## THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

## SHAN STATE, KYAUKME DISTRICT

## Hsipaw Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census 

Shan State, Kyaukme District

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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships


Hsipaw Township Figures at a Glance ${ }^{1}$

| Total Population | 176,158 ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population males | 85,836 (48.7\%) |  |
| Population females | 90,322 (51.3\%) |  |
| Percentage of urban population | 11.9\% |  |
| Area ( $\mathrm{Km}^{2}$ ) | 5,297.4 ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| Population density (per Km²) | 33.3 persons |  |
| Median age | 25.7 years |  |
| Number of wards | 11 |  |
| Number of village tracts | 67 |  |
| Number of private households | 37,906 |  |
| Percentage of female headed households | 21.0\% |  |
| Mean household size | 4.4 persons ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| Percentage of population by age group |  |  |
| Children (0-14 years) | 29.9\% |  |
| Economically productive (15-64 years) | 66.2\% |  |
| Elderly population (65+ years) | 3.9\% |  |
| Dependency ratios |  |  |
| Total dependency ratio | 51.0 |  |
| Child dependency ratio | 45.2 |  |
| Old dependency ratio | 5.8 |  |
| Ageing index | 12.9 |  |
| Sex ratio (males per 100 females) | 95 |  |
| Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over) | 67.5\% |  |
| Male | 73.1\% |  |
| Female | 62.5\% |  |
| People with disability | Number | Per cent |
| Any form of disability | 4,209 | 2.4 |
| Walking | 1,611 | 0.9 |
| Seeing | 1,754 | 1.0 |
| Hearing | 1,491 | 0.8 |
| Remembering | 1,432 | 0.8 |
|  |  |  |



| Main source of energy for lighting | Number | Per cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electricity | 9,097 | 24.0 |
| Kerosene | 650 | 1.7 |
| Candle | 5,503 | 14.5 |
| Battery | 1,499 | 4.0 |
| Generator (private) | 468 | 1.2 |
| Water mill (private) | 3,001 | 7.9 |
| Solar system/energy | 16,429 | 43.3 |
| Other | 1,259 | 3.3 |
| Main source of drinking water | Number | Per cent |
| Tap water/piped | 1,758 | 4.6 |
| Tube well, borehole | 1,573 | 4.2 |
| Protected well/spring | 10,591 | 28.0 |
| Bottled/purifier water | 1,642 | 4.3 |
| Total Improved Water Sources | 15,564 | 41.1 |
| Unprotected well/spring | 7,729 | 20.4 |
| Pool/pond/lake | 1,363 | 3.6 |
| River/stream/canal | 7,665 | 20.2 |
| Waterfall/rainwater | 4,109 | 10.8 |
| Other | 1,476 | 3.9 |
| Total Unimproved Water Sources | 22,342 | 58.9 |
| Main source of water for non-drinking use | Number | Per cent |
| Tap water/piped | 2,123 | 5.6 |
| Tube well, borehole | 1,544 | 4.1 |
| Protected well/spring | 11,073 | 29.2 |
| Unprotected well/spring | 7,392 | 19.5 |
| Pool/pond/lake | 1,208 | 3.2 |
| River/stream/canal | 9,067 | 23.9 |
| Waterfall/rainwater | 4,021 | 10.6 |
| Bottled/purifier water | 21 | 0.1 |
| Other | 1,457 | 3.8 |
|  |  |  |


| Type of toilet | Number | Per cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flush | 200 | 0.5 |
| Water seal (Improved pit latrine) | 20,642 | 54.5 |
| Total Improved Sanitation | 20,842 | 55.0 |
| Pit (Traditional pit latrine) | 15,438 | 40.7 |
| Bucket (Surface latrine) | 487 | 1.3 |
| Other | 233 | 0.6 |
| None | 906 | 2.4 |
|  |  |  |
| Availability of communication amenities | Number | Per cent |
| Radio | 7,510 | 19.8 |
| Television | 18,038 | 47.6 |
| Landline phone | 1,225 | 3.2 |
| Mobile phone | 10,200 | 26.9 |
| Computer | 553 | 1.5 |
| Internet at home | 592 | 1.6 |
| Households with none of the items | 15,356 | 40.5 |
| Households with all of the items | 51 | 0.1 |
|  |  |  |
| Availability of Transportation equipment | Number | Per cent |
| Car/Truck/Van | 1,039 | 2.7 |
| Motorcycle/Moped | 27,602 | 72.8 |
| Bicycle | 4,564 | 12.0 |
| 4-Wheel tractor | 3,037 | 8.0 |
| Canoe/Boat | 205 | 0.5 |
| Motor boat | 126 | 0.3 |
| Cart (bullock) | 6,293 | 16.6 |

Note: $\quad{ }^{1}$ Population figures for Hsipaw 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 Hsipaw 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 Hsipaw Township

## (A) Demographic Characteristics

| Total population | 176,158 * |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males | 85,836 |  |  |
| Females | 90,322 |  |  |
| Sex ratio | 95 males per 100 females |  |  |
| Percentage of urban population | 11.9\% |  |  |
| Area ( $\mathrm{Km}^{2}$ ) | 5,297.4 ** |  |  |
| Population density (persons per $\mathrm{Km}^{2}$ ) | 33.3 persons |  |  |
| Number of wards | 11 |  |  |
| Number of village tracts | 67 |  |  |
| Population in conventional households <br> Number of conventional households | Total | Urban | Rural |
|  | 167,154 | 18,992 | 148,162 |
|  | 37,906 | 4,009 | 33,897 |
| Mean household size | 4.4 persons *** |  |  |
| - In Hsipaw Township, there are more females than males with 95 males per 100 females. <br> - The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only ( $11.9 \%$ ) living in urban areas. <br> - The population density of Hsipaw Township is 33 persons per square kilometre. <br> - There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Hsipaw Township. This is equal to 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; Hsipaw Township (Kyaukme District, Shan State)

| Sr | Ward/Village Tract | No. of Conventional households | Population |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Males | Females |
|  | Total | 37,906 | 176,158 | 85,836 | 90,322 |
|  | Ward | 4,009 | 20,897 | 10,202 | 10,695 |
| 1 | Myanmar(W) | 411 | 2,257 | 1,058 | 1,199 |
| 2 | Myo Lel(W) | 353 | 2,227 | 1,067 | 1,160 |
| 3 | Ah Nauk(W) | 329 | 1,571 | 717 | 854 |
| 4 | Zay(W) | 253 | 1,203 | 606 | 597 |
| 5 | Pan Tein (North)(W) | 208 | 1,168 | 563 | 605 |
| 6 | Pan Tein (South)(W) | 681 | 3,426 | 1,671 | 1,755 |
| 7 | Zat Su (W) | 761 | 3,857 | 2,048 | 1,809 |
| 8 | Shwe Kyaung Ward(W) | 186 | 1,046 | 451 | 595 |
| 9 | Oke Kyin Ward(W) | 206 | 978 | 487 | 491 |
| 10 | Taung Myo Ward(W) | 482 | 2,545 | 1,223 | 1,322 |
| 11 | Mee Ya Htar Ward(W) | 139 | 619 | 311 | 308 |
|  | Village Tract | 33,897 | 155,261 | 75,634 | 79,627 |
| 1 | Tein San(VT) | 246 | 973 | 438 | 535 |
| 2 | Man $\mathrm{He}(\mathrm{VT}$ ) | 487 | 2,044 | 1,013 | 1,031 |
| 3 | Sam Hpeik(VT) | 500 | 2,422 | 1,217 | 1,205 |
| 4 | Ywar Thit(VT) | 627 | 2,858 | 1,410 | 1,448 |
| 5 | Ton Sint(VT) | 594 | 2,859 | 1,401 | 1,458 |
| 6 | Sun Long(VT) | 384 | 1,544 | 753 | 791 |
| 7 | Pang Soa Ming(VT) | 422 | 1,944 | 1,006 | 938 |
| 8 | Mong Lin(VT) | 845 | 3,839 | 1,904 | 1,935 |
| 9 | Kone Thar(VT) | 517 | 2,360 | 1,146 | 1,214 |
| 10 | Nawng An(VT) | 626 | 2,742 | 1,418 | 1,324 |
| 11 | Pang Meik(VT) | 1,142 | 4,933 | 2,447 | 2,486 |
| 12 | Kun Hkaik(VT) | 683 | 3,574 | 1,768 | 1,806 |
| 13 | Kyin Thi(VT) | 423 | 1,738 | 872 | 866 |
| 14 | Baw Kyo(VT) | 601 | 2,863 | 1,425 | 1,438 |
| 15 | Lawng Hkun(VT) | 456 | 2,096 | 1,023 | 1,073 |

Table 1: (Continued)

| Sr | Ward/Village Tract | No. ofConventionalhouseholds | Population |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Males | Females |
| 16 | Nam Aun(VT) | 253 | 942 | 477 | 465 |
| 17 | Saung Kye(VT) | 1,086 | 4,961 | 2,393 | 2,568 |
| 18 | Tun Kyaing(VT) | 310 | 1,409 | 674 | 735 |
| 19 | Nawng Ton(VT) | 427 | 2,075 | 1,022 | 1,053 |
| 20 | Hseng Lai(VT) | 161 | 814 | 404 | 410 |
| 21 | Ong Mu(VT) | 397 | 2,120 | 1,076 | 1,044 |
| 22 | Man Pyit(VT) | 73 | 297 | 141 | 156 |
| 23 | Pang Hkan(VT) | 272 | 1,324 | 583 | 741 |
| 24 | Moe Tay (VT) | 945 | 4,126 | 2,166 | 1,960 |
| 25 | Man Sang(VT) | 829 | 3,370 | 1,664 | 1,706 |
| 26 | Sin Kyawt(VT) | 566 | 2,569 | 1,285 | 1,284 |
| 27 | Nar Taunt(VT) | 289 | 1,251 | 564 | 687 |
| 28 | Ma Hkaw(VT) | 333 | 1,521 | 731 | 790 |
| 29 | Pang Sang(VT) | 615 | 3,058 | 1,477 | 1,581 |
| 30 | $\mathrm{Nam} \mathrm{Ma(VT)}$ | 381 | 1,808 | 903 | 905 |
| 31 | Hu Mye(VT) | 249 | 1,117 | 506 | 611 |
| 32 | Kun Hauk(VT) | 527 | 2,573 | 1,181 | 1,392 |
| 33 | Nam Lan(VT) | 4,030 | 19,910 | 9,955 | 9,955 |
| 34 | Kone Hsar(VT) | 294 | 1,221 | 602 | 619 |
| 35 | Man Hkaing Hsi Htauk(VT) | 508 | 2,208 | 1,031 | 1,177 |
| 36 | Mant Mun Man Kyawng(VT) | 463 | 1,868 | 931 | 937 |
| 37 | Kone Son(VT) | 357 | 1,549 | 734 | 815 |
| 38 | Ho Hke(VT) | 566 | 2,482 | 1,181 | 1,301 |
| 39 | Kawng Hkan(VT) | 291 | 1,311 | 623 | 688 |
| 40 | Man Li(VT) | 696 | 3,141 | 1,591 | 1,550 |
| 41 | Nam Maw Shwe(VT) | 472 | 2,051 | 996 | 1,055 |
| 42 | Man Kyawng(VT) | 260 | 1,231 | 570 | 661 |
| 43 | Nar Lay (Li)(VT) | 351 | 1,469 | 709 | 760 |
| 44 | Kone Yone(VT) | 511 | 2,196 | 1,002 | 1,194 |

Table 1: (Continued)

| Sr | Ward/Village Tract | No. of Conventional households | Population |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Males | Females |
| 45 | Nar Ma Hkaw(VT) | 1,031 | 4,666 | 2,274 | 2,392 |
| 46 | Se Hkan(VT) | 432 | 1,903 | 896 | 1,007 |
| 47 | Kone Hsawt(VT) | 527 | 2,331 | 1,140 | 1,191 |
| 48 | Nam Yang(VT) | 943 | 4,182 | 2,136 | 2,046 |
| 49 | Mong Hkay(VT) | 804 | 3,716 | 1,821 | 1,895 |
| 50 | Man Mun Hkay(VT) | 354 | 1,841 | 848 | 993 |
| 51 | Nar Lay Hkay(VT) | 236 | 947 | 451 | 496 |
| 52 | Ho Hko(VT) | 411 | 1,737 | 825 | 912 |
| 53 | Man Pang(VT) | 245 | 1,143 | 533 | 610 |
| 54 | Pying Nyawng(VT) | 429 | 2,034 | 969 | 1,065 |
| 55 | Ho Aun(VT) | 398 | 1,650 | 740 | 910 |
| 56 | Mong Ton(VT) | 238 | 873 | 397 | 476 |
| 57 | Kun Hkar(VT) | 183 | 768 | 345 | 423 |
| 58 | Hsut Ton(VT) | 396 | 1,464 | 604 | 860 |
| 59 | Kawng Kaw(VT) | 163 | 674 | 312 | 362 |
| 60 | Pang Huong(VT) | 428 | 2,436 | 1,159 | 1,277 |
| 61 | Man Pat(VT) | 121 | 416 | 193 | 223 |
| 62 | Man Kyawng(VT) | 197 | 823 | 359 | 464 |
| 63 | Man Maw(VT) | 447 | 2,338 | 1,090 | 1,248 |
| 64 | Mong Lar(VT) | 114 | 637 | 298 | 339 |
| 65 | Kawng Hkan(VT) | 149 | 840 | 358 | 482 |
| 66 | Long Tawng(VT) | 450 | 2,384 | 1,137 | 1,247 |
| 67 | Nar Hpwei(VT) | 136 | 697 | 336 | 361 |

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Hsipaw Township


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

| Age groups | Total | Males | Females |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 7 6 , 1 5 8}$ | 85,836 | 90,322 |
| $0-4$ | 17,683 | 8,860 | 8,823 |
| $5-9$ | 17,123 | 8,580 | 8,543 |
| $10-14$ | 17,894 | 8,896 | 8,998 |
| $15-19$ | 16,661 | 7,797 | 8,864 |
| $20-24$ | 15,716 | 7,734 | 7,982 |
| $25-29$ | 14,497 | 7,098 | 7,399 |
| $30-34$ | 13,882 | 6,984 | 6,898 |
| $35-39$ | 12,267 | 6,121 | 6,146 |
| $40-44$ | 11,531 | 5,441 | 6,090 |
| $45-49$ | 10,472 | 5,044 | 5,428 |
| $50-54$ | 9,487 | 4,514 | 4,973 |
| $55-59$ | 7,111 | 3,430 | 3,681 |
| $60-64$ | 5,046 | 2,380 | 2,666 |
| $65-69$ | 2,783 | 1,301 | 1,482 |
| $70-74$ | 1,730 | 753 | 977 |
| $75-79$ | 1,071 | 465 | 606 |
| $80-84$ | 686 | 266 | 420 |
| $85-89$ | 293 | 106 | 187 |
| $90+$ | 225 | 66 | 159 |
|  |  |  |  |

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Hsipaw Township is 66.2 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, Kyaukme District and Hsipaw Township)


- The birth rate has been slightly declining in Hsipaw Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has declined from age group 15-19 onwards. .
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly larger percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Hsipaw Township.
- Except for age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 30-34, there are less males than females in all age groups.

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


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


## (C) Education

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

| Age | Total population |  |  | Currently attending |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| 5 | 3,309 | 1,626 | 1,683 | 437 | 195 | 242 |
| 6 | 3,392 | 1,672 | 1,720 | 1,650 | 788 | 862 |
| 7 | 3,270 | 1,645 | 1,625 | 2,088 | 1,034 | 1,054 |
| 8 | 3,439 | 1,610 | 1,829 | 2,297 | 1,031 | 1,266 |
| 9 | 2,940 | 1,383 | 1,557 | 2,085 | 968 | 1,117 |
| 10 | 3,698 | 1,739 | 1,959 | 2,459 | 1,101 | 1,358 |
| 11 | 2,861 | 1,275 | 1,586 | 1,926 | 825 | 1,101 |
| 12 | 3,372 | 1,517 | 1,855 | 1,939 | 838 | 1,101 |
| 13 | 3,013 | 1,322 | 1,691 | 1,593 | 666 | 927 |
| 14 | 3,007 | 1,308 | 1,699 | 1,254 | 509 | 745 |
| 15 | 3,138 | 1,404 | 1,734 | 804 | 351 | 453 |
| 16 | 2,967 | 1,276 | 1,691 | 585 | 220 | 365 |
| 17 | 2,931 | 1,313 | 1,618 | 425 | 170 | 255 |
| 18 | 3,926 | 1,765 | 2,161 | 324 | 121 | 203 |
| 19 | 2,522 | 1,183 | 1,339 | 218 | 96 | 122 |
| 20 | 4,363 | 2,005 | 2,358 | 177 | 76 | 101 |
| 21 | 2,391 | 1,124 | 1,267 | 114 | 57 | 57 |
| 22 | 2,975 | 1,372 | 1,603 | 63 | 23 | 40 |
| 23 | 2,488 | 1,237 | 1,251 | 42 | 25 | 17 |
| 24 | 2,239 | 1,019 | 1,220 | 39 | 20 | 19 |
| 25 | 3,859 | 1,883 | 1,976 | 31 | 15 | 16 |
| 26 | 2,114 | 1,013 | 1,101 | 22 | 14 | 8 |
| 27 | 2,320 | 1,030 | 1,290 | 23 | 16 | 7 |
| 28 | 3,101 | 1,436 | 1,665 | 18 | 10 | 8 |
| 29 | 2,132 | 1,015 | 1,117 | 12 | 9 | 3 |

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


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


- School attendance in Hsipaw Township drops starting from age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Hsipaw Township is noticeably declining from school starting age to age 19.

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


| Union | $: 89.5 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Shan State | $: 64.6 \%$ |
| Kyaukme District | $: 77.8 \%$ |
| Hsipaw Township | $: 67.5 \%$ |

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

| Sex | Total <br> Population <br> $(\mathbf{1 5 - 2 4 )}$ | Literacy Rate <br> $(\mathbf{1 5 - 2 4 )}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Total | 29,940 | 81.0 |
| Males | 13,698 | 81.0 |
| Females | 16,242 | 80.9 |

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Hsipaw Township is 67.5 per cent. It is slightly higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6\%) but is lower than the Union (89.5\%). Female literacy rate is 62.5 per cent and for the males it is 73.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged $15-24$ is 81.0 per cent with 80.9 per cent for females and 81.0 per cent for males.

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


- Some 47.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 52.8 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 43.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 51.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 11.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.1 per cent has completed university/college education.


## (D) Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

| Age groups | Labour Force Participation Rate |  |  | Unemployment Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| 10-14 | 25.5 | 24.6 | 26.3 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 2.2 |
| 15-19 | 73.1 | 77.9 | 68.9 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 2.3 |
| 20-24 | 85.5 | 93.9 | 77.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| 25-29 | 86.5 | 96.8 | 76.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| 30-34 | 85.8 | 96.8 | 74.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 35-39 | 86.7 | 97.1 | 76.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 40-44 | 84.2 | 96.9 | 72.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| 45-49 | 82.4 | 96.4 | 69.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 50-54 | 76.9 | 92.6 | 62.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 55-59 | 69.1 | 86.3 | 53.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 60-64 | 51.3 | 67.4 | 36.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 65-69 | 39.1 | 53.5 | 26.5 | 0.2 | - | 0.5 |
| 70-74 | 21.9 | 33.1 | 13.3 | - | - | - |
| 75 + | 13.1 | 21.5 | 7.5 |  | - | - |
| 15-24 | 79.1 | 85.9 | 72.9 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.2 |
| 15-64 | 80.4 | 91.6 | 69.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 |



Figure 9: Unemployment rate


- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Hsipaw Township is 80.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 69.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.6 per cent.
- In Hsipaw Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 25.5 per cent. There are 24.6 per cent of males and 26.3 per cent of females respectively.
- The unemployment rate for those aged $15-64$ in Hsipaw Township is 1.1 per cent with (1.2\%) for males and (1.0\%) for females respectively.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged $15-24$ is 2.2 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 | III, disabled | Other |
| Total | 41,198 | 0.8 | 32.1 | 39.2 | 16.0 | 1.7 | 10.1 |
| Males | 13,267 | 1.5 | 44.0 | 7.1 | 20.5 | 2.7 | 24.2 |
| Females | 27,931 | 0.5 | 26.5 | 54.5 | 13.9 | 1.3 | 3.4 |

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 44.0 per cent of males are full time students while 54.5 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 | 88,214 | 47,805 | 40,409 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Managers | 172 | 107 | 65 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Professionals | 642 | 134 | 508 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Technicians and Associate Professionals | 1,290 | 1,050 | 240 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.6 |
| Clerical Support Workers | 572 | 254 | 318 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Services and Sales Workers | 5,267 | 2,126 | 3,141 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 7.8 |
| Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers | 67,901 | 35,898 | 32,003 | 77.0 | 75.1 | 79.2 |
| Craft and Related Trades Workers | 3,597 | 2,888 | 709 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 1.8 |
| Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers | 1,298 | 1,247 | 51 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| Elementary Occupations | 6,623 | 3,621 | 3,002 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.4 |
| Others | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Not stated | 852 | 480 | 372 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |

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


- In Hsipaw Township, 77.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 7.5 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 75.1 per cent of males and 79.2 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 | 88,214 | 47,805 | 40,409 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 72,463 | 38,137 | 34,326 | 82.1 | 79.8 | 84.9 |
| Mining and quarrying | 87 | 60 | 27 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 1,565 | 988 | 577 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 40 | 40 | - | * | 0.1 | - |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 49 | 41 | 8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | * |
| Construction | 2,014 | 1,802 | 212 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 0.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 3,907 | 1,792 | 2,115 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 5.2 |
| Transportation and storage | 1,574 | 1,531 | 43 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 0.1 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 1,798 | 628 | 1,170 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 2.9 |
| Information and communication | 88 | 56 | 32 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 71 | 21 | 50 | 0.1 | * | 0.1 |
| Real estate activities | 1 | 1 | - | * | * | - |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 49 | 31 | 18 | 0.1 | 0.1 | * |
| Administrative and support service activities | 114 | 84 | 30 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Public administration including civil servants | 1,554 | 1,239 | 315 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 0.8 |
| Education | 549 | 51 | 498 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Human health and social work activities | 202 | 70 | 132 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 77 | 64 | 13 | 0.1 | 0.1 | * |
| Other service activities | 788 | 493 | 295 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use | 113 | 38 | 75 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Not stated | 1,111 | 638 | 473 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.


- In Hsipaw Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 82.1 per cent.
- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 4.4 per cent.
- There are 79.8 per cent of males and 84.9 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 5.9 per cent in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" industry.


## (E) Identity Cards

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

|  | Citizenship <br> Scrutiny Card | Associate <br> Scrutiny Card | Naturalised <br> Scrutiny <br> Card | National <br> Registration <br> Card | Religious <br> Card | Temporary <br> Registration <br> Card | Foreign <br> Registration <br> Card | Foreign <br> Passport | None |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | 72,259 | 130 | 704 | 4,519 | 541 | 267 | 52 | 79 | 62,801 |
| Urban | 14,170 | 70 | 201 | 363 | 200 | 39 | 33 | 58 | 2,566 |
| Rural | 58,089 | 60 | 503 | 4,156 | 341 | 228 | 19 | 21 | 60,235 |
| Males | 37,422 | 69 | 473 | 2,012 | 436 | 133 | 29 | 47 | 27,775 |
| Females | 34,837 | 61 | 231 | 2,507 | 105 | 134 | 23 | 35 | 32 |



- In Hsipaw Township, 51.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 44.4 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 40.6 per cent of males and 48.0 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 | 176,158 | 171,949 | 4,209 | 2.4 | 1,754 | 1,491 | 1,611 | 1,432 |
| 0-4 | 17,683 | 17,577 | 106 | 0.6 | 11 | 9 | 86 | 66 |
| 5-9 | 17,123 | 17,037 | 86 | 0.5 | 14 | 16 | 32 | 49 |
| 10-14 | 17,894 | 17,775 | 119 | 0.7 | 20 | 31 | 49 | 62 |
| 15-19 | 16,661 | 16,497 | 164 | 1.0 | 30 | 51 | 57 | 77 |
| 20-24 | 15,716 | 15,535 | 181 | 1.2 | 19 | 64 | 63 | 90 |
| 25-29 | 14,497 | 14,273 | 224 | 1.5 | 20 | 90 | 75 | 100 |
| 30-34 | 13,882 | 13,630 | 252 | 1.8 | 36 | 107 | 75 | 129 |
| 35-39 | 12,267 | 12,078 | 189 | 1.5 | 43 | 74 | 64 | 71 |
| 40-44 | 11,531 | 11,302 | 229 | 2.0 | 71 | 69 | 93 | 66 |
| 45-49 | 10,472 | 10,163 | 309 | 3.0 | 136 | 104 | 86 | 69 |
| 50-54 | 9,487 | 9,108 | 379 | 4.0 | 212 | 100 | 107 | 75 |
| 55-59 | 7,111 | 6,760 | 351 | 4.9 | 203 | 89 | 111 | 66 |
| 60-64 | 5,046 | 4,612 | 434 | 8.6 | 263 | 132 | 166 | 102 |
| 65-69 | 2,783 | 2,485 | 298 | 10.7 | 154 | 117 | 121 | 80 |
| 70-74 | 1,730 | 1,440 | 290 | 16.8 | 183 | 119 | 119 | 94 |
| 75-79 | 1,071 | 834 | 237 | 22.1 | 137 | 109 | 115 | 88 |
| 80-84 | 686 | 499 | 187 | 27.3 | 105 | 109 | 95 | 74 |
| 85-89 | 293 | 213 | 80 | 27.3 | 42 | 49 | 41 | 30 |
| $90+$ | 225 | 131 | 94 | 41.8 | 55 | 52 | 56 | 44 |

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 | 85,836 | 83,705 | 2,131 | 2.5 | 859 | 735 | 782 | 656 |
| 0-4 | 8,860 | 8,816 | 44 | 0.5 | 5 | 3 | 33 | 25 |
| 5-9 | 8,580 | 8,534 | 46 | 0.5 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 27 |
| 10-14 | 8,896 | 8,835 | 61 | 0.7 | 11 | 11 | 30 | 35 |
| 15-19 | 7,797 | 7,703 | 94 | 1.2 | 22 | 31 | 28 | 42 |
| 20-24 | 7,734 | 7,629 | 105 | 1.4 | 12 | 37 | 36 | 47 |
| 25-29 | 7,098 | 6,968 | 130 | 1.8 | 11 | 45 | 47 | 55 |
| 30-34 | 6,984 | 6,843 | 141 | 2.0 | 19 | 55 | 49 | 65 |
| 35-39 | 6,121 | 6,012 | 109 | 1.8 | 21 | 45 | 40 | 37 |
| 40-44 | 5,441 | 5,322 | 119 | 2.2 | 36 | 28 | 57 | 29 |
| 45-49 | 5,044 | 4,865 | 179 | 3.5 | 77 | 60 | 55 | 36 |
| 50-54 | 4,514 | 4,306 | 208 | 4.6 | 120 | 48 | 54 | 35 |
| 55-59 | 3,430 | 3,248 | 182 | 5.3 | 107 | 45 | 56 | 35 |
| 60-64 | 2,380 | 2,182 | 198 | 8.3 | 114 | 69 | 71 | 40 |
| 65-69 | 1,301 | 1,160 | 141 | 10.8 | 76 | 57 | 54 | 28 |
| 70-74 | 753 | 620 | 133 | 17.7 | 85 | 59 | 50 | 37 |
| 75-79 | 465 | 351 | 114 | 24.5 | 63 | 55 | 49 | 37 |
| 80-84 | 266 | 191 | 75 | 28.2 | 45 | 44 | 34 | 25 |
| 85-89 | 106 | 84 | 22 | 20.8 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 9 |
| $90+$ | 66 | 36 | 30 | 45.5 | 16 | 20 | 12 | 12 |

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 | 90,322 | 88,244 | 2,078 | 2.3 | 895 | 756 | 829 | 776 |
| 0-4 | 8,823 | 8,761 | 62 | 0.7 | 6 | 6 | 53 | 41 |
| 5-9 | 8,543 | 8,503 | 40 | 0.5 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 22 |
| 10-14 | 8,998 | 8,940 | 58 | 0.6 | 9 | 20 | 19 | 27 |
| 15-19 | 8,864 | 8,794 | 70 | 0.8 | 8 | 20 | 29 | 35 |
| 20-24 | 7,982 | 7,906 | 76 | 1.0 | 7 | 27 | 27 | 43 |
| 25-29 | 7,399 | 7,305 | 94 | 1.3 | 9 | 45 | 28 | 45 |
| 30-34 | 6,898 | 6,787 | 111 | 1.6 | 17 | 52 | 26 | 64 |
| 35-39 | 6,146 | 6,066 | 80 | 1.3 | 22 | 29 | 24 | 34 |
| 40-44 | 6,090 | 5,980 | 110 | 1.8 | 35 | 41 | 36 | 37 |
| 45-49 | 5,428 | 5,298 | 130 | 2.4 | 59 | 44 | 31 | 33 |
| 50-54 | 4,973 | 4,802 | 171 | 3.4 | 92 | 52 | 53 | 40 |
| 55-59 | 3,681 | 3,512 | 169 | 4.6 | 96 | 44 | 55 | 31 |
| 60-64 | 2,666 | 2,430 | 236 | 8.9 | 149 | 63 | 95 | 62 |
| 65-69 | 1,482 | 1,325 | 157 | 10.6 | 78 | 60 | 67 | 52 |
| 70-74 | 977 | 820 | 157 | 16.1 | 98 | 60 | 69 | 57 |
| 75-79 | 606 | 483 | 123 | 20.3 | 74 | 54 | 66 | 51 |
| 80-84 | 420 | 308 | 112 | 26.7 | 60 | 65 | 61 | 49 |
| 85-89 | 187 | 129 | 58 | 31.0 | 30 | 34 | 31 | 21 |
| $90+$ | 159 | 95 | 64 | 40.3 | 39 | 32 | 44 | 32 |

- Two in every 100 persons in Hsipaw Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70 .
- Difficulties with seeing and walking 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/ <br> Condominium | Bungalow/ <br> Brick house | Semi-pacca <br> house | Wooden <br> house | Bamboo <br> house | Hut 2-3 <br> years | Hut 1 year | Other |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | 37,906 | 2.3 | 10.1 | 5.9 | 26.3 | 54.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Urban | 4,009 | 3.4 | 28.0 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 45.1 | 0.1 |  | $*$ |
| Rural | 33,897 | 2.2 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 28.0 | 55.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit


- The majority of the households in Hsipaw Township are living in bamboo houses (54.5\%) followed by households in wooden houses (26.3\%).
- Some 45.1 per cent of urban households and 55.6 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation


Union
: 74.3\%
Shan State
: 63.8\%
Kyaukme District : 63.5\%
Hsipaw Township : 55.0\%

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

| Type of toilet | Total | Urban | Rural |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Flush | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| Water seal (Improved pit latrine) | 54.5 | 94.8 | 49.7 |
| Improved sanitation | 55.0 | 95.9 | 50.2 |
| Pit (Traditional pit latrine) | 40.7 | 2.8 | 45.2 |
| Bucket (Surface latrine) | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| Other | 0.6 | $*$ | 0.7 |
| None | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.5 |
| Total | Per cent | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |

- Some 55.0 per cent of the households in Hsipaw Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet ( $0.5 \%$ ), water seal (improved pit latrine) ( $54.5 \%$ )).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 2.4 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 Hsipaw Township, 2.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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


Union
: 69.5\%
Shan State
: 54.7\%
Kyaukme District : 48.9\%
Hsipaw Township :41.1\%

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

| Source of drinking water | Total | Urban | Rural |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Tap water/ Piped | 4.6 | 0.9 | 5.1 |
| Tube well, borehole | 4.2 | 10.1 | 3.5 |
| Protected well/ Spring | 28.0 | 66.5 | 23.4 |
| Bottled water/ Water purifier | 4.3 | 18.5 | 2.6 |
| Total improved drinking water | 41.1 | 96.0 | 34.6 |
| Unprotected well/Spring | 20.4 | 2.5 | 22.5 |
| Pool/Pond/ Lake | 3.6 |  | $*$ |
| River/stream/ canal | 20.2 | 0.3 | 22.6 |
| Waterfall/ Rain water | 10.8 | - | 12.1 |
| Other | 3.9 | 1.2 | 4.2 |
| Total unimproved drinking water | 58.9 | 4.0 | 65.4 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | 100.0 |
| Per cent | $\mathbf{3 7 , 9 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 , 8 9 7}$ |
| Number |  |  |  |

- In Hsipaw Township, 41.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- In Shan State, 54.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water and the Union average is (69.5\%).
- Some 28.0 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 20.4 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.
- Some 58.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 65.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting


| Union | $: 32.4 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Shan State | $: 33.4 \%$ |
| Kyaukme District | $: 23.6 \%$ |
| Hsipaw Township | $: 24.0 \%$ |

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

| Source of lighting |  | Total | Urban | Rural |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electricity |  | 24.0 | 94.5 | 15.7 |
| Kerosene |  | 1.7 | * | 1.9 |
| Candle |  | 14.5 | 2.9 | 15.9 |
| Battery |  | 4.0 | 0.9 | 4.3 |
| Generator (private) |  | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Water mill (private) |  | 7.9 | - | 8.9 |
| Solar system/energy |  | 43.3 | 1.1 | 48.3 |
| Other |  | 3.3 | 0.4 | 3.7 |
| Total | Per cent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  | Number | 37,906 | 4,009 | 33,897 |

- In Hsipaw Township, 24.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and it belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 43.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 48.3 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

[^0]
## Type of cooking fuel

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


| Union | $: 81.0 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Shan State | $: 83.5 \%$ |
| Kyaukme District | $: 86.6 \%$ |
| Hsipaw Township | $: 83.2 \%$ |

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

| Type of cooking fuel | Total | Urban | Rural |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Electricity | 16.6 | 79.2 | 9.2 |
| LPG | - | - | - |
| Kerosene | $*$ | - | $*$ |
| BioGas | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
| Firewood | 78.2 | 7.2 | 86.5 |
| Charcoal | 5.0 | 13.3 | 4.0 |
| Coal | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
| Total | Per cent | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
|  | Number | $\mathbf{3 7 , 9 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 0 0 9}$ |

- In Hsipaw Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 78.2 per cent using firewood and 5.0 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 16.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 86.5 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 4.0 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 <br> households | Radio | Television | Land line <br> phone | Mobile <br> phone | Computer | Internet at <br> home | \% with none of <br> the items | \% with all of <br> the items |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | 37,906 | 19.8 | 47.6 | 3.2 | 26.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 40.5 |  |
| Urban | 4,009 | 27.2 | 86.1 | 10.1 | 73.1 | 7.7 | 7.2 |  | 7.7 |
| Rural | 33,897 | 18.9 | 43.0 | 2.4 | 21.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 |  |  |

- Some 47.6 per cent of the households in Hsipaw Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 86.1 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 43.0 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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


- In Hsipaw Township, some 47.6 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in five households (19.8\%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone


- Only 26.9 per cent of the households in Hsipaw Township reported having mobile phones and is in the lowest group.


## Transportation items

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

| State/District/ Township | Conventional households | Car/Truck/ Van | Motorcycle/ Moped | Bicycle | 4-Wheel tractor | Canoel 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 |
| Kyaukme District | 163,679 | 4,873 | 107,878 | 24,694 | 10,490 | 609 | 919 | 34,022 |
| Urban | 25,950 | 1,618 | 19,303 | 9,171 | 1,112 | 59 | 53 | 1,149 |
| Rural | 137,729 | 3,255 | 88,575 | 15,523 | 9,378 | 550 | 866 | 32,873 |
| Hsipaw Township | 37,906 | 1,039 | 27,602 | 4,564 | 3,037 | 205 | 126 | 6,293 |
| Urban | 4,009 | 303 | 3,261 | 1,934 | 254 | 6 | 22 | 80 |
| Rural | 33,897 | 736 | 24,341 | 2,630 | 2,783 | 199 | 104 | 6,213 |

- In Hsipaw Township, 72.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 16.6 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.
(H) Fertility and Mortality


## Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Shan State and Hsipaw Township


- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged $15-49$, the total fertility rate is 2.7 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate


Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and Shan 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


- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyaukme District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kyaukme District is 69 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 80 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hsipaw Township are higher than those in Shan State and Kyaukme District. The Infant mortality in Hsipaw is 79 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 91 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 $29^{\text {th }}$ and the $30^{\text {th }}$ 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 $\left(\mathrm{Km}^{2}\right)$. 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 personıs 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:
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Labour } \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Population } 10 \\ \text { years of age } \\ \text { and over }\end{array} \\ \text { Norce }\end{array}\right]$

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.

$\underset{\text { Labour force }}{\text { Labour force }}$| Lemployed + Unemployed) |
| :---: |
| Total Population |$\quad$ X 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.

Unemployed
Unemployment rate $=\frac{\text { Labour force }}{\text { (Employed + Unemployed) }} \quad$ x 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.

| 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.

Total fertility rate (TFR) $=5 \sum$ 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.gøv:mm
๑
httpil/myanmarunfpa.org/census



[^0]:    Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

