



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

## SHAN STATE, MINESAT DISTRICT

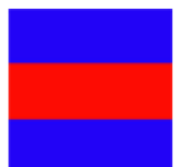
### Tontar Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, Minesat District

## **Tontar Sub-Township Report**

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October 2017







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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>14,684 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>7,562 (51.5%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>7,122 (48.5%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1,609.8 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>9.1 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>20.2 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>2,694</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>5.2 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>56.7%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>76.3</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>70.6</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>5.7</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>8.1</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>106</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	8,045	75.2	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	52	0.5	
Religious	*	0.1	
Temporary Registration	*	0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	2,569	24.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	81.4%	93.2%	68.5%
Unemployment rate	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Employment to population ratio	80.5%	92.2%	67.7%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	2,566	95.2	
Renter	*	0.3	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.4	
Government quarters	89	3.3	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.6	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		59.3%
Bamboo	64.7%	63.1%	0.2%
Earth	0.2%	0.3%	
Wood	27.9%	28.8%	-
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		35.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	6.6%	7.4%	4.9%
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.2	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	2,632	97.7	
Charcoal	41	1.5	
Coal	-	-	
Other	*	0.3	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	224	8.3
Kerosene	35	1.3
Candle	675	25.1
Battery	229	8.5
Generator (private)	*	0.7
Water mill (private)	752	27.9
Solar system/energy	61	2.3
Other	700	26.0
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	29	1.1
Tube well, borehole	*	<0.1
Protected well/spring	46	1.7
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<b>79</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	*	<0.1
River/stream/canal	51	2.0
Waterfall/rainwater	2,563	95.1
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>97.1</b>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	29	1.1
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	21	0.8
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	*	<0.1
River/stream/canal	83	3.1
Waterfall/rainwater	2,560	95.0
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	569	21.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>21.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	*	0.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.1
Other	*	0.4
None	2,093	77.7
<b>Availability of communication amenities</b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Radio	395	14.7
Television	729	27.1
Landline phone	*	0.6
Mobile phone	176	6.5
Computer	26	1.0
Internet at home	*	0.1
Households with none of the items	1,817	67.4
Households with all of the items	-	-
<b>Availability of Transportation equipment</b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Car/Truck/Van	32	1.2
Motorcycle/Moped	1,719	63.8
Bicycle	260	9.7
4-Wheel tractor	21	0.8
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	1,007	37.4

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Tontar 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 Tontar 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 Tontar Sub-Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	14,684 *		
Males	7,562		
Females	7,122		
Sex ratio	106 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	14.1%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	1,609.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	9.1 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	7		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	13,978	1,818	12,160
Number of conventional households	2,694	427	2,267
Mean household size	5.2 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Tontar Sub-Township, there are slightly less females than males with 106 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (14.1%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Tontar Sub-Township is 9 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 5.2 persons living in each household in Tontar Sub-Township. This is higher than the Union average 4.4 persons.</li> </ul>			

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

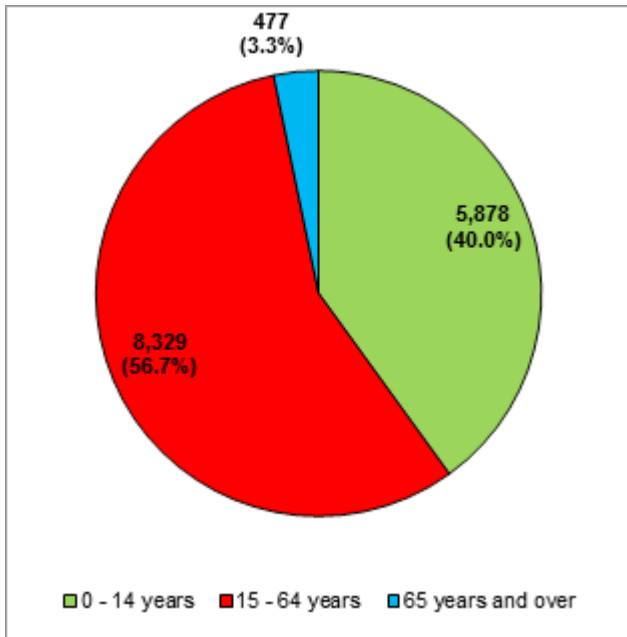
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

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

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>14,684</b>	<b>7,562</b>	<b>7,122</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>992</b>
1	No(1)(W)	44	207	103	104
2	No(2)(W)	132	560	286	274
3	No(3)(W)	201	1,020	555	465
4	No(4)(W)	50	278	129	149
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>12,619</b>	<b>6,489</b>	<b>6,130</b>
1	Mong Shan(VT)	272	1,563	782	781
2	Wan Mat Long(VT)	172	867	440	427
3	Hpar Waw(VT)	527	2,591	1,334	1,257
4	Nam Sho(VT)	451	2,769	1,430	1,339
5	Pang Nawng Long (Thit)(VT)	321	1,942	1,031	911
6	Nawng Kwe(VT)	220	1,308	662	646
7	Pangwaun(VT)	304	1,579	810	769

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

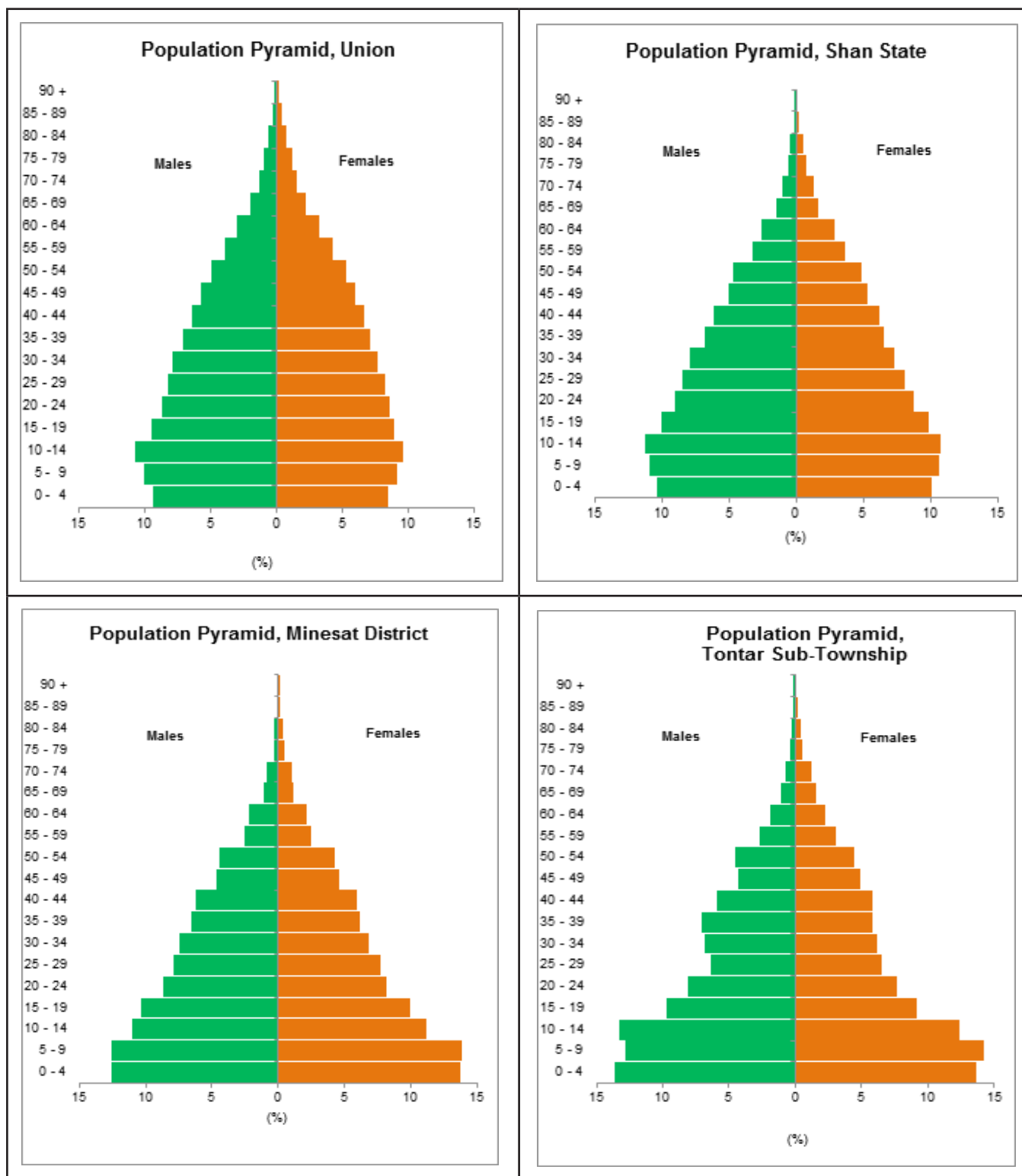


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Tontar Sub-Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,684</b>	<b>7,562</b>	<b>7,122</b>
0 - 4	2,006	1,034	972
5 - 9	1,983	969	1,014
10 - 14	1,889	1,007	882
15 - 19	1,393	739	654
20 - 24	1,163	617	546
25 - 29	945	480	465
30 - 34	957	519	438
35 - 39	956	538	418
40 - 44	865	451	414
45 - 49	672	326	346
50 - 54	660	340	320
55 - 59	420	203	217
60 - 64	298	139	159
65 - 69	192	85	107
70 - 74	142	57	85
75 - 79	73	32	41
80 - 84	43	17	26
85 - 89	15	5	10
90 +	12	4	8

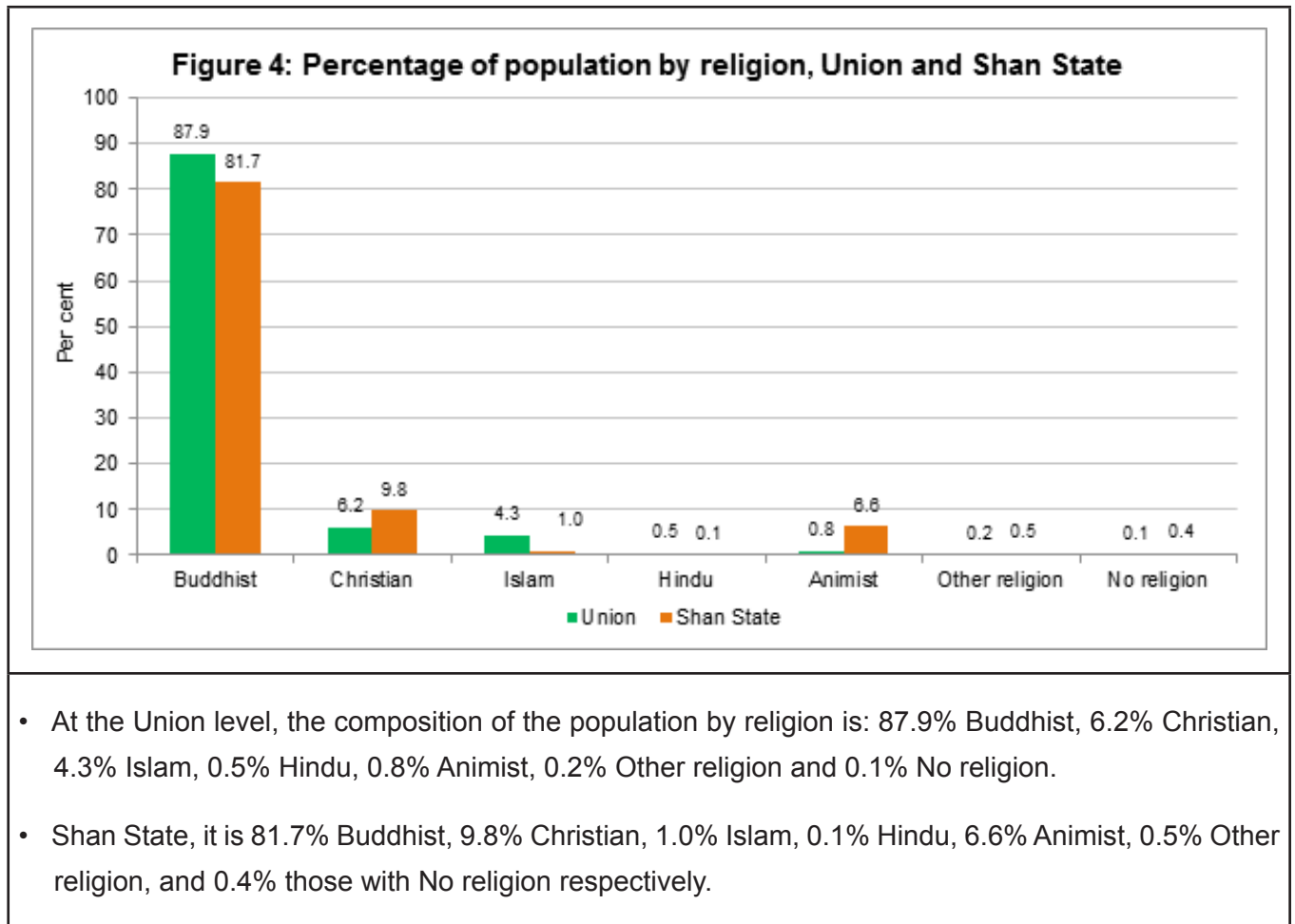
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Tontar Sub-Township is 56.7 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Minesat District and Tontar Sub-Township)**



- The birth rate has not been noticeably declining in Tontar 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 Tontar Sub-Township.
- From age groups 10-14 to 40-44, there are more males than females. There are more females than males from age group 55-59 onwards.

## (B) Religion

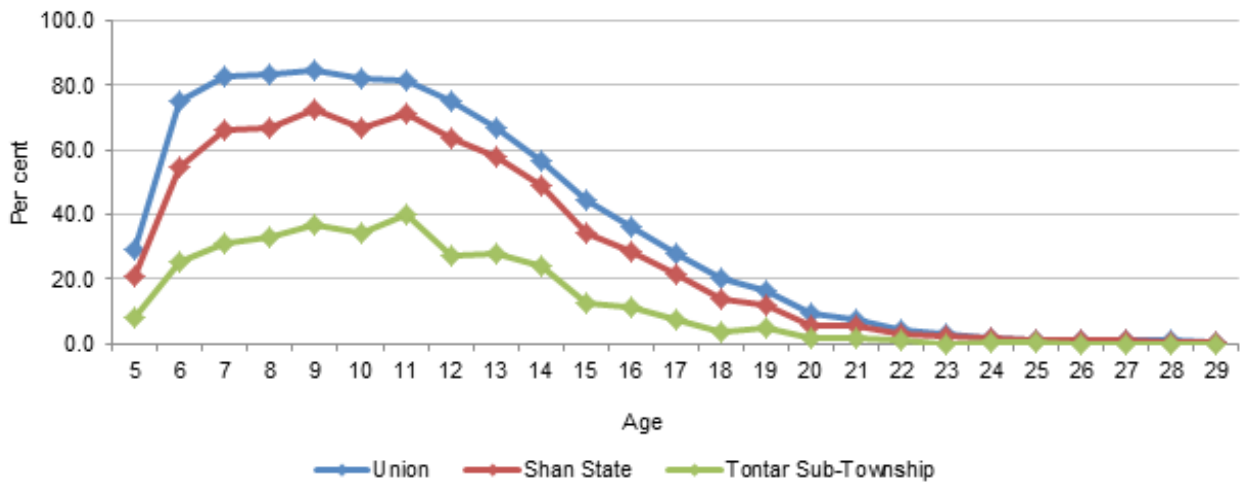


## (C) Education

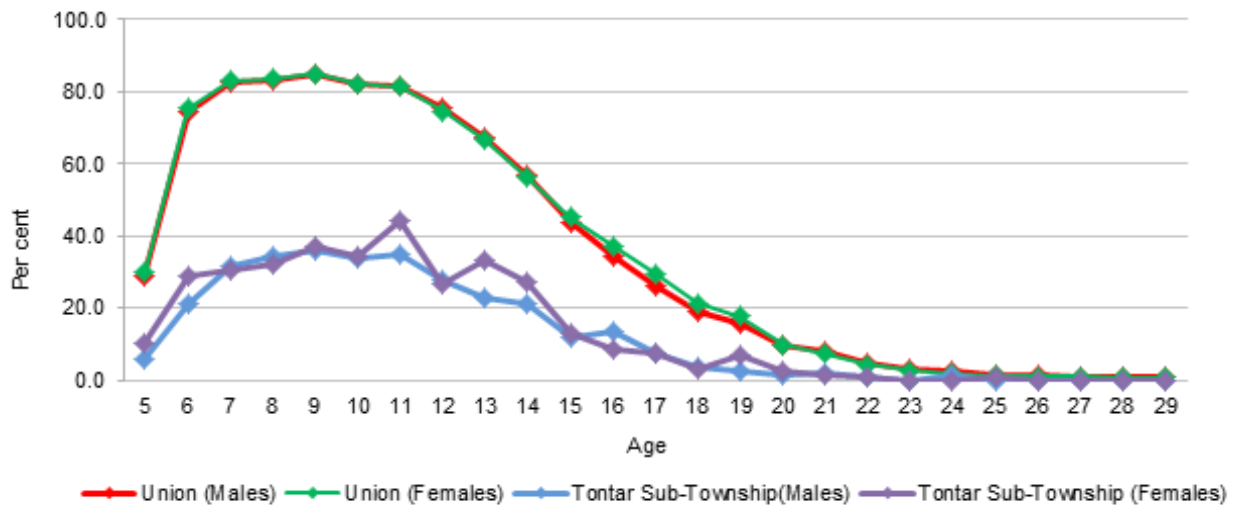
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	486	246	240	39	14	25
6	407	208	199	102	44	58
7	410	187	223	127	59	68
8	366	174	192	122	60	62
9	290	137	153	106	49	57
10	437	237	200	149	80	69
11	318	147	171	127	51	76
12	339	167	172	92	46	46
13	333	171	162	93	39	54
14	344	174	170	83	37	46
15	346	174	172	43	21	22
16	249	135	114	28	18	10
17	217	120	97	16	9	7
18	316	166	150	11	6	5
19	181	83	98	9	2	7
20	397	190	207	8	3	5
21	176	93	83	3	2	1
22	205	116	89	2	1	1
23	144	77	67	-	-	-
24	159	75	84	1	1	-
25	315	145	170	1	-	1
26	127	64	63	-	-	-
27	130	70	60	-	-	-
28	168	75	93	-	-	-
29	116	60	56	-	-	-

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

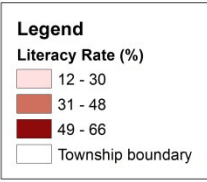
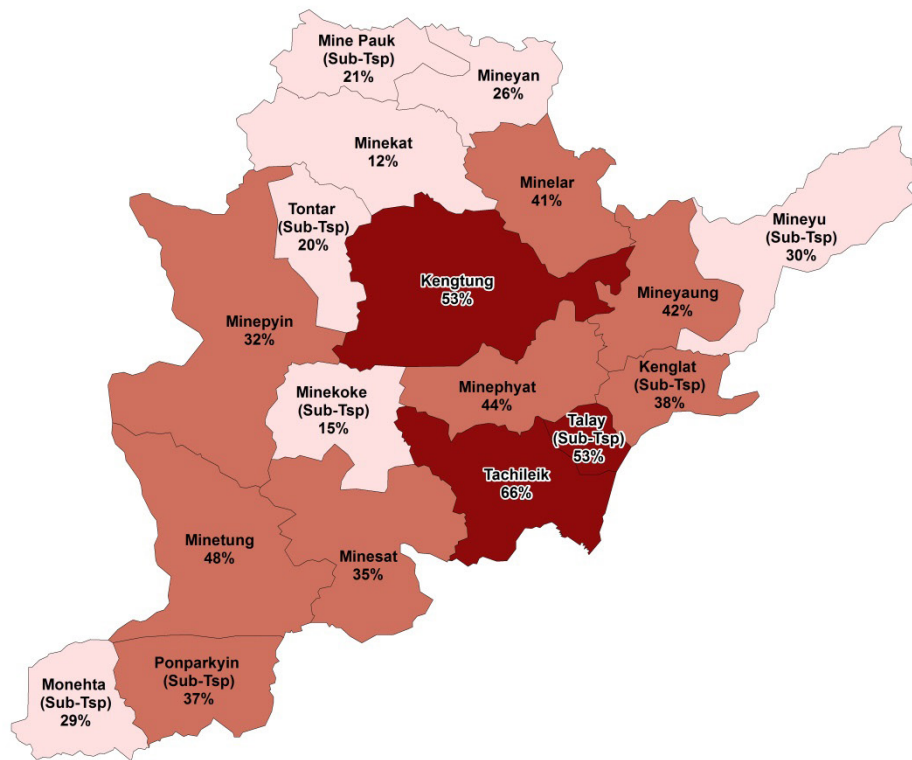


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Tontar Sub-Township**



- School attendance in Tontar Sub-Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Tontar Sub-Township is lower than that of the Union since starting age of school attendance.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Minesat District	: 33.5%
Tontar Sub-Township	: 20.2%



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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	2,390	29.5
Males	1,229	29.9
Females	1,161	28.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Tontar Sub-Township is 20.2 per cent. It is noticeably lower than the literacy rates of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 16.5 per cent and for the males it is 24.0 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 29.5 per cent with 28.9 per cent for females and 29.9 per cent for males.

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

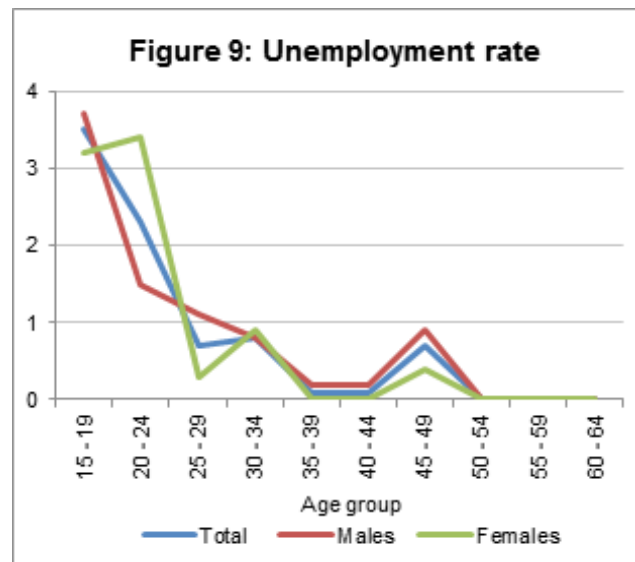
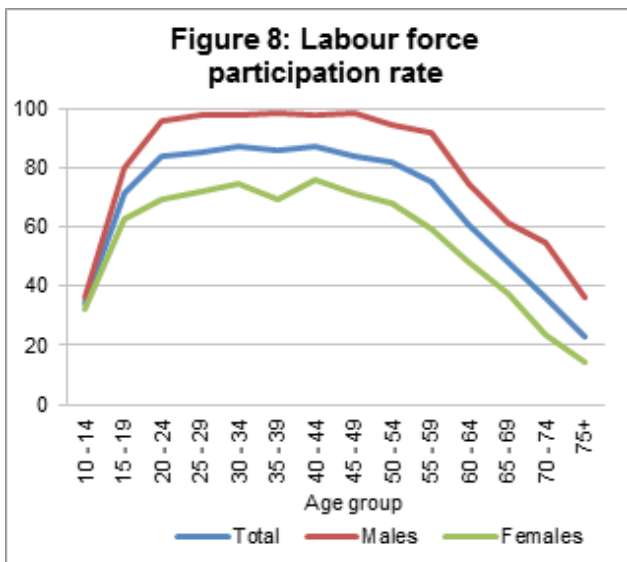
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	6,250	5,105	81.7	222	238	313	161	6	103	12	4	86
Urban	1,121	510	45.5	106	127	141	70	5	71	11	2	78
Rural	5,129	4,595	89.6	116	111	172	91	1	32	1	2	8
Males	3,196	2,440	76.3	142	156	209	99	4	56	12	4	74
Females	3,054	2,665	87.3	80	82	104	62	2	47	-	-	12

- Some 81.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 89.6 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 76.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 87.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 3.8 per cent has completed primary school(grade 5) and only 1.6 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	34.2	35.9	32.2	9.0	9.7	8.1
15 - 19	71.6	79.7	62.4	3.5	3.7	3.2
20 - 24	83.6	95.9	69.6	2.3	1.5	3.4
25 - 29	85.0	97.7	71.8	0.7	1.1	0.3
30 - 34	87.1	97.5	74.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
35 - 39	85.9	98.7	69.4	0.1	0.2	-
40 - 44	87.3	97.6	76.1	0.1	0.2	-
45 - 49	84.2	98.2	71.1	0.7	0.9	0.4
50 - 54	81.7	94.4	68.1	-	-	-
55 - 59	75.0	91.6	59.4	-	-	-
60 - 64	60.4	74.8	47.8	-	-	-
65 - 69	47.9	61.2	37.4	-	-	-
70 - 74	35.9	54.4	23.5	-	-	-
75+	23.1	36.2	14.1	-	-	-
15 - 24	77.0	87.1	65.7	2.9	2.6	3.3
15 - 64	81.4	93.2	68.5	1.1	1.1	1.1



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Tontar Sub-Township is 81.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 68.5 per cent and is noticeably lower than that of their male counterparts which is 93.2 per cent.
- In Tontar Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 34.2 per cent with 35.9 per cent of males and 32.2 per cent of females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Tontar Sub-Township is 1.1 per cent. Unemployment rate for males and females is 1.1 per cent each.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.3 per cent.

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

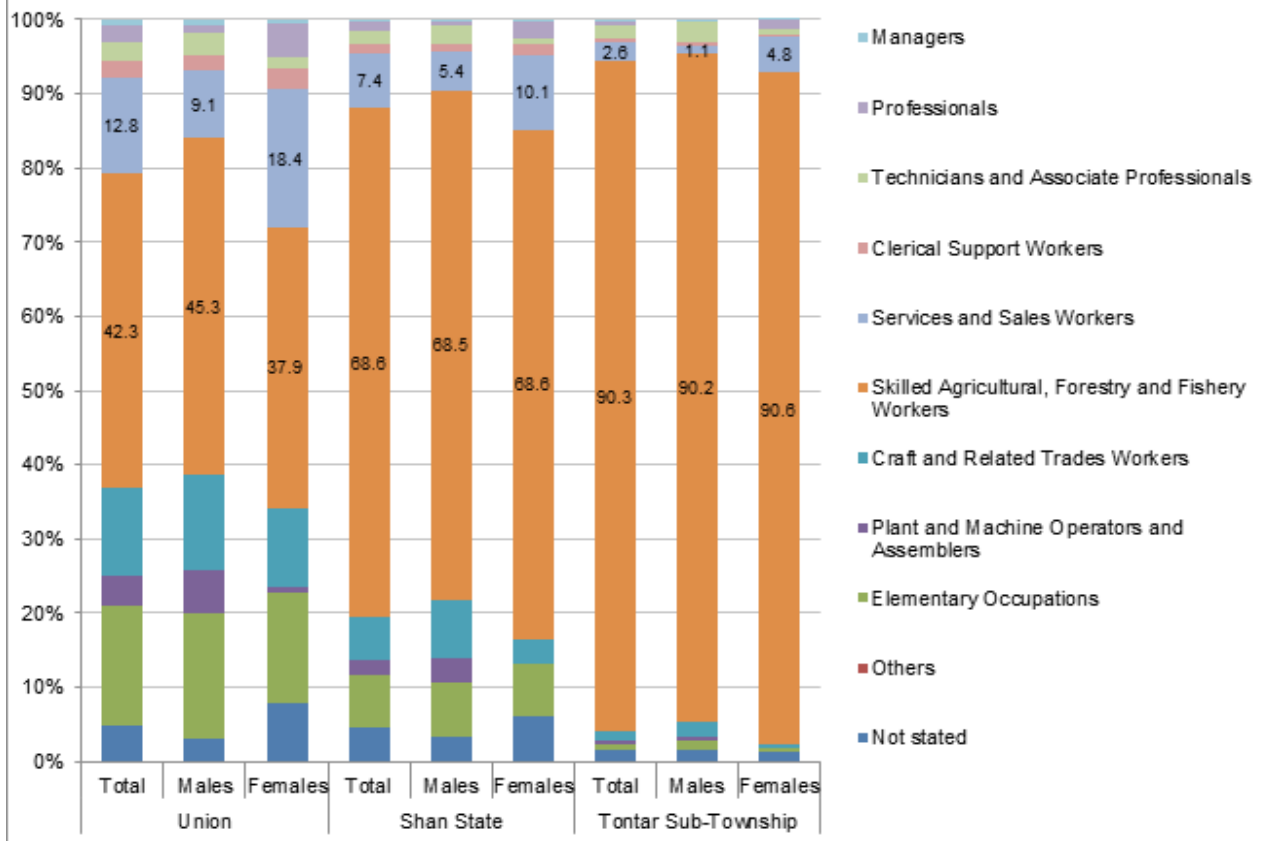
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner , retired, elderly	Ill ,disabled	Other
Total	3,091	2.1	23.5	46.9	12.2	1.2	14.0
Males	1,035	4.0	35.2	18.6	12.5	1.9	27.9
Females	2,056	1.2	17.6	61.2	12.1	0.9	7.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 35.2 per cent of males are full time students and 61.2 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>6,228</b>	<b>3,640</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	10	6	4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professionals	40	9	31	0.6	0.2	1.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	109	94	15	1.8	2.6	0.6
Clerical Support Workers	29	18	11	0.5	0.5	0.4
Services and Sales Workers	165	40	125	2.6	1.1	4.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	5,626	3,282	2,344	90.3	90.2	90.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	77	67	10	1.2	1.8	0.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	22	22	-	0.4	0.6	-
Elementary Occupations	57	41	16	0.9	1.1	0.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	93	61	32	1.5	1.7	1.2

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



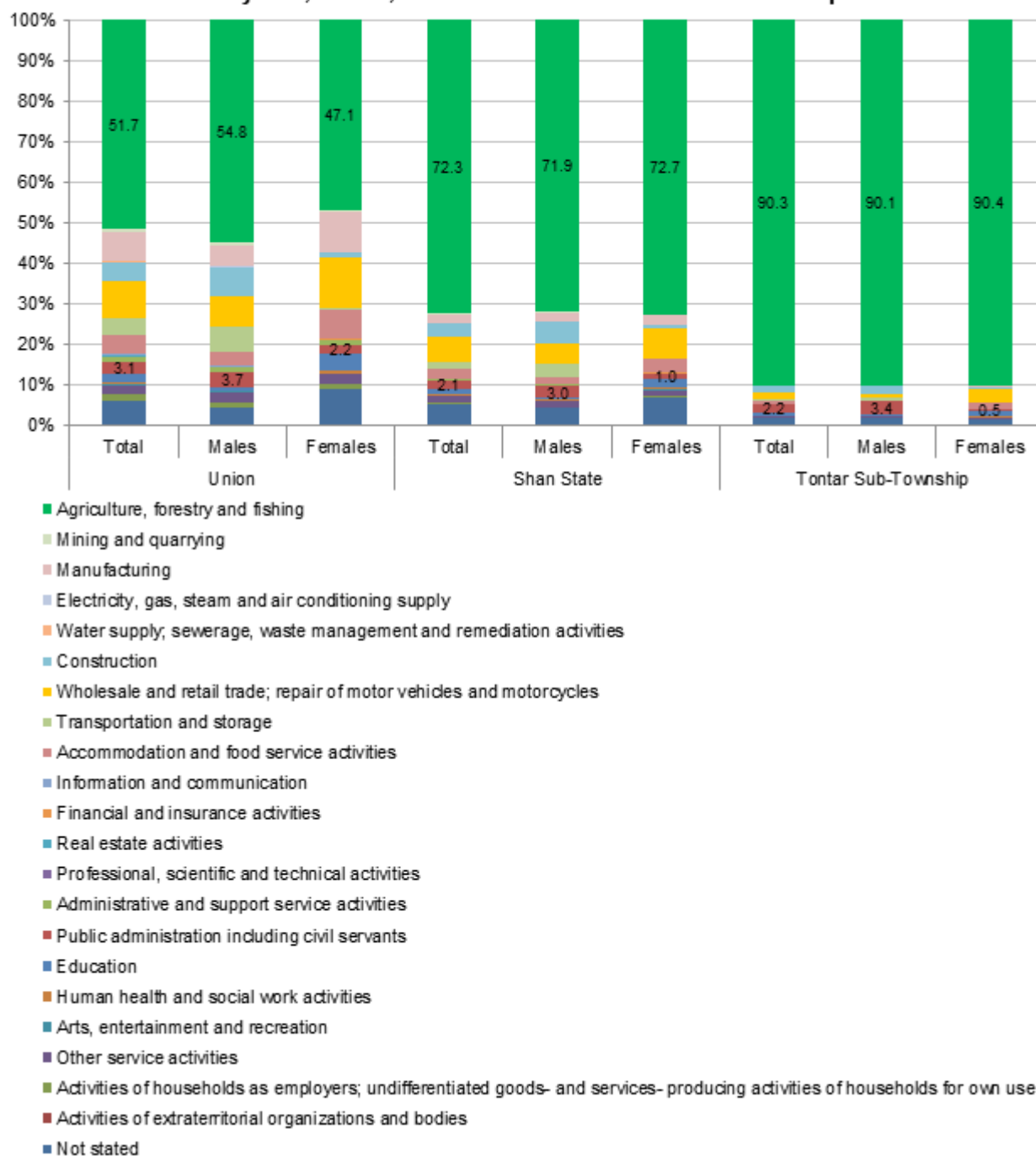
- In Tontar Sub-Township, 90.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 2.6 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 90.2 per cent of males and 90.6 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.4 per cent are in services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,228</b>	<b>3,640</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,621	3,281	2,340	90.3	90.1	90.4
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	15	7	8	0.2	0.2	0.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	82	73	9	1.3	2.0	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	119	36	83	1.9	1.0	3.2
Transportation and storage	22	22	-	0.4	0.6	-
Accommodation and food service activities	50	6	44	0.8	0.2	1.7
Information and communication	2	2	-	*	0.1	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	134	122	12	2.2	3.4	0.5
Education	39	6	33	0.6	0.2	1.3
Human health and social work activities	18	3	15	0.3	0.1	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	20	14	6	0.3	0.4	0.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	5	4	1	0.1	0.1	*
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	99	62	37	1.6	1.7	1.4

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



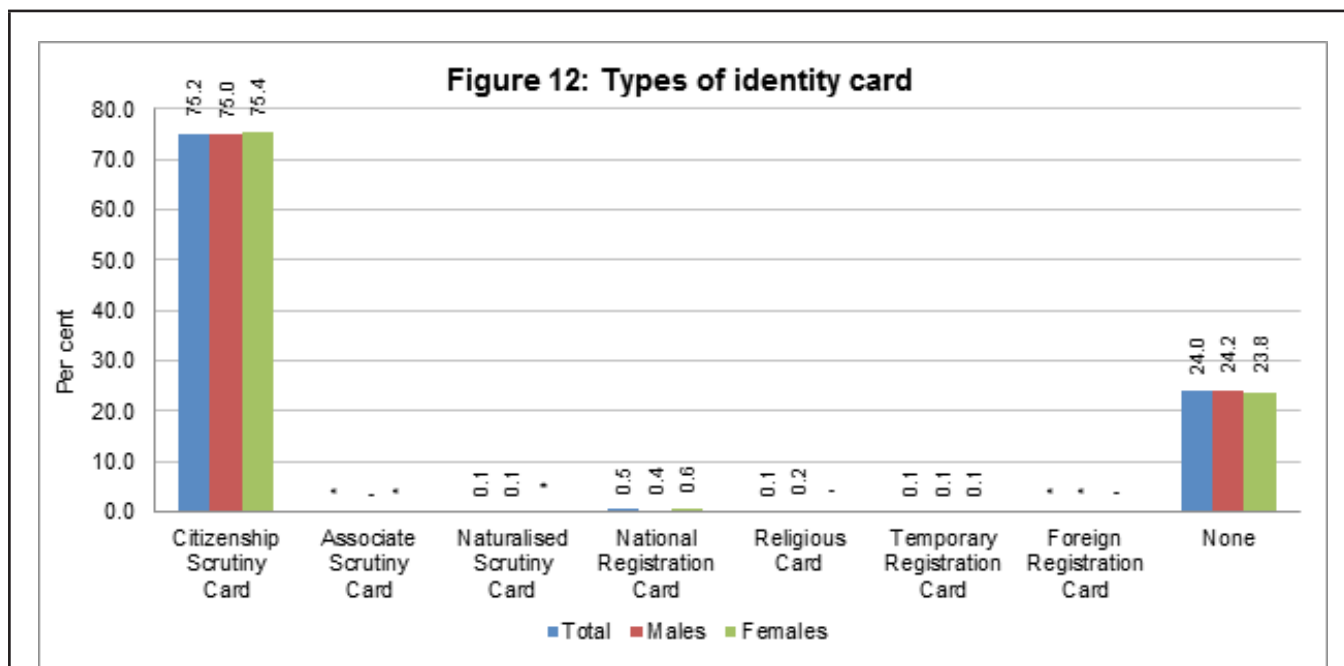
- In Tontar Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 90.3 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 2.2 per cent.
- There are 90.1 per cent of males and 90.4 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 2.1 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants” 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	8,045	*	*	52	*	*	-	*	2,569
Urban	1,557	-	*	2	*	-	-	-	112
Rural	6,488	*	*	50	*	*	-	*	2,457
Males	4,171	-	*	21	*	*	-	*	1,347
Females	3,874	*	*	31	-	*	-	-	1,222

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Tontar Sub-Township, 75.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over has Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 24.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 24.2 per cent of males and 23.8 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



## (F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,684</b>	<b>14,556</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>
0 - 4	2,006	2,004	2	0.1	1	1	-	-
5 - 9	1,983	1,973	10	0.5	1	5	2	4
10 - 14	1,889	1,877	12	0.6	1	5	5	3
15 - 19	1,393	1,385	8	0.6	-	3	4	5
20 - 24	1,163	1,155	8	0.7	2	2	3	4
25 - 29	945	940	5	0.5	-	2	2	2
30 - 34	957	947	10	1.0	1	6	1	4
35 - 39	956	947	9	0.9	7	1	-	2
40 - 44	865	856	9	1.0	4	-	3	3
45 - 49	672	665	7	1.0	2	1	4	1
50 - 54	660	648	12	1.8	2	6	3	1
55 - 59	420	412	8	1.9	3	4	1	-
60 - 64	298	290	8	2.7	3	3	2	-
65 - 69	192	187	5	2.6	2	2	-	1
70 - 74	142	139	3	2.1	2	-	1	-
75 - 79	73	68	5	6.8	2	5	2	2
80 - 84	43	39	4	9.3	3	3	2	1
85 - 89	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 +	12	9	3	25.0	2	3	1	1

**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>7,562</b>	<b>7,494</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>
0 - 4	1,034	1,033	1	0.1	-	1	-	-
5 - 9	969	966	3	0.3	-	2	-	2
10 - 14	1,007	998	9	0.9	-	5	3	3
15 - 19	739	736	3	0.4	-	-	2	2
20 - 24	617	614	3	0.5	1	-	1	2
25 - 29	480	477	3	0.6	-	1	1	2
30 - 34	519	514	5	1.0	-	4	-	2
35 - 39	538	533	5	0.9	3	1	-	2
40 - 44	451	444	7	1.6	4	-	1	2
45 - 49	326	322	4	1.2	2	1	1	1
50 - 54	340	332	8	2.4	1	3	3	1
55 - 59	203	196	7	3.4	3	3	1	-
60 - 64	139	135	4	2.9	1	3	-	-
65 - 69	85	82	3	3.5	2	1	-	-
70 - 74	57	56	1	1.8	1	-	-	-
75 - 79	32	31	1	3.1	-	1	-	-
80 - 84	17	16	1	5.9	1	-	-	-
85 - 89	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 +	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

**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>7,122</b>	<b>7,062</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>
0 - 4	972	971	1	0.1	1	-	-	-
5 - 9	1,014	1,007	7	0.7	1	3	2	2
10 - 14	882	879	3	0.3	1	-	2	-
15 - 19	654	649	5	0.8	-	3	2	3
20 - 24	546	541	5	0.9	1	2	2	2
25 - 29	465	463	2	0.4	-	1	1	-
30 - 34	438	433	5	1.1	1	2	1	2
35 - 39	418	414	4	1.0	4	-	-	-
40 - 44	414	412	2	0.5	-	-	2	1
45 - 49	346	343	3	0.9	-	-	3	-
50 - 54	320	316	4	1.3	1	3	-	-
55 - 59	217	216	1	0.5	-	1	-	-
60 - 64	159	155	4	2.5	2	-	2	-
65 - 69	107	105	2	1.9	-	1	-	1
70 - 74	85	83	2	2.4	1	-	1	-
75 - 79	41	37	4	9.8	2	4	2	2
80 - 84	26	23	3	11.5	2	3	2	1
85 - 89	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 +	8	5	3	37.5	2	3	1	1

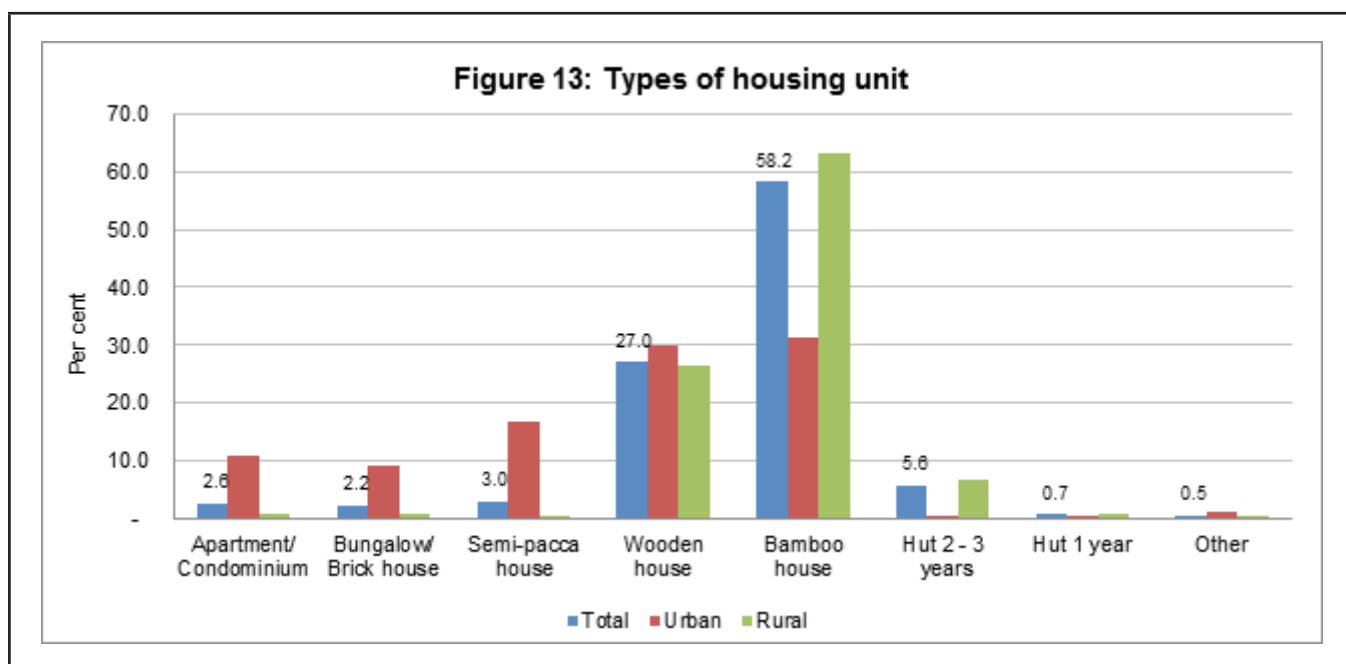
- One in every 100 persons in Tontar Sub-Township has, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 75.
- Difficulty with hearing is the highest among all form of disability 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

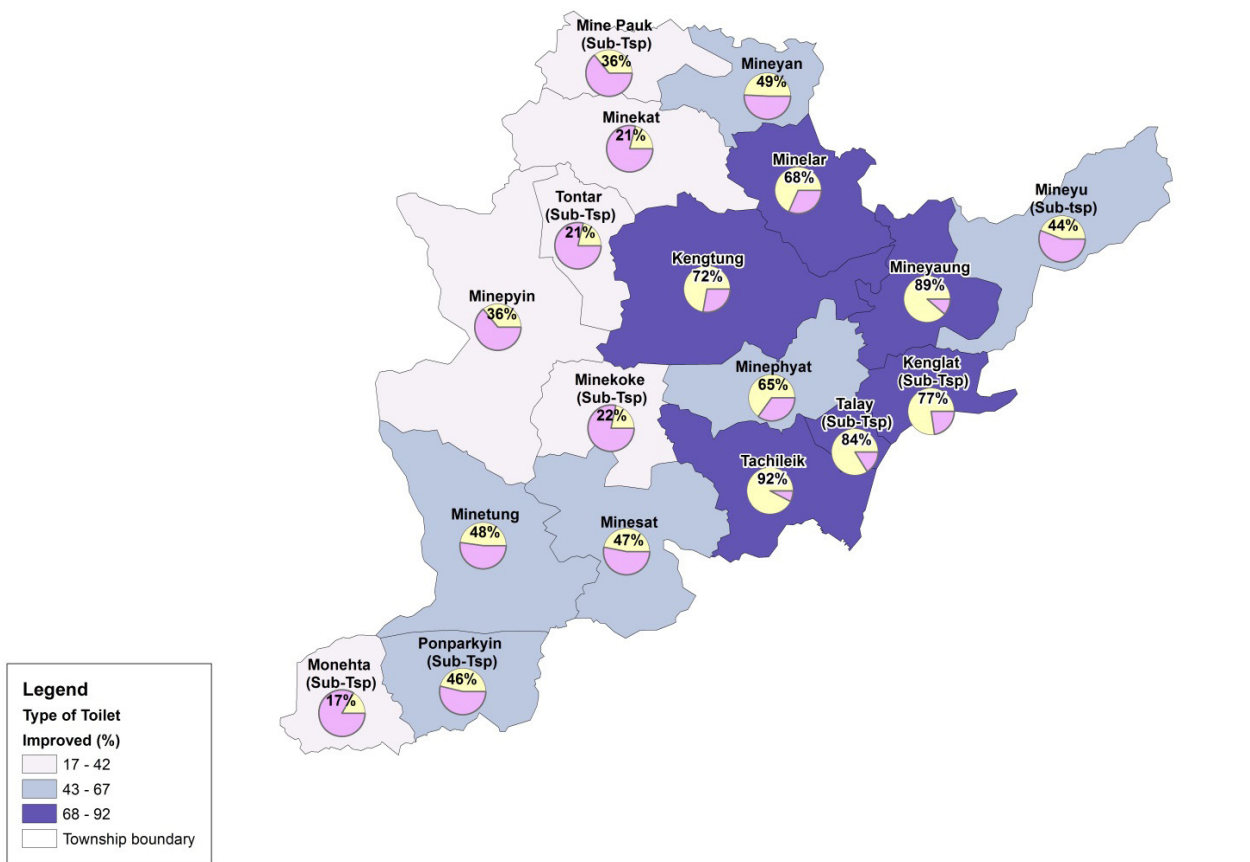
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	2,694	2.6	2.2	3.0	27.0	58.2	5.6	0.7	0.5
Urban	427	11.0	9.1	16.9	30.0	31.4	0.2	0.2	1.2
Rural	2,267	1.0	0.9	0.4	26.5	63.3	6.7	0.8	0.4



- The majority of the households in Tontar Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (58.2%) followed by households in wooden houses (27.0%).
- Some 31.4 per cent of urban households and 63.3 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%
Minesat District	: 40.4%
Tontar Sub-Township	: 21.2%

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

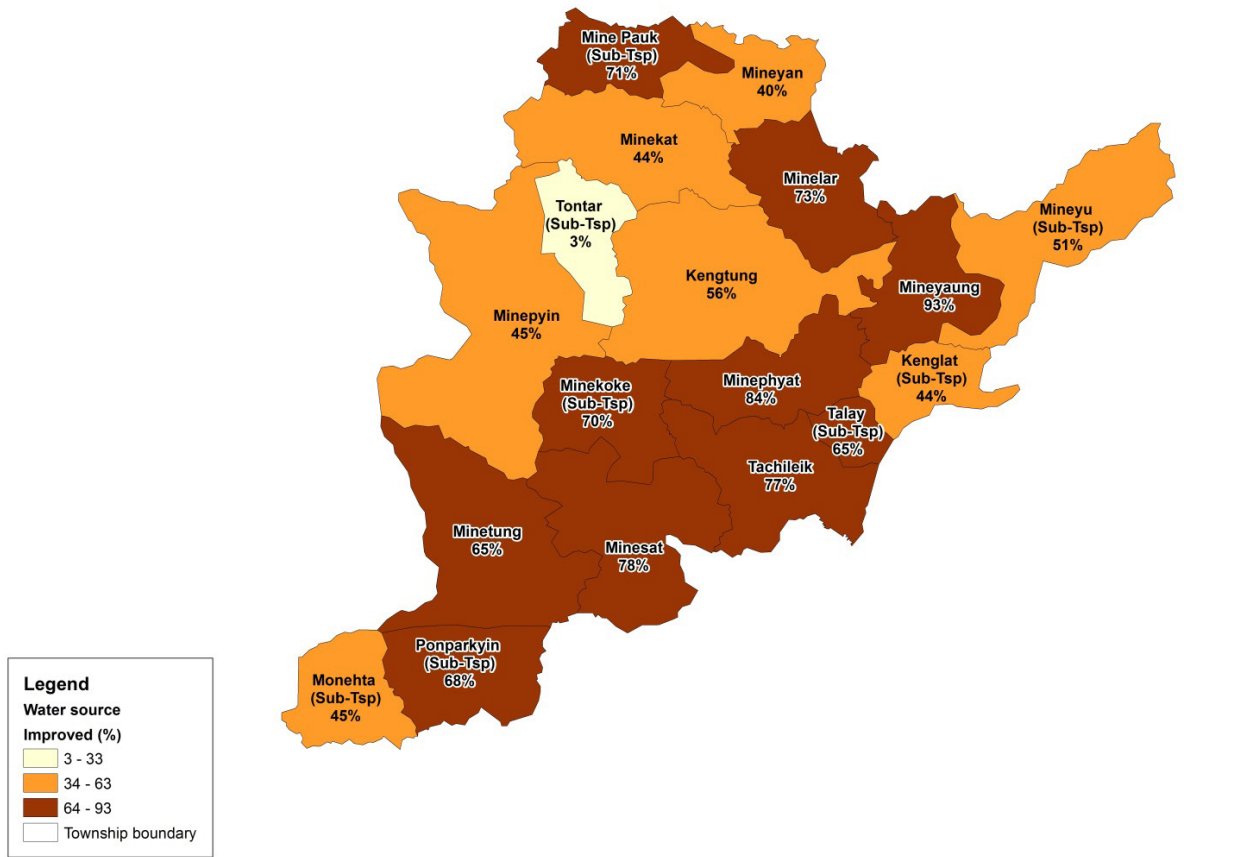
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.1	0.2	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		21.1	77.3	10.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>21.2</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>10.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.6	2.8	0.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	0.2	0.1
Other		0.4	2.3	*
None		77.7	17.1	89.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>2,267</b>

- Some 21.2 per cent of the households in Tontar Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (21.1%)).
- This proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to the lowest 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 77.7 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Tontar Sub-Township, 89.1 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%
Minesat District	: 61.7%
Tontar Sub-Township	: 2.9%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	1.1	-	1.3
Tube well, borehole	*	-	*
Protected well/ Spring	1.7	4.5	1.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.1	0.7	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	-	-	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake	*	-	*
River/stream/ canal	2.0	-	2.3
Waterfall/ Rain water	95.1	94.8	95.2
Other	-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>97.1</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>97.5</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>2,267</b>

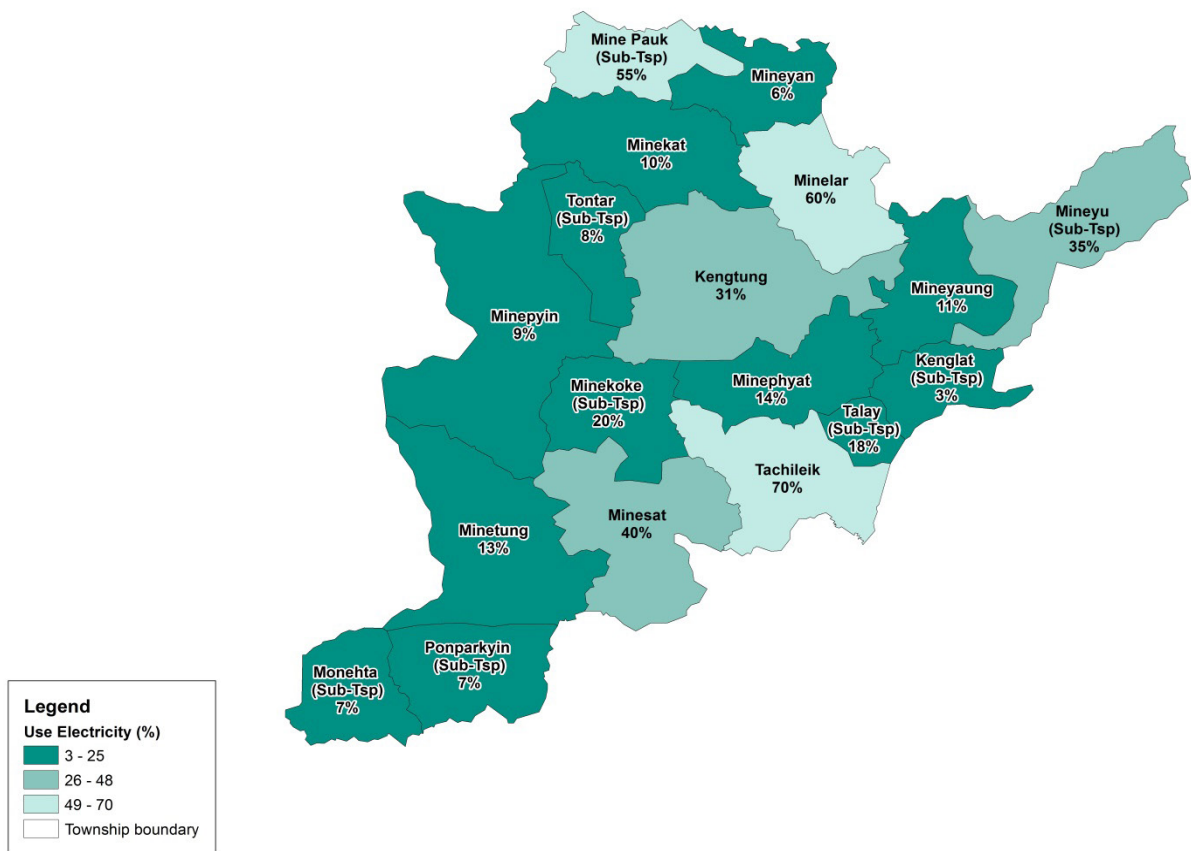
- In Tontar Sub-Township, 2.9 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- This proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to the lowest group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 95.1 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 2.0 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Some 97.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 97.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Minesat District	: 20.8%
Tontar Sub-Township	: 8.3%

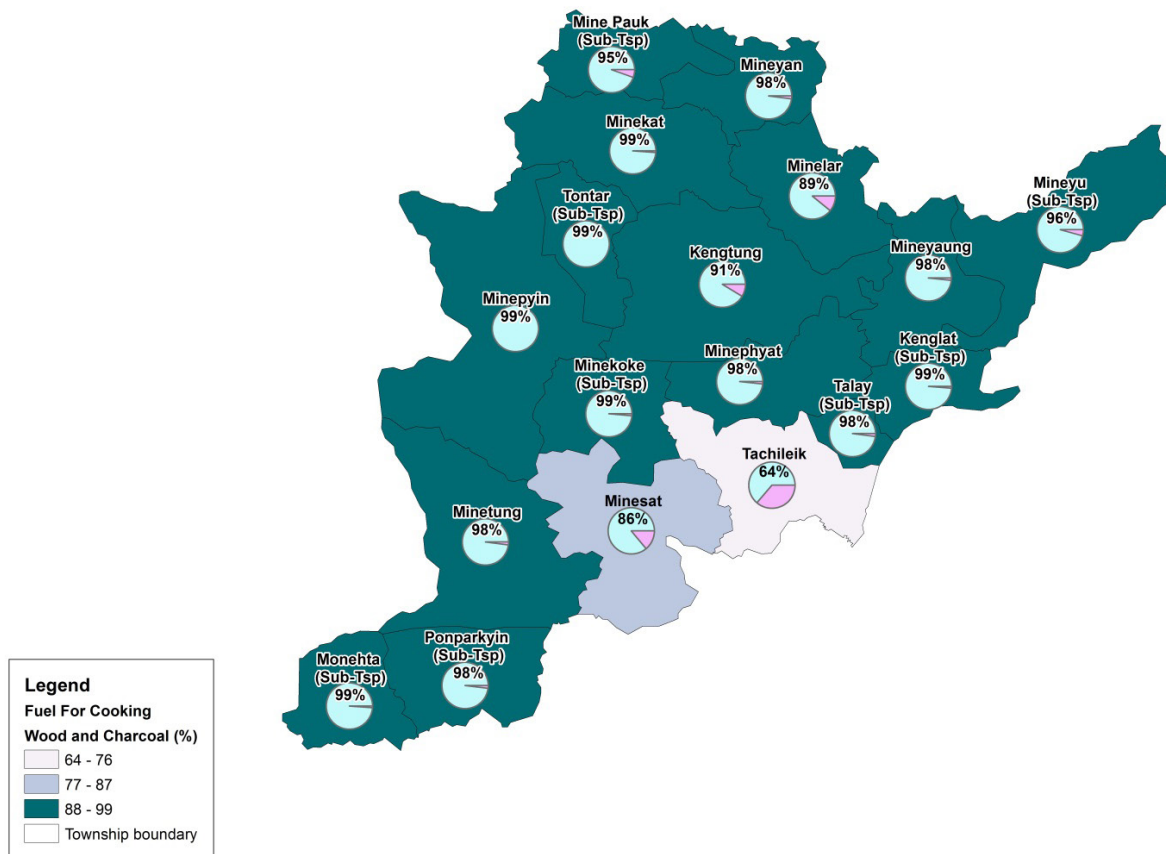
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.3	33.3	3.6
Kerosene		1.3	-	1.5
Candle		25.1	14.5	27.0
Battery		8.5	5.9	9.0
Generator (private)		0.7	0.9	0.6
Water mill (private)		27.9	40.7	25.5
Solar system/energy		2.3	4.4	1.9
Other		26.0	0.2	30.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>2,267</b>

- In Tontar Sub-Township, 8.3 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 27.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 30.8 per cent of the households use other for lighting.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Minesat District	: 94.2%
Tontar Sub-Township	: 99.2%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.2	-	0.2
LPG		*	0.2	-
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		0.1	0.7	*
Firewood		97.7	96.3	98.0
Charcoal		1.5	2.8	1.3
Coal		-	-	-
Other		0.3	-	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>2,267</b>

- In Tontar Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 97.7 per cent using firewood and 1.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Households in rural areas, mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood (98.0%) and charcoal (1.3%).

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

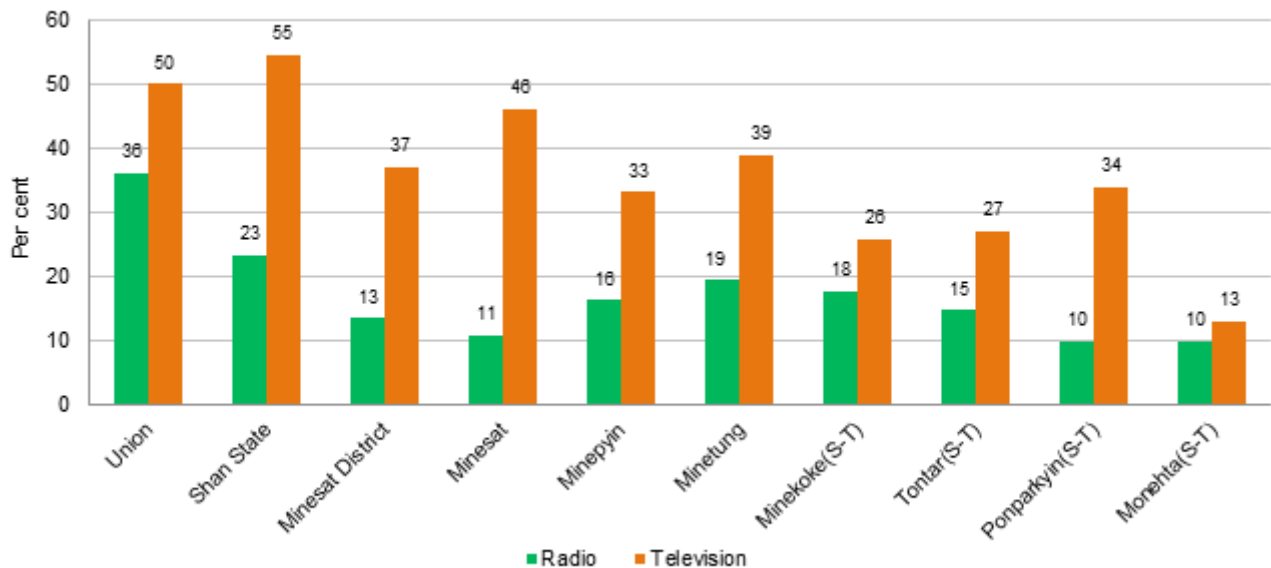
## Communication and related amenities

**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	2,694	14.7	27.1	0.6	6.5	1.0	0.1	67.4	-
Urban	427	38.9	71.7	0.7	24.4	5.6	0.5	23.0	-
Rural	2,267	10.1	18.7	0.6	3.2	0.1	0.1	75.8	-

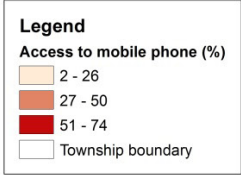
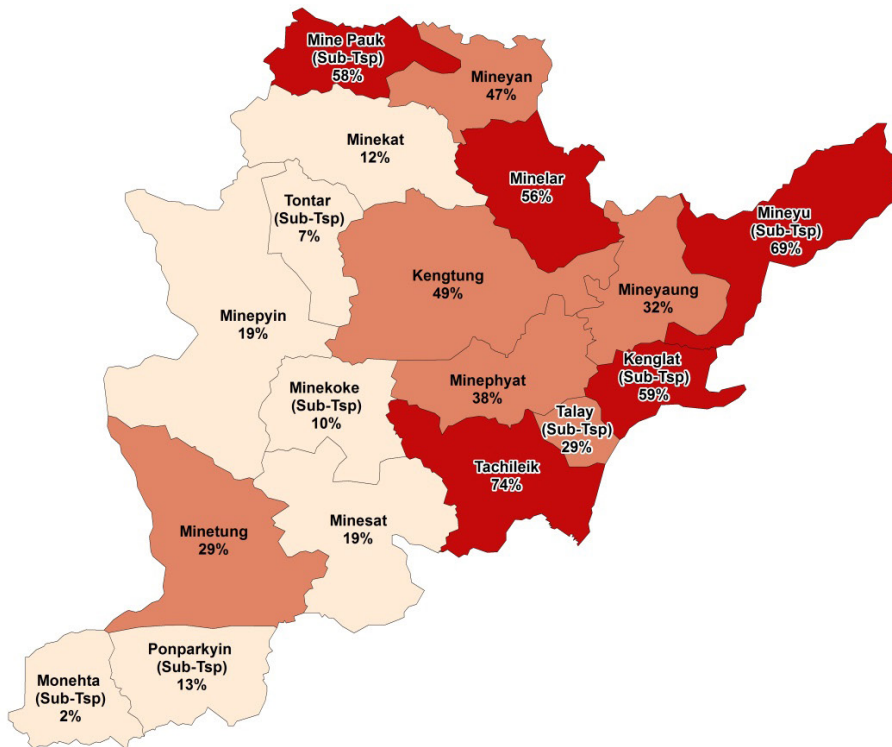
- Some 27.1 per cent of the households in Tontar Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Up to 71.7 per cent of households in urban areas and 18.7 per cent of households in rural areas reported having access to television and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

**Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television**



- In Tontar Sub-Township, 27.1 per cent of the households have television and about one in ten households (14.7%) reported having a radio.

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



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Minesat District	: 17.1%
Tontar Sub-Township	: 6.5%

- Only 6.5 per cent of the households in Tontar Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the lowest group.

## Transportation items

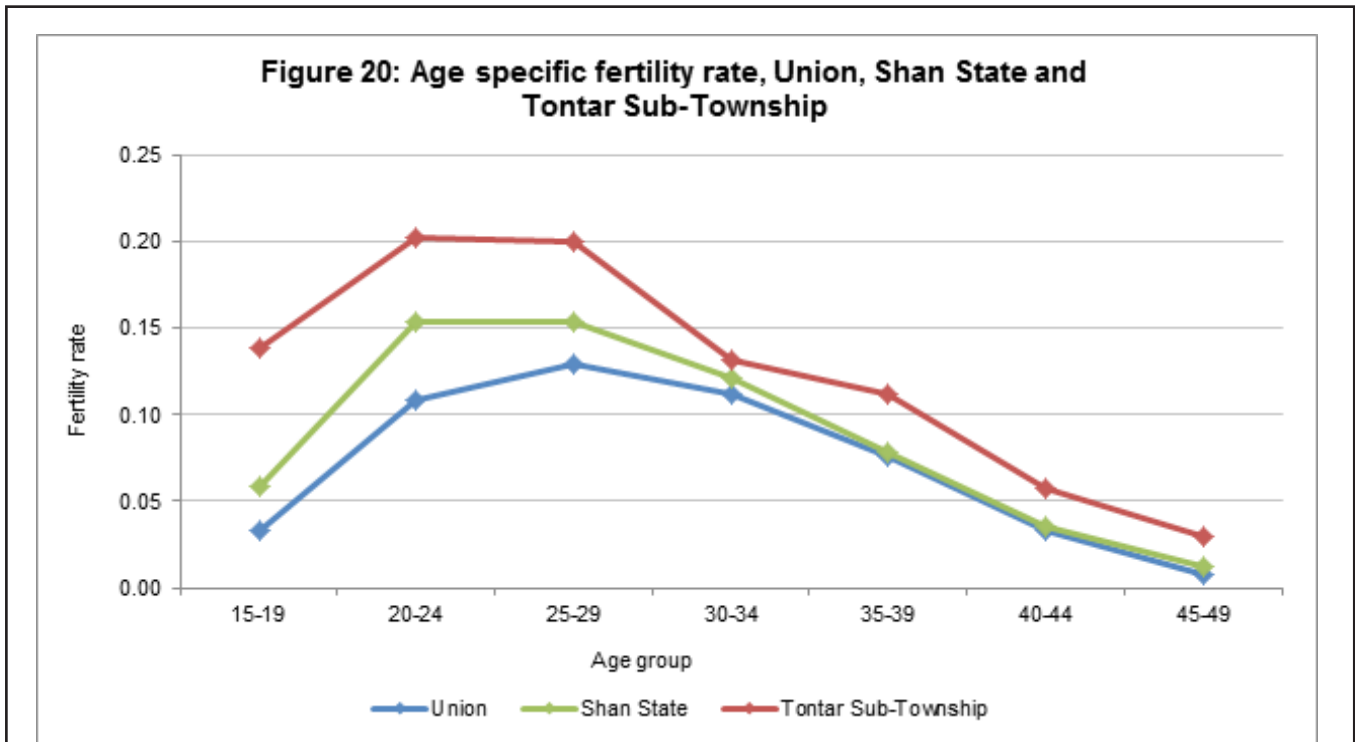
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

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
Minesat District	44,931	1,752	25,070	4,697	1,033	57	72	7,323
Urban	5,536	424	3,975	1,652	279	1	2	430
Rural	39,395	1,328	21,095	3,045	754	56	70	6,893
Tontar Sub-Township	2,694	32	1,719	260	21	-	-	1,007
Urban	427	26	335	182	-	-	-	98
Rural	2,267	6	1,384	78	21	-	-	909

- In Tontar Sub-Township, 63.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 37.4 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

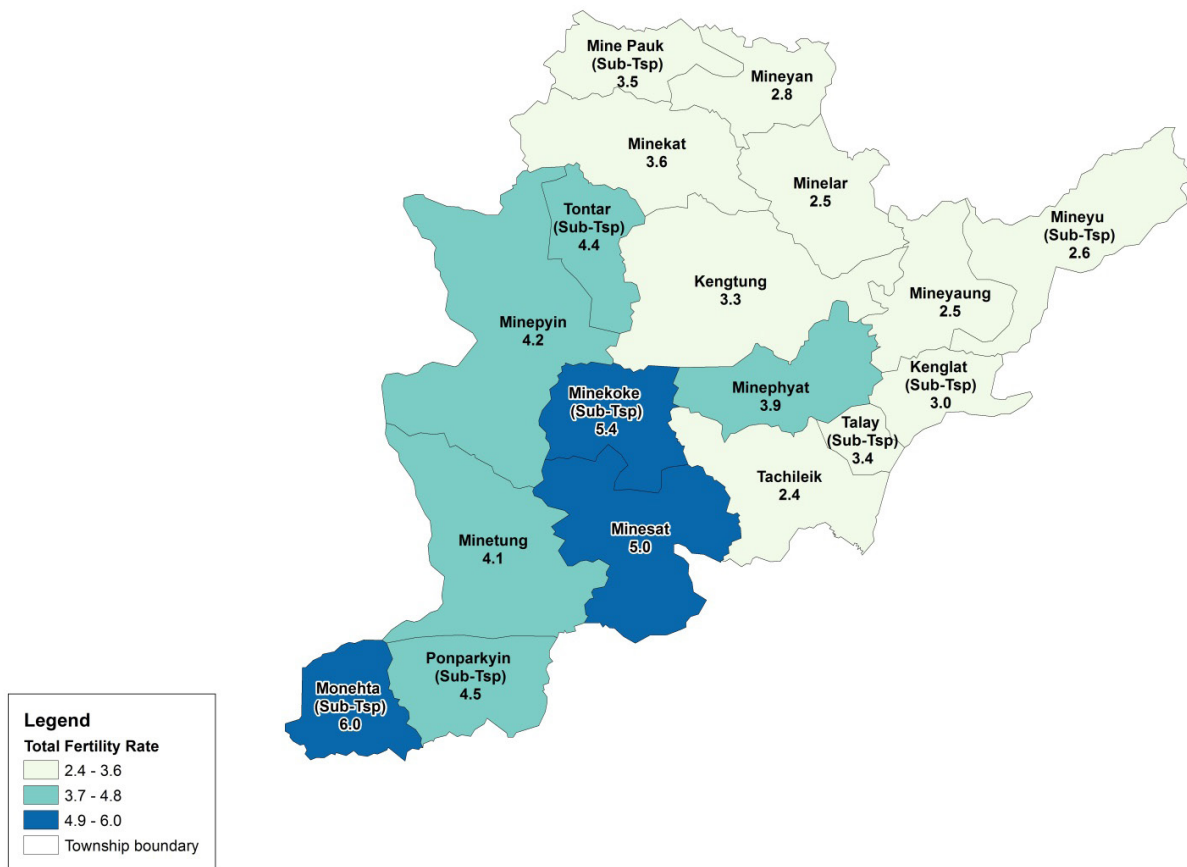
### Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age groups 20-24 and 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.4 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

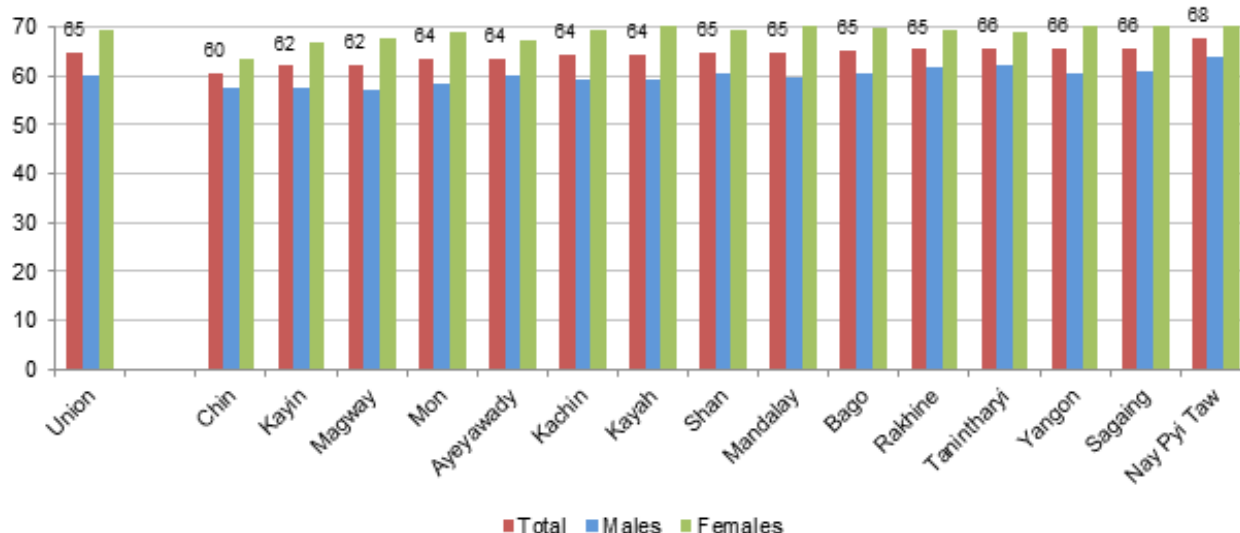


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Minesat District	: 4.7
Tontar Sub-Township	: 4.4

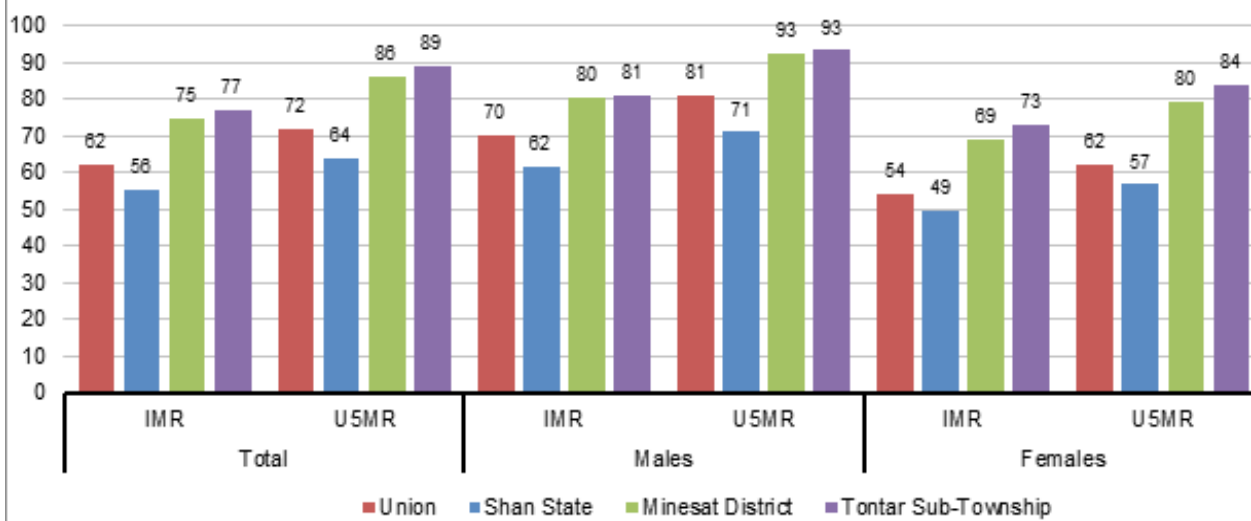
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is 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.

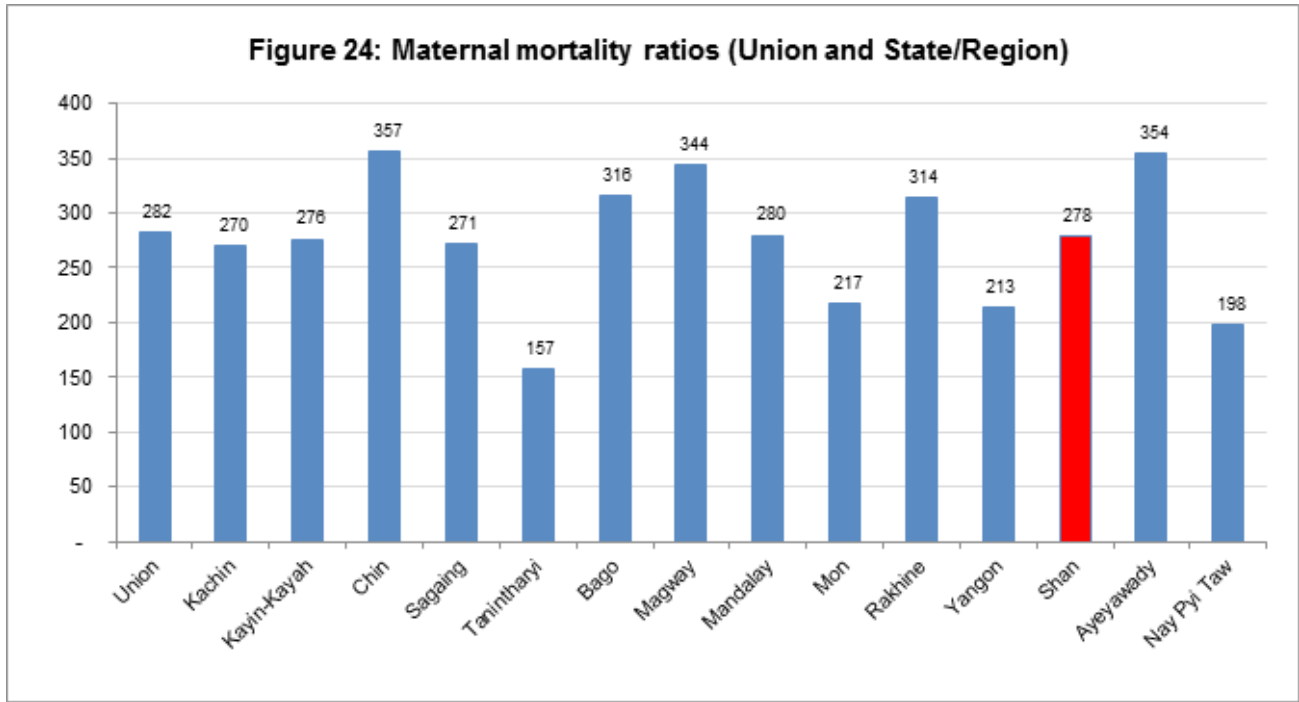
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Minesat District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Minesat District is 75 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 86 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Tontar Sub-Township are higher than those in Shan State and Minesat District. The Infant mortality in Tontar is 77 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 89 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

## Definitions and Concepts

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

**Census Night:** The night between the 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.

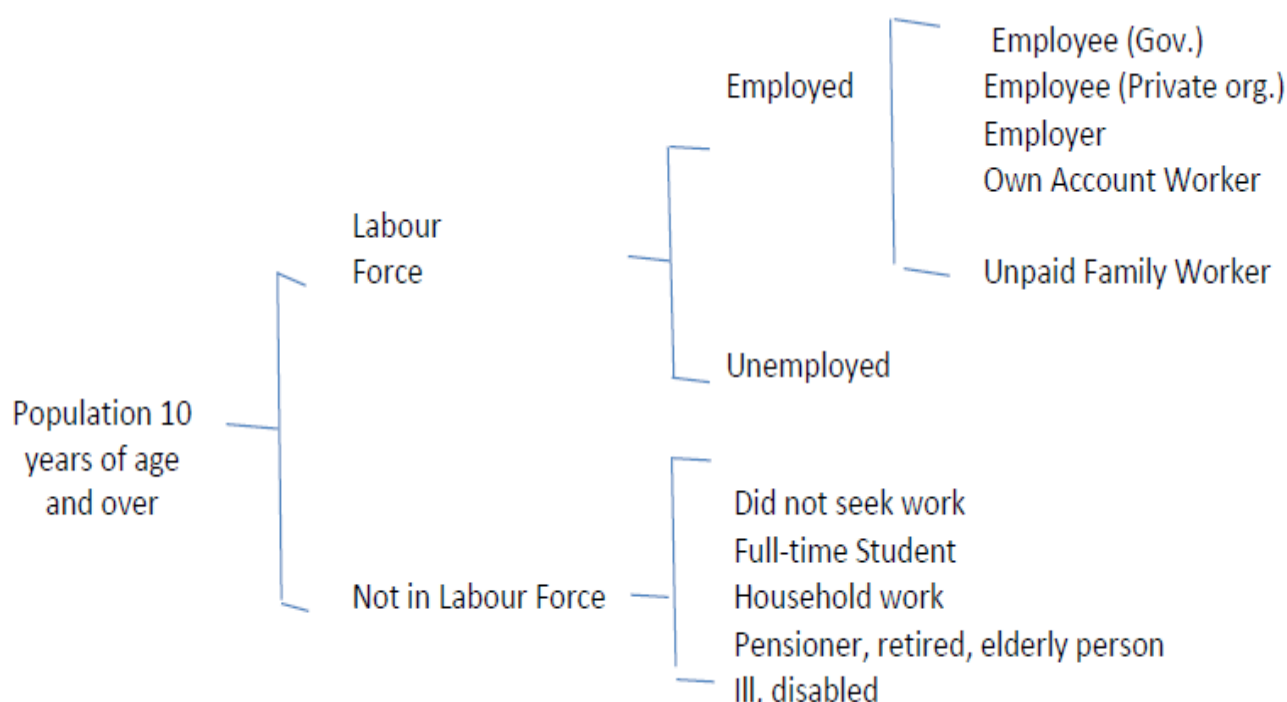
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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>

