THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, KENGTUNG DISTRICT

Minelar Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, Kengtung District

Minelar Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

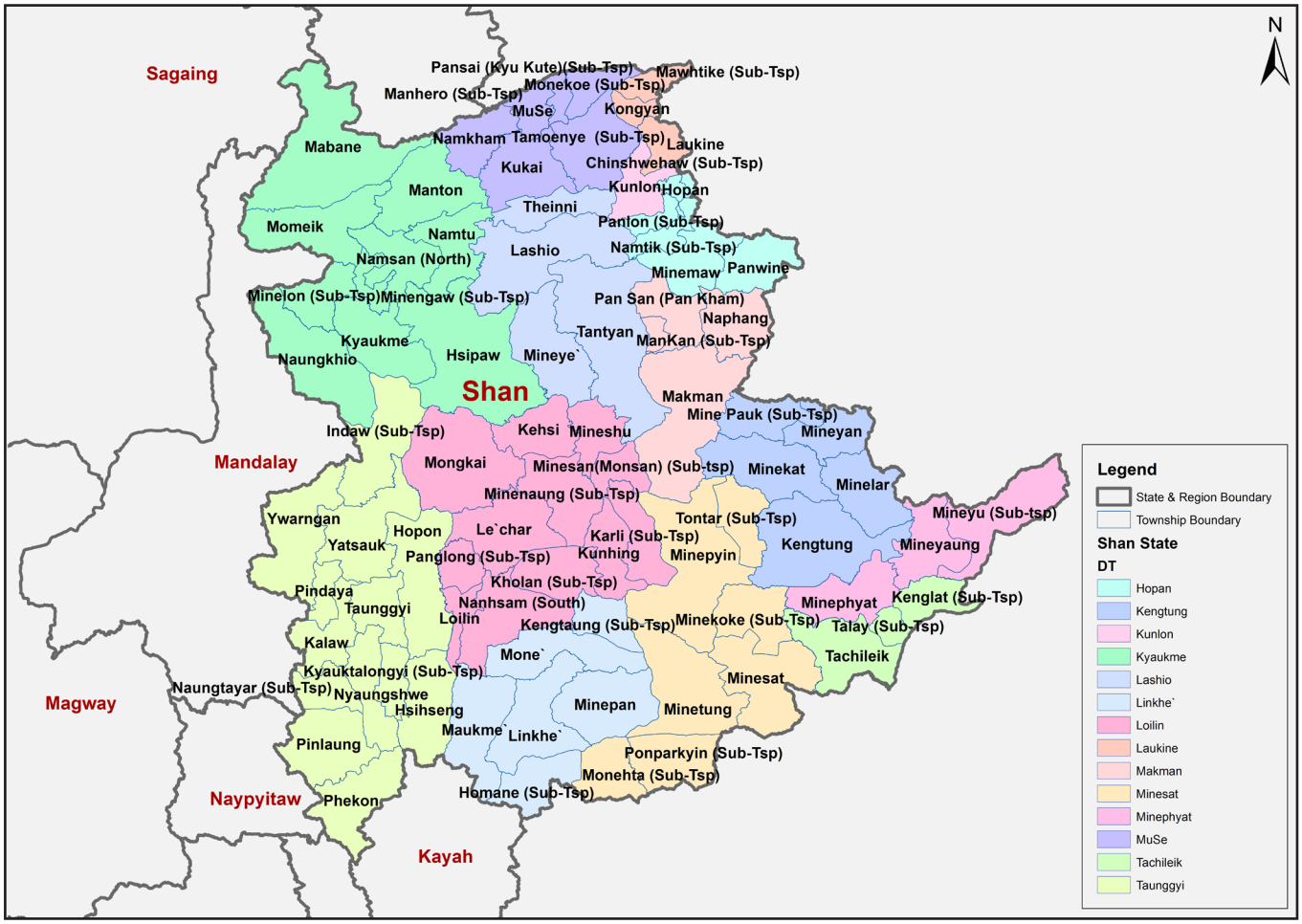
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Minelar Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	43,068 [2]	
Population males	22,266(51.7%)	
Population females	20,802(48.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	47.5%	
Area (Km^2)	2,282.1 [3]	
Population density (per Km^2)	18.9 persons	
Median age	26.8 years	
Number of private households	5,208	
Percentage of female headed households	9.1%	
Mean household size	5.3 persons [4]	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	20.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	76.1%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.1%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	31.3	
Child dependency ratio	27.3	
Old dependency ratio	4.0	
Ageing index	14.6	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	107	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	41.1%	
Male	52.8%	
Female	29.7%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	552	1.3
Walking	235	0.5
Seeing	268	0.6
Hearing	273	0.6
Remembering	180	0.4

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	14,579	39.3
Associate Scrutiny	24	0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	31	0.1
National Registration	328	0.9
Religious	*	<0.1
Temporary Registration	533	1.4
Foreign Registration	586	1.6
Foreign Passport	7,793	21.0
None	13,168	35.5

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	83.1%	88.5%	77.1%
Unemployment rate	2.5%	2.7%	2.2%
Employment to population ratio	81.0%	86.1%	75.4%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	4,951	95.1
Renter	175	3.4
Provided free (individually)	54	1.0
Government quarters	*	0.2
Private company quarters	*	0.2
Other	*	0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		7.3%
Bamboo	6.4%	4.8%	0.1%
Earth	0.3%	5.0%	
Wood	69.4%	63.7%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		19.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	23.1%	24.3%	70.9%
Other	0.2%	2.2%	1.9%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	207	4.0
LPG	246	4.7
Kerosene	*	0.3
Biogas	90	1.7
Firewood	4,584	88.0
Charcoal	60	1.2
Coal	*	<0.1
Other	*	<0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	3,124	60.0
Kerosene	275	5.3
Candle	885	17.0
Battery	22	0.4
Generator (private)	47	0.9
Water mill (private)	636	12.2
Solar system/energy	143	2.7
Other	76	1.5
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	3,533	67.9
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	145	2.8
Bottled/purifier water	130	2.5
Total Improved Water Sources	*3,815*	*73.3*
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.3
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	207	4.0
Waterfall/rainwater	1,165	22.3
Other	*	<0.1
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*1,393*	*26.7*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	3,693	70.9
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	121	2.3
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.3
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	208	4.0
Waterfall/rainwater	1,155	22.2
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	*	<0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	150	2.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,404	65.3
Total Improved Sanitation	*3,554*	*68.2*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	102	2.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	147	2.8
Other	33	0.6
None	1,372	26.3
Availability of communication amenities	**Number**	**Per cent**
Radio	428	8.2
Television	3,506	67.3
Landline phone	453	8.7
Mobile phone	2,891	55.5
Computer	326	6.3
Internet at home	590	11.3
Households with none of the items	1,388	26.7
Households with all of the items	20	0.4
Availability of Transportation equipment	**Number**	**Per cent**
Car/Truck/Van	929	17.8
Motorcycle/Moped	4,427	85.0
Bicycle	385	7.4
4-Wheel tractor	1,336	25.7
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	598	11.5

Note: [1] Population figures for Minelar 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 3

Census information on Minelar Township 5

(A) Demographic Characteristics 7

(B) Religion 11

(C) Education 12

(D) Economic Characteristics 16

(E) Identity Cards 22

(F) Disability 23

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities 26

Type of housing unit 26

Type of toilet 27

Source of drinking water 29

Source of lighting 31

Type of cooking fuel 33

Communication and related amenities 35

Transportation items 37

(H) Fertility and Mortality 38

Fertility 38

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality 40

Definitions and Concepts 42

List of Contributors 46

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 Minelar 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 Minelar Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	43,068 *		
Males	22,266		
Females	20,802		
Sex ratio	107 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	47.5 %		
Area (Km^2)	2,282.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	18.9 persons		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	27,691	8,578	19,113
Number of conventional households	5,208	1,560	3,648
Mean household size	5.3 persons ***		

- In Minelar Township, there are less females than males with 107 males per 100 females.
- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with (47.5%) living in urban areas.
- The population density of Minelar Township is 19 persons per square kilometre.
- There are 5.3 persons living in each household in Minelar 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; Minelar Township (Kengtung District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**5,208**	**43,068**	**22,266**	**20,802**
	Ward	**1,560**	**20,453**	**11,028**	**9,425**
1	No (1)	1,290	18,982	10,254	8,728
2	No (2)	270	1,471	774	697
	Village Tract	**3,648**	**22,615**	**11,238**	**11,377**

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Minelar Township

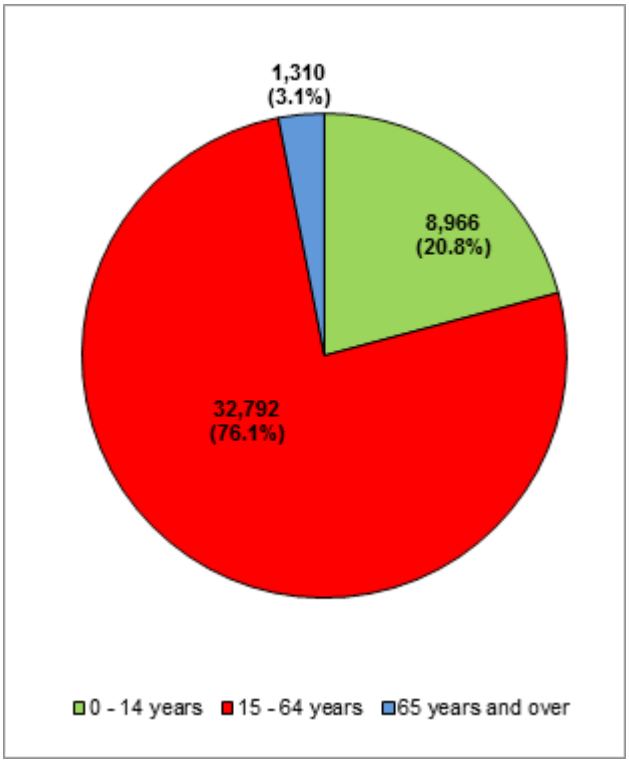
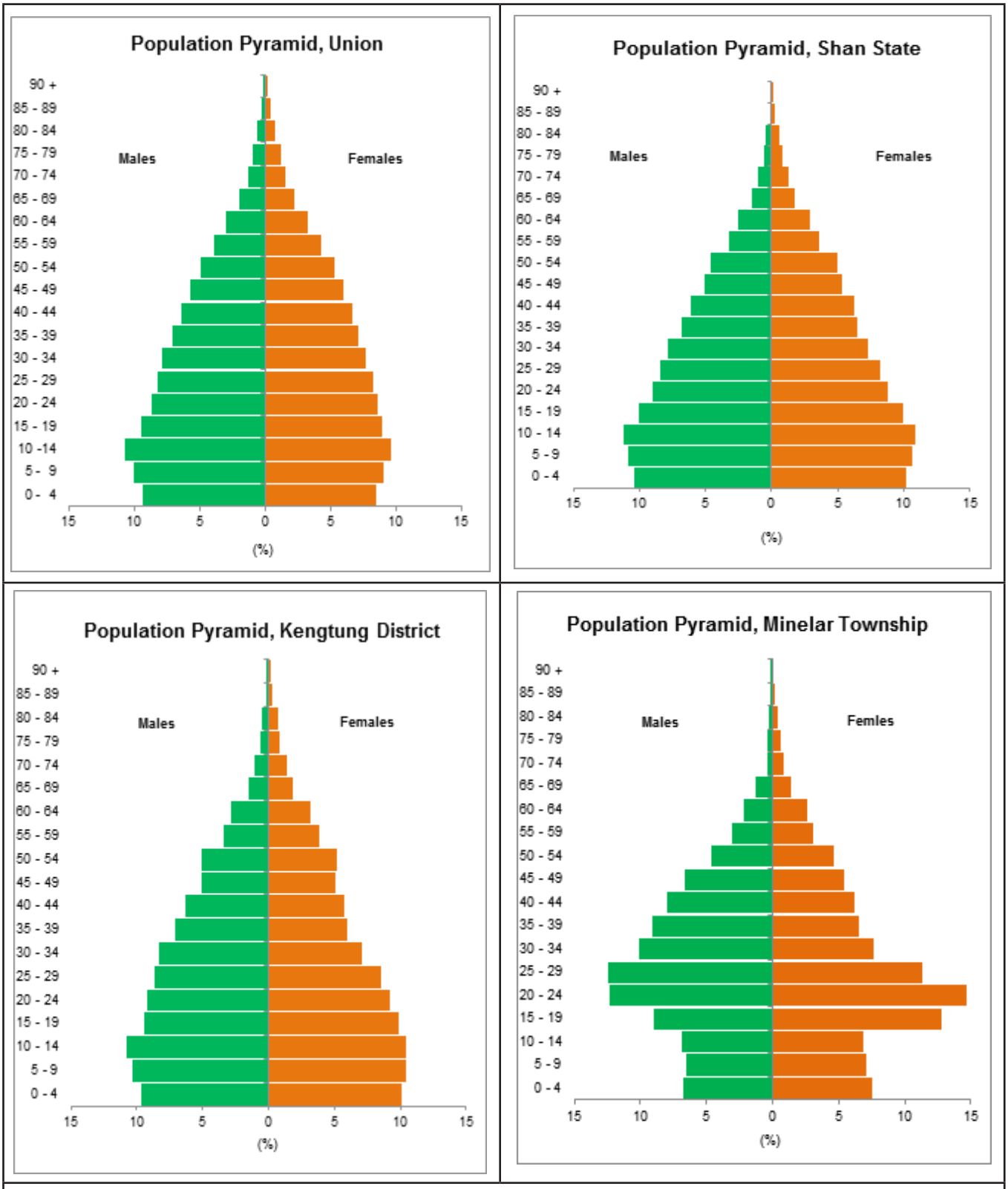


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Minelar Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**43,068**	**22,266**	**20,802**
0 - 4	3,073	1,515	1,558
5 - 9	2,937	1,458	1,479
10 - 14	2,956	1,524	1,432
15 - 19	4,646	1,989	2,657
20 - 24	5,800	2,745	3,055
25 - 29	5,133	2,763	2,370
30 - 34	3,829	2,244	1,585
35 - 39	3,376	2,015	1,361
40 - 44	3,062	1,780	1,282
45 - 49	2,624	1,485	1,139
50 - 54	1,999	1,027	972
55 - 59	1,310	674	636
60 - 64	1,013	474	539
65 - 69	584	290	294
70 - 74	273	98	175
75 - 79	220	94	126
80 - 84	134	55	79
85 - 89	63	21	42
90 +	36	15	21

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Minelar Township is 76.1 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Minelar Township since the last 20 years.
- The population has declined from age group 30-34 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a larger percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Minelar Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups 10-14 and 25-29 to 55-59.

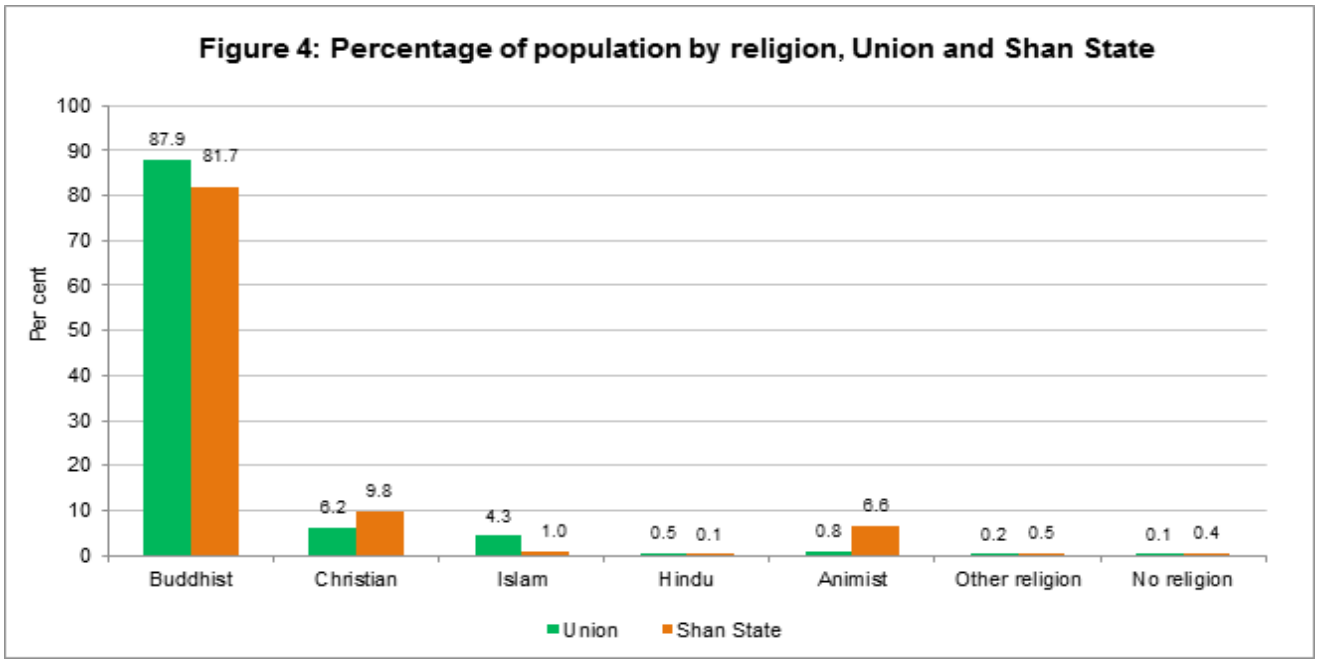


Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Shan State
Per cent
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
87.9
81.7
6.2
9.8
4.3
1.0
0.5
0.1
0.8
6.6
0.2
0.5
0.1
0.4
Buddhist
Christian
Islam
Hindu
Animist
Other religion
No religion
Union
Shan State

(B) Religion

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	561	281	280	88	37	51
6	596	282	314	177	72	105
7	517	269	248	208	99	109
8	569	268	301	259	126	133
9	427	210	217	202	107	95
10	567	283	284	278	133	145
11	415	203	212	216	110	106
12	532	240	292	247	114	133
13	537	262	275	236	123	113
14	381	185	196	135	74	61
15	464	219	245	116	58	58
16	496	228	268	87	39	48
17	461	219	242	65	32	33
18	644	319	325	62	35	27
19	419	212	207	33	21	12
20	707	326	381	29	13	16
21	405	182	223	7	5	2
22	539	287	252	7	4	3
23	538	280	258	8	5	3
24	474	219	255	6	3	3
25	681	346	335	5	3	2
26	501	238	263	-	-	-
27	412	208	204	4	1	3
28	546	290	256	2	-	2
29	391	218	173	2	1	1

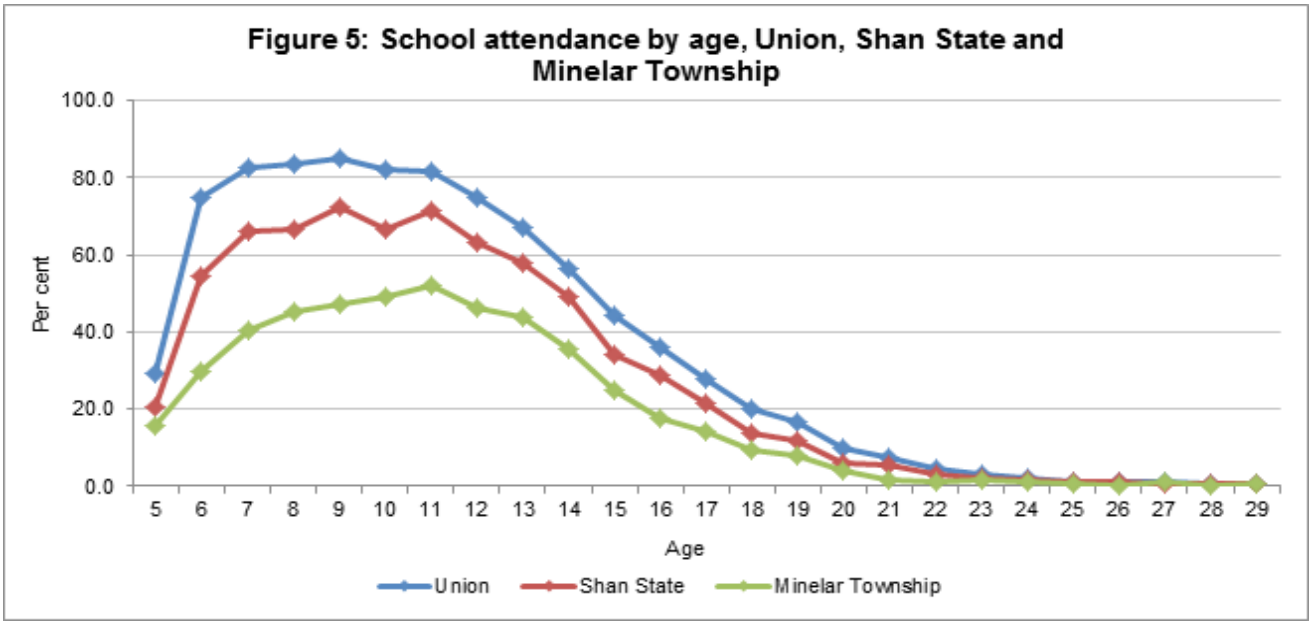


Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Minelar Township
100.0
80.0
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
Per cent
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
Age
Union
Shan State
Minelar Township

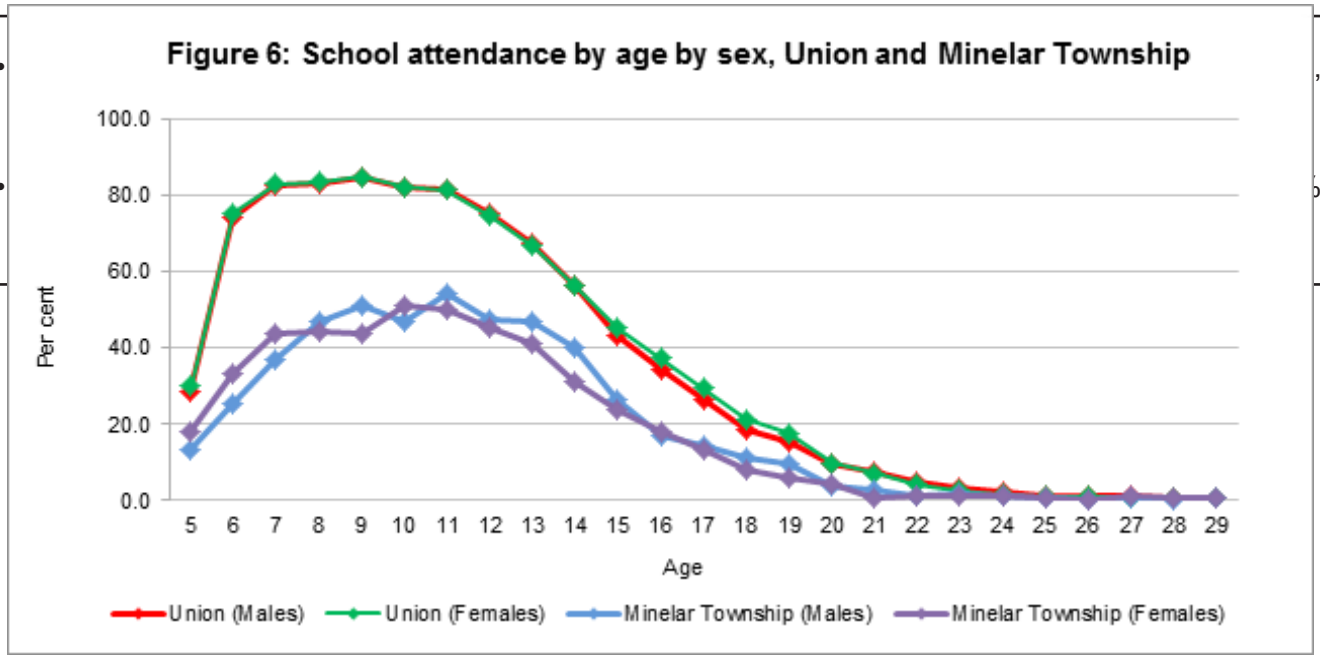
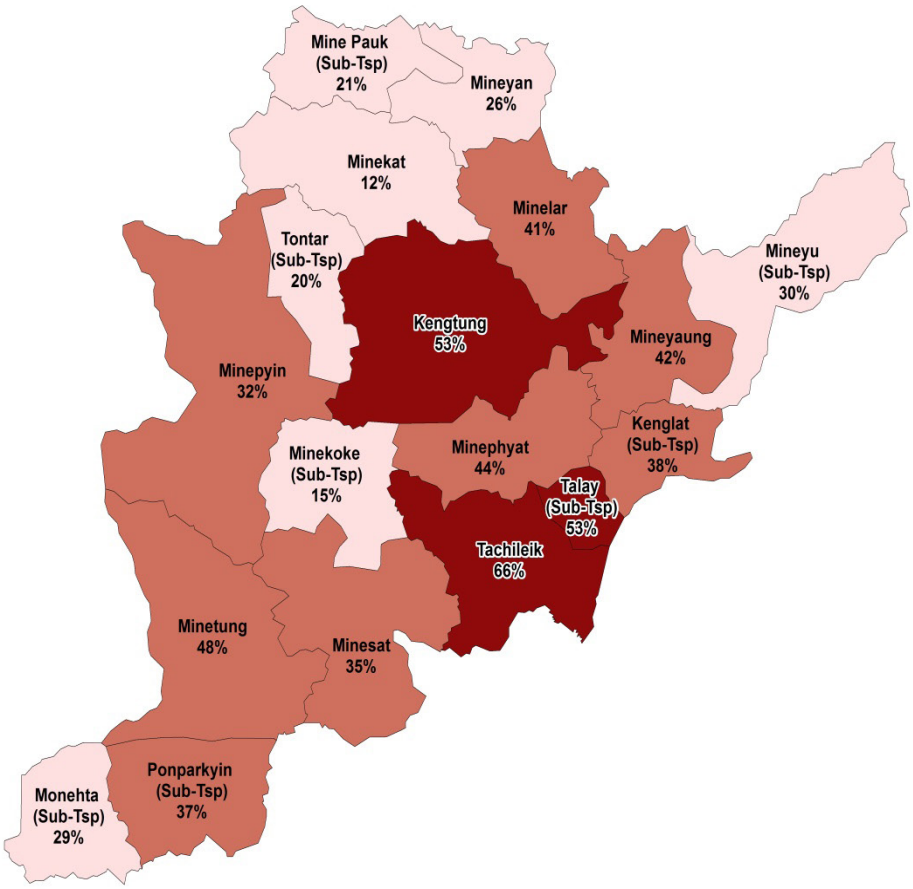


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Minelar Township
100.0
80.0
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
Per cent
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
Age
Union (Males)
Union (Females)
Minelar Township (Males)
Minelar Township (Females)

(C) Education

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Kengtung District	: 37.9%
Minelar Township	: 41.1%

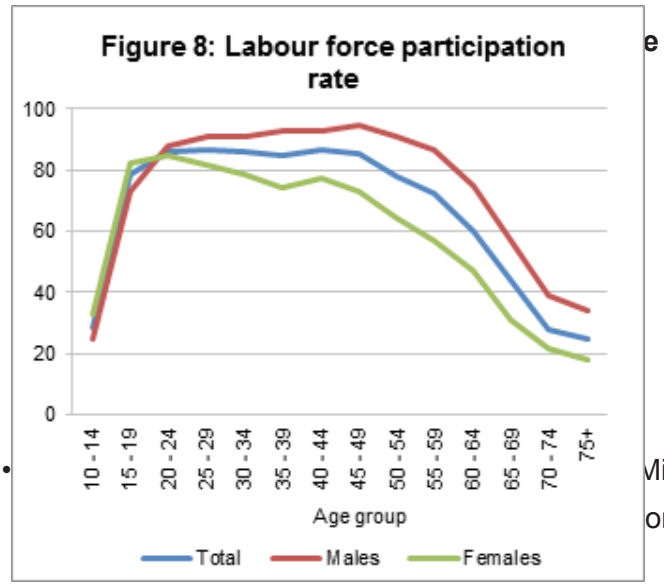
- School attendance in Minelar Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of females and males in Minelar Township declined starting from school going age.

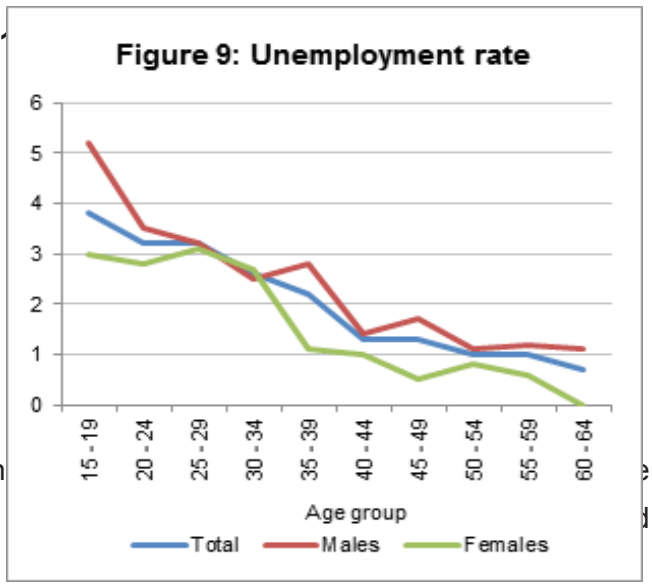
Figure 7: Literacy rate, Shan State (aged 15 and over)

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	5,147	54.2
Males	2,491	58.9
Females	2,656	49.8

	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	23,656	11,666	49.3	2,196	1,014	6,270	1,171	44	725	39	58	473
Urban	12,338	3,303	26.8	1,102	645	5,203	1,033	36	591	23	54	348
Rural	11,318	8,363	73.9	1,094	369	1,067	138	8	134	16	4	125
Males	13,035	5,222	40.1	1,476	693	3,970	749	26	433	26	36	404
Females	10,621	6,444	60.7	720	321	2,300	422	18	292	13	22	69

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	28.4	24.5	32.5	4.5	5.9	3.4
15 - 19	78.3	72.9	82.4	3.8	5.2	3.0
20 - 24	86.1	87.9	84.5	3.2	3.5	2.8
25 - 29	86.8	91.0	81.9	3.2	3.2	3.1
30 - 34	85.9	91.0	78.6	2.6	2.5	2.7
35 - 39	85.0	92.5	74.0	2.2	2.8	1.1
40 - 44	86.3	93.0	77.1	1.3	1.4	1.0
45 - 49	85.4	94.9	72.9	1.3	1.7	0.5
50 - 54	77.7	90.7	64.1	1.0	1.1	0.8
55 - 59	72.2	86.6	56.9	1.0	1.2	0.6
60 - 64	60.2	75.1	47.1	0.7	1.1	-
65 - 69	43.7	56.9	30.6	1.2	0.6	2.2
70 - 74	27.8	38.8	21.7	1.3	-	2.6
75 +	24.5	34.1	17.9	1.8	3.2	-
15 - 24	82.7	81.6	83.5	3.5	4.1	2.9
15 - 64	83.1	88.5	77.1	2.5	2.7	2.2





- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 54.2 per cent with 49.8 per cent for females and 58.9 per cent for males.

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

- Some 49.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 73.9 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 40.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 60.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 4.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.1 per cent has completed university/college education.

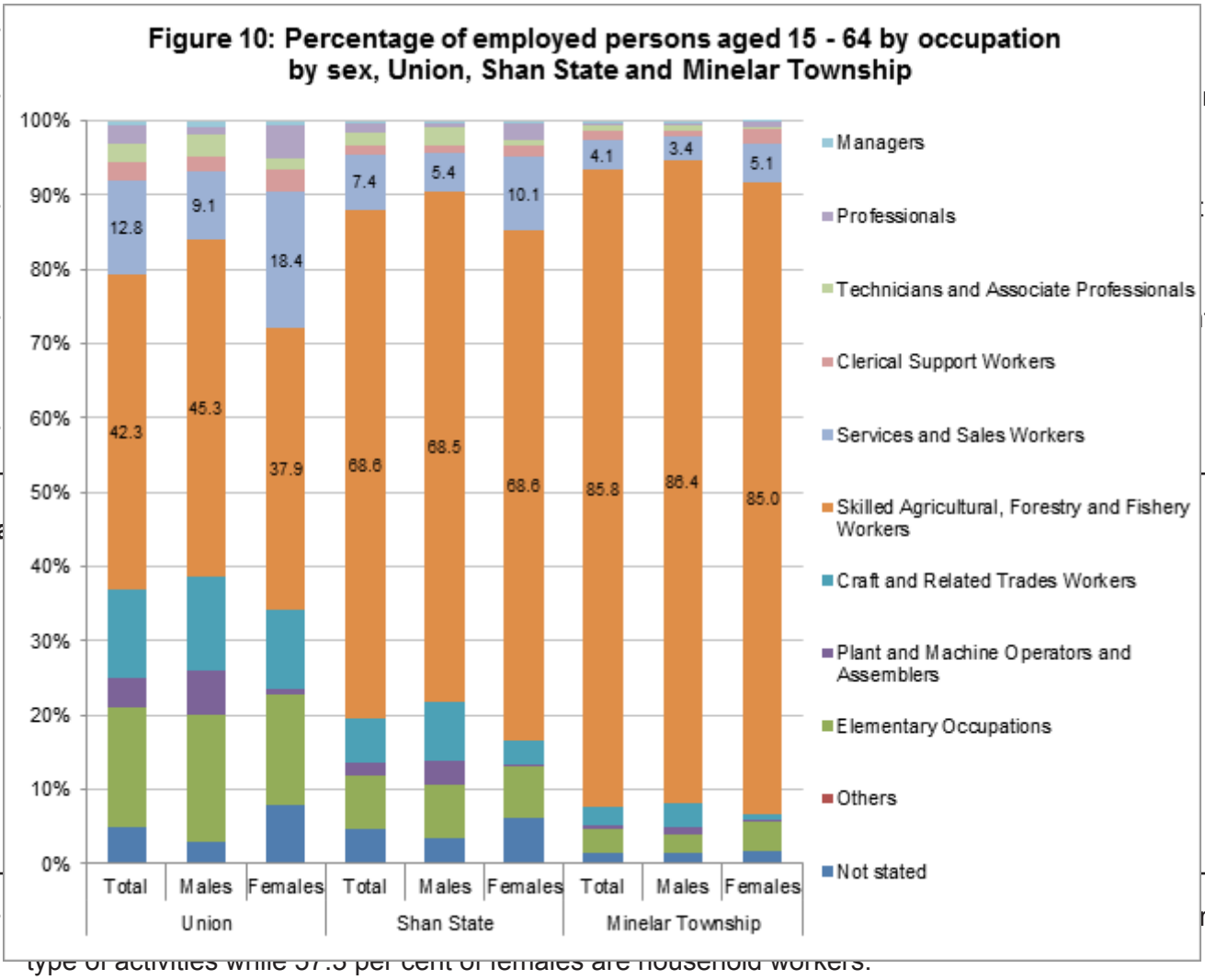
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	8,532	6.2	20.5	40.5	13.7	0.8	18.3
Males	3,432	8.0	25.6	15.4	13.0	1.0	36.8
Females	5,100	4.9	17.1	57.3	14.2	0.6	5.8

(D) Economic Characteristics

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**14,000**	**7,966**	**6,034**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	35	22	13	0.3	0.3	0.2
Professionals	60	25	35	0.4	0.3	0.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	89	63	26	0.6	0.8	0.4
Clerical Support Workers	172	55	117	1.2	0.7	1.9
Services and Sales Workers	575	268	307	4.1	3.4	5.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	12,012	6,882	5,130	85.8	86.4	85.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	317	264	53	2.3	3.3	0.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	70	65	5	0.5	0.8	0.1
Elementary Occupations	449	206	243	3.2	2.6	4.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	221	116	105	1.6	1.5	1.7

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

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

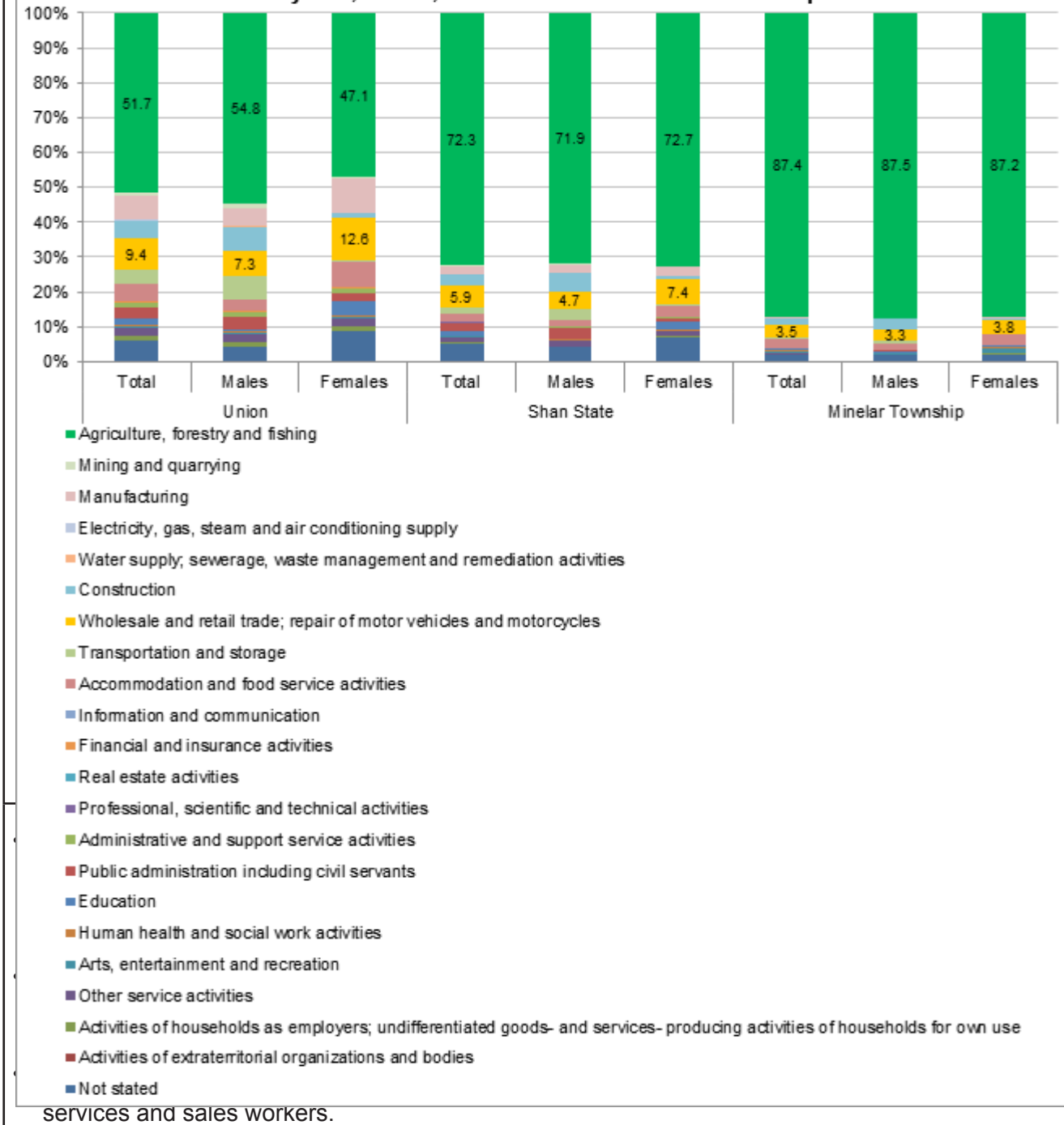


type of activities while 57.5 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**14,000**	**7,966**	**6,034**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12,231	6,967	5,264	87.4	87.5	87.2
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	52	22	30	0.4	0.3	0.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11	7	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	261	240	21	1.9	3.0	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	491	262	229	3.5	3.3	3.8
Transportation and storage	75	73	2	0.5	0.9	*
Accommodation and food service activities	323	123	200	2.3	1.5	3.3
Information and communication	7	4	3	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	20	14	6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	26	25	1	0.2	0.3	*
Education	52	22	30	0.4	0.3	0.5
Human health and social work activities	21	7	14	0.2	0.1	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	111	28	83	0.8	0.4	1.4
Other service activities	41	27	14	0.3	0.3	0.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	11	2	9	0.1	*	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	265	142	123	1.9	1.8	2.0

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

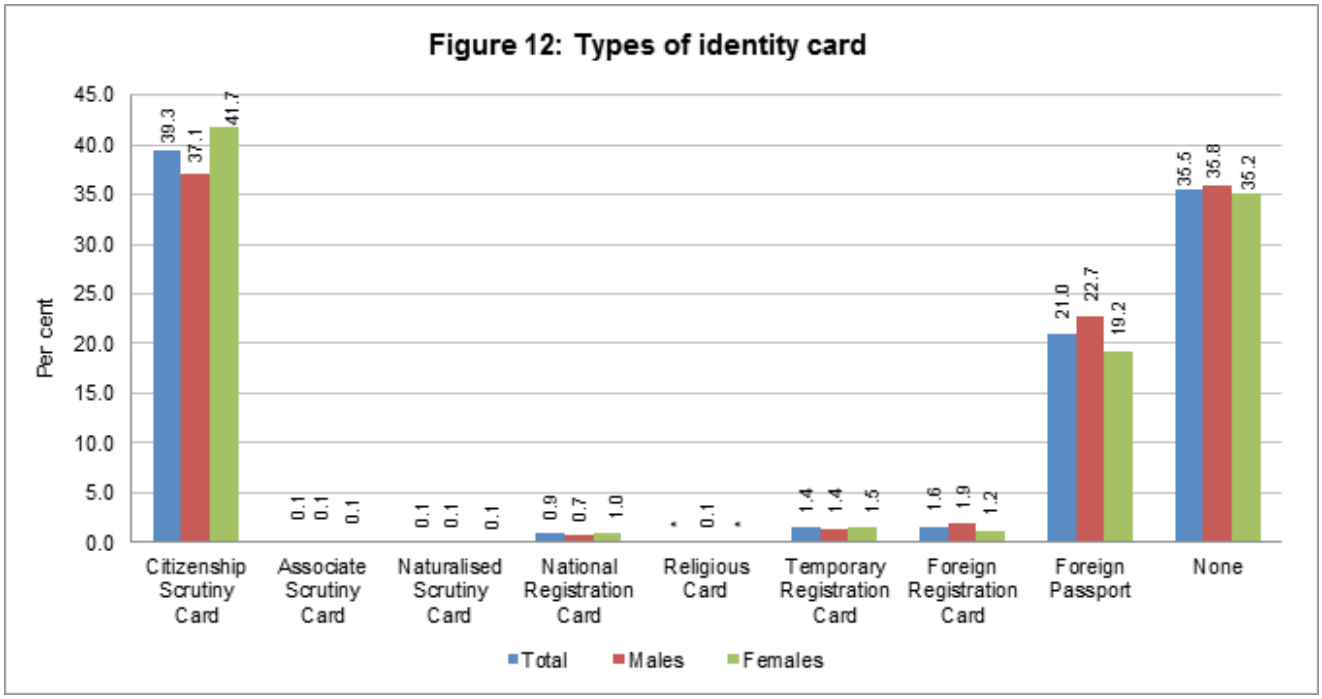


services and sales workers.

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

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	14,579	24	31	328	*	533	586	7,793	13,168
Urban	6,486	9	23	311	*	426	557	5,319	5,586
Rural	8,093	15	8	17	*	107	29	2,474	7,582
Males	7,165	11	21	144	*	272	376	4,375	6,915
Females	7,414	13	10	184	*	261	210	3,418	6,253



Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	**43,068**	**42,516**	**552**	**1.3**	**268**	**273**	**235**	**180**
0 - 4	3,073	3,065	8	0.3	1	3	5	3
5 - 9	2,937	2,927	10	0.3	1	2	6	6
10 - 14	2,956	2,941	15	0.5	3	6	4	8
15 - 19	4,646	4,631	15	0.3	2	3	9	7
20 - 24	5,800	5,773	27	0.5	11	6	8	3
25 - 29	5,133	5,112	21	0.4	7	10	7	1
30 - 34	3,829	3,802	27	0.7	4	7	7	11
35 - 39	3,376	3,348	28	0.8	12	10	9	7
40 - 44	3,062	3,034	28	0.9	10	9	10	6
45 - 49	2,624	2,581	43	1.6	15	18	9	9
50 - 54	1,999	1,961	38	1.9	22	16	13	9
55 - 59	1,310	1,267	43	3.3	16	20	24	9
60 - 64	1,013	939	74	7.3	54	45	40	34
65 - 69	584	539	45	7.7	31	28	20	11
70 - 74	273	236	37	13.6	24	25	18	13
75 - 79	220	182	38	17.3	22	26	20	19
80 - 84	134	103	31	23.1	17	22	16	13
85 - 89	63	48	15	23.8	10	12	7	8
90 +	36	27	9	25.0	6	5	3	3

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	**22,266**	**21,966**	**300**	**1.3**	**144**	**142**	**130**	**96**
0 - 4	1,515	1,510	5	0.3	1	2	3	3
5 - 9	1,458	1,452	6	0.4	1	1	3	5
10 - 14	1,524	1,518	6	0.4	-	2	1	5
15 - 19	1,989	1,981	8	0.4	1	2	4	4
20 - 24	2,745	2,729	16	0.6	6	4	6	-
25 - 29	2,763	2,748	15	0.5	3	8	7	1
30 - 34	2,244	2,225	19	0.8	4	6	5	6
35 - 39	2,015	1,996	19	0.9	9	6	9	4
40 - 44	1,780	1,761	19	1.1	8	7	6	3
45 - 49	1,485	1,457	28	1.9	10	12	6	4
50 - 54	1,027	1,004	23	2.2	16	10	9	7
55 - 59	674	650	24	3.6	7	9	15	5
60 - 64	474	440	34	7.2	24	21	16	15
65 - 69	290	263	27	9.3	18	17	14	9
70 - 74	98	87	11	11.2	7	6	6	4
75 - 79	94	78	16	17.0	10	13	9	9
80 - 84	55	40	15	27.3	10	9	8	8
85 - 89	21	15	6	28.6	6	6	3	4
90 +	15	12	3	20.0	3	1	-	-

- In Minelar Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 87.4 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 3.5 per cent.
- There are 87.5 per cent of males and 87.2 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 5.9 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	**20,802**	**20,550**	**252**	**1.2**	**124**	**131**	**105**	**84**
0 - 4	1,558	1,555	3	0.2	-	1	2	-
5 - 9	1,479	1,475	4	0.3	-	1	3	1
10 - 14	1,432	1,423	9	0.6	3	4	3	3
15 - 19	2,657	2,650	7	0.3	1	1	5	3
20 - 24	3,055	3,044	11	0.4	5	2	2	3
25 - 29	2,370	2,364	6	0.3	4	2	-	-
30 - 34	1,585	1,577	8	0.5	-	1	2	5
35 - 39	1,361	1,352	9	0.7	3	4	-	3
40 - 44	1,282	1,273	9	0.7	2	2	4	3
45 - 49	1,139	1,124	15	1.3	5	6	3	5
50 - 54	972	957	15	1.5	6	6	4	2
55 - 59	636	617	19	3.0	9	11	9	4
60 - 64	539	499	40	7.4	30	24	24	19
65 - 69	294	276	18	6.1	13	11	6	2
70 - 74	175	149	26	14.9	17	19	12	9
75 - 79	126	104	22	17.5	12	13	11	10
80 - 84	79	63	16	20.3	7	13	8	5
85 - 89	42	33	9	21.4	4	6	4	4
90 +	21	15	6	28.6	3	4	3	3

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

- In Minelar Township, 39.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 35.5 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 35.8 per cent of males and 35.2 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	5,208	2.3	14.3	5.3	70.9	6.7	0.1	*	0.4
Urban	1,560	6.7	39.6	12.9	40.4	0.3	-	0.1	-
Rural	3,648	0.5	3.5	2.0	83.9	9.4	0.1	-	0.5

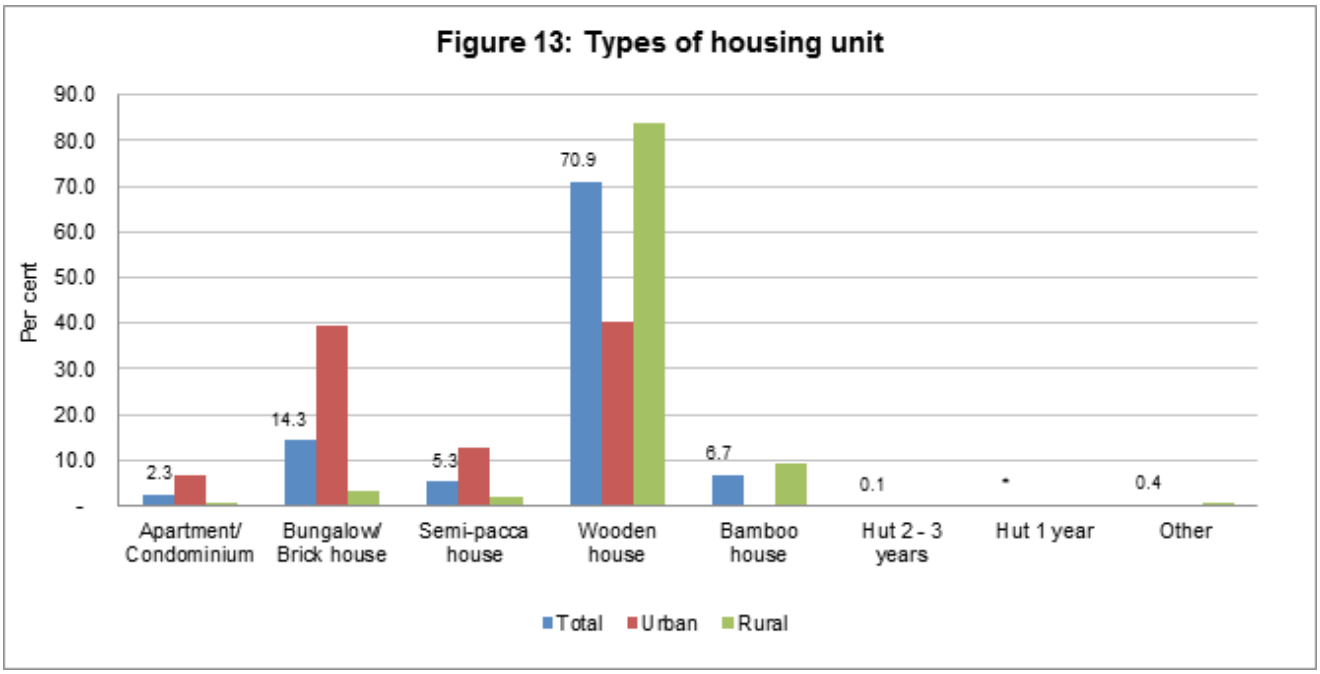
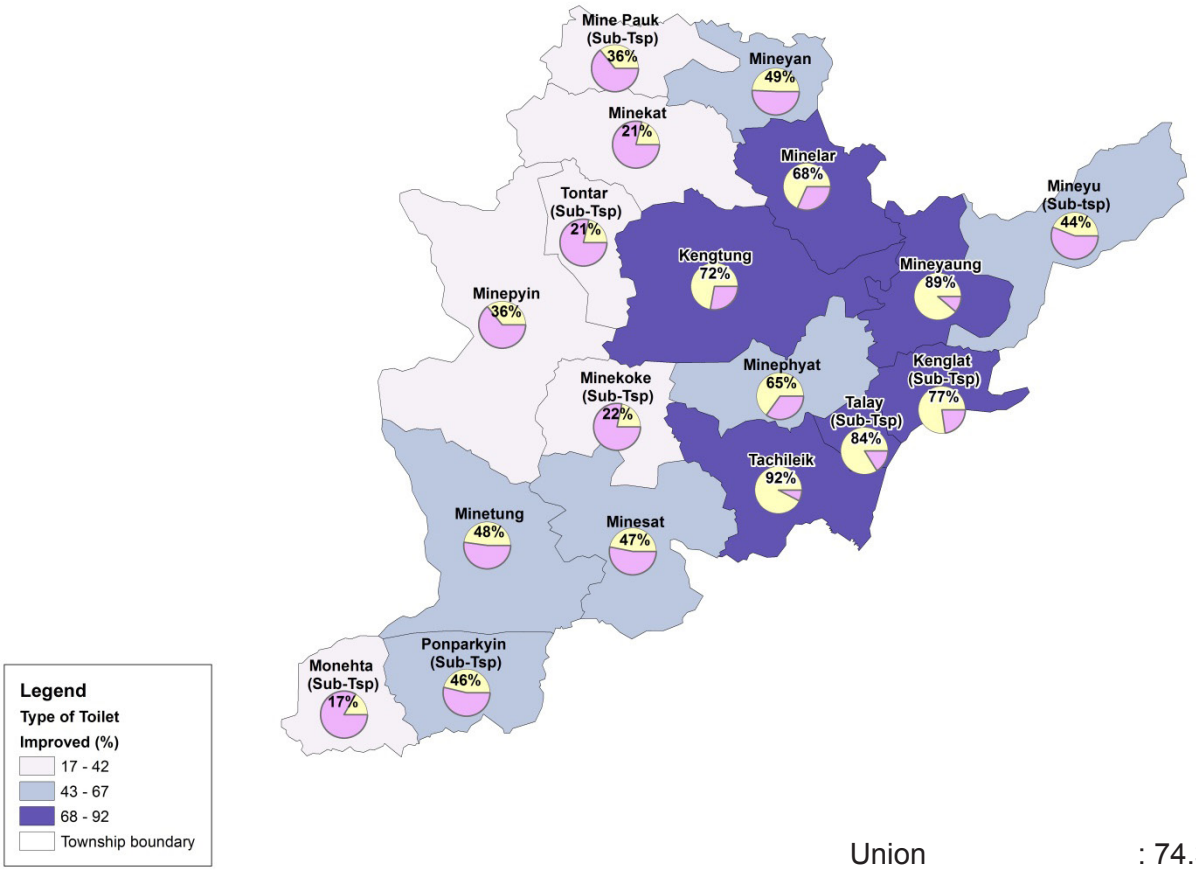


Table 11: (Continued)



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Kengtung District	: 57.2%
Minelar Township	: 68.2%

Table 11: (Continued)

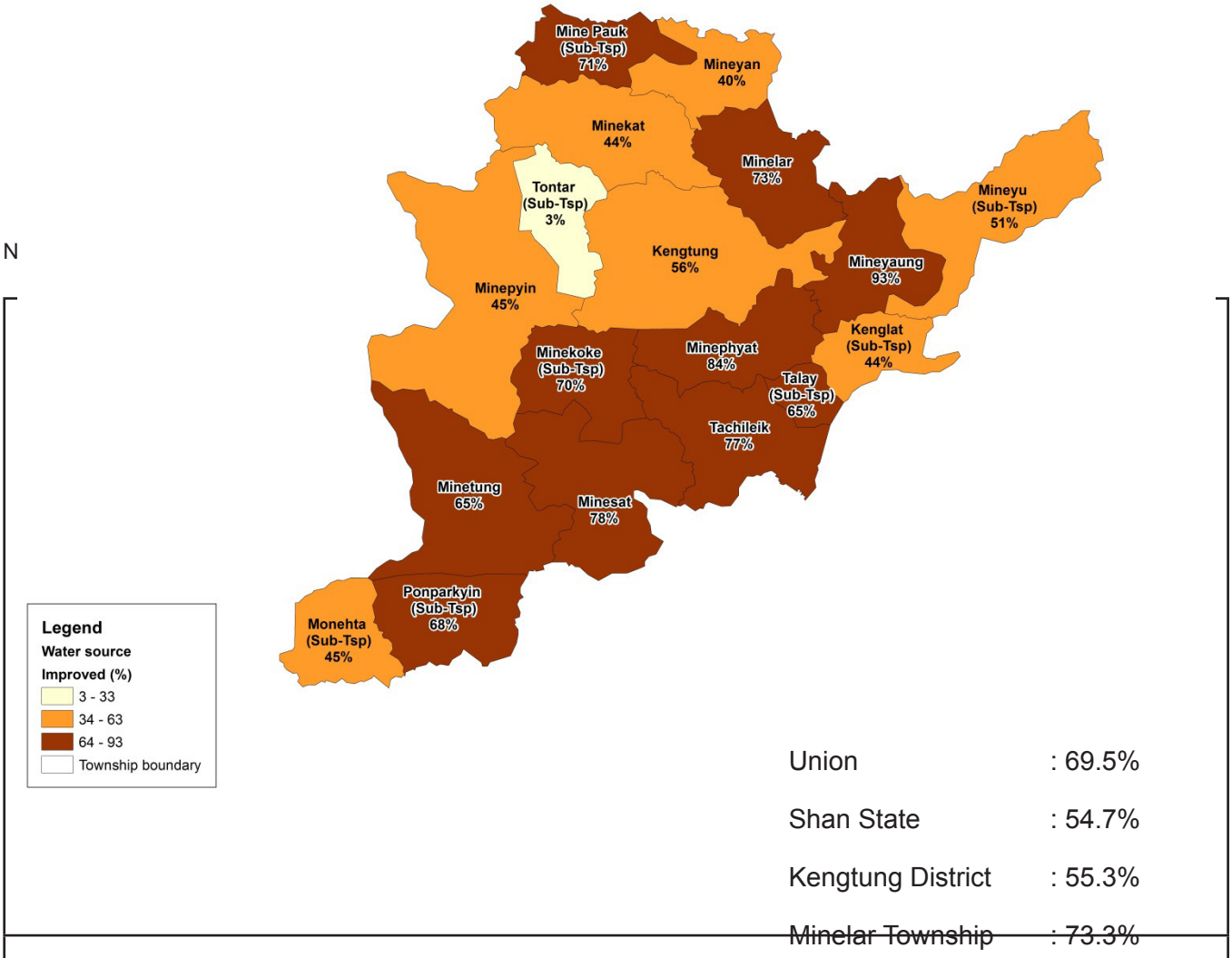
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.9	2.5	3.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		65.3	95.8	52.4
Improved sanitation		*68.2*	*98.3*	*55.4*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.0	0.1	2.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.8	0.1	4.0
Other		0.6	0.1	0.9
None		26.3	1.5	37.0
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**5,208**	**1,560**	**3,648**

- One in every 100 persons in Minelar Township has, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulty with hearing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by seeing.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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



N

Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Kengtung District	: 55.3%
Minelar Township	: 73.3%

- The majority of the households in Minelar Township are living in wooden houses (70.9%) followed by households in bungalow/brick houses (14.3%).
- Some 40.4 per cent of urban households and 83.9 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

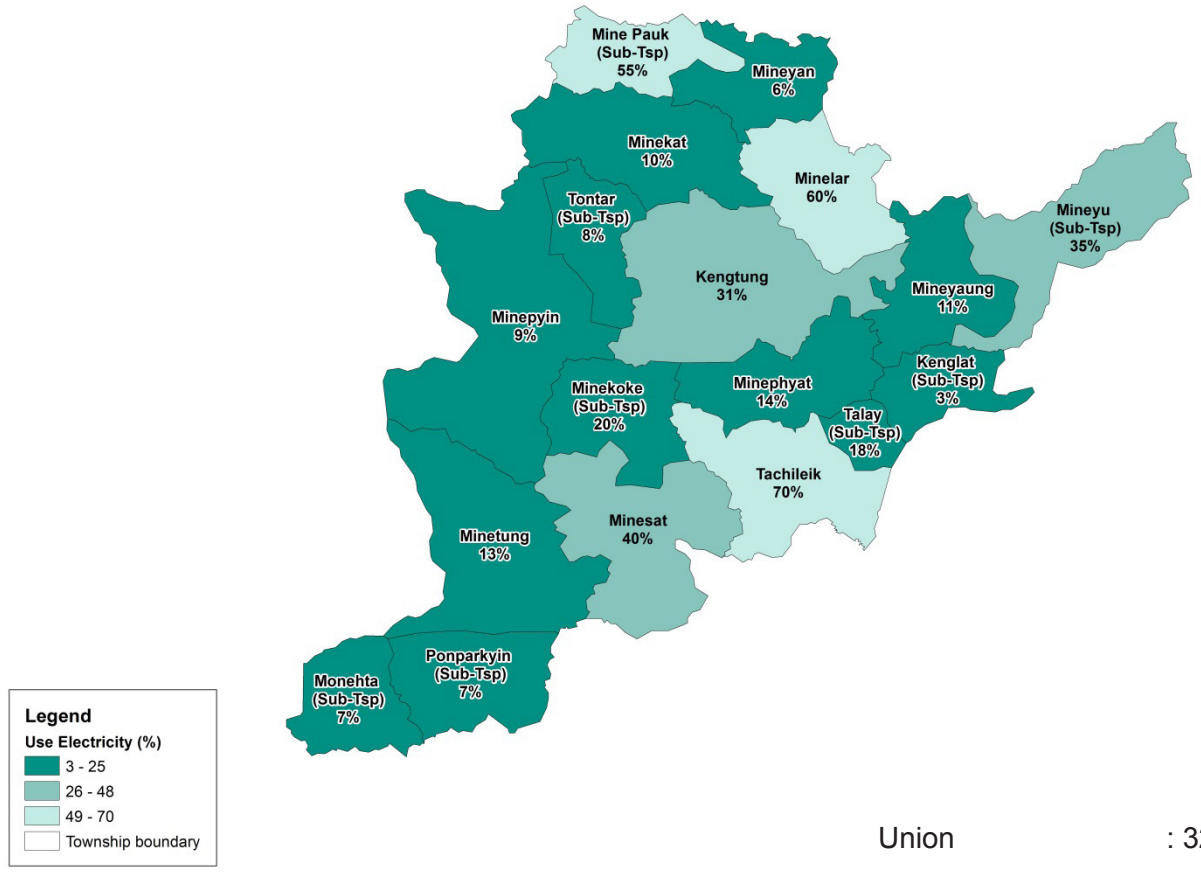
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		67.9	83.4	61.2
Tube well, borehole		0.1	0.4	*
Protected well/ Spring		2.8	5.7	1.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier		2.5	8.1	0.1
Total improved drinking water		*73.3*	*97.6*	*62.9*
Unprotected well/Spring		0.3	0.1	0.4
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	0.2	*
River/stream/ canal		4.0	1.1	5.2
Waterfall/ Rain water		22.3	1.0	31.5
Other		*	-	*
Total unimproved drinking water		*26.7*	*2.4*	*37.1*
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**5,208**	**1,560**	**3,648**

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



sanitation facilities.

Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Kengtung District	: 30.3%
Minelar Township	: 60.0%

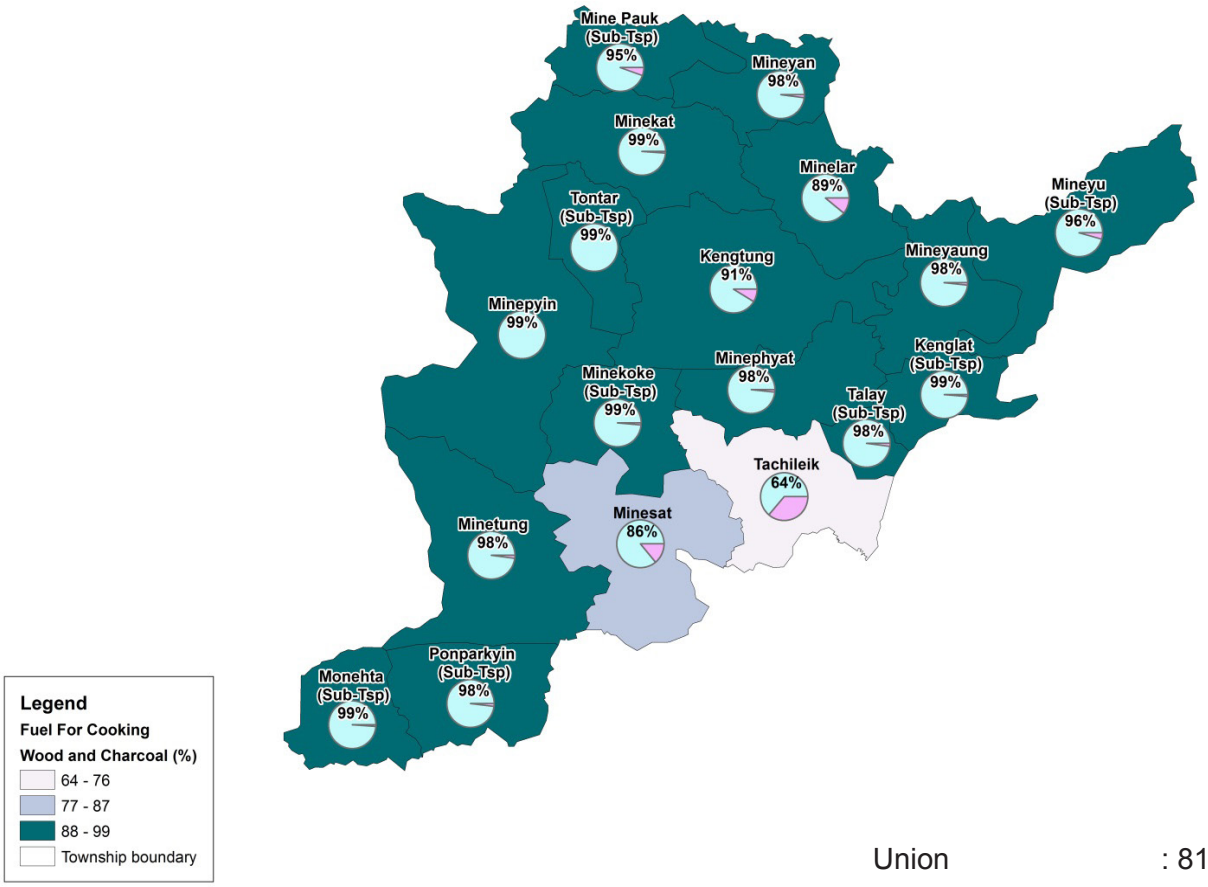
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 26.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Minelar Township, 37.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		60.0	98.6	43.5
Kerosene		5.3	-	7.5
Candle		17.0	0.1	24.2
Battery		0.4	0.1	0.5
Generator (private)		0.9	0.1	1.3
Water mill (private)		12.2	1.2	16.9
Solar system/energy		2.7	-	3.9
Other		1.5	-	2.1
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**5,208**	**1,560**	**3,648**

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Kengtung District	: 93.5%
Minelar Township	: 89.2%

- In Minelar Township, 73.3 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- The proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water in Minelar Township belongs to the highest group and is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 67.9 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 22.3 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- Some 26.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 37.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent

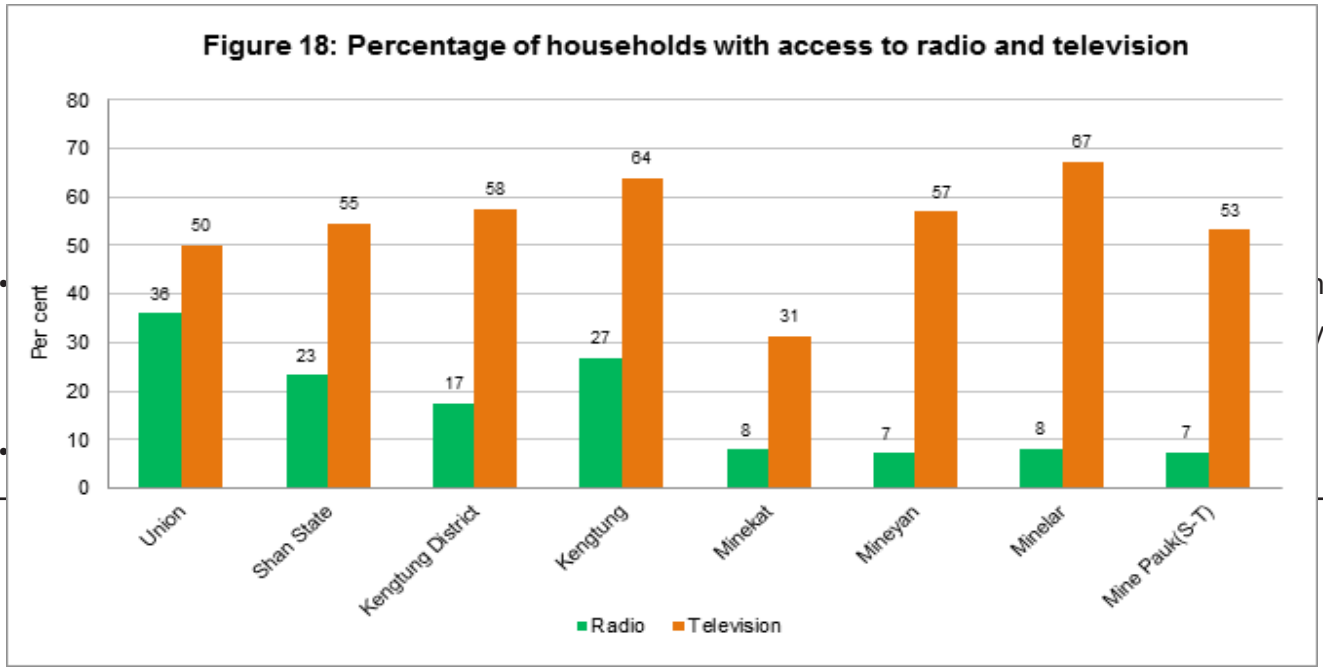
Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

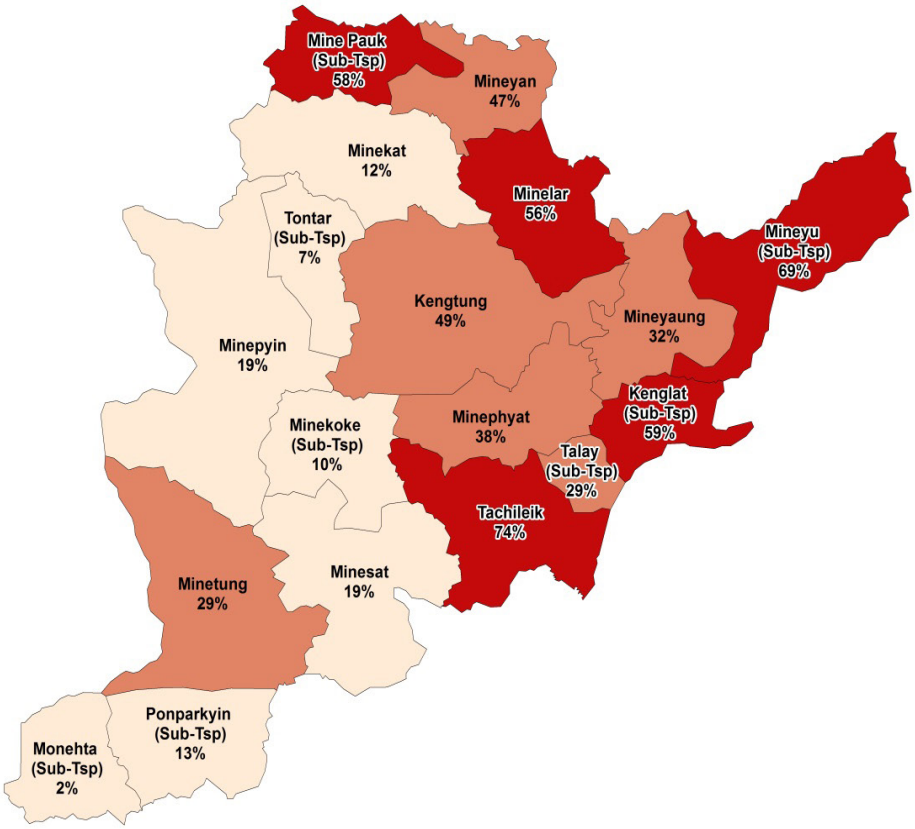
Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.0	9.9	1.5
LPG		4.7	15.7	*
Kerosene		0.3	0.1	0.5
BioGas		1.7	5.3	0.2
Firewood		88.0	66.3	97.3
Charcoal		1.2	2.6	0.5
Coal		*	0.1	-
Other		*	0.1	*
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**5,208**	**1,560**	**3,648**

Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting 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	5,208	8.2	67.3	8.7	55.5	6.3	11.3	26.7	0.4
Urban	1,560	11.2	97.1	7.2	97.6	19.0	30.2	0.6	1.1
Rural	3,648	7.0	54.6	9.3	37.5	0.8	3.3	37.8	0.1



Type of cooking fuel



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Kengtung District	: 45.8%
Minelar Township	: 55.5%

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

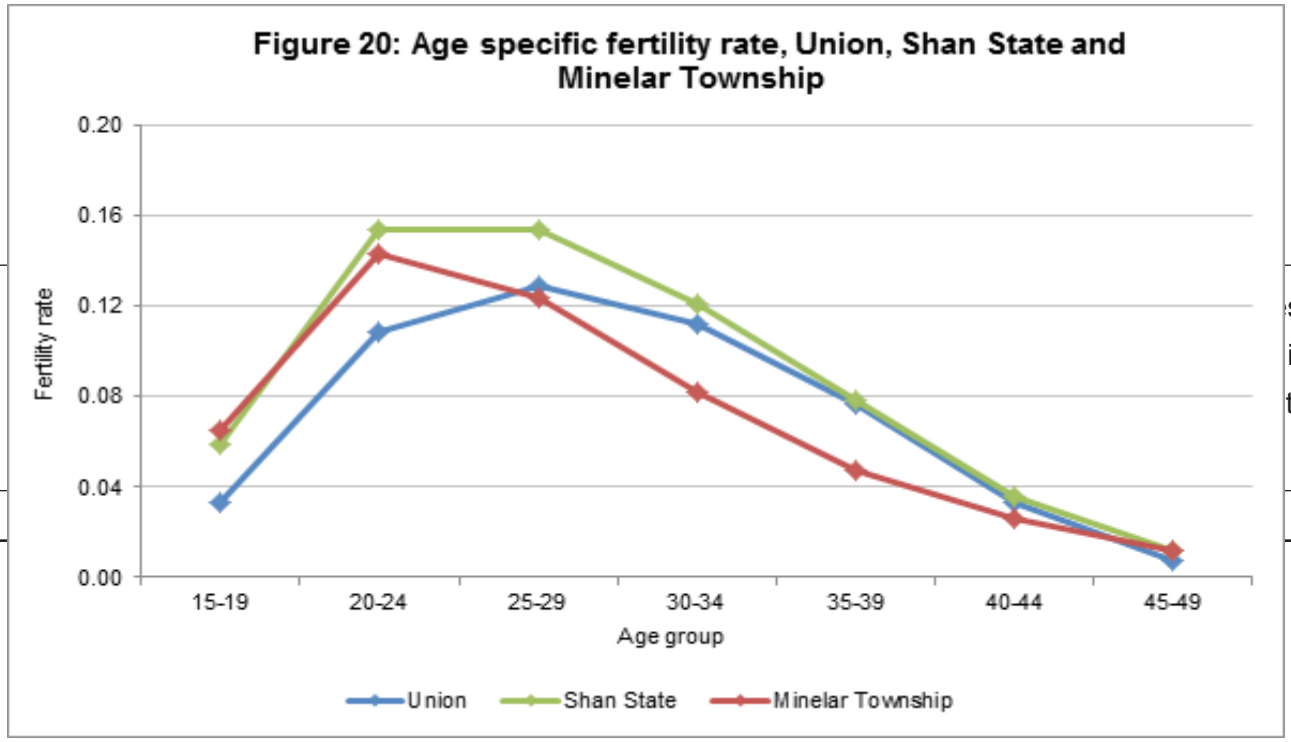
State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	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
Minelar Township	5,208	929	4,427	385	1,336	4	5	598
Urban	1,560	611	1,412	170	351	4	3	19
Rural	3,648	318	3,015	215	985	-	2	579

- In Minelar Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 88.0 per cent using firewood and 1.2 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 4.0 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 97.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.5 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

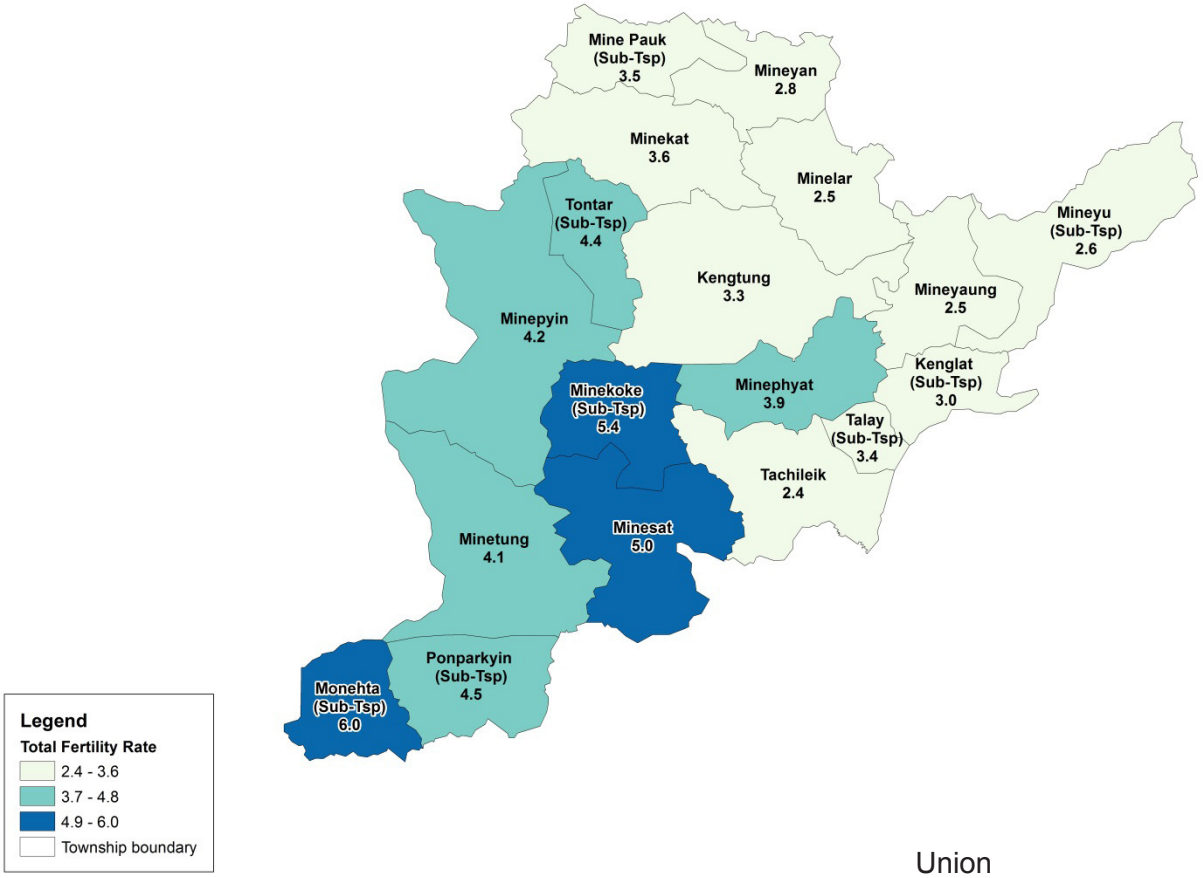
Communication and related amenities

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



- In Minelar Township, some 67.3 % of the households reported having television and 8.2 per cent of the households reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



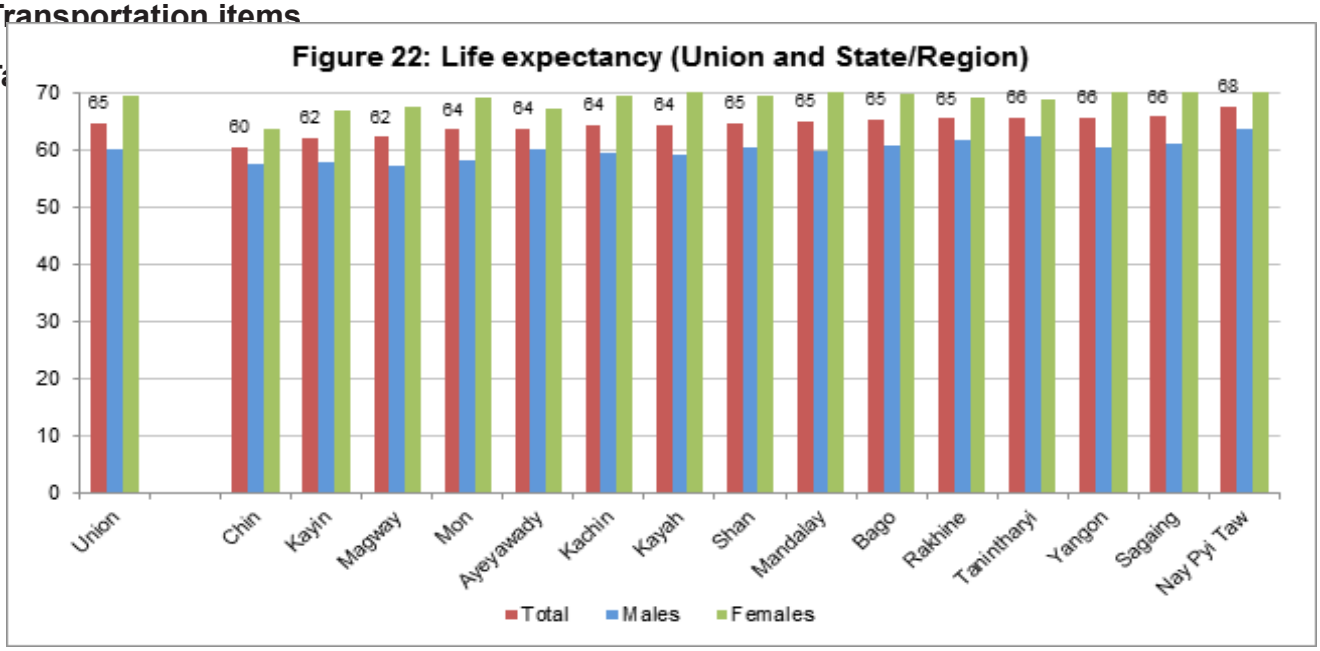
Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Kengtung District	: 3.2
Minelar Township	: 2.5

- Only 55.5 per cent of the households in Minelar Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the highest group.

Transportation items

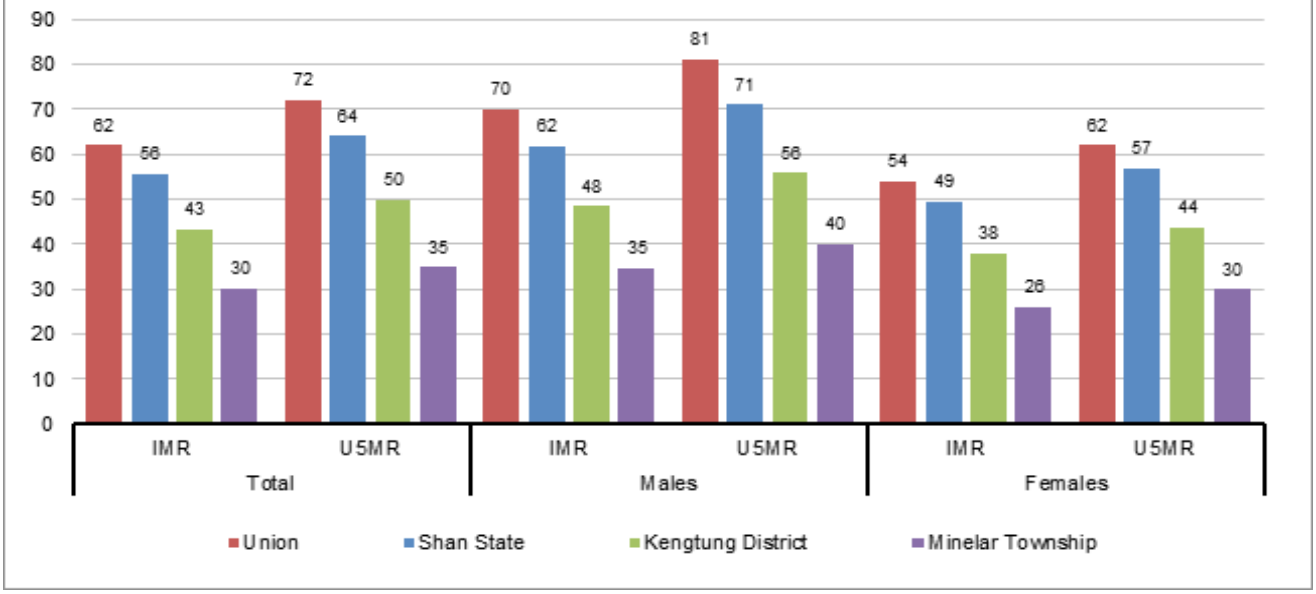
Ta

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



- In Minelar Township, 85.0 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 25.7 per cent of households having 4-wheel tractor.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as

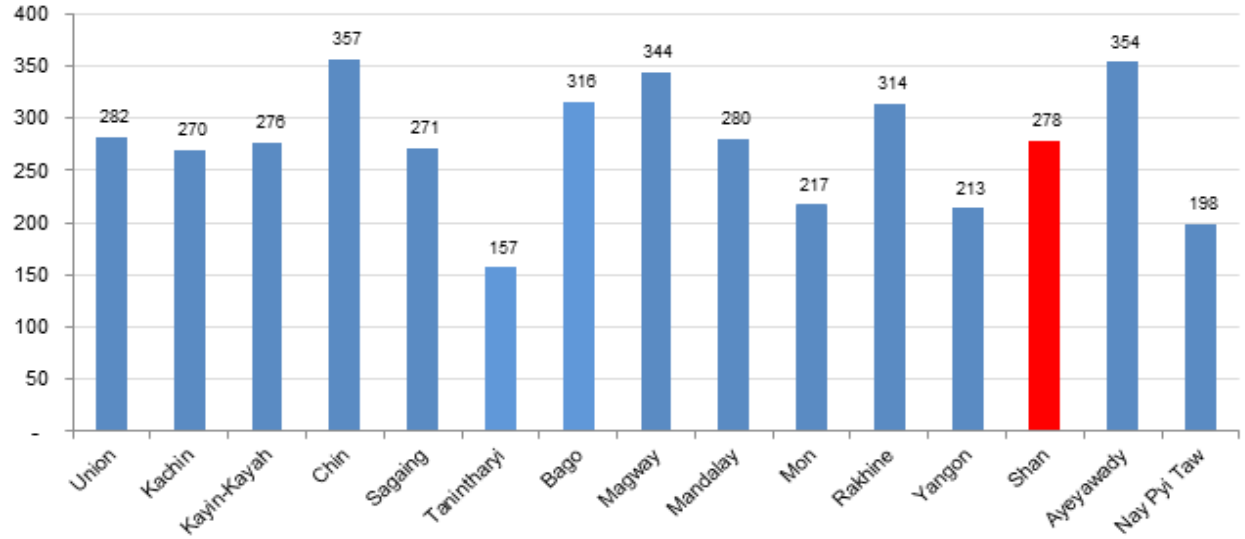
Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



(H) Fertility and Mortality

F

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km^2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);

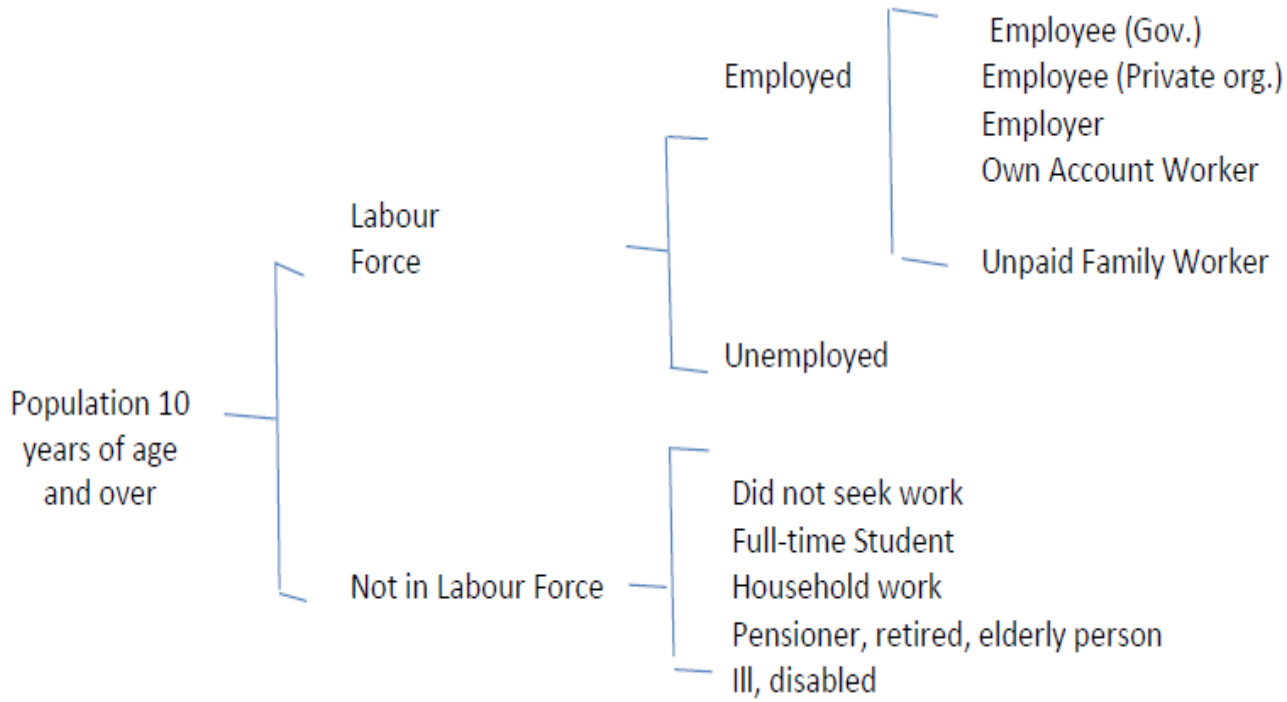
(b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);

(c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);

(d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Employee (Government)**: those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.

(b) **Employee (Private organisation)**: those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.

(c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.

(d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees**.

(e) **Unpaid family worker**: persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

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

Unemployment rate: The percentage of the total labour force that is unemployed but actively seeking employment and willing to work. These are people who are without work, looking for jobs and available for work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census