



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, LINKHE` DISTRICT

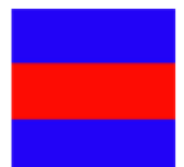
Homane Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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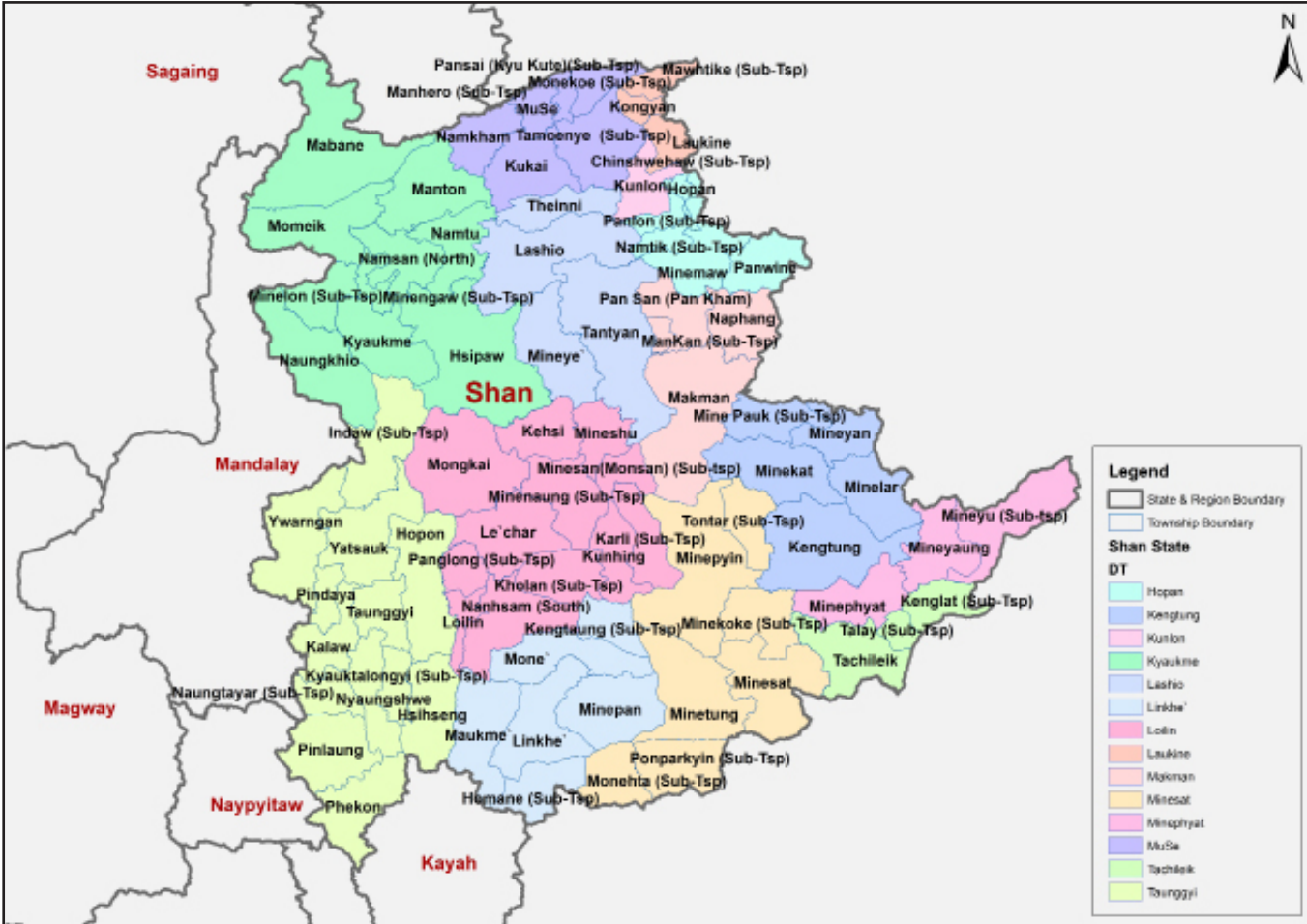
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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Homane Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	6,830 ²	
Population males	3,523 (51.6%)	
Population females	3,307 (48.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	50.5%	
Area (Km²)	1,533.3 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	4.5 persons	
Median age	25.4 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	3	
Number of private households	1,160	
Percentage of female headed households	21.2%	
Mean household size	5.5 presons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.4%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	67.8%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	47.6	
Child dependency ratio	43.5	
Old dependency ratio	4.1	
Ageing index	9.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	107	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	53.6%	
Male	60.2%	
Female	46.8%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	424	6.2
Walking	155	2.3
Seeing	235	3.4
Hearing	152	2.2
Remembering	153	2.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	3,734	66.6	
Associate Scrutiny	-	-	
Naturalised Scrutiny	42	0.7	
National Registration	*	0.2	
Religious	*	0.3	
Temporary Registration	158	2.8	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	1,640	29.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	79.9%	91.1%	67.6%
Unemployment rate	2.7%	2.6%	2.9%
Employment to population ratio	77.8%	88.7%	65.7%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	1,089	93.9	
Renter	31	2.7	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.9	
Government quarters	27	2.3	
Private company quarters	*	0.2	
Other	-	-	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		19.2%
Bamboo	32.5%	24.2%	0.2%
Earth	0.2%	22.3%	
Wood	61.2%	38.7%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		77.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.3%	14.2%	1.1%
Other	0.1%	0.5%	2.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.1	
LPG	*	0.4	
Kerosene	*	0.2	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	1,099	94.7	
Charcoal	52	4.5	
Coal	-	-	
Other	-	-	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	0.9
Kerosene	*	0.4
Candle	578	49.8
Battery	23	2.0
Generator (private)	43	3.7
Water mill (private)	109	9.4
Solar system/energy	389	33.5
Other	*	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	120	10.3
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	191	16.5
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>27.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	86	7.4
Pool/pond/lake	96	8.3
River/stream/canal	448	38.6
Waterfall/rainwater	216	18.6
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>846</i>	<i>72.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	120	10.3
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	193	16.6
Unprotected well/spring	85	7.3
Pool/pond/lake	96	8.3
River/stream/canal	449	38.7
Waterfall/rainwater	216	18.6
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	74	6.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	763	65.8
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>837</i>	<i>72.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	140	12.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	33	2.8
Other	*	0.3
None	146	12.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	572	49.3
Television	553	47.7
Landline phone	39	3.4
Mobile phone	*	1.1
Computer	23	2.0
Internet at home	*	1.0
Households with none of the items	415	35.8
Households with all of the items	*	0.3
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	108	9.3
Motorcycle/Moped	653	56.3
Bicycle	140	12.1
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.5
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	182	15.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Homane Sub-Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population.

* Less than 20.

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

Census information on Homane Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	6,830 *		
Males	3,523		
Females	3,307		
Sex ratio	107 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	50.5%		
Area (Km ²)	1.533.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	4.5 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	3		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	6,322	3,271	3,051
Number of conventional households	1,160	674	486
Mean household size	5.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Homane Sub-Township, there are more males than females with 107 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in urban areas with 50.5 per cent. • The population density of Homane Sub-Township is 5 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.5 persons living in each household in Homane Sub-Township. This is more than 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; Homane Sub-Township (Linkhe` District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	1,160	6,830	3,523	3,307
	Ward	674	3,446	1,770	1,676
1	No(1)(W)	333	1,944	990	954
2	No(2)(W)	159	698	362	336
3	No(3)(W)	182	804	418	386
	Village Tract	486	3,384	1,753	1,631
1	Naw Aww(VT)	154	1,305	640	665
2	Kho Lon(VT)	191	1,311	724	587
3	Mae Aww(VT)	141	768	389	379

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

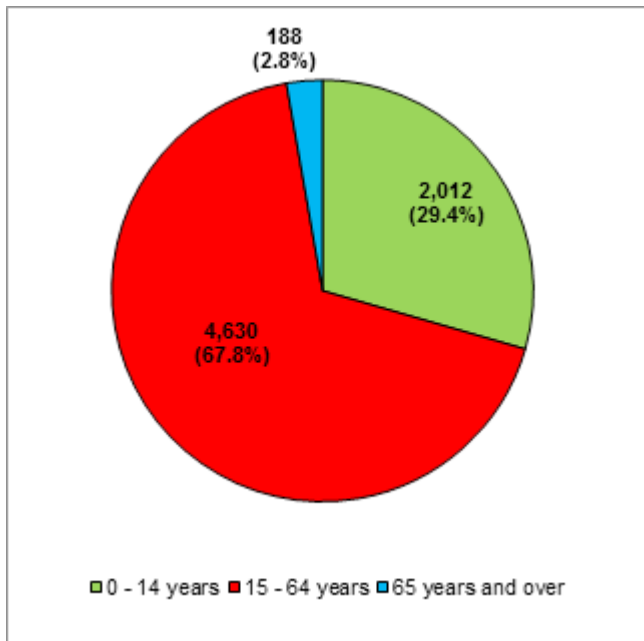
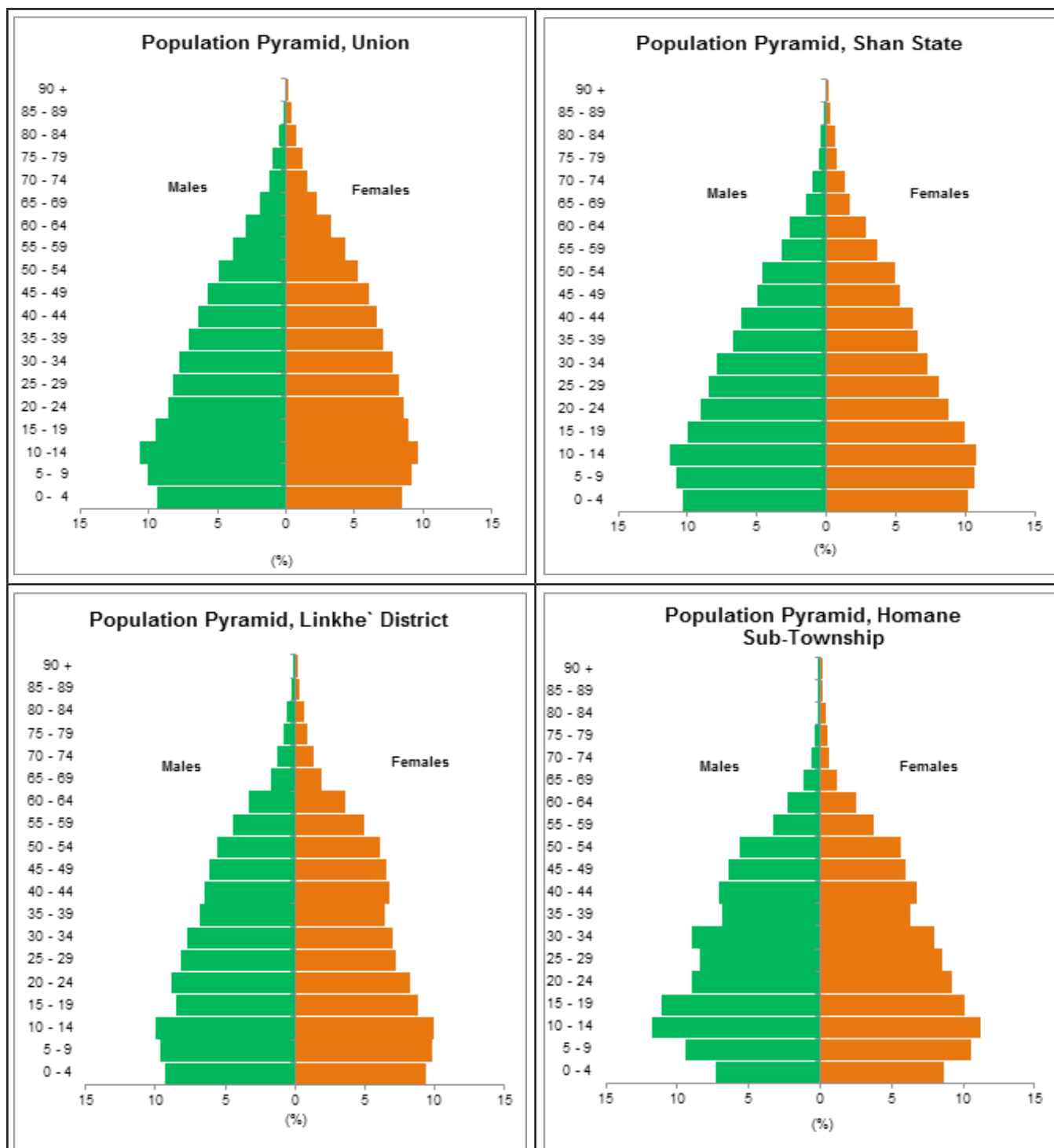


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Homane Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	6,830	3,523	3,307
0 - 4	543	258	285
5 - 9	682	333	349
10 - 14	787	416	371
15 - 19	725	390	335
20 - 24	619	315	304
25 - 29	577	296	281
30 - 34	581	315	266
35 - 39	450	243	207
40 - 44	470	248	222
45 - 49	421	225	196
50 - 54	385	200	185
55 - 59	240	117	123
60 - 64	162	79	83
65 - 69	81	41	40
70 - 74	44	23	21
75 - 79	30	15	15
80 - 84	18	5	13
85 - 89	6	2	4
90 +	9	2	7

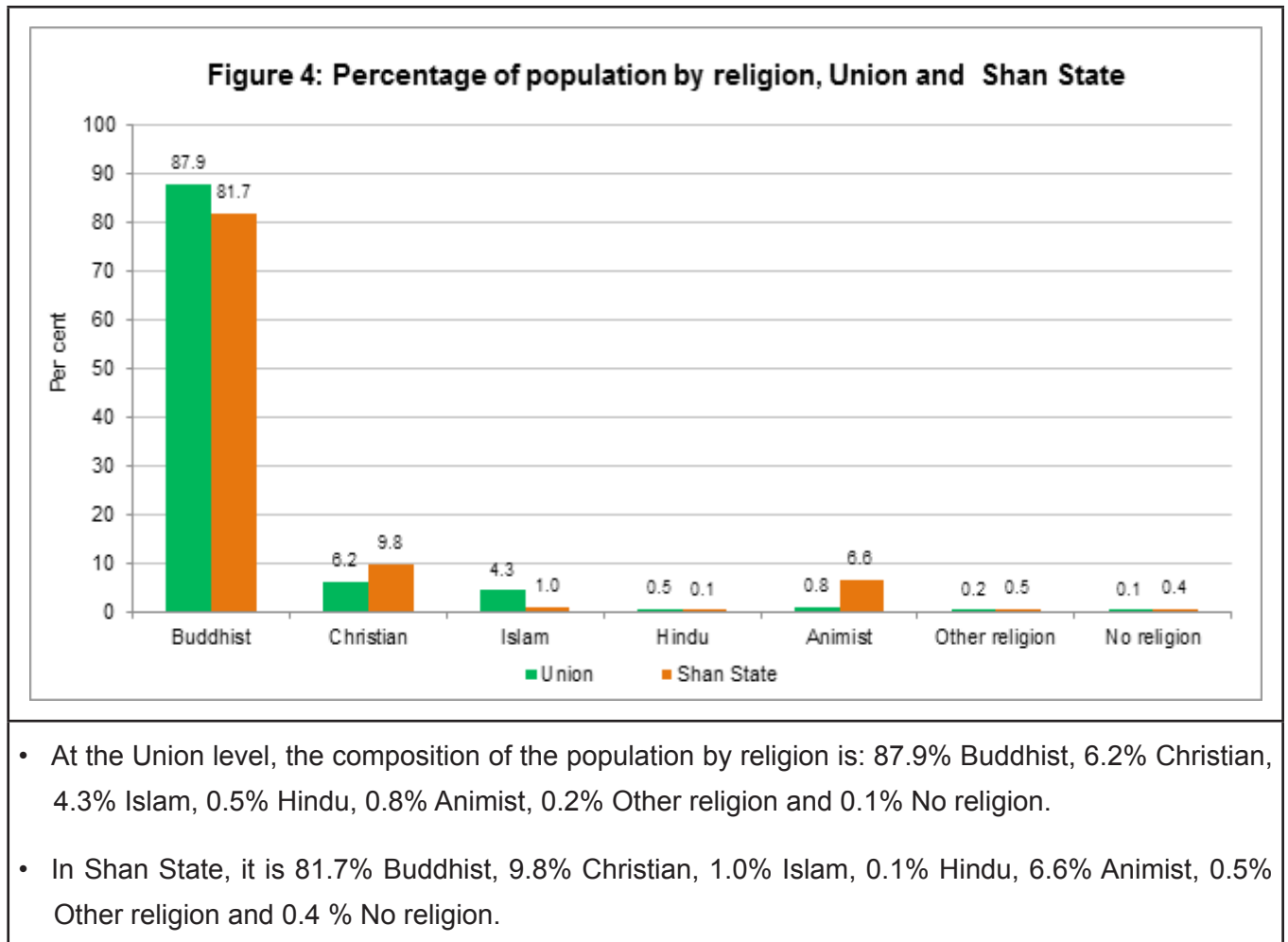
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Homane Sub-Township is 67.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Linkhe` District and Homane Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Homane Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Homane Sub-Township.
- There are more males than females in the age groups from 10-14 to 50-54 and from 65-69 to 70-74.

(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	126	67	59	12	7	5
6	139	54	85	31	12	19
7	118	60	58	35	22	13
8	135	61	74	45	23	22
9	144	75	69	32	14	18
10	158	82	76	41	21	20
11	123	44	79	26	7	19
12	146	71	75	29	13	16
13	156	84	72	26	12	14
14	112	60	52	15	6	9
15	152	80	72	14	7	7
16	133	72	61	12	6	6
17	120	54	66	7	3	4
18	157	76	81	8	3	5
19	101	64	37	3	2	1
20	153	79	74	2	1	1
21	101	52	49	2	-	2
22	99	51	48	1	-	1
23	89	40	49	1	-	1
24	101	42	59	1	-	1
25	151	82	69	1	1	-
26	87	42	45	-	-	-
27	92	45	47	-	-	-
28	97	42	55	-	-	-
29	95	39	56	-	-	-

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

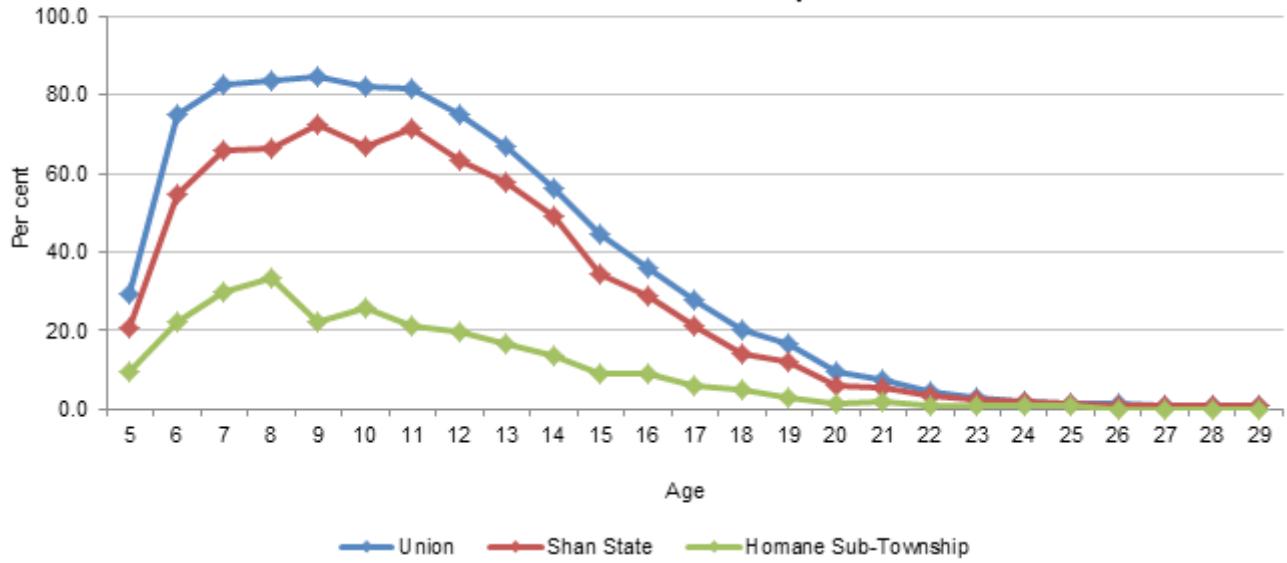
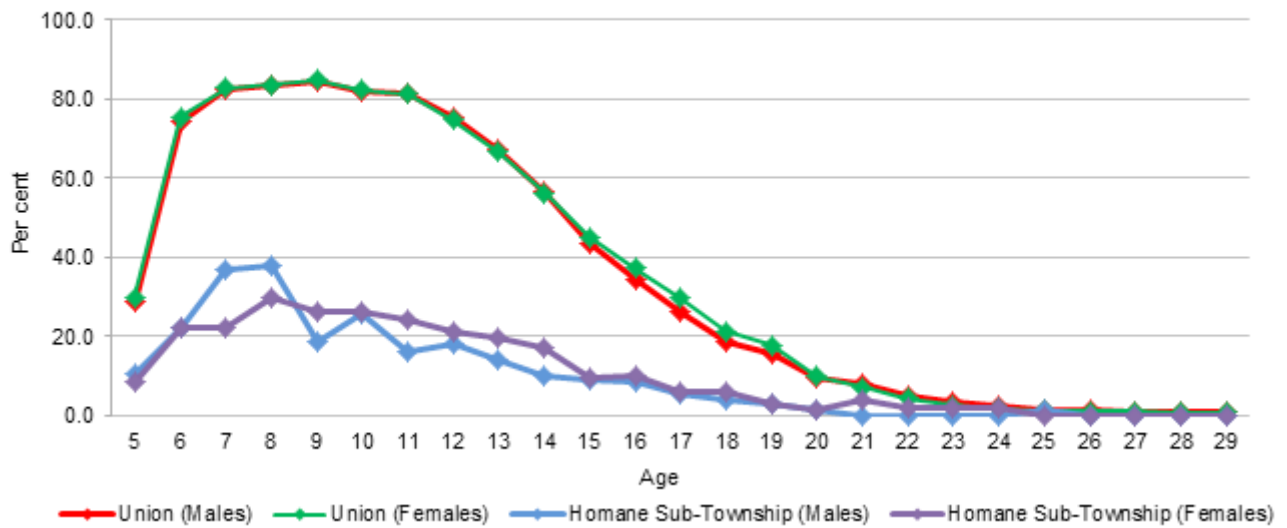
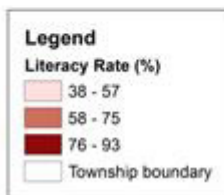
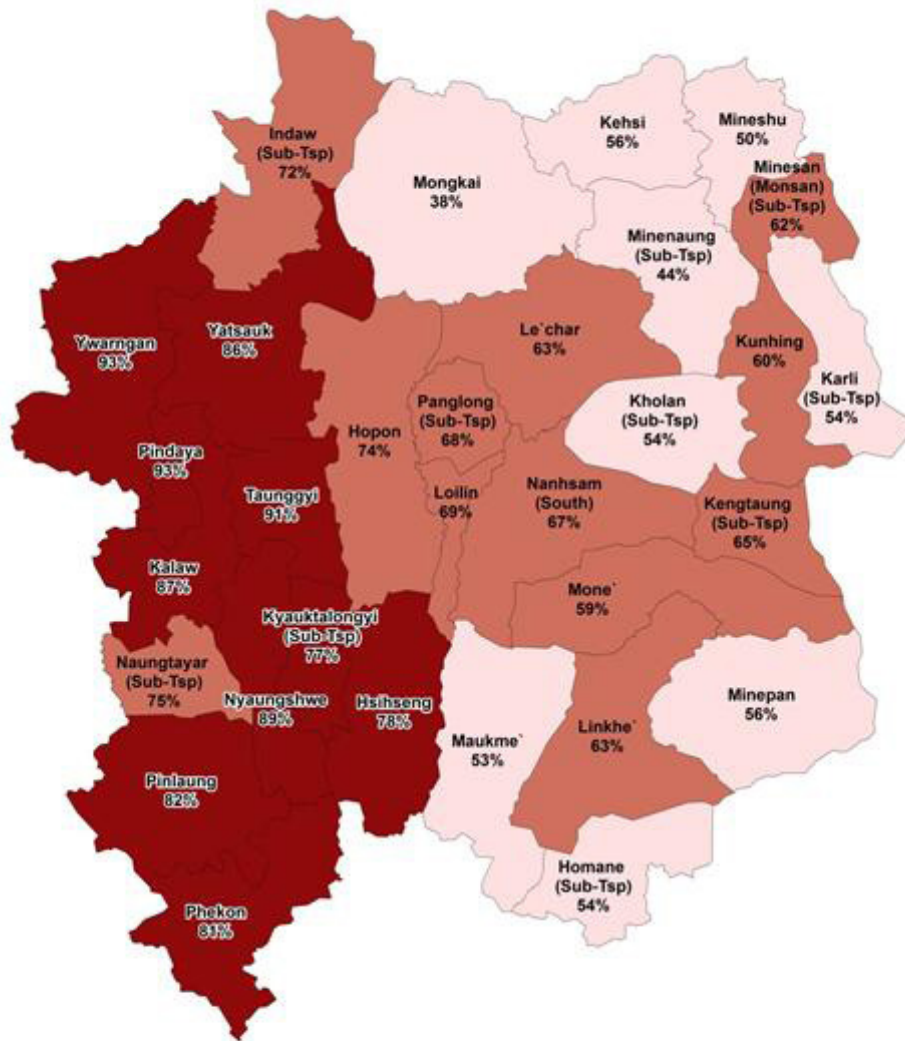


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Homane Sub-Township



- School attendance in Homane Sub-Township drops more after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Homane Sub-Township is declining more starting from the school going age (at age 5).

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Linkhe` District	: 58.3%
Homane Sub-Township	: 53.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	1,206	65.3
Males	610	69.8
Females	596	60.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Homane Sub-Township is 53.6 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 46.8 per cent and for the males it is 60.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 65.3 per cent with 60.7 per cent for females and 69.8 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	3,474	2,620	75.4	316	151	224	86	4	64	8	1	-
Urban	1,863	1,332	71.5	161	101	154	58	2	52	3	-	-
Rural	1,611	1,288	80.0	155	50	70	28	2	12	5	1	-
Males	1,811	1,310	72.3	182	93	128	52	3	42	-	1	-
Females	1,663	1,310	78.8	134	58	96	34	1	22	8	-	-

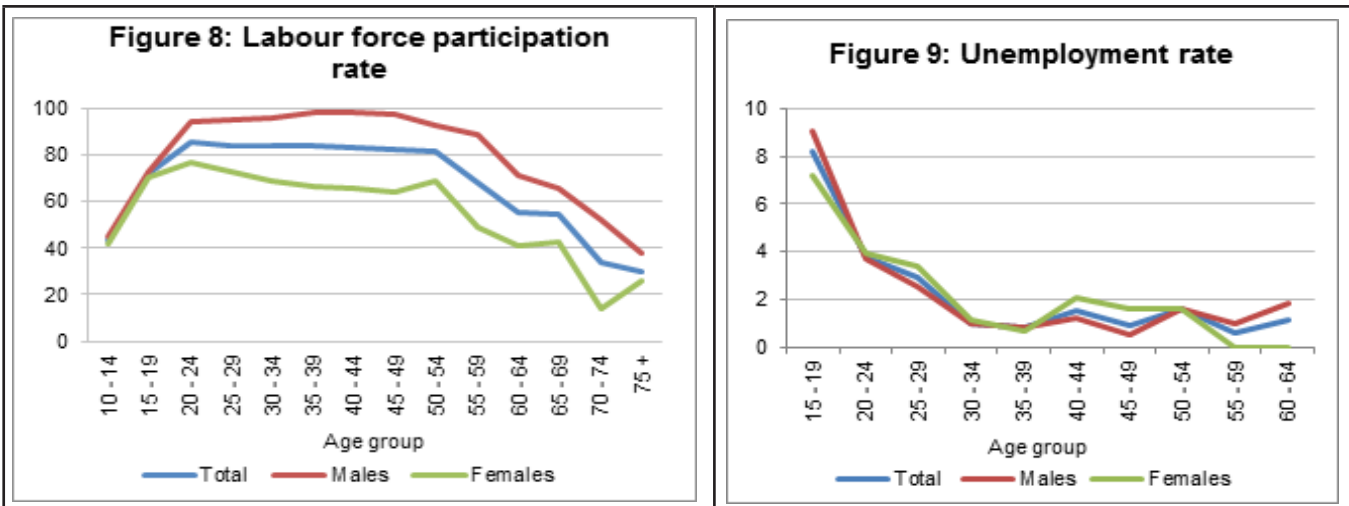
- Some 75.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 80.0 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 72.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 78.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 4.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.8 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	43.6	45.4	41.5
15 - 19	72.0	73.1	70.7
20 - 24	85.5	94.0	76.6
25 - 29	84.1	94.9	72.6
30 - 34	83.6	95.9	69.2
35 - 39	83.6	97.9	66.7
40 - 44	83.0	98.4	65.8
45 - 49	82.2	97.8	64.3
50 - 54	81.3	93.0	68.6
55 - 59	68.3	88.9	48.8
60 - 64	55.6	70.9	41.0
65 - 69	54.3	65.9	42.5
70 - 74	34.1	52.2	14.3
75 +	30.2	37.5	25.6
15 - 24	78.2	82.4	73.6
15 - 64	79.9	91.1	67.6

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	7.0	8.5	5.2
15 - 24	6.0	6.4	5.5
15 - 64	2.7	2.6	2.9
65 +	1.3	-	3.3



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Homane Sub-Township is 79.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 67.6 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.1 per cent.
- In Homane Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 43.6 per cent. It is 45.4 per cent for males and 41.5 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Homane Sub-Township is 2.7 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.6%) and for females (2.9%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.5 per cent.

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

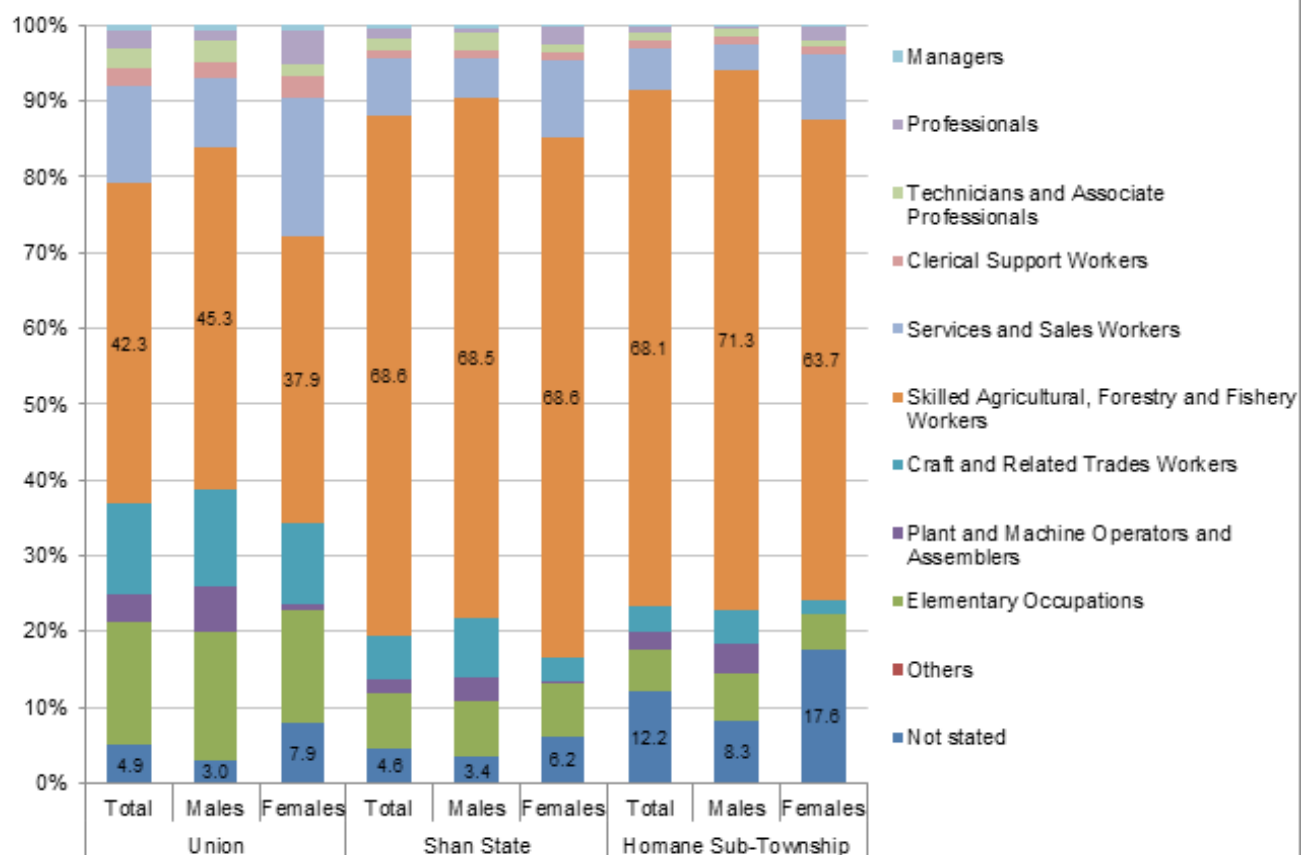
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	1,483	10.9	18.1	46.1	11.1	2.0	11.9
Males	483	16.8	28.6	11.0	13.3	3.5	26.9
Females	1,000	8.0	13.1	63.0	10.1	1.2	4.6

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 28.6 per cent of males are full time students while 63.0 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	3,254	1,897	1,357	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	5	2	3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Professionals	28	5	23	0.9	0.3	1.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	33	22	11	1.0	1.2	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	34	20	14	1.0	1.1	1.0
Services and Sales Workers	180	64	116	5.5	3.4	8.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,216	1,352	864	68.1	71.3	63.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	106	82	24	3.3	4.3	1.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	76	75	1	2.3	4.0	0.1
Elementary Occupations	180	118	62	5.5	6.2	4.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	396	157	239	12.2	8.3	17.6

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



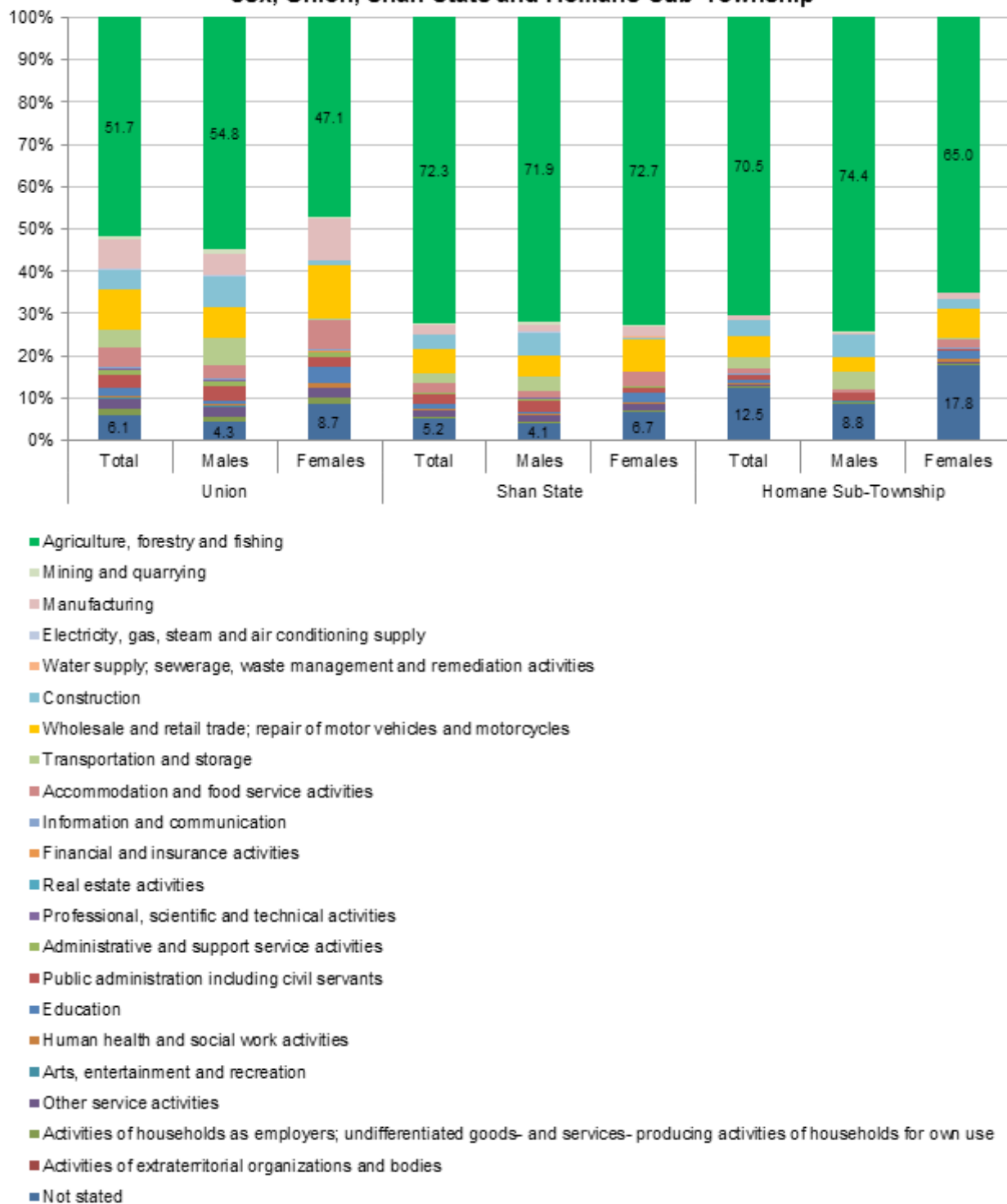
- In Homane Sub-Township, 68.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 71.3 per cent of males and 63.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	3,254	1,897	1,357	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,293	1,411	882	70.5	74.4	65.0
Mining and quarrying	2	2	-	0.1	0.1	-
Manufacturing	28	9	19	0.9	0.5	1.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	133	99	34	4.1	5.2	2.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	157	63	94	4.8	3.3	6.9
Transportation and storage	85	82	3	2.6	4.3	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	41	12	29	1.3	0.6	2.1
Information and communication	7	6	1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	40	32	8	1.2	1.7	0.6
Education	28	3	25	0.9	0.2	1.8
Human health and social work activities	10	2	8	0.3	0.1	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	-	*	0.1	-
Other service activities	11	6	5	0.3	0.3	0.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	9	1	8	0.3	0.1	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	408	167	241	12.5	8.8	17.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



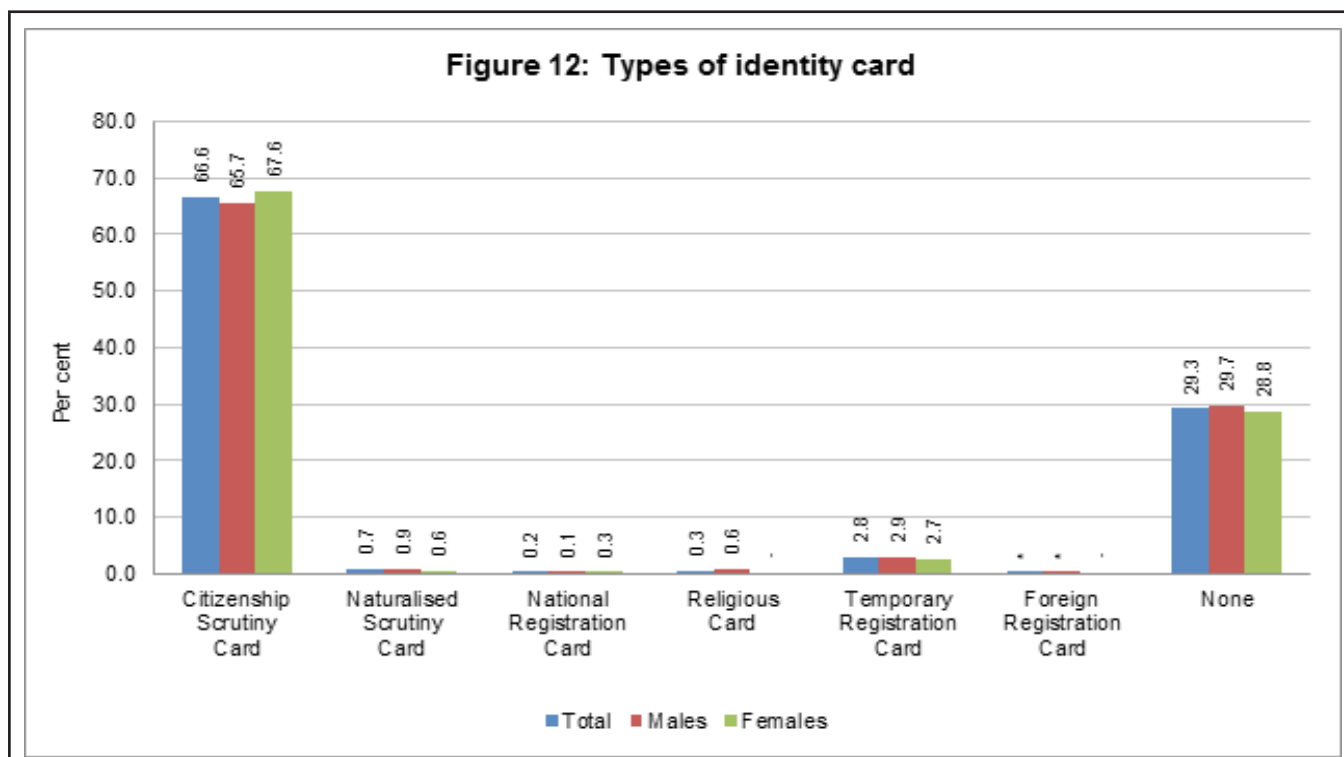
- In Homane Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 70.5 per cent.
- There are 74.4 per cent of males and 65.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	3,734	-	42	*	*	158	*	-	1,640
Urban	2,061	-	38	*	*	92	*	-	742
Rural	1,673	-	4	*	*	66	-	-	898
Males	1,926	-	26	*	*	86	*	-	870
Females	1,808	-	16	*	-	72	-	-	770

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Homane Sub-Township, 66.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 29.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 29.7 per cent of males and 28.8 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	6,830	6,406	424	6.2	235	152	155	153
0-14	2,012	1,996	16	0.8	5	3	10	10
15-64	4,630	4,309	321	6.9	169	99	105	101
65+	188	101	87	46.3	61	50	40	42
Males	3,523	3,298	225	6.4	117	75	88	78
0-14	1,007	996	11	1.1	3	1	7	6
15-64	2,428	2,255	173	7.1	82	49	64	51
65+	88	47	41	46.6	32	25	17	21
Females	3,307	3,108	199	6.0	118	77	67	75
0-14	1,005	1,000	5	0.5	2	2	3	4
15-64	2,202	2,054	148	6.7	87	50	41	50
65+	100	54	46	46.0	29	25	23	21

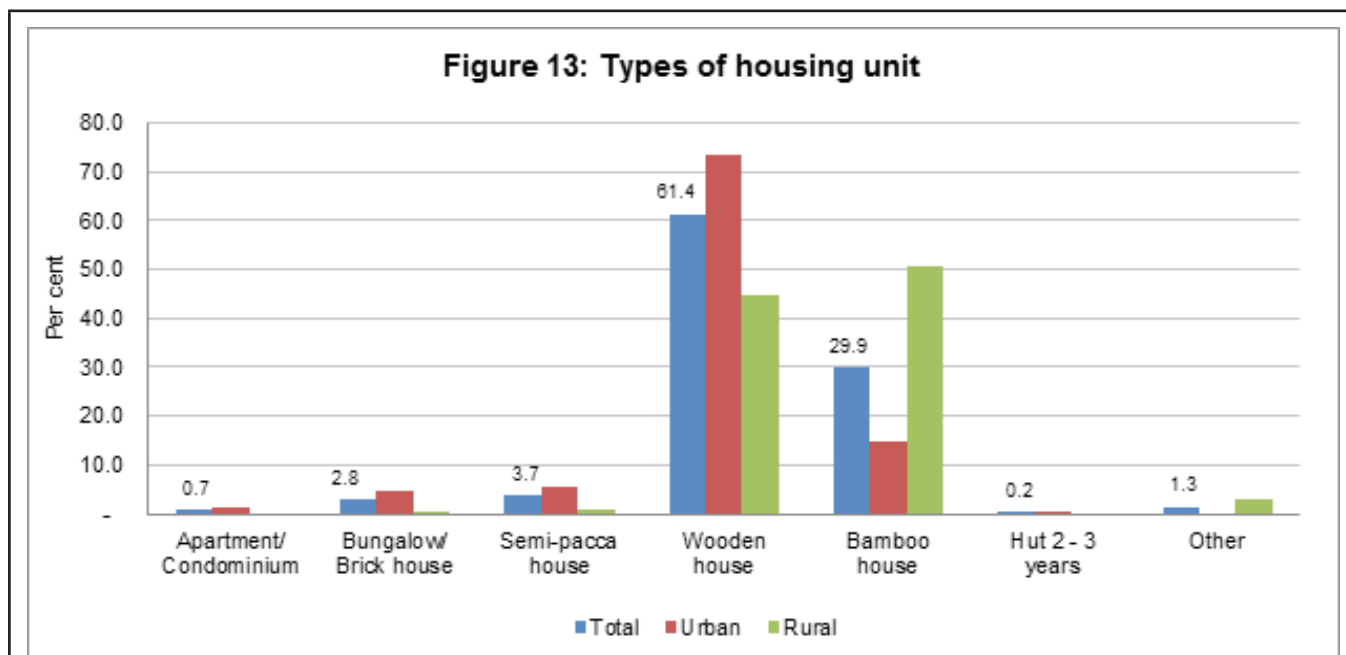
- Six in every 100 persons in Homane Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	1,160	0.7	2.8	3.7	61.4	29.9	0.2	-	1.3
Urban	674	1.2	4.6	5.6	73.4	14.8	0.3	-	-
Rural	486	-	0.4	1.0	44.7	50.8	-	-	3.1



- The majority of the households in Homane Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (61.4%) followed by households in bamboo houses (29.9%).
- Some 73.4 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 50.8 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

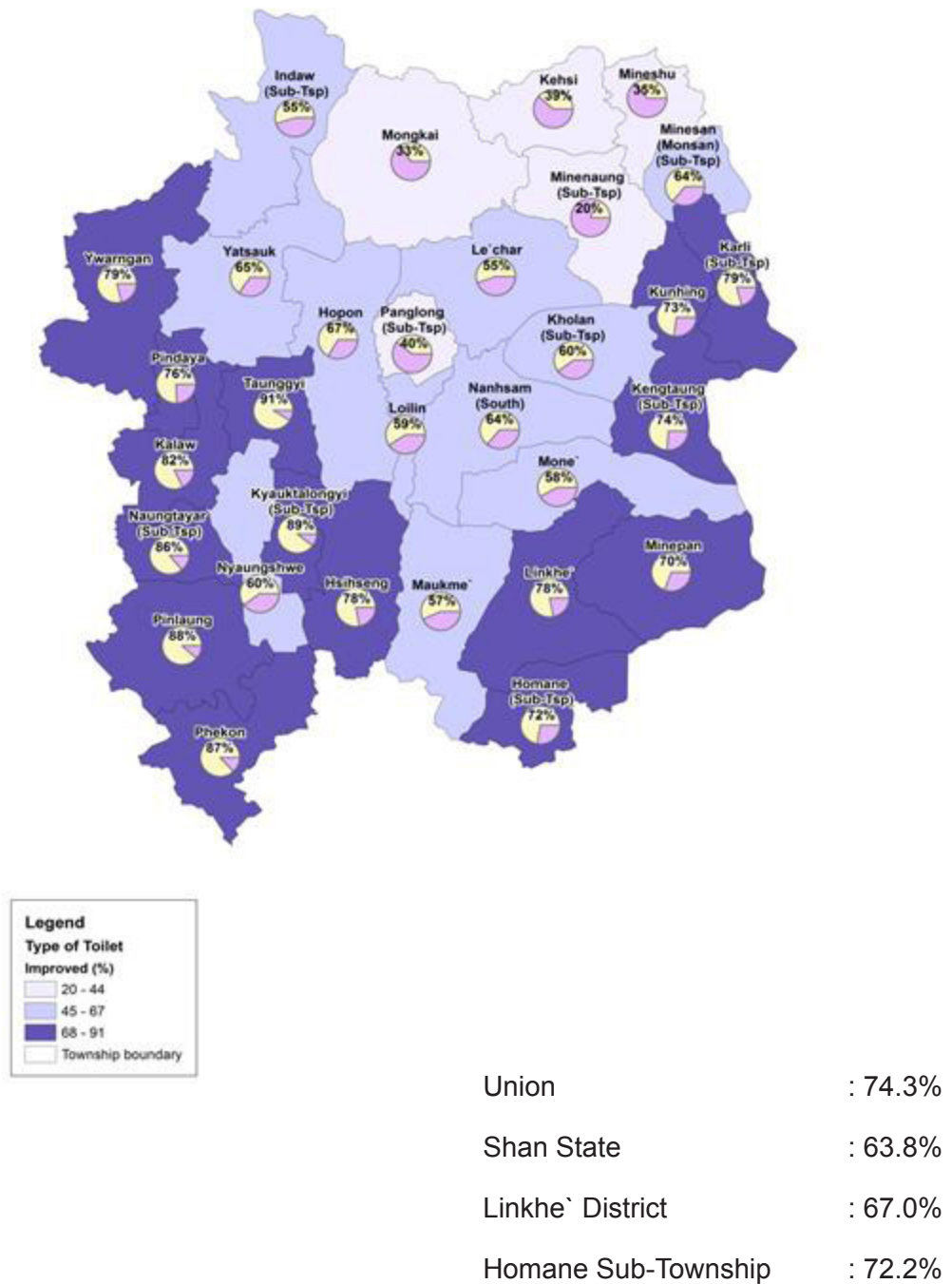


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		6.4	9.2	2.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		65.8	84.4	39.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>72.2</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>42.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		12.1	1.1	27.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.8	1.0	5.3
Other		0.3	-	0.8
None		12.6	4.3	24.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,160	674	486

- Some 72.2 per cent of the households in Homane Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (6.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (65.8%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Homane Sub-Township is in the range of 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 12.6 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 Homane Sub-Township, 24.1 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

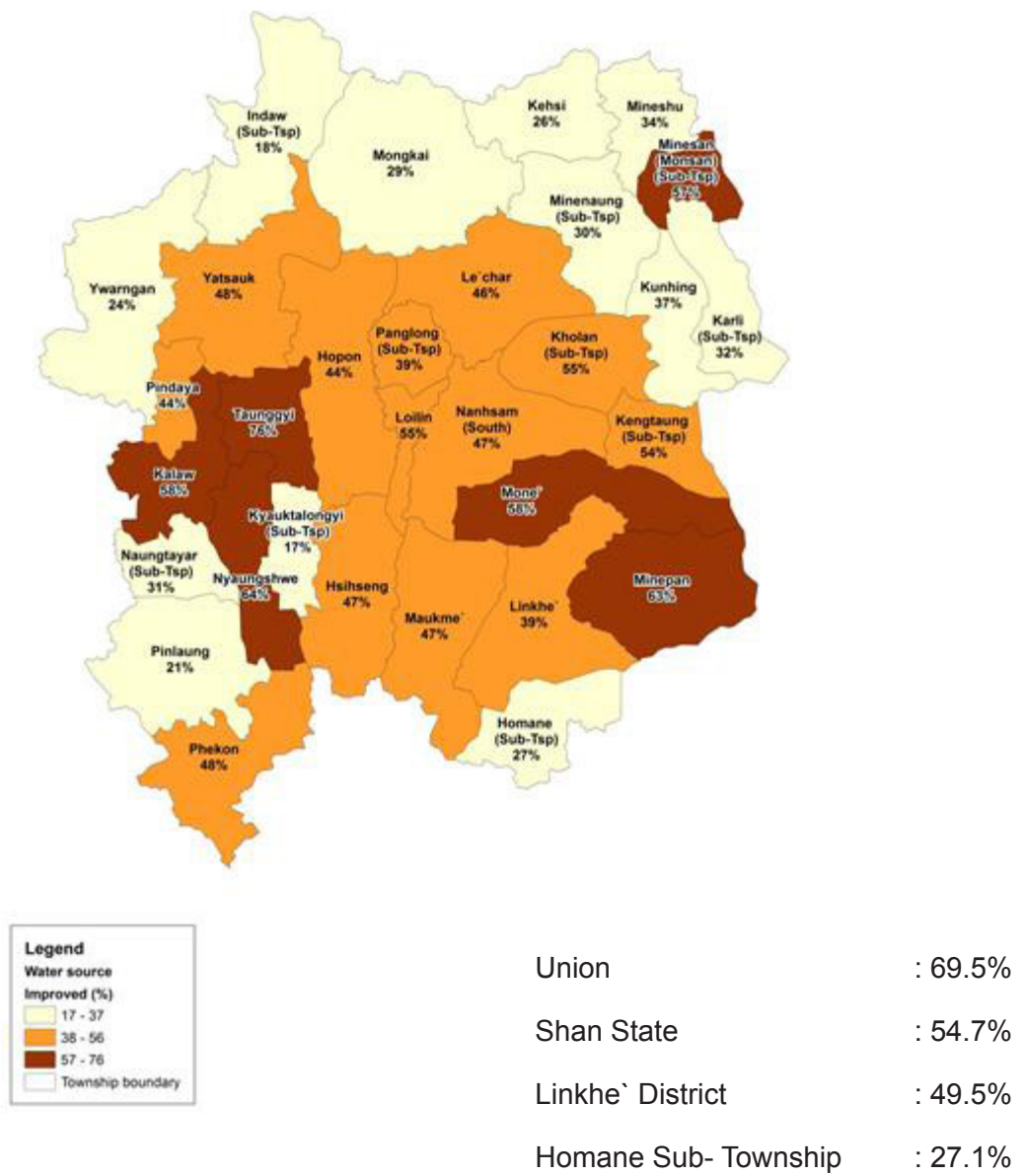


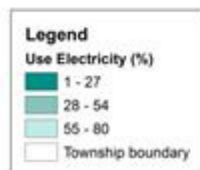
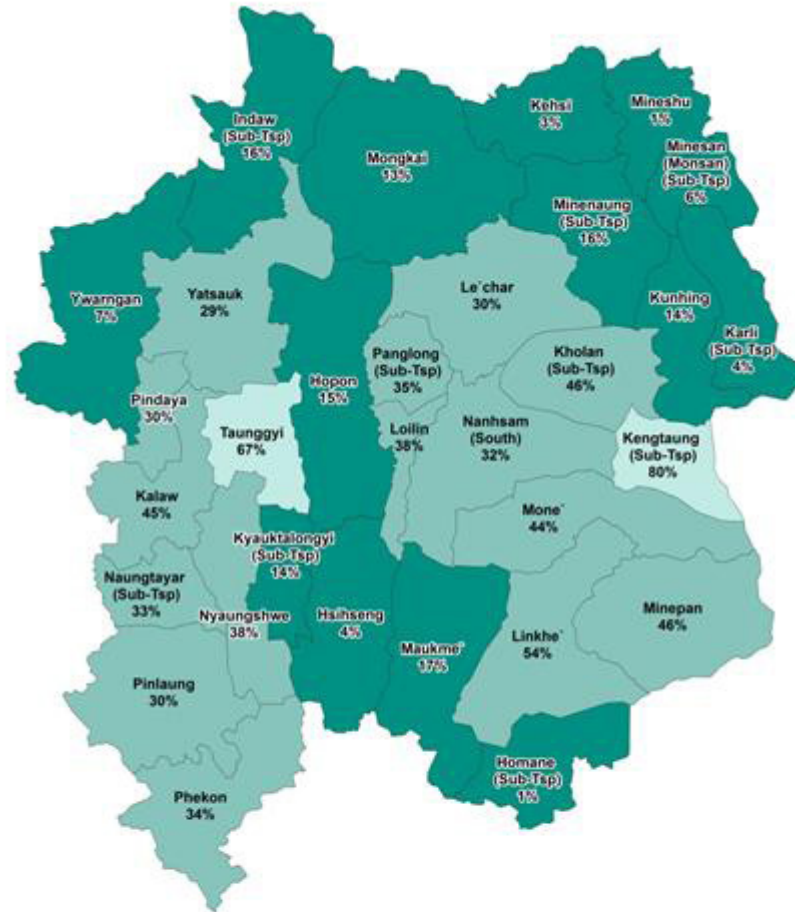
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		10.3	17.4	0.6
Tube well, borehole		0.1	0.1	-
Protected well/ Spring		16.5	28.2	0.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.2	0.3	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>27.1</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		7.4	7.1	7.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake		8.3	7.0	10.1
River/stream/ canal		38.6	38.4	38.9
Waterfall/ Rain water		18.6	1.5	42.4
Other		-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>72.9</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>99.2</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,160	674	486

- In Homane Sub-Township, 27.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- 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 38.6 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 18.6 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- Some 72.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 99.2 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%
Linkhe` District	: 41.7%
Homane Sub-Township	: 0.9%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.9	0.1	2.1
Kerosene		0.4	0.3	0.6
Candle		49.8	42.4	60.1
Battery		2.0	3.4	-
Generator (private)		3.7	5.3	1.4
Water mill (private)		9.4	6.2	13.8
Solar system/energy		33.5	42.0	21.8
Other		0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,160	674	486

- In Homane Sub-Township, 0.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of (1-27) per cent in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of candles for lighting is the highest in the township with 49.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 60.1 per cent of the households mainly use candles for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

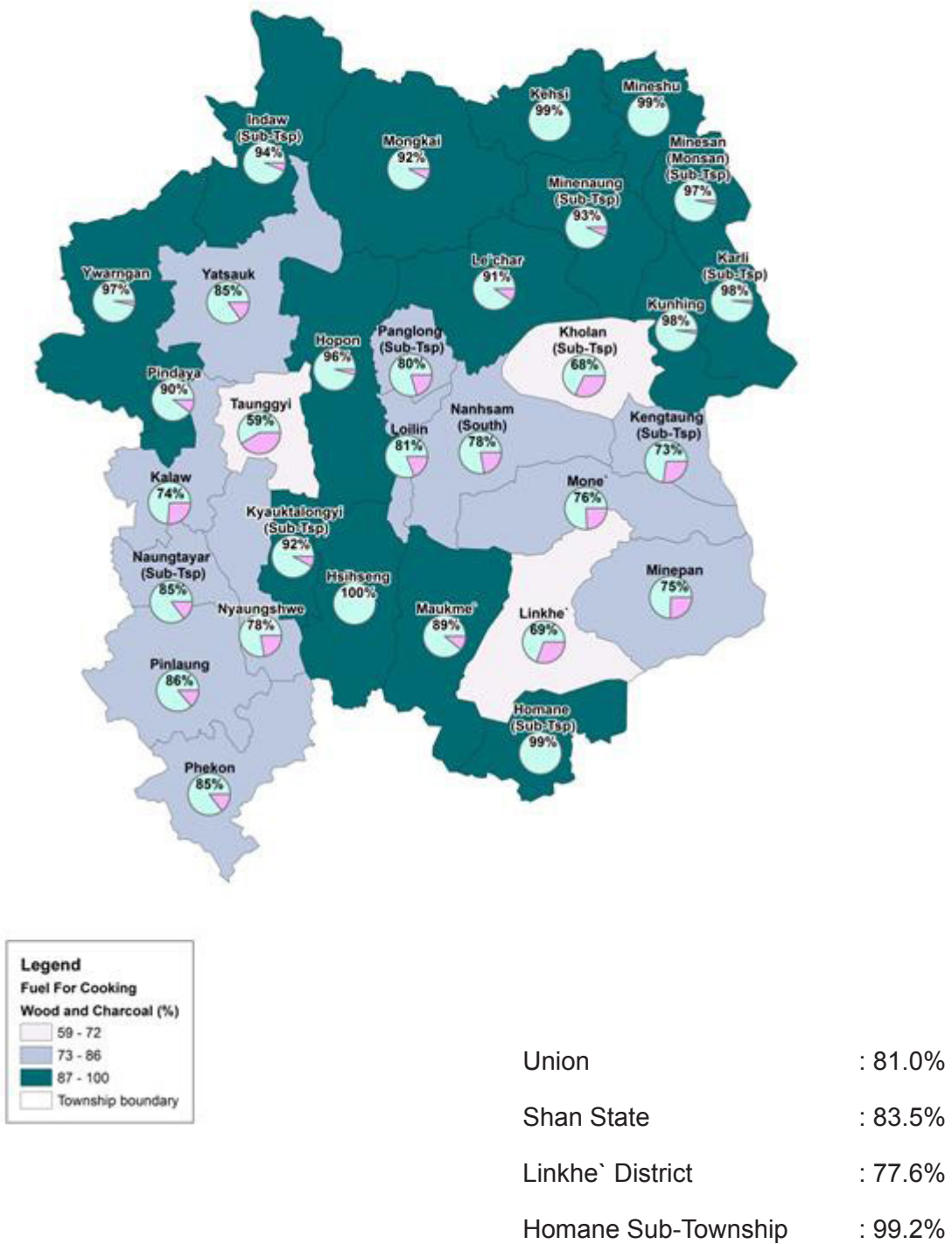


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	-	0.2
LPG		0.4	0.7	-
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.4
BioGas		0.1	0.1	-
Firewood		94.7	92.4	97.9
Charcoal		4.5	6.7	1.4
Coal		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,160	674	486

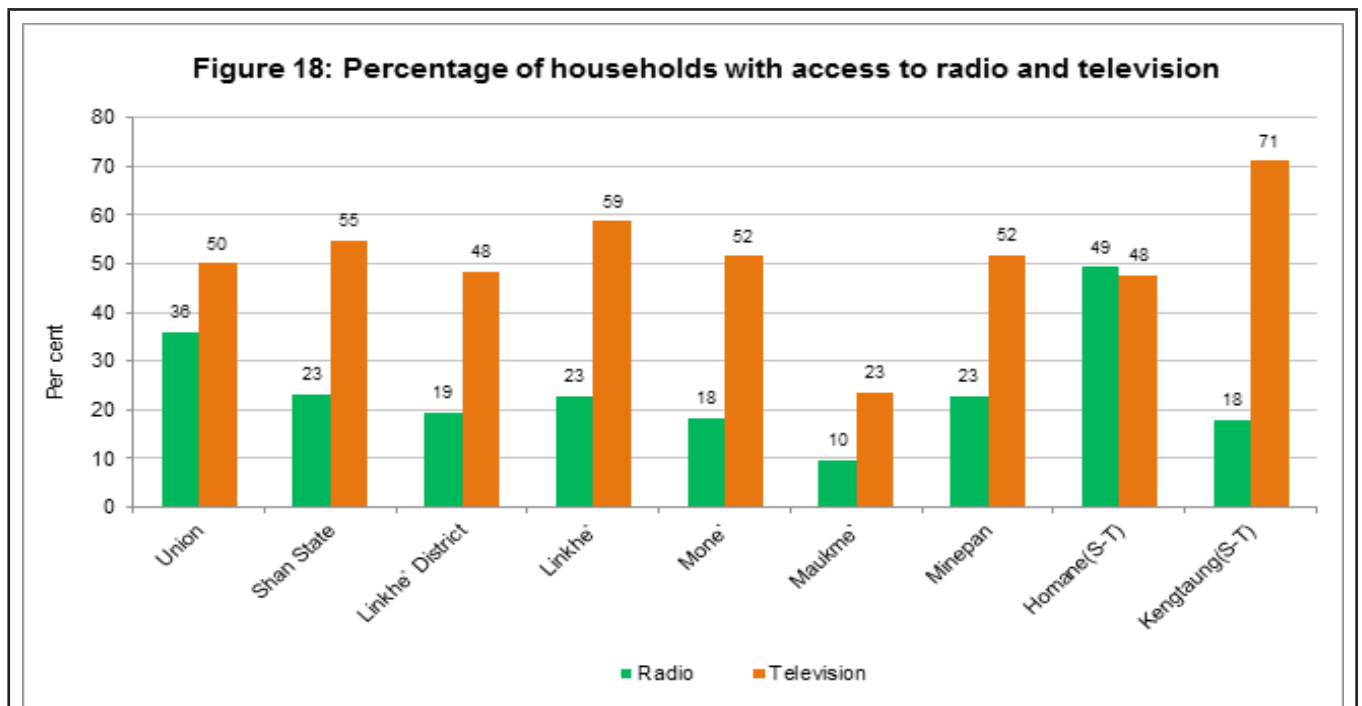
- In Homane Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 94.7 per cent using firewood and 4.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 97.9 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.4 per cent use charcoal.

Communication and related amenities

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

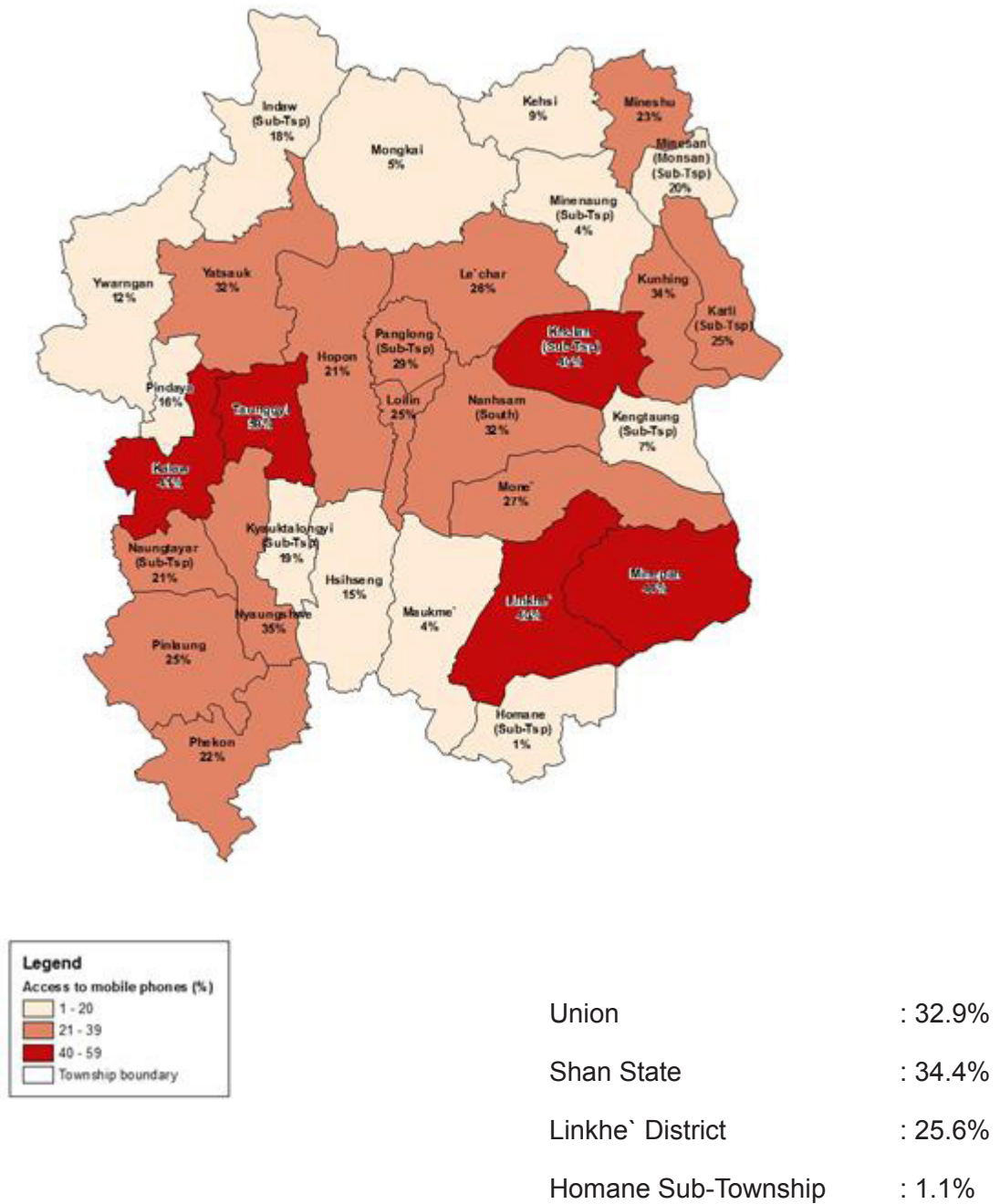
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	1,160	49.3	47.7	3.4	1.1	2.0	1.0	35.8	0.3
Urban	674	53.0	57.4	5.2	1.6	3.4	1.8	29.4	0.6
Rural	486	44.2	34.2	0.8	0.4	-	-	44.7	-

- Some 49.3 per cent of the households in Homane Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 57.4 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas having a radio was 44.2 per cent.



- In Homane Sub-Township, 47.7 per cent of the households having a television and about a half of the households 49.3 per cent reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 1.1 per cent of the households in Homane Sub- Township reported having mobile phones. It is in the range of 1-20 per cent group.

Transportation items

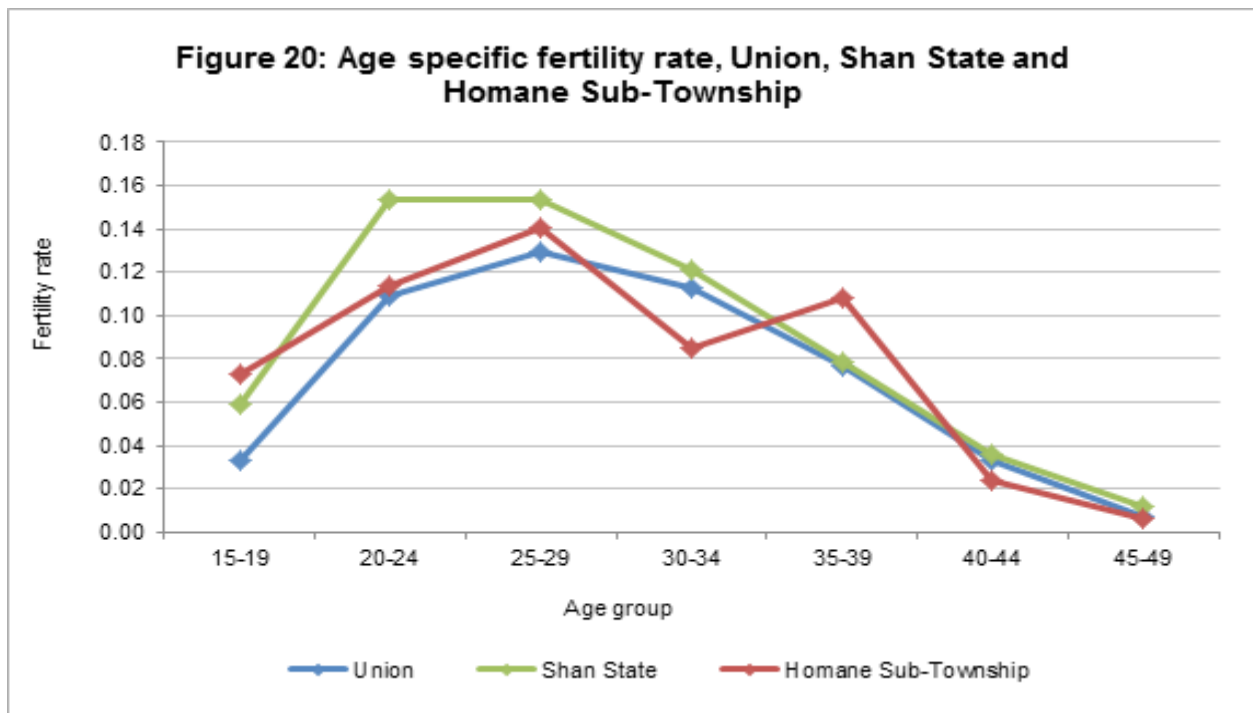
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Linkhe` District	30,648	816	20,239	6,786	3,059	592	33	7,089
Urban	9,743	534	7,442	3,797	1,109	83	10	785
Rural	20,905	282	12,797	2,989	1,950	509	23	6,304
Homane Sub-Township	1,160	108	653	140	6	-	1	182
Urban	674	95	441	101	3	-	1	53
Rural	486	13	212	39	3	-	-	129

- In Homane Sub-Township, 56.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 15.7 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.8 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

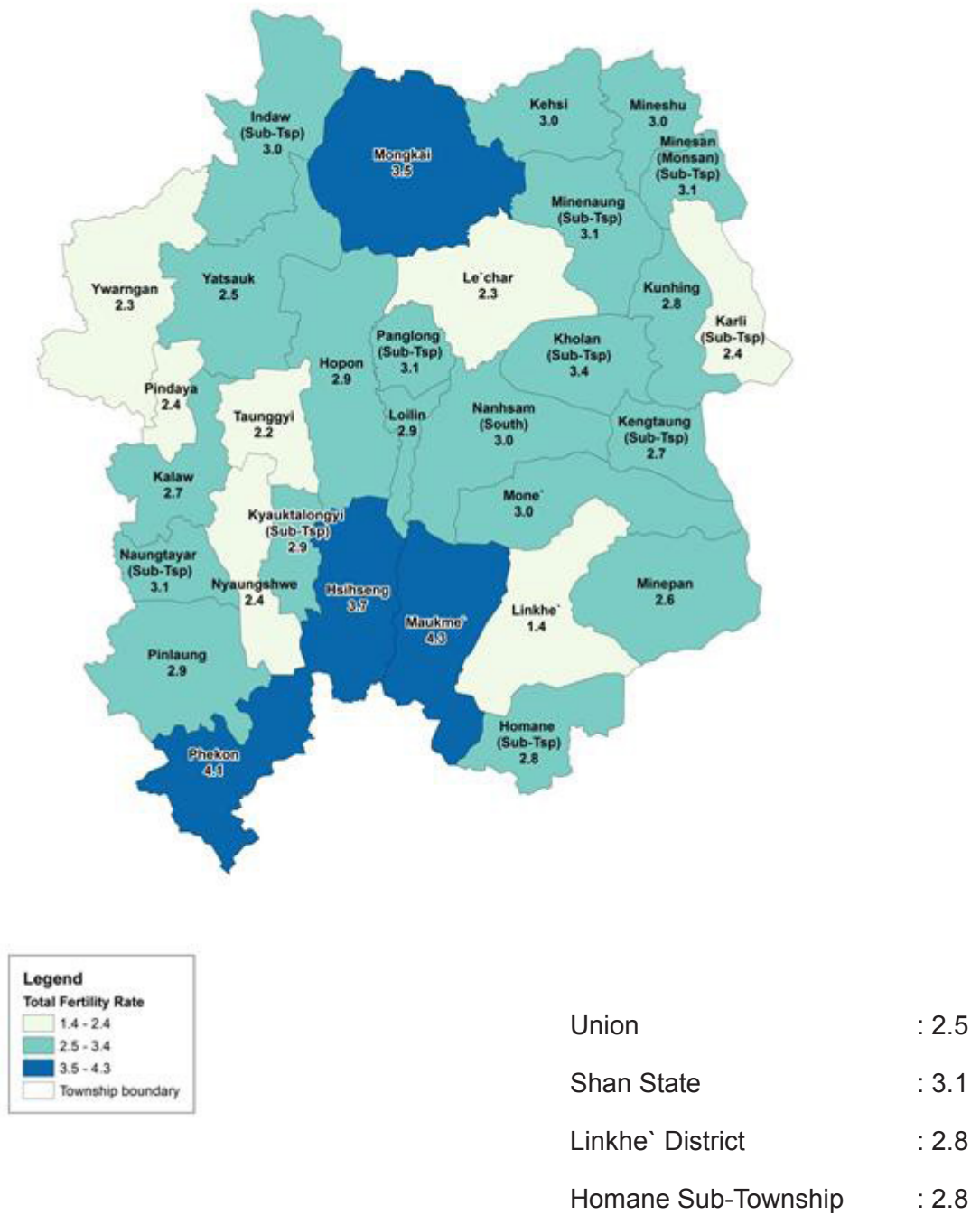
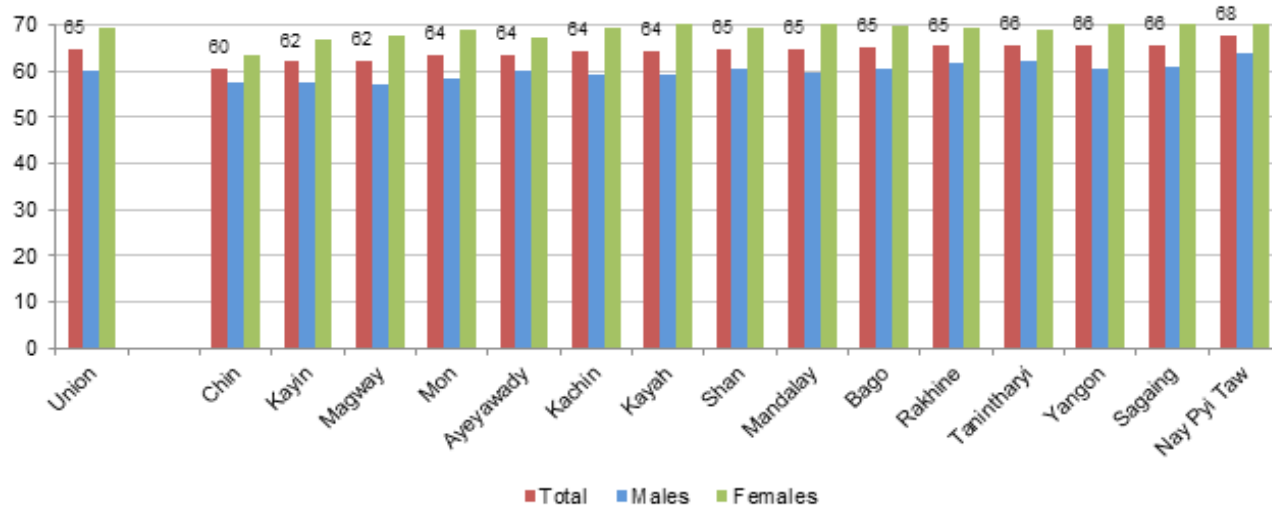


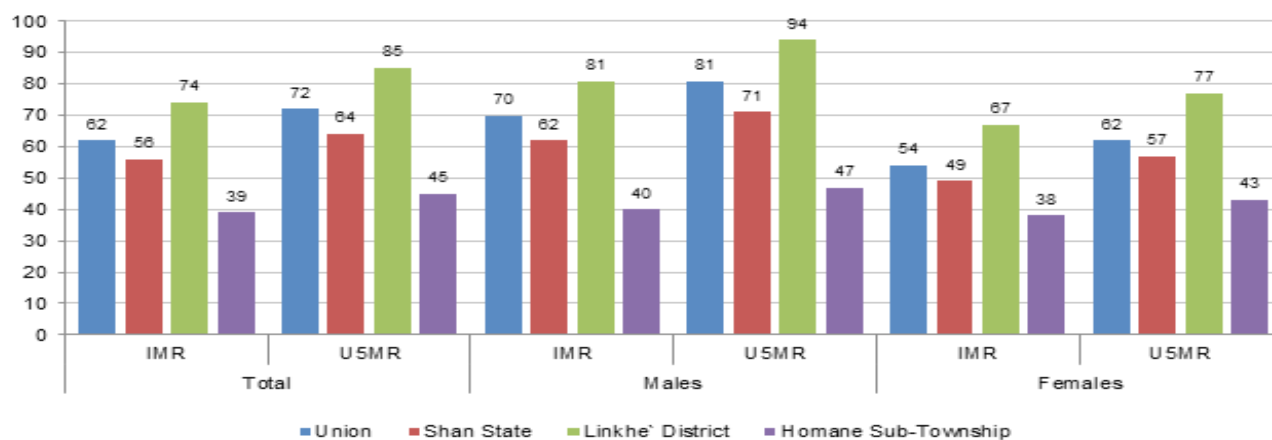
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

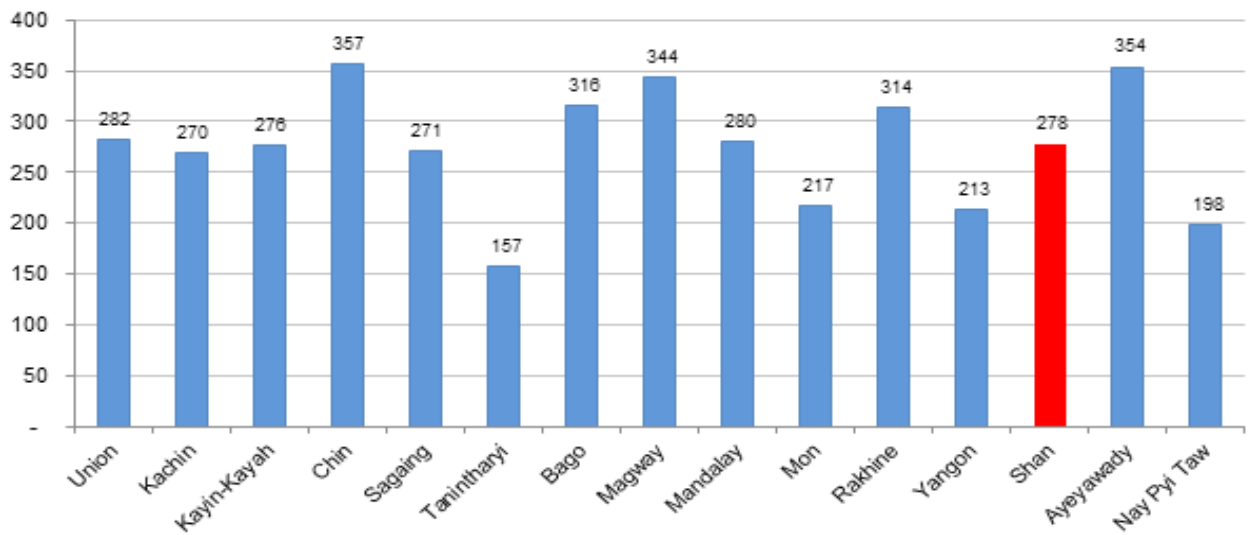
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Linkhe` District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Linkhe` District is 74 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 85 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Homane Sub-Township are lower than those in Shan State and Linkhe` District. The Infant mortality in Homane Sub-Township is 39 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 45 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.

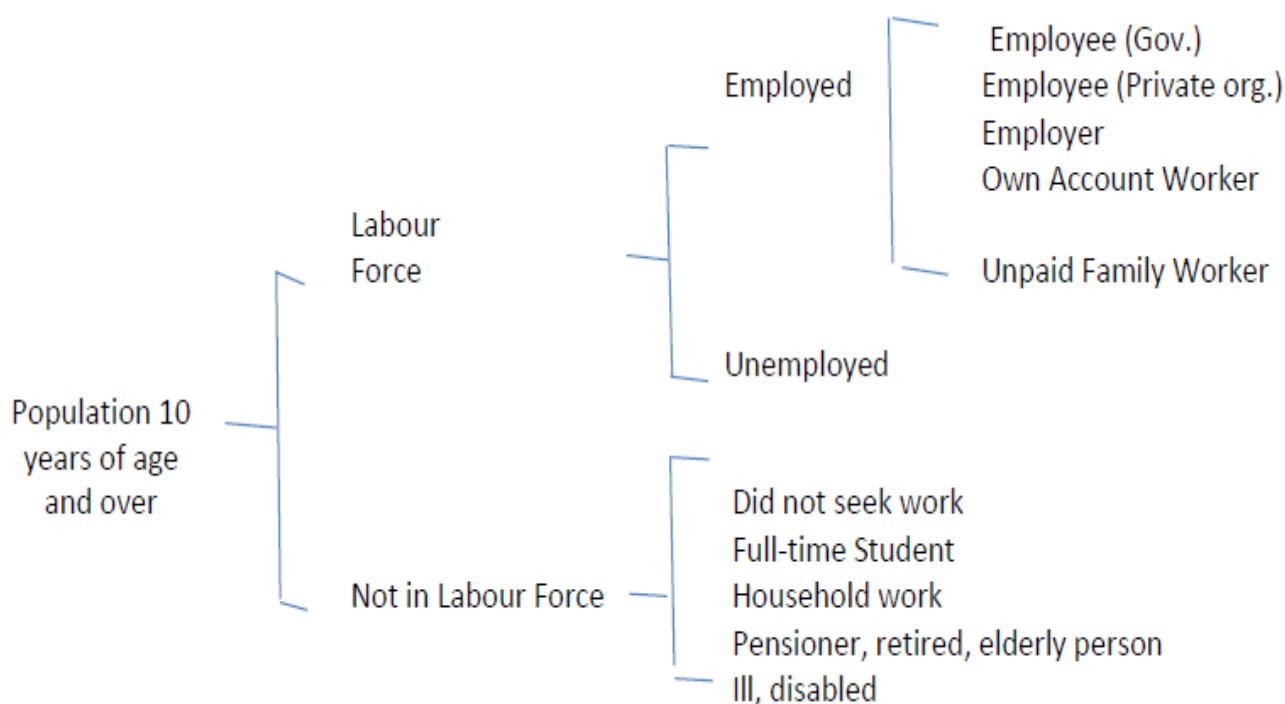
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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