

# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, LOILIN DISTRICT

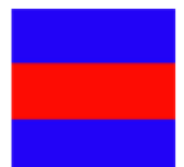
Panglong Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





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Shan State, Loilin District

## **Panglong Sub-Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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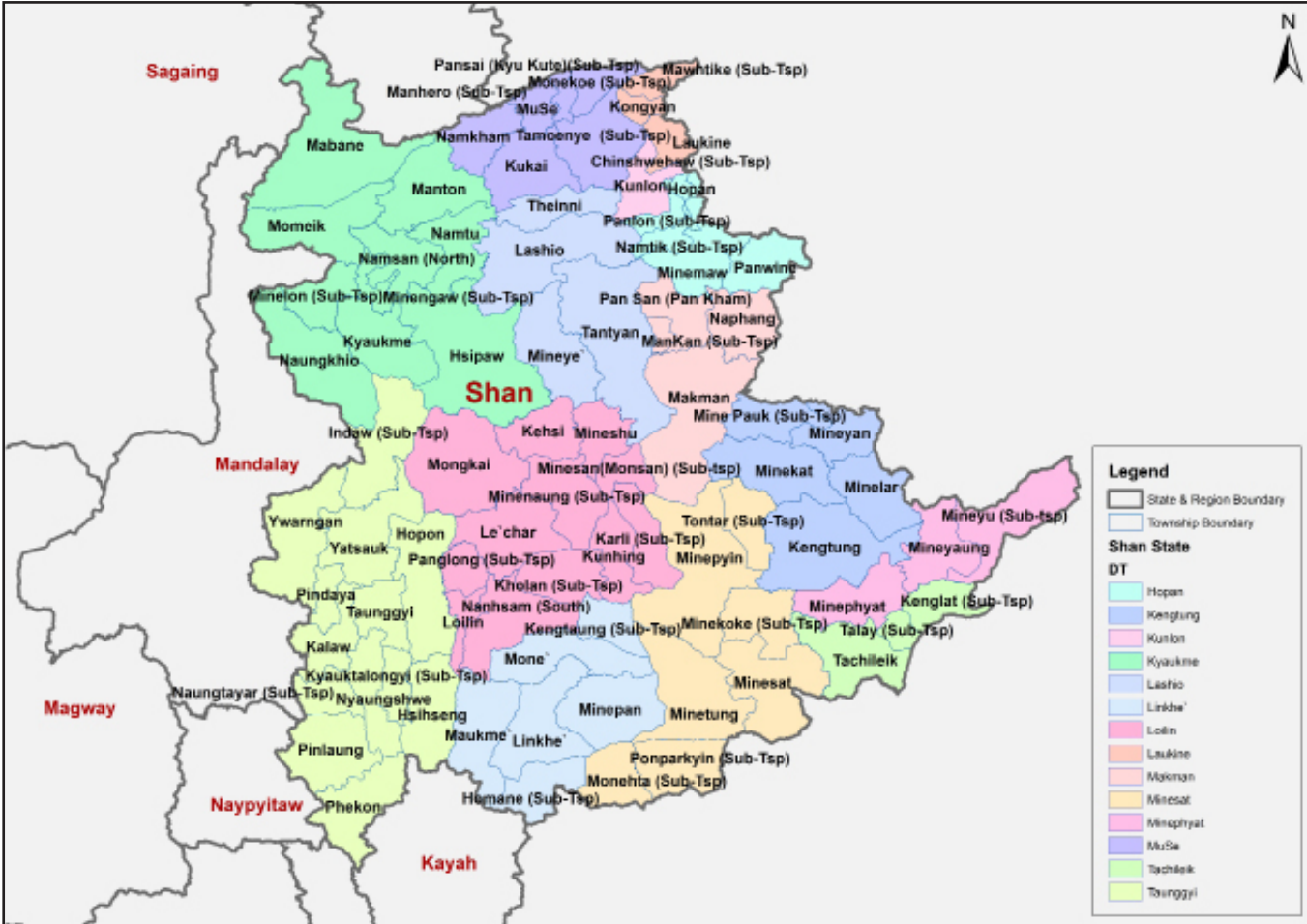
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October 2017



Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships





## Panglong Sub-Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>72,186 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>35,328 (48.9%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>36,858 (51.1%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>703.6 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>102.6 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>23.2 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>14,516</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.7 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>34.6%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>60.9%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>64.2</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>56.9</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>7.3</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>12.9</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>96</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>80.1%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>56.7%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	38,832	69.5	
Associate Scrutiny	36	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	115	0.2	
National Registration	190	0.3	
Religious	256	0.5	
Temporary Registration	37	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	16,385	29.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	82.7%	90.1%	76.0%
Unemployment rate	2.1%	2.4%	1.8%
Employment to population ratio	81.0%	87.9%	74.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	13,049	89.9	
Renter	791	5.4	
Provided free (individually)	278	1.9	
Government quarters	371	2.6	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		5.2%
Bamboo	32.5%	35.5%	0.1%
Earth	0.7%	1.1%	
Wood	48.7%	51.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.7%		94.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	16.6%	11.7%	0.2%
Other	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	2,899	20.0	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	10,884	75.0	
Charcoal	661	4.5	
Coal	47	0.3	
Other	*	0.1	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	5,062	34.9
Kerosene	94	0.6
Candle	2,774	19.1
Battery	127	0.9
Generator (private)	36	0.2
Water mill (private)	2,497	17.2
Solar system/energy	3,821	26.3
Other	105	0.7
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,061	7.3
Tube well, borehole	133	0.9
Protected well/spring	3,862	26.6
Bottled/purifier water	588	4.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>5,644</i>	<i>38.9</i>
Unprotected well/spring	2,657	18.3
Pool/pond/lake	281	1.9
River/stream/canal	534	3.7
Waterfall/rainwater	2,984	20.6
Other	2,416	16.6
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>8,872</i>	<i>61.1</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,297	8.9
Tube well, borehole	75	0.5
Protected well/spring	4,072	28.1
Unprotected well/spring	2,484	17.1
Pool/pond/lake	306	2.1
River/stream/canal	704	4.8
Waterfall/rainwater	3,139	21.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	2,438	16.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	184	1.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	5,592	38.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>5,776</i>	<i>39.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	8,279	57.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	93	0.7
Other	178	1.2
None	190	1.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,800	12.4
Television	8,431	58.1
Landline phone	355	2.4
Mobile phone	4,135	28.5
Computer	375	2.6
Internet at home	853	5.9
Households with none of the items	5,311	36.6
Households with all of the items	27	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	488	3.4
Motorcycle/Moped	11,317	78.0
Bicycle	559	3.9
4-Wheel tractor	439	3.0
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	865	6.0

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Panglong Sub-Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

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

<sup>4</sup> Calculated based on conventional household population

\* Less than 20.

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## Introduction

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

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

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

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





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	72,186 *		
Males	35,328		
Females	36,858		
Sex ratio	96 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	37.6%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	703.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	102.6 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	8		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	68,670	25,335	43,335
Number of conventional households	14,516	5,224	9,292
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Panglong Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 96 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (37.6%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Panglong Sub-Township is 103 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Panglong Sub-Township. This is slightly higher than to the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

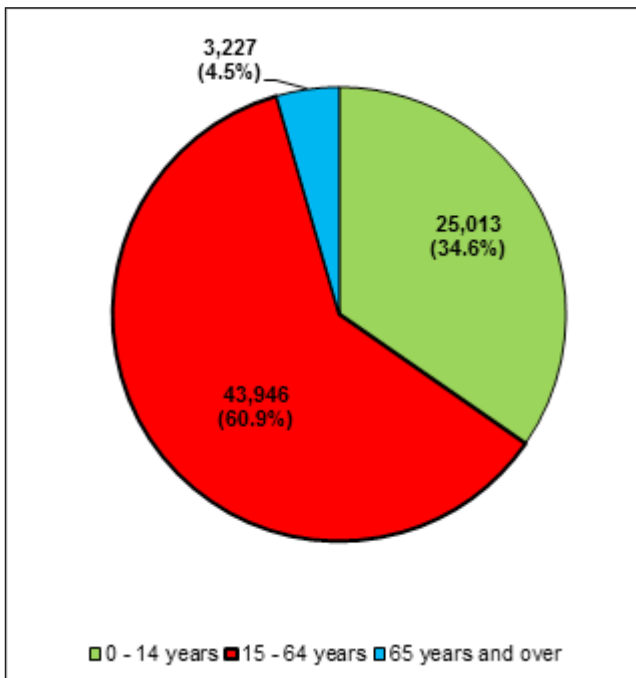
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

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

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,516</b>	<b>72,186</b>	<b>35,328</b>	<b>36,858</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>5,224</b>	<b>27,115</b>	<b>13,615</b>	<b>13,500</b>
1	No(1)(W)	1,131	5,514	2,735	2,779
2	No(2)(W)	2,210	11,199	5,616	5,583
3	No(3)(W)	811	4,125	1,925	2,200
4	No(4)(W)	1,072	6,277	3,339	2,938
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>9,292</b>	<b>45,071</b>	<b>21,713</b>	<b>23,358</b>
1	Pang Mont(VT)	878	4,279	2,088	2,191
2	Nar Tit (VT)	1,126	5,619	2,549	3,070
3	He Nang(VT)	1,243	6,193	3,005	3,188
4	Hsa Nin(VT)	1,097	4,830	2,338	2,492
5	Tant Ae(VT)	540	2,319	1,123	1,196
6	Pinlon (East)(VT)	597	2,879	1,480	1,399
7	Nawng Lai(VT)	1,451	6,852	3,326	3,526
8	Hsa Hawng(VT)	2,360	12,100	5,804	6,296

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

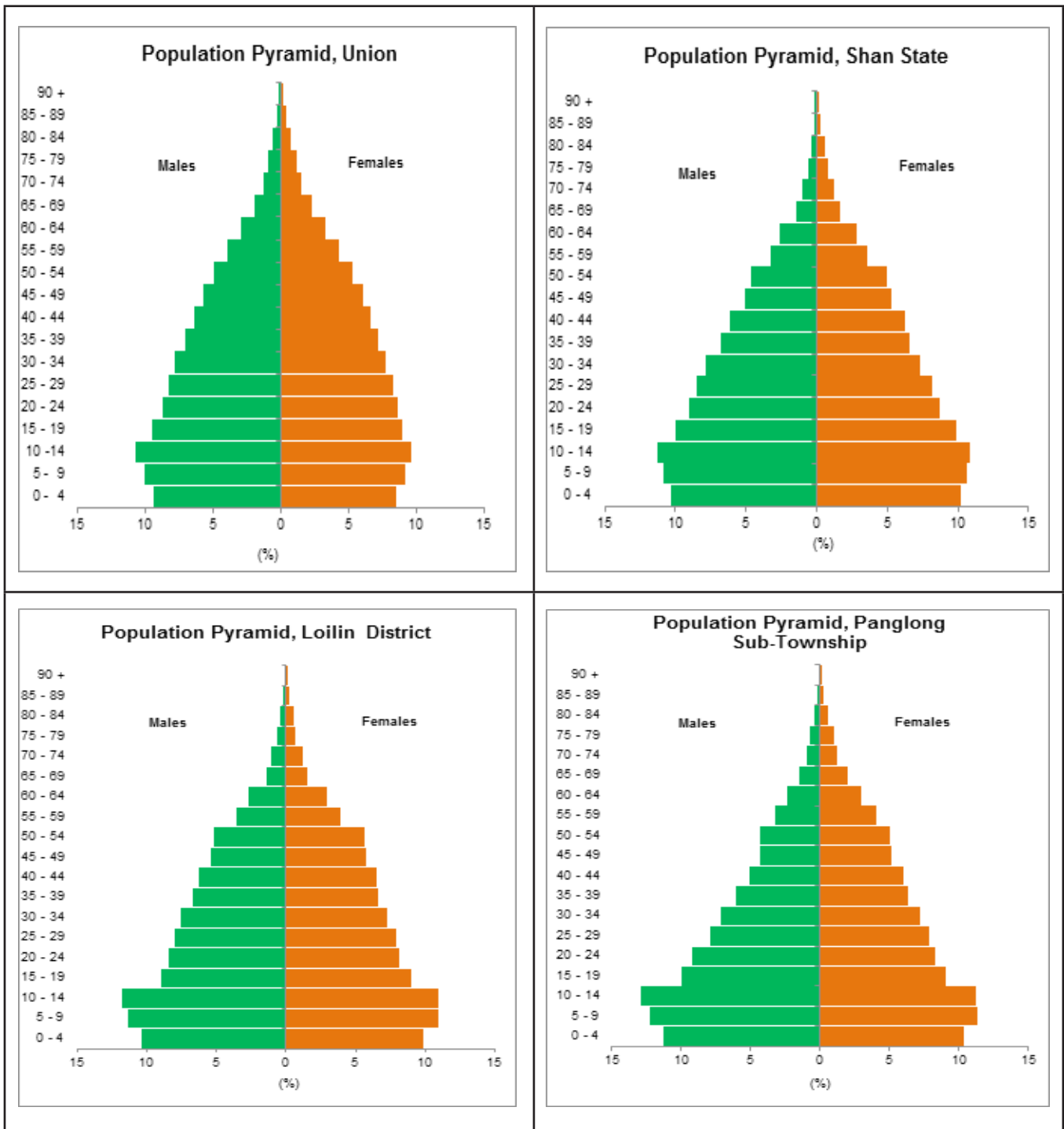


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Panglong Sub-Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,186</b>	<b>35,328</b>	<b>36,858</b>
0 - 4	7,819	3,997	3,822
5 - 9	8,506	4,332	4,174
10 - 14	8,688	4,569	4,119
15 - 19	6,858	3,515	3,343
20 - 24	6,318	3,258	3,060
25 - 29	5,720	2,810	2,910
30 - 34	5,158	2,520	2,638
35 - 39	4,488	2,155	2,333
40 - 44	4,007	1,806	2,201
45 - 49	3,449	1,538	1,911
50 - 54	3,384	1,516	1,868
55 - 59	2,630	1,131	1,499
60 - 64	1,934	848	1,086
65 - 69	1,264	531	733
70 - 74	756	324	432
75 - 79	648	261	387
80 - 84	357	133	224
85 - 89	148	65	83
90 +	54	19	35

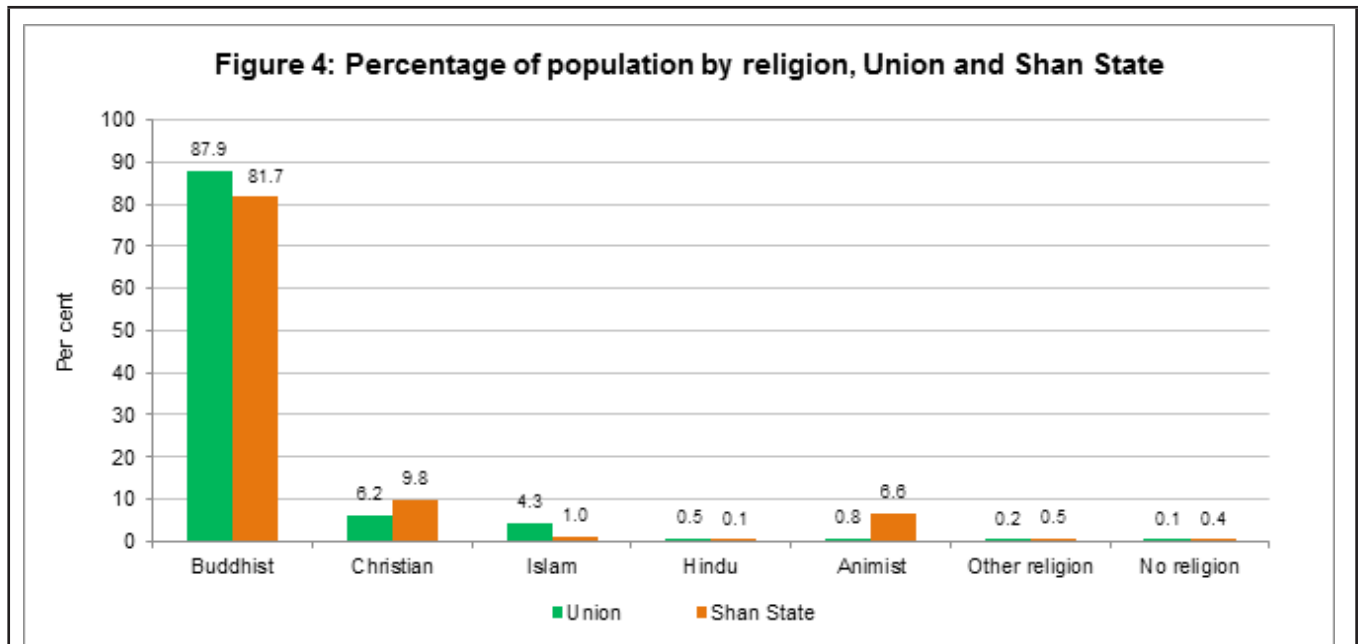
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Panglong Sub-Township is 60.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Loilin District and Panglong Sub-Township)**



- The birth rate has been declining in Panglong Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has declined from age group 15-19 onwards and continued declining at age group 20-24.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Panglong Sub-Township.
- Starting from age group 25-29, there are more females than males in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



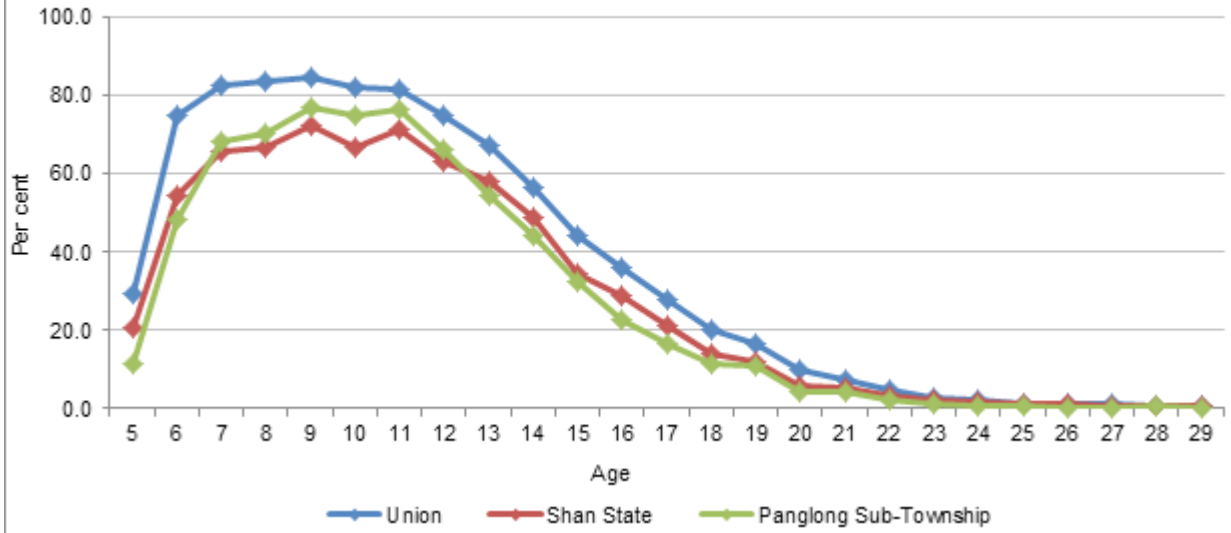
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Shan State, it is 81.7% Buddhist, 9.8% Christian, 1.0% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 6.6% Animist, 0.5% Other religion and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

## (C) Education

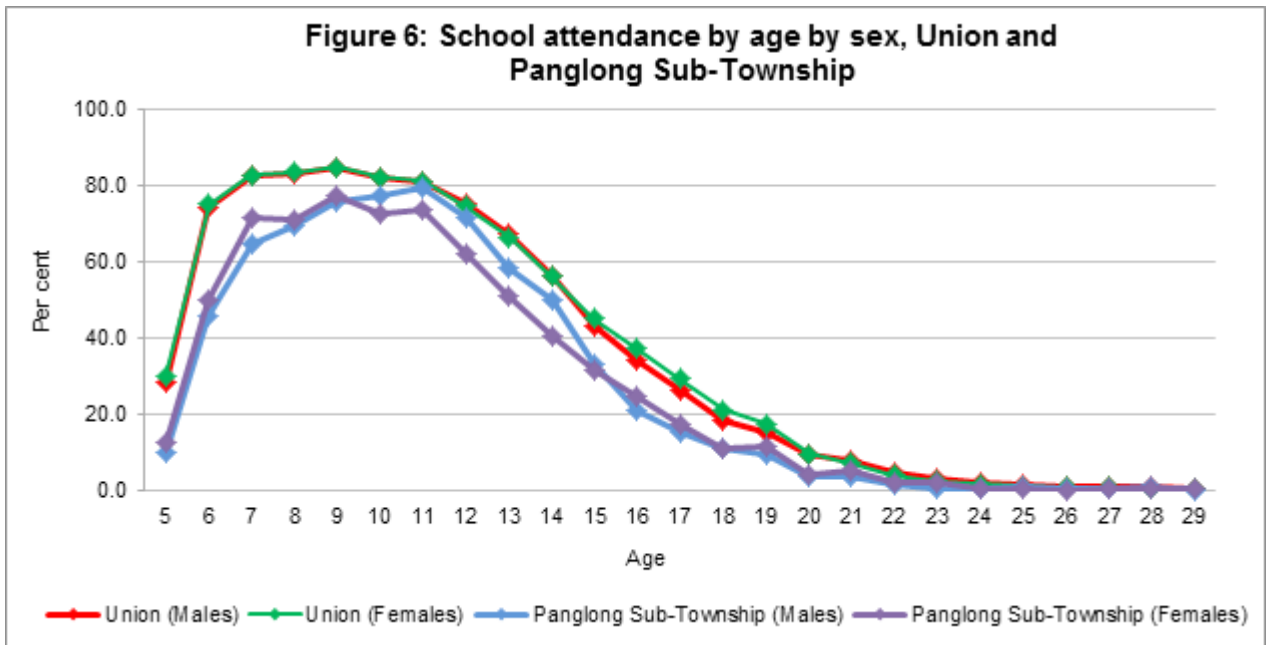
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,555	796	759	179	81	98
6	1,723	885	838	828	408	420
7	1,666	849	817	1,134	550	584
8	1,772	832	940	1,249	581	668
9	1,544	732	812	1,186	556	630
10	1,746	808	938	1,311	627	684
11	1,463	676	787	1,117	537	580
12	1,511	644	867	1,002	462	540
13	1,397	613	784	758	358	400
14	1,186	456	730	524	229	295
15	1,168	525	643	380	175	205
16	1,209	566	643	277	119	158
17	1,289	595	694	213	90	123
18	1,449	685	764	164	78	86
19	1,117	536	581	121	52	69
20	1,614	785	829	66	30	36
21	1,025	514	511	46	19	27
22	1,168	563	605	23	10	13
23	1,111	560	551	15	3	12
24	1,070	540	530	7	4	3
25	1,283	616	667	11	7	4
26	1,003	470	533	4	3	1
27	1,012	499	513	4	2	2
28	1,183	567	616	9	6	3
29	1,017	475	542	3	-	3

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Panglong Sub-Township**

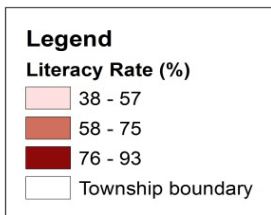
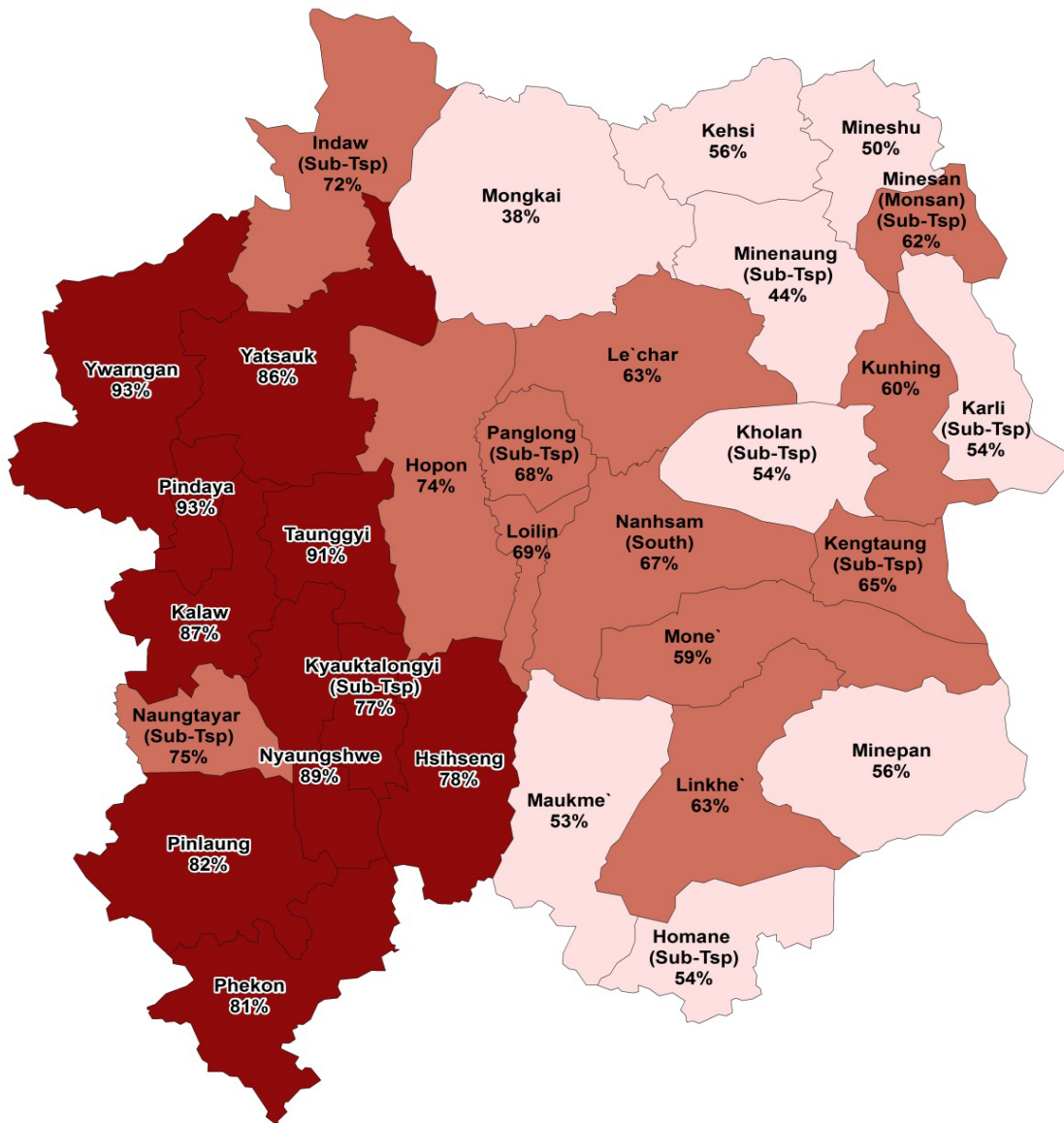


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Panglong Sub-Township**



- School attendance in Panglong Sub-Township significantly drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Panglong Sub-Township is declining starting from the school going age (at age 5) in every age.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Loilin District	: 57.6%
Panglong Sub-Township	: 67.5%



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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	12,220	85.8
Males	5,869	88.6
Females	6,351	83.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Panglong Sub-Township is 67.5 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 56.7 per cent and for the males it is 80.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 85.8 per cent with 83.3 per cent for females and 88.6 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	33,997	18,128	53.3	4,873	3,862	3,957	1,942	28	1,031	115	20	41
Urban	13,634	4,020	29.5	1,879	1,987	3,056	1,710	21	868	34	20	39
Rural	20,363	14,108	69.3	2,994	1,875	901	232	7	163	81	-	2
Males	15,657	6,777	43.3	2,771	2,258	2,287	1,060	16	408	30	20	30
Females	18,340	11,351	61.9	2,102	1,604	1,670	882	12	623	85	-	11

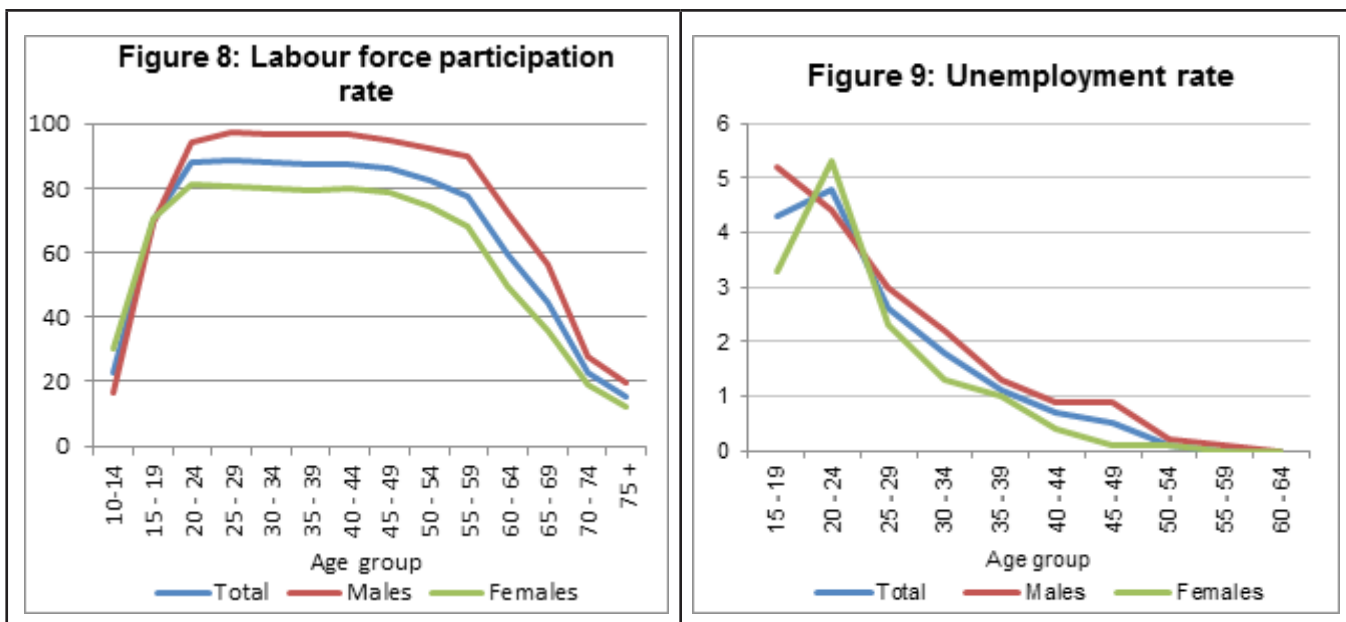
- Some 53.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 43.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 61.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 11.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.0 per cent has completed university/college education.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 69.3 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	23.0	16.4	30.3	3.8	5.9	2.6
15 - 19	69.8	69.1	70.6	4.3	5.2	3.3
20 - 24	88.0	94.4	81.1	4.8	4.4	5.3
25 - 29	88.8	97.2	80.6	2.6	3.0	2.3
30 - 34	88.3	96.8	80.1	1.8	2.2	1.3
35 - 39	87.7	96.8	79.4	1.1	1.3	1.0
40 - 44	87.6	96.7	80.1	0.7	0.9	0.4
45 - 49	85.9	95.1	78.4	0.5	0.9	0.1
50 - 54	82.2	92.2	74.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
55 - 59	77.6	89.8	68.3	*	0.1	-
60 - 64	59.6	72.6	49.4	-	-	-
65 - 69	44.4	56.1	35.9	-	-	-
70 - 74	22.8	27.5	19.2	0.6	1.1	-
75+	15.2	19.5	12.3	-	-	-
15 - 24	78.5	81.3	75.6	4.6	4.8	4.3
15 - 64	82.7	90.1	76.0	2.1	2.4	1.8

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Panglong Sub-Township is 82.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 76.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.1 per cent.
- In Panglong Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 23.0 per cent. It is 16.4 per cent for males and 30.3 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Panglong Sub-Township is 2.1 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.4%) and for females (1.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 4.3 per cent.

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

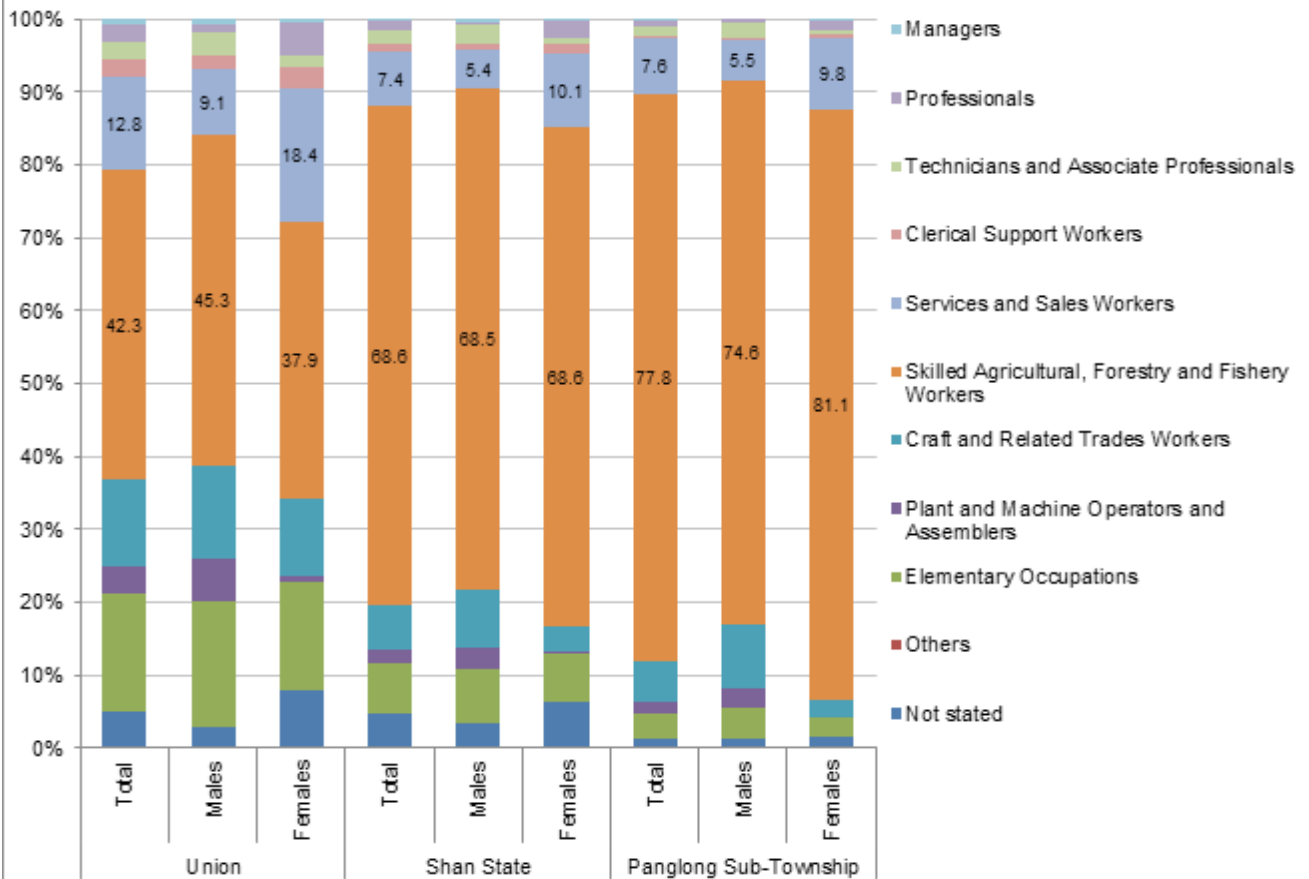
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	16,587	0.8	41.1	27.1	17.8	1.7	11.5
Males	6,770	1.5	52.0	3.1	17.1	2.1	24.2
Females	9,817	0.3	33.6	43.6	18.3	1.5	2.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 52.0 per cent of males are full time students while 43.6 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,504</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>16,804</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	41	16	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professionals	308	58	250	0.9	0.3	1.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	468	395	73	1.4	2.2	0.4
Clerical Support Workers	134	48	86	0.4	0.3	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	2,618	970	1,648	7.6	5.5	9.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	26,832	13,206	13,626	77.8	74.6	81.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,927	1,539	388	5.6	8.7	2.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	525	504	21	1.5	2.8	0.1
Elementary Occupations	1,164	744	420	3.4	4.2	2.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	487	220	267	1.4	1.2	1.6

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



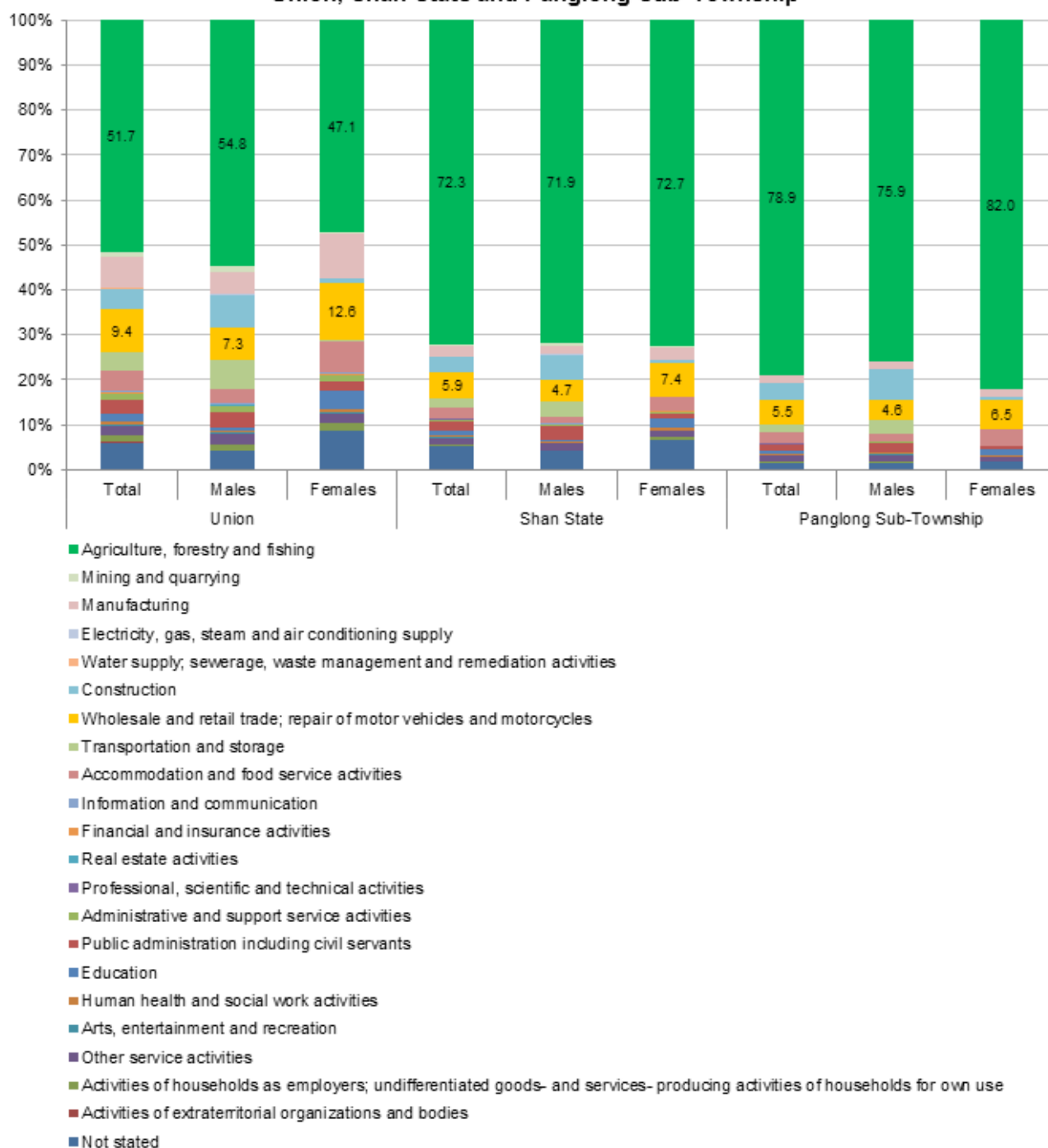
- In Panglong Sub-Township, 77.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 7.6 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 74.6 per cent of males and 81.1 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.4 per cent are in services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,504</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>16,804</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27,213	13,436	13,777	78.9	75.9	82.0
Mining and quarrying	22	22	-	0.1	0.1	-
Manufacturing	637	301	336	1.8	1.7	2.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7	6	1	*	*	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	8	7	1	*	*	*
Construction	1,238	1,157	81	3.6	6.5	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,908	810	1,098	5.5	4.6	6.5
Transportation and storage	562	555	7	1.6	3.1	*
Accommodation and food service activities	911	307	604	2.6	1.7	3.6
Information and communication	19	8	11	0.1	*	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	15	13	2	*	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	33	18	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	467	371	96	1.4	2.1	0.6
Education	288	31	257	0.8	0.2	1.5
Human health and social work activities	103	55	48	0.3	0.3	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	18	17	1	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	446	297	149	1.3	1.7	0.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	66	24	42	0.2	0.1	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	541	264	277	1.6	1.5	1.6

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



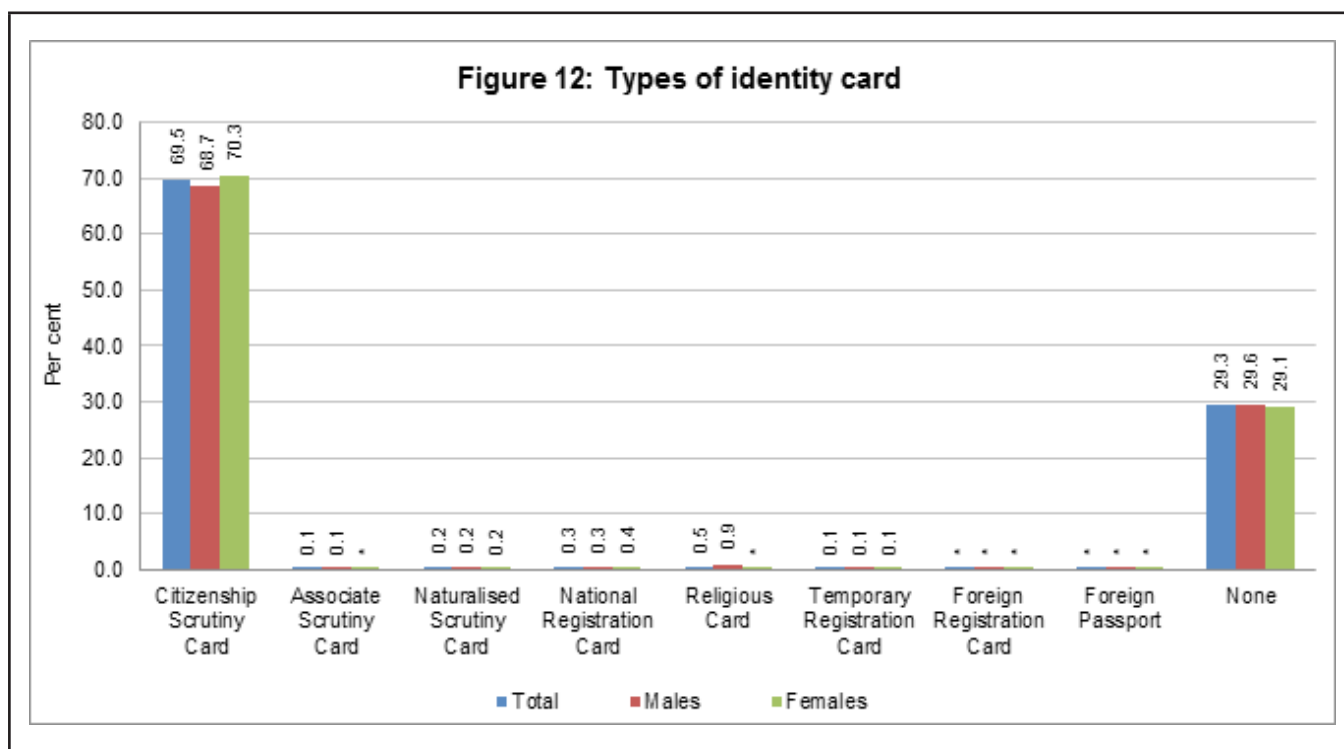
- In Panglong Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 78.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 5.5 per cent.
- There are 75.9 per cent of males and 82.0 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 Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	38,832	36	115	190	256	37	*	*	16,385
Urban	17,125	25	96	94	110	23	*	*	4,703
Rural	21,707	11	19	96	146	14	-	*	11,682
Males	18,547	22	65	87	254	22	*	*	7,994
Females	20,285	14	50	103	2	15	*	*	8,391

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Panglong Sub-Township, 69.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 29.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 29.6 per cent of males and 29.1 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



## (F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,186</b>	<b>69,661</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>1,100</b>
0 - 4	7,819	7,694	125	1.6	10	15	98	87
5 - 9	8,506	8,459	47	0.6	11	13	18	22
10 - 14	8,688	8,647	41	0.5	11	8	22	23
15 - 19	6,858	6,797	61	0.9	17	22	21	26
20 - 24	6,318	6,237	81	1.3	9	28	27	37
25 - 29	5,720	5,628	92	1.6	10	41	23	45
30 - 34	5,158	5,037	121	2.3	16	59	29	57
35 - 39	4,488	4,385	103	2.3	21	47	26	44
40 - 44	4,007	3,882	125	3.1	37	48	26	41
45 - 49	3,449	3,316	133	3.9	51	49	39	33
50 - 54	3,384	3,177	207	6.1	117	47	40	55
55 - 59	2,630	2,409	221	8.4	134	70	63	69
60 - 64	1,934	1,670	264	13.7	148	88	114	123
65 - 69	1,264	1,027	237	18.8	128	117	104	93
70 - 74	756	576	180	23.8	86	81	89	84
75 - 79	648	430	218	33.6	117	110	113	107
80 - 84	357	192	165	46.2	100	105	102	92
85 - 89	148	78	70	47.3	45	37	40	43
90 +	54	20	34	63.0	24	21	24	19

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Males</b>	<b>35,328</b>	<b>34,128</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>489</b>
0 - 4	3,997	3,931	66	1.7	4	9	52	46
5 - 9	4,332	4,307	25	0.6	4	6	10	12
10 - 14	4,569	4,548	21	0.5	5	5	11	12
15 - 19	3,515	3,490	25	0.7	6	10	10	7
20 - 24	3,258	3,206	52	1.6	6	15	20	22
25 - 29	2,810	2,764	46	1.6	6	17	15	20
30 - 34	2,520	2,453	67	2.7	6	32	17	30
35 - 39	2,155	2,095	60	2.8	11	28	17	25
40 - 44	1,806	1,741	65	3.6	19	26	13	22
45 - 49	1,538	1,478	60	3.9	23	17	25	13
50 - 54	1,516	1,406	110	7.3	62	24	21	25
55 - 59	1,131	1,021	110	9.7	67	38	32	32
60 - 64	848	726	122	14.4	72	41	52	57
65 - 69	531	428	103	19.4	61	51	44	38
70 - 74	324	250	74	22.8	40	34	37	31
75 - 79	261	172	89	34.1	43	39	46	40
80 - 84	133	72	61	45.9	36	41	33	33
85 - 89	65	33	32	49.2	18	20	20	17
90 +	19	7	12	63.2	7	8	8	7

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Females</b>	<b>36,858</b>	<b>35,533</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>611</b>
0 - 4	3,822	3,763	59	1.5	6	6	46	41
5 - 9	4,174	4,152	22	0.5	7	7	8	10
10 - 14	4,119	4,099	20	0.5	6	3	11	11
15 - 19	3,343	3,307	36	1.1	11	12	11	19
20 - 24	3,060	3,031	29	0.9	3	13	7	15
25 - 29	2,910	2,864	46	1.6	4	24	8	25
30 - 34	2,638	2,584	54	2.0	10	27	12	27
35 - 39	2,333	2,290	43	1.8	10	19	9	19
40 - 44	2,201	2,141	60	2.7	18	22	13	19
45 - 49	1,911	1,838	73	3.8	28	32	14	20
50 - 54	1,868	1,771	97	5.2	55	23	19	30
55 - 59	1,499	1,388	111	7.4	67	32	31	37
60 - 64	1,086	944	142	13.1	76	47	62	66
65 - 69	733	599	134	18.3	67	66	60	55
70 - 74	432	326	106	24.5	46	47	52	53
75 - 79	387	258	129	33.3	74	71	67	67
80 - 84	224	120	104	46.4	64	64	69	59
85 - 89	83	45	38	45.8	27	17	20	26
90 +	35	13	22	62.9	17	13	16	12

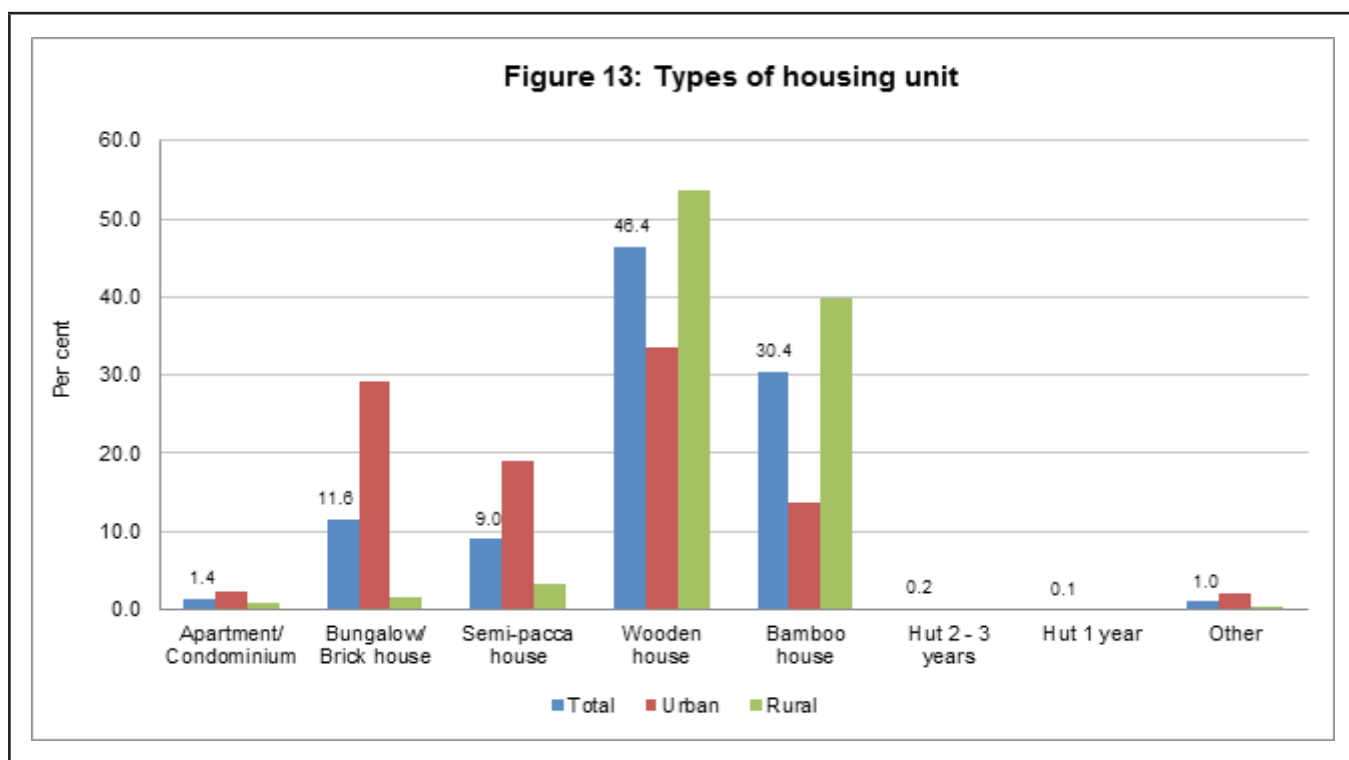
- Four in every 100 persons in Panglong Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with remembering and seeing were the most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

## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

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

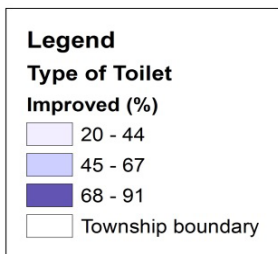
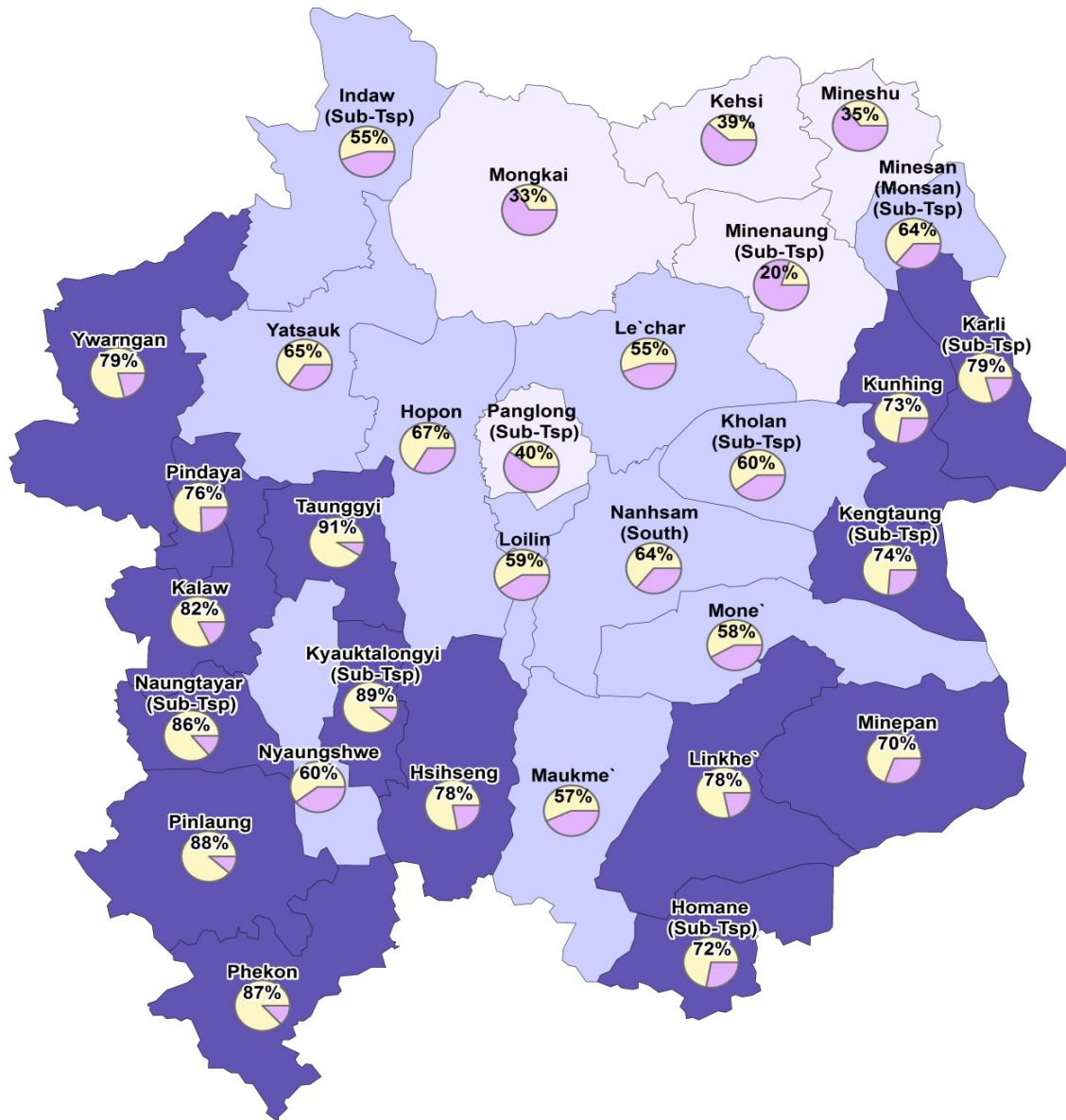
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	14,516	1.4	11.6	9.0	46.4	30.4	0.2	0.1	1.0
Urban	5,224	2.3	29.2	19.0	33.5	13.6	0.2	-	2.2
Rural	9,292	1.0	1.7	3.4	53.6	39.8	0.2	0.1	0.3



- The majority of the households in Panglong Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (46.4%) followed by households in bamboo houses (30.4%).
- Some 33.5 per cent of urban households and 53.6 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Loilin District	: 50.1%
Panglong Sub-Township	: 39.8%

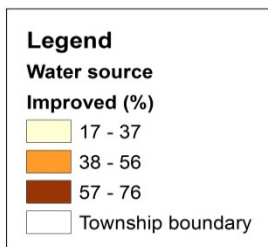
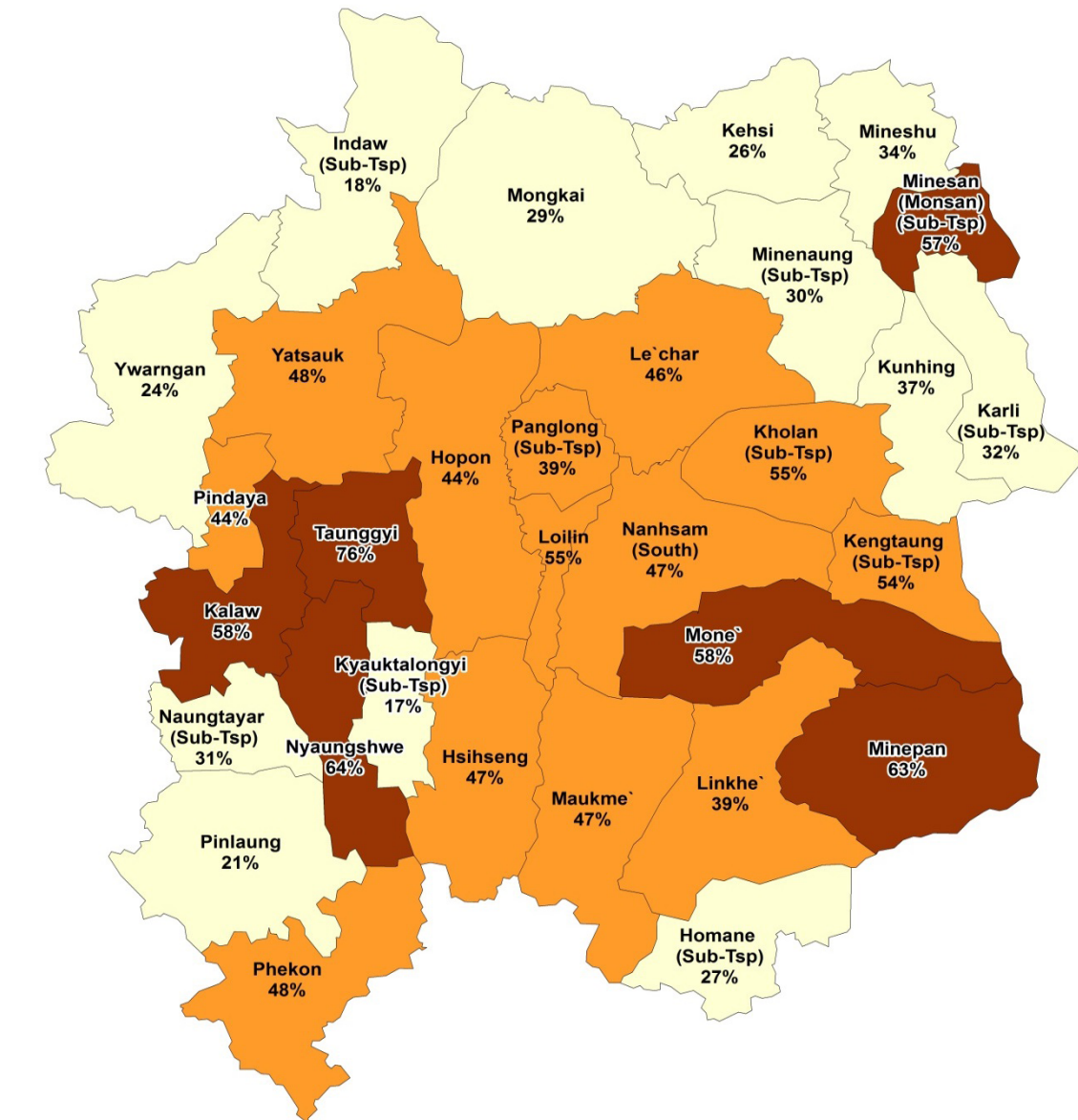
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.3	2.2	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		38.5	83.8	13.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>39.8</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>13.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		57.0	12.7	82.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.7	0.2	0.9
Other		1.2	0.6	1.6
None		1.3	0.5	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>14,516</b>	<b>5,224</b>	<b>9,292</b>

- Some 39.8 per cent of the households in Panglong Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (38.5%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Panglong Sub-Township is in the range of 20-44 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 1.3 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 Panglong Sub-Township, 1.7 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%
Loilin District	: 40.1%
Panglong Sub-Township	: 38.9%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	7.3	2.8	9.9
Tube well, borehole	0.9	0.2	1.3
Protected well/ Spring	26.6	63.3	6.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier	4.1	11.2	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>17.2</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	18.3	12.2	21.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.9	0.7	2.6
River/stream/ canal	3.7	0.1	5.7
Waterfall/ Rain water	20.6	0.7	31.7
Other	16.6	8.8	21.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>82.8</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>14,516</b>	<b>5,224</b>

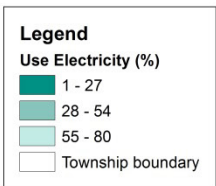
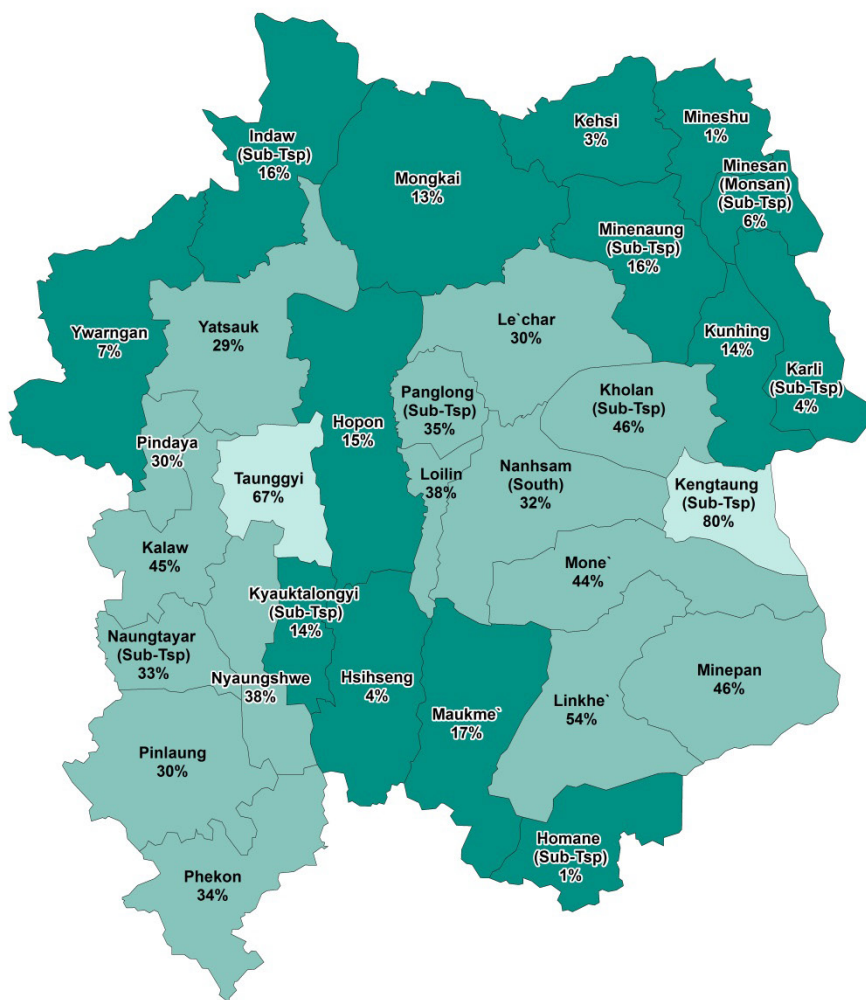
- In Panglong Sub-Township, 38.9 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- It is in the range of 38-56 per cent group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 26.6 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 20.6 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- Some 61.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 82.8 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%
Loilin District	: 21.2%
Panglong Sub-Township	: 34.9%

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

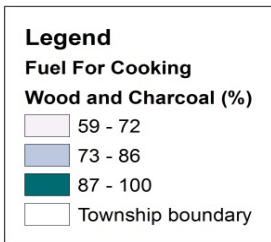
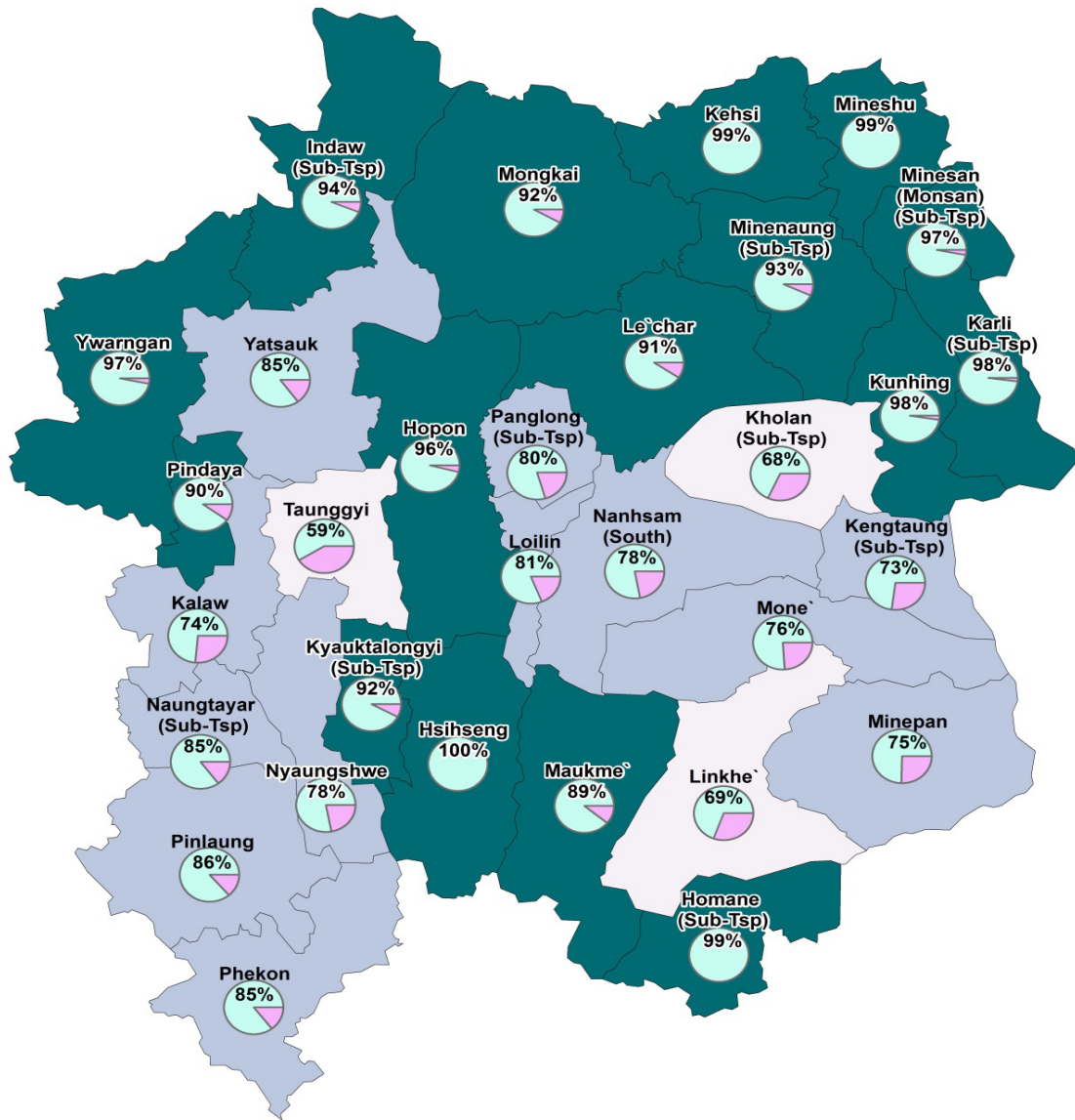
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		34.9	87.7	5.1
Kerosene		0.6	0.1	1.0
Candle		19.1	8.5	25.1
Battery		0.9	0.8	0.9
Generator (private)		0.2	*	0.4
Water mill (private)		17.2	-	26.9
Solar system/energy		26.3	2.5	39.7
Other		0.7	0.4	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>14,516</b>	<b>5,224</b>	<b>9,292</b>

- In Panglong Sub-Township, 34.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of 28-54 per cent group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 39.7 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Loilin District	: 88.1%
Panglong Sub-Township	: 79.5%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		20.0	50.1	3.0
LPG		*	*	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		0.1	0.2	*
Firewood		75.0	36.4	96.6
Charcoal		4.5	12.3	0.2
Coal		0.3	0.9	-
Other		0.1	0.1	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>14,516</b>	<b>5,224</b>	<b>9,292</b>

- In Panlong Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 75.0 per cent using firewood and 4.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Some 20.0 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 96.6 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.2 per cent use charcoal.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

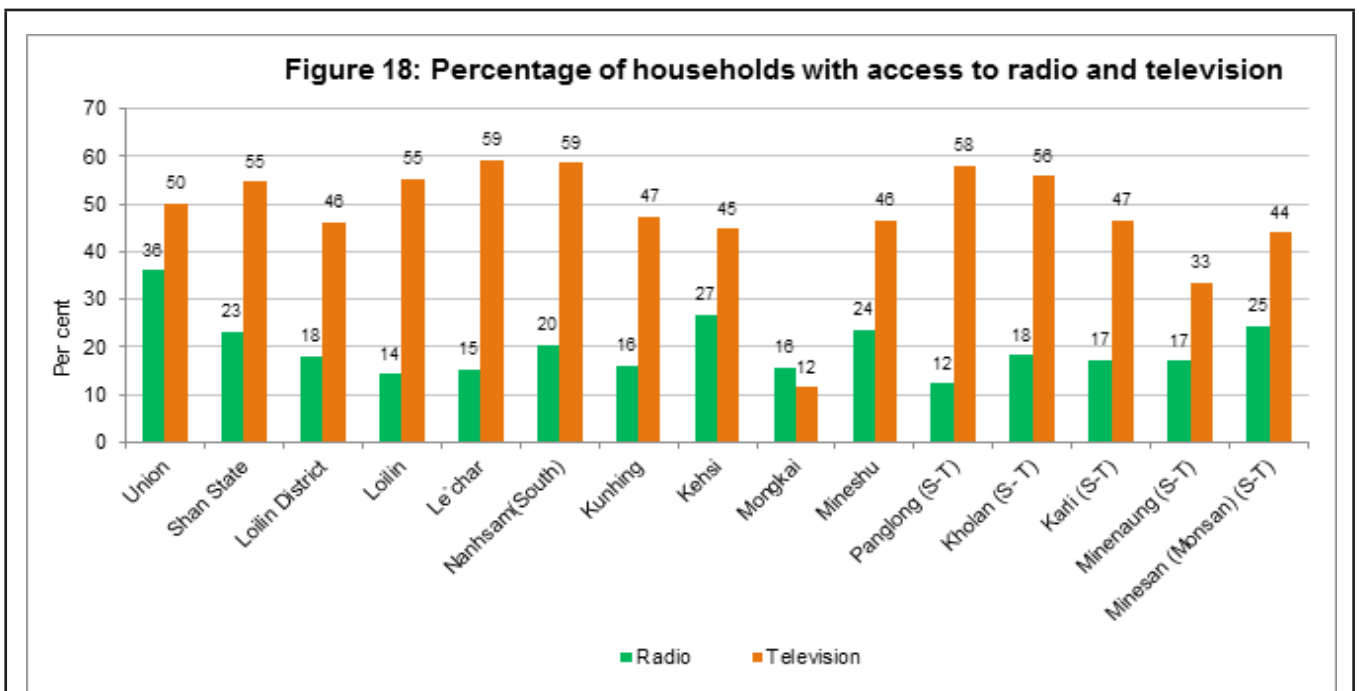
## Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	14,516	12.4	58.1	2.4	28.5	2.6	5.9	36.6	0.2
Urban	5,224	15.4	78.5	5.7	55.2	6.4	14.8	16.7	0.5
Rural	9,292	10.7	46.6	0.6	13.5	0.4	0.9	47.8	*

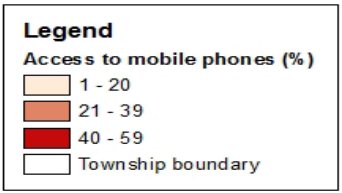
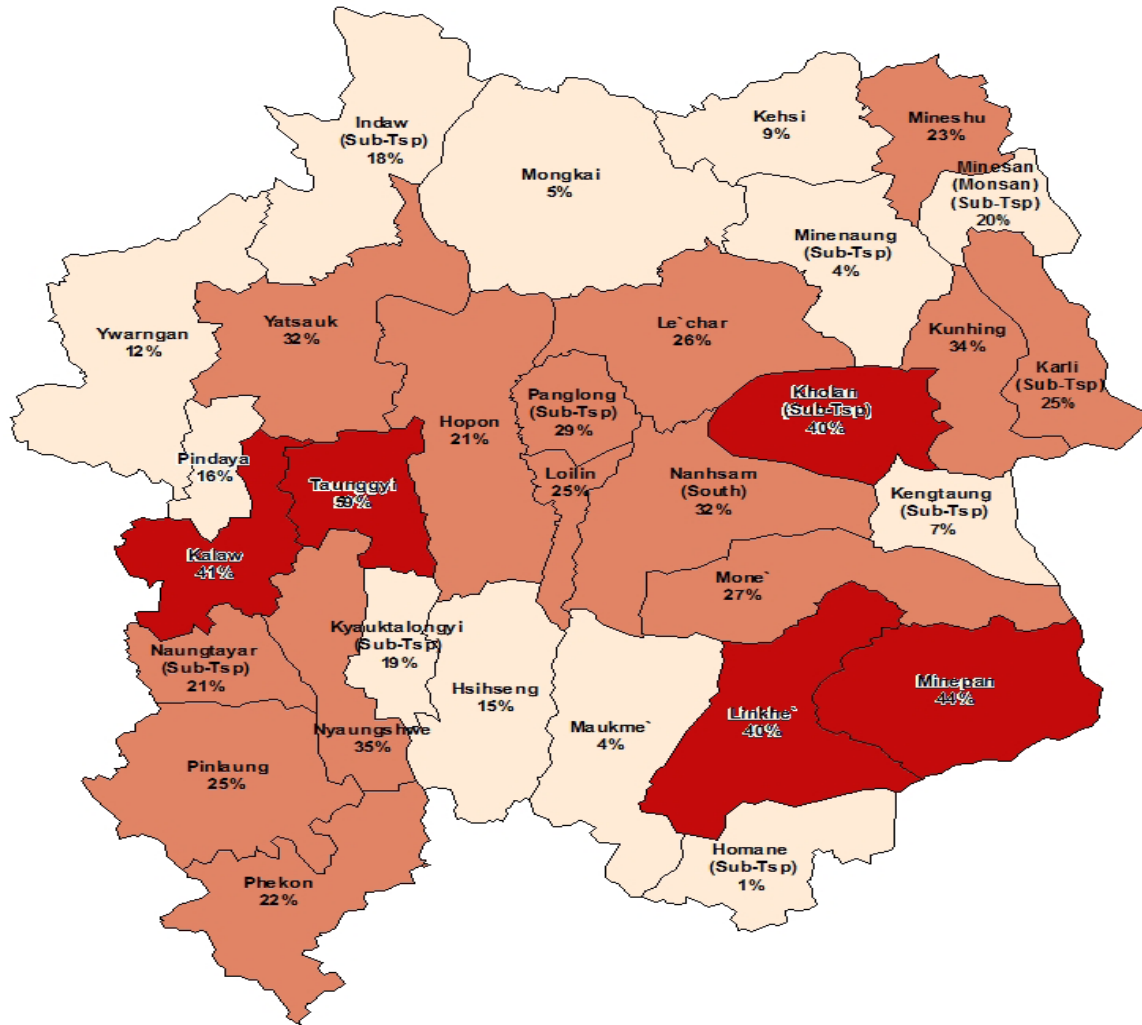
- Some 58.1 per cent of the households in Panglong Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 78.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 46.6 per cent.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Panglong Sub-Township, 58.1 per cent of the households having a television and about one in eight households (12.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Loilin District	: 22.0%
Panglong Sub-Township	: 28.5%

- Some 28.5 per cent of the households in Panglong Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it is in the range of 21-39 per cent group.

## Transportation items

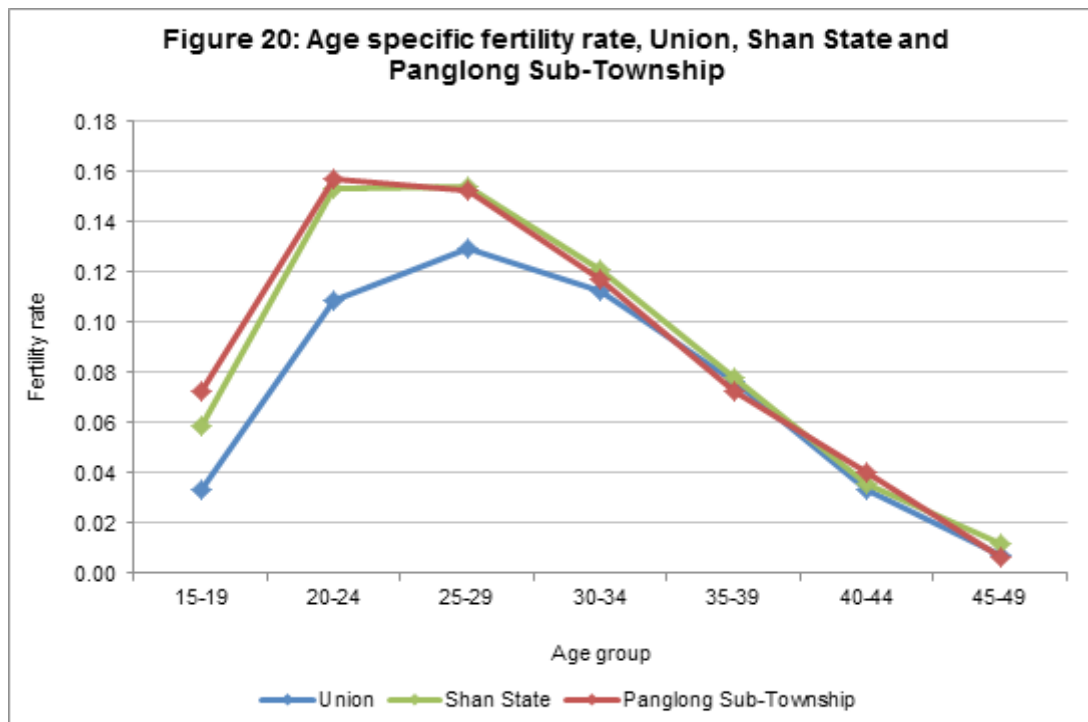
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

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
Loilin District	115,482	4,013	78,140	9,652	12,318	247	52	24,261
Urban	25,606	1,966	19,511	4,484	2,237	63	6	1,620
Rural	89,876	2,047	58,629	5,168	10,081	184	46	22,641
Panglong Sub-Township	14,516	488	11,317	559	439	1	-	865
Urban	5,224	384	4,113	422	222	1	-	76
Rural	9,292	104	7,204	137	217	-	-	789

- In Panglong Sub-Township, 78.0 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 6.0 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

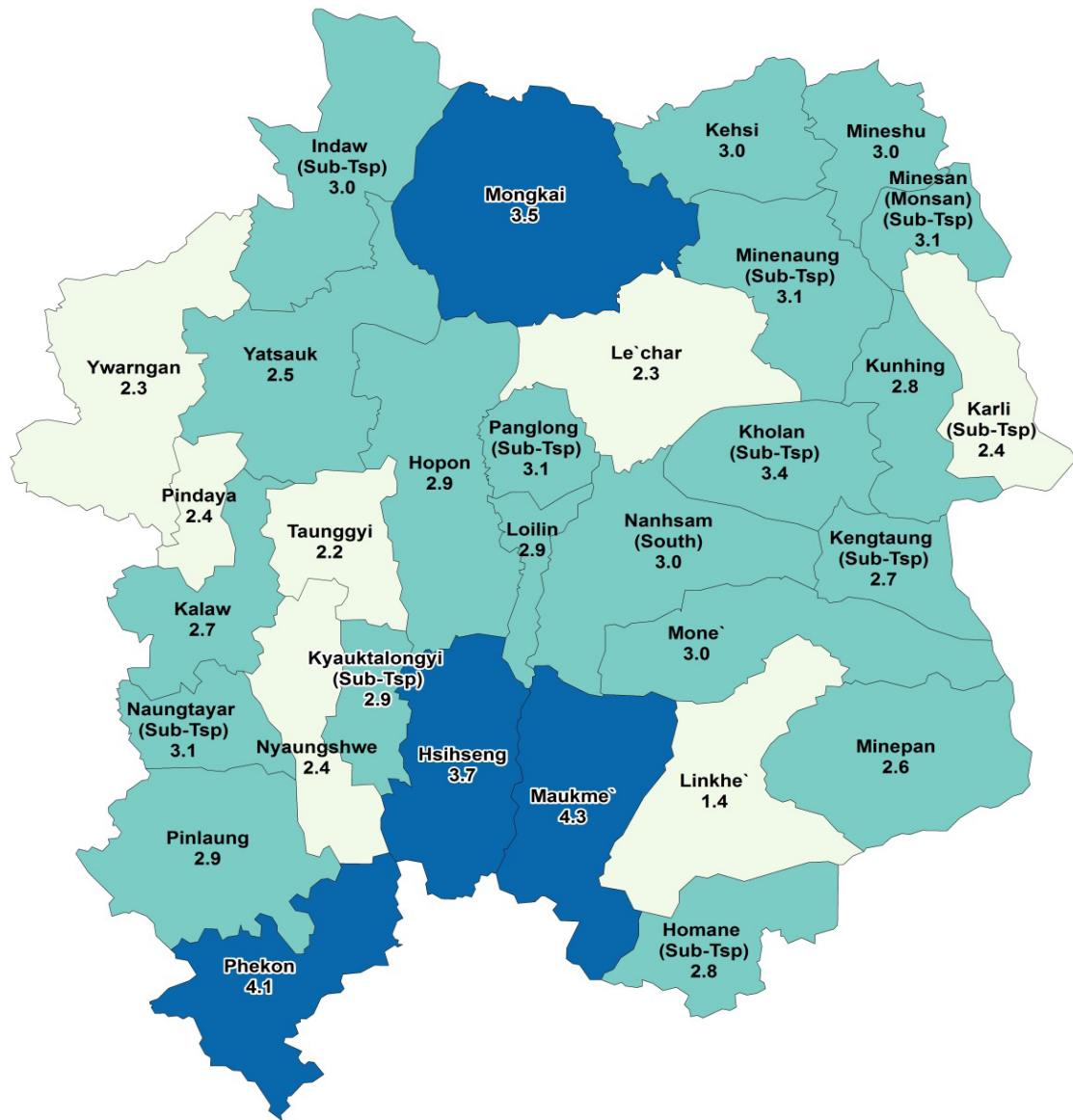
### Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.1 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.



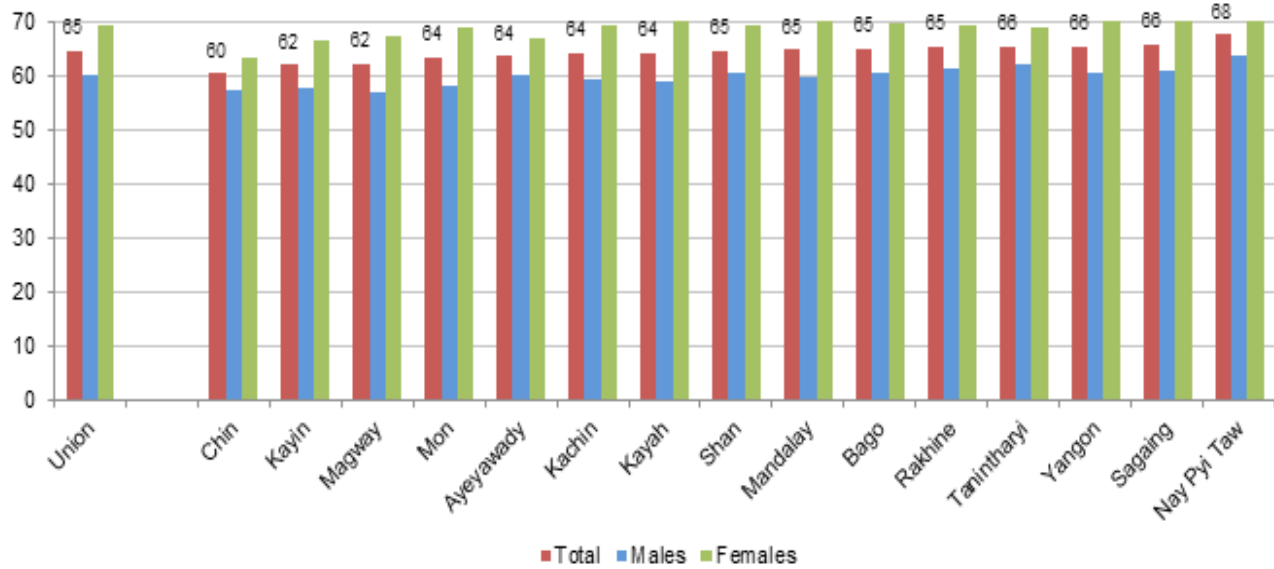
Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Legend	
Total Fertility Rate	
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:#d9ead3;"></span>	1.4 - 2.4
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:#c6e0b4;"></span>	2.5 - 3.4
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:#5499c7;"></span>	3.5 - 4.3
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; border:1px solid black;"></span>	Township boundary

Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Loilin District	: 3.0
Panglong Sub-Township	: 3.1

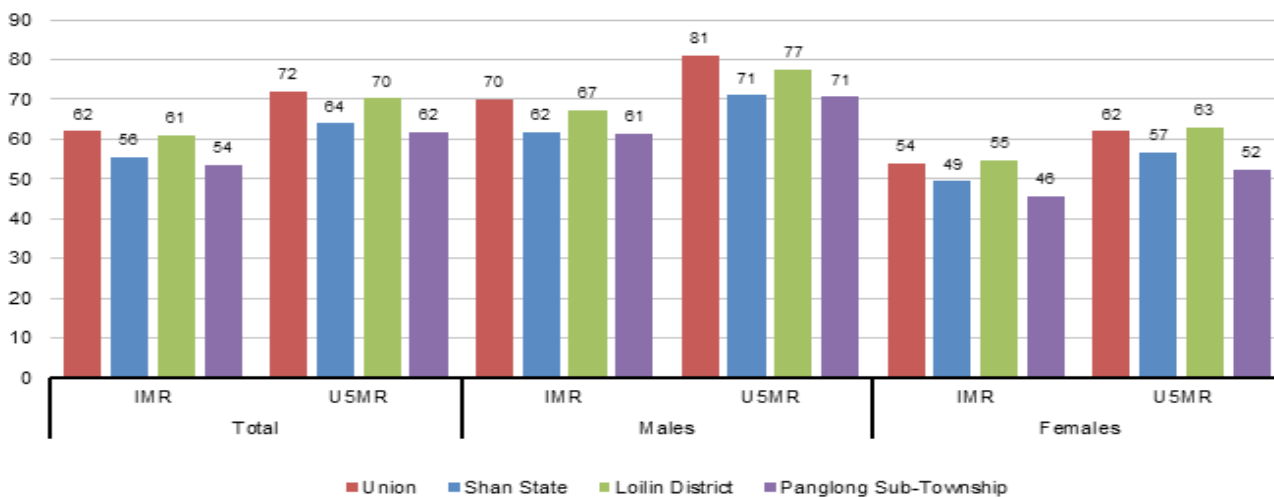
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- 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.

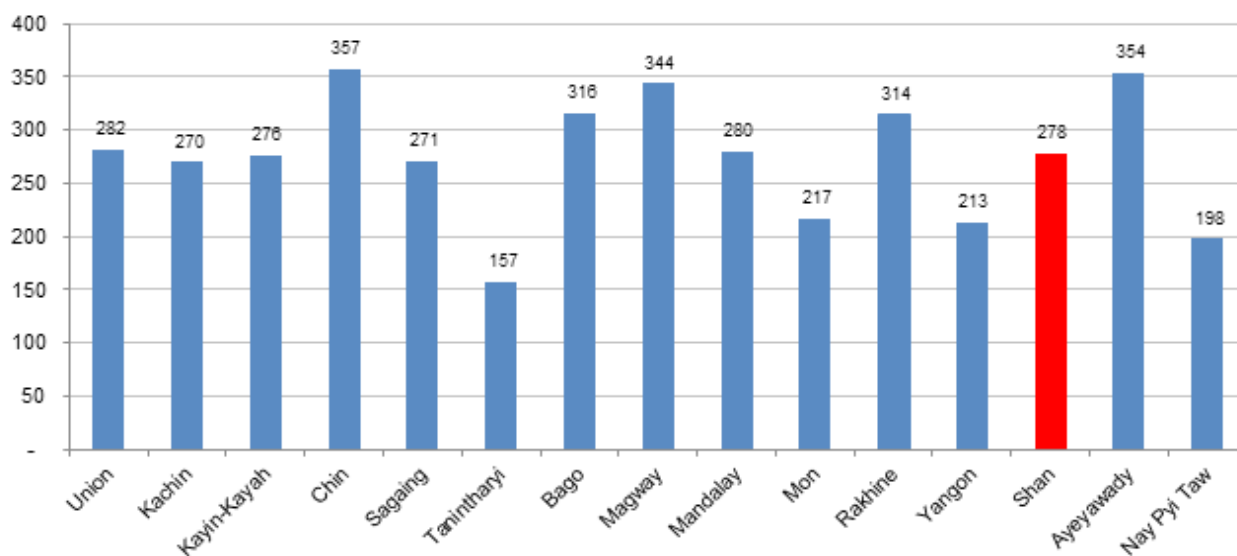
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Loilin District are slightly lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Loilin District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 70 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Panglong Sub-Township are lower than those in Shan State and Loilin District. The Infant mortality in Loilin is 54 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 62 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

## Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

**Population Density:** The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km<sup>2</sup>). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

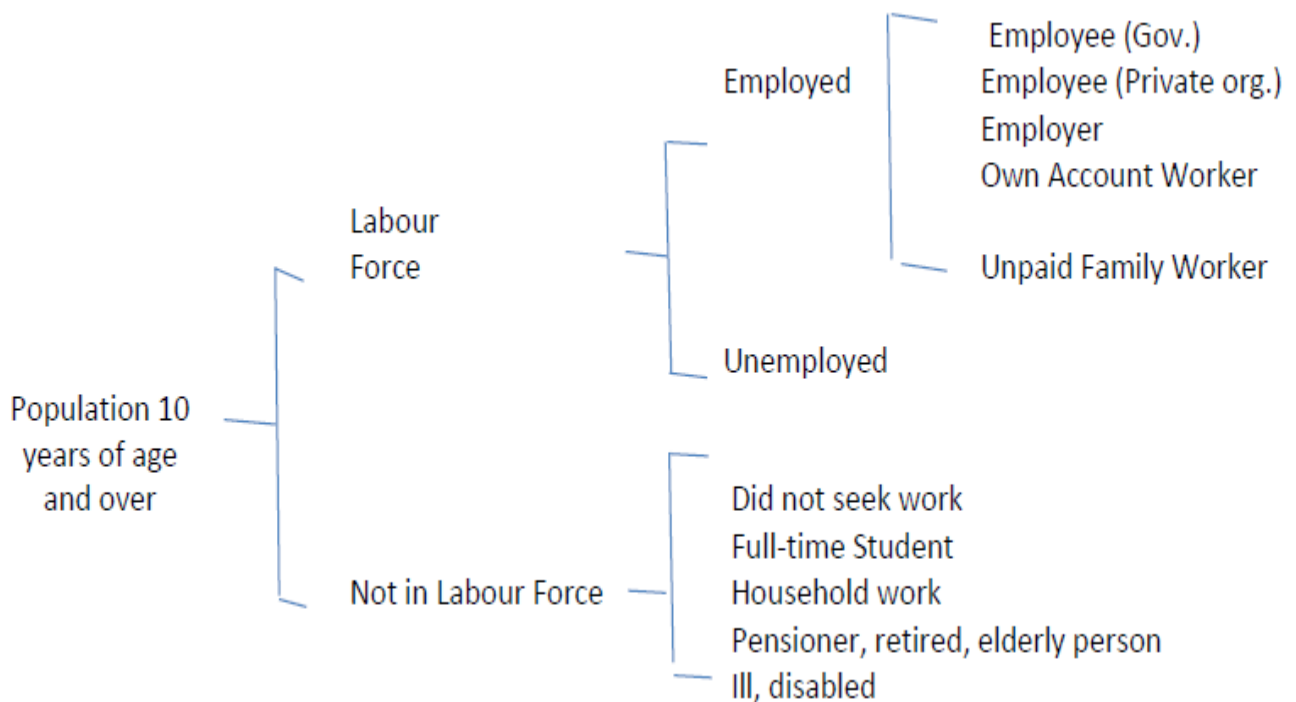
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

**Employed:** “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit,

such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports  
can be downloaded at :

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

