



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, MINESAT DISTRICT

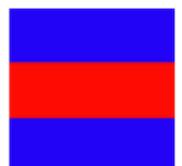
Minetung Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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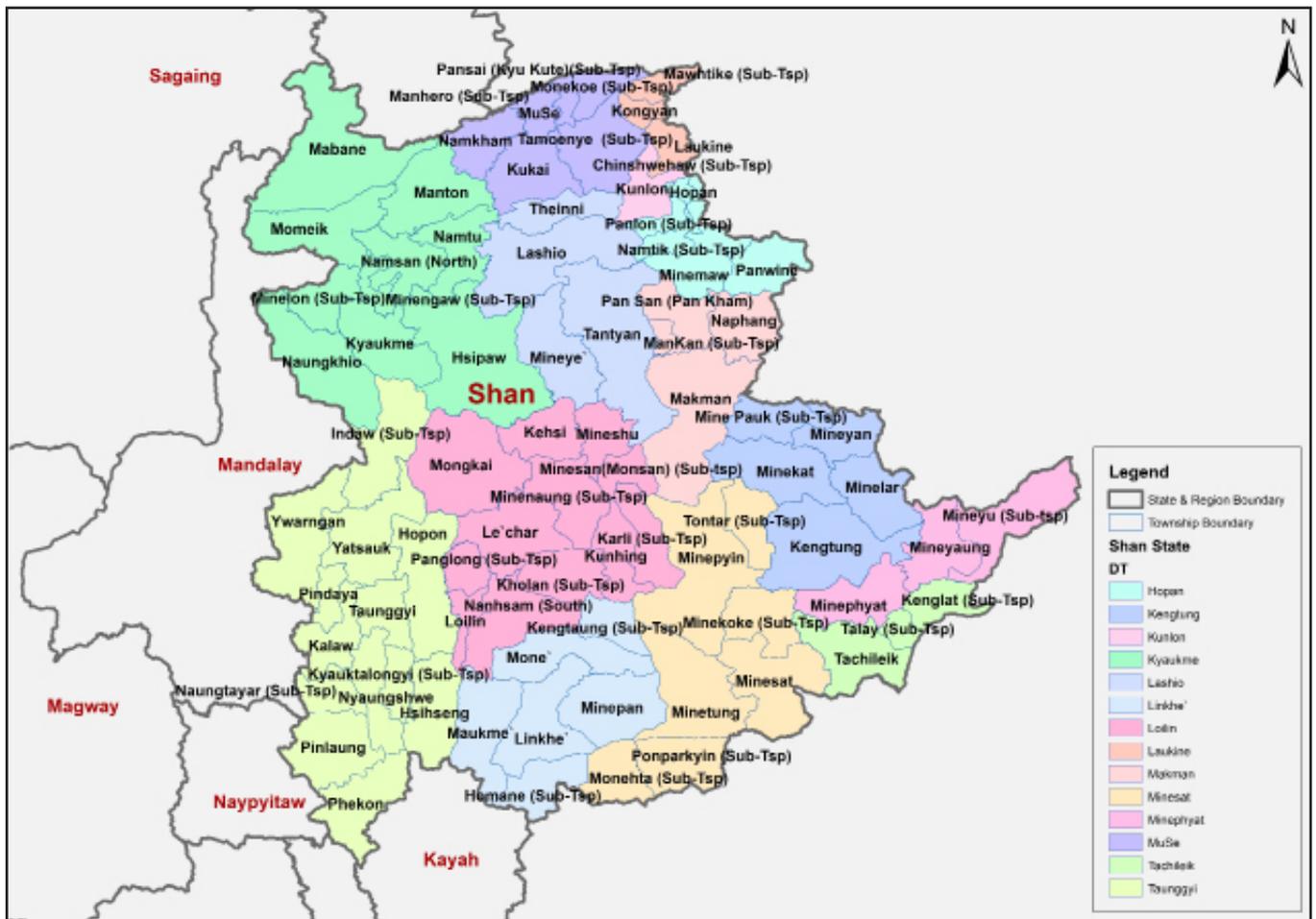
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Minetung Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	21,994 ²	
Population males	12,018 (54.6%)	
Population females	9,976 (45.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	26.5%	
Area (Km²)	3,171.5 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	6.9 persons	
Median age	24.0 years	
Number of private households	4,258	
Percentage of female headed households	14.2%	
Mean household size	4.7 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	34.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.1%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.7%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	58.5	
Child dependency ratio	54.3	
Old dependency ratio	4.2	
Ageing index	7.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	121	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	48.4%	
Male	52.7%	
Female	43.7%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,069	4.9
Walking	365	1.7
Seeing	489	2.2
Hearing	398	1.8
Remembering	385	1.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	12,409	74.9	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	20	0.1	
Religious	58	0.4	
Temporary Registration	108	0.7	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	3,963	23.9	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	73.9%	91.2%	51.3%
Unemployment rate	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Employment to population ratio	72.7%	89.6%	50.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	3,717	87.3	
Renter	103	2.4	
Provided free (individually)	54	1.3	
Government quarters	360	8.5	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.4	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		55.4%
Bamboo	57.4%	45.6%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	9.8%	
Wood	27.3%	27.9%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		43.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	14.7%	16.4%	0.4%
Other	-	0.3%	-
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	21	0.5	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.3	
Biogas	*	0.2	
Firewood	3,983	93.5	
Charcoal	187	4.4	
Coal	*	0.3	
Other	33	0.8	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	558	13.1
Kerosene	525	12.3
Candle	1,390	32.6
Battery	*	0.2
Generator (private)	161	3.8
Water mill (private)	889	20.9
Solar system/energy	116	2.7
Other	611	14.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,123	26.4
Tube well, borehole	86	2.0
Protected well/spring	1,513	35.5
Bottled/purifier water	63	1.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,785</i>	<i>65.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	114	2.7
Pool/pond/lake	59	1.4
River/stream/canal	660	15.5
Waterfall/rainwater	627	14.7
Other	*	0.3
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,473</i>	<i>34.6</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,316	30.9
Tube well, borehole	48	1.1
Protected well/spring	1,223	28.7
Unprotected well/spring	53	1.2
Pool/pond/lake	66	1.6
River/stream/canal	836	19.6
Waterfall/rainwater	690	16.2
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	26	0.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	2,025	47.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>2,041</i>	<i>47.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	960	22.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	28	0.7
Other	75	1.8
None	1,154	27.1
Availability of communication amenities		
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	824	19.4
Television	1,654	38.8
Landline phone	107	2.5
Mobile phone	1,237	29.1
Computer	93	2.2
Internet at home	206	4.8
Households with none of the items	2,138	50.2
Households with all of the items	*	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment		
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	167	3.9
Motorcycle/Moped	2,639	62.0
Bicycle	647	15.2
4-Wheel tractor	186	4.4
Canoe/Boat	*	0.3
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	526	12.4

Note: ¹ Population figures for Minetung 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 Minetung 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 Minetung Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	21,994 *		
Males	12,018		
Females	9,976		
Sex ratio	121 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	26.5%		
Area (Km ²)	3,171.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	6.9 persons		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	20,202	4,976	15,226
Number of conventional households	4,258	1,119	3,139
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Minetung Township, there are less females than males with 121 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (26.5%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Minetung Township is 7 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Minetung Township. This is slightly higher 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; Minetung Township (Minesat District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	4,258	21,994	12,018	9,976
	Ward	1,119	5,819	3,240	2,579
1	Nawng Pa Yin(W)	440	2,344	1,302	1,042
2	Myo Ma(W)	527	2,721	1,486	1,235
3	Wan Mai(W)	152	754	452	302
	Village Tract	3,139	16,175	8,778	7,397

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Minetung Township

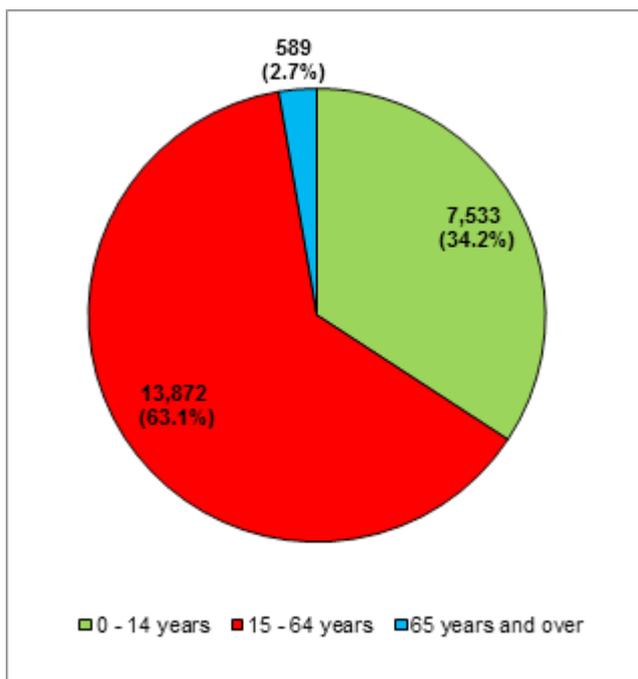
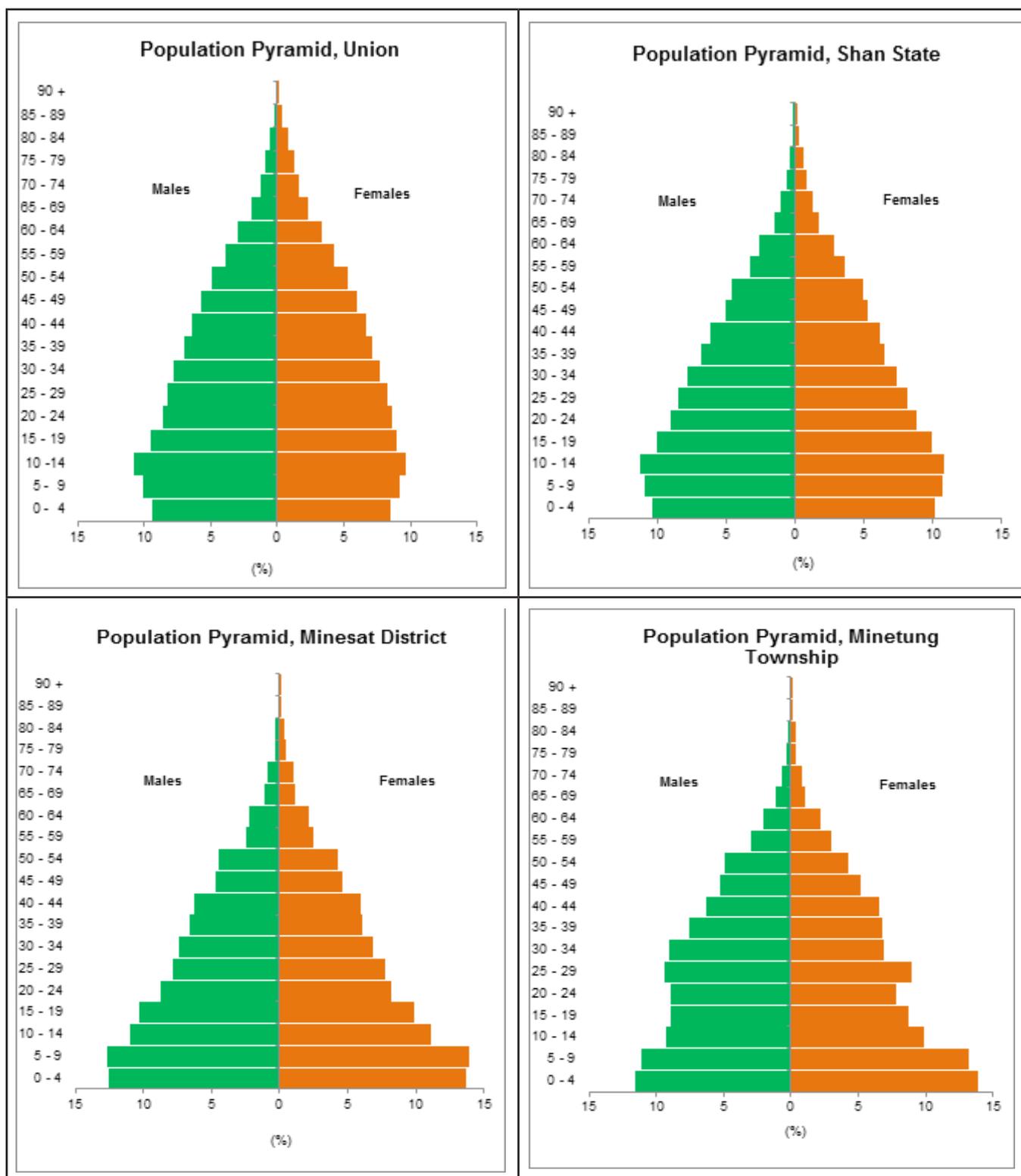


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Minetung Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	21,994	12,018	9,976
0 - 4	2,779	1,396	1,383
5 - 9	2,645	1,329	1,316
10 - 14	2,109	1,120	989
15 - 19	1,952	1,077	875
20 - 24	1,856	1,076	780
25 - 29	2,017	1,124	893
30 - 34	1,771	1,085	686
35 - 39	1,575	905	670
40 - 44	1,407	760	647
45 - 49	1,149	635	514
50 - 54	1,021	592	429
55 - 59	654	355	299
60 - 64	470	253	217
65 - 69	247	140	107
70 - 74	165	88	77
75 - 79	75	39	36
80 - 84	55	23	32
85 - 89	21	8	13
90 +	26	13	13

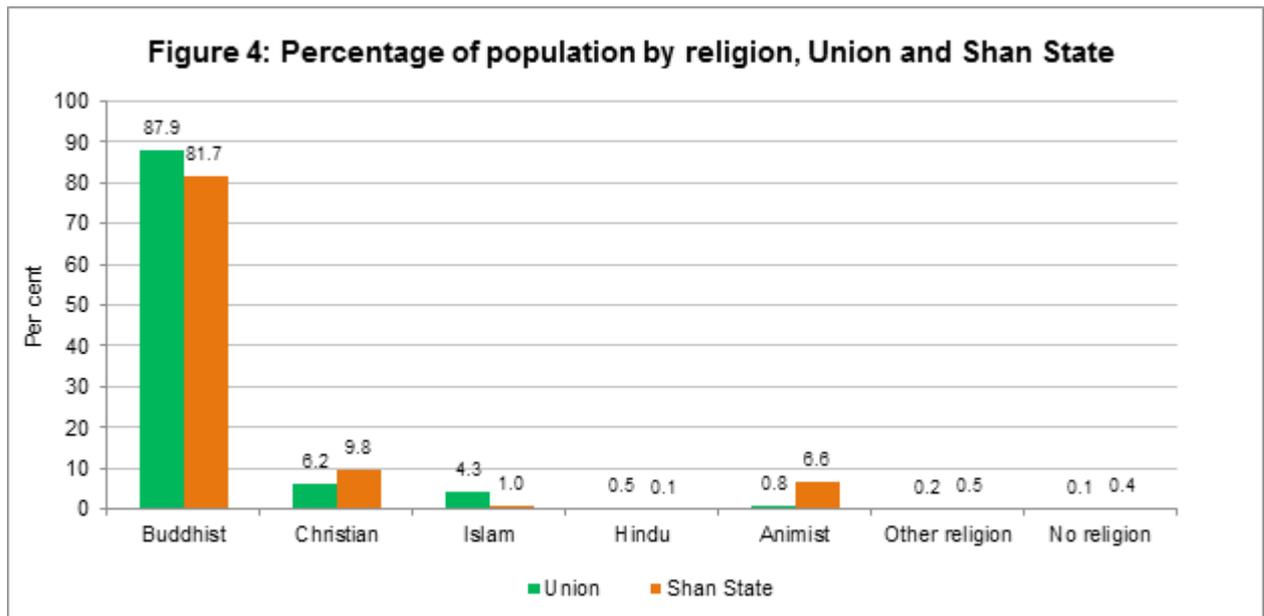
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Minetung Township is 63.1 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Minesat District and Minetung Township)



- The birth rate has not been declining in Minetung Township.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.
- There is a higher population in age group 25-29.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Minetung Township.
- There are more males than females in all age groups with the exception of age group 80-84, 85-89 and age 90 onwards.

(B) Religion



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

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	565	277	288	88	38	50
6	555	280	275	211	98	113
7	517	263	254	266	138	128
8	540	257	283	290	140	150
9	431	224	207	256	126	130
10	486	248	238	254	123	131
11	344	177	167	188	97	91
12	422	209	213	198	86	112
13	397	213	184	178	94	84
14	361	188	173	149	75	74
15	401	217	184	86	52	34
16	339	173	166	69	32	37
17	305	155	150	43	17	26
18	443	225	218	29	13	16
19	292	154	138	24	10	14
20	459	229	230	13	6	7
21	242	123	119	9	3	6
22	272	132	140	9	3	6
23	301	152	149	6	3	3
24	274	151	123	5	3	2
25	474	213	261	3	2	1
26	302	136	166	2	1	1
27	295	159	136	2	2	-
28	349	174	175	3	1	2
29	269	137	132	-	-	-

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

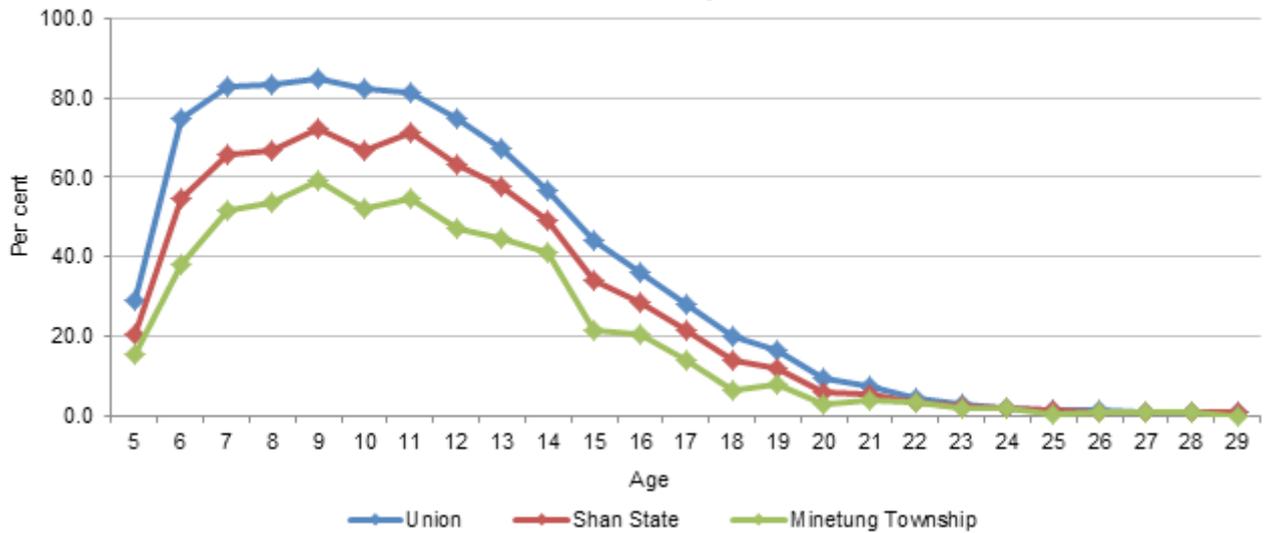
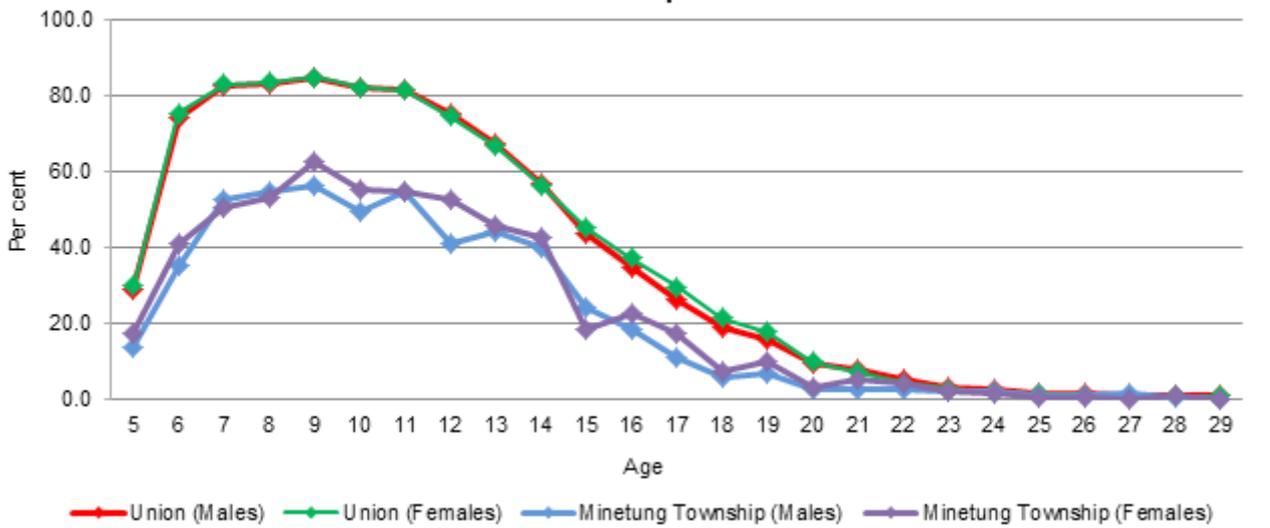


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Minetung Township



- School attendance in Minetung Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Minetung Township is lower than that of the Union at starting from school going age.

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

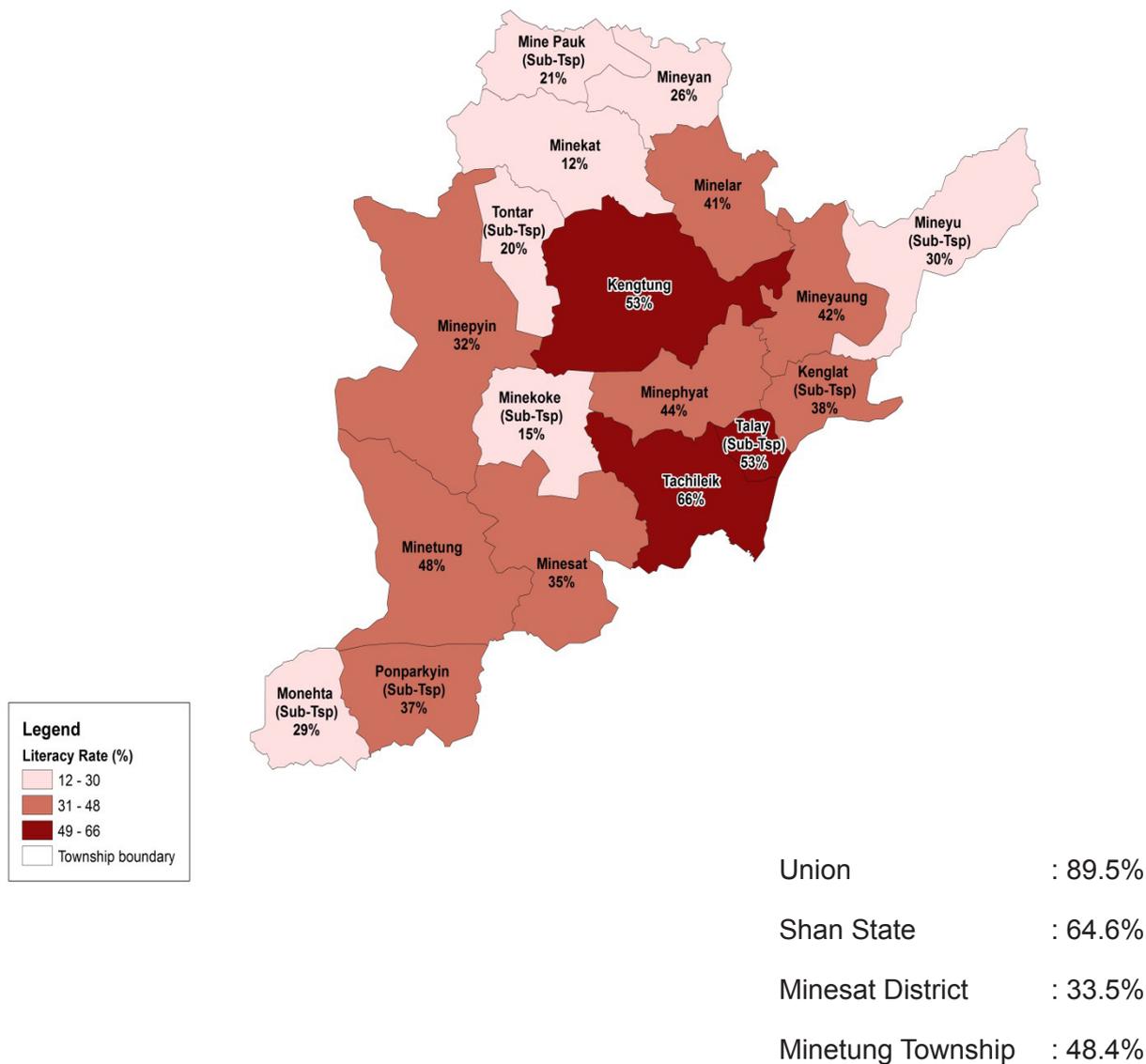


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Minetung Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,328	57.3
Males	1,711	58.6
Females	1,617	56.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Minetung Township is 48.4 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 43.7 per cent and for the males it is 52.7 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 57.3 per cent and it is 56.0 per cent for females and 58.6 per cent for males.

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

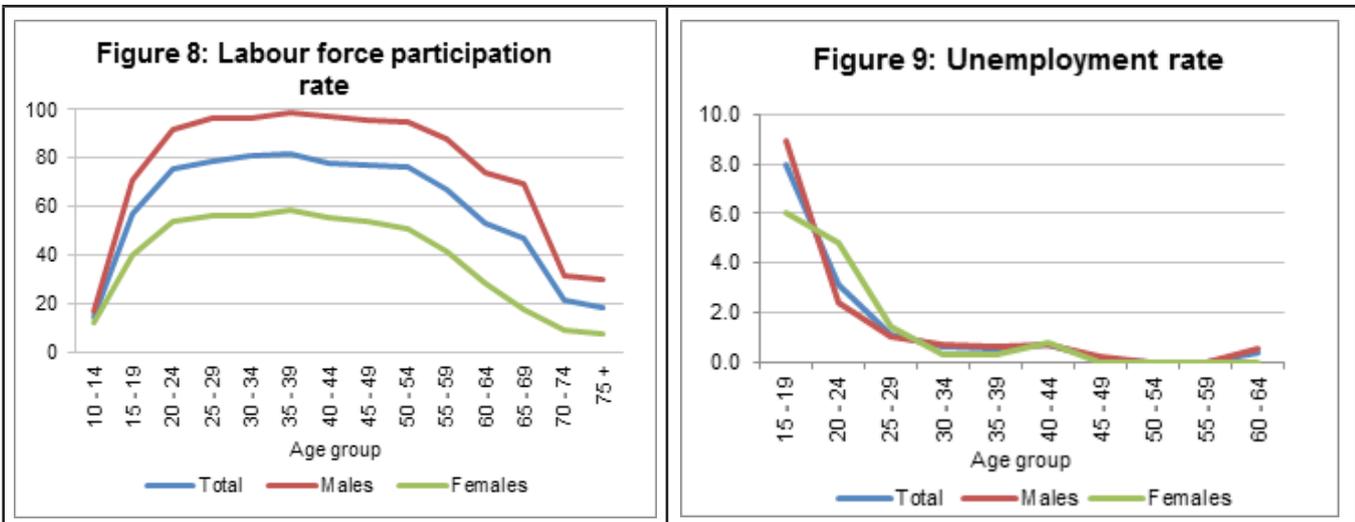
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	10,653	6,051	56.8	1,670	770	1,162	585	23	351	17	11	13
Urban	3,259	807	24.8	740	293	675	424	17	283	10	7	3
Rural	7,394	5,244	70.9	930	477	487	161	6	68	7	4	10
Males	6,020	3,134	52.1	999	482	813	336	15	214	11	6	10
Females	4,633	2,917	63.0	671	288	349	249	8	137	6	5	3

- Some 56.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 70.9 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 52.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 63.0 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 7.2 per cent has completed primary school(grade 5) and only 3.3 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	14.6	17.0	11.9	11.4	12.6	9.3
15 - 19	57.0	70.8	39.9	8.0	8.9	6.0
20 - 24	75.6	91.4	54.0	3.1	2.4	4.8
25 - 29	78.4	96.0	56.3	1.1	1.0	1.4
30 - 34	80.9	96.6	56.0	0.6	0.7	0.3
35 - 39	81.4	98.5	58.4	0.5	0.6	0.3
40 - 44	77.8	96.8	55.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
45 - 49	76.9	95.7	53.7	0.1	0.2	-
50 - 54	76.3	94.8	50.8	-	-	-
55 - 59	67.0	88.2	41.8	-	-	-
60 - 64	53.0	74.3	28.1	0.4	0.5	-
65 - 69	47.0	69.3	17.8	-	-	-
70 - 74	21.2	31.8	9.1	-	-	-
75 +	18.1	30.1	7.4	-	-	-
15 - 24	66.1	81.1	46.5	5.3	5.3	5.3
15 - 64	73.9	91.2	51.3	1.7	1.7	1.7



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Minetung Township is 73.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 51.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.2 per cent.
- In Minetung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 14.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Minetung Township is 1.7 per cent. The unemployment rate is 1.7 per cent each for males and females respectively.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.3 per cent.

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

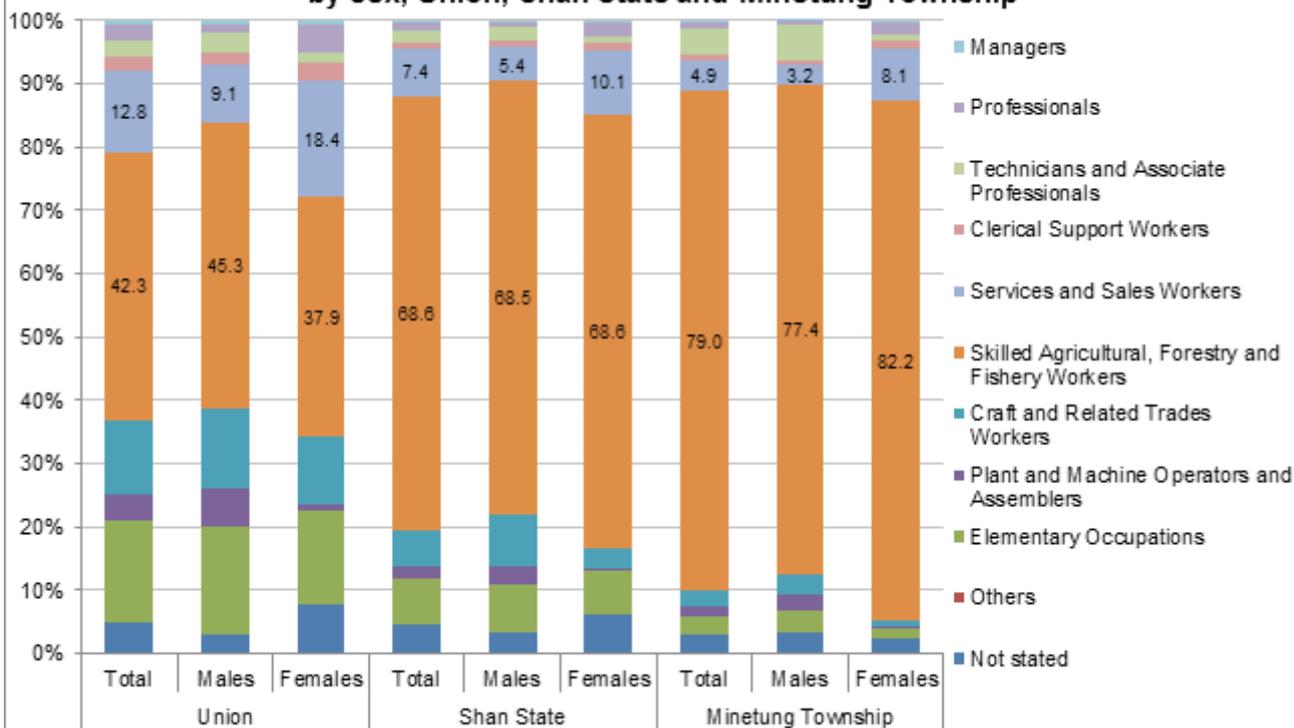
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	5,823	0.8	21.8	54.2	9.4	1.6	12.1
Males	1,783	1.7	35.3	22.3	13.5	3.0	24.2
Females	4,040	0.4	15.9	68.3	7.6	1.0	6.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 35.3 per cent of males are full time students while 68.3 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	8,607	5,644	2,963	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	17	10	7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professionals	82	22	60	1.0	0.4	2.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	357	331	26	4.1	5.9	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	79	37	42	0.9	0.7	1.4
Services and Sales Workers	419	179	240	4.9	3.2	8.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	6,802	4,367	2,435	79.0	77.4	82.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	211	181	30	2.5	3.2	1.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	134	132	2	1.6	2.3	0.1
Elementary Occupations	251	198	53	2.9	3.5	1.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	255	187	68	3.0	3.3	2.3

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



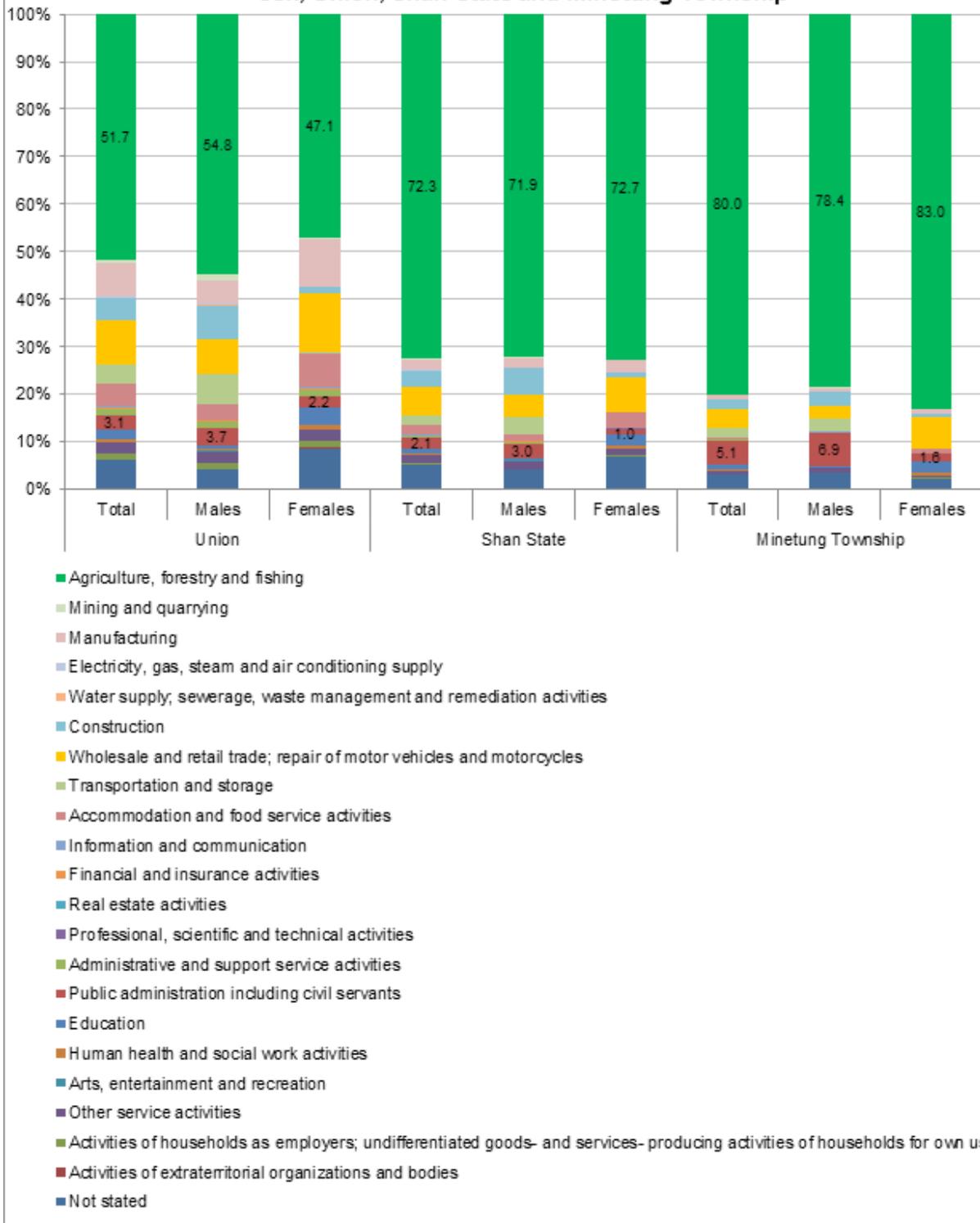
- In Minetung Township, 79.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 4.9 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 77.4 per cent of males and 82.2 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.4 per cent are services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	8,607	5,644	2,963	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,882	4,423	2,459	80.0	78.4	83.0
Mining and quarrying	19	15	4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	66	40	26	0.8	0.7	0.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	3	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	189	171	18	2.2	3.0	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	351	148	203	4.1	2.6	6.9
Transportation and storage	154	152	2	1.8	2.7	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	40	10	30	0.5	0.2	1.0
Information and communication	6	6	-	0.1	0.1	-
Financial and insurance activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	8	8	-	0.1	0.1	-
Public administration including civil servants	435	387	48	5.1	6.9	1.6
Education	83	19	64	1.0	0.3	2.2
Human health and social work activities	34	10	24	0.4	0.2	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	53	43	10	0.6	0.8	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	12	8	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	270	200	70	3.1	3.5	2.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



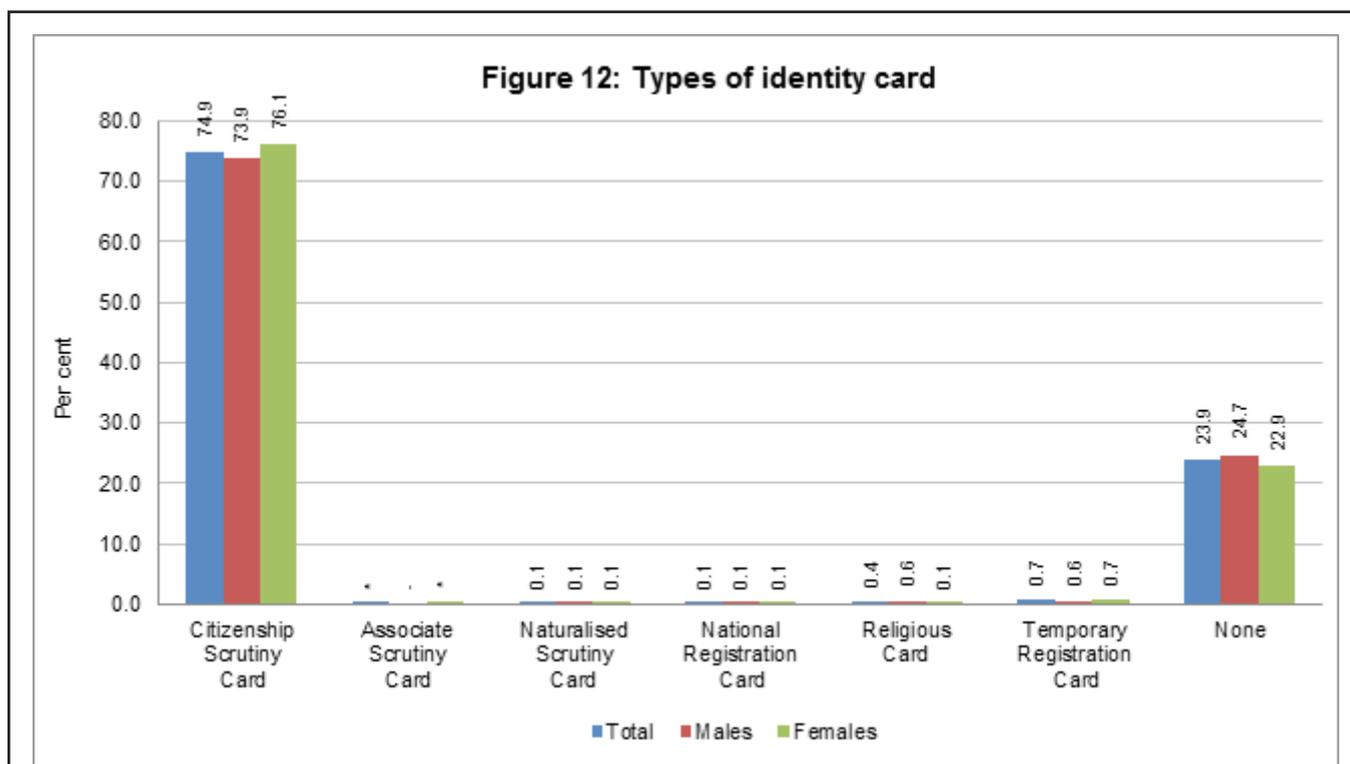
- In Minetung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 80.0 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 5.1 per cent.
- There are 78.4 per cent of males and 83.0 per 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 2.1 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants” 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	12,409	*	*	20	58	108	-	-	3,963
Urban	4,356	-	*	6	25	4	-	-	467
Rural	8,053	*	*	14	33	104	-	-	3,496
Males	6,869	-	*	12	52	54	-	-	2,300
Females	5,540	*	*	8	6	54	-	-	1,663

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Minetung Township, 74.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 23.9 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 24.7 per cent of males and 22.9 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	21,994	20,925	1,069	4.9	489	398	365	385
0 - 4	2,779	2,733	46	1.7	10	14	30	30
5 - 9	2,645	2,615	30	1.1	2	13	13	13
10 - 14	2,109	2,078	31	1.5	4	12	13	16
15 - 19	1,952	1,919	33	1.7	5	10	11	16
20 - 24	1,856	1,827	29	1.6	4	10	10	14
25 - 29	2,017	1,966	51	2.5	9	24	13	18
30 - 34	1,771	1,713	58	3.3	12	19	12	21
35 - 39	1,575	1,506	69	4.4	16	34	19	25
40 - 44	1,407	1,304	103	7.3	42	34	29	32
45 - 49	1,149	1,023	126	11.0	73	36	30	36
50 - 54	1,021	870	151	14.8	91	57	48	56
55 - 59	654	563	91	13.9	54	30	35	27
60 - 64	470	371	99	21.1	63	37	34	29
65 - 69	247	201	46	18.6	29	19	14	11
70 - 74	165	123	42	25.5	31	19	17	16
75 - 79	75	50	25	33.3	17	8	9	5
80 - 84	55	36	19	34.5	14	10	13	10
85 - 89	21	12	9	42.9	5	5	6	2
90 +	26	15	11	42.3	8	7	9	8

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	12,018	11,378	640	5.3	304	240	206	217
0 - 4	1,396	1,371	25	1.8	6	8	14	12
5 - 9	1,329	1,310	19	1.4	1	6	9	8
10 - 14	1,120	1,101	19	1.7	4	7	5	10
15 - 19	1,077	1,058	19	1.8	1	6	6	11
20 - 24	1,076	1,056	20	1.9	2	8	7	11
25 - 29	1,124	1,093	31	2.8	6	14	10	11
30 - 34	1,085	1,052	33	3.0	8	12	5	9
35 - 39	905	868	37	4.1	11	22	9	12
40 - 44	760	702	58	7.6	25	22	13	16
45 - 49	635	557	78	12.3	45	18	23	23
50 - 54	592	497	95	16.0	62	37	29	35
55 - 59	355	298	57	16.1	34	20	21	14
60 - 64	253	195	58	22.9	35	21	21	18
65 - 69	140	105	35	25.0	20	14	13	9
70 - 74	88	63	25	28.4	20	14	8	11
75 - 79	39	26	13	33.3	12	3	2	2
80 - 84	23	14	9	39.1	6	3	5	2
85 - 89	8	4	4	50.0	3	3	2	-
90 +	13	8	5	38.5	3	2	4	3

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	9,976	9,547	429	4.3	185	158	159	168
0 - 4	1,383	1,362	21	1.5	4	6	16	18
5 - 9	1,316	1,305	11	0.8	1	7	4	5
10 - 14	989	977	12	1.2	-	5	8	6
15 - 19	875	861	14	1.6	4	4	5	5
20 - 24	780	771	9	1.2	2	2	3	3
25 - 29	893	873	20	2.2	3	10	3	7
30 - 34	686	661	25	3.6	4	7	7	12
35 - 39	670	638	32	4.8	5	12	10	13
40 - 44	647	602	45	7.0	17	12	16	16
45 - 49	514	466	48	9.3	28	18	7	13
50 - 54	429	373	56	13.1	29	20	19	21
55 - 59	299	265	34	11.4	20	10	14	13
60 - 64	217	176	41	18.9	28	16	13	11
65 - 69	107	96	11	10.3	9	5	1	2
70 - 74	77	60	17	22.1	11	5	9	5
75 - 79	36	24	12	33.3	5	5	7	3
80 - 84	32	22	10	31.3	8	7	8	8
85 - 89	13	8	5	38.5	2	2	4	2
90 +	13	7	6	46.2	5	5	5	5

- Five in every 100 persons in Minetung Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulty with seeing was the most commonly mentioned form of disability followed by hearing in the Township.

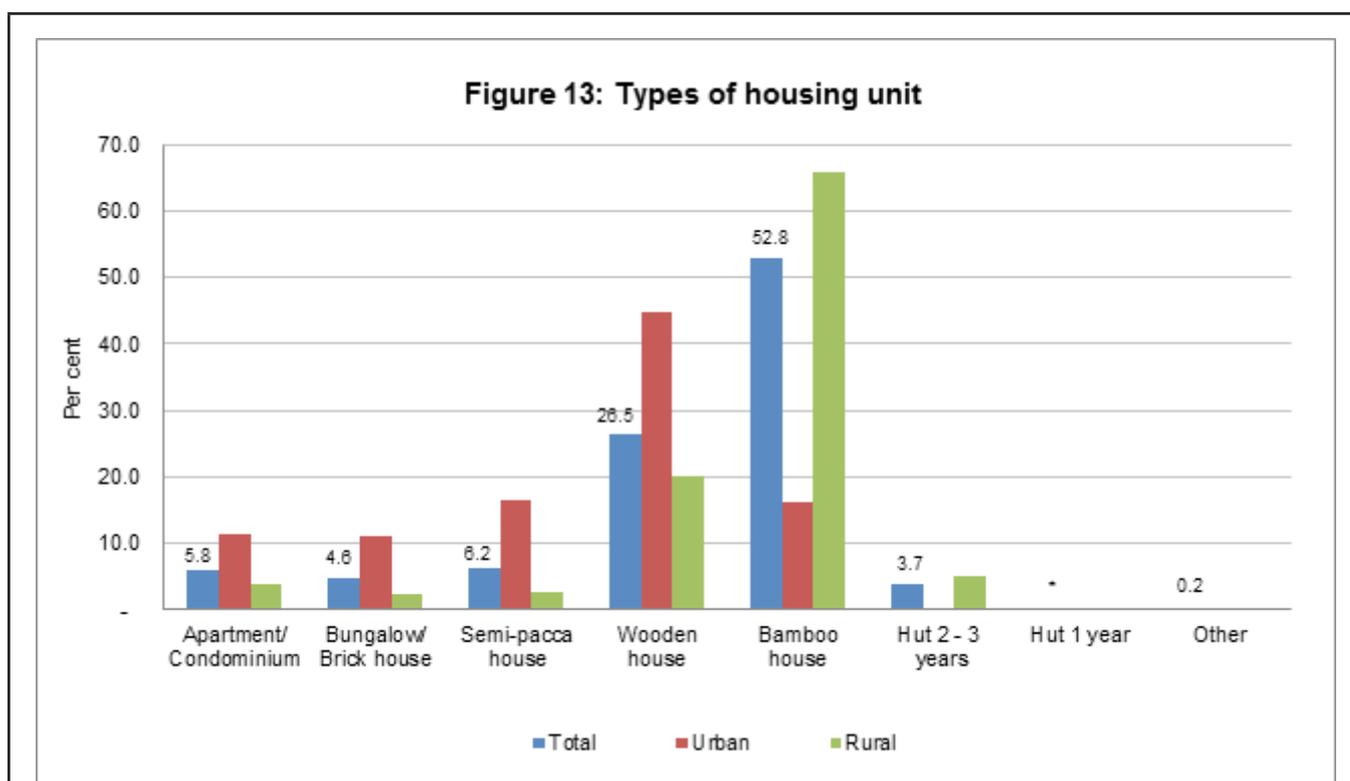
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	4,258	5.8	4.6	6.2	26.5	52.8	3.7	*	0.2
Urban	1,119	11.3	11.0	16.6	44.7	16.3	0.1	-	-
Rural	3,139	3.9	2.4	2.5	20.1	65.8	5.0	*	0.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Minetung Township are living in bamboo houses (52.8%) followed by households in wooden houses (26.5%).
- Some 44.7 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 65.8 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

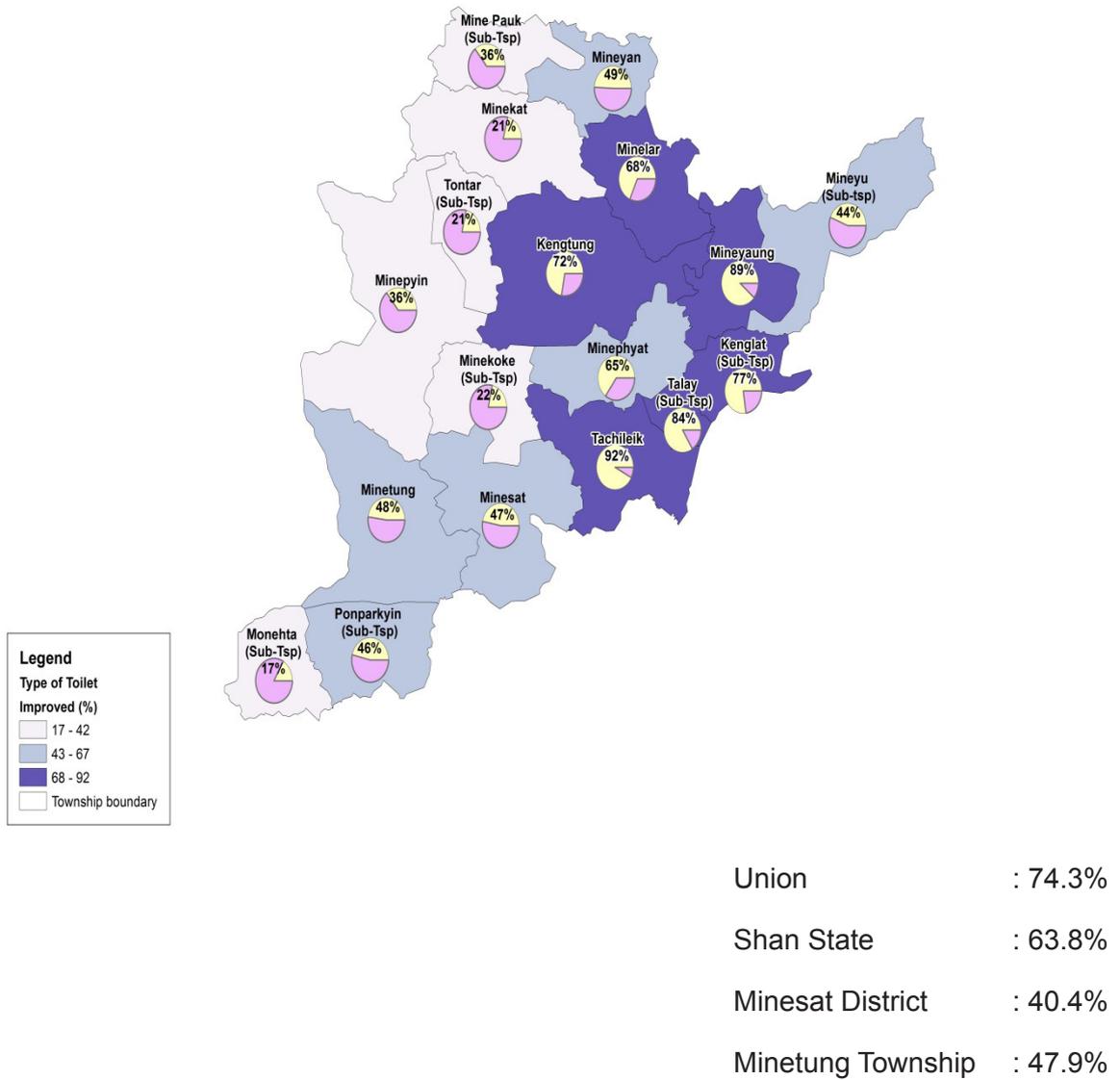


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	0.2	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		47.5	91.5	31.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>47.9</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>32.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		22.5	6.0	28.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.7	0.8	0.6
Other		1.8	-	2.4
None		27.1	1.5	36.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,258	1,119	3,139

- Some 47.9 per cent of the households in Minetung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (47.5%)).
- 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 27.1 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Minetung Township, 36.2 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

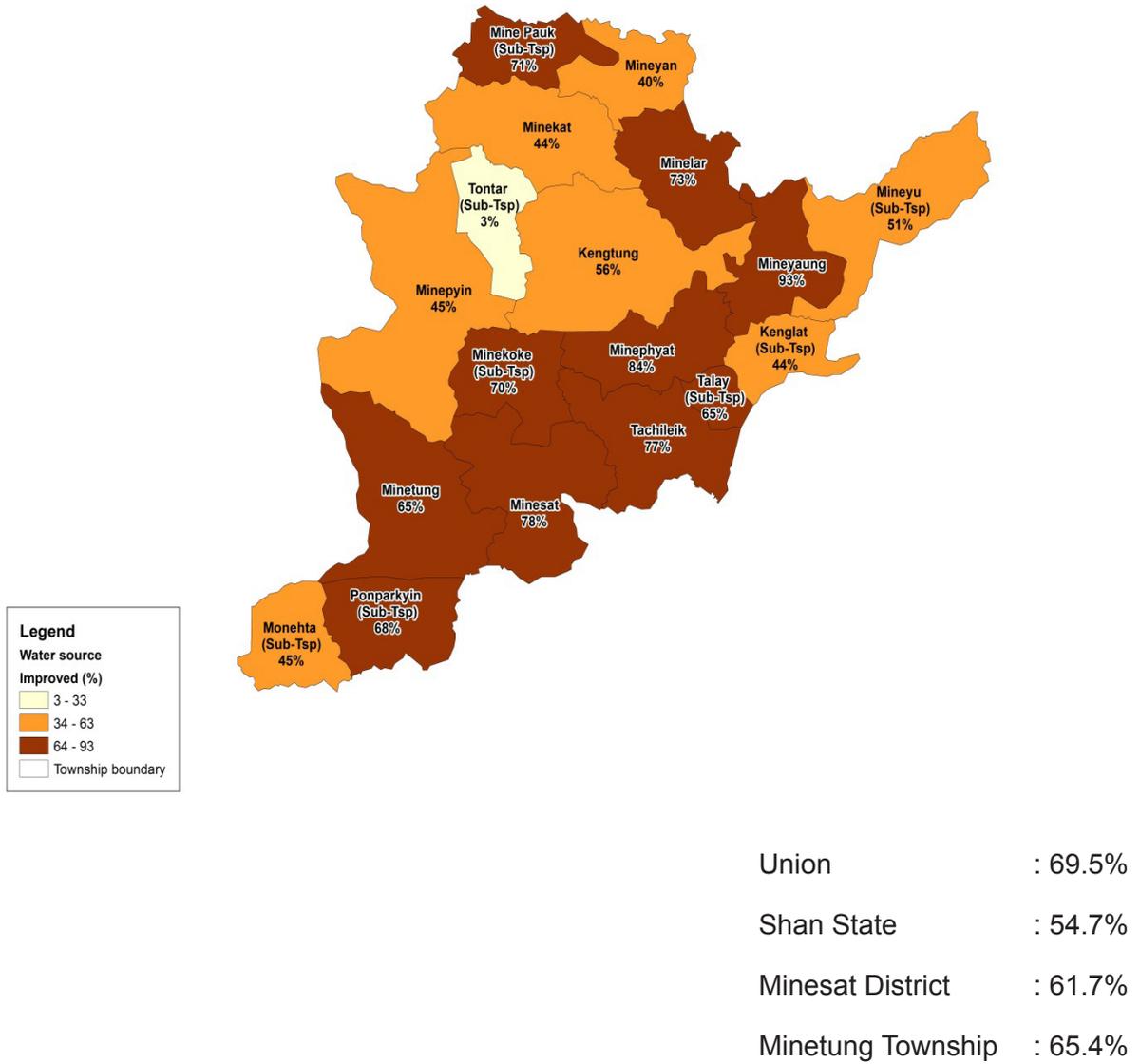


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	26.4	3.0	34.7
Tube well, borehole	2.0	2.1	2.0
Protected well/ Spring	35.5	74.2	21.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier	1.5	2.9	1.0
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>65.4</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>59.4</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	2.7	1.2	3.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.4	3.4	0.7
River/stream/ canal	15.5	12.6	16.5
Waterfall/ Rain water	14.7	-	20.0
Other	0.3	0.6	0.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>40.6</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,258	3,139

- In Minetung Township, 65.4 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Shan State, it belongs to the highest group and it is slightly lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 35.5 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 26.4 per cent use water from tap water/ piped.
- Some 34.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 40.6 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

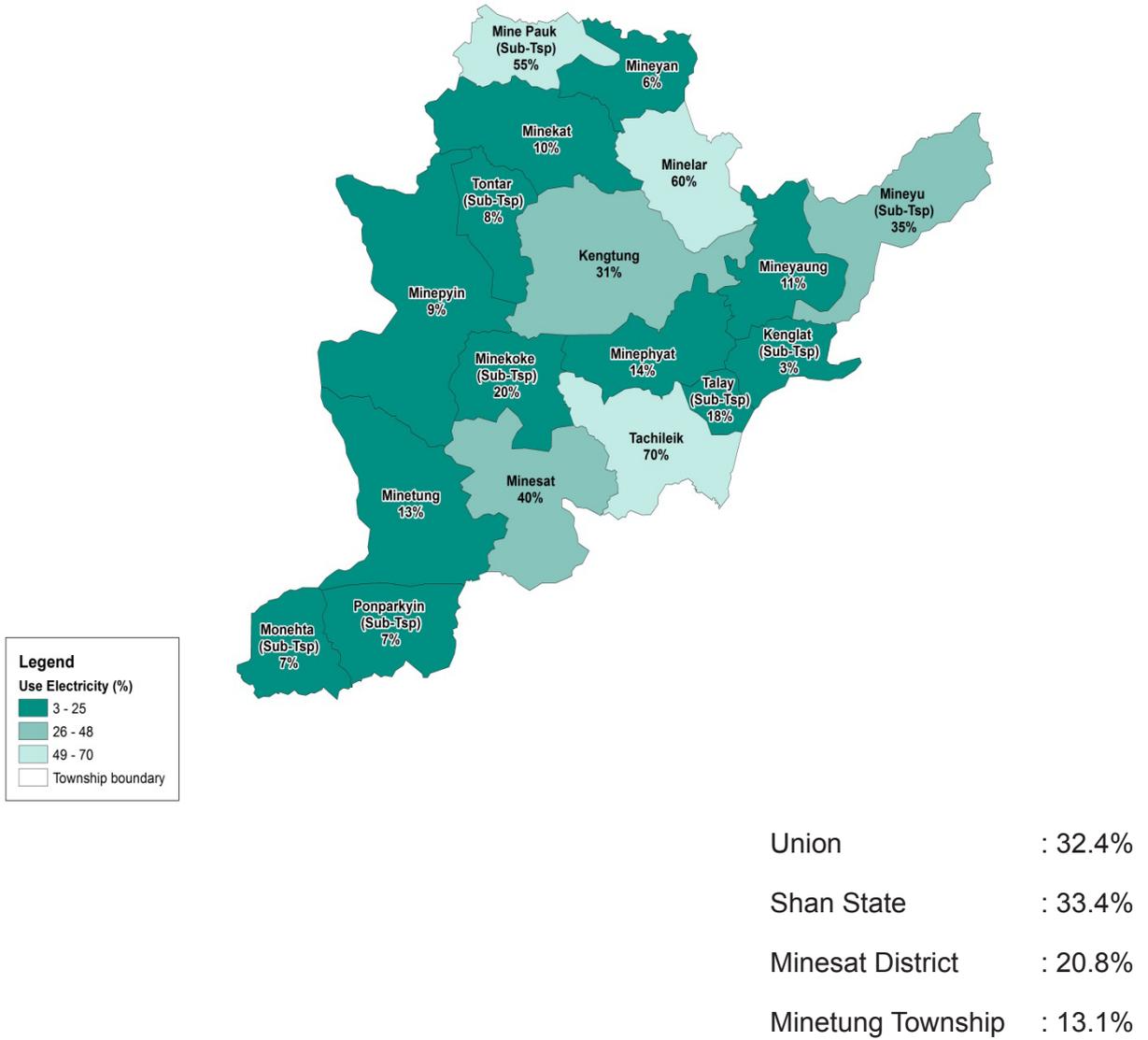


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		13.1	28.3	7.7
Kerosene		12.3	0.4	16.6
Candle		32.6	23.5	35.9
Battery		0.2	0.3	0.2
Generator (private)		3.8	5.7	3.1
Water mill (private)		20.9	32.7	16.7
Solar system/energy		2.7	4.4	2.1
Other		14.3	4.6	17.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,258	1,119	3,139

- In Minetung Township, 13.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity use compared to other townships in Shan State. 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 32.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 35.9 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

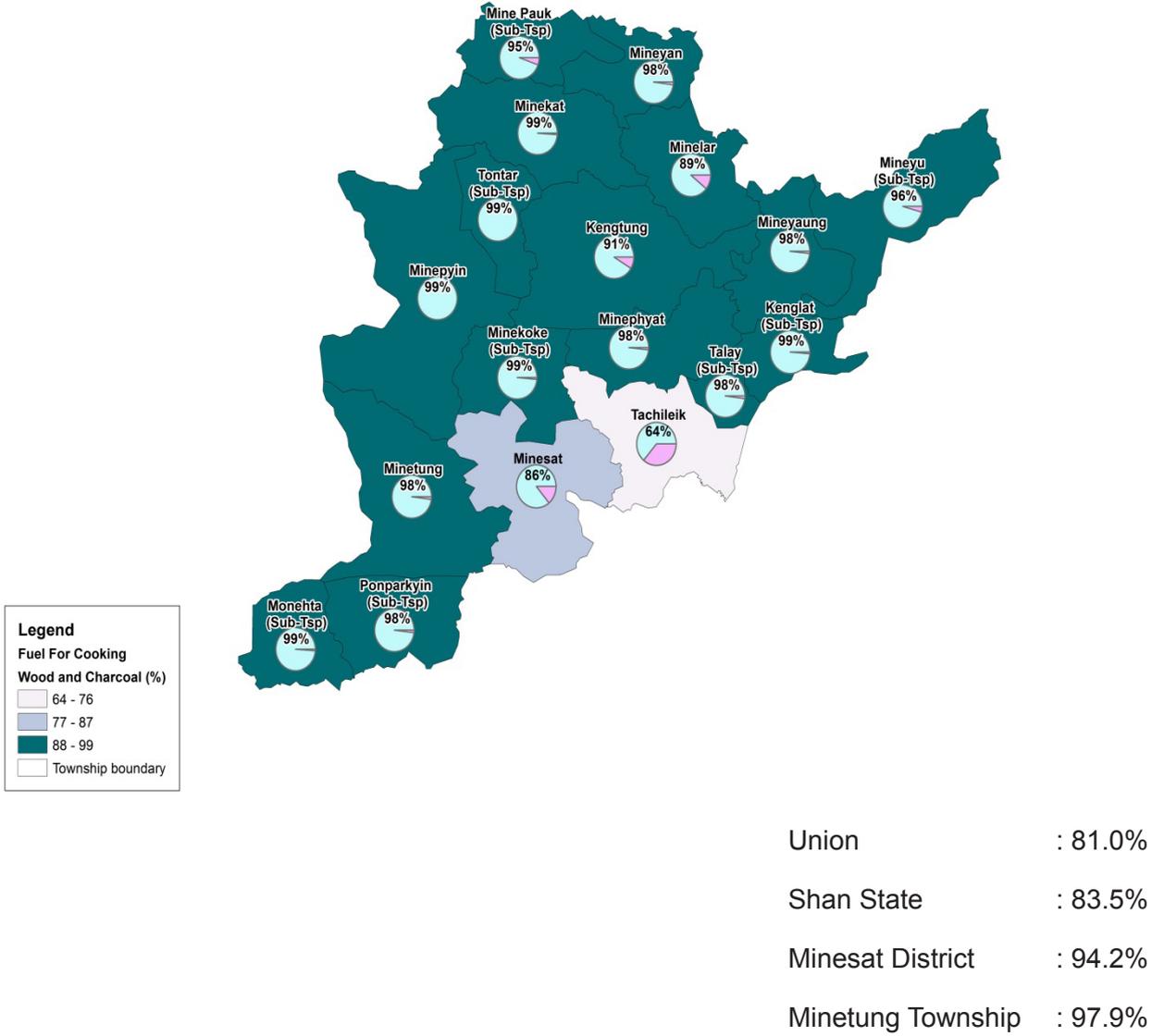


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.5	1.1	0.3
LPG		*	0.2	-
Kerosene		0.3	-	0.4
BioGas		0.2	0.6	0.1
Firewood		93.5	84.2	96.9
Charcoal		4.4	12.8	1.4
Coal		0.3	1.0	-
Other		0.8	0.2	1.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,258	1,119	3,139

- In Minetung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 93.5 per cent using firewood and 4.4 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 96.9 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.4 per cent use charcoal.

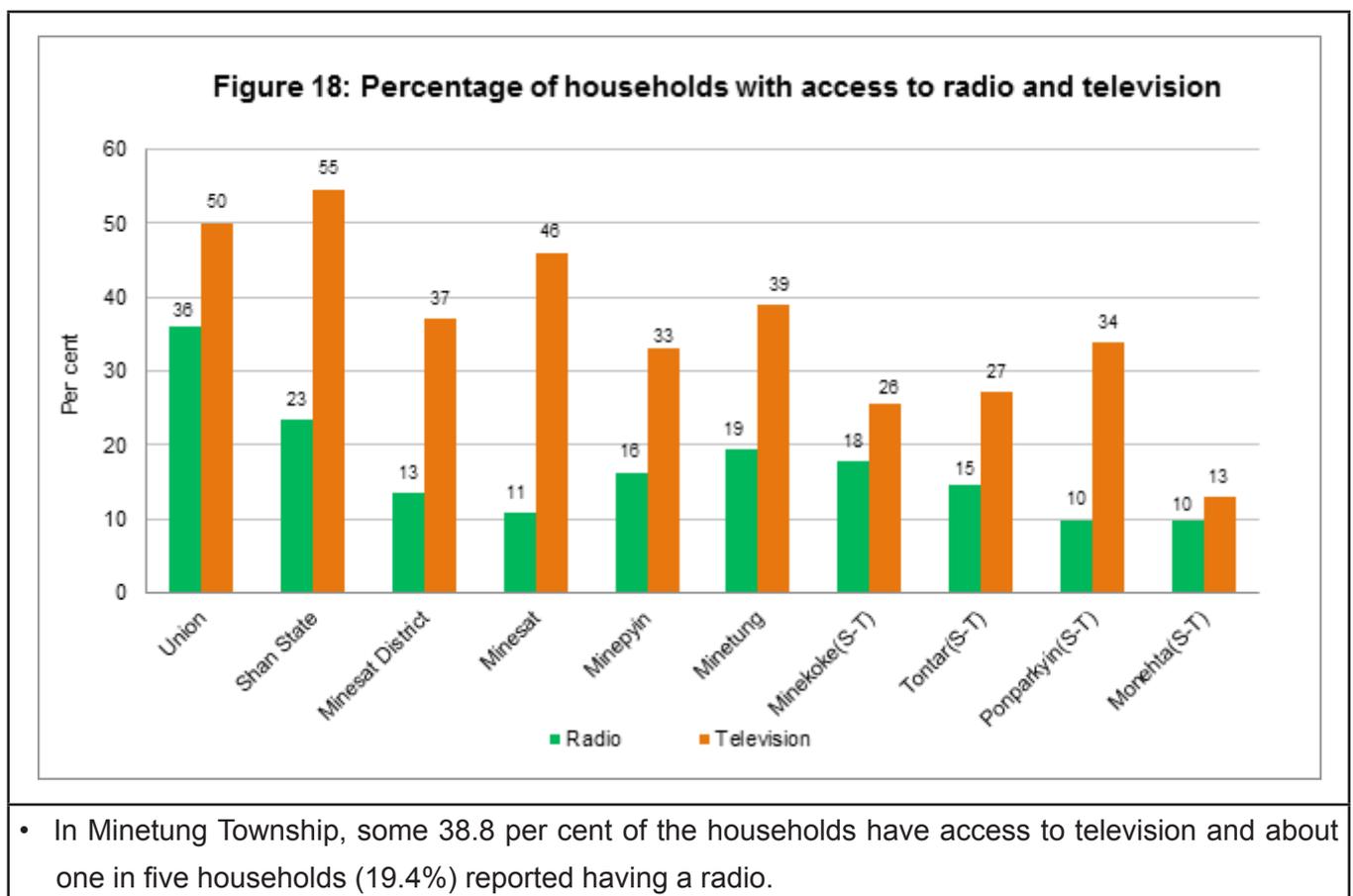
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

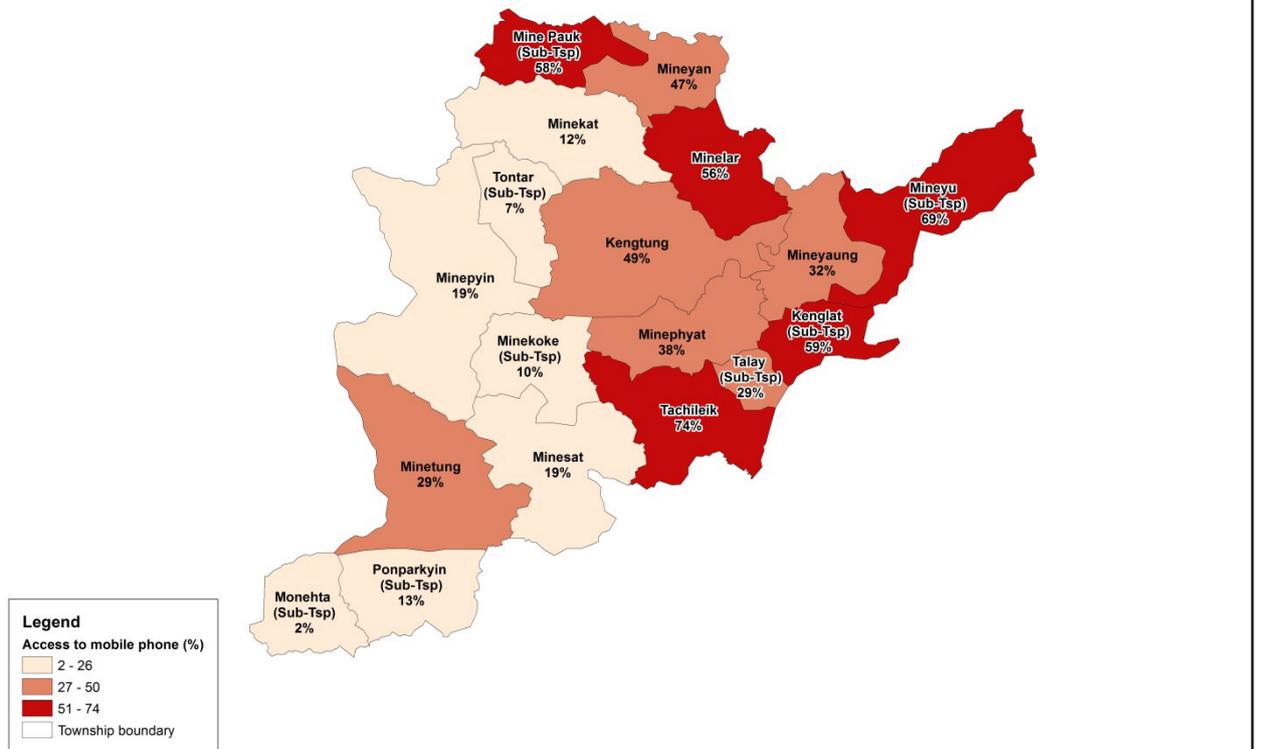
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	4,258	19.4	38.8	2.5	29.1	2.2	4.8	50.2	0.2
Urban	1,119	26.7	76.1	2.6	76.3	6.6	16.7	10.7	0.4
Rural	3,139	16.7	25.5	2.5	12.2	0.6	0.6	64.3	0.1

- Some 38.8 per cent of the households in Minetung Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 76.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to mobile phone, while the proportion for rural areas was 25.5 per cent have access to television.



- In Minetung Township, some 38.8 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in five households (19.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Minesat District	: 17.1%
Minetung Township	: 29.1%

- Some 29.1 per cent of the households in Minetung Township reported having mobile phones. For the entire Shan State, it is 34.4 per cent.

Transportation items

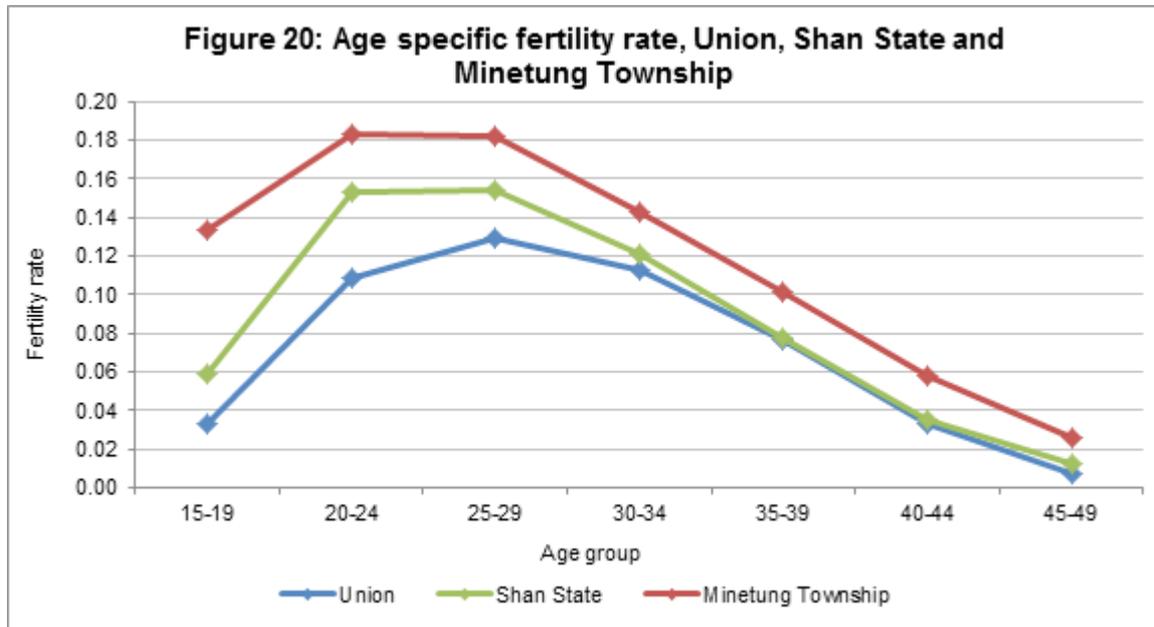
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Minesat District	44,931	1,752	25,070	4,697	1,033	57	72	7,323
Urban	5,536	424	3,975	1,652	279	1	2	430
Rural	39,395	1,328	21,095	3,045	754	56	70	6,893
Minetung Township	4,258	167	2,639	647	186	14	3	526
Urban	1,119	88	825	393	84	-	-	33
Rural	3,139	79	1,814	254	102	14	3	493

- In Minetung Township, 62.0 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 15.2 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

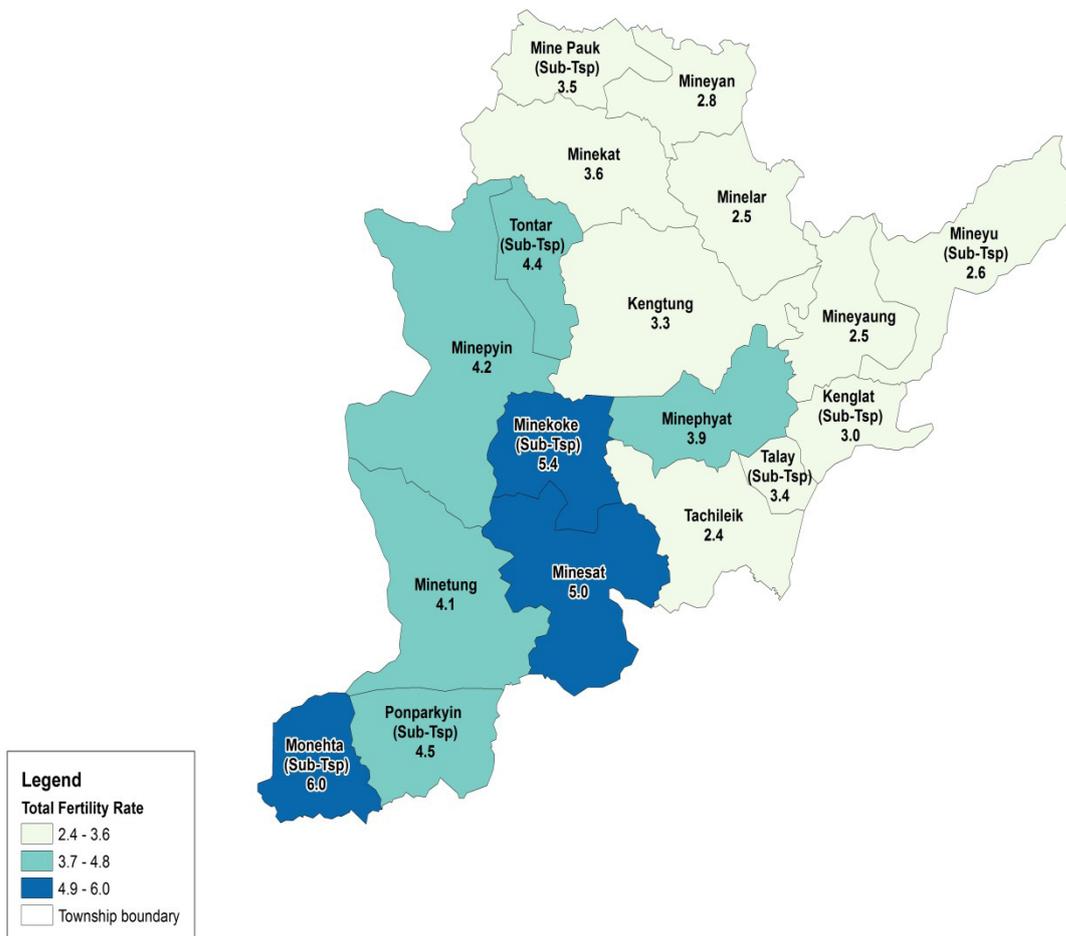
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



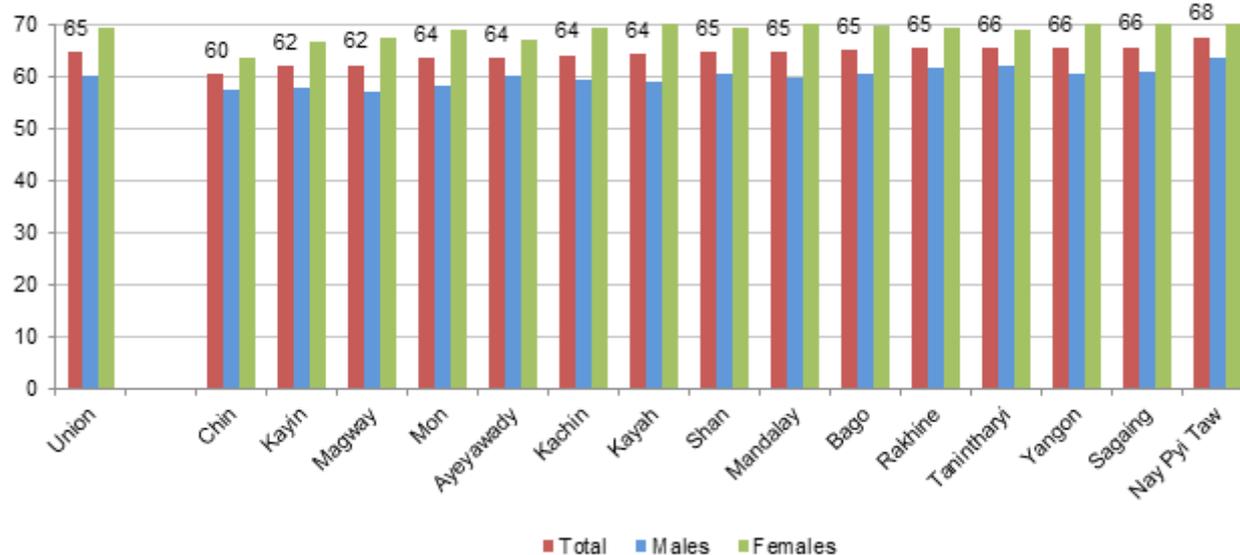
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age groups 20-24 and 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.1 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Minesat District	: 4.7
Minetung Township	: 4.1

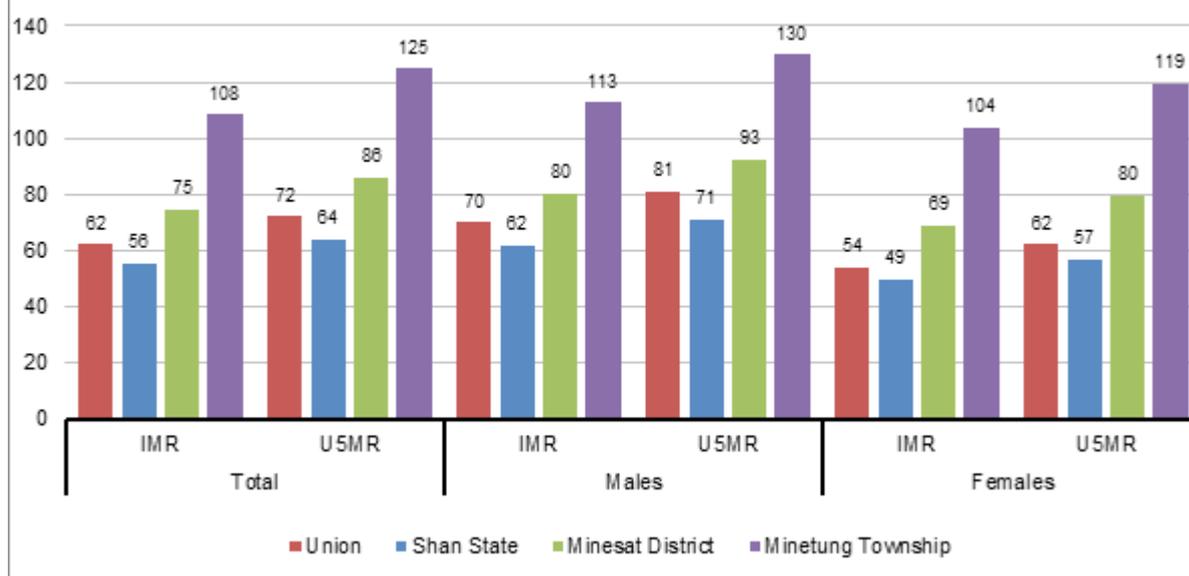
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

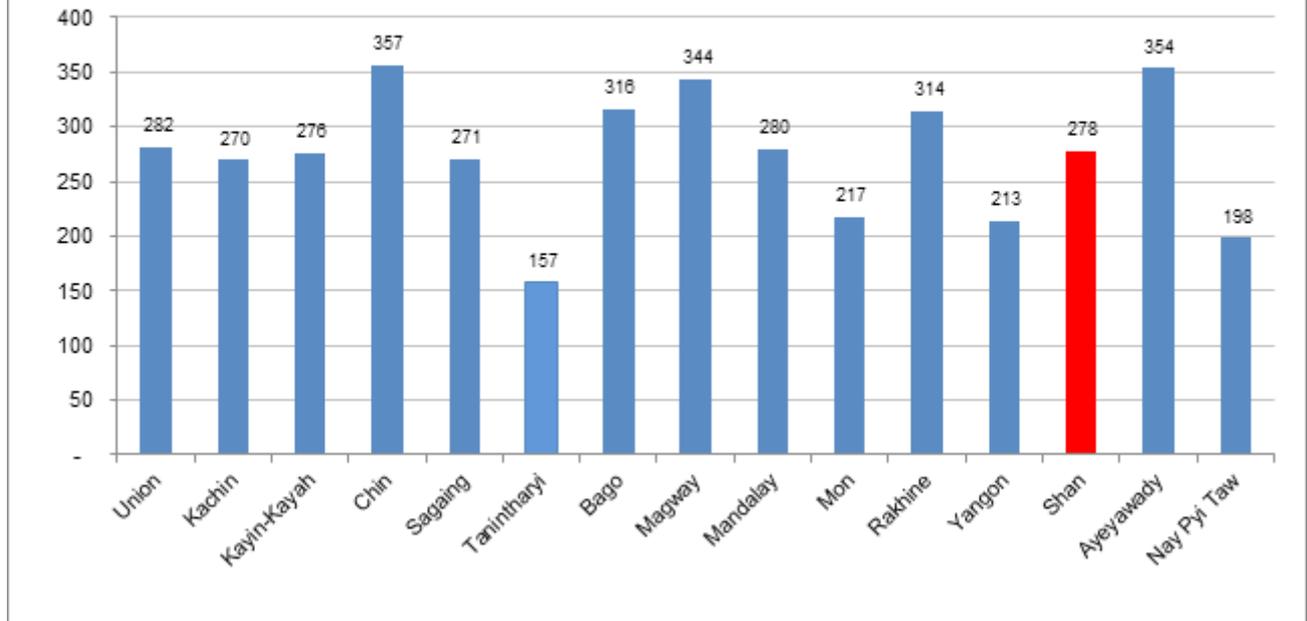
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Minesat District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Minesat District is 75 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 86 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Minetung Township are higher than those in Shan State and Minesat District. The Infant mortality in Minetung is 108 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 125 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.

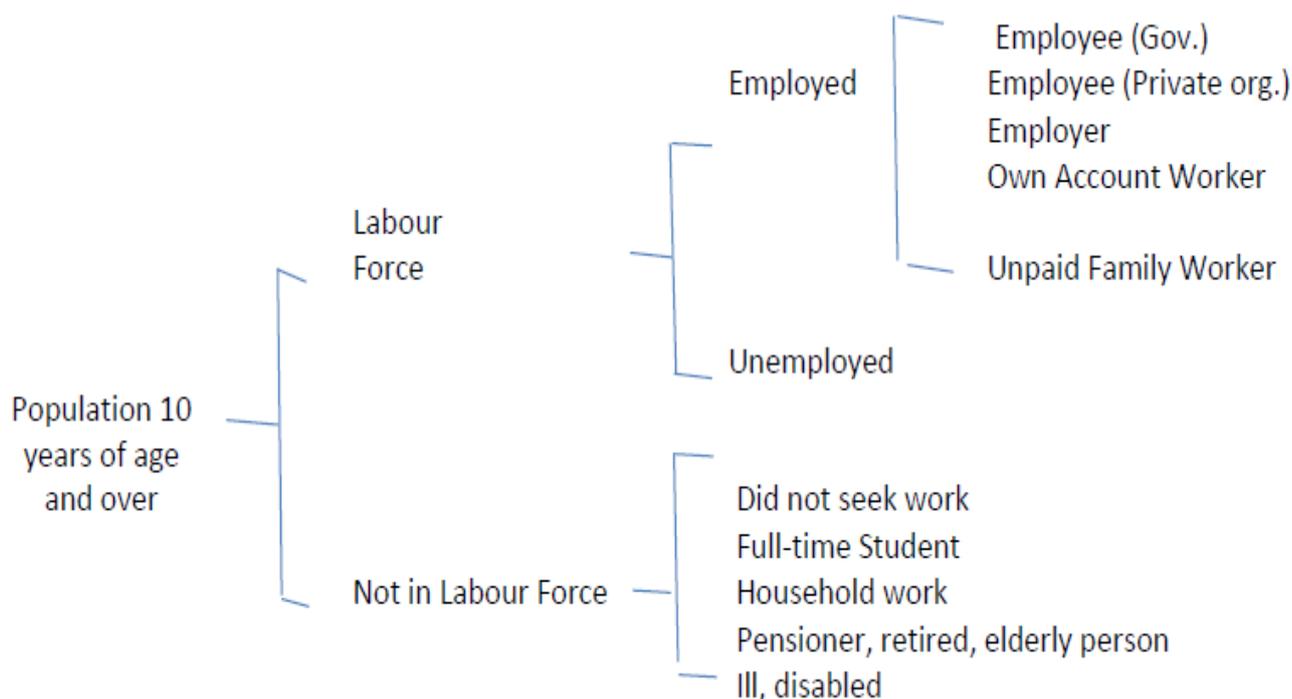
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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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