



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, KENGTUNG DISTRICT

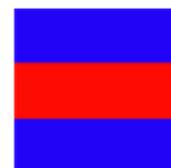
Minekat Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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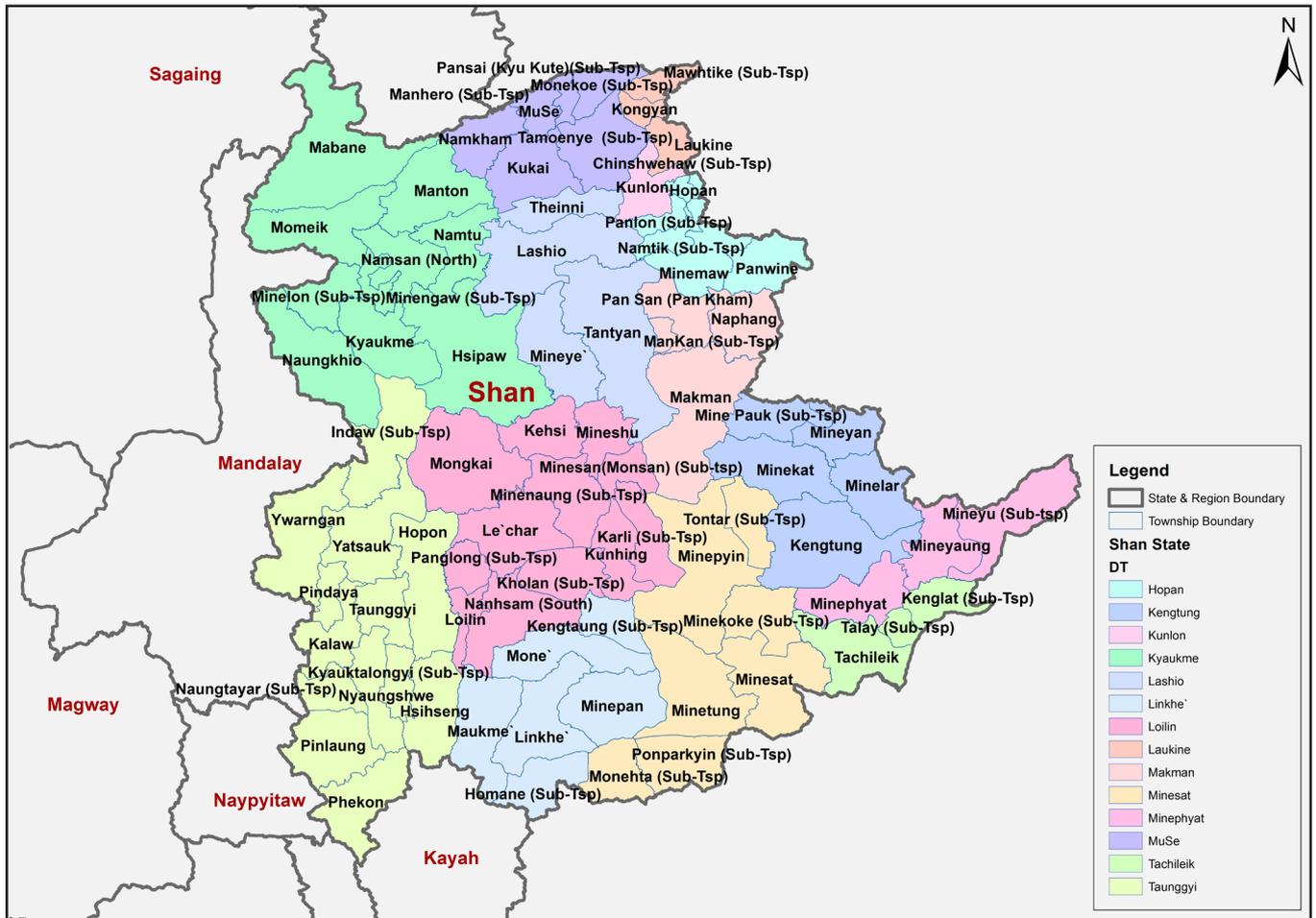
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October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Minekat Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	44,528 ²	
Population males	22,873 (51.4%)	
Population females	21,655 (48.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	6.3%	
Area (Km²)	2,520.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	17.7 persons	
Median age	22.6 years	
Number of private households	8,025	
Percentage of female headed households	9.6%	
Mean household size	5.3 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	34.9%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	61.4%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.7%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	62.9	
Child dependency ratio	56.9	
Old dependency ratio	6.0	
Ageing index	10.6	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	106	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	11.5%	
Male	14.2%	
Female	8.7%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,141	2.6
Walking	534	1.2
Seeing	540	1.2
Hearing	532	1.2
Remembering	518	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	17,456	51.3	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	25	0.1	
National Registration	*	<0.1	
Religious	66	0.2	
Temporary Registration	79	0.2	
Foreign Registration	162	0.5	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	16,178	47.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	70.7%	82.6%	57.8%
Unemployment rate	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%
Employment to population ratio	69.9%	81.7%	57.1%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	7,695	95.9	
Renter	47	0.6	
Provided free (individually)	34	0.4	
Government quarters	234	2.9	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		45.6%
Bamboo	45.2%	42.0%	0.8%
Earth	1.4%	9.9%	
Wood	44.3%	38.3%	0.3%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		20.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	8.5%	8.4%	23.8%
Other	<0.1%	1.4%	8.5%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	27	0.3	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	7,891	98.3	
Charcoal	35	0.5	
Coal	*	<0.1	
Other	57	0.7	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	810	10.1
Kerosene	95	1.2
Candle	2,658	33.1
Battery	*	0.1
Generator (private)	273	3.4
Water mill (private)	1,545	19.3
Solar system/energy	882	11.0
Other	1,751	21.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,186	27.2
Tube well, borehole	113	1.4
Protected well/spring	1,203	15.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	3,507	43.7
Unprotected well/spring	1,066	13.3
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	643	8.0
Waterfall/rainwater	2,795	34.8
Other	*	0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	4,518	56.3
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,560	31.9
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	785	9.8
Unprotected well/spring	1,029	12.8
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	789	9.8
Waterfall/rainwater	2,837	35.4
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	*	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	42	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,649	20.6
Total Improved Sanitation	1,691	21.1
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	282	3.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	52	0.6
Other	*	0.2
None	5,984	74.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	637	7.9
Television	2,515	31.3
Landline phone	233	2.9
Mobile phone	920	11.5
Computer	55	0.7
Internet at home	26	0.3
Households with none of the items	5,200	64.8
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	62	0.8
Motorcycle/Moped	5,252	65.4
Bicycle	259	3.2
4-Wheel tractor	214	2.7
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.2
Cart (bullock)	3,534	44.0

Note: ¹ Population figures for Minekat 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 Minekat 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 Minekat Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	44,528 *		
Males	22,873		
Females	21,655		
Sex ratio	106 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	6.3%		
Area (Km ²)	2,520.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	17.7 persons		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	42,654	2,294	40,360
Number of conventional households	8,025	558	7,467
Mean household size	5.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Minekat Township, there are slightly less females than males with 106 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (6.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Minekat Township is 18 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.3 persons living in each household in Minekat Township. This is greater than the Union average 4.4 persons. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;
Minekat Township (Kengtung District, Shan State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	8,025	44,528	22,873	21,655
	Ward	558	2,827	1,642	1,185
1	No(1)(W)	399	2,034	1,143	891
2	No(2)(W)	159	793	499	294
	Village Tract	7,467	41,701	21,231	20,470

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Minekat Township

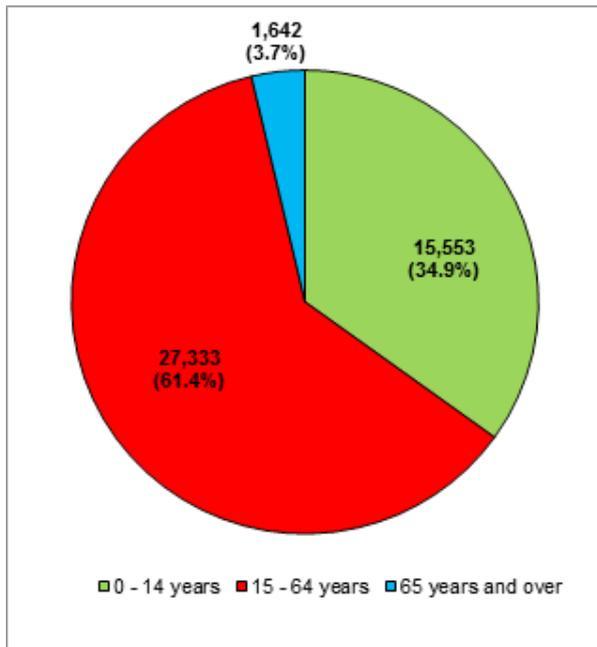
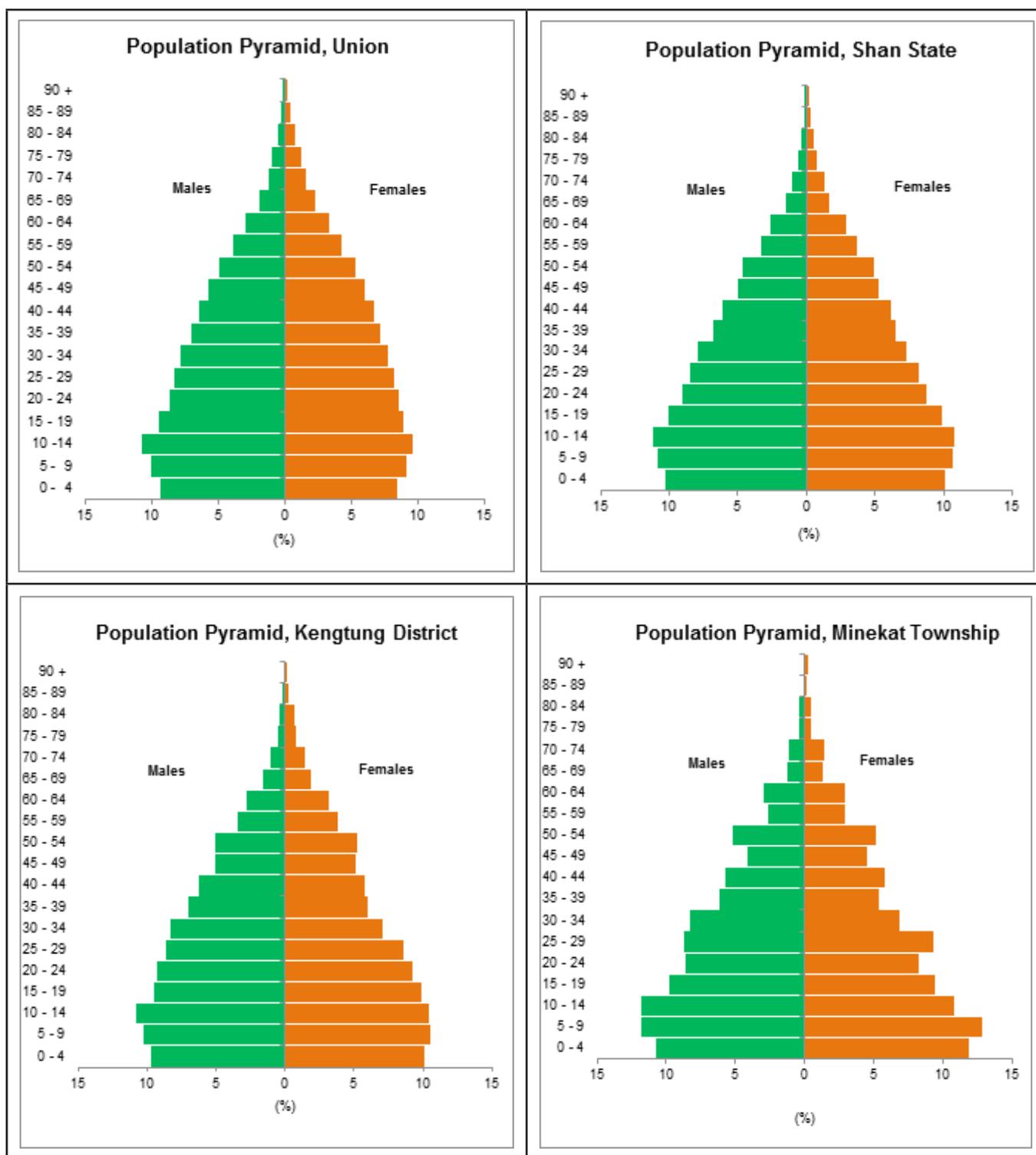


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Minekat Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	44,528	22,873	21,655
0 - 4	5,033	2,459	2,574
5 - 9	5,498	2,707	2,791
10 - 14	5,022	2,692	2,330
15 - 19	4,278	2,246	2,032
20 - 24	3,763	1,981	1,782
25 - 29	4,008	1,999	2,009
30 - 34	3,380	1,895	1,485
35 - 39	2,572	1,407	1,165
40 - 44	2,550	1,304	1,246
45 - 49	1,922	942	980
50 - 54	2,324	1,200	1,124
55 - 59	1,233	602	631
60 - 64	1,303	669	634
65 - 69	563	277	286
70 - 74	566	269	297
75 - 79	191	83	108
80 - 84	196	90	106
85 - 89	58	26	32
90 +	68	25	43

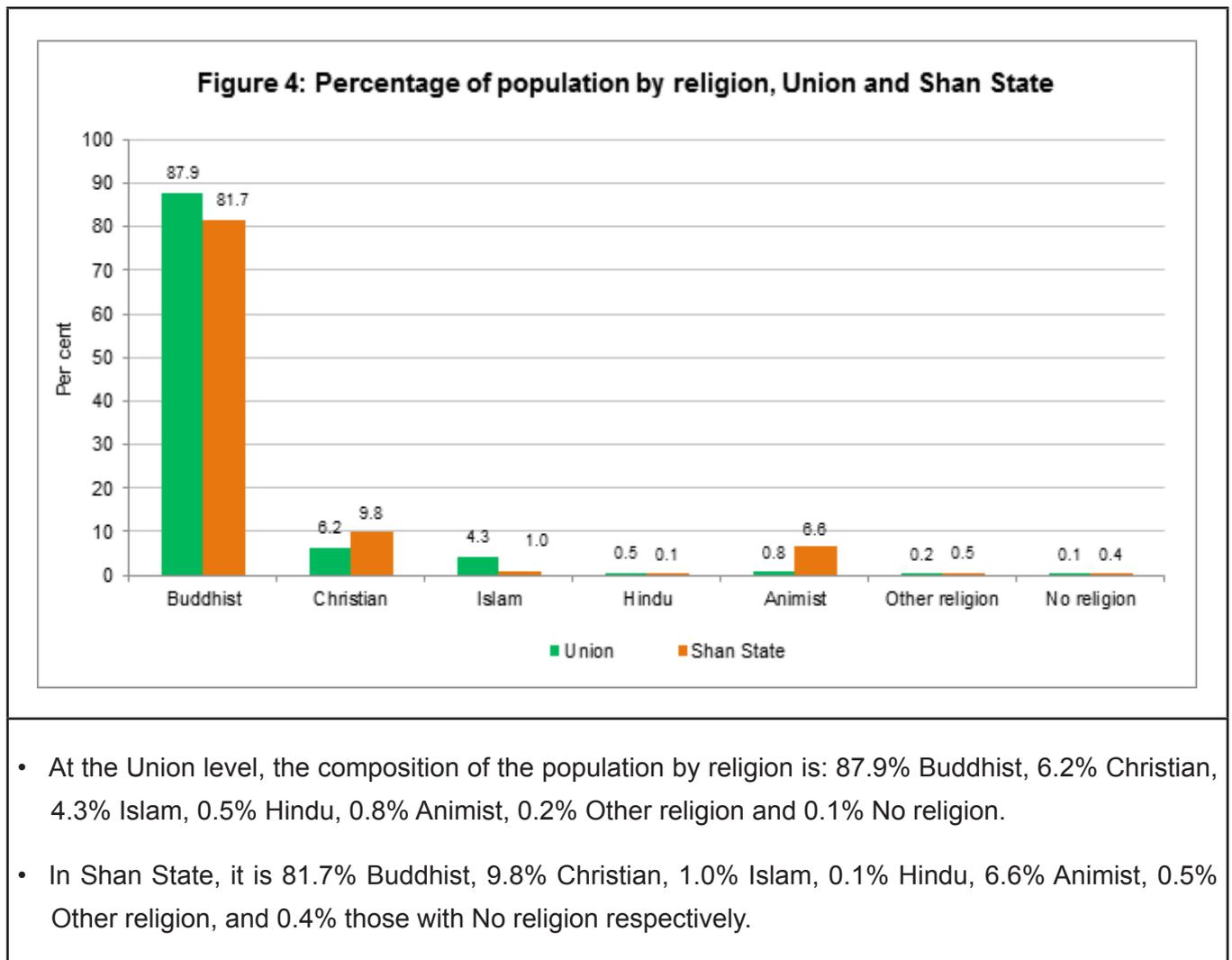
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Minekat Township is 61.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Kengtung District and Minekat Township)



- The birth rate has been declining in Minekat Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has noticeably declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- The population in age groups 25-29 and 50-54 are large.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Minekat Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups 10-14 to 20-24, 30-34 to 40-44, 50-54 and 60-64.

(B) Religion



(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,256	587	669	36	13	23
6	1,100	530	570	108	47	61
7	997	472	525	133	59	74
8	1,235	611	624	153	71	82
9	804	402	402	157	79	78
10	1,423	692	731	193	89	104
11	594	292	302	145	63	82
12	1,007	474	533	144	78	66
13	789	378	411	125	62	63
14	634	290	344	108	59	49
15	1,104	522	582	75	36	39
16	664	293	371	64	23	41
17	599	314	285	45	21	24
18	997	487	510	24	12	12
19	530	253	277	20	8	12
20	1,495	741	754	13	9	4
21	418	214	204	8	5	3
22	622	314	308	8	2	6
23	542	294	248	4	2	2
24	461	208	253	5	4	1
25	1,583	744	839	3	2	1
26	555	291	264	1	-	1
27	544	274	270	2	2	-
28	783	347	436	-	-	-
29	371	183	188	-	-	-

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

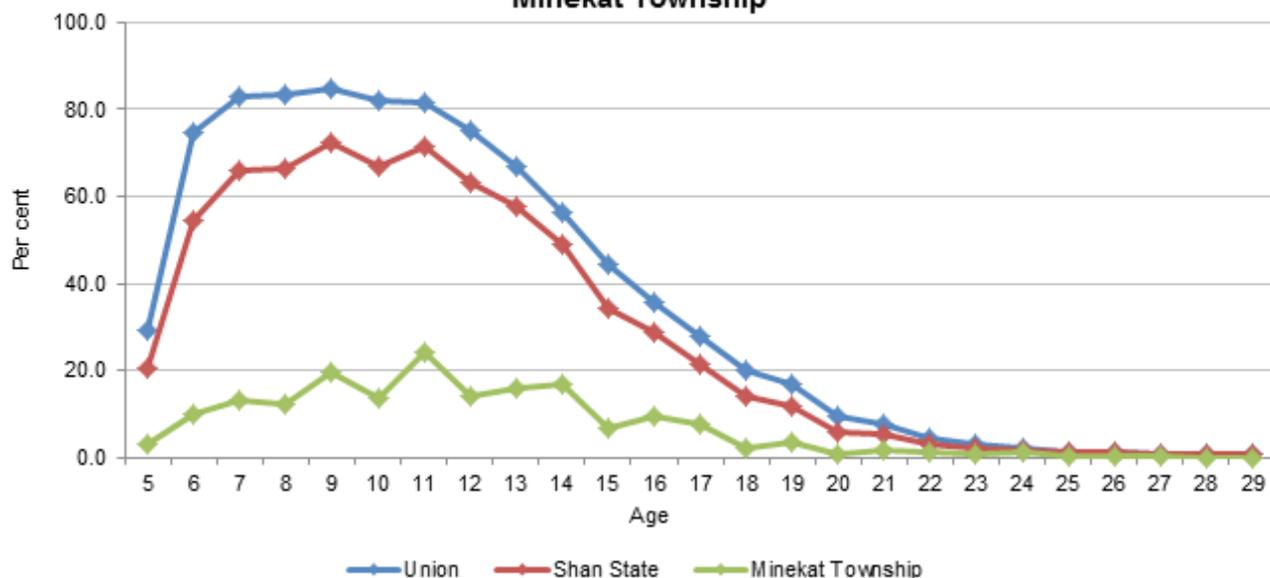
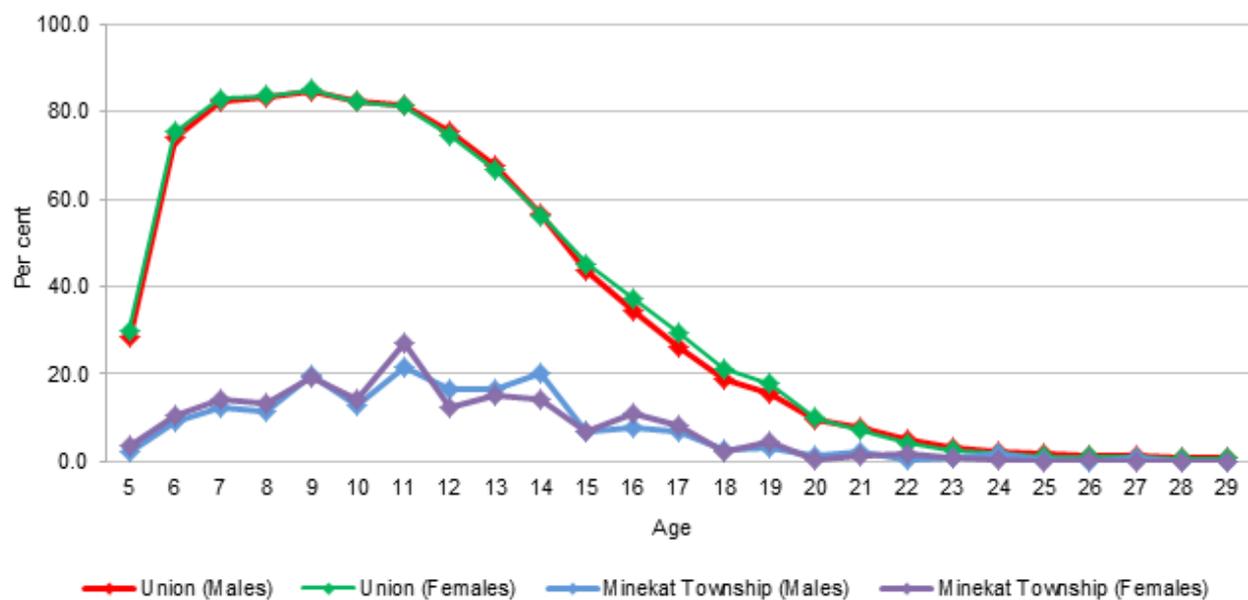
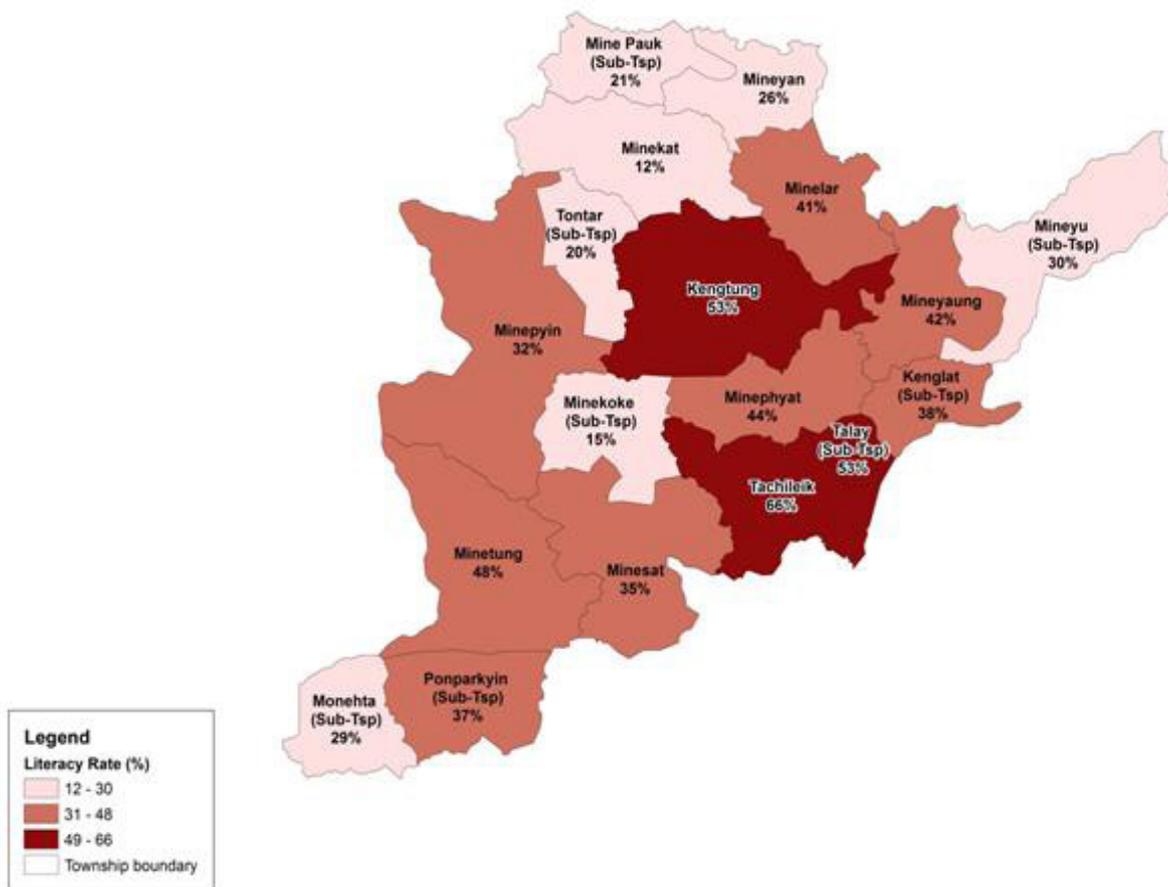


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Minekat Township



- School attendance in Minekat Township drops starting from age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Minekat Township is declining starting from school going age.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Kengtung District	: 37.9%
Minekat Township	: 11.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	7,432	13.9
Males	3,640	15.2
Females	3,792	12.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Minekat Township is 11.5 per cent. It is considerably lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (69.8%). Female literacy rate is 8.7 per cent and for the males it is 14.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 13.9 per cent with 12.7 per cent for females and 15.2 per cent for males.

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

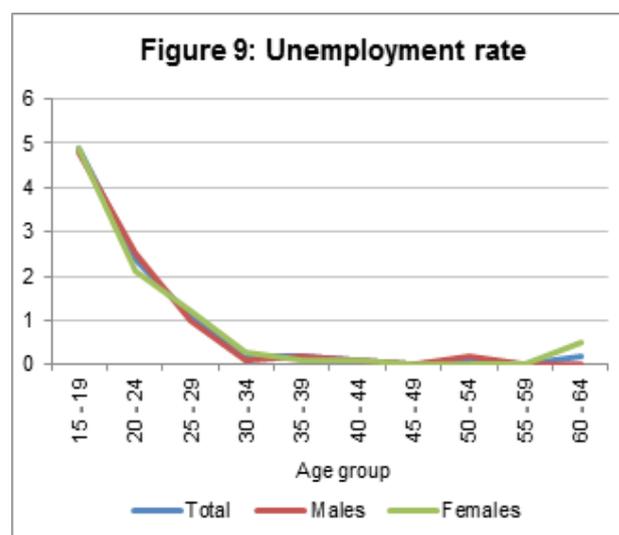
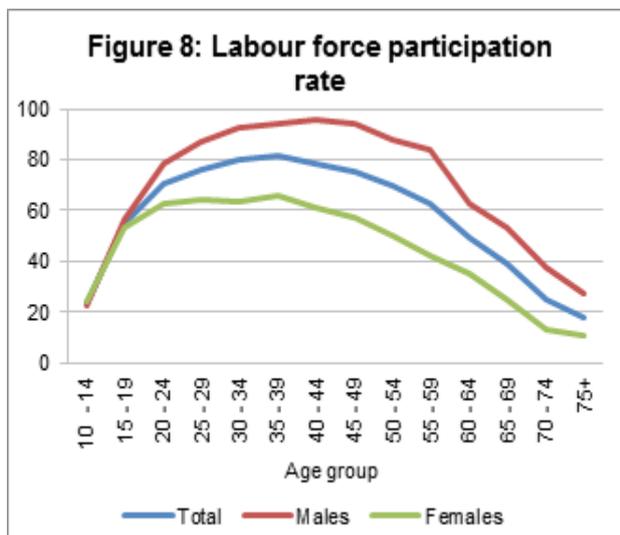
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	20,934	18,522	88.5	715	370	568	229	15	244	22	4	245
Urban	1,618	442	27.3	222	212	344	167	11	201	12	3	4
Rural	19,316	18,080	93.6	493	158	224	62	4	43	10	1	241
Males	10,788	9,086	84.2	506	267	419	147	8	147	10	2	196
Females	10,146	9,436	93.0	209	103	149	82	7	97	12	2	49

- Some 88.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 93.6 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 84.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 93.0 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 1.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.2 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	23.3	22.3	24.4	7.0	7.3	6.7
15 - 19	54.8	56.5	52.9	4.9	4.8	4.9
20 - 24	70.9	78.3	62.7	2.4	2.5	2.1
25 - 29	75.9	87.4	64.6	1.1	1.0	1.2
30 - 34	79.7	92.6	63.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
35 - 39	81.3	94.3	65.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
40 - 44	78.5	95.5	60.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
45 - 49	75.4	94.3	57.3	-	-	-
50 - 54	69.9	88.0	50.5	0.1	0.2	-
55 - 59	62.6	84.1	42.2	-	-	-
60 - 64	49.3	62.9	34.9	0.2	-	0.5
65 - 69	39.1	53.4	25.2	-	-	-
70 - 74	24.7	37.2	13.5	-	-	-
75 +	17.9	27.2	10.7	-	-	-
15 - 24	62.3	66.7	57.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
15 - 64	70.7	82.6	57.8	1.2	1.1	1.3



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Minekat Township is 70.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 57.8 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 82.6 per cent.
- In Minekat Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 23.3 per cent. (Males 22.3% and Females 24.4%)
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Minekat Township is 1.2 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is 1.1 per cent and it is 1.3 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.5 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	13,043	5.0	9.1	49.3	14.8	0.8	21.0
Males	5,033	7.1	14.0	26.4	16.3	1.1	35.1
Females	8,010	3.6	6.0	63.7	13.9	0.6	12.1

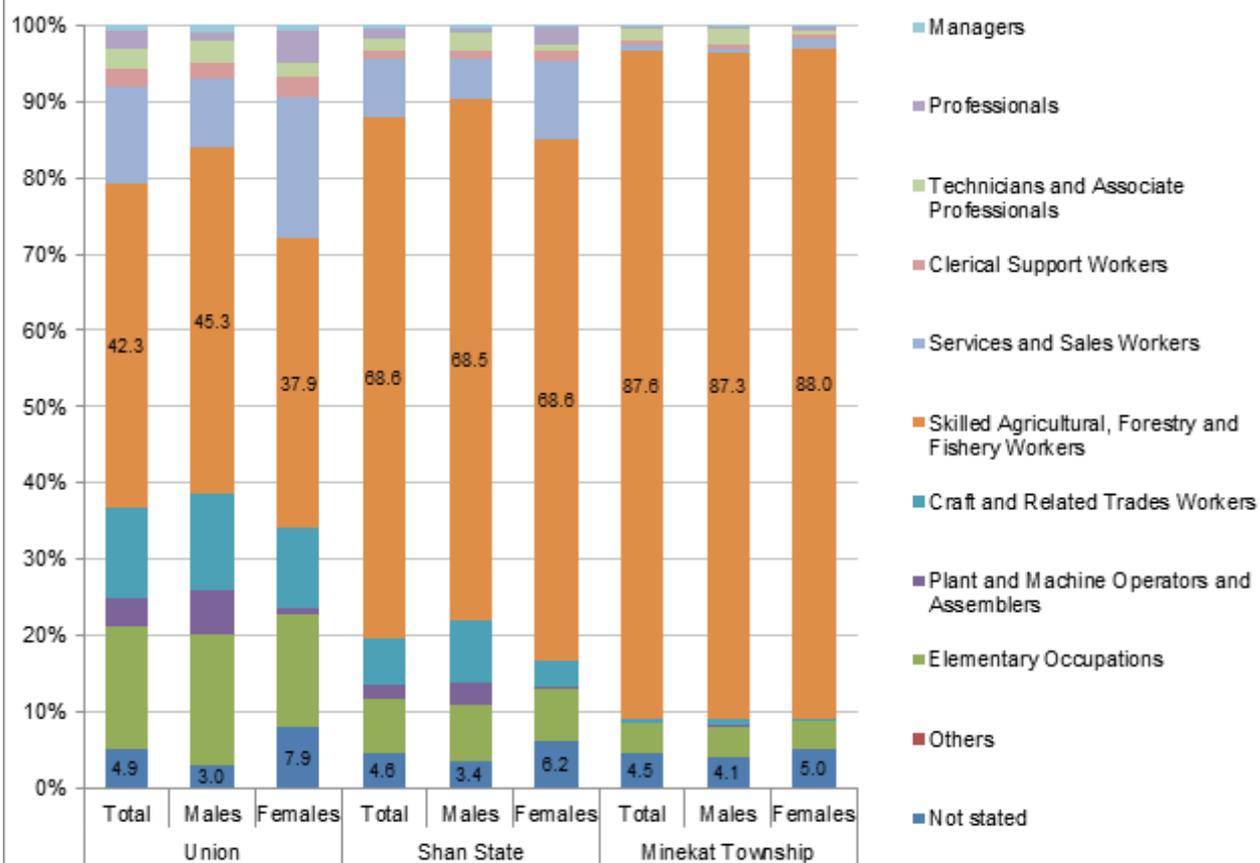
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 35.1 per cent of males are in other type of occupations while 63.7 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	18,445	11,017	7,428	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	15	12	3	0.1	0.1	*
Professionals	73	20	53	0.4	0.2	0.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	268	240	28	1.5	2.2	0.4
Clerical Support Workers	90	56	34	0.5	0.5	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	179	75	104	1.0	0.7	1.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	16,150	9,613	6,537	87.6	87.3	88.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	92	81	11	0.5	0.7	0.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	32	31	1	0.2	0.3	*
Elementary Occupations	723	435	288	3.9	3.9	3.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	823	454	369	4.5	4.1	5.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



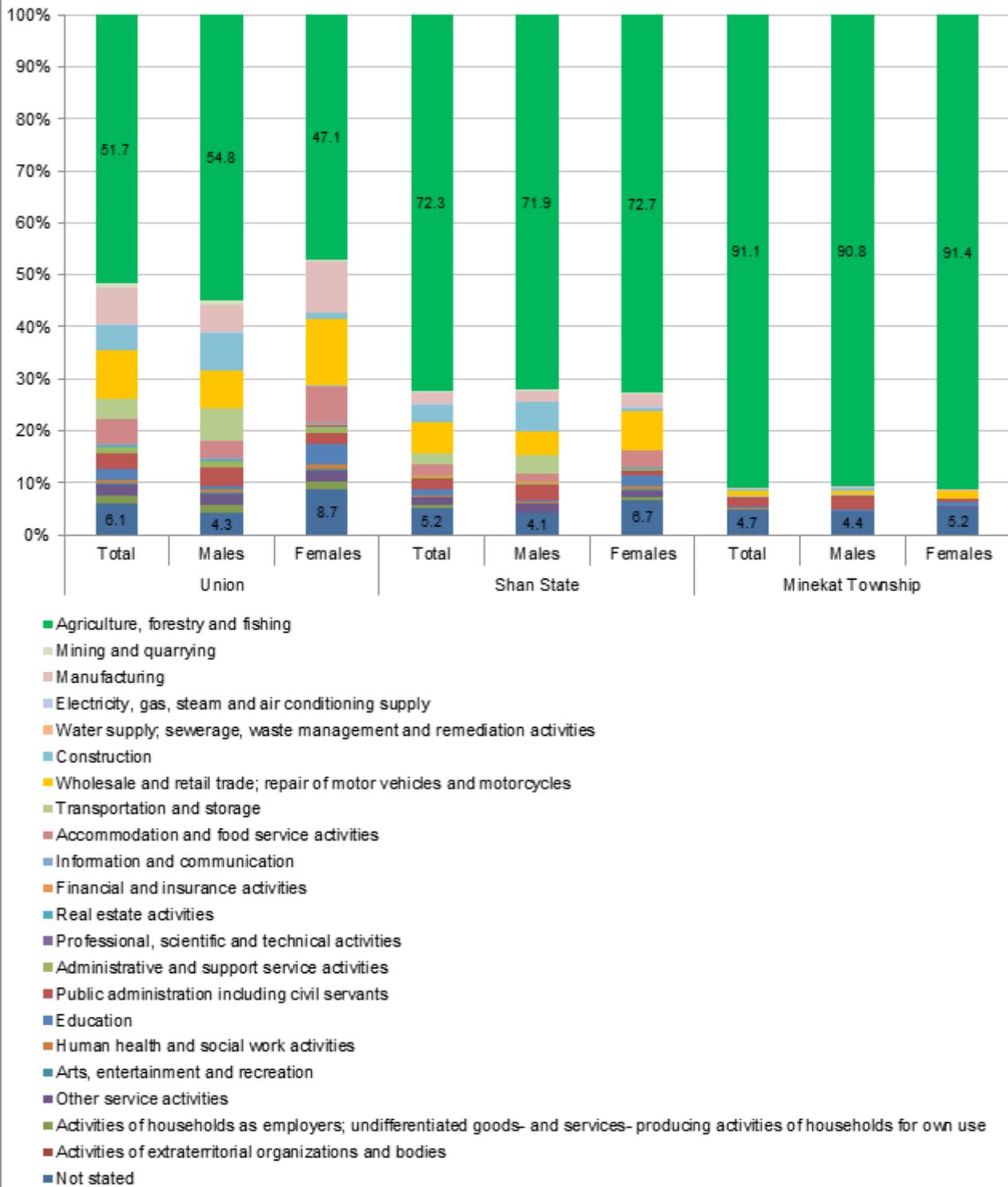
- In Minekat Township, 87.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 87.3 per cent of males and 88.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled 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	18,445	11,017	7,428	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16,796	10,005	6,791	91.1	90.8	91.4
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	19	8	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	68	63	5	0.4	0.6	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	184	78	106	1.0	0.7	1.4
Transportation and storage	29	28	1	0.2	0.3	*
Accommodation and food service activities	11	6	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Information and communication	3	1	2	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	4	3	1	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Public administration including civil servants	345	306	39	1.9	2.8	0.5
Education	68	13	55	0.4	0.1	0.7
Human health and social work activities	26	8	18	0.1	0.1	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	1	1	*	*	*
Other service activities	19	13	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2	1	1	*	*	*
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	868	482	386	4.7	4.4	5.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



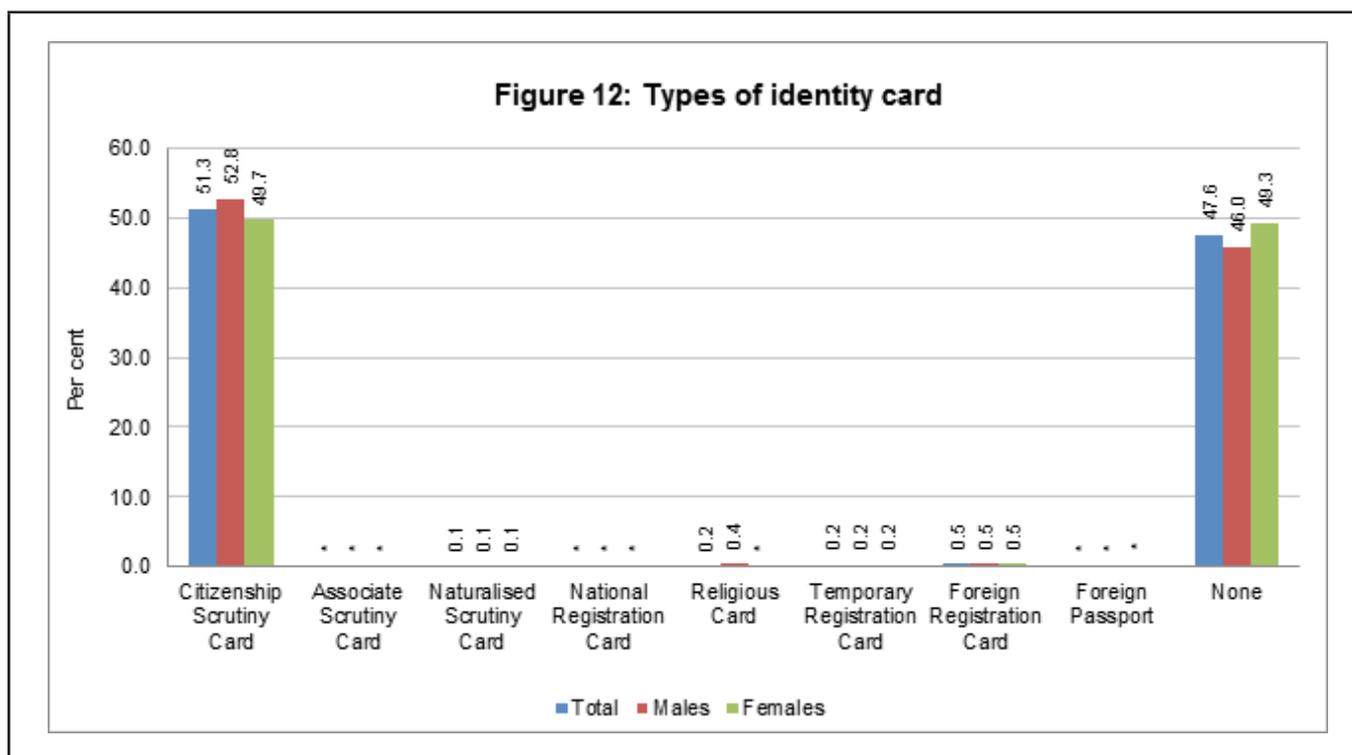
- In Minekat Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 91.1 per cent.
- There are 90.8 per cent of males and 91.4 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	17,456	*	25	*	66	79	162	*	16,178
Urban	2,181	-	-	*	9	4	-	-	201
Rural	15,275	*	25	*	57	75	162	*	15,977
Males	9,357	*	12	*	64	41	81	*	8,140
Females	8,099	*	13	*	2	38	81	*	8,038

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Minekat Township, 51.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 47.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 46.0 per cent of males and 49.3 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	44,528	43,387	1,141	2.6	540	532	534	518
0 - 4	5,033	5,007	26	0.5	5	10	14	15
5 - 9	5,498	5,461	37	0.7	8	13	14	14
10 - 14	5,022	4,993	29	0.6	5	11	13	9
15 - 19	4,278	4,249	29	0.7	8	14	11	11
20 - 24	3,763	3,736	27	0.7	3	9	11	12
25 - 29	4,008	3,975	33	0.8	6	6	12	15
30 - 34	3,380	3,332	48	1.4	10	18	14	15
35 - 39	2,572	2,533	39	1.5	11	10	14	14
40 - 44	2,550	2,485	65	2.5	24	25	18	17
45 - 49	1,922	1,863	59	3.1	24	12	23	18
50 - 54	2,324	2,218	106	4.6	43	36	36	39
55 - 59	1,233	1,143	90	7.3	46	36	24	29
60 - 64	1,303	1,121	182	14.0	92	93	88	84
65 - 69	563	479	84	14.9	51	47	51	44
70 - 74	566	435	131	23.1	93	81	77	81
75 - 79	191	145	46	24.1	32	33	33	30
80 - 84	196	123	73	37.2	51	48	52	45
85 - 89	58	44	14	24.1	9	11	10	8
90 +	68	45	23	33.8	19	19	19	18

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	22,873	22,311	562	2.5	256	255	249	235
0 - 4	2,459	2,443	16	0.7	2	7	9	9
5 - 9	2,707	2,683	24	0.9	6	9	9	9
10 - 14	2,692	2,674	18	0.7	2	7	9	6
15 - 19	2,246	2,230	16	0.7	3	9	4	6
20 - 24	1,981	1,966	15	0.8	3	4	7	6
25 - 29	1,999	1,985	14	0.7	4	2	7	5
30 - 34	1,895	1,864	31	1.6	7	12	7	10
35 - 39	1,407	1,385	22	1.6	7	3	9	9
40 - 44	1,304	1,265	39	3.0	14	17	12	9
45 - 49	942	909	33	3.5	13	11	15	9
50 - 54	1,200	1,144	56	4.7	28	18	21	14
55 - 59	602	559	43	7.1	23	15	14	14
60 - 64	669	583	86	12.9	42	46	39	39
65 - 69	277	241	36	13.0	23	21	22	21
70 - 74	269	215	54	20.1	36	30	26	33
75 - 79	83	70	13	15.7	10	10	7	7
80 - 84	90	59	31	34.4	23	22	19	18
85 - 89	26	20	6	23.1	3	4	6	4
90 +	25	16	9	36.0	7	8	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	21,655	21,076	579	2.7	284	277	285	283
0 - 4	2,574	2,564	10	0.4	3	3	5	6
5 - 9	2,791	2,778	13	0.5	2	4	5	5
10 - 14	2,330	2,319	11	0.5	3	4	4	3
15 - 19	2,032	2,019	13	0.6	5	5	7	5
20 - 24	1,782	1,770	12	0.7	-	5	4	6
25 - 29	2,009	1,990	19	0.9	2	4	5	10
30 - 34	1,485	1,468	17	1.1	3	6	7	5
35 - 39	1,165	1,148	17	1.5	4	7	5	5
40 - 44	1,246	1,220	26	2.1	10	8	6	8
45 - 49	980	954	26	2.7	11	1	8	9
50 - 54	1,124	1,074	50	4.4	15	18	15	25
55 - 59	631	584	47	7.4	23	21	10	15
60 - 64	634	538	96	15.1	50	47	49	45
65 - 69	286	238	48	16.8	28	26	29	23
70 - 74	297	220	77	25.9	57	51	51	48
75 - 79	108	75	33	30.6	22	23	26	23
80 - 84	106	64	42	39.6	28	26	33	27
85 - 89	32	24	8	25.0	6	7	4	4
90 +	43	29	14	32.6	12	11	12	11

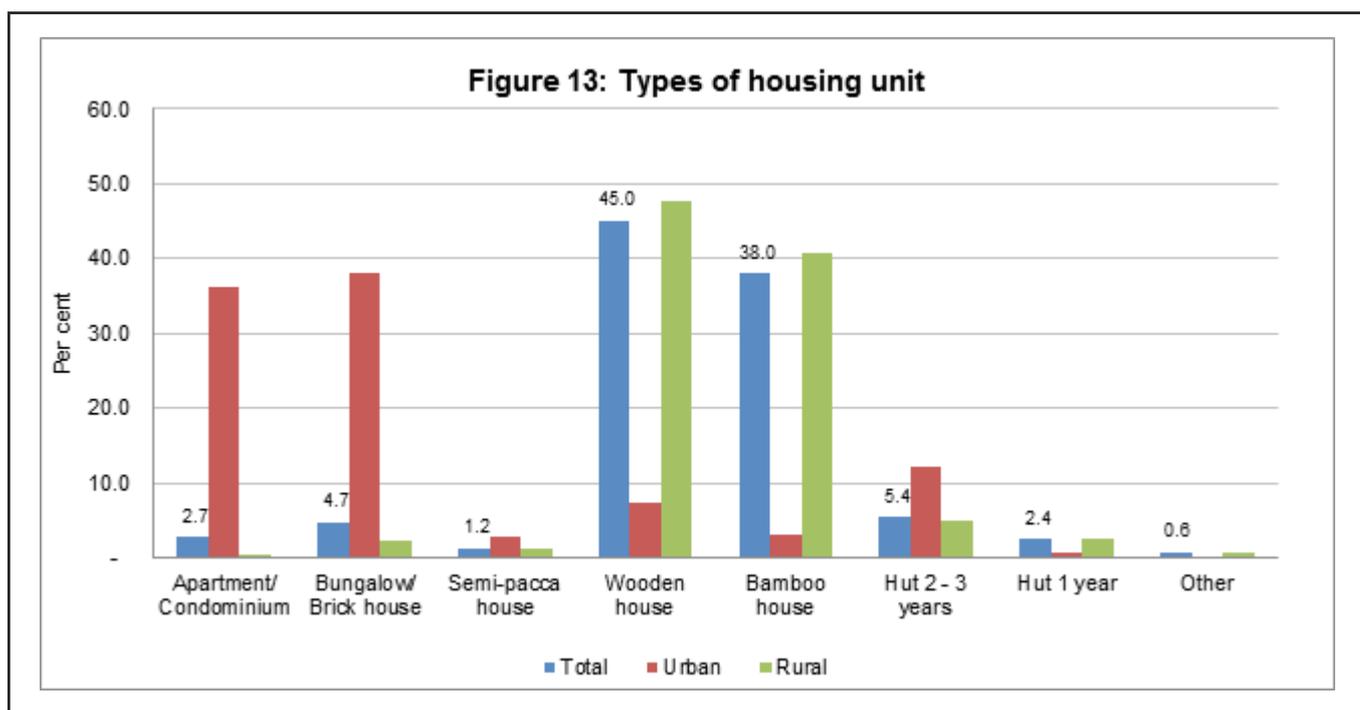
- Three in every 100 persons in Minekat Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by walking.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

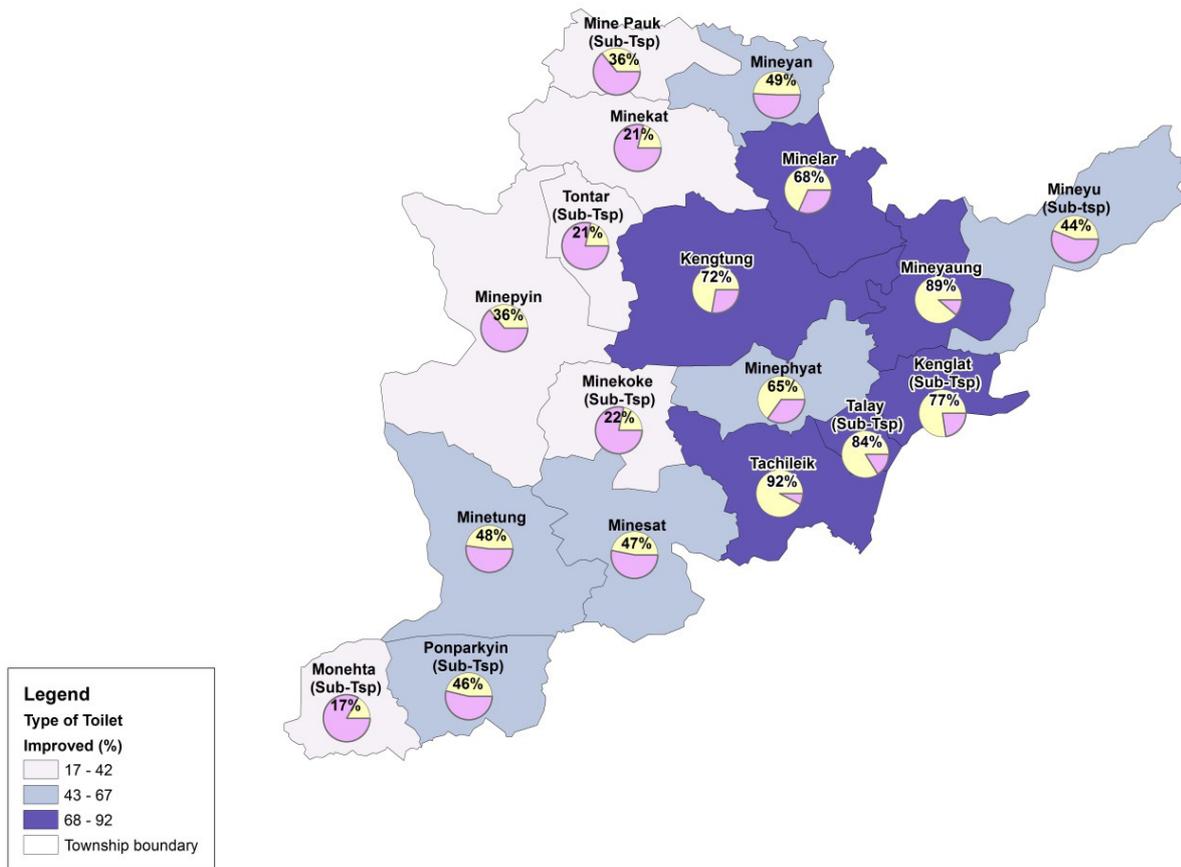
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	8,025	2.7	4.7	1.2	45.0	38.0	5.4	2.4	0.6
Urban	558	36.2	38.0	2.7	7.3	3.0	12.2	0.5	-
Rural	7,467	0.2	2.2	1.1	47.8	40.6	4.8	2.5	0.7



- The majority of the households in Minekat Township are living in wooden houses (45.0%) followed by households in bamboo houses (38.0%).
- Some 38.0 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 47.8 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Kengtung District	: 57.2%
Minekat Township	: 21.1%

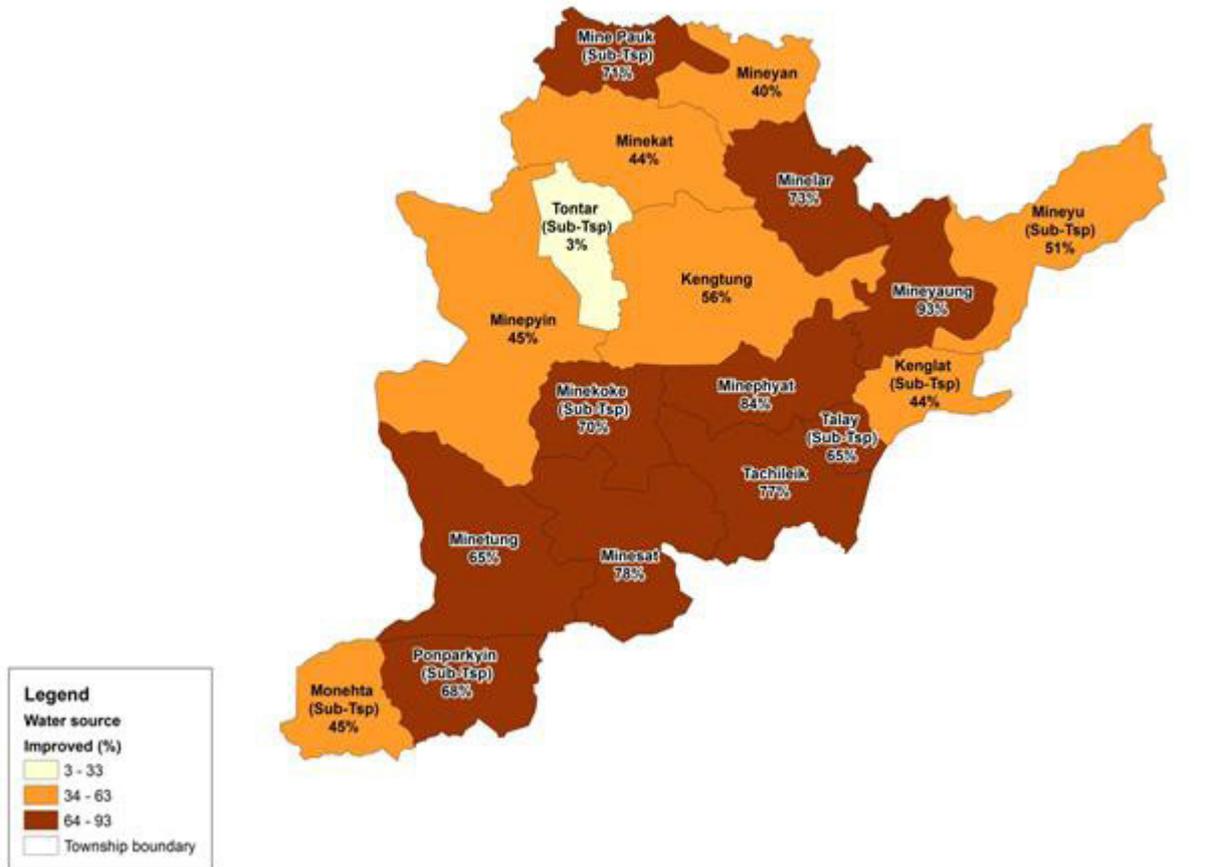
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.5	0.5	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		20.6	90.0	15.4
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>21.1</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>15.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.5	1.8	3.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.6	-	0.7
Other		0.2	-	0.2
None		74.6	7.7	79.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,025	558	7,467

- Some 21.1 per cent of the households in Minekat Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (20.6%)).
- Minekat Township belongs to the lowest group in the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 74.6 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Minekat Township, 79.6 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%
Kengtung District	: 55.3%
Minekat Township	: 43.7%

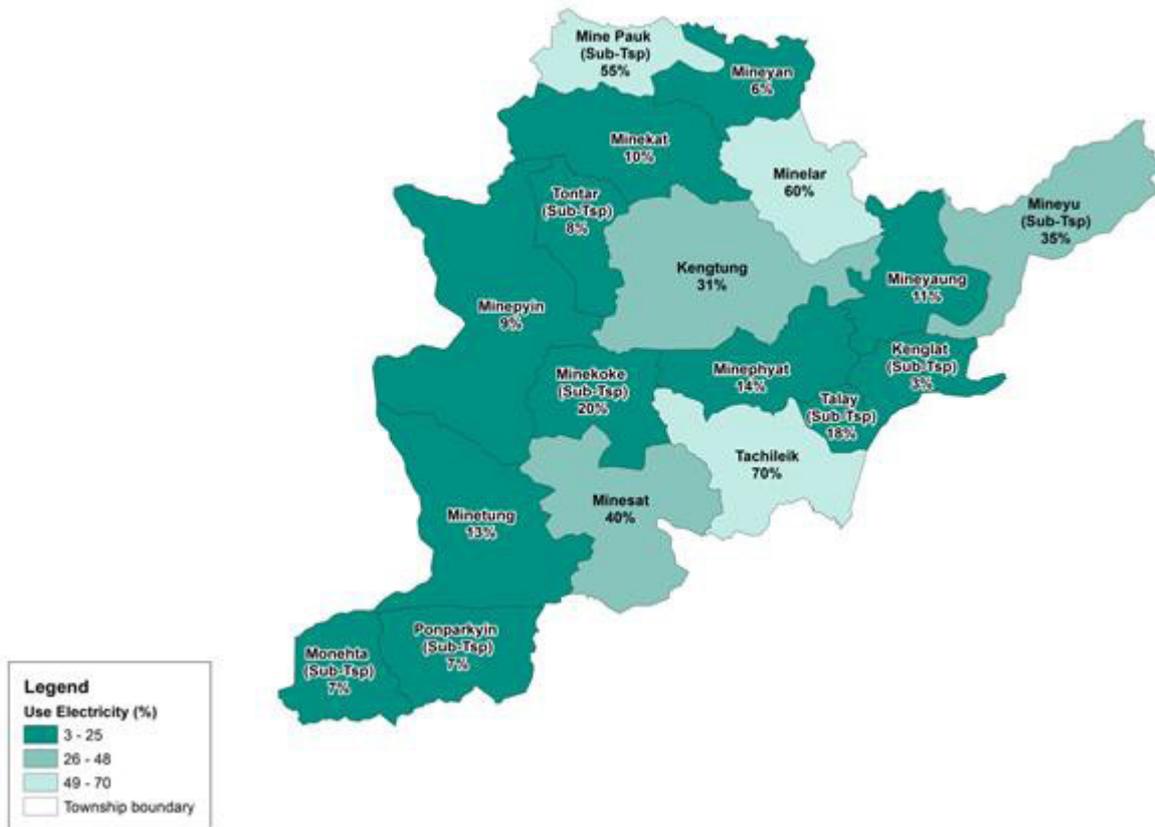
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		27.2	-	29.3
Tube well, borehole		1.4	18.3	0.1
Protected well/ Spring		15.0	61.6	11.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.1	-	0.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>43.7</i>	<i>79.9</i>	<i>41.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		13.3	0.2	14.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	-	0.1
River/stream/ canal		8.0	-	8.6
Waterfall/ Rain water		34.8	19.7	36.0
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>56.3</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>59.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,025	558	7,467

- In Minekat Township, 43.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- In Shan State, 54.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water while the Union average is 69.5 per cent.
- Some 34.8 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 27.2 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 56.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 59.0 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%
Kengtung District	: 30.3%
Minekat Township	: 10.1%

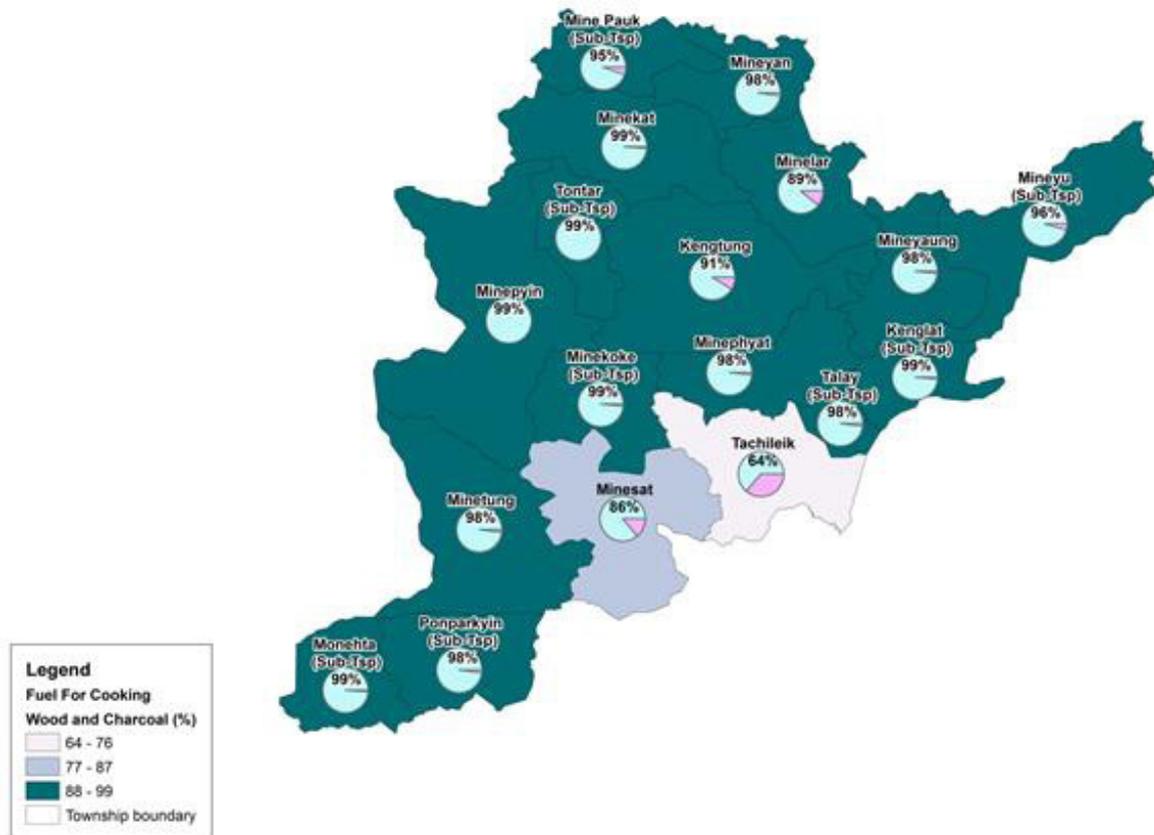
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		10.1	66.3	5.9
Kerosene		1.2	-	1.3
Candle		33.1	2.9	35.4
Battery		0.1	-	0.1
Generator (private)		3.4	29.2	1.5
Water mill (private)		19.3	0.9	20.6
Solar system/energy		11.0	0.7	11.8
Other		21.8	-	23.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,025	558	7,467

- In Minekat Township, 10.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and it is in the lowest group in electricity use. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 33.1 per cent.
- In rural areas, 35.4 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Kengtung District	: 93.5%
Minekat Township	: 98.8%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.3	0.9	0.3
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		0.1	-	0.1
Firewood		98.3	96.8	98.4
Charcoal		0.5	2.3	0.3
Coal		*	-	*
Other		0.7	-	0.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,025	558	7,467

- In Minekat Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 98.3 per cent using firewood and 0.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 98.4 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.3 per cent use charcoal.

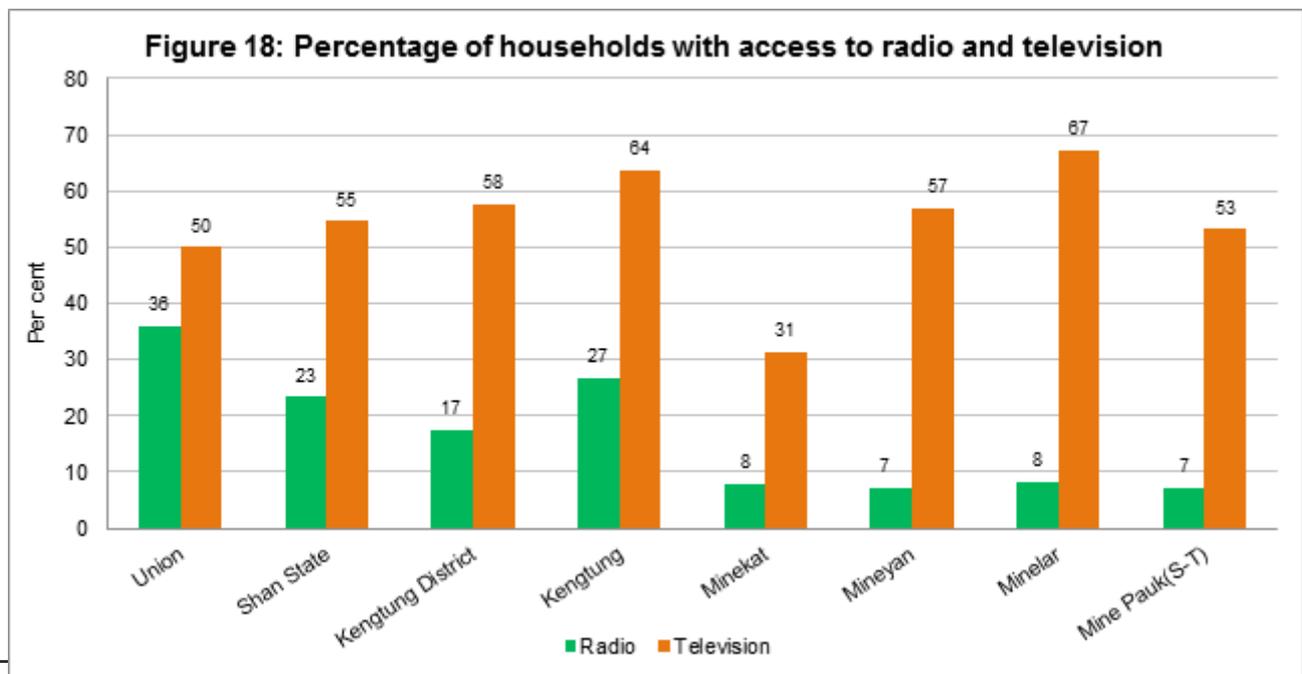
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

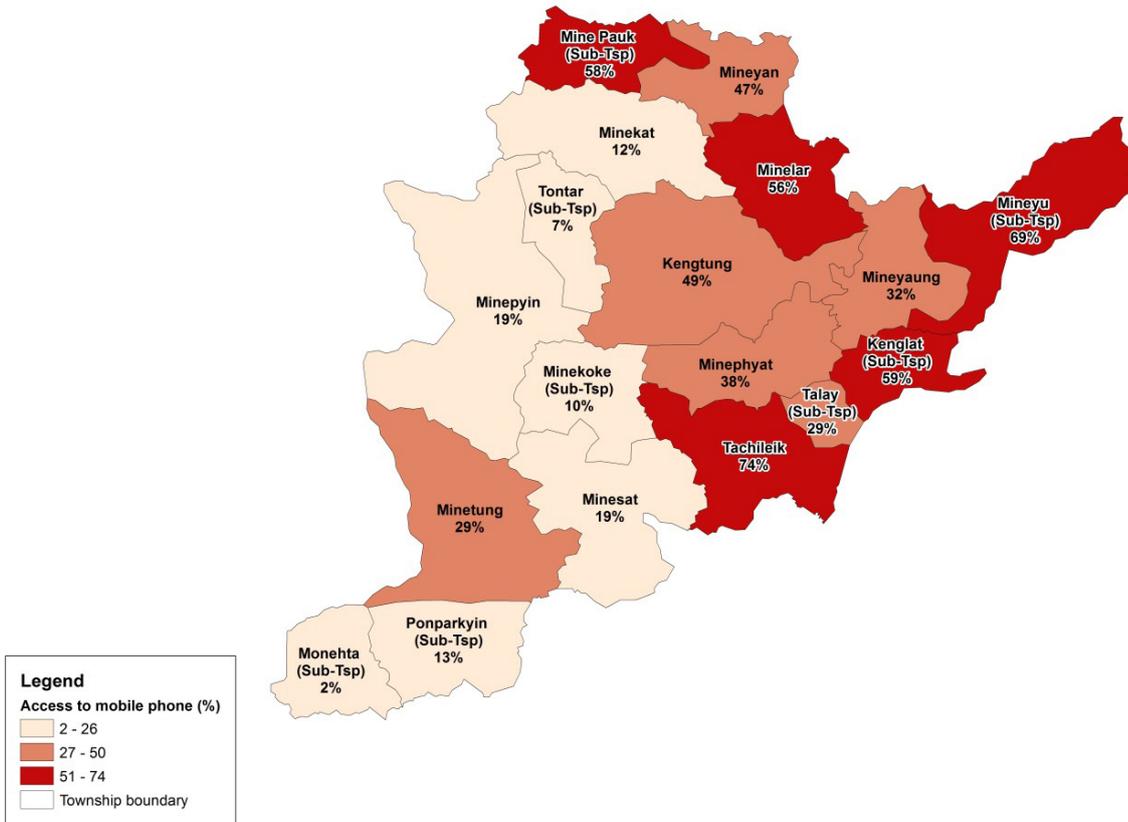
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	8,025	7.9	31.3	2.9	11.5	0.7	0.3	64.8	-
Urban	558	38.9	86.9	2.3	49.5	7.9	2.7	8.4	-
Rural	7,467	5.6	27.2	2.9	8.6	0.1	0.1	69.0	-

- Some 31.3 per cent of the households in Minekat Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 86.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 27.2 per cent.



- In Minekat Township, 31.3 per cent of the households having a television and 7.9 per cent of the households reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Kengtung District	: 45.8%
Minekat Township	: 11.5%

- Only 11.5 per cent of the households in Minekat Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the lowest group.

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Kengtung District	66,733	3,910	50,545	8,504	6,351	66	137	9,940
Urban	12,209	1,687	10,440	3,016	806	26	26	250
Rural	54,524	2,223	40,105	5,488	5,545	40	111	9,690
Minekat Township	8,025	62	5,252	259	214	8	17	3,534
Urban	558	22	436	97	23	-	-	99
Rural	7,467	40	4,816	162	191	8	17	3,435

- In Minekat Township, 65.4 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 44.0 per cent 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

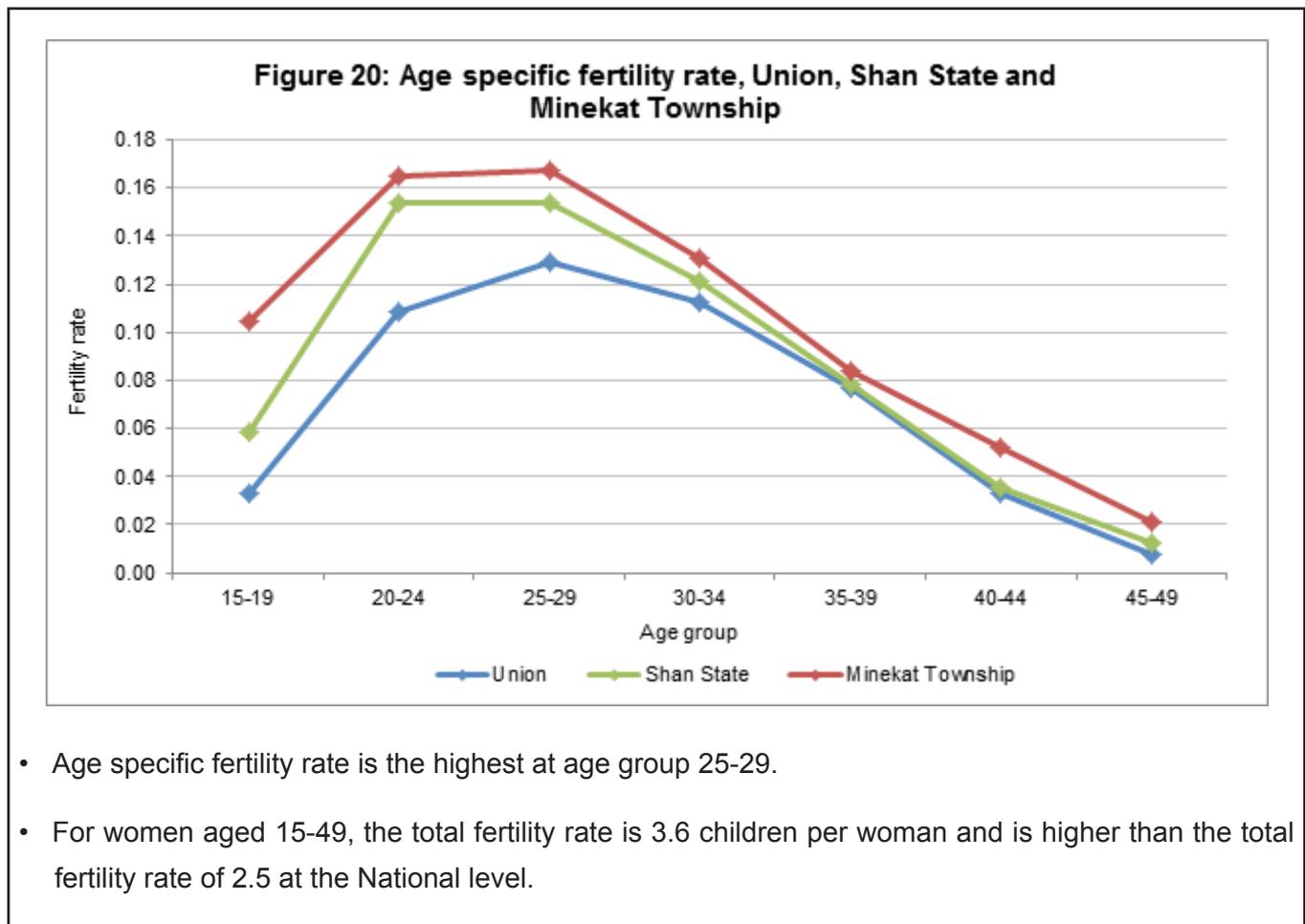
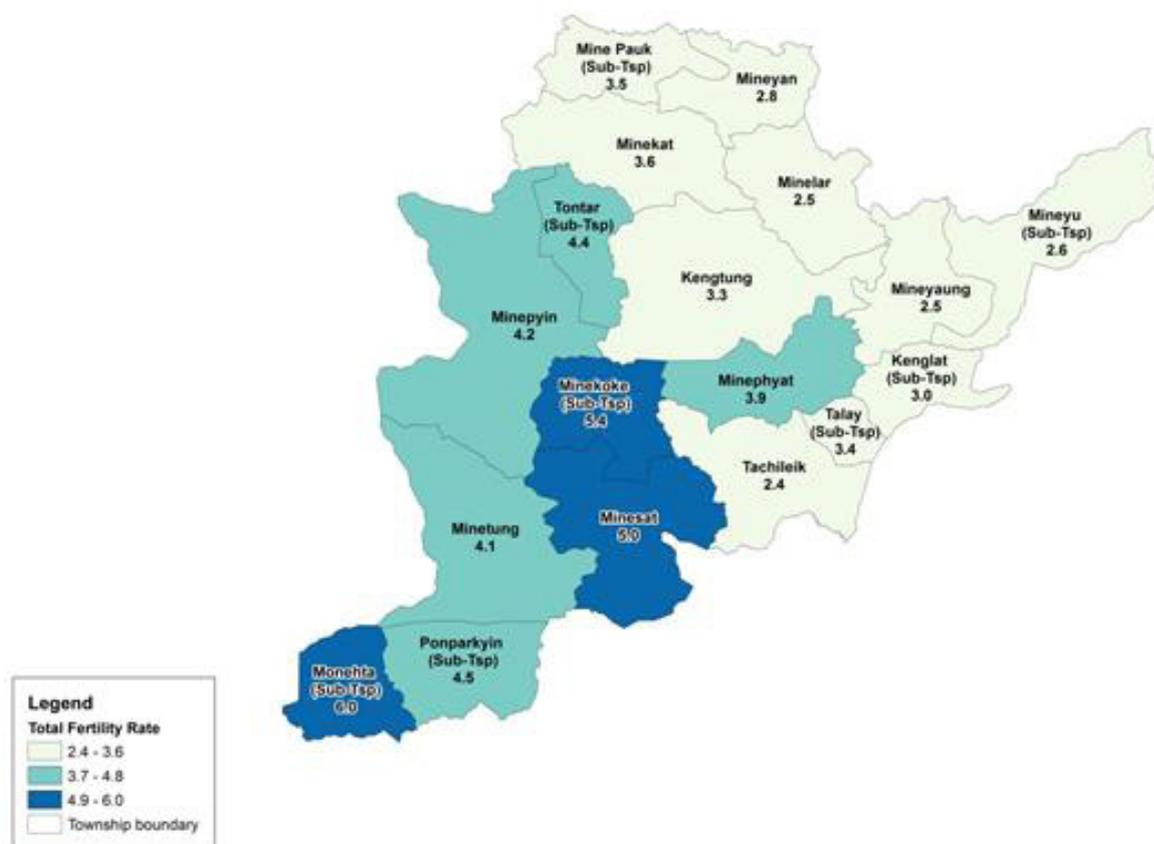
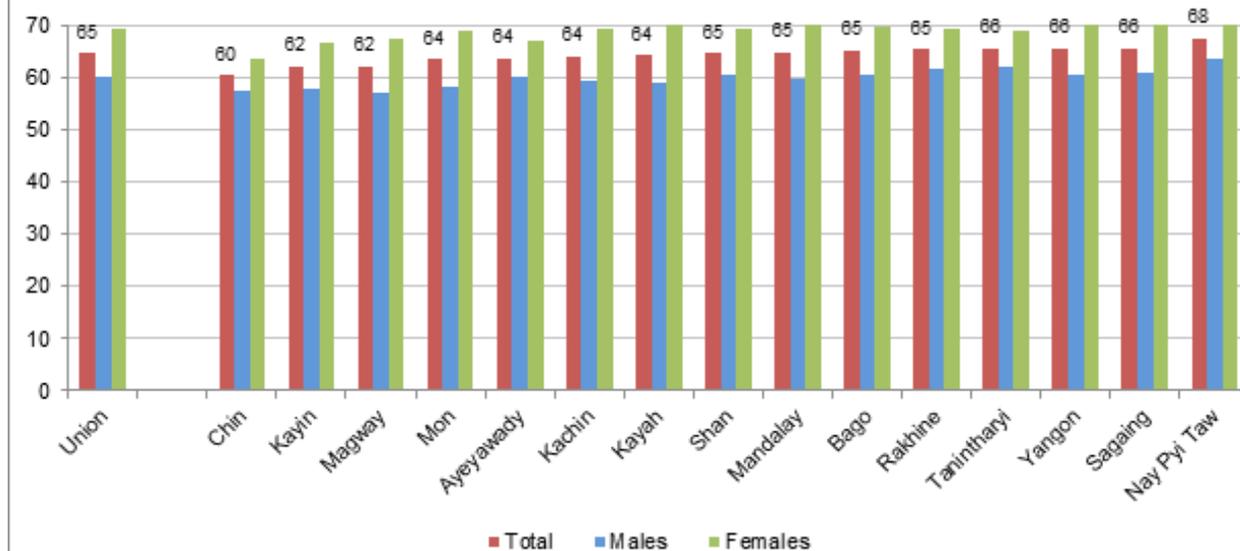


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Kengtung District	: 3.2
Minekat Township	: 3.6

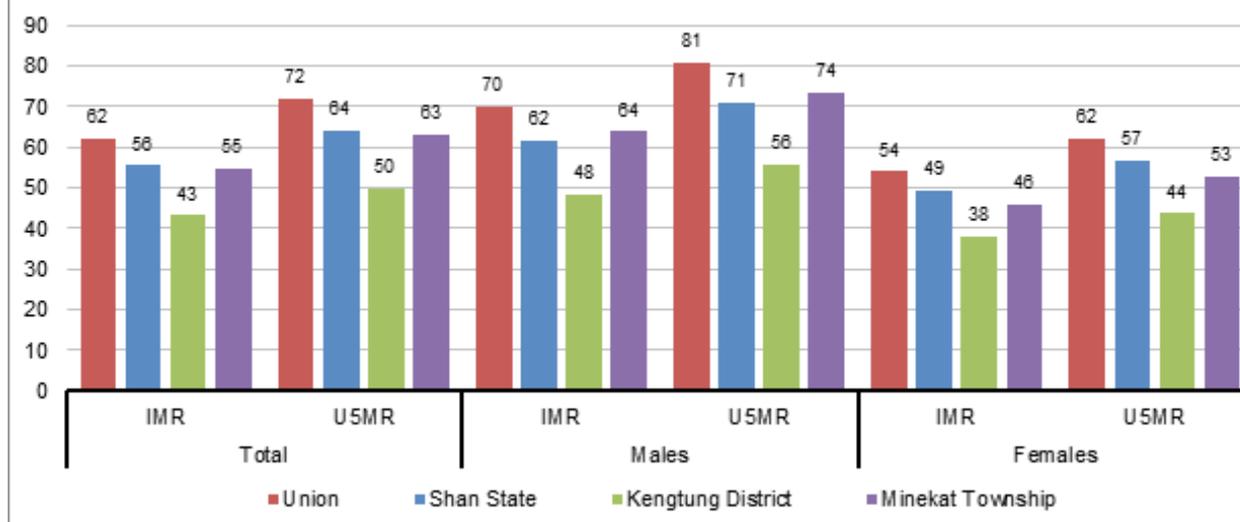
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

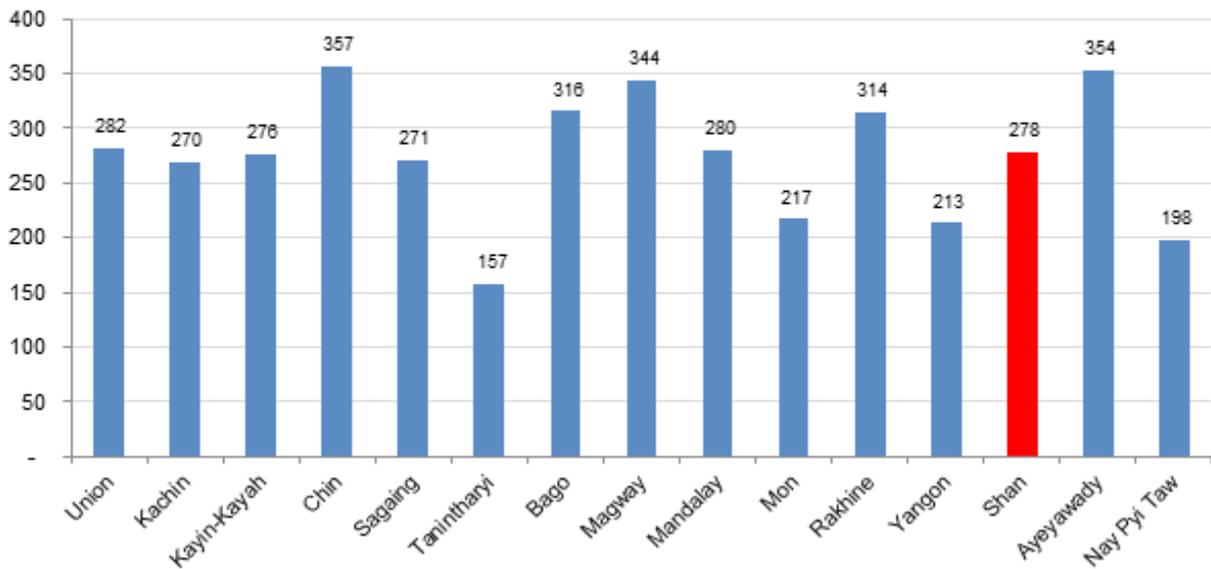
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kengtung District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kengtung District is 43 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 50 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Minekat Township are slightly lower than those in Shan State but higher than those in Kengtung District. The Infant mortality in Minekat Township is 55 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 63 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (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.

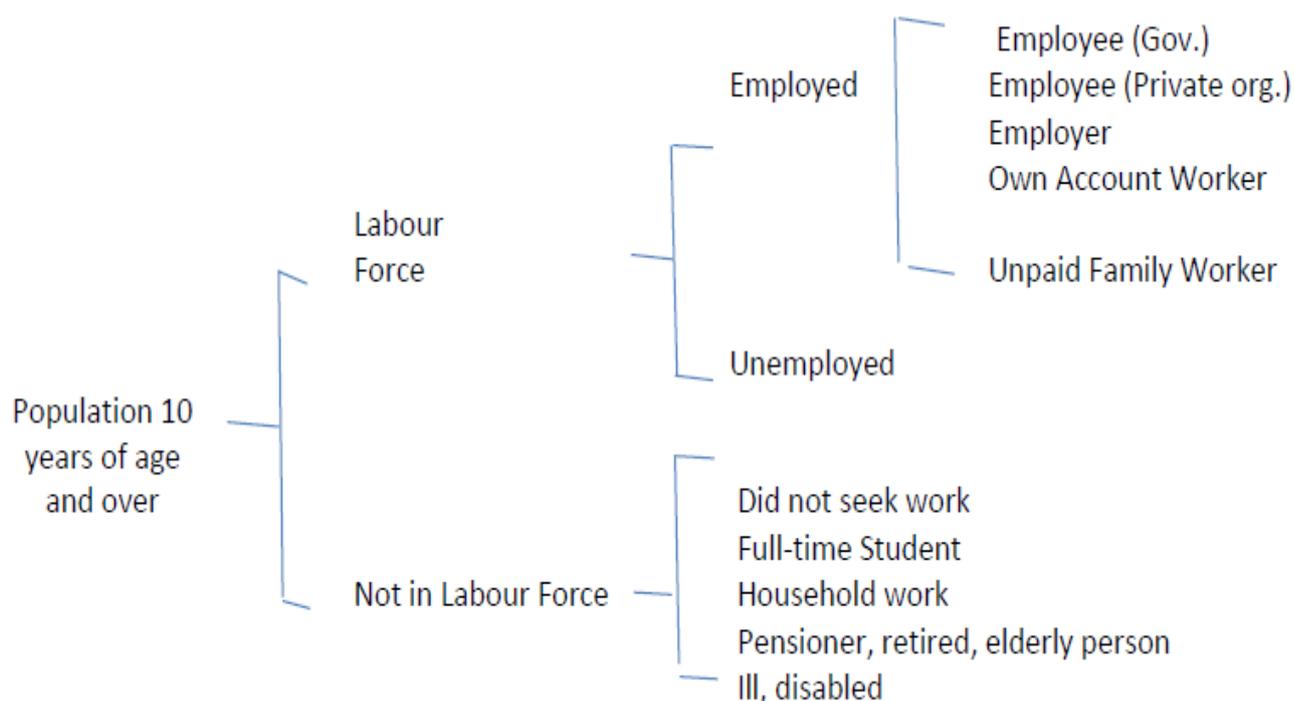
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports

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or

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