

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, BHAMO DISTRICT

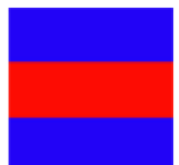
Myohla Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Kachin State, Bhamo District

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Office No.48

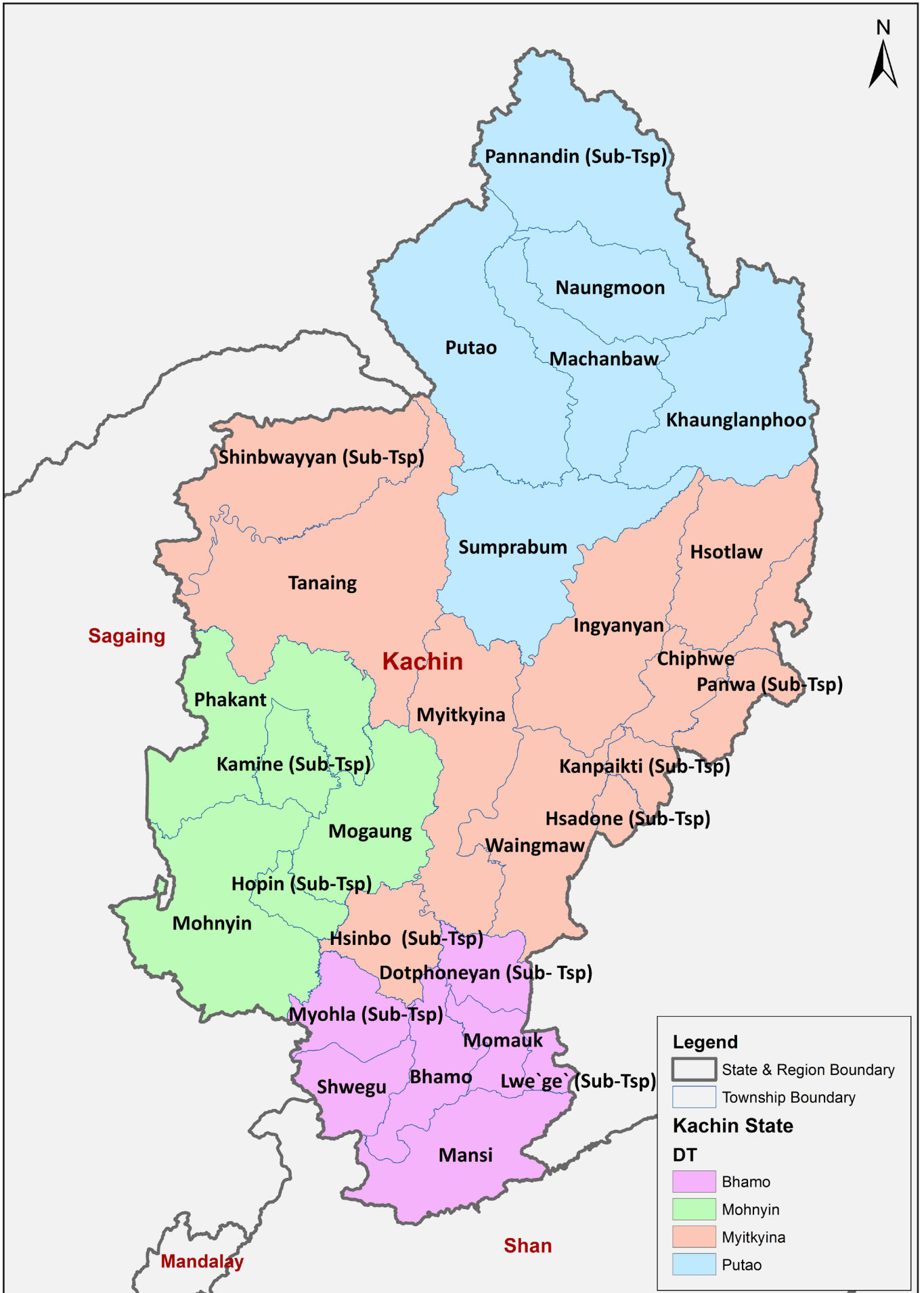
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

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Figure 1: Map of Kachin State, showing the townships



Myohla Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	4,093 ²	
Population males	2,112 (51.6%)	
Population females	1,981 (48.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	44.7%	
Area (Km²)	1,618.7 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	2.5 persons	
Median age	22.8 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	2	
Number of private households	793	
Percentage of female headed households	12.6%	
Mean household size	5.0 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	35.3%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	61.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	61.7	
Child dependency ratio	57.1	
Old dependency ratio	4.6	
Ageing index	8.0	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	107	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.7%	
Male	97.1%	
Female	94.2%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	112	2.7
Walking	37	0.9
Seeing	51	1.2
Hearing	26	0.6
Remembering	31	0.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number		Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	2,657		84.8
Associate Scrutiny	-		-
Naturalised Scrutiny	*		0.2
National Registration	*		0.3
Religious	*		0.4
Temporary Registration	*		0.1
Foreign Registration	-		-
Foreign Passport	-		-
None	442		14.1
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	75.8%	89.9%	60.2%
Unemployment rate	1.6%	1.4%	1.8%
Employment to population ratio	74.6%	88.7%	59.2%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number		Per cent
Owner	707		89.2
Renter	28		3.5
Provided free (individually)	32		4.0
Government quarters	26		3.3
Private company quarters	-		-
Other	-		-
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		52.6%
Bamboo	42.9%	7.1%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	1.1%	
Wood	53.3%	89.0%	-
Corrugated sheet	-		47.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.5%	2.8%	-
Other	-	-	-
Main source of energy for cooking	Number		Per cent
Electricity	-		-
LPG	-		-
Kerosene	-		-
Biogas	-		-
Firewood	589		74.3
Charcoal	203		25.6
Coal	*		0.1
Other	-		-

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	112	14.1
Kerosene	*	0.1
Candle	410	51.7
Battery	79	10.0
Generator (private)	27	3.4
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	144	18.2
Other	20	2.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	-	-
Tube well, borehole	343	43.2
Protected well/spring	169	21.3
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.4
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>64.9</i>
Unprotected well/spring	87	11.0
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	190	24.0
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.1
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>35.1</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	-	-
Tube well, borehole	296	37.3
Protected well/spring	94	11.9
Unprotected well/spring	90	11.3
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	312	39.3
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	665	83.9
Total Improved Sanitation	666	84.0
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	22	2.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	-	-
Other	-	-
None	105	13.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	353	44.5
Television	434	54.7
Landline phone	26	3.3
Mobile phone	129	16.3
Computer	*	0.6
Internet at home	*	0.1
Households with none of the items	199	25.1
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	25	3.2
Motorcycle/Moped	547	69.0
Bicycle	122	15.4
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.4
Canoe/Boat	193	24.3
Motor boat	126	15.9
Cart (bullock)	336	42.4

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	4,093 *		
Males	2,112		
Females	1,981		
Sex ratio	107 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	44.7%		
Area (Km ²)	1,618.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	2.5 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	2		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	3,974	1,769	2,205
Number of conventional households	793	361	432
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Myohla Sub-Township, there are more males than females with 107 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (44.7%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Myohla Sub-Township is 3 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Myohla 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;
Myohla Sub-Township (Bhamo District, Kachin State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	793	4,093	2,112	1,981
	Ward	361	1,828	951	877
1	No(1)(W)	88	421	209	212
2	No(2)(W)	109	523	268	255
3	No(3)(W)	89	476	251	225
4	No(4)(W)	75	408	223	185
	Village Tract	432	2,265	1,161	1,104
1	Ah Mat Gyi Kone(VT)	174	807	450	357
2	Min Kyaung Kone(VT)	258	1,458	711	747

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

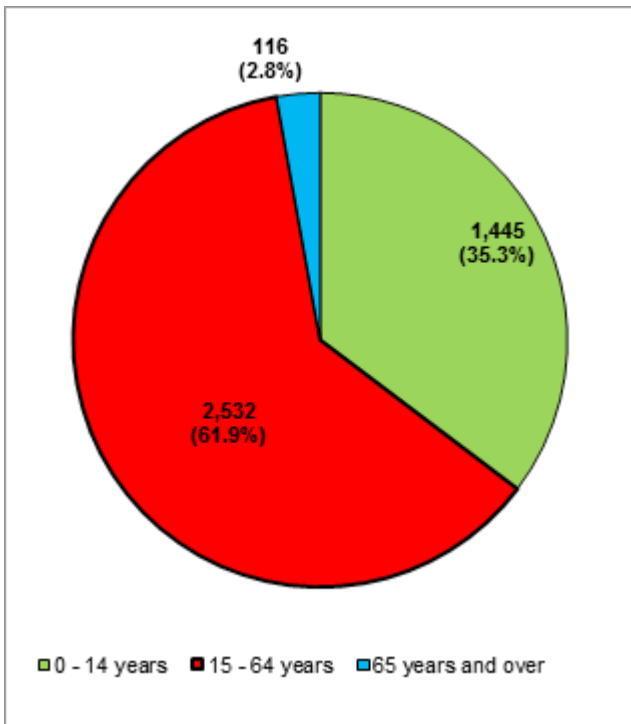
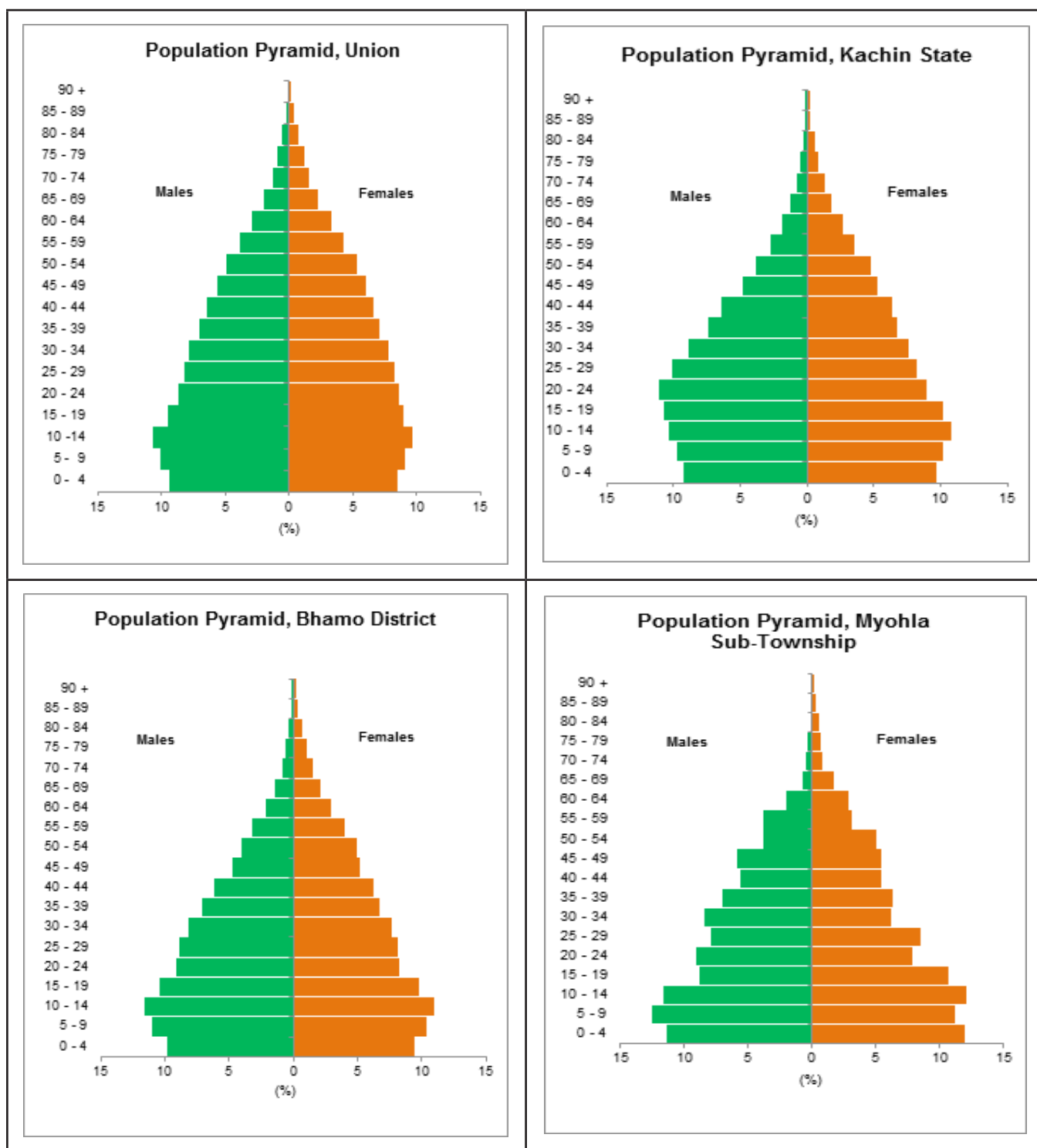


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Myohla Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	4,093	2,112	1,981
0 - 4	476	240	236
5 - 9	485	265	220
10 - 14	484	245	239
15 - 19	396	186	210
20 - 24	347	193	154
25 - 29	337	169	168
30 - 34	302	179	123
35 - 39	273	149	124
40 - 44	227	119	108
45 - 49	230	124	106
50 - 54	179	80	99
55 - 59	142	80	62
60 - 64	99	43	56
65 - 69	48	16	32
70 - 74	28	12	16
75 - 79	20	7	13
80 - 84	12	2	10
85 - 89	5	1	4
90 +	3	2	1

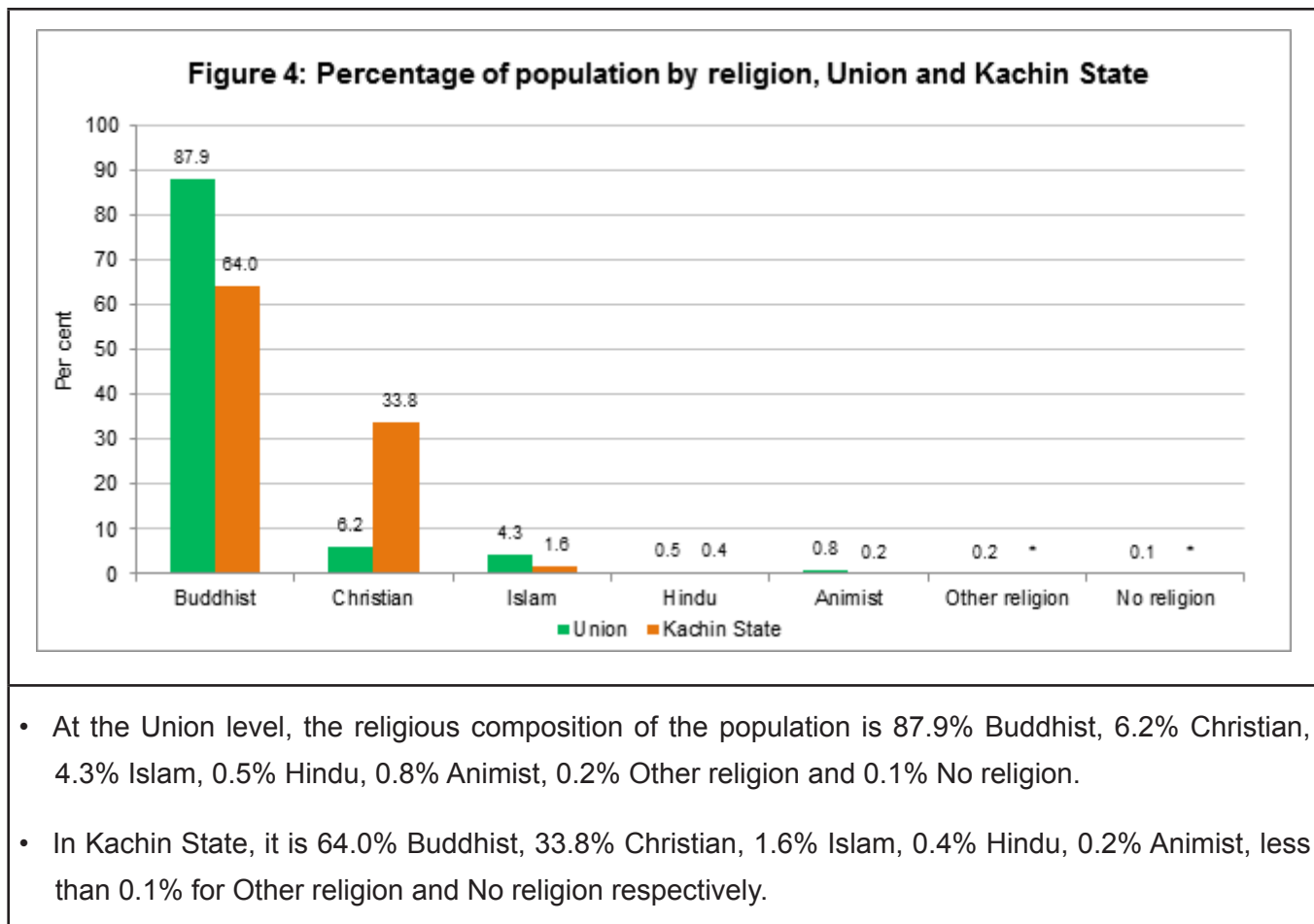
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Myohla Sub-Township is 61.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- Age group (0-4), population significantly declined.
- Compared to Union level, there is less percentage of working age (15-64) group population in Myohla Sub-Township.
- Males age group (0-4) to (45-49) population is slightly higher than the female population at that age groups. Starting from age group 50-54, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	100	59	41	17	9	8
6	94	56	38	79	50	29
7	98	48	50	93	45	48
8	83	48	35	77	43	34
9	105	51	54	99	47	52
10	75	40	35	71	36	35
11	100	43	57	91	40	51
12	101	52	49	89	47	42
13	95	56	39	84	48	36
14	103	49	54	71	34	37
15	66	27	39	35	11	24
16	78	35	43	39	16	23
17	67	37	30	22	9	13
18	98	47	51	34	13	21
19	80	36	44	22	8	14
20	88	51	37	8	3	5
21	53	26	27	6	1	5
22	73	44	29	4	2	2
23	68	41	27	1	-	1
24	55	25	30	1	-	1
25	82	35	47	1	-	1
26	54	29	25	-	-	-
27	70	40	30	1	1	-
28	57	25	32	-	-	-
29	59	30	29	-	-	-

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

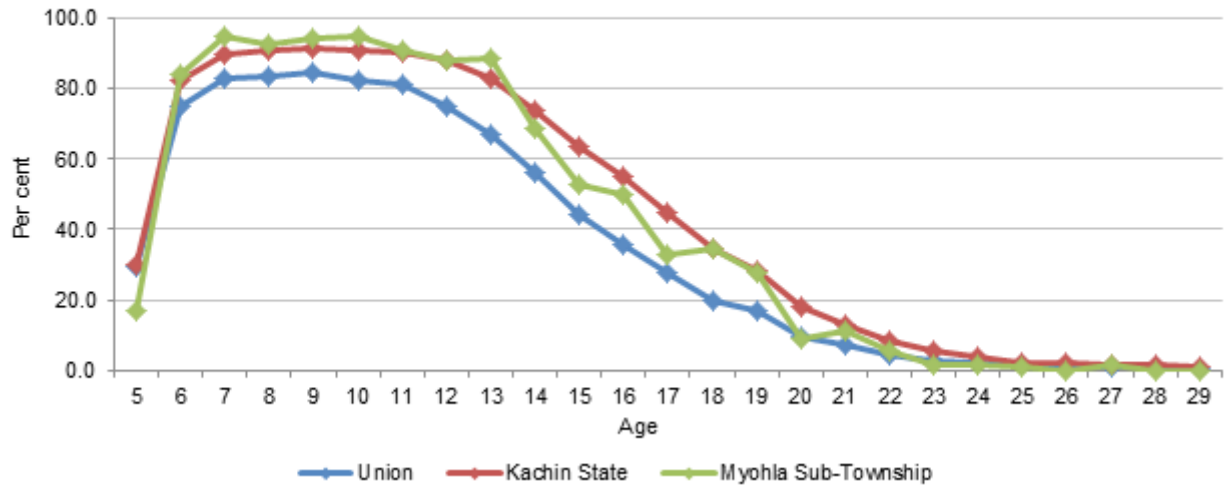
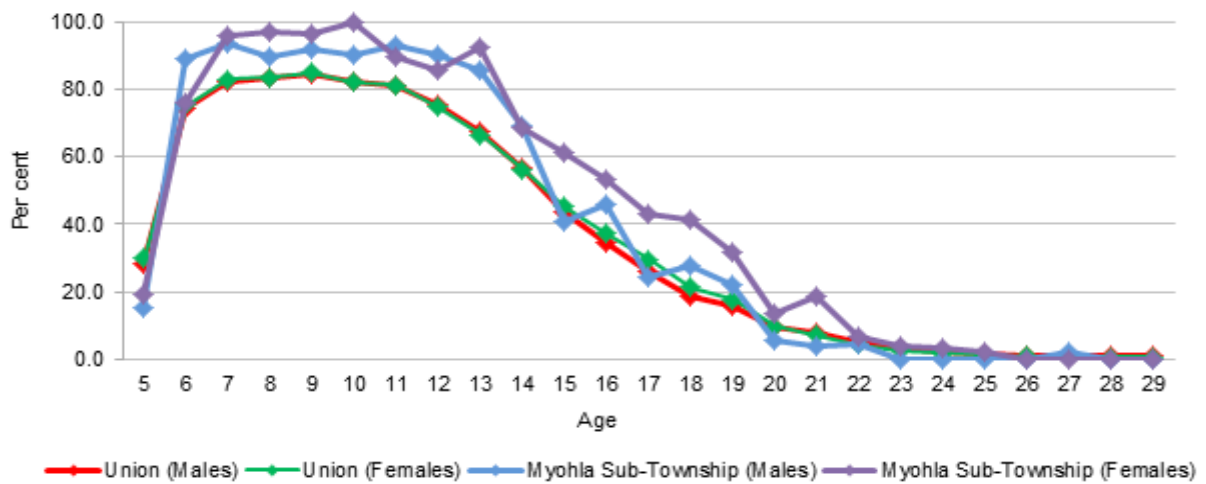
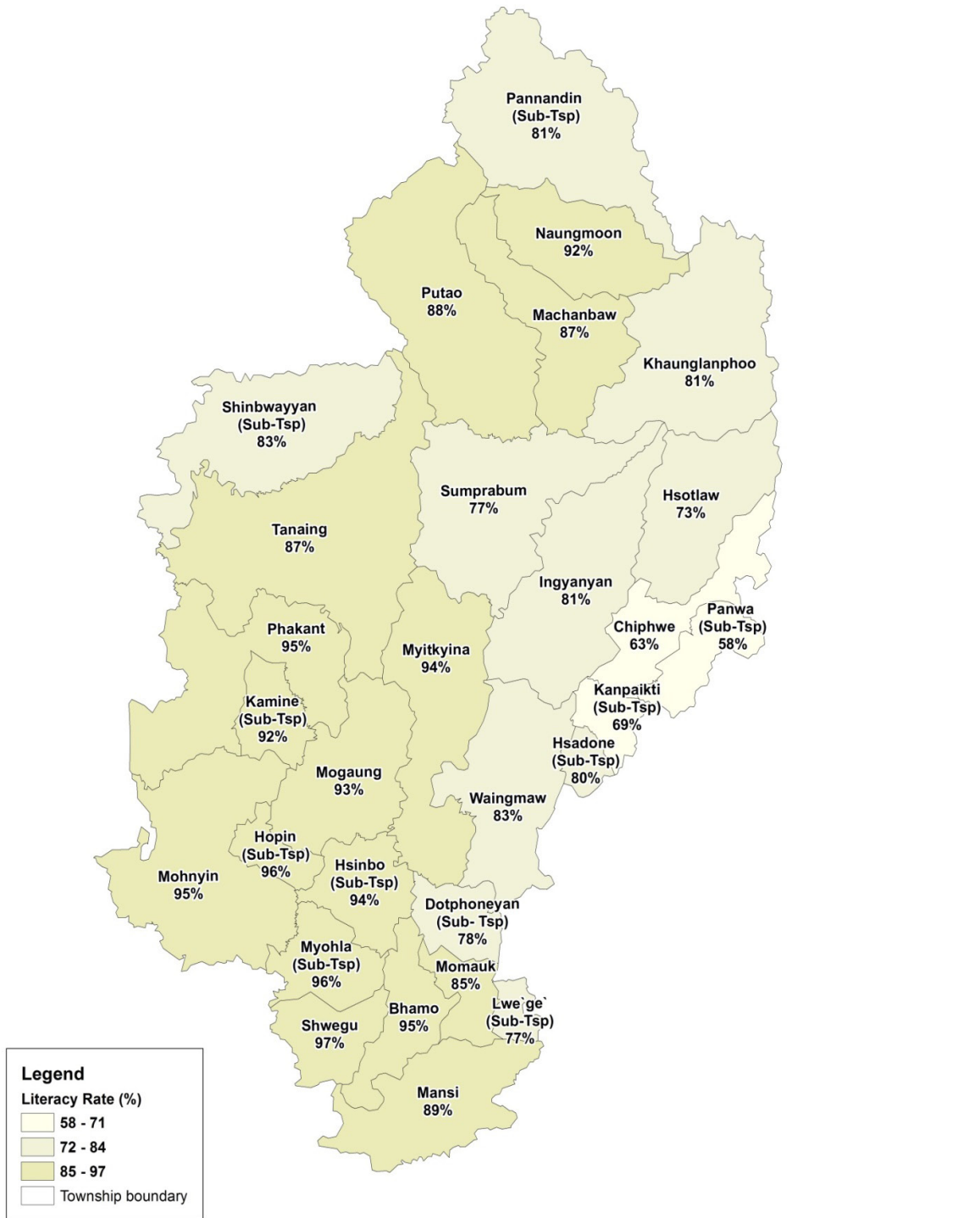


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Myohla Sub-Township



- School attendance in Myohla Sub-Township drops after age 12 for males and age 14 for females.
- The school attendance of males and females in Myohla Sub-Township is higher after age of 6.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Kachin State	: 91.7%
Bhamo District	: 92.3%
Myohla Sub-Township	: 95.7%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	726	98.1
Males	369	97.6
Females	357	98.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Myohla Sub-Township is 95.7 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of (91.7%) for Kachin State and (89.5%) for the Union. Female literacy rate is 94.2 per cent and for the males it is 97.1 per cent.
- In Myohla Sub-Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.1 per cent with 98.6 per cent for females and 97.6 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	1,905	85	4.5	451	816	311	139	3	68	-	1	31
Urban	830	37	4.5	179	381	128	50	1	31	-	1	22
Rural	1,075	48	4.5	272	435	183	89	2	37	-	-	9
Males	983	23	2.3	183	430	204	83	3	38	-	-	19
Females	922	62	6.7	268	386	107	56	-	30	-	1	12

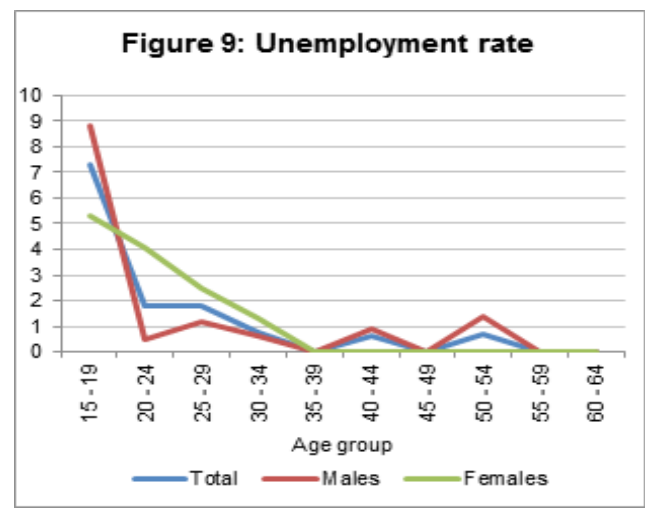
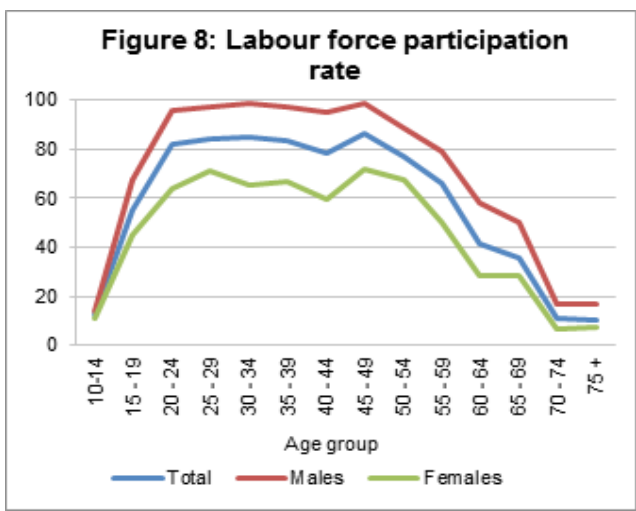
- About 4.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 4.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 2.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 6.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 42.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.6 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10-14	12.4	13.9	10.9
15 - 19	55.3	67.2	44.8
20 - 24	81.6	95.9	63.6
25 - 29	84.3	97.0	71.4
30 - 34	84.8	98.3	65.0
35 - 39	83.5	97.3	66.9
40 - 44	78.0	95.0	59.3
45 - 49	86.1	98.4	71.7
50 - 54	77.1	88.8	67.7
55 - 59	66.2	78.8	50.0
60 - 64	41.4	58.1	28.6
65 - 69	35.4	50.0	28.1
70 - 74	10.7	16.7	6.3
75 +	10.0	16.7	7.1
15 - 24	67.6	81.8	52.7
15 - 64	75.8	89.9	60.2

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	5.0	2.9	7.7
15 - 24	4.2	3.9	4.7
15 - 64	1.6	1.4	1.8
65+	-	-	-



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Myohla Sub-Township is 75.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 60.2 per cent and is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.9 per cent.
- In Myohla Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Myohla Sub-Township is 1.6 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males is (1.4%) and for females is (1.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 4.7 per cent.

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

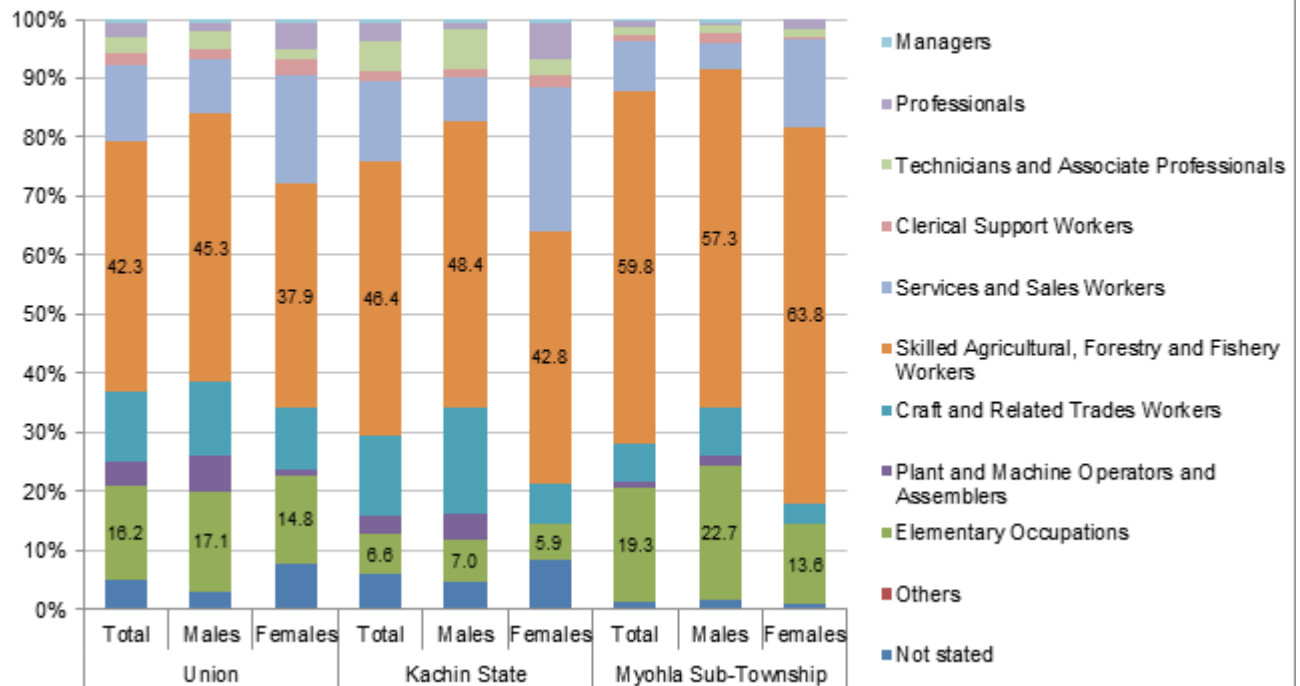
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	1,130	0.1	51.0	29.6	13.0	1.8	4.6
Males	372	0.3	72.3	0.5	12.6	3.8	10.5
Females	758	-	40.5	43.8	13.2	0.8	1.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 72.3 per cent of males are full time students while 43.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	1,832	1,136	696	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	7	7	-	0.4	0.6	-
Professionals	16	5	11	0.9	0.4	1.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	25	15	10	1.4	1.3	1.4
Clerical Support Workers	21	18	3	1.1	1.6	0.4
Services and Sales Workers	153	50	103	8.4	4.4	14.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,095	651	444	59.8	57.3	63.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	116	93	23	6.3	8.2	3.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	20	19	1	1.1	1.7	0.1
Elementary Occupations	353	258	95	19.3	22.7	13.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	26	20	6	1.4	1.8	0.9

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

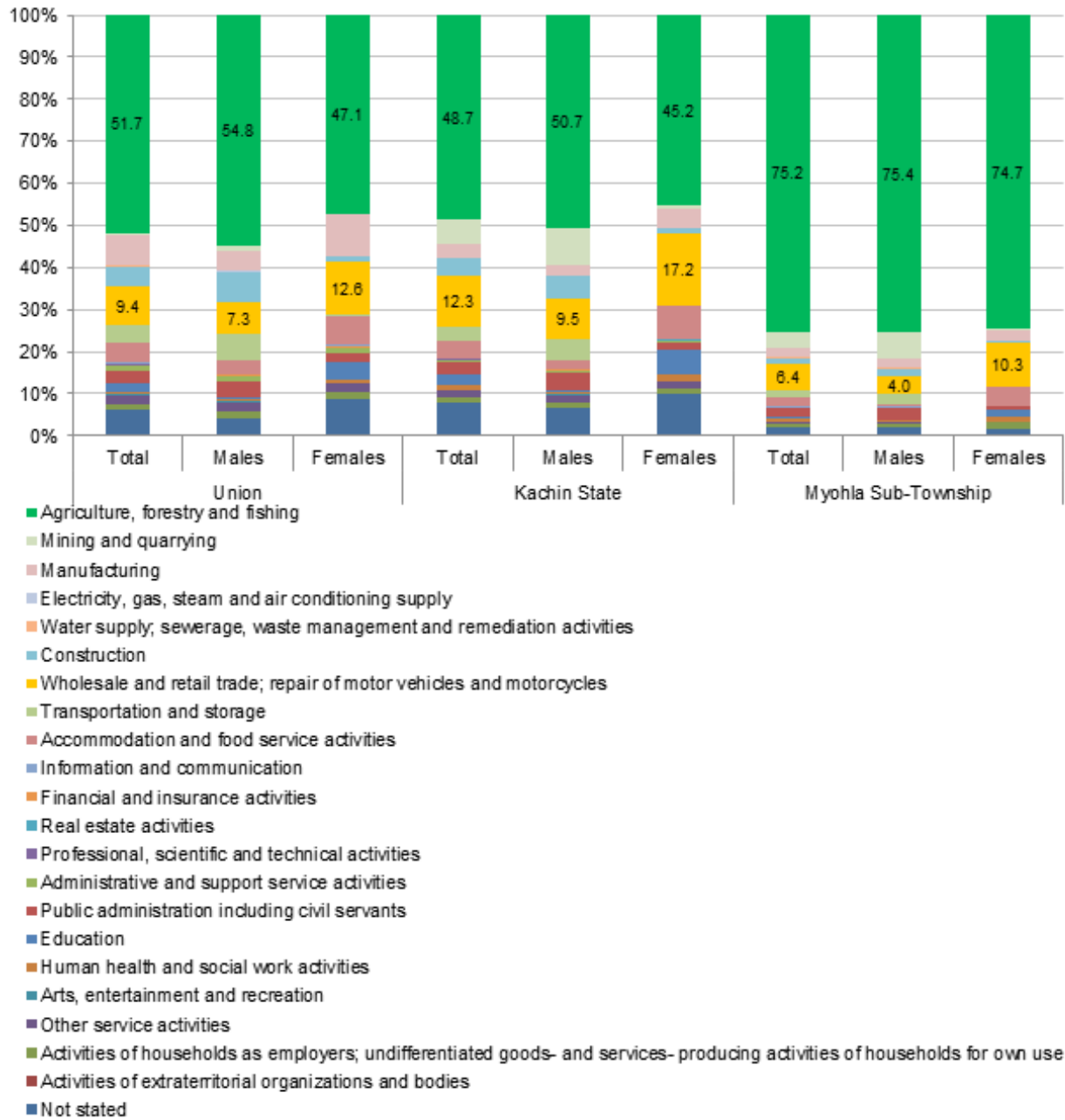


- In Myohla Sub-Township, 59.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 19.3 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 57.3 per cent of males and 63.8 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 6.6 per cent are in elementary occupations workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	1,832	1,136	696	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,377	857	520	75.2	75.4	74.7
Mining and quarrying	71	69	2	3.9	6.1	0.3
Manufacturing	44	26	18	2.4	2.3	2.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2	2	-	0.1	0.2	-
Construction	24	22	2	1.3	1.9	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	117	45	72	6.4	4.0	10.3
Transportation and storage	28	28	-	1.5	2.5	-
Accommodation and food service activities	41	9	32	2.2	0.8	4.6
Information and communication	3	1	2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	40	36	4	2.2	3.2	0.6
Education	12	-	12	0.7	-	1.7
Human health and social work activities	12	4	8	0.7	0.4	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	5	3	2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	21	11	10	1.1	1.0	1.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	35	23	12	1.9	2.0	1.7

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



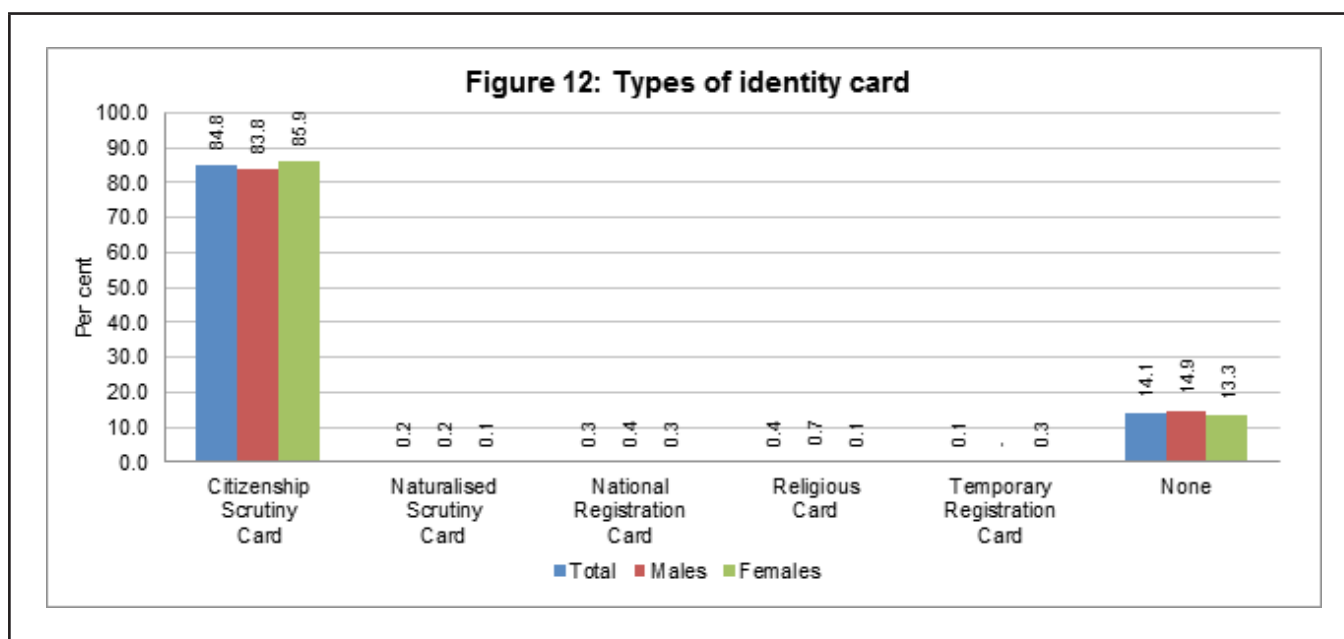
- In Myohla Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 75.2 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 6.4 per cent.
- There are 75.4 per cent of males and 74.7 per cent of females are 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; 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	2,657	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	442
Urban	1,225	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	138
Rural	1,432	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	304
Males	1,347	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	239
Females	1,310	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	203

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Myohla Sub-Township, 84.8 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card and 14.1 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 14.9 per cent of males and 13.3 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

(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	4,093	3,981	112	2.7	51	26	37	31
0 - 14	1,445	1,434	11	0.8	4	1	3	6
15 - 64	2,532	2,458	74	2.9	31	15	23	19
65+	116	89	27	23.3	16	10	11	6
Males	2,112	2,046	66	3.1	30	13	22	16
0 - 14	750	743	7	0.9	3	1	2	4
15 - 64	1,322	1,274	48	3.6	22	7	15	9
65+	40	29	11	27.5	5	5	5	3
Females	1,981	1,935	46	2.3	21	13	15	15
0 - 14	695	691	4	0.6	1	-	1	2
15 - 64	1,210	1,184	26	2.1	9	8	8	10
65+	76	60	16	21.1	11	5	6	3

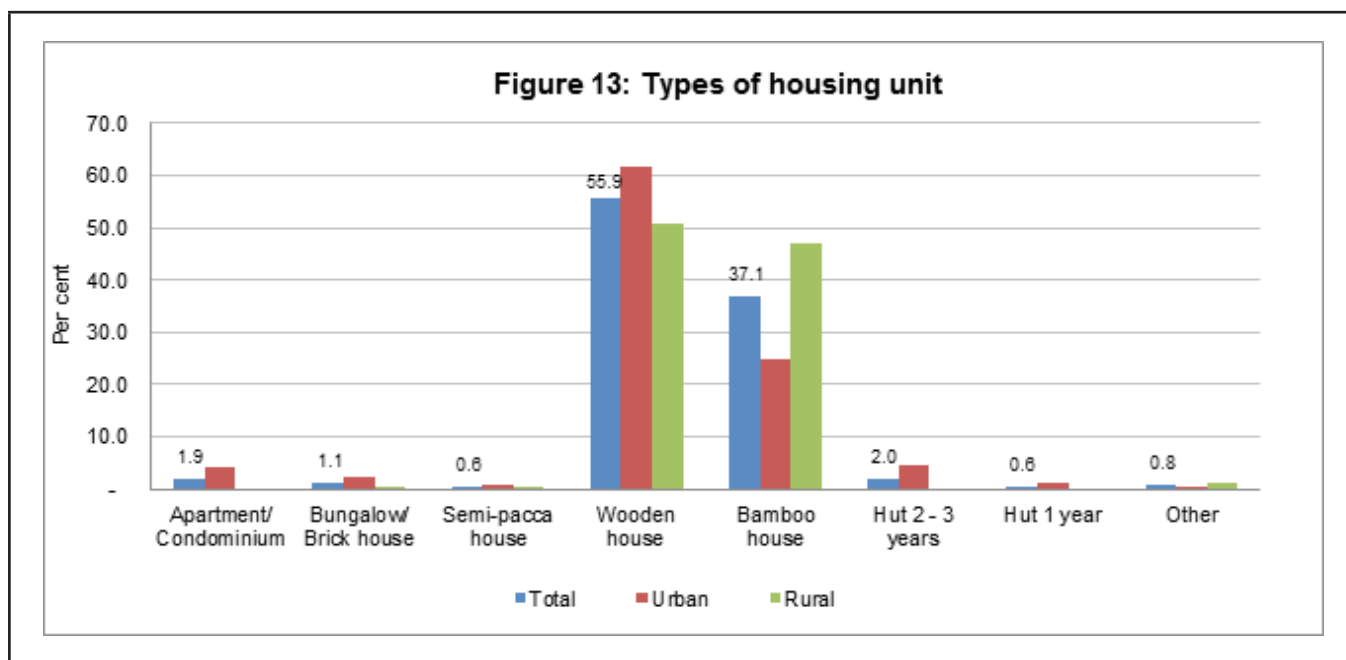
- Three in every 100 persons in Myohla Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly 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

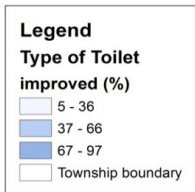
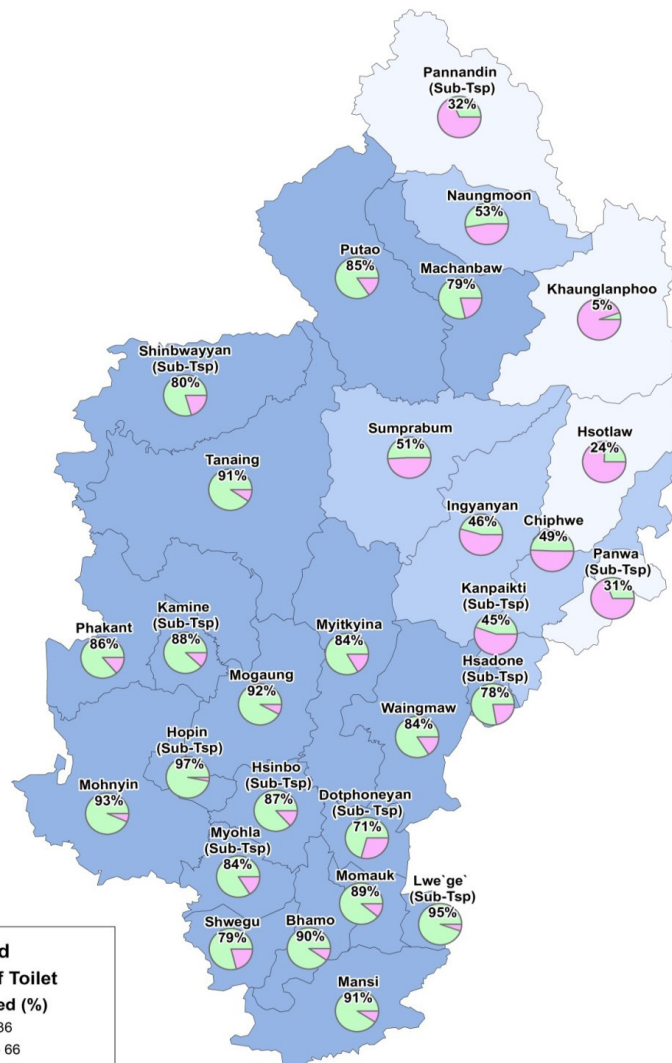
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	793	1.9	1.1	0.6	55.9	37.1	2.0	0.6	0.8
Urban	361	4.2	2.2	0.8	61.8	24.9	4.4	1.4	0.3
Rural	432	-	0.2	0.5	50.9	47.2	-	-	1.2



- The majority of the households in Myohla Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (55.9%) followed by households in bamboo houses (37.1%).
- About 61.8 per cent of urban households and 50.9 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Kachin State	: 85.5%
Bhamo District	: 86.7%
Myohla Sub-Township	: 84.0%

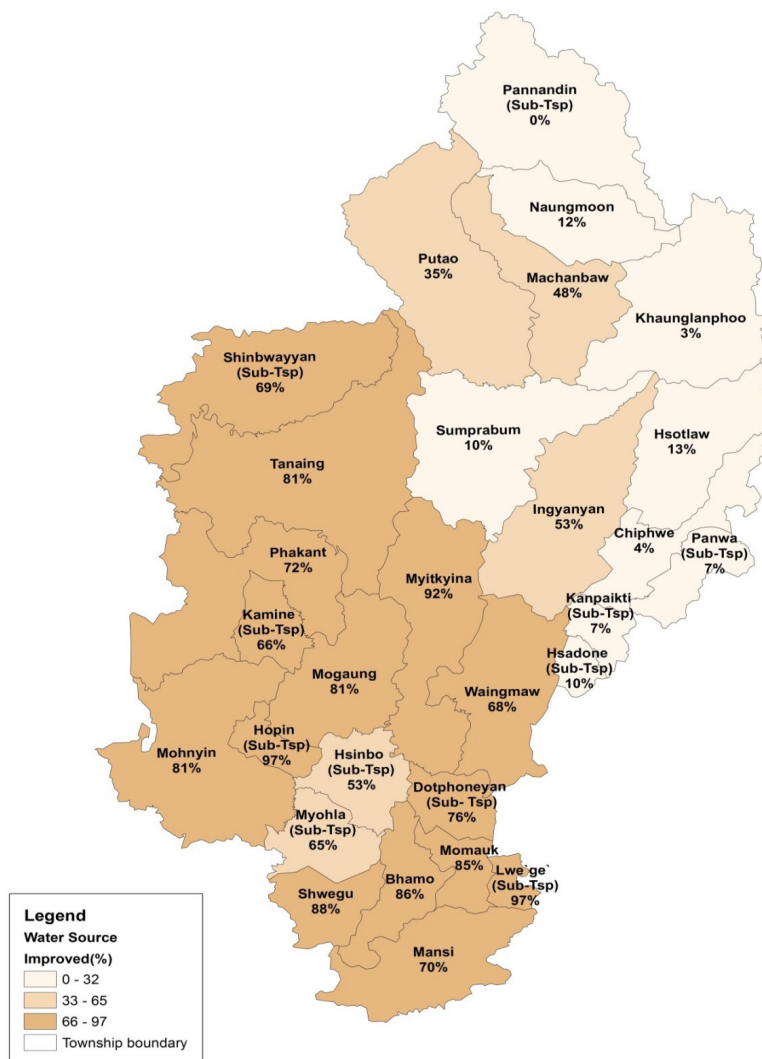
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet and urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.1	0.3	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		83.9	77.5	89.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>84.0</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>89.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.8	1.4	3.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
None		13.2	20.8	7.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	793	361	432

- Up to 84.0 per cent of the households in Myohla Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (83.9%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, Myohla Sub-Township proportion belongs to the (67-97) proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kachin State is 85.5 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 13.2 per cent of the households in the Myohla Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kachin State, it is 2.0 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Myohla Sub-Township, 7.0 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%
Bhamo District	: 83.4%
Myohla Sub-Township	: 64.9%

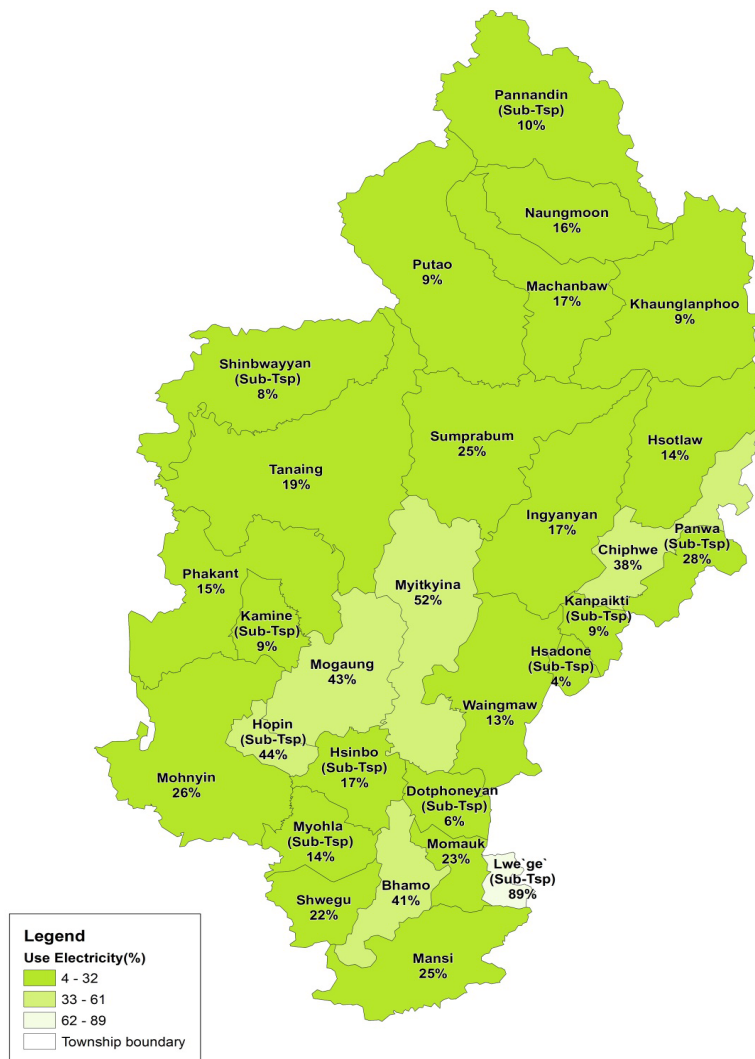
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	-	-	-
Tube well, borehole	43.2	69.2	21.5
Protected well/ Spring	21.3	1.7	37.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.4	0.8	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	64.9	71.7	59.3
Unprotected well/Spring	11.0	23.0	0.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake	-	-	-
River/stream/ canal	24.0	5.3	39.6
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.1	-	0.2
Other	-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	35.1	28.3	40.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	793	432

- In Myohla Sub-Township, 64.9 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, Myohla Sub-Township belongs to the (33-65) group proportion in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 43.2 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 24.0 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- About 35.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 40.7 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%
Bhamo District	: 30.8%
Myohla Sub-Township	: 14.1%

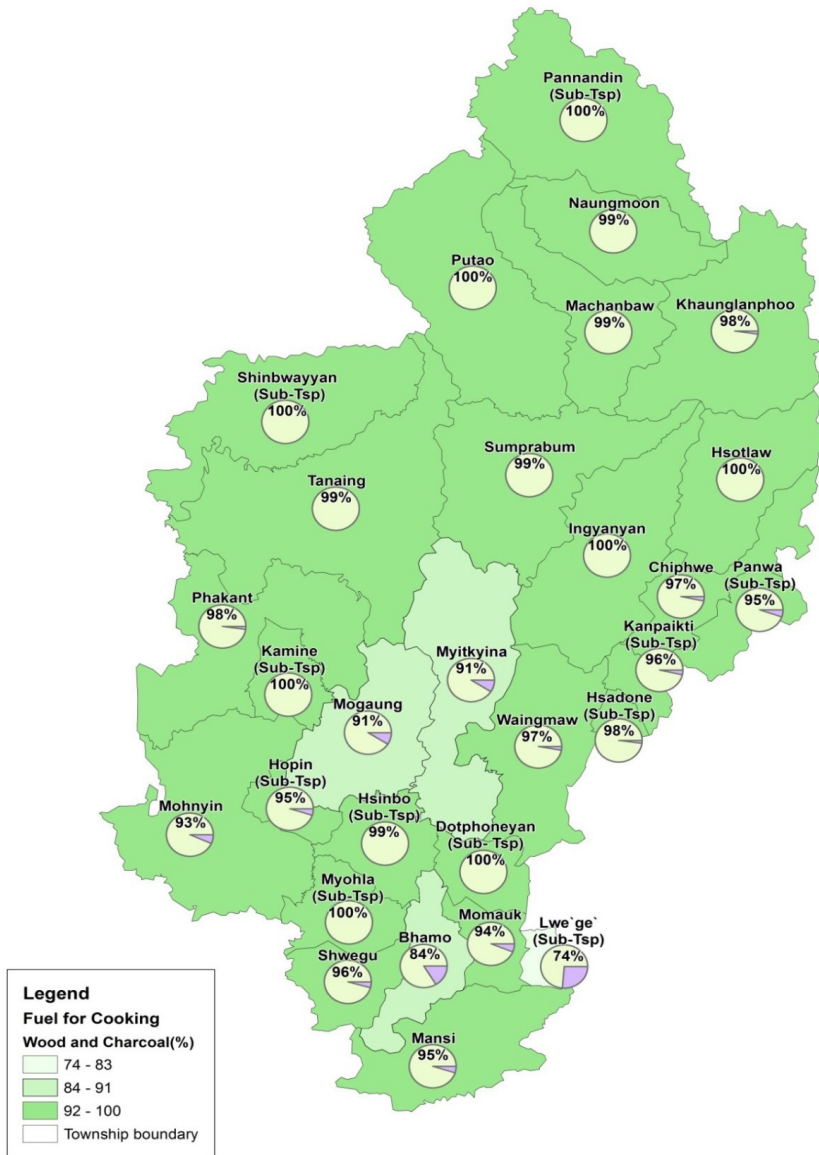
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		14.1	30.2	0.7
Kerosene		0.1	0.3	-
Candle		51.7	44.3	57.9
Battery		10.0	4.7	14.4
Generator (private)		3.4	1.1	5.3
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		18.2	15.2	20.6
Other		2.5	4.2	1.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	793	361	432

- In Myohla Sub-Township, 14.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion belongs to the (4-32) group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kachin State is 30.3 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the Sub-Township with 51.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 57.9 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Kachin State	: 93.7%
Bhamo District	: 90.5%
Myohla Sub-Township	: 99.9%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		-	-	-
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		74.3	58.2	87.7
Charcoal		25.6	41.6	12.3
Coal		0.1	0.3	-
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	793	361	432

- In Myohla Sub-Township, households use wood-related fuels for cooking with 74.3 per cent using firewood and 25.6 per cent using charcoal.
- About 87.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 12.3 per cent use charcoal.

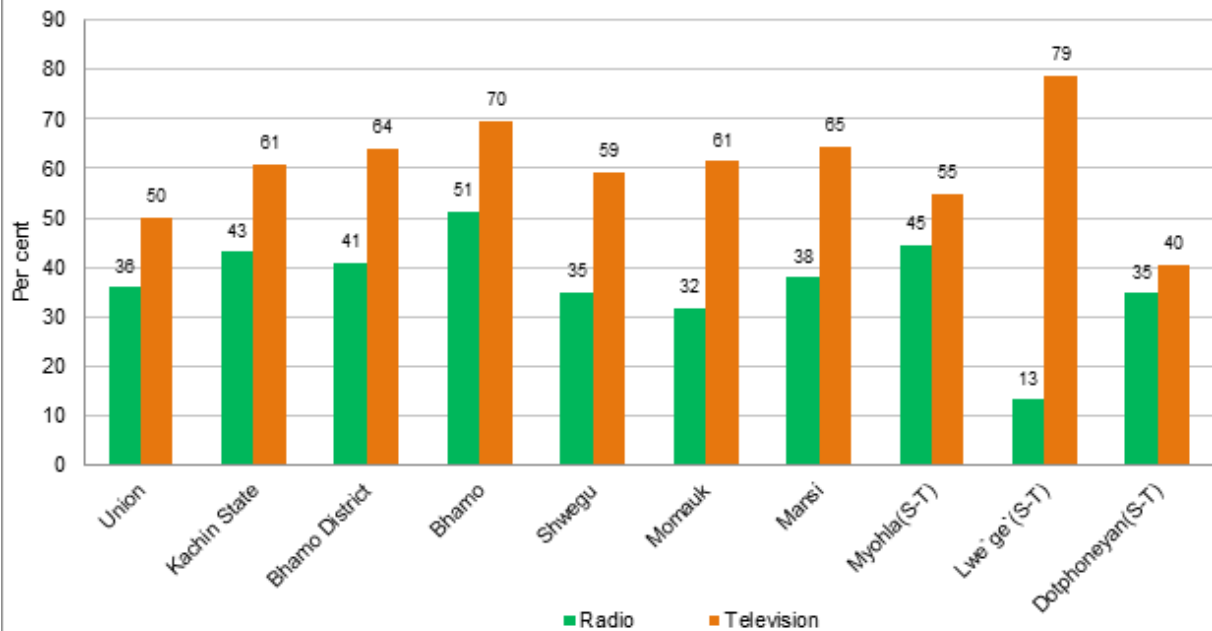
Communication and related amenities

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	793	44.5	54.7	3.3	16.3	0.6	0.1	25.1	-
Urban	361	38.2	54.3	0.6	18.3	1.4	0.3	27.1	-
Rural	432	49.8	55.1	5.6	14.6	-	-	23.4	-

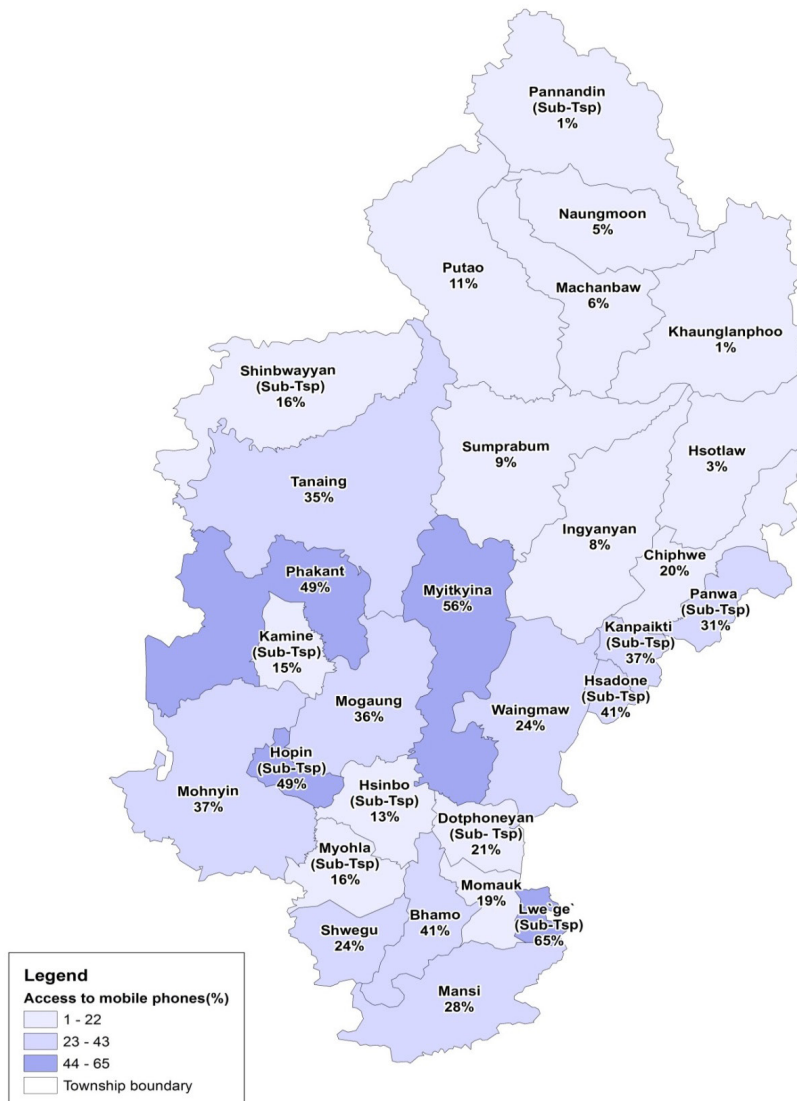
- About 54.7 per cent of the households in Myohla Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 54.3 per cent of households in urban areas and 55.1 per cent of households in rural area access to television.

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



- About 54.7 per cent of the households in Myohla Sub-Township have access to television and about half of the total households (44.5%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Kachin State	: 37.5%
Bhamo District	: 31.3%
Myohla Sub-Township	: 16.3%

- About 16.3 per cent of the households in Myohla Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. In Kachin State 37.5 per cent have mobile phones.

Transportation items

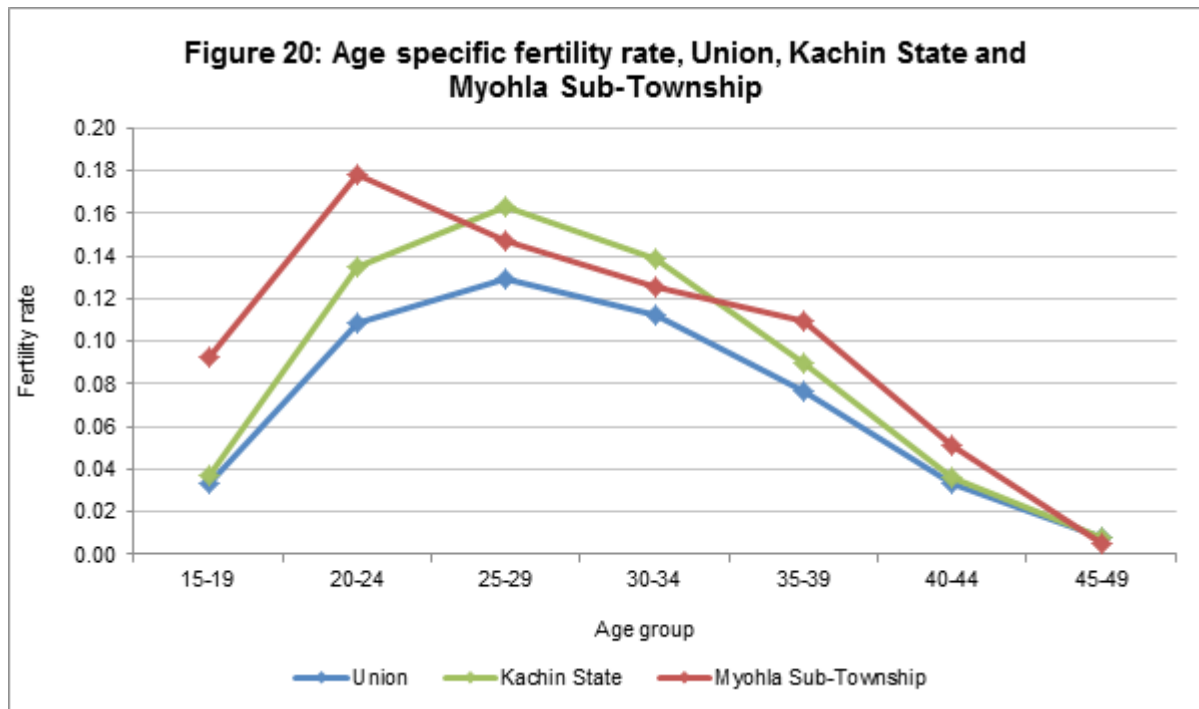
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Kachin State	269,365	10,911	188,959	94,853	14,759	10,977	6,252	70,938
Urban	95,859	5,765	75,218	44,841	2,780	1,683	1,249	10,459
Rural	173,506	5,146	113,741	50,012	11,979	9,294	5,003	60,479
Bhamo District	63,706	2,661	47,941	21,023	7,992	7,667	3,939	19,054
Urban	18,522	967	14,912	8,597	1,117	806	444	1,958
Rural	45,184	1,694	33,029	12,426	6,875	6,861	3,495	17,096
Myohla Sub-Township	793	25	547	122	3	193	126	336
Urban	361	10	244	69	1	63	68	175
Rural	432	15	303	53	2	130	58	161

- In Myohla Sub-Township, 69.0 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 42.4 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

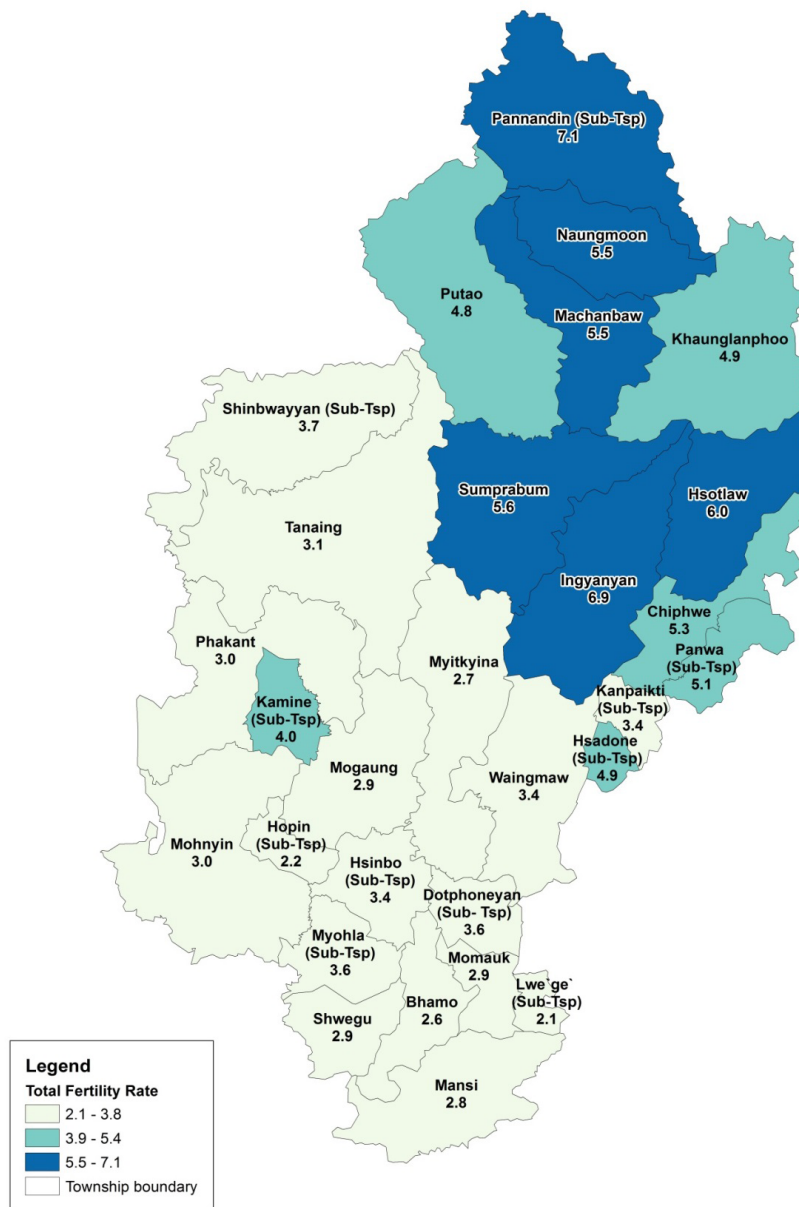
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



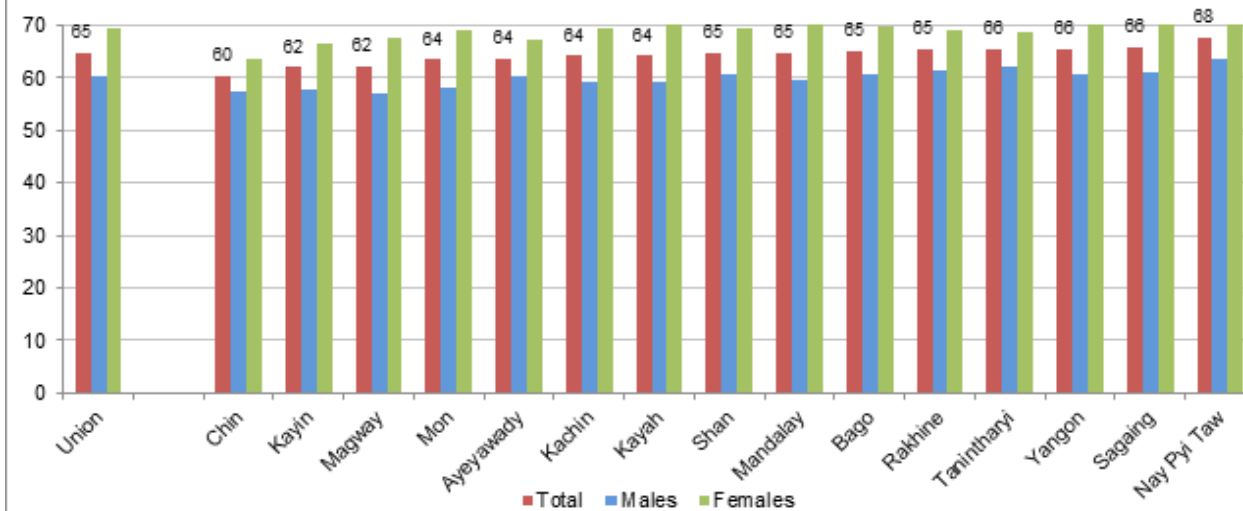
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.6 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



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

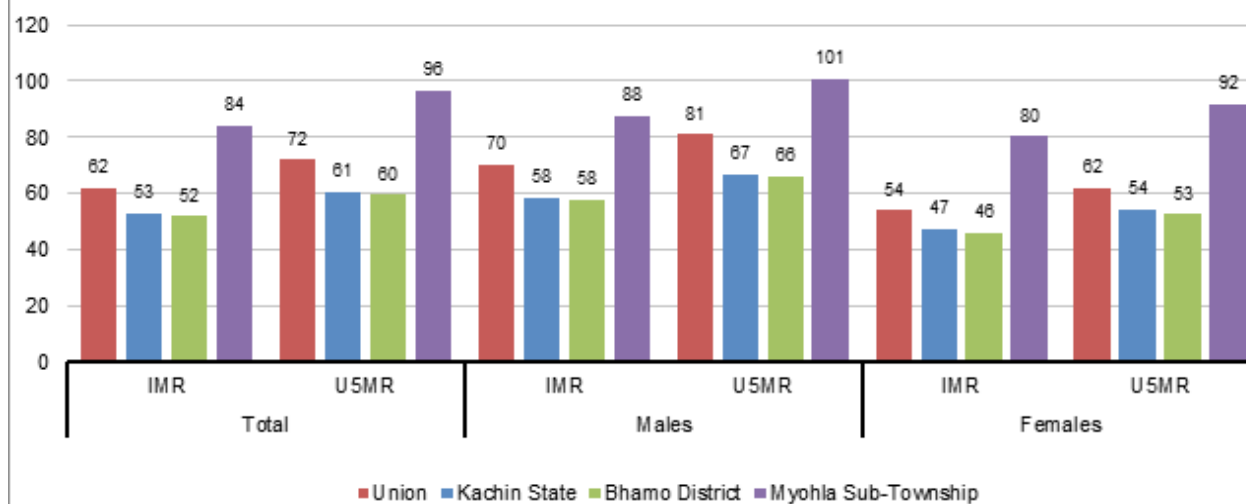
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



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

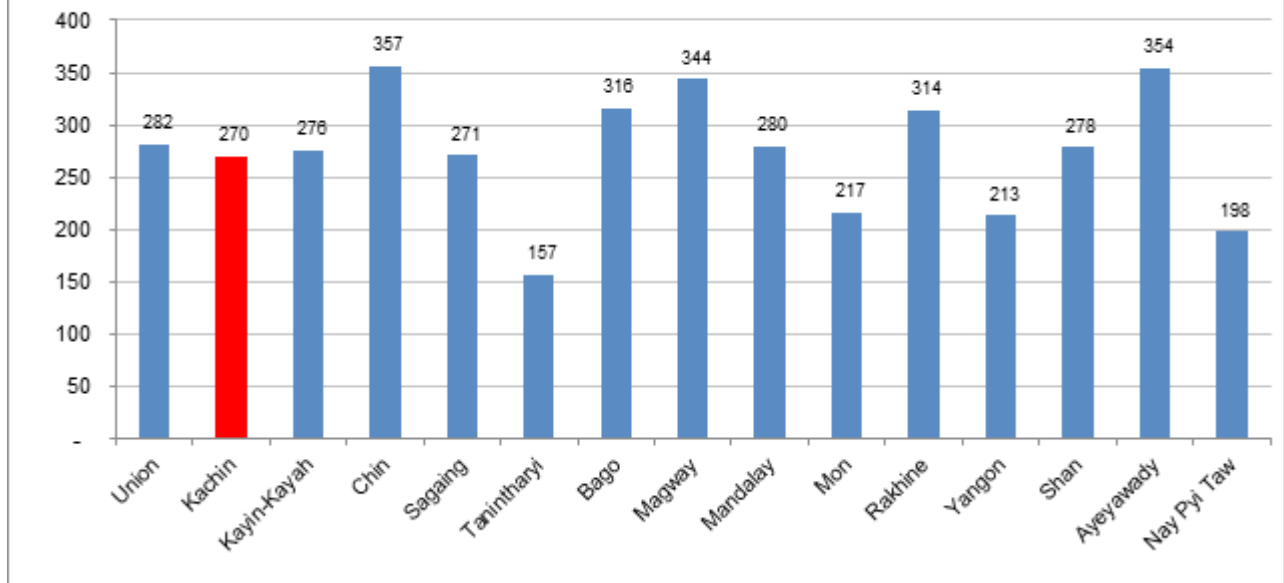
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Bhamo District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Bhamo District is 52 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 60 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myohla Sub-Township are higher than Kachin State and Bhamo District. The Infant mortality is 84 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 96 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

Mean Household Size: The average number of persons per household (people living in households divided by number of conventional households).

Sex ratio: The number of males for every 100 females in a population.

Dependency ratio: The total dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 years and older than 64) to the population of working-age (age 15-64). Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Three different measures can be calculated: total dependency ratio, child dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio.

Child Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people younger than 15 years to the working age population (15-64).

Old Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people older than 64 years to the working age population (15-64).

Ageing Index: The number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 people under the age of 15 years.

Median Age: The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Education: Education is the process by which people learn through instruction and teaching. The 2014 MPHC placed an emphasis on literacy skills, school attendance and educational attainment. The other categorisations used under education were:

- (a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.
- (b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were:
 - (a) Currently attending;
 - (b) Attended previously;
 - (c) Never attended.

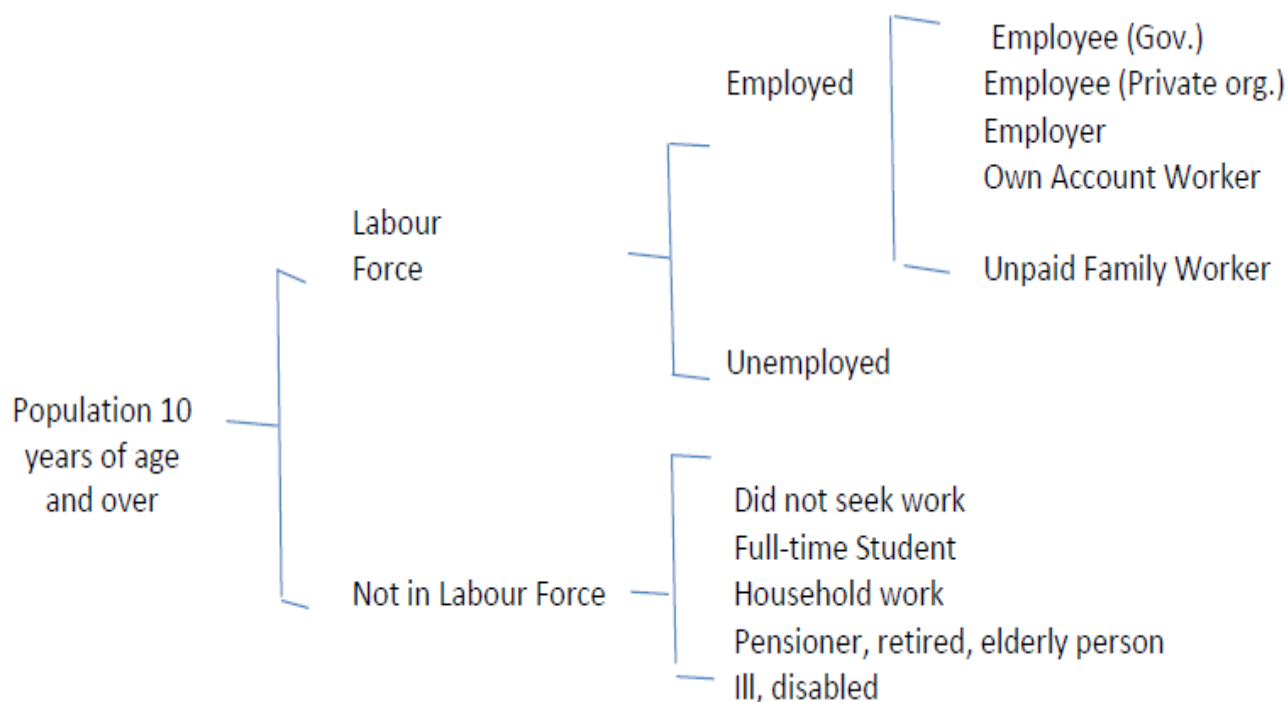
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

Disability: Disability is a situation where a person is at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in performing routine activities (including activities of daily living) or participating in roles (such as work) if no supportive measures are offered. The difficulties covered in the 2014 census included:

- (a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);
- (b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);
- (c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);
- (d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

Identity card: An identity card is a document used to verify aspects of a person's personal identity. There are several types of identity cards issued by the Government of Myanmar, and national passports in the case of foreigners.

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:



Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering “employed” and “unemployed” persons in the population.

Employed: “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons

working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

Unemployed: “Unemployed” persons refer to those who had no work but were able to work and actually seeking a job during the reference period, or at the time of the census enumeration.

Not in labour force: This category comprised persons who had no work and did not make any positive efforts to find a job during the 6 months before the census date or were unable to work. This included full time students, household work, elderly people, etc.

Employment Status: All employed persons were classified according to the economic activity status in the place where they worked during the last 12 months or if they worked in more than one place, where they worked most of the time. There were five employment categories:

- (a) **Employee (Government):** those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.
- (b) **Employee (Private organisation):** those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.
- (c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.
- (d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees.**
- (e) **Unpaid family worker:** persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

Labour force participation rate: The labour force participation rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of the total population of the same age range. This is an important indicator as it portrays the proportion of the population that is economically active.

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Unemployment rate: The percentage of the total labour force that is unemployed but actively seeking employment and willing to work. These are people who are without work, looking for jobs and available for work.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}} \times 100$$

Employment to population ratio: A statistical ratio that measures the proportion of the country's working-age population (ages 15 to 64) that is employed. The International Labour Organization (ILO) states that a person is considered employed if they have worked at least 1 hour in "gainful" employment in the most recent week.

$$\text{Employment to population ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work an employed person did in the establishment during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. Put differently, occupation is the kind of work done during the last 12 months by the person employed, regardless of the industry of the establishment. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, field data collectors were instructed to collect a detailed description of the work being done such as accounts clerk, data entry operator (clerk), legal secretary, domestic worker, fisherman, human resource manager, etc. If an employed person was engaged in two or more jobs, the kind of work was decided by the work in which he/she was mainly engaged in, that is in terms of time. The occupational classification is based on the ISCO 2008.

Industry: Industry refers to the main activity of the establishment where an employed person usually worked during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, industry was explained to the enumerators as the type of economic activity carried out at the person's place of work. It is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the enterprise in which the person works and not necessarily the specific duties or functions of the person's job. For example, a clerical officer working in stores within a factory that makes television sets. The industry should be recorded as manufacture of electrical goods. If an employed person worked in two or more establishments, "industry" was decided by the establishment where he/she worked most. The industrial classification is based on the ISIC Revision 4.

Live Birth: A live birth is one where the infant shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth: crying or similar sounds, movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body and/or any other tangible signs of life. The census was concerned only with children born alive. Also collected was information on the last live birth of ever married female respondents.

Total fertility rate (TFR): The average number of children that a woman would give birth to if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to the current schedule of age-specific fertility rates.

$$\text{Total fertility rate (TFR)} = 5 \sum \text{Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)}$$

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR): The age-specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women in that age group. Unless otherwise specified, the reference period for the age-specific fertility rates is the calendar year.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Kachin State, Bhamo District, Myohla Sub-Township Report

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

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

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

