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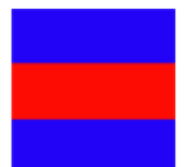
The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, MINEPHYAT DISTRICT

Mineyaung Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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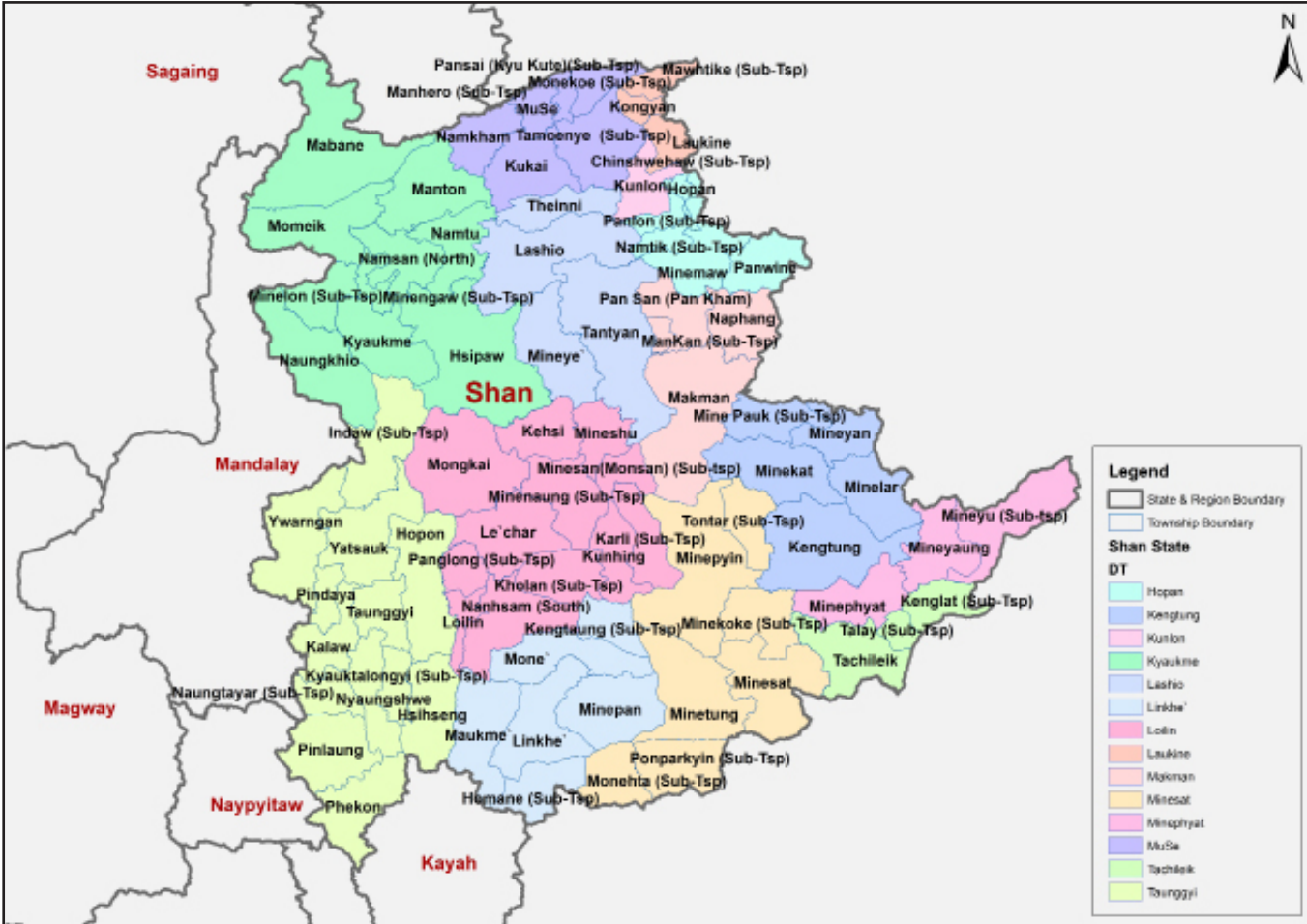
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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships

Mineyaung Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	27,559 [2]
Population males	14,410 (52.3%)
Population females	13,149 (47.7%)
Percentage of urban population	17.7%
Area (Km²)	1,071.8 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	25.7 persons
Median age	30.7 years
Number of wards	9
Number of village tracts	9
Number of private households	6,329
Percentage of female headed households	13.0%
Mean household size	4.1 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	23.5%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	69.9%
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.6%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	43.1
Child dependency ratio	33.7
Old dependency ratio	9.4
Ageing index	28.0
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	110
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	42.2%
Male	60.2%
Female	23.9%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,672	6.1
Walking	760	2.8
Seeing	886	3.2
Hearing	647	2.3
Remembering	657	2.4

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	20,510	88.2
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	<0.1
National Registration	141	0.6
Religious	109	0.5
Temporary Registration	21	0.1
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1
None	2,460	10.6

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	80.8%	92.1%	67.7%
Unemployment rate	3.1%	2.7%	3.6%
Employment to population ratio	78.4%	89.6%	65.2%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	5,956	94.1
Renter	51	0.8
Provided free (individually)	*	0.3
Government quarters	295	4.7
Private company quarters	*	<0.1
Other	*	0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.2%		7.1%
Bamboo	9.1%	7.6%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	1.5%	
Wood	58.4%	55.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.7%		22.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	31.4%	35.2%	68.9%
Other	<0.1%	0.7%	1.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	48	0.8
LPG	38	0.6
Kerosene	*	<0.1
Biogas	*	0.2
Firewood	6,117	96.7
Charcoal	104	1.6
Coal	*	0.1
Other	-	-

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	695	11.0
Kerosene	197	3.1
Candle	826	13.1
Battery	246	3.9
Generator (private)	99	1.6
Water mill (private)	2,307	36.5
Solar system/energy	1,956	30.9
Other	*	<0.1
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	2,594	41.0
Tube well, borehole	76	1.2
Protected well/spring	1,490	23.5
Bottled/purifier water	1,697	26.8
Total Improved Water Sources	*5,857*	*92.5*
Unprotected well/spring	229	3.6
Pool/pond/lake	*	<0.1
River/stream/canal	36	0.6
Waterfall/rainwater	149	2.4
Other	56	0.9
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*472*	*7.5*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	4,646	73.4
Tube well, borehole	71	1.1
Protected well/spring	1,001	15.8
Unprotected well/spring	120	1.9
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	43	0.7
Waterfall/rainwater	322	5.1
Bottled/purifier water	113	1.8
Other	*	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	290	4.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	5,328	84.2
Total Improved Sanitation	*5,618*	*88.8*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	*	0.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.2
Other	21	0.3
None	667	10.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,760	27.8
Television	4,679	73.9
Landline phone	772	12.2
Mobile phone	2,051	32.4
Computer	97	1.5
Internet at home	83	1.3
Households with none of the items	1,181	18.7
Households with all of the items	*	0.3
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	131	2.1
Motorcycle/Moped	5,489	86.7
Bicycle	1,793	28.3
4-Wheel tractor	2,079	32.8
Canoe/Boat	*	0.2
Motor boat	*	<0.1
Cart (bullock)	764	12.1

Note: [1] Population figures for Mineyaung 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

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 Mineyaung 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 Mineyaung Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	27,559 *		
Males	14,410		
Females	13,149		
Sex ratio	110 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	17.7%		
Area (Km^2)	1,071.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	25.7 persons		
Number of wards	9		
Number of village tracts	9		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	25,723	4,632	21,091
Number of conventional households	6,329	1,190	5,139
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		

- In Mineyaung Township, there are less females than males with 110 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (17.7%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Mineyaung Township is 26 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Mineyaung Township. This is 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; Mineyaung Township (Minephyat District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**6,329**	**27,559**	**14,410**	**13,149**
	Ward	**1,190**	**4,880**	**2,483**	**2,397**
1	No(1)(W)	175	640	304	336
2	No(2)(W)	223	992	512	480
3	No(3)(W)	88	392	193	199
4	No(4)(W)	128	543	277	266
5	No(5)(W)	108	424	215	209
6	No(6)(W)	45	215	112	103
7	No(7)(W)	154	558	285	273
8	No(8)(W)	197	784	397	387
9	No(9)(W)	72	332	188	144
	Village Tract	**5,139**	**22,679**	**11,927**	**10,752**
1	Wan Boe(VT)	956	4,045	2,067	1,978
2	Hawng Kyant(VT)	942	4,006	2,085	1,921
3	Wan Kawng(VT)	449	1,958	1,001	957
4	Mong Laik(VT)	890	4,350	2,371	1,979
5	Wan Tat(VT)	965	4,136	2,172	1,964
6	Wan Man(VT)	658	2,808	1,459	1,349
7	Wan Par Hoke(VT)	140	651	354	297
8	Hway Hpa(VT)	124	658	378	280
9	Wan Inn(VT)	15	67	40	27

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Mineyaung Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Mineyaung Township
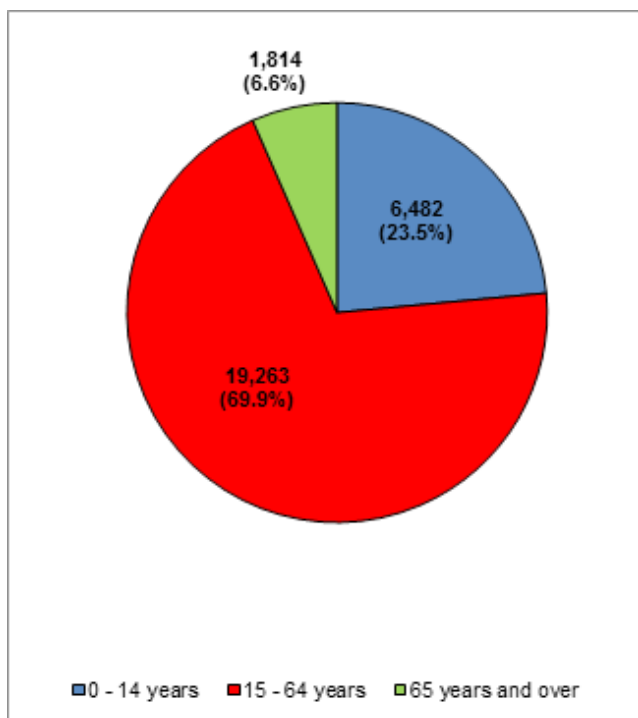
1,814
(6.6%)

6,482
(23.5%)

19,263
(69.9%)

■ 0 - 14 years   ■ 15 - 64 years   ■ 65 years and over

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	27,559	14,410	13,149
0 - 4	2,232	1,084	1,148
5 - 9	2,067	1,015	1,052
10 - 14	2,183	1,120	1,063
15 - 19	1,982	1,100	882
20 - 24	2,334	1,380	954
25 - 29	2,411	1,316	1,095
30 - 34	2,170	1,207	963
35 - 39	1,870	1,087	783
40 - 44	1,926	1,091	835
45 - 49	1,965	984	981
50 - 54	2,005	967	1,038
55 - 59	1,459	721	738
60 - 64	1,141	523	618
65 - 69	672	331	341
70 - 74	476	209	267
75 - 79	332	143	189
80 - 84	221	88	133
85 - 89	85	36	49
90 +	28	8	20

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Mineyaung Township is 69.9 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, Minephyat District and Mineyaung Township)
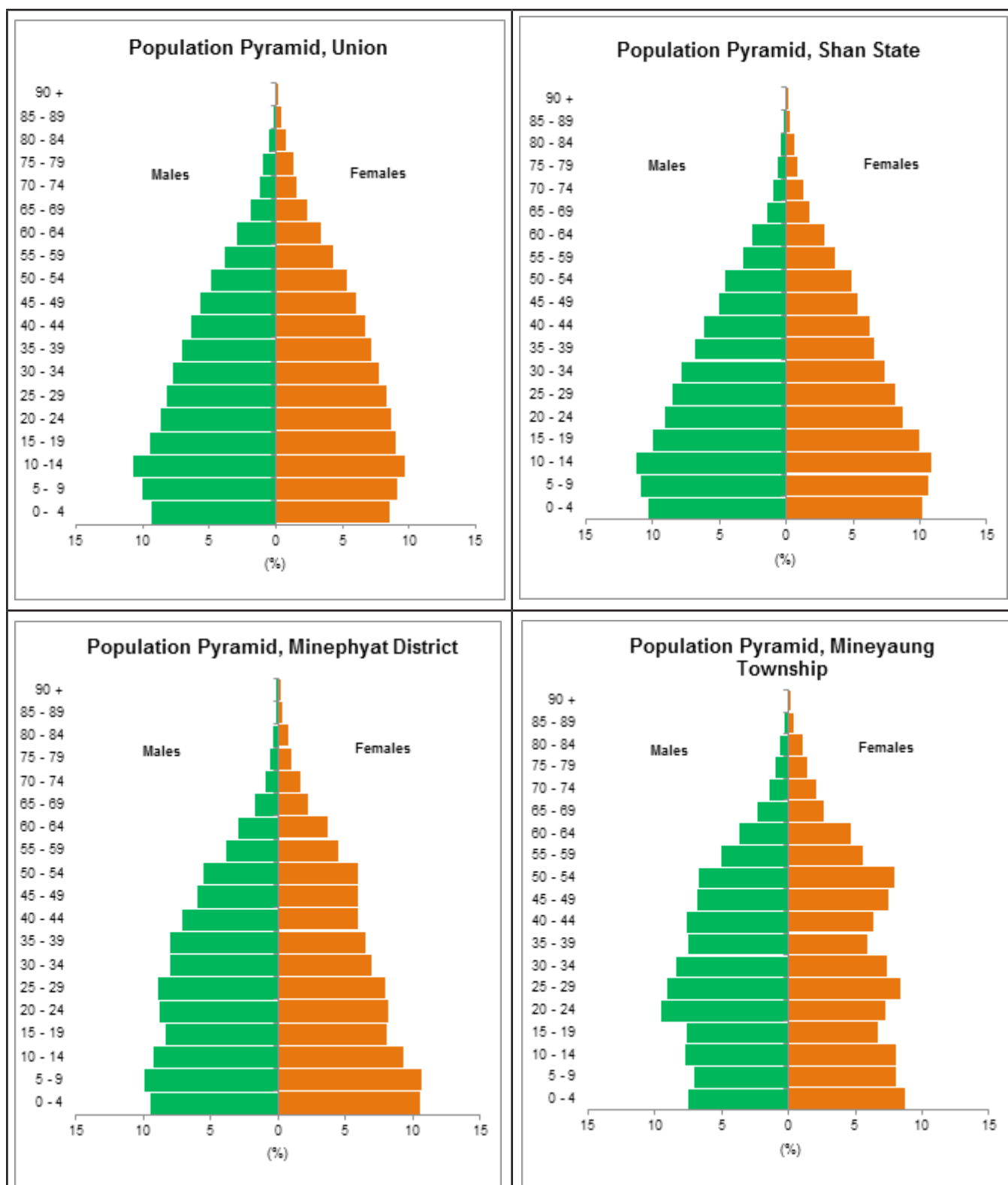
- The birth rate has been not declining in Mineyaung Township since the last 5 years.

- There are more males in age group 20-24 than other age groups.

- Compared to Union level, there is markedly higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Mineyaung Township.

- There are more males than females from age group 10-14 to 45-49.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Shan State
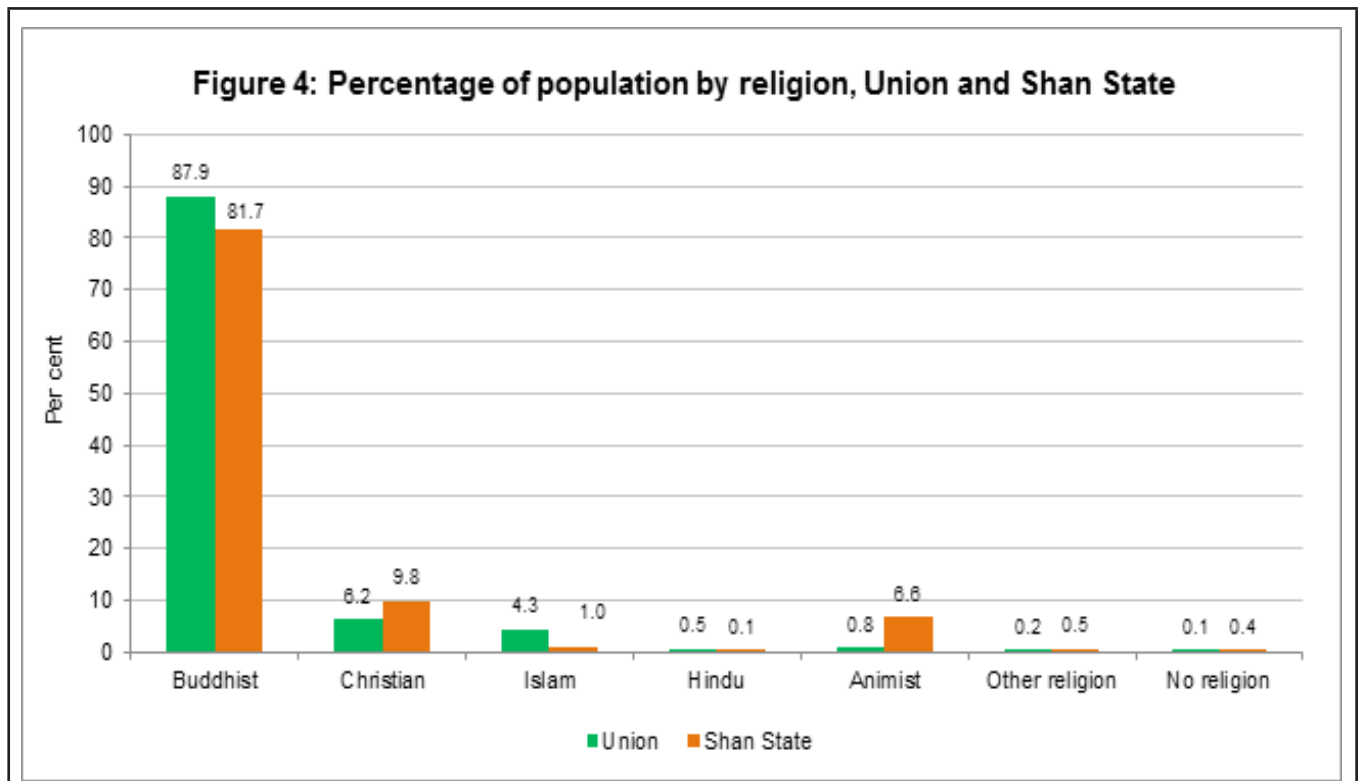
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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	431	222	209	114	62	52
6	401	185	216	255	109	146
7	428	216	212	311	157	154
8	431	206	225	319	155	164
9	324	134	190	259	94	165
10	335	131	204	219	91	128
11	287	95	192	208	68	140
12	335	106	229	209	74	135
13	345	125	220	204	83	121
14	321	115	206	151	48	103
15	328	105	223	99	34	65
16	303	122	181	61	17	44
17	316	149	167	48	23	25
18	477	268	209	34	19	15
19	230	137	93	18	9	9
20	549	293	256	15	9	6
21	334	196	138	8	4	4
22	436	249	187	1	-	1
23	389	231	158	6	4	2
24	401	200	201	3	-	3
25	593	320	273	8	6	2
26	396	189	207	-	-	-
27	408	214	194	3	1	2
28	465	224	241	2	2	-
29	343	179	164	-	-	-

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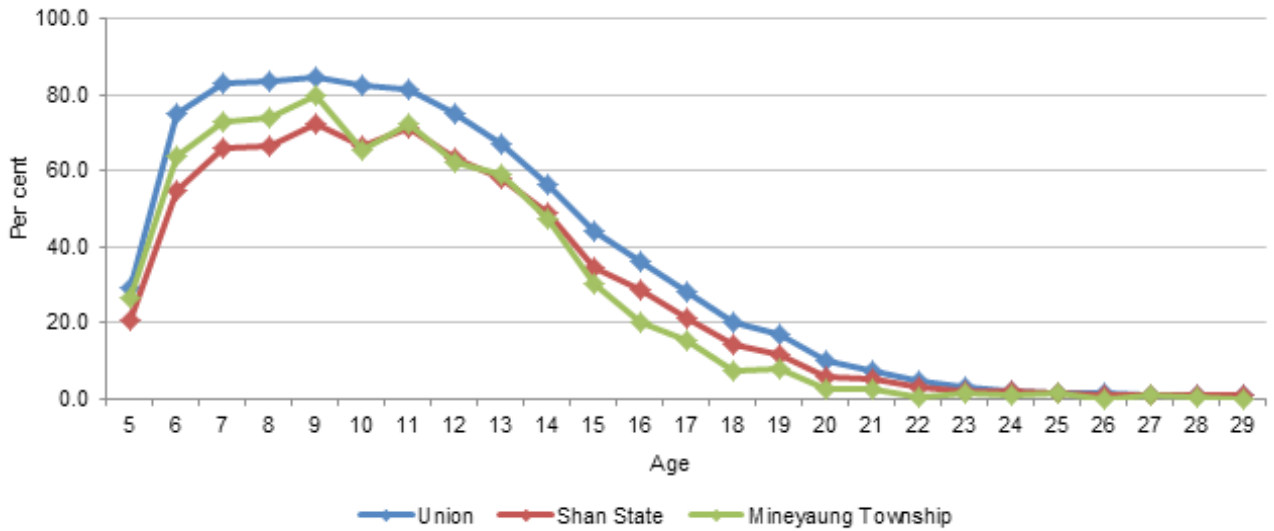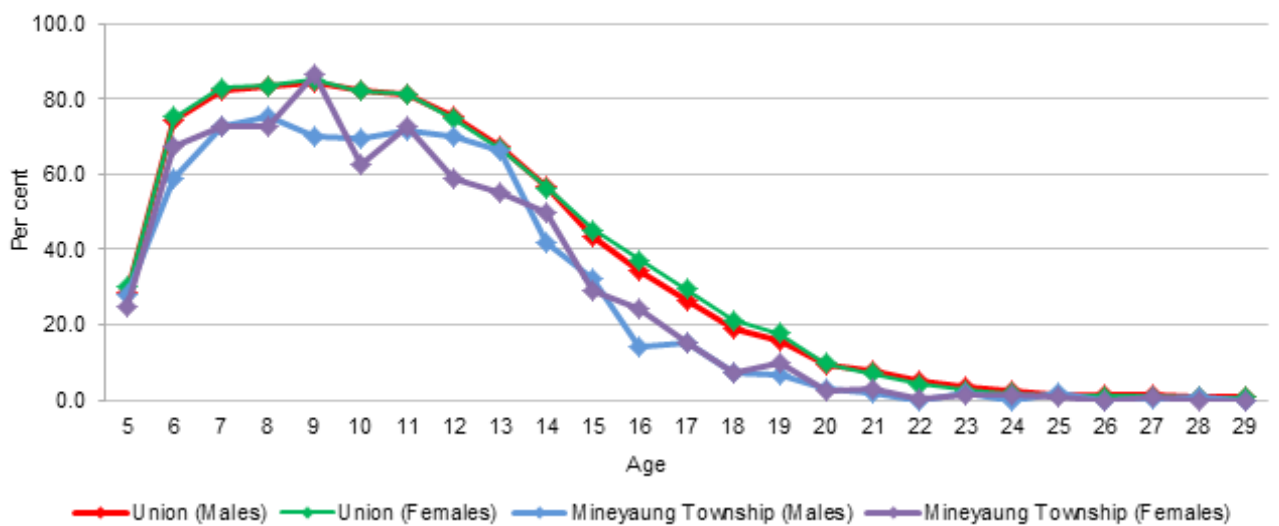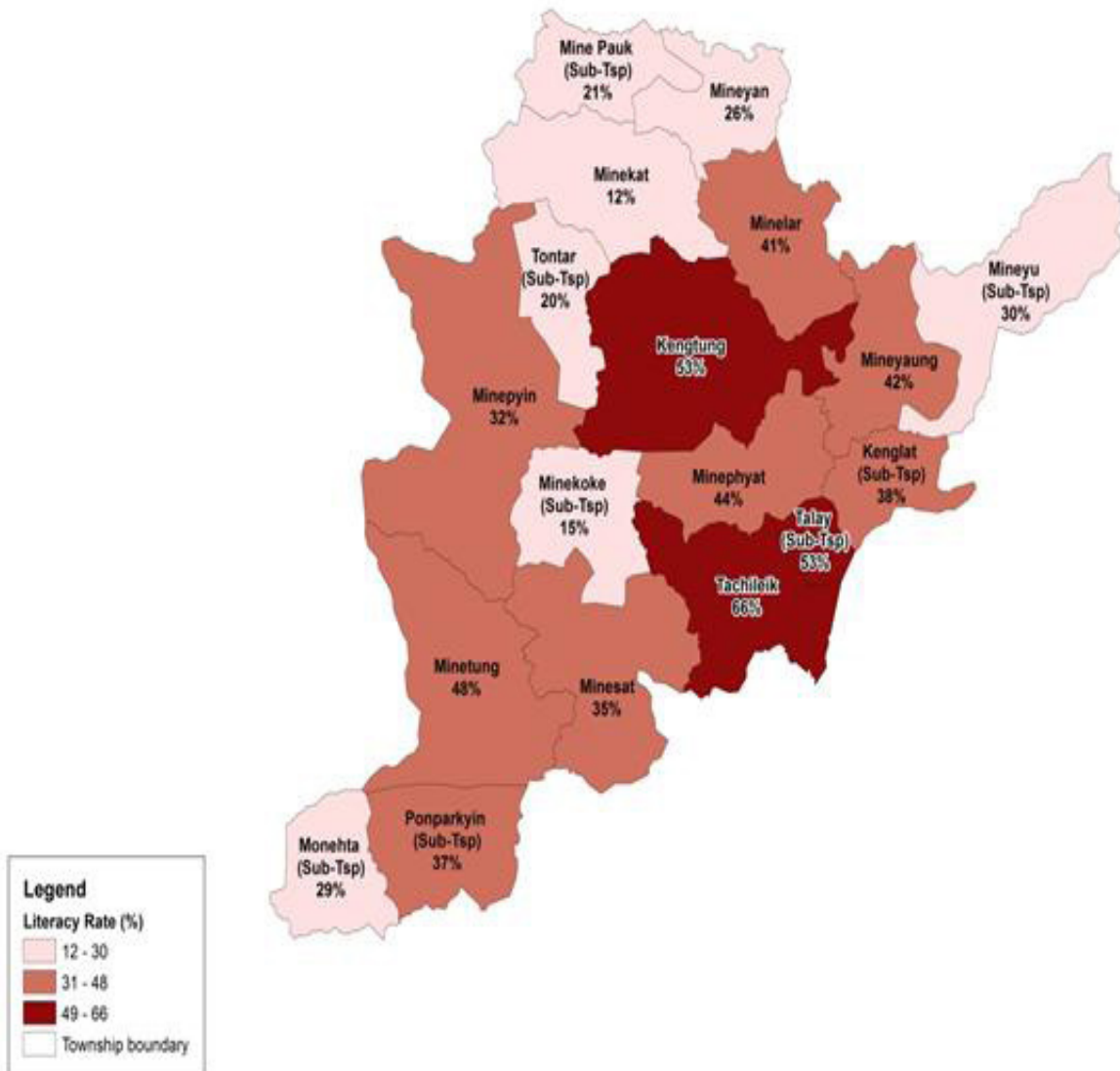

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Mineyaung Township

- School attendance in Mineyaung Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Mineyaung Township is lower than that of the Union at starting from school going age.

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

Mine Pauk
(Sub-Tsp)
21%

Mineyan
26%

Minekat
12%

Minelar
41%

Tontar
(Sub-Tsp)
20%

Mineyu
(Sub-Tsp)
30%

Kengtung
53%

Mineyaung
42%

Minepyin
32%

Kenglat
(Sub-Tsp)
38%

Minekoke
(Sub-Tsp)
15%

Minephyat
44%

Talay
(Sub-Tsp)
53%

Tachileik
66%

Minetung
48%

Minesat
35%

Ponparkyin
(Sub-Tsp)
37%

Monehta
(Sub-Tsp)
29%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
12 - 30
31 - 48
49 - 66
Township boundary

Union	:	89.5%
Shan State	:	64.6%
Minephyat District	:	36.7%
Mineyaung Township	:	42.2%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,763	63.0
Males	1,950	71.2
Females	1,813	54.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Mineyaung Township is 42.2 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 23.9 per cent and for the males it is 60.2 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 63.0 per cent. It is 54.1 per cent for females and 71.2 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	16,761	13,491	80.5	808	421	947	593	15	342	17	7	120
Urban	3,091	1,755	56.8	276	121	420	326	7	174	4	4	4
Rural	13,670	11,736	85.9	532	300	527	267	8	168	13	3	116
Males	8,711	6,652	76.4	536	275	610	330	11	171	12	5	109
Females	8,050	6,839	85.0	272	146	337	263	4	171	5	2	11

- Some 80.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 85.9 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 76.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 85.0 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 2.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.0 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	31.1	31.3	30.9	5.9	4.6	7.3
15 - 19	66.3	69.5	62.4	13.1	10.7	16.4
20 - 24	84.6	93.8	71.3	6.8	6.2	8.1
25 - 29	86.0	95.8	74.2	4.1	3.7	4.8
30 - 34	85.2	97.7	69.6	2.3	2.2	2.5
35 - 39	87.4	97.7	73.1	1.3	1.1	1.6
40 - 44	86.4	98.6	70.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
45 - 49	83.4	97.7	69.1	0.5	0.5	0.6
50 - 54	80.8	95.0	67.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
55 - 59	76.6	90.0	63.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
60 - 64	60.0	74.6	47.7	0.3	0.5	-
65 - 69	51.8	64.7	39.3	-	-	-
70 - 74	30.3	39.2	23.2	-	-	-
75 +	19.4	25.5	15.1	0.8	-	1.7
15 - 24	76.2	83.1	67.0	9.3	7.9	11.8
15 - 64	80.8	92.1	67.7	3.1	2.7	3.6

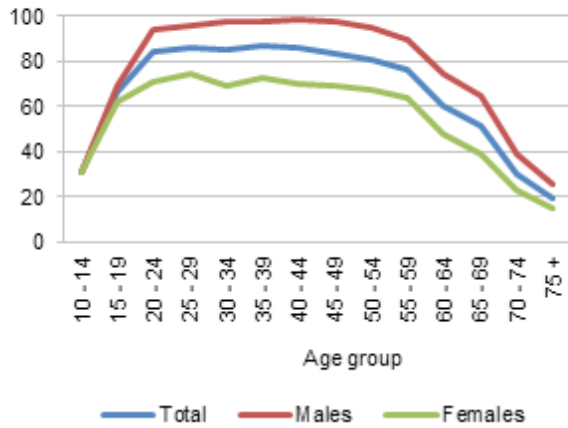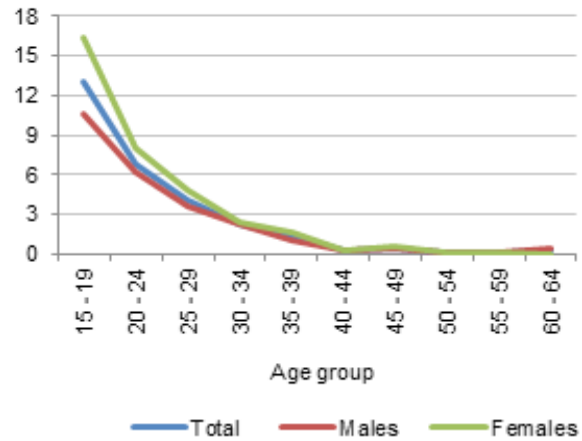Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemplyoment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Mineyaung Township is 80.8 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 67.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 92.1 per cent.

- In Mineyaung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 31.1 per cent. (males (31.3%) and females (30.9%)).

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Mineyaung Township is 3.1 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is 2.7 per cent and for females is 3.6 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 11.8 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	6,387	1.6	21.7	41.4	21.4	2.1	11.7
Males	2,037	3.2	29.1	6.8	26.4	3.6	31.0
Females	4,350	0.9	18.3	57.6	19.1	1.5	2.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 31.0 per cent of males are other while 57.6 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	**14,197**	**8,448**	**5,749**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	47	20	27	0.3	0.2	0.5
Professionals	147	24	123	1.0	0.3	2.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	317	281	36	2.2	3.3	0.6
Clerical Support Workers	115	70	45	0.8	0.8	0.8
Services and Sales Workers	594	182	412	4.2	2.2	7.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	11,593	6,936	4,657	81.7	82.1	81.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	446	366	80	3.1	4.3	1.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	164	160	4	1.2	1.9	0.1
Elementary Occupations	191	142	49	1.3	1.7	0.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	583	267	316	4.1	3.2	5.5

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Mineyaung Township
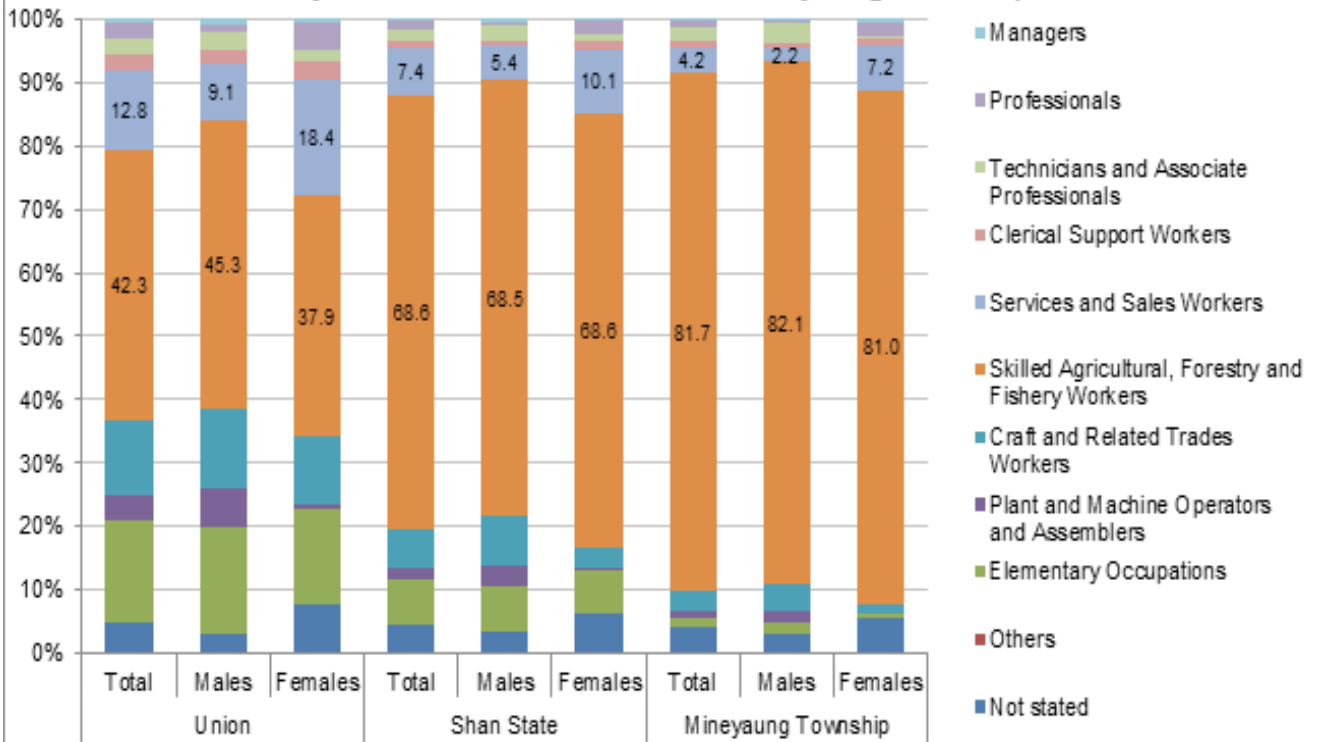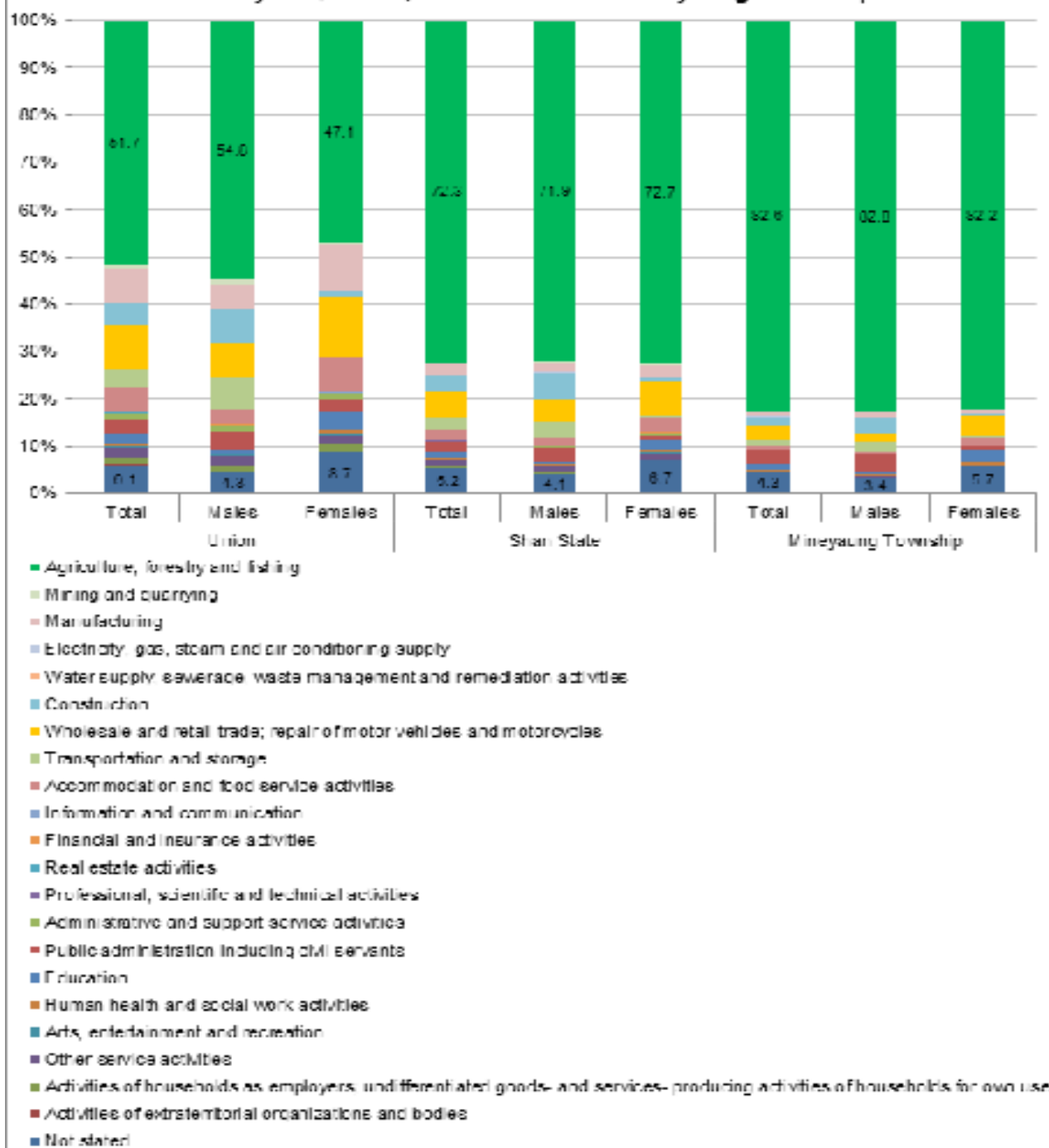
- In Mineyaung Township, 81.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 4.2 per cent are services and sales workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 82.1 per cent of males and 81.0 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 and 7.4 per cent are services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**14,197**	**8,448**	**5,749**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,722	6,995	4,727	82.6	82.8	82.2
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	160	101	59	1.1	1.2	1.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	5	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9	8	1	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	293	275	18	2.1	3.3	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	399	136	263	2.8	1.6	4.6
Transportation and storage	190	183	7	1.3	2.2	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	112	20	92	0.8	0.2	1.6
Information and communication	5	4	1	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	3	1	2	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Administrative and support service activities	13	8	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	410	355	55	2.9	4.2	1.0
Education	164	24	140	1.2	0.3	2.4
Human health and social work activities	52	18	34	0.4	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	1	1	*	*	*
Other service activities	43	30	13	0.3	0.4	0.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	3	-	3	*	-	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	611	284	327	4.3	3.4	5.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

- In Mineyaung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 82.6 per cent.

- There are 82.8 per cent of males and 82.2 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

(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	20,510	*	*	141	109	21	*	*	2,460
Urban	3,968	-	*	6	15	3	*	-	222
Rural	16,542	*	*	135	94	18	*	*	2,238
Males	10,653	*	*	71	109	14	*	*	1,449
Females	9,857	*	*	70	-	7	*	-	1,011

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
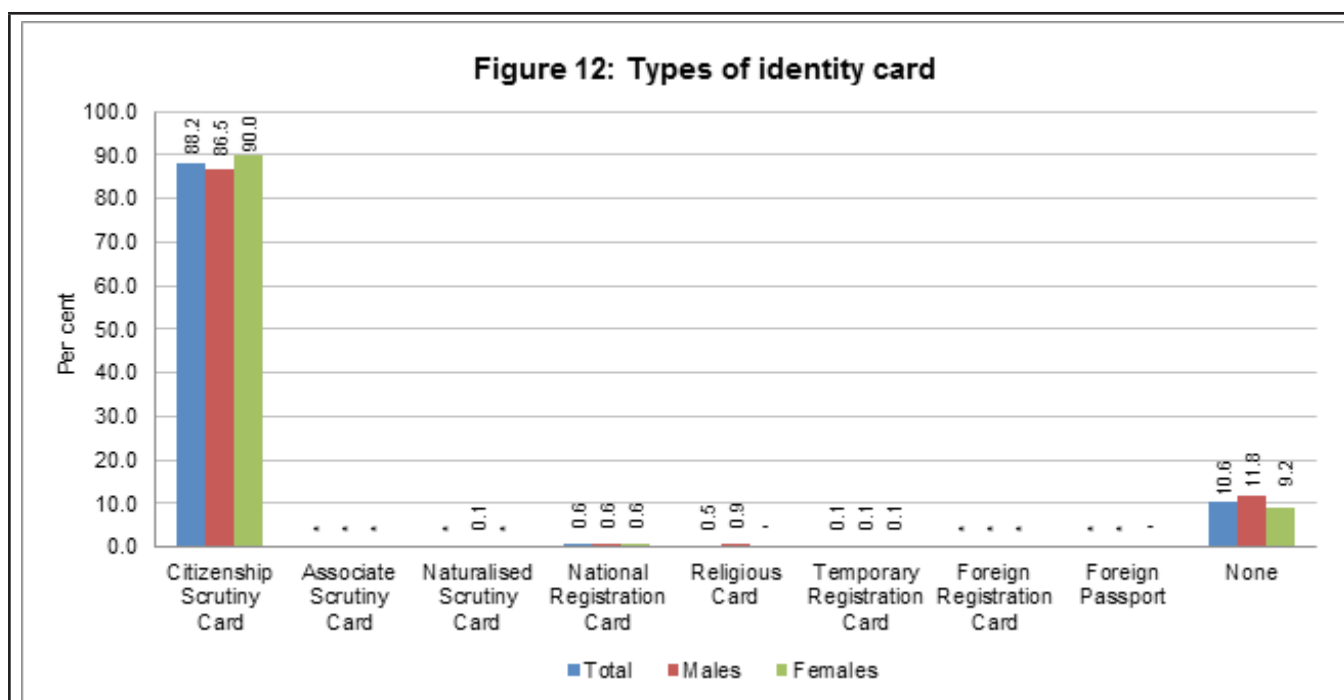
- In Mineyaung Township, 88.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 10.6 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 11.8 per cent of males and 9.2 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F)   Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	**27,559**	**25,887**	**1,672**	**6.1**	**886**	**647**	**760**	**657**
0 - 4	2,232	2,212	20	0.9	3	6	11	10
5 - 9	2,067	2,054	13	0.6	3	3	7	7
10 - 14	2,183	2,156	27	1.2	4	5	14	16
15 - 19	1,982	1,956	26	1.3	6	3	12	12
20 - 24	2,334	2,305	29	1.2	7	8	13	11
25 - 29	2,411	2,360	51	2.1	9	18	22	11
30 - 34	2,170	2,112	58	2.7	13	8	29	20
35 - 39	1,870	1,823	47	2.5	11	14	25	11
40 - 44	1,926	1,847	79	4.1	25	23	28	24
45 - 49	1,965	1,827	138	7.0	61	36	54	38
50 - 54	2,005	1,824	181	9.0	105	48	50	47
55 - 59	1,459	1,270	189	13.0	105	56	79	57
60 - 64	1,141	924	217	19.0	119	72	88	77
65 - 69	672	521	151	22.5	96	73	66	68
70 - 74	476	315	161	33.8	109	91	92	80
75 - 79	332	200	132	39.8	100	75	66	69
80 - 84	221	120	101	45.7	76	68	68	68
85 - 89	85	49	36	42.4	23	25	25	18
90 +	28	12	16	57.1	11	15	11	13

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	**14,410**	**13,578**	**832**	**5.8**	**429**	**306**	**330**	**281**
0 - 4	1,084	1,079	5	0.5	-	1	4	3
5 - 9	1,015	1,008	7	0.7	2	1	2	4
10 - 14	1,120	1,105	15	1.3	2	2	7	9
15 - 19	1,100	1,080	20	1.8	4	2	9	11
20 - 24	1,380	1,368	12	0.9	1	3	5	5
25 - 29	1,316	1,289	27	2.1	3	11	11	6
30 - 34	1,207	1,176	31	2.6	7	4	16	10
35 - 39	1,087	1,051	36	3.3	7	14	18	7
40 - 44	1,091	1,040	51	4.7	15	18	16	15
45 - 49	984	919	65	6.6	29	22	21	19
50 - 54	967	868	99	10.2	63	20	22	22
55 - 59	721	616	105	14.6	59	32	38	24
60 - 64	523	423	100	19.1	49	32	35	26
65 - 69	331	255	76	23.0	52	38	28	31
70 - 74	209	137	72	34.4	50	36	39	31
75 - 79	143	91	52	36.4	40	28	20	22
80 - 84	88	49	39	44.3	34	27	26	26
85 - 89	36	20	16	44.4	11	11	11	8
90 +	8	4	4	50.0	1	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	**13,149**	**12,309**	**840**	**6.4**	**457**	**341**	**430**	**376**
0 - 4	1,148	1,133	15	1.3	3	5	7	7
5 - 9	1,052	1,046	6	0.6	1	2	5	3
10 - 14	1,063	1,051	12	1.1	2	3	7	7
15 - 19	882	876	6	0.7	2	1	3	1
20 - 24	954	937	17	1.8	6	5	8	6
25 - 29	1,095	1,071	24	2.2	6	7	11	5
30 - 34	963	936	27	2.8	6	4	13	10
35 - 39	783	772	11	1.4	4	-	7	4
40 - 44	835	807	28	3.4	10	5	12	9
45 - 49	981	908	73	7.4	32	14	33	19
50 - 54	1,038	956	82	7.9	42	28	28	25
55 - 59	738	654	84	11.4	46	24	41	33
60 - 64	618	501	117	18.9	70	40	53	51
65 - 69	341	266	75	22.0	44	35	38	37
70 - 74	267	178	89	33.3	59	55	53	49
75 - 79	189	109	80	42.3	60	47	46	47
80 - 84	133	71	62	46.6	42	41	42	42
85 - 89	49	29	20	40.8	12	14	14	10
90 +	20	8	12	60.0	10	11	9	11

- Six in every 100 persons in Mineyaung Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.

- Difficulties with seeing are the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township followed by walking.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	6,329	3.7	19.5	18.9	49.4	7.8	0.3	0.2	0.1
Urban	1,190	0.8	33.5	21.0	38.5	5.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
Rural	5,139	4.4	16.3	18.4	52.0	8.3	0.3	0.2	0.1

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
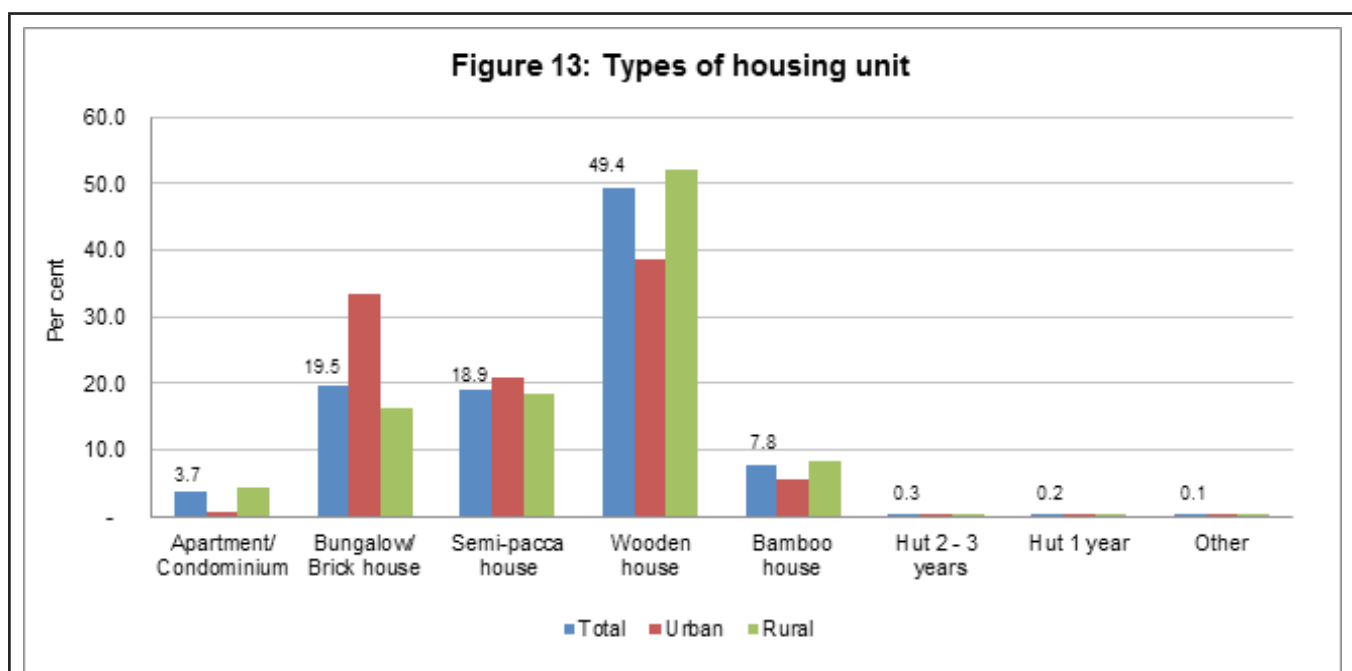
- The majority of the households in Mineyaung Township are living in wooden houses (49.4%) followed by households in bungalow/brick houses (19.5%).

- Some 38.5 per cent of urban households and 52.0 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Mine Pauk (Sub-Tsp) 36%
Mineyan 49%
Minekat 21%
Minelar 68%
Mineyu (Sub-tsp) 44%
Tontar (Sub-Tsp) 21%
Kengtung 72%
Mineyaung 89%
Minepyin 36%
Minekoke (Sub-Tsp) 22%
Minephyat 65%
Kenglat (Sub-Tsp) 77%
Talay (Sub-Tsp) 84%
Tachileik 92%
Minetung 48%
Minesat 47%
Monehta (Sub-Tsp) 17%
Ponparkyin (Sub-Tsp) 46%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
☐ 17 - 42
☐ 43 - 67
☐ 68 - 92
☐ Township boundary

Union   :   74.3%

Shan State   :   63.8%

Minephyat District   :   61.7%

Mineyaung Township :   88.8%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		4.6	0.3	5.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		84.2	94.9	81.7
Improved sanitation		*88.8*	*95.2*	*87.3*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.2	0.3	0.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.2	0.2	0.2
Other		0.3	0.2	0.4
None		10.5	4.2	12.0
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**6,329**	**1,190**	**5,139**

- Some 88.8 per cent of the households in Mineyaung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (4.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (84.2%)).

- Mineyaung belongs to the highest proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 10.5 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Mineyaung Township, 12.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
- 3 - 33
- 34 - 63
- 64 - 93
- Township boundary

Union	:	69.5%
Shan State	:	54.7%
Minephyat District	:	71.0%
Mineyaung Township	:	92.5%
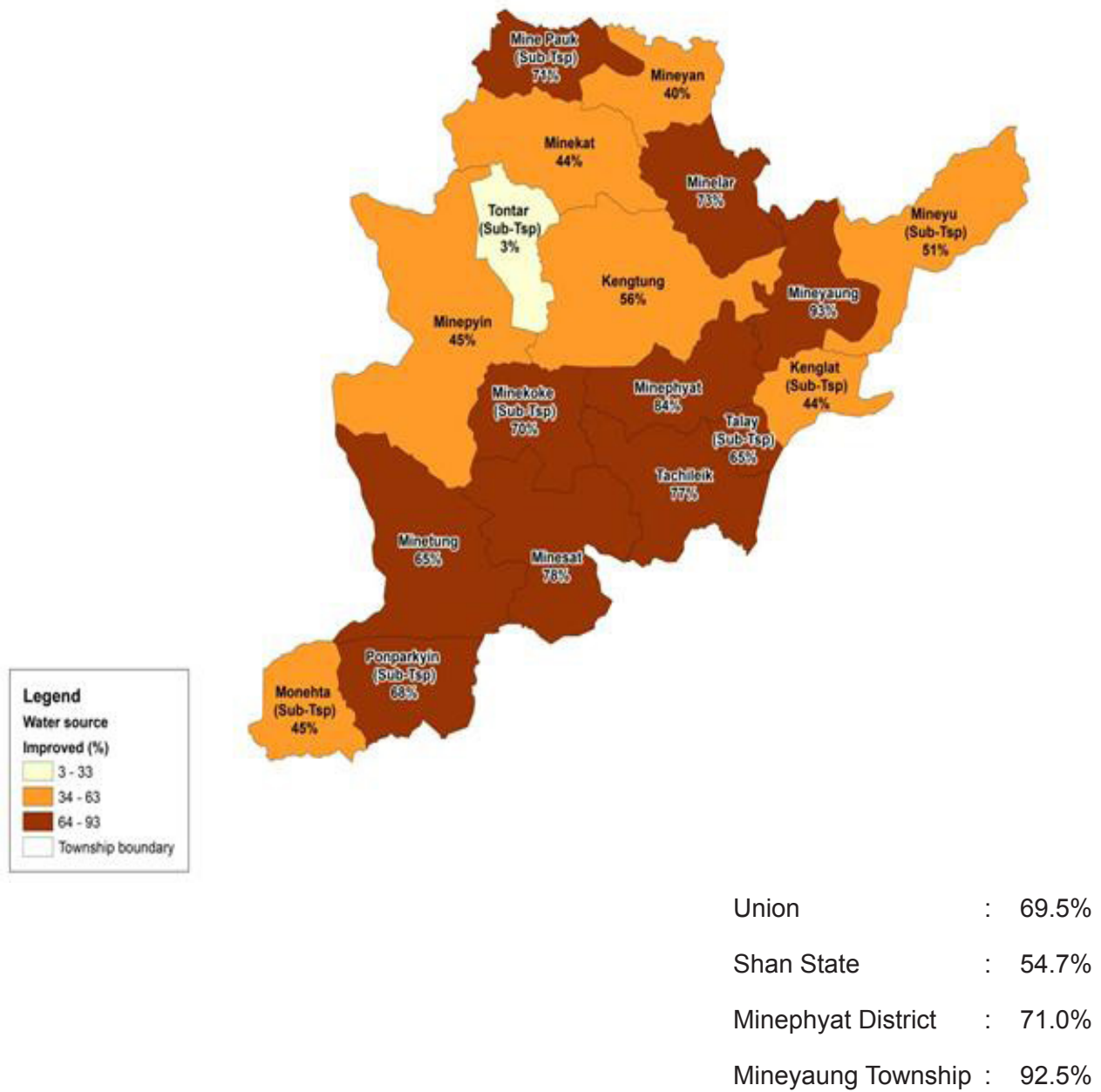
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	41.0	13.1	47.4
Tube well, borehole	1.2	0.9	1.3
Protected well/ Spring	23.5	9.8	26.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier	26.8	75.4	15.6
Total improved drinking water	*92.5*	*99.2*	*91.0*
Unprotected well/Spring	3.6	0.4	4.4
Pool/Pond/ Lake	*	-	*
River/stream/ canal	0.6	-	0.7
Waterfall/ Rain water	2.4	0.1	2.9
Other	0.9	0.3	1.0
Total unimproved drinking water	*7.5*	*0.8*	*9.0*
Total Per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	**6,329**	**1,190**	**5,139**

- In Mineyaung Township, 92.5 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- It belongs to the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 41.0 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 26.8 per cent use water from bottled water/water purifier.

- Some 7.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 9.0 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

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 3 - 25
- 26 - 48
- 49 - 70
- Township boundary
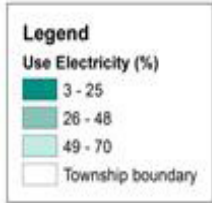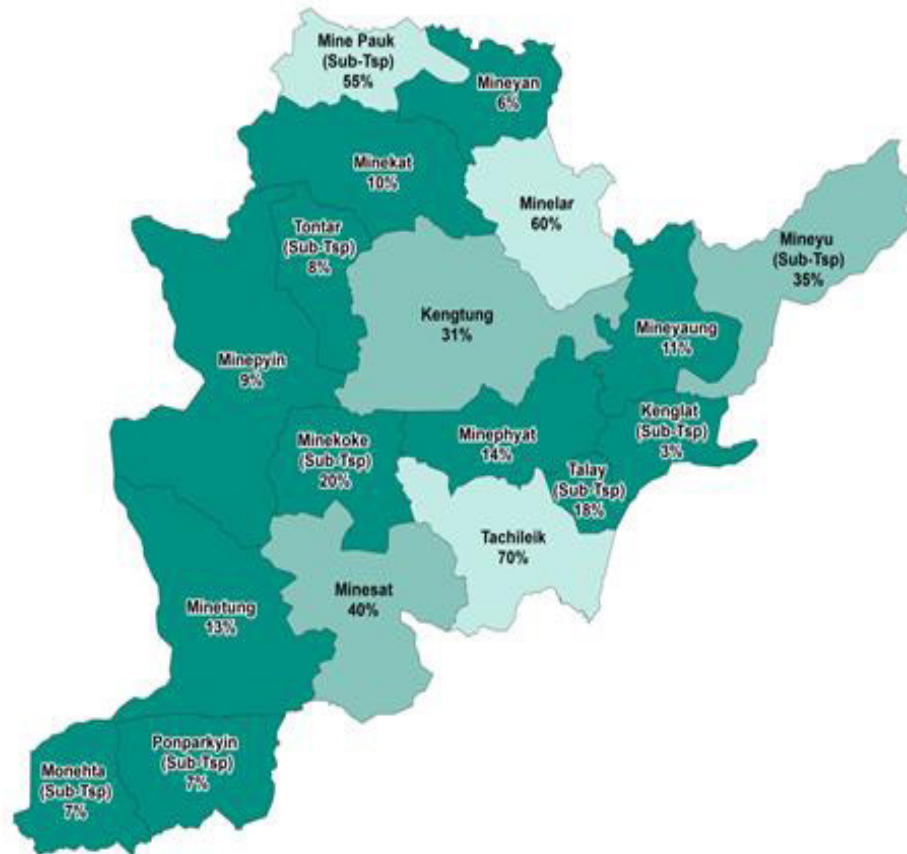
Union	:	32.4%
Shan State	:	33.4%
Minephyat District	:	22.7%
Mineyaung Township	:	11.0%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		11.0	26.7	7.3
Kerosene		3.1	1.8	3.4
Candle		13.1	5.6	14.8
Battery		3.9	1.3	4.5
Generator (private)		1.6	0.2	1.9
Water mill (private)		36.5	51.1	33.1
Solar system/energy		30.9	13.2	35.0
Other		*	0.1	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,329	1,190	5,139

- In Mineyaung Township, 11.0 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 township with 36.5 per cent.

- In rural areas, 35.0 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Union	:	81.0%
Shan State	:	83.5%
Minephyat District	:	97.1%
Mineyaung Township	:	98.3%
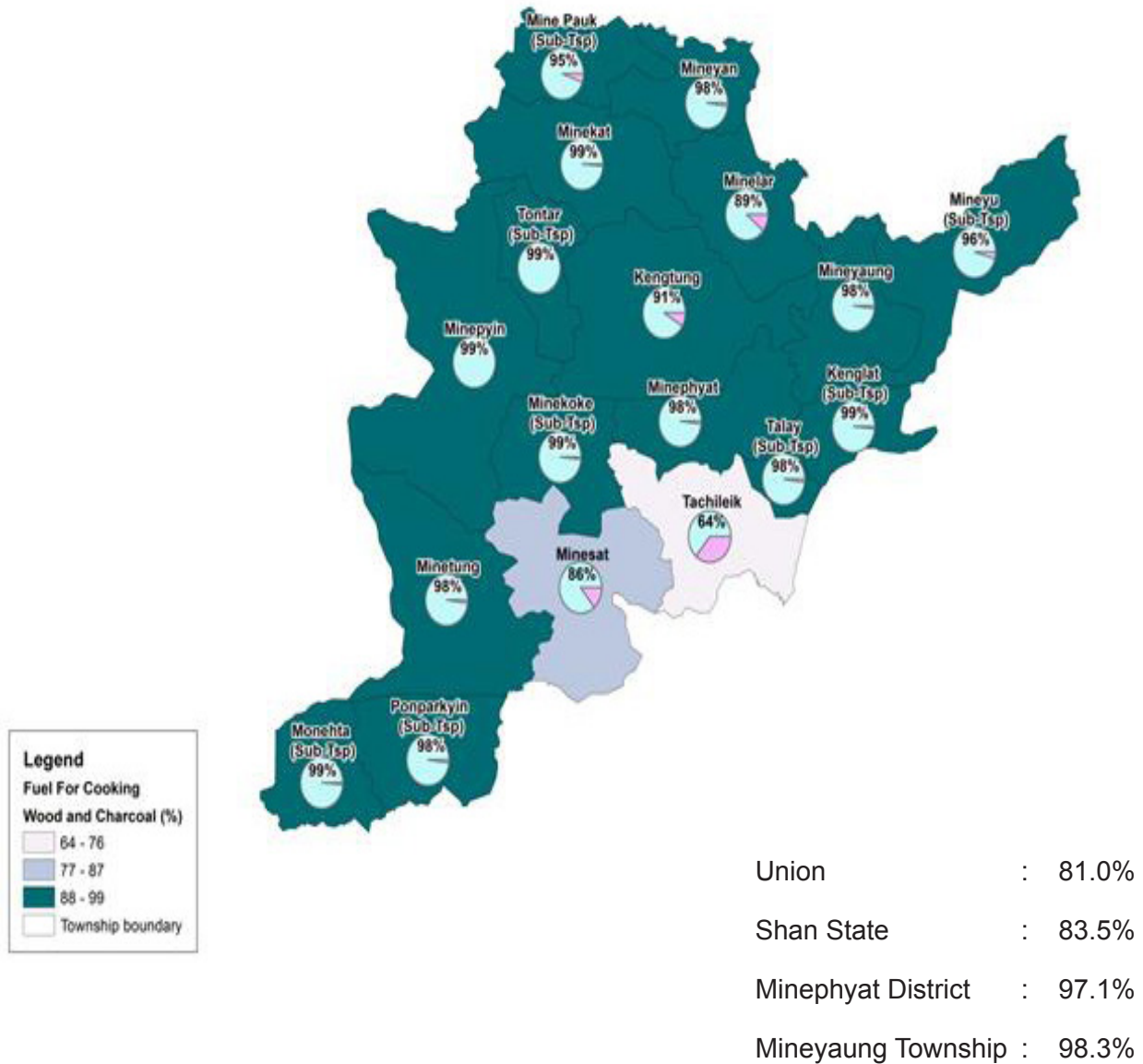
Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.8	0.7	0.8
LPG		0.6	2.1	0.3
Kerosene		*	-	0.1
BioGas		0.2	0.5	0.1
Firewood		96.7	90.3	98.1
Charcoal		1.6	6.2	0.6
Coal		0.1	0.2	0.1
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,329	1,190	5,139

- In Mineyaung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 96.7 per cent using firewood and 1.6 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 98.1 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.6 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	6,329	27.8	73.9	12.2	32.4	1.5	1.3	18.7	0.3
Urban	1,190	23.6	81.0	10.9	72.9	4.9	5.2	11.3	1.3
Rural	5,139	28.8	72.3	12.5	23.0	0.8	0.4	20.4	*

- Some 73.9 per cent of the households in Mineyaung Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 81.0 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 72.3 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
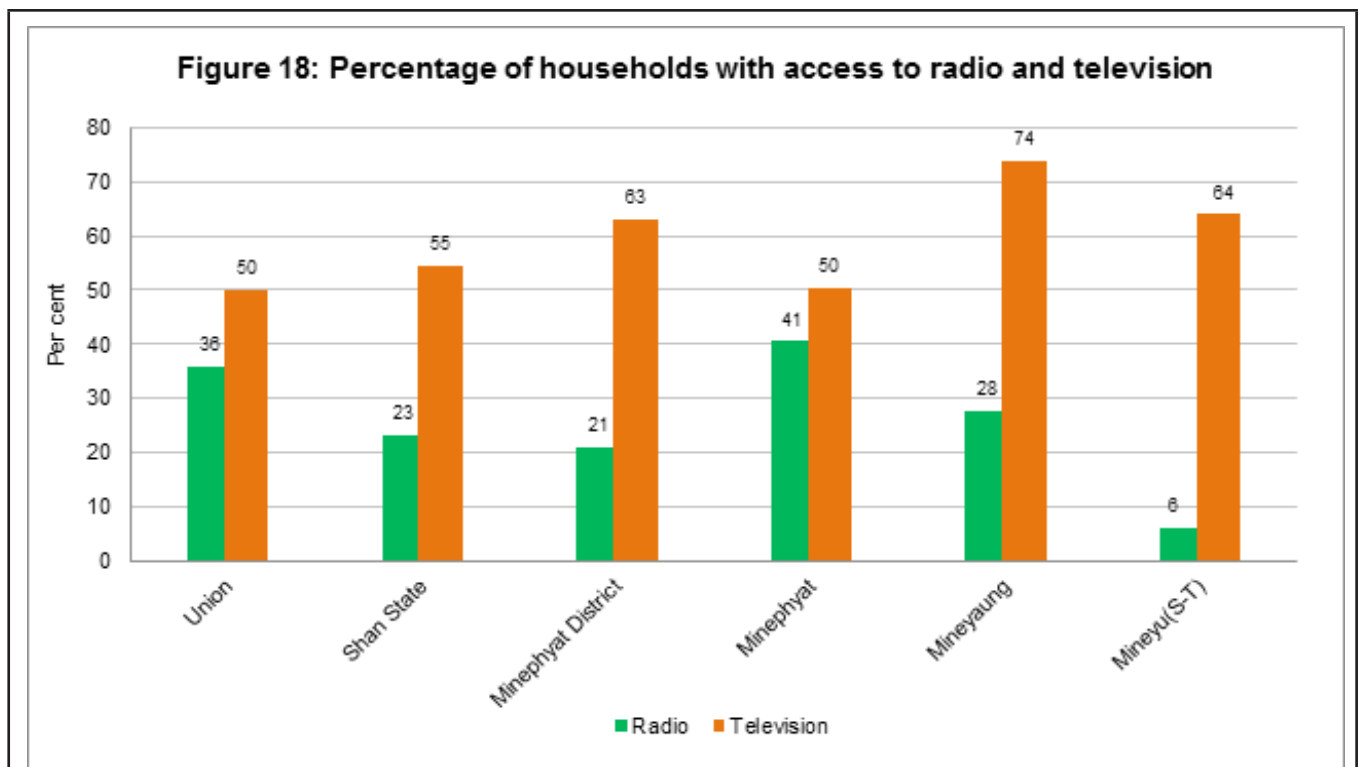
- In Mineyaung Township, some 73.9 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in four households (27.8%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)

- 2 - 26
- 27 - 50
- 51 - 74
- Township boundary

Union	:	32.9%
Shan State	:	34.4%
Minephyat District	:	51.1%
Mineyaung Township	:	32.4%
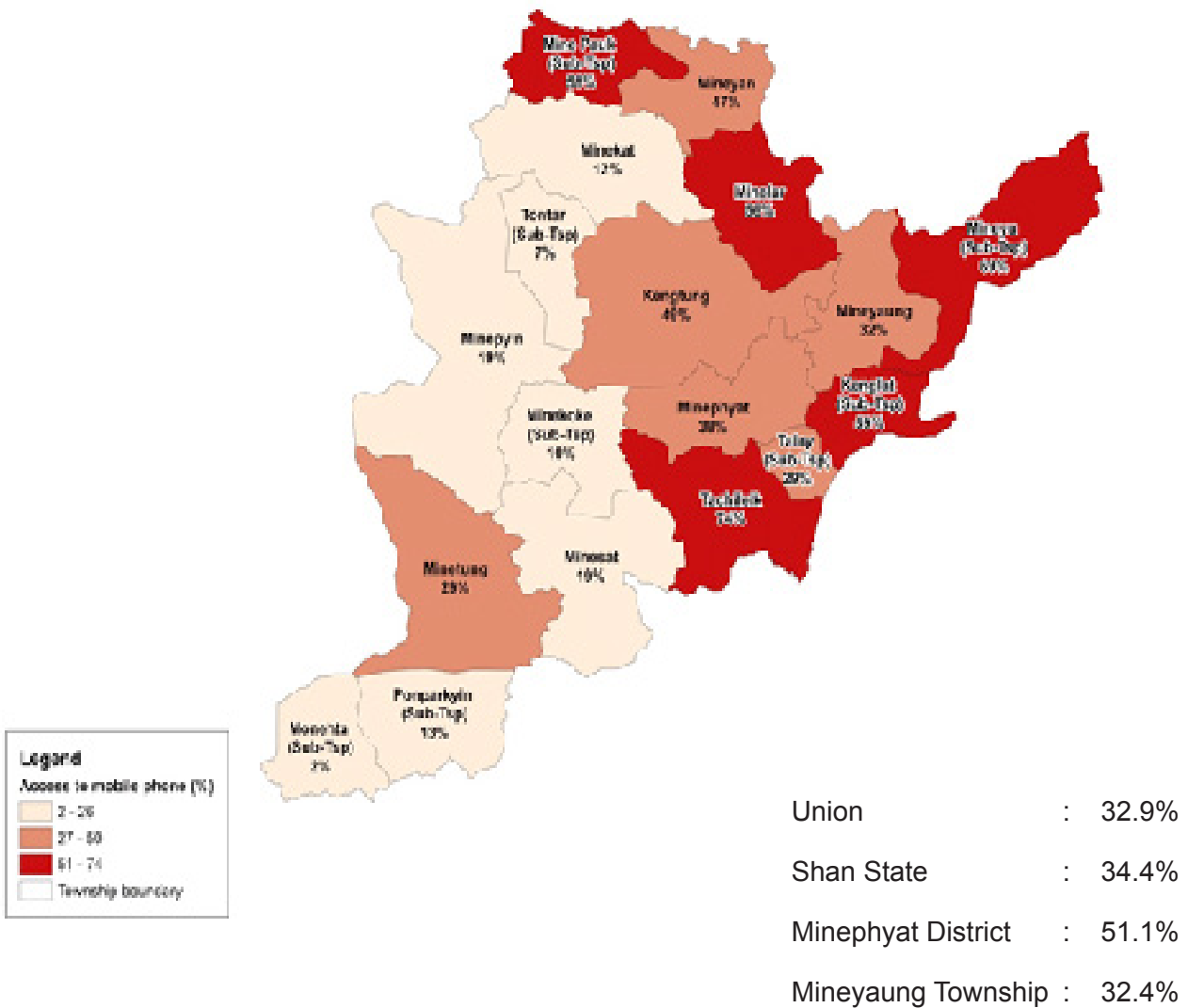
- Some 32.4 per cent of the households in Mineyaung Township reported having mobile phones and that for the entire Shan State is 34.4 per cent.

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Minephyat District	23,361	806	18,871	3,630	5,048	33	60	1,668
Urban	2,744	144	2,236	952	324	1	12	50
Rural	20,617	662	16,635	2,678	4,724	32	48	1,618
Mineyaung Township	6,329	131	5,489	1,793	2,079	10	2	764
Urban	1,190	77	997	421	132	-	1	35
Rural	5,139	54	4,492	1,372	1,947	10	1	729

- In Mineyaung Township, 86.7 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 32.8 per cent of households having 4-wheel tractor.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/ moped as a means of transport.

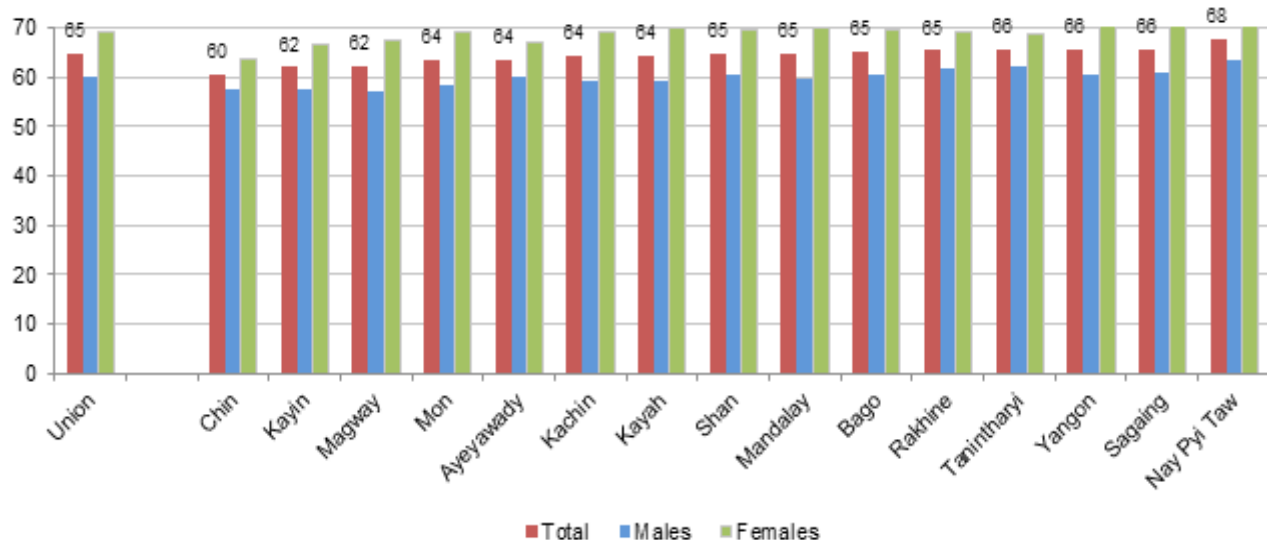## (H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Shan State and Mineyaung Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.5 children per woman and is equal to the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
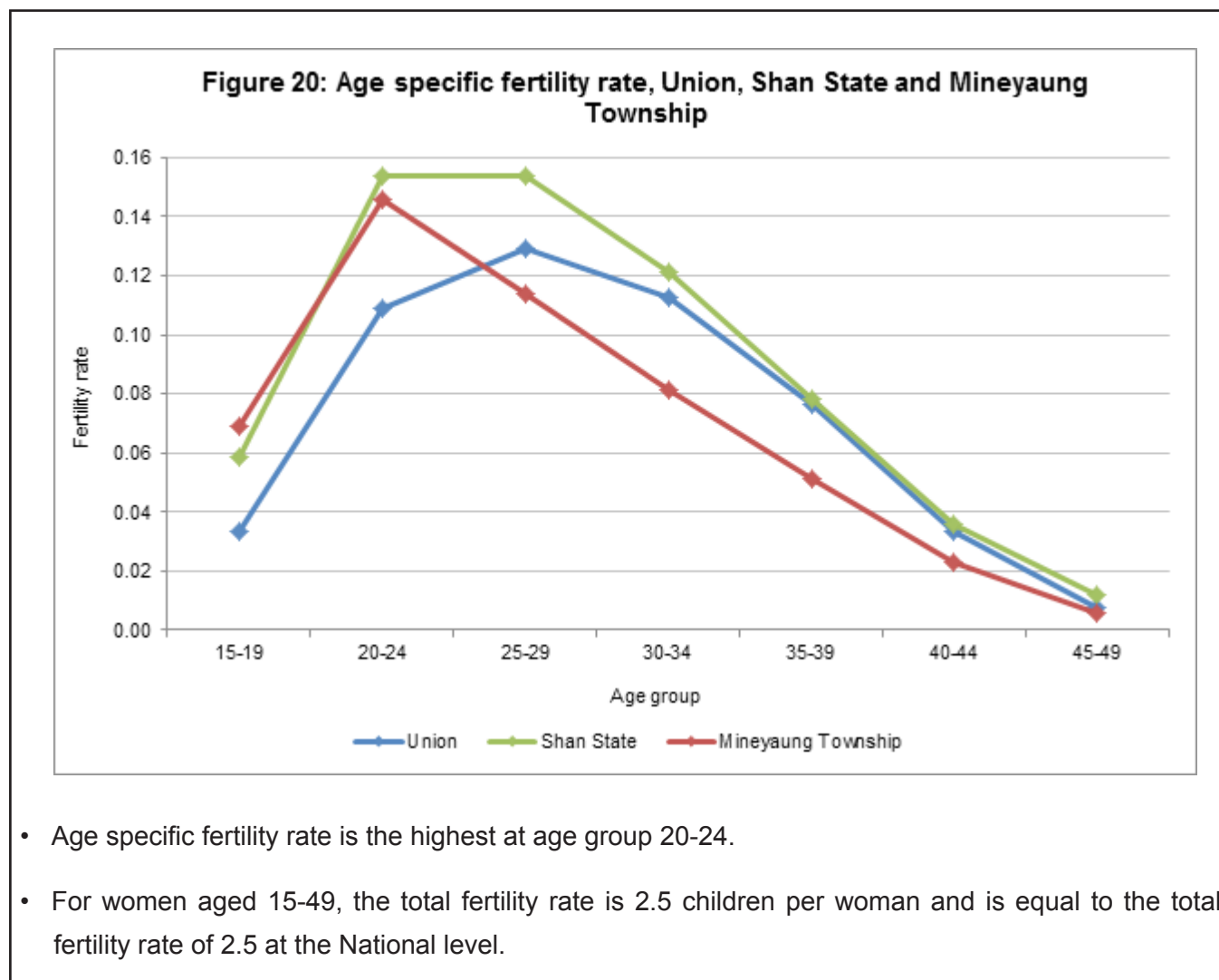
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend

Total Fertility Rate
- 2.4 - 3.6
- 3.7 - 4.8
- 4.9 - 6.0
- Township boundary
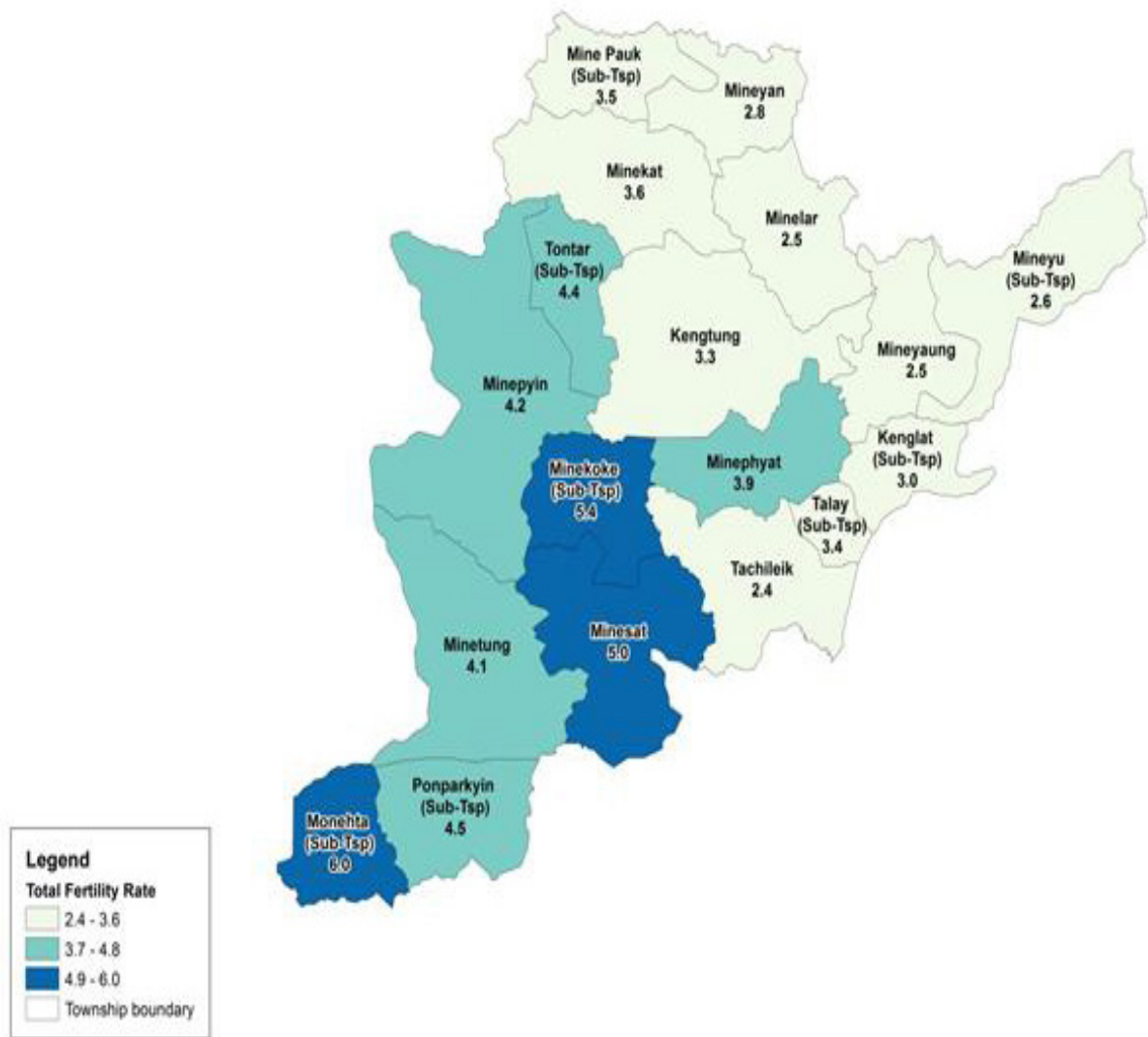
Union	:	2.5
Shan State	:	3.1
Minephyat District	:	2.9
Mineyaung Township	:	2.5

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
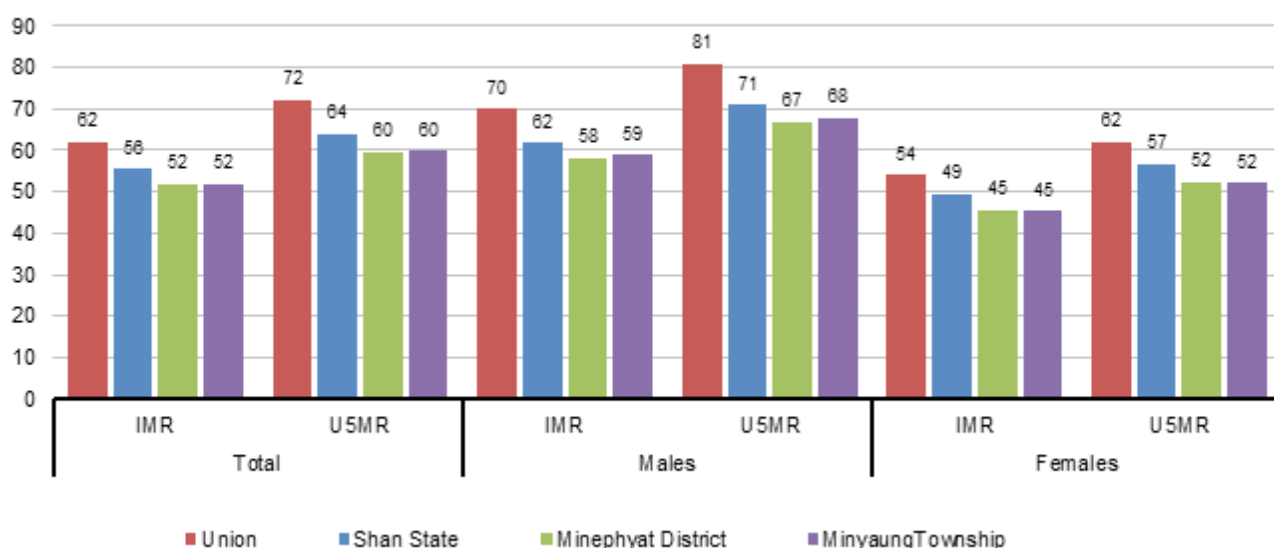
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Minephyat District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Minephyat District is 52 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 60 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mineyaung Township are lower than those in Shan State and equal to Minephyat District. The Infant mortality in Mineyaung is 52 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 60 per 1,000 live births

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
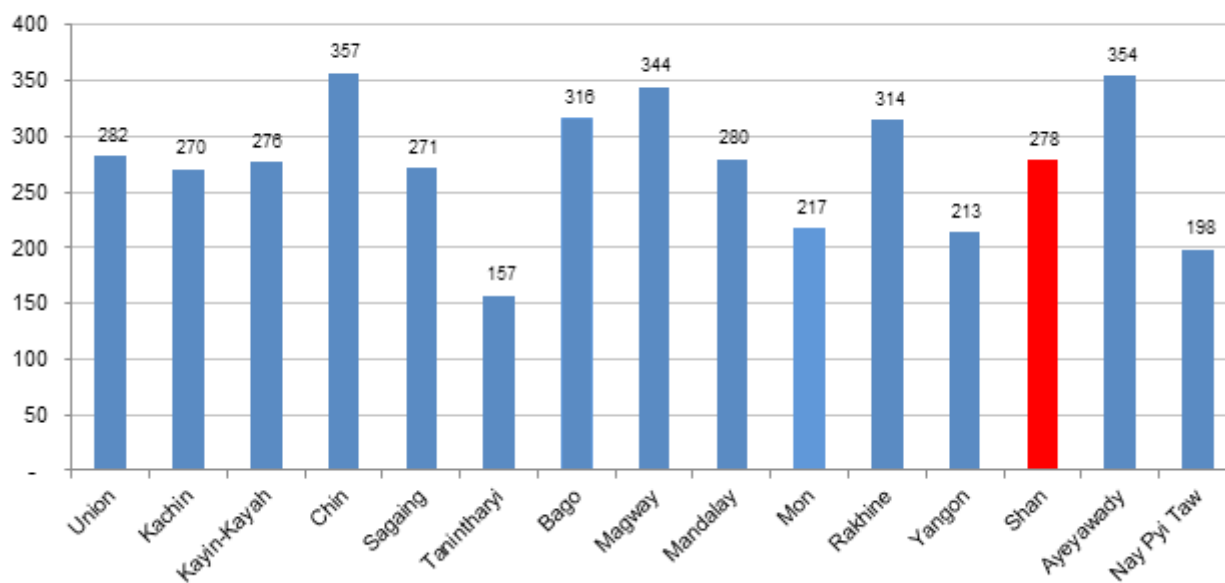
- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio 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 (Km^2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:
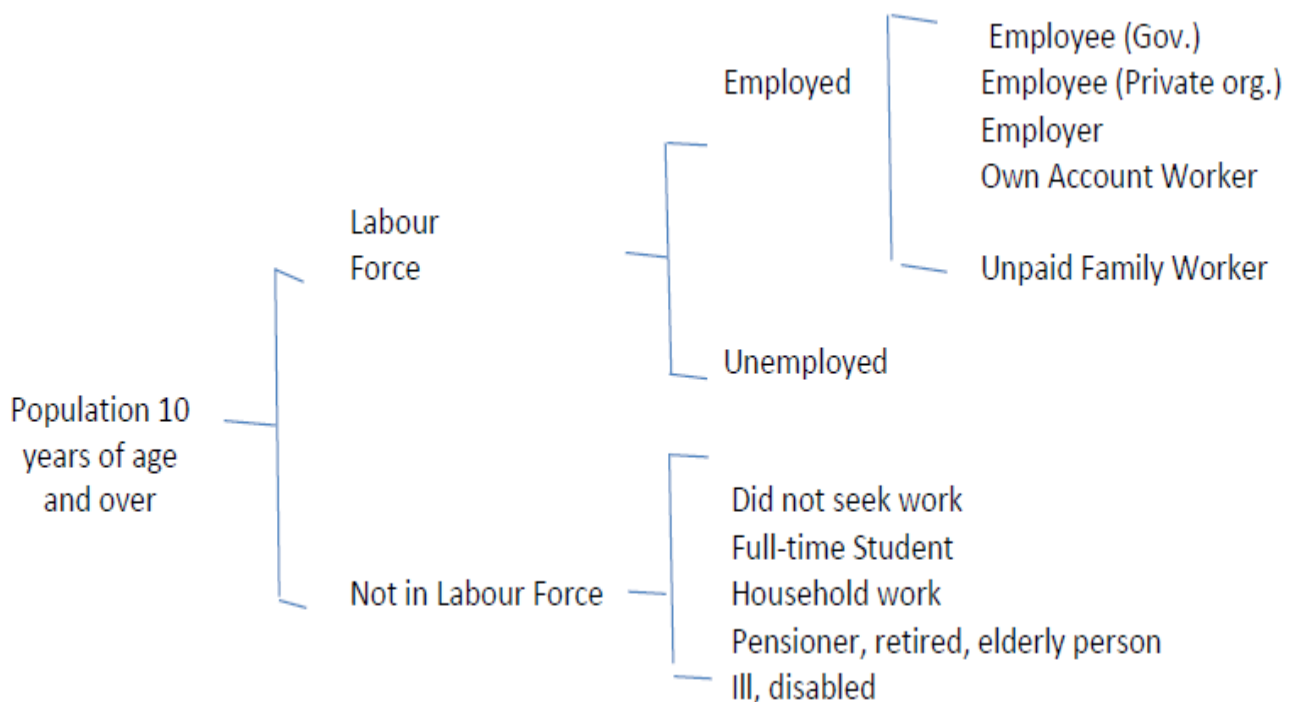
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

Employed: "Employed" persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit,

such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census