



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, MUSE DISTRICT

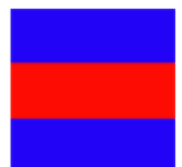
Manhero Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Shan State, MuSe District

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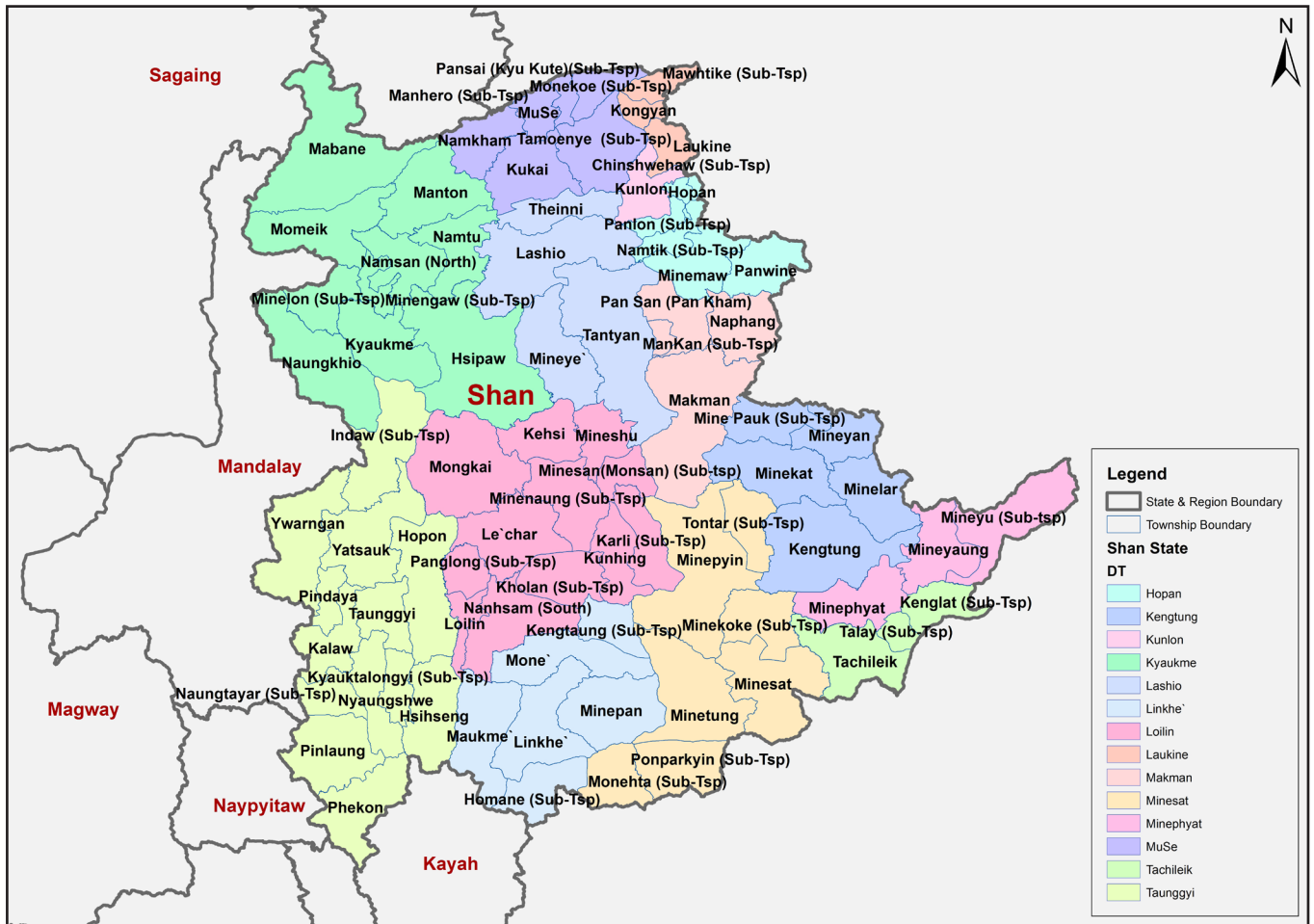
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Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Manhero Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	6,787 ²	
Population males	3,242 (47.8%)	
Population females	3,545 (52.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	21.2%	
Area (Km²)	29.2 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	232.2 persons	
Median age	31.0 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	4	
Number of private households	1,643	
Percentage of female headed households	30.6%	
Mean household size	4.0 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	23.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	69.4%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	44.1	
Child dependency ratio	34.3	
Old dependency ratio	9.8	
Ageing index	28.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	61.8%	
Male	69.7%	
Female	55.1%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	66	1.0
Walking	35	0.5
Seeing	23	0.3
Hearing	20	0.3
Remembering	*	0.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	4,650	81.4	
Associate Scrutiny	-	-	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.2	
National Registration	399	7.0	
Religious	20	0.4	
Temporary Registration	*	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	0.2	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	615	10.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	93.8%	93.4%	94.2%
Unemployment rate	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Employment to population ratio	93.5%	93.1%	93.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	1,597	97.2	
Renter	*	0.1	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.4	
Government quarters	25	1.5	
Private company quarters	*	0.6	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		0.4%
Bamboo	36.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	16.6%	
Wood	3.7%	0.7%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	24.8%		97.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	32.2%	80.9%	1.3%
Other	2.9%	1.4%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	128	7.8	
LPG	*	0.4	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	37	2.3	
Firewood	1,451	88.3	
Charcoal	*	1.1	
Coal	*	0.2	
Other	-	-	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,636	99.6
Kerosene	-	-
Candle	*	0.4
Battery	-	-
Generator (private)	-	-
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	-	-
Other	-	-
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.1
Tube well, borehole	*	0.2
Protected well/spring	454	27.6
Bottled/purifier water	1,173	71.4
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,631</i>	<i>99.3</i>
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	*	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Other	*	0.5
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.2
Tube well, borehole	38	2.3
Protected well/spring	1,585	96.5
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.7
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	*	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	*	0.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,512	92.0
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>1,518</i>	<i>92.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	117	7.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	-	-
Other	*	0.1
None	*	0.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	86	5.2
Television	1,519	92.5
Landline phone	75	4.6
Mobile phone	1,471	89.5
Computer	26	1.6
Internet at home	51	3.1
Households with none of the items	65	4.0
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	108	6.6
Motorcycle/Moped	1,496	91.1
Bicycle	901	54.8
4-Wheel tractor	1,084	66.0
Canoe/Boat	*	1.0
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	-	-

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	6,787*		
Males	3,242		
Females	3,545		
Sex ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	21.2%		
Area (Km ²)	29.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	232.2 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	4		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	6,579	1,394	5,185
Number of conventional households	1,643	346	1,297
Number of conventional households	4.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Manhero Sub-Township, there are slightly more females than males with 92 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (21.2%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Manhero Sub-Township is 232 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.0 persons living in each household in Manhero Sub-Township. This is slightly less 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;
Manhero Sub-Township (MuSe District, Shan State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	1,643	6,787	3,242	3,545
	Ward	346	1,438	684	754
1	No(1)(W)	184	713	338	375
2	No(2)(W)	87	362	172	190
3	No(3)(W)	75	363	174	189
	Village Tract	1,297	5,349	2,558	2,791
1	Nawng Hkaw(VT)	536	2,240	1,082	1,158
2	Nawng Hin(VT)	157	610	283	327
3	Kauk Kwet(VT)	352	1,455	688	767
4	Nawng Hpai (VT)	252	1,044	505	539

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

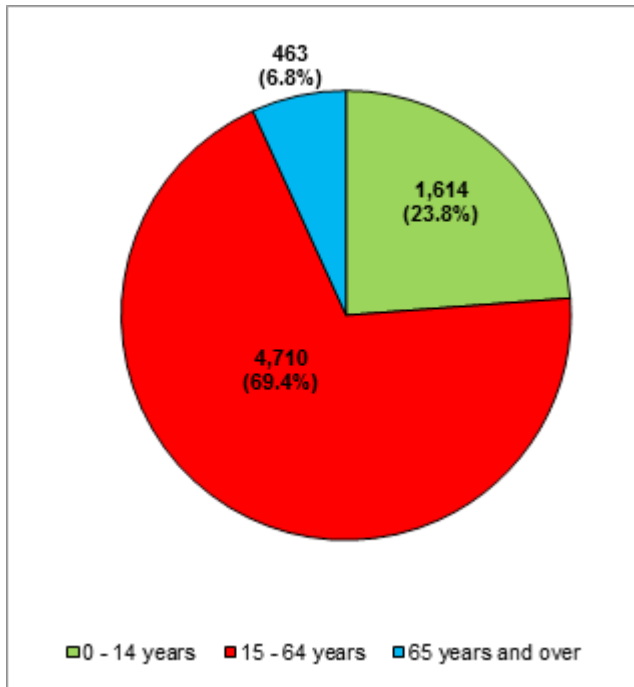
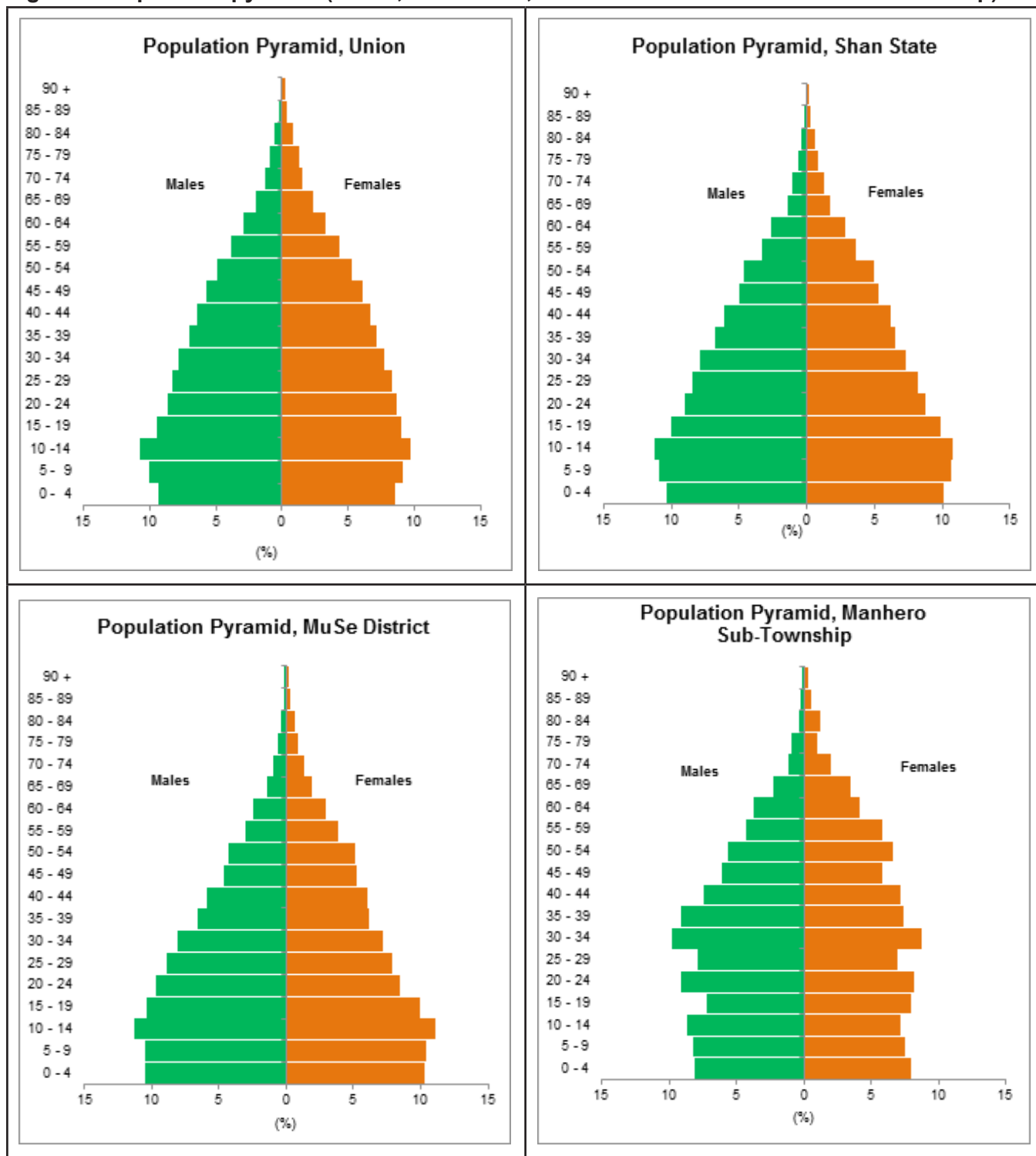


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Manhero Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	6,787	3,242	3,545
0 - 4	545	263	282
5 - 9	532	265	267
10 - 14	537	282	255
15 - 19	516	235	281
20 - 24	586	294	292
25 - 29	500	255	245
30 - 34	626	316	310
35 - 39	557	294	263
40 - 44	496	240	256
45 - 49	404	196	208
50 - 54	414	181	233
55 - 59	344	139	205
60 - 64	267	122	145
65 - 69	198	75	123
70 - 74	105	35	70
75 - 79	68	31	37
80 - 84	55	12	43
85 - 89	24	6	18
90 +	13	1	12

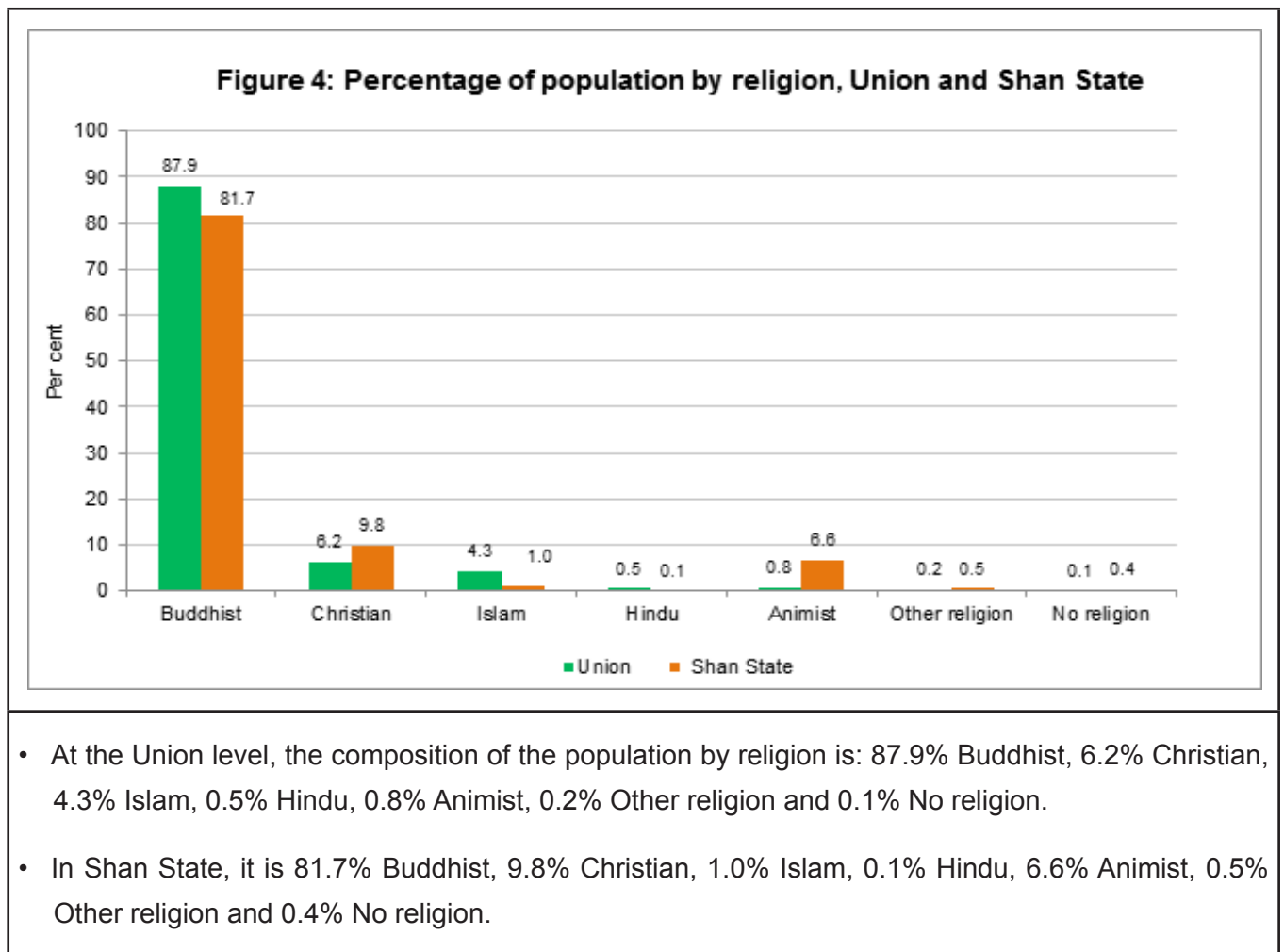
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Manhero Sub-Township is 69.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been slightly declining in Manhero Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- There is a population fluctuation from the age groups 10-14 to 30-34 and it is markedly declined starting from age group 35-39 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Manhero Sub-Township.
- At the age groups 10-14 and from 20-24 to 35-39, there are less females than males and at the rest of the age groups, there are more females than males.

(B) 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	99	44	55	18	7	11
6	98	50	48	53	29	24
7	122	72	50	57	34	23
8	96	46	50	45	19	26
9	103	39	64	47	17	30
10	87	48	39	26	21	5
11	95	46	49	30	14	16
12	109	49	60	25	9	16
13	111	47	64	21	10	11
14	96	53	43	16	6	10
15	93	37	56	12	5	7
16	79	26	53	7	1	6
17	115	46	69	7	3	4
18	124	64	60	2	-	2
19	72	29	43	1	-	1
20	127	60	67	1	-	1
21	93	45	48	-	-	-
22	135	65	70	-	-	-
23	107	52	55	-	-	-
24	96	49	47	1	-	1
25	112	57	55	-	-	-
26	86	42	44	-	-	-
27	68	27	41	-	-	-
28	130	64	66	-	-	-
29	76	40	36	1	-	1

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

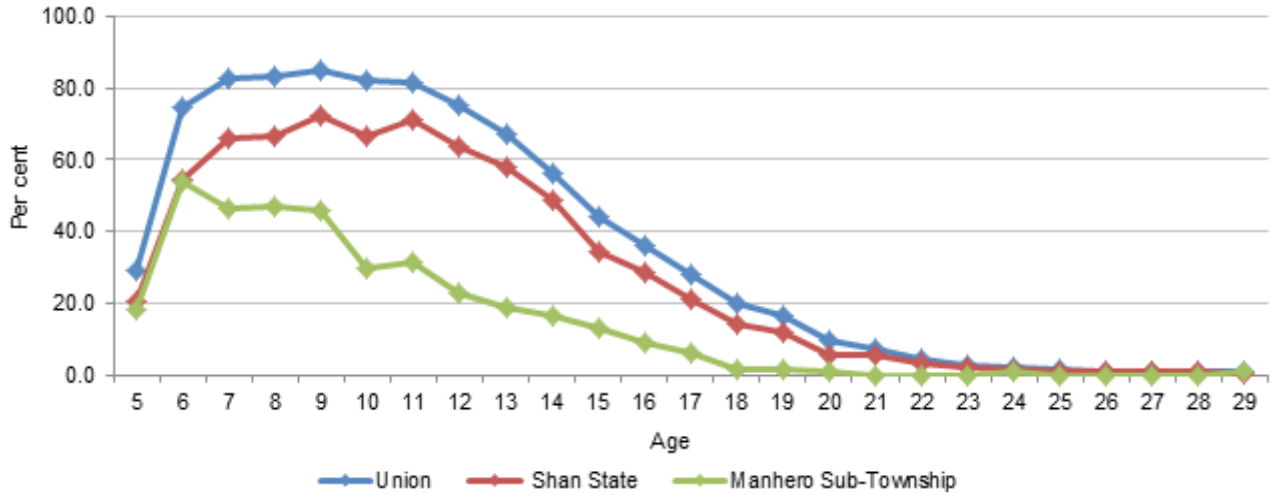
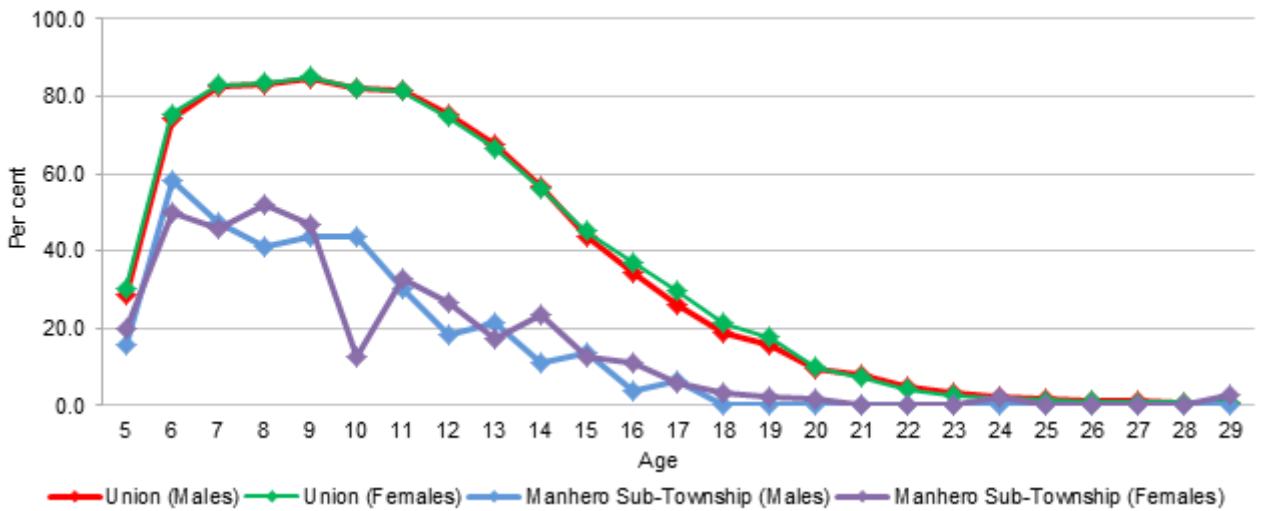


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Manhero Sub-Township



- School attendance of males and females in Manhero Sub-Township is not regular and it is fluctuated.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Manhero Sub-Township is declining starting from the school going age (at age 5).

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	1,041	81.9
Males	473	78.4
Females	568	84.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Manhero Sub-Township is 61.8 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 55.1 per cent and for the males it is 69.7 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 81.9 per cent with 84.9 per cent for females and 78.4 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	4,071	3,146	77.3	532	149	131	62	-	47	4	-	-
Urban	865	631	72.9	95	30	38	26	-	42	3	-	-
Rural	3,206	2,515	78.4	437	119	93	36	-	5	1	-	-
Males	1,903	1,482	77.9	248	44	69	32	-	27	1	-	-
Females	2,168	1,664	76.8	284	105	62	30	-	20	3	-	-

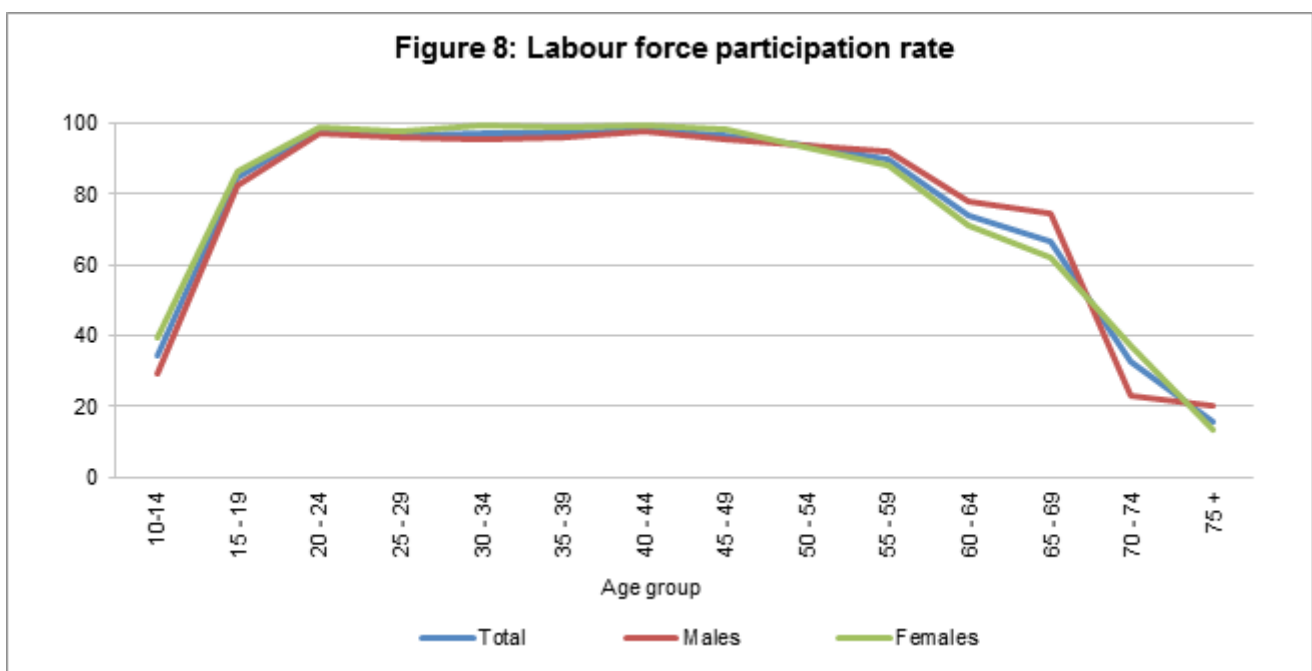
- Some 77.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 78.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 77.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 76.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 3.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.2 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			Age groups	Unemployment rate		
	Total	Males	Females		Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	34.1	29.4	39.2	10 - 14	6.0	7.2	5.0
15 - 19	84.5	82.6	86.1	15 - 24	1.3	1.3	1.3
20 - 24	98.1	97.3	99.0	15 - 64	0.4	0.4	0.3
25 - 29	96.8	96.1	97.6	65 +	-	-	-
30 - 34	97.4	95.6	99.4				
35 - 39	97.3	95.9	98.9				
40 - 44	98.4	97.5	99.2				
45 - 49	96.8	95.4	98.1				
50 - 54	93.5	93.9	93.1				
55 - 59	89.8	92.1	88.3				
60 - 64	74.2	77.9	71.0				
65 - 69	66.7	74.7	61.8				
70 - 74	32.4	22.9	37.1				
75 +	15.6	20.0	13.6				
15 - 24	91.7	90.7	92.7				
15 - 64	93.8	93.4	94.2				

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Manhero Sub-Township is 93.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 94.2 per cent and is slightly higher than that of their male counterparts which is 93.4 per cent.
- In Manhero Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 34.1 per cent. It is 29.4 per cent for males and 39.2 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Manhero Sub-Township is 0.4 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (0.4%) and for females (0.3%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 1.3 per cent.

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

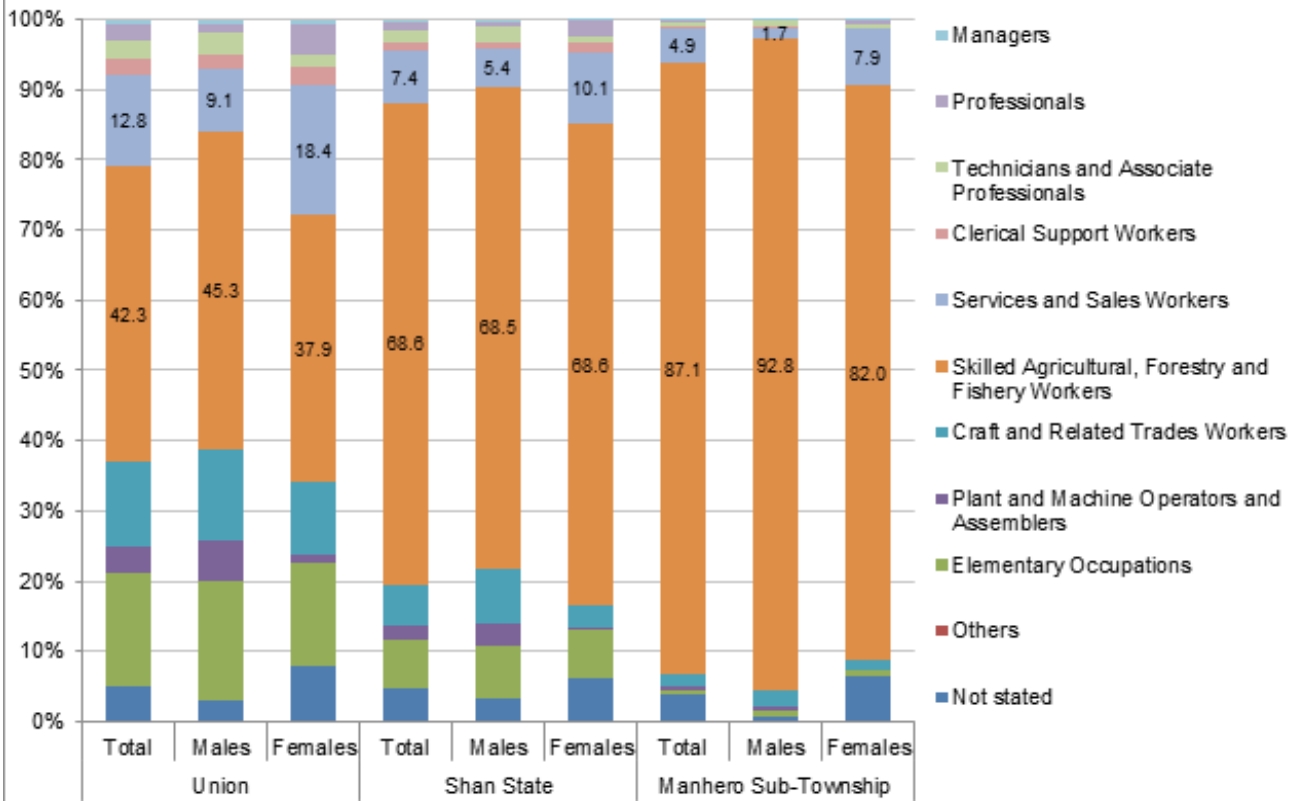
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner , retired , elderly	Ill , disabled	Other
Total	916	5.9	20.5	10.7	33.2	1.5	28.2
Males	434	7.6	20.3	2.8	25.8	1.6	41.9
Females	482	4.4	20.7	17.8	39.8	1.5	15.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 41.9 per cent of males are other while 39.8 per cent of females are pensioner, retired, elderly.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	4,319	2,041	2,278	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	5	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professionals	15	2	13	0.3	0.1	0.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	25	14	11	0.6	0.7	0.5
Clerical Support Workers	11	5	6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Services and Sales Workers	213	34	179	4.9	1.7	7.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	3,764	1,895	1,869	87.1	92.8	82.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	73	43	30	1.7	2.1	1.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	16	13	3	0.4	0.6	0.1
Elementary Occupations	34	18	16	0.8	0.9	0.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	163	14	149	3.8	0.7	6.5

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



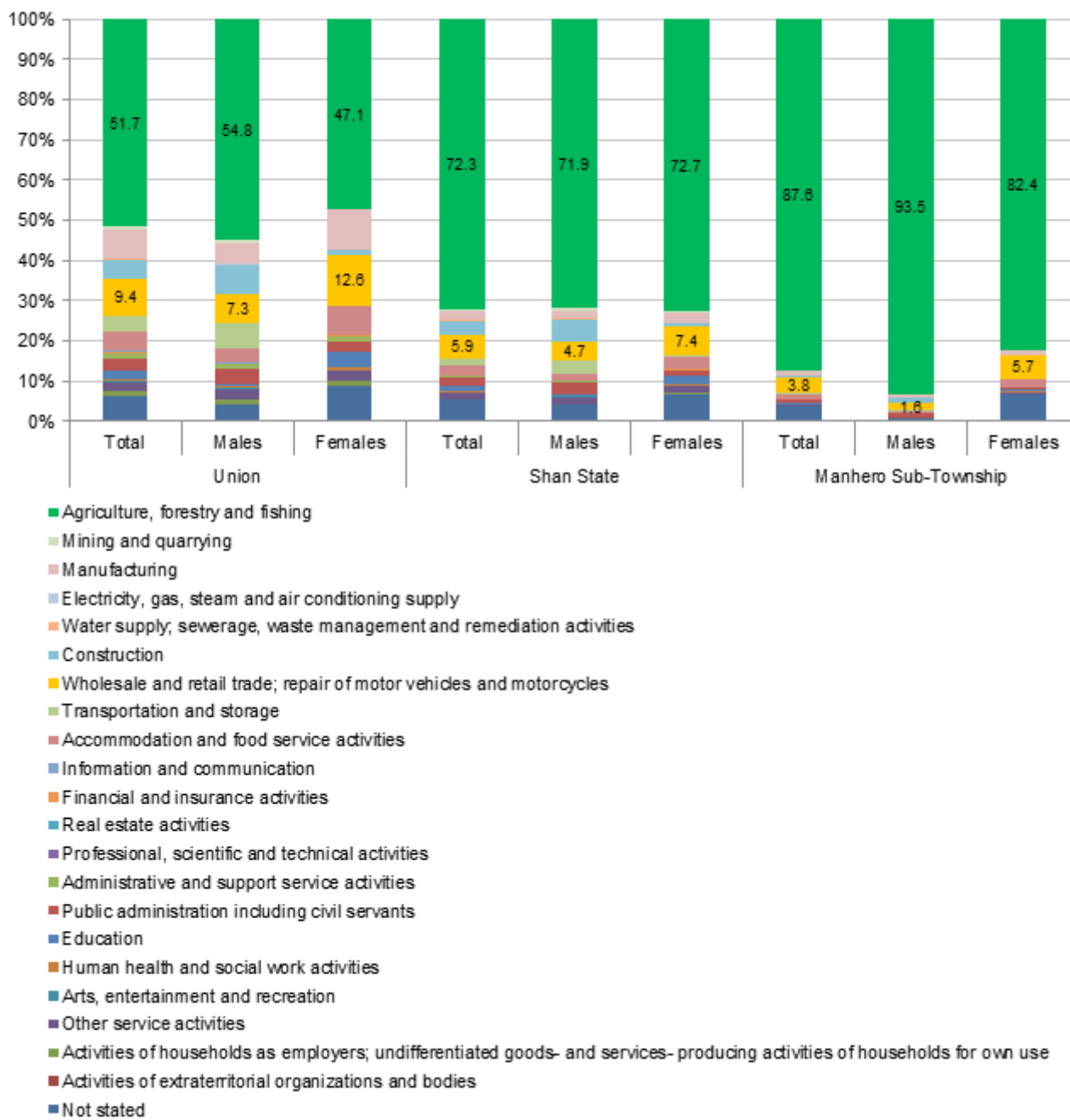
- In Manhero Sub-Township, 87.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 4.9 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 92.8 per cent of males and 82.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.4 per cent are 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	4,319	2,041	2,278	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,784	1,908	1,876	87.6	93.5	82.4
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	39	11	28	0.9	0.5	1.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	31	30	1	0.7	1.5	*
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	162	32	130	3.8	1.6	5.7
Transportation and storage	14	13	1	0.3	0.6	*
Accommodation and food service activities	57	3	54	1.3	0.1	2.4
Information and communication	1	1	-	*	*	-
Financial and insurance activities	2	2	-	*	0.1	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Public administration including civil servants	29	22	7	0.7	1.1	0.3
Education	15	2	13	0.3	0.1	0.6
Human health and social work activities	4	1	3	0.1	*	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	13	2	11	0.3	0.1	0.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	3	1	2	0.1	*	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	162	11	151	3.8	0.5	6.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



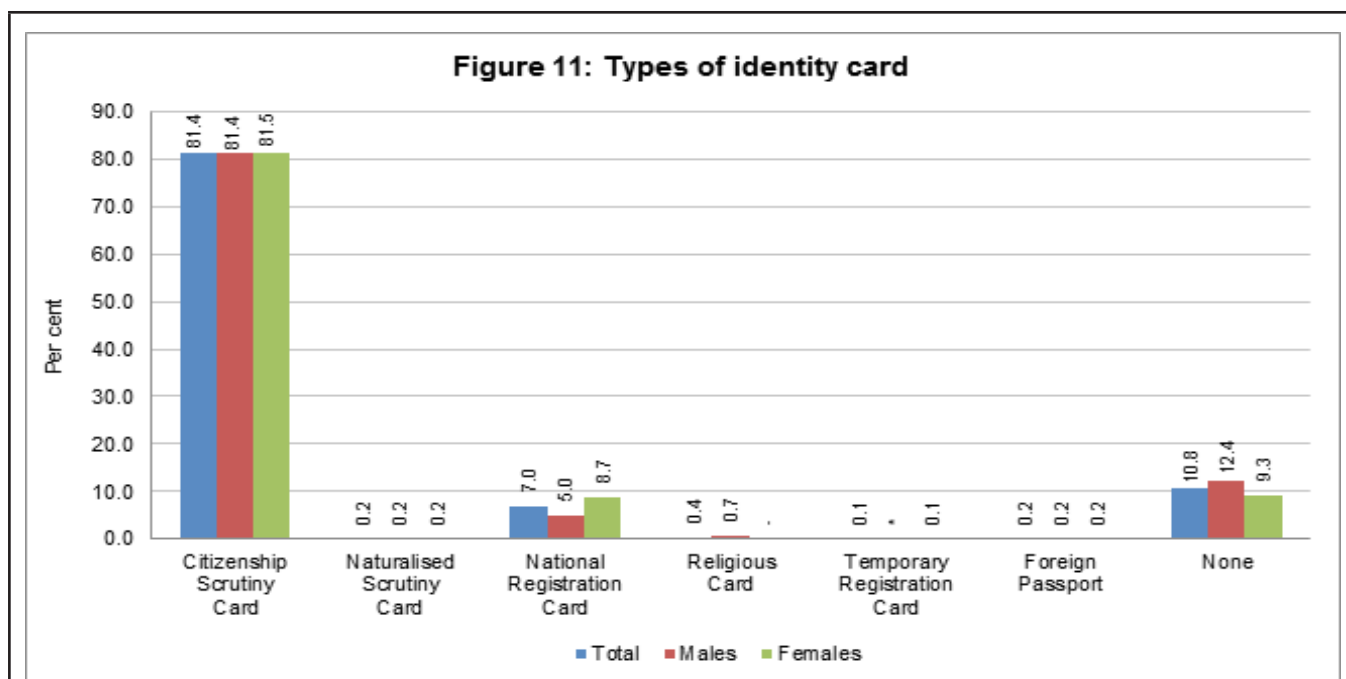
- In Manhero Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 87.6 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 3.8 per cent.
- There are 93.5 per cent of males and 82.4 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	4,650	-	*	399	20	*	*	-	615
Urban	1,032	-	-	71	6	-	*	-	105
Rural	3,618	-	*	328	14	*	*	-	510
Males	2,208	-	*	137	20	*	*	-	336
Females	2,442	-	*	262	-	*	*	-	279

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Manhero Sub-Township, 81.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 10.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 12.4 per cent of males and 9.3 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	6,787	6,721	66	1.0	23	20	35	18
0-14	1,614	1,610	4	0.2	-	-	3	2
15-64	4,710	4,674	36	0.8	11	5	18	10
65+	463	437	26	5.6	12	15	14	6
Males	3,242	3,209	33	1.0	12	10	13	11
0-14	810	808	2	0.2	-	-	1	2
15-64	2,272	2,250	22	1.0	8	2	8	8
65+	160	151	9	5.6	4	8	4	1
Females	3,545	3,512	33	0.9	11	10	22	7
0-14	804	802	2	0.2	-	-	2	-
15-64	2,438	2,424	14	0.6	3	3	10	2
65+	303	286	17	5.6	8	7	10	5

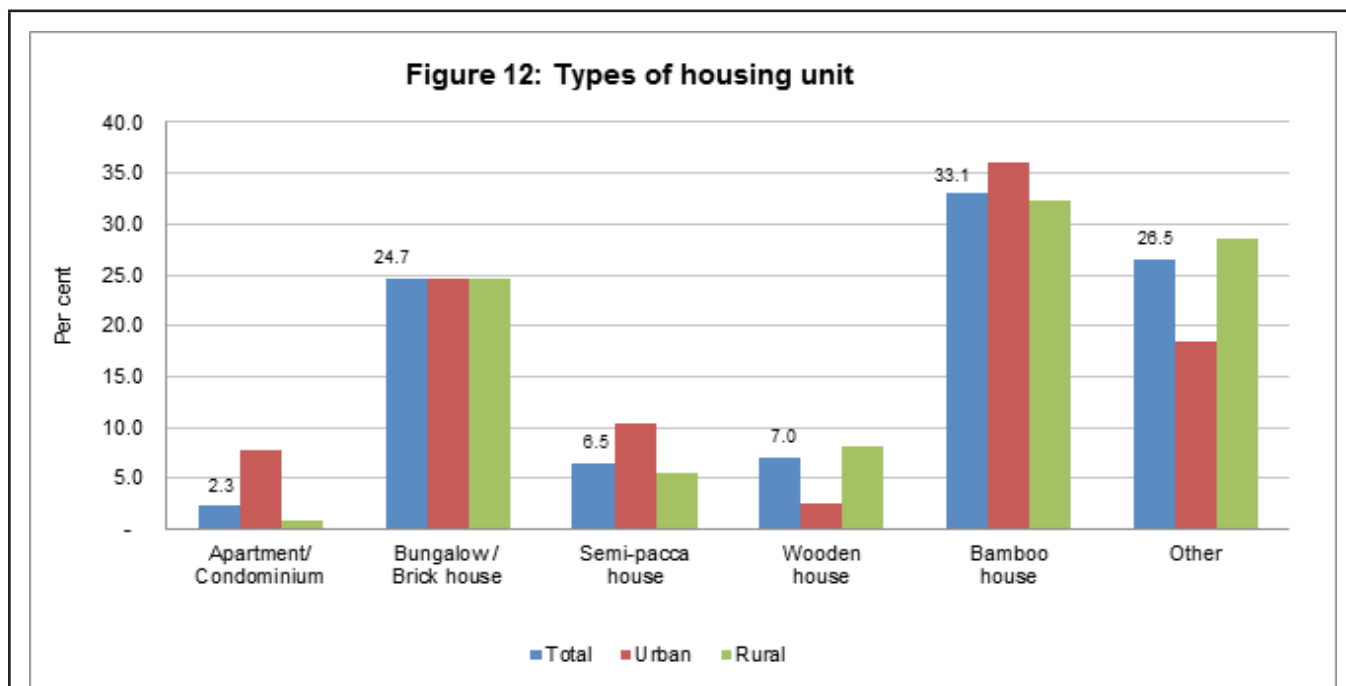
- One in every 100 persons in Manhero Sub-Township has, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

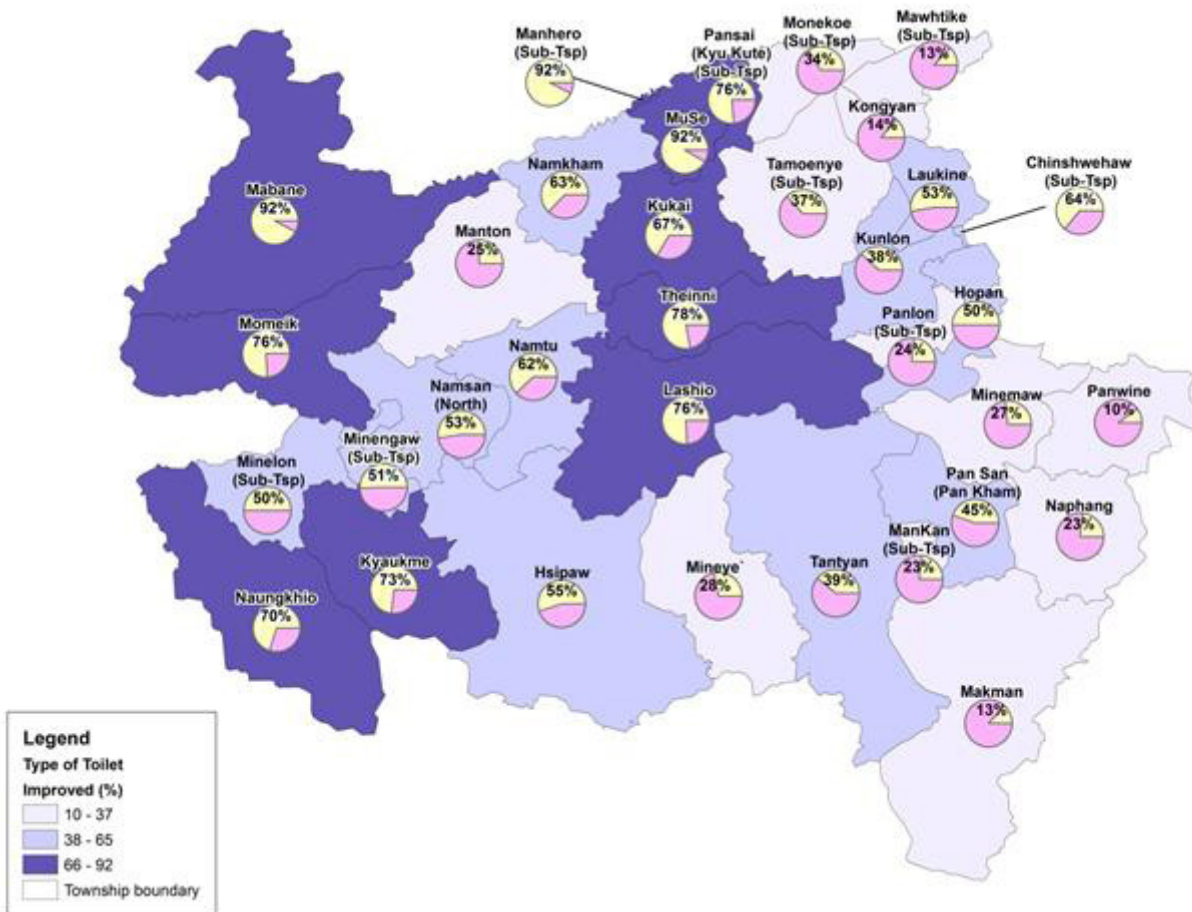
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	1,643	2.3	24.7	6.5	7.0	33.1	-	-	26.5
Urban	346	7.8	24.6	10.4	2.6	36.1	-	-	18.5
Rural	1,297	0.8	24.7	5.5	8.2	32.3	-	-	28.6



- The majority of the households in Manhero Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (33.1%) followed by households in other type of houses (26.5%).
- Some 36.1 per cent of urban households and 32.3 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%
MuSe District	: 67.0%
Manhero Sub-Township	: 92.4%

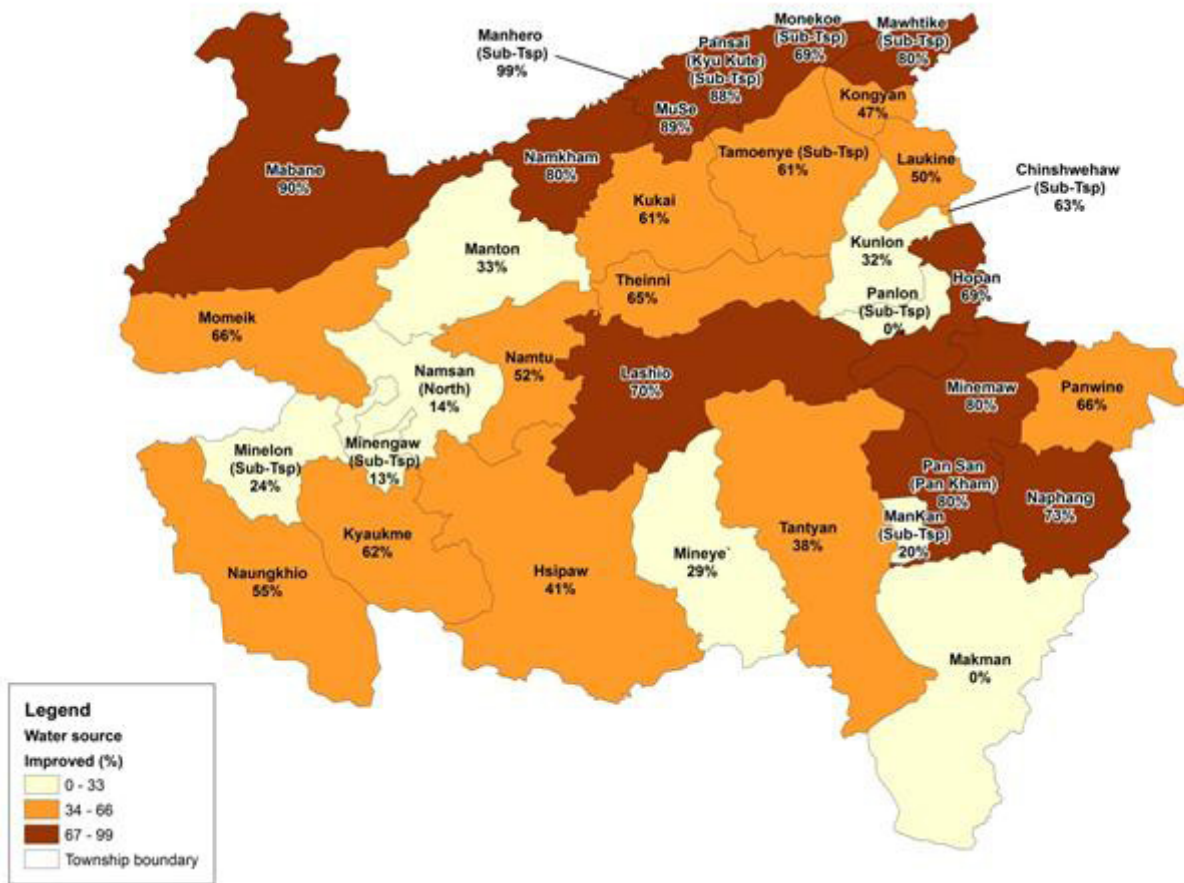
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	0.9	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		92.0	97.9	90.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>92.4</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>90.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		7.1	0.9	8.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		-	-	-
Other		0.1	0.3	0.1
None		0.4	-	0.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,643	346	1,297

- Some 92.4 per cent of the households in Manhero Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (92.0%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Manhero Sub-Township is in the range of 66-92 per cent 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 0.4 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 Manhero Sub-Township, 0.5 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%
MuSe District	: 75.3%
Manhero Sub-Township	: 99.3%

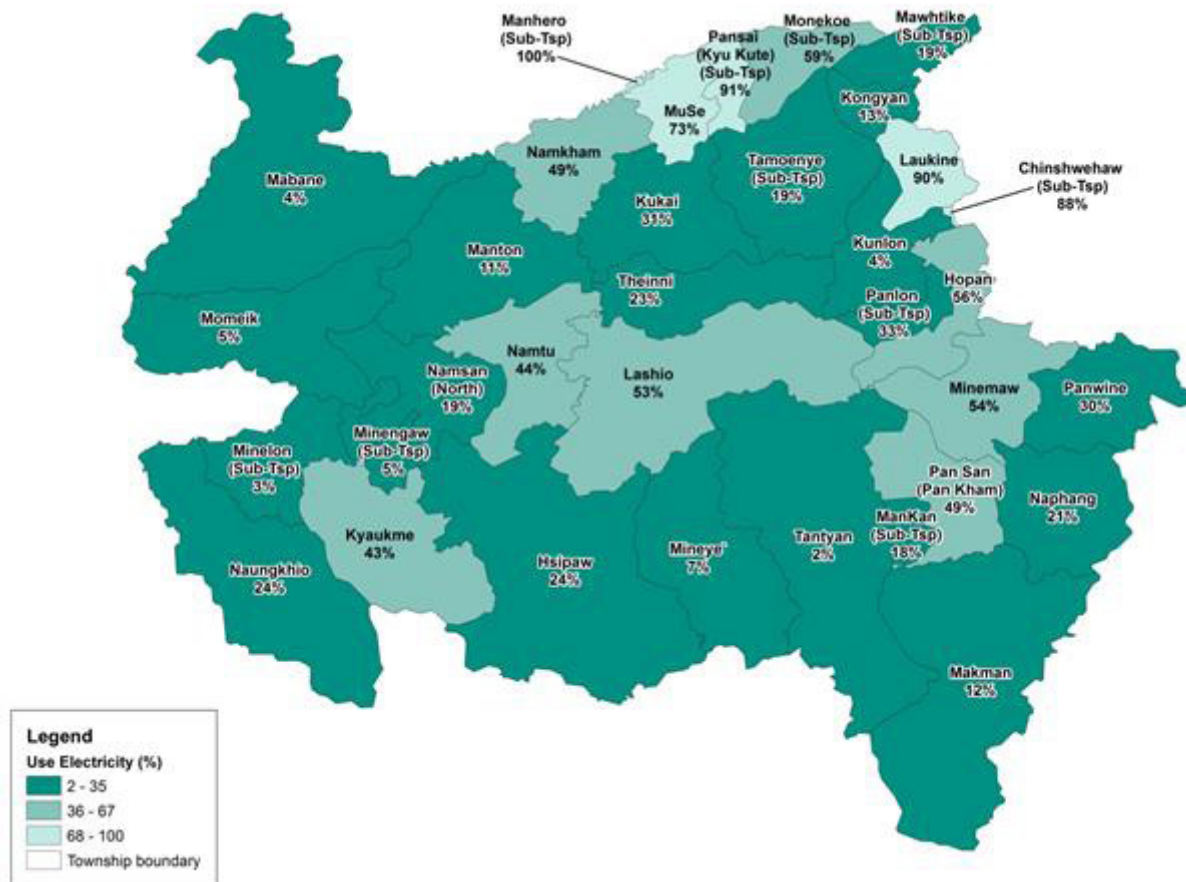
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.1	-	0.1
Tube well, borehole	0.2	-	0.2
Protected well/ Spring	27.6	8.4	32.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier	71.4	89.9	66.5
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>99.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	0.1	-	0.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake	-	-	-
River/stream/ canal	0.1	-	0.1
Waterfall/ Rain water	-	-	-
Other	0.5	1.7	0.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,643	1,297

- In Manhero Sub-Township, 99.3 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- The proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water in Manhero Sub-Township is in the range of 67-99 per cent group. It is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 71.4 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 27.6 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 0.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 0.5 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%
MuSe District	: 50.6%
Manhero Sub-Township	: 99.6%

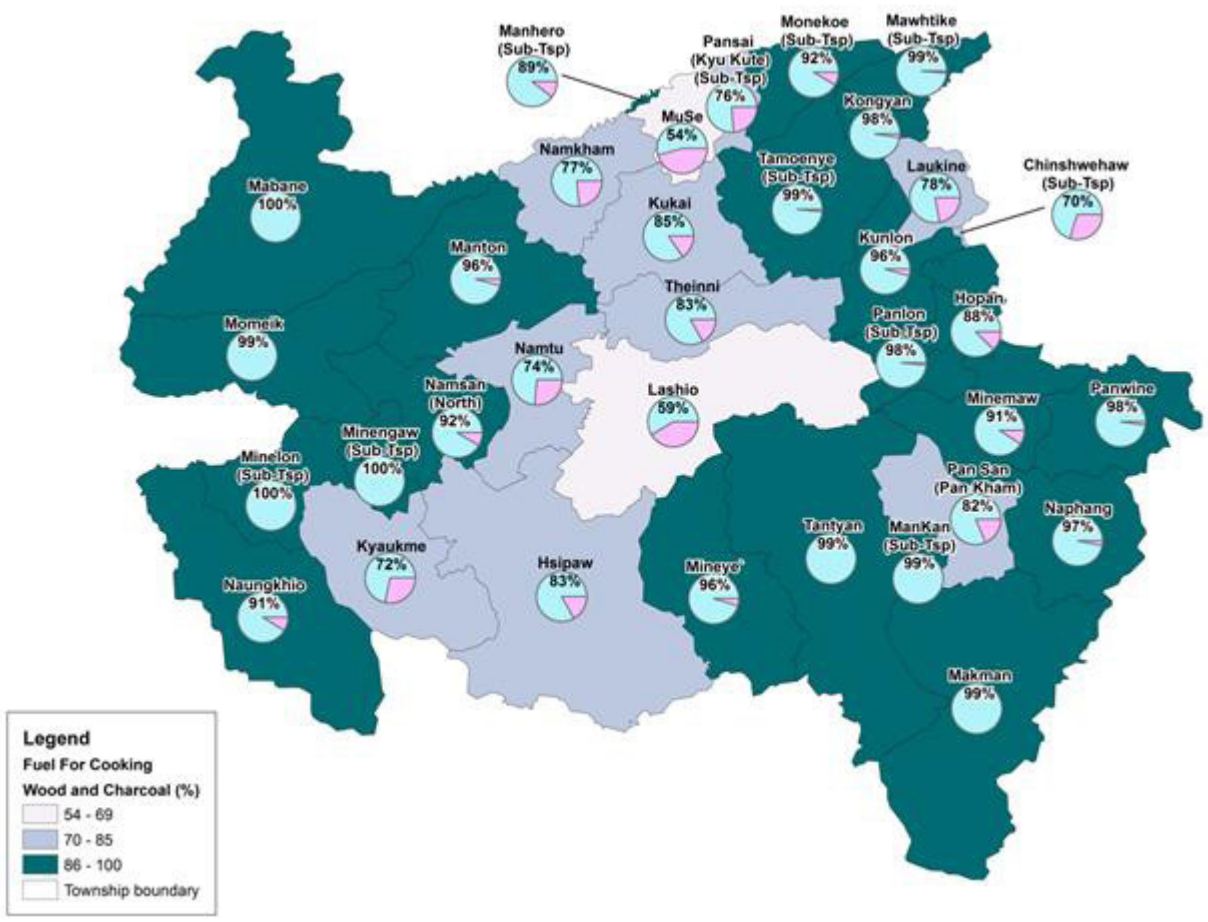
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		99.6	99.7	99.5
Kerosene		-	-	-
Candle		0.4	0.3	0.5
Battery		-	-	-
Generator (private)		-	-	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,643	346	1,297

- In Manhero Sub-Township, 99.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. It is highest and it is in the range of 68 per cent and above group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 99.5 per cent of the households mainly use electricity for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
MuSe District	: 76.9%
Manhero Sub-Township	: 89.4%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		7.8	8.4	7.6
LPG		0.4	0.3	0.4
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		2.3	1.2	2.5
Firewood		88.3	89.6	88.0
Charcoal		1.1	0.3	1.3
Coal		0.2	0.3	0.2
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,643	346	1,297

- In Manhero Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 88.3 per cent using firewood and 1.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 7.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 88.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.3 per cent use charcoal.

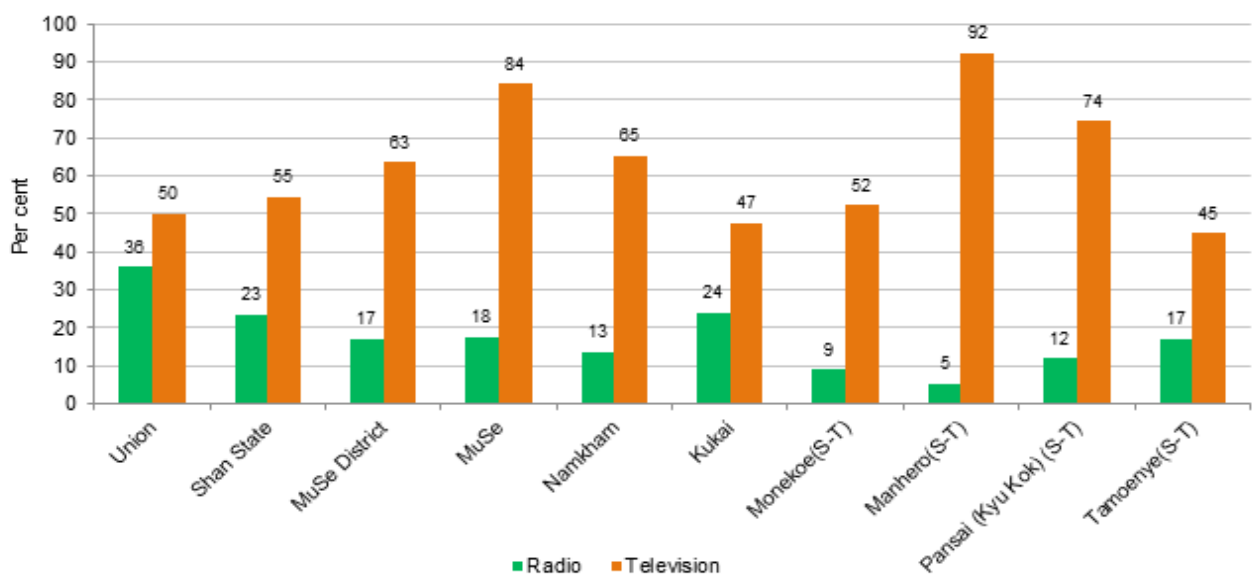
Communication and related amenities

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	1,643	5.2	92.5	4.6	89.5	1.6	3.1	4.0	-
Urban	346	4.0	93.9	2.9	92.2	4.0	6.9	2.0	-
Rural	1,297	5.6	92.1	5.0	88.8	0.9	2.1	4.5	-

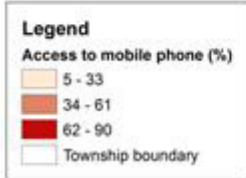
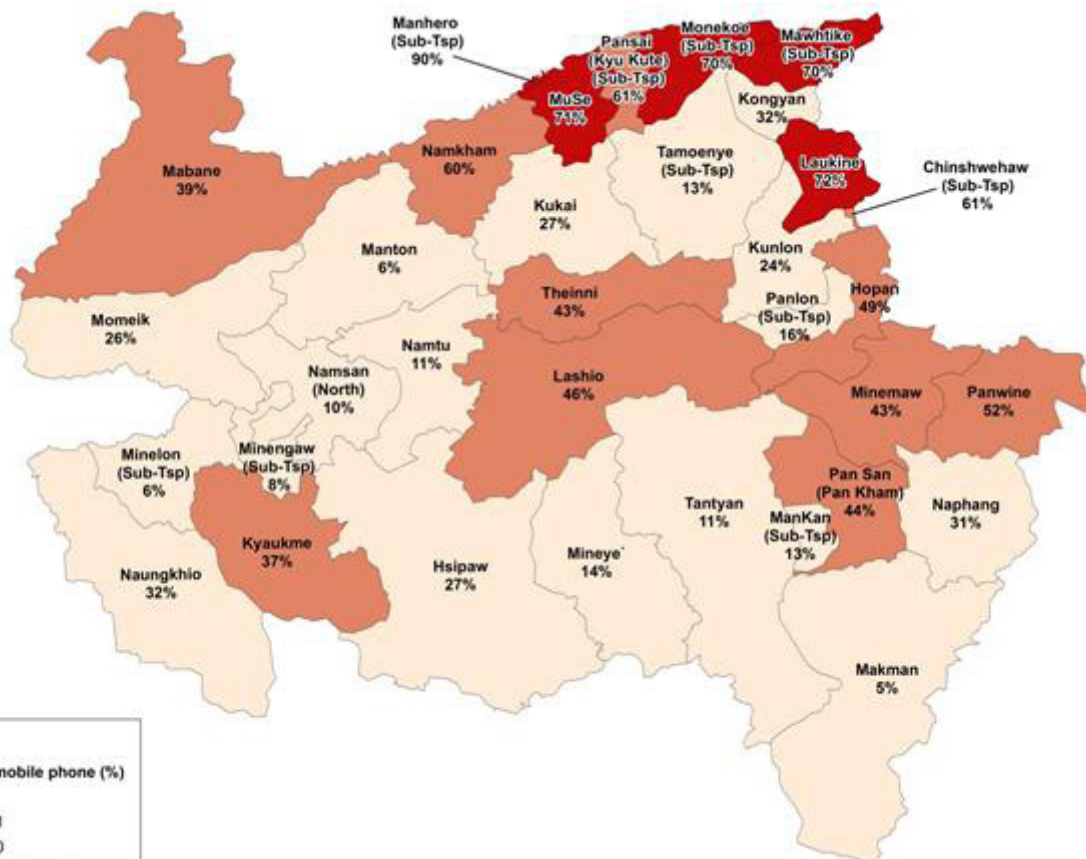
- Some 92.5 per cent of the households in Manhero Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 93.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 92.1 per cent.

Figure 17: Percentage of households with access to radio and television



- In Manhero Sub-Township, 92.5 per cent of the households having a television and about one in 19 households (5.2%) reported having a radio.

Figure 18: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
MuSe District	: 49.4%
Manhero Sub-Township	: 89.5%

- Some 89.5 per cent of the households in Manhero Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. It is in the range of 62-90 per cent 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
MuSe District	86,255	5,982	61,534	9,777	9,404	77	56	8,787
Urban	30,219	3,967	24,520	4,829	1,714	17	12	856
Rural	56,036	2,015	37,014	4,948	7,690	60	44	7,931
Manhero Sub-Township	1,643	108	1,496	901	1,084	16	2	-
Urban	346	7	320	200	216	-	-	-
Rural	1,297	101	1,176	701	868	16	2	-

- In Manhero Sub-Township, 91.1 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 66.0 per cent of households having 4-wheel tractor.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

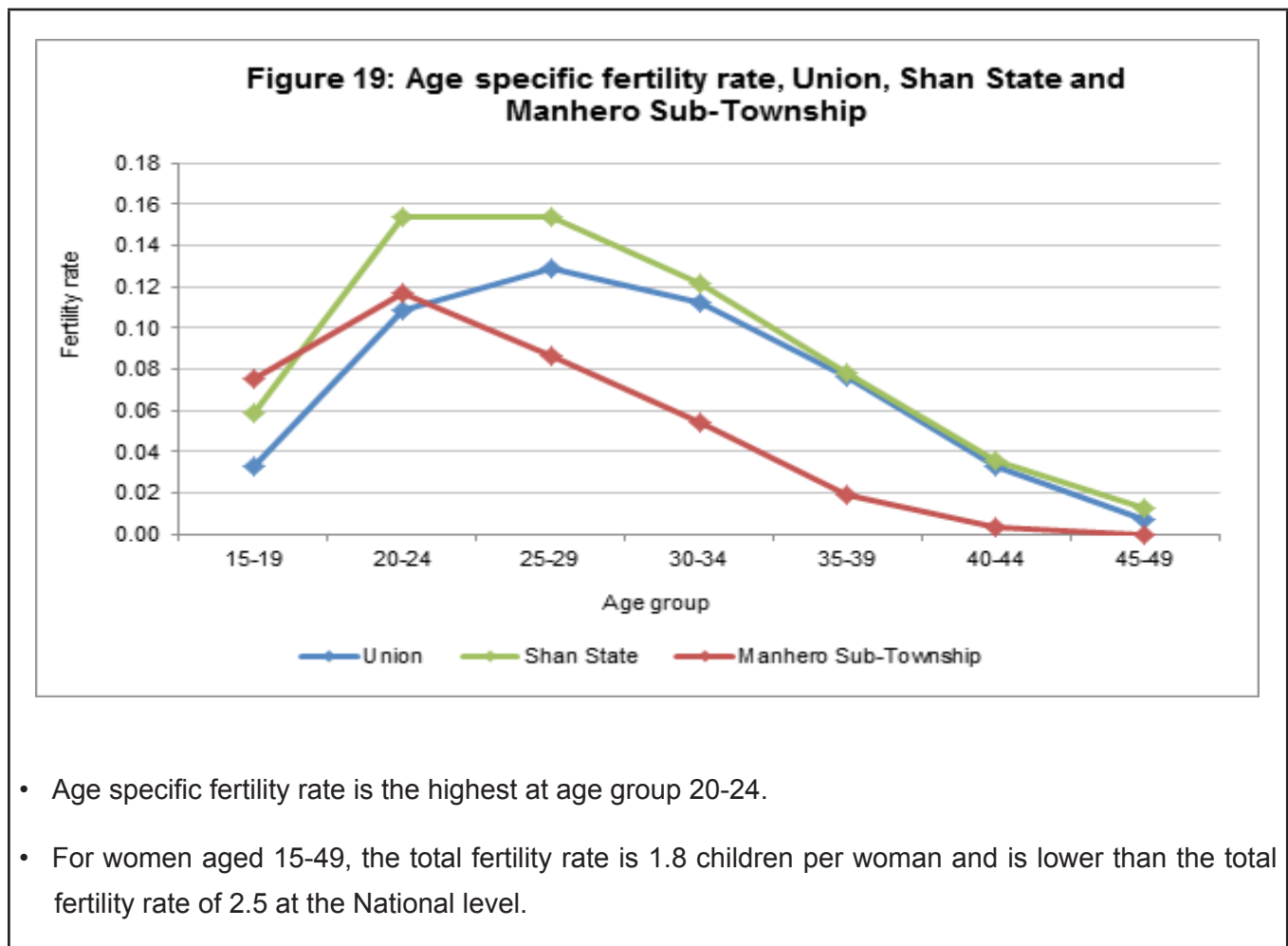
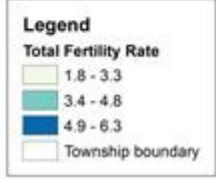
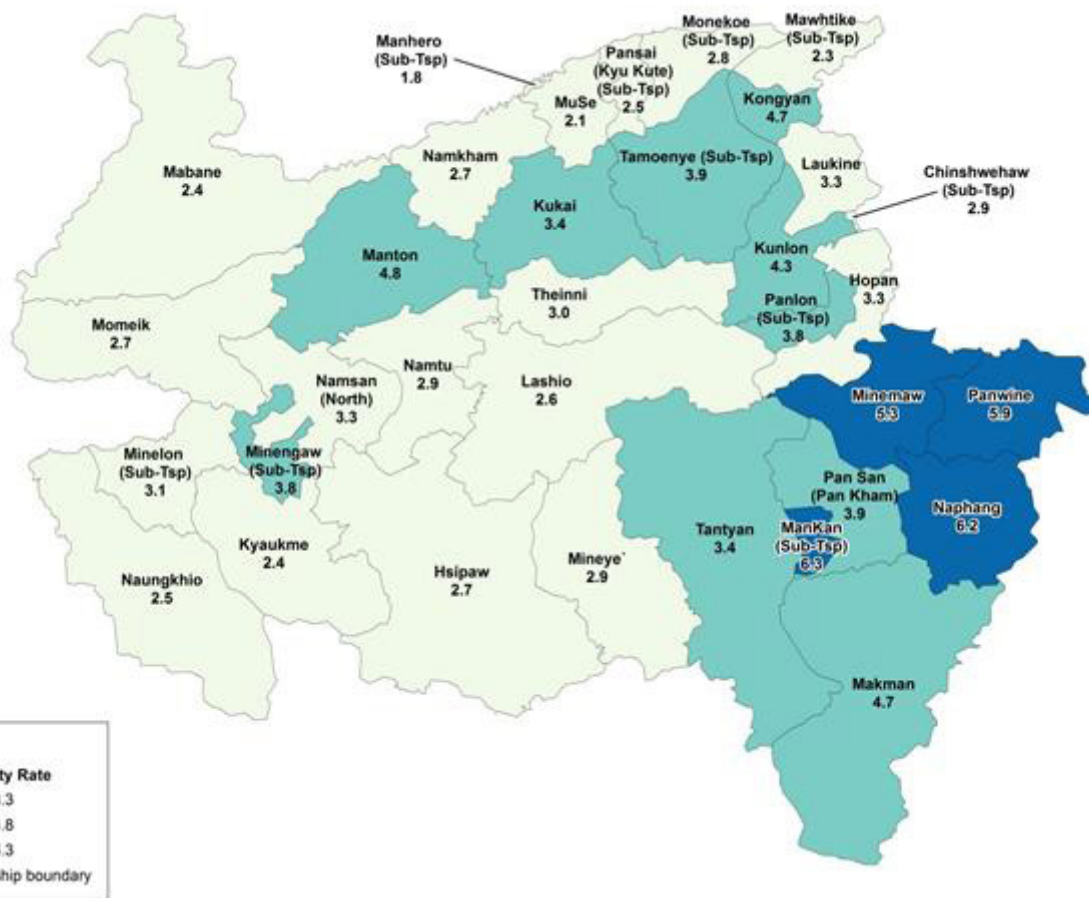
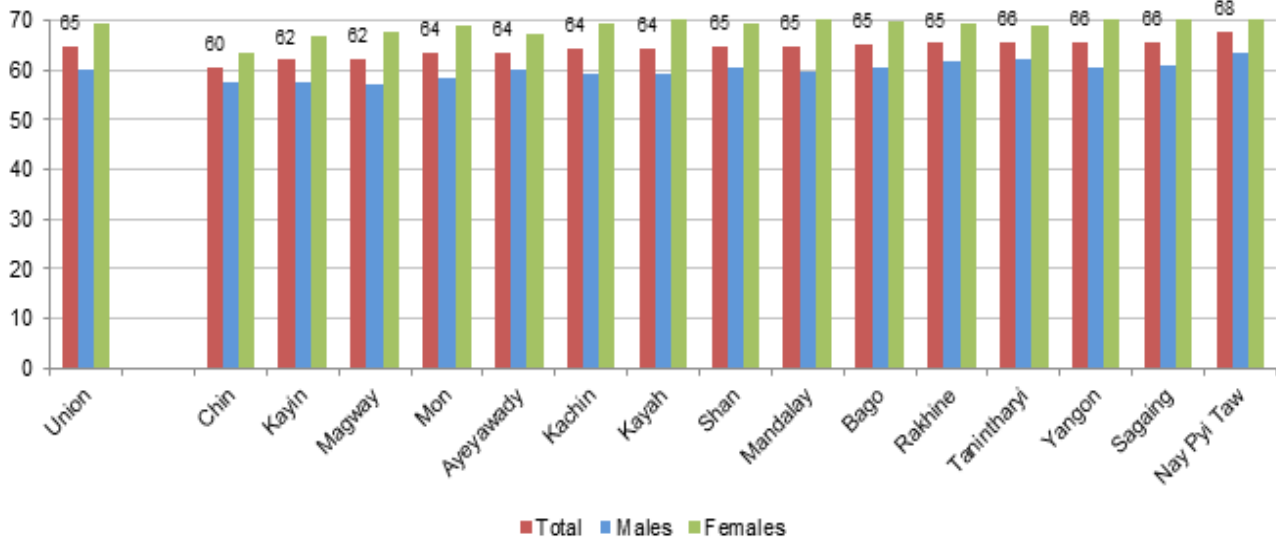


Figure 20: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
MuSe District	: 2.8
Manhero Sub-Township	: 1.8

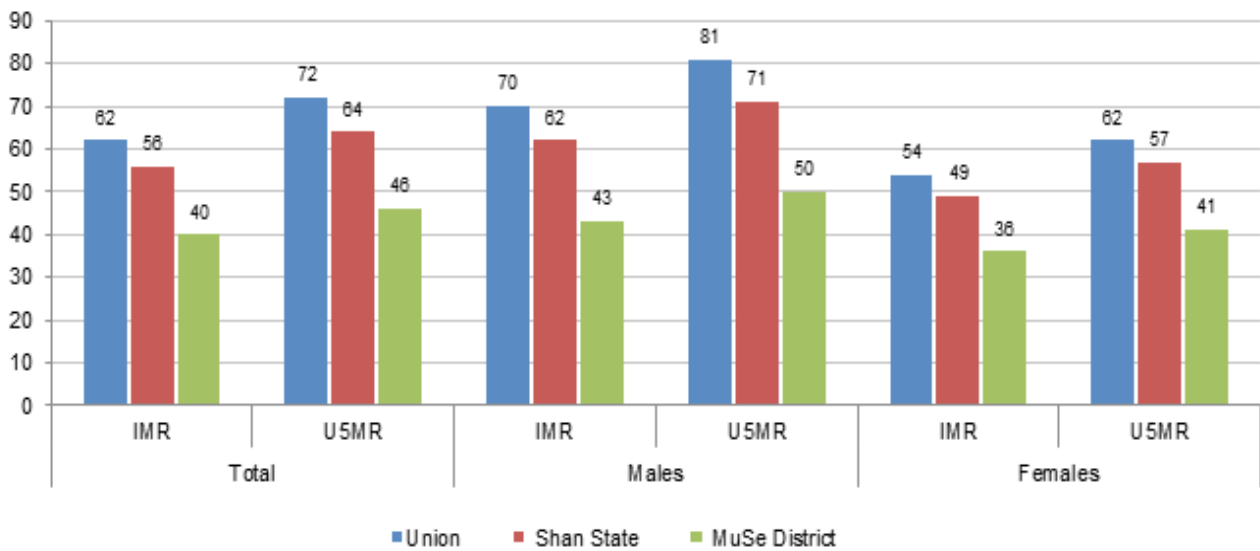
Figure 21: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

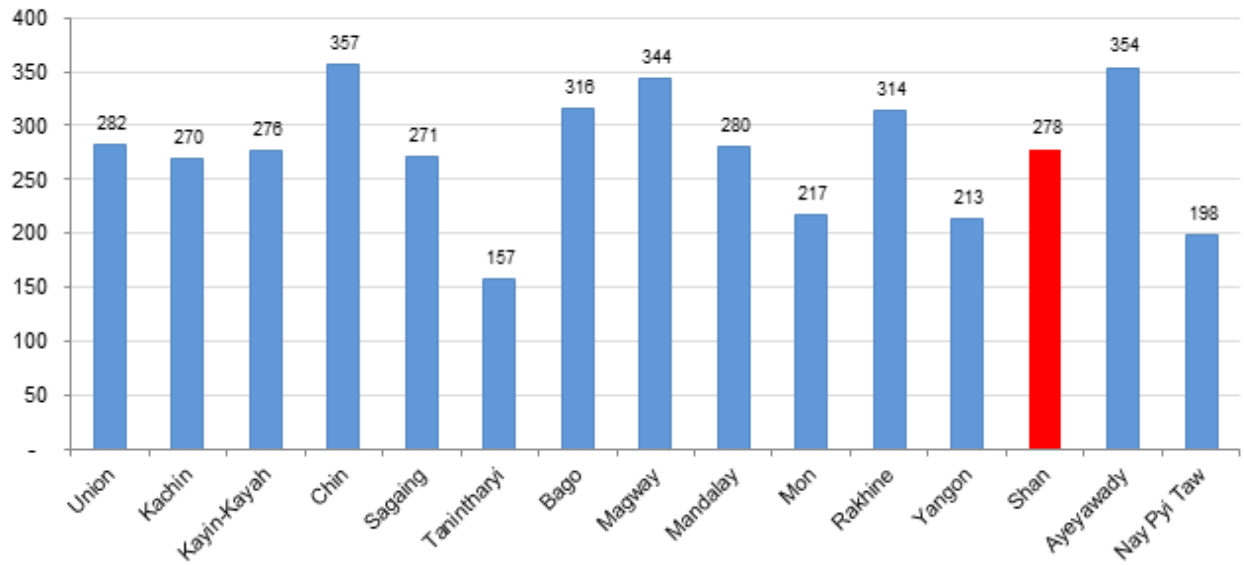
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 22: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in MuSe District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in MuSe District is 40 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 46 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.

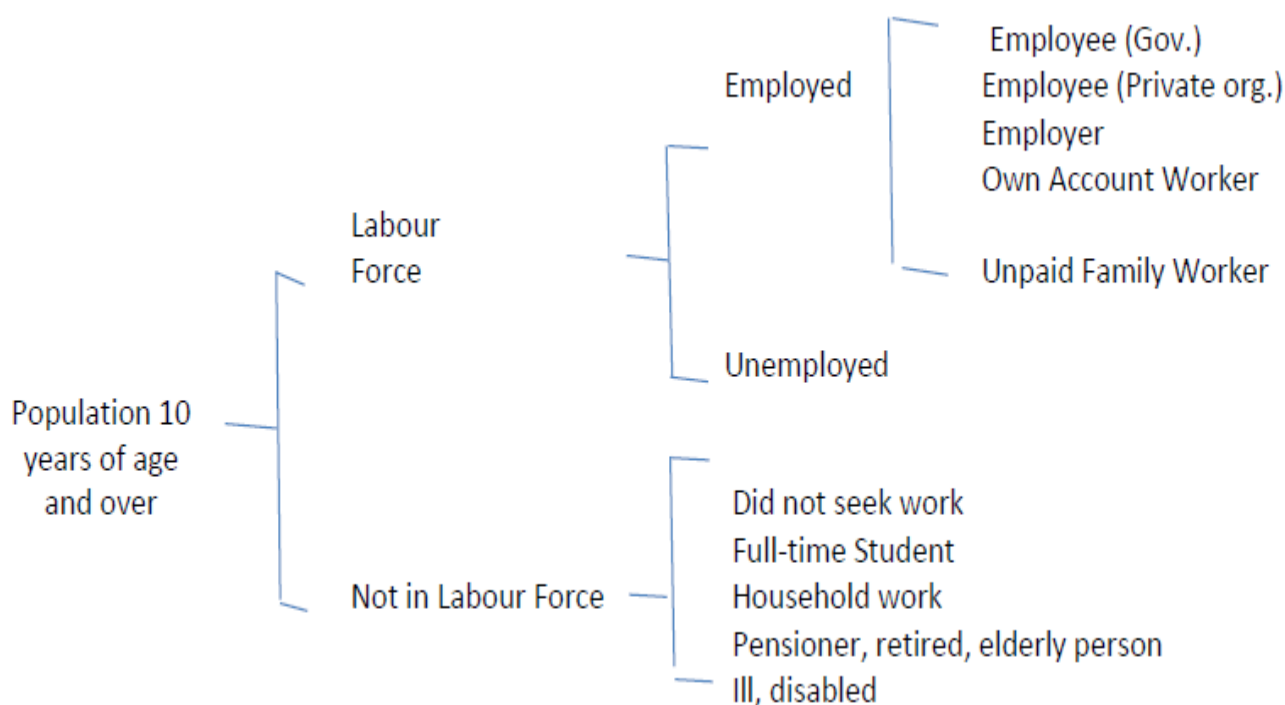
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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