THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, KYAUKME DISTRICT
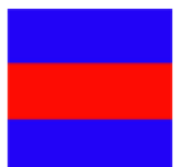
Mabane Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Shan

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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Shan State, Kyaukme District

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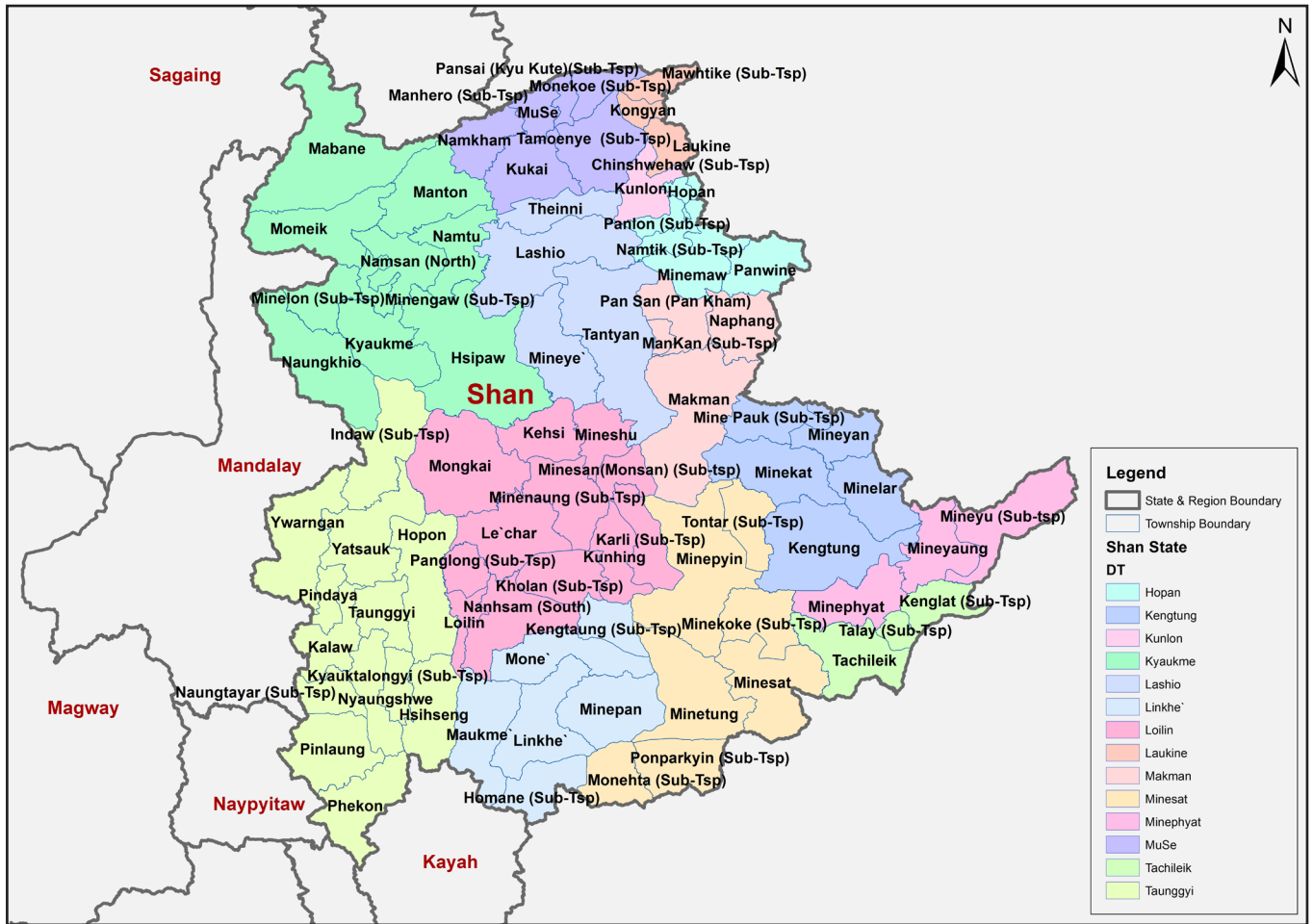Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships

Mabane Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	47,398 [2]
Population males	24,494 (51.7%)
Population females	22,904 (48.3%)
Percentage of urban population	6.8%
Area (Km²)	4,571.2 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	10.4 persons
Median age	26.2 years
Number of wards	3
Number of village tracts	16
Number of private households	8,632
Percentage of female headed households	19.1%
Mean household size	4.8 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	28.9%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	67.1%
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.0%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	49.2
Child dependency ratio	43.2
Old dependency ratio	6.0
Ageing index	13.8
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	107
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	97.8%
Male	99.0%
Female	96.6%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,973	4.2
Walking	866	1.8
Seeing	1,197	2.5
Hearing	653	1.4
Remembering	909	1.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	30,283	78.5
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	53	0.1
National Registration	104	0.3
Religious	162	0.4
Temporary Registration	111	0.3
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1
None	7,840	20.3

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	72.2%	91.1%	51.3%
Unemployment rate	3.6%	4.1%	2.8%
Employment to population ratio	69.6%	87.4%	49.9%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	8,185	94.8
Renter	247	2.9
Provided free (individually)	38	0.4
Government quarters	150	1.7
Private company quarters	*	0.1
Other	*	0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		49.6%
Bamboo	52.5%	8.7%	0.7%
Earth	0.1%	0.8%	
Wood	40.9%	83.9%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		49.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	6.0%	6.4%	0.1%
Other	<0.1%	0.3%	<0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	0.1
LPG	*	<0.1
Kerosene	*	<0.1
Biogas	*	0.1
Firewood	7,469	86.5
Charcoal	1,120	13.0
Coal	23	0.3
Other	*	<0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	302	3.5
Kerosene	28	0.3
Candle	1,753	20.3
Battery	1,433	16.6
Generator (private)	1,229	14.2
Water mill (private)	*	0.1
Solar system/energy	3,866	44.8
Other	*	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	266	3.1
Tube well, borehole	6,962	80.6
Protected well/spring	513	5.9
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*7,746*	*89.7*
Unprotected well/spring	59	0.7
Pool/pond/lake	34	0.4
River/stream/canal	744	8.6
Waterfall/rainwater	22	0.3
Other	27	0.3
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*886*	*10.3*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	265	3.1
Tube well, borehole	6,875	79.6
Protected well/spring	503	5.8
Unprotected well/spring	56	0.6
Pool/pond/lake	34	0.4
River/stream/canal	850	9.8
Waterfall/rainwater	22	0.3
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	27	0.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	166	1.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	7,809	90.5
Total Improved Sanitation	*7,975*	*92.4*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	192	2.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	29	0.3
Other	*	0.1
None	431	5.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	3,880	44.9
Television	6,117	70.9
Landline phone	628	7.3
Mobile phone	3,389	39.3
Computer	142	1.6
Internet at home	165	1.9
Households with none of the items	1,210	14.0
Households with all of the items	33	0.4
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	798	9.2
Motorcycle/Moped	7,518	87.1
Bicycle	3,277	38.0
4-Wheel tractor	529	6.1
Canoe/Boat	291	3.4
Motor boat	495	5.7
Cart (bullock)	5,432	62.9

Note: [1] Population figures for Mabane 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 Mabane 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 Mabane Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	47,398 *		
Males	24,494		
Females	22,904		
Sex ratio	107 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	6.8%		
Area (Km^2)	4,571.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	10.4 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	16		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	41,213	2,968	38,245
Number of conventional households	8,632	714	7,918
Mean household size	4.8 persons ***		

- In Mabane Township, there are fewer females than males with 107 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (6.8%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Mabane Township is 10 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.8 persons living in each household in Mabane Township. This is slightly higher than 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; Mabane Township (Kyaukme District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**8,632**	**47,398**	**24,494**	**22,904**
	Ward	**714**	**3,241**	**1,619**	**1,622**
1	Myo Ma(W)	128	717	365	352
2	Taik Kone(W)	231	950	441	509
3	Kone Hkar (W)	355	1,574	813	761
	Village Tract	**7,918**	**44,157**	**22,875**	**21,282**
1	Hko Tar(VT)	515	2,653	1,304	1,349
2	Ma Hlaing Kone(VT)	295	1,436	748	688
3	Ba He(VT)	516	2,763	1,416	1,347
4	Nam Pong Pong(VT)	516	2,230	1,143	1,087
5	La War(VT)	287	1,386	726	660
6	Si Ping(VT)	402	1,839	965	874
7	Ton Kwar(VT)	333	1,493	772	721
8	Ma Au Kone(VT)	368	2,308	1,326	982
9	Me Sa Li(VT)	269	1,479	836	643
10	Yan Bo(VT)	323	1,984	1,019	965
11	Kun Chaung(VT)	472	2,300	1,191	1,109
12	Moe Lone(VT)	249	1,480	822	658
13	Chaung Wa(VT)	455	2,662	1,436	1,226
14	Nga Oe(VT)	1,783	11,498	5,849	5,649
15	Hkat Hkon(VT)	521	3,725	1,903	1,822
16	Ngoet Sin(VT)	614	2,921	1,419	1,502

| Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Mabane Township | Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Mabane Township |

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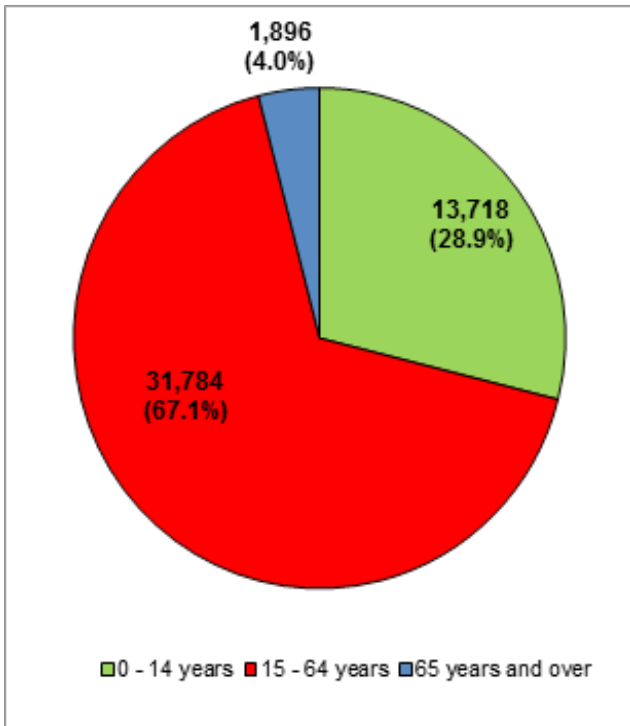
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Mabane Township

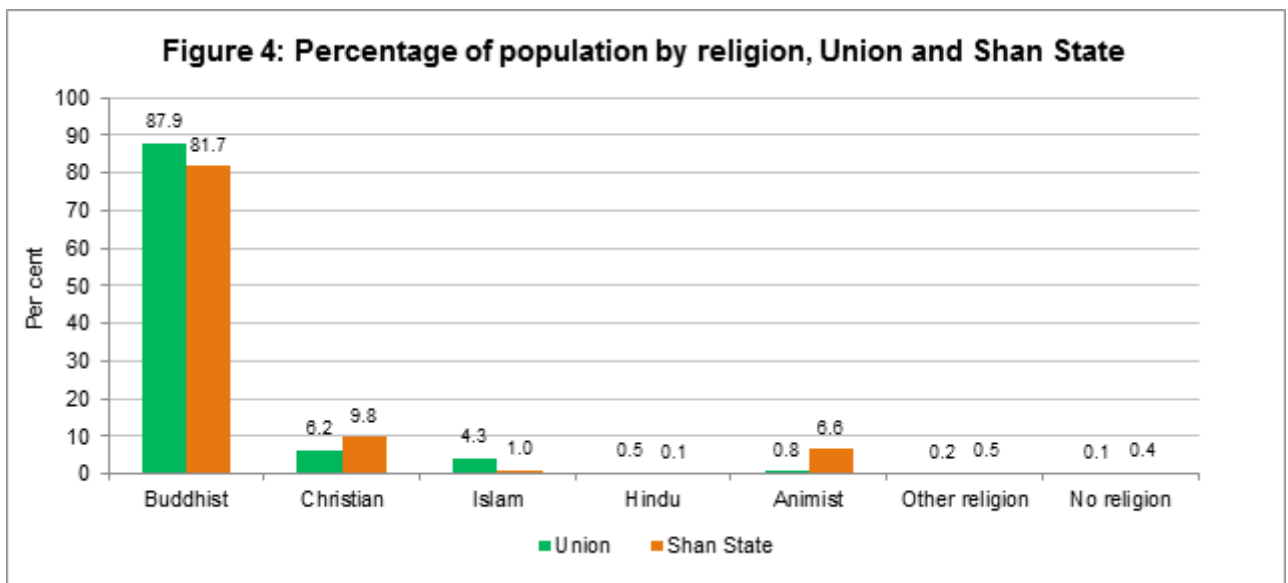| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	47,398	24,494	22,904
0 - 4	4,208	2,162	2,046
5 - 9	4,610	2,393	2,217
10 - 14	4,900	2,502	2,398
15 - 19	4,427	2,365	2,062
20 - 24	4,417	2,382	2,035
25 - 29	4,355	2,396	1,959
30 - 34	4,203	2,297	1,906
35 - 39	3,813	2,073	1,740
40 - 44	3,285	1,719	1,566
45 - 49	2,513	1,283	1,230
50 - 54	2,028	907	1,121
55 - 59	1,588	728	860
60 - 64	1,155	533	622
65 - 69	738	334	404
70 - 74	535	201	334
75 - 79	321	121	200
80 - 84	162	60	102
85 - 89	84	28	56
90 +	56	10	46

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Mabane Township is 67.1 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, Kyaukme District and Mabane Township)
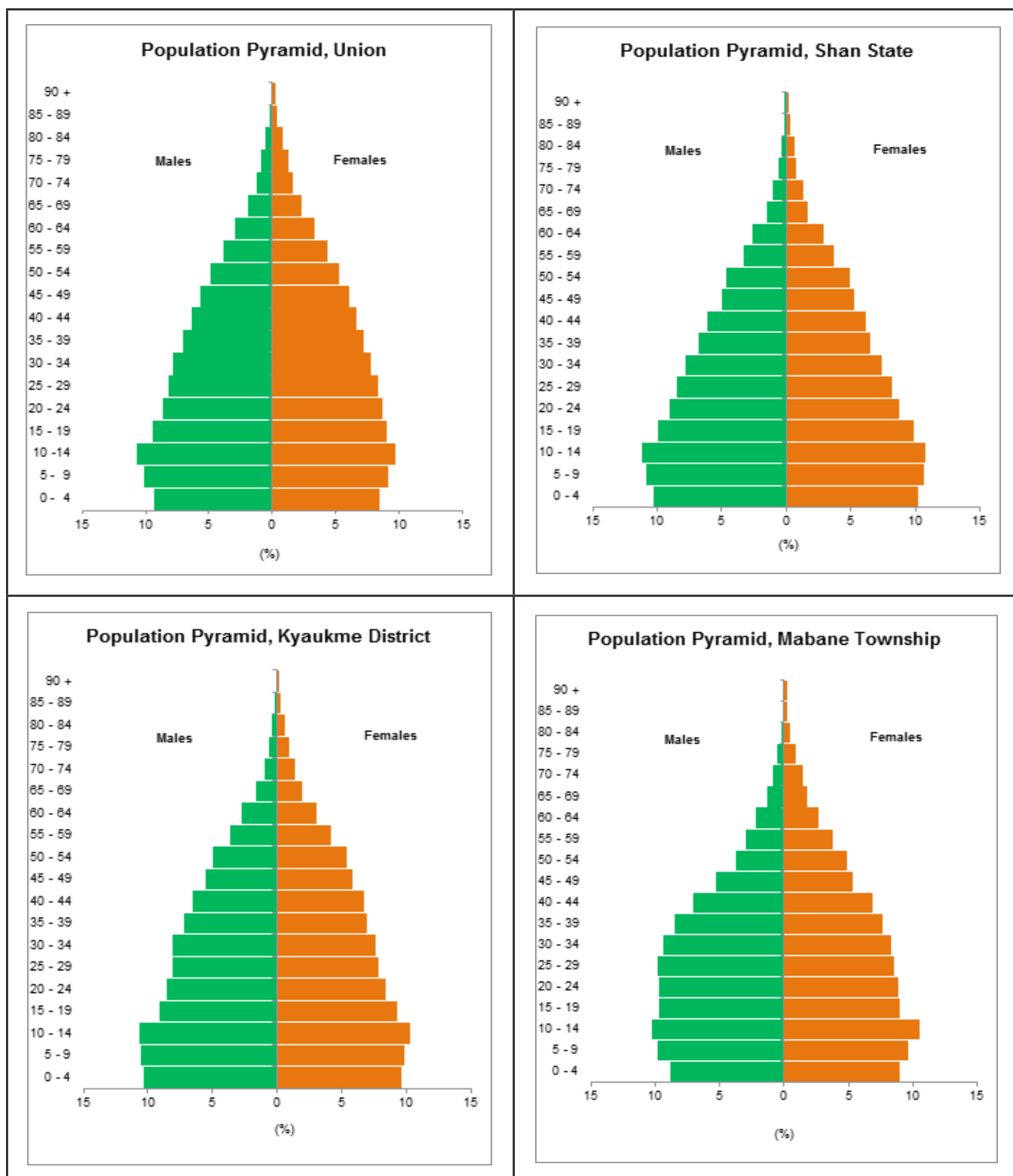
- The birth rate has been slightly declining in Mabane Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has slightly declined in the age group 15-19.

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

- From the age groups 0-4 to 45-49, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Shan State

Religion	Union	Shan State
Buddhist	87.9	81.7
Christian	6.2	9.8
Islam	4.3	1.0
Hindu	0.5	0.1
Animist	0.8	6.6
Other religion	0.2	0.5
No religion	0.1	0.4

Per cent (y-axis); ■ Union ■ 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% for those with 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	763	395	368	232	129	103
6	812	438	374	683	370	313
7	840	437	403	733	384	349
8	859	418	441	754	372	382
9	903	458	445	784	386	398
10	893	441	452	765	383	382
11	764	373	391	645	328	317
12	910	464	446	698	356	342
13	929	453	476	630	305	325
14	898	452	446	491	241	250
15	796	414	382	341	162	179
16	712	366	346	240	110	130
17	744	399	345	169	77	92
18	817	397	420	135	49	86
19	720	380	340	90	43	47
20	847	435	412	65	30	35
21	672	328	344	30	12	18
22	740	386	354	30	10	20
23	687	354	333	18	10	8
24	605	278	327	15	7	8
25	812	422	390	15	8	7
26	667	340	327	7	6	1
27	690	359	331	6	1	5
28	738	355	383	7	4	3
29	662	347	315	9	6	3

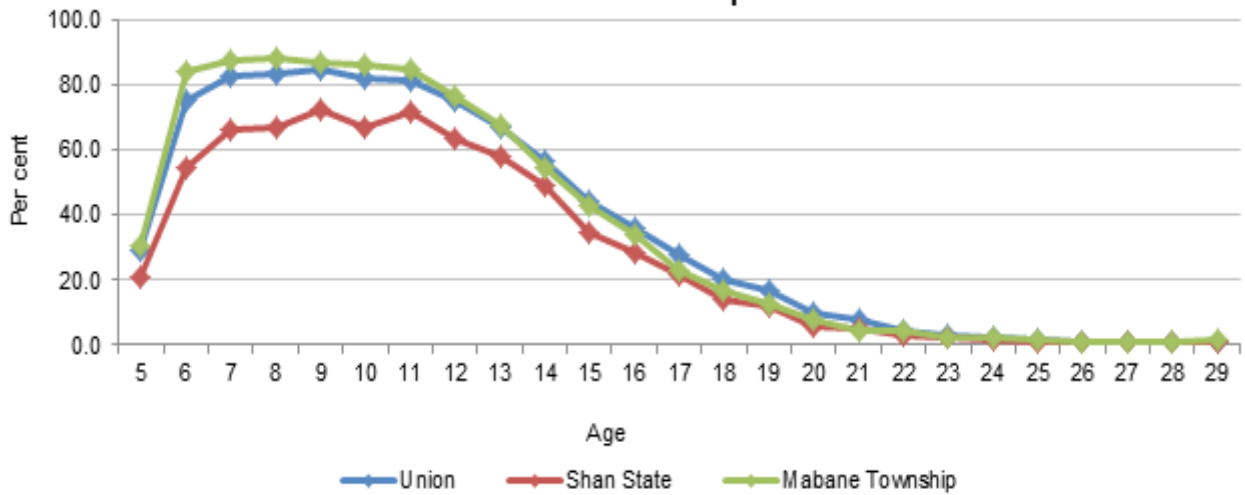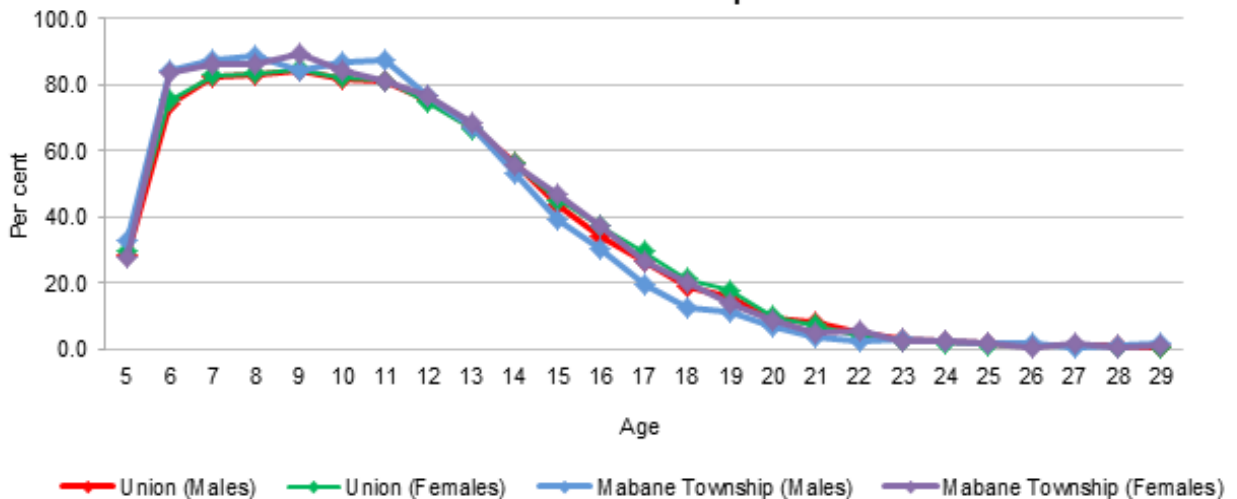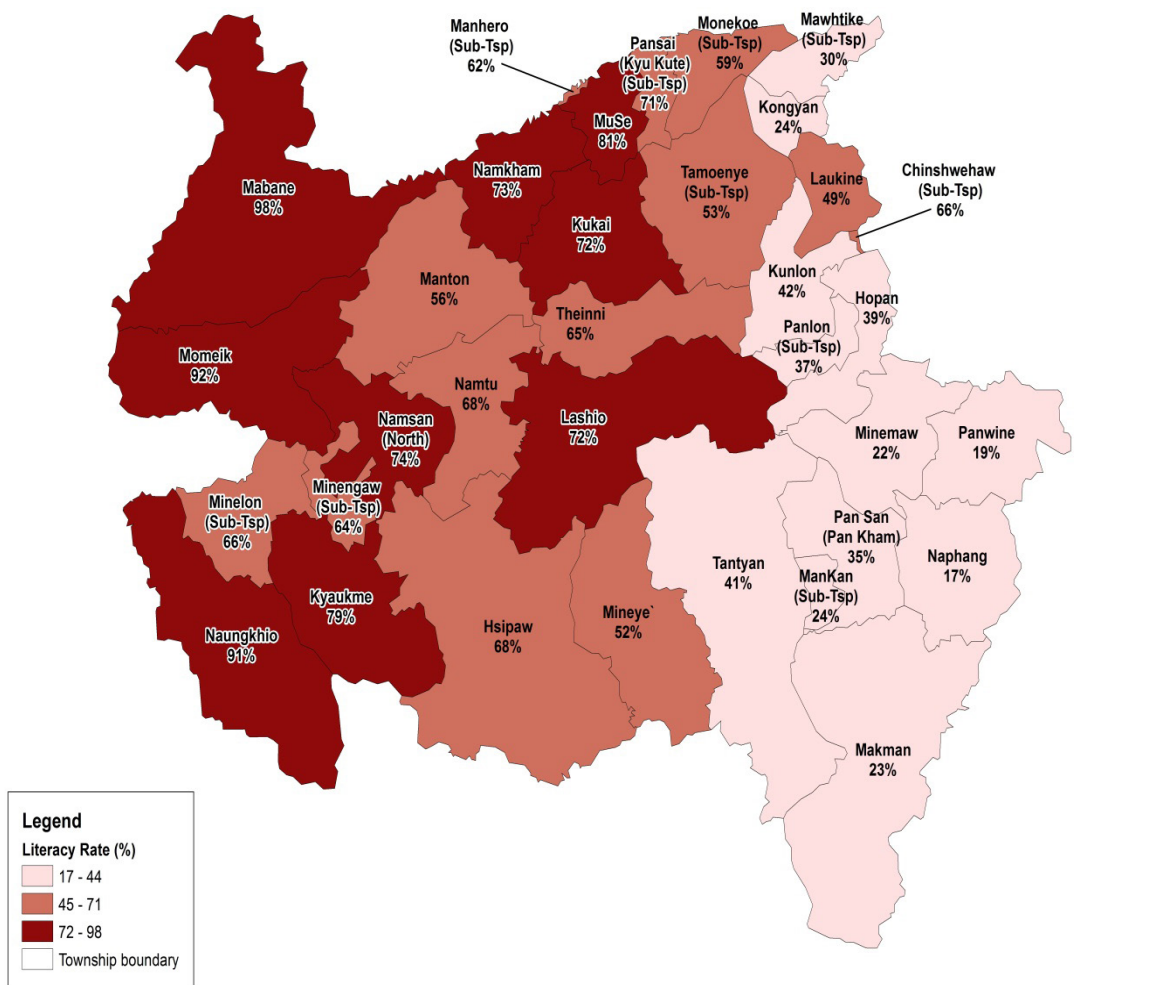Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Mabane Township

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

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

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Mabane Township is decreasing after age 14.

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

Manhero
(Sub-Tsp)
62%

Monekoe
(Sub-Tsp)
59%

Mawhtike
(Sub-Tsp)
30%

Pansai
(Kyu Kute)
(Sub-Tsp)
71%

MuSe
81%

Kongyan
24%

Namkham
73%

Tamoenye
(Sub-Tsp)
53%

Laukine
49%

Chinshwehaw
(Sub-Tsp)
66%

Mabane
98%

Kukai
72%

Kunlon
42%

Manton
56%

Theinni
65%

Hopan
39%

Panlon
(Sub-Tsp)
37%

Momeik
92%

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%

Kyaukme
79%

ManKan
(Sub-Tsp)
24%

Hsipaw
68%

Mineye`
52%

Naungkhio
91%

Makman
23%

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

Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Kyaukme District	: 77.8%
Mabane Township	: 97.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	7,340	99.0
Males	3,737	99.3
Females	3,603	98.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Mabane Township is 97.8 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 96.6 per cent and for the males it is 99.0 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 99.0 per cent with 98.8 per cent for females and 99.3 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	24,836	1,304	5.3	5,004	10,826	4,465	1,905	66	1,119	23	23	101
Urban	2,017	67	3.3	205	503	579	364	19	271	6	2	1
Rural	22,819	1,237	5.4	4,799	10,323	3,886	1,541	47	848	17	21	100
Males	12,690	509	4.0	2,077	5,555	2,706	1,162	40	555	10	17	59
Females	12,146	795	6.5	2,927	5,271	1,759	743	26	564	13	6	42

- Some 5.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 5.4 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 4.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 6.5 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 43.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.5 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	13.9	16.4	11.4	15.5	16.3	14.3
15 - 19	58.8	70.4	45.5	11.9	13.3	9.5
20 - 24	76.9	93.2	57.8	6.5	6.8	5.9
25 - 29	77.9	96.1	55.6	3.7	4.3	2.5
30 - 34	78.2	97.3	55.1	2.4	2.9	1.2
35 - 39	78.3	96.9	56.1	1.5	1.9	0.6
40 - 44	76.5	97.1	53.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
45 - 49	75.4	97.3	52.6	0.7	1.0	0.3
50 - 54	66.5	93.5	44.7	1.0	1.2	0.6
55 - 59	63.2	88.6	41.7	0.5	0.8	-
60 - 64	44.9	66.0	26.8	0.2	0.3	-
65 - 69	33.7	49.4	20.8	0.8	0.6	1.2
70 - 74	19.1	30.3	12.3	1.0	1.6	-
75 +	14.0	22.4	9.4	1.1	-	2.6
15 - 24	67.9	81.9	51.6	8.8	9.6	7.5
15 - 64	72.2	91.1	51.3	3.6	4.1	2.8

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
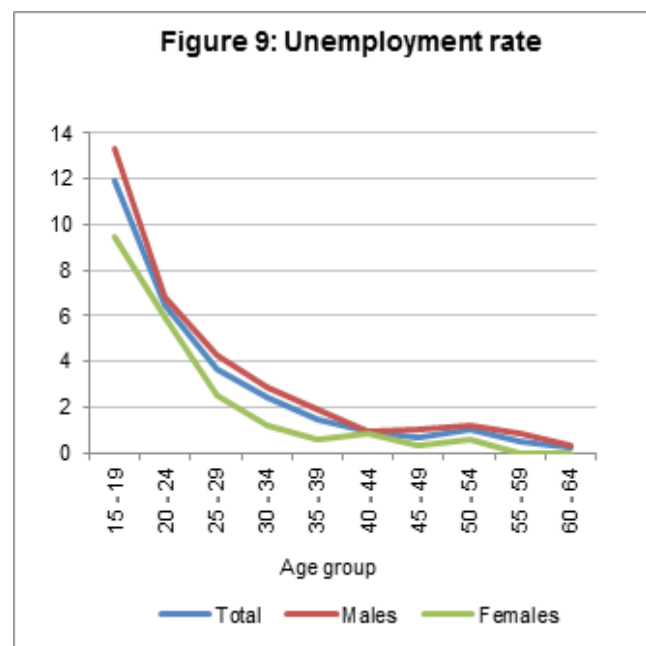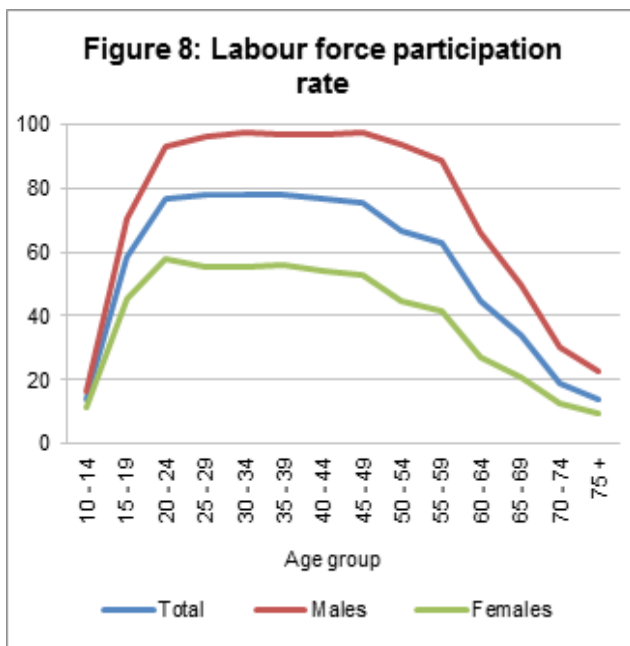
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Mabane Township is 72.2 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 51.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.1 per cent.

- In Mabane Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 13.9 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Mabane Township is 3.6 perc ent. There is much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.1%) and for females (2.8%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.5 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	14,513	0.5	34.9	46.6	11.8	1.6	4.6
Males	4,058	1.1	61.2	6.9	16.5	2.3	12.1
Females	10,455	0.2	24.6	62.0	10.0	1.3	1.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 61.2 per cent of males are full time students while 62.0 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	**17,993**	**11,673**	**6,320**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	88	58	30	0.5	0.5	0.5
Professionals	287	55	232	1.6	0.5	3.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	317	196	121	1.8	1.7	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	135	59	76	0.8	0.5	1.2
Services and Sales Workers	1,871	828	1,043	10.4	7.1	16.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	11,782	8,192	3,590	65.5	70.2	56.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	559	417	142	3.1	3.6	2.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	349	332	17	1.9	2.8	0.3
Elementary Occupations	1,578	1,054	524	8.8	9.0	8.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,027	482	545	5.7	4.1	8.6

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Mabane Township
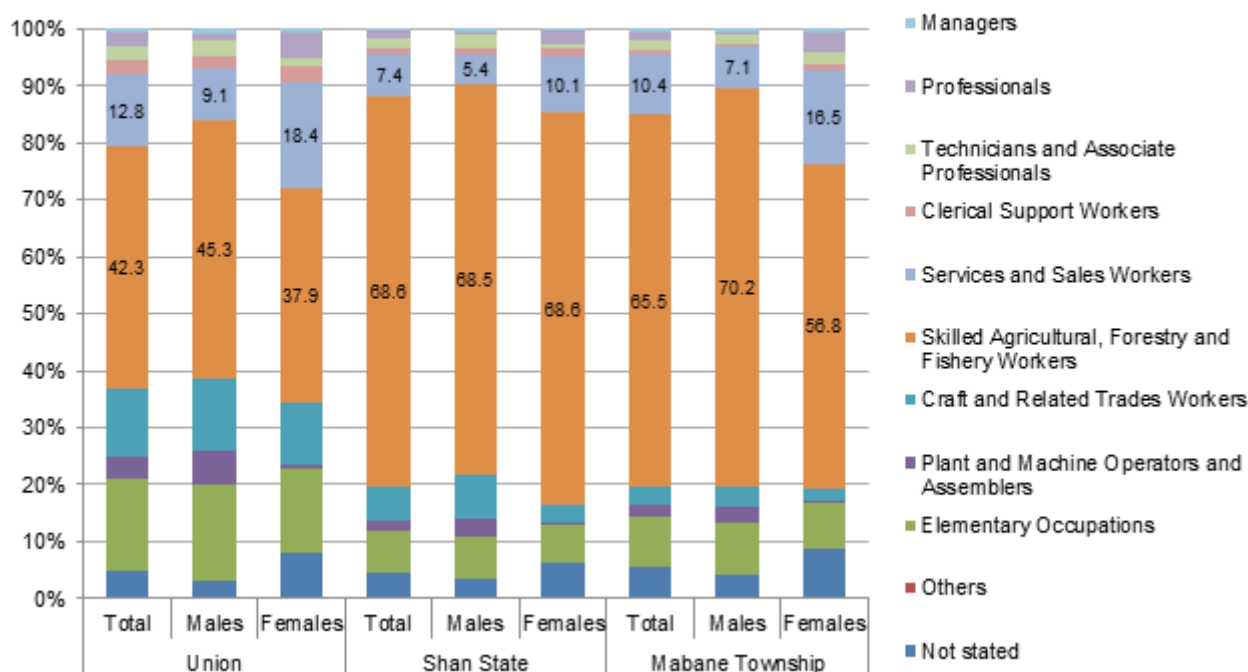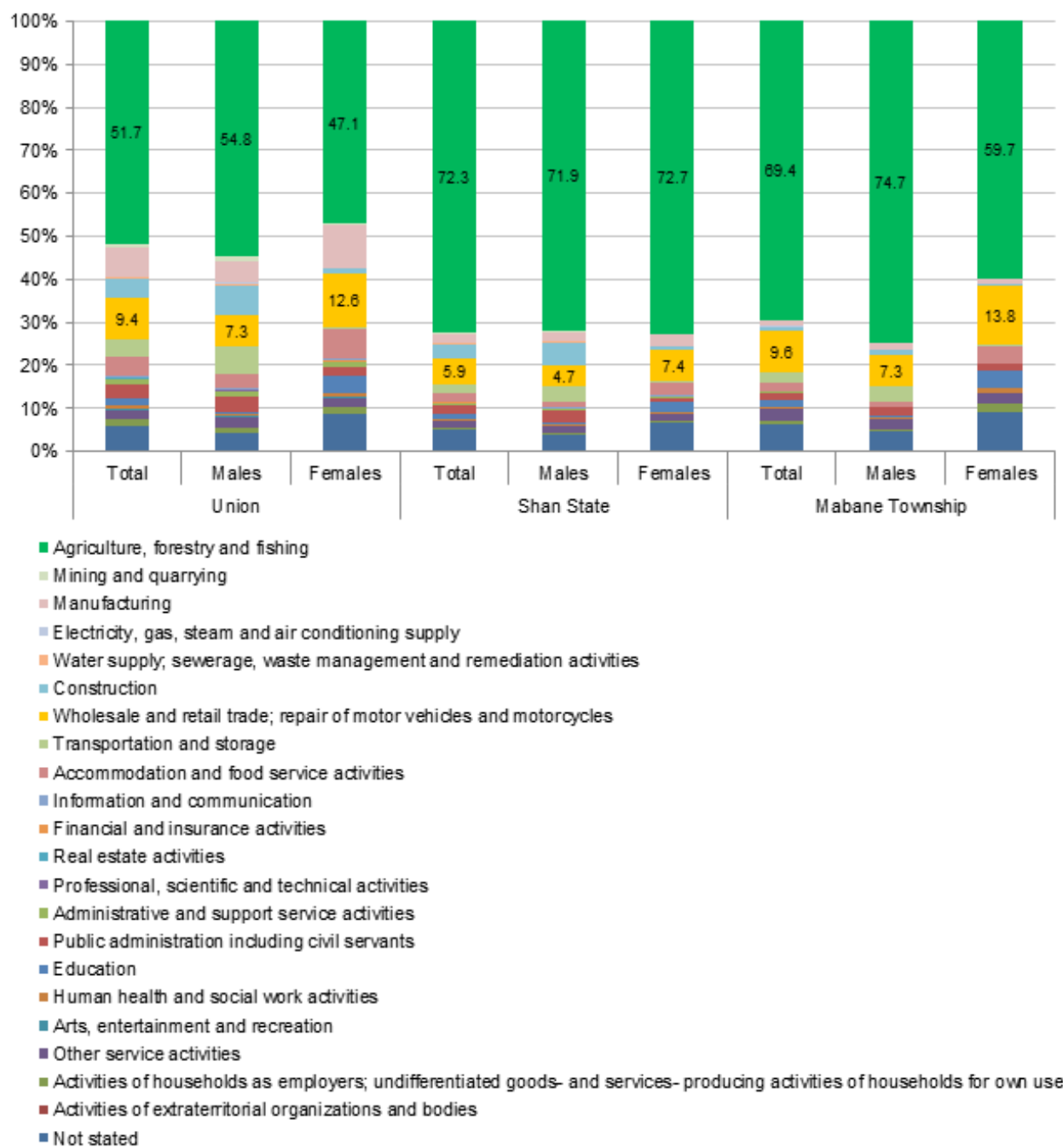
- In Mabane Township, 65.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 10.4 per cent in services and sales workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 70.2 per cent of males and 56.8 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.4 per cent are in services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**17,993**	**11,673**	**6,320**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12,488	8,716	3,772	69.4	74.7	59.7
Mining and quarrying	17	17	-	0.1	0.1	-
Manufacturing	254	160	94	1.4	1.4	1.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10	7	3	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	184	165	19	1.0	1.4	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,728	856	872	9.6	7.3	13.8
Transportation and storage	425	398	27	2.4	3.4	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	386	142	244	2.1	1.2	3.9
Information and communication	3	2	1	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	6	5	1	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4	4	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	14	10	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	336	233	103	1.9	2.0	1.6
Education	302	49	253	1.7	0.4	4.0
Human health and social work activities	77	17	60	0.4	0.1	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	3	1	*	*	*
Other service activities	472	312	160	2.6	2.7	2.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	144	14	130	0.8	0.1	2.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,138	562	576	6.3	4.8	9.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

- In Mabane Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 69.4 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 9.6 per cent.

- There are 74.7 per cent of males and 59.7 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 5.9 per cent in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" 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	30,283	*	53	104	162	111	*	*	7,840
Urban	2,549	-	1	5	23	-	-	-	247
Rural	27,734	*	52	99	139	111	*	*	7,593
Males	15,582	*	37	59	154	57	-	*	4,039
Females	14,701	*	16	45	8	54	*	*	3,801

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
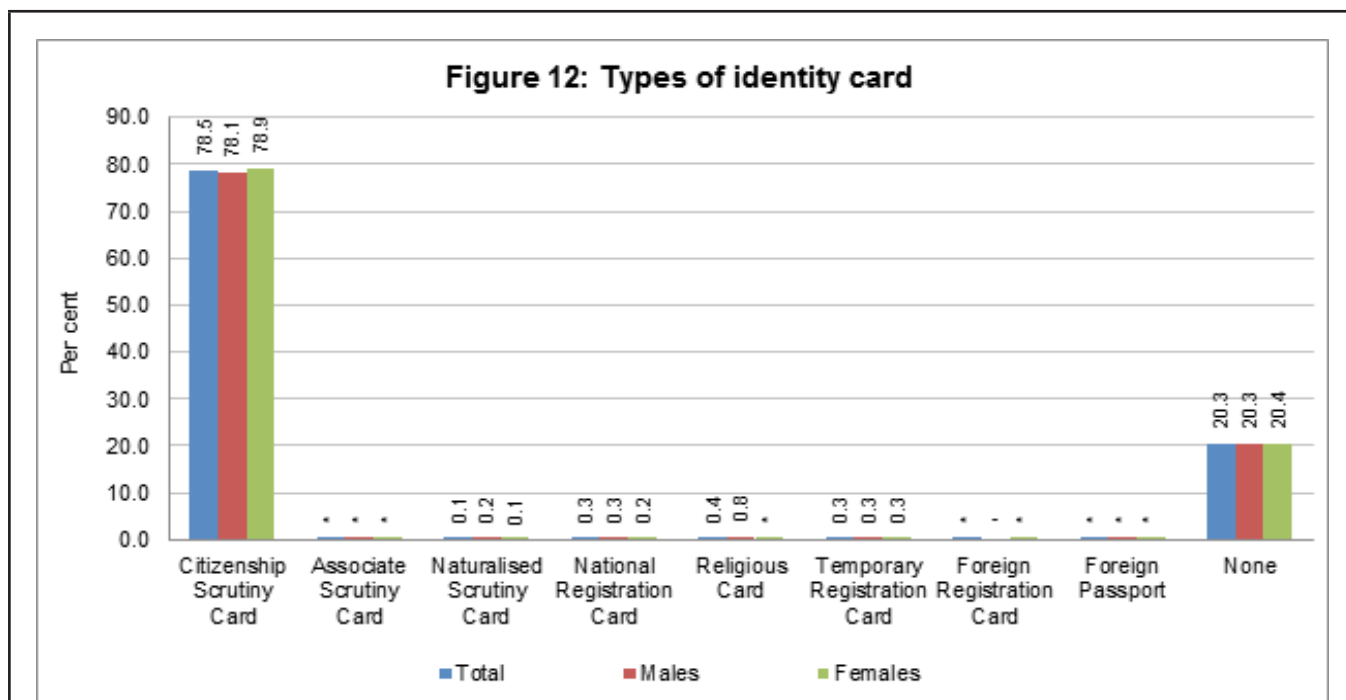
- In Mabane Township, 78.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 20.3 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 20.3 per cent of males and 20.4 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	**47,398**	**45,425**	**1,973**	**4.2**	**1,197**	**653**	**866**	**909**
0 - 4	4,208	4,183	25	0.6	1	-	21	8
5 - 9	4,610	4,573	37	0.8	4	5	14	26
10 - 14	4,900	4,829	71	1.4	19	16	28	51
15 - 19	4,427	4,376	51	1.2	23	11	14	14
20 - 24	4,417	4,380	37	0.8	6	7	18	17
25 - 29	4,355	4,308	47	1.1	10	7	16	23
30 - 34	4,203	4,122	81	1.9	16	16	29	33
35 - 39	3,813	3,733	80	2.1	29	13	28	27
40 - 44	3,285	3,179	106	3.2	54	23	30	38
45 - 49	2,513	2,392	121	4.8	67	19	37	36
50 - 54	2,028	1,857	171	8.4	116	38	54	69
55 - 59	1,588	1,384	204	12.8	148	47	67	76
60 - 64	1,155	904	251	21.7	188	88	107	110
65 - 69	738	551	187	25.3	141	84	83	85
70 - 74	535	329	206	38.5	147	96	116	115
75 - 79	321	179	142	44.2	112	78	87	79
80 - 84	162	81	81	50.0	60	53	57	53
85 - 89	84	38	46	54.8	35	35	36	28
90 +	56	27	29	51.8	21	17	24	21

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	**24,494**	**23,619**	**875**	**3.6**	**493**	**273**	**355**	**369**
0 - 4	2,162	2,144	18	0.8	-	-	16	7
5 - 9	2,393	2,381	12	0.5	1	3	1	8
10 - 14	2,502	2,465	37	1.5	7	6	13	28
15 - 19	2,365	2,342	23	1.0	13	5	2	5
20 - 24	2,382	2,365	17	0.7	2	4	11	10
25 - 29	2,396	2,367	29	1.2	9	3	11	10
30 - 34	2,297	2,250	47	2.0	8	11	15	22
35 - 39	2,073	2,024	49	2.4	14	8	21	15
40 - 44	1,719	1,661	58	3.4	27	14	17	19
45 - 49	1,283	1,224	59	4.6	29	9	18	17
50 - 54	907	838	69	7.6	45	13	20	19
55 - 59	728	642	86	11.8	56	19	29	29
60 - 64	533	425	108	20.3	81	42	48	50
65 - 69	334	250	84	25.1	67	36	28	33
70 - 74	201	124	77	38.3	55	40	41	43
75 - 79	121	65	56	46.3	45	26	32	28
80 - 84	60	31	29	48.3	22	20	20	16
85 - 89	28	14	14	50.0	10	13	9	8
90 +	10	7	3	30.0	2	1	3	2

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	**22,904**	**21,806**	**1,098**	**4.8**	**704**	**380**	**511**	**540**
0 - 4	2,046	2,039	7	0.3	1	-	5	1
5 - 9	2,217	2,192	25	1.1	3	2	13	18
10 - 14	2,398	2,364	34	1.4	12	10	15	23
15 - 19	2,062	2,034	28	1.4	10	6	12	9
20 - 24	2,035	2,015	20	1.0	4	3	7	7
25 - 29	1,959	1,941	18	0.9	1	4	5	13
30 - 34	1,906	1,872	34	1.8	8	5	14	11
35 - 39	1,740	1,709	31	1.8	15	5	7	12
40 - 44	1,566	1,518	48	3.1	27	9	13	19
45 - 49	1,230	1,168	62	5.0	38	10	19	19
50 - 54	1,121	1,019	102	9.1	71	25	34	50
55 - 59	860	742	118	13.7	92	28	38	47
60 - 64	622	479	143	23.0	107	46	59	60
65 - 69	404	301	103	25.5	74	48	55	52
70 - 74	334	205	129	38.6	92	56	75	72
75 - 79	200	114	86	43.0	67	52	55	51
80 - 84	102	50	52	51.0	38	33	37	37
85 - 89	56	24	32	57.1	25	22	27	20
90 +	46	20	26	56.5	19	16	21	19

- Four in every 100 persons in Mabane Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

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

- Difficulties with seeing is the highest, followed by remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the 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	8,632	1.0	2.9	4.2	59.1	32.0	0.5	0.2	0.1
Urban	714	-	4.9	4.5	78.0	12.3	0.3	-	-
Rural	7,918	1.1	2.8	4.2	57.4	33.7	0.5	0.2	0.1

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
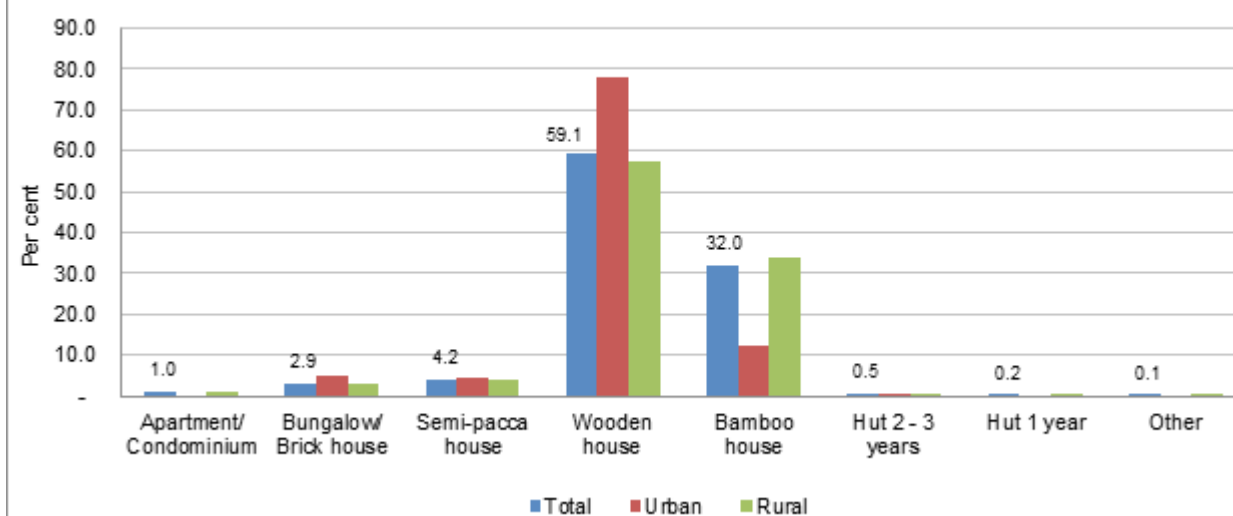
- The majority of the households in Mabane Township are living in wooden houses (59.1%) followed by households in bamboo houses (32.0%).

- Some 78.0 per cent of urban households and 57.4 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Legend

Type of Toilet

Improved (%)

- 10 - 37
- 38 - 65
- 66 - 92
- Township boundary
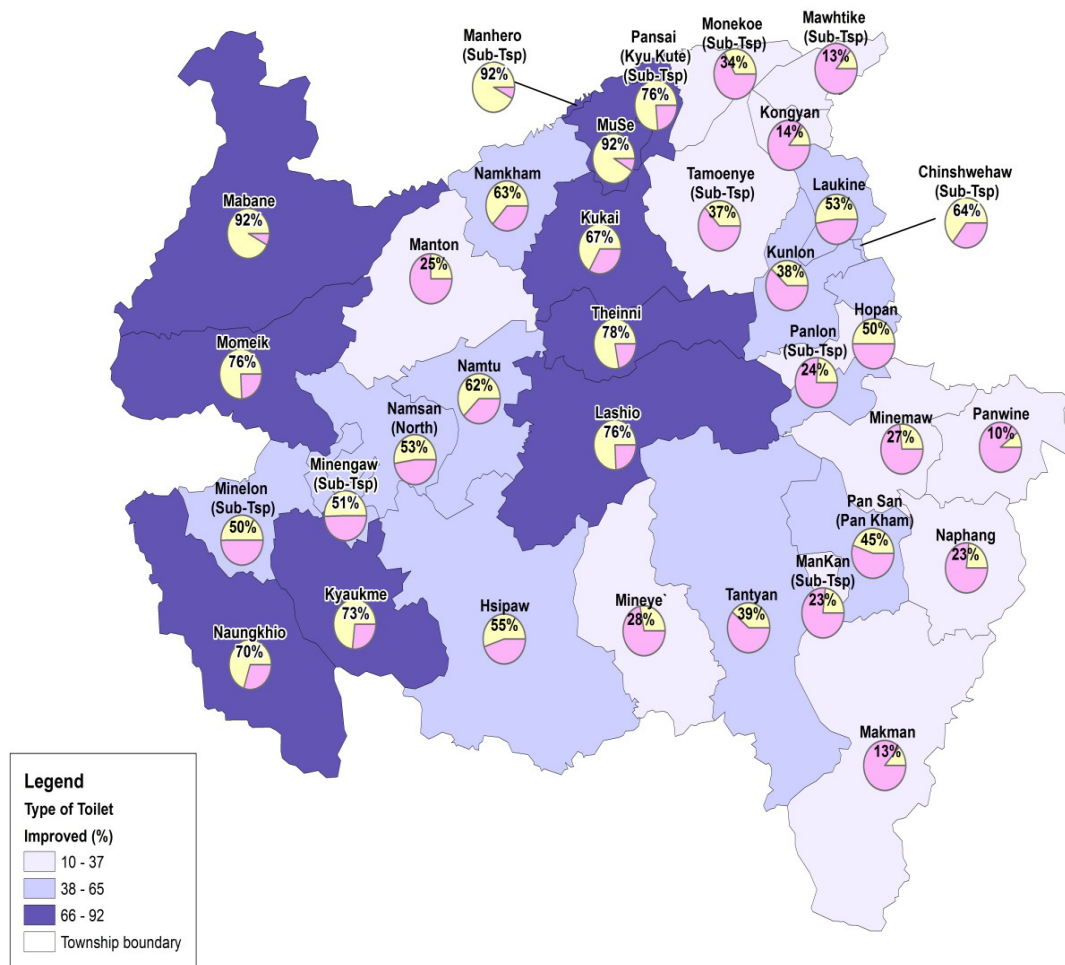
Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Kyaukme District	: 63.5%
Mabane Township	: 92.4%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.9	0.1	2.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		90.5	97.9	89.8
Improved sanitation		*92.4*	*98.0*	*91.9*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.2	1.8	2.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.1	0.4
Other		0.1	-	0.1
None		5.0	-	5.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,632	714	7,918

- Some 92.4 per cent of the households in Mabane Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (90.5%)).

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mabane is in the highest group.

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

- In the rural areas of Mabane Township, 5.4 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
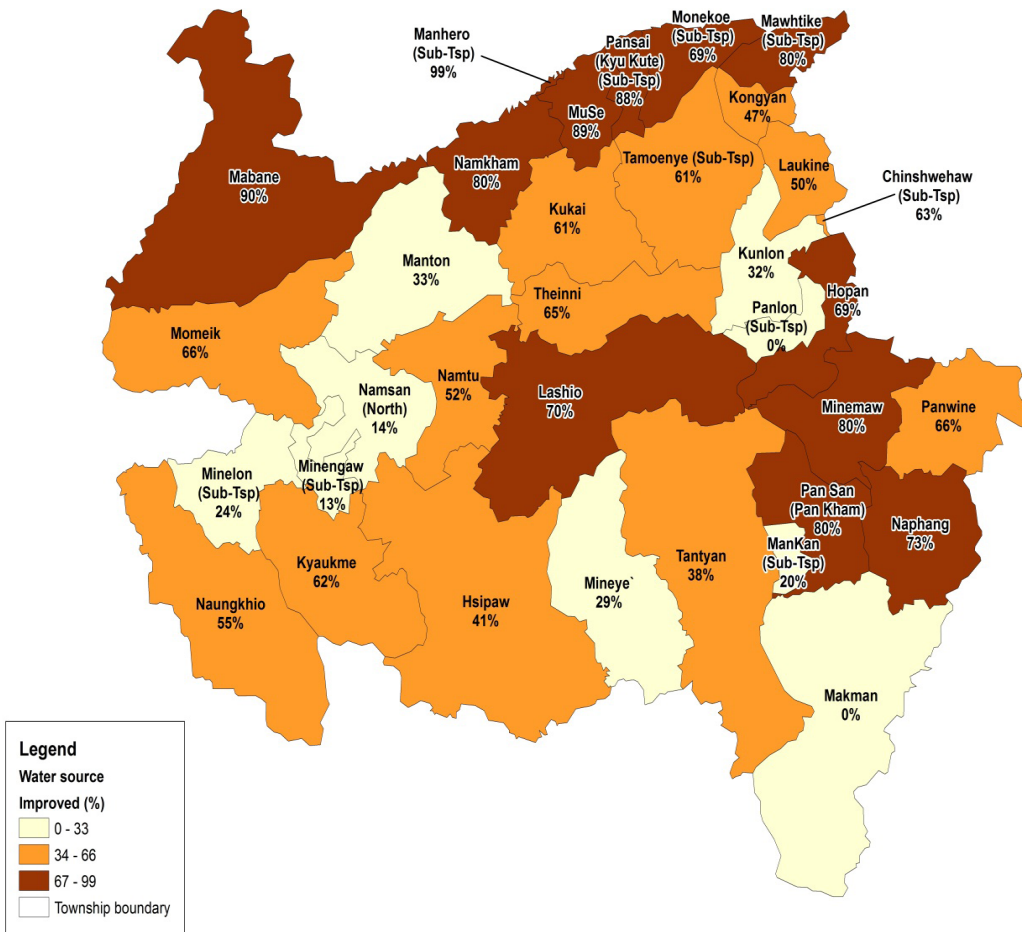
Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Kyaukme District	: 48.9%
Mabane Township	: 89.7%

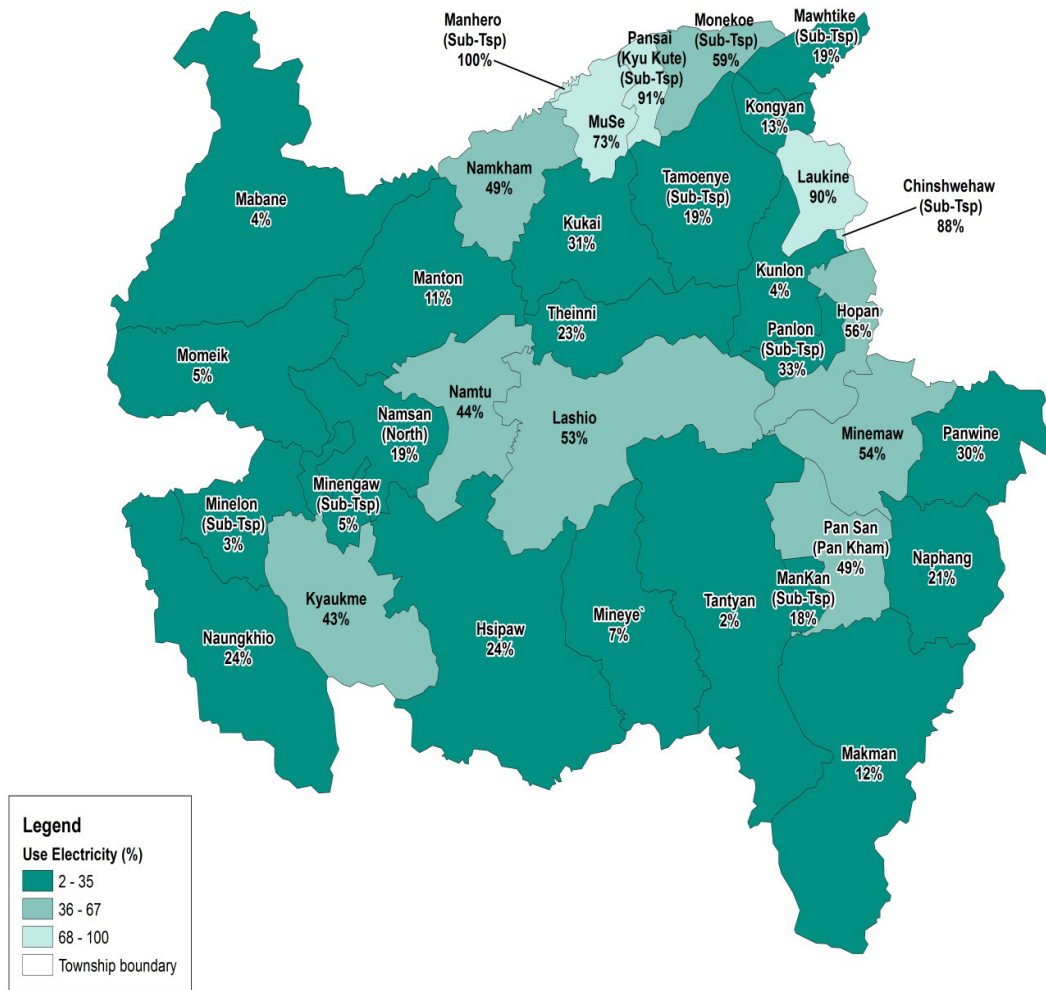**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	3.1	-	3.4
Tube well, borehole	80.6	87.3	80.1
Protected well/ Spring	5.9	8.0	5.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.1	0.5	*
Total improved drinking water	*89.7*	*95.8*	*89.2*
Unprotected well/Spring	0.7	0.1	0.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.4	-	0.4
River/stream/ canal	8.6	3.4	9.1
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.3	-	0.3
Other	0.3	0.7	0.3
Total unimproved drinking water	*10.3*	*4.2*	*10.8*
Total Per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	**8,632**	**714**	**7,918**

- In Mabane Township, 89.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Mabane Township consists in the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 80.6 per cent of the households use water from tube well/borehole and 8.6 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.

- Some 10.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 10.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of Lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

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%

Theinni
23%

Kunlon
4%

Hopan
56%

Momeik
5%

Panlon
(Sub-Tsp)
33%

Namtu
44%

Namsan
(North)
19%

Lashio
53%

Minemaw
54%

Panwine
30%

Minelon
(Sub-Tsp)
3%

Minengaw
(Sub-Tsp)
5%

Pan San
(Pan Kham)
49%

Naphang
21%

Kyaukme
43%

Naungkhio
24%

Hsipaw
24%

Mineye'
7%

Tantyan
2%

ManKan
(Sub-Tsp)
18%

Makman
12%

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

Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Kyaukme District	: 23.6%
Mabane Township	: 3.5%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.5	8.8	3.0
Kerosene		0.3	-	0.4
Candle		20.3	30.8	19.4
Battery		16.6	8.3	17.4
Generator (private)		14.2	6.7	14.9
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		44.8	45.4	44.7
Other		0.2	-	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,632	714	7,918

- In Mabane Township, 3.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.

- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 44.8 per cent.

- In rural areas, 44.7 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

Legend	
Fuel For Cooking	
Wood and Charcoal (%)	
	54 - 69
	70 - 85
	86 - 100
	Township boundary
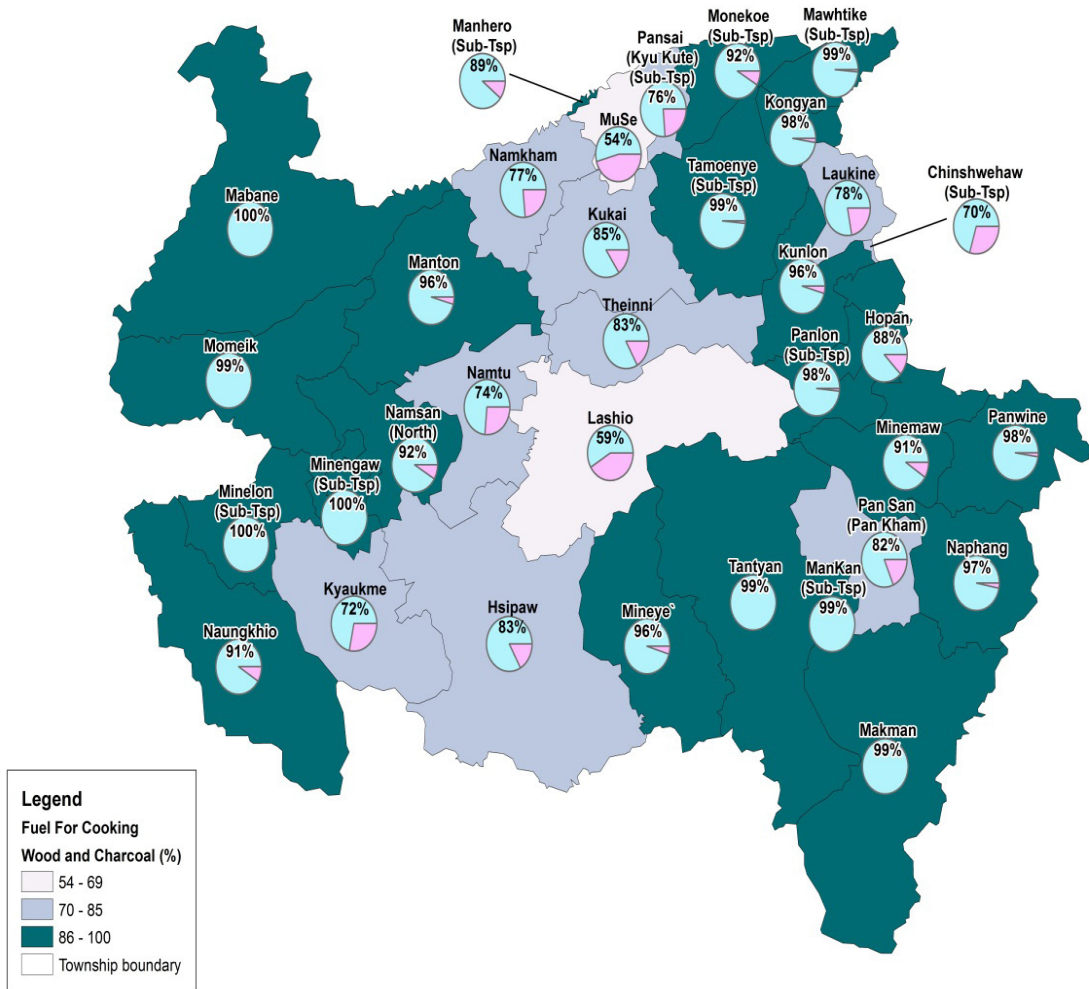
Union   : 81.0%

Shan State   : 83.5%

Kyaukme District : 86.6%

Mabane Township : 99.5%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	-	0.1
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		0.1	0.1	0.1
Firewood		86.5	85.4	86.6
Charcoal		13.0	14.3	12.9
Coal		0.3	-	0.3
Other		*	-	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,632	714	7,918

- In Mabane Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 86.5 per cent using firewood and 13.0 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 86.6 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 12.9 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	8,632	44.9	70.9	7.3	39.3	1.6	1.9	14.0	0.4
Urban	714	34.6	81.9	2.9	73.1	6.0	6.2	7.6	-
Rural	7,918	45.9	69.9	7.7	36.2	1.3	1.5	14.6	0.4

- Some 70.9 per cent of the households in Mabane Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 81.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 69.9 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
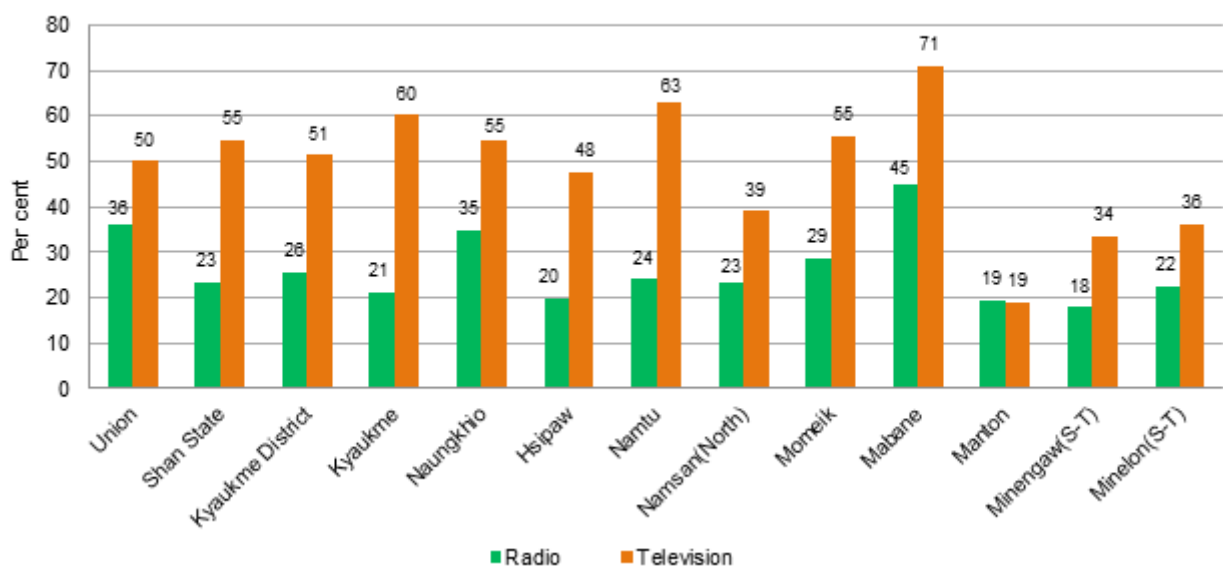
- In Mabane Township, 70.9 per cent of the households having a television and about a half of the households (44.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone
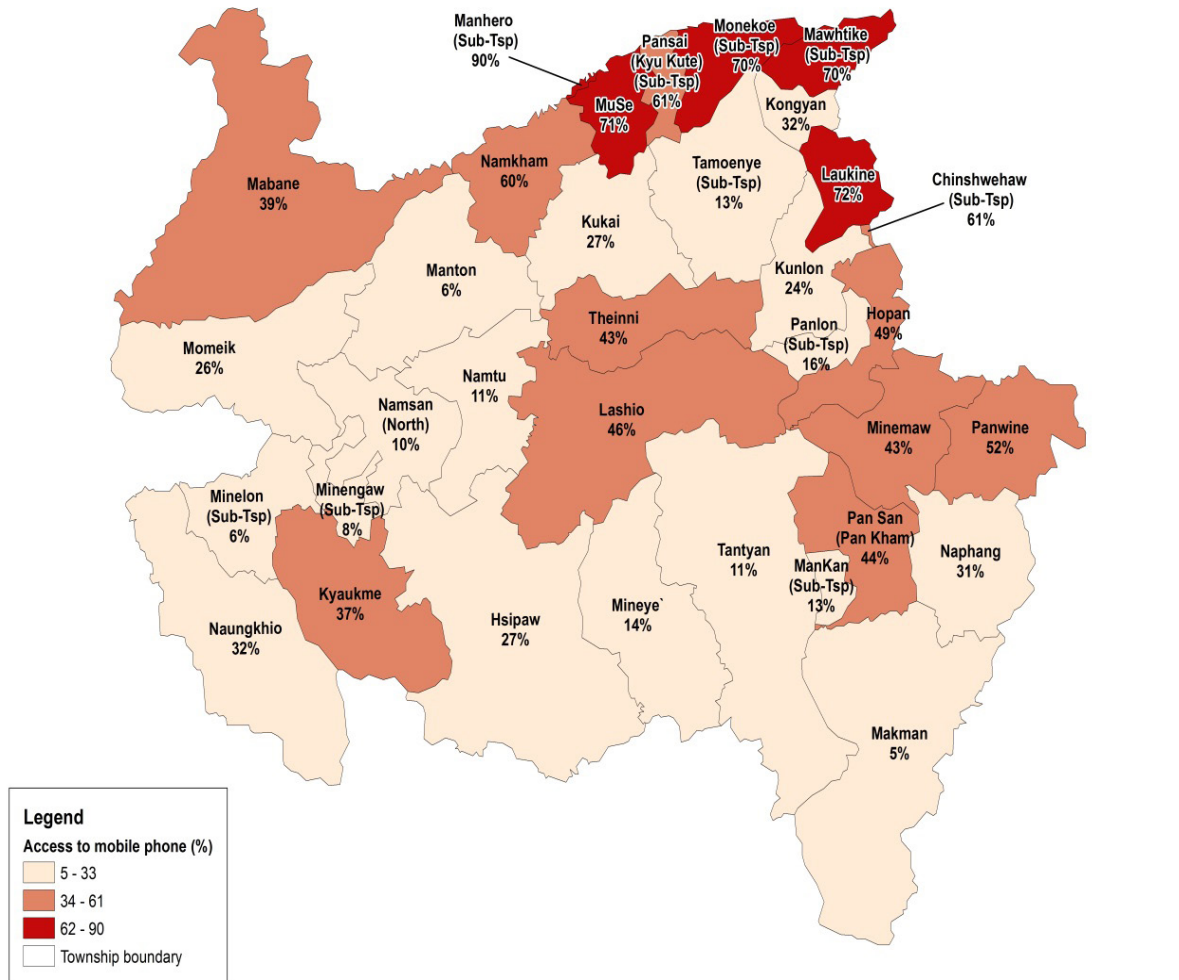
Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Kyaukme District	: 25.5%
Mabane Township	: 39.3%

- Some 39.3 per cent of the households in Mabane Township reported having mobile phones and it is 34.4 per cent in Shan State.

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
Mabane Township	8,632	798	7,518	3,277	529	291	495	5,432
Urban	714	69	612	226	29	48	24	262
Rural	7,918	729	6,906	3,051	500	243	471	5,170

- In Mabane Township, 87.1 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 62.9 per cent of households having cart (bullock).

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

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Shan State and Mabane Township
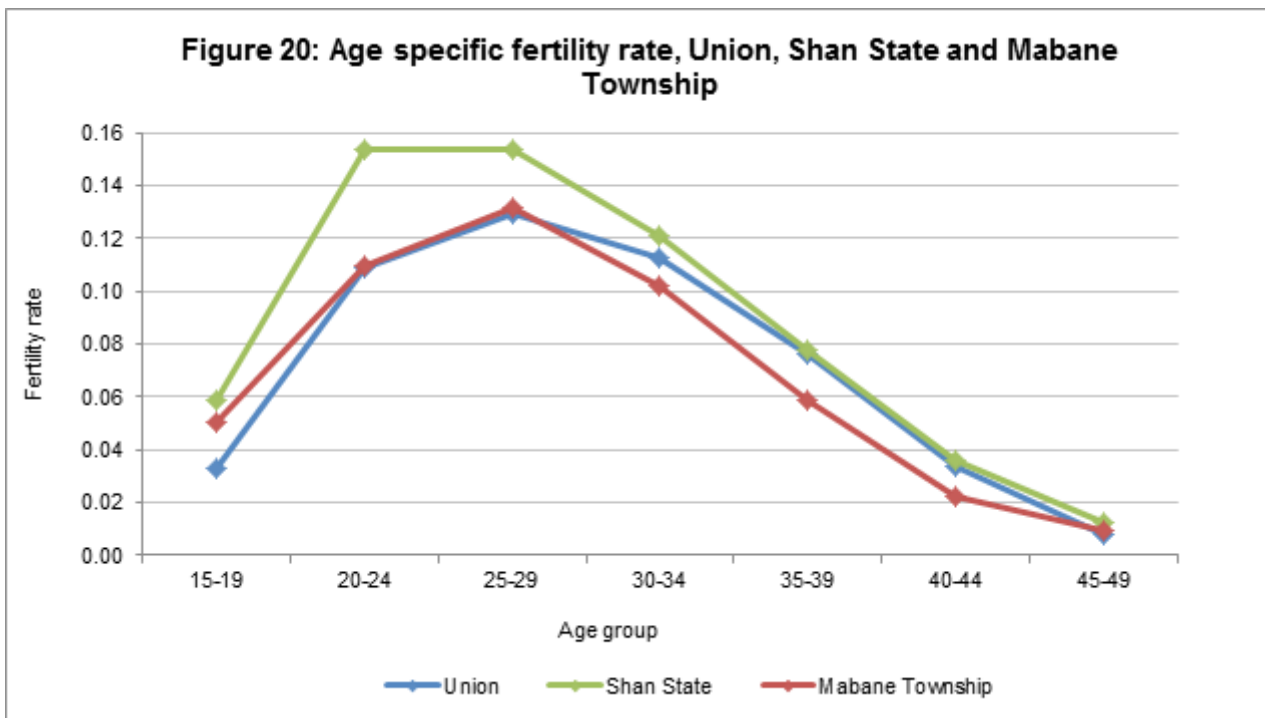
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.4 children per woman and is slightly lower 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
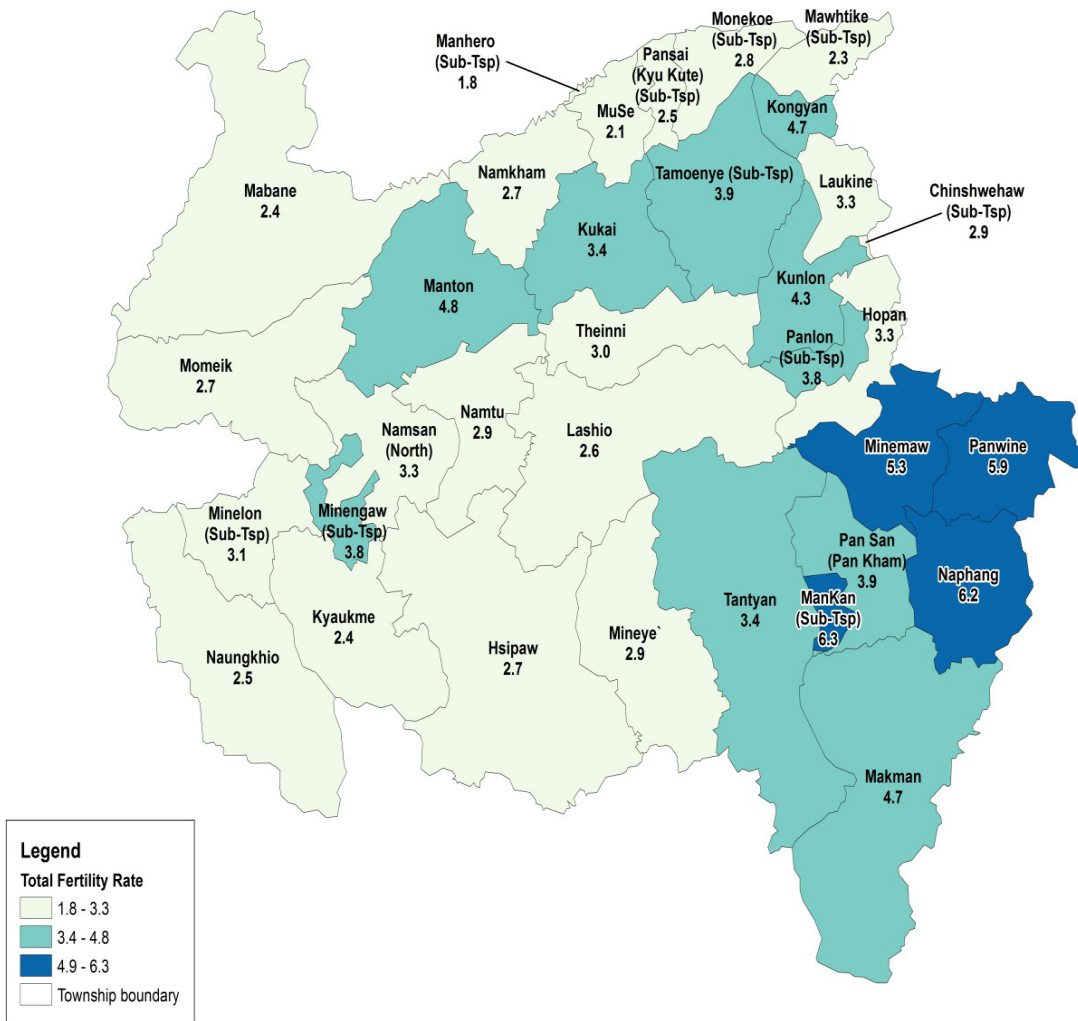
Union	:	2.5
Shan State	:	3.1
Kyaukme District	:	2.8
Mabane Township	:	2.4

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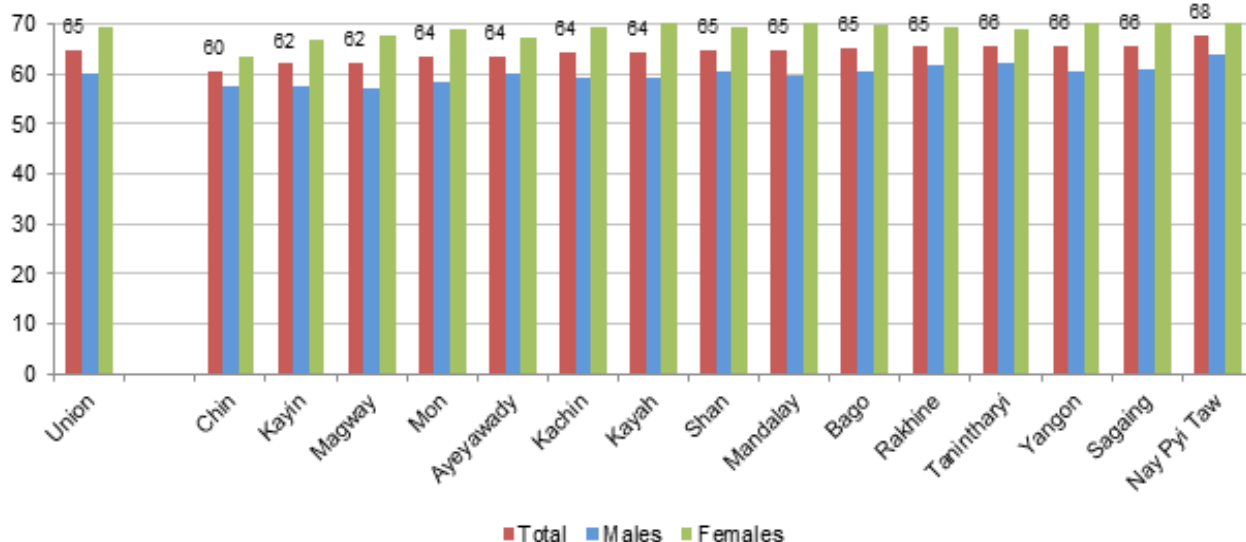
- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
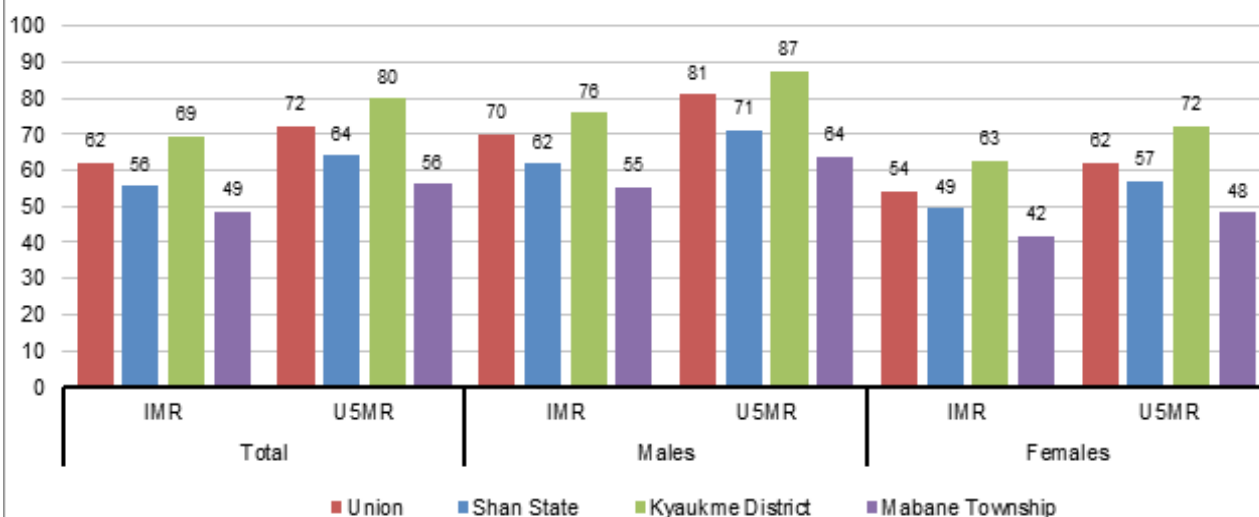
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyaukme District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kyaukme District is 69 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 80 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mabane Township are lower than those in Shan State and Kyaukme District. The Infant mortality in Mabane is 49 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 56 per 1,000 live births.

40

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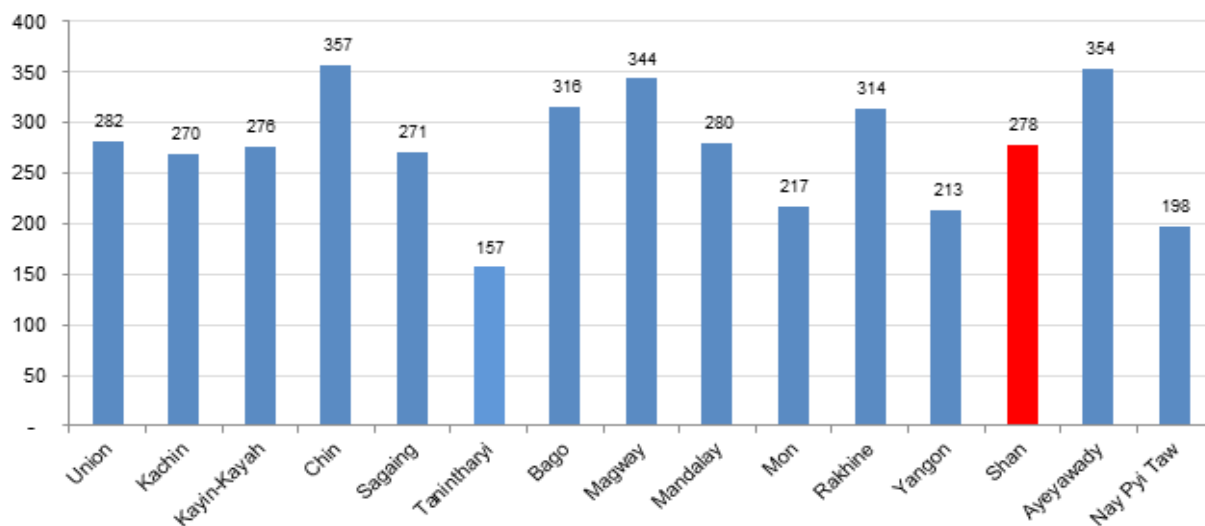
- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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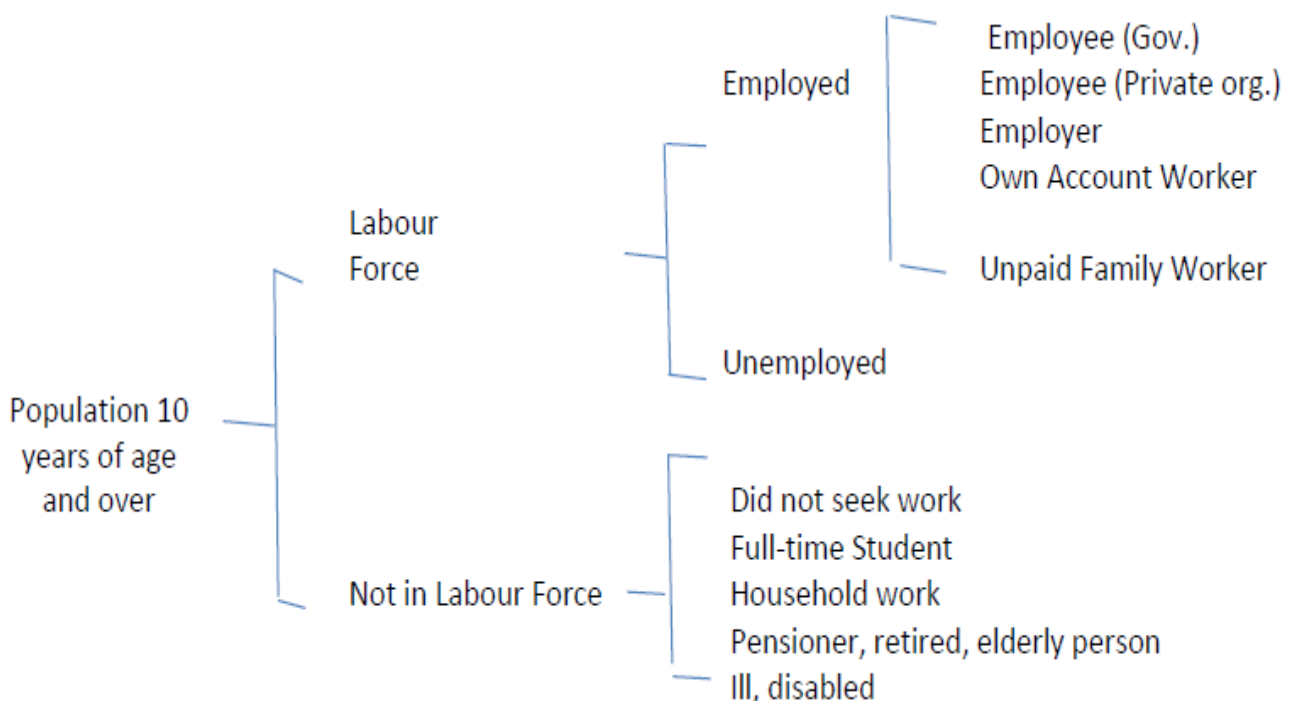
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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