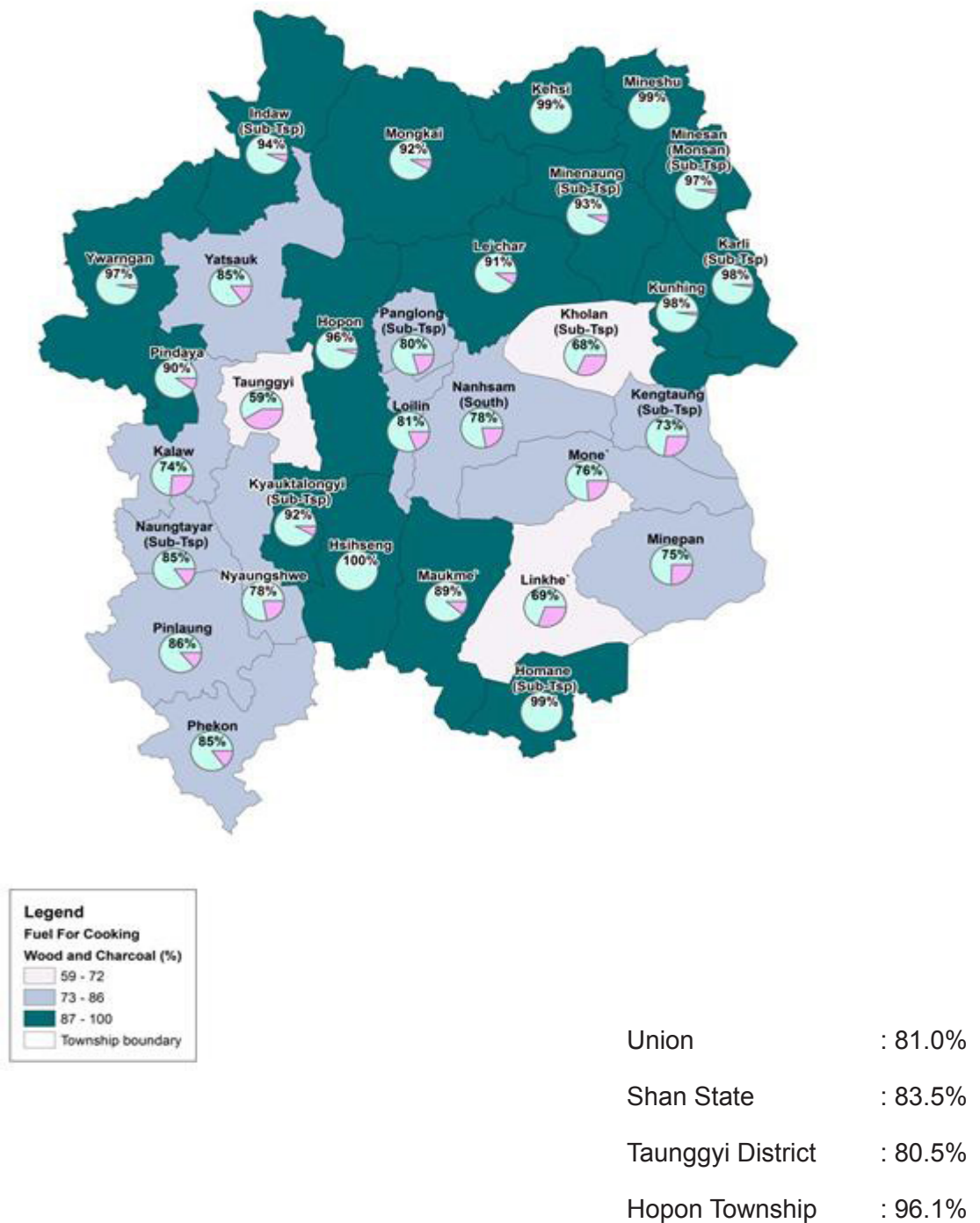


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.6	17.1	0.5
LPG		0.1	0.4	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		0.1	0.3	0.1
Firewood		93.7	74.5	98.0
Charcoal		2.4	7.5	1.2
Coal		0.1	0.2	0.1
Other		*	*	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	24,728	4,536	20,192

- In Hopon Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 93.7 per cent using firewood and 2.4 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 3.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 98.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.2 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

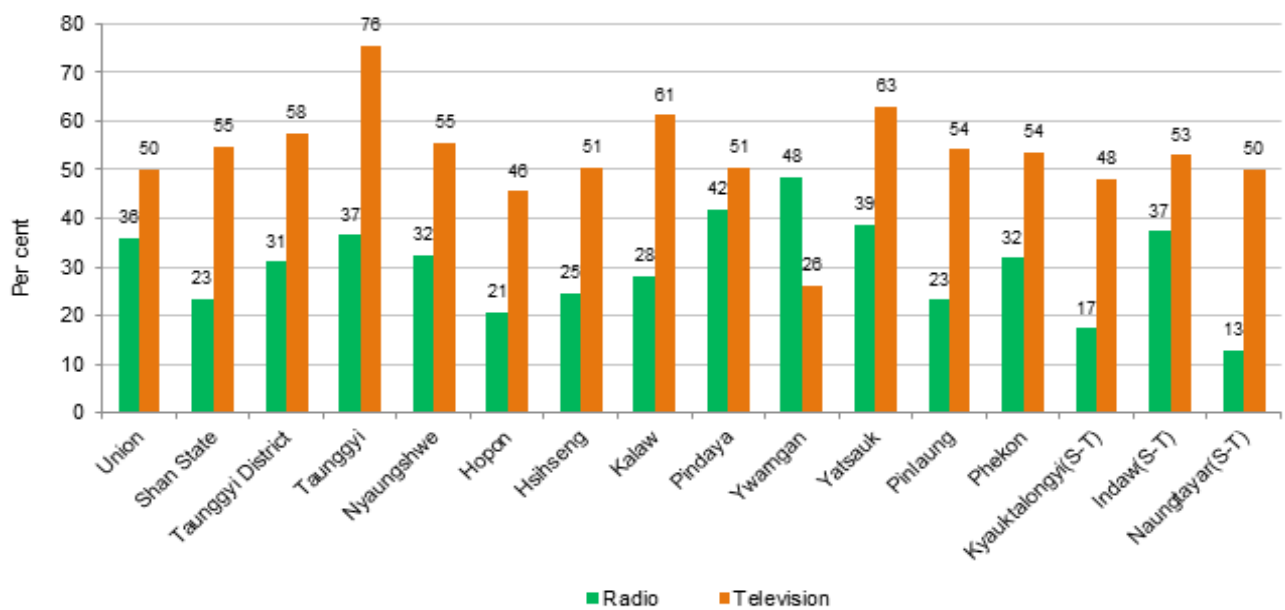
Communication and related amenities

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	24,728	20.6	45.6	3.2	21.0	1.4	2.6	43.8	0.3
Urban	4,536	29.3	71.6	8.6	55.0	6.0	11.2	17.7	1.2
Rural	20,192	18.6	39.7	2.0	13.3	0.4	0.6	49.7	0.1

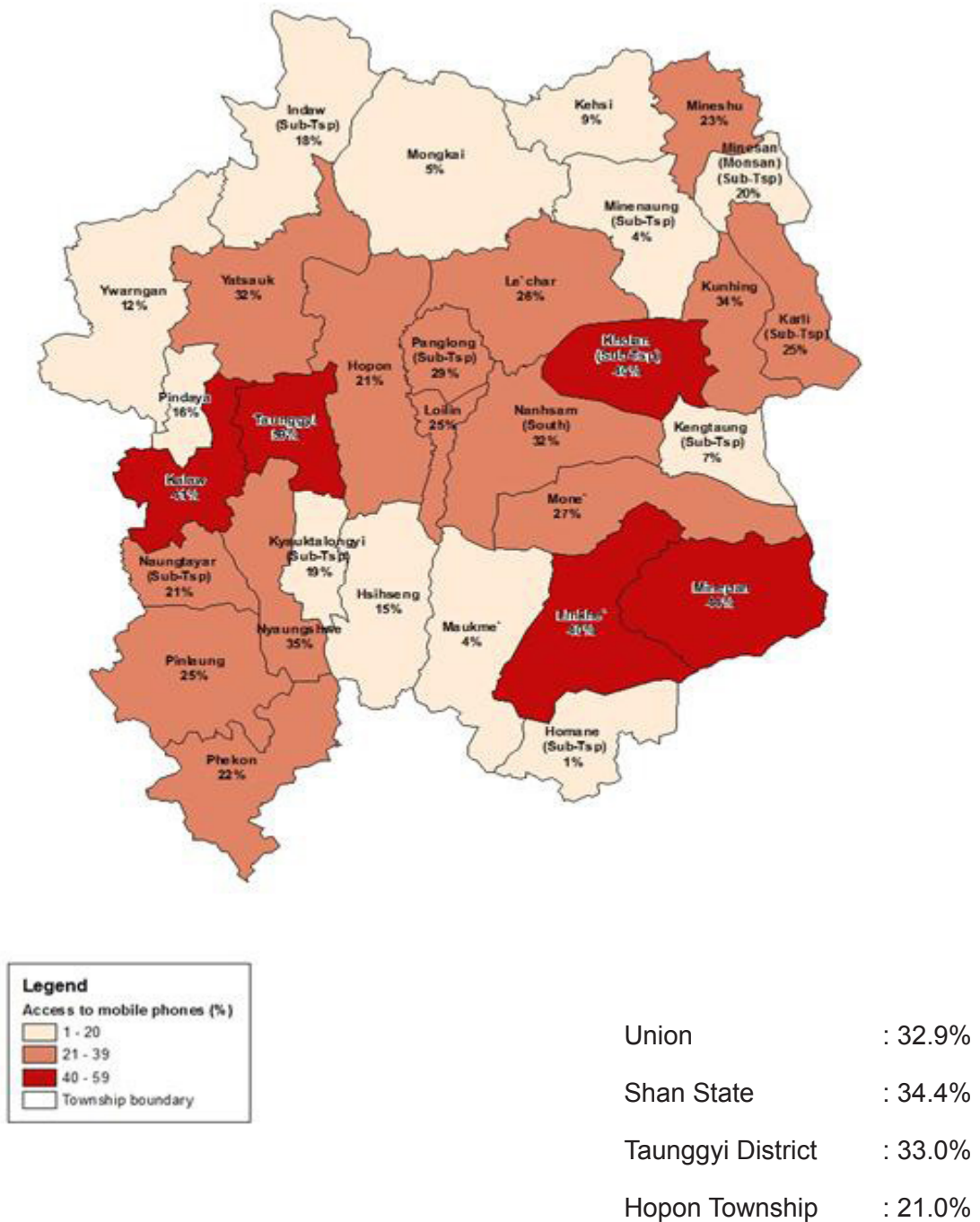
- Some 45.6 per cent of the households in Hopon Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 71.6 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 39.7 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television



- In Hopon Township, some 45.6 per cent of the households reported having television and about one in five households (20.6%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 21.0 per cent of the households in Hopon Township reported having mobile phones. It belongs to the range of (21-39) per cent.

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Taunggyi District	368,509	13,624	212,681	47,306	18,387	17,235	6,166	59,107
Urban	98,199	8,782	63,595	18,933	3,069	222	218	2,369
Rural	270,310	4,842	149,086	28,373	15,318	17,013	5,948	56,738
Hopon Township	24,728	545	14,329	2,016	1,130	120	39	2,221
Urban	4,536	277	2,889	1,032	257	1	1	84
Rural	20,192	268	11,440	984	873	119	38	2,137

- In Hopon Township, 57.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 9.0 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

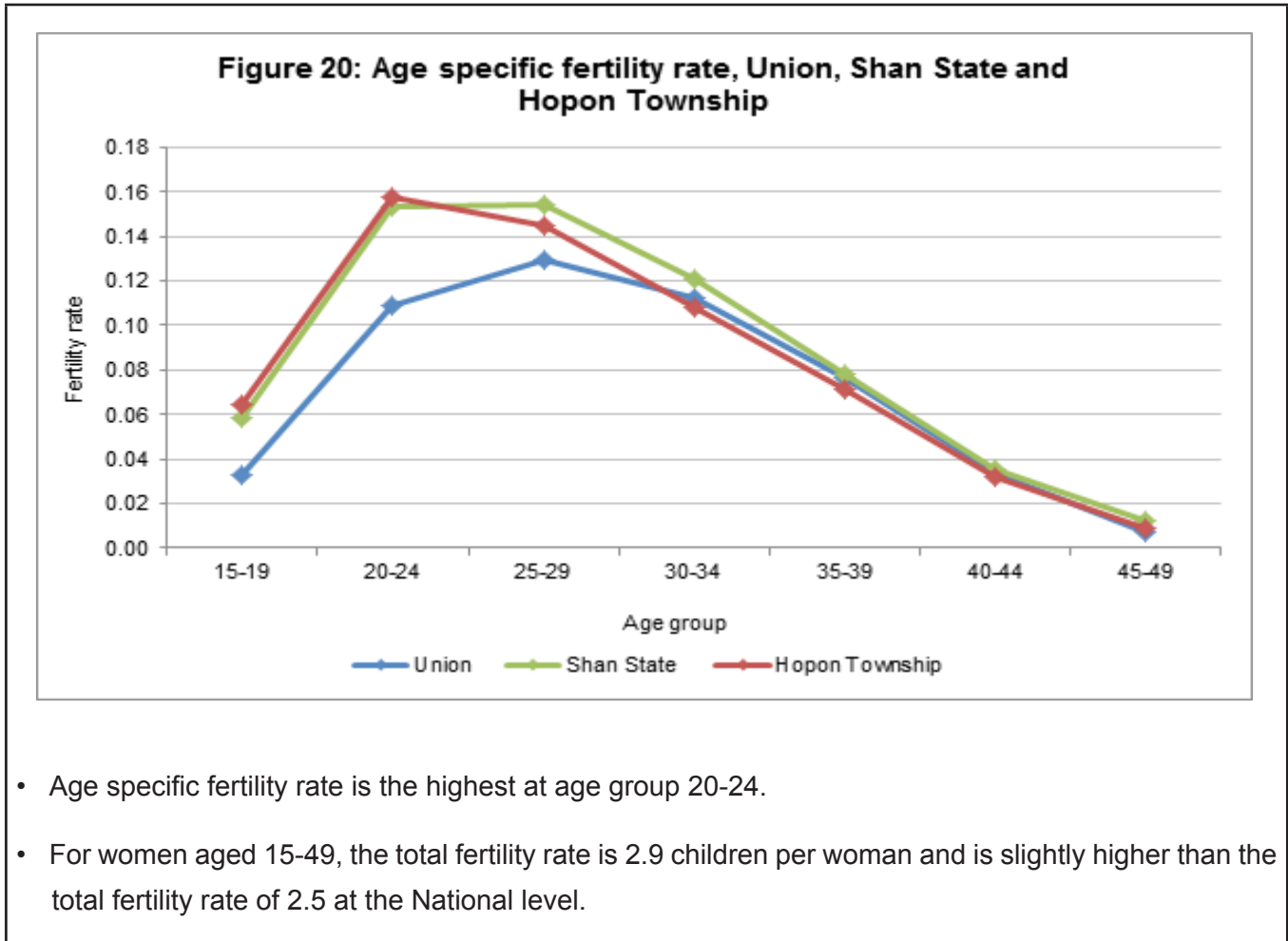
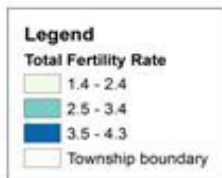
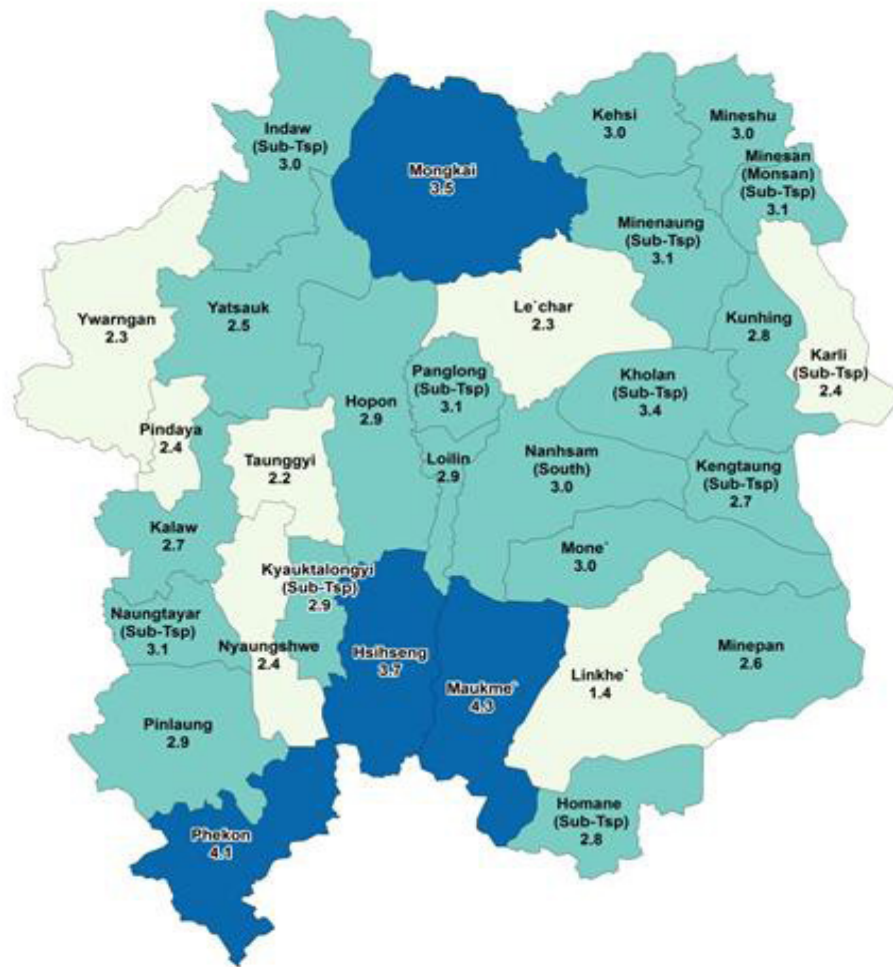
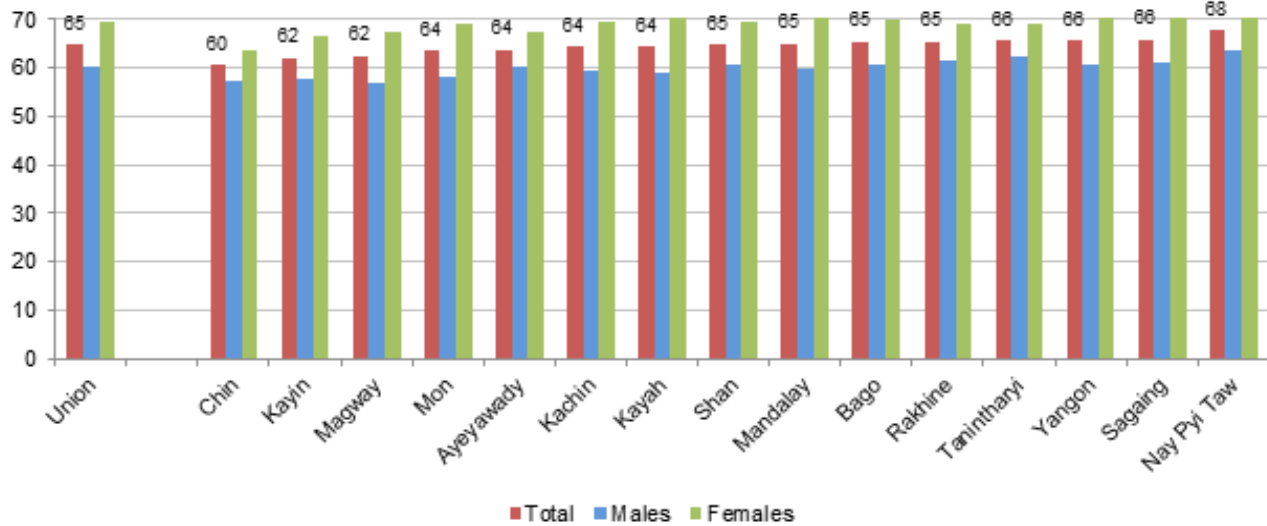


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Taunggyi District	: 2.7
Hopon Township	: 2.9

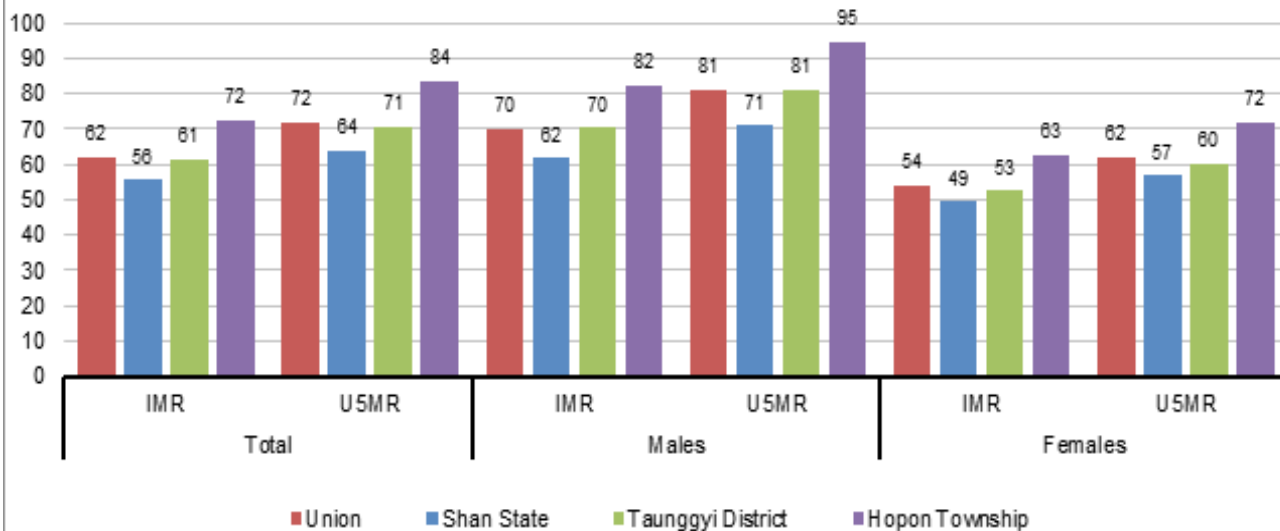
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

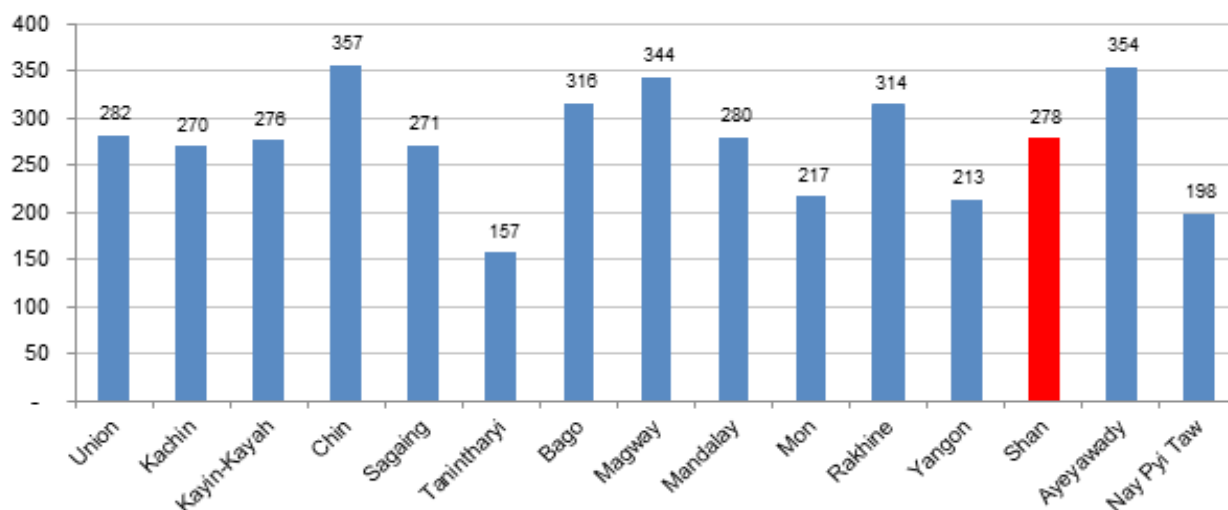
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Taunggyi District are slightly lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Taunggyi District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 71 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hopon Township are higher than those in Shan State and Taunggyi District. The Infant mortality in Hopon Township is 72 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 84 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

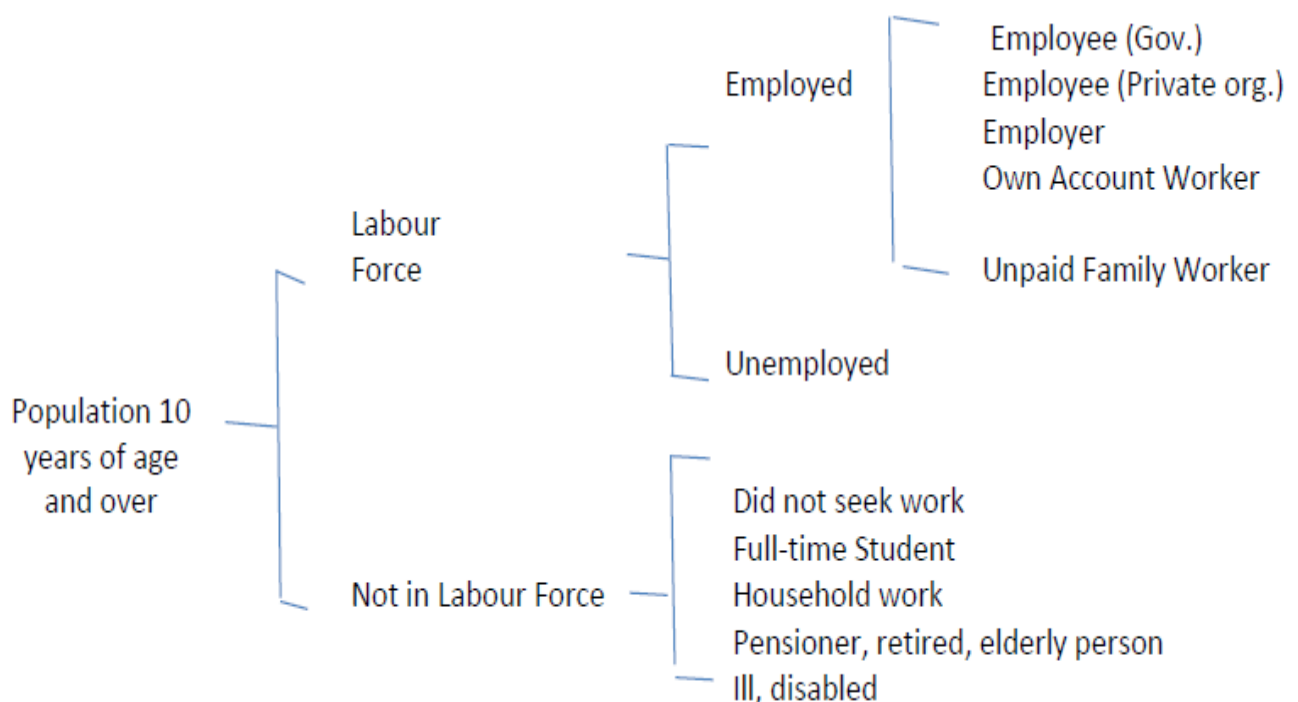
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

