

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, MAKMAN DISTRICT

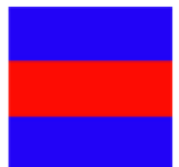
Mankan Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Shan State, Makman District

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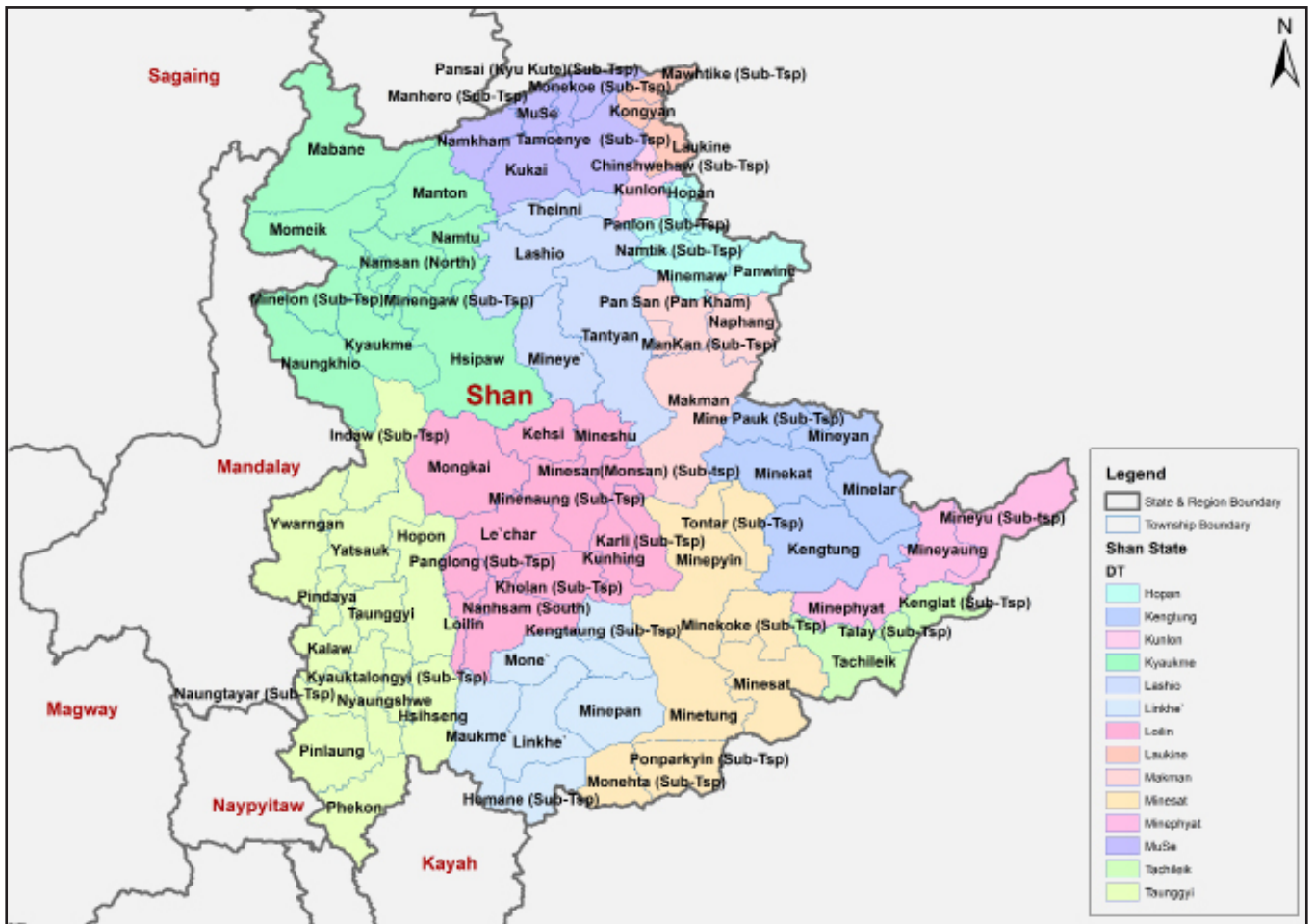
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Mankan Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	1,643 ²	
Population males	840 (51.1%)	
Population females	803 (48.9%)	
Percentage of urban population	25.5%	
Area (Km²)	385.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	4.3 persons	
Median age	22.6 years	
Number of private households	315	
Percentage of female headed households	35.9%	
Mean household size	4.3 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	37.4%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	56.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.7%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	75.9	
Child dependency ratio	65.8	
Old dependency ratio	10.1	
Ageing index	15.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	105	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	24.0%	
Male	27.9%	
Female	21.0%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	34	2.1
Walking	*	0.4
Seeing	20	1.2
Hearing	*	0.8
Remembering	*	0.7

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	684	54.9	
Associate Scrutiny	-	-	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.7	
National Registration	49	3.9	
Religious	*	0.2	
Temporary Registration	-	-	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	500	40.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	76.7%	93.5%	59.2%
Unemployment rate	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%
Employment to population ratio	76.1%	93.1%	58.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	282	89.5	
Renter	-	-	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.3	
Government quarters	32	10.2	
Private company quarters	-	-	
Other	-	-	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	-		54.0%
Bamboo	77.1%	75.6%	-
Earth	-	-	
Wood	12.4%	12.7%	-
Corrugated sheet	-		45.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	10.5%	6.0%	0.3%
Other	-	5.7%	0.6%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.3	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	-	-	
Firewood	307	97.5	
Charcoal	*	1.9	
Coal	*	0.3	
Other	-	-	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	55	17.5
Kerosene	*	0.3
Candle	146	46.3
Battery	*	5.7
Generator (private)	-	-
Water mill (private)	*	1.3
Solar system/energy	85	27.0
Other	*	1.9
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	63	20.0
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.3
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	64	20.3
Unprotected well/spring	*	3.5
Pool/pond/lake	76	24.1
River/stream/canal	*	0.6
Waterfall/rainwater	162	51.5
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	251	79.7
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	62	19.7
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	-	-
Unprotected well/spring	*	3.5
Pool/pond/lake	77	24.4
River/stream/canal	*	0.6
Waterfall/rainwater	163	51.7
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	1.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	68	21.6
Total Improved Sanitation	73	23.2
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	127	40.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.3
Other	*	1.3
None	110	34.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	25	7.9
Television	65	20.6
Landline phone	*	0.6
Mobile phone	42	13.3
Computer	*	3.5
Internet at home	*	1.3
Households with none of the items	221	70.2
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	1.0
Motorcycle/Moped	106	33.7
Bicycle	-	-
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.3
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	84	26.7

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	1,643 *		
Males	840		
Females	803		
Sex ratio	105 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	25.5%		
Area (Km ²)	385.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	4.3 persons		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	1,361	319	1,042
Number of conventional households	315	81	234
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Mankan Sub-Township, there are less females than males with 105 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (25.5%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Mankan Sub-Township is 4 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Mankan Sub-Township. This is slightly less than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	315	1,643	840	803
1	Ward	81	419	232	187
2	Village Tract	234	1,224	608	616

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

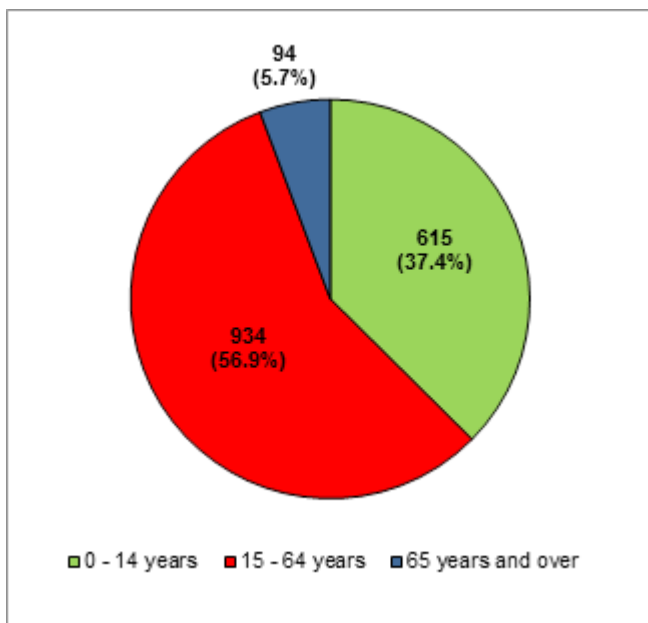
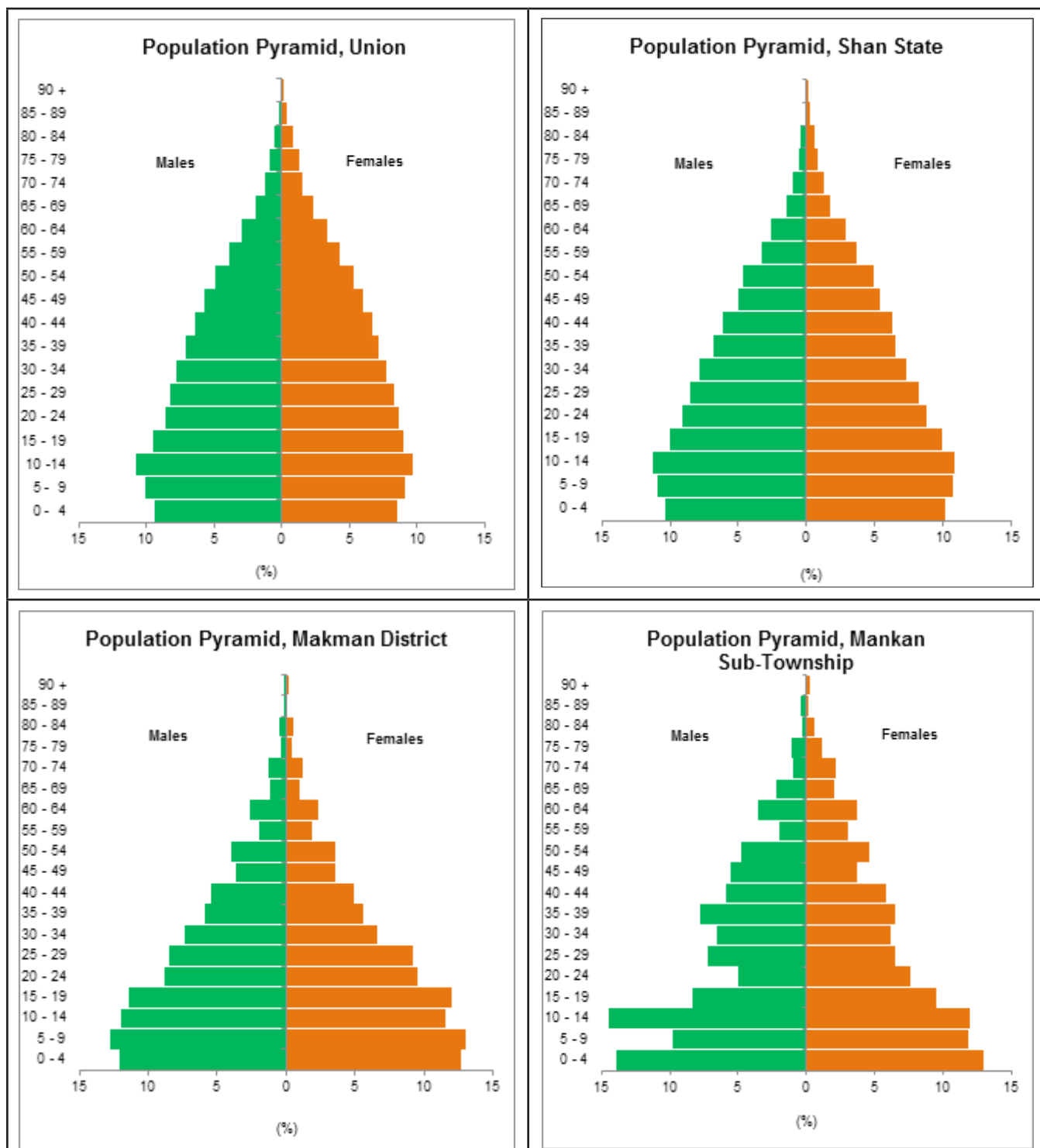


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Mankan Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	1,643	840	803
0 - 4	221	117	104
5 - 9	177	82	95
10 - 14	217	121	96
15 - 19	146	70	76
20 - 24	103	42	61
25 - 29	113	61	52
30 - 34	104	55	49
35 - 39	117	65	52
40 - 44	96	49	47
45 - 49	77	47	30
50 - 54	77	40	37
55 - 59	41	17	24
60 - 64	60	30	30
65 - 69	35	19	16
70 - 74	25	8	17
75 - 79	18	9	9
80 - 84	8	3	5
85 - 89	5	4	1
90 +	3	1	2

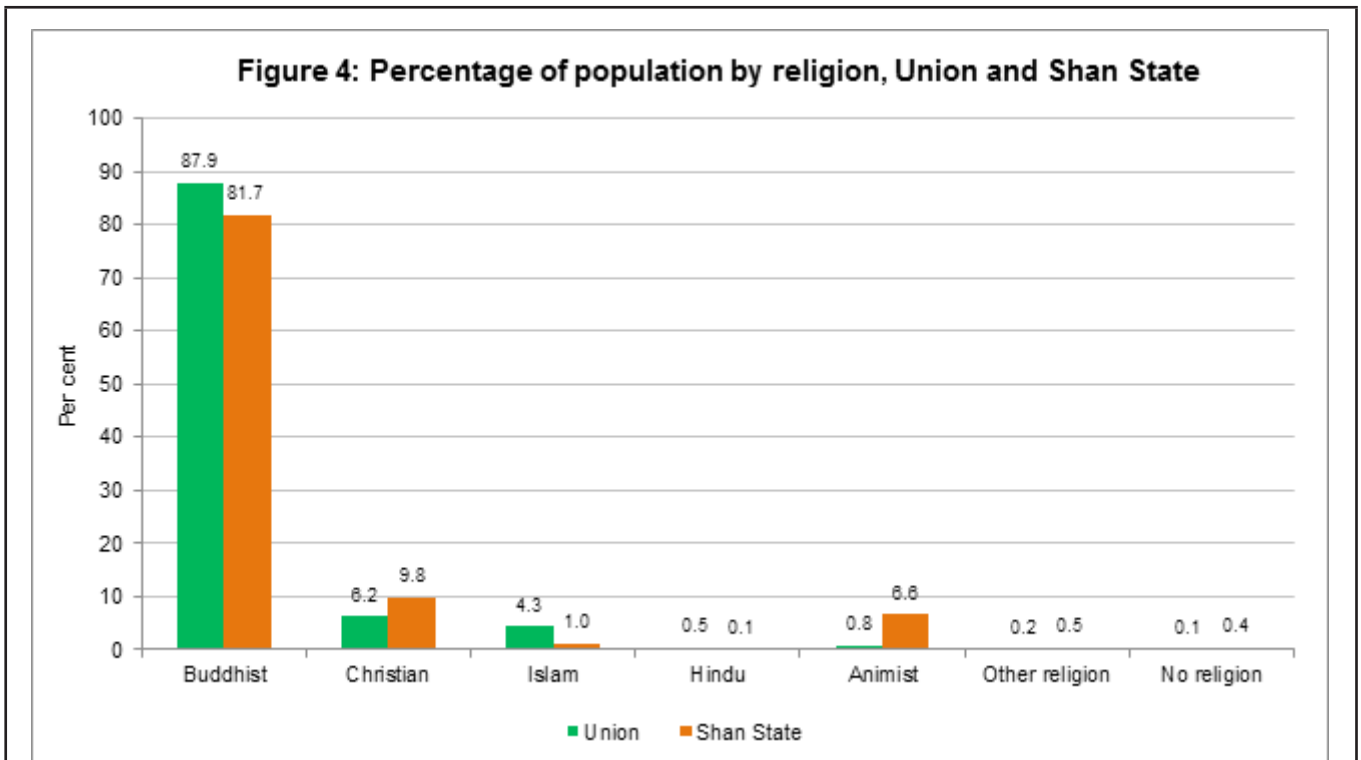
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Mankan Sub-Township is 56.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The population in age group 0-4 is the largest in Mankan Sub-Township.
- The population has declined at age group 5-9 and is large at age group 10-14 and started noticeably declining from 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Mankan Sub-Township.
- Except for age groups 5-9, 15-19, 20-24, 55-59, 70-74, 80-84 and 90 and above, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Shan State, it is 81.7% Buddhist, 9.8% Christian, 1.0% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 6.6% Animist, 0.5% Other religion and 0.4% No religion 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	48	23	25	8	5	3
6	33	12	21	14	8	6
7	30	13	17	16	4	12
8	35	15	20	20	9	11
9	21	9	12	14	5	9
10	45	22	23	24	13	11
11	22	10	12	18	8	10
12	34	11	23	16	8	8
13	33	13	20	23	7	16
14	19	9	10	9	1	8
15	25	7	18	9	1	8
16	13	6	7	2	-	2
17	9	2	7	3	-	3
18	19	6	13	2	1	1
19	14	4	10	1	-	1
20	34	10	24	2	-	2
21	6	2	4	-	-	-
22	9	1	8	-	-	-
23	13	4	9	-	-	-
24	11	3	8	-	-	-
25	26	9	17	-	-	-
26	14	6	8	1	-	1
27	10	5	5	-	-	-
28	24	14	10	-	-	-
29	9	5	4	-	-	-

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

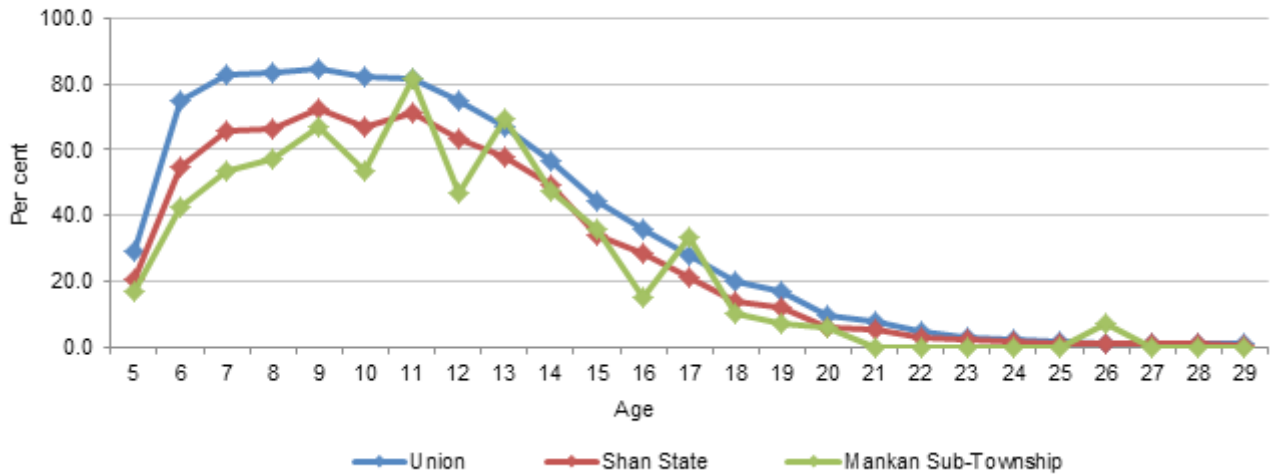
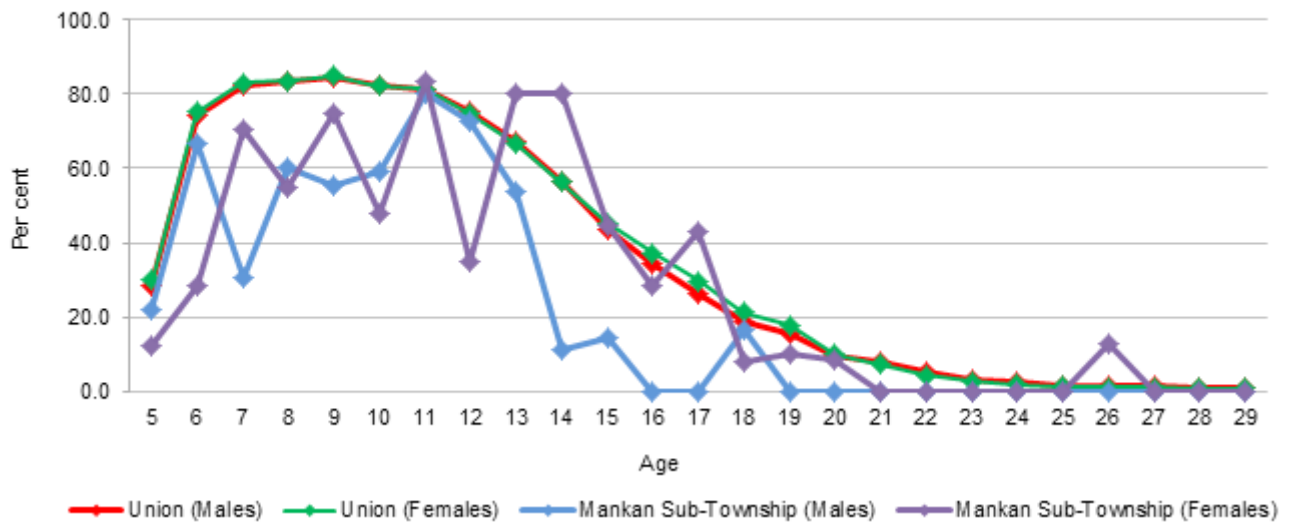
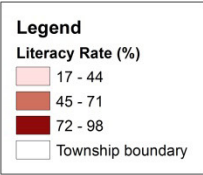
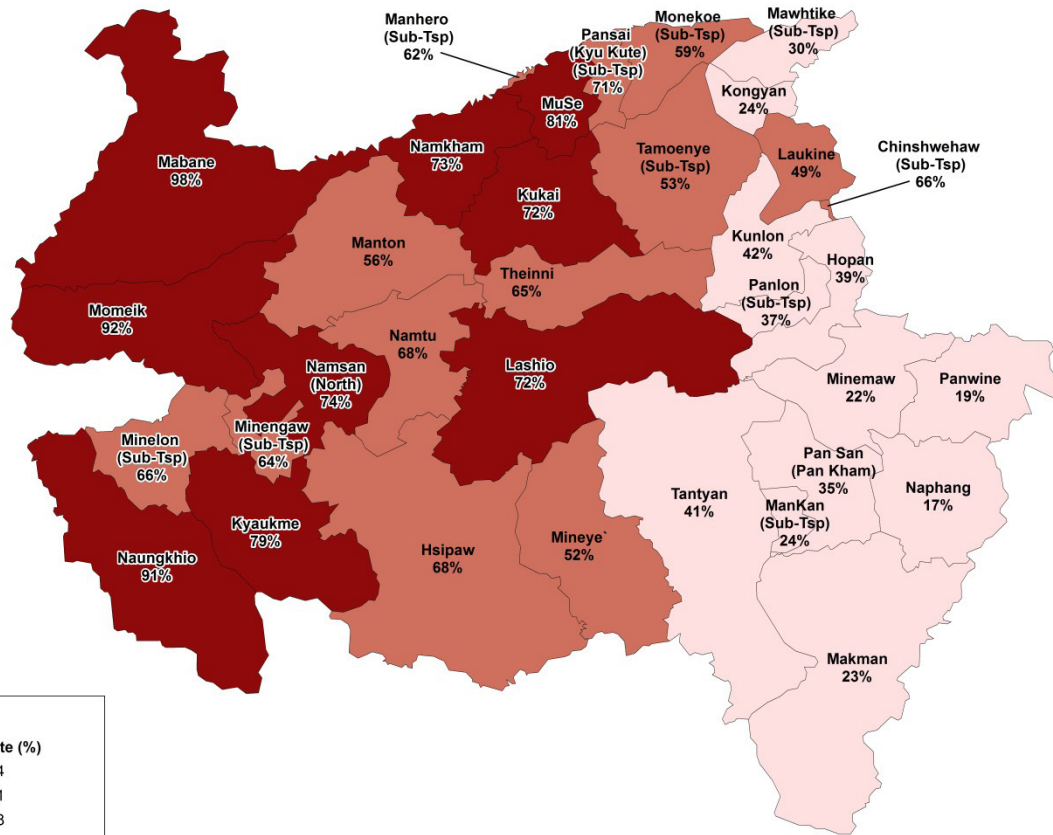


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Mankan Sub-Township



- School attendance in Mankan Sub-Township drops after age 12 for males and age 14 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Mankan Sub-Township is not stable and fluctuates.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Makman District	: 24.9%
Mankan Sub-Township	: 24.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	153	47.7
Males	45	35.6
Females	108	52.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Mankan Sub-Township is 24.0 per cent. It is considerably lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 21.0 per cent and for the males it is 27.9 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 47.7 per cent with 52.8 per cent for females and 35.6 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	779	644	82.7	32	12	29	14	4	39	5	-	-
Urban	205	108	52.7	20	6	19	9	4	36	3	-	-
Rural	574	536	93.4	12	6	10	5	0	3	2	-	-
Males	408	317	77.7	23	6	23	11	4	23	1	-	-
Females	371	327	88.1	9	6	6	3	-	16	4	-	-

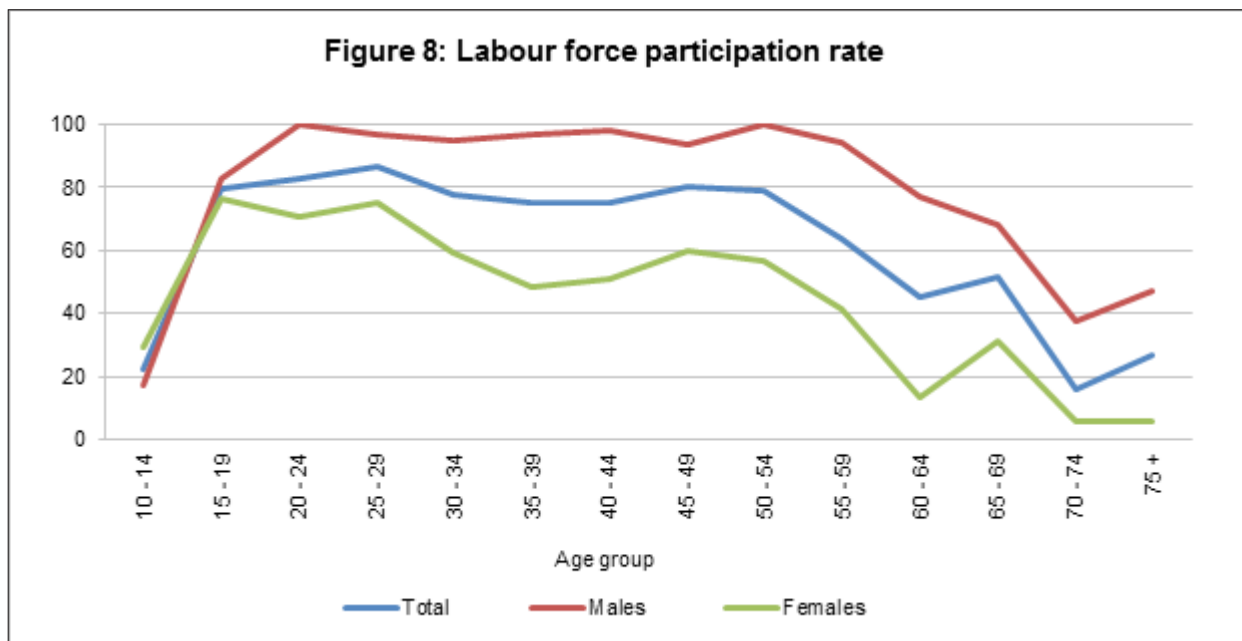
- Some 82.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 93.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 77.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 88.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 1.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.0 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10-14	22.6	17.4	29.2
15 - 19	79.5	82.9	76.3
20 - 24	82.5	100.0	70.5
25 - 29	86.7	96.7	75.0
30 - 34	77.9	94.5	59.2
35 - 39	75.2	96.9	48.1
40 - 44	75.0	98.0	51.1
45 - 49	80.5	93.6	60.0
50 - 54	79.2	100.0	56.8
55 - 59	63.4	94.1	41.7
60 - 64	45.0	76.7	13.3
65 - 69	51.4	68.4	31.3
70 - 74	16.0	37.5	5.9
75+	26.5	47.1	5.9
15 - 24	80.7	89.3	73.7
15 - 64	76.7	93.5	59.2

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	2.0	4.8	-
15 - 24	2.0	1.0	3.0
15 - 64	0.7	0.4	1.1
65 +	-	-	-



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Mankan Sub-Township is 76.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 59.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 93.5 per cent.
- In Mankan Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 22.6 per cent. It is 17.4 per cent for males and 29.2 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Mankan Sub-Township is 0.7 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is 0.4 per cent and it is 1.1 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.0 per cent.

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

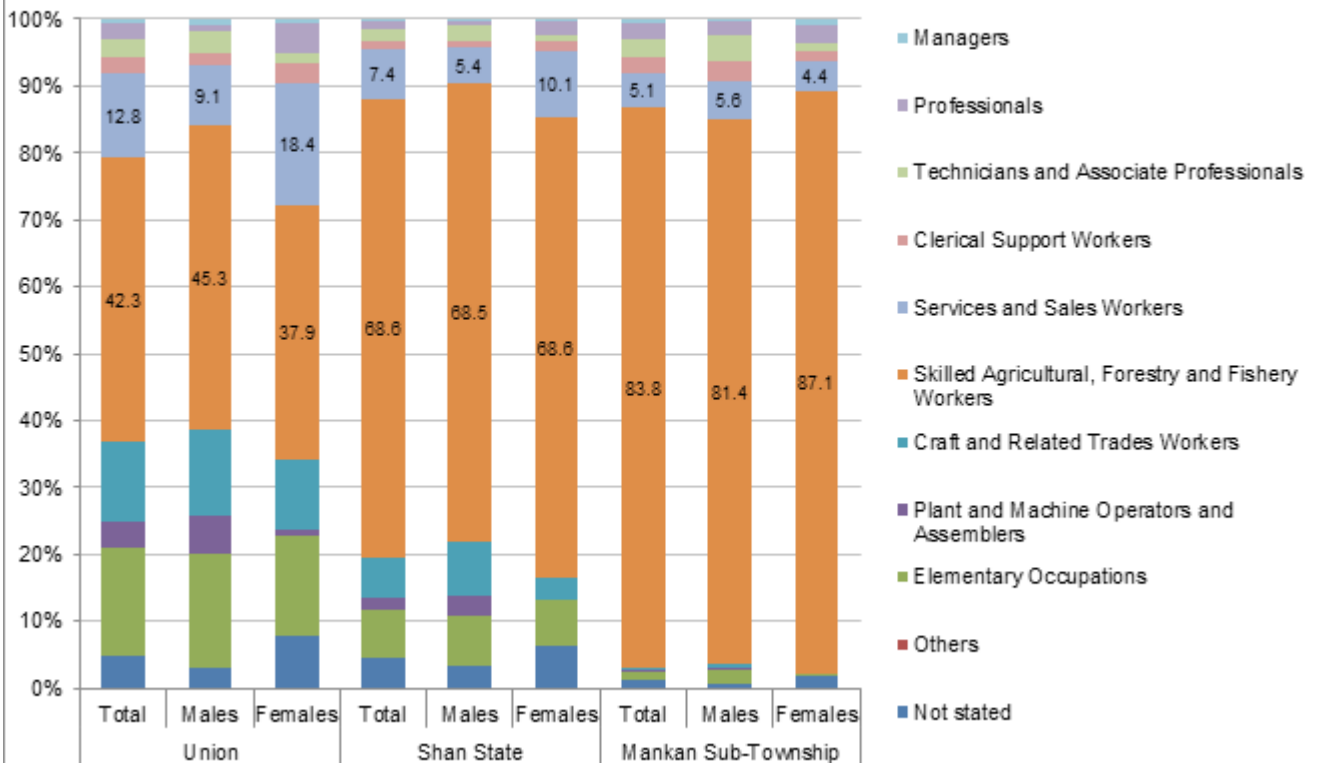
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner , retired, elderly	Ill ,disabled	Other
Total	449	-	22.3	39.0	16.5	1.6	20.7
Males	151	-	24.5	5.3	13.9	2.6	53.6
Females	298	-	21.1	56.0	17.8	1.0	4.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 53.6 per cent of males are other type of activity while 56.0 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	526	301	225	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	3	1	2	0.6	0.3	0.9
Professionals	12	6	6	2.3	2.0	2.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	15	12	3	2.9	4.0	1.3
Clerical Support Workers	12	9	3	2.3	3.0	1.3
Services and Sales Workers	27	17	10	5.1	5.6	4.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	441	245	196	83.8	81.4	87.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2	2	-	0.4	0.7	-
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1	1	-	0.2	0.3	-
Elementary Occupations	7	6	1	1.3	2.0	0.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	6	2	4	1.1	0.7	1.8

Figure 9: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Mankan Sub-Township

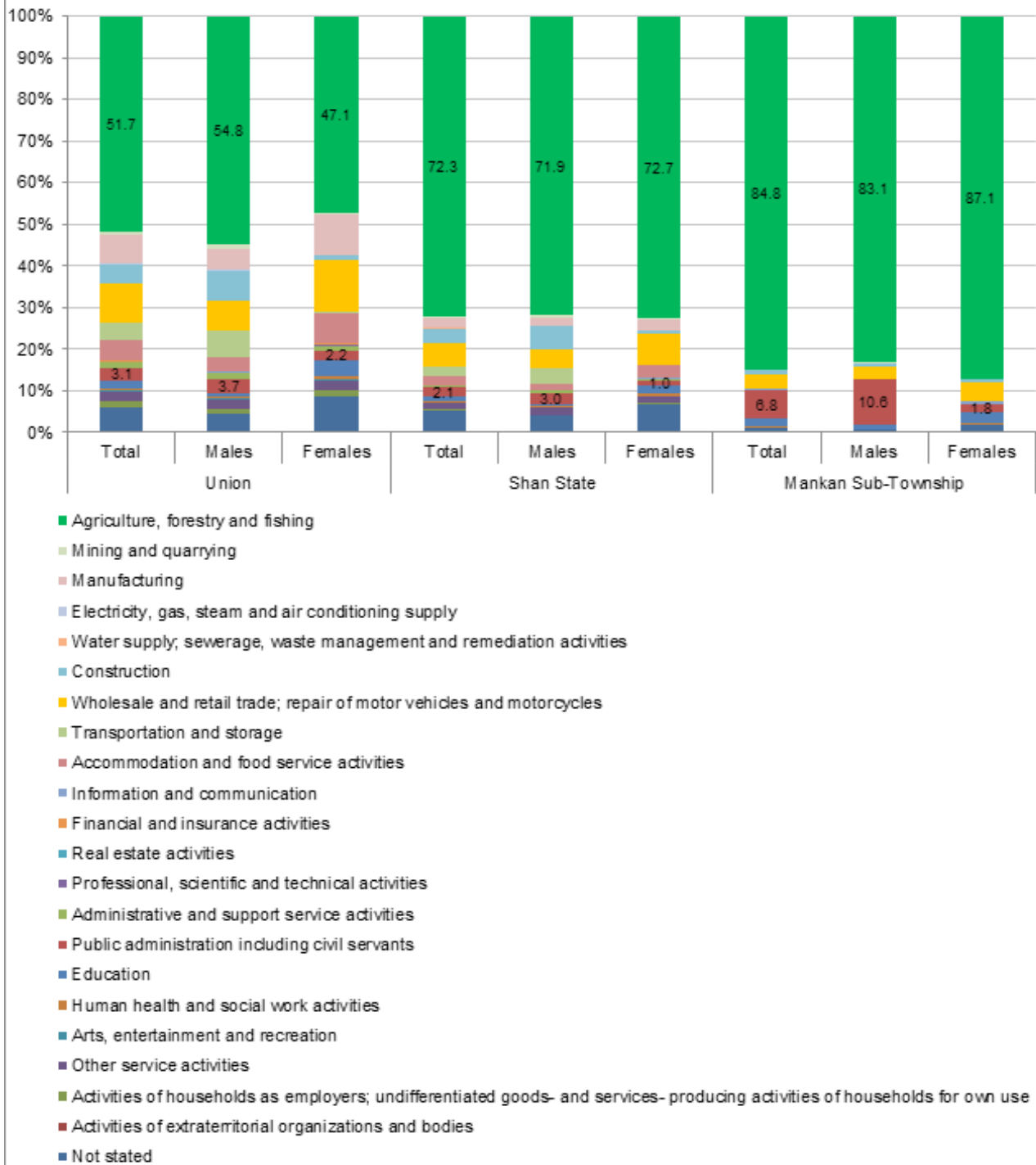


- In Mankan Sub-Township, 83.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 5.1 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 81.4 per cent of males and 87.1 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.4 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	526	301	225	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	446	250	196	84.8	83.1	87.1
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	0.2	0.3	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	5	3	2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18	8	10	3.4	2.7	4.4
Transportation and storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and communication	2	-	2	0.4	-	0.9
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	-	0.2	0.3	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	36	32	4	6.8	10.6	1.8
Education	10	4	6	1.9	1.3	2.7
Human health and social work activities	1	-	1	0.2	-	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	6	2	4	1.1	0.7	1.8

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



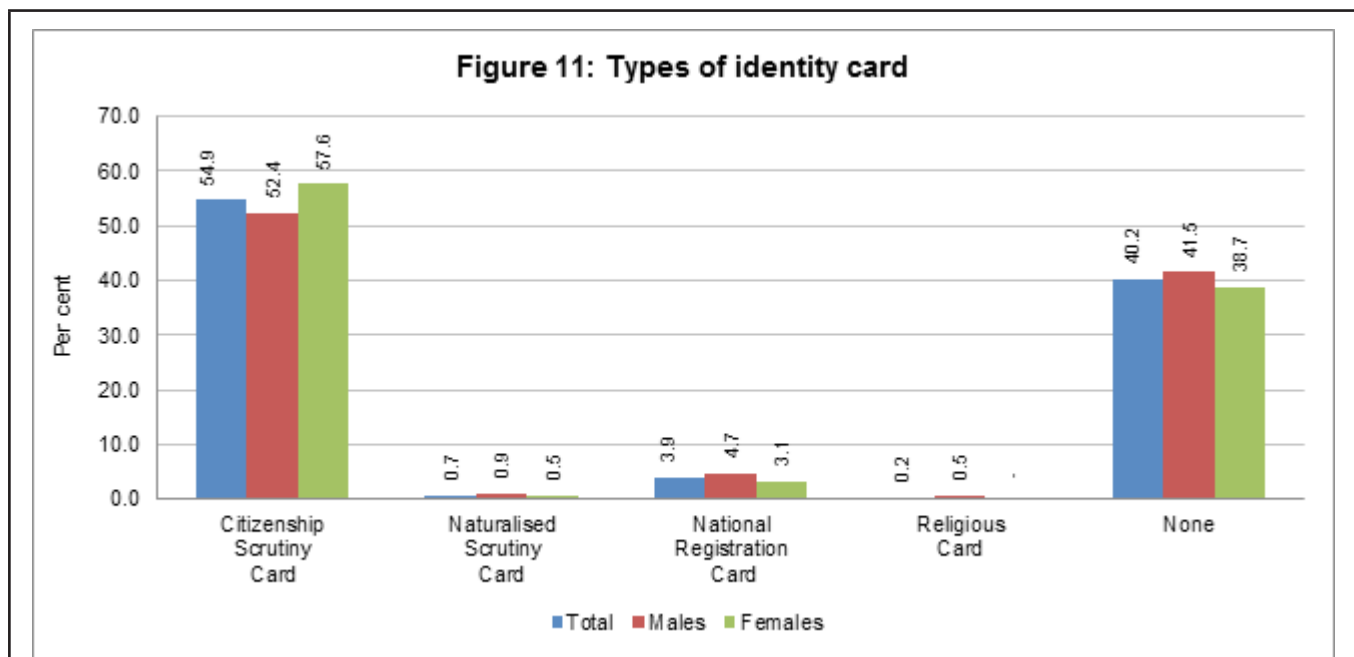
- In Mankan Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 84.8 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 6.8 per cent.
- There are 83.1 per cent of males and 87.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 2.1 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants” 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	684	-	*	49	*	-	-	-	500
Urban	230	-	*	12	*	-	-	-	73
Rural	454	-	*	37	*	-	-	-	427
Males	336	-	*	30	*	-	-	-	266
Females	348	-	*	19	-	-	-	-	234

Note: * Less than 20 cards



- In Mankan Sub-Township, 54.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 40.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 41.5 per cent of males and 38.7 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

(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	1,643	1,609	34	2.1	20	13	6	11
0 - 14	615	612	3	0.5	1	1	1	1
15 - 64	934	915	19	2.0	11	5	2	4
65 +	94	82	12	12.8	8	7	3	6
Males	840	819	21	2.5	11	8	6	9
0 - 14	320	317	3	0.9	1	1	1	1
15 - 64	476	465	11	2.3	5	2	2	4
65 +	44	37	7	15.9	5	5	3	4
Females	803	790	13	1.6	9	5	-	2
0 - 14	295	295	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 64	458	450	8	1.7	6	3	-	-
65 +	50	45	5	10.0	3	2	-	2

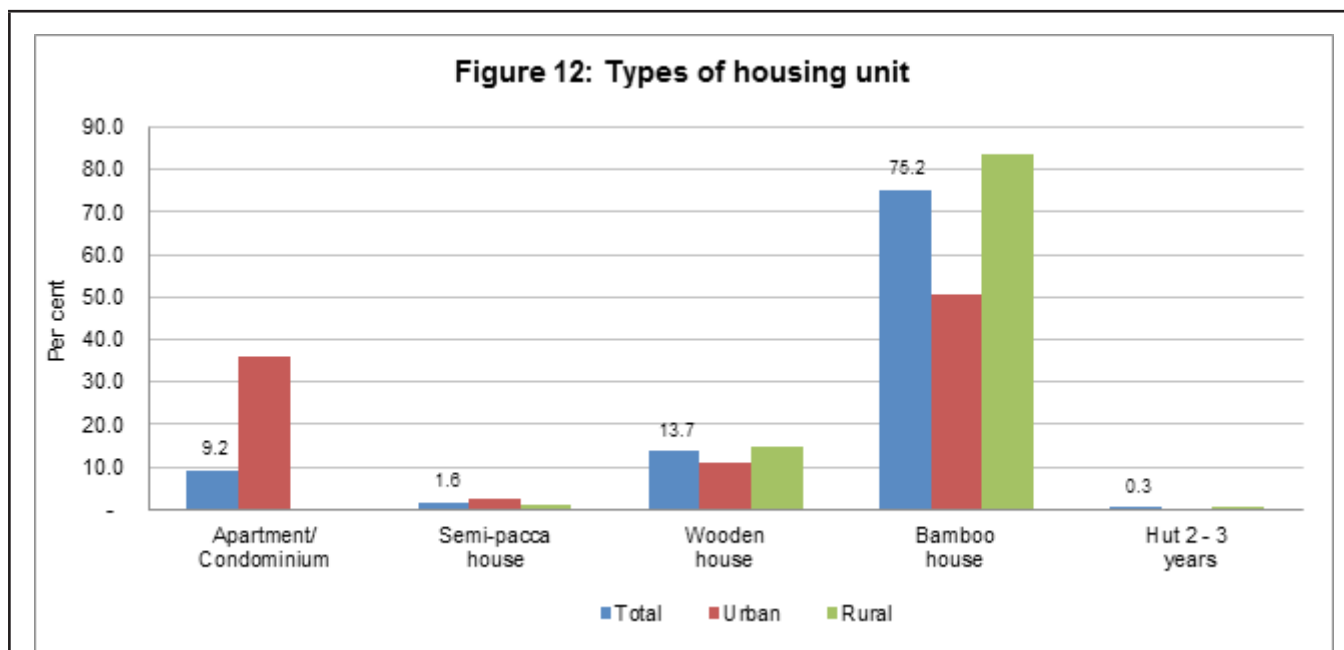
- Two in every 100 persons in Mankan Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably for elderlies after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing are the highest among all forms of disability followed by hearing.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

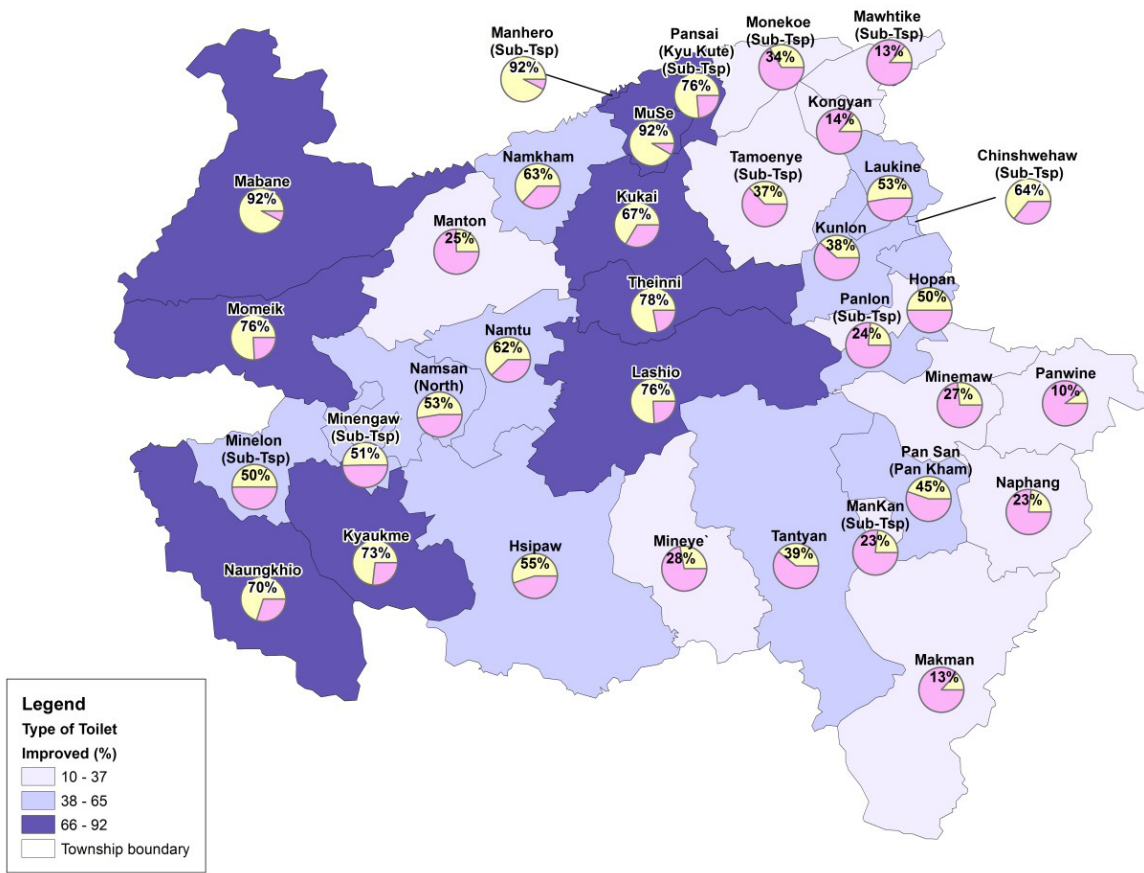
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	315	9.2	-	1.6	13.7	75.2	0.3	-	-
Urban	81	35.8	-	2.5	11.1	50.6	-	-	-
Rural	234	-	-	1.3	14.5	83.8	0.4	-	-



- The majority of the households in Mankan Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (75.2%) followed by households in wooden houses (13.7%).
- Some 50.6 per cent of urban households and 83.8 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 13: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Makman District	: 31.8%
Mankan Sub-Township	: 23.2%

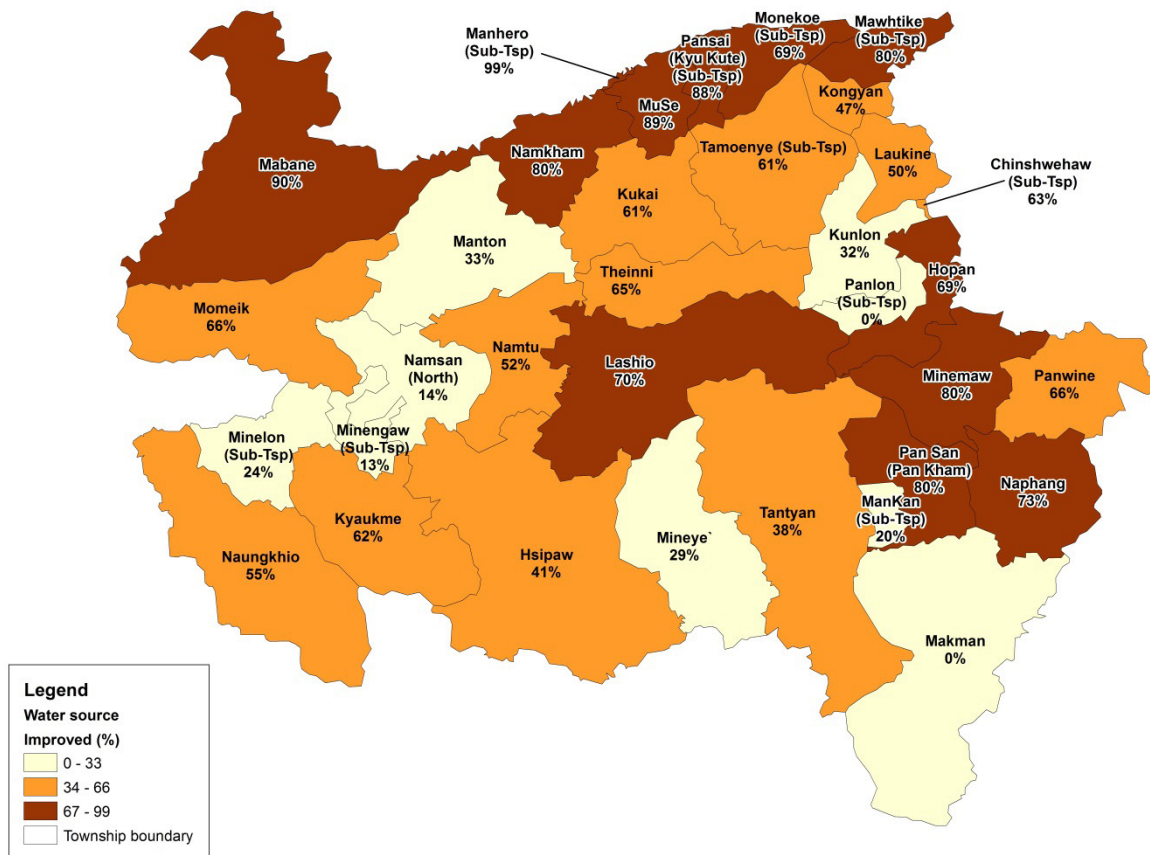
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.6	6.2	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		21.6	59.3	8.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		23.2	65.5	8.5
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		40.3	25.9	45.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	-	0.4
Other		1.3	-	1.7
None		34.9	8.6	44.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	315	81	234

- Some 23.2 per cent of the households in Mankan Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (21.6%)).
- Mankan Sub-Township is in 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 34.9 per cent of the households in the Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Mankan Sub-Township, 44.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water



Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Makman District	: 68.8%
Mankan Sub-Township	: 20.3%

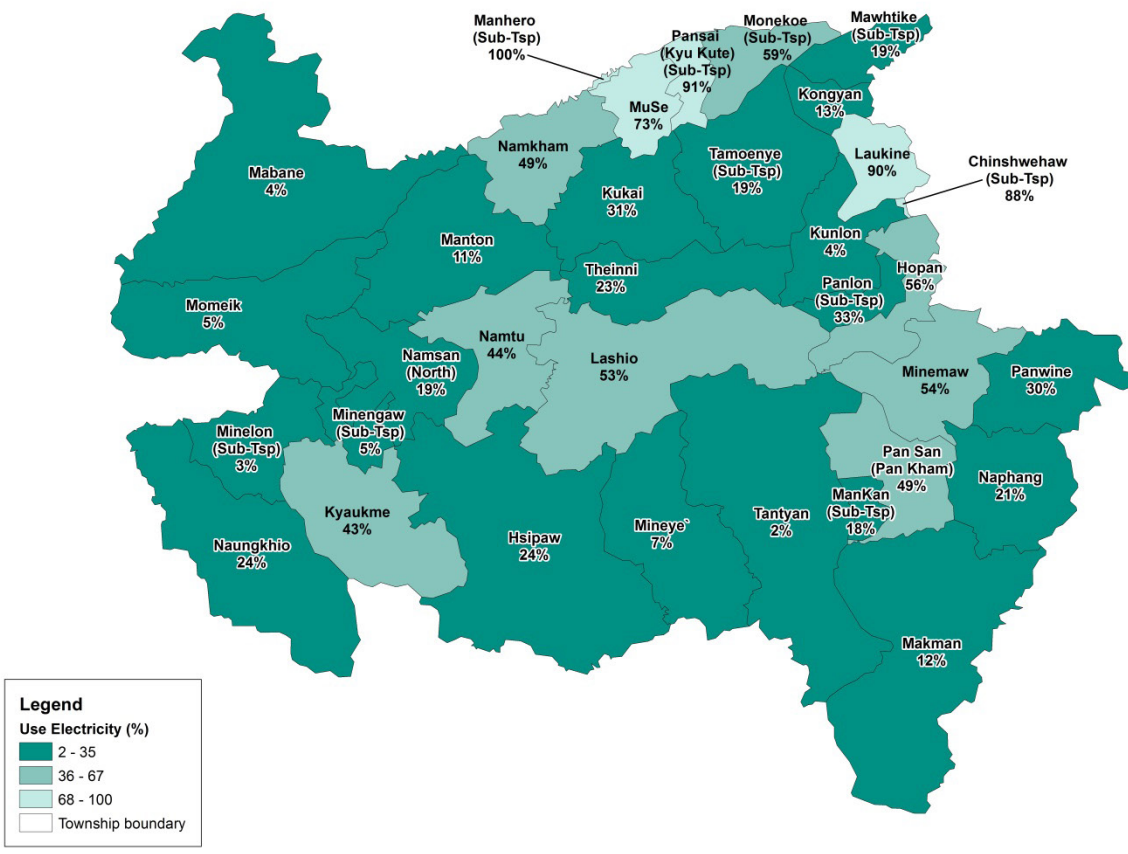
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	20.0	76.5	0.4
Tube well, borehole	-	-	-
Protected well/ Spring	-	-	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.3	-	0.4
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	3.5	-	4.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake	24.1	-	32.5
River/stream/ canal	0.6	-	0.9
Waterfall/ Rain water	51.5	23.5	61.1
Other	-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>99.2</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	315	81

- In Mankan Sub-Township, 20.3 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Mankan Sub-Township is in the lowest group in use of improved sources of drinking water and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 51.5 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 24.1 per cent use water from pool/pond/lake.
- Some 79.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 99.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 15: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Makman District	: 32.6%
Mankan Sub-Township	: 17.5%

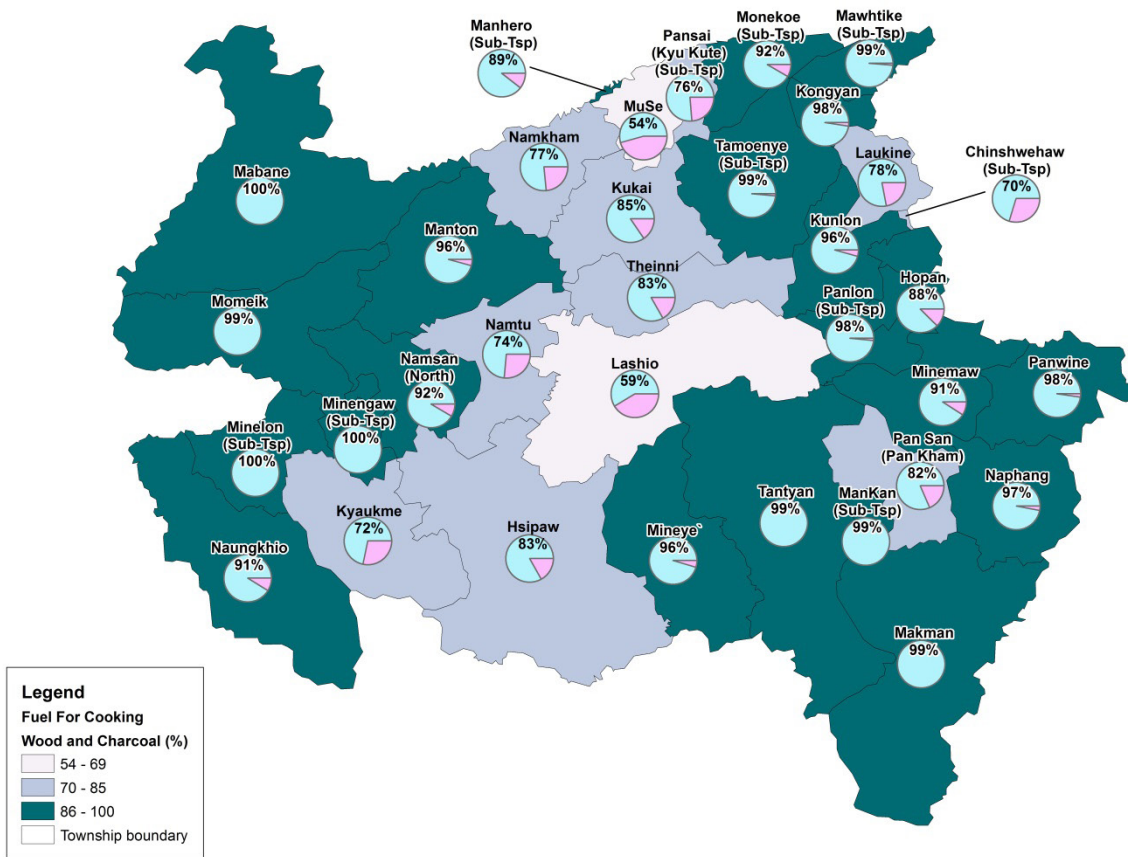
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		17.5	65.4	0.9
Kerosene		0.3	-	0.4
Candle		46.3	4.9	60.7
Battery		5.7	21.0	0.4
Generator (private)		-	-	-
Water mill (private)		1.3	-	1.7
Solar system/energy		27.0	4.9	34.6
Other		1.9	3.7	1.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	315	81	234

- In Mankan Sub-Township, 17.5 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 candle for lighting is the highest in the Sub-Township with 46.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 60.7 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

Figure 16: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Makman District	: 90.3%
Mankan Sub-Township	: 99.4%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.3	1.2	-
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		97.5	90.1	100.0
Charcoal		1.9	7.4	-
Coal		0.3	1.2	-
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	315	81	234

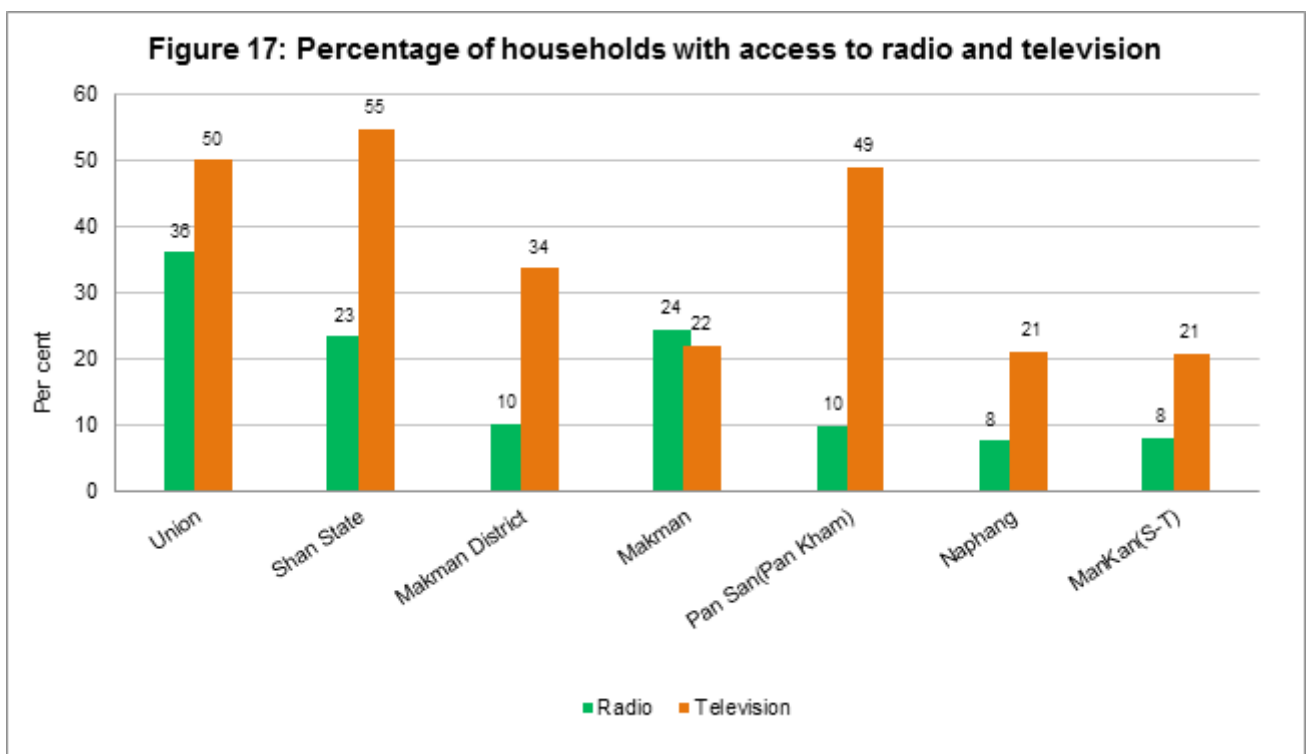
- In Mankan Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 97.5 per cent using firewood and 1.9 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- All households in rural areas use firewood.

Communication and related amenities

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

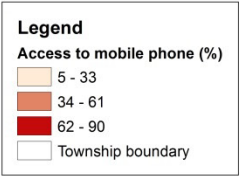
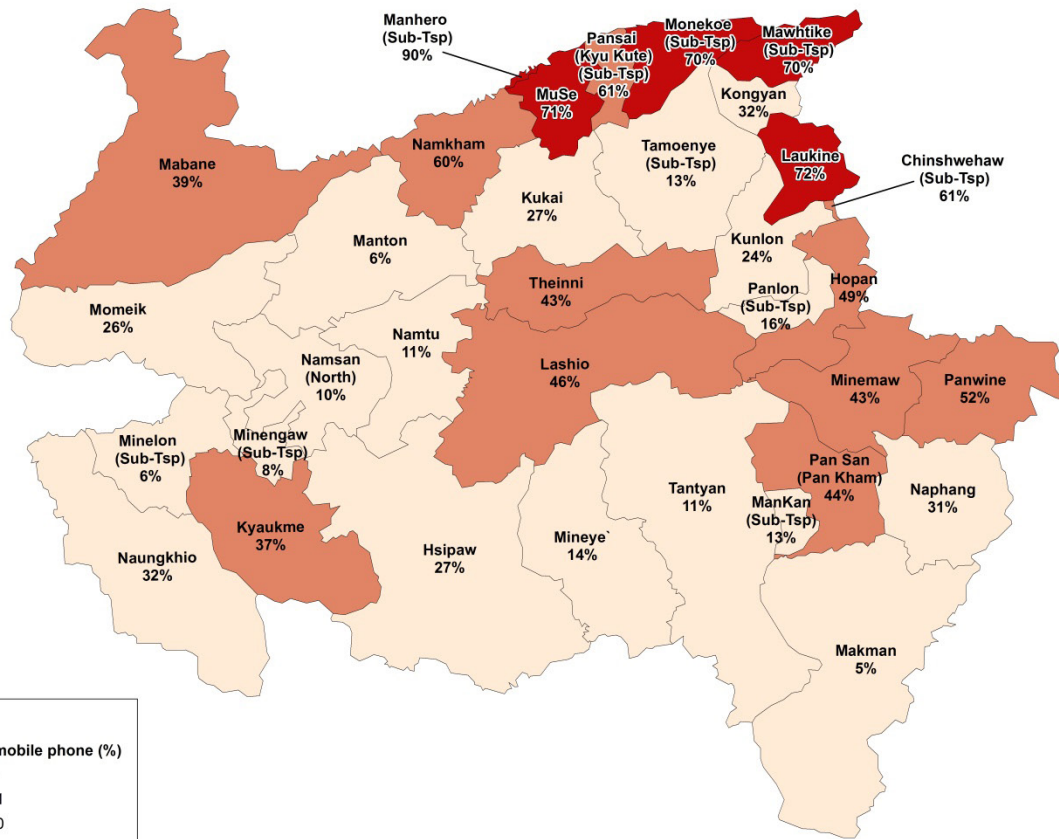
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	315	7.9	20.6	0.6	13.3	3.5	1.3	70.2	-
Urban	81	19.8	29.6	2.5	35.8	13.6	4.9	43.2	-
Rural	234	3.8	17.5	-	5.6	-	-	79.5	-

- Some 20.6 per cent of the households in Mankan Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 35.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to mobile phones, while the proportion for rural areas with access to television was 17.5 per cent.



- In Mankan Sub- Township, 20.6 per cent of the households having a television and about 7.9 per cent reported having a radio.

Figure 18: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Makman District	: 34.0%
Mankan Sub-Township	: 13.3%

- Only 13.3 per cent of the households in Mankan Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. It is in the lowest group.

Transportation items

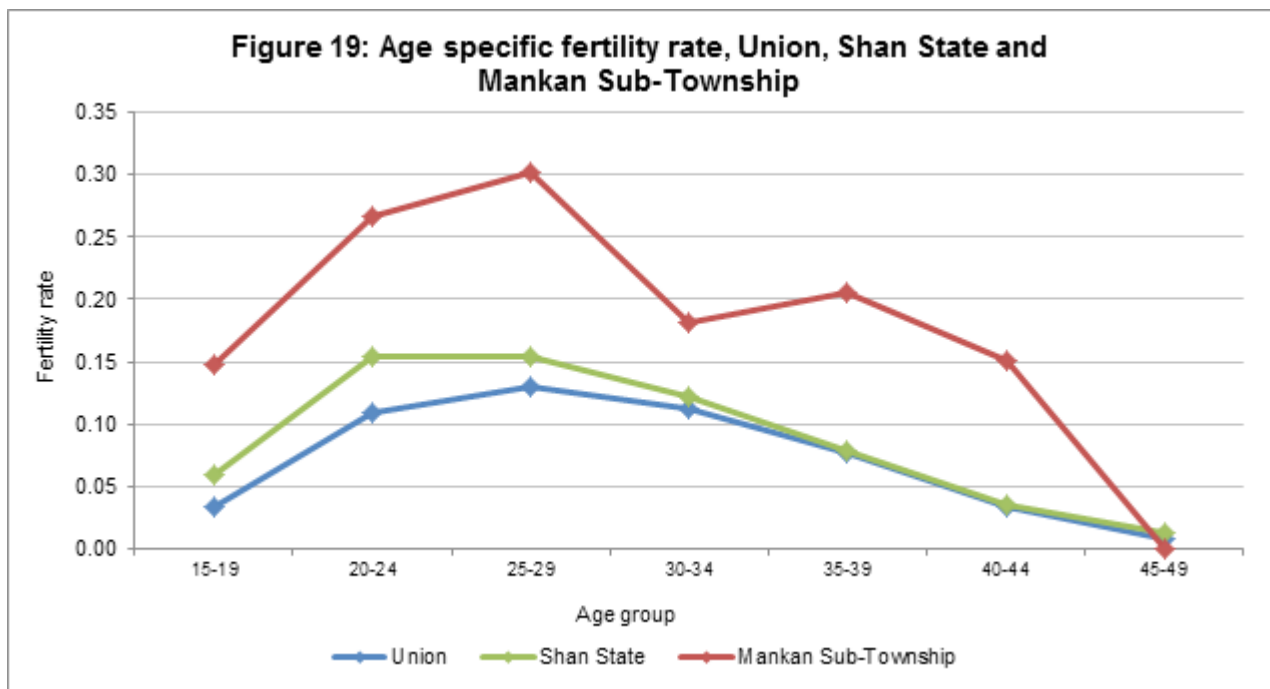
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Makman District	36,249	1,778	18,010	502	409	32	59	7,497
Urban	2,325	777	1,598	122	39	-	4	50
Rural	33,924	1,001	16,412	380	370	32	55	7,447
Mankan Sub-Township	315	3	106	-	1	-	-	84
Urban	81	1	53	-	1	-	-	15
Rural	234	2	53	-	-	-	-	69

- In Mankan Sub-Township, 33.7 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 26.7 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households in urban areas mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and those in rural areas mainly use cart (bullock).

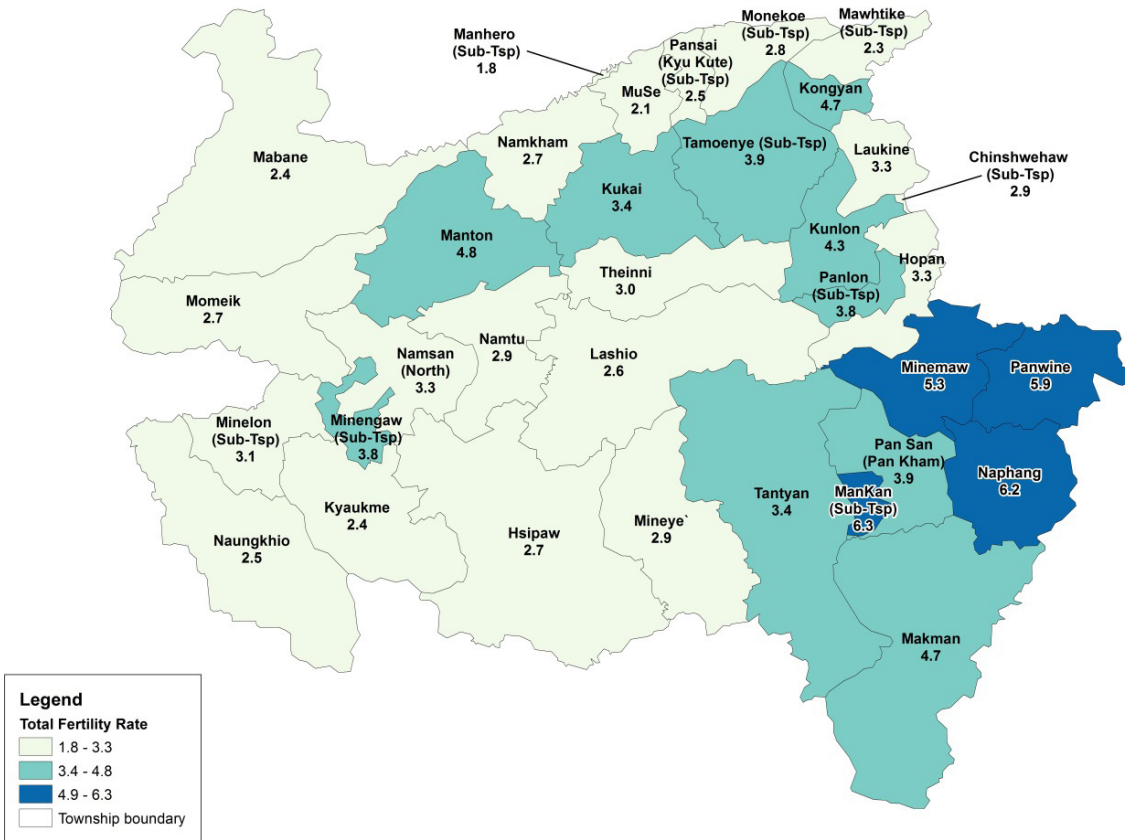
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



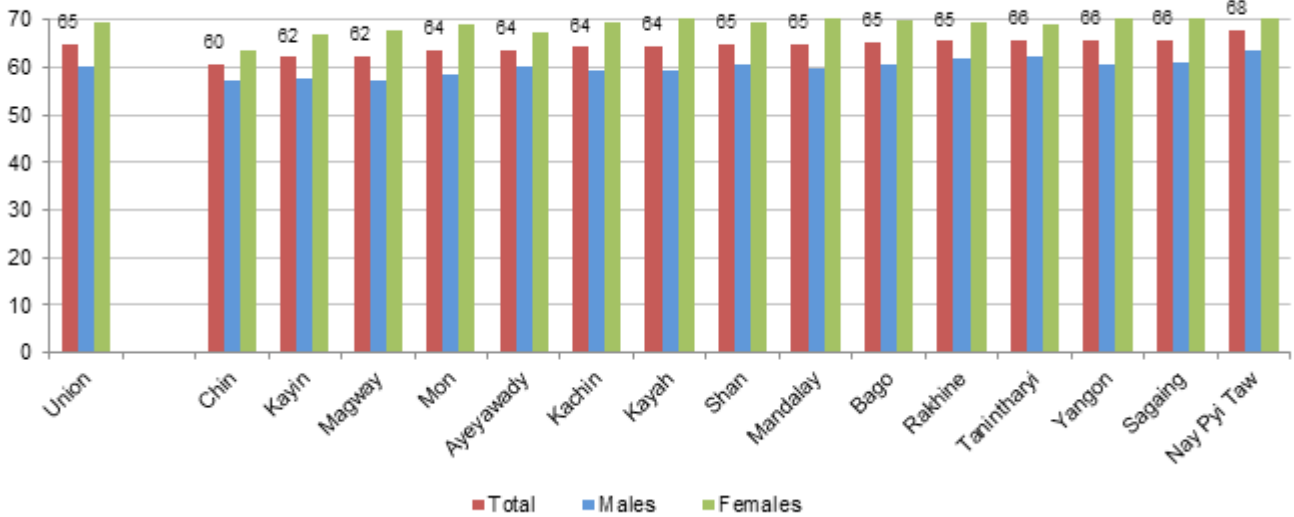
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 6.3 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 20: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Makman District	: 5.0
Mankan Sub-Township	: 6.3

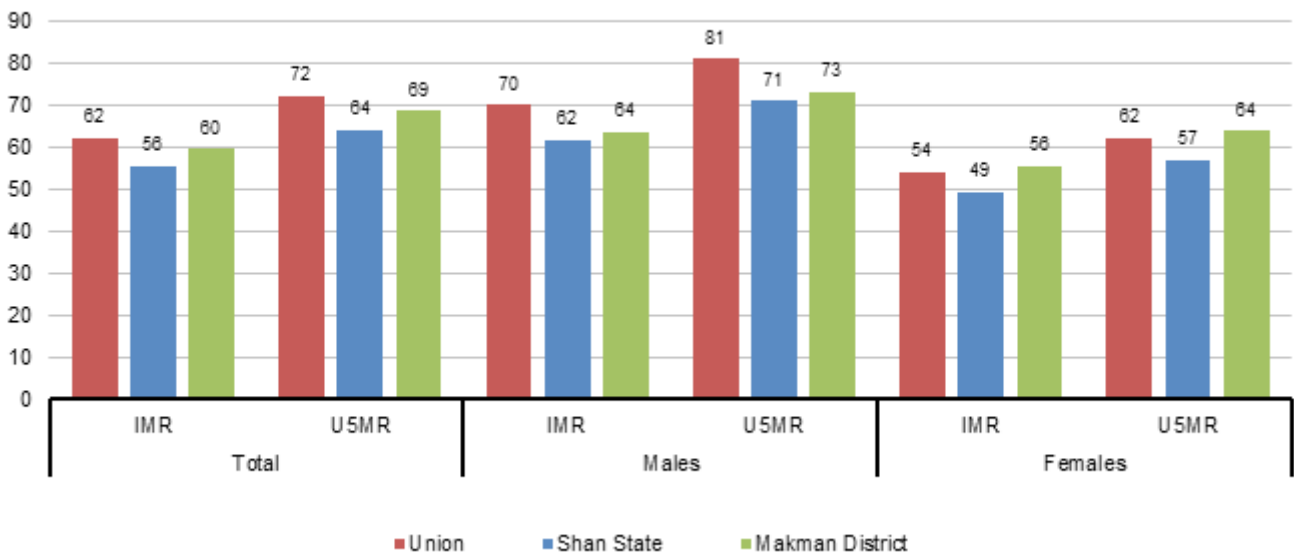
Figure 21: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

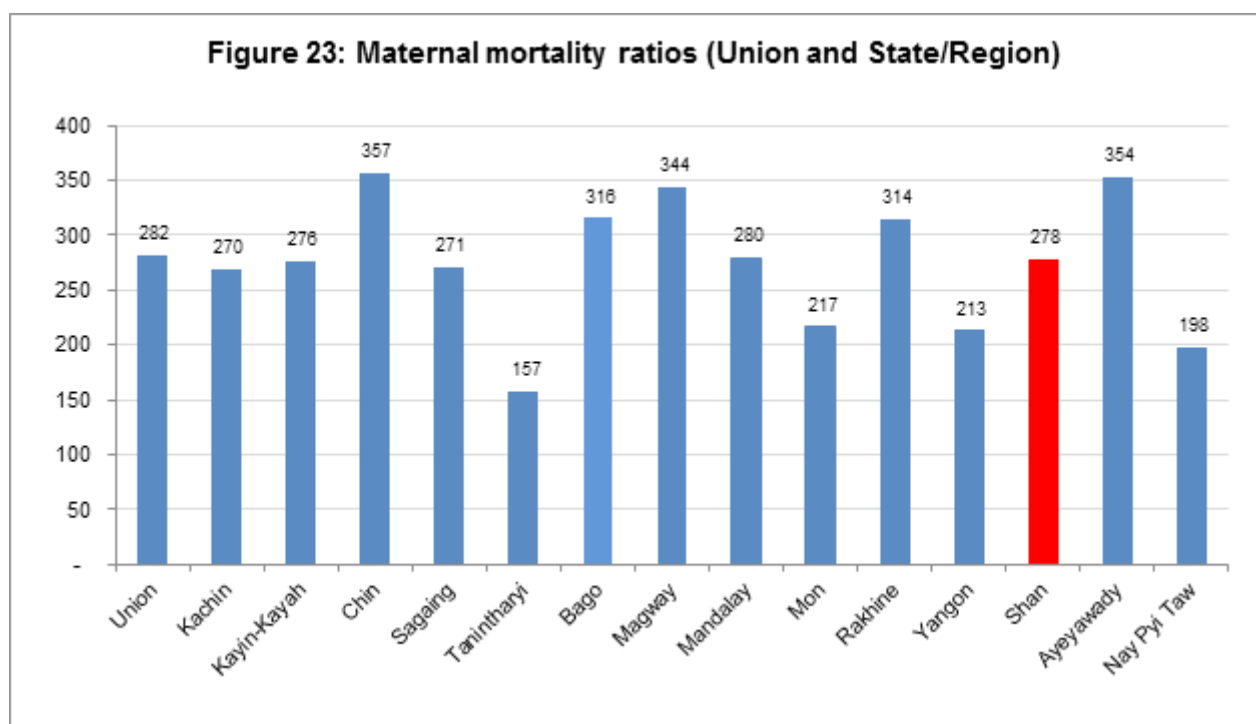
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 22: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Makman District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Makman District is 60 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 69 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 23: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

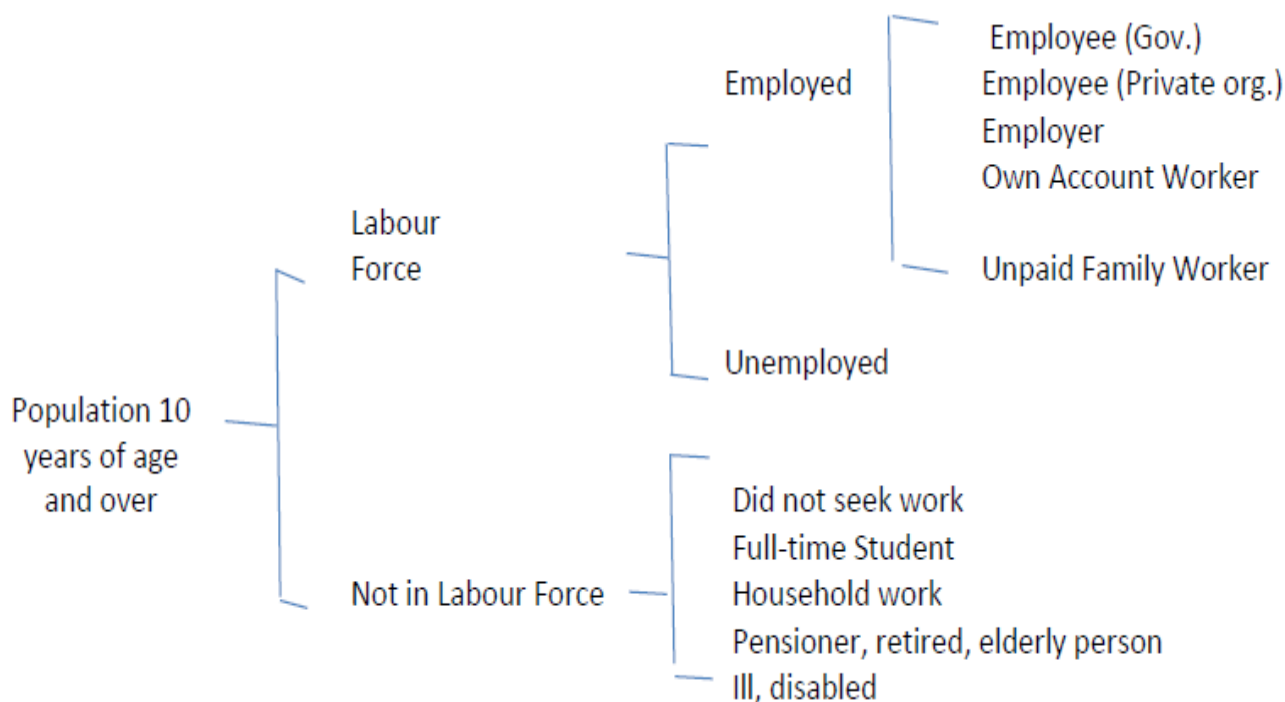
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

