



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, KENGTUNG DISTRICT

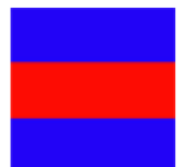
Mine Pauk Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Shan State, Kengtung District

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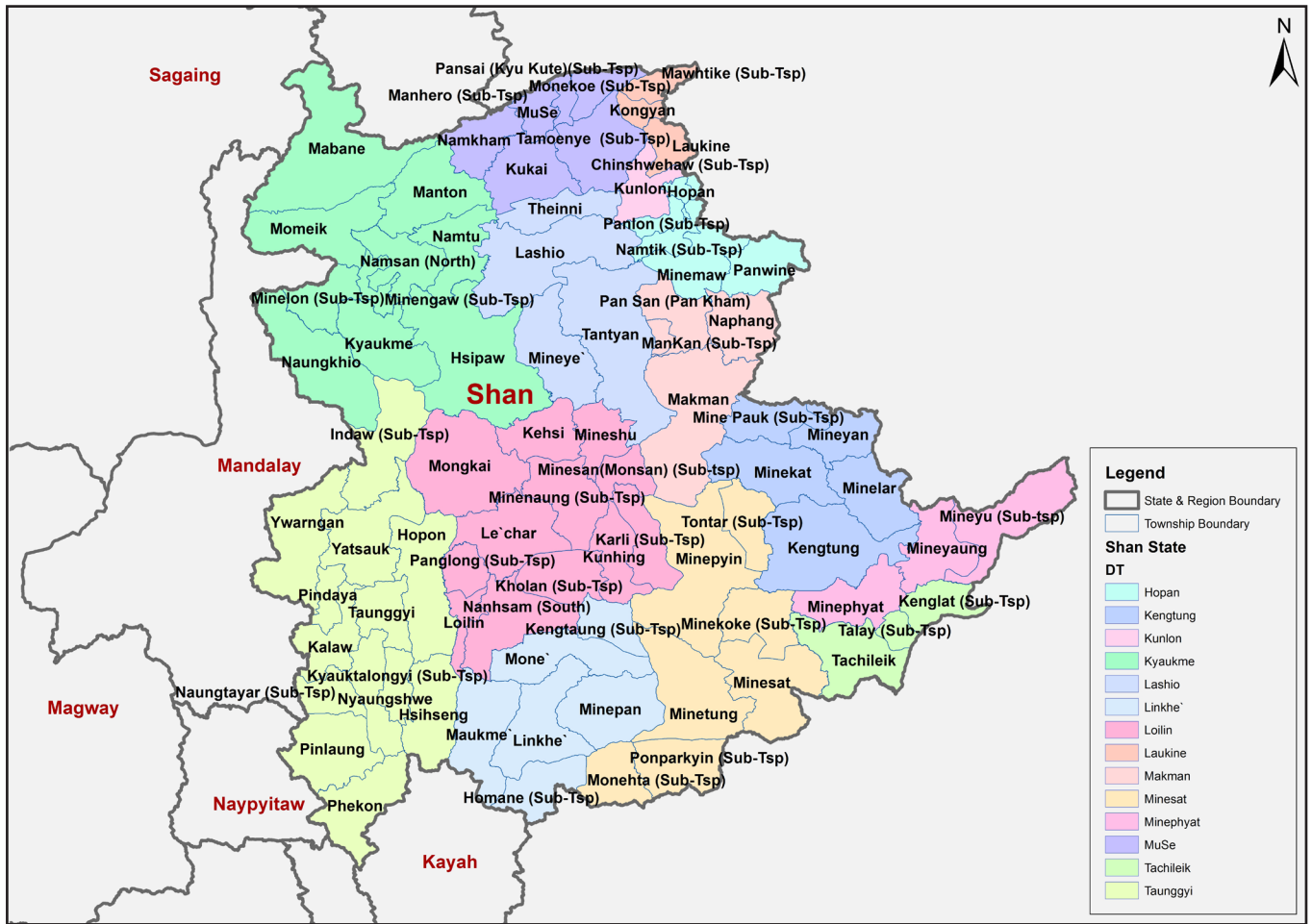
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Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Mine Pauk Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	55,054 ²	
Population males	28,095(51.0%)	
Population females	26,959(49.0%)	
Percentage of urban population	-	
Area (Km²)	1,332.8 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	41.3 persons	
Median age	22.8 years	
Number of private households	9,285	
Percentage of female headed households	10.7%	
Mean household size	5.6 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	33.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.1%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.7%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	58.5	
Child dependency ratio	52.6	
Old dependency ratio	5.9	
Ageing index	11.1	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	104	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	20.8%	
Male	23.7%	
Female	17.7%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,479	2.7
Walking	894	1.6
Seeing	878	1.6
Hearing	807	1.5
Remembering	717	1.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	4,062	9.5	
Associate Scrutiny	28	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	20	<0.1	
National Registration	*	<0.1	
Religious	*	<0.1	
Temporary Registration	93	0.2	
Foreign Registration	168	0.4	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	38,374	89.7	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	76.1%	85.6%	66.2%
Unemployment rate	2.6%	2.4%	2.8%
Employment to population ratio	74.2%	83.6%	64.3%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	8,958	96.5	
Renter	303	3.3	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.1	
Government quarters	*	<0.1	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		18.8%
Bamboo	25.0%	17.7%	0.3%
Earth	1.6%	18.6%	
Wood	43.2%	28.2%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		34.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	29.5%	34.4%	45.7%
Other	0.1%	1.1%	0.7%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	302	3.3	
LPG	*	0.1	
Kerosene	34	0.4	
Biogas	105	1.1	
Firewood	8,711	93.8	
Charcoal	77	0.8	
Coal	*	<0.1	
Other	46	0.5	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	5,133	55.3
Kerosene	475	5.1
Candle	981	10.6
Battery	25	0.3
Generator (private)	*	0.1
Water mill (private)	1,086	11.7
Solar system/energy	329	3.5
Other	1,248	13.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	5,685	61.2
Tube well, borehole	*	0.2
Protected well/spring	550	5.9
Bottled/purifier water	347	3.8
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,598</i>	<i>71.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	655	7.1
Pool/pond/lake	223	2.4
River/stream/canal	300	3.2
Waterfall/rainwater	1,496	16.1
Other	*	0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,687</i>	<i>28.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	5,909	63.6
Tube well, borehole	*	0.2
Protected well/spring	532	5.7
Unprotected well/spring	486	5.2
Pool/pond/lake	214	2.3
River/stream/canal	508	5.5
Waterfall/rainwater	1,488	16.0
Bottled/purifier water	48	0.5
Other	81	0.9

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	169	1.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,166	34.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>3,335</i>	<i>35.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,362	14.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	88	0.9
Other	302	3.3
None	4,198	45.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	675	7.3
Television	4,938	53.2
Landline phone	352	3.8
Mobile phone	5,359	57.7
Computer	119	1.3
Internet at home	224	2.4
Households with none of the items	3,014	32.5
Households with all of the items	26	0.3
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	619	6.7
Motorcycle/Moped	6,448	69.4
Bicycle	199	2.1
4-Wheel tractor	523	5.6
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	72	0.8
Cart (bullock)	1,285	13.8

Note: ¹ Population figures for Mine Pauk 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.

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Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Mine Pauk 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 Mine Pauk Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	55,054 *
Males	28,095
Females	26,959
Sex ratio	104 males per 100 females
Percentage of urban population	-
Area (Km ²)	1,332.8 **
Population density (persons per Km ²)	41.3 persons
Population in conventional households	52,428
Number of conventional households	9,285
Mean households size	5.6 persons ***
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Mine Pauk Sub-Township, there are slightly less females than males with 104 males per 100 females. • All people in Mine Pauk Sub-Township live in rural areas. • The population density of Mine Pauk Sub-Township is 41 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.6 persons living in each household in Mine Pauk Sub-Township. This is greater than the Union average 4.4 persons. 	

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Mine Pauk Sub-Township	9,285	55,054	28,095	26,959

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

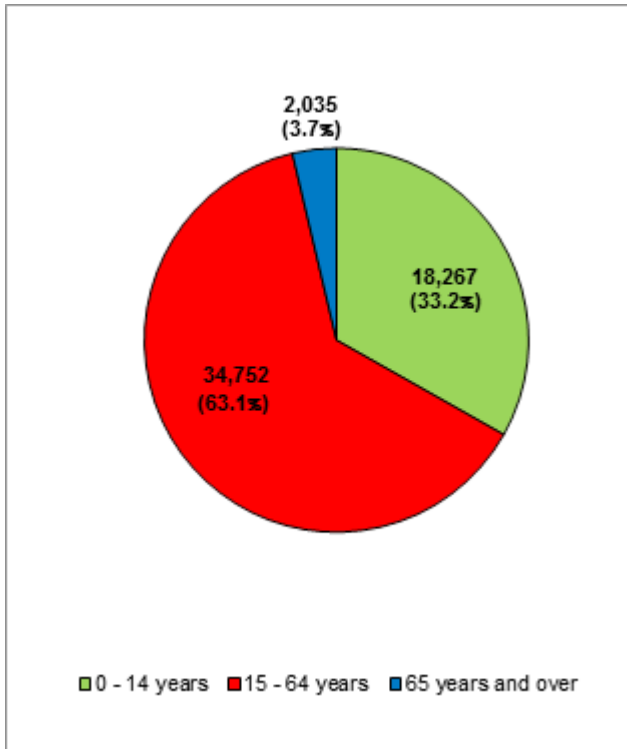
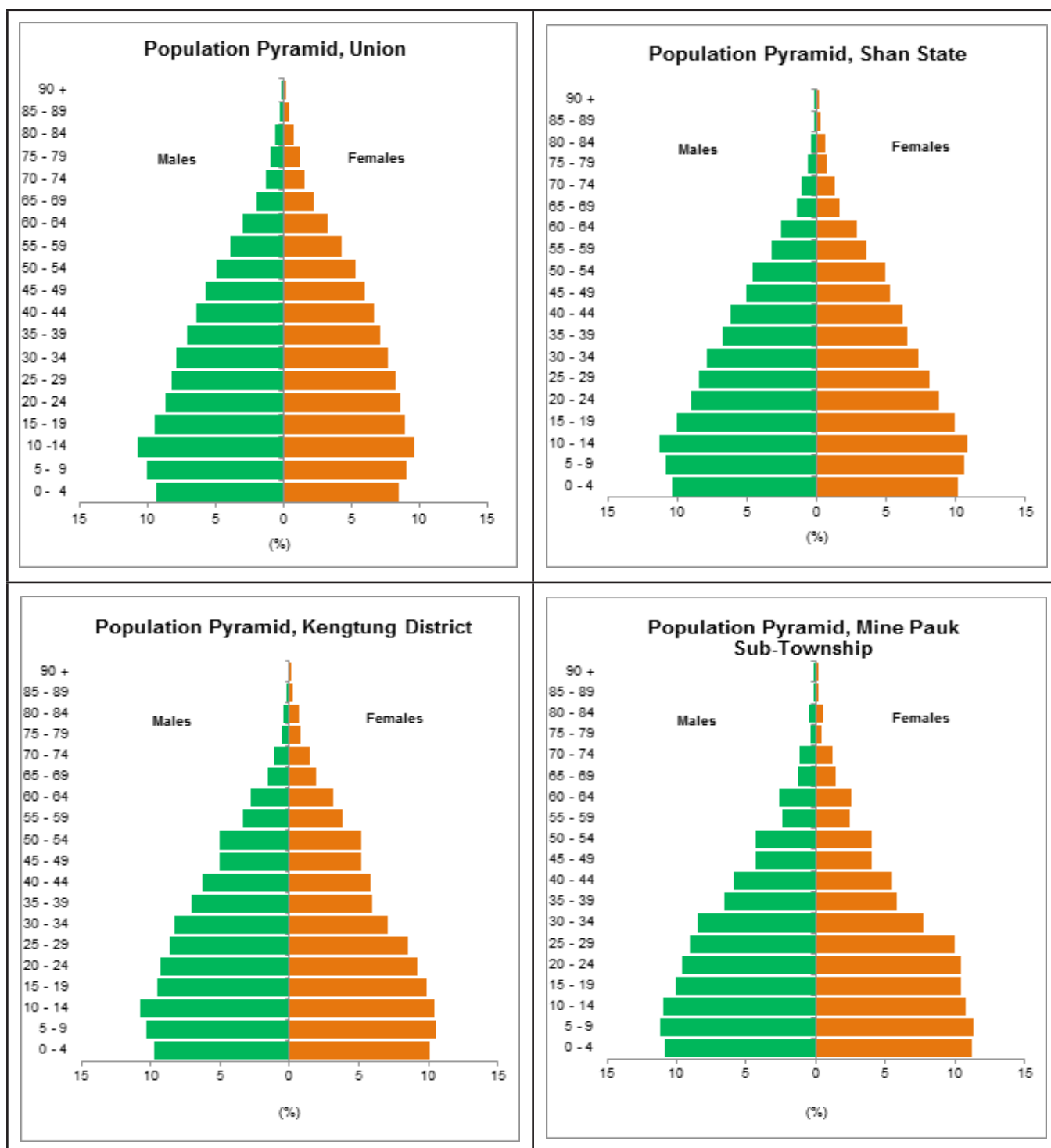


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Mine Pauk Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	55,054	28,095	26,959
0 - 4	6,071	3,043	3,028
5 - 9	6,208	3,155	3,053
10 - 14	5,988	3,087	2,901
15 - 19	5,623	2,816	2,807
20 - 24	5,507	2,708	2,799
25 - 29	5,231	2,547	2,684
30 - 34	4,438	2,370	2,068
35 - 39	3,434	1,862	1,572
40 - 44	3,137	1,665	1,472
45 - 49	2,299	1,214	1,085
50 - 54	2,311	1,227	1,084
55 - 59	1,341	674	667
60 - 64	1,431	739	692
65 - 69	749	364	385
70 - 74	636	315	321
75 - 79	230	108	122
80 - 84	274	134	140
85 - 89	72	27	45
90 +	74	40	34

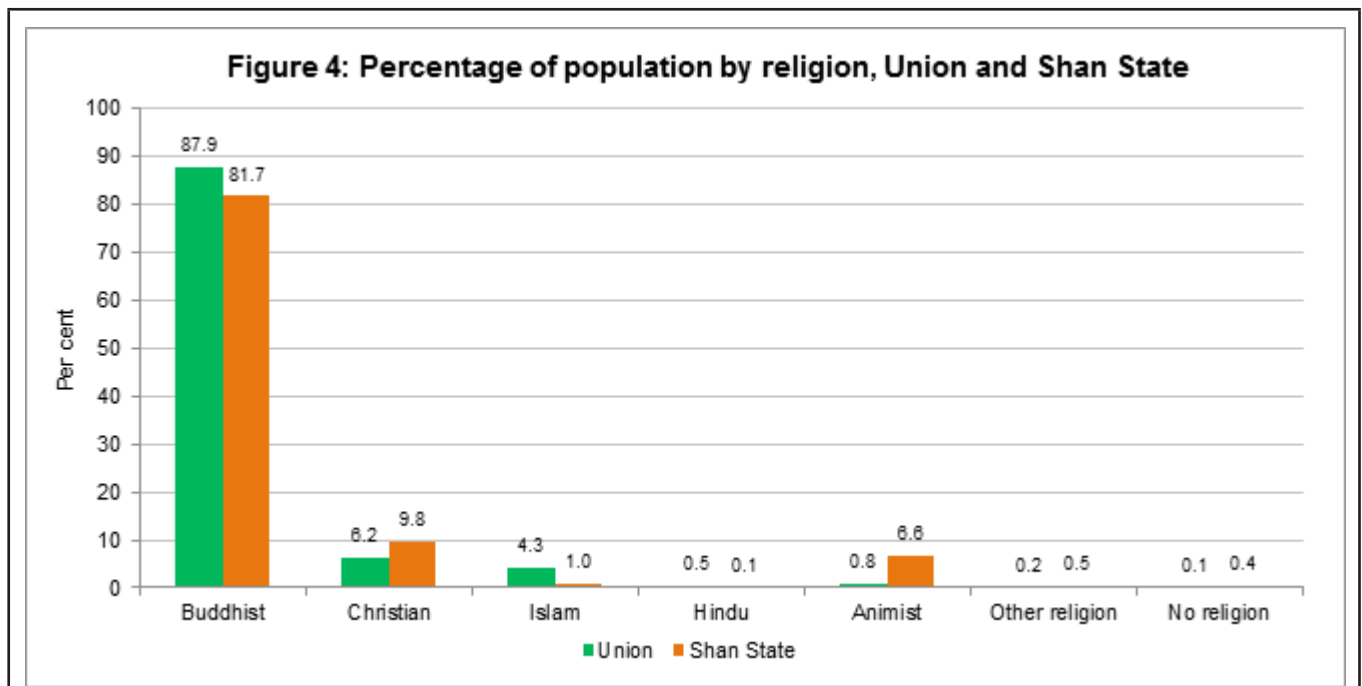
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Mine Pauk Sub-Township is 63.1 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
-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

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Kengtung District and Mine Pauk Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Mine Pauk Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- The population at age groups 50-54 and 60-64 are large.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Mine Pauk Sub-Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups 0-4 to 15-19, 30-34 to 60-64 and 90 and above.

(B) Religion



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

(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	1,368	701	667	179	86	93
6	1,191	618	573	300	140	160
7	1,146	549	597	425	214	211
8	1,339	680	659	537	276	261
9	973	493	480	473	235	238
10	1,593	816	777	627	331	296
11	800	402	398	439	214	225
12	1,200	621	579	592	315	277
13	1,106	559	547	519	275	244
14	909	451	458	373	208	165
15	1,262	666	596	352	196	156
16	919	451	468	283	148	135
17	830	425	405	196	116	80
18	1,521	693	828	184	91	93
19	723	352	371	87	44	43
20	2,100	1,018	1,082	90	46	44
21	688	325	363	21	9	12
22	739	358	381	34	18	16
23	839	408	431	22	11	11
24	697	322	375	16	10	6
25	1,705	812	893	25	12	13
26	789	373	416	6	6	-
27	720	380	340	14	8	6
28	1,143	508	635	12	5	7
29	524	256	268	6	4	2

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

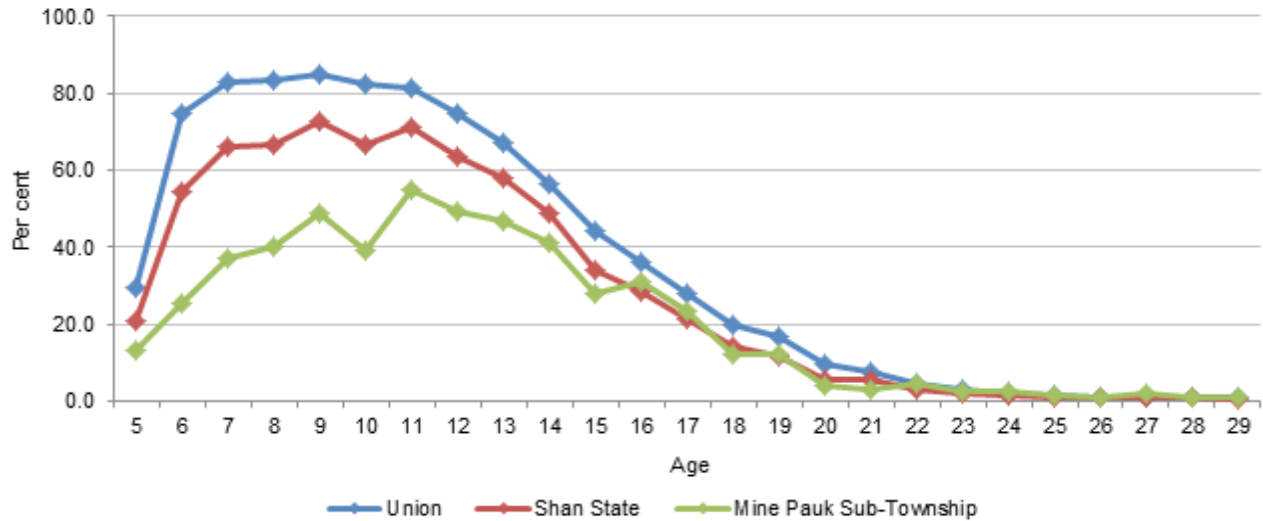
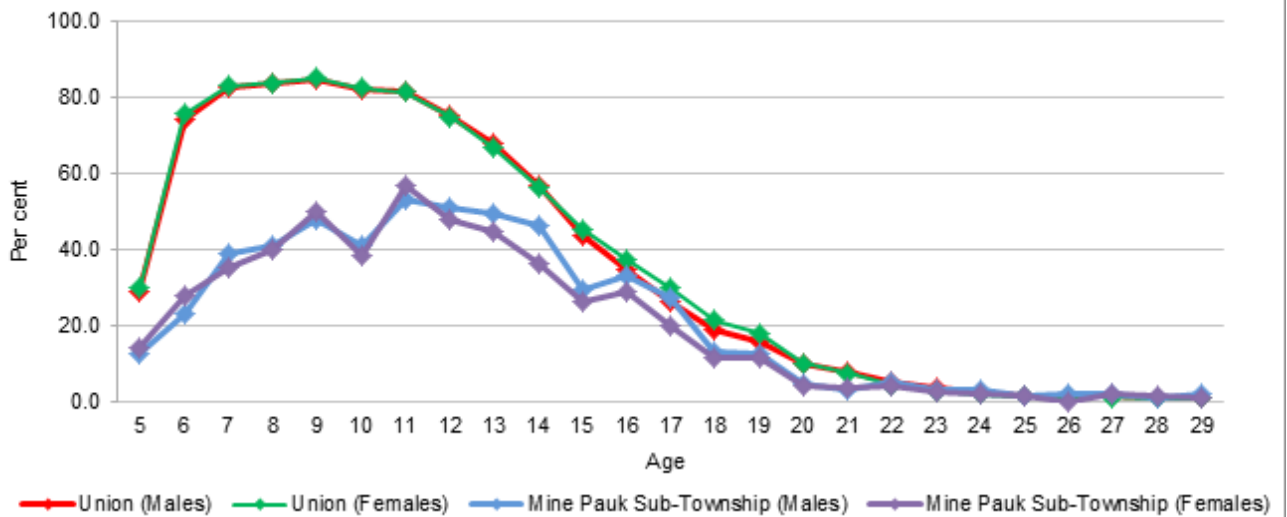


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Mine Pauk Sub-Township



- School attendance in Mine Pauk Sub-Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of females and males in Mine Pauk Sub-Township declined starting from school going age.

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

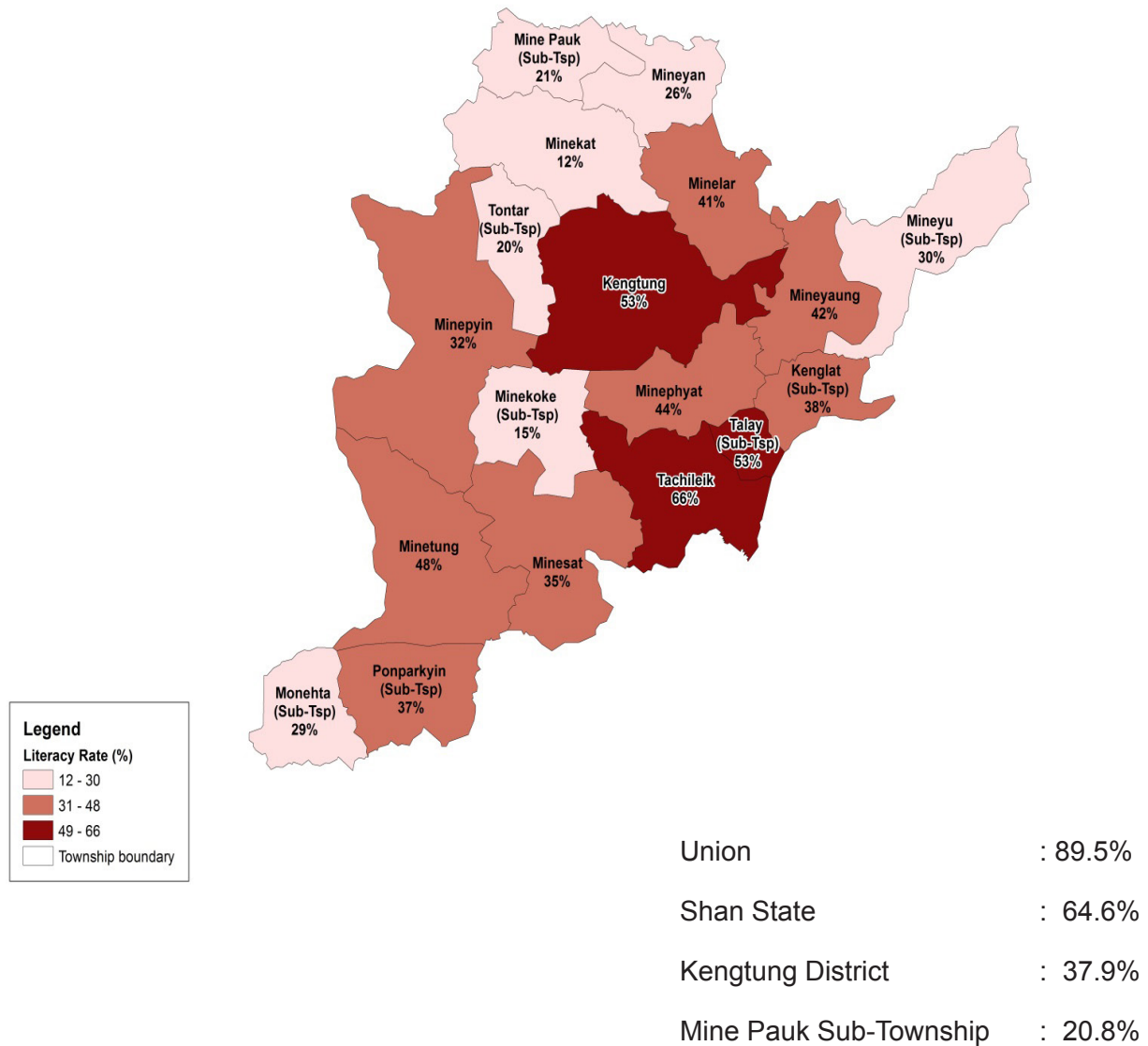


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Mine Pauk Sub-Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	10,318	33.3
Males	5,018	35.2
Females	5,300	31.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Mine Pauk Sub-Township is 20.8 per cent. It is noticeably lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 17.7 per cent and for the males it is 23.7 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 33.3 per cent with 31.5 per cent for females and 35.2 per cent for males.

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

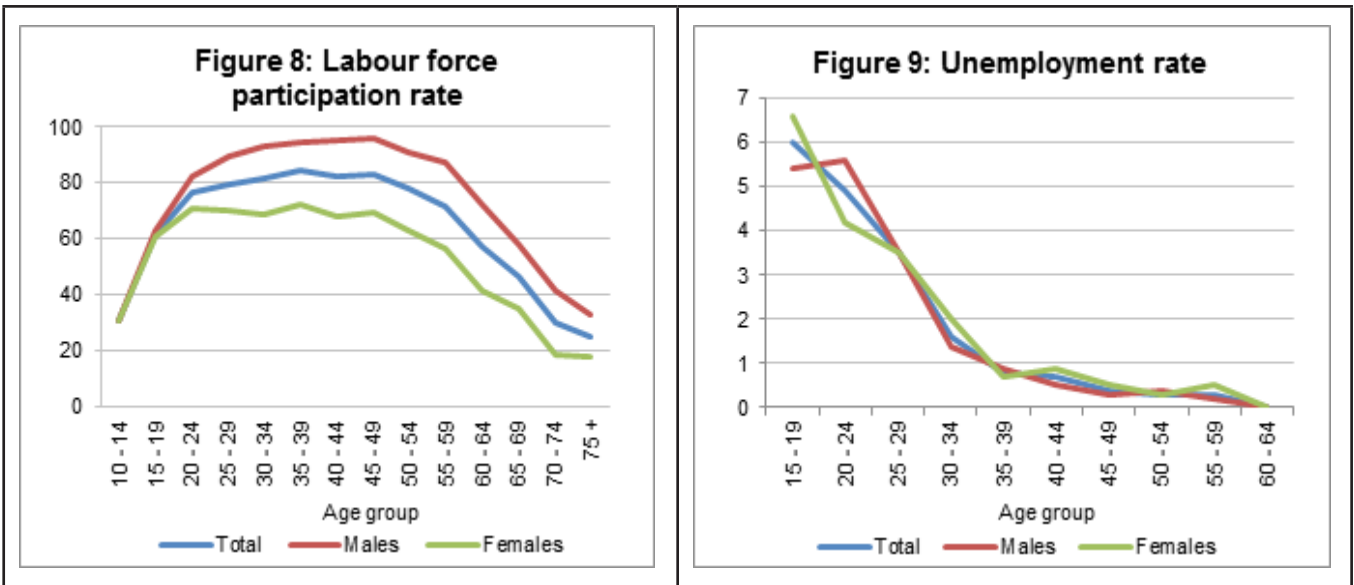
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	25,657	21,881	85.3	957	353	1,575	311	8	115	-	5	452
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	25,657	21,881	85.3	957	353	1,575	311	8	115	-	5	452
Males	13,286	10,875	81.9	624	228	998	168	4	71	-	4	314
Females	12,371	11,006	89.0	333	125	577	143	4	44	-	1	138

- Some 85.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 81.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 89.0 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 1.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 0.4 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	30.2	30.2	30.3	5.2	5.3	5.1
15 - 19	61.8	62.9	60.7	6.0	5.4	6.6
20 - 24	76.4	82.6	70.5	4.9	5.6	4.2
25 - 29	79.5	89.7	69.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
30 - 34	81.9	93.1	69.0	1.6	1.4	2.0
35 - 39	84.2	94.6	71.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
40 - 44	82.6	95.5	68.0	0.7	0.5	0.9
45 - 49	83.3	95.8	69.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
50 - 54	77.9	91.2	62.9	0.3	0.4	0.3
55 - 59	71.8	87.4	56.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
60 - 64	57.5	72.5	41.5	-	-	-
65 - 69	46.1	57.7	35.1	0.3	-	0.7
70 - 74	29.6	41.0	18.4	0.5	-	1.7
75 +	24.8	32.4	17.9	1.9	2.0	1.6
15 - 24	69.0	72.6	65.6	5.4	5.5	5.3
15 - 64	76.1	85.6	66.2	2.6	2.4	2.8



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Mine Pauk Sub-Township is 76.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 66.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is at 85.6 per cent.
- In Mine Pauk Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 30.2 per cent.(Males 30.2% and Females 30.3%)
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Mine Pauk Sub-Township is 2.6 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is 2.4 per cent and it is 2.8 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.3 per cent.

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

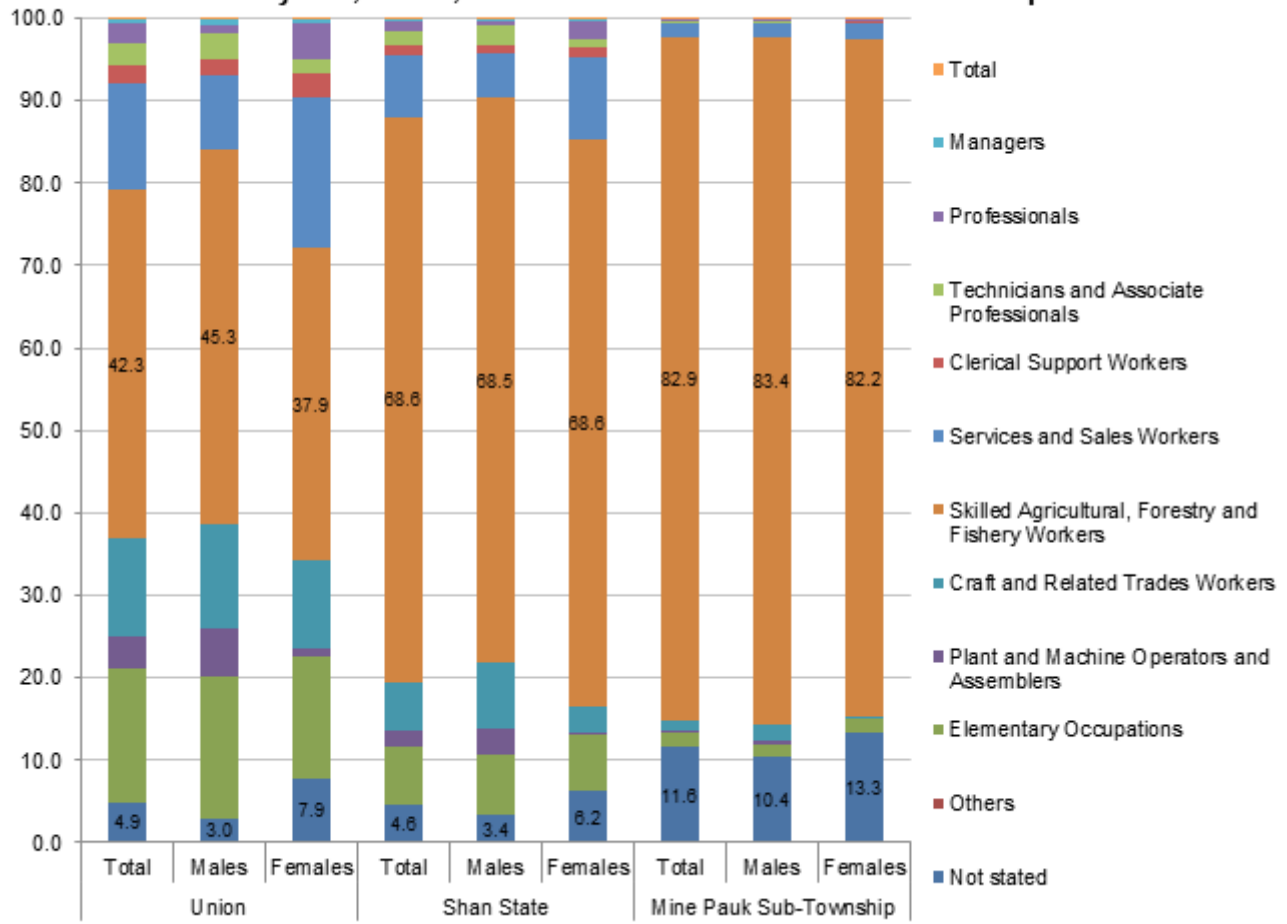
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	13,808	2.1	30.0	35.3	13.5	0.9	18.2
Males	5,268	3.4	42.8	13.3	14.2	1.1	25.2
Females	8,540	1.4	22.0	48.9	13.1	0.7	13.9

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 42.8 per cent of males are full time students while 48.9 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	24,282	13,958	10,324	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professionals	95	54	41	0.4	0.4	0.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	41	33	8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Clerical Support Workers	25	12	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Services and Sales Workers	412	219	193	1.7	1.6	1.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	20,130	11,640	8,490	82.9	83.4	82.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	306	276	30	1.3	2.0	0.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	55	49	6	0.2	0.4	0.1
Elementary Occupations	399	226	173	1.6	1.6	1.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,819	1,449	1,370	11.6	10.4	13.3

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



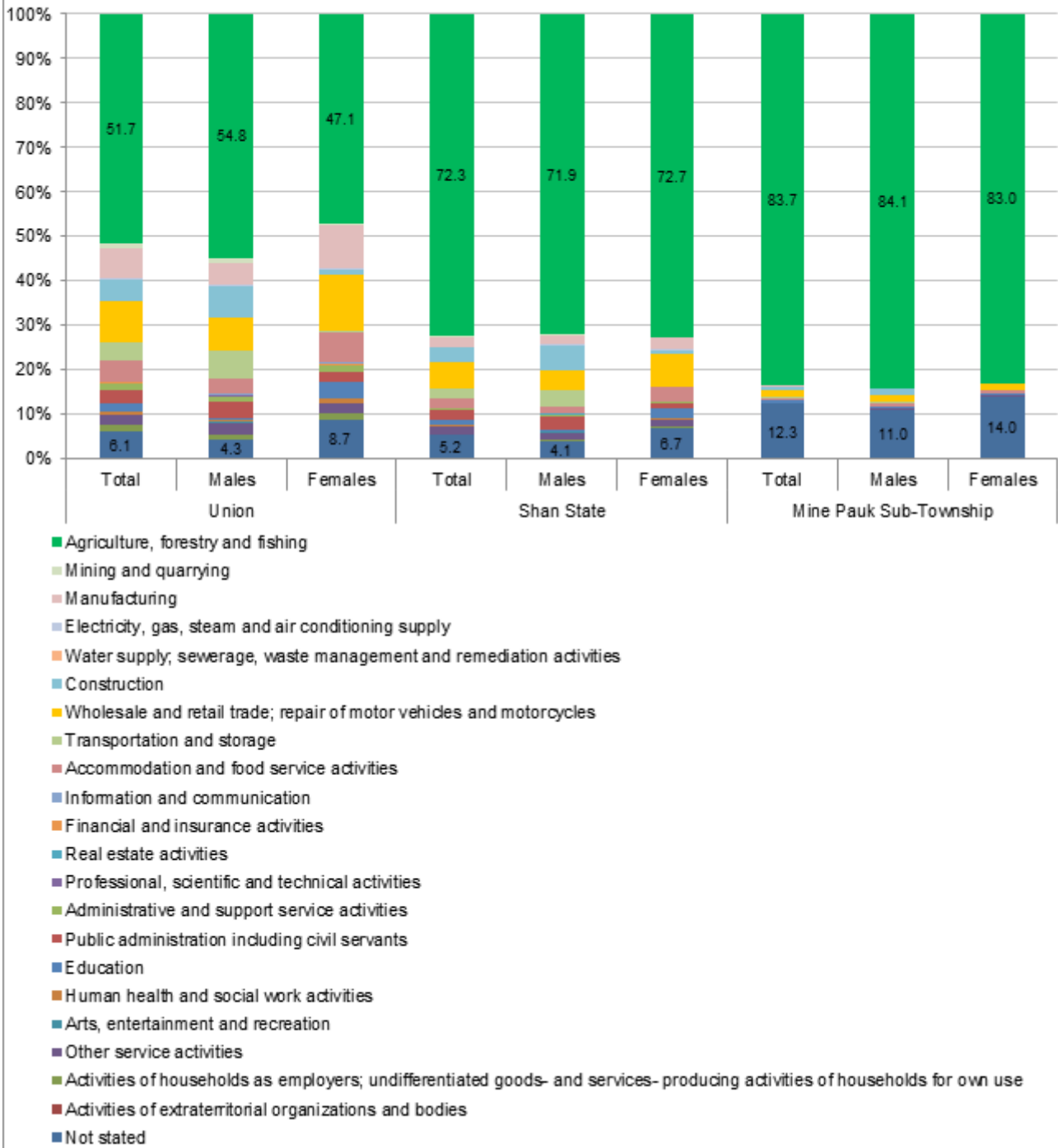
- In Mine Pauk Sub-Township, 82.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 83.4 per cent of males and 82.2 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	24,282	13,958	10,324	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20,312	11,742	8,570	83.7	84.1	83.0
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	16	12	4	0.1	0.1	*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3	3	-	*	*	-
Construction	215	200	15	0.9	1.4	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	366	231	135	1.5	1.7	1.3
Transportation and storage	47	45	2	0.2	0.3	*
Accommodation and food service activities	129	64	65	0.5	0.5	0.6
Information and communication	1	-	1	*	-	*
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	4	4	-	*	*	-
Public administration including civil servants	26	25	1	0.1	0.2	*
Education	93	53	40	0.4	0.4	0.4
Human health and social work activities	19	9	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	1	3	*	*	*
Other service activities	44	22	22	0.2	0.2	0.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	18	11	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,982	1,533	1,449	12.3	11.0	14.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent

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



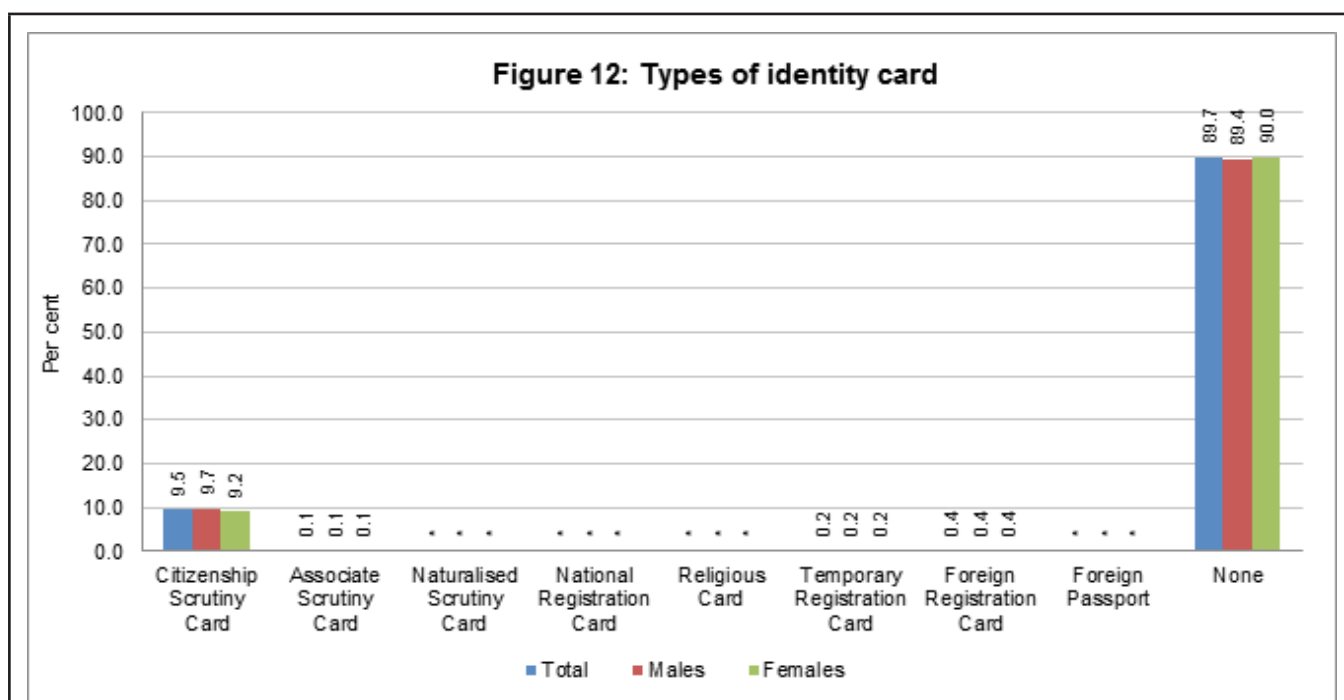
- In Mine Pauk Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 83.7 per cent.
- There are 84.1 per cent of males and 83.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there is 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	4,062	28	20	*	*	93	168	*	38,374
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	4,062	28	20	*	*	93	168	*	38,374
Males	2,134	15	10	*	*	49	92	*	19,582
Females	1,928	13	10	*	*	44	76	*	18,792

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Mine Pauk Sub-Township, 9.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 89.7 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 89.4 per cent of males and 90.0 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	55,054	53,575	1,479	2.7	878	807	894	717
0 - 4	6,071	6,038	33	0.5	17	21	25	18
5 - 9	6,208	6,167	41	0.7	13	22	27	20
10 - 14	5,988	5,950	38	0.6	19	17	25	18
15 - 19	5,623	5,583	40	0.7	14	18	24	16
20 - 24	5,507	5,466	41	0.7	12	15	22	15
25 - 29	5,231	5,192	39	0.7	13	21	20	15
30 - 34	4,438	4,385	53	1.2	18	27	26	22
35 - 39	3,434	3,400	34	1.0	6	13	17	12
40 - 44	3,137	3,081	56	1.8	14	25	27	20
45 - 49	2,299	2,239	60	2.6	32	25	32	27
50 - 54	2,311	2,159	152	6.6	99	73	79	65
55 - 59	1,341	1,219	122	9.1	81	69	66	55
60 - 64	1,431	1,232	199	13.9	134	100	107	85
65 - 69	749	610	139	18.6	99	81	88	70
70 - 74	636	450	186	29.2	139	127	133	105
75 - 79	230	147	83	36.1	56	53	54	46
80 - 84	274	166	108	39.4	72	65	78	69
85 - 89	72	47	25	34.7	20	16	22	17
90 +	74	44	30	40.5	20	19	22	22

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	28,095	27,332	763	2.7	420	389	441	353
0 - 4	3,043	3,028	15	0.5	6	10	10	8
5 - 9	3,155	3,137	18	0.6	6	6	12	7
10 - 14	3,087	3,061	26	0.8	15	12	18	14
15 - 19	2,816	2,790	26	0.9	9	11	16	10
20 - 24	2,708	2,674	34	1.3	10	13	20	13
25 - 29	2,547	2,523	24	0.9	9	12	13	7
30 - 34	2,370	2,334	36	1.5	11	17	17	17
35 - 39	1,862	1,842	20	1.1	2	9	11	6
40 - 44	1,665	1,634	31	1.9	6	11	19	11
45 - 49	1,214	1,183	31	2.6	11	13	15	15
50 - 54	1,227	1,145	82	6.7	50	35	39	36
55 - 59	674	613	61	9.1	39	34	36	29
60 - 64	739	638	101	13.7	68	52	54	42
65 - 69	364	294	70	19.2	47	36	36	28
70 - 74	315	235	80	25.4	57	54	54	43
75 - 79	108	72	36	33.3	25	21	23	21
80 - 84	134	86	48	35.8	33	29	33	31
85 - 89	27	18	9	33.3	7	6	7	5
90 +	40	25	15	37.5	9	8	8	10

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	26,959	26,243	716	2.7	458	418	453	364
0 - 4	3,028	3,010	18	0.6	11	11	15	10
5 - 9	3,053	3,030	23	0.8	7	16	15	13
10 - 14	2,901	2,889	12	0.4	4	5	7	4
15 - 19	2,807	2,793	14	0.5	5	7	8	6
20 - 24	2,799	2,792	7	0.3	2	2	2	2
25 - 29	2,684	2,669	15	0.6	4	9	7	8
30 - 34	2,068	2,051	17	0.8	7	10	9	5
35 - 39	1,572	1,558	14	0.9	4	4	6	6
40 - 44	1,472	1,447	25	1.7	8	14	8	9
45 - 49	1,085	1,056	29	2.7	21	12	17	12
50 - 54	1,084	1,014	70	6.5	49	38	40	29
55 - 59	667	606	61	9.1	42	35	30	26
60 - 64	692	594	98	14.2	66	48	53	43
65 - 69	385	316	69	17.9	52	45	52	42
70 - 74	321	215	106	33.0	82	73	79	62
75 - 79	122	75	47	38.5	31	32	31	25
80 - 84	140	80	60	42.9	39	36	45	38
85 - 89	45	29	16	35.6	13	10	15	12
90 +	34	19	15	44.1	11	11	14	12

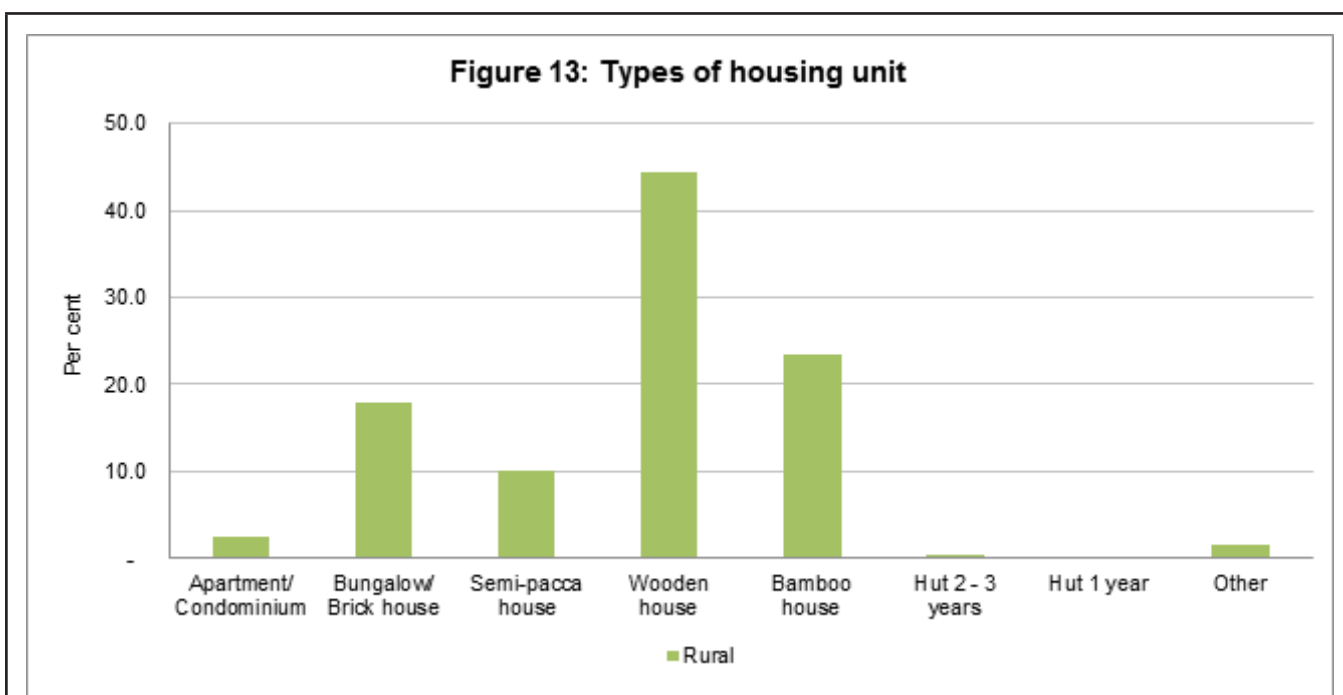
- Three in every 100 persons in Mine Pauk Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- The males and females have the same prevalence of disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulty with walking was the highest among all forms of disability followed by seeing.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	9,285	2.4	17.8	10.0	44.3	23.5	0.3	0.1	1.5
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	9,285	2.4	17.8	10.0	44.3	23.5	0.3	0.1	1.5



- The majority of the households in Mine Pauk Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (44.3%) followed by households in bamboo houses (23.5%).

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

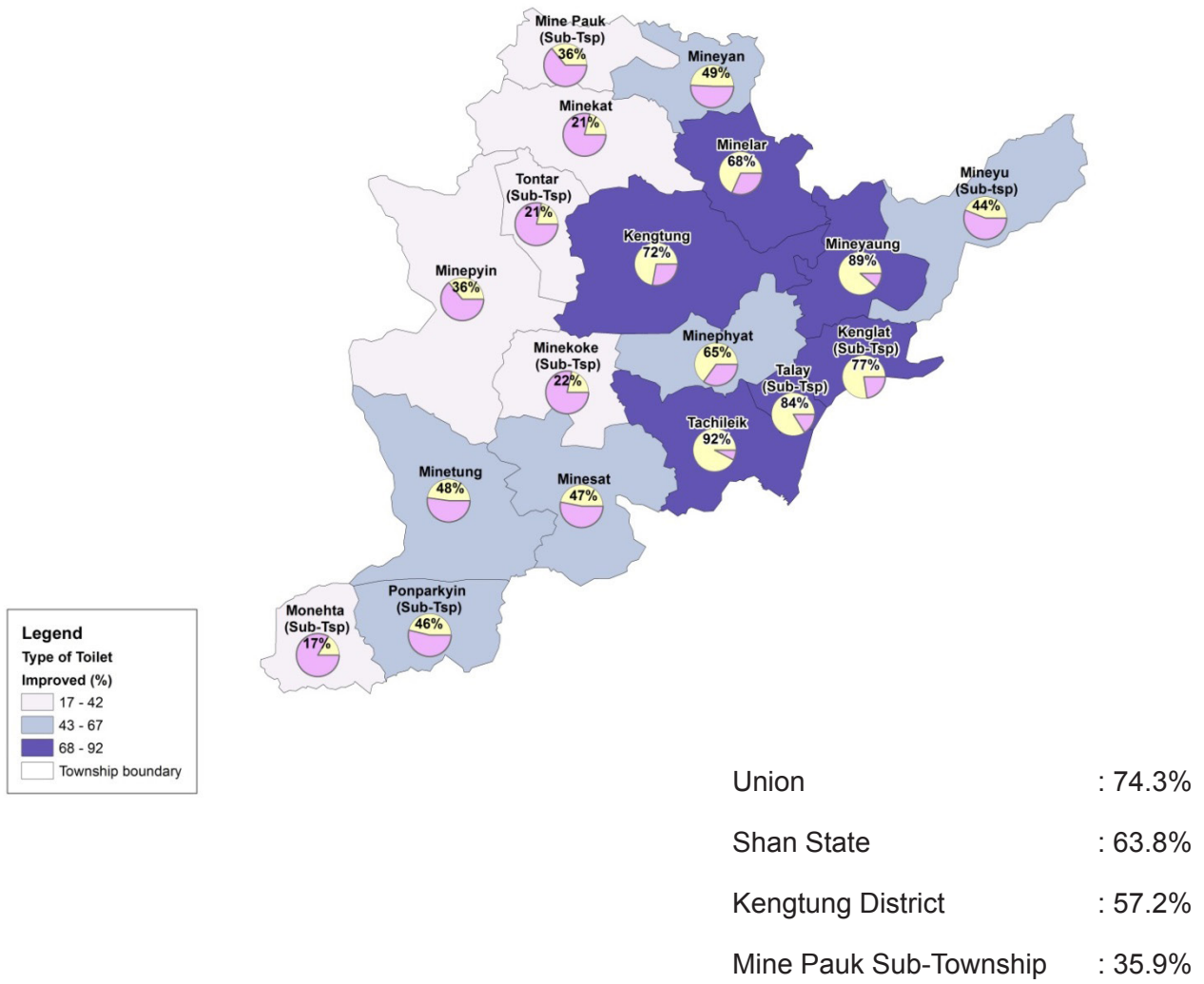


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.8	-	1.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		34.1	-	34.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		35.9	-	35.9
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		14.7	-	14.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.9	-	0.9
Other		3.3	-	3.3
None		45.2	-	45.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	-	100.0
	Number	9,285	-	9,285

- Some 35.9 per cent of the households in Mine Pauk Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (34.1%)).
- Mine Pauk Sub-Township belongs to the lowest group in the proportion 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 45.2 per cent of the households in the Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State is 11.2 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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

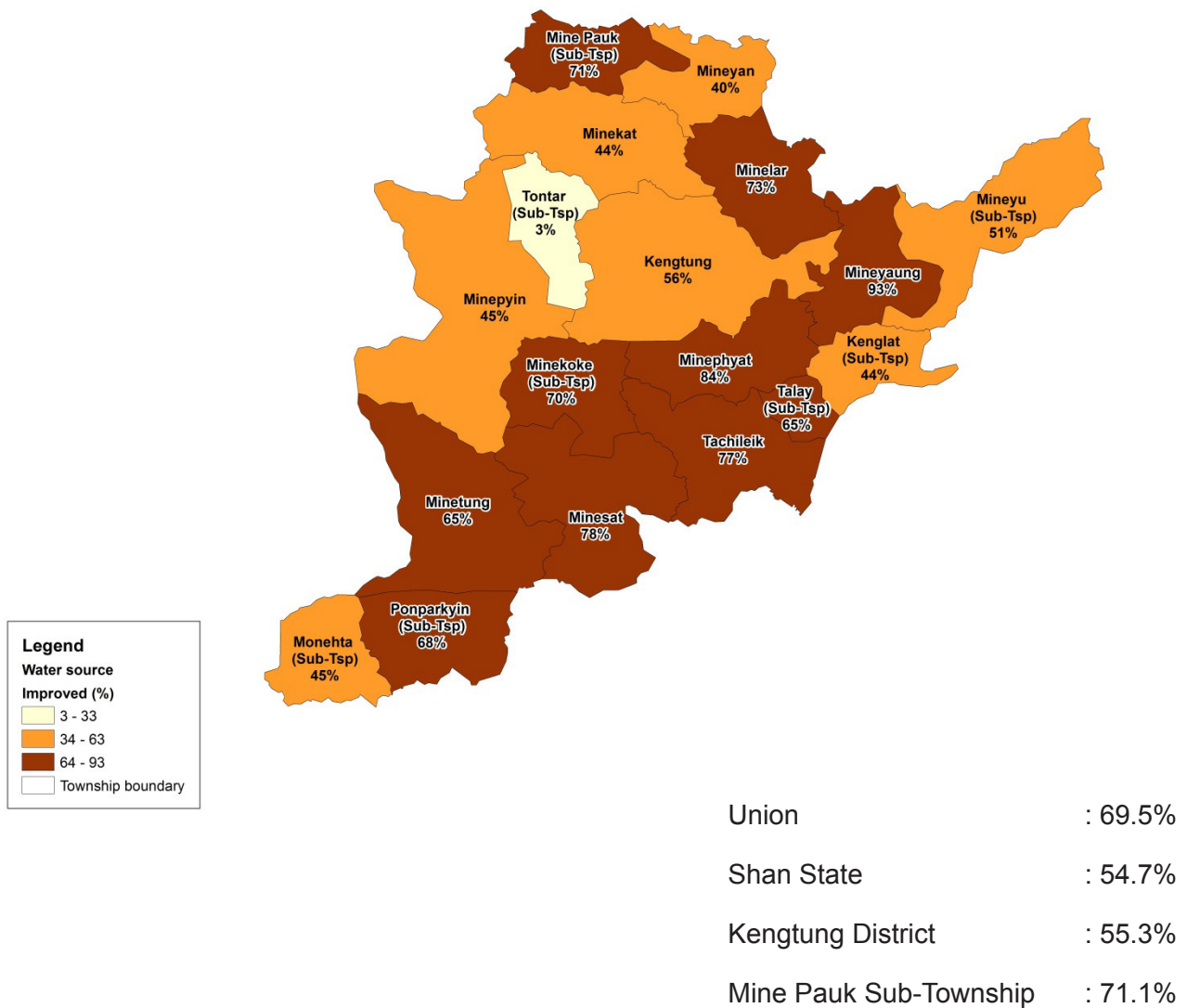


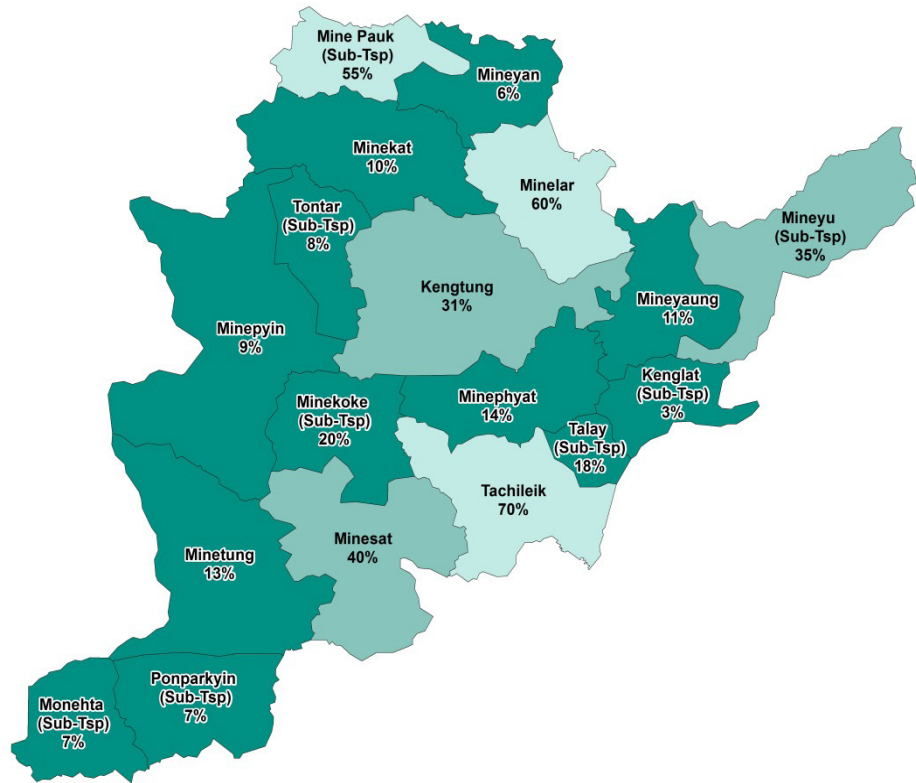
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		61.2	-	61.2
Tube well, borehole		0.2	-	0.2
Protected well/ Spring		5.9	-	5.9
Bottled water/ Water purifier		3.8	-	3.8
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>71.1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>71.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		7.1	-	7.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake		2.4	-	2.4
River/stream/ canal		3.2	-	3.2
Waterfall/ Rain water		16.1	-	16.1
Other		0.1	-	0.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>28.9</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>28.9</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	-	100.0
	Number	9,285	-	9,285

- In Mine Pauk Sub-Township, 71.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- The proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water in Mine Pauk Sub-Township belongs to the highest group and is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 61.2 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 16.1 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- Some 28.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

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%
Kengtung District	: 30.3%
Mine Pauk Sub-Township	: 55.3%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		55.3	-	55.3
Kerosene		5.1	-	5.1
Candle		10.6	-	10.6
Battery		0.3	-	0.3
Generator (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Water mill (private)		11.7	-	11.7
Solar system/energy		3.5	-	3.5
Other		13.4	-	13.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	-	100.0
	Number	9,285	-	9,285

- In Mine Pauk Sub-Township, 55.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the highest group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

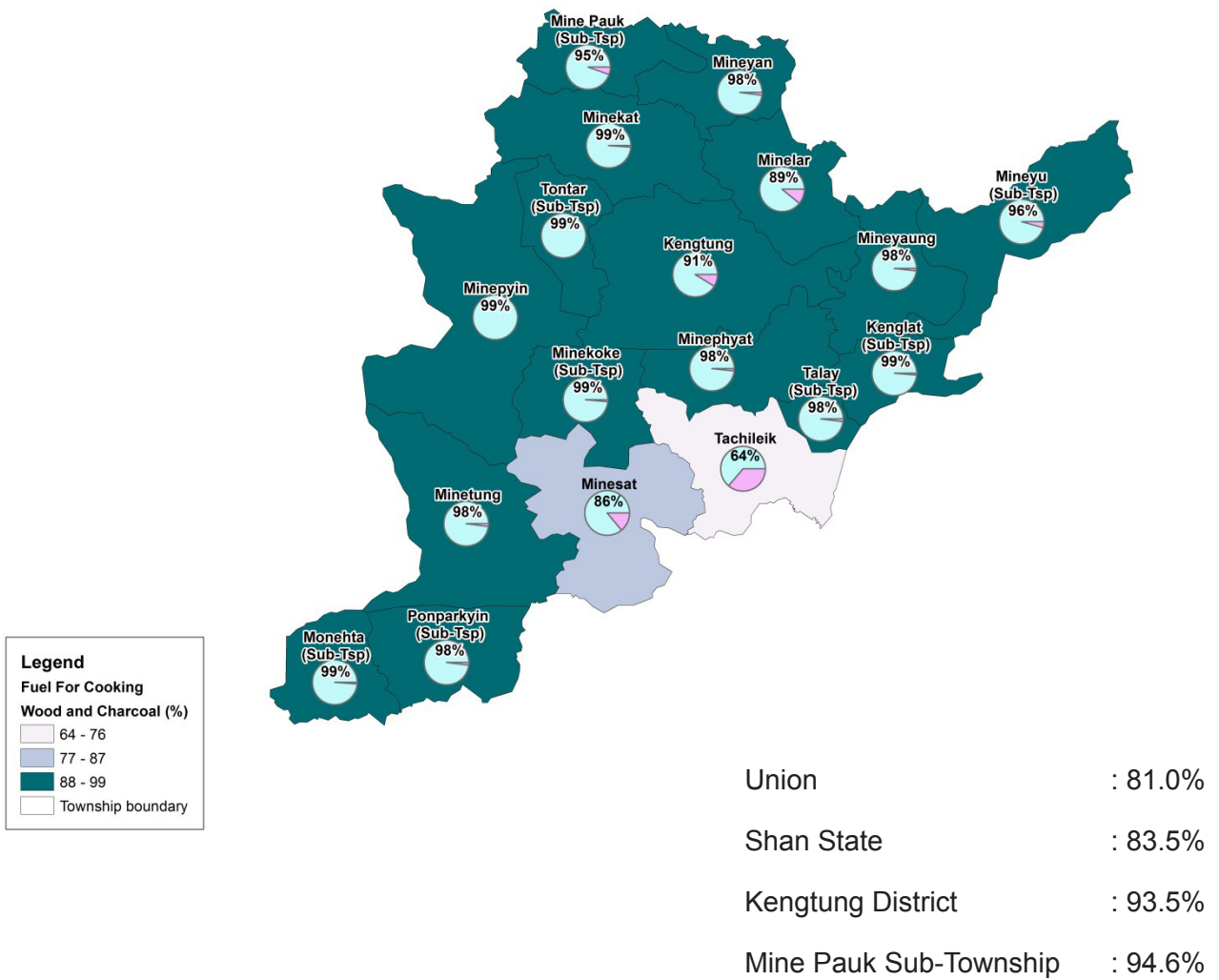


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.3	-	3.3
LPG		0.1	-	0.1
Kerosene		0.4	-	0.4
BioGas		1.1	-	1.1
Firewood		93.8	-	93.8
Charcoal		0.8	-	0.8
Coal		*	-	*
Other		0.5	-	0.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	-	100.0
	Number	9,285	-	9,285

- In Mine Pauk Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 93.8 per cent using firewood and 0.8 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 3.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

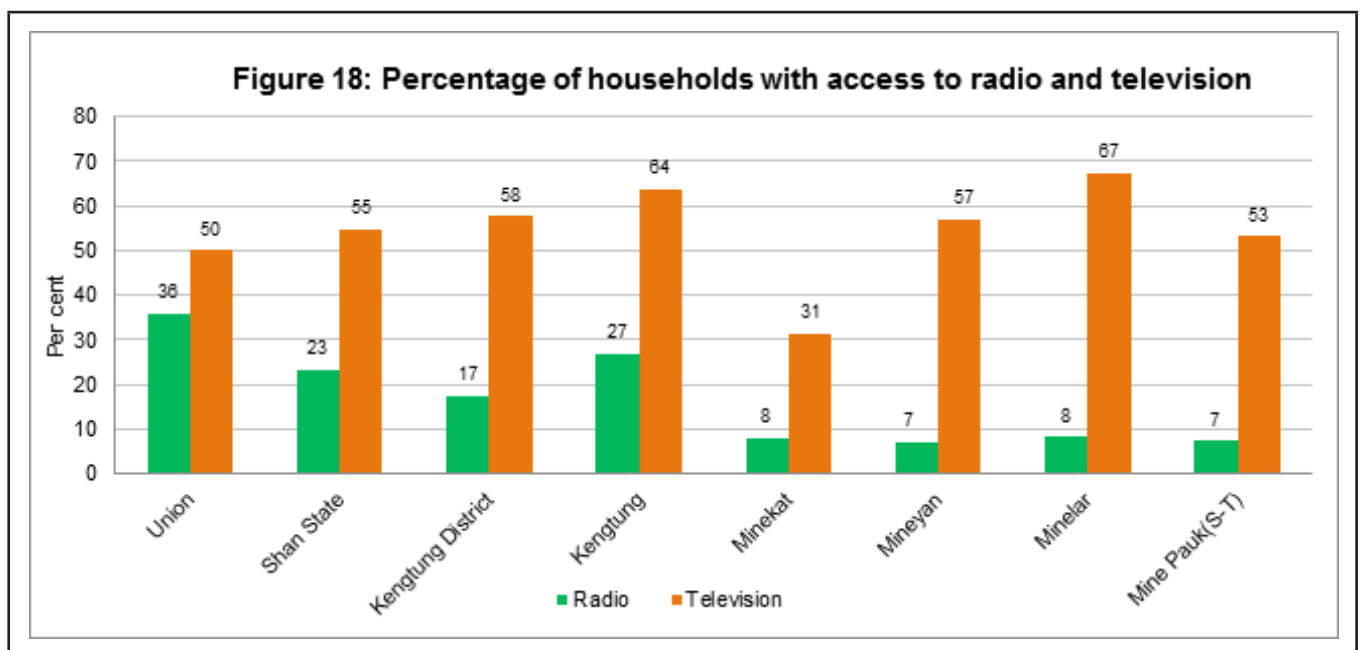
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

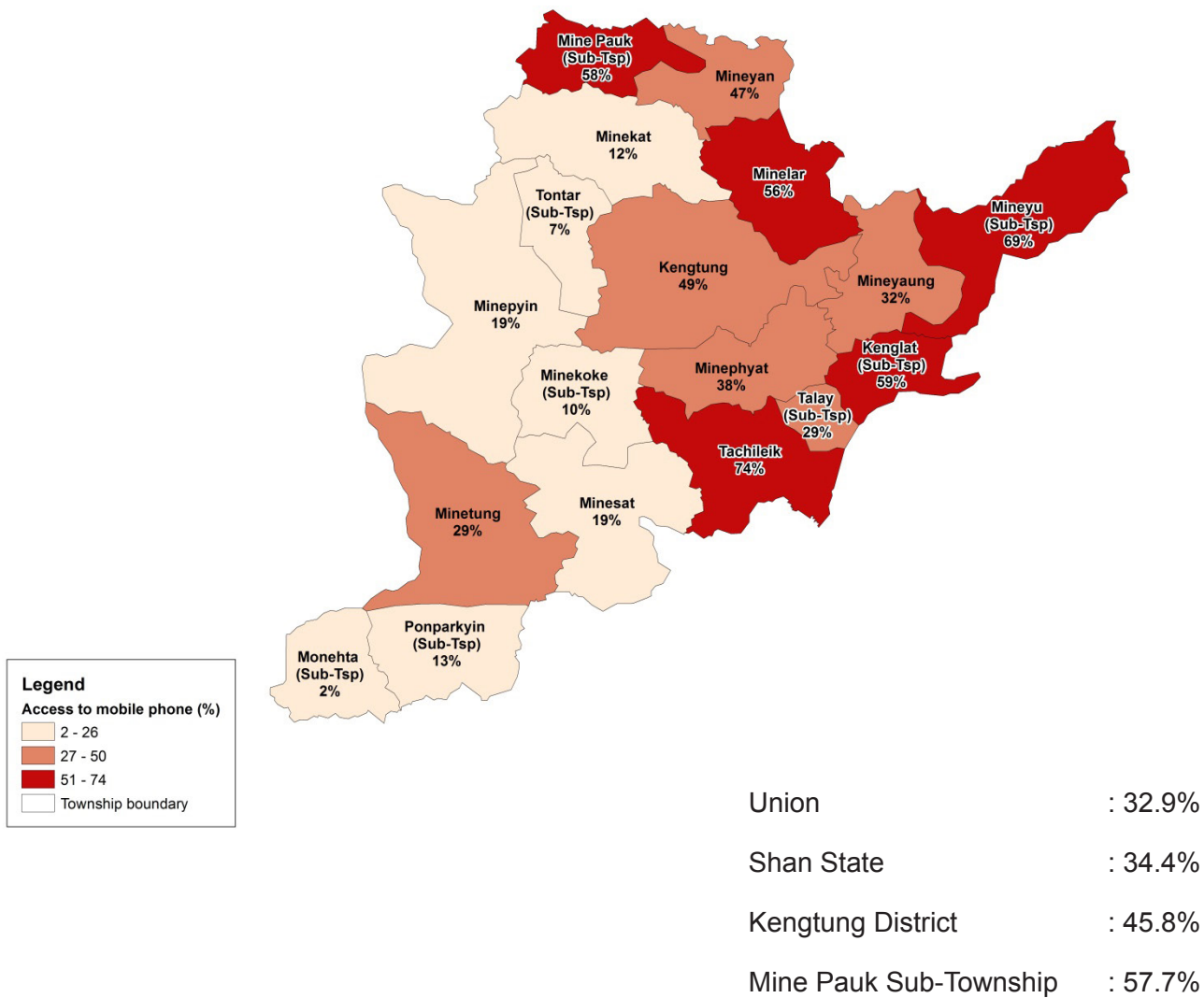
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	9,285	7.3	53.2	3.8	57.7	1.3	2.4	32.5	0.3
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	9,285	7.3	53.2	3.8	57.7	1.3	2.4	32.5	0.3

- Some 57.7 per cent of the households in Mine Pauk Sub-Township have access to mobile phone and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.



- In Mine Pauk Sub- Township, some 53.2 per cent of the households reported having television and 7.3 per cent of the households reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 57.7 per cent of the households in Mine Pauk Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and is in the highest 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
Kengtung District	66,733	3,910	50,545	8,504	6,351	66	137	9,940
Urban	12,209	1,687	10,440	3,016	806	26	26	250
Rural	54,524	2,223	40,105	5,488	5,545	40	111	9,690
Mine Pauk Sub-Township	9,285	619	6,448	199	523	11	72	1,285
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	9,285	619	6,448	199	523	11	72	1,285

- In Mine Pauk Sub-Township, 69.4 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 13.8 per cent having cart (bullock).

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

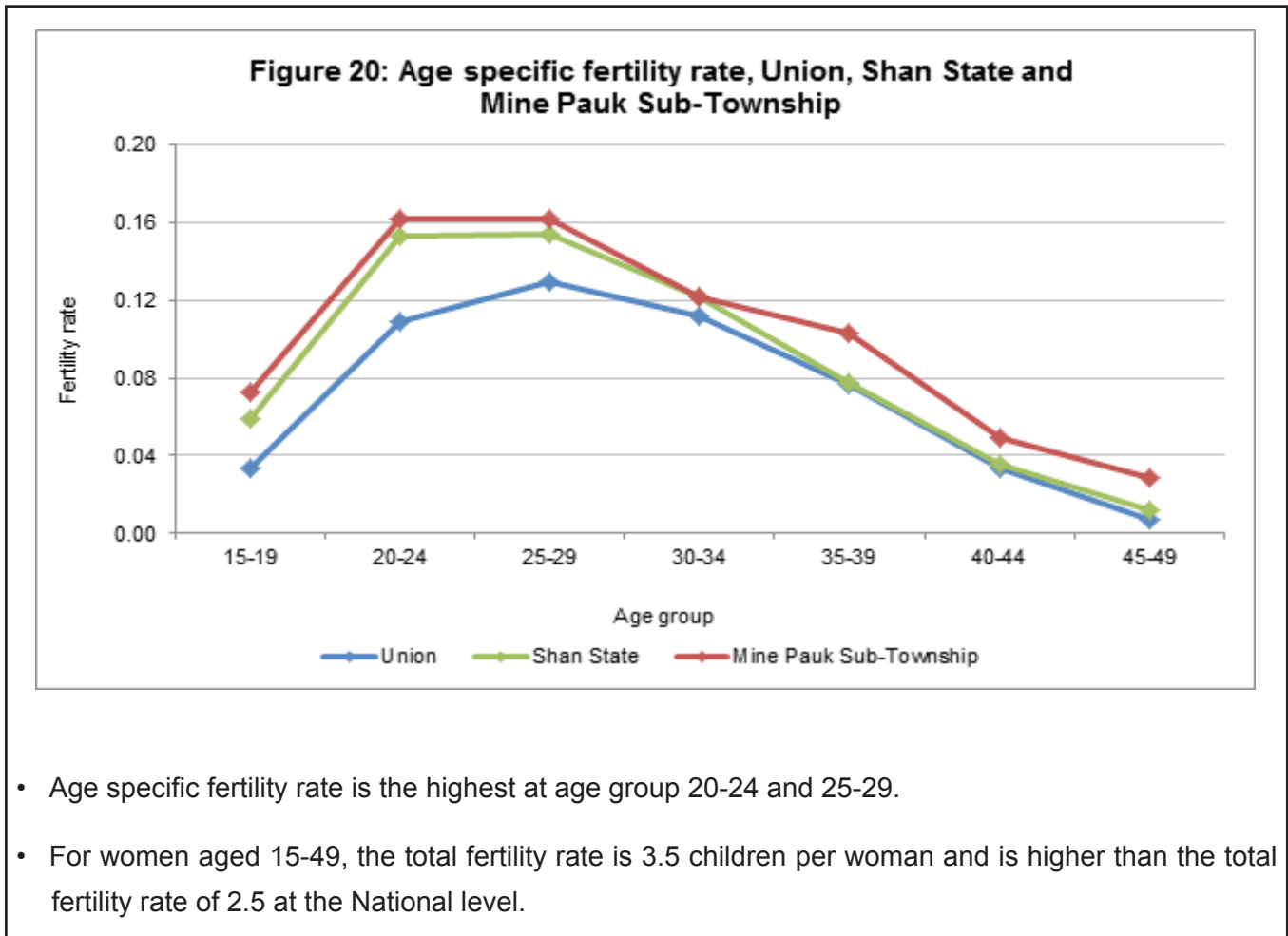
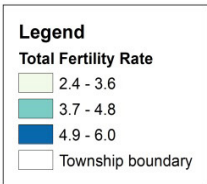
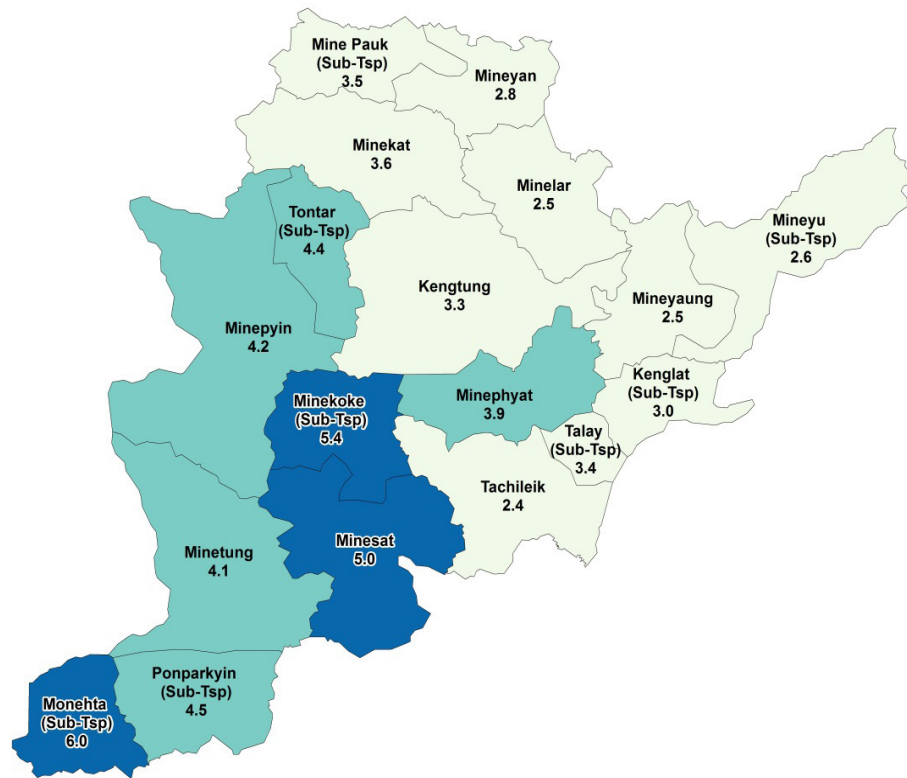
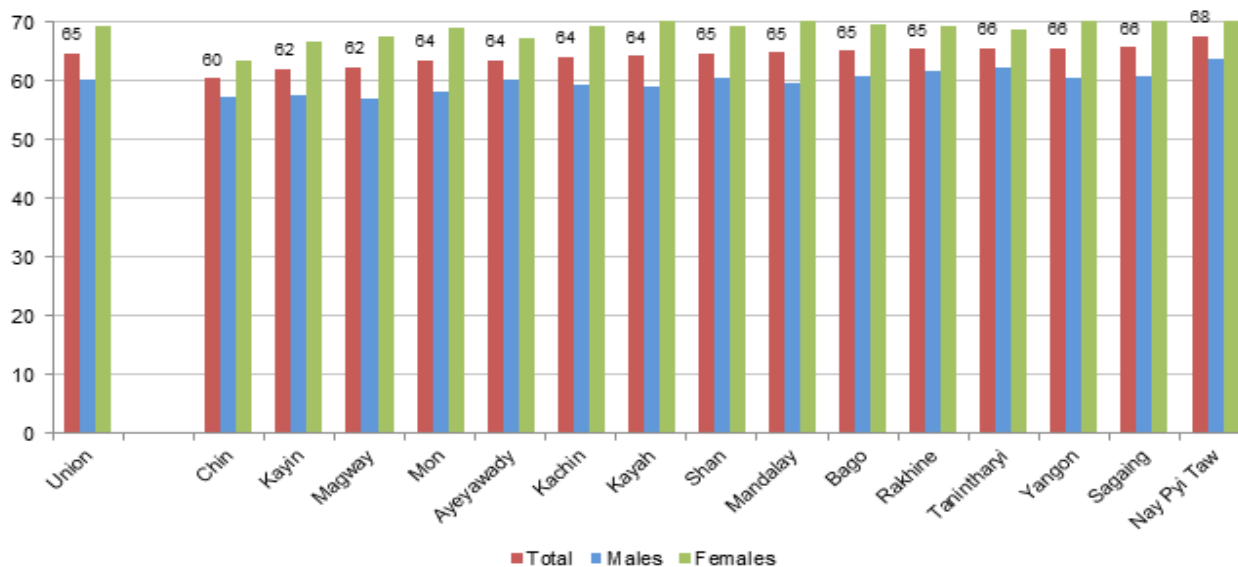


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Kengtung District	: 3.2
Mine Pauk Sub-Township	: 3.5

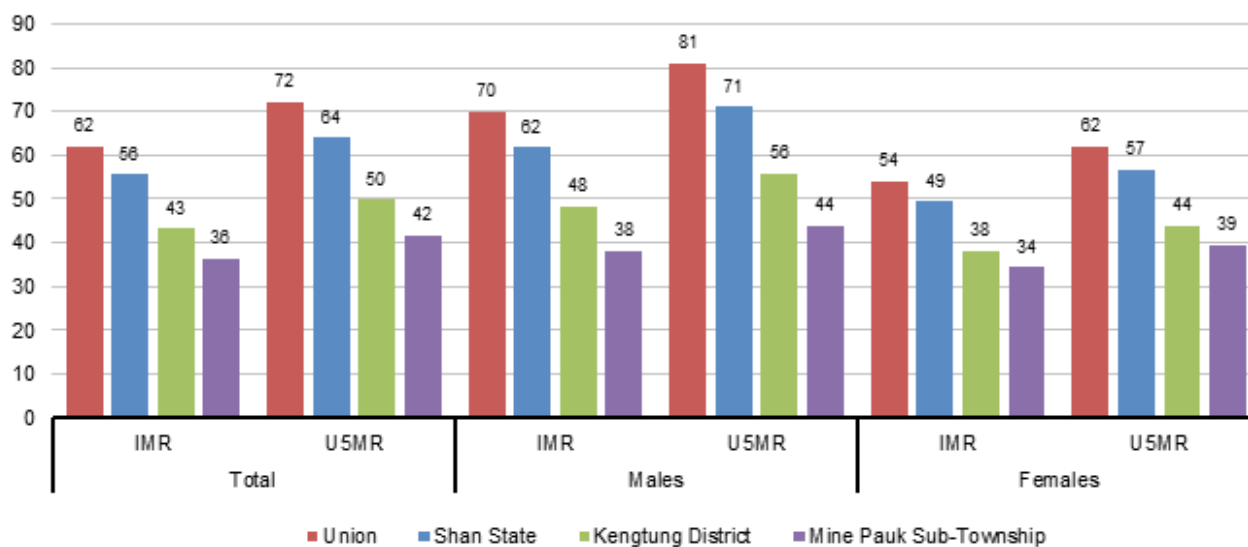
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is 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.

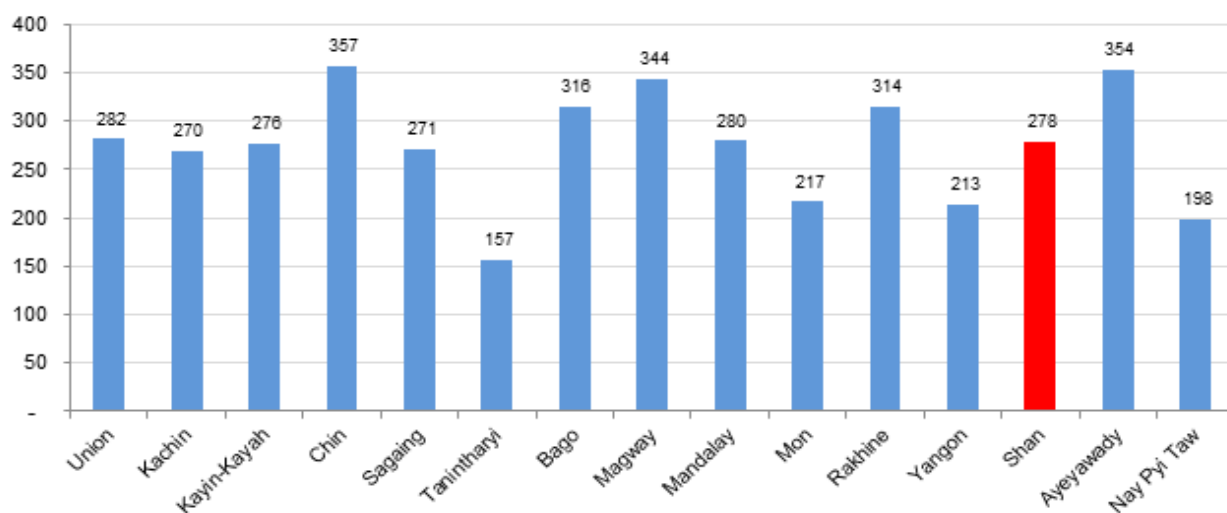
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kengtung District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kengtung District is 43 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 50 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mine Pauk Sub-Township are lower than those in Shan State and Kengtung District. The Infant mortality in Mine Pauk Sub-Township is 36 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 42 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)



- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Shan State is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

Population: The population in this report corresponds to the de-facto population of Myanmar on Census Night (see below).

Census Night: The night between the 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

Rural area: Areas classified by the Department of General Administration (GAD) as village tracts. Generally these are areas with low population density and a land use which is predominantly agricultural.

Urban area: Areas classified by the GAD as wards. Generally these areas have an increased density of building structures, population and better infrastructural development.

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

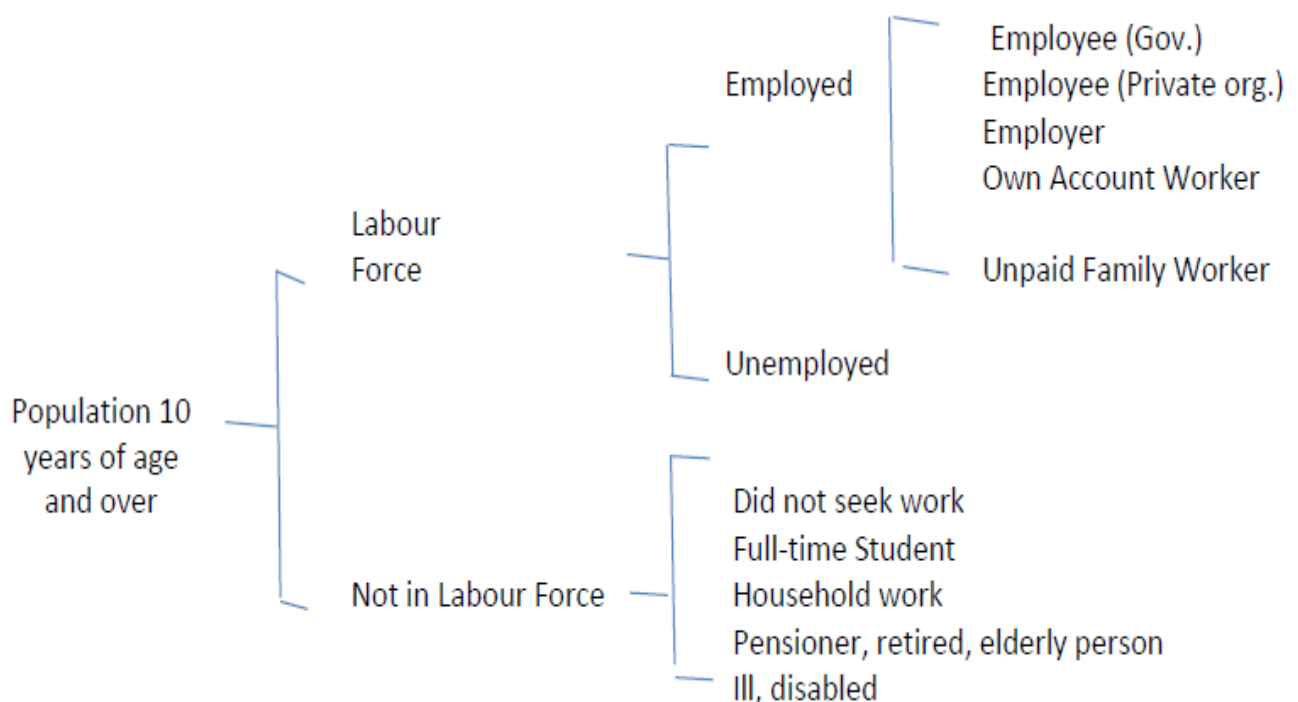
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

- (a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);
- (b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);
- (c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);
- (d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:



Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering “employed” and “unemployed” persons in the population.

Employed: “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons

working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

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

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

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

- (a) **Employee (Government):** those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.
- (b) **Employee (Private organisation):** those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.
- (c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.
- (d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees.**
- (e) **Unpaid family worker:** persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

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

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

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

Employment to population ratio: A statistical ratio that measures the proportion of the country's working-age population (ages 15 to 64) that is employed. The International Labour Organization (ILO) states that a person is considered employed if they have worked at least 1 hour in "gainful" employment in the most recent week.

$$\text{Employment to population ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work an employed person did in the establishment during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. Put differently, occupation is the kind of work done during the last 12 months by the person employed, regardless of the industry of the establishment. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, field data collectors were instructed to collect a detailed description of the work being done such as accounts clerk, data entry operator (clerk), legal secretary, domestic worker, fisherman, human resource manager, etc. If an employed person was engaged in two or more jobs, the kind of work was decided by the work in which he/she was mainly engaged in, that is in terms of time. The occupational classification is based on the ISCO 2008.

Industry: Industry refers to the main activity of the establishment where an employed person usually worked during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, industry was explained to the enumerators as the type of economic activity carried out at the person's place of work. It is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the enterprise in which the person works and not necessarily the specific duties or functions of the person's job. For example, a clerical officer working in stores within a factory that makes television sets. The industry should be recorded as manufacture of electrical goods. If an employed person worked in two or more establishments, "industry" was decided by the establishment where he/she worked most. The industrial classification is based on the ISIC Revision 4.

Live Birth: A live birth is one where the infant shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth: crying or similar sounds, movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body and/or any other tangible signs of life. The census was concerned only with children born alive. Also collected was information on the last live birth of ever married female respondents.

Total fertility rate (TFR): The average number of children that a woman would give birth to if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to the current schedule of age-specific fertility rates.

$$\text{Total fertility rate (TFR)} = 5 \sum \text{Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)}$$

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR): The age-specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women in that age group. Unless otherwise specified, the reference period for the age-specific fertility rates is the calendar year.

List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

