



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, TACHILEIK DISTRICT

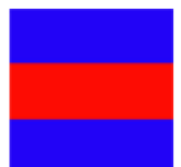
Talay Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, Tachileik District

## **Talay Sub-Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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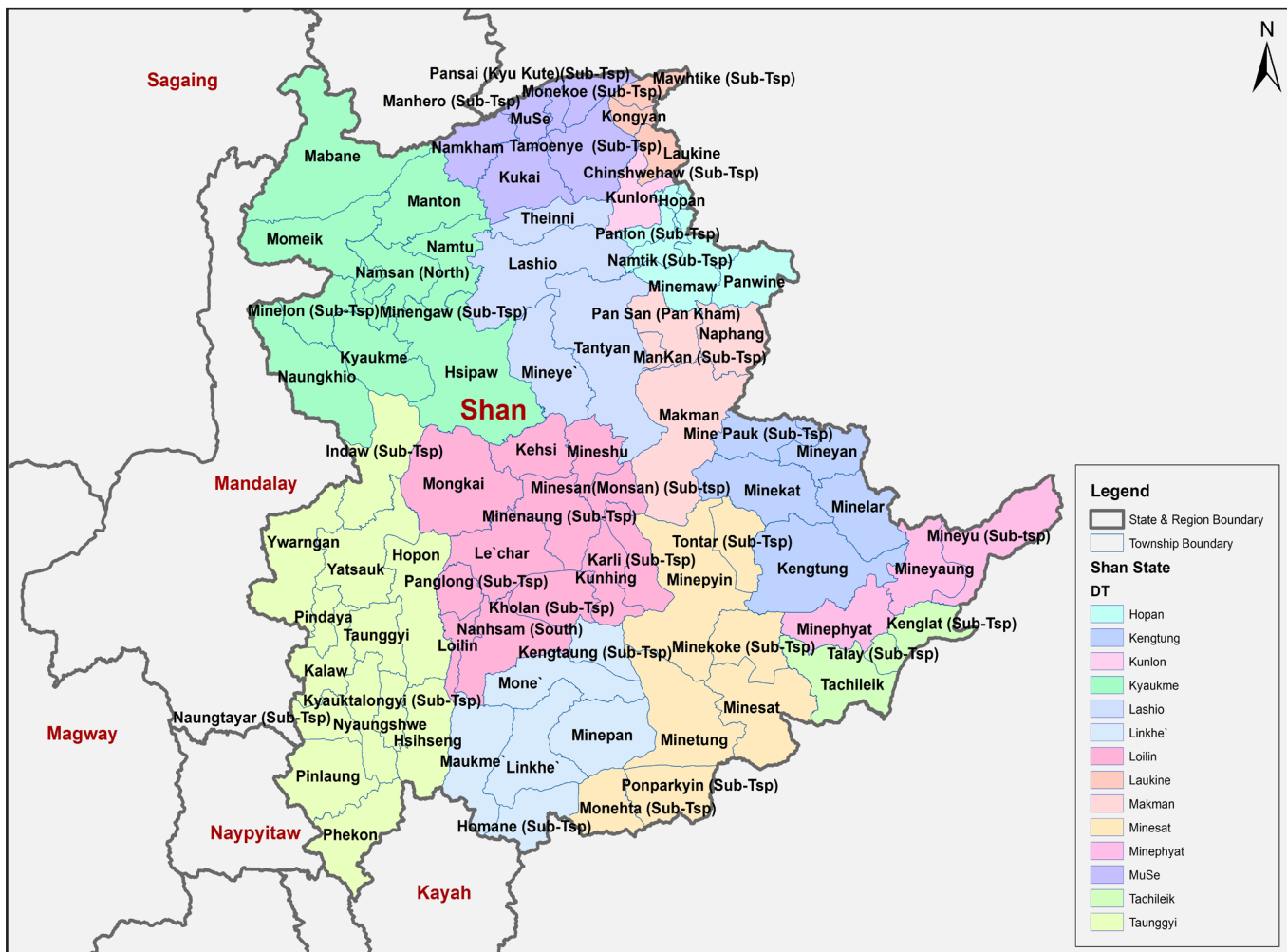
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October 2017



Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>18,248 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>9,503 (52.1%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>8,745 (47.9%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>865.1 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>21.1 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>27.5 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>4,018</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.3 persons<sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>63.6%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>57.3</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>47.8</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>9.5</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>19.9</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>109</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>53.2%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>59.7%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>5.8</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	12,903	88.4	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	88	0.6	
Religious	91	0.6	
Temporary Registration	36	0.2	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	1,467	10.0	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	79.4%	91.2%	65.7%
Unemployment rate	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%
Employment to population ratio	78.5%	90.2%	64.9%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	3,638	90.5	
Renter	60	1.5	
Provided free (individually)	23	0.6	
Government quarters	275	6.8	
Private company quarters	*	0.3	
Other	*	0.2	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		23.4%
Bamboo	34.7%	22.3%	0.1%
Earth	0.2%	6.1%	
Wood	27.5%	22.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.7%		55.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	35.9%	46.9%	20.4%
Other	0.6%	2.6%	0.6%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	29	0.7	
LPG	*	0.2	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	30	0.7	
Firewood	3,784	94.2	
Charcoal	154	3.8	
Coal	*	<0.1	
Other	*	0.1	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	715	17.8
Kerosene	190	4.7
Candle	925	23.0
Battery	297	7.4
Generator (private)	282	7.0
Water mill (private)	1,040	25.9
Solar system/energy	527	13.1
Other	42	1.0
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,281	31.9
Tube well, borehole	87	2.2
Protected well/spring	1,025	25.5
Bottled/purifier water	227	5.6
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,620</i>	<i>65.2</i>
Unprotected well/spring	100	2.5
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	196	4.9
Waterfall/rainwater	1,095	27.2
Other	*	0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,398</i>	<i>34.8</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,526	38.0
Tube well, borehole	83	2.1
Protected well/spring	923	23.0
Unprotected well/spring	99	2.5
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	213	5.3
Waterfall/rainwater	1,134	28.2
Bottled/purifier water	29	0.7
Other	*	0.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	36	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,337	83.0
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>3,373</i>	<i>83.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	20	0.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	-	-
Other	*	<0.1
None	623	15.5
<b>Availability of communication amenities</b>		
	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,879	46.8
Television	2,301	57.3
Landline phone	196	4.9
Mobile phone	1,162	28.9
Computer	91	2.3
Internet at home	134	3.3
Households with none of the items	1,202	29.9
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
<b>Availability of Transportation equipment</b>		
	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	138	3.4
Motorcycle/Moped	2,697	67.1
Bicycle	1,920	47.8
4-Wheel tractor	229	5.7
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	401	10.0

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

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

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

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

\* Less than 20.

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## Introduction

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

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

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

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





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	18,248 *		
Males	9,503		
Females	8,745		
Sex ratio	109 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	21.8%		
Area (Km2)	865.1**		
Population density (persons per Km2)	21.1 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	3		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	17,284	3,670	13,614
Number of conventional households	4,018	873	3,145
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Talay Sub-Township, there are slightly less females than males with 109 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (21.8%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Talay Sub-Township is 21 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Talay Sub-Township. This is slightly less than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

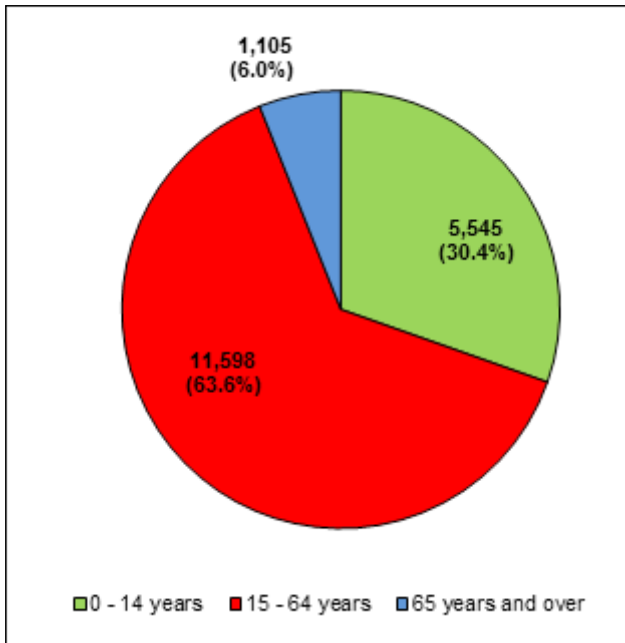
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

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

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>18,248</b>	<b>9,503</b>	<b>8,745</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>3,969</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>1,903</b>
1	No(1)(W)	198	919	459	460
2	No(2)(W)	153	784	415	369
3	No(3)(W)	299	1,222	592	630
4	No(4)(W)	223	1,044	600	444
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>14,279</b>	<b>7,437</b>	<b>6,842</b>
1	Nar Yawng(VT)	1,752	8,222	4,298	3,924
2	Mong Lin(West)(VT)	776	3,404	1,764	1,640
3	Mong Lin(East)(VT)	617	2,653	1,375	1,278

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

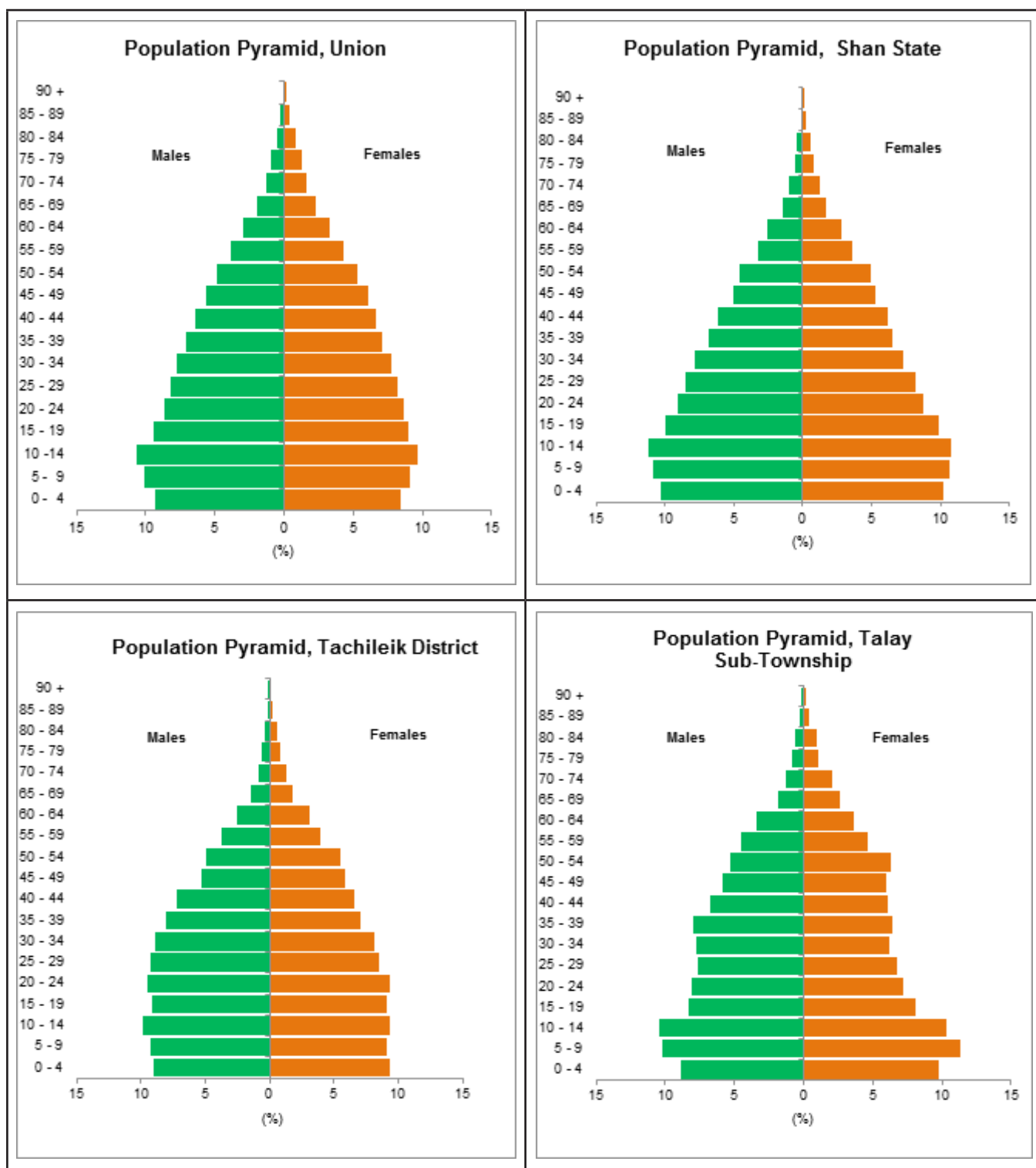


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Talay Sub-Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,248</b>	<b>9,503</b>	<b>8,745</b>
0 - 4	1,692	841	851
5 - 9	1,955	968	987
10 - 14	1,898	991	907
15 - 19	1,502	791	711
20 - 24	1,403	772	631
25 - 29	1,317	730	587
30 - 34	1,279	736	543
35 - 39	1,313	756	557
40 - 44	1,172	637	535
45 - 49	1,082	558	524
50 - 54	1,056	507	549
55 - 59	840	431	409
60 - 64	634	319	315
65 - 69	403	171	232
70 - 74	304	126	178
75 - 79	174	80	94
80 - 84	142	55	87
85 - 89	58	25	33
90 +	24	9	15

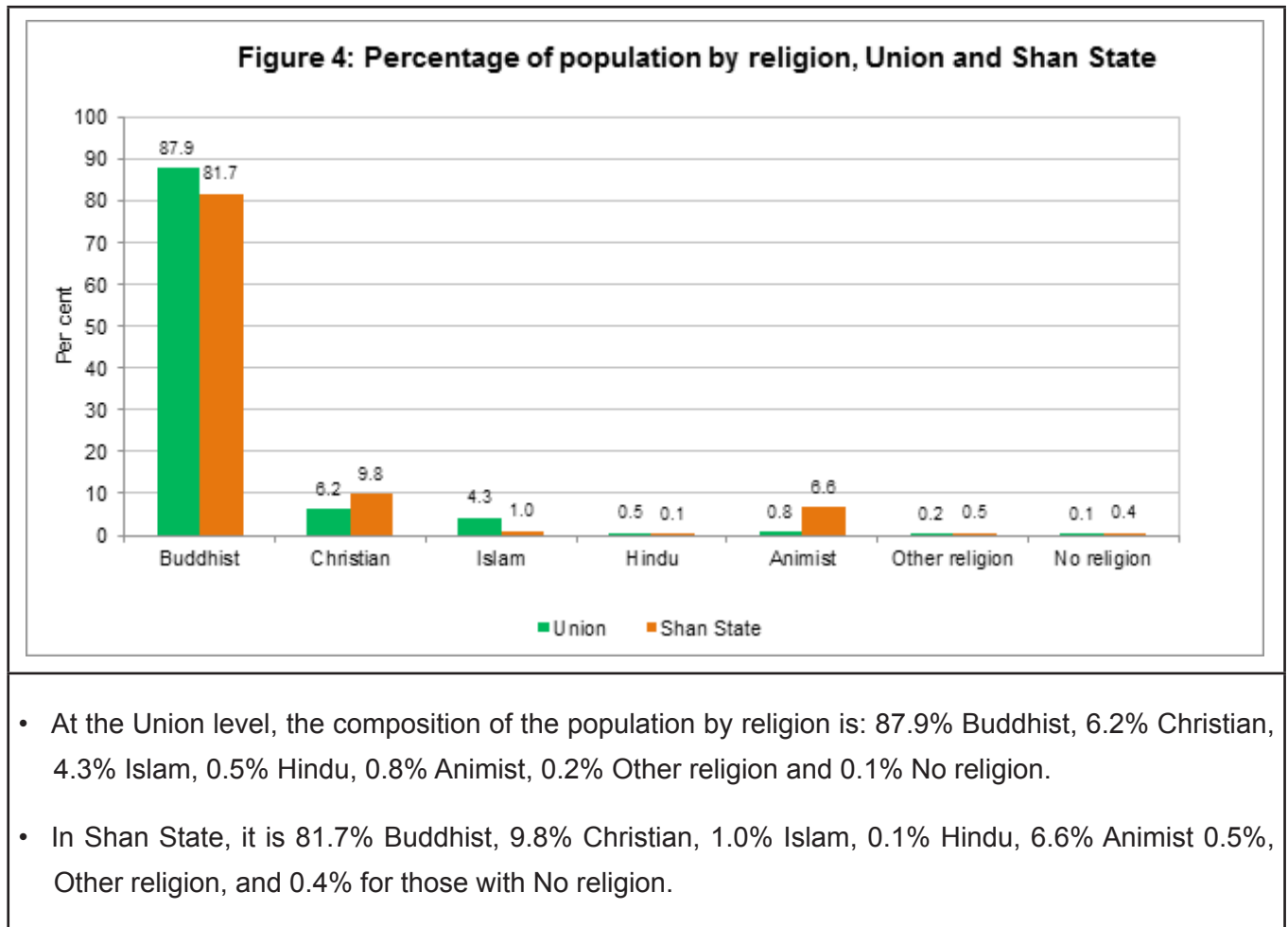
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Talay Sub-Township is 63.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Tachileik District and Talay Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Talay Sub-Township since the last 5 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 Talay Sub-Township.
- From age groups 10-14 to 45-49 and from 55-59 to 60-64, there are more males than females.

## (B) Religion

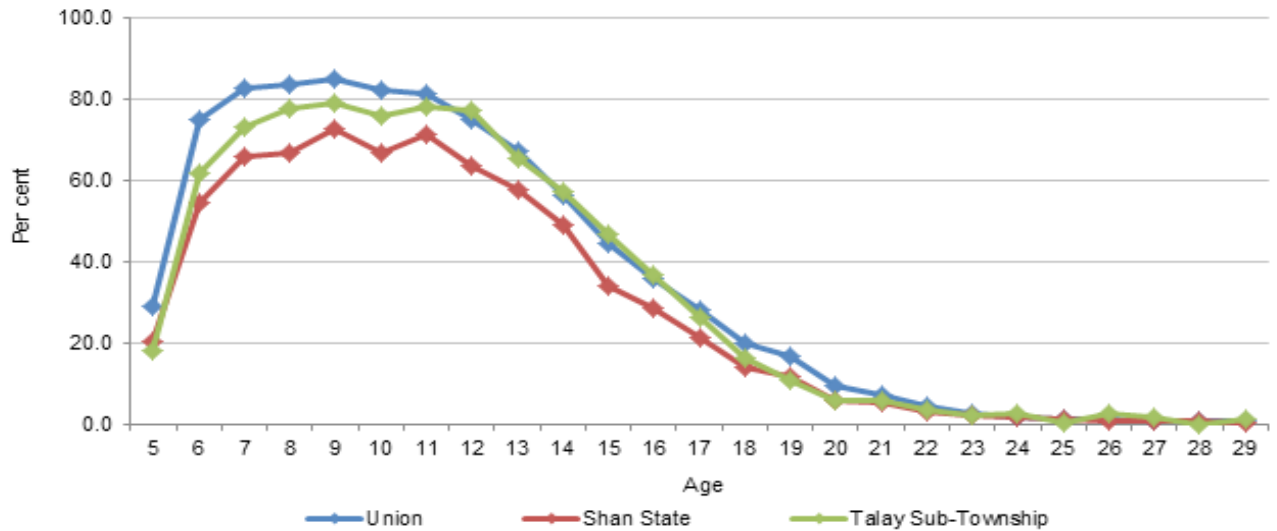


## (C) Education

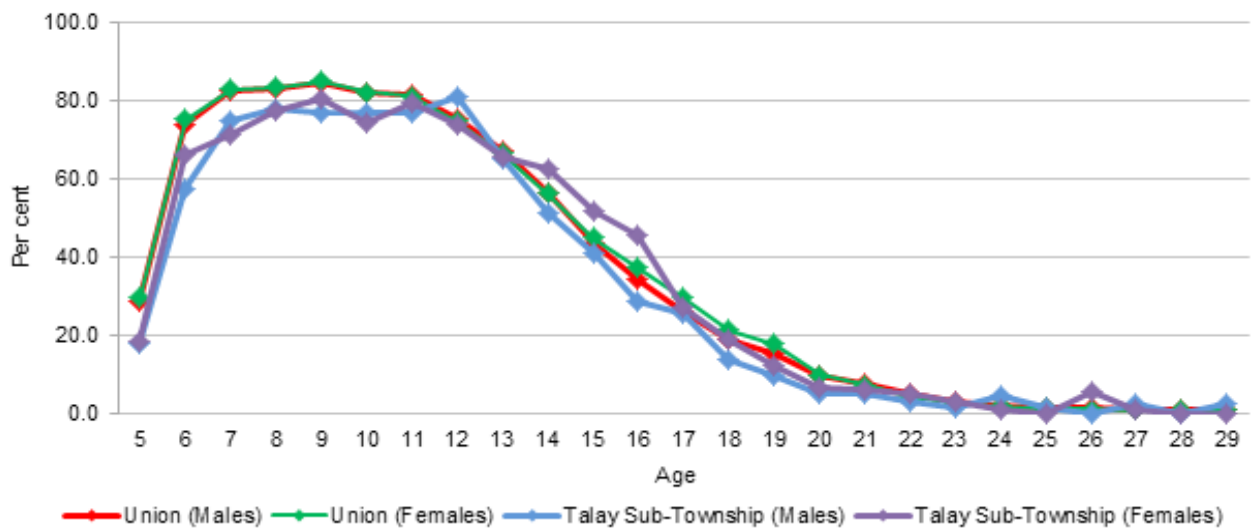
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	396	211	185	72	38	34
6	367	176	191	227	101	126
7	423	210	213	310	158	152
8	403	183	220	313	143	170
9	334	158	176	264	122	142
10	382	184	198	289	142	147
11	340	168	172	266	129	137
12	347	160	187	268	130	138
13	339	157	182	222	102	120
14	296	141	155	169	72	97
15	301	141	160	141	58	83
16	258	135	123	95	39	56
17	266	129	137	70	33	37
18	303	154	149	49	21	28
19	262	126	136	29	12	17
20	329	159	170	19	8	11
21	242	116	126	14	6	8
22	234	131	103	9	4	5
23	261	137	124	6	2	4
24	210	106	104	6	5	1
25	297	150	147	2	2	-
26	207	104	103	6	-	6
27	219	121	98	4	3	1
28	259	125	134	-	-	-
29	210	116	94	3	3	-

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

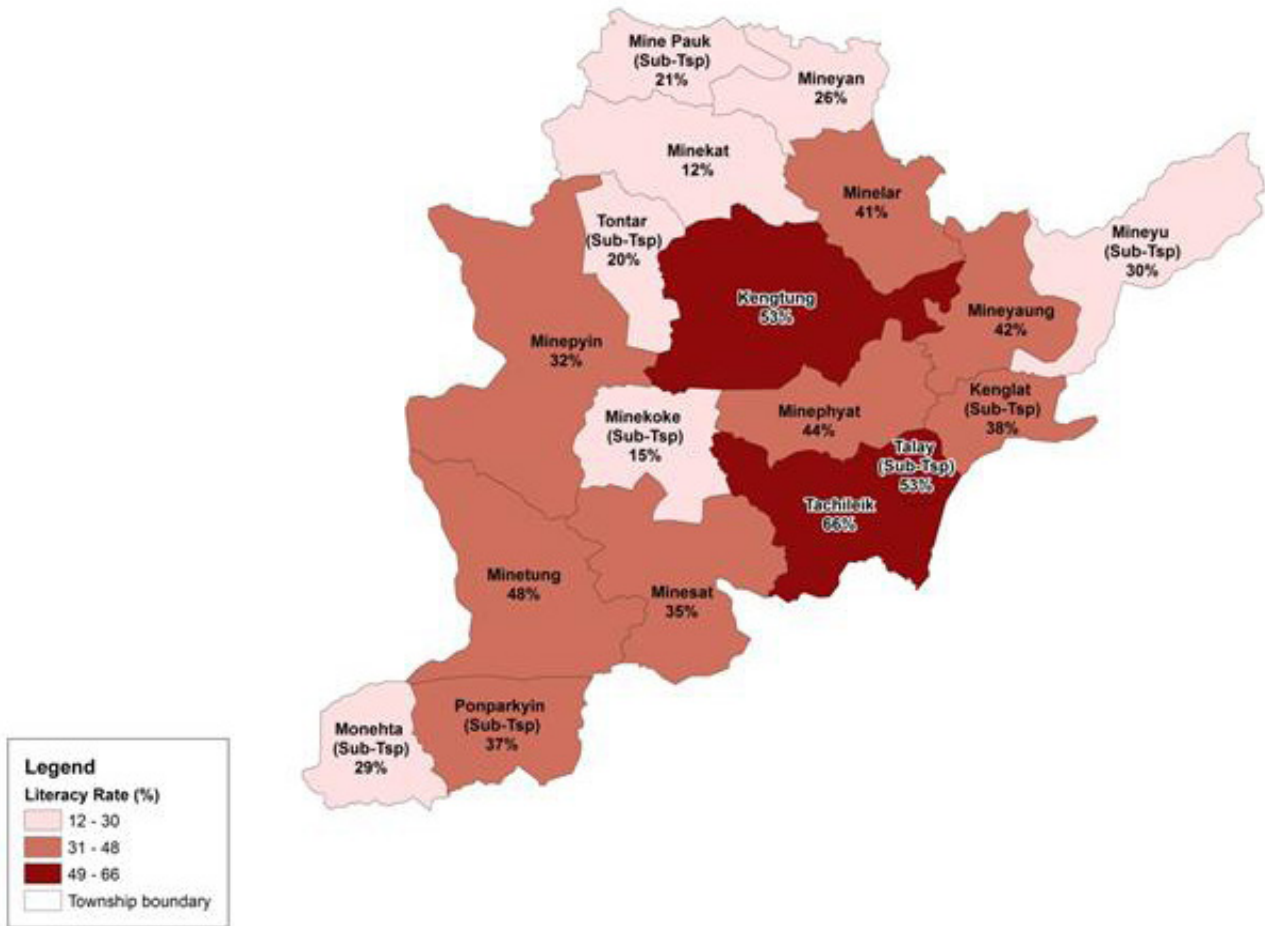


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Talay Sub-Township**



- School attendance in Talay Sub-Township drops after age 13 for males and age 12 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Talay Sub-Township is slightly lower than that of the Union in all age except age 12 years.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Tachileik District	: 63.2%
Talay Sub-Township	: 53.2%



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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	2,666	76.9
Males	1,334	76.4
Females	1,332	77.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Talay Sub-Township is 53.2 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rates of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 46.6 per cent and for the males it is 59.7 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 76.9 per cent with 77.3 per cent for females and 76.4 per cent for males.

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

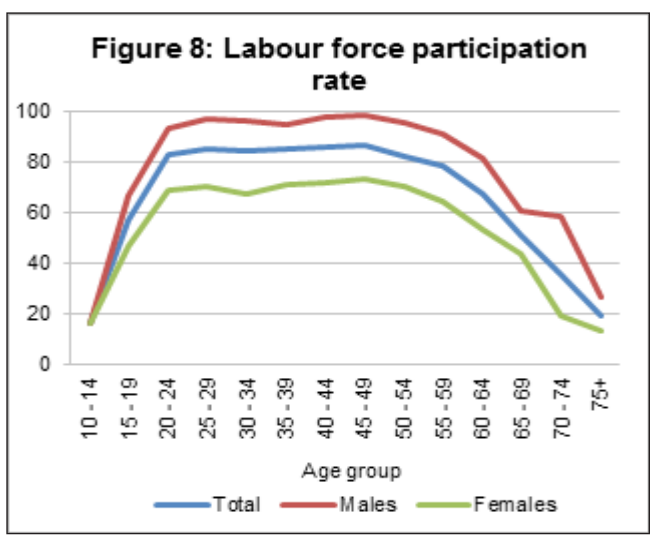
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	9,798	5,598	57.1	922	587	1,199	593	21	244	13	9	612
Urban	2,252	629	27.9	279	252	476	283	11	128	8	1	185
Rural	7,546	4,969	65.8	643	335	723	310	10	116	5	8	427
Males	5,140	2,580	50.2	541	349	755	373	14	135	10	7	376
Females	4,658	3,018	64.8	381	238	444	220	7	109	3	2	236

- Some 57.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 65.8 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 50.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 64.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 6.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.5 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			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	15.9	15.8	16.0	1.0	1.3	0.7
15 - 19	57.1	66.4	46.7	5.0	5.3	4.5
20 - 24	82.5	93.4	69.1	3.0	1.5	5.5
25 - 29	85.1	96.8	70.5	0.7	0.6	1.0
30 - 34	84.1	96.5	67.2	0.9	1.3	0.3
35 - 39	84.8	95.1	70.9	0.4	0.7	-
40 - 44	85.7	97.6	71.4	0.5	0.8	-
45 - 49	86.3	98.6	73.3	-	-	-
50 - 54	82.2	95.5	69.9	-	-	-
55 - 59	78.2	91.4	64.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
60 - 64	67.2	81.2	53.0	-	-	-
65 - 69	50.9	60.8	43.5	-	-	-
70 - 74	35.5	58.7	19.1	-	-	-
75+	18.8	26.6	13.1	1.3	-	3.3
15 - 24	69.3	79.7	57.2	3.9	3.1	5.1
15 - 64	79.4	91.2	65.7	1.2	1.1	1.3



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Talay Sub-Township is 79.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 65.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.2 per cent.
- In Talay Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 15.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Talay Sub-Township is 1.2 per cent. Unemployment rates for males and females are (1.1 %) and (1.3 %) respectively.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.1 per cent.

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

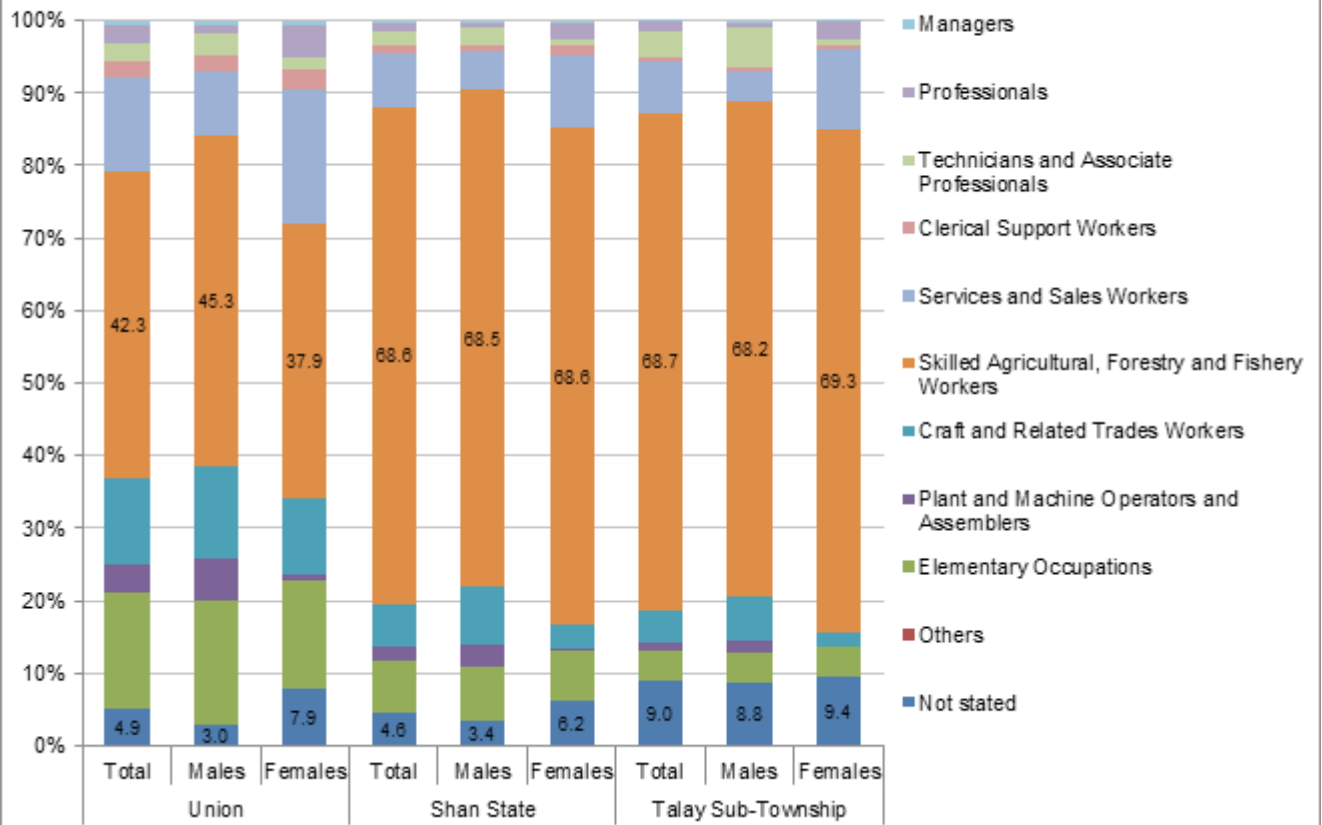
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner , retired, elderly	Ill ,disabled	Other
Total	4,698	1.0	36.1	33.8	17.0	2.3	9.7
Males	1,623	1.3	49.7	7.8	18.4	3.1	19.7
Females	3,075	0.9	29.0	47.5	16.3	1.9	4.4

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 49.7 per cent of males are full time students while 47.5 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,523</b>	<b>5,072</b>	<b>3,451</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	20	17	3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Professionals	118	34	84	1.4	0.7	2.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	307	277	30	3.6	5.5	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	47	31	16	0.6	0.6	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	592	206	386	6.9	4.1	11.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	5,852	3,461	2,391	68.7	68.2	69.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	375	306	69	4.4	6.0	2.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	97	95	2	1.1	1.9	0.1
Elementary Occupations	347	201	146	4.1	4.0	4.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	768	444	324	9.0	8.8	9.4

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



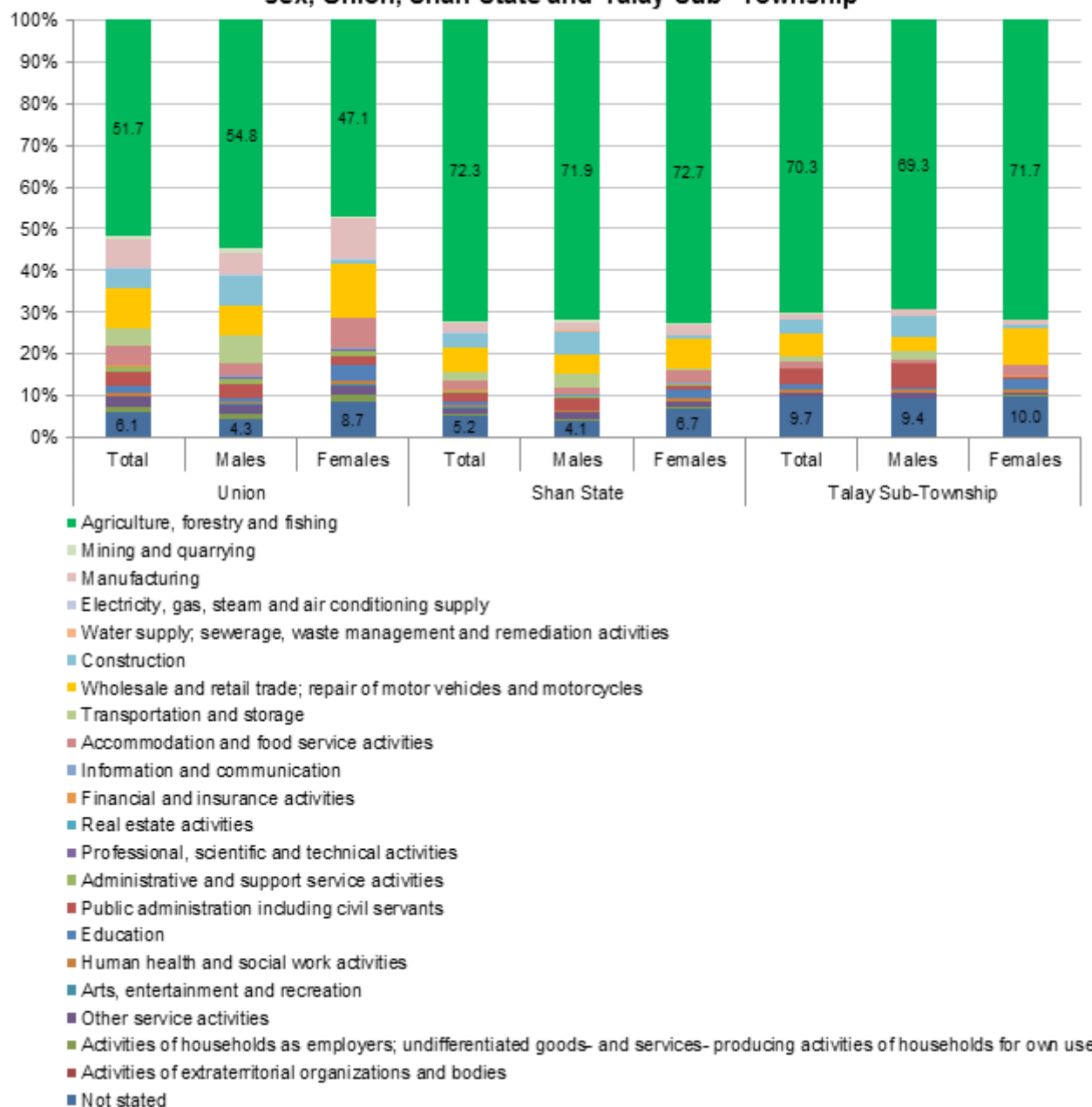
- In Talay Sub-Township, 68.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 68.2 per cent of males and 69.3 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,523</b>	<b>5,072</b>	<b>3,451</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,992	3,517	2,475	70.3	69.3	71.7
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	123	81	42	1.4	1.6	1.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	291	256	35	3.4	5.0	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	462	165	297	5.4	3.3	8.6
Transportation and storage	109	106	3	1.3	2.1	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	131	37	94	1.5	0.7	2.7
Information and communication	2	2	-	*	*	-
Financial and insurance activities	2	-	2	*	-	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	8	5	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	311	290	21	3.6	5.7	0.6
Education	97	18	79	1.1	0.4	2.3
Human health and social work activities	83	49	34	1.0	1.0	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	4	-	*	0.1	-
Other service activities	72	54	18	0.8	1.1	0.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	8	5	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	824	479	345	9.7	9.4	10.0

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



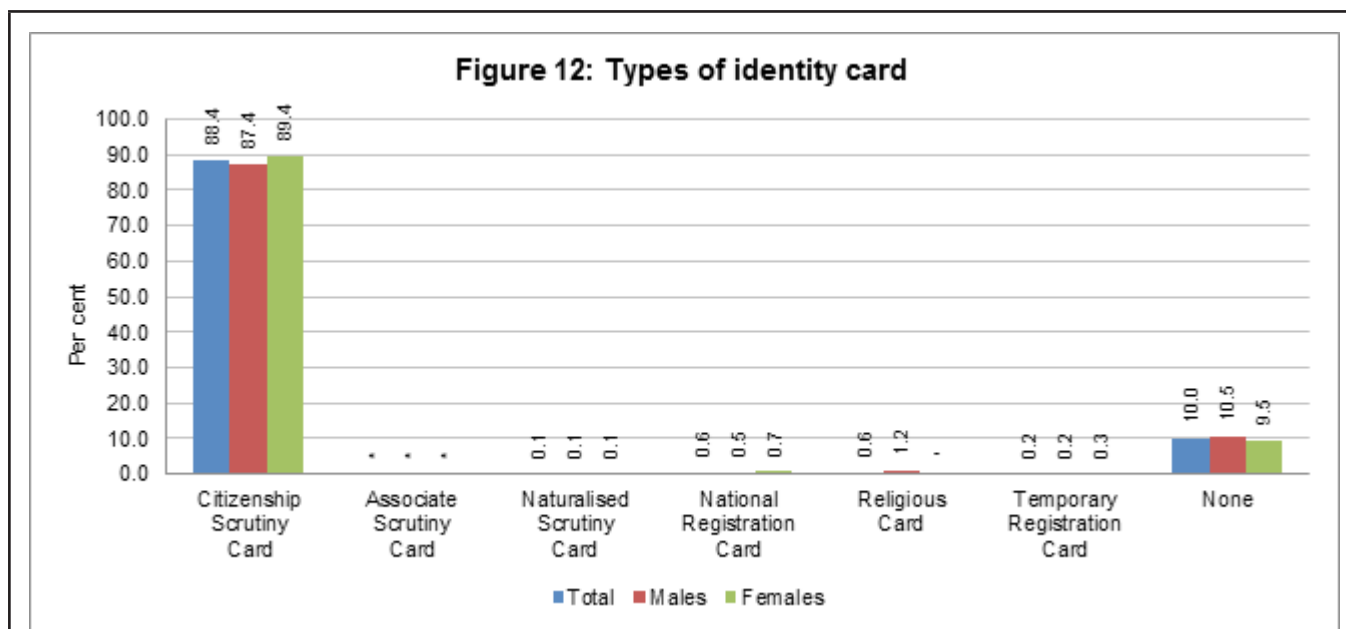
- In Talay Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 70.3 per cent.
- There are 69.3 per cent of males and 71.7 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there is 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

## (E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	None
Total	12,903	*	*	88	91	36	1,467
Urban	3,029	-	*	32	9	5	208
Rural	9,874	*	*	56	82	31	1,259
Males	6,728	*	*	37	91	17	811
Females	6,175	*	*	51	-	19	656

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Talay Sub-Township, 88.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 10.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 10.5 per cent of males and 9.5 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



## (F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,248</b>	<b>16,750</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>1,051</b>
0 - 4	1,692	1,602	90	5.3	12	15	32	77
5 - 9	1,955	1,858	97	5.0	1	4	5	91
10 - 14	1,898	1,794	104	5.5	1	9	10	93
15 - 19	1,502	1,420	82	5.5	3	4	5	77
20 - 24	1,403	1,332	71	5.1	4	8	8	63
25 - 29	1,317	1,269	48	3.6	-	6	6	41
30 - 34	1,279	1,206	73	5.7	4	9	12	59
35 - 39	1,313	1,251	62	4.7	4	3	7	51
40 - 44	1,172	1,108	64	5.5	8	13	9	46
45 - 49	1,082	984	98	9.1	27	15	16	64
50 - 54	1,056	943	113	10.7	41	34	22	57
55 - 59	840	740	100	11.9	35	19	25	60
60 - 64	634	520	114	18.0	56	44	26	64
65 - 69	403	306	97	24.1	54	31	38	47
70 - 74	304	209	95	31.3	54	47	40	58
75 - 79	174	101	73	42.0	35	39	31	38
80 - 84	142	70	72	50.7	43	40	31	39
85 - 89	58	26	32	55	23	23	18	18
90 +	24	11	13	54.2	10	9	12	8

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Males</b>	<b>9,503</b>	<b>8,779</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>509</b>
0 - 4	841	796	45	5.4	4	6	13	38
5 - 9	968	923	45	4.6	1	2	-	42
10 - 14	991	933	58	5.9	-	5	7	52
15 - 19	791	743	48	6.1	1	2	3	43
20 - 24	772	739	33	4.3	3	3	5	28
25 - 29	730	701	29	4.0	-	2	3	25
30 - 34	736	700	36	4.9	3	5	7	28
35 - 39	756	716	40	5.3	4	2	5	31
40 - 44	637	604	33	5.2	4	6	6	23
45 - 49	558	512	46	8.2	14	7	9	29
50 - 54	507	449	58	11.4	22	17	12	28
55 - 59	431	380	51	11.8	16	10	13	30
60 - 64	319	265	54	16.9	26	18	14	31
65 - 69	171	134	37	21.6	21	15	15	22
70 - 74	126	96	30	23.8	16	17	14	17
75 - 79	80	46	34	42.5	17	18	13	16
80 - 84	55	27	28	50.9	20	16	8	15
85 - 89	25	12	13	52.0	8	10	7	8
90 +	9	3	6	66.7	4	5	5	3

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Females</b>	<b>8,745</b>	<b>7,971</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>542</b>
0 - 4	851	806	45	5.3	8	9	19	39
5 - 9	987	935	52	5.3	-	2	5	49
10 - 14	907	861	46	5.1	1	4	3	41
15 - 19	711	677	34	4.8	2	2	2	34
20 - 24	631	593	38	6.0	1	5	3	35
25 - 29	587	568	19	3.2	-	4	3	16
30 - 34	543	506	37	6.8	1	4	5	31
35 - 39	557	535	22	3.9	-	1	2	20
40 - 44	535	504	31	5.8	4	7	3	23
45 - 49	524	472	52	9.9	13	8	7	35
50 - 54	549	494	55	10.0	19	17	10	29
55 - 59	409	360	49	12.0	19	9	12	30
60 - 64	315	255	60	19.0	30	26	12	33
65 - 69	232	172	60	25.9	33	16	23	25
70 - 74	178	113	65	36.5	38	30	26	41
75 - 79	94	55	39	41.5	18	21	18	22
80 - 84	87	43	44	50.6	23	24	23	24
85 - 89	33	14	19	58	15	13	11	10
90 +	15	8	7	46.7	6	4	7	5

- Eight in every 100 persons in Talay Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- More females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with remembering is the most commonly mentioned form of disability in the Sub-Township followed by seeing as the second most.

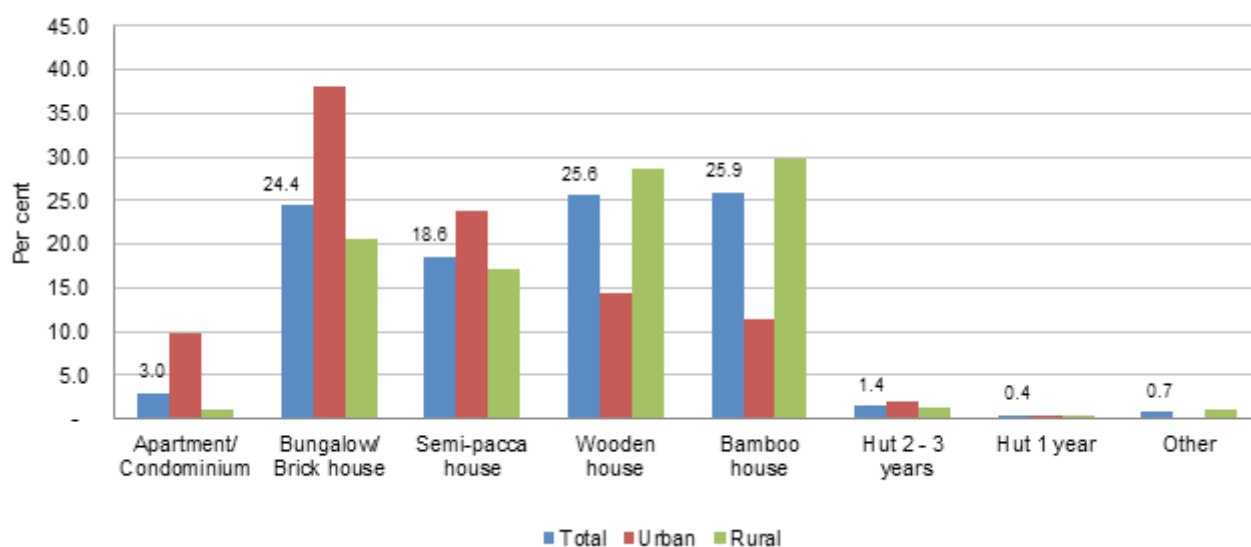
## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	4,018	3.0	24.4	18.6	25.6	25.9	1.4	0.4	0.7
Urban	873	9.9	38.1	23.8	14.4	11.3	1.9	0.5	-
Rural	3,145	1.0	20.6	17.1	28.6	29.9	1.3	0.4	1.0

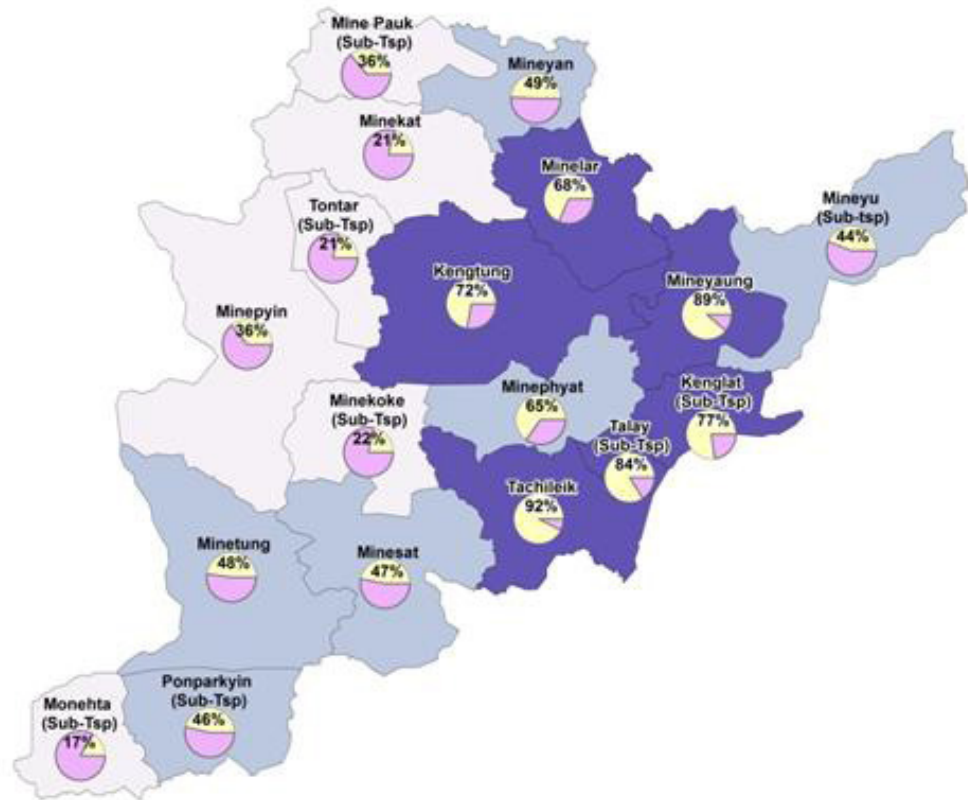
Figure 13: Types of housing unit



- The majority of the households in Talay Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (25.9%) followed by households in wooden houses (25.6%).
- Some 38.1 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 29.9 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

# Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Tachileik District	: 90.4%
Talay Sub-Township	: 83.9%

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

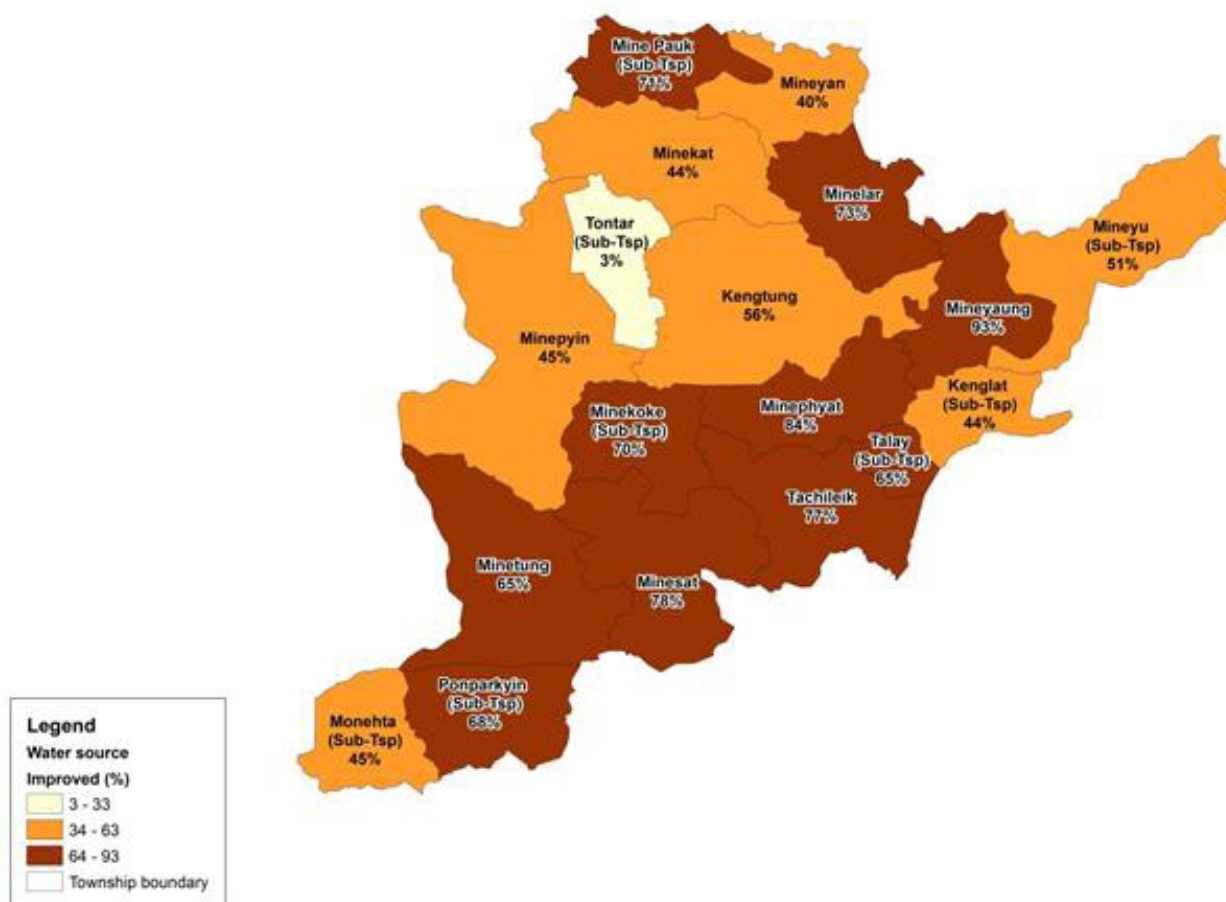
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.9	0.6	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		83.0	97.1	79.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		83.9	97.7	80.1
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.5	0.2	0.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		-	-	-
Other		*	-	0.1
None		15.5	2.1	19.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>3,145</b>

- Some 83.9 per cent of the households in Talay Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (83.0%)).
- This proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to the highest 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 15.5 per cent of the households in the Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Talay Sub-Township, 19.2 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Tachileik District	: 73.6%
Talay Sub-Township	: 65.2%

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

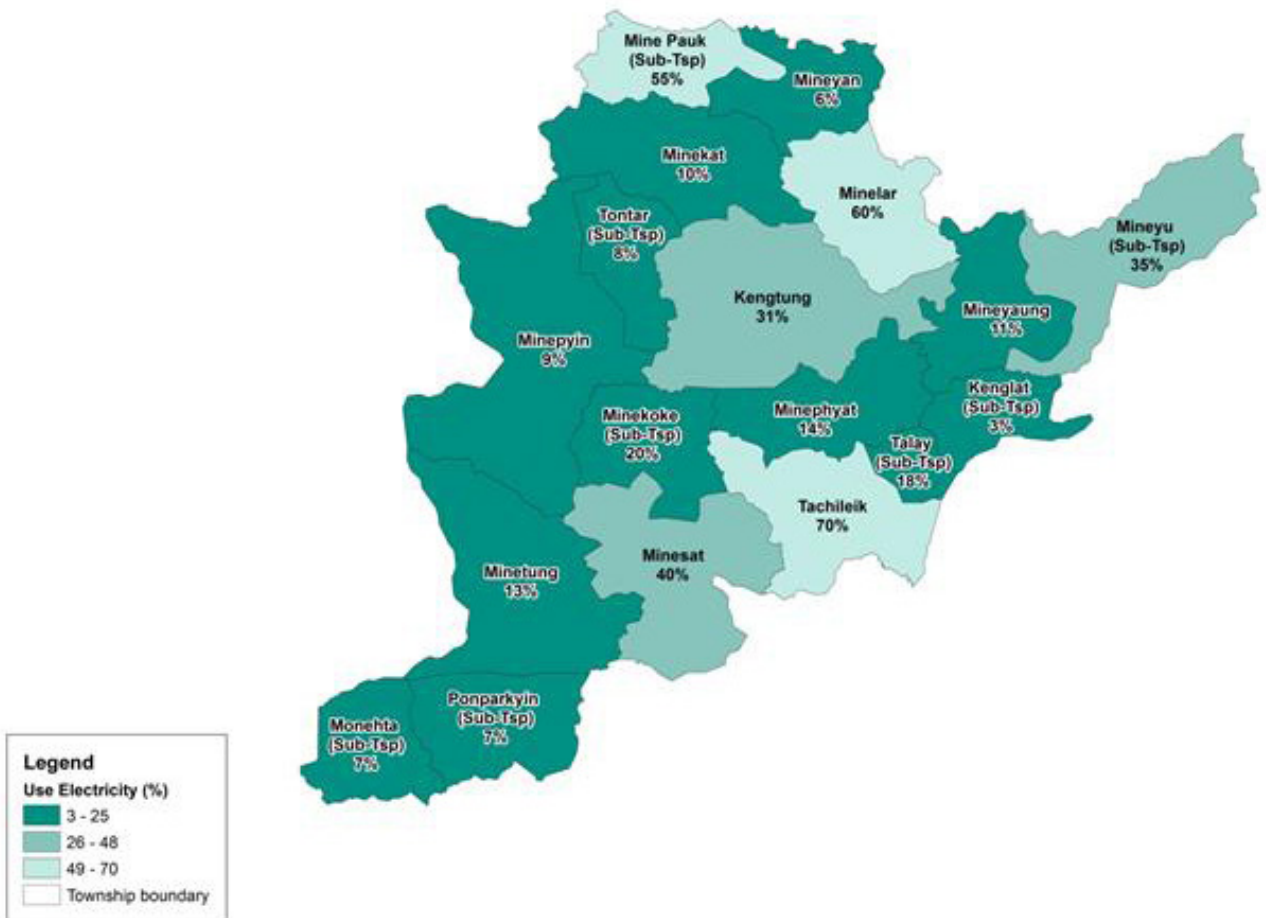
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		31.9	8.4	38.4
Tube well, borehole		2.2	0.8	2.6
Protected well/ Spring		25.5	48.4	19.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier		5.6	16.5	2.6
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>65.2</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>62.7</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		2.5	4.1	2.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	-	0.1
River/stream/ canal		4.9	1.4	5.9
Waterfall/ Rain water		27.2	20.4	29.2
Other		0.1	-	0.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>34.8</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>37.3</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>3,145</b>

- In Talay Sub-Township, 65.2 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- This proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to the highest group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 31.9 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 27.2 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- Some 34.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 37.3 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%
Tachileik District	: 59.9%
Talay Sub-Township	: 17.8%

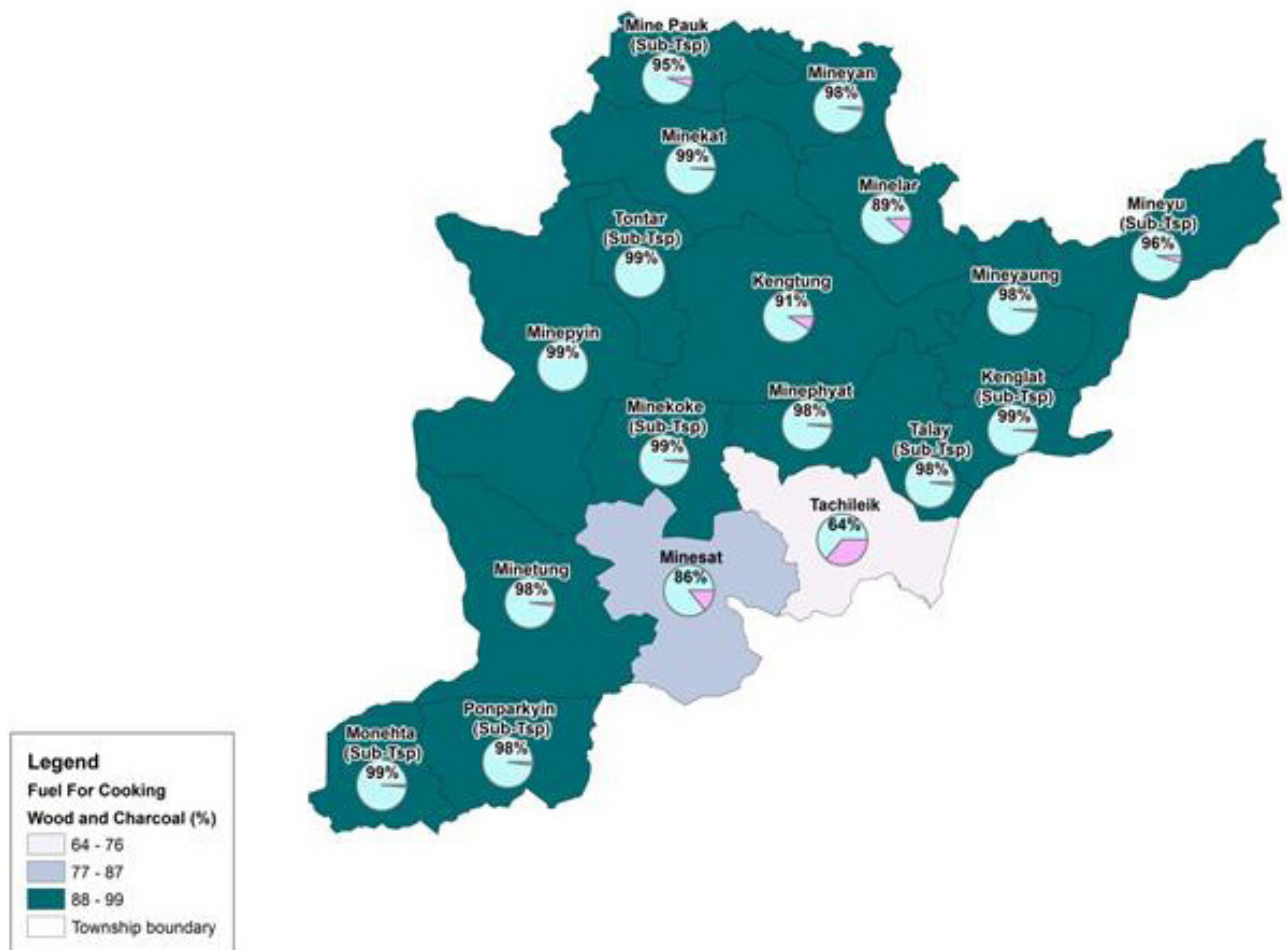
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Candle		17.8	37.6	12.3
Kerosene		4.7	0.6	5.9
Candle		23.0	8.8	27.0
Battery		7.4	5.5	7.9
Generator (private)		7.0	25.2	2.0
Water mill (private)		25.9	10.1	30.3
Solar system/energy		13.1	11.1	13.7
Other		1.0	1.1	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>3,145</b>

- In Talay Sub-Township, 17.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of water mill (private) for lighting is the highest in the Sub-Township with 25.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 30.3 per cent of the households use water mill (private) for lighting.

## Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Tachileik District	: 69.7%
Talay Sub-Township	: 98.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.7	0.6	0.8
LPG		0.2	0.3	0.2
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.2
BioGas		0.7	2.1	0.4
Firewood		94.2	86.5	96.3
Charcoal		3.8	10.5	2.0
Coal		*	-	0.1
Other		0.1	-	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>3,145</b>

- In Talay Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 94.2 per cent using firewood and 3.8 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood 96.3 per cent and charcoal 2.0 per cent.

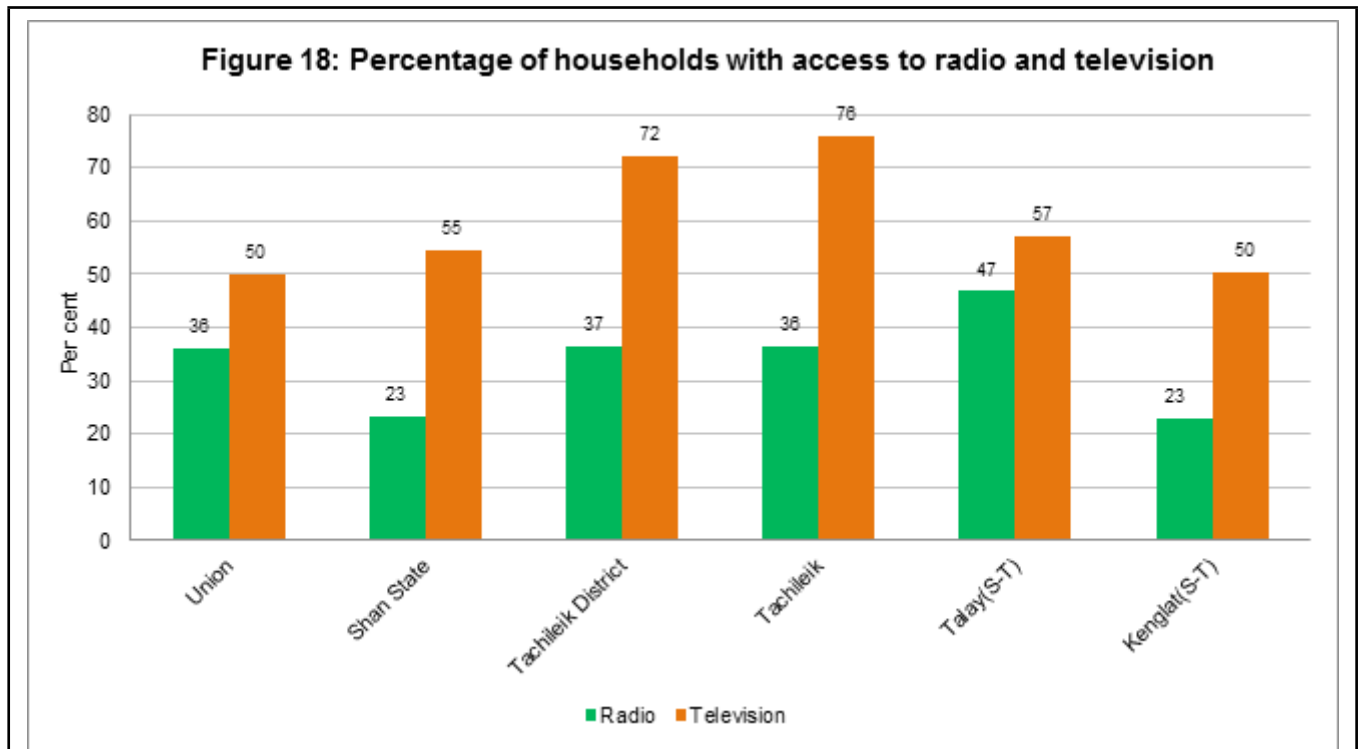
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Communication and related amenities

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

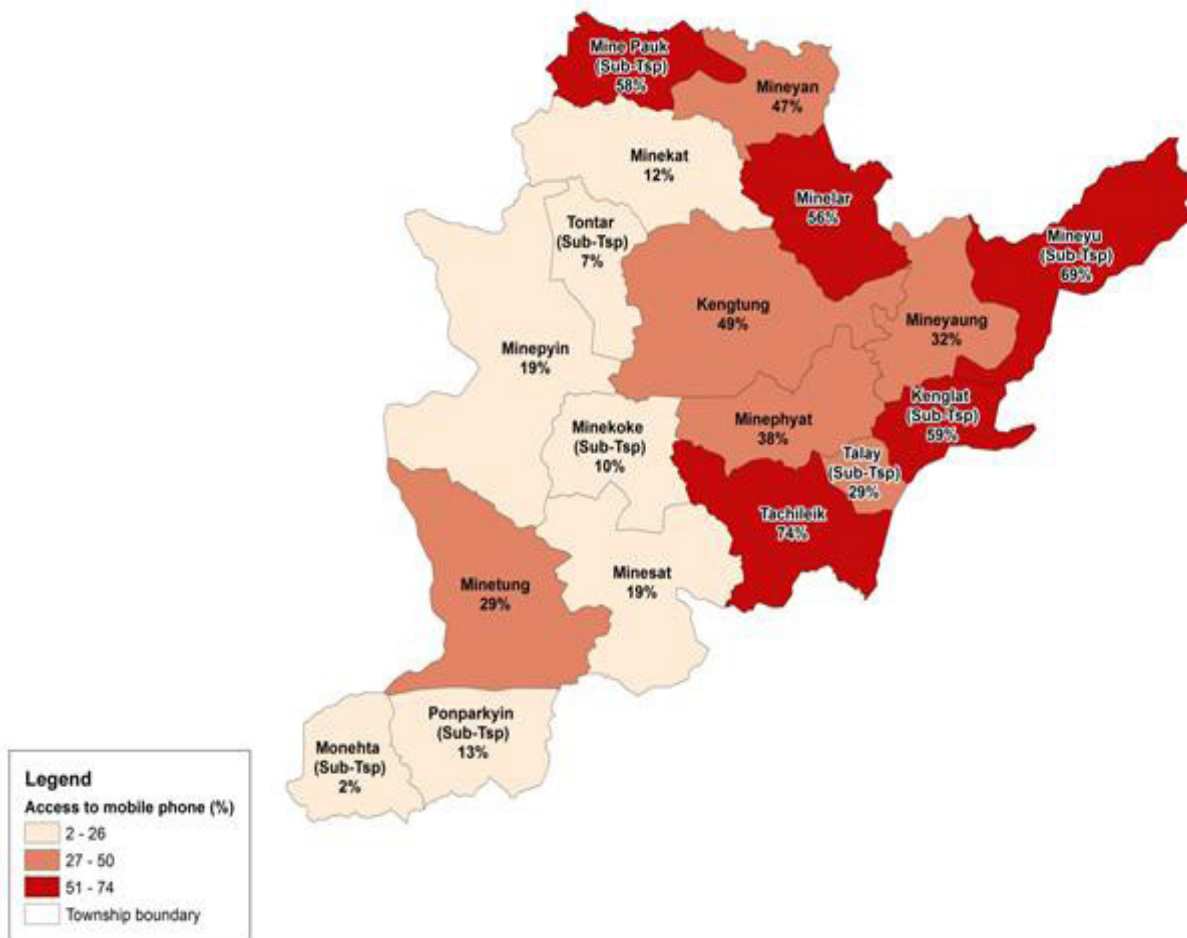
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	4,018	46.8	57.3	4.9	28.9	2.3	3.3	29.9	0.1
Urban	873	57.8	78.2	5.6	57.2	6.0	11.3	10.0	0.5
Rural	3,145	43.7	51.4	4.7	21.1	1.2	1.1	35.5	0.1

- Some 57.3 per cent of the households in Talay Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 78.2 per cent of households in urban areas and 51.4 per cent of households in rural areas have access to television and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.



- In Talay Sub-Township, 57.3 per cent of the households have television and about half of the households (46.8%) reported having a radio.

**Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone**



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Tachileik District	: 67.8%
Talay Sub-Township	: 28.9%

- Some 28.9 per cent of the households in Talay Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. The percentage of households having mobile phones in Shan State is 34.4 per cent.

## 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
Tachileik District	37,673	3,973	27,883	14,212	1,292	24	91	1,332
Urban	12,729	1,808	9,582	4,568	221	7	60	166
Rural	24,944	2,165	18,301	9,644	1,071	17	31	1,166
Talay Sub-Township	4,018	138	2,697	1,920	229	5	3	401
Urban	873	53	613	532	61	1	1	24
Rural	3,145	85	2,084	1,388	168	4	2	377

- In Talay Sub-Township, 67.1 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 47.8 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

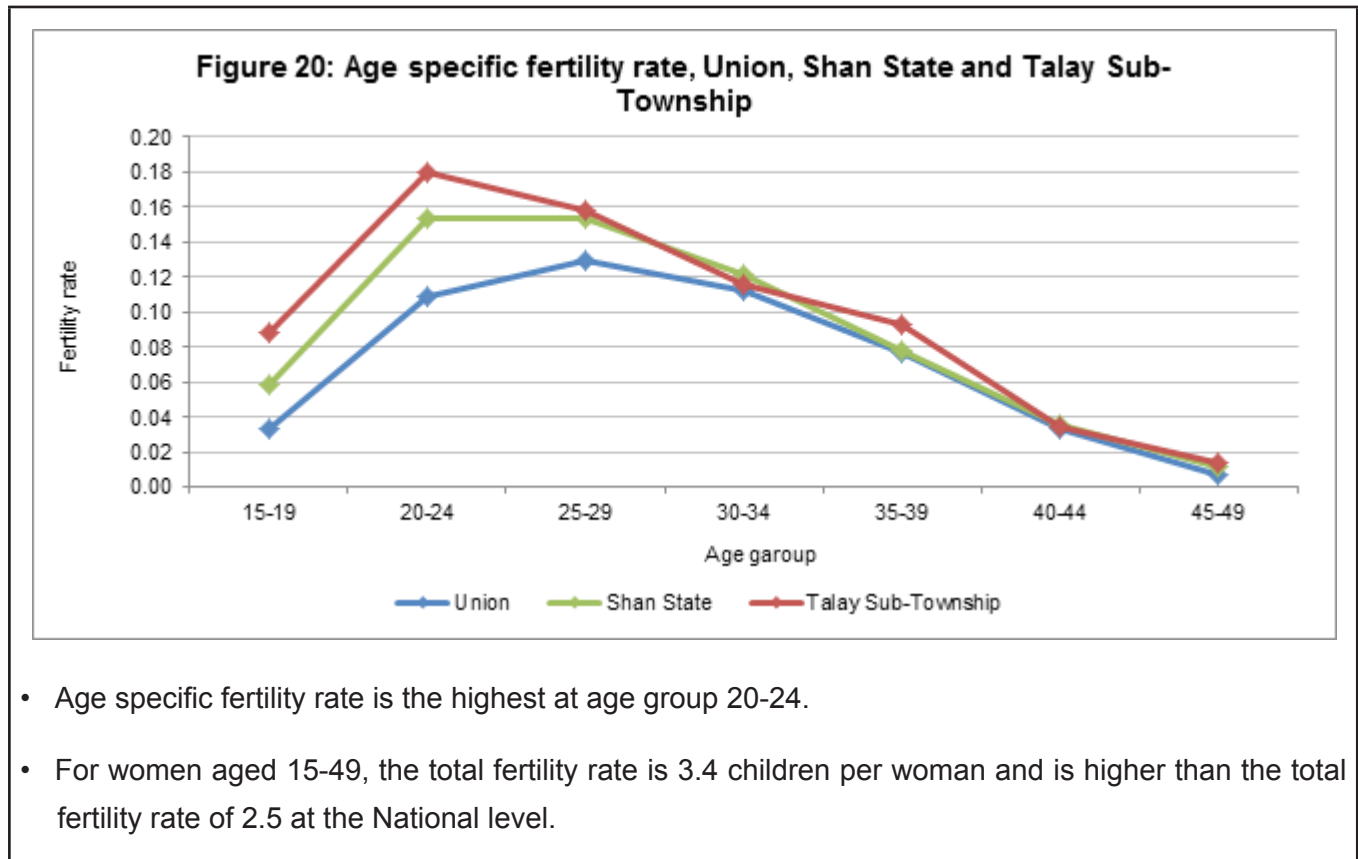
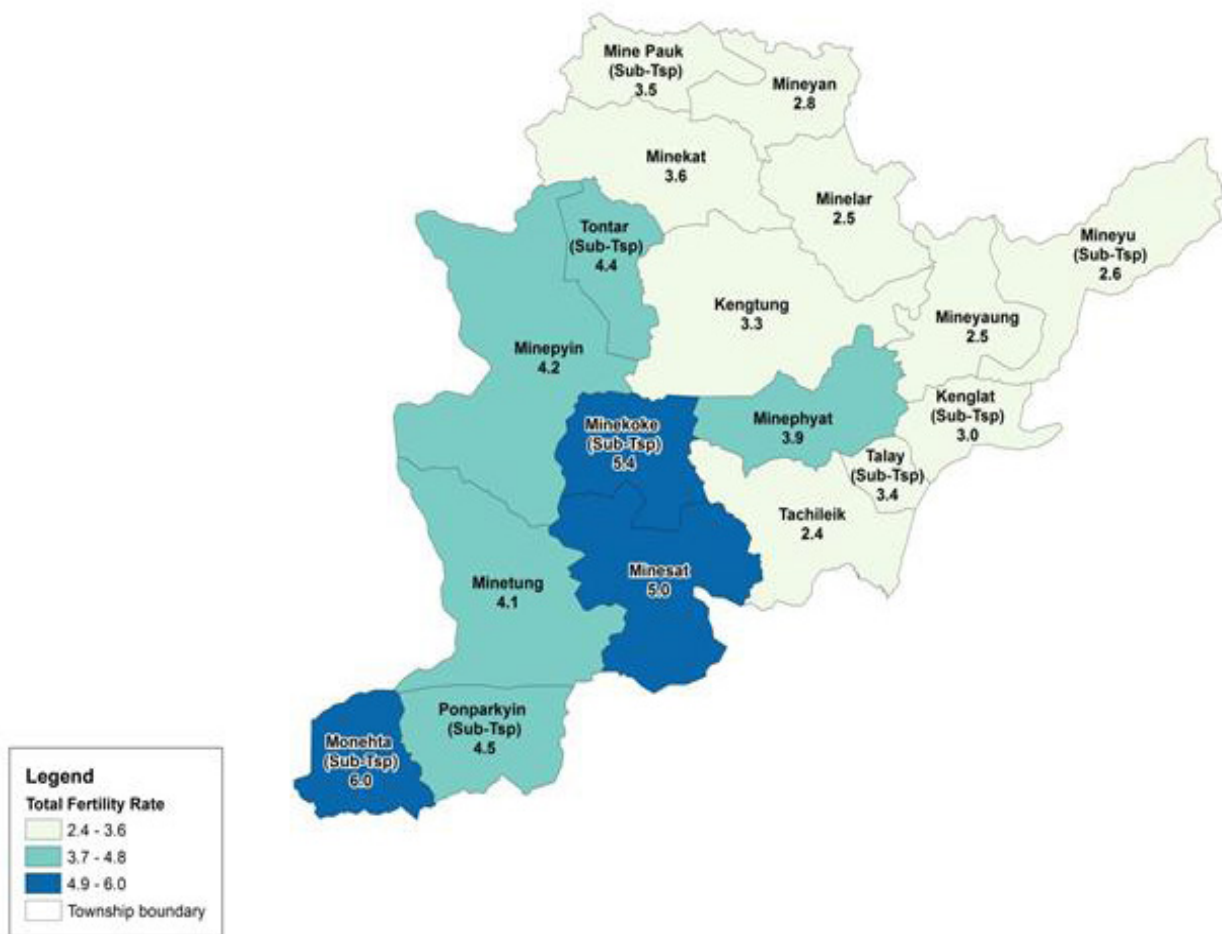


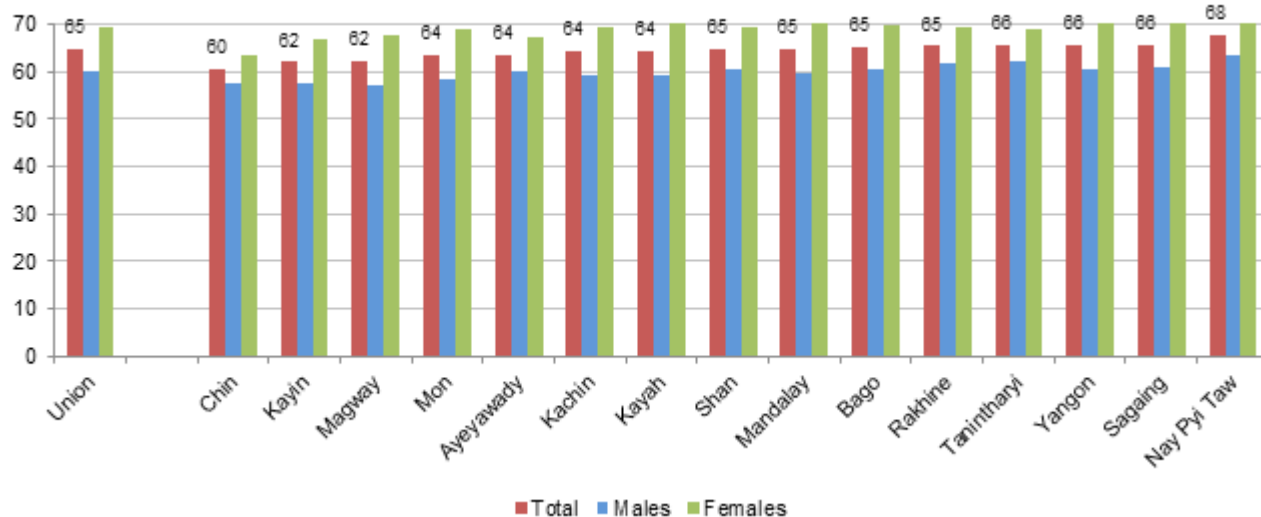


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Tachileik District	: 2.5
Talay Sub-Township	: 3.4

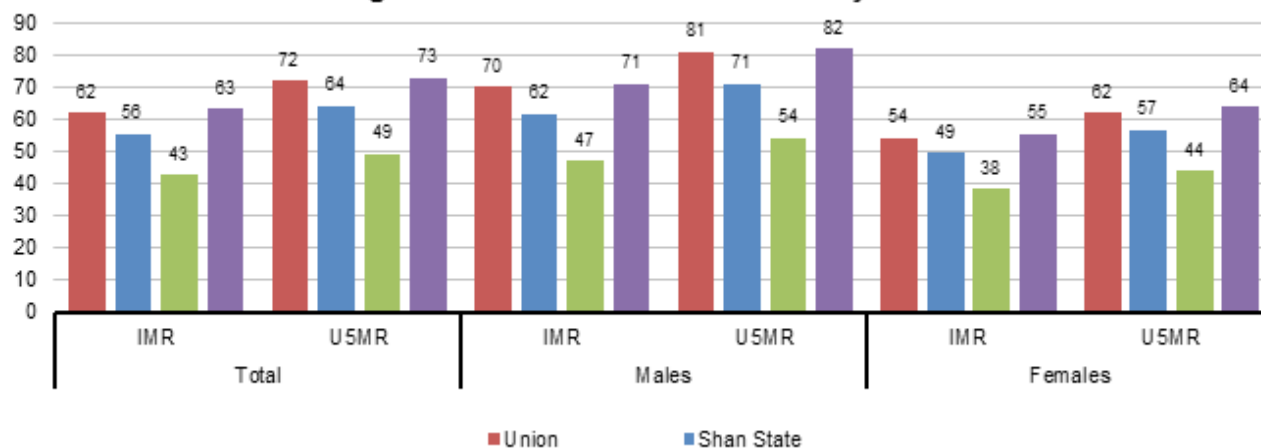
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- 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.

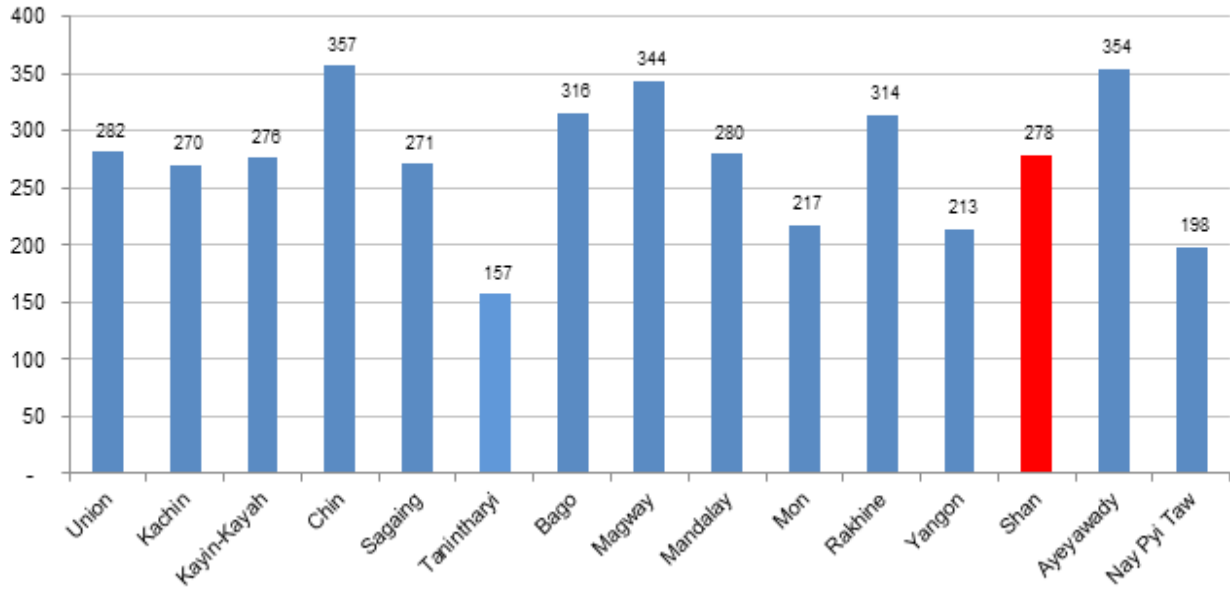
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Tachileik District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Tachileik District is 43 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 49 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Talay Sub-Township are higher than those in Shan State and Tachileik District. The Infant mortality in Talay Sub-Township is 63 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 73 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

## Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

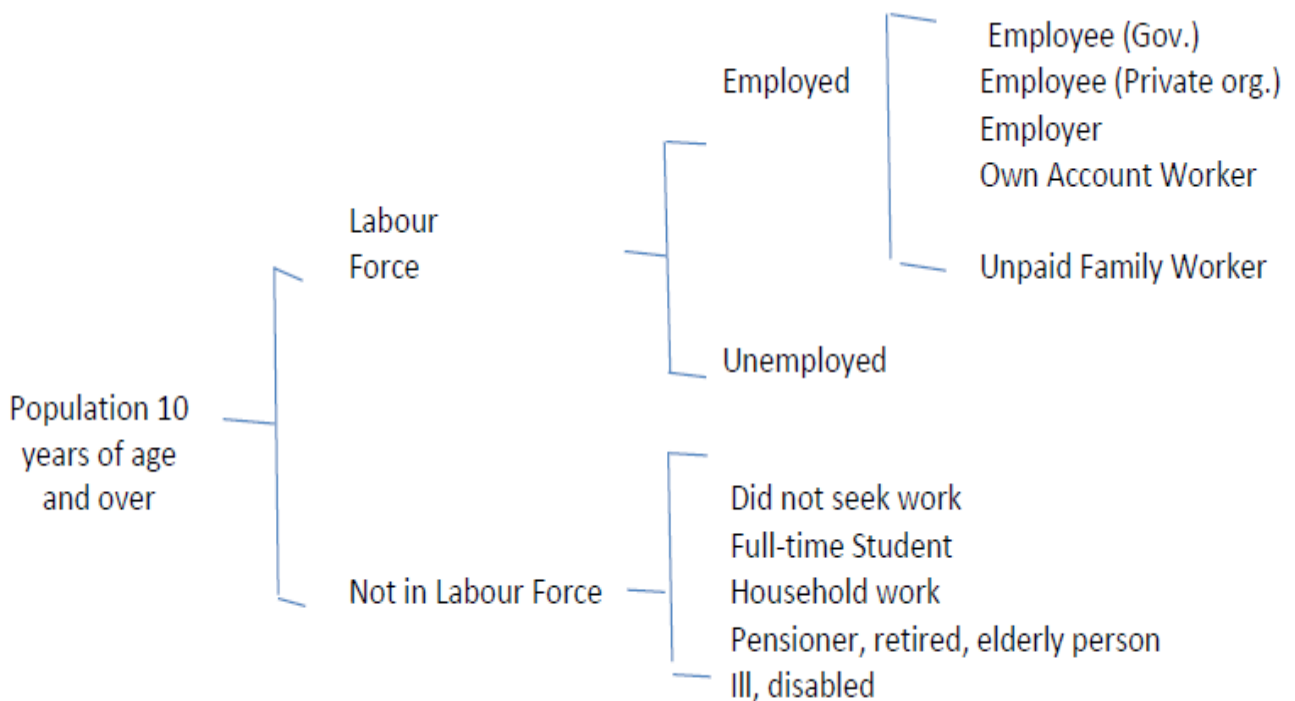
advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

**Employed:** “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

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

or

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

