

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, HKAMTI DISTRICT

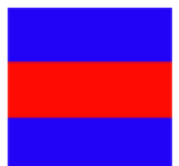
Donhee Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Sagaing Region, Hkamti District

Donhee Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

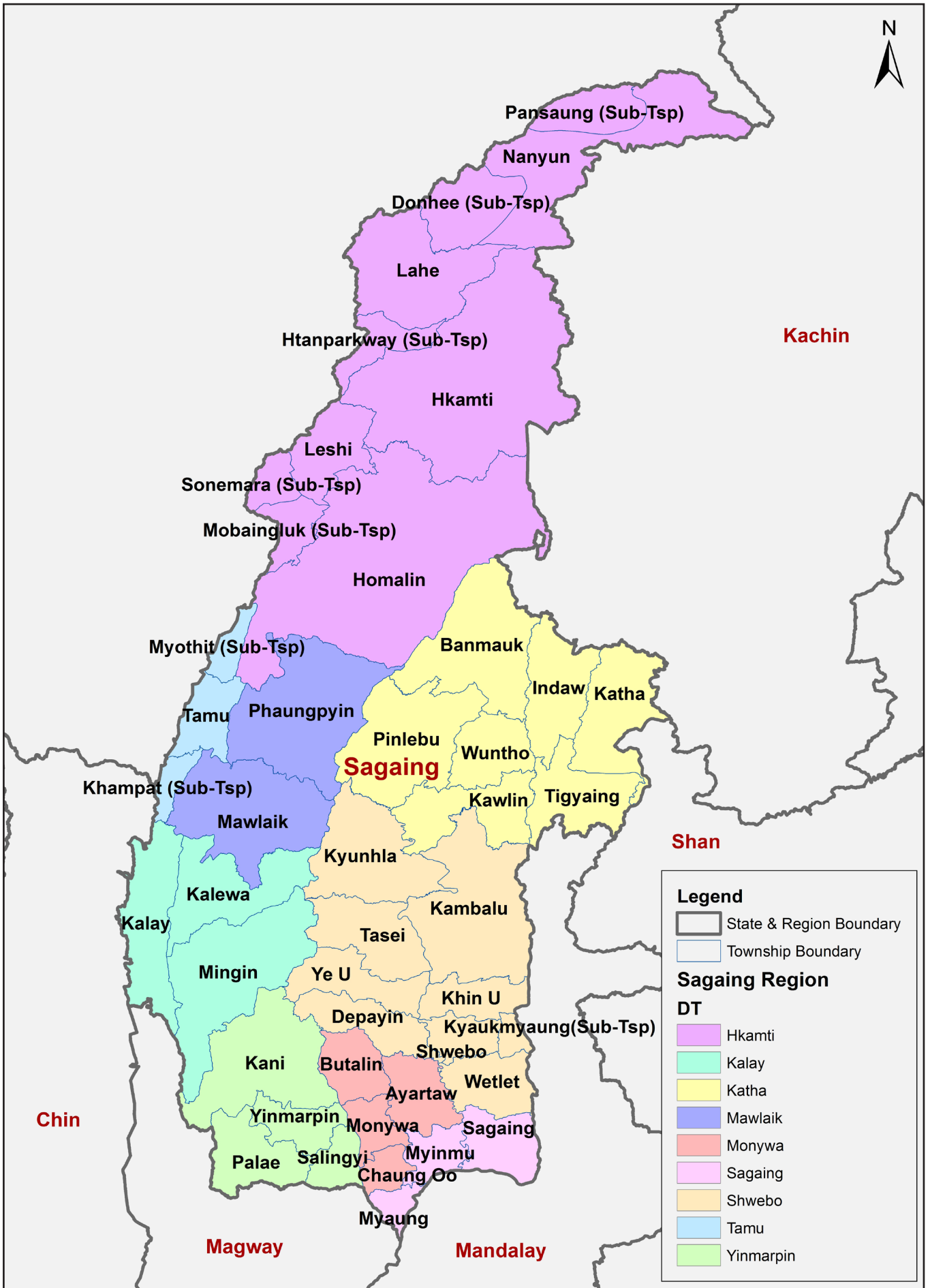
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Donhee Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	25,769 ²	
Population males	12,817 (49.7%)	
Population females	12,952 (50.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	5.9%	
Area (Km²)	3,191.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	8.1 persons	
Median age	18.1 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	32	
Number of private households	3,923	
Percentage of female headed households	11.6%	
Mean household size	6.4 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	43.4%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	52.8%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	89.6	
Child dependency ratio	82.3	
Old dependency ratio	7.3	
Ageing index	8.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	99	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	19.6%	
Male	26.5%	
Female	13.3%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	394	1.5
Walking	218	0.8
Seeing	153	0.6
Hearing	199	0.8
Remembering	220	0.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	6,308	35.2	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	*	< 0.1	
Religious	-	-	
Temporary Registration	-	-	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	11,578	64.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	69.8%	86.7%	53.5%
Unemployment rate	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Employment to population ratio	69.6%	86.5%	53.4%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	3,888	99.1	
Renter	*	0.1	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.2	
Government quarters	*	0.1	
Private company quarters	-	-	
Other	22	0.6	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		99.2%
Bamboo	99.3%	96.6%	0.5%
Earth	0.1%	2.3%	
Wood	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	-		0.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	-	-	-
Other	< 0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	< 0.1	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	3,904	99.5	
Charcoal	*	0.1	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	*	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	26	0.7
Kerosene	*	0.3
Candle	1,270	32.4
Battery	95	2.4
Generator (private)	*	0.2
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	1,618	41.2
Other	894	22.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	190	4.8
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	*	0.2
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	266	6.8
Pool/pond/lake	164	4.2
River/stream/canal	70	1.8
Waterfall/rainwater	3,227	82.2
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,727</i>	<i>95.0</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	194	4.9
Tube well, borehole	*	< 0.1
Protected well/spring	*	0.2
Unprotected well/spring	265	6.8
Pool/pond/lake	164	4.2
River/stream/canal	70	1.8
Waterfall/rainwater	3,223	82.2
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	252	6.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	254	6.5
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,482	37.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,013	25.8
Other	193	4.9
None	981	25.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	170	4.3
Television	20	0.5
Landline phone	-	-
Mobile phone	*	< 0.1
Computer	-	-
Internet at home	-	-
Households with none of the items	3,738	95.3
Households with all of the items	-	-
.		
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	-	-
Motorcycle/Moped	48	1.2
Bicycle	*	0.1
4-Wheel tractor	*	< 0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	226	5.8

Note: ¹ Population figures for Donhee Sub-Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

³ Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction	3
Census information on Donhee Sub-Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	12
(C) Education	13
(D) Economic Characteristics	17
(E) Identity Cards	23
(F) Disability	24
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	27
Type of housing unit	27
Type of toilet	28
Source of drinking water	30
Source of lighting	32
Type of cooking fuel	34
Communication and related amenities	36
Transportation items	38
(H) Fertility and Mortality	39
Fertility.....	39
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	41
Definitions and Concepts	43
List of Contributors	47

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 Donhee Sub-Township in Sagaing Region. 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 Donhee Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	25,769*		
Males	12,817		
Females	12,952		
Sex ratio	99 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	5.9%		
Area (Km ²)	3,191.9**		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	8.1 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	32		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	25,273	1,072	24,201
Number of conventional households	3,923	169	3,754
Mean household size	6.4 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Donhee Sub-Township, there are slightly more females than males with 99 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (5.9%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Donhee Sub-Township is 8 persons per square kilometre. • There are 6.4 persons living in each household in Donhee Sub-Township. This is more 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;
Donhee Sub-Township (Hkamti District, Sagaing Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	3,923	25,769	12,817	12,952
	Ward	169	1,521	929	592
1	Myo Ma(W)	30	578	429	149
2	Me Tae(W)	46	332	181	151
3	Htam Yone(W)	93	611	319	292
	Village Tract	3,754	24,248	11,888	12,360
1	Lat Kee Lon Yar(VT)	9	47	22	25
2	San Tee(VT)	66	429	219	210
3	Rein Khu(VT)	28	203	99	104
4	Kar Lun(VT)	54	240	118	122
5	Mi Ku Nauk Kone(VT)	48	345	180	165
6	Kyar Wun Nauk Pauk(VT)	140	946	470	476
7	Taw Kye(VT)	107	690	317	373
8	Yan Si(VT)	304	1,784	811	973
9	Lun Nu(VT)	79	540	269	271
10	Chan Ban(VT)	54	327	151	176
11	Ka Gyi Chan Myu(VT)	84	563	270	293
12	Ha Khee(VT)	43	271	131	140
13	Lar Mar(VT)	31	203	104	99
14	Noke Par(VT)	57	342	159	183
15	Bo Te Lar Nu(VT)	68	462	240	222
16	Ha Khun(VT)	153	951	449	502
17	Ha Haung(VT)	123	831	421	410
18	Kaw Lan(VT)	42	270	132	138
19	Ha Chun Sar(VT)	180	1,220	615	605
20	Ha Cheik Nauk Nyu(VT)	249	1,436	703	733
21	Ke San Bauk Lun(VT)	98	652	320	332
22	Ke San Sar Lin(VT)	258	1,655	807	848
23	Yan Naw San Ri(VT)	130	773	398	375

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	Chan Ma Kauk San Ri(VT)	42	294	144	150
25	Wan Ka Sun Khaw(VT)	111	813	430	383
26	Kyu Yan(VT)	318	2,177	1,082	1,095
27	Ke San Laung Kyan(VT)	208	1,454	709	745
28	Kar Yaw Kon Shwe(VT)	50	302	151	151
29	Pun Shein(VT)	31	193	87	106
30	Sheik Nyu(VT)	196	1,273	623	650
31	Yaung Kun/YawKun(VT)	112	776	401	375
32	Shan He(VT)	281	1,786	856	930

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

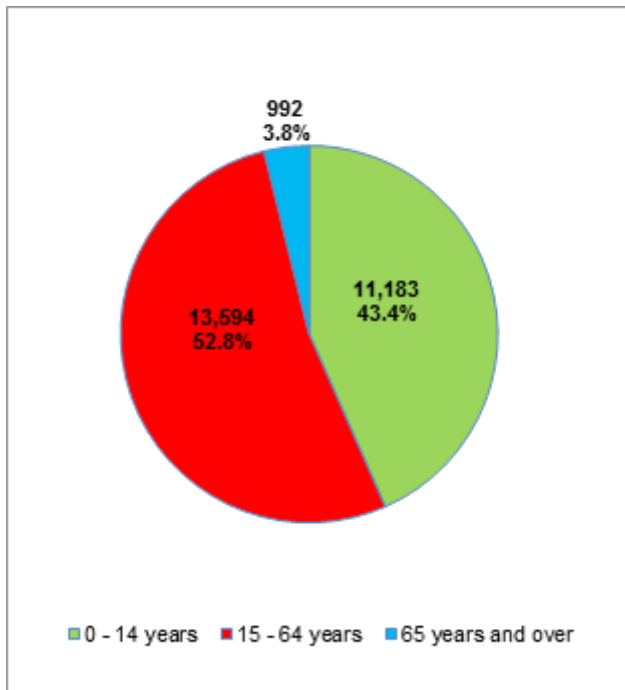
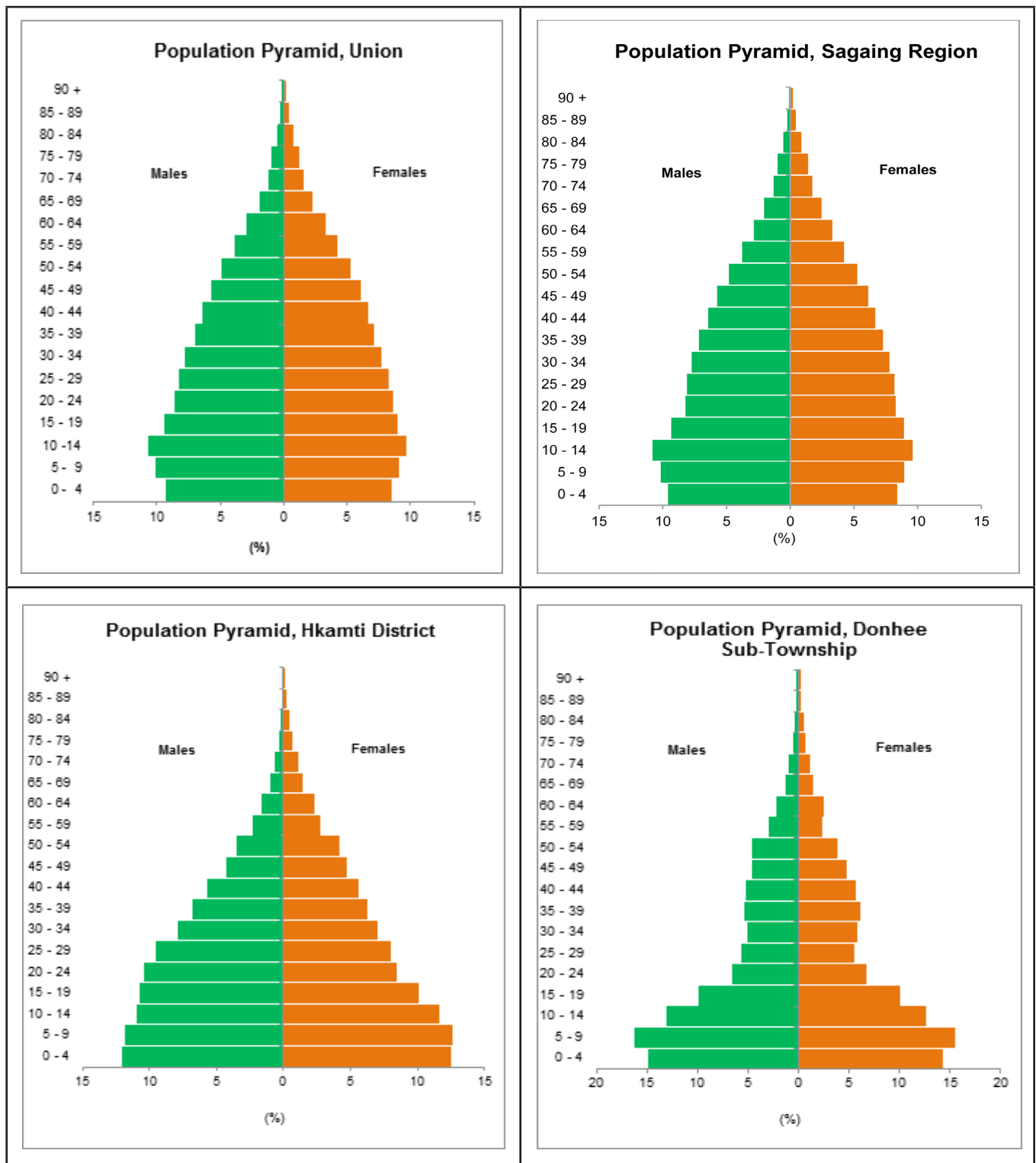


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Donhee Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	25,769	12,817	12,952
0 - 4	3,762	1,904	1,858
5 - 9	4,098	2,088	2,010
10 - 14	3,323	1,679	1,644
15 - 19	2,580	1,274	1,306
20 - 24	1,708	842	866
25 - 29	1,431	722	709
30 - 34	1,413	656	757
35 - 39	1,482	694	788
40 - 44	1,397	666	731
45 - 49	1,206	585	621
50 - 54	1,098	596	502
55 - 59	677	373	304
60 - 64	602	279	323
65 - 69	347	160	187
70 - 74	274	130	144
75 - 79	155	73	82
80 - 84	121	53	68
85 - 89	47	18	29
90 +	48	25	23

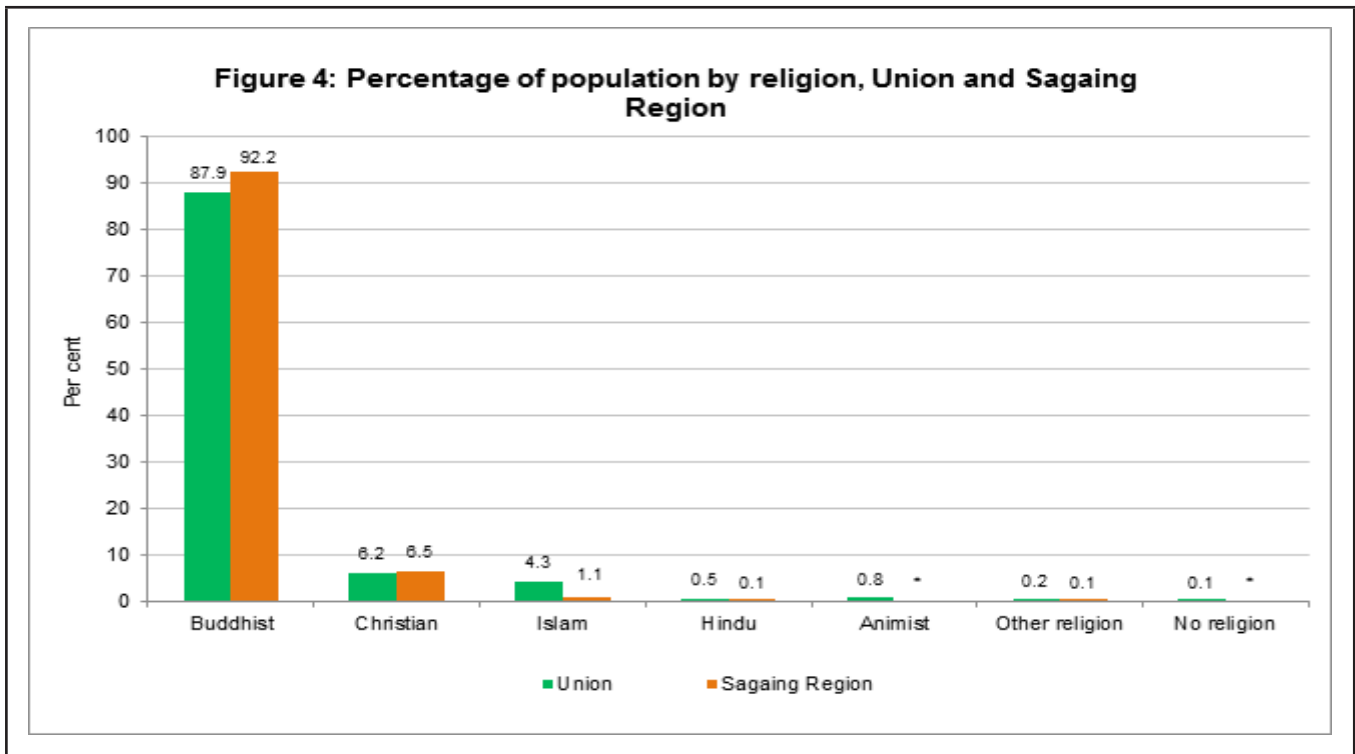
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Donhee Sub-Township is 52.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are only 5.6 per cent less than the proportion of the working age group population and so reduce only slightly the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Hkamti District and Donhee Sub-Township)



- The birth rate was high in Donhee Sub-Township in 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 Donhee Sub-Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups 0-4 to 10-14, 25-29, 50-54 and 55-59. In the rest of the age groups, males are less than females.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Sagaing Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist 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	903	468	435	177	99	78
6	798	397	401	287	160	127
7	803	421	382	374	214	160
8	866	436	430	416	238	178
9	724	365	359	420	232	188
10	1,024	506	518	591	322	269
11	403	201	202	271	150	121
12	669	329	340	402	228	174
13	630	341	289	372	229	143
14	591	296	295	314	166	148
15	757	386	371	329	195	134
16	518	255	263	206	127	79
17	359	168	191	125	73	52
18	606	300	306	156	87	69
19	296	130	166	47	29	18
20	654	300	354	56	34	22
21	182	99	83	15	10	5
22	231	113	118	10	4	6
23	272	114	158	9	5	4
24	266	129	137	14	10	4
25	447	231	216	15	10	5
26	208	113	95	4	3	1
27	193	91	102	3	3	-
28	291	126	165	5	4	1
29	197	81	116	1	1	-

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Donhee Sub-Township

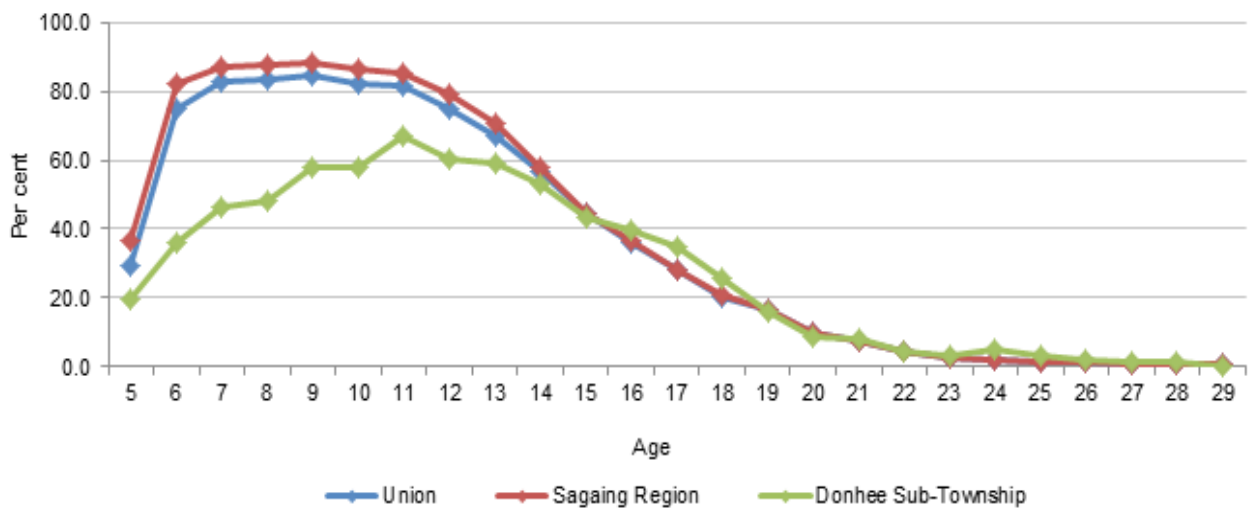
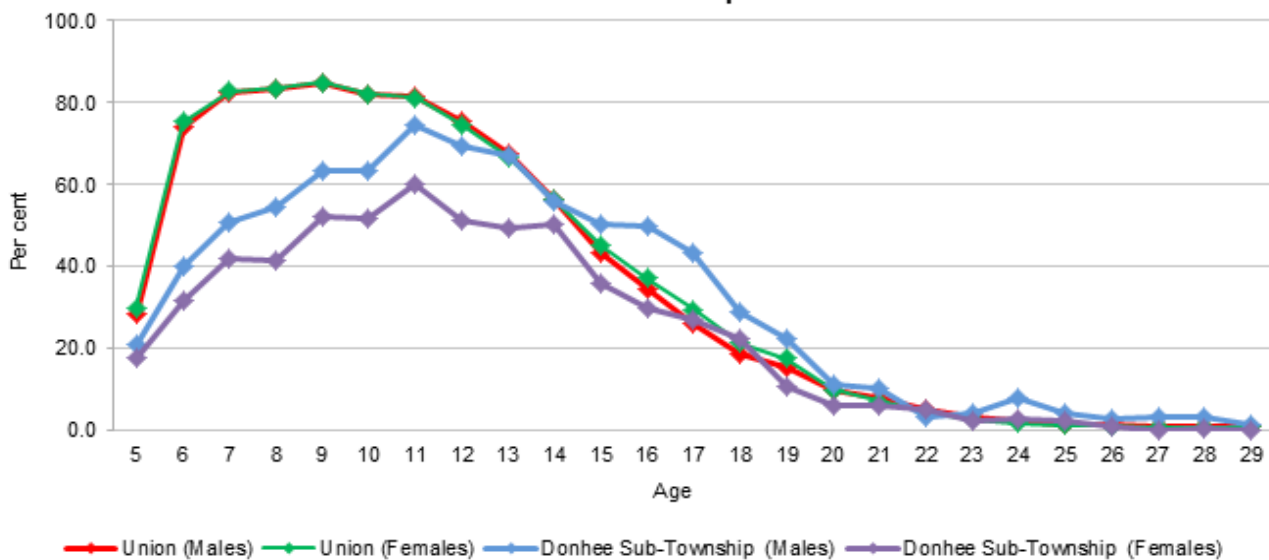
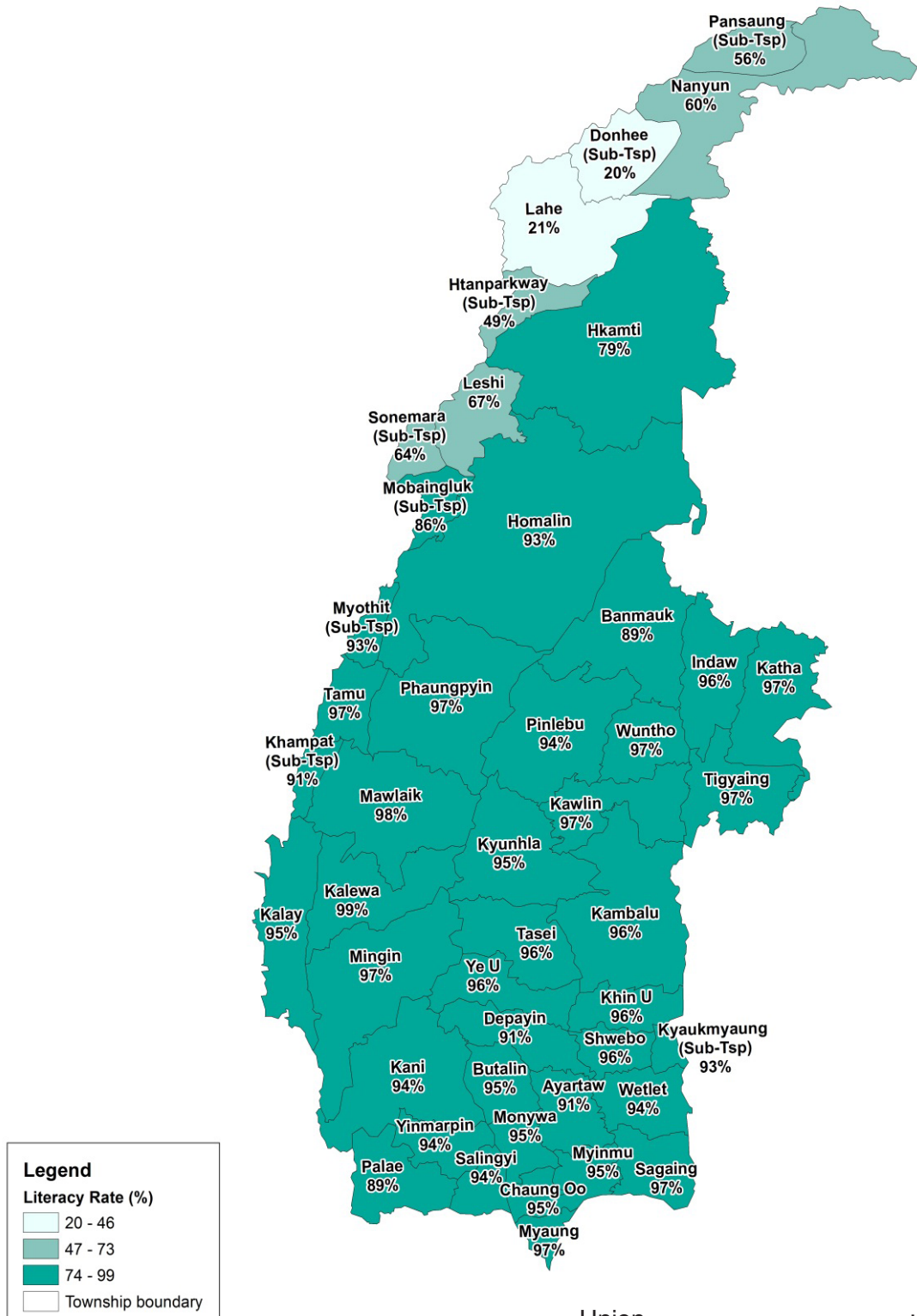


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Donhee Sub-Township



- School attendance in Donhee Sub-Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Donhee Sub-Township is lower at ages 5 to 12 years but is higher than that of the Union after age 13 onwards.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Sagaing Region (aged 15 and over)



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Hkamti District	: 73.4%
Donhee Sub-Township	: 19.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	4,141	44.5
Males	1,994	55.2
Females	2,147	34.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Donhee Sub-Township is 19.6 per cent. It is noticeably lower than the literacy rates of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 13.3 per cent and for the males it is 26.5 per cent. Compare to other townships in Sagaing Region, the literacy rate of those aged 15 and over of Donhee Sub-Township is the lowest.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 44.5 per cent with 34.6 per cent for females and 55.2 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	10,298	9,138	88.7	590	172	204	115	14	63	1	1	-
Urban	709	406	57.3	74	43	69	54	13	48	1	1	-
Rural	9,589	8,732	91.1	516	129	135	61	1	15	-	-	-
Males	5,030	4,149	82.5	423	139	172	97	9	40	-	1	-
Females	5,268	4,989	94.7	167	33	32	18	5	23	1	-	-

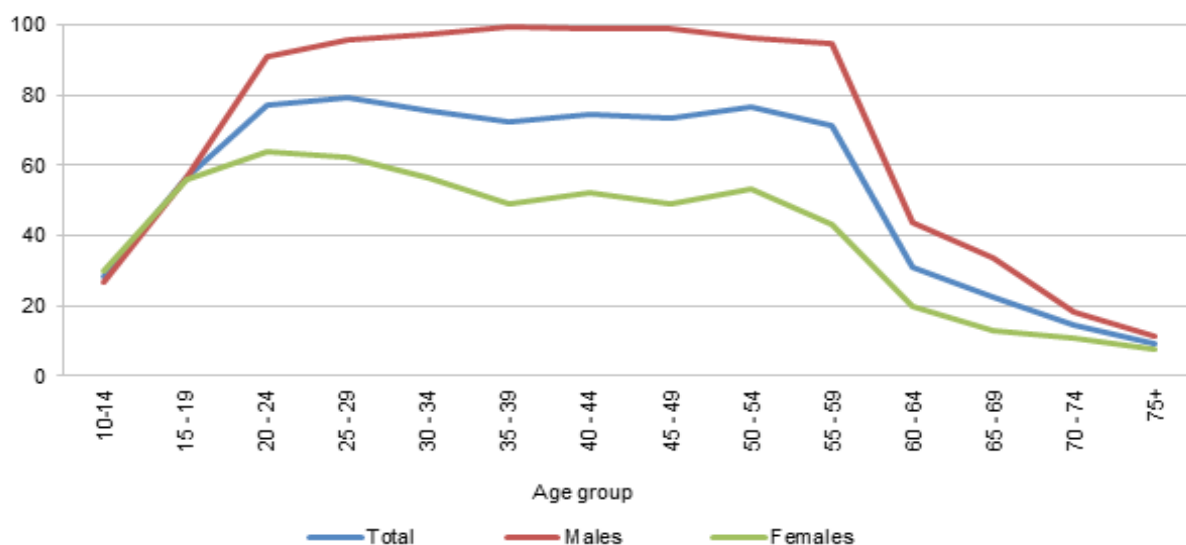
- Some 88.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 91.1 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 82.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 94.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 1.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 0.6 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	28.3	26.7	29.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
15 - 19	56.4	56.5	56.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
20 - 24	77.4	91.1	64.1	0.5	0.7	0.4
25 - 29	79.3	95.8	62.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
30 - 34	75.4	97.4	56.4	-	-	-
35 - 39	72.7	99.4	49.1	0.1	0.1	-
40 - 44	74.4	98.8	52.1	0.3	-	0.8
45 - 49	73.4	99.1	49.1	-	-	-
50 - 54	76.8	96.5	53.4	-	-	-
55 - 59	71.6	94.6	43.4	-	-	-
60 - 64	31.1	43.7	20.1	-	-	-
65 - 69	22.5	33.8	12.8	-	-	-
70 - 74	14.6	18.5	11.1	-	-	-
75+	9.4	11.2	7.9	-	-	-
15 - 24	64.7	70.3	59.3	0.6	0.7	0.5
15 - 64	69.8	86.7	53.5	0.3	0.2	0.3

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Donhee Sub-Township is 69.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 53.5 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.7 per cent.
- In Donhee Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 28.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Donhee Sub-Township is 0.3 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (0.2%) and for females (0.3%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 0.5 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner , retired , elderly	Ill , disabled	Other
Total	7,323	*	39.6	40.2	16.4	1.6	2.1
Males	2,483	*	67.0	7.6	20.5	2.2	2.7
Females	4,840	*	25.6	57.0	14.2	1.3	1.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 67.0 per cent of males are full time students while 57.0 per cent of females are household workers.

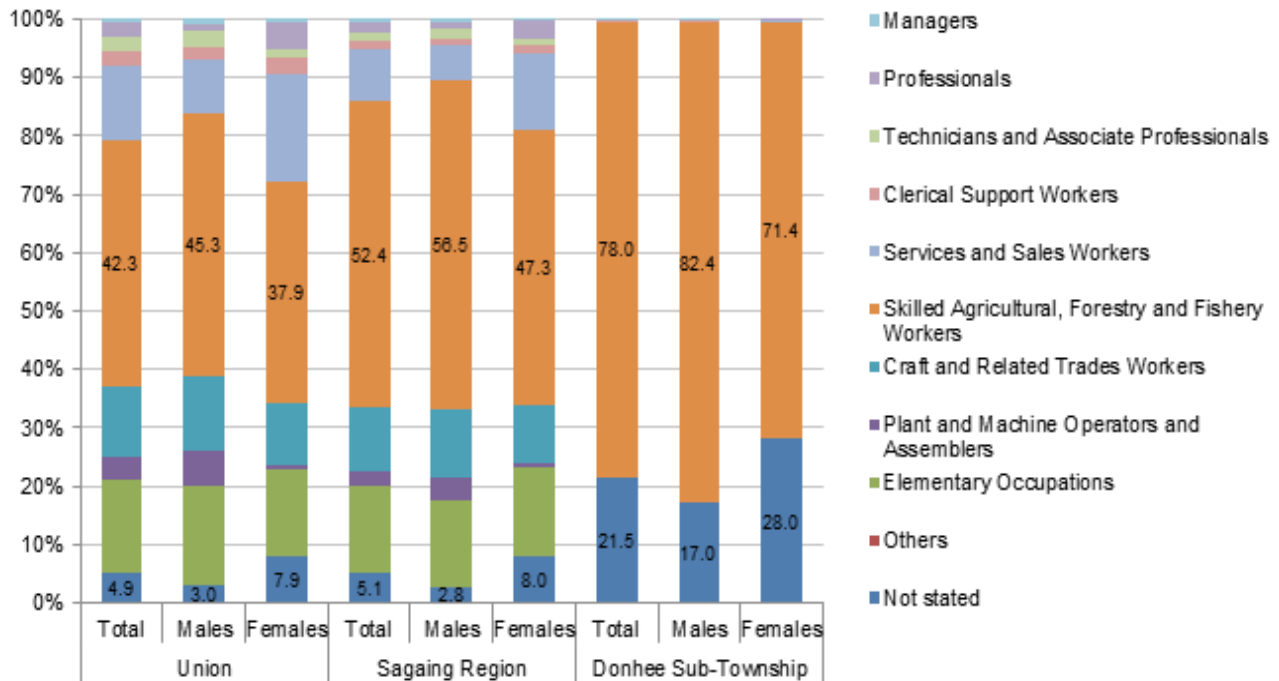
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	9,002	5,387	3,615	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	7	6	1	0.1	0.1	*
Professionals	15	7	8	0.2	0.1	0.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1	-	1	*	-	*
Clerical Support Workers	13	9	4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Services and Sales Workers	7	5	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	7,019	4,437	2,582	78.0	82.4	71.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4	2	2	*	*	0.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary Occupations	4	3	1	*	0.1	*
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,932	918	1,014	21.5	17.0	28.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 9: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Donhee Sub-Township



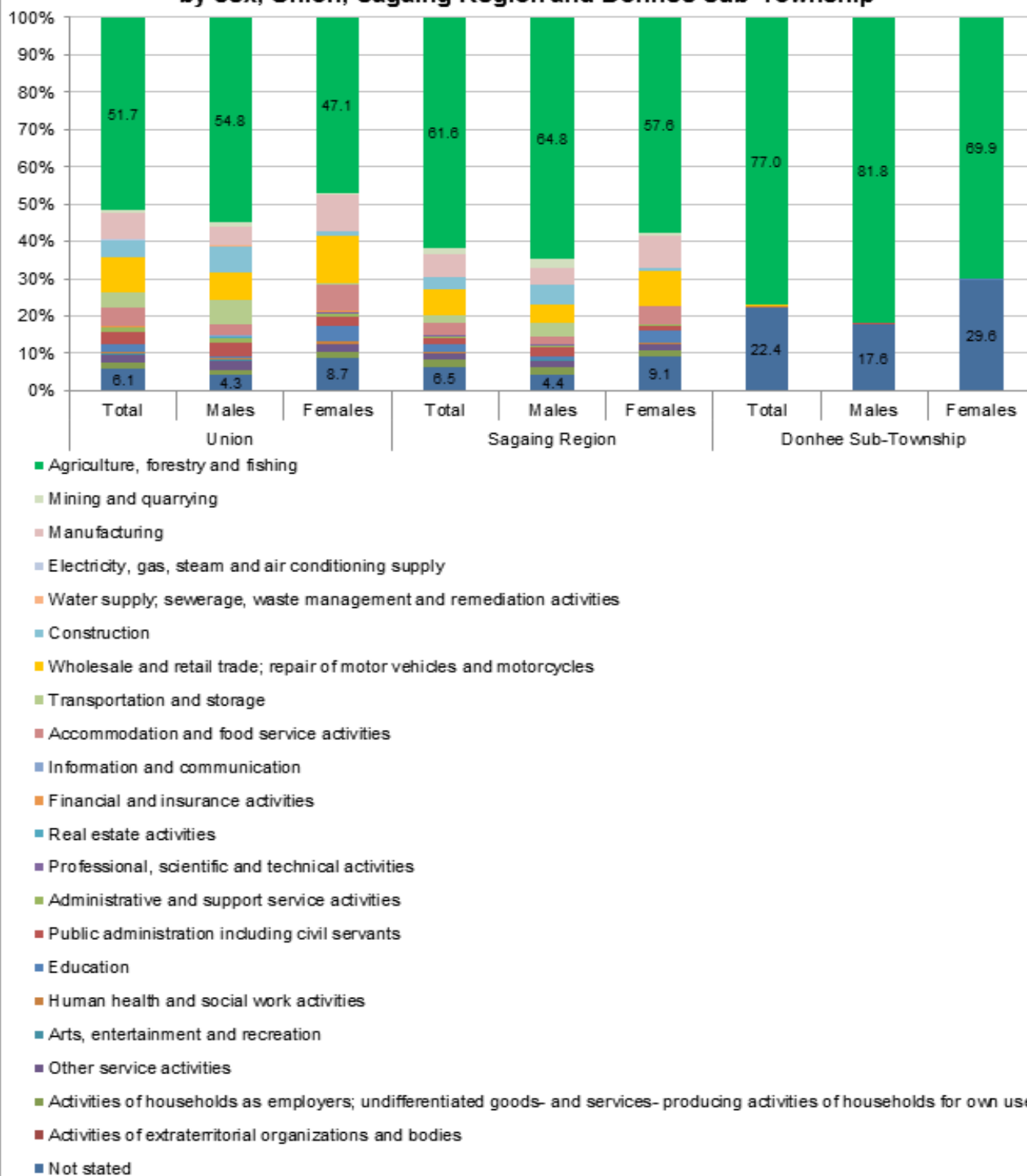
- In Donhee Sub-Township, 78.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 82.4 per cent of males and 71.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent 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	9,002	5,387	3,615	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,935	4,407	2,528	77.0	81.8	69.9
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1	-	1	*	-	*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	2	2	-	*	*	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7	5	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation and storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and communication	1	1	-	*	*	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	11	8	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Education	20	11	9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Human health and social work activities	4	4	-	*	0.1	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1	1	-	*	*	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,018	947	1,071	22.4	17.6	29.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Donhee Sub-Township



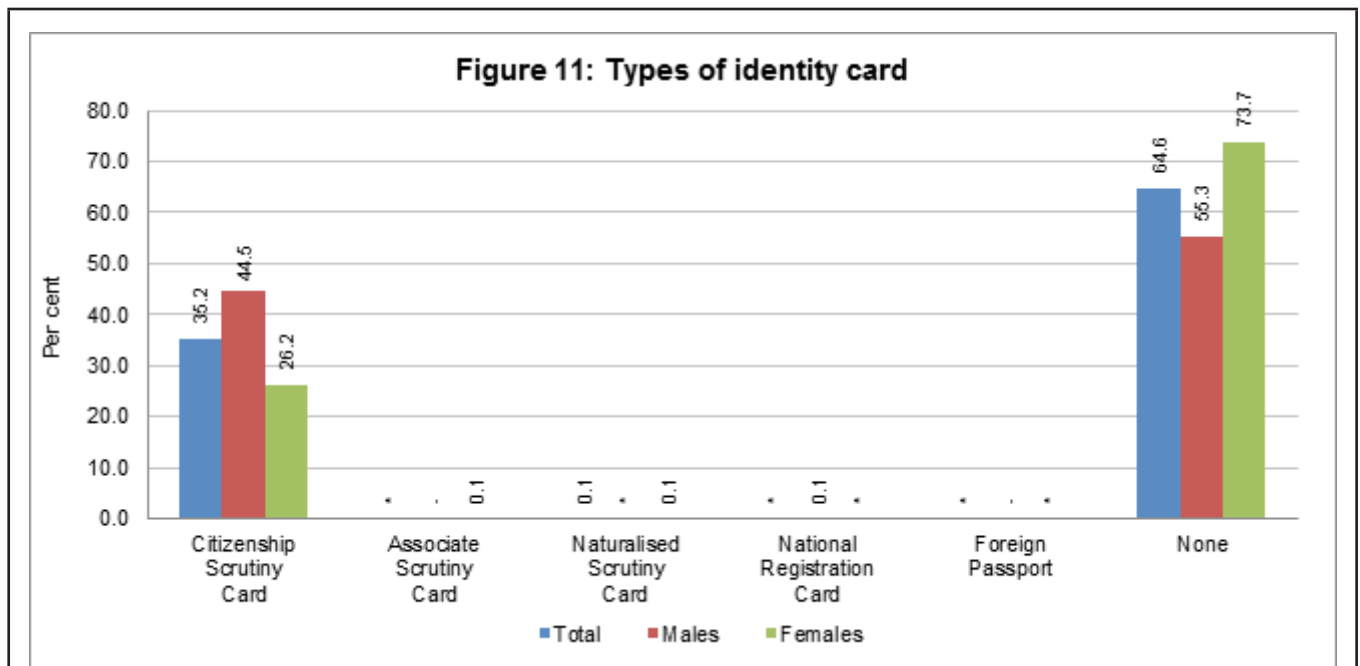
- In Donhee Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 77.0 per cent.
- There are 81.8 per cent of males and 69.9 per cent of females working in , “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 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	6,308	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	11,578
Urban	809	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	347
Rural	5,499	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	11,231
Males	3,930	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	4,884
Females	2,378	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	6,694

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Donhee Sub-Township, 35.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 64.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 55.3 per cent of males and 73.7 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	25,769	25,375	394	1.5	153	199	218	220
0 - 4	3,762	3,745	17	0.5	4	6	9	14
5 - 9	4,098	4,087	11	0.3	3	4	7	2
10 - 14	3,323	3,314	9	0.3	2	4	4	3
15 - 19	2,580	2,565	15	0.6	2	5	9	4
20 - 24	1,708	1,689	19	1.1	5	8	7	7
25 - 29	1,431	1,421	10	0.7	5	6	5	6
30 - 34	1,413	1,392	21	1.5	3	12	9	11
35 - 39	1,482	1,470	12	0.8	6	3	6	5
40 - 44	1,397	1,375	22	1.6	7	9	11	10
45 - 49	1,206	1,180	26	2.2	12	10	10	11
50 - 54	1,098	1,062	36	3.3	10	18	16	20
55 - 59	677	655	22	3.2	8	8	11	10
60 - 64	602	576	26	4.3	11	13	17	16
65 - 69	347	316	31	8.9	11	15	21	21
70 - 74	274	229	45	16.4	24	26	32	30
75 - 79	155	130	25	16.1	9	16	13	14
80 - 84	121	101	20	16.5	14	13	15	17
85 - 89	47	34	13	27.7	7	12	6	8
90 +	48	34	14	29.2	10	11	10	11

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	12,817	12,620	197	1.5	83	95	103	103
0 - 4	1,904	1,895	9	0.5	2	3	7	8
5 - 9	2,088	2,085	3	0.1	-	1	3	1
10 - 14	1,679	1,675	4	0.2	2	1	2	2
15 - 19	1,274	1,265	9	0.7	2	2	5	3
20 - 24	842	833	9	1.1	3	5	4	3
25 - 29	722	714	8	1.1	4	5	4	5
30 - 34	656	645	11	1.7	2	6	5	6
35 - 39	694	687	7	1.0	4	2	3	3
40 - 44	666	655	11	1.7	4	4	4	4
45 - 49	585	564	21	3.6	11	6	8	8
50 - 54	596	574	22	3.7	8	11	8	12
55 - 59	373	359	14	3.8	7	7	7	6
60 - 64	279	269	10	3.6	4	6	6	6
65 - 69	160	147	13	8.1	4	4	7	8
70 - 74	130	113	17	13.1	9	10	10	9
75 - 79	73	64	9	12.3	4	8	5	4
80 - 84	53	43	10	18.9	7	6	8	8
85 - 89	18	16	2	11.1	1	2	1	1
90 +	25	17	8	32.0	5	6	6	6

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	12,952	12,755	197	1.5	70	104	115	117
0 - 4	1,858	1,850	8	0.4	2	3	2	6
5 - 9	2,010	2,002	8	0.4	3	3	4	1
10 - 14	1,644	1,639	5	0.3	-	3	2	1
15 - 19	1,306	1,300	6	0.5	-	3	4	1
20 - 24	866	856	10	1.2	2	3	3	4
25 - 29	709	707	2	0.3	1	1	1	1
30 - 34	757	747	10	1.3	1	6	4	5
35 - 39	788	783	5	0.6	2	1	3	2
40 - 44	731	720	11	1.5	3	5	7	6
45 - 49	621	616	5	0.8	1	4	2	3
50 - 54	502	488	14	2.8	2	7	8	8
55 - 59	304	296	8	2.6	1	1	4	4
60 - 64	323	307	16	5.0	7	7	11	10
65 - 69	187	169	18	9.6	7	11	14	13
70 - 74	144	116	28	19.4	15	16	22	21
75 - 79	82	66	16	19.5	5	8	8	10
80 - 84	68	58	10	14.7	7	7	7	9
85 - 89	29	18	11	37.9	6	10	5	7
90 +	23	17	6	26.1	5	5	4	5

- Two in every 100 persons in Donhee Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Females and males have equal proportion of disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with remembering and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability.

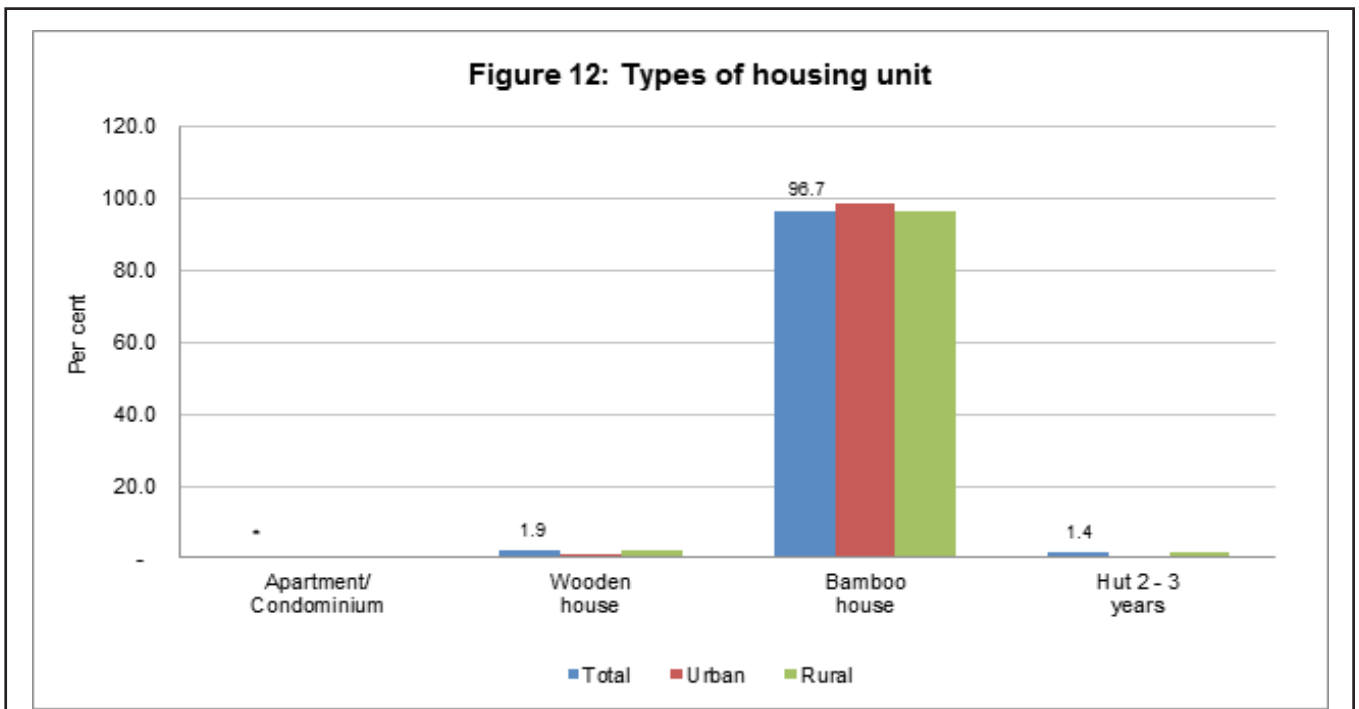
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	3,923	*	-	-	1.9	96.7	1.4	-	-
Urban	169	-	-	-	1.2	98.8	-	-	-
Rural	3,754	*	-	-	2.0	96.6	1.4	-	-

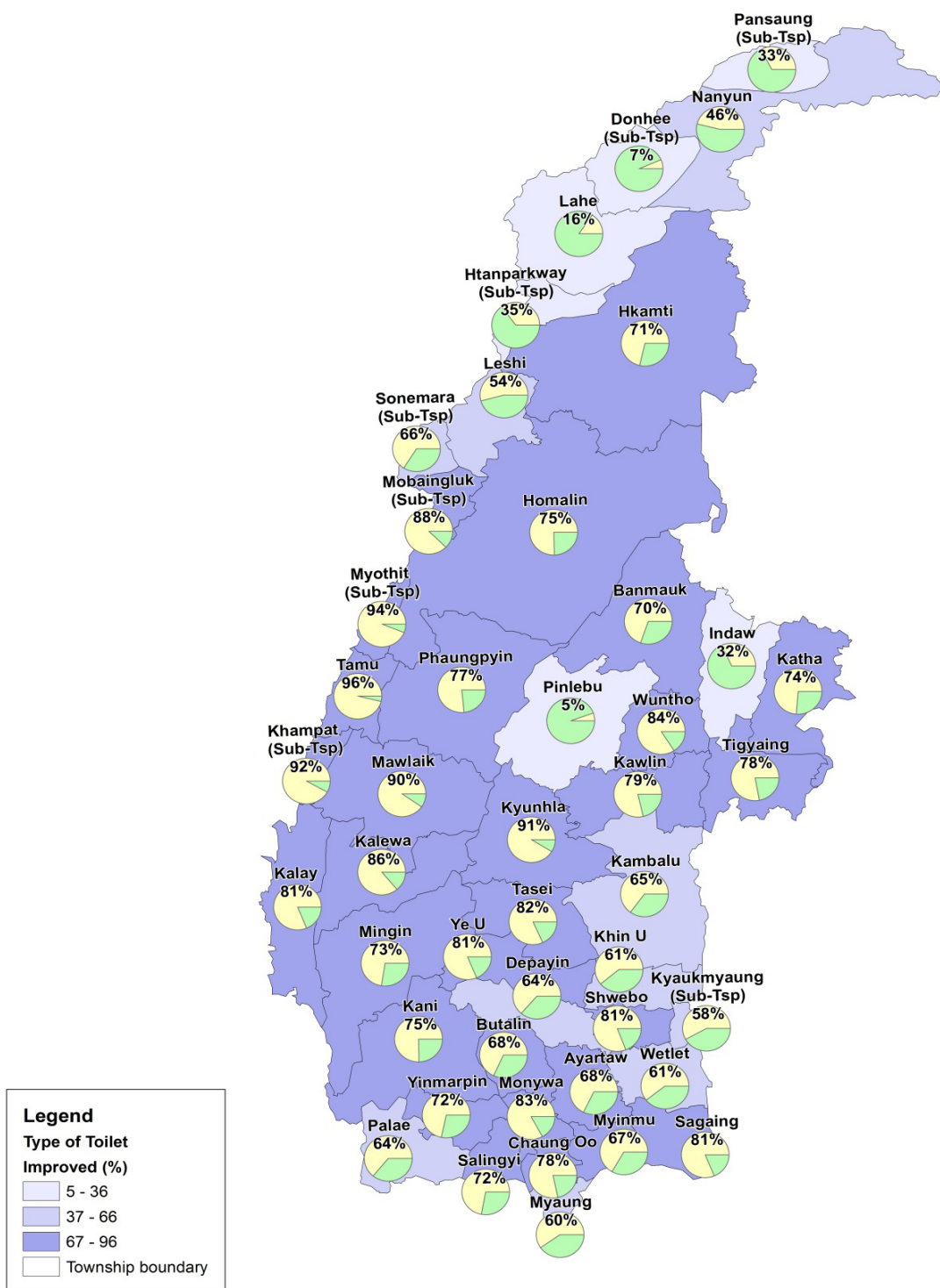
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Donhee Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (96.7%) followed by households in wooden houses (1.9%).
- Some 98.8 per cent of urban households and 96.6 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Hkamti District	: 60.2%
Donhee Sub-Township	: 6.5%

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)		6.4	49.1	4.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>6.5</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		37.8	50.9	37.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		25.8	-	27.0
Other		4.9	-	5.1
None		25.0	-	26.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,923	169	3,754

- Some 6.5 per cent of the households in Donhee Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (6.4%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (5-36) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Twenty five per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Donhee Sub-Township, 26.1 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

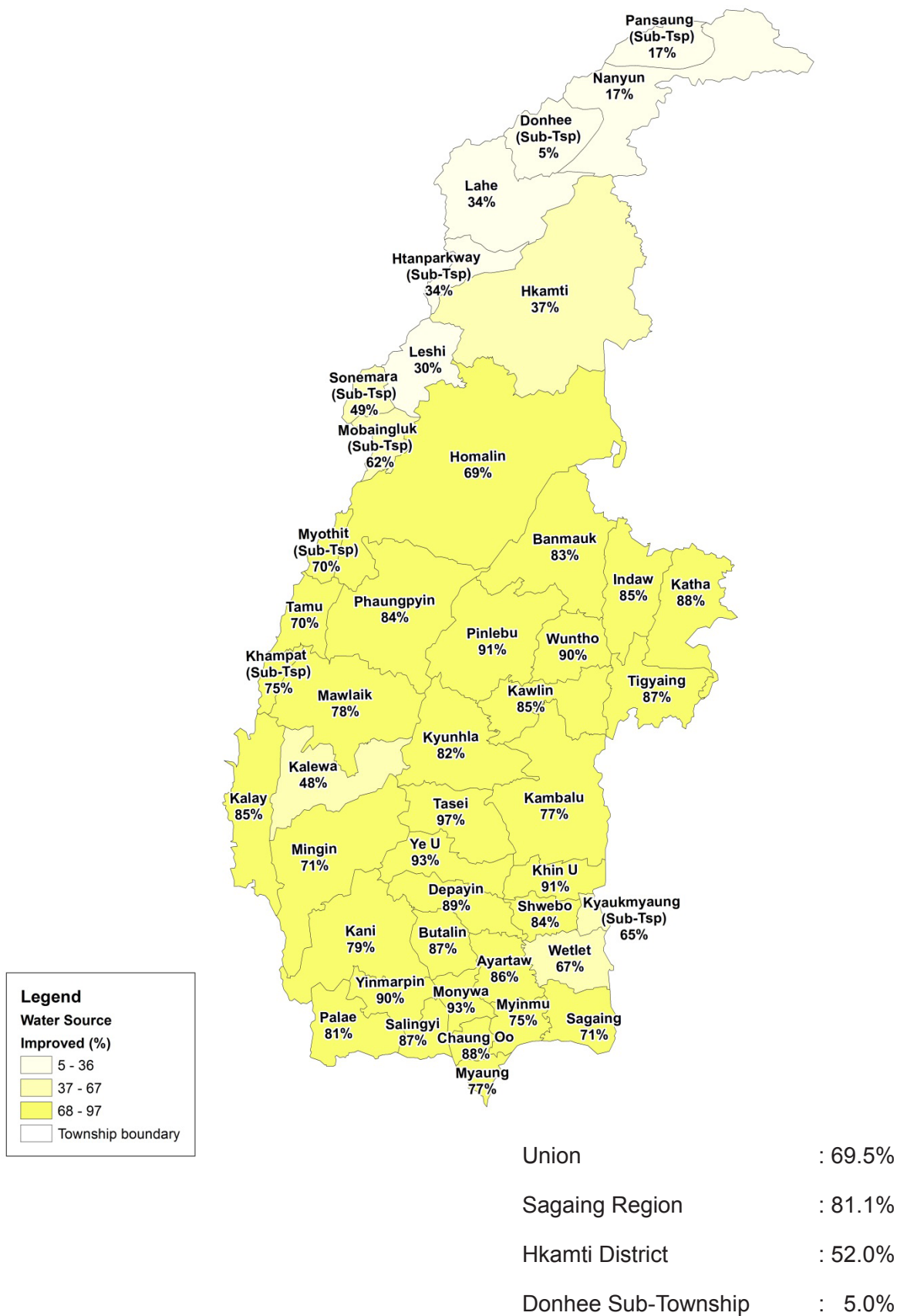


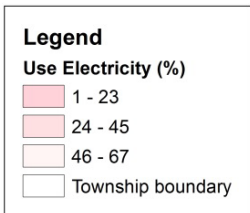
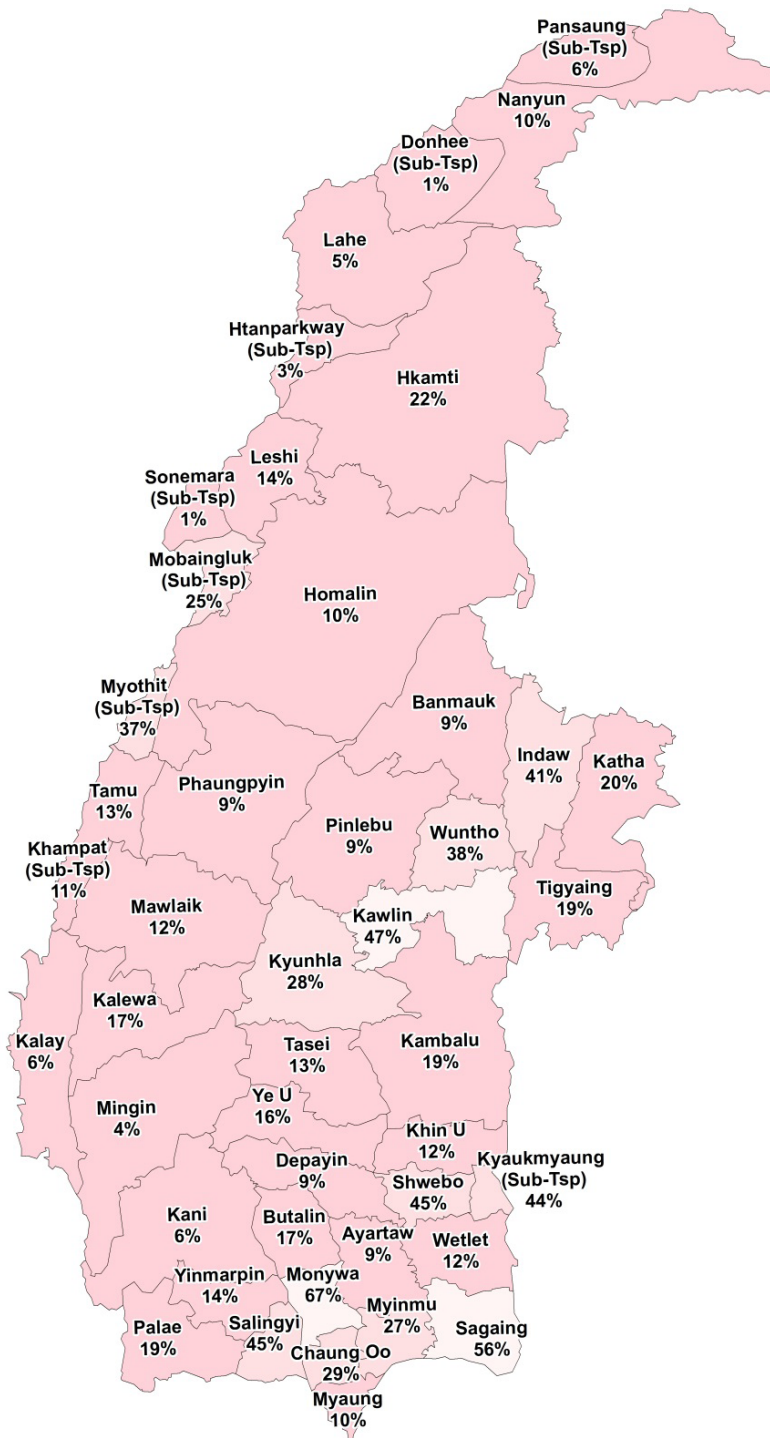
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		4.8	-	5.1
Tube well, borehole		-	-	-
Protected well/ Spring		0.2	-	0.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>5.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		6.8	-	7.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake		4.2	-	4.3
River/stream/ canal		1.8	1.8	1.8
Waterfall/ Rain water		82.2	98.2	81.5
Other		-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>95.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>94.7</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,923	169	3,754

- In Donhee Sub-Township, 5.0 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 Sagaing Region, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (5-36) per cent group and it is much lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- In Hkamti District and Sagaing Region, Donhee Sub-Township is the lowest sub-township with this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- Some 82.2 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 6.8 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.
- Ninety five per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 94.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 15: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Hkamti District	: 10.1%
Donhee Sub-Township	: 0.7%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.7	3.0	0.6
Kerosene		0.3	-	0.3
Candle		32.4	56.8	31.3
Battery		2.4	-	2.5
Generator (private)		0.2	0.6	0.2
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		41.2	39.6	41.3
Other		22.8	-	23.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,923	169	3,754

- In Donhee Sub-Township, 0.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (1-23) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 41.2 per cent.
- In rural areas, 41.3 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

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

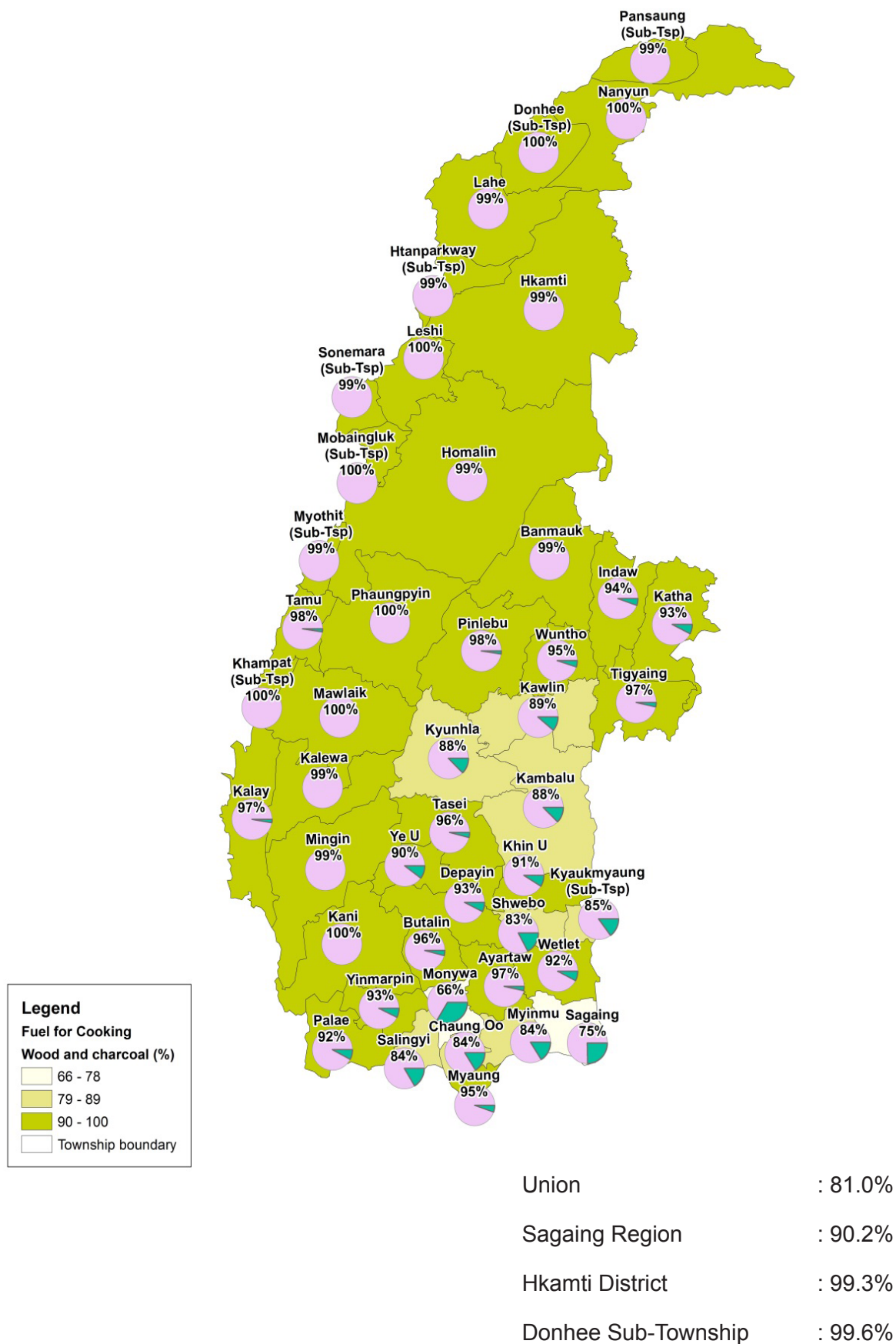


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		*	-	*
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		0.1	-	0.1
Firewood		99.5	100.0	99.5
Charcoal		0.1	-	0.1
Coal		*	-	*
Other		0.2	-	0.2
Total	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,923	169	3,754

- In Donhee Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 99.5 per cent using firewood and 0.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Less than 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 99.5 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 0.1 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

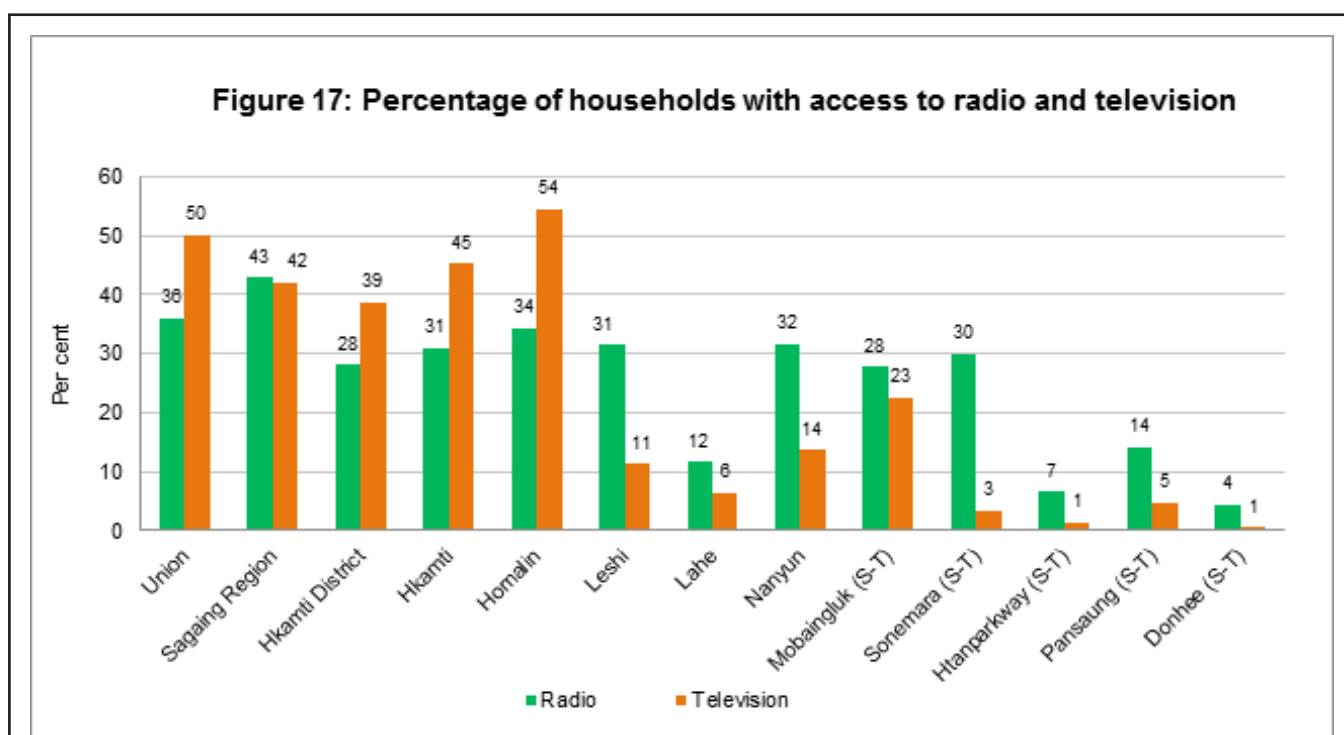
Communication and related amenities

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	3,923	4.3	0.5	-	*	-	-	95.3	-
Urban	169	14.2	2.4	-	-	-	-	83.4	-
Rural	3,754	3.9	0.4	-	*	-	-	95.8	-

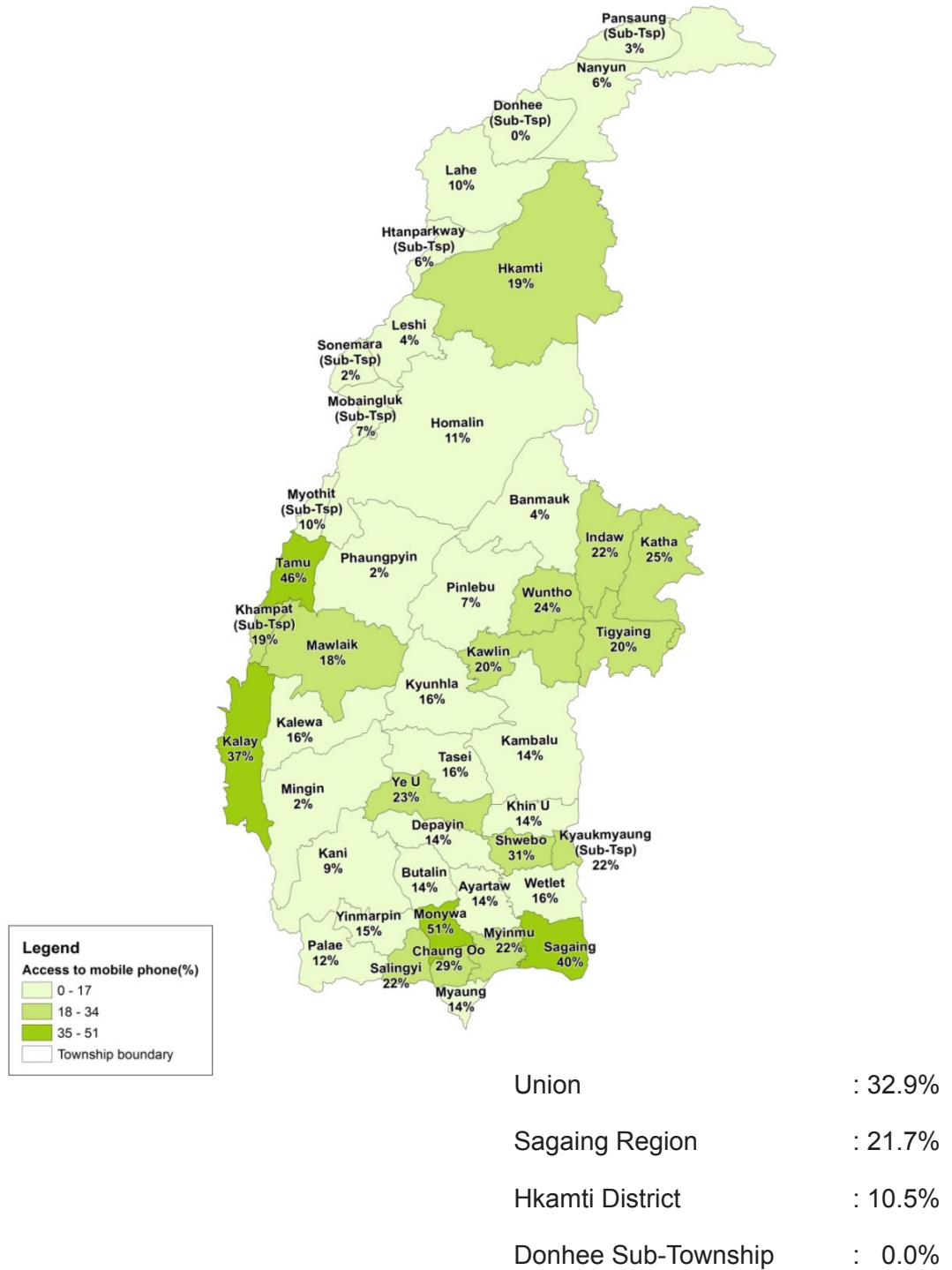
- Some 4.3 per cent of the households in Donhee Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 14.2 per cent of households in urban areas reported having a radio, while the proportion for rural areas was 3.9 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Donhee Sub-Township, 0.5 per cent of the households have television and 4.3 per cent reported having a radio.

Figure 18: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Less than 0.1 per cent of the households in Donhee Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it is the lowest.

Transportation items

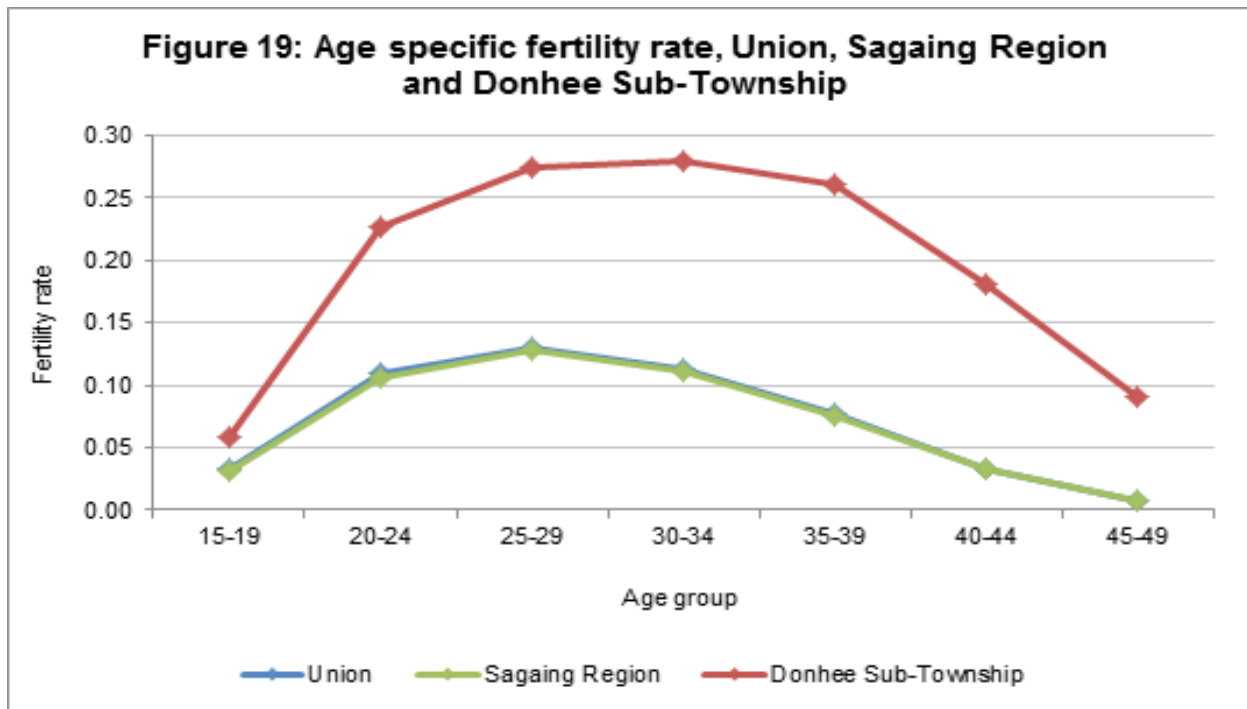
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Hkamti District	61,842	669	23,372	6,540	1,775	7,134	3,732	17,639
Urban	8,055	171	4,305	2,249	168	537	269	558
Rural	53,787	498	19,067	4,291	1,607	6,597	3,463	17,081
Donhee Sub-Township	3,923	-	48	2	1	1	1	226
Urban	169	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	3,754	-	30	2	1	1	1	226

- In Donhee Sub-Township, 5.8 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 1.2 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, majority of the households in urban areas mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport while it was cart (bullock) in rural areas.

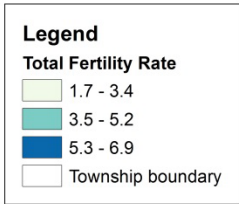
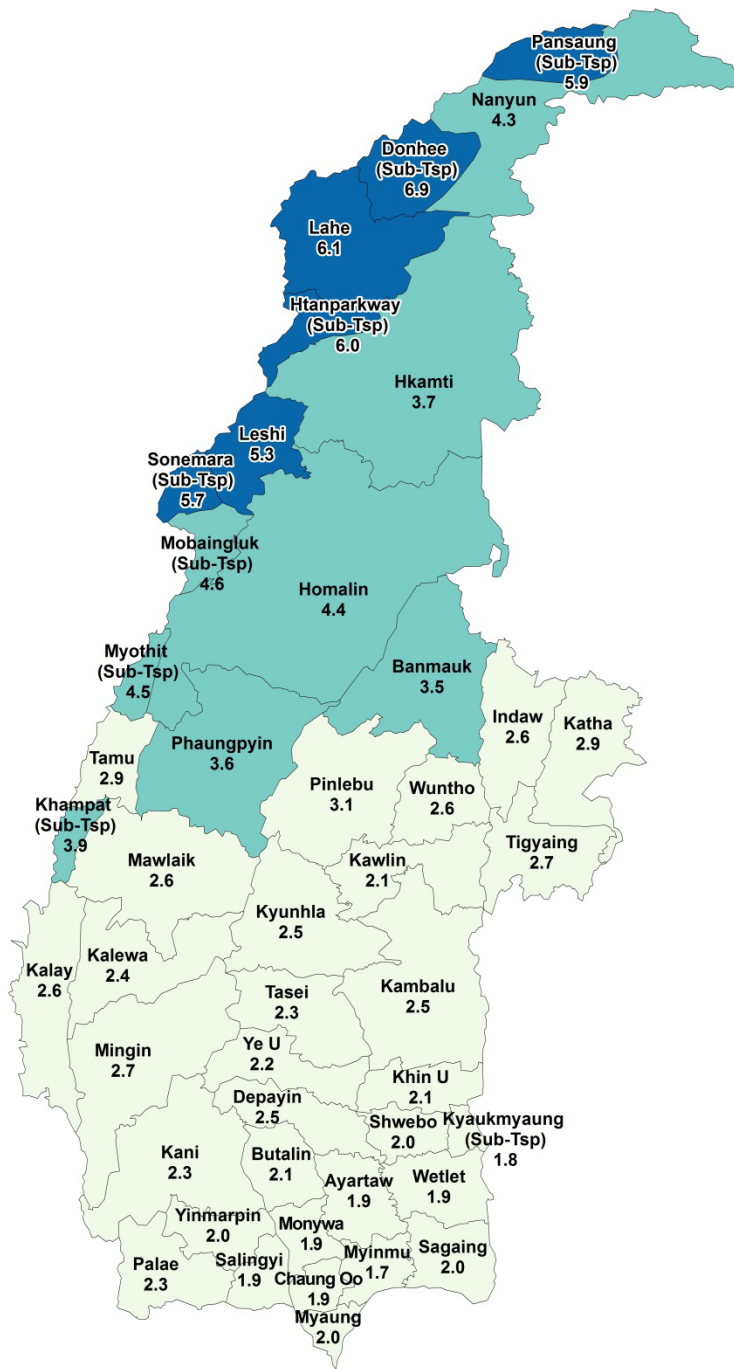
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



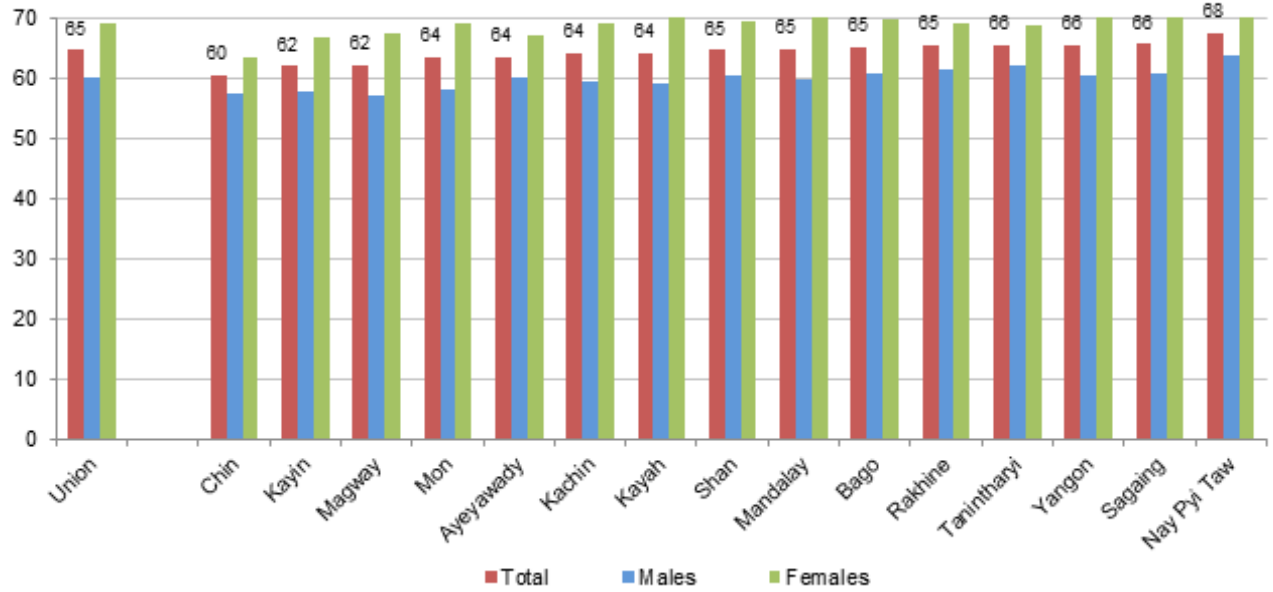
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 30-34.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 6.9 children per woman and is noticeably higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 20: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Hkamti District	: 4.8
Donhee Sub-Township	: 6.9

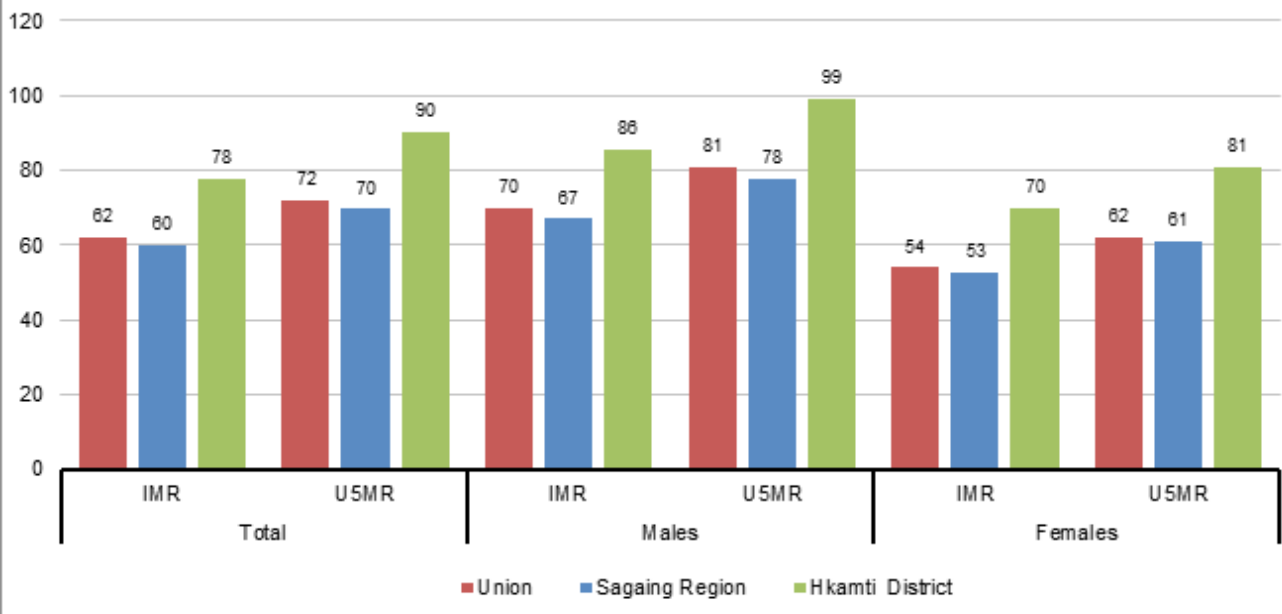
Figure 21: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

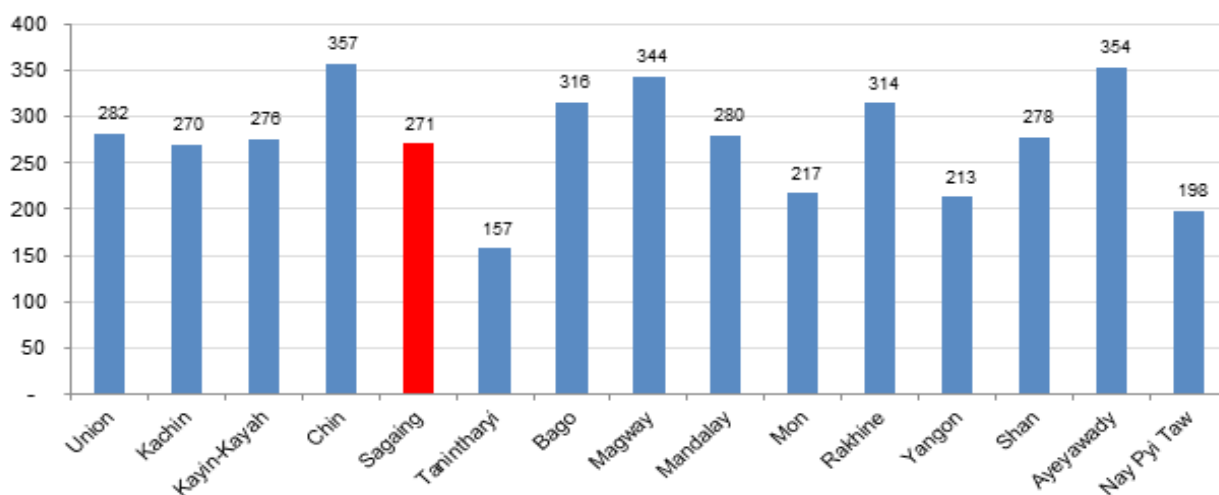
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 22: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hkamti District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Hkamti District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 90 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 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 Sagaing Region 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.

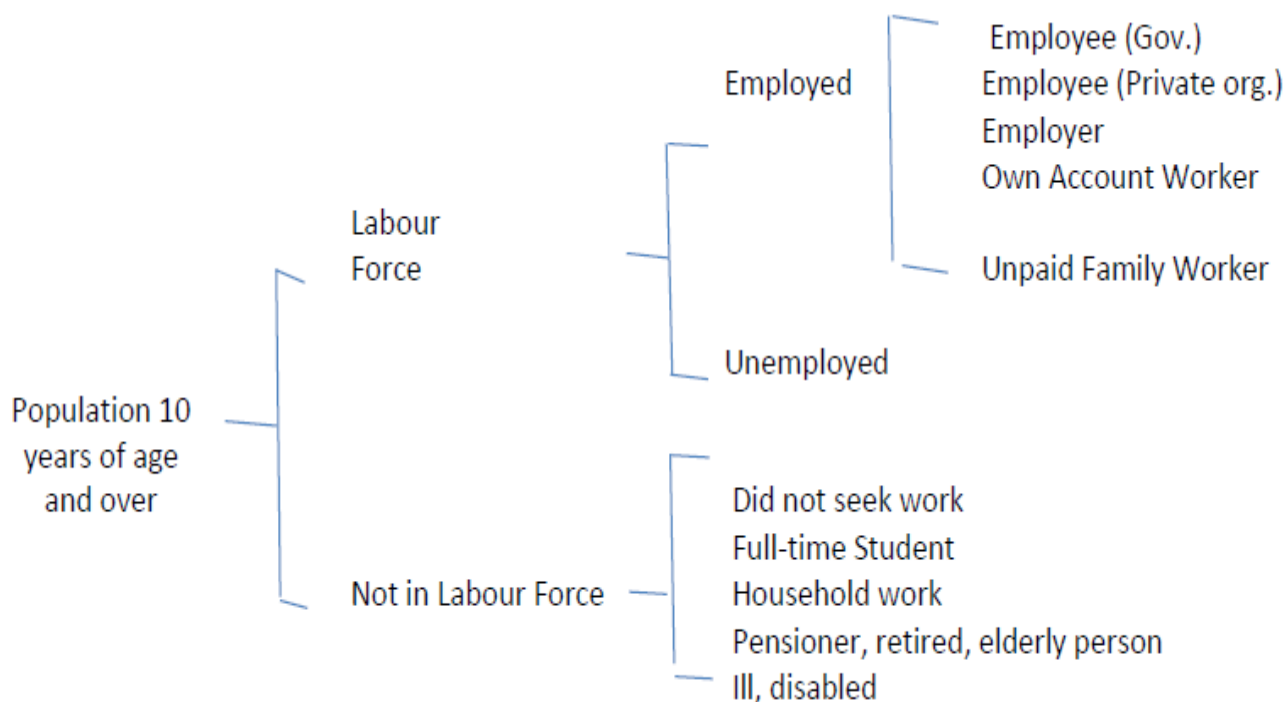
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Sagaing Region, Hkamti District, Donhee Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Myo Thandar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
U Thant Zin Aung	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Ei Mon Aung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
U Aung Than	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
U Khee Reh	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Sai Maung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

