

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, PUTAO DISTRICT

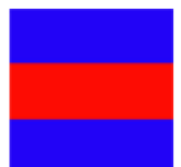
Khaunglanphoo Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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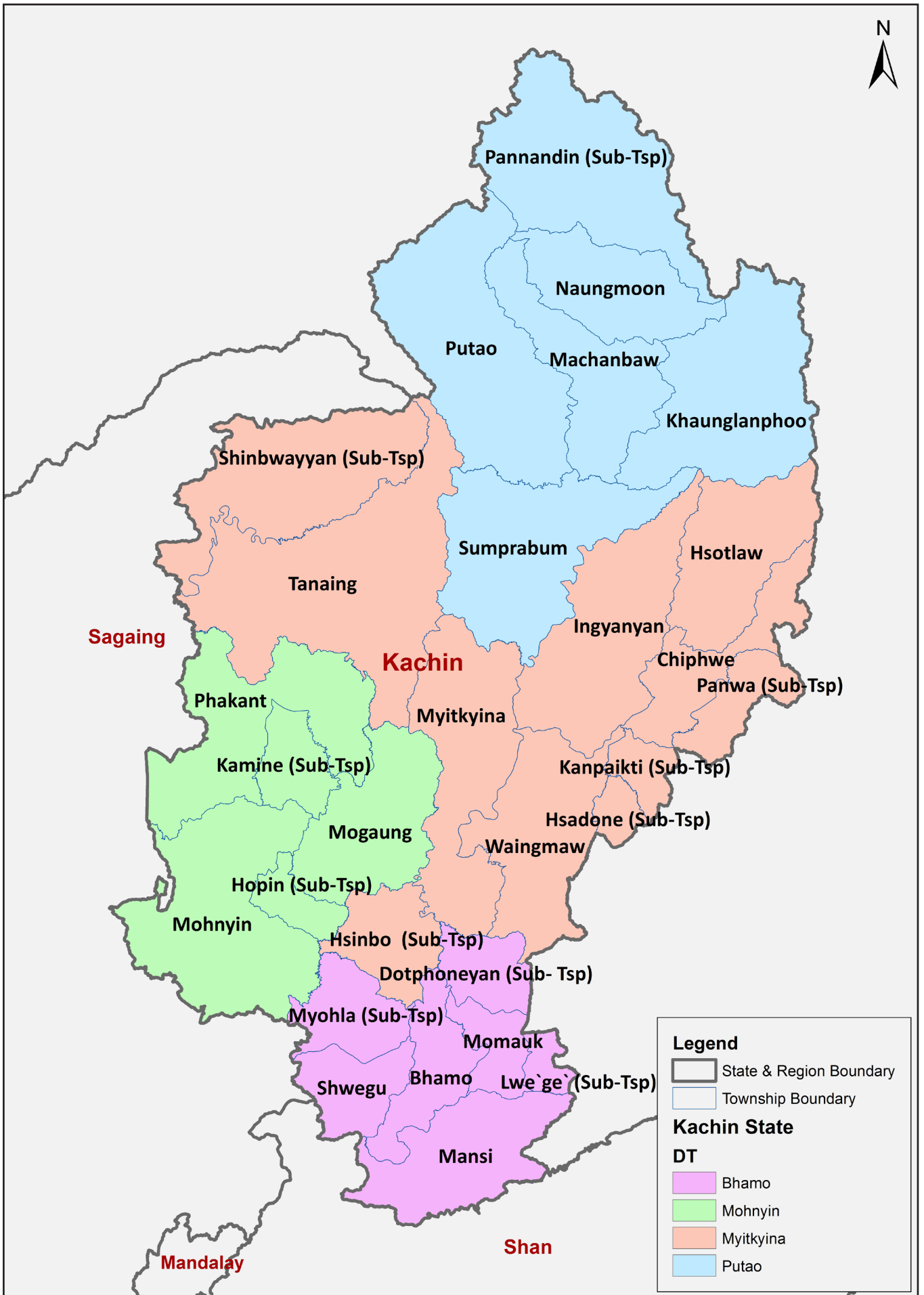
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Figure 1: Map of Kachin State, showing the townships



Khaunglanphoo Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	11,655 ²	
Population males	5,855 (50.2%)	
Population females	5,800 (49.8%)	
Percentage of urban population	3.9%	
Area (Km²)	5,398.5 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	2.2 persons	
Median age	22.4 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	24	
Number of private households	1,711	
Percentage of female headed households	12.2%	
Mean household size	6.8 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.2%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	58.3	
Child dependency ratio	51.5	
Old dependency ratio	6.8	
Ageing index	13.2	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	101	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	81.2%	
Male	82.7%	
Female	79.7%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	863	7.4
Walking	502	4.3
Seeing	682	5.9
Hearing	599	5.1
Remembering	611	5.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	7,866	82.9	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	*	0.1	
Religious	-	-	
Temporary Registration	-	-	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	0.1	
None	1,600	16.9	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	53.3%	78.3%	27.3%
Unemployment rate	3.0%	2.1%	5.8%
Employment to population ratio	51.7%	76.7%	25.7%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	1,696	99.1	
Renter	-	-	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.1	
Government quarters	*	0.6	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		77.1%
Bamboo	88.8%	85.4%	18.3%
Earth	0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	10.8%	14.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		4.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	-	-	0.1%
Other	-	0.2%	-
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.4	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	0.2	
Firewood	1,670	97.6	
Charcoal	*	0.2	
Coal	-	-	
Other	27	1.6	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	146	8.5
Kerosene	-	-
Candle	1,289	75.3
Battery	39	2.3
Generator (private)	*	0.1
Water mill (private)	69	4.0
Solar system/energy	*	0.1
Other	165	9.6
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	43	2.5
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	*	0.2
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	35	2.0
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.9
River/stream/canal	34	2.0
Waterfall/rainwater	1,579	92.3
Other	*	0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,664</i>	<i>97.3</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	31	1.8
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	*	0.2
Unprotected well/spring	29	1.7
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.6
River/stream/canal	*	0.7
Waterfall/rainwater	1,624	94.9
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	79	4.6
Total Improved Sanitation	92	5.4
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,571	91.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	42	2.5
Other	*	0.3
None	-	-
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,003	58.6
Television	202	11.8
Landline phone	*	0.6
Mobile phone	*	0.7
Computer	*	0.5
Internet at home	*	0.5
Households with none of the items	682	39.9
Households with all of the items	*	0.5
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.7
Motorcycle/Moped	*	0.7
Bicycle	*	0.9
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.6
Canoe/Boat	*	0.6
Motor boat	*	0.6
Cart (bullock)	444	25.9

Note: ¹ Population figures for Khaunglanphoo Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction	3
Census information on Khaunglanphoo Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	11
(C) Education	12
(D) Economic Characteristics	16
(E) Identity Cards	22
(F) Disability	23
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	26
Type of housing unit	26
Type of toilet	27
Source of drinking water	29
Source of lighting	31
Type of cooking fuel	33
Communication and related amenities	35
Transportation items	37
(H) Fertility and Mortality	38
Fertility	38
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	40
Definitions and Concepts	42
List of Contributors	46

Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	11,655 *		
Males	5,855		
Females	5,800		
Sex ratio	101 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	3.9%		
Area (Km ²)	5,398.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	2.2 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	24		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	11,635	430	11,205
Number of conventional households	1,711	70	1,641
Mean household size	6.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Khaunglanphoo Township, there are slightly less females than males with 101 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (3.9%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Khaunglanphoo Township is 2 persons per square kilometre. • There are 6.8 persons living in each household in Khaunglanphoo Township. This is higher than the Union average (4.4). 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Khaunglanphoo Township (Putao District, Kachin State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	1,711	11,655	5,855	5,800
	Ward	70	450	237	213
1	No(1)(W)	26	165	85	80
2	No(2)(W)	15	100	58	42
3	No(3)(W)	15	96	51	45
4	No(4)(W)	14	89	43	46
	Village Tract	1,641	11,205	5,618	5,587
1	Hta Lar Law(VT)	30	251	119	132
2	Hkaw Lar Dar Ho(VT)	51	388	200	188
3	Man Kun Dam(VT)	33	214	105	109
4	Da Ham(VT)	16	112	57	55
5	Ah Ku(VT)	32	143	76	67
6	Ka Khin(VT)	11	68	37	31
7	Kawng Lo Lat(VT)	63	408	201	207
8	Nyi Wan Htan(VT)	116	829	424	405
9	Ya Man Chi(VT)	71	706	355	351
10	Chi Htu Hpan(VT)	122	809	414	395
11	Zan Yawt(VT)	136	896	438	458
12	Zee Htan(VT)	246	1,795	928	867
13	Dar Lang(VT)	109	612	297	315
14	Lar Tar Kaw(VT)	187	1,207	579	628
15	Za Nin Hti(VT)	162	1,094	548	546
16	Hpi Zaw(VT)	10	53	27	26
17	Hta Hpone(VT)	30	218	107	111
18	Yat Mar(VT)	40	252	131	121
19	Shi Lang Dam(VT)	92	610	313	297
20	Nam Ching(VT)	12	81	41	40
21	La Ja Ga(VT)	16	82	37	45
22	Khin Lum(VT)	5	52	28	24
23	Ma Shawt Hku(VT)	10	50	27	23
24	Hta Ri Wan Kawng(VT)	41	275	129	146

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Khaunglanphoo Township

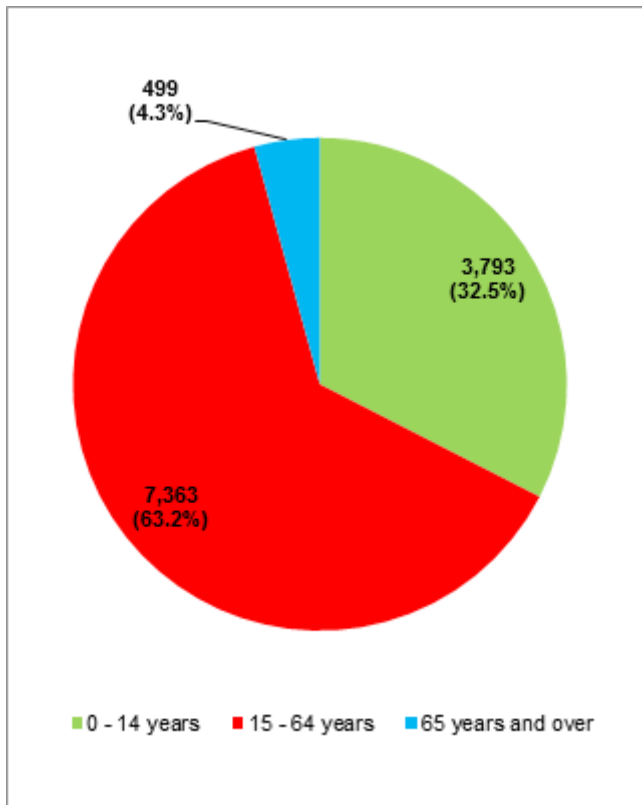
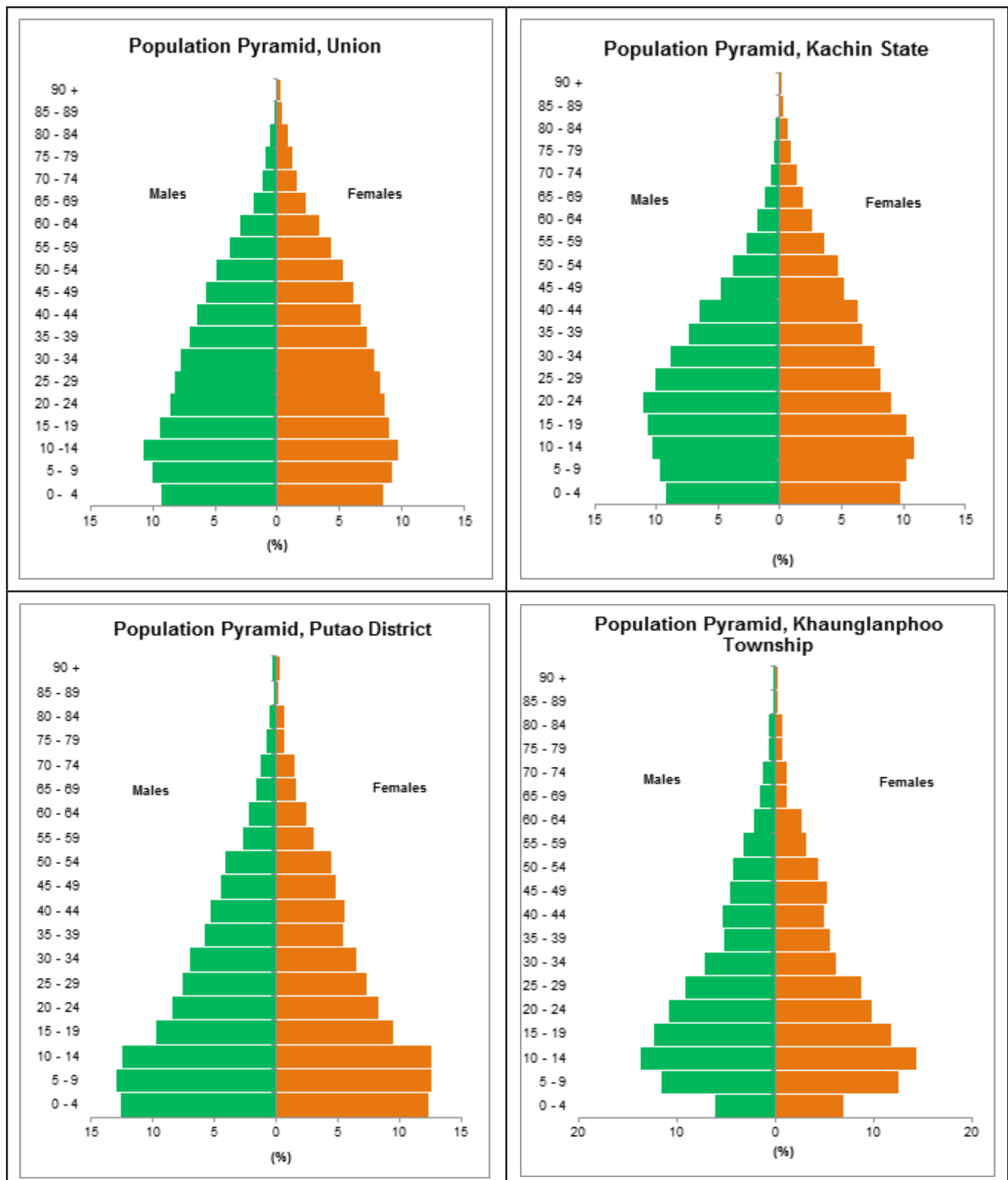


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Khaunglanphoo Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	11,655	5,855	5,800
0 - 4	758	361	397
5 - 9	1,403	679	724
10 - 14	1,632	800	832
15 - 19	1,403	718	685
20 - 24	1,201	630	571
25 - 29	1,040	534	506
30 - 34	774	417	357
35 - 39	624	303	321
40 - 44	602	313	289
45 - 49	570	268	302
50 - 54	505	255	250
55 - 59	366	187	179
60 - 64	278	126	152
65 - 69	156	88	68
70 - 74	138	75	63
75 - 79	82	39	43
80 - 84	75	38	37
85 - 89	24	13	11
90 +	24	11	13

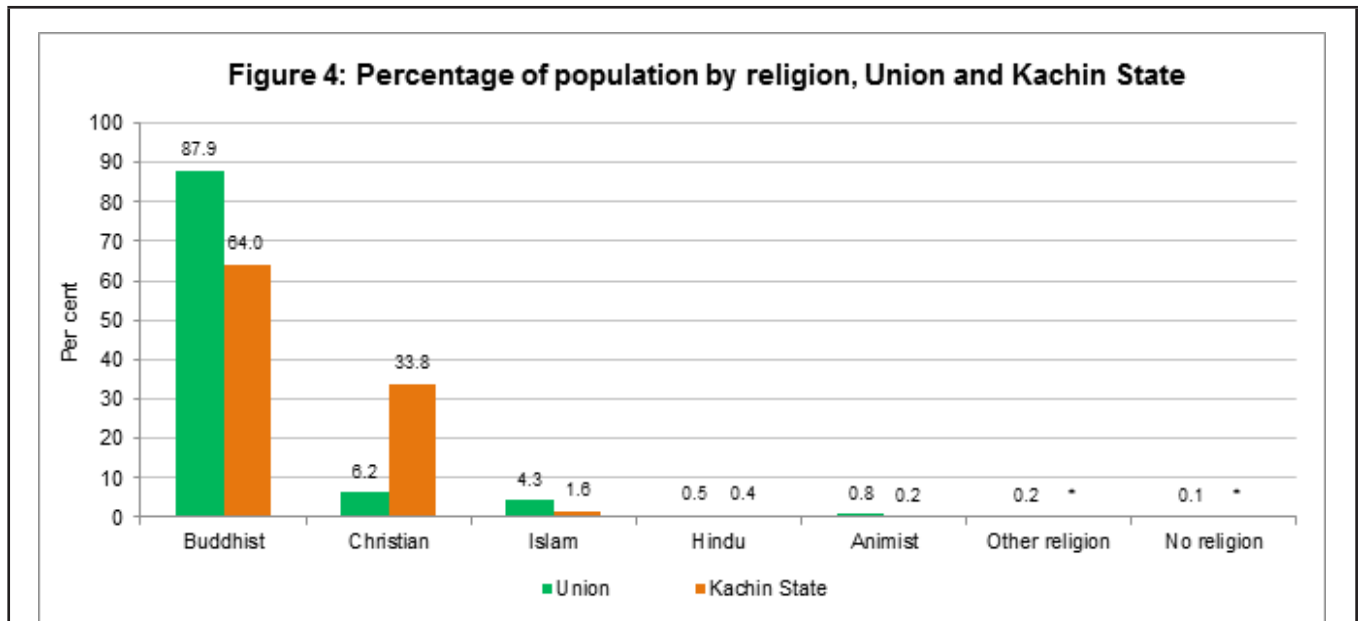
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Khaunglanphoo Township is 63.2 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer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

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kachin State, Putao District and Khaunglanphoo Township)



- The highest population age group in Khaunglanphoo Township is 10-14. The population is obviously decreased in the age group 0-4.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Khaunglanphoo Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Kachin State, it is 64.0% Buddhist, 33.8% Christian, 1.6% Islam, 0.4% Hindu, 0.2% Animist, and less than 0.1% each for Other religion and those with No 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	249	110	139	72	33	39
6	240	110	130	193	90	103
7	273	133	140	254	126	128
8	344	170	174	328	162	166
9	297	156	141	284	149	135
10	401	206	195	392	202	190
11	328	158	170	313	150	163
12	324	144	180	315	140	175
13	281	141	140	267	135	132
14	298	151	147	281	142	139
15	312	152	160	287	136	151
16	308	155	153	270	137	133
17	277	140	137	219	112	107
18	289	158	131	182	95	87
19	217	113	104	126	72	54
20	339	172	167	112	58	54
21	214	118	96	48	26	22
22	200	101	99	25	15	10
23	233	123	110	8	6	2
24	212	115	97	10	6	4
25	306	149	157	10	5	5
26	176	94	82	1	1	-
27	171	89	82	3	2	1
28	217	122	95	7	3	4
29	162	75	87	4	2	2

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Kachin State and Khaunglanphoo Township

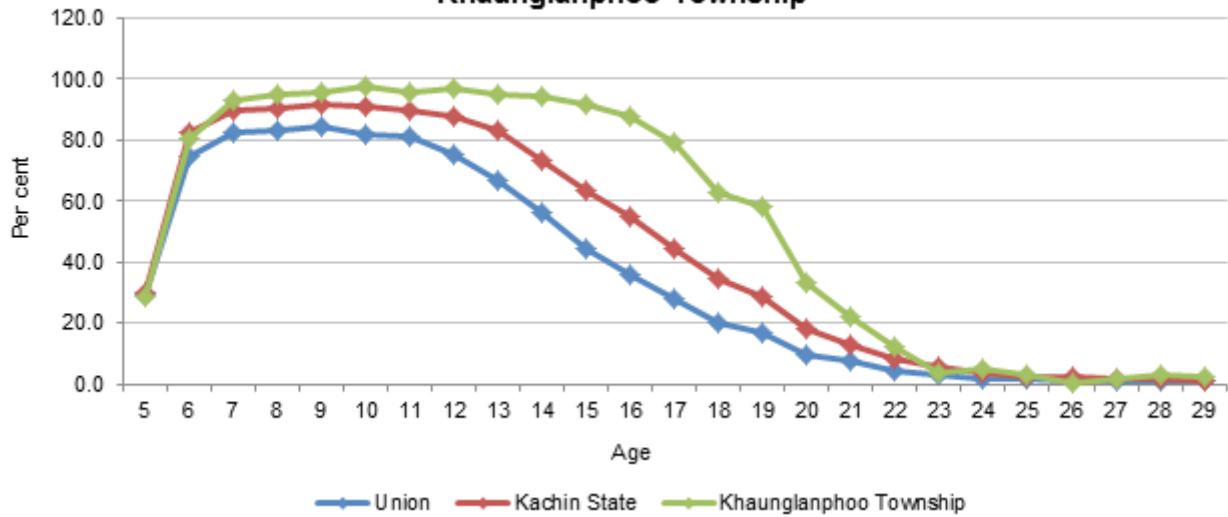
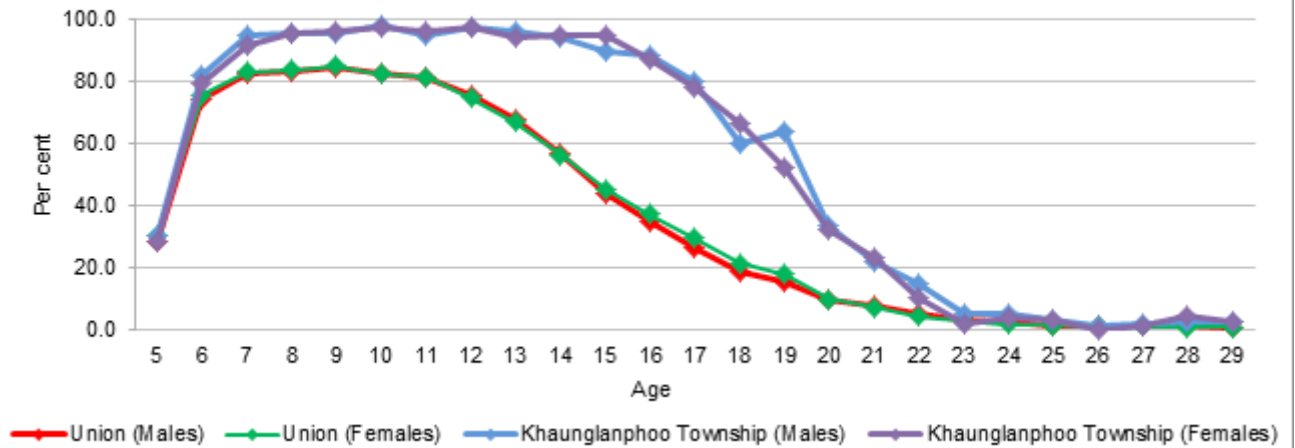
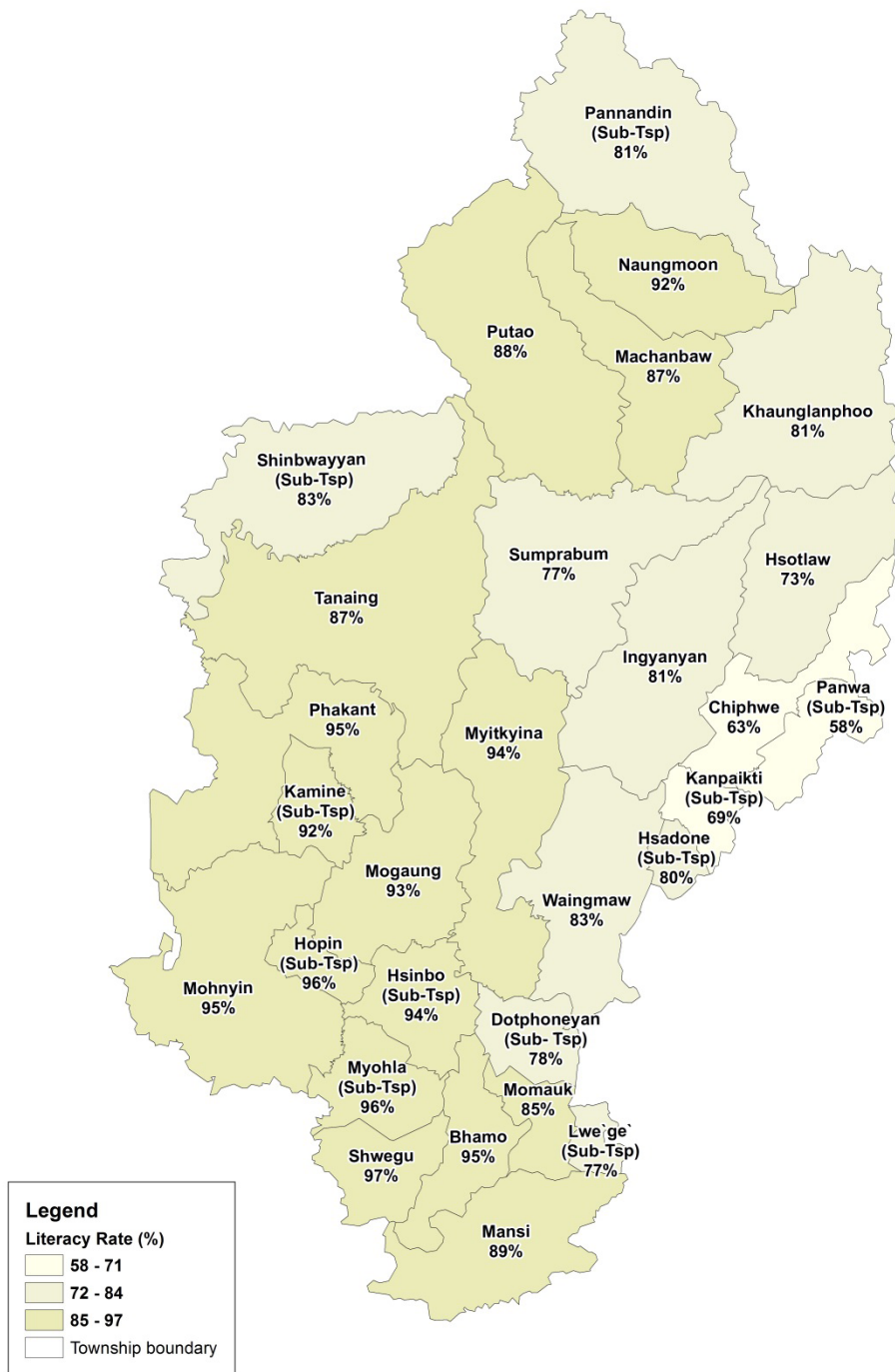


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Khaunglanphoo Township



- School attendance in Khaunglanphoo Township drops after age 16 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Khaunglanphoo Township is high.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Kachin State	: 91.7%
Putao District	: 86.7%
Khaunglanphoo Township	: 81.2%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	2,601	99.0
Males	1,347	99.0
Females	1,254	99.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Khaunglanphoo Township is 81.2 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kachin State (91.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 79.7 per cent and for the males it is 82.7 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 99.0 per cent with 99.0 per cent each for both males and females.

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

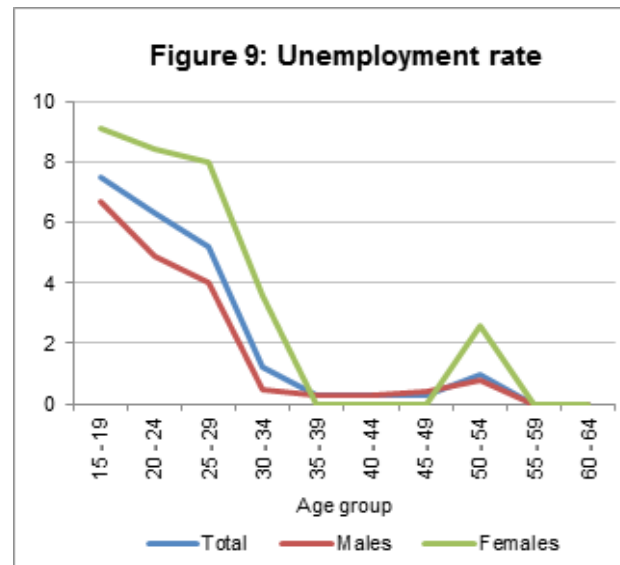
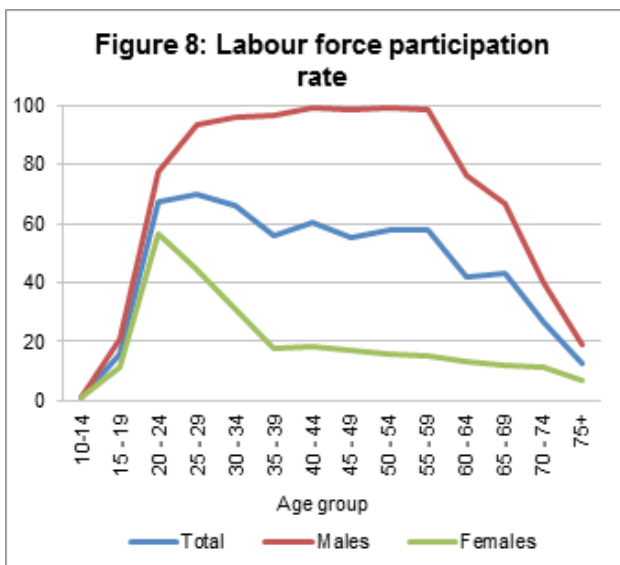
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	5,258	1,528	29.1	630	831	1,627	589	6	43	-	-	4
Urban	188	6	3.2	34	7	54	57	3	27	-	-	-
Rural	5,070	1,522	30.0	596	824	1,573	532	3	16	-	-	4
Males	2,667	717	26.9	289	401	901	322	4	32	-	-	1
Females	2,591	811	31.3	341	430	726	267	2	11	-	-	3

- Some 29.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 30.0 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 26.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 31.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 15.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 0.8 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	1.2	1.4	1.1	-	-	-
15 - 19	16.1	20.8	11.2	7.5	6.7	9.1
20 - 24	67.6	77.6	56.6	6.3	4.9	8.4
25 - 29	69.8	93.6	44.7	5.2	4.0	8.0
30 - 34	66.0	95.9	31.1	1.2	0.5	3.6
35 - 39	56.1	96.7	17.8	0.3	0.3	-
40 - 44	60.5	99.0	18.7	0.3	0.3	-
45 - 49	55.3	98.5	16.9	0.3	0.4	-
50 - 54	57.8	99.2	15.6	1.0	0.8	2.6
55 - 59	57.7	98.4	15.1	-	-	-
60 - 64	41.7	76.2	13.2	-	-	-
65 - 69	42.9	67.0	11.8	-	-	-
70 - 74	26.8	40.0	11.1	-	-	-
75+	12.7	18.8	6.7	-	-	-
15 - 24	39.9	47.3	31.8	6.6	5.3	8.5
15 - 64	53.3	78.3	27.3	3.0	2.1	5.8



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Khaunglanphoo Township is 53.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 27.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 78.3 per cent.
- In Khaunglanphoo Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 1.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Khaunglanphoo Township is 3.0 per cent. There is much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.1%) and for females (5.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 8.5 per cent.

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

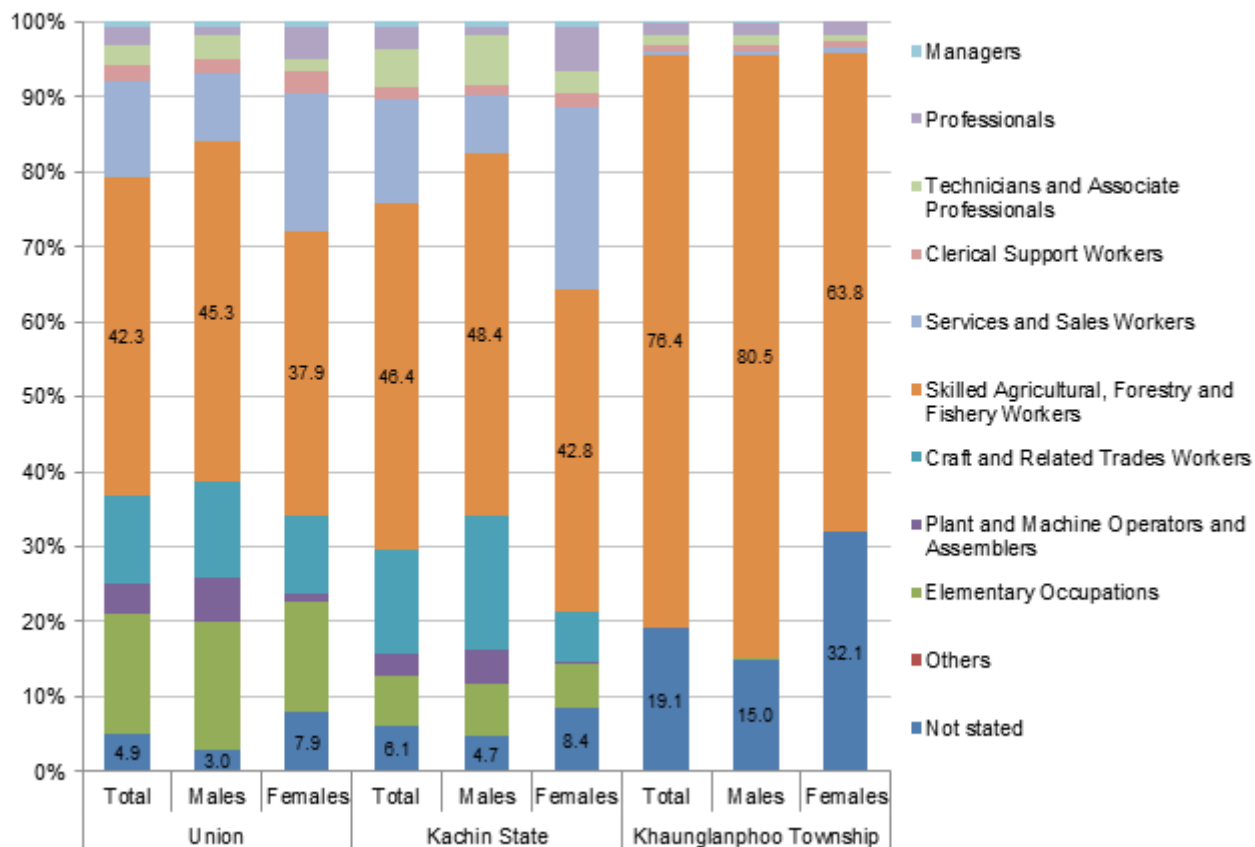
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	5,421	0.8	51.7	38.5	7.0	0.3	1.7
Males	1,758	1.3	81.1	4.7	10.0	0.5	2.4
Females	3,663	0.5	37.6	54.7	5.6	0.2	1.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 81.1 per cent of males are full time students while 54.7 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	3,786	2,866	920	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	8	8	-	0.2	0.3	-
Professionals	62	46	16	1.6	1.6	1.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	44	37	7	1.2	1.3	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	29	21	8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	20	13	7	0.5	0.5	0.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,893	2,306	587	76.4	80.5	63.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary Occupations	5	5	-	0.1	0.2	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	725	430	295	19.1	15.0	32.1

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



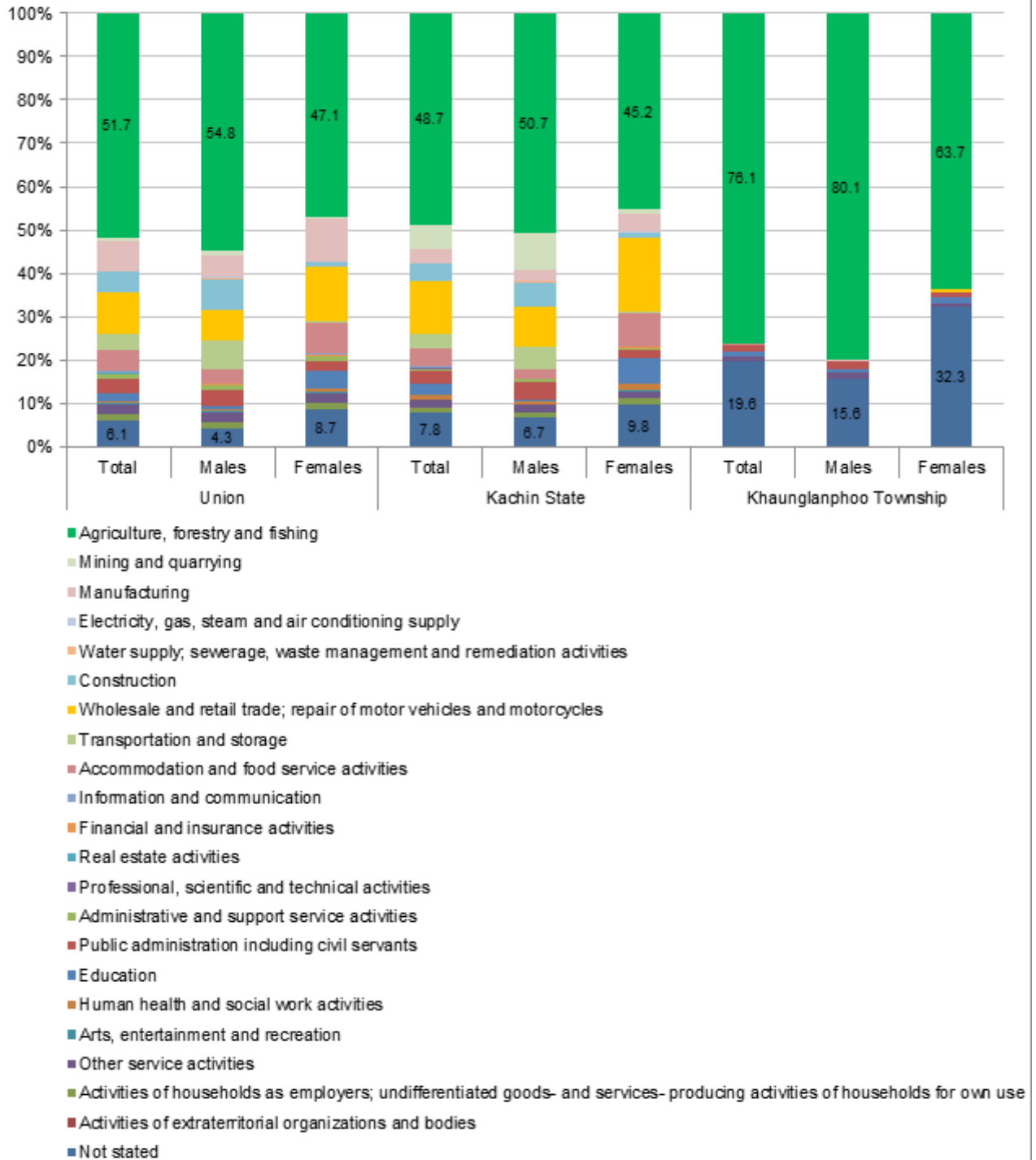
- In Khaunglanphoo Township, 76.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 80.5 per cent of males and 63.8 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	3,786	2,866	920	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,881	2,295	586	76.1	80.1	63.7
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2	2	-	0.1	0.1	-
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9	4	5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Transportation and storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food service activities	3	1	2	0.1	*	0.2
Information and communication	2	2	-	0.1	0.1	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	54	46	8	1.4	1.6	0.9
Education	40	26	14	1.1	0.9	1.5
Human health and social work activities	4	4	-	0.1	0.1	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	48	40	8	1.3	1.4	0.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	743	446	297	19.6	15.6	32.3

Note: *Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



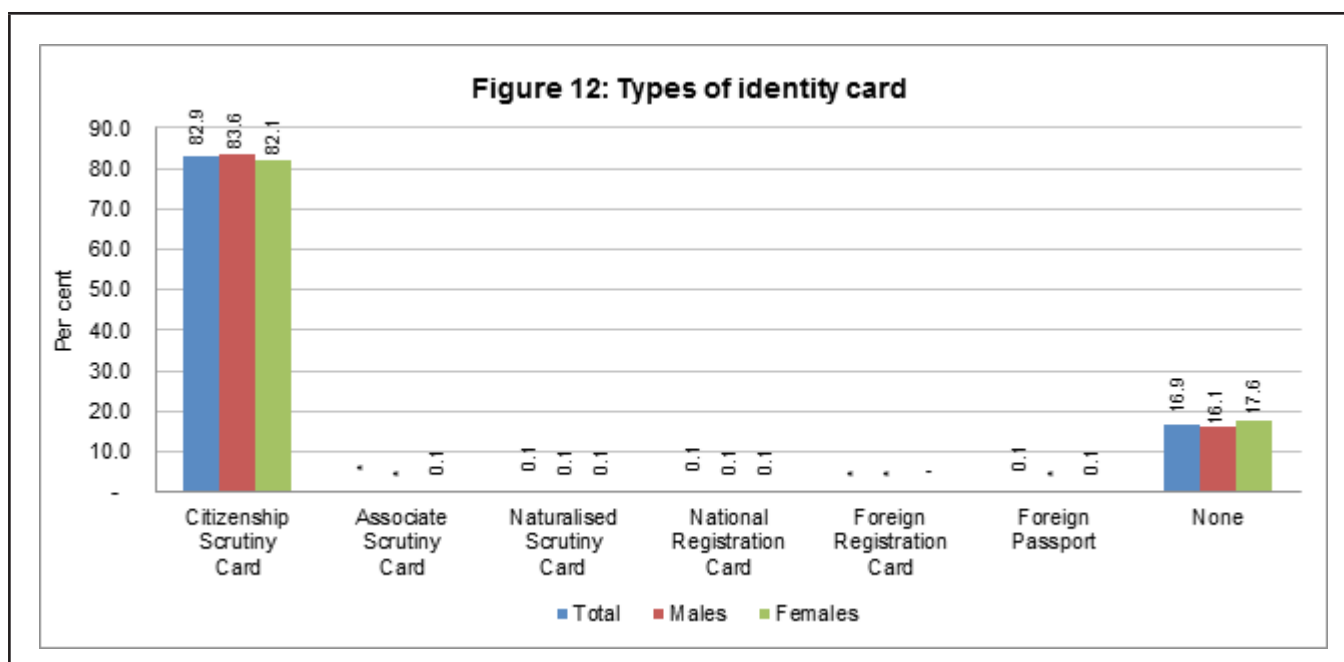
- In Khaunglanphoo Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 76.1 per cent.
- There are 80.1 per cent of males and 63.7 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Kachin State, there is 48.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	7,866	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	1,600
Urban	307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Rural	7,559	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	1,578
Males	4,026	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	777
Females	3,840	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	823

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Khaunglanphoo Township, 82.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 16.9 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 16.1 per cent of males and 17.6 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	11,655	10,792	863	7.4	682	599	502	611
0 - 4	758	754	4	0.5	2	3	2	2
5 - 9	1,403	1,399	4	0.3	1	3	-	-
10 - 14	1,632	1,625	7	0.4	3	4	5	4
15 - 19	1,403	1,394	9	0.6	6	7	6	5
20 - 24	1,201	1,192	9	0.7	6	7	6	5
25 - 29	1,040	1,033	7	0.7	4	5	2	2
30 - 34	774	757	17	2.2	5	12	7	5
35 - 39	624	596	28	4.5	2	23	4	8
40 - 44	602	569	33	5.5	20	13	7	12
45 - 49	570	516	54	9.5	40	24	18	24
50 - 54	505	388	117	23.2	99	45	41	77
55 - 59	366	242	124	33.9	99	69	51	93
60 - 64	278	156	122	43.9	101	88	80	92
65 - 69	156	72	84	53.8	66	69	65	64
70 - 74	138	47	91	65.9	82	82	79	80
75 - 79	82	23	59	72.0	54	56	45	51
80 - 84	75	19	56	74.7	56	55	50	51
85 - 89	24	4	20	83.3	18	17	18	19
90 +	24	6	18	75.0	18	17	16	17

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	5,855	5,426	429	7.3	335	301	243	291
0 - 4	361	361	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	679	676	3	0.4	-	3	-	-
10 - 14	800	796	4	0.5	2	3	3	2
15 - 19	718	715	3	0.4	1	3	1	1
20 - 24	630	627	3	0.5	3	2	2	2
25 - 29	534	532	2	0.4	2	2	2	2
30 - 34	417	405	12	2.9	3	10	5	3
35 - 39	303	291	12	4.0	-	11	2	2
40 - 44	313	297	16	5.1	10	7	4	6
45 - 49	268	242	26	9.7	18	15	10	12
50 - 54	255	201	54	21.2	43	19	15	28
55 - 59	187	128	59	31.6	48	30	17	41
60 - 64	126	65	61	48.4	47	40	37	44
65 - 69	88	40	48	54.5	38	40	39	36
70 - 74	75	29	46	61.3	42	40	38	41
75 - 79	39	8	31	79.5	29	29	25	27
80 - 84	38	8	30	78.9	30	30	26	27
85 - 89	13	2	11	84.6	11	10	10	10
90 +	11	3	8	72.7	8	7	7	7

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	5,800	5,366	434	7.5	347	298	259	320
0 - 4	397	393	4	1.0	2	3	2	2
5 - 9	724	723	1	0.1	1	-	-	-
10 - 14	832	829	3	0.4	1	1	2	2
15 - 19	685	679	6	0.9	5	4	5	4
20 - 24	571	565	6	1.1	3	5	4	3
25 - 29	506	501	5	1.0	2	3	-	-
30 - 34	357	352	5	1.4	2	2	2	2
35 - 39	321	305	16	5.0	2	12	2	6
40 - 44	289	272	17	5.9	10	6	3	6
45 - 49	302	274	28	9.3	22	9	8	12
50 - 54	250	187	63	25.2	56	26	26	49
55 - 59	179	114	65	36.3	51	39	34	52
60 - 64	152	91	61	40.1	54	48	43	48
65 - 69	68	32	36	52.9	28	29	26	28
70 - 74	63	18	45	71.4	40	42	41	39
75 - 79	43	15	28	65.1	25	27	20	24
80 - 84	37	11	26	70.3	26	25	24	24
85 - 89	11	2	9	81.8	7	7	8	9
90 +	13	3	10	76.9	10	10	9	10

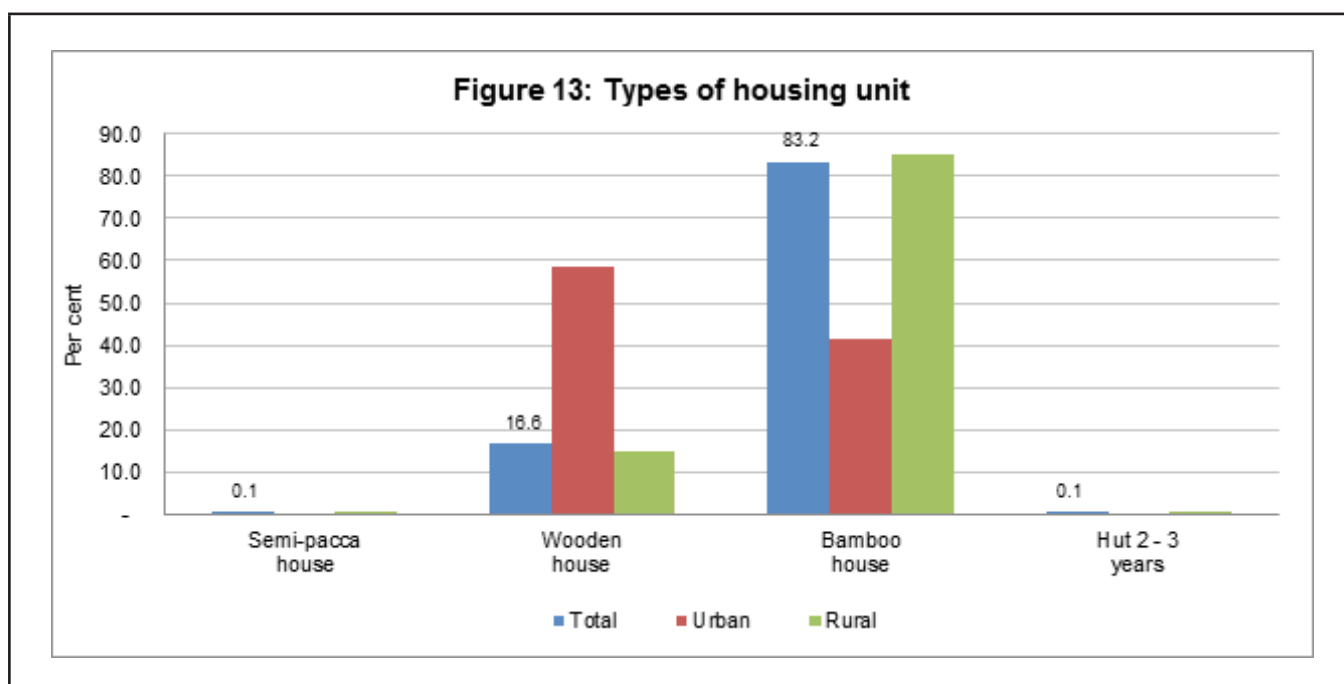
- Seven in every 100 persons in Khaunglanphoo Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 50.
- Difficulty with seeing are the highest among all forms of disability followed by remembering.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

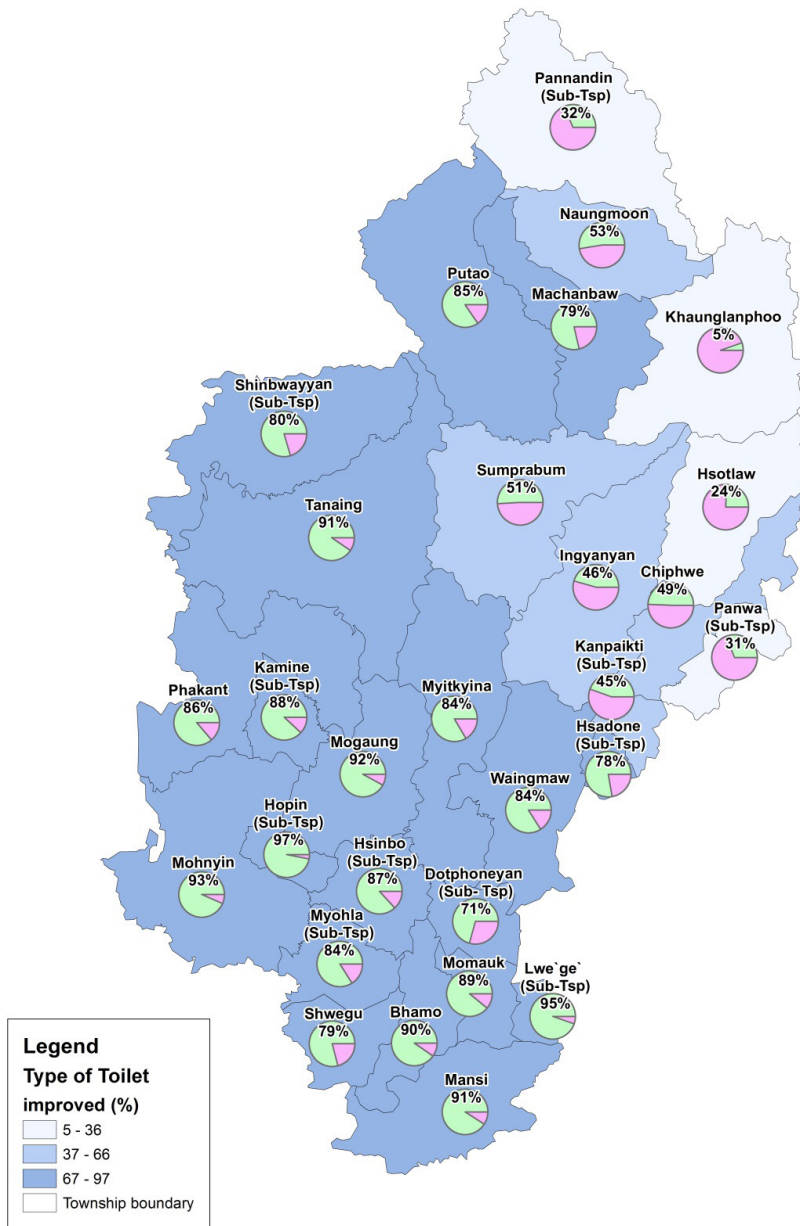
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	1,711	-	-	0.1	16.6	83.2	0.1	-	-
Urban	70	-	-	-	58.6	41.4	-	-	-
Rural	1,641	-	-	0.1	14.8	85.0	0.1	-	-



- The majority of the households in Khaunglanphoo Township are living in bamboo houses (83.2%) followed by households in wooden houses (16.6%).
- Some 58.6 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 85.0 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%
Putao District	: 71.5%
Khaunglanphoo Township	: 5.4%

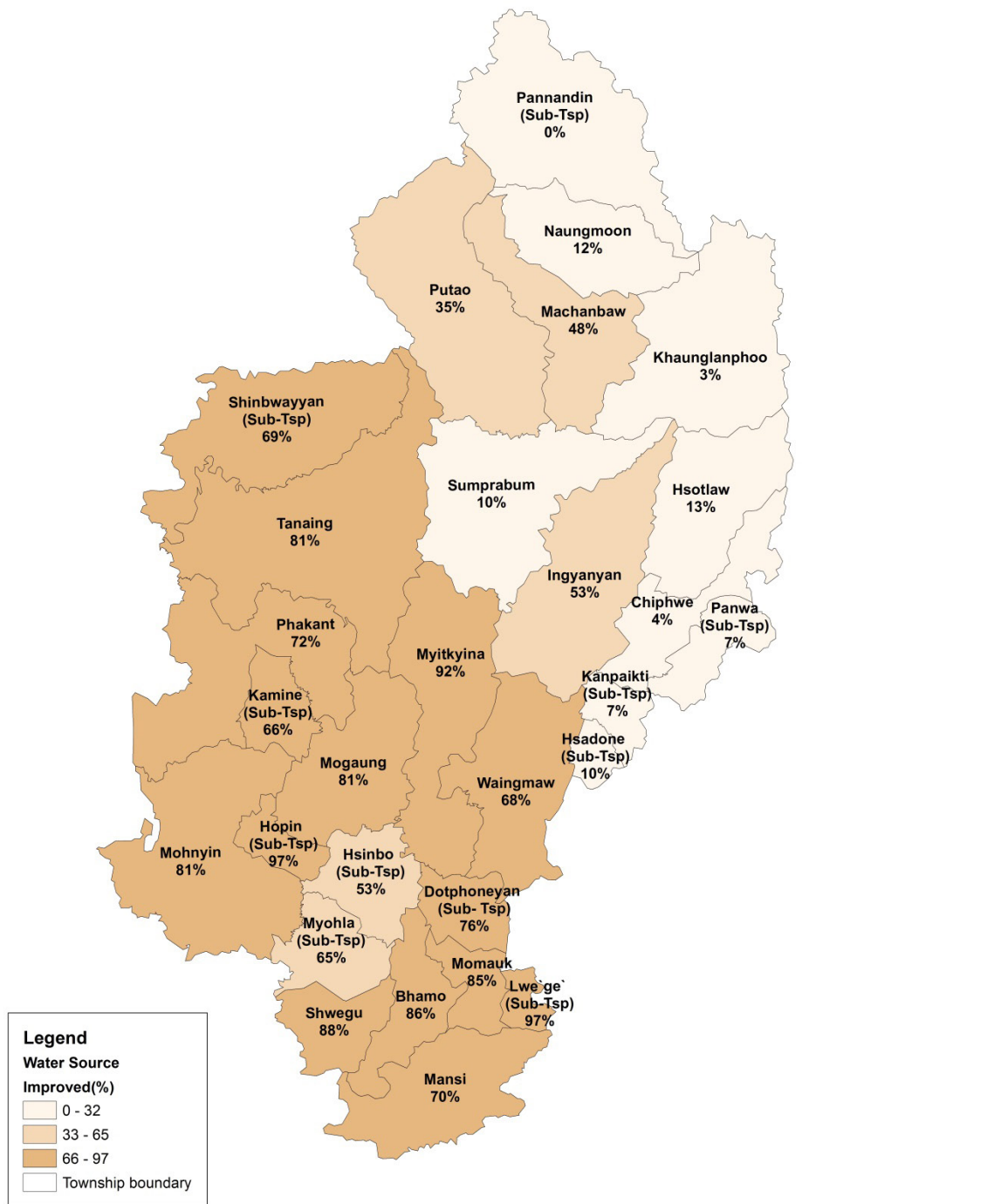
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.8	-	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		4.6	7.1	4.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>5.4</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		91.8	91.4	91.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.5	1.5	2.5
Other		0.3	-	0.4
None		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,711	70	1,641

- Some 5.4 per cent of the households in Khaunglanphoo Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (4.6%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Khaunglanphoo is in the range of 5-36 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.
- In Kachin State, 2.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Kachin State	: 76.6%
Putao District	: 30.1%
Khaunglanphoo Township	: 2.7%

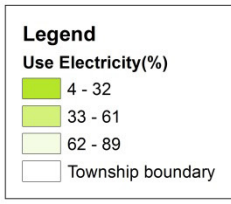
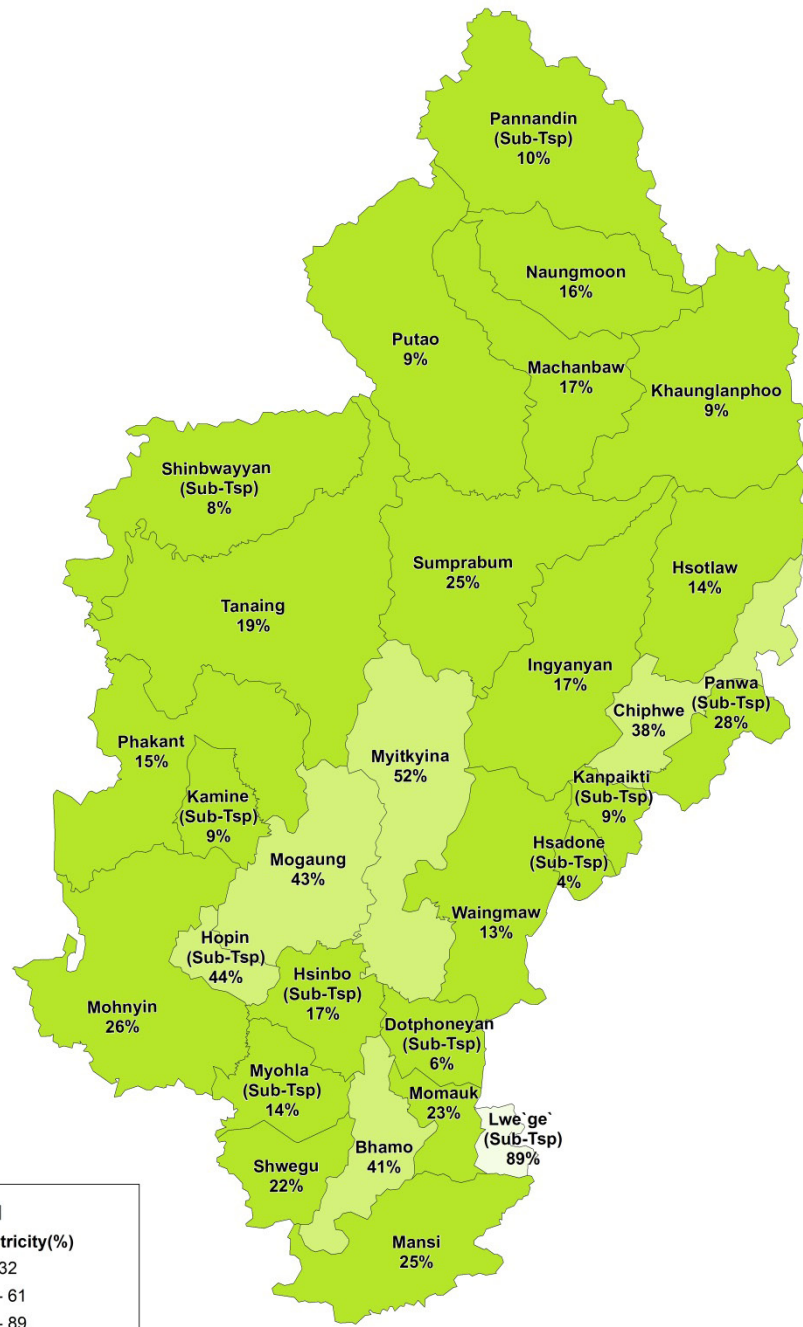
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	2.5	20.0	1.8
Tube well, borehole	-	-	-
Protected well/ Spring	0.2	1.4	0.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier	-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	2.0	-	2.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.9	10.0	0.5
River/stream/ canal	2.0	7.2	1.8
Waterfall/ Rain water	92.3	61.4	93.6
Other	0.1	-	0.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>98.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,711	70

- In Khaunglanphoo Township, 2.7 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 0-32 per cent group. It is obviously low compared to the Union level (69.5%).
- Some 92.3 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 2.5 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 97.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 98.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Kachin State	: 30.3%
Putao District	: 10.9%
Khaunglanphoo Township	: 8.5%

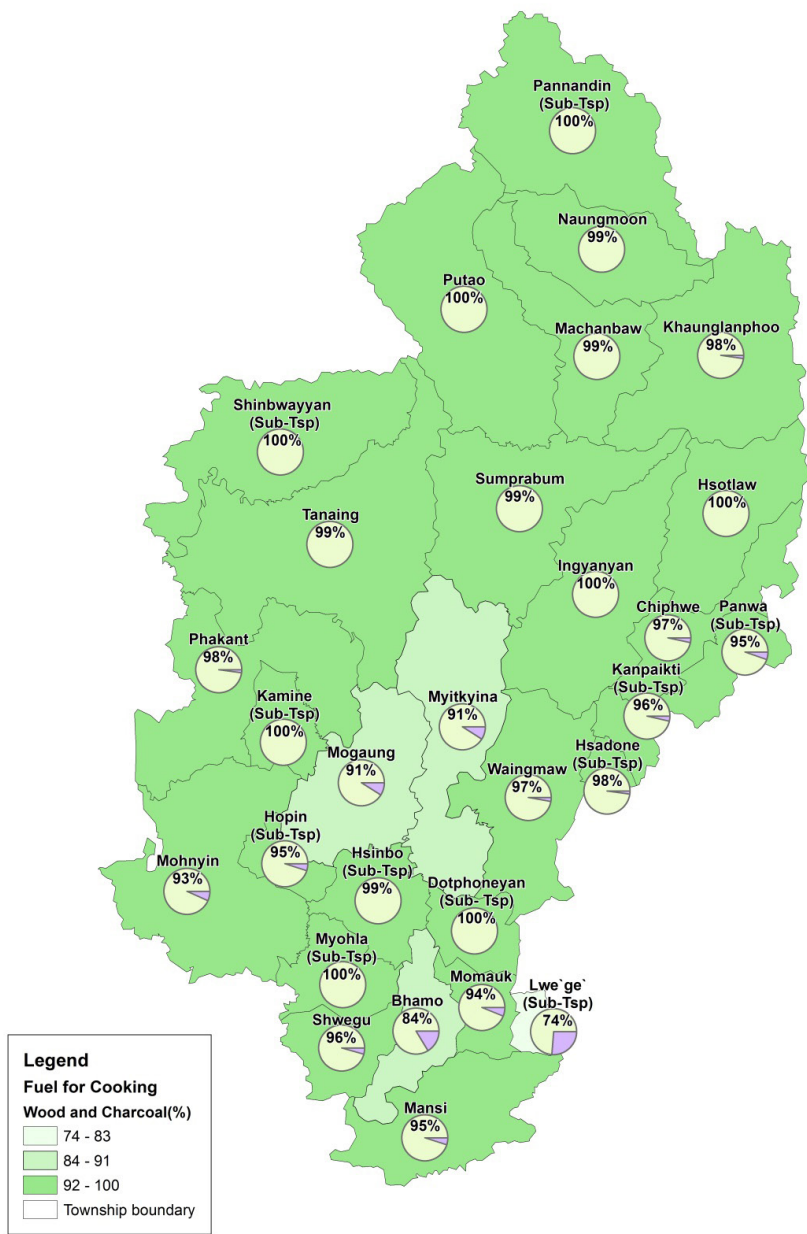
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.5	47.1	6.9
Kerosene		-	-	-
Candle		75.3	51.4	76.4
Battery		2.3	-	2.4
Generator (private)		0.1	1.4	-
Water mill (private)		4.0	-	4.2
Solar system/energy		0.1	-	0.1
Other		9.6	-	10.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,711	70	1,641

- In Khaunglanphoo Township, 8.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of 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 75.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 76.4 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%
Putao District	: 99.3%
Khaunglanphoo Township	: 97.8%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.4	1.4	0.4
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		0.2	1.4	0.2
Firewood		97.6	97.1	97.6
Charcoal		0.2	-	0.2
Coal		-	-	-
Other		1.6	-	1.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,711	70	1,641

- In Khaunglanphoo Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 97.6 per cent using firewood and 0.2 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.4 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 97.6 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.2 per cent use charcoal.

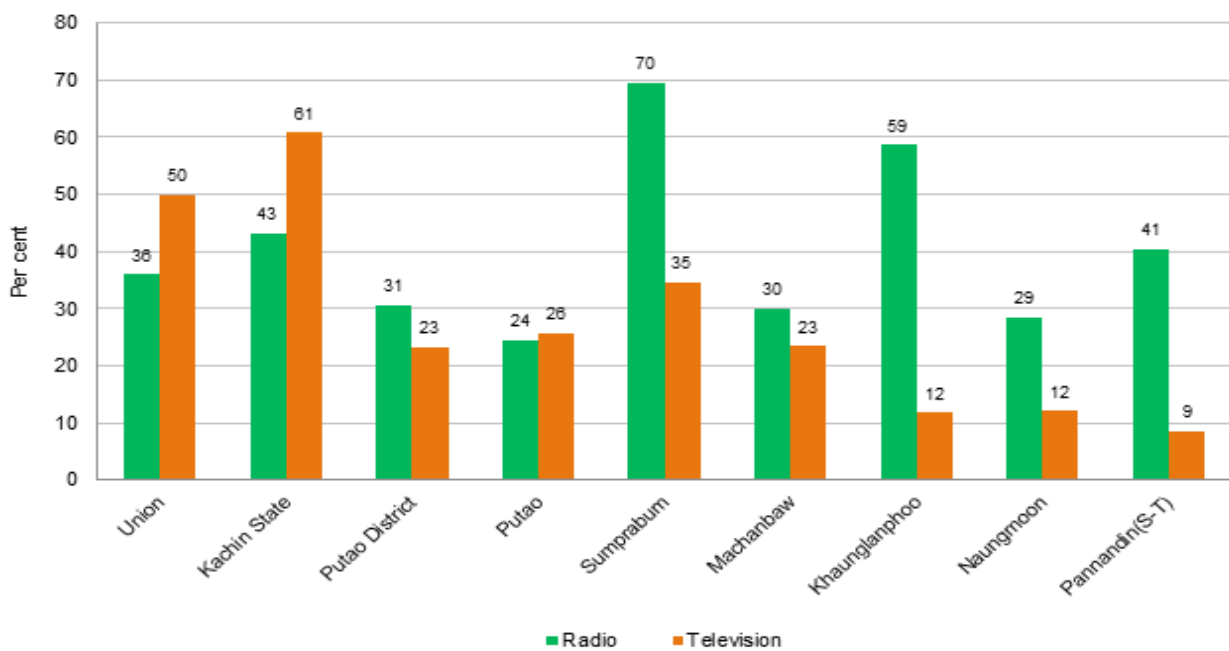
Communication and related amenities

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	1,711	58.6	11.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	39.9	0.5
Urban	70	77.1	11.4	1.4	4.3	-	-	18.6	-
Rural	1,641	57.8	11.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	40.8	0.5

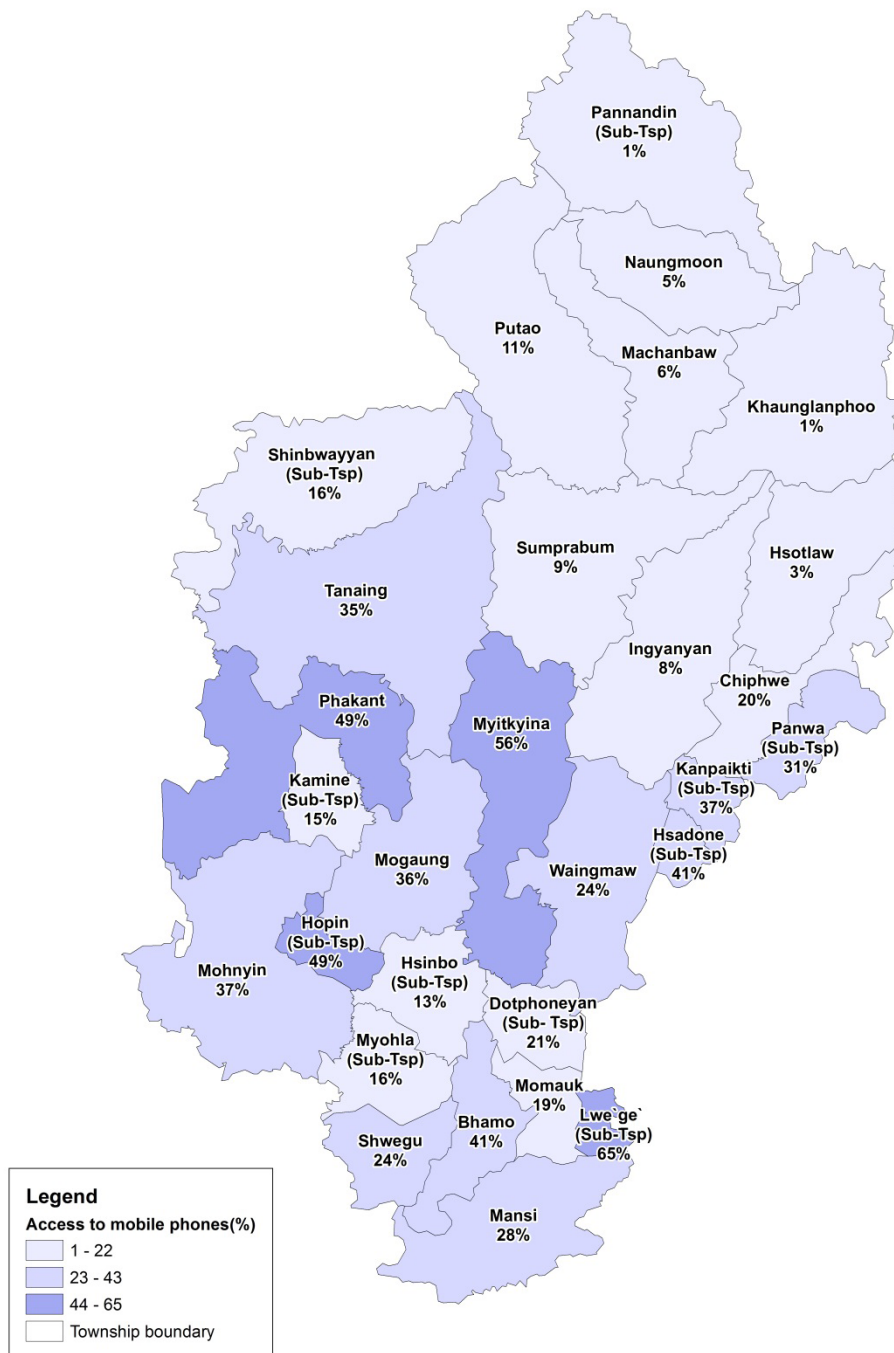
- Some 58.6 per cent of the households in Khaunglanphoo Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Up to 77.1 per cent of households in urban areas have access to radio, while the proportion for rural areas was 57.8 per cent.

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



- In Khaunglanphoo Township, 11.8 per cent of the households having a television and more than half of the households (58.6%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Kachin State	: 37.5%
Putao District	: 8.6%
Khaunglanphoo Township	: 0.7%

- Some 0.7 per cent of the households in Khaunglanphoo Township reported having mobile phones and it is 37.5 per cent in Kachin State.

Transportation items

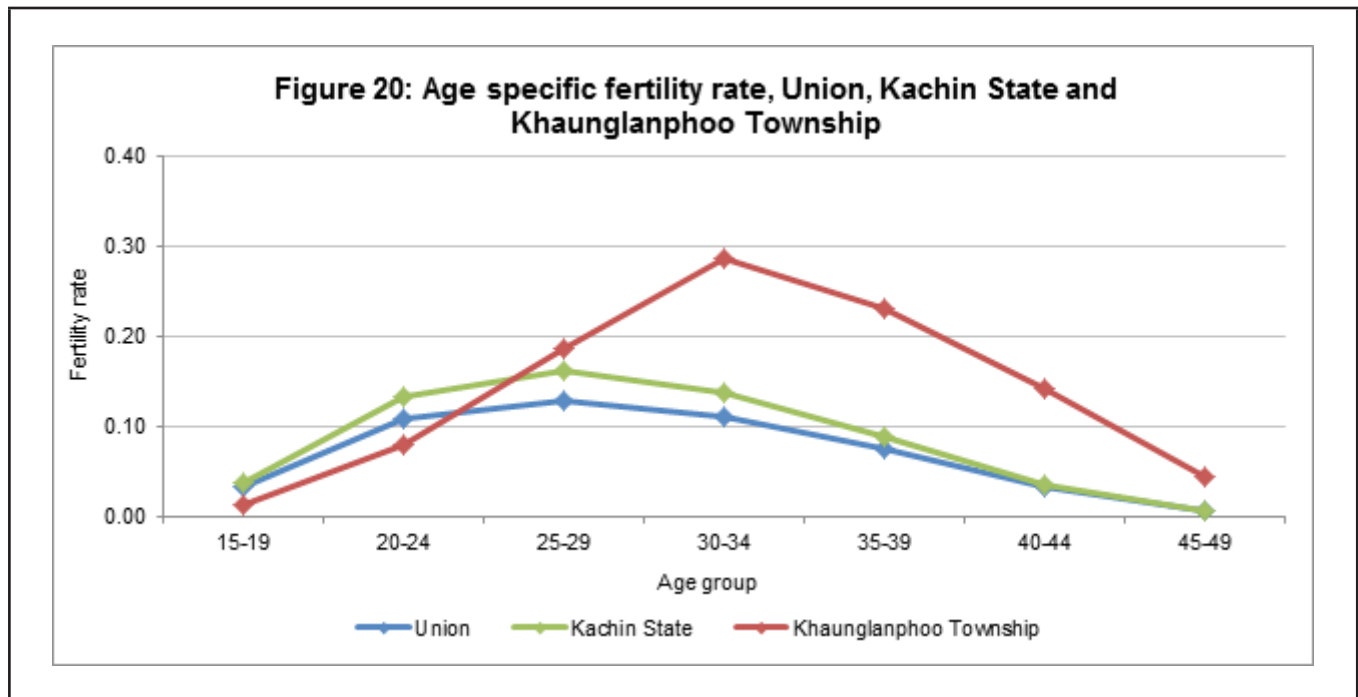
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Putao District	15,864	95	5,089	1,484	74	122	47	7,476
Urban	3,845	70	1,923	681	30	4	5	1,589
Rural	12,019	25	3,166	803	44	118	42	5,887
Khaunglanphoo Township	1,711	12	12	15	11	11	11	444
Urban	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Rural	1,641	12	12	15	11	11	11	436

- In Khaunglanphoo Township, 25.9 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 0.9 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use cart (bullock) as a means of transport.

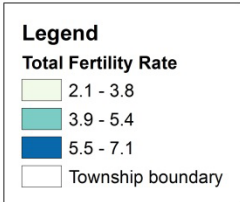
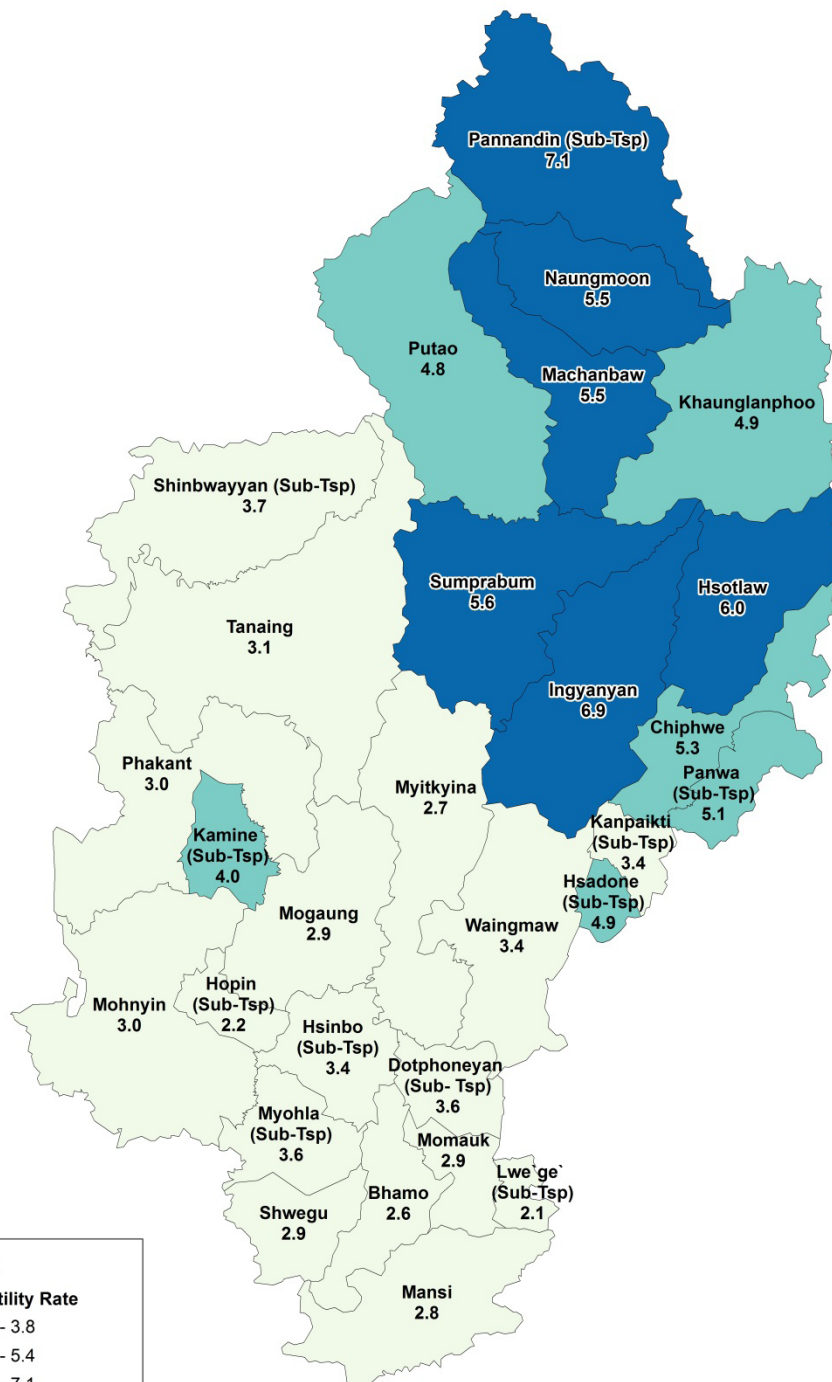
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



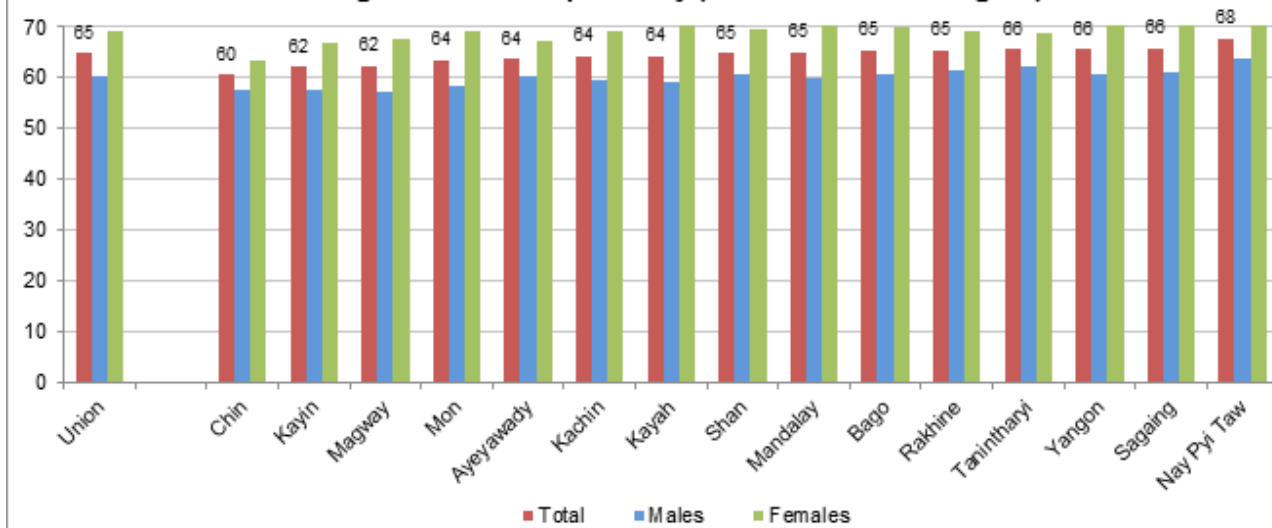
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 30-34.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.9 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kachin State	: 3.0
Putao District	: 4.9
Khaunglanphoo Township	: 4.9

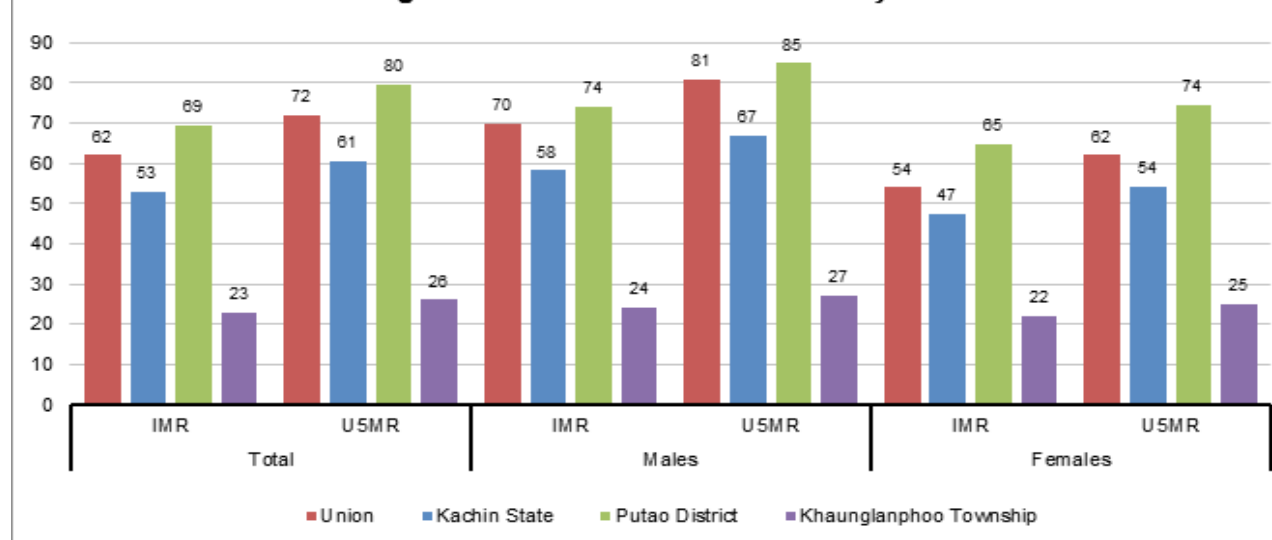
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

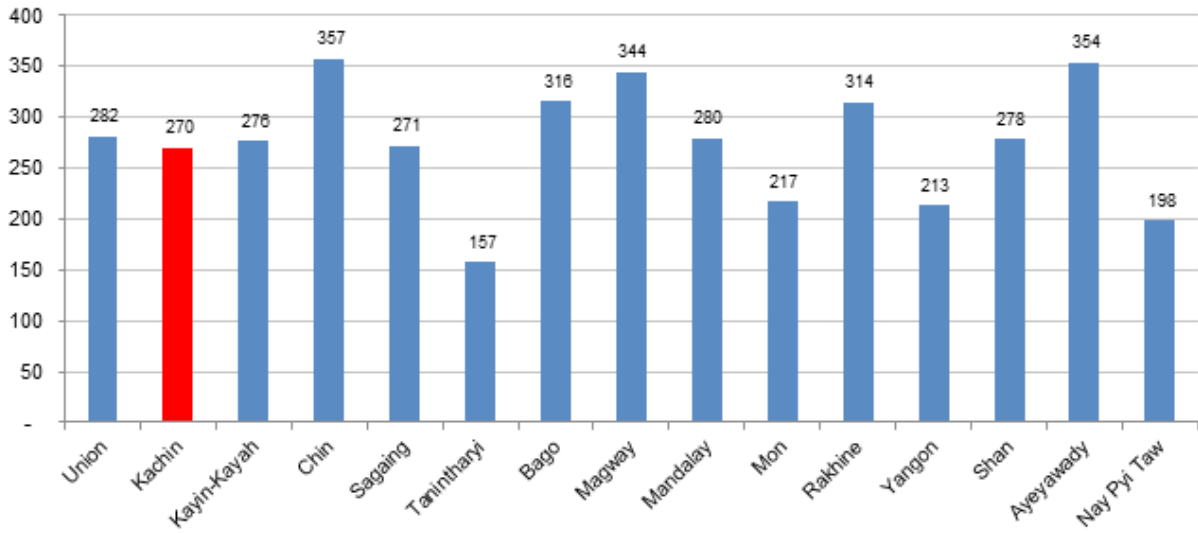
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Putao District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Putao District is 69 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 80 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Khaunglanphoo Township are lower than those in Kachin State and Putao District. The Infant mortality in Khaunglanphoo is 23 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 26 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.

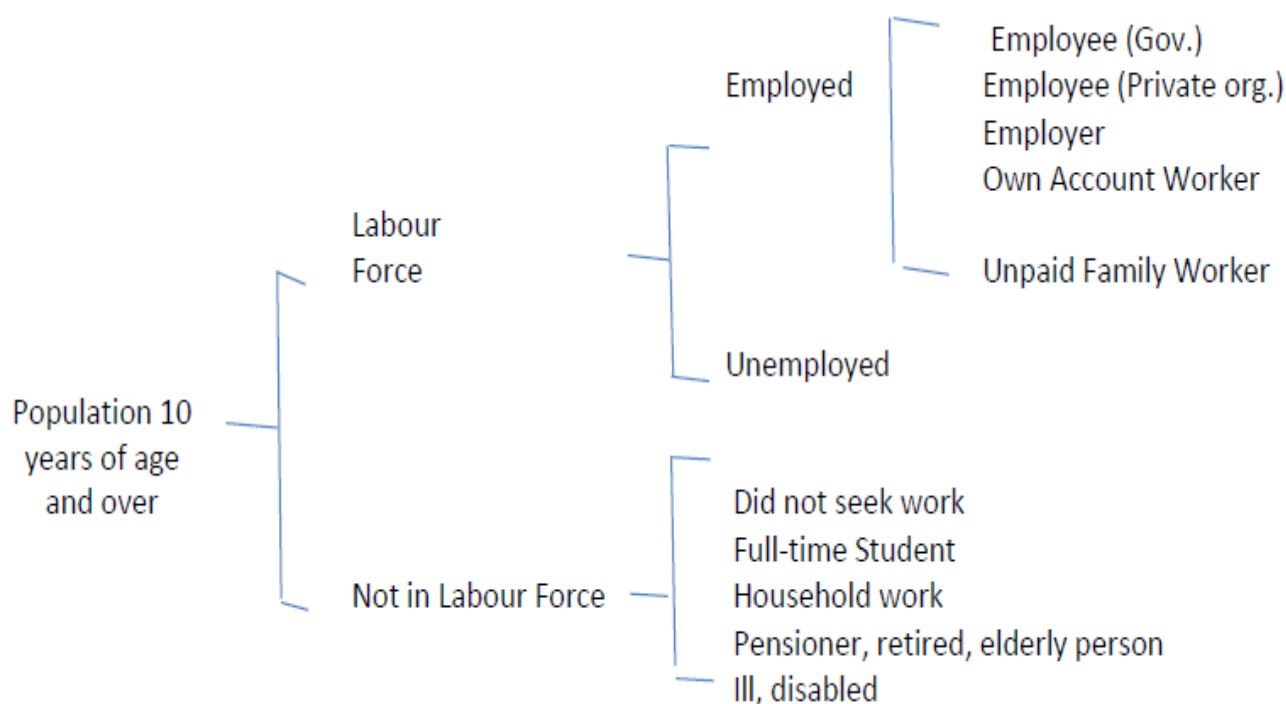
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

