



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, TAUNGGYI DISTRICT

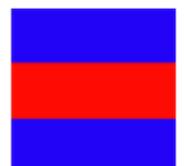
Phekon Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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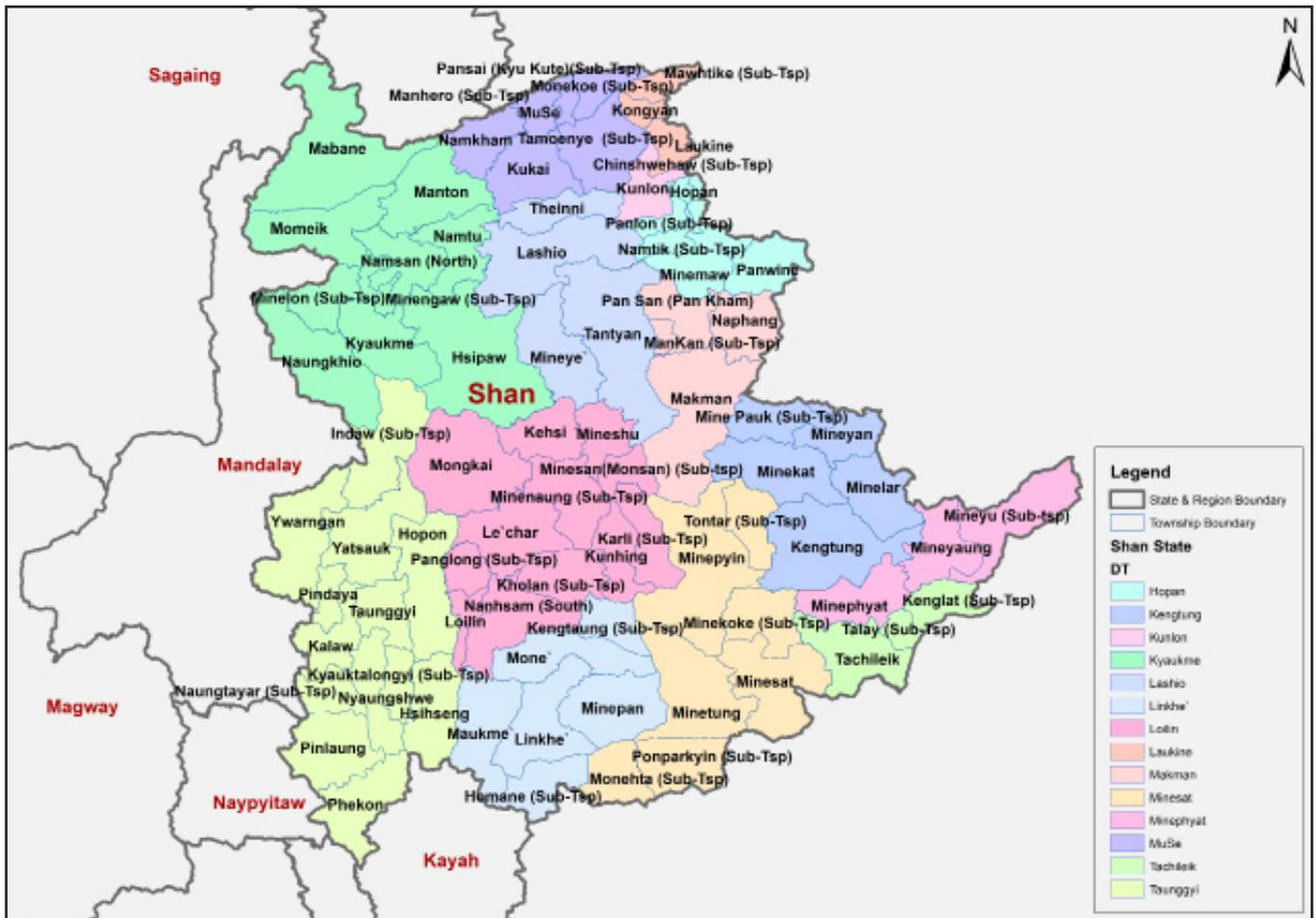
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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Phekon Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	103,590 ²	
Population males	52,293 (50.5%)	
Population females	51,297 (49.5%)	
Percentage of urban population	16.0%	
Area (Km²)	2,091.7 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	49.5 persons	
Median age	20.7 years	
Number of wards	7	
Number of village tracts	12	
Number of private households	20,084	
Percentage of female headed households	13.5%	
Mean household size	5.0 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	37.9%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	59.2%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	68.9	
Child dependency ratio	63.9	
Old dependency ratio	5.0	
Ageing index	7.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	102	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	80.8%	
Male	87.3%	
Female	74.5%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,474	3.4
Walking	1,284	1.2
Seeing	1,416	1.4
Hearing	1,288	1.2
Remembering	1,248	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	58,367	75.9	
Associate Scrutiny	27	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	50	0.1	
National Registration	491	0.6	
Religious	239	0.3	
Temporary Registration	35	< 0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	17,702	23.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	84.5%	90.5%	78.4%
Unemployment rate	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%
Employment to population ratio	83.3%	89.4%	77.2%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	18,306	91.1	
Renter	501	2.5	
Provided free (individually)	466	2.3	
Government quarters	775	3.9	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	22	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		6.4%
Bamboo	22.4%	7.9%	0.4%
Earth	< 0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	46.4%	67.2%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		92.5%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	29.7%	23.9%	0.1%
Other	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	2,868	14.3	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	17,012	84.7	
Charcoal	149	0.7	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	28	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	6,724	33.5
Kerosene	161	0.8
Candle	4,457	22.2
Battery	461	2.3
Generator (private)	199	1.0
Water mill (private)	438	2.2
Solar system/energy	7,379	36.7
Other	265	1.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,788	8.9
Tube well, borehole	411	2.0
Protected well/spring	6,567	32.7
Bottled/purifier water	776	3.9
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>9,542</i>	<i>47.5</i>
Unprotected well/spring	2,014	10.0
Pool/pond/lake	162	0.8
River/stream/canal	1,126	5.6
Waterfall/rainwater	5,391	26.9
Other	1,849	9.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>10,542</i>	<i>52.5</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,243	11.2
Tube well, borehole	286	1.4
Protected well/spring	6,749	33.6
Unprotected well/spring	2,044	10.2
Pool/pond/lake	164	0.8
River/stream/canal	1,374	6.8
Waterfall/rainwater	5,363	26.7
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	1,856	9.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	99	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	17,346	86.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>17,445</i>	<i>86.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	616	3.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	102	0.5
Other	191	1.0
None	1,730	8.6
Availability of communication amenities		
	Number	Per cent
Radio	6,399	31.9
Television	10,762	53.6
Landline phone	800	4.0
Mobile phone	4,315	21.5
Computer	381	1.9
Internet at home	316	1.6
Households with none of the items	6,704	33.4
Households with all of the items	21	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment		
	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	565	2.8
Motorcycle/Moped	13,669	68.1
Bicycle	4,281	21.3
4-Wheel tractor	2,514	12.5
Canoe/Boat	608	3.0
Motor boat	151	0.8
Cart (bullock)	1,398	7.0

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	103,590 *		
Males	52,293		
Females	51,297		
Sex ratio	102 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	16.0%		
Area (Km ²)	2,091.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	49.5 persons		
Number of wards	7		
Number of village tracts	12		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	101,345	15,911	85,434
Number of conventional households	20,084	3,431	16,653
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Phekon Township, there are slightly less females than males with 102 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (16.0%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Phekon Township is 50 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Phekon Township. This is higher than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	20,084	103,590	52,293	51,297
	Ward	3,431	16,546	8,357	8,189
1	Hein Dhamma(W)	937	4,476	2,357	2,119
2	Nang Hu(W)	125	615	300	315
3	Nyaung Kone(W)	1,001	4,973	2,510	2,463
4	Zay(West)(W)	431	2,097	1,038	1,059
5	Zay(East)(W)	330	1,563	762	801
6	Zay Tan(W)	94	420	214	206
7	Myo Kone(W)	513	2,402	1,176	1,226
	Village Tract	16,653	87,044	43,936	43,108
1	Moe Bye(VT)	5,310	27,262	13,587	13,675
2	Hkawng Ei(VT)	1,449	7,042	3,520	3,522
3	Kone Hson(VT)	959	4,420	2,191	2,229
4	Loi Paw(VT)	827	4,256	2,112	2,144
5	Nar Hee(VT)	501	2,493	1,278	1,215
6	Ku Yin(VT)	681	3,581	1,791	1,790
7	Yi Nwe(VT)	3,216	17,640	9,034	8,606
8	Yi Long Yi Kan(VT)	1,019	5,601	2,779	2,822
9	Thi Kyeik(VT)	899	4,732	2,502	2,230
10	Ah Lel Pa Daung/Ah lel Kayan(VT)	1,212	6,937	3,538	3,399
11	Byea Taik/Ka yaw(VT)	203	1,047	537	510
12	Pekon(Naung Hlaing)(VT)	377	2,033	1,067	966

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Phekon Township

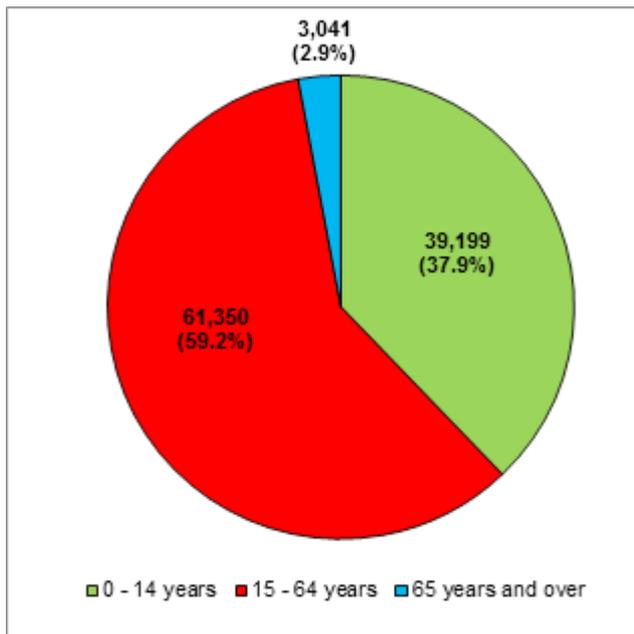
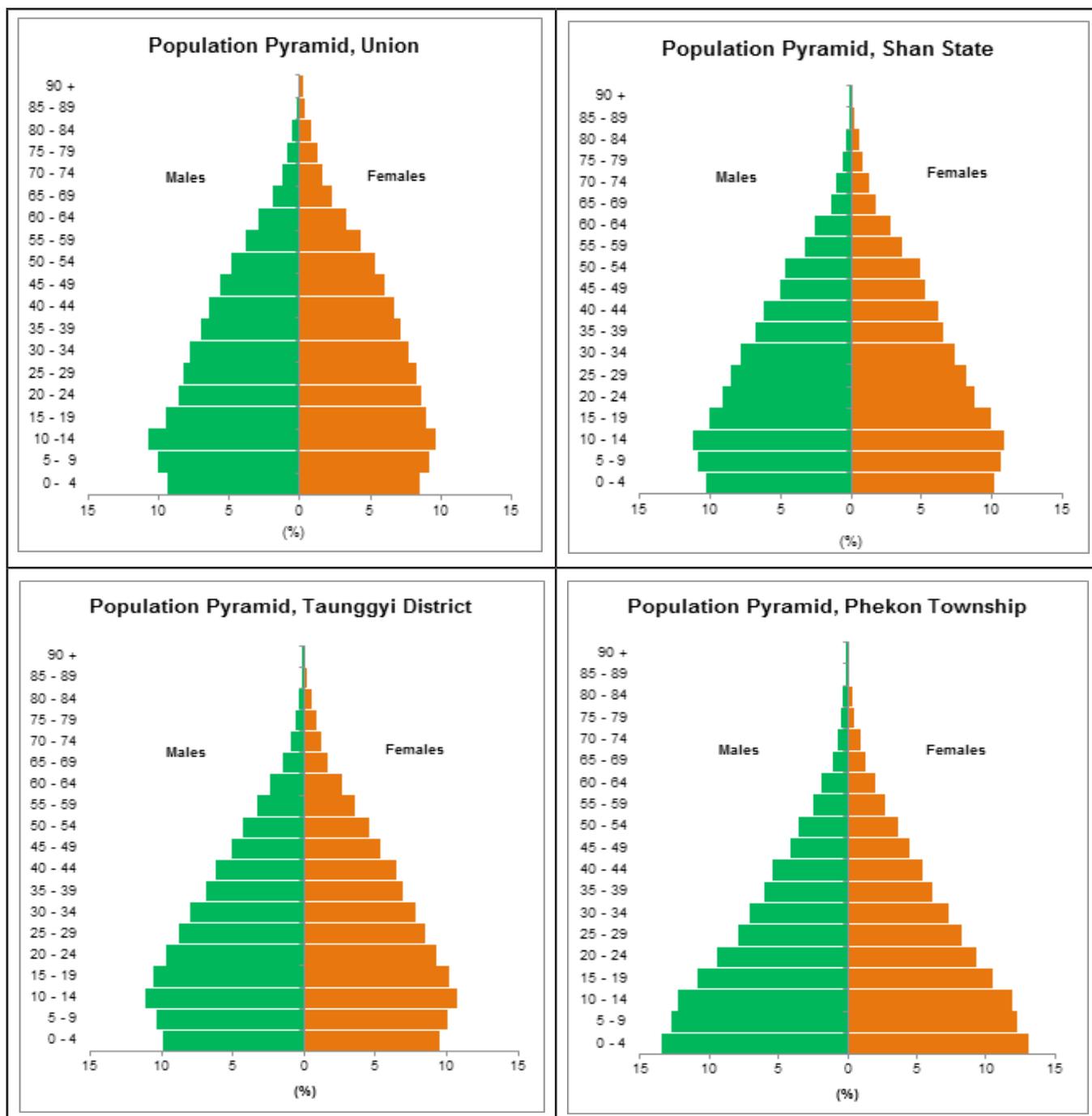


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Phekon Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	103,590	52,293	51,297
0 - 4	13,736	7,036	6,700
5 - 9	12,931	6,670	6,261
10 - 14	12,532	6,424	6,108
15 - 19	11,039	5,662	5,377
20 - 24	9,704	4,939	4,765
25 - 29	8,375	4,123	4,252
30 - 34	7,413	3,699	3,714
35 - 39	6,278	3,132	3,146
40 - 44	5,622	2,850	2,772
45 - 49	4,472	2,173	2,299
50 - 54	3,725	1,842	1,883
55 - 59	2,683	1,309	1,374
60 - 64	2,039	1,004	1,035
65 - 69	1,202	565	637
70 - 74	827	365	462
75 - 79	502	245	257
80 - 84	343	178	165
85 - 89	118	50	68
90 +	49	27	22

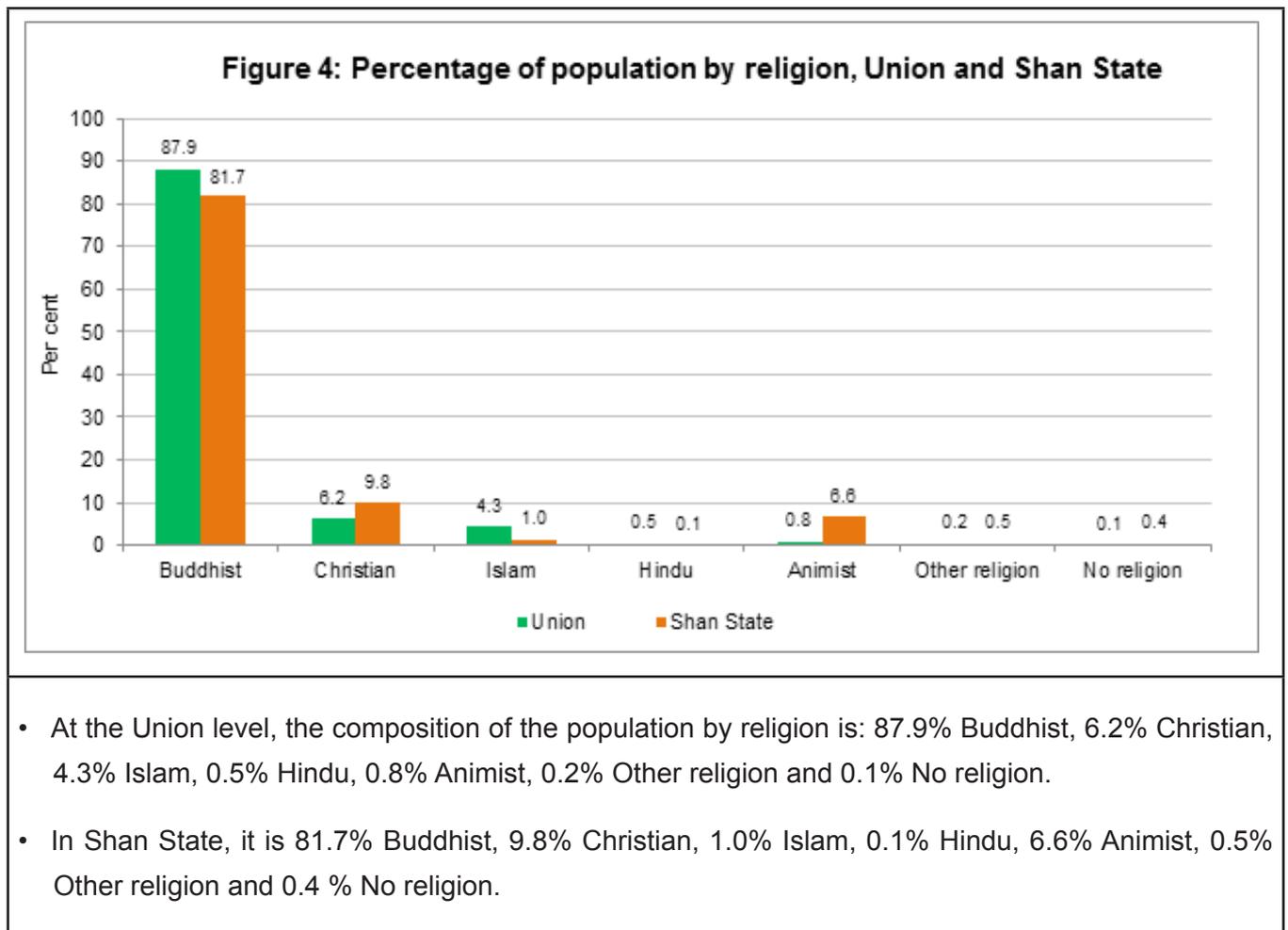
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Phekon Township is 59.2 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been high in Phekon Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Phekon Township.
- From age group 0-4 to 20-24, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(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	2,517	1,301	1,216	722	326	396
6	2,640	1,376	1,264	2,142	1,107	1,035
7	2,631	1,382	1,249	2,378	1,246	1,132
8	2,490	1,279	1,211	2,264	1,160	1,104
9	2,592	1,287	1,305	2,385	1,188	1,197
10	2,527	1,236	1,291	2,287	1,128	1,159
11	2,333	1,187	1,146	2,046	1,039	1,007
12	2,617	1,288	1,329	2,163	1,073	1,090
13	2,415	1,240	1,175	1,760	909	851
14	2,316	1,184	1,132	1,427	729	698
15	2,105	1,035	1,070	1,013	466	547
16	2,161	1,134	1,027	823	391	432
17	2,256	1,153	1,103	627	277	350
18	2,242	1,121	1,121	437	183	254
19	1,895	959	936	269	124	145
20	2,097	1,036	1,061	198	77	121
21	1,737	841	896	119	56	63
22	1,890	924	966	73	34	39
23	1,809	918	891	51	20	31
24	1,778	923	855	36	25	11
25	1,702	847	855	19	9	10
26	1,635	764	871	15	5	10
27	1,646	797	849	11	4	7
28	1,646	766	880	6	2	4
29	1,473	716	757	9	6	3

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

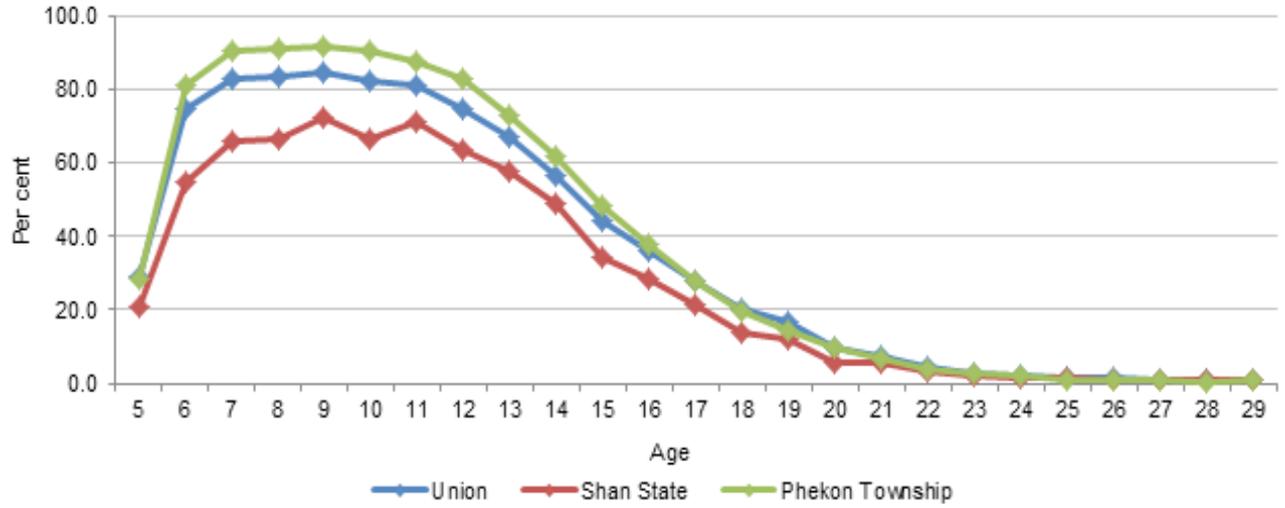
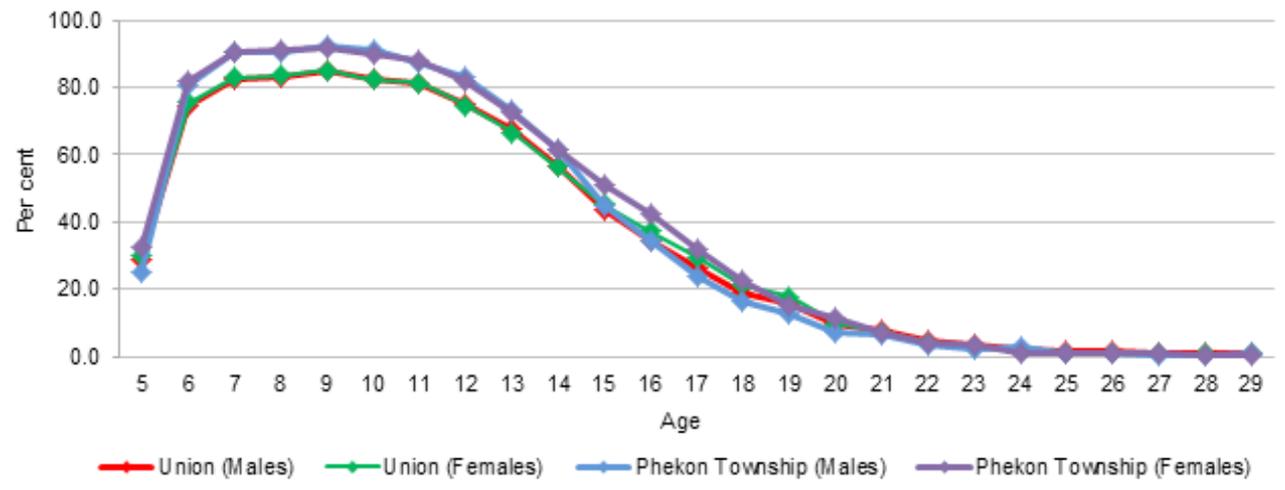


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Phekon Township



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

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

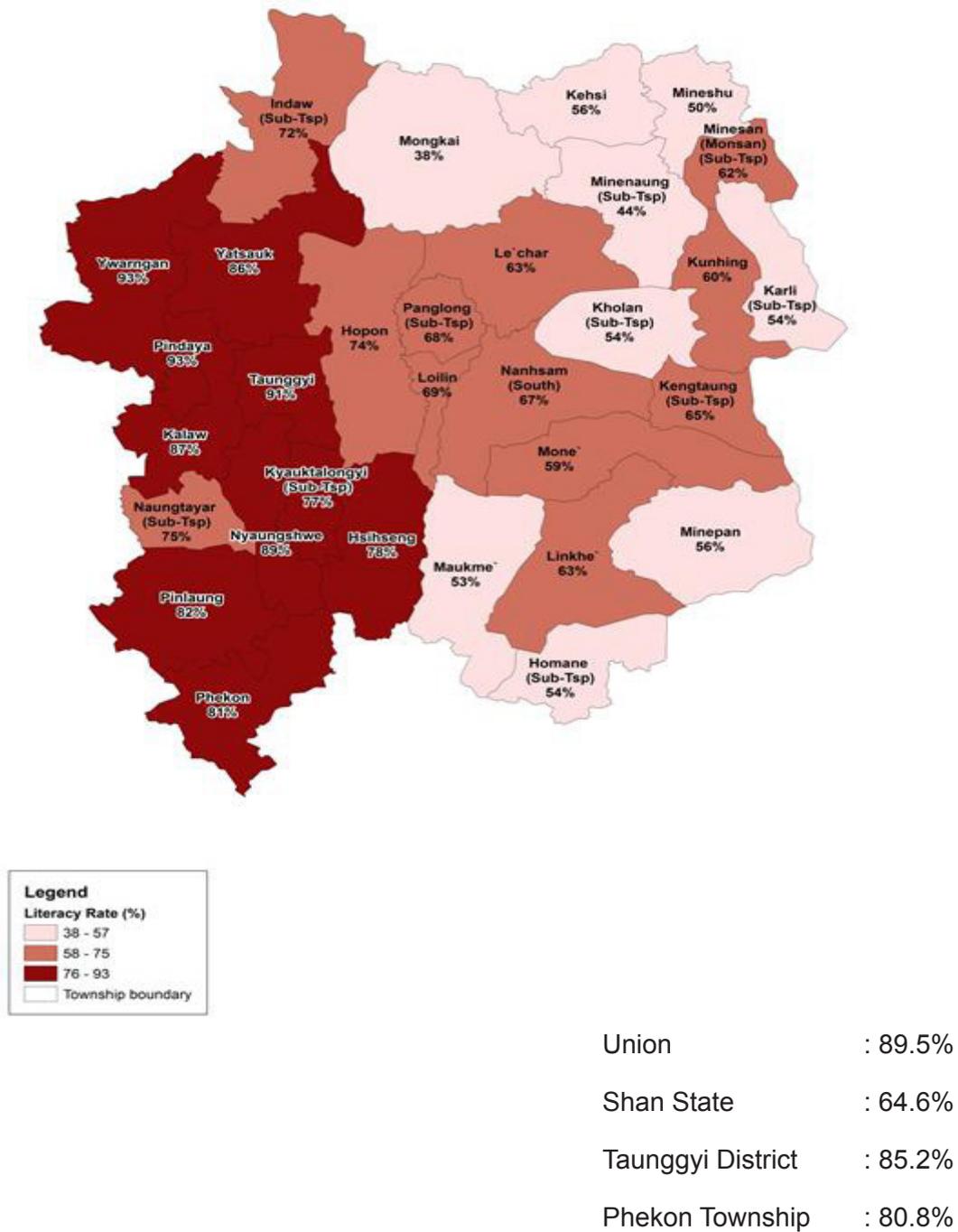


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Phekon Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	19,970	95.4
Males	10,044	96.4
Females	9,926	94.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Phekon Township is 80.8 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 74.5 per cent and for the males it is 87.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.4 per cent with 94.4 per cent for females and 96.4 per cent for males.

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

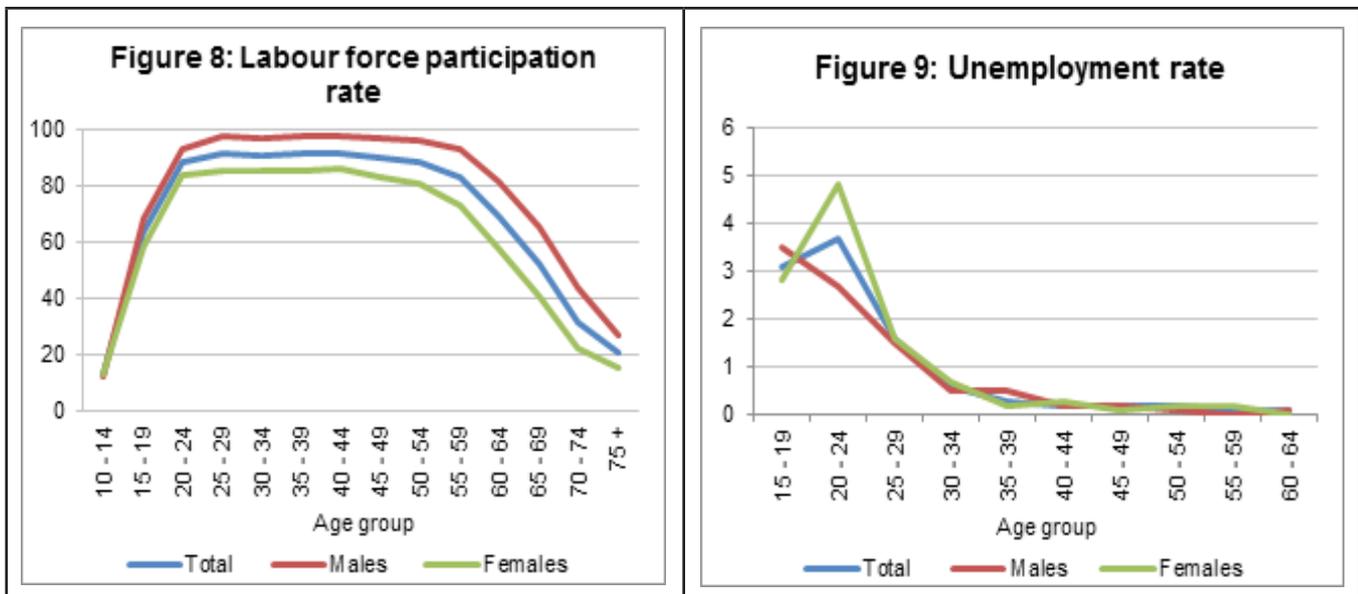
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	43,648	11,715	26.8	11,002	6,987	7,389	3,909	111	1,937	106	95	397
Urban	8,050	1,088	13.5	1,412	1,292	1,933	1,285	42	848	46	34	70
Rural	35,598	10,627	29.9	9,590	5,695	5,456	2,624	69	1,089	60	61	327
Males	21,562	3,800	17.6	5,637	3,981	4,687	2,171	72	882	60	73	199
Females	22,086	7,915	35.8	5,365	3,006	2,702	1,738	39	1,055	46	22	198

- Some 26.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 17.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 35.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 16.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.4 per cent has completed university/college education.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 29.9 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	12.8	12.4	13.2	1.6	1.9	1.4
15 - 19	63.6	68.5	58.4	3.1	3.5	2.8
20 - 24	88.3	93.0	83.4	3.7	2.7	4.8
25 - 29	91.3	97.6	85.2	1.6	1.5	1.6
30 - 34	91.0	97.0	85.1	0.6	0.5	0.7
35 - 39	91.5	97.5	85.6	0.3	0.5	0.2
40 - 44	91.8	97.5	85.9	0.2	0.2	0.3
45 - 49	90.0	97.1	83.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
50 - 54	88.3	96.2	80.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
55 - 59	82.8	92.8	73.2	0.1	-	0.2
60 - 64	69.4	81.8	57.4	0.1	0.1	-
65 - 69	52.4	65.5	40.8	0.2	0.3	-
70 - 74	31.7	43.6	22.3	-	-	-
75 +	21.2	26.8	15.8	0.5	-	1.2
15 - 24	75.1	79.9	70.2	3.4	3.1	3.9
15 - 64	84.5	90.5	78.4	1.4	1.3	1.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Phekon Township is 84.5 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 78.4 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.5 per cent.
- In Phekon Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.8 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Phekon Township is 1.4 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.3%) and for females (1.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.9 per cent.

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

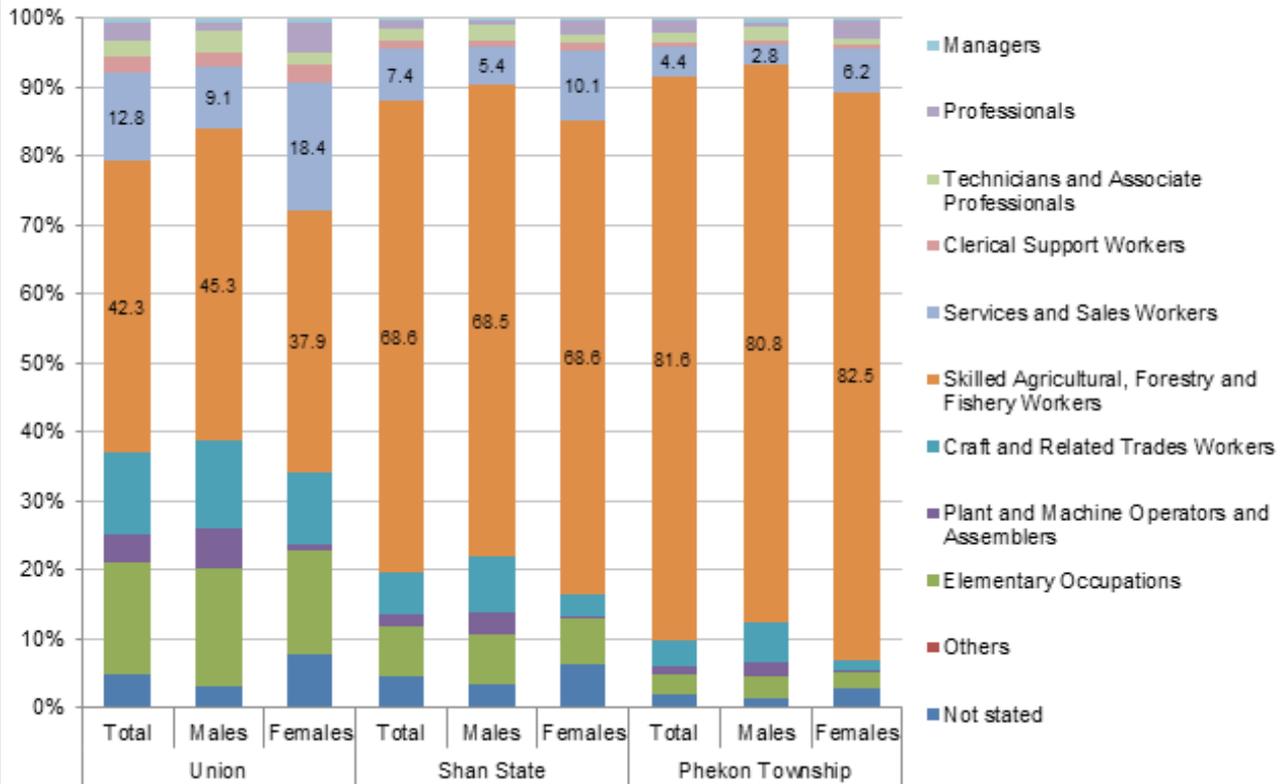
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired ,elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	22,377	0.3	63.3	20.1	9.1	1.8	5.5
Males	9,298	0.5	75.4	3.4	9.1	2.1	9.6
Females	13,079	0.2	54.7	31.9	9.0	1.6	2.6

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 75.4 per cent of males and 54.7 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	49,926	26,504	23,422	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	228	151	77	0.5	0.6	0.3
Professionals	775	142	633	1.6	0.5	2.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	725	564	161	1.5	2.1	0.7
Clerical Support Workers	372	192	180	0.7	0.7	0.8
Services and Sales Workers	2,196	743	1,453	4.4	2.8	6.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	40,733	21,418	19,315	81.6	80.8	82.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,910	1,544	366	3.8	5.8	1.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	552	527	25	1.1	2.0	0.1
Elementary Occupations	1,427	864	563	2.9	3.3	2.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,008	359	649	2.0	1.4	2.8

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



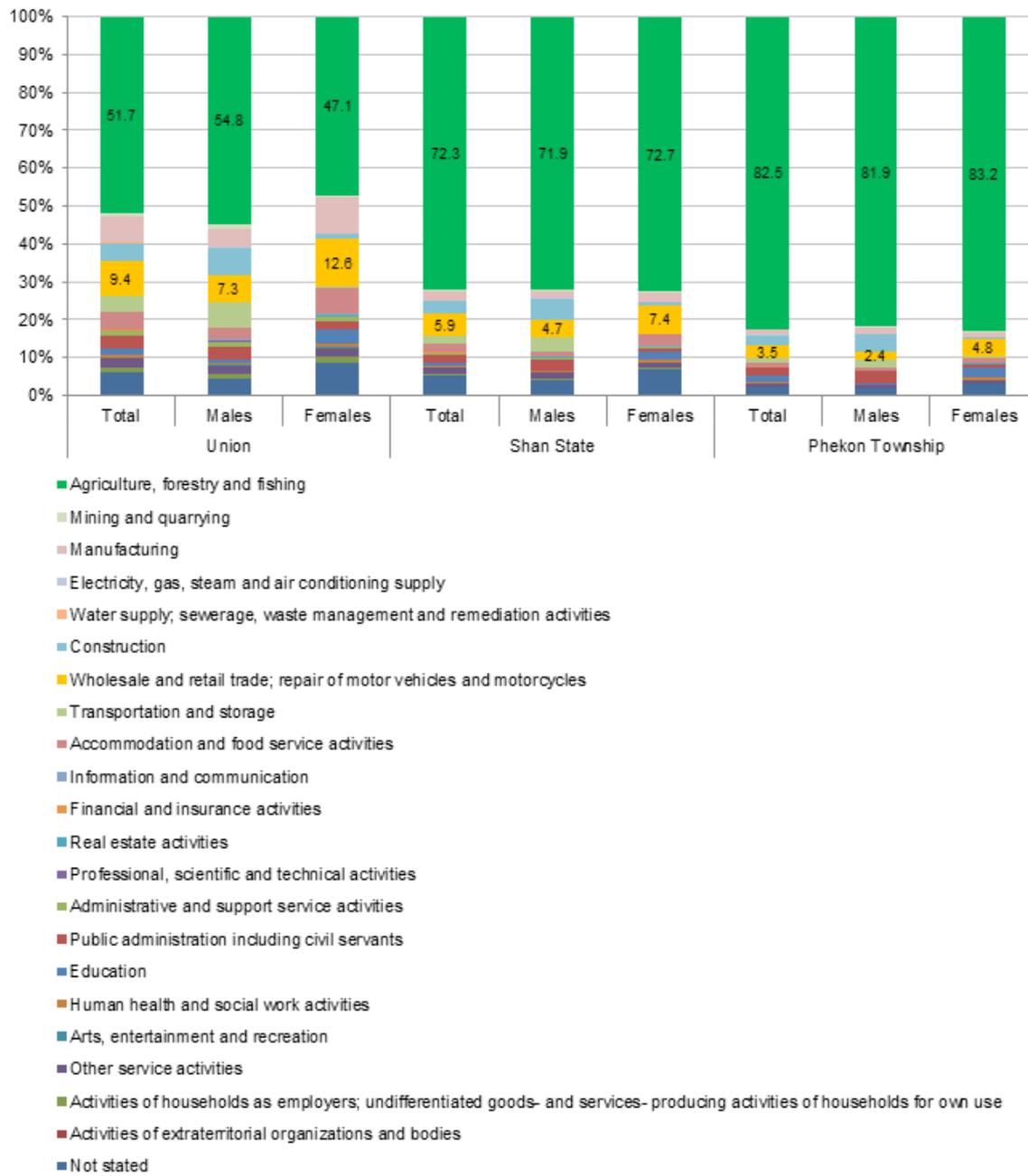
- In Phekon Township, 81.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 4.4 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 80.8 per cent of males and 82.5 per cent of females are skilled 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	49,926	26,504	23,422	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41,190	21,698	19,492	82.5	81.9	83.2
Mining and quarrying	83	71	12	0.2	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	700	405	295	1.4	1.5	1.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10	10	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6	5	1	*	*	*
Construction	1,363	1,220	143	2.7	4.6	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,767	647	1,120	3.5	2.4	4.8
Transportation and storage	525	509	16	1.1	1.9	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	560	196	364	1.1	0.7	1.6
Information and communication	25	17	8	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	21	7	14	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	3	1	2	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	17	13	4	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	30	16	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	1,016	820	196	2.0	3.1	0.8
Education	801	129	672	1.6	0.5	2.9
Human health and social work activities	204	57	147	0.4	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	24	19	5	*	0.1	*
Other service activities	377	199	178	0.8	0.8	0.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	68	30	38	0.1	0.1	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	1	3	*	*	*
Not stated	1,132	434	698	2.3	1.6	3.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



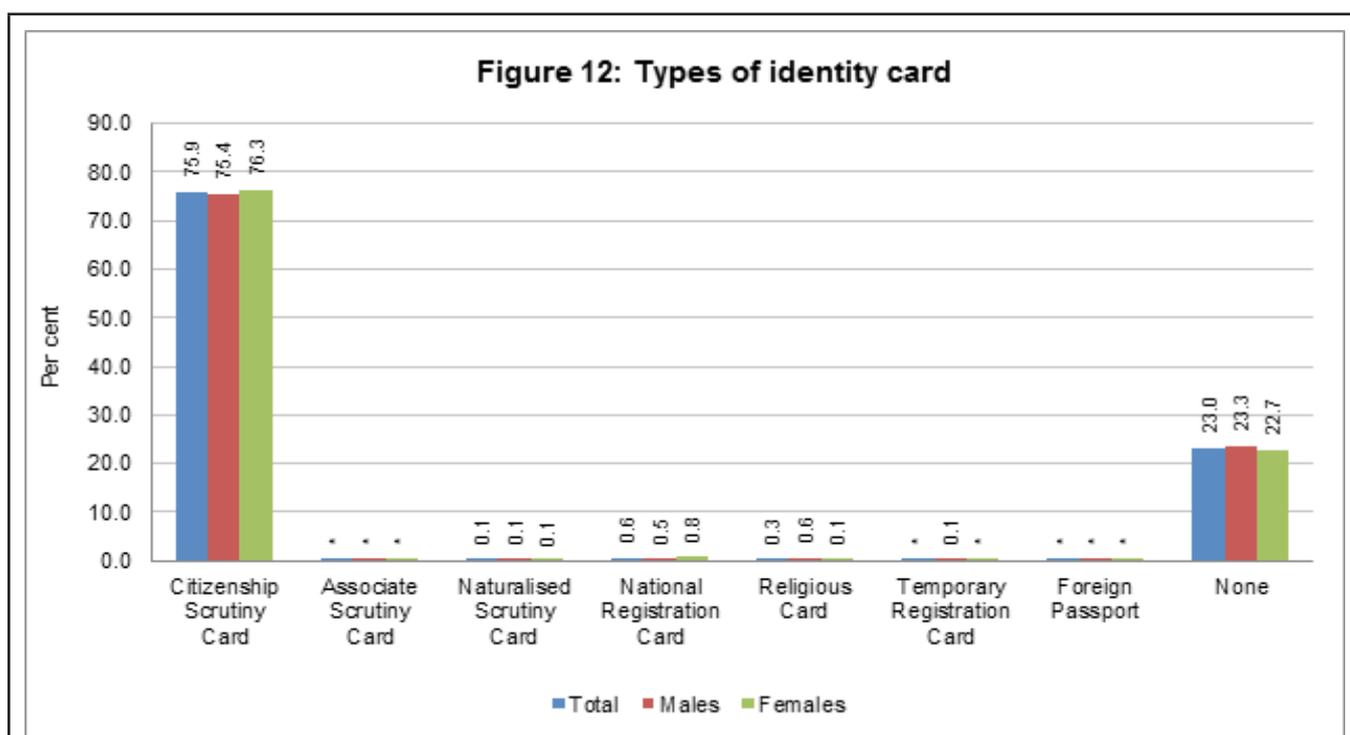
- In Phekon Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 82.5 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 3.5 per cent.
- There are 81.9 per cent of males and 83.2 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	58,367	27	50	491	239	35	-	*	17,702
Urban	10,777	3	2	20	55	20	-	-	2,213
Rural	47,590	24	48	471	184	15	-	*	15,489
Males	29,111	10	29	180	215	25	-	*	9,010
Females	29,256	17	21	311	24	10	-	*	8,692

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Phekon Township, 75.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 23.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 23.3 per cent of males and 22.7 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	103,590	100,116	3,474	3.4	1,416	1,288	1,284	1,248
0 - 4	13,736	13,653	83	0.6	20	15	41	35
5 - 9	12,931	12,757	174	1.3	26	60	52	77
10 - 14	12,532	12,334	198	1.6	40	60	47	97
15 - 19	11,039	10,855	184	1.7	54	50	54	57
20 - 24	9,704	9,552	152	1.6	36	38	55	50
25 - 29	8,375	8,253	122	1.5	37	31	41	54
30 - 34	7,413	7,253	160	2.2	50	49	45	47
35 - 39	6,278	6,141	137	2.2	43	47	43	46
40 - 44	5,622	5,424	198	3.5	92	53	60	59
45 - 49	4,472	4,172	300	6.7	142	93	99	68
50 - 54	3,725	3,407	318	8.5	154	101	98	84
55 - 59	2,683	2,401	282	10.5	123	98	112	66
60 - 64	2,039	1,746	293	14.4	147	133	112	101
65 - 69	1,202	942	260	21.6	130	116	99	108
70 - 74	827	599	228	27.6	103	123	116	108
75 - 79	502	318	184	36.7	104	94	90	80
80 - 84	343	208	135	39.4	79	79	75	69
85 - 89	118	75	43	36.4	21	27	32	27
90 +	49	26	23	46.9	15	21	13	15

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	52,293	50,563	1,730	3.3	664	654	634	635
0 - 4	7,036	6,994	42	0.6	10	7	23	19
5 - 9	6,670	6,567	103	1.5	16	37	26	49
10 - 14	6,424	6,313	111	1.7	19	35	27	58
15 - 19	5,662	5,562	100	1.8	25	22	32	38
20 - 24	4,939	4,856	83	1.7	16	20	34	33
25 - 29	4,123	4,069	54	1.3	14	17	15	20
30 - 34	3,699	3,619	80	2.2	23	23	25	28
35 - 39	3,132	3,070	62	2.0	17	21	24	21
40 - 44	2,850	2,749	101	3.5	45	25	30	28
45 - 49	2,173	2,022	151	6.9	73	45	43	31
50 - 54	1,842	1,701	141	7.7	64	49	51	39
55 - 59	1,309	1,166	143	10.9	63	44	52	25
60 - 64	1,004	858	146	14.5	72	69	52	46
65 - 69	565	438	127	22.5	53	62	52	55
70 - 74	365	273	92	25.2	38	51	50	44
75 - 79	245	156	89	36.3	52	49	40	39
80 - 84	178	103	75	42.1	47	52	38	43
85 - 89	50	29	21	42.0	11	17	15	12
90 +	27	18	9	33.3	6	9	5	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
Females	51,297	49,553	1,744	3.4	752	634	650	613
0 - 4	6,700	6,659	41	0.6	10	8	18	16
5 - 9	6,261	6,190	71	1.1	10	23	26	28
10 - 14	6,108	6,021	87	1.4	21	25	20	39
15 - 19	5,377	5,293	84	1.6	29	28	22	19
20 - 24	4,765	4,696	69	1.4	20	18	21	17
25 - 29	4,252	4,184	68	1.6	23	14	26	34
30 - 34	3,714	3,634	80	2.2	27	26	20	19
35 - 39	3,146	3,071	75	2.4	26	26	19	25
40 - 44	2,772	2,675	97	3.5	47	28	30	31
45 - 49	2,299	2,150	149	6.5	69	48	56	37
50 - 54	1,883	1,706	177	9.4	90	52	47	45
55 - 59	1,374	1,235	139	10.1	60	54	60	41
60 - 64	1,035	888	147	14.2	75	64	60	55
65 - 69	637	504	133	20.9	77	54	47	53
70 - 74	462	326	136	29.4	65	72	66	64
75 - 79	257	162	95	37.0	52	45	50	41
80 - 84	165	105	60	36.4	32	27	37	26
85 - 89	68	46	22	32.4	10	10	17	15
90 +	22	8	14	63.6	9	12	8	8

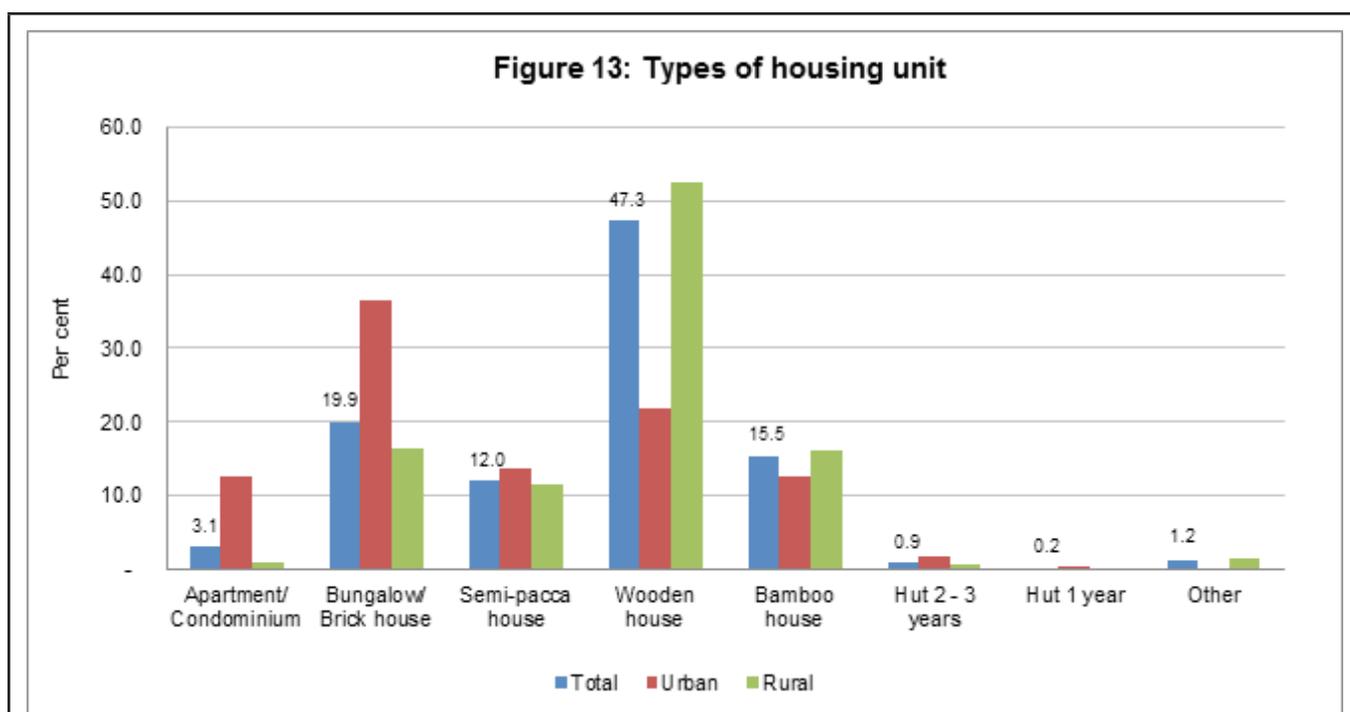
- Three in every 100 persons in Phekon Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and hearing were the most commonly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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

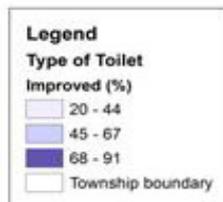
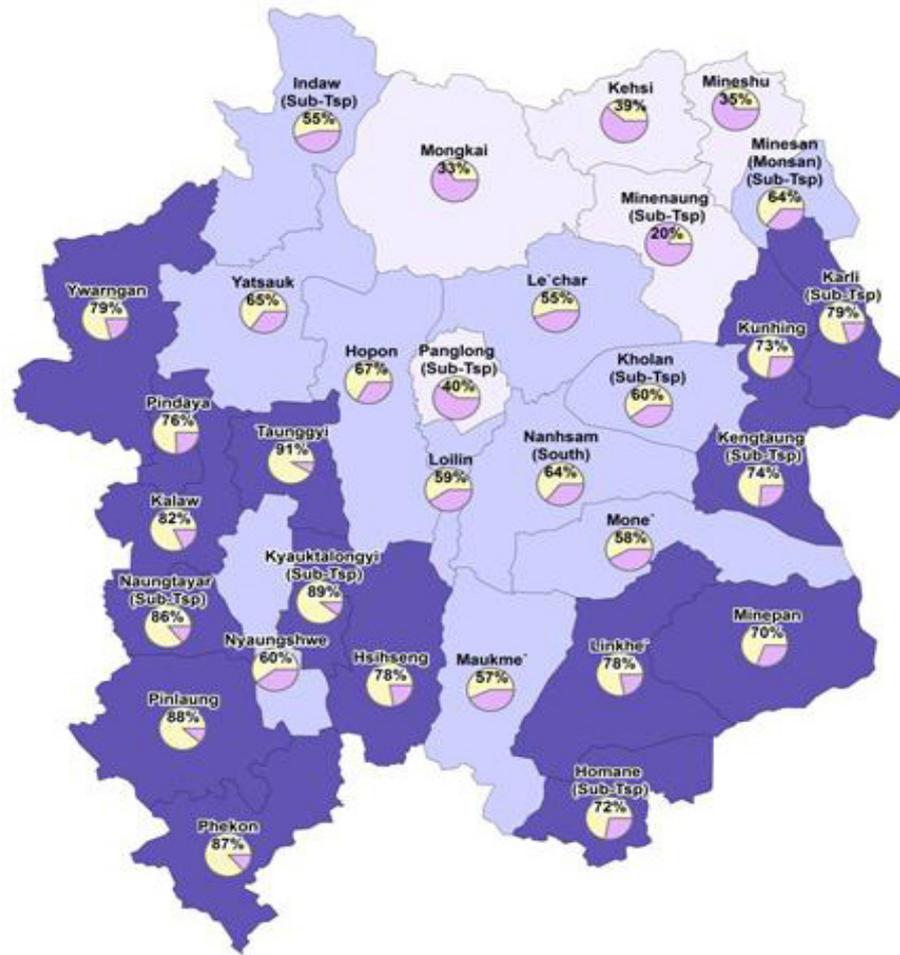
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	20,084	3.1	19.9	12.0	47.3	15.5	0.9	0.2	1.2
Urban	3,431	12.6	36.5	13.8	21.8	12.7	1.8	0.5	0.2
Rural	16,653	1.1	16.5	11.6	52.5	16.0	0.7	0.2	1.5



- The majority of the households in Phekon Township are living in wooden houses (47.3%) followed by households in bungalow/brick houses (19.9%).
- Some 36.5 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 52.5 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%
Taunggyi District	: 79.0%
Phekon Township	: 86.9%

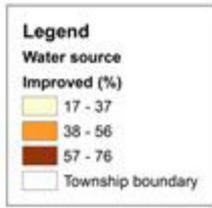
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.5	0.8	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		86.4	93.9	84.8
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>86.9</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>85.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.0	2.6	3.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.5	0.1	0.6
Other		1.0	0.1	1.1
None		8.6	2.5	9.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	20,084	3,431	16,653

- Some 86.9 per cent of the households in Phekon Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (86.4%)).
- The 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 8.6 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 Phekon Township, 9.9 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%
Taunggyi District	: 51.0%
Phekon Township	: 47.5%

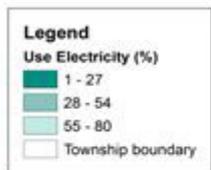
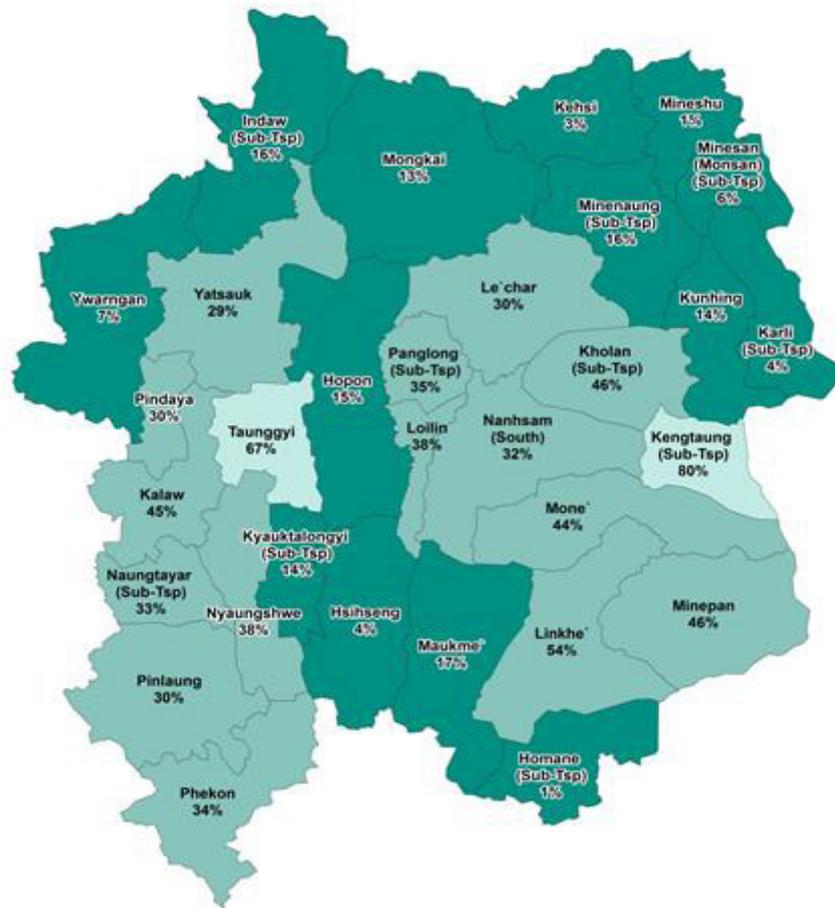
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		8.9	4.0	9.9
Tube well, borehole		2.0	3.4	1.8
Protected well/ Spring		32.7	69.6	25.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier		3.9	14.8	1.6
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>47.5</i>	<i>91.8</i>	<i>38.4</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		10.0	4.8	11.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.8	0.9	0.8
River/stream/ canal		5.6	0.5	6.7
Waterfall/ Rain water		26.9	0.1	32.3
Other		9.2	1.9	10.7
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>52.5</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>61.6</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	20,084	3,431	16,653

- In Phekon Township, 47.5 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 38-56 per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 32.7 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 26.9 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- Some 52.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 61.6 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%
Phekon Township	: 33.5%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		33.5	87.9	22.3
Kerosene		0.8	0.1	0.9
Candle		22.2	9.0	24.9
Battery		2.3	0.6	2.7
Generator (private)		1.0	-	1.2
Water mill (private)		2.2	-	2.6
Solar system/energy		36.7	2.2	43.8
Other		1.3	0.2	1.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	20,084	3,431	16,653

- In Phekon Township, 33.5 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 36.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 43.8 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

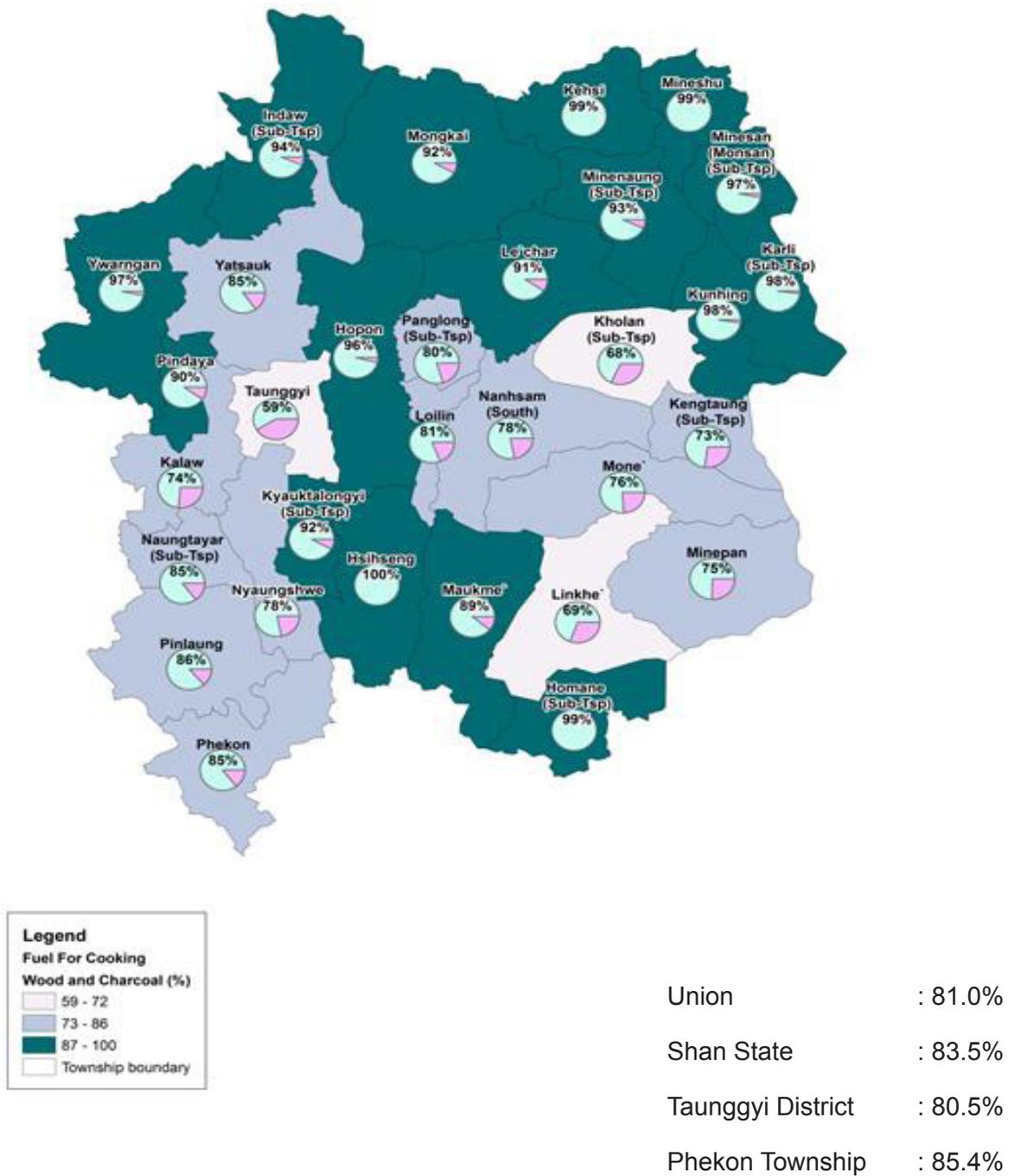


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	14.3	49.0	7.1
LPG	*	0.1	*
Kerosene	*	-	*
BioGas	0.1	0.1	*
Firewood	84.7	47.4	92.4
Charcoal	0.7	3.1	0.3
Coal	*	0.1	*
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	20,084	16,653

- In Phekon Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 84.7 per cent using firewood and 0.7 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 14.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- The households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood 92.4 per cent and charcoal 0.3 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

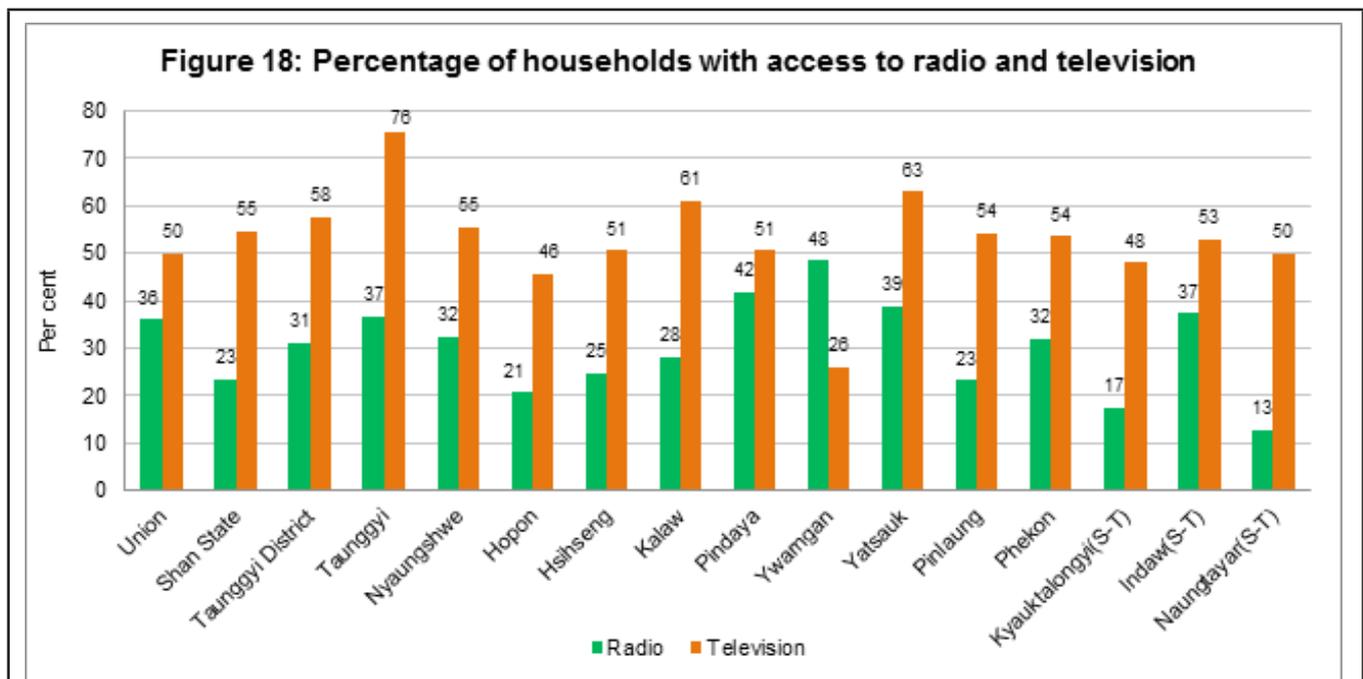
Communication and related amenities

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	20,084	31.9	53.6	4.0	21.5	1.9	1.6	33.4	0.1
Urban	3,431	31.8	75.9	11.2	47.0	5.8	5.3	14.5	0.4
Rural	16,653	31.9	49.0	2.5	16.2	1.1	0.8	37.3	*

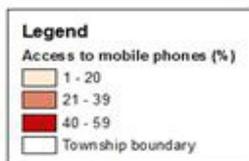
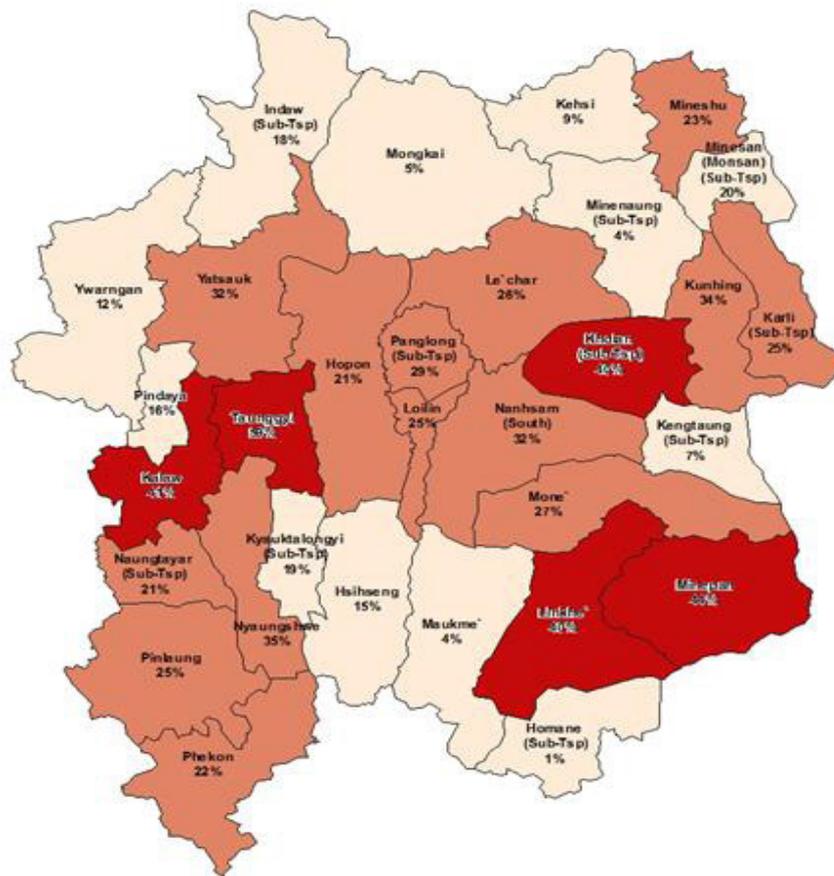
- Some 53.6 per cent of the households in Phekon Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 75.9 per cent of urban households and 49.0 per cent of rural households have access to television and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Phekon Township, 53.6 per cent of the households have television and about one in three households (31.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Taunggyi District	: 33.0%
Phekon Township	: 21.5%

- Some 21.5 per cent of the households in Phekon Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to 21-39 per cent group.

Transportation items

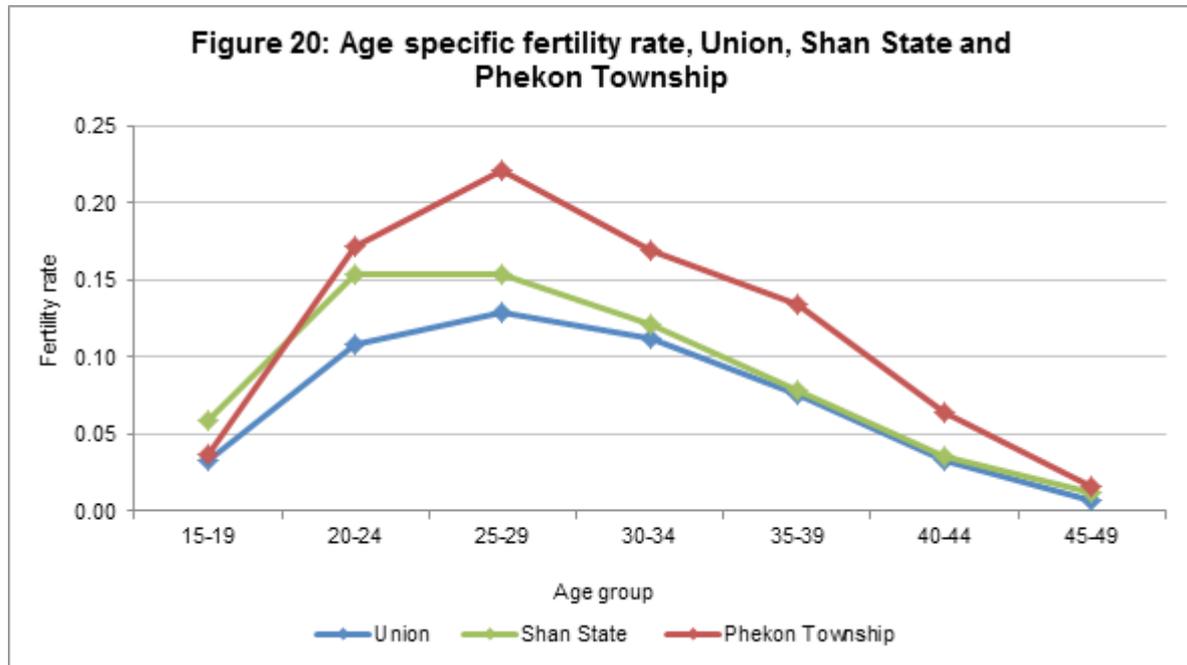
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
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
Phekon Township	20,084	565	13,669	4,281	2,514	608	151	1,398
Urban	3,431	144	2,378	1,449	302	179	50	80
Rural	16,653	421	11,291	2,832	2,212	429	101	1,318

- In Phekon Township, 68.1 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 21.3 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

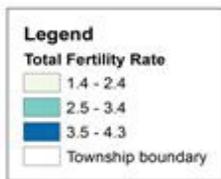
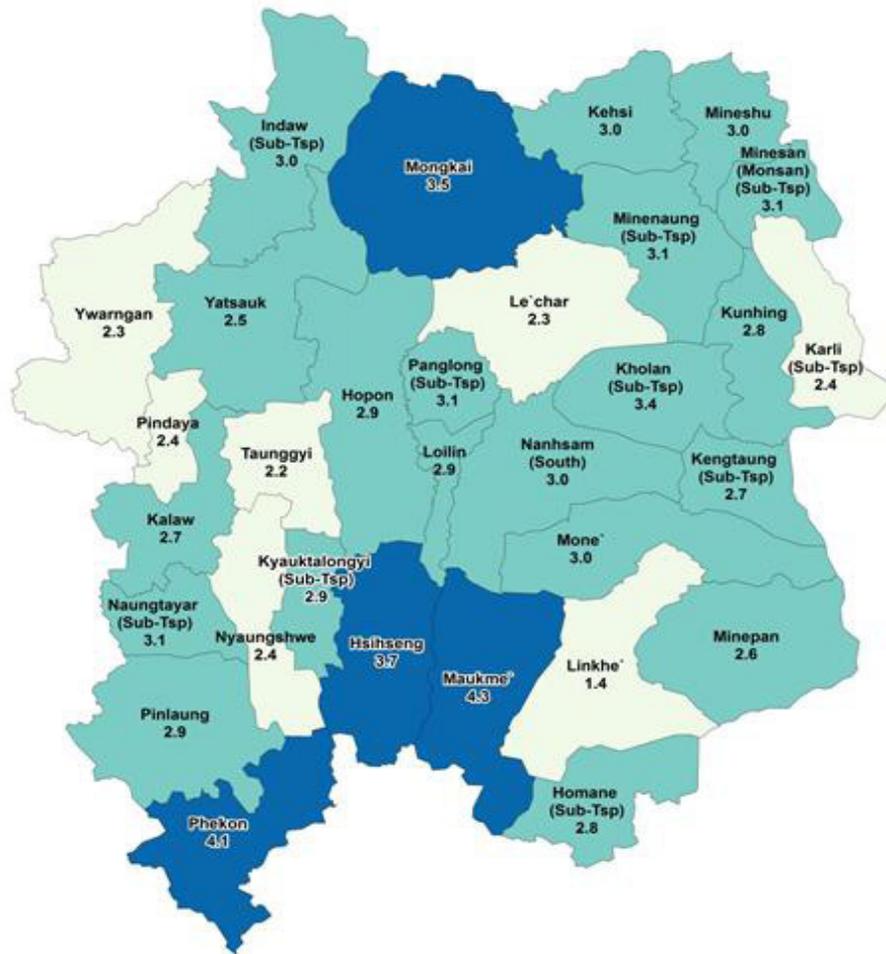
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



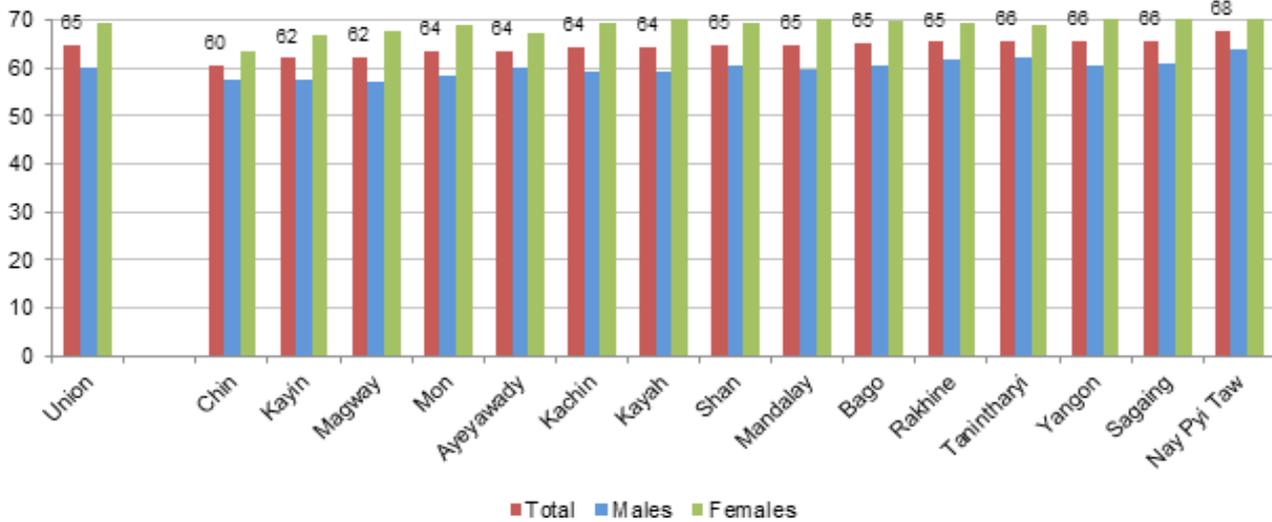
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.1 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Taunggyi District	: 2.7
Phekon Township	: 4.1

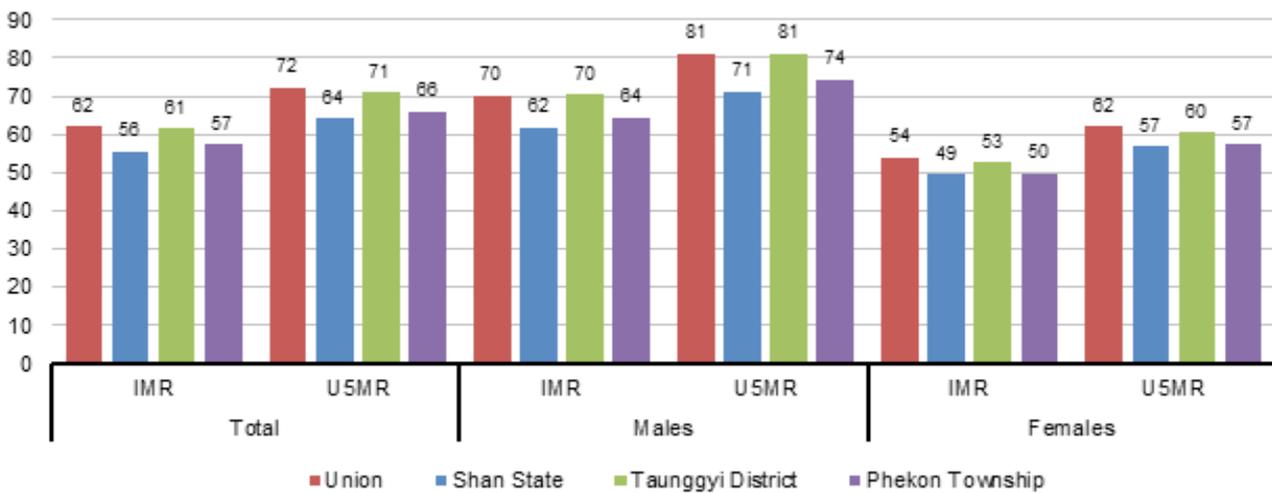
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

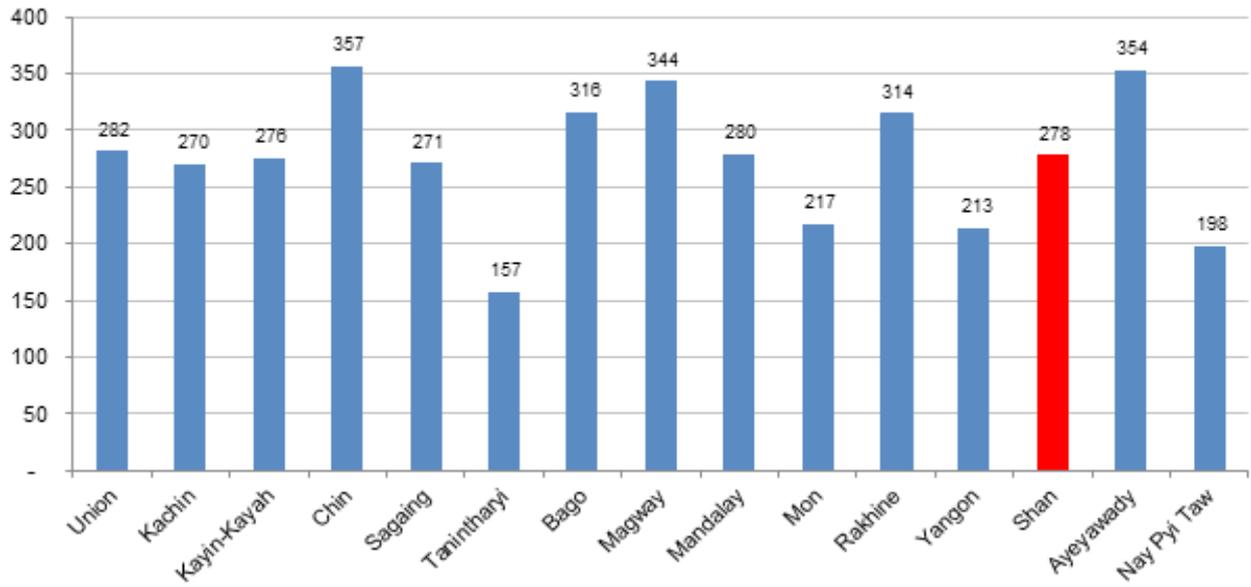
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in 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 Phekon Township are slightly higher than those in Shan State and lower than Taunggyi District. The Infant mortality in Phekon Township is 57 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 66 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

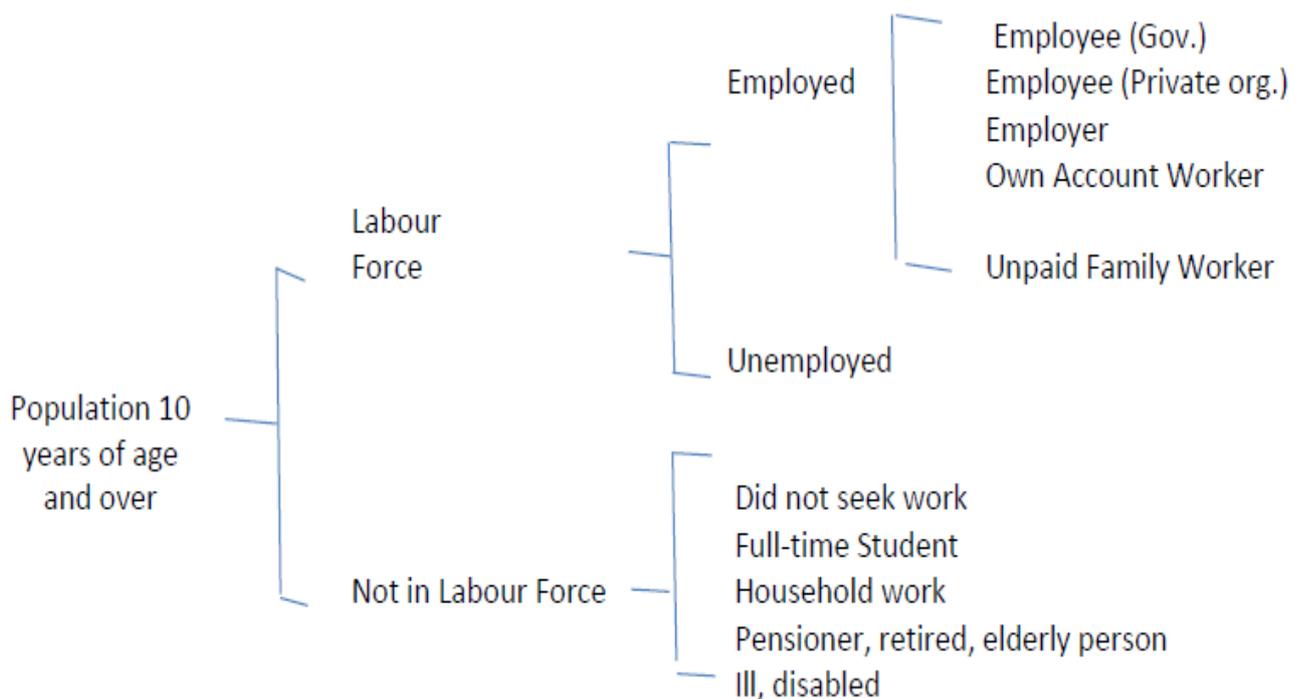
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

