

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, KYAUKME DISTRICT

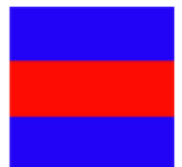
Minelon Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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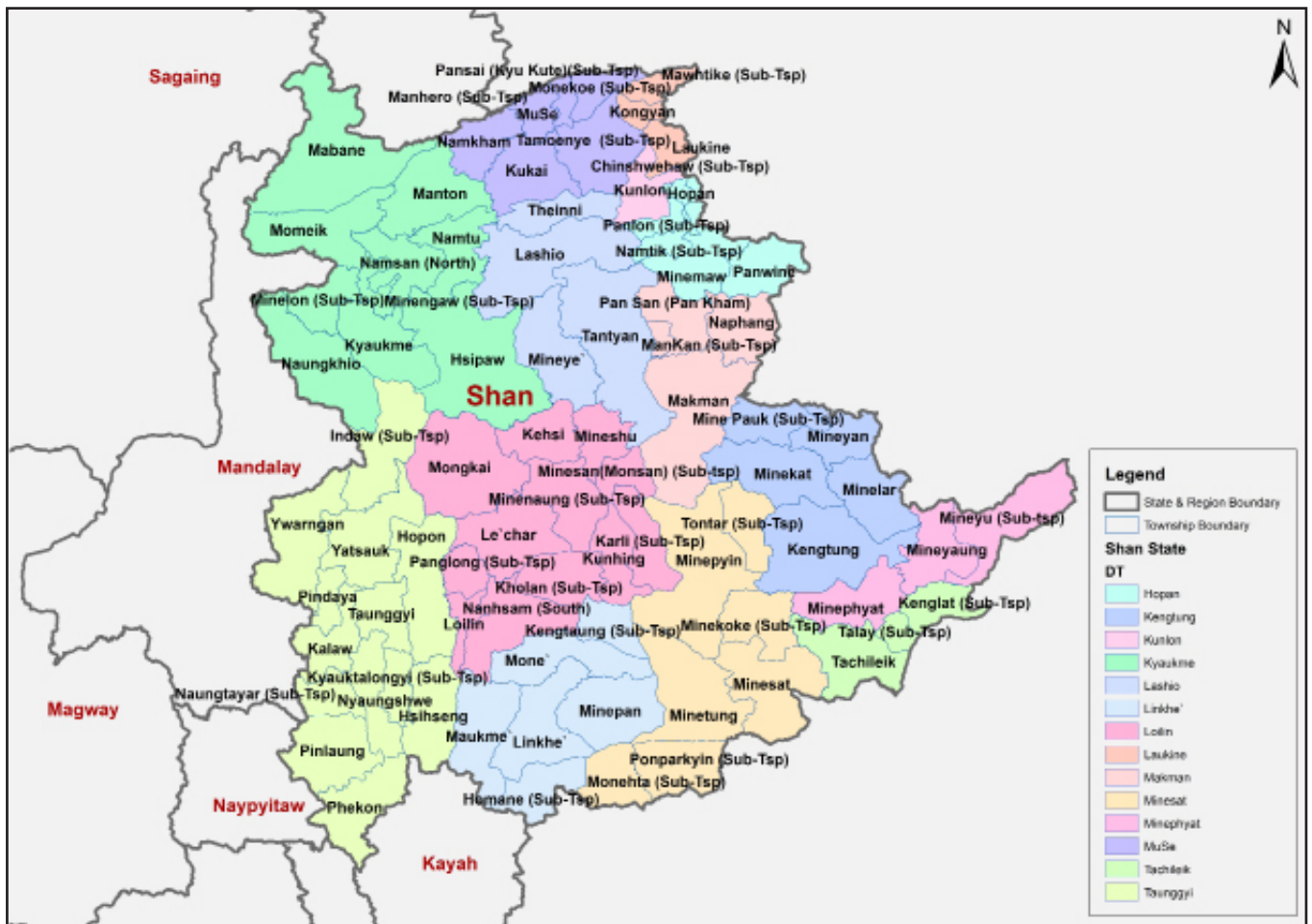
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Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Minelon Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	25,648 ²	
Population males	12,272 (47.8%)	
Population females	13,376 (52.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	9.2%	
Area (Km²)	1,230.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	20.8 persons	
Median age	26.2 years	
Number of wards	6	
Number of village tracts	19	
Number of private households	5,856	
Percentage of female headed households	26.1%	
Mean household size	4.1 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	62.8%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.0%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	59.3	
Child dependency ratio	51.3	
Old dependency ratio	8.0	
Ageing index	15.6	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	66.2%	
Male	72.0%	
Female	61.3%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	763	3.0
Walking	211	0.8
Seeing	213	0.8
Hearing	367	1.4
Remembering	365	1.4

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	12,340	61.5	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	45	0.2	
National Registration	514	2.6	
Religious	120	0.6	
Temporary Registration	32	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	0.1	
None	6,991	34.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	80.0%	90.4%	70.6%
Unemployment rate	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%
Employment to population ratio	79.1%	89.6%	69.7%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	5,689	97.1	
Renter	57	1.0	
Provided free (individually)	78	1.3	
Government quarters	21	0.4	
Private company quarters	*	<0.1	
Other	*	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.0%		21.1%
Bamboo	72.2%	34.1%	0.3%
Earth	0.1%	16.4%	
Wood	23.6%	41.4%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		78.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.0%	7.4%	0.1%
Other	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	-	-	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	0.2	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	5,708	97.5	
Charcoal	132	2.2	
Coal	*	<0.1	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	164	2.8
Kerosene	301	5.1
Candle	1,693	28.9
Battery	524	8.9
Generator (private)	35	0.6
Water mill (private)	577	9.9
Solar system/energy	2,182	37.3
Other	380	6.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	427	7.2
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	948	16.2
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,382</i>	<i>23.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	631	10.8
Pool/pond/lake	201	3.4
River/stream/canal	114	2.0
Waterfall/rainwater	3,508	59.9
Other	20	0.3
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,474</i>	<i>76.4</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	378	6.5
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	914	15.6
Unprotected well/spring	652	11.1
Pool/pond/lake	201	3.4
River/stream/canal	119	2.0
Waterfall/rainwater	3,570	61.0
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	0.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	2,925	50.0
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	2,932	50.1
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,491	42.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	115	2.0
Other	133	2.3
None	185	3.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,317	22.5
Television	2,121	36.2
Landline phone	63	1.1
Mobile phone	347	5.9
Computer	*	0.3
Internet at home	*	<0.1
Households with none of the items	3,053	52.1
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	49	0.8
Motorcycle/Moped	2,707	46.2
Bicycle	167	2.9
4-Wheel tractor	27	0.5
Canoe/Boat	*	<0.1
Motor boat	*	<0.1
Cart (bullock)	1,444	24.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Minelon 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 Minelon 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 Minelon 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 Minelon Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	25,648 *		
Males	12,272		
Females	13,376		
Sex ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	9.2%		
Area (Km ²)	1,230.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	20.8 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	19		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	24,171	2,168	22,003
Number of conventional households	5,856	586	5,270
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Minelon Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 92 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (9.2%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Minelon Sub-Township is 21 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Minelon Sub-Township. This is slightly lower than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Minelon Sub-Township (Kyaukme District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	5,856	25,648	12,272	13,376
	Ward	586	2,348	1,170	1,178
1	Ah Htet Pine(W)	130	493	249	244
2	Ah Lal Pine(W)	52	223	112	111
3	Auk Pine(W)	112	413	214	199
4	Hkan Ti(W)	80	382	180	202
5	Zay(W)	43	180	78	102
6	Namt Paing(W)	169	657	337	320
	Village Tract	5,270	23,300	11,102	12,198
1	Kaw Pawng(VT)	195	951	464	487
2	Tawt Sang(VT)	615	2,698	1,244	1,454
3	Nyaung Maung(VT)	234	1,222	554	668
4	Pang Hu(VT)	144	627	303	324
5	Mone Pyin(VT)	440	1,915	976	939
6	Myo Haung(VT)	260	1,094	539	555
7	Taung Ni(Mong Long Sub-Township)(VT)	477	2,236	1,107	1,129
8	Man Sin (a) Pa Zi(VT)	256	1,368	680	688
9	Pang Woe(VT)	352	1,761	856	905
10	Min Kone(VT)	371	1,390	643	747
11	Par Hlaing(VT)	160	757	323	434
12	Nam Hkun(VT)	246	972	474	498
13	Loi Hsar(VT)	191	729	344	385
14	Nam Hpan(VT)	184	631	290	341
15	Loi An(VT)	275	1,044	444	600
16	Kant Kan(VT)	408	1,882	892	990
17	Sant Hing(VT)	206	896	399	497
18	Loi Hkam(VT)	167	736	367	369
19	Man Maw(VT)	89	391	203	188

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

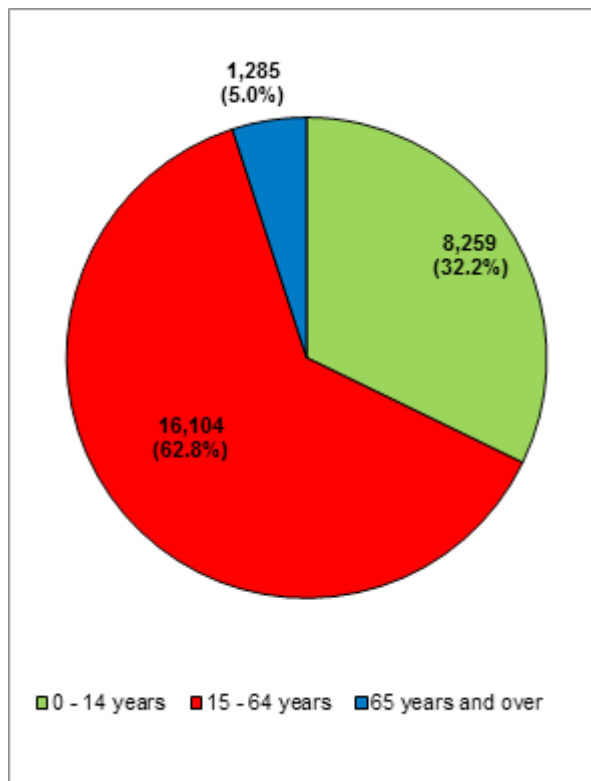
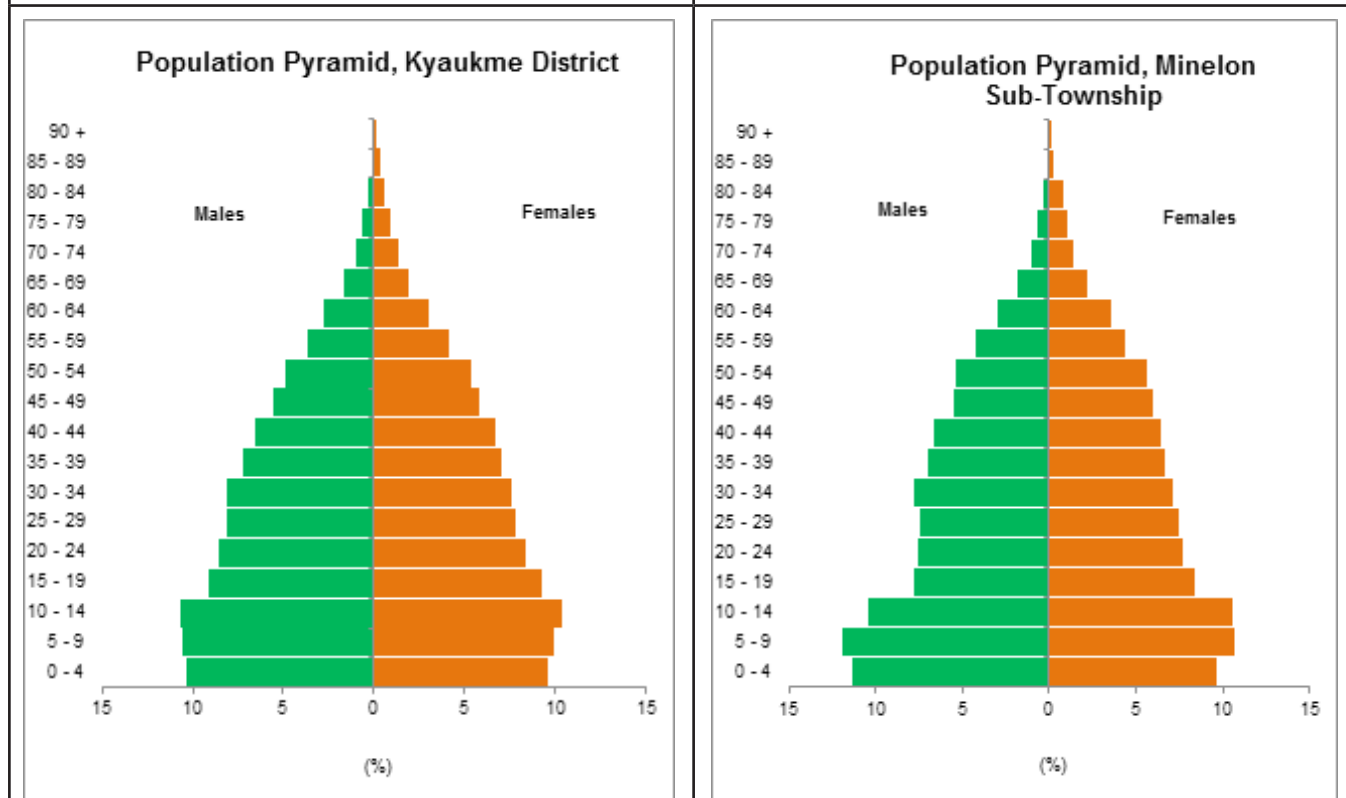
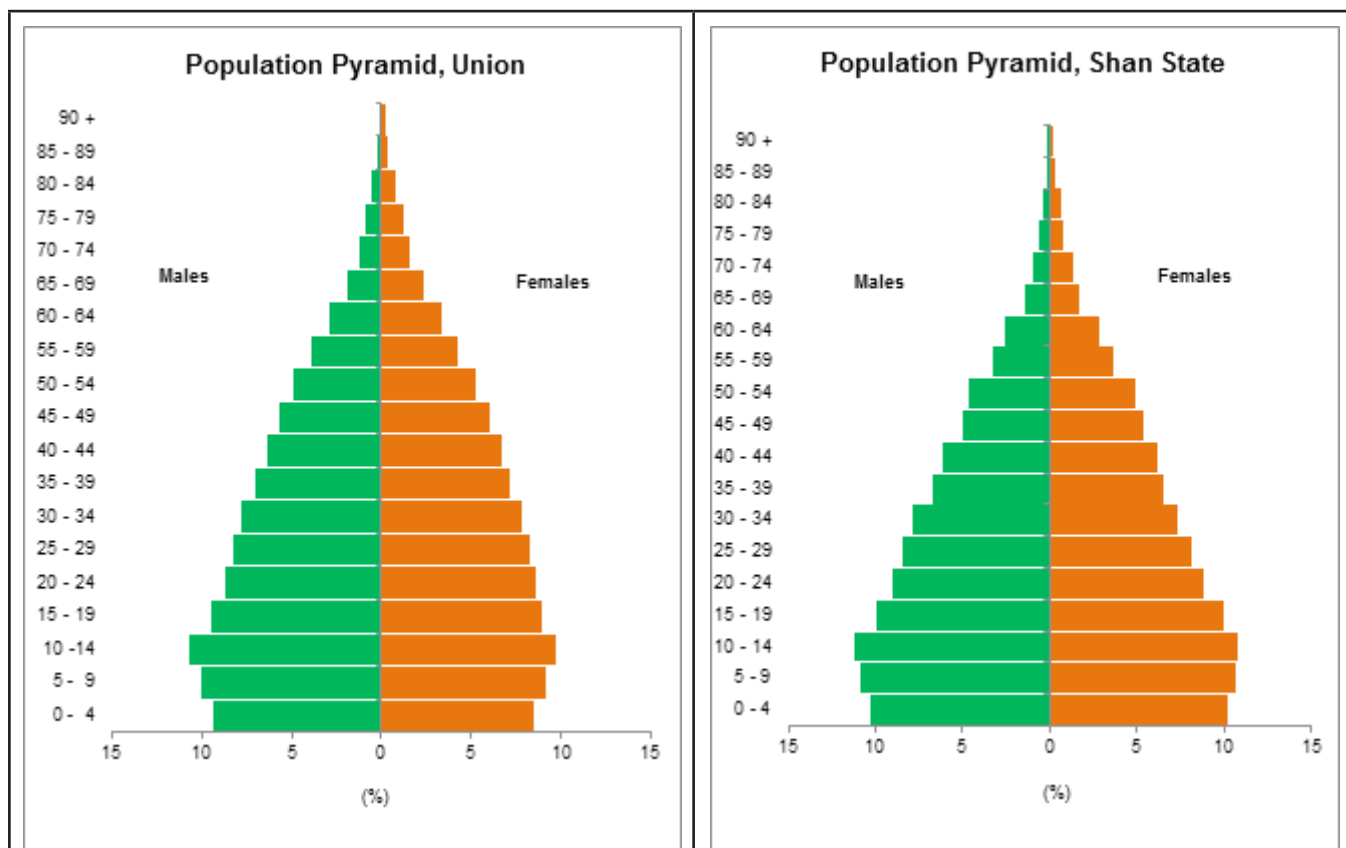


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Minelon Sub -Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	25,648	12,272	13,376
0 - 4	2,681	1,393	1,288
5 - 9	2,897	1,467	1,430
10 - 14	2,681	1,276	1,405
15 - 19	2,071	950	1,121
20 - 24	1,962	930	1,032
25 - 29	1,919	915	1,004
30 - 34	1,906	951	955
35 - 39	1,754	861	893
40 - 44	1,674	809	865
45 - 49	1,467	676	791
50 - 54	1,405	659	746
55 - 59	1,102	513	589
60 - 64	844	371	473
65 - 69	520	222	298
70 - 74	302	123	179
75 - 79	222	86	136
80 - 84	157	47	110
85 - 89	54	16	38
90 +	30	7	23

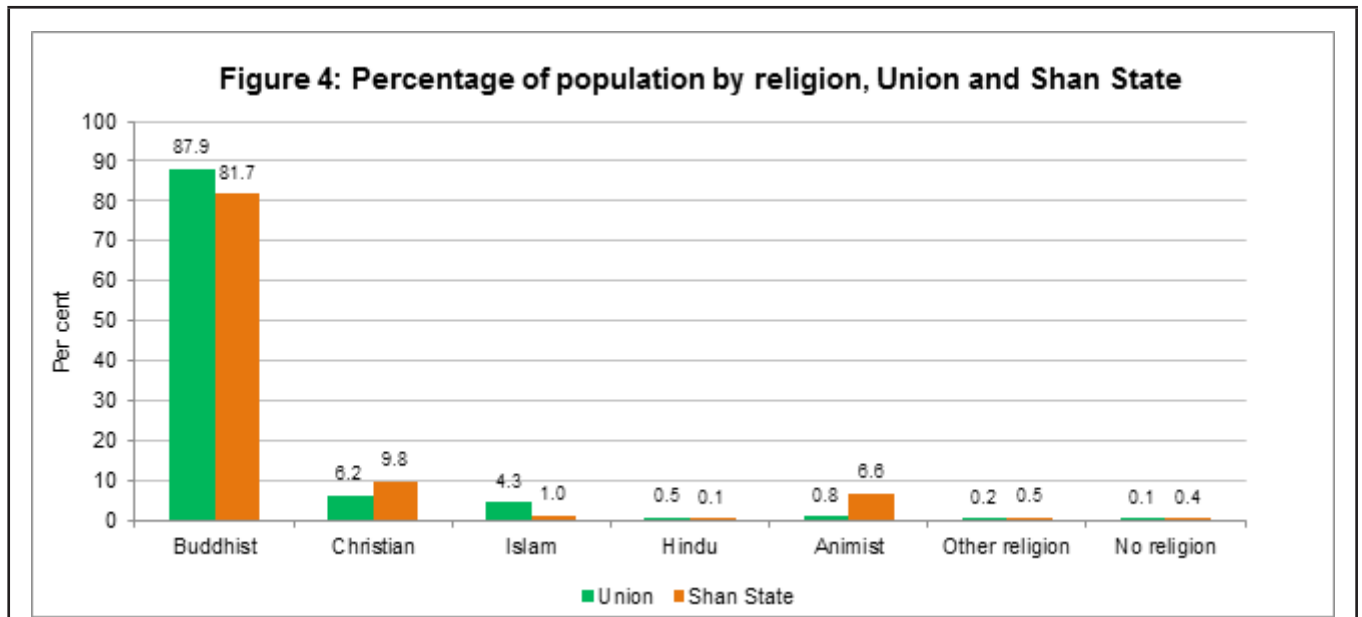
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Minelon Sub -Township is 62.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Kyaukme District and Minelon Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been declining in Minelon Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is slightly lower percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Minelon Sub-Township.
- Starting from age group 10-14, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(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	567	288	279	112	53	59
6	652	317	335	392	174	218
7	550	273	277	425	205	220
8	512	232	280	395	178	217
9	447	192	255	361	150	211
10	580	241	339	453	200	253
11	432	198	234	339	162	177
12	522	237	285	383	171	212
13	482	196	286	289	125	164
14	393	148	245	203	69	134
15	355	147	208	105	39	66
16	391	172	219	93	41	52
17	351	152	199	58	22	36
18	447	204	243	45	16	29
19	330	143	187	28	7	21
20	515	226	289	19	5	14
21	282	139	143	12	7	5
22	339	146	193	7	2	5
23	335	162	173	9	4	5
24	323	144	179	2	2	-
25	442	202	240	1	1	-
26	294	138	156	2	1	1
27	330	156	174	2	-	2
28	392	177	215	2	-	2
29	305	139	166	-	-	-

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Minelon Sub-Township

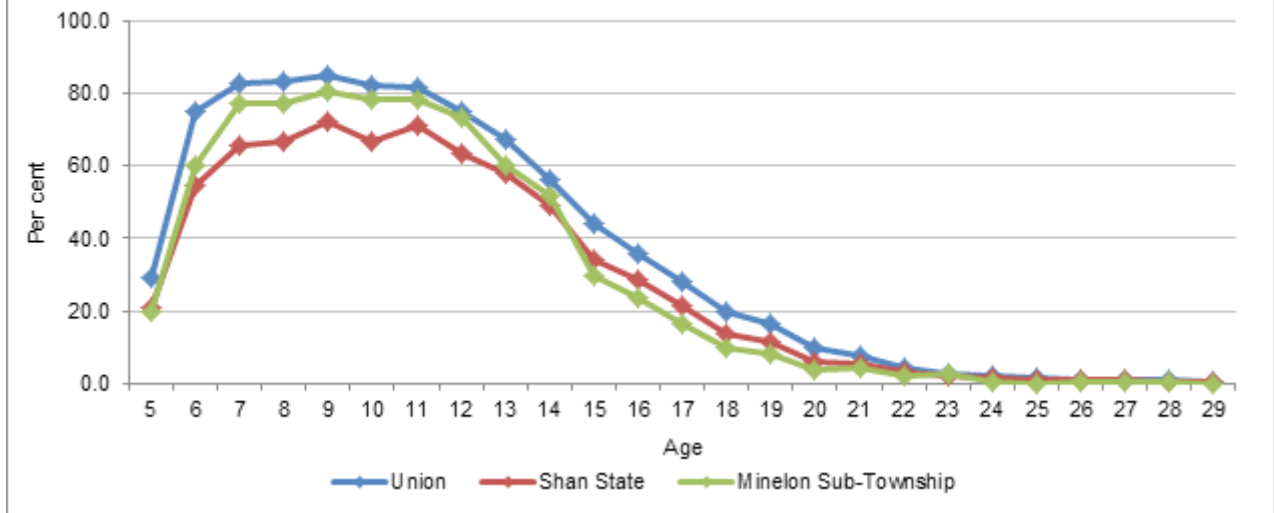
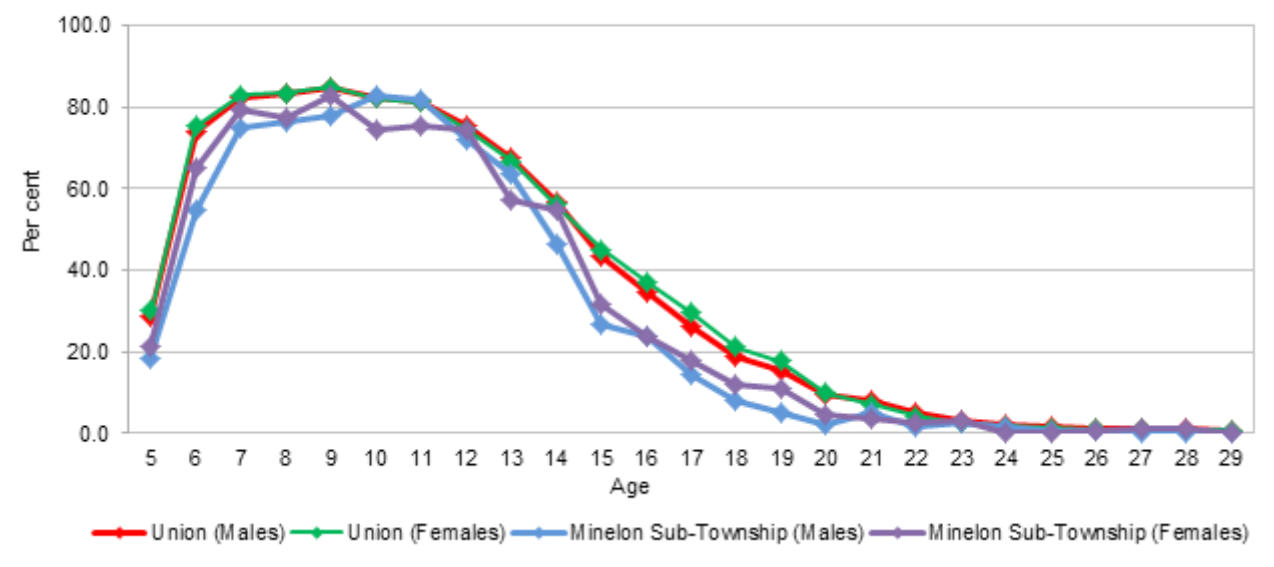
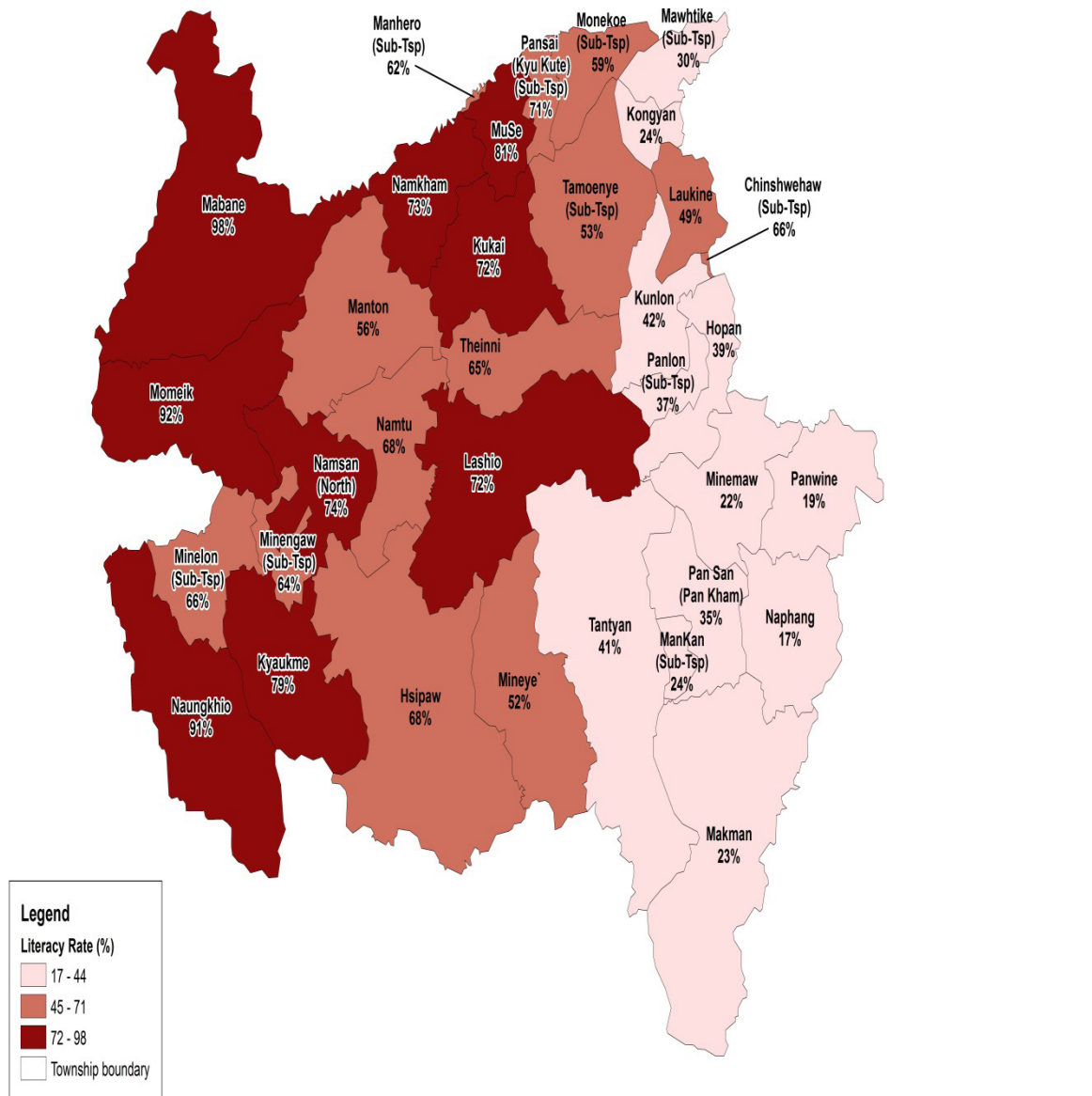


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Minelon Sub-Township



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

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Kyaukme District	: 77.8%
Minelon Sub-Township	: 66.2%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,668	77.5
Males	1,635	77.7
Females	2,033	77.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Minelon Sub-Township is 66.2 per cent. It is slightly higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 61.3 per cent and for the male it is 72.0 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 77.5 per cent. It is 77.4 per cent for females and 77.7 per cent for males.

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

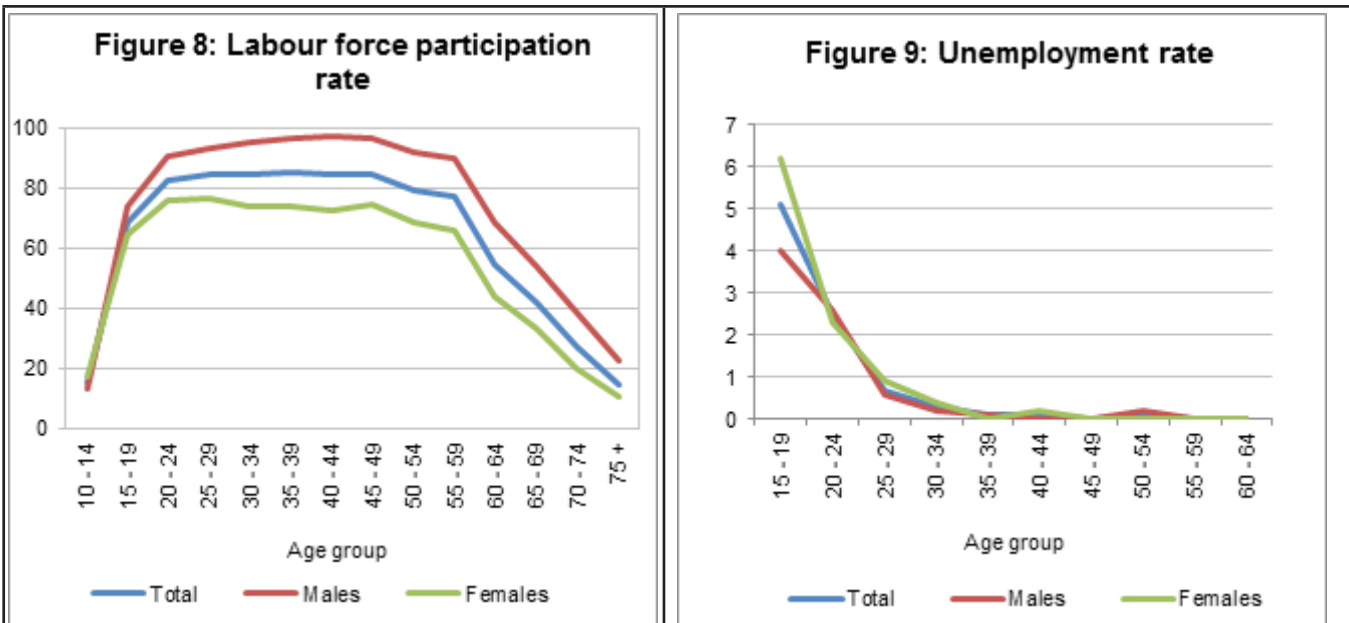
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	13,356	5,741	43.0	3,138	2,173	1,428	415	5	229	5	8	214
Urban	1,380	271	19.6	311	250	330	112	2	96	0	4	4
Rural	11,976	5,470	45.7	2,827	1,923	1,098	303	3	133	5	4	210
Males	6,256	2,418	38.7	1,557	1,019	763	223	2	105	1	7	161
Females	7,100	3,323	46.8	1,581	1,154	665	192	3	124	4	1	53

- Some 43.0 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 45.7 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 38.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 46.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 16.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.7 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	15.2	13.1	17.2	7.1	7.8	6.6
15 - 19	68.7	73.8	64.4	5.1	4.0	6.2
20 - 24	83.0	90.4	76.3	2.5	2.6	2.3
25 - 29	84.6	93.7	76.4	0.7	0.6	0.9
30 - 34	84.8	95.3	74.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
35 - 39	85.2	96.7	74.1	0.1	0.1	-
40 - 44	84.8	97.4	72.9	0.1	-	0.2
45 - 49	84.7	96.4	74.7	-	-	-
50 - 54	79.6	92.3	68.5	0.1	0.2	-
55 - 59	77.2	90.1	66.0	-	-	-
60 - 64	54.6	68.7	43.6	-	-	-
65 - 69	41.7	53.6	32.9	-	-	-
70 - 74	27.2	38.2	19.6	-	-	-
75 +	14.7	22.4	10.7	-	-	-
15 - 24	75.7	82.0	70.1	3.7	3.2	4.2
15 - 64	80.0	90.4	70.6	1.0	0.9	1.2



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Minelon Sub-Township is 80.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 70.6 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.4 per cent.
- In Minelon Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 15.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Minelon Sub-Township is 1.0 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (0.9%) and for females (1.2%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 4.2 per cent.

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

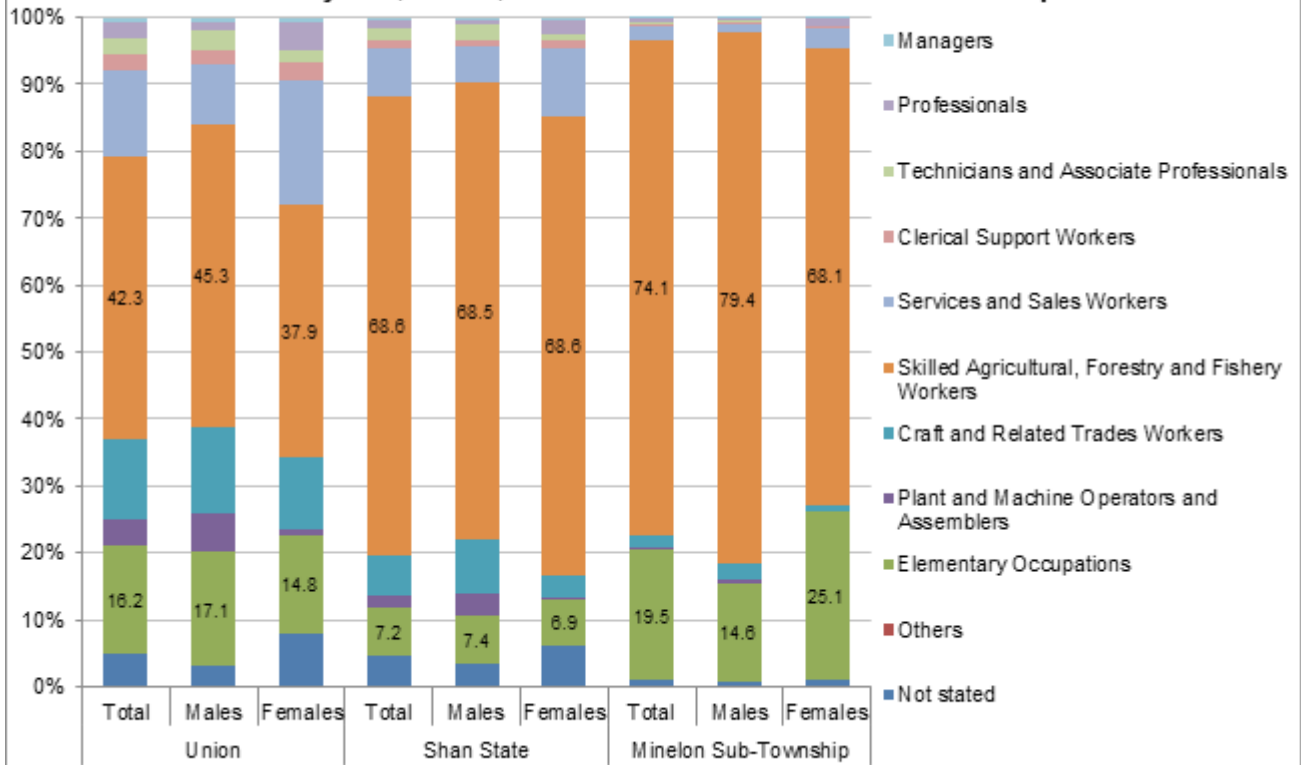
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	6,416	0.7	33.9	34.9	15.9	1.5	13.2
Males	2,141	1.3	45.5	5.1	18.0	2.1	27.9
Females	4,275	0.4	28.1	49.8	14.8	1.2	5.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 45.5 per cent of males are full time students while 49.8 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	12,027	6,401	5,626	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	25	14	11	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professionals	64	6	58	0.5	0.1	1.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	33	21	12	0.3	0.3	0.2
Clerical Support Workers	30	20	10	0.2	0.3	0.2
Services and Sales Workers	256	87	169	2.1	1.4	3.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	8,916	5,082	3,834	74.1	79.4	68.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	208	152	56	1.7	2.4	1.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	41	38	3	0.3	0.6	0.1
Elementary Occupations	2,345	934	1,411	19.5	14.6	25.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	109	47	62	0.9	0.7	1.1

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



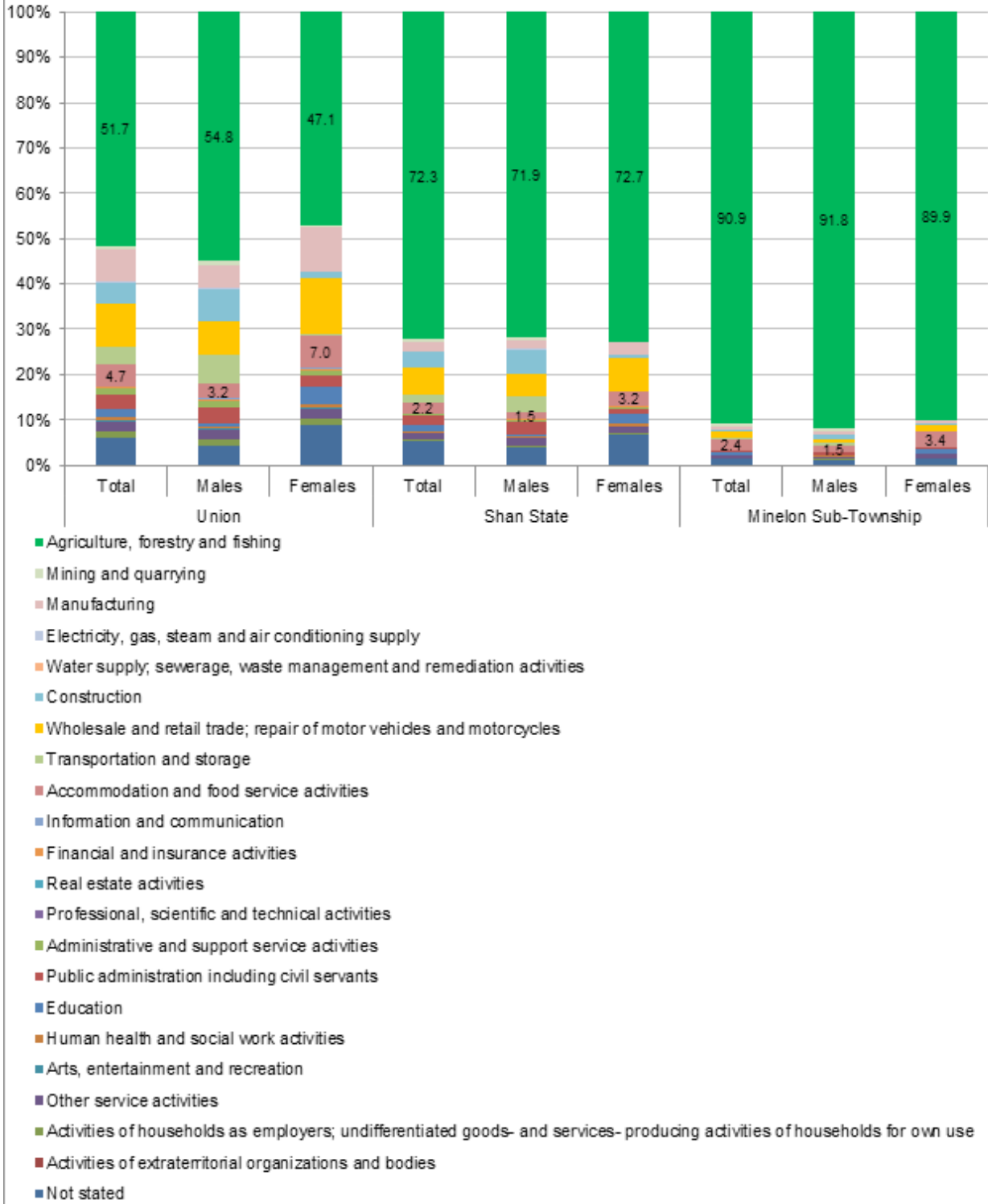
- In Minelon Sub-Township, 74.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 19.5 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 79.4 per cent of males and 68.1 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.2 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	12,027	6,401	5,626	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,938	5,878	5,060	90.9	91.8	89.9
Mining and quarrying	48	45	3	0.4	0.7	0.1
Manufacturing	95	44	51	0.8	0.7	0.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	70	61	9	0.6	1.0	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	143	52	91	1.2	0.8	1.6
Transportation and storage	42	42	-	0.3	0.7	-
Accommodation and food service activities	287	95	192	2.4	1.5	3.4
Information and communication	2	1	1	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Public administration including civil servants	59	48	11	0.5	0.7	0.2
Education	73	6	67	0.6	0.1	1.2
Human health and social work activities	14	6	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	87	38	49	0.7	0.6	0.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	3	1	2	*	*	*
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	163	81	82	1.4	1.3	1.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



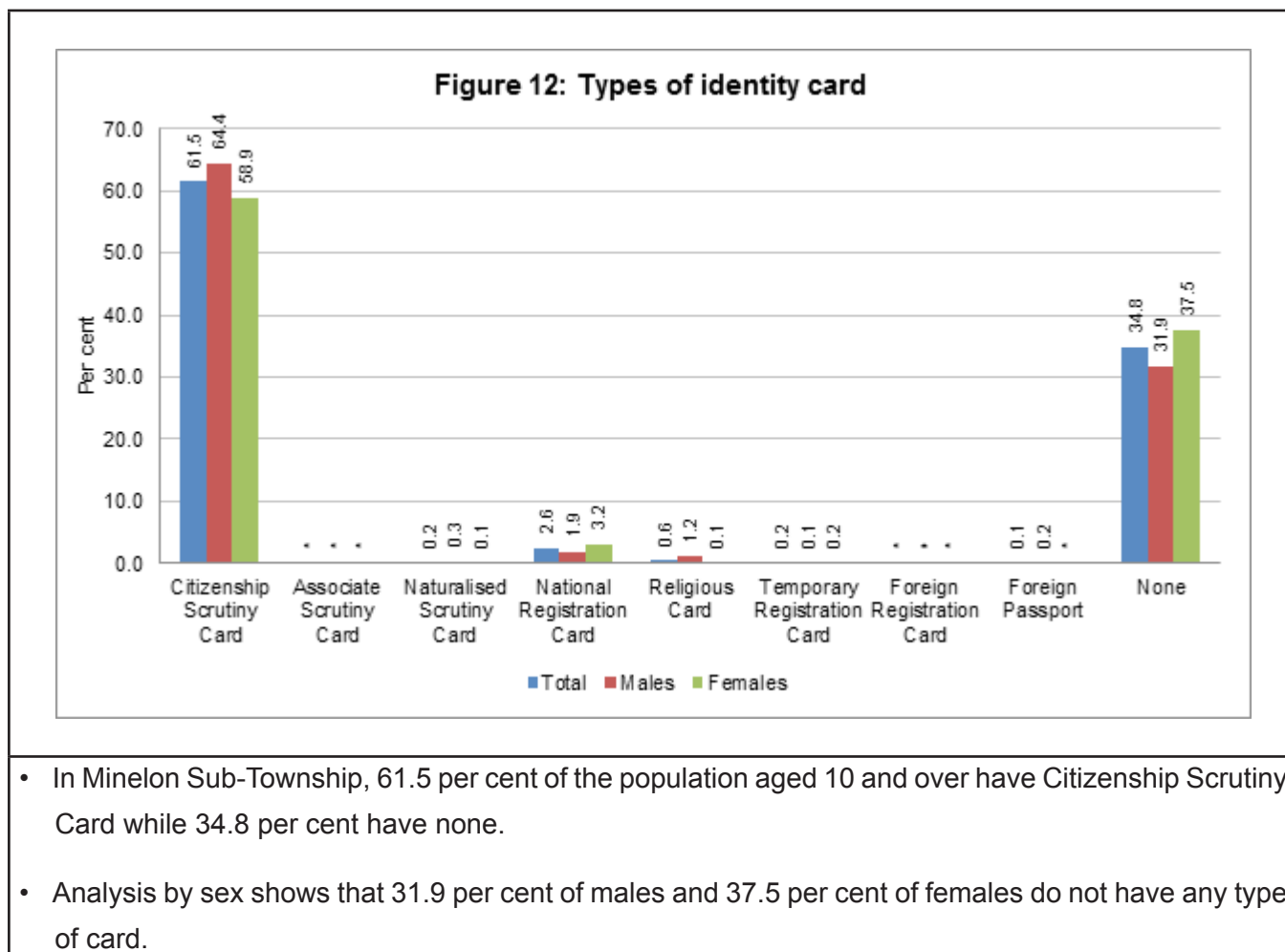
- In Minelon Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 90.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Accommodation and food service activities” at 2.4 per cent.
- There are 91.8 per cent of males and 89.9 per 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 2.2 per cent in “Accommodation and food service activities” 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	12,340	*	45	514	120	32	*	*	6,991
Urban	1,500	*	20	37	10	7	-	*	318
Rural	10,840	*	25	477	110	25	*	*	6,673
Males	6,063	*	31	178	111	11	*	*	2,998
Females	6,277	*	14	336	9	21	*	*	3,993

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



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	25,648	24,885	763	3.0	213	367	211	365
0 - 4	2,681	2,662	19	0.7	4	7	10	13
5 - 9	2,897	2,867	30	1.0	3	9	13	18
10 - 14	2,681	2,651	30	1.1	6	8	4	17
15 - 19	2,071	2,042	29	1.4	3	14	6	17
20 - 24	1,962	1,910	52	2.7	7	36	9	30
25 - 29	1,919	1,877	42	2.2	5	22	7	26
30 - 34	1,906	1,862	44	2.3	7	22	11	24
35 - 39	1,754	1,714	40	2.3	8	18	10	18
40 - 44	1,674	1,636	38	2.3	4	17	12	17
45 - 49	1,467	1,409	58	4.0	13	23	16	27
50 - 54	1,405	1,340	65	4.6	17	26	12	30
55 - 59	1,102	1,054	48	4.4	16	15	13	15
60 - 64	844	796	48	5.7	23	15	8	21
65 - 69	520	472	48	9.2	23	25	15	13
70 - 74	302	253	49	16.2	18	24	12	17
75 - 79	222	172	50	22.5	22	34	20	27
80 - 84	157	113	44	28.0	18	28	17	22
85 - 89	54	34	20	37.0	9	15	10	8
90 +	30	21	9	30.0	7	9	6	5

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	12,272	11,930	342	2.8	86	159	97	151
0 - 4	1,393	1,383	10	0.7	2	3	6	7
5 - 9	1,467	1,456	11	0.7	-	1	7	5
10 - 14	1,276	1,262	14	1.1	4	3	1	8
15 - 19	950	939	11	1.2	2	7	2	6
20 - 24	930	904	26	2.8	4	19	5	12
25 - 29	915	894	21	2.3	3	10	6	12
30 - 34	951	930	21	2.2	3	10	7	8
35 - 39	861	835	26	3.0	8	10	6	8
40 - 44	809	787	22	2.7	2	9	7	10
45 - 49	676	650	26	3.8	5	8	6	12
50 - 54	659	627	32	4.9	6	16	6	14
55 - 59	513	492	21	4.1	6	9	5	5
60 - 64	371	346	25	6.7	8	9	5	13
65 - 69	222	201	21	9.5	10	13	8	9
70 - 74	123	107	16	13.0	5	8	5	6
75 - 79	86	69	17	19.8	7	11	7	8
80 - 84	47	30	17	36.2	8	9	6	7
85 - 89	16	12	4	25.0	2	3	1	-
90 +	7	6	1	14.3	1	1	1	1

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	13,376	12,955	421	3.1	127	208	114	214
0 - 4	1,288	1,279	9	0.7	2	4	4	6
5 - 9	1,430	1,411	19	1.3	3	8	6	13
10 - 14	1,405	1,389	16	1.1	2	5	3	9
15 - 19	1,121	1,103	18	1.6	1	7	4	11
20 - 24	1,032	1,006	26	2.5	3	17	4	18
25 - 29	1,004	983	21	2.1	2	12	1	14
30 - 34	955	932	23	2.4	4	12	4	16
35 - 39	893	879	14	1.6	-	8	4	10
40 - 44	865	849	16	1.8	2	8	5	7
45 - 49	791	759	32	4.0	8	15	10	15
50 - 54	746	713	33	4.4	11	10	6	16
55 - 59	589	562	27	4.6	10	6	8	10
60 - 64	473	450	23	4.9	15	6	3	8
65 - 69	298	271	27	9.1	13	12	7	4
70 - 74	179	146	33	18.4	13	16	7	11
75 - 79	136	103	33	24.3	15	23	13	19
80 - 84	110	83	27	24.5	10	19	11	15
85 - 89	38	22	16	42.1	7	12	9	8
90 +	23	15	8	34.8	6	8	5	4

- Three in every 100 persons in Minelon Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with hearing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability followed by remembering in Minelon Sub-Township.

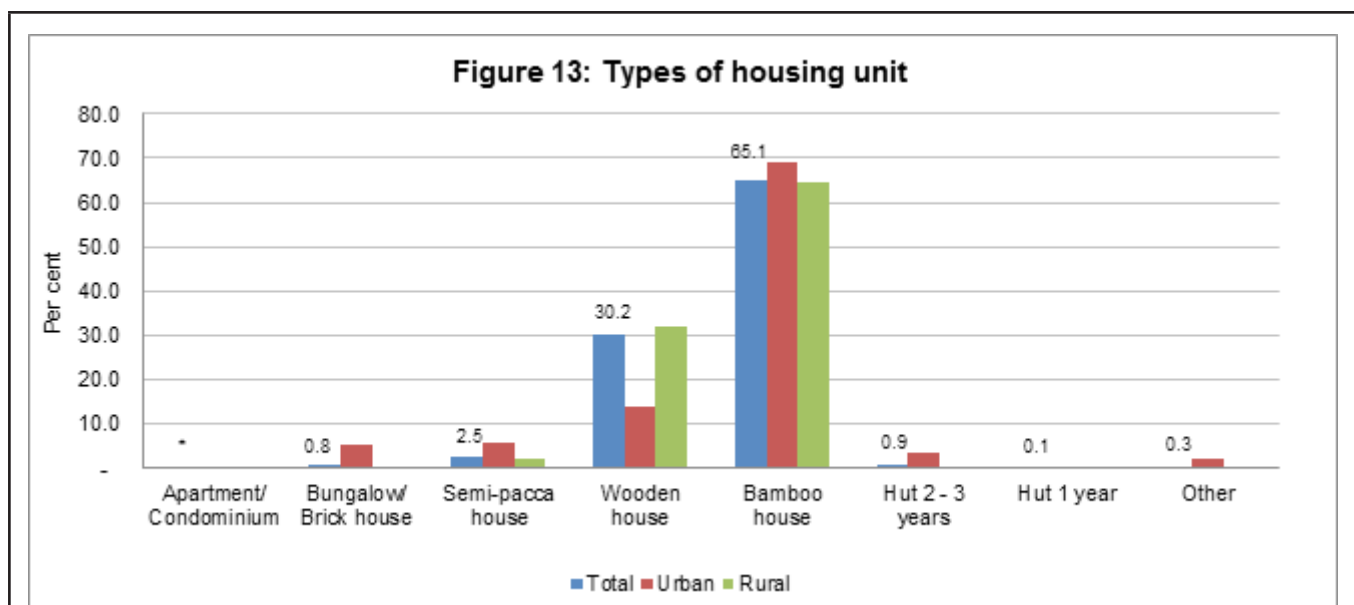
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	5,856	*	0.8	2.5	30.2	65.1	0.9	0.1	0.3
Urban	586	-	5.5	5.6	13.8	69.1	3.8	0.2	2.0
Rural	5,270	*	0.3	2.2	32.1	64.6	0.6	0.1	0.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

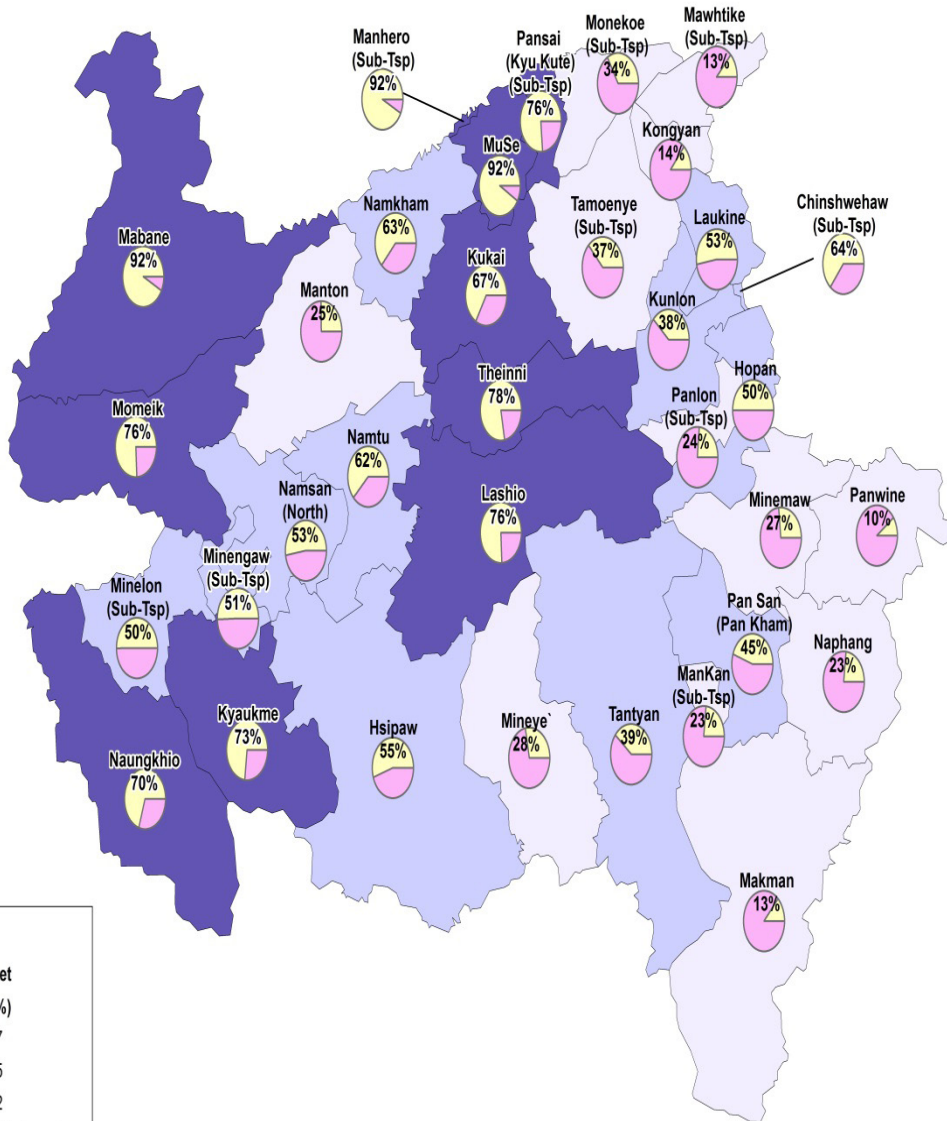


- The majority of the households in Minelon Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (65.1%) followed by households in wooden houses (30.2%).
- Some 69.1 per cent of urban households and 64.6 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Legend
 Type of Toilet
 Improved (%)
 10 - 37
 38 - 65
 66 - 92
 Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Kyaukme District	: 63.5%
Minelon Sub-Township	: 50.1%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.1	0.7	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		50.0	92.1	45.2
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>50.1</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>45.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		42.5	4.8	46.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.0	0.2	2.2
Other		2.3	0.2	2.5
None		3.2	2.0	3.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	5,856	586	5,270

- Some 50.1 per cent of the households in Minelon Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (50.0%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 3.2 per cent of the households in Minelon Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Minelon Sub-Township, 3.3 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

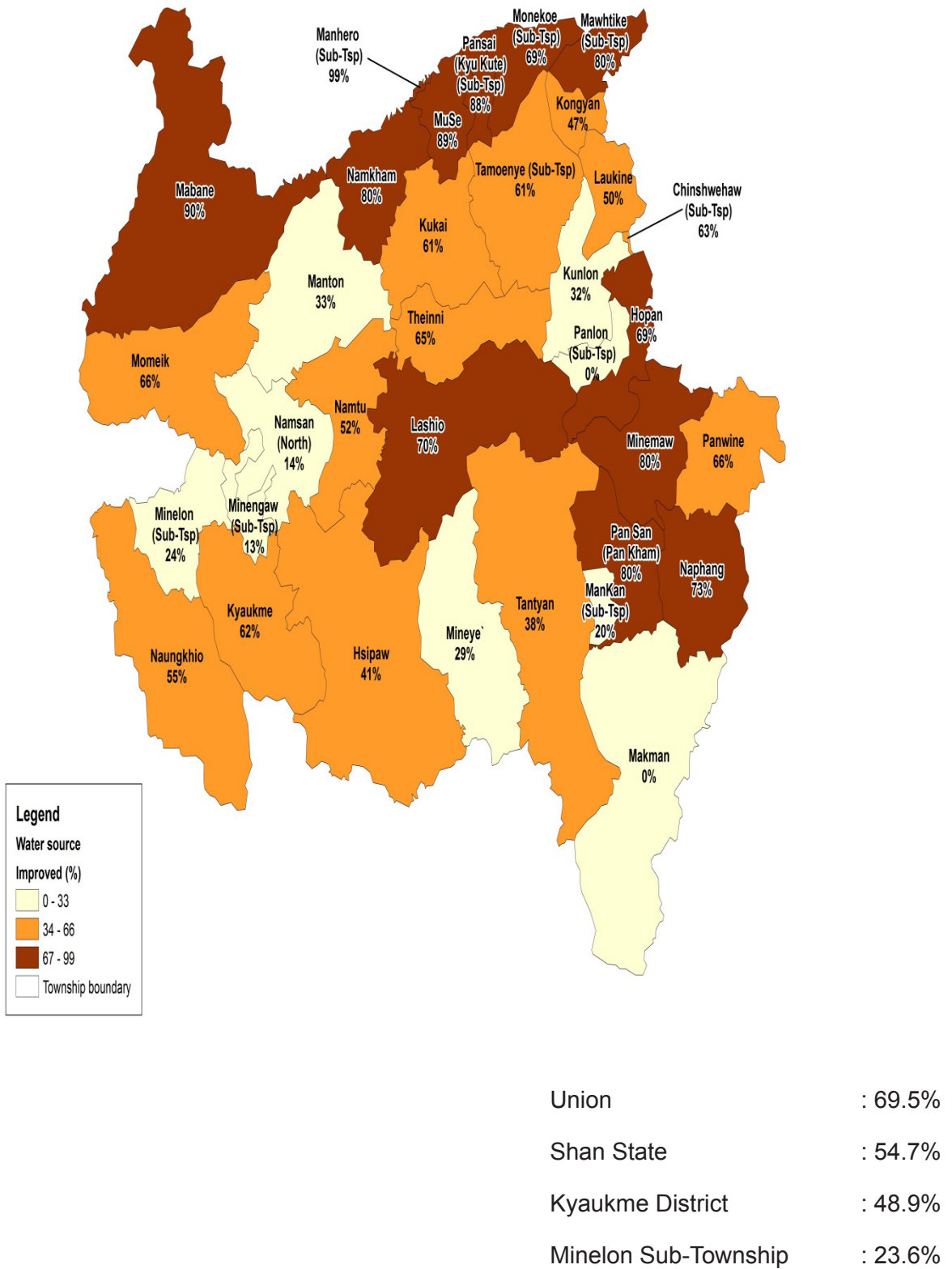


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	7.2	29.9	4.8
Tube well, borehole	0.1	0.2	0.1
Protected well/ Spring	16.2	42.8	13.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.1	0.3	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>18.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	10.8	26.3	9.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake	3.4	-	3.8
River/stream/ canal	2.0	-	2.2
Waterfall/ Rain water	59.9	0.5	66.5
Other	0.3	-	0.4
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>76.4</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>81.9</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	5,856	5,270

- In Minelon Sub-Township, 23.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Minelon Sub-Township household belongs to the group of proportion in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 59.9 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 16.2 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 76.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 81.9 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

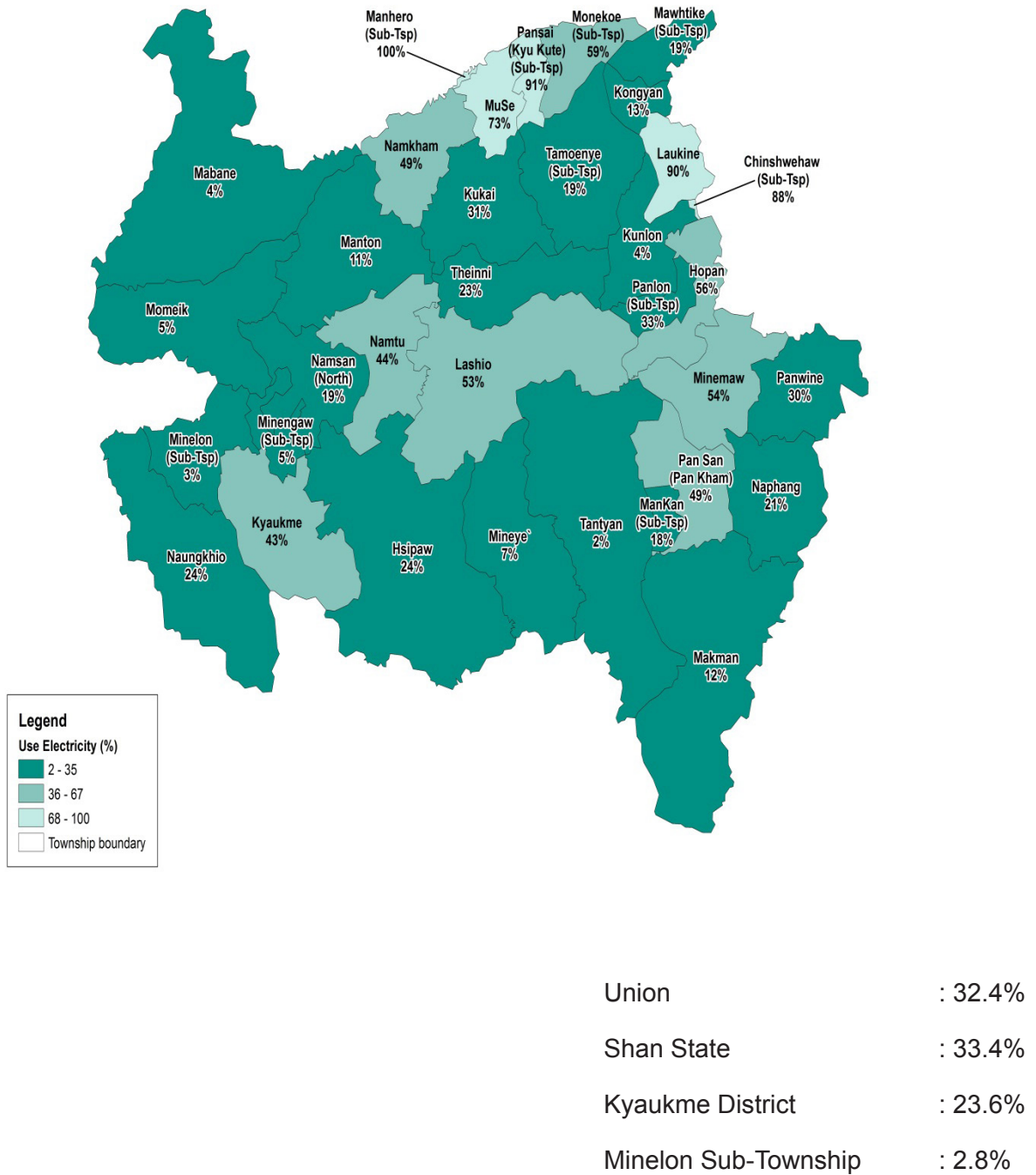


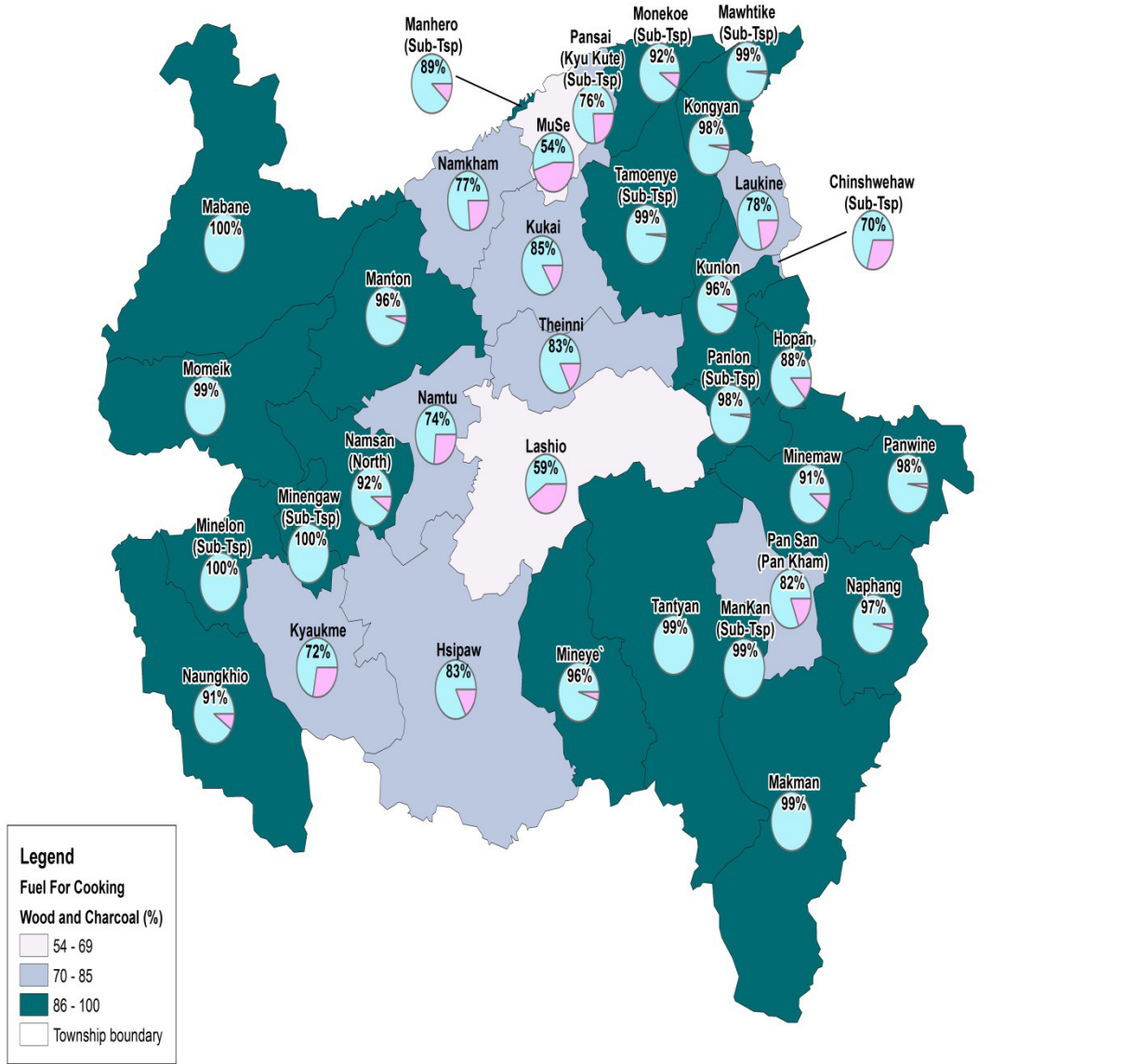
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.8	25.9	0.2
Kerosene		5.1	0.3	5.7
Candle		28.9	18.8	30.0
Battery		8.9	7.2	9.1
Generator (private)		0.6	1.0	0.6
Water mill (private)		9.9	1.0	10.8
Solar system/energy		37.3	45.7	36.3
Other		6.5	-	7.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	5,856	586	5,270

- In Minelon Sub-Township, 2.8 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 solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 37.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 36.3 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Kyaukme District	: 86.6%
Minelon Sub-Township	: 99.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		-	-	-
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.2
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		97.5	86.9	98.7
Charcoal		2.2	13.0	1.1
Coal		*	-	*
Other		0.1	0.2	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	5,856	586	5,270

- In Minelon Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 97.5 per cent using firewood and 2.2 per cent using charcoal.
- In Minelon Sub-Township, households do not use electricity for cooking.
- Some 98.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.1 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	5,856	22.5	36.2	1.1	5.9	0.3	*	52.1	-
Urban	586	30.9	66.0	1.4	22.9	1.7	-	26.3	-
Rural	5,270	21.6	32.9	1.0	4.0	0.2	*	55.0	-

- Some 36.2 per cent of the households in Minelon Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 66.0 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 32.9 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

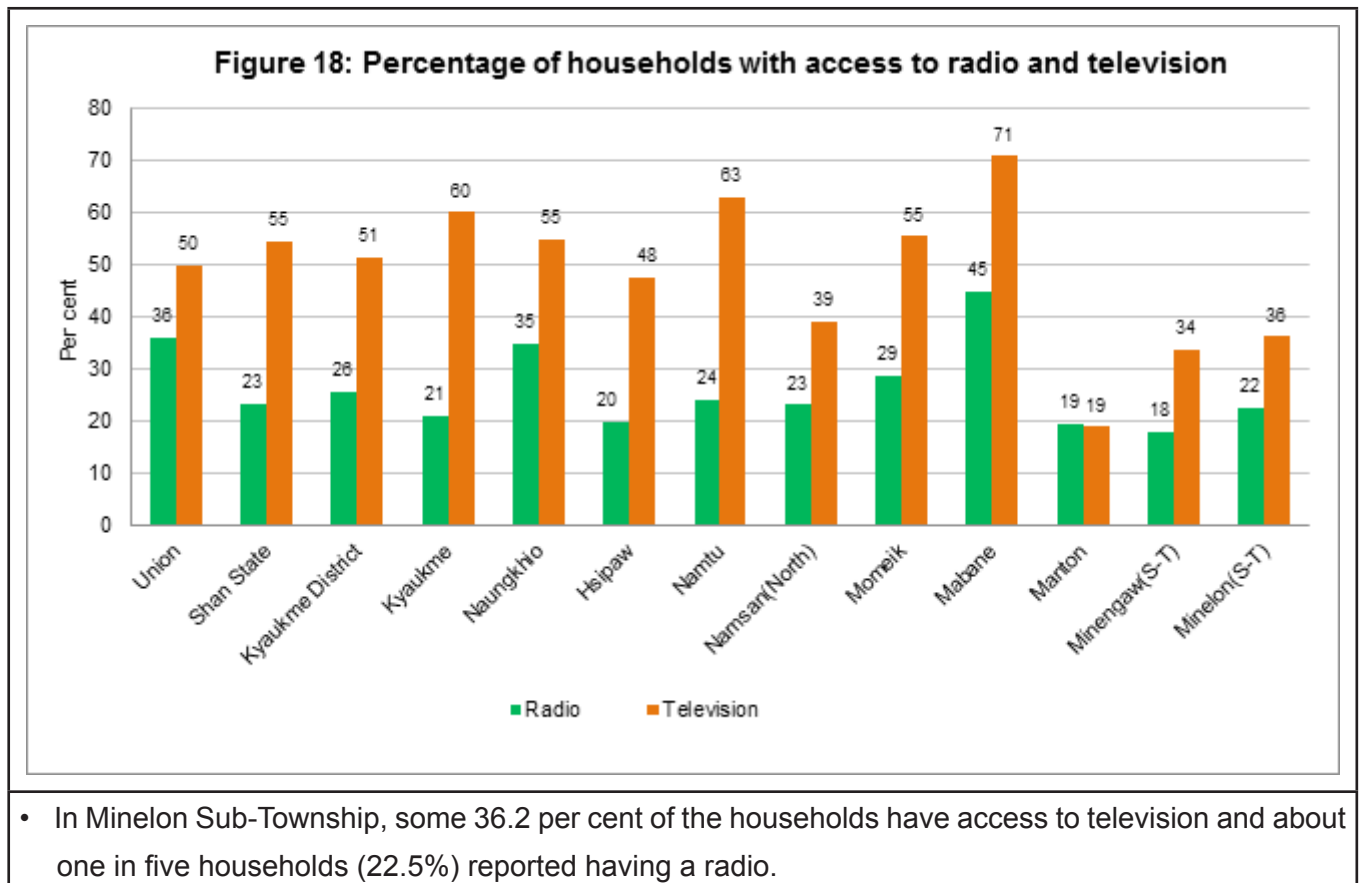
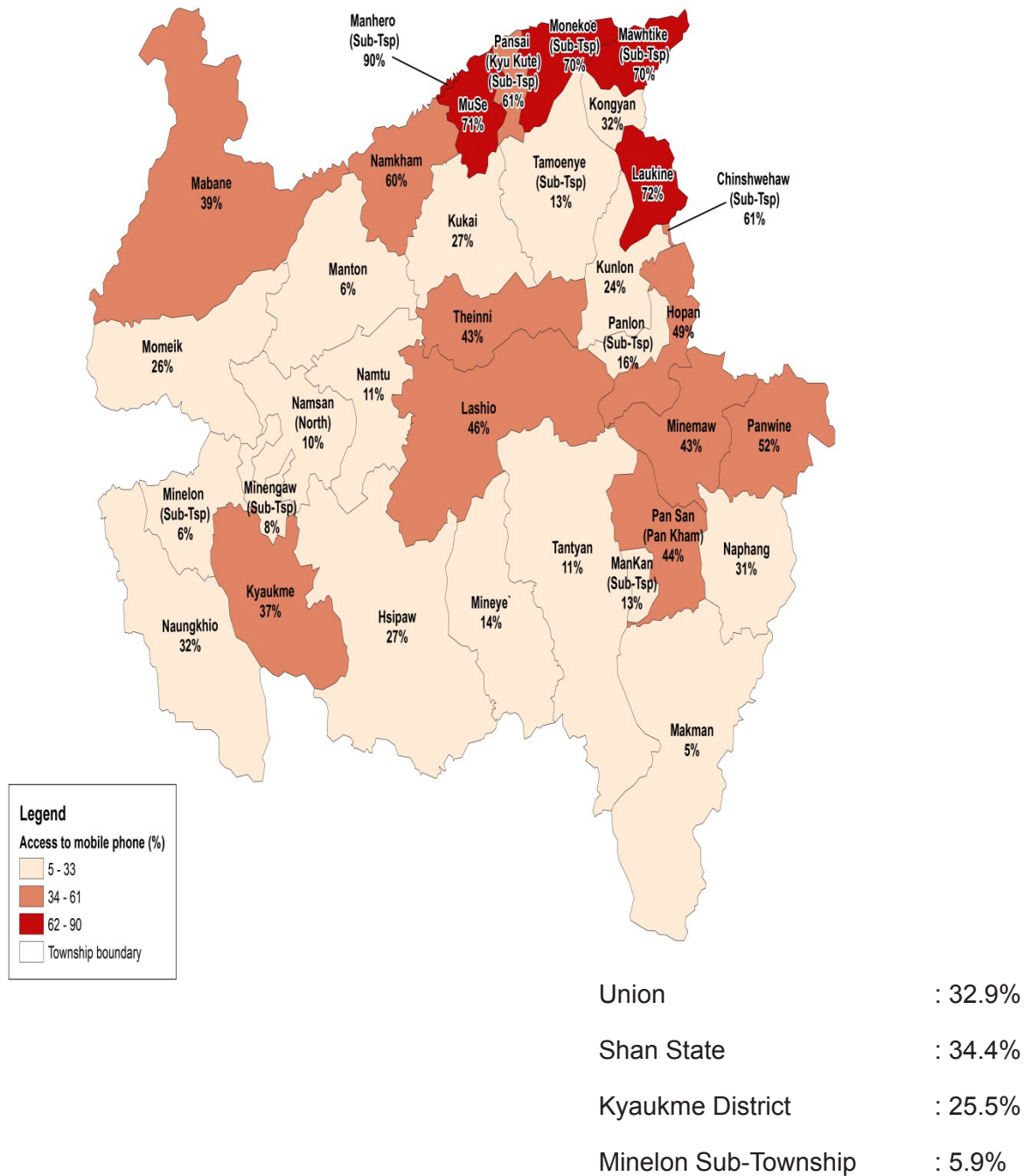


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 5.9 per cent of the households in Minelon Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the lowest percentage group.

Transportation items

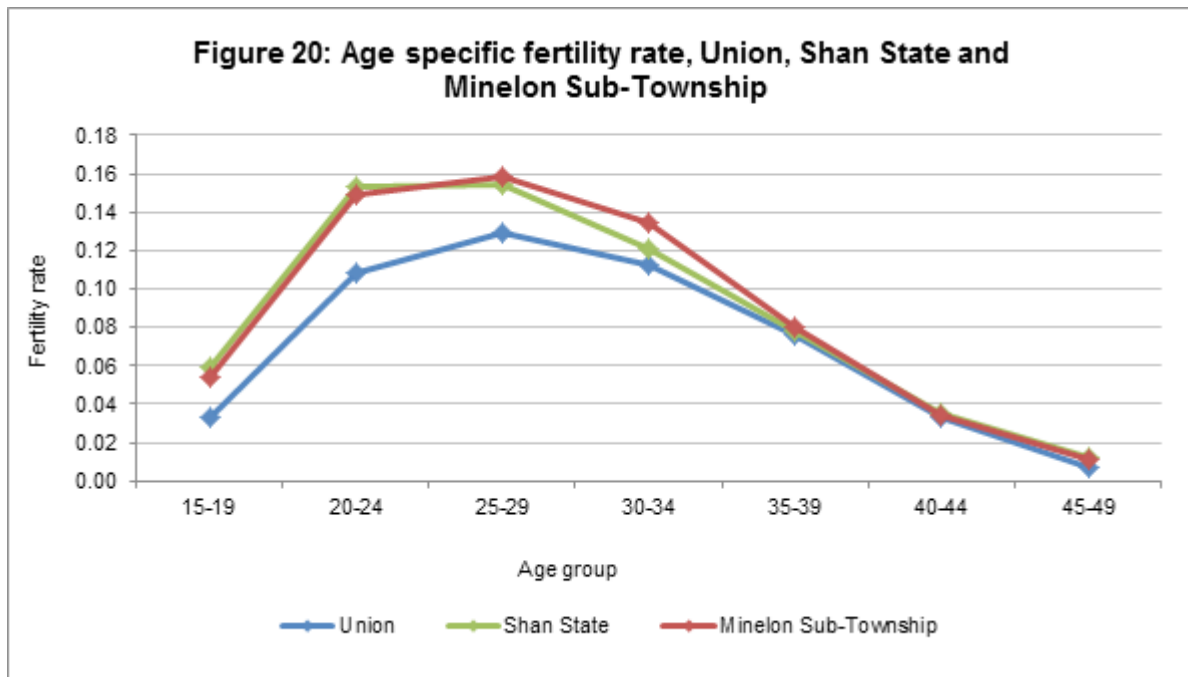
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Kyaukme District	163,679	4,873	107,878	24,694	10,490	609	919	34,022
Urban	25,950	1,618	19,303	9,171	1,112	59	53	1,149
Rural	137,729	3,255	88,575	15,523	9,378	550	866	32,873
Minelon Sub-Township	5,856	49	2,707	167	27	2	2	1,444
Urban	586	19	395	91	7	1	1	122
Rural	5,270	30	2,312	76	20	1	1	1,322

- In Minelon Sub-Township, 46.2 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 24.7 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.

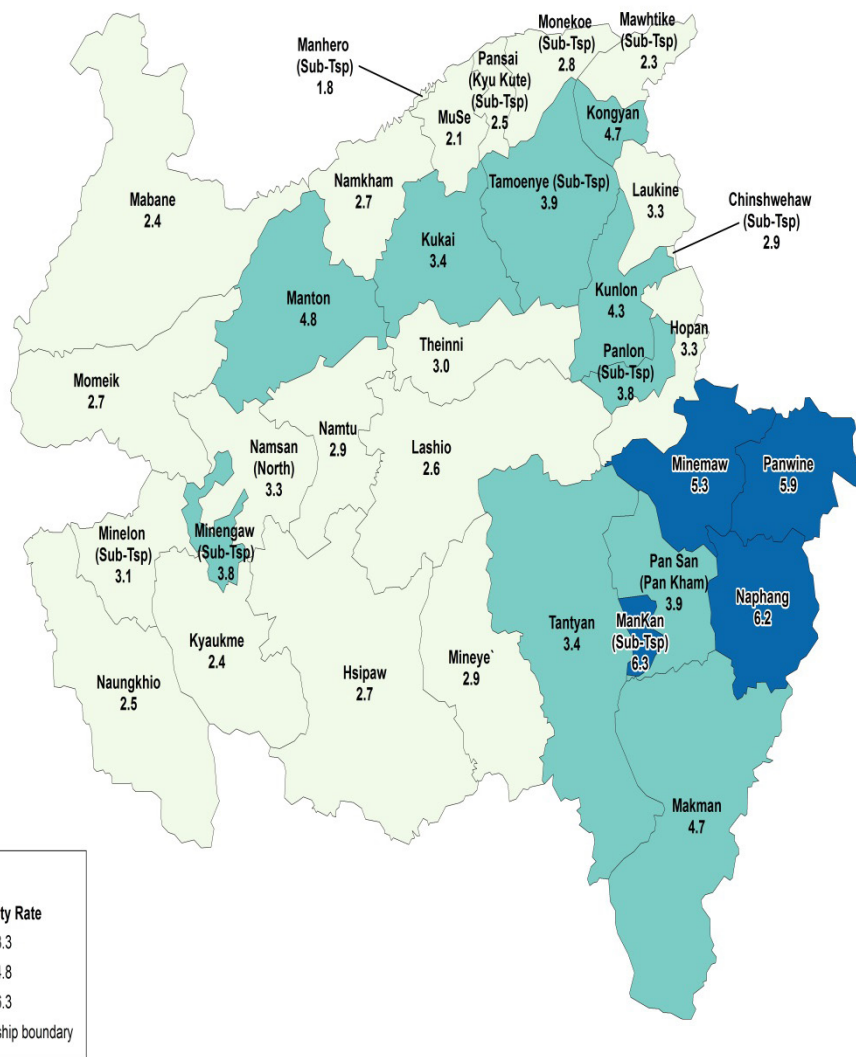
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



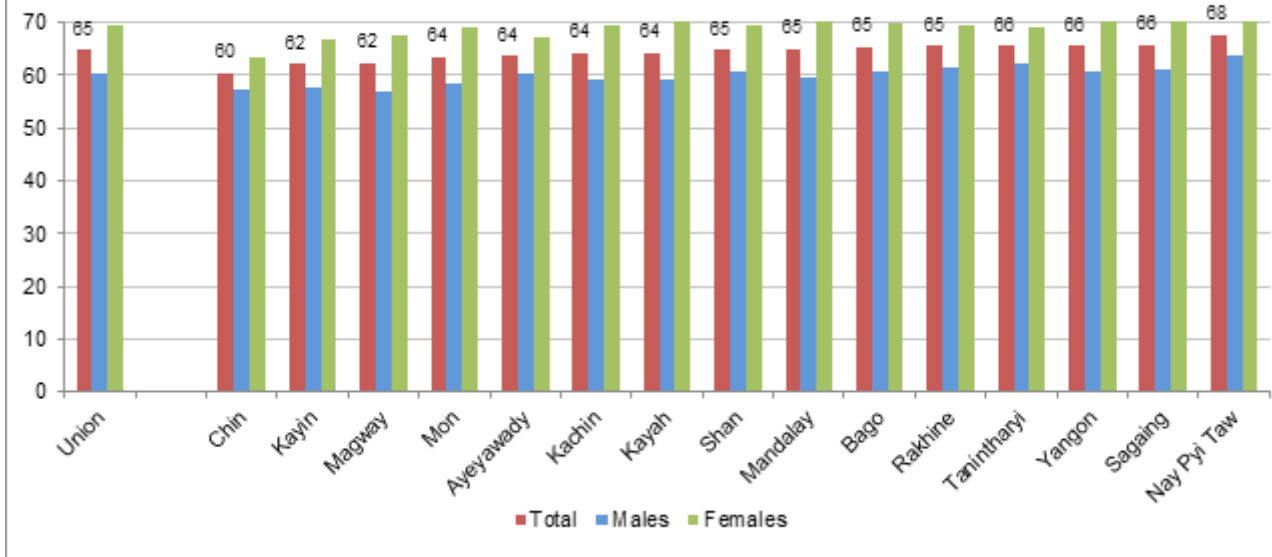
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.1 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Kyaukme District	: 2.8
Minelon Sub-Township	: 3.1

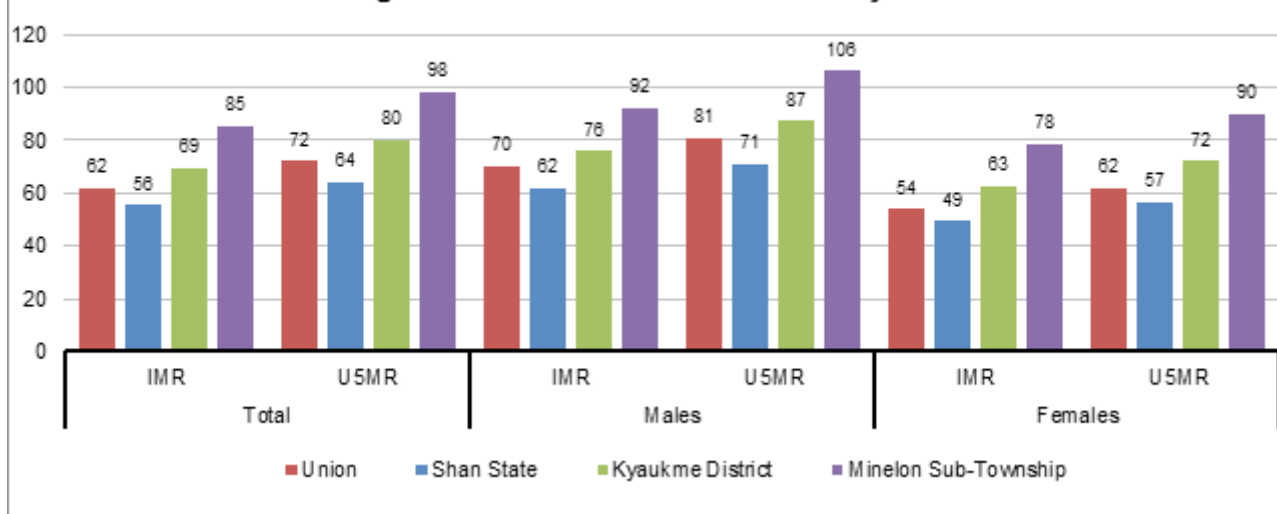
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

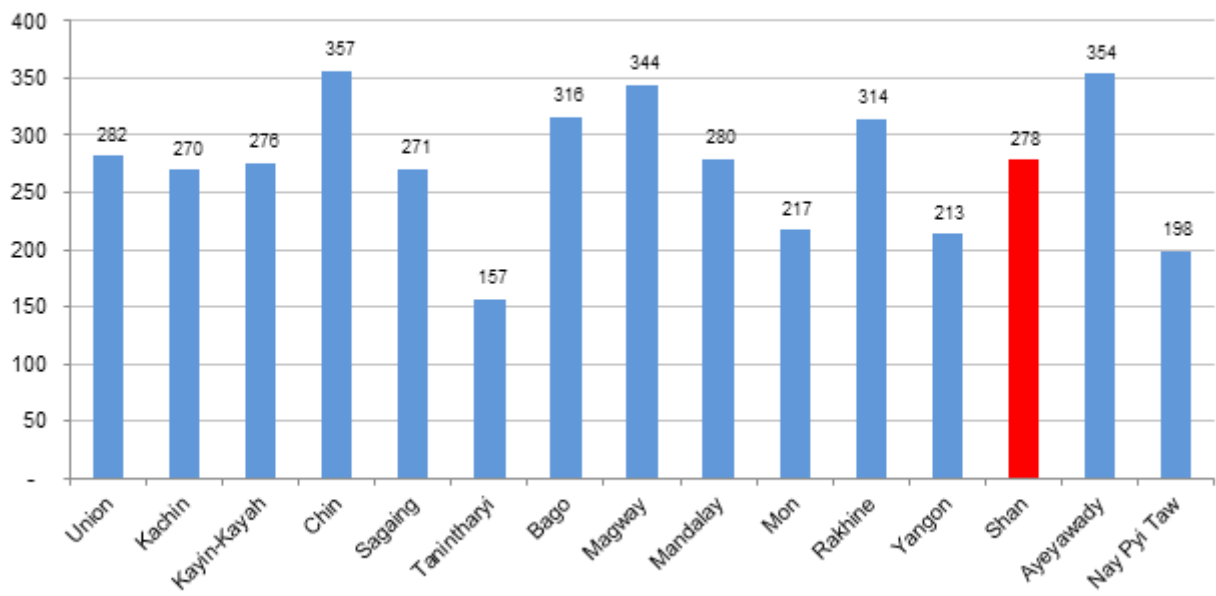
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyaukme District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kyaukme District is 69 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 80 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Minelon Sub-Township are higher than those in Shan State and Kyaukme District. The Infant mortality in Minelon Sub-Township is 85 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 98 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.

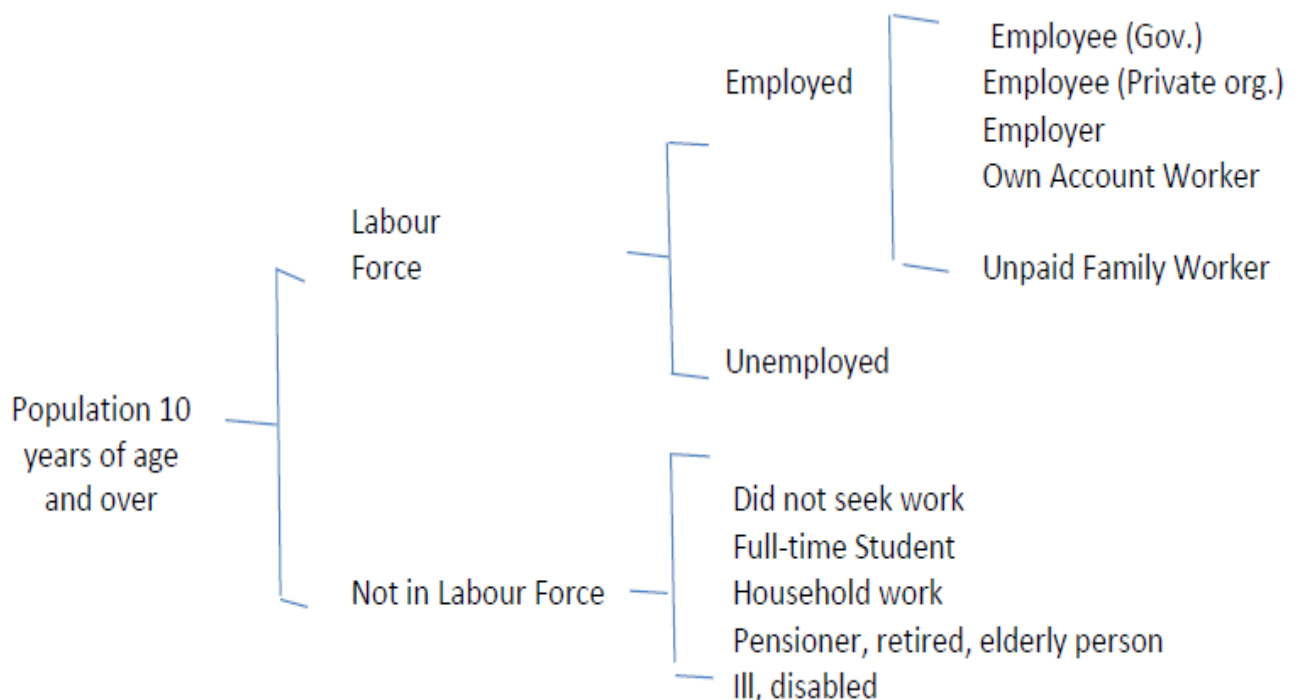
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

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The Townships Reports

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www.dop.gov.mm

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