

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census SHAN STATE, MUSE DISTRICT Tamoenye Sub-Township Report

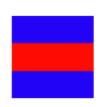




Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, MuSe District

Tamoenye Sub-Township Report

Department of Population Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No. 48

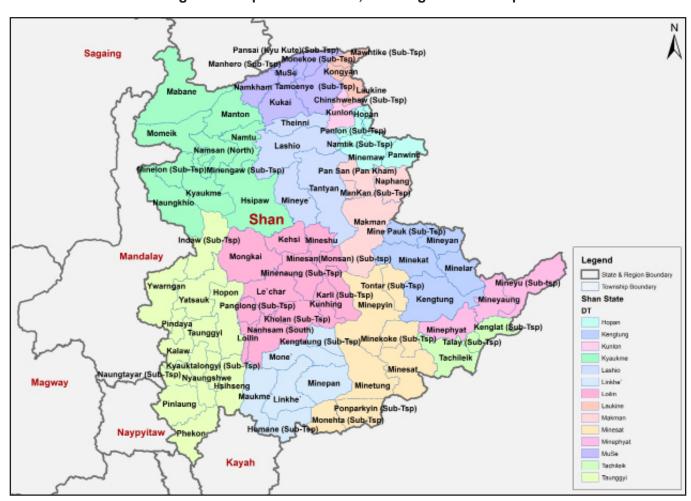
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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Tamoenye Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	73,318 ²		
Population males	37,195 (50.7%)		
Population females	36,123 (49.3%)		
Percentage of urban population	20.0%		
Area (Km²)	2,096.2 ³		
Population density (per Km²)	35.0 persons		
Median age	20.8 years		
Number of wards	8		
Number of village tracts	29		
Number of private households	13,049		
Percentage of female headed households	16.4%		
Mean household size	5.6 persons 4		
Percentage of population by age group			
Children (0 – 14 years)	37.1%		
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	58.4%		
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.5%		
Dependency ratios			
Total dependency ratio	71.2		
Child dependency ratio	63.5		
Old dependency ratio	7.7		
Ageing index	12.0		
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	103		
Cox ratio (maios por roc romatos)	100		
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	52.8%		
Male	57.6%		
Female	47.8%		
Terriale	47.070		
People with disability	Number	Per cent	
	3,012	4.1	
Any form of disability	· ·		
Walking	1,291	1.8	
Seeing	1,506	2.1	
Hearing	1,305	1.8	
Remembering	1,379	1.9	

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number Per cent		nt		
Citizenship Scrutiny	17,495		31.5		
Associate Scrutiny			< 0.1		
Naturalised Scrutiny	405		0.7		
National Registration	7,363		13.3	13.3	
Religious	53		0.1		
Temporary Registration	710		1.3		
Foreign Registration	*		< 0.1		
Foreign Passport	*		< 0.1		
None	29,439		53.0	53.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	s Ma	ale	Female	
Labour force participation rate	62.3%	85	5.3%	38.1%	
Unemployment rate	8.9%	7.	7%	11.8%	
Employment to population ratio	56.8%	78	3.7%	33.6%	
		•			
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number		Per c	ent	
Owner	12,467		95.5		
Renter	324		2.5		
Provided free (individually)	79		0.6		
Government quarters	145		1.1		
Private company quarters	*		0.1		
Other	*		0.1		
Material for housing	Wall	Floo	r	Roof	
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%			15.1%	
Bamboo	61.2%	33.39	%	0.2%	
Earth	11.8%	37.19	%		
Wood	6.1%	5.0%		0.2%	
Corrugated sheet	0.3%			83.8%	
Tile/Brick/Concrete	19.2%	23.69	%	0.2%	
Other	0.9%	1.1%		0.6%	
Main source of energy for cooking	Number		Per c	ent	
Electricity	105		0.8		
LPG	* < 0.1				
Kerosene	64 0.5				
Biogas	* < 0.1				
Firewood	12,788		98.0		
Charcoal	76		0.6		
Coal	*		< 0.1		
Other	-		<u> </u>		

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,523	19.3
Kerosene	2,002	15.3
Candle	1,268	9.7
Battery	317	2.4
Generator (private)	41	0.3
Water mill (private)	1,413	10.8
Solar system/energy	5,395	41.3
Other	90	0.7
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	6,882	52.7
Tube well, borehole	229	1.8
Protected well/spring	832	6.4
Bottled/purifier water	42	0.3
Total Improved Water Sources	7,985	61.2
Unprotected well/spring	1,133	8.7
Pool/pond/lake	378	2.9
River/stream/canal	1,069	8.2
Waterfall/rainwater	2,479	19.0
Other	*	< 0.1
Total Unimproved Water Sources	5,064	38.8
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	7,012	53.7
Tube well, borehole	228	1.7
Protected well/spring	717	5.5
Unprotected well/spring	1,109	8.5
Pool/pond/lake	368	2.8
River/stream/canal	1,125	8.6
Waterfall/rainwater	2,480	19.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	*	<0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	353	2.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	4,487	34.4
Total Improved Sanitation	4,840	37.1
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	6,389	49.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	366	2.7
Other	286	2.2
None	1,168	9.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,216	17.0
Television	5,855	44.9
Landline phone	1,099	8.4
Mobile phone	1,716	13.2
Computer	91	0.7
Internet at home	167	1.3
Households with none of the items	6,156	47.2
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	420	3.2
Motorcycle/Moped	7,908	60.6
Bicycle	370	2.8
4-Wheel tractor	410	3.1
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	5,260	40.3

Note: ¹ Population figures for Tamoenye 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://www.d

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 Tamoenye 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 Tamoenye Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	73,318 *				
Males	37,195				
Females	36,123				
Sex ratio	103 males per 1	00 females			
Percentage of urban population	20.0%				
Area (Km²)	2,096.2 **				
Population density (persons per Km²)	35.0 persons				
Number of wards	8				
Number of village tracts	29				
	Total	Urban	Rural		
Population in conventional households	72,773	14,543	58,230		
Number of conventional households	13,049	2,487	10,562		
Mean household size	ean household size 5.6 persons ***				

- In Tamoenye Sub-Township, there are fewer females than males with 103 males per 100 females.
- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (20.0%) living in urban areas.
- The population density of Tamoenye Sub-Township is 35 persons per square kilometre.
- There are 5.6 persons living in each household in Tamoenye Sub-Township. This is higher than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

^{***} Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;

Tamoenye Sub-Township (MuSe District, Shan State)

C.,	Moved Village Treet	No. of		Population	
Sr	Ward/Village Tract	Conventional households	Total	Males	Females
	Total	13,049	73,318	37,195	36,123
	Ward	2,487	14,675	7,452	7,223
1	No(1)(W)	53	295	164	131
2	No(2)(W)	238	1,458	757	701
3	No(3)(W)	164	841	424	417
4	No(4)(W)	280	1,700	856	844
5	No(5)(W)	348	1,896	955	941
6	No(6)(W)	487	2,826	1,473	1,353
7	No(7)(W)	476	2,942	1,466	1,476
8	No(8)(W)	441	2,717	1,357	1,360
	Village Tract	10,562	58,643	29,743	28,900
1	Ho Pong(VT)	119	626	312	314
2	Hko Pyin(VT)	303	1,684	890	794
3	Man Kyei(VT)	552	3,284	1,621	1,663
4	Ban Nwet(VT)	177	1,018	535	483
5	Man Pying(VT)	233	1,165	603	562
6	Long Waun Nam Rein(VT)	207	1,278	655	623
7	Daung Naw(VT)	231	1,260	648	612
8	Mong See Wein Mai(VT)	1,079	5,926	2,974	2,952
9	Ho Et(VT)	302	1,702	843	859
10	Nam Tawng(VT)	508	2,843	1,479	1,364
11	Man Tet(VT)	449	2,462	1,217	1,245
12	Mong Paw(VT)	440	2,519	1,253	1,266
13	Man Lawng(VT)	175	972	494	478
14	Nam Kan Long(VT)	255	1,355	674	681
15	Nawng Long Ywar Ma(VT)	189	1,044	531	513
16	Nam Maw(VT)	368	2,189	1,090	1,099
17	King Hon Ping Hkam(VT)	746	4,135	2,133	2,002
18	Ban Kaw(VT)	231	1,377	708	669

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Mord/Village Treet	No. of	Population				
Si	Ward/Village Tract	Conventional households	Total	Males	Females		
19	Ban Long(VT)	213	1,191	601	590		
20	Mong Htan(VT)	322	1,631	790	841		
21	Yone Maw(VT)	534	2,753	1,426	1,327		
22	Man Kan(VT)	166	952	492	460		
23	Nawng Kan(VT)	254	1,344	684	660		
24	Tat Naing(VT)	416	2,042	1,030	1,012		
25	Long Htan(VT)	146	869	429	440		
26	Nam Pa Yon(VT)	95	582	291	291		
27	Shaw Haw(VT)	744	4,223	2,184	2,039		
28	Man Wein(VT)	477	2,640	1,336	1,304		
29	Mong Hum(VT)	631	3,577	1,820	1,757		

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

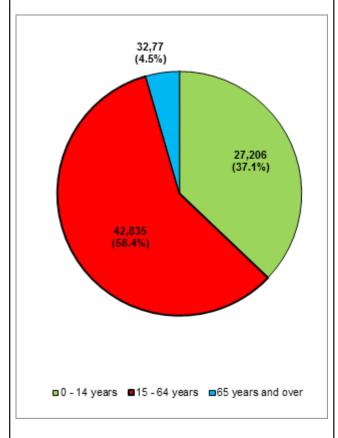
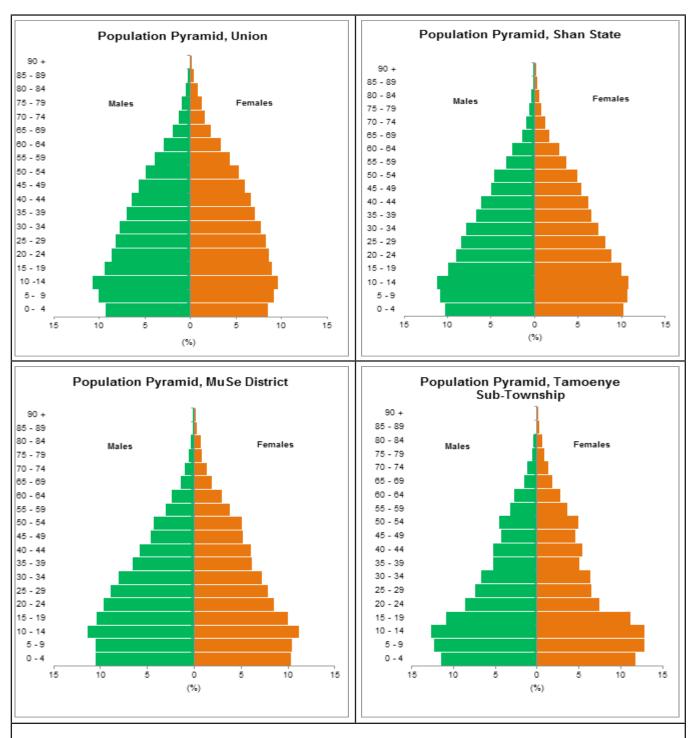


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Tamoenye Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	73,318	37,195	36,123
0 - 4	8,561	4,296	4,265
5 - 9	9,253	4,610	4,643
10 - 14	9,392	4,744	4,648
15 - 19	8,128	4,079	4,049
20 - 24	5,882	3,199	2,683
25 - 29	5,085	2,759	2,326
30 - 34	4,789	2,494	2,295
35 - 39	3,808	1,982	1,826
40 - 44	3,887	1,948	1,939
45 - 49	3,283	1,621	1,662
50 - 54	3,477	1,706	1,771
55 - 59	2,498	1,205	1,293
60 - 64	1,998	1,013	985
65 - 69	1,227	579	648
70 - 74	924	463	461
75 - 79	526	243	283
80 - 84	374	169	205
85 - 89	131	54	77
90 +	95	31	64

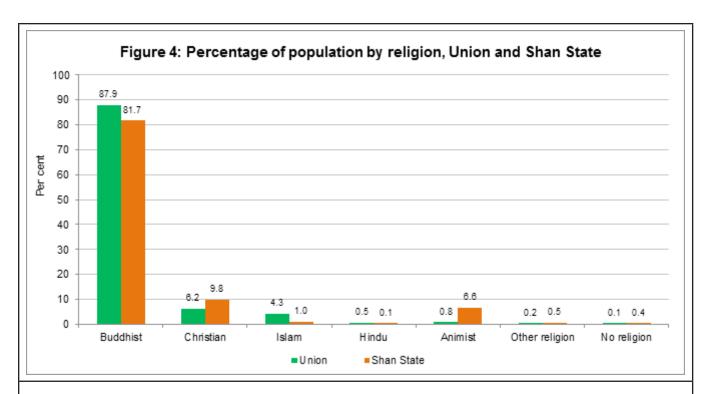
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Tamoenye Sub-Township is 58.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been declining in Tamoenye Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Tamoenye Sub-Township.
- There are more males than females in all age groups except in age groups 5-9, 45-49 to 65-69 and 75-79 to 90 and over.

(B) Religion

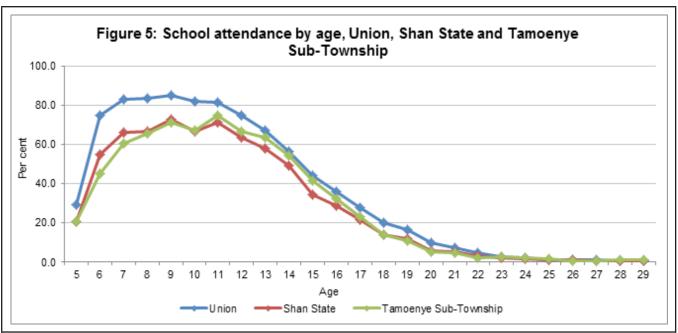


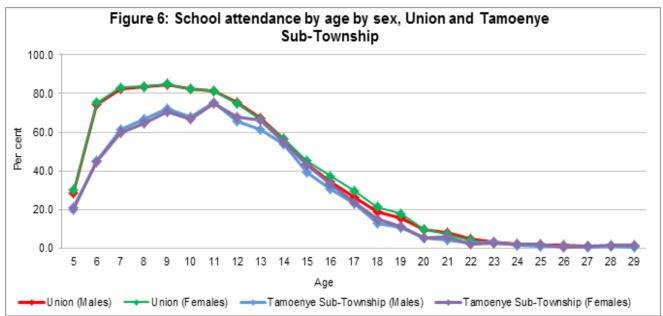
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Shan State, it is 81.7% Buddhist, 9.8% Christian, 1.0% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 6.6% Animist, 0.5% Other religion and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

(C) Education

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

A	To	tal populat	ion	Currently attending				
Age	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females		
5	1,850	949	901	380	190	190		
6	1,934	951	983	871	432	439		
7	1,758	852	906	1,065	525	540		
8	2,002	972	1,030	1,309	646	663		
9	1,660	840	820	1,185	607	578		
10	2,103	1,074	1,029	1,414	730	684		
11	1,563	781	782	1,172	588	584		
12	1,998	977	1,021	1,334	643	691		
13	1,943	965	978	1,240	593	647		
14	1,611	785	826	874	422	452		
15	1,806	867	939	749	342	407		
16	1,665	830	835	534	256	278		
17	1,499	715	784	348	164	184		
18	1,785	890	895	250	116	134		
19	1,248	665	583	135	71	64		
20	1,693	890	803	93	49	44		
21	1,000	546	454	48	22	26		
22	1,047	578	469	25	15	10		
23	1,016	542	474	28	16	12		
24	1,048	567	481	21	10	11		
25	1,298	682	616	20	8	12		
26	1,015	559	456	9	6	3		
27	867	493	374	4	1	3		
28	1,036	538	498	14	6	8		
29	827	447	380	8	2	6		





- School attendance in Tamoenye Sub-Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Tamoenye Sub-Township is lower than that of the Union from the starting age of school attendance to age 13 years.

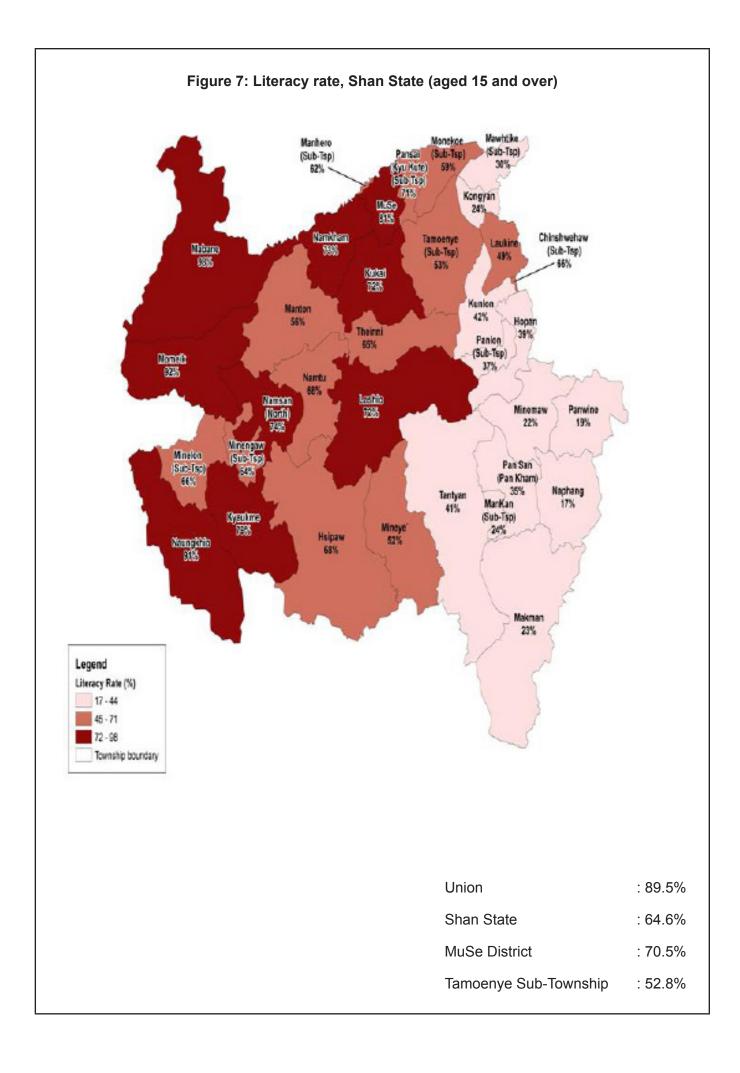


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Tamoenye Sub-Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	13,807	71.4
Males	7,090	73.1
Females	6,717	69.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Tamoenye Sub-Township is 52.8 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 47.8 per cent and for the males it is 57.6 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 71.4 per cent with 69.6 per cent for females and 73.1 per cent for males.

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

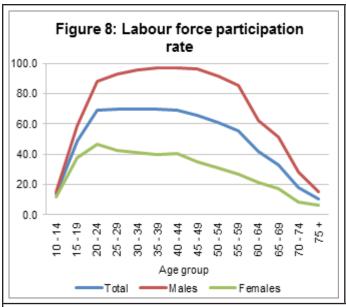
Total	Tatal		None	None	% Never	Primary	school	Middle school	_	Diploma	University/	Post- graduate	Vocational	Other
	Total	None	attended	(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)	(grade 6 - 9)	(grade 10 - 11)	Біріопа	College	and above	training	Other		
Total	32,102	17,996	56.1	6,136	2,380	4,098	1,036	17	371	47	7	14		
Urban	6,758	2,170	32.1	2,001	666	1,367	352	3	178	20	1	-		
Rural	25,344	15,826	62.4	4,135	1,714	2,731	684	14	193	27	6	14		
Males	16,267	8,163	50.2	3,570	1,413	2,368	543	5	172	16	4	13		
Females	15,835	9,833	62.1	2,566	967	1,730	493	12	199	31	3	1		

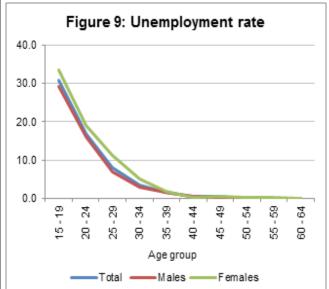
- Some 56.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 50.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 62.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 7.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.2 per cent has completed university/college education.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 62.4 per cent have never been to school.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Ago groupo	Labour Fo	rce Particip	ation Rate	Unemployment Rate				
Age groups	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females		
10 - 14	13.7	15.2	12.2	31.8	30.4	33.6		
15 - 19	48.5	59.1	37.9	30.8	29.1	33.6		
20 - 24	69.2	88.0	46.9	17.0	16.1	19.0		
25 - 29	69.7	92.7	42.3	8.1	6.9	11.2		
30 - 34	69.6	95.7	41.2	3.6	3.0	5.1		
35 - 39	69.6	97.2	39.6	1.7	1.7	1.8		
40 - 44	68.8	96.9	40.6	0.5	0.6	0.4		
45 - 49	65.6	96.7	35.3	0.5	0.4	0.7		
50 - 54	60.7	91.5	31.1	0.1	0.1	0.4		
55 - 59	55.3	85.5	27.2	0.1	-	0.3		
60 - 64	42.2	62.2	21.6	-	-	-		
65 - 69	33.2	51.1	17.1	0.5	0.3	0.9		
70 - 74	18.3	28.3	8.2	0.6	-	2.6		
75+	10.6	15.5	6.7	0.8	-	2.4		
15 - 24	57.2	71.8	41.5	23.8	22.1	27.0		
15 - 64	62.3	85.3	38.1	8.9	7.7	11.8		





- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Tamoenye Sub-Township is 62.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 38.1 per cent and is markedly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.3 per cent.
- In Tamoenye Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 13.7 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Tamoenye Sub-Township is 8.9 per cent. There is a difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (7.7%) and for females (11.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 27.0 per cent.

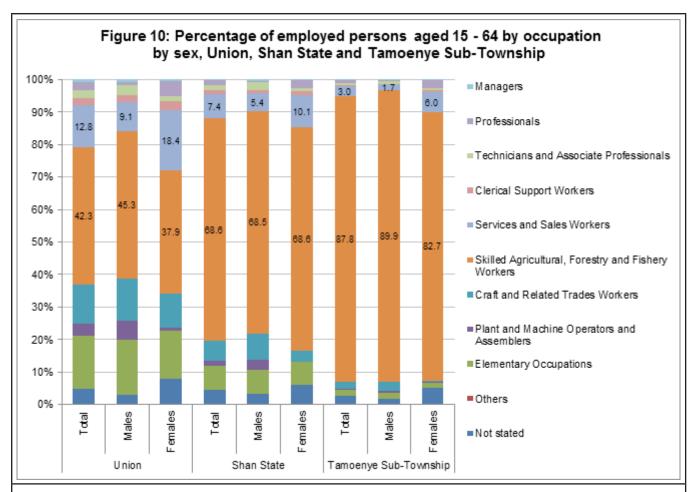
Table 7: Population aged 10 and over not in the labour force by usual activity status and sex

Sav	Usual activity status										
Sex	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner retired, elderly	III, disabled	Other				
Total	26,813	2.7	32.3	47.5	13.5	0.9	3.1				
Males	8,290	5.2	51.4	16.0	19.4	1.6	6.3				
Females	18,523	1.6	23.7	61.6	10.9	0.6	1.7				

 Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 51.4 per cent of males are full time students while 61.6 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occuration	Em	ployed pers	ons	Per cent			
Occupation	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Total	24,169	17,180	6,989	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Managers	56	43	13	0.2	0.3	0.2	
Professionals	234	66	168	1.0	0.4	2.4	
Technicians and Associate Professionals	164	111	53	0.7	0.6	0.8	
Clerical Support Workers	74	34	40	0.3	0.2	0.6	
Services and Sales Workers	720	300	420	3.0	1.7	6.0	
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	21,228	15,449	5,779	87.8	89.9	82.7	
Craft and Related Trades Workers	502	464	38	2.1	2.7	0.5	
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	104	99	5	0.4	0.6	0.1	
Elementary Occupations	411	288	123	1.7	1.7	1.8	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not stated	676	326	350	2.8	1.9	5.0	

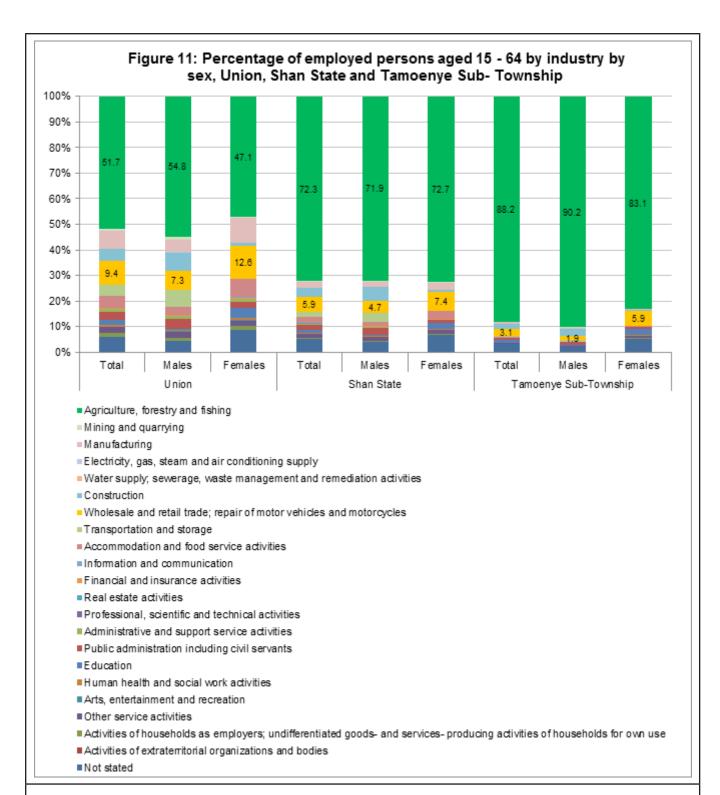


- In Tamoenye Sub-Township, 87.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 3.0 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 89.9 per cent of males and 82.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.4 per cent are in services and sales workers.

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

ladiote.	Emp	oloyed pers	ons	Per cent			
Industry	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Total	24,169	17,180	6,989	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,315	15,504	5,811	88.2	90.2	83.1	
Mining and quarrying	14	13	1	0.1	0.1	*	
Manufacturing	136	104	32	0.6	0.6	0.5	
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	3	-	*	*	-	
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-	
Construction	457	434	23	1.9	2.5	0.3	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	738	328	410	3.1	1.9	5.9	
Transportation and storage	100	98	2	0.4	0.6	*	
Accommodation and food service activities	27	10	17	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Information and communication	7	3	4	*	*	0.1	
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	3	-	*	*	-	
Administrative and support service activities	5	4	1	*	*	*	
Public administration including civil servants	211	172	39	0.9	1.0	0.6	
Education	237	58	179	1.0	0.3	2.6	
Human health and social work activities	60	25	35	0.2	0.1	0.5	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other service activities	95	47	48	0.4	0.3	0.7	
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	19	7	12	0.1	*	0.2	
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	_	
Not stated	741	366	375	3.1	2.1	5.4	

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



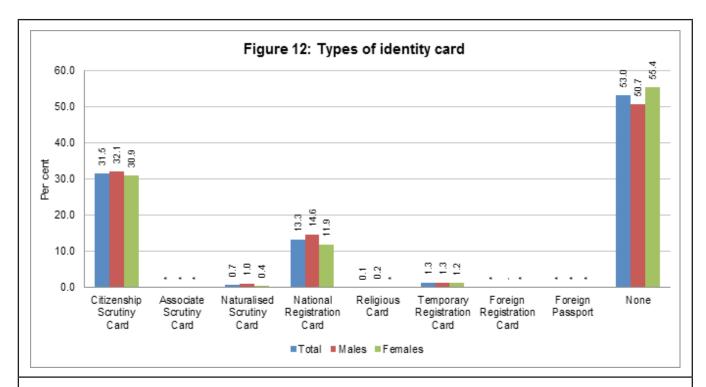
- In Tamoenye Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 88.2 per cent.
- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 3.1 per cent.
- There are 90.2 per cent of males and 83.1 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 5.9 per cent in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	17,495	24	405	7,363	53	710	*	*	29,439
Urban	6,395	-	45	1,531	2	11	-	*	3,779
Rural	11,100	24	360	5,832	51	699	*	*	25,660
Males	9,076	11	283	4,135	46	380	-	*	14,353
Females	8,419	13	122	3,228	7	330	*	*	15,086

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Tamoenye Sub-Township, 31.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 53.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 50.7 per cent of males and 55.4 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	73,318	70,306	3,012	4.1	1,506	1,305	1,291	1,379	
0 - 4	8,561	8,372	189	2.2	26	28	166	90	
5 - 9	9,253	9,202	51	0.6	14	10	18	24	
10 - 14	9,392	9,335	57	0.6	18	15	9	23	
15 - 19	8,128	8,069	59	0.7	15	19	21	25	
20 - 24	5,882	5,819	63	1.1	9	22	20	28	
25 - 29	5,085	5,001	84	1.7	12	23	29	43	
30 - 34	4,789	4,684	105	2.2	26	47	19	49	
35 - 39	3,808	3,709	99	2.6	25	32	31	44	
40 - 44	3,887	3,760	127	3.3	38	39	41	44	
45 - 49	3,283	3,119	164	5.0	67	65	47	52	
50 - 54	3,477	3,187	290	8.3	141	103	76	94	
55 - 59	2,498	2,183	315	12.6	175	128	99	110	
60 - 64	1,998	1,646	352	17.6	220	145	141	167	
65 - 69	1,227	961	266	21.7	172	131	117	123	
70 - 74	924	634	290	31.4	197	162	149	157	
75 - 79	526	324	202	38.4	142	126	110	110	
80 - 84	374	191	183	48.9	130	127	126	116	
85 - 89	131	67	64	48.9	44	43	36	41	
90 +	95	43	52	54.7	35	40	36	39	

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups		Total Po	pulation		Type of disability				
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	
Males	37,195	35,703	1,492	4.0	685	630	619	637	
0 - 4	4,296	4,208	88	2.0	7	10	76	37	
5 - 9	4,610	4,580	30	0.7	8	6	11	15	
10 - 14	4,744	4,716	28	0.6	10	7	3	12	
15 - 19	4,079	4,044	35	0.9	10	12	14	16	
20 - 24	3,199	3,164	35	1.1	5	10	14	12	
25 - 29	2,759	2,705	54	2.0	8	14	20	26	
30 - 34	2,494	2,427	67	2.7	16	32	15	32	
35 - 39	1,982	1,921	61	3.1	11	18	19	29	
40 - 44	1,948	1,877	71	3.6	20	23	26	26	
45 - 49	1,621	1,534	87	5.4	31	43	30	26	
50 - 54	1,706	1,561	145	8.5	71	58	36	46	
55 - 59	1,205	1,053	152	12.6	82	60	50	52	
60 - 64	1,013	841	172	17.0	102	77	66	76	
65 - 69	579	455	124	21.4	74	55	53	51	
70 - 74	463	329	134	28.9	86	71	63	68	
75 - 79	243	155	88	36.2	60	53	42	38	
80 - 84	169	91	78	46.2	53	54	55	48	
85 - 89	54	27	27	50.0	20	17	17	16	
90 +	31	15	16	51.6	11	10	9	11	

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups		Total Po	pulation		Type of disability				
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	
Females	36,123	34,603	1,520	4.2	821	675	672	742	
0 - 4	4,265	4,164	101	2.4	19	18	90	53	
5 - 9	4,643	4,622	21	0.5	6	4	7	9	
10 - 14	4,648	4,619	29	0.6	8	8	6	11	
15 - 19	4,049	4,025	24	0.6	5	7	7	9	
20 - 24	2,683	2,655	28	1.0	4	12	6	16	
25 - 29	2,326	2,296	30	1.3	4	9	9	17	
30 - 34	2,295	2,257	38	1.7	10	15	4	17	
35 - 39	1,826	1,788	38	2.1	14	14	12	15	
40 - 44	1,939	1,883	56	2.9	18	16	15	18	
45 - 49	1,662	1,585	77	4.6	36	22	17	26	
50 - 54	1,771	1,626	145	8.2	70	45	40	48	
55 - 59	1,293	1,130	163	12.6	93	68	49	58	
60 - 64	985	805	180	18.3	118	68	75	91	
65 - 69	648	506	142	21.9	98	76	64	72	
70 - 74	461	305	156	33.8	111	91	86	89	
75 - 79	283	169	114	40.3	82	73	68	72	
80 - 84	205	100	105	51.2	77	73	71	68	
85 - 89	77	40	37	48.1	24	26	19	25	
90 +	64	28	36	56.3	24	30	27	28	

- Four in every 100 persons in Tamoenye Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- · Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

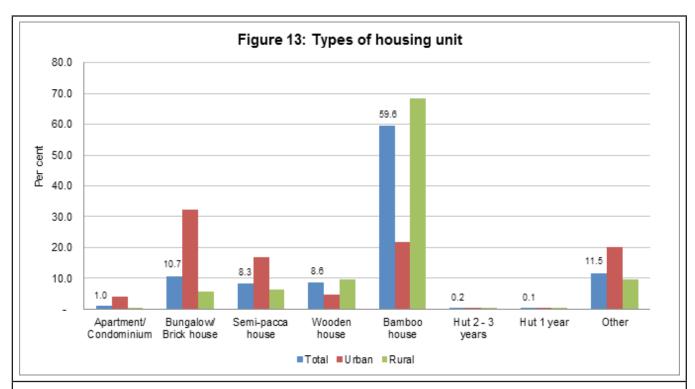
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	13,049	1.0	10.7	8.3	8.6	59.6	0.2	0.1	11.5
Urban	2,487	4.2	32.4	16.7	4.6	21.9	*	0.2	20.1
Rural	10,562	0.3	5.6	6.3	9.5	68.5	0.3	0.1	9.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Tamoenye Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (59.6%) followed by households in other (11.5%).
- Some 32.4 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 68.5 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

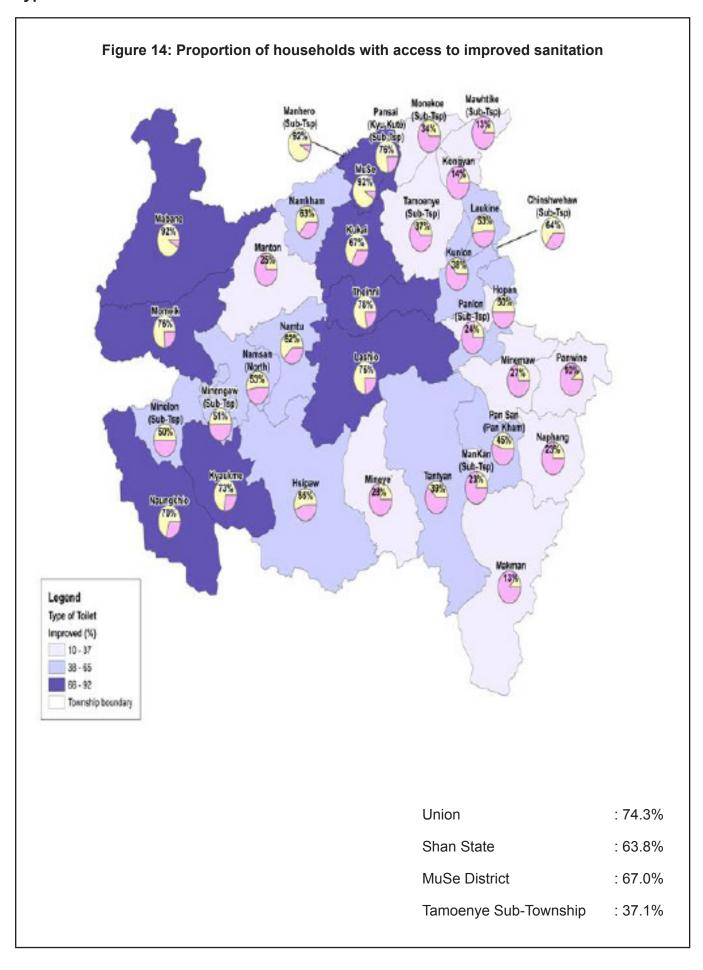


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.7	11.8	0.5
Water seal (Imp	roved pit latrine)	34.4	52.7	30.1
Improved sanita	tion	37.1	64.5	30.6
Pit (Traditional p	it latrine)	49.0	30.7	53.3
Bucket (Surface	latrine)	2.7	3.6	2.6
Other		2.2	0.2	2.7
None		9.0	1.0	10.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
lotai	Number	13,049	2,487	10,562

- Some 37.1 per cent of the households in Tamoenye Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (34.4%)).
- This proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (10-37) 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.
- Nine 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 Tamoenye Sub-Township, 10.8 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

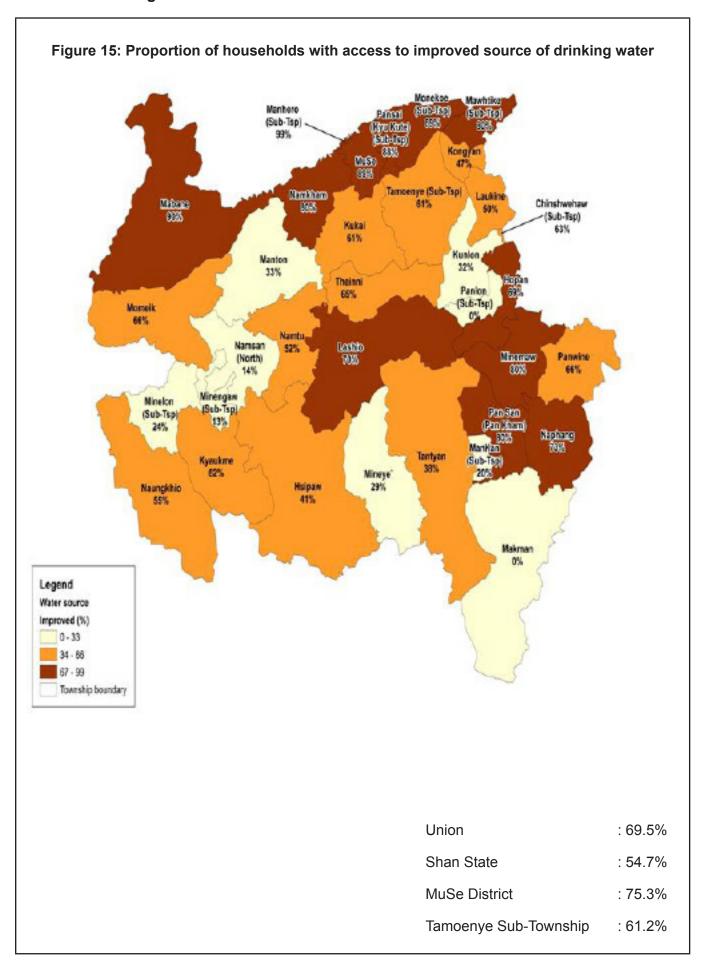


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of d	Source of drinking water		Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Pipe	d	52.7	83.5	45.5
Tube well, boreh	nole	1.8	3.5	1.3
Protected well/ S	Spring	6.4	6.0	6.5
Bottled water/ W	ater purifier	0.3	1.2	0.1
Total improved	drinking water	61.2	94.2	53.4
Unprotected wel	I/Spring	8.7	1.3	10.4
Pool/Pond/ Lake	•	2.9	1.2	3.4
River/stream/ ca	anal	8.2	0.1	10.1
Waterfall/ Rain v	vater	19.0	3.2	22.7
Other		*	*	*
Total unimprove	ed drinking water	38.8	5.8	46.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Number	13,049	2,487	10,562

- In Tamoenye Sub-Township, 61.2 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 (34-66) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 52.7 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 19.0 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- Some 38.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 46.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

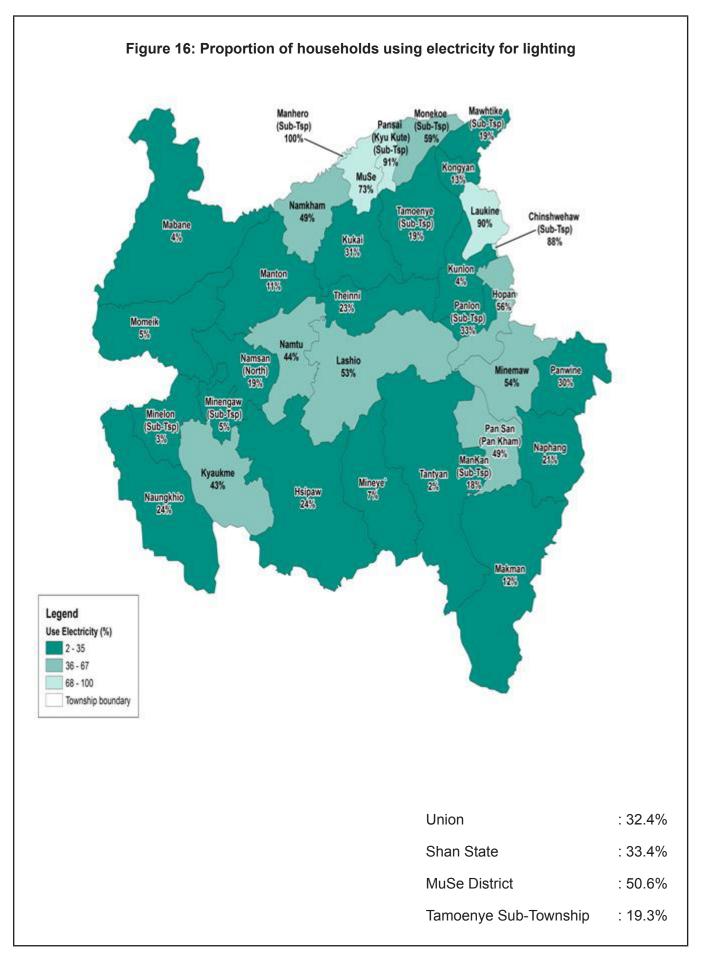


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of	Source of lighting		Urban	Rural
Electricity		19.3	70.9	7.2
Kerosene		15.3	2.9	18.3
Candle		9.7	10.1	9.6
Battery		2.4	0.4	2.9
Generator (private)		0.3	0.5	0.3
Water mill (private)	10.8	11.3	10.7
Solar syster	m/energy	41.3	3.7	50.2
Other		0.7	0.1	0.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
I Olai	Number	13,049	2,487	10,562

- In Tamoenye Sub-Township, 19.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and it belongs to (2-35) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 41.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 50.2 per cent of the households use solar system/energy for lighting.

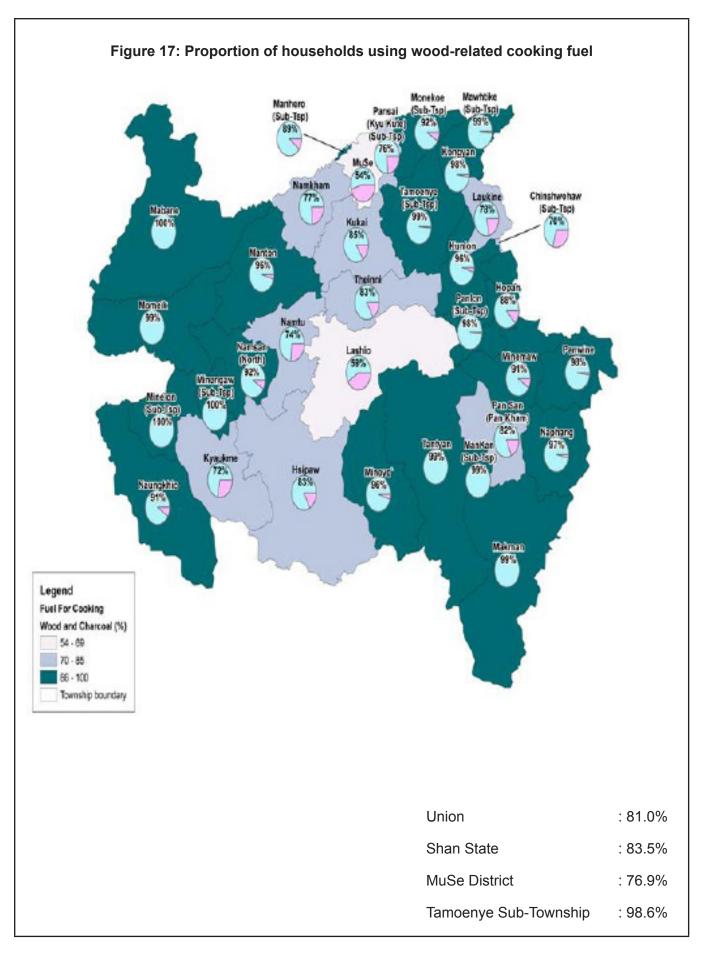


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of co	Type of cooking fuel		Urban	Rural		
Electricity	Electricity		ricity		3.2	0.2
LPG		*	-	*		
Kerosene		0.5	0.1	0.6		
BioGas		*	0.1	*		
Firewood		98.0	94.7	98.8		
Charcoal	Charcoal		1.7	0.3		
Coal		*	0.1	*		
Other		-	-	-		
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0		
i Otai	Number	13,049	2,487	10,562		

- In Tamoenye Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 98.0 per cent using firewood and 0.6 per cent using charcoal.
- Some 0.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood 98.8 per cent and charcoal 0.3 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

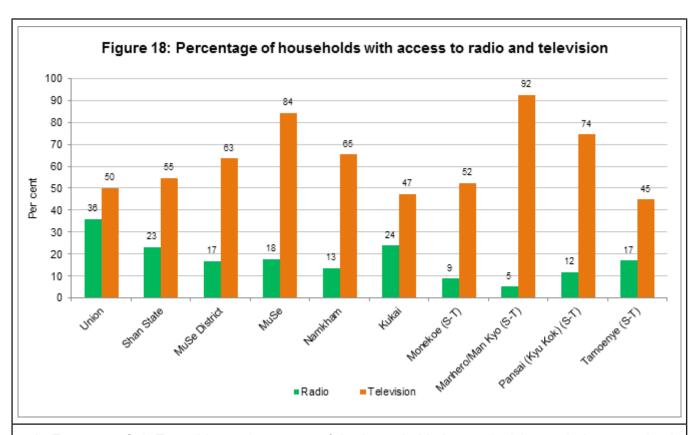
Communication and related amenities

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

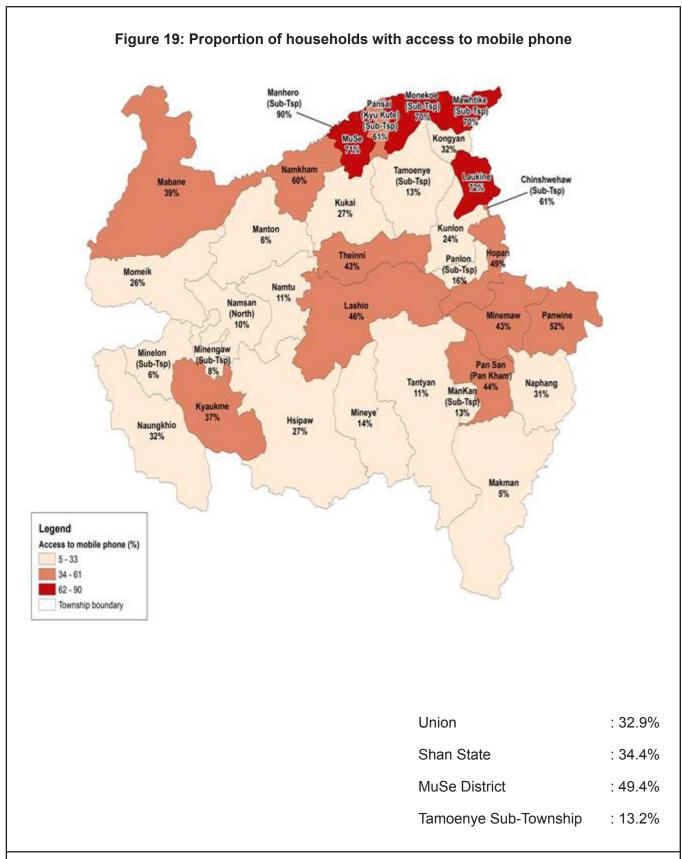
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	13,049	17.0	44.9	8.4	13.2	0.7	1.3	47.2	0.1
Urban	2,487	11.0	67.0	19.5	51.9	1.6	6.1	24.2	0.3
Rural	10,562	18.4	39.7	5.8	4.0	0.5	0.2	52.6	*

Some 44.9 per cent of the households in Tamoenye Sub-Township have access to television and is
the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 67.0 per cent of urban
households and 39.7 per cent of rural households have access to television and are the highest in
urban and rural respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



• In Tamoenye Sub-Township, 44.9 per cent of the households have television and about one in six households (17.0%) reported having a radio.



 Only 13.2 per cent of the households in Tamoenye Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and this proportion belongs to (5-33) per cent group.

Transportation items

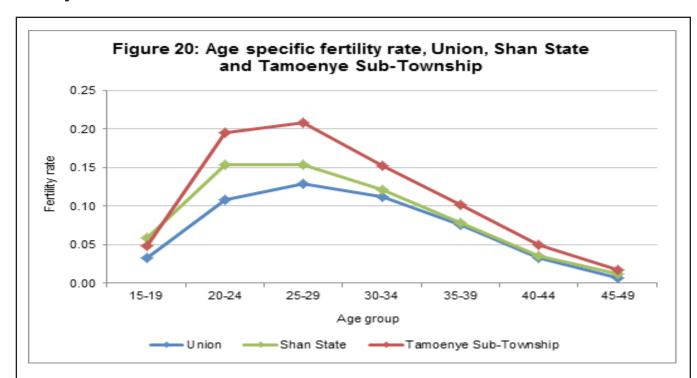
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
MuSe District	86,255	5,982	61,534	9,777	9,404	77	56	8,787
Urban	30,219	3,967	24,520	4,829	1,714	17	12	856
Rural	56,036	2,015	37,014	4,948	7,690	60	44	7,931
Tamoenye Sub-Township	13,049	420	7,908	370	410	6	4	5,260
Urban	2,487	153	1,877	104	78	-	-	430
Rural	10,562	267	6,031	266	332	6	4	4,830

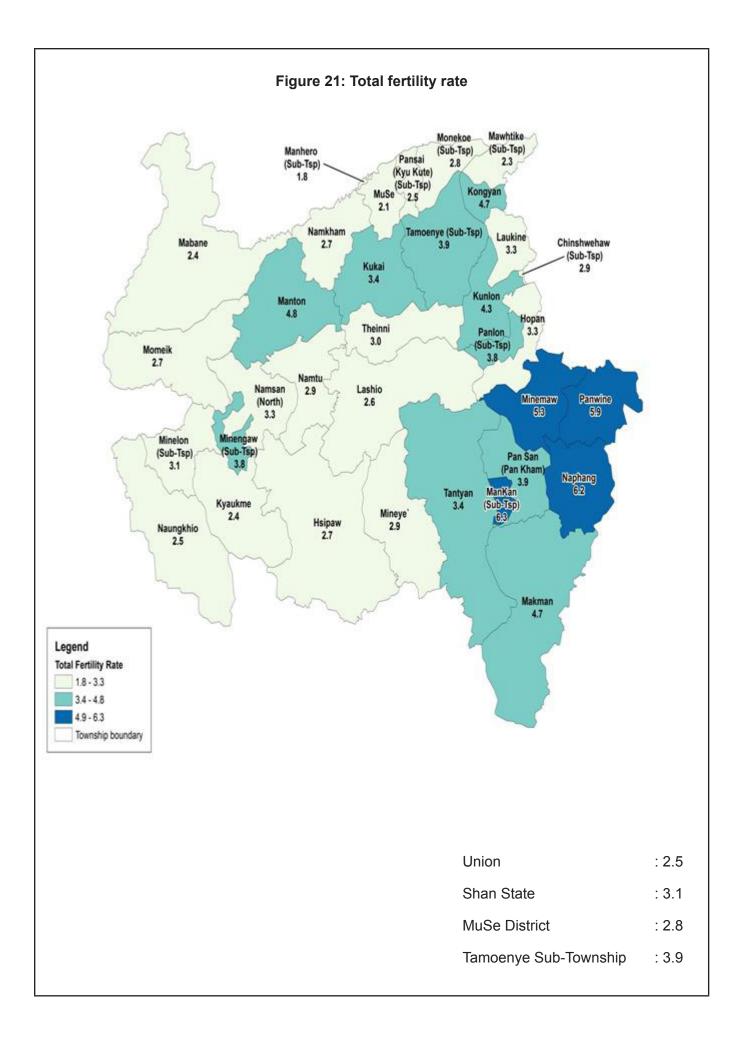
- In Tamoenye Sub-Township, 60.6 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 40.3 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

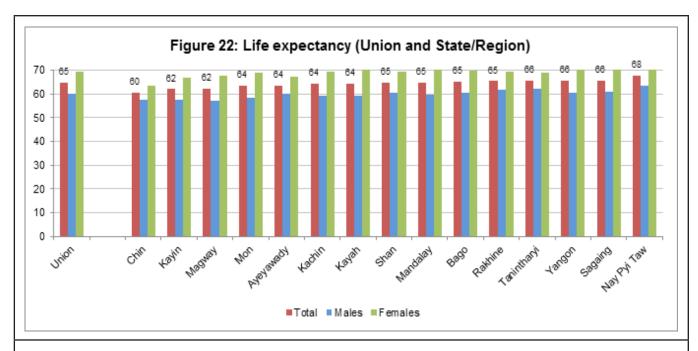
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



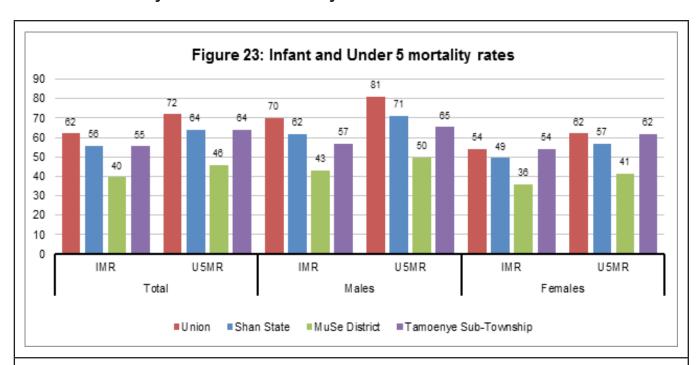
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.9 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.



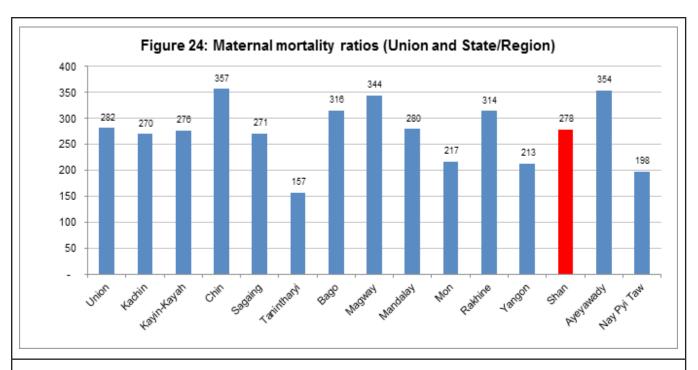


- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in MuSe District are lower than the Union average. The Infant
 mortality in MuSe District is 40 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is
 46 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant mortality rate in Tamoenye Sub-Township is lower than those in Shan State and higher than that of MuSe District. The Under 5 mortality rate is equal to Shan State and higher than MuSe District. The Infant mortality in Tamoenye Sub-Township is 55 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 64 per 1,000 live births.



- 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.

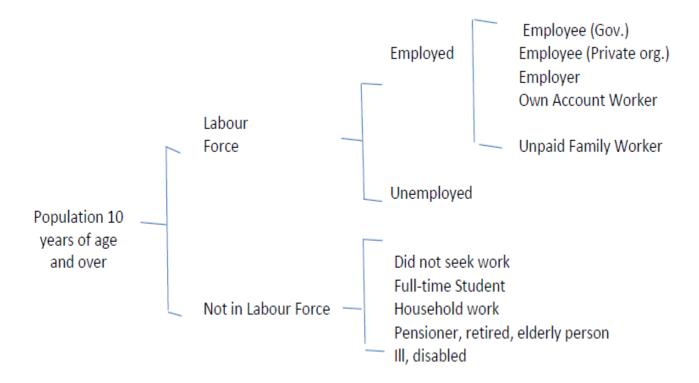
(c) Educational Attainment: The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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The Townships Reports can be downloaded at:

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

