



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, MINESAT DISTRICT

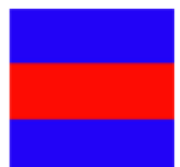
Minekoke Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, Minesat District

Minekoke Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

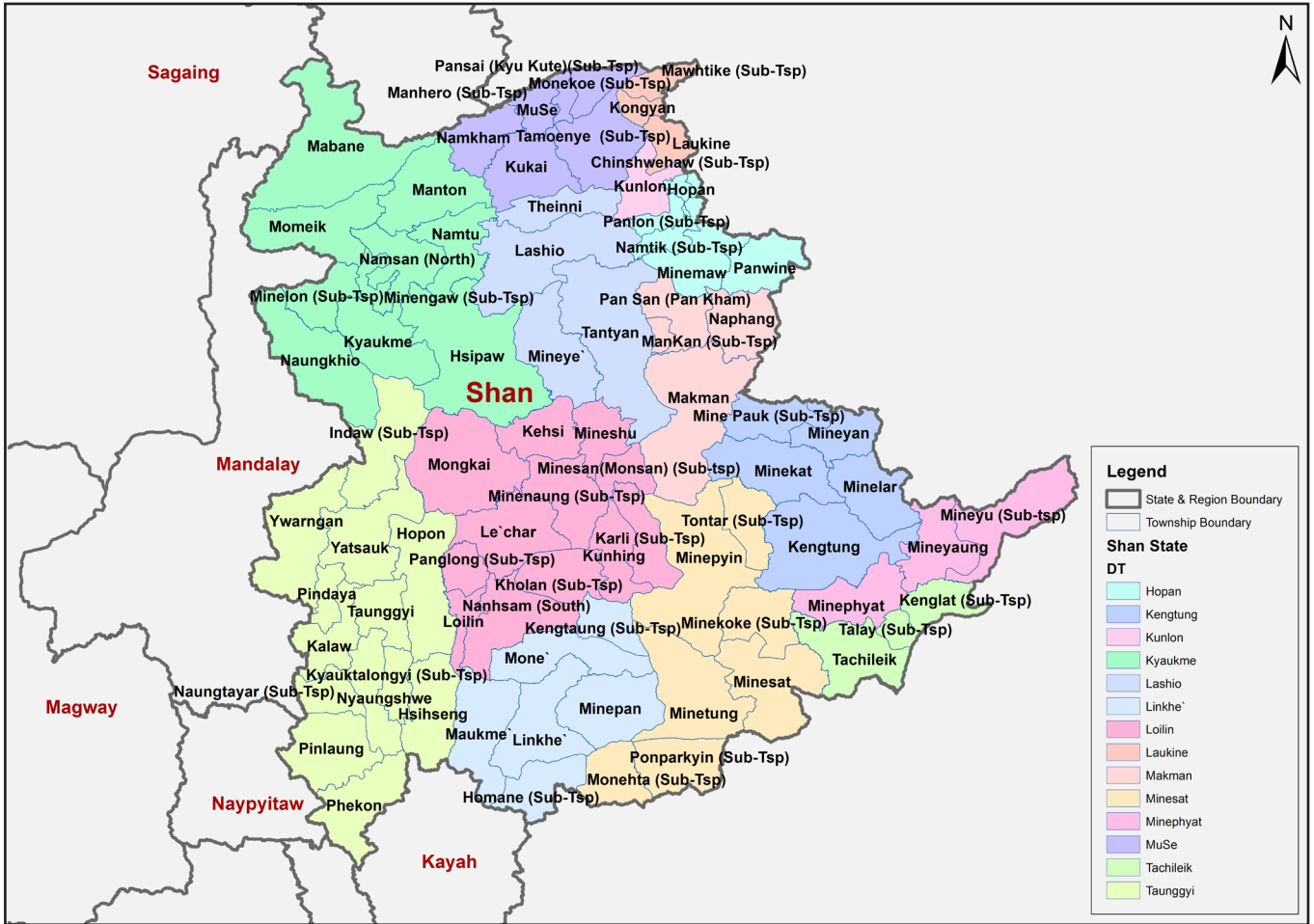
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Minekoke Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	18,096 ²	
Population males	9,543 (52.7%)	
Population females	8,553 (47.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	8.0%	
Area (Km²)	1,595.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	11.3 persons	
Median age	18.9 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	7	
Number of private households	3,202	
Percentage of female headed households	7.4%	
Mean household size	5.4 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	42.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	55.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	79.7	
Child dependency ratio	75.8	
Old dependency ratio	3.9	
Ageing index	5.2	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	112	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	14.7%	
Male	15.7%	
Female	13.7%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,110	6.1
Walking	340	1.9
Seeing	362	2.0
Hearing	311	1.7
Remembering	861	4.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	9,604	76.3	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
National Registration	*	0.1	
Religious	*	0.1	
Temporary Registration	*	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	2,927	23.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	74.6%	95.3%	50.1%
Unemployment rate	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%
Employment to population ratio	74.2%	95.0%	49.7%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	3,029	94.6	
Renter	*	0.3	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.2	
Government quarters	127	4.0	
Private company quarters	*	0.5	
Other	*	0.4	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		67.1%
Bamboo	75.4%	74.1%	0.4%
Earth	0.1%	1.9%	
Wood	16.9%	16.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	< 0.1%		32.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	7.0%	7.7%	0.1%
Other	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	32	1.0	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	0.2	
Biogas	-	-	
Firewood	3,142	98.1	
Charcoal	*	0.5	
Coal	-	-	
Other	*	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	626	19.6
Kerosene	306	9.6
Candle	562	17.6
Battery	*	0.2
Generator (private)	27	0.8
Water mill (private)	988	30.9
Solar system/energy	30	0.9
Other	658	20.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,151	67.2
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	50	1.6
Bottled/purifier water	27	0.8
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,232</i>	<i>69.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	51	1.6
Pool/pond/lake	57	1.7
River/stream/canal	293	9.2
Waterfall/rainwater	569	17.8
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>970</i>	<i>30.3</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,107	65.8
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	29	0.9
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.5
Pool/pond/lake	56	1.7
River/stream/canal	322	10.1
Waterfall/rainwater	672	21.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	73	2.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	622	19.4
Total Improved Sanitation	695	21.7
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	23	0.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.3
Other	106	3.3
None	2,369	74.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	566	17.7
Television	821	25.6
Landline phone	45	1.4
Mobile phone	305	9.5
Computer	*	0.4
Internet at home	44	1.4
Households with none of the items	2,112	66.0
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	75	2.3
Motorcycle/Moped	1,841	57.5
Bicycle	243	7.6
4-Wheel tractor	34	1.1
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	1,048	32.7

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction	3
Census information on Minekoke Sub-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 Minekoke Sub-Township in Shan State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Minekoke Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	18,096 *		
Males	9,543		
Females	8,553		
Sex ratio	112 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	8.0%		
Area (Km ²)	1,595.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	11.3		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	7		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	17,390	1,260	16,130
Number of conventional households	3,202	284	2,918
Mean household size	5.4 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Minekoke Sub-Township, there are less females than males with 112 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (8.0%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Minekoke Sub-Township is 11 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.4 persons living in each household in Minekoke Sub-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; Minekoke Sub-Township (Minesat District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	3,202	18,096	9,543	8,553
	Ward	284	1,441	790	651
1	No(1)(W)	90	450	242	208
2	No(2)(W)	139	672	359	313
3	No(3)(W)	55	319	189	130
	Village Tract	2,918	16,655	8,753	7,902
1	Tant Hseng(VT)	536	3,086	1,608	1,478
2	Loi Hsawng(VT)	506	2,780	1,427	1,353
3	Mong Nin(VT)	537	3,178	1,620	1,558
4	Hpan Hpu(VT)	331	1,828	971	857
5	Nang Mun(VT)	152	842	441	401
6	Wan Kawng(VT)	573	3,318	1,837	1,481
7	Mong Long(VT)	283	1,623	849	774

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

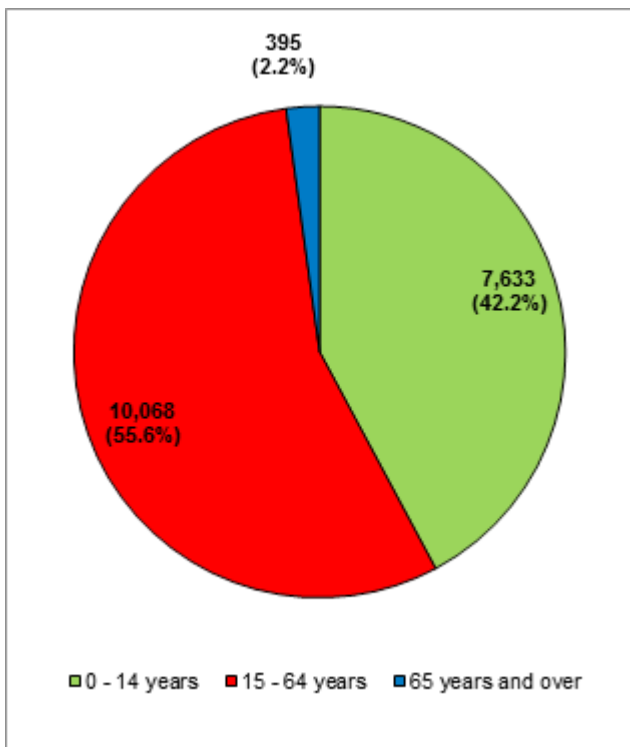
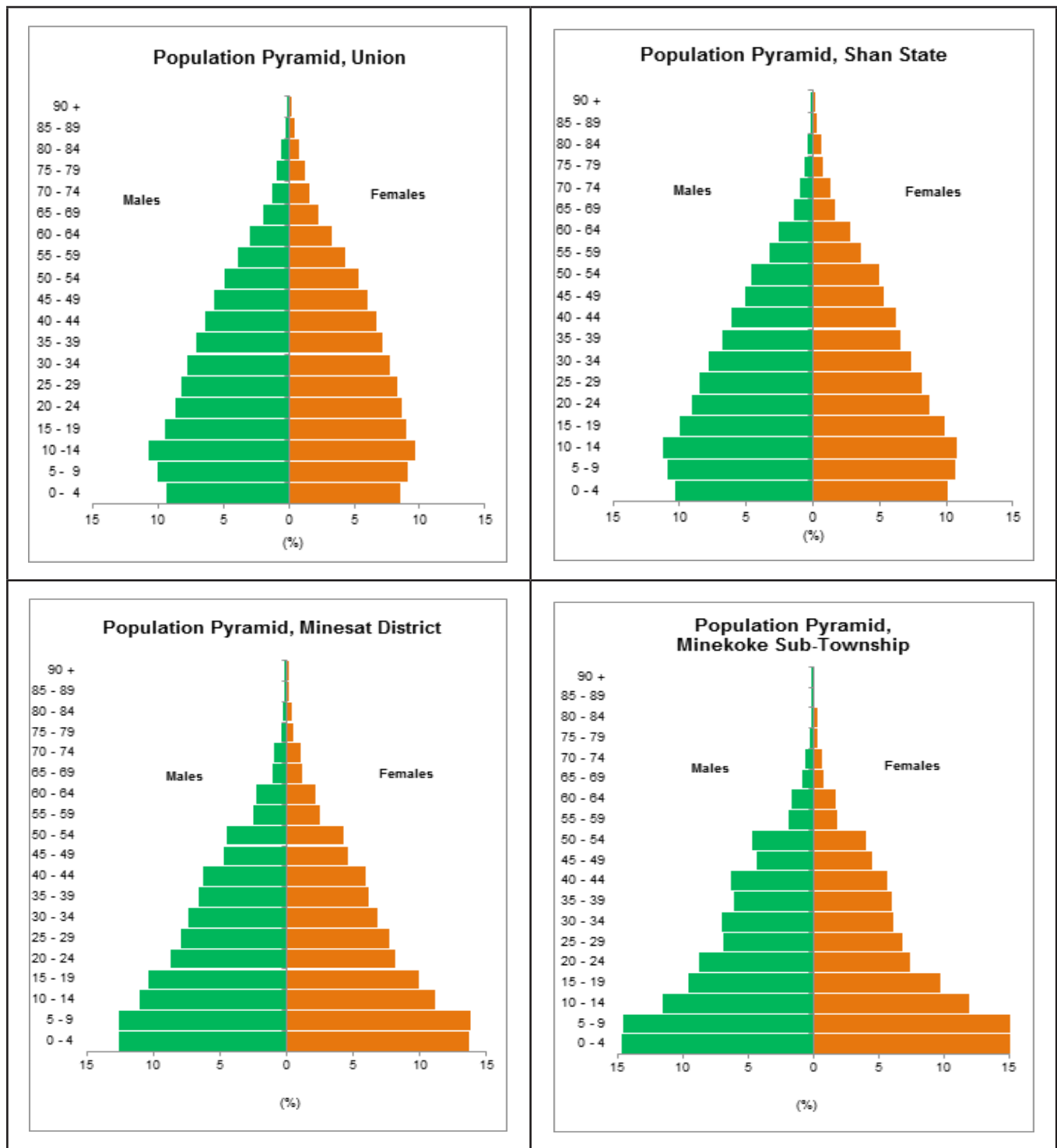


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Minekoke Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	18,096	9,543	8,553
0 - 4	2,773	1,396	1,377
5 - 9	2,738	1,389	1,349
10 - 14	2,122	1,101	1,021
15 - 19	1,748	912	836
20 - 24	1,461	831	630
25 - 29	1,234	655	579
30 - 34	1,197	670	527
35 - 39	1,095	581	514
40 - 44	1,090	604	486
45 - 49	804	418	386
50 - 54	790	445	345
55 - 59	339	183	156
60 - 64	310	162	148
65 - 69	151	80	71
70 - 74	121	62	59
75 - 79	54	27	27
80 - 84	48	20	28
85 - 89	8	3	5
90 +	13	4	9

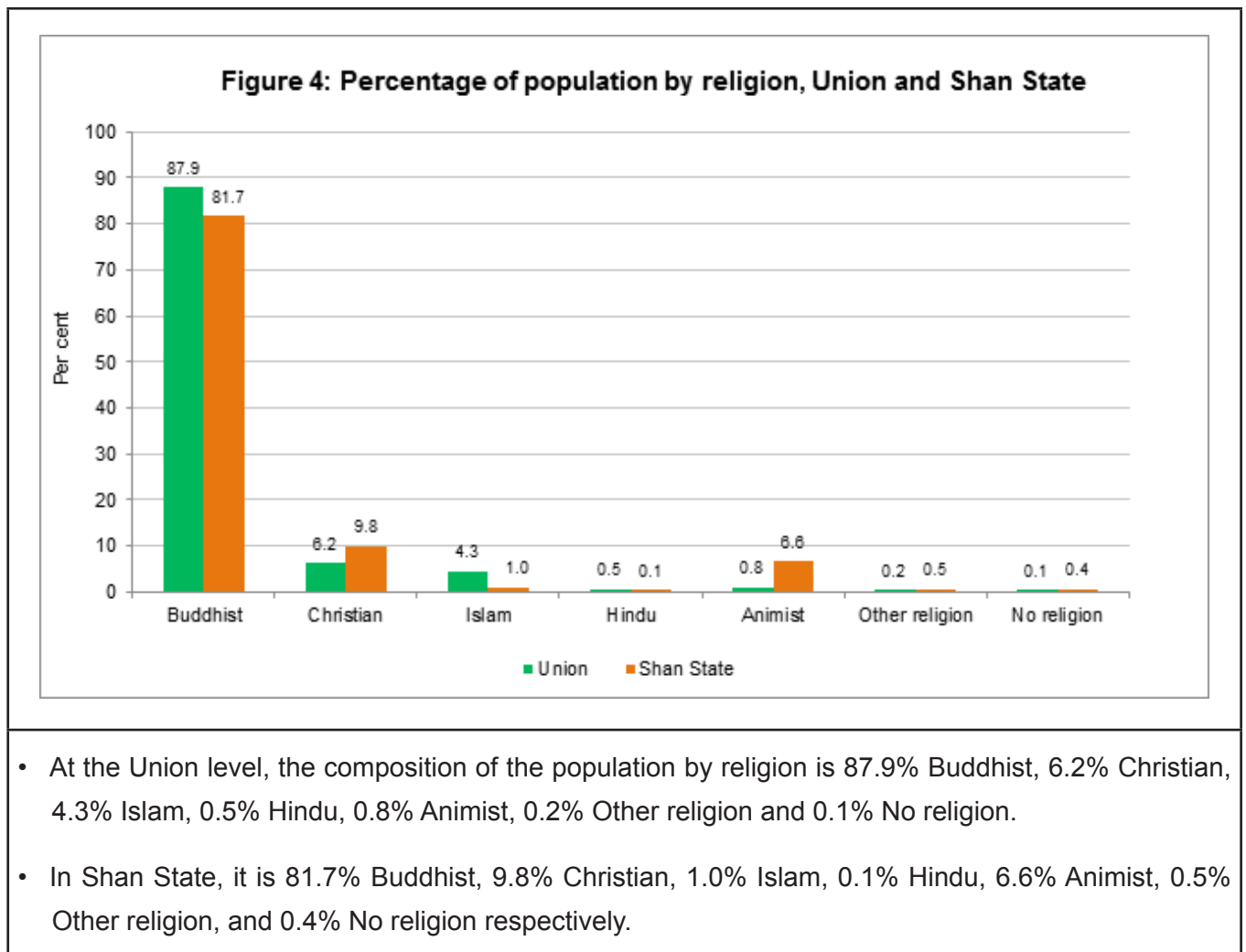
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Minekoke Sub-Township is 55.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer 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 Minekoke Sub-Township)



- There is no decline in the birth rate in Minekoke Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Minekoke Sub-Township.
- Starting from age group 0-4 to 70-74, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	590	303	287	33	16	17
6	586	293	293	81	36	45
7	516	262	254	122	66	56
8	558	269	289	135	64	71
9	461	237	224	133	68	65
10	567	304	263	126	60	66
11	314	154	160	95	57	38
12	442	212	230	107	50	57
13	410	211	199	86	45	41
14	314	146	168	59	25	34
15	470	233	237	43	16	27
16	273	144	129	20	7	13
17	266	142	124	22	13	9
18	418	208	210	15	7	8
19	252	121	131	12	5	7
20	570	304	266	6	1	5
21	199	109	90	2	1	1
22	150	79	71	1	1	-
23	237	124	113	1	-	1
24	184	105	79	1	1	-
25	422	215	207	1	-	1
26	167	84	83	-	-	-
27	213	109	104	-	-	-
28	211	103	108	1	-	1
29	126	60	66	-	-	-

Figure 5: School attendance, Union, Shan State and Minekoke Sub-Township

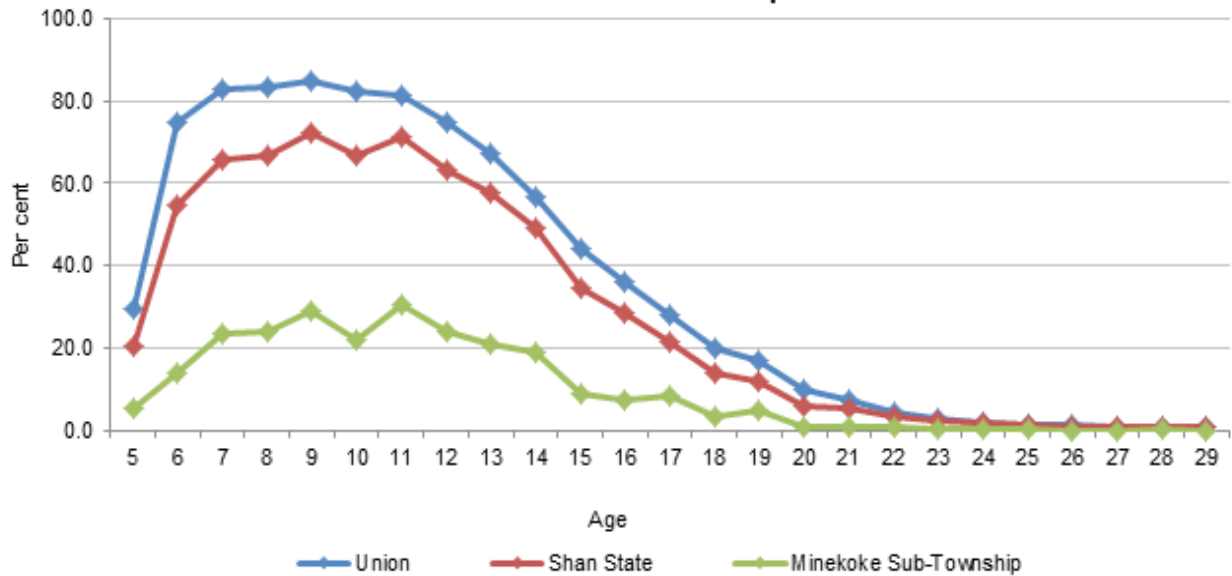
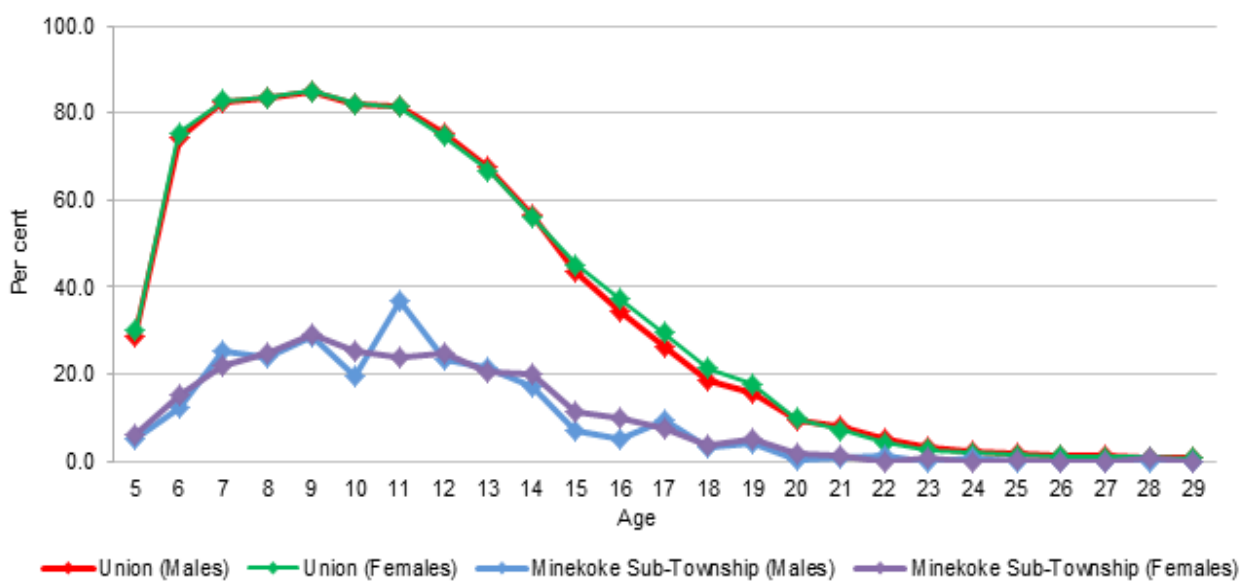
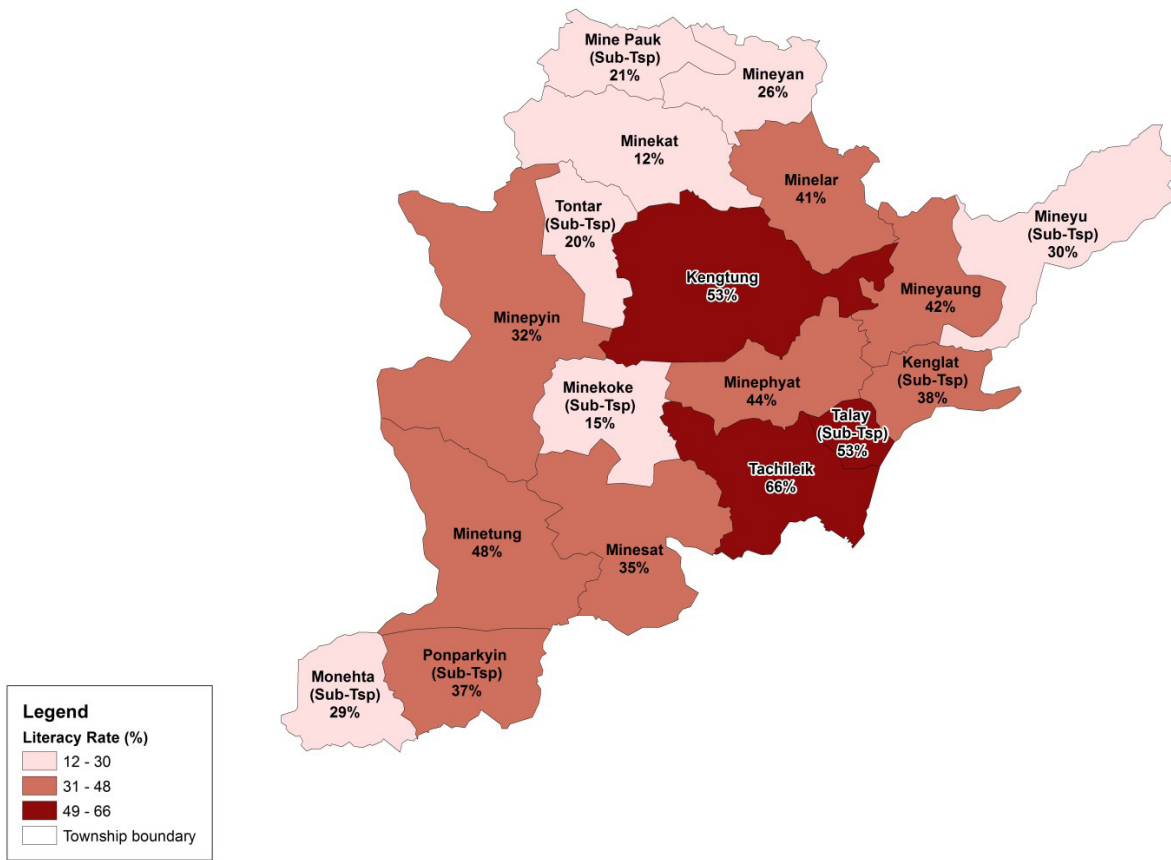


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Minekoke Sub-Township



- School attendance in Minekoke Sub-Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Minekoke Sub-Township is lower than that of the Union starting from school going age.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Minesat District	: 33.5%
Minekoke Sub-Township	: 14.7%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,019	21.8
Males	1,569	19.8
Females	1,450	23.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Minekoke Sub-Township is 14.7 per cent. It is considerably lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 13.7 per cent and for the males it is 15.7 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 21.8 per cent with 23.9 per cent for females and 19.8 per cent for males.

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

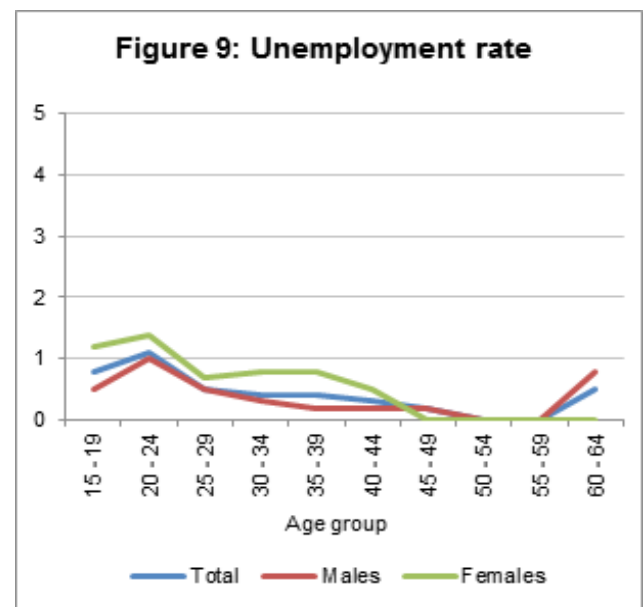
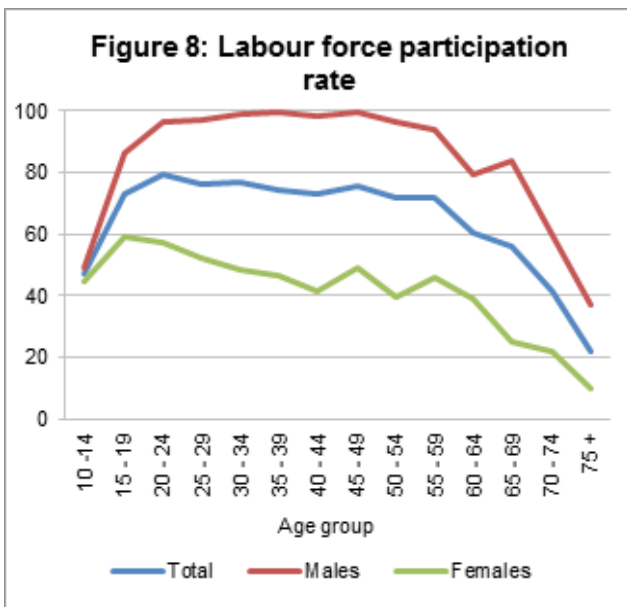
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	7,254	6,107	84.2	405	132	310	117	5	95	15	1	67
Urban	723	411	56.8	114	28	61	34	2	48	5	1	19
Rural	6,531	5,696	87.2	291	104	249	83	3	47	10	-	48
Males	3,914	3,087	78.9	278	92	250	75	5	65	9	1	52
Females	3,340	3,020	90.4	127	40	60	42	-	30	6	-	15

- Some 84.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 87.2 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 78.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 90.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 1.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.3 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	47.2	49.4	44.9	0.4	0.2	0.7
15 - 19	73.2	86.2	59.1	0.8	0.5	1.2
20 - 24	79.5	96.5	57.1	1.1	1.0	1.4
25 - 29	76.0	97.3	52.0	0.5	0.5	0.7
30 - 34	76.6	98.8	48.4	0.4	0.3	0.8
35 - 39	74.5	99.5	46.3	0.4	0.2	0.8
40 - 44	73.1	98.5	41.6	0.3	0.2	0.5
45 - 49	75.4	99.5	49.2	0.2	0.2	-
50 - 54	71.8	96.6	39.7	-	-	-
55 - 59	72.0	94.0	46.2	-	-	-
60 - 64	60.3	79.6	39.2	0.5	0.8	-
65 - 69	56.3	83.8	25.4	1.2	1.5	-
70 - 74	41.3	59.7	22.0	-	-	-
75 +	22.0	37.0	10.1	-	-	-
15 - 24	76.1	91.1	58.3	0.9	0.8	1.3
15 - 64	74.6	95.3	50.1	0.5	0.4	0.8



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Minekoke Sub-Township is 74.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 50.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 95.3 per cent.
- In Minekoke Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 47.2 per cent with 49.4 per cent for males and 44.9 per cent for females respectively.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Minekoke Sub-Township is 0.5 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is 0.4 per cent and 0.8 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 1.3 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	3,907	4.1	15.8	63.9	7.1	0.6	8.4
Males	883	9.6	36.0	16.9	12.0	1.5	24.0
Females	3,024	2.5	9.9	77.6	5.7	0.4	3.9

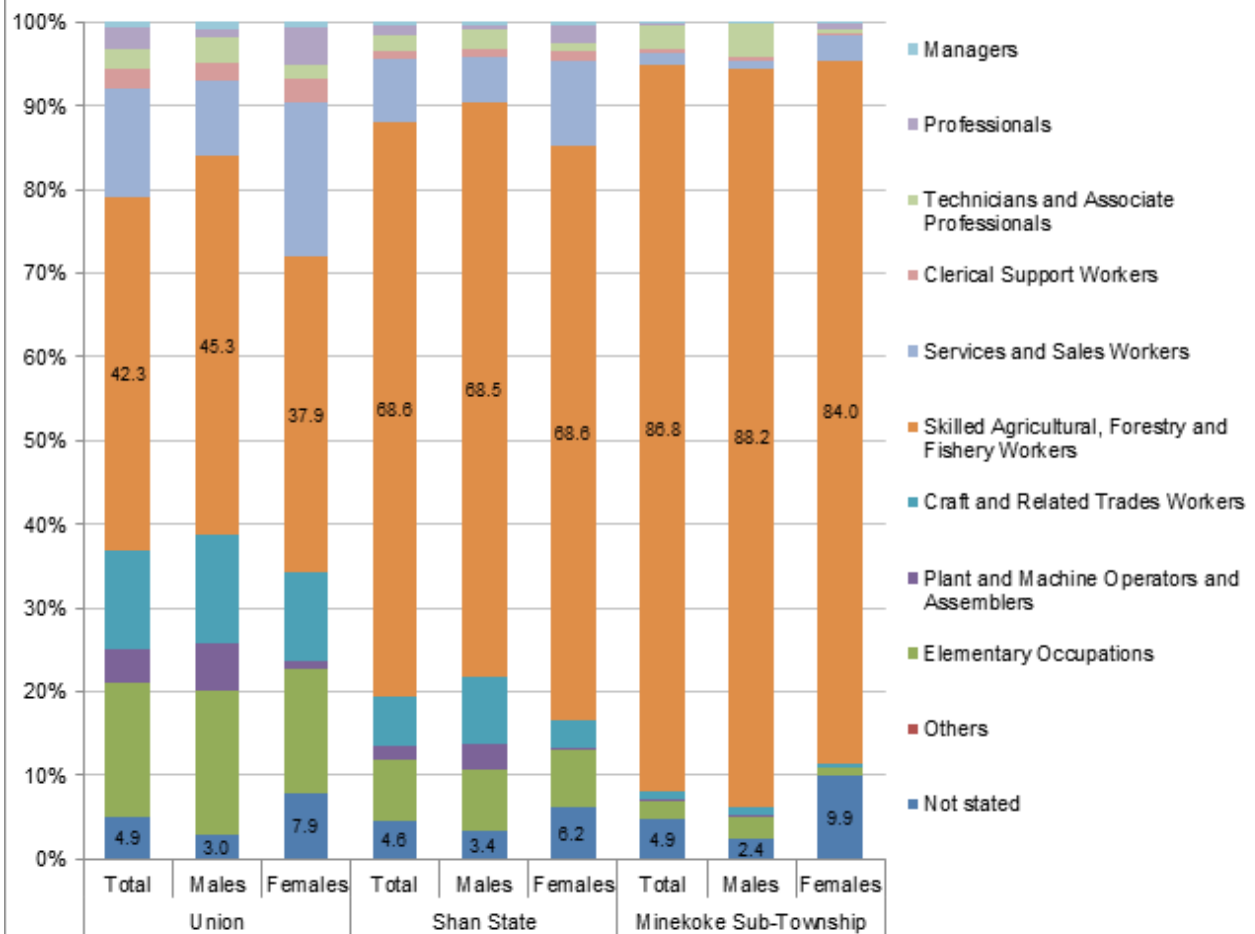
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 36.0 per cent of males are full time students while 77.6 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	6,906	4,646	2,260	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	4	3	1	0.1	0.1	*
Professionals	20	3	17	0.3	0.1	0.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	202	188	14	2.9	4.0	0.6
Clerical Support Workers	28	23	5	0.4	0.5	0.2
Services and Sales Workers	105	40	65	1.5	0.9	2.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	5,996	4,097	1,899	86.8	88.2	84.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	58	46	12	0.8	1.0	0.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	14	13	1	0.2	0.3	*
Elementary Occupations	143	120	23	2.1	2.6	1.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	336	113	223	4.9	2.4	9.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



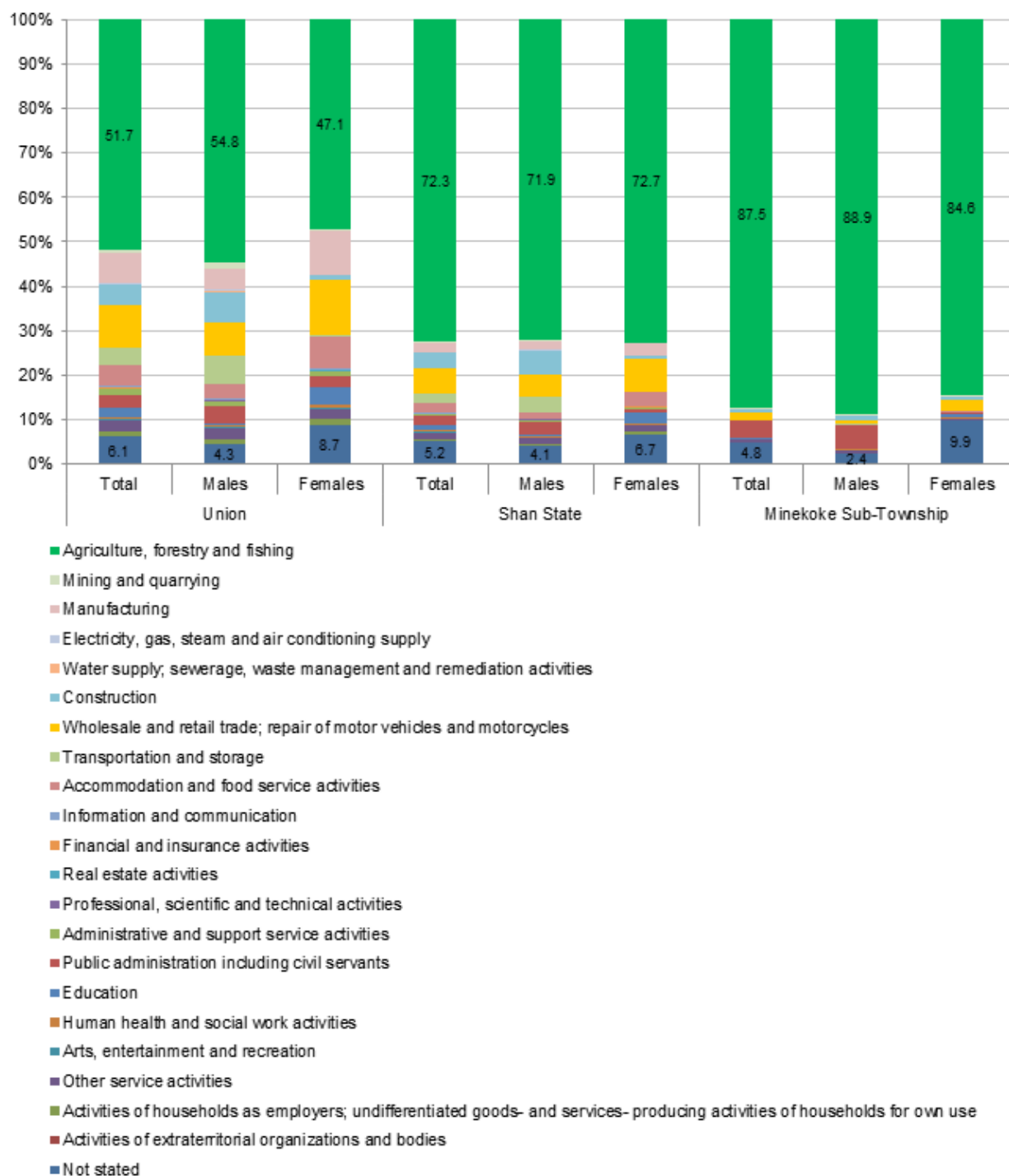
- In Minekoke Sub-Township, 86.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 88.2 per cent of males and 84.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	6,906	4,646	2,260	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,040	4,129	1,911	87.5	88.9	84.6
Mining and quarrying	16	9	7	0.2	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing	8	6	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	53	42	11	0.8	0.9	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100	39	61	1.4	0.8	2.7
Transportation and storage	12	12	-	0.2	0.3	-
Accommodation and food service activities	4	1	3	0.1	*	0.1
Information and communication	5	2	3	0.1	*	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	259	250	9	3.8	5.4	0.4
Education	19	1	18	0.3	*	0.8
Human health and social work activities	12	5	7	0.2	0.1	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	38	34	4	0.6	0.7	0.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	3	2	1	*	*	*
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	334	111	223	4.8	2.4	9.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



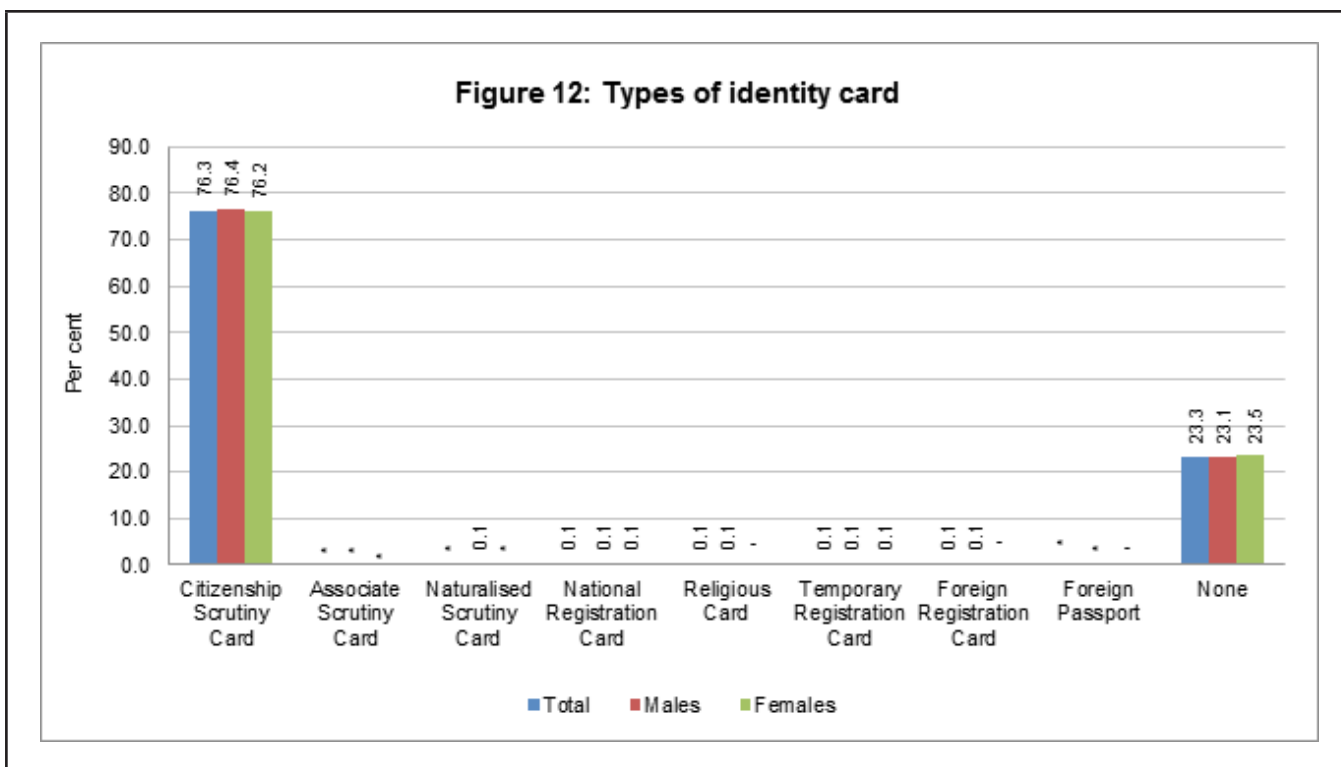
- In Minekoke Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 87.5 per cent.
- There are 88.9 per cent of males and 84.6 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	9,604	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,927
Urban	994	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	150
Rural	8,610	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	2,777
Males	5,163	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,558
Females	4,441	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	1,369

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Minekoke Sub-Township, 76.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 23.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 23.1 per cent of males and 23.5 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	18,096	16,986	1,110	6.1	362	311	340	861
0 - 4	2,773	2,725	48	1.7	4	4	4	44
5 - 9	2,738	2,696	42	1.5	1	4	3	37
10 - 14	2,122	2,082	40	1.9	1	4	6	33
15 - 19	1,748	1,711	37	2.1	2	3	4	32
20 - 24	1,461	1,418	43	2.9	1	3	5	35
25 - 29	1,234	1,194	40	3.2	1	3	4	34
30 - 34	1,197	1,128	69	5.8	7	9	12	54
35 - 39	1,095	1,016	79	7.2	5	2	11	68
40 - 44	1,090	990	100	9.2	23	25	20	66
45 - 49	804	702	102	12.7	27	24	19	69
50 - 54	790	625	165	20.9	83	51	61	121
55 - 59	339	265	74	21.8	31	25	35	61
60 - 64	310	199	111	35.8	66	55	60	88
65 - 69	151	96	55	36.4	36	31	35	47
70 - 74	121	71	50	41.3	35	29	34	39
75 - 79	54	38	16	29.6	11	13	8	10
80 - 84	48	21	27	56.3	19	15	13	15
85 - 89	8	5	3	37.5	2	2	1	1
90 +	13	4	9	69.2	7	9	5	7

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	9,543	8,947	596	6.2	190	150	179	461
0 - 4	1,396	1,371	25	1.8	3	3	4	23
5 - 9	1,389	1,366	23	1.7	-	2	1	20
10 - 14	1,101	1,076	25	2.3	-	2	3	22
15 - 19	912	894	18	2.0	-	-	-	18
20 - 24	831	809	22	2.6	-	2	4	17
25 - 29	655	632	23	3.5	1	1	4	19
30 - 34	670	626	44	6.6	5	7	6	34
35 - 39	581	543	38	6.5	1	-	8	30
40 - 44	604	547	57	9.4	13	12	12	40
45 - 49	418	367	51	12.2	13	8	8	35
50 - 54	445	355	90	20.2	51	31	35	67
55 - 59	183	142	41	22.4	17	14	14	33
60 - 64	162	98	64	39.5	38	24	35	48
65 - 69	80	52	28	35.0	17	15	16	24
70 - 74	62	38	24	38.7	15	12	15	17
75 - 79	27	19	8	29.6	7	5	6	6
80 - 84	20	9	11	55.0	7	8	6	6
85 - 89	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 +	4	-	4	100.0	2	4	2	2

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	8,553	8,039	514	6.0	172	161	161	400
0 - 4	1,377	1,354	23	1.7	1	1	-	21
5 - 9	1,349	1,330	19	1.4	1	2	2	17
10 - 14	1,021	1,006	15	1.5	1	2	3	11
15 - 19	836	817	19	2.3	2	3	4	14
20 - 24	630	609	21	3.3	1	1	1	18
25 - 29	579	562	17	2.9	-	2	-	15
30 - 34	527	502	25	4.7	2	2	6	20
35 - 39	514	473	41	8.0	4	2	3	38
40 - 44	486	443	43	8.8	10	13	8	26
45 - 49	386	335	51	13.2	14	16	11	34
50 - 54	345	270	75	21.7	32	20	26	54
55 - 59	156	123	33	21.2	14	11	21	28
60 - 64	148	101	47	31.8	28	31	25	40
65 - 69	71	44	27	38.0	19	16	19	23
70 - 74	59	33	26	44.1	20	17	19	22
75 - 79	27	19	8	29.6	4	8	2	4
80 - 84	28	12	16	57.1	12	7	7	9
85 - 89	5	2	3	60.0	2	2	1	1
90 +	9	4	5	55.6	5	5	3	5

- Six in every 100 persons in Minekoke Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more males than females have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 50.
- Difficulty with remembering was the highest among all forms of disability followed by seeing.

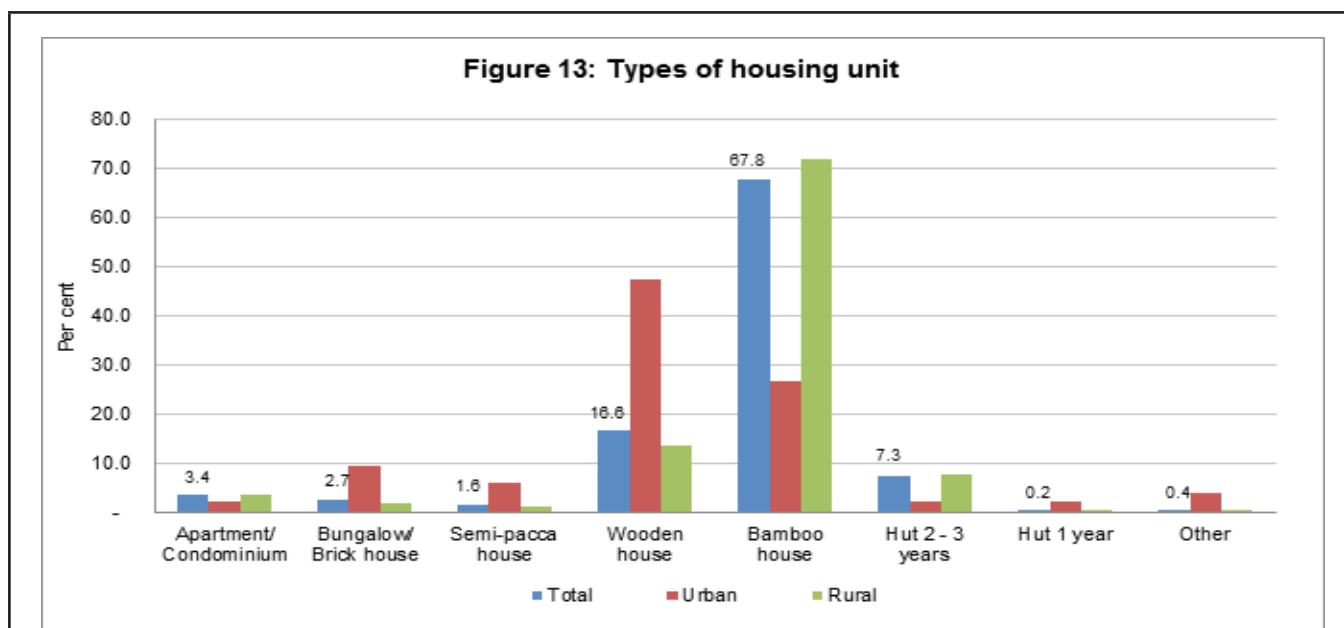
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	3,202	3.4	2.7	1.6	16.6	67.8	7.3	0.2	0.4
Urban	284	2.1	9.5	6.0	47.5	26.8	2.1	2.1	3.9
Rural	2,918	3.6	2.0	1.2	13.6	71.8	7.8	0.1	*

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Minekoke Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (67.8%) followed by households in wooden houses (16.6%).
- Some 47.5 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 71.8 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

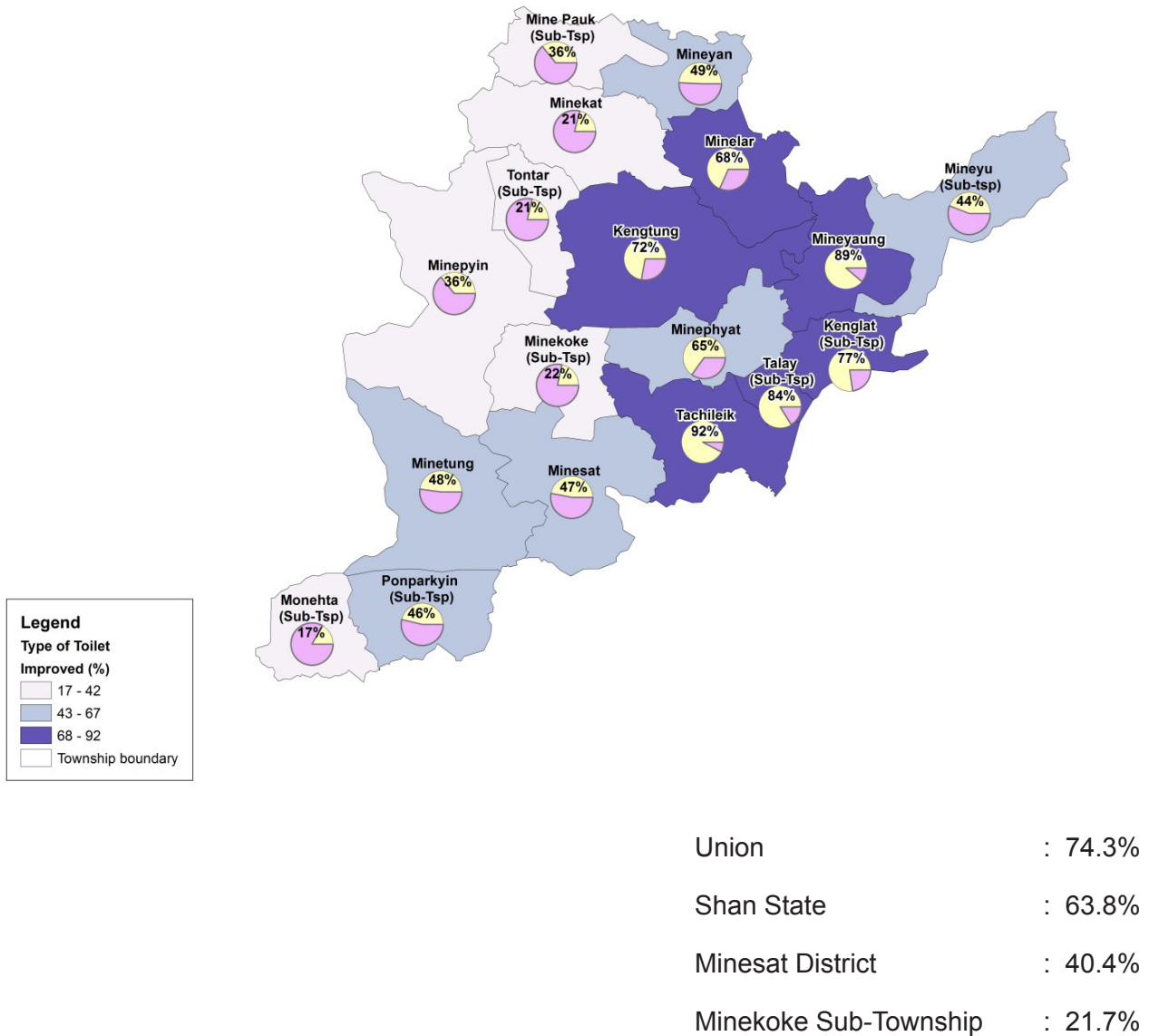


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.3	13.4	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		19.4	62.3	15.2
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>21.7</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>16.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.7	0.4	0.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	-	0.3
Other		3.3	-	3.6
None		74.0	23.9	78.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,202	284	2,918

- Some 21.7 per cent of the households in Minekoke Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (19.4%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Minekoke Sub-Township belongs to the lowest group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 73.4 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 74.0 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Minekoke Sub-Township, 78.9 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

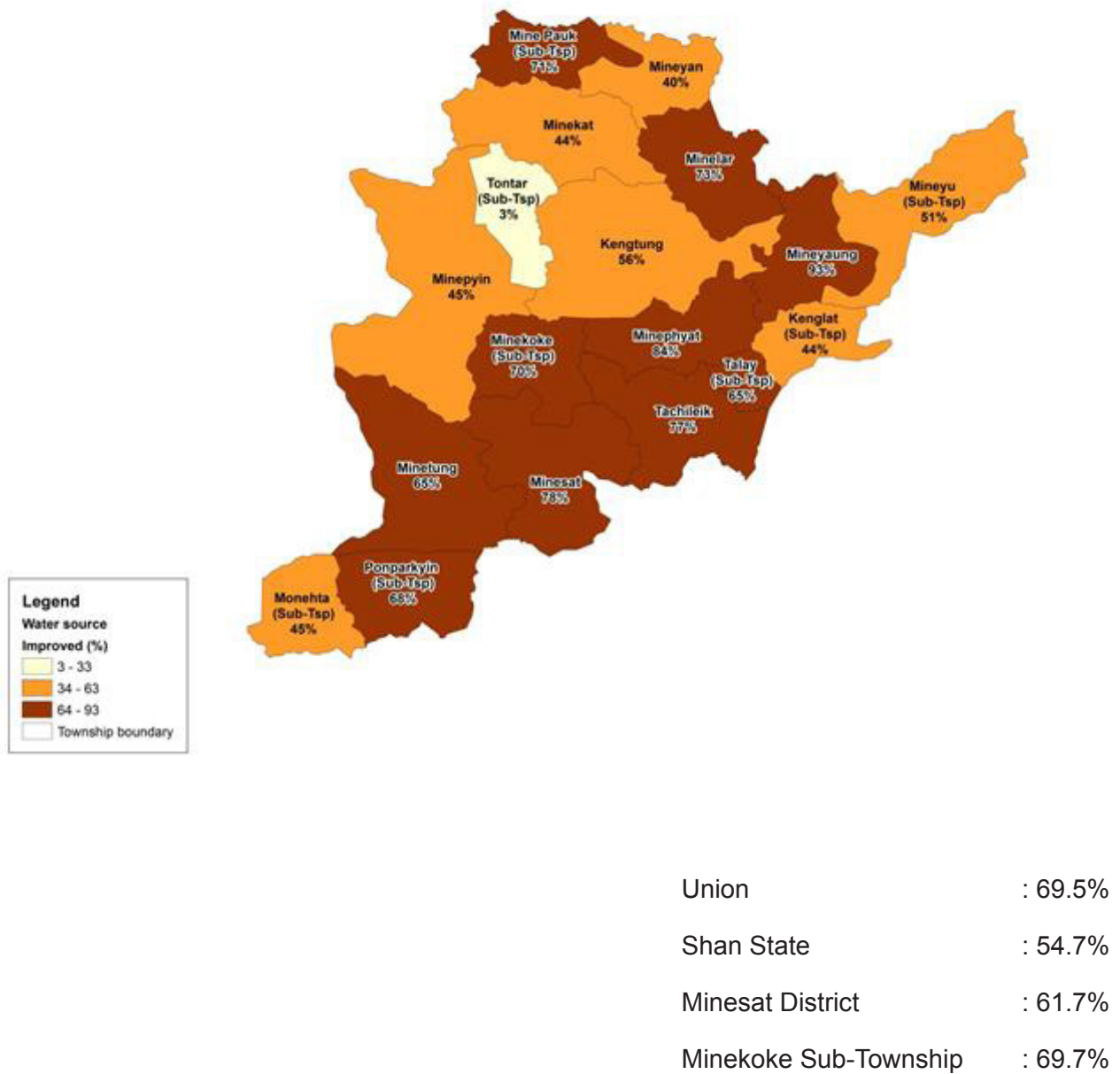


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

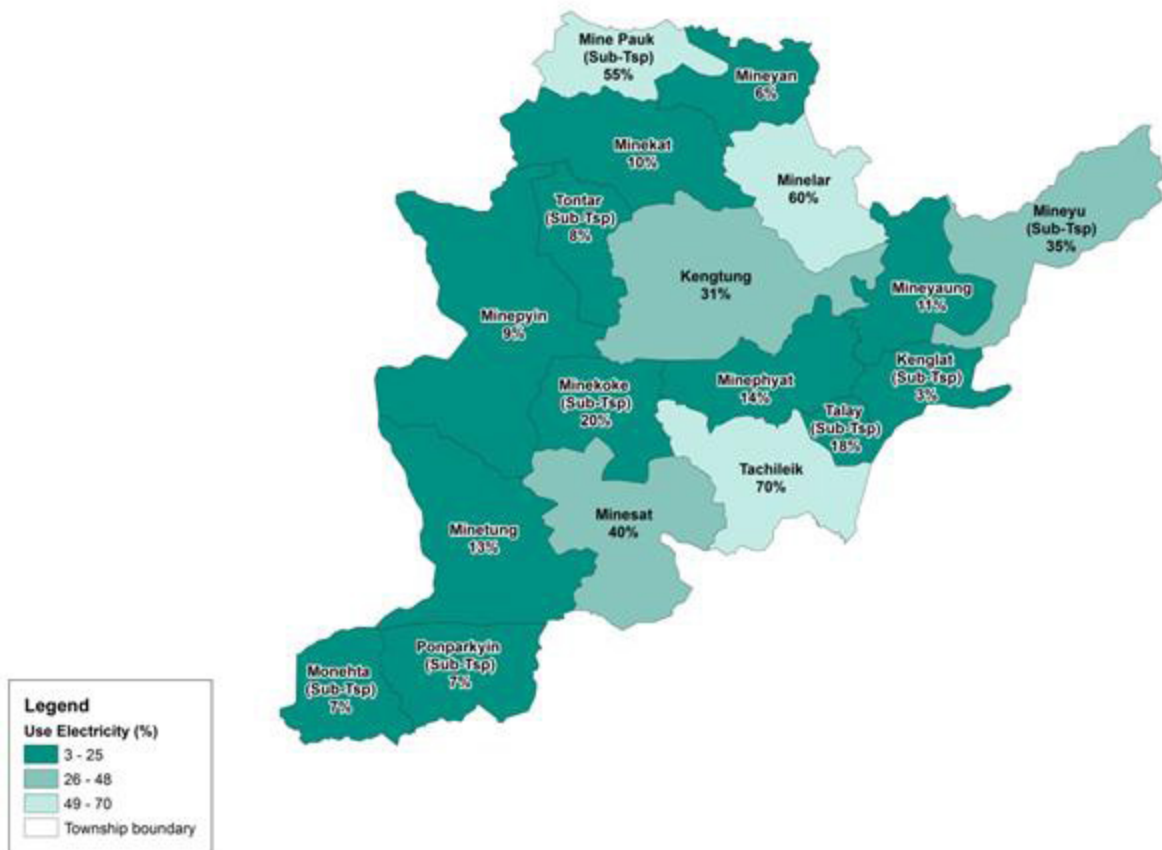
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	67.2	51.8	68.7
Tube well, borehole	0.1	1.0	*
Protected well/ Spring	1.6	9.1	0.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.8	1.1	0.8
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>69.7</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>70.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	1.6	-	1.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.7	-	2.0
River/stream/ canal	9.2	35.9	6.5
Waterfall/ Rain water	17.8	1.1	19.4
Other	-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>29.7</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,202	284

- In Minekoke Sub-Township, 69.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Minekoke Sub-Township belongs to the highest group in use of improved sources of drinking water and it is also slightly higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 67.2 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 17.8 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- Some 30.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 29.7 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



Union	: 32.4%
Shan Stat	: 33.4%
Minesat District	: 20.8%
Minekoke Sub-Township	: 19.6%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		19.6	51.8	16.4
Kerosene		9.6	2.1	10.3
Candle		17.6	4.2	18.8
Battery		0.2	-	0.2
Generator (private)		0.8	1.1	0.8
Water mill (private)		30.9	31.7	30.8
Solar system/energy		0.9	0.7	1.0
Other		20.5	8.5	21.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,202	284	2,918

- In Minekoke Sub-Township, 19.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of water mill (private) for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 30.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 30.8 per cent of the households mainly use water mill (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

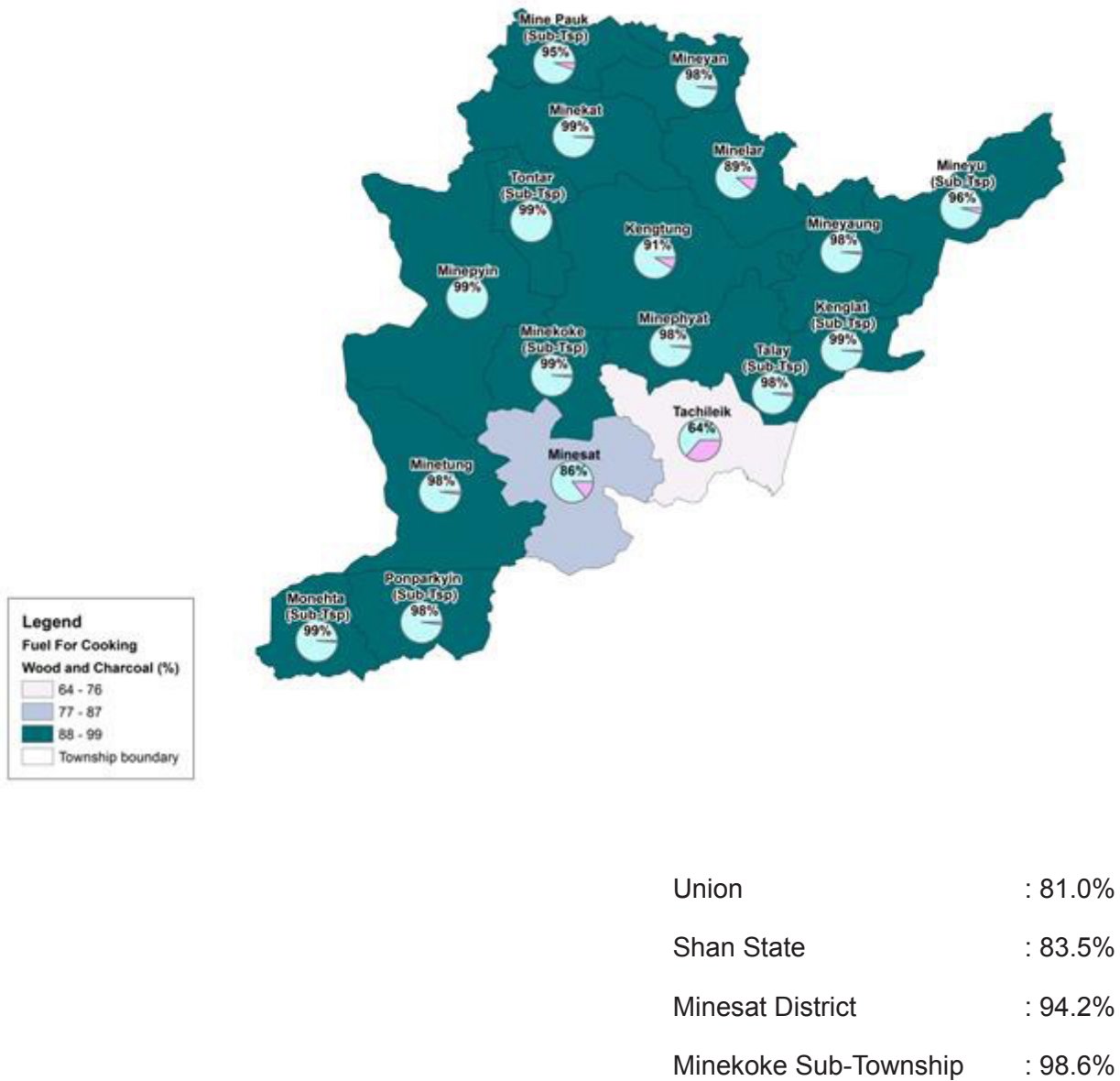


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.0	1.8	0.9
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.2
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		98.1	94.4	98.5
Charcoal		0.5	3.9	0.1
Coal		-	-	-
Other		0.2	-	0.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,202	284	2,918

- In Minekoke Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 98.1 per cent using firewood and 0.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 1.0 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 98.5 percent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.1 percent use charcoal.

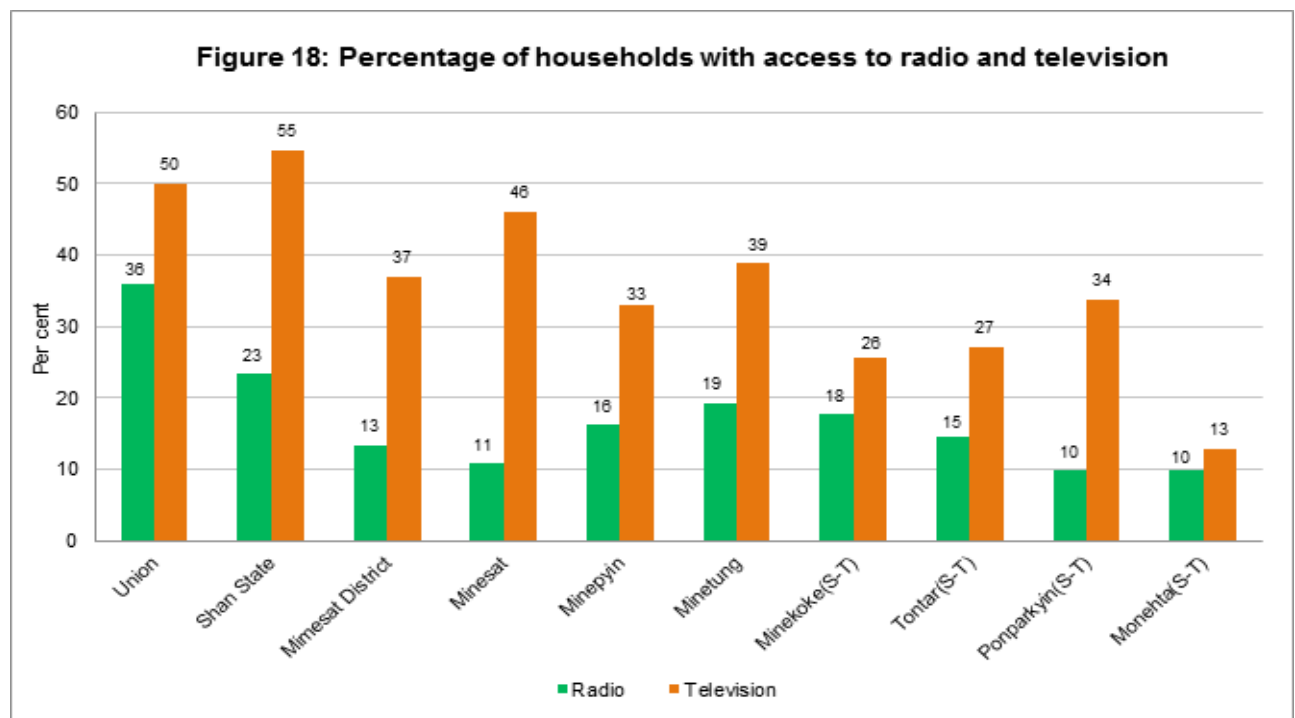
Communication and related amenities

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	3,202	17.7	25.6	1.4	9.5	0.4	1.4	66.0	0.1
Urban	284	47.2	64.1	1.4	27.8	1.1	10.6	27.5	-
Rural	2,918	14.8	21.9	1.4	7.7	0.4	0.5	69.7	0.1

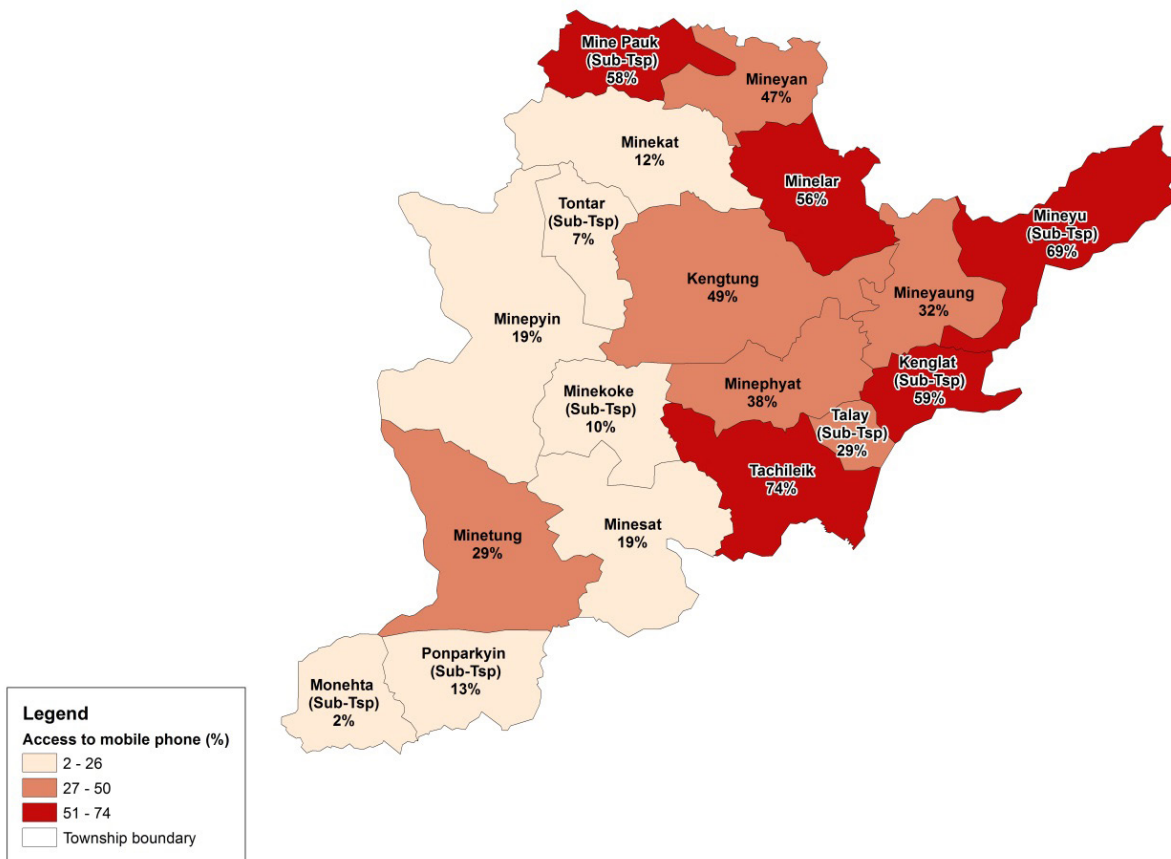
- Some 25.6 per cent of the households in Minekoke Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 64.1 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 21.9 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television



- In Minekoke Sub-Township, 25.6 per cent of the households have access to television and 17.7 per cent 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%
Minekoke Sub-Township	: 9.5%

- Only 9.5 per cent of the households in Minekoke Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and belongs to the lowest group.

Transportation items

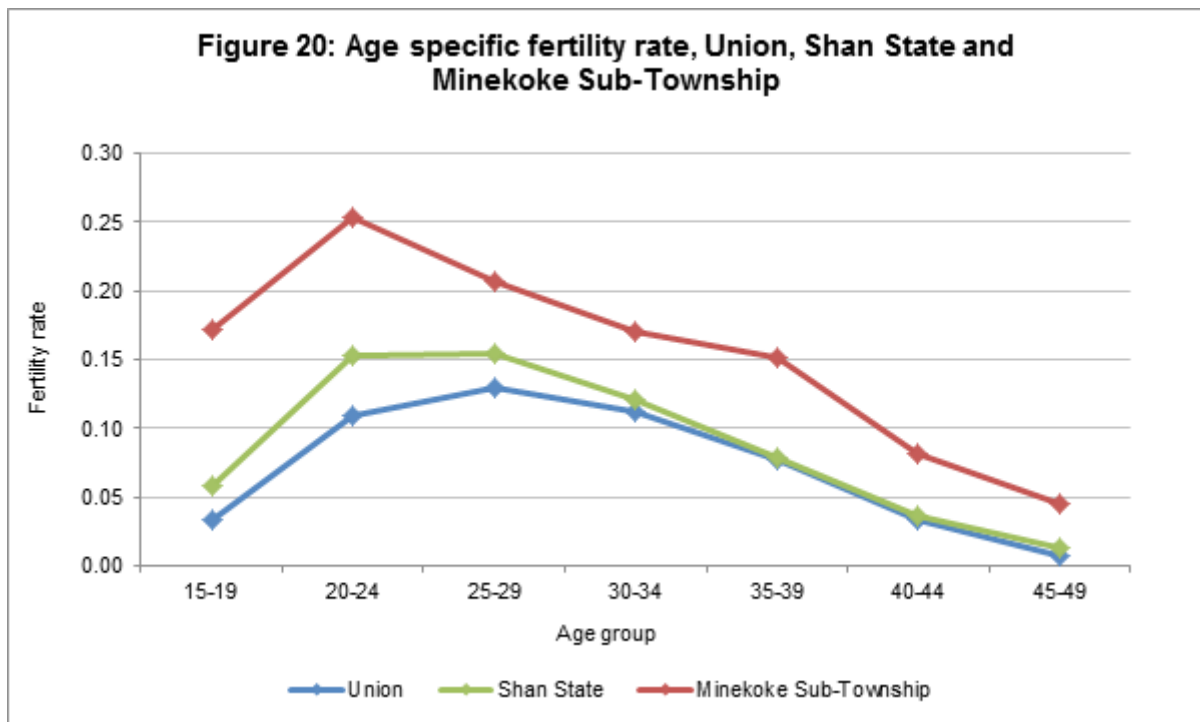
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/ District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
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
Minekoke Sub-Township	3,202	75	1,841	243	34	-	1	1,048
Urban	284	23	219	91	7	-	-	106
Rural	2,918	52	1,622	152	27	-	1	942

- In Minekoke Sub-Township, 57.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 32.7 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

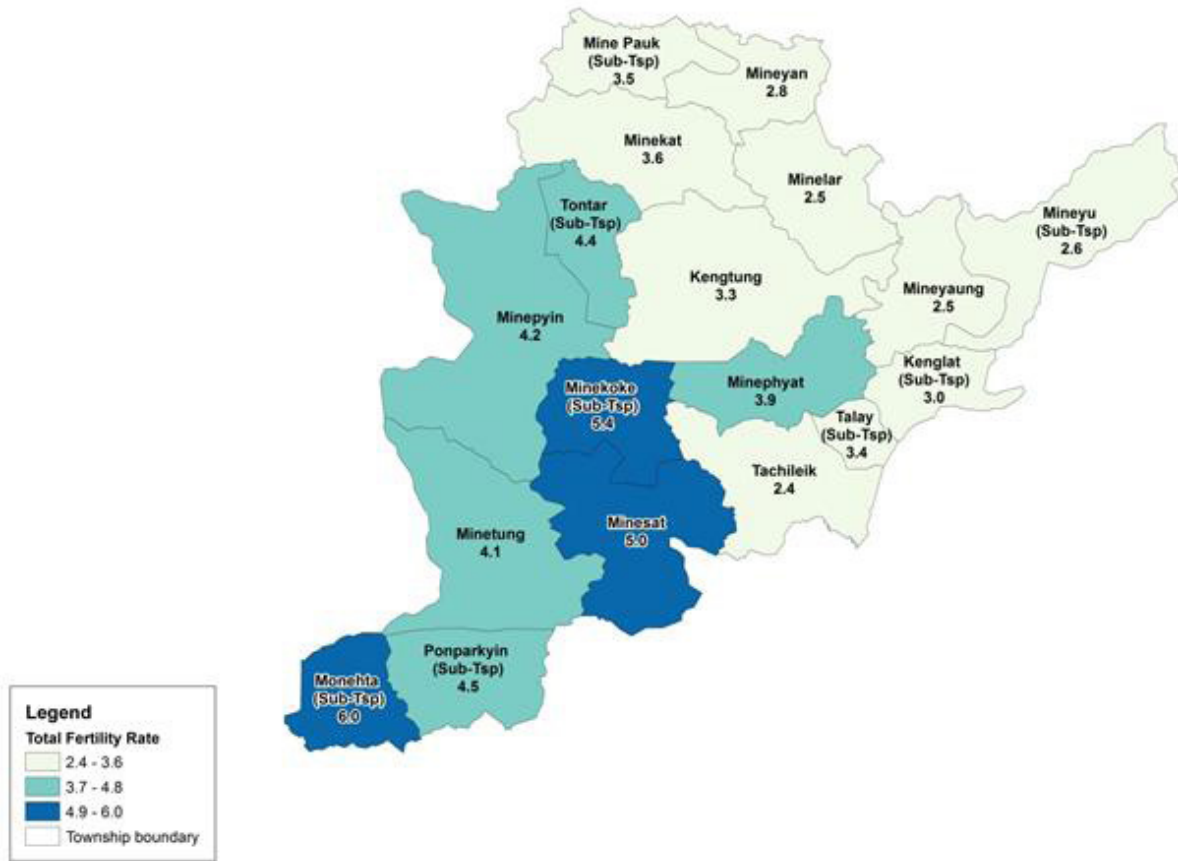
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



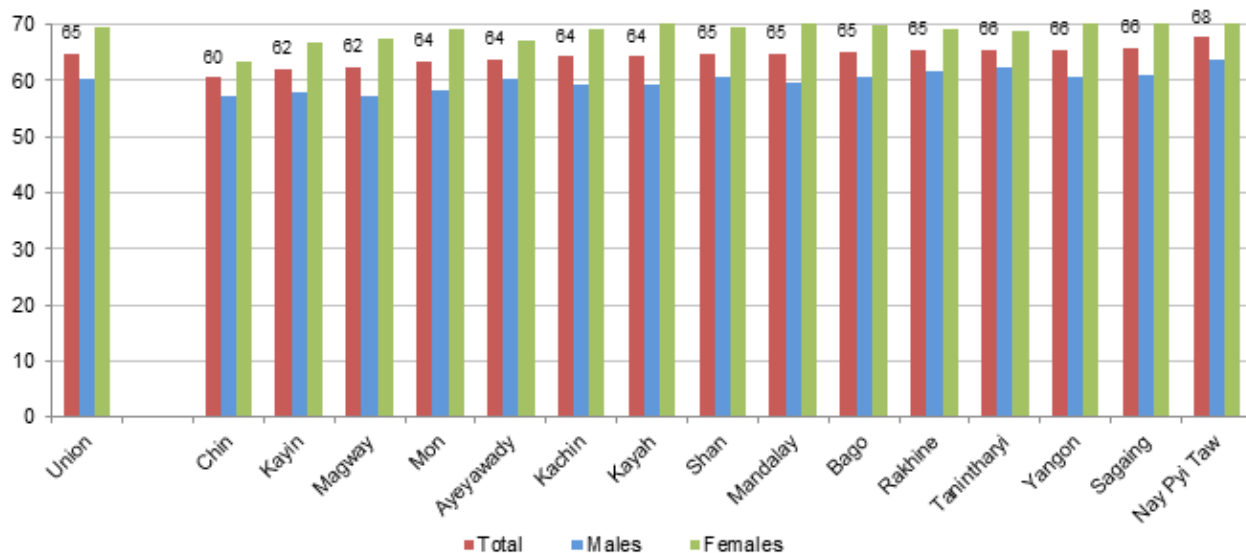
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 5.4 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Minekat District	: 4.7
Minekoke Sub-Township	: 5.4

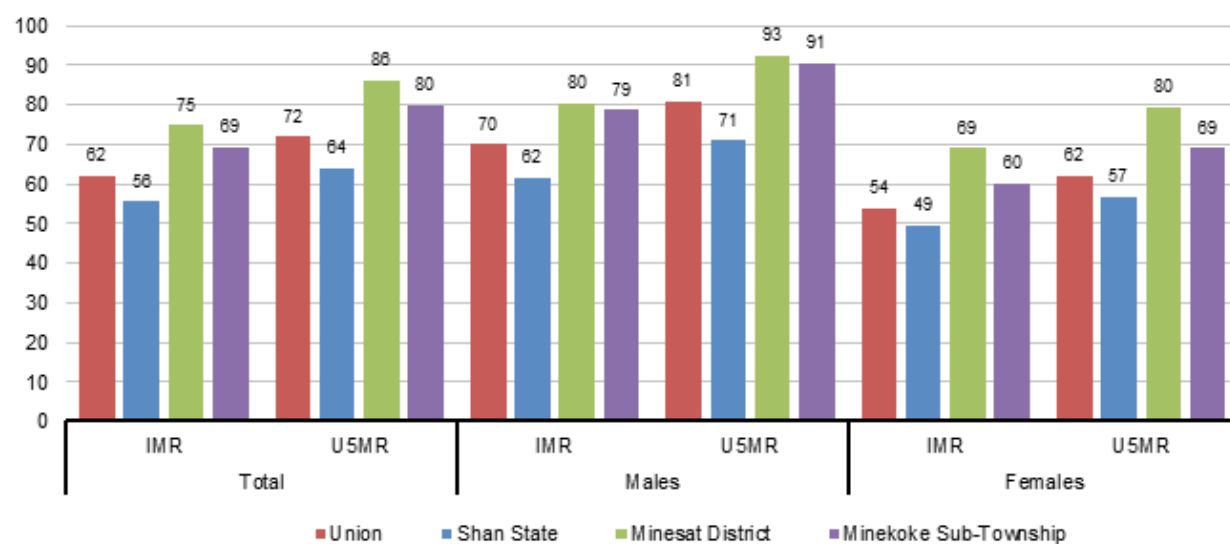
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

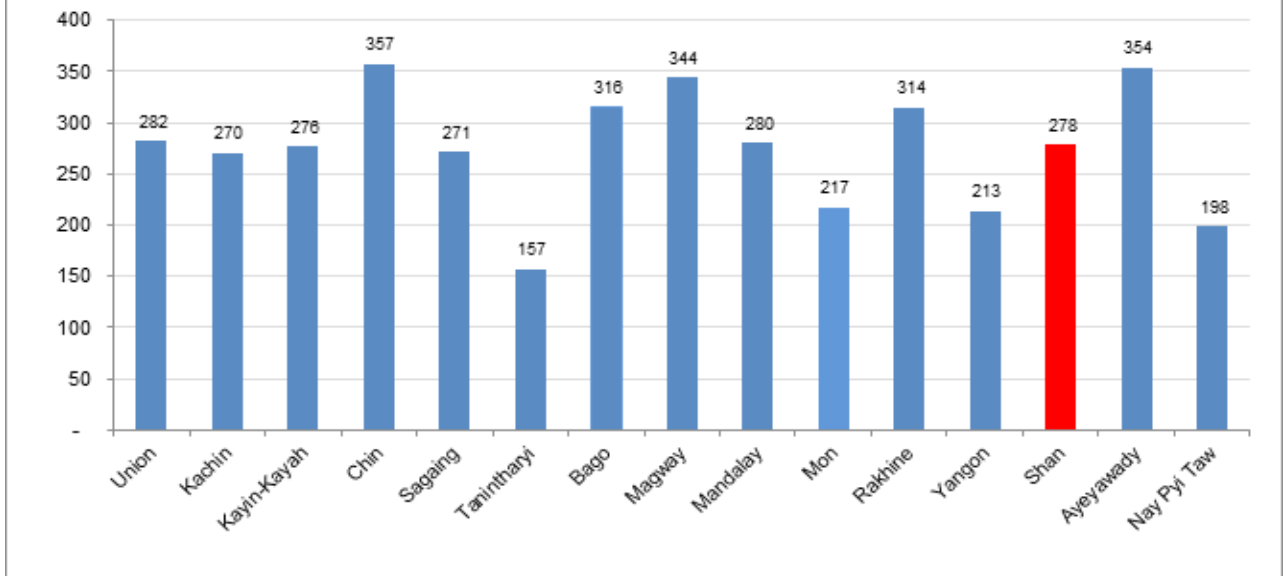
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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 Minekoke Sub-Township are higher than those in Shan State but lower than Minesat District. The Infant mortality in Minekoke Sub-Township is 69 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 80 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 MPHIC 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.

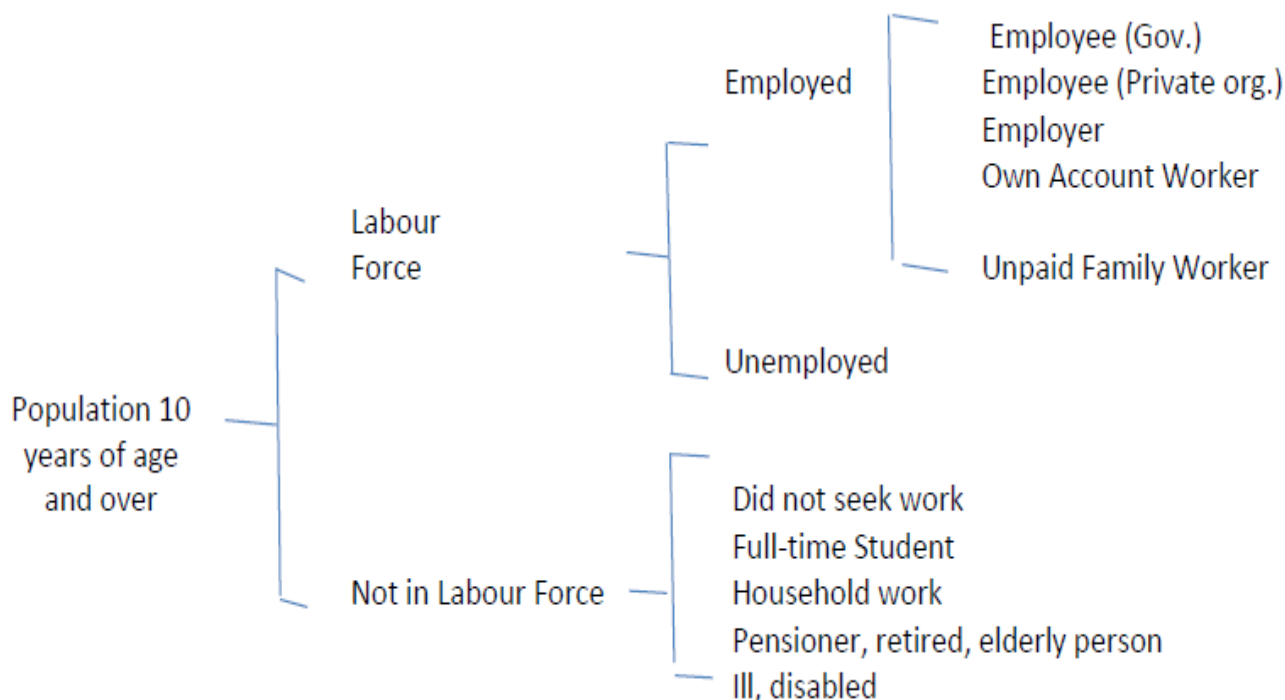
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

Contributors to the Shan State, Minesat District, Minekoke Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Khin Mar Oo	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Hnin Thandar Kyaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Hsu Yee Hlaing Htun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Tin Tin Nyunt	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khee Reh	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Su Myat Thin	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Saw Nay Myo Aung	Junior Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

<http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census>

