



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, MUSE DISTRICT

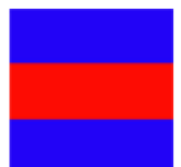
Monekoe Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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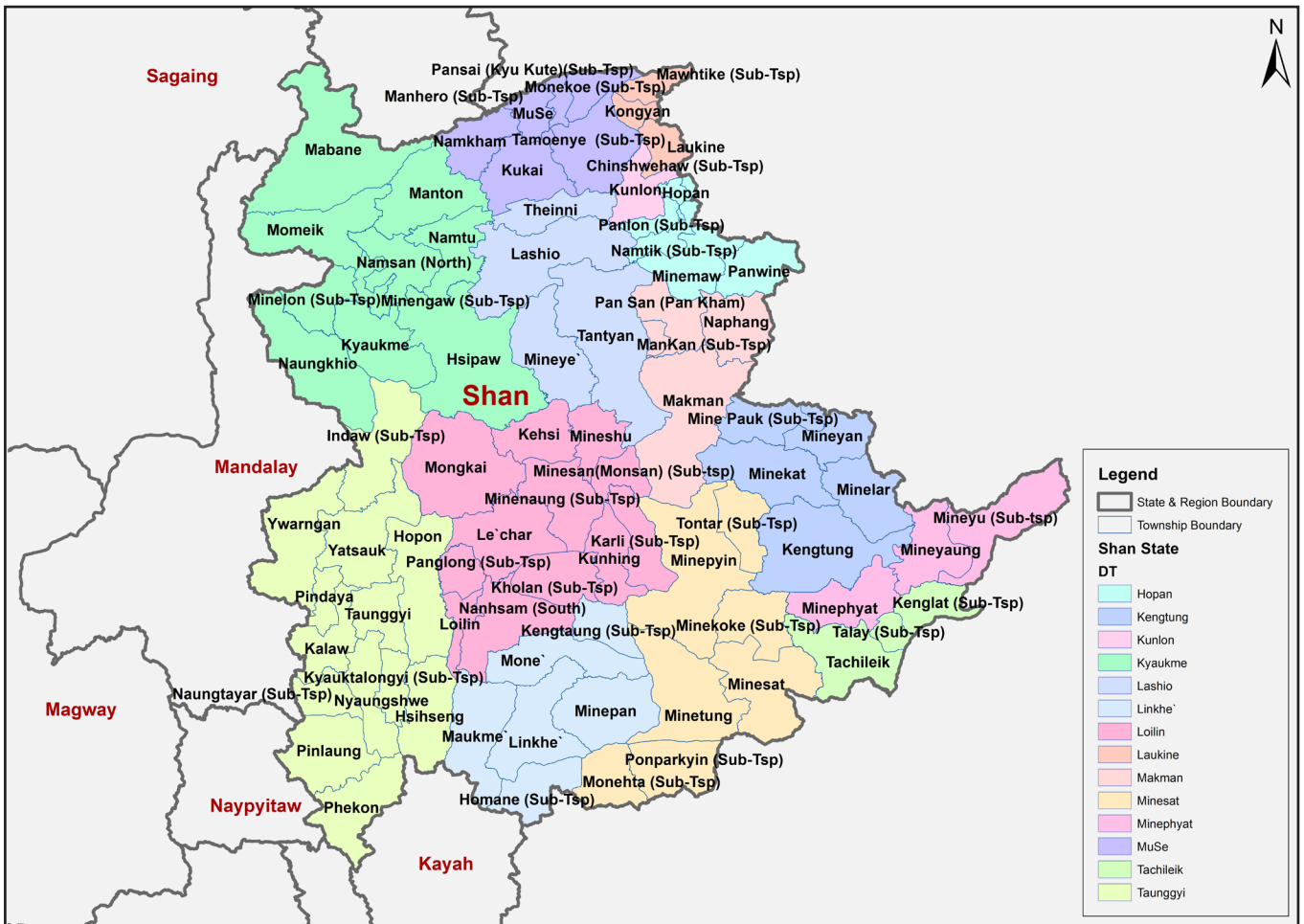
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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Monekoe Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	24,565 ²	
Population males	12,745 (51.9%)	
Population females	11,820 (48.1%)	
Percentage of urban population	36.0%	
Area (Km²)	484.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	50.7 persons	
Median age	22.2 years	
Number of wards	7	
Number of village tracts	21	
Number of private households	4,358	
Percentage of female headed households	14.6%	
Mean household size	5.6 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	34.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	60.1%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	66.5	
Child dependency ratio	57.7	
Old dependency ratio	8.8	
Ageing index	15.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	108	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	58.6%	
Male	61.2%	
Female	55.7%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	643	2.6
Walking	314	1.3
Seeing	216	0.9
Hearing	328	1.3
Remembering	263	1.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	2,979	15.6	
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	919	4.8	
National Registration	3,682	19.3	
Religious	35	0.2	
Temporary Registration	3,164	16.6	
Foreign Registration	32	0.2	
Foreign Passport	*	0.1	
None	8,223	43.1	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	82.8%	87.1%	78.2%
Unemployment rate	6.6%	7.0%	6.0%
Employment to population ratio	77.4%	81.0%	73.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	4,023	92.3	
Renter	218	5.0	
Provided free (individually)	36	0.8	
Government quarters	62	1.4	
Private company quarters	*	0.2	
Other	*	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.2%		20.9%
Bamboo	38.5%	9.1%	0.3%
Earth	7.1%	39.0%	
Wood	12.0%	2.0%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.8%		49.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	35.4%	48.0%	28.5%
Other	6.1%	1.8%	0.7%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	235	5.4	
LPG	26	0.6	
Kerosene	77	1.8	
Biogas	26	0.6	
Firewood	3,962	90.9	
Charcoal	28	0.7	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,588	59.4
Kerosene	1,303	29.9
Candle	85	2.0
Battery	*	0.2
Generator (private)	24	0.6
Water mill (private)	143	3.3
Solar system/energy	200	4.6
Other	*	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,374	54.5
Tube well, borehole	*	0.4
Protected well/spring	509	11.7
Bottled/purifier water	123	2.8
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,023</i>	<i>69.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	297	6.8
Pool/pond/lake	27	0.6
River/stream/canal	84	1.9
Waterfall/rainwater	670	15.4
Other	257	5.9
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,335</i>	<i>30.6</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,502	57.4
Tube well, borehole	*	0.4
Protected well/spring	506	11.6
Unprotected well/spring	297	6.8
Pool/pond/lake	27	0.6
River/stream/canal	84	1.9
Waterfall/rainwater	672	15.4
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	250	5.7

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	163	3.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,301	29.9
Total Improved Sanitation	1,464	33.6
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,172	26.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	509	11.6
Other	513	11.8
None	700	16.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	386	8.9
Television	2,279	52.3
Landline phone	211	4.8
Mobile phone	3,049	70.0
Computer	69	1.6
Internet at home	55	1.3
Households with none of the items	921	21.1
Households with all of the items	*	<0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	225	5.2
Motorcycle/Moped	2,994	68.7
Bicycle	220	5.0
4-Wheel tractor	197	4.5
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	64	1.5

Note: ¹ Population figures for Monekoe Sub-Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	24,565 *		
Males	12,745		
Females	11,820		
Sex ratio	108 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	36.0%		
Area (Km ²)	484.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	50.7 persons		
Number of wards	7		
Number of village tracts	21		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	24,348	8,702	15,646
Number of conventional households	4,358	1,469	2,889
Number of conventional households	5.6 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Monekoe Sub-Township, there are more males than females with 108 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (36.0%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Monekoe Sub-Township is 51 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.6 persons living in each household in Monekoe Sub-Township. This is higher than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	4,358	24,565	12,745	11,820
	Ward	1,469	8,847	4,527	4,320
1	No(1)(W)	244	1,355	653	702
2	No(2)(W)	353	2,366	1,236	1,130
3	No(3)(W)	181	1,136	584	552
4	No(4)(W)	146	850	439	411
5	No(5)(W)	168	797	408	389
6	No(6)(W)	221	1,335	687	648
7	No(7)(W)	156	1,008	520	488
	Village Tract	2,889	15,718	8,218	7,500
1	Ton Aw(VT)	8	25	14	11
2	Kaung Kwe(VT)	197	1,244	638	606
3	Mine Lon(VT)	414	2,150	1,106	1,044
4	Kawng Lon(VT)	95	488	251	237
5	Pang Lum(VT)	208	1,085	567	518
6	Nawt Ko(VT)	59	271	143	128
7	Hpaw Maw(VT)	180	1,080	552	528
8	Man Kan(Mone Koe)(VT)	19	64	34	30
9	Man Gyat(VT)	9	48	28	20
10	Pang Tawng(VT)	62	263	134	129
11	Pu Wan(VT)	240	1,271	685	586
12	Man Kan(Ho Nar)(VT)	53	300	150	150
13	Hpawng Hseng (VT)	410	2,184	1,167	1,017
14	Man Yang(VT)	262	1,474	759	715
15	Loi Wein(VT)	143	803	427	376
16	Loi Hsar(VT)	84	410	206	204

Table 1: (Continued)

	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
17	Wein Hseng(VT)	196	1,096	563	533
18	Loi Lum(VT)	82	479	264	215
19	Loi Ma Kauk(VT)	25	159	89	70
20	Nam Lar Hawt(VT)	18	74	38	36
21	Yaut Shwe Sin(Man Kan)(VT)	125	750	403	347

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

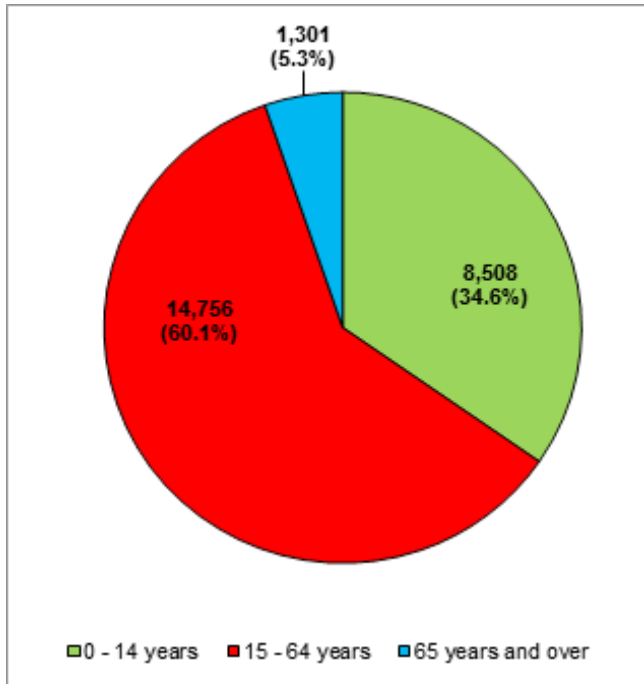
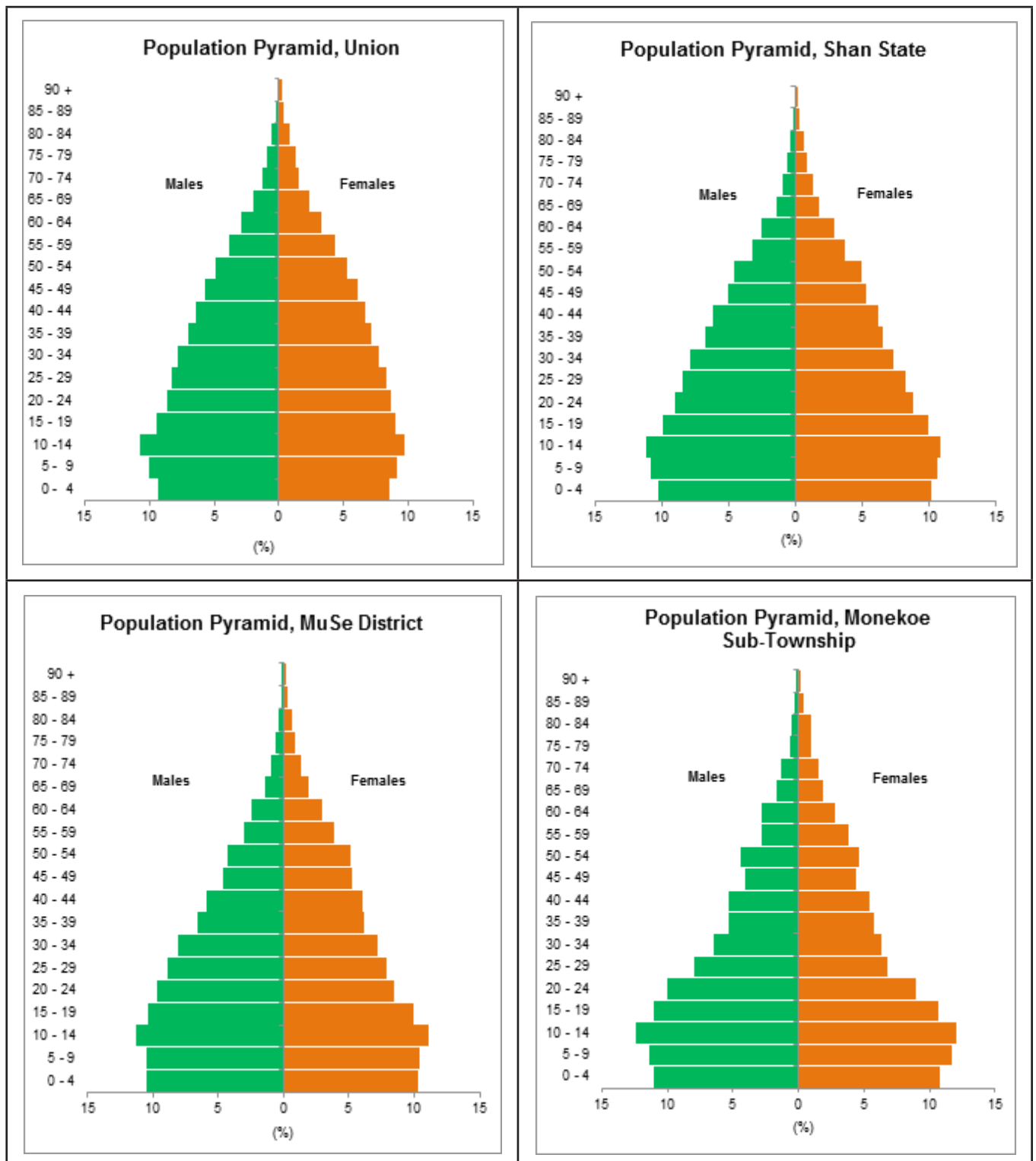


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Monekoe Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	24,565	12,745	11,820
0 - 4	2,677	1,405	1,272
5 - 9	2,822	1,445	1,377
10 - 14	3,009	1,586	1,423
15 - 19	2,670	1,406	1,264
20 - 24	2,336	1,283	1,053
25 - 29	1,827	1,021	806
30 - 34	1,583	831	752
35 - 39	1,362	682	680
40 - 44	1,316	680	636
45 - 49	1,042	519	523
50 - 54	1,109	560	549
55 - 59	818	365	453
60 - 64	693	361	332
65 - 69	433	210	223
70 - 74	352	175	177
75 - 79	206	86	120
80 - 84	184	73	111
85 - 89	80	35	45
90 +	46	22	24

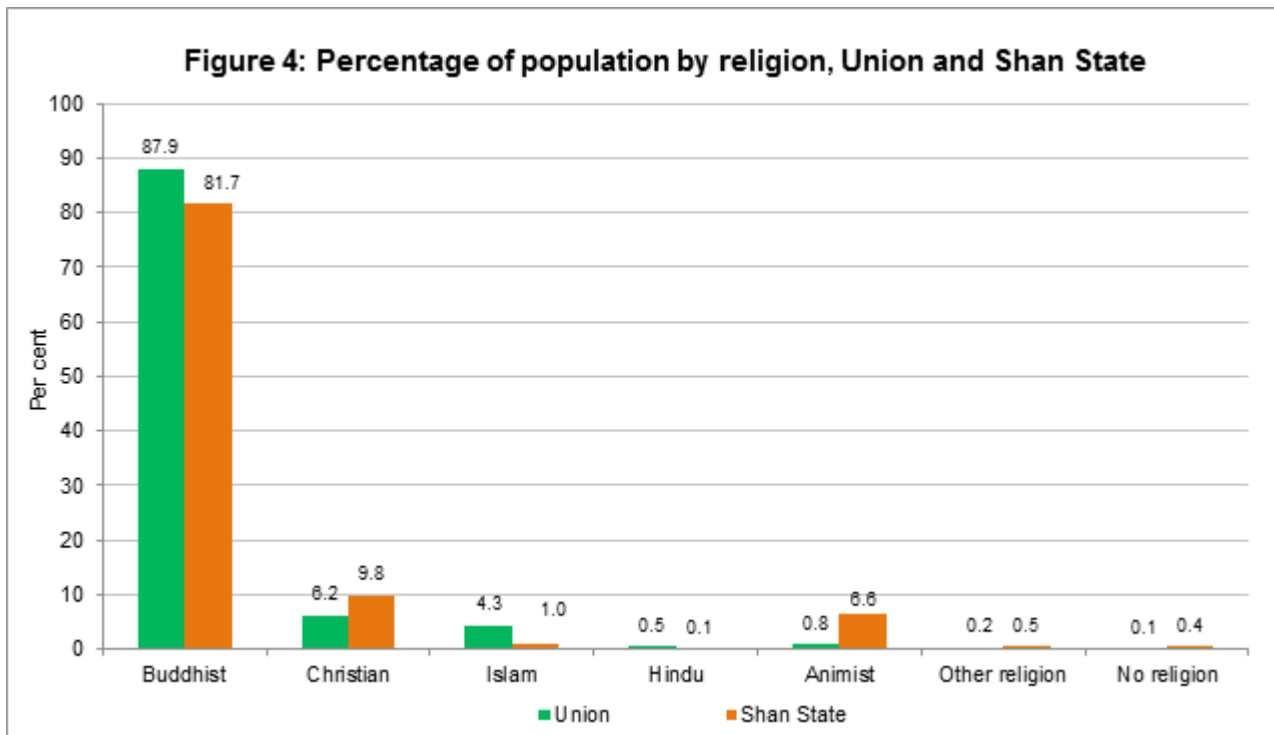
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Monekoe Sub-Township is 60.1 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Monekoe Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group (15-19) onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is lower percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Monekoe Sub-Township.
- Except age group (45-49), (55-59) and (65-69) through (90+) there are more males than females.

(B) Religion



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

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	567	281	286	118	55	63
6	556	299	257	230	125	105
7	561	301	260	258	139	119
8	644	330	314	315	170	145
9	477	222	255	246	109	137
10	616	322	294	304	164	140
11	492	256	236	242	130	112
12	690	366	324	300	159	141
13	660	338	322	279	153	126
14	524	282	242	193	103	90
15	539	288	251	152	69	83
16	553	293	260	120	55	65
17	479	267	212	77	35	42
18	610	300	310	66	28	38
19	451	234	217	33	15	18
20	580	316	264	20	9	11
21	416	219	197	11	6	5
22	414	240	174	16	12	4
23	410	226	184	16	12	4
24	479	260	219	9	5	4
25	430	243	187	3	1	2
26	383	211	172	7	1	6
27	331	189	142	4	1	3
28	376	205	171	2	2	-
29	278	154	124	1	1	-

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

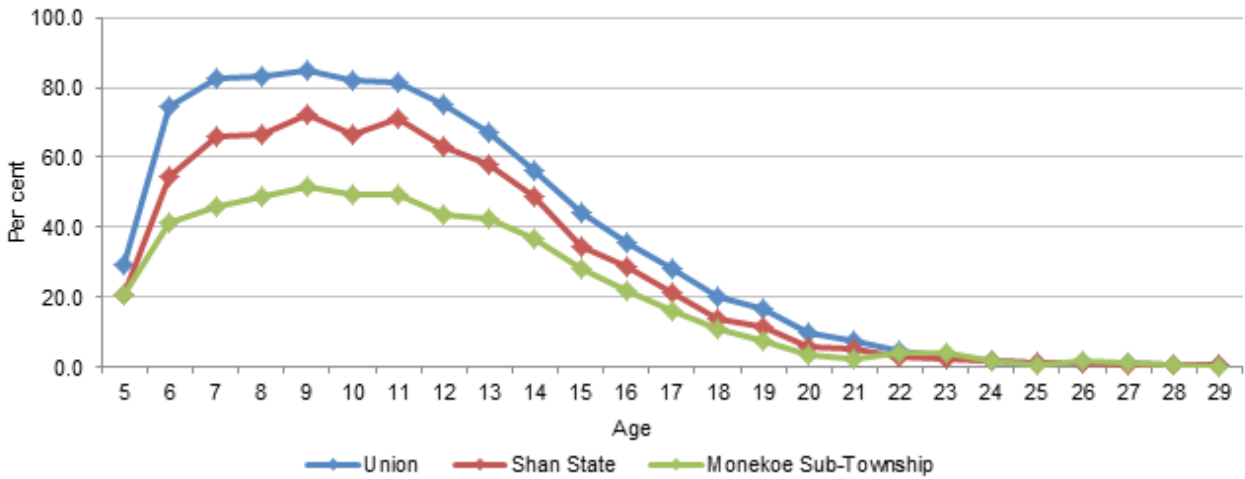
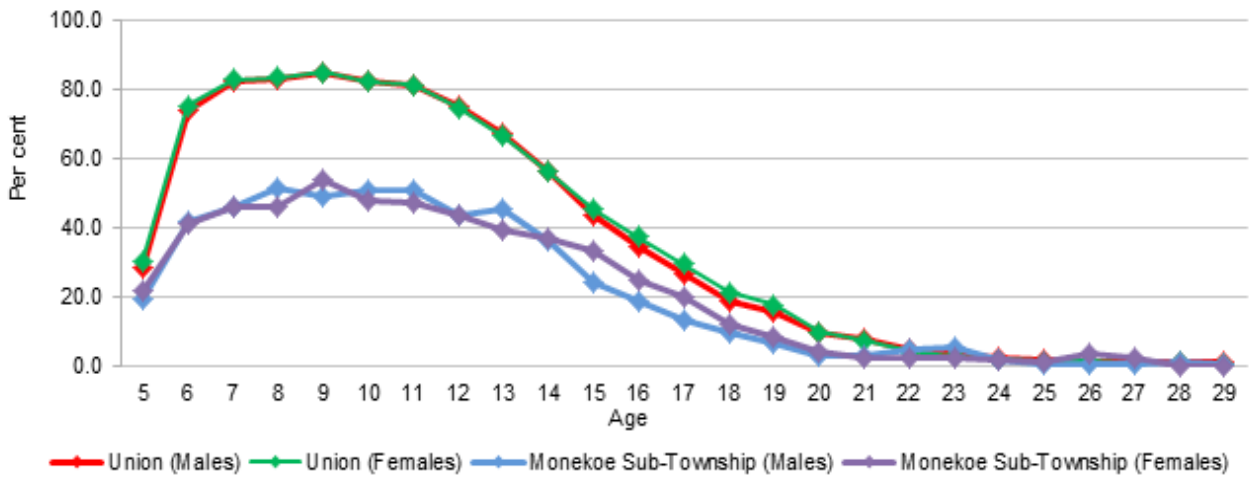
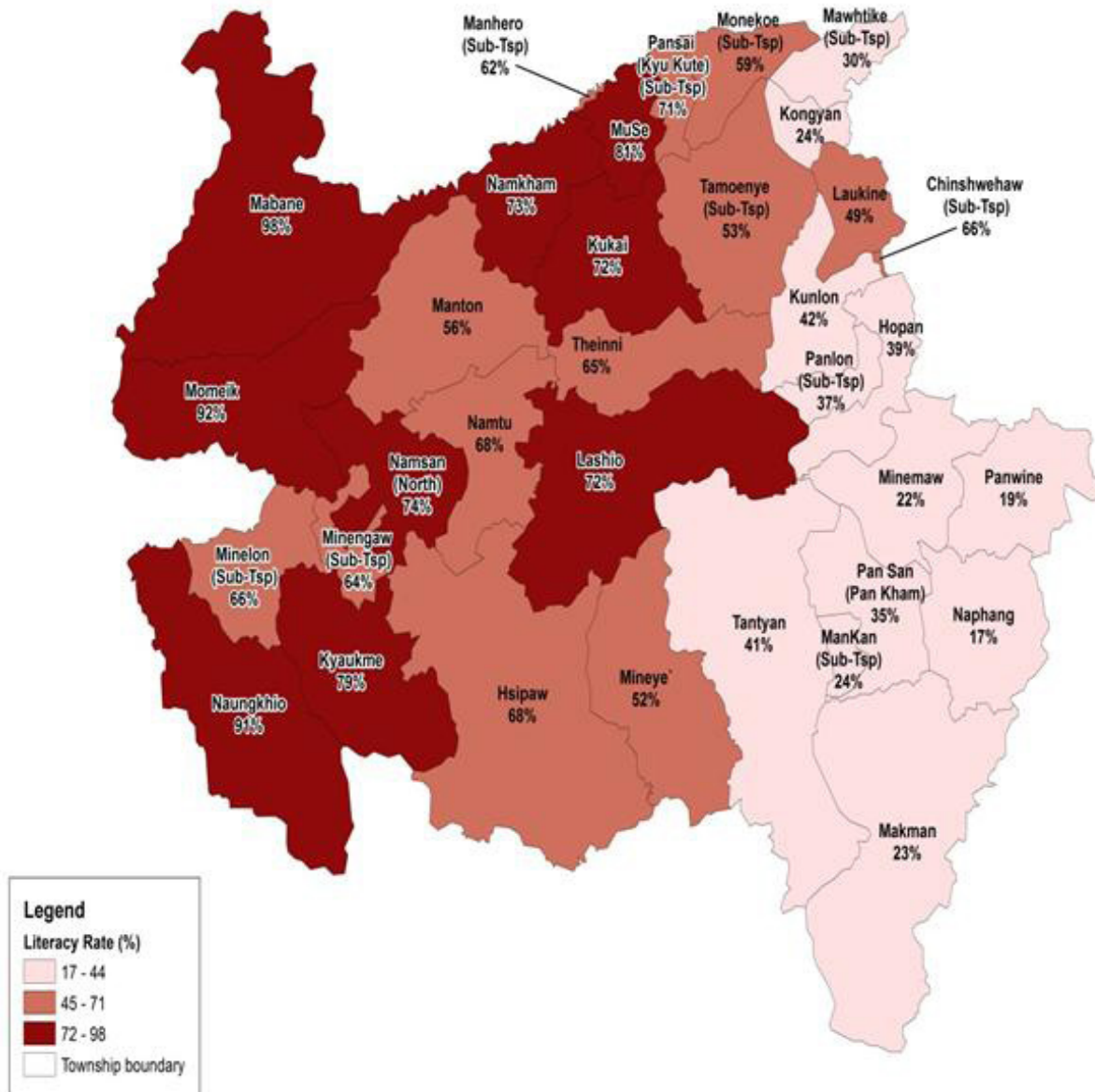


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Monekoe Sub-Township



- School attendance in Monekoe Sub-Township noticeably drops after age 14 for males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Monekoe Sub-Township is lower since the beginning of first school attendance.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
MuSe District	: 70.5%
Monekoe Sub-Township	: 58.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	4,931	75.9
Males	2,643	76.2
Females	2,288	75.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Monekoe Sub-Township is 58.6 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of (64.6%) for Shan State and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 55.7 per cent and for the males it is 61.2 per cent.
- In Monekoe Sub-Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 75.9 per cent with 75.5 per cent for females and 76.2 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	11,051	7,548	68.3	1,507	548	913	340	9	136	18	-	32
Urban	3,880	2,373	61.2	603	218	388	194	5	84	13	-	2
Rural	7,171	5,175	72.2	904	330	525	146	4	52	5	-	30
Males	5,620	3,793	67.5	844	288	468	135	6	66	5	-	15
Females	5,431	3,755	69.1	663	260	445	205	3	70	13	-	17

- About 68.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 67.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 69.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 5.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.2 per cent has completed university/college education.
- About 72.2 per cent of the rural population aged 25 and over 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	23.3	22.7	24.0	17.1	16.7	17.6
15 - 19	61.5	65.6	57.0	18.4	20.0	16.5
20 - 24	84.5	87.1	81.2	13.4	13.4	13.3
25 - 29	89.5	92.9	85.1	6.7	7.4	5.8
30 - 34	92.2	96.3	87.8	3.7	4.1	3.2
35 - 39	90.7	94.7	86.6	2.3	2.3	2.2
40 - 44	93.3	96.8	89.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
45 - 49	93.4	98.3	88.5	1.0	1.2	0.9
50 - 54	89.3	94.5	84.0	0.5	0.6	0.4
55 - 59	79.2	87.1	72.8	0.6	-	1.2
60 - 64	62.9	72.3	52.7	1.8	0.4	4.0
65 - 69	53.1	63.3	43.5	-	-	-
70 - 74	30.1	41.7	18.6	0.9	1.4	-
75 +	15.1	21.3	10.7	2.6	2.2	3.1
15 - 24	72.2	75.9	68.0	15.7	16.4	14.8
15 - 64	82.8	87.1	78.2	6.6	7.0	6.0

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

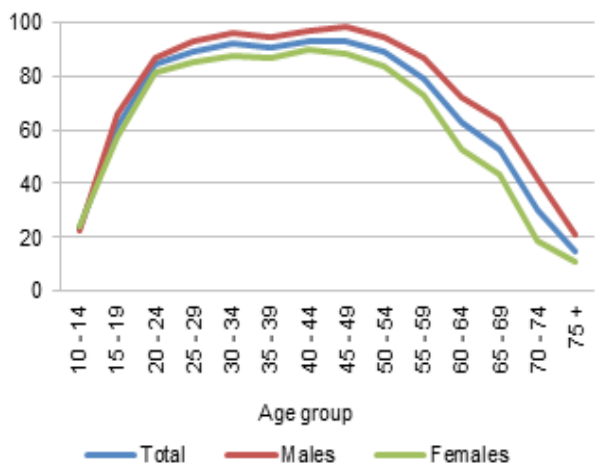
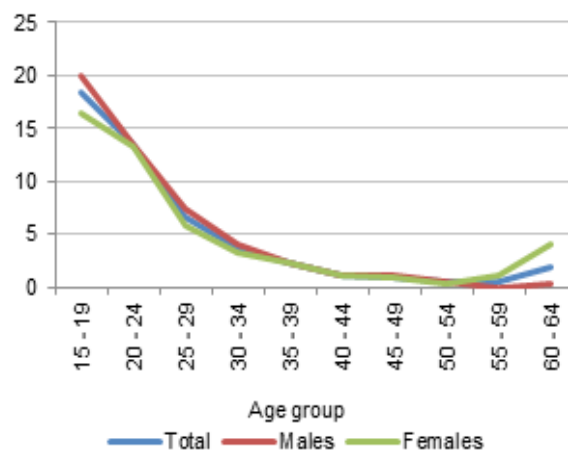


Figure 9: Unemployment rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Monekoe Sub-Township is 82.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 78.2 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.1 per cent.
- In Monekoe Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 23.3 per cent. It is 22.7 per cent for males and 24.0 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Monekoe Sub-Township is 6.6 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (7.0%) and for females (6.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 14.8 per cent.

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

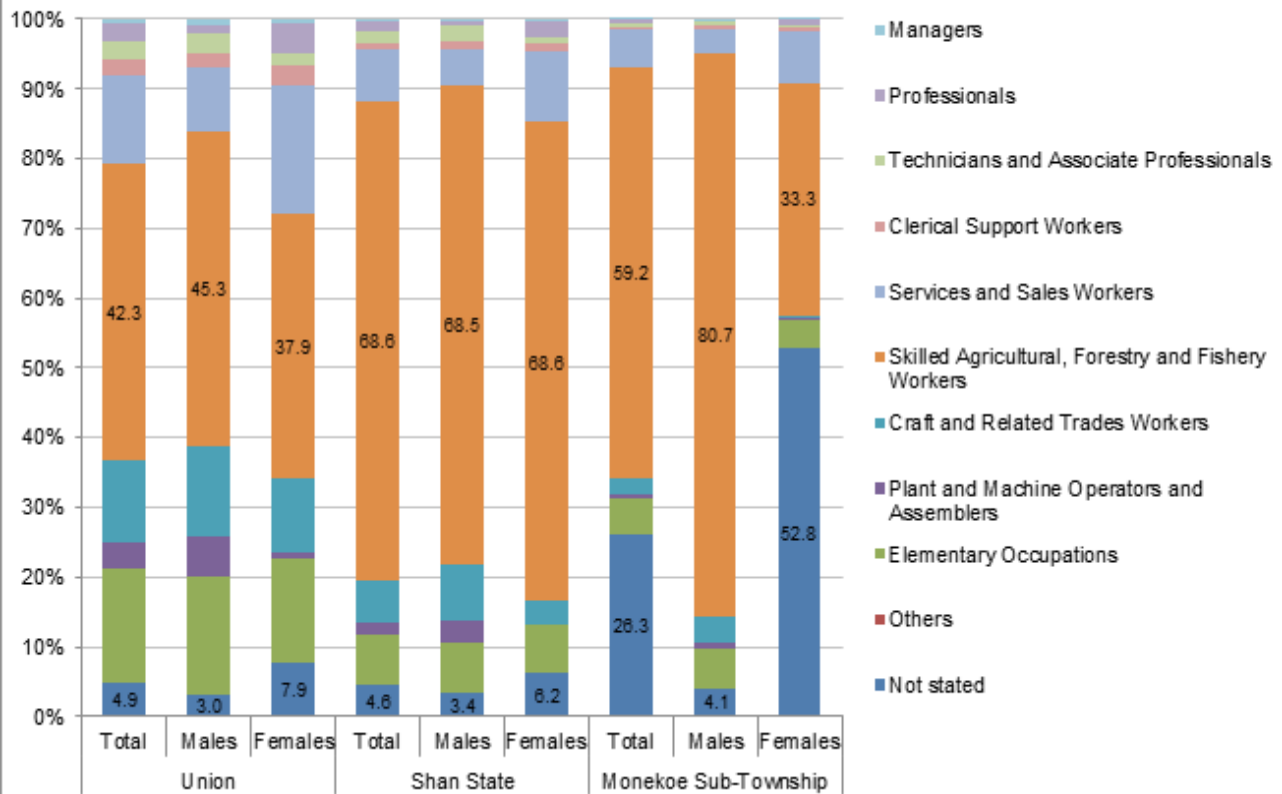
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	5,730	11.2	37.3	15.1	19.8	2.2	14.4
Males	2,572	12.6	43.7	5.6	17.9	2.4	17.8
Females	3,158	10.1	32.1	22.8	21.3	2.1	11.6

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 43.7 per cent of males and 32.1 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	11,306	6,165	5,141	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	16	13	3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Professionals	57	8	49	0.5	0.1	1.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	49	36	13	0.4	0.6	0.3
Clerical Support Workers	52	34	18	0.5	0.6	0.4
Services and Sales Workers	593	207	386	5.2	3.4	7.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	6,689	4,977	1,712	59.2	80.7	33.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	253	230	23	2.2	3.7	0.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	61	53	8	0.5	0.9	0.2
Elementary Occupations	566	354	212	5.0	5.7	4.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,970	253	2,717	26.3	4.1	52.8

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



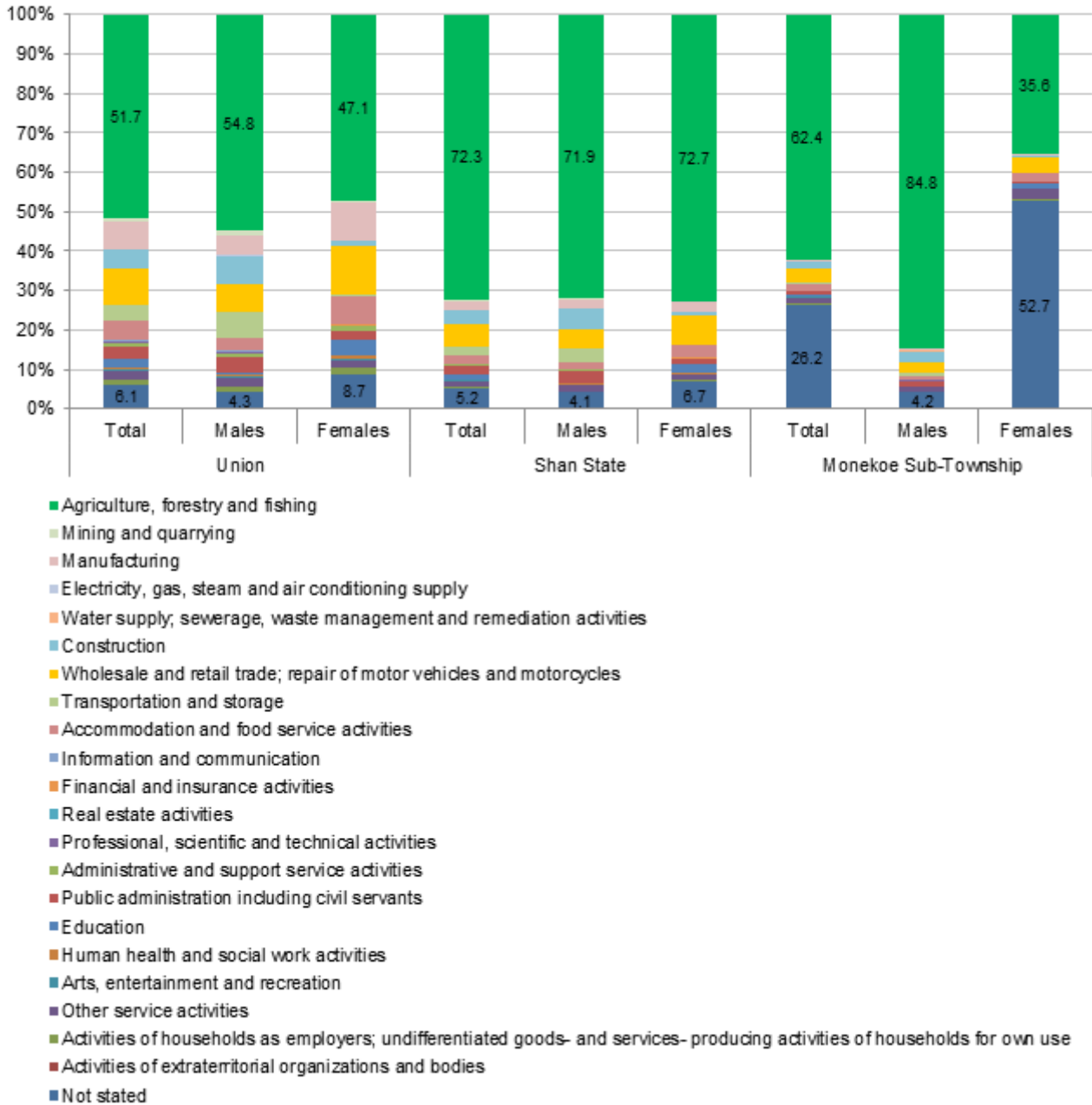
- In Monekoe Sub-Township, 59.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 80.7 per cent of males and 33.3 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	11,306	6,165	5,141	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,059	5,231	1,828	62.4	84.8	35.6
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	44	28	16	0.4	0.5	0.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	3	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	173	163	10	1.5	2.6	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	394	181	213	3.5	2.9	4.1
Transportation and storage	59	57	2	0.5	0.9	*
Accommodation and food service activities	175	54	121	1.5	0.9	2.4
Information and communication	4	3	1	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	3	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	4	3	1	*	*	*
Public administration including civil servants	98	85	13	0.9	1.4	0.3
Education	64	7	57	0.6	0.1	1.1
Human health and social work activities	21	8	13	0.2	0.1	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	187	66	121	1.7	1.1	2.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	41	10	31	0.4	0.2	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	2,966	256	2,710	26.2	4.2	52.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



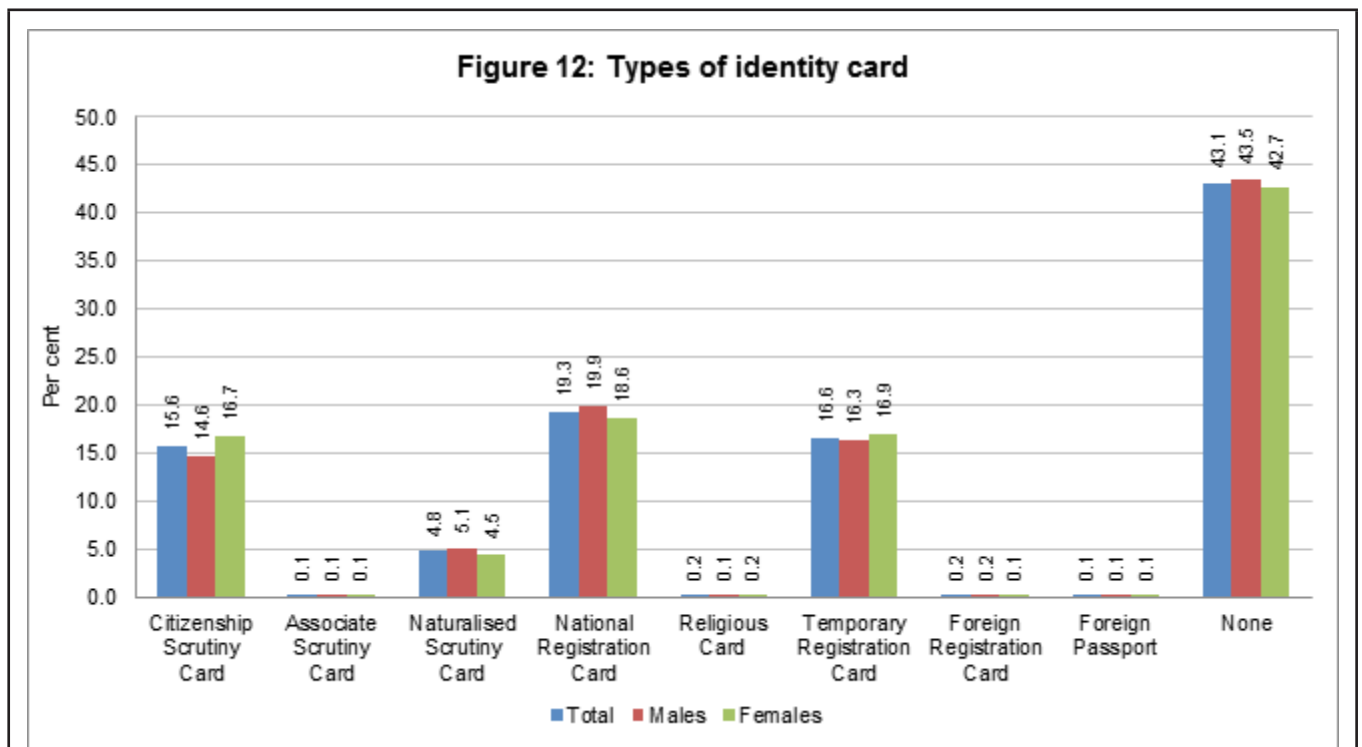
- In Monekoe Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 62.4 per cent.
- There are 84.8 per cent of males and 35.6 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	2,979	*	919	3,682	35	3,164	32	*	8,223
Urban	1,518	*	304	1,275	13	1,154	3	*	2,556
Rural	1,461	*	615	2,407	22	2,010	29	*	5,667
Males	1,445	*	506	1,973	14	1,613	21	*	4,303
Females	1,534	*	413	1,709	21	1,551	11	*	3,920

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Monekoe Sub-Township, 15.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 43.1 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 43.5 per cent of males and 42.7 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

(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	24,565	23,922	643	2.6	216	328	314	263
0 - 4	2,677	2,676	1	*	-	-	1	-
5 - 9	2,822	2,809	13	0.5	5	3	4	5
10 - 14	3,009	2,992	17	0.6	1	3	8	9
15 - 19	2,670	2,656	14	0.5	-	-	12	5
20 - 24	2,336	2,325	11	0.5	-	6	6	2
25 - 29	1,827	1,811	16	0.9	-	4	7	9
30 - 34	1,583	1,573	10	0.6	-	5	5	2
35 - 39	1,362	1,344	18	1.3	2	8	2	9
40 - 44	1,316	1,287	29	2.2	2	11	11	10
45 - 49	1,042	1,008	34	3.3	9	14	12	6
50 - 54	1,109	1,059	50	4.5	12	19	21	10
55 - 59	818	765	53	6.5	14	27	22	15
60 - 64	693	621	72	10.4	26	33	33	25
65 - 69	433	368	65	15.0	25	30	25	24
70 - 74	352	287	65	18.5	28	37	31	32
75 - 79	206	151	55	26.7	25	35	37	30
80 - 84	184	120	64	34.8	31	50	38	34
85 - 89	80	44	36	45.0	23	31	24	23
90 +	46	26	20	43.5	13	12	15	13

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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	12,745	12,403	342	2.7	103	168	163	130
0 - 4	1,405	1,404	1	0.1	-	-	1	-
5 - 9	1,445	1,439	6	0.4	3	-	2	2
10 - 14	1,586	1,580	6	0.4	-	1	3	4
15 - 19	1,406	1,398	8	0.6	-	-	6	2
20 - 24	1,283	1,276	7	0.5	-	2	5	1
25 - 29	1,021	1,006	15	1.5	-	3	7	9
30 - 34	831	824	7	0.8	-	3	4	1
35 - 39	682	667	15	2.2	2	8	2	6
40 - 44	680	663	17	2.5	2	5	7	6
45 - 49	519	503	16	3.1	2	6	7	4
50 - 54	560	526	34	6.1	10	13	12	6
55 - 59	365	338	27	7.4	7	16	11	8
60 - 64	361	312	49	13.6	15	25	23	18
65 - 69	210	176	34	16.2	12	15	11	10
70 - 74	175	145	30	17.1	14	16	15	13
75 - 79	86	69	17	19.8	9	12	11	10
80 - 84	73	44	29	39.7	13	23	18	15
85 - 89	35	20	15	42.9	8	13	11	8
90 +	22	13	9	40.9	6	7	7	7

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	11,820	11,519	301	2.5	113	160	151	133
0 - 4	1,272	1,272	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	1,377	1,370	7	0.5	2	3	2	3
10 - 14	1,423	1,412	11	0.8	1	2	5	5
15 - 19	1,264	1,258	6	0.5	-	-	6	3
20 - 24	1,053	1,049	4	0.4	-	4	1	1
25 - 29	806	805	1	0.1	-	1	-	-
30 - 34	752	749	3	0.4	-	2	1	1
35 - 39	680	677	3	0.4	-	-	-	3
40 - 44	636	624	12	1.9	-	6	4	4
45 - 49	523	505	18	3.4	7	8	5	2
50 - 54	549	533	16	2.9	2	6	9	4
55 - 59	453	427	26	5.7	7	11	11	7
60 - 64	332	309	23	6.9	11	8	10	7
65 - 69	223	192	31	13.9	13	15	14	14
70 - 74	177	142	35	19.8	14	21	16	19
75 - 79	120	82	38	31.7	16	23	26	20
80 - 84	111	76	35	31.5	18	27	20	19
85 - 89	45	24	21	46.7	15	18	13	15
90 +	24	13	11	45.8	7	5	8	6

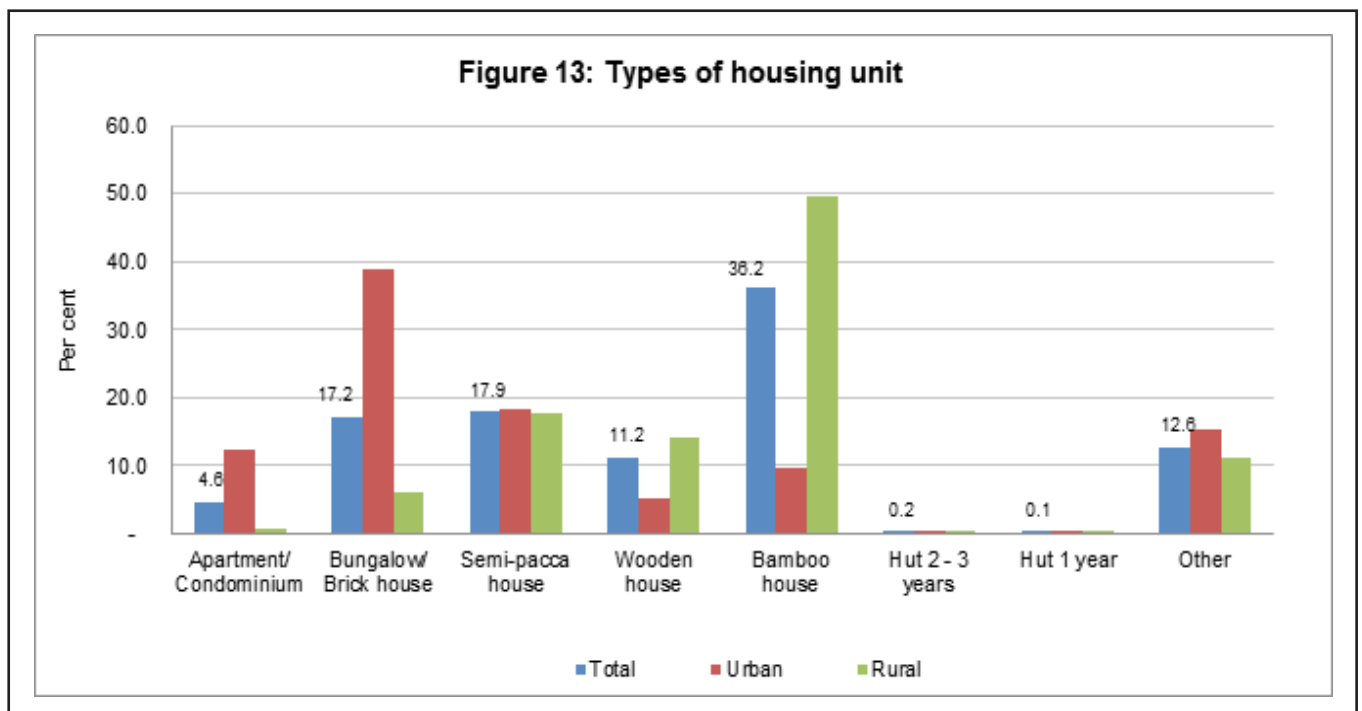
- Three in every 100 persons in Monekoe Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with hearing and walking were the most commonly 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

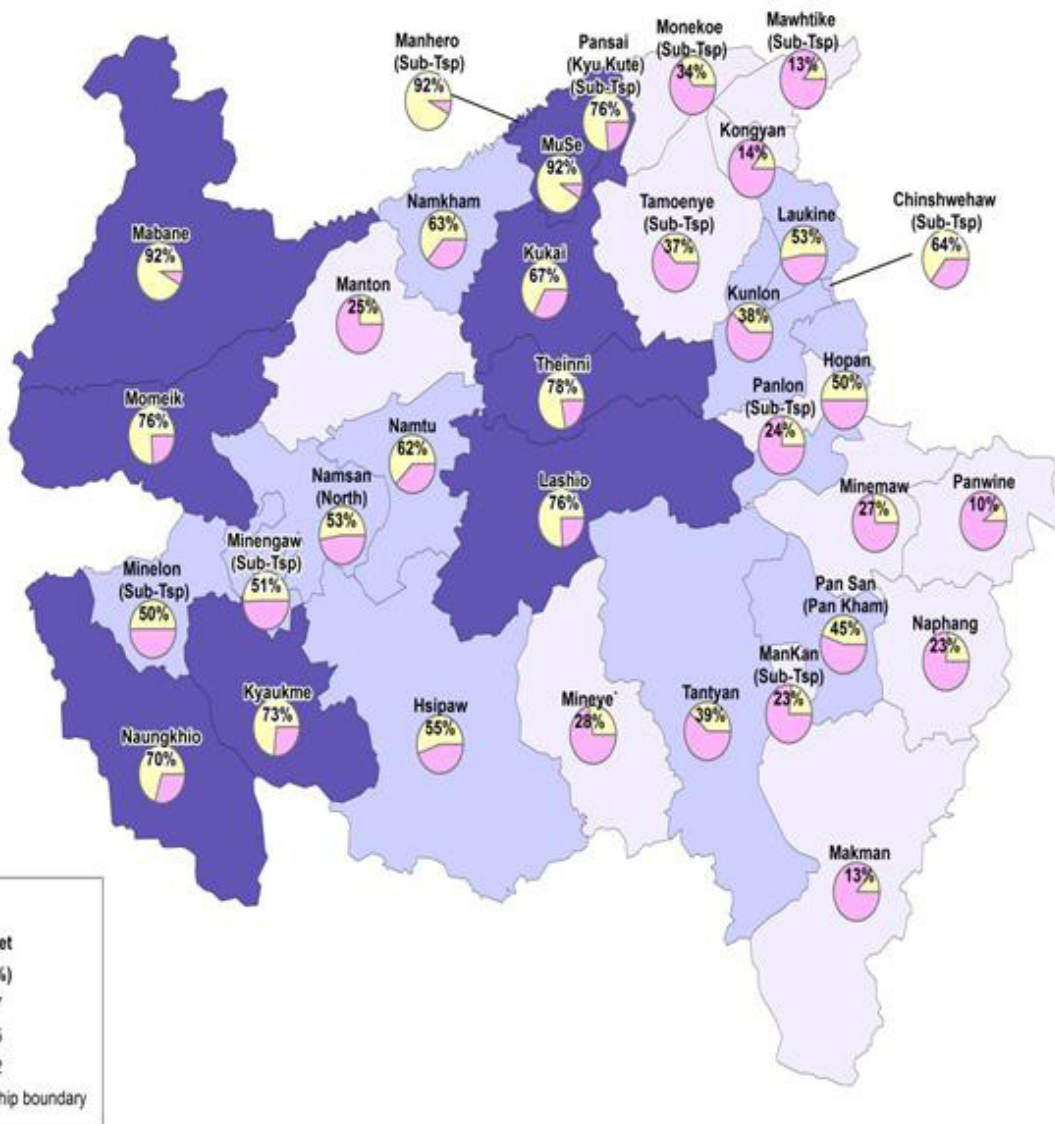
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	4,358	4.6	17.2	17.9	11.2	36.2	0.2	0.1	12.6
Urban	1,469	12.3	38.9	18.3	5.2	9.6	0.1	0.1	15.3
Rural	2,889	0.7	6.1	17.7	14.2	49.7	0.2	0.1	11.2



- The majority of the households in Monekoe Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (36.2%) followed by households in semi-pacca houses (17.9%).
- About 38.9 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 49.7 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
MuSe District	: 67.0%
Monekoe Sub-Township	: 33.6%

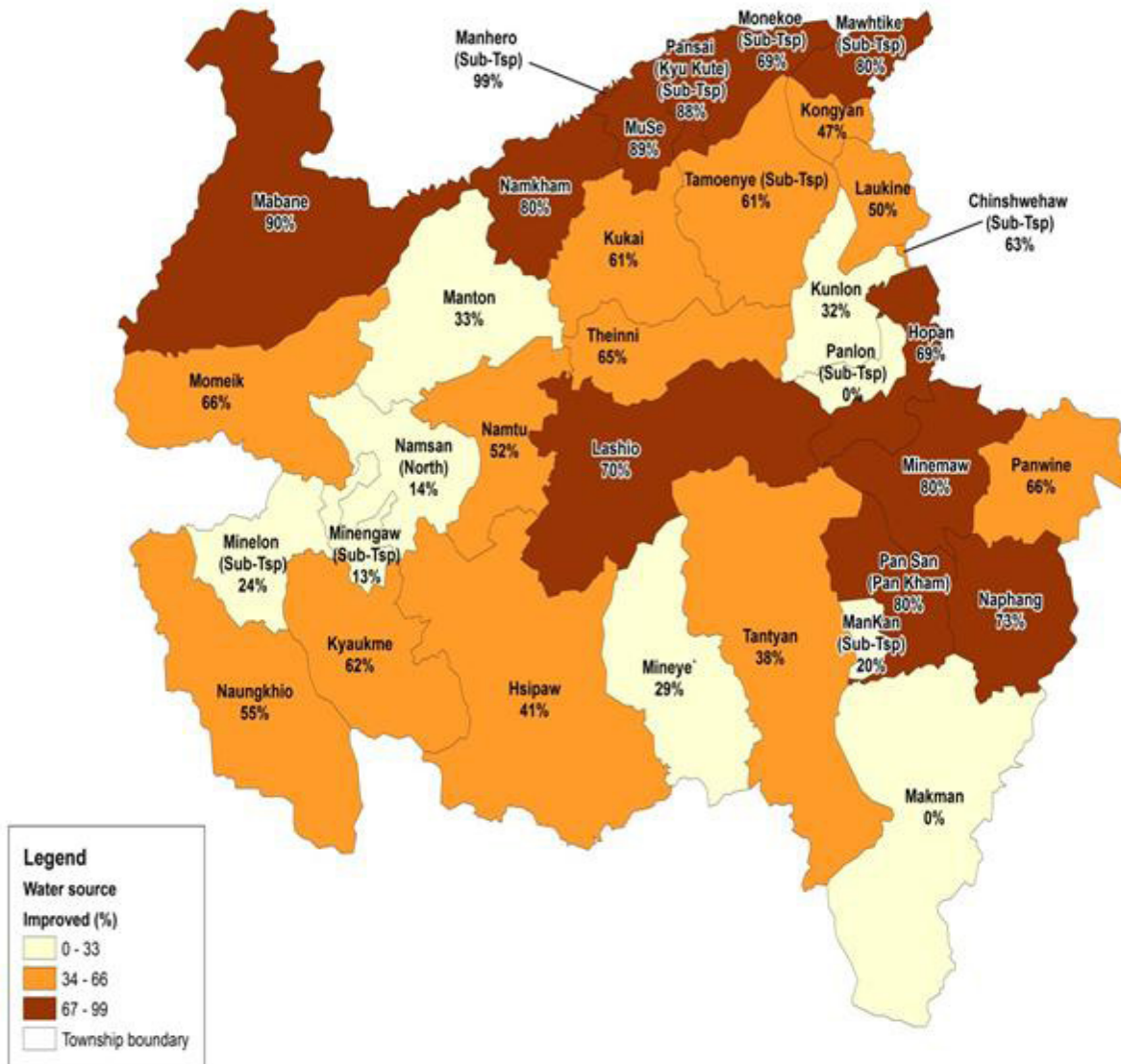
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		3.7	6.5	2.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		29.9	56.7	16.2
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		33.6	63.2	18.6
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		26.9	17.2	31.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)		11.6	6.1	14.5
Other		11.8	10.9	12.2
None		16.1	2.7	22.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,358	1,469	2,889

- Up to 33.6 per cent of the households in Monekoe Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (3.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (29.9%)).
- Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Monekoe Sub-Township is in the (10-37) group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 16.1 per cent of the households in the Monekoe Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Monekoe Sub-Township, 22.9 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



Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
MuSe District	: 75.3%
Monekoe Sub-Township	: 69.4%

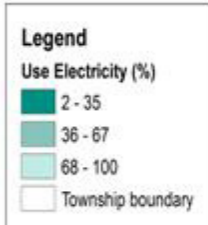
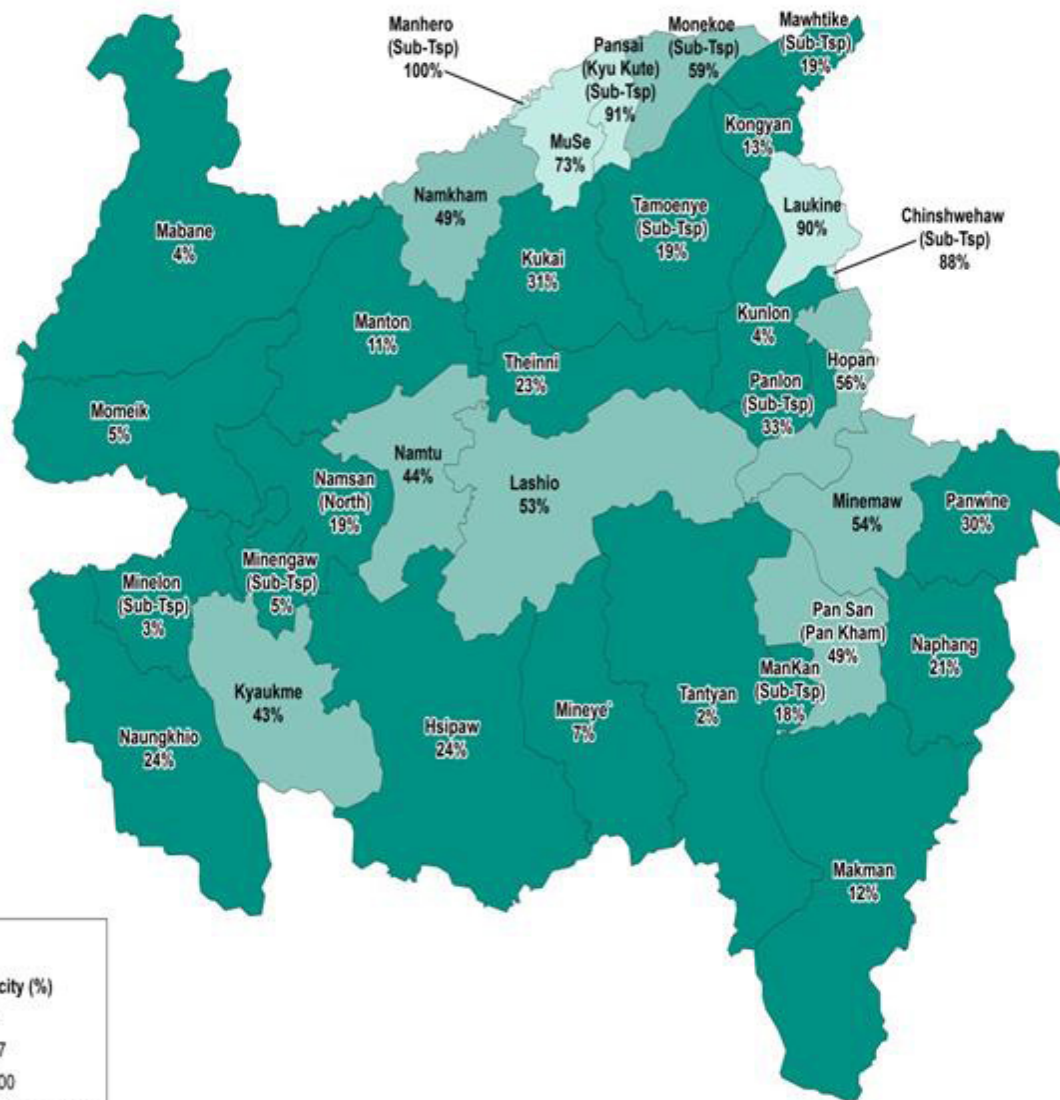
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	54.5	72.0	45.6
Tube well, borehole	0.4	0.9	0.1
Protected well/ Spring	11.7	11.7	11.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier	2.8	8.0	0.2
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>69.4</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>57.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	6.8	1.5	9.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.6	0.5	0.7
River/stream/ canal	1.9	0.4	2.7
Waterfall/ Rain water	15.4	0.8	22.8
Other	5.9	4.2	6.7
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>42.5</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,358	2,889

- In Monekoe Sub-Township, 69.4 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Using improved sources of drinking water in Monekoe is in the (67-99) proportion group. Compared to the Union (69.5%), it is lower.
- About 54.5 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 15.4 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- About 30.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 42.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
MuSe District	: 50.6%
Monekoe Sub-Township	: 59.4%

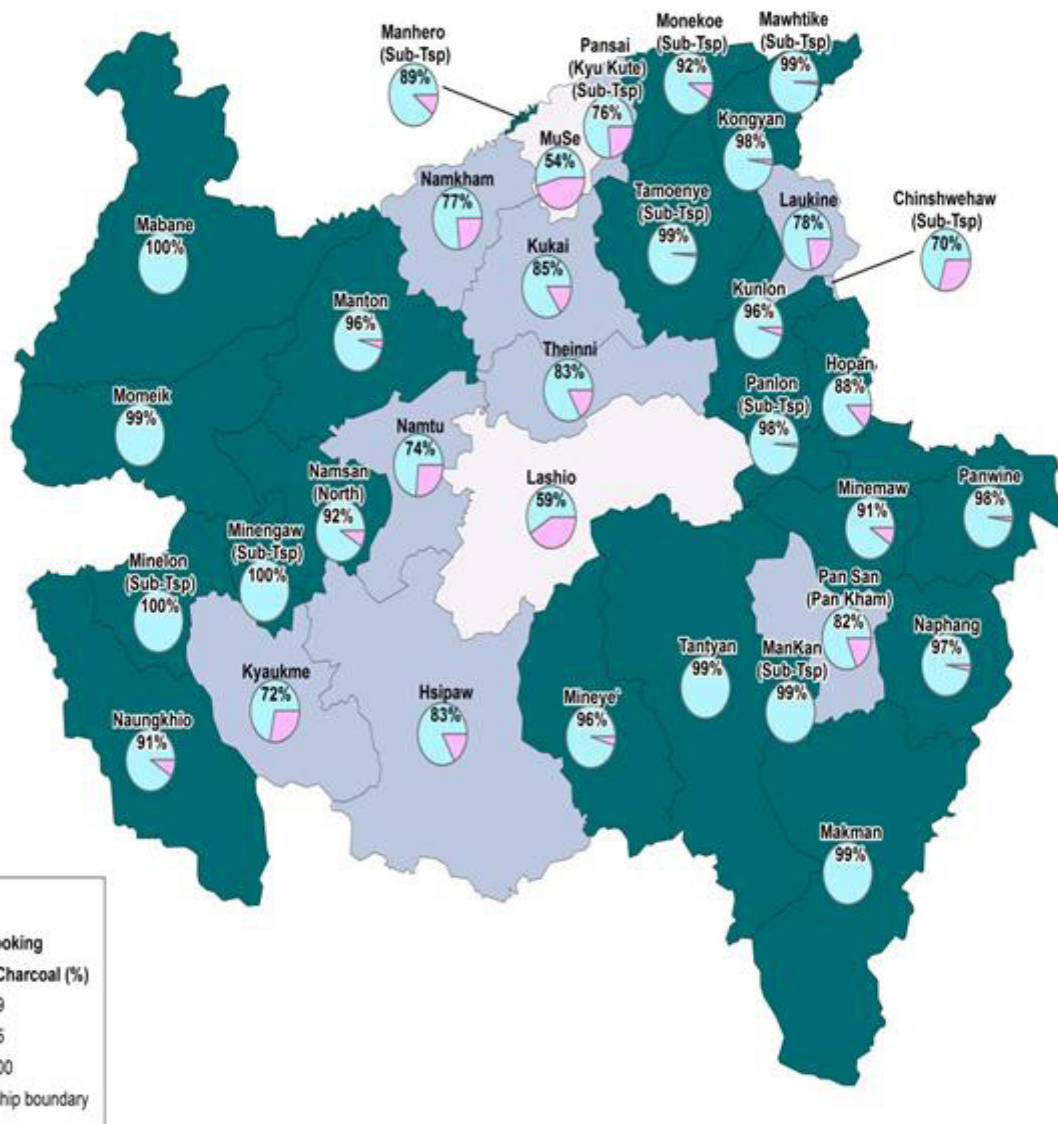
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		59.4	93.8	41.9
Kerosene		29.9	5.2	42.5
Candle		2.0	0.3	2.8
Battery		0.2	-	0.2
Generator (private)		0.6	-	0.8
Water mill (private)		3.3	0.1	4.9
Solar system/energy		4.6	0.4	6.7
Other		0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,358	1,469	2,889

- In Monekoe Sub-Township, 59.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and it is in the (36-67) group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 42.5 per cent of the households mainly use kerosene for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
MuSe District	: 76.9%
Monekoe Sub-Township	: 91.6%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		5.4	9.1	3.5
LPG		0.6	1.7	*
Kerosene		1.8	-	2.7
BioGas		0.6	1.8	-
Firewood		90.9	86.1	93.4
Charcoal		0.7	1.1	0.4
Coal		*	0.1	-
Other		0.1	0.1	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,358	1,469	2,889

- In Monekoe Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 90.9 per cent using firewood and 0.7 per cent using charcoal.
- About 5.4 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 93.4 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.4 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

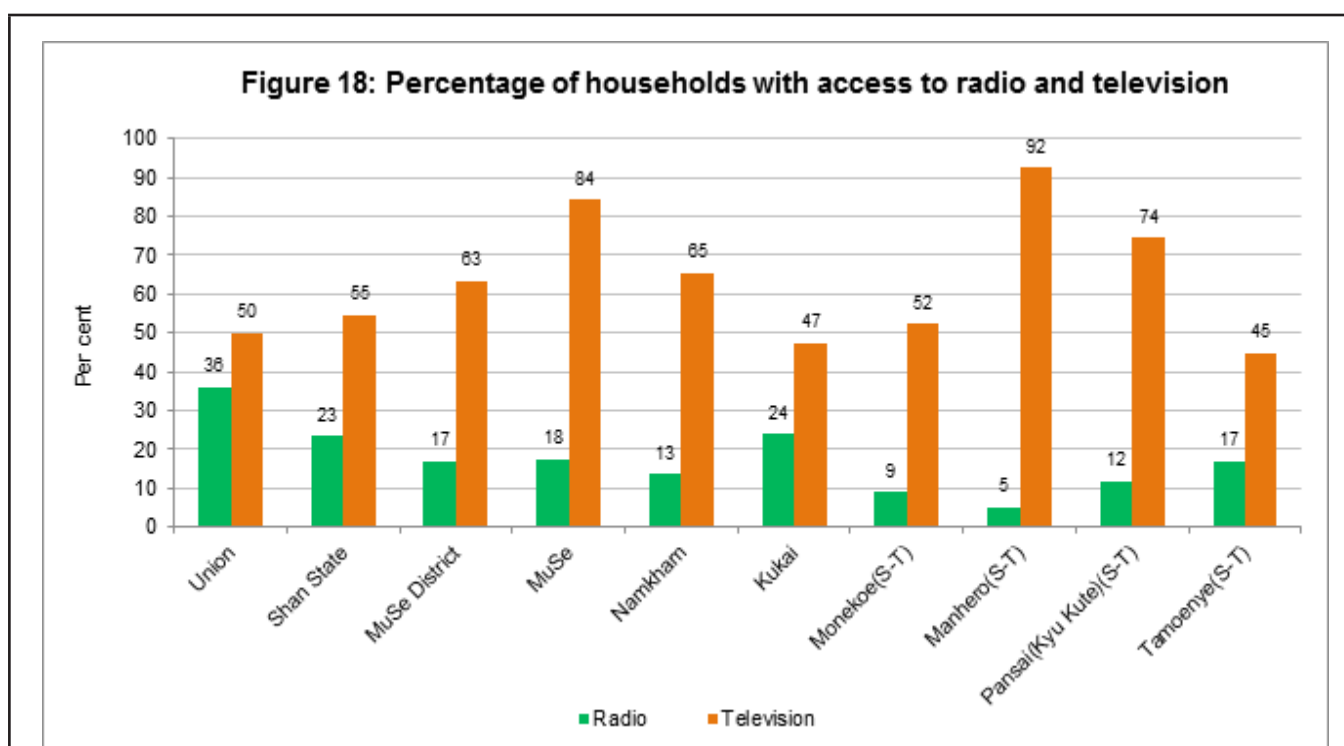
Communication and related amenities

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	4,358	8.9	52.3	4.8	70.0	1.6	1.3	21.1	*
Urban	1,469	5.0	81.8	1.4	93.4	4.2	3.1	4.6	0.1
Rural	2,889	10.8	37.3	6.6	58.0	0.3	0.3	29.6	-

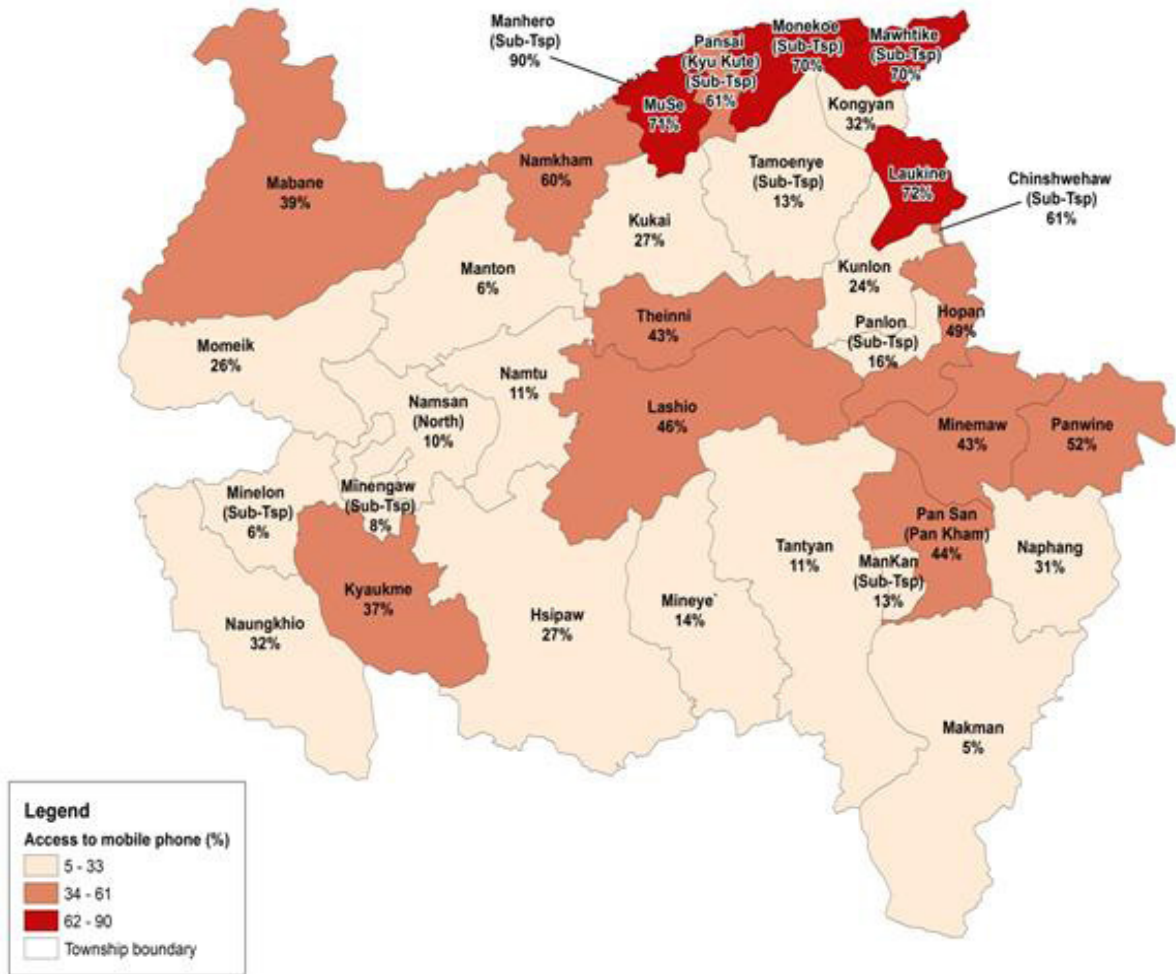
- About 70.0 per cent of the households in Monekoe Sub-Township have access to mobile phone and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 93.4 per cent of households in urban areas and 58.0 per cent of households in rural areas have access to mobile phone.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- About 52.3 per cent of the households in Monekoe Sub-Township have access to television and one in ten households (8.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
MuSe District	: 49.4%
Monekoe Sub-Township	: 70.0%

- About 70.0 per cent of the households in Monekoe Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. It belongs to the (62-90) proportion group.

Transportation items

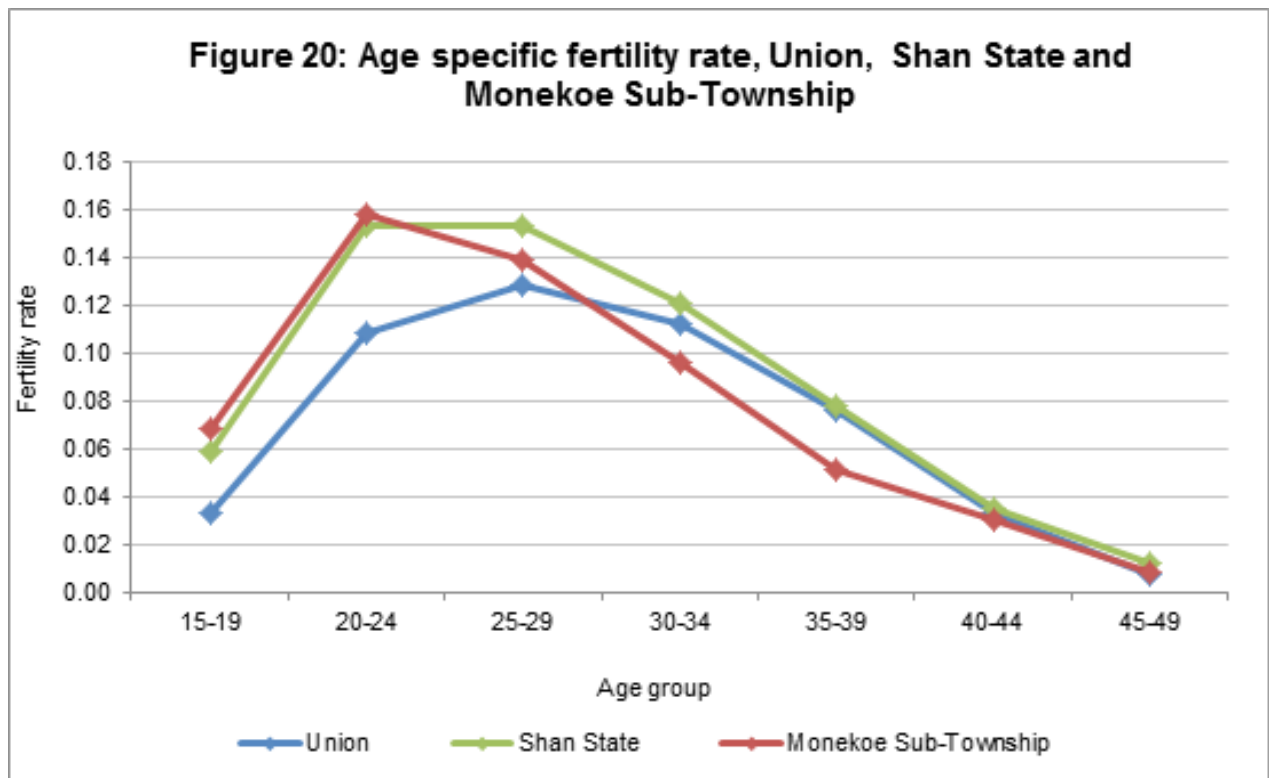
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/ District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
MuSe District	86,255	5,982	61,534	9,777	9,404	77	56	8,787
Urban	30,219	3,967	24,520	4,829	1,714	17	12	856
Rural	56,036	2,015	37,014	4,948	7,690	60	44	7,931
Monekoe Sub-Township	4,358	225	2,994	220	197	-	-	64
Urban	1,469	140	1,213	183	102	-	-	7
Rural	2,889	85	1,781	37	95	-	-	57

- In Monekoe Sub-Township, 68.7 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 5.2 per cent of households having car/truck/van.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

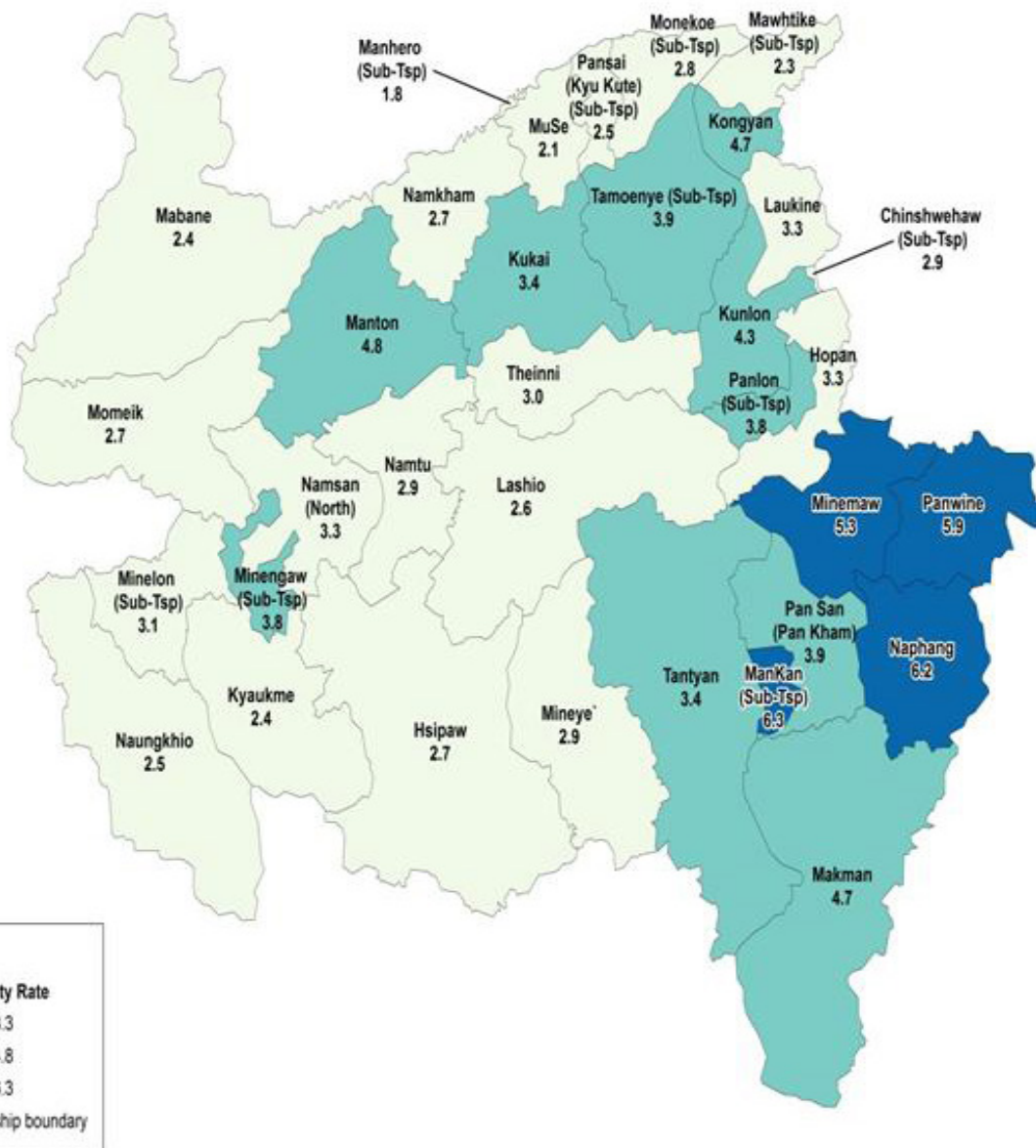
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



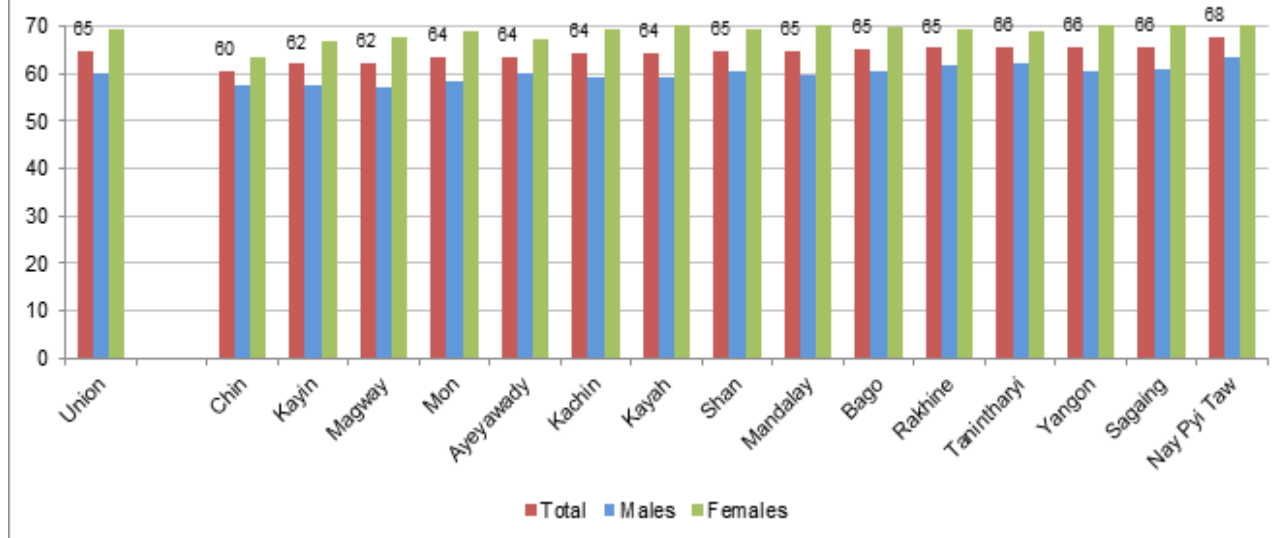
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.8 children per woman and it is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
MuSe District	: 2.8
Monekoe Sub-Township	: 2.8

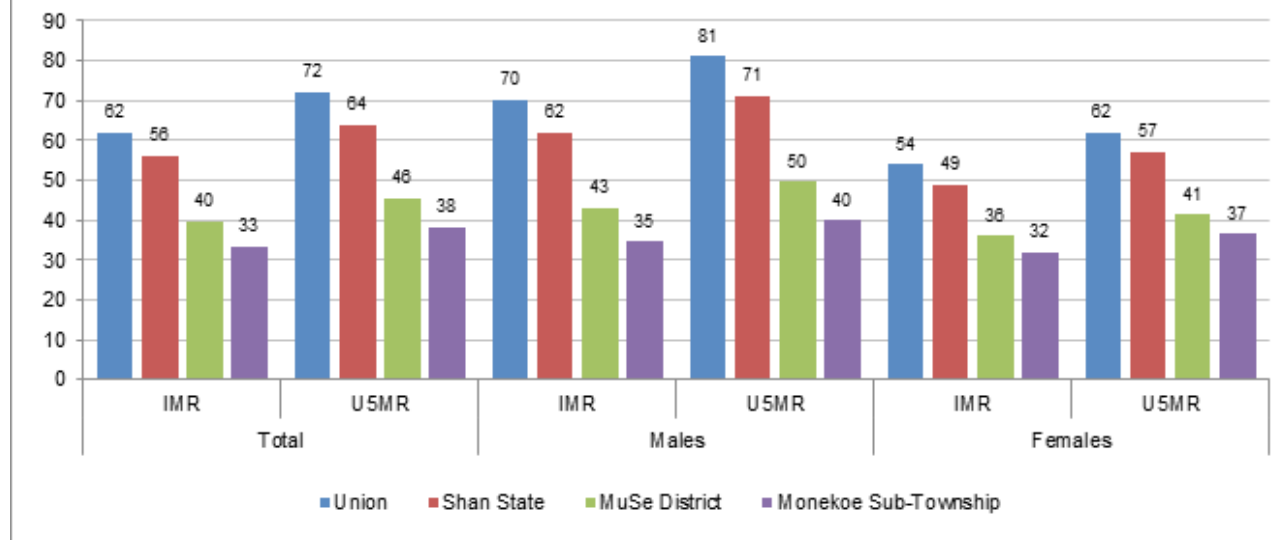
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

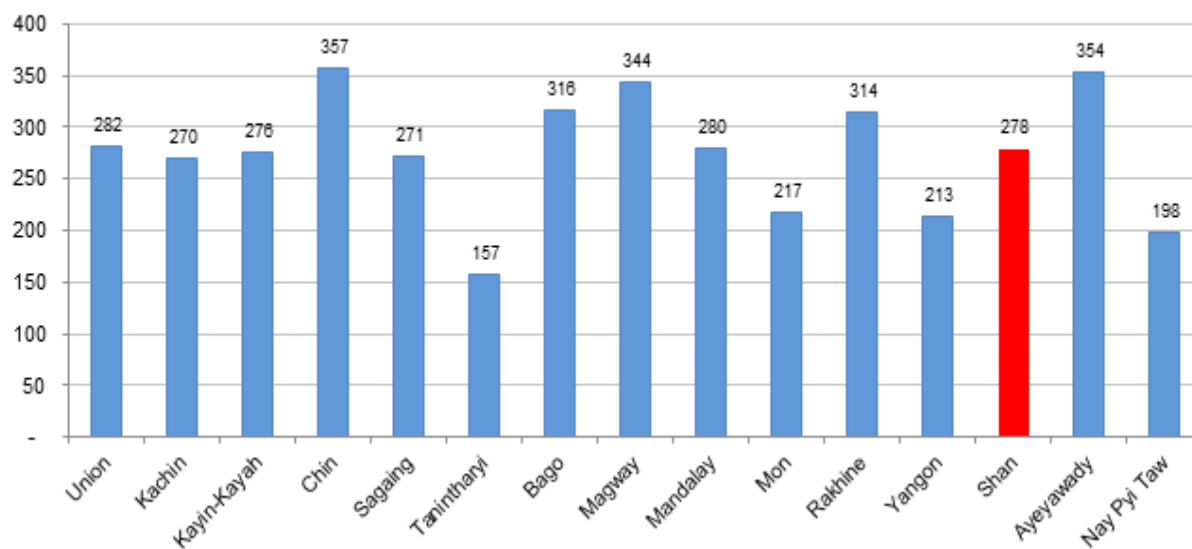
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in MuSe District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in MuSe District is 40 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 46 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Monekoe Sub-Township are lower than those in Shan State and MuSe District. The Infant mortality in Monekoe is 33 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 38 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 (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

(b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were: (a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

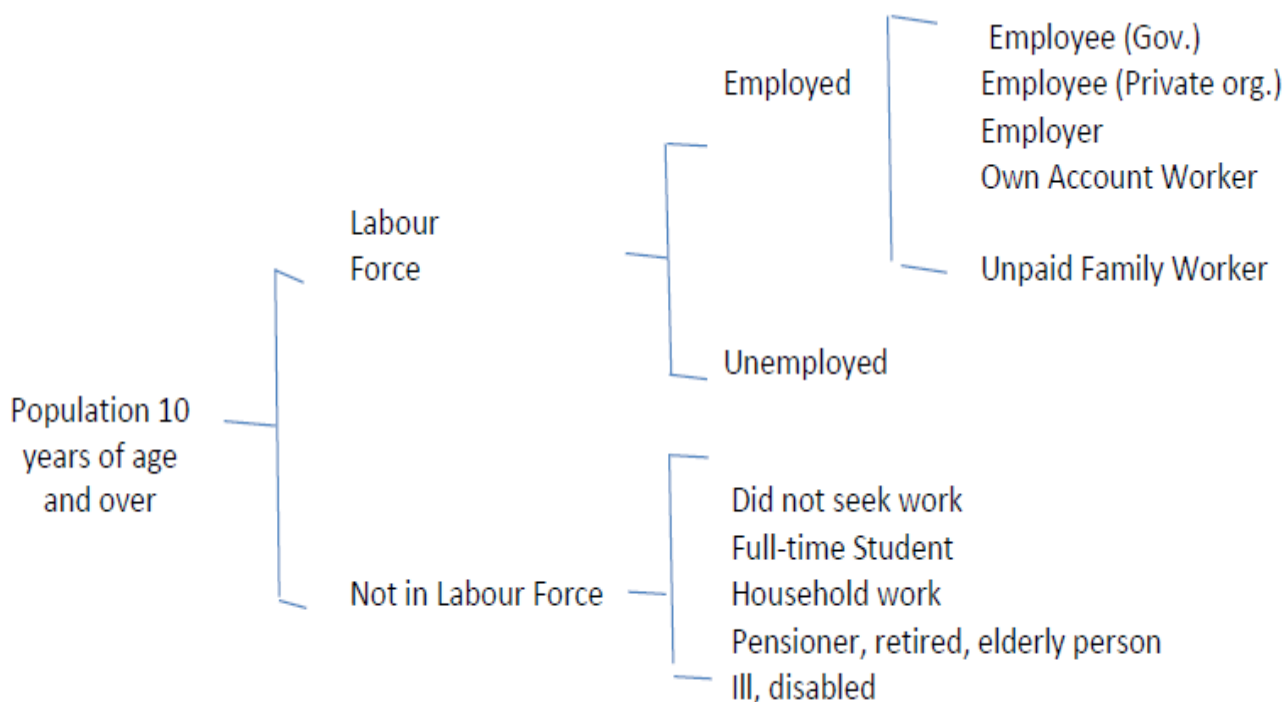
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

Employed: “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons

working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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www.dop.gov.mm

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