

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, MOHNYIN DISTRICT

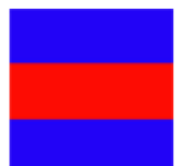
Hopin Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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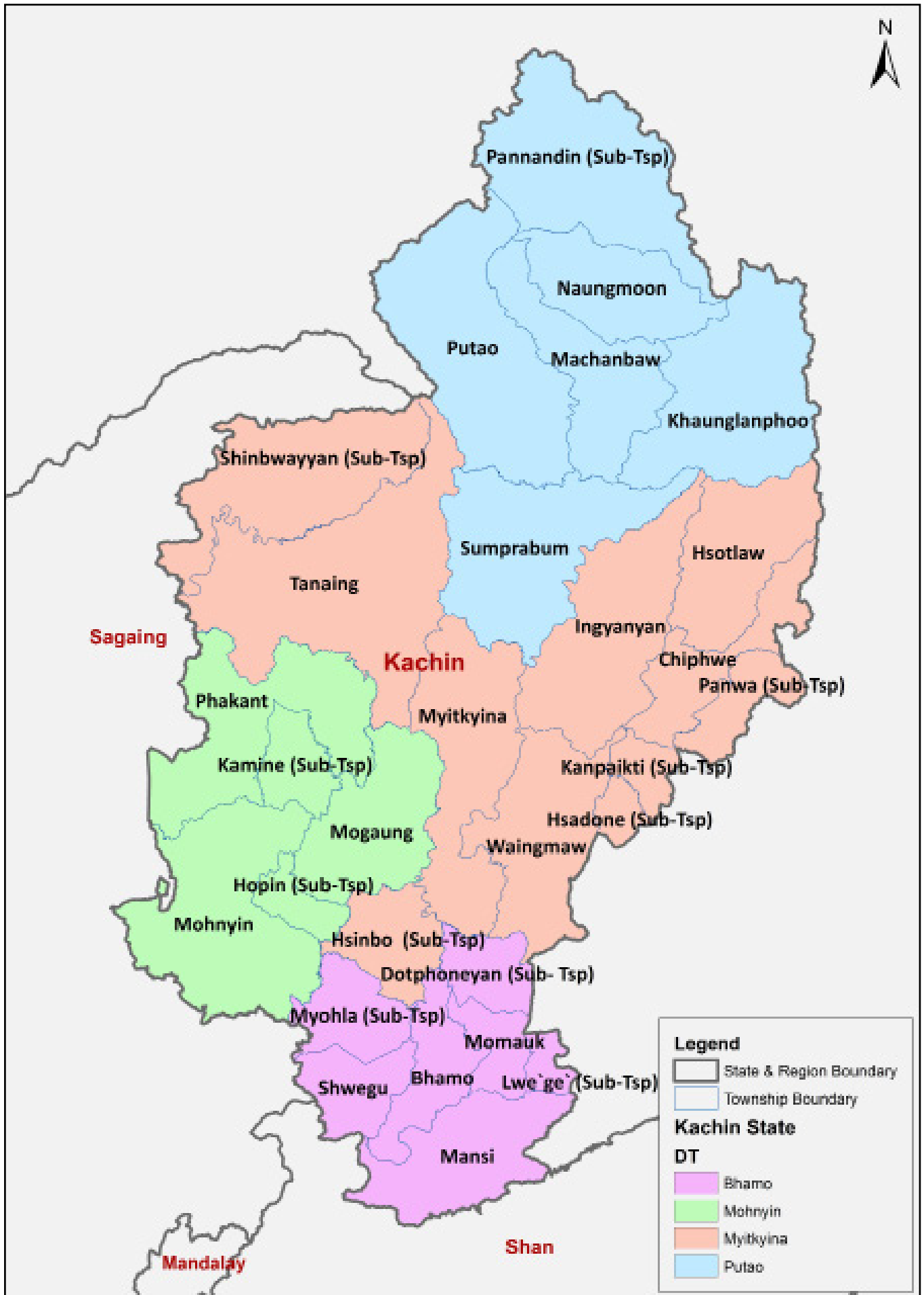
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Figure 1: Map of Kachin State, showing the townships



Hopin Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	48,694 ²	
Population males	22,803 (46.8%)	
Population females	25,891 (53.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	48.0%	
Area (Km²)	642.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	75.8 persons	
Median age	25.6 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	8	
Number of private households	9,432	
Percentage of female headed households	33.3%	
Mean household size	5.0 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	31.1%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	57.3	
Child dependency ratio	48.9	
Old dependency ratio	8.4	
Ageing index	17.1	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	88	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	96.3%	
Male	97.9%	
Female	95.0%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,857	3.8
Walking	720	1.5
Seeing	917	1.9
Hearing	540	1.1
Remembering	670	1.4

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	31,536	79.8	
Associate Scrutiny	66	0.2	
Naturalised Scrutiny	133	0.3	
National Registration	197	0.5	
Religious	289	0.7	
Temporary Registration	209	0.5	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	7,063	17.9	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	64.5%	85.6%	46.8%
Unemployment rate	4.8%	4.2%	5.8%
Employment to population ratio	61.4%	82.0%	44.1%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	8,266	87.6	
Renter	533	5.7	
Provided free (individually)	186	2.0	
Government quarters	384	4.1	
Private company quarters	27	0.3	
Other	36	0.4	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		15.9%
Bamboo	67.2%	12.9%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	5.9%	
Wood	16.9%	64.9%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		82.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	15.2%	15.6%	0.3%
Other	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	350	3.7	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	7,462	79.1	
Charcoal	1,510	16.0	
Coal	60	0.6	
Other	42	0.4	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	4,110	43.6
Kerosene	*	0.2
Candle	2,672	28.3
Battery	421	4.5
Generator (private)	1,098	11.6
Water mill (private)	100	1.1
Solar system/energy	1,003	10.6
Other	*	0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	35	0.4
Tube well, borehole	4,528	48.0
Protected well/spring	4,412	46.8
Bottled/purifier water	173	1.8
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>9,148</i>	<i>97.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	132	1.4
Pool/pond/lake	*	< 0.1
River/stream/canal	*	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Other	141	1.5
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	40	0.4
Tube well, borehole	4,653	49.3
Protected well/spring	4,420	46.9
Unprotected well/spring	139	1.5
Pool/pond/lake	*	< 0.1
River/stream/canal	*	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	155	1.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	144	1.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	8,998	95.4
Total Improved Sanitation	9,142	96.9
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	238	2.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.1
Other	*	0.1
None	37	0.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	5,315	56.4
Television	6,320	67.0
Landline phone	756	8.0
Mobile phone	4,609	48.9
Computer	259	2.7
Internet at home	419	4.4
Households with none of the items	1,338	14.2
Households with all of the items	42	0.4
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	291	3.1
Motorcycle/Moped	6,784	71.9
Bicycle	6,278	66.6
4-Wheel tractor	405	4.3
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	3,480	36.9

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Hopin 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 Hopin Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	48,694 *		
Males	22,803		
Females	25,891		
Sex ratio	88 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	48.0%		
Area (Km ²)	642.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	75.8 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	8		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	46,824	22,542	24,282
Number of conventional households	9,432	4,541	4,891
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Hopin Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 88 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the sub-township live in rural areas with only (48.0%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Hopin Sub-Township is 76 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Hopin Sub-Township. This is higher than the Union average (4.4 persons). 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Hopin Sub-Township (Mohnyin District, Kachin State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	9,432	48,694	22,803	25,891
	Ward	4,541	23,352	10,742	12,610
1	Mya Thi Dar(W)	1,168	5,887	2,744	3,143
2	Mya Zay Yar(W)	1,243	6,348	2,838	3,510
3	Myo Ma(South)(W)	1,046	5,297	2,462	2,835
4	Myo Ma(North)(W)	1,084	5,820	2,698	3,122
	Village Tract	4,891	25,342	12,061	13,281
1	Myo Thit Ka Lay(VT)	721	3,740	1,779	1,961
2	Ta Kwin(VT)	1,301	6,359	3,012	3,347
3	Kyar Gyi Kwin(VT)	611	3,383	1,648	1,735
4	Ywar Thit Gyi(VT)	800	4,140	1,909	2,231
5	Zaw Ti Kone(VT)	238	1,212	621	591
6	Khun Hnit Maing Kone Tan(VT)	371	1,992	979	1,013
7	Inn Lay(VT)	257	1,295	584	711
8	Nam Yin(VT)	592	3,221	1,529	1,692

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

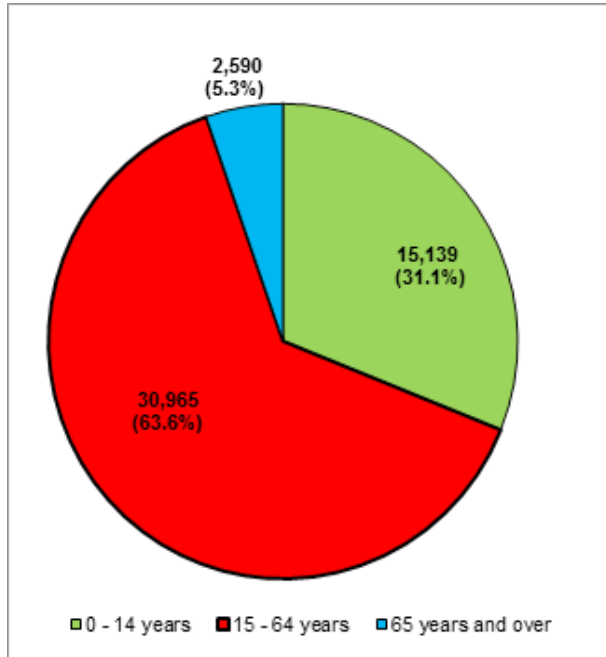
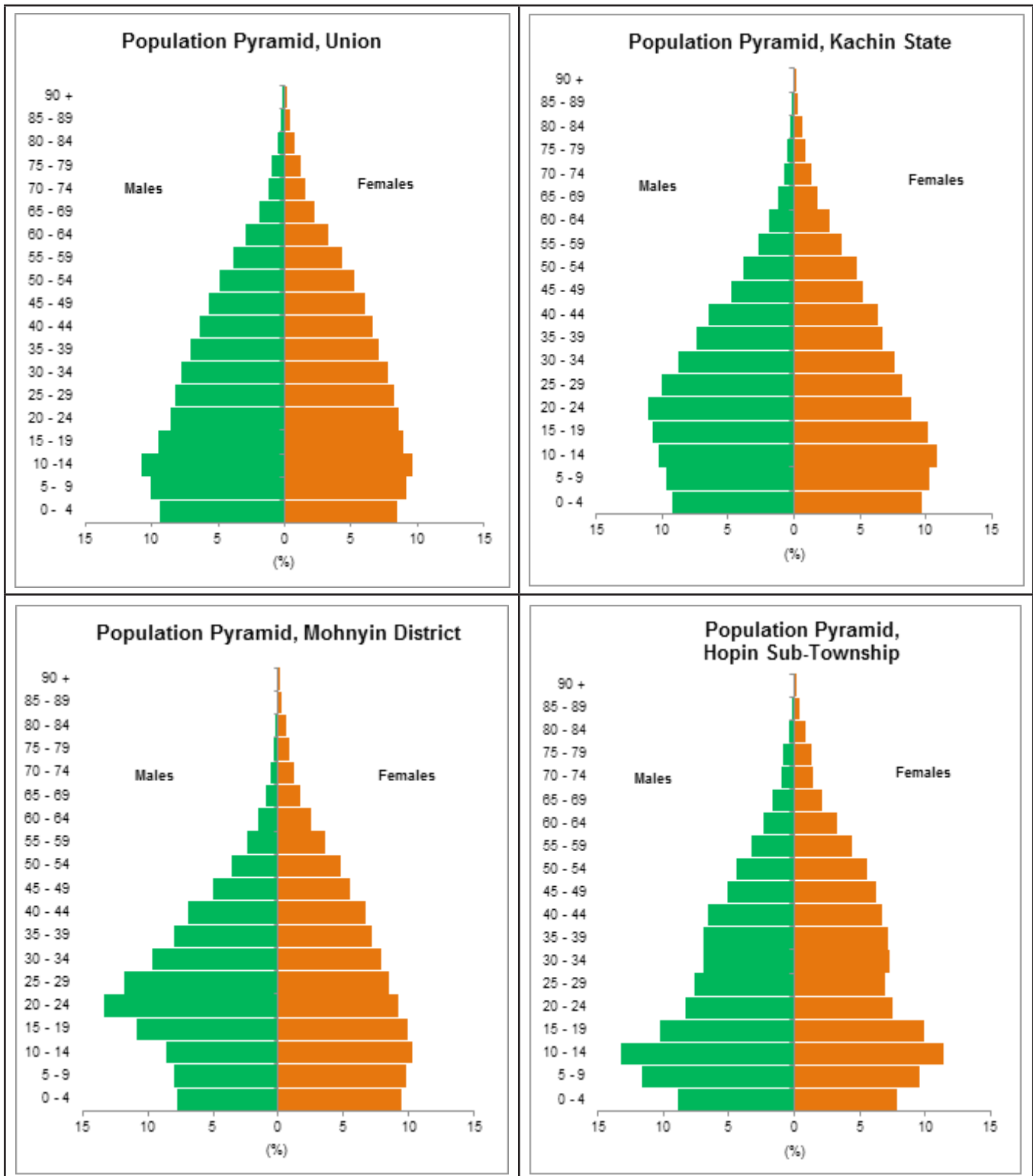


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Hopin Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	48,694	22,803	25,891
0 - 4	4,054	2,033	2,021
5 - 9	5,133	2,660	2,473
10 - 14	5,952	3,011	2,941
15 - 19	4,893	2,336	2,557
20 - 24	3,858	1,907	1,951
25 - 29	3,528	1,741	1,787
30 - 34	3,479	1,596	1,883
35 - 39	3,448	1,593	1,855
40 - 44	3,251	1,511	1,740
45 - 49	2,788	1,173	1,615
50 - 54	2,460	1,013	1,447
55 - 59	1,893	740	1,153
60 - 64	1,367	538	829
65 - 69	912	371	541
70 - 74	597	214	383
75 - 79	551	203	348
80 - 84	301	93	208
85 - 89	167	54	113
90 +	62	16	46

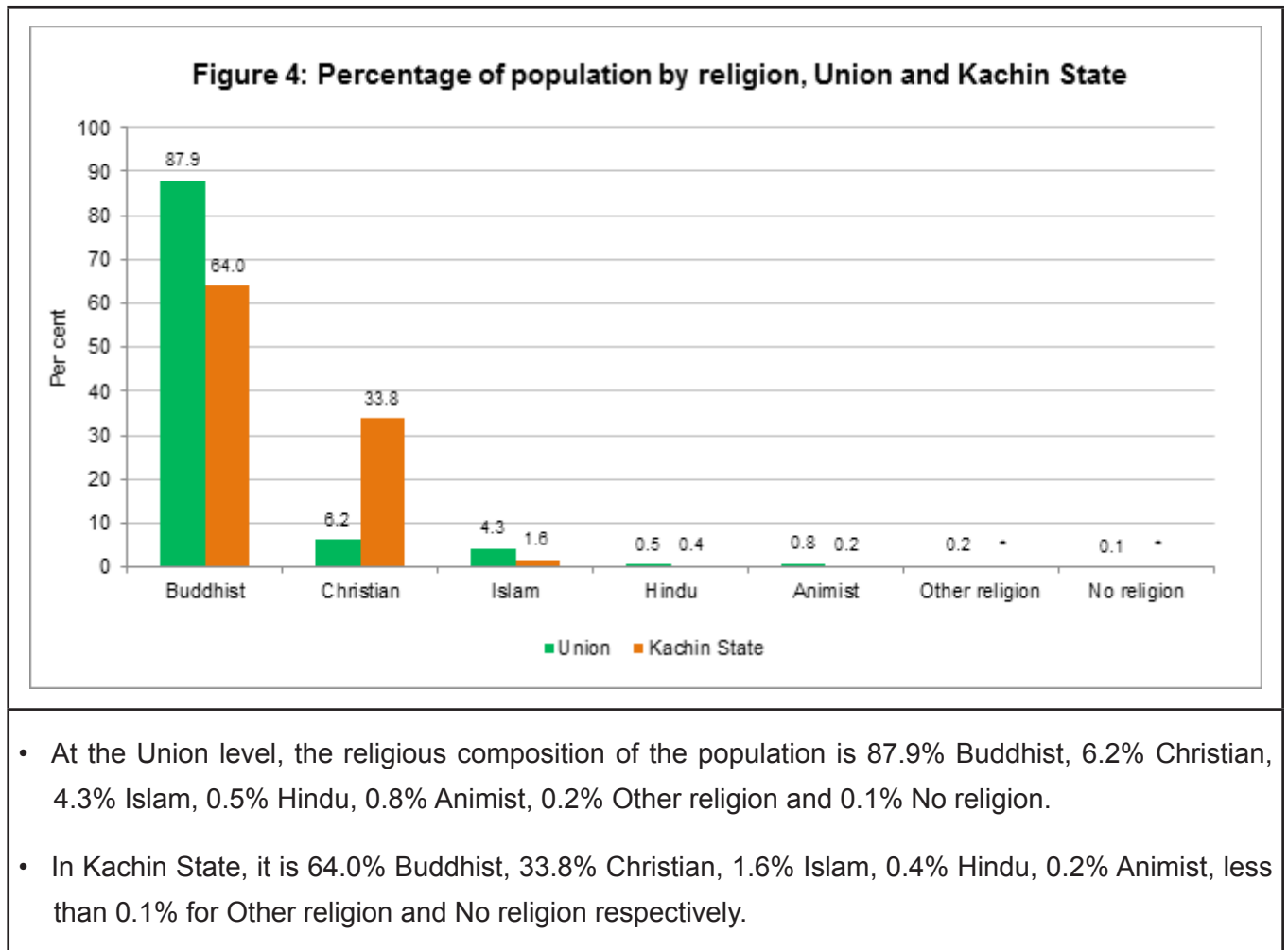
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Hopin Sub-Township is 63.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer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

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



- Population is highest in age group (10-14). The population declined after age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is slightly lower percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Hopin Sub-Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are more females than males 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	887	479	408	278	147	131
6	940	491	449	800	411	389
7	1,161	615	546	1,037	554	483
8	1,084	520	564	1,012	484	528
9	977	488	489	895	442	453
10	1,102	567	535	1,015	515	500
11	1,043	520	523	950	469	481
12	1,239	607	632	1,059	500	559
13	1,231	609	622	994	478	516
14	1,116	537	579	774	350	424
15	971	453	518	599	241	358
16	951	456	495	474	197	277
17	905	442	463	357	139	218
18	955	435	520	340	113	227
19	821	346	475	233	68	165
20	894	400	494	159	58	101
21	674	325	349	77	35	42
22	703	337	366	59	32	27
23	721	340	381	30	17	13
24	588	260	328	24	11	13
25	693	328	365	25	16	9
26	618	280	338	16	6	10
27	657	293	364	14	5	9
28	704	347	357	12	4	8
29	605	267	338	3	2	1

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

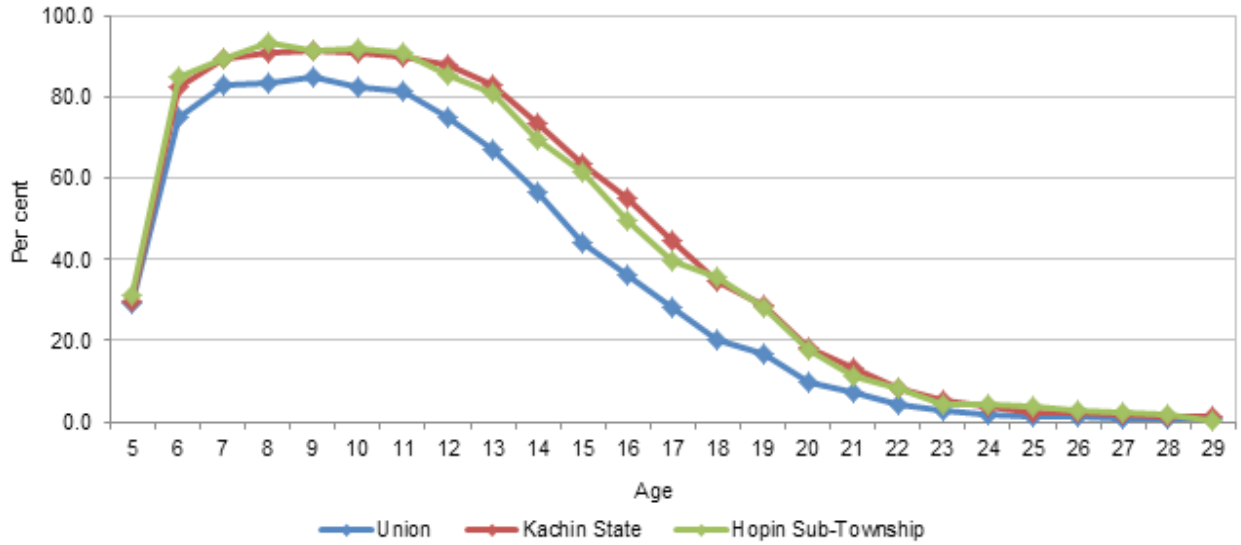
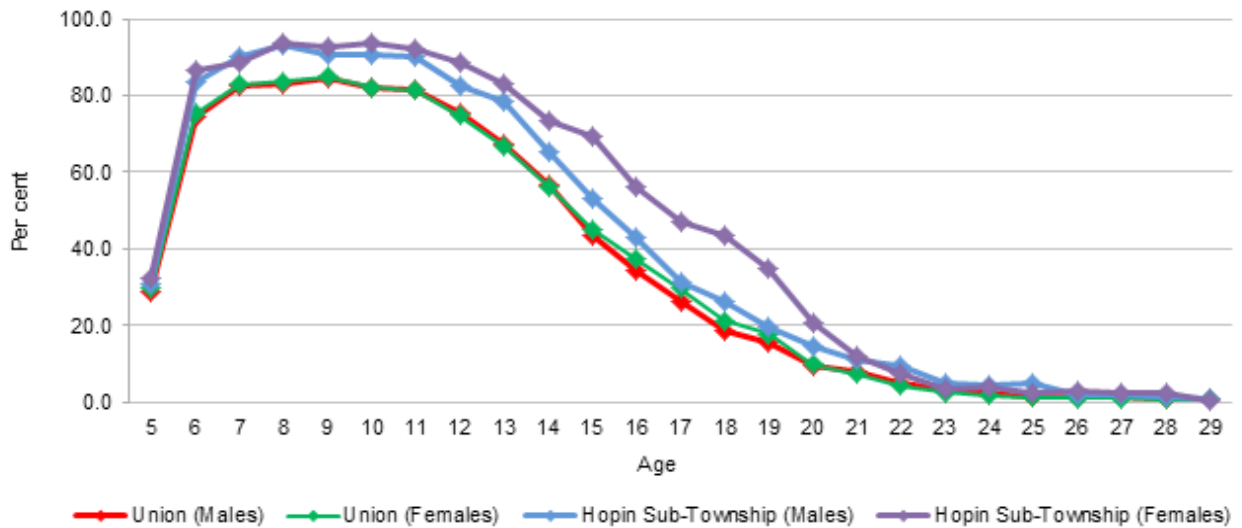


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Hopin Sub-Township



- School attendance in Hopin Sub-Township drops significantly after age 13 for males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Hopin Sub-Township is higher since age of school attendance.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Kachin State	: 91.7%
Mohnyin District	: 94.6%
Hopin Sub-Township	: 96.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	8,183	99.0
Males	3,794	98.9
Females	4,389	99.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Hopin Sub-Township is 96.3 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of (91.7%) for Kachin State and (89.5%) for the Union. Female literacy rate is 95.0 per cent and for the males it is 97.9 per cent.
- In Hopin Sub-Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 99.0 per cent with 99.1 per cent for females and 98.9 per cent for males.

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

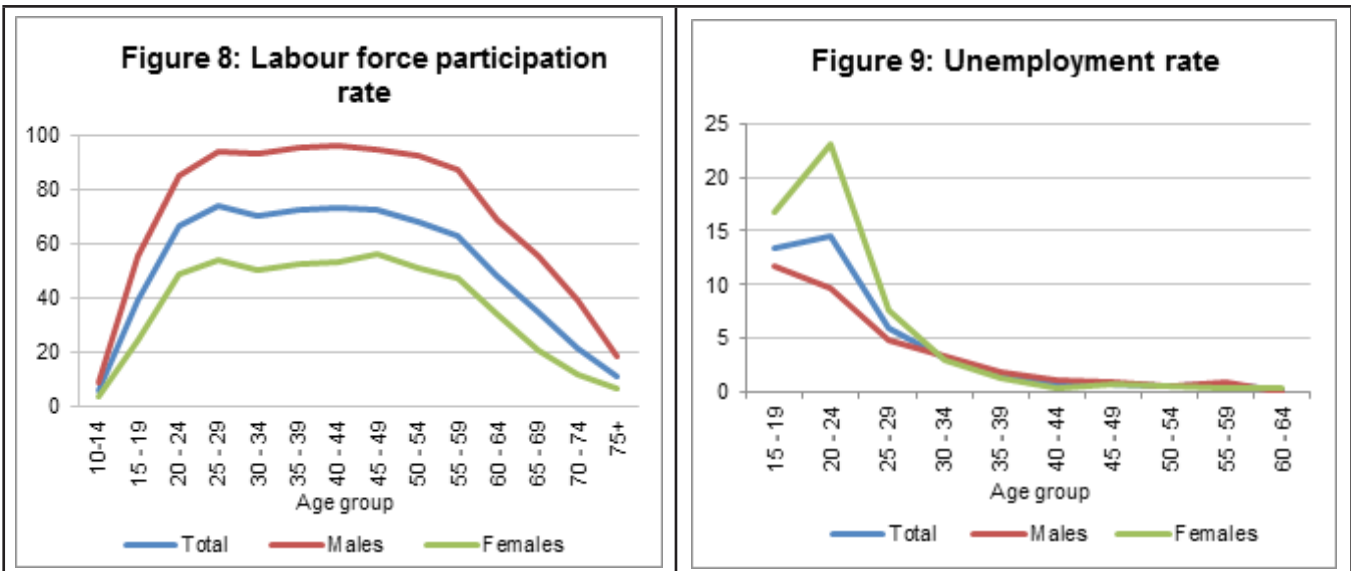
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	24,804	2,087	8.4	4,834	6,142	6,196	2,842	46	2,388	76	47	146
Urban	12,009	947	7.9	1,837	2,329	3,199	1,904	33	1,593	58	38	71
Rural	12,795	1,140	8.9	2,997	3,813	2,997	938	13	795	18	9	75
Males	10,856	850	7.8	1,826	2,603	3,091	1,395	26	930	26	36	73
Females	13,948	1,237	8.9	3,008	3,539	3,105	1,447	20	1,458	50	11	73

- About 8.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 8.9 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 7.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 8.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 24.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 9.6 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	6.1	8.6	3.5	24.1	22.1	29.1
15 - 19	39.1	55.5	24.2	13.4	11.8	16.8
20 - 24	66.7	85.2	48.7	14.6	9.6	23.1
25 - 29	74.1	94.4	54.3	5.9	4.9	7.6
30 - 34	70.3	93.7	50.4	3.2	3.3	3.0
35 - 39	72.4	95.4	52.6	1.6	1.9	1.2
40 - 44	73.5	96.6	53.5	0.8	1.1	0.3
45 - 49	72.4	94.6	56.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
50 - 54	68.3	92.5	51.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
55 - 59	63.0	87.7	47.2	0.7	0.9	0.4
60 - 64	48.0	69.0	34.4	0.2	-	0.4
65 - 69	34.9	55.8	20.5	-	-	-
70 - 74	21.8	39.7	11.7	-	-	-
75 +	11.0	18.6	7.1	1.7	1.5	2.0
15 - 24	51.3	68.9	34.8	14.1	10.6	20.6
15 - 64	64.5	85.6	46.8	4.8	4.2	5.8



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Hopin Sub-Township is 64.5 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 46.8 per cent and is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.6 per cent.
- In Hopin Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 6.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Hopin Sub-Township is 4.8 per cent. There is much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.2%) and for females (5.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 20.6 per cent.

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

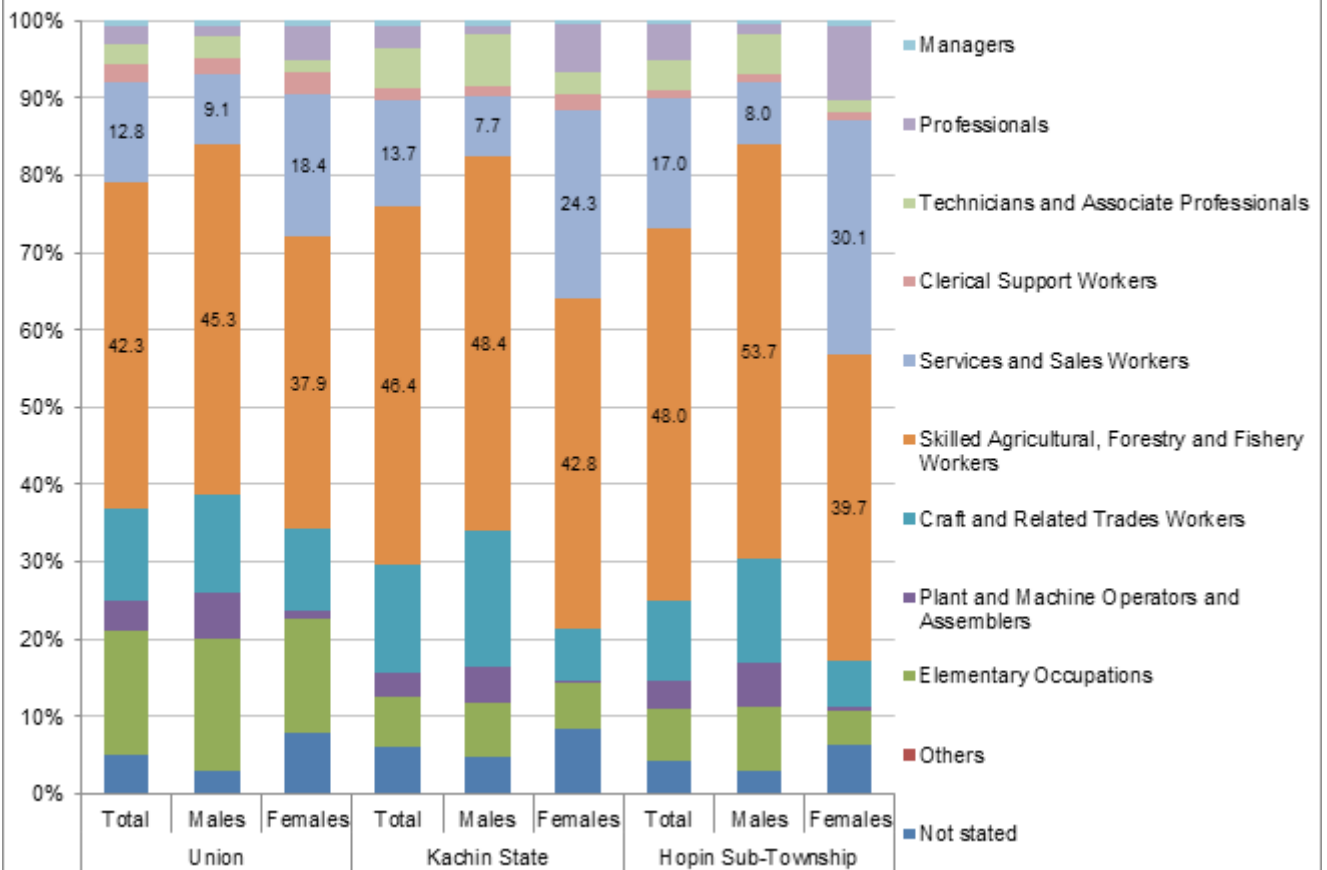
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	18,596	0.4	43.1	38.8	11.6	1.6	4.5
Males	5,384	1.0	68.3	5.1	13.1	2.4	10.1
Females	13,212	0.2	32.8	52.6	10.9	1.3	2.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 68.3 per cent of males are full time students while 52.6 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	17,933	10,663	7,270	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	95	52	43	0.5	0.5	0.6
Professionals	832	124	708	4.6	1.2	9.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	666	551	115	3.7	5.2	1.6
Clerical Support Workers	193	116	77	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services and Sales Workers	3,041	850	2,191	17.0	8.0	30.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	8,609	5,723	2,886	48.0	53.7	39.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,876	1,438	438	10.5	13.5	6.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	642	619	23	3.6	5.8	0.3
Elementary Occupations	1,208	877	331	6.7	8.2	4.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	771	313	458	4.3	2.9	6.3

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



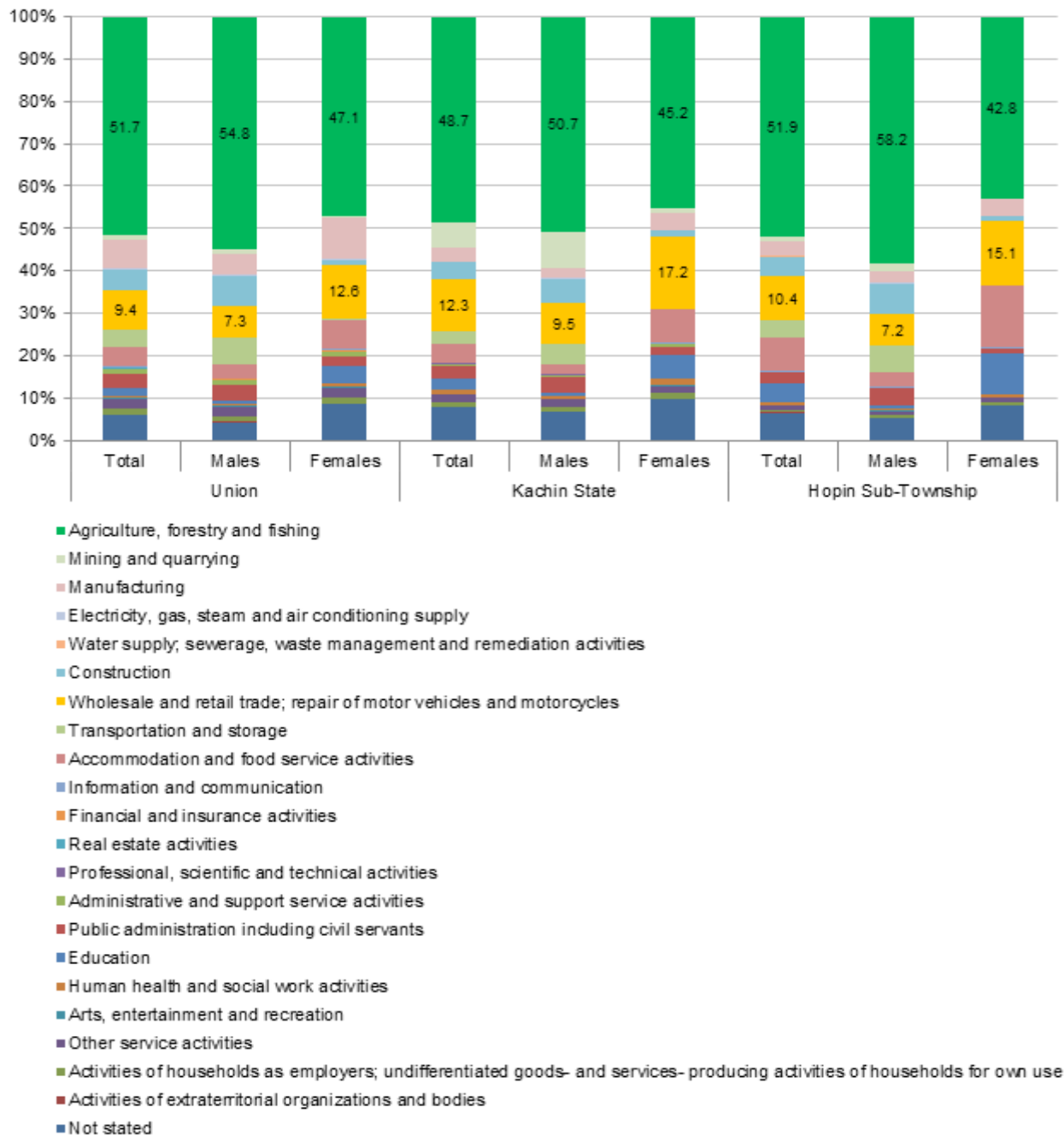
- In Hopin Sub-Township, 48.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 17.0 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 53.7 per cent of males and 39.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 13.7 per cent are in services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	17,933	10,663	7,270	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,316	6,201	3,115	51.9	58.2	42.8
Mining and quarrying	211	194	17	1.2	1.8	0.2
Manufacturing	596	312	284	3.3	2.9	3.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	22	21	1	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	19	16	3	0.1	0.2	*
Construction	838	753	85	4.7	7.1	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,862	764	1,098	10.4	7.2	15.1
Transportation and storage	697	676	21	3.9	6.3	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,441	387	1,054	8.0	3.6	14.5
Information and communication	31	22	9	0.2	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	5	3	2	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10	7	3	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	23	10	13	0.1	0.1	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	467	401	66	2.6	3.8	0.9
Education	811	95	716	4.5	0.9	9.8
Human health and social work activities	100	42	58	0.6	0.4	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	26	23	3	0.1	0.2	*
Other service activities	179	99	80	1.0	0.9	1.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	103	62	41	0.6	0.6	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	3	-	*	*	-
Not stated	1,173	572	601	6.5	5.4	8.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



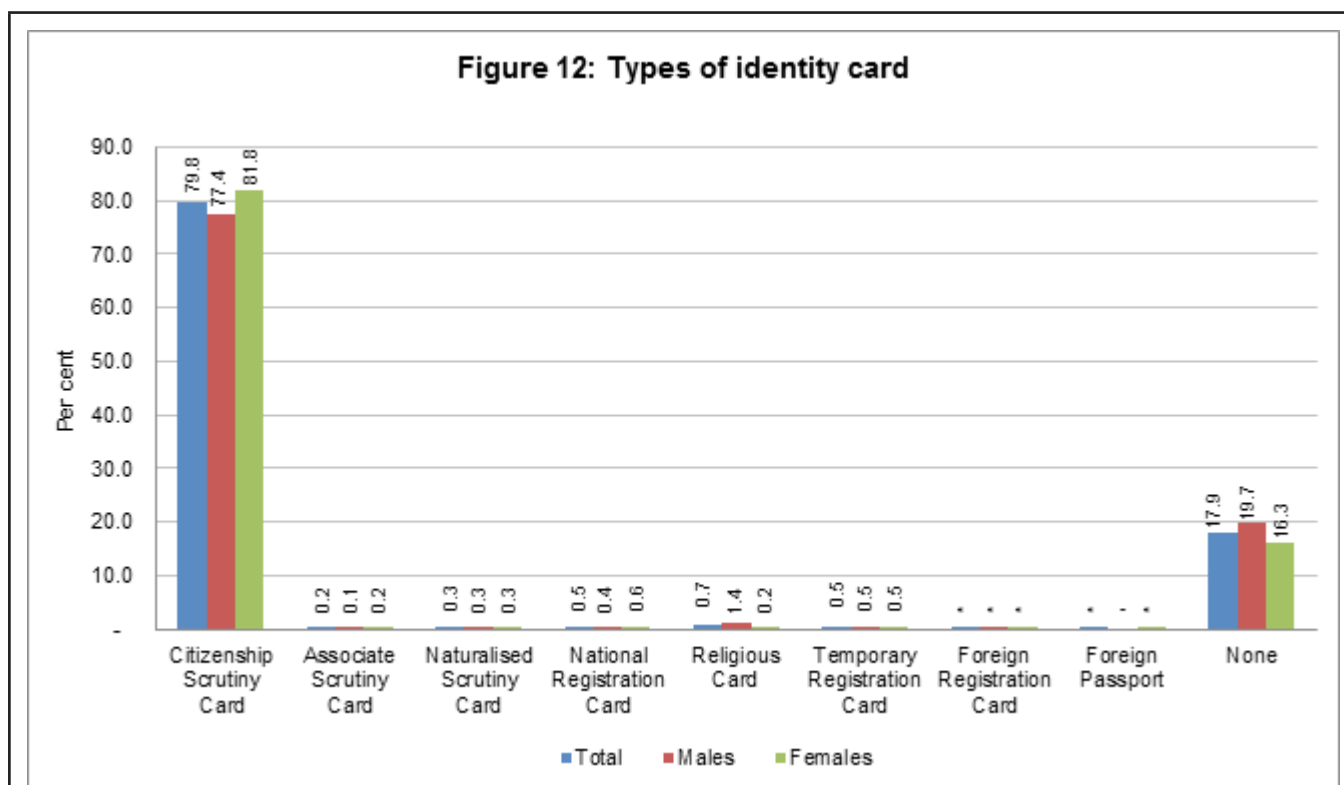
- In Hopin Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 51.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 10.4 per cent.
- There are 58.2 per cent of males and 42.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Kachin State, there are 48.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 12.3 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.

(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	31,536	66	133	197	289	209	*	*	7,063
Urban	15,261	62	122	106	133	137	*	-	3,230
Rural	16,275	4	11	91	156	72	-	*	3,833
Males	14,023	22	59	73	254	95	*	-	3,576
Females	17,513	44	74	124	35	114	*	*	3,487

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Hopin Sub-Township, 79.8 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 17.9 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 19.7 per cent of males and 16.3 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

Table 11: Population by disability prevalence rate and type of disability by sex by age group

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	48,694	46,837	1,857	3.8	917	540	720	670
0 - 4	4,054	4,029	25	0.6	5	5	18	13
5 - 9	5,133	5,090	43	0.8	6	6	20	27
10 - 14	5,952	5,888	64	1.1	12	13	22	39
15 - 19	4,893	4,841	52	1.1	12	13	13	28
20 - 24	3,858	3,805	53	1.4	8	12	19	21
25 - 29	3,528	3,474	54	1.5	14	9	21	19
30 - 34	3,479	3,425	54	1.6	14	17	20	22
35 - 39	3,448	3,385	63	1.8	11	8	25	27
40 - 44	3,251	3,153	98	3.0	45	24	27	22
45 - 49	2,788	2,659	129	4.6	85	25	30	43
50 - 54	2,460	2,287	173	7.0	109	31	45	57
55 - 59	1,893	1,721	172	9.1	103	43	50	66
60 - 64	1,367	1,198	169	12.4	100	35	68	45
65 - 69	912	759	153	16.8	79	38	64	50
70 - 74	597	454	143	24.0	86	58	49	33
75 - 79	551	381	170	30.9	92	73	89	53
80 - 84	301	177	124	41.2	75	65	69	48
85 - 89	167	88	79	47.3	39	43	41	34
90 +	62	23	39	62.9	22	22	30	23

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	22,803	22,005	798	3.5	342	222	300	285
0 - 4	2,033	2,025	8	0.4	2	2	5	5
5 - 9	2,660	2,636	24	0.9	3	4	12	16
10 - 14	3,011	2,974	37	1.2	7	6	10	24
15 - 19	2,336	2,310	26	1.1	4	7	6	16
20 - 24	1,907	1,875	32	1.7	4	10	11	11
25 - 29	1,741	1,705	36	2.1	6	7	17	15
30 - 34	1,596	1,569	27	1.7	7	6	10	12
35 - 39	1,593	1,552	41	2.6	4	3	20	19
40 - 44	1,511	1,457	54	3.6	17	14	20	13
45 - 49	1,173	1,113	60	5.1	37	14	15	14
50 - 54	1,013	939	74	7.3	47	15	18	24
55 - 59	740	674	66	8.9	38	19	23	26
60 - 64	538	467	71	13.2	41	16	24	20
65 - 69	371	316	55	14.8	27	15	19	13
70 - 74	214	162	52	24.3	30	22	16	8
75 - 79	203	144	59	29.1	29	22	32	15
80 - 84	93	56	37	39.8	20	20	18	13
85 - 89	54	24	30	55.6	13	16	17	15
90 +	16	7	9	56.3	6	4	7	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	25,891	24,832	1,059	4.1	575	318	420	385
0 - 4	2,021	2,004	17	0.8	3	3	13	8
5 - 9	2,473	2,454	19	0.8	3	2	8	11
10 - 14	2,941	2,914	27	0.9	5	7	12	15
15 - 19	2,557	2,531	26	1.0	8	6	7	12
20 - 24	1,951	1,930	21	1.1	4	2	8	10
25 - 29	1,787	1,769	18	1.0	8	2	4	4
30 - 34	1,883	1,856	27	1.4	7	11	10	10
35 - 39	1,855	1,833	22	1.2	7	5	5	8
40 - 44	1,740	1,696	44	2.5	28	10	7	9
45 - 49	1,615	1,546	69	4.3	48	11	15	29
50 - 54	1,447	1,348	99	6.8	62	16	27	33
55 - 59	1,153	1,047	106	9.2	65	24	27	40
60 - 64	829	731	98	11.8	59	19	44	25
65 - 69	541	443	98	18.1	52	23	45	37
70 - 74	383	292	91	23.8	56	36	33	25
75 - 79	348	237	111	31.9	63	51	57	38
80 - 84	208	121	87	41.8	55	45	51	35
85 - 89	113	64	49	43.4	26	27	24	19
90 +	46	16	30	65.2	16	18	23	17

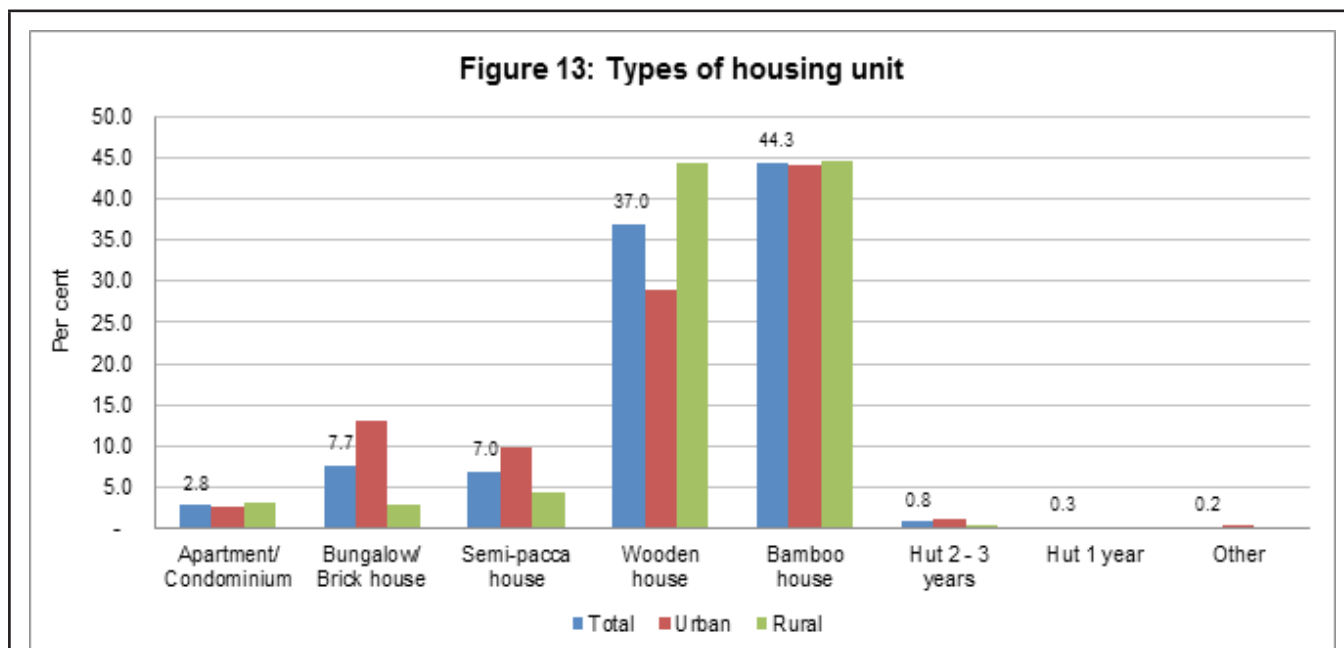
- Four in every 100 persons in Hopin Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by walking.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

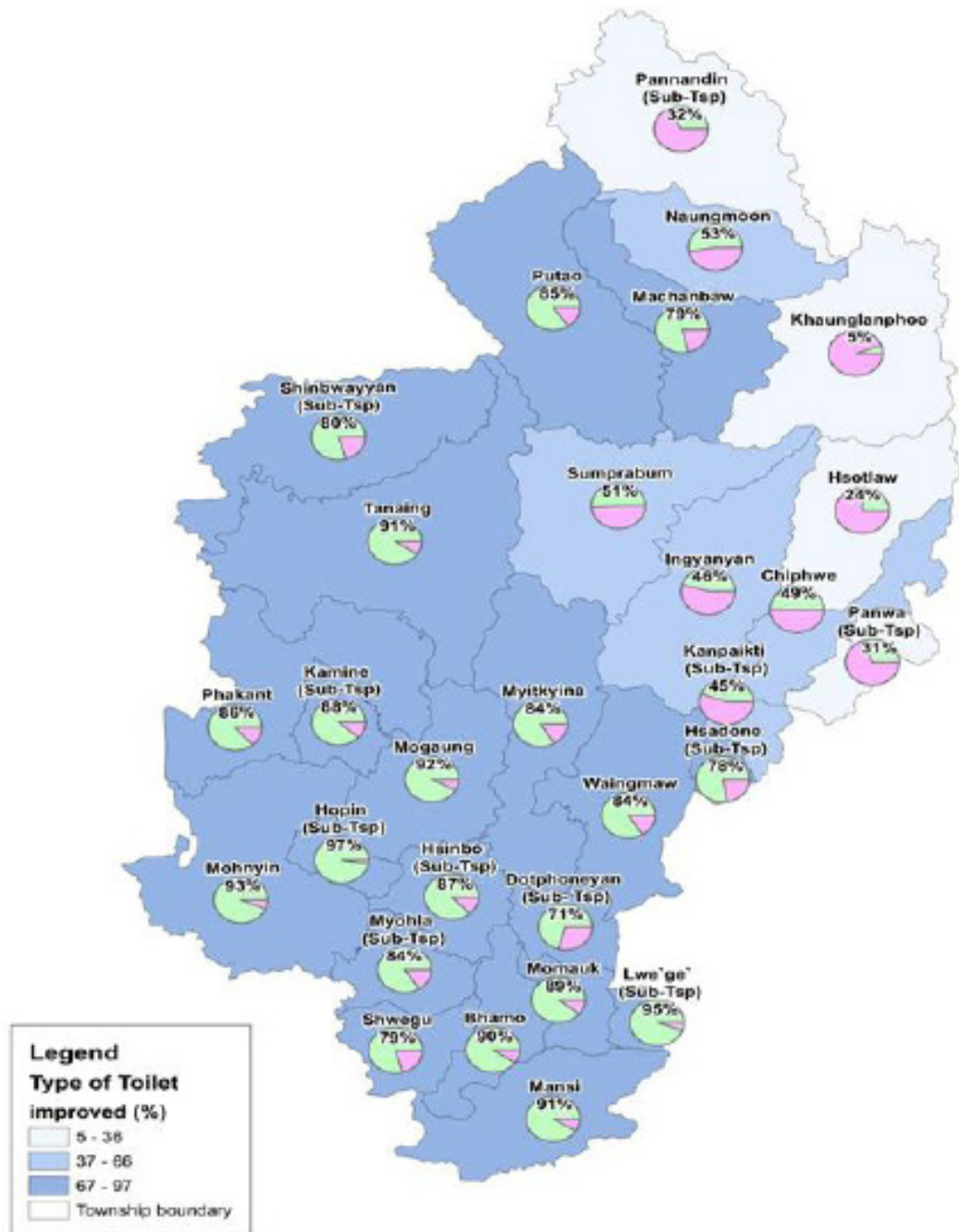
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	9,432	2.8	7.7	7.0	37.0	44.3	0.8	0.3	0.2
Urban	4,541	2.5	13.0	9.7	28.9	44.0	1.2	0.3	0.3
Rural	4,891	3.1	2.8	4.4	44.4	44.6	0.4	0.3	-



- The majority of the households in Hopin Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (44.3%) followed by households in wooden houses (37.0%).
- About 44.0 per cent of urban households and 44.6 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Kachin State	: 85.5%
Mohnyin District	: 90.9%
Hopin Sub-Township	: 96.9%

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

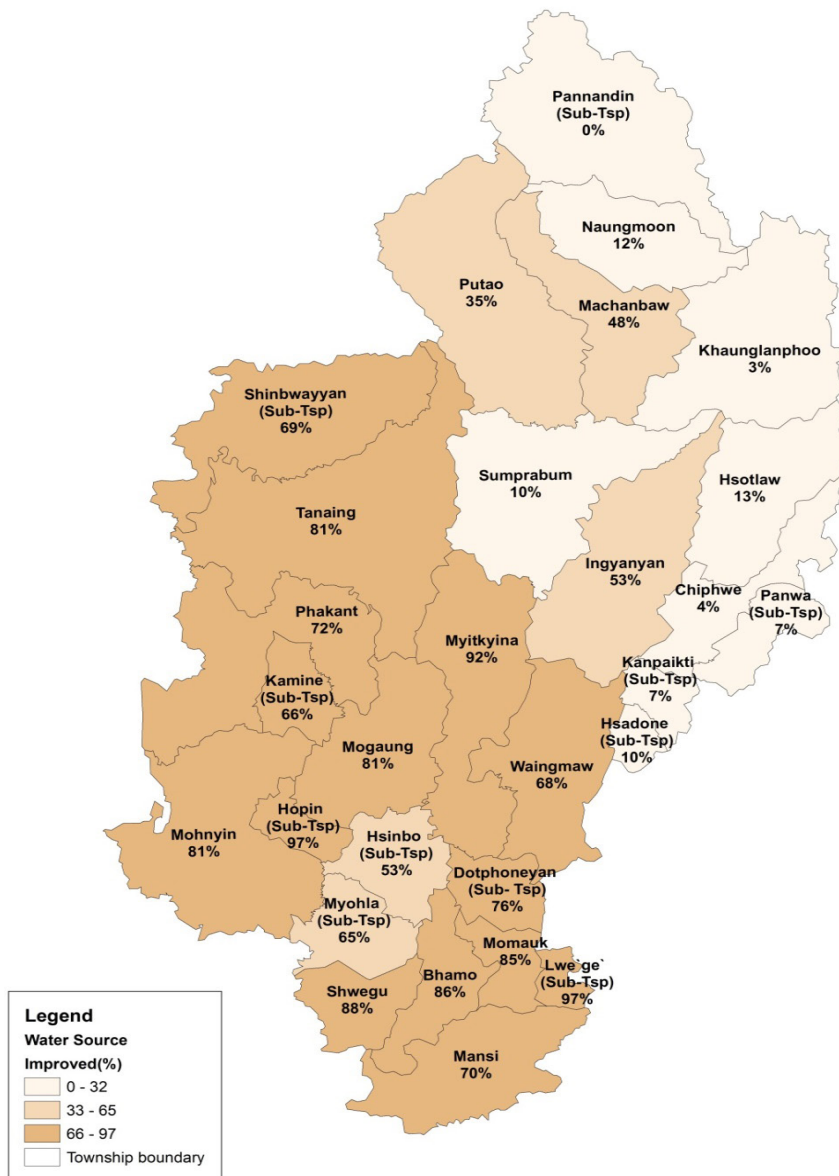
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.5	2.2	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		95.4	94.3	96.4
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		96.9	96.5	97.4
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.5	3.0	2.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	0.1	*
Other		0.1	0.1	0.1
None		0.4	0.3	0.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,432	4,541	4,891

- Up to 96.9 per cent of the households in Hopin Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (95.4%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, Hopin Sub-Township belongs to the (67-97) proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- 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 0.4 per cent of the households in the Hopin Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kachin State, it is 2.0 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Hopin Sub-Township, 0.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: * Less than 01 per cent.

Source of Drinking Water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Kachin State	: 76.6%
Mohnyin District	: 79.0%
Hopin Sub-Township	: 97.0%

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

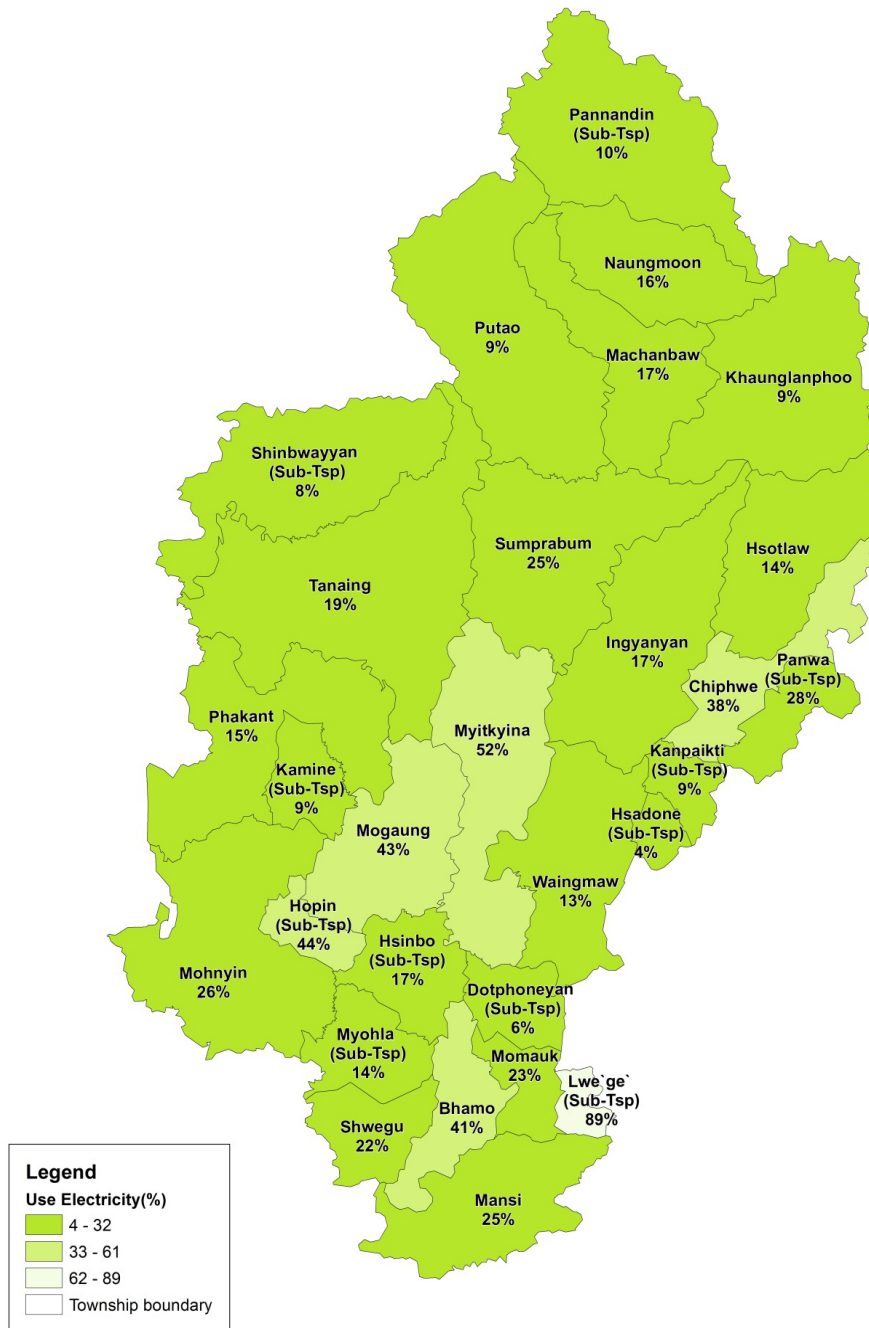
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		0.4	0.6	0.1
Tube well, borehole		48.0	51.3	45.0
Protected well/ Spring		46.8	41.9	51.3
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.8	3.8	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>97.0</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>96.4</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		1.4	1.2	1.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake		*	-	*
River/stream/ canal		0.1	0.1	0.1
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	-	0.1
Other		1.5	1.1	1.8
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,432	4,541	4,891

- In Hopin Sub-Township, 97.0 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 Kachin State, Hopin Sub-Township households belongs to the (66-97) group proportion in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 48.0 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 46.8 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- About 3.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 3.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Kachin State	: 30.3%
Mohnyin District	: 27.7%
Hopin Sub-Township	: 43.6%

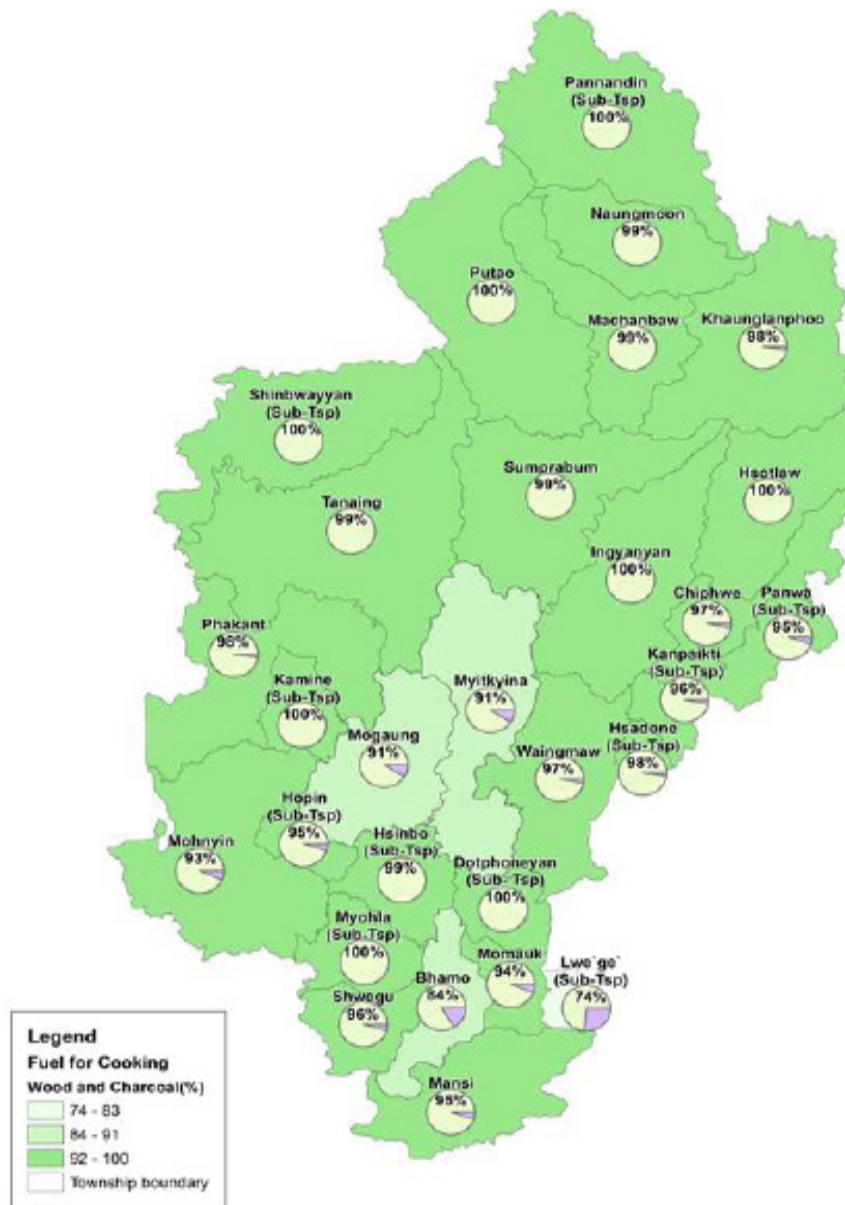
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		43.6	64.7	24.0
Kerosene		0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle		28.3	17.5	38.4
Battery		4.5	5.4	3.6
Generator (private)		11.6	6.3	16.6
Water mill (private)		1.1	0.1	2.0
Solar system/energy		10.6	5.8	15.2
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,432	4,541	4,891

- In Hopin Sub-Township, 43.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion belongs to the (33-61) group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kachin State is 30.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 38.4 per cent of the households mainly 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%
Mohnyin District	: 94.6%
Hopin Sub-Township	: 95.1%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.7	4.7	2.8
LPG		*	*	-
Kerosene		*	-	0.1
BioGas		*	*	*
Firewood		79.1	62.8	94.2
Charcoal		16.0	30.9	2.2
Coal		0.6	1.0	0.3
Other		0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,432	4,541	4,891

- In Hopin Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 79.1 per cent using firewood and 16.0 per cent using charcoal.
- About 3.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 94.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 2.2 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

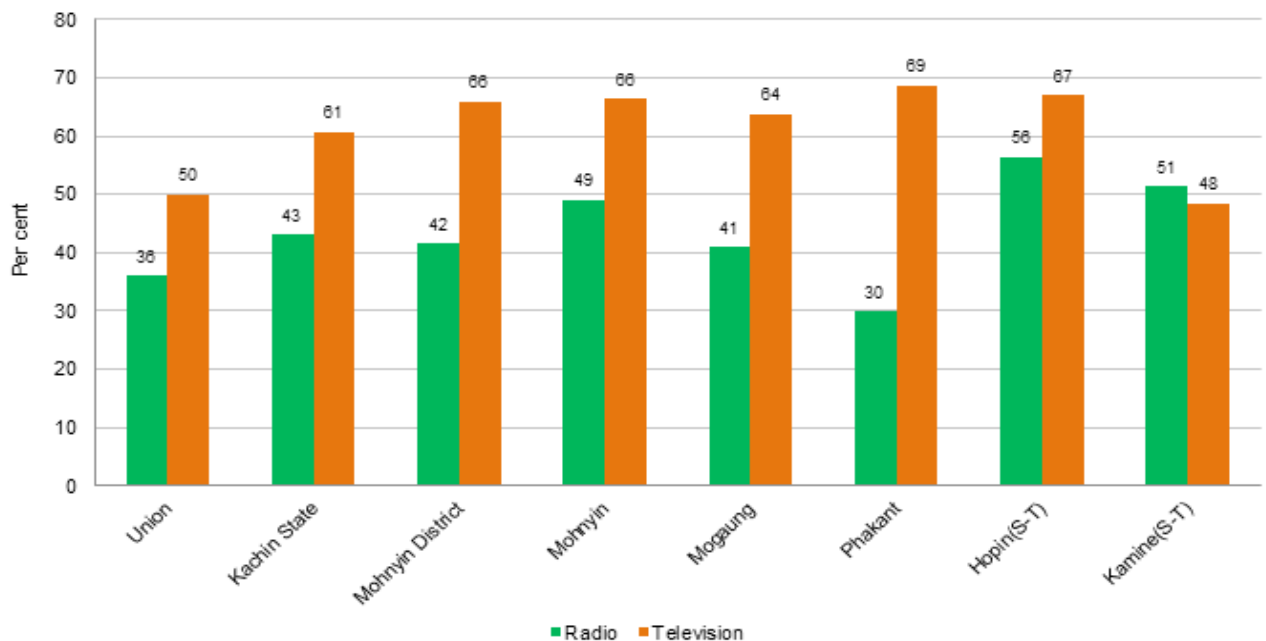
Communication and related amenities

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	9,432	56.4	67.0	8.0	48.9	2.7	4.4	14.2	0.4
Urban	4,541	53.3	73.0	14.5	57.1	4.8	5.8	12.1	0.9
Rural	4,891	59.2	61.4	2.0	41.2	0.9	3.2	16.2	0.1

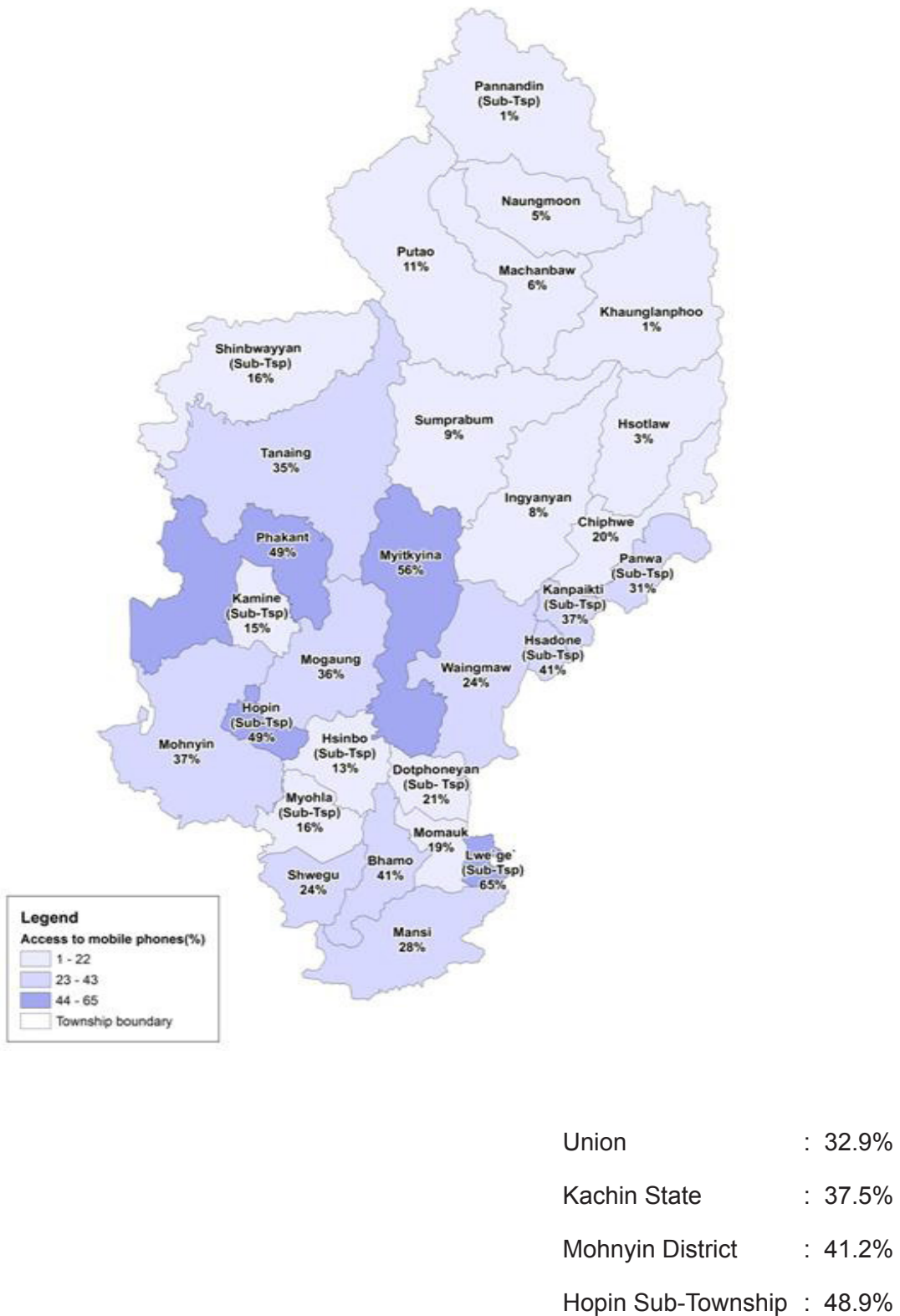
- About 67.0 per cent of the households in Hopin Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 73.0 per cent of households in urban areas and 61.4 per cent of households in rural area have access to television.

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



- About 67.0 per cent of the households in Hopin Sub-Township have access to television and about half of the households (56.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- About 48.9 per cent of the households in Hopin 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
Mohnyin District	101,152	4,052	73,155	39,877	4,811	1,309	762	28,871
Urban	23,228	1,288	17,796	11,469	664	262	56	2,365
Rural	77,924	2,764	55,359	28,408	4,147	1,047	706	26,506
Hopin Sub-Township	9,432	291	6,784	6,278	405	5	3	3,480
Urban	4,541	202	3,296	3,320	129	2	1	699
Rural	4,891	89	3,488	2,958	276	3	2	2,781

- In Hopin Sub-Township, 71.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 66.6 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban areas mainly use bicycle and in rural areas use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

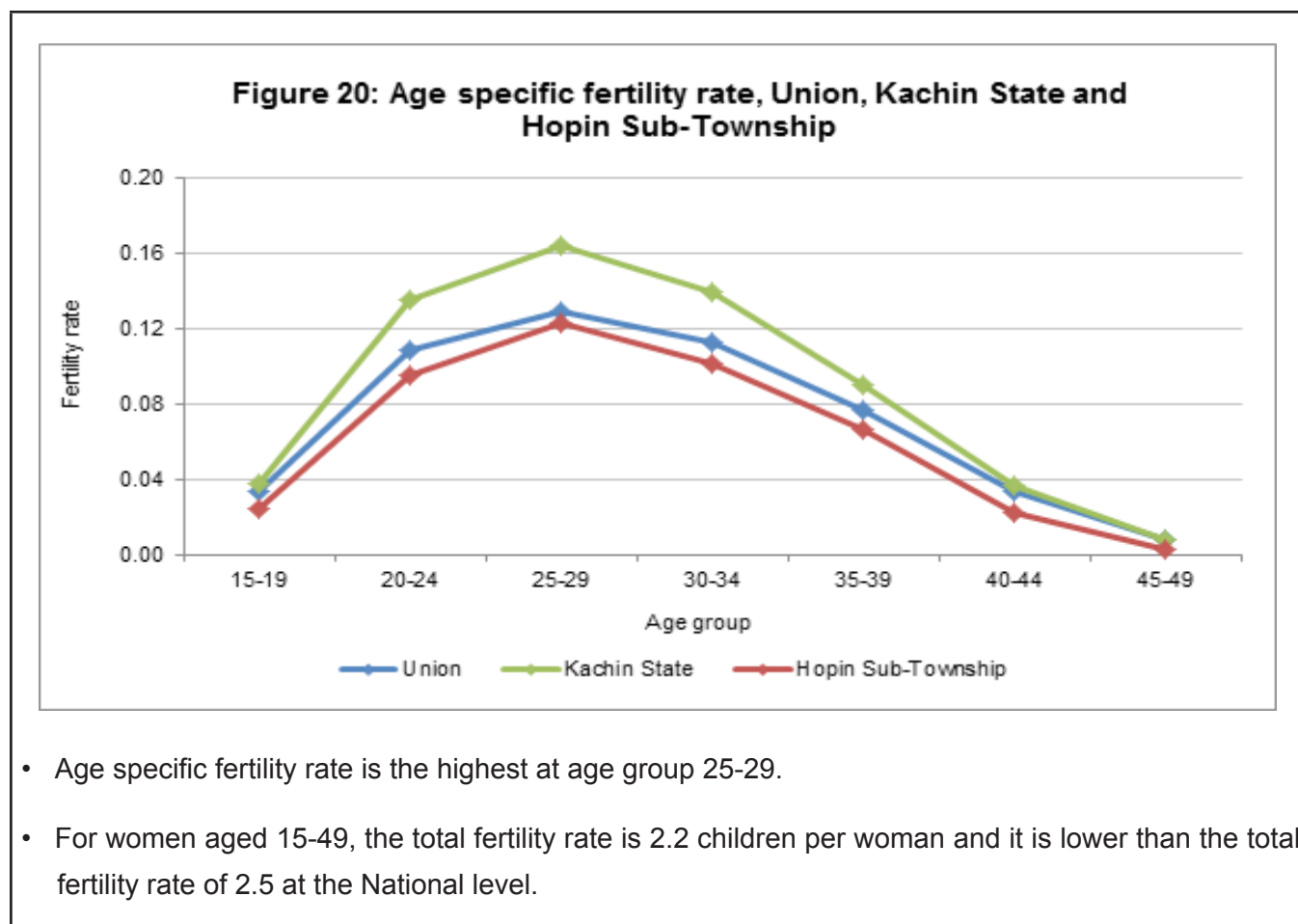
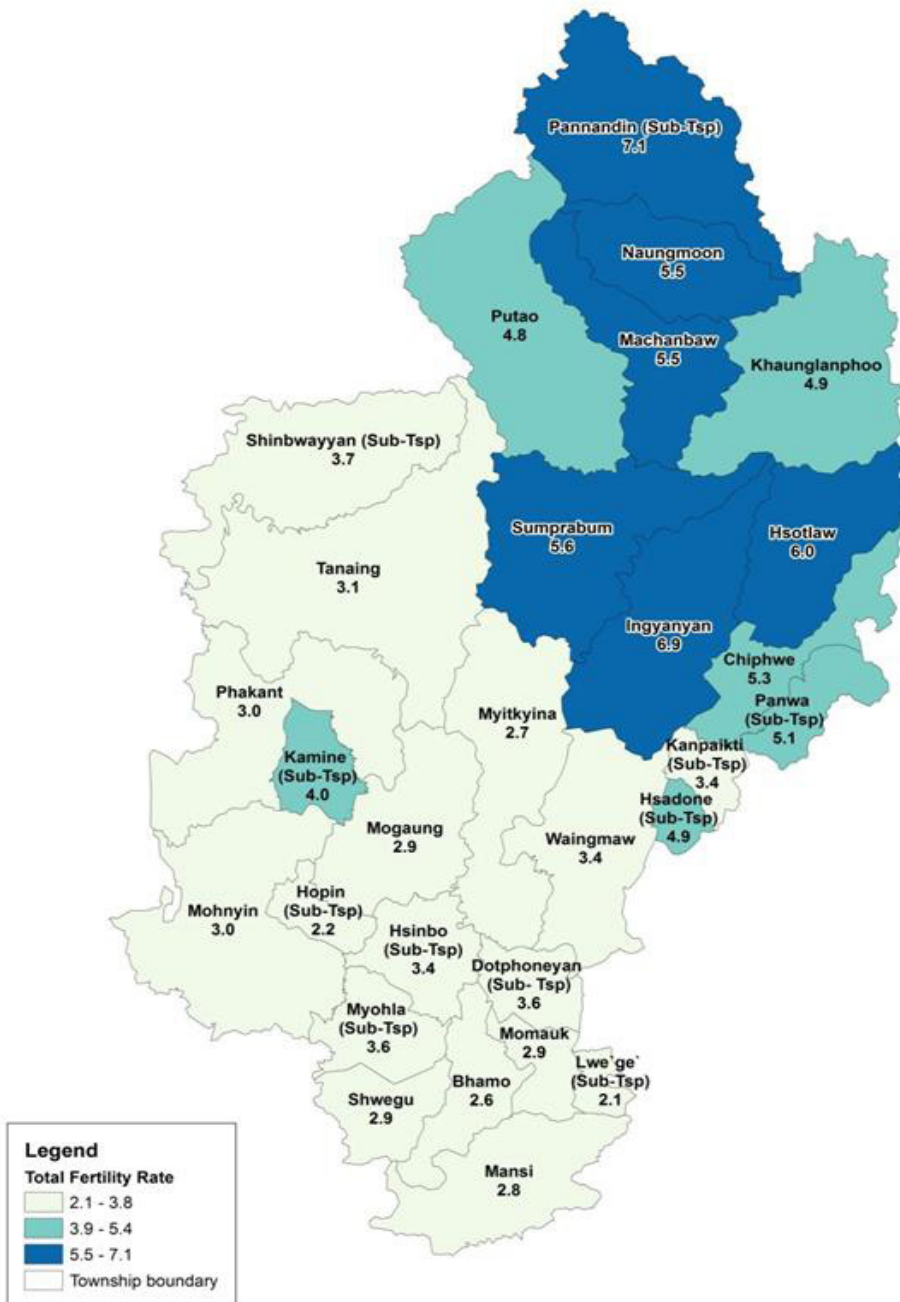
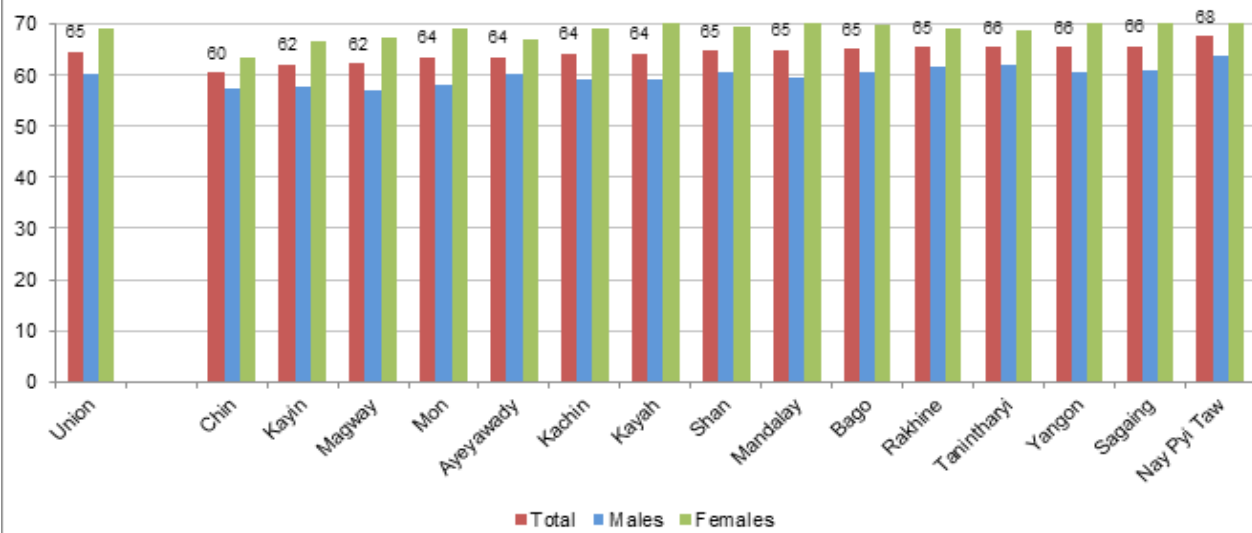


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kachin State	: 3.0
Mohnyin District	: 2.9
Hopin Sub-Township	: 2.2

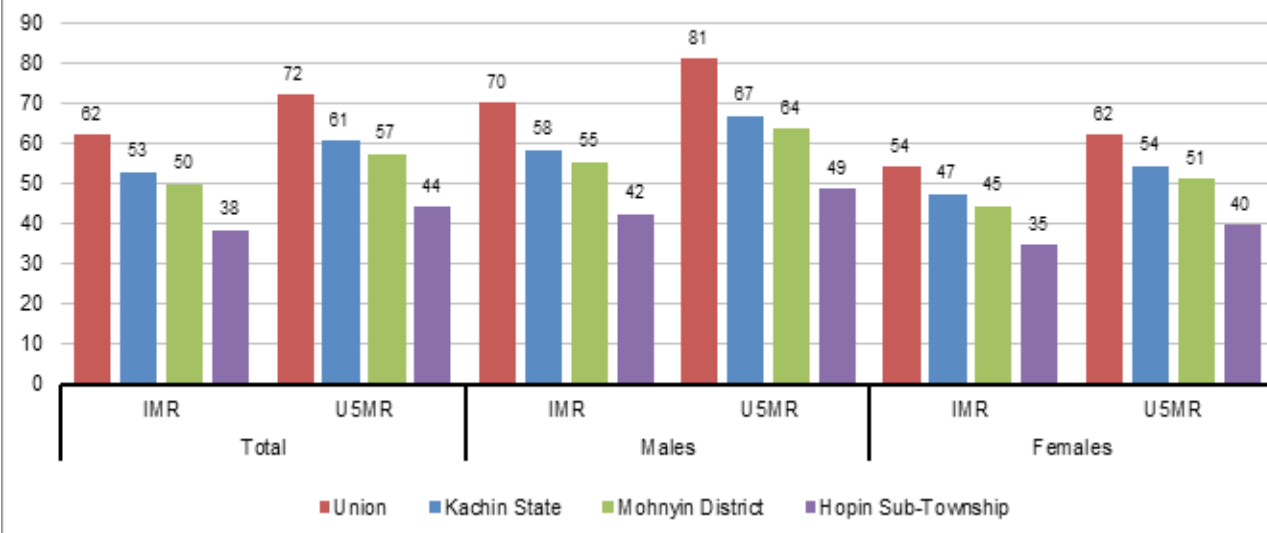
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

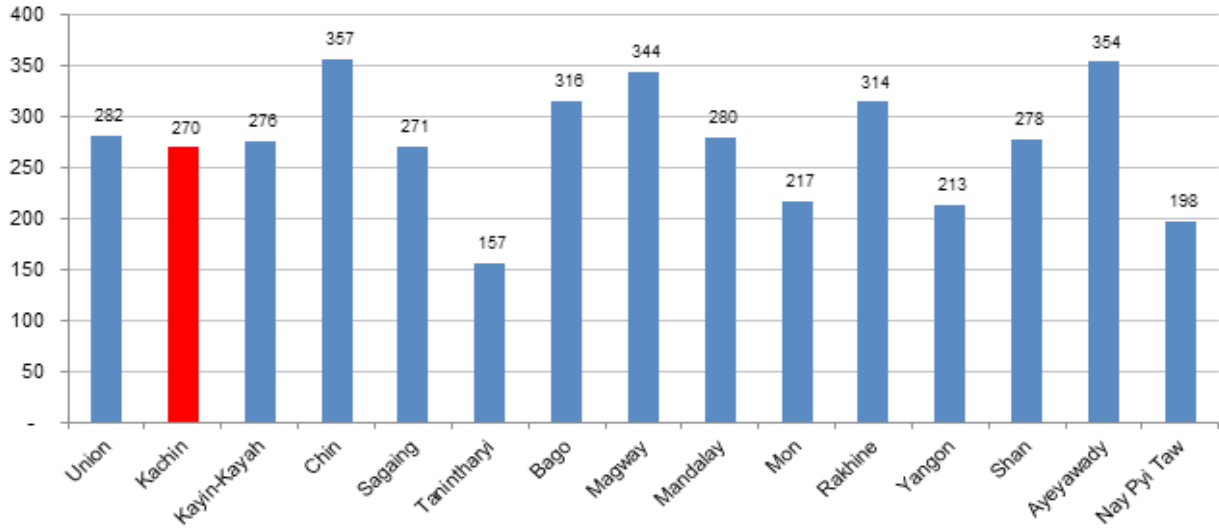
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mohnyin District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Mohnyin District is 50 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 57 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hopin Sub-Township are lower than those in Kachin State and Mohnyin District. The Infant mortality in Hopin Sub-Township is 38 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 44 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.

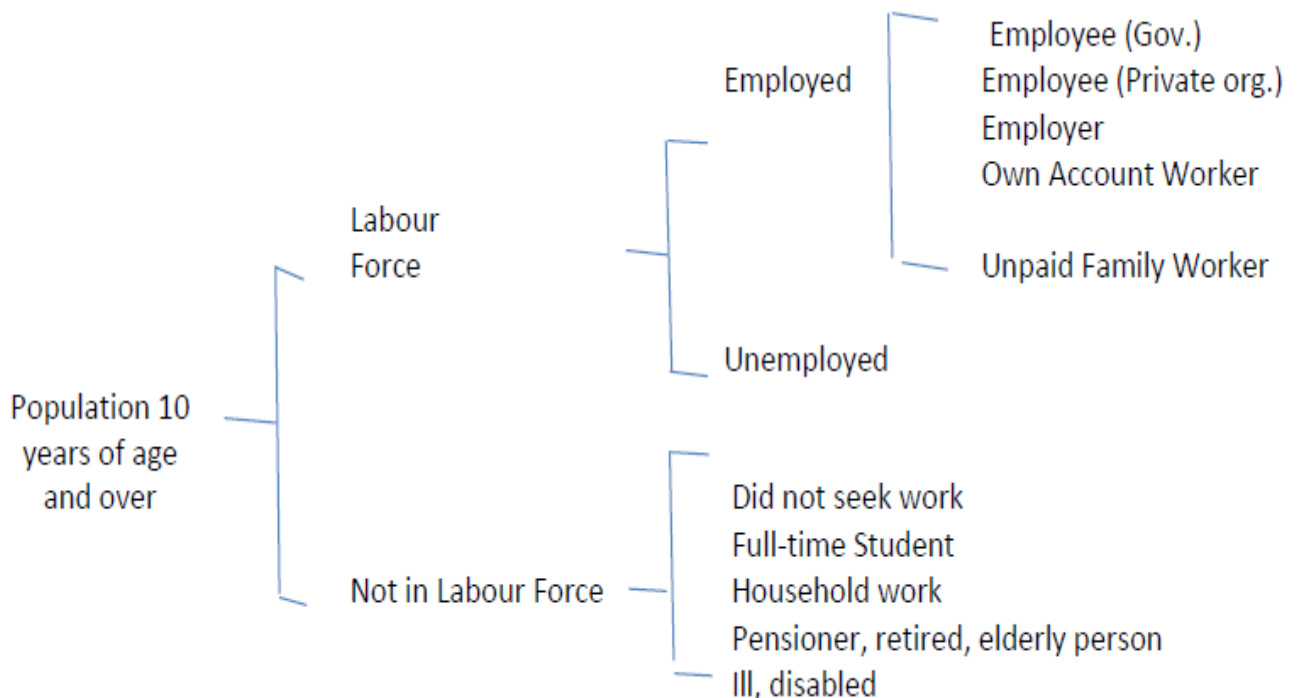
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

