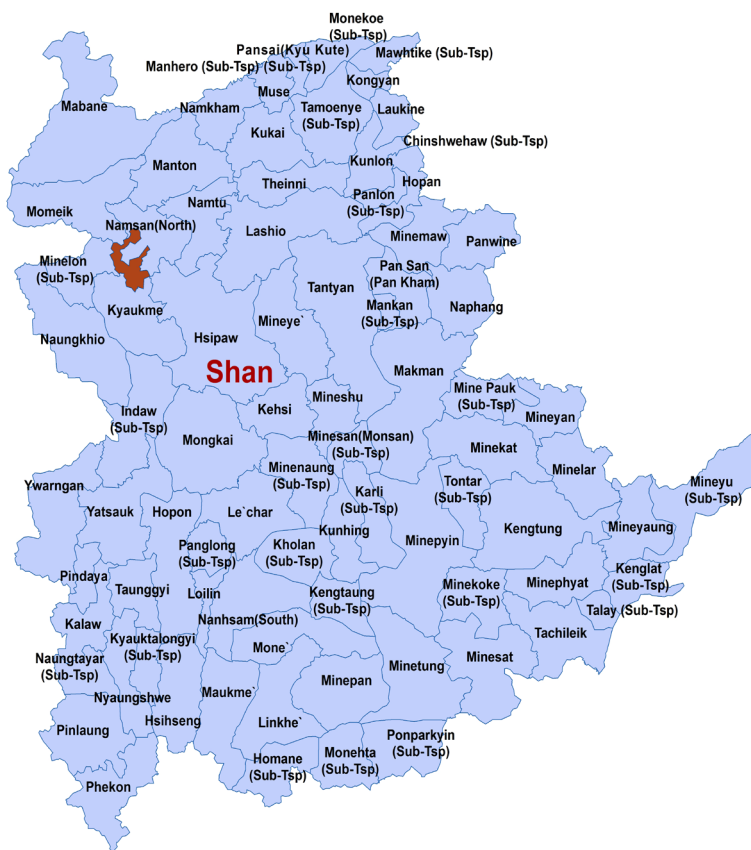# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

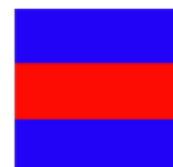## SHAN STATE, KYAUKME DISTRICT

Minengaw Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, Kyaukme District

Minengaw Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

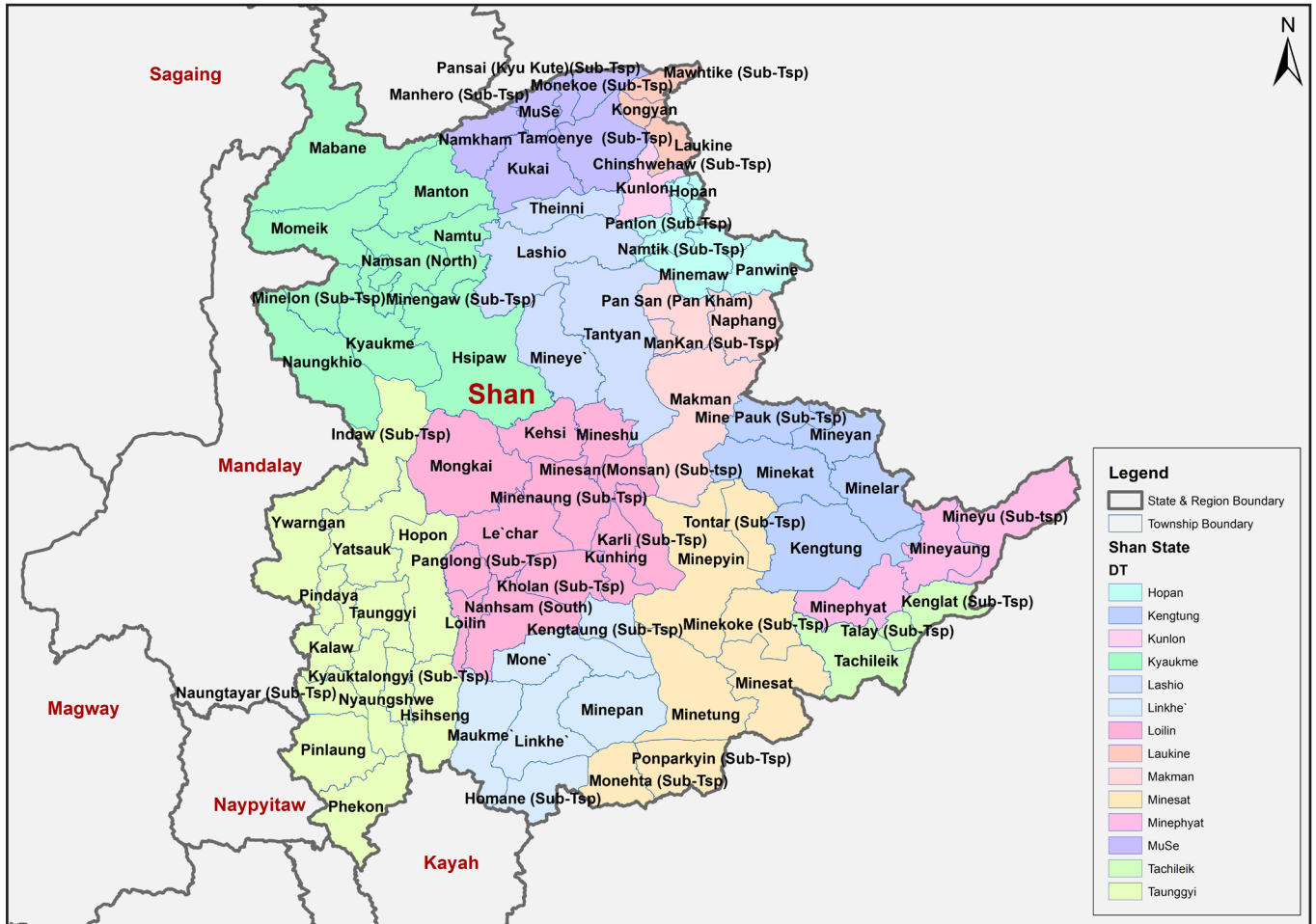Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships

Minengaw Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	18,901 [2]	
Population males	8,833 (46.7%)	
Population females	10,068 (53.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	12.9%	
Area (Km²)	806.9 [3]	
Population density (per Km²)	23.4 persons	
Median age	25.7 years	
Number of wards	5	
Number of village tracts	11	
Number of private households	4,029	
Percentage of female headed households	27.2%	
Mean household size	4.4 persons[4]	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	34.0%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	60.3%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.7%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	66.0	
Child dependency ratio	56.5	
Old dependency ratio	9.5	
Ageing index	16.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	88	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	63.9%	
Male	74.6%	
Female	55.2%	
People with disability	**Number**	**Per cent**
Any form of disability	677	3.6
Walking	292	1.5
Seeing	211	1.1
Hearing	261	1.4
Remembering	329	1.7

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	10,082	69.5
Associate Scrutiny	27	0.2
Naturalised Scrutiny	96	0.7
National Registration	309	2.1
Religious	100	0.7
Temporary Registration	30	0.2
Foreign Registration	*	0.1
Foreign Passport	*	0.1
None	3,841	26.5

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	76.1%	88.2%	65.7%
Unemployment rate	2.0%	2.2%	1.8%
Employment to population ratio	74.5%	86.3%	64.5%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	3,823	94.9
Renter	88	2.2
Provided free (individually)	77	1.9
Government quarters	36	0.9
Private company quarters	*	0.1
Other	*	<0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.2%		18.4%
Bamboo	62.0%	28.7%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	11.6%	
Wood	29.5%	43.0%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		81.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	7.7%	16.2%	<0.1%
Other	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	0.2
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	-	-
Biogas	-	-
Firewood	3,711	92.1
Charcoal	305	7.6
Coal	*	<0.1
Other	*	<0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	184	4.6
Kerosene	84	2.1
Candle	659	16.4
Battery	299	7.4
Generator (private)	37	0.9
Water mill (private)	1,177	29.2
Solar system/energy	1,256	31.2
Other	333	8.3
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	42	1.0
Tube well, borehole	68	1.7
Protected well/spring	377	9.4
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.4
Total Improved Water Sources	*502*	*12.5*
Unprotected well/spring	93	2.3
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	200	5.0
Waterfall/rainwater	3,189	79.1
Other	40	1.0
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*3,527*	*87.5*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	43	1.1
Tube well, borehole	68	1.7
Protected well/spring	398	9.9
Unprotected well/spring	92	2.3
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	219	5.4
Waterfall/rainwater	3,163	78.5
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	40	1.0

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	78	2.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,955	48.5
Total Improved Sanitation	*2,033*	*50.5*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,787	44.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	134	3.3
Other	38	0.9
None	37	0.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	718	17.8
Television	1,353	33.6
Landline phone	60	1.5
Mobile phone	319	7.9
Computer	*	0.3
Internet at home	*	0.1
Households with none of the items	2,291	56.9
Households with all of the items	*	*
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	32	0.8
Motorcycle/Moped	1,753	43.5
Bicycle	174	4.3
4-Wheel tractor	64	1.6
Canoe/Boat	*	<0.1
Motor boat	*	<0.1
Cart (bullock)	146	3.6

Note: [1] Population figures for Minegaw 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

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 Minengaw 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 Minengaw Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	18,901 *		
Males	8,833		
Females	10,068		
Sex ratio	88 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	12.9%		
Area (Km^2)	806.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	23.4 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	11		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	17,668	2,277	15,391
Number of conventional households	4,029	613	3,416
Mean household size	4.4 persons ***		

- In Minengaw Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 88 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (12.9%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Minengaw Sub-Township is 23 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Minengaw Sub-Township. This is equal to 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; Minengaw Sub-Township (Kyaukme District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**4,029**	**18,901**	**8,833**	**10,068**
	Ward	**613**	**2,433**	**1,220**	**1,213**
1	Mong Ngawt Zay(W)	159	674	328	346
2	Pang Long(W)	246	911	460	451
3	Tar Long(W)	102	422	207	215
4	Pang Hpat Hpar(W)	30	107	52	55
5	Man Kawng(W)	76	319	173	146
	Village Tract	**3,416**	**16,468**	**7,613**	**8,855**
1	Loi Kyu(VT)	174	637	326	311
2	Kun Kauk(VT)	302	1,049	518	531
3	Man Hkauk(VT)	630	3,538	1,673	1,865
4	Kawng Ka Law(VT)	416	2,257	1,039	1,218
5	He Hkam(VT)	142	621	304	317
6	Pong Long(VT)	479	2,187	1,032	1,155
7	Chone(VT)	464	1,957	898	1,059
8	Kun Sa Lan(VT)	359	1,947	781	1,166
9	Hkun Hkwa(VT)	199	1,009	462	547
10	Pang Kwe(VT)	191	965	430	535
11	Kyauk Lone Gyi(VT)	60	301	150	151

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Minengaw Sub-Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Minengaw Sub-Township		

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

1,077
(5.7%)

6,436
(34.0%)

11,388
(60.3%)

☐ 0 - 14 years   ■ 15 - 64 years   ☐ 65 years and over
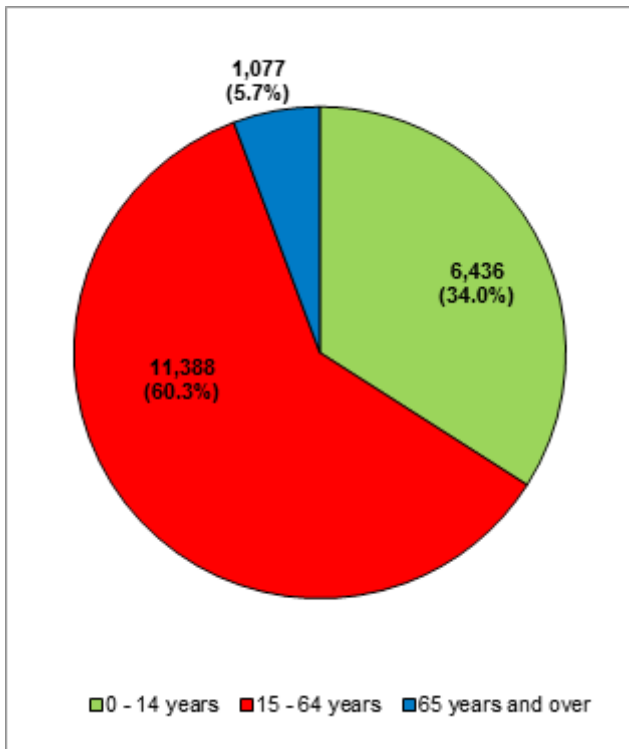
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Minengaw Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	18,901	8,833	10,068
0 - 4	2,227	1,101	1,126
5 - 9	2,171	1,127	1,044
10 - 14	2,038	926	1,112
15 - 19	1,523	696	827
20 - 24	1,251	576	675
25 - 29	1,271	548	723
30 - 34	1,188	576	612
35 - 39	1,093	532	561
40 - 44	1,220	587	633
45 - 49	1,143	528	615
50 - 54	1,135	514	621
55 - 59	909	413	496
60 - 64	655	284	371
65 - 69	379	155	224
70 - 74	282	120	162
75 - 79	221	78	143
80 - 84	108	38	70
85 - 89	59	23	36
90 +	28	11	17

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Minengaw Sub-Township is 60.3 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.

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Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Kyaukme District and Minengaw Sub-Township)
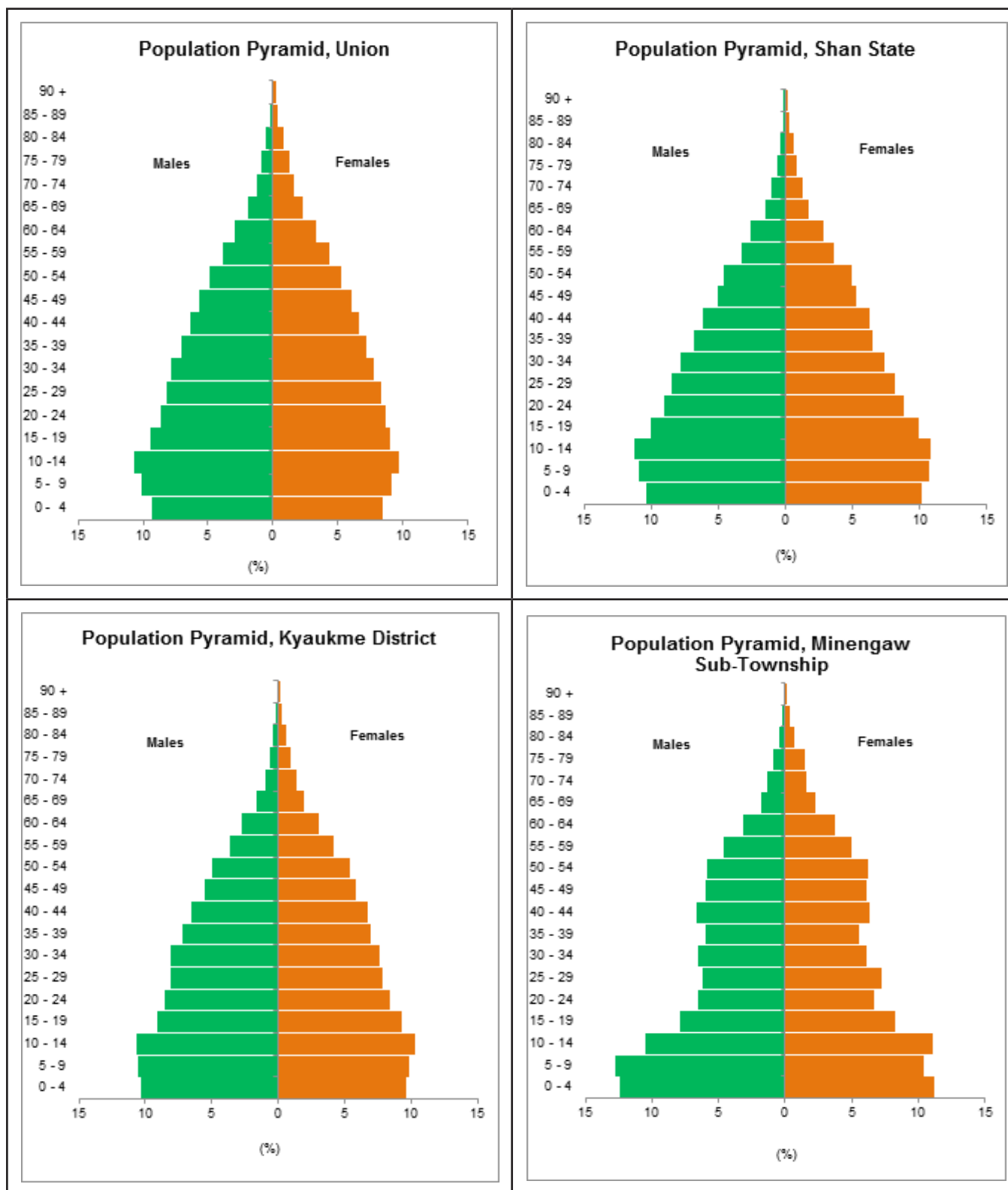
- The birth rate has been slightly increasing in Minengaw Sub-Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Minengaw Sub-Township.

- There are less males than females in all age groups with the exception of age group 5-9.

(B)   Religion

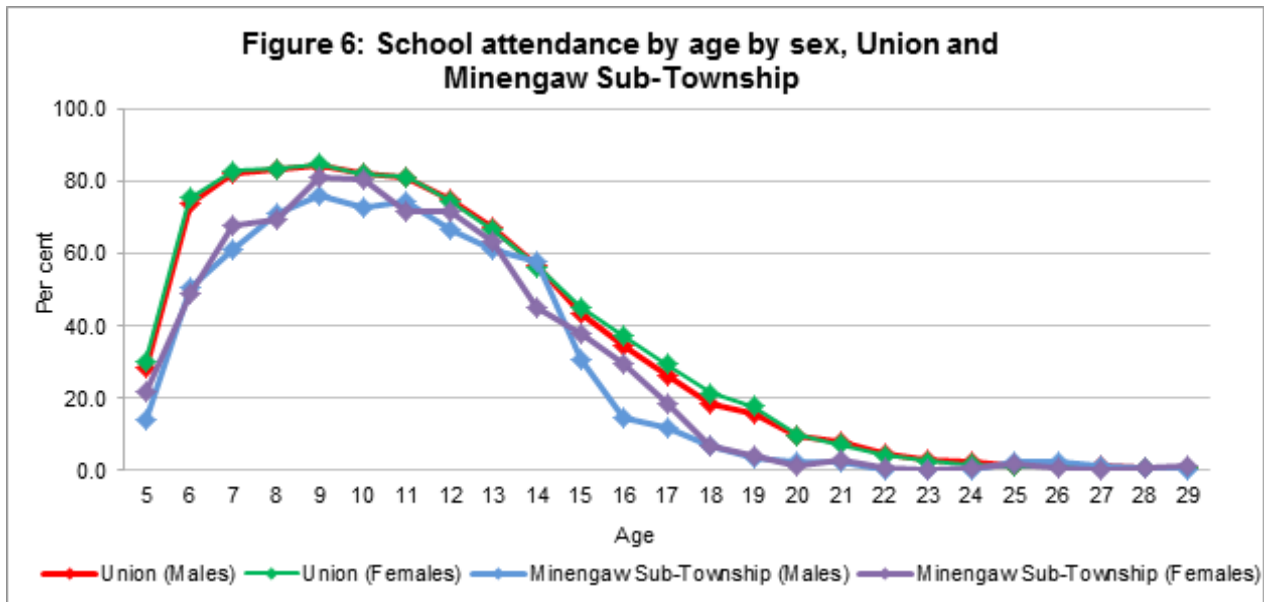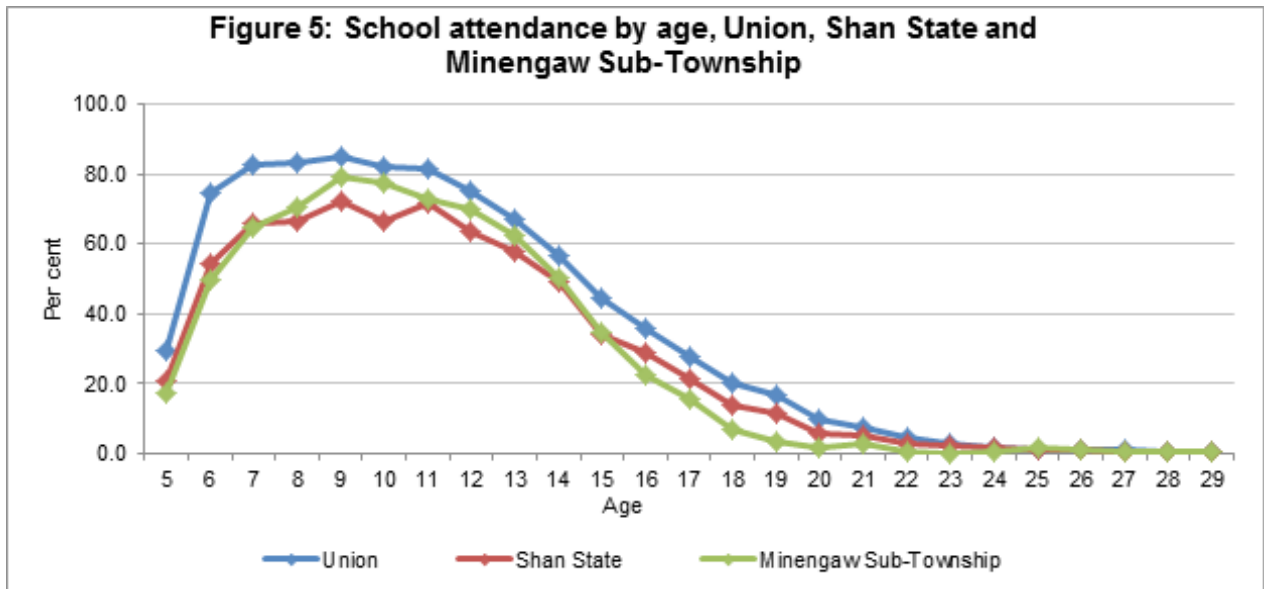Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Shan State
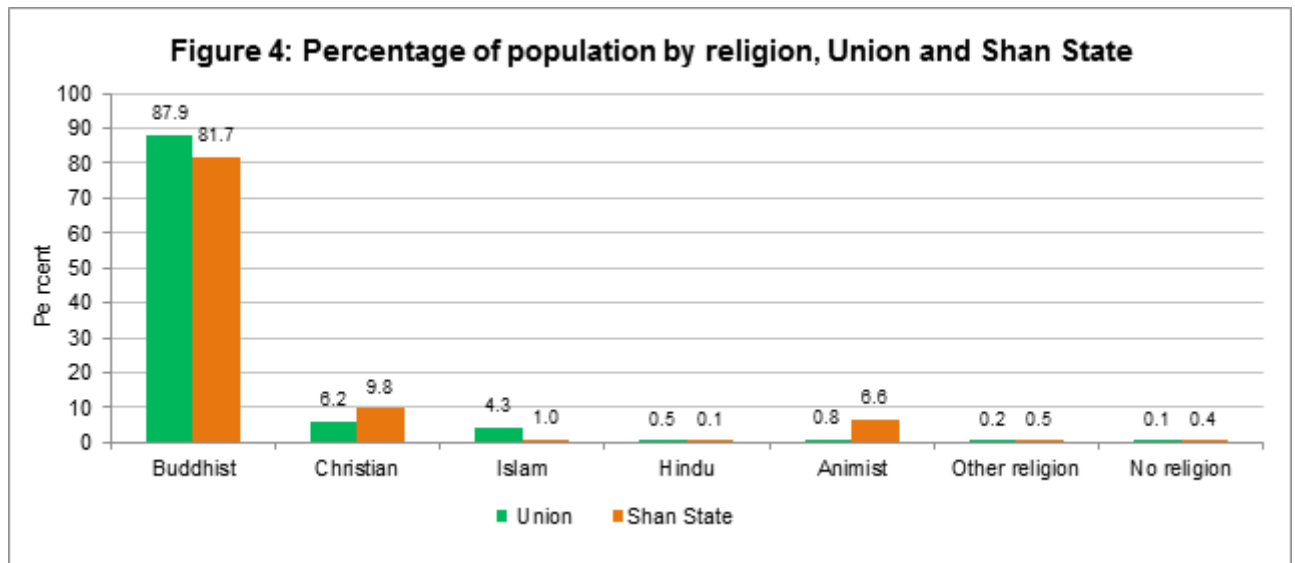
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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	444	245	199	78	35	43
6	447	221	226	223	112	111
7	404	207	197	261	127	134
8	432	208	224	304	148	156
9	350	163	187	276	124	152
10	425	169	256	330	123	207
11	315	135	180	230	101	129
12	420	167	253	293	111	182
13	388	171	217	243	105	138
14	294	117	177	148	68	80
15	294	133	161	102	41	61
16	273	125	148	62	18	44
17	241	102	139	38	12	26
18	283	115	168	20	8	12
19	210	84	126	8	3	5
20	277	125	152	5	3	2
21	177	84	93	5	2	3
22	225	97	128	1	-	1
23	220	109	111	-	-	-
24	193	88	105	1	-	1
25	305	125	180	6	3	3
26	200	83	117	3	2	1
27	204	94	110	1	1	-
28	248	115	133	2	1	1
29	158	74	84	1	-	1

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

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

- School attendance in Minengaw Sub-Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Minengaw 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)

Manhero (Sub-Tsp) 62%
Pansai (Kyu Kute) (Sub-Tsp) 71%
Monekoe (Sub-Tsp) 59%
Mawhtike (Sub-Tsp) 30%
MuSe 81%
Kongyan 24%
Namkham 73%
Mabane 98%
Tamoenye (Sub-Tsp) 53%
Laukine 49%
Chinshwehaw (Sub-Tsp) 66%
Kukai 72%
Manton 56%
Theinni 65%
Kunlon 42%
Hopan 39%
Momeik 92%
Panlon (Sub-Tsp) 37%
Namtu 68%
Minemaw 22%
Panwine 19%
Namsan (North) 74%
Lashio 72%
Minelon (Sub-Tsp) 66%
Minengaw (Sub-Tsp) 64%
Pan San (Pan Kham) 35%
Naphang 17%
Tantyan 41%
ManKan (Sub-Tsp) 24%
Kyaukme 79%
Naungkhio 91%
Hsipaw 68%
Mineye` 52%
Makman 23%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 17 - 44
- 45 - 71
- 72 - 98
- Township boundary

Union : 89.5%

Shan State : 64.6%

Kyaukme District : 77.8%

Minengaw Sub-Township : 63.9%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	2,393	85.1
Males	1,062	85.1
Females	1,331	85.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Minengaw Sub-Township is 63.9 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 55.2 per cent and for the males it is 74.6 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 85.1 per cent with 85.0 per cent for females and 85.1 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	9,691	4,767	49.2	1,796	1,498	1,131	328	6	140	15	1	9
Urban	1,337	386	28.9	191	169	363	143	4	74	7	-	-
Rural	8,354	4,381	52.4	1,605	1,329	768	185	2	66	8	1	9
Males	4,407	1,867	42.4	901	767	614	173	3	70	3	-	9
Females	5,284	2,900	54.9	895	731	517	155	3	70	12	1	-

- Some 49.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 52.4 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 42.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 54.9 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 15.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.4 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

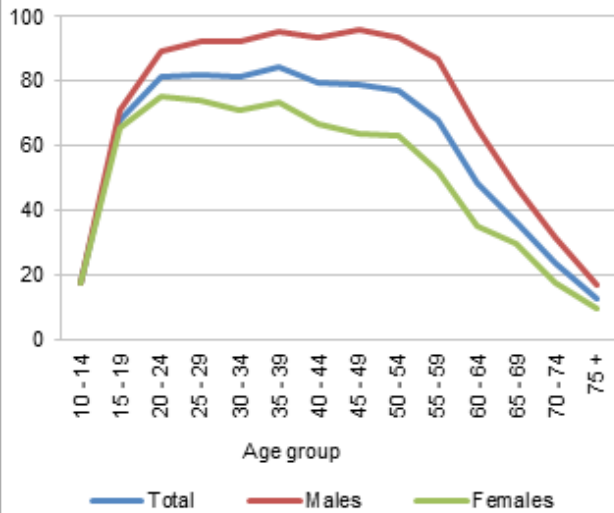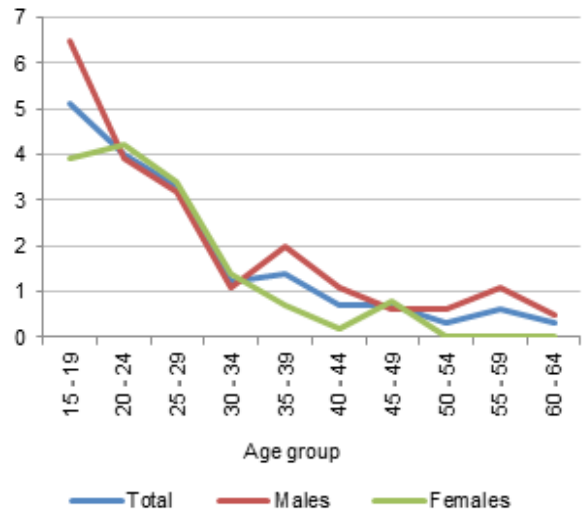| Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	17.5	17.6	17.4	5.1	4.3	5.7
15 - 19	68.0	71.1	65.4	5.1	6.5	3.9
20 - 24	81.5	89.1	75.0	4.0	3.9	4.2
25 - 29	81.9	92.2	74.1	3.3	3.2	3.4
30 - 34	81.2	92.4	70.8	1.2	1.1	1.4
35 - 39	84.2	95.3	73.6	1.4	2.0	0.7
40 - 44	79.8	93.7	67.0	0.7	1.1	0.2
45 - 49	78.7	96.0	63.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
50 - 54	76.8	93.6	63.0	0.3	0.6	-
55 - 59	67.9	86.7	52.2	0.6	1.1	-
60 - 64	48.5	65.8	35.3	0.3	0.5	-
65 - 69	36.7	47.1	29.5	-	-	-
70 - 74	23.8	31.7	17.9	-	-	-
75 +	12.5	17.3	9.8	-	-	-
15 - 24	74.1	79.2	69.7	4.6	5.2	4.0
15 - 64	76.1	88.2	65.7	2.0	2.2	1.8

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Minengaw Sub-Township is 76.1 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 65.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 88.2 per cent.

- In Minengaw Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 17.5 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Minengaw Sub-Township is 2.0 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.2%) and for females (1.8%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 4.0 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	5,227	3.0	30.3	35.6	18.4	1.5	11.2
Males	1,670	4.8	40.0	4.7	22.9	2.0	25.6
Females	3,557	2.1	25.7	50.1	16.3	1.2	4.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 40.0 per cent of males are full time students while 50.1 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**7,761**	**4,233**	**3,528**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	21	17	4	0.3	0.4	0.1
Professionals	35	9	26	0.5	0.2	0.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	27	19	8	0.3	0.4	0.2
Clerical Support Workers	27	14	13	0.3	0.3	0.4
Services and Sales Workers	208	109	99	2.7	2.6	2.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	5,205	2,980	2,225	67.1	70.4	63.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	149	119	30	1.9	2.8	0.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	43	41	2	0.6	1.0	0.1
Elementary Occupations	1,846	830	1,016	23.8	19.6	28.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	200	95	105	2.6	2.2	3.0

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Minengaw Sub-Township
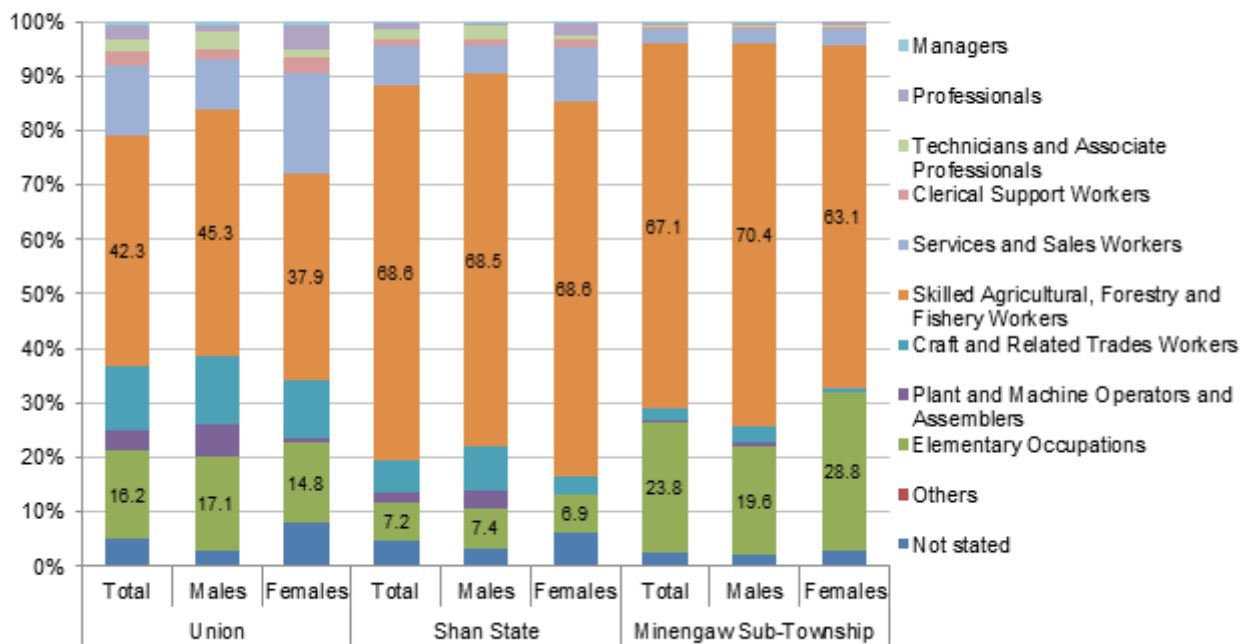
- In Minengaw Sub-Township, 67.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 23.8 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 70.4 per cent of males and 63.1 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	**7,761**	**4,233**	**3,528**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,984	3,778	3,206	90.0	89.3	90.9
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	43	24	19	0.6	0.6	0.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	99	88	11	1.3	2.1	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	148	80	68	1.9	1.9	1.9
Transportation and storage	48	45	3	0.6	1.1	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	67	31	36	0.9	0.7	1.0
Information and communication	4	3	1	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Public administration including civil servants	53	39	14	0.7	0.9	0.4
Education	36	10	26	0.5	0.2	0.7
Human health and social work activities	11	5	6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	2	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	14	4	10	0.2	0.1	0.3
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	242	118	124	3.1	2.8	3.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

Legend:
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration including civil servants
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

- In Minengaw Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 90.0 per cent.

- There are 89.3 per cent of males and 90.9 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.

(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	10,082	27	96	309	100	30	*	*	3,841
Urban	1,522	22	47	22	7	10	*	*	357
Rural	8,560	5	49	287	93	20	-	*	3,484
Males	4,614	11	57	133	96	15	*	*	1,671
Females	5,468	16	39	176	4	15	*	*	2,170

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
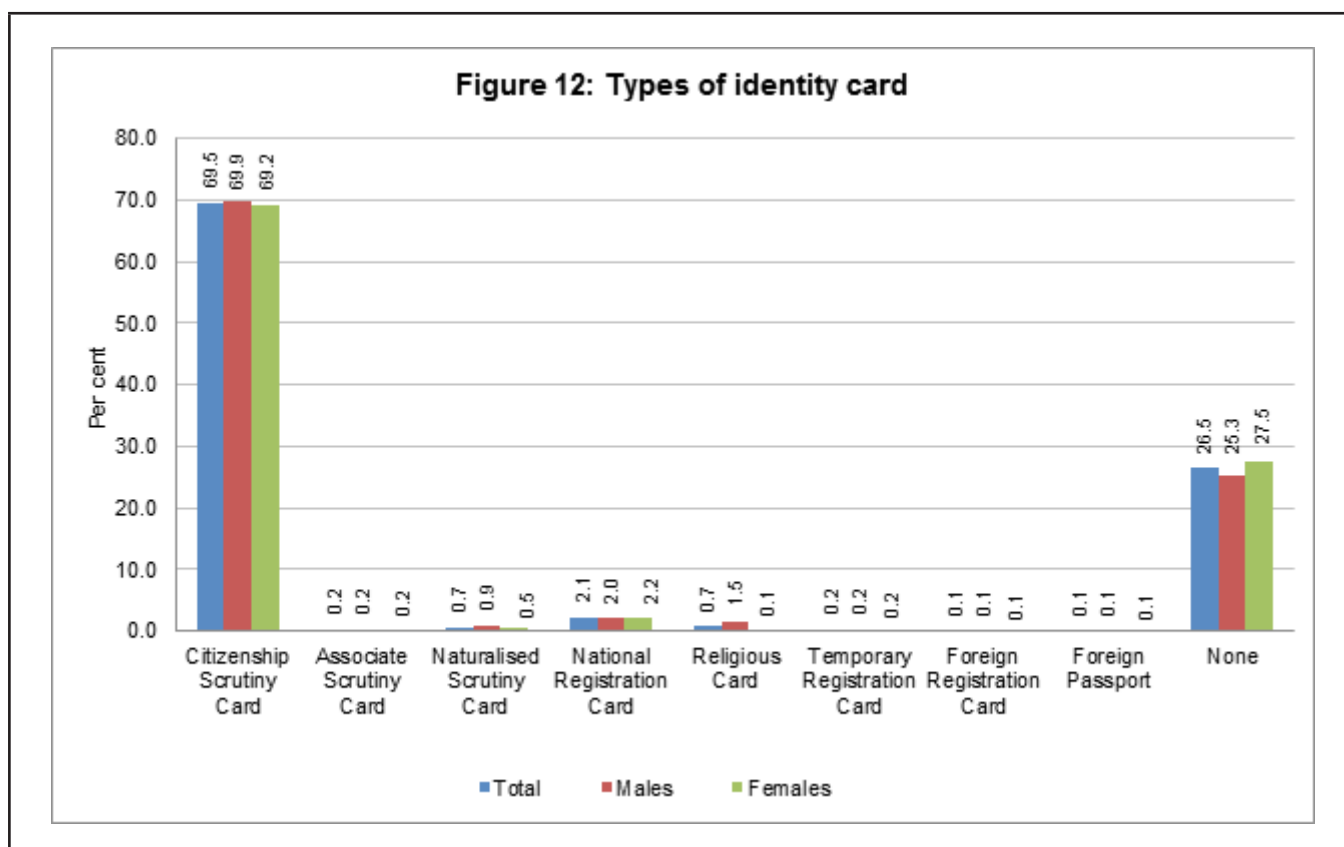
- In Minengaw Sub-Township, 69.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 26.5 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 25.3 per cent of males and 27.5 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

22

(F)   Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	18,901	18,224	677	3.6	211	261	292	329
0 - 4	2,227	2,146	81	3.6	11	13	59	62
5 - 9	2,171	2,161	10	0.5	3	3	4	4
10 - 14	2,038	2,027	11	0.5	2	2	7	6
15 - 19	1,523	1,507	16	1.1	3	6	5	5
20 - 24	1,251	1,223	28	2.2	6	15	10	11
25 - 29	1,271	1,241	30	2.4	4	19	5	16
30 - 34	1,188	1,164	24	2.0	3	8	6	13
35 - 39	1,093	1,069	24	2.2	3	16	3	8
40 - 44	1,220	1,202	18	1.5	2	10	4	7
45 - 49	1,143	1,112	31	2.7	5	17	5	12
50 - 54	1,135	1,083	52	4.6	20	20	10	17
55 - 59	909	850	59	6.5	18	18	12	31
60 - 64	655	600	55	8.4	16	10	27	33
65 - 69	379	330	49	12.9	20	16	23	19
70 - 74	282	223	59	20.9	26	19	28	23
75 - 79	221	171	50	22.6	27	19	33	24
80 - 84	108	65	43	39.8	24	23	27	18
85 - 89	59	35	24	40.7	11	17	14	11
90 +	28	15	13	46.4	7	10	10	9

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	**8,833**	**8,527**	**306**	**3.5**	**92**	**118**	**121**	**151**
0 - 4	1,101	1,062	39	3.5	6	6	30	28
5 - 9	1,127	1,122	5	0.4	2	1	2	3
10 - 14	926	920	6	0.6	2	1	3	4
15 - 19	696	691	5	0.7	-	3	2	-
20 - 24	576	565	11	1.9	1	5	4	6
25 - 29	548	525	23	4.2	4	14	5	11
30 - 34	576	565	11	1.9	2	2	3	8
35 - 39	532	520	12	2.3	1	8	2	3
40 - 44	587	577	10	1.7	1	3	3	7
45 - 49	528	514	14	2.7	2	6	2	6
50 - 54	514	492	22	4.3	6	11	3	7
55 - 59	413	381	32	7.7	12	13	4	14
60 - 64	284	262	22	7.7	6	6	11	13
65 - 69	155	132	23	14.8	11	5	12	9
70 - 74	120	93	27	22.5	12	9	9	11
75 - 79	78	59	19	24.4	12	6	13	10
80 - 84	38	27	11	28.9	5	6	5	2
85 - 89	23	14	9	39.1	6	9	5	6
90 +	11	6	5	45.5	1	4	3	3

Table 11: (Continued)

| Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	**10,068**	**9,697**	**371**	**3.7**	**119**	**143**	**171**	**178**
0 - 4	1,126	1,084	42	3.7	5	7	29	34
5 - 9	1,044	1,039	5	0.5	1	2	2	1
10 - 14	1,112	1,107	5	0.4	-	1	4	2
15 - 19	827	816	11	1.3	3	3	3	5
20 - 24	675	658	17	2.5	5	10	6	5
25 - 29	723	716	7	1.0	-	5	-	5
30 - 34	612	599	13	2.1	1	6	3	5
35 - 39	561	549	12	2.1	2	8	1	5
40 - 44	633	625	8	1.3	1	7	1	-
45 - 49	615	598	17	2.8	3	11	3	6
50 - 54	621	591	30	4.8	14	9	7	10
55 - 59	496	469	27	5.4	6	5	8	17
60 - 64	371	338	33	8.9	10	4	16	20
65 - 69	224	198	26	11.6	9	11	11	10
70 - 74	162	130	32	19.8	14	10	19	12
75 - 79	143	112	31	21.7	15	13	20	14
80 - 84	70	38	32	45.7	19	17	22	16
85 - 89	36	21	15	41.7	5	8	9	5
90 +	17	9	8	47.1	6	6	7	6

- Four in every 100 persons in Minengaw 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 remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability followed by walking in the Sub-Township.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

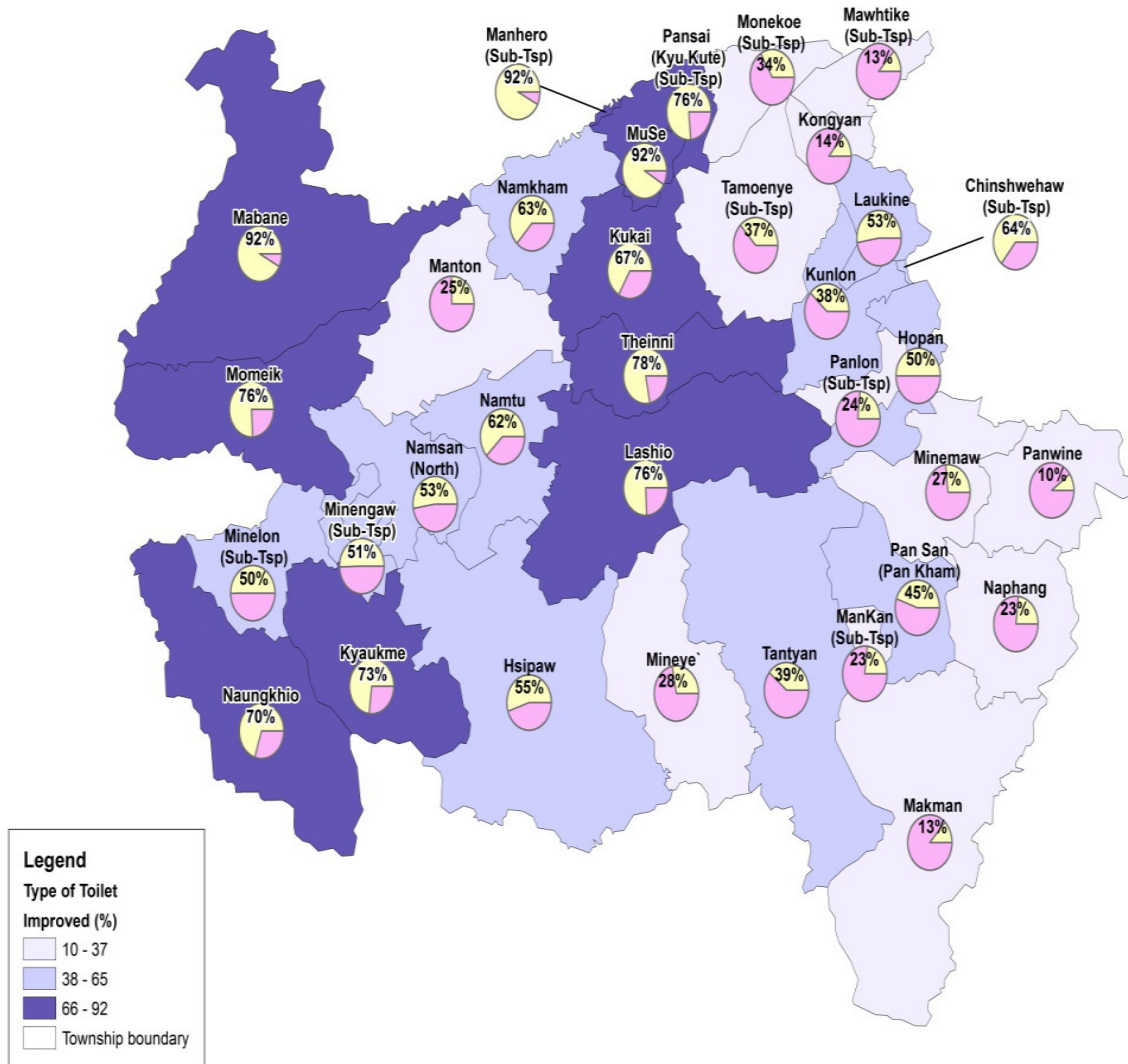**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	4,029	0.2	4.9	5.5	34.9	53.6	0.6	0.1	0.2
Urban	613	1.5	20.1	10.0	18.3	49.8	0.2	-	0.3
Rural	3,416	-	2.2	4.7	37.9	54.2	0.6	0.2	0.2

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
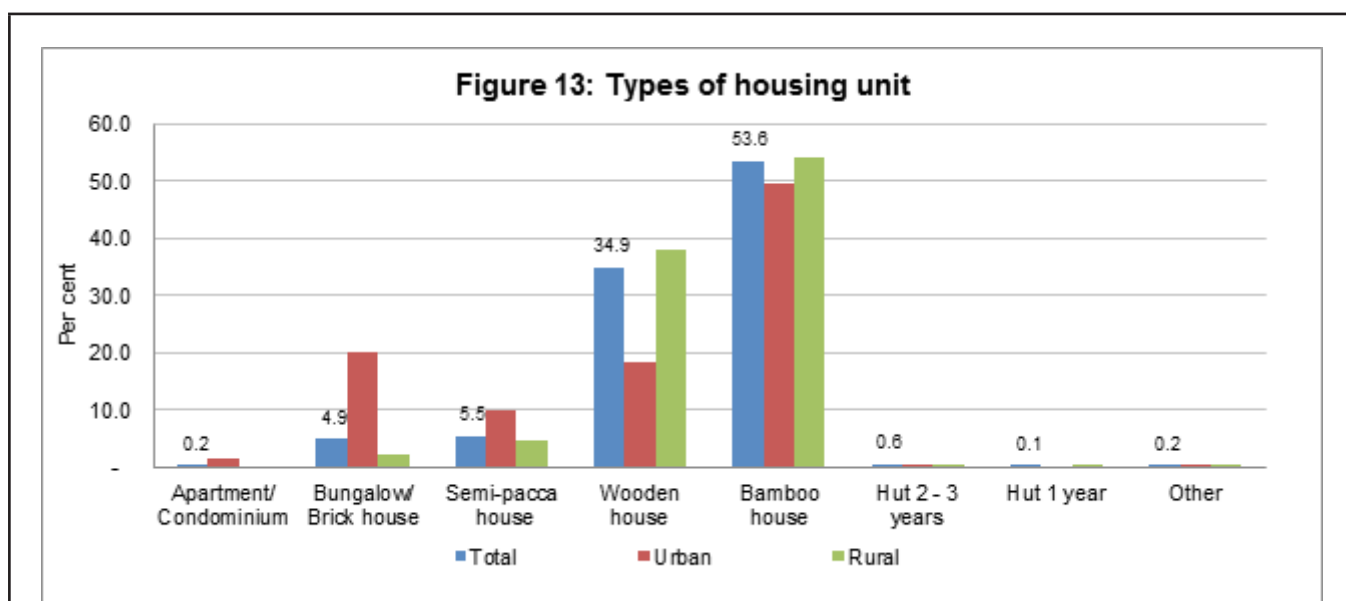
- The majority of the houeholds in Minengaw Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (53.6%) followed by households in wooden houses (34.9%).

- Some 49.8 per cent of urban households and 54.2 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Manhero (Sub-Tsp) 92%

Pansai (Kyu Kute) (Sub-Tsp) 76%

Monekoe (Sub-Tsp) 34%

Mawhtike (Sub-Tsp) 13%

MuSe 92%

Kongyan 14%

Mabane 92%

Namkham 63%

Kukai 67%

Tamoenye (Sub-Tsp) 37%

Laukine 53%

Chinshwehaw (Sub-Tsp) 64%

Manton 25%

Kunlon 38%

Theinni 78%

Momeik 76%

Namtu 62%

Panlon (Sub-Tsp) 24%

Hopan 50%

Namsan (North) 53%

Lashio 76%

Minemaw 27%

Panwine 10%

Minengaw (Sub-Tsp) 51%

Minelon (Sub-Tsp) 50%

Pan San (Pan Kham) 45%

Naphang 23%

Kyaukme 73%

ManKan (Sub-Tsp) 23%

Naungkhio 70%

Hsipaw 55%

Mineye` 28%

Tantyan 39%

Makman 13%

Legend

Type of Toilet

Improved (%)

- 10 - 37
- 38 - 65
- 66 - 92
- Township boundary

Union   : 74.3%

Shan State   : 63.8%

Kyaukme District   : 63.5%

Minengaw Sub-Township   : 50.5%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.0	-	2.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		48.5	80.1	42.9
Improved sanitation		*50.5*	*80.1*	*45.1*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		44.4	19.2	48.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.3	-	3.9
Other		0.9	-	1.1
None		0.9	0.7	1.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,029	613	3,416

- Some 50.5 per cent of the households in Minengaw Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (48.5%)).

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

- Some 0.9 per cent of the households in the Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Minengaw Sub-Township, 1.0 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 (%)

- 0 - 33
- 34 - 66
- 67 - 99
- Township boundary
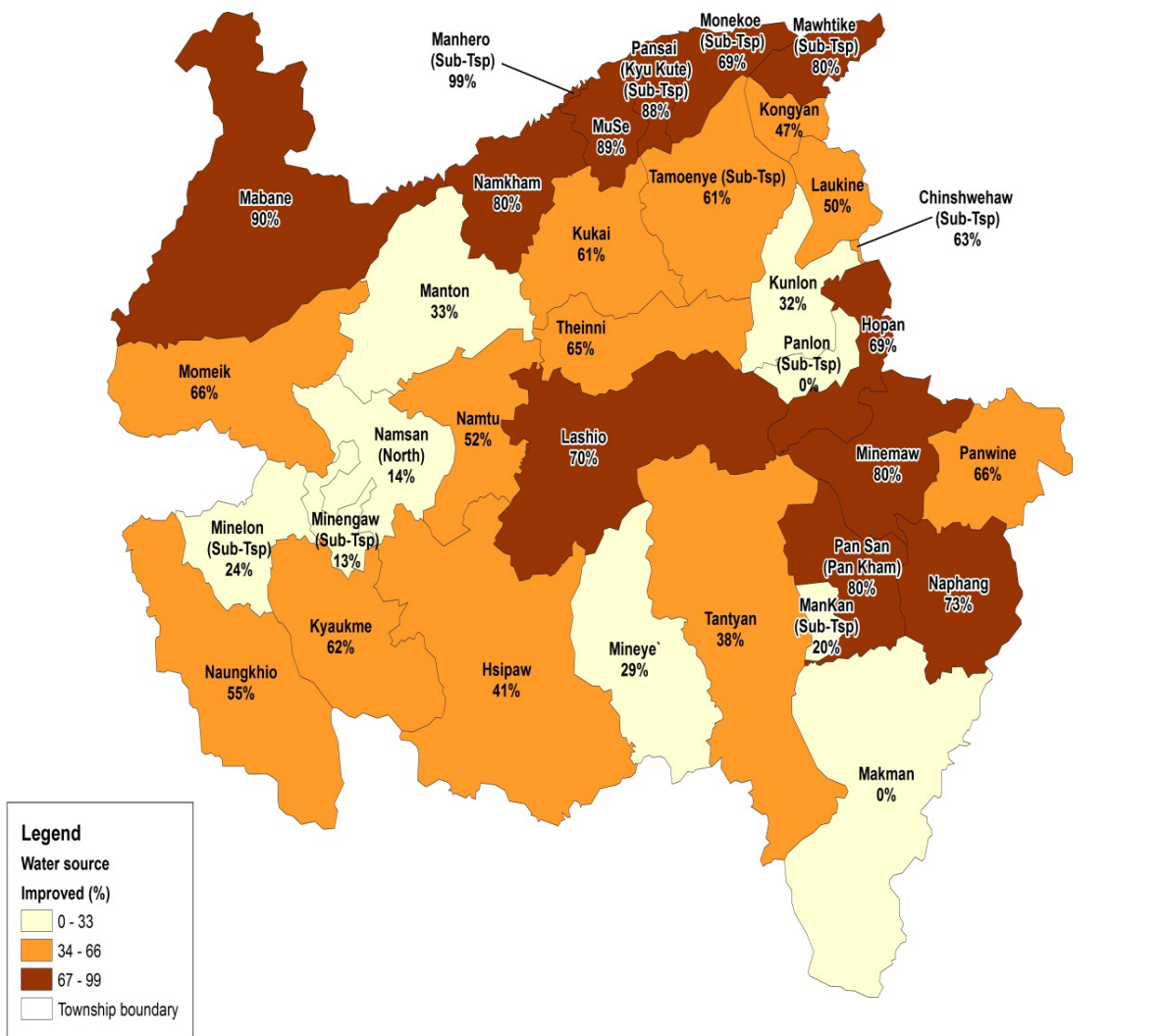
Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Kyaukme District	: 48.9%
Minengaw Sub-Township	: 12.5%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		1.0	2.0	0.9
Tube well, borehole		1.7	11.1	-
Protected well/ Spring		9.4	40.6	3.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.4	1.4	0.2
Total improved drinking water		*12.5*	*55.1*	*4.8*
Unprotected well/Spring		2.3	0.2	2.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	-	0.1
River/stream/ canal		5.0	-	5.9
Waterfall/ Rain water		79.1	44.7	85.3
Other		1.0	-	1.2
Total unimproved drinking water		*87.5*	*44.9*	*95.2*
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**4,029**	**613**	**3,416**

- In Minengaw Sub-Township, 12.5 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Minengaw belongs to the lowest proportion group and the Union average is 69.5 per cent.

- Some 79.1 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 9.4 per cent use water from protected well/spring in Minengaw Sub-Township.

- Some 87.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 95.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

Manhero (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Pansai (Kyu Kute) (Sub-Tsp) 91%
Monekoe (Sub-Tsp) 59%
Mawhtike (Sub-Tsp) 19%
MuSe 73%
Kongyan 13%
Namkham 49%
Tamoenye (Sub-Tsp) 19%
Laukine 90%
Chinshwehaw (Sub-Tsp) 88%
Mabane 4%
Kukai 31%
Manton 11%
Kunlon 4%
Theinni 23%
Hopan 56%
Panlon (Sub-Tsp) 33%
Momeik 5%
Namtu 44%
Lashio 53%
Namsan (North) 19%
Minemaw 54%
Panwine 30%
Minengaw (Sub-Tsp) 5%
Minelon (Sub-Tsp) 3%
Pan San (Pan Kham) 49%
Naphang 21%
Kyaukme 43%
ManKan (Sub-Tsp) 18%
Naungkhio 24%
Hsipaw 24%
Mineye` 7%
Tantyan 2%
Makman 12%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
2 - 35
36 - 67
68 - 100
Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Kyaukme District	: 23.6%
Minengaw Sub-Township	: 4.6%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.6	14.0	2.9
Kerosene		2.1	-	2.5
Candle		16.4	9.8	17.5
Battery		7.4	2.4	8.3
Generator (private)		0.9	2.9	0.6
Water mill (private)		29.2	31.2	28.9
Solar system/energy		31.2	37.8	30.0
Other		8.3	1.8	9.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,029	613	3,416

- In Minengaw Sub-Township, 4.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.

- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the Sub-Township with 31.2 per cent.

- In rural areas, 30.0 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
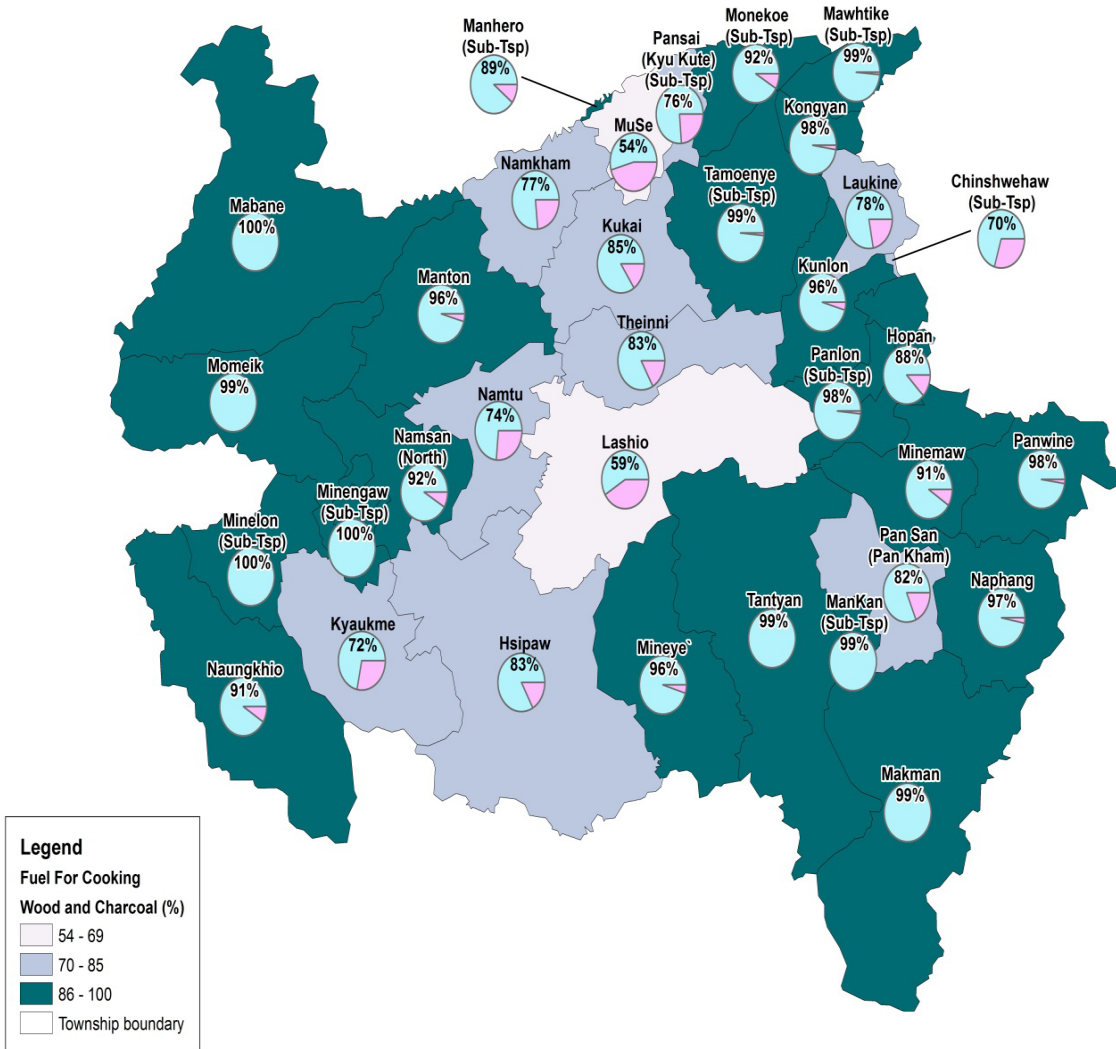
Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Kyaukme District	: 86.6%
Minengaw Sub-Township	: 99.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.2	1.3	0.1
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		92.1	55.3	98.7
Charcoal		7.6	43.1	1.2
Coal		*	-	*
Other		*	0.3	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,029	613	3,416

- In Minengaw Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 92.1 per cent using firewood and 7.6 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 98.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.2 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	4,029	17.8	33.6	1.5	7.9	0.3	0.1	56.9	*
Urban	613	18.3	64.6	3.6	27.9	1.6	0.2	29.0	-
Rural	3,416	17.7	28.0	1.1	4.3	0.1	0.1	61.9	*

- Some 33.6 per cent of the households in Minengaw Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 64.6 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 28.0 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
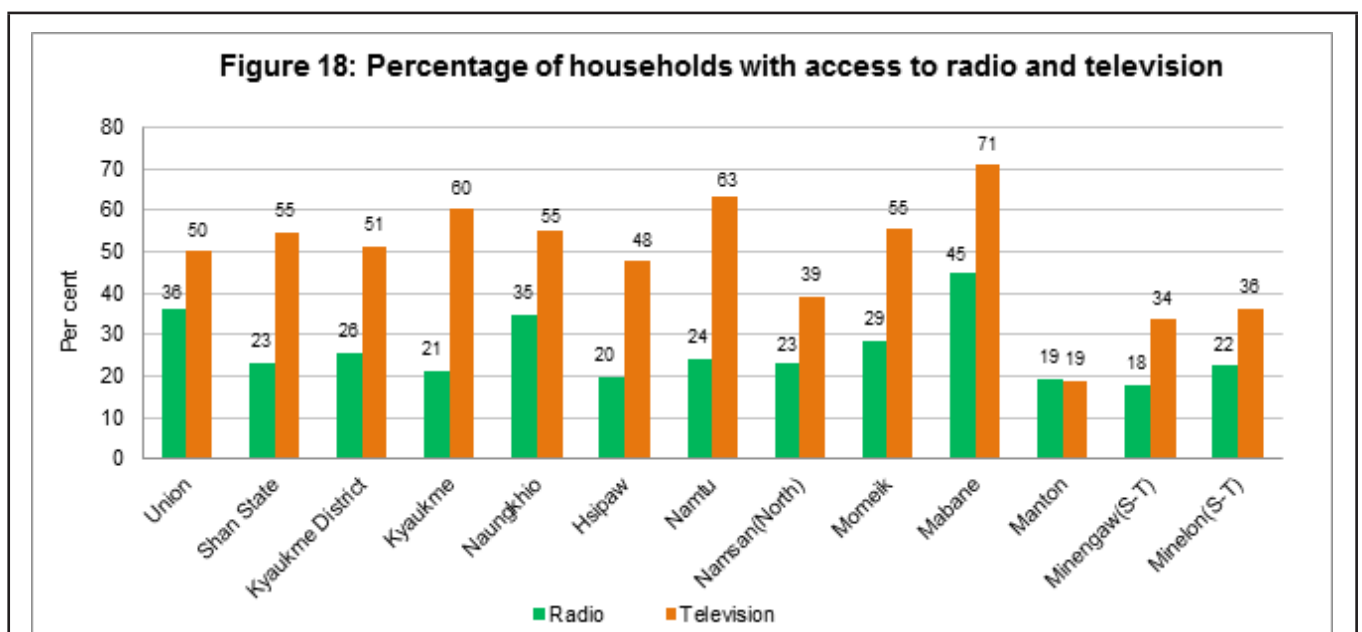
- In Minengaw Sub-Township, some 33.6 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in six households (17.8%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Manhero (Sub-Tsp) 90%

Pansai (Kyu Kute) (Sub-Tsp) 61%

Monekoe (Sub-Tsp) 70%

Mawhtike (Sub-Tsp) 70%

MuSe 71%

Kongyan 32%

Namkham 60%

Tamoenye (Sub-Tsp) 13%

Laukine 72%

Chinshwehaw (Sub-Tsp) 61%

Mabane 39%

Kukai 27%

Manton 6%

Kunlon 24%

Momeik 26%

Theinni 43%

Panlon (Sub-Tsp) 16%

Hopan 49%

Namtu 11%

Namsan (North) 10%

Lashio 46%

Minemaw 43%

Panwine 52%

Minelon (Sub-Tsp) 6%

Minengaw (Sub-Tsp) 8%

Kyaukme 37%

Tantyan 11%

Pan San (Pan Kham) 44%

Naphang 31%

Naungkhio 32%

Hsipaw 27%

Mineye` 14%

ManKan (Sub-Tsp) 13%

Makman 5%

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
5 - 33
34 - 61
62 - 90
Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Kyaukme District	: 25.5%
Minengaw Sub- Township	: 7.9%

- Only 7.9 per cent of the households in Minengaw Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. It belongs to the lowest group.

Transportation items

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

State/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
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
Minengaw Sub-Township	4,029	32	1,753	174	64	1	1	146
Urban	613	18	403	89	22	-	-	21
Rural	3,416	14	1,350	85	42	1	1	125

- In Minengaw Sub-Township, 43.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 4.3 per cent of households having bicycle.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, 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 Minengaw Sub-Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.8 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
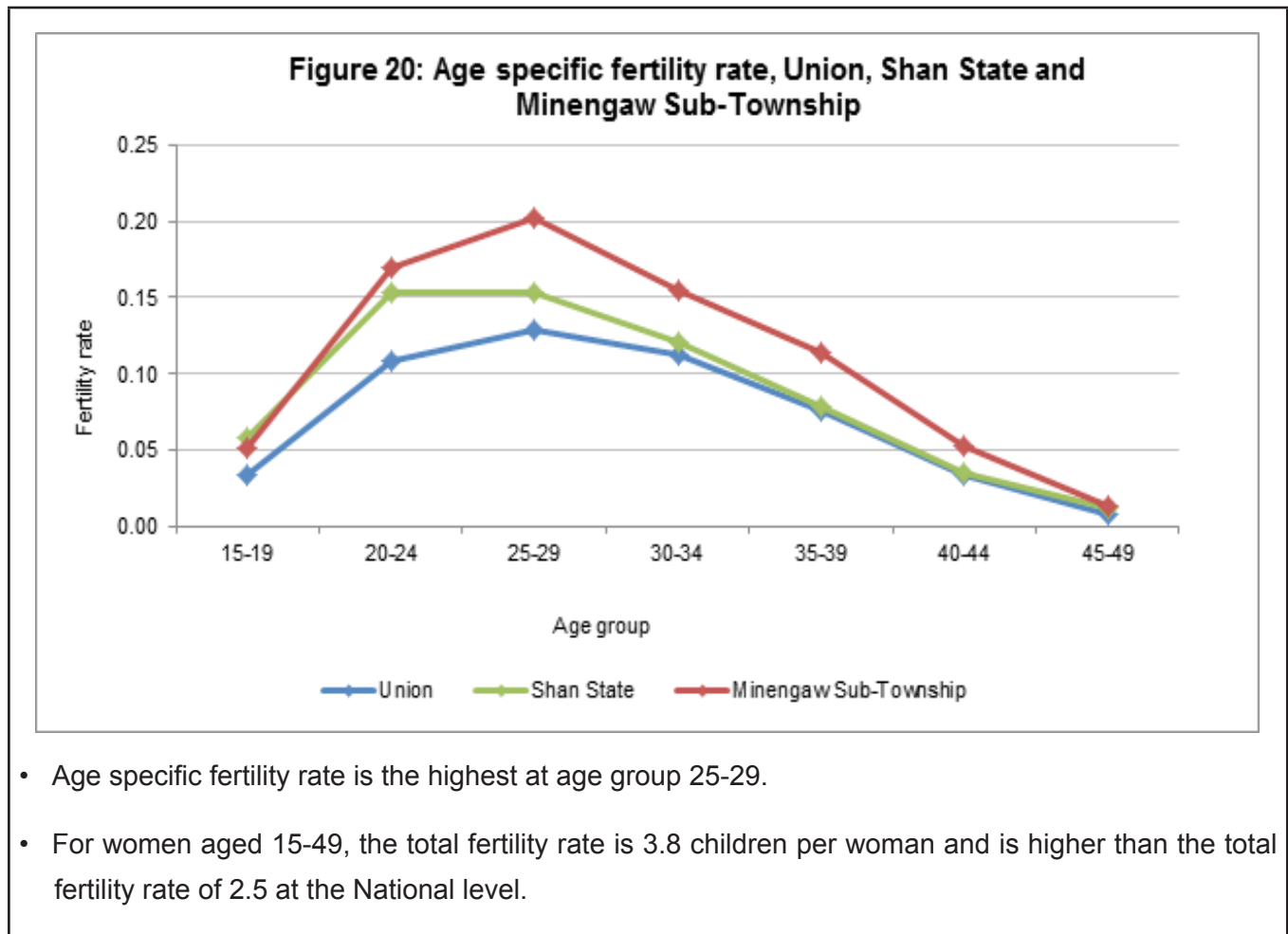
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend

Total Fertility Rate
- 1.8 - 3.3
- 3.4 - 4.8
- 4.9 - 6.3
- Township boundary
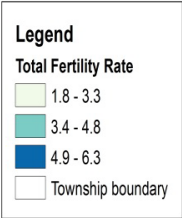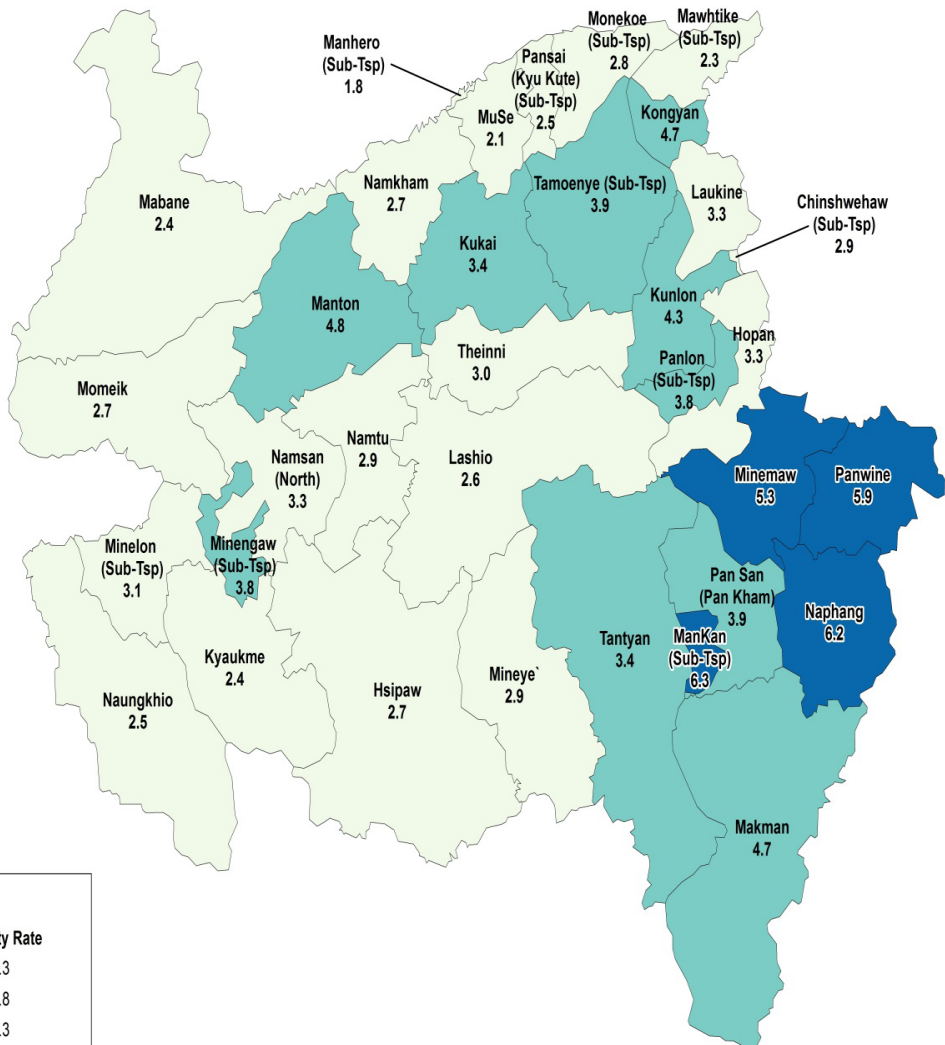
Union	:	2.5
Shan State	:	3.1
Kyaukme District	:	2.8
Minengaw Sub-Township	:	3.8

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
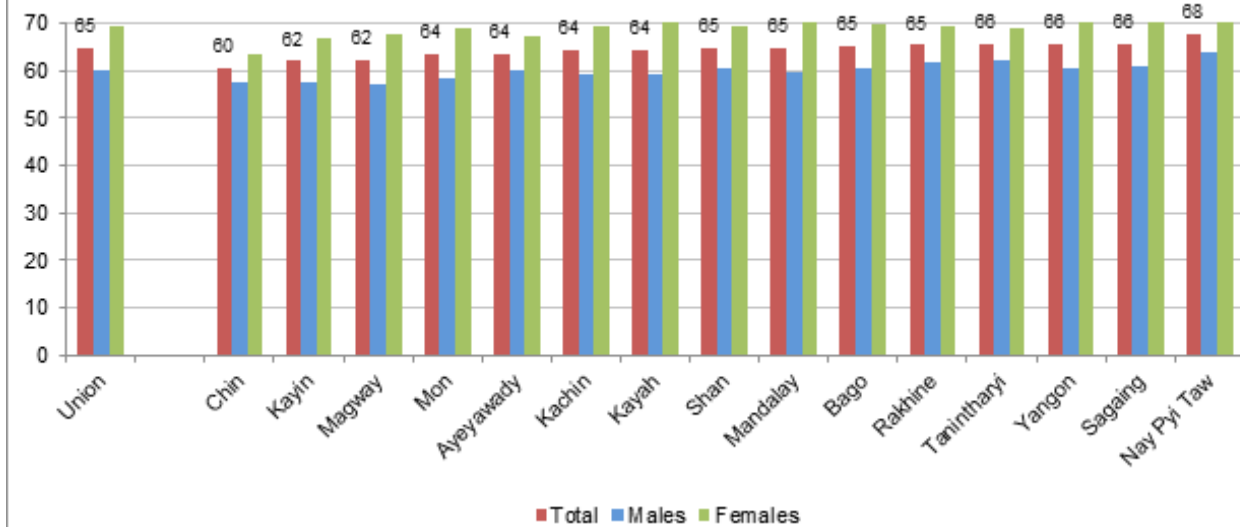
- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

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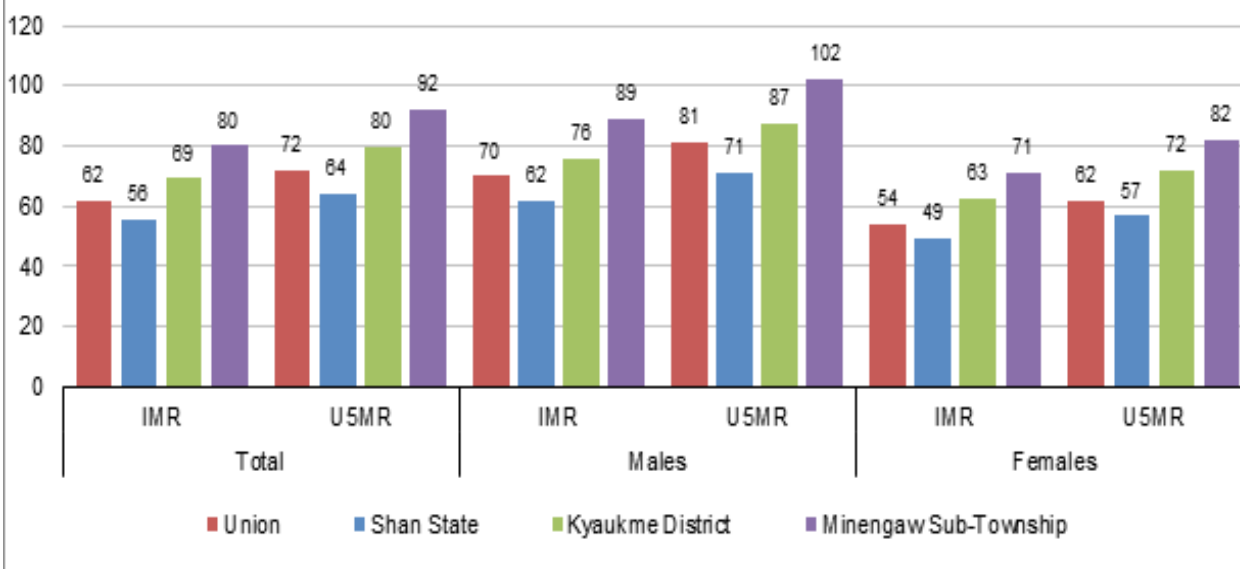
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyaukme District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kyaukme District is 69 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 80 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Minengaw Sub-Township are higher than those in Shan State and Kyaukme District. The Infant mortality in Minengaw is 80 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 92 per 1,000 live births.

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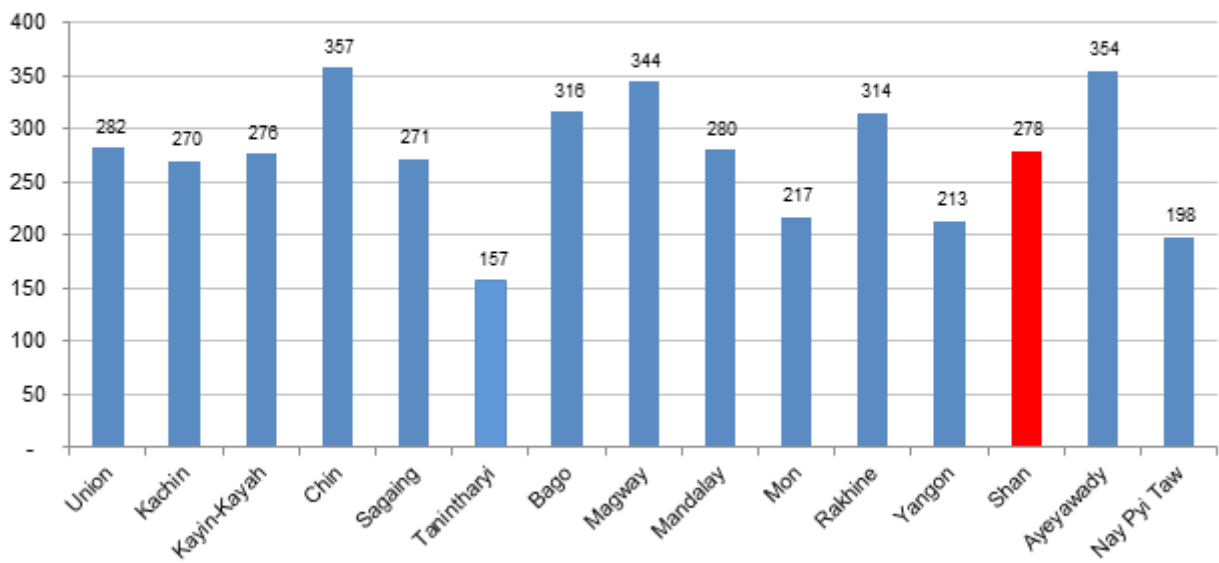
- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- 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 (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:
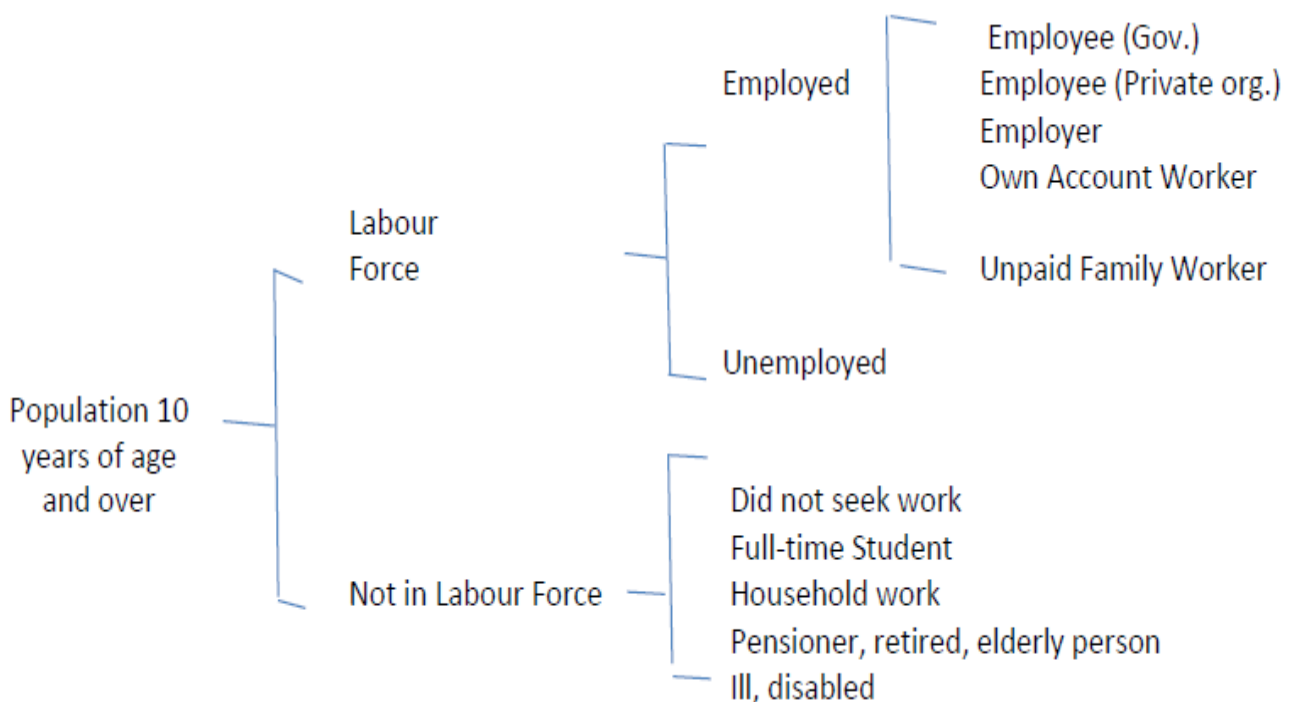
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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