



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, MAKMAN DISTRICT

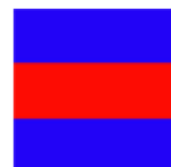
Makman Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Office No.48

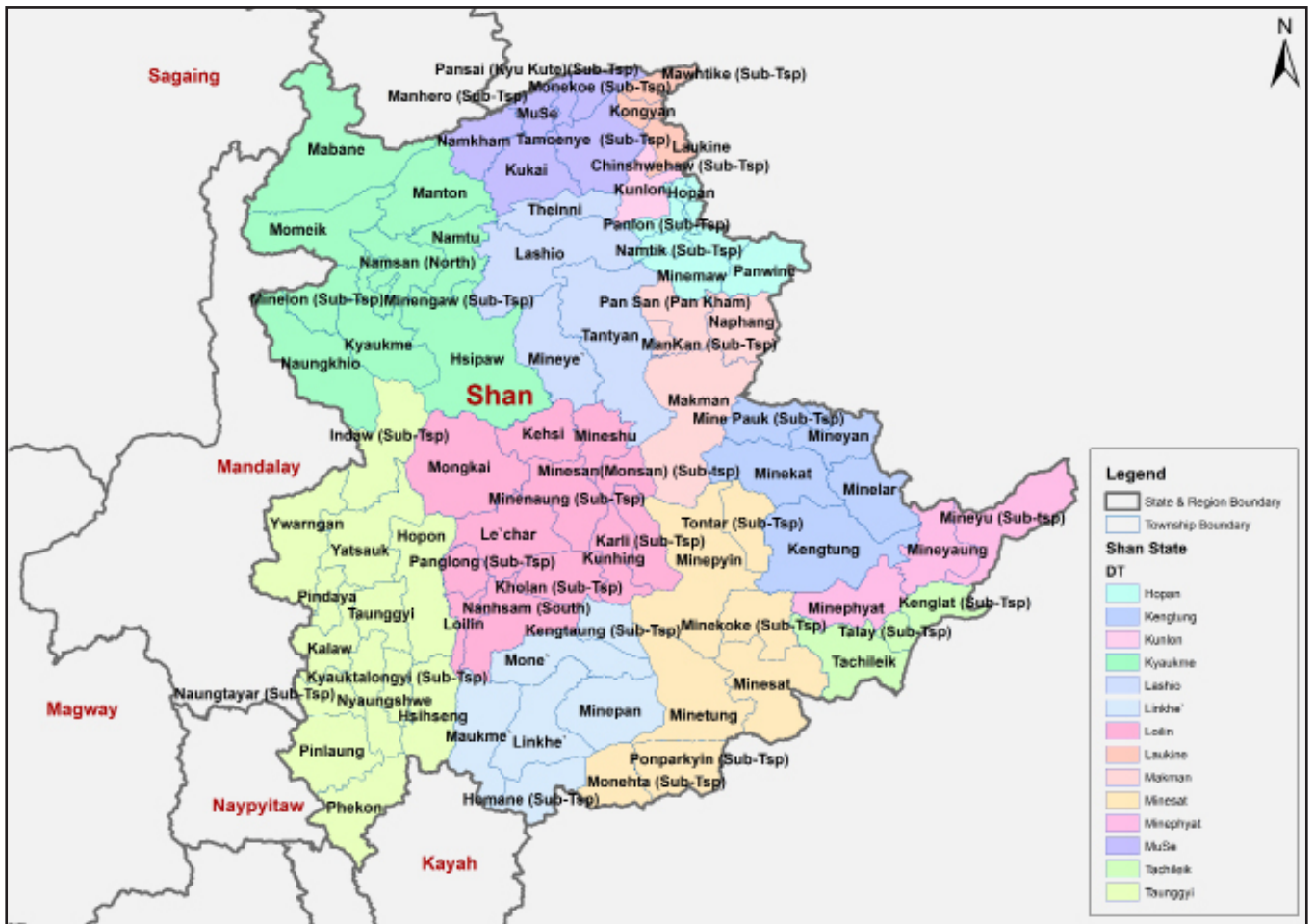
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Makman Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	19,732 ²	
Population males	10,068 (51.0%)	
Population females	9,664 (49.0%)	
Percentage of urban population	1.5%	
Area (Km²)	3,025.7 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	6.5 persons	
Median age	19.4 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	11	
Number of private households	3,318	
Percentage of female headed households	9.7%	
Mean household size	5.7 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	41.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	55.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	78.8	
Child dependency ratio	73.7	
Old dependency ratio	5.1	
Ageing index	6.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	104	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	23.3%	
Male	30.7%	
Female	16.1%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	756	3.8
Walking	272	1.4
Seeing	323	1.6
Hearing	344	1.7
Remembering	383	1.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	6,606	47.9	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	22	0.2	
Religious	33	0.2	
Temporary Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	7,109	51.5	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	80.1%	90.0%	69.8%
Unemployment rate	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%
Employment to population ratio	79.6%	89.2%	69.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	3,049	91.9	
Renter	*	0.2	
Provided free (individually)	33	1.0	
Government quarters	206	6.2	
Private company quarters	-	-	
Other	22	0.7	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.2%		66.3%
Bamboo	76.9%	75.9%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.4%	
Wood	16.8%	17.4%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		29.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.8%	5.9%	0.5%
Other	0.2%	0.4%	3.8%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.2	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	3,289	99.1	
Charcoal	*	0.1	
Coal	-	-	
Other	*	0.5	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	383	11.5
Kerosene	*	0.4
Candle	674	20.3
Battery	227	6.8
Generator (private)	28	0.8
Water mill (private)	270	8.1
Solar system/energy	673	20.3
Other	1,050	31.6
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	< 0.1
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	*	< 0.1
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	*	0.3
Waterfall/rainwater	3,308	99.7
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	3,317	100.0
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	< 0.1
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	-	-
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	*	0.3
Waterfall/rainwater	3,305	99.6
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	432	13.0
Total Improved Sanitation	436	13.1
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	91	2.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.2
Other	*	0.3
None	2,772	83.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	810	24.4
Television	728	21.9
Landline phone	28	0.8
Mobile phone	150	4.5
Computer	20	0.6
Internet at home	*	0.5
Households with none of the items	2,178	65.6
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.5
Motorcycle/Moped	1,425	42.9
Bicycle	*	0.3
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	*	0.2
Cart (bullock)	134	4.0

Note: ¹ Population figures for Makman 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 Makman 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 Makman Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	19,732 *		
Males	10,068		
Females	9,664		
Sex ratio	104 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	1.5%		
Area (Km ²)	3,025.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	6.5 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	11		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	19,050	250	18,800
Number of conventional households	3,318	67	3,251
Mean household size	5.7 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Makman Township, there are slightly less females than males with 104 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (1.5%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Makman Township is 7 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.7 persons living in each household in Makman Township. This is higher than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	3,318	19,732	10,068	9,664
	Ward	67	292	170	122
1	No(1)(W)	37	126	69	57
2	No(2)(W)	30	166	101	65
	Village Tract	3,251	19,440	9,898	9,542
1	Aye Kyant(VT)	538	2,924	1,512	1,412
2	Kawng Lan(VT)	84	535	249	286
3	Hngat Yawng(VT)	293	1,748	878	870
4	Nam Taw(VT)	122	738	382	356
5	Hsut Woe(VT)	381	2,324	1,193	1,131
6	Man Wein(VT)	296	1,725	838	887
7	Yawng Au(VT)	119	687	351	336
8	Tar Kaw Lay(VT)	60	303	167	136
9	Wein Nawng(VT)	463	2,690	1,393	1,297
10	Min Yan Aung(VT)	232	1,370	712	658
11	Wan Sa Lawng(VT)	663	4,396	2,223	2,173

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Makman Township

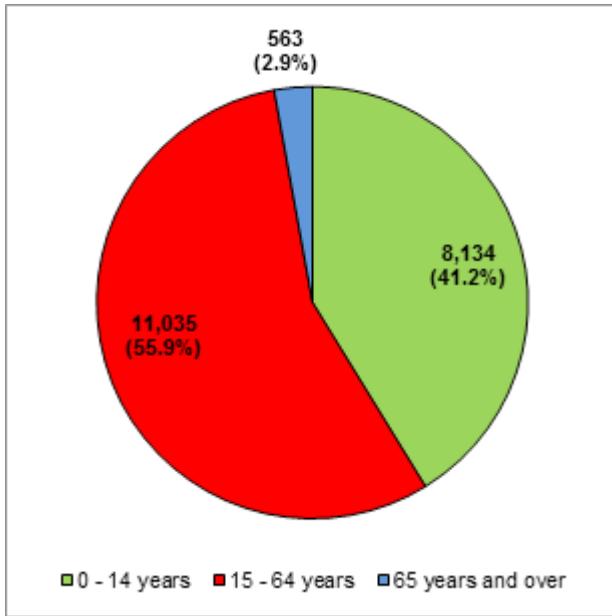
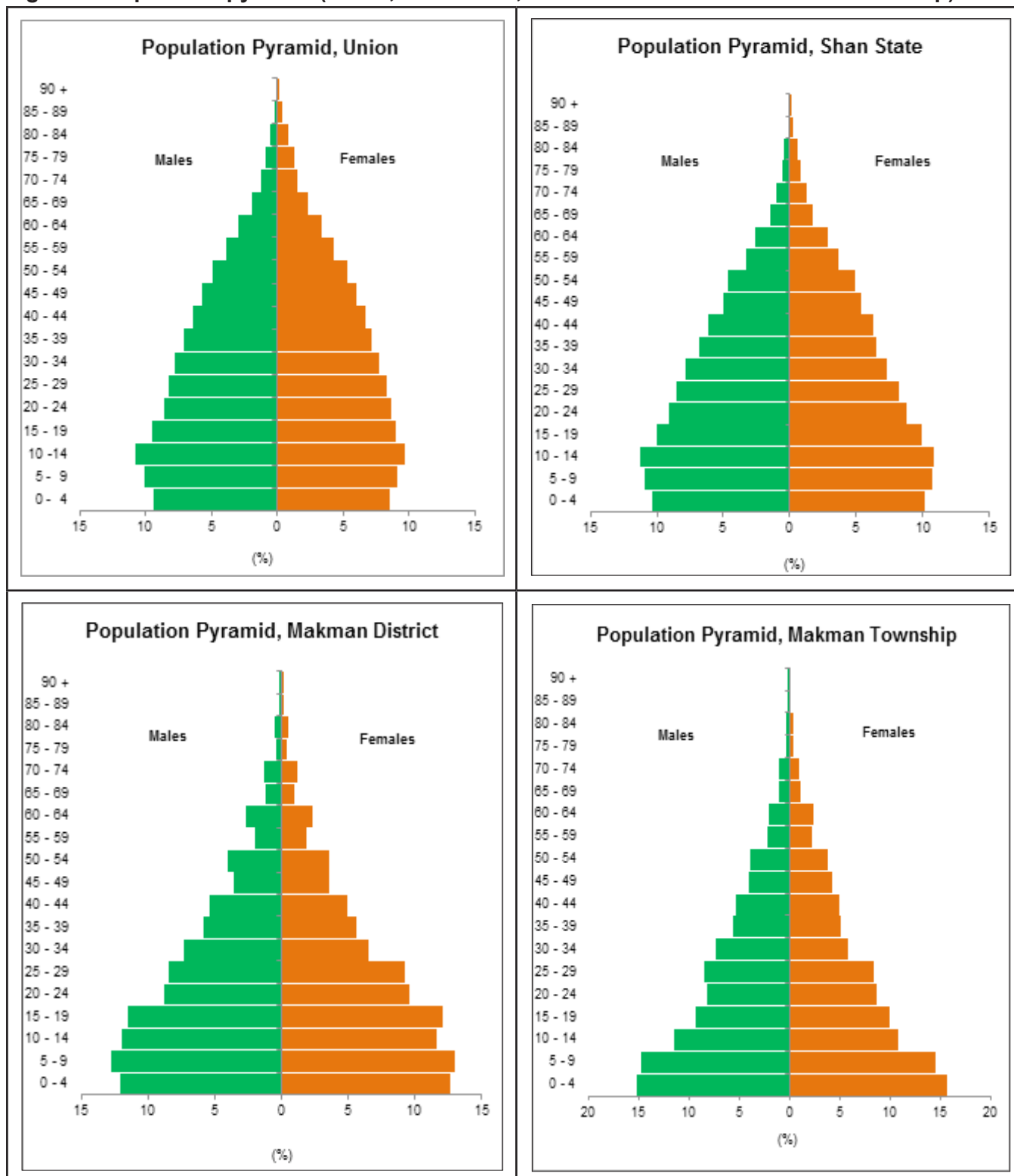


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Makman Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	19,732	10,068	9,664
0 - 4	3,043	1,529	1,514
5 - 9	2,890	1,481	1,409
10 - 14	2,201	1,151	1,050
15 - 19	1,900	935	965
20 - 24	1,660	822	838
25 - 29	1,661	847	814
30 - 34	1,293	730	563
35 - 39	1,056	557	499
40 - 44	1,013	534	479
45 - 49	811	398	413
50 - 54	766	393	373
55 - 59	431	212	219
60 - 64	444	208	236
65 - 69	200	96	104
70 - 74	197	103	94
75 - 79	75	37	38
80 - 84	58	24	34
85 - 89	15	5	10
90 +	18	6	12

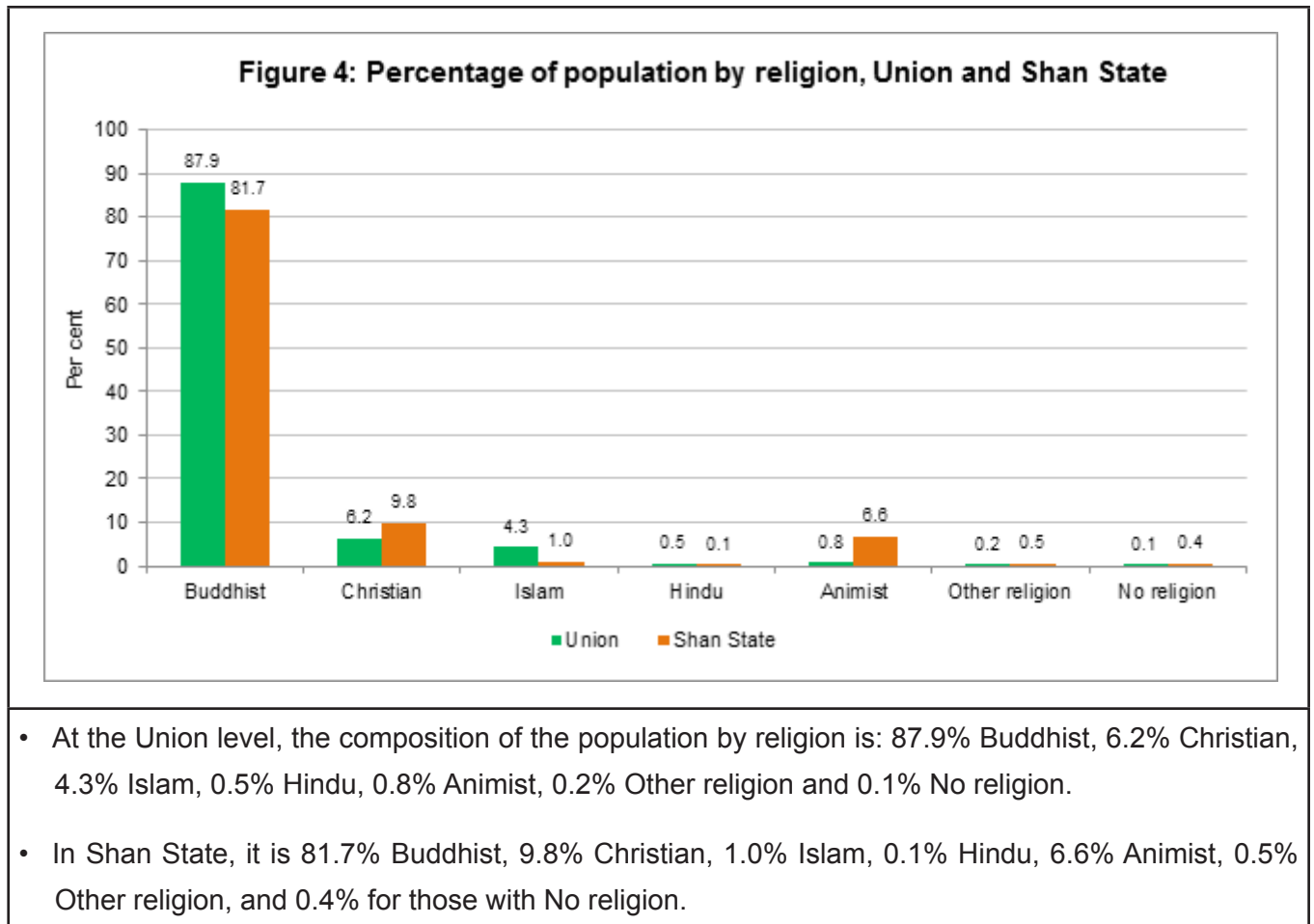
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Makman Township is 55.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been noticeably not declining in Makman Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Makman Township.
- There are slightly more males than females in the age groups from 0-4 to 10-14, from 25-29 to 40-44, 50-54 and 70-74.

(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	654	319	335	77	33	44
6	598	309	289	121	51	70
7	572	295	277	181	84	97
8	600	297	303	172	83	89
9	410	206	204	148	80	68
10	581	279	302	195	84	111
11	276	138	138	104	60	44
12	467	227	240	153	76	77
13	383	184	199	110	55	55
14	312	144	168	81	33	48
15	451	207	244	48	25	23
16	311	128	183	22	7	15
17	283	127	156	18	5	13
18	454	199	255	10	4	6
19	244	127	117	10	2	8
20	660	269	391	10	3	7
21	210	117	93	8	4	4
22	213	112	101	2	1	1
23	287	147	140	3	-	3
24	187	82	105	2	-	2
25	650	330	320	-	-	-
26	196	102	94	1	1	-
27	240	119	121	2	1	1
28	323	152	171	3	3	-
29	195	92	103	2	2	-

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

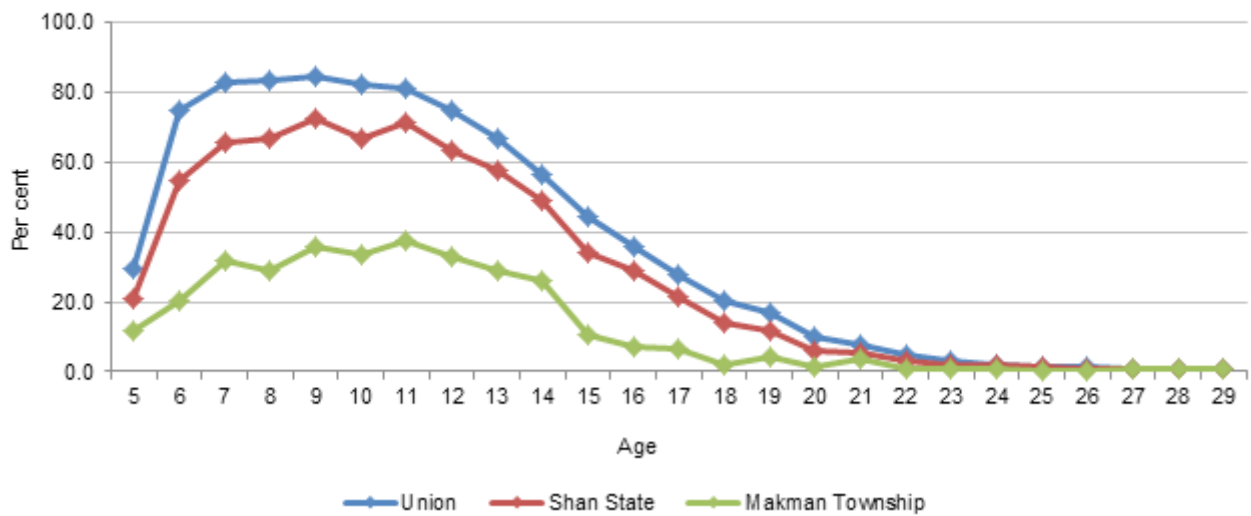
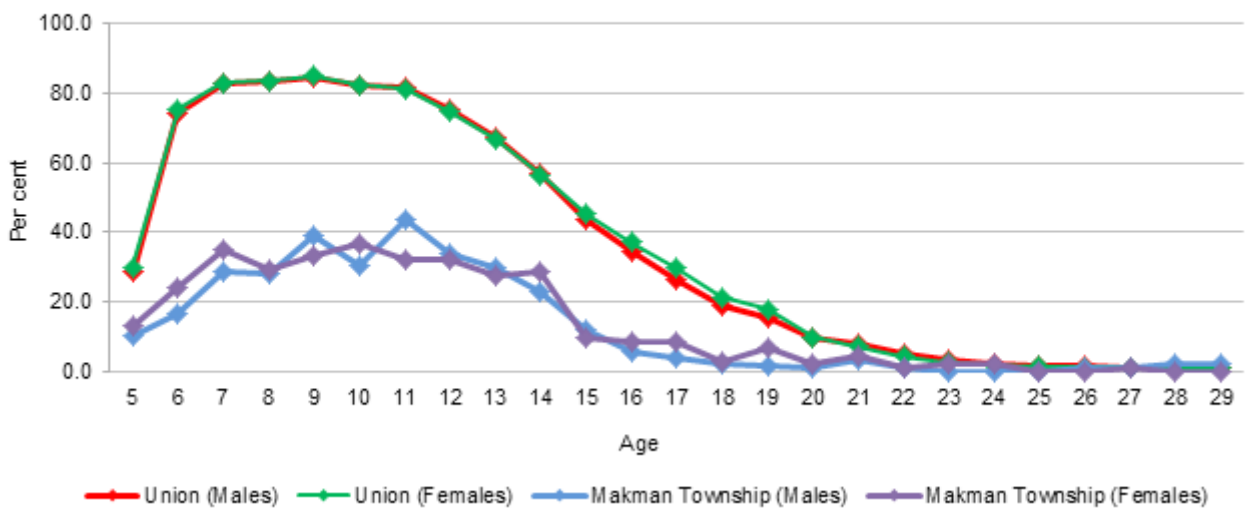
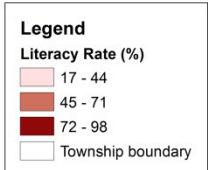
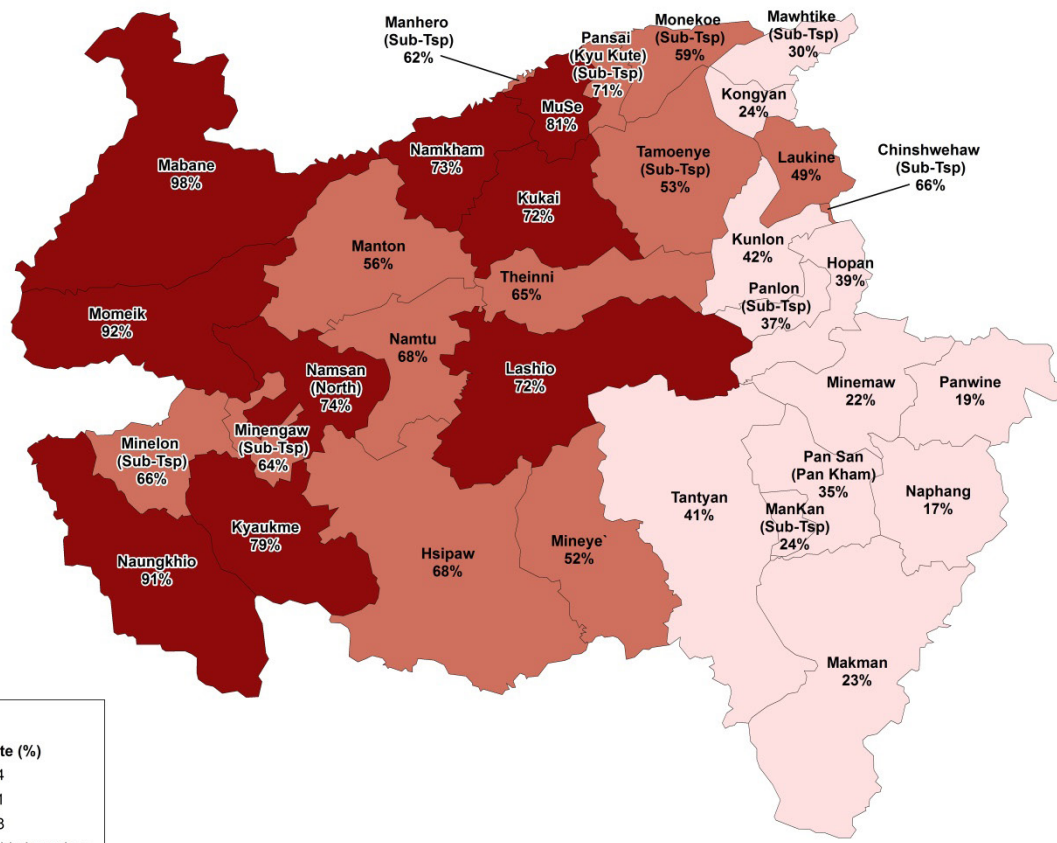


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Makman Township



- School attendance in Makman Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Makman Township is declining more starting from the school going age (at age 5).

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Makman District	: 24.9%
Makman Township	: 23.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,300	30.0
Males	1,515	34.0
Females	1,785	26.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Makman Township is 23.3 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 16.1 per cent and for the males it is 30.7 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 30.0 per cent with 26.6 per cent for females and 34.0 per cent for males.

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

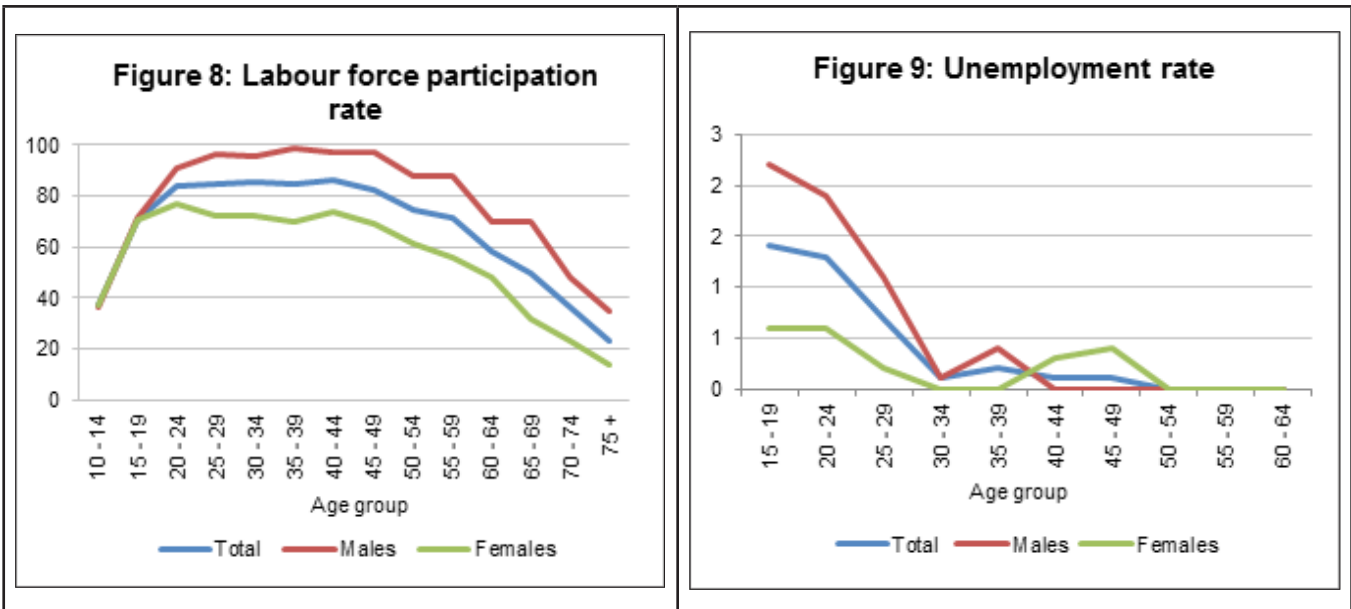
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 8 - 8)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	8,098	7,098	88.3	221	153	260	91	15	89	6	3	2
Urban	151	48	32.5	6	11	28	16	3	35	3	-	-
Rural	7,887	7,048	89.4	215	142	232	75	12	54	3	3	2
Males	4,150	3,501	84.4	221	104	180	68	11	56	5	2	2
Females	3,888	3,597	92.5	100	49	80	23	4	33	1	1	-

- Some 88.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 89.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 84.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 92.5 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 1.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.1 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	37.1	36.8	37.4	1.1	1.4	0.8
15 - 19	71.0	71.4	70.6	1.4	2.2	0.6
20 - 24	83.9	91.2	76.6	1.3	1.9	0.6
25 - 29	84.9	96.8	72.5	0.7	1.1	0.2
30 - 34	85.7	96.0	72.3	0.1	0.1	-
35 - 39	84.8	98.4	69.7	0.2	0.4	-
40 - 44	86.3	97.4	73.9	0.1	-	0.3
45 - 49	82.7	97.2	68.8	0.1	-	0.4
50 - 54	74.9	87.8	61.4	-	-	-
55 - 59	71.5	87.7	55.7	-	-	-
60 - 64	58.3	70.2	47.9	-	-	-
65 - 69	50.0	69.8	31.7	-	-	-
70 - 74	36.5	48.5	23.4	-	-	-
75 +	22.9	34.7	13.8	-	-	-
15 - 24	77.0	80.7	73.4	1.3	2.0	0.6
15 - 64	80.1	90.0	69.8	0.6	0.8	0.3



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Makman Township is 80.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 69.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.0 per cent.
- In Makman Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 37.1 per cent. It is 36.8 for males and 37.4 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Makman Township is 0.6 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is 0.8 per cent and for females is 0.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 0.6 per cent.

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

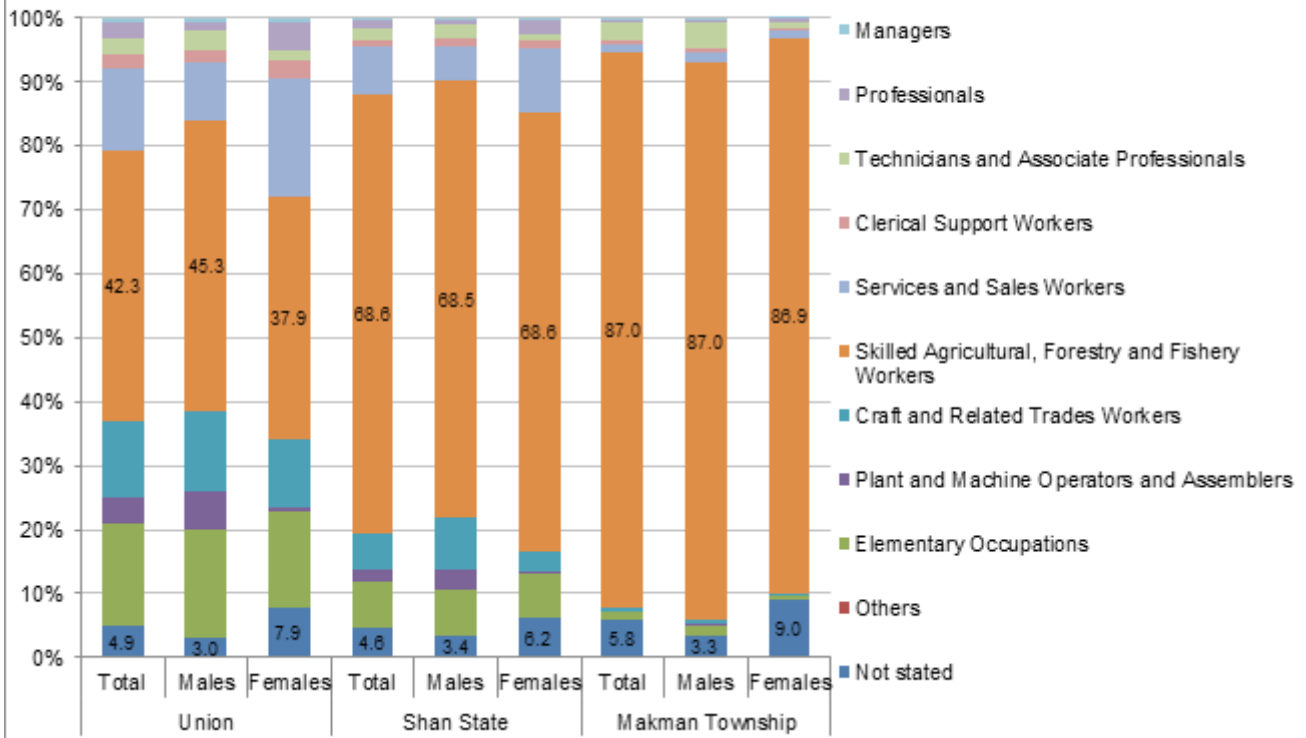
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner , retired, elderly	Ill ,disabled	Other
Total	3,932	3.4	20.4	46.4	15.1	1.5	13.2
Males	1,422	6.8	28.6	17.9	16.0	1.8	29.0
Females	2,510	1.5	15.8	62.6	14.6	1.4	4.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 28.6 per cent of males are full time students while 62.6 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	8,551	4,829	3,722	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	23	18	5	0.3	0.4	0.1
Professionals	39	17	22	0.5	0.4	0.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	224	195	29	2.6	4.0	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	51	34	17	0.6	0.7	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	120	73	47	1.4	1.5	1.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	7,436	4,201	3,235	87.0	87.0	86.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	40	37	3	0.5	0.8	0.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	8	8	-	0.1	0.2	-
Elementary Occupations	115	87	28	1.3	1.8	0.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	495	159	336	5.8	3.3	9.0

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



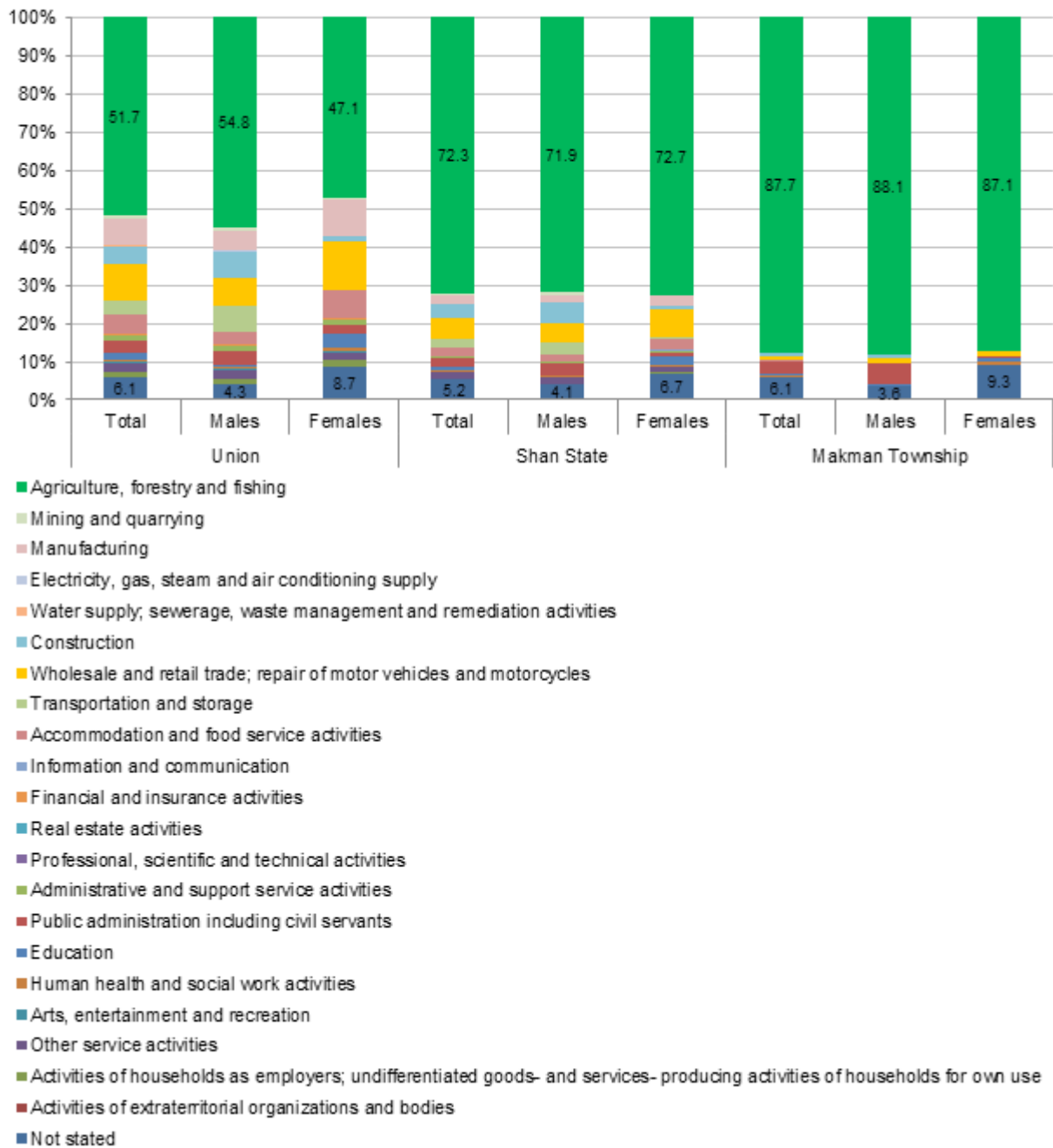
- In Makman Township, 87.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 87.0 per cent of males and 86.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	8,551	4,829	3,722	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,495	4,254	3,241	87.7	88.1	87.1
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	6	3	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	3	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	61	50	11	0.7	1.0	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	101	55	46	1.2	1.1	1.2
Transportation and storage	7	7	-	0.1	0.1	-
Accommodation and food service activities	4	2	2	*	*	0.1
Information and communication	2	2	-	*	*	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	272	252	20	3.2	5.2	0.5
Education	48	23	25	0.6	0.5	0.7
Human health and social work activities	27	-	27	0.3	-	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	3	3	-	*	0.1	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2	-	2	*	-	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	518	173	345	6.1	3.6	9.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



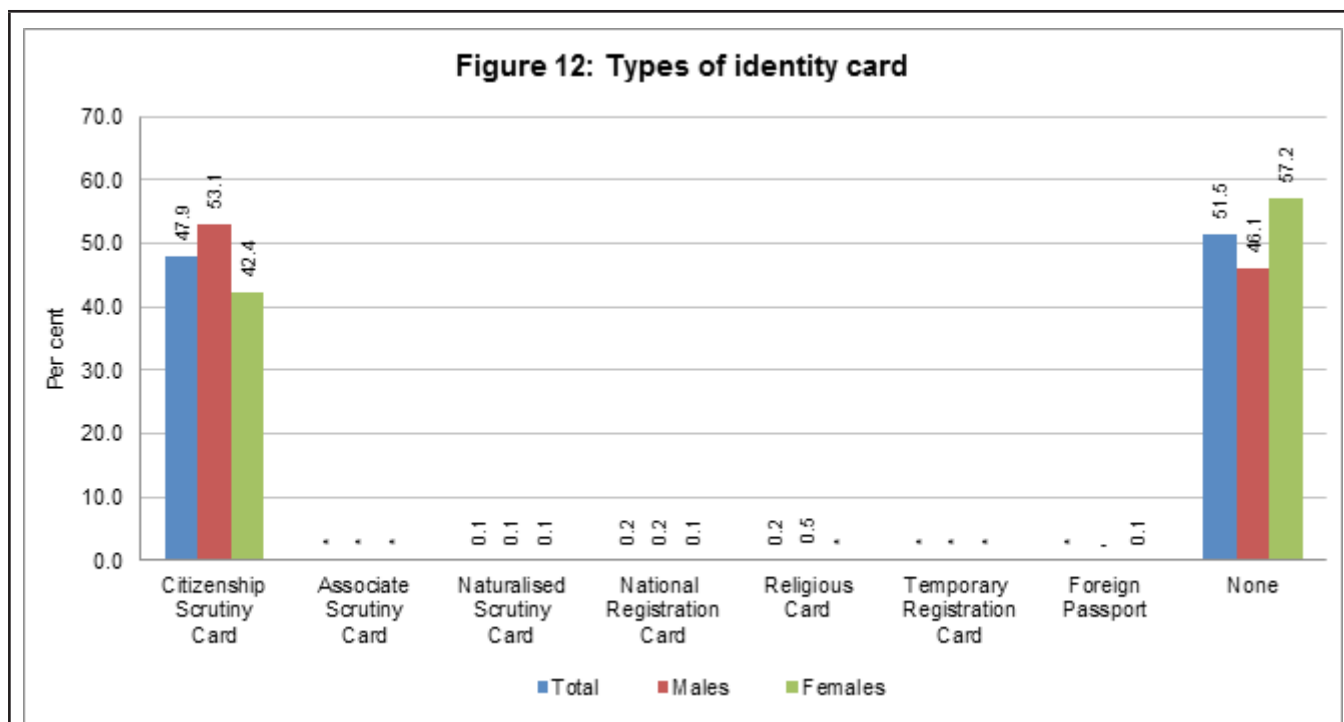
- In Makman Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 87.7 per cent.
- There are 88.1 per cent of males and 87.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	6,606	*	*	22	33	*	-	*	7,109
Urban	197	-	*	1	6	*	-	-	38
Rural	6,409	*	*	21	27	*	-	*	7,071
Males	3,747	*	*	13	32	*	-	-	3,251
Females	2,859	*	*	9	1	*	-	*	3,858

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Makman Township, 47.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 51.5 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 46.1 per cent of males and 57.2 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	19,732	18,976	756	3.8	323	344	272	383
0 - 4	3,043	3,014	29	1.0	-	3	21	18
5 - 9	2,890	2,860	30	1.0	4	12	9	14
10 - 14	2,201	2,176	25	1.1	5	12	7	12
15 - 19	1,900	1,863	37	1.9	7	15	3	23
20 - 24	1,660	1,633	27	1.6	5	15	3	14
25 - 29	1,661	1,629	32	1.9	7	18	9	19
30 - 34	1,293	1,258	35	2.7	7	16	5	19
35 - 39	1,056	1,017	39	3.7	12	15	10	19
40 - 44	1,013	967	46	4.5	19	17	14	25
45 - 49	811	762	49	6.0	20	17	17	20
50 - 54	766	689	77	10.1	39	22	25	32
55 - 59	431	390	41	9.5	24	16	11	17
60 - 64	444	354	90	20.3	42	46	36	46
65 - 69	200	151	49	24.5	25	25	17	18
70 - 74	197	126	71	36.0	47	39	33	36
75 - 79	75	44	31	41.3	23	22	19	20
80 - 84	58	26	32	55.2	25	24	23	20
85 - 89	15	12	3	20.0	1	1	-	2
90 +	18	5	13	72.2	11	9	10	9

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	10,068	9,675	393	3.9	163	173	119	175
0 - 4	1,529	1,520	9	0.6	-	1	6	5
5 - 9	1,481	1,465	16	1.1	1	9	2	8
10 - 14	1,151	1,134	17	1.5	4	9	4	7
15 - 19	935	909	26	2.8	5	12	2	15
20 - 24	822	809	13	1.6	2	8	2	5
25 - 29	847	832	15	1.8	2	8	3	8
30 - 34	730	708	22	3.0	4	9	3	9
35 - 39	557	535	22	3.9	7	5	7	12
40 - 44	534	513	21	3.9	9	7	4	9
45 - 49	398	369	29	7.3	11	9	10	13
50 - 54	393	343	50	12.7	26	17	16	17
55 - 59	212	192	20	9.4	16	7	7	7
60 - 64	208	163	45	21.6	20	22	15	22
65 - 69	96	75	21	21.9	11	11	10	5
70 - 74	103	69	34	33.0	22	15	10	15
75 - 79	37	21	16	43.2	10	10	7	8
80 - 84	24	13	11	45.8	9	9	7	5
85 - 89	5	4	1	20.0	-	-	-	1
90 +	6	1	5	83.3	4	5	4	4

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	9,664	9,301	363	3.8	160	171	153	208
0 - 4	1,514	1,494	20	1.3	-	2	15	13
5 - 9	1,409	1,395	14	1.0	3	3	7	6
10 - 14	1,050	1,042	8	0.8	1	3	3	5
15 - 19	965	954	11	1.1	2	3	1	8
20 - 24	838	824	14	1.7	3	7	1	9
25 - 29	814	797	17	2.1	5	10	6	11
30 - 34	563	550	13	2.3	3	7	2	10
35 - 39	499	482	17	3.4	5	10	3	7
40 - 44	479	454	25	5.2	10	10	10	16
45 - 49	413	393	20	4.8	9	8	7	7
50 - 54	373	346	27	7.2	13	5	9	15
55 - 59	219	198	21	9.6	8	9	4	10
60 - 64	236	191	45	19.1	22	24	21	24
65 - 69	104	76	28	26.9	14	14	7	13
70 - 74	94	57	37	39.4	25	24	23	21
75 - 79	38	23	15	39.5	13	12	12	12
80 - 84	34	13	21	61.8	16	15	16	15
85 - 89	10	8	2	20.0	1	1	-	1
90 +	12	4	8	66.7	7	4	6	5

- Four in every 100 persons in Makman Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with remembering are the highest among all forms of disability followed by hearing.

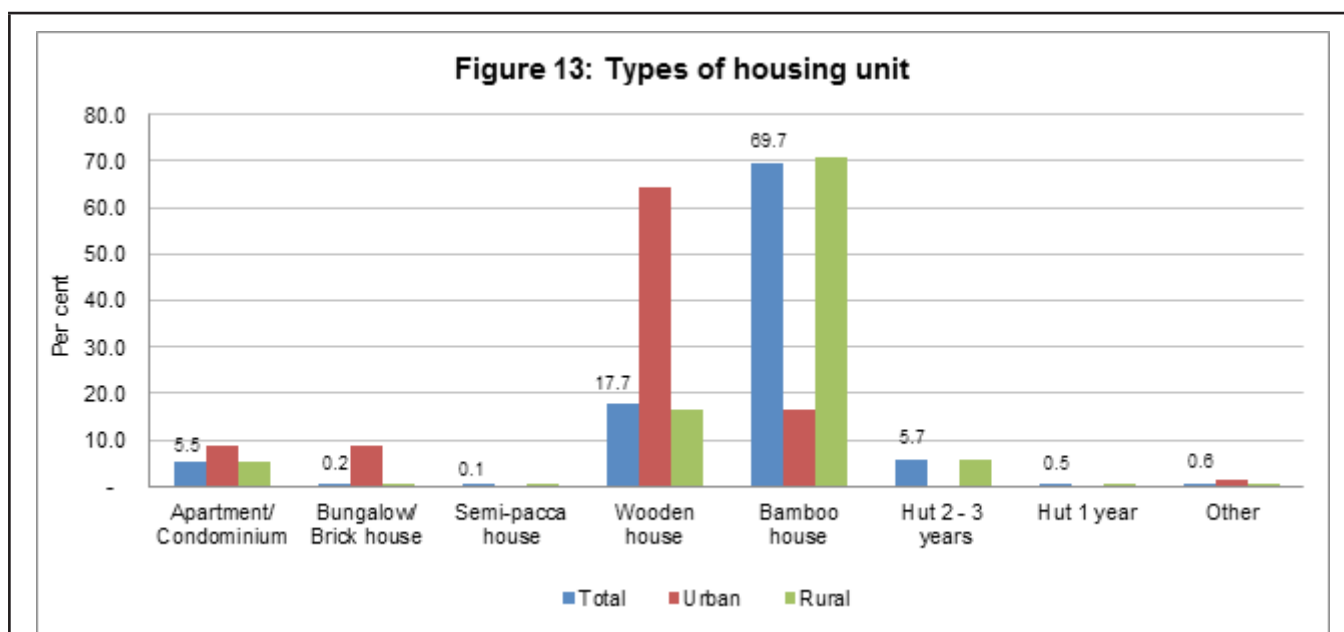
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	3,318	5.5	0.2	0.1	17.7	69.7	5.7	0.5	0.6
Urban	67	9.0	9.0	-	64.2	16.4	-	-	1.5
Rural	3,251	5.5	*	0.1	16.7	70.7	5.8	0.5	0.6

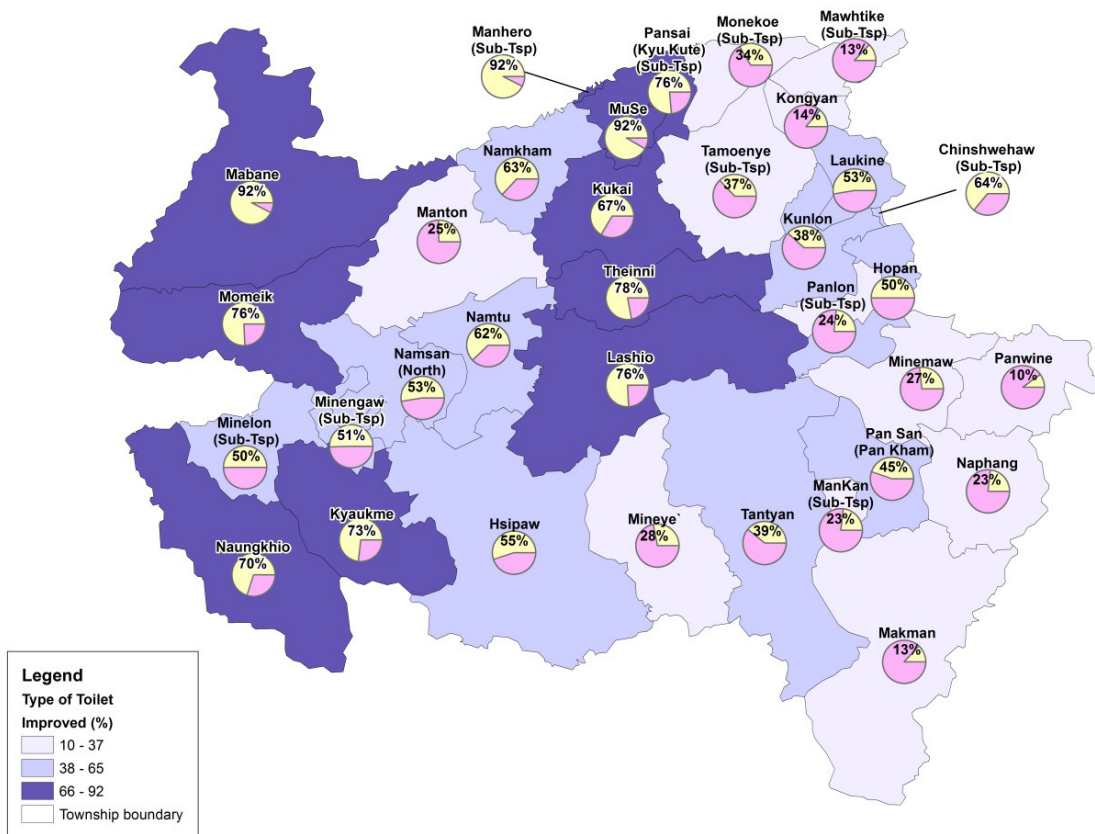
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Makman Township are living in bamboo houses (69.7%) followed by households in wooden houses (17.7%).
- Some 64.2 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 70.7 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Makman District	: 31.8%
Makman Township	: 13.1%

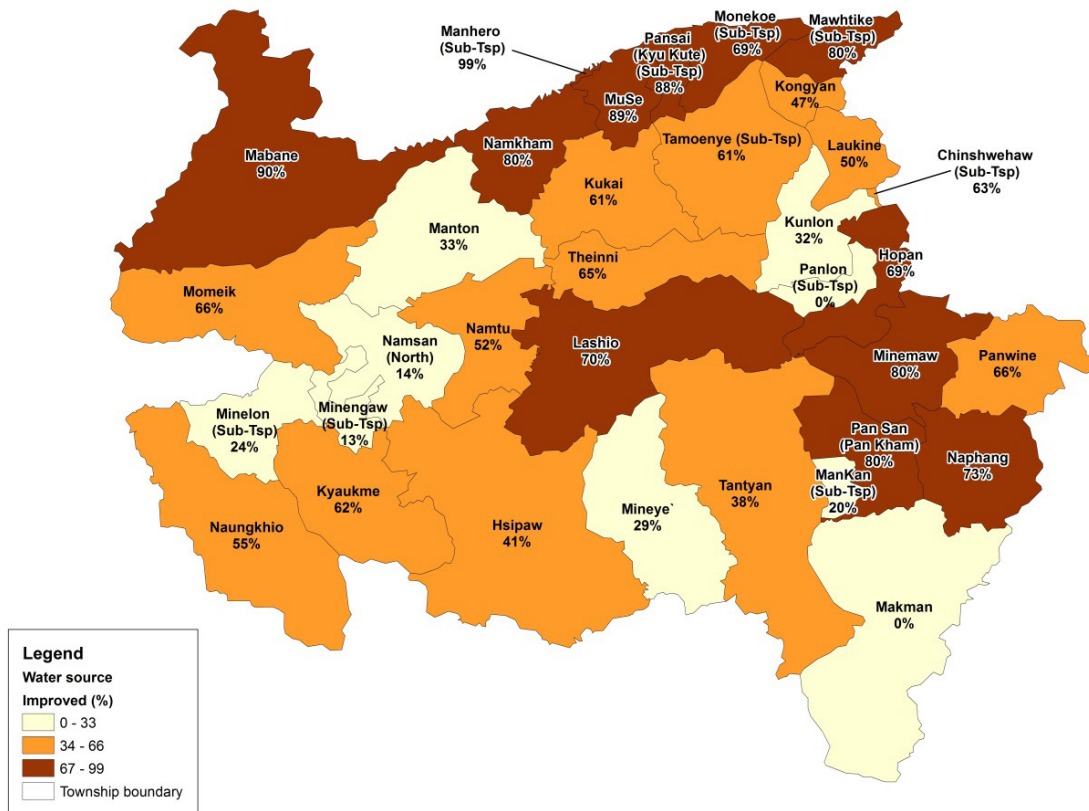
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.1	-	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		13.0	67.2	11.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>13.1</i>	<i>67.2</i>	<i>12.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.7	7.5	2.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.2	-	0.2
Other		0.3	-	0.3
None		83.5	25.4	84.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,318	67	3,251

- Some 13.1 per cent of the households in Makman Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (13.0%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Makman Township is in the lowest 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 83.5 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Makman Township, 84.7 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Makman District	: 68.8%
Makman Township	: <0.1%

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

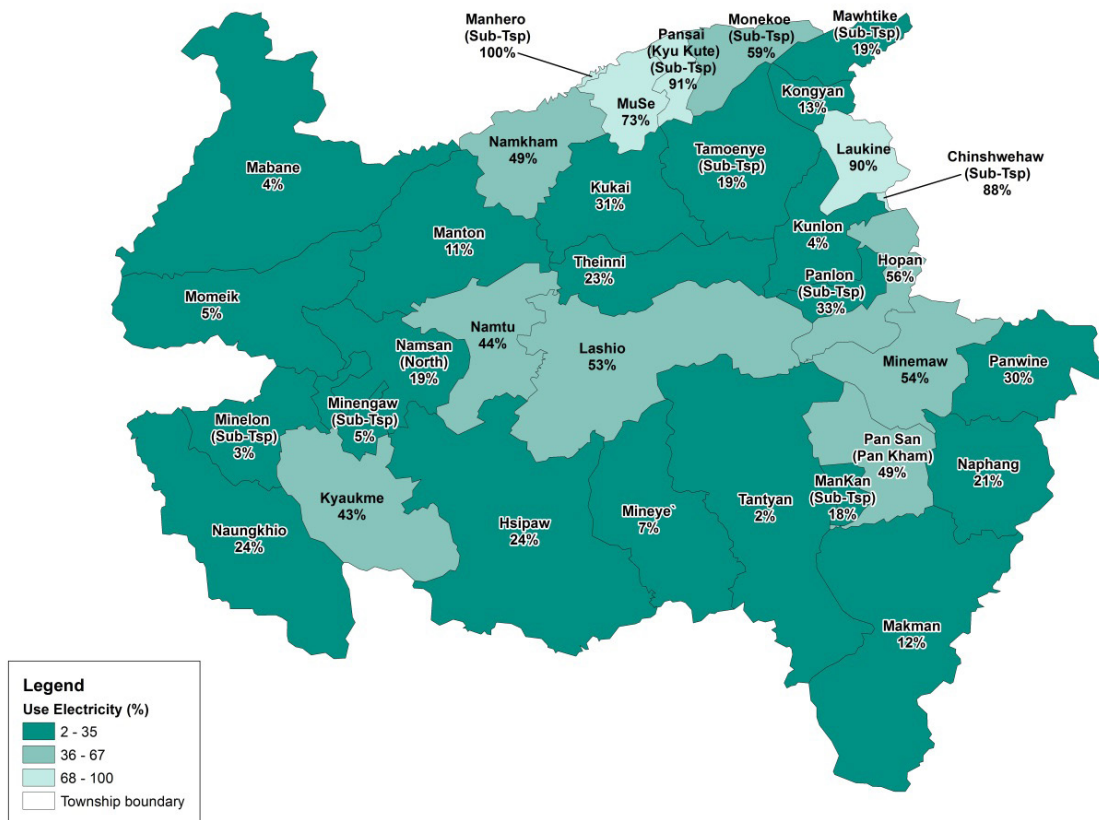
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		*	-	*
Tube well, borehole		-	-	-
Protected well/ Spring		-	-	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		*	-	*
Unprotected well/Spring		-	-	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		-	-	-
River/stream/ canal		0.3	-	0.3
Waterfall/ Rain water		99.7	100.0	99.7
Other		-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,318	67	3,251

- In Makman Township, less than 0.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- It is in the lowest group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 99.7 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 0.3 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- All of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, all of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Makman District	: 32.6%
Makman Township	: 11.5%

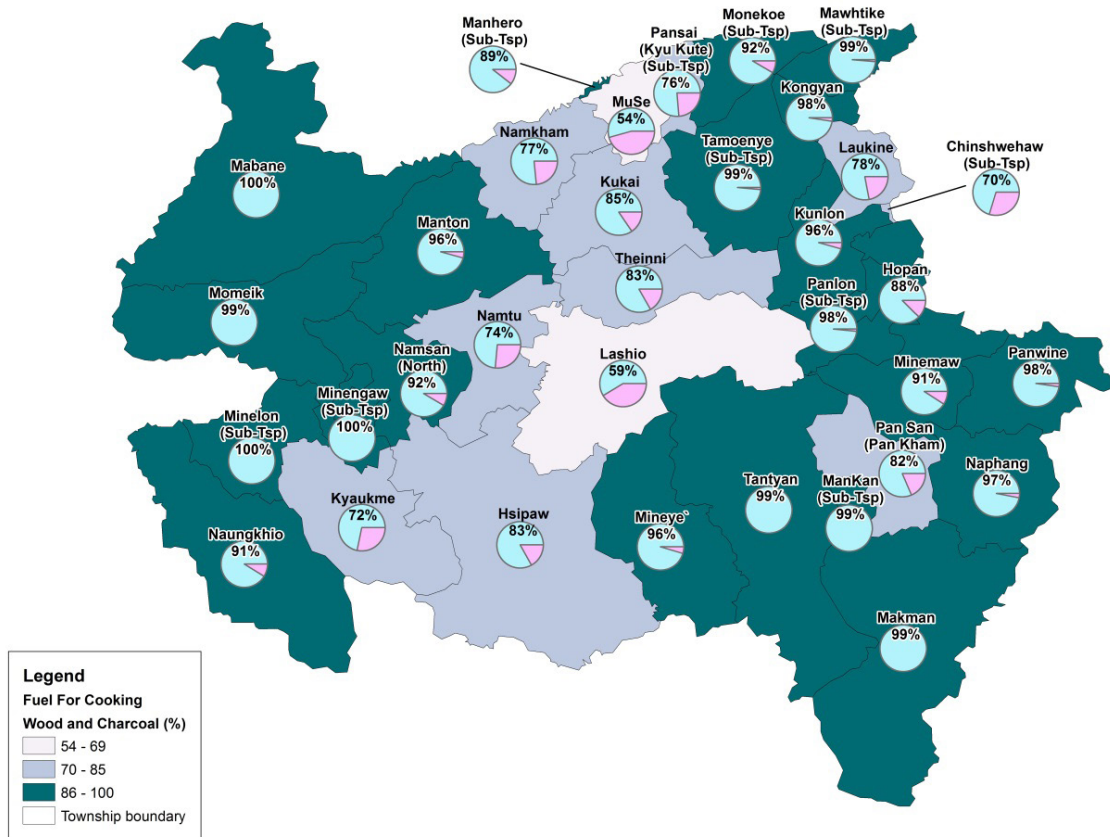
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		11.5	89.6	9.9
Kerosene		0.4	-	0.4
Candle		20.3	6.0	20.6
Battery		6.8	-	7.0
Generator (private)		0.8	-	0.9
Water mill (private)		8.1	-	8.3
Solar system/energy		20.3	3.0	20.6
Other		31.6	1.5	32.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,318	67	3,251

- In Makman Township, 11.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of other sources of lighting is the highest in the township with 31.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 32.3 per cent of the households use other sources of lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Makman District	: 90.3%
Makman Township	: 99.2%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.2	-	0.2
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		99.1	100.0	99.1
Charcoal		0.1	-	0.1
Coal		-	-	-
Other		0.5	-	0.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,318	67	3,251

- In Makman Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 99.1 per cent using firewood and 0.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 99.1 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 0.1 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

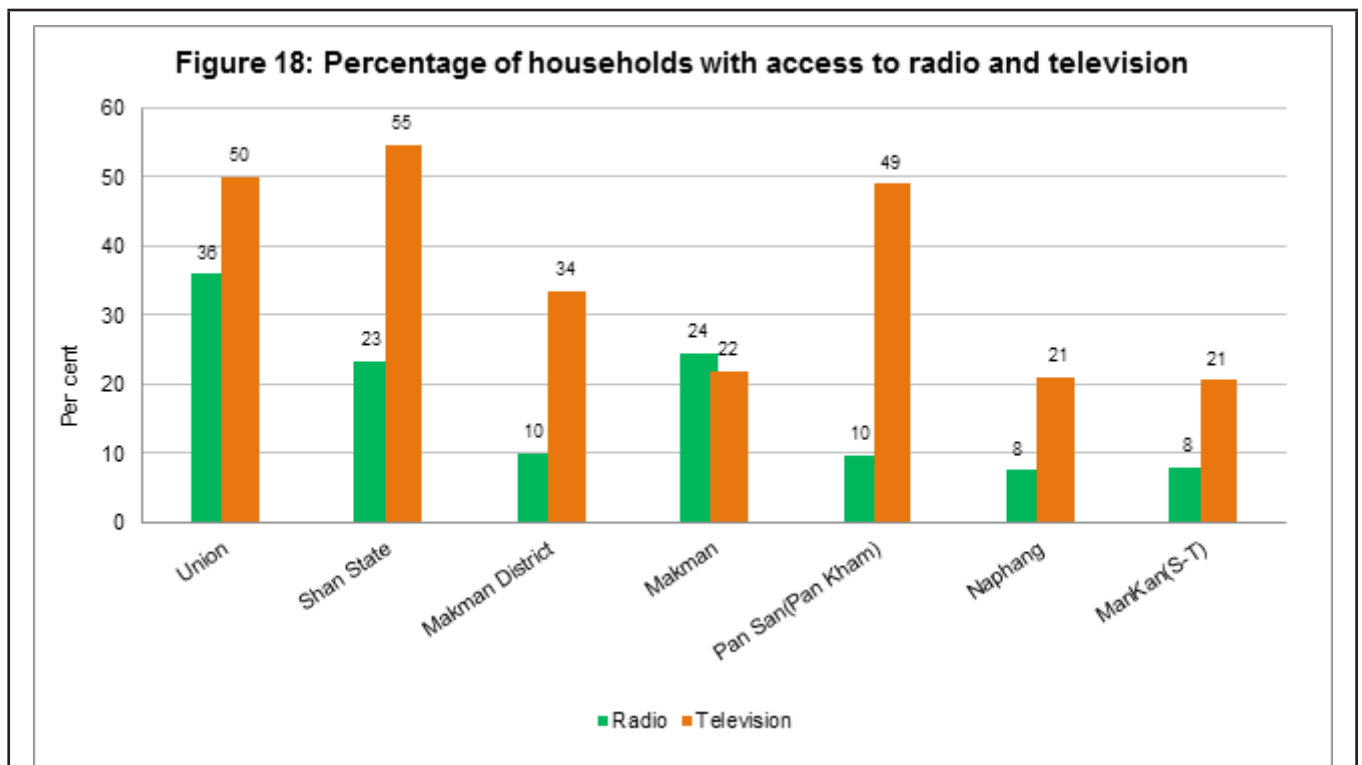
Communication and related amenities

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	3,318	24.4	21.9	0.8	4.5	0.6	0.5	65.6	*
Urban	67	49.3	64.2	1.5	61.2	20.9	9.0	20.9	-
Rural	3,251	23.9	21.1	0.8	3.4	0.2	0.3	66.6	*

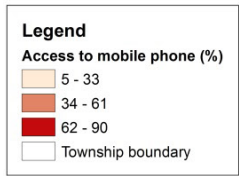
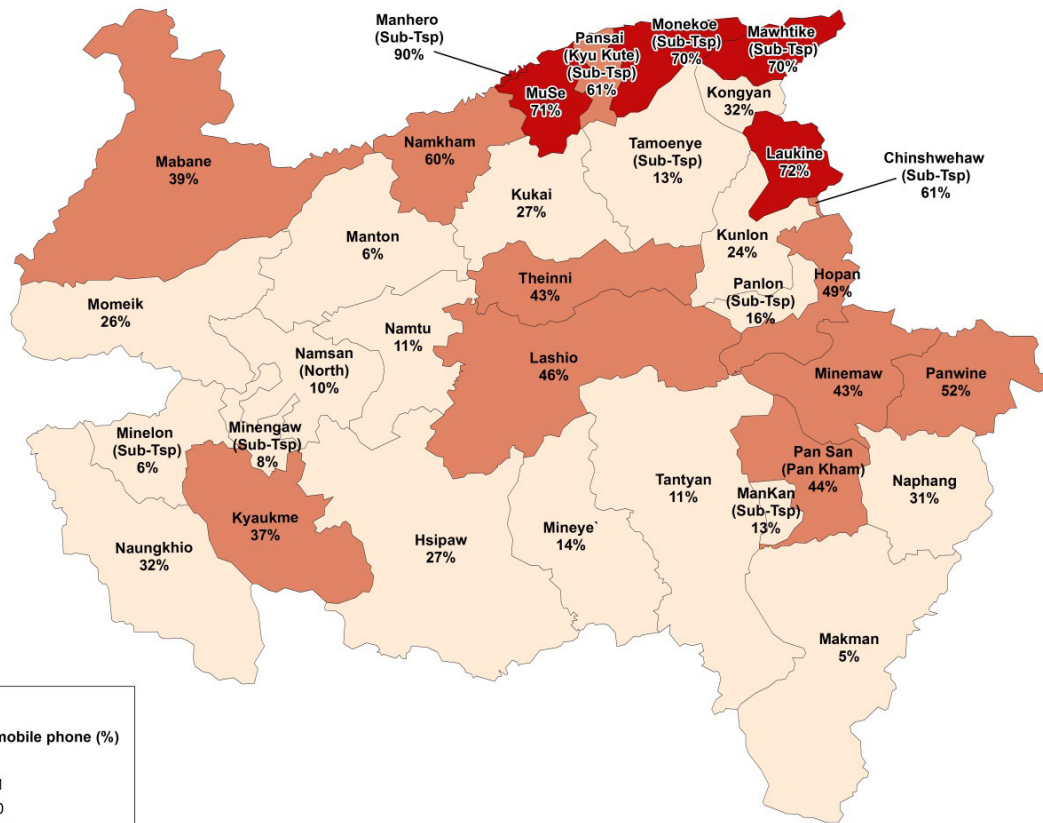
- Some 24.4 per cent of the households in Makman Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 64.2 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas have access to radio was 23.9 per cent.

Note: *Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Makman Township, 21.9 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in four households (24.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Makman District	: 34.0%
Makman Township	: 4.5%

- Only 4.5 per cent of the households in Makman Township reported having mobile phones. It is in the lowest group.

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Makman District	36,249	1,778	18,010	502	409	32	59	7,497
Urban	2,325	777	1,598	122	39	-	4	50
Rural	33,924	1,001	16,412	380	370	32	55	7,447
Makman Township	3,318	16	1,425	9	4	1	5	134
Urban	67	6	40	1	2	-	-	-
Rural	3,251	10	1,385	8	2	1	5	134

- In Makman Township, 42.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 4.0 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

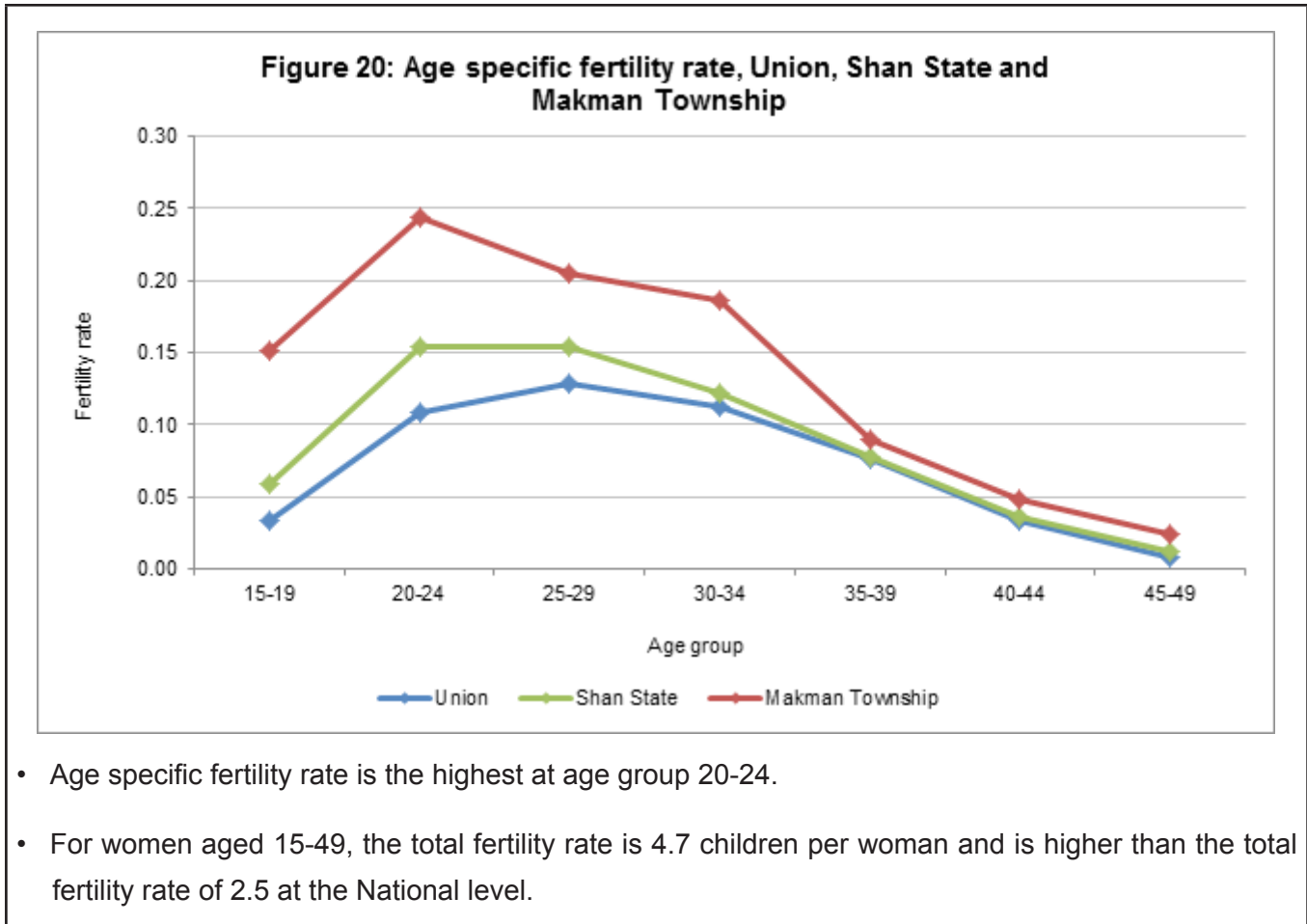
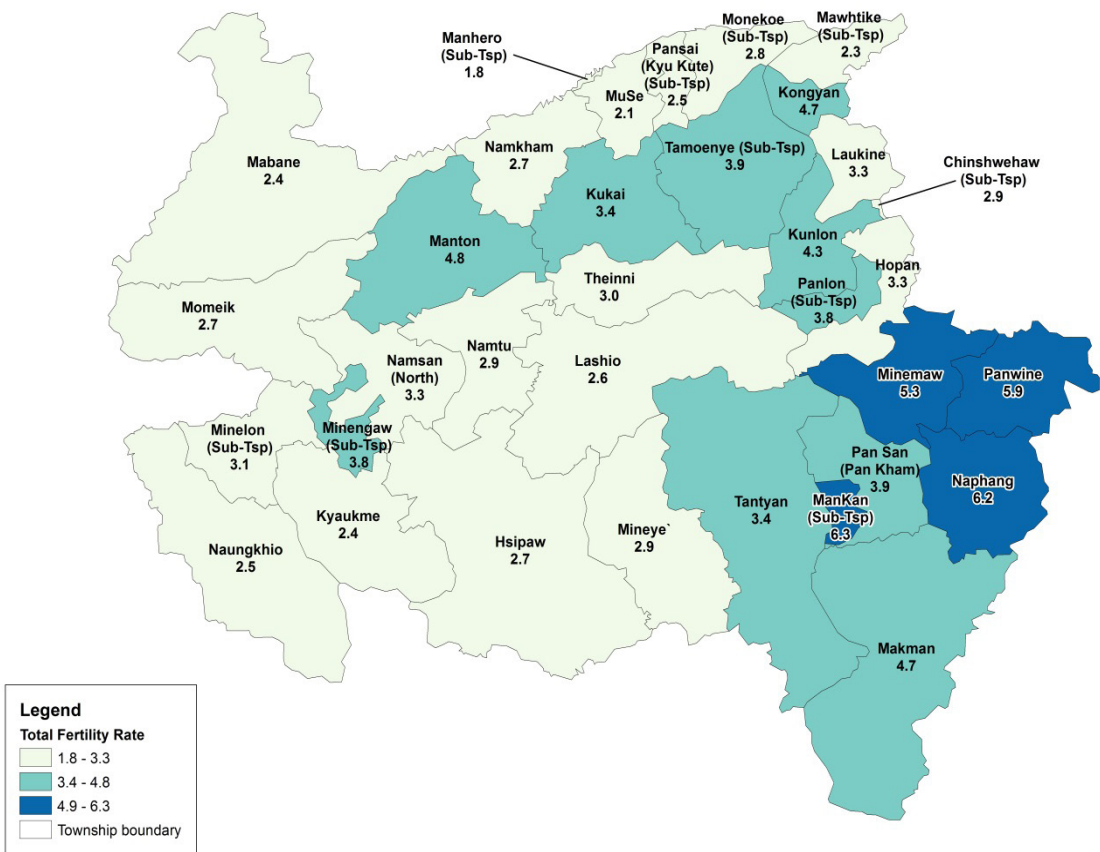
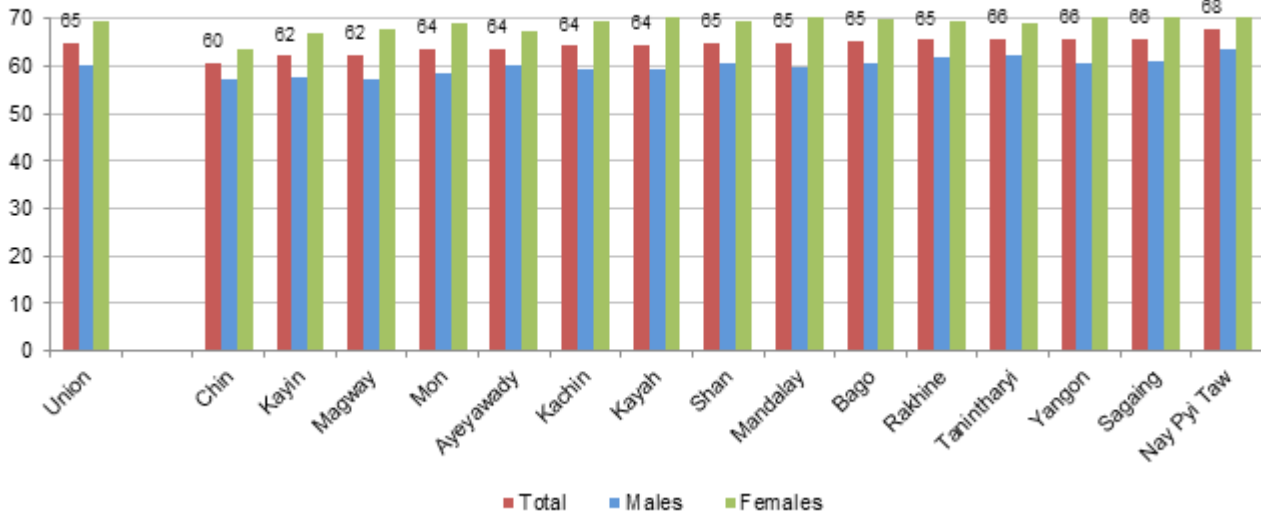


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Makman District	: 5.0
Makman Township	: 4.7

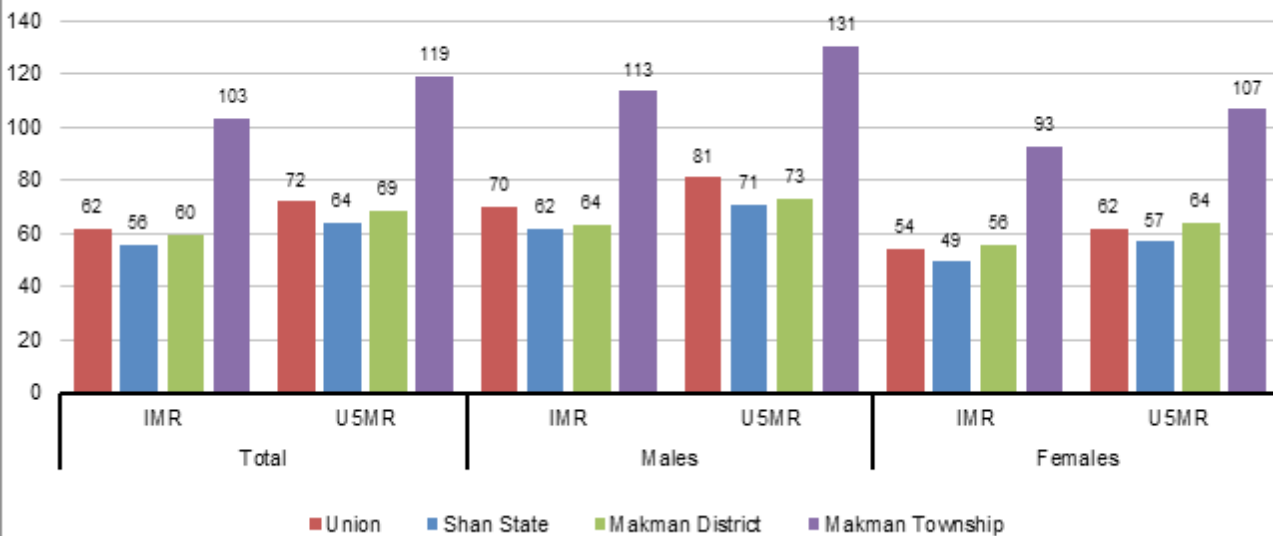
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

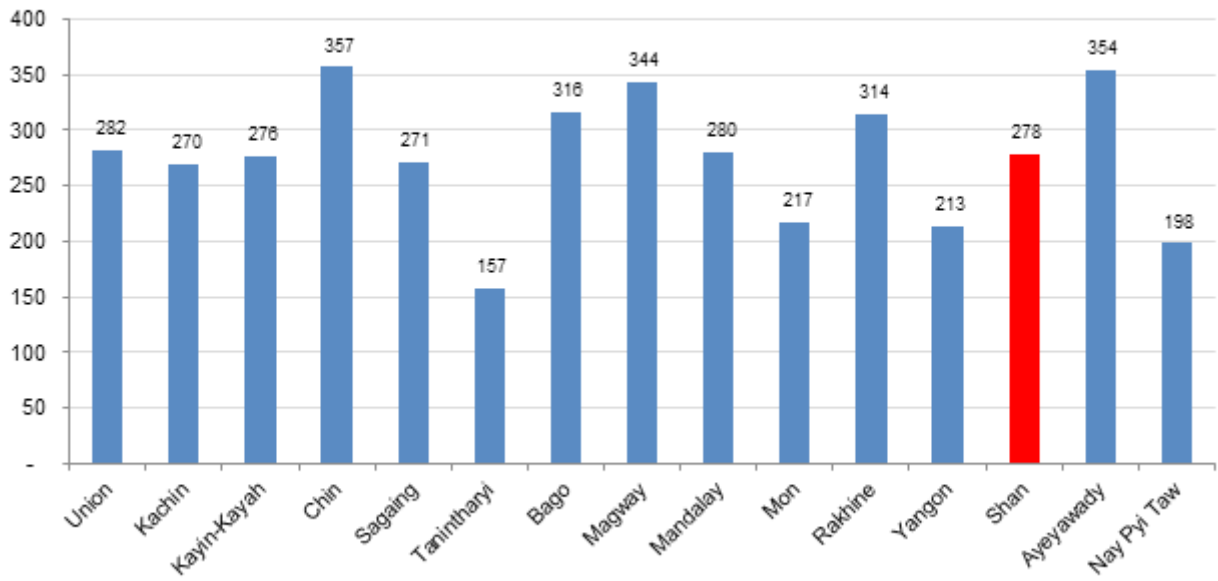
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Makman District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Makman District is 60 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 69 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Makman Township are higher than those in Shan State and Makman District. The Infant mortality in Makman Township is 103 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 119 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio 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.

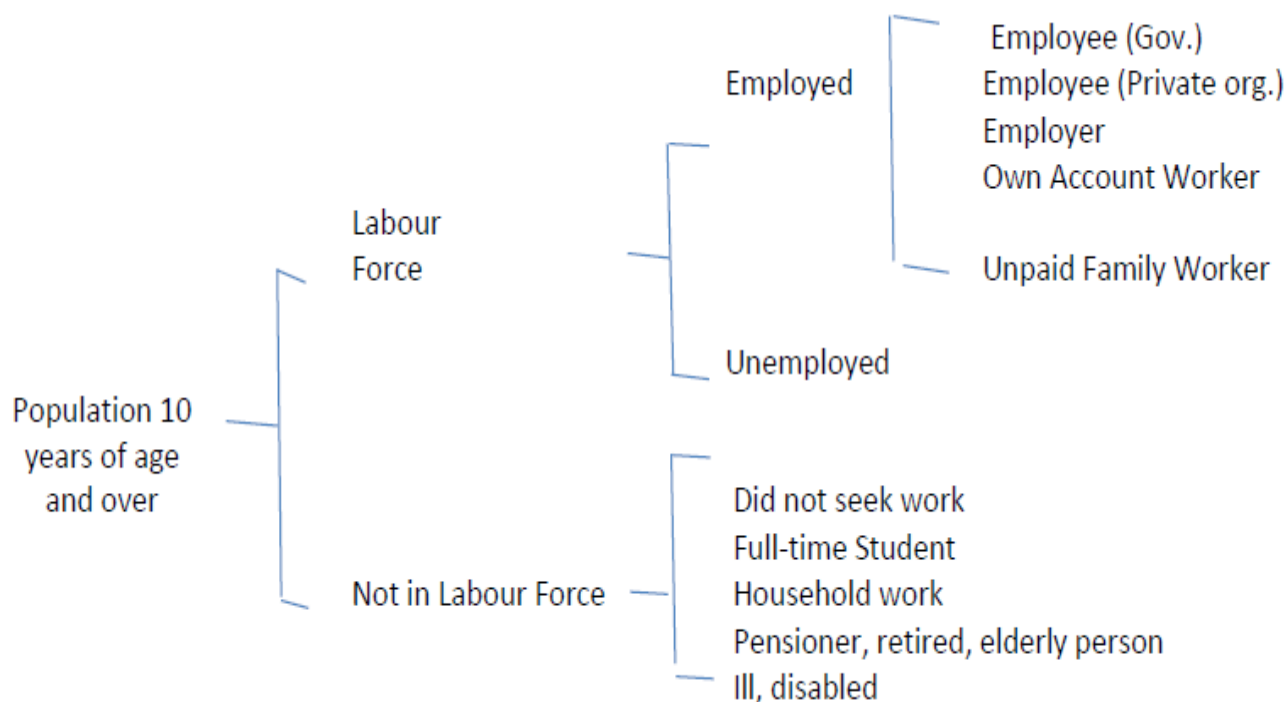
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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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