THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, BHAMO DISTRICT
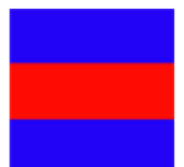
Mansi Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Pannandin (Sub-Tsp)

Naungmoon

Putao

Machanbaw

Khaunglanphoo

Shinbwayyan (Sub-Tsp)

Sumprabum

Hsotlaw

Tanaing

Kachin

Ingyanyan

Chiphwe

Phakant

Myitkyina

Panwa (Sub-Tsp)

Kanpaikti (Sub-Tsp)

Kamine(Sub-Tsp)

Hsadone (Sub-Tsp)

Mogaung

Waingmaw

Hopin(Sub-Tsp)

Hsinbo (Sub- Tsp)

Mohnyin

Dotphoneyan (Sub- Tsp)

Myohla (Sub-Tsp)

Momauk

Bhamo

Lwe`ge` (Sub- Tsp)

Shwegu

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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Kachin State, Bhamo District

Mansi Township Report

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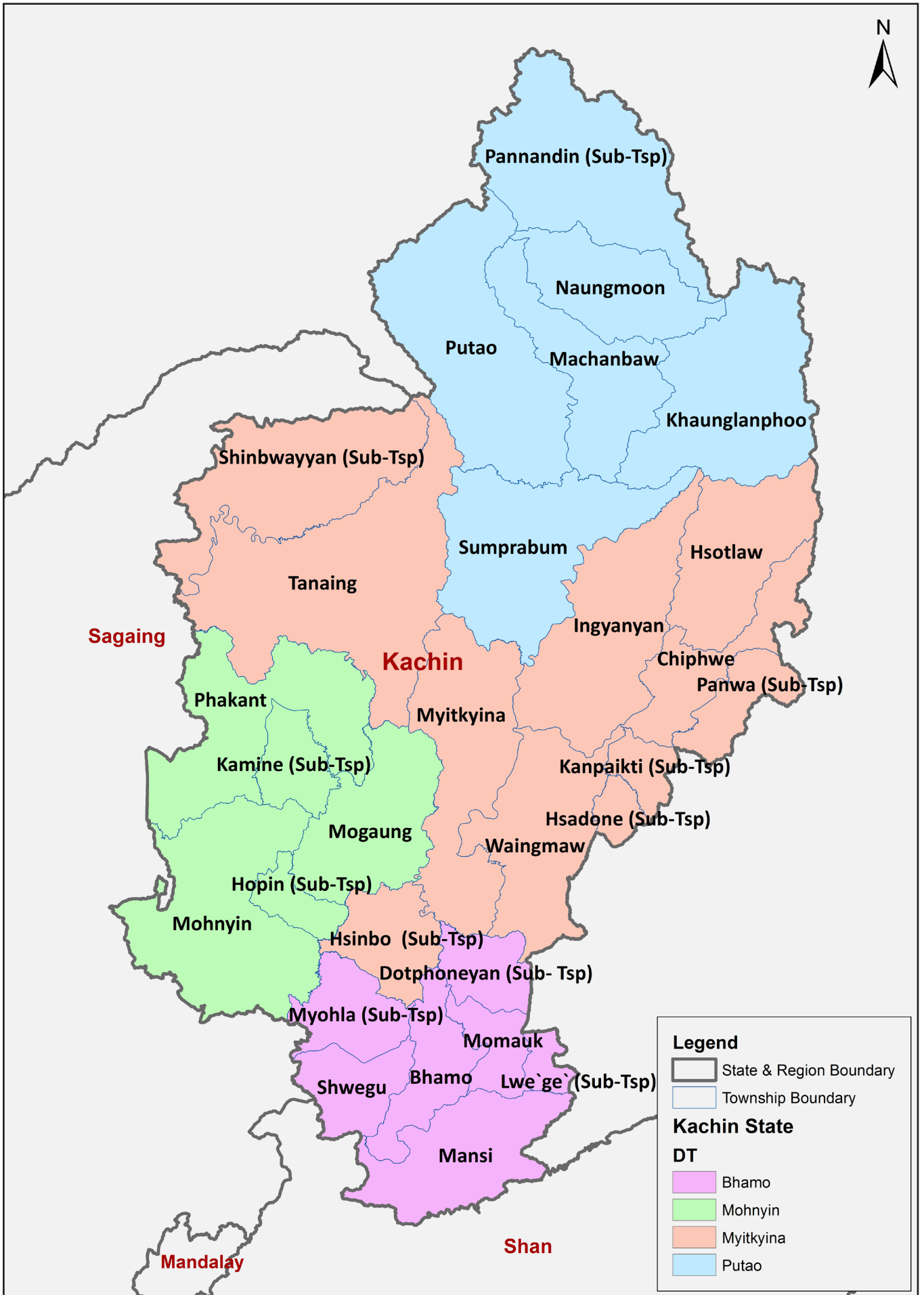Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

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October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Kachin State, showing the townships

Pannandin (Sub-Tsp)

Naungmoon

Putao

Machanbaw

Khaunglanphoo

Shinbwayyan (Sub-Tsp)

Sumprabum

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Shwegu

Bhamo

Lwe`ge`(Sub-Tsp)

Mansi

N

Legend

State & Region Boundary

Township Boundary

Kachin State

DT

Bhamo

Mohnyin

Myitkyina

Putao

Mandalay

Shan

Mansi Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	**Enumerated Population**	52,945 [2]
	Estimated Population	31,243
Population males	26,156 (49.4%)	
Population females	26,789 (50.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	15.4%	
Area (Km²)	2,932.8 [3]	
Population density (per Km²)	28.7 persons	
Median age	24.9 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	20	
Number of private households	10,554	
Percentage of female headed households	32.2%	
Mean household size	4.9 persons [4]	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.3%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.3%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.4%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	57.9	
Child dependency ratio	50.9	
Old dependency ratio	7.0	
Ageing index	13.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	98	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	89.3%	
Male	91.8%	
Female	86.9%	
People with disability	**Number**	**Per cent**
Any form of disability	2,118	4.0
Walking	765	1.4
Seeing	1,063	2.0
Hearing	790	1.5
Remembering	811	1.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	29,421	70.3
Associate Scrutiny	27	0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	41	0.1
National Registration	572	1.4
Religious	112	0.3
Temporary Registration	284	0.7
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1
None	11,405	27.2

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	76.4%	88.0%	65.1%
Unemployment rate	4.7%	4.9%	4.3%
Employment to population ratio	72.9%	83.6%	62.3%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	9,143	86.6
Renter	256	2.4
Provided free (individually)	100	0.9
Government quarters	270	2.6
Private company quarters	*	0.1
Other	778	7.4

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.6%		22.7%
Bamboo	54.4%	28.2%	0.2%
Earth	0.3%	6.0%	
Wood	27.7%	42.7%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		76.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	11.3%	16.3%	0.2%
Other	5.4%	6.7%	0.4%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	484	4.6
LPG	*	< 0.1
Kerosene	*	0.1
Biogas	*	0.1
Firewood	9,495	90.0
Charcoal	537	5.1
Coal	20	0.2
Other	*	< 0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,645	25.1
Kerosene	80	0.8
Candle	4,266	40.4
Battery	269	2.5
Generator (private)	413	3.9
Water mill (private)	857	8.1
Solar system/energy	2,020	19.1
Other	*	< 0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	406	3.8
Tube well, borehole	2,751	26.1
Protected well/spring	3,966	37.6
Bottled/purifier water	224	2.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*7,347*	*69.6*
Unprotected well/spring	1,372	13.0
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.2
River/stream/canal	506	4.8
Waterfall/rainwater	21	0.2
Other	1290	12.2
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*3,207*	*30.4*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	422	4.0
Tube well, borehole	2,742	26.0
Protected well/spring	3,940	37.3
Unprotected well/spring	1,424	13.5
Pool/pond/lake	43	0.4
River/stream/canal	660	6.3
Waterfall/rainwater	25	0.2
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	1291	12.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	97	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	9,497	90.0
Total Improved Sanitation	*9,594*	*90.9*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	574	5.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	29	0.3
Other	72	0.7
None	285	2.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	4,004	37.9
Television	6,809	64.5
Landline phone	714	6.8
Mobile phone	2,997	28.4
Computer	133	1.3
Internet at home	43	0.4
Households with none of the items	2,389	22.6
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	644	6.1
Motorcycle/Moped	8,661	82.1
Bicycle	2,828	26.8
4-Wheel tractor	2,004	19.0
Canoe/Boat	68	0.6
Motor boat	29	0.3
Cart (bullock)	2,580	24.4

Note: [1] Population figures for Mansi 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://countryoffice. unfpa.org/myanmar/?publications.

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 Mansi Township in Kachin State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. The information presented in this report is based on the population and households that were enumerated during the census.

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 Mansi Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	Enumerated population	52,945 *
	Estimated population	31,243
Males		26,156
Females		26,789
Sex ratio		98 males per 100 females
Percentage of urban population		15.4%
Area (Km^2)		2,932.8 **
Population density (persons per Km^2)		28.7 persons
Number of wards		4
Number of village tracts		20

	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	51,198	7,959	43,239
Number of conventional households	10,554	1,618	8,936

Mean household size	4.9 persons ***

- In Mansi Township, there are more females than males with 98 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (15.4%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Mansi Township is 29 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.9 persons living in each household in Mansi Township. This is slightly greater than the Union average (4.4 persons).

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

　　　　　*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Mansi Township (Bhamo District, Kachin State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**10,554**	**52,945**	**26,156**	**26,789**
	Ward	**1,618**	**8,146**	**4,087**	**4,059**
1	Maw Ya Wa Di(W)	348	1,713	846	867
2	Jein Hpawt Myay(W)	242	1,154	564	590
3	Pyin Oo Lwin(W)	205	1,161	561	600
4	Kawng Yar(W)	823	4,118	2,116	2,002
	Village Tract	**8,936**	**44,799**	**22,069**	**22,730**
1	Chaung Htauk(VT)	125	539	267	272
2	Man Hkan Yi Hku(VT)	68	325	154	171
3	Han Htet(VT)	746	3,517	1,804	1,713
4	Kone Tein(VT)	447	2,080	1,057	1,023
5	Nam Ma Hpweit(VT)	317	1,519	806	713
6	Man Thar (Mansi)(VT)	1,155	5,173	2,555	2,618
7	Maing Khaung(VT)	705	4,851	2,328	2,523
8	Mai Bat(VT)	42	187	100	87
9	Ton Hone(VT)	71	378	183	195
10	Man Wein Gyi(VT)	1,404	7,533	3,602	3,931
11	Man Mawn(VT)	260	1,235	604	631
12	Nawng Loke(VT)	352	1,695	804	891
13	Nawng Tsum(VT)	590	3,154	1,482	1,672
14	Pan Hkam(VT)	570	2,982	1,408	1,574
15	Nam Hka Pa(VT)	101	469	236	233
16	Kawng Lwin(VT)	380	1,725	855	870
17	Si Au(VT)	396	1,810	914	896
18	Si Kaw(VT)	221	1,076	557	519
19	Than Ta Dar(VT)	529	2,397	1,255	1,142
20	Si Khan Gyi(VT)	457	2,154	1,098	1,056

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

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Mansi Township

2,347 (4.4%)
17,068 (32.2%)
33,530 (63.3%)

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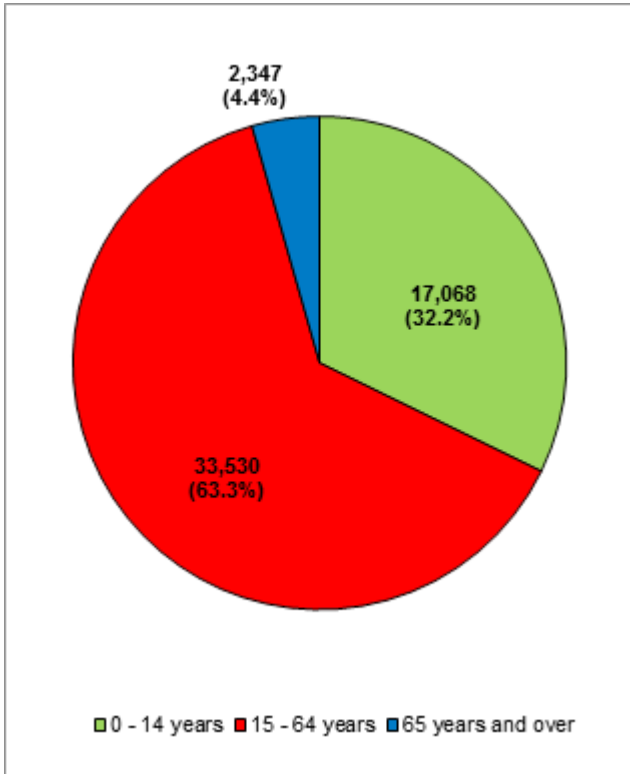
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Mansi Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	52,945	26,156	26,789
0 - 4	4,999	2,544	2,455
5 - 9	6,078	3,081	2,997
10 - 14	5,991	3,032	2,959
15 - 19	5,098	2,556	2,542
20 - 24	4,351	2,244	2,107
25 - 29	4,485	2,283	2,202
30 - 34	4,292	2,217	2,075
35 - 39	3,793	1,893	1,900
40 - 44	3,265	1,667	1,598
45 - 49	2,577	1,247	1,330
50 - 54	2,438	1,111	1,327
55 - 59	1,925	845	1,080
60 - 64	1,306	534	772
65 - 69	924	400	524
70 - 74	614	199	415
75 - 79	413	169	244
80 - 84	224	74	150
85 - 89	103	42	61
90 +	69	18	51

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Mansi Township is 63.3 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.

- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kachin State, Bhamo District and Mansi Township)
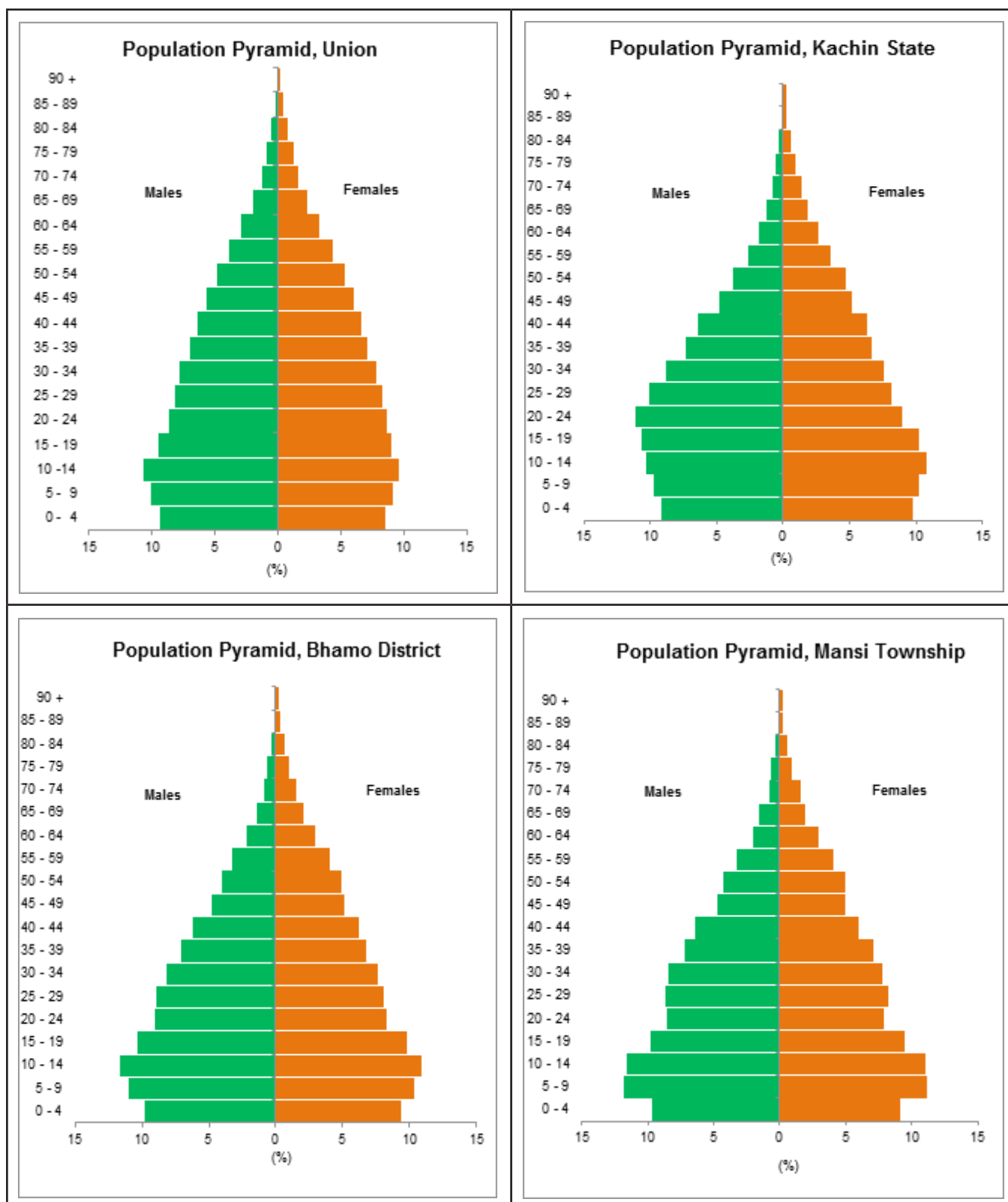
- The Population is noticeably large in age group (5-9).The population has declined from age group 15-19 onwards.

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

- There are more males than females in age groups 0-4 to 30-34 and more females than males from age group 45-49 onwards.

(B) Religion

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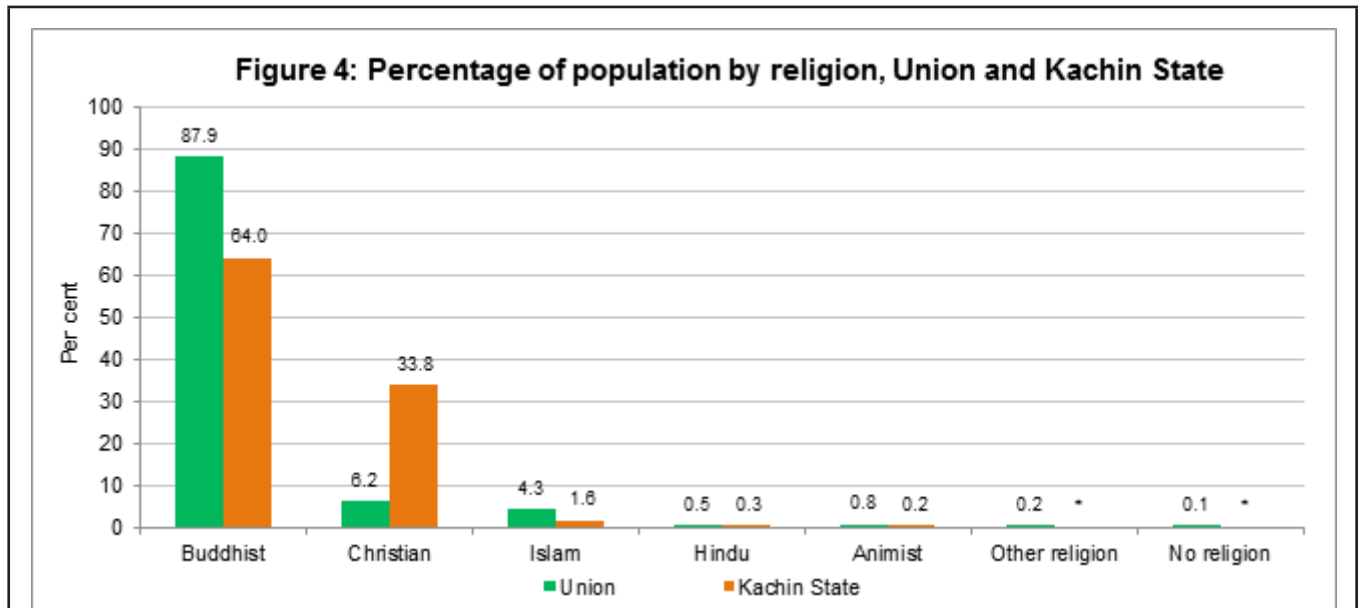
- At the Union level, the religious composition of the population by religion is 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Kachin State, it is 64.0% Buddhist, 33.8% Christian, 1.6% Islam, 0.4% Hindu, 0.2% Animist and less than 0.1% each for Other religion, and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C)   Education

Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,127	573	554	337	166	171
6	1,132	572	560	898	453	445
7	1,206	629	577	1,030	539	491
8	1,251	630	621	1,062	535	527
9	1,185	583	602	1,043	513	530
10	1,246	634	612	1,072	546	526
11	1,034	507	527	864	425	439
12	1,163	585	578	978	488	490
13	1,224	621	603	925	461	464
14	1,124	564	560	713	342	371
15	977	483	494	538	264	274
16	958	484	474	396	186	210
17	989	485	504	333	151	182
18	1,131	568	563	282	130	152
19	899	439	460	167	73	94
20	988	513	475	96	56	40
21	740	378	362	55	27	28
22	830	410	420	49	32	17
23	803	387	416	25	12	13
24	822	428	394	20	15	5
25	1,009	484	525	14	9	5
26	788	387	401	9	5	4
27	801	390	411	10	5	5
28	885	454	431	5	3	2
29	842	452	390	6	4	2

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Kachin State and Mansi Township
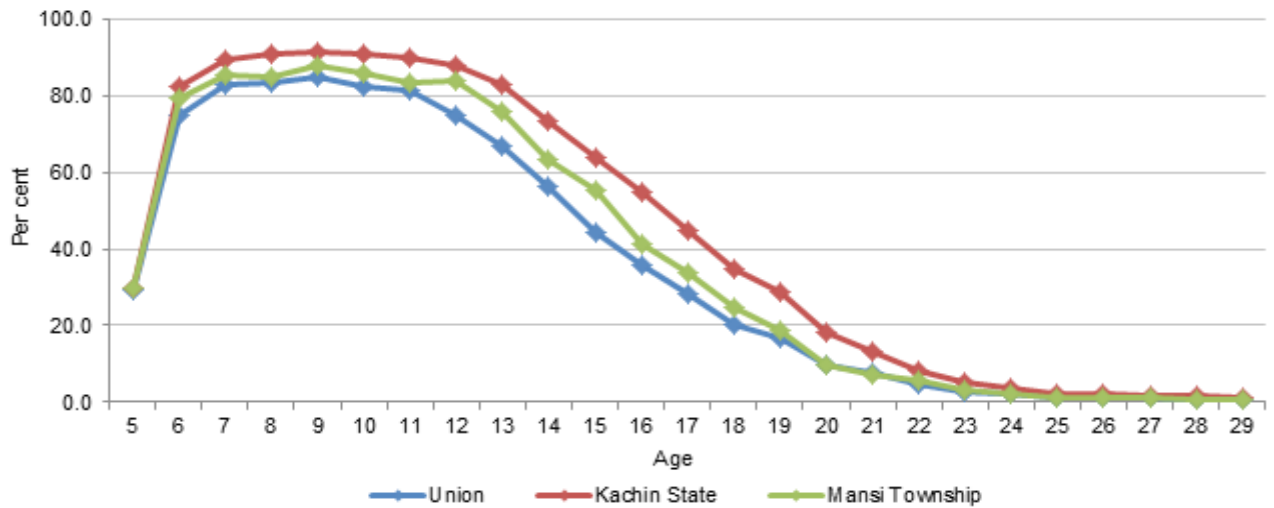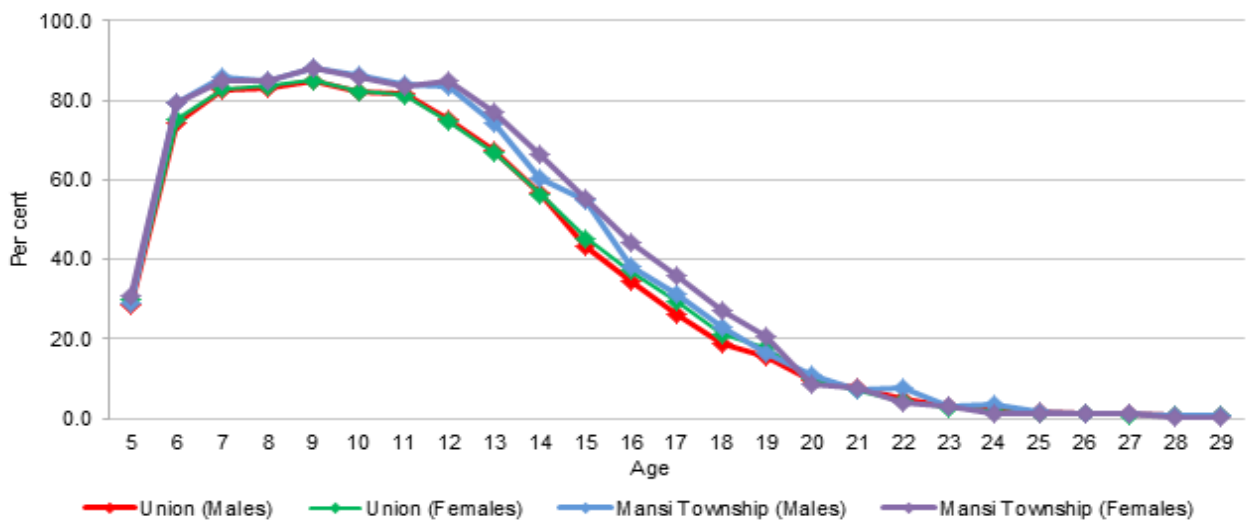

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Mansi Township

- School attendance in Mansi Township drops starting from age 13 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Mansi Township is slightly higher than that of the Union.

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

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)

	58 - 71
	72 - 84
	85 - 97
	Township boundary

Union   : 89.5%

Kachin State   : 91.7%

Bhamo District : 92.3%

Mansi Township : 89.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	9,137	97.2
Males	4,575	97.0
Females	4,562	97.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Mansi Township is 89.3 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kachin State (91.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 86.9 per cent and for the males it is 91.8 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.2 per cent with 97.3 per cent for females and 97.0 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	26,428	4,504	17	7,715	5,135	5,733	1,867	36	937	23	15	463
Urban	3,999	327	8	708	632	1,170	715	14	418	10	5	-
Rural	22,429	4,177	19	7,007	4,503	4,563	1,152	22	519	13	10	463
Males	12,699	1,809	14	3,591	2,592	2,987	935	24	438	11	5	307
Females	13,729	2,695	20	4,124	2,543	2,746	932	12	499	12	10	156

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

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 18.6 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 14.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 19.6 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 19.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.5 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	8.1	10.0	6.3	9.6	8.6	11.4
15 - 19	52.9	60.1	45.7	9.8	10.4	9.0
20 - 24	81.4	90.9	71.2	9.3	8.3	10.6
25 - 29	83.8	95.5	71.6	5.5	5.7	5.1
30 - 34	85.3	96.6	73.2	2.9	3.1	2.6
35 - 39	84.6	96.0	73.3	2.3	2.6	2.0
40 - 44	84.0	96.0	71.5	2.6	3.1	1.8
45 - 49	82.0	95.6	69.2	2.7	3.1	2.1
50 - 54	76.9	90.3	65.8	2.8	4.0	1.5
55 - 59	71.0	85.7	59.5	1.9	2.5	1.2
60 - 64	51.0	68.5	38.9	1.2	1.4	1.0
65 - 69	41.5	56.5	30.0	0.8	1.3	-
70 - 74	21.0	34.2	14.7	0.8	1.5	-
75+	13.6	21.5	8.9	0.9	-	2.2
15 - 24	66.0	74.5	57.2	9.5	9.2	9.9
15 - 64	76.4	88.0	65.1	4.7	4.9	4.3

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
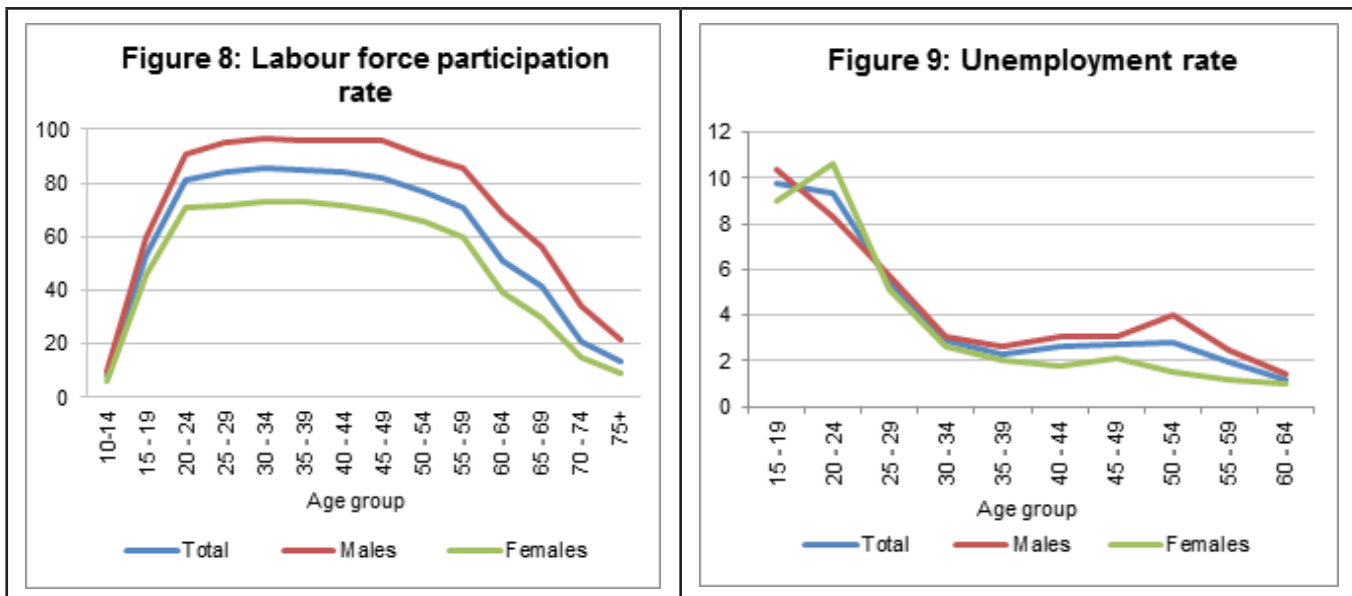
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Mansi Township is 76.4 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 65.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 88.0 per cent.

- In Mansi Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 8.1 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Mansi Township is 4.7 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (4.9%) and for females (4.3%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 9.9 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	15,130	0.3	49.1	29.7	12.9	1.8	6.1
Males	5,268	0.4	69.4	5.2	12.9	3.0	9.1
Females	9,862	0.2	38.3	42.8	13.0	1.2	4.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 69.4 per cent of males are full time students while 42.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**24,035**	**13,521**	**10,514**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	74	52	22	0.3	0.4	0.2
Professionals	367	40	327	1.5	0.3	3.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	438	317	121	1.8	2.3	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	174	83	91	0.7	0.6	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	1,643	410	1,233	6.8	3.0	11.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	18,193	10,707	7,486	75.7	79.2	71.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,014	710	304	4.2	5.3	2.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	278	261	17	1.2	1.9	0.2
Elementary Occupations	1,024	617	407	4.3	4.6	3.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	830	324	506	3.5	2.4	4.8

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Kachin State and Mansi Township
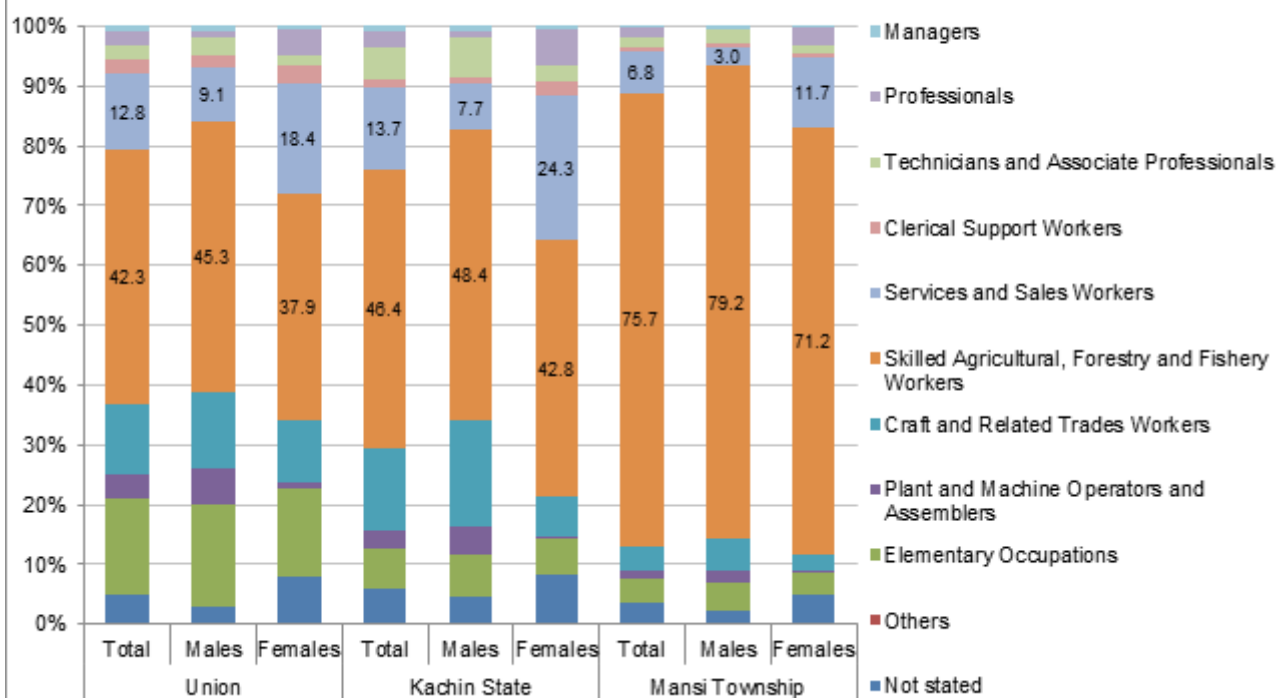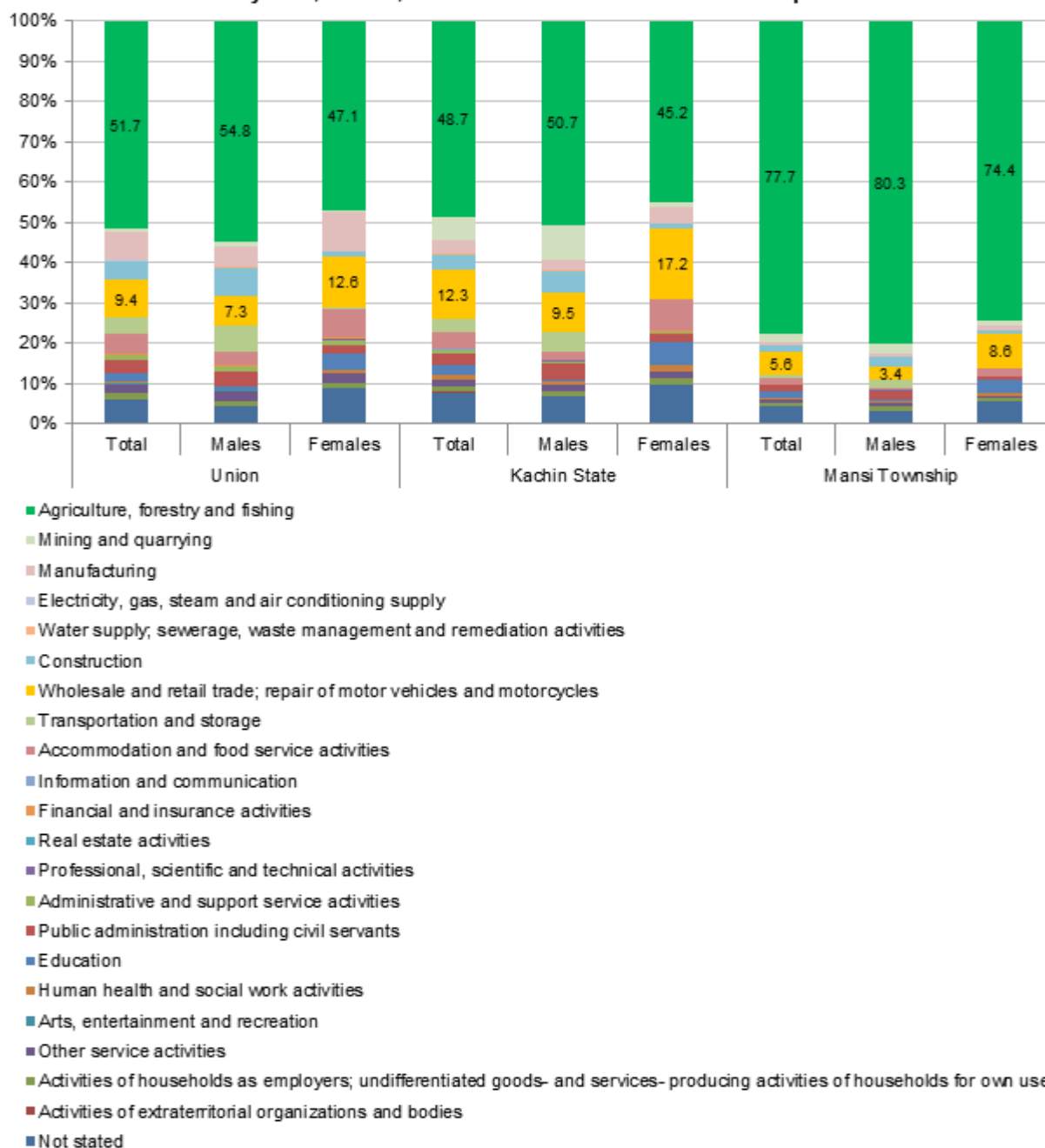
- In Mansi Township, 75.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 6.8 per cent for services and sales workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 79.2 per cent of males and 71.2 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 13.7 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	**24,035**	**13,521**	**10,514**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18,685	10,858	7,827	77.7	80.3	74.4
Mining and quarrying	460	330	130	1.9	2.4	1.2
Manufacturing	224	90	134	0.9	0.7	1.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	1	1	*	*	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4	2	2	*	*	*
Construction	379	315	64	1.6	2.3	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,353	454	899	5.6	3.4	8.6
Transportation and storage	265	260	5	1.1	1.9	*
Accommodation and food service activities	302	86	216	1.3	0.6	2.1
Information and communication	12	5	7	*	*	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	6	3	3	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6	6	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	18	6	12	0.1	*	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	400	317	83	1.7	2.3	0.8
Education	384	52	332	1.6	0.4	3.2
Human health and social work activities	84	19	65	0.3	0.1	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5	3	2	*	*	*
Other service activities	174	105	69	0.7	0.8	0.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	248	166	82	1.0	1.2	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	2	-	*	*	-
Not stated	1,022	441	581	4.3	3.3	5.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

- In Mansi Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 77.7 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 5.6 per cent.

- There are 80.3 per cent of males and 74.4 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Kachin State, there are 48.7 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 12.3 per cent in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" industry.

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(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	29,421	27	41	572	112	284	-	*	11,405
Urban	5,653	2	5	22	15	38	-	*	678
Rural	23,768	25	36	550	97	246	-	*	10,727
Males	14,479	14	27	218	103	128	-	*	5,559
Females	14,942	13	14	354	9	156	-	*	5,846

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
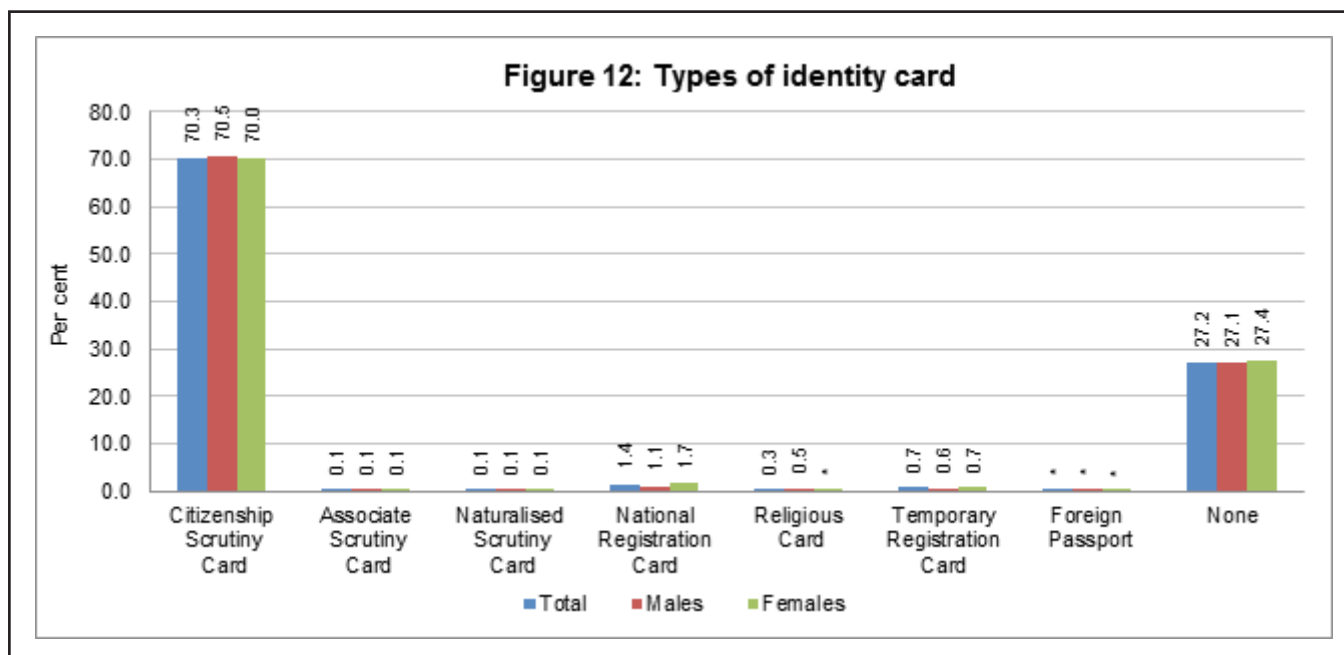
- In Mansi Township, 70.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 27.2 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 27.1 per cent of males and 27.4 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	**52,945**	**50,827**	**2,118**	**4.0**	**1,063**	**790**	**765**	**811**
0 - 4	4,999	4,954	45	0.9	4	8	34	35
5 - 9	6,078	6,011	67	1.1	8	20	24	40
10 - 14	5,991	5,920	71	1.2	12	23	16	39
15 - 19	5,098	5,024	74	1.5	19	18	23	32
20 - 24	4,351	4,277	74	1.7	13	18	26	30
25 - 29	4,485	4,374	111	2.5	21	25	53	33
30 - 34	4,292	4,199	93	2.2	18	34	30	33
35 - 39	3,793	3,675	118	3.1	28	42	30	31
40 - 44	3,265	3,151	114	3.5	48	29	30	34
45 - 49	2,577	2,436	141	5.5	74	39	39	35
50 - 54	2,438	2,240	198	8.1	118	54	50	55
55 - 59	1,925	1,714	211	11.0	154	60	51	49
60 - 64	1,306	1,109	197	15.1	126	86	56	59
65 - 69	924	763	161	17.4	105	60	48	51
70 - 74	614	453	161	26.2	114	92	88	93
75 - 79	413	287	126	30.5	87	66	63	62
80 - 84	224	144	80	35.7	53	56	51	47
85 - 89	103	56	47	45.6	38	39	32	33
90 +	69	40	29	42.0	23	21	21	20

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	**26,156**	**25,146**	**1,010**	**3.9**	**431**	**346**	**350**	**359**
0 - 4	2,544	2,523	21	0.8	2	4	15	15
5 - 9	3,081	3,041	40	1.3	5	12	14	23
10 - 14	3,032	2,986	46	1.5	6	14	9	27
15 - 19	2,556	2,511	45	1.8	9	12	16	22
20 - 24	2,244	2,195	49	2.2	6	11	19	17
25 - 29	2,283	2,220	63	2.8	9	14	30	18
30 - 34	2,217	2,162	55	2.5	11	17	18	19
35 - 39	1,893	1,829	64	3.4	16	17	18	20
40 - 44	1,667	1,605	62	3.7	16	16	18	22
45 - 49	1,247	1,175	72	5.8	33	23	23	16
50 - 54	1,111	1,018	93	8.4	47	27	28	23
55 - 59	845	745	100	11.8	73	26	26	20
60 - 64	534	448	86	16.1	56	40	23	26
65 - 69	400	328	72	18.0	54	31	20	23
70 - 74	199	156	43	21.6	28	23	25	23
75 - 79	169	117	52	30.8	32	25	23	21
80 - 84	74	49	25	33.8	15	17	11	11
85 - 89	42	25	17	40.5	11	14	11	12
90 +	18	13	5	27.8	2	3	3	1

Table 11: (Continued)

| Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	**26,789**	**25,681**	**1,108**	**4.1**	**632**	**444**	**415**	**452**
0 - 4	2,455	2,431	24	1.0	2	4	19	20
5 - 9	2,997	2,970	27	0.9	3	8	10	17
10 - 14	2,959	2,934	25	0.8	6	9	7	12
15 - 19	2,542	2,513	29	1.1	10	6	7	10
20 - 24	2,107	2,082	25	1.2	7	7	7	13
25 - 29	2,202	2,154	48	2.2	12	11	23	15
30 - 34	2,075	2,037	38	1.8	7	17	12	14
35 - 39	1,900	1,846	54	2.8	12	25	12	11
40 - 44	1,598	1,546	52	3.3	32	13	12	12
45 - 49	1,330	1,261	69	5.2	41	16	16	19
50 - 54	1,327	1,222	105	7.9	71	27	22	32
55 - 59	1,080	969	111	10.3	81	34	25	29
60 - 64	772	661	111	14.4	70	46	33	33
65 - 69	524	435	89	17.0	51	29	28	28
70 - 74	415	297	118	28.4	86	69	63	70
75 - 79	244	170	74	30.3	55	41	40	41
80 - 84	150	95	55	36.7	38	39	40	36
85 - 89	61	31	30	49.2	27	25	21	21
90 +	51	27	24	47.1	21	18	18	19

- Four in every 100 persons in Mansi 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 70.

- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

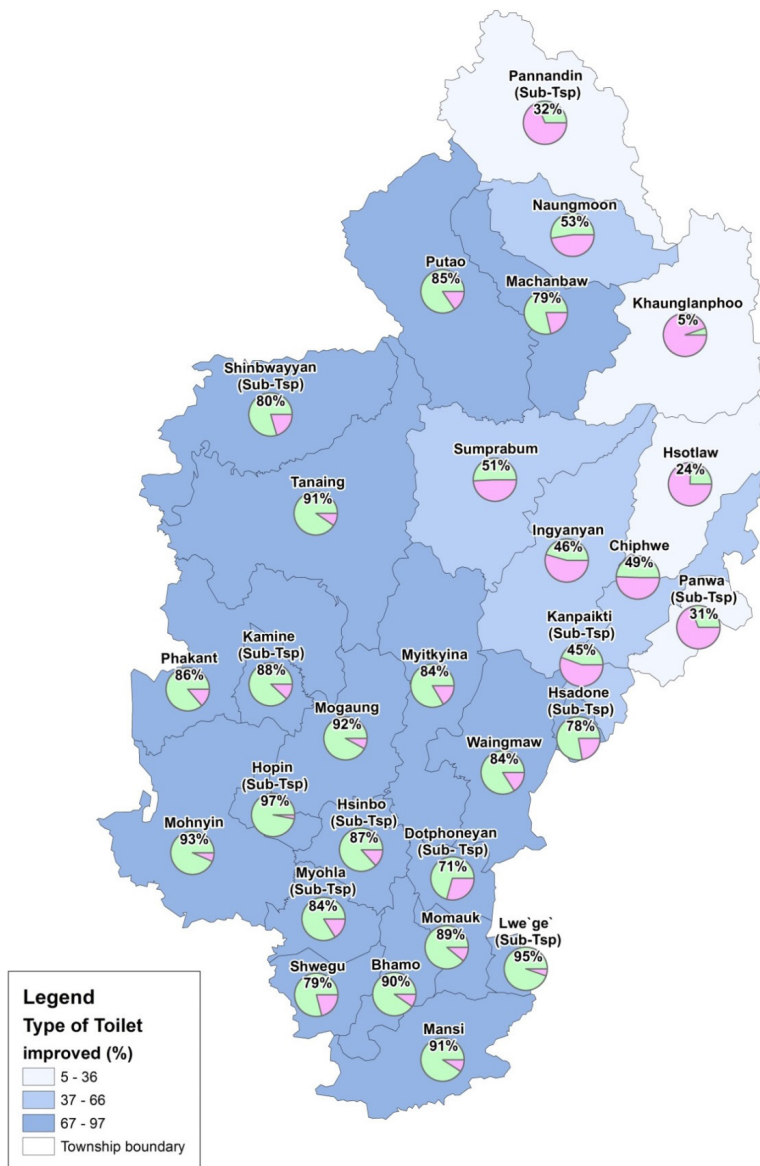**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	10,554	2.2	5.5	6.1	37.9	40.9	0.8	6.2	0.3
Urban	1,618	5.0	6.4	9.8	38.3	39.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
Rural	8,936	1.7	5.4	5.4	37.8	41.1	0.9	7.3	0.3

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
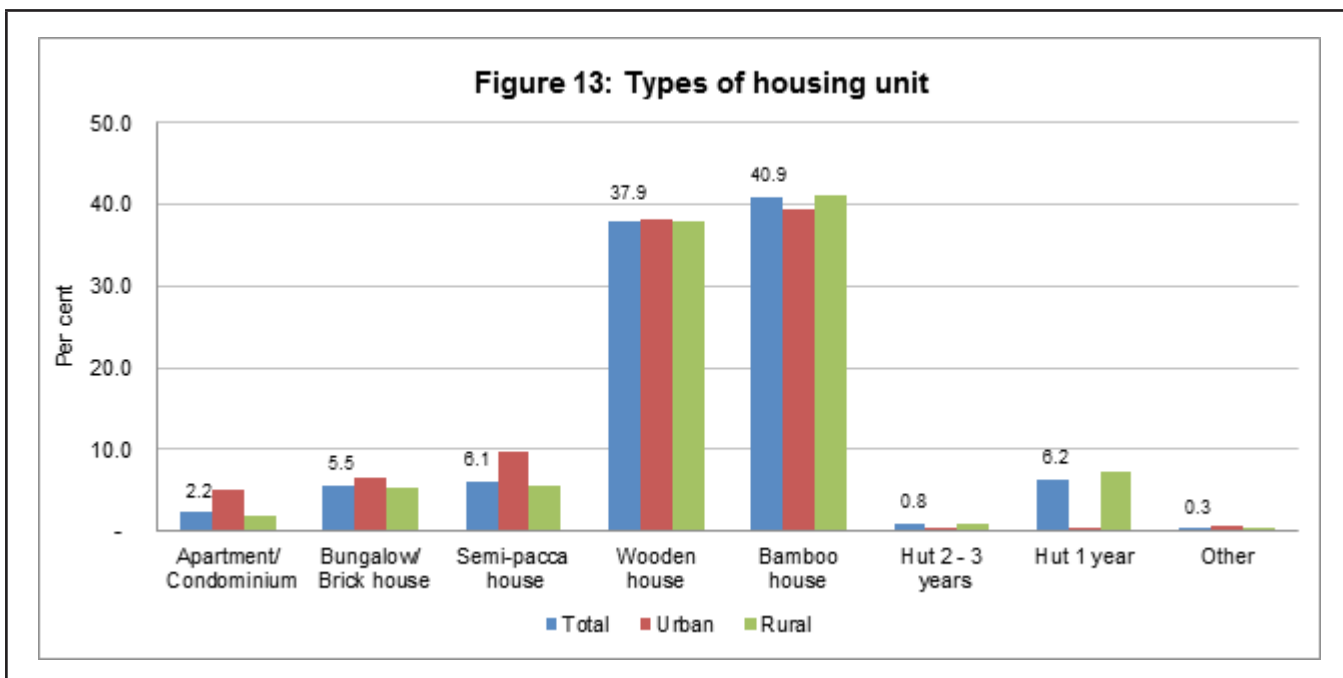
- The majority of the households in Mansi Township are living in bamboo houses (40.9%) followed by households in wooden houses (37.9%).

- Some 39.5 per cent of urban households and 41.1 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Pannandin (Sub-Tsp) 32%

Naungmoon 53%

Putao 85%

Machanbaw 79%

Khaunglanphoo 5%

Shinbwayyan (Sub-Tsp) 80%

Sumprabum 51%

Hsotlaw 24%

Tanaing 91%

Ingyanyan 46%

Chiphwe 49%

Panwa (Sub-Tsp) 31%

Phakant 86%

Kamine (Sub-Tsp) 88%

Myitkyina 84%

Kanpaikti (Sub-Tsp) 45%

Mogaung 92%

Hsadone (Sub-Tsp) 78%

Waingmaw 84%

Hopin (Sub-Tsp) 97%

Mohnyin 93%

Hsinbo (Sub-Tsp) 87%

Dotphoneyan (Sub- Tsp) 71%

Myohla (Sub-Tsp) 84%

Momauk 89%

Lwe`ge` (Sub-Tsp) 95%

Shwegu 79%

Bhamo 90%

Mansi 91%

Legend
Type of Toilet
improved (%)
- 5 - 36
- 37 - 66
- 67 - 97
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Kachin State	: 85.5%
Bhamo District	: 86.7%
Mansi Township	: 90.9%

27

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.9	1.2	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		90.0	94.8	89.1
Improved sanitation		*90.9*	*96.0*	*90.0*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		5.4	2.6	6.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.1	0.3
Other		0.7	0.1	0.8
None		2.7	1.2	2.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,554	1,618	8,936

- Some 90.9 per cent of the households in Mansi Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (90.0%)).

- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mansi Township belongs to the range of (67-97) per cent.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kachin State is 85.5 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 2.7 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kachin State, it is 2.0 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Mansi Township, 2.9 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

| Legend |
| Water Source |
| Improved(%) |
| 0 - 32 |
| 33 - 65 |
| 66 - 97 |
| Township boundary |

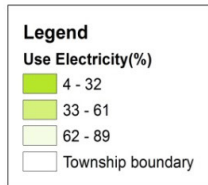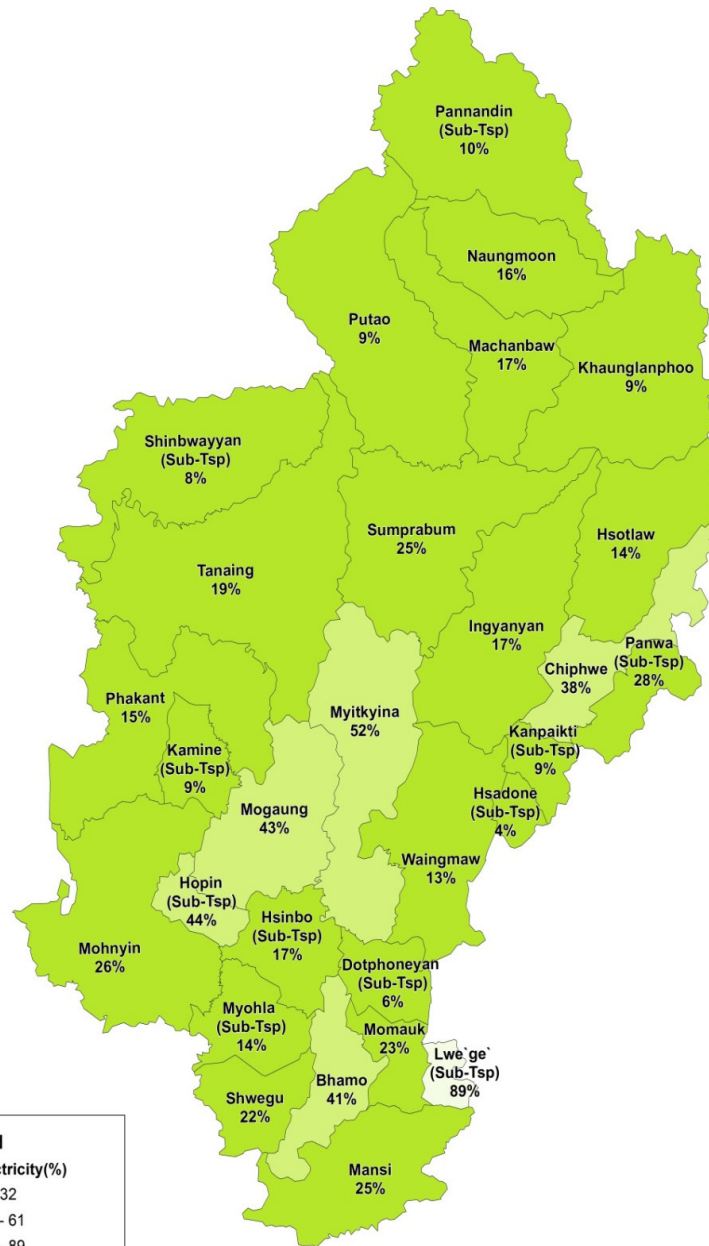|	
Union	: 69.5%
Kachin State	: 76.6%
Bhamo District	: 83.4%
Mansi Township	: 69.6%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	3.8	0.3	4.5
Tube well, borehole	26.1	13.0	28.4
Protected well/ Spring	37.6	44.2	36.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier	2.1	9.5	0.8
Total improved drinking water	*69.6*	*67.0*	*70.1*
Unprotected well/Spring	13.0	30.0	9.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.2	-	0.2
River/stream/ canal	4.8	1.9	5.3
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	12.2	1.0	14.3
Total unimproved drinking water	*30.4*	*33.0*	*29.9*
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	10,554	1,618	8,936

- In Mansi Township, 69.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, the proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water in Mansi belongs to the range of (66-97) per cent and it is slightly higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 37.6 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 26.1 per cent use water from tube well/ borehole.

- Some 30.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 29.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

Pannandin
(Sub-Tsp)
10%

Naungmoon
16%

Putao
9%

Machanbaw
17%

Khaunglanphoo
9%

Shinbwayyan
(Sub-Tsp)
8%

Sumprabum
25%

Hsotlaw
14%

Tanaing
19%

Ingyanyan
17%

Panwa
(Sub-Tsp)
28%

Chiphwe
38%

Phakant
15%

Myitkyina
52%

Kanpaikti
(Sub-Tsp)
9%

Kamine
(Sub-Tsp)
9%

Mogaung
43%

Hsadone
(Sub-Tsp)
4%

Waingmaw
13%

Hopin
(Sub-Tsp)
44%

Hsinbo
(Sub-Tsp)
17%

Mohnyin
26%

Dotphoneyan
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Myohla
(Sub-Tsp)
14%

Momauk
23%

Lwe`ge`
(Sub-Tsp)
89%

Bhamo
41%

Shwegu
22%

Mansi
25%

Legend
Use Electricity(%)
4 - 32
33 - 61
62 - 89
Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Kachin State	: 30.3%
Bhamo District	: 30.8%
Mansi Township	: 25.1%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		25.1	65.1	17.8
Kerosene		0.8	0.1	0.9
Candle		40.4	28.3	42.6
Battery		2.5	1.5	2.7
Generator (private)		3.9	0.1	4.6
Water mill (private)		8.1	-	9.6
Solar system/energy		19.1	4.7	21.8
Other		*	0.1	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,554	1,618	8,936

- In Mansi Township, 25.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the (4-32) per cent group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Kachin State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kachin State is 30.3 per cent.

- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 40.4 per cent.

- In rural areas, 42.6 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

Figure 17: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel
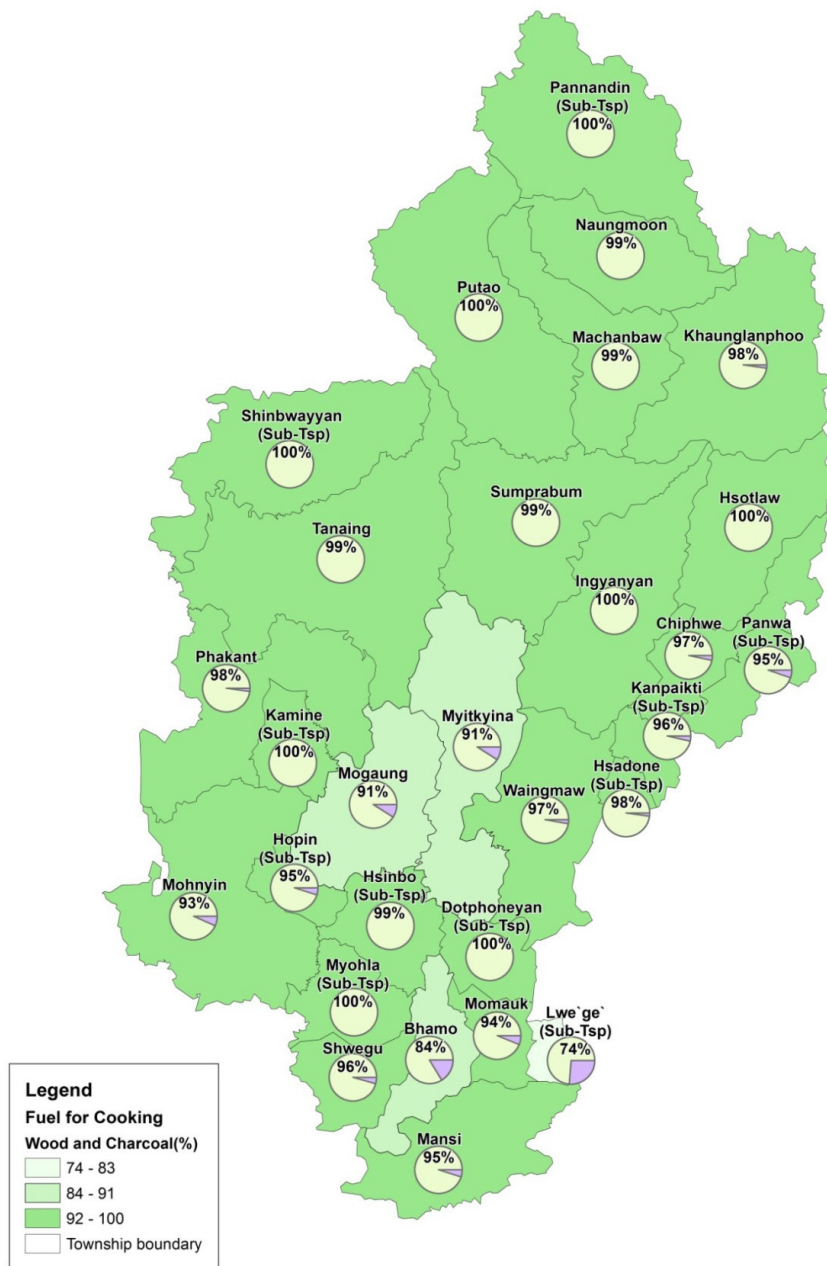
Union	: 81.0%
Kachin State	: 93.7%
Bhamo District	: 90.5%
Mansi Township	: 95.1%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.6	22.2	1.4
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		0.1	0.1	*
Firewood		90.0	72.0	93.2
Charcoal		5.1	5.1	5.1
Coal		0.2	0.5	0.1
Other		*	0.1	*
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**10,554**	**1,618**	**8,936**

- In Mansi Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 90.0 per cent using firewood and 5.1 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 4.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 93.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 5.1 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	10,554	37.9	64.5	6.8	28.4	1.3	0.4	22.6	*
Urban	1,618	36.8	61.4	10.0	32.0	3.9	1.2	26.3	0.2
Rural	8,936	38.1	65.1	6.2	27.8	0.8	0.3	22.0	*

- Some 64.5 per cent of the households in Mansi Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 61.4 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 65.1 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
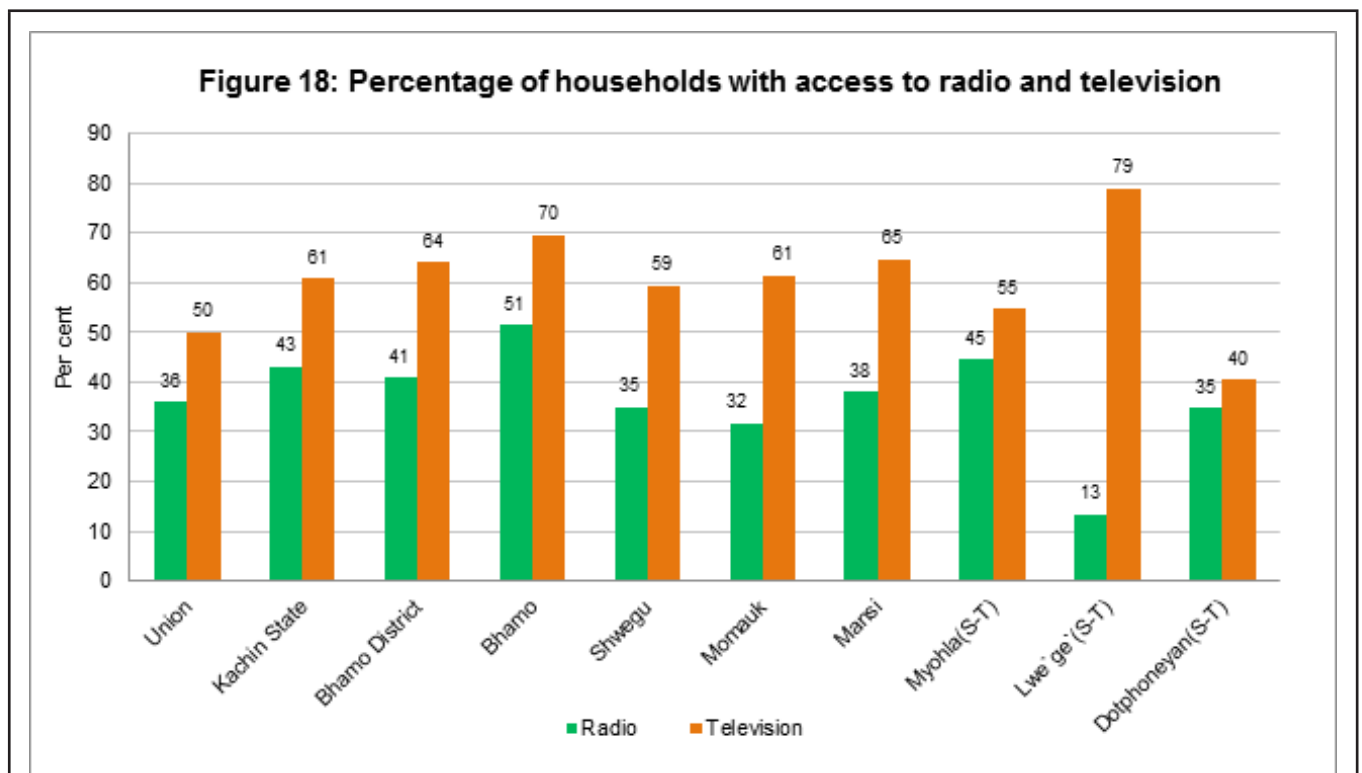
- In Mansi Township, some 64.5 per cent of the households reported having television and about one in three households (37.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Pannandin
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Naungmoon
5%

Putao
11%

Machanbaw
6%

Khaunglanphoo
1%

Shinbwayyan
(Sub-Tsp)
16%

Sumprabum
9%

Hsotlaw
3%

Tanaing
35%

Ingyanyan
8%

Chiphwe
20%

Phakant
49%

Myitkyina
56%

Panwa
(Sub-Tsp)
31%

Kamine
(Sub-Tsp)
15%

Kanpaikti
(Sub-Tsp)
37%

Mogaung
36%

Waingmaw
24%

Hsadone
(Sub-Tsp)
41%

Hopin
(Sub-Tsp)
49%

Hsinbo
(Sub-Tsp)
13%

Mohnyin
37%

Dotphoneyan
(Sub- Tsp)
21%

Myohla
(Sub-Tsp)
16%

Momauk
19%

Bhamo
41%

Lwe`ge`
(Sub-Tsp)
65%

Shwegu
24%

Mansi
28%

Legend
Access to mobile phones(%)
1 - 22
23 - 43
44 - 65
Township boundary

Union   : 32.9%

Kachin State   : 37.5%

Bhamo District   : 31.3%

Mansi Township   : 28.4%

- Only 28.4 per cent of the households in Mansi Township reported having mobile phones. In Kachin State, some 37.5 per cent of the households reported having mobile phones.

36

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)
Kachin State	269,365	10,911	188,959	94,853	14,759	10,977	6,252	70,938
Urban	95,859	5,765	75,218	44,841	2,780	1,683	1,249	10,459
Rural	173,506	5,146	113,741	50,012	11,979	9,294	5,003	60,479
Bhamo District	63,706	2,661	47,941	21,023	7,992	7,667	3,939	19,054
Urban	18,522	967	14,912	8,597	1,117	806	444	1,958
Rural	45,184	1,694	33,029	12,426	6,875	6,861	3,495	17,096
Mansi Township	10,554	644	8,661	2,828	2,004	68	29	2,580
Urban	1,618	84	1,299	597	126	2	1	391
Rural	8,936	560	7,362	2,231	1,878	66	28	2,189

- In Mansi Township, 82.1 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 26.8 per cent having bicycle.

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

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

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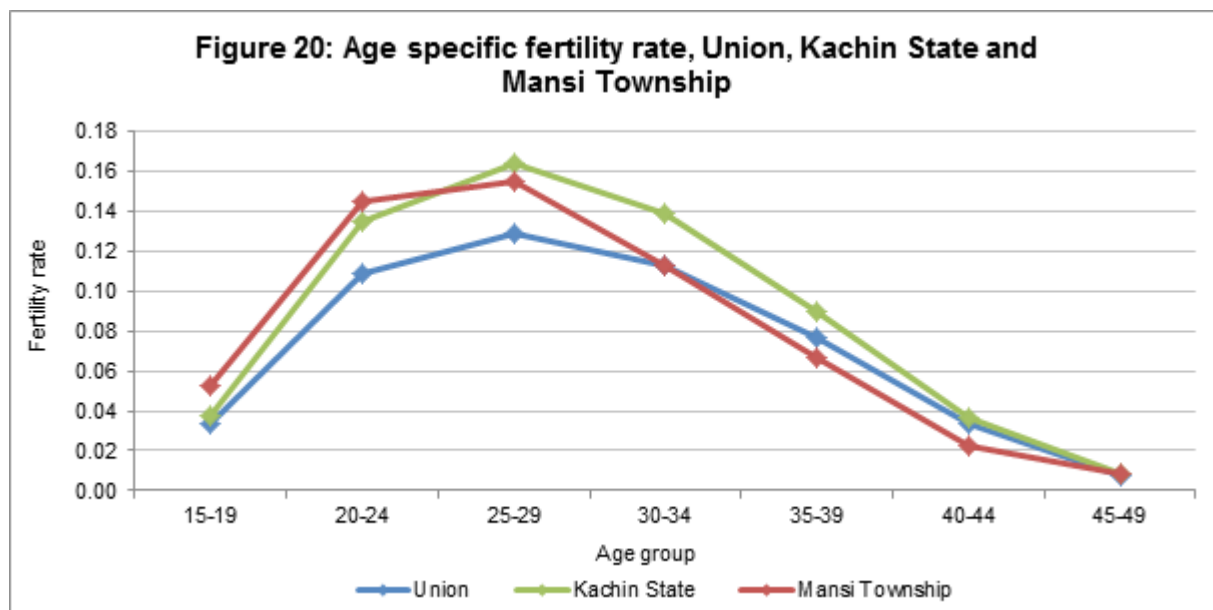
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.8 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 2.1 - 3.8
- 3.9 - 5.4
- 5.5 - 7.1
- Township boundary

Pannandin (Sub-Tsp) 7.1
Naungmoon 5.5
Putao 4.8
Machanbaw 5.5
Khaunglanphoo 4.9
Shinbwayyan (Sub-Tsp) 3.7
Tanaing 3.1
Sumprabum 5.6
Hsotlaw 6.0
Ingyanyan 6.9
Chiphwe 5.3
Phakant 3.0
Kamine (Sub-Tsp) 4.0
Myitkyina 2.7
Panwa (Sub-Tsp) 5.1
Kanpaikti (Sub-Tsp) 3.4
Mogaung 2.9
Hsadone (Sub-Tsp) 4.9
Waingmaw 3.4
Mohnyin 3.0
Hopin (Sub-Tsp) 2.2
Hsinbo (Sub-Tsp) 3.4
Dotphoneyan (Sub- Tsp) 3.6
Myohla (Sub-Tsp) 3.6
Momauk 2.9
Lwe`ge` (Sub-Tsp) 2.1
Bhamo 2.6
Shwegu 2.9
Mansi 2.8

Union	: 2.5
Kachin State	: 3.0
Bhamo District	: 2.8
Mansi Township	: 2.8

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Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
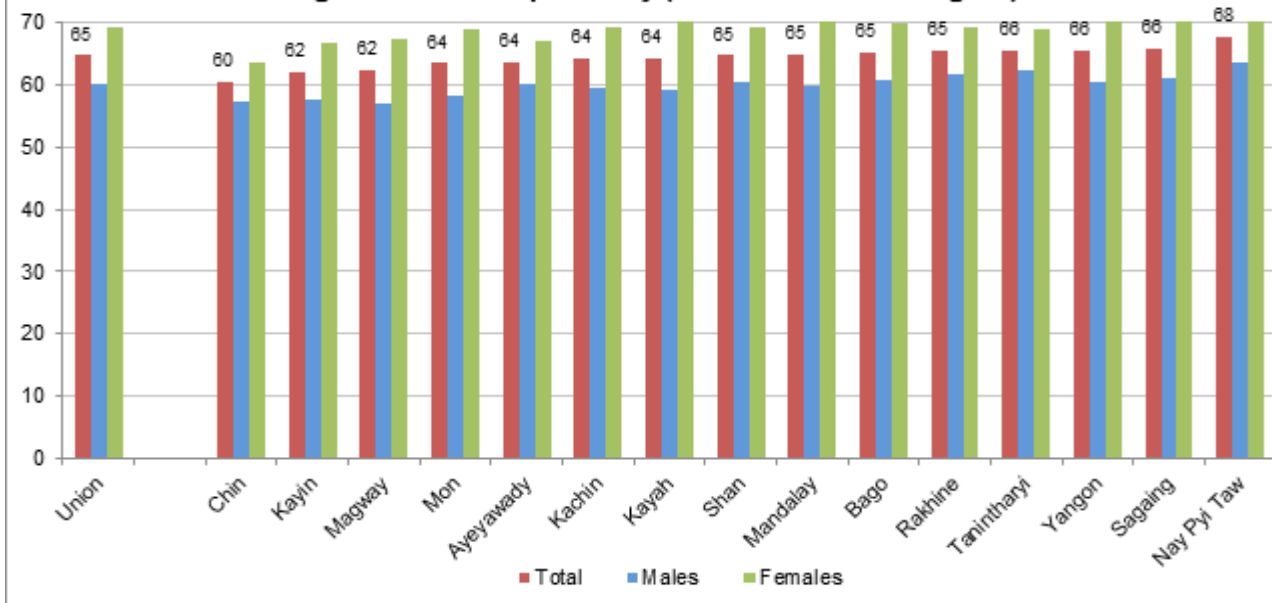
- The expectation of life at birth in Kachin State is 64.2 years and is slightly lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 69.3 years is higher than that of the males at 59.4 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
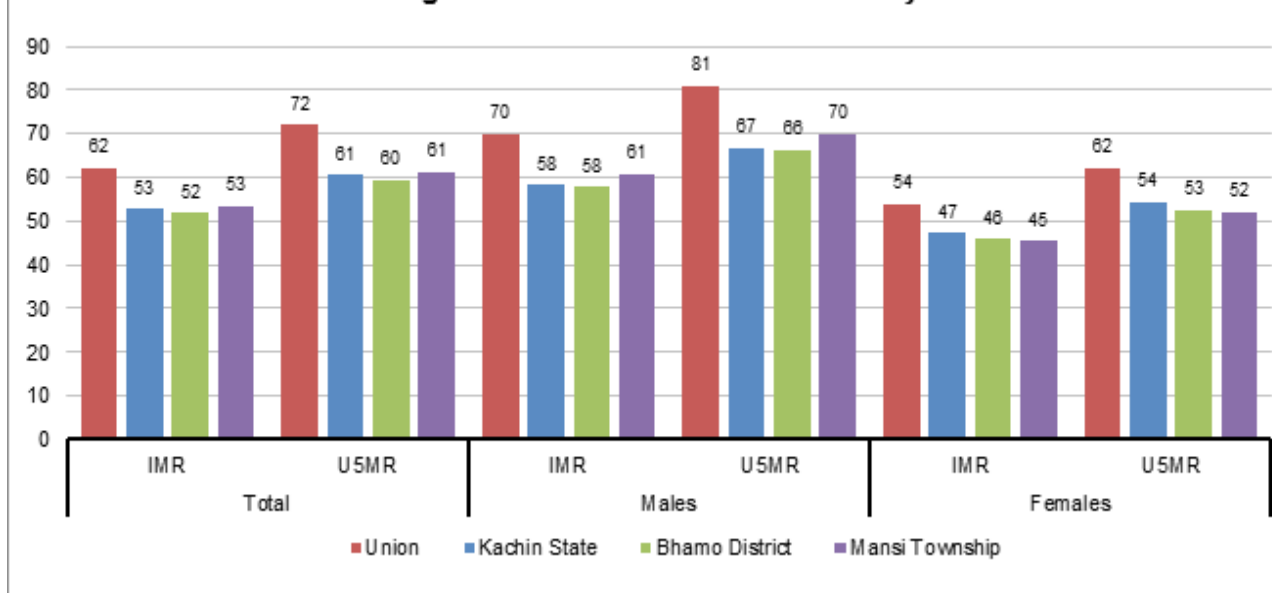
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Bhamo District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Bhamo District is 52 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 60 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mansi Township are equal to those in Kachin State and slightly higher than those of Bhamo District. The Infant mortality in Mansi Township is 53 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 61 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
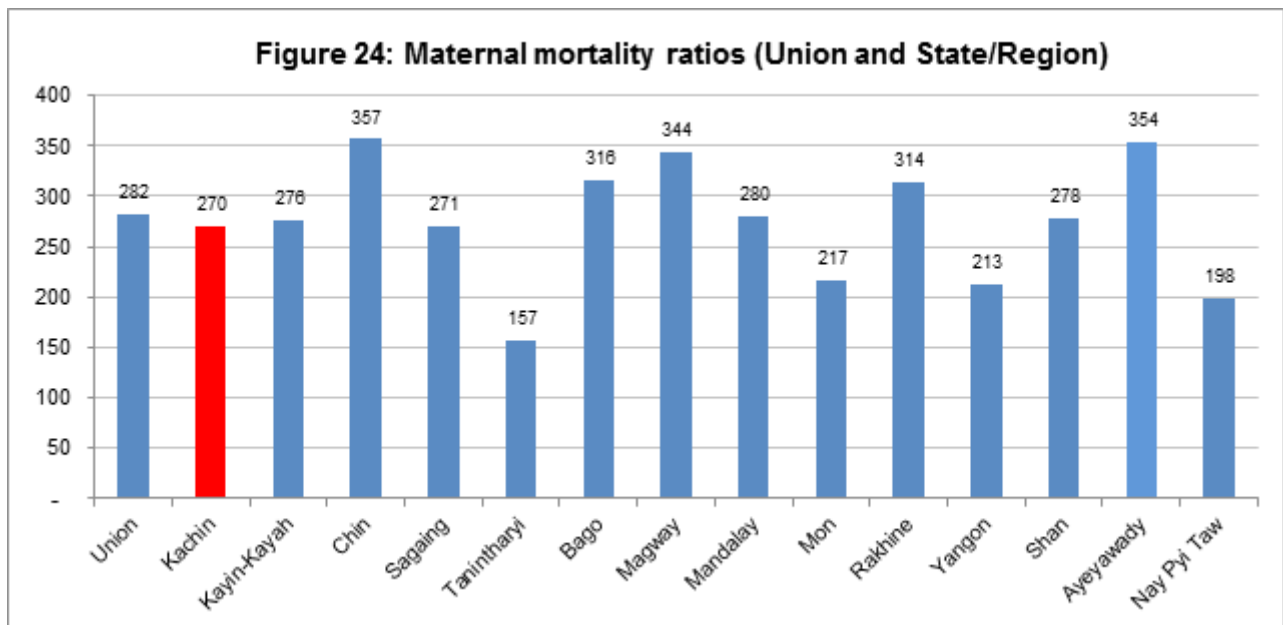
- In Kachin State, there are 270 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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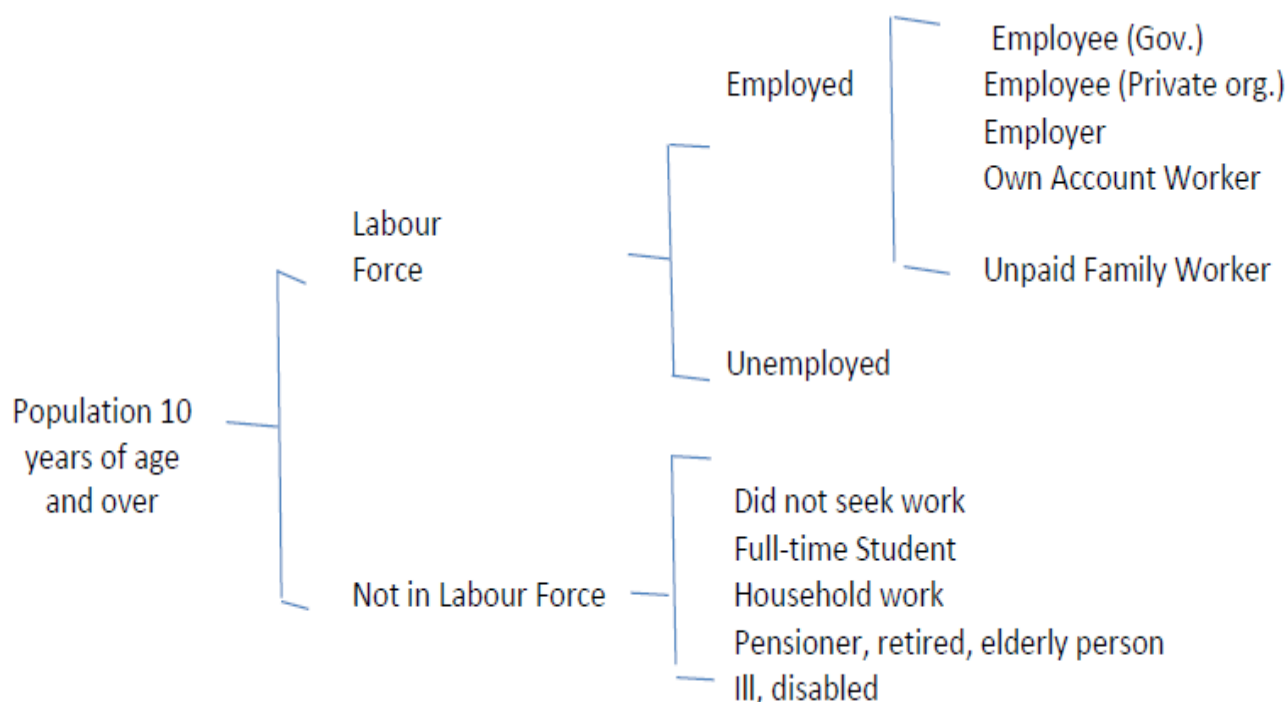
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Kachin State, Bhamo District, Mansi Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Khin Mar Oo	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Hnin Thandar Kyaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Thandar Min Lwin	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Tin Tin Nyunt	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Tin Moe Mar	Superintendent, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khun Zin Naing Tun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Saw Nay Myo Aung	Junior Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census