THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, LOILIN DISTRICT
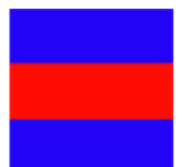
Mongkai Township Report

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Mongkai Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population
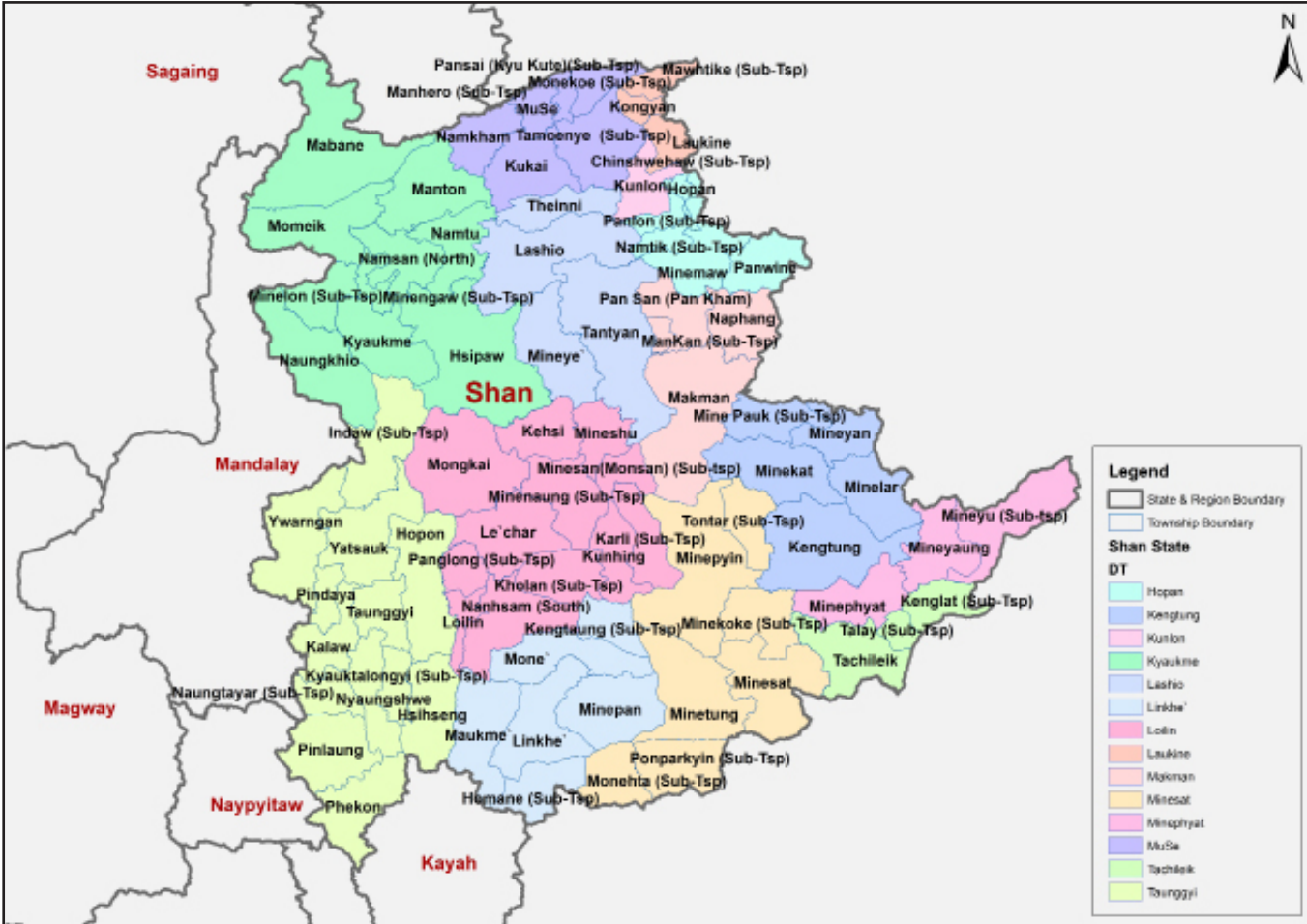
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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships

Mongkai Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	74,294 [2]
Population males	35,122 (47.3%)
Population females	39,172 (52.7%)
Percentage of urban population	14.3%
Area (Km^2)	3,779.2 [3]
Population density (per Km^2)	19.7 persons
Median age	25.9 years
Number of wards	5
Number of village tracts	24
Number of private households	16,332
Percentage of female headed households	20.5%
Mean household size	4.4 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.6%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	62.2%
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.2%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	60.8
Child dependency ratio	52.5
Old dependency ratio	8.3
Ageing index	15.9
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	90
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	38.3%
Male	48.3%
Female	30.0%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,016	4.1
Walking	1,239	1.7
Seeing	1,378	1.9
Hearing	1,195	1.6
Remembering	1,035	1.4

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	29,569	51.2	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	154	0.3	
National Registration	336	0.6	
Religious	242	0.4	
Temporary Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	27,451	47.5	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	67.2%	88.4%	48.6%
Unemployment rate	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
Employment to population ratio	66.3%	87.2%	48.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	15,829	96.9	
Renter	174	1.1	
Provided free (individually)	98	0.6	
Government quarters	143	0.9	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	79	0.5	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		29.3%
Bamboo	48.2%	41.4%	0.3%
Earth	2.0%	2.7%	
Wood	38.4%	46.4%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		69.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	9.0%	8.5%	0.1%
Other	1.8%	1.0%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	1,263	7.7	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	14,935	91.5	
Charcoal	72	0.4	
Coal	-	-	
Other	49	0.3	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,037	12.5
Kerosene	549	3.4
Candle	5,495	33.6
Battery	434	2.7
Generator (private)	171	1.0
Water mill (private)	1,317	8.1
Solar system/energy	4,873	29.8
Other	1,456	8.9
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,030	6.3
Tube well, borehole	286	1.7
Protected well/spring	3,415	20.9
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*4,741*	*29.0*
Unprotected well/spring	2,884	17.7
Pool/pond/lake	208	1.3
River/stream/canal	2,317	14.2
Waterfall/rainwater	5,636	34.5
Other	546	3.3
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*11,591*	*71.0*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,070	6.6
Tube well, borehole	286	1.8
Protected well/spring	3,355	20.5
Unprotected well/spring	2,543	15.6
Pool/pond/lake	214	1.3
River/stream/canal	2,677	16.4
Waterfall/rainwater	5,642	34.5
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	544	3.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	59	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	5,394	33.0
Total Improved Sanitation	*5,453*	*33.4*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	5,914	36.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	809	5.0
Other	642	3.9
None	3,514	21.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,560	15.7
Television	1,895	11.6
Landline phone	98	0.6
Mobile phone	829	5.1
Computer	137	0.8
Internet at home	28	0.2
Households with none of the items	12,343	75.6
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	413	2.5
Motorcycle/Moped	8,895	54.5
Bicycle	995	6.1
4-Wheel tractor	1,343	8.2
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	5,058	31.0

Note: [1] Population figures for Mongkai 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 Mongkai 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 Mongkai Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	74,294 *		
Males	35,122		
Females	39,172		
Sex ratio	90 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	14.3%		
Area (Km^2)	3,779.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	19.7 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	24		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	71,921	10,214	61,707
Number of conventional households	16,332	2,219	14,113
Mean household size	4.4 persons ***		

- In Mongkai Township, there are more females than males with 90 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (14.3%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Mongkai Township is 20 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Mongkai Township. This is equal to 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; Mongkai Township (Loilin District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	16,332	74,294	35,122	39,172
	Ward	2,219	10,620	5,156	5,464
1	No(1)(W)	634	3,042	1,442	1,600
2	No(2)(W)	356	1,533	776	757
3	No(3)(W)	289	1,460	752	708
4	No(4)(W)	627	3,161	1,507	1,654
5	No(5)(W)	313	1,424	679	745
	Village Tract	14,113	63,674	29,966	33,708
1	Myo Ma Sin Chay Hpone (North)(VT)	248	1,041	482	559
2	Myo Ma Sin Chay Hpone (East)(VT)	248	1,002	499	503
3	Wan Hway Aum(VT)	258	1,129	546	583
4	Nam Hu(VT)	268	1,381	681	700
5	Wan Long(VT)	371	1,863	865	998
6	Wan Hway Long(VT)	663	2,785	1,256	1,529
7	Hkay Ong Awayt(VT)	303	1,311	618	693
8	Hsan Har(VT)	150	663	315	348
9	Yang Nang(VT)	378	1,986	961	1,025
10	Mong Hkun(VT)	660	3,024	1,342	1,682
11	Kone Long(VT)	874	4,236	2,069	2,167
12	Loke Tawng(VT)	237	1,106	517	589
13	Wan Hpwee(VT)	798	3,528	1,683	1,845
14	Yo Nar(VT)	686	3,077	1,476	1,601
15	Mong Yun(VT)	567	2,737	1,349	1,388
16	Son Lawng(VT)	1,249	5,574	2,489	3,085
17	Par Hkawng(VT)	551	2,814	1,329	1,485
18	Nawng Sam Hpu(VT)	408	2,168	1,038	1,130
19	Loi Kon(VT)	498	1,963	927	1,036
20	Ton Law(VT)	1,069	4,628	2,223	2,405
21	Pang Kay Tu(VT)	712	3,483	1,613	1,870
22	Ho Hke(VT)	1,014	4,246	1,964	2,282
23	Ham Ngaing(VT)	1,408	5,632	2,622	3,010
24	Nar Hwei(VT)	495	2,297	1,102	1,195

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Mongkai Township
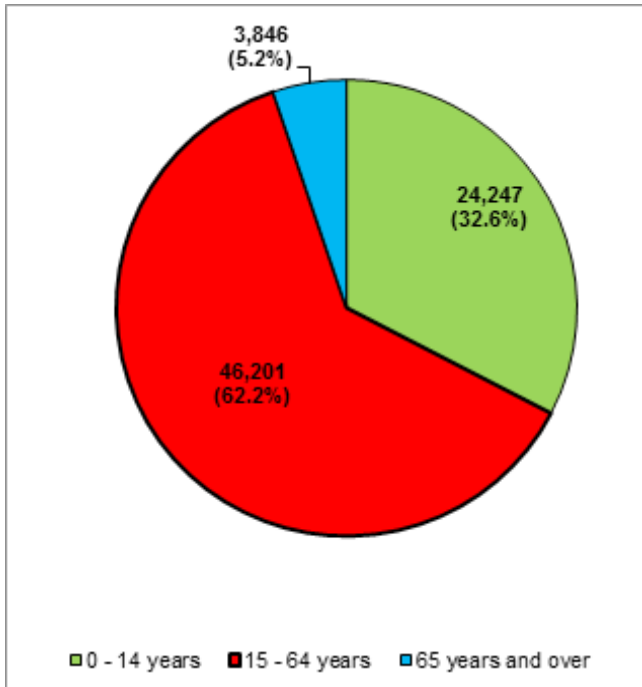
| Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Mongkai Township			
Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**74,294**	**35,122**	**39,172**
0 - 4	8,148	4,011	4,137
5 - 9	8,356	4,137	4,219
10 - 14	7,743	3,764	3,979
15 - 19	5,816	2,674	3,142
20 - 24	5,287	2,431	2,856
25 - 29	5,266	2,400	2,866
30 - 34	5,277	2,554	2,723
35 - 39	4,634	2,146	2,488
40 - 44	4,832	2,227	2,605
45 - 49	4,355	2,054	2,301
50 - 54	4,813	2,308	2,505
55 - 59	3,175	1,511	1,664
60 - 64	2,746	1,253	1,493
65 - 69	1,302	598	704
70 - 74	1,143	487	656
75 - 79	546	251	295
80 - 84	529	207	322
85 - 89	159	58	101
90 +	167	51	116

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Mongkai Township is 62.2 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 Mongkai Township)

Population Pyramid, Union

Population Pyramid, Shan State

Population Pyramid, Loilin District

Population Pyramid, Mongkai Township
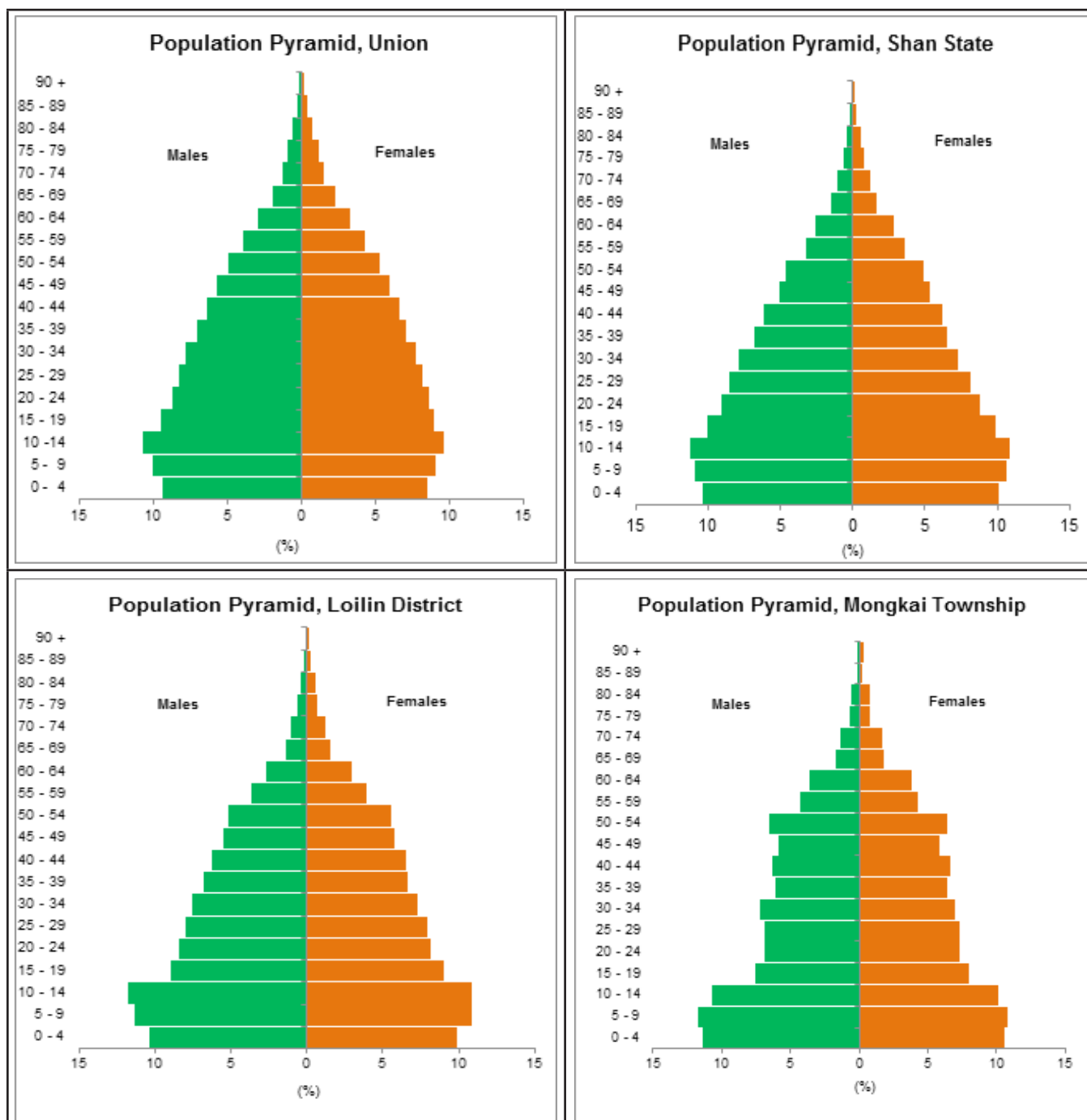
- The birth rate has been noticeably inclining in Mongkai Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is slightly low percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Mongkai Township.

- In all age groups there are more females than males.

(B)   Religion

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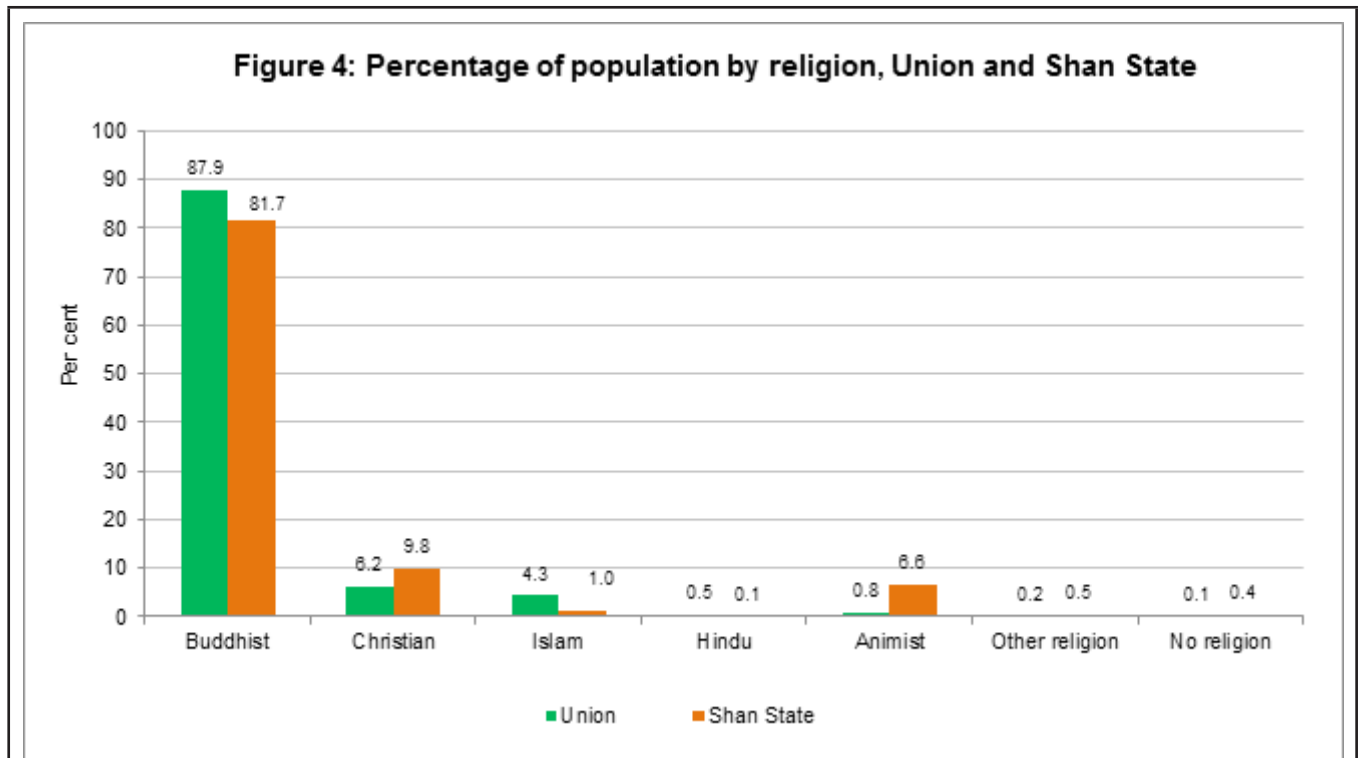
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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	1,788	856	932	226	106	120
6	1,616	806	810	547	270	277
7	1,550	739	811	739	354	385
8	1,772	852	920	815	397	418
9	1,351	621	730	803	367	436
10	2,051	921	1,130	929	388	541
11	1,163	516	647	659	285	374
12	1,551	628	923	760	285	475
13	1,196	478	718	562	206	356
14	911	367	544	383	155	228
15	1,615	650	965	299	114	185
16	915	393	522	177	67	110
17	899	405	494	126	43	83
18	1,342	585	757	87	30	57
19	660	281	379	41	15	26
20	2,090	895	1,195	23	7	16
21	663	317	346	16	5	11
22	863	387	476	11	4	7
23	825	353	472	6	-	6
24	595	258	337	7	2	5
25	1,980	873	1,107	7	4	3
26	618	297	321	1	-	1
27	737	335	402	6	2	4
28	1,141	499	642	2	1	1
29	611	252	359	4	-	4

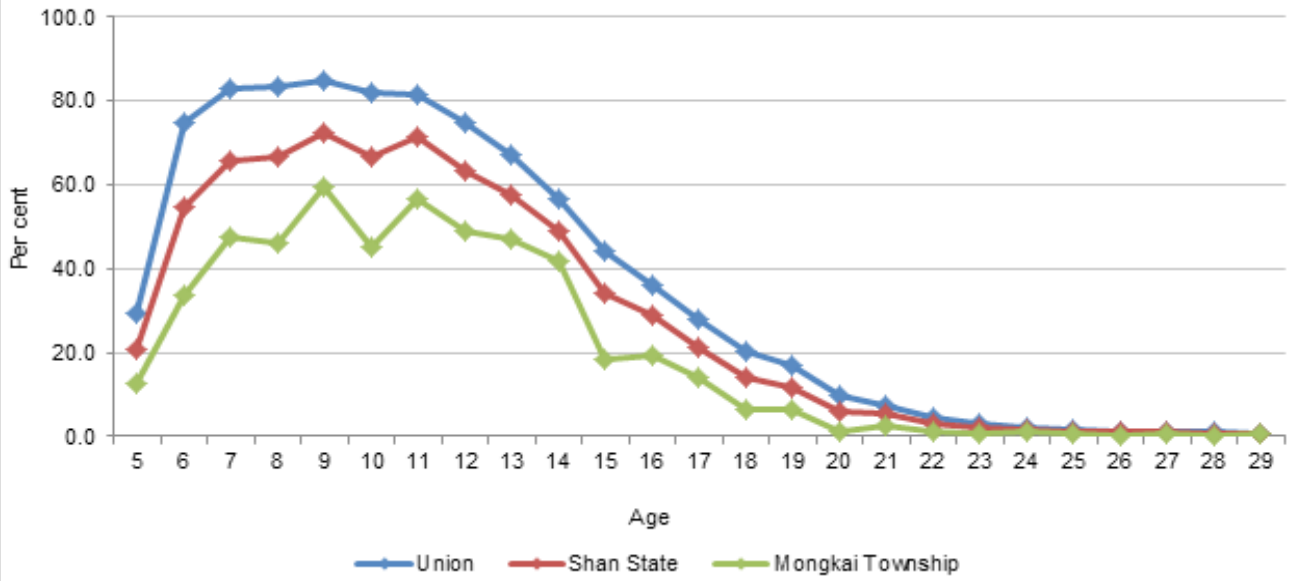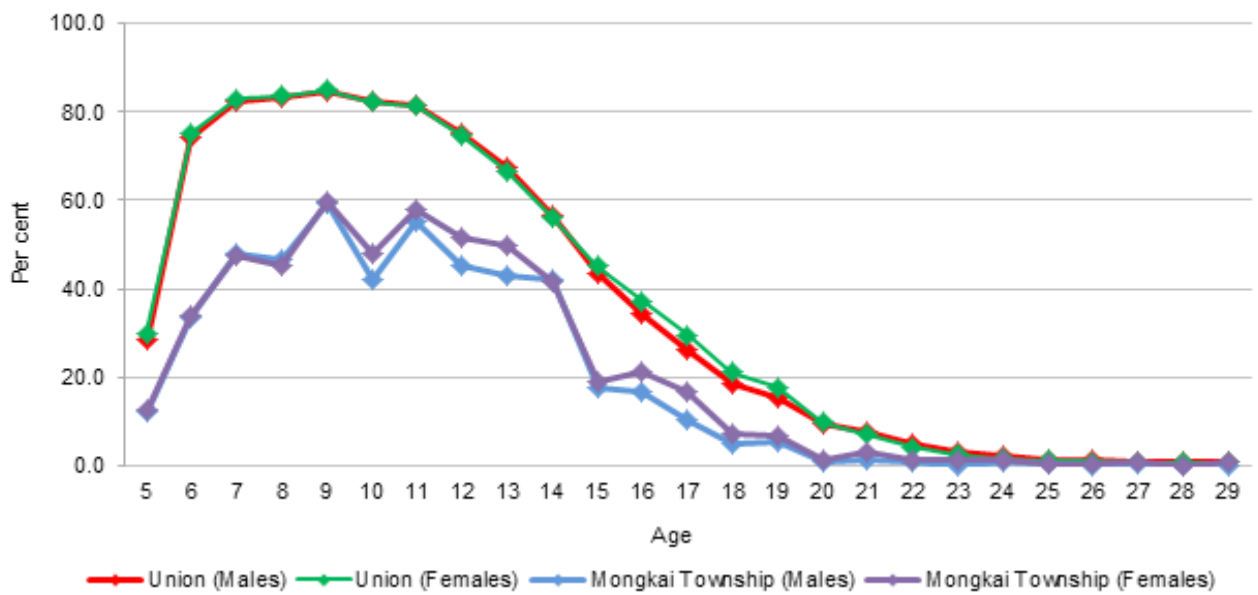Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Mongkai Township

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Mongkai Township

- School attendance in Mongkai Township noticeably drops after age 13 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Mongkai Township is lower starting from first age of school attendance.

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

Legend

Literacy Rate (%)
- 38 - 57
- 58 - 75
- 76 - 93
- Township boundary
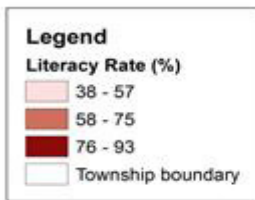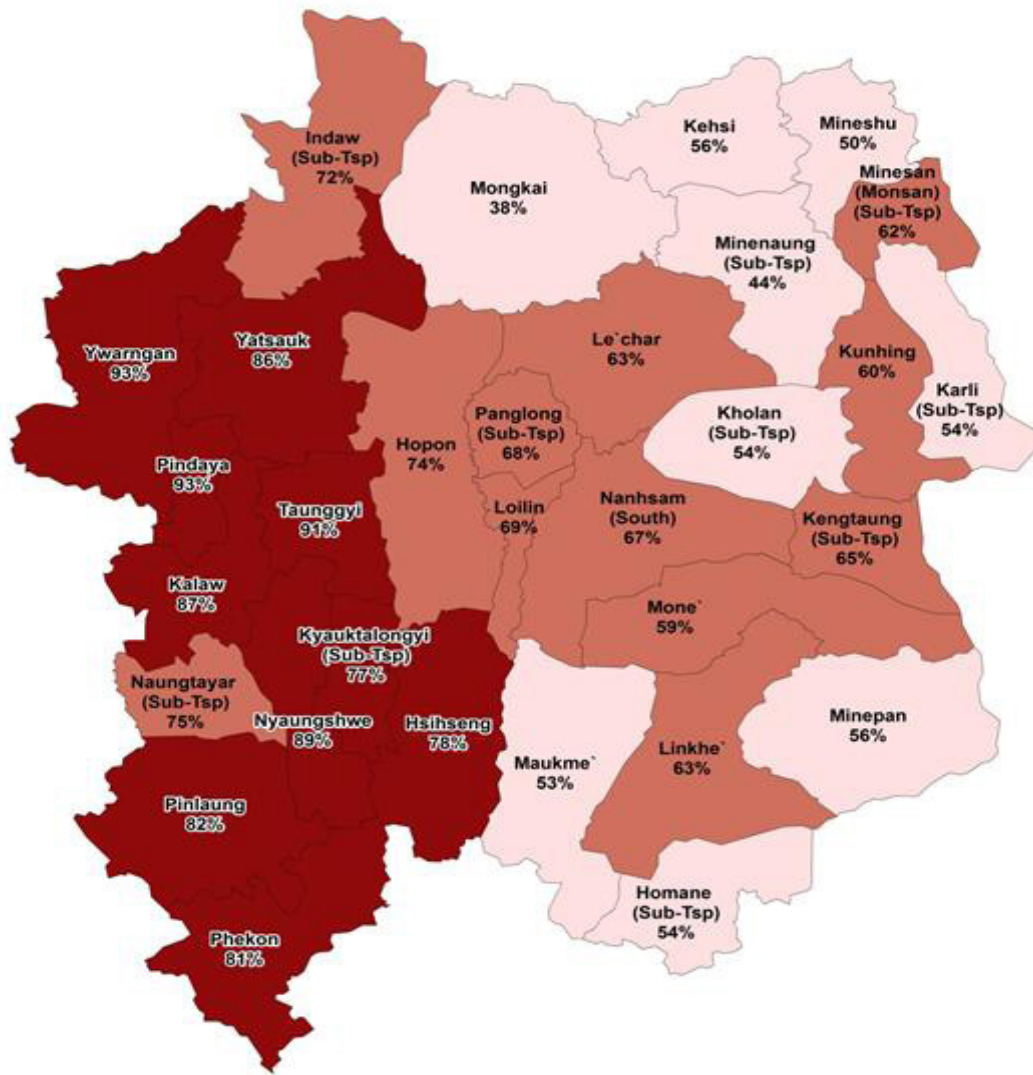
Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Loilin District	: 57.6%
Mongkai Township	: 38.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	10,467	51.7
Males	4,524	57.3
Females	5,943	47.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Mongkai Township is 38.3 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of (64.6%) for Shan State and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 30.0 per cent and for the males it is 48.3 per cent.

- In Mongkai Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 51.7 per cent with 47.4 per cent for females and 57.3 per cent for males.

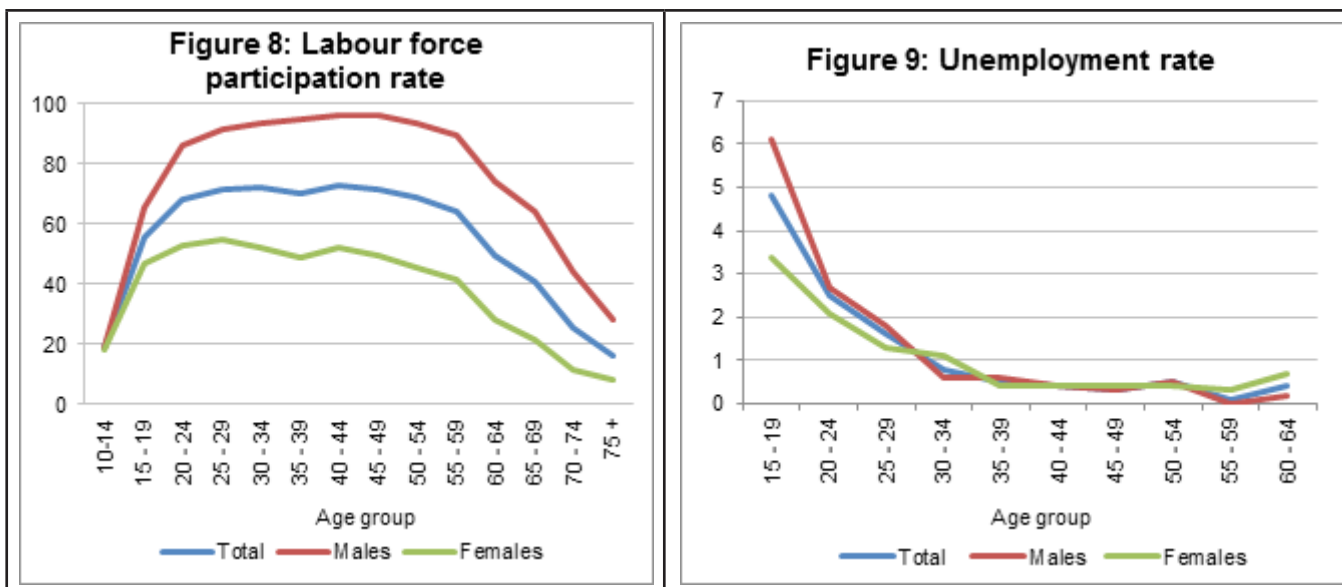**Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex**

	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	38,944	30,522	78.4	3,535	1,924	1,636	720	21	435	11	16	124
Urban	5,607	2,677	47.7	749	513	822	460	9	299	7	8	63
Rural	33,337	27,845	83.5	2,786	1,411	814	260	12	136	4	8	61
Males	18,105	13,380	73.9	2,084	1,081	880	382	18	164	8	9	99
Females	20,839	17,142	82.3	1,451	843	756	338	3	271	3	7	25

- About 78.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- There are 73.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 82.3 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 4.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.1 per cent has completed university/college education.

- About 83.5 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	18.8	19.1	18.4	5.9	6.7	5.2
15 - 19	55.5	65.3	47.2	4.8	6.1	3.4
20 - 24	68.3	86.2	53.0	2.5	2.7	2.1
25 - 29	71.6	91.3	55.1	1.6	1.8	1.3
30 - 34	72.2	93.9	52.0	0.8	0.6	1.1
35 - 39	70.4	95.2	49.0	0.5	0.6	0.4
40 - 44	72.8	96.6	52.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
45 - 49	71.5	96.1	49.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
50 - 54	68.8	93.9	45.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
55 - 59	64.4	89.8	41.3	0.1	-	0.3
60 - 64	49.3	74.0	28.6	0.4	0.2	0.7
65 - 69	41.2	64.0	21.7	0.7	1.0	-
70 - 74	25.7	44.4	11.9	-	-	-
75 +	16.3	28.4	8.2	-	-	-
15 - 24	61.6	75.2	50.0	3.6	4.2	2.7
15 - 64	67.2	88.4	48.6	1.3	1.3	1.2

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Mongkai Township is 67.2 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 48.6 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 88.4 per cent.

- In Mongkai Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 18.8 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Mongkai Township is 1.3 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.3%) and for females (1.2%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 2.7 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	24,255	1.2	17.7	53.0	14.5	1.3	12.2
Males	6,445	3.0	28.8	13.5	19.2	2.5	32.9
Females	17,810	0.6	13.7	67.3	12.8	0.9	4.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 32.9 per cent of males are other while 67.3 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**30,133**	**18,412**	**11,721**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	42	25	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professionals	171	21	150	0.6	0.1	1.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	215	143	72	0.7	0.8	0.6
Clerical Support Workers	120	63	57	0.4	0.3	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	852	358	494	2.8	1.9	4.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	25,535	15,943	9,592	84.7	86.6	81.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	703	444	259	2.3	2.4	2.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	237	235	2	0.8	1.3	*
Elementary Occupations	1,057	602	455	3.5	3.3	3.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,201	578	623	4.0	3.1	5.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Mongkai Township
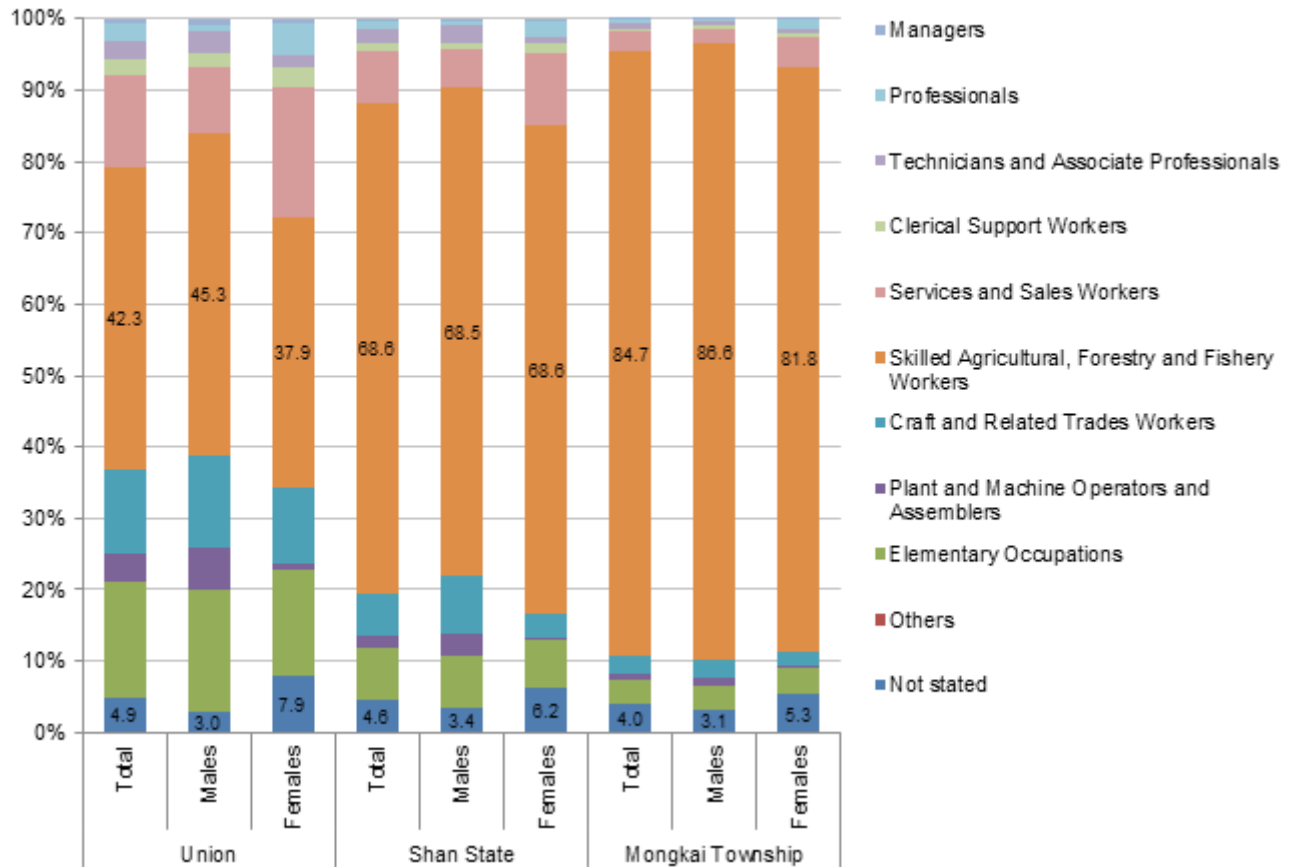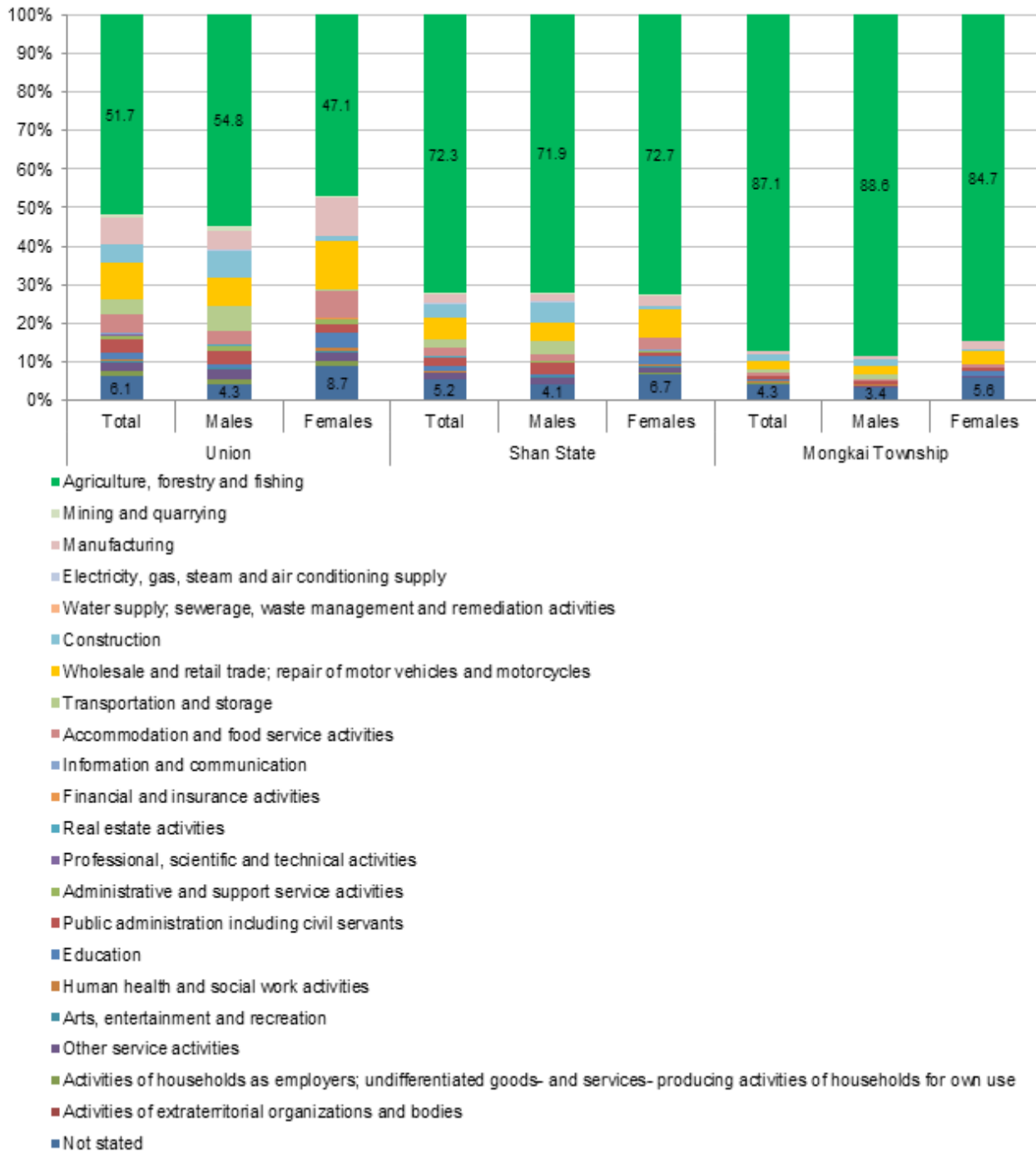
- In Mongkai Township, 84.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 86.6 per cent of males and 81.8 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	**30,133**	**18,412**	**11,721**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26,232	16,306	9,926	87.1	88.6	84.7
Mining and quarrying	3	3	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	378	147	231	1.3	0.8	2.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	2	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	405	338	67	1.3	1.8	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	762	370	392	2.5	2.0	3.3
Transportation and storage	230	228	2	0.8	1.2	*
Accommodation and food service activities	180	69	111	0.6	0.4	0.9
Information and communication	16	10	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4	4	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	9	7	2	*	*	*
Public administration including civil servants	262	191	71	0.9	1.0	0.6
Education	176	20	156	0.6	0.1	1.3
Human health and social work activities	59	19	40	0.2	0.1	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9	6	3	*	*	*
Other service activities	100	62	38	0.3	0.3	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	21	6	15	0.1	*	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,283	623	660	4.3	3.4	5.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

- In Mongkai Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 87.1 per cent.

- There are 88.6 per cent of males and 84.7 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	29,569	*	154	336	242	*	*	*	27,451
Urban	6,804	*	117	57	47	*	*	*	1,392
Rural	22,765	*	37	279	195	*	-	*	26,059
Males	14,862	*	92	171	239	*	*	*	11,590
Females	14,707	*	62	165	3	*	-	*	15,861

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
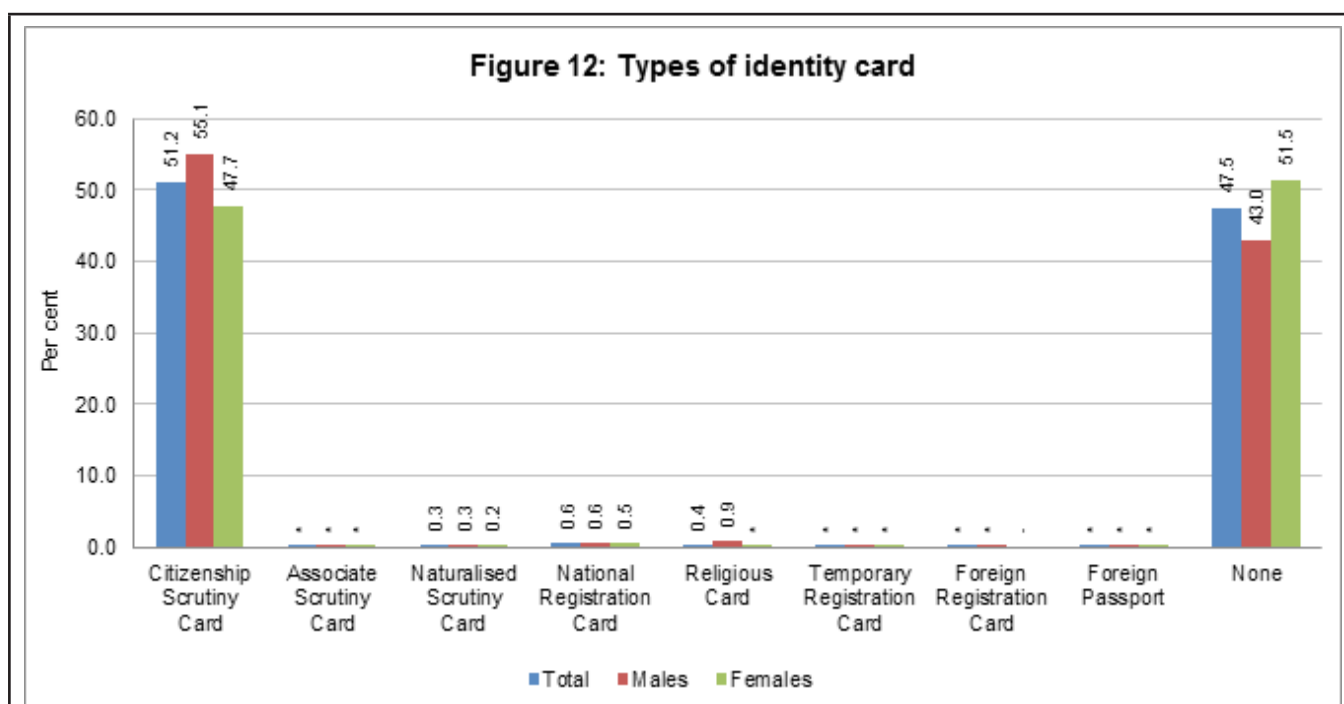
- In Mongkai Township, 51.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 47.5 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 43.0 per cent of males and 51.5 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	**74,294**	**71,278**	**3,016**	**4.1**	**1,378**	**1,195**	**1,239**	**1,035**
0 - 4	8,148	8,116	32	0.4	10	6	17	9
5 - 9	8,356	8,298	58	0.7	16	15	16	17
10 - 14	7,743	7,675	68	0.9	17	20	23	24
15 - 19	5,816	5,727	89	1.5	15	34	27	46
20 - 24	5,287	5,172	115	2.2	18	46	38	52
25 - 29	5,266	5,140	126	2.4	16	63	41	57
30 - 34	5,277	5,131	146	2.8	23	60	39	69
35 - 39	4,634	4,528	106	2.3	27	34	34	33
40 - 44	4,832	4,673	159	3.3	51	54	61	57
45 - 49	4,355	4,181	174	4.0	77	43	67	46
50 - 54	4,813	4,495	318	6.6	152	86	137	69
55 - 59	3,175	2,915	260	8.2	132	72	106	43
60 - 64	2,746	2,402	344	12.5	202	121	142	103
65 - 69	1,302	1,074	228	17.5	125	94	101	79
70 - 74	1,143	862	281	24.6	172	119	122	107
75 - 79	546	377	169	31.0	102	95	70	61
80 - 84	529	336	193	36.5	116	124	100	82
85 - 89	159	94	65	40.9	47	46	40	33
90 +	167	82	85	50.9	60	63	58	48

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	**35,122**	**33,684**	**1,438**	**4.1**	**609**	**550**	**586**	**479**
0 - 4	4,011	3,987	24	0.6	7	5	14	7
5 - 9	4,137	4,104	33	0.8	9	9	11	10
10 - 14	3,764	3,726	38	1.0	11	7	17	13
15 - 19	2,674	2,629	45	1.7	6	16	15	24
20 - 24	2,431	2,369	62	2.6	8	23	21	31
25 - 29	2,400	2,328	72	3.0	10	28	28	29
30 - 34	2,554	2,475	79	3.1	17	28	20	38
35 - 39	2,146	2,089	57	2.7	8	22	19	19
40 - 44	2,227	2,144	83	3.7	22	28	41	33
45 - 49	2,054	1,968	86	4.2	37	20	34	23
50 - 54	2,308	2,142	166	7.2	80	49	74	33
55 - 59	1,511	1,380	131	8.7	67	30	55	17
60 - 64	1,253	1,105	148	11.8	84	54	52	40
65 - 69	598	499	99	16.6	49	42	38	29
70 - 74	487	375	112	23.0	70	47	49	43
75 - 79	251	176	75	29.9	40	44	30	28
80 - 84	207	129	78	37.7	50	58	38	36
85 - 89	58	35	23	39.7	17	18	14	13
90 +	51	24	27	52.9	17	22	16	13

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	**39,172**	**37,594**	**1,578**	**4.0**	**769**	**645**	**653**	**556**
0 - 4	4,137	4,129	8	0.2	3	1	3	2
5 - 9	4,219	4,194	25	0.6	7	6	5	7
10 - 14	3,979	3,949	30	0.8	6	13	6	11
15 - 19	3,142	3,098	44	1.4	9	18	12	22
20 - 24	2,856	2,803	53	1.9	10	23	17	21
25 - 29	2,866	2,812	54	1.9	6	35	13	28
30 - 34	2,723	2,656	67	2.5	6	32	19	31
35 - 39	2,488	2,439	49	2.0	19	12	15	14
40 - 44	2,605	2,529	76	2.9	29	26	20	24
45 - 49	2,301	2,213	88	3.8	40	23	33	23
50 - 54	2,505	2,353	152	6.1	72	37	63	36
55 - 59	1,664	1,535	129	7.8	65	42	51	26
60 - 64	1,493	1,297	196	13.1	118	67	90	63
65 - 69	704	575	129	18.3	76	52	63	50
70 - 74	656	487	169	25.8	102	72	73	64
75 - 79	295	201	94	31.9	62	51	40	33
80 - 84	322	207	115	35.7	66	66	62	46
85 - 89	101	59	42	41.6	30	28	26	20
90 +	116	58	58	50.0	43	41	42	35

- Four in every 100 persons in Mongkai Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly more males than females have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.

- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the 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	16,332	0.1	5.5	5.2	38.2	45.8	0.3	0.5	4.4
Urban	2,219	0.4	22.8	13.4	19.5	20.3	0.1	-	23.6
Rural	14,113	*	2.8	4.0	41.2	49.8	0.3	0.6	1.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
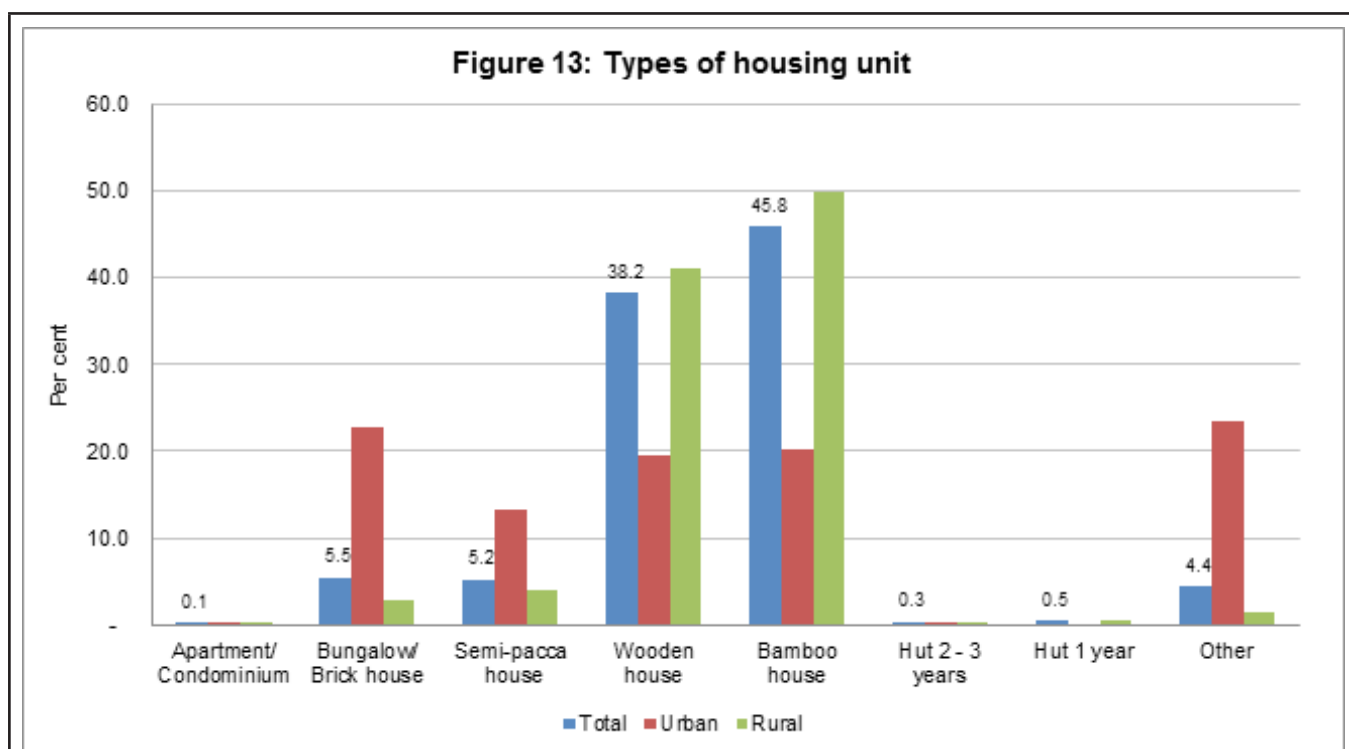
- The majority of the households in Mongkai Township are living in bamboo houses (45.8%) followed by households in wooden houses (38.2%).

- About 23.6 per cent of urban households live in other type of houses and 49.8 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 55%
Kehsi 39%
Mineshu 35%
Mongkai 33%
Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 64%
Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 20%
Ywarngan 79%
Yatsauk 65%
Le`char 55%
Karli (Sub-Tsp) 79%
Kunhing 73%
Hopon 67%
Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 40%
Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 60%
Pindaya 76%
Taunggyi 91%
Loilin 59%
Nanhsam (South) 64%
Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 74%
Kalaw 82%
Mone` 58%
Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 86%
Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 89%
Minepan 70%
Nyaungshwe 60%
Hsihseng 78%
Maukme` 57%
Linkhe` 78%
Pinlaung 88%
Homane (Sub-Tsp) 72%
Phekon 87%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
- 20 - 44
- 45 - 67
- 68 - 91
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Loilin District	: 50.1%
Mongkai Township	: 33.4%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	0.3	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		33.0	73.0	26.7
Improved sanitation		*33.4*	*73.3*	*27.1*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		36.2	19.1	38.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		5.0	0.7	5.6
Other		3.9	5.7	3.7
None		21.5	1.2	24.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	16,332	2,219	14,113

- Up to 33.4 per cent of the households in Mongkai Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (33.0%)).

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mongkai is in the range of 20-44 per cent group.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- About 21.5 per cent of the households in the Mongkai Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Mongkai Township, 24.7 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
- 17 - 37
- 38 - 56
- 57 - 76
- Township boundary
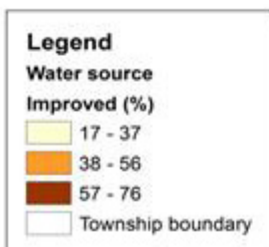
Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Loilin District	: 40.1%
Mongkai Township	: 29.0%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		6.3	-	7.3
Tube well, borehole		1.7	4.0	1.4
Protected well/ Spring		20.9	71.9	12.9
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.1	0.4	*
Total improved drinking water		*29.0*	*76.3*	*21.6*
Unprotected well/Spring		17.7	12.5	18.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake		1.3	0.7	1.4
River/stream/ canal		14.2	3.1	15.9
Waterfall/ Rain water		34.5	-	39.9
Other		3.3	7.4	2.7
Total unimproved drinking water		*71.0*	*23.7*	*78.4*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	16,332	2,219	14,113

- In Mongkai Township, 29.0 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 Mongkai Township belongs to the (17-37) proportion group. Compared to Union (69.5%) it is lower.

- About 34.5 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 20.9 per cent use water from proptected well/spring.

- About 71.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 78.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 1 - 27
- 28 - 54
- 55 - 80
- Township boundary
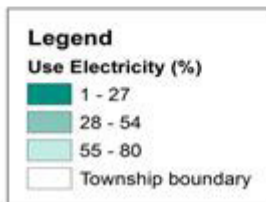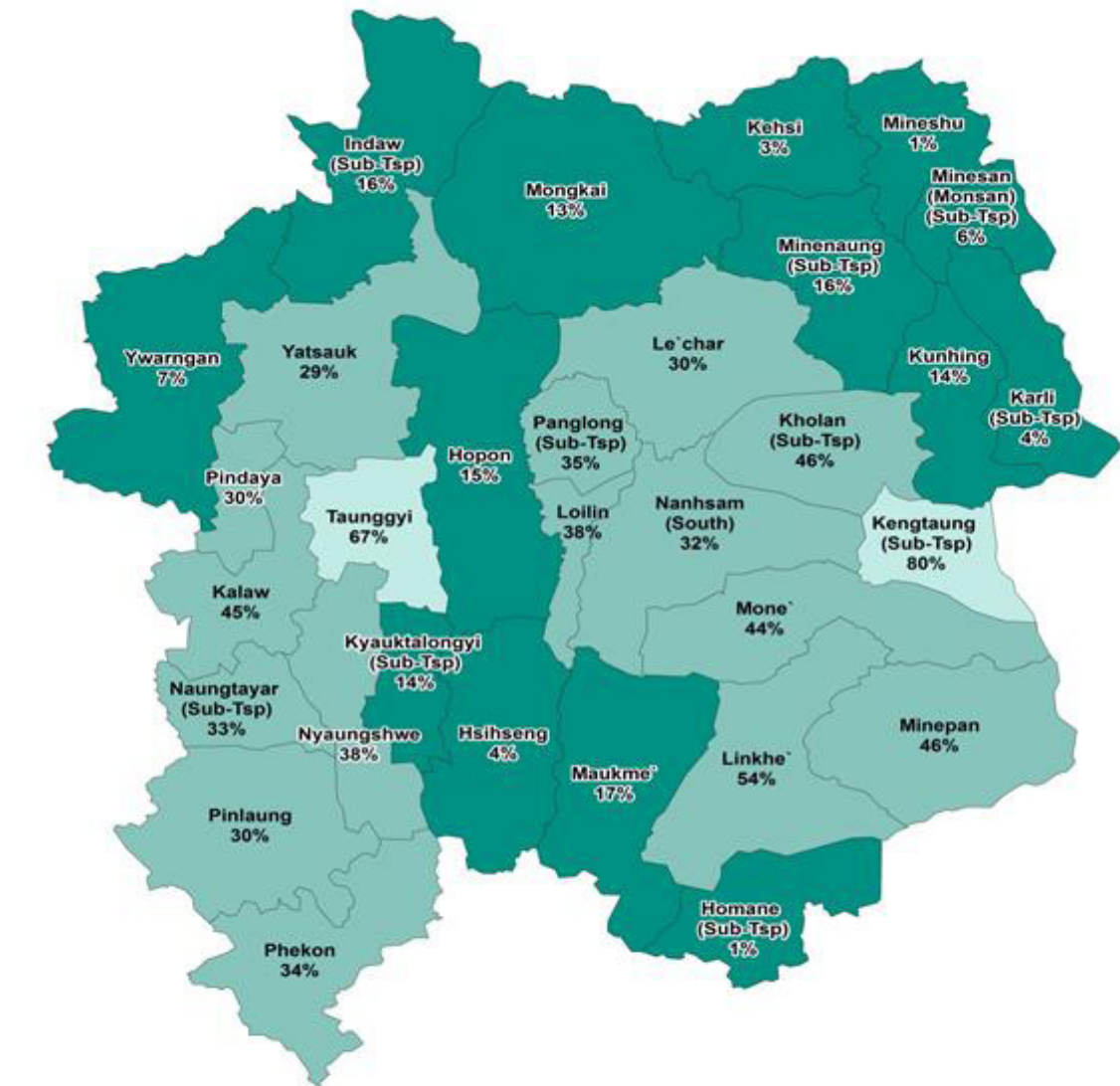
Union : 32.4%

Shan State : 33.4%

Loilin District : 21.2%

Mongkai Township : 12.5%

31

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		12.5	74.8	2.7
Kerosene		3.4	1.7	3.6
Candle		33.6	13.7	36.8
Battery		2.7	1.2	2.9
Generator (private)		1.0	0.6	1.1
Water mill (private)		8.1	-	9.3
Solar system/energy		29.8	7.7	33.3
Other		8.9	0.5	10.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	16,332	2,219	14,113

- In Mongkai Township, 12.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and it belongs to the (1-27) proportion group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.

- The use of candles for lighting is the highest in the township with 33.6 per cent.

- In rural areas, 36.8 per cent of the households use candles 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%
Mongkai Township	: 91.9%
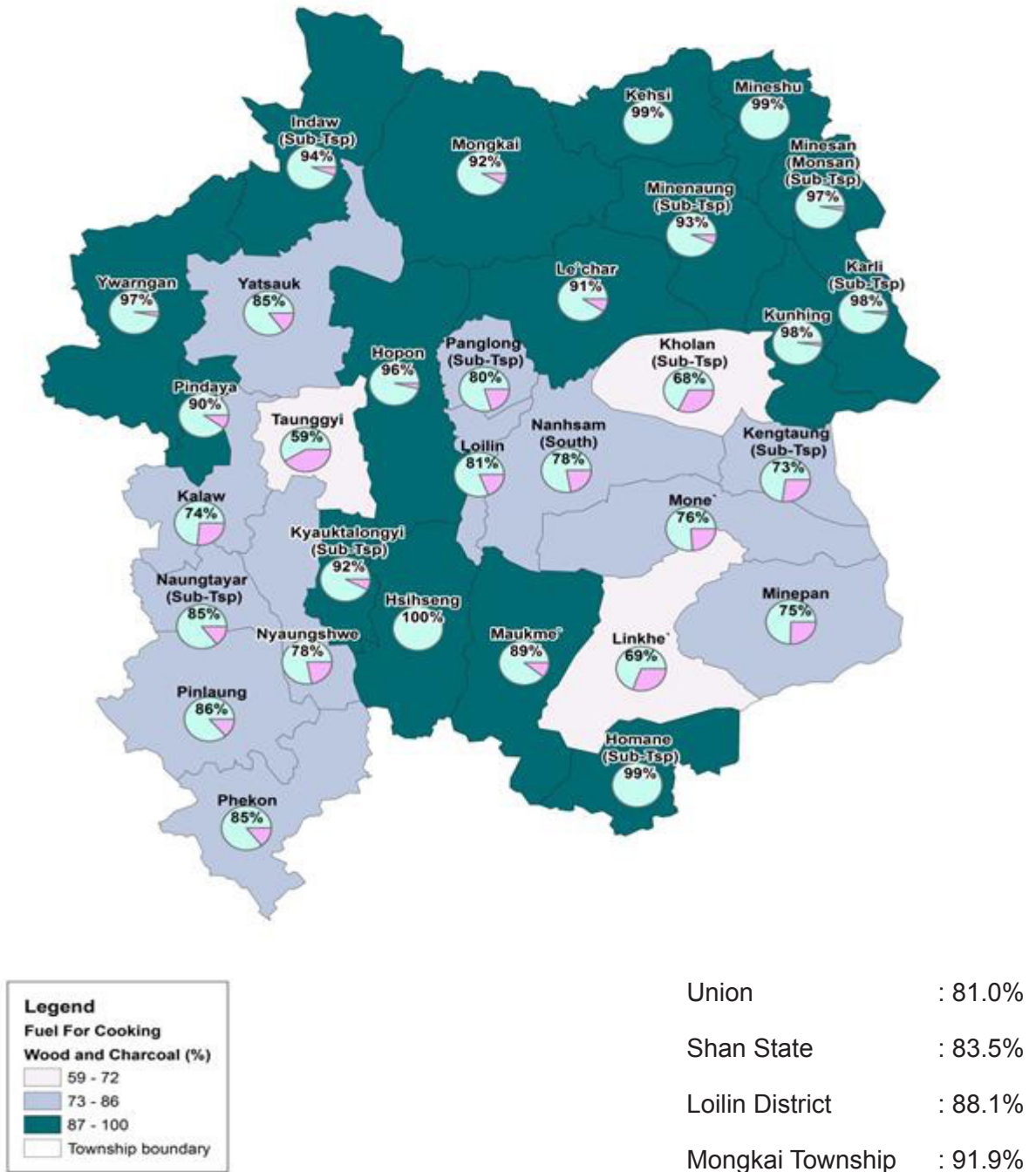
Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	7.7	51.4	0.9
LPG	-	-	-
Kerosene	0.1	0.1	0.1
BioGas	*	*	-
Firewood	91.5	46.7	98.5
Charcoal	0.4	1.1	0.3
Coal	-	-	-
Other	0.3	0.7	0.2
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	16,332	2,219	14,113

- In Mongkai Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 91.5 per cent using firewood and 0.4 per cent using charcoal.

- About 7.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- About 98.5 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.3 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	16,332	15.7	11.6	0.6	5.1	0.8	0.2	75.6	*
Urban	2,219	27.0	55.9	1.3	27.6	4.4	1.0	33.2	*
Rural	14,113	13.9	4.6	0.5	1.5	0.3	*	82.2	*

- About 15.7 per cent of the households in Mongkai Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 55.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television and 13.9 per cent of households in rural areas have access to radio.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
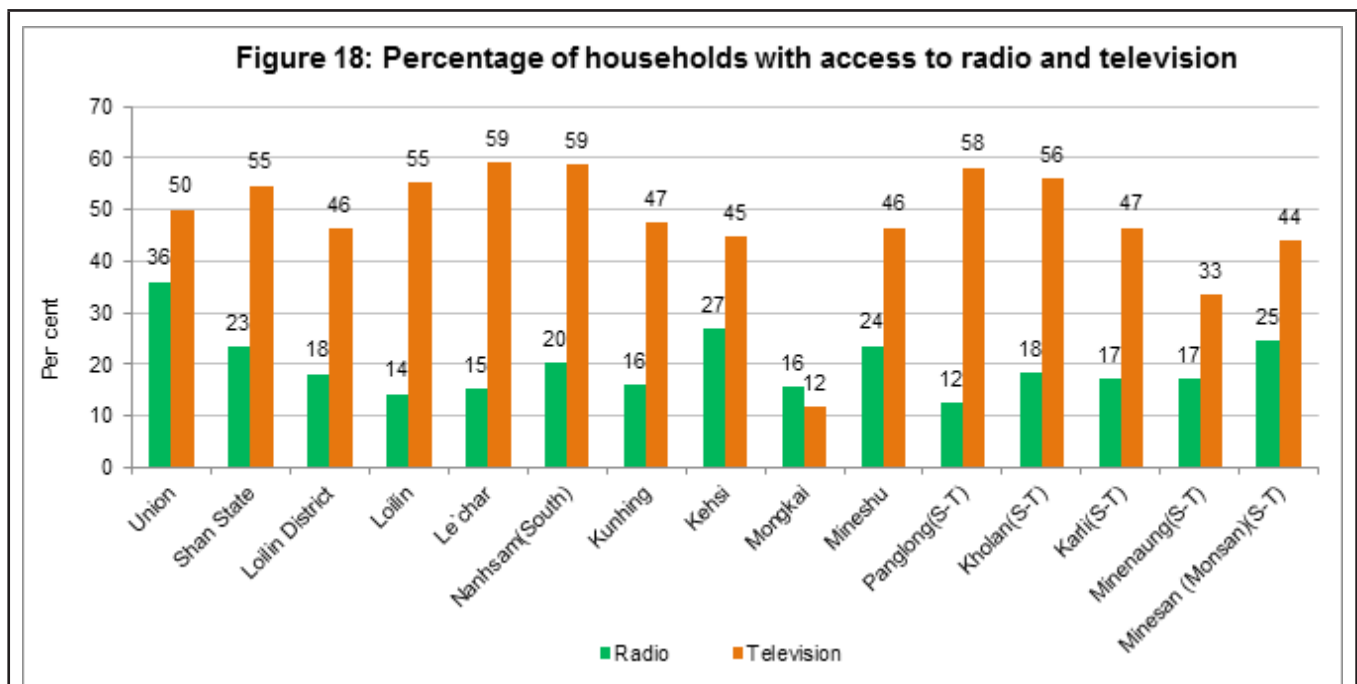
- In Mongkai Township, 11.6 per cent of the households having a television and about one in six households (15.7%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Legend
Access to mobile phones (%)
- 1 - 20
- 21 - 39
- 40 - 59
- Township boundary
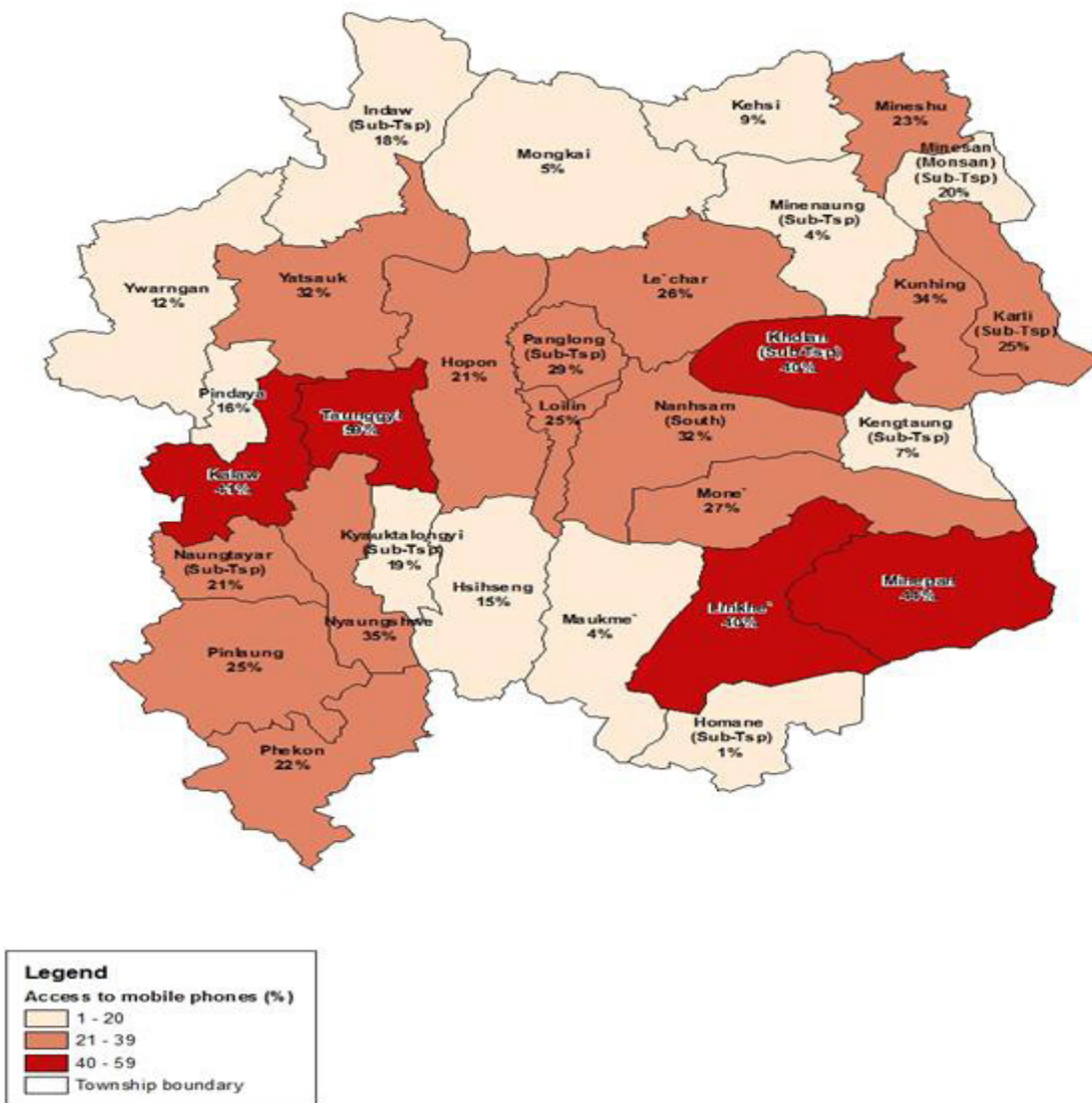
Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Loilin District	: 22.0%
Mongkai Township	: 5.1%

- About 5.1 per cent of the households in Mongkai Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the (1-20) 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
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
Mongkai Township	16,332	413	8,895	995	1,343	6	3	5,058
Urban	2,219	225	1,710	497	327	2	1	430
Rural	14,113	188	7,185	498	1,016	4	2	4,628

- In Mongkai Township, 54.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 31.0 per cent of households having cart (bullock).

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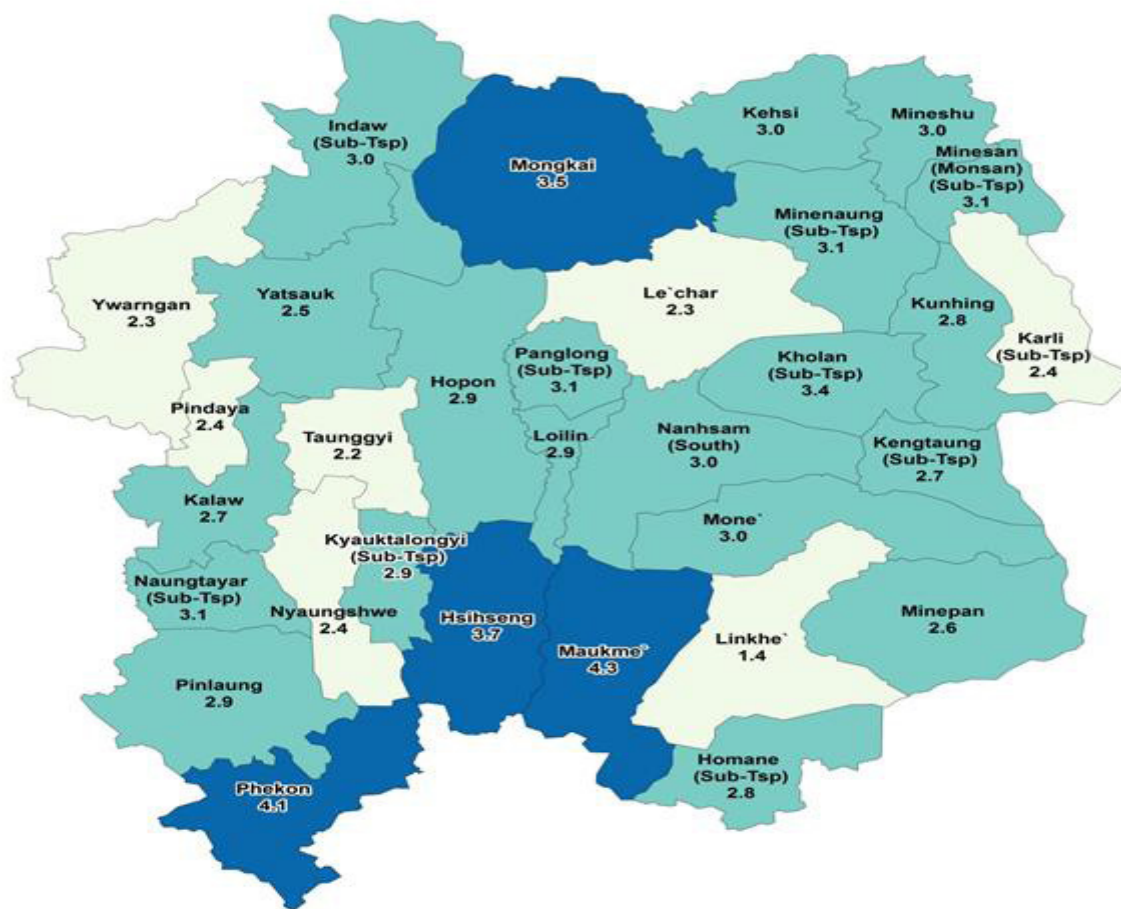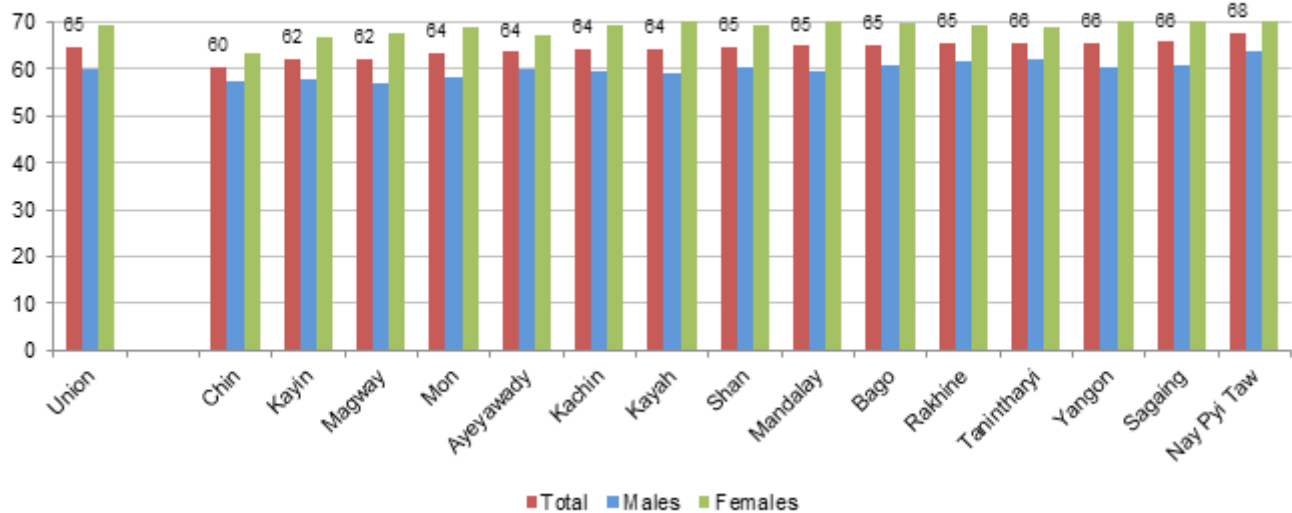
(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Shan State and Mongkai Township

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

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.5 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
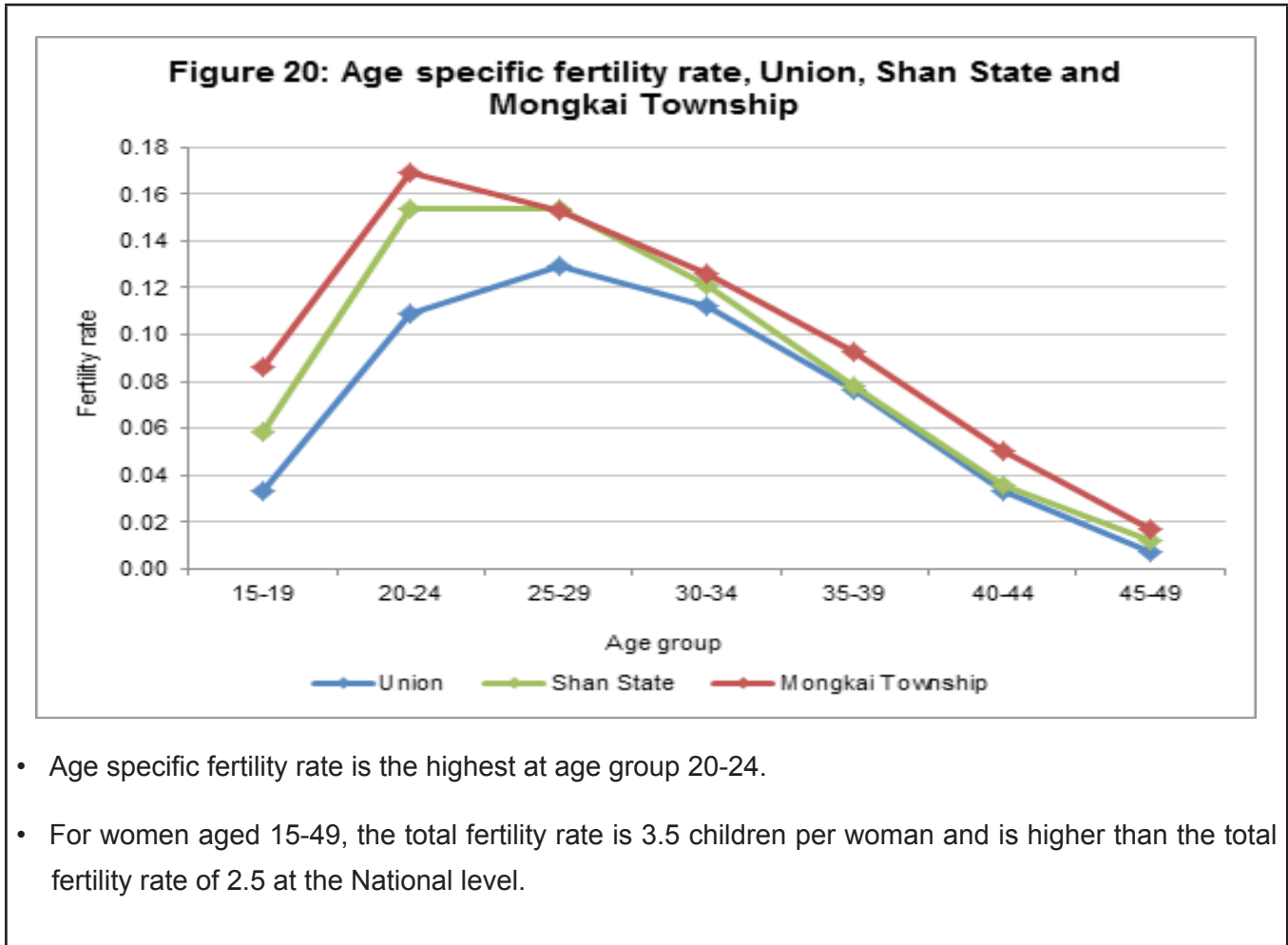
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

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
Mongkai Township	: 3.5

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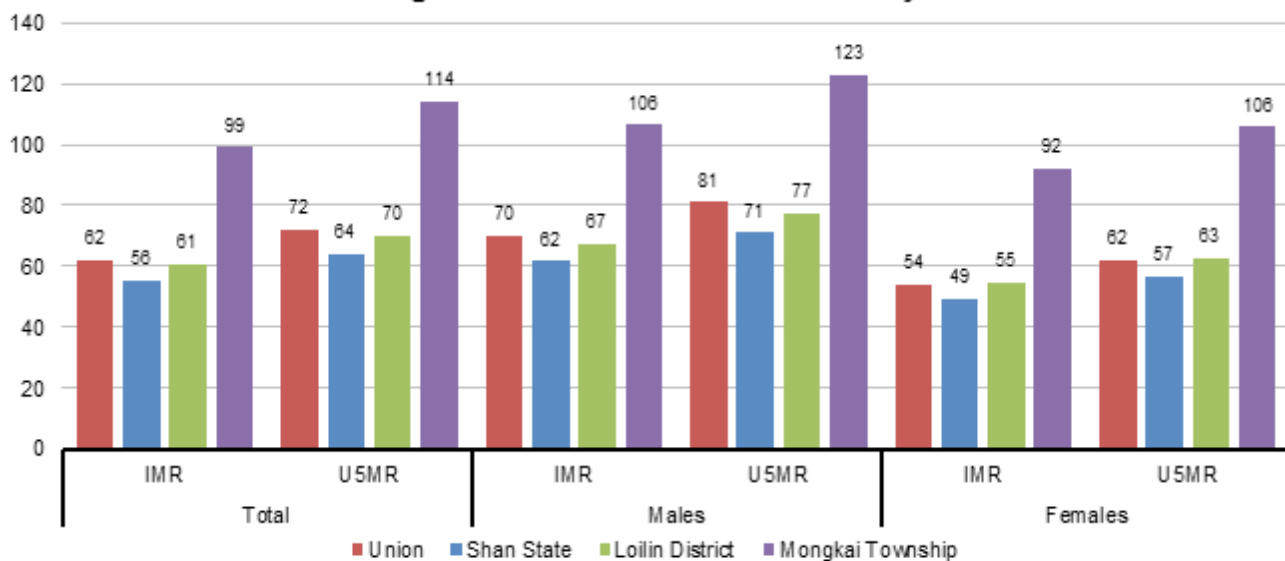
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Loilin District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Loilin District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 70 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mongkai Township are higher than those in Shan State and Loilin District. The Infant mortality is 99 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 114 per 1,000 live births.

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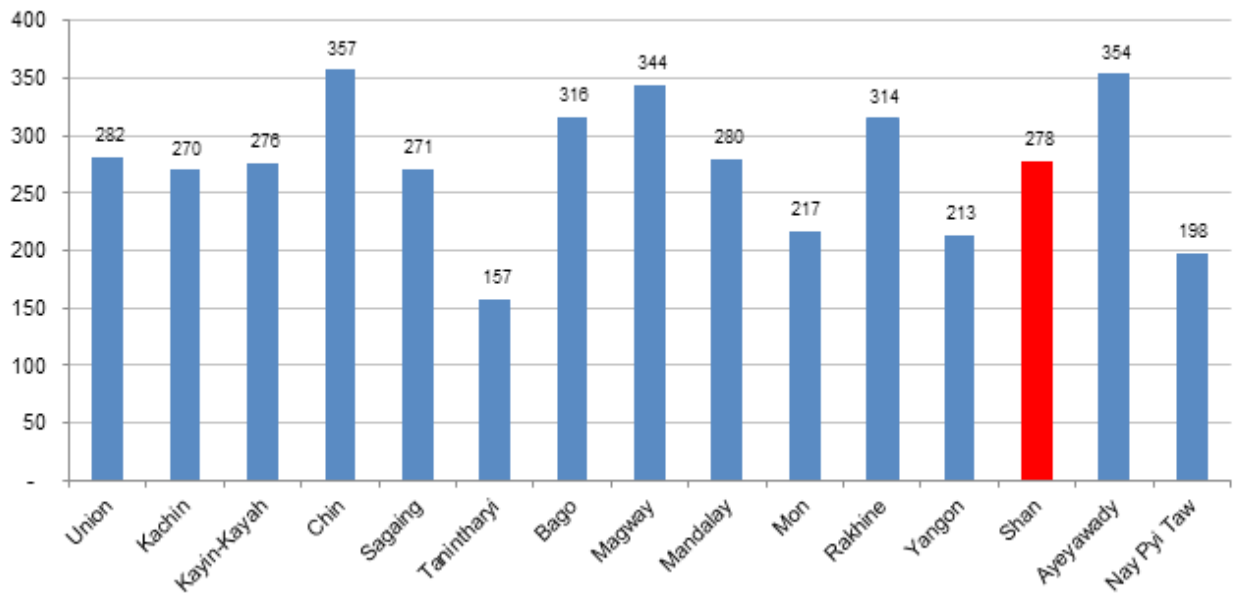
- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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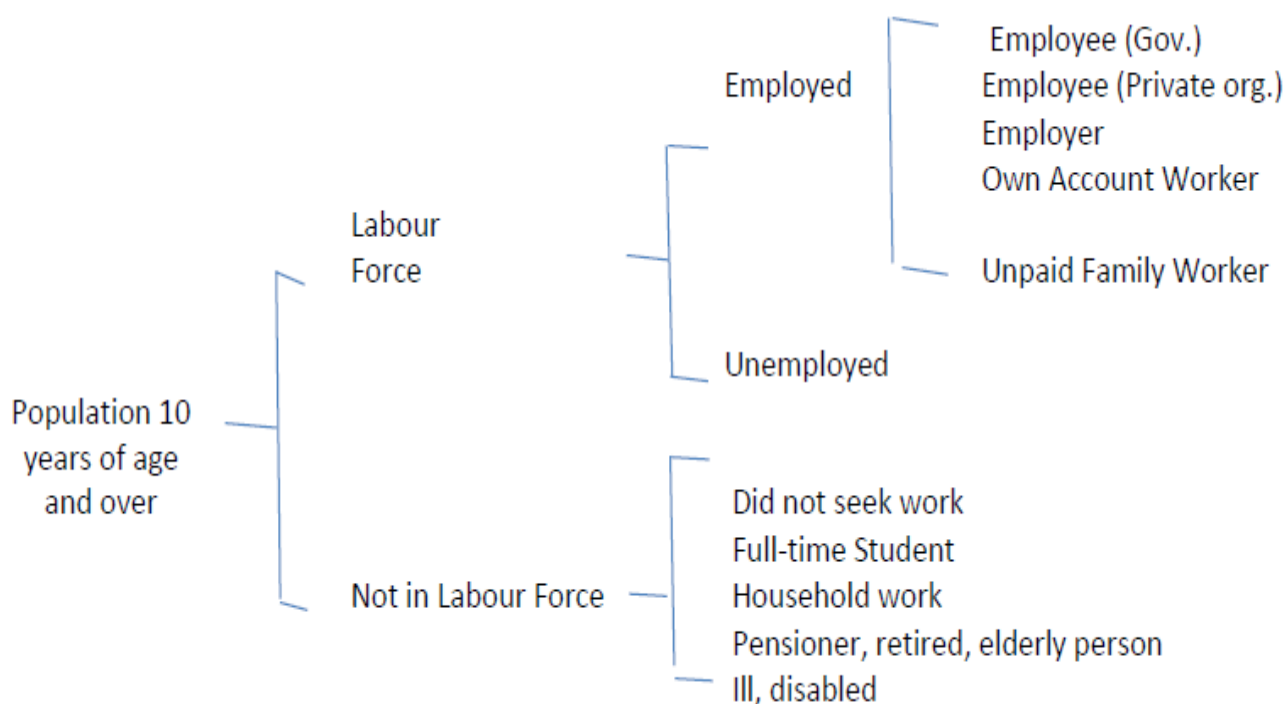
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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