



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, MUSE DISTRICT

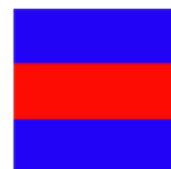
Pansai(Kyu Kok) Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, MuSe District

Pansai(Kyu Kok) Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

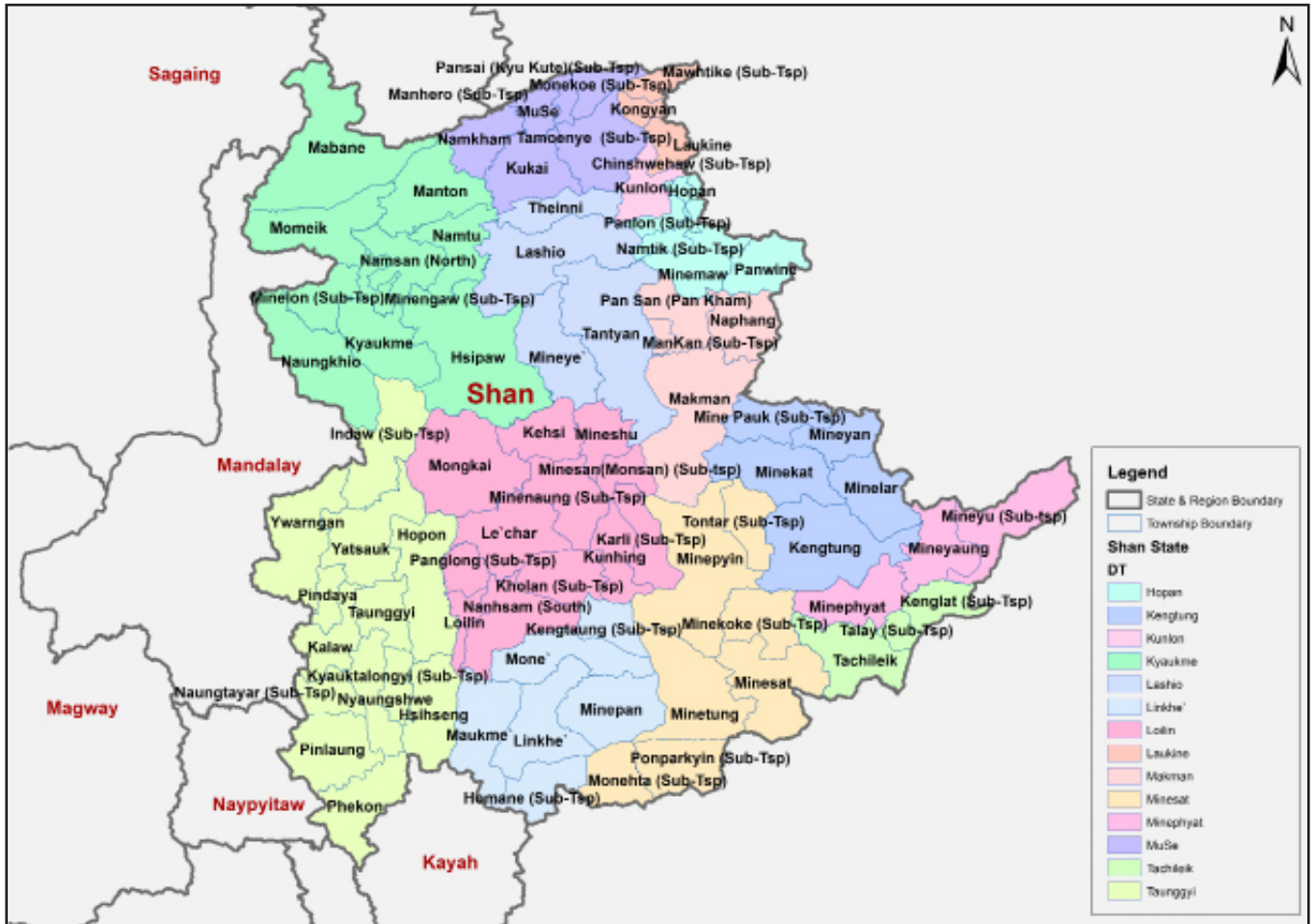
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	22,950 ²	
Population males	11,469 (50.0%)	
Population females	11,481 (50.0%)	
Percentage of urban population	41.5%	
Area (Km²)	350.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	65.5 persons	
Median age	25.2 years	
Number of wards	5	
Number of village tracts	11	
Number of private households	4,543	
Percentage of female headed households	24.5%	
Mean household size	4.9 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	31.4%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.2%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.4%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	58.1	
Child dependency ratio	49.6	
Old dependency ratio	8.5	
Ageing index	17.2	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	100	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	70.6%	
Male	74.4%	
Female	67.1%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	372	1.6
Walking	156	0.7
Seeing	75	0.3
Hearing	173	0.8
Remembering	107	0.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	10,029	54.9	
Associate Scrutiny	23	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	198	1.1	
National Registration	1,970	10.8	
Religious	54	0.3	
Temporary Registration	687	3.8	
Foreign Registration	*	0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	0.1	
None	5,273	28.9	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	90.0%	91.1%	88.9%
Unemployment rate	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%
Employment to population ratio	89.1%	90.0%	88.1%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	3,909	86.0	
Renter	426	9.4	
Provided free (individually)	57	1.3	
Government quarters	106	2.3	
Private company quarters	35	0.8	
Other	*	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.6%		6.5%
Bamboo	49.2%	6.1%	0.2%
Earth	2.9%	26.4%	
Wood	2.2%	1.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		88.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	44.3%	64.9%	4.6%
Other	0.4%	1.6%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	987	21.7	
LPG	21	0.5	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	61	1.3	
Firewood	3,344	73.6	
Charcoal	122	2.7	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	4,142	91.2
Kerosene	294	6.5
Candle	58	1.3
Battery	*	0.2
Generator (private)	-	-
Water mill (private)	*	< 0.1
Solar system/energy	33	0.7
Other	*	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,454	54.0
Tube well, borehole	162	3.6
Protected well/spring	395	8.7
Bottled/purifier water	997	21.9
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,008</i>	<i>88.2</i>
Unprotected well/spring	118	2.6
Pool/pond/lake	44	1.0
River/stream/canal	76	1.7
Waterfall/rainwater	288	6.3
Other	*	0.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>535</i>	<i>11.8</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,436	75.6
Tube well, borehole	202	4.4
Protected well/spring	368	8.1
Unprotected well/spring	114	2.5
Pool/pond/lake	46	1.0
River/stream/canal	65	1.4
Waterfall/rainwater	292	6.4
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.3
Other	*	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,459	76.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>3,472</i>	<i>76.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	904	19.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	54	1.2
Other	25	0.6
None	88	1.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	540	11.9
Television	3,381	74.4
Landline phone	670	14.7
Mobile phone	2,748	60.5
Computer	115	2.5
Internet at home	101	2.2
Households with none of the items	710	15.6
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	383	8.4
Motorcycle/Moped	3,263	71.8
Bicycle	256	5.6
4-Wheel tractor	792	17.4
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	76	1.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction	3
Census information on Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	11
(C) Education	12
(D) Economic Characteristics	16
(E) Identity Cards	22
(F) Disability	23
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	26
Type of housing unit	26
Type of toilet	27
Source of drinking water	29
Source of lighting	31
Type of cooking fuel	33
Communication and related amenities	35
Transportation items	37
(H) Fertility and Mortality	38
Fertility	38
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	40
Definitions and Concepts	42
List of Contributors	46

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 Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township in Shan State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Pansai (Kyu Kok)

Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	22,950 *		
Males	11,469		
Females	11,481		
Sex ratio	100 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	41.5%		
Area (Km ²)	350.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	65.5 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	11		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	22,297	9,323	12,974
Number of conventional households	4,543	1,768	2,775
Mean household size	4.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township, the ratio of females and males are equal with 100 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with (41.5%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township is 66 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.9 persons living in each household in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township. This is higher than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	4,543	22,950	11,469	11,481
	Ward	1,768	9,530	4,710	4,820
1	No(1)(W)	288	1,341	683	658
2	No(2)(W)	329	1,748	822	926
3	No(3)(W)	365	2,280	1,129	1,151
4	No(4)(W)	442	2,201	1,097	1,104
5	No(5)(W)	344	1,960	979	981
	Village Tract	2,775	13,420	6,759	6,661
1	Nam Tawng(VT)	602	2,859	1,431	1,428
2	Kyein Yang Ton(VT)	284	1,252	679	573
3	Yi Hku(VT)	81	389	205	184
4	Pang Tawng(VT)	339	1,887	952	935
5	Mone Paw Nam Chet (Zay)(VT)	545	2,790	1,361	1,429
6	Mong Hpan(VT)	315	1,552	775	777
7	Nam Chet Ywar Ma(VT)	1	2	1	1
8	Man Nway(VT)	36	119	61	58
9	Man Se(VT)	160	761	383	378
10	Man Pying(VT)	287	1,235	627	608
11	Ho Nar(VT)	125	574	284	290

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township

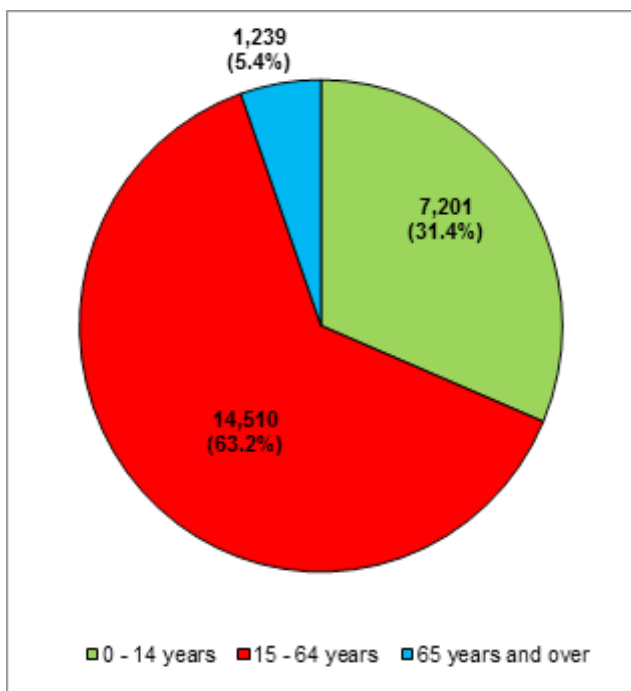
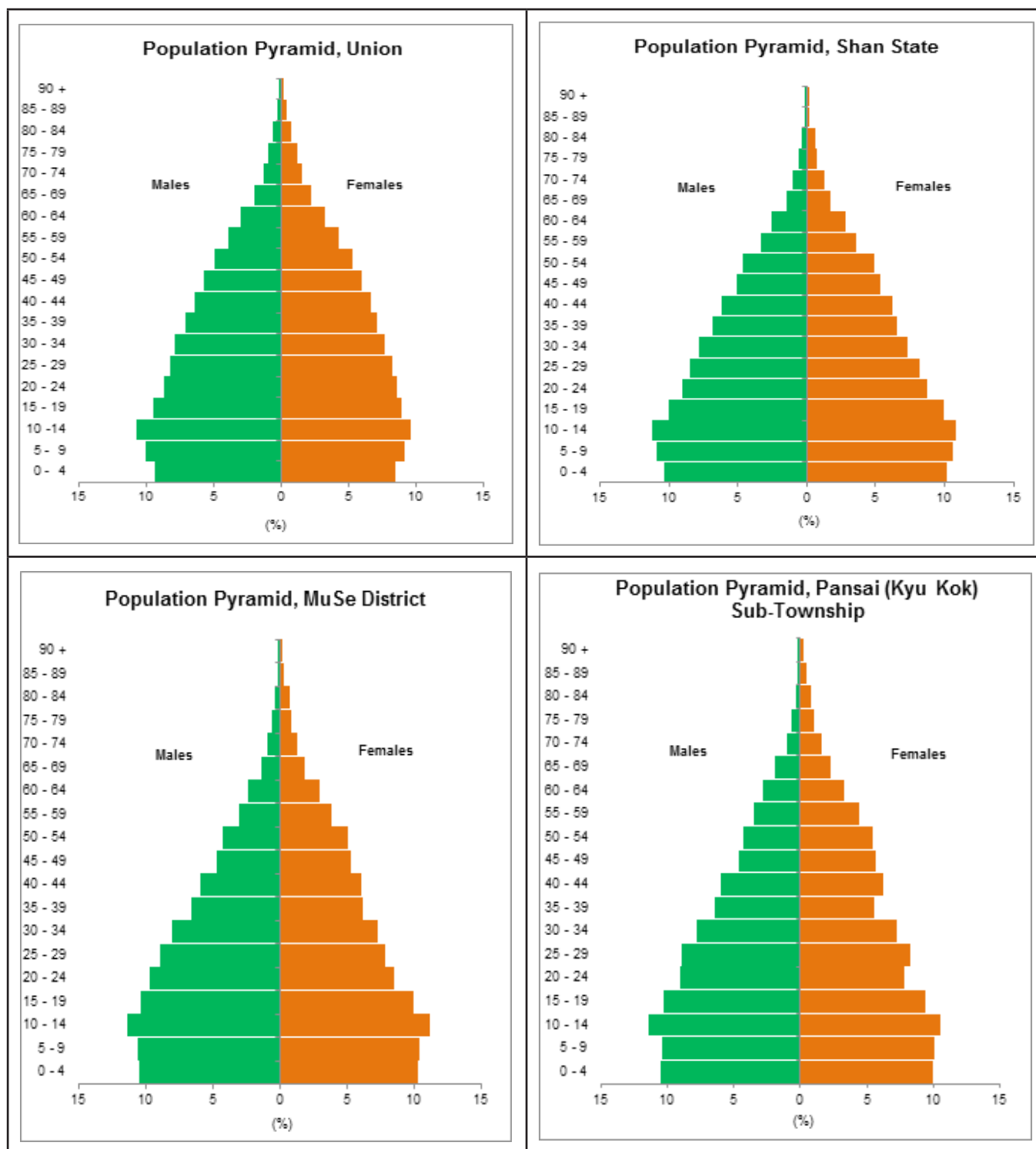


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	22,950	11,469	11,481
0 - 4	2,343	1,202	1,141
5 - 9	2,348	1,196	1,152
10 - 14	2,510	1,307	1,203
15 - 19	2,246	1,173	1,073
20 - 24	1,925	1,030	895
25 - 29	1,963	1,017	946
30 - 34	1,723	891	832
35 - 39	1,376	736	640
40 - 44	1,399	679	720
45 - 49	1,172	527	645
50 - 54	1,104	485	619
55 - 59	906	397	509
60 - 64	696	324	372
65 - 69	473	215	258
70 - 74	301	115	186
75 - 79	194	80	114
80 - 84	136	43	93
85 - 89	79	30	49
90 +	56	22	34

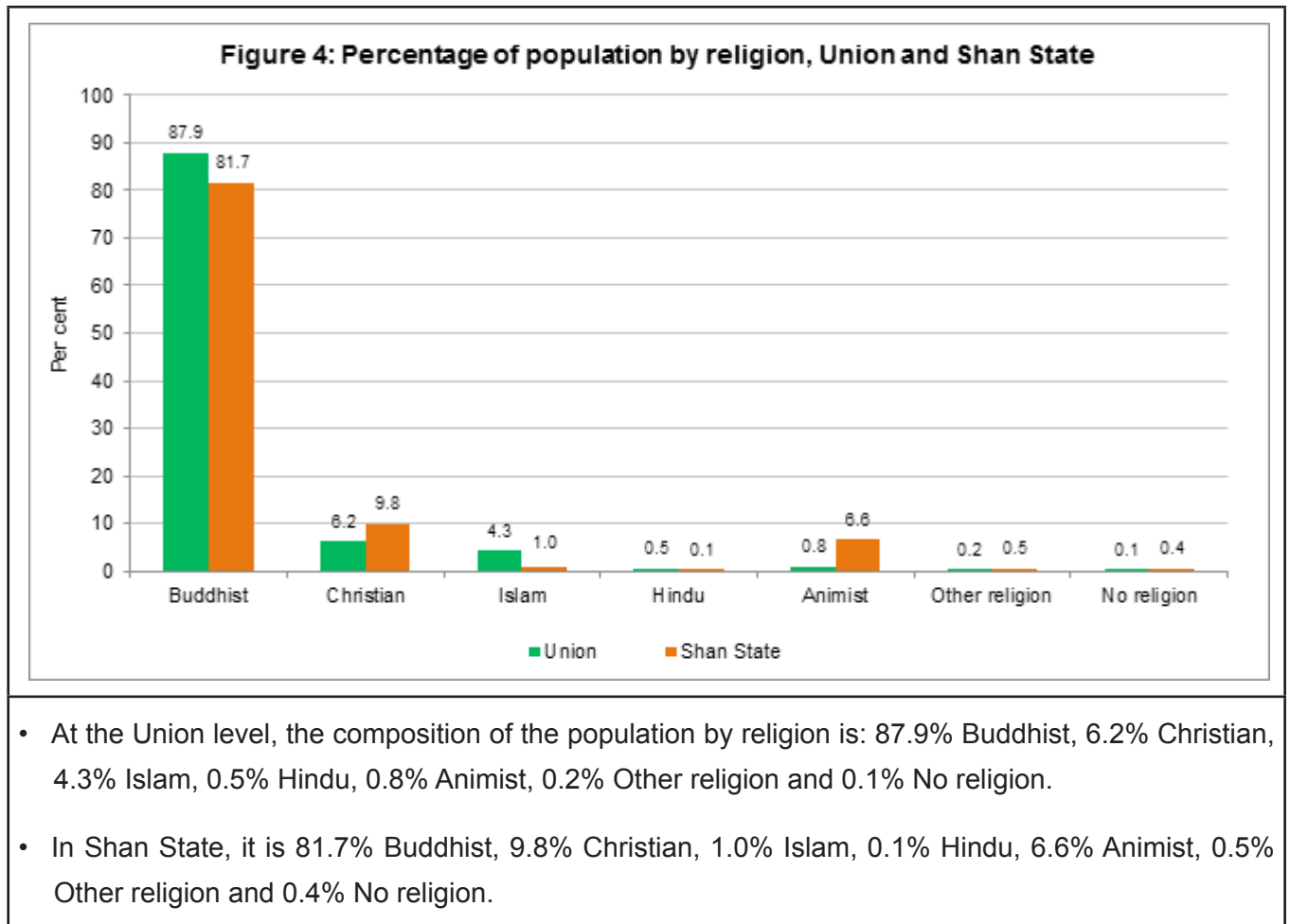
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township is 63.2 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- 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, MuSe District and Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been declining in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups 0-4 to 35-39. In the rest of the age groups, there are less males than females.

(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	446	231	215	112	56	56
6	477	231	246	325	158	167
7	451	231	220	373	187	186
8	503	256	247	423	212	211
9	437	220	217	372	185	187
10	436	226	210	357	188	169
11	448	209	239	352	148	204
12	529	261	268	406	194	212
13	508	269	239	349	193	156
14	471	249	222	287	142	145
15	442	241	201	194	90	104
16	448	231	217	187	89	98
17	404	210	194	109	55	54
18	458	227	231	86	39	47
19	384	191	193	54	27	27
20	393	204	189	31	15	16
21	343	172	171	11	4	7
22	338	184	154	14	9	5
23	365	182	183	7	4	3
24	354	179	175	9	3	6
25	399	206	193	7	2	5
26	355	173	182	3	1	2
27	399	204	195	5	5	-
28	364	184	180	2	2	-
29	369	188	181	2	-	2

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township

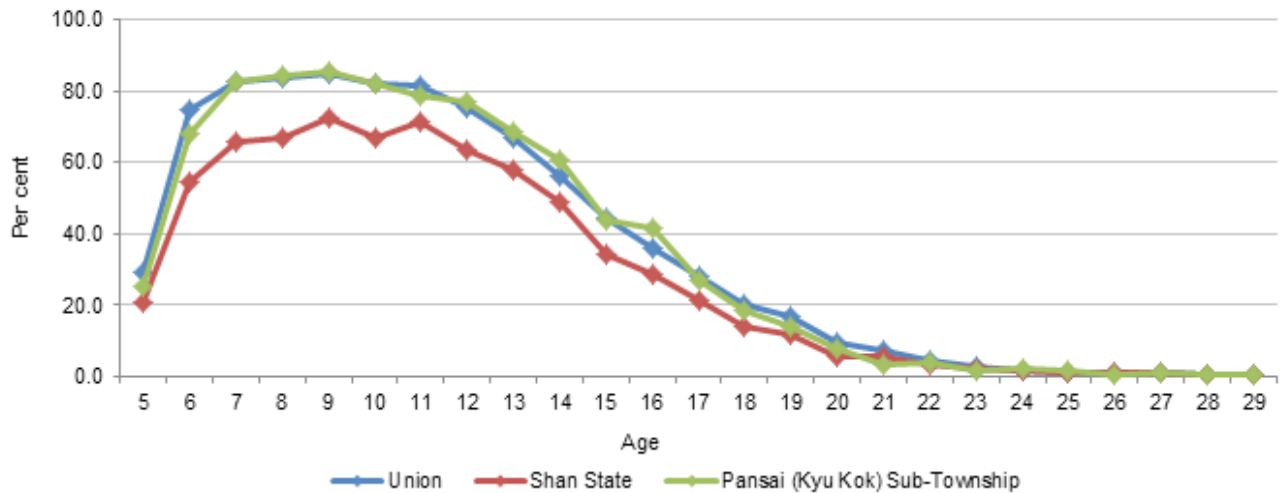
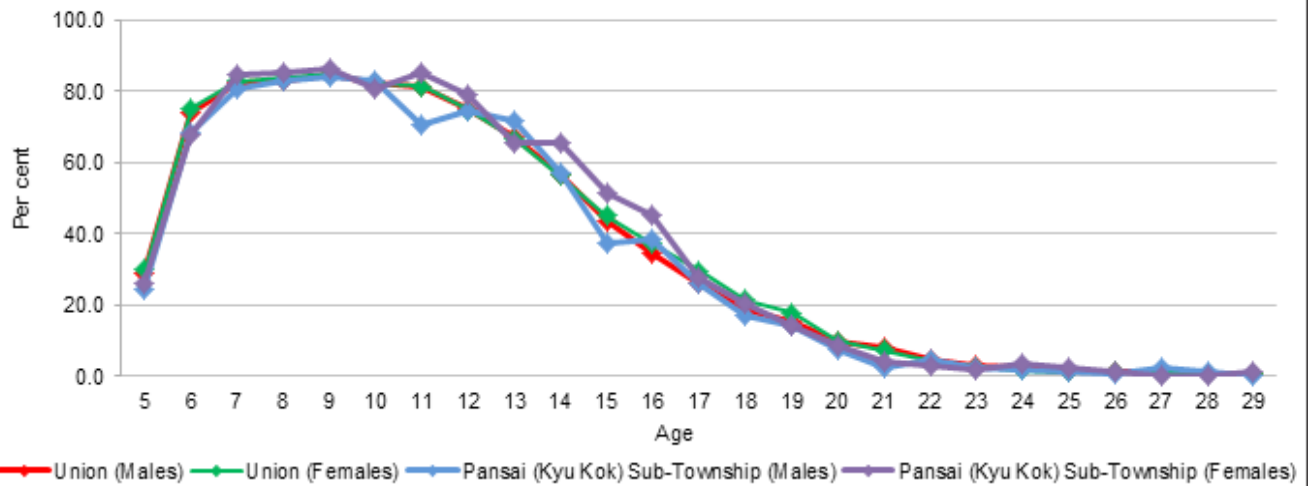
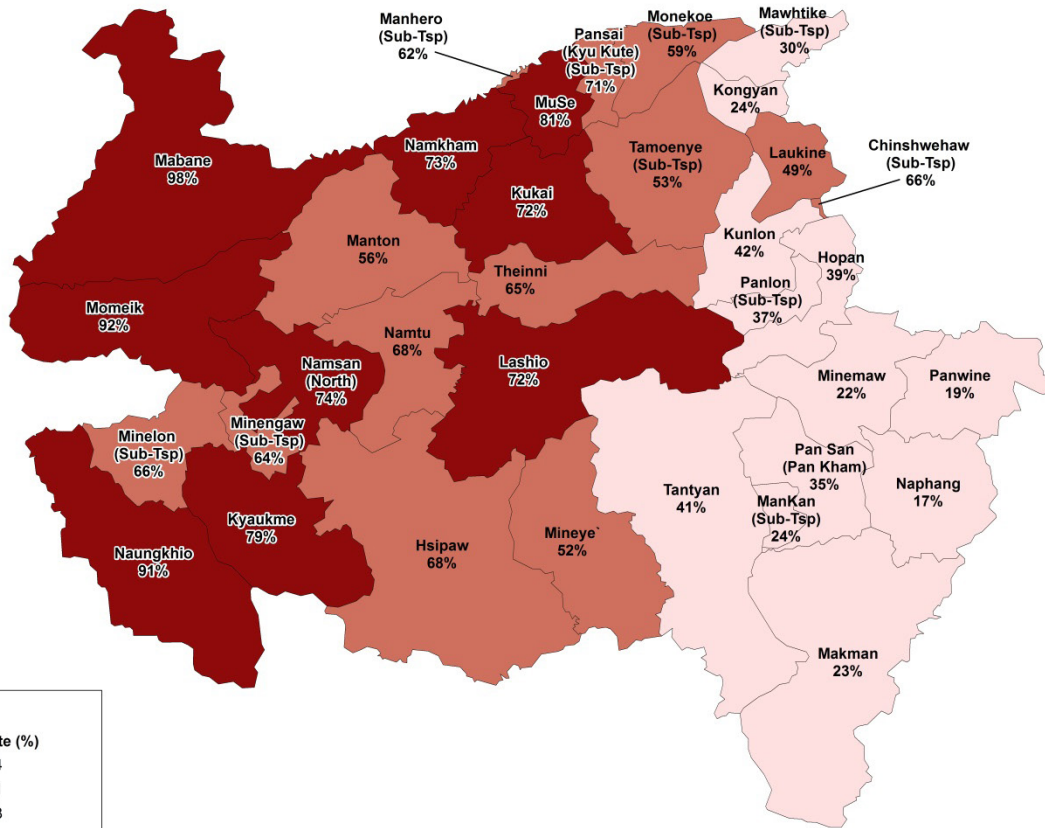


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township



- School attendance in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township is lower than that of the Union at age 15 years.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
MuSe District	: 70.5%
Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township	: 70.6%

Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,929	89.7
Males	2,021	89.9
Females	1,908	89.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township is 70.6 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) but lower than that of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 67.1 per cent and for the males it is 74.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 89.7 per cent with 89.5 per cent for females and 89.9 per cent for males.

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

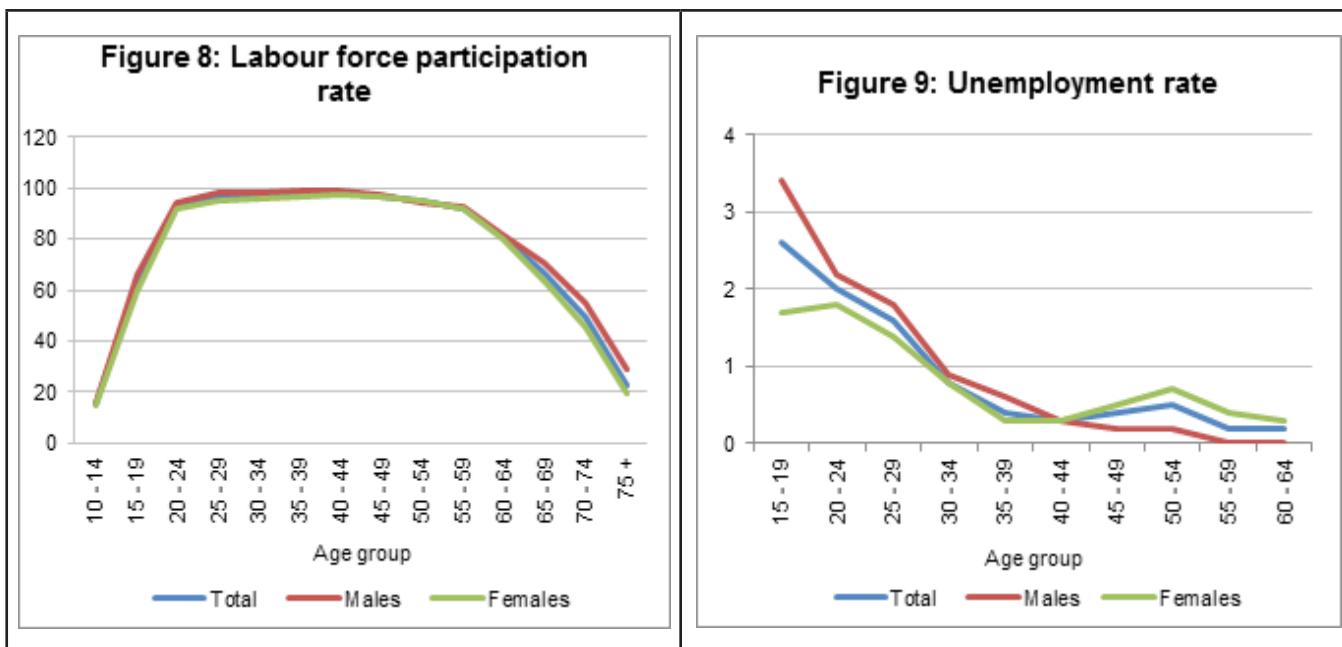
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	11,578	4,964	42.9	2,070	1,039	1,793	845	12	364	10	3	478
Urban	4,983	2,149	43.1	801	429	717	343	5	229	4	2	304
Rural	6,595	2,815	42.7	1,269	610	1,076	502	7	135	6	1	174
Males	5,561	2,221	39.9	1,057	514	896	395	5	172	5	3	293
Females	6,017	2,743	45.6	1,013	525	897	450	7	192	5	-	185

- Some 42.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 39.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 45.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 9.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.1 per cent has completed university/college education.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 42.7 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	15.4	15.5	15.2	1.8	2.0	1.6
15 - 19	62.6	65.6	59.4	2.6	3.4	1.7
20 - 24	92.9	94.1	91.6	2.0	2.2	1.8
25 - 29	96.6	98.2	94.8	1.6	1.8	1.4
30 - 34	97.1	98.1	96.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
35 - 39	97.7	98.8	96.6	0.4	0.6	0.3
40 - 44	98.1	98.8	97.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
45 - 49	96.9	97.3	96.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
50 - 54	94.9	94.4	95.3	0.5	0.2	0.7
55 - 59	91.9	92.4	91.6	0.2	-	0.4
60 - 64	80.9	82.1	79.8	0.2	-	0.3
65 - 69	67.0	70.7	64.0	-	-	-
70 - 74	49.2	54.8	45.7	-	-	-
75+	23.0	28.6	19.7	0.9	-	1.8
15 - 24	76.6	78.9	74.0	2.3	2.7	1.8
15 - 64	90.0	91.1	88.9	1.1	1.2	0.9



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township is 90.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 88.9 per cent and is slightly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.1 per cent.
- In Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 15.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township is 1.1 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.2%) and for females (0.9%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 1.8 per cent.

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

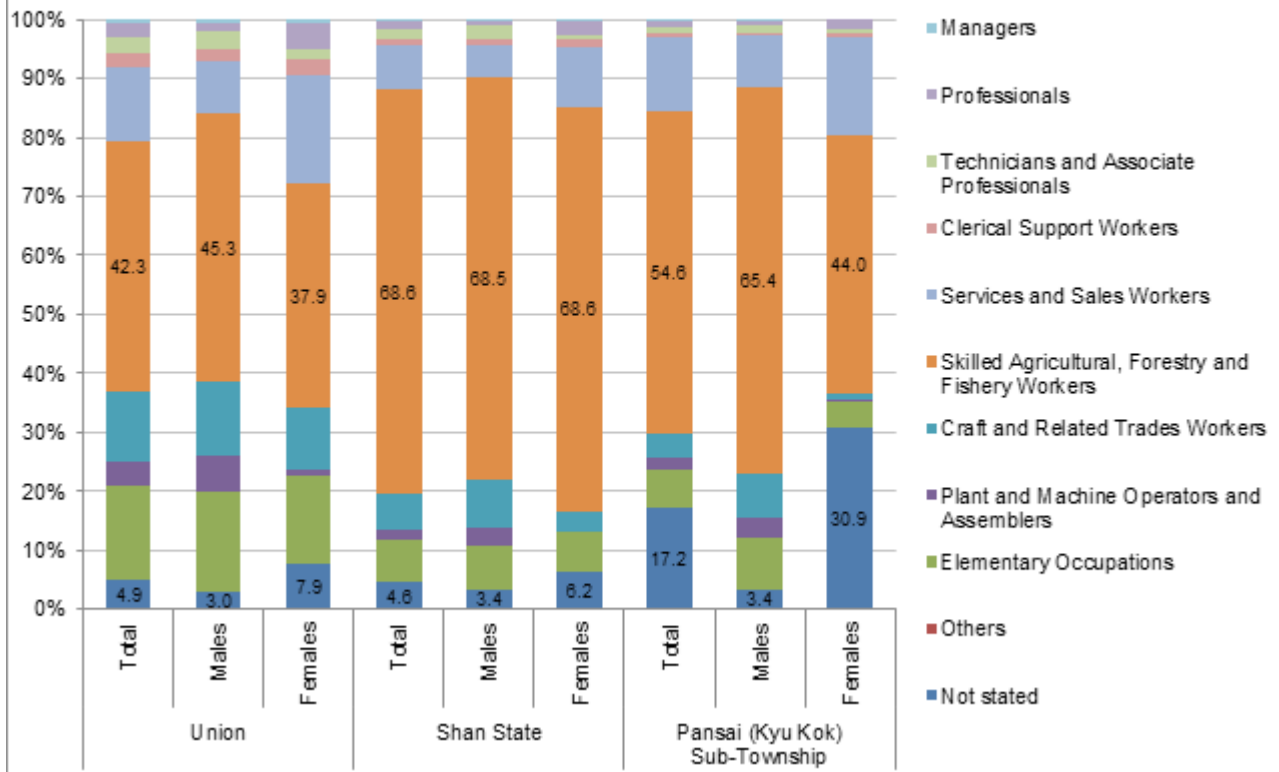
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	4,238	0.3	65.1	4.9	17.7	2.8	9.3
Males	1,989	0.3	70.3	1.1	14.7	3.1	10.5
Females	2,249	0.3	60.4	8.3	20.4	2.4	8.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 70.3 per cent of males and 60.4 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	12,529	6,218	6,311	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	34	27	7	0.3	0.4	0.1
Professionals	130	33	97	1.0	0.5	1.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	114	76	38	0.9	1.2	0.6
Clerical Support Workers	82	39	43	0.7	0.6	0.7
Services and Sales Workers	1,587	540	1,047	12.7	8.7	16.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	6,840	4,065	2,775	54.6	65.4	44.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	531	463	68	4.2	7.4	1.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	237	228	9	1.9	3.7	0.1
Elementary Occupations	814	538	276	6.5	8.7	4.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,160	209	1,951	17.2	3.4	30.9

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township



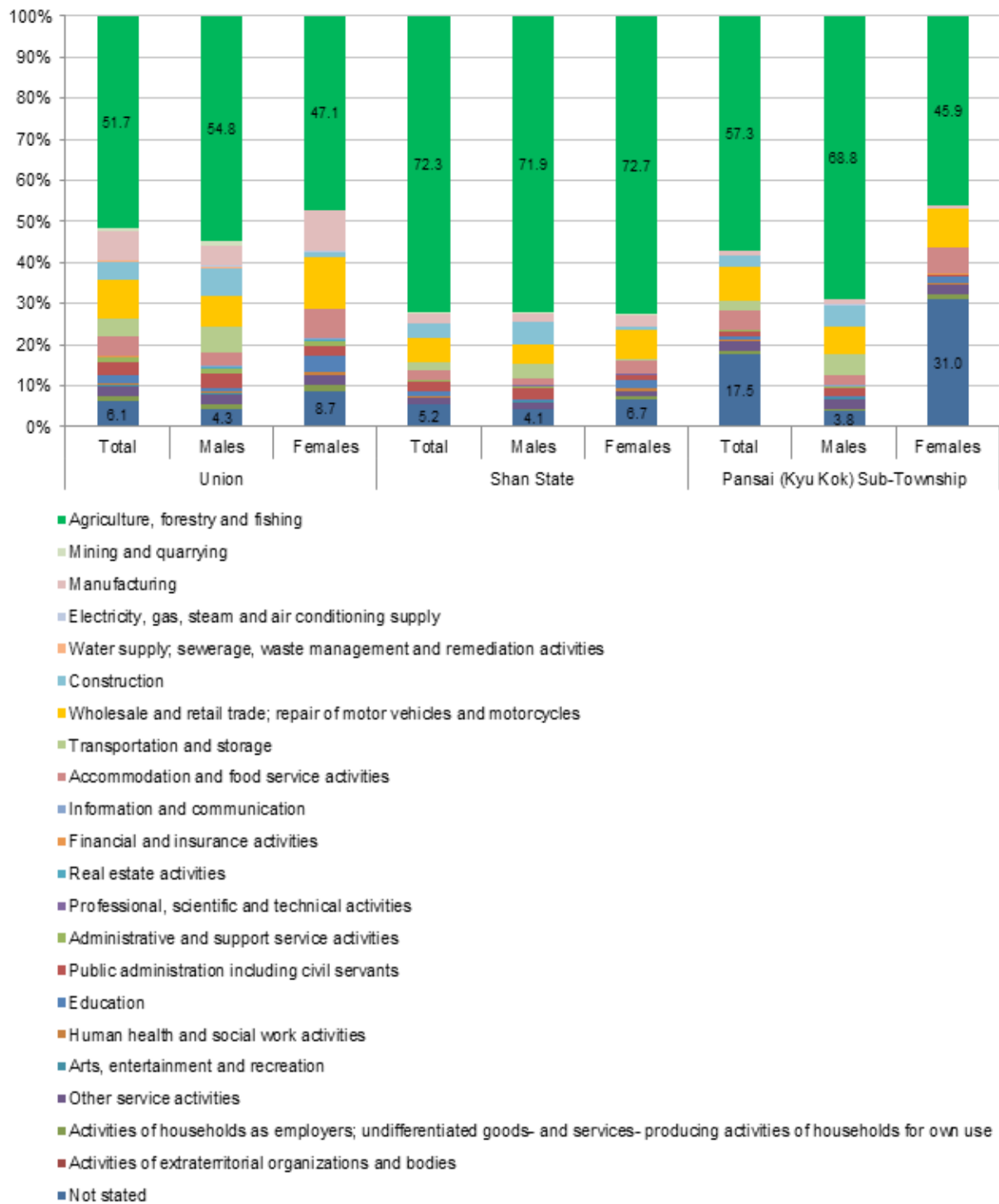
- In Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township, 54.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 65.4 per cent of males and 44.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	12,529	6,218	6,311	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,179	4,280	2,899	57.3	68.8	45.9
Mining and quarrying	1	-	1	*	-	*
Manufacturing	140	89	51	1.1	1.4	0.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7	6	1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6	3	3	*	*	*
Construction	333	328	5	2.7	5.3	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,012	422	590	8.1	6.8	9.3
Transportation and storage	314	302	12	2.5	4.9	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	567	167	400	4.5	2.7	6.3
Information and communication	8	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	10	3	7	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	3	2	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7	7	-	0.1	0.1	-
Administrative and support service activities	36	23	13	0.3	0.4	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	144	116	28	1.1	1.9	0.4
Education	110	20	90	0.9	0.3	1.4
Human health and social work activities	37	18	19	0.3	0.3	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	19	12	7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other service activities	300	152	148	2.4	2.4	2.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	101	28	73	0.8	0.5	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,195	236	1,959	17.5	3.8	31.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Shan State and Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township



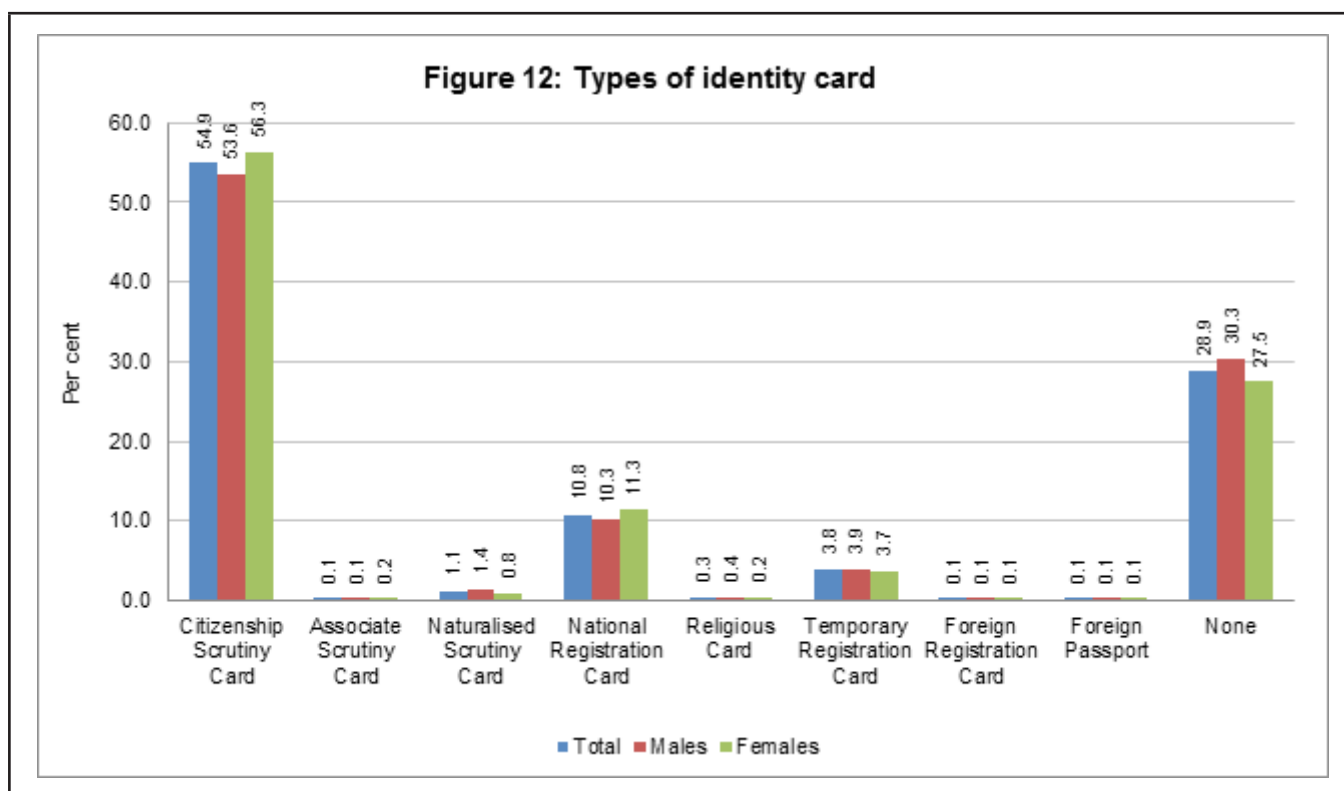
- In Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 57.3 per cent.
- There are 68.8 per cent of males and 45.9 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	10,029	23	198	1,970	54	687	*	*	5,273
Urban	3,998	20	148	1,162	26	260	*	*	2,077
Rural	6,031	3	50	808	28	427	*	*	3,196
Males	4,860	8	123	931	36	350	*	*	2,749
Females	5,169	15	75	1,039	18	337	*	*	2,524

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township, 54.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 28.9 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 30.3 per cent of males and 27.5 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	22,950	22,578	372	1.6	75	173	156	107
0 - 4	2,343	2,341	2	0.1	-	-	2	1
5 - 9	2,348	2,340	8	0.3	-	4	4	4
10 - 14	2,510	2,500	10	0.4	2	2	4	7
15 - 19	2,246	2,237	9	0.4	1	1	5	3
20 - 24	1,925	1,919	6	0.3	-	3	3	2
25 - 29	1,963	1,951	12	0.6	-	6	3	5
30 - 34	1,723	1,711	12	0.7	-	6	3	7
35 - 39	1,376	1,367	9	0.7	-	6	3	2
40 - 44	1,399	1,383	16	1.1	3	5	4	6
45 - 49	1,172	1,156	16	1.4	4	5	5	5
50 - 54	1,104	1,080	24	2.2	5	10	9	7
55 - 59	906	878	28	3.1	5	12	13	6
60 - 64	696	669	27	3.9	7	11	7	4
65 - 69	473	428	45	9.5	7	22	19	11
70 - 74	301	263	38	12.6	7	17	14	5
75 - 79	194	170	24	12.4	3	16	9	5
80 - 84	136	100	36	26.5	10	18	22	10
85 - 89	79	58	21	26.6	9	14	7	8
90 +	56	27	29	51.8	12	15	20	9

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	11,469	11,280	189	1.6	25	85	83	58
0 - 4	1,202	1,201	1	0.1	-	-	1	1
5 - 9	1,196	1,193	3	0.3	-	1	2	1
10 - 14	1,307	1,299	8	0.6	1	1	3	6
15 - 19	1,173	1,167	6	0.5	1	-	4	1
20 - 24	1,030	1,024	6	0.6	-	3	3	2
25 - 29	1,017	1,009	8	0.8	-	4	2	4
30 - 34	891	884	7	0.8	-	3	2	3
35 - 39	736	730	6	0.8	-	4	2	1
40 - 44	679	668	11	1.6	1	3	4	4
45 - 49	527	519	8	1.5	1	4	2	3
50 - 54	485	471	14	2.9	3	4	7	4
55 - 59	397	378	19	4.8	2	8	10	5
60 - 64	324	309	15	4.6	2	6	6	3
65 - 69	215	201	14	6.5	1	8	6	5
70 - 74	115	98	17	14.8	2	9	7	1
75 - 79	80	69	11	13.8	-	8	4	2
80 - 84	43	31	12	27.9	4	6	8	5
85 - 89	30	18	12	40.0	4	7	4	5
90 +	22	11	11	50.0	3	6	6	2

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	11,481	11,298	183	1.6	50	88	73	49
0 - 4	1,141	1,140	1	0.1	-	-	1	-
5 - 9	1,152	1,147	5	0.4	-	3	2	3
10 - 14	1,203	1,201	2	0.2	1	1	1	1
15 - 19	1,073	1,070	3	0.3	-	1	1	2
20 - 24	895	895	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	946	942	4	0.4	-	2	1	1
30 - 34	832	827	5	0.6	-	3	1	4
35 - 39	640	637	3	0.5	-	2	1	1
40 - 44	720	715	5	0.7	2	2	-	2
45 - 49	645	637	8	1.2	3	1	3	2
50 - 54	619	609	10	1.6	2	6	2	3
55 - 59	509	500	9	1.8	3	4	3	1
60 - 64	372	360	12	3.2	5	5	1	1
65 - 69	258	227	31	12.0	6	14	13	6
70 - 74	186	165	21	11.3	5	8	7	4
75 - 79	114	101	13	11.4	3	8	5	3
80 - 84	93	69	24	25.8	6	12	14	5
85 - 89	49	40	9	18.4	5	7	3	3
90 +	34	16	18	52.9	9	9	14	7

- Two in every 100 persons in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Disability of females is equal to that of males.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with hearing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

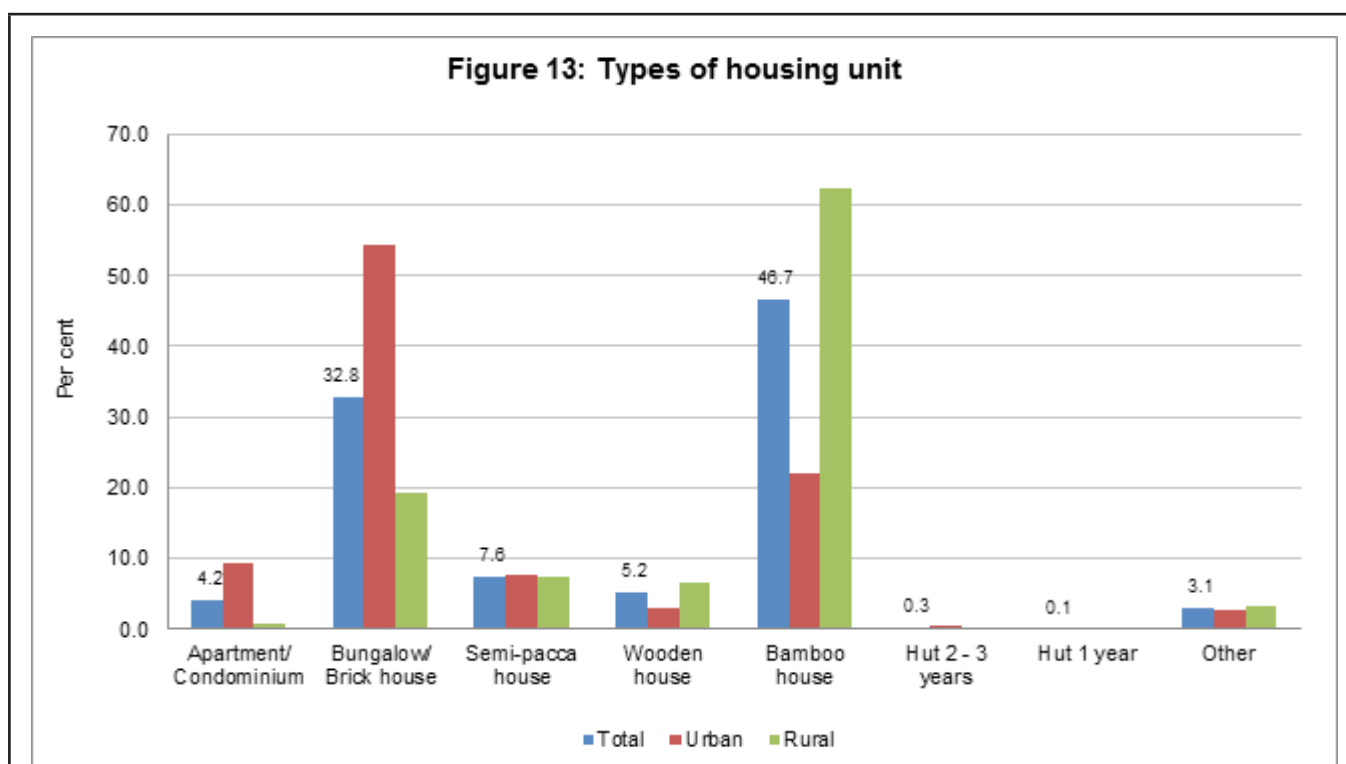
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	4,543	4.2	32.8	7.6	5.2	46.7	0.3	0.1	3.1
Urban	1,768	9.5	54.3	7.7	3.1	22.1	0.5	0.1	2.7
Rural	2,775	0.8	19.2	7.5	6.6	62.4	0.2	*	3.4

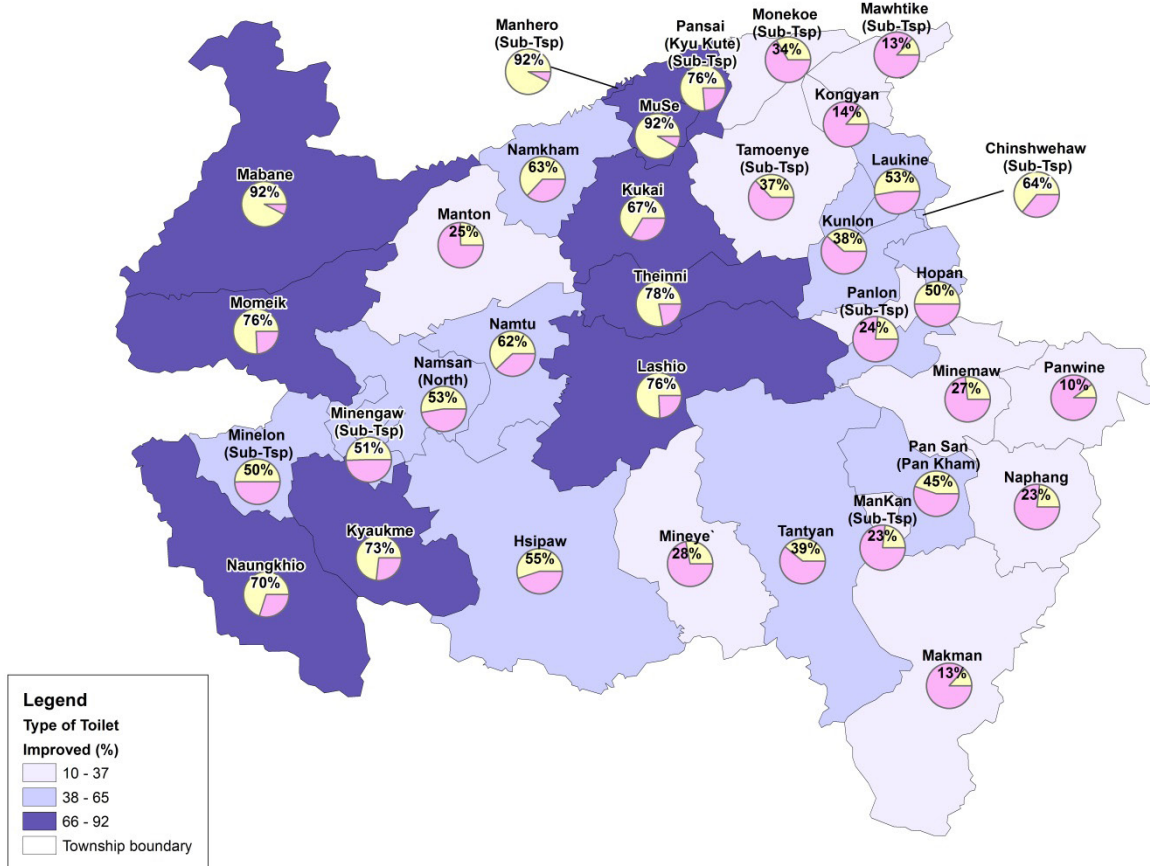
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (46.7%) followed by households in bungalow/brick houses (32.8%).
- Some 54.3 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 62.4 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%
MuSe District	: 67.0%
Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township	: 76.4%

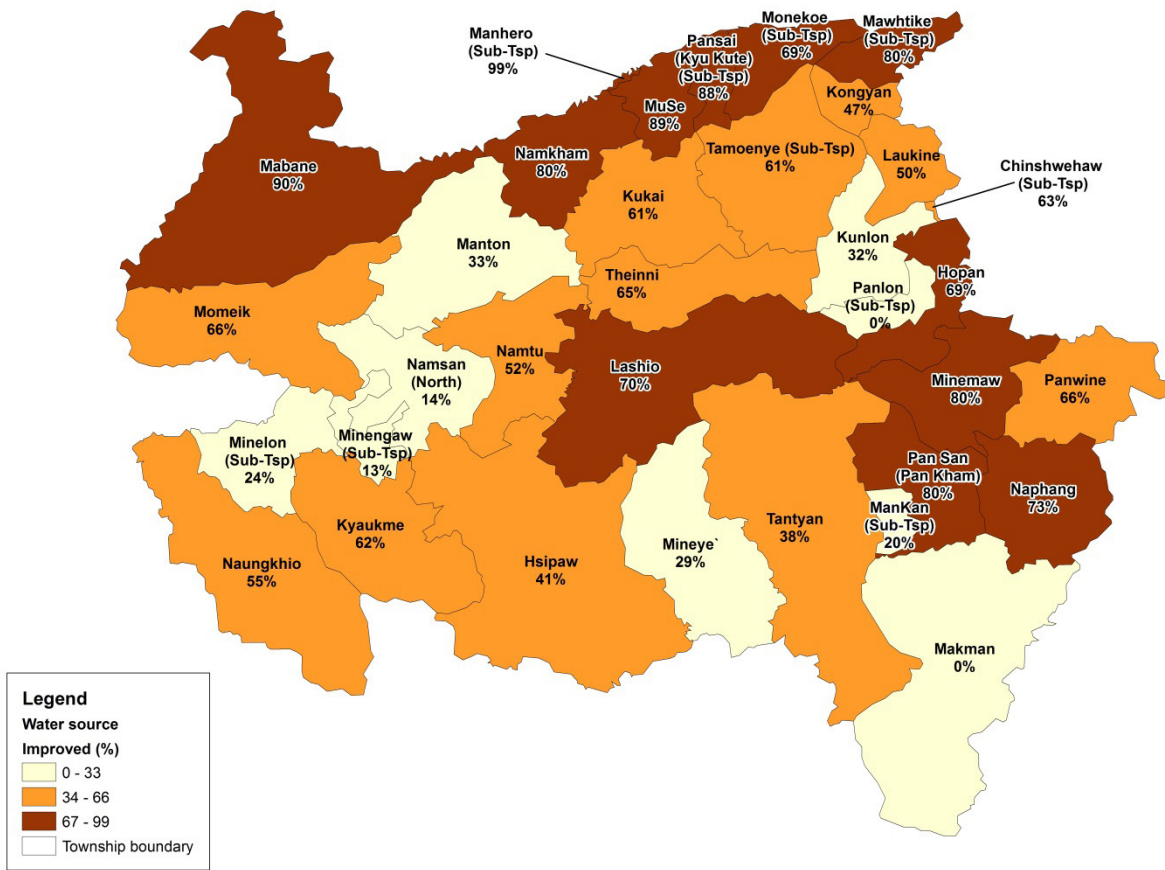
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	0.5	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		76.1	79.9	73.7
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>76.4</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>73.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		19.9	16.5	22.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.2	2.2	0.5
Other		0.6	0.3	0.7
None		1.9	0.6	2.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,543	1,768	2,775

- Some 76.4 per cent of the households in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (76.1%)).
- This proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (66-92) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 1.9 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township, 2.8 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
MuSe District	: 75.3%
Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township	: 88.2%

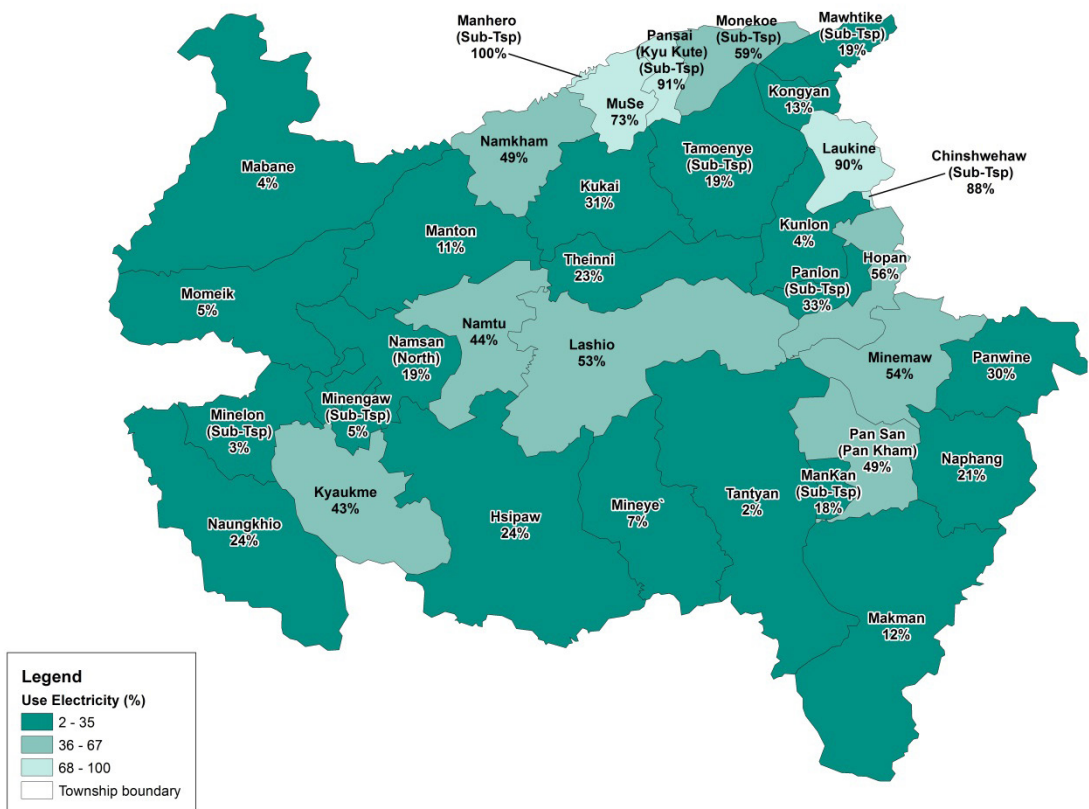
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		54.0	46.0	59.2
Tube well, borehole		3.6	0.6	5.4
Protected well/ Spring		8.7	2.6	12.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier		21.9	48.8	4.8
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>88.2</i>	<i>98.0</i>	<i>82.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		2.6	1.0	3.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake		1.0	-	1.6
River/stream/ canal		1.7	0.8	2.2
Waterfall/ Rain water		6.3	-	10.4
Other		0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>11.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,543	1,768	2,775

- In Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township, 88.2 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- This proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (67-99) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 54.0 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 21.9 per cent use water from bottled water/water purifier.
- Some 11.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 18.0 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%
MuSe District	: 50.6%
Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township	: 91.2%

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

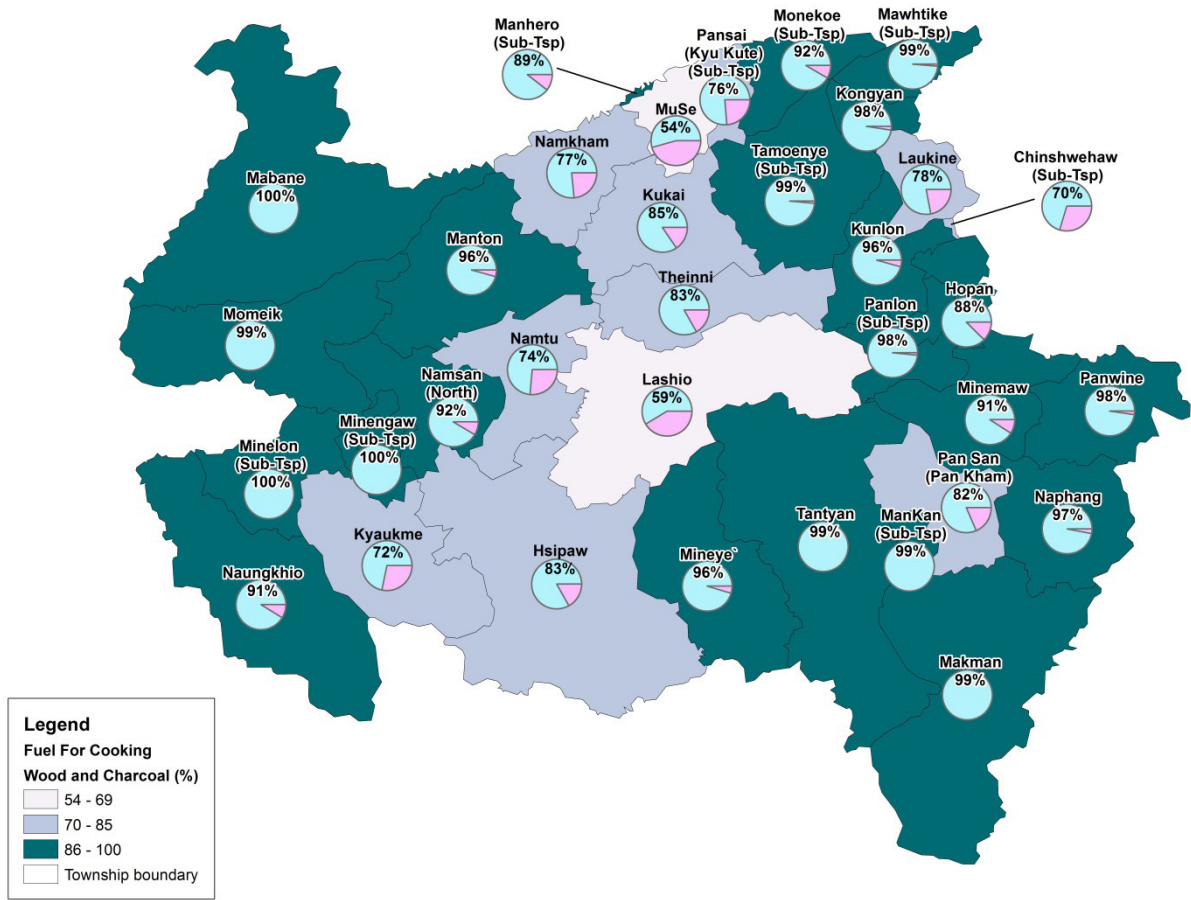
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		91.2	99.0	86.2
Kerosene		6.5	0.3	10.4
Candle		1.3	0.6	1.7
Battery		0.2	0.1	0.2
Generator (private)		-	-	-
Water mill (private)		*	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		0.7	-	1.2
Other		0.2	-	0.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,543	1,768	2,775

- In Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township, 91.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and is the highest. This proportion belongs to (68-100) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 86.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
MuSe District	: 76.9%
Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township	: 76.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		21.7	51.4	2.8
LPG		0.5	1.1	*
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		1.3	3.3	0.1
Firewood		73.6	38.9	95.7
Charcoal		2.7	5.1	1.2
Coal		*	0.1	-
Other		0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,543	1,768	2,775

- In Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 73.6 per cent using firewood and 2.7 per cent using charcoal.
- Some 21.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood (95.7%) and charcoal (1.2%).

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

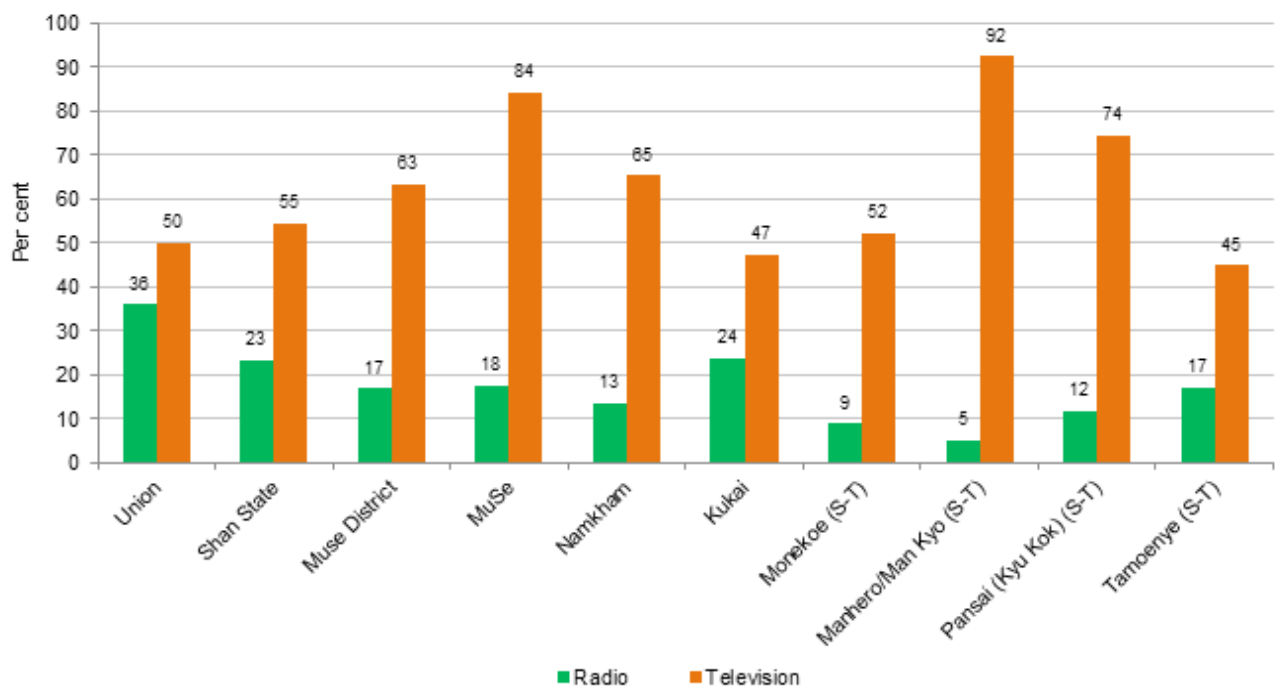
Communication and related amenities

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	4,543	11.9	74.4	14.7	60.5	2.5	2.2	15.6	0.1
Urban	1,768	5.4	89.0	7.5	91.8	3.9	5.1	3.1	0.1
Rural	2,775	16.0	65.1	19.4	40.5	1.7	0.4	23.6	0.1

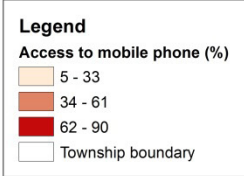
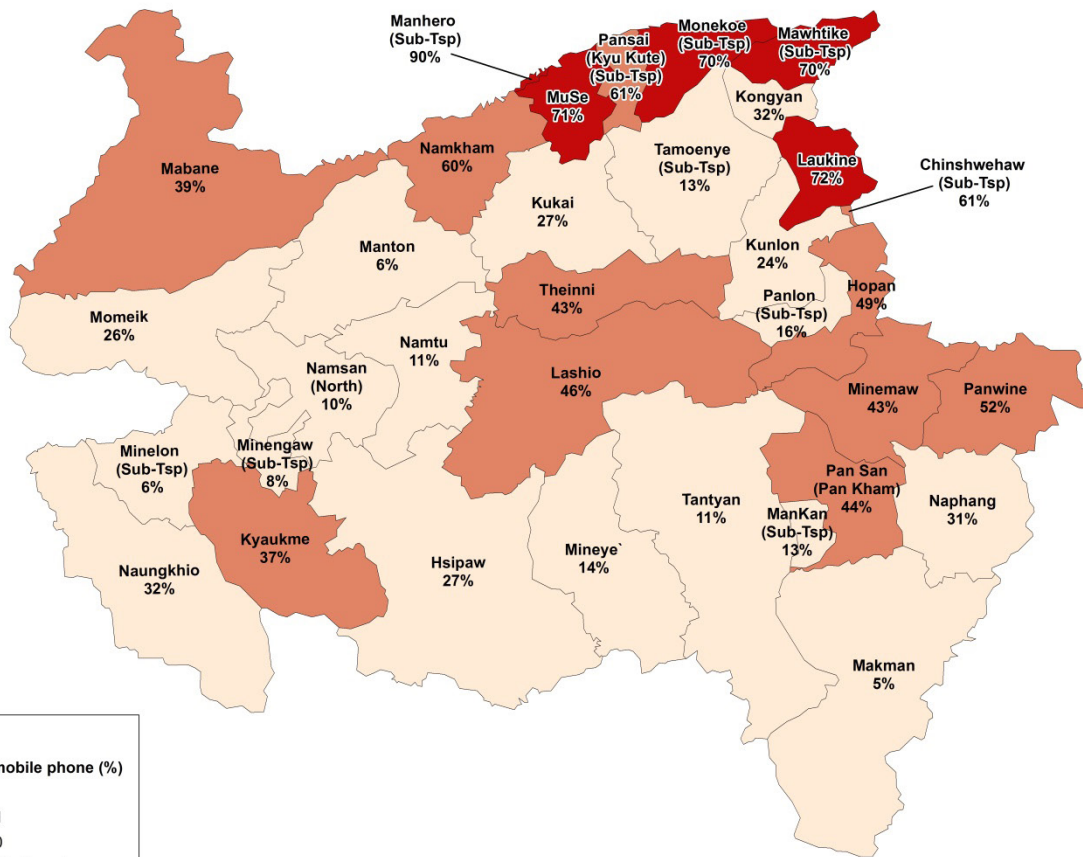
- Some 74.4 per cent of the households in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 91.8 per cent of urban households have mobile phone and 65.1 per cent of rural households reported having access to television.

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



- In Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township, 74.4 per cent of the households have television and about one in eight households (11.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
MuSe District	: 49.4%
Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township	: 60.5%

- Some 60.5 per cent of the households in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and this proportion belongs to (34-61) per cent group.

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
MuSe District	86,255	5,982	61,534	9,777	9,404	77	56	8,787
Urban	30,219	3,967	24,520	4,829	1,714	17	12	856
Rural	56,036	2,015	37,014	4,948	7,690	60	44	7,931
Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township	4,543	383	3,263	256	792	1	-	76
Urban	1,768	203	1,339	135	138	1	-	1
Rural	2,775	180	1,924	121	654	-	-	75

- In Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township, 71.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 17.4 per cent of households having 4-wheel tractor.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

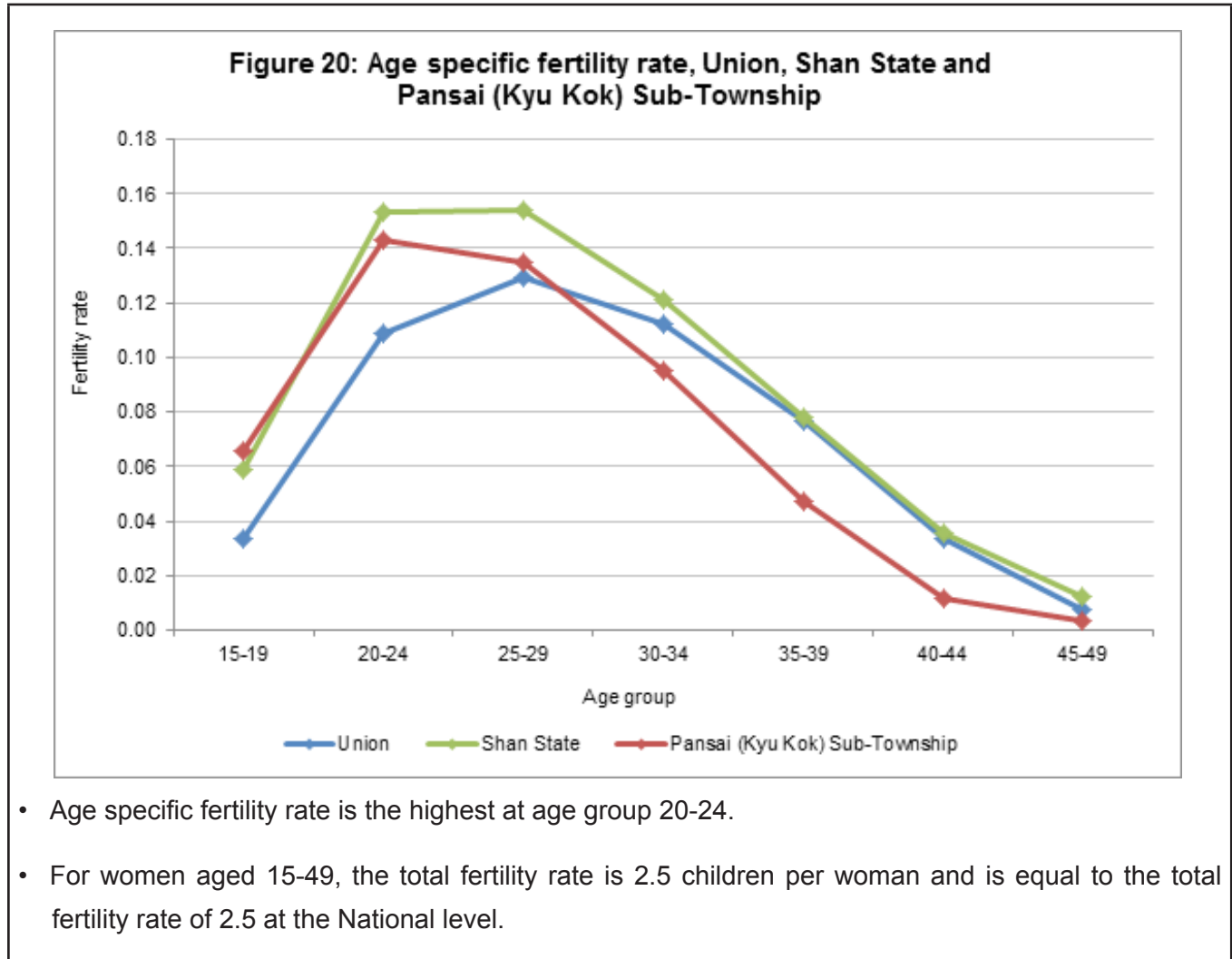
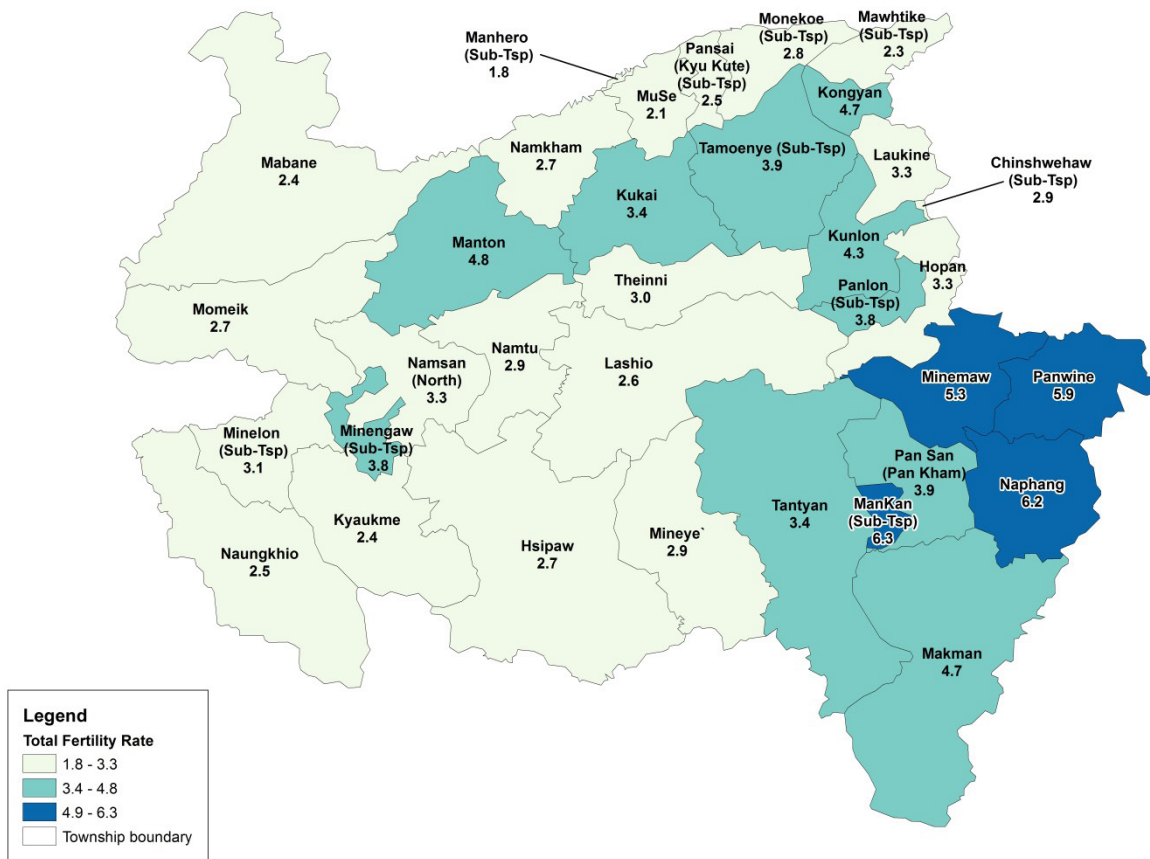
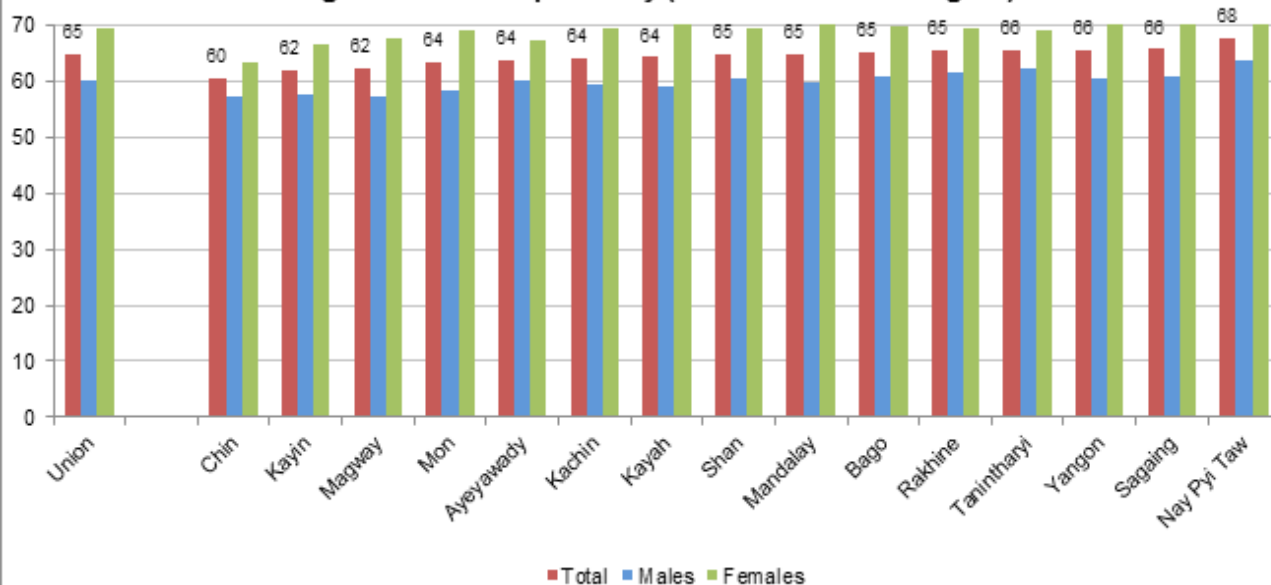


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
MuSe District	: 2.8
Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township	: 2.5

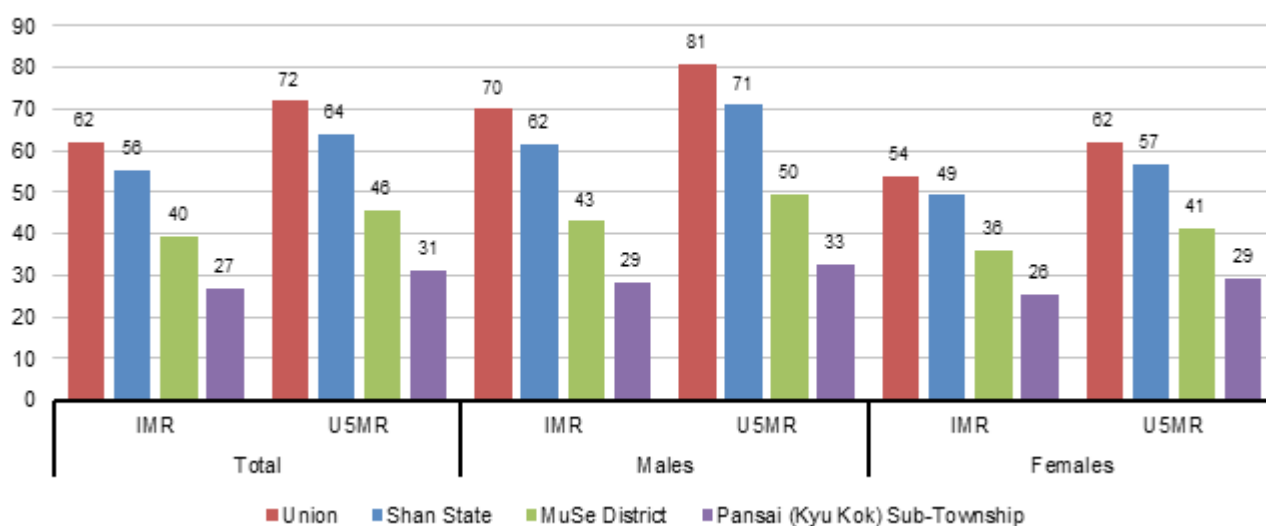
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

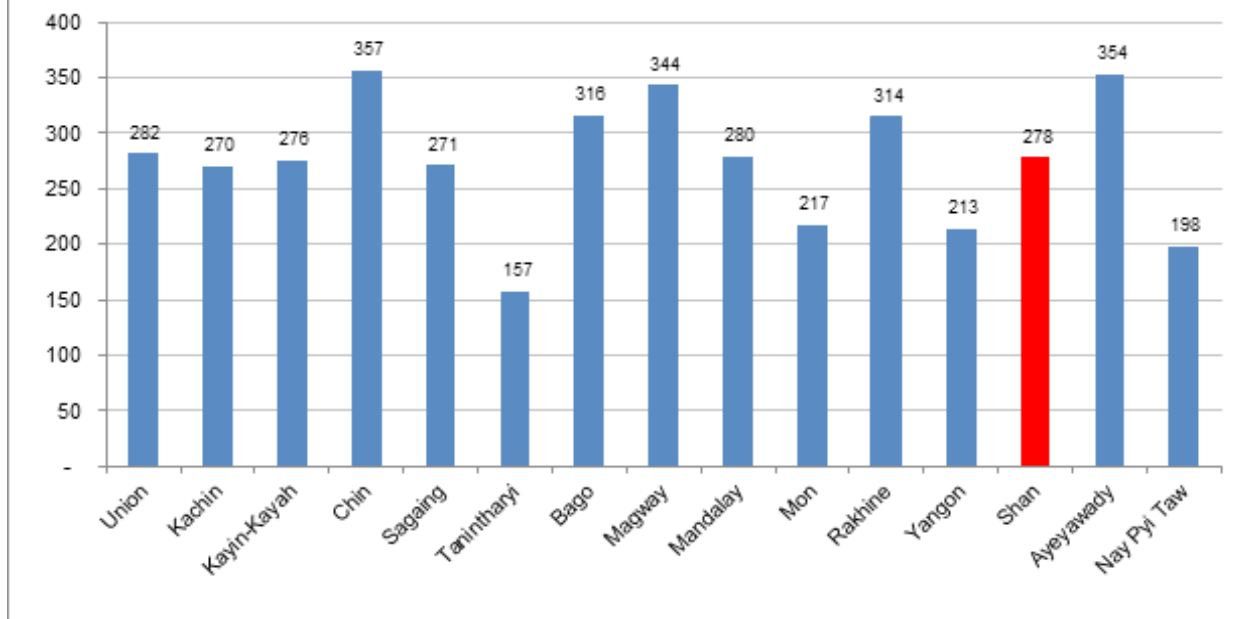
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in MuSe District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in MuSe District is 40 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 46 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township are lower than those in Shan State and MuSe District. The Infant mortality in Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township is 27 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 31 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.

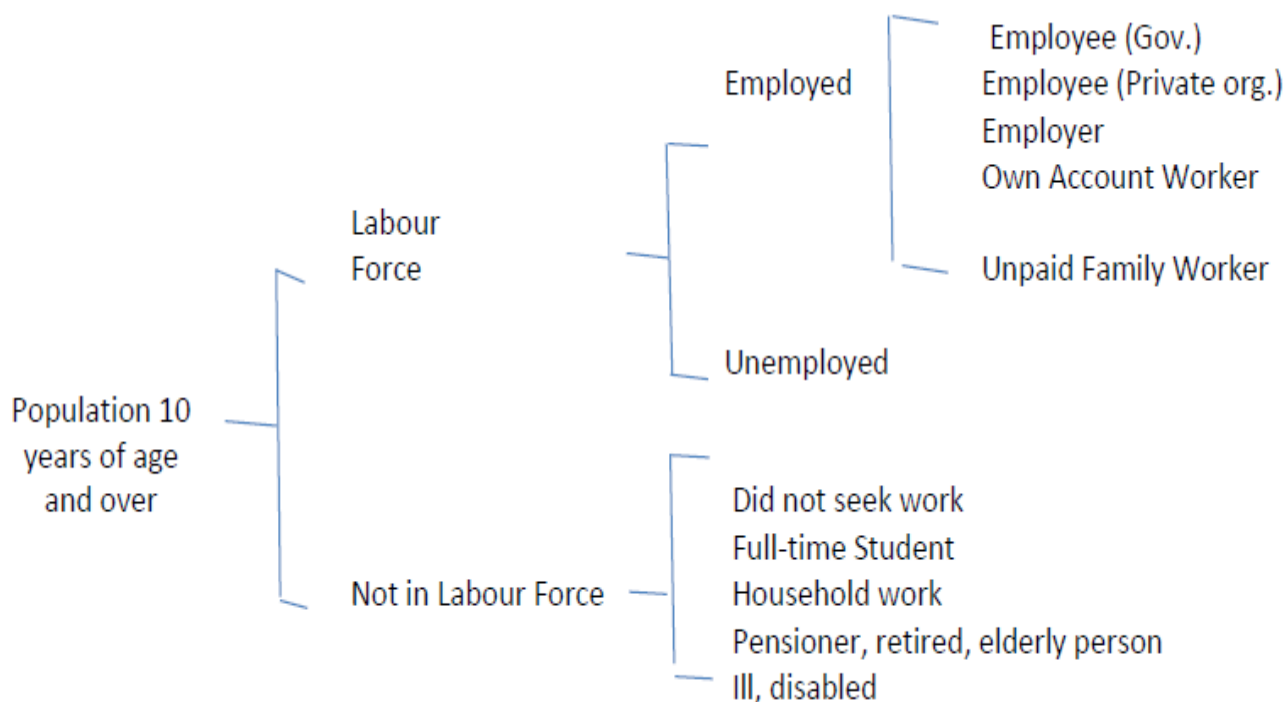
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Shan State, MuSe District, Pansai (Kyu Kok) Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Tin Tin Hla	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Khin Chaw Su	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Khine Thinzar Soe	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
U Aung Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khee Reh	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Soe Naing	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

