

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, TAUNGGYI DISTRICT

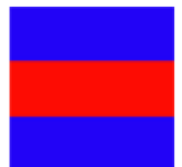
Pinlaung Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, Taunggyi District

Pinlaung Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

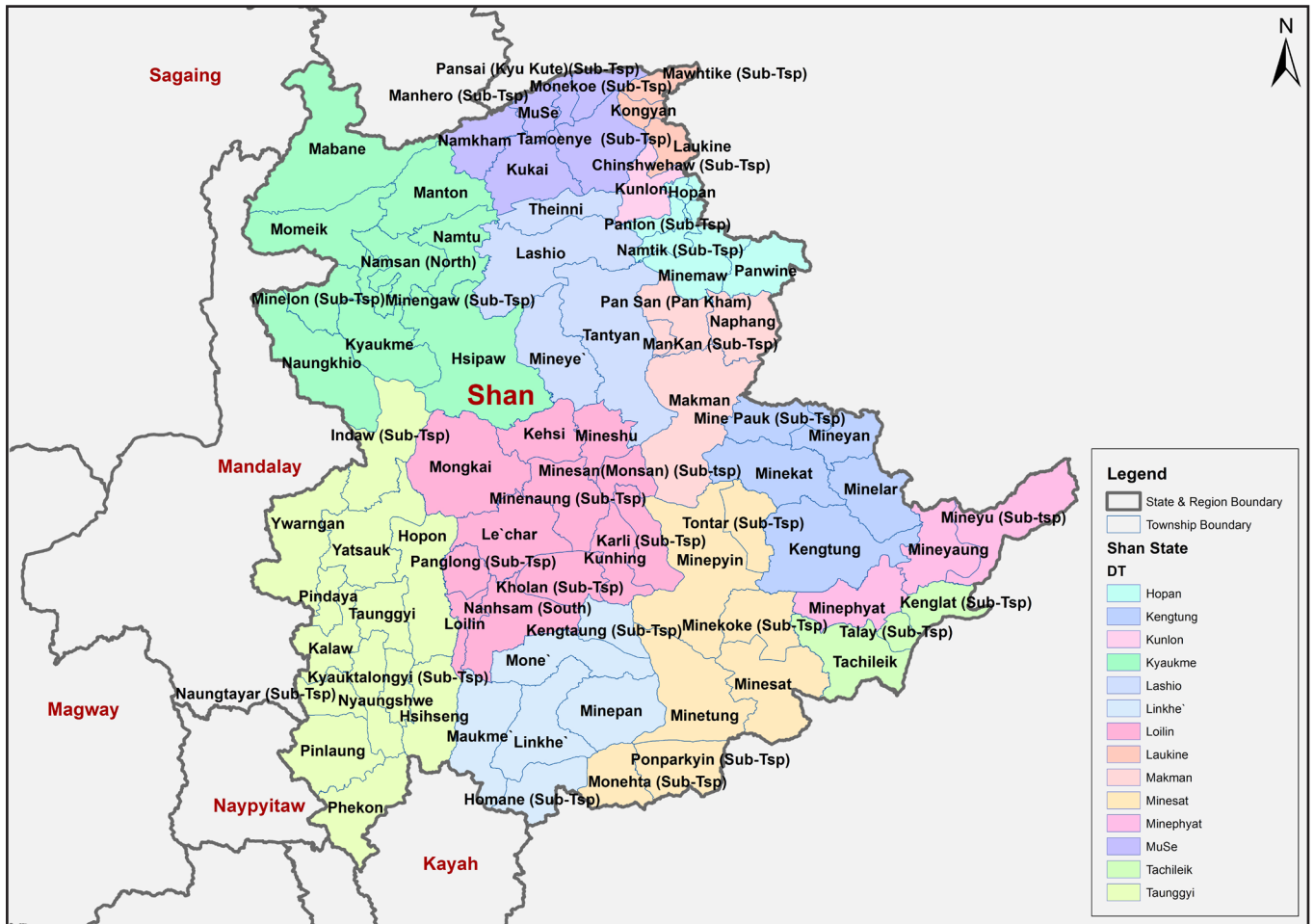
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Pinlaung Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	115,047 ²	
Population males	57,411 (49.9%)	
Population females	57,636 (50.1%)	
Percentage of urban population	11.0%	
Area (Km²)	2,449.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	47.0 persons	
Median age	24.2 years	
Number of wards	10	
Number of village tracts	13	
Number of private households	25,504	
Percentage of female headed households	17.9%	
Mean household size	4.4 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	30.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	54.0	
Child dependency ratio	47.4	
Old dependency ratio	6.6	
Ageing index	13.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	100	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	82.4%	
Male	91.2%	
Female	74.2%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	4,961	4.3
Walking	1,967	1.7
Seeing	2,232	1.9
Hearing	1,804	1.6
Remembering	2,160	1.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	72,745	79.2	
Associate Scrutiny	49	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	137	0.1	
National Registration	840	0.9	
Religious	391	0.4	
Temporary Registration	70	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	20	< 0.1	
None	17,603	19.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	87.6%	91.4%	83.7%
Unemployment rate	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%
Employment to population ratio	86.5%	90.4%	82.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	24,323	95.4	
Renter	246	1.0	
Provided free (individually)	348	1.4	
Government quarters	447	1.8	
Private company quarters	71	0.3	
Other	69	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		6.1%
Bamboo	43.8%	51.2%	0.2%
Earth	< 0.1%	0.4%	
Wood	9.7%	40.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	1.0%		93.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	44.4%	7.5%	0.1%
Other	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	3,418	13.4	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	21,821	85.5	
Charcoal	223	0.9	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	*	< 0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	7,756	30.4
Kerosene	639	2.5
Candle	6,662	26.1
Battery	647	2.5
Generator (private)	319	1.3
Water mill (private)	1,382	5.4
Solar system/energy	7,939	31.1
Other	160	0.6
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	506	2.0
Tube well, borehole	582	2.3
Protected well/spring	3,061	12.0
Bottled/purifier water	1,069	4.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>5,218</i>	<i>20.5</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,290	5.1
Pool/pond/lake	417	1.6
River/stream/canal	1,922	7.5
Waterfall/rainwater	11,622	45.6
Other	5,035	19.7
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>20,286</i>	<i>79.5</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	708	2.8
Tube well, borehole	539	2.1
Protected well/spring	3,200	12.5
Unprotected well/spring	1,302	5.1
Pool/pond/lake	542	2.1
River/stream/canal	2,648	10.4
Waterfall/rainwater	11,424	44.8
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	5,123	20.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	82	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	22,444	88.0
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>22,526</i>	<i>88.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,441	5.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	91	0.4
Other	111	0.4
None	1,335	5.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	5,908	23.2
Television	13,816	54.2
Landline phone	728	2.9
Mobile phone	6,363	24.9
Computer	351	1.4
Internet at home	737	2.9
Households with none of the items	8,826	34.6
Households with all of the items	39	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	742	2.9
Motorcycle/Moped	16,786	65.8
Bicycle	2,285	9.0
4-Wheel tractor	1,053	4.1
Canoe/Boat	205	0.8
Motor boat	120	0.5
Cart (bullock)	2,374	9.3

Note: ¹ Population figures for Pinlaung 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 Pinlaung 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 Pinlaung 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 Pinlaung Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	115,047 *		
Males	57,411		
Females	57,636		
Sex ratio	100 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	11.0%		
Area (Km ²)	2,449.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	47.0 persons		
Number of wards	10		
Number of village tracts	13		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	111,229	11,355	99,874
Number of conventional households	25,504	2,770	22,734
Mean household size	4.4 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Pinlaung Township, the ratio of females and males are equal with 100 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (11.0%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Pinlaung Township is 47 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Pinlaung Township. This is equal to the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	25,504	115,047	57,411	57,636
	Ward	2,770	12,629	6,531	6,098
1	Bant Hpei(W)	141	605	283	322
2	Hpa Yar(North)(W)	62	243	136	107
3	Ah Shey(W)	408	1,755	887	868
4	Ah Nauk(W)	228	935	423	512
5	Zay Tan(W)	204	813	383	430
6	Yone Win(W)	316	1,450	731	719
7	Kan Thar Oo(W)	236	1,045	496	549
8	Min Ga Lar Kwet Thit(W)	235	1,064	541	523
9	Koe Khaung(W)	214	987	537	450
10	Yinn Hme(W)	726	3,732	2,114	1,618
	Village Tract	22,734	102,418	50,880	51,538
1	Pinlaung Gyi(VT)	504	2,071	1,055	1,016
2	Bant Bar(VT)	2,244	10,337	5,074	5,263
3	Min Bu(VT)	1,291	5,792	2,852	2,940
4	Taung Hti Bwar(VT)	1,526	6,486	3,123	3,363
5	Hti Pawng(VT)	2,287	10,568	5,186	5,382
6	Tha Pyay Kone(VT)	1,684	7,169	3,805	3,364
7	Sin Taung(VT)	1,758	8,766	4,378	4,388
8	Long Pyin(VT)	2,814	12,126	5,998	6,128
9	Htein Pin(VT)	2,163	9,805	5,255	4,550
10	Pin Mun(VT)	1,274	5,761	2,692	3,069
11	Leint Nyar(VT)	2,104	9,649	4,712	4,937
12	Myauk Hti Bwar(VT)	1,503	6,710	3,208	3,502
13	Nang Toke(VT)	1,582	7,178	3,542	3,636

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Pinlaung Township

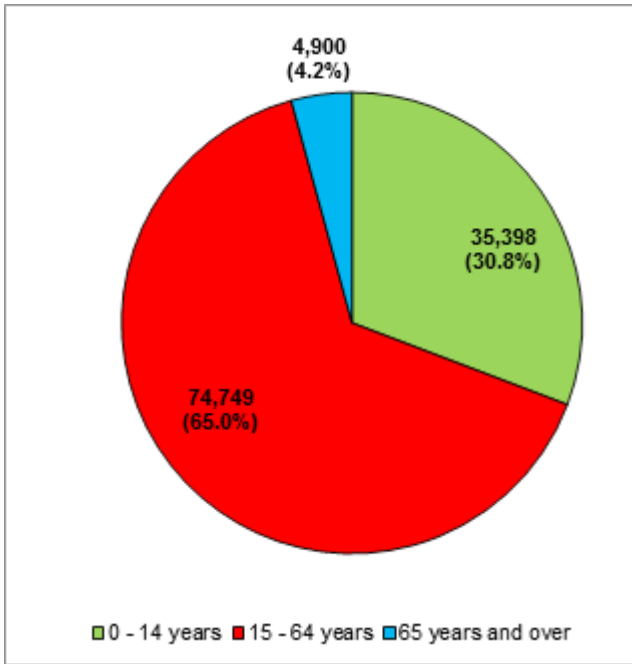
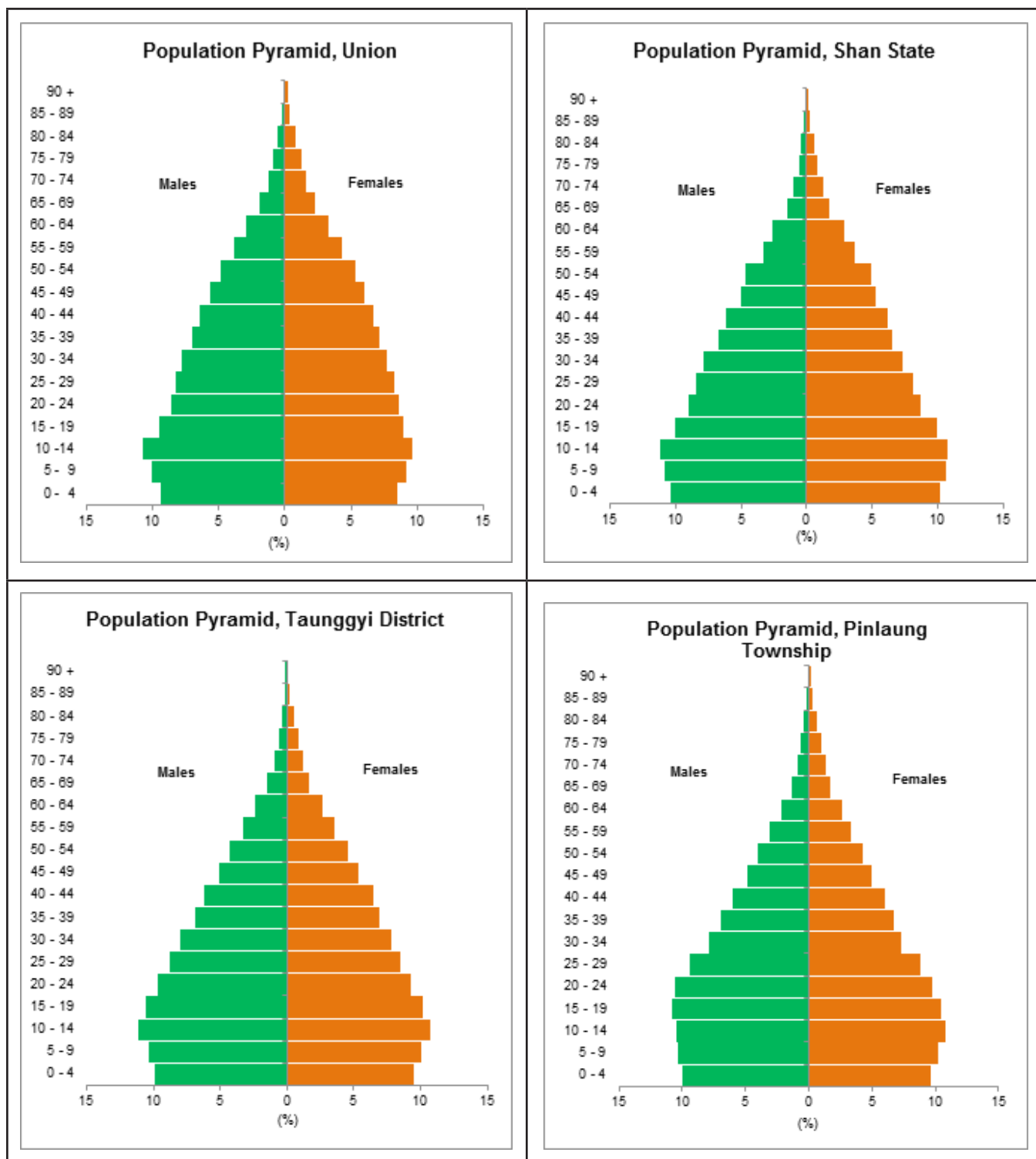


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Pinlaung Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	115,047	57,411	57,636
0 - 4	11,337	5,754	5,583
5 - 9	11,853	5,971	5,882
10 - 14	12,208	5,989	6,219
15 - 19	12,236	6,194	6,042
20 - 24	11,649	6,058	5,591
25 - 29	10,462	5,396	5,066
30 - 34	8,791	4,553	4,238
35 - 39	7,860	3,979	3,881
40 - 44	6,936	3,455	3,481
45 - 49	5,608	2,761	2,847
50 - 54	4,765	2,293	2,472
55 - 59	3,708	1,782	1,926
60 - 64	2,734	1,229	1,505
65 - 69	1,787	784	1,003
70 - 74	1,309	526	783
75 - 79	901	363	538
80 - 84	585	205	380
85 - 89	241	93	148
90 +	77	26	51

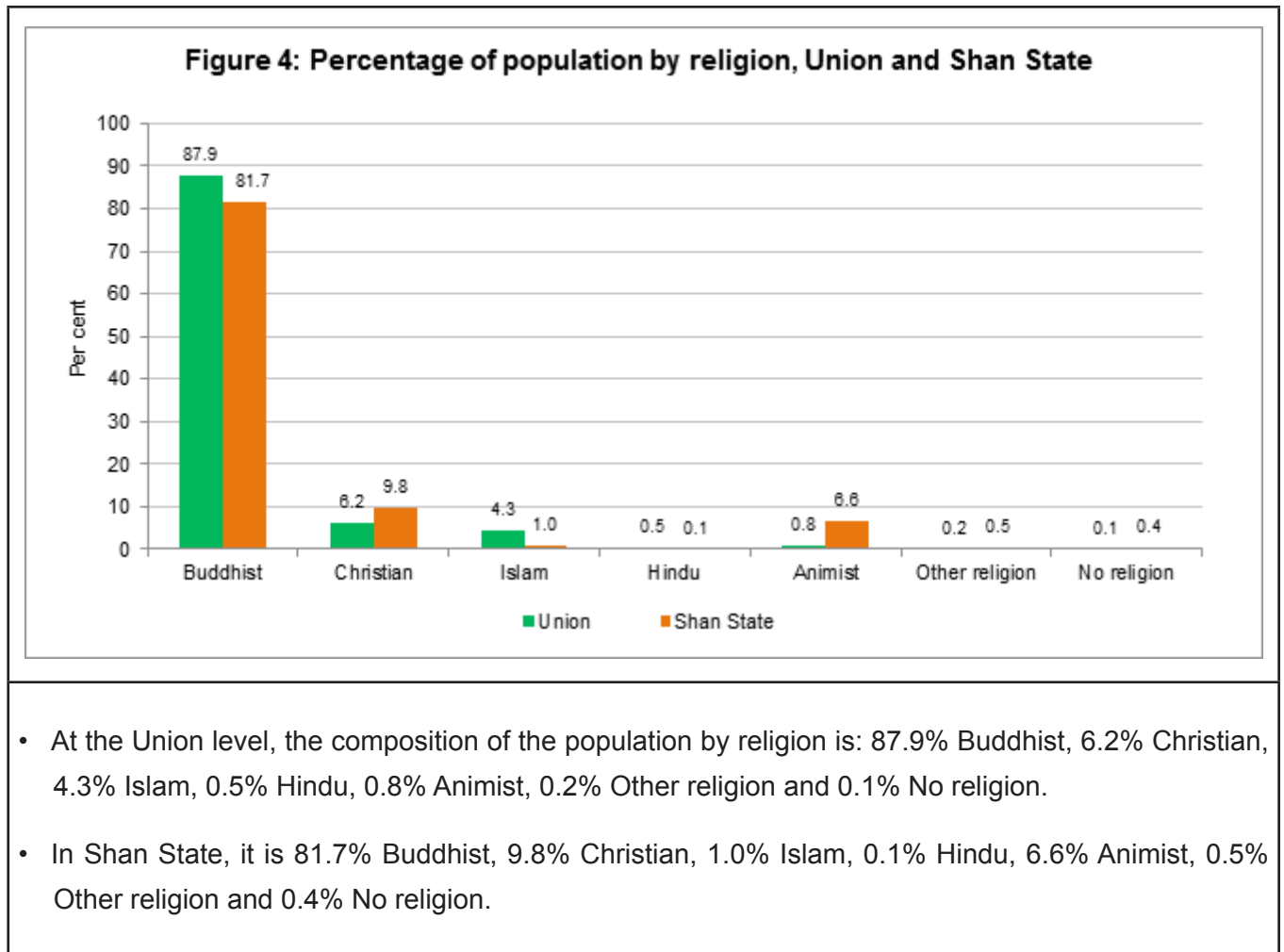
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Pinlaung Township is 65.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has not been markedly declining in Pinlaung Township.
- The population has declined from age group 25-29 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Pinlaung Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups 0-4, 5-9 and from 15-19 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	2,299	1,198	1,101	774	380	394
6	2,284	1,149	1,135	1,899	962	937
7	2,430	1,209	1,221	2,189	1,093	1,096
8	2,277	1,145	1,132	2,077	1,043	1,034
9	2,424	1,155	1,269	2,242	1,061	1,181
10	2,348	1,104	1,244	2,117	995	1,122
11	2,240	1,075	1,165	1,959	938	1,021
12	2,446	1,134	1,312	2,032	965	1,067
13	2,426	1,108	1,318	1,808	847	961
14	2,133	1,000	1,133	1,295	637	658
15	2,237	1,056	1,181	1,063	491	572
16	2,212	1,063	1,149	700	319	381
17	2,393	1,169	1,224	517	232	285
18	2,500	1,234	1,266	358	165	193
19	2,251	1,097	1,154	248	128	120
20	2,454	1,250	1,204	170	85	85
21	2,217	1,080	1,137	93	43	50
22	2,163	1,039	1,124	48	27	21
23	2,082	1,031	1,051	43	25	18
24	1,977	967	1,010	27	17	10
25	2,129	1,080	1,049	28	19	9
26	1,851	921	930	14	5	9
27	2,065	1,011	1,054	12	7	5
28	1,978	971	1,007	7	1	6
29	1,924	955	969	11	2	9

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

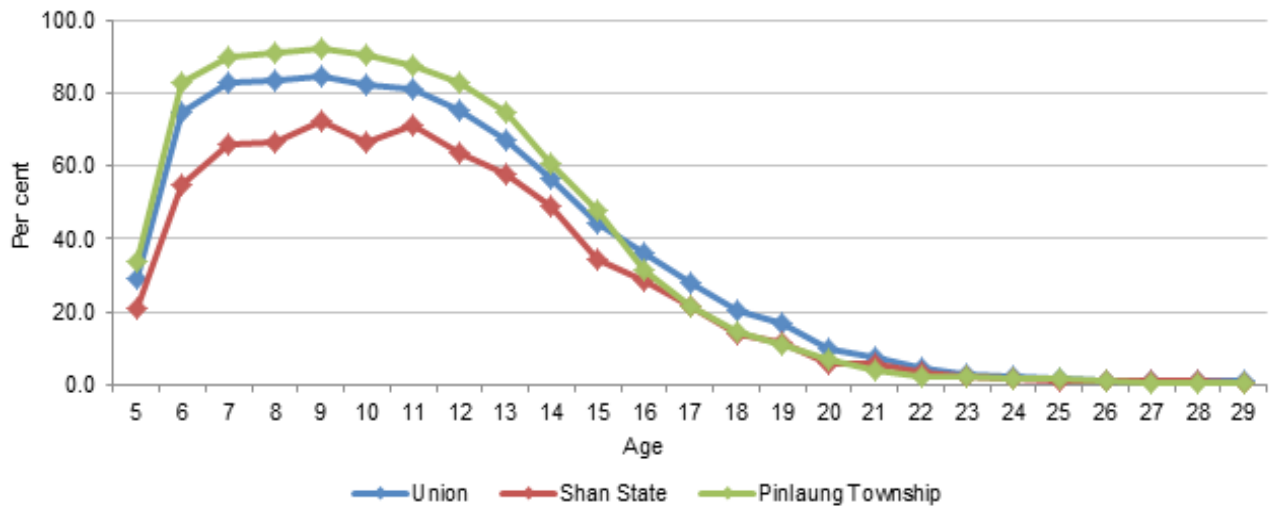
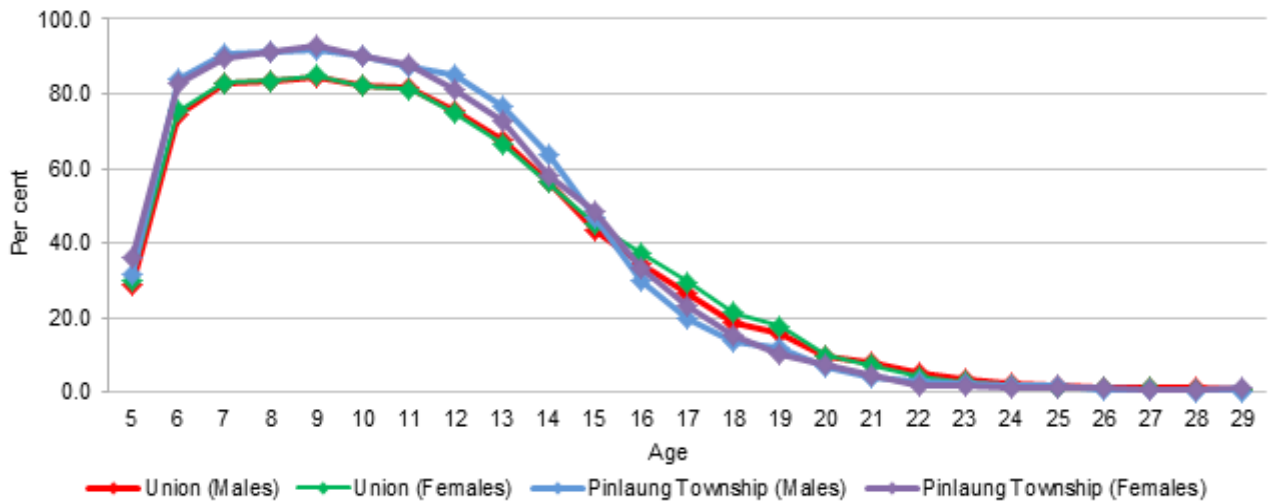
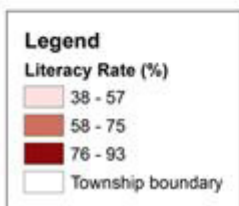
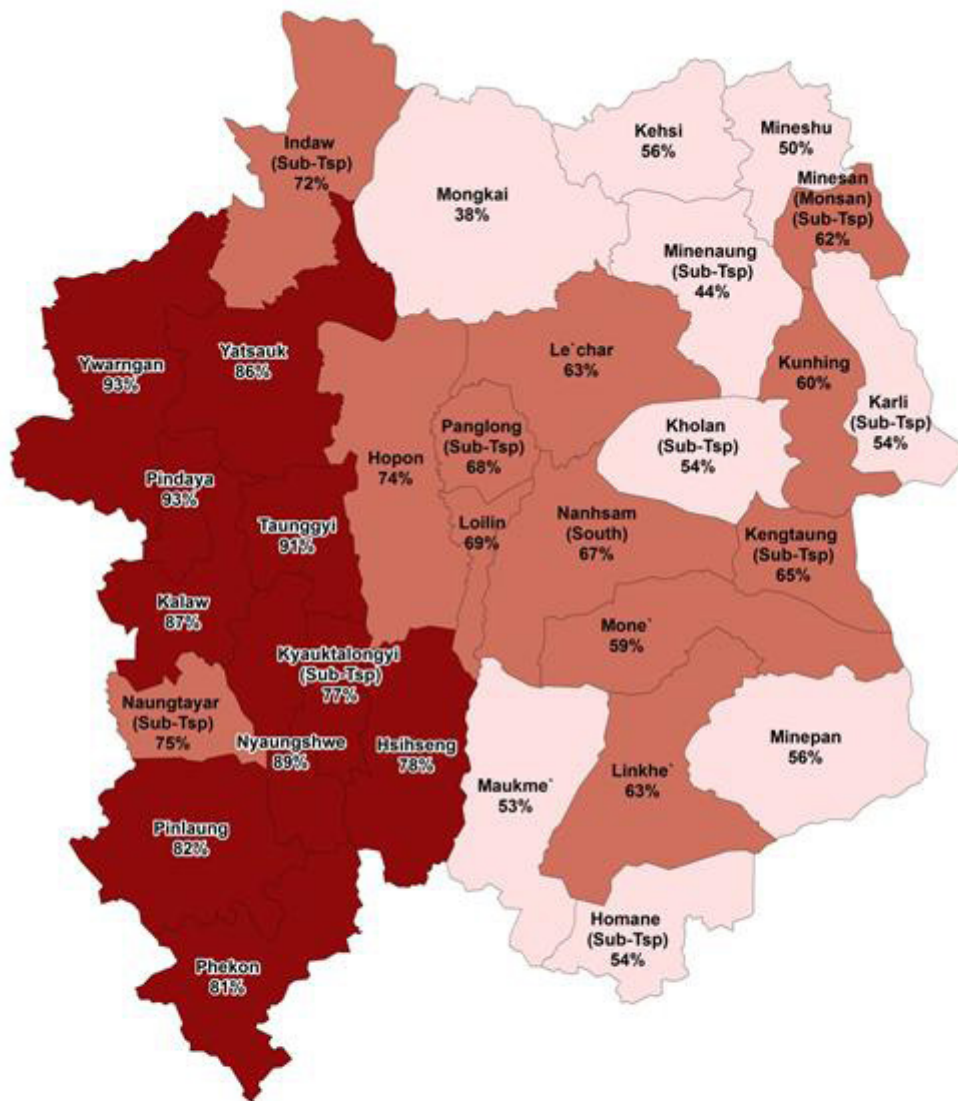


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Pinlaung Township



- School attendance in Pinlaung Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Pinlaung Township is higher than that of the Union from starting age of school attendance to age 15 years.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Taunggyi District	: 85.2%
Pinlaung Township	: 82.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	22,486	96.9
Males	10,986	97.6
Females	11,500	96.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Pinlaung Township is 82.4 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 74.2 per cent and for the males it is 91.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.9 per cent with 96.3 per cent for females and 97.6 per cent for males.

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

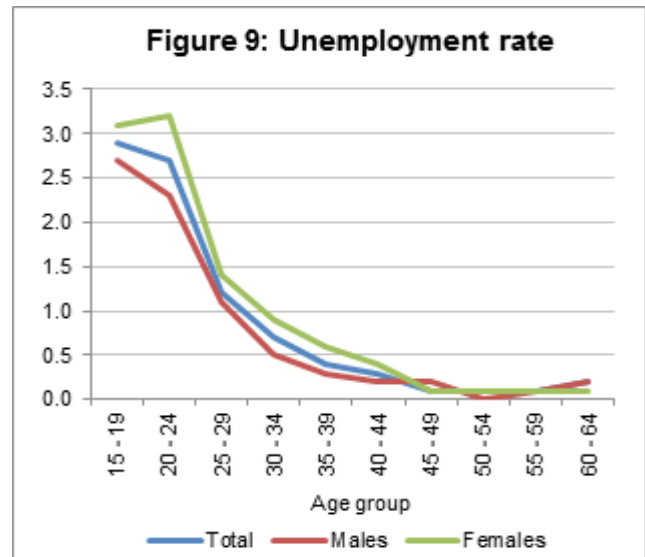
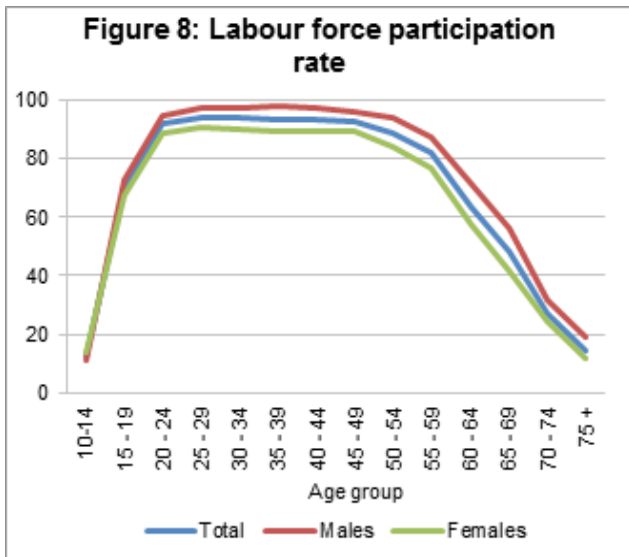
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	55,764	14,571	26.1	15,594	10,992	8,206	3,532	73	1,959	79	127	631
Urban	6,890	669	9.7	1,192	971	1,748	1,237	34	974	26	21	18
Rural	48,874	13,902	28.4	14,402	10,021	6,458	2,295	39	985	53	106	613
Males	27,445	4,215	15.4	7,862	6,568	5,104	2,183	47	908	24	49	485
Females	28,319	10,356	36.6	7,732	4,424	3,102	1,349	26	1,051	55	78	146

- Some 26.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 15.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 36.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 19.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.5 per cent has completed university/college education.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 28.4 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	12.4	11.2	13.5	2.5	3.7	1.5
15 - 19	70.1	72.7	67.5	2.9	2.7	3.1
20 - 24	91.9	94.7	88.8	2.7	2.3	3.2
25 - 29	94.1	97.5	90.6	1.2	1.1	1.4
30 - 34	94.0	97.6	90.2	0.7	0.5	0.9
35 - 39	93.7	97.8	89.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
40 - 44	93.5	97.6	89.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
45 - 49	92.7	96.1	89.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
50 - 54	89.1	94.3	84.2	0.1	-	0.1
55 - 59	82.0	87.4	77.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
60 - 64	63.7	71.6	57.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
65 - 69	48.0	56.1	41.7	0.2	-	0.5
70 - 74	27.3	31.7	24.3	-	-	-
75 +	14.5	19.1	11.7	-	-	-
15 - 24	80.7	83.5	77.7	2.8	2.5	3.2
15 - 64	87.6	91.4	83.7	1.2	1.0	1.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Pinlaung Township is 87.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 83.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.4 per cent.
- In Pinlaung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Pinlaung Township is 1.2 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.0%) and for females (1.4%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.2 per cent.

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

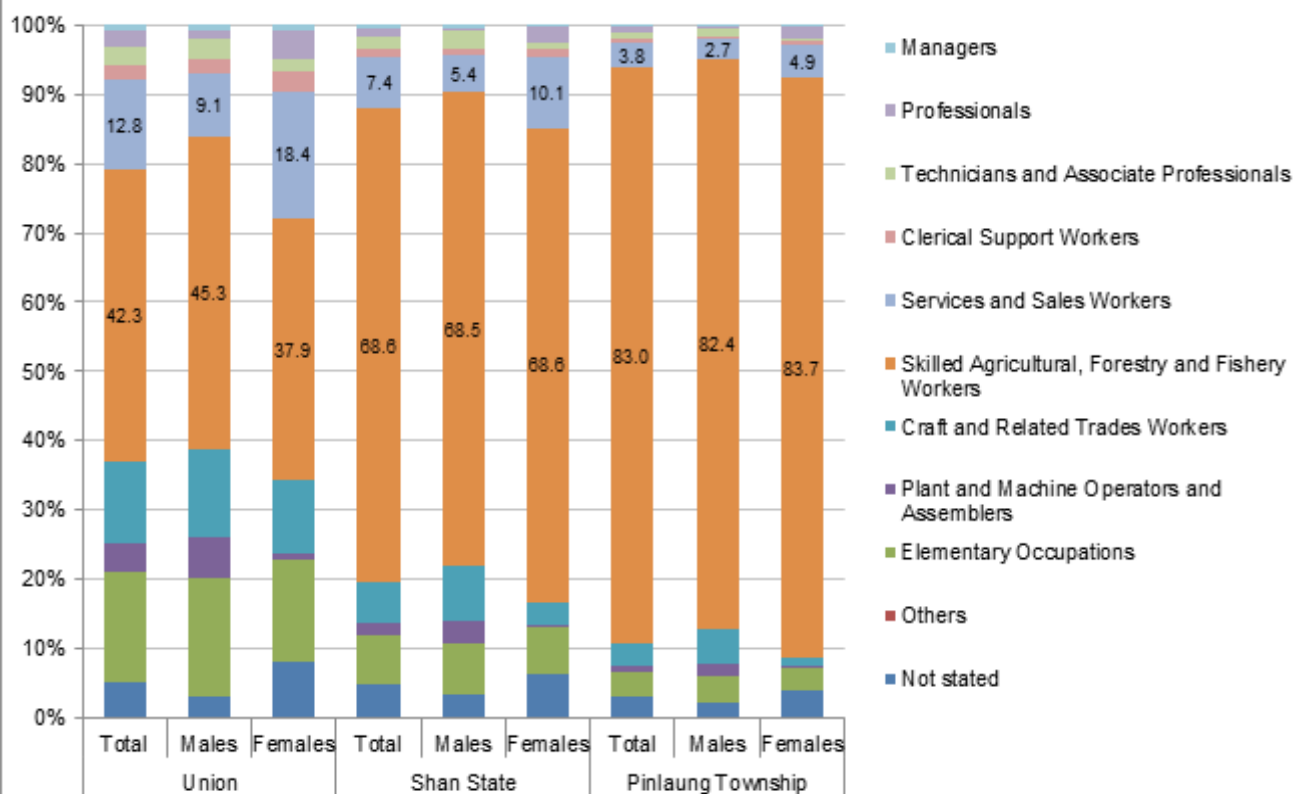
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	23,405	0.6	56.4	15.4	17.6	2.2	7.7
Males	9,822	0.9	64.3	2.1	16.0	2.8	13.9
Females	13,583	0.4	50.7	25.0	18.8	1.8	3.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 64.3 per cent of males and 50.7 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	62,330	32,034	30,296	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	124	56	68	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professionals	602	109	493	1.0	0.3	1.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	442	325	117	0.7	1.0	0.4
Clerical Support Workers	336	163	173	0.5	0.5	0.6
Services and Sales Workers	2,353	879	1,474	3.8	2.7	4.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	51,754	26,389	25,365	83.0	82.4	83.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,034	1,641	393	3.3	5.1	1.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	577	538	39	0.9	1.7	0.1
Elementary Occupations	2,243	1,229	1,014	3.6	3.8	3.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,865	705	1,160	3.0	2.2	3.8

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



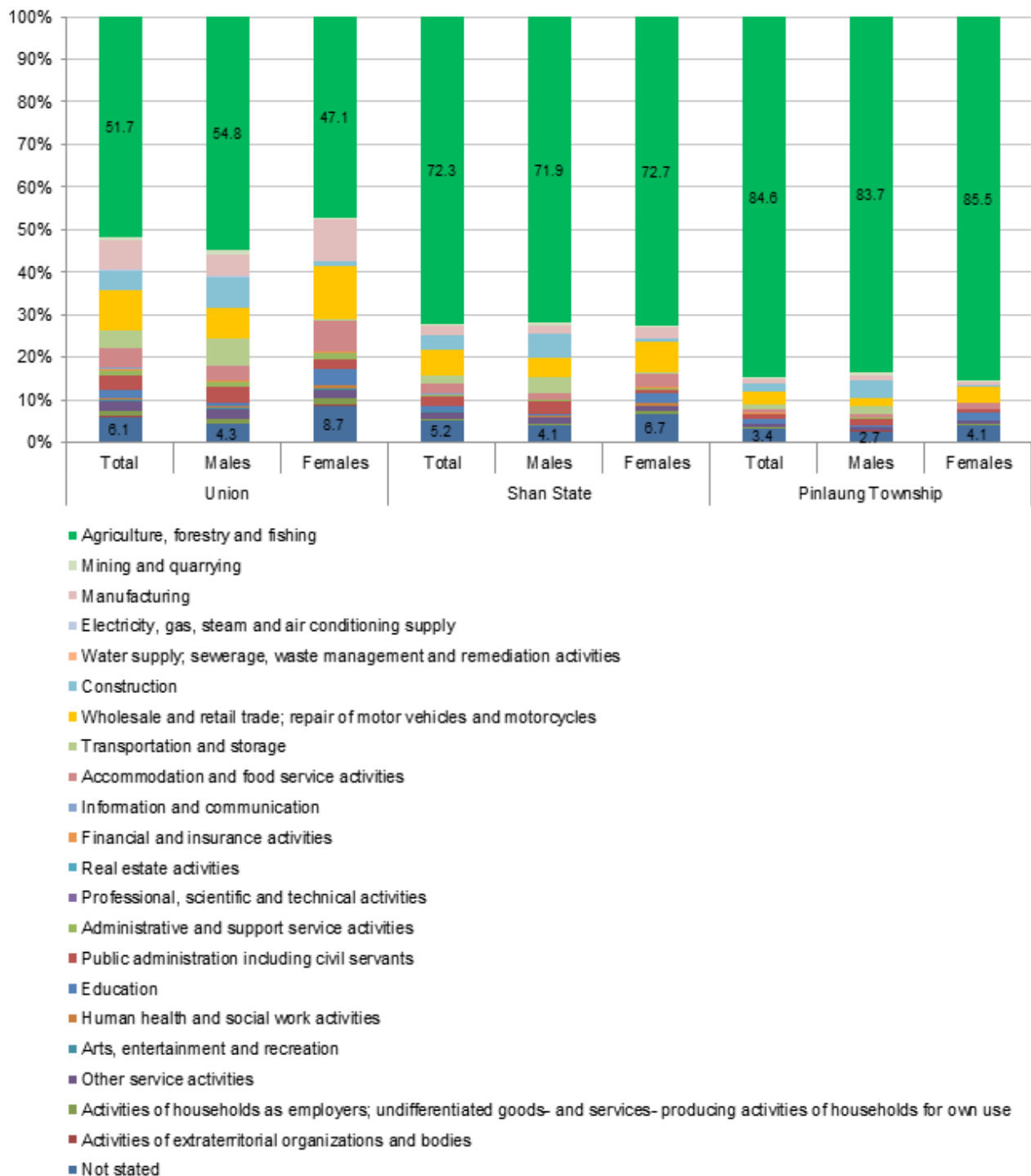
- In Pinlaung Township, 83.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by services and sales workers with 3.8 per cent.
- Analysis by sex shows that 82.4 per cent of males and 83.7 per cent of females are 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
Total	62,330	32,034	30,296	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	52,719	26,818	25,901	84.6	83.7	85.5
Mining and quarrying	183	128	55	0.3	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing	723	413	310	1.2	1.3	1.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	32	29	3	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11	10	1	*	*	*
Construction	1,335	1,245	90	2.1	3.9	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,822	710	1,112	2.9	2.2	3.7
Transportation and storage	574	567	7	0.9	1.8	*
Accommodation and food service activities	649	213	436	1.0	0.7	1.4
Information and communication	29	18	11	*	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	44	16	28	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9	9	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	72	49	23	0.1	0.2	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	707	522	185	1.1	1.6	0.6
Education	635	102	533	1.0	0.3	1.8
Human health and social work activities	119	42	77	0.2	0.1	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11	10	1	*	*	*
Other service activities	479	240	239	0.8	0.7	0.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	59	35	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	14	8	6	*	*	*
Not stated	2,103	849	1,254	3.4	2.7	4.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



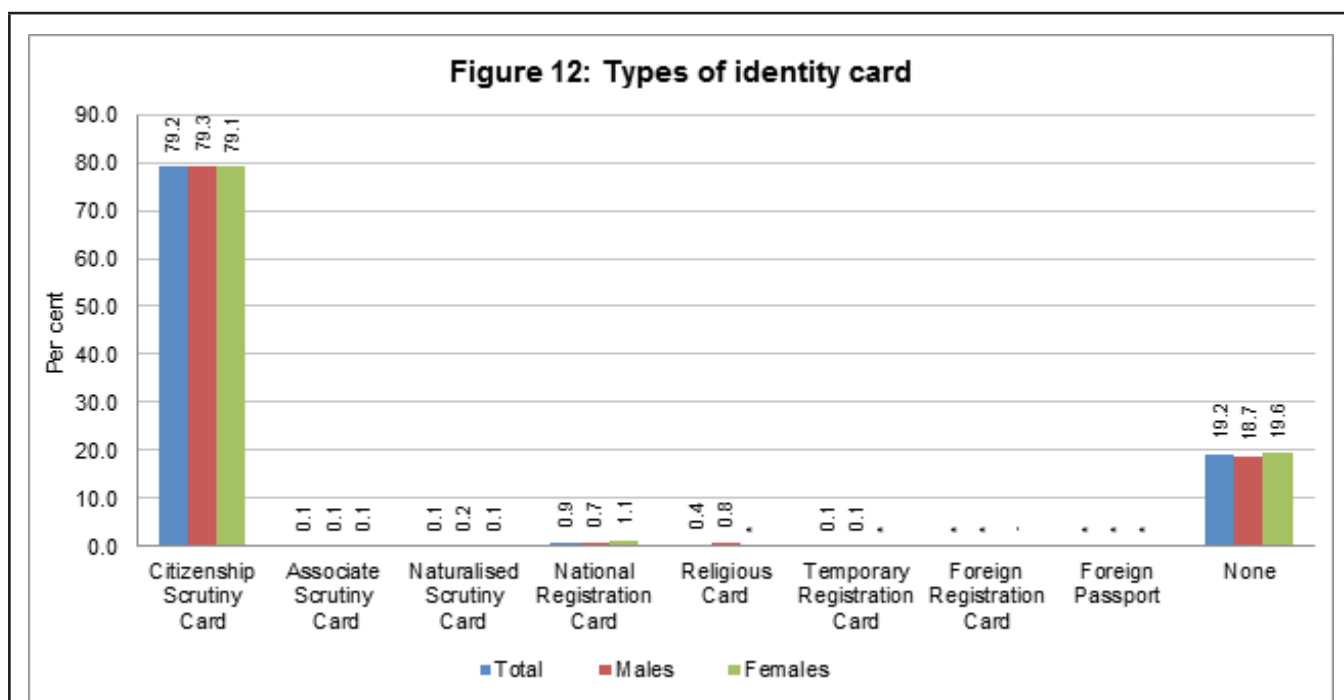
- In Pinlaung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 84.6 per cent.
- There are 83.7 per cent of males and 85.5 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there is 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	72,745	49	137	840	391	70	*	20	17,603
Urban	9,573	2	18	56	41	19	*	1	1,104
Rural	63,172	47	119	784	350	51	-	19	16,499
Males	36,245	25	90	317	382	50	*	9	8,566
Females	36,500	24	47	523	9	20	-	11	9,037

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Pinlaung Township, 79.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 19.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 18.7 per cent of males and 19.6 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	115,047	110,086	4,961	4.3	2,232	1,804	1,967	2,160
0 - 4	11,337	11,127	210	1.9	26	33	130	176
5 - 9	11,853	11,713	140	1.2	19	35	43	90
10 - 14	12,208	12,046	162	1.3	22	40	47	89
15 - 19	12,236	12,078	158	1.3	37	38	55	68
20 - 24	11,649	11,502	147	1.3	30	46	41	64
25 - 29	10,462	10,288	174	1.7	53	52	43	62
30 - 34	8,791	8,583	208	2.4	45	74	66	88
35 - 39	7,860	7,653	207	2.6	65	66	63	70
40 - 44	6,936	6,644	292	4.2	130	77	89	108
45 - 49	5,608	5,230	378	6.7	189	94	96	143
50 - 54	4,765	4,318	447	9.4	213	128	146	168
55 - 59	3,708	3,248	460	12.4	262	137	165	161
60 - 64	2,734	2,306	428	15.7	234	165	172	160
65 - 69	1,787	1,396	391	21.9	221	174	184	164
70 - 74	1,309	912	397	30.3	235	194	191	169
75 - 79	901	559	342	38.0	201	188	180	139
80 - 84	585	317	268	45.8	166	162	152	147
85 - 89	241	130	111	46.1	58	72	78	70
90 +	77	36	41	53.2	26	29	26	24

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	57,411	55,050	2,361	4.1	1,029	800	886	961
0 - 4	5,754	5,646	108	1.9	10	19	74	93
5 - 9	5,971	5,897	74	1.2	11	12	26	46
10 - 14	5,989	5,894	95	1.6	13	20	25	54
15 - 19	6,194	6,102	92	1.5	17	26	32	35
20 - 24	6,058	5,983	75	1.2	17	20	21	34
25 - 29	5,396	5,307	89	1.6	23	25	26	37
30 - 34	4,553	4,443	110	2.4	19	41	31	49
35 - 39	3,979	3,885	94	2.4	27	28	33	29
40 - 44	3,455	3,293	162	4.7	68	38	53	58
45 - 49	2,761	2,564	197	7.1	93	53	49	76
50 - 54	2,293	2,067	226	9.9	115	61	70	65
55 - 59	1,782	1,545	237	13.3	139	75	79	77
60 - 64	1,229	1,024	205	16.7	119	77	76	63
65 - 69	784	615	169	21.6	99	67	73	65
70 - 74	526	363	163	31.0	98	71	81	61
75 - 79	363	234	129	35.5	80	70	57	45
80 - 84	205	119	86	42.0	58	59	45	45
85 - 89	93	57	36	38.7	16	27	25	21
90 +	26	12	14	53.8	7	11	10	8

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	57,636	55,036	2,600	4.5	1,203	1,004	1,081	1,199
0 - 4	5,583	5,481	102	1.8	16	14	56	83
5 - 9	5,882	5,816	66	1.1	8	23	17	44
10 - 14	6,219	6,152	67	1.1	9	20	22	35
15 - 19	6,042	5,976	66	1.1	20	12	23	33
20 - 24	5,591	5,519	72	1.3	13	26	20	30
25 - 29	5,066	4,981	85	1.7	30	27	17	25
30 - 34	4,238	4,140	98	2.3	26	33	35	39
35 - 39	3,881	3,768	113	2.9	38	38	30	41
40 - 44	3,481	3,351	130	3.7	62	39	36	50
45 - 49	2,847	2,666	181	6.4	96	41	47	67
50 - 54	2,472	2,251	221	8.9	98	67	76	103
55 - 59	1,926	1,703	223	11.6	123	62	86	84
60 - 64	1,505	1,282	223	14.8	115	88	96	97
65 - 69	1,003	781	222	22.1	122	107	111	99
70 - 74	783	549	234	29.9	137	123	110	108
75 - 79	538	325	213	39.6	121	118	123	94
80 - 84	380	198	182	47.9	108	103	107	102
85 - 89	148	73	75	50.7	42	45	53	49
90 +	51	24	27	52.9	19	18	16	16

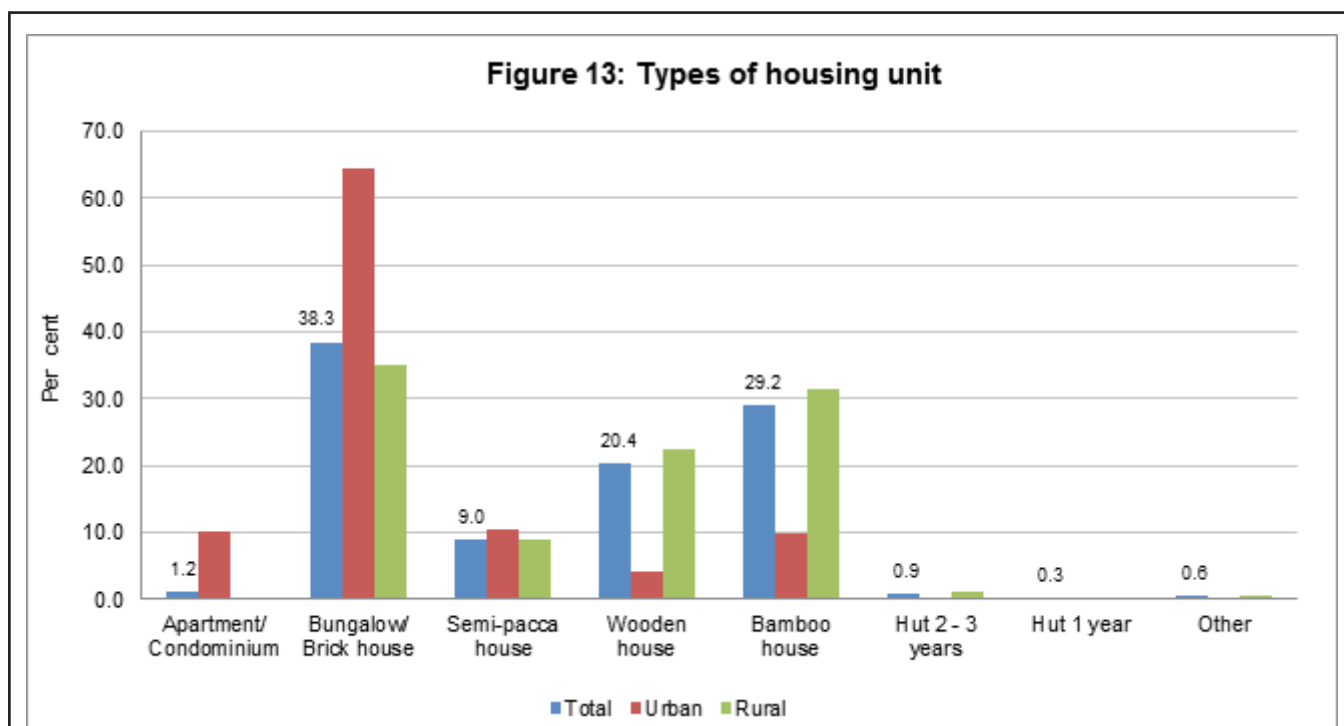
- Four in every 100 persons in Pinlaung Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most commonly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

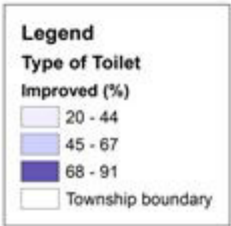
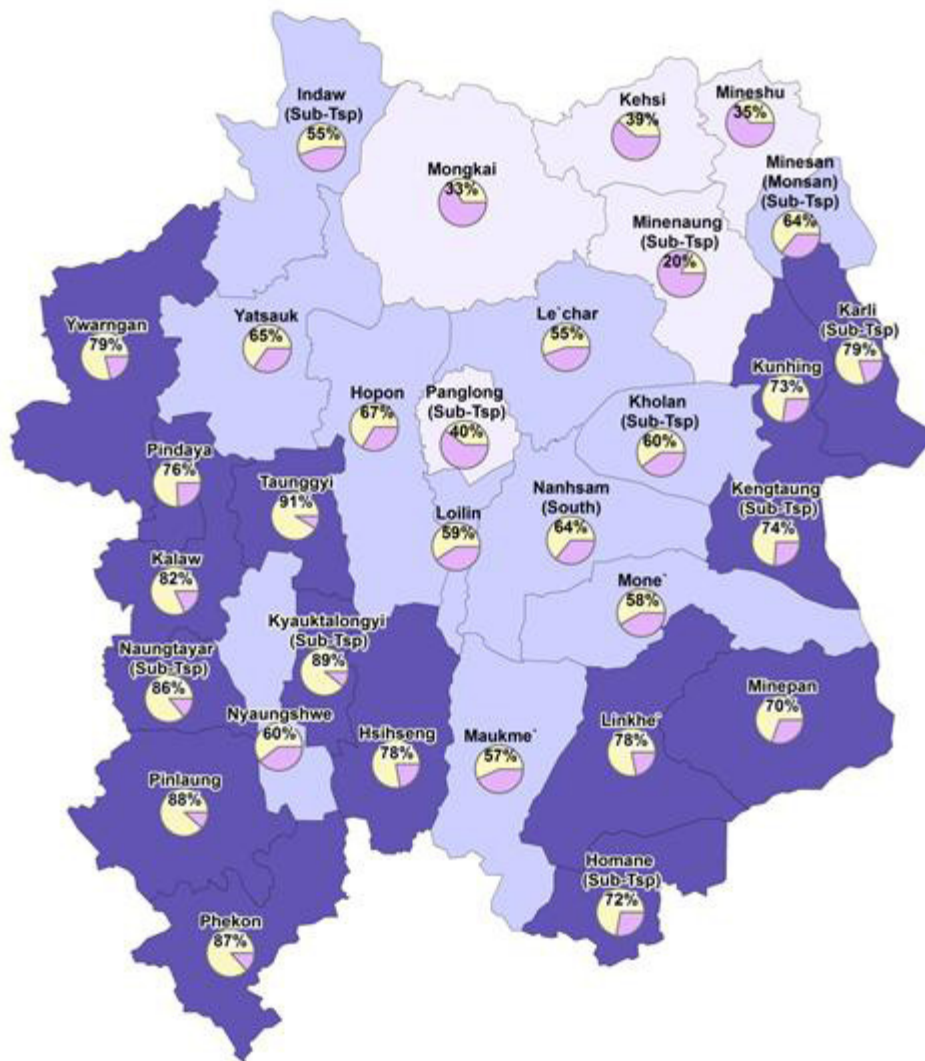
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	25,504	1.2	38.3	9.0	20.4	29.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
Urban	2,770	10.0	64.6	10.5	4.1	10.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Rural	22,734	0.1	35.1	8.9	22.4	31.5	1.0	0.3	0.6



- The majority of the households in Pinlaung Township are living in bungalow/brick houses (38.3%) followed by households in bamboo houses (29.2%).
- Some 64.6 per cent of urban households and 35.1 per cent of rural households live in bungalow/brick houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Taunggyi District	: 79.0%
Pinlaung Township	: 88.3%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	1.6	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		88.0	91.2	87.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		88.3	92.8	87.8
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		5.7	5.5	5.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.4	0.1	0.4
Other		0.4	0.1	0.5
None		5.2	1.5	5.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,504	2,770	22,734

- Some 88.3 per cent of the households in Pinlaung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (88.0%)).
- This proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (68-91) 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 5.2 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Pinlaung Township, 5.7 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

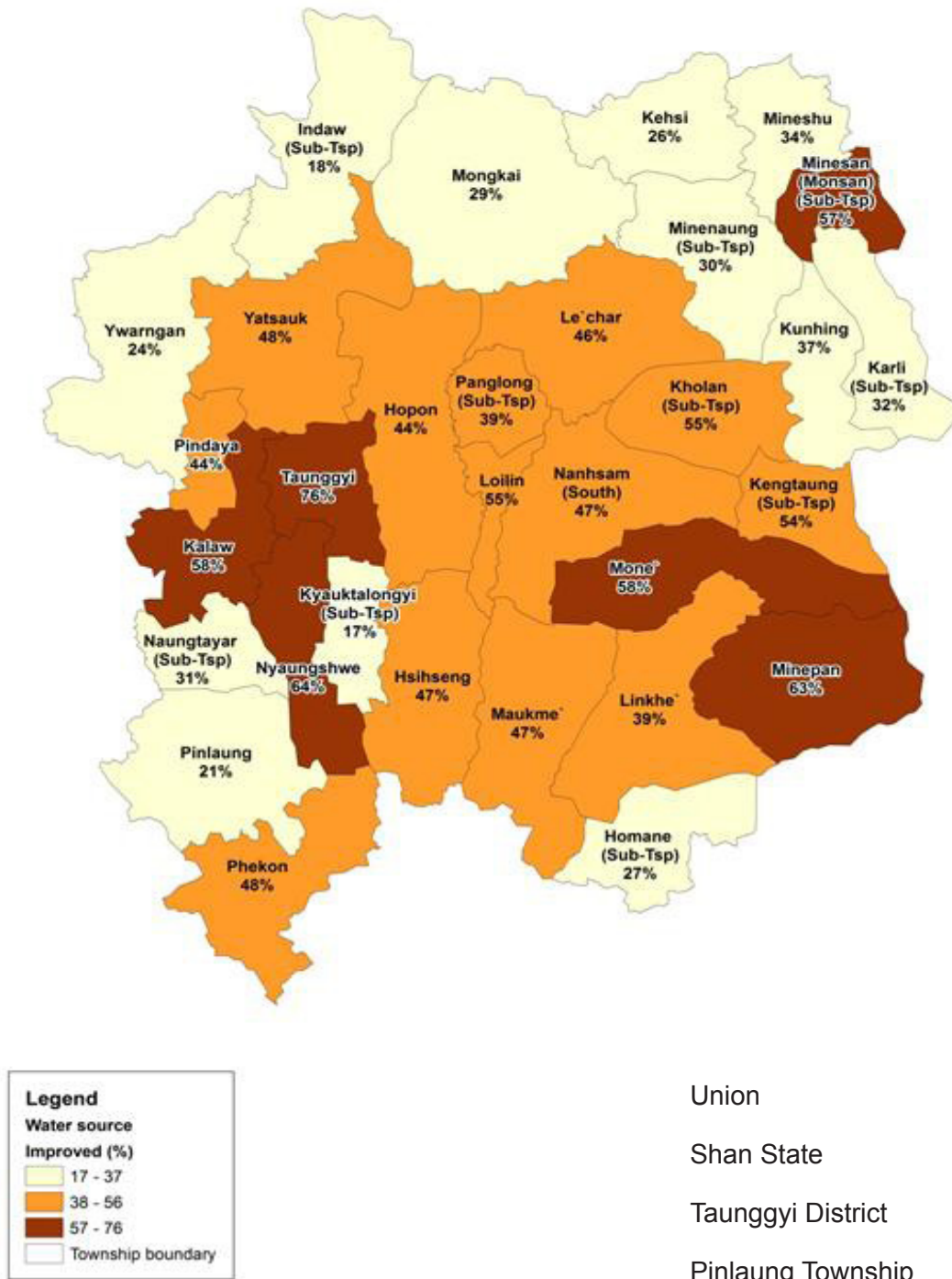


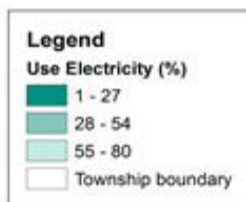
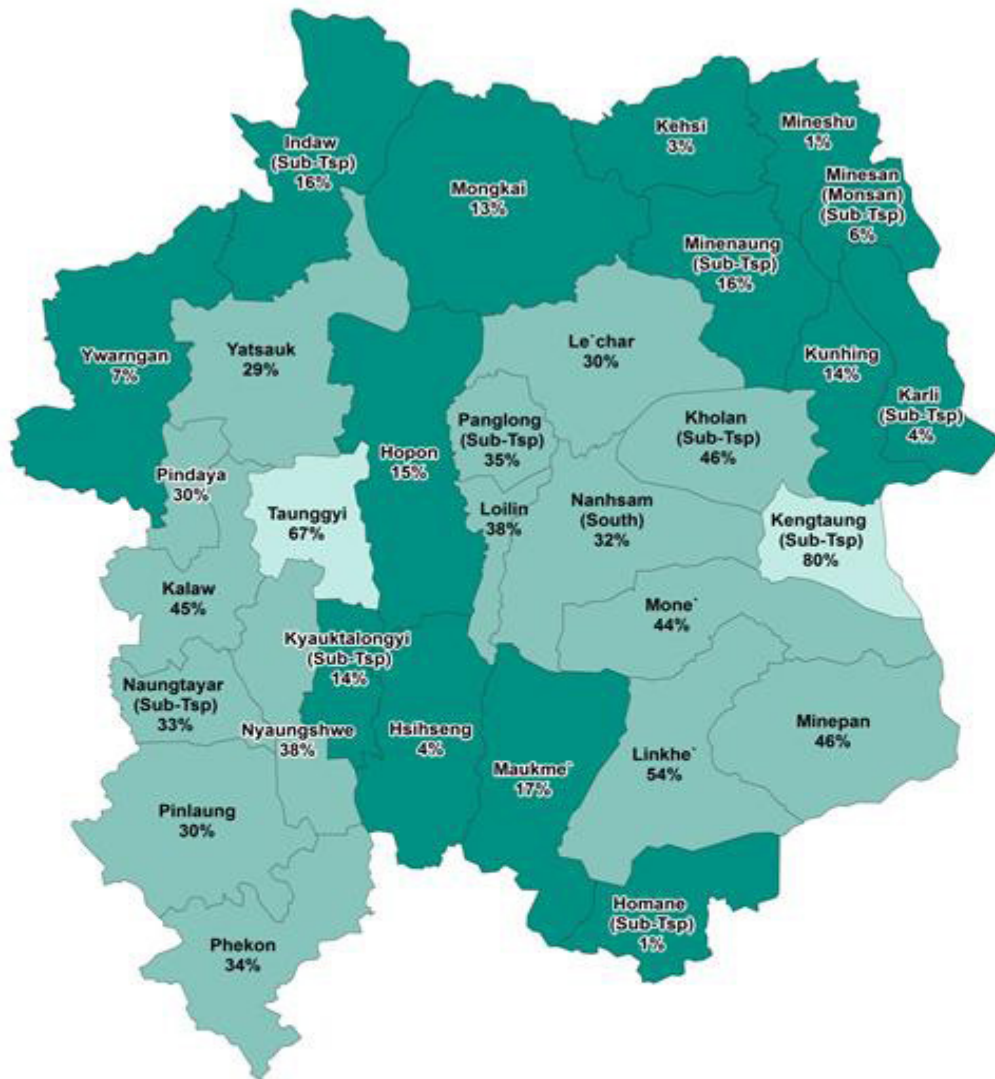
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		2.0	6.9	1.4
Tube well, borehole		2.3	2.2	2.3
Protected well/ Spring		12.0	23.6	10.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier		4.2	33.3	0.6
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>20.5</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>14.9</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		5.1	0.9	5.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake		1.6	0.5	1.8
River/stream/ canal		7.5	0.1	8.4
Waterfall/ Rain water		45.6	30.0	47.5
Other		19.7	2.5	21.8
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>79.5</i>	<i>34.0</i>	<i>85.1</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,504	2,770	22,734

- In Pinlaung Township, 20.5 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 (17-37) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 45.6 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/ rain water and 19.7 per cent use water from other source of drinking water.
- Some 79.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 85.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Taunggyi District	: 35.7%
Pinlaung Township	: 30.4%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		30.4	91.7	22.9
Kerosene		2.5	0.1	2.8
Candle		26.1	6.9	28.5
Battery		2.5	0.1	2.8
Generator (private)		1.3	0.1	1.4
Water mill (private)		5.4	0.1	6.1
Solar system/energy		31.1	0.8	34.8
Other		0.6	0.1	0.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,504	2,770	22,734

- In Pinlaung Township, 30.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to (28-54) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 31.1 per cent.
- In rural areas, 34.8 per cent of the households use solar system/energy for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

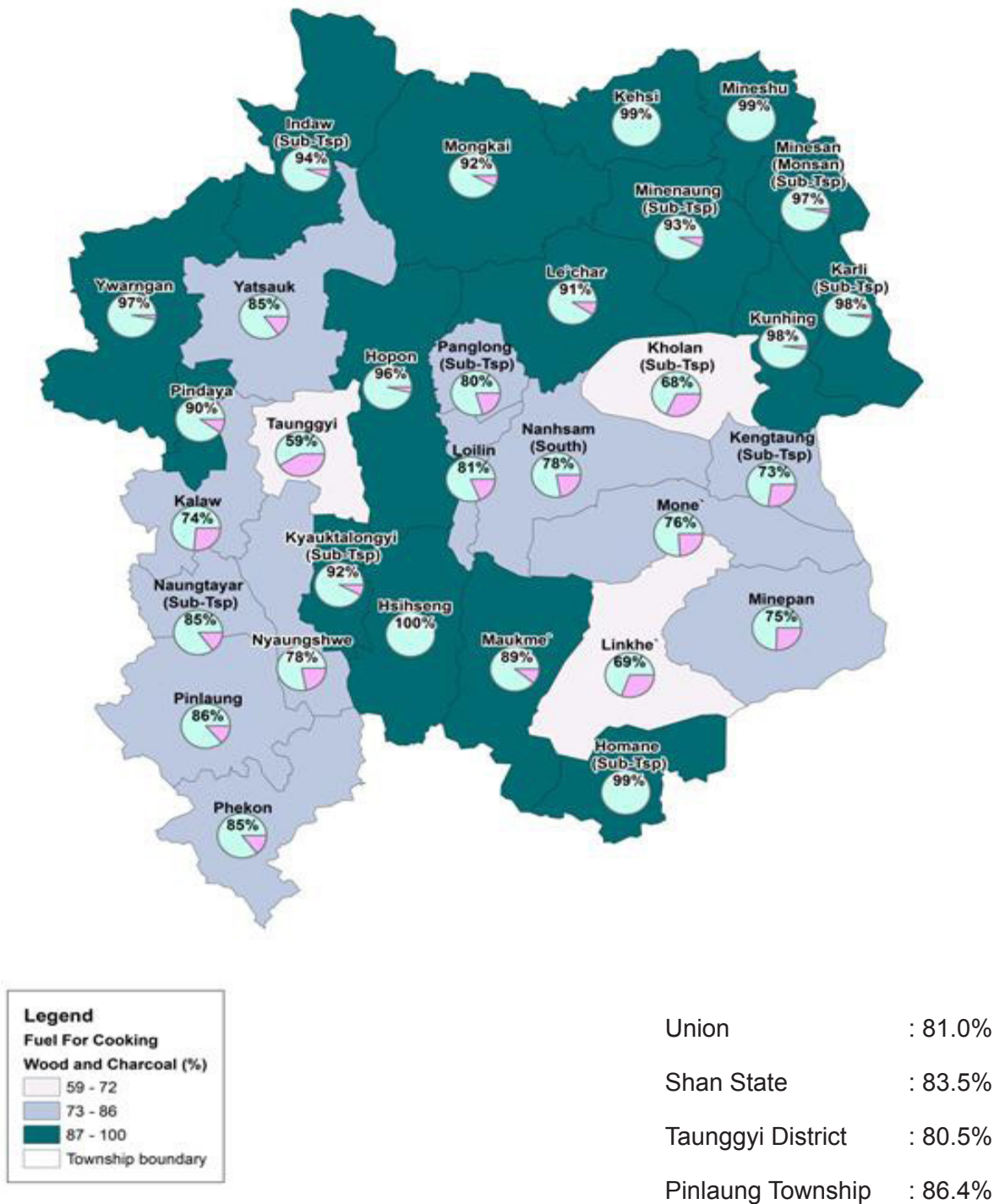


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		13.4	46.4	9.4
LPG		*	0.1	-
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		0.1	0.3	*
Firewood		85.5	49.0	90.0
Charcoal		0.9	4.1	0.5
Coal		*	*	*
Other		*	0.1	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,504	2,770	22,734

- In Pinlaung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 85.5 per cent using firewood and 0.9 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 13.4 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood 90.0 per cent and charcoal 0.5 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

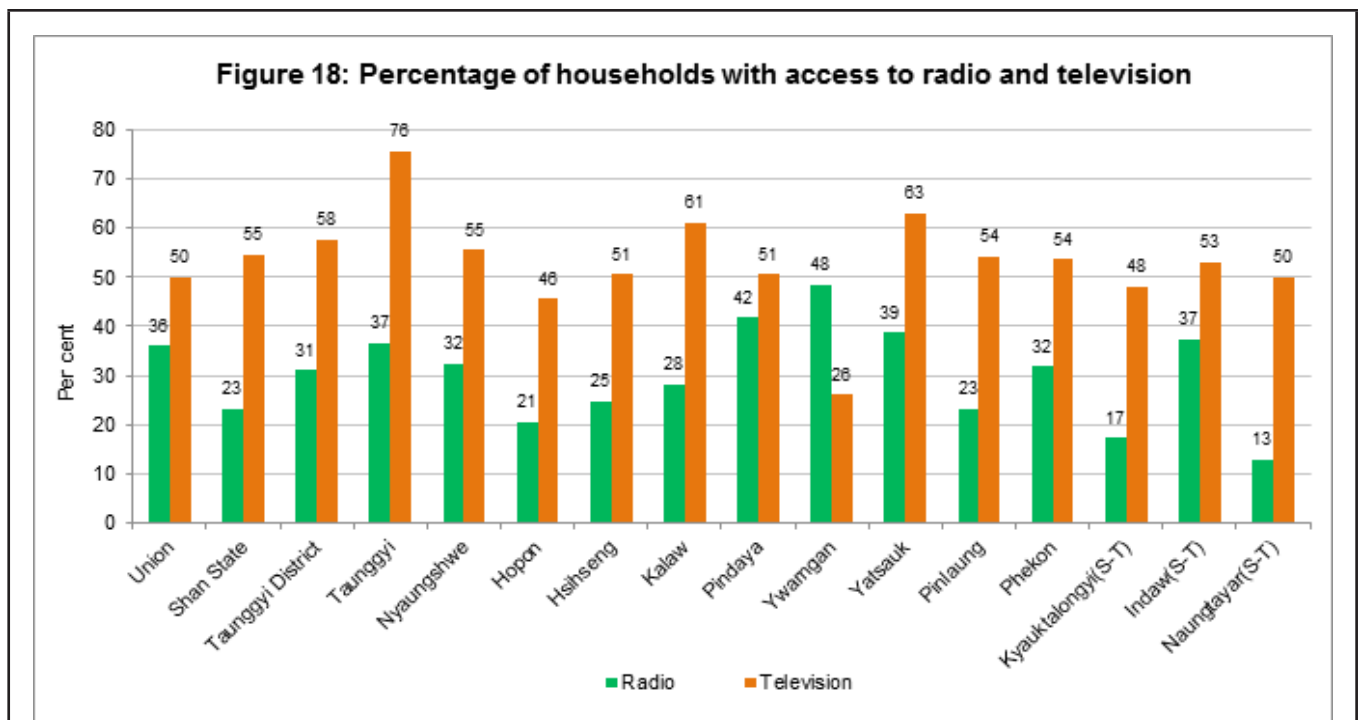
Communication and related amenities

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	25,504	23.2	54.2	2.9	24.9	1.4	2.9	34.6	0.2
Urban	2,770	22.8	82.6	14.8	76.1	6.4	20.4	8.2	1.4
Rural	22,734	23.2	50.7	1.4	18.7	0.8	0.8	37.8	*

- Some 54.2 per cent of the households in Pinlaung Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 82.6 per cent of urban households and 50.7 per cent of rural households reported having access to television and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Pinlaung Township, 54.2 per cent of the households have television and about one in four households (23.2%) reported having a radio.

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Taunggyi District	368,509	13,624	212,681	47,306	18,387	17,235	6,166	59,107
Urban	98,199	8,782	63,595	18,933	3,069	222	218	2,369
Rural	270,310	4,842	149,086	28,373	15,318	17,013	5,948	56,738
Pinlaung Township	25,504	742	16,786	2,285	1,053	205	120	2,374
Urban	2,770	213	1,834	747	164	-	-	15
Rural	22,734	529	14,952	1,538	889	205	120	2,359

- In Pinlaung Township, 65.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 9.3 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

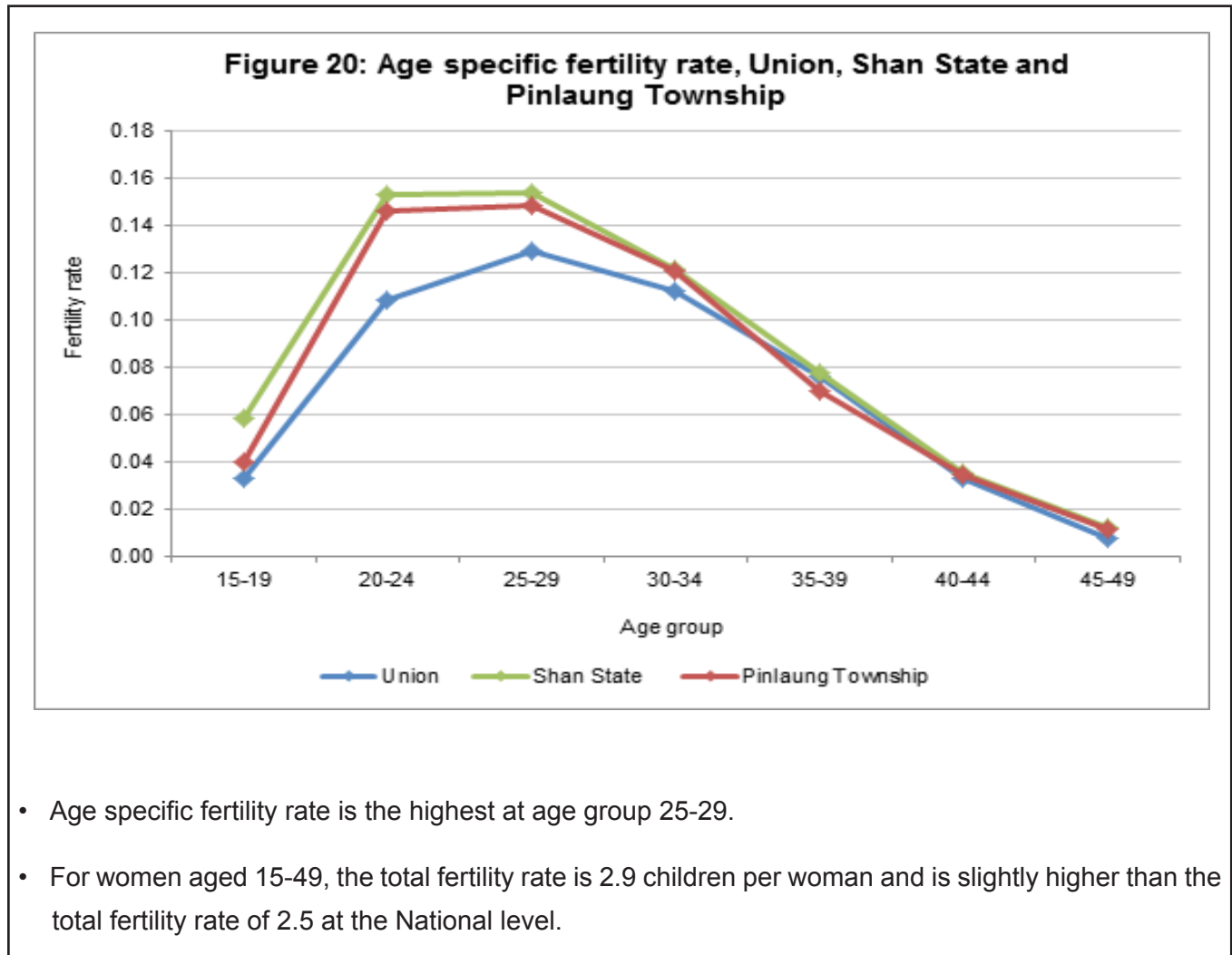
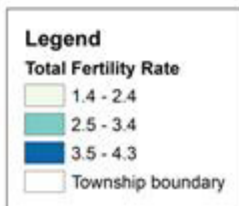
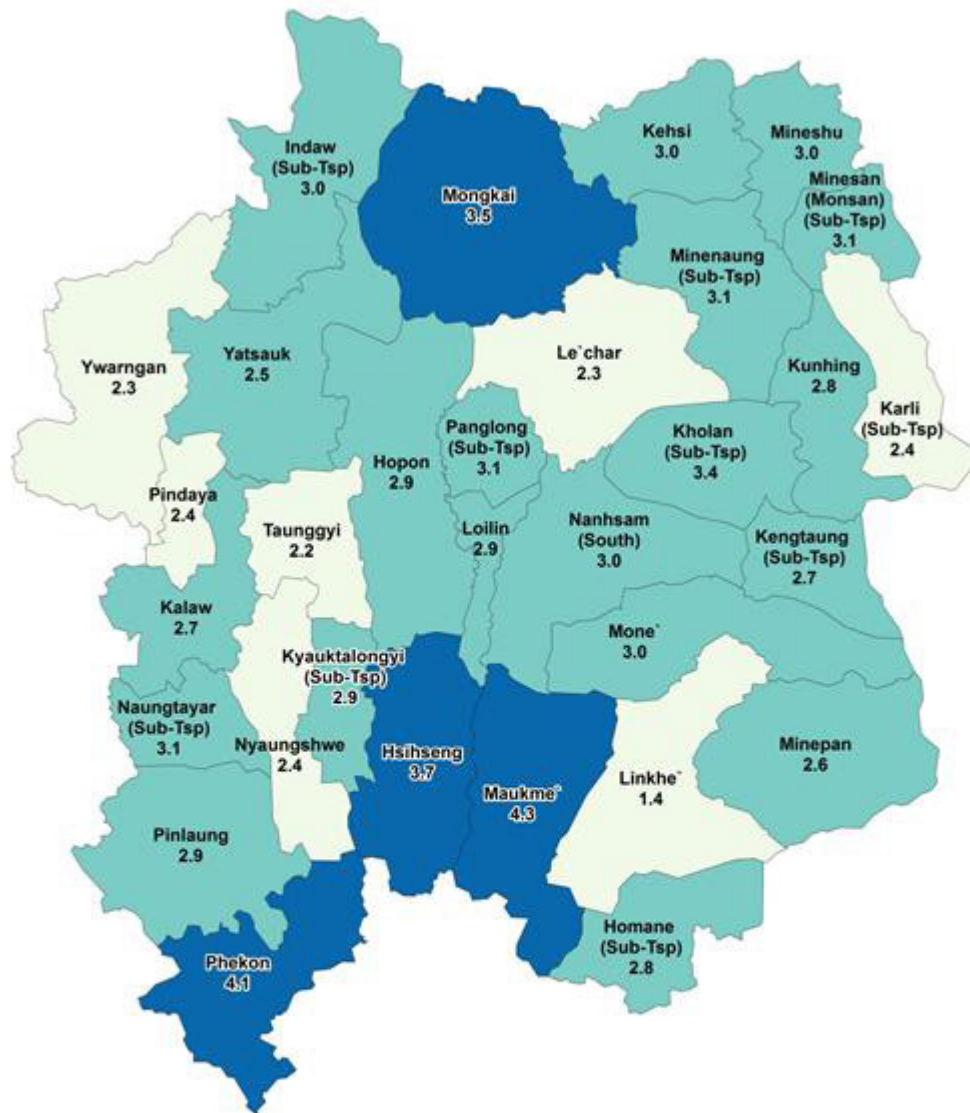
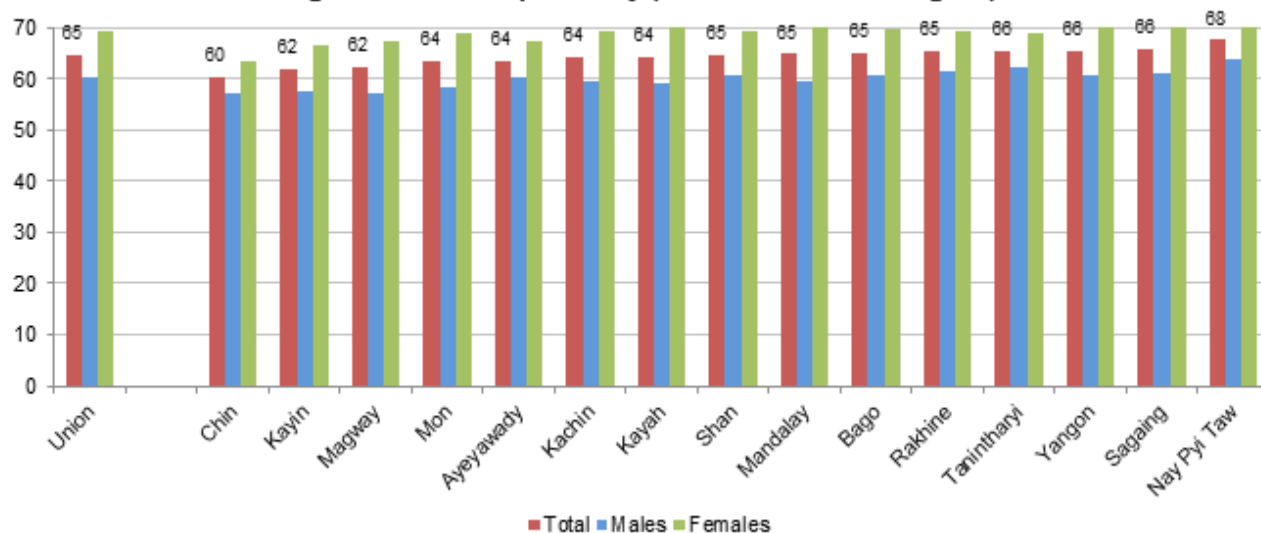


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



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

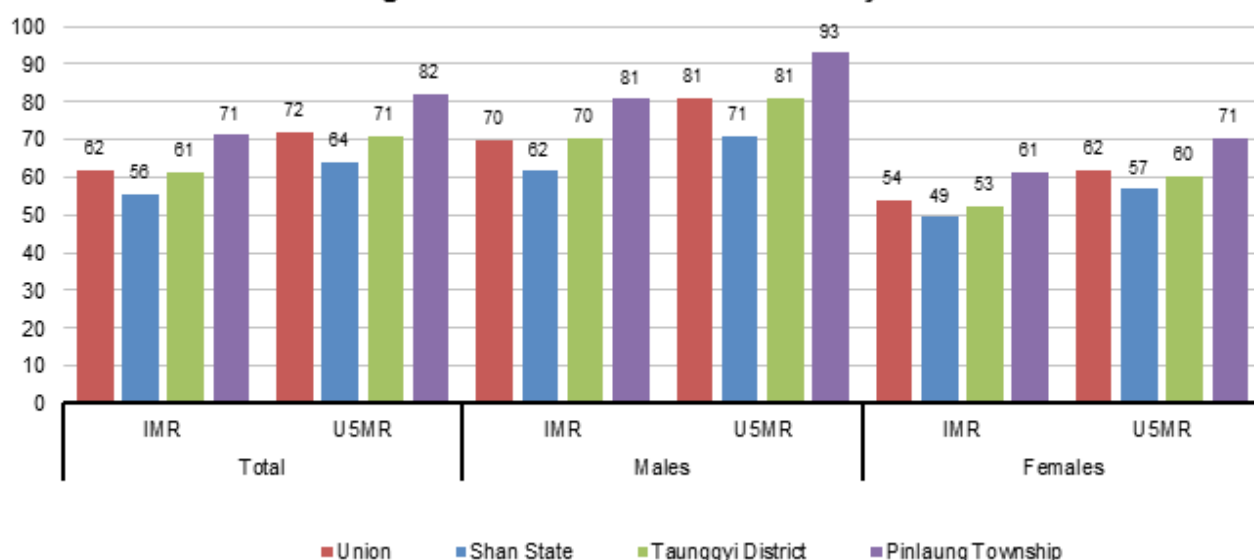
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



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

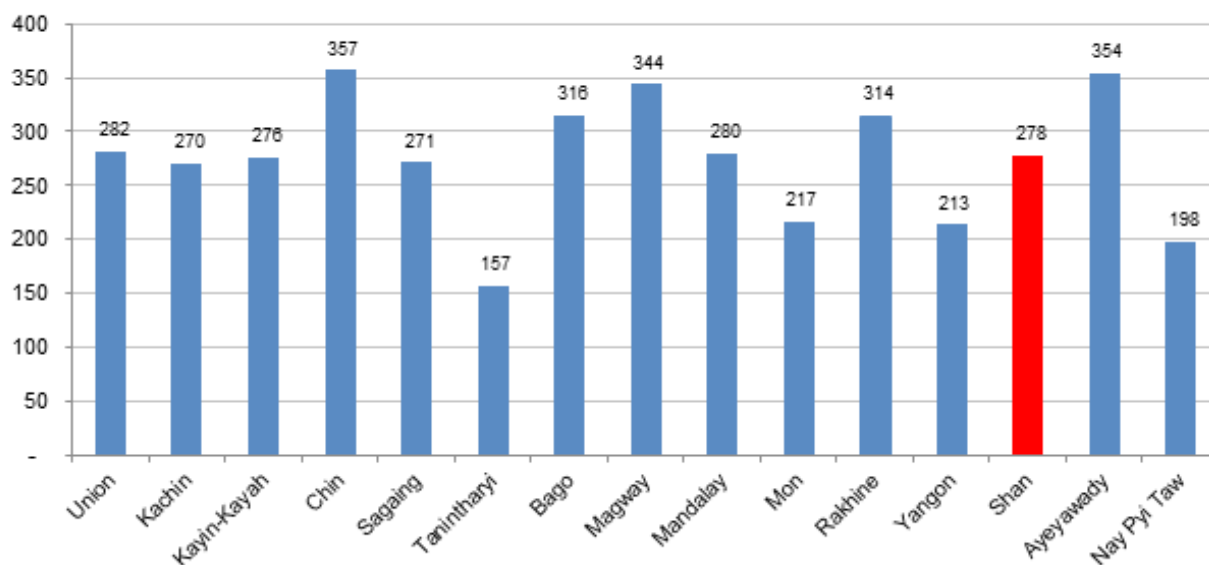
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Taunggyi District are slightly lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Taunggyi District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 71 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pinlaung Township are higher than those in Shan State and Taunggyi District. The Infant mortality in Pinlaung Township is 71 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 82 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 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.

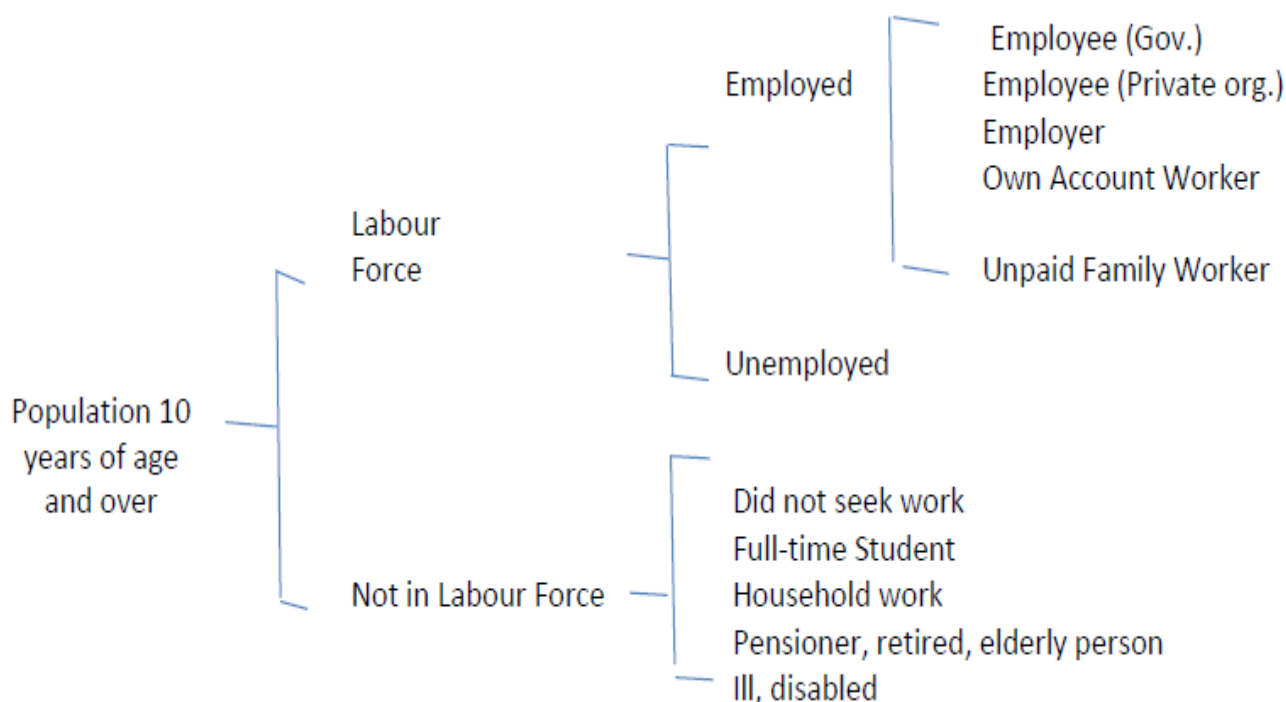
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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, Taunggyi District, Pinlaung 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 May Nwe 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 Sai Maung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

