THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

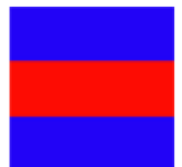## SHAN STATE, MINESAT DISTRICT

Monehta Sub-Township Report

Department of Population
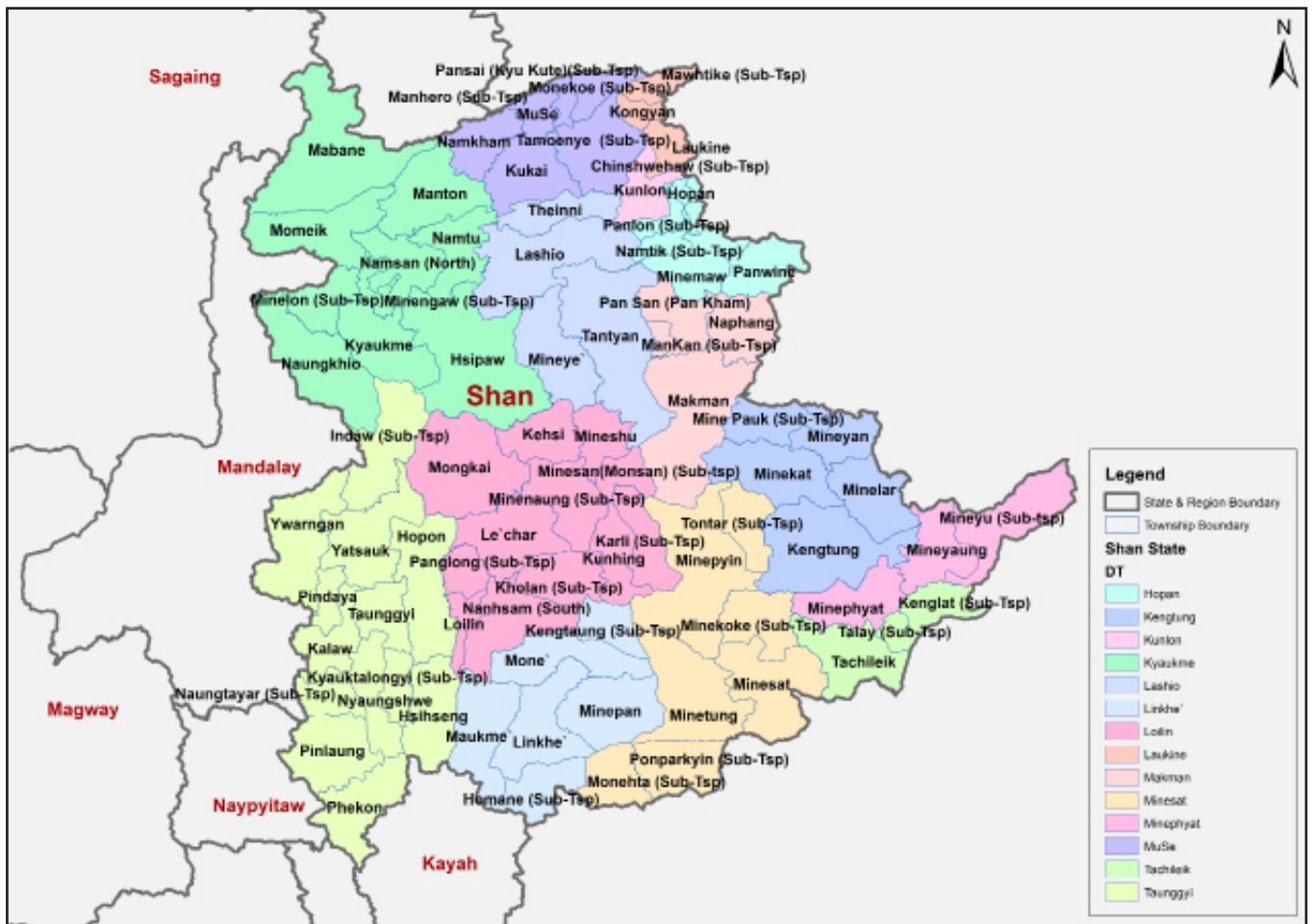
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, Minesat District

Monehta Sub- Township Report

Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships

Monehta Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	4,276 [2]
Population males	2,500 (58.5%)
Population females	1,776 (41.5%)
Percentage of urban population	9.4%
Area (Km²)	1,359.7 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	3.1 persons
Median age	21.3 years
Number of wards	3
Number of village tracts	6
Number of private households	929
Percentage of female headed households	6.0%
Mean household size	4.6 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	37.8%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	60.8%
Elderly population (65+ years)	1.4%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	64.5
Child dependency ratio	62.2
Old dependency ratio	2.3
Ageing index	3.6
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	141
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	28.9%
Male	37.4%
Female	15.4%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	351	8.2
Walking	136	3.2
Seeing	110	2.6
Hearing	136	3.2
Remembering	95	2.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	751	24.2
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1
National Registration	*	<0.1
Religious	*	0.2
Temporary Registration	94	3.0
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1
None	2,242	72.3

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	88.1%	94.8%	77.4%
Unemployment rate	1.2%	1.6%	0.5%
Employment to population ratio	87.0%	93.3%	77.0%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	874	94.1
Renter	*	0.8
Provided free (individually)	-	-
Government quarters	36	3.9
Private company quarters	*	0.2
Other	*	1.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	-		36.1%
Bamboo	92.1%	16.7%	2.3%
Earth	0.1%	73.7%	
Wood	4.0%	2.0%	0.4%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		52.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.1%	7.1%	7.5%
Other	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	0.2
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	*	1.0
Biogas	-	-
Firewood	916	98.6
Charcoal	*	0.2
Coal	-	-
Other	-	-

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	67	7.2
Kerosene	345	37.1
Candle	396	42.6
Battery	*	0.4
Generator (private)	22	2.4
Water mill (private)	50	5.4
Solar system/energy	*	1.3
Other	33	3.6
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	371	39.9
Tube well, borehole	*	0.3
Protected well/spring	44	4.8
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.2
Total Improved Water Sources	*420*	*45.2*
Unprotected well/spring	60	6.5
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.4
River/stream/canal	386	41.6
Waterfall/rainwater	59	6.3
Other	-	-
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*509*	*54.8*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	372	40.0
Tube well, borehole	*	0.3
Protected well/spring	27	2.9
Unprotected well/spring	60	6.5
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.4
River/stream/canal	404	43.5
Waterfall/rainwater	58	6.2
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	149	16.0
Total Improved Sanitation	*155*	*16.7*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	630	67.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	36	3.9
Other	*	0.5
None	103	11.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	91	9.8
Television	120	12.9
Landline phone	*	0.6
Mobile phone	*	1.6
Computer	*	0.1
Internet at home	*	0.4
Households with none of the items	752	80.9
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	1.3
Motorcycle/Moped	207	22.3
Bicycle	*	1.2
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.3
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	22	2.4

Note: [1] Population figures for Monehta 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.

Contents

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 Monehta 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 Monehta Sub-Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	4,276 *		
Males	2,500		
Females	1,776		
Sex ratio	141 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	9.4%		
Area (Km^2)	1,359.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	3.1 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	6		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	4,263	402	3,861
Number of conventional households	929	91	838
Mean household size	4.6 persons ***		

- In Monehta Sub-Township, there are less females than males with 141 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (9.4%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Monehta Sub-Township is 3 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.6 persons living in each household in Monehta Sub-Township. This is higher than the Union average (4.4 persons).

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; Monehta Sub-Township (Minesat District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**929**	**4,276**	**2,500**	**1,776**
	Ward	**91**	**404**	**279**	**125**
1	No(1)(W)	9	39	21	18
2	No(2)(W)	18	93	88	5
3	No(3)(W)	64	272	170	102
	Village Tract	**838**	**3,872**	**2,221**	**1,651**
1	Hway Yawng(VT)	2	4	2	2
2	Tan Goe (Tan Woe)(VT)	98	389	212	177
3	Hsan Kyu(VT)	205	957	529	428
4	Hway Ah(VT)	103	476	243	233
5	Hkaing Long(VT)	271	1,262	783	479
6	Kone Ti Vi(VT)	159	784	452	332

| | Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Monehta Sub-Township | Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Monehta Sub-Township |

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

59
(1.4%)

1,617
(37.8%)

2,600
(60.8%)

□ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years ■ 65 years and over
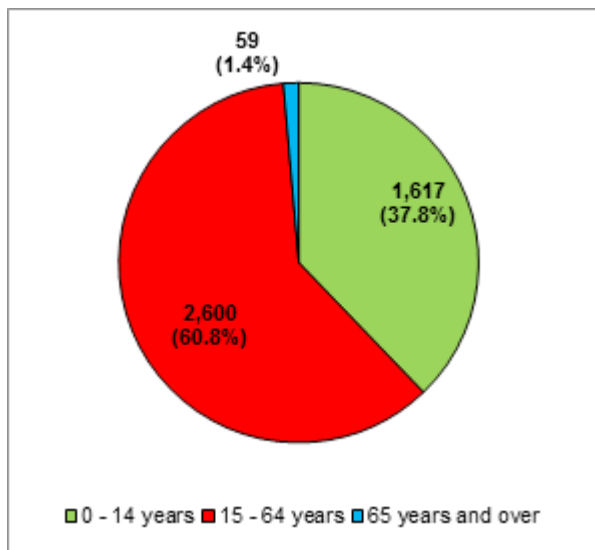
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Monehta Sub-Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	4,276	2,500	1,776
0 - 4	619	315	304
5 - 9	557	276	281
10 - 14	441	277	164
15 - 19	367	232	135
20 - 24	410	241	169
25 - 29	342	205	137
30 - 34	338	198	140
35 - 39	278	165	113
40 - 44	305	184	121
45 - 49	198	130	68
50 - 54	210	138	72
55 - 59	67	43	24
60 - 64	85	61	24
65 - 69	19	10	9
70 - 74	23	15	8
75 - 79	7	3	4
80 - 84	6	3	3
85 - 89	2	2	-
90 +	2	2	-

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Monehta Sub-Township is 60.8 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.

- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Minesat District and Monehta Sub-Township)
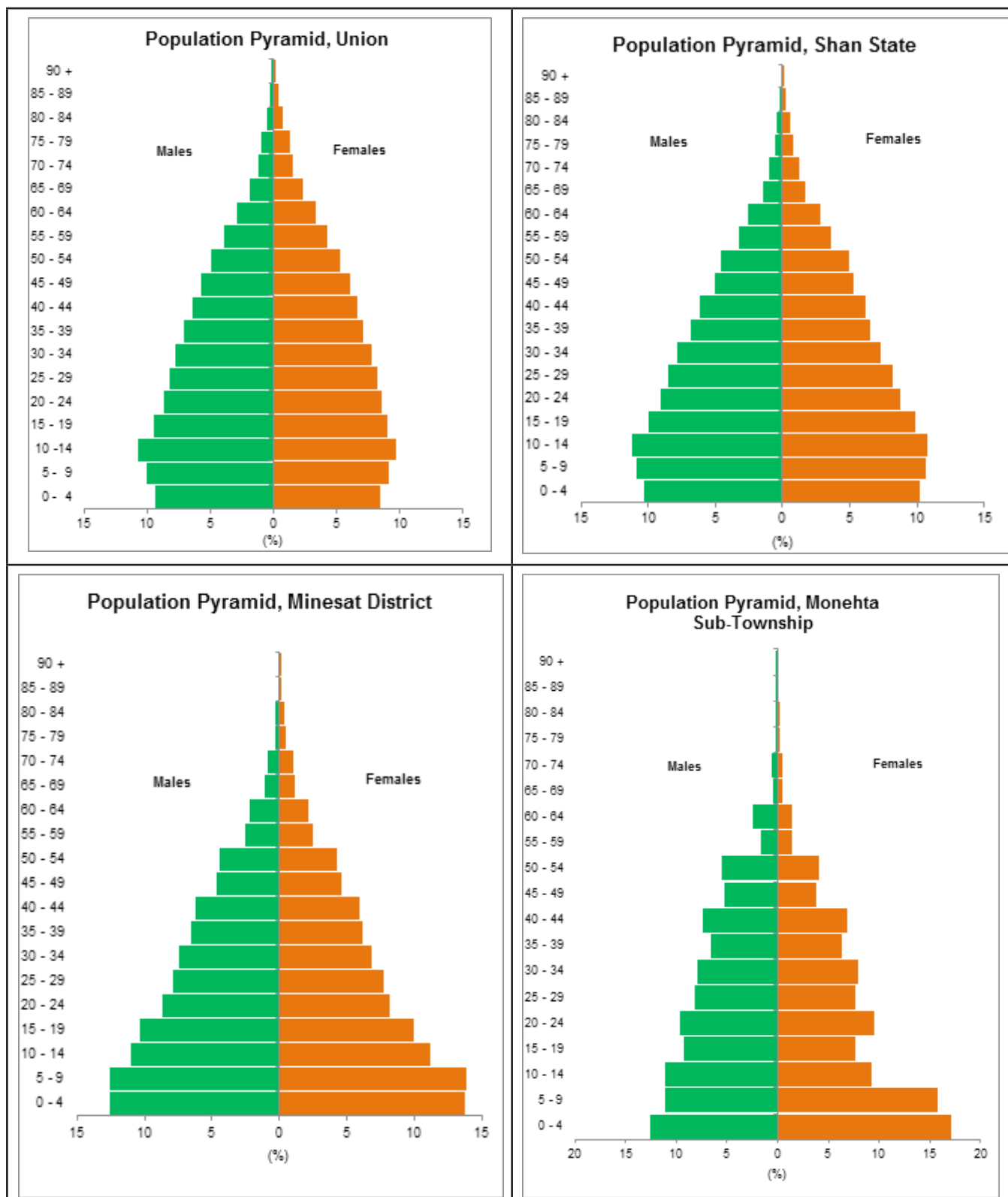
- The birth rate has been increasing in Monehta Sub-Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly decliined form age group (20-24) onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Monehta Sub-Township.

- Except age group (5-9) and (75-79), in all other age groups there are more males than femals.

(B) Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Shan State
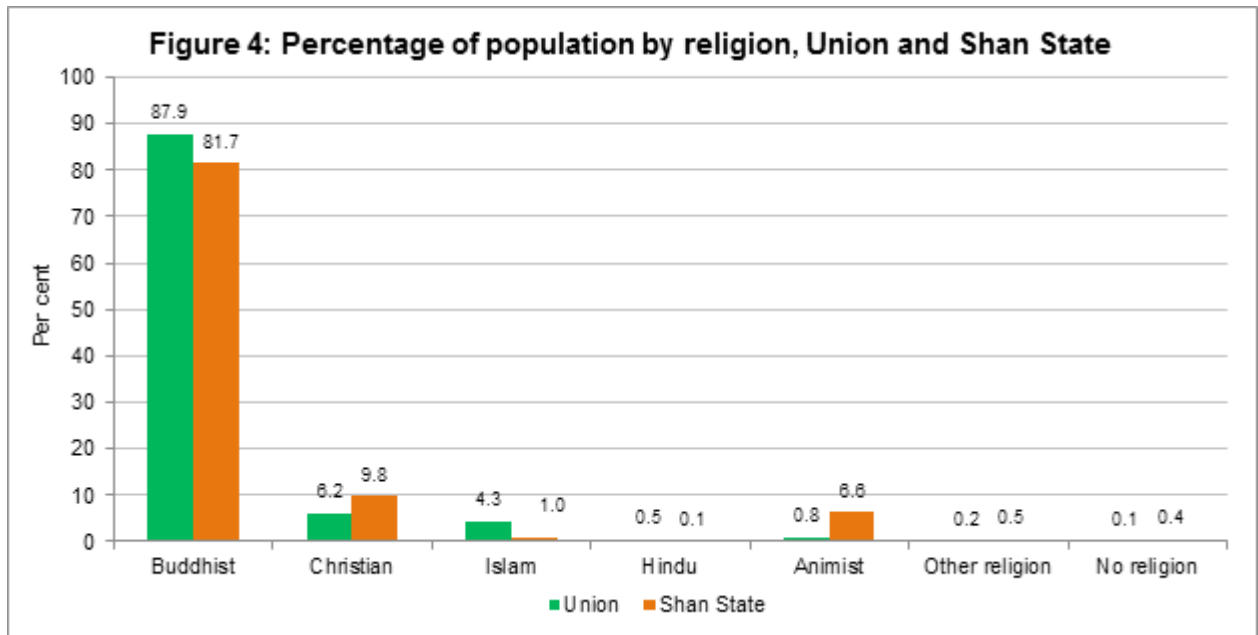
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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% those with No religion respectively.

(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	128	64	64	16	10	6
6	116	65	51	36	24	12
7	117	50	67	46	21	25
8	101	52	49	62	36	26
9	93	43	50	54	25	29
10	99	53	46	58	27	31
11	79	54	25	44	30	14
12	81	47	34	38	24	14
13	95	61	34	56	38	18
14	81	56	25	32	22	10
15	86	44	42	19	11	8
16	83	48	35	14	8	6
17	52	39	13	3	3	-
18	80	48	32	6	3	3
19	64	51	13	1	1	-
20	133	72	61	-	-	-
21	76	50	26	-	-	-
22	68	44	24	1	1	-
23	65	41	24	-	-	-
24	68	34	34	-	-	-
25	140	87	53	1	1	-
26	48	28	20	-	-	-
27	51	32	19	-	-	-
28	66	36	30	-	-	-
29	36	21	15	-	-	-

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

Legend: Union, Shan State, Monehta Sub-Township

(Y-axis: Per cent, 0.0 to 100.0; X-axis: Age, 5 to 29)
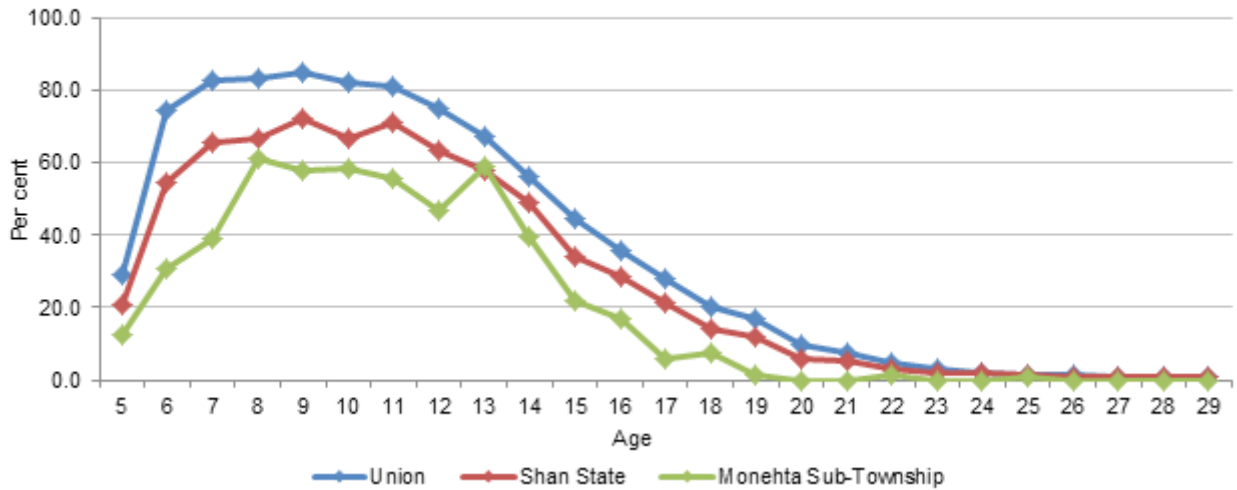
Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Monehta Sub- Township

Legend: Union (Males), Union (Females), Monehta Sub-Township (Males), Monehta Sub-Township (Females)

(Y-axis: Per cent, 0.0 to 100.0; X-axis: Age, 5 to 29)
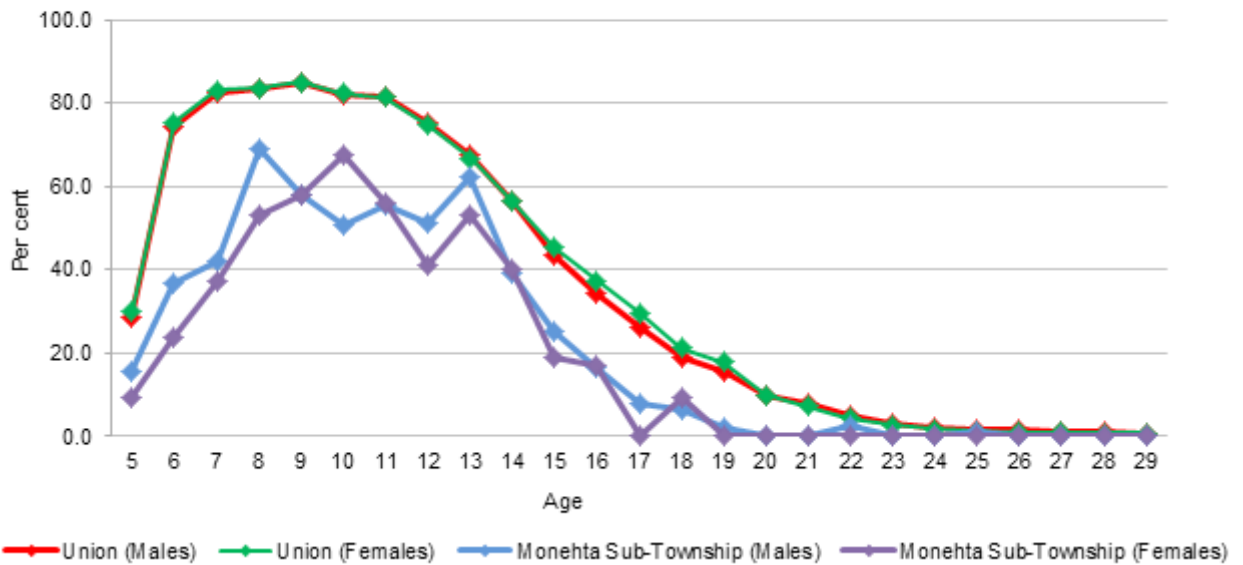
- School attendance in Monehta Sub-Township drops after age 14 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Monehta Sub-Township is lower, since starting from school going age (at age 5).

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

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 12 - 30
- 31 - 48
- 49 - 66
- Township boundary

Mine Pauk (Sub-Tsp) 21%
Mineyan 26%
Minekat 12%
Minelar 41%
Mineyu (Sub-Tsp) 30%
Tontar (Sub-Tsp) 20%
Kengtung 53%
Mineyaung 42%
Minepyin 32%
Minekoke (Sub-Tsp) 15%
Minephyat 44%
Kenglat (Sub-Tsp) 38%
Talay (Sub-Tsp) 53%
Tachileik 66%
Minetung 48%
Minesat 35%
Monehta (Sub-Tsp) 29%
Ponparkyin (Sub-Tsp) 37%
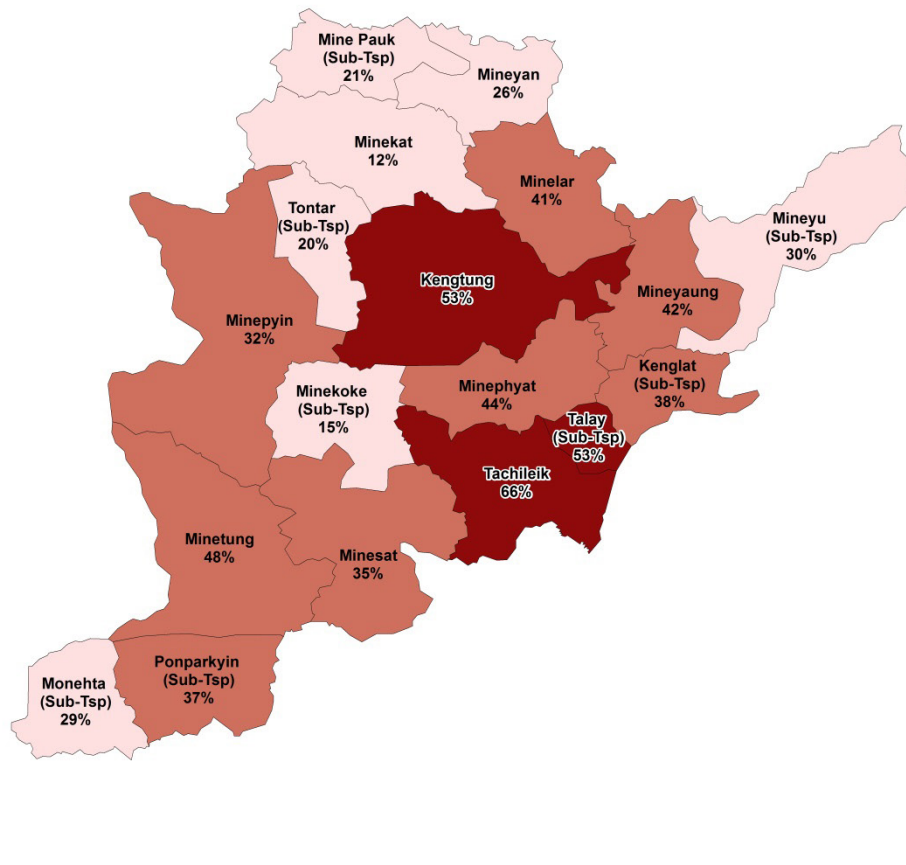
Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Minesat District	: 33.5%
Monehta Sub-Township	: 28.9%

14

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	775	41.7
Males	471	49.7
Females	304	29.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 years and over in Monehta Sub-Township is 28.9 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 15.4 per cent and for the males it is 37.4 per cent.

- In Monehta Sub-Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 years is 41.7 per cent with 29.3 per cent for females and 49.7 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 (grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	1,882	1,489	79.1	137	45	106	36	2	28	4	3	32
Urban	246	104	42.3	19	16	50	25	1	24	4	2	1
Rural	1,636	1,385	84.7	118	29	56	11	1	4	-	1	31
Males	1,159	825	71.2	122	41	89	31	2	21	1	3	24
Females	723	664	91.8	15	4	17	5	-	7	3	-	8

- About 79.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 84.7 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 71.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 91.8 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 2.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.5 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D)   Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	36.3	39.4	31.1
15 - 19	81.2	86.6	71.9
20 - 24	90.2	97.9	79.3
25 - 29	90.1	97.1	79.6
30 - 34	90.5	97.0	81.4
35 - 39	90.6	97.6	80.5
40 - 44	94.8	99.5	87.6
45 - 49	90.4	96.9	77.9
50 - 54	84.8	94.9	65.3
55 - 59	74.6	83.7	58.3
60 - 64	70.6	80.3	45.8
65 - 69	84.2	90.0	77.8
70 - 74	43.5	46.7	37.5
75+	47.1	60.0	28.6
15 - 24	86.0	92.4	76.0
15 - 64	88.1	94.8	77.4

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	8.8	12.8	-
15 - 24	3.0	4.1	0.9
15 - 64	1.2	1.6	0.5
65+	-	-	-

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
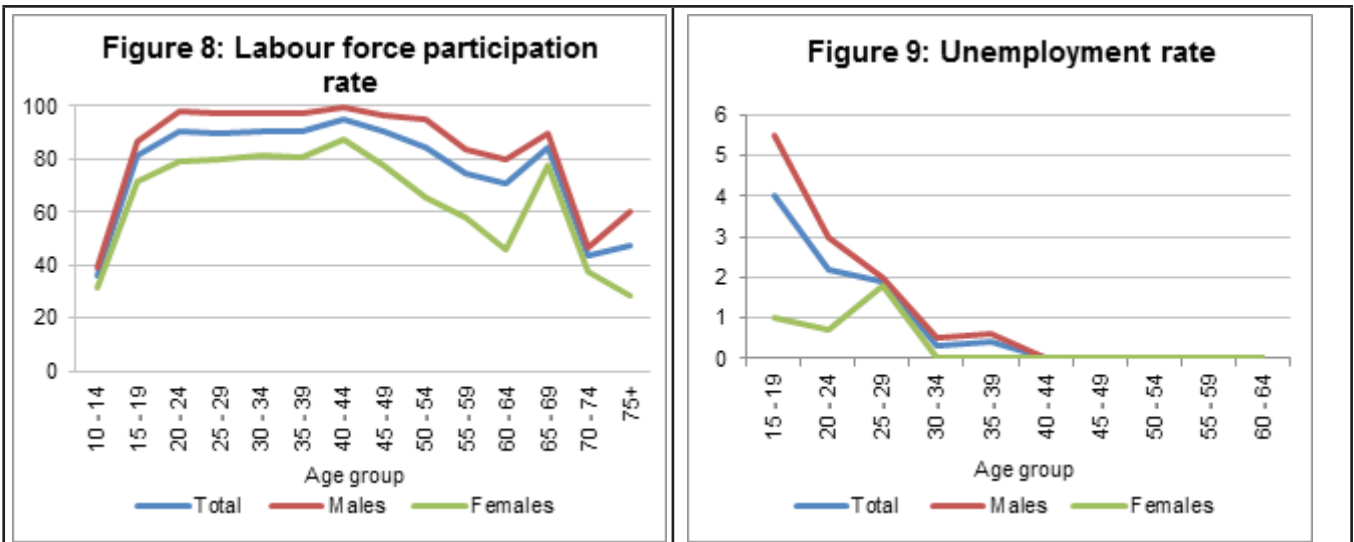
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Monehta Sub-Township is 88.1 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 77.4 per cent and is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 94.8 per cent.

- In Monehta Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 36.3 per cent. Among them 39.4 per cent are males and 31.1 per cent are females.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Monehta Sub-Township is 1.2 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is (1.6%) and for females is (0.5%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 0.9 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	616	4.9	43.8	33.9	8.8	1.5	7.1
Males	264	5.3	65.5	9.5	8.7	1.9	9.1
Females	352	4.5	27.6	52.3	8.8	1.1	5.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 65.5 per cent of males are full time students while 52.3 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**2,260**	**1,488**	**772**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	3	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professionals	23	11	12	1.0	0.7	1.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	19	15	4	0.8	1.0	0.5
Clerical Support Workers	7	4	3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Services and Sales Workers	31	22	9	1.4	1.5	1.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,926	1,219	707	85.2	81.9	91.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4	4	-	0.2	0.3	-
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	14	14	-	0.6	0.9	-
Elementary Occupations	217	189	28	9.6	12.7	3.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	16	8	8	0.7	0.5	1.0

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Monehta Sub- Township
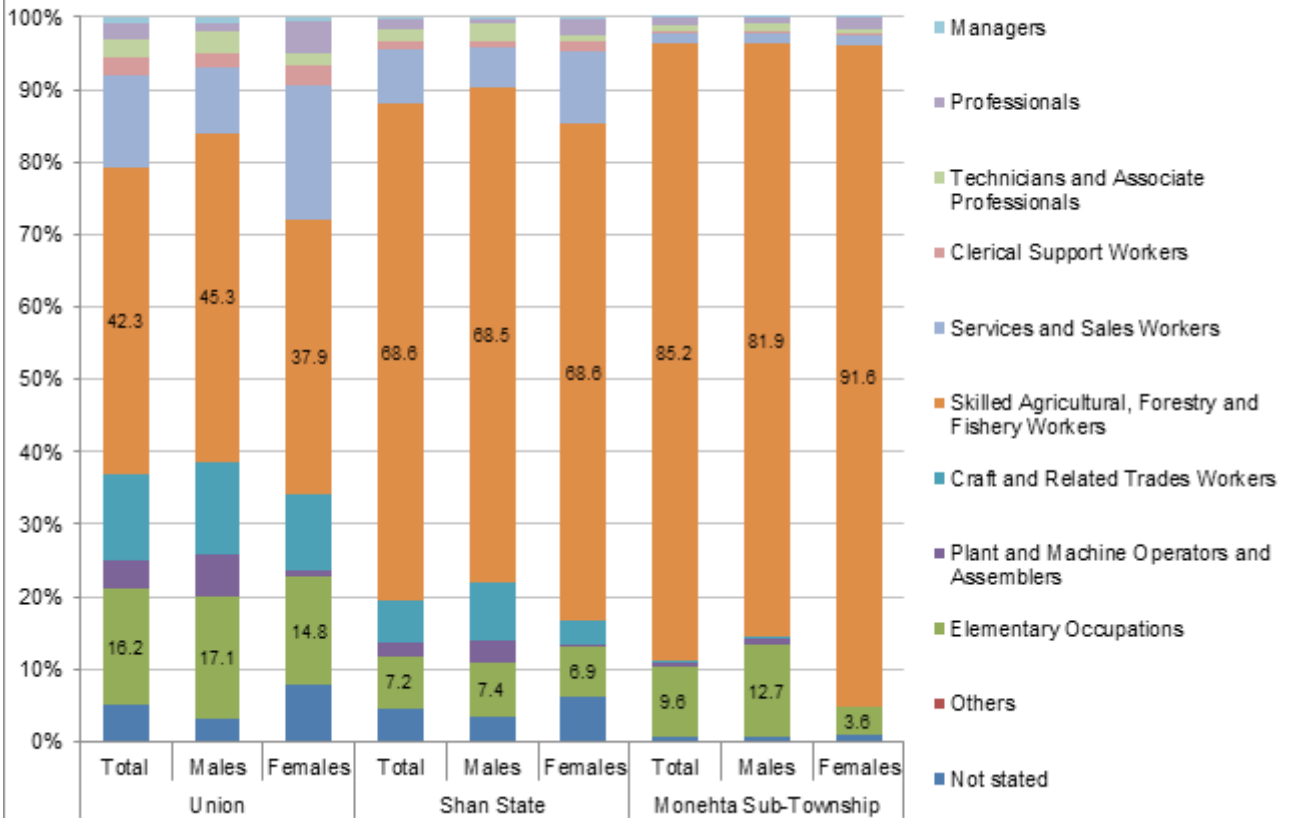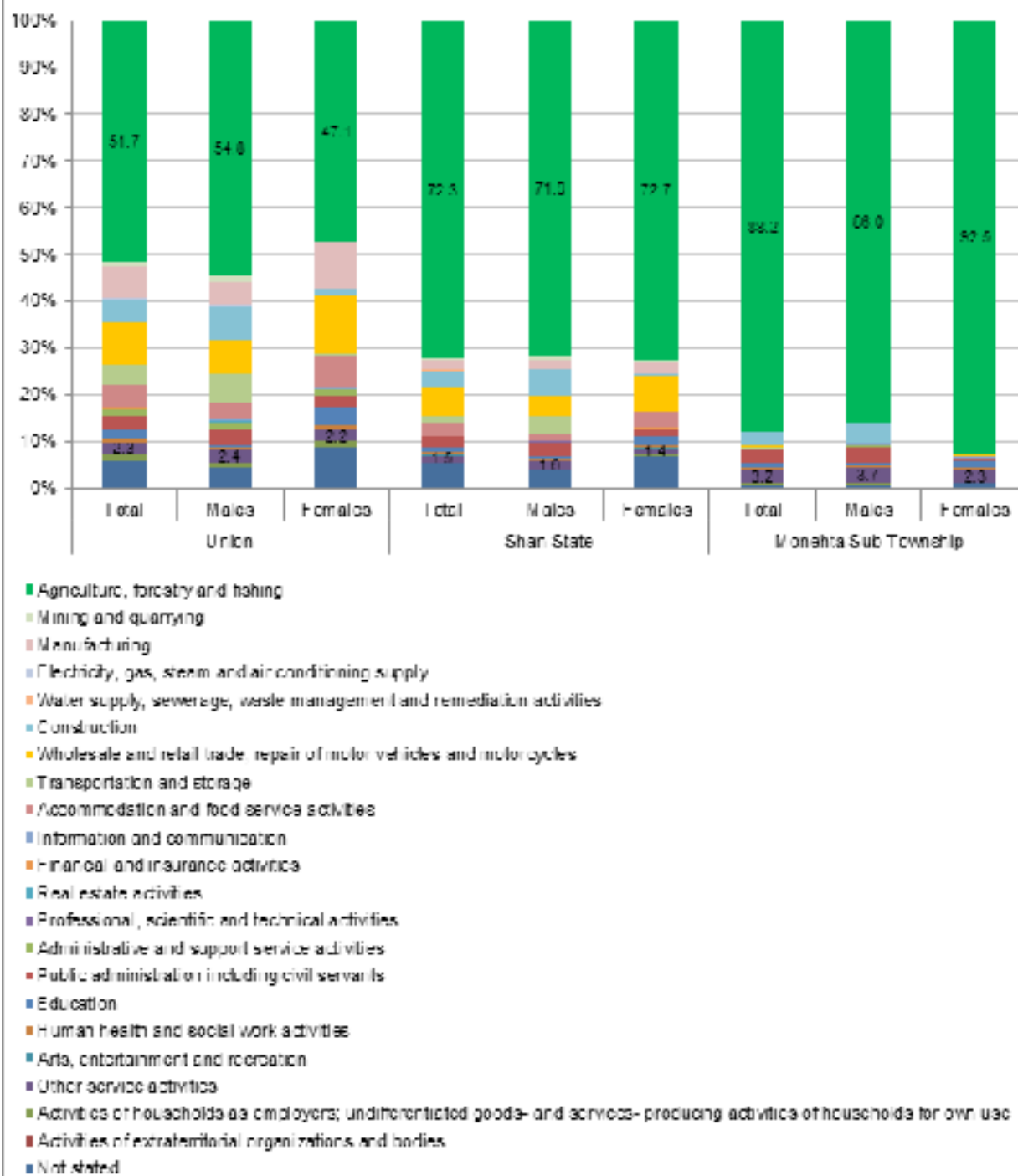
- In Monehta Sub-Township, 85.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 9.6 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 81.9 per cent of males and 91.6 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 7.2 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**2,260**	**1,488**	**772**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,993	1,279	714	88.2	86.0	92.5
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	60	60	-	2.7	4.0	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11	3	8	0.5	0.2	1.0
Transportation and storage	6	6	-	0.3	0.4	-
Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and communication	4	2	2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	8	7	1	0.4	0.5	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	55	53	2	2.4	3.6	0.3
Education	19	8	11	0.8	0.5	1.4
Human health and social work activities	7	1	6	0.3	0.1	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	73	55	18	3.2	3.7	2.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	8	6	2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	16	8	8	0.7	0.5	1.0

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

- In Monehta 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 "Other service activities" at 3.2 per cent.

- There are 86.0 per cent of males and 92.5 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 1.5 per cent in "Other service activities" industry.

21

(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	751	*	*	*	*	94	-	*	2,242
Urban	219	-	-	-	*	1	-	-	119
Rural	532	*	*	*	*	93	-	*	2,123
Males	361	-	*	*	*	46	-	-	1,494
Females	390	*	-	-	*	48	-	*	748

Note: * Less than 20 cards

Figure 12: Types of identity card
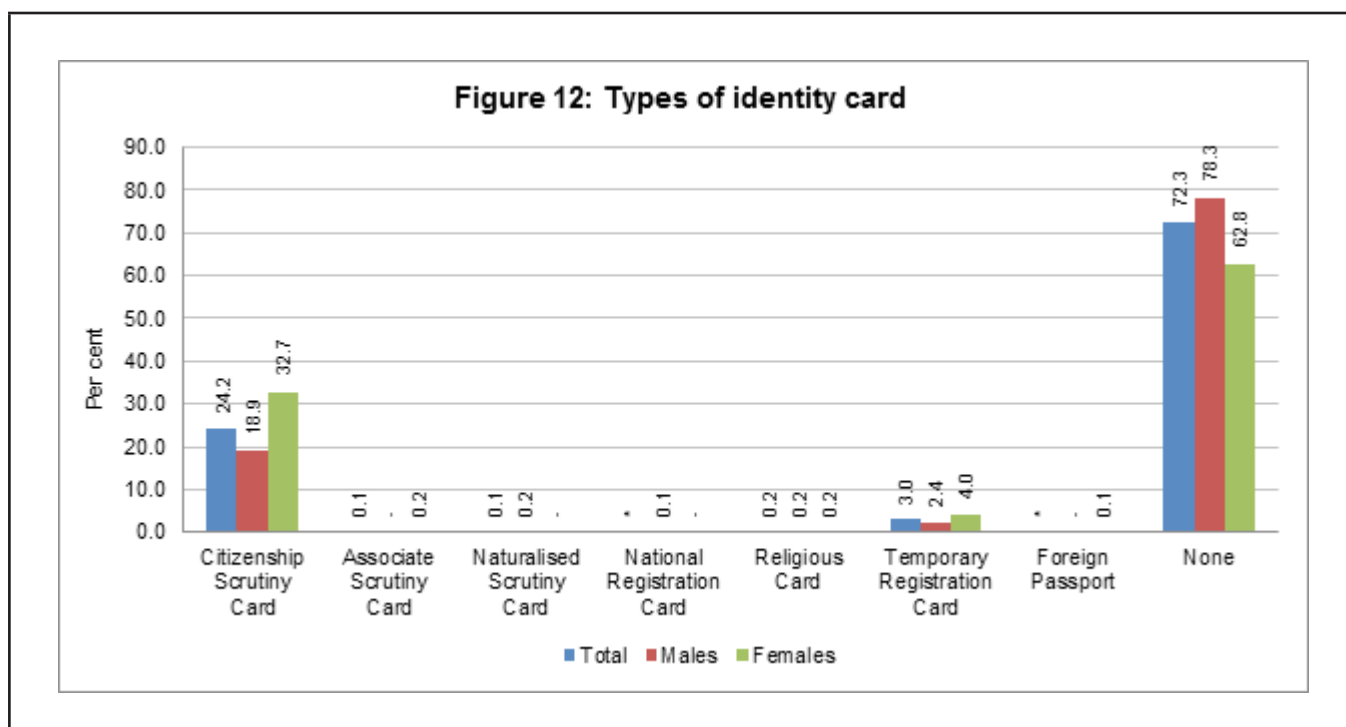
- In Monehta Sub-Township, 24.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 72.3 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 78.3 per cent of males and 62.8 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F)   Disability

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

| Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	**4,276**	**3,925**	**351**	**8.2**	**110**	**136**	**136**	**95**
0 - 14	1,617	1,578	39	2.4	4	12	17	15
15 - 64	2,600	2,311	289	11.1	94	114	106	72
65 +	59	36	23	39.0	12	10	13	8
Males	**2,500**	**2,291**	**209**	**8.4**	**69**	**87**	**74**	**48**
0 - 14	868	846	22	2.5	2	8	9	7
15 - 64	1,597	1,424	173	10.8	59	71	58	36
65 +	35	21	14	40.0	8	8	7	5
Females	**1,776**	**1,634**	**142**	**8.0**	**41**	**49**	**62**	**47**
0 - 14	749	732	17	2.3	2	4	8	8
15 - 64	1,003	887	116	11.6	35	43	48	36
65 +	24	15	9	37.5	4	2	6	3

- Eight in every 100 persons in Monehta Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly less females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably at the elderly aged 65 and over .

- Difficulties with walking and hearing were the highest among all forms of disability followed by seeing.

(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	929	2.2	0.3	1.1	4.4	80.7	9.4	0.5	1.4
Urban	91	22.0	2.2	6.6	8.8	42.9	9.9	5.5	2.2
Rural	838	-	0.1	0.5	3.9	84.8	9.3	-	1.3

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
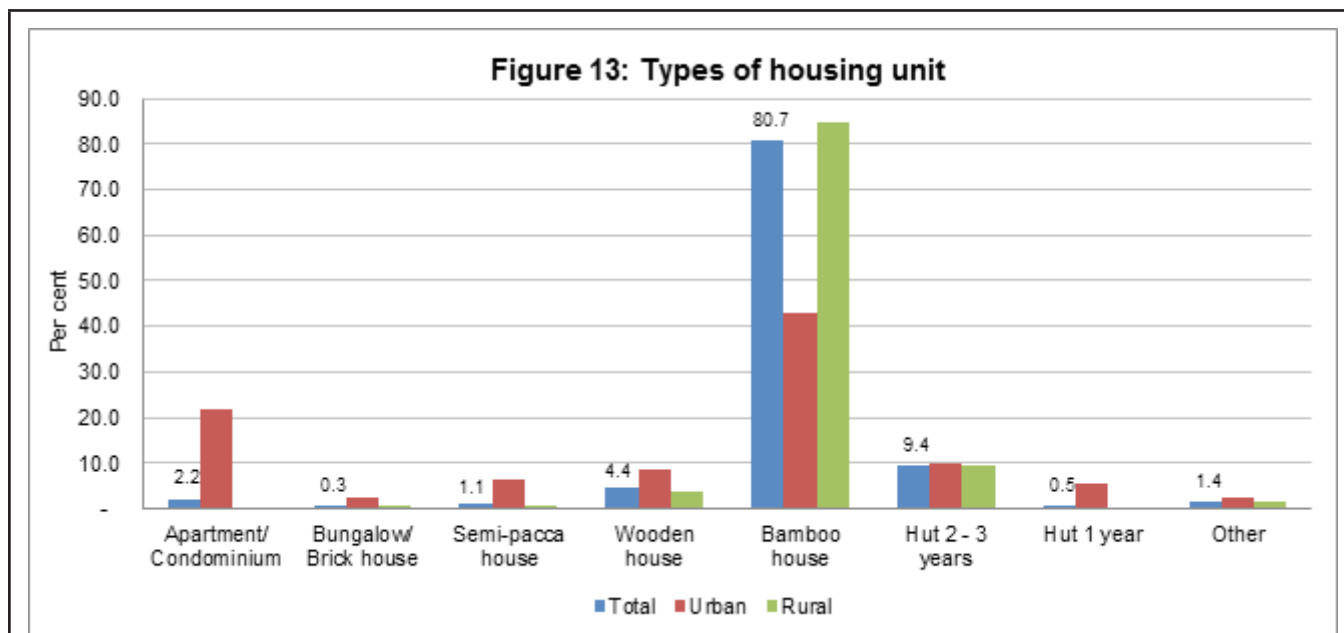
- The majority of the households in Monehta Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (80.7%) followed by households in hut 2-3 years houses (9.4%).

- About 42.9 per cent of urban households and 84.8 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

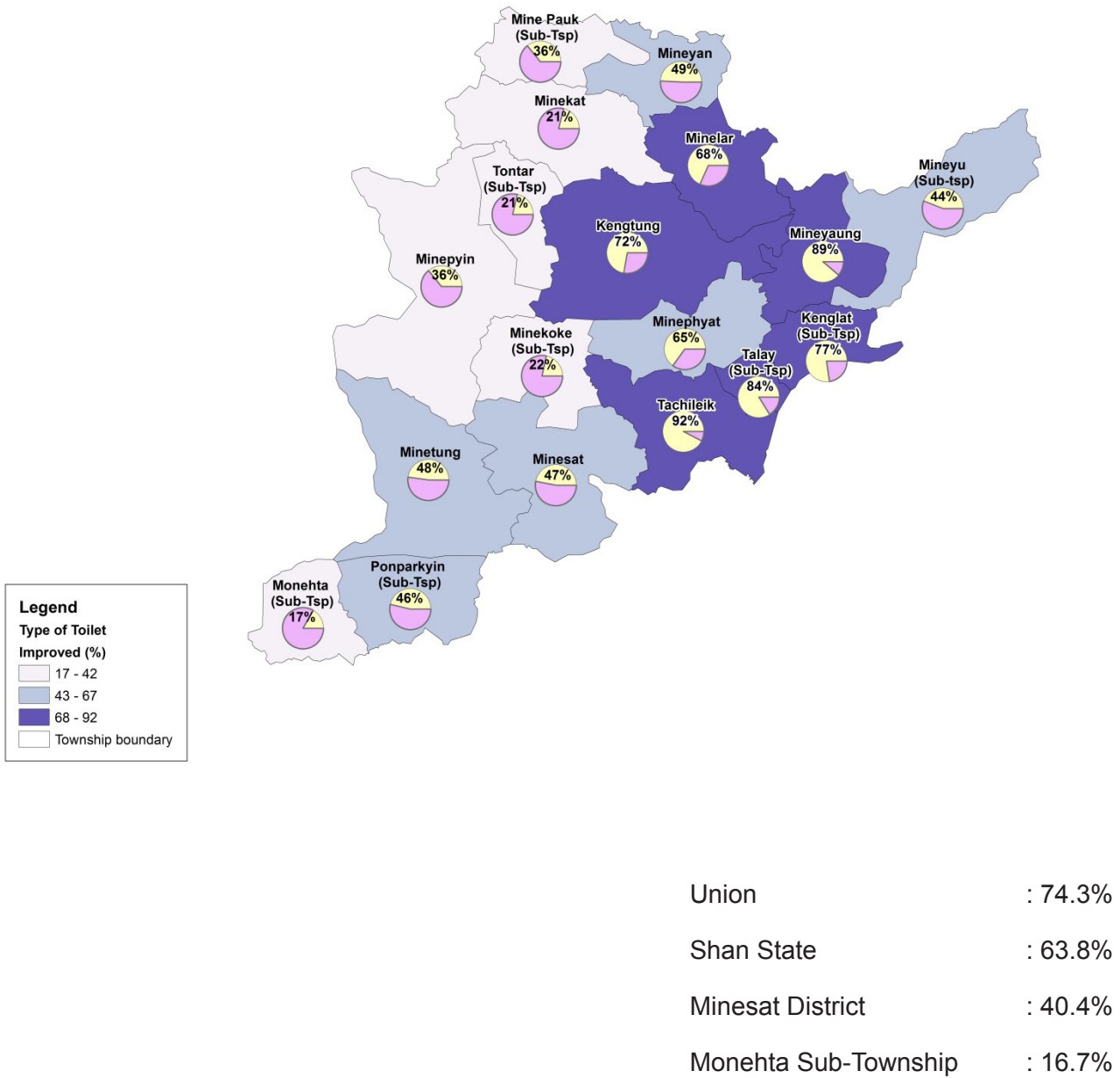# Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
- 17 - 42
- 43 - 67
- 68 - 92
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Minesat District	: 40.4%
Monehta Sub-Township	: 16.7%

25

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.7	-	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		16.0	63.7	10.9
Improved sanitation		*16.7*	*63.7*	*11.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		67.8	11.0	74.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.9	5.5	3.7
Other		0.5	3.3	0.2
None		11.1	16.5	10.5
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**929**	**91**	**838**

- Up to 16.7 per cent of the households in Monehta Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (16.0%)).

- Monehta belongs to the lowest proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- 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.

- About 11.1 per cent of the households in the Monehta Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Monehta Sub-Township, 10.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

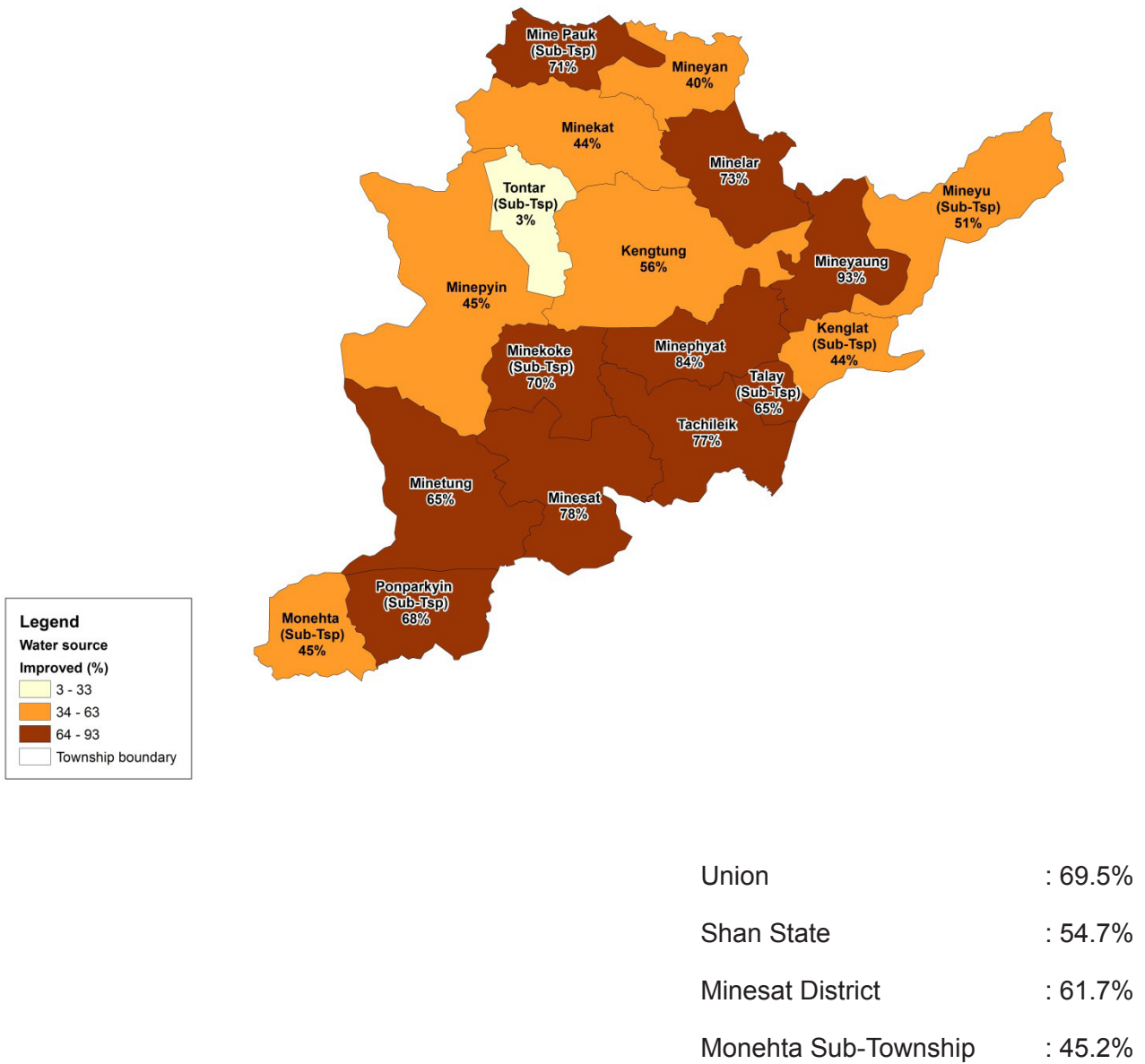**Figure 15: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water**

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
- 3 - 33
- 34 - 63
- 64 - 93
- Township boundary

Map labels:
- Mine Pauk (Sub-Tsp) 71%
- Mineyan 40%
- Minekat 44%
- Minelar 73%
- Tontar (Sub-Tsp) 3%
- Mineyu (Sub-Tsp) 51%
- Kengtung 56%
- Mineyaung 93%
- Minepyin 45%
- Minekoke (Sub-Tsp) 70%
- Minephyat 84%
- Kenglat (Sub-Tsp) 44%
- Talay (Sub-Tsp) 65%
- Tachileik 77%
- Minetung 65%
- Minesat 78%
- Ponparkyin (Sub-Tsp) 68%
- Monehta (Sub-Tsp) 45%

Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Minesat District	: 61.7%
Monehta Sub-Township	: 45.2%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	39.9	1.1	44.1
Tube well, borehole	0.3	-	0.4
Protected well/ Spring	4.8	39.6	1.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.2	-	0.2
Total improved drinking water	*45.2*	*40.7*	*45.7*
Unprotected well/Spring	6.5	2.2	6.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.4	-	0.5
River/stream/ canal	41.6	47.2	40.9
Waterfall/ Rain water	6.3	9.9	6.0
Other	-	-	-
Total unimproved drinking water	*54.8*	*59.3*	*54.3*
Total Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	929	91	838

- In Monehta Sub-Township, 45.2 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Improved sources of drinkiing water in Shan State is 54.7 per cent and Union is 69.5 per cent.

- About 41.6 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 39.9 per cent use water from tap water/piped.

- About 54.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 54.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 3 - 25
- 26 - 48
- 49 - 70
- Township boundary
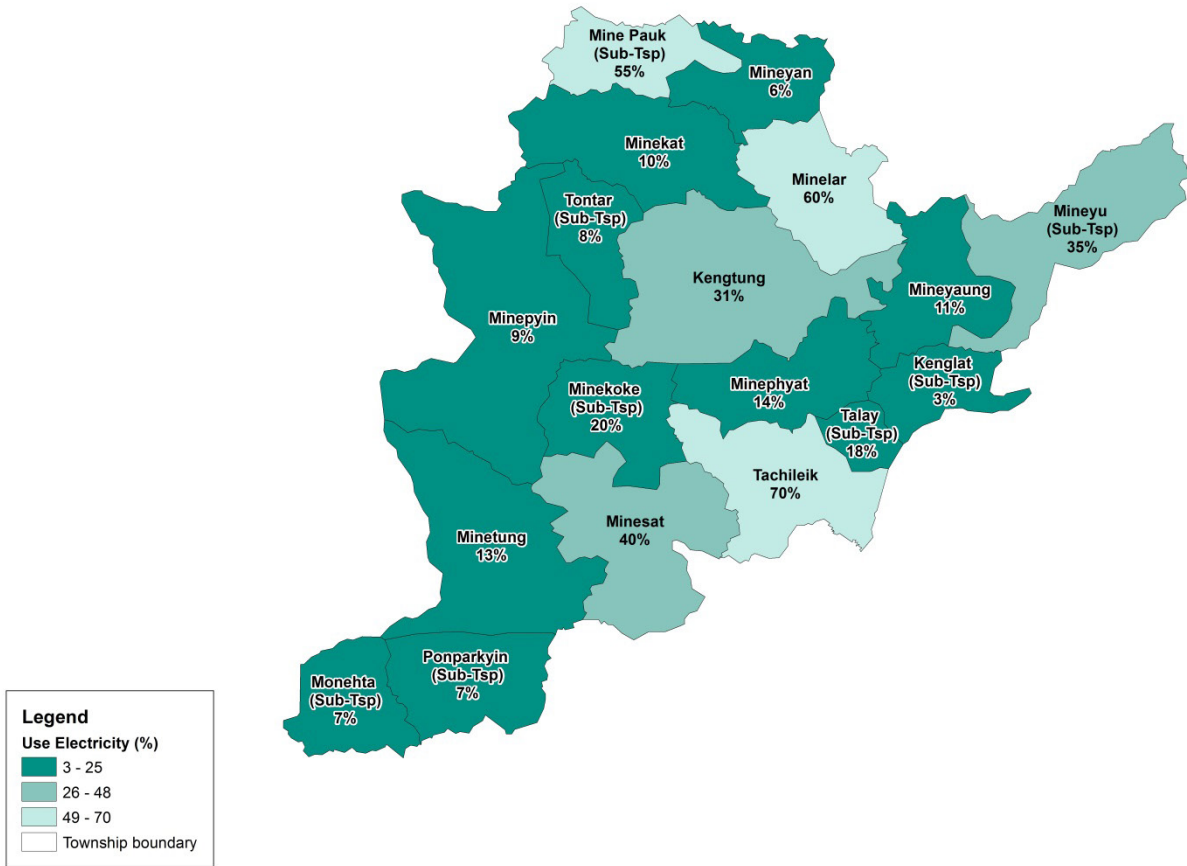
Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Minesat District	: 20.8%
Monehta Sub-Township	: 7.2%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		7.2	61.5	1.3
Kerosene		37.1	-	41.2
Candle		42.6	27.5	44.3
Battery		0.4	-	0.5
Generator (private)		2.4	4.4	2.1
Water mill (private)		5.4	6.6	5.3
Solar system/energy		1.3	-	1.4
Other		3.6	-	3.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	929	91	838

- In Monehta Sub-Township, 7.2 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 candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 42.6 per cent.

- In rural areas, 44.3 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend

Fuel For Cooking

Wood and Charcoal (%)

- 64 - 76
- 77 - 87
- 88 - 99
- Township boundary
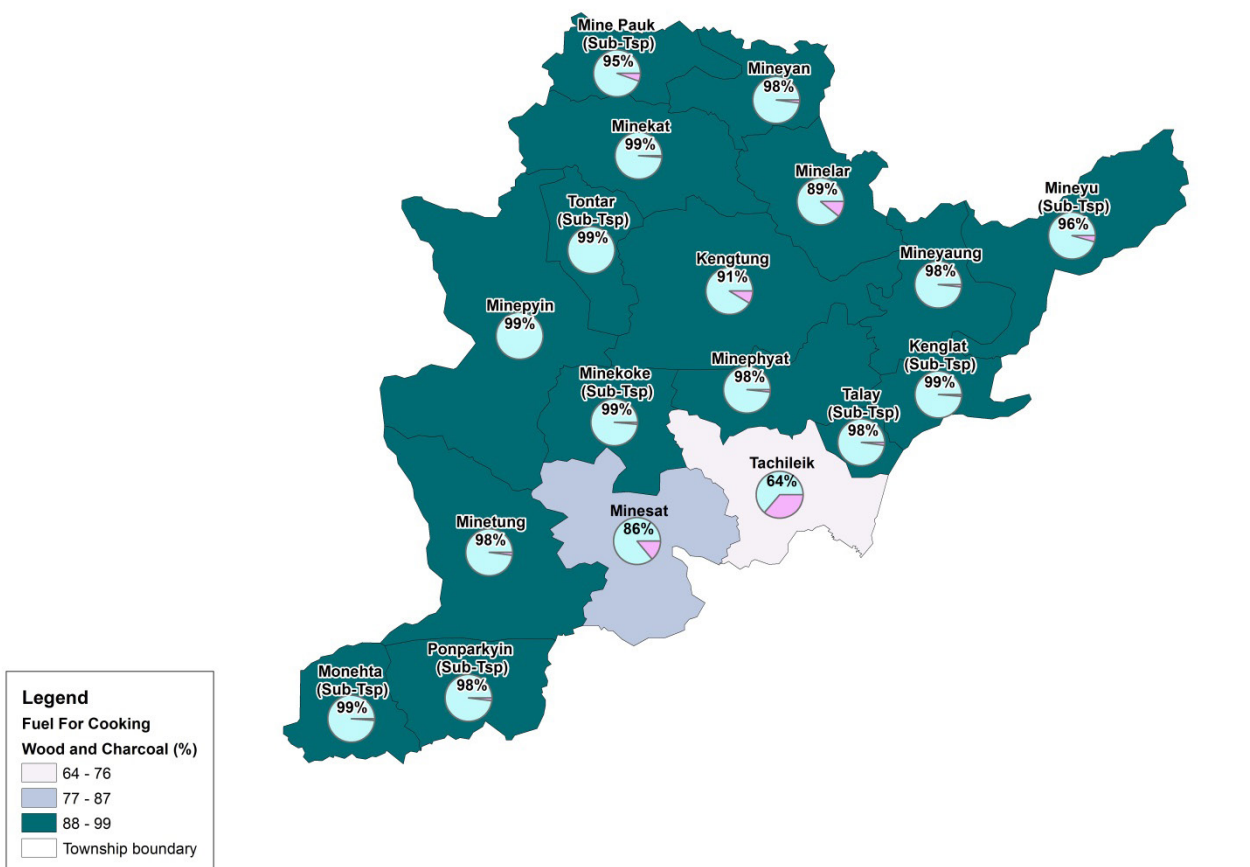
Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Minesat District	: 94.2%
Monehta Sub-Township	: 98.8%

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		-	-	-
Kerosene		1.0	-	1.1
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		98.6	100.0	98.4
Charcoal		0.2	-	0.2
Coal		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**929**	**91**	**838**

- In Monehta Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 98.6 per cent using firewood and 0.2 per cent using charcoal.

- About 0.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- About 98.4 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.2 per cent use charcoal.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	929	9.8	12.9	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.4	80.9	-
Urban	91	34.1	30.8	1.1	3.3	-	-	56.0	-
Rural	838	7.2	11.0	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.5	83.7	-

- About 12.9 per cent of the households in Monehta Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Up to 34.1 per cent of households in urban areas have access to radio and 11.0 per cent of households in rural area have access to television.

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

- About 12.9 per cent of the households in Monehta Sub-Township have access to television and one in ten households (9.8%) reported having a radio.
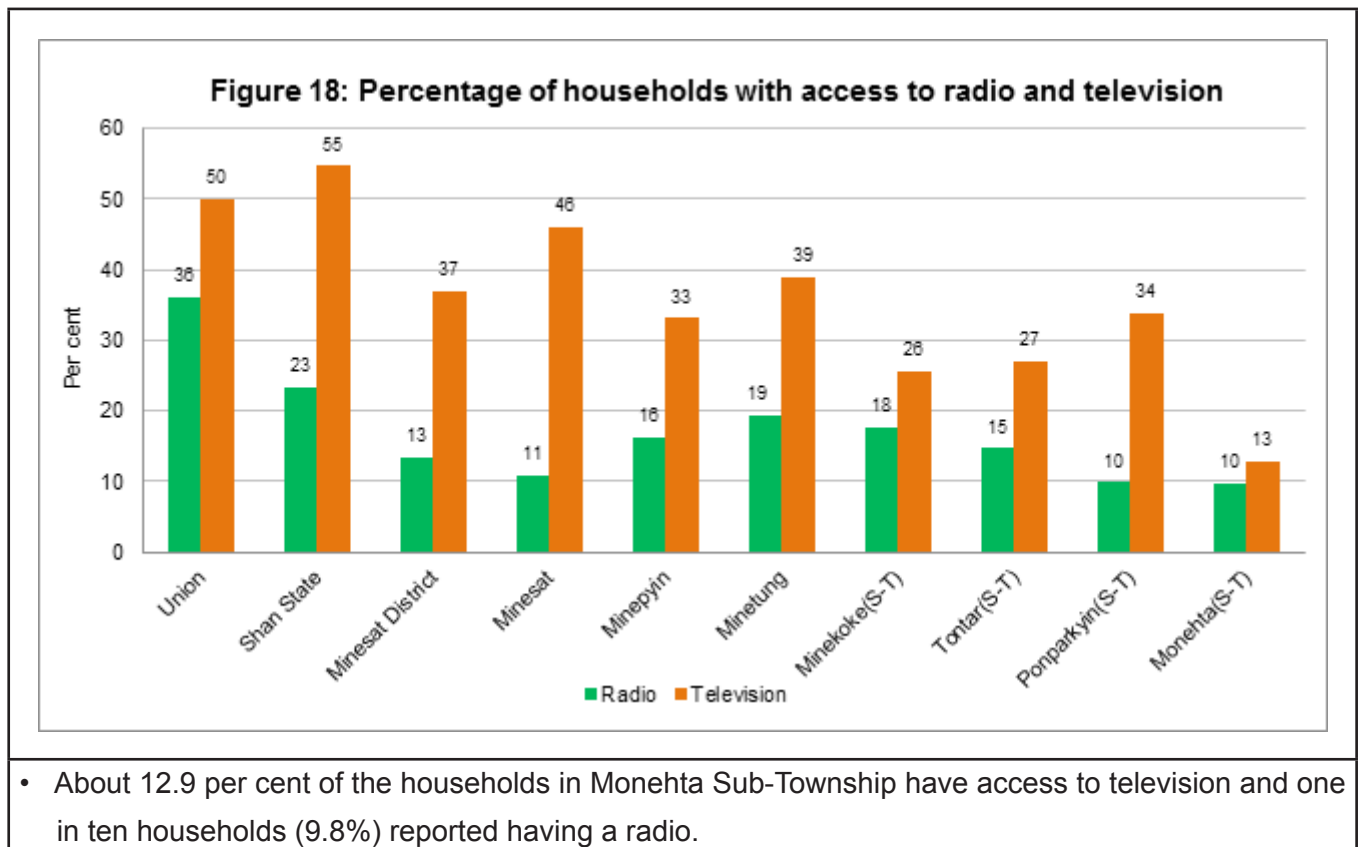
Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
- 2 - 26
- 27 - 50
- 51 - 74
- Township boundary
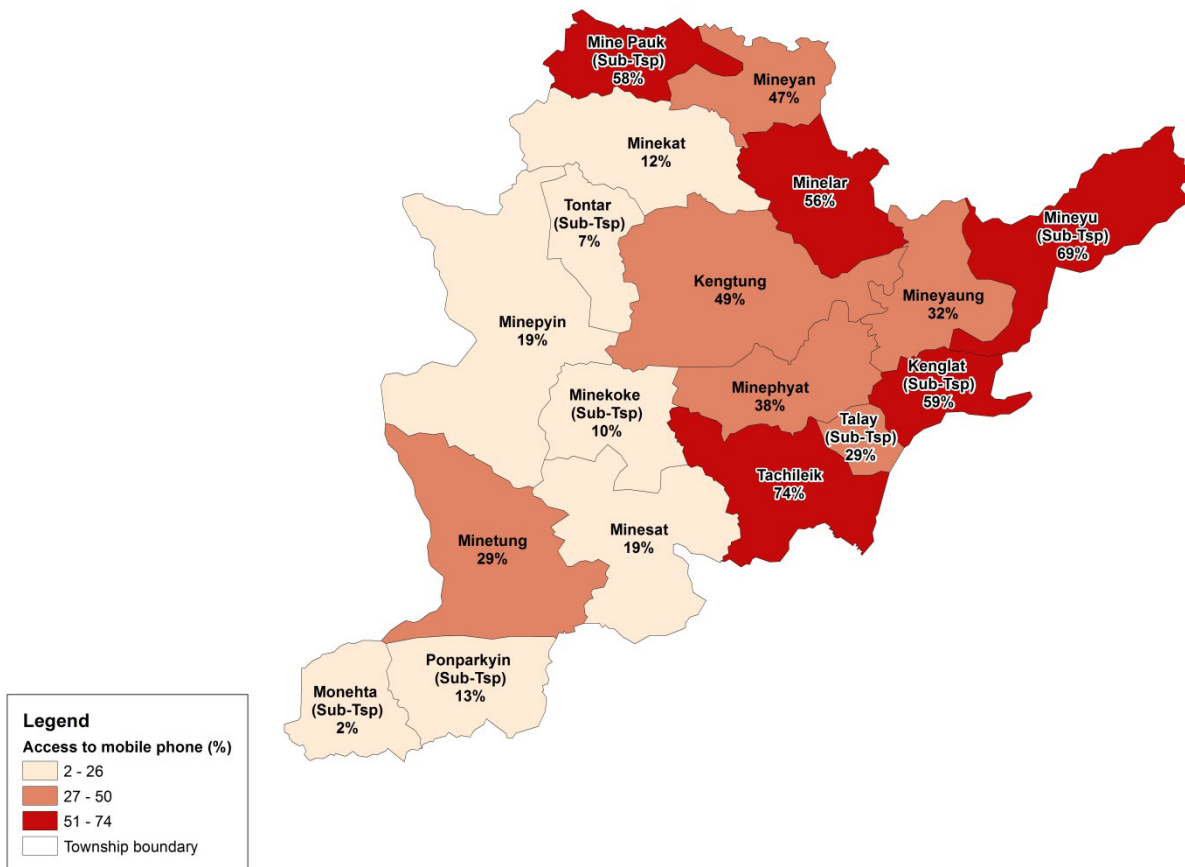
Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Minesat District	: 17.1%
Monehta Sub-Township	: 1.6%

- About 1.6 per cent of the households in Monehta Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it is in 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
Monehta Sub-Township	929	12	207	11	3	-	-	22
Urban	91	2	53	4	2	-	-	1
Rural	838	10	154	7	1	-	-	21

- In Monehta Sub-Township, 22.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 2.4 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.
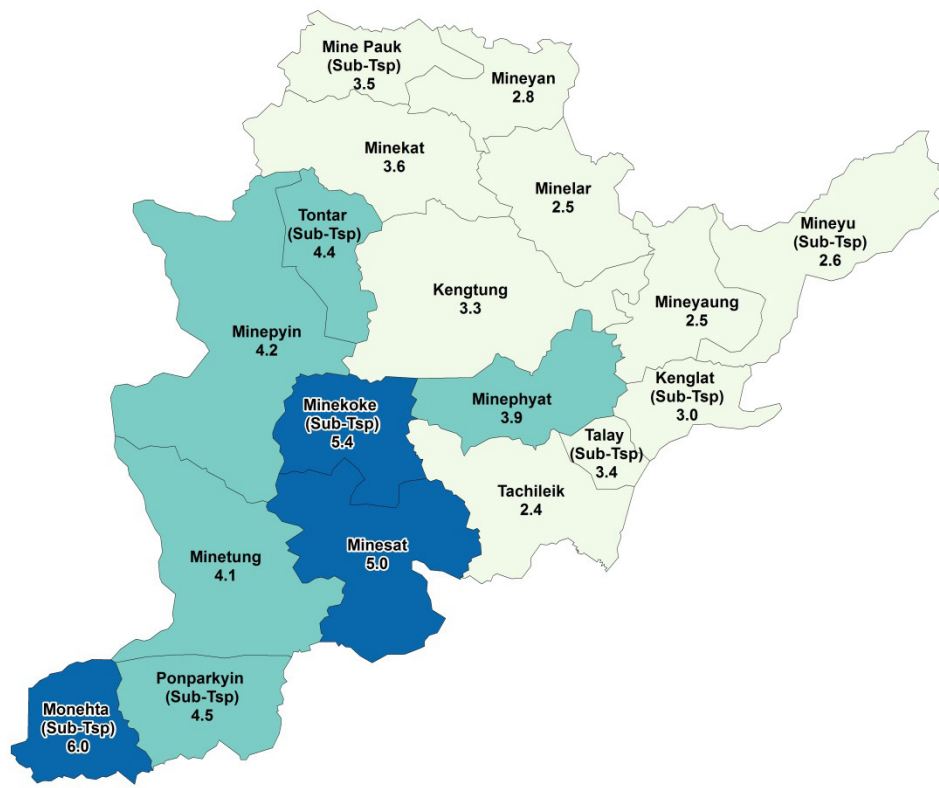
(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Shan State and Monehta Sub-Township
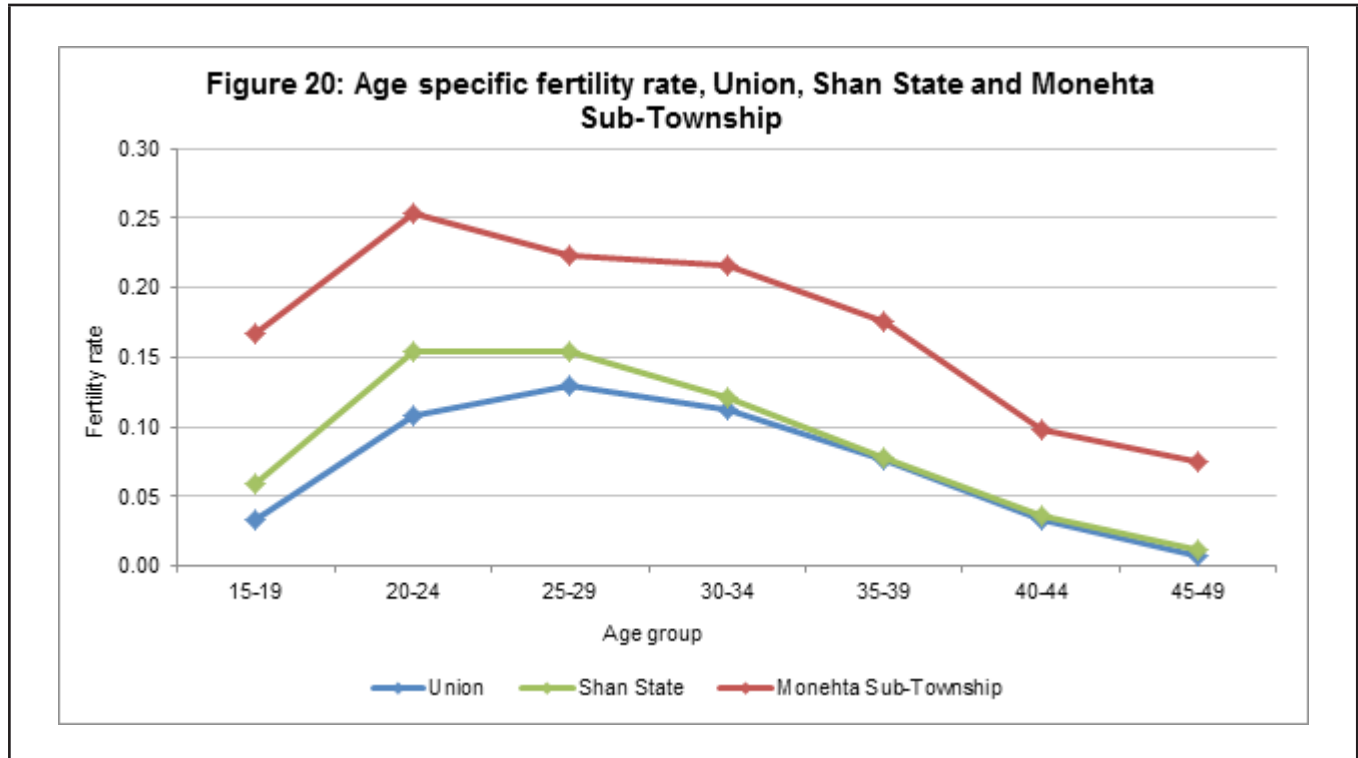
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 6.0 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Mine Pauk
(Sub-Tsp)
3.5

Mineyan
2.8

Minekat
3.6

Minelar
2.5

Mineyu
(Sub-Tsp)
2.6

Tontar
(Sub-Tsp)
4.4

Kengtung
3.3

Mineyaung
2.5

Minepyin
4.2

Kenglat
(Sub-Tsp)
3.0

Minekoke
(Sub-Tsp)
5.4

Minephyat
3.9

Talay
(Sub-Tsp)
3.4

Minetung
4.1

Minesat
5.0

Tachileik
2.4

Ponparkyin
(Sub-Tsp)
4.5

Monehta
(Sub-Tsp)
6.0

Legend

Total Fertility Rate

2.4 - 3.6

3.7 - 4.8

4.9 - 6.0

Township boundary
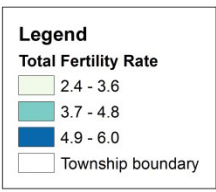
Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Minesat District	: 4.7
Monehta Sub-Township	: 6.0

37

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
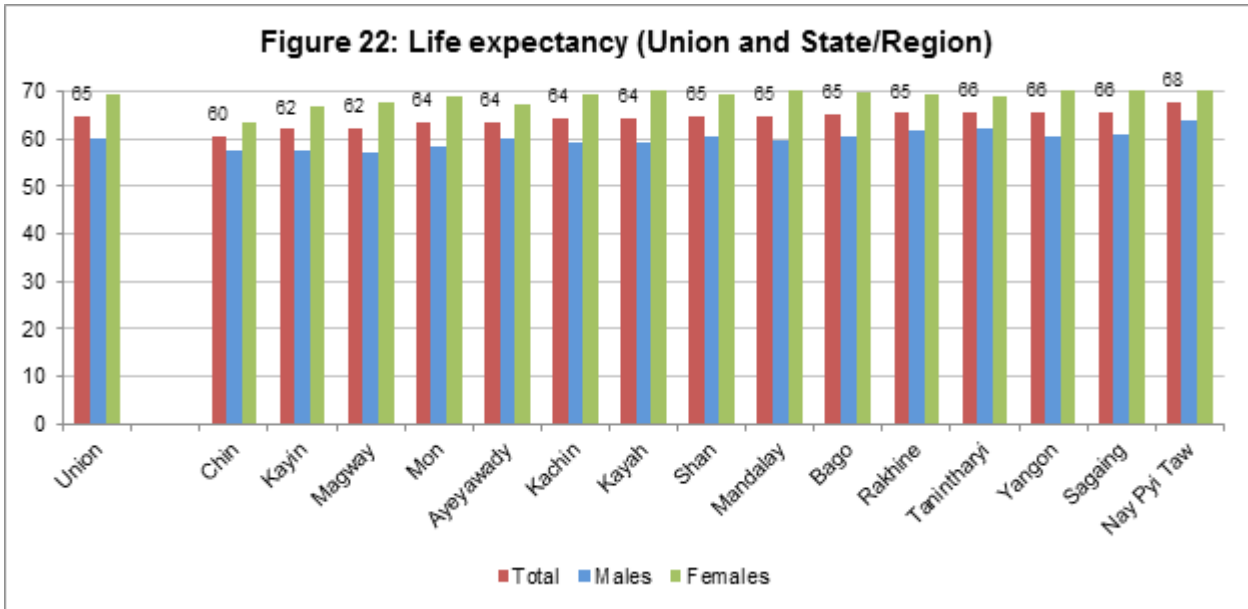
- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
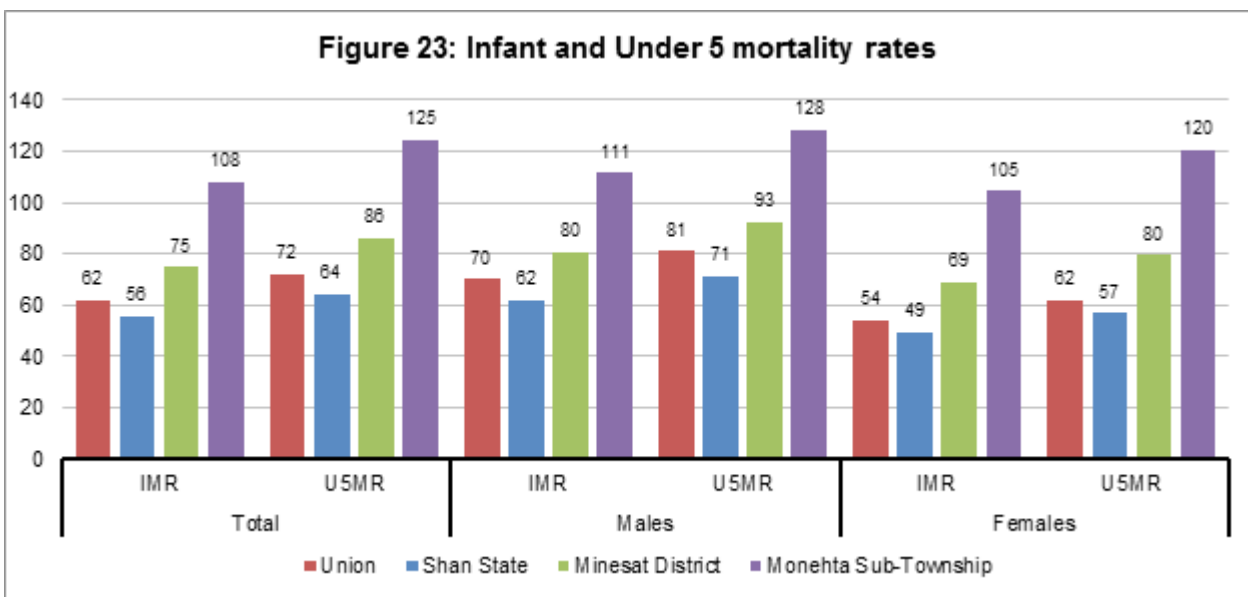
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Minesat District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Minesat District is 75 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 86 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Monehta Sub-Township are higher than Shan State and Minesat District. The Infant mortality in Minesat is 108 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 125 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
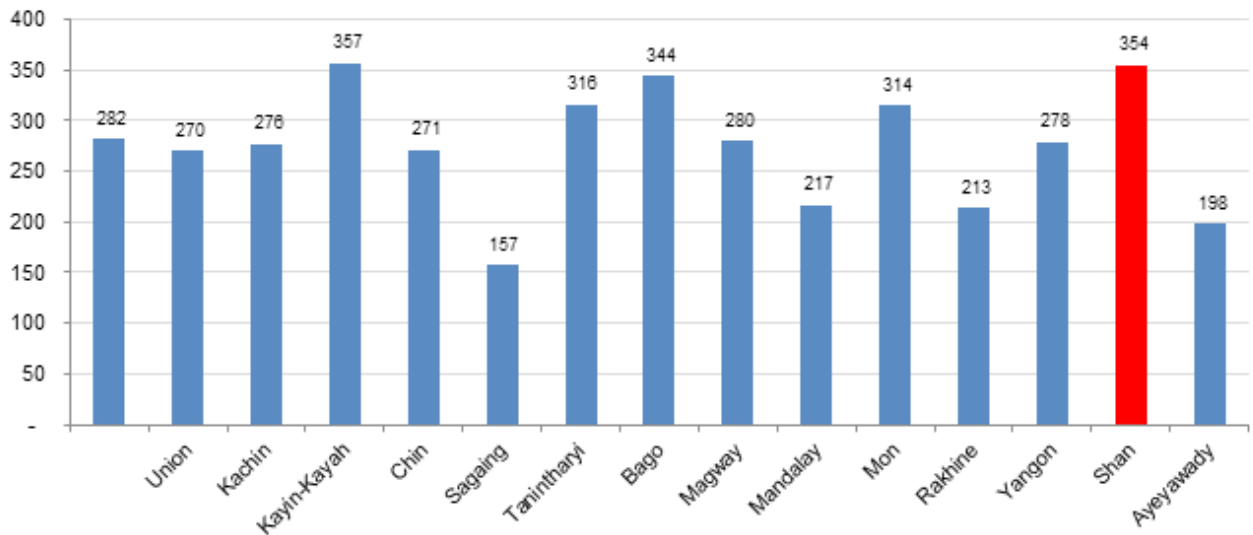
- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Shan State is lower than that of the Union level.

- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km^2). 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:
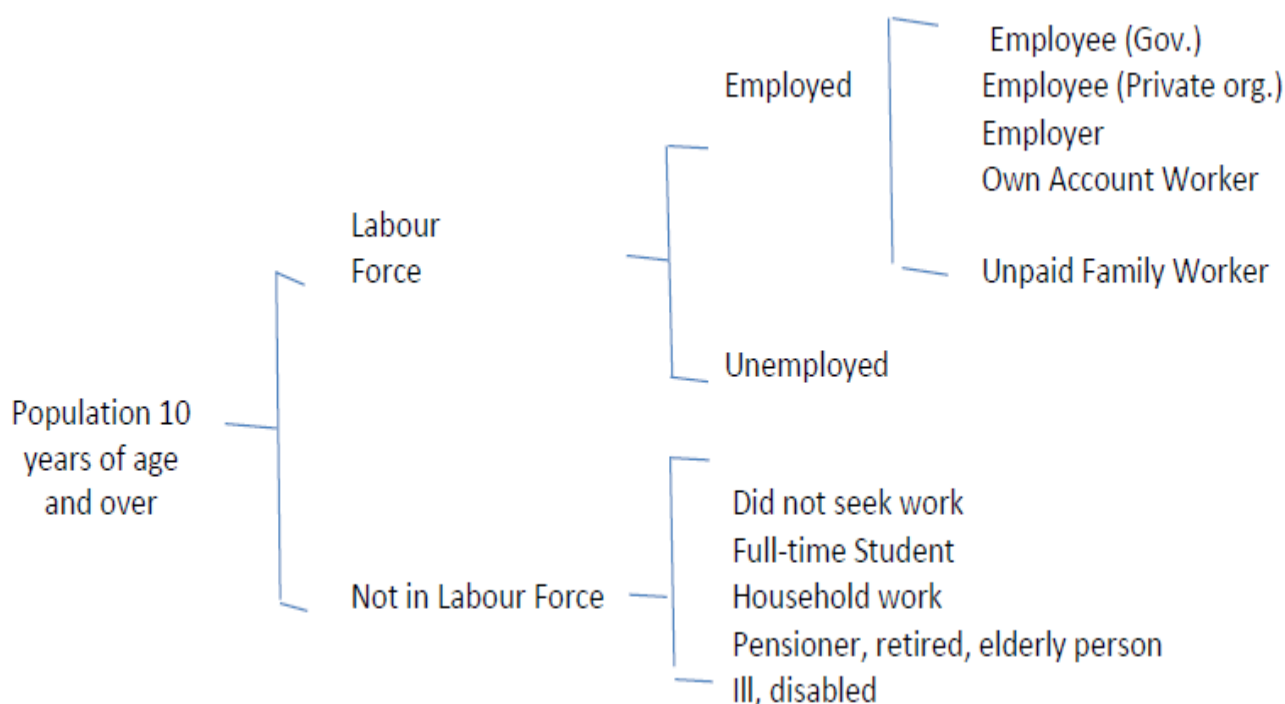
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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.

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

Employtment 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

Contributors to the Shan State, Minesat District, Monehta Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Khin Mar Oo	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Khin Thu Han	Assistant Immigration Officer, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Hnin Thandar Kyaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
U George Paw Tun	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khee Reh	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Su Myat Thin	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Thein Han	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census

MYANMAR
Census
2014