THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, LOILIN DISTRICT
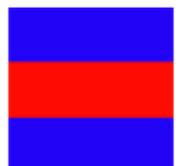
Minesan(Monsan) Sub-Township Report

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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships

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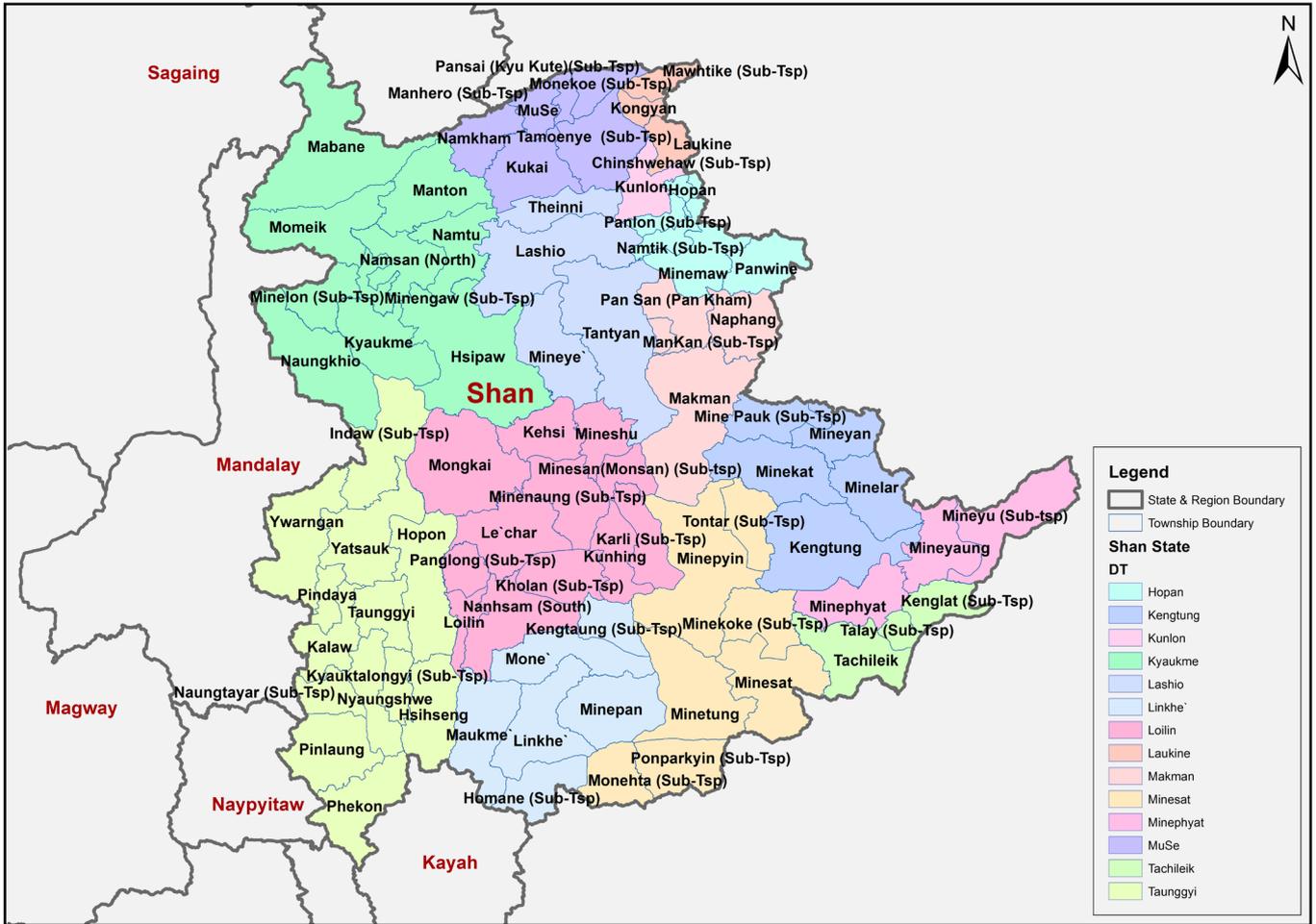
Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	30,057 [2]
Population males	15,879 (52.8%)
Population females	14,178 (47.2%)
Percentage of urban population	8.2%
Area (Km²)	274.5 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	109.5 persons
Median age	25.3 years
Number of wards	3
Number of village tracts	4
Number of private households	6,666
Percentage of female headed households	15.8%
Mean household size	4.1 persons[4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.8%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.8%
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.4%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	54.2
Child dependency ratio	50.6
Old dependency ratio	3.6
Ageing index	7.2
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	112
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	61.5%
Male	69.1%
Female	54.0%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	933	3.1
Walking	422	1.4
Seeing	444	1.5
Hearing	305	1.0
Remembering	466	1.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	11,122	47.0
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	211	0.9
National Registration	1,497	6.3
Religious	146	0.6
Temporary Registration	281	1.2
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1
None	10,395	43.9

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	79.1%	91.4%	64.9%
Unemployment rate	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Employment to population ratio	78.7%	90.9%	64.5%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	5,914	88.7
Renter	505	7.6
Provided free (individually)	65	1.0
Government quarters	66	1.0
Private company quarters	104	1.6
Other	*	0.2

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		18.4%
Bamboo	30.8%	27.4%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	6.2%	
Wood	16.7%	56.2%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	39.7%		77.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	6.7%	8.4%	0.2%
Other	5.4%	1.9%	3.5%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	0.2
LPG	*	< 0.1
Kerosene	*	0.1
Biogas	*	0.1
Firewood	3,443	51.7
Charcoal	3,014	45.2
Coal	168	2.5
Other	*	0.3

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	381	5.7
Kerosene	62	0.9
Candle	1,850	27.8
Battery	500	7.5
Generator (private)	417	6.3
Water mill (private)	306	4.6
Solar system/energy	3,064	46.0
Other	86	1.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,006	45.1
Tube well, borehole	80	1.2
Protected well/spring	726	10.9
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.2
Total Improved Water Sources	*3,828*	*57.4*
Unprotected well/spring	497	7.5
Pool/pond/lake	94	1.4
River/stream/canal	839	12.6
Waterfall/rainwater	1,288	19.3
Other	120	1.8
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*2,838*	*42.6*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,024	45.4
Tube well, borehole	77	1.2
Protected well/spring	648	9.7
Unprotected well/spring	482	7.2
Pool/pond/lake	94	1.4
River/stream/canal	934	14.0
Waterfall/rainwater	1,286	19.3
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	121	1.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	21	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	4,249	63.8
Total Improved Sanitation	*4,270*	*64.1*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,296	19.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	261	3.9
Other	209	3.1
None	630	9.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,634	24.5
Television	2,933	44.0
Landline phone	53	0.8
Mobile phone	1,356	20.3
Computer	92	1.4
Internet at home	171	2.6
Households with none of the items	2,823	42.3
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	48	0.7
Motorcycle/Moped	2,369	35.5
Bicycle	157	2.4
4-Wheel tractor	40	0.6
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	688	10.3

Note: [1] Population figures for Minesan (Monsan) 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 Minesan (Monsan) 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 Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	30,057 *		
Males	15,879		
Females	14,178		
Sex ratio	112 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	8.2%		
Area (Km^2)	274.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	109.5 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	4		
Population in conventional households	27,556	2,194	25,362
Number of conventional households	6,666	507	6,159
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		

- In Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township, there are less females than males with 112 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (8.2%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township is 110 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township. This is slightly lower than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**6,666**	**30,057**	**15,879**	**14,178**
	Ward	**507**	**2,475**	**1,331**	**1,144**
1	No(1)(W)	121	601	318	283
2	No(2)(W)	123	531	264	267
3	No(3)(W)	263	1,343	749	594
	Village Tract	**6,159**	**27,582**	**14,548**	**13,034**
1	Mong Sam(VT)	822	4,207	2,083	2,124
2	Ho Hseng(VT)	4,669	19,367	10,475	8,892
3	Hopong(VT)	379	2,073	1,030	1,043
4	Hway Hay(VT)	289	1,935	960	975

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township
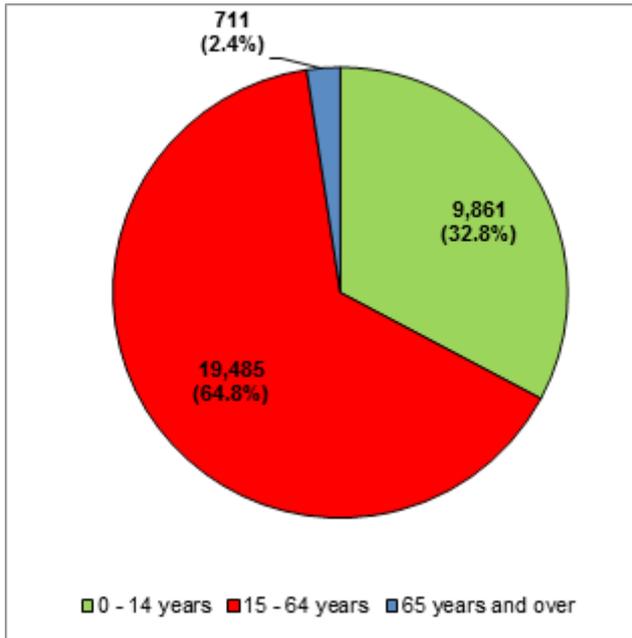
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	30,057	15,879	14,178
0 - 4	2,984	1,517	1,467
5 - 9	3,404	1,721	1,683
10 - 14	3,473	1,849	1,624
15 - 19	2,734	1,387	1,347
20 - 24	2,240	1,170	1,070
25 - 29	2,417	1,227	1,190
30 - 34	2,256	1,287	969
35 - 39	2,494	1,361	1,133
40 - 44	2,515	1,347	1,168
45 - 49	1,952	1,084	868
50 - 54	1,471	826	645
55 - 59	891	495	396
60 - 64	515	267	248
65 - 69	273	139	134
70 - 74	212	92	120
75 - 79	77	43	34
80 - 84	76	34	42
85 - 89	37	13	24
90 +	36	20	16

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township is 64.8 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, Loilin District and Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township)
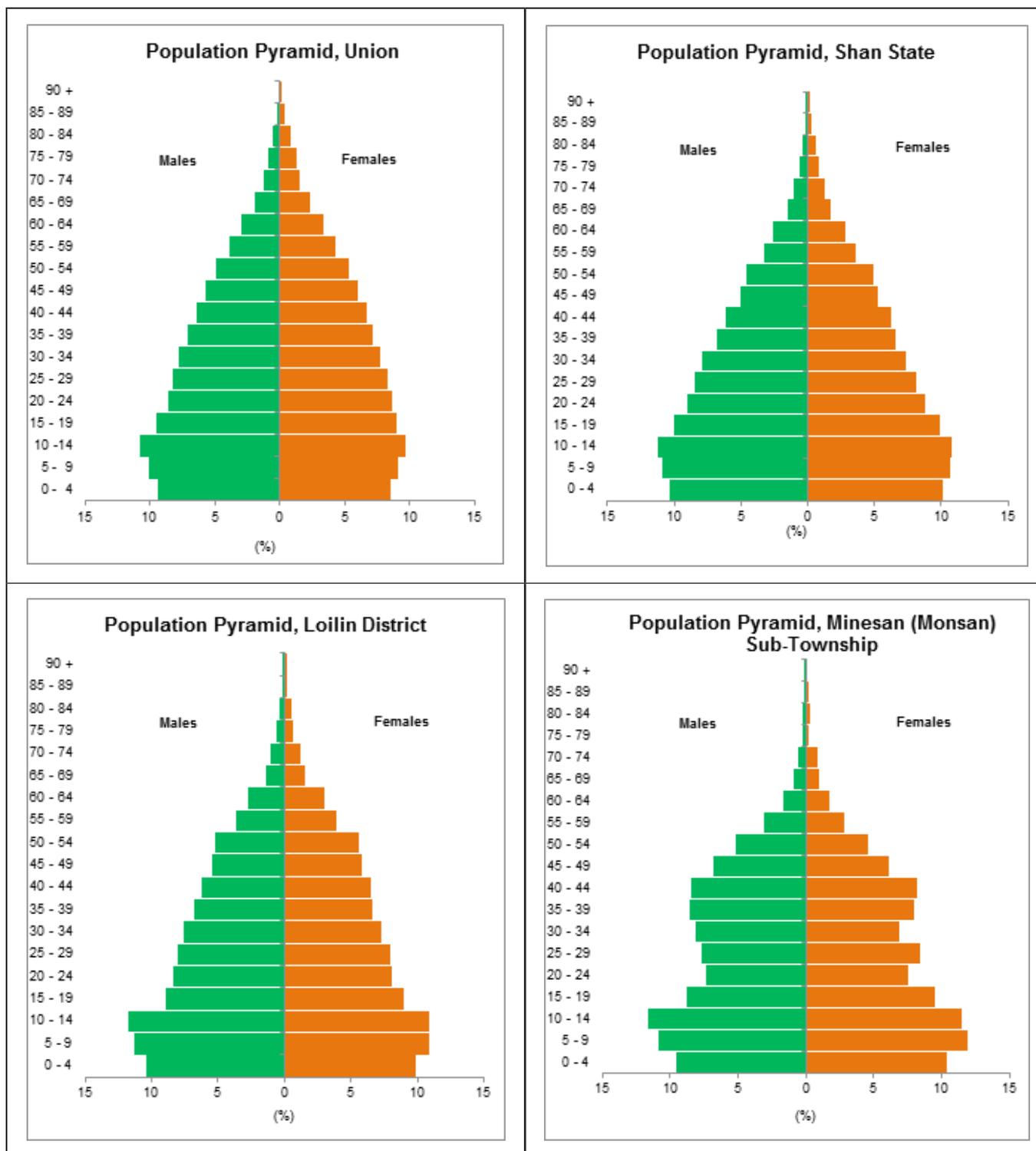
- The birth rate has been declining in Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township since the last 5 years.

- 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 Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township.

- There are more males than females in all age groups with the exception of age groups 70-74, 80-84 and 85-89.

(B)   Religion

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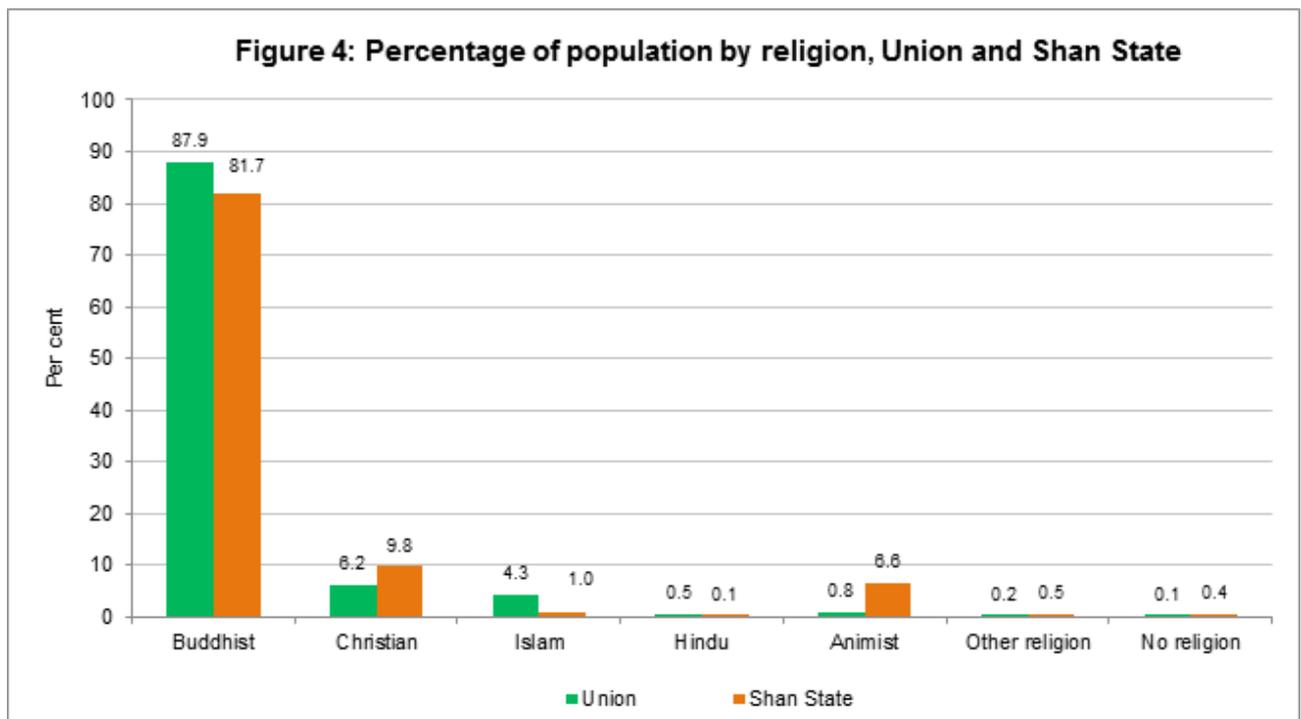
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Shan State, it is 81.7% Buddhist, 9.8% Christian, 1.0% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 6.6% Animist, 0.5% Other religion and 0.4% No religion.

(C)   Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	637	334	303	121	60	61
6	649	311	338	317	163	154
7	633	307	326	346	165	181
8	692	324	368	378	193	185
9	684	340	344	414	214	200
10	728	364	364	409	197	212
11	556	246	310	359	163	196
12	654	334	320	371	195	176
13	601	272	329	338	155	183
14	540	252	288	287	147	140
15	542	238	304	171	72	99
16	434	201	233	141	60	81
17	452	207	245	113	55	58
18	537	252	285	82	33	49
19	383	172	211	43	21	22
20	552	249	303	15	6	9
21	335	169	166	18	11	7
22	356	151	205	16	9	7
23	345	157	188	5	1	4
24	339	171	168	7	4	3
25	600	272	328	2	1	1
26	343	160	183	5	3	2
27	375	179	196	4	1	3
28	449	198	251	1	-	1
29	371	170	201	3	1	2

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township
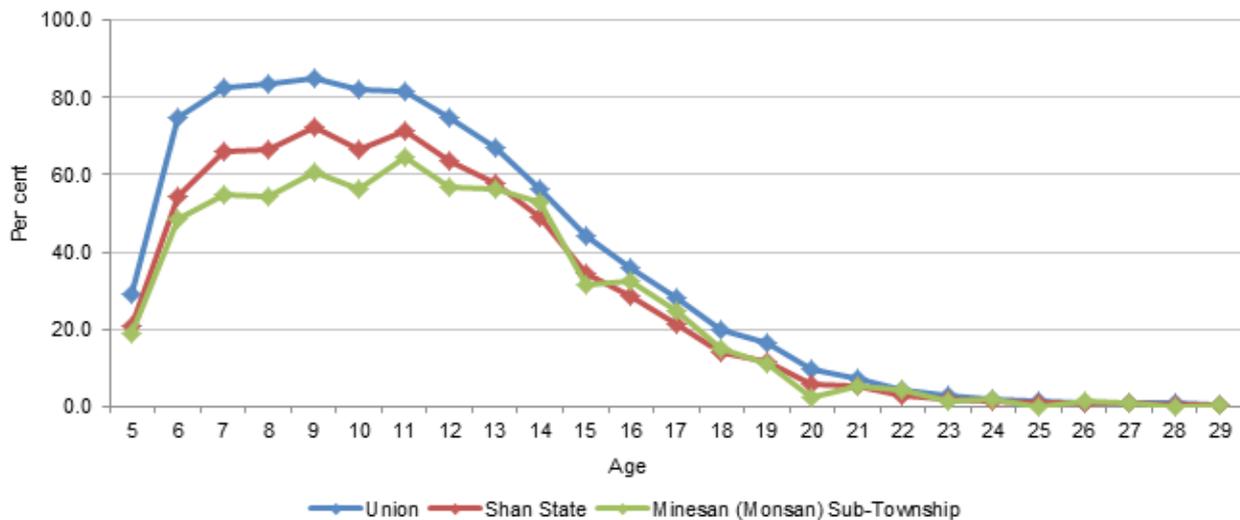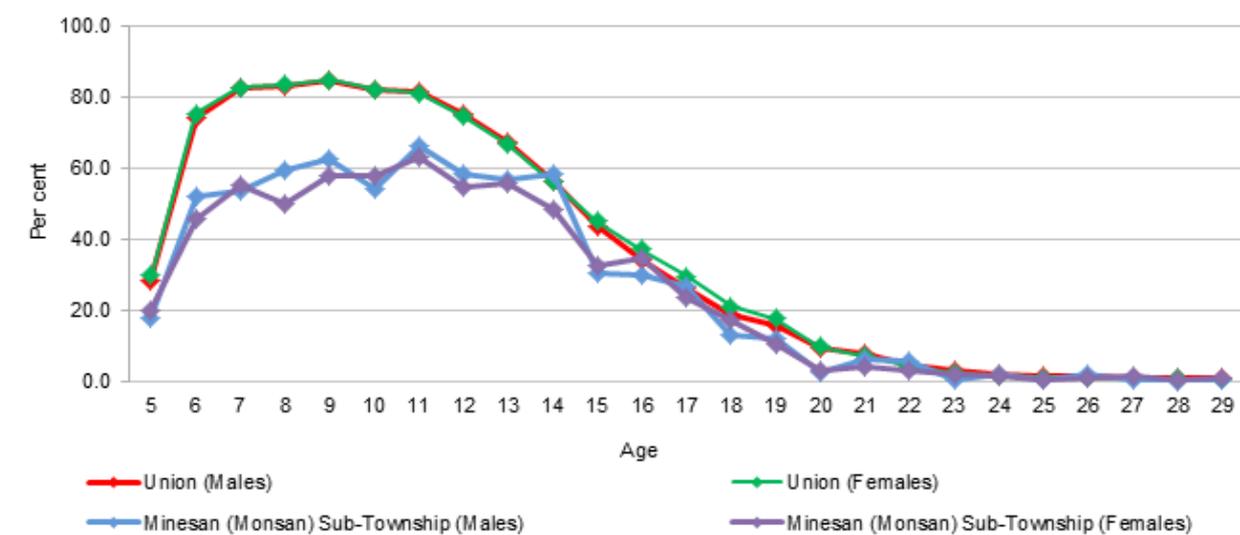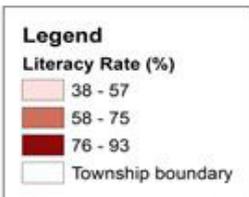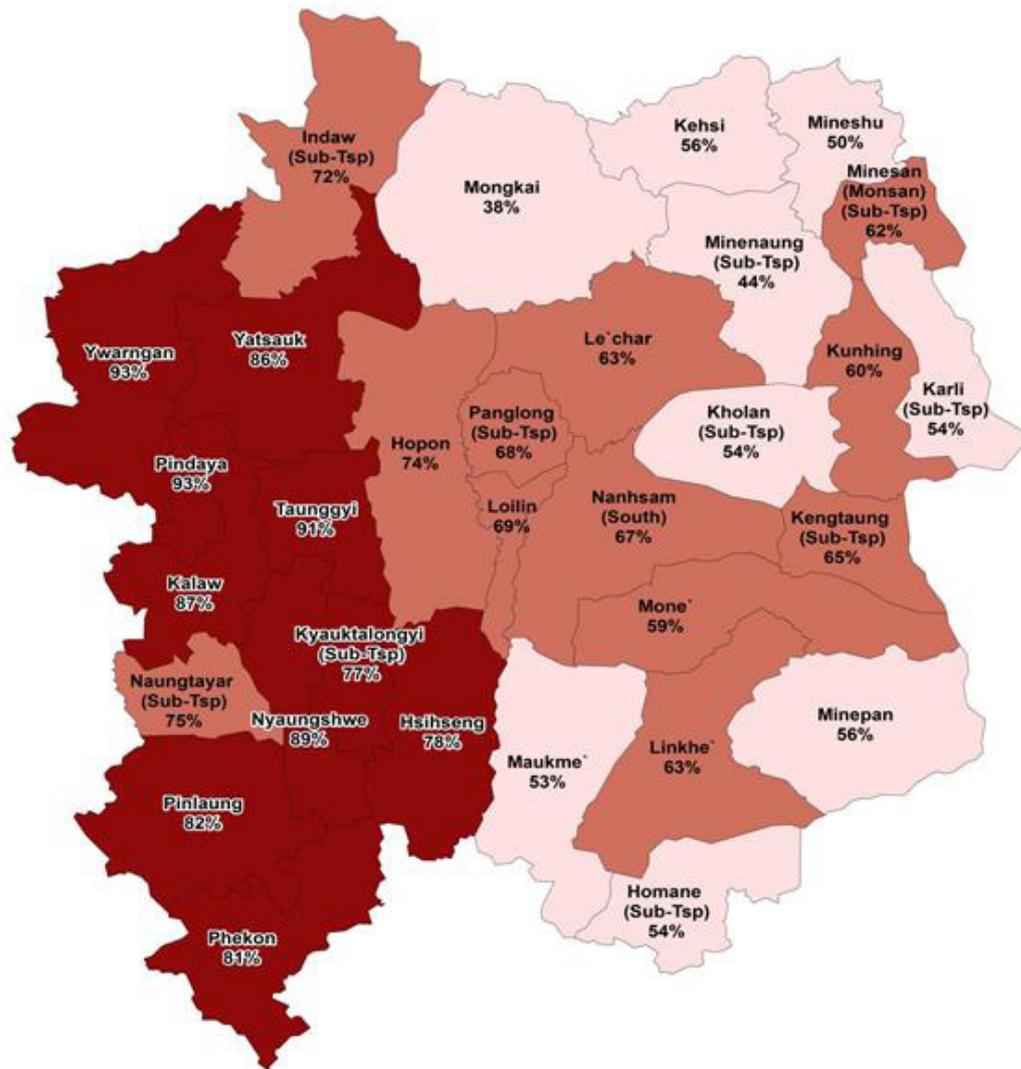

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township

- School attendance in Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township is lower than that of the Union at starting from school going age and much lower than age 12 onwards.

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

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 38 - 57
- 58 - 75
- 76 - 93
- Township boundary

Map labels:

- Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 72%
- Mongkai 38%
- Kehsi 56%
- Mineshu 50%
- Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 62%
- Ywarngan 93%
- Yatsauk 86%
- Le`char 63%
- Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 44%
- Kunhing 60%
- Karli (Sub-Tsp) 54%
- Pindaya 93%
- Hopon 74%
- Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 68%
- Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 54%
- Taunggyi 91%
- Loilin 69%
- Nanhsam (South) 67%
- Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 65%
- Kalaw 87%
- Mone` 59%
- Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 77%
- Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 75%
- Nyaungshwe 89%
- Hsihseng 78%
- Minepan 56%
- Maukme` 53%
- Linkhe` 63%
- Pinlaung 82%
- Homane (Sub-Tsp) 54%
- Phekon 81%

Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Loilin District	: 57.6%
Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township	: 61.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	4,275	67.2
Males	1,967	70.9
Females	2,308	64.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township is 61.5 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 54.0 per cent and for the males it is 69.1 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 67.2 per cent and it is 64.1 per cent for females and 70.9 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 (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	15,222	7,293	47.9	2,790	1,038	2,460	784	23	413	16	6	399
Urban	1,347	946	70.2	93	88	113	45	2	52	8	-	-
Rural	13,875	6,347	45.7	2,697	950	2,347	739	21	361	8	6	399
Males	8,235	3,376	41.0	1,530	649	1,609	512	16	253	6	4	280
Females	6,987	3,917	56.1	1,260	389	851	272	7	160	10	2	119

- Some 47.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- There are 41.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 56.1 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 6.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.7 per cent has completed university/college education.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 45.7 per cent have never been to school.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	25.0	24.4	25.6	1.2	1.1	1.2
15 - 19	65.5	70.4	60.4	1.3	1.1	1.6
20 - 24	82.3	92.4	71.3	0.8	0.8	0.7
25 - 29	81.5	95.8	66.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
30 - 34	84.1	96.8	67.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
35 - 39	82.4	96.9	64.9	0.3	0.5	-
40 - 44	82.5	96.4	66.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
45 - 49	83.5	96.4	67.3	0.2	0.4	-
50 - 54	81.0	92.9	65.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
55 - 59	73.6	90.3	52.8	0.3	0.4	-
60 - 64	59.6	73.8	44.4	0.3	-	0.9
65 - 69	48.7	62.6	34.3	-	-	-
70 - 74	31.6	45.7	20.8	-	-	-
75 +	37.2	47.3	27.6	1.2	1.9	-
15 - 24	73.1	80.5	65.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
15 - 64	79.1	91.4	64.9	0.5	0.5	0.5

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
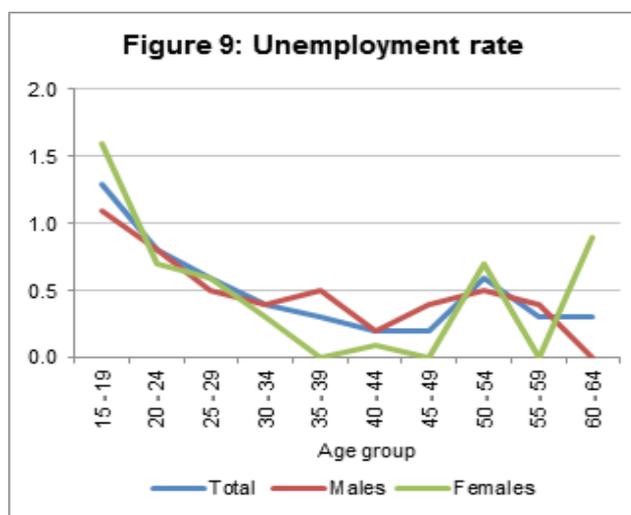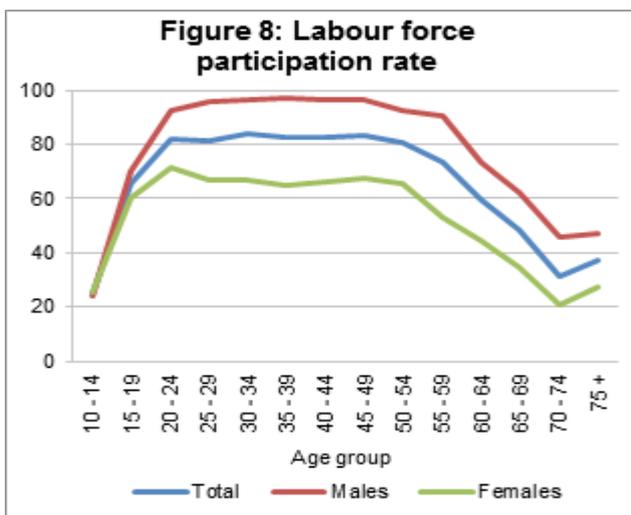
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township is 79.1 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 64.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.4 per cent.

- In Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 25.0 per cent. (males (24.4%) and females (25.6%)).

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township is 0.5 per cent. The unemployment rate is 0.5 per cent each for males and females respectively and it is not difference.

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 1.1 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	7,104	1.0	37.0	36.6	7.8	1.2	16.4
Males	2,456	2.6	54.0	3.9	9.0	1.7	28.8
Females	4,648	0.2	28.1	53.9	7.1	0.9	9.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 54.0 per cent of males are full time students while 53.9 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	**13,642**	**8,015**	**5,627**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	33	29	4	0.2	0.4	0.1
Professionals	95	25	70	0.7	0.3	1.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	656	415	241	4.8	5.2	4.3
Clerical Support Workers	30	19	11	0.2	0.2	0.2
Services and Sales Workers	1,090	447	643	8.0	5.6	11.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	6,861	3,627	3,234	50.3	45.3	57.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,210	1,884	326	16.2	23.5	5.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	186	181	5	1.4	2.3	0.1
Elementary Occupations	1,725	1,178	547	12.6	14.7	9.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	756	210	546	5.5	2.6	9.7

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township
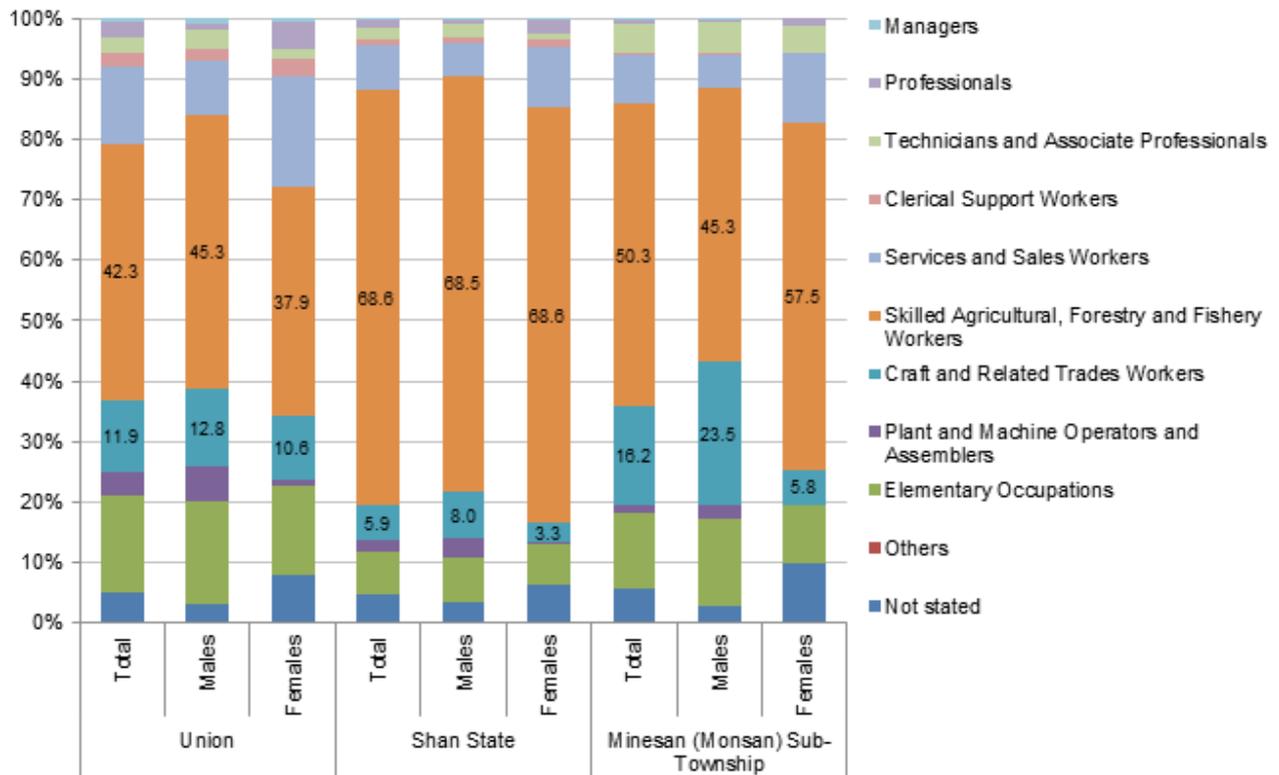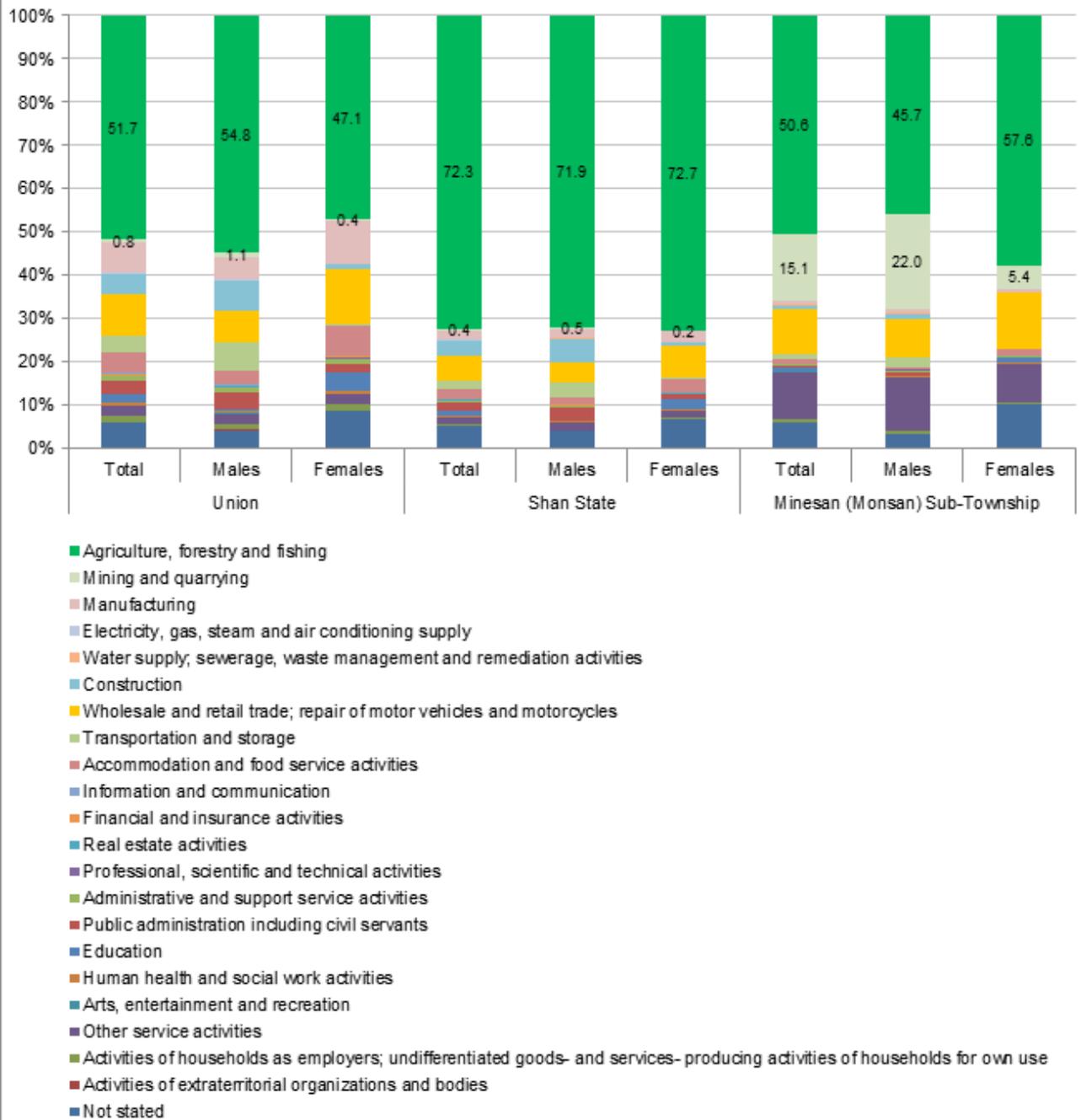
- In Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township, 50.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 16.2 per cent in craft and related trades workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 45.3 per cent of males and 57.5 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 5.9 per cent are in craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**13,642**	**8,015**	**5,627**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,905	3,662	3,243	50.6	45.7	57.6
Mining and quarrying	2,064	1,761	303	15.1	22.0	5.4
Manufacturing	133	82	51	1.0	1.0	0.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	2	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	18	11	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	103	101	2	0.8	1.3	*
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,444	712	732	10.6	8.9	13.0
Transportation and storage	169	169	-	1.2	2.1	-
Accommodation and food service activities	137	52	85	1.0	0.6	1.5
Information and communication	2	2	-	*	*	-
Financial and insurance activities	3	1	2	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	12	8	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	33	28	5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	77	67	10	0.6	0.8	0.2
Education	81	13	68	0.6	0.2	1.2
Human health and social work activities	30	16	14	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11	9	2	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	1,479	983	496	10.8	12.3	8.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	100	73	27	0.7	0.9	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	839	263	576	6.2	3.3	10.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

20

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

Legend:
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration including civil servants
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

- In Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 50.6 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Mining and quarrying" at 15.1 per cent.

- There are 45.7 per cent of males and 57.6 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 0.4 per cent in "Mining and quarrying" 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	11,122	*	211	1,497	146	281	*	*	10,395
Urban	1,293	*	14	5	-	7	-	-	679
Rural	9,829	*	197	1,492	146	274	*	*	9,716
Males	6,190	*	177	796	133	148	*	*	5,191
Females	4,932	*	34	701	13	133	-	*	5,204

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
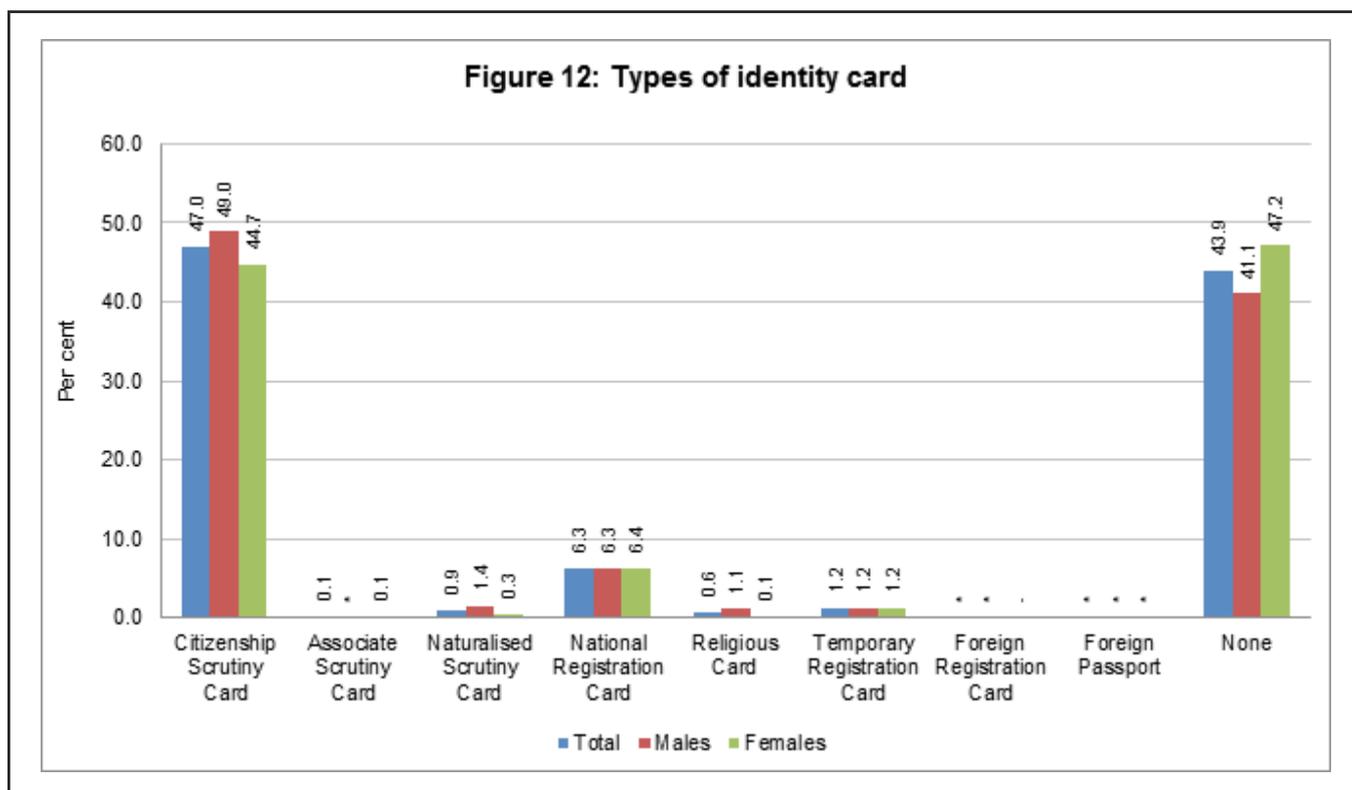
- In Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township, 47.0 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 43.9 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 41.1 per cent of males and 47.2 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	**30,057**	**29,124**	**933**	**3.1**	**444**	**305**	**422**	**466**
0 - 4	2,984	2,914	70	2.3	12	11	66	59
5 - 9	3,404	3,378	26	0.8	7	6	11	16
10 - 14	3,473	3,454	19	0.5	8	4	3	11
15 - 19	2,734	2,707	27	1.0	10	9	11	10
20 - 24	2,240	2,215	25	1.1	7	11	10	16
25 - 29	2,417	2,388	29	1.2	12	11	9	16
30 - 34	2,256	2,232	24	1.1	7	6	9	11
35 - 39	2,494	2,457	37	1.5	11	12	10	13
40 - 44	2,515	2,449	66	2.6	28	17	19	15
45 - 49	1,952	1,878	74	3.8	48	20	17	16
50 - 54	1,471	1,335	136	9.2	68	27	39	54
55 - 59	891	790	101	11.3	49	20	34	45
60 - 64	515	424	91	17.7	51	41	61	56
65 - 69	273	206	67	24.5	36	23	34	34
70 - 74	212	144	68	32.1	41	35	39	41
75 - 79	77	52	25	32.5	15	18	14	17
80 - 84	76	43	33	43.4	26	26	24	24
85 - 89	37	31	6	16.2	3	3	4	6
90 +	36	27	9	25.0	5	5	8	6

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
Males	**15,879**	**15,402**	**477**	**3.0**	**221**	**137**	**195**	**231**
0 - 4	1,517	1,480	37	2.4	6	5	35	27
5 - 9	1,721	1,707	14	0.8	5	5	3	9
10 - 14	1,849	1,840	9	0.5	2	1	1	7
15 - 19	1,387	1,373	14	1.0	6	4	6	6
20 - 24	1,170	1,154	16	1.4	3	6	7	9
25 - 29	1,227	1,210	17	1.4	5	9	5	12
30 - 34	1,287	1,272	15	1.2	5	2	4	6
35 - 39	1,361	1,343	18	1.3	4	5	5	8
40 - 44	1,347	1,311	36	2.7	11	8	11	8
45 - 49	1,084	1,043	41	3.8	27	13	8	7
50 - 54	826	753	73	8.8	43	14	21	26
55 - 59	495	441	54	10.9	27	6	12	25
60 - 64	267	223	44	16.5	28	16	28	29
65 - 69	139	104	35	25.2	19	13	19	17
70 - 74	92	64	28	30.4	16	13	16	17
75 - 79	43	29	14	32.6	7	9	6	9
80 - 84	34	24	10	29.4	7	8	6	8
85 - 89	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 +	20	18	2	10.0	-	-	2	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
Females	**14,178**	**13,722**	**456**	**3.2**	**223**	**168**	**227**	**235**
0 - 4	1,467	1,434	33	2.2	6	6	31	32
5 - 9	1,683	1,671	12	0.7	2	1	8	7
10 - 14	1,624	1,614	10	0.6	6	3	2	4
15 - 19	1,347	1,334	13	1.0	4	5	5	4
20 - 24	1,070	1,061	9	0.8	4	5	3	7
25 - 29	1,190	1,178	12	1.0	7	2	4	4
30 - 34	969	960	9	0.9	2	4	5	5
35 - 39	1,133	1,114	19	1.7	7	7	5	5
40 - 44	1,168	1,138	30	2.6	17	9	8	7
45 - 49	868	835	33	3.8	21	7	9	9
50 - 54	645	582	63	9.8	25	13	18	28
55 - 59	396	349	47	11.9	22	14	22	20
60 - 64	248	201	47	19.0	23	25	33	27
65 - 69	134	102	32	23.9	17	10	15	17
70 - 74	120	80	40	33.3	25	22	23	24
75 - 79	34	23	11	32.4	8	9	8	8
80 - 84	42	19	23	54.8	19	18	18	16
85 - 89	24	18	6	25.0	3	3	4	6
90 +	16	9	7	43.8	5	5	6	5

- Three in every 100 persons in Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.

- Difficulties with remembering and seeing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

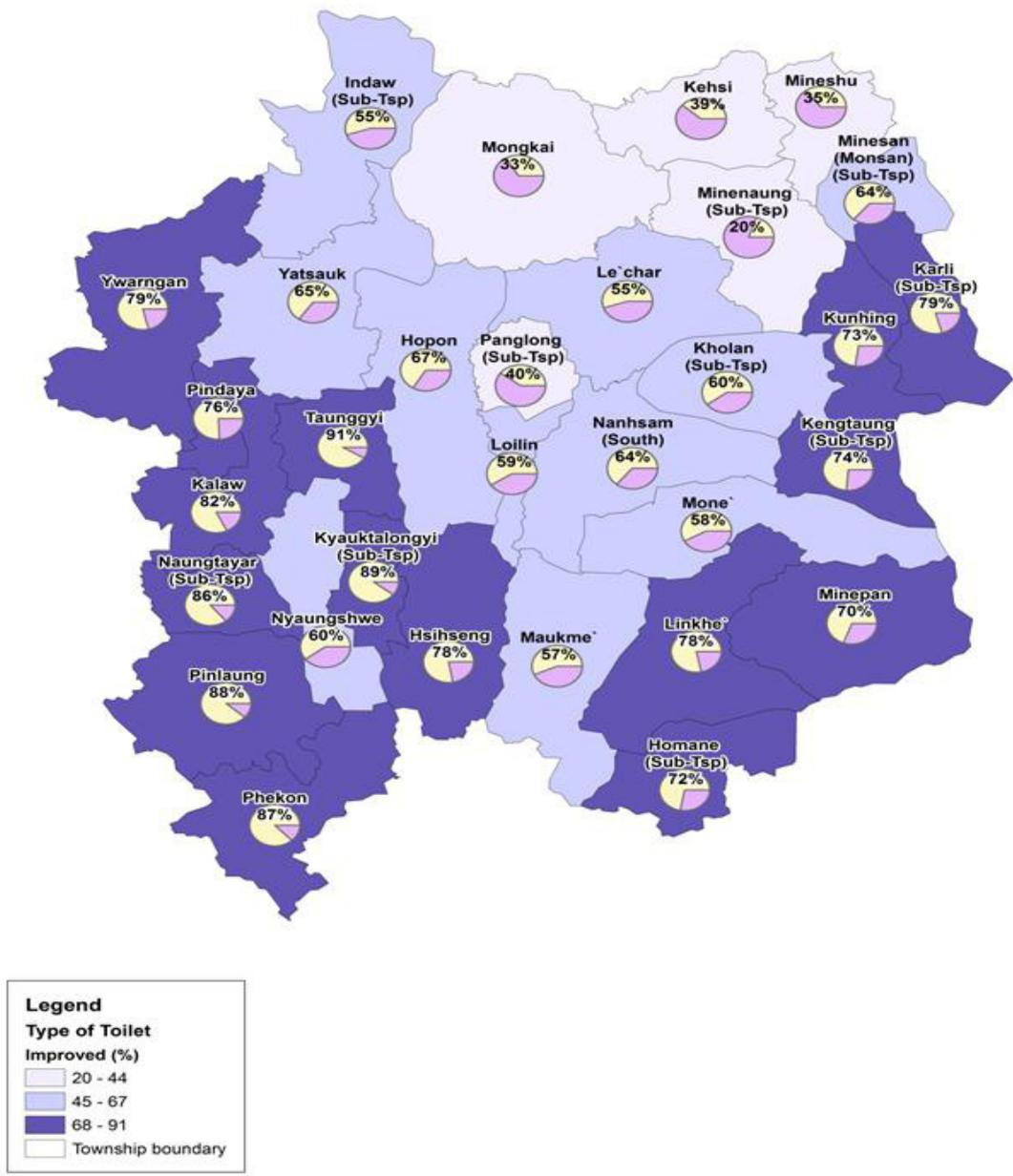**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	6,666	1.3	1.7	4.2	31.9	26.7	0.4	0.3	33.6
Urban	507	8.9	2.2	21.9	16.2	49.5	0.6	0.8	-
Rural	6,159	0.6	1.7	2.7	33.2	24.8	0.3	0.2	36.4

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
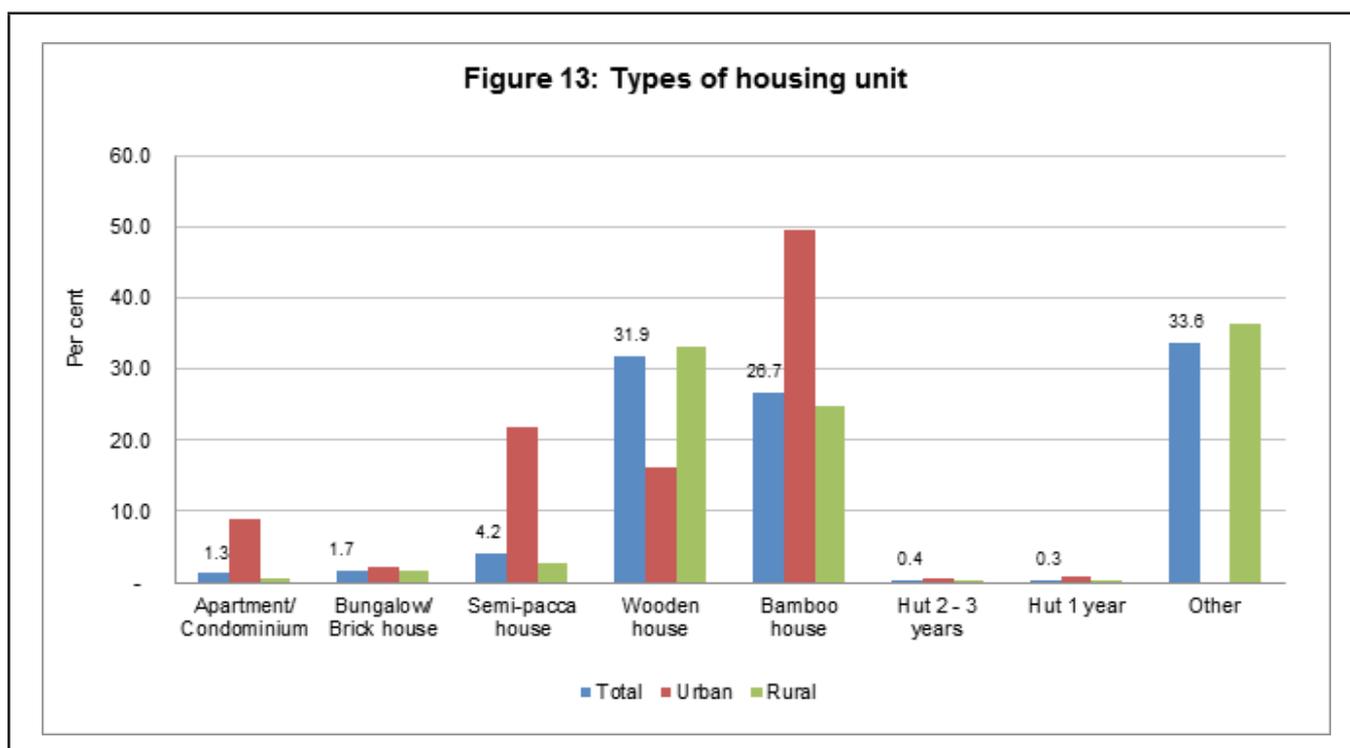
- The majority of the households in Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (31.9%) followed by households in bamboo houses (26.7%).

- Some 49.5 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses and 33.2 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)

	20 - 44
	45 - 67
	68 - 91
	Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Loilin District	: 50.1%
Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township	: 64.1%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	0.2	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		63.8	77.7	62.6
Improved sanitation		*64.1*	*77.9*	*62.9*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		19.4	18.5	19.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.9	1.0	4.2
Other		3.1	0.2	3.4
None		9.5	2.4	10.0
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**6,666**	**507**	**6,159**

- Some 64.1 per cent of the households in Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (63.8%)).

- Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township belongs to the proportion group (45-67) 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.

- Some 9.5 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township, 10.0 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

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 18%
Mongkai 29%
Kehsi 26%
Mineshu 34%
Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 57%
Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 30%
Ywarngan 24%
Yatsauk 48%
Le`char 46%
Kunhing 37%
Karli (Sub-Tsp) 32%
Pindaya 44%
Hopon 44%
Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 39%
Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 55%
Taunggyi 76%
Loilin 55%
Nanhsam (South) 47%
Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 54%
Kalaw 58%
Mone` 58%
Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 17%
Minepan 63%
Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 31%
Nyaungshwe 64%
Hsihseng 47%
Pinlaung 21%
Maukme` 47%
Linkhe` 39%
Phekon 48%
Homane (Sub-Tsp) 27%

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
- 17 - 37
- 38 - 56
- 57 - 76
- Township boundary

Union : 69.5%

Shan State : 54.7%

Loilin District : 40.1%

Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township : 57.4%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	45.1	0.8	48.7
Tube well, borehole	1.2	1.2	1.2
Protected well/ Spring	10.9	53.0	7.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.2	-	0.3
Total improved drinking water	*57.4*	*55.0*	*57.6*
Unprotected well/Spring	7.5	9.3	7.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.4	0.2	1.5
River/stream/ canal	12.6	33.9	10.8
Waterfall/ Rain water	19.3	1.6	20.8
Other	1.8	-	2.0
Total unimproved drinking water	*42.6*	*45.0*	*42.4*
Total Per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	**6,666**	**507**	**6,159**

- In Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township, 57.4 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/ water purifier).

- It belongs to the proportion group (57-76) and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 45.1 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 19.3 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.

- Some 42.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 42.4 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 (%)

- 1 - 27
- 28 - 54
- 55 - 80
- Township boundary
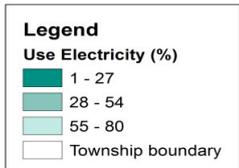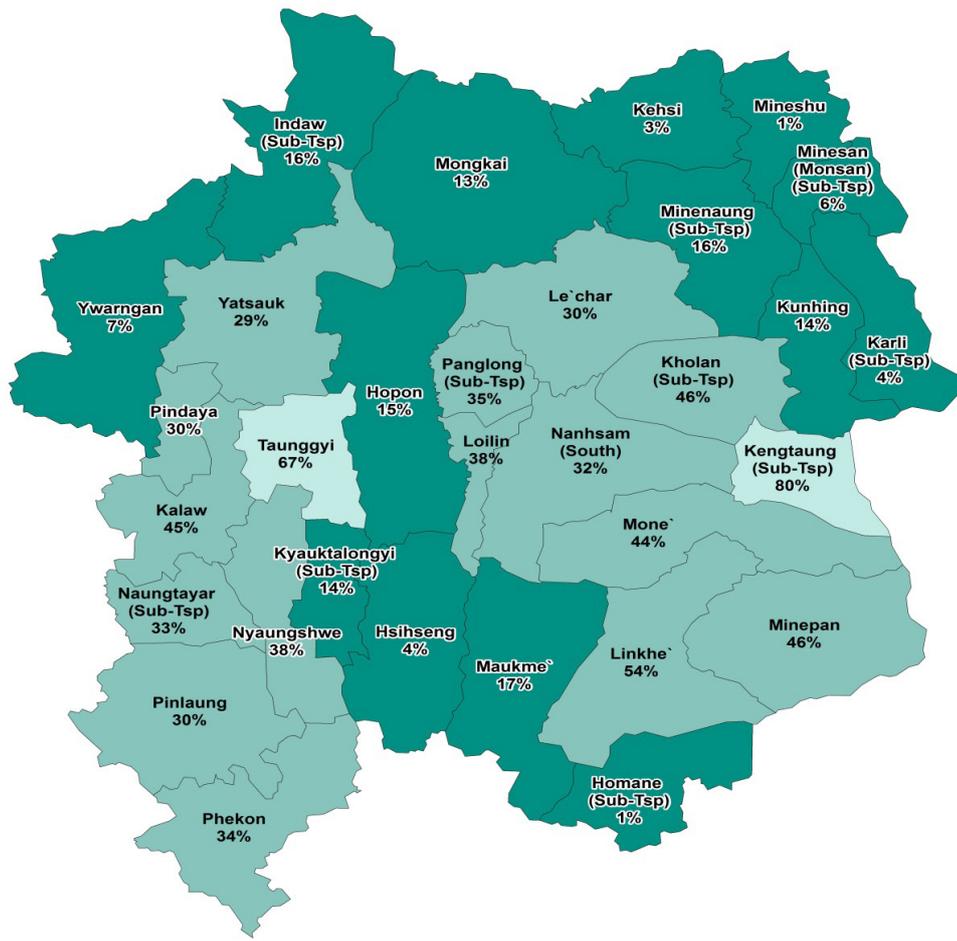
Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Loilin District	: 21.2%
Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township	: 5.7%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		5.7	23.7	4.2
Kerosene		0.9	0.6	1.0
Candle		27.8	28.4	27.7
Battery		7.5	14.2	6.9
Generator (private)		6.3	7.9	6.1
Water mill (private)		4.6	5.7	4.5
Solar system/energy		46.0	18.9	48.2
Other		1.3	0.6	1.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,666	507	6,159

- In Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township, 5.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the group (1-27) in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.

- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 46.0 per cent.

- In rural areas, 48.2 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend
Fuel For Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
- 59 - 72
- 73 - 86
- 87 - 100
- Township boundary
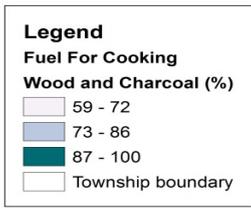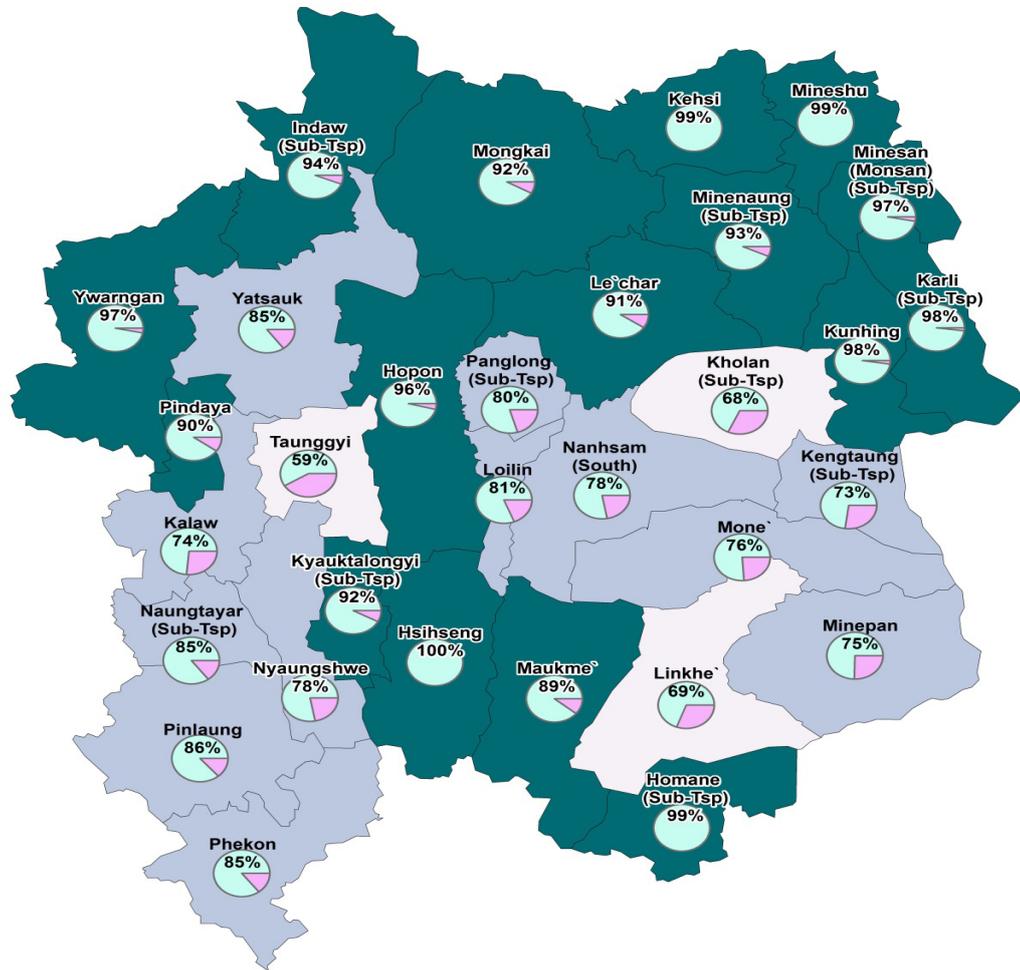
Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Loilin District	: 88.1%
Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township	: 96.9%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.2	0.2	0.2
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		0.1	0.2	0.1
BioGas		0.1	-	0.1
Firewood		51.7	90.1	48.5
Charcoal		45.2	9.1	48.2
Coal		2.5	0.4	2.7
Other		0.3	-	0.3
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**6,666**	**507**	**6,159**

- In Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 51.7 per cent using firewood and 45.2 per cent using charcoal.

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

- Some 48.5 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 48.2 per cent use charcoal.

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	6,666	24.5	44.0	0.8	20.3	1.4	2.6	42.3	*
Urban	507	24.1	48.9	1.6	8.9	1.2	0.4	43.2	-
Rural	6,159	24.5	43.6	0.7	21.3	1.4	2.7	42.3	*

- Some 44.0 per cent of the households in Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 48.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 43.6 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
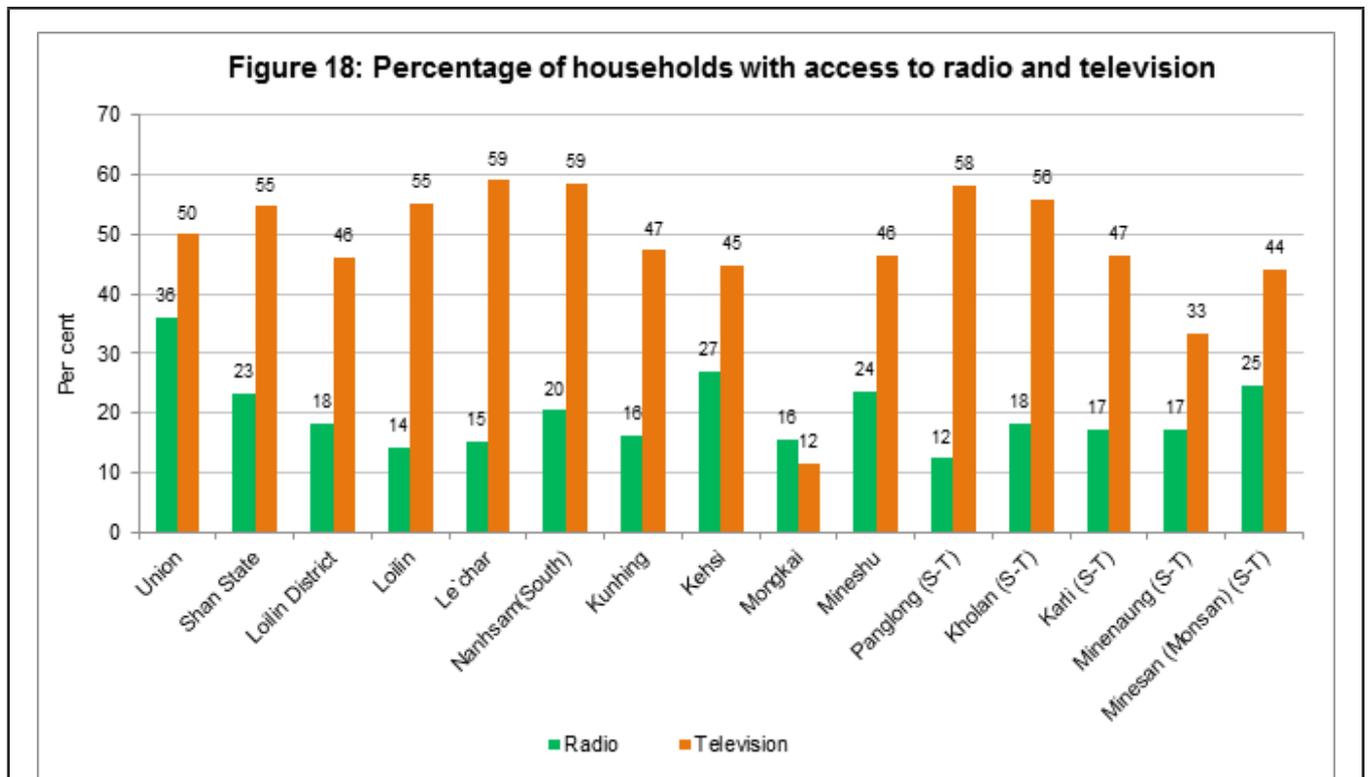
- In Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township, some 44.0 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in four households (24.5%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Legend
Access to mobile phones (%)
- 1 - 20
- 21 - 39
- 40 - 59
- Township boundary
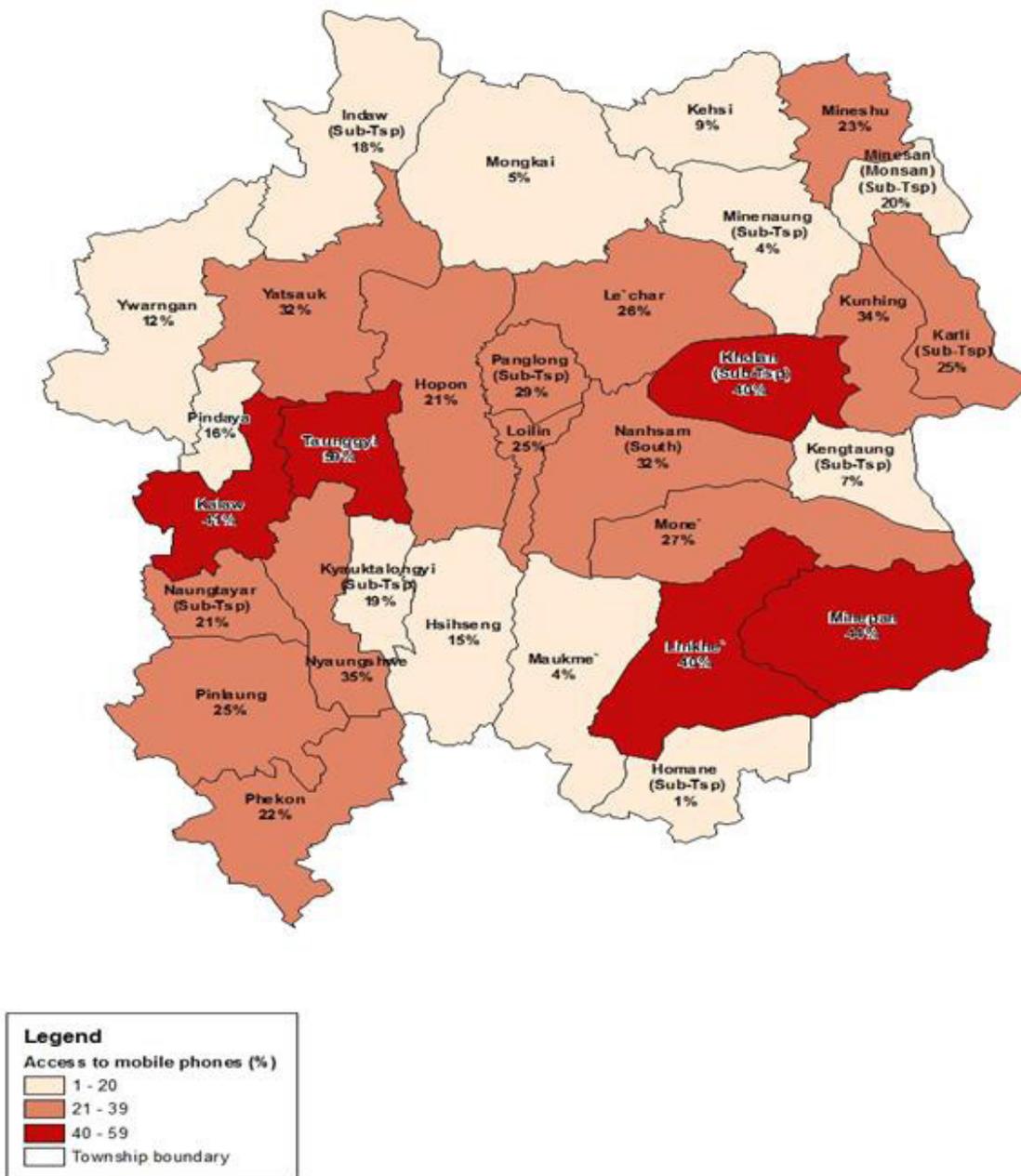
Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Loilin District	: 22.0%
Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township	: 20.3%

- Some 20.3 per cent of the households in Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the percentage group (1-20).

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
Loilin District	115,482	4,013	78,140	9,652	12,318	247	52	24,261
Urban	25,606	1,966	19,511	4,484	2,237	63	6	1,620
Rural	89,876	2,047	58,629	5,168	10,081	184	46	22,641
Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township	6,666	48	2,369	157	40	3	3	688
Urban	507	19	305	71	14	-	1	26
Rural	6,159	29	2,064	86	26	3	2	662

- In Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township, 35.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 10.3 per cent of households having cart (bullock).

- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/ moped as a means of transport.
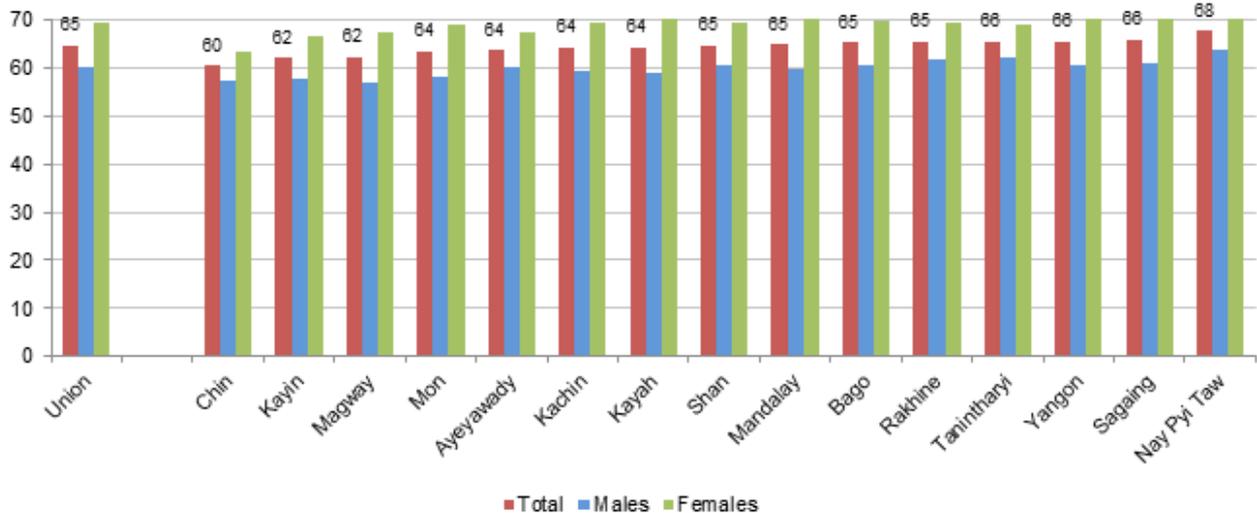
(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Shan State and Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.1 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
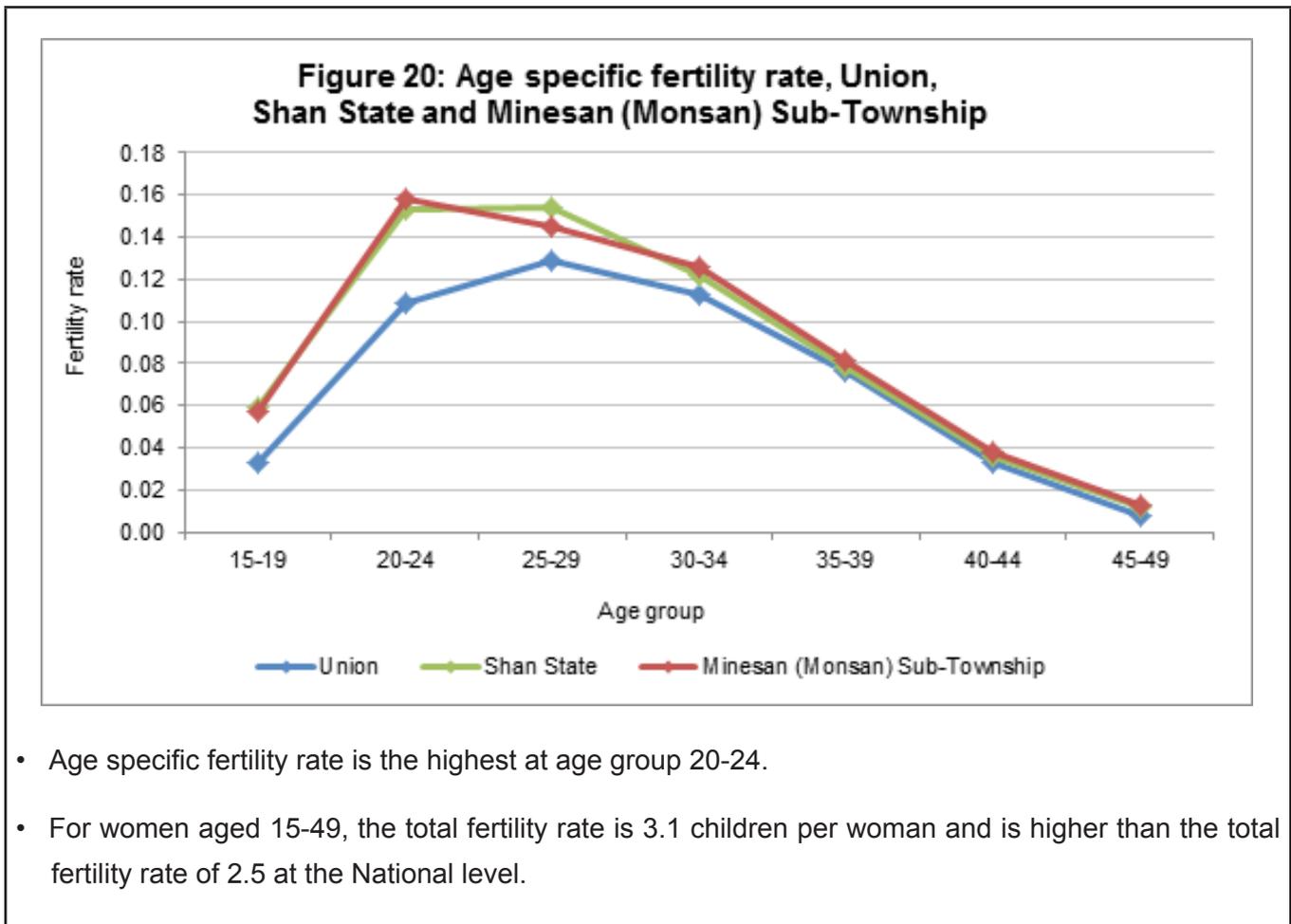
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 1.4 - 2.4
- 2.5 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 4.3
- Township boundary
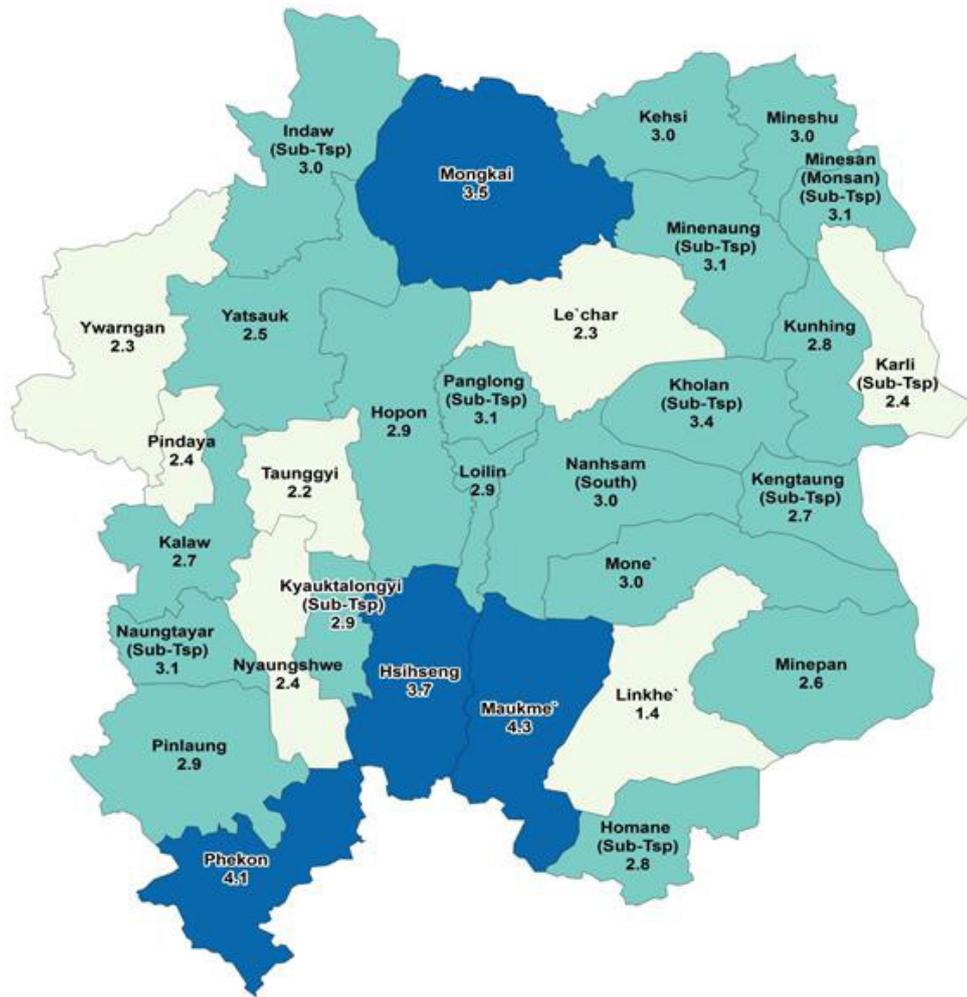
Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Loilin District	: 3.0
Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township	: 3.1

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

- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
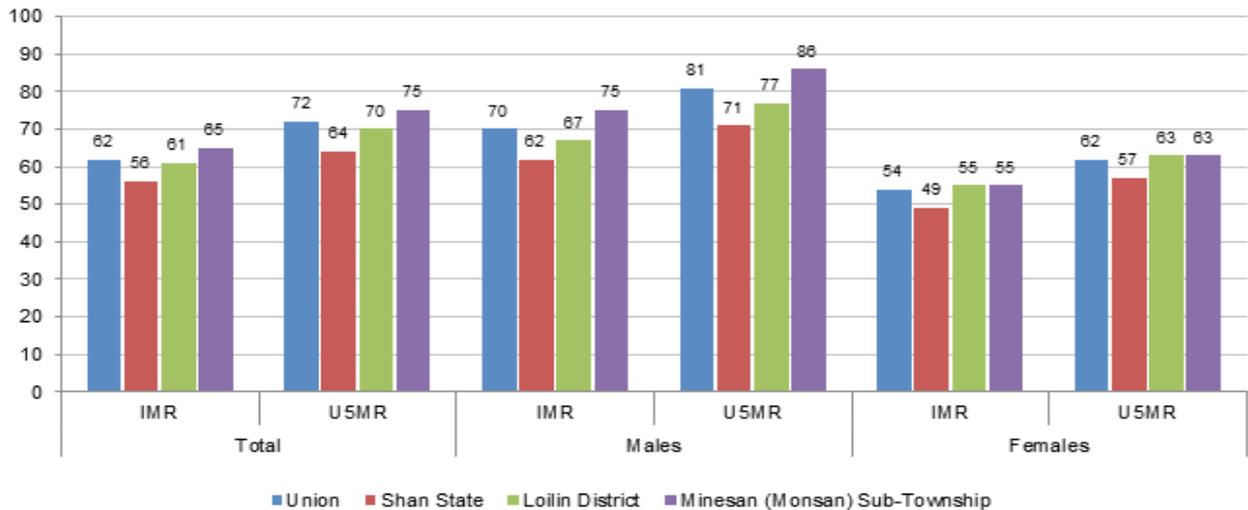
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Loilin District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Loilin District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 70 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Minesan (Monsan) Sub-Township are higher than those in Shan State and Loilin District. The Infant mortality in Minesan (Monsan) is 65 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 75 per 1,000 live births.

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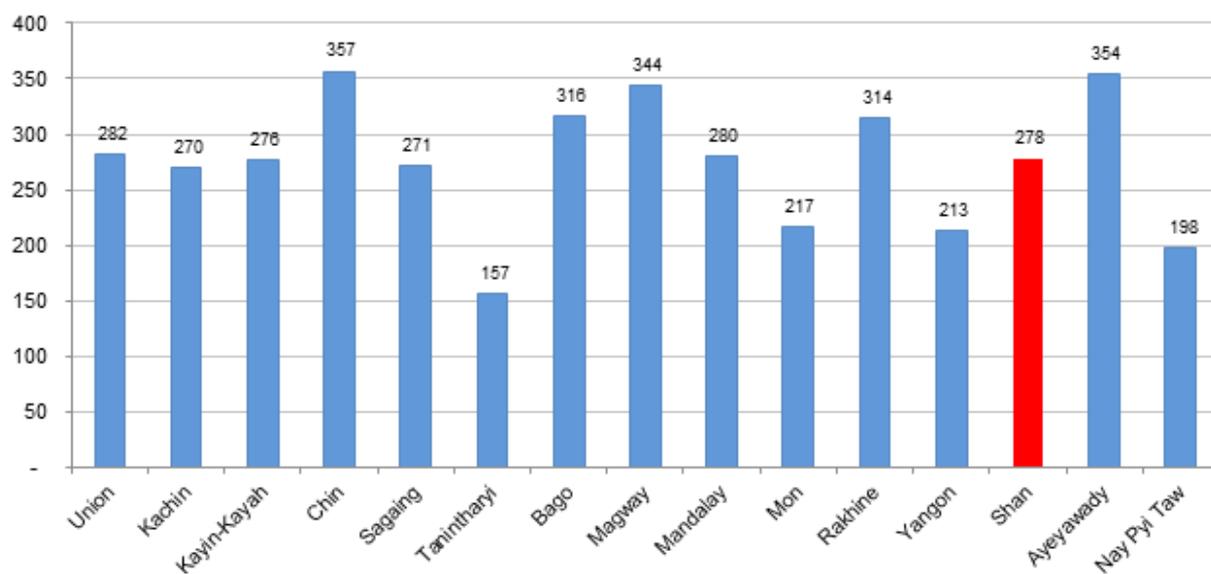
- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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

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

Definitions and Concepts

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

Census Night: The night between the 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:
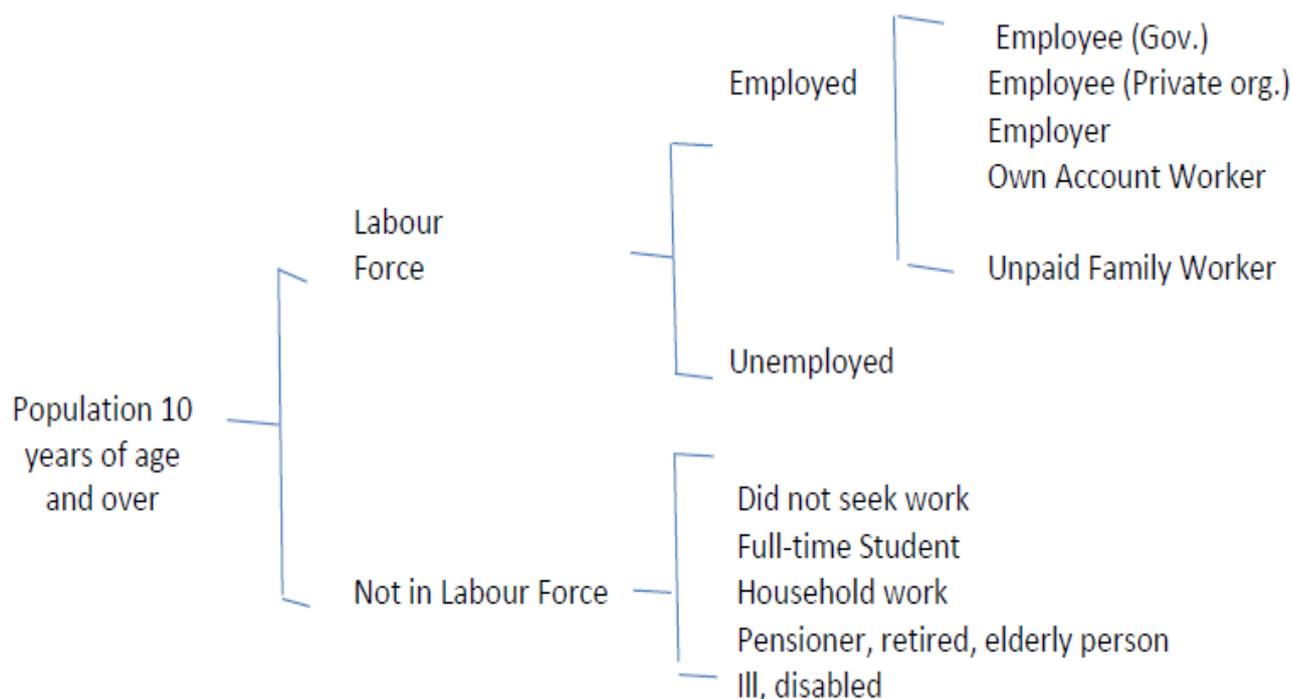
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census