

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, BHAMO DISTRICT

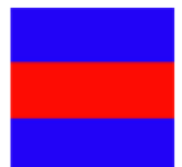
Dotphoneyan Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Kachin State, Bhamo District

Dotphoneyan Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

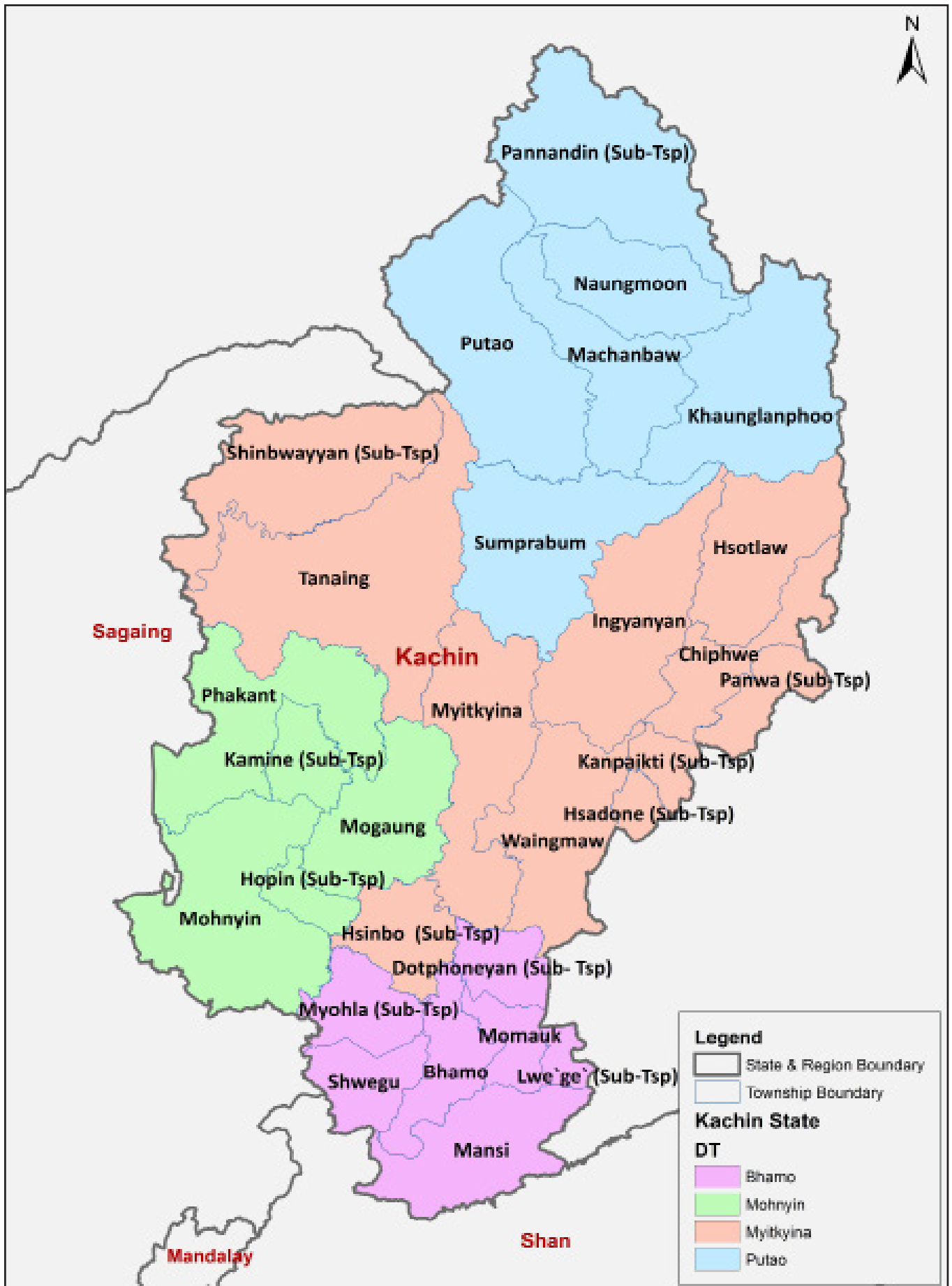
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Kachin State, showing the townships



Dotphoneyan Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	11,313 ²	
Population males	5,816 (51.4%)	
Population females	5,497 (48.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	16.6%	
Area (Km²)	1,361.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	8.3 persons	
Median age	24.0 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	10	
Number of private households	2,233	
Percentage of female headed households	22.3%	
Mean household size	4.8 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.1%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	57.2	
Child dependency ratio	50.4	
Old dependency ratio	6.8	
Ageing index	13.5	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	106	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	77.8%	
Male	84.1%	
Female	71.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	452	4.0
Walking	179	1.6
Seeing	206	1.8
Hearing	187	1.7
Remembering	204	1.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	7,321	81.5	
Associate Scrutiny	-	-	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	68	0.8	
Religious	36	0.4	
Temporary Registration	38	0.4	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	1,513	16.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	72.9%	87.8%	56.7%
Unemployment rate	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%
Employment to population ratio	71.7%	86.2%	55.8%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	2,023	90.6	
Renter	53	2.4	
Provided free (individually)	40	1.8	
Government quarters	99	4.4	
Private company quarters	*	0.2	
Other	*	0.6	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.2%		40.2%
Bamboo	72.6%	41.2%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	17.6%	
Wood	15.3%	27.9%	-
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		58.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	11.1%	12.4%	0.6%
Other	0.6%	1.0%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.1	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	2,187	97.9	
Charcoal	41	1.9	
Coal	-	-	
Other	*	< 0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	141	6.3
Kerosene	*	0.4
Candle	1,049	47.0
Battery	84	3.8
Generator (private)	*	0.8
Water mill (private)	*	0.1
Solar system/energy	926	41.5
Other	*	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	200	9.0
Tube well, borehole	1,038	46.4
Protected well/spring	444	19.9
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.8
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,700</i>	<i>76.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	458	20.5
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	28	1.3
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.3
Other	40	1.8
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>23.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	245	11.0
Tube well, borehole	1,023	45.8
Protected well/spring	400	17.9
Unprotected well/spring	455	20.4
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	53	2.4
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.6
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	41	1.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	23	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,556	69.7
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>1,579</i>	<i>70.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	249	11.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.4
Other	*	0.6
None	382	17.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	775	34.7
Television	904	40.5
Landline phone	72	3.2
Mobile phone	472	21.1
Computer	22	1.0
Internet at home	*	0.1
Households with none of the items	849	38.0
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	80	3.6
Motorcycle/Moped	1,392	62.3
Bicycle	150	6.7
4-Wheel tractor	764	34.2
Canoe/Boat	36	1.6
Motor boat	*	0.6
Cart (bullock)	343	15.4

Note: ¹ Population figures for Dotphoneyan 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 Dotphoneyan Sub-Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	11
(C) Education	12
(D) Economic Characteristics	16
(E) Identity Cards	22
(F) Disability	23
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	26
Type of housing unit	26
Type of toilet	27
Source of drinking water	29
Source of lighting	31
Type of cooking fuel	33
Communication and related amenities	35
Transportation items	37
(H) Fertility and Mortality	38
Fertility	38
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	40
Definitions and Concepts	42
List of Contributors	46

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 Dotphoneyan Sub-Township in Kachin 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 Dotphoneyan Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	11,313 *		
Males	5,816		
Females	5,497		
Sex ratio	106 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	16.6%		
Area (Km ²)	1,361.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	8.3 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	10		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	10,714	1,614	9,100
Number of conventional households	2,233	311	1,922
Mean household size	4.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Dotphoneyan Sub-Township, there are more males than females with 106 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (16.6%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Dotphoneyan Sub-Township is 8 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.8 persons living in each household in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average (4.4). 			

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;
Dotphoneyan Sub-Township (Bhamo District, Kachin State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	2,233	11,313	5,816	5,497
	Ward	311	1,881	981	900
1	No(1)(W)	118	701	361	340
2	No(2)(W)	69	368	178	190
3	No(3)(W)	124	812	442	370
	Village Tract	1,922	9,432	4,835	4,597
1	Au Htan Yang(VT)	12	108	77	31
2	Tein Hpa Yar(VT)	348	1,721	891	830
3	Thein Lon(VT)	216	1,077	564	513
4	Hpar Kei(VT)	615	3,105	1,600	1,505
5	Da Sai(VT)	263	1,277	639	638
6	Nar Lon(VT)	80	374	189	185
7	Man Thea(VT)	97	498	225	273
8	Ton Hone Yang(VT)	6	27	13	14
9	Man Maw(VT)	86	370	193	177
10	Man Ping (Ping)(VT)	199	875	444	431

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

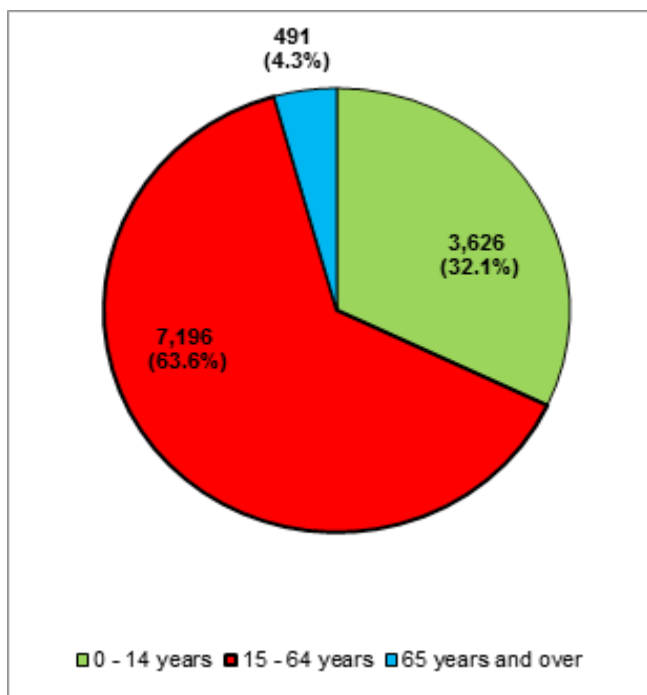
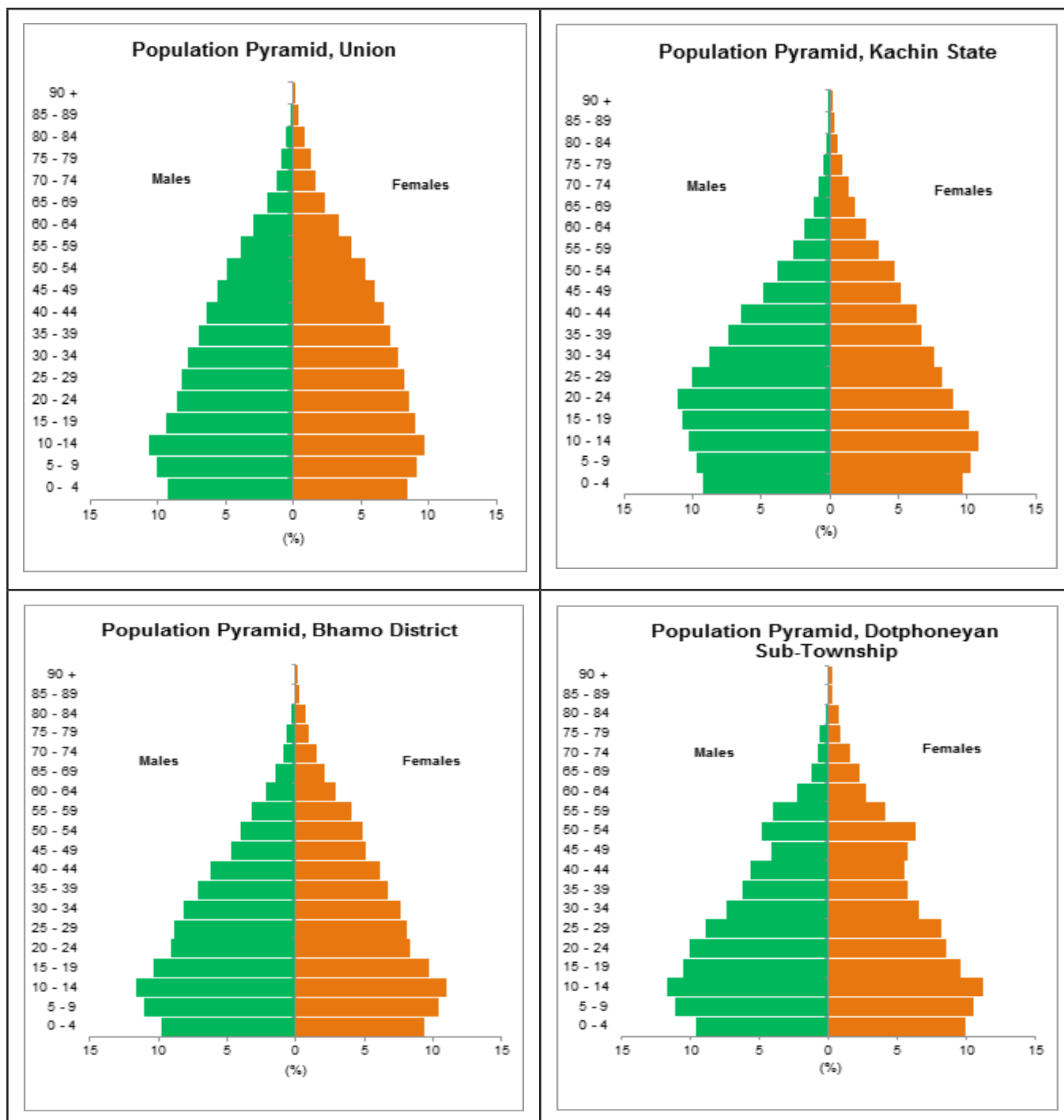


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Dotphoneyan Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	11,313	5,816	5,497
0 - 4	1,104	561	543
5 - 9	1,224	648	576
10 - 14	1,298	685	613
15 - 19	1,139	615	524
20 - 24	1,050	585	465
25 - 29	969	523	446
30 - 34	795	434	361
35 - 39	676	364	312
40 - 44	633	333	300
45 - 49	556	241	315
50 - 54	633	284	349
55 - 59	458	234	224
60 - 64	287	137	150
65 - 69	194	70	124
70 - 74	126	45	81
75 - 79	81	37	44
80 - 84	52	13	39
85 - 89	21	4	17
90 +	17	3	14

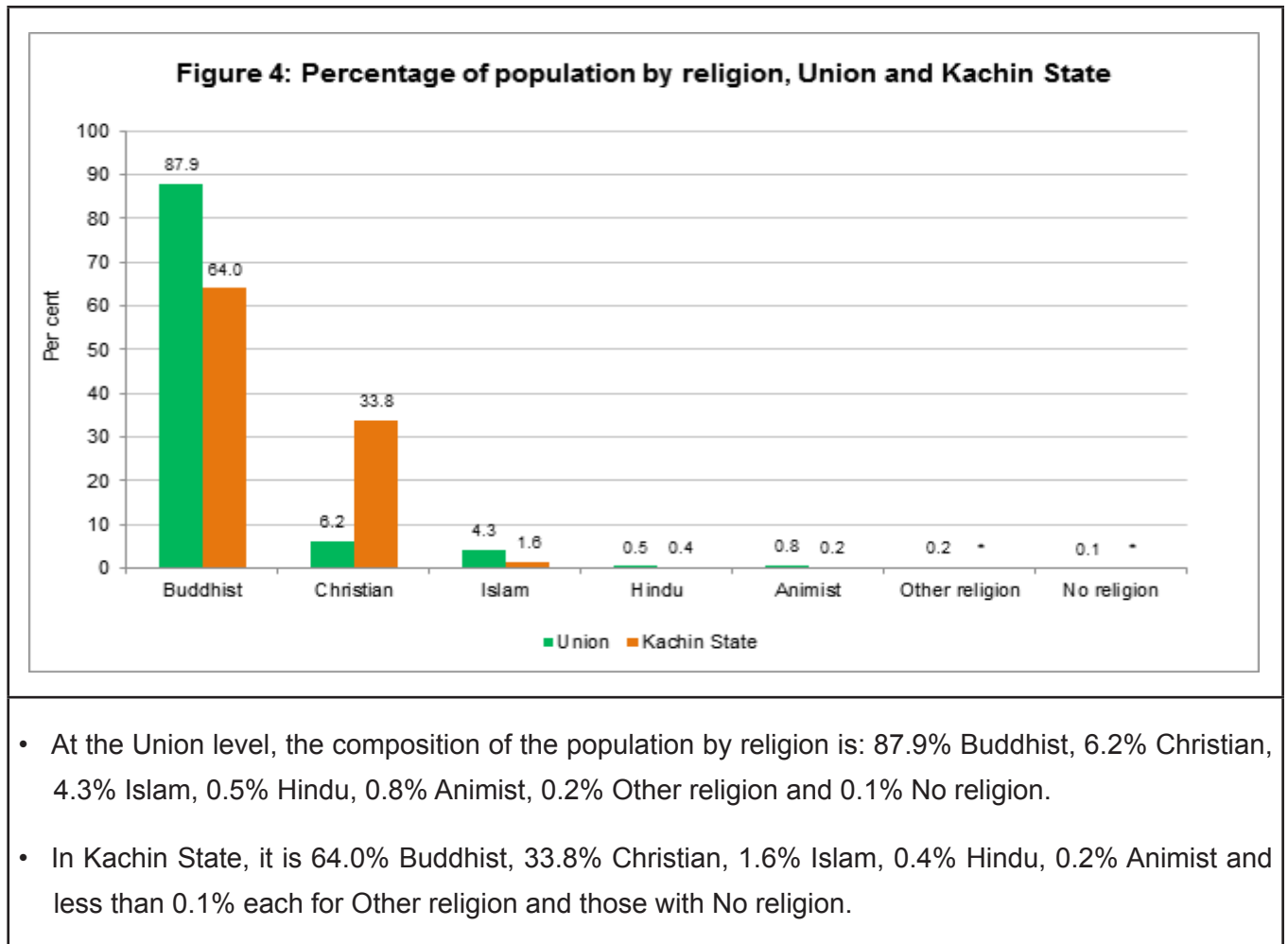
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township is 63.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kachin State, Bhamo District and Dotphoneyan Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is slightly lower in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township.
- Starting from age group 0-4 through 40-44, more males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



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	262	132	130	93	41	52
6	262	143	119	198	109	89
7	222	116	106	190	99	91
8	226	123	103	192	104	88
9	238	121	117	207	106	101
10	256	133	123	227	118	109
11	203	104	99	184	96	88
12	283	157	126	247	142	105
13	275	137	138	198	94	104
14	252	133	119	162	81	81
15	216	134	82	121	79	42
16	203	107	96	81	36	45
17	192	102	90	55	25	30
18	266	123	143	53	29	24
19	203	105	98	31	12	19
20	269	147	122	18	12	6
21	164	79	85	11	4	7
22	202	105	97	7	6	1
23	159	86	73	4	3	1
24	148	79	69	3	3	-
25	215	112	103	1	1	-
26	166	89	77	3	1	2
27	153	85	68	1	1	-
28	186	89	97	1	1	-
29	128	52	76	-	-	-

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Kachin State and Dotphoneyan Sub-Township

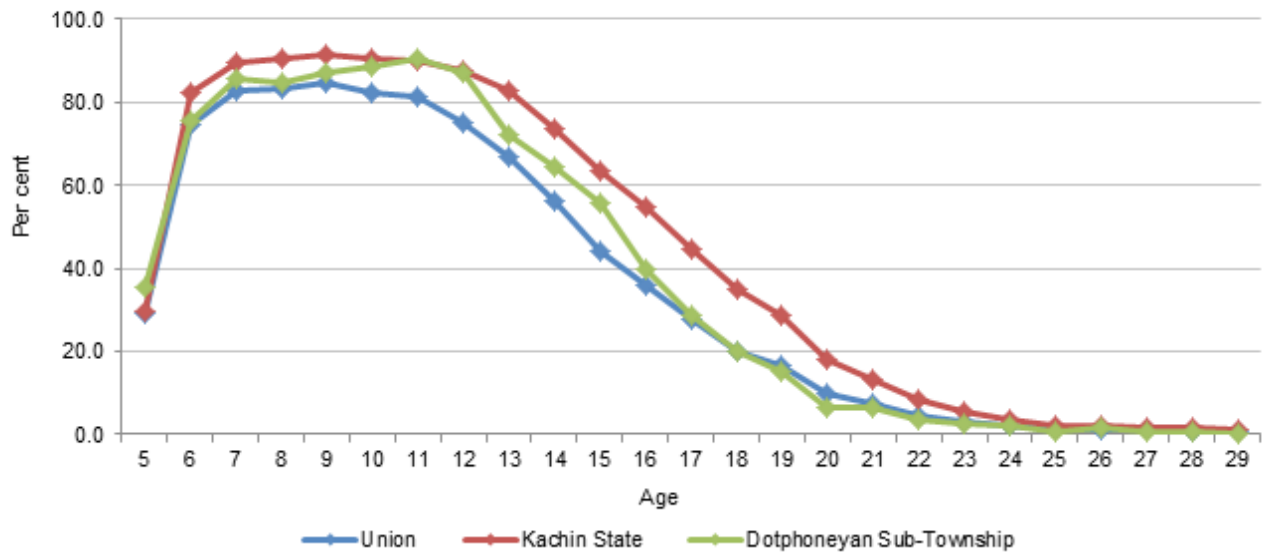
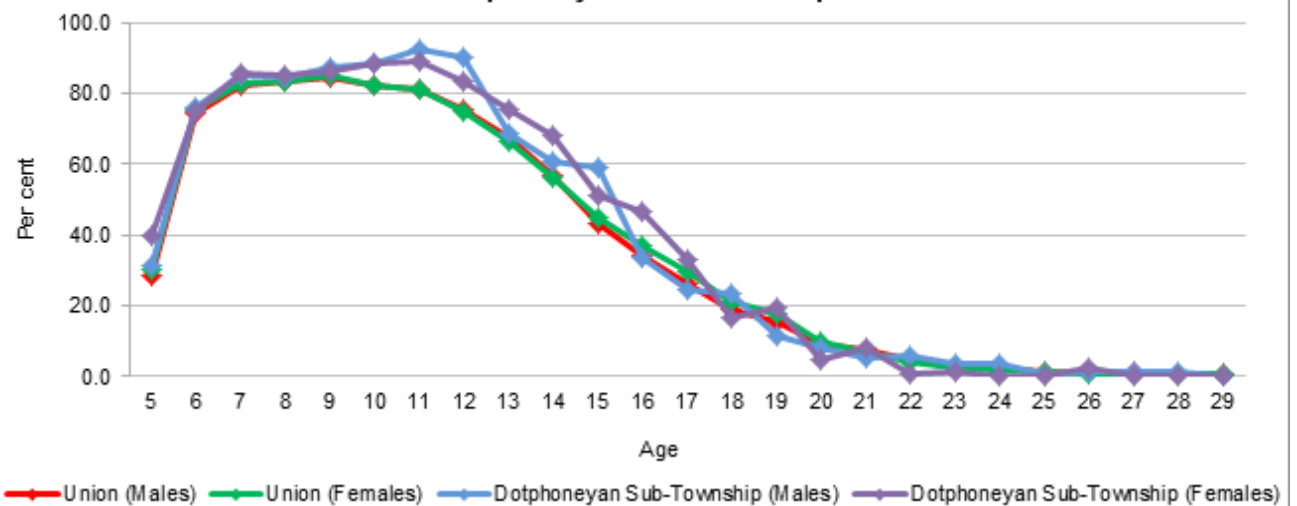
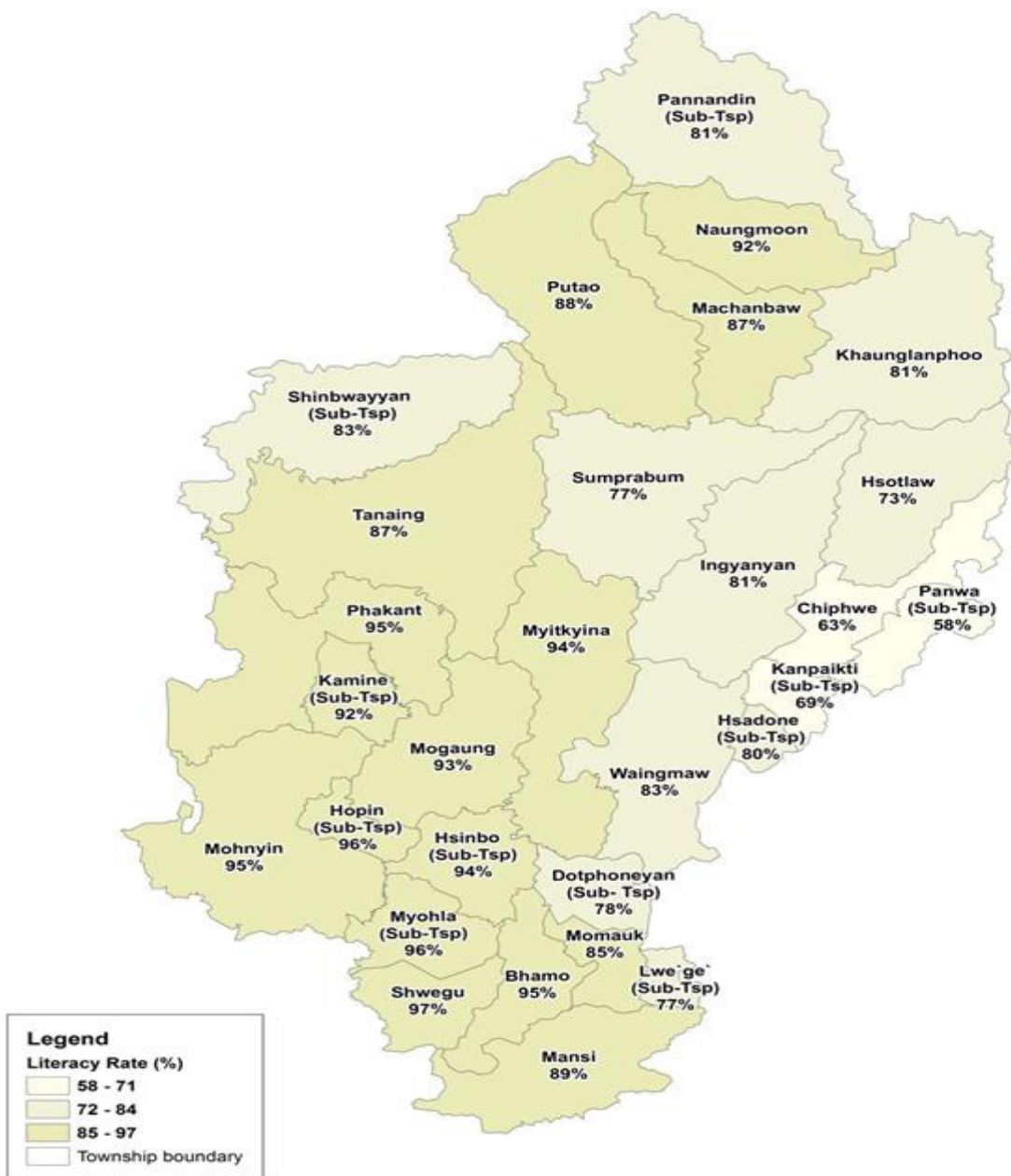


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Dotphoneyan Sub-Township



- School attendance in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township drops after age 11 for males and age 12 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township is higher between age 10 through 15.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Kachin State	: 91.7%
Bhamo District	: 92.3%
Dotphoneyan Sub-Township	: 77.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	2,022	96.3
Males	1,067	95.8
Females	955	97.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township is 77.8 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of (91.7%) for Kachin State and (89.5%) for the Union. Female literacy rate is 71.9 per cent and for the males it is 84.1 per cent.
- In Dotphoneyan Sub-Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.3 per cent with 97.0 per cent for females and 95.8 per cent for males.

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

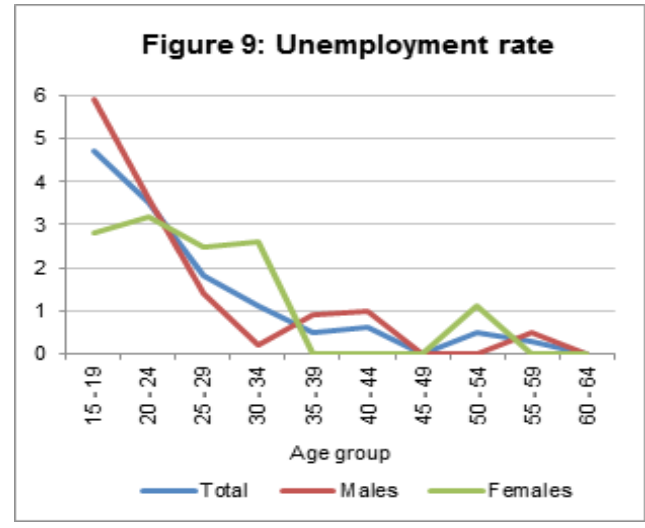
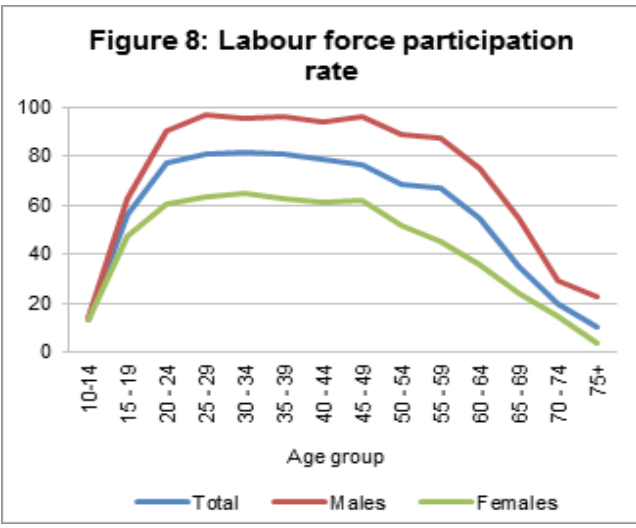
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	5,498	1,709	31.1	1,492	723	925	305	8	174	3	1	158
Urban	925	97	10.5	206	141	247	127	3	92	2	-	10
Rural	4,573	1,612	35.3	1,286	582	678	178	5	82	1	1	148
Males	2,722	680	25.0	750	401	538	169	3	93	1	1	86
Females	2,776	1,029	37.1	742	322	387	136	5	81	2	-	72

- About 31.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 35.3 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 25.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 37.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 13.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.2 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	13.3	13.6	12.9	3.5	5.4	1.3
15 - 19	55.7	62.9	47.1	4.7	5.9	2.8
20 - 24	77.1	90.3	60.6	3.5	3.6	3.2
25 - 29	81.1	96.6	63.0	1.8	1.4	2.5
30 - 34	81.8	95.6	65.1	1.1	0.2	2.6
35 - 39	80.9	96.4	62.8	0.5	0.9	-
40 - 44	78.4	94.0	61.0	0.6	1.0	-
45 - 49	76.6	96.3	61.6	-	-	-
50 - 54	68.4	88.7	51.9	0.5	-	1.1
55 - 59	67.0	87.6	45.5	0.3	0.5	-
60 - 64	54.7	75.2	36.0	-	-	-
65 - 69	35.1	54.3	24.2	-	-	-
70 - 74	19.8	28.9	14.8	-	-	-
75 +	9.9	22.8	3.5	-	-	-
15 - 24	66.0	76.3	53.5	4.0	4.6	3.0
15 - 64	72.9	87.8	56.7	1.7	1.7	1.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township is 72.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 56.7 per cent and is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.8 per cent.
- In Dotphoneyan Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 13.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township is 1.7 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.7%) and for females (1.6%) respectively.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.0 per cent.

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

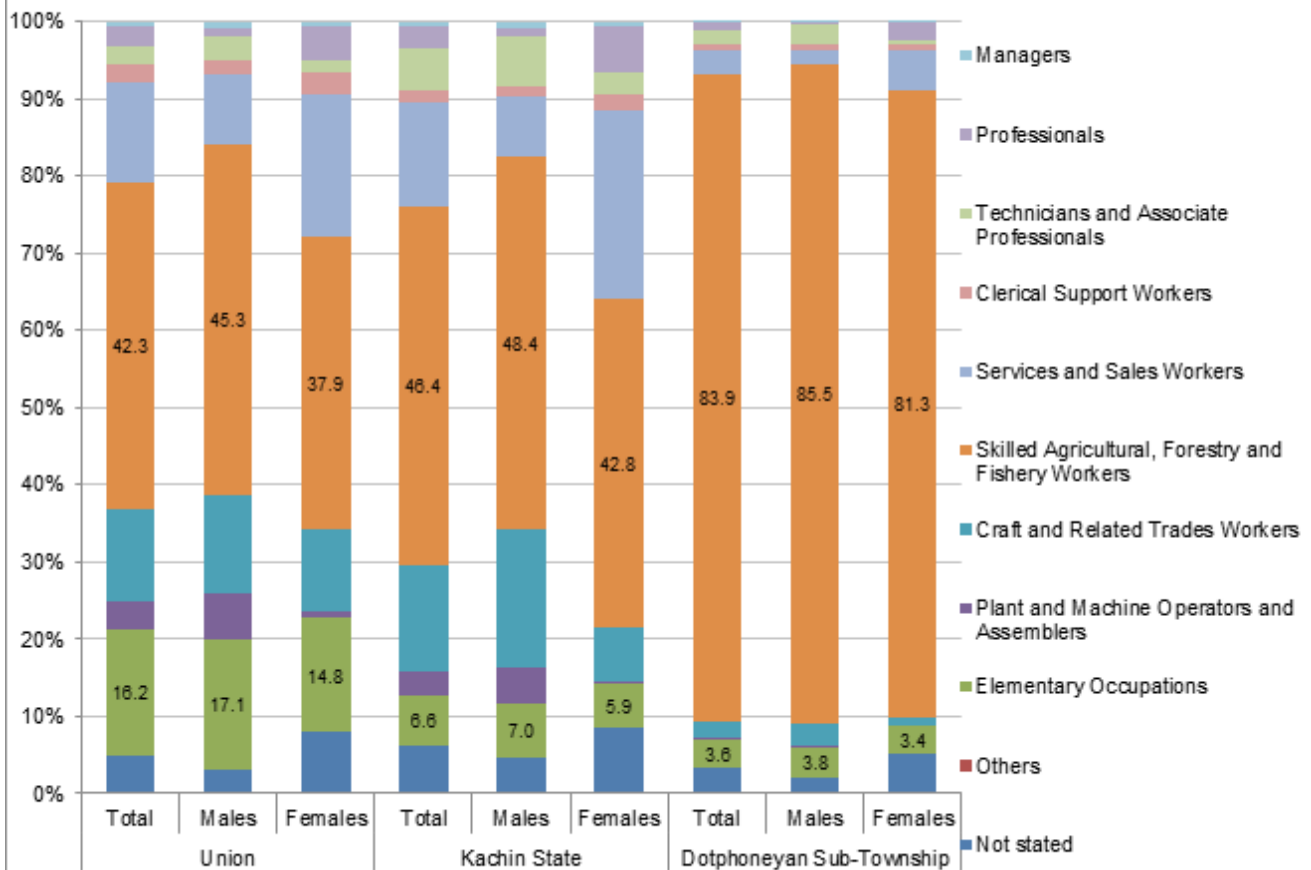
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	3,457	0.4	41.0	38.1	13.0	1.9	5.5
Males	1,159	0.8	64.8	9.1	12.3	2.2	11.0
Females	2,298	0.2	29.1	52.8	13.4	1.8	2.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 64.8 per cent of males are full time students while 52.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	4,672	2,839	1,833	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	8	5	3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professionals	48	7	41	1.0	0.2	2.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	83	73	10	1.8	2.6	0.5
Clerical Support Workers	30	18	12	0.6	0.6	0.7
Services and Sales Workers	151	53	98	3.2	1.9	5.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	3,919	2,428	1,491	83.9	85.5	81.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	96	77	19	2.1	2.7	1.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	11	11	-	0.2	0.4	-
Elementary Occupations	170	107	63	3.6	3.8	3.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	156	60	96	3.3	2.1	5.2

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Kachin State and Dotphoneyan Sub-Township



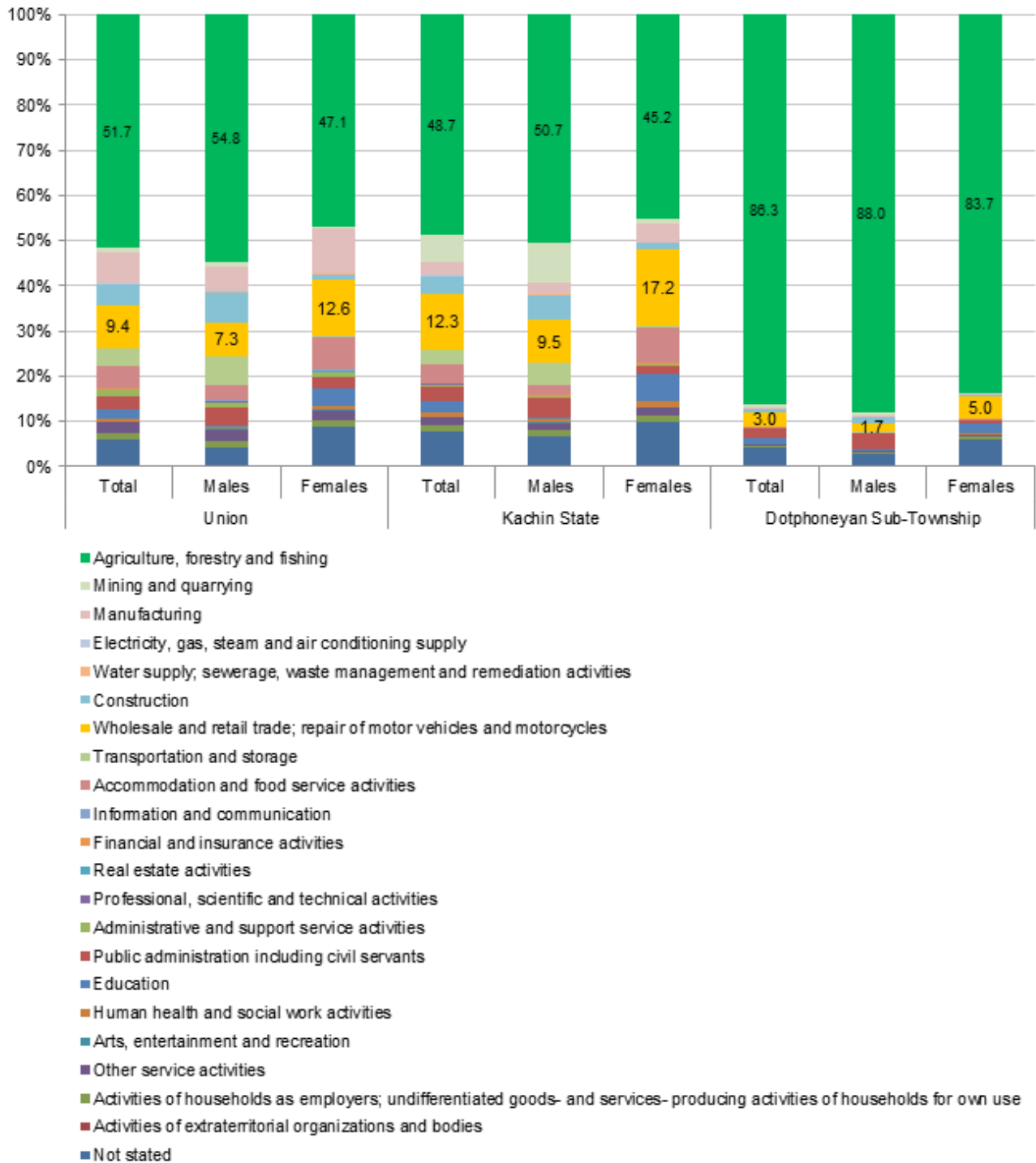
- In Dotphoneyan Sub-Township, 83.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 3.6 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 85.5 per cent of males and 81.3 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 6.6 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	4,672	2,839	1,833	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,032	2,498	1,534	86.3	88.0	83.7
Mining and quarrying	24	22	2	0.5	0.8	0.1
Manufacturing	18	10	8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	3	-	0.1	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	43	38	5	0.9	1.3	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	139	47	92	3.0	1.7	5.0
Transportation and storage	9	9	-	0.2	0.3	-
Accommodation and food service activities	4	1	3	0.1	*	0.2
Information and communication	2	2	-	*	0.1	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	-	1	*	-	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	111	99	12	2.4	3.5	0.7
Education	51	8	43	1.1	0.3	2.3
Human health and social work activities	11	3	8	0.2	0.1	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	11	7	4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	22	10	12	0.5	0.4	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	191	82	109	4.1	2.9	5.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



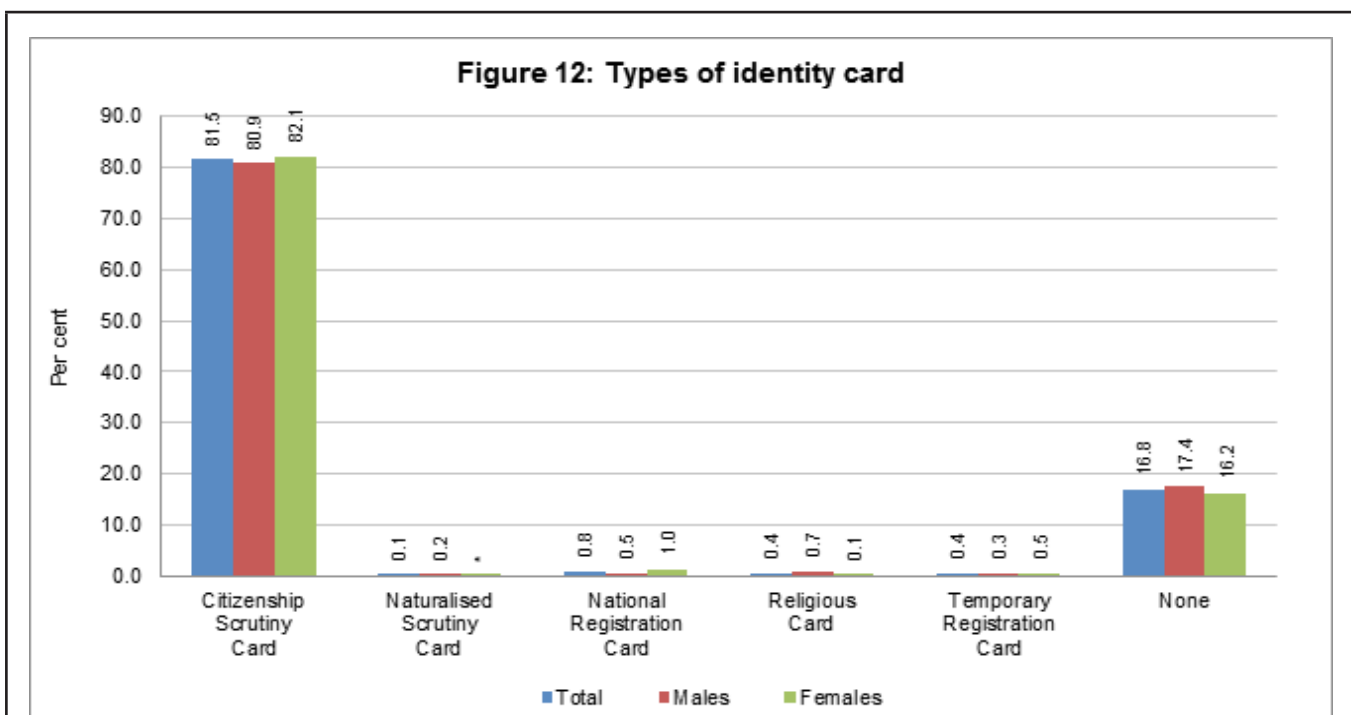
- In Dotphoneyan Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 86.3 per cent.
- There are 88.0 per cent of males and 83.7 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Kachin State, there are 48.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	7,321	-	*	68	36	38	-	-	1,513
Urban	1,285	-	*	10	2	6	-	-	239
Rural	6,036	-	*	58	34	32	-	-	1,274
Males	3,725	-	*	23	33	16	-	-	803
Females	3,596	-	*	45	3	22	-	-	710

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Dotphoneyan Sub-Township, 81.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 16.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 17.4 per cent of males and 16.2 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	11,313	10,861	452	4.0	206	187	179	204
0 - 4	1,104	1,089	15	1.4	2	3	13	9
5 - 9	1,224	1,212	12	1.0	1	3	6	5
10 - 14	1,298	1,284	14	1.1	2	7	7	10
15 - 19	1,139	1,120	19	1.7	2	7	6	9
20 - 24	1,050	1,040	10	1.0	5	1	4	3
25 - 29	969	958	11	1.1	1	4	5	3
30 - 34	795	786	9	1.1	2	2	3	3
35 - 39	676	652	24	3.6	9	9	8	6
40 - 44	633	601	32	5.1	14	11	9	10
45 - 49	556	527	29	5.2	15	11	8	6
50 - 54	633	586	47	7.4	24	17	12	17
55 - 59	458	408	50	10.9	25	23	13	14
60 - 64	287	249	38	13.2	26	12	11	22
65 - 69	194	167	27	13.9	13	15	10	12
70 - 74	126	94	32	25.4	21	15	14	18
75 - 79	81	49	32	39.5	16	15	17	19
80 - 84	52	18	34	65.4	20	22	23	27
85 - 89	21	13	8	38.1	5	4	2	3
90 +	17	8	9	52.9	3	6	8	8

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	5,816	5,604	212	3.6	85	87	78	92
0 - 4	561	555	6	1.1	-	1	4	4
5 - 9	648	642	6	0.9	-	3	2	2
10 - 14	685	674	11	1.6	2	5	5	7
15 - 19	615	602	13	2.1	1	4	5	7
20 - 24	585	578	7	1.2	3	-	3	2
25 - 29	523	517	6	1.1	-	2	3	3
30 - 34	434	429	5	1.2	2	1	1	1
35 - 39	364	348	16	4.4	6	7	5	2
40 - 44	333	314	19	5.7	6	6	6	6
45 - 49	241	231	10	4.1	8	5	-	5
50 - 54	284	266	18	6.3	7	6	5	5
55 - 59	234	204	30	12.8	13	13	9	9
60 - 64	137	120	17	12.4	11	5	5	12
65 - 69	70	58	12	17.1	7	7	5	8
70 - 74	45	33	12	26.7	6	5	6	5
75 - 79	37	24	13	35.1	6	7	8	7
80 - 84	13	5	8	61.5	5	7	4	5
85 - 89	4	3	1	25.0	-	1	-	-
90 +	3	1	2	66.7	2	2	2	2

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	5,497	5,257	240	4.4	121	100	101	112
0 - 4	543	534	9	1.7	2	2	9	5
5 - 9	576	570	6	1.0	1	-	4	3
10 - 14	613	610	3	0.5	-	2	2	3
15 - 19	524	518	6	1.1	1	3	1	2
20 - 24	465	462	3	0.6	2	1	1	1
25 - 29	446	441	5	1.1	1	2	2	-
30 - 34	361	357	4	1.1	-	1	2	2
35 - 39	312	304	8	2.6	3	2	3	4
40 - 44	300	287	13	4.3	8	5	3	4
45 - 49	315	296	19	6.0	7	6	8	1
50 - 54	349	320	29	8.3	17	11	7	12
55 - 59	224	204	20	8.9	12	10	4	5
60 - 64	150	129	21	14.0	15	7	6	10
65 - 69	124	109	15	12.1	6	8	5	4
70 - 74	81	61	20	24.7	15	10	8	13
75 - 79	44	25	19	43.2	10	8	9	12
80 - 84	39	13	26	66.7	15	15	19	22
85 - 89	17	10	7	41.2	5	3	2	3
90 +	14	7	7	50.0	1	4	6	6

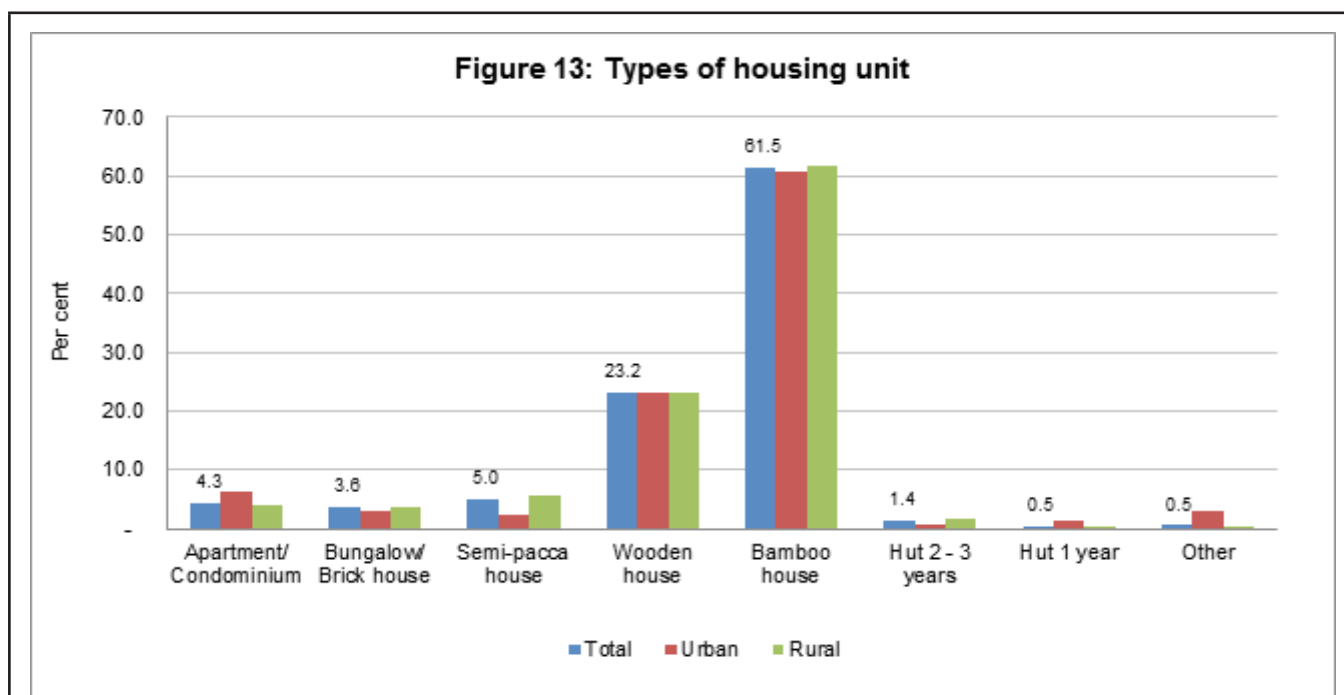
- Four in every 100 persons in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by remembering.

(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	2,233	4.3	3.6	5.0	23.2	61.5	1.4	0.5	0.5
Urban	311	6.1	2.9	2.3	23.2	60.8	0.6	1.3	2.9
Rural	1,922	4.0	3.7	5.5	23.3	61.6	1.5	0.4	0.2



- The majority of the households in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (61.5%) followed by households in wooden houses (23.2%).
- About (60.8%) of urban households and (61.6%) of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

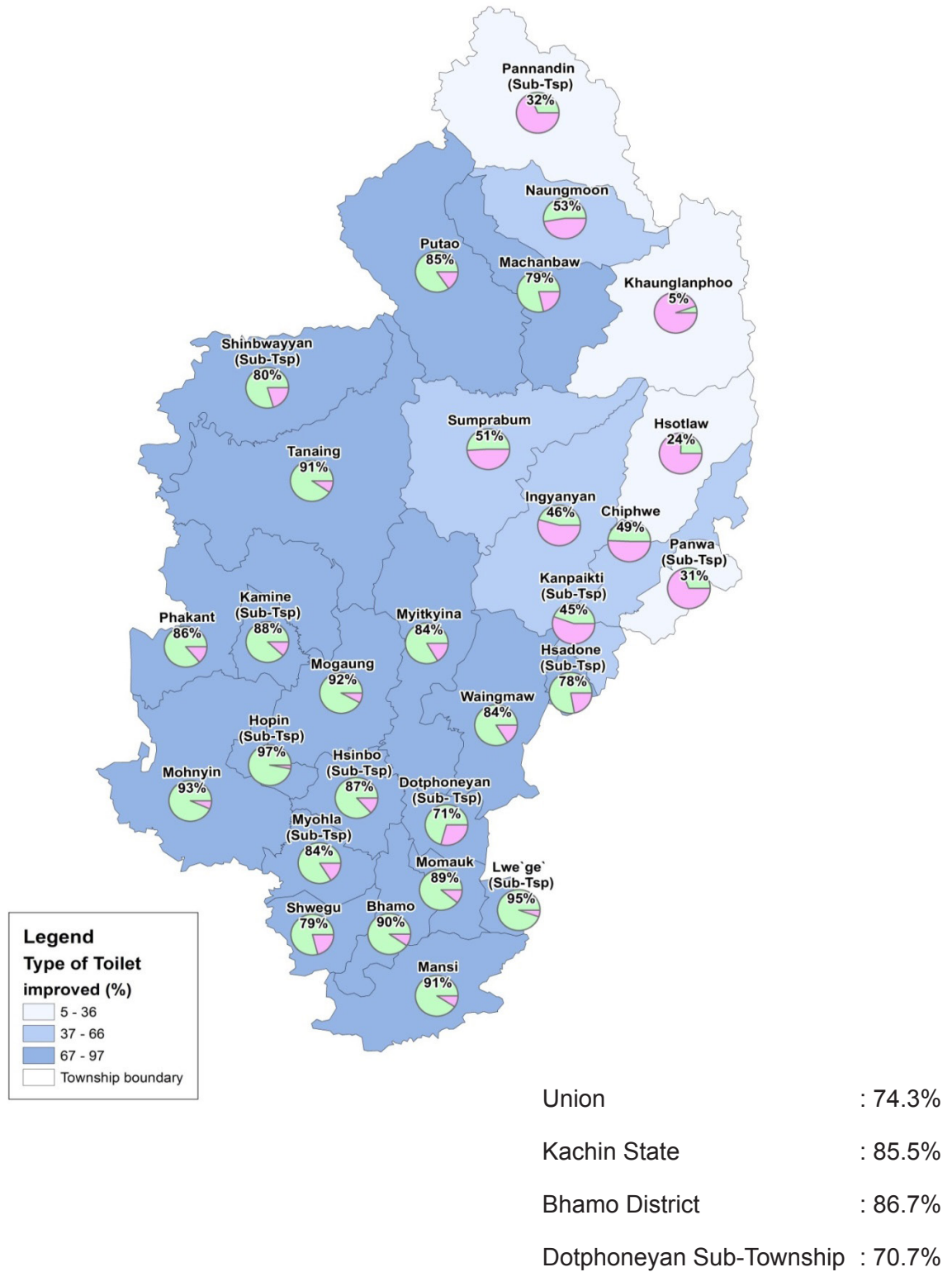


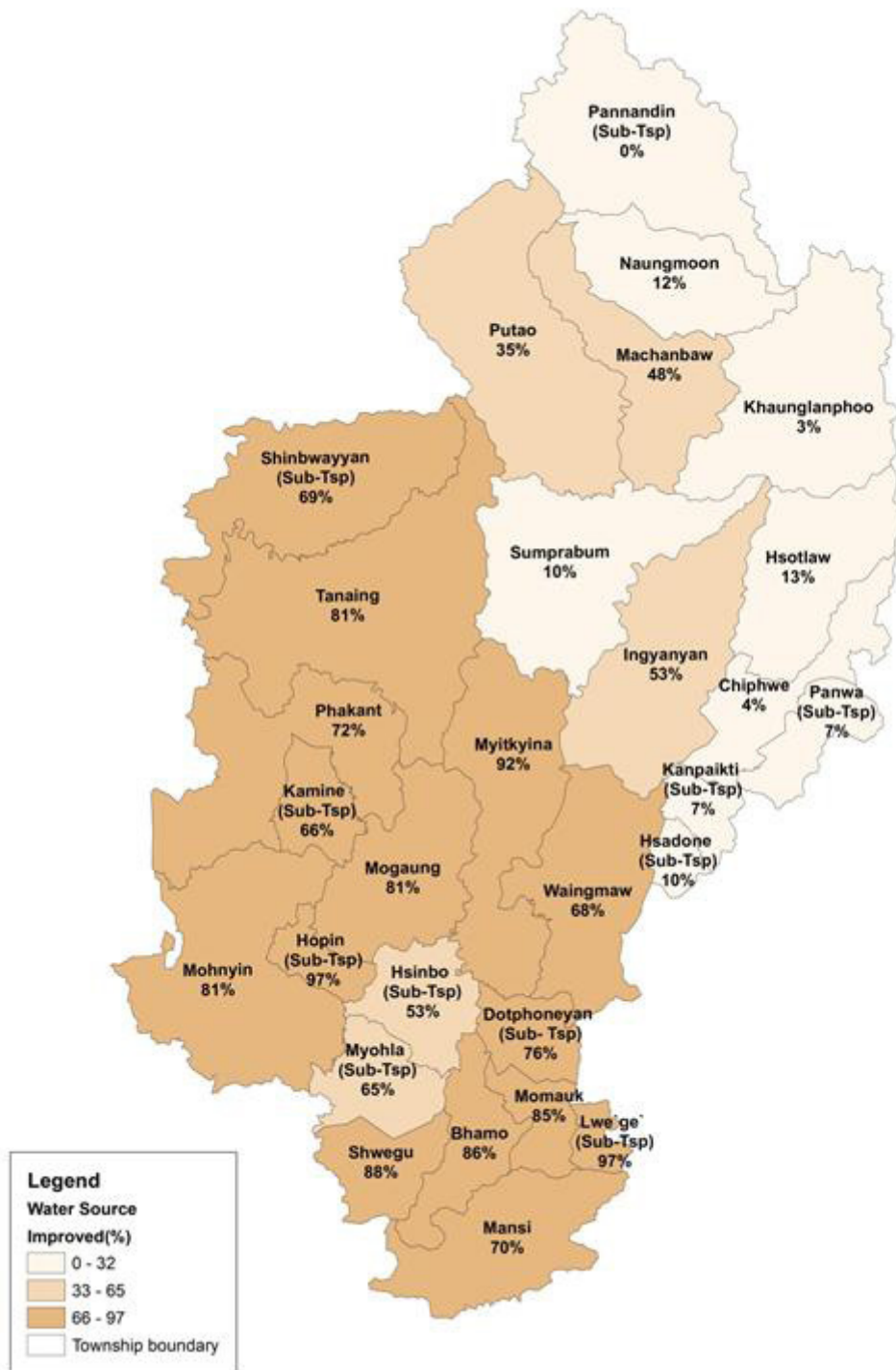
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet and urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.0	-	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		69.7	83.9	67.4
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>70.7</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>68.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		11.2	13.5	10.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.4	0.3	0.4
Other		0.6	0.7	0.6
None		17.1	1.6	19.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	2,233	311	1,922

- Up to 70.7 per cent of the households in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (69.7%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (67-97) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kachin State is 85.5 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 17.1 per cent of the households in the Dotphoneyan Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kachin State, it is 2.0 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Dotphoneyan Sub-Township, 19.6 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%
Kachin State	: 76.6%
Bhamo District	: 83.4%
Dotphoneyan Sub-Township	: 76.1%

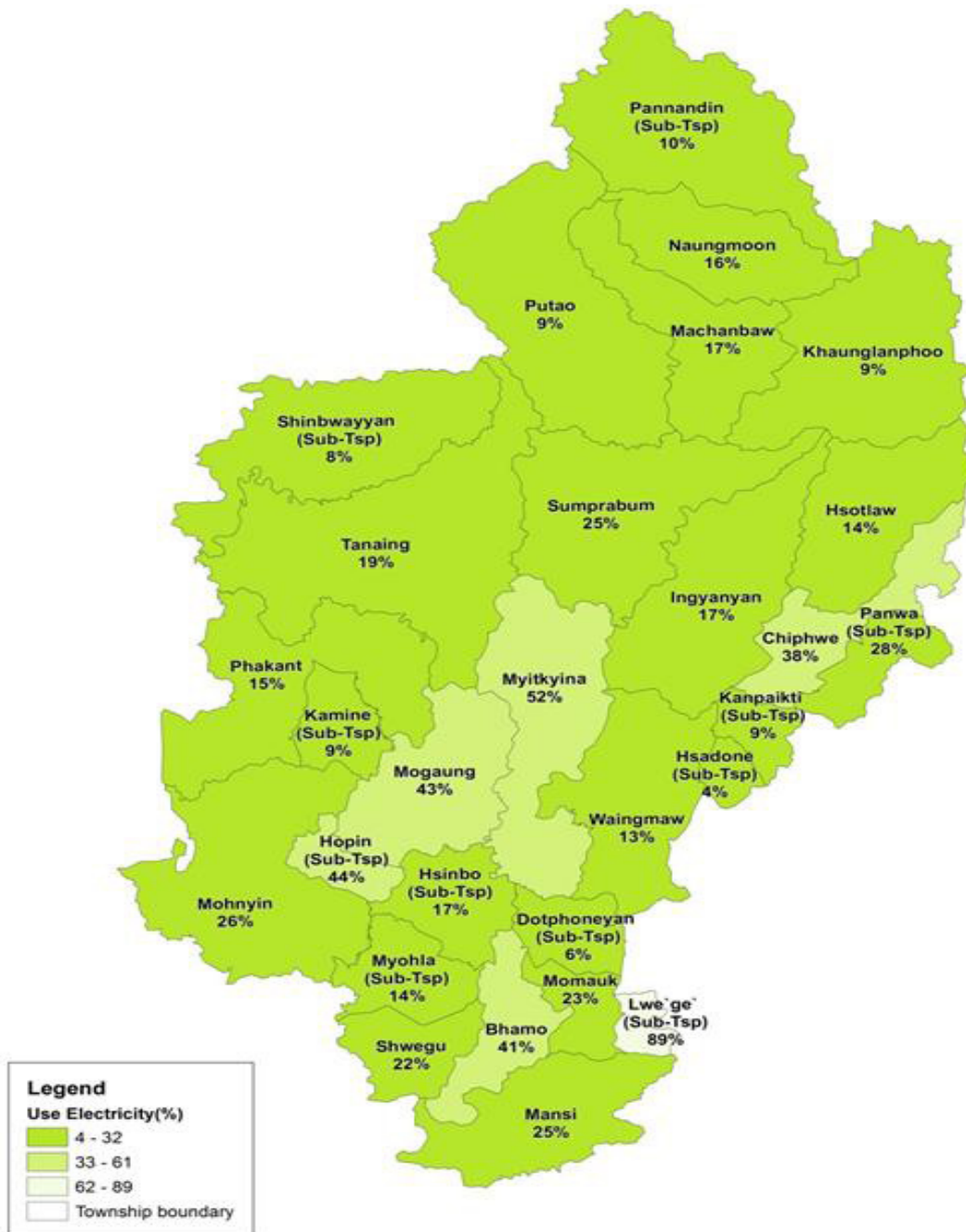
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water and urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		9.0	37.9	4.3
Tube well, borehole		46.4	0.7	53.9
Protected well/ Spring		19.9	24.1	19.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.8	4.2	0.2
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>76.1</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>77.6</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		20.5	31.2	18.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake		-	-	-
River/stream/ canal		1.3	0.3	1.4
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.3	0.6	0.3
Other		1.8	1.0	1.9
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>23.9</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>22.4</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	2,233	311	1,922

- In Dotphoneyan Sub-Township, 76.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (66-97) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 46.4 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 20.5 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- About 23.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, (22.4%) of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Kachin State	: 30.3%
Bhamo District	: 30.8%
Dotphoneyan Sub-Township	: 6.3%

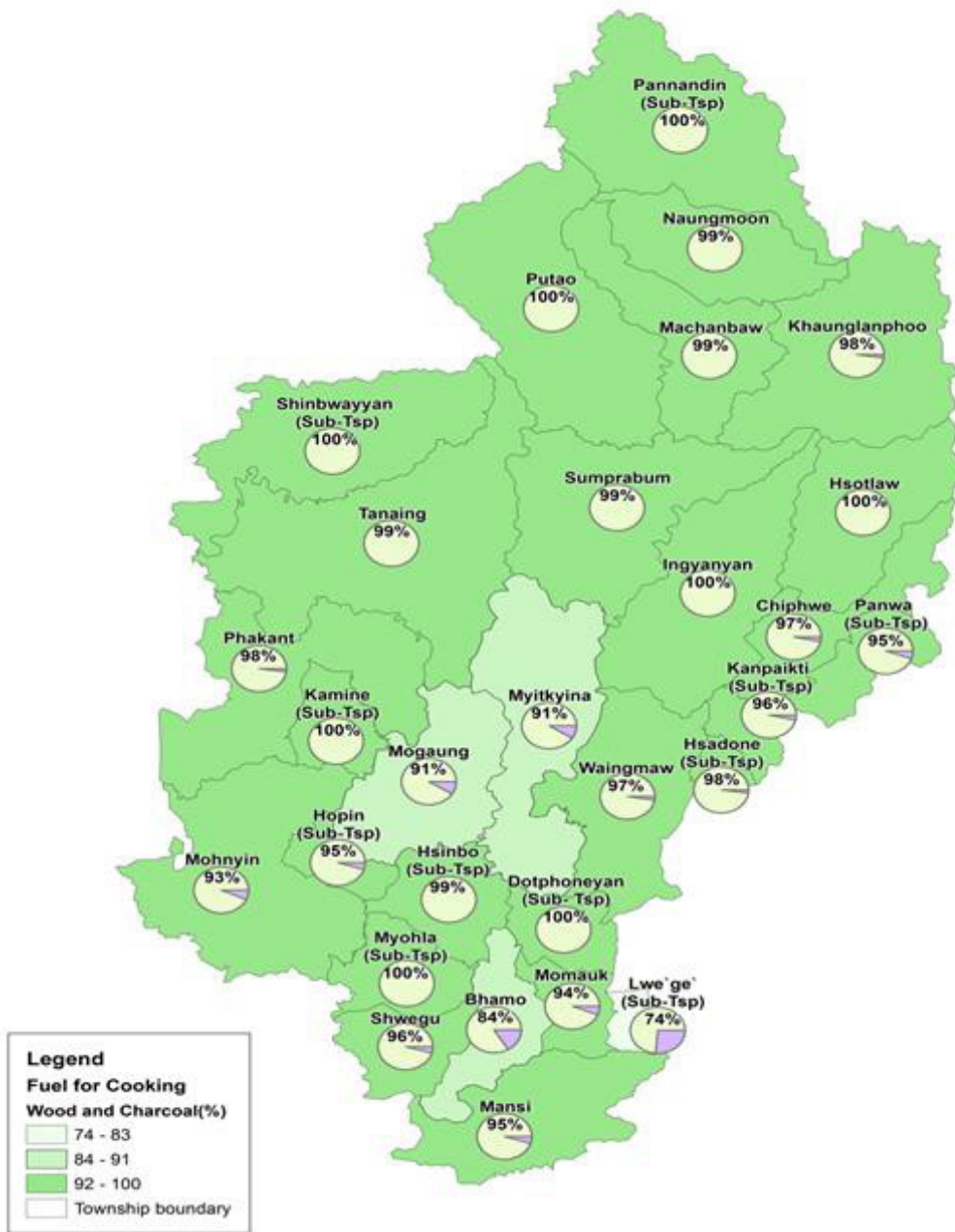
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		6.3	44.7	0.1
Kerosene		0.4	-	0.5
Candle		47.0	43.7	47.5
Battery		3.8	3.2	3.9
Generator (private)		0.8	0.3	0.8
Water mill (private)		0.1	0.3	0.1
Solar system/energy		41.5	7.4	47.0
Other		0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	2,233	311	1,922

- In Dotphoneyan Sub-Township, 6.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion belongs to the (4-32) group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kachin State is 30.3 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the Sub-Township with 47.0 per cent.
- In rural areas, (47.5%) of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Kachin State	: 93.7%
Bhamo District	: 90.5%
Dotphoneyan Sub-Township	: 99.8%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	0.3	0.1
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		*	-	0.1
Firewood		97.9	89.1	99.4
Charcoal		1.9	10.6	0.4
Coal		-	-	-
Other		*	-	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	2,233	311	1,922

- In Dotphoneyan Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 97.9 per cent using firewood and 1.9 per cent using charcoal.
- About 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 99.4 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.4 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

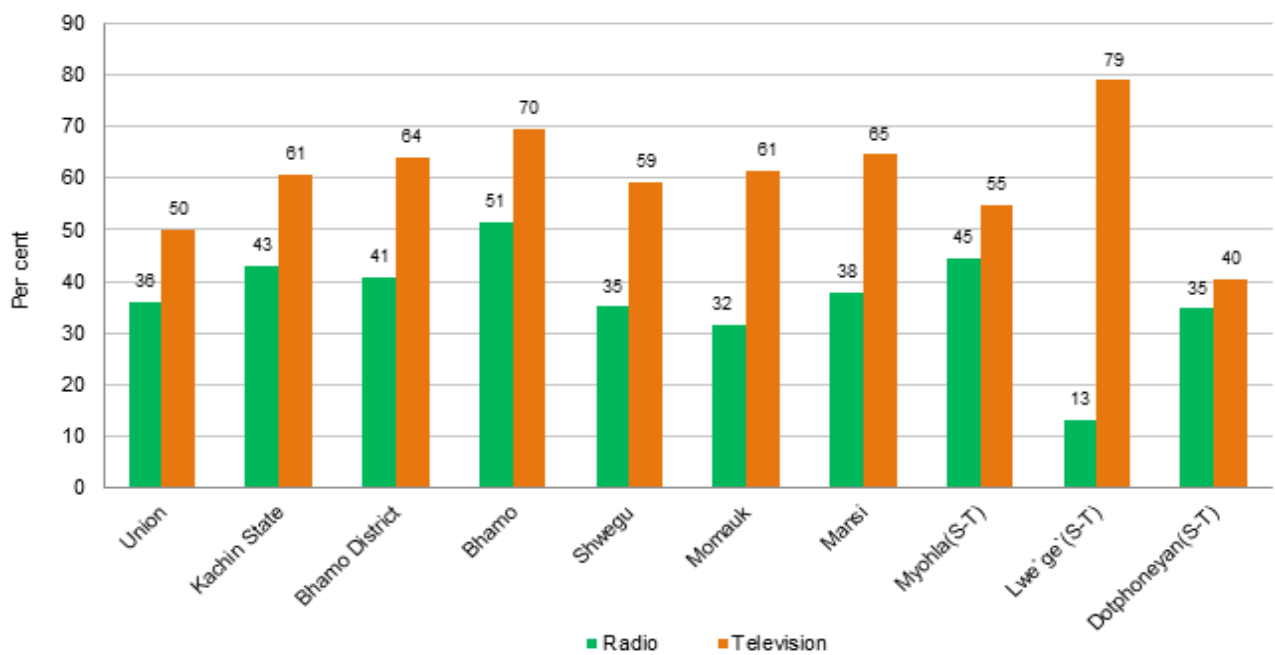
Communication and related amenities

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	2,233	34.7	40.5	3.2	21.1	1.0	0.1	38.0	-
Urban	311	61.7	45.7	8.0	18.3	2.9	-	20.3	-
Rural	1,922	30.3	39.6	2.4	21.6	0.7	0.2	40.9	-

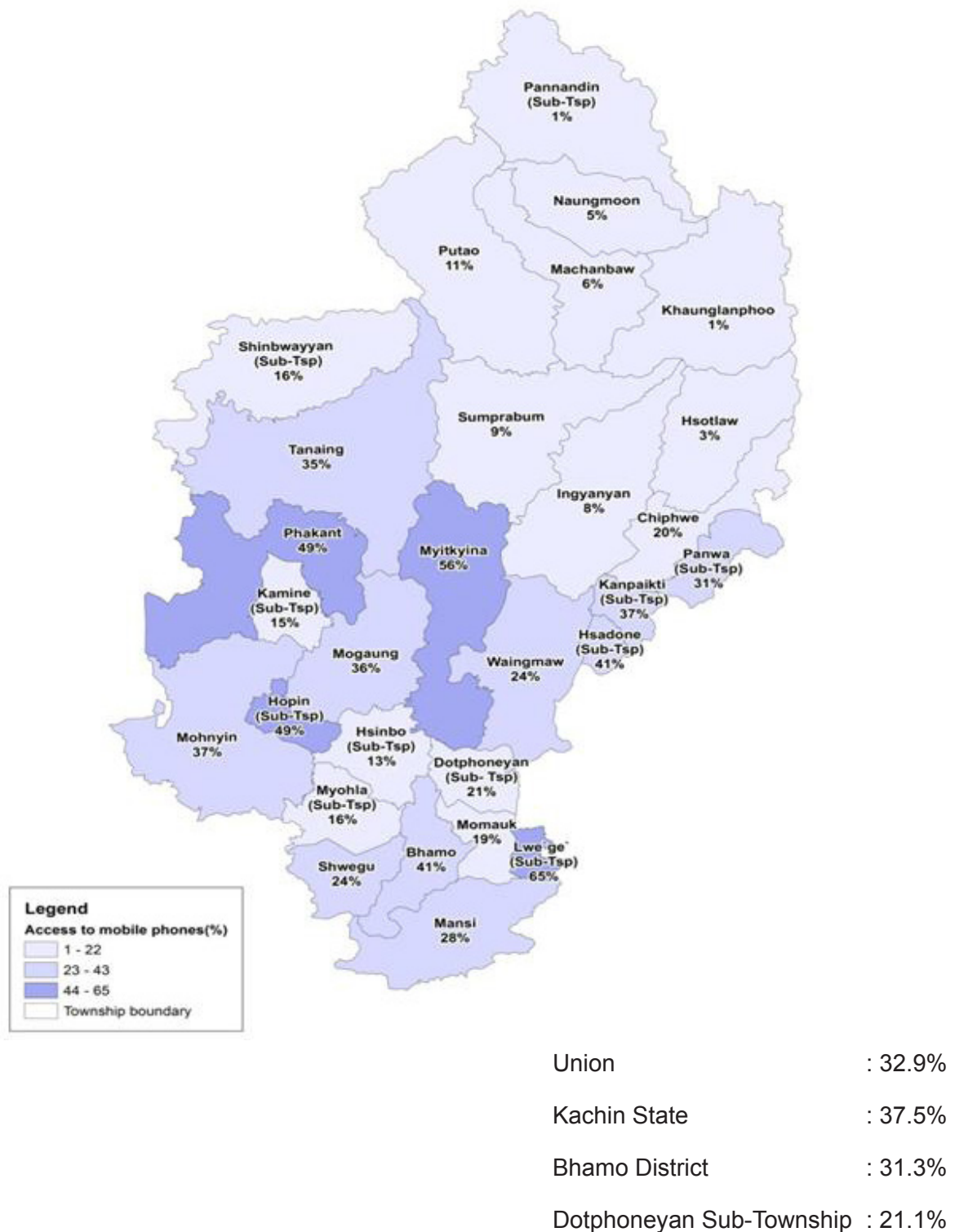
- About 40.5 per cent of the households in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 61.7 per cent of households in urban areas access to radio and 39.6 per cent of households in rural area have access to television.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television



- About 40.5 per cent of the households in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township have access to television and about one in three households 34.7 per cent reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- About 21.1 per cent of the households in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. In Kachin State 37.5 per cent have mobile phones.

Transportation items

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

State/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Kachin State	269,365	10,911	188,959	94,853	14,759	10,977	6,252	70,938
Urban	95,859	5,765	75,218	44,841	2,780	1,683	1,249	10,459
Rural	173,506	5,146	113,741	50,012	11,979	9,294	5,003	60,479
Bhamo District	63,706	2,661	47,941	21,023	7,992	7,667	3,939	19,054
Urban	18,522	967	14,912	8,597	1,117	806	444	1,958
Rural	45,184	1,694	33,029	12,426	6,875	6,861	3,495	17,096
Dotphoneyan Sub-Township	2,233	80	1,392	150	764	36	14	343
Urban	311	6	207	19	31	-	1	52
Rural	1,922	74	1,185	131	733	36	13	291

- In Dotphoneyan Sub-Township, 62.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 34.2 per cent of households having 4-wheel tractor.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

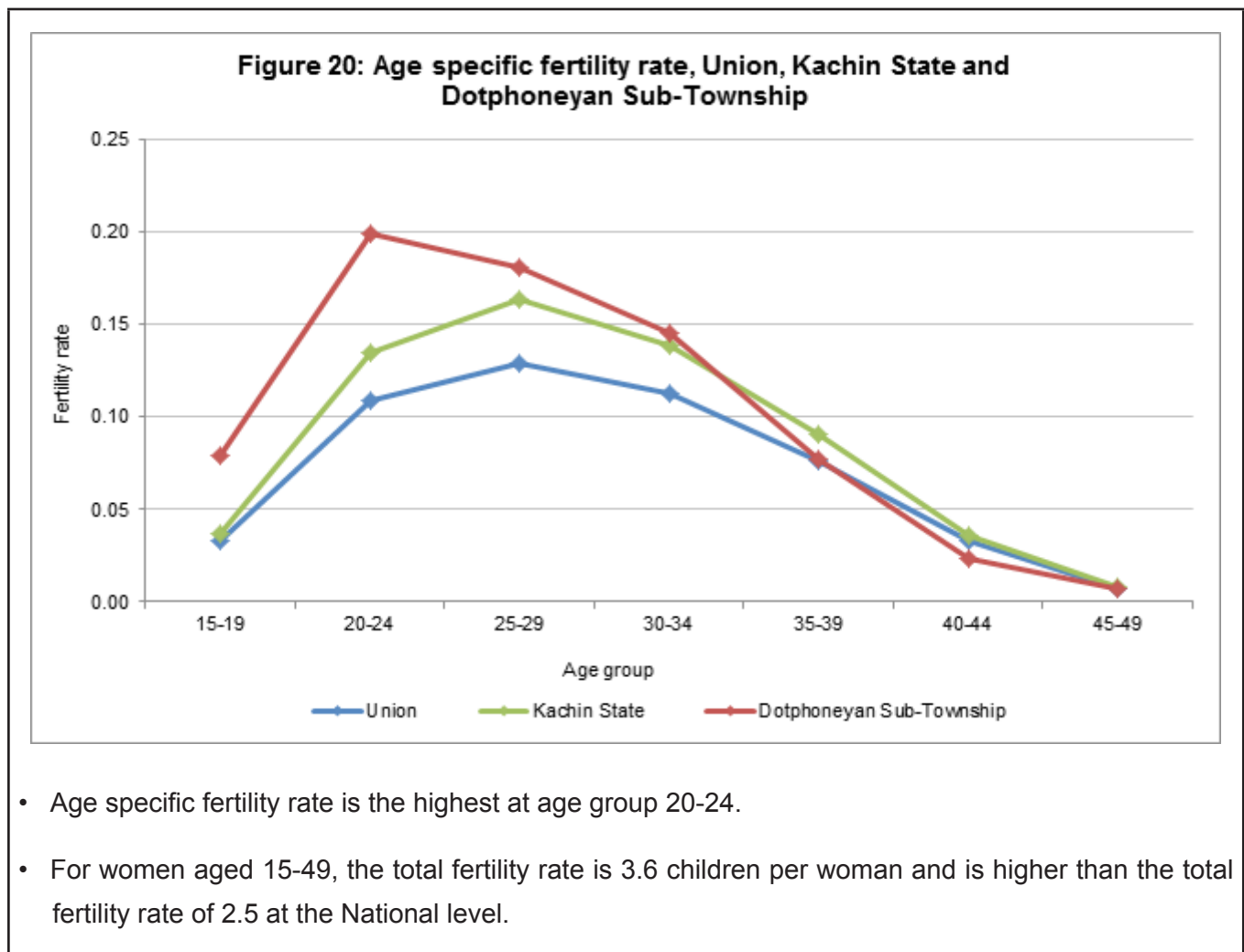
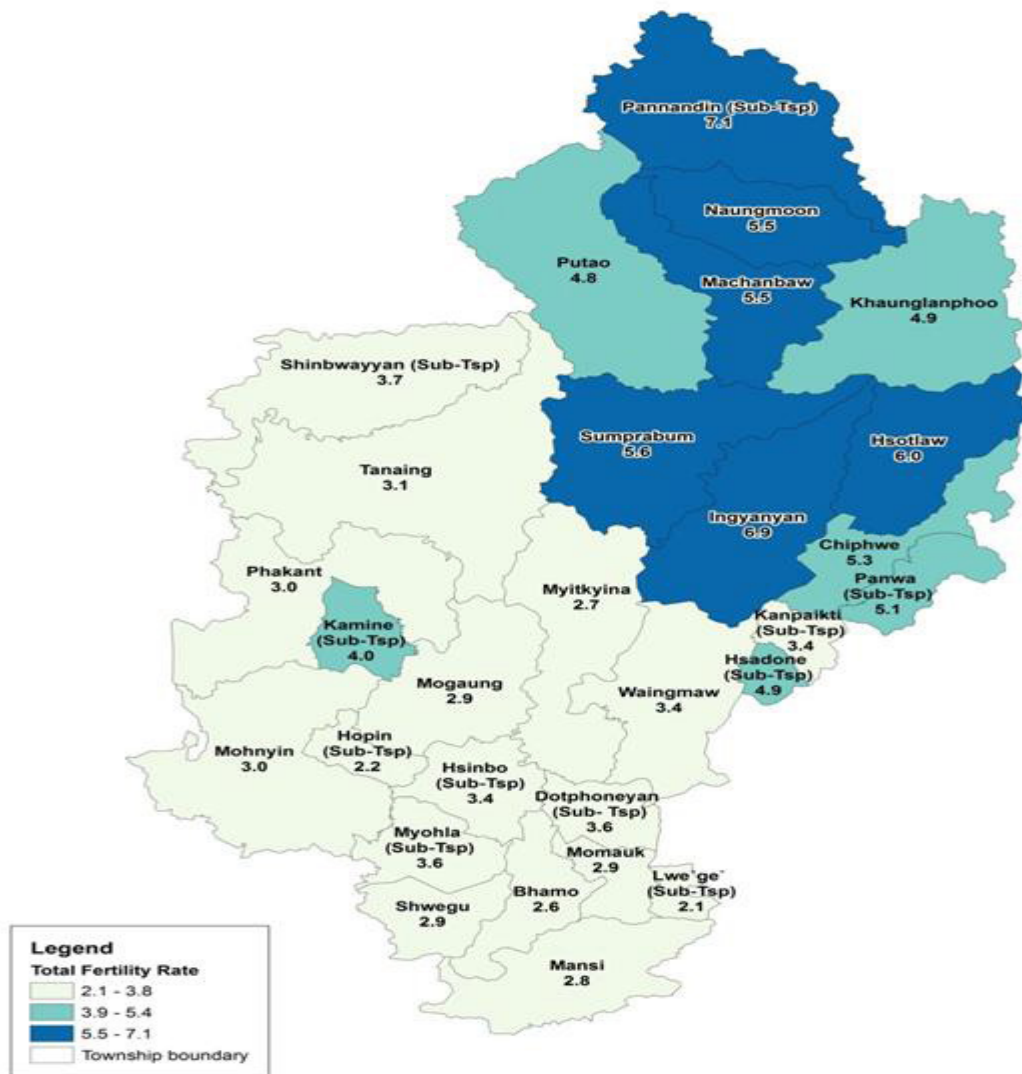
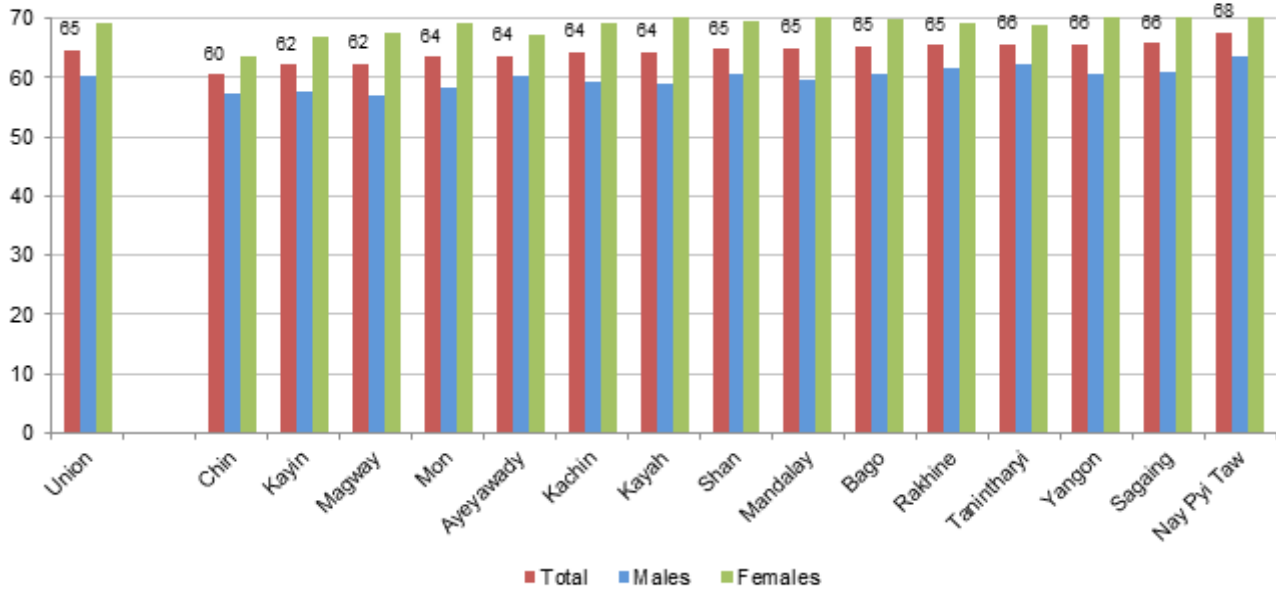


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kachin State	: 3.0
Bhamo District	: 2.8
Dotphoneyan Sub-Township	: 3.6

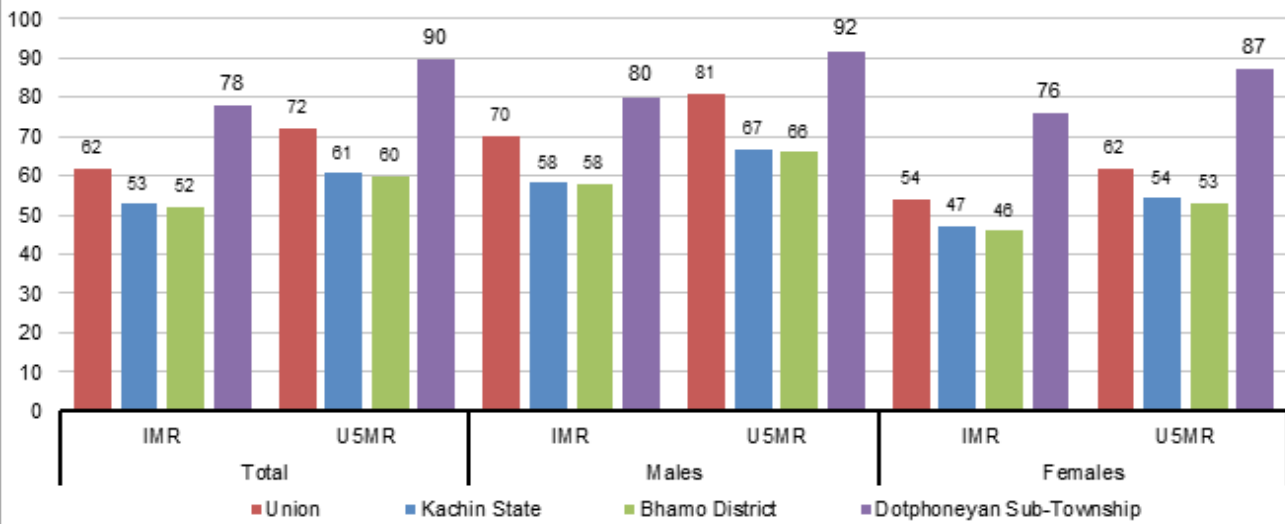
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Kachin State is 64.2 years and is slightly lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.3 years is higher than that of the males at 59.4 years.

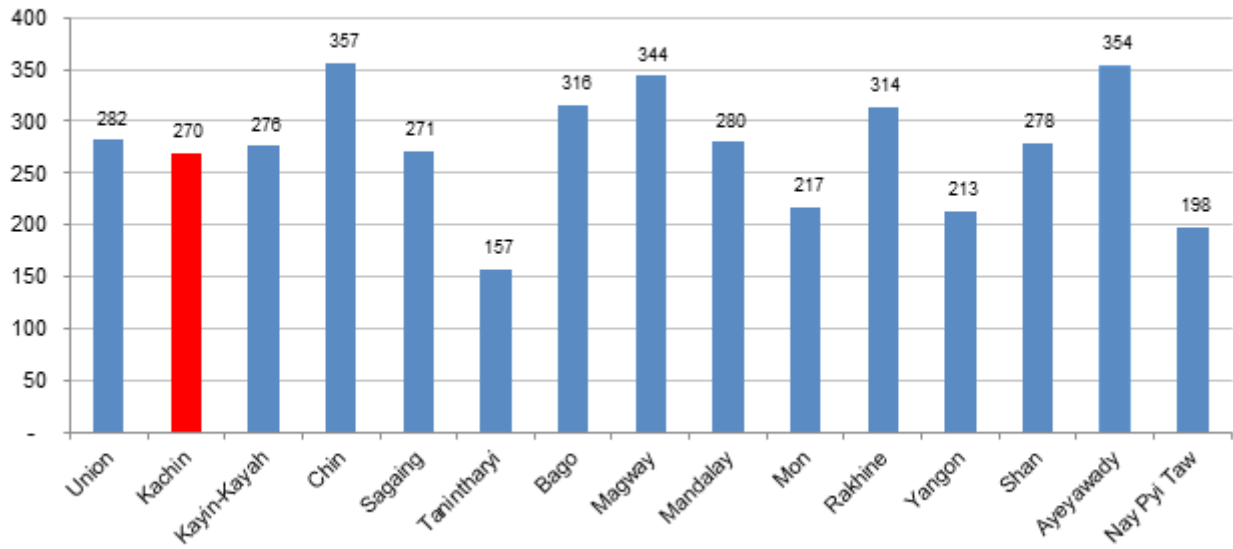
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Bhamo District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Bhamo District is 52 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 60 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Dotphoneyan Sub-Township are higher than those in Kachin State and Bhamo District. The Infant mortality is 78 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 90 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Kachin State, there are 270 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Kachin State is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (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.

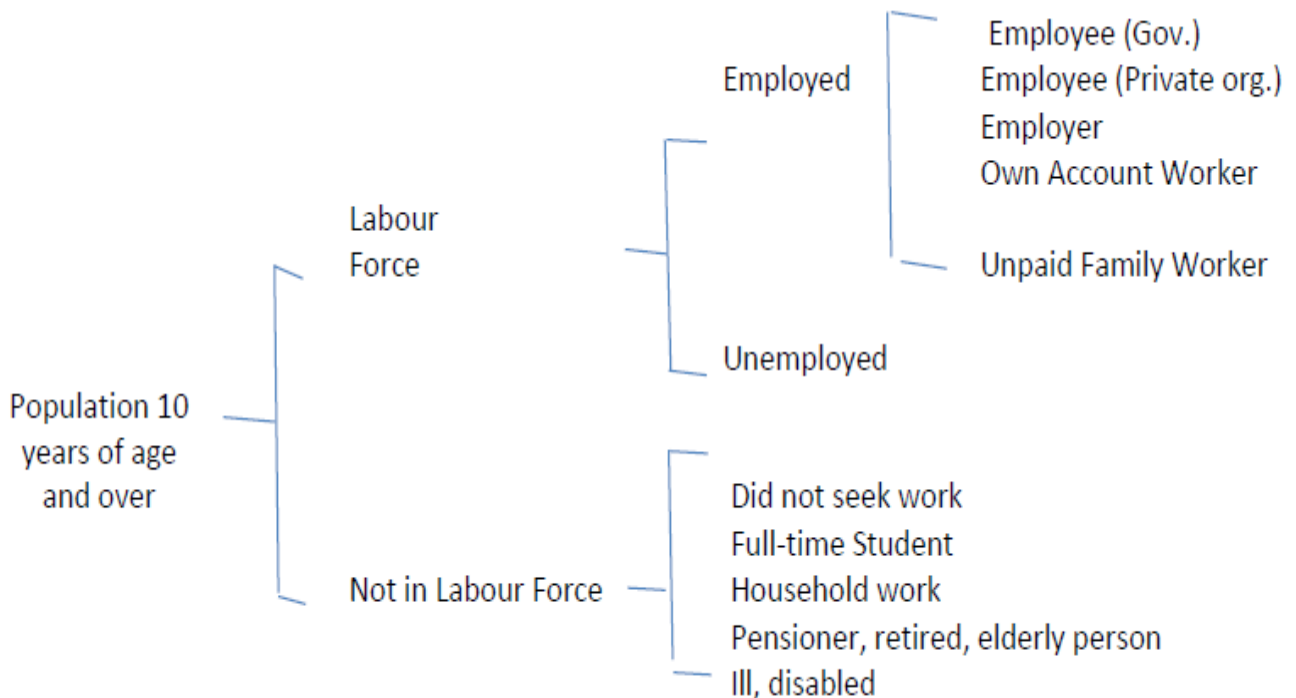
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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 Kachin State, Bhamo District, Dotphoneyan Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Khin Mar Oo	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Aye Moh Moh	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Hsu Yee Hlaing Htun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
U George Paw Tun	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Tin Moe Mar	Superintendent, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khun Zin Naing Tun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U 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>

