

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, MYITKYINA DISTRICT

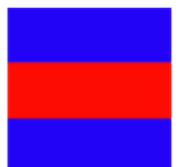
Hsinbo Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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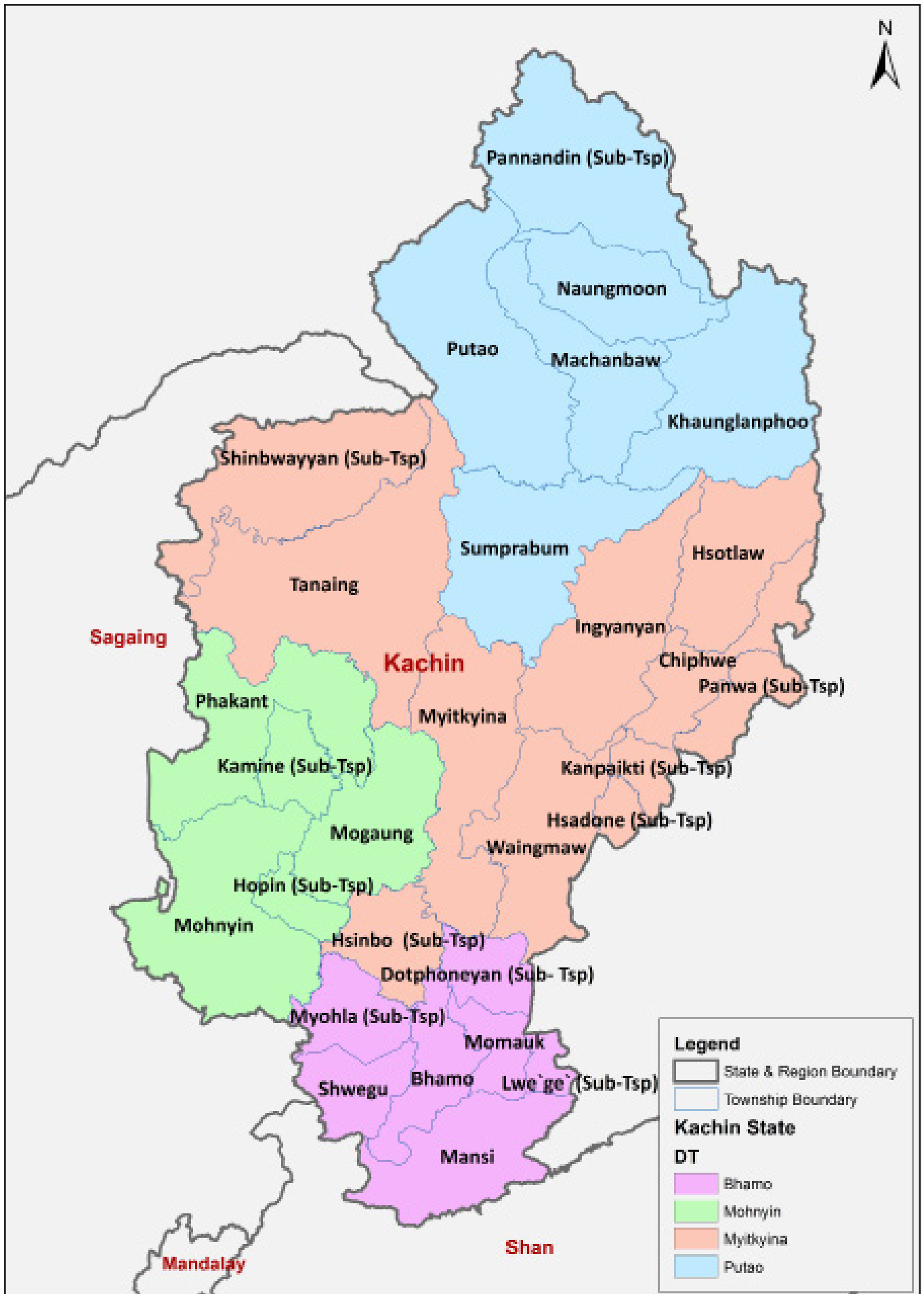
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Figure 1 : Map of Kachin State, showing the townships



Hsinbo Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	10,655 ²	
Population males	5,562 (52.2%)	
Population females	5,093 (47.8%)	
Percentage of urban population	32.6%	
Area (Km²)	1,691.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	6.3 persons	
Median age	24.0 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	12	
Number of private households	2,008	
Percentage of female headed households	26.9%	
Mean household size	4.8 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	33.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.2%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	58.4	
Child dependency ratio	53.3	
Old dependency ratio	5.1	
Ageing index	9.6	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	109	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.9%	
Male	96.2%	
Female	91.5%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	636	6.0
Walking	315	3.0
Seeing	292	2.7
Hearing	184	1.7
Remembering	315	3.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	6,568	78.7	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	29	0.3	
Religious	37	0.4	
Temporary Registration	46	0.6	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	1,657	19.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation	70.0%	90.0%	46.7%
Unemployment rate	2.0%	2.3%	1.5%
Employment to population ratio	68.5%	88.0%	46.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	1,759	87.6	
Renter	92	4.6	
Provided free (individually)	53	2.6	
Government quarters	100	5.0	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		27.5%
Bamboo	55.2%	26.9%	0.4%
Earth	-	1.3%	
Wood	36.5%	63.2%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		71.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	7.5%	8.1%	-
Other	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.3	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	1,831	91.2	
Charcoal	164	8.2	
Coal	*	0.2	
Other	*	< 0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	337	16.8
Kerosene	33	1.6
Candle	1,284	63.9
Battery	175	8.7
Generator (private)	29	1.4
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	143	7.1
Other	*	0.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	296	14.7
Tube well, borehole	334	16.6
Protected well/spring	429	21.4
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.3
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,065</i>	<i>53.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	224	11.2
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	698	34.8
Waterfall/rainwater	20	1.0
Other	*	< 0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>47.0</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	320	15.9
Tube well, borehole	318	15.8
Protected well/spring	428	21.3
Unprotected well/spring	202	10.1
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	717	35.7
Waterfall/rainwater	20	1.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	*	< 0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,741	86.7
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>1,742</i>	<i>86.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	165	8.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.3
Other	*	0.6
None	82	4.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	845	42.1
Television	983	49.0
Landline phone	30	1.5
Mobile phone	267	13.3
Computer	25	1.2
Internet at home	*	0.2
Households with none of the items	636	31.7
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.7
Motorcycle/Moped	887	44.2
Bicycle	401	20.0
4-Wheel tractor	91	4.5
Canoe/Boat	432	21.5
Motor boat	215	10.7
Cart (bullock)	917	45.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Hsinbo 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 Hsinbo 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 Hsinbo Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	10,655 *		
Males	5,562		
Females	5,093		
Sex ratio	109 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	32.6%		
Area (Km ²)	1,691.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	6.3 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	12		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	9,596	3,166	6,430
Number of conventional households	2,008	704	1,304
Mean household size	4.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Hsinbo Sub-Township, there are less females than males with 109 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (32.6%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Hsinbo Sub-Township is 6 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.8 persons living in each household in Hsinbo 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;
Hsinbo Sub-Township (Myitkyina District, Kachin State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	2,008	10,655	5,562	5,093
	Ward	704	3,475	1,828	1,647
1	Aye Yar U(W)	310	1,502	846	656
2	Aung Min Ga Lar(W)	250	1,246	633	613
3	Aung Chan Thar(W)	144	727	349	378
	Village Tract	1,304	7,180	3,734	3,446
1	Myin Thar(VT)	112	514	266	248
2	Yae Nar Pin Lon(VT)	79	395	191	204
3	Pin Taw(VT)	93	461	245	216
4	Taw Pin Lon(VT)	149	714	369	345
5	Man Kin(VT)	150	809	424	385
6	Wea Gyi(VT)	59	297	159	138
7	Nawng Pwe(VT)	56	267	133	134
8	Nei Char(VT)	108	531	274	257
9	Man Hpwar(VT)	128	714	371	343
10	Nyaung Pin Thar(VT)	298	1,845	967	878
11	Waing Lon(VT)	20	341	178	163
12	Tar Hoe Nar(VT)	52	292	157	135

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

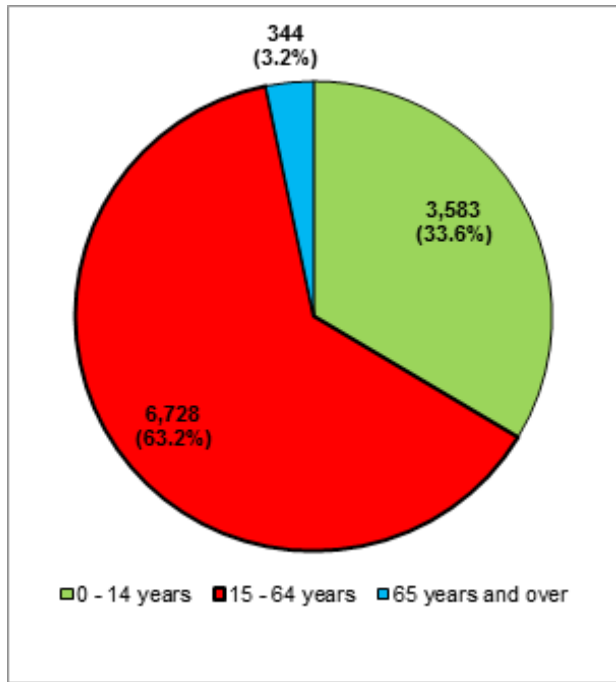
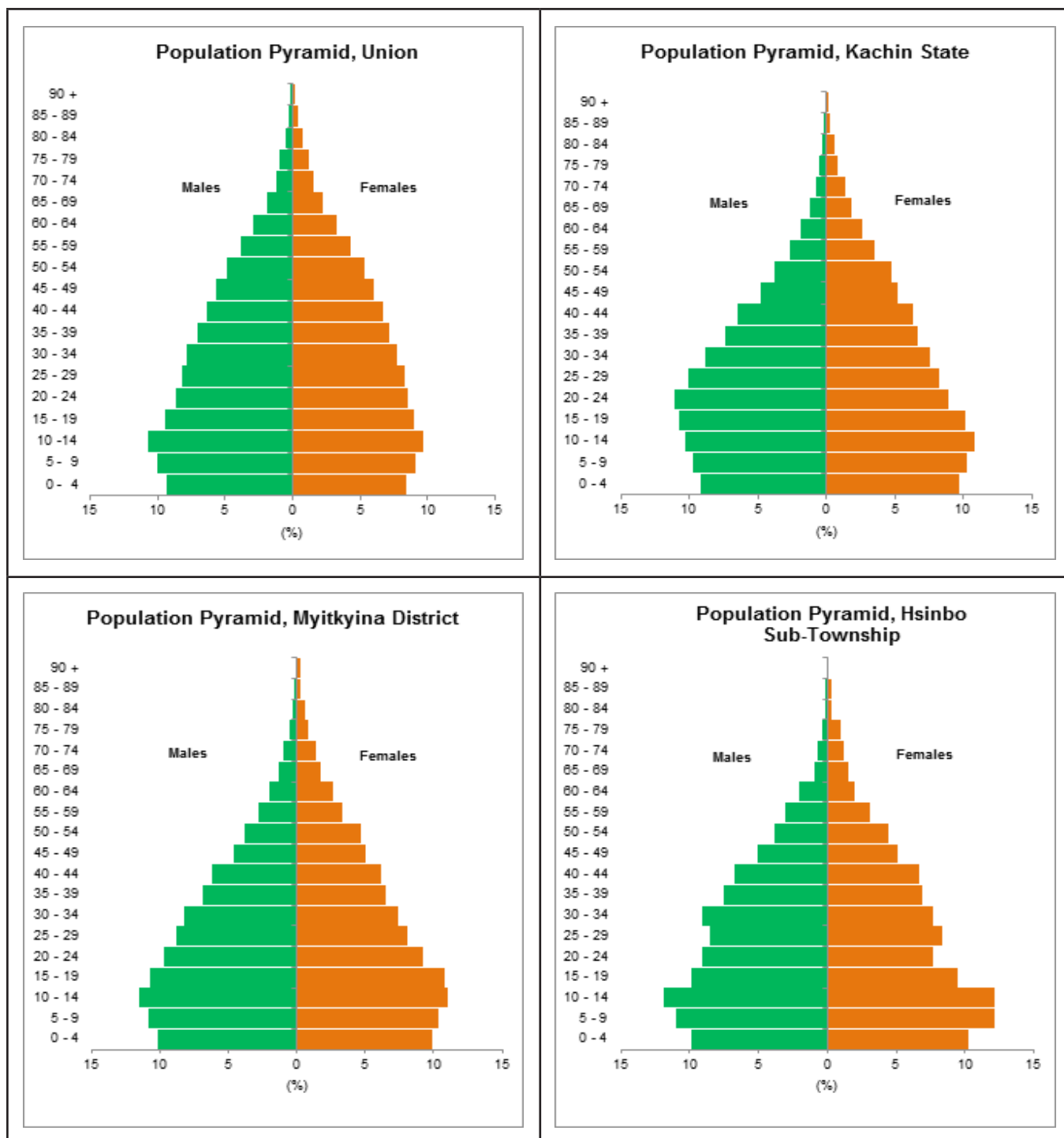


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Hsinbo Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	10,655	5,562	5,093
0 - 4	1,073	551	522
5 - 9	1,233	613	620
10 - 14	1,277	660	617
15 - 19	1,031	548	483
20 - 24	897	507	390
25 - 29	899	475	424
30 - 34	895	505	390
35 - 39	771	420	351
40 - 44	714	376	338
45 - 49	539	280	259
50 - 54	440	216	224
55 - 59	327	168	159
60 - 64	215	116	99
65 - 69	130	54	76
70 - 74	97	38	59
75 - 79	70	21	49
80 - 84	25	11	14
85 - 89	16	3	13
90 +	6	-	6

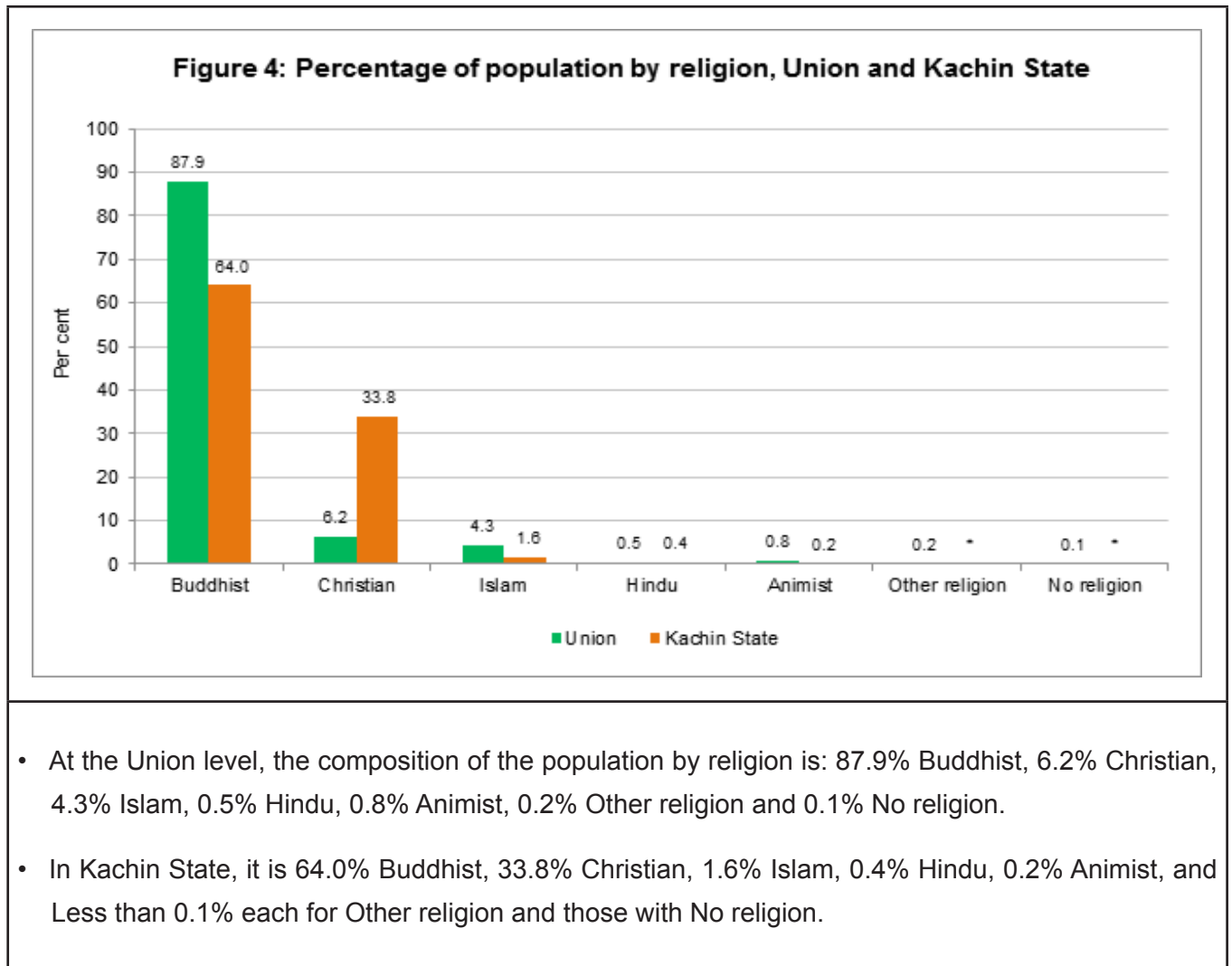
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Hsinbo Sub-Township is 63.2 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The population is significantly increasing at the age group of 10-14 and it is started to decrease at the age group of 15-19.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Hsinbo Sub-Township.
- Among the working age group 15-64 in the township, the population of males is higher than that of females.

(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	217	104	113	61	28	33
6	254	137	117	196	98	98
7	226	100	126	197	88	109
8	233	119	114	199	102	97
9	238	123	115	218	114	104
10	225	118	107	197	101	96
11	248	119	129	223	109	114
12	267	142	125	226	116	110
13	219	120	99	161	85	76
14	239	115	124	152	64	88
15	183	100	83	96	49	47
16	196	118	78	81	42	39
17	166	82	84	38	13	25
18	216	106	110	48	18	30
19	155	68	87	31	12	19
20	190	113	77	23	10	13
21	135	73	62	9	5	4
22	139	66	73	4	2	2
23	141	75	66	5	2	3
24	147	76	71	2	2	-
25	180	84	96	1	-	1
26	139	68	71	-	-	-
27	142	75	67	-	-	-
28	182	99	83	-	-	-
29	140	65	75	-	-	-

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

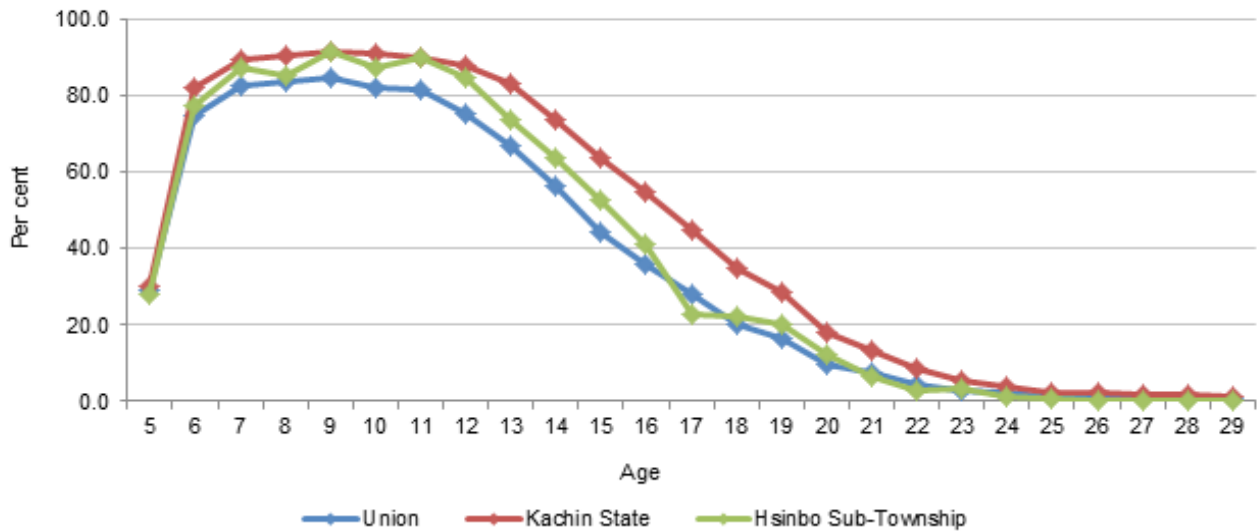
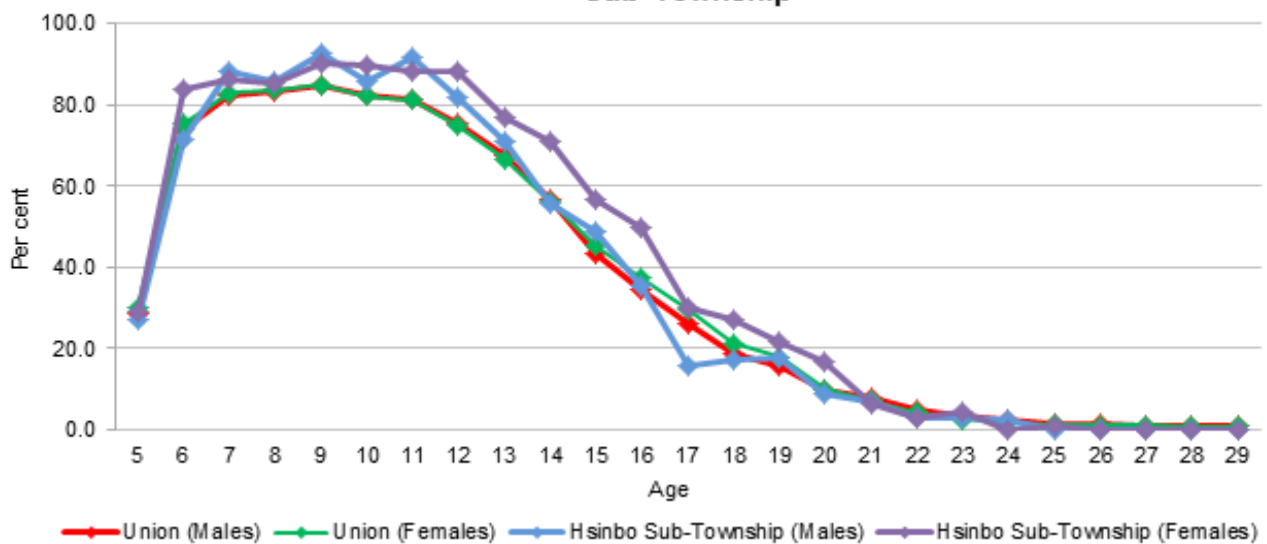


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Hsinbo Sub-Township



- School attendance in Hsinbo Sub-Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Hsinbo Sub-Township is fluctuating starting age of school attendance to age 16 and it is declining onwards.

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

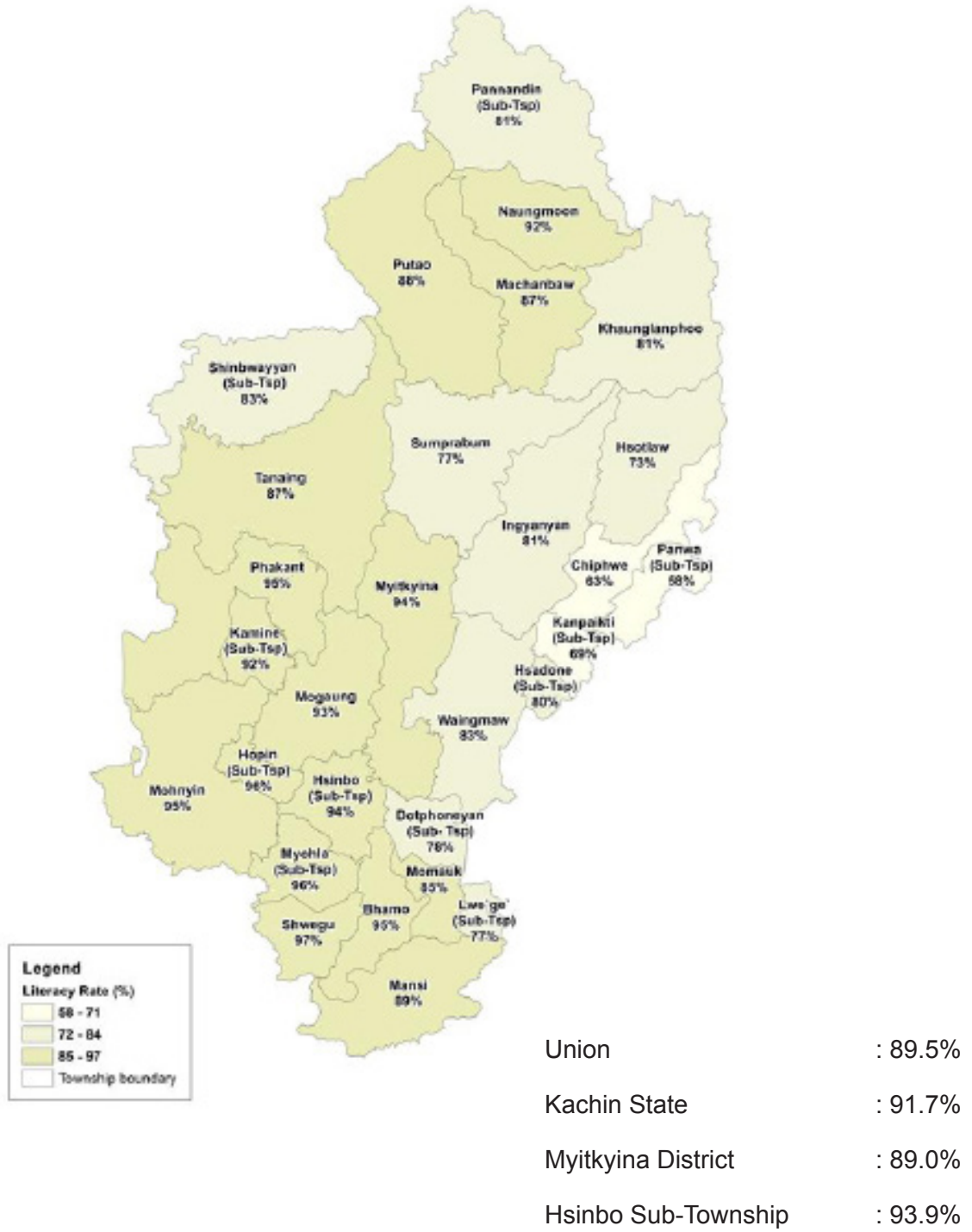


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Hsinbo Sub-Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	1,668	98.7
Males	877	98.4
Females	791	99.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Hsinbo Sub-Township is 93.9 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kachin State (91.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.5 per cent and for the males it is 96.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.7 per cent with 99.1 per cent for females and 98.4 per cent for males.

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

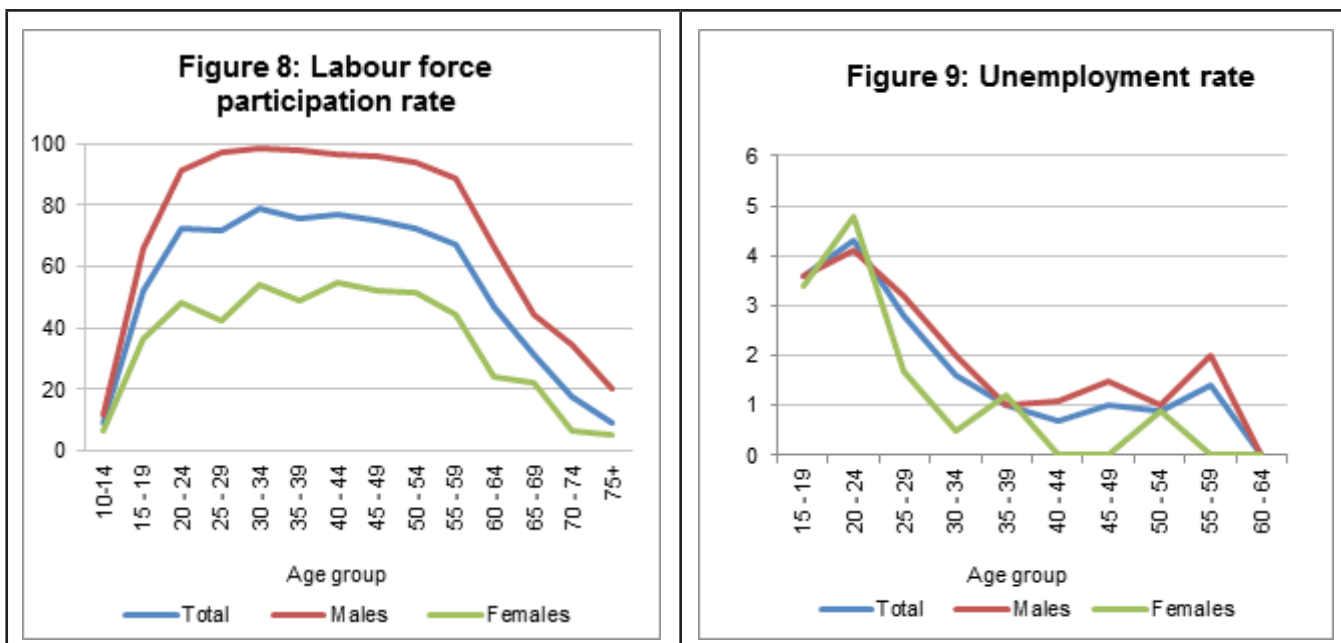
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	5,144	482	9.4	1,706	1,386	995	309	6	169	11	4	76
Urban	1,748	105	6.0	523	353	457	171	4	109	8	2	16
Rural	3,396	377	11.1	1,183	1,033	538	138	2	60	3	2	60
Males	2,683	197	7.3	801	746	614	166	4	80	4	3	68
Females	2,461	285	11.6	905	640	381	143	2	89	7	1	8

- Some 9.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 11.1 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 7.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 11.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 26.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.3 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	9.2	11.8	6.3	2.6	3.8	-
15 - 19	51.9	65.7	36.2	3.6	3.6	3.4
20 - 24	72.6	91.1	48.5	4.3	4.1	4.8
25 - 29	71.4	97.3	42.5	2.8	3.2	1.7
30 - 34	79.2	98.4	54.4	1.6	2.0	0.5
35 - 39	75.4	97.6	48.7	1.0	1.0	1.2
40 - 44	76.6	96.3	54.7	0.7	1.1	-
45 - 49	74.8	95.7	52.1	1.0	1.5	-
50 - 54	72.5	94.0	51.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
55 - 59	67.0	88.7	44.0	1.4	2.0	-
60 - 64	47.0	66.4	24.2	-	-	-
65 - 69	31.5	44.4	22.4	-	-	-
70 - 74	17.5	34.2	6.8	-	-	-
75 +	9.4	20.0	4.9	-	-	-
15 - 24	61.5	77.9	41.7	4.0	3.9	4.1
15 - 64	70.0	90.0	46.7	2.0	2.3	1.5



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Hsinbo Sub-Township is 70.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 46.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.0 per cent.
- In Hsinbo Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 9.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Hsinbo Sub-Township is 2.0 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.3%) and for females (1.5%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 4.1 per cent.

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

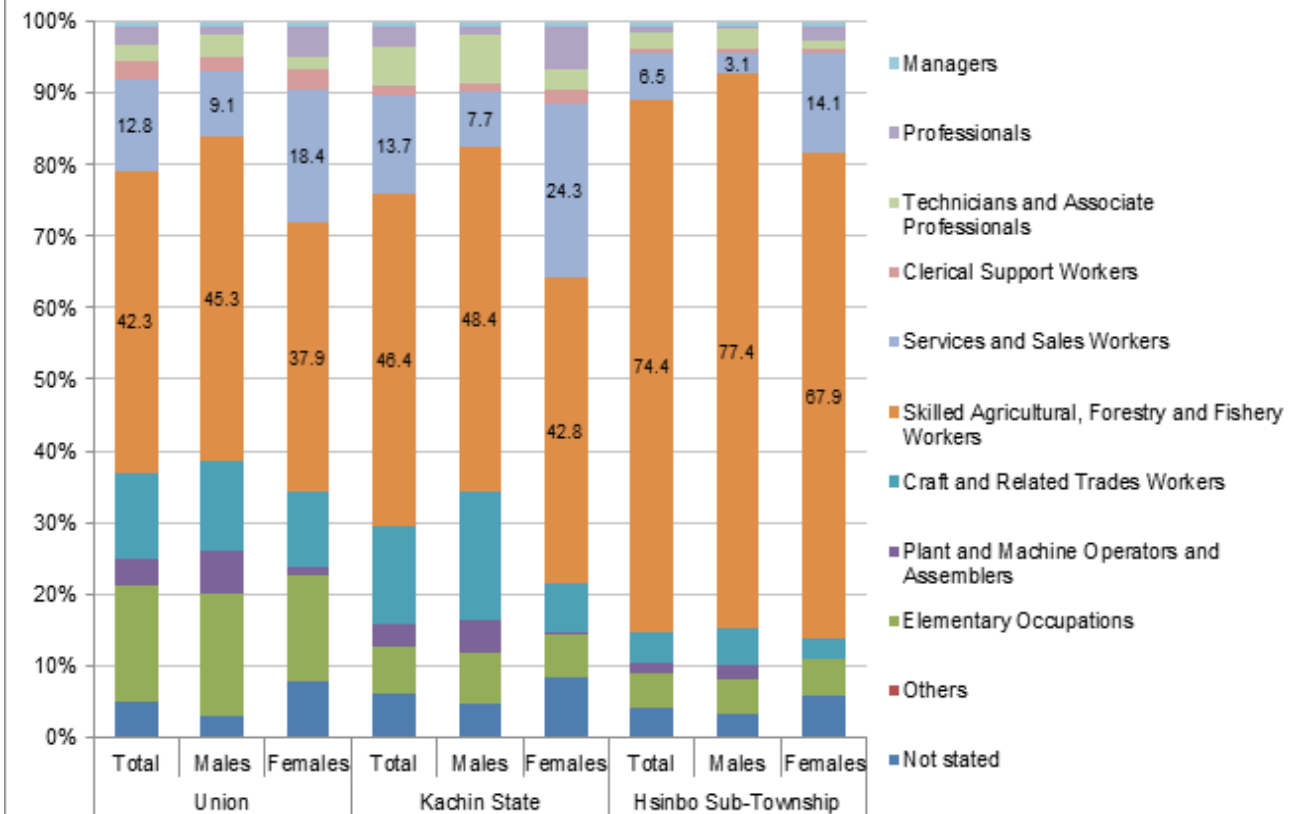
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	3,456	0.3	38.1	42.0	9.5	1.4	8.7
Males	1,026	0.7	63.4	4.6	10.8	2.9	17.6
Females	2,430	0.1	27.5	57.9	9.0	0.7	4.9

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 63.4 per cent of males are full time students while 57.9 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	3,875	2,654	1,221	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	23	16	7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Professionals	31	7	24	0.8	0.3	2.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	89	75	14	2.3	2.8	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	24	16	8	0.6	0.6	0.7
Services and Sales Workers	253	81	172	6.5	3.1	14.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,884	2,055	829	74.4	77.4	67.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	171	138	33	4.4	5.2	2.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	53	51	2	1.4	1.9	0.2
Elementary Occupations	193	131	62	5.0	4.9	5.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	154	84	70	4.0	3.2	5.7

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



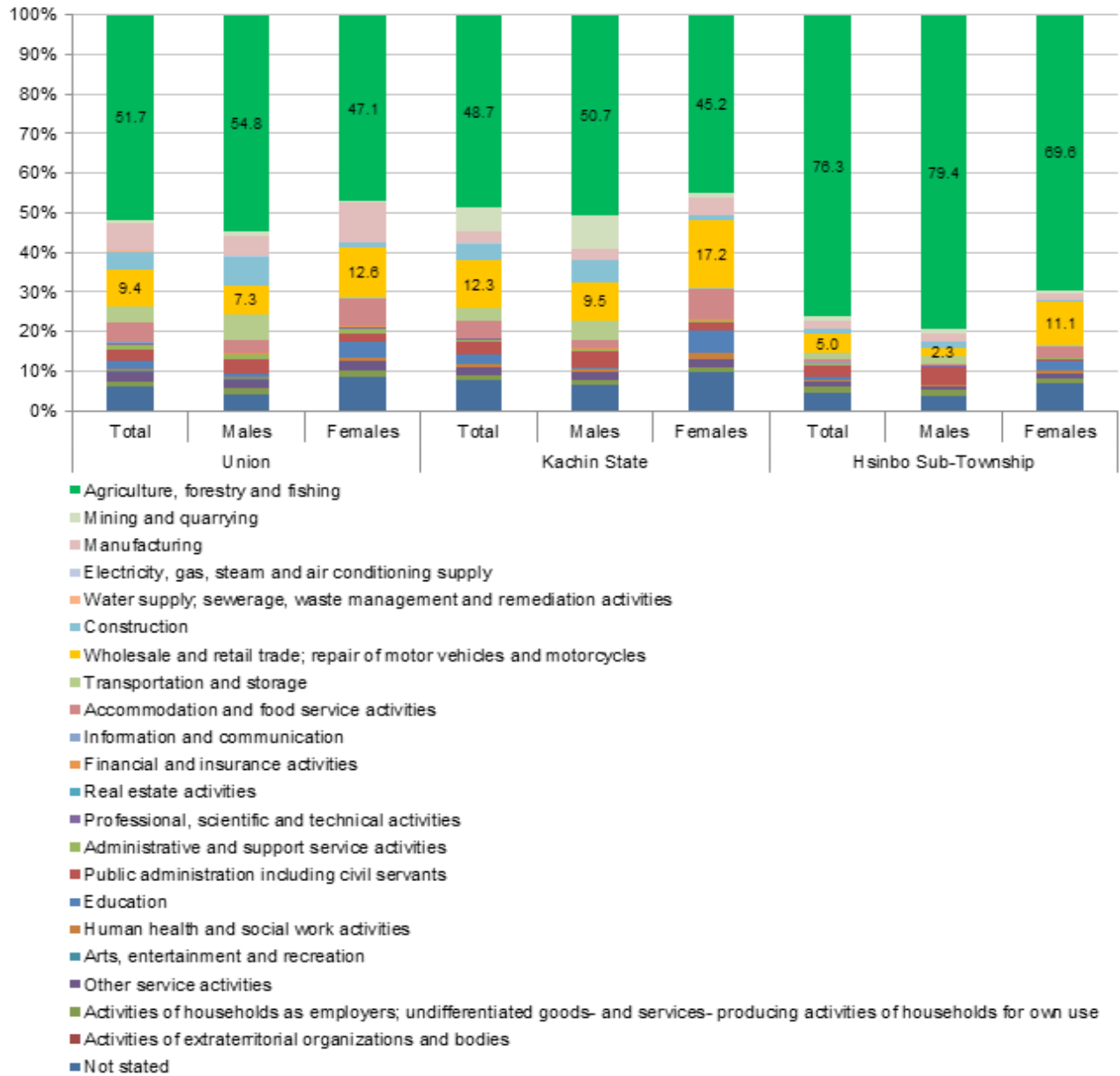
- In Hsinbo Sub-Township, 74.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 6.5 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 77.4 per cent of males and 67.9 per cent of females are 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 occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	3,875	2,654	1,221	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,956	2,106	850	76.3	79.4	69.6
Mining and quarrying	39	31	8	1.0	1.2	0.7
Manufacturing	73	52	21	1.9	2.0	1.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	48	42	6	1.2	1.6	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	195	60	135	5.0	2.3	11.1
Transportation and storage	53	50	3	1.4	1.9	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	43	10	33	1.1	0.4	2.7
Information and communication	7	5	2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	1	1	0.1	*	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	10	9	1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	116	108	8	3.0	4.1	0.7
Education	39	8	31	1.0	0.3	2.5
Human health and social work activities	11	3	8	0.3	0.1	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	40	27	13	1.0	1.0	1.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	63	45	18	1.6	1.7	1.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	178	95	83	4.6	3.6	6.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



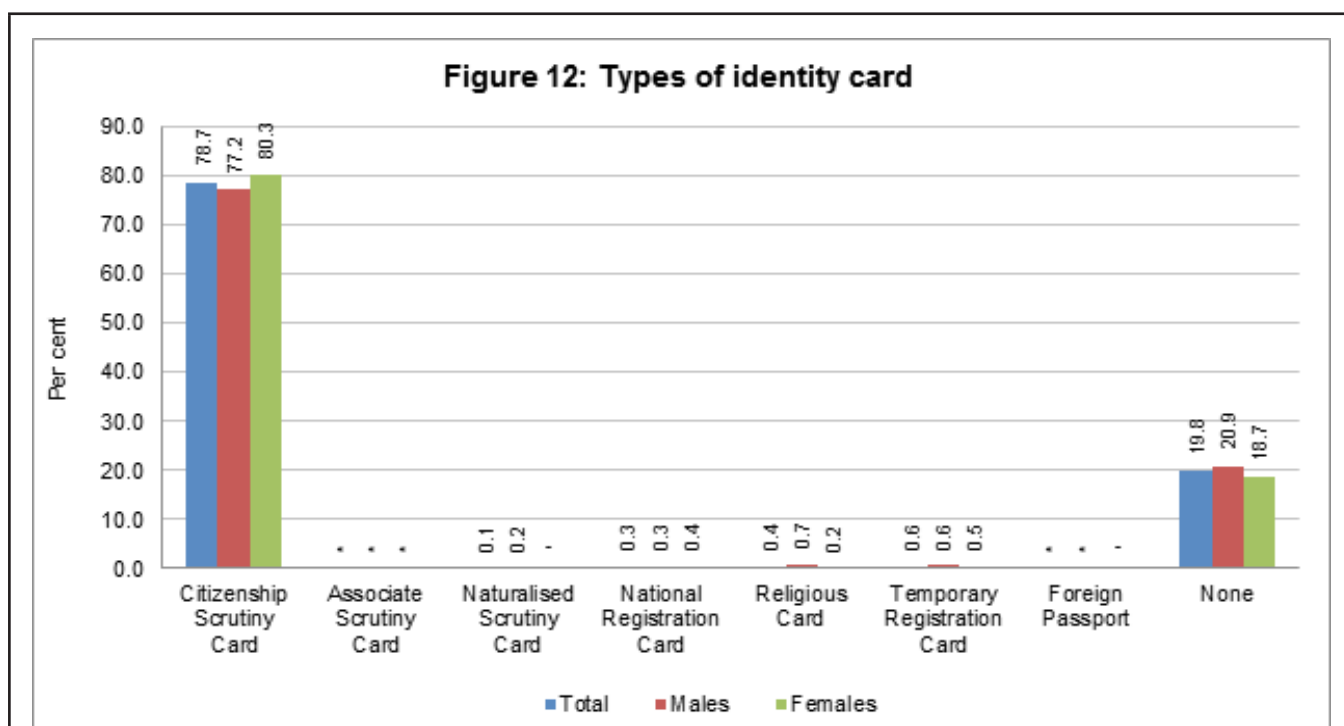
- In Hsinbo Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 76.3 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 5.0 per cent.
- There are 79.4 per cent of males and 69.6 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	6,568	*	*	29	37	46	-	*	1,657
Urban	2,295	-	*	2	13	40	-	*	431
Rural	4,273	*	*	27	24	6	-	-	1,226
Males	3,395	*	*	15	31	27	-	*	919
Females	3,173	*	-	14	6	19	-	-	738

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Hsinbo Sub-Township, 78.7 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 19.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 20.9 per cent of males and 18.7 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	10,655	10,019	636	6.0	292	184	315	315
0 - 4	1,073	986	87	8.1	-	1	86	57
5 - 9	1,233	1,211	22	1.8	2	10	8	10
10 - 14	1,277	1,250	27	2.1	6	9	12	17
15 - 19	1,031	1,017	14	1.4	1	4	4	9
20 - 24	897	888	9	1.0	3	2	7	5
25 - 29	899	881	18	2.0	2	8	7	9
30 - 34	895	866	29	3.2	8	10	10	7
35 - 39	771	750	21	2.7	8	10	4	1
40 - 44	714	683	31	4.3	22	8	5	7
45 - 49	539	475	64	11.9	45	10	13	16
50 - 54	440	390	50	11.4	33	9	14	19
55 - 59	327	274	53	16.2	27	15	19	28
60 - 64	215	149	66	30.7	39	22	29	36
65 - 69	130	85	45	34.6	29	9	26	29
70 - 74	97	54	43	44.3	24	23	27	30
75 - 79	70	34	36	51.4	25	22	27	19
80 - 84	25	13	12	48.0	10	6	9	9
85 - 89	16	10	6	37.5	5	3	5	4
90 +	6	3	3	50.0	3	3	3	3

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	5,562	5,250	312	5.6	119	83	162	152
0 - 4	551	496	55	10.0	-	1	54	35
5 - 9	613	602	11	1.8	2	5	5	5
10 - 14	660	643	17	2.6	5	6	6	10
15 - 19	548	538	10	1.8	1	4	4	5
20 - 24	507	501	6	1.2	1	1	5	3
25 - 29	475	468	7	1.5	-	3	4	4
30 - 34	505	487	18	3.6	6	3	7	5
35 - 39	420	408	12	2.9	2	7	4	-
40 - 44	376	362	14	3.7	9	4	3	5
45 - 49	280	248	32	11.4	20	5	9	12
50 - 54	216	193	23	10.6	16	4	8	8
55 - 59	168	145	23	13.7	11	6	10	14
60 - 64	116	80	36	31.0	19	12	12	15
65 - 69	54	38	16	29.6	7	2	9	9
70 - 74	38	25	13	34.2	6	6	9	10
75 - 79	21	9	12	57.1	7	10	7	6
80 - 84	11	5	6	54.5	6	3	5	5
85 - 89	3	2	1	33.3	1	1	1	1
90 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	5,093	4,769	324	6.4	173	101	153	163
0 - 4	522	490	32	6.1	-	-	32	22
5 - 9	620	609	11	1.8	-	5	3	5
10 - 14	617	607	10	1.6	1	3	6	7
15 - 19	483	479	4	0.8	-	-	-	4
20 - 24	390	387	3	0.8	2	1	2	2
25 - 29	424	413	11	2.6	2	5	3	5
30 - 34	390	379	11	2.8	2	7	3	2
35 - 39	351	342	9	2.6	6	3	-	1
40 - 44	338	321	17	5.0	13	4	2	2
45 - 49	259	227	32	12.4	25	5	4	4
50 - 54	224	197	27	12.1	17	5	6	11
55 - 59	159	129	30	18.9	16	9	9	14
60 - 64	99	69	30	30.3	20	10	17	21
65 - 69	76	47	29	38.2	22	7	17	20
70 - 74	59	29	30	50.8	18	17	18	20
75 - 79	49	25	24	49.0	18	12	20	13
80 - 84	14	8	6	42.9	4	3	4	4
85 - 89	13	8	5	38.5	4	2	4	3
90 +	6	3	3	50.0	3	3	3	3

- Six in every 100 persons in Hsinbo 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 45.
- Difficulties with walking and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

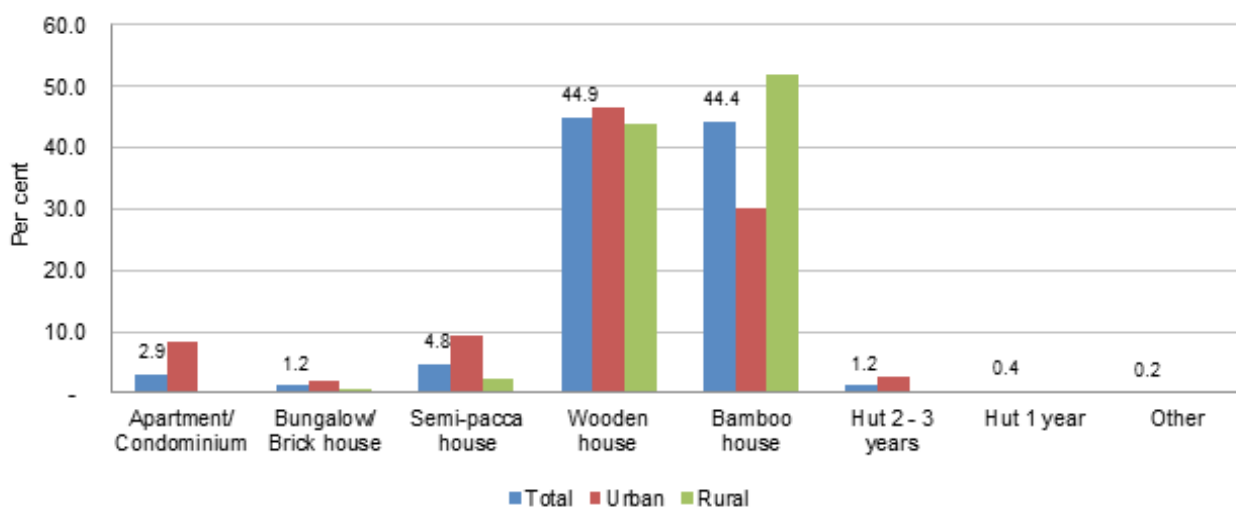
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	2,008	2.9	1.2	4.8	44.9	44.4	1.2	0.4	0.2
Urban	704	8.4	2.0	9.4	46.7	30.1	2.7	0.4	0.3
Rural	1,304	-	0.8	2.3	43.9	52.1	0.5	0.4	0.2

Figure 13: Types of housing unit



- The majority of the households in Hsinbo Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (44.9%) followed by households in bamboo houses (44.4%).
- Some 46.7 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 52.1 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

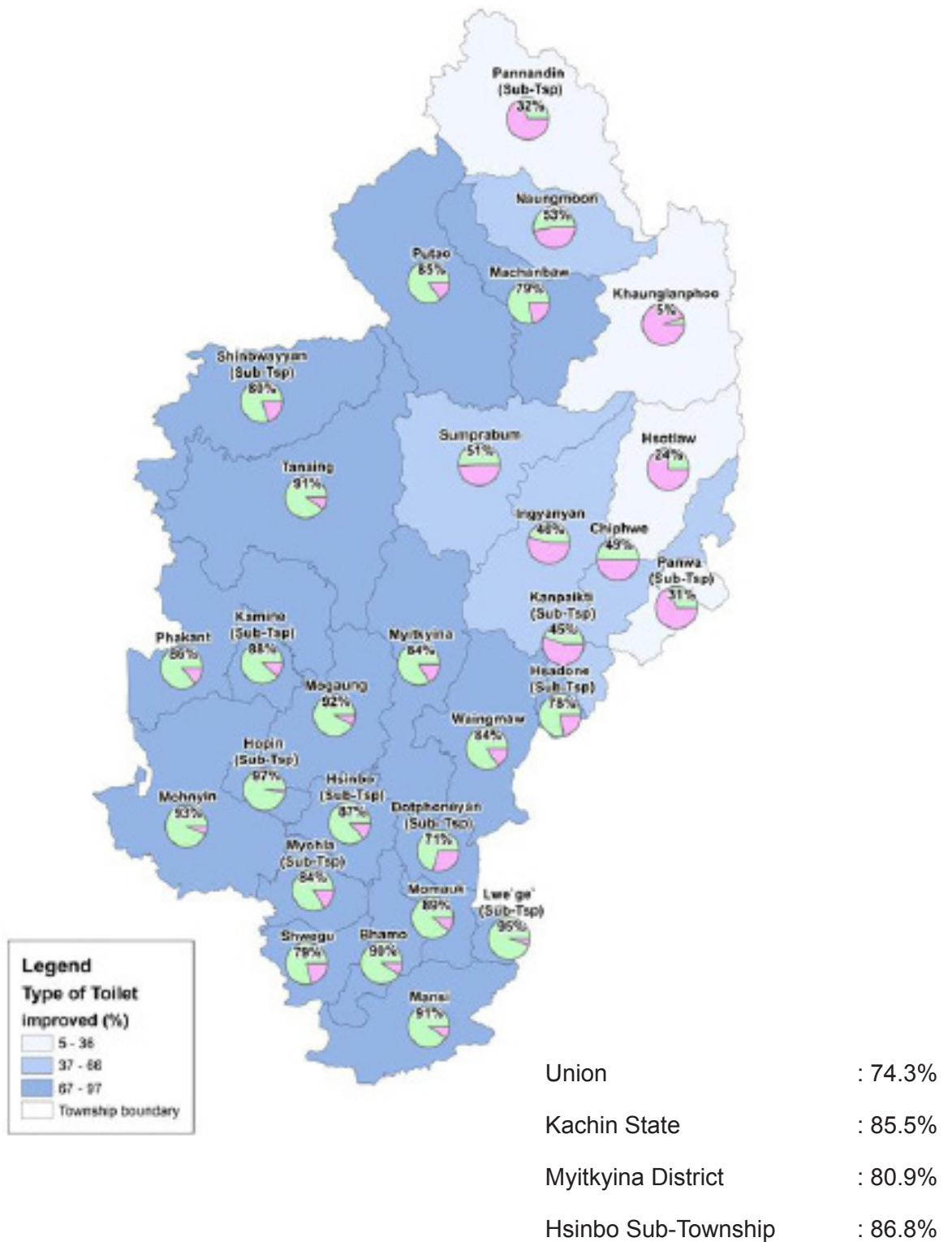


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.1	-	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		86.7	96.2	81.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>86.8</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>81.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		8.2	1.7	11.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.1	0.4
Other		0.6	0.4	0.8
None		4.1	1.6	5.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	2,008	704	1,304

- Some 86.8 per cent of the households in Hsinbo Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (86.7%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Hsinbo sub-Township is in the range of 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.
- Some 4.1 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kachin State is 2.0 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Hsinbo Sub-Township, 5.4 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

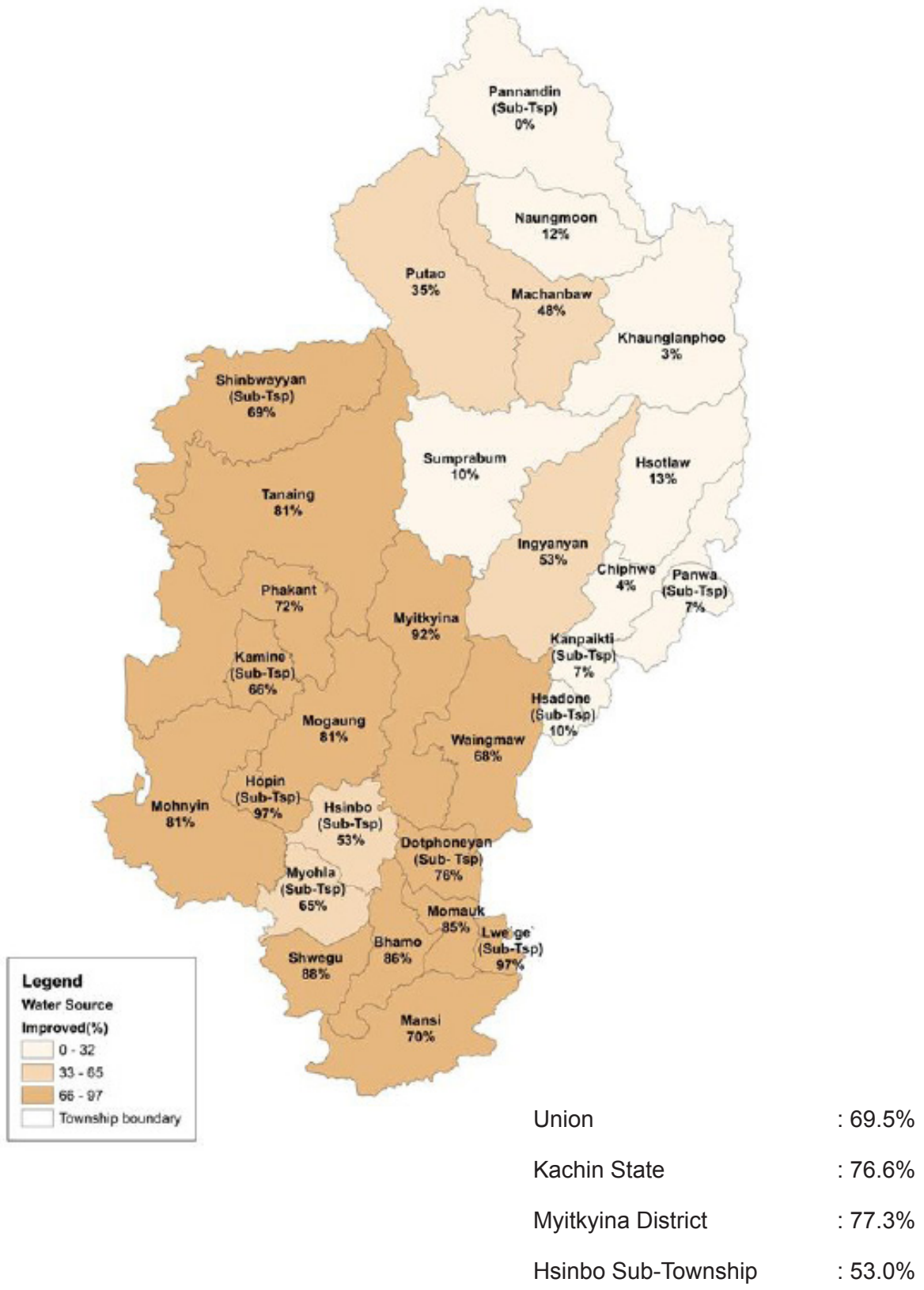


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	14.7	42.0	-
Tube well, borehole	16.6	-	25.6
Protected well/ Spring	21.4	13.8	25.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.3	0.9	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>51.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	11.2	31.3	0.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	-	-	-
River/stream/ canal	34.8	11.9	47.1
Waterfall/ Rain water	1.0	-	1.5
Other	*	0.1	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>48.9</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	2,008	1,304

- In Hsinbo Sub-Township, 53.0 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, it is in the range of 33-65 per cent group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 34.8 per cent of the households use water from protected river/stream/canal and 21.4 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 47.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 48.9 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

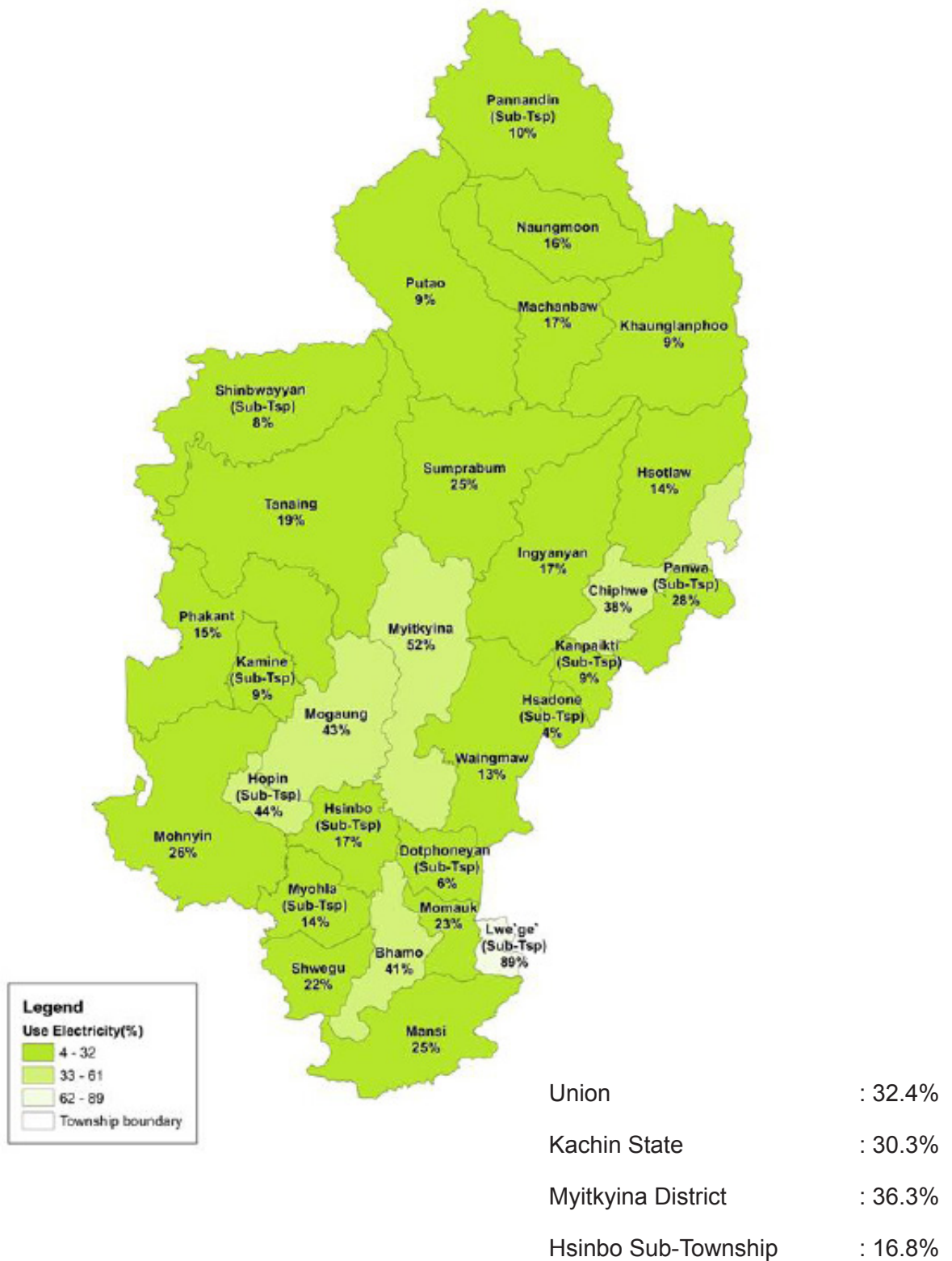


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		16.8	46.7	0.6
Kerosene		1.6	-	2.5
Candle		63.9	39.3	77.2
Battery		8.7	7.5	9.4
Generator (private)		1.4	1.0	1.7
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		7.1	5.4	8.1
Other		0.3	-	0.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	2,008	704	1,304

- In Hsinbo Sub-Township, 16.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the 4-32 per cent group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Kachin State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kachin State is 30.3 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 63.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 77.2 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

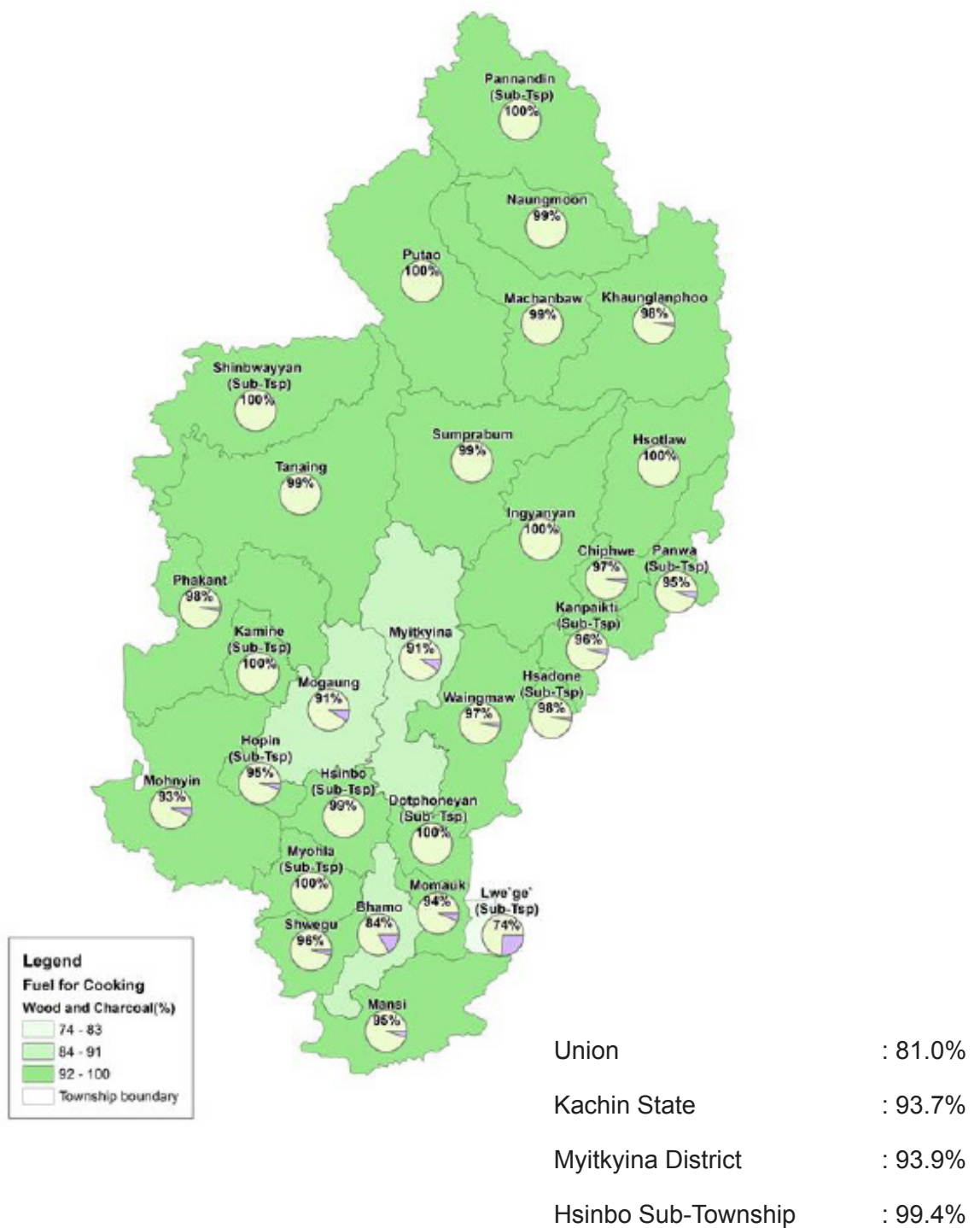


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.3	0.9	0.1
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		*	0.1	-
Firewood		91.2	78.0	98.3
Charcoal		8.2	20.3	1.6
Coal		0.2	0.6	-
Other		*	0.1	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	2,008	704	1,304

- In Hsinbo Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 91.2 per cent using firewood and 8.2 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 98.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.6 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

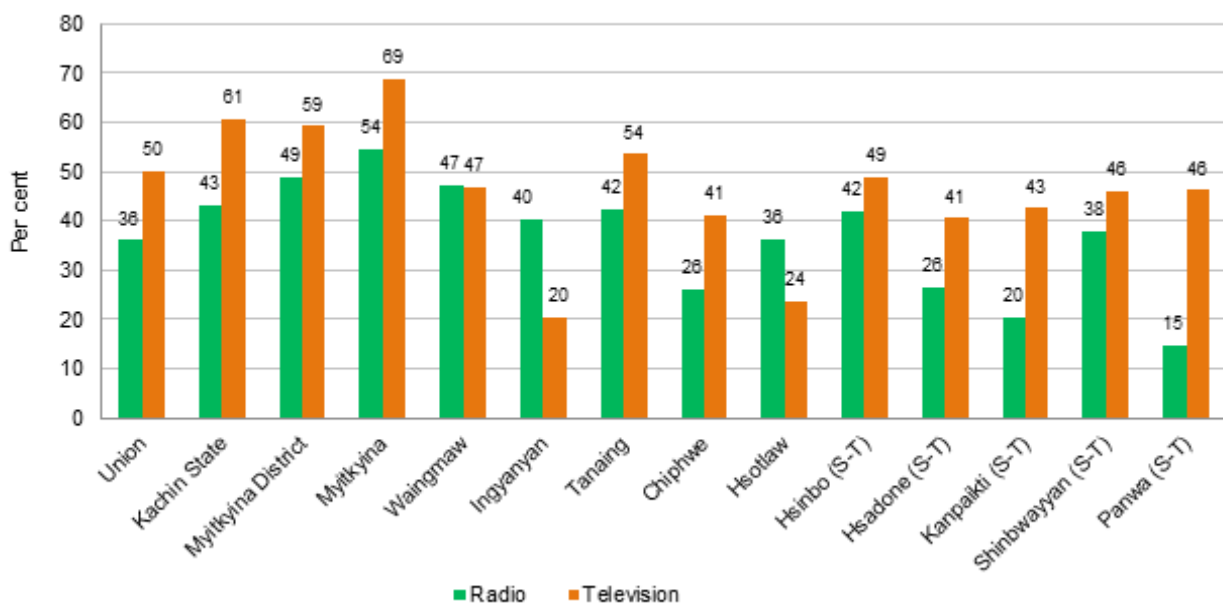
Communication and related amenities

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	2,008	42.1	49.0	1.5	13.3	1.2	0.2	31.7	-
Urban	704	49.6	55.7	1.8	19.5	2.6	0.3	24.3	-
Rural	1,304	38.0	45.3	1.3	10.0	0.5	0.2	35.7	-

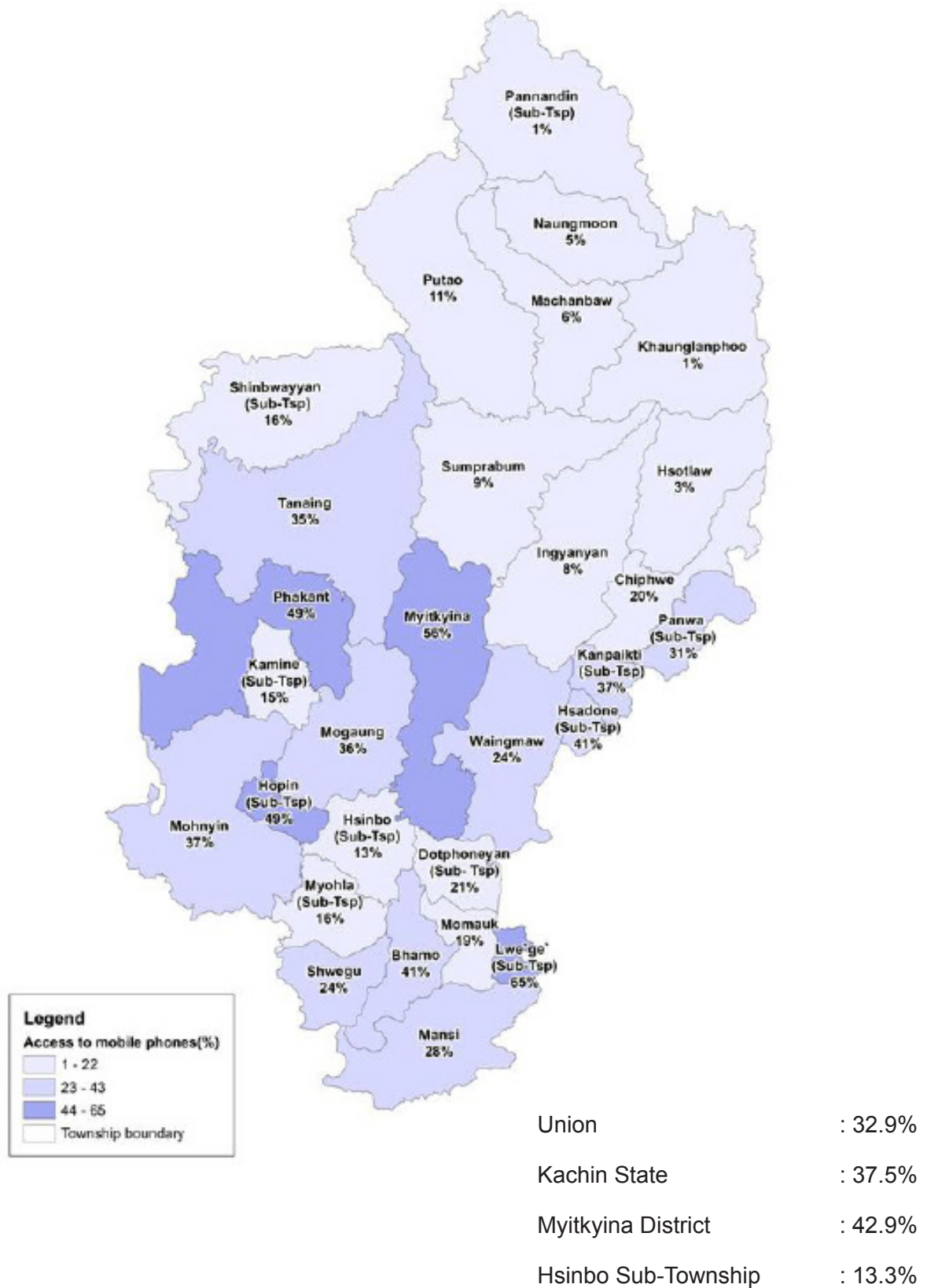
- Some 49.0 per cent of the households in Hsinbo Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Up to 55.7 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 45.3 per cent.

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



- In Hsinbo Sub-Township, 49.0 per cent of the households having a television and about a half of the households (42.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 13.3 per cent of the households in Hsinbo Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it is 37.5 per cent in Kachin State.

Transportation items

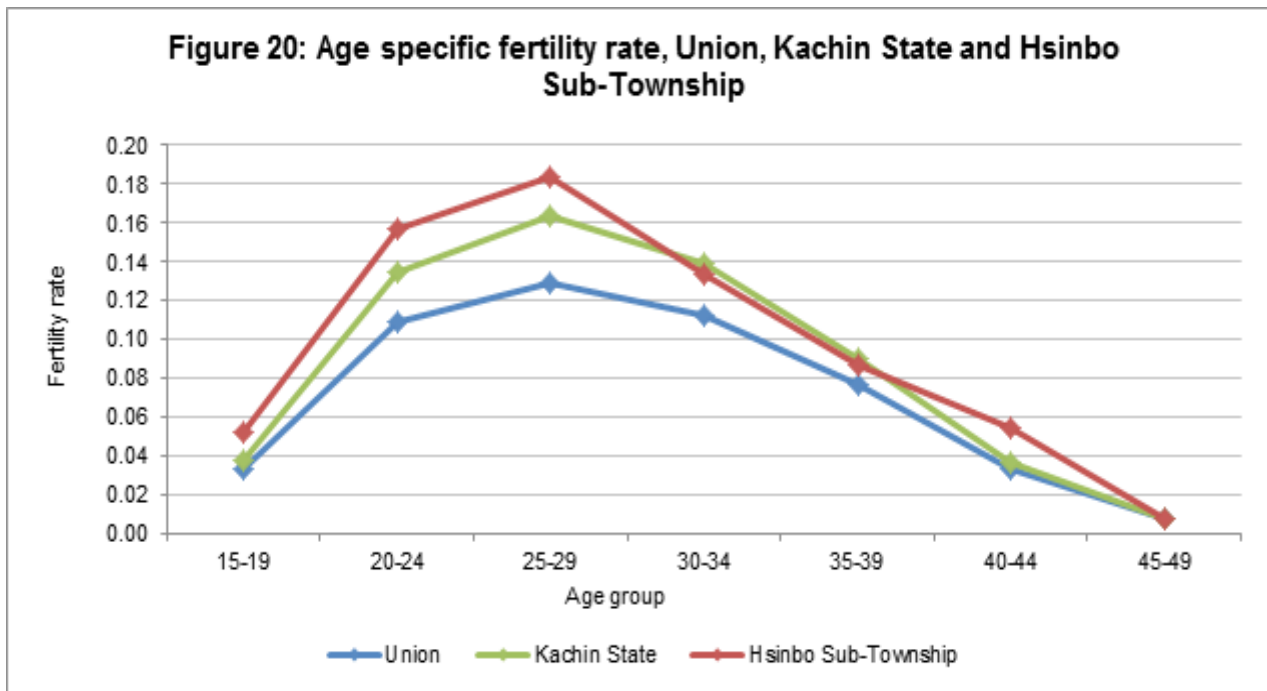
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Myitkyina District	88,643	4,103	62,774	32,469	1,882	1,879	1,504	15,537
Urban	50,264	3,440	40,587	24,094	969	611	744	4,547
Rural	38,379	663	22,187	8,375	913	1,268	760	10,990
Hsinbo Sub-Township	2,008	14	887	401	91	432	215	917
Urban	704	8	407	217	39	118	56	174
Rural	1,304	6	480	184	52	314	159	743

- In Hsinbo Sub-Township, 45.7 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 44.2 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use motorcycle/moped and rural households mainly use cart/bullock as a means of transport.

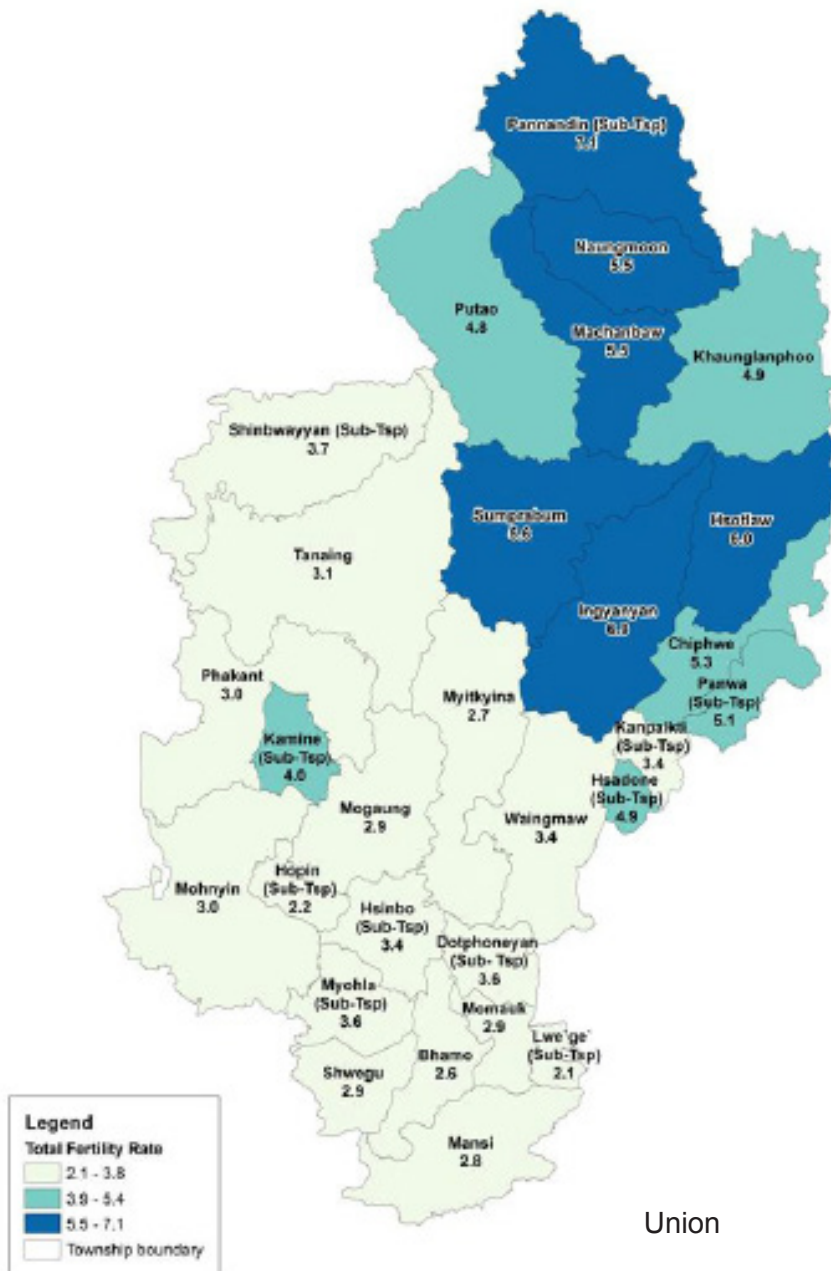
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



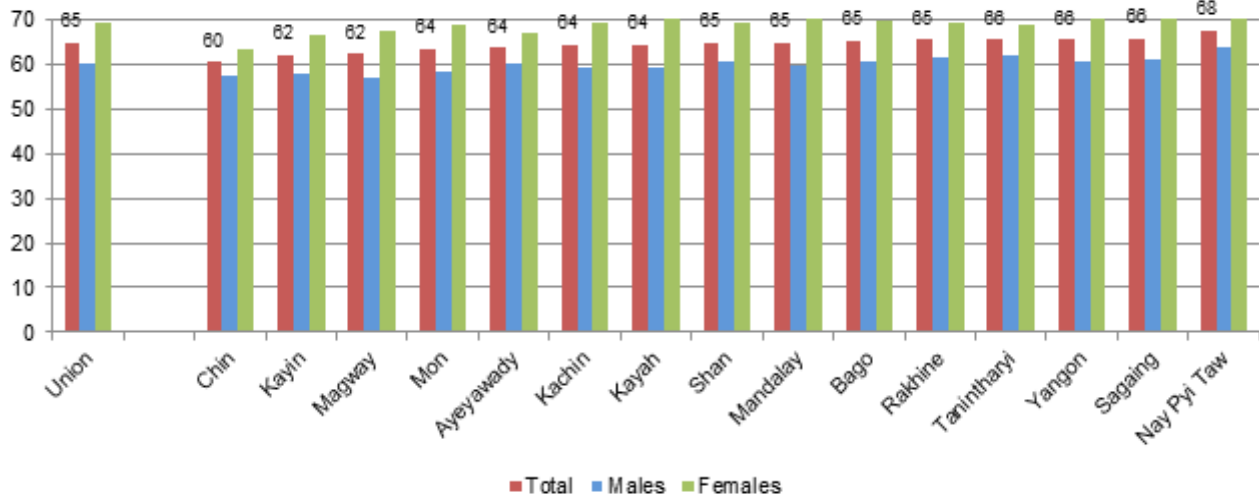
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.4 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kachin State	: 3.0
Myitkyina District	: 3.1
Hsinbo Sub-Township	: 3.4

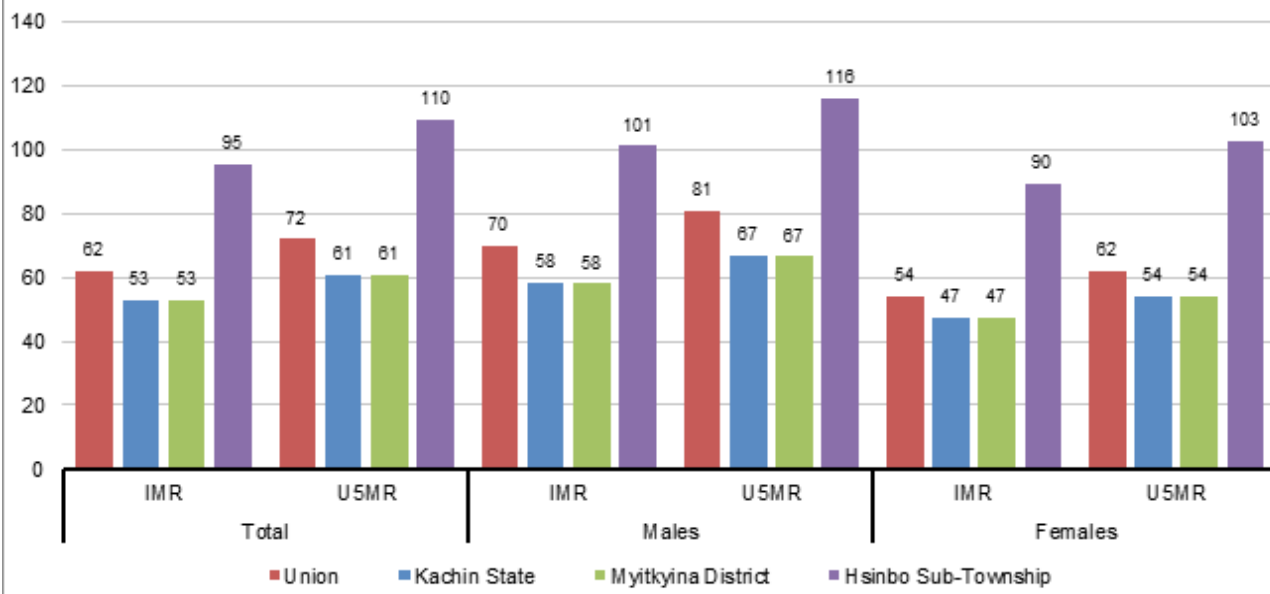
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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 with 69.3 years is higher than that of the males with 59.4 years.

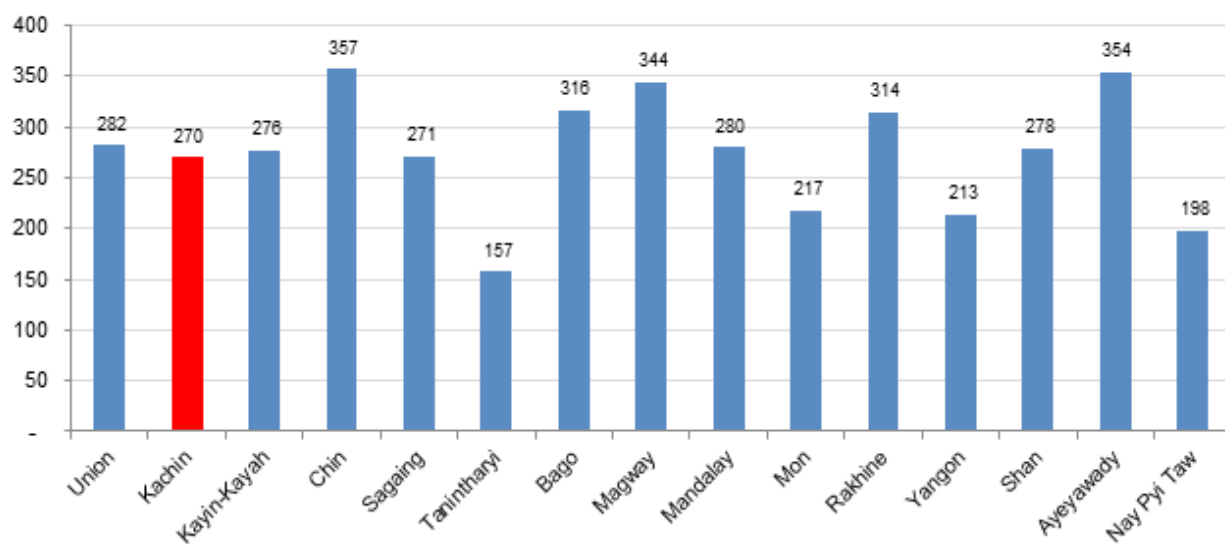
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myitkyina District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Myitkyina District is 53 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 61 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hsinbo Sub-Township are higher than those in Kachin State and Myitkyina District. The Infant mortality in Hsinbo is 95 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 110 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.

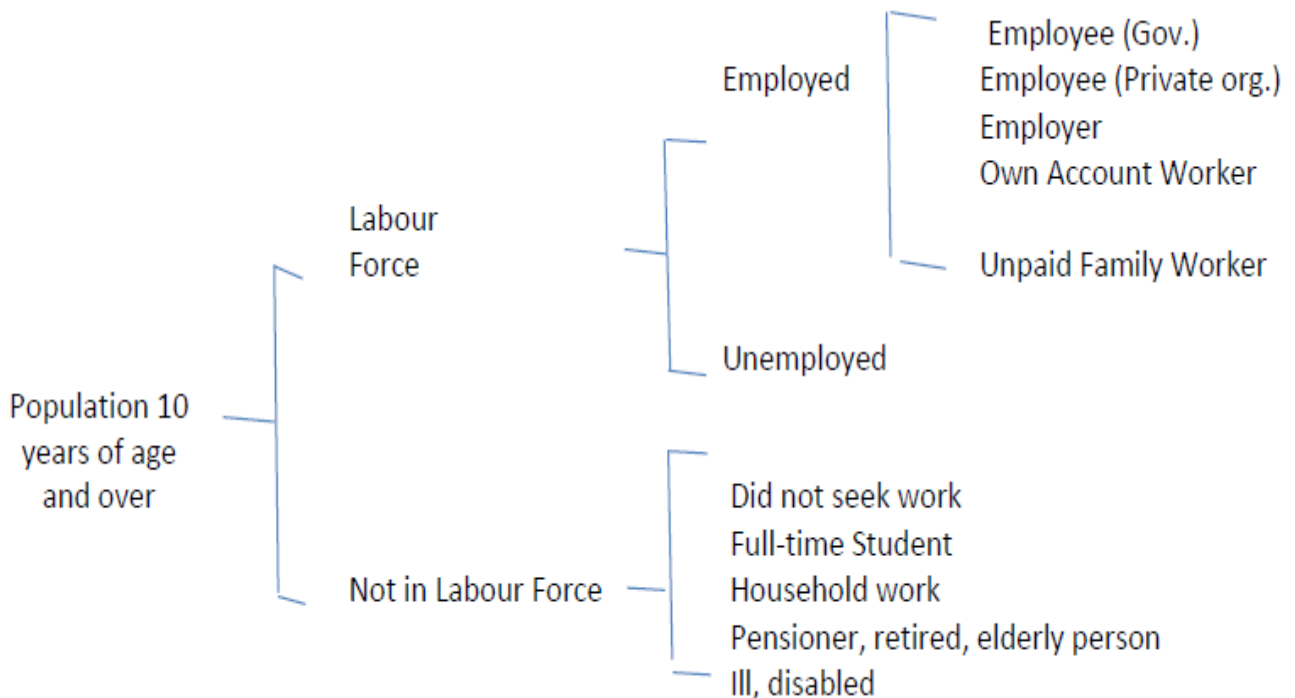
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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www.dop.gov.mm

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